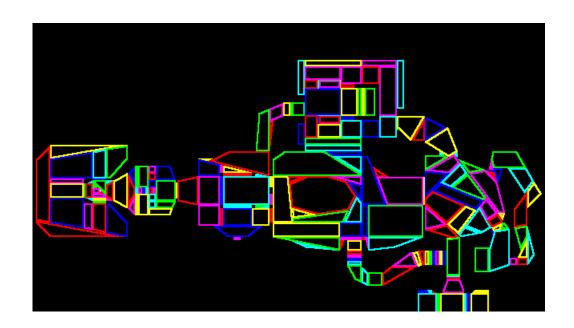
Bounding Volume Hierarchies



Some Slides/Images adapted from Marschner and Shirley and David Levin

Announcements

Assignment 4 due 9 June

Has anyone experienced trouble compiling/running A4?

Bounding Volume Hierarchy

Review of Bounding Volumes and BVHs Constructing Object-Partitioning Hierarchies

AABB Trees

Space-Partitioning Hierarchies

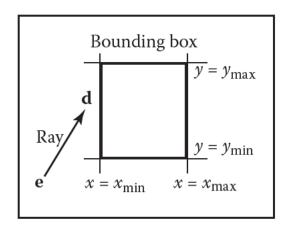
Uniform Spatial Subdivision

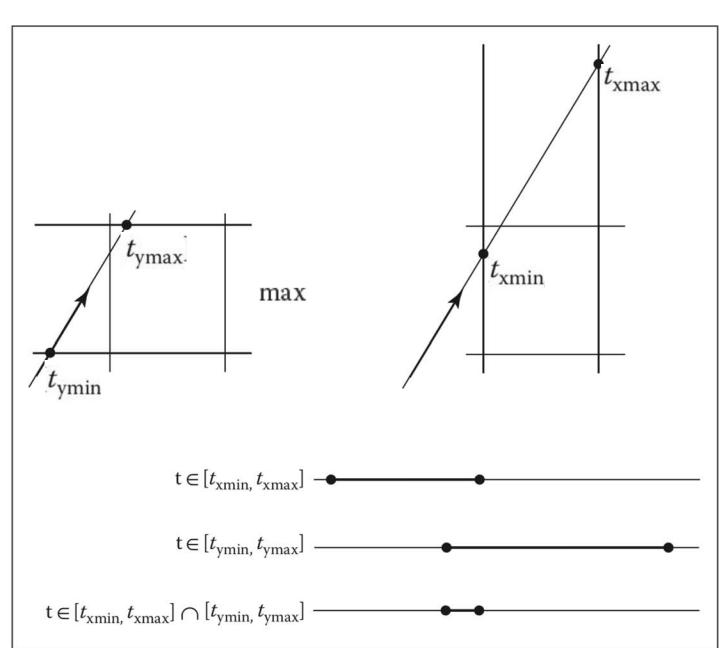
Axis-Aligned Spatial Subdivision

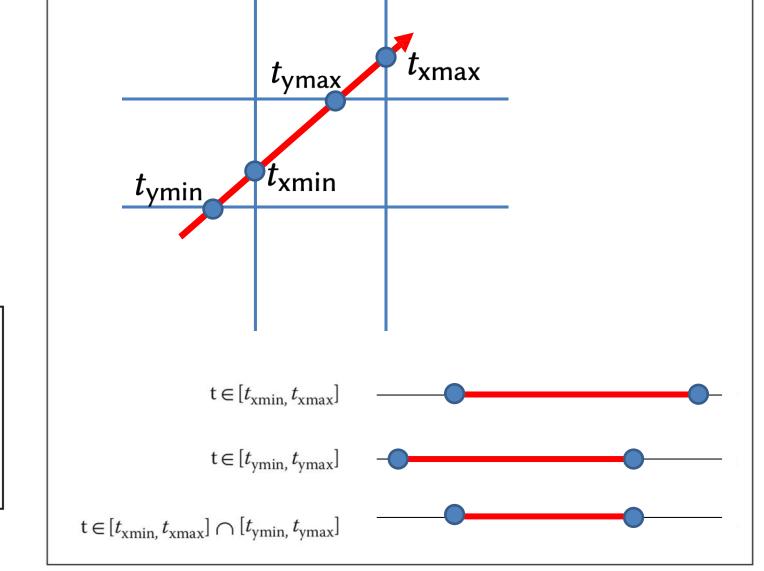
Clarifications

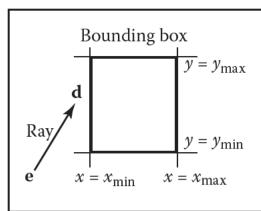
On ray-box intersection

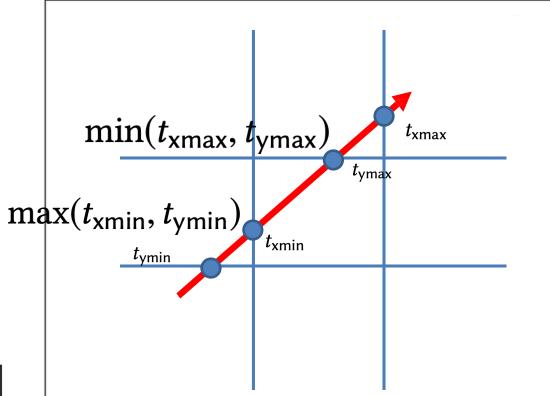
Note: I think the x pictures and y pictures are swapped

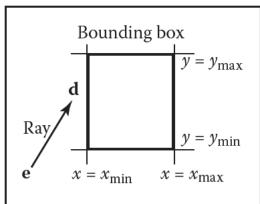




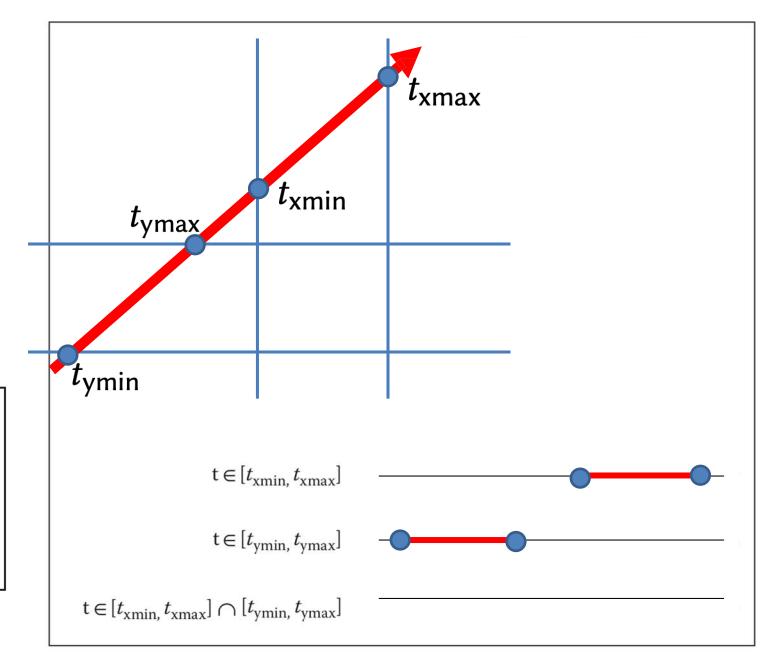


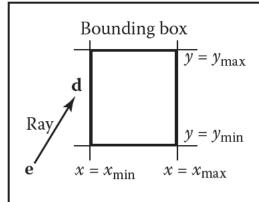


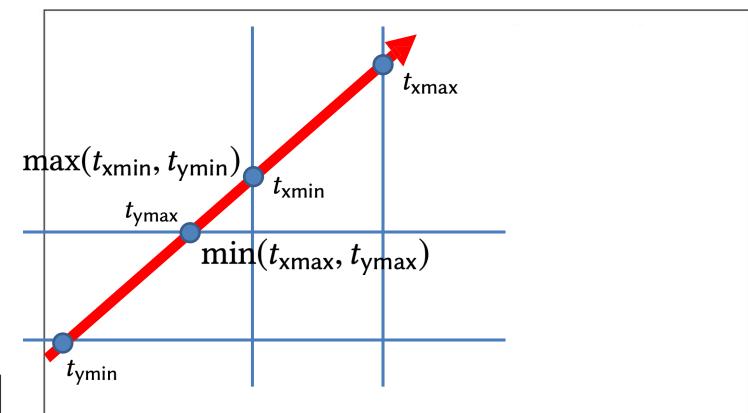


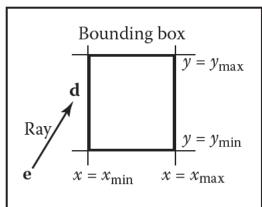


$$\max(t_{xmin}, t_{ymin}) < \min(t_{xmax}, t_{ymax})$$









$$\max(t_{xmin}, t_{ymin}) > \min(t_{xmax}, t_{ymax})$$

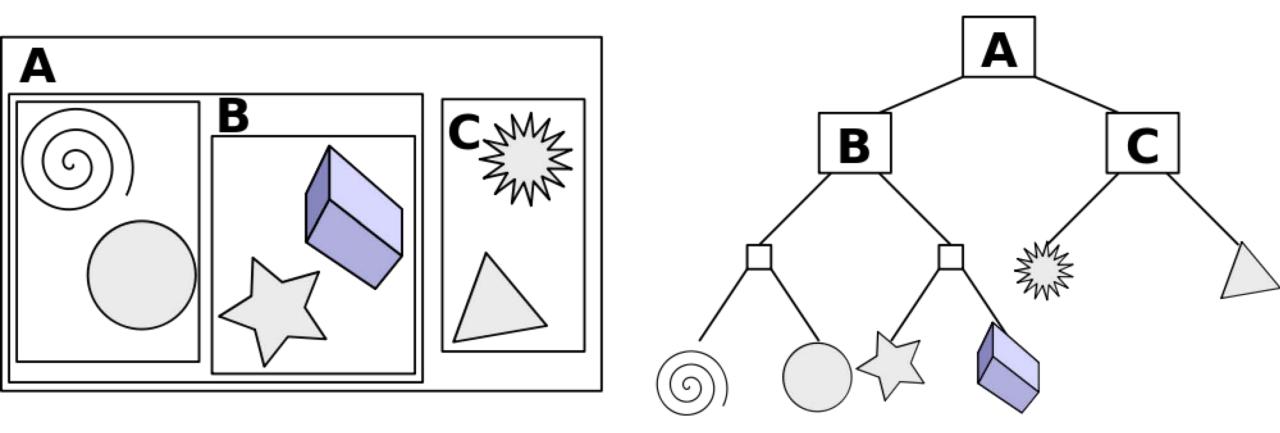
So the check would be: The ray intersects the box if

