

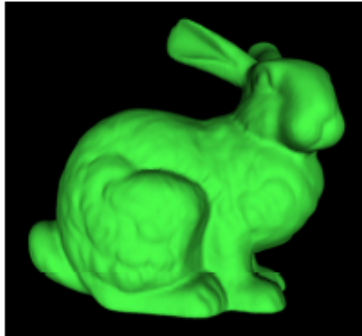
# Forward Rasterization

Paul Rosen  
Voicu Popescu

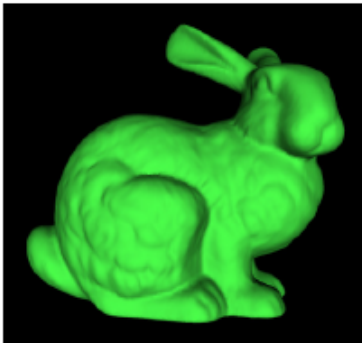
# Class of Algorithm

- Samples are generated by interpolation between the vertices of the primitive.
- Sufficient samples are generated to *guarantee* that each pixel covered by the primitive receives at least one sample.
- The position on the desired image plane of each sample is recorded with subpixel accuracy using a pair of offsets.
- After all primitives are rasterized and z-buffered, the final image is reconstructed/resampled using the offsets stored with each sample.

