Lesson dtvd3d: some extras

GEO1004: 3D modelling of the built environment

https://3d.bk.tudelft.nl/courses/geo1004

3D geoinformation
Department of Urbanism
Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment
Delft University of Technology

Incremental construction

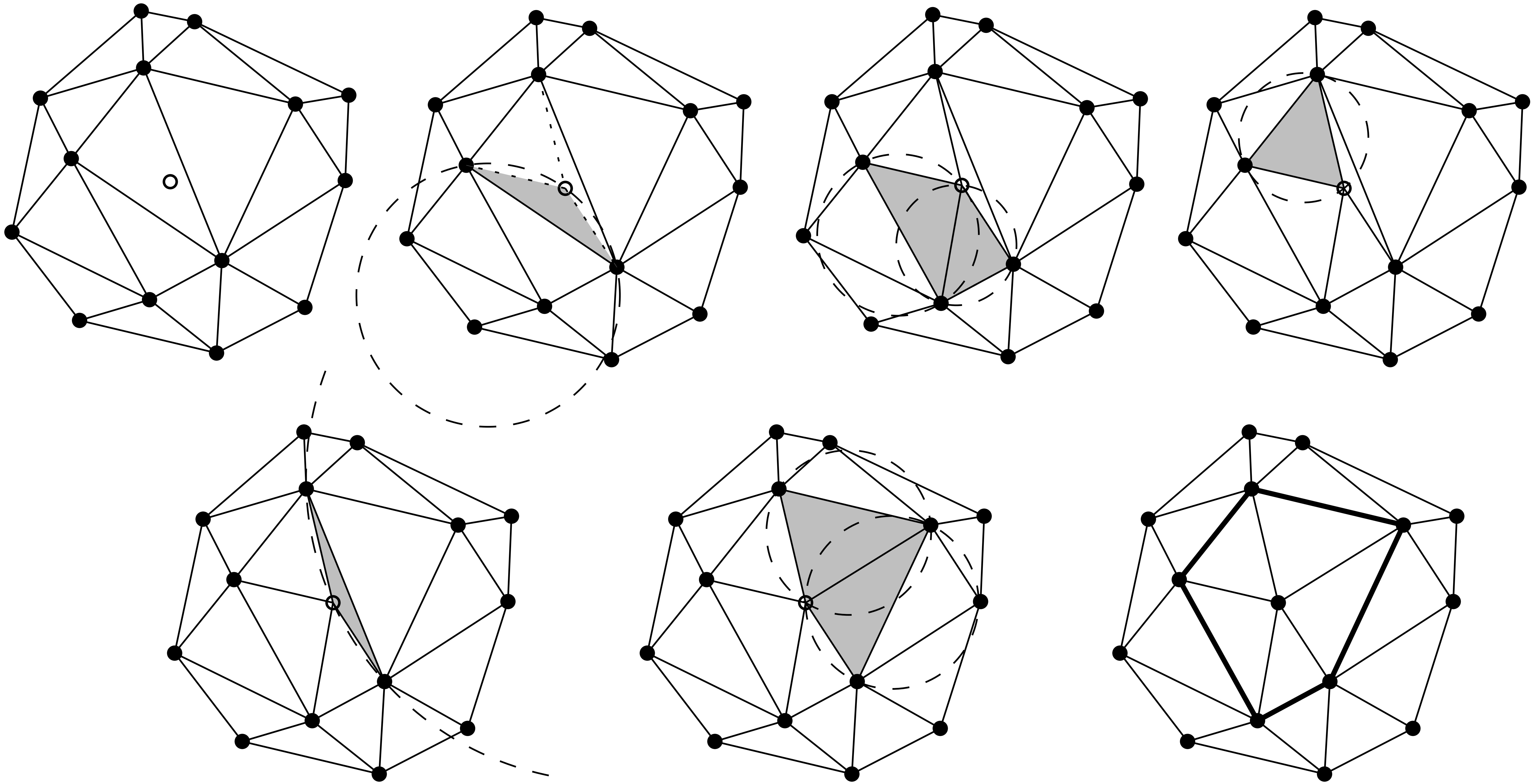


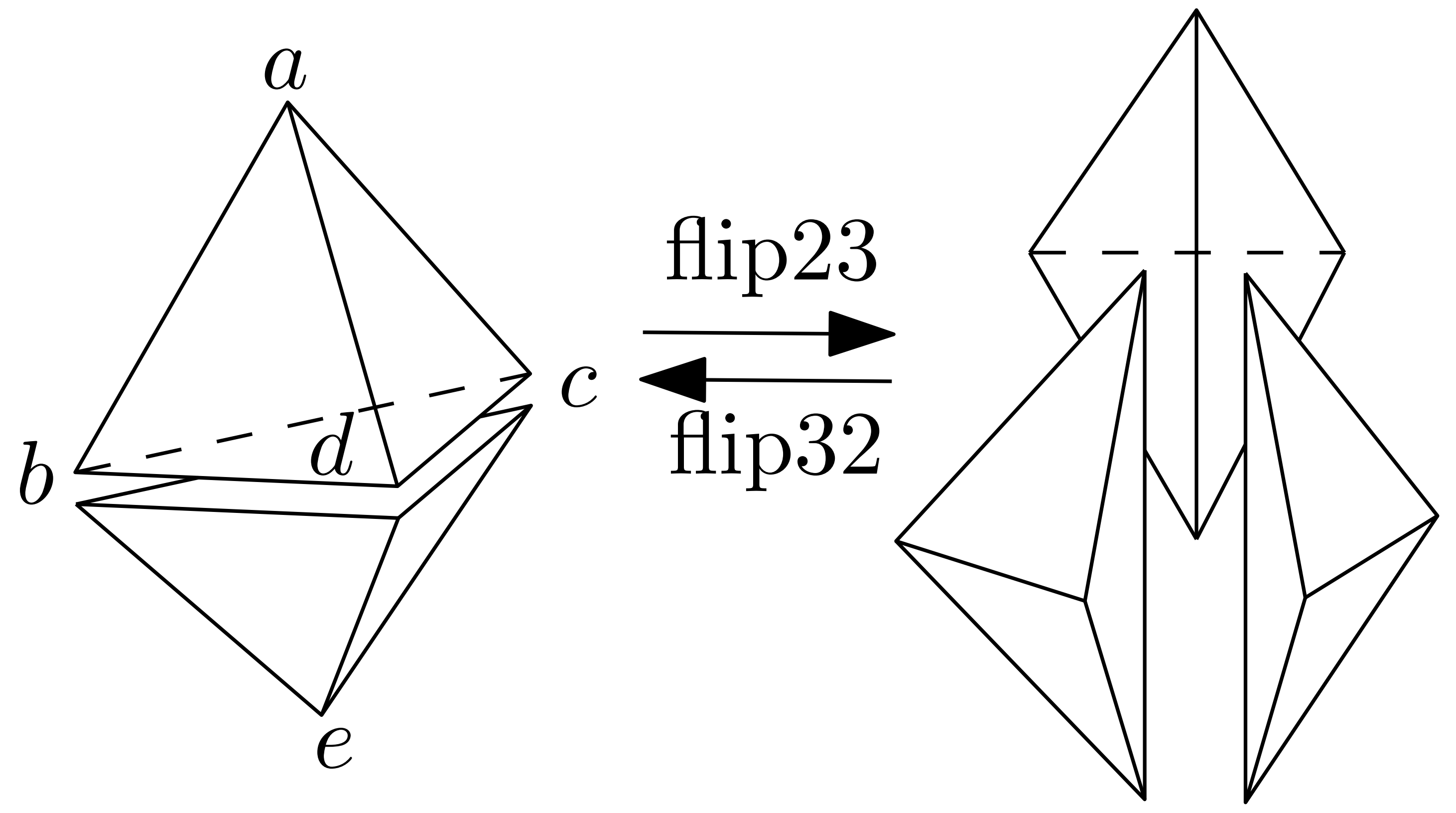
Figure 7: Step-by-step insertion, with flips, of a single point in a DT in two dimensions.