$$\max(t_{xmin}, t_{ymin}) < \min(t_{xmax}, t_{ymax})$$

Which is easily extended to 3D

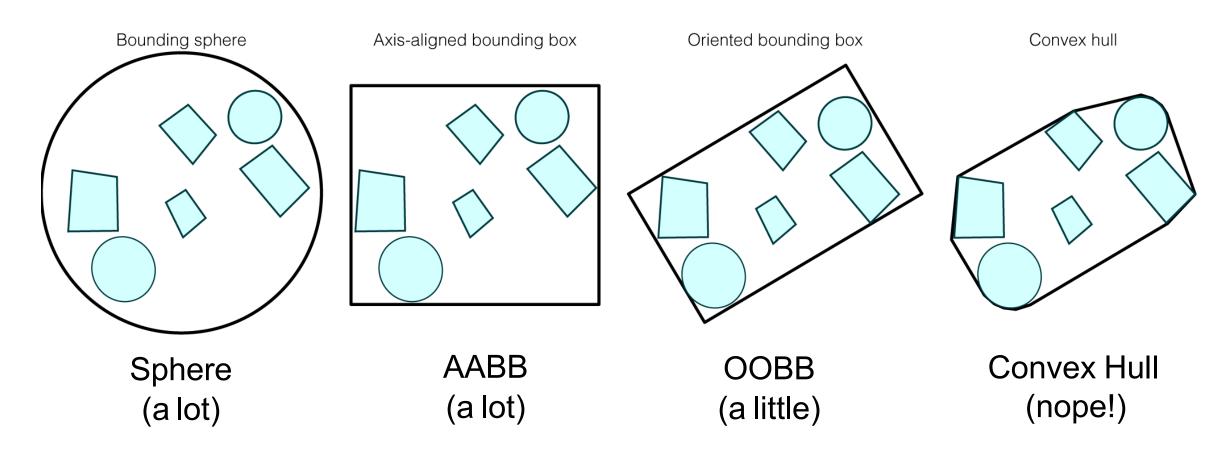
Any Questions?

Bounding Volume Hierarchy



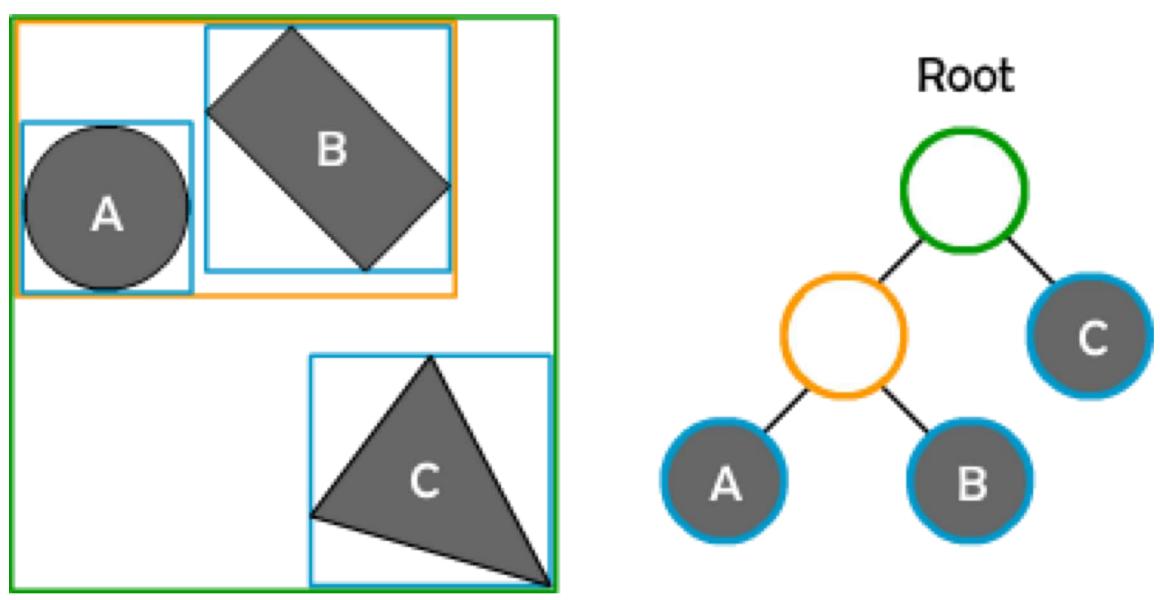
Bounding Volumes (BVs)

"Simple" geometry that fully encloses a collection of other geometry



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convex_hull

AABB Trees



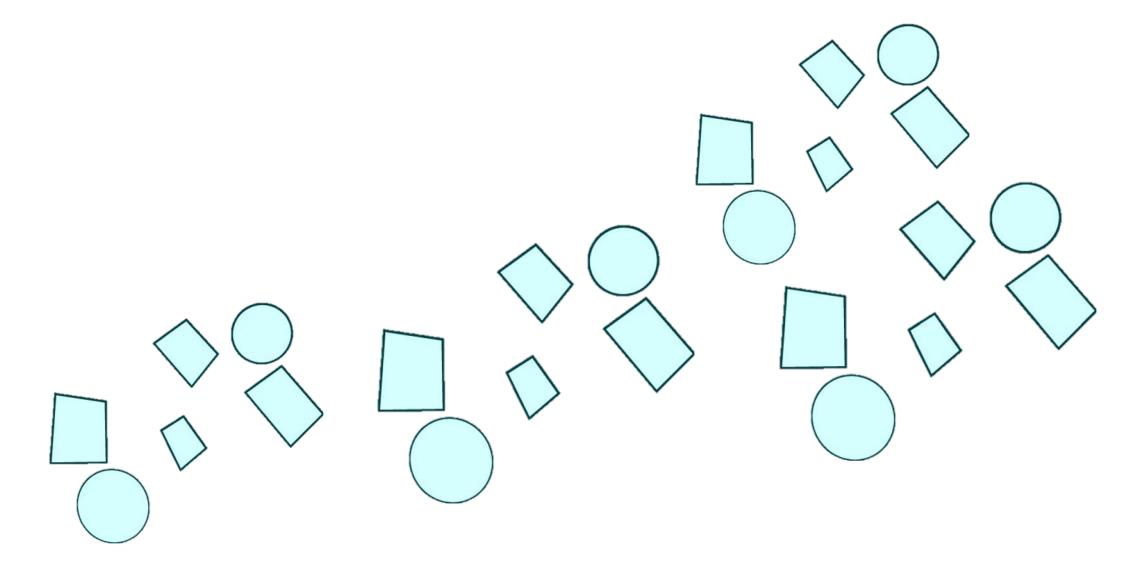
http://allenchou.net/2014/02/game-physics-broadphase-dynamic-aabb-tree/

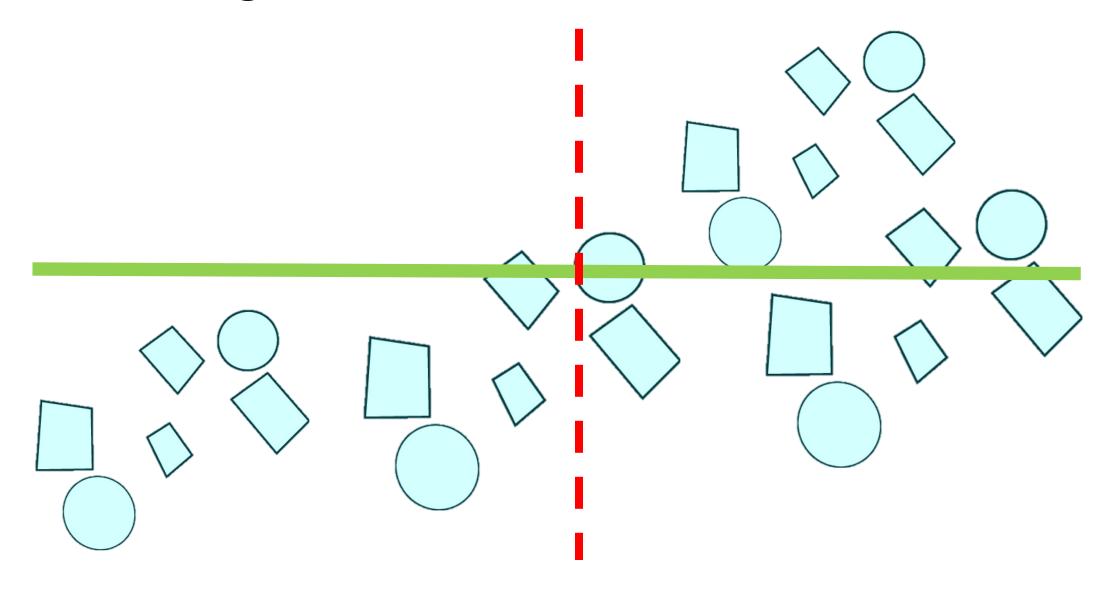
BVH Intersection Queries

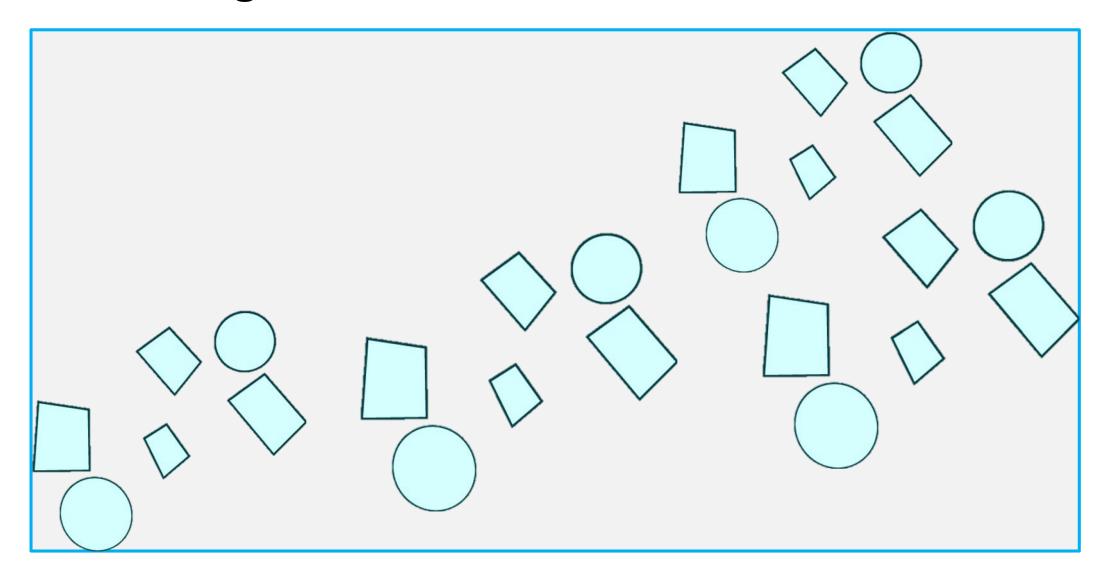
```
intersect(bvNode, ray,t)
 if (bvNode== null || !bvNode.intersect(ray,t))
     return false;
 else
   i1=intersect(bvNode.left, ray,t1); //check left BV
   i2=intersect(bvNode.right, ray,t2); //check right BV
   if (i1 && i2) { t=min(t1,t2); return true; }
   if (i1) { t=t1; return true; }
   if (i2) { t=t2; return true; }
   return false;
```