# Frame Buffer Magnification

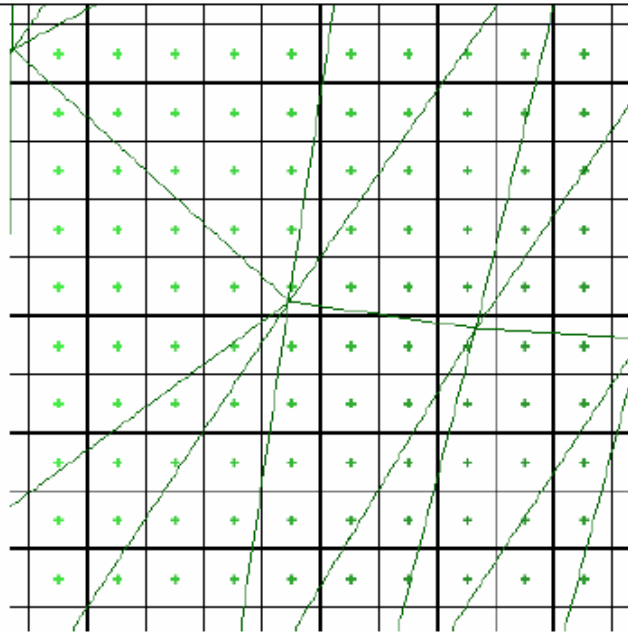


CR

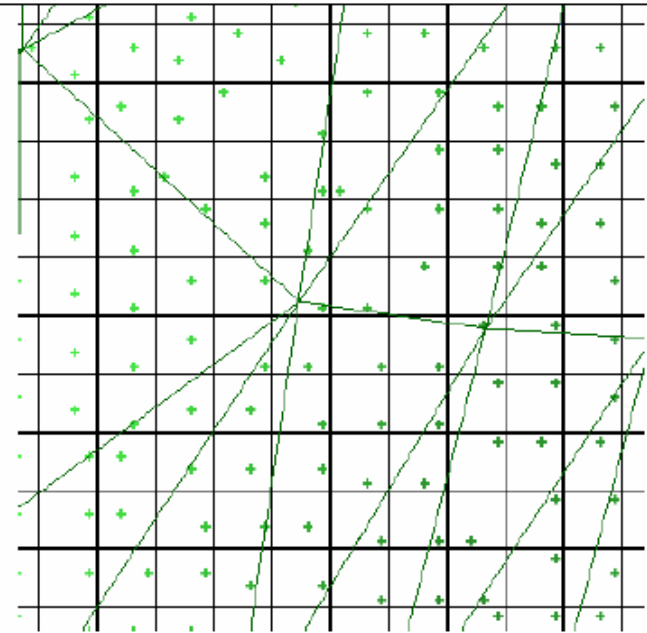


FWR

## Frame buffer magnification



Conventional rasterization

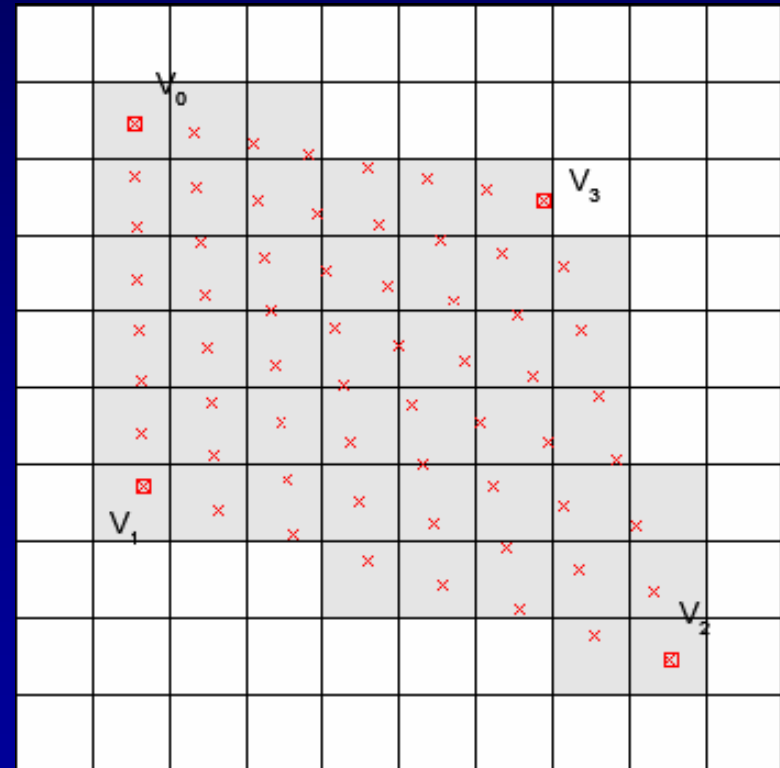
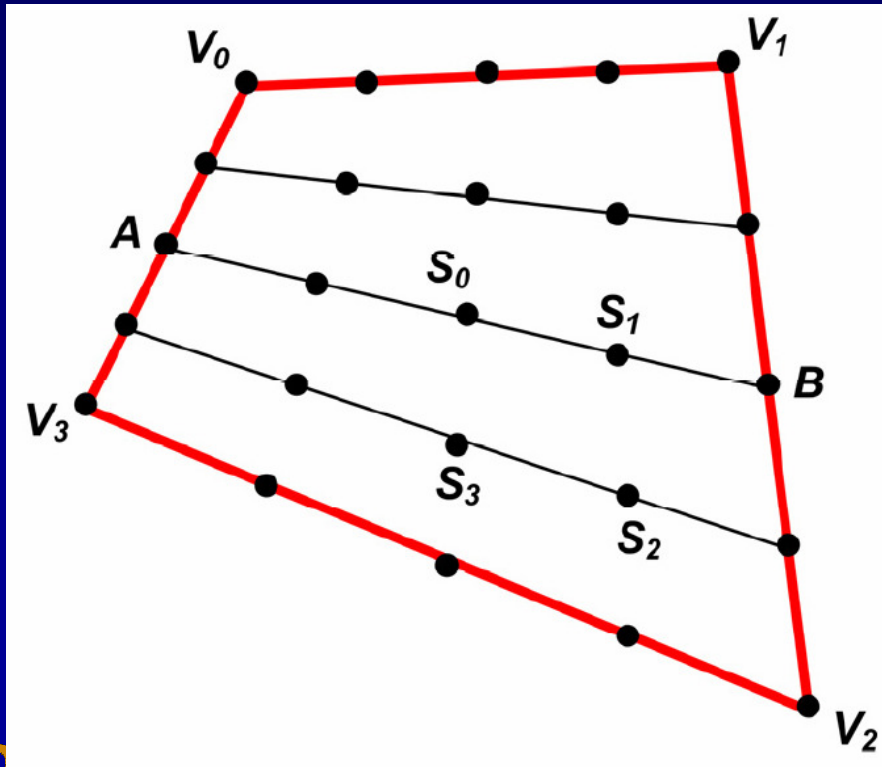


Forward rasterization

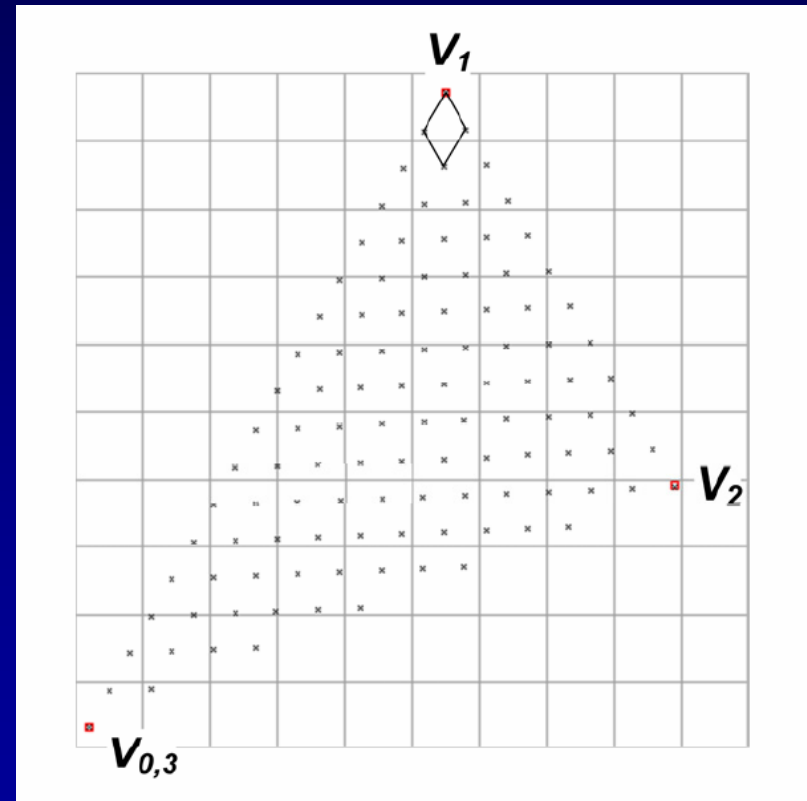
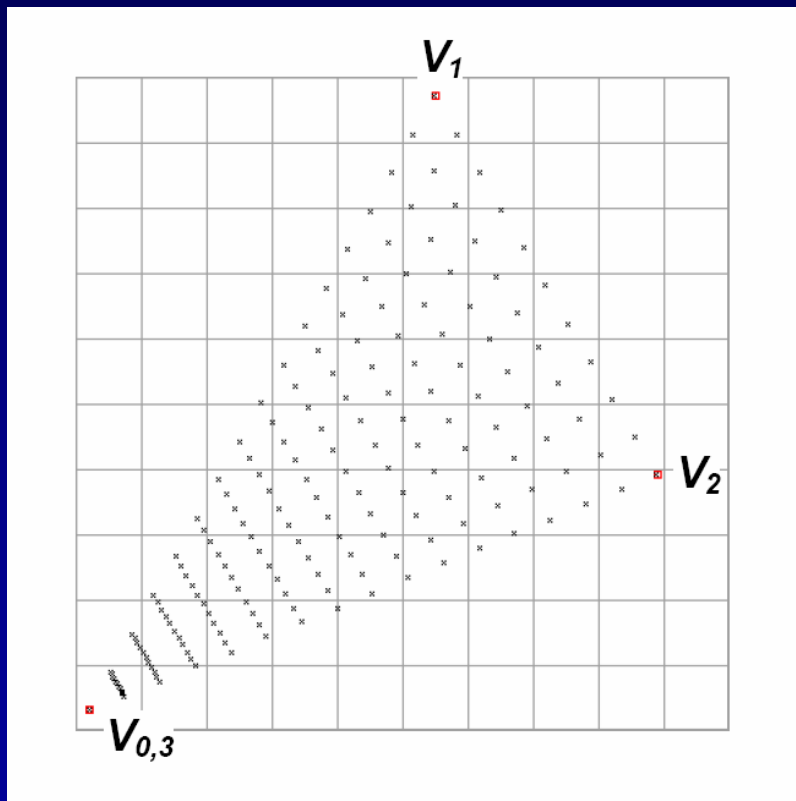
# Quadrilateral Rasterization

