

THE TREE

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The script takes an input mesh and treat it as a ground plane. Four steps can be applied to subdivide, transform, sculpt the ground, and plant trees on the ground plane.

```

private void RunScript(Mesh originalMesh, List<Point3d> targetPoints, int maxTime
{
    // 01 subdivide mesh
    Mesh mesh = subdivideMesh(originalMesh, maxTime, targetPoints, radius);
    // 02 modify mesh vertices
    mesh = modifyMesh(mesh, moveStrength, targetPoints);
    // 03 remove mesh faces
    mesh = removeFaces(mesh, cullRange, targetPoints);
    // 04 create faces to build trees
    mesh = plantTree(mesh, treePoints, treeDepth, treeAngle);
    m = mesh;
}

The first step, subdivideMesh, subdivides the input mesh several times. It cuts a quad face into 4 triangles by connecting vertices to the center point, or a triangular face into 4 triangles by connecting the mid points of the 3 edges. The subdivision is affected by target points, range, and times. The closer a face is to the target points, the more time it gets subdivided, and the maximum time of subdivision is times. The range controls the influence radius of the target points.
```

```

// subdivideMesh returns the subdivided inputMesh
// int times is the max time of division
// int radius is the impact strength of the target points
Mesh subdivideMesh(Mesh inputMesh, int times, List<Point3d> targetPts, int radius){
    // for every time, loop through faces and join the subdivided faces
    for (int t = 0; t < times; t++) {
        Mesh newMesh = new Mesh();
        for (int f = 0; f < inputMesh.Faces.Count; f++) {
            Mesh returnedMesh = subdivideFace(inputMesh, f, targetPts, t, radius);
            newMesh.Append(returnedMesh);
        }
        newMesh.Vertices.CombineIdentical(false, true);
        inputMesh = newMesh;
    }
    return inputMesh;
}

// subdivideFace returns the result mesh after subdividing inputMesh.Faces[f]
// int currentTime is the current time of division
Mesh subdivideFace(Mesh inputMesh, int f, List<Point3d> targetPts, int currentTime, int radius){
    // initialize points
    List<Point3d> ptList = new List<Point3d>();
    int num = 4;
    // set the points
    if (inputMesh.Faces[f].IsQuad) {
        ptList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[f].A]);
        ptList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[f].B]);
        ptList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[f].C]);
        ptList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[f].D]);
    } else {
        ptList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[f].A]);
        ptList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[f].B]);
        ptList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[f].C]);
        num = 3;
    }
    // get shortest distance between a vertex and a target
    double dist = ptList[0].DistanceTo(targetPts[0]);
    for (int j = 0; j < num; j++) {
        double dist2 = ptList[j].DistanceTo(closestTargetPt(targetPts, ptList[j]));
        if (dist > dist2) {
            dist = dist2;
        }
    }
    // map the dist to int, the shorter the larger
    int t = (int) (radius / dist);
}

```

```

Mesh m = new Mesh();
List<Point3d> newPts = new List<Point3d>();
if (currentTime < t) {
    // subdivide face
    if (inputMesh.Faces[f].IsQuad) {
        newPts.Add((ptList[0] + ptList[1] + ptList[2] + ptList[3]) / 4);
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[0]); //0
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[1]); //1
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[2]); //2
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[3]); //3
        m.Vertices.Add(newPts[0]); //4
        m.Faces.AddFace(0, 1, 4);
        m.Faces.AddFace(1, 2, 4);
        m.Faces.AddFace(2, 3, 4);
        m.Faces.AddFace(3, 0, 4);
        mNormals.ComputeNormals();
    } else {
        newPts.Add((ptList[0] + ptList[1]) / 2);
        newPts.Add((ptList[1] + ptList[2]) / 2);
        newPts.Add((ptList[2] + ptList[0]) / 2);
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[0]); //0
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[1]); //1
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[2]); //2
        m.Vertices.Add(newPts[0]); //3
        m.Vertices.Add(newPts[1]); //4
        m.Vertices.Add(newPts[2]); //5
        m.Faces.AddFace(0, 3, 5);
        m.Faces.AddFace(1, 4, 3);
        m.Faces.AddFace(2, 5, 4);
        m.Faces.AddFace(3, 4, 5);
        mNormals.ComputeNormals();
    }
} else {
    // add the original face
    if (inputMesh.Faces[f].IsQuad) {
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[0]); //0
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[1]); //1
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[2]); //2
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[3]); //3
        m.Faces.AddFace(0, 1, 2, 3);
        mNormals.ComputeNormals();
    } else {
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[0]); //0
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[1]); //1
        m.Vertices.Add(ptList[2]); //2
        m.Faces.AddFace(0, 1, 2);
        mNormals.ComputeNormals();
    }
}
return m;
}

```

The second step, **modifyMesh**, returns the mesh with vertices moved. It pulls the vertices of the mesh towards the closest **target point**, and the distance is controlled by the **strength** input.

```
// returns the modified mesh
// vertices are moved towards targetPts on distance in between and area
Mesh modifyMesh(Mesh inputMesh, int strength, List<Point3d> targetPts){
    for(int i = 0; i < inputMesh.Vertices.Count; i++){
        Point3d v = inputMesh.Vertices[i];
        // strength is inversely proportional to distance between target pt and vertex
        Point3d target = closestTargetPt(targetPts, v);
        double dist = v.DistanceTo(target);
        Vector3d direction = target - v;
        v = v + (strength / (dist * 10)) * direction;
        inputMesh.Vertices.SetVertex(i, v);
    }
    return inputMesh;
}
```

