

# Voxelization - Signed Distance Field

FOR EACH brick to produce

- voxelize mesh by computing closest distance from each voxels to mesh

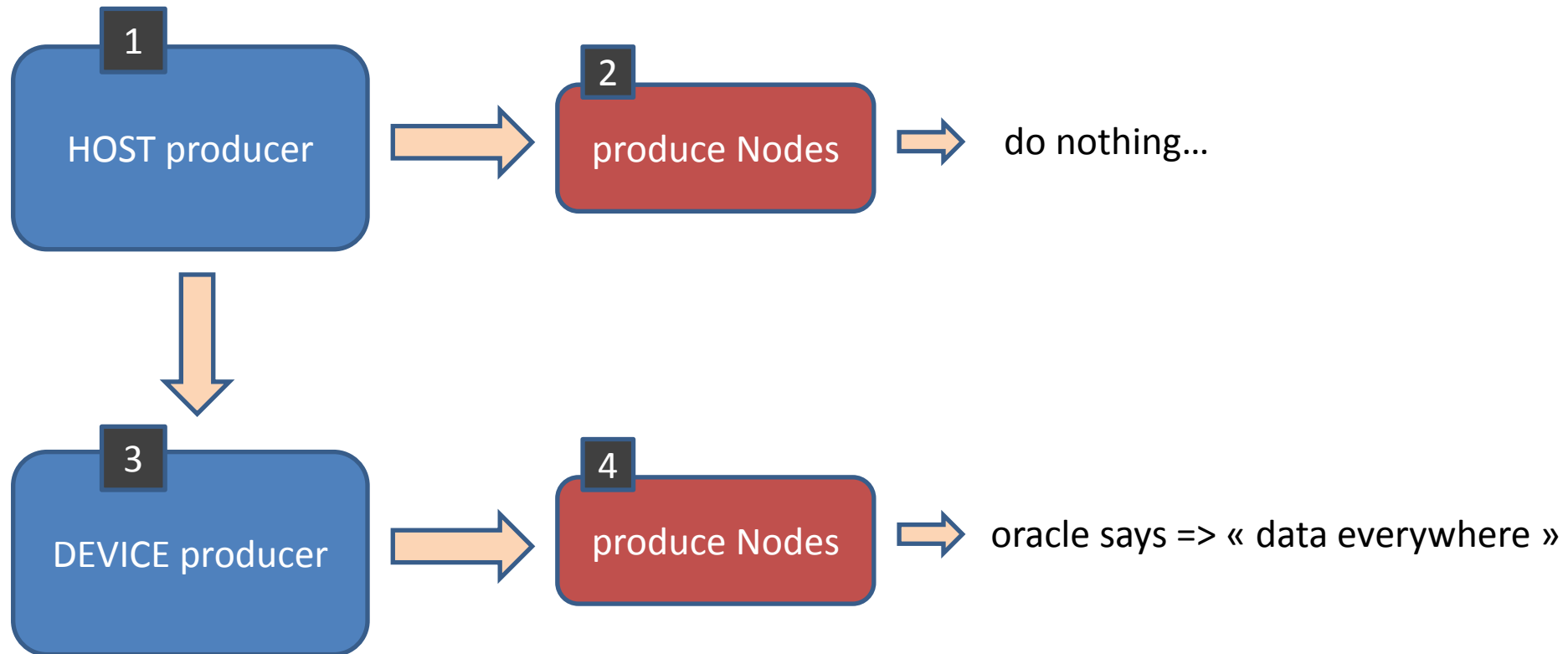
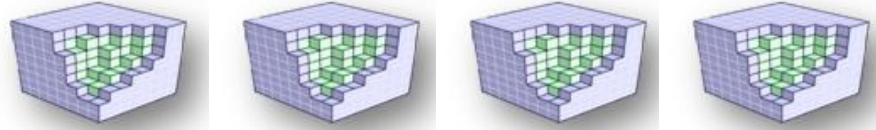
2 pass algorithm :

- create 3 temporary 3D textures of size 1 brick (+ border) to store distances from mesh to each axis (x,y,z)
- [ 1 ] on demand, rasterize mesh and store distance to each axis (orthographic projection, camera align to brick, viewport of size of brick)
- [ 2 ] fill « data pool » by storing, at each voxel, shortest distance along the 3 axes (i.e it produces an « approximate » Signed Distance Field)

