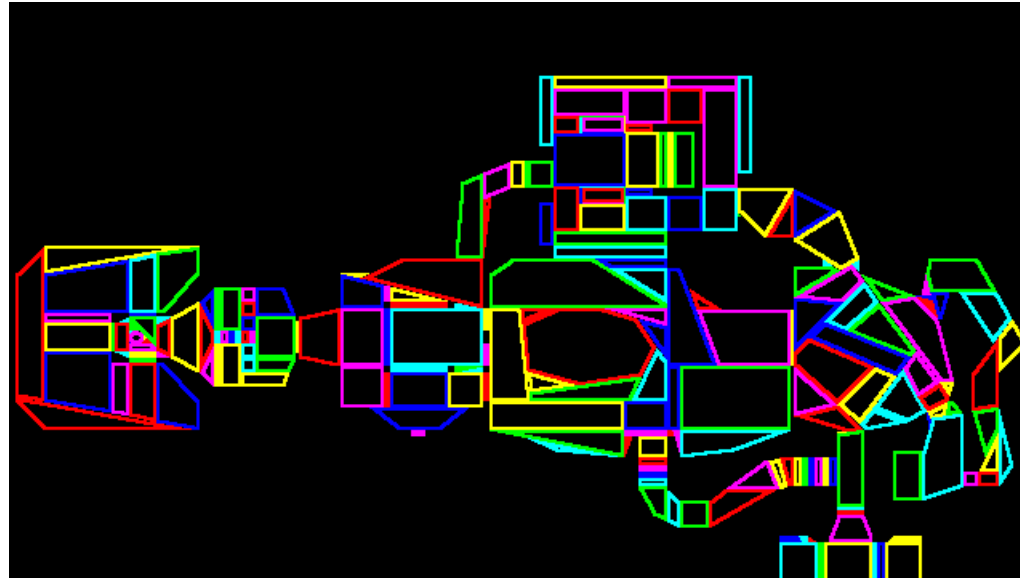


# Bounding Volume Hierarchies



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

# Announcements

Assignment 1 grades soon

Assignment 3 is due on Tuesday

Assignment 4 is out soon

A4 requires OpenGL – *we officially support this on CDF only.*

# Announcements

## TALK TO SOMEONE RIGHT NOW

### 24/7 Emergency counseling services

[U of T My Student Support Program](#) (My SSP) | **1-844-451-9700**. Outside of North America, call **001-416-380-6578**.

Culturally-competent mental health and counseling services **in 146 languages** for all U of T students.

[Good2Talk Student Helpline](#) | **1-866-925-5454**

Professional counseling, information and referrals helpline for mental health, addictions and students well-being.

<https://studentlife.utoronto.ca/task/support-when-you-feel-distressed/>

## CONTACTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISTRESS

Life is complicated and doesn't always go as planned. If you are in distress, we can connect you to the help you need.

Download [feeling distressed](#) (PDF) for contacts resources to support you through different kinds of distress:

- 24/7 EMERGENCY
- Mental health
- Academic
- Financial (difficulties due to unexpected circumstances)
- Housing (temporary housing crisis)
- Sexual assault/safety
- Equity offices and communities of care on campus

Contacts include on-campus and community supports during business hours and 24/7.

**Any Questions?**

# Bounding Volume Hierarchy

**(Today)**

Common Geometric Queries in Graphics

Bounding Volumes

- Spheres

- Boxes (AABB, OOBB)

Object-Partitioning Hierarchies Introduction

**(Wednesday)**

Constructing Object-Partitioning Hierarchies

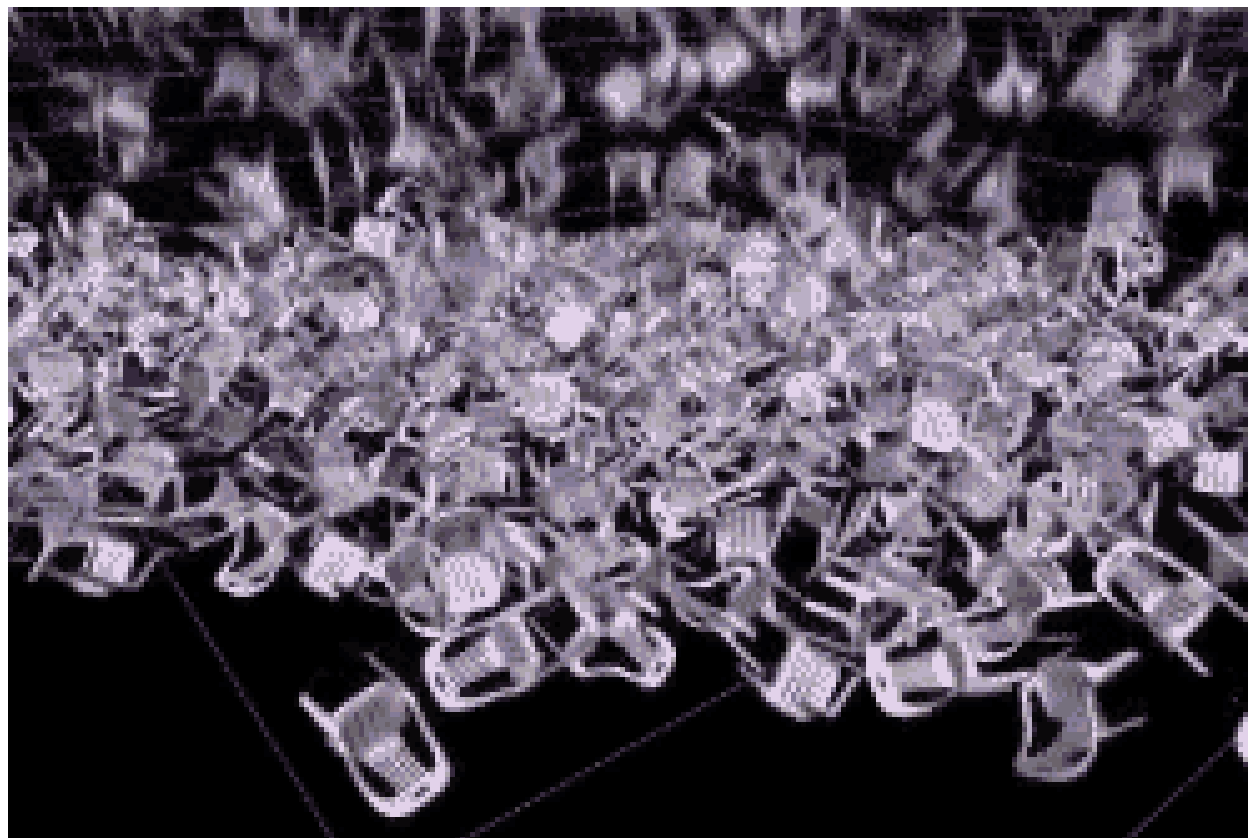
- Sphere Trees

- AABB Trees

Space-Partitioning Hierarchies

- Uniform Spatial Subdivision

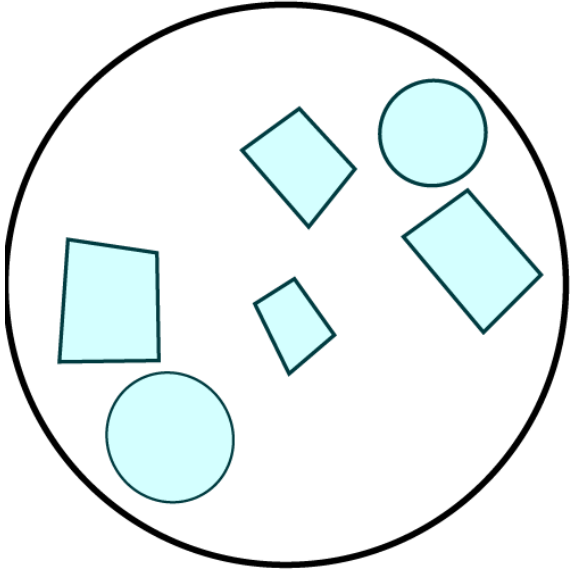
- Axis-Aligned Spatial Subdivision



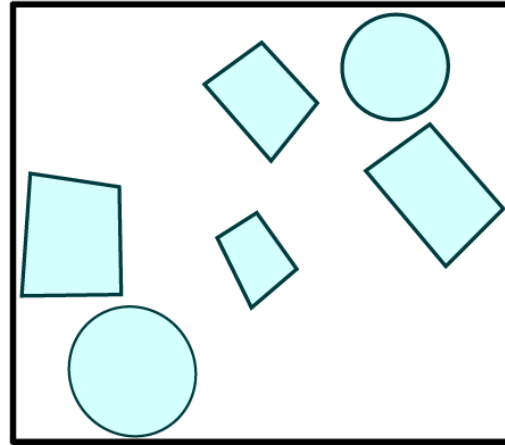
# Bounding Volumes (BVs)

“Simple” geometry that fully encloses a **collection** of other geometry

Bounding sphere

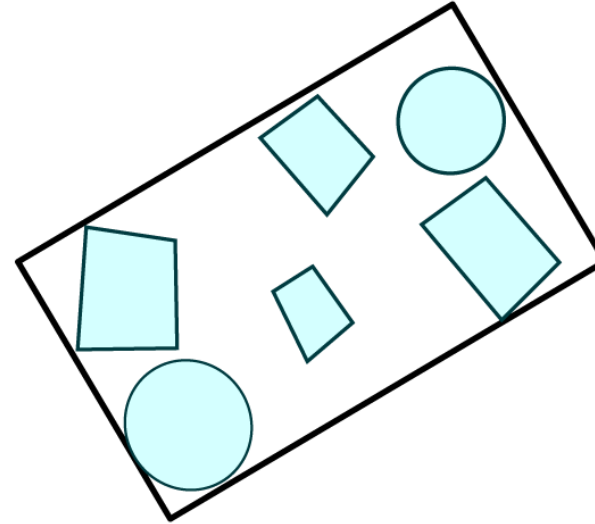


Axis-aligned bounding box



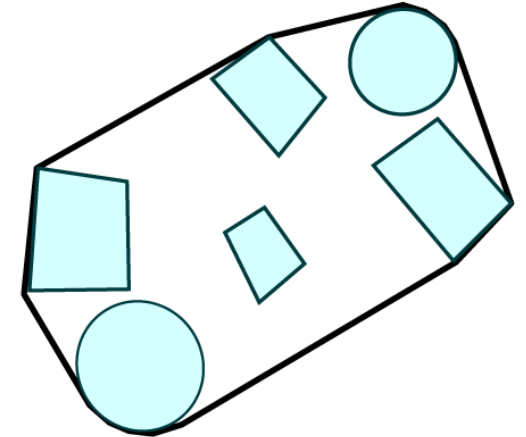
AABB

Oriented bounding box



OOBB

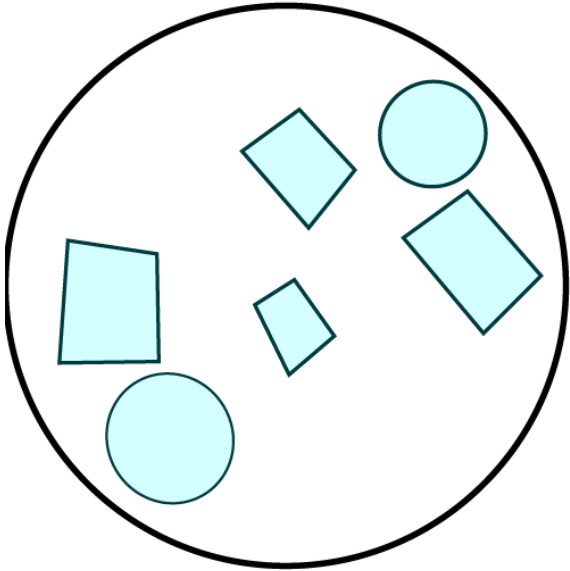
Convex hull



# Bounding Volumes (BVs)

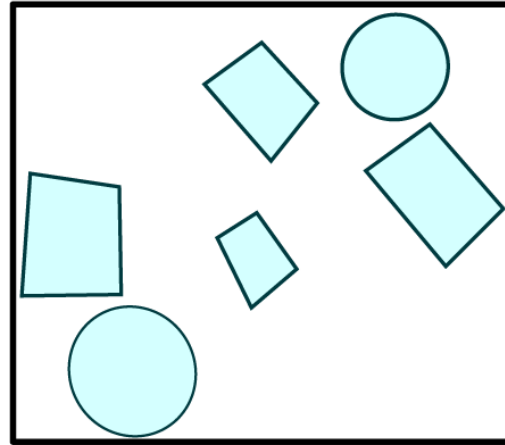
“Simple” geometry that fully encloses a **collection** of other geometry

Bounding sphere



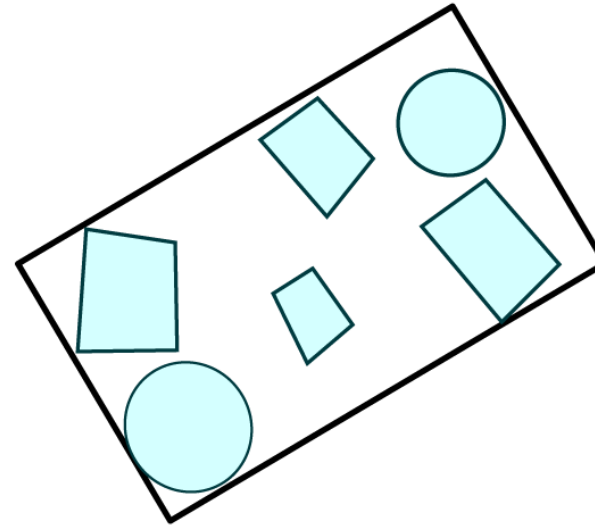
Sphere  
(a lot)