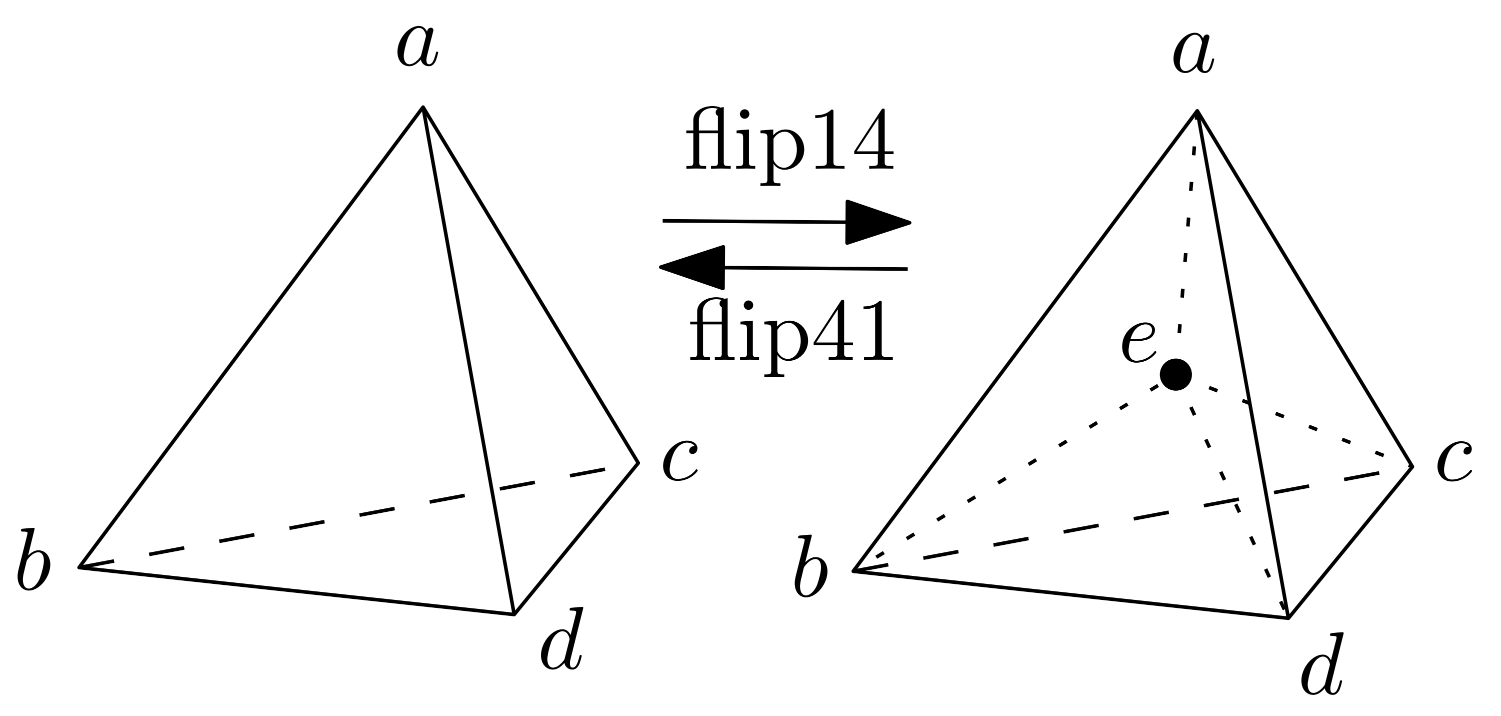
Incrementation construction

Algorithm 1: Algorithm to insert one point in a DT

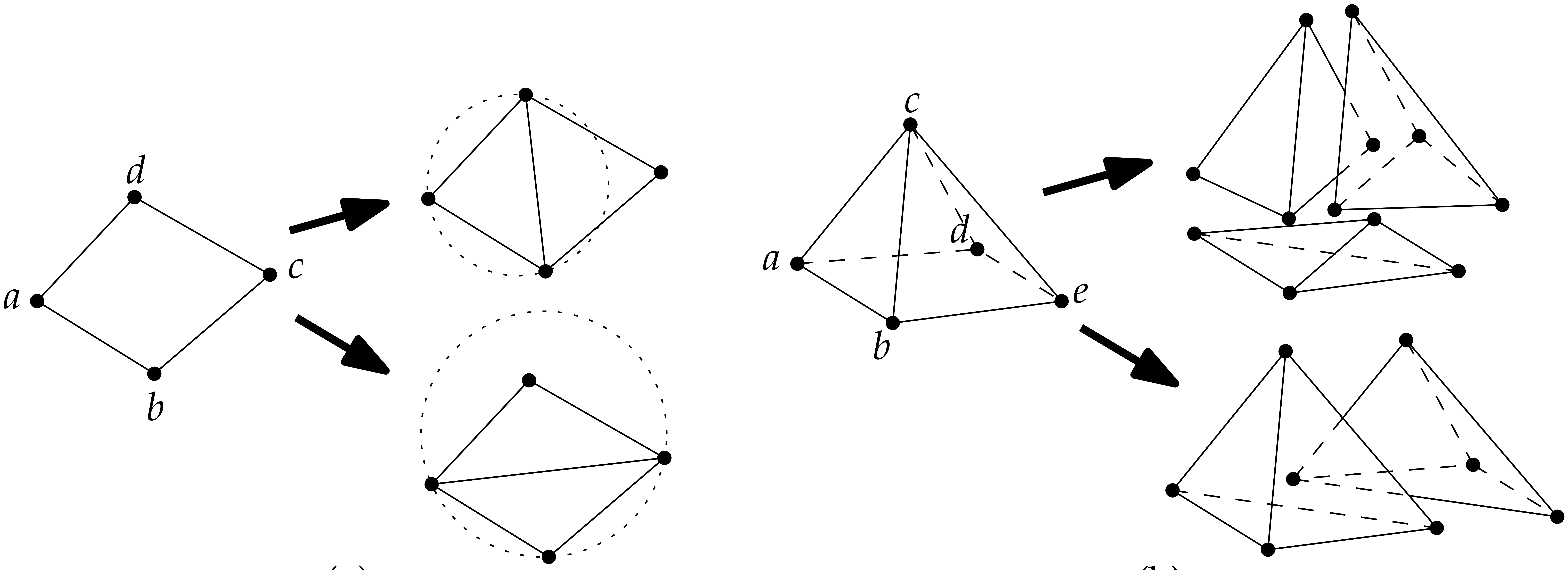
Input: A DT(S) $\mathcal{T}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$, and a new point p to insert
Output: $\mathcal{T}^p = \mathcal{T} \cup \{p\}$

find tetrahedron τ containing p
insert p in τ by splitting it in to 4 new tetrahedra (flip14)
push 4 new tetrahedra on a stack
while *stack is non-empty* **do**
    $\tau = \{p, a, b, c\} \leftarrow$ pop from stack
    $\tau_a = \{a, b, c, d\} \leftarrow$ get adjacent tetrahedron of τ having the edge *abc* as a face
    if *d is inside circumsphere of τ* **then**
        if *configuration of τ and τ_a allows it* **then**
            flip the tetrahedra τ and τ_a (flip23 or flip32)
            push 2 or 3 new tetrahedra on stack
        else
            Do nothing





Slivers in DT



(a) (b)