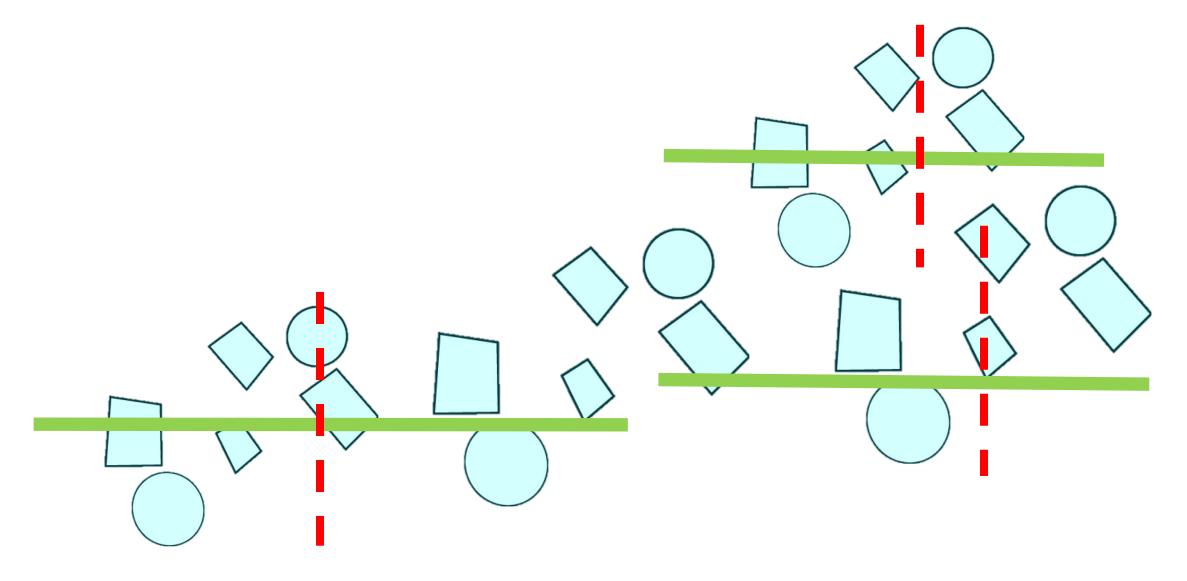
BVH Distance Queries

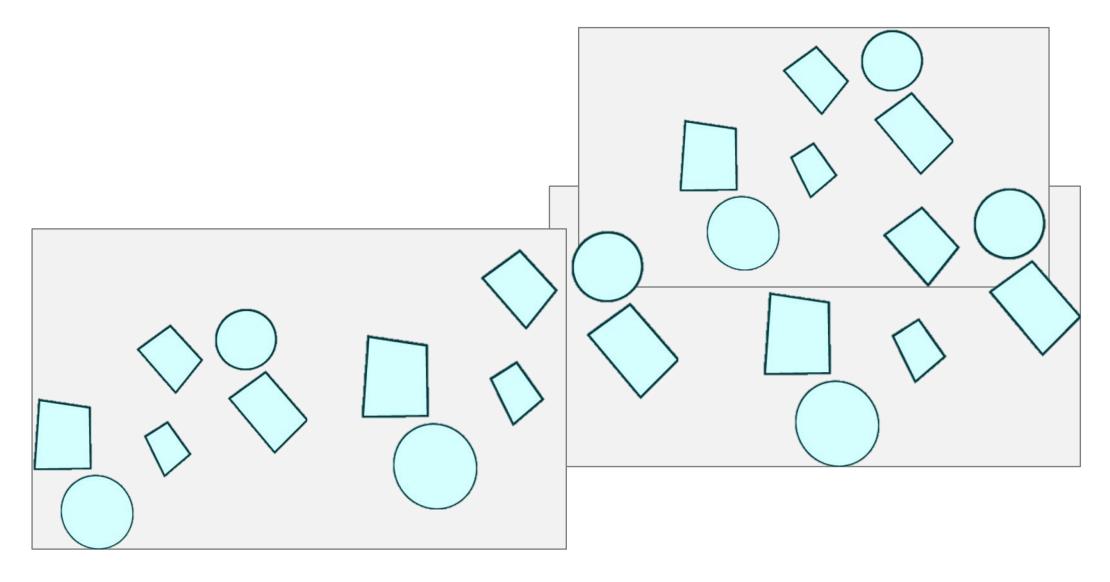
```
minDistance(bvNode, point, currentMin)
d1=minDistance(bvNode.left, point, currentMin);
d2=minDistance(bvNode.right, point, currentMin);
 if(min(d1,d2) > currentMin) {
   return currentMin
 return min(d1,d2)
```

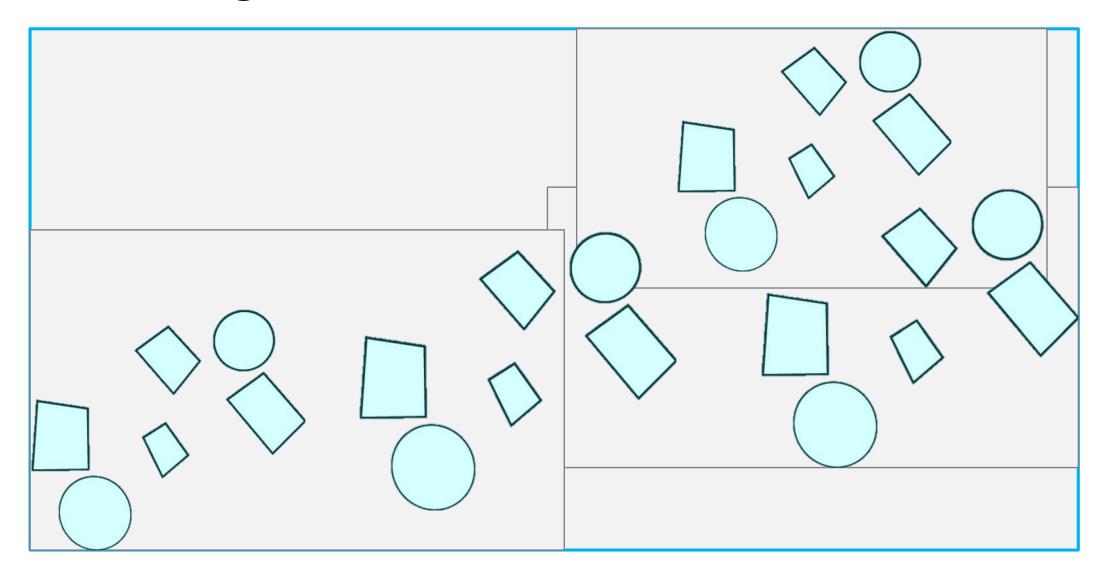












Spatial Data Structures

Basic Idea – asymptotic improvement in spatial queries by subdividing

Two types of subdivisions – object-based and spatial

Our object-based data structures will be boundary volume hierarchies or BVHs.