$$f_0 = \left\lceil \sqrt{2} \max(V_0V_1, V_2V_3) \right\rceil$$

$$f_1 = \left\lceil \sqrt{2} \max(V_0V_3, V_1V_2) \right\rceil$$



# Degenerate Quadrilaterals



# Triangle Rasterization

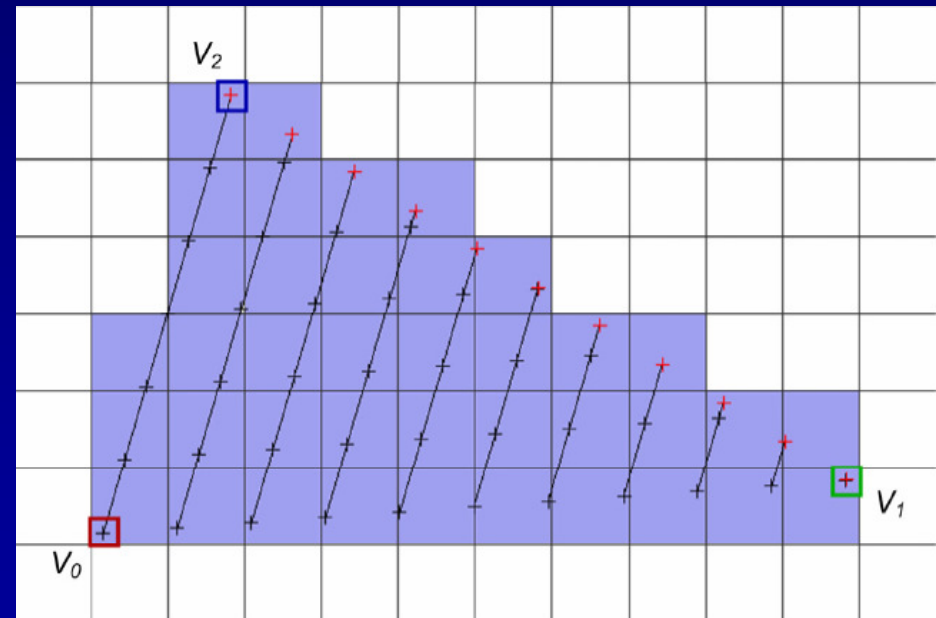
- Test interpolation factors in all 3 sampling directions
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Edge is a special case

$$f_0 = \left[ \sqrt{2} V_0 V_1 \right]$$
$$f_1 = \left[ \sqrt{2} V_0 V_2 \right]$$

Interpolation factors for edges in different quadrants

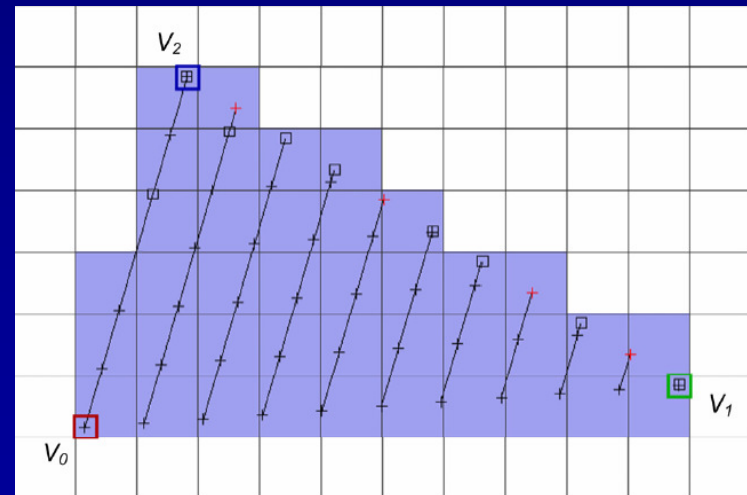
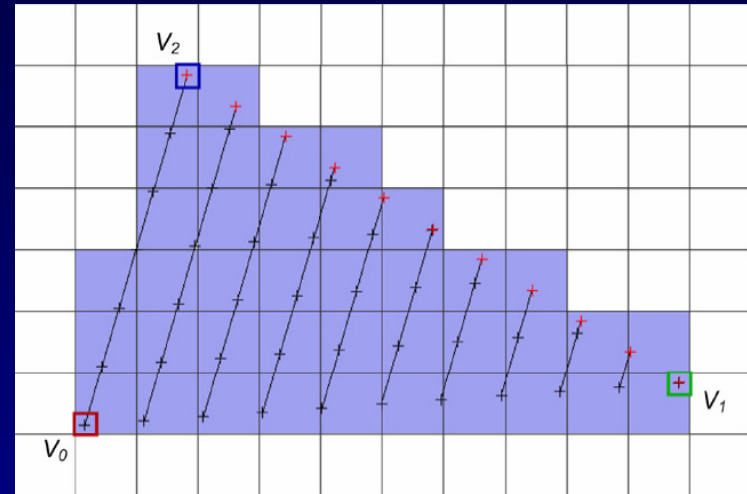
$$f_0 = \left[ \max(\text{abs}(u_0 - u_1), \text{abs}(v_0 - v_1)) \right]$$
$$f_1 = \left[ \max(\text{abs}(u_0 - u_2), \text{abs}(v_0 - v_2)) \right]$$