3D DT == 4D convex hull

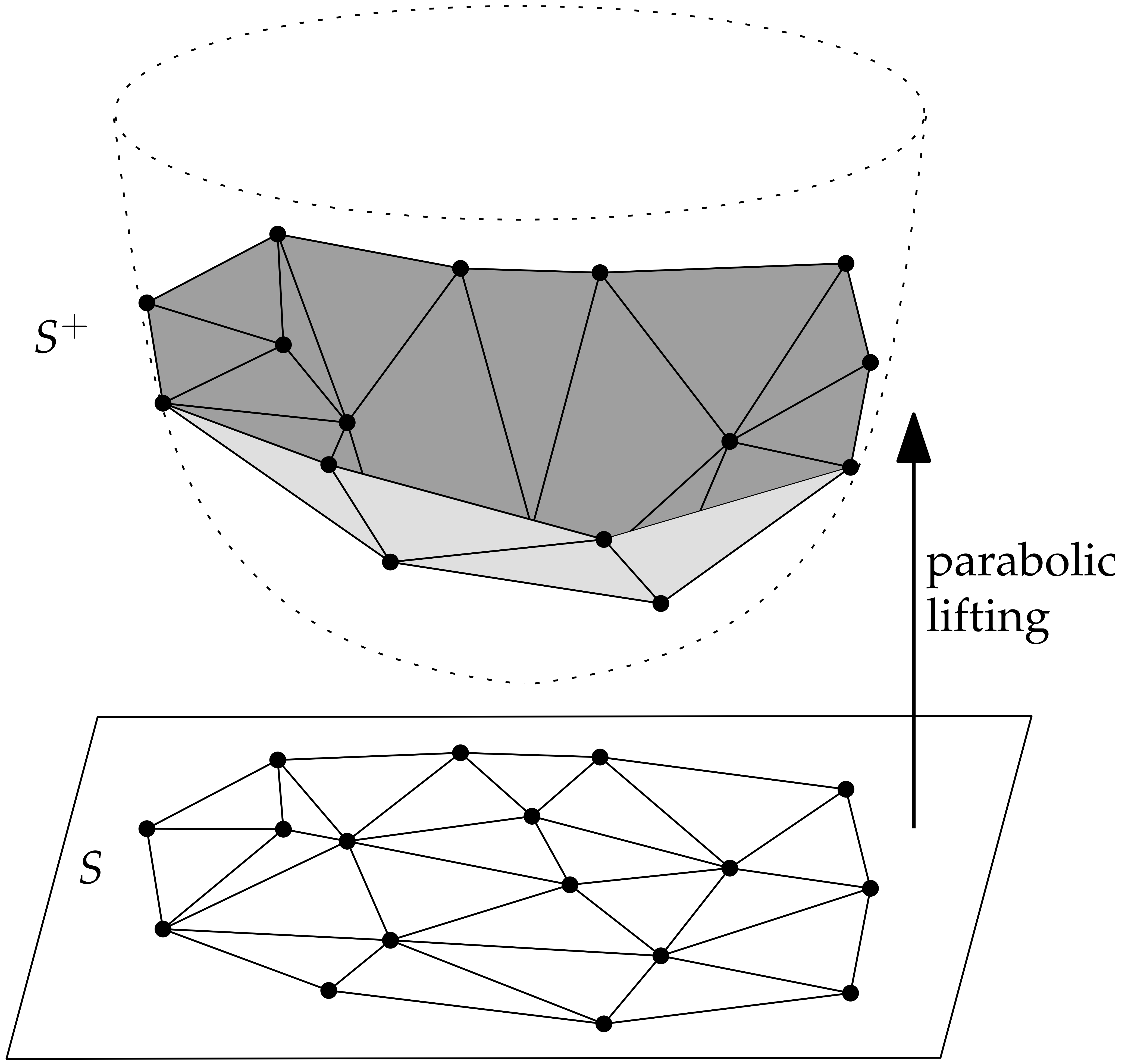


Figure 6: The parabolic lifting map for a set S of points $\mathbb{R}^2$.

3D == no "fixed" orientation

3.3.2 Predicates

The 'orientation' of points in three dimensions is somewhat tricky because, unlike in two dimensions, we can not simply rely on the