The third step, **removeFaces**, removes the faces whose distance to the **target points** is larger than **range**. Because it removes the face while iterating through the list of faces, it removes every other face and resulting in a perforated effect.

```
// returns the mesh with some faces removed
// remove the faces out of range
Mesh removeFaces(Mesh inputMesh, int range, List<Point3d> targetPts){
    for(int i = 0; i < inputMesh.Faces.Count; i++){
        // add vertices to a list
        List<Point3d> vList = new List<Point3d>();
        if (inputMesh.Faces[i].IsQuad){
            vList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].A]);
            vList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].B]);
            vList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].C]);
            vList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].D]);
        } else {
            vList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].A]);
            vList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].B]);
            vList.Add(inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].C]);
        }
        // get closest distance between vertices and target points
        double dist = vList[0].DistanceTo(targetPts[0]);
        for(int j = 0; j < vList.Count; j++){
            double dist2 = vList[j].DistanceTo(closestTargetPt(targetPts, vList[j]));
            if (dist > dist2){
                dist = dist2;
            }
        }
        // remove surface if out of range
        if (range < dist){
            inputMesh.Faces.RemoveAt(i);
        }
    }
    return inputMesh;
}
```

The fourth step, **plantTree**, create new faces to form tree-like structures. For each **target point**, it finds the face whose center location is closest to the point, and recursively generate the tree at the location of the face. The recursion is called **depth** times.

At each level, the function first subdivides the original triangle into 4 triangles by connecting center points of the edges. Then it extrudes the central triangle to the normal direction of the face to form a tree branch. The length of extrusion is controlled by the distance between the center of the

original triangle and the corresponding **target point**. The farther this distance is, the longer the branch is, and the taller the whole tree is. The length is also proportional to the remaining **depth**, which means it gets shorter and shorter as the function is called recursively.

Similarly, it subdivides the center triangle again and extrudes its center to form a joint. The length of this extrusion is proportional to the distance, the remaining **depth**, and the value of **angle**. The larger the **angle** is, the longer this extrusion is, and the wider the subtrees spread. Three of the faces of this joint is used as the base triangle for subtrees.

```
// returns the mesh with trees constructed
Mesh plantTree(Mesh inputMesh, List<Point3d> targetPts, int depth, double angle){
    List<Point3d> cen = centers(inputMesh);
    Mesh treeMesh = new Mesh();
    List<int> indexs = new List<int>();
    for(int i = 0; i < targetPts.Count; i++){
        // find the closest triangle in inputMesh for each target point
        int closestIndex = closestTargetPtIndex(cen, targetPts[i]);
        double dist = targetPts[i].DistanceTo(cen[closestIndex]);
        Point3d pt1 = inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[closestIndex].A];
        Point3d pt2 = inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[closestIndex].B];
        Point3d pt3 = inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[closestIndex].C];
        // add face and tree
        indexs.Add(closestIndex);
        treeMesh.Append(plantTreeFace(pt1, pt2, pt3, dist, targetPts[i], depth, angle));
    }
    // remove the faces
    for(int j = 0; j < indexs.Count; j++){
        inputMesh.Faces.RemoveAt(indexs[j]);
    }
    // add tree
    inputMesh.Append(treeMesh);
    inputMesh.Vertices.CombineIdentical(false, true);
    return inputMesh;
}

// returns the mesh of subtree for triangle
Mesh plantTreeFace(Point3d pt1, Point3d pt2, Point3d pt3, double dist, Point3d targetPt, int depth, double angle){
    Mesh m = new Mesh();
    m.Vertices.Add(pt1); //0
    m.Vertices.Add(pt2); //1
    m.Vertices.Add(pt3); //2

    // get normal
    Vector3d n = normal(pt1, pt2, pt3);

    // get 3 new points
    Point3d pt4 = (pt1 + pt2) / 2;
    Point3d pt5 = (pt2 + pt3) / 2;
    Point3d pt6 = (pt3 + pt1) / 2;
    // move 3 new points
    Vector3d move1 = n * 1 * dist * depth / 5;
    pt4 += move1;
    pt5 += move1;
    pt6 += move1;

    m.Vertices.Add(pt4); //3
    m.Vertices.Add(pt5); //4
    m.Vertices.Add(pt6); //5

    m.Faces.AddFace(0, 3, 5);
    m.Faces.AddFace(0, 1, 3);
    m.Faces.AddFace(1, 4, 3);
    m.Faces.AddFace(1, 2, 4);
    m.Faces.AddFace(2, 5, 4);
    m.Faces.AddFace(2, 0, 5);

    // get 2nd layer of pts
    Point3d pt7 = (pt5 + pt6) / 2;
    Point3d pt8 = (pt6 + pt4) / 2;
    Point3d pt9 = (pt4 + pt5) / 2;
    // move 3 new points
    Vector3d move2 = n * dist * angle * depth / 120;
    pt7 += move2;
    pt8 += move2;
    pt9 += move2;
}
```

```

m.Vertices.Add(pt7); //6
m.Vertices.Add(pt8); //7
m.Vertices.Add(pt9); //8
m.Faces.AddFace(4, 5, 6);
m.Faces.AddFace(5, 3, 7);
m.Faces.AddFace(3, 4, 8);
m.Faces.AddFace(6, 7, 8);

// add subtrees
if (depth > 1) {
    Mesh subtree1 = plantTreeFace(pt5, pt7, pt9, dist, targetPt, depth - 1, angle);
    Mesh subtree2 = plantTreeFace(pt6, pt8, pt7, dist, targetPt, depth - 1, angle);
    Mesh subtree3 = plantTreeFace(pt4, pt9, pt8, dist, targetPt, depth - 1, angle);
    m.Append(subtree1);
    m.Append(subtree2);
    m.Append(subtree3);
    m.Vertices.CombineIdentical(false, true);
}
m.Normals.ComputeNormals();
return m;
}