Interpolation factors for same quadrant edges

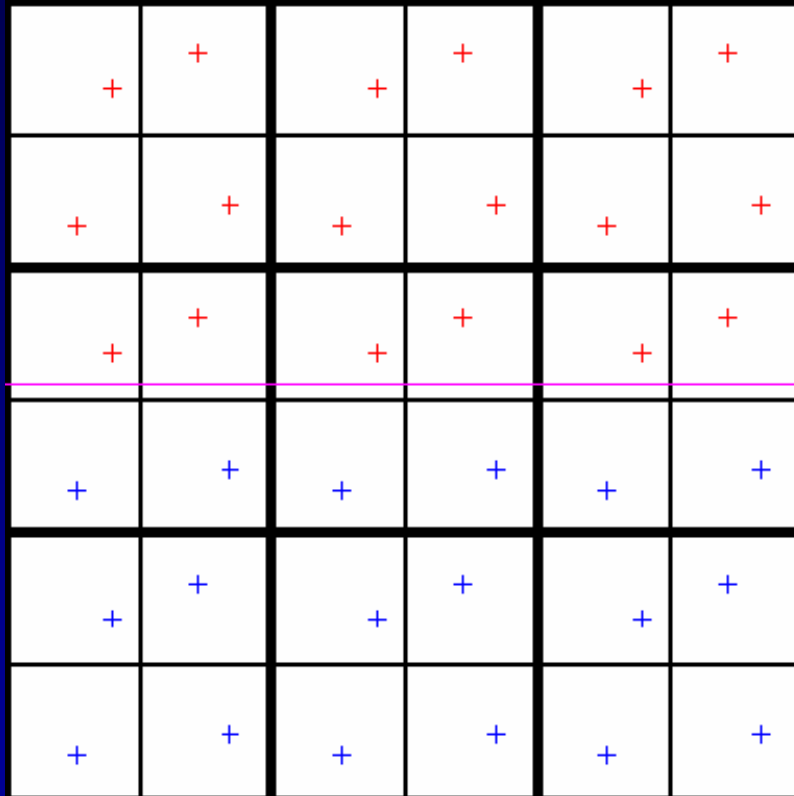


# Early Discarding

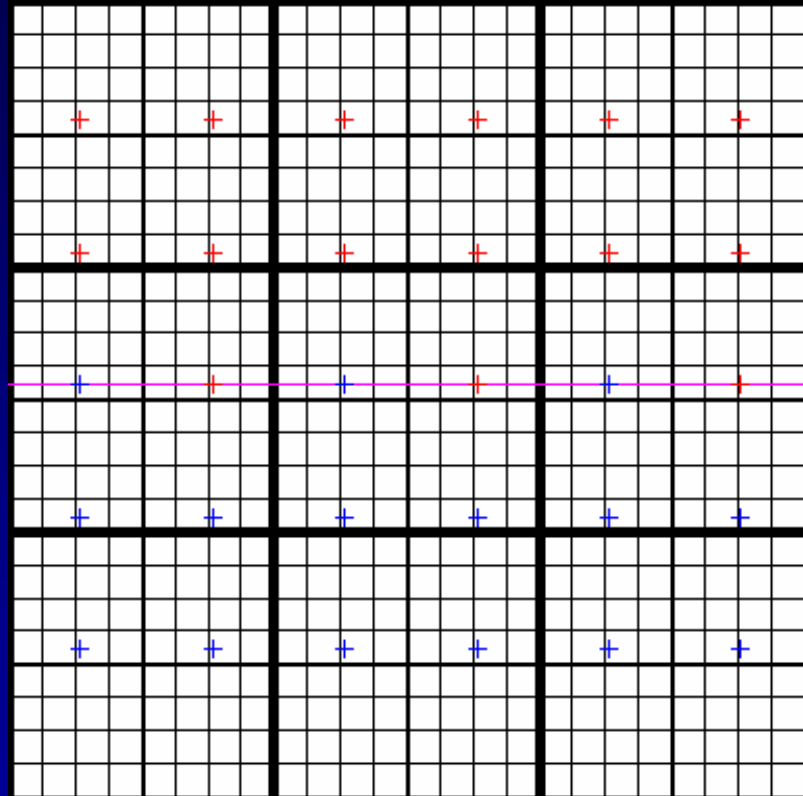
- ED - Discard samples that land in the same pixel as the previous sample
- EDL – Store previous line of samples