Axis-aligned bounding box



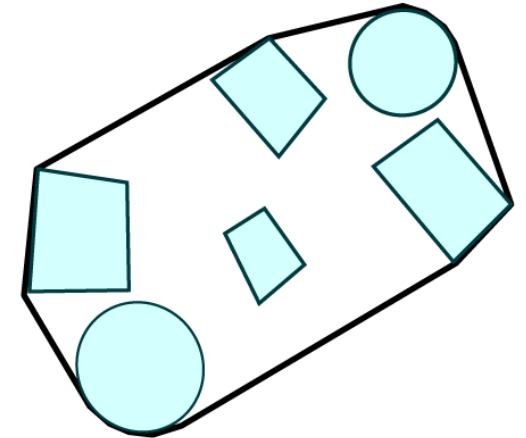
AABB  
(a lot)

Oriented bounding box



OBBB  
(a little)

Convex hull

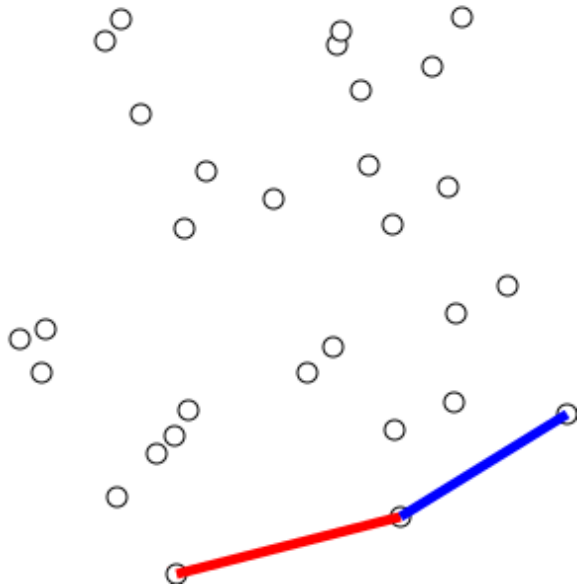


Convex Hull  
(nope!)

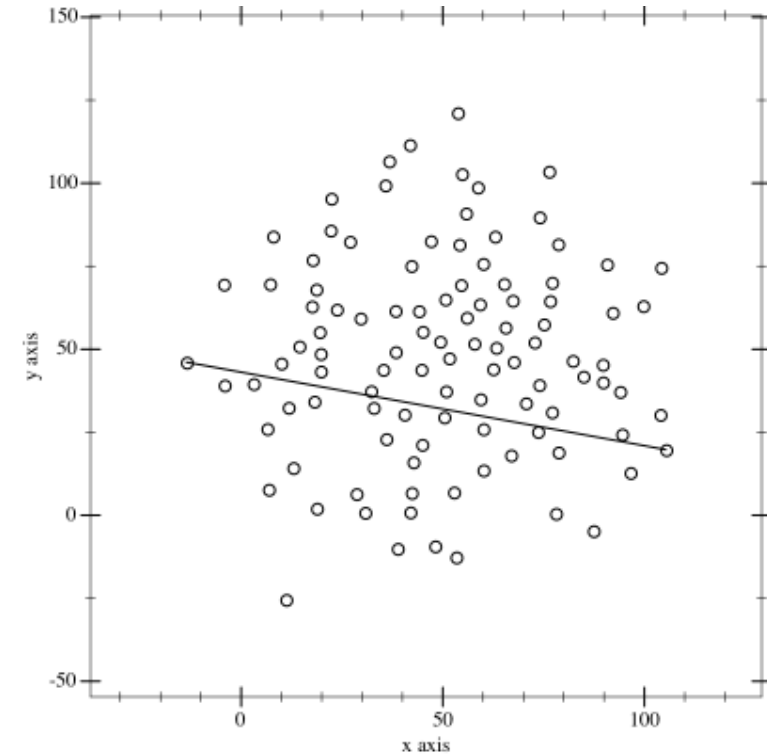


# Bounding Volumes (BVs)

“Simple” geometry that fully encloses a **collection** of other geometry



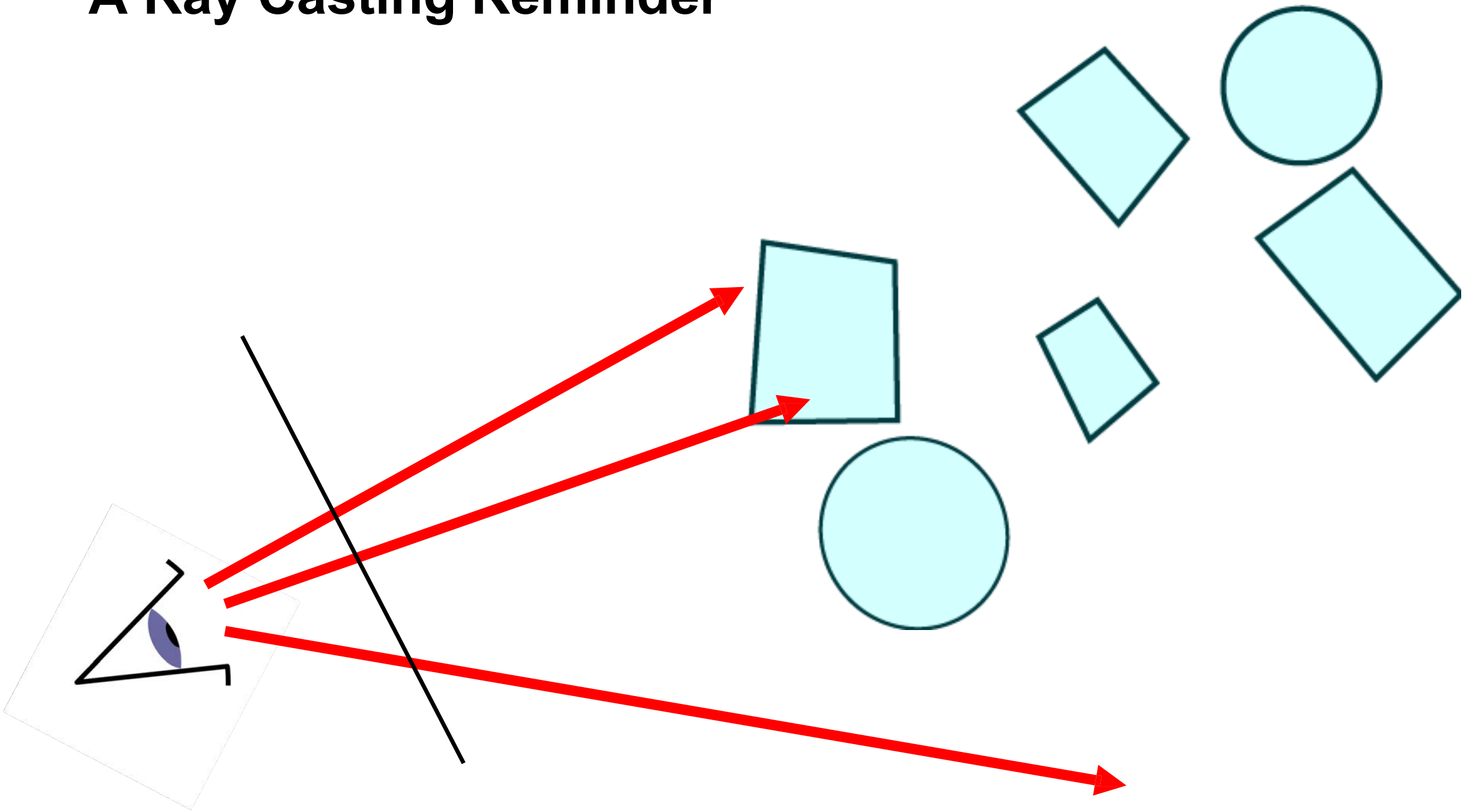
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graham\\_scan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graham_scan)



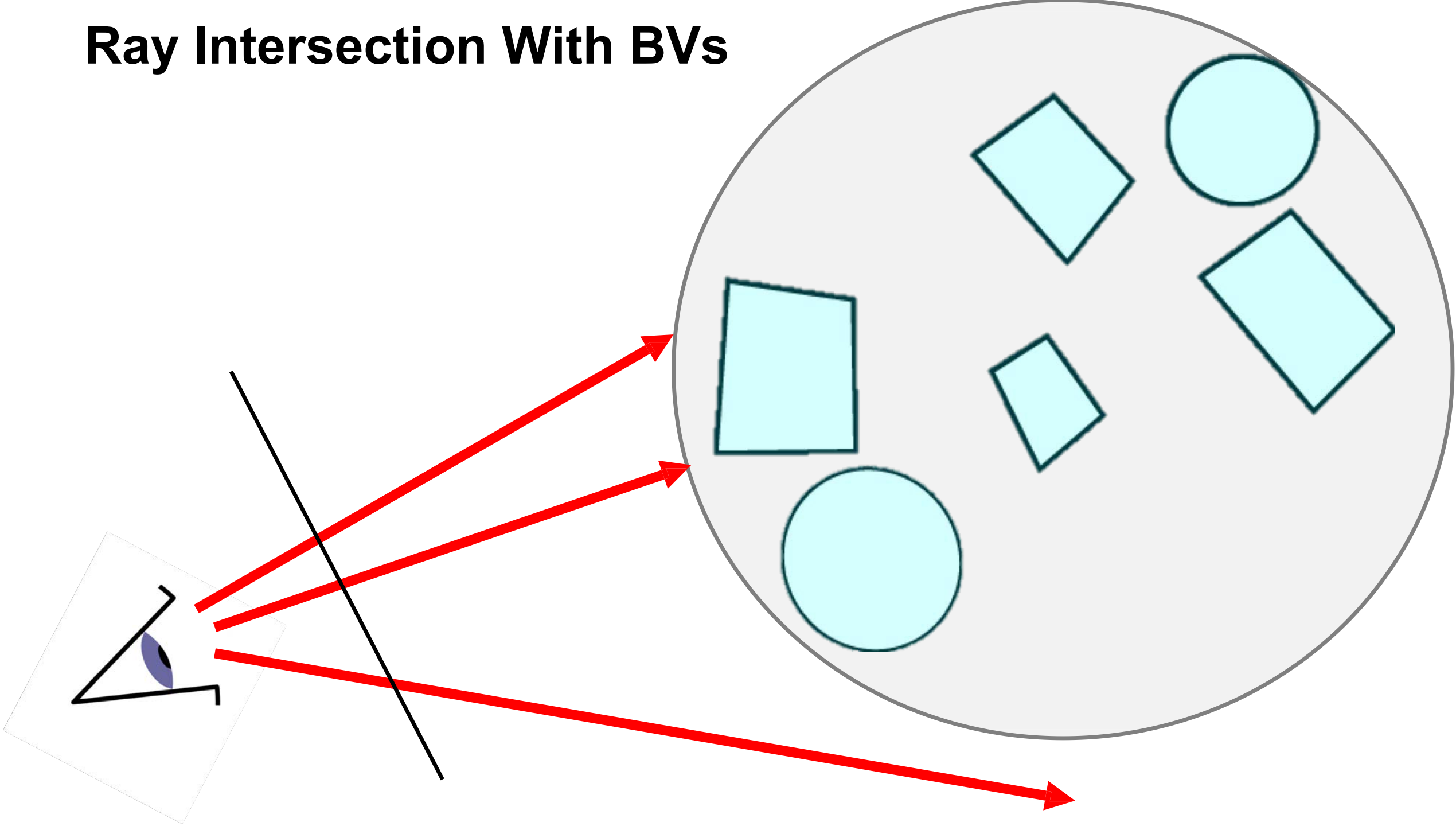
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quickhull>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convex\\_hull](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convex_hull)