BVHs are hierarchies of BVs represented by trees

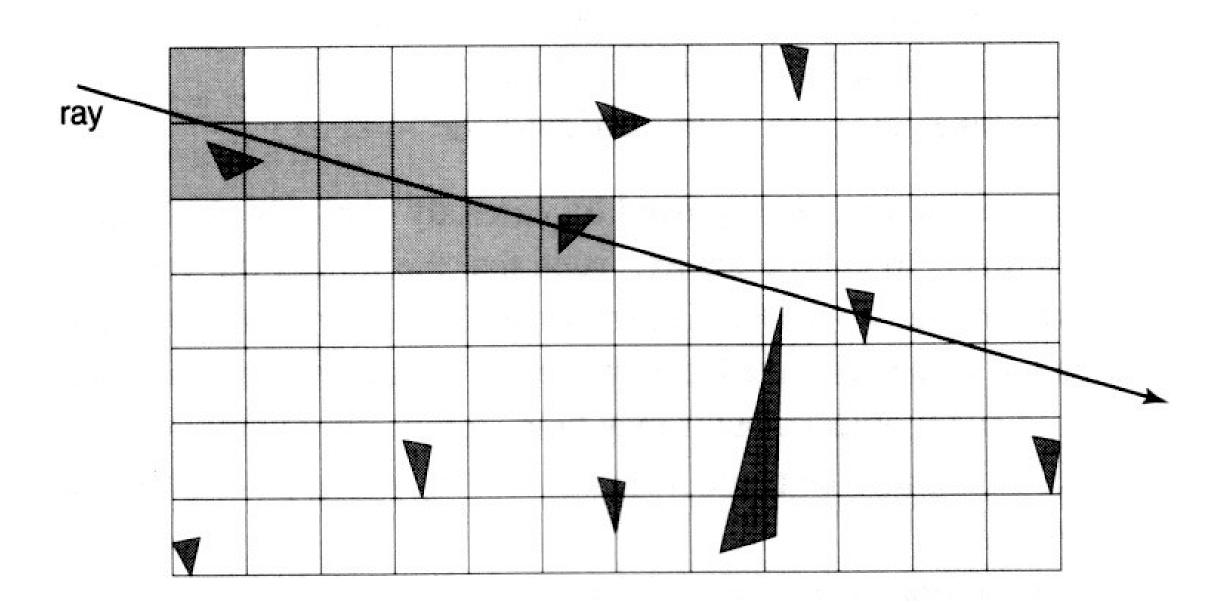
Spatial Data Structures

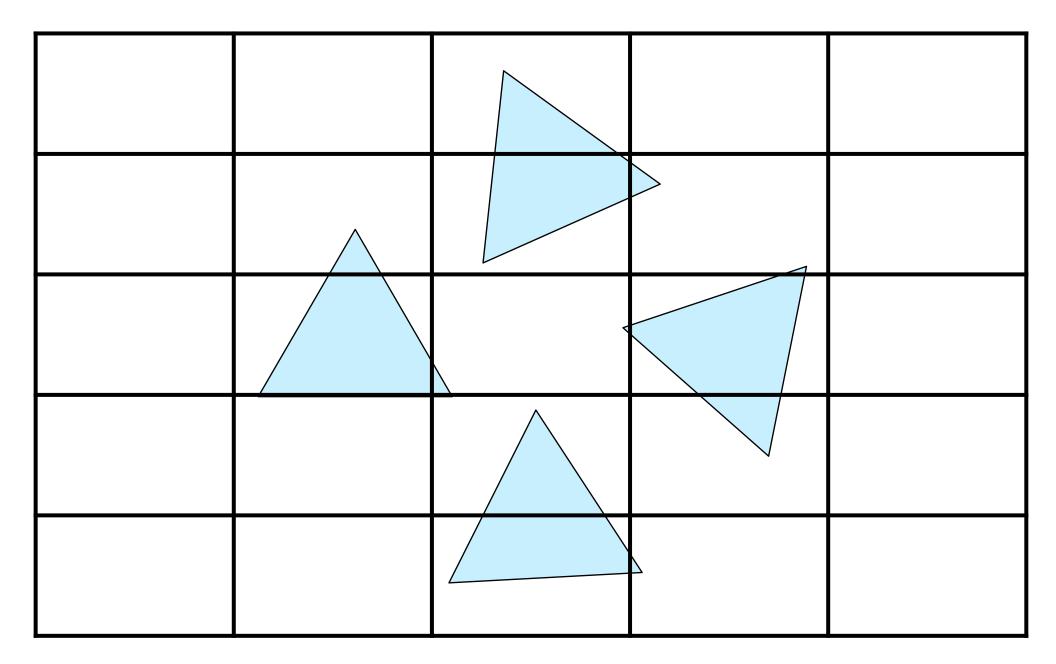
Basic Idea – asymptotic improvement in spatial queries by subdividing

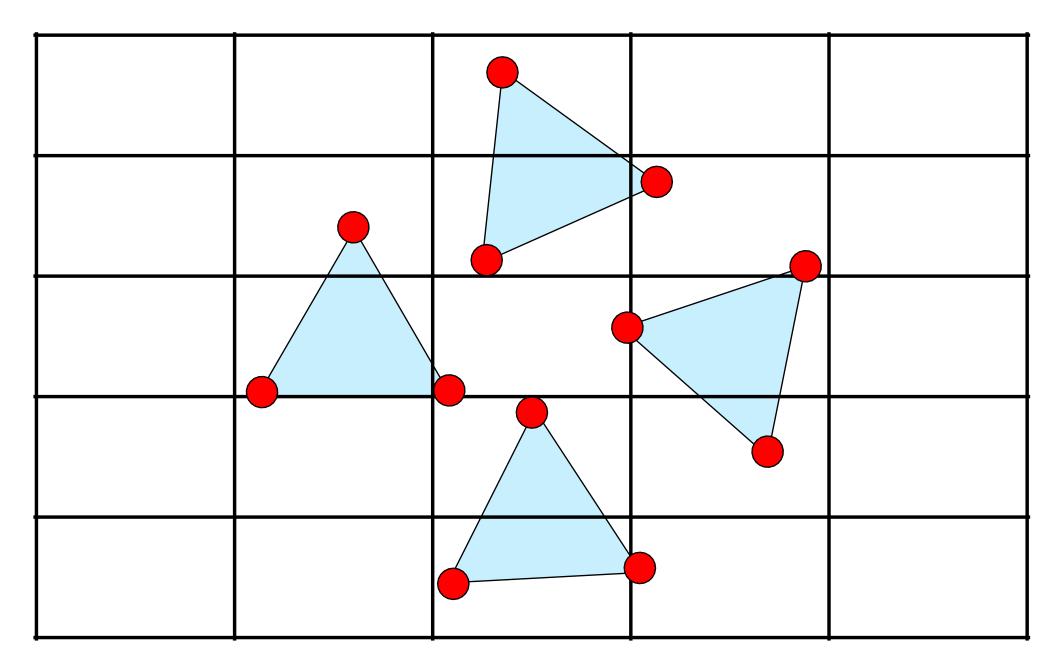
Two types of subdivisions – object-based and *spatial*

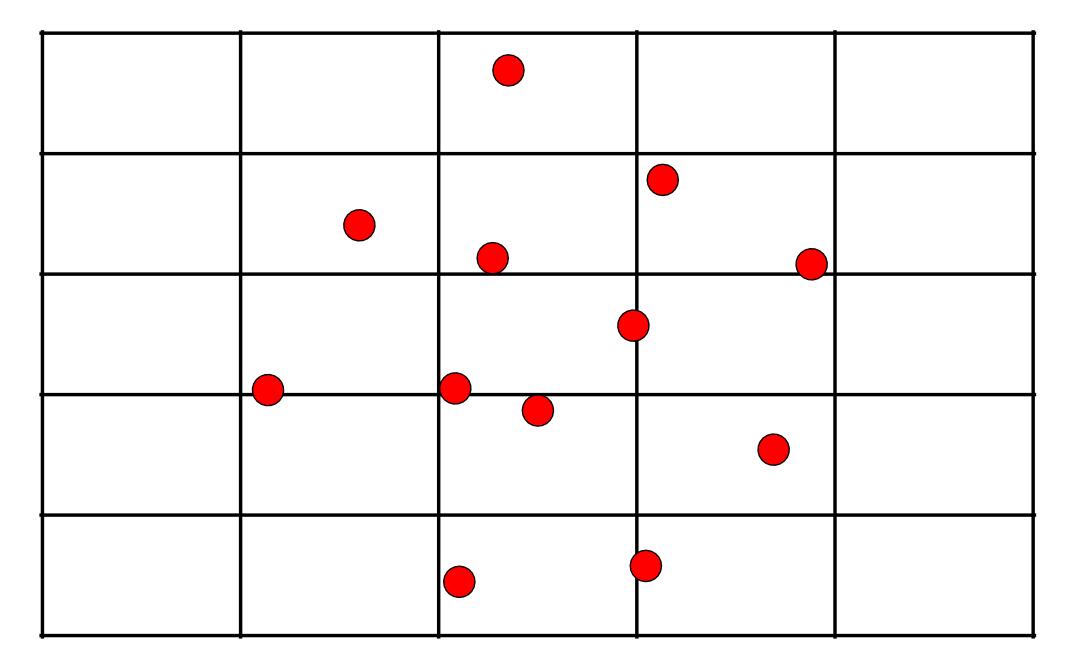
Spatial subdivision divides **space** hierarchically and represents this as a tree.

Axis-Aligned Spatial Subdivision (Uniform)