counter-clockwise orientation. In three dimensions, the orientation is always relative to another point of reference, ie given three points we cannot say if a fourth one is left of right, this depends on the orientation of the three points.

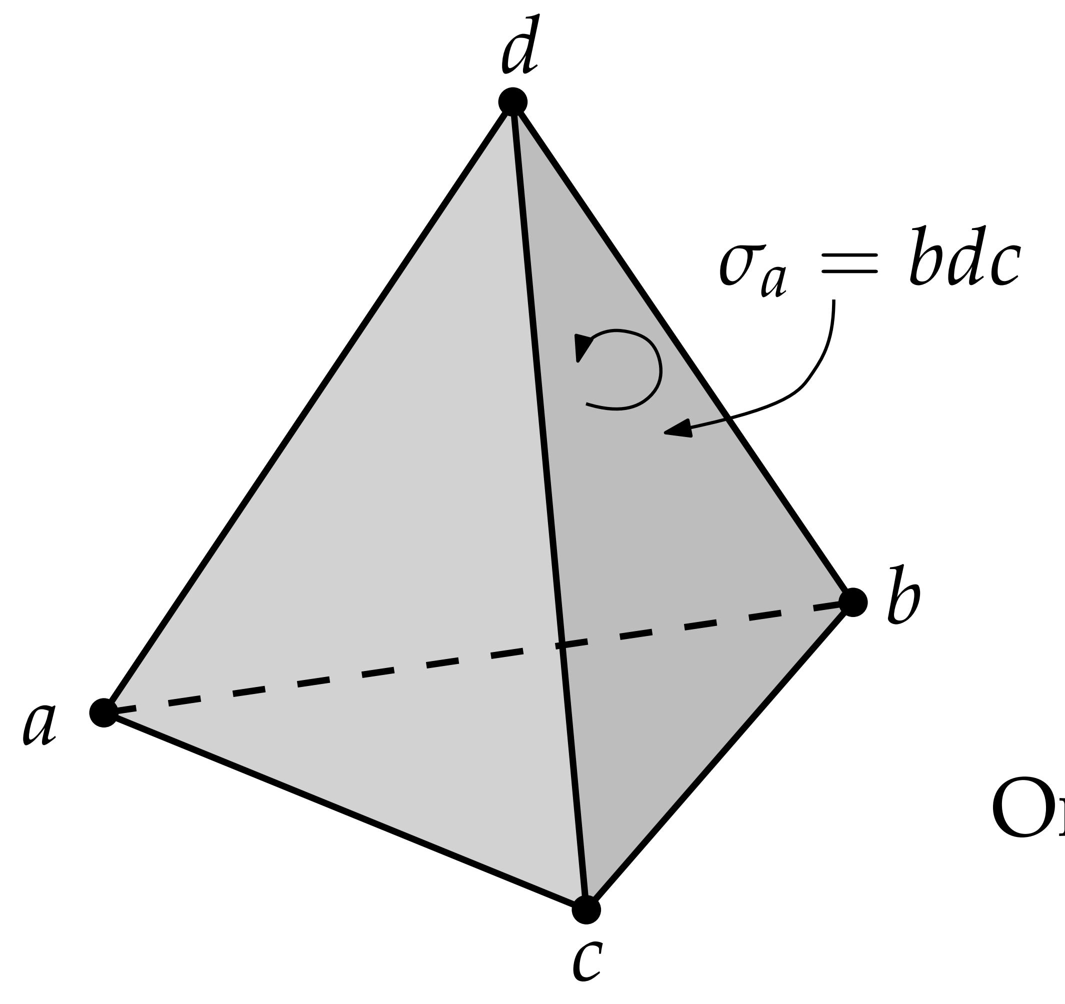
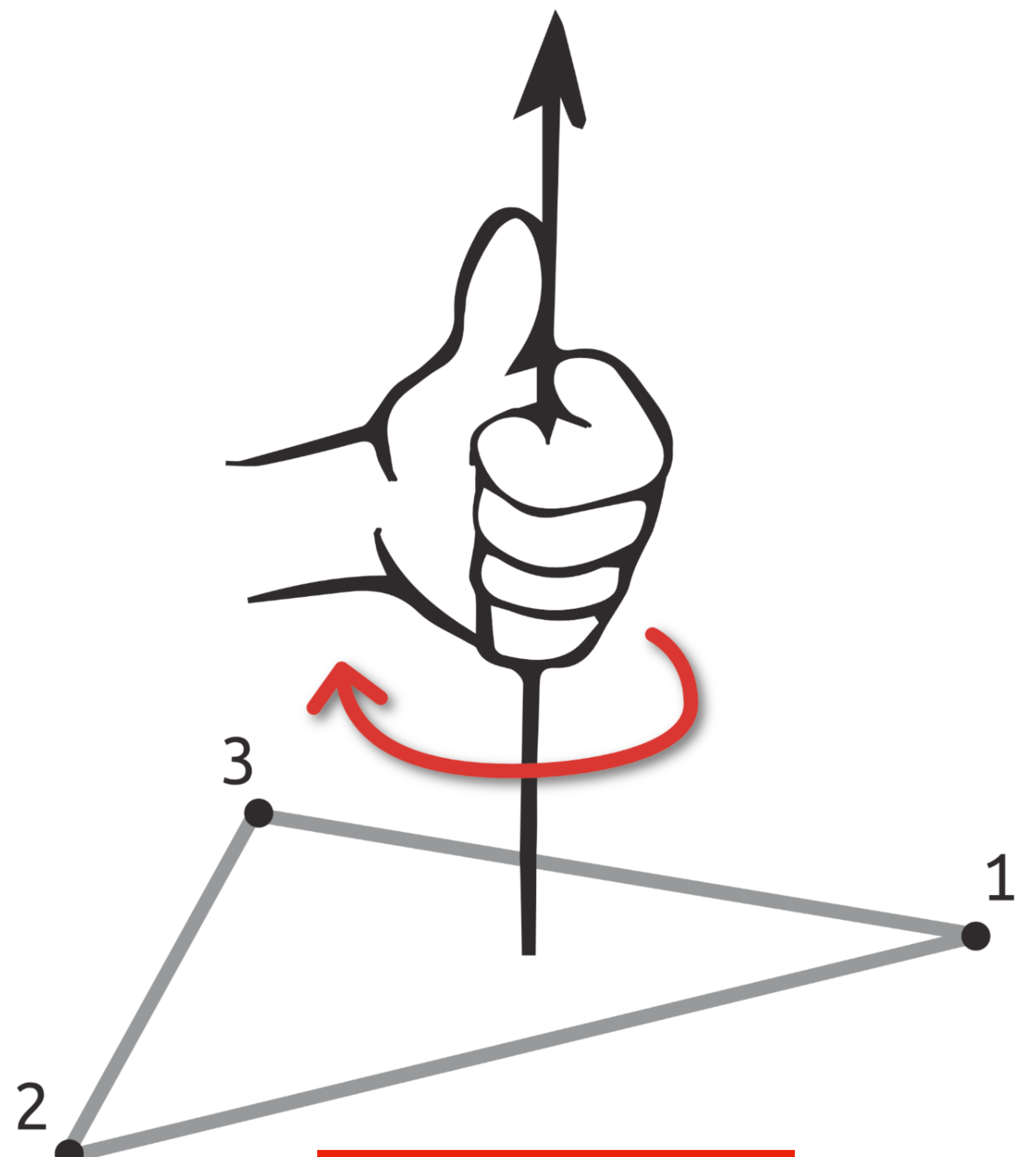