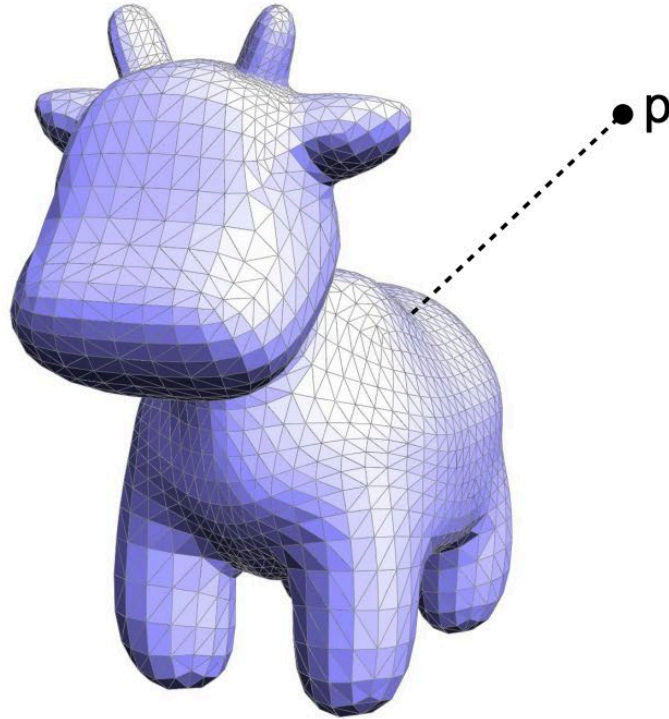
# A Ray Casting Reminder



# Ray Intersection With BVs



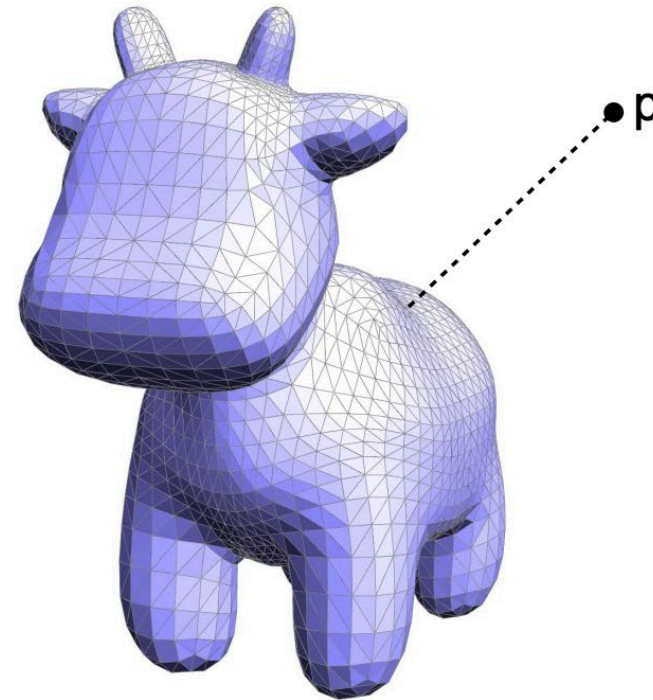
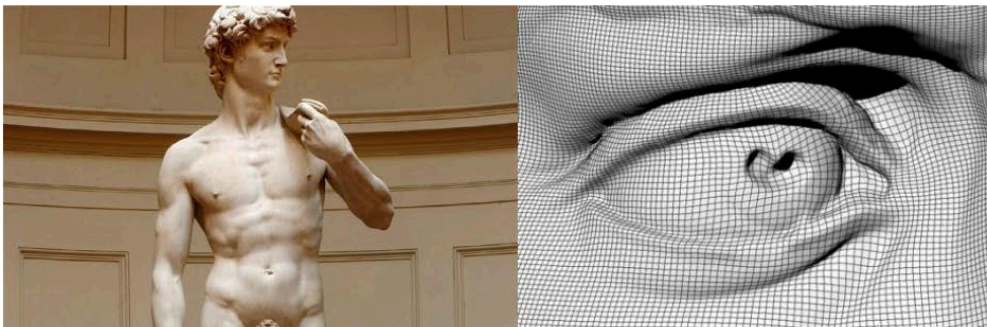
# Geometric modeling and geometric queries



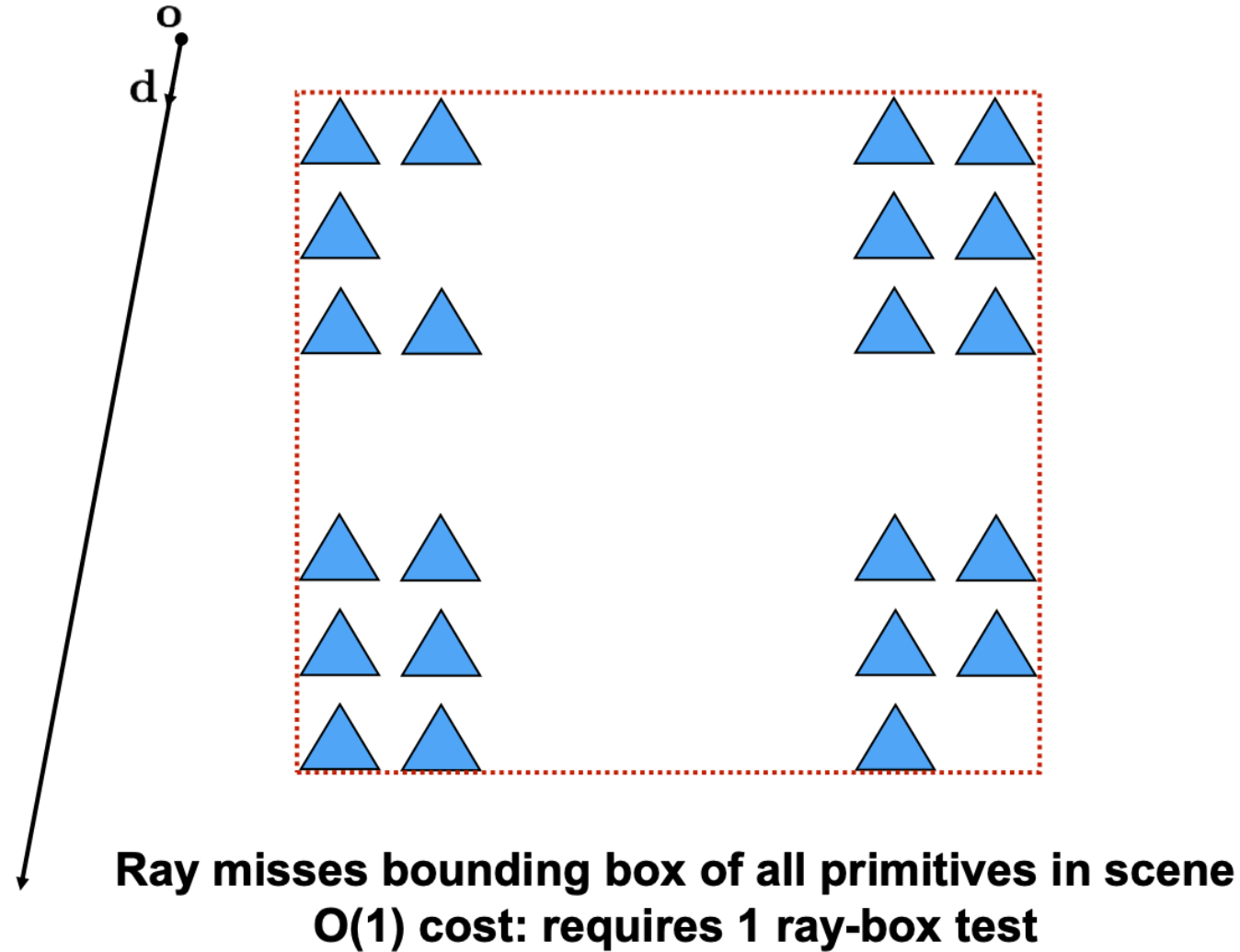
What point on the mesh is closest to **p**?

# What point on the mesh is closest to $p$ ?

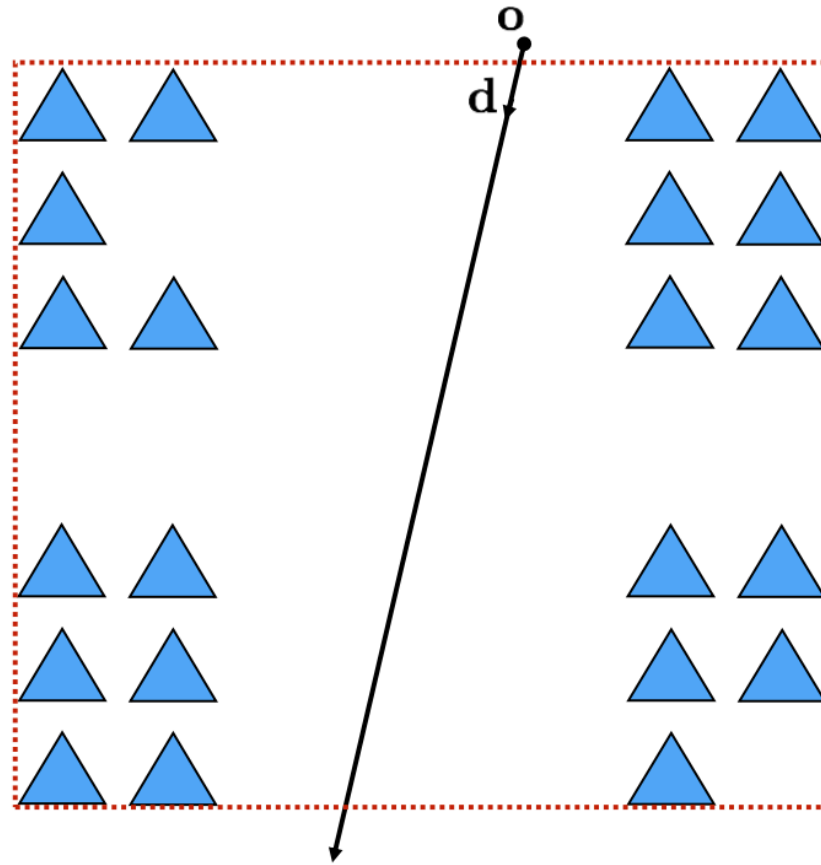
- Conceptually easy:
  - loop over all triangles
  - compute closest point to current triangle
  - keep globally closest point
- Q: What's the cost? Does halfedge help?
- What if we have *billions* of faces?



# Simple case (we've seen it already)

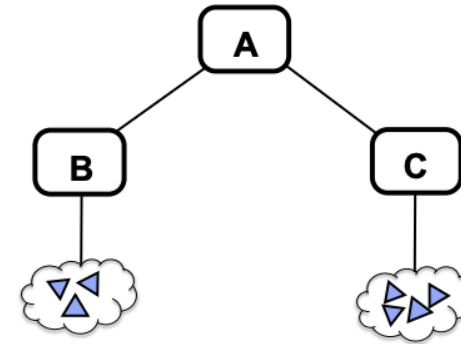
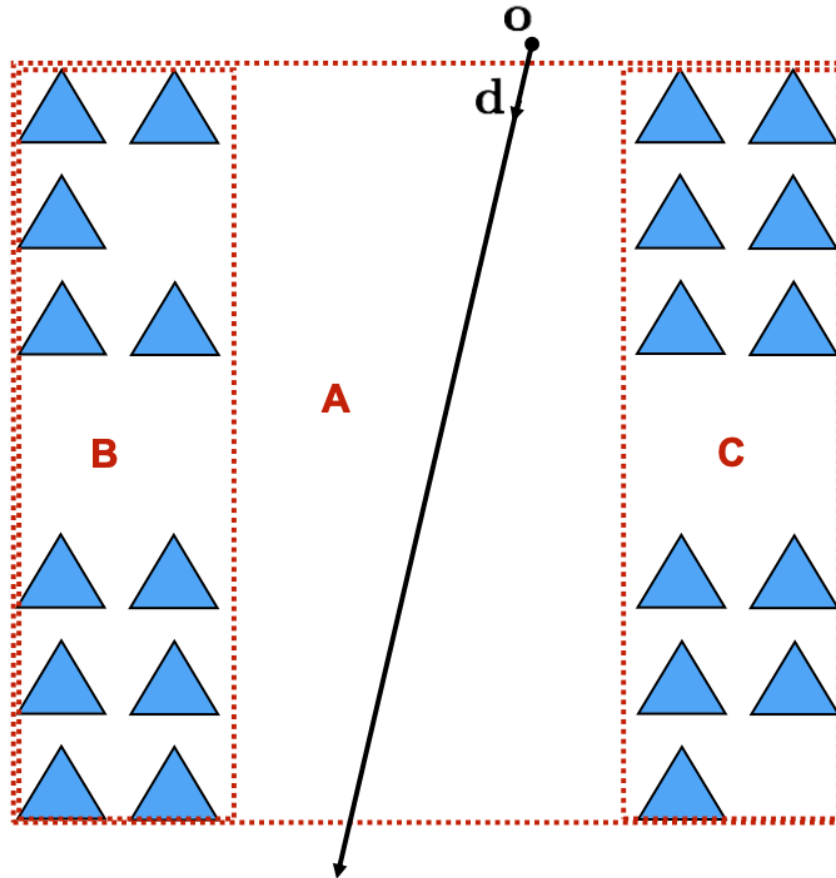