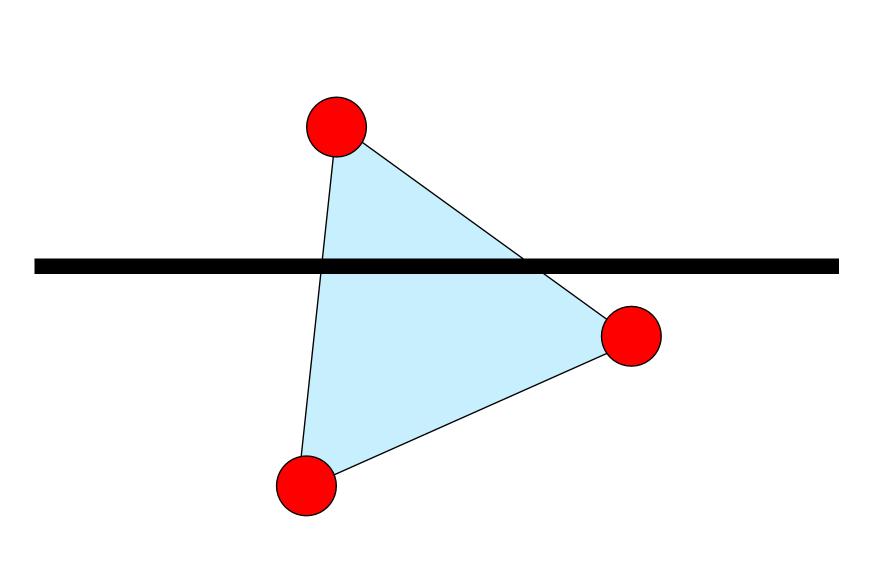


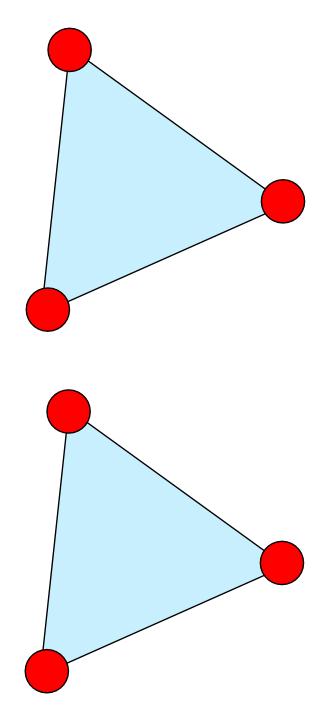




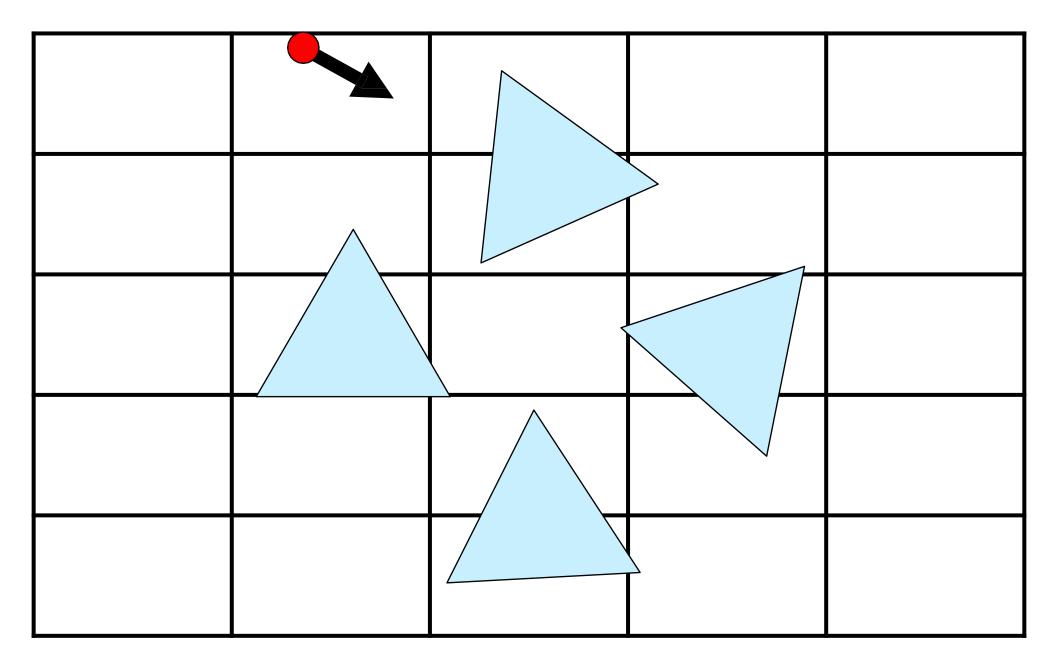


Duplicate Triangle

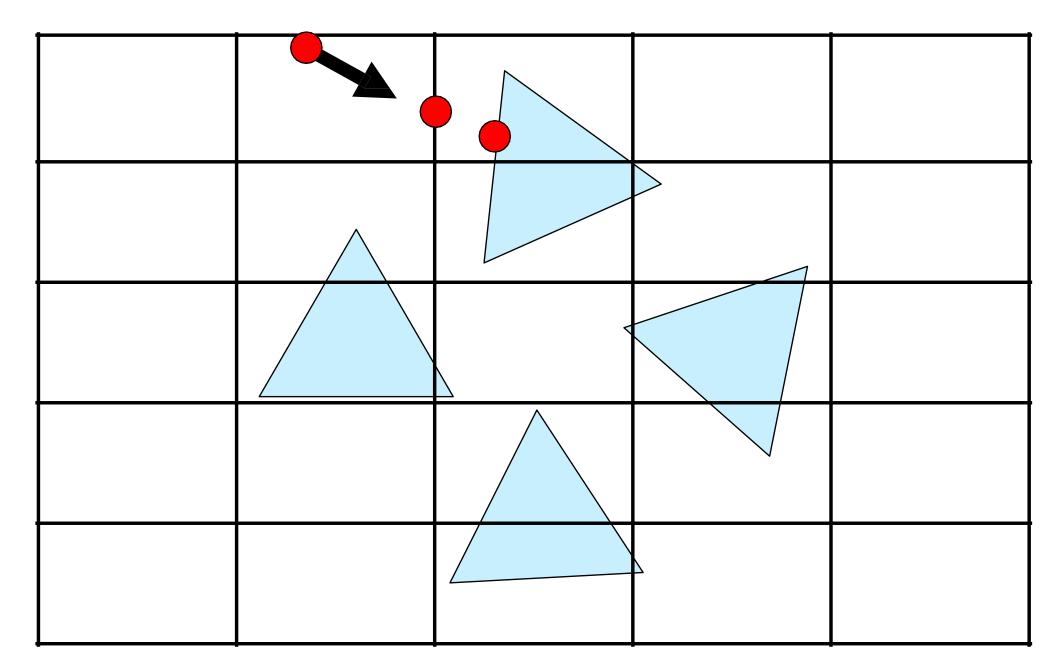




Intersection Tests

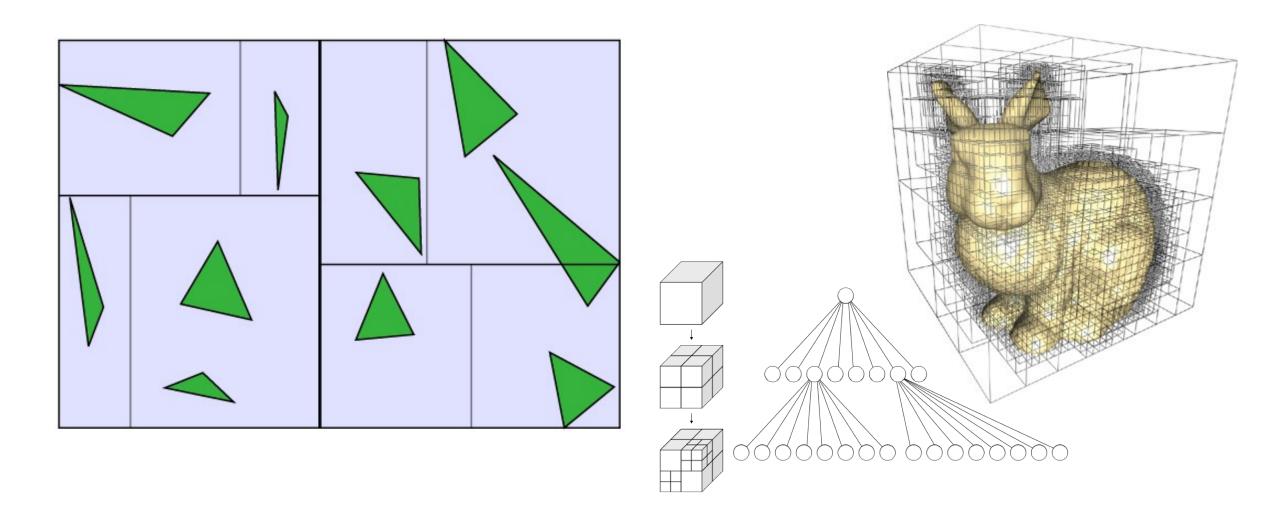


Intersection Tests

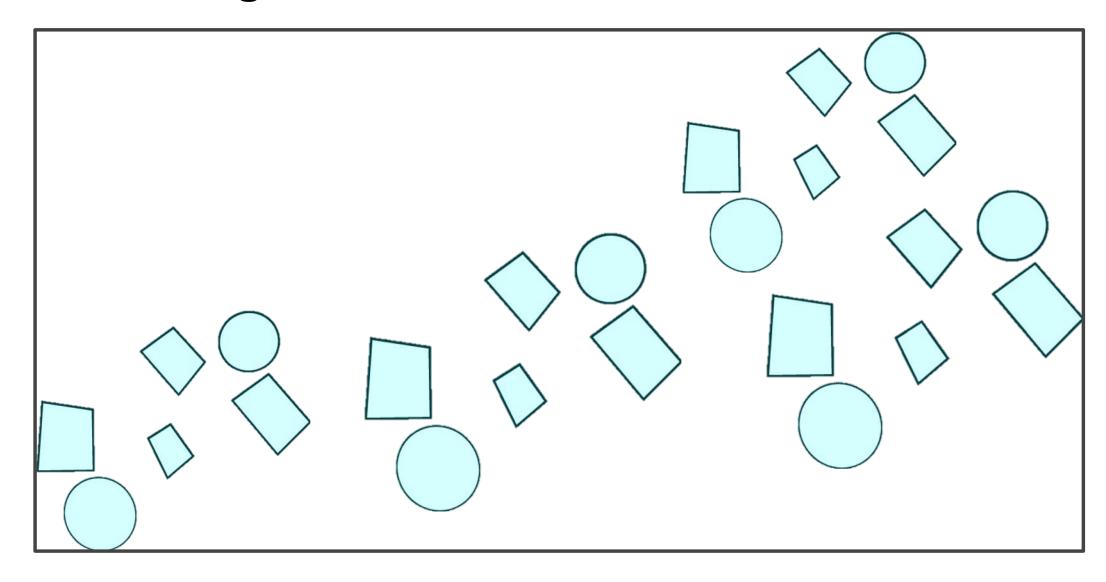


Axis-Aligned Spatial Subdivision (Non-Uniform)

