

Advantages and Disadvantages of Each

Monday, January 14, 2019 2:40 PM

- Random



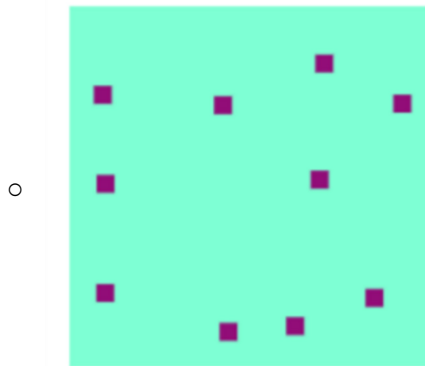
- Advantages

- Easy to code, fast to run

- Disadvantages

- **Some objects may be very close** (almost right next to each other)
 - Some objects may be very far

- Grid Placement and Jittering



- Advantages

- Runs fast
 - **Evenly spaced, pretty random**

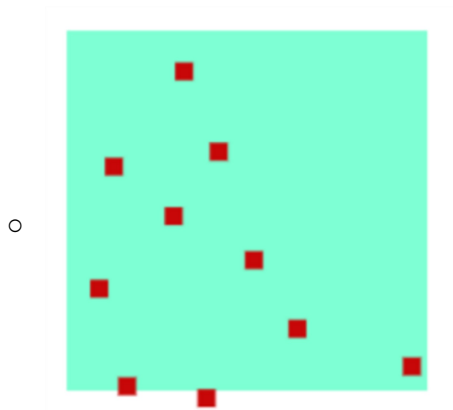
- Disadvantages

- Appears a bit unrandom
 - Some bit white spaces

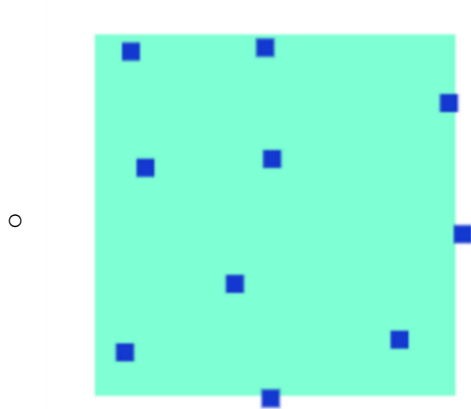
- Algorithm

- Initialize a grid of size $n \times n$ with $\text{numCells} \sim \text{numPoints}$
 - Place each point at a grid center randomly
 - Jitter each point randomly

- Poisson / Min-Max distance placement

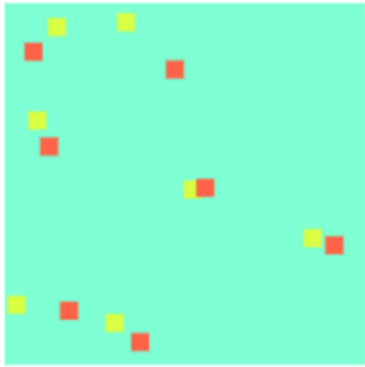


- Advantages
 - **Direct control of min/max distance apart**
 - Very random
 - Evenly spaced (points are about the same dist apart)
 - Disadvantages
 - Have to toggle the min/max distance correctly (how to do it auto?)
 - Can run forever if max is too big
 - **May look like a "clump"** - all points in one area, other areas are white space
 - Algorithm
 - Generate each point to be a certain distance away from a previous point
 - If that point is too close to an already existing point, try again
 - Run until numPoints are generated
- Mitchell's Best Candidate

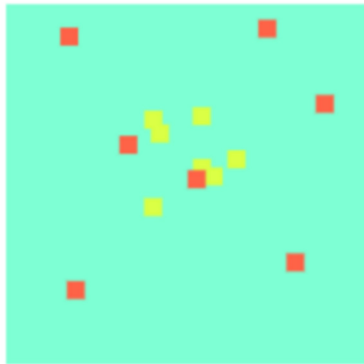


- Advantages
 - **Easy to code, fast to run**
 - Looks random
 - **Evenly spaced**
 - Can work with irregular shapes
 - Disadvantages
 - Don't know the distance between each point?
- Physics Repulsion Simulation

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- Advantage
 - No points are very close together
 - No points are too close to the wall
 - Looks very random
 - **It's cool! It uses physics**
- Disadvantage
 - Large white spaces in between particles may exist
 - **Variables are extremely sensitive** to tuning (timesteps, forcemax, numparticles, wallcharge), otherwise the particles have too little repulsive force or fly off the box
 - Algorithmically very slow, can cause lagging with a high number of points/time steps
 - Algorithm is hard to understand and error prone