# Temporal Aliasing



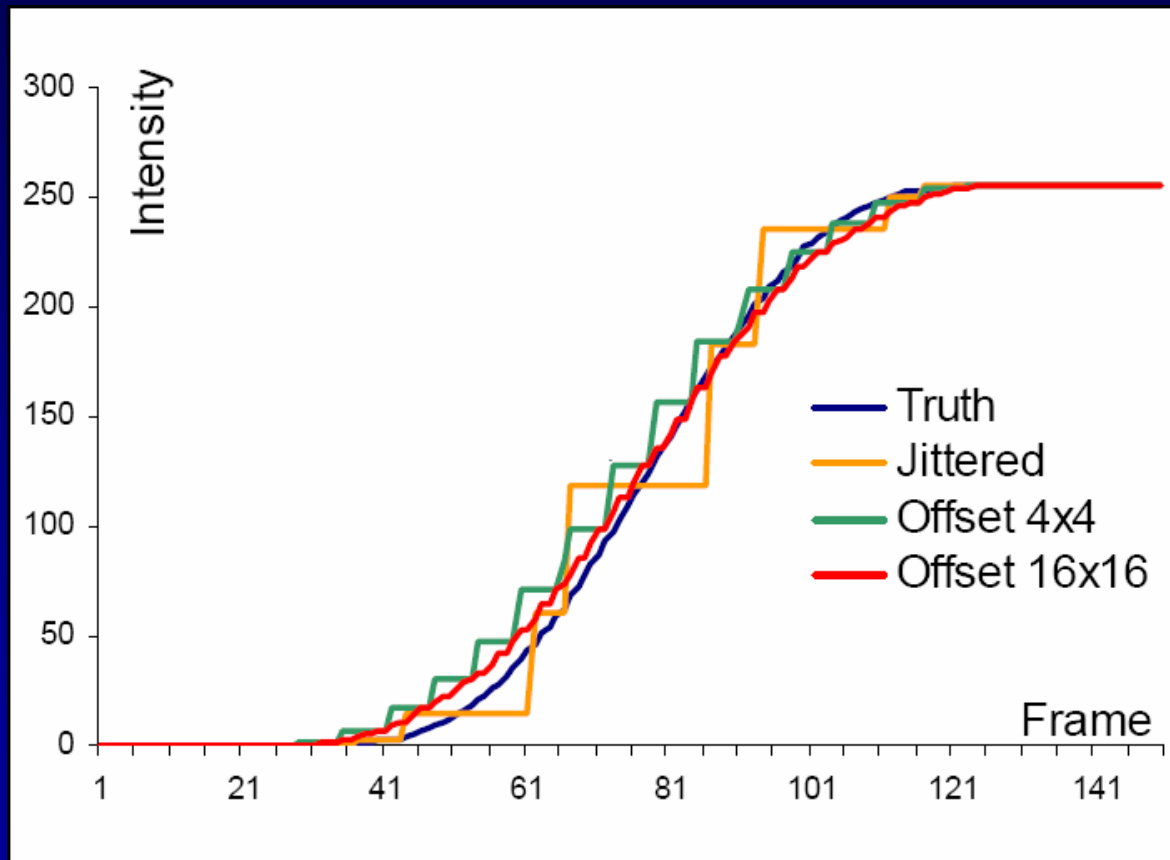
Jittered supersampling



Forward Rasterization

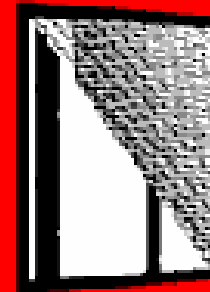
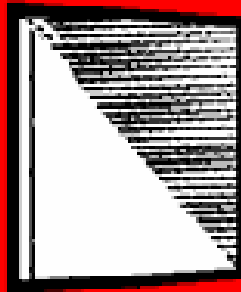
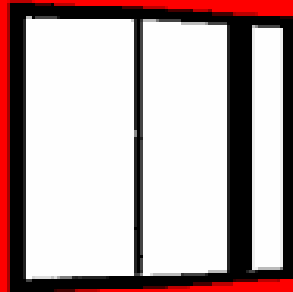
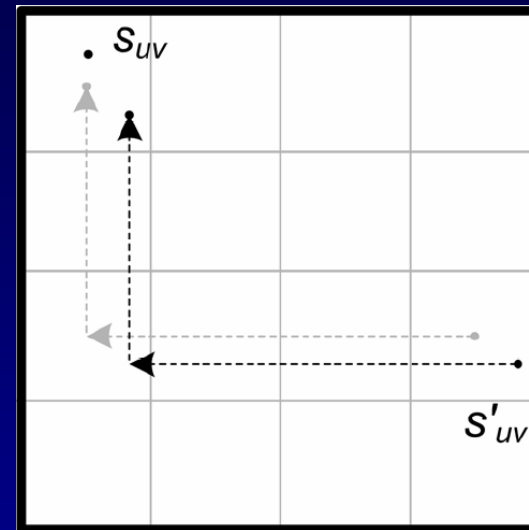


# Temporal Aliasing



# Depth Buffer Correction

- 2 surfaces close together
- Move depth sample to new location



# Depth Buffer Correction



$z = 1\text{m}$ ,  $a = 30^\circ$ ,  $r = 0.125\text{mm}$ , no corr.



$z = 1\text{m}$ ,  $a = 30^\circ$ ,  $r = 0.125\text{mm}$ , x4 corr.



$z = 1\text{m}$ ,  $a = 30^\circ$ ,  $r = 0.5\text{mm}$ , no corr.



$z = 1\text{m}$ ,  $a = 30^\circ$ ,  $r = 0.03\text{mm}$ , x16 corr.