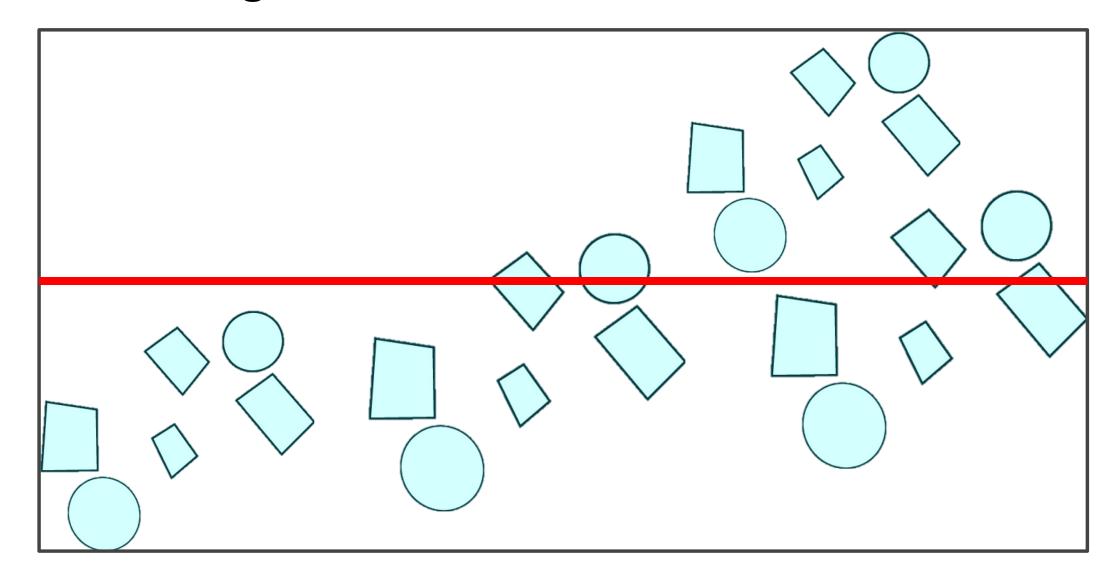
BSP Tree Octree



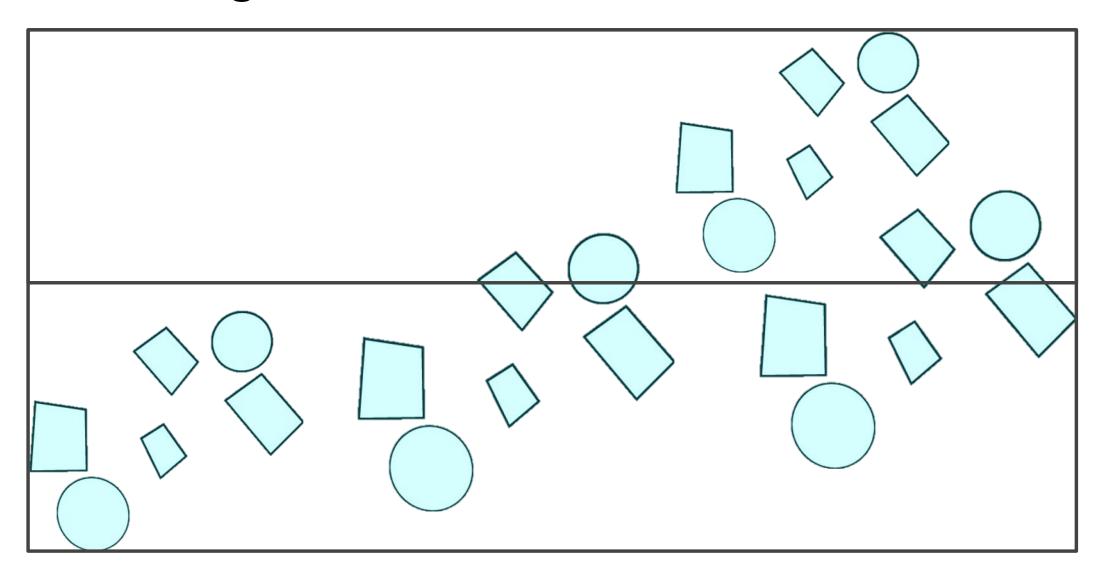
Constructing a k-d Tree



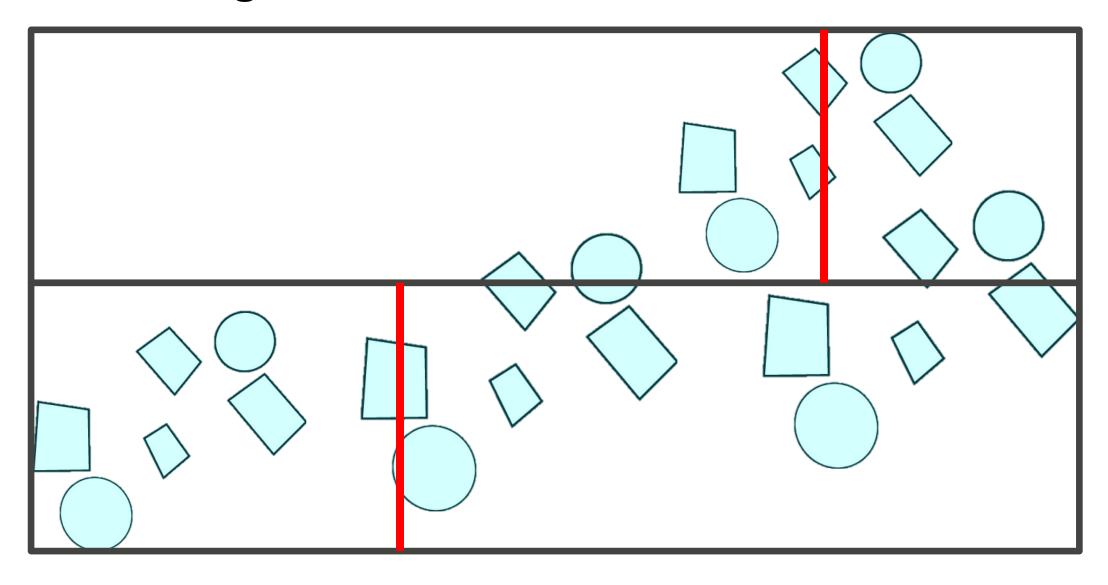
Constructing a k-d Tree



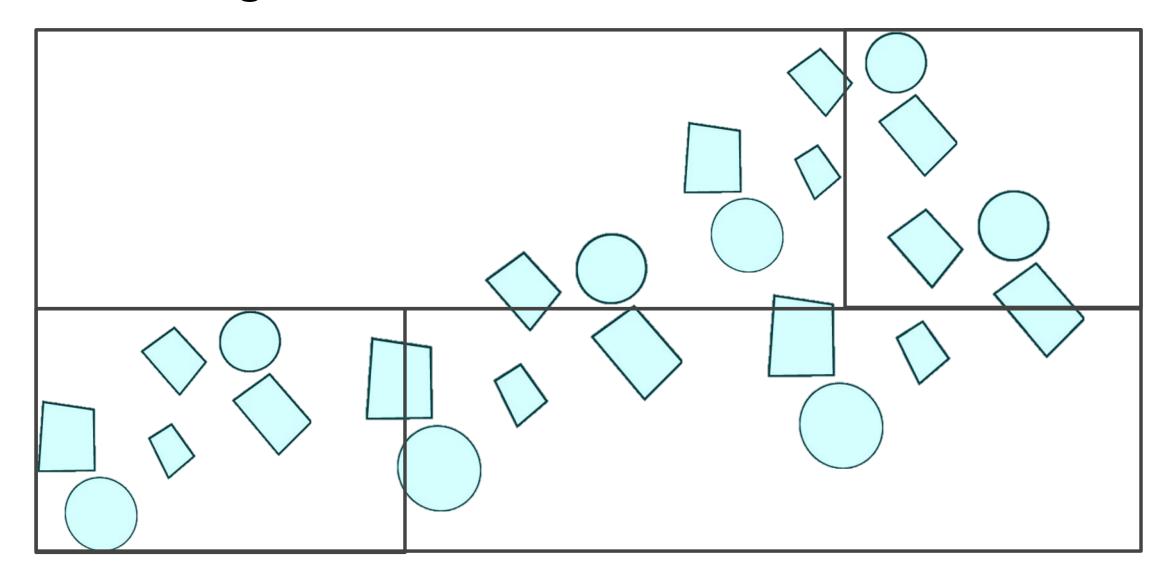
Constructing a k-d Tree



Constructing a k-d Tree



Constructing a k-d Tree



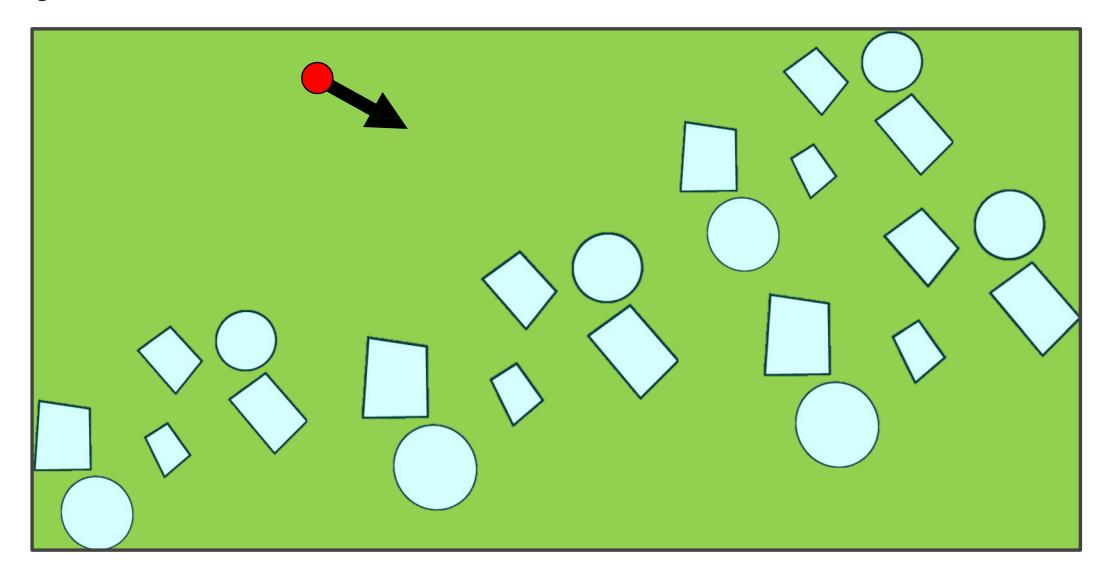
Depth First Search Again

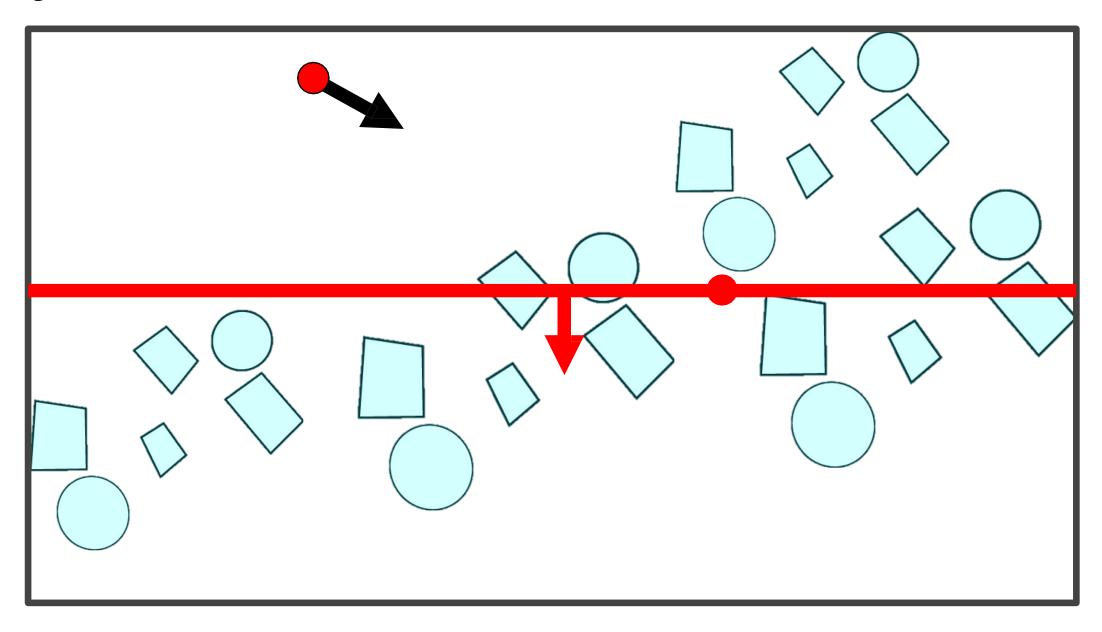
If ray interacts with child node then recurse

