

3D Modeling - Overview

CG09b

Lior Shapira

Lecture 10a



Based on:

Thomas Funkhouser, Princeton University

Course Syllabus

I. Image processing

II. Rendering

III. Modeling

IV. Animation



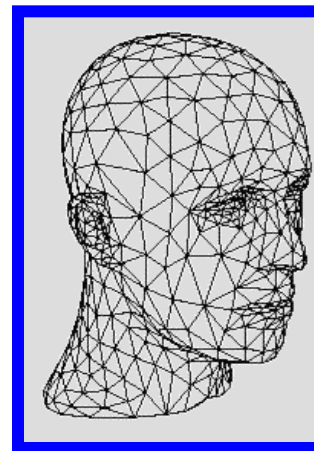
Rendering

(Michael Bostock, CS426, Fall99)



Image Processing

(Rusty Coleman, CS426, Fall99)



Modeling

(Dennis Zorin, CalTech)

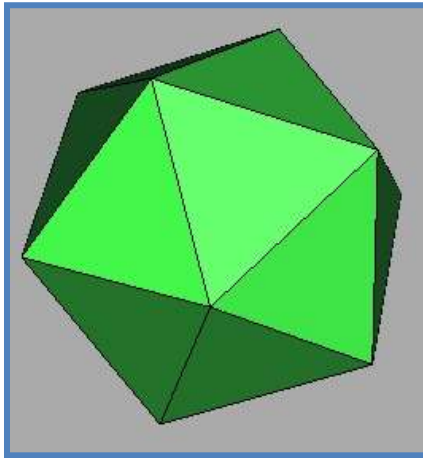


Animation

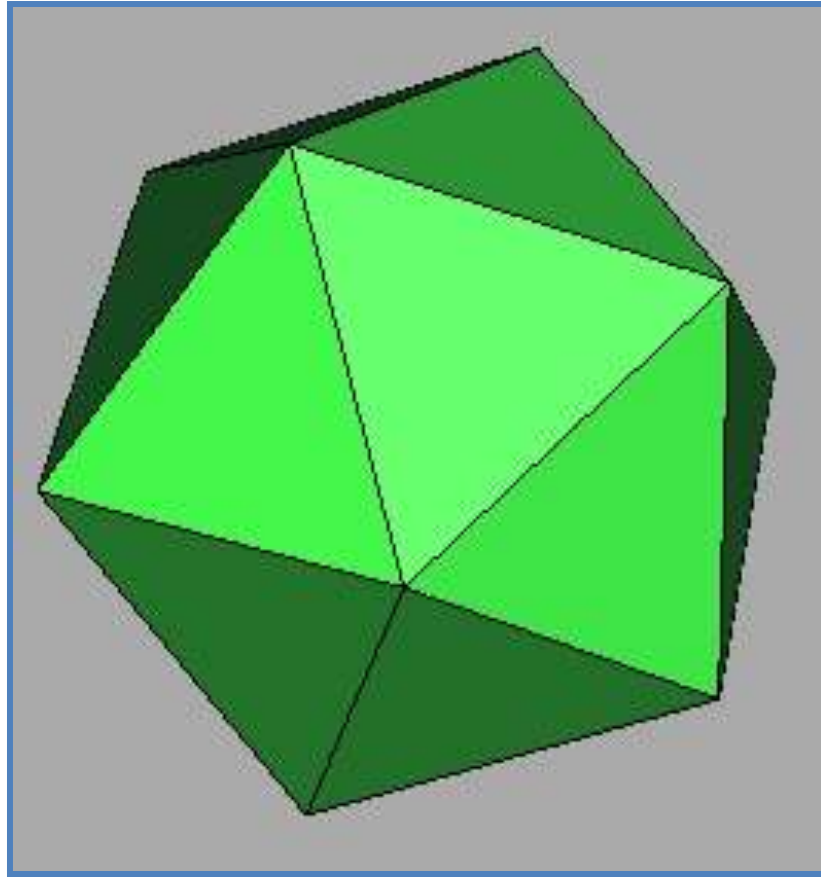
(Angel, Plate 1)

