

## 3D Modeling I

CG08b  
Lior Shapira  
Lecture 8



Based on:  
Thomas Funkhouser, Princeton University

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## Course Syllabus

I. Image processing

II. Rendering

III. **Modeling**

IV. Animation



Image Processing  
(Rusky Coleman, CS426, Fall99)



Rendering  
(Michael Bostock, CS426, Fall99)



Modeling  
(Dennis Zorin, CalTech)



Animation  
(Angel, Pixar 1)

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## Modeling

- How do we ...
  - Represent 3D objects in a computer?
  - Acquire computer representations of 3D objects?
  - Manipulate computer representations of 3D objects?



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## 3D Objects



How can this object be represented in a computer?

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## 3D Objects



This one?

H&B Figure 10.46

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## 3D Objects



How about this one?

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## 3D Objects



This one?

H&B Figure 9.9

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## 3D Objects



This one?

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## 3D Object Representations

- Points
  - Point cloud
  - Range image
- Surfaces
  - Polygonal Mesh
  - Subdivision
  - Parametric
  - Implicit
- Solids
  - Voxels
  - BSP tree
  - CSG
  - Sweep
- High-level structures
  - Scene graph
  - Application specific

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## Equivalence of Representations

- Thesis:
  - Each representation has enough expressive power to model the shape of any geometric object
  - It is possible to perform all geometric operations with any fundamental representation
- Analogous to Turing-equivalence
  - Computers / programming languages Turing-equivalent. But each does different things better!

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## Why different Representations?

- Efficiency for different tasks
  - Acquisition
  - Rendering
  - Manipulation
  - Animation
  - Analysis

Data Structures determine algorithms!

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## Modeling Operations

- What can we do with a 3D object representation?
  - Edit
  - Transform
  - Smooth
  - Render
  - Animate
  - Morph
  - Compress
  - Transmit
  - Analyze
  - ...



Digital Michealangelo



Pirates of the caribbean



Smoothing

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## 3D Object Representations

- Desirable properties depend on intended use
  - Easy to acquire
  - Accurate
  - Concise
  - Intuitive editing
  - Efficient editing
  - Efficient display
  - Efficient intersections
  - Guaranteed validity
  - Guaranteed smoothness
  - ...

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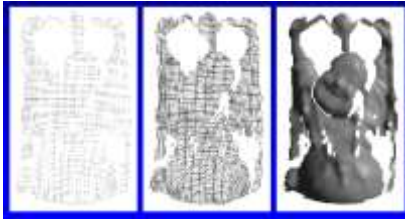
## Outline

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## Range Image

- Set of 3D points mapping to pixels of depth image
  - Acquired from range scanner



Range Image

Tesselation

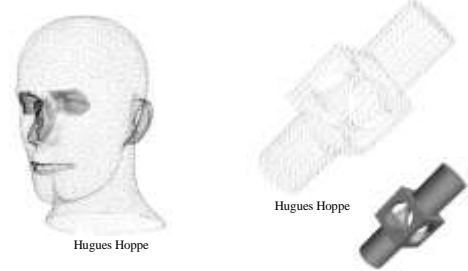
Range Surface

Brian Curless  
SIGGRAPH 99  
Course #4 Notes

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## Point Cloud

- Unstructured set of 3D point samples
  - Acquired from range finder, computer vision, etc



Hugues Hoppe

Hugues Hoppe

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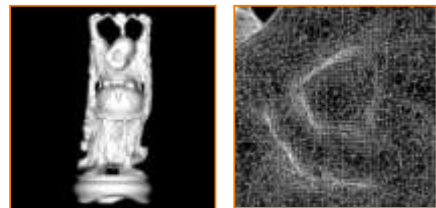
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## Polygonal Mesh

- Connected set of polygons (usually triangles)