```

Below are some helper functions that are used in the four steps.

```

// helper function
// returns the normal of plane defined by 3 points
Vector3d normal(Point3d pt1, Point3d pt2, Point3d pt3){
    Vector3d u = pt2 - pt1;
    Vector3d v = pt3 - pt1;
    u.Unitize();
    v.Unitize();
    Vector3d n = Vector3d.CrossProduct(u, v);
    n.Unitize();
    return n;
}

// helper function
// returns the closest pt in targetPts
Point3d closestTargetPt(List<Point3d> targetPts, Point3d pt){
    double dist = pt.DistanceTo(targetPts[0]);
    Point3d closestPt = targetPts[0];
    for(int i = 1; i < targetPts.Count; i++){
        if (dist > pt.DistanceTo(targetPts[i])){
            dist = pt.DistanceTo(targetPts[i]);
            closestPt = targetPts[i];
        }
    }
    return closestPt;
}

// helper function
// returns the area of the triangle of 3 points
double area(Point3d pt1, Point3d pt2, Point3d pt3)
{
    double a = pt1.DistanceTo(pt2);
    double b = pt2.DistanceTo(pt3);
    double c = pt3.DistanceTo(pt1);
    double p = 0.5 * (a + b + c);
    return Math.Sqrt(p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c));
}

```

```

// helper function
// returns the list of centers of faces of mesh
// indexed in the same sequence as faces of mesh
List<Point3d> centers(Mesh inputMesh){
    List<Point3d> cens = new List<Point3d>();
    for(int i = 0; i < inputMesh.Faces.Count; i++){
        if (inputMesh.Faces[i].IsQuad){
            Point3d center = (inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].A]
                + inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].B]
                + inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].C]
                + inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].D]));
            center /= 4;
            cens.Add(center);
        } else {
            Point3d center = (inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].A]
                + inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].B]
                + inputMesh.Vertices[inputMesh.Faces[i].C]));
            center /= 3;
            cens.Add(center);
        }
    }
    return cens;
}

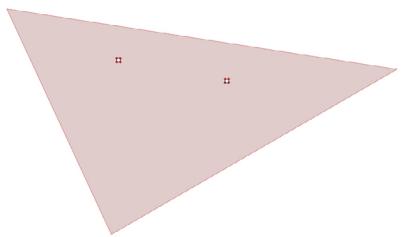
```

```

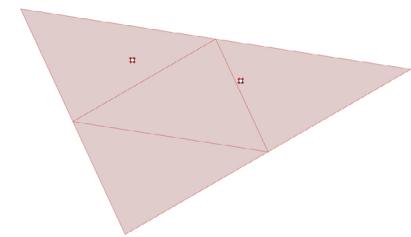
// helper function
// returns the index of the closest pt in targetPts
int closestTargetPtIndex(List<Point3d> targetPts, Point3d pt){
    double dist = pt.DistanceTo(targetPts[0]);
    int index = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < targetPts.Count; i++){
        if (dist > pt.DistanceTo(targetPts[i])){
            dist = pt.DistanceTo(targetPts[i]);
            index = i;
        }
    }
    return index;
}

