

Coursework
from a discipline
“Visualization of graphical and geometric information”

Performed by:

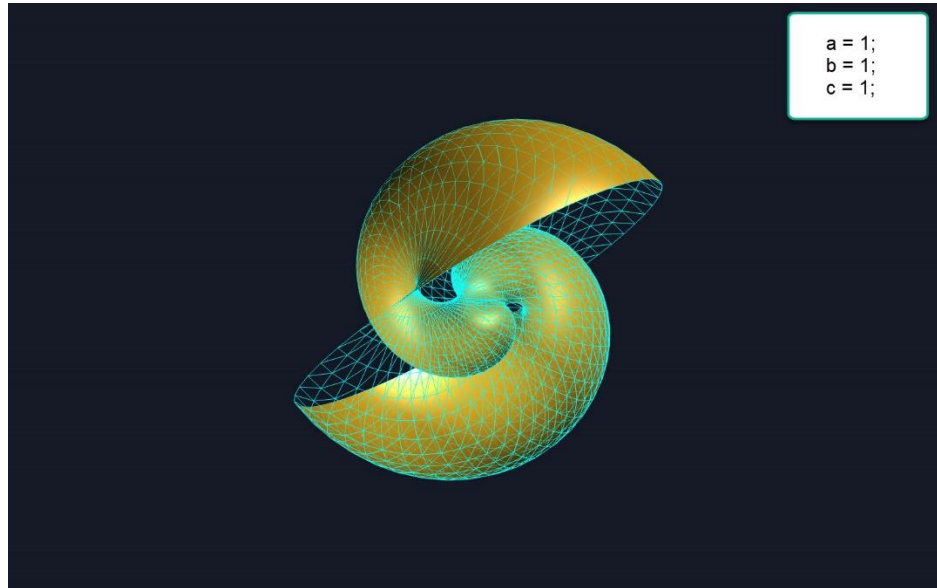
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TM-01mp

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In this course work I have made tangent and a normal vector to the graphical figure “Snail surface”. The surface looks like:



To create this surface, need to use a formula [1]:

Snail surface is given by parametrical equations

$$\begin{aligned}x &= x(u, v) = au \sin u \cos v, & y &= y(u, v) = bu \cos u \cos v, \\z &= z(u, v) = -cu \sin v,\end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq u \leq 2\pi, \quad -\pi \leq v \leq \pi; \quad a, b, c \quad [\text{m}] \quad \text{are constants}$$

For implementing this formula in a programming language, I choose to code it by the JavaScript and for visualize as a surface I used a THREEJs library [2]:

```
function paraFunction(u0, v0, target) {
    let uMin = 0;
    let uMax = Math.PI * 2;
    let vMin = -Math.PI;
    let vMax = Math.PI;

    let uRange = uMax - uMin;
    let vRange = vMax - vMin;

    let u = uRange * u0 + uMin;
    let v = vRange * v0 + vMin;
    // let a = 1;
    // let b = 1;
    // let c = 1;
    let x = function(u, v){return a * u * Math.sin(u) * Math.cos(v)}(u, v);
    let y = function(u, v){return b * u * Math.cos(u) * Math.cos(v)}(u, v);
    let z = function(u, v){return -c * u * Math.sin(v)}(u, v);
    target.set(x, y, z);
};
```

```

var geometry = new THREE.ParametricGeometry(paraFunction, 50, 50);
var wireframeMaterial = new THREE.MeshBasicMaterial({color: 0xffffff, wireframe: true, transparent: true});
var material = new THREE.MeshPhongMaterial({
  color: 0xdaa520, // 0xcf0e0e;
  specular: 0xbcbcbc,
  transparent: true
});

```

Also, I have added to the scene a light, for better visualization of the surface.