Normals are then computed from Signed Distance Field with a « gradient » method

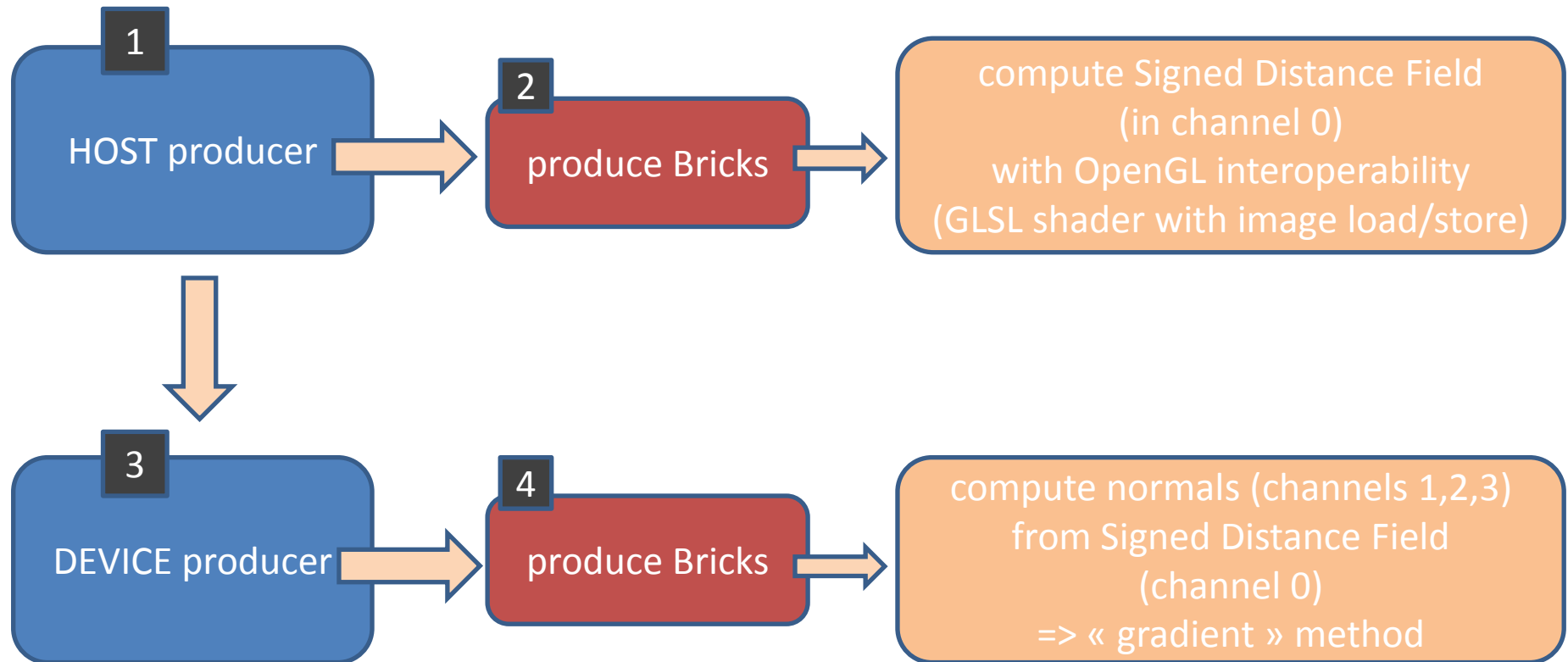
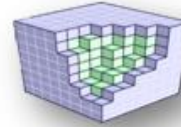
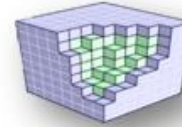
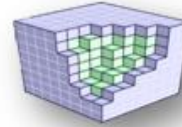
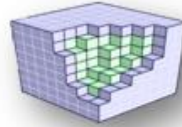
# Voxelization - Signed Distance Field

Voxel : 4 float channels  
[ distance, normal.xyz ]