```

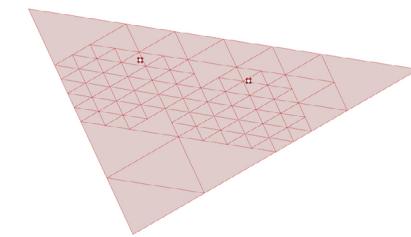
TRIANGLE
01 Subdivide + Move



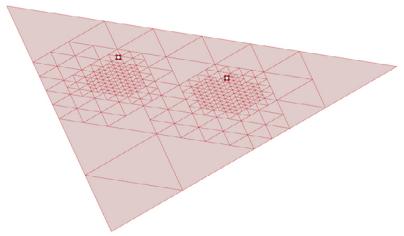
Times: 0
Radius: 264



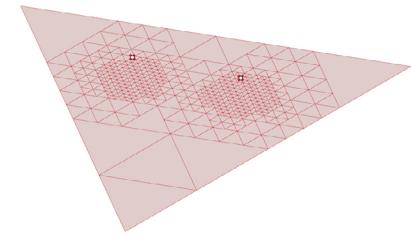
Times: 1
Radius: 264



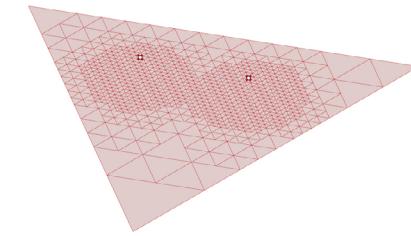
Times: 4
Radius: 264



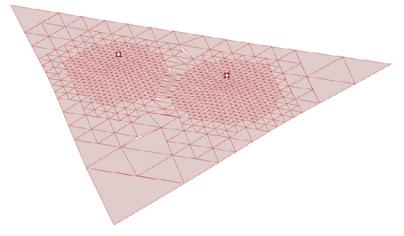
Times: 6
Radius: 264



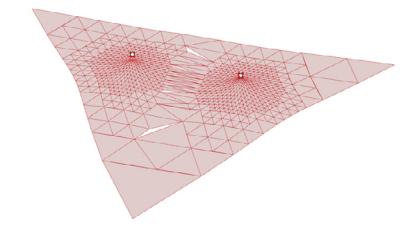
Times: 6
Radius: 300



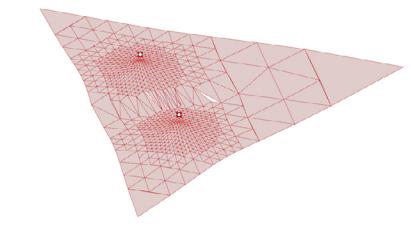
Times: 6
Radius: 450



Times: 6
Radius: 450
Move Strength: 80

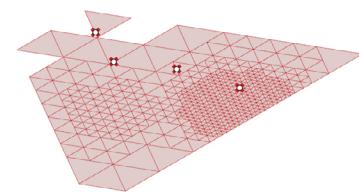


Times: 6
Radius: 450
Move Strength: 200

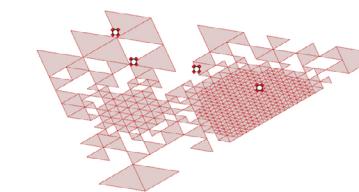


Times: 6
Radius: 450
Move Strength: 220
Target Points Moved

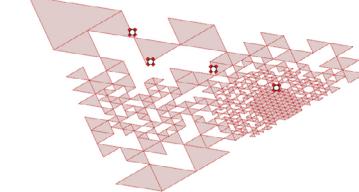
TRIANGLE
02 Subdivide + Cull



Times: 6
Radius: 450
Cull Range: 150

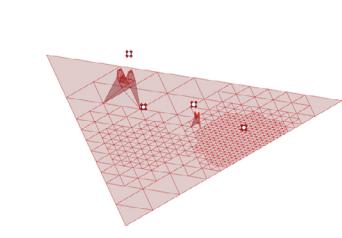


Times: 6
Radius: 450
Cull Range: 90

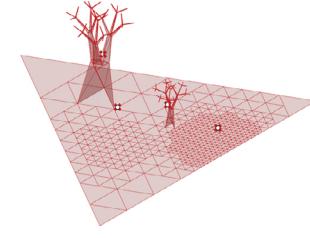


Times: 6
Radius: 450
Cull Range: 40

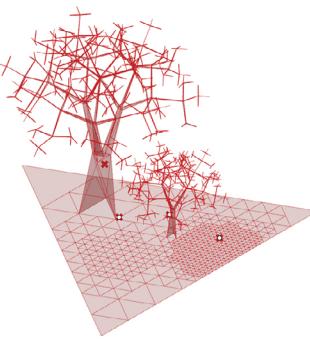
TRIANGLE 03 Subdivide + Tree



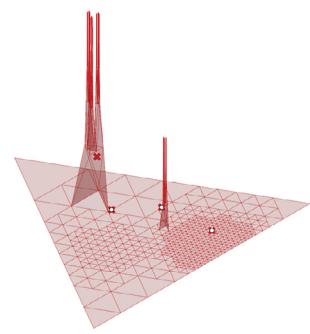
Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 2
Tree Angle: 0.877



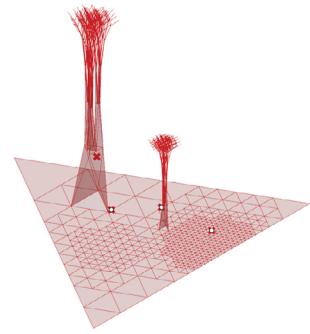
Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 4
Tree Angle: 0.877



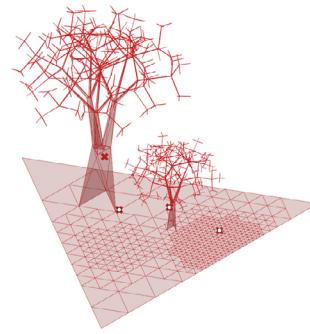
Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.877



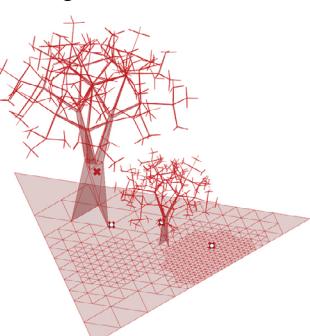
Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.000



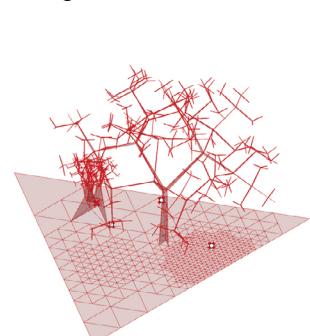
Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.024



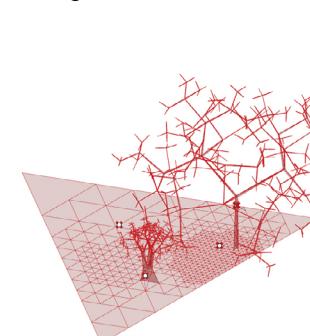
Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.526



Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.783
Tree Points Moved

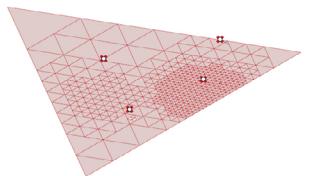


Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.783
Tree Points Moved

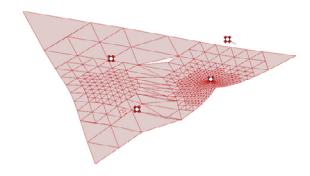


Times: 6
Radius: 450
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.783
Tree Points Moved