Modeling

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

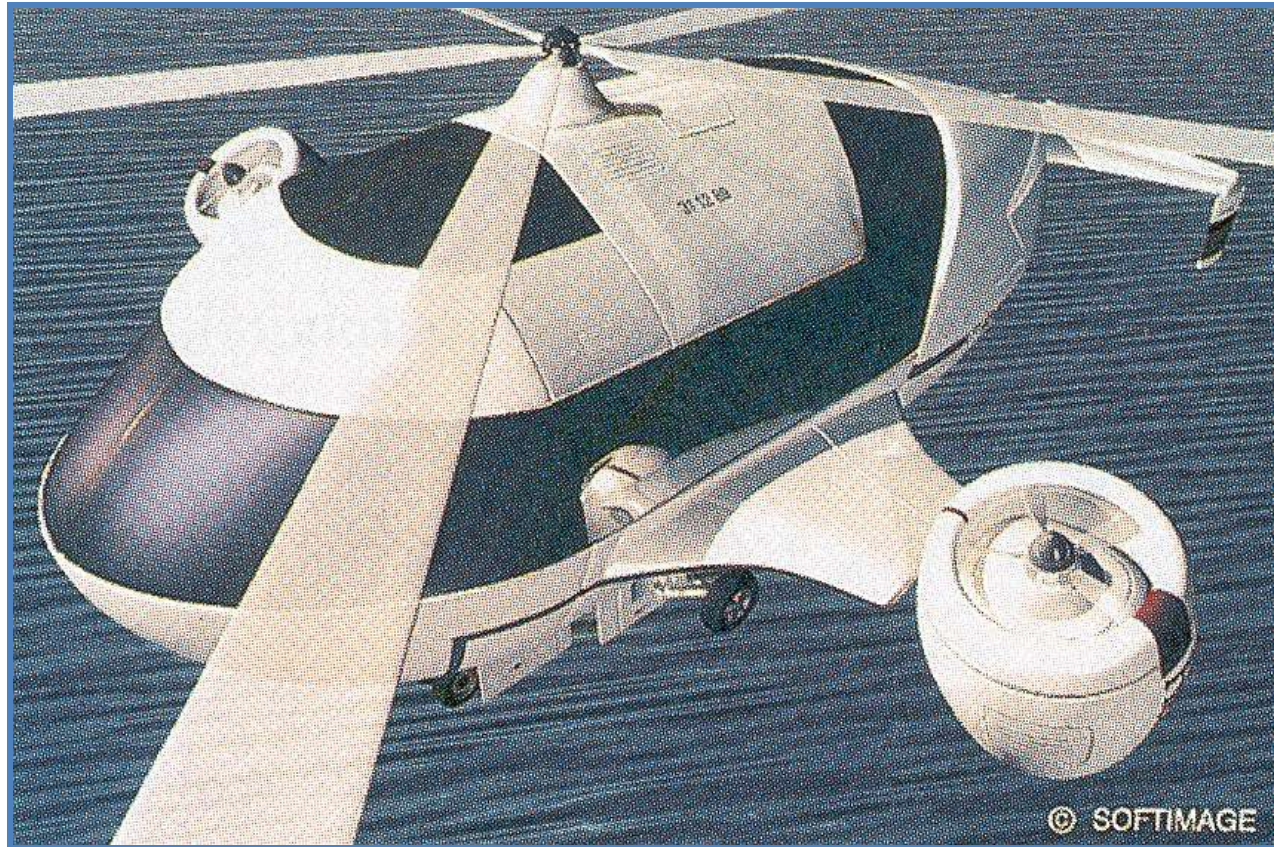


3D Objects



How can this object be represented in a computer?

3D Objects



H&B Figure 10.46

This one?

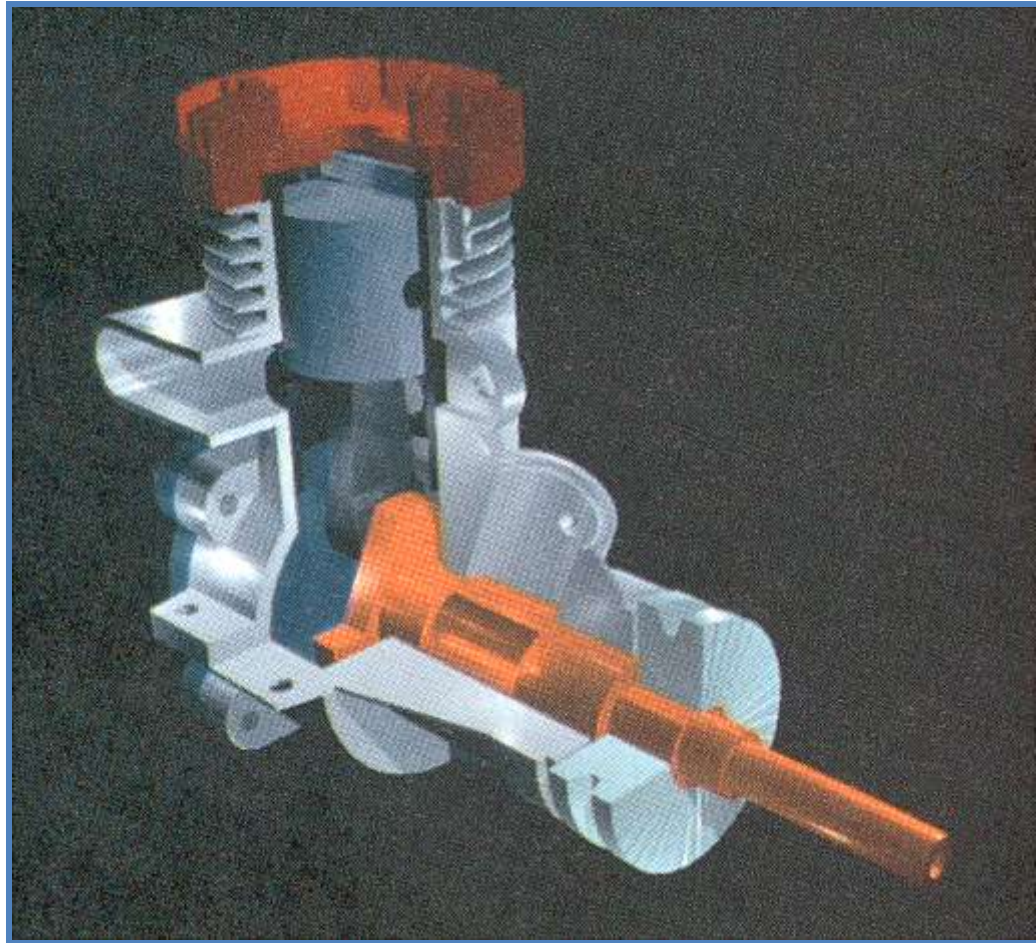
3D Objects



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How about this one?

