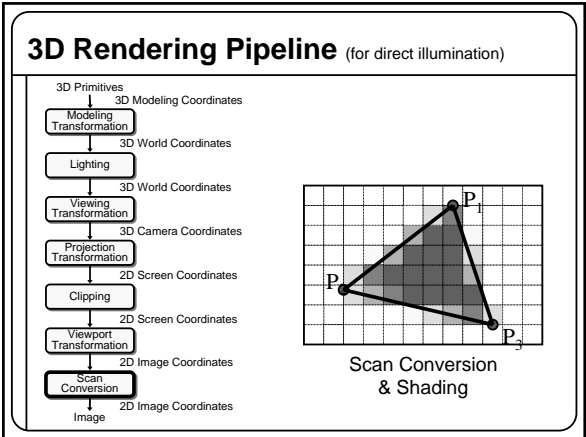


Scan Conversion & Shading

Taken from Thomas Funkhouser



- ### Overview
- Scan conversion
 - Figure out which pixels to fill
 - Shading
 - Determine a color for each filled pixel

Scan Conversion

- Render an image of a geometric primitive by setting pixel colors

```
void SetPixel(int x, int y, Color rgba)
```

- Example: Filling the inside of a triangle

Scan Conversion

- Render an image of a geometric primitive by setting pixel colors

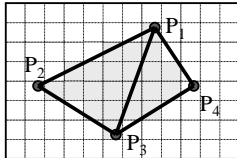
```
void SetPixel(int x, int y, Color rgba)
```

- Example: Filling the inside of a triangle

- ### Triangle Scan Conversion
- Properties of a good algorithm
 - Symmetric
 - Straight edges
 - Antialiased edges
 - No cracks between adjacent primitives
 - MUST BE FAST!
-

Triangle Scan Conversion

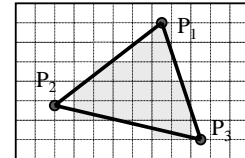
- Properties of a good algorithm
 - Symmetric
 - Straight edges
 - Antialiased edges
 - No cracks between adjacent primitives
 - MUST BE FAST!



Simple Algorithm

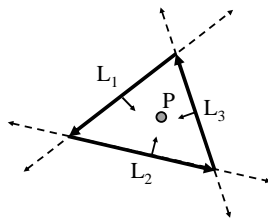
- Color all pixels inside triangle

```
void ScanTriangle(Triangle T, Color rgba){
    for each pixel P at (x,y){
        if (Inside(T, P))
            SetPixel(x, y, rgba);
    }
}
```



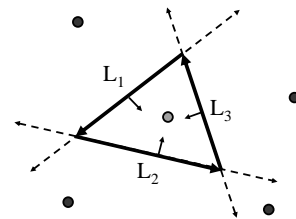
Inside Triangle Test

- A point is inside a triangle if it is in the positive halfspace of all three boundary lines
 - Triangle vertices are ordered counter-clockwise
 - Point must be on the left side of every boundary line



Inside Triangle Test

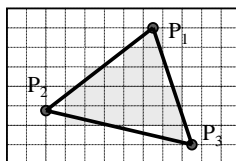
```
Boolean Inside(Triangle T, Point P)
{
    for each boundary line L of T {
        Scalar d = L.a*P.x + L.b*P.y + L.c;
        if (d < 0.0) return FALSE;
    }
    return TRUE;
}
```



Simple Algorithm

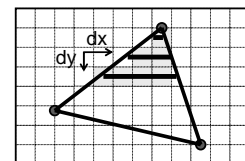
- What is bad about this algorithm?

```
void ScanTriangle(Triangle T, Color rgba){
    for each pixel P at (x,y){
        if (Inside(T, P))
            SetPixel(x, y, rgba);
    }
}
```



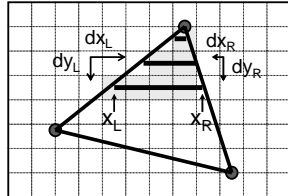
Triangle Sweep-Line Algorithm

- Take advantage of spatial coherence
 - Compute which pixels are inside using horizontal spans
 - Process horizontal spans in scan-line order
- Take advantage of edge linearity
 - Use edge slopes to update coordinates incrementally