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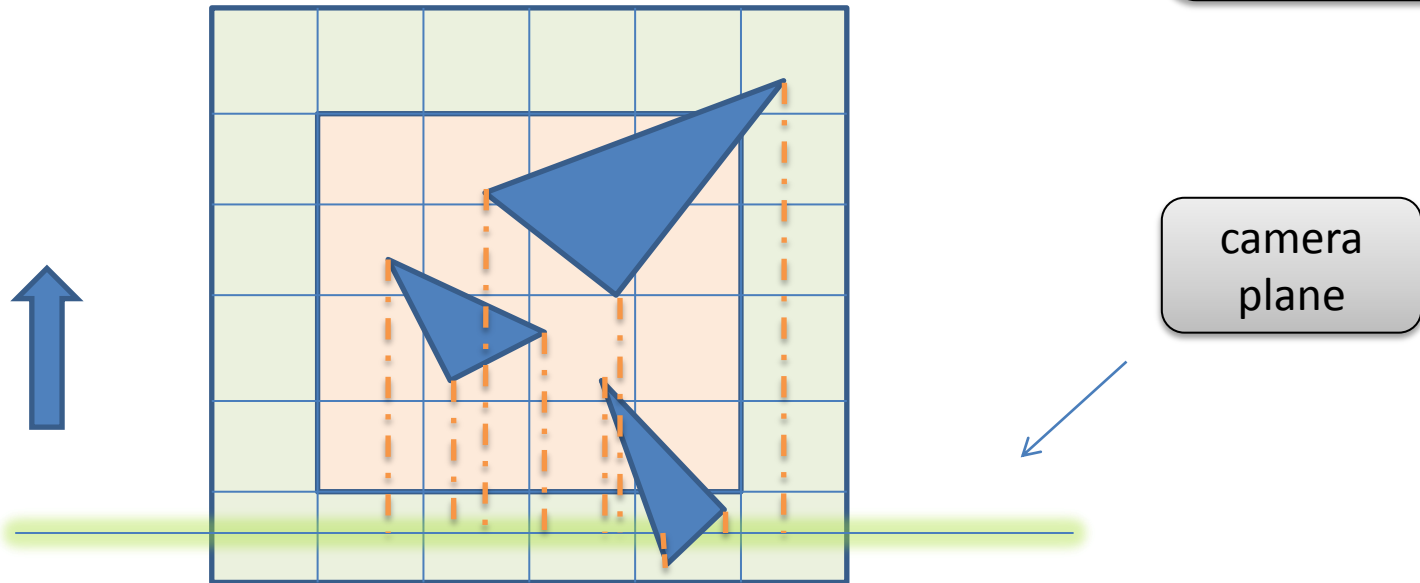
Voxel : 4 float channels  
[ distance, normal.xyz ]



