PACSSR-301007

Final Project

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1 Project Overview

This project creates an interactive 3D visualization of two procedurally modeled objects: a snowman and a cake. The implementation combines:

- Procedural modeling using OpenSCAD
- 3D rendering with Three.js
- Web deployment via GitHub Pages
- VR display

The final deliverable is an interactive webpage featuring:

- Turntable animation of both models
- Real-time lighting and materials
- Responsive camera controls

2 Implementation Approach

2.1 Modeling Through OpenSCAD

The Cookie uses several different functions to generate different parts of the cookie:

- Cylinder(): Utilize the cylinder() function to generate the primary thickness of the cookie, with the height representing the thickness and the radius denoted as r.
- The upper portion of the "arch" structure: Form a sphere(r=r) and then stretch or compress it lengthwise with scale([1,1,domeHeight/r]), so that the sphere becomes a hemispherical structure of domeHeight. By intersecting intersection() and a cube(), only the upper part of the sphere will be retained, resulting in a smooth cookie "vault". union() combines the cylinder and arched parts into a complete cookie base.
- ChocolateChips(...) module: Iterate through the coordinates in the positions array (pos[0], pos[1]) and determine if it is less than the radius r of the cookie (if (hypot(...)). ;= r)) to determine whether the chocolate bean should fall on the surface of the cookie. Simulate each chocolate bean using sphere(r=3), and translate() places them on the corresponding coordinates and sits them on the surface of the cookie (thickness + 0.8*domeHeight).
- Function hypot(x, y) = sqrt(x*x + y*y): This is a simple function used to calculate the Euclidean distance (that is, $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Used to determine the circumference of the chocolate bean's position relative to the center of the cookie.

The Snowman Candy uses combination of multiple geometries:

• **Hierarchical positioning**: Translation vectors (x, y, z) position components relative to parent coordinate system

• **Primitive combination**: Union operation merges 7 distinct geometries (2 large spheres, 1 cylinder, 4 small spheres)

The cake uses **parametric equations** for the heart-shape upper layer:

$$\begin{cases} x = 16\sin^3(t) \\ y = 13\cos(t) - 5\cos(2t) - 2\cos(3t) - \cos(4t) \end{cases}$$

2.2 Three.js Integration

The visualization employs several key animation methodologies within the Three.js framework:

- Turntable Rotation System: A continuous rotational animation is implemented using angular displacement about the vertical axis. The models undergo incremental y-axis rotation at a fixed angular velocity of 0.005 radians per frame, creating perpetual circular motion while maintaining visual smoothness.
- Frame Synchronization: The animation loop utilizes the browser's native requestAnimationFrame API, ensuring optimal frame pacing synchronized with the display refresh rate. This technique guarantees consistent 60Hz rendering performance across different hardware configurations.
- Interactive Camera Control: OrbitControls integration provides six degrees of freedom camera manipulation through:
 - Drag-based azimuthal and polar angle adjustment
 - Mouse wheel zoom functionality
 - Touch-optimized mobile interaction
- **Hierarchical Scene Updates**: The scene graph undergoes recursive traversal each frame, applying transformation matrices to all child nodes. This enables simultaneous animation of multiple independent meshes while preserving spatial relationships.

2.3 VR Realization

3 Results

4 Teamwork Split-up

Chengzi Jiang:

Wency Wei: Cake modeling, Powerpoint design Zhuoyuan Wu: Shapes modeling, VR production

Eric Yin: Cookie modeling

Austin Zhang: Snowman modeling, Spin animation, Report maintainance

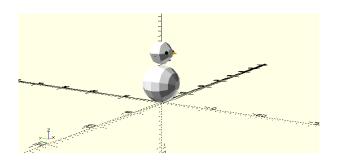


Figure 1: Snowman Candy

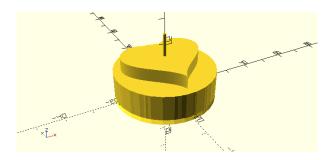


Figure 2: Cake



Figure 3: Animation