

# Using Trees: Spatial Trees and Searches

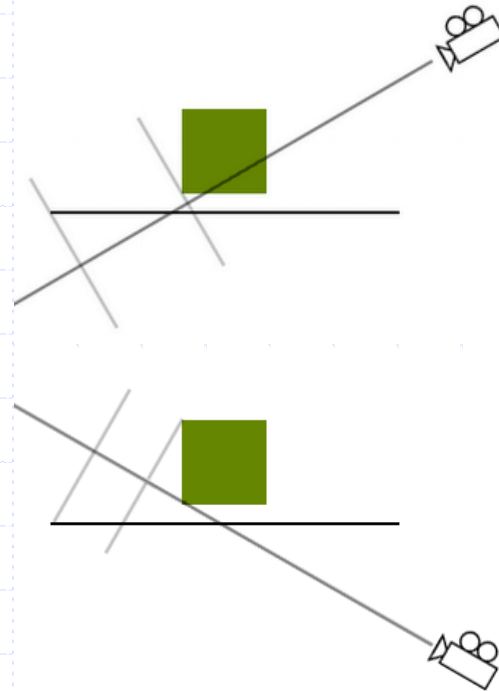
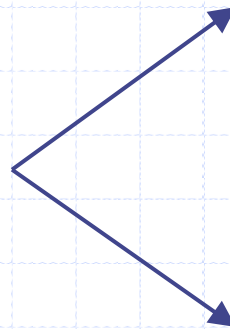
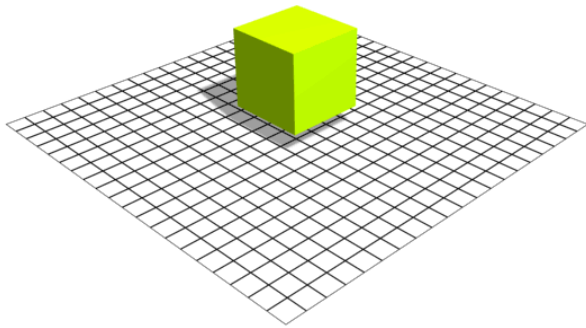
(slides based on those of  
Han-Wei Shen and also of  
MIT CS Lab)

# Motivation

- ◆ Sorting objects front to back to rendering
- ◆ Nearest-Neighbor Searches
- ◆ Correspondence Searching in Range Image Registration
- ◆ What's Wrong with Brute Force?

# Sorting Objects

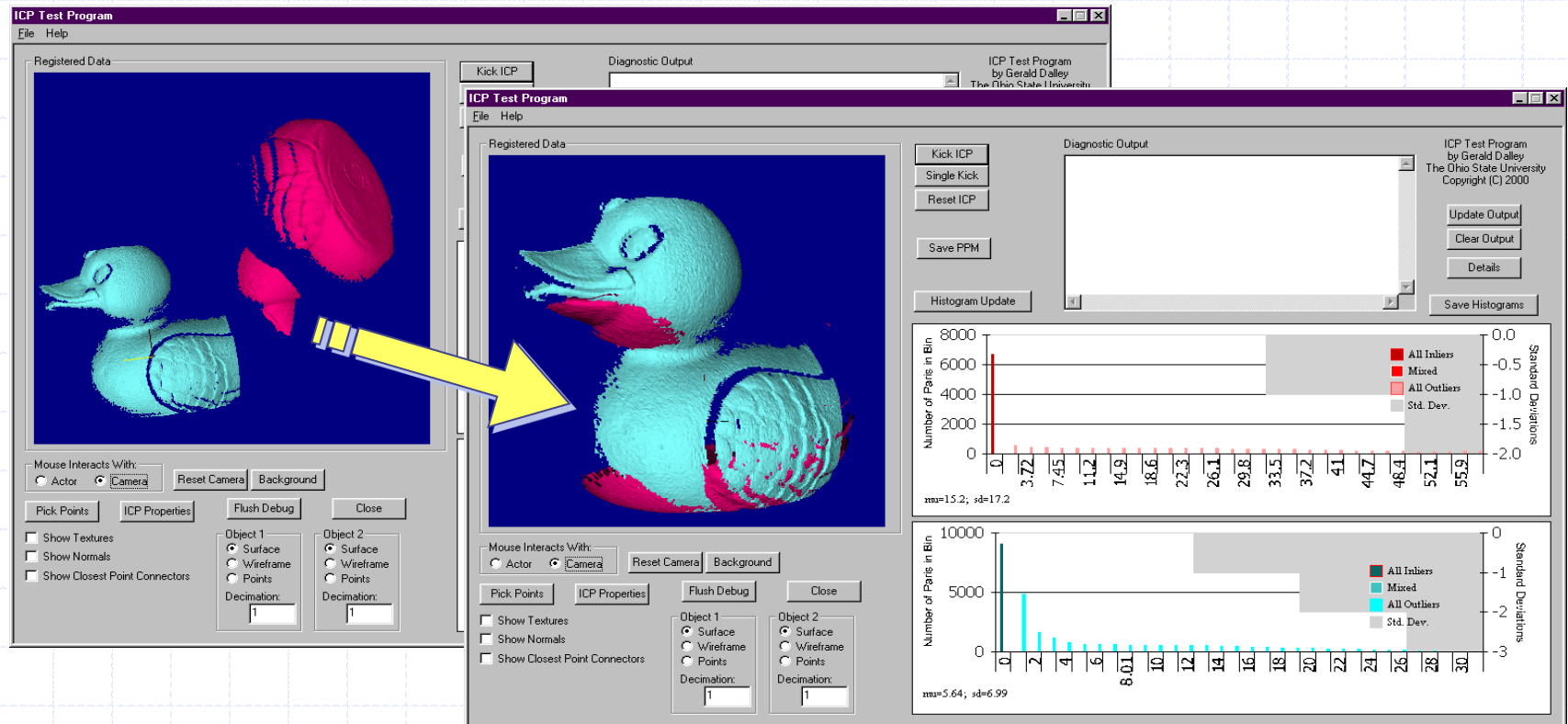
◆ Fundamental operation for rendering synthetic scenes



What should be rendered at each pixel: the cube or the plane?

