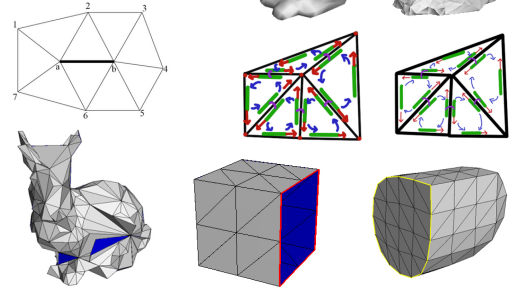


# Implicit Surfaces, Collision Detection, & Volumetric Data Structures

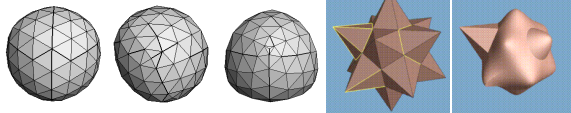
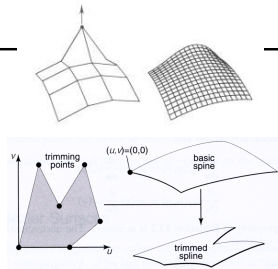
## Homework 1:

- Questions/Comments?



## Last Time?

- Spline Surfaces
  - complex topology is challenging, requires trimming curves
- Subdivision Zoo
  - Doo-Sabin
  - Loop
  - Catmull-Clark
- Subdivision w/ Creases

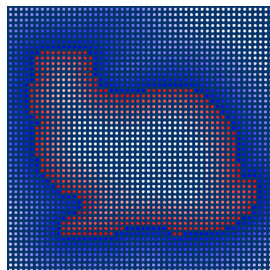


## Today

- **Implicit Surfaces, Voxels, & Marching Cubes**
- Collision Detection
- Conservative Bounding Region
- Spatial Acceleration Data Structures
  - Fixed Grid
  - Nested Grid
  - Octree
  - Binary Space Partition
  - K-d tree
  - Bounding Volume Hierarchy
- Misc Vocabulary & Advanced Papers

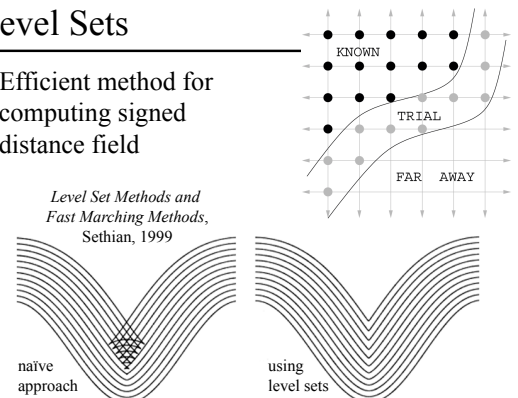
## Implicit Surfaces

- For a sphere:
 
$$H(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2$$
- If  $H(x,y,z) = 0$ , on surface
- If  $H(x,y,z) > 0$ , outside surface
- If  $H(x,y,z) < 0$ , inside surface



## Level Sets

- Efficient method for computing signed distance field



## Marching Cubes

- Polygonization: extract triangle mesh from signed distance field

"Marching Cubes: A High Resolution 3D Surface Construction Algorithm", Lorensen and Cline, SIGGRAPH '87.

## "Marching Tetrahedra"

Jules Bloomenthal  
"An implicit surface polygonizer"  
Graphics Gems IV

"When the Blobs Go Marching Two by Two",  
Jeff Lander, Gamasutra

## "Marching Tetrahedra"

Similarly, we can create volumetric models:

"Interval volume tetrahedrization"  
Visualization '97  
Nielson & Sung

## Questions?

## Today

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## Collisions

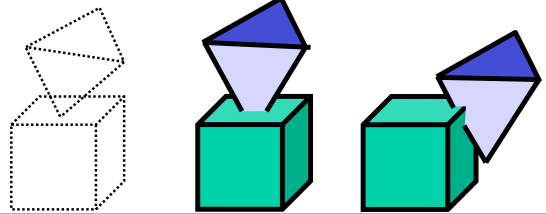
- **Detection**
- Response
- Overshooting problem (when we enter the solid)