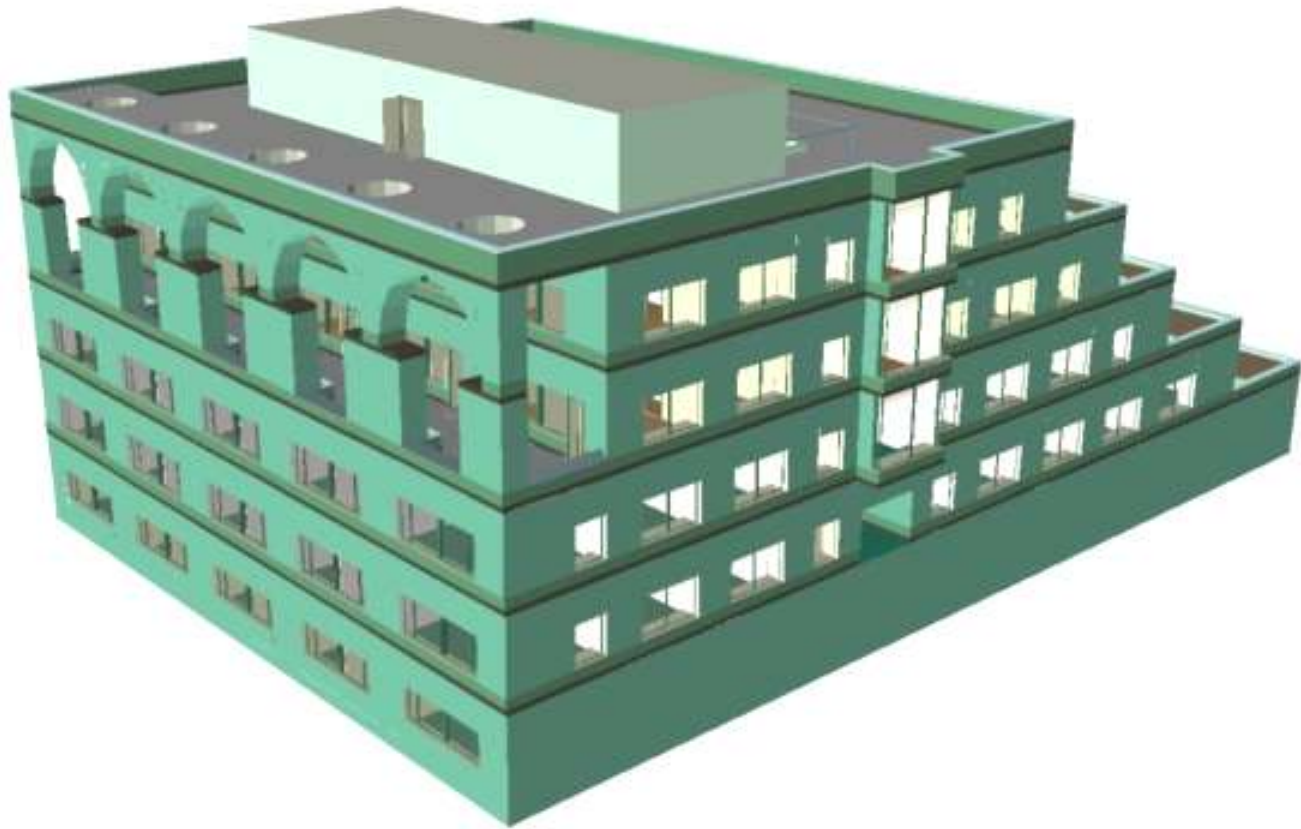
3D Objects



This one?

H&B Figure 9.9

3D Objects



This one?

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

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!

Why different Representations?

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

Data Structures determine algorithms!

Modeling Operations

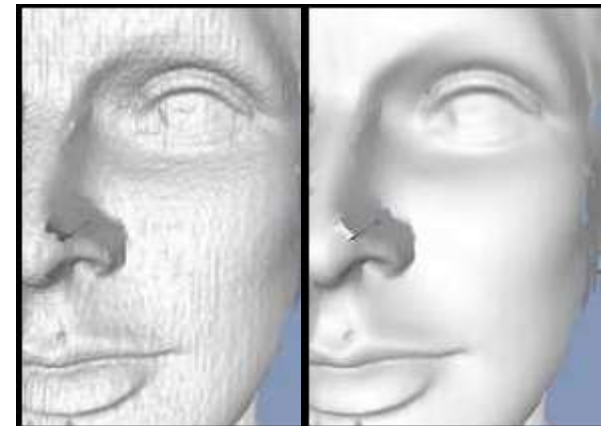
- What can we do with a 3D object representation?
 - Edit
 - Transform
 - Smooth
 - Render
 - Animate
 - Morph
 - Compress
 - Transmit
 - Analyze
 - ...



Pirates of the Caribbean



Digital Michelangelo



Smoothing

3D Object Representations

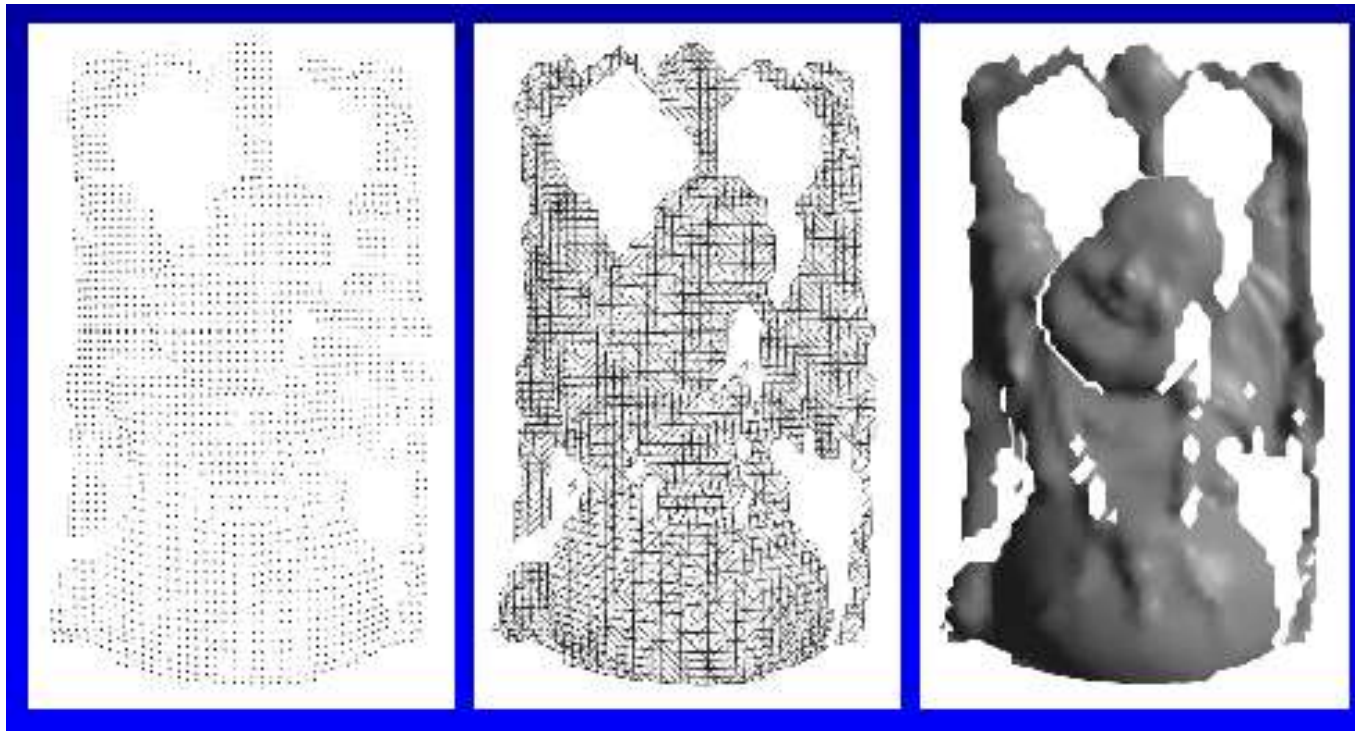
- Desirable properties depend on intended use
 - Easy to acquire
 - Accurate
 - Concise
 - Intuitive editing
 - Efficient editing
 - Efficient display
 - Efficient intersections
 - Guaranteed validity
 - Guaranteed smoothness
 - ...

