

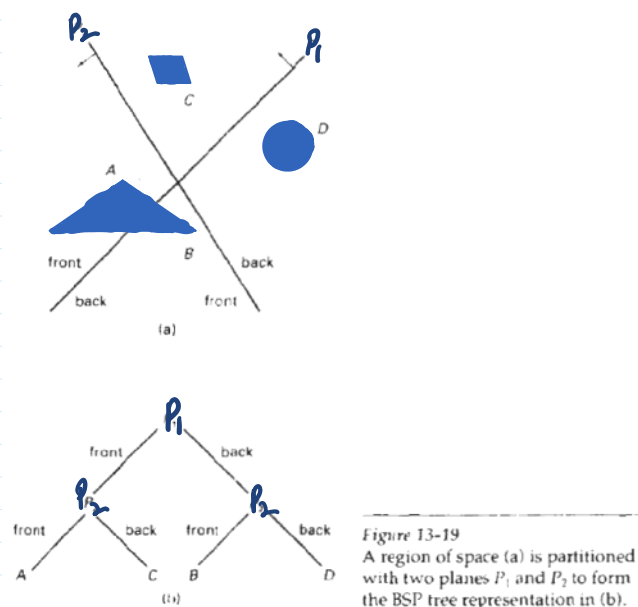
Source: Computer Graphics by Donald Hearn and M. Pauline Baker

① BSP Tree Method :-

(Binary Space Partitioning Tree)

Also painting the surfaces onto the screen from back to front.

Useful when the view reference point changes, but the objects in a scene are at fixed positions.



Once the tree is complete, the tree is processed from back to front, so that foreground objects are painted over the background.

② Ray-tracing Method :-

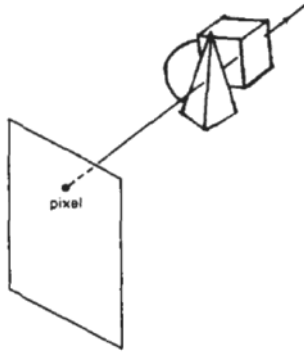


Figure 13-26
A ray along the line of sight from a pixel position through a scene.

Determining the intersection of the object using the line of sight.

Visible surface is the one whose intersection point is closest to the pixel.

Ray Casting:- visibility-detection tool, based on geometric optics methods, which traces the paths of light rays.

③ Area sub-division method:-
image-space method but object-space
operations can be used to accomplish depth ordering
of surfaces.

Area-coherence by locating those view areas that represent part of a single surface.

Successively dividing the total viewing area into smaller and smaller rectangles until each small area is projection of a single visible surface or no surface at all.

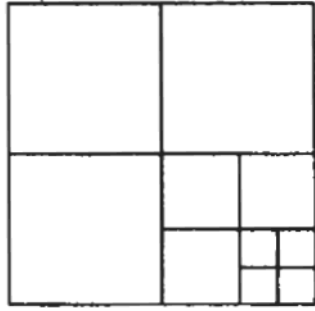
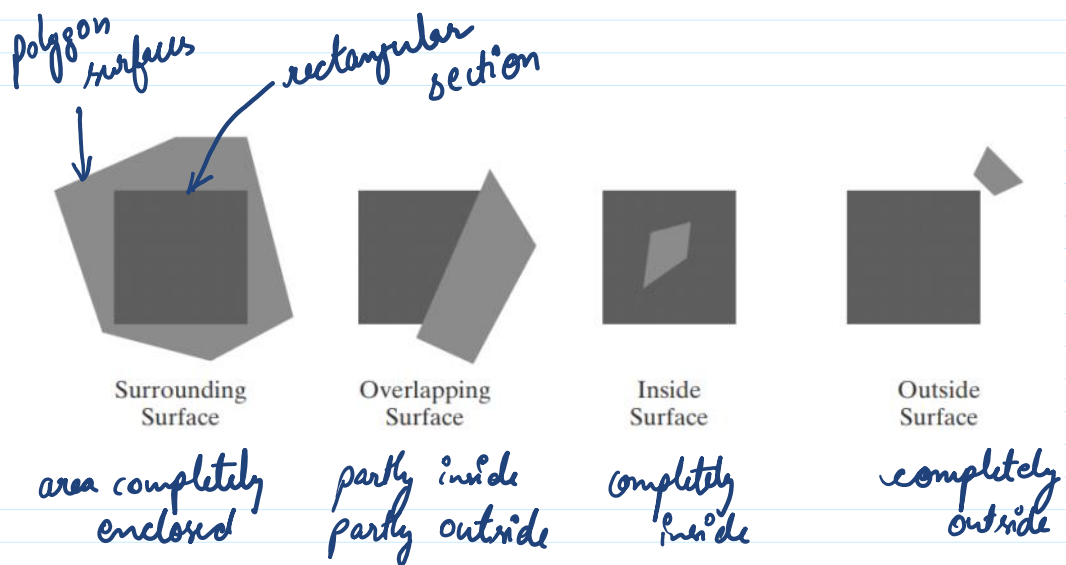


Figure 13-20
Dividing a square area into equal-sized quadrants at each step.



No further subdivisions of a specified area are needed if

- ① An area has no inside, overlapping, or surrounding surfaces.
- ② An area has only one inside, overlapping or surrounding surface.
- ③ An area has one surrounding surface that obscures all other surfaces within the area boundaries.

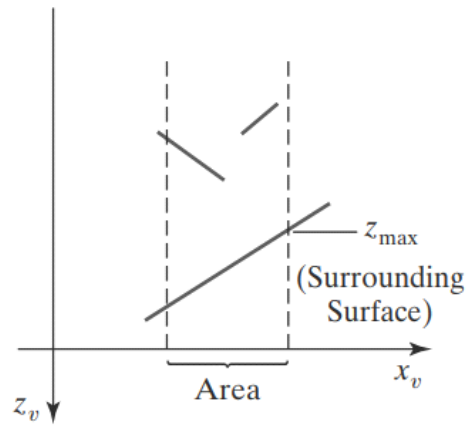


FIGURE 22

Within a specified area, a surrounding surface with a maximum depth of z_{\max} obscures all surfaces that have a minimum depth beyond z_{\max} .