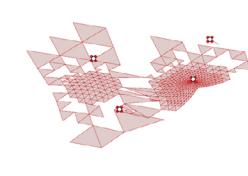
TRIANGLE Combinations



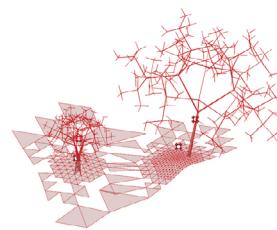
01 Subdivide
Times: 6
Radius: 470



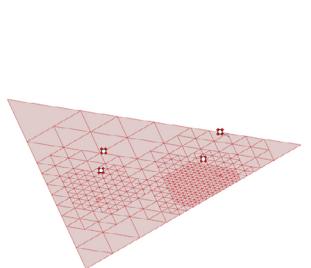
02 Move
Move Strength: 260



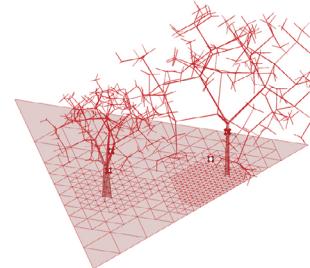
03 Cull
Cull Range: 69



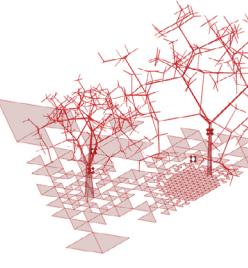
04 Tree
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.394