Outline

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Range Image

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



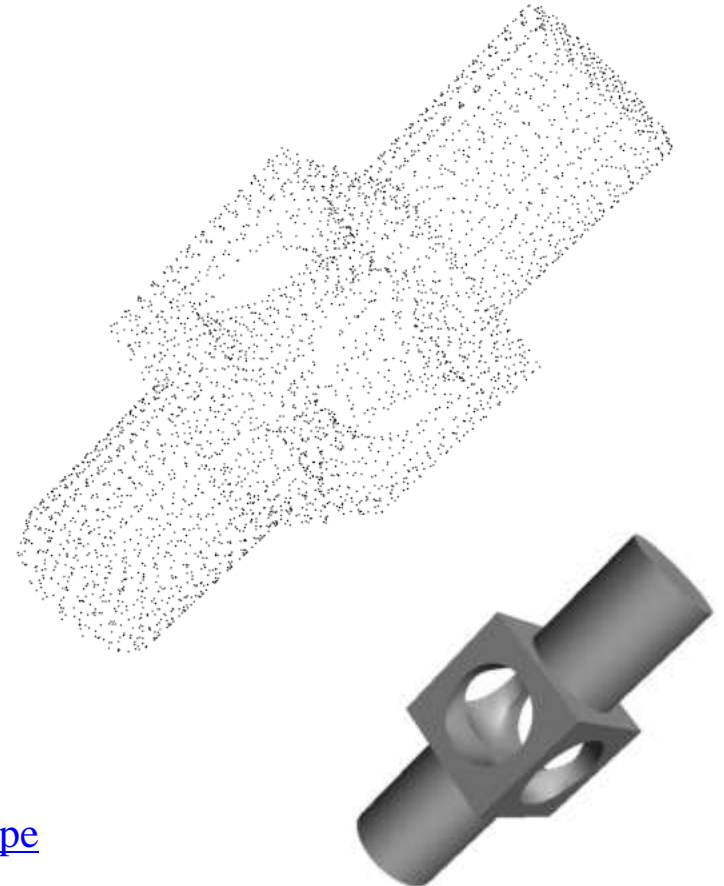
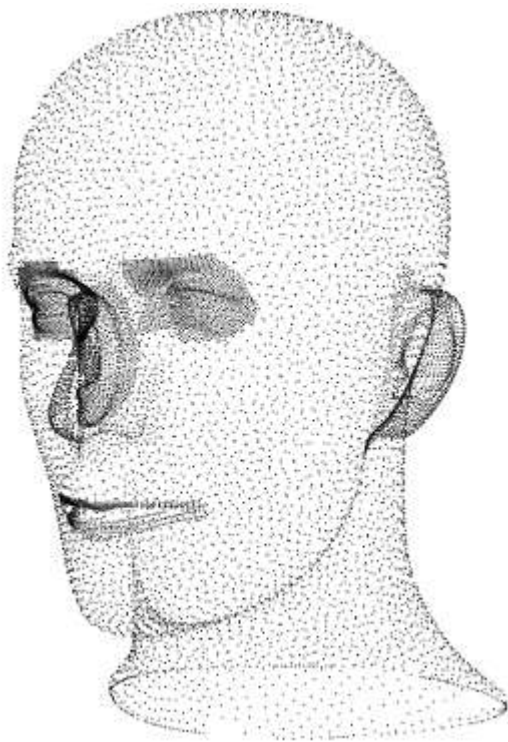
Range Image

