#### Three Dimensional Representations

**Quadric Surfaces** 

Superquadrics

Sweep Representations

Constructive Solid Geometry

Octrees

**Quadric Surfaces** 

Second degree equations - quadratics

Sphere

nonparametric:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ 

parametric: use latitude (§) and longitude (¶)



## Ellipsoid

nonparametric: 
$$(x/r_X)^2 + (y/r_y)^2 + (z/r_z)^2 = 1$$
  
parametric:  $x = r_X \cos \S \cos \P$   $-\frac{1}{2^2} \frac{\$^2 \frac{1}{2}}{y}$   
 $y = r_y \cos \$ \sin \P$   $-\frac{1}{2} \P^{\frac{2}{1}}$   
 $z = r_z \sin \$$   
y

### Torus

Rotate circle (or other conic) in yz plane about z axis

Parametric:



Superquadrics

Generalize quadrics by adding extra parameters

Number of extra parameters equals dimension of object

one extra for curves

two extra for surfaces

Superellipse

parametric:  $x = r_X \cos^{S} \P$   $-1^2 \P^{21}$  $y = r_Y \sin^{S} \P$ 

(see figure)

Superellipsoid

parametric: 
$$x = r_{X} \cos^{s1} \S \cos^{s2} \P$$
  $-\frac{1}{2} \$ \$^{2} \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y = r_{Y} \cos^{s1} \$ \sin^{s2} \P$   $-12 \P \$^{2} 1$   
 $z = r_{Z} \sin^{s1} \$$ 

(see figure)

How to define shapes for manufacture?

Consider the process used to form the shape

Surfaces of revolution wood turned on a lathe pot formed on potters wheel

Extrusion spaghetti plastic siding and gutters

Rolling, forming, molding clay finger pots pie crusts

Sawing, flat grinding construction 2x4's

Develop representation appropriate for the process

Examples:

sawing and flat grinding yields polygons

surface of revolution yields surfaces represented by sweep representations

Computer graphics systems for design should allow user to easily create appropriate surfaces

## Sweep Representations

Define by: two-dimensional shape sweep that moves the shape through a region of space

Sweep an ellipse along a line

Translational sweep

example:

Rotational Sweep

example:

How get a torus?

Arbitrary Sweep

example:

Define cross section as a closed curve represented as a B-spline

Define path as a curve represented as a B-spline



## Constructive Solid Geometry

Intersection, union and difference of specified volumes

Volumetric rather than surface representation



Form by union of a block lying flat and a block lying on edge

Subtract a cylinder from the union to get the hole

How get a quarter cylinder of height H from a rectangular block of height H and a cylinder of height J? How implement constructive solid geometry in computer graphics system?

If use boundary representation of objects use Ray-casting

Represent scene in world coordinates Represent firing plane with x-y plane Fire rays from each pixel in firing plane Note intersection of rays with surfaces of objects Apply operations to intersections to get new boundaries



OperationSurfaUnionA, DIntersectionC, BDifferenceDifferenceobj2-obj1B, Dobj1-obj2A, C

Surface Limits

Easy to represent finished objects as a tree

large circles - objects small circles - operations



Octrees

## Spatial occupancy array

## 2-D - quadtrees



0	1
2	3

# Quadrant labels



Three types of nodes - white, black, grey

What color are leaf nodes? What colors can root nodes be? **BSP** Trees

Binary space partitioning

Instead of dividing space into 8 regions at each step

divide into just two regions using a plane

What additional info must be stored?

the definition of the partitioning plane

Can be much more efficient

What happens to the octree representation of an object

if the object is translated?

For a BSP tree?

For image =  $2^{n} \times 2^{n}$  pixels

What is the minimum height of it's quad-tree?

What is it's maximum height?

Are there always fewer nodes than pixels?

What would be a worst case image?

a checkerboard with square size of one pixel

What number of nodes in a worst case quadtree?

Octrees

Do same thing with voxels versus pixels

Max possible children / node?