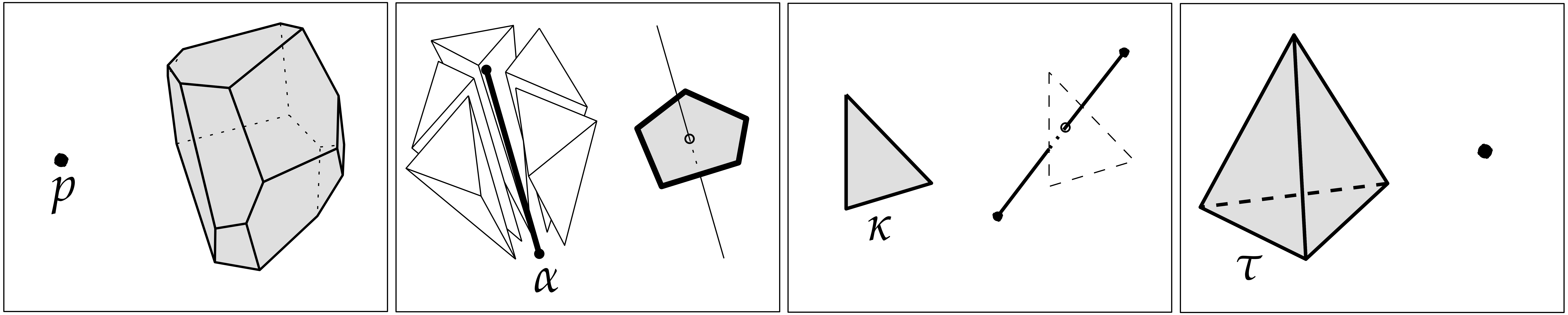
Figure 3.13: The tetrahedron $abcd$ is correctly oriented since ORIENT (a, b, c, d) returns a positive result. The arrow indicates the correct orientation for the face σ_a, so that ORIENT (σ_a, a) returns a positive result.



ORIENT can be implemented as the determinant of a matrix:

$$\text{ORIENT}(a, b, c, p) = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z & 1 \\ b_x & b_y & b_z & 1 \\ c_x & c_y & c_z & 1 \\ p_x & p_y & p_z & 1 \end{vmatrix} \qquad (3.2)$$

