#### Geometry Modelling and Scene Graph

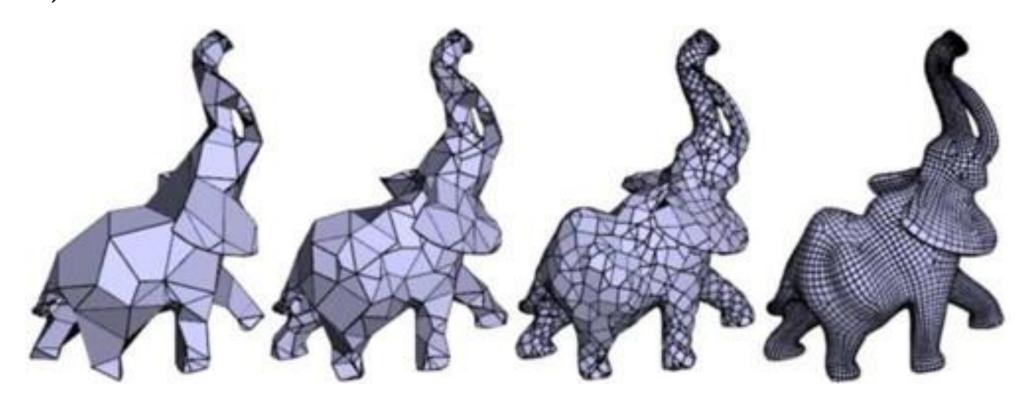
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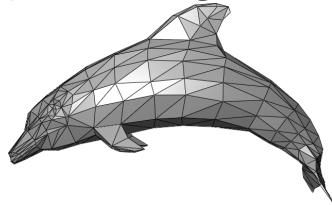
## Polygon Mesh

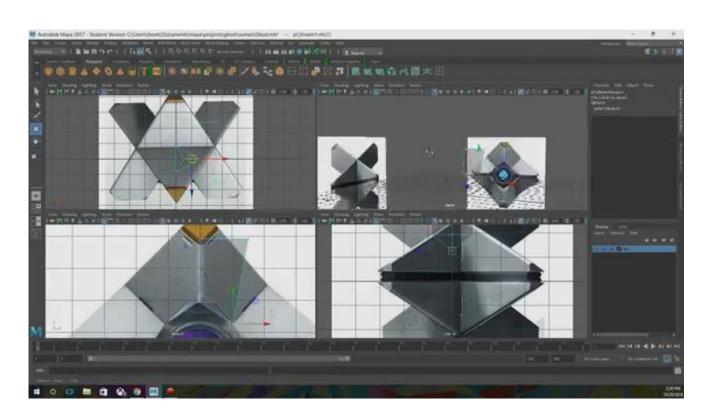
The collection of vertices to define the shape of a 3D object



## 3D Modelling

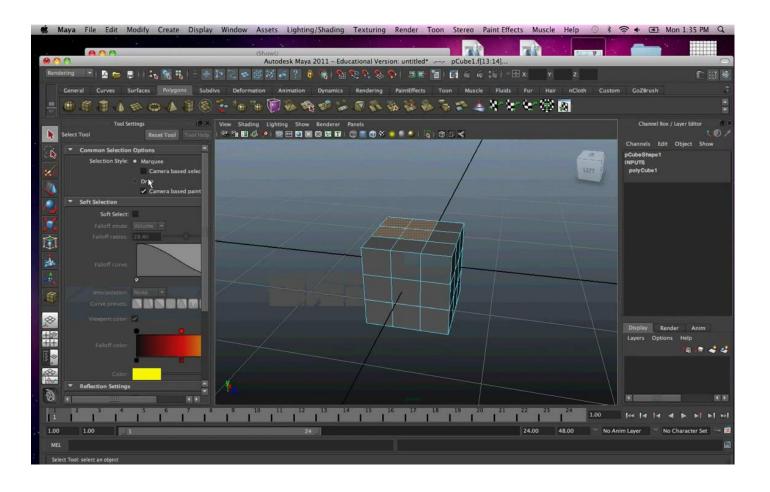
- The process to create a polygon mesh
  - Polygon modelling
  - Curve modelling
  - Digital sculpting
  - 3D Scanning





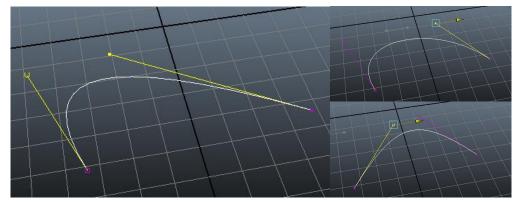
## Polygon Modelling

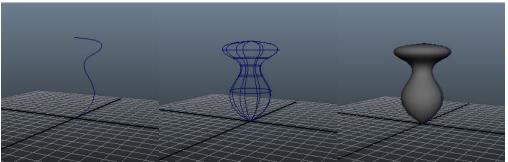
- Defining a mesh based on the vertex positions
- Typically used in real-time graphics applications