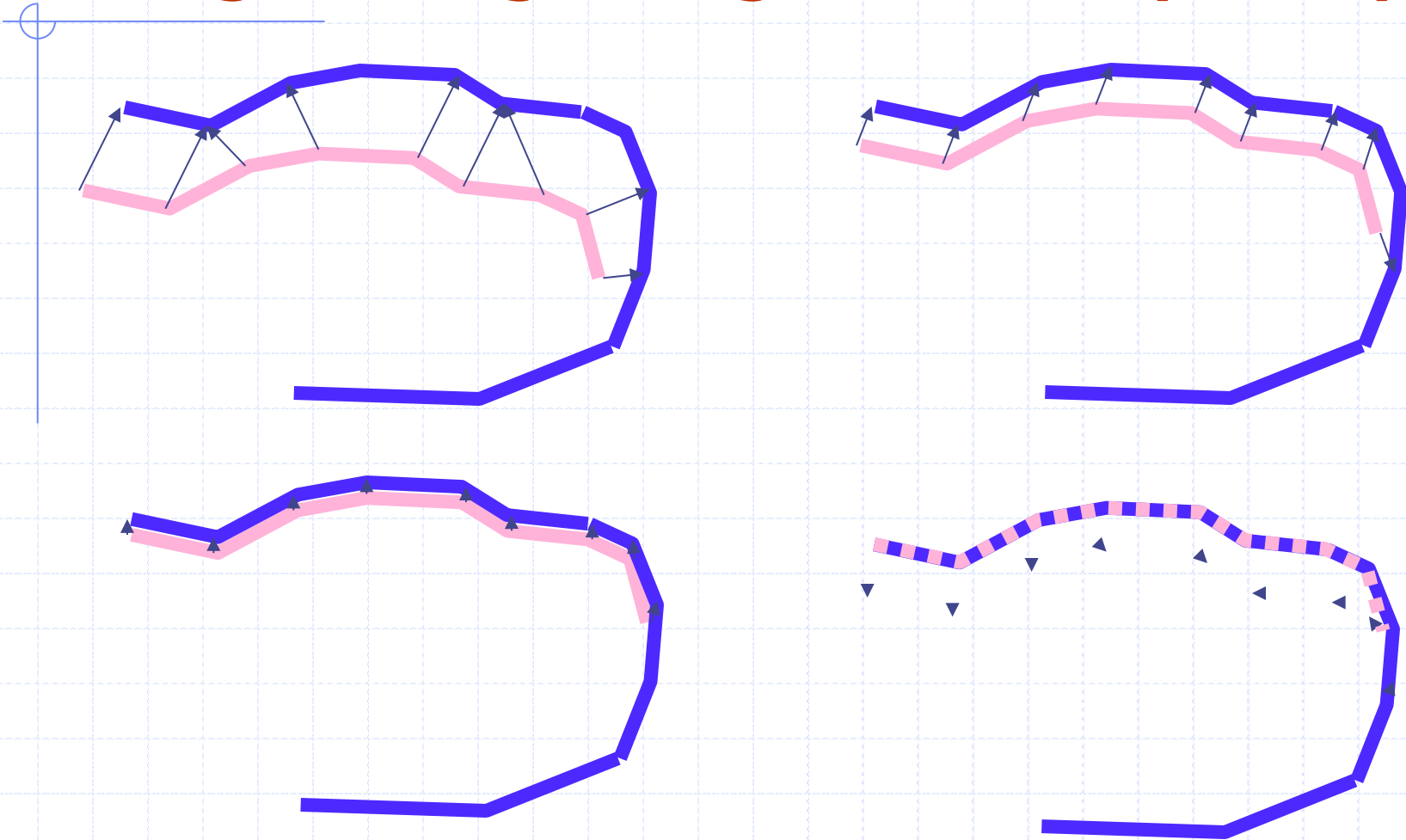
Answer: whichever is in front

# Correspondence Searching in Range Image Registration: Range Image Registration



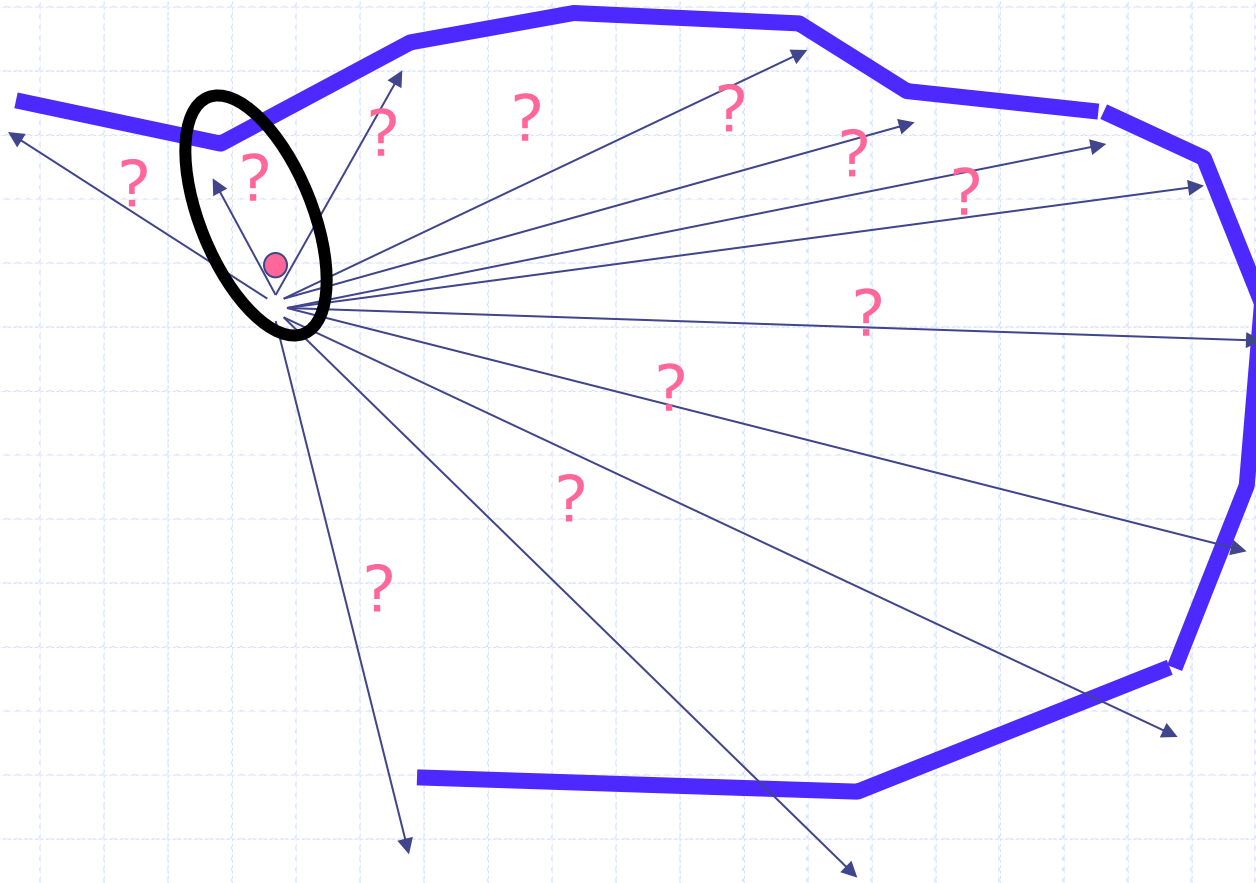
Correspondence Searching in Range Image Registration:

# Range Image Registration (cont.)

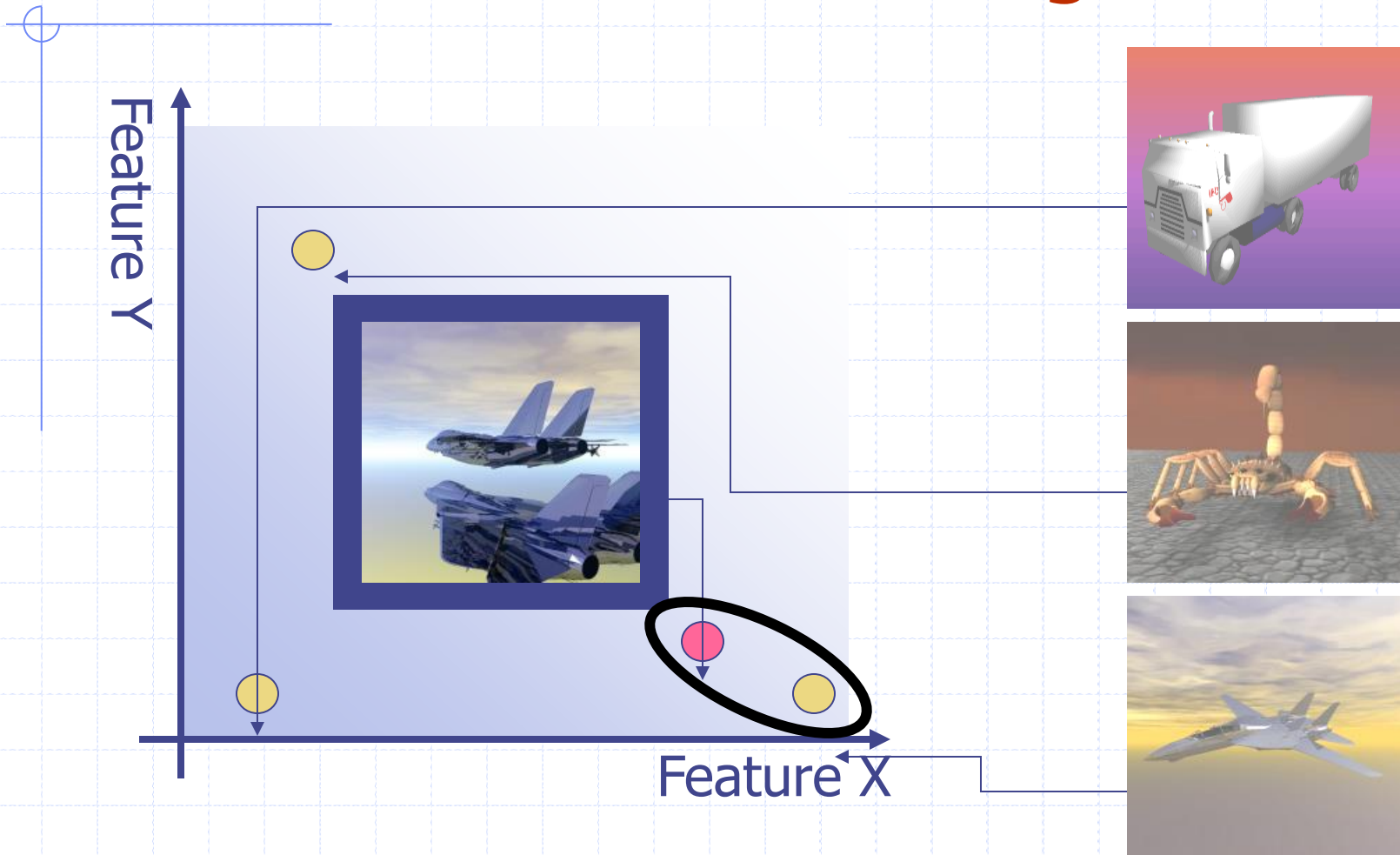


# Correspondence Searching in Range Image Registration:

## Correspondence Search



# Nearest-Neighbor Searches in Matching



Images from <http://avalon.viewpoint.com/>

# Why Bother?

- ◆  $O(N)$  vs.  $O(\log N)$
- ◆ Nearest-neighbor searches
  - Range Image Registration
  - High-dimensional feature-based object/image matching
- ◆ Ray-object intersections
  - Range Image Registration
  - Ray tracing
- ◆ Volumetric object representations