# Another (should be) simple case



**Ray hits bounding box, check all primitives**  
 **$O(N)$  cost ☹**

# Another (should be) simple case

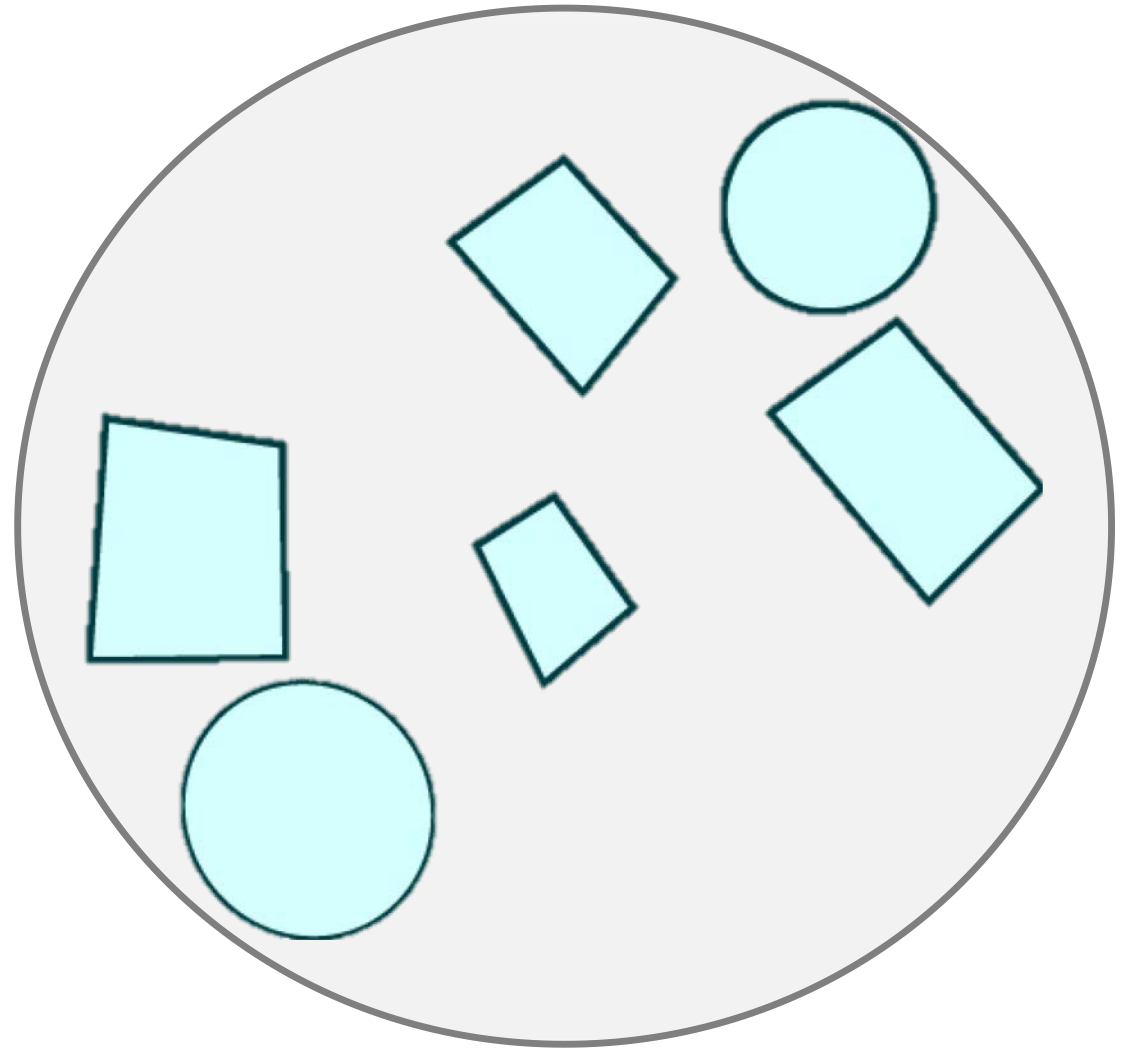


**There is no reason to stop there!**



# Building a Bounding Sphere

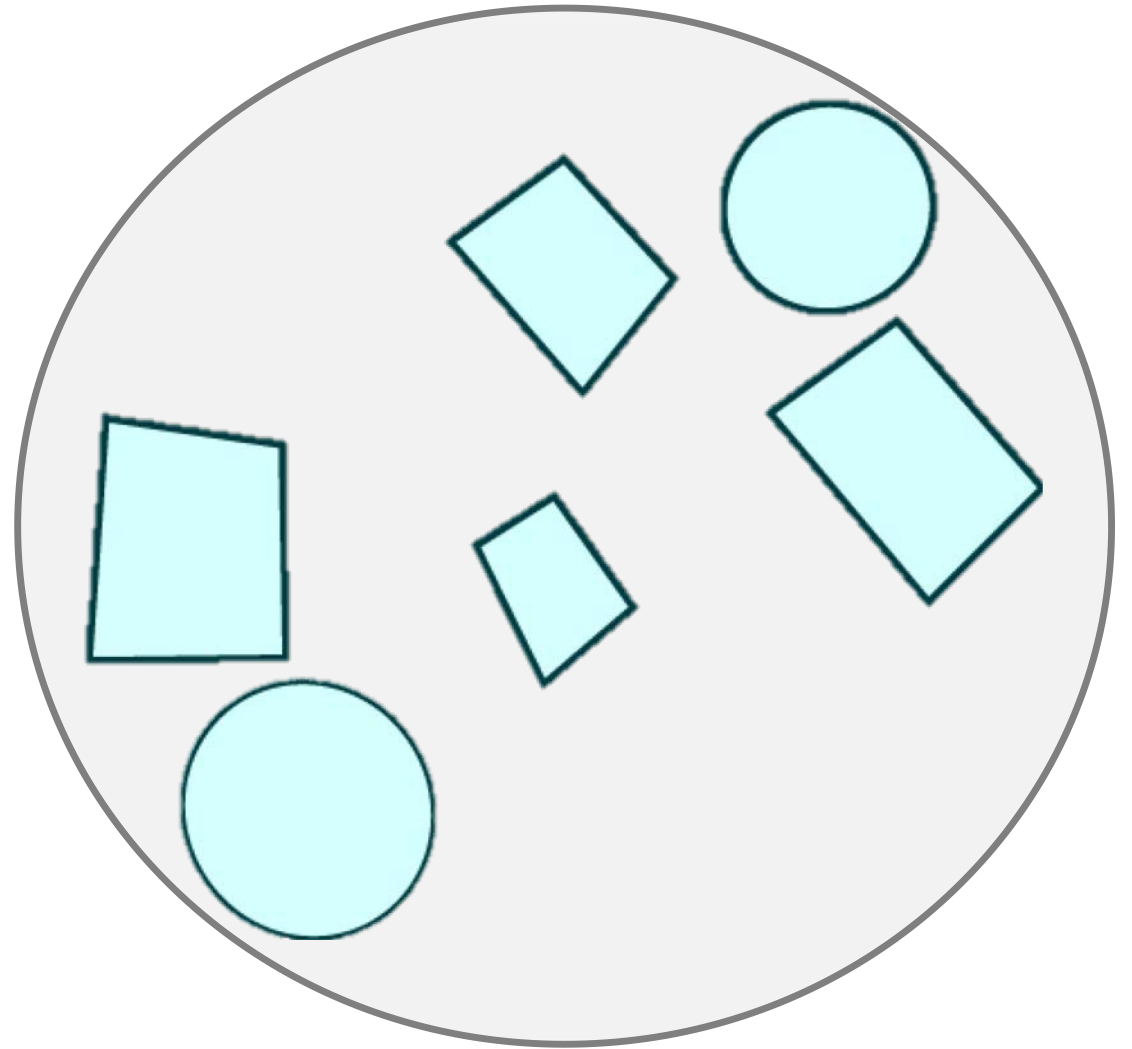
Parameters of a Sphere?



# Building a Bounding Sphere

Parameters of a Sphere:

1. Center = ?
2. Radius = ?

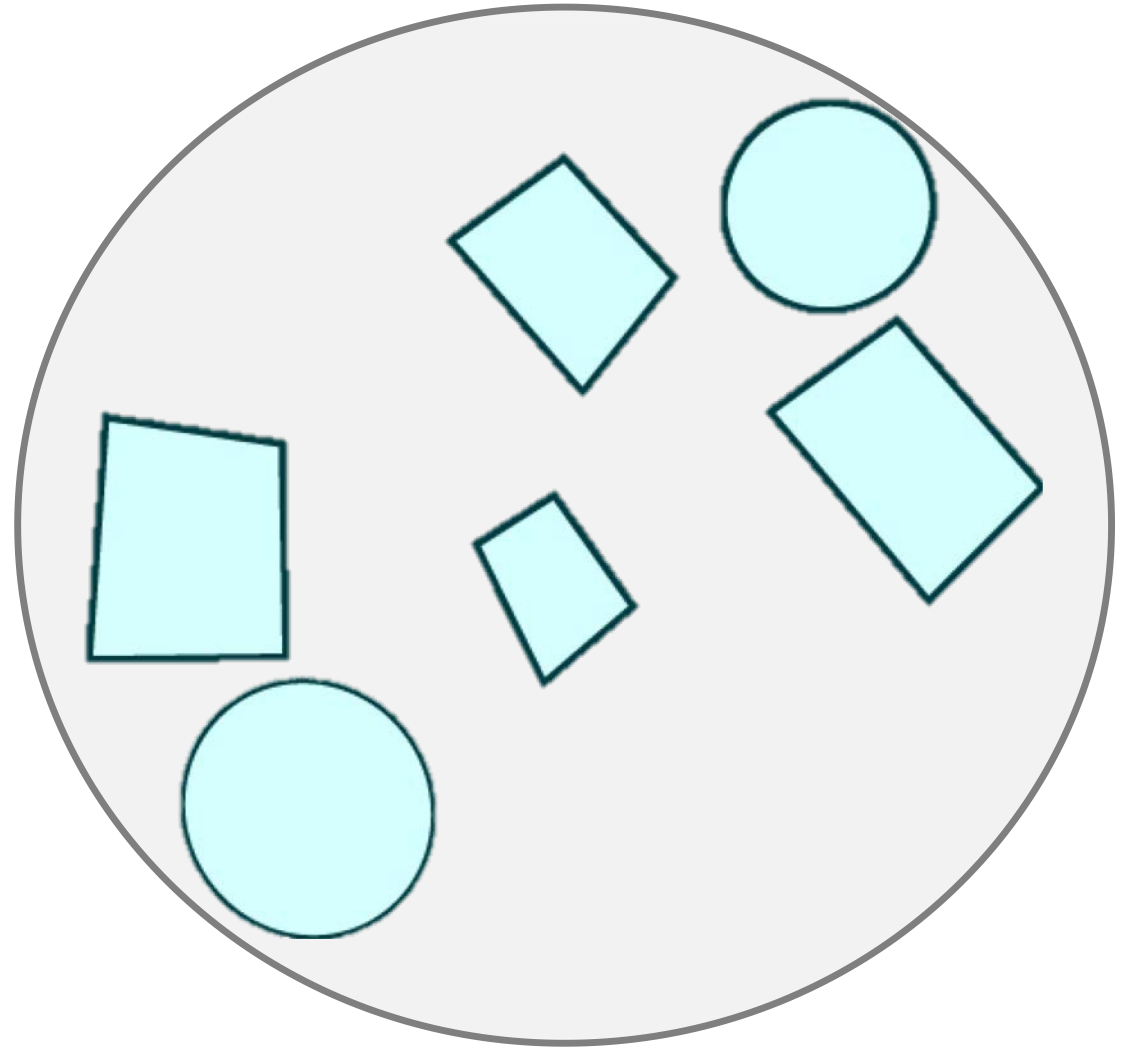


# Building a Bounding Sphere

Parameters of a Sphere:

1. Center =  $\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}^i$
2. Radius =  $r = \max(\|\mathbf{v}^i - \mathbf{c}\|)$

$\mathbf{v}^i \in \text{Vertices}$

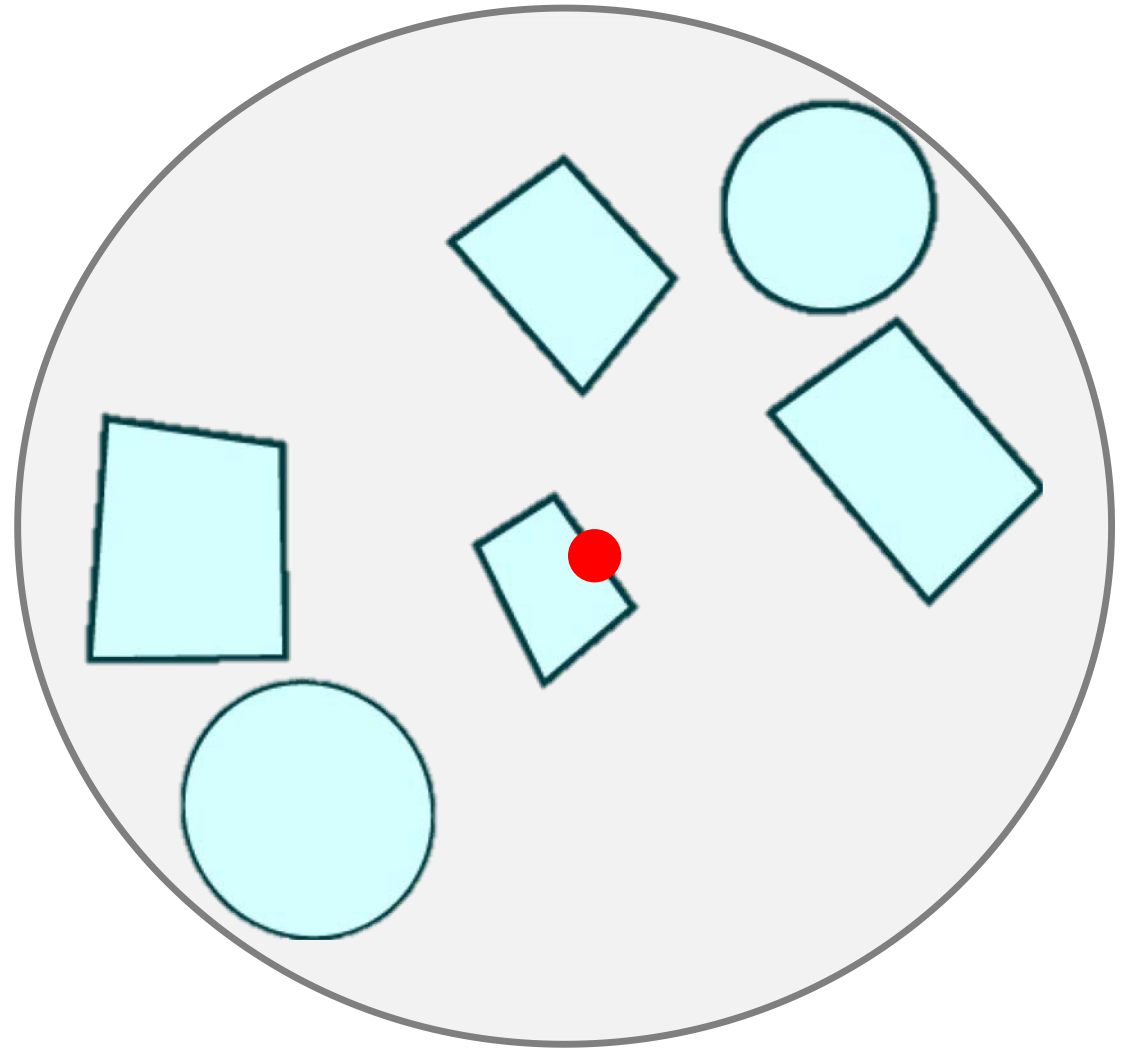


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$\mathbf{v}^i \in \text{Vertices}$