## Detecting Collisions

- Easy with implicit equations of surfaces
- $H(x,y,z)=0$  at surface
- $H(x,y,z)<0$  inside surface
- So just compute  $H$  and you know that you're inside if it's negative
- More complex with other surface definitions

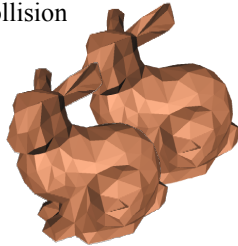
## Collision Detection for Solids

- How to detect collision between 2 polyhedra?
- Need an inside/outside test
- Test if a vertex is inside the other polyhedron
- But treat also edge-edge intersection



## Cost of Detection?

- Test each edge with each face?
  - $O(N^2)$
- How would you detect collision between two bunnies?
  - $O(N^2)$  is too expensive!
  - Use spatial hierarchy



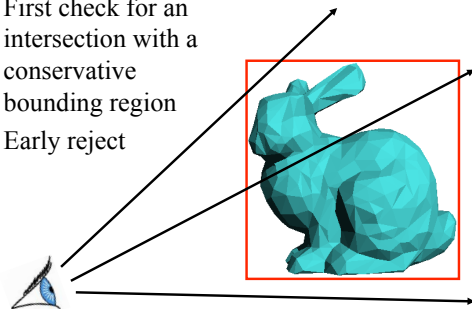
## Questions?

## Today

- Implicit Surfaces, Voxels, & Marching Cubes
- Collision Detection
- **Conservative Bounding Region**
- Spatial Acceleration Data Structures
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## Conservative Bounding Region

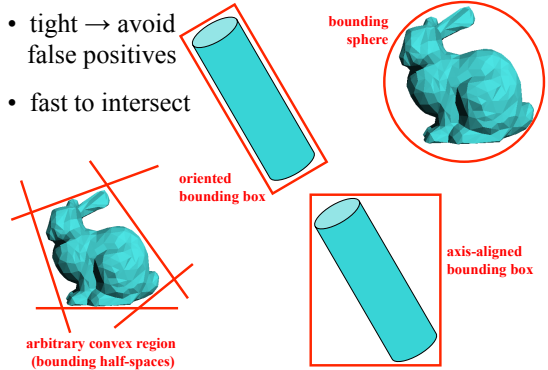
- First check for an intersection with a conservative bounding region
- Early reject



Application: Accelerate ray tracing  
Intersect object & ray... more later this semester!!

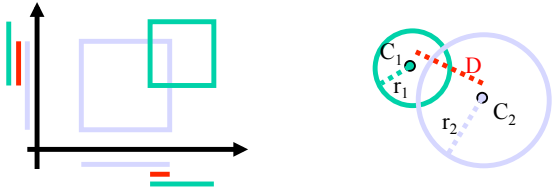
## Conservative Bounding Regions

- tight → avoid false positives
- fast to intersect



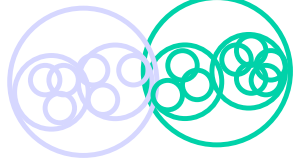
## Overlap test

- Overlap between two axis-aligned boxes?
  - Check if the intervals along the 3 dimensions overlap
- Overlap test between two spheres?
  - $D(\text{center}_1, \text{center}_2) < r_1 + r_2$



## General Collision Detection

- Put a hierarchy around your objects
- Use the fast overlap test recursively
- Handle exact case at the leaves (when necessary)
- More difficult for self-collision (e.g. cloth)
  - Because there is more overlap



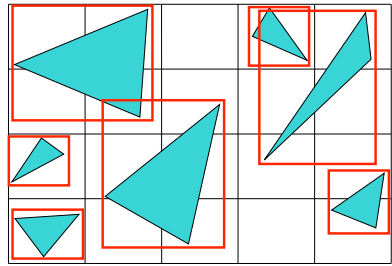
## Questions?

## Today

- Implicit Surfaces, Voxels, & Marching Cubes
- Collision Detection
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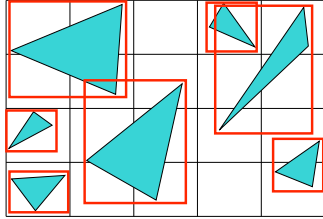
## Collision Pruning via Uniform Grid

- Primitives that overlap multiple cells?



