

An Improved Z-Buffer CSG Rendering Algorithm

Nigel Stewart, Geoff Leach and Sabu John
RMIT University, Australia

1998 EG/SIGGRAPH Workshop on
Graphics Hardware



Goldfeather Methodology

Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)
Z-Buffer Surface Parity
Tree Normalisation
Z-Buffer Surface Clipping
Optimisation - Geometric Pruning, Caching



Solid Modelling

Analytic Surface Intersection
Boundary Representation (B-REP)

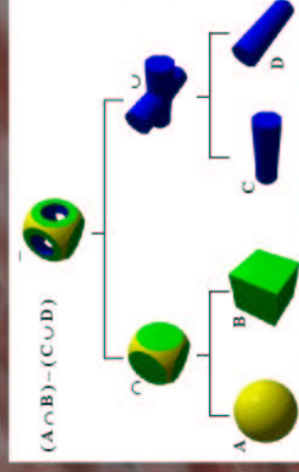
Complex Mathematics
Complex Algorithms
Robustness issues

Image Space
Simple Implementation
Interactivity, Flexibility
Slow



Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)

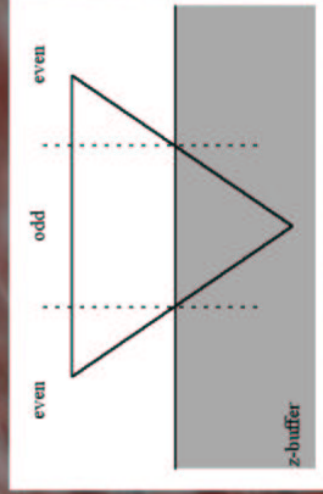
Volumetric Objects at Leaf Nodes
Volumetric Operations at Parent Nodes
Boolean operations -
Union, Intersection, Difference





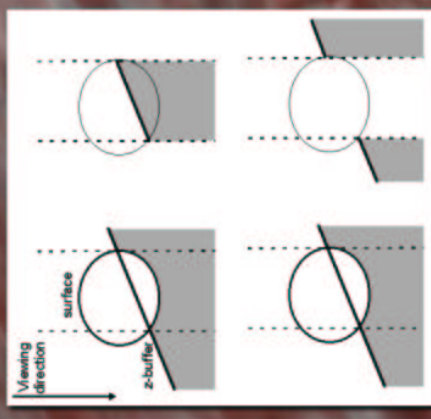
Z-Buffer Surface Parity

Counting the number of surfaces in front of z-buffer.
Detect pixels intersecting a given volume.



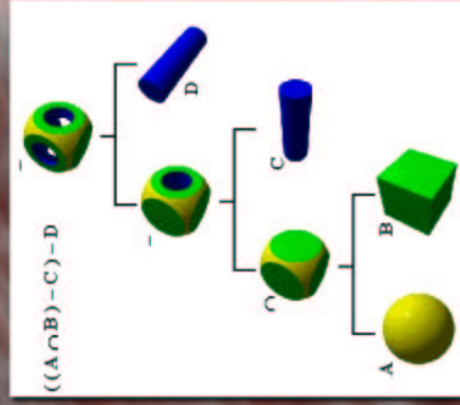
Z-Buffer Surface Clipping

Clip surface in Z-Buffer
Intersection
Difference



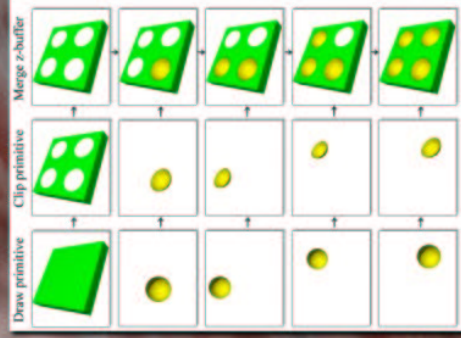
Tree Normalisation

Sum-Of-Products
Clipping problem



Goldfeather Algorithm

For each Surface -
Draw into Z-Buffer
Clip against others
Merge into result
Two Z-buffers Required
n passes required (convex)



Goldfeather Optimisations

Geometric Pruning

- Collapse trivial cases such as A.A
- Use bounding boxes to avoid clipping

Caching

- Pre-compute invariant subtrees via b-rep

Comparative Analysis

Goldfeather: $n(an + b)$

Clip layers: $k(2an+b)$

n is number of primitives

k is depth complexity

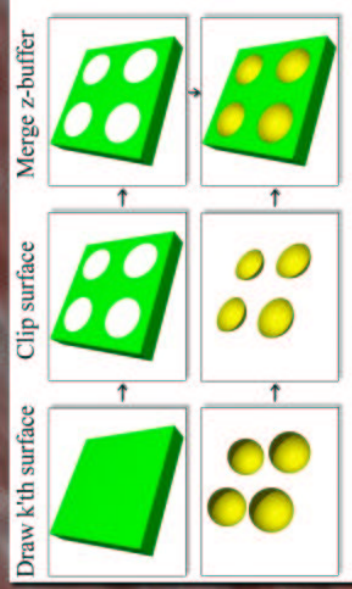
a is cost of rasterisation

b is cost of z-buffer copy

since b dominates performance, speedup factor of n/k

A New Optimisation

Take advantage of depth complexity
Clip convex layers rather than primitives



Depth Complexity

$k(n)$ dependent on domain

$k(n) < n$ observed
for an NC verification application
in nature

$k(n) = n$ observed
in rare (degenerate?) situations

Topic of research in own right



Hardware Implementation Issues

Advantage of deeper frame buffers

Advantage of faster z-buffer copying

Further algorithmic improvements



Conclusion

Modified Goldfeather algorithm

$O(kn)$ performance, rather than $O(n^2n)$

Performs better in many useful cases