Tessellation

Range Surface

Point Cloud

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

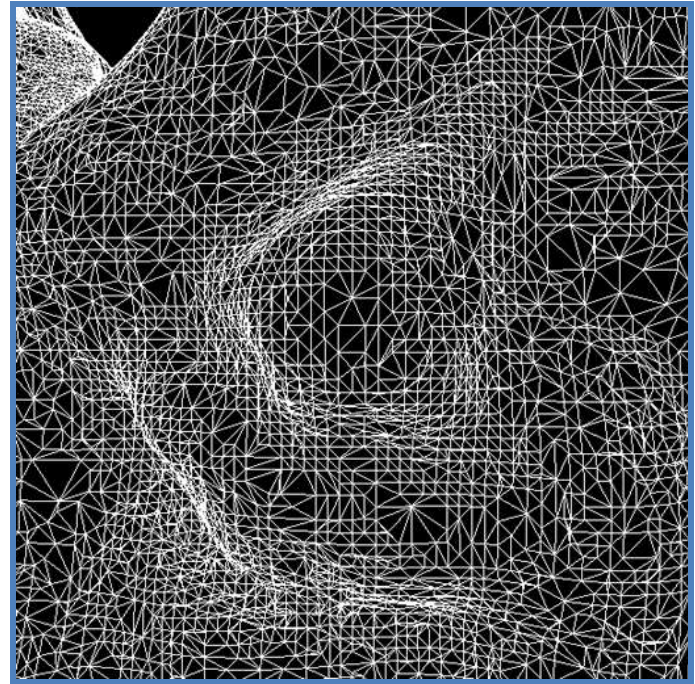


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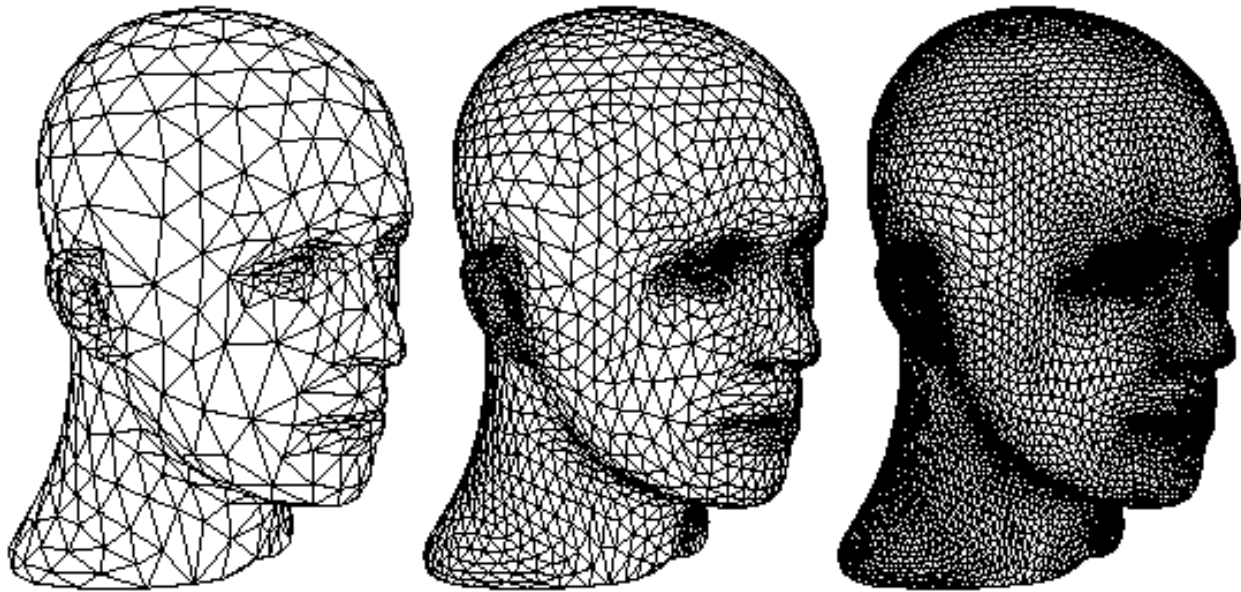
Polygonal Mesh

- Connected set of polygons (usually triangles)