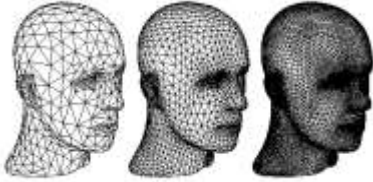


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## Subdivision Surface

- Coarse mesh & subdivision rule
  - Define smooth surface as limit of sequence of refinements

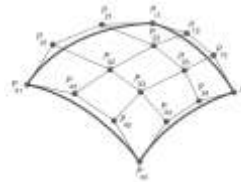


Zorin & Schroeder  
SIGGRAPH 99  
Course Notes

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## Parametric Surface

- Tensor product spline patches
  - Each patch is a parametric function
  - Careful constraints to maintain continuity



FvDFH Figure 11.44



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## Implicit Surface

- Points satisfying:  $F(x,y,z) = 0$



Polygonal Model



Implicit Model

Bill Lorensen  
SIGGRAPH 99  
Course #4 Notes

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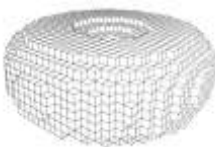
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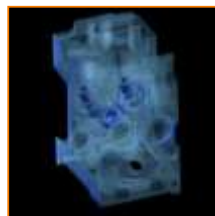
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## Voxels

- Uniform grid of volumetric samples
  - Acquired from CAT, MRI, etc.



FvDFH Figure 12.20

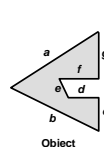


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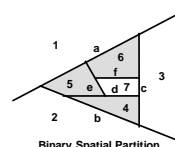
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## BSP Tree

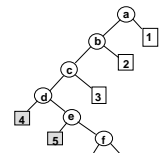
- Binary space partition with solid cells labeled
  - Constructed from polygonal representations



Object



Binary Spatial Partition



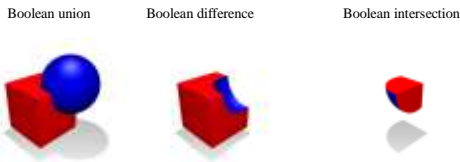
Binary Tree

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Naylor

## CSG (constructive solid geometry)

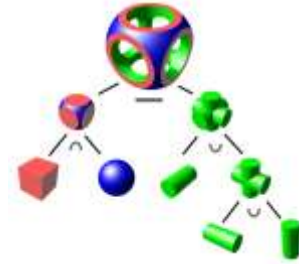
- Hierarchy of boolean set operations (union, difference, intersect) applied to simple shapes



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## CSG (constructive solid geometry)

- Hierarchy of boolean set operations (union, difference, intersect) applied to simple shapes



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## Sweep

- Solid swept by curve along trajectory



Bill Lorensen  
SIGGRAPH 99  
Course #4 Notes

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## Scene Graph

- Union of objects at leaf nodes



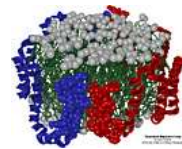
Bell Laboratories



avalon.viewpoint.com

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## Application Specific



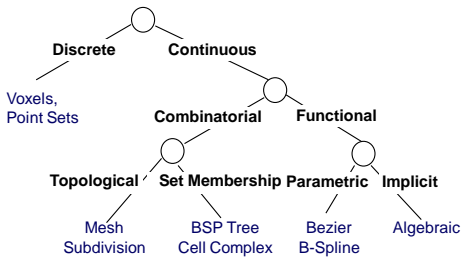
Apo A-1  
(Theoretical Biophysics Group,  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)



Architectural Floorplan  
(CS Building, Princeton University)

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## Taxonomy of 3D Representations



Naylor

## Equivalence of Representations

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## Computational Differences

- Efficiency
  - Combinatorial complexity (e.g.  $O(n \log n)$ )
  - Space/time trade-offs (e.g. z-buffer)
  - Numerical accuracy/stability (degree of polynomial)
- Simplicity
  - Ease of acquisition
  - Hardware acceleration
  - Software creation and maintenance
- Usability
  - Designer interface vs. computational engine