CS 430
Computer Graphics

3D Modeling: Solid Models

Week 9, Lecture 17

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Overview

• 3D solid model representations
  – Implicit models
  – Super/quadrics
  – Blobbies
  – Swept objects
  – Boundary representations
  – Spatial enumerations
  – Distance fields
  – Quadtrees/octrees
  – Stochastic models
Implicit Solid Modeling

• Idea:
  – Represents solid as the set of points where an implicit global function takes on certain values
    • Usually
    • $F(x,y,z) < 0$, points inside of object
    • $F(x,y,z) = 0$, points on object’s surface
    • $F(x,y,z) > 0$, points outside of object
  – Primitive solids are combined using CSG
  – Composition operations are implemented by functionals which provide an implicit function for the resulting solid

From M.Ganter, D. Storti, G. Turkiyyah @ UW
Quadratic Surfaces

- **Sphere**
  \[ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 \]

- **Ellipsoid**
  \[ \left( \frac{x}{r_x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{r_y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{z}{r_z} \right)^2 = 1 \]

- **Torus**
  \[ \left[ r - \sqrt{\left( \frac{x}{r_x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{r_y} \right)^2} \right]^2 + \left( \frac{z}{r_z} \right)^2 = 1 \]

- **General form**
  \[ a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot y^2 + c \cdot z^2 + 2f \cdot yz + 2g \cdot xz + 2h \cdot xy + 2p \cdot x + 2q \cdot y + 2r \cdot z + d = 0 \]
Superellipsoid Surfaces

- Generalization of ellipsoid
- Shape parameters $s_1$ and $s_2$

$$
\left[ \left( \frac{x}{r_x} \right)^{2/s_2} + \left( \frac{y}{r_y} \right)^{2/s_2} \right]^{s_2/s_1} + \left( \frac{z}{r_z} \right)^{2/s_1} = 1
$$

- Take absolute value of $x$, $y$ & $z$ to avoid exponentiating negative numbers
- If $s_1 = s_2 = 1$ then regular ellipsoid
- Has an implicit and a parametric form!
Superellipsoid Surfaces

The general superellipsoid has a parametric representation in terms of surface parameters $-\pi/2 \leq v \leq \pi/2$, $-\pi \leq u \leq \pi$

$$x(u, v) = Ac(v, s_1)c(u, s_2)$$
$$y(u, v) = Bc(v, s_1)s(u, s_2)$$
$$z(u, v) = Cs(v, s_1)$$

where the auxiliary functions are

$$c(\omega, m) = \text{sgn}(\cos \omega)|\cos \omega|^m$$
$$s(\omega, m) = \text{sgn}(\sin \omega)|\sin \omega|^m$$

and the sign function $\text{sgn}(x)$ is

$$\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 
-1, & x < 0 \\
0, & x = 0 \\
+1, & x > 0.
\end{cases}$$
CSG with Superquadrics
CSG with Superellipsoids
Blobby Objects

- Do not maintain shape, topology
  - Water drops
  - Molecules
  - Force fields
- But can maintain other properties, like volume
Gaussian Bumps

- Model object as a sum of Gaussian bumps/blobs

\[ f(x, y, z) = \sum_k b_k e^{-a_k r_k^2} - T = 0 \]

- Where \( r_k^2 = x_k^2 + y_k^2 + z_k^2 \) and \( T \) is a threshold.
Metaballs (Blinn Blobbies)
Ray-traced Metaballs
Implicit Modeling System
U. of Calgary

- Combine “primitives”
  - Points, lines, planes, polygons, cylinders, ellipsoids
- Calculate field around primitives
- View Iso-surface of implicit function
Implicit Modeling System
U. of Calgary

Can apply blends and warps
Sweep Representations

• An alternative way to represent a 3D object

• Idea
  – Given a primitive (e.g. polygon, sphere)
  – And a sweep (e.g. vector, curve…)
  – Define solid as space swept out by primitive

Foley/VanDam, 1990/1994
• Issues:
  – How to generate resulting surface?
  – What about self-intersections?
  – How to define intersection?