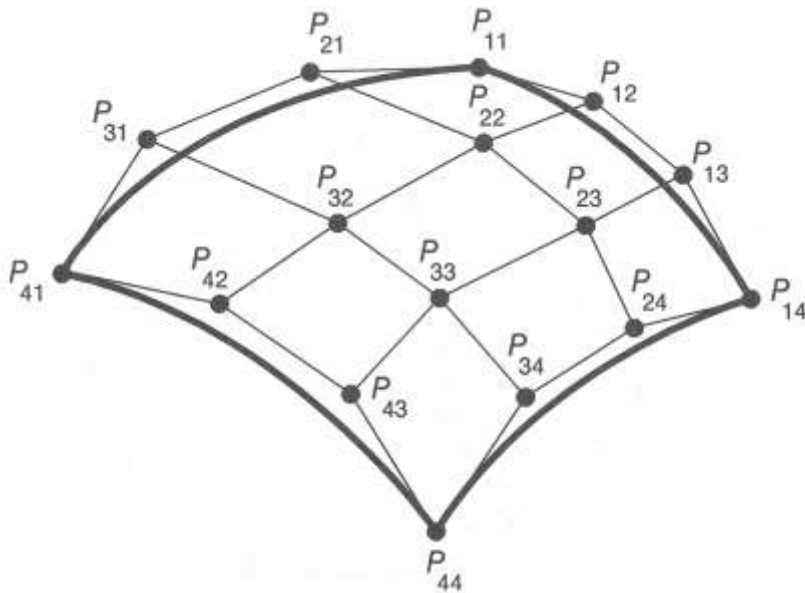
Subdivision Surface

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

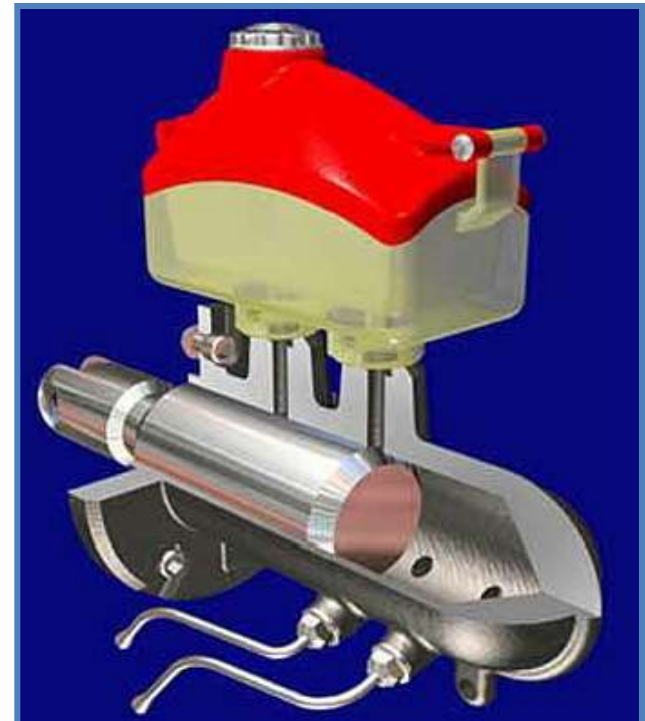


Parametric Surface

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

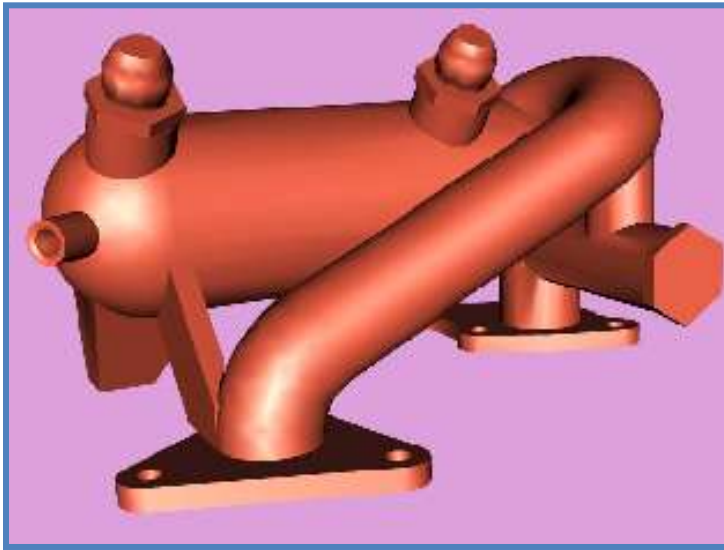


FvDFH Figure 11.44

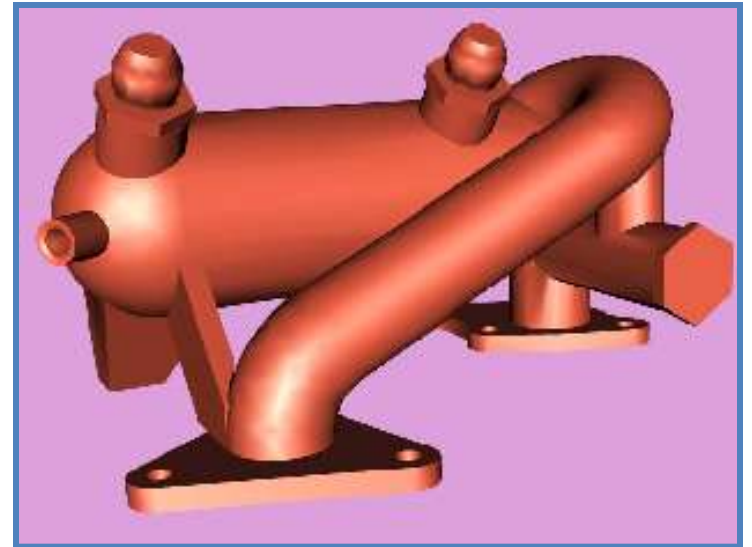


Implicit Surface

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



Polygonal Model



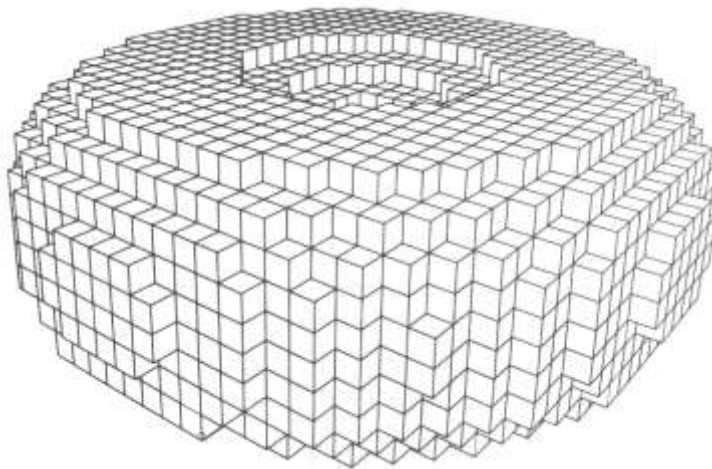
Implicit Model

Outline

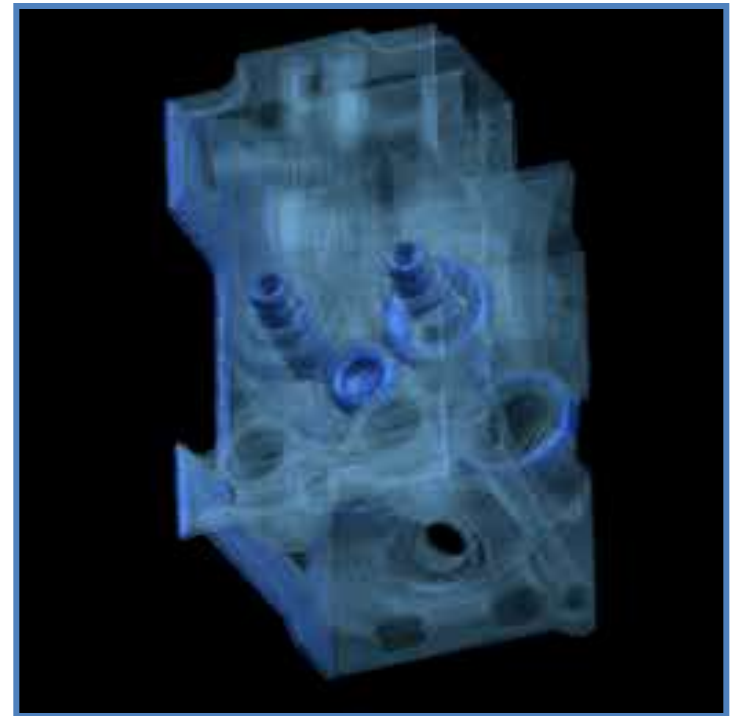
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Voxels

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



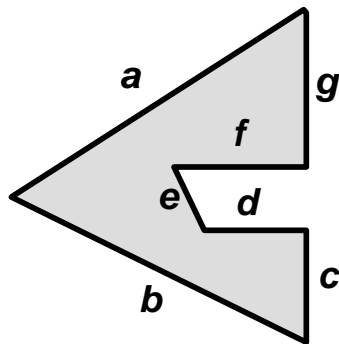
FvDFH Figure 12.20



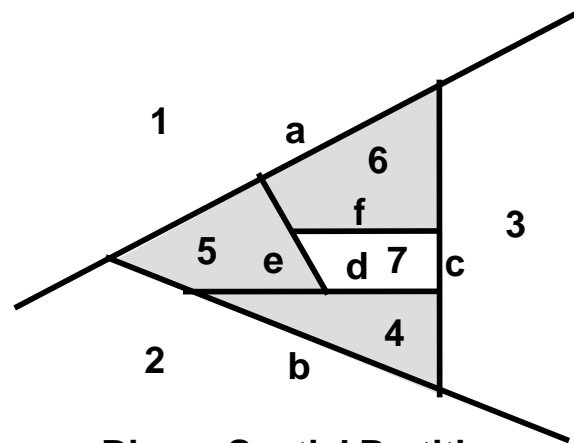
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BSP Tree

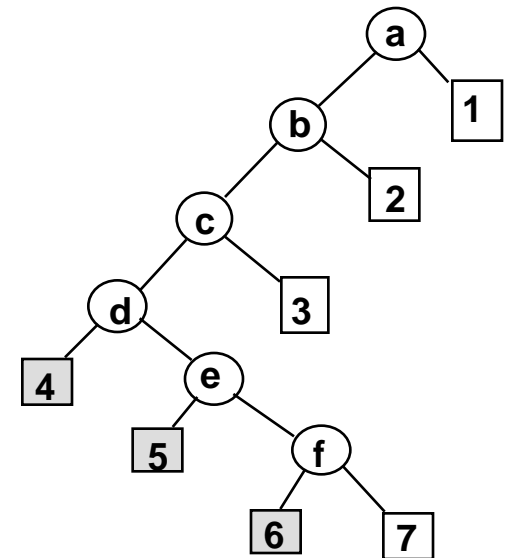
- Binary space partition with solid cells labeled
 - Constructed from polygonal representations