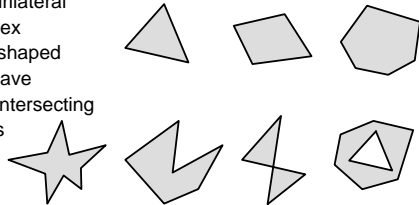
Triangle Sweep-Line Algorithm

```
void ScanTriangle(Triangle T, Color rgba){
  for each edge pair {
    initialize  $x_L, x_R$ ;
    compute  $dx_L/dy_L$  and  $dx_R/dy_R$ ;
    for each scanline at  $y$ 
      for (int  $x = x_L; x <= x_R; x++$ )
        SetPixel( $x, y, rgba$ );
     $x_L += dx_L/dy_L$ ;
     $x_R += dx_R/dy_R$ ;
  }
}
```



Polygon Scan Conversion

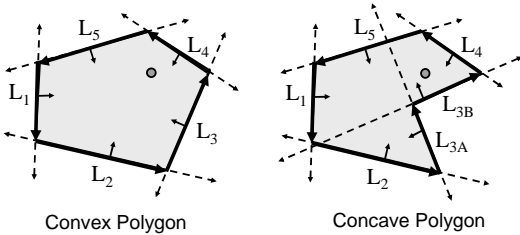
- Fill pixels inside a polygon
 - Triangle
 - Quadrilateral
 - Convex
 - Star-shaped
 - Concave
 - Self-intersecting
 - Holes



What problems do we encounter with arbitrary polygons?

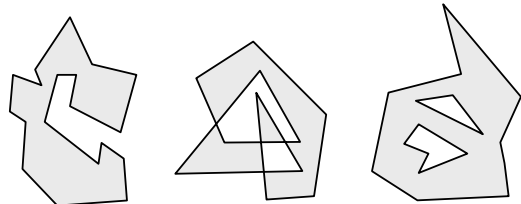
Polygon Scan Conversion

- Need better test for points inside polygon
 - Triangle method works only for convex polygons



Inside Polygon Rule

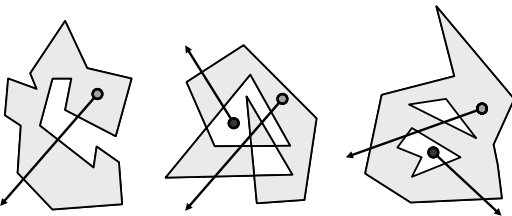
- What is a good rule for which pixels are inside?



Concave Self-Intersecting With Holes

Inside Polygon Rule

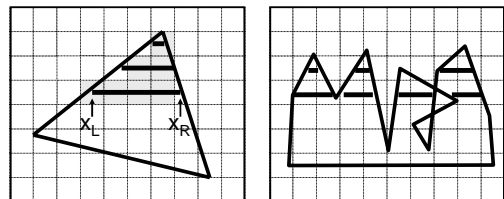
- Odd-parity rule
 - Any ray from P to infinity crosses odd number of edges



Concave Self-Intersecting With Holes

Polygon Sweep-Line Algorithm

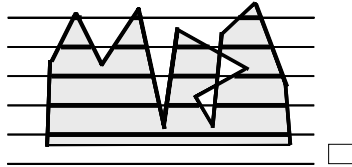
- Incremental algorithm to find spans, and determine insideness with odd parity rule
 - Takes advantage of scanline coherence



Triangle Polygon

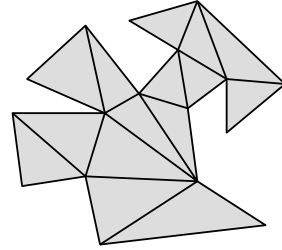
Polygon Sweep-Line Algorithm

```
void ScanPolygon(Triangle T, Color rgba){  
  sort edges by maxy  
  make empty "active edge list"  
  for each scanline (top-to-bottom) {  
    insert/remove edges from "active edge list"  
    update x coordinate of every active edge  
    sort active edges by x coordinate  
    for each pair of active edges (left-to-right)  
      SetPixels(xi, xi+1, Y, rgba);  
  }  
}
```



Hardware Scan Conversion

- Convert everything into triangles
 - Scan convert the triangles



Hardware Antialiasing

- Supersample pixels
 - Multiple samples per pixel
 - Average subpixel intensities (box filter)
 - Trades intensity resolution for spatial resolution