Foley/VanDam, 1990/1994
Approximate Representations

- **Idea:** discretize the world!
- **Surface Models**
  - Mesh, facet and polygon representations
- **Volume Models**
  - spatial enumeration
  - voxelization
Examples

• From exact to facets....
Boundary Representation
Solid Modeling

• The de facto standard for CAD since ~1987
  – BReps integrated into CAGD surfaces + analytic surfaces + boolean modeling
• Models are defined by their boundaries
• Topological and geometric integrity constraints are enforced for the boundaries
  – Faces meet at shared edges, vertices are shared, etc.
Let’s Start Simple: Polyhedral Solid Modeling

• Definition
  – Solid bounded by polygons whose edges are each a member of an even number of polygons
  – A 2-manifold: edges members of 2 polygons
Properties of 2-Manifolds

- For any point on the boundary, its neighborhood is a topological 2D disk
- If not a 2-manifold, neighborhood not a disk
Euler’s Formula

• For simple polyhedron (no holes):
  #Vertices - #Edges + #Faces = 2
• If formula is true the surface is closed
Euler’s Formula (Generalized)

#Vertices - #Edges + #Faces - #Holes_in_faces = 2 (#Components – Genus)

- Genus is the # holes through the object
- Euler Operators have been the basis of several modeling systems (Mantyla et al.)

\[ V - E + F - H = 2(C - G) \]

24 36 15 3 1 1
Euler Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>G</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEV</td>
<td>Make an edge and a vertex</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Make a face and an edge</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSFV</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSG</td>
<td>Make a shell and a hole</td>
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<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEV</td>
<td>Kill an edge and a vertex</td>
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<td>KEML</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Steps to Creating a Polyhedral Solid Modeler

• Representation
  – Points, Lines/Edges, Polygons

• Modeling
  – Generalization of 3D clipping to non-convex polyhedra, enables implementation of booleans
State of the Art: BRep Solid Modeling

• … but much more than polyhedra
• Two main (commercial) alternatives
  – All NURBS, all the time
    • Pro/E, SDRC, …
  – Analytic surfaces + parametric surfaces + NURBS + …. all stitched together at edges
    • Parasolid, ACIS, …
Issues in Boundary Representation Solid Modeling

• Very complex data structures
  – NURBS-based winged-edges, etc
• Complex algorithms
  – manipulation, booleans, collision detection
• Robustness
• Integrity
• Translation
• Features
• Constraints and Parametrics
Other Issues: Non-Manifold Solids

- There are cases where you may need to model entities that are not entirely 3D
Cell Decomposition

- Set of primitive cells
- Parameterized
- Often curved
- Compose complex objects by gluing cells together
- Used in finite-element analysis

Foley/VanDam, 1990/1994
Spatial Occupancy Enumeration

• Brute force
  – A grid
• Pixels
  – Picture elements
• Voxels
  – Volume elements
• Quadtrees
  – 2D adaptive representation
• Octrees
  – 3D adaptive representation
  – Extension of quadtrees
Brute Force Spatial Occupancy Enumeration

• Impose a 2D/3D grid
  – Like graph paper or sugar cubes
• Identify occupied cells
• Problems
  – High fidelity requires many cells
• “Modified”
  – Partial occupancy

Foley/VanDam, 1990/1994
Distance Volume

- Store signed distance to surface at each voxel

Narrow-band representation

Iso-surface at value 0 approximates the original surface.
Offset Surfaces from Distance Volumes
Quadtree

- Hierarchically represent spatial occupancy
- Tree with four regions
  - NE, NW, SE, SW
  - “dark” if occupied
Quadtree Data Structure

F = full     P = partially full     E = empty
Octree

- 8 octants 3D space
  - Left, Right, Up, Down, Front, Back
Boolean Operations on Octrees

\[ S \cup T \quad S \cap T \]
Adaptive Distance Fields

- Quadtrees/Octrees that store distances
Applications for Spatial Occupancy Enumeration

- Many different applications
  - GIS
  - Medical
  - Engineering Simulation
  - Volume Rendering
  - Video Gaming
  - Approximating real-world data
  - ....
Issues with Spatial Occupancy Enumeration

• Approximate
  – Kind of like faceting a surface, discretizing 3D space
  – Operationally, the combinatorics (as opposed to the numerics) can be challenging
  – Not as good for applications wanting exact computation (e.g. tool path programming)
Binary Space Partition Trees (BSP Trees)

- Recursively divide space into subspaces
- Arbitrary orientation and position of planes
- Homogeneous regions are leaves called in/out cells

Foley/VanDam, 1990/1994
Statistical Representations

- Store density (material vs. void)
- Statistical description of geometry
- Goal – describe the porosity without storing the geometry information

Generated by Termite Agents Simulation.
Stochastic Geometry

• Need some way of converting a solid into some representative statistical form
• From each material voxel, calculate the distance to the nearest voxel that is not material
• Repeat for void voxels
• Store distributions:
  – one for empty space
  – one for material
  – density value
Application: Biological Models

- Bone tissue
- MRI data
- Other biological data
- Solid modeling

MRI scan of left shoulder

Bone matrix from scanned data
Application: Surface Texture
Application: Surface Texture
Application: Surface Texture

1 distribution
20 spheres
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End