Object



Binary Spatial Partition

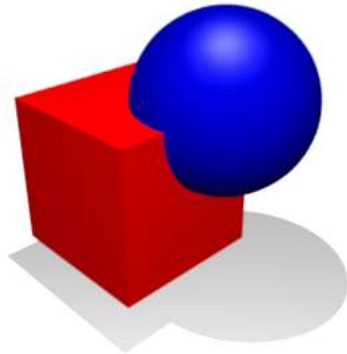


Binary Tree

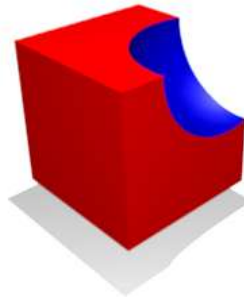
CSG (constructive solid geometry)

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

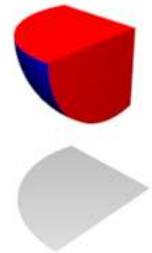
Boolean union



Boolean difference

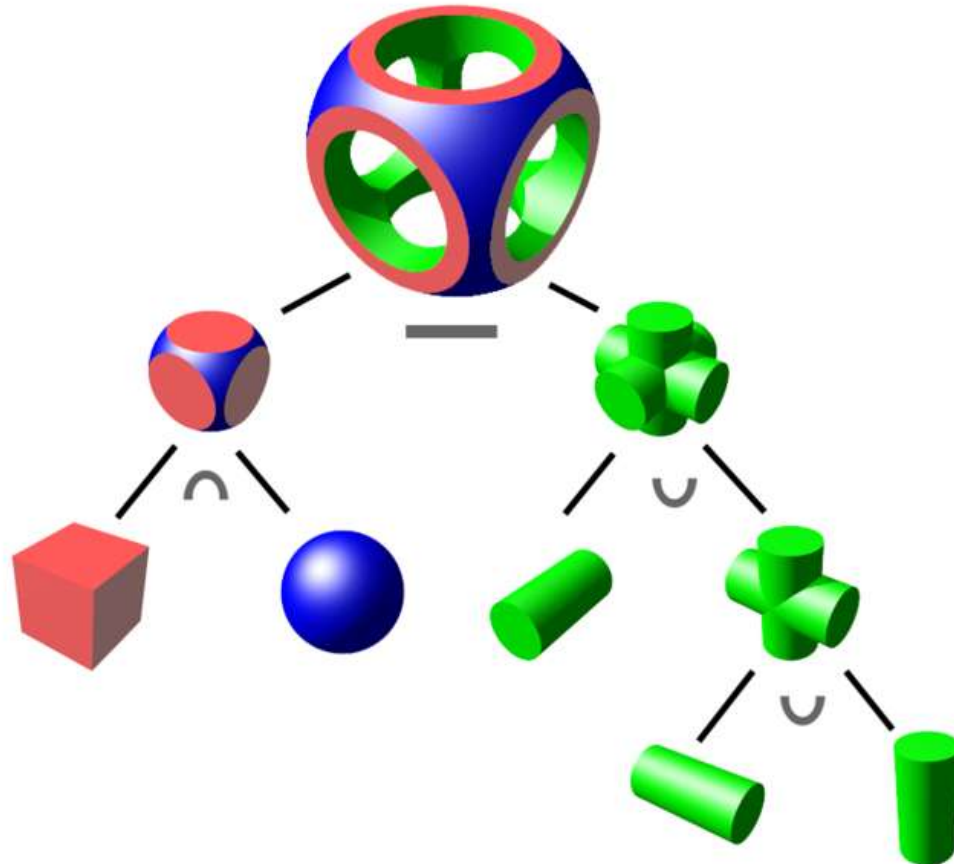


Boolean intersection



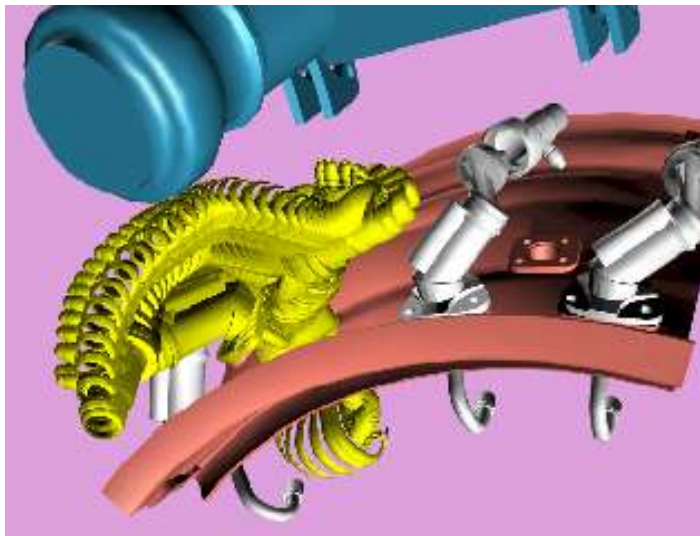
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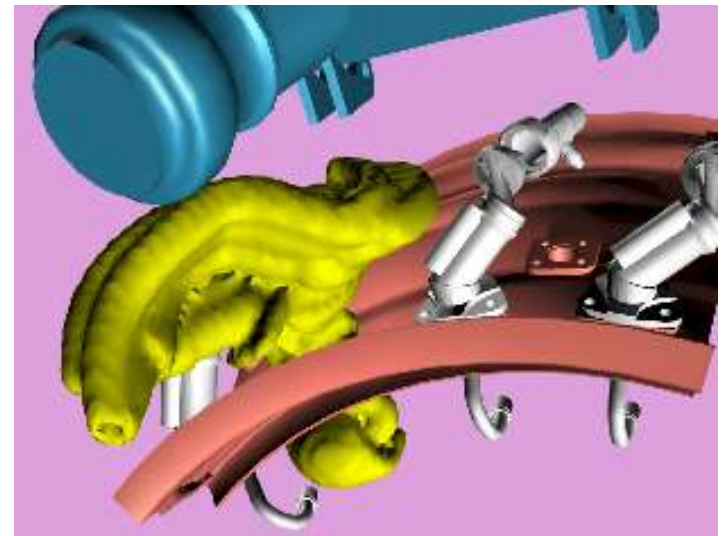