# Results – Quad Rasterization



Conventional Rasterization

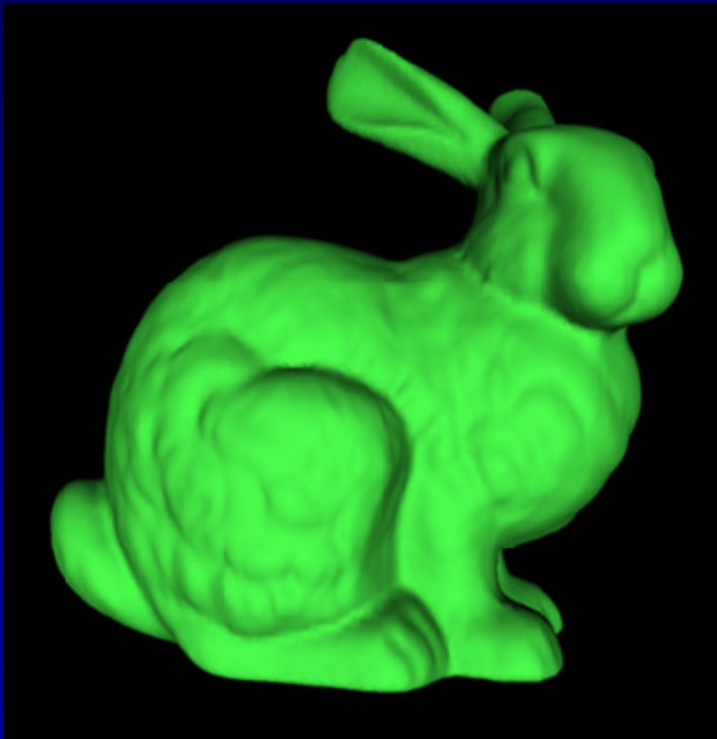


Forward Rasterization

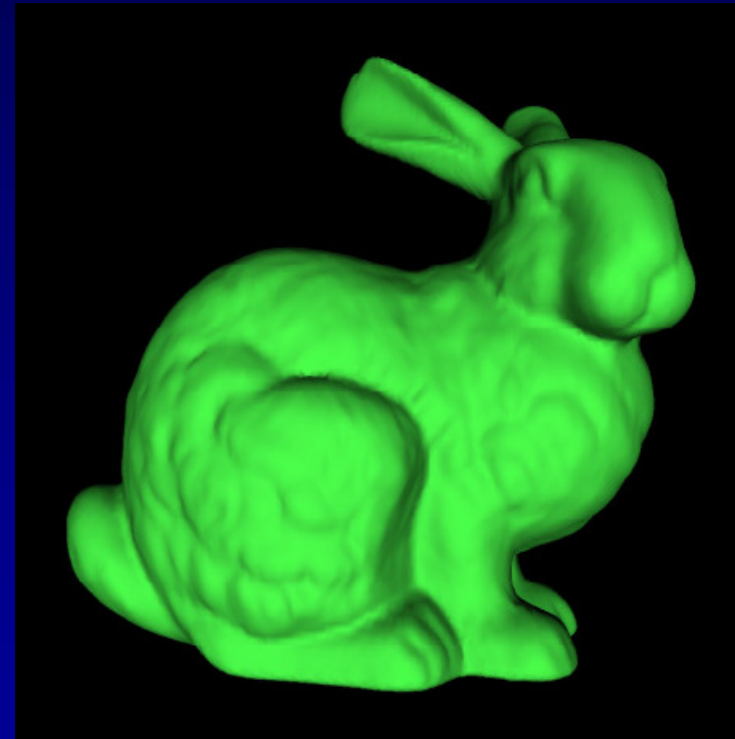
# Results – Quad Rasterization

	Quad size (pix)	Inner loop FWR/CR (%)	Overdraw	Overdraw ED
Min	1.35	47	2.44	1.76
Max	4.12	88	2.97	2.11
Average	1.83	65	2.64	1.90
Median	1.72	66	2.60	1.87
Median Overdraw	2.24	53	2.60	1.87