# Options

## ◆ Bottom-up approach:

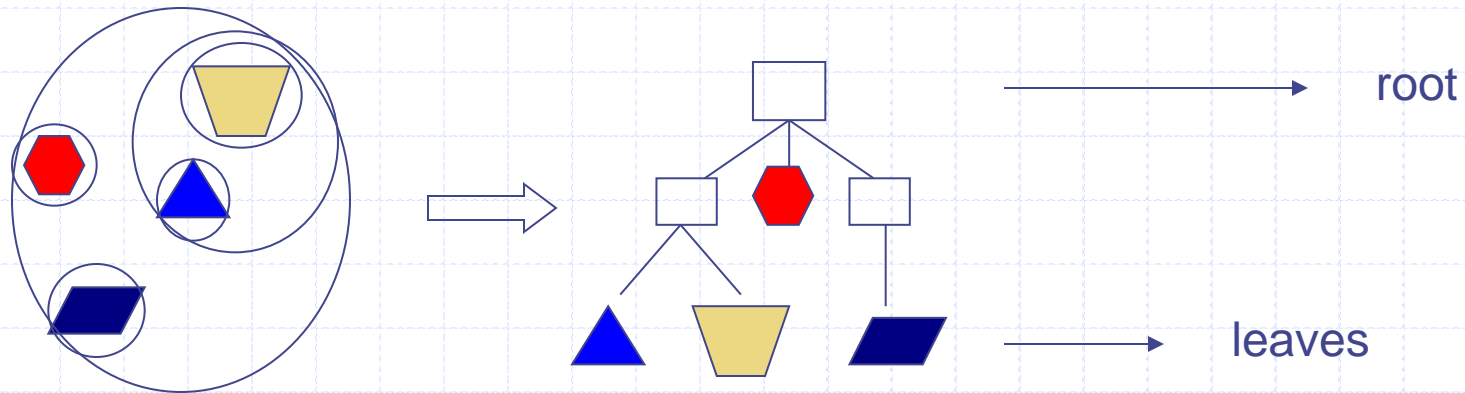
- Bounding Volume Hierarchy
  - ◆ “put objects into groups”

## ◆ Top-down approach:

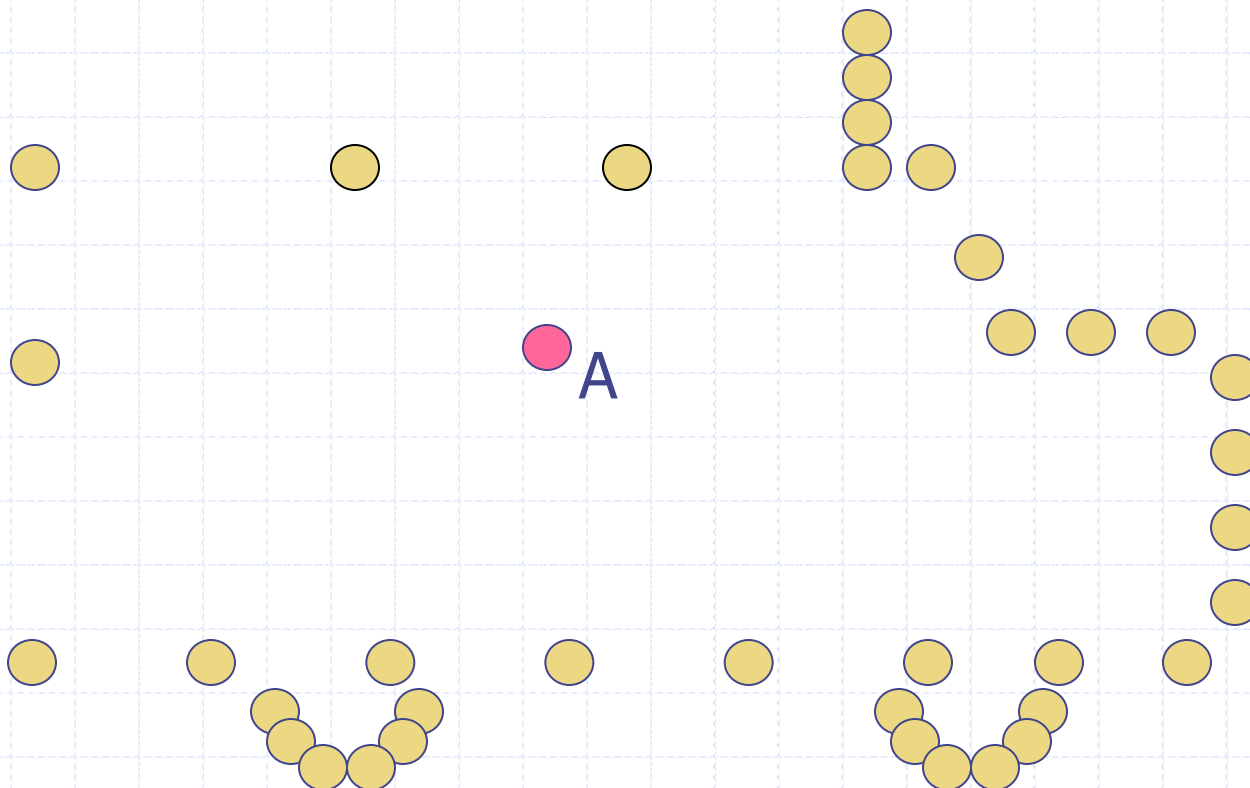
- Spatial Subdivision
  - ◆ “partition space into chunks”