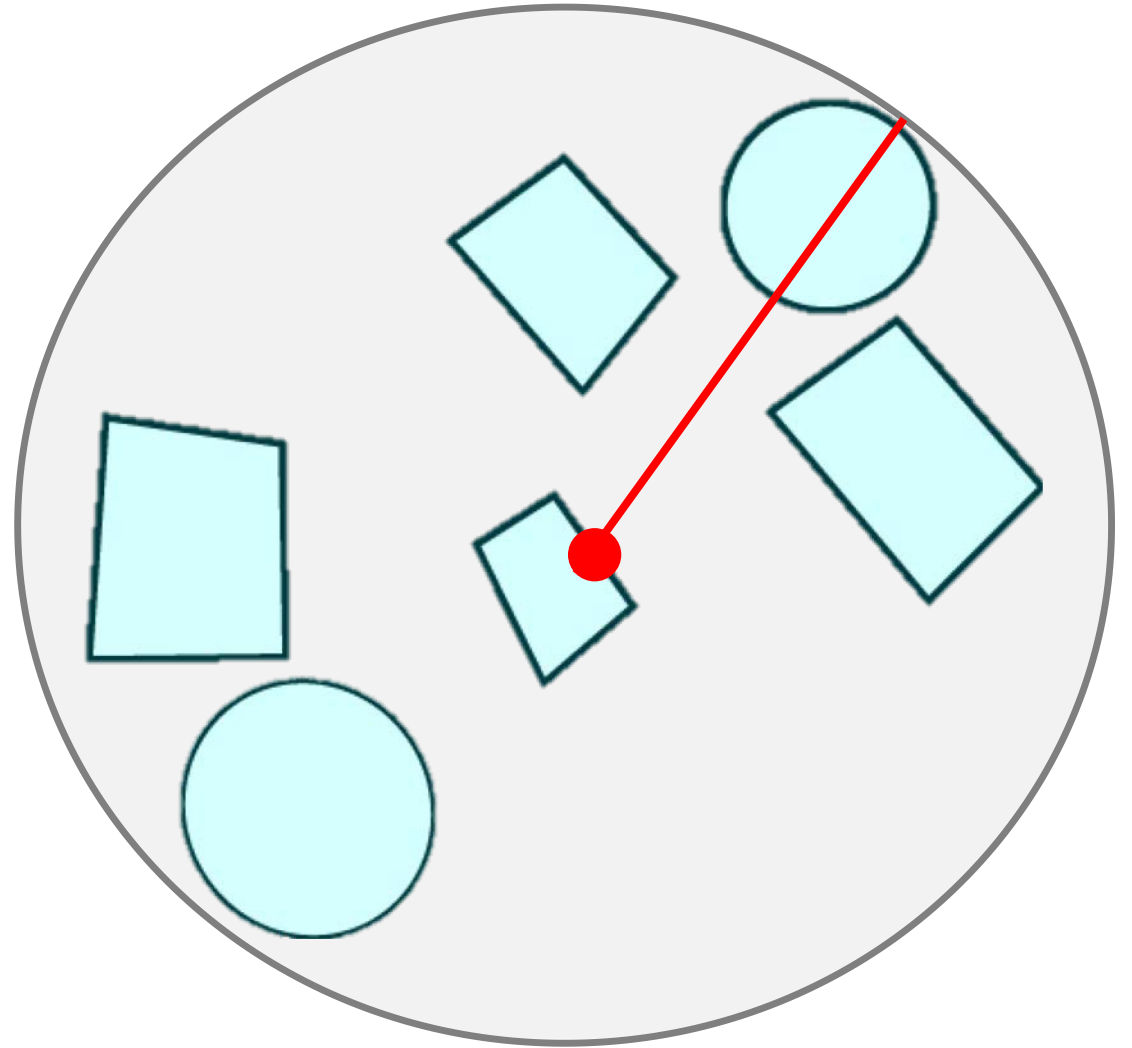


# Building a Bounding Sphere

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$\mathbf{v}^i \in \text{Vertices}$



# Ray-Sphere Intersection



# Ray-Sphere Intersection

Substitute ray equation into implicit equation for sphere

$$(\mathbf{e} + t\vec{\mathbf{d}} - \mathbf{c}) \cdot (\mathbf{e} + t\vec{\mathbf{d}} - \mathbf{c}) - r^2 = 0$$

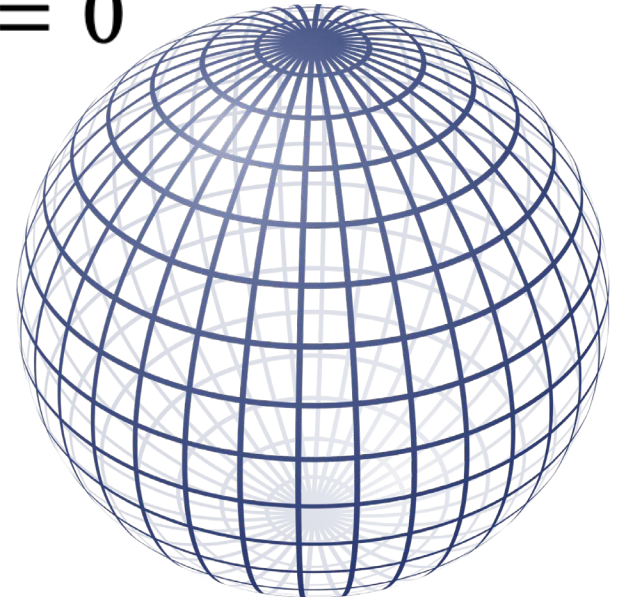
Rearrange

$$(\vec{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{d}})t^2 + 2\vec{\mathbf{d}} \cdot (\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{c})t + (\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{c}) \cdot (\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{c}) - r^2 = 0$$

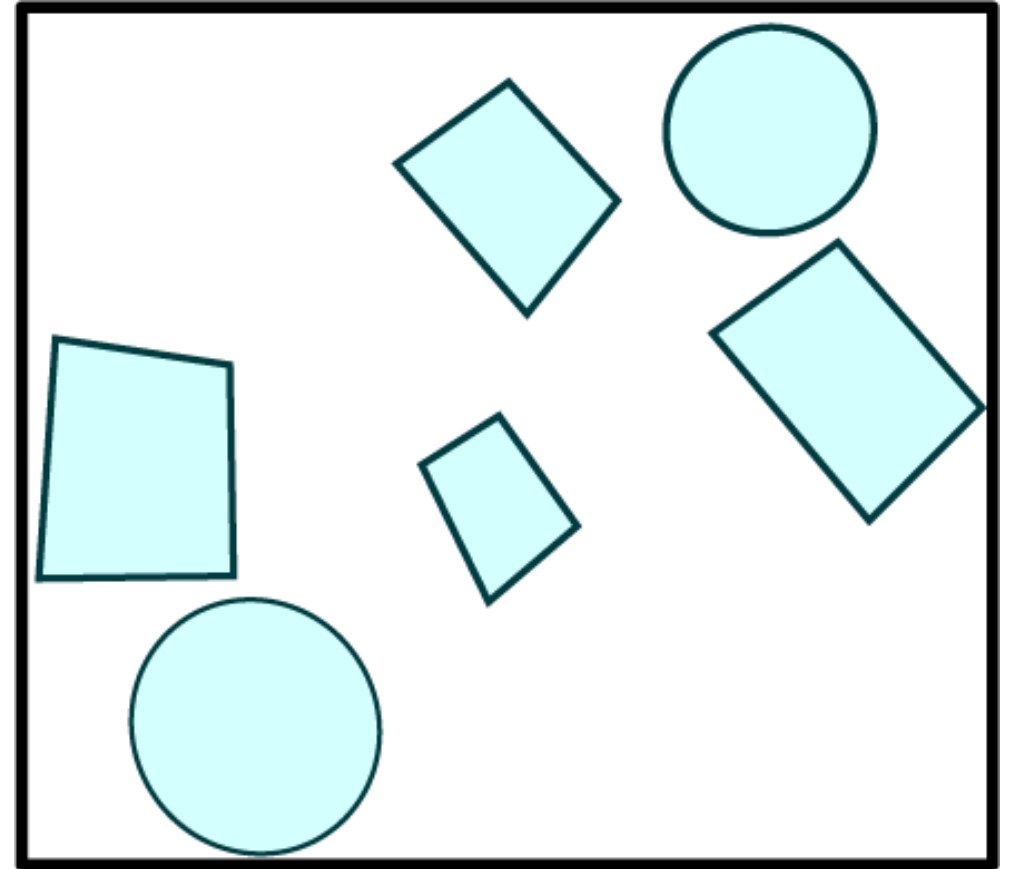
Looks familiar...

$$At^2 + Bt + C = 0$$

It's a quadratic! (can use the quadratic equation)