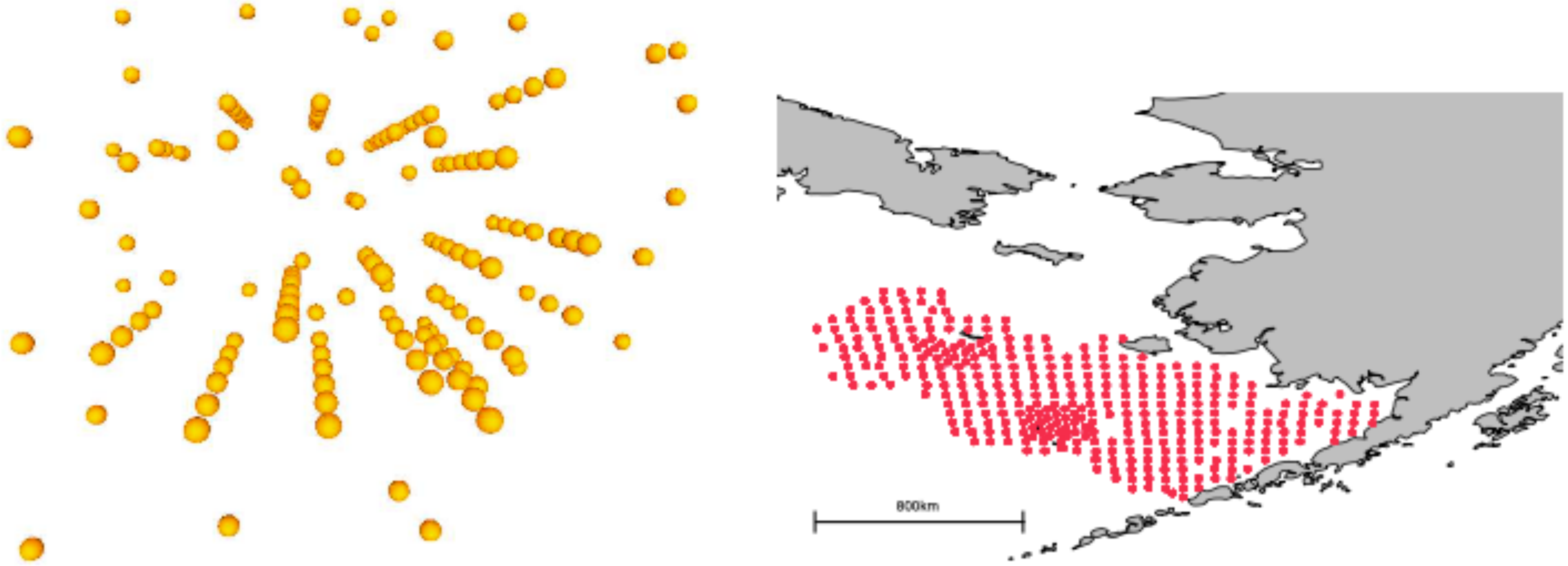
Duality VD <-> DT in 3D



(a) (b) (c) (d)

Figure 3: Duality in $\mathbb{R}^3$ between the elements of the VD and the DT.

App#1: 3DVD as alternative to voxels



(a) (b)

Figure 10: **(a)** Example of a dataset in geology, where samples were collected by drilling a hole in the ground. Each sample has a location in 3D space ($x - y - z$ coordinates) and one or more attributes attached to it. **(b)** An oceanographic dataset in the Bering Sea in which samples are distributed along water columns. Each red point represents a (vertical) water column, where samples are collected every 2m, but water columns are about 35km from each other.

App#2: spatial interpolation

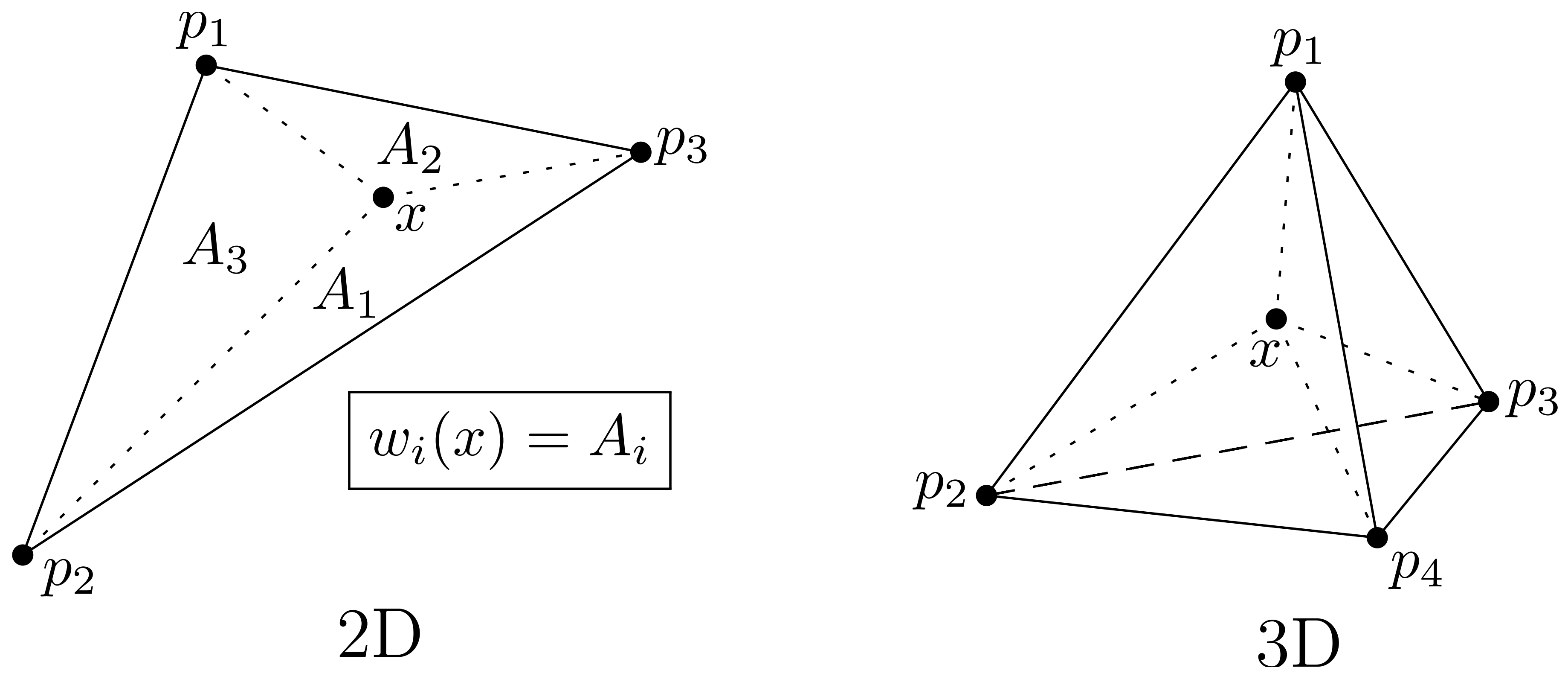


Figure 11: Barycentric coordinates in two and three dimensions. A_i represents the area of the triangle formed by x and one edge.

$$vol(\sigma) = \frac{1}{d\,!}\left| det \begin{pmatrix} v^0 & \dots & v^d \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