## Example : voxelization on X axis

### Voxelization

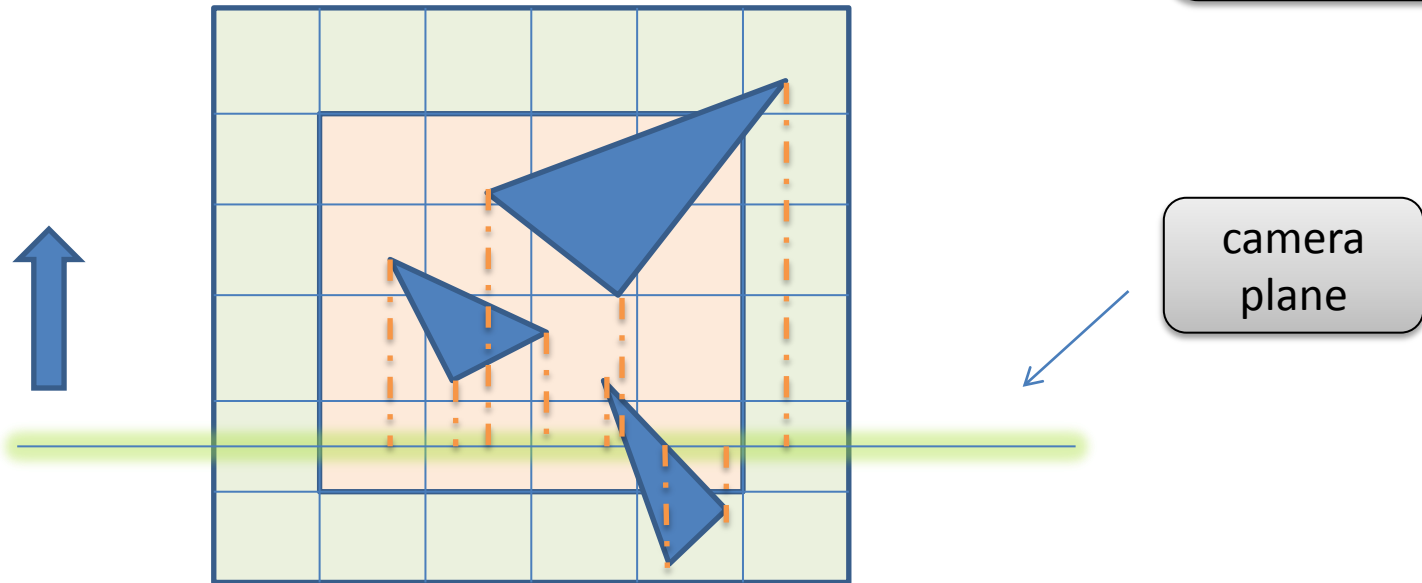
- rasterization with orthographic projection and viewport of size 1 brick (+border)
- camera plan align with brick
- centered at half voxel (texel)
- 1 voxel corresponds to 1 pixel (but many fragments inside)
- store shortest distance to camera plane