# Bounding Volume Hierarchies

- ◆ Starting with each individual object (e.g., polygon, point, object, etc.), build a tree bottom-up
  - Note: top-down approaches also possible
- ◆ Each node in the tree has a bounding box (“volume”) that encloses the geometry in the entire subtree
- ◆ The actual data is contained in the leaf node

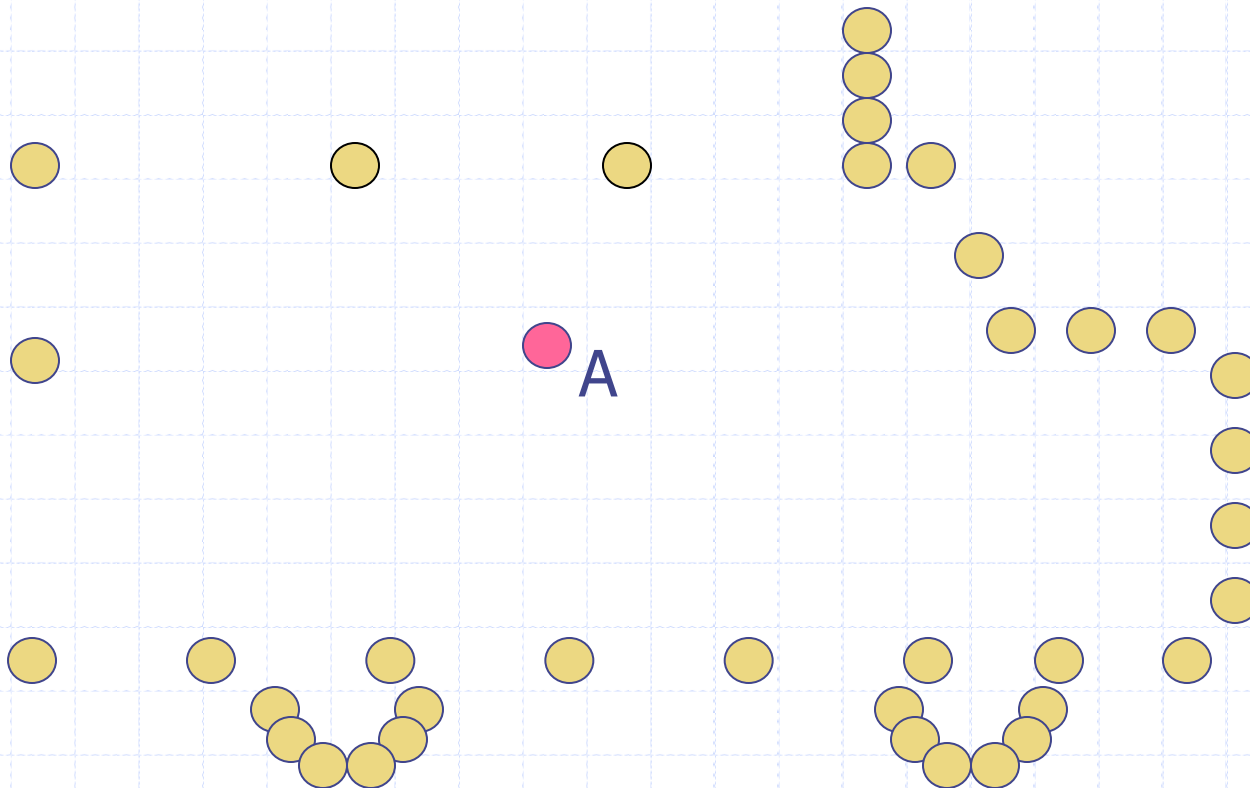


# Spatial Subdivision



What point/object is closest to A?