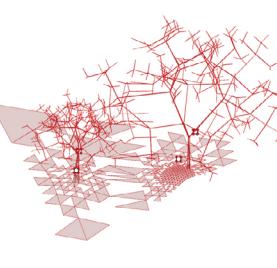
01 Subdivide
Times: 6
Radius: 470



02 Tree
Tree Depth: 6
Tree Angle: 0.394

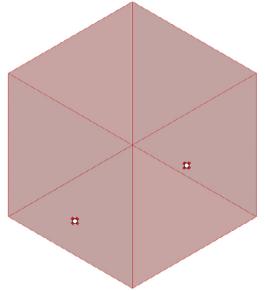


03 Cull
Cull Range: 69

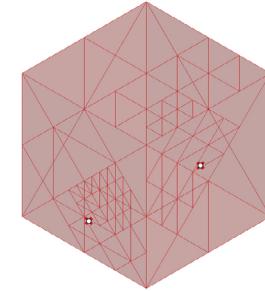


04 Move
Move Strength: 260

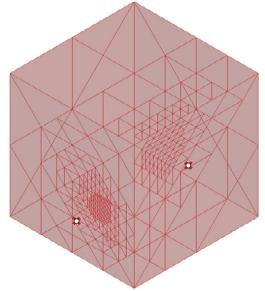
CUBE
01 Subdivide + Move



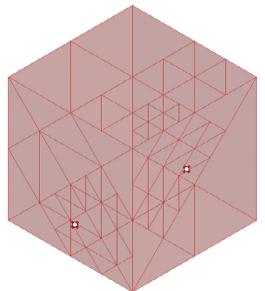
Times: 0
Radius: 450



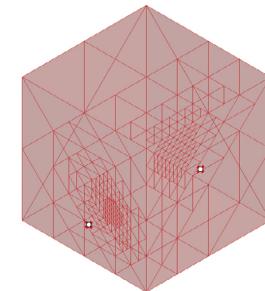
Times: 1
Radius: 450



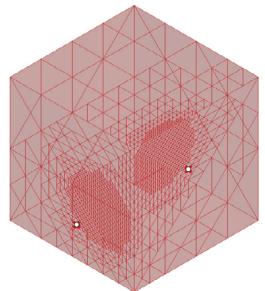
Times: 4
Radius: 450



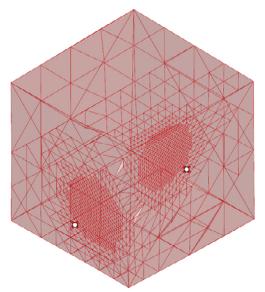
Times: 6
Radius: 400



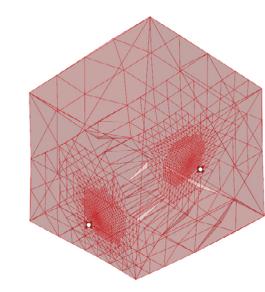
Times: 6
Radius: 600



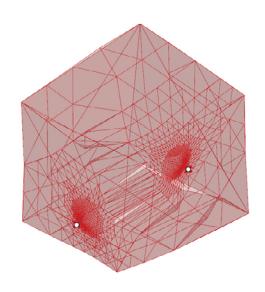
Times: 6
Radius: 900



Times: 6
Radius: 900
Move Strength: 180