## Example : voxelization on X axis

### Voxelization

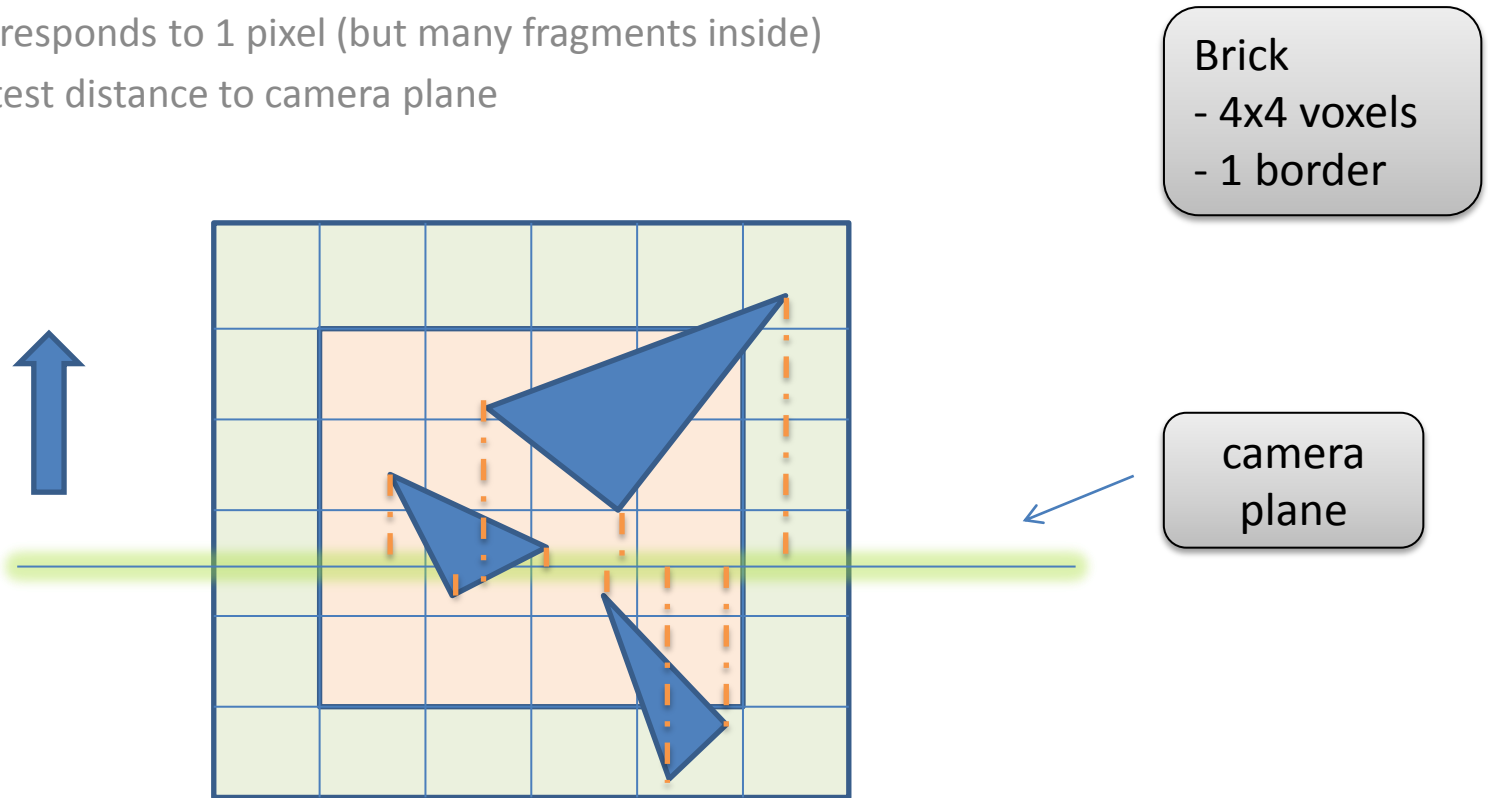
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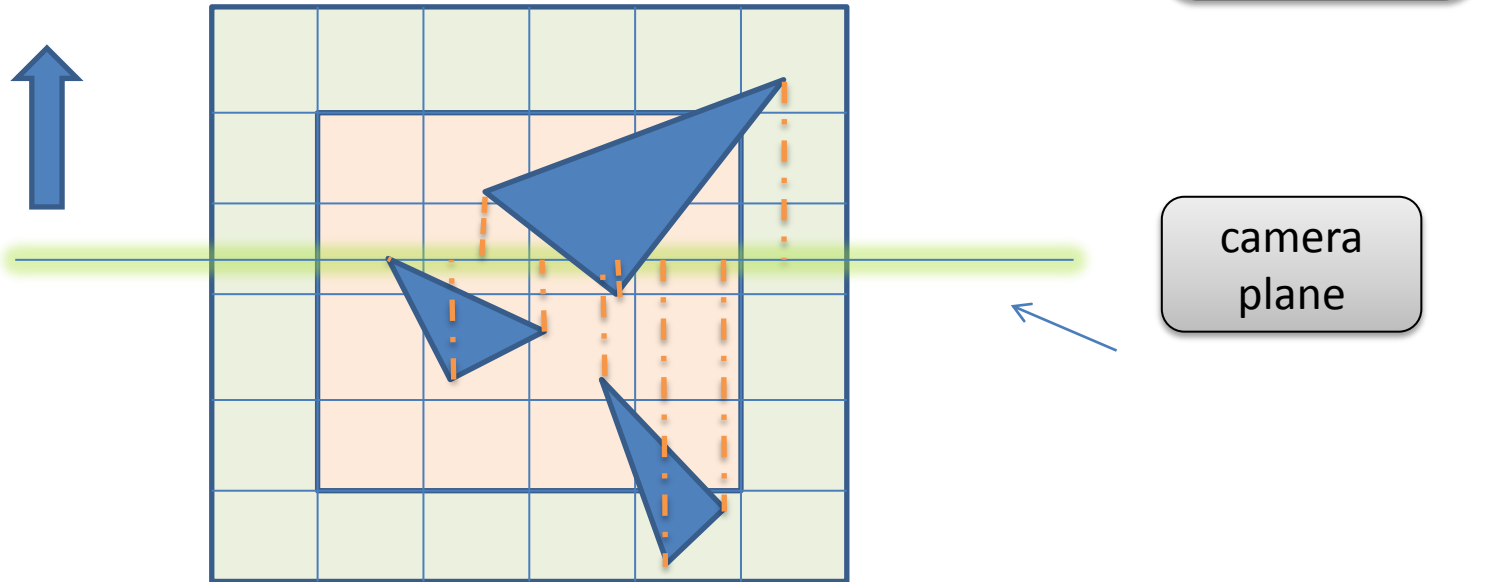