Sweep

- Solid swept by curve along trajectory



Removal Path



Sweep Model

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Scene Graph

- Union of objects at leaf nodes

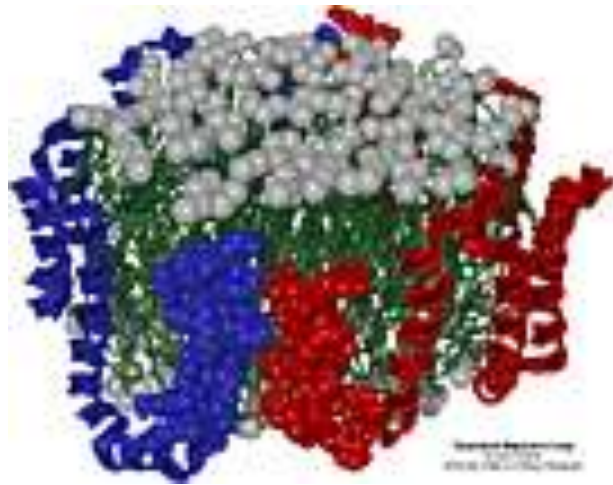


Bell Laboratories



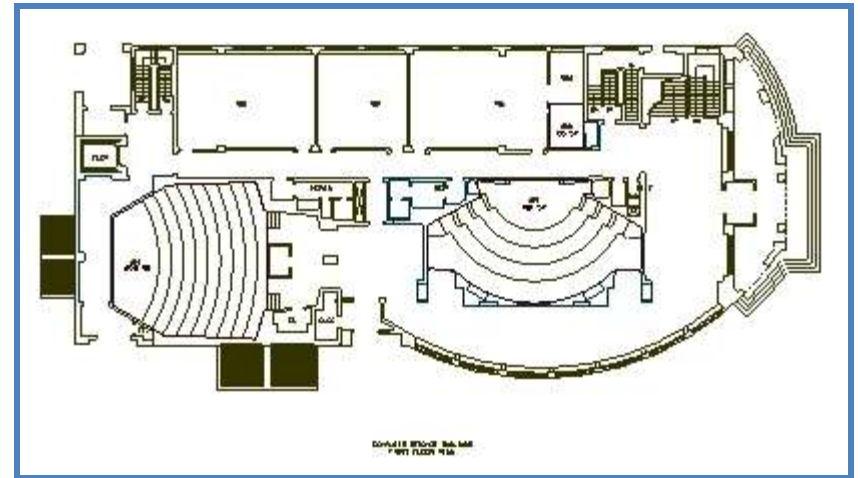
avalon.viewpoint.com

Application Specific



Apo A-1

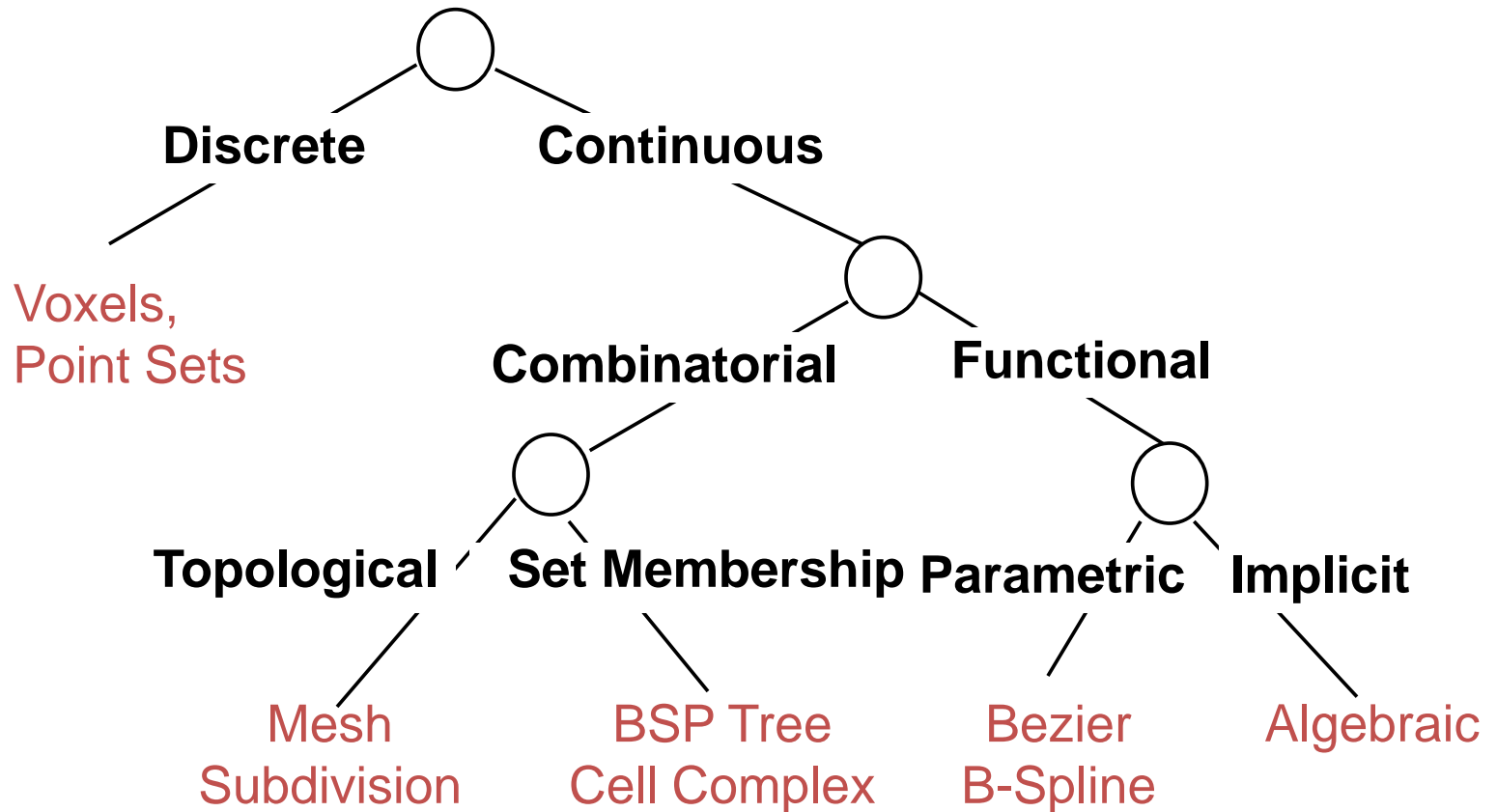
*(Theoretical Biophysics Group,
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*



Architectural Floorplan

(CS Building, Princeton University)

Taxonomy of 3D Representations



Equivalence of Representations

- Thesis:
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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