# Building and Axis-Aligned Bounding Box (AABB)





# Building and Axis-Aligned Bounding Box (AABB)

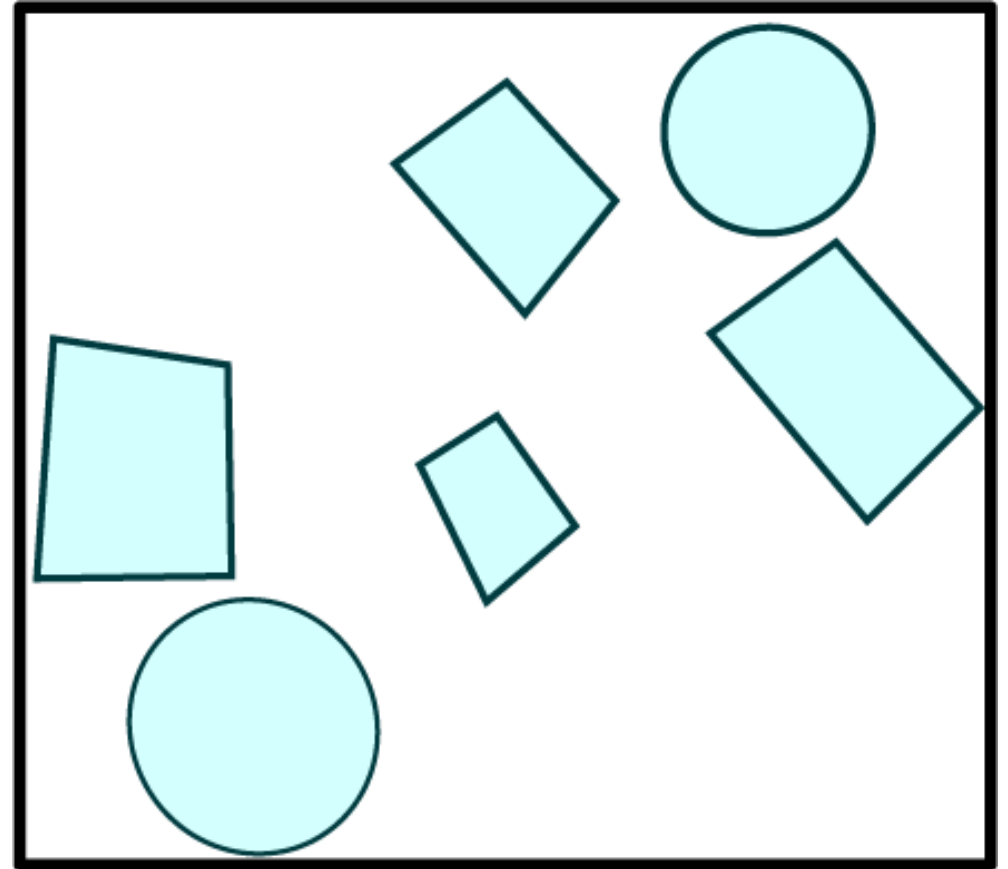
$$x_{\min} = \min(v_x^i)$$

$$x_{\max} = \max(v_x^i)$$

$$y_{\min} = \min(v_y^i)$$

$$y_{\max} = \max(v_y^i)$$

$\mathbf{v}^i \in \text{Vertices}$



# Ray-AABB Intersection

$$t_{x\min} = (x_{\min} - x_e) / x_d$$

$$t_{x\max} = (x_{\max} - x_e) / x_d$$

$$t_{y\min} = (y_{\min} - y_e) / y_d$$

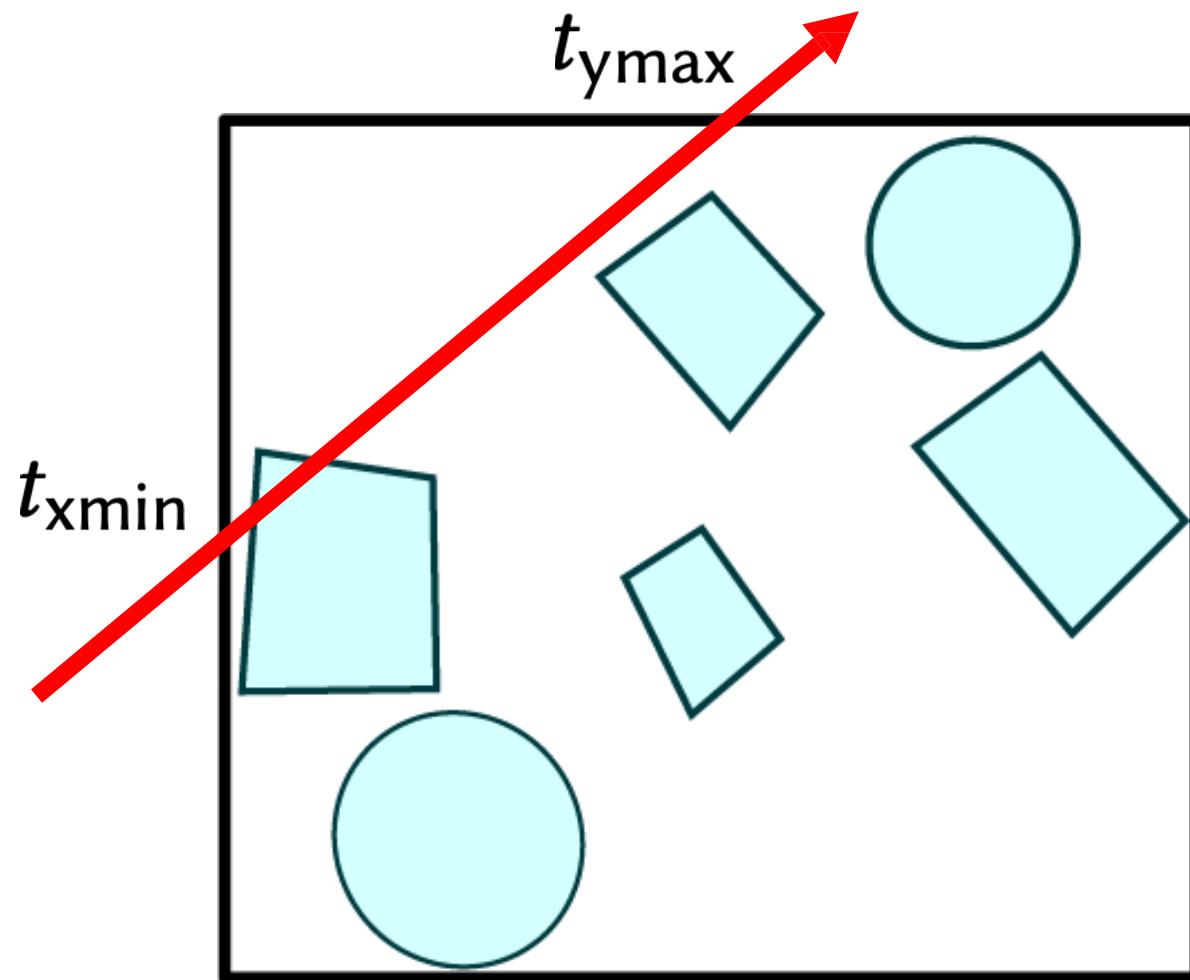
$$t_{y\max} = (y_{\max} - y_e) / y_d$$

# Ray-AABB Intersection

$$t_{xmin} < t_{ymax}$$

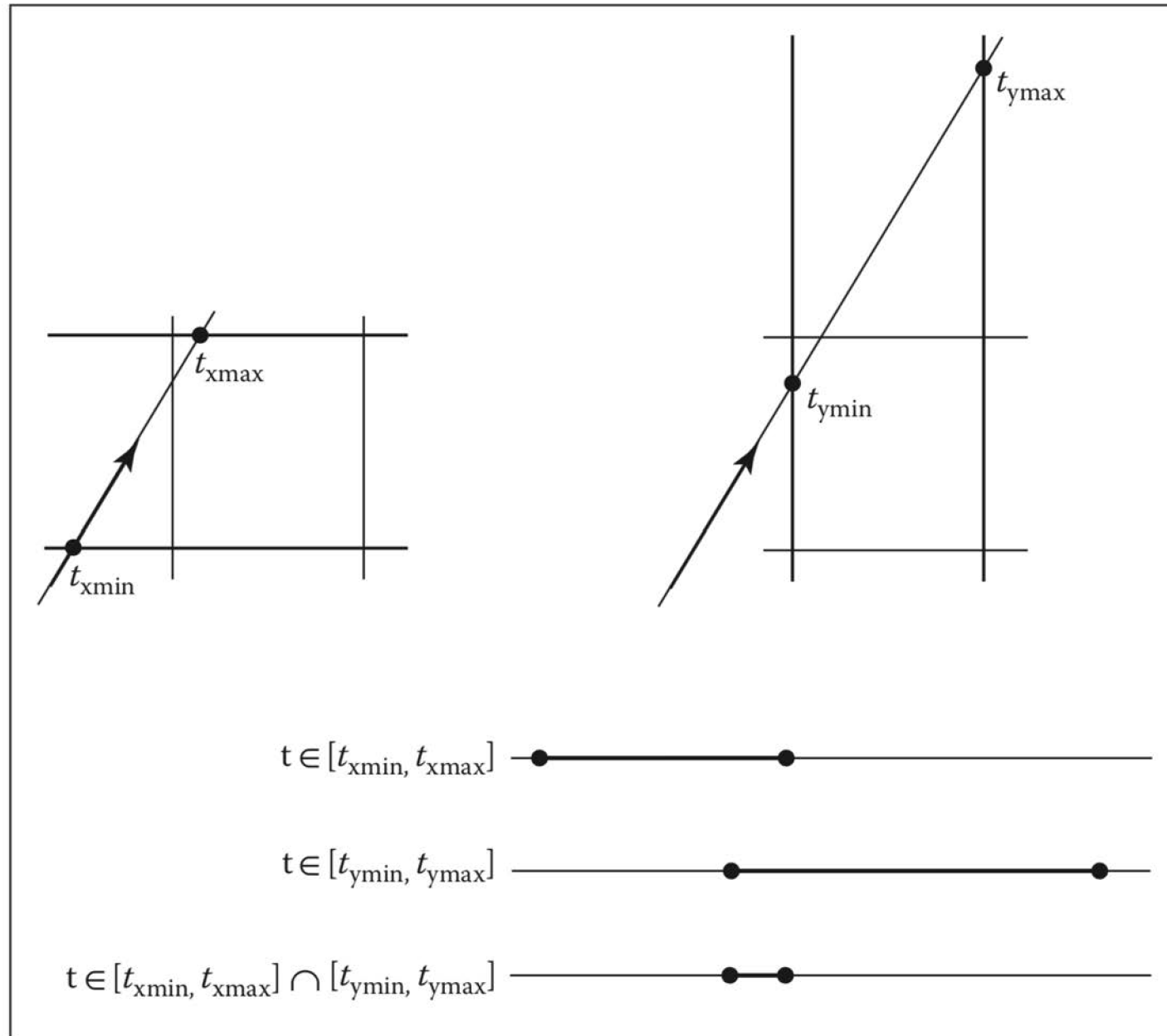
$t_{xmin}$

$t_{ymax}$



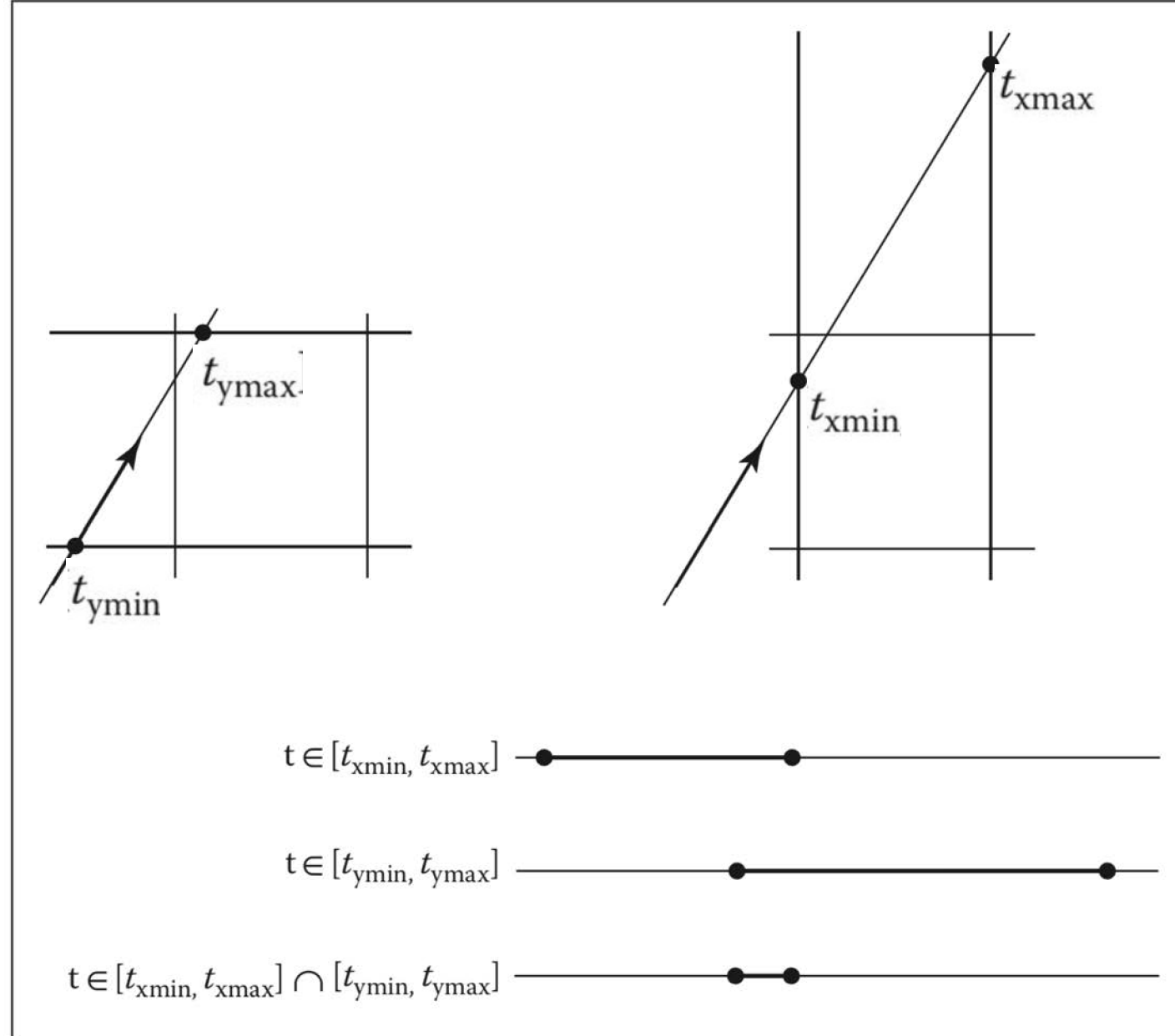
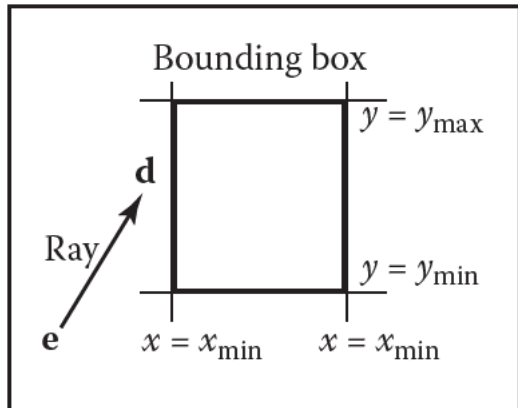
# Ray-AABB Intersection