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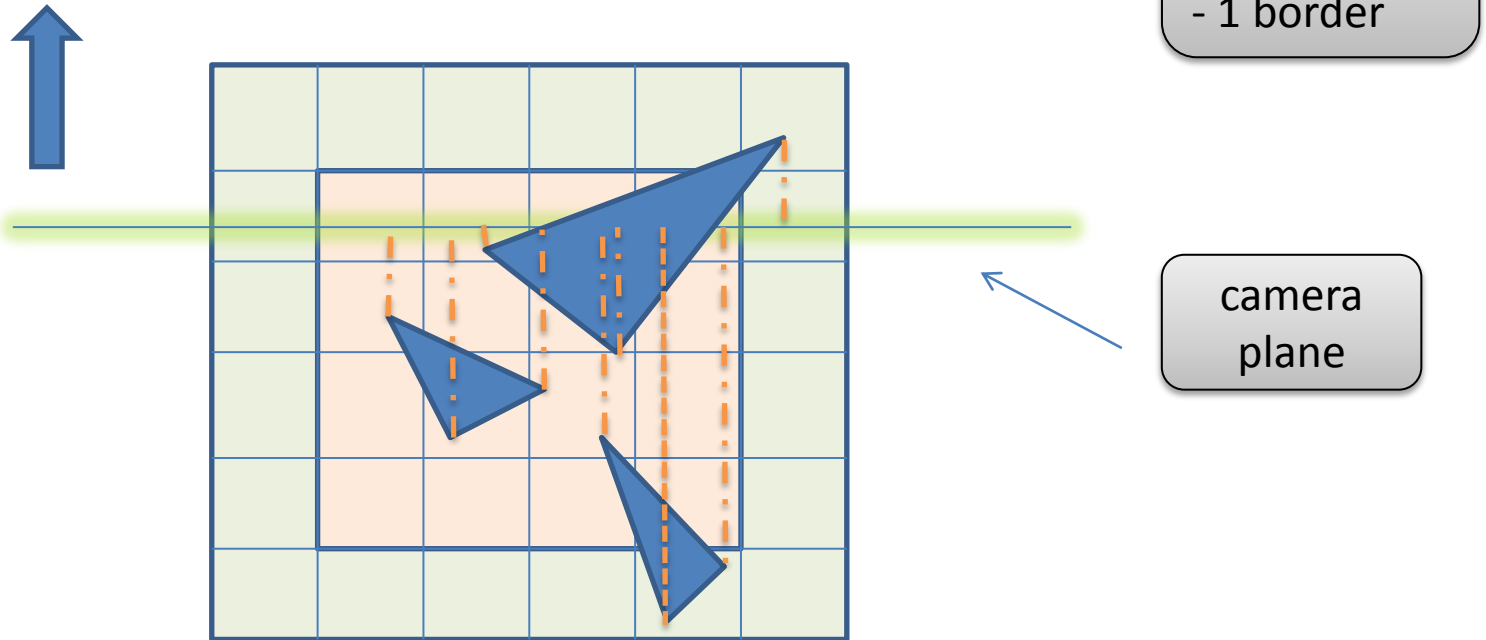
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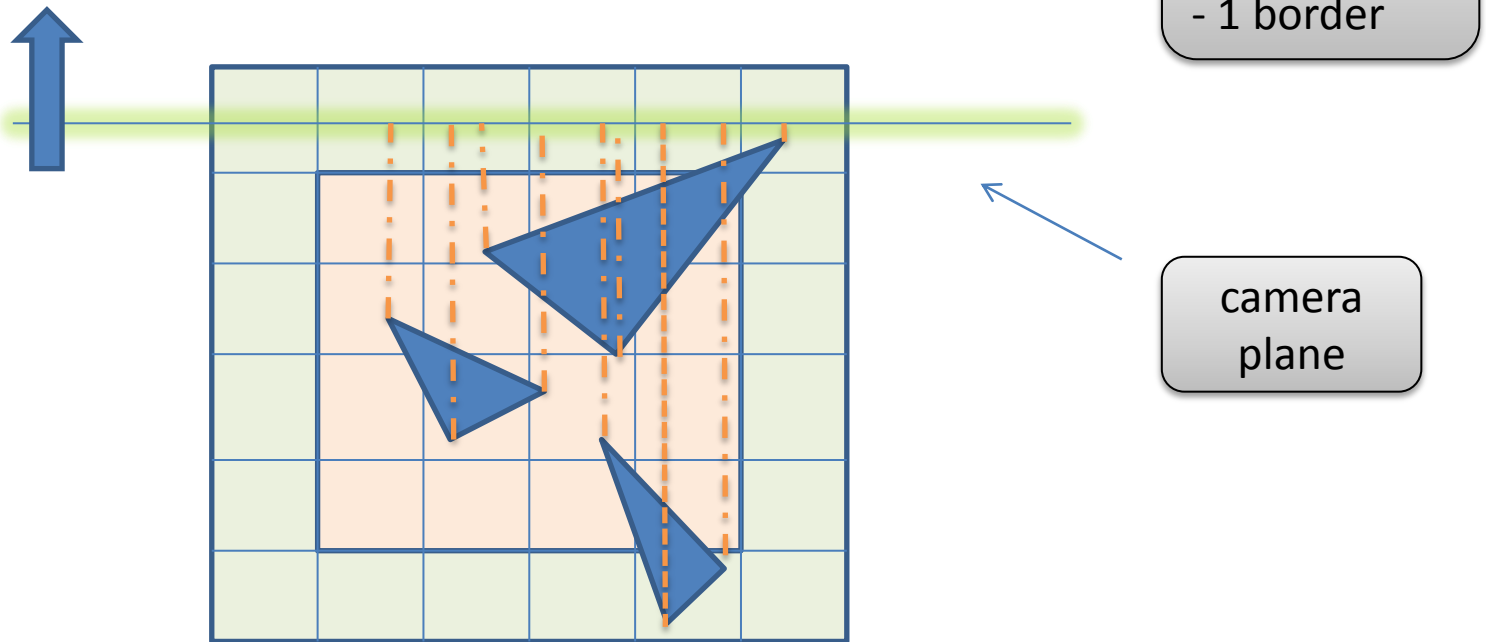