# Curve Modelling

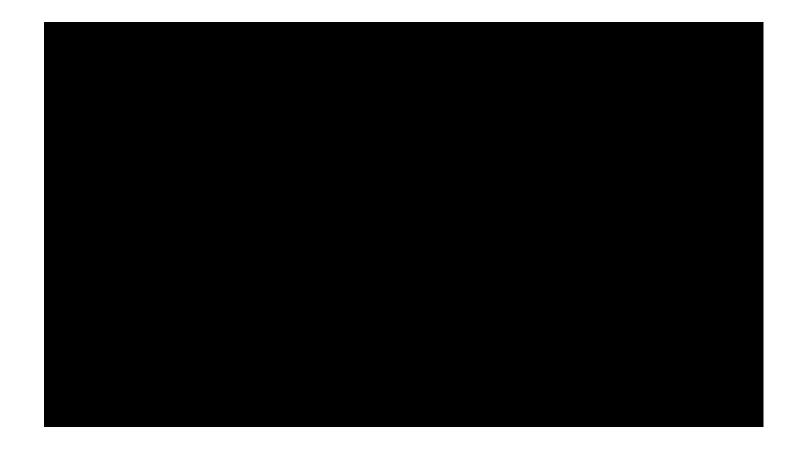
- More advanced modelling using curves to define a mesh
  - Mesh is still in a vertex format, but the design process is done using control curves
- Used mostly in offline 3D modelling package e.g. Maya





# Digital Sculpting

- Using tablets or 3D inputs to sculpt 3D structures
- E.g. ZBrush

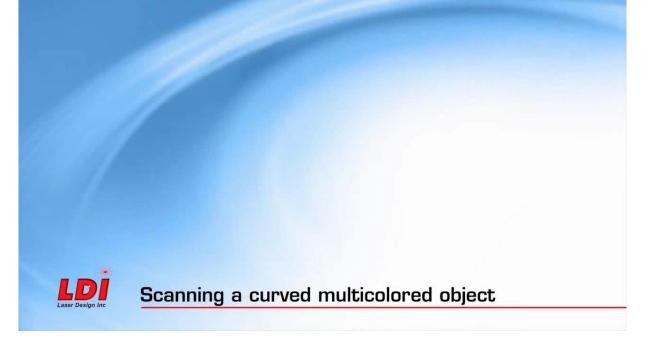


## 3D Scanning

• 3D scanner can detect distance based on light / infrared

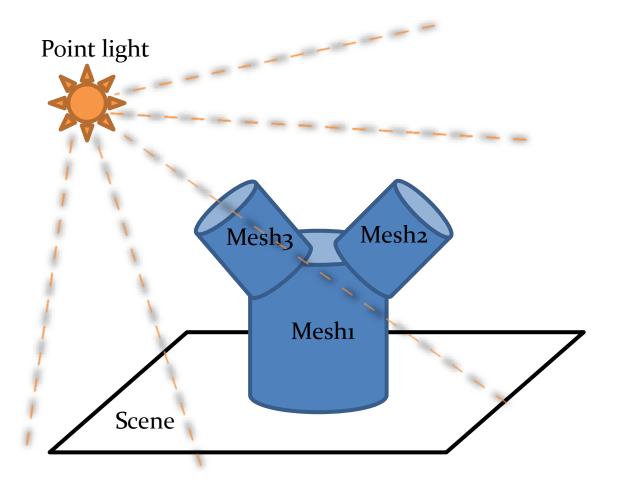
Creating polygon mesh based on the volume pixel scanned

from a 3D scanner



### The Scene Graph

- https://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Scene\_graph
- Scene
  - Point light
  - Meshi
    - Mesh2
    - Mesh3

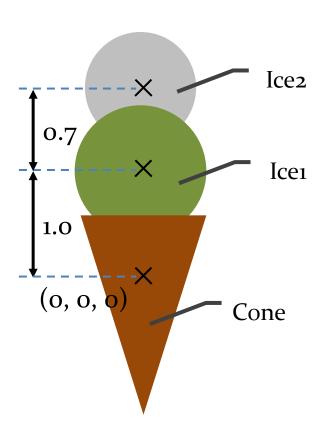


### Working with the Scene Graph

- Examples
  - scene.add(mesh1)
  - mesh1.add(mesh2);
  - mesh1.add(mesh3);
- Note that the following two statements are equivalent
  - mesh2.parent = mesh1;
  - mesh1.add(meshe2);

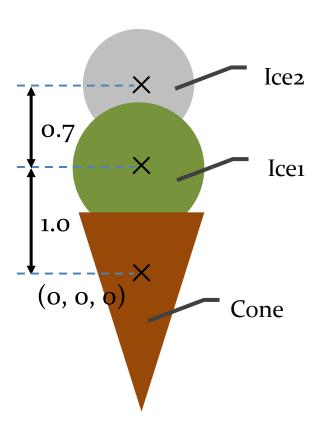
#### Relative Geometry with Parent/Children

- meshIce1.parent = meshCone;
- meshIce2.parent = meshIce1;
- meshCone.y = o.o;
- meshIce1.y = 1.0;
- meshIce2.y = 0.7;
- Important: A child treats the position of its parent as (o, o, o)



#### Absolute Geometry without Parent/Children

- meshCone.y = o.o;
- meshIce1.y = 1.0;
- meshIce2.y = 1.7;



#### The End

**Any Questions?**