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

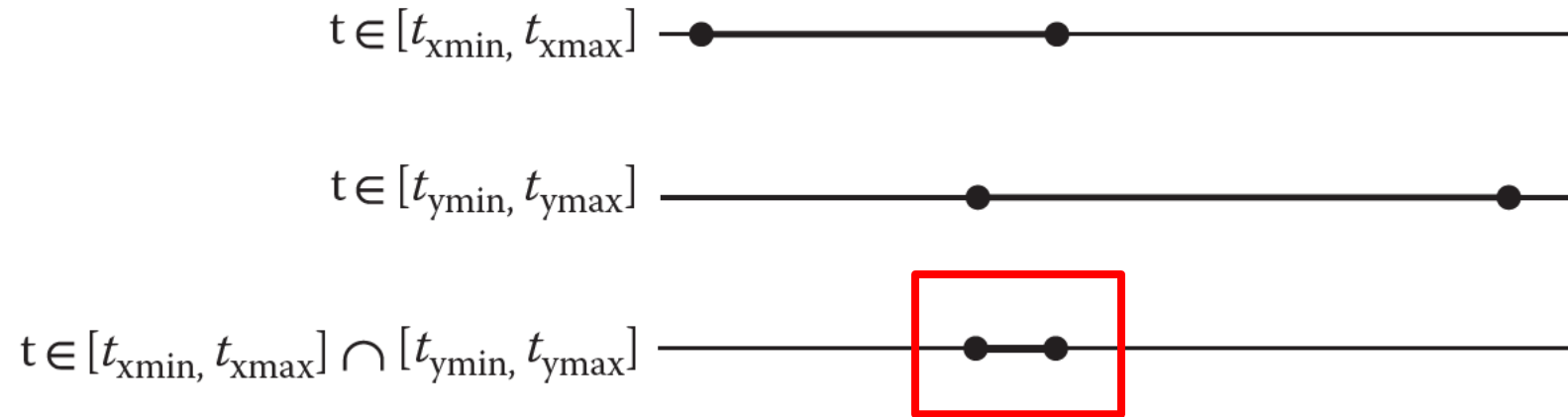


# Ray-AABB Intersection

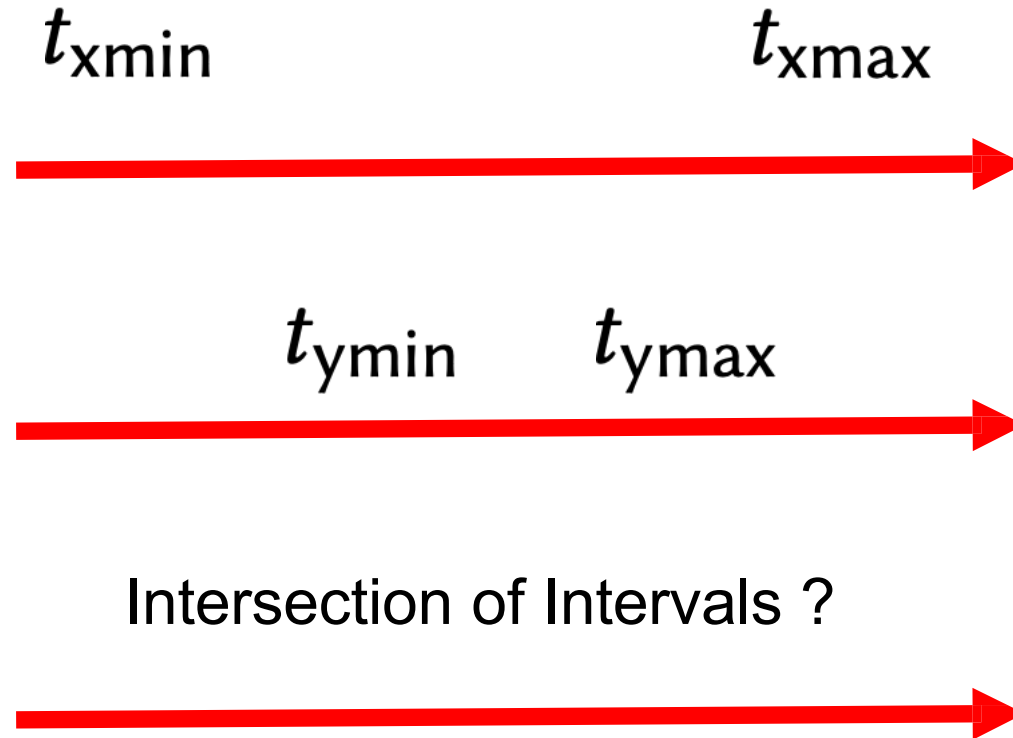
Note: I think the x pictures and y pictures are swapped



# Ray-AABB Intersection



# Ray-AABB Intersection



# Ray-AABB Intersection

$t_{xmin}$

$t_{xmax}$



$t_{ymin}$

$t_{ymax}$



Intersection of Intervals ?



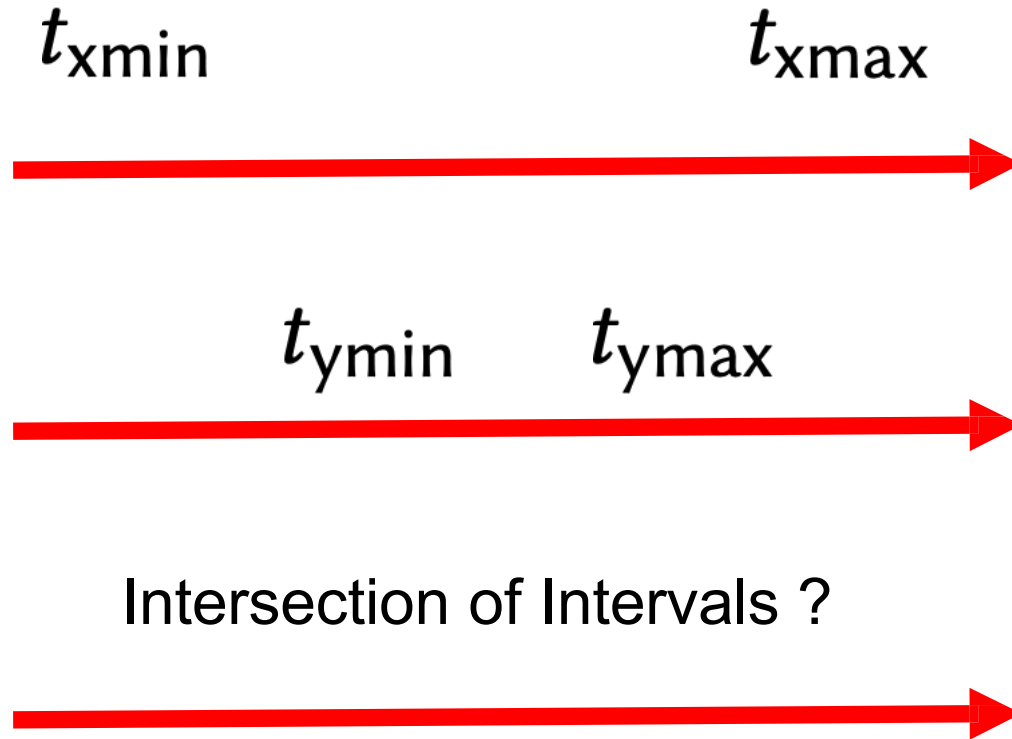
$\max(t_{xmin}, t_{ymin})$

?

$\min(t_{xmax}, t_{ymax})$



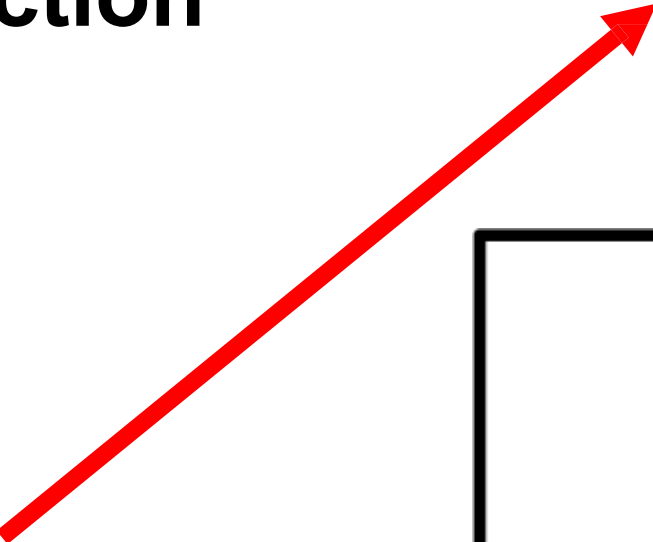
# Ray-AABB Intersection

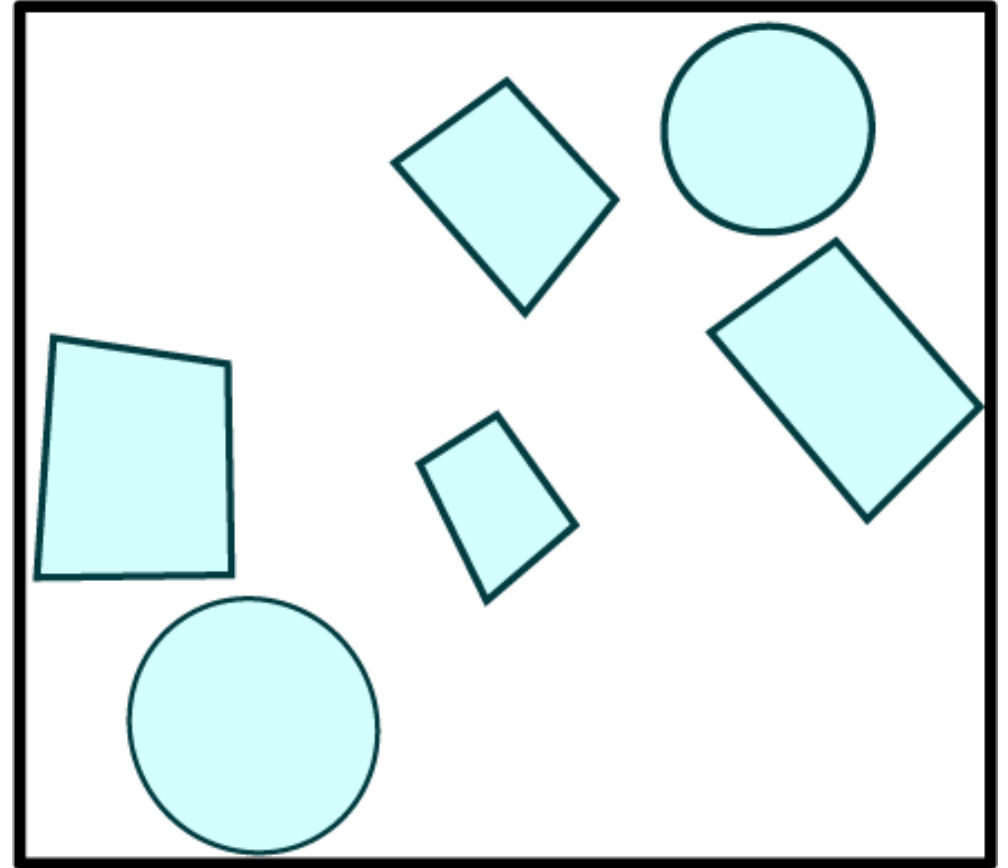


Intersection of Intervals ?

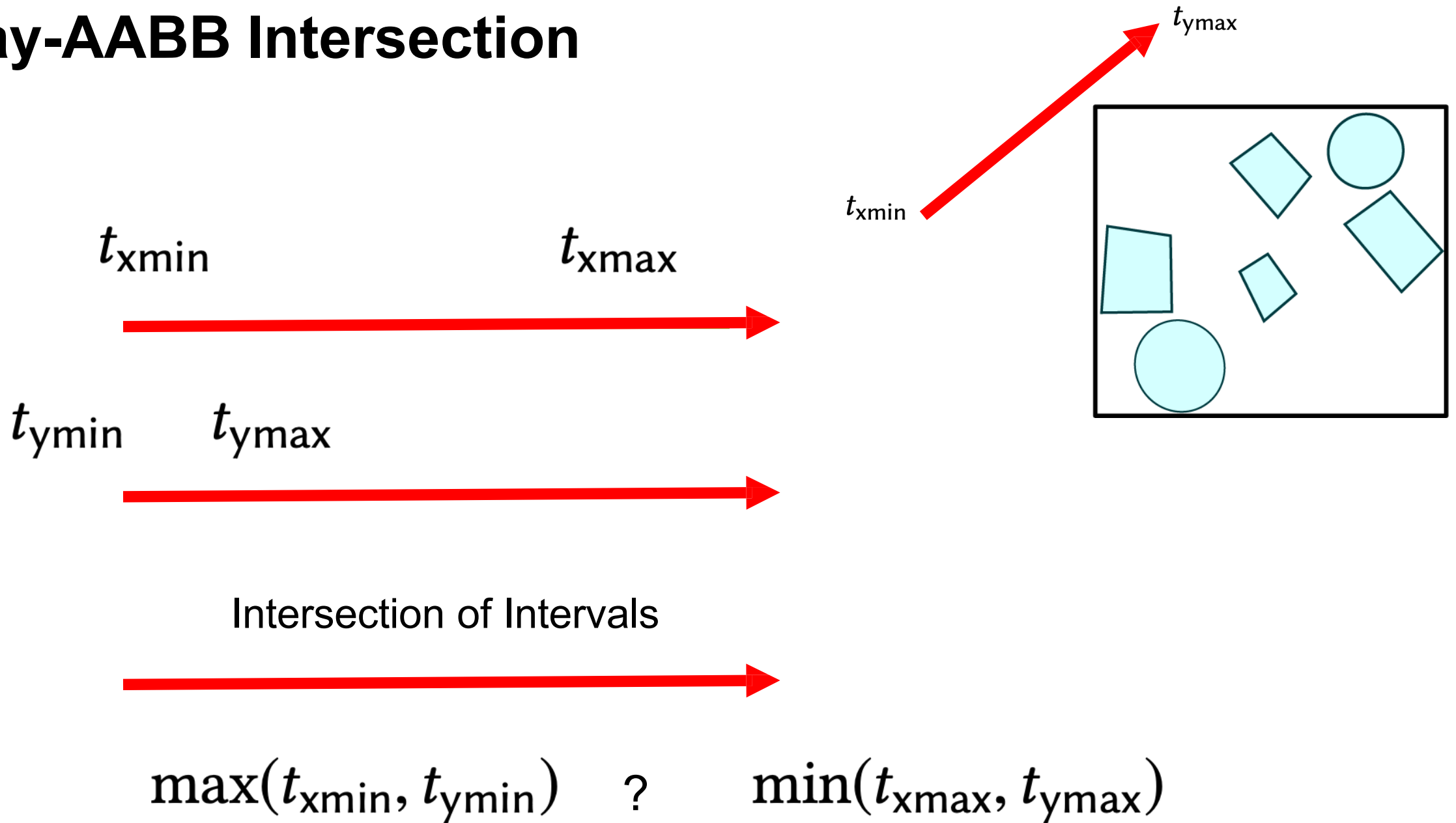
$$\max(t_{xmin}, t_{ymin}) < \min(t_{xmax}, t_{ymax})$$