# Results - Bunny (69Ktris)

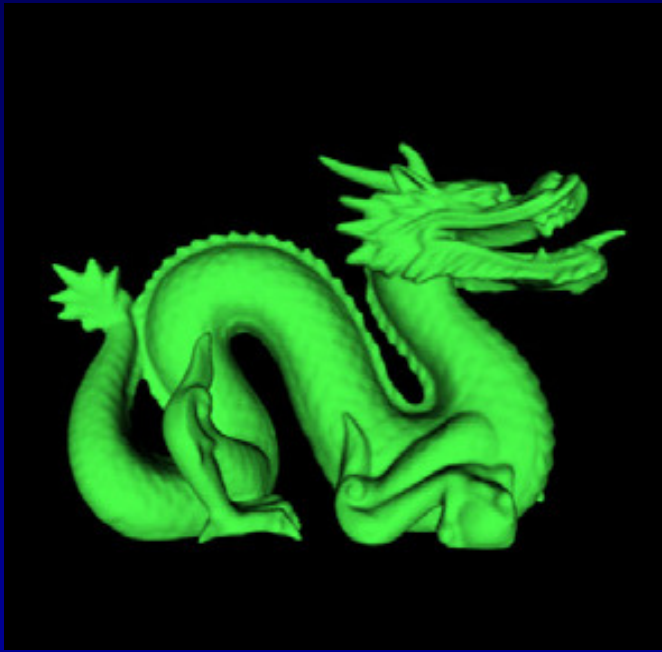


Conventional Rasterization

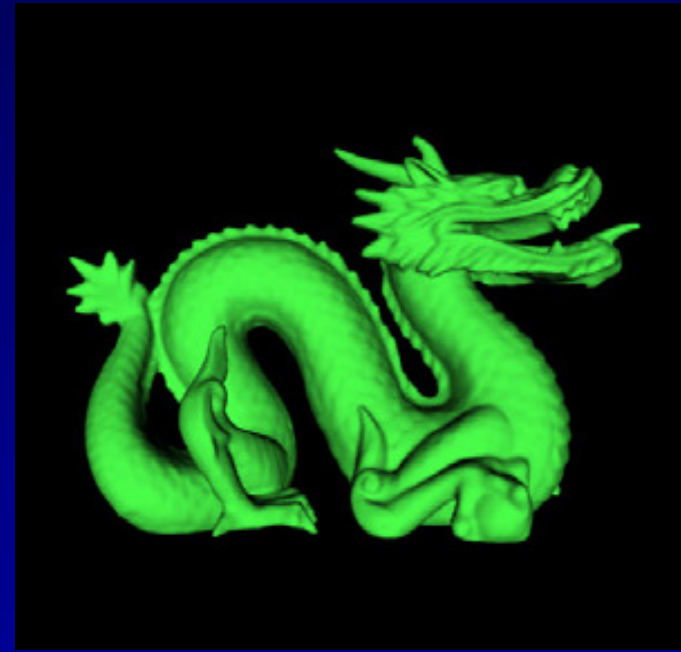


Forward Rasterization

# Results – Dragon (201Ktris)

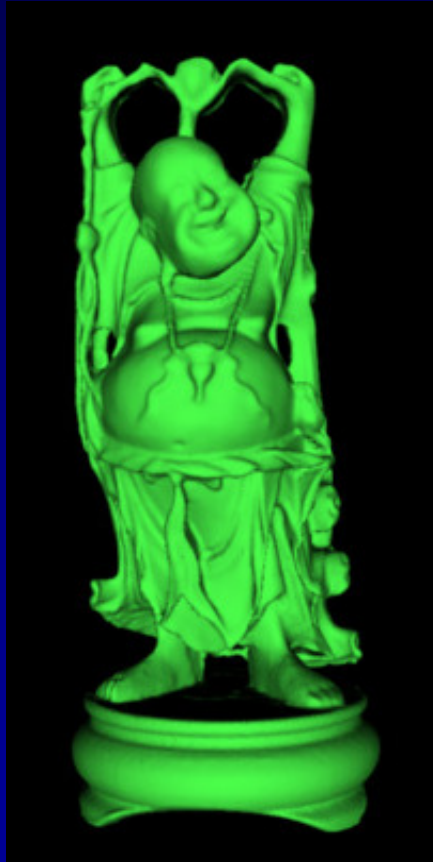


Conventional Rasterization

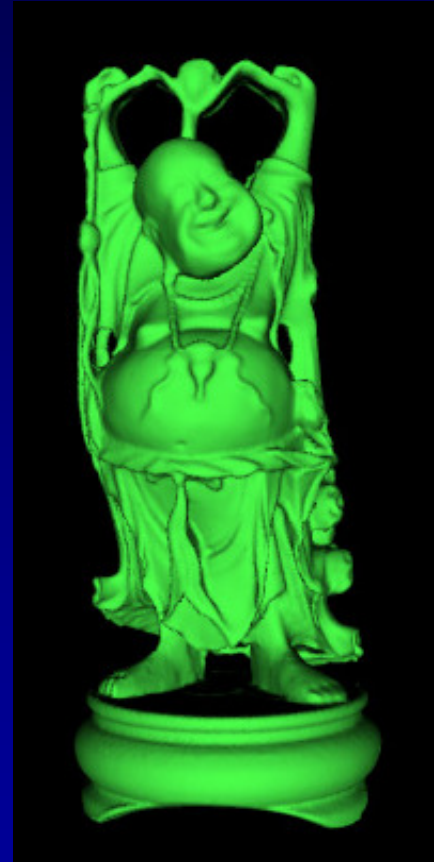


Forward Rasterization

# Results – Buddha (292Ktris)



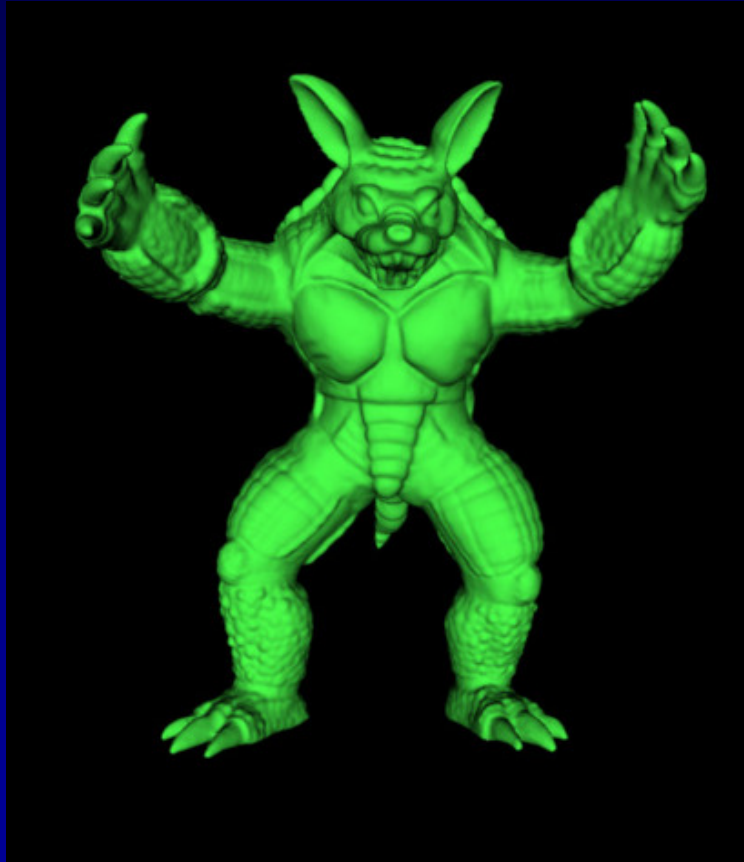
Conventional Rasterization



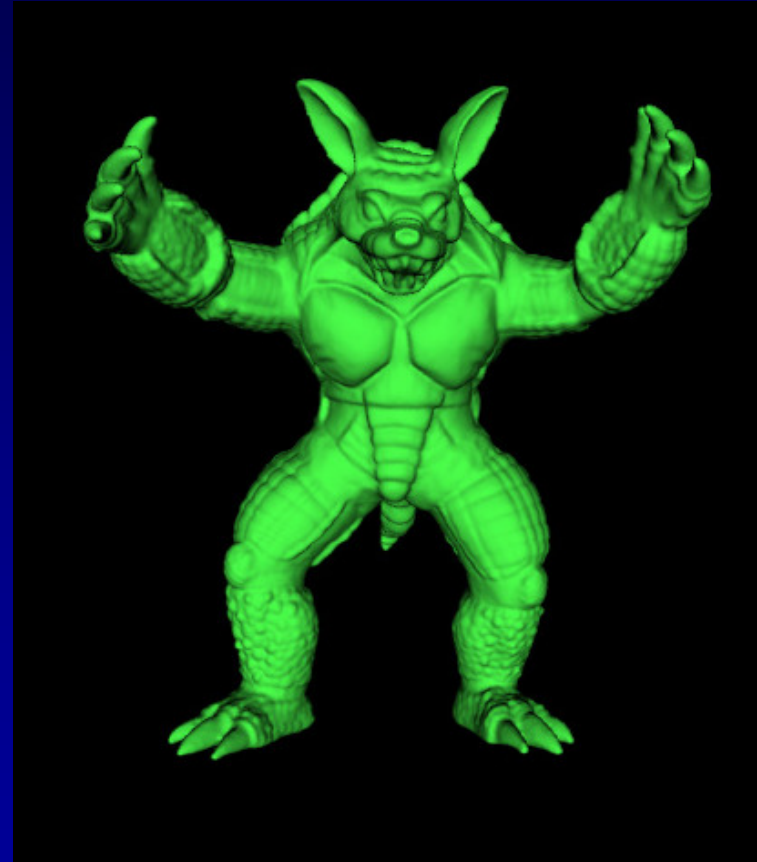
Forward Rasterization



# Results – Armadillo (346Ktris)



Conventional Rasterization