The second part of the requirements was implementing tangent and a normal vector to our surface. For creating it, I created a function "calculateVector"

```

function calculateVector(u0, v0, x, y, z){
  let p0 = pointFunction(u0, v0);
  const du = 0.1;
  let p1 = pointFunction(u0+du, v0);
  let df = [(p1[0]-p0[0])/du, (p1[1]-p0[1])/du, (p1[2]-p0[2])/du];
  const dv = 0.1;
  let p2 = pointFunction(u0, v0+dv);
  let ds = [(p2[0]-p0[0])/dv, (p2[1]-p0[1])/dv, (p2[2]-p0[2])/dv];
  let f = [df[1]*ds[2] - df[2]*ds[1], df[2]*ds[0] - df[0]*ds[2], df[0]*ds[1] - df[1]*ds[0]];

  return [p0, df, ds, f]
}

```

And added it, to the script for rendering on the web page:

```

function render(){
  requestAnimationFrame(render);

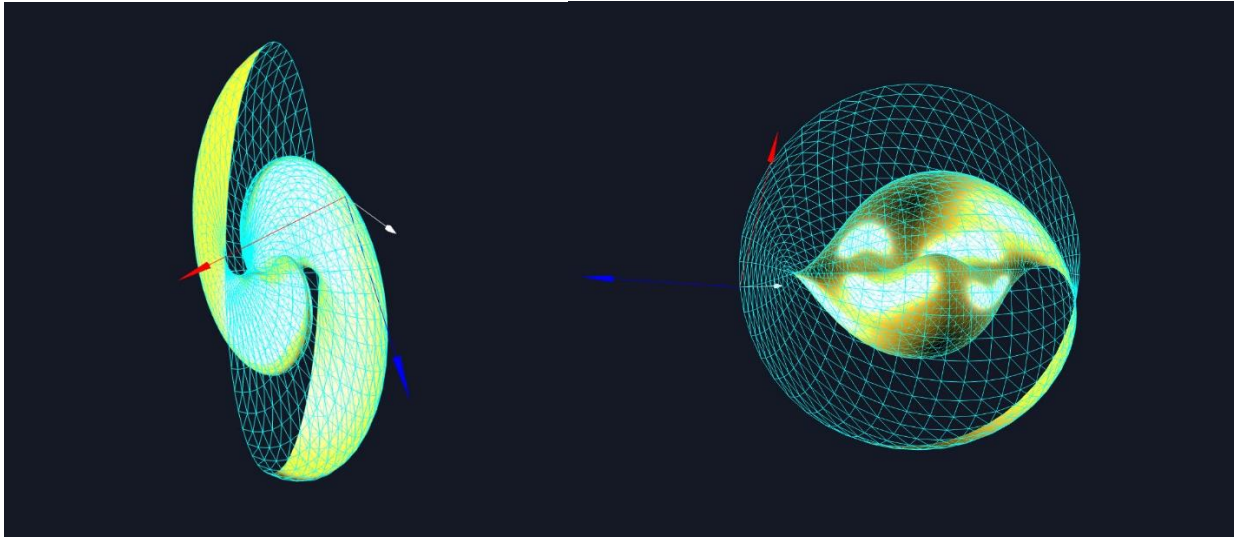
  let vectors = calculateVector(pointU0, pointV0);
  const u0vector = new THREE.Vector3(vectors[1][0], vectors[1][1], vectors[1][2]);
  u0vector.normalize();
  const v0vector = new THREE.Vector3(vectors[2][0], vectors[2][1], vectors[2][2]);
  v0vector.normalize();
  const nvector = new THREE.Vector3(vectors[3][0], vectors[3][1], vectors[3][2]);
  nvector.normalize();

  const origin = new THREE.Vector3(vectors[0][0], vectors[0][1], vectors[0][2]);
  const uVector = new THREE.ArrowHelper(u0vector, origin, 5, "#006400");
  const vVector = new THREE.ArrowHelper(v0vector, origin, 5, "#ff0000");
  const normalVector = new THREE.ArrowHelper(nvector, origin, 5, "#ffffff");
  groupSecond.clear();
  groupSecond.add(uVector);
  groupSecond.add(vVector);
  groupSecond.add(normalVector);
  renderer.render(scene, camera);
}
render();

```

Also, I added a class ArrowHelper from THREEJs library for representing vectors near surface and viewed on the page.

After realization, it looks like this:



To the page, I have added a possibility to move a point vector. We can move it by keyboard keys.

A – move point to the left side,

D – right,

W – above

And S – down.

Additionally, I added a possibility to see the surface from different side and zoom in-out it. For realization it, I used a class OrbitControls from the library THREEJs.

To view all code implementation of the requirement, I will attach file to my mail.

References:

1. Encyclopedia of Analytical Surfaces - S.N. Krivoshapko, V.N. Ivanov. p.280.
2. <https://threejs.org/docs/>