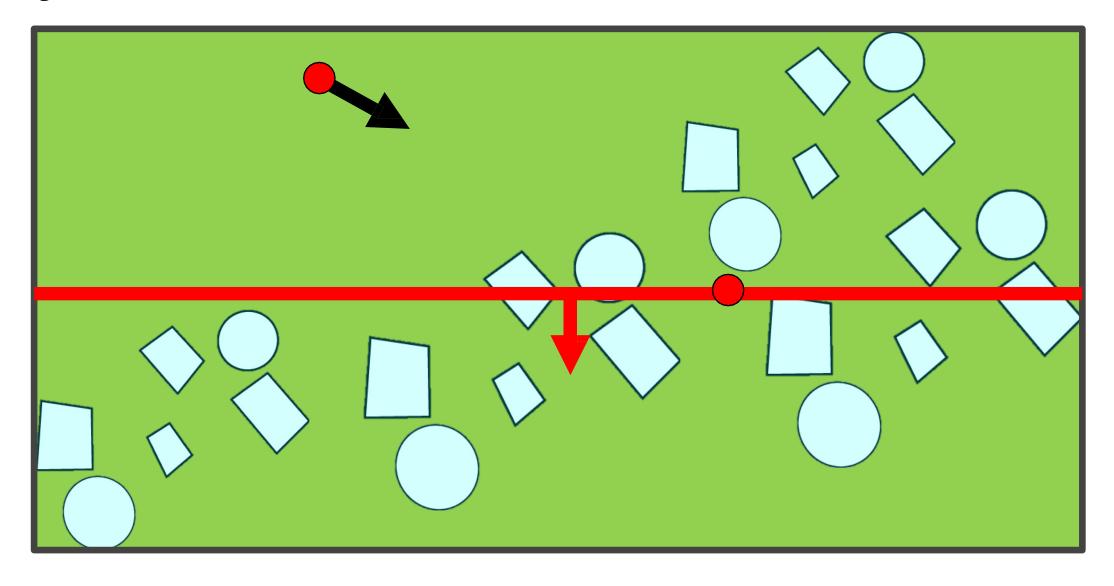
Interactions are

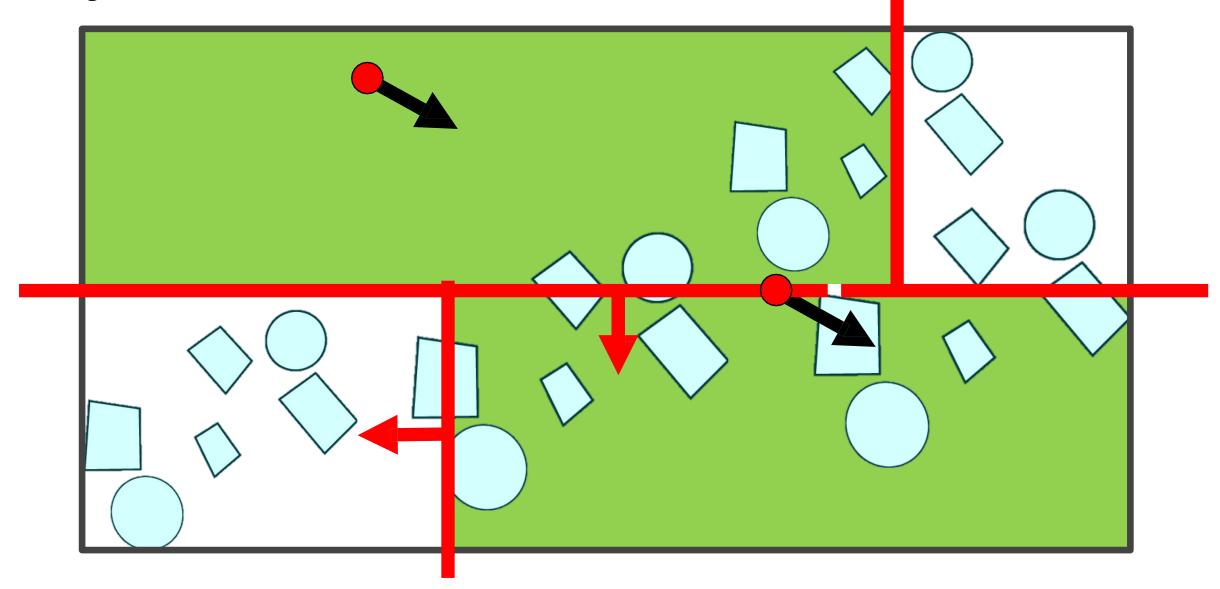
Child contains ray origin point

Ray crossed into child node

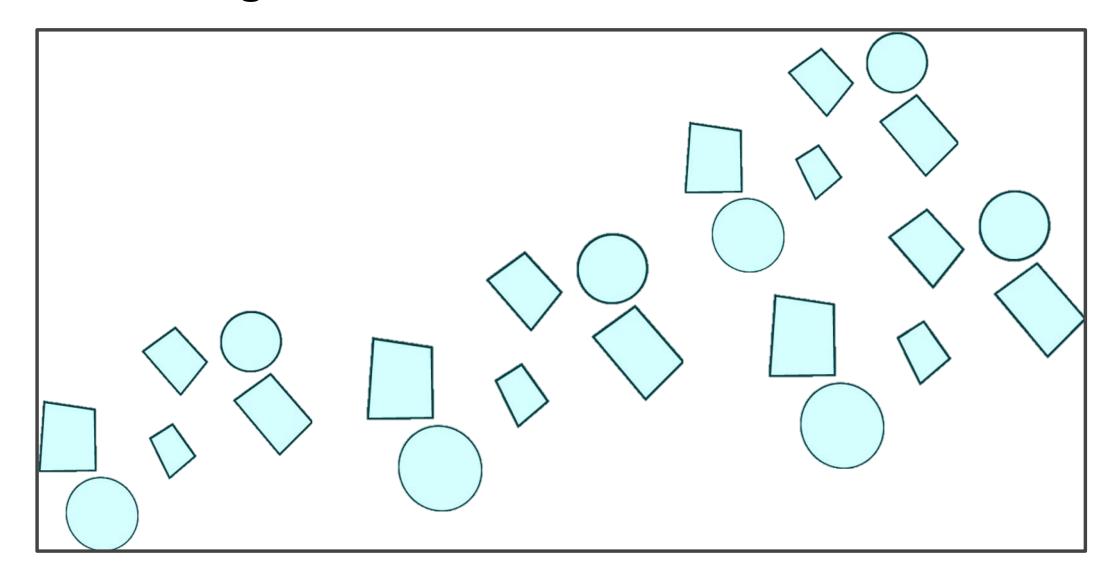




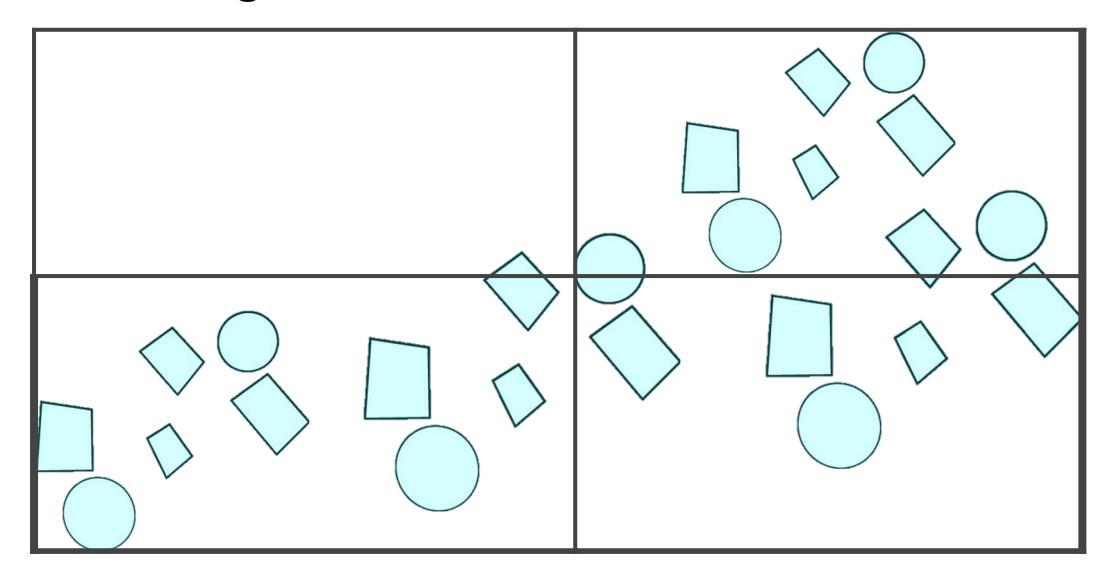




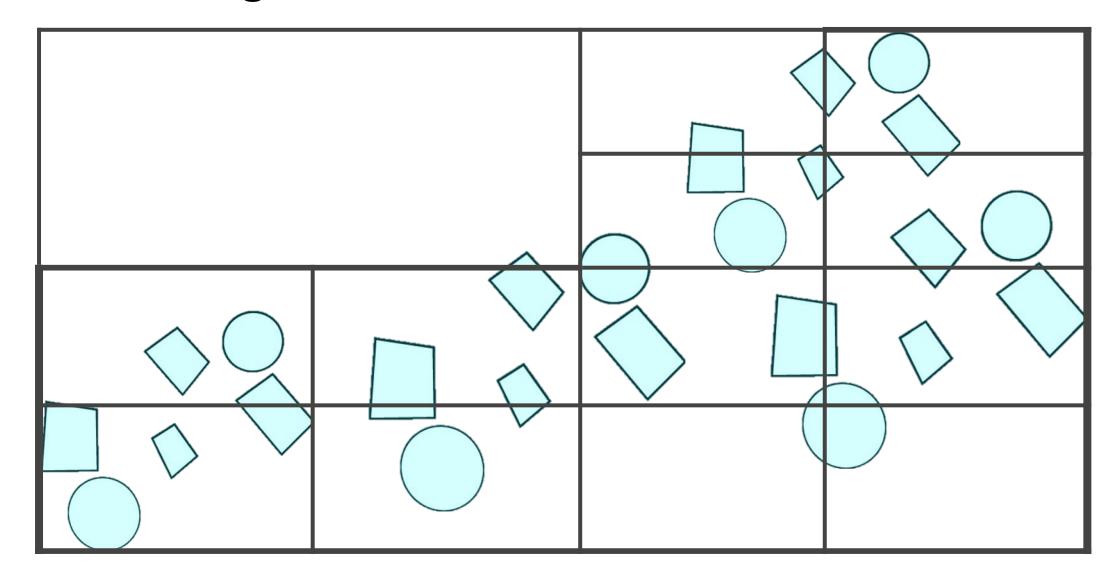