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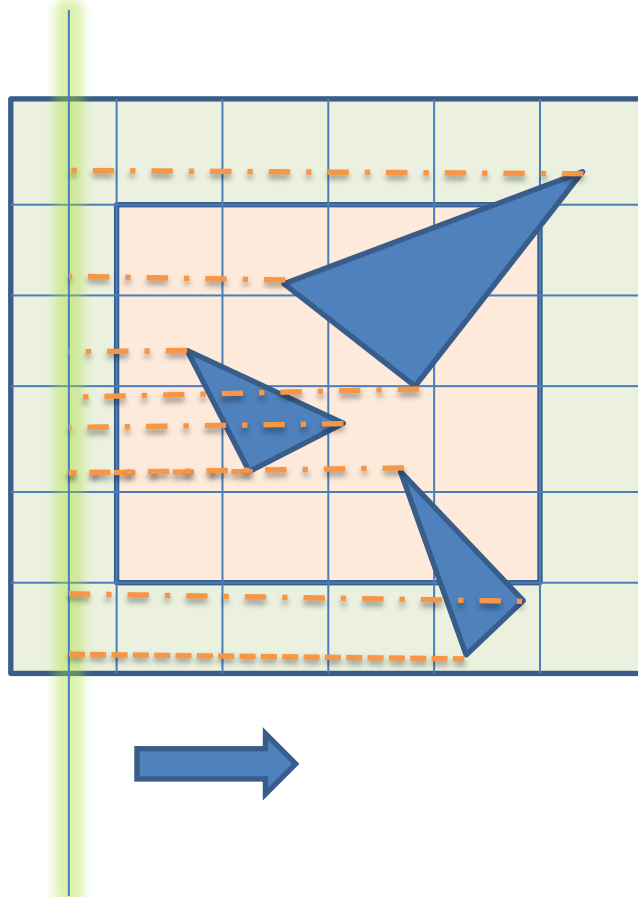
THEN : do the same on Y and Z axis by rotation

### Voxelization

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Brick

- 4x4 voxels
- 1 border



camera  
plane

Finally : fill « data pool » with shortest distances on 3 axis

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