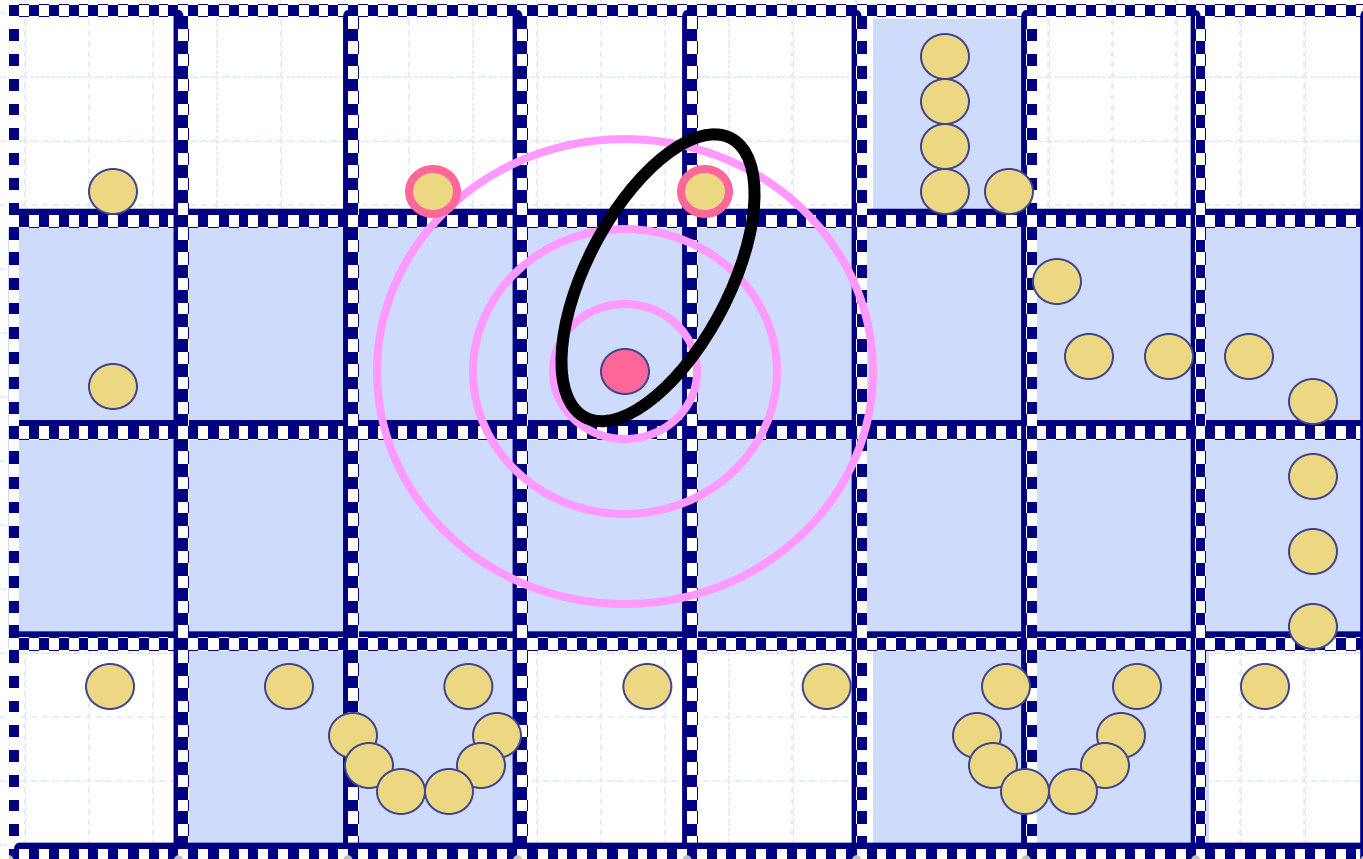
# Spatial Subdivision



How can I organize the data to efficiently find points/objects near any A?

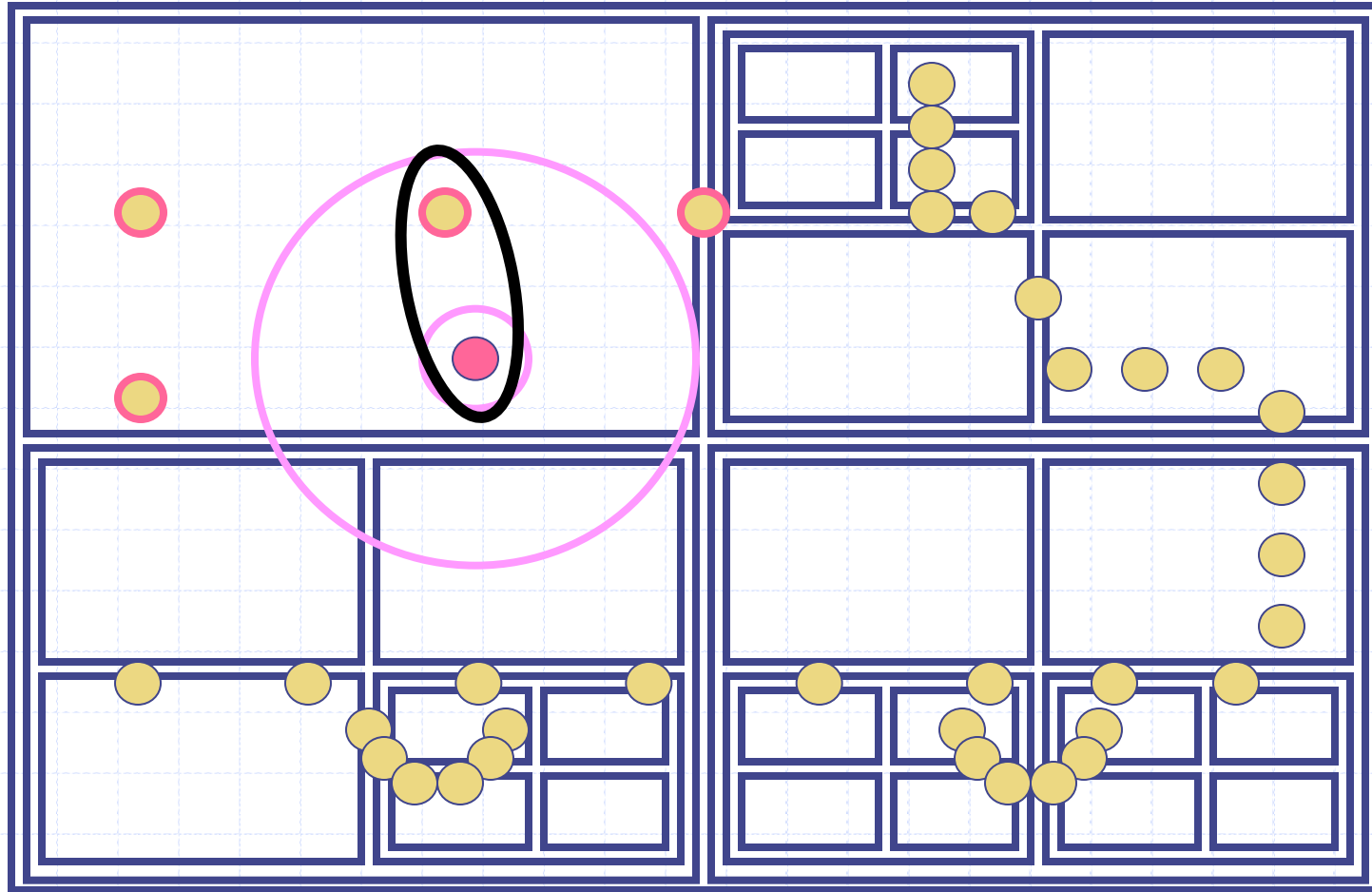
Spatial Subdivision Techniques:

# Uniform Subdivision



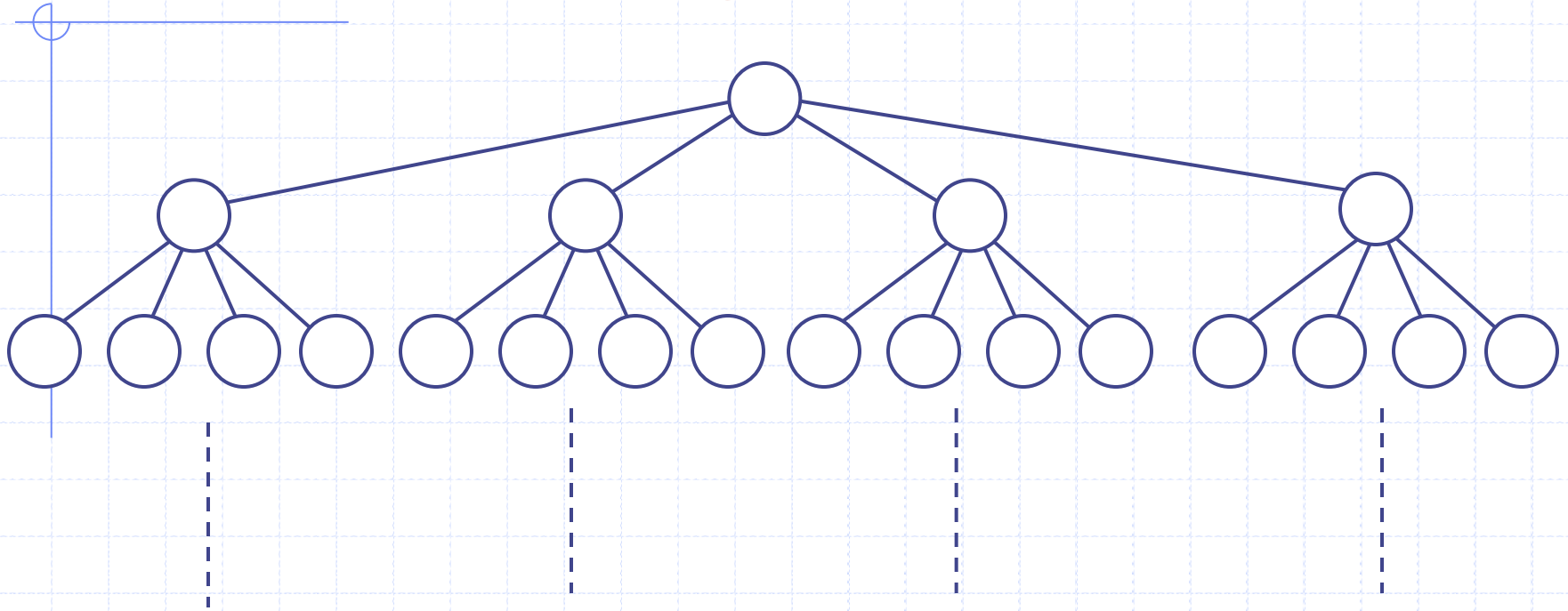
Spatial Subdivision Techniques:

# Octrees in 3D/Quadtrees in 2D



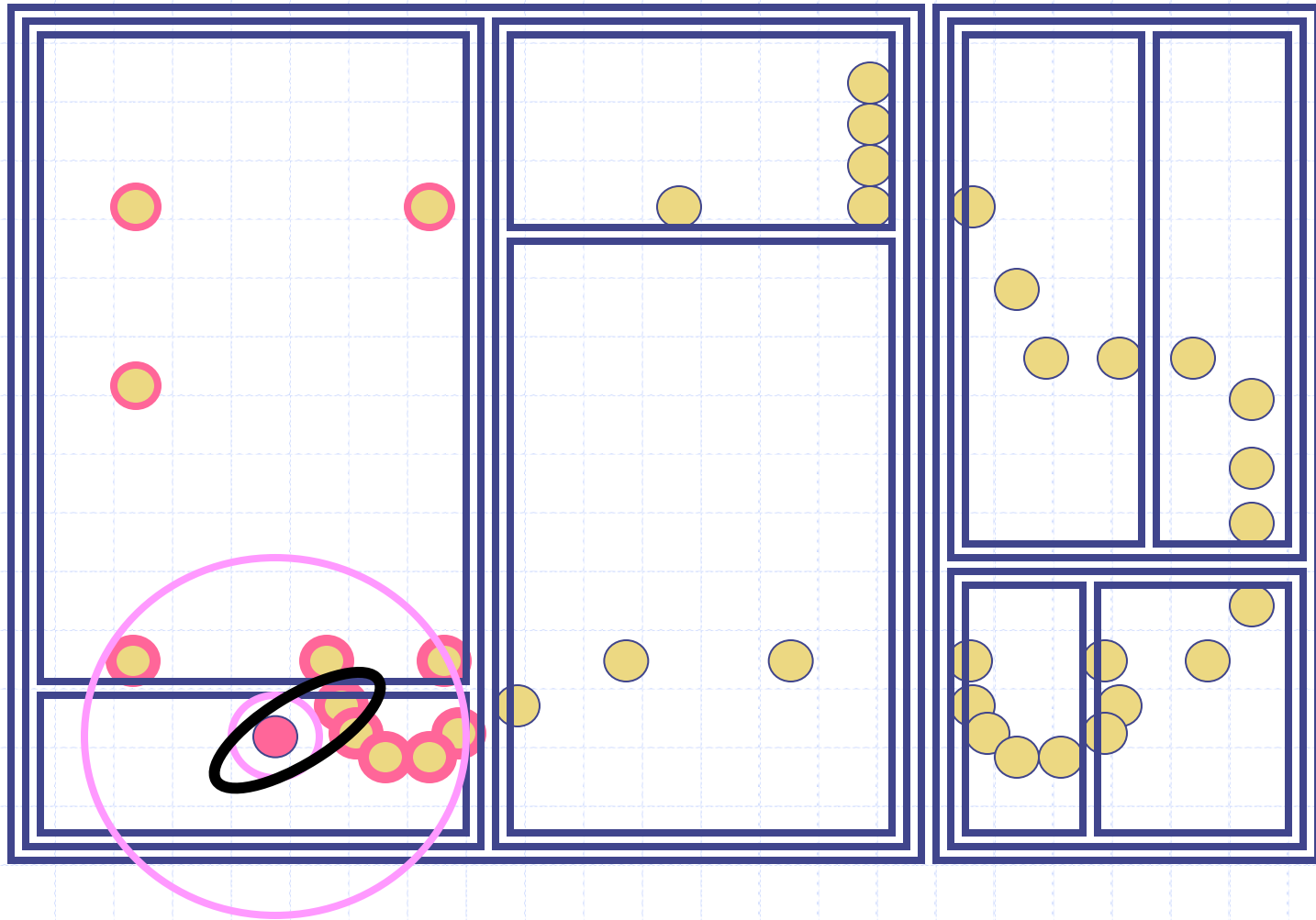
Spatial Subdivision Techniques:

# Octrees in 3D/Quadtrees in 2D



# Spatial Subdivision Techniques:

## k-D Trees





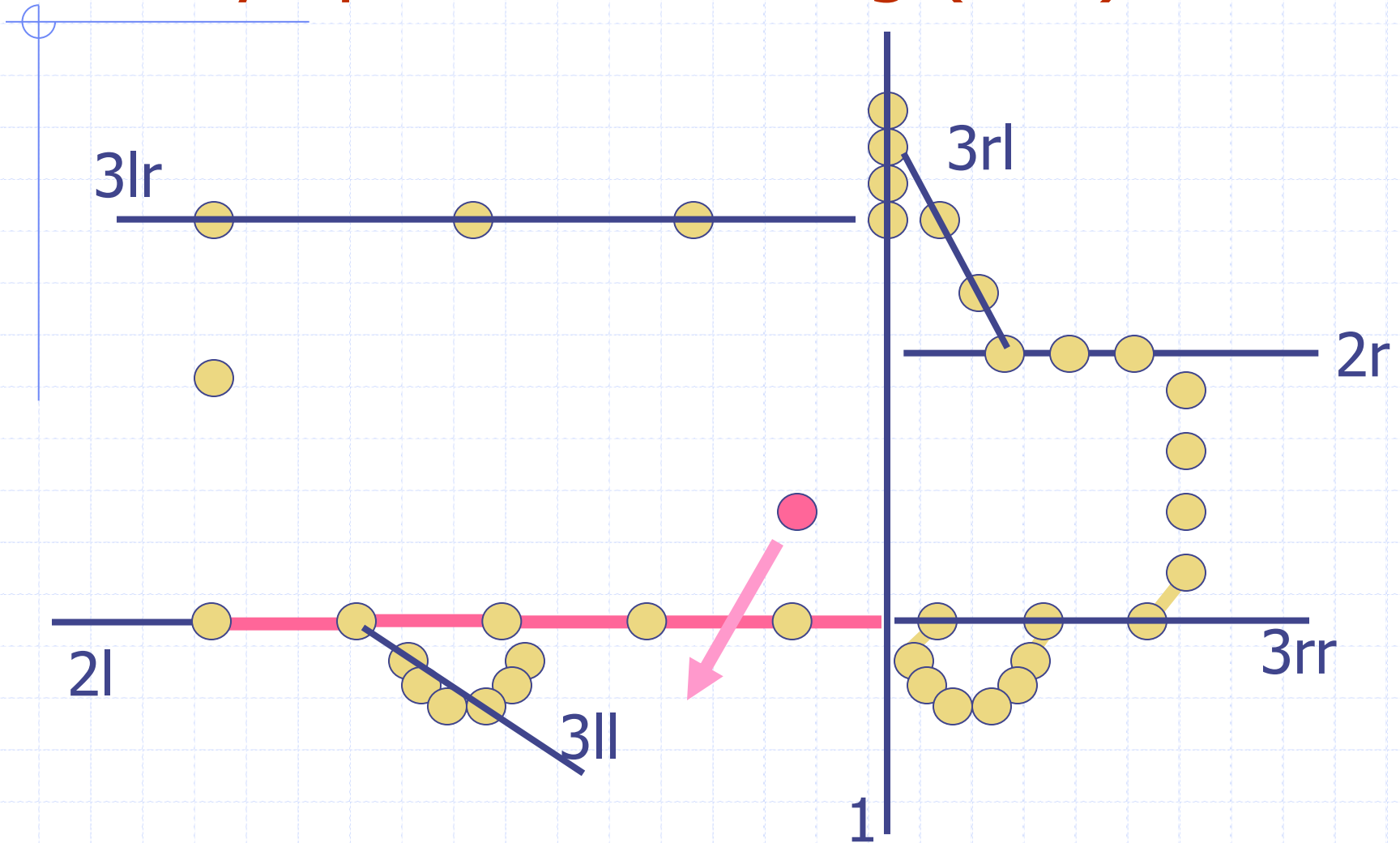
# Binary Space Partitioning (BSP) Trees

## ◆ A generalization:

- Can we just split space recursively and arbitrarily?
  - ◆ Yes – the smarts are in knowing what the recursive split is but that is application dependent

Spatial Subdivision Techniques:

# Binary Space Partitioning (BSP) Trees



# For Further Information...

- ◆ Foley, van Dam, Feiner, Hughes. *Computer Graphics: Principles and Practice*. Addison-Wesley. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. 1992. *(newer edition available too)*
  - Uniform Subdivision
  - Octrees
  - BSP Trees
  - Intersection tests
- ◆ Jerome H. Friedman, Jon Louis Bentley, and Raphael Ari Finkel. "An Algorithm for Finding Best Matches in Logarithmic Expected Time." *ACM Transaction on Mathematical Software*, 3(3):209–226, September 1977.
  - k-D Trees
- ◆ Michael Abrash. *Michael Abrash's Graphics Programming Black Book*.
  - BSP Trees