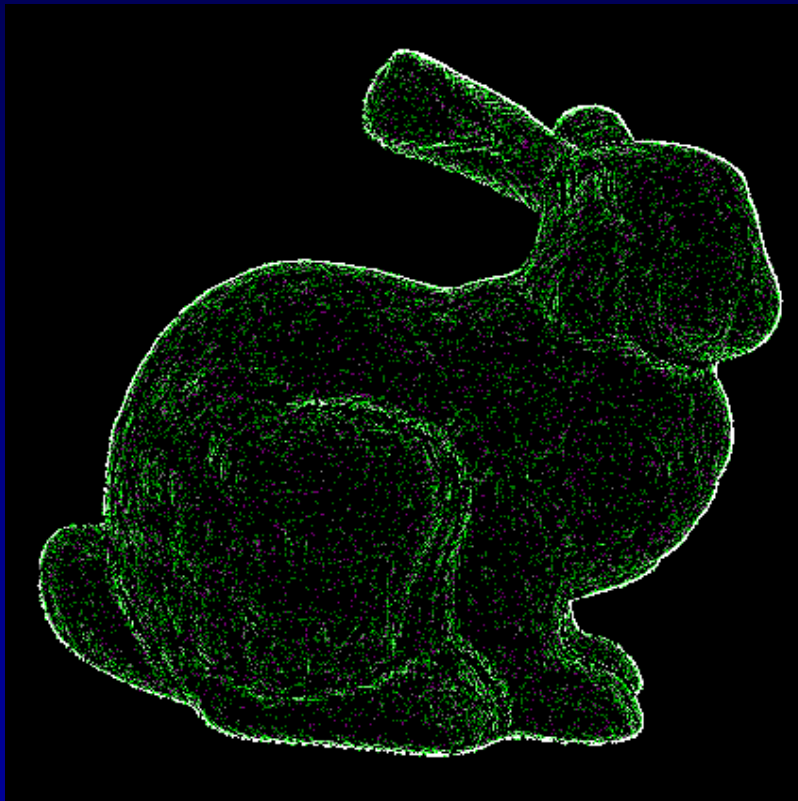


Forward Rasterization

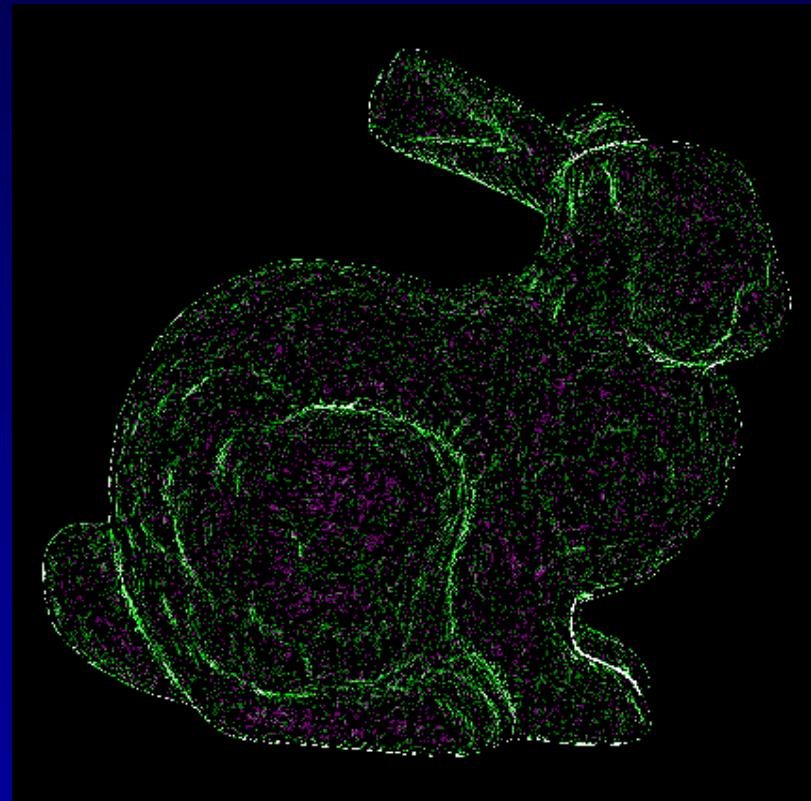
# Sample Comparison

	Tri. Size (pix)	Inner loop FWR/CR (%)	ED (%)	Overdraw inside tris.	Overdraw overall
Bunny	3.0	75	51	1.27	1.57
	6.0	64	31	1.26	1.32
Dragon	2.0	90	55	1.34	2.01
	3.5	72	39	1.35	1.44
Buddha	1.2	119	68	1.32	2.92
	2.2	89	52	1.36	1.88
Armad.	1.2	112	75	1.22	2.8
	2.0	86	62	1.24	1.86

# Per Pixel Difference



$$(I_{\text{FWR}} - I_{\text{CR}}) * 127$$



$$(I_{\text{CR}} - I_{\text{FWR}}) * 127$$

Questions?