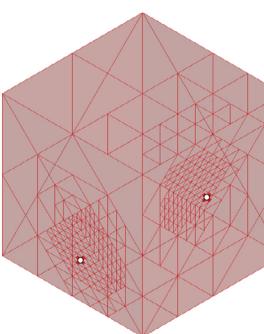


Times: 6
Radius: 900
Move Strength: 500

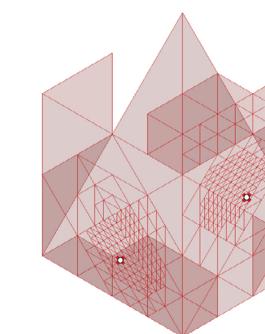


Times: 6
Radius: 900
Move Strength: 800

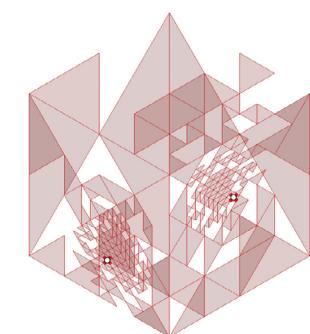
CUBE
02 Subdivide + Cull



Times: 5
Radius: 500
Cull Range: 800

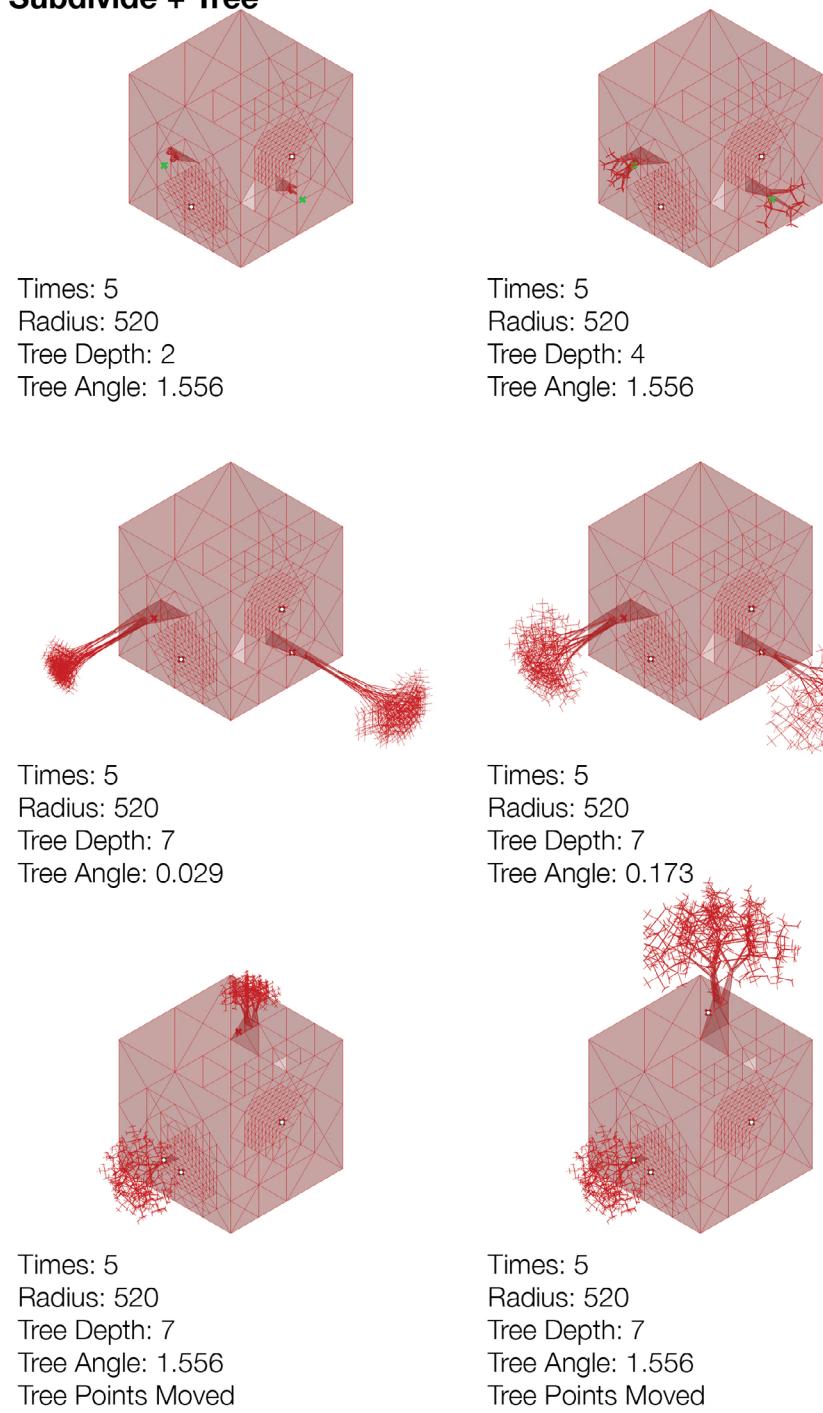


Times: 5
Radius: 500
Cull Range: 260

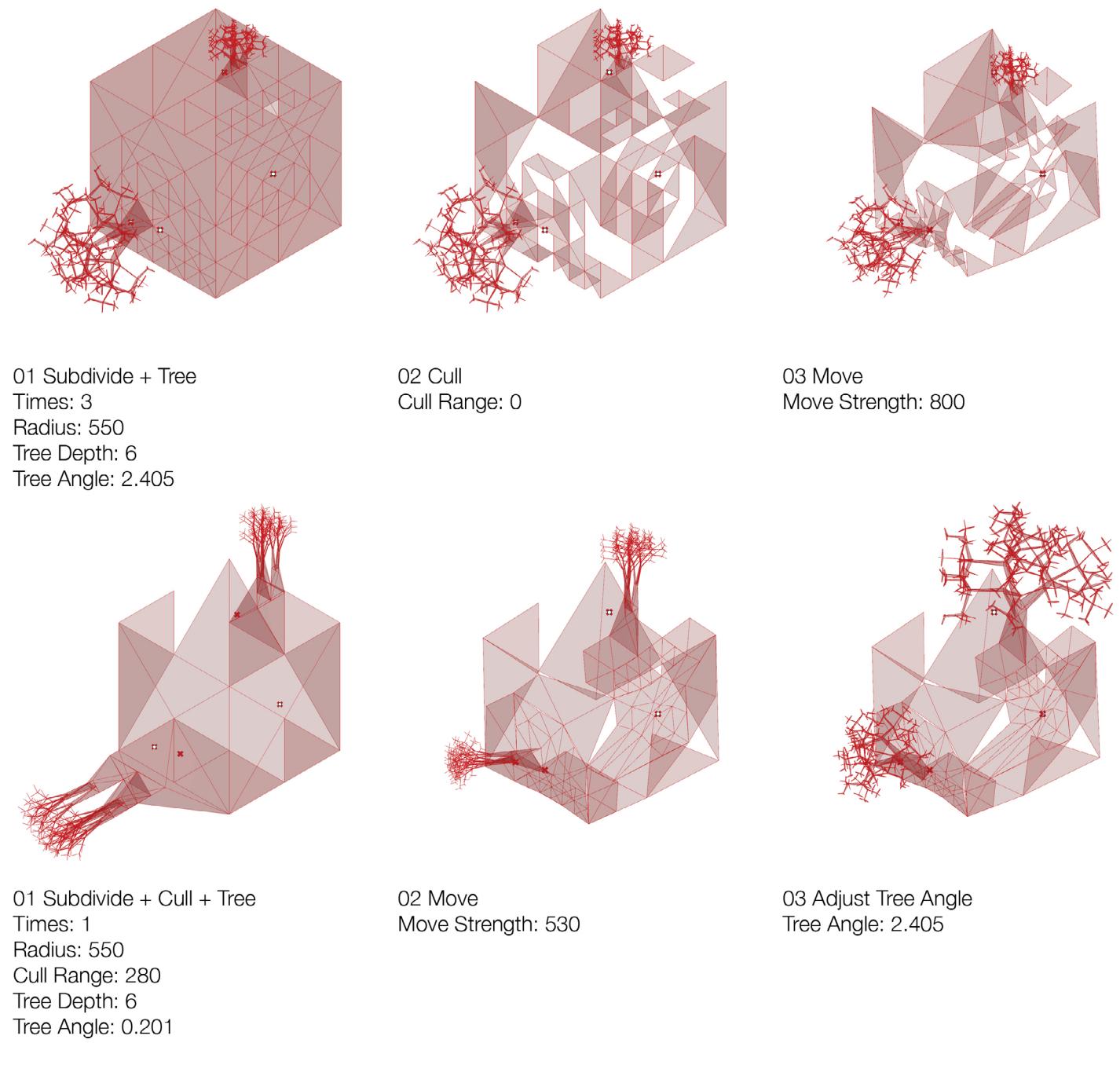


Times: 5
Radius: 500
Cull Range: 70

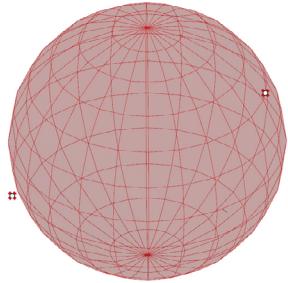
CUBE 03 Subdivide + Tree



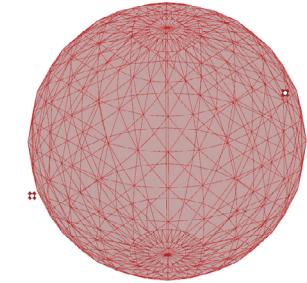
CUBE Combinations



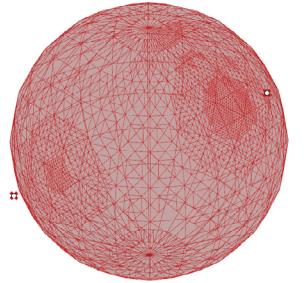
SPHERE
01 Subdivide + Move



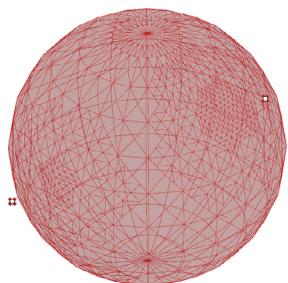
Times: 0
Radius: 500



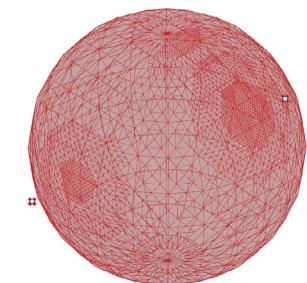
Times: 1