App#2: spatial interpolation

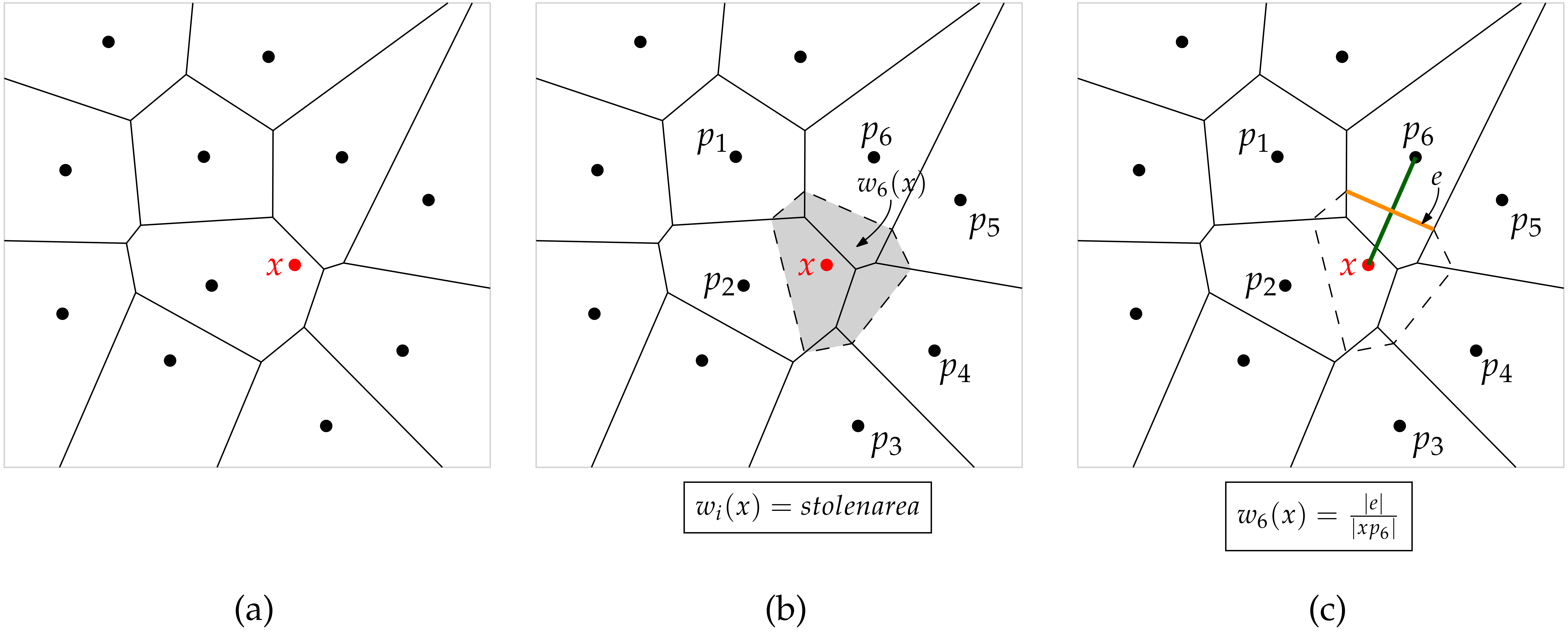


Figure 4.7: **(a)** The VD of a set of points with an interpolation location x. **(b)** Natural neighbour coordinates in 2D for x. The shaded polygon is $\mathcal{V}_x^+$. **(c)** The weight for the Laplace interpolant.