# Ray-AABB Intersection

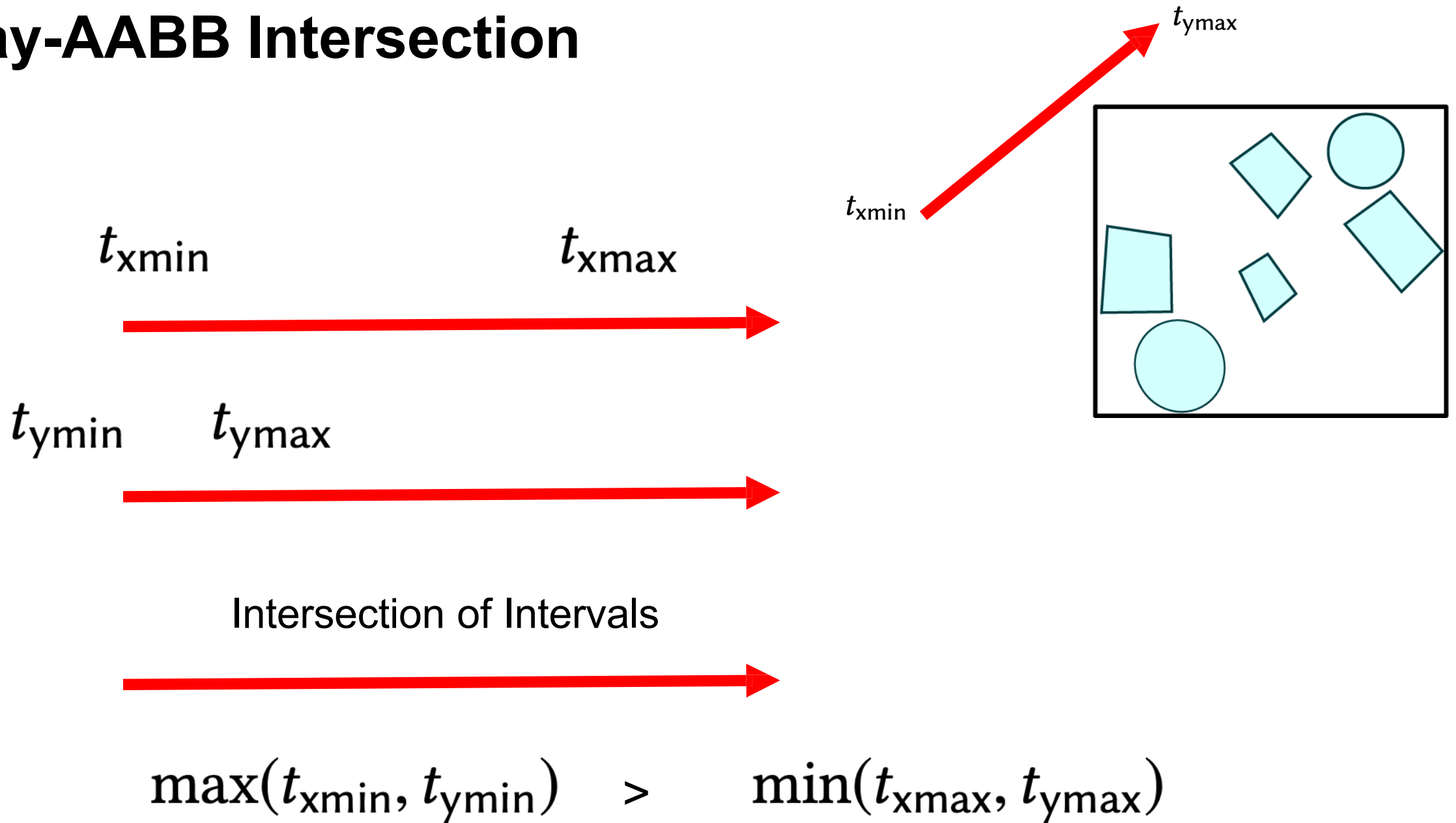
$t_{xmin}$    $t_{ymax}$



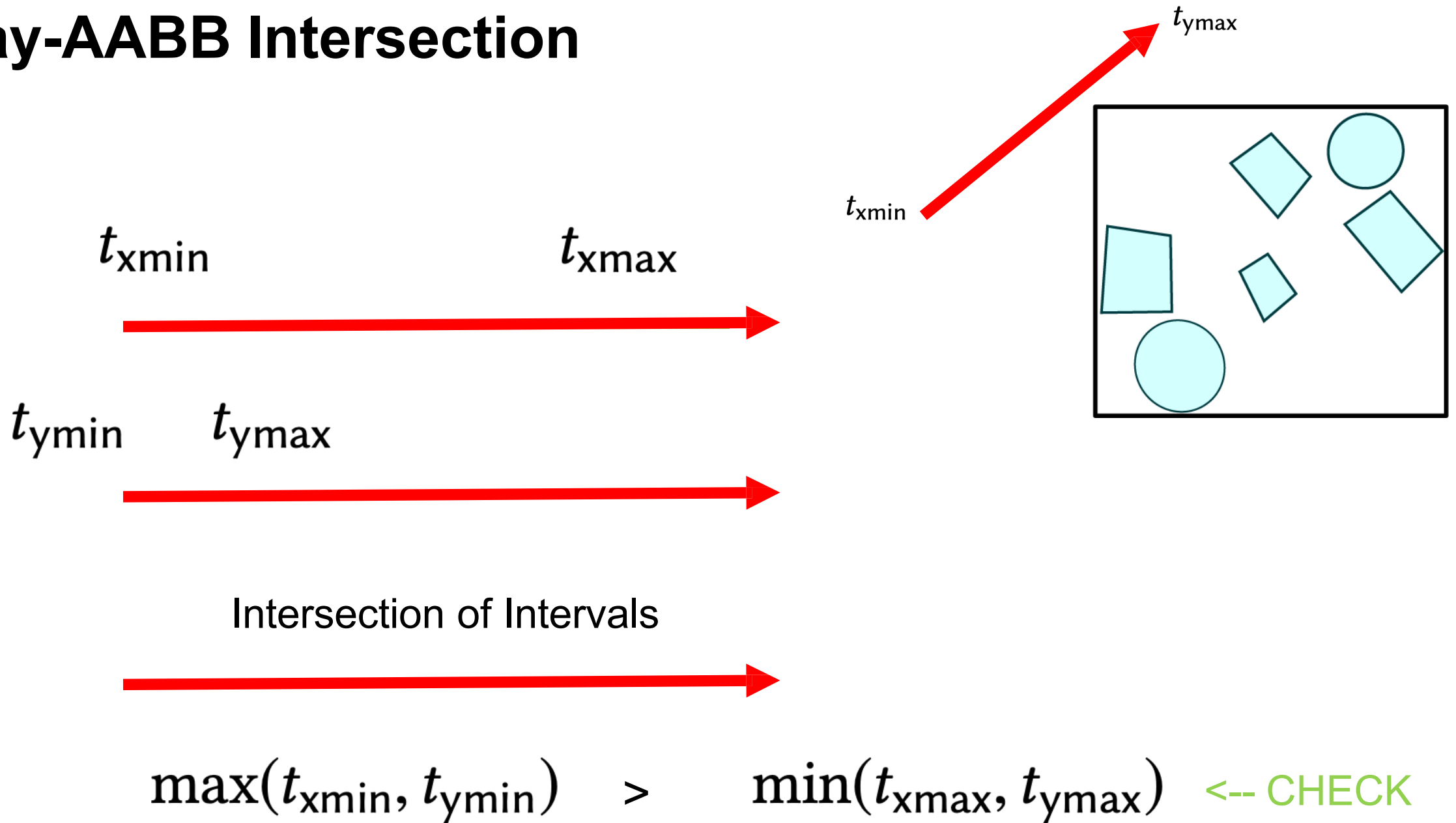
# Ray-AABB Intersection



# Ray-AABB Intersection



# Ray-AABB Intersection



# Building and Axis-Aligned Bounding Box (AABB)

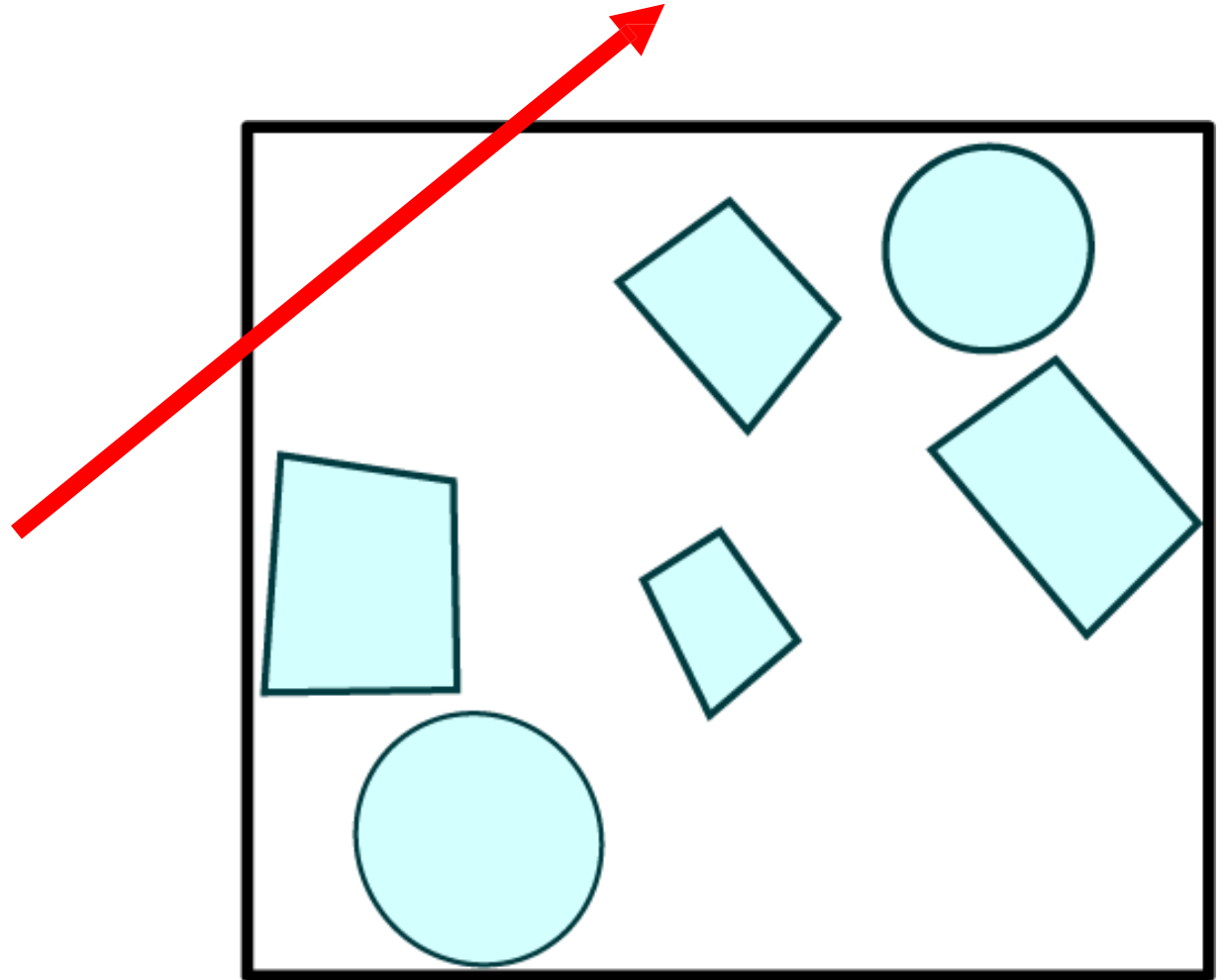
$$x_{\min} = \min(v_x^i)$$

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$\mathbf{v}^i \in \text{Vertices}$



# Building and Axis-Aligned Bounding Box (AABB)