Radius: 500



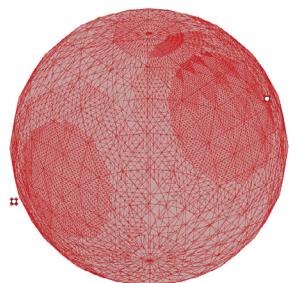
Times: 4
Radius: 500



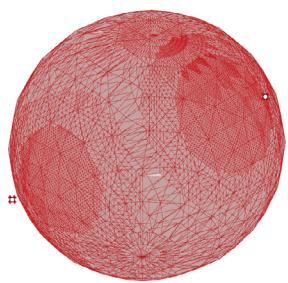
Times: 4
Radius: 380



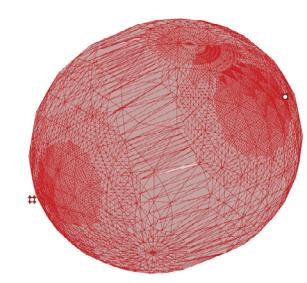
Times: 4
Radius: 510



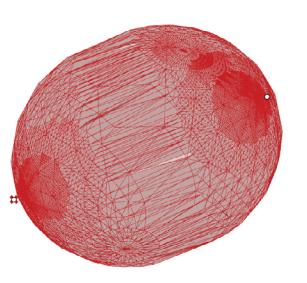
Times: 4
Radius: 710



Times: 4
Radius: 710
Move Strength: 157

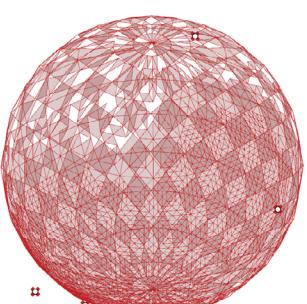


Times: 4
Radius: 710
Move Strength: 512

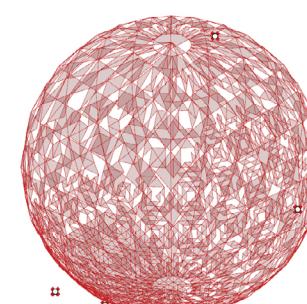


Times: 4
Radius: 710
Move Strength: 800

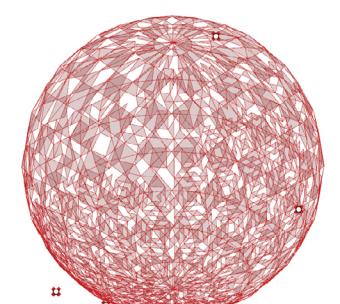
SPHERE
02 Subdivide + Cull



Times: 3
Radius: 620
Cull Range: 260



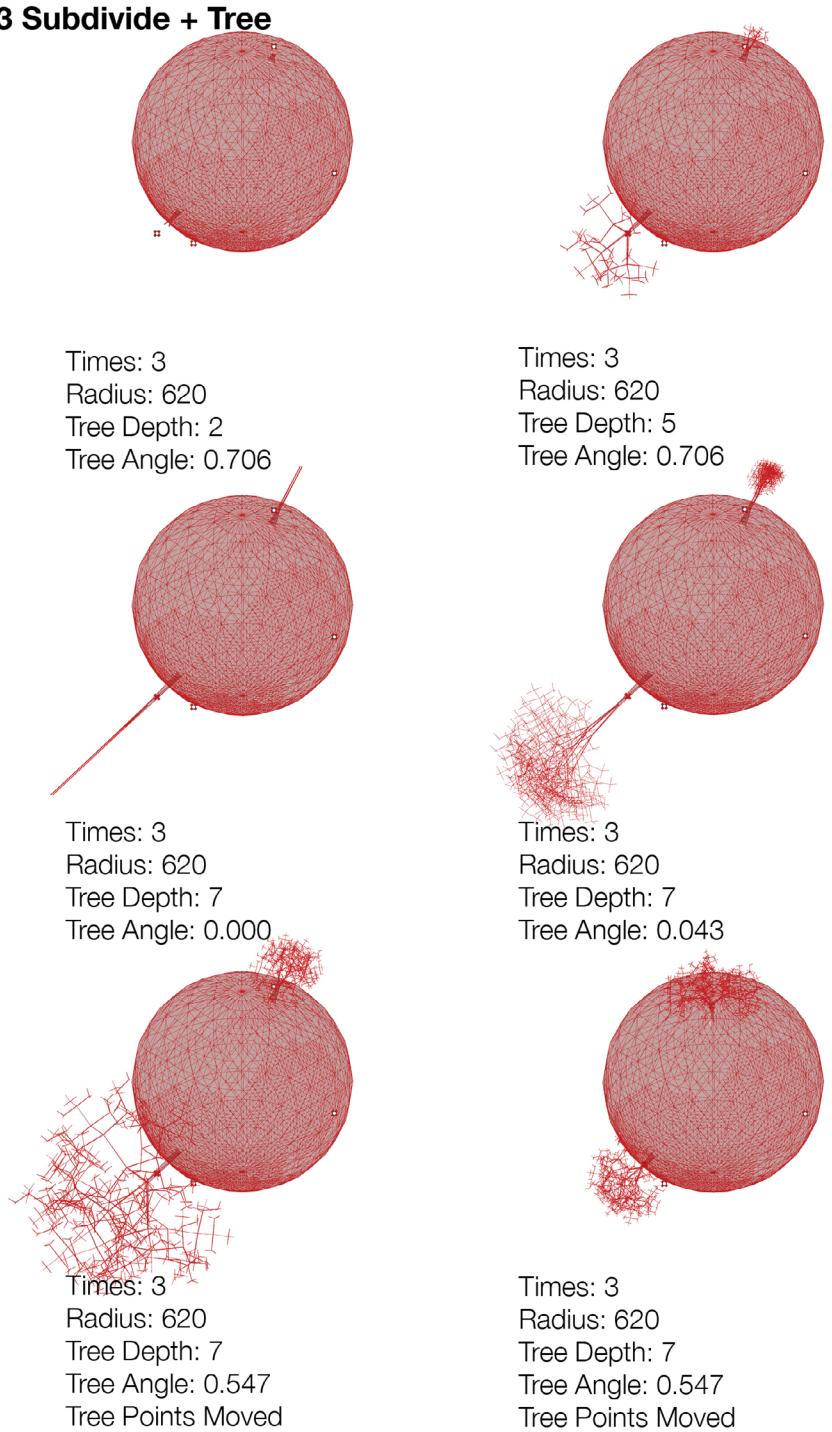
Times: 3
Radius: 620
Cull Range: 130



Times: 3
Radius: 620
Cull Range: 0

SPHERE

03 Subdivide + Tree



SPHERE

Combinations