App#3: visualisation with iso-surfaces

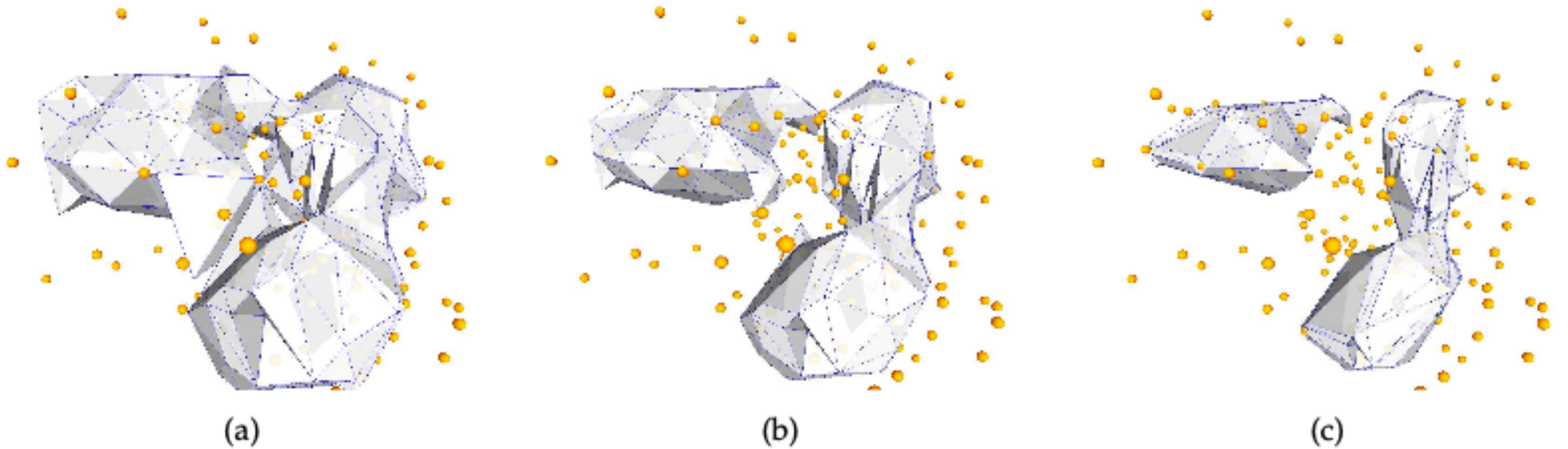
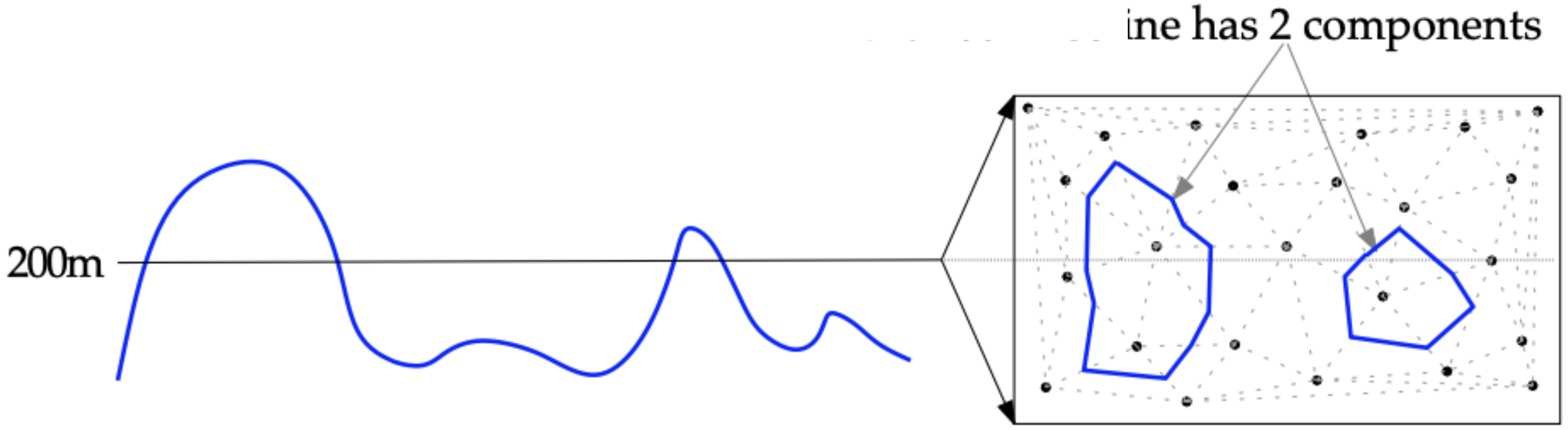
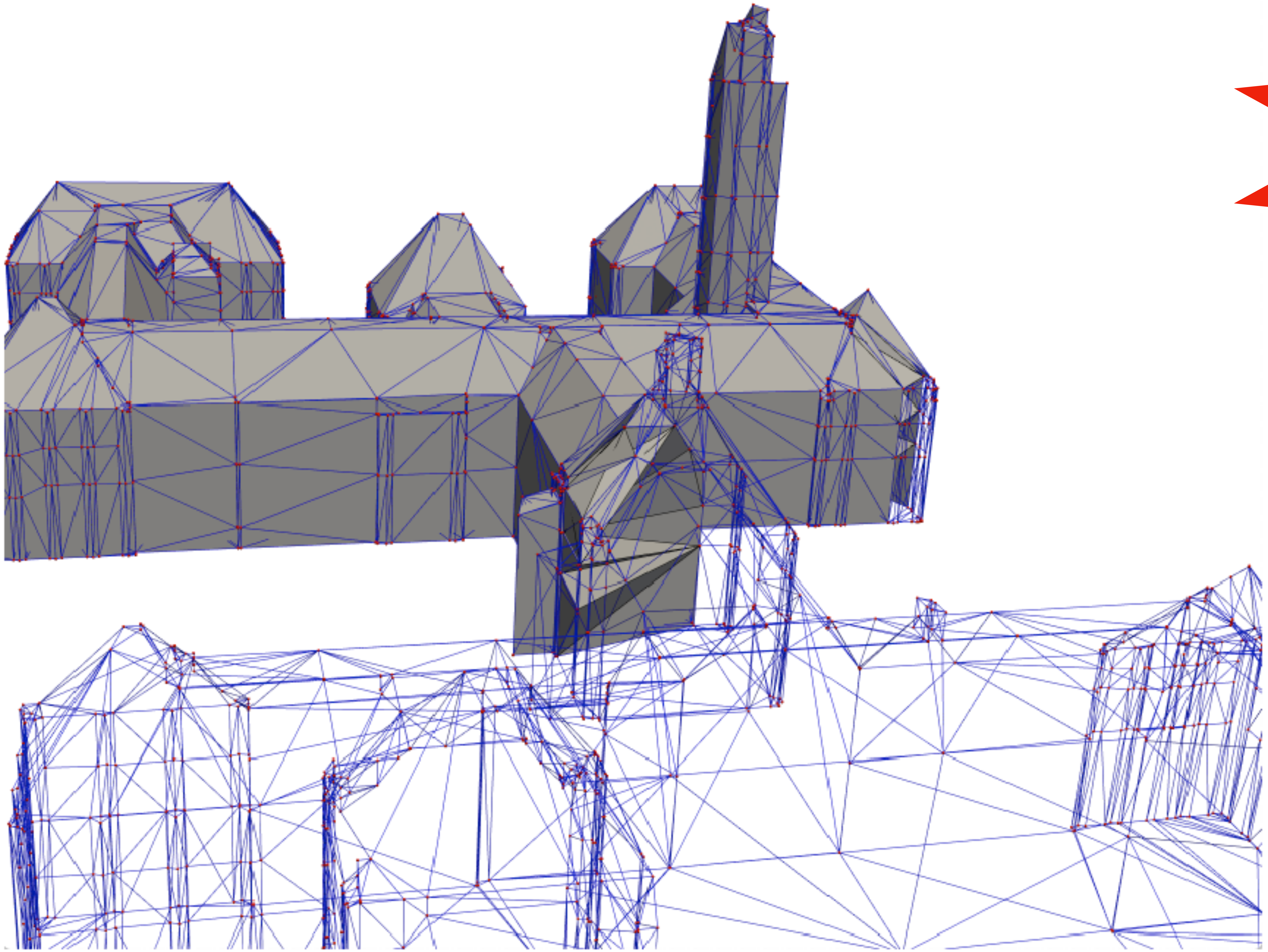


Figure 12: An example of an oceanographic dataset where each point has the temperature of the water, and three isosurface extracted (for a value of respectively 2.0, 2.5 and 3.5) from this dataset.



Triangulating a building (or any 3D model)



demo with one building

- MeshLab: https://www.meshlab.net
- TetGen: http://tetgen.org
- ParaView: https://www.paraview.org

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