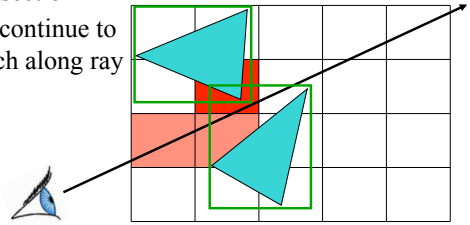
## Regular Grid

- Primitives that overlap multiple cells?
- Insert into multiple cells (use pointers)



## For Each Cell Along a Ray

- Does the cell contain an intersection?
- Yes: return closest intersection
- No: continue to march along ray



## Regular Grid Discussion

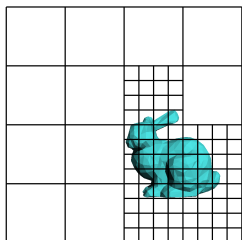
- Advantages?
  - easy to construct
  - easy to traverse
- Disadvantages?
  - may be only sparsely filled
  - geometry may still be clumped

## Today

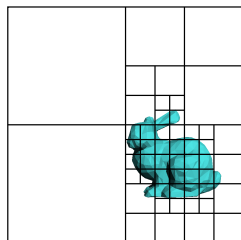
- Implicit Surfaces, Voxels, & Marching Cubes
- Collision Detection
- Conservative Bounding Region
- **Spatial Acceleration Data Structures**
  - Fixed Grid
  - **Nested Grid**
  - **Octree**
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## Adaptive Grids

- Subdivide until each cell contains no more than  $n$  elements, or maximum depth  $d$  is reached



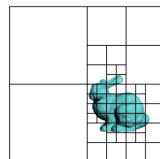
Nested Grids



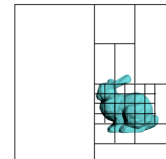
Octree/(Quadtree)

## Variations of Adaptive Grids

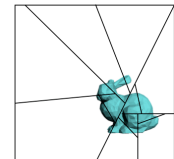
- **When to split?** When a cell contains "lots" of geometry, but has not yet reached the max tree depth
- **Where to split?**
  - Quadtree/Octree: split *every* dimension in half, always axis aligned
  - kd-tree: choose *one* dimension (often the largest dimension) and split it axis aligned (but not necessarily at the midpoint)
  - Binary Space Partition (BSP): choose a *arbitrary* cut plane
- **Which one is best?** It depends.... Often they are all equally good!



Quadtree/Octree



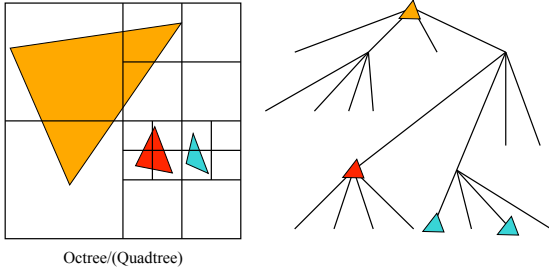
kd tree



BSP Tree

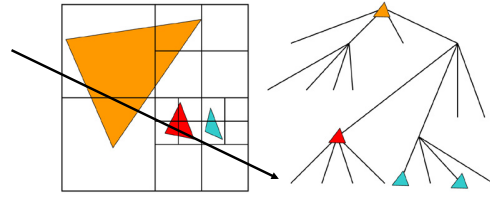
## Primitives in an Adaptive Grid

- Can live at intermediate levels, or be pushed to lowest level of grid



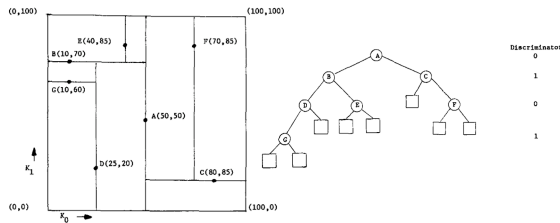
## Adaptive Grid Discussion

- Advantages?
  - grid complexity matches geometric density
- Disadvantages?
  - more expensive to traverse (binary tree, lots of pointers)