Constructing a Quadtree

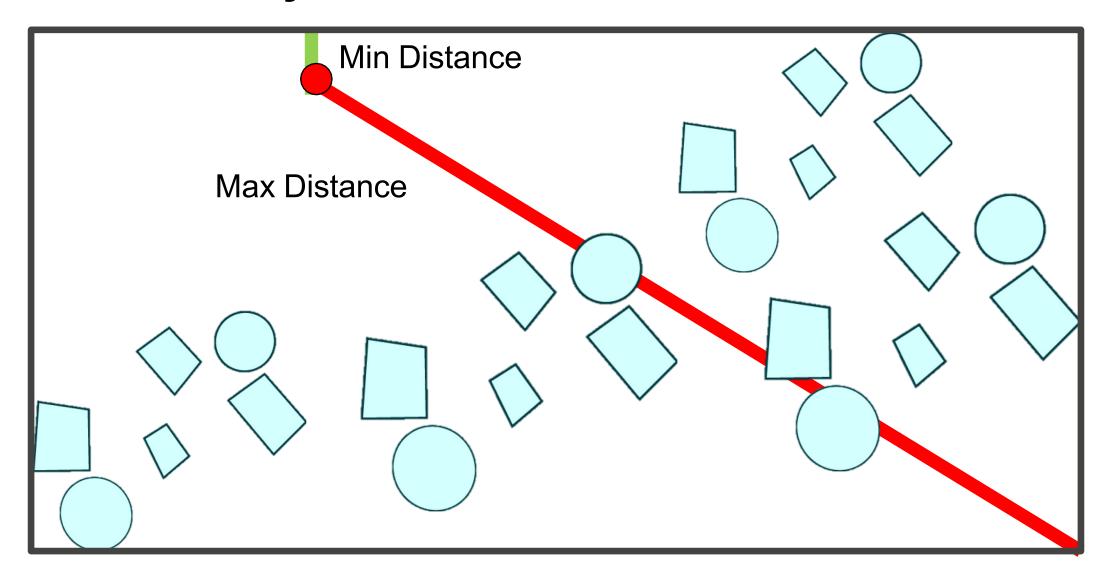


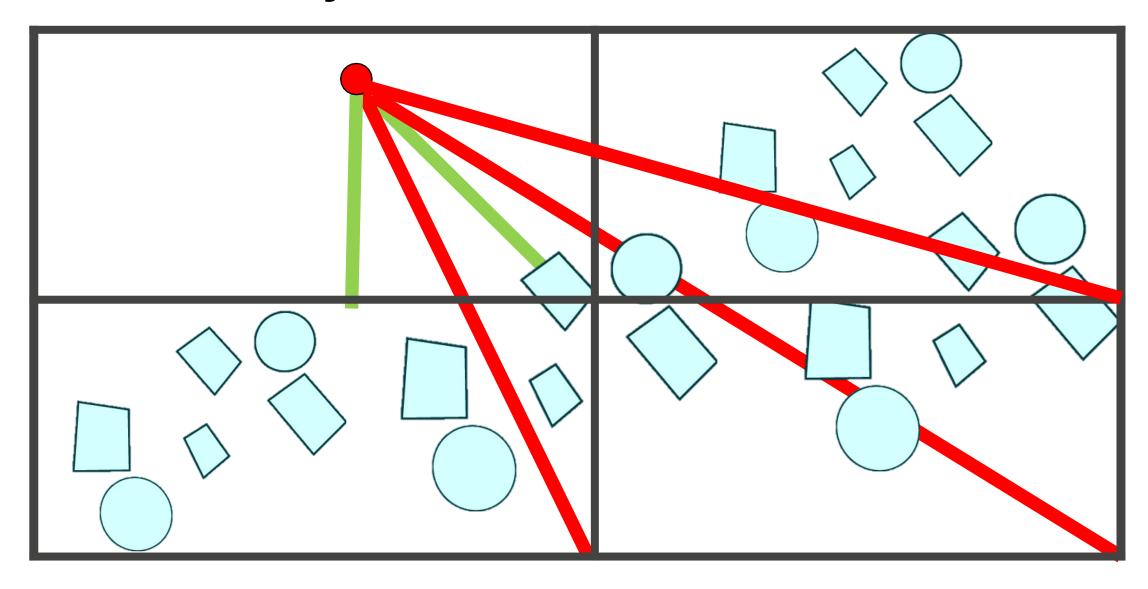
Constructing a Quadtree

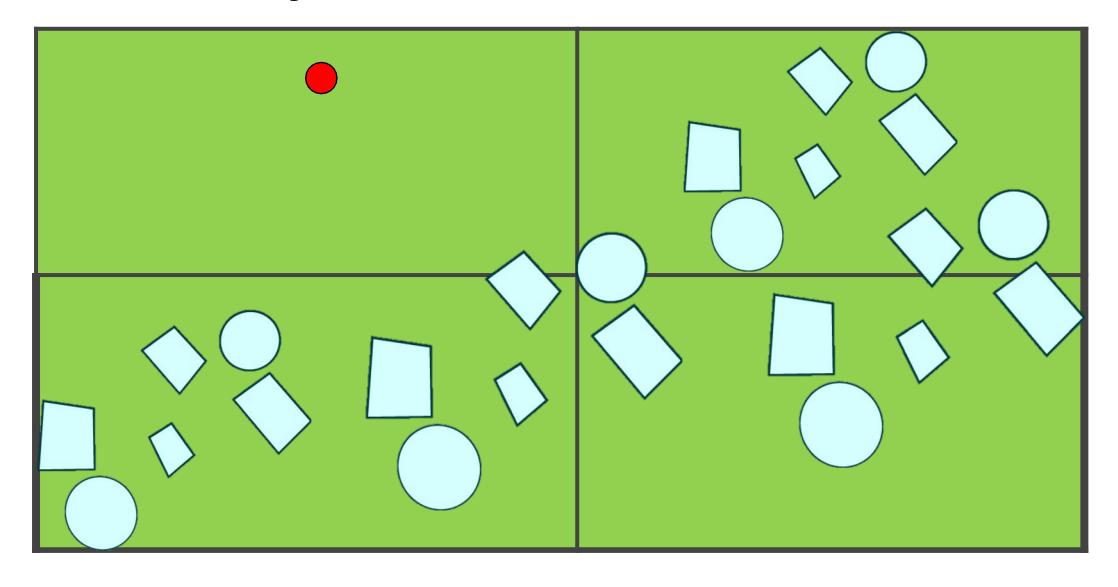


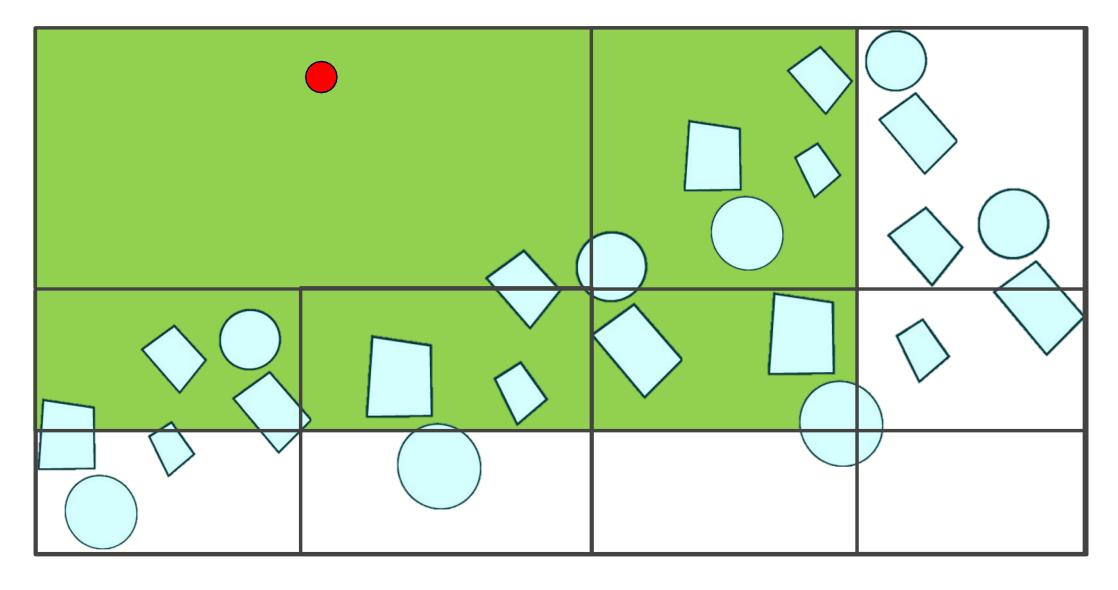
Constructing a Quadtree











Done