## Early k-d tree paper

- "Multidimensional Binary Search Trees Used for Associative Searching", Bentley, Communications of the ACM, 1975

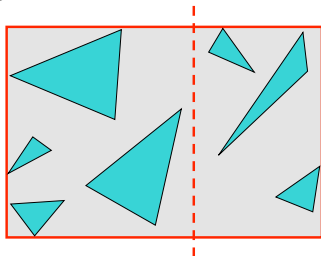


## Today

- Implicit Surfaces, Voxels, & Marching Cubes
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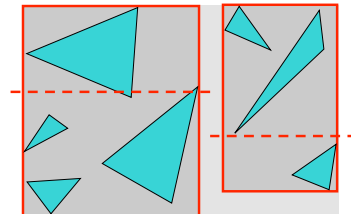
## Bounding Volume Hierarchy

- Find bounding box of objects
- Split objects into two groups
- Recurse



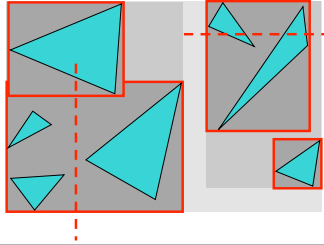
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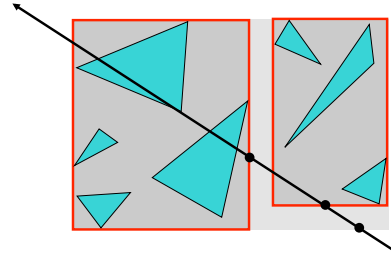
## Where to split objects?

- At midpoint OR
- Sort, and put half of the objects on each side OR
- Use modeling hierarchy



## Intersection with BVH

- Check sub-volume with closer intersection first

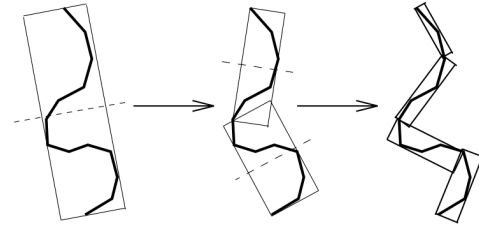


## Bounding Volume Hierarchy Discussion

- Advantages
  - easy to construct
  - easy to traverse
  - binary
- Disadvantages
  - may be difficult to choose a good split for a node
  - poor split may result in minimal spatial pruning

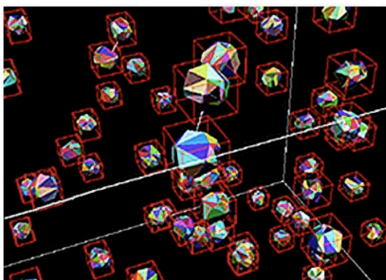
## Reading for Today:

- Oriented Bounding Box (OBB):  
generalization of the (axis-aligned) BVH



OBB-Tree: A Hierarchical Structure for Rapid Interference Detection, Gottschalk, Lin, & Manocha, SIGGRAPH 1996.

- "I-COLLIDE: An Interactive and Exact Collision Detection System for Large-scaled Environments", Cohen, Lin, Manocha, & Ponamgi, I3D 1995.



## Reading for Today:

- "Octree Textures", Benson & Davis, SIGGRAPH 2002

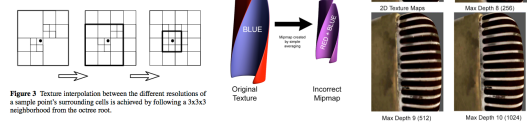
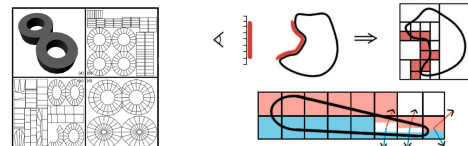


Figure 3 Texture interpolation between the different resolutions of a sample point's surrounding cells is achieved by following a 3x3x3 neighborhood from the scene root.

- "Painting and Rendering Textures on Unparameterized Models", DeBry, Gibbs, DeLeon, and Robins, SIGGRAPH 2002



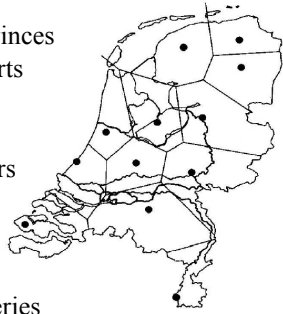
## Questions?

## Today

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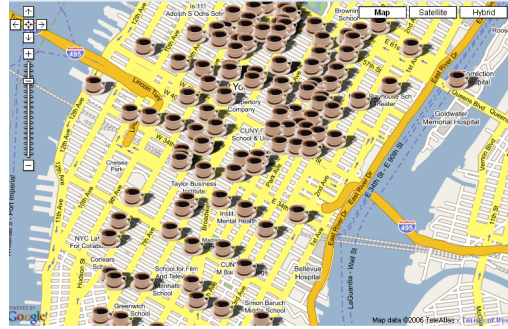
## Voronoi Diagram/Cells/Regions

- How to re-district the Netherlands into provinces so that everyone reports to the closest capital
- Cell edges are the perpendicular bisectors of nearby points
- 2D or 3D
- Supports efficient *Nearest Neighbor* queries



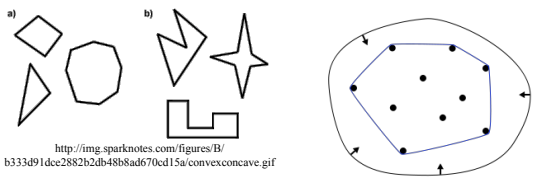
<http://ccc.inaoep.mx/~rodrigo/robotica/Trigui.pdf>

## “Optimally” site the next Starbucks



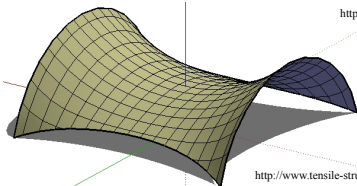
[http://findbyclick.com/coffee\\_s.html](http://findbyclick.com/coffee_s.html)

## Convex vs. Non-Convex



<http://img.sparknotes.com/figures/B/3333d91dce2882b2d48b8ad670cd15a/convexconcave.gif>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ConvexHull.svg>

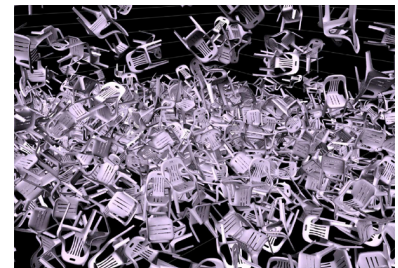


<http://www.tensile-structures.de/Bilder/SaddleSurface.jpg>

## Reduced Deformation

Doug L. James & Dinesh K. Pai  
*BD-Tree: Output-Sensitive Collision Detection for Reduced Deformable Models*  
SIGGRAPH 2004

- Collisions are expensive
- Deformation is expensive
- This is a lot of geometry!
- Simplify the simulation model

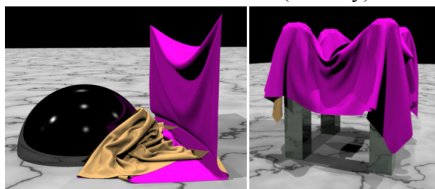




## Cloth Collision

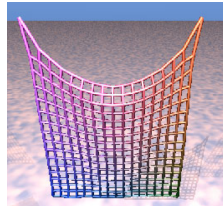
Robert Bridson, Ronald Fedkiw & John Anderson  
*Robust Treatment of Collisions, Contact  
and Friction for Cloth Animation*  
SIGGRAPH 2002

- A cloth has many points of contact
- Stays in contact
- Requires
  - Efficient collision detection
  - Efficient numerical treatment (stability)

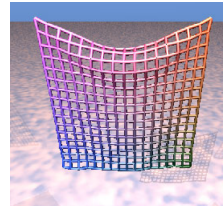


## Reading for Friday:

- “Deformation Constraints in a Mass-Spring Model to Describe Rigid Cloth Behavior”, Provot, 1995.



Simple mass-spring system



Improved solution

*Post a comment/question on the LMS discussion by 10am*

## Optional Reading for Friday:

- Baraff, Witkin & Kass  
*Untangling Cloth*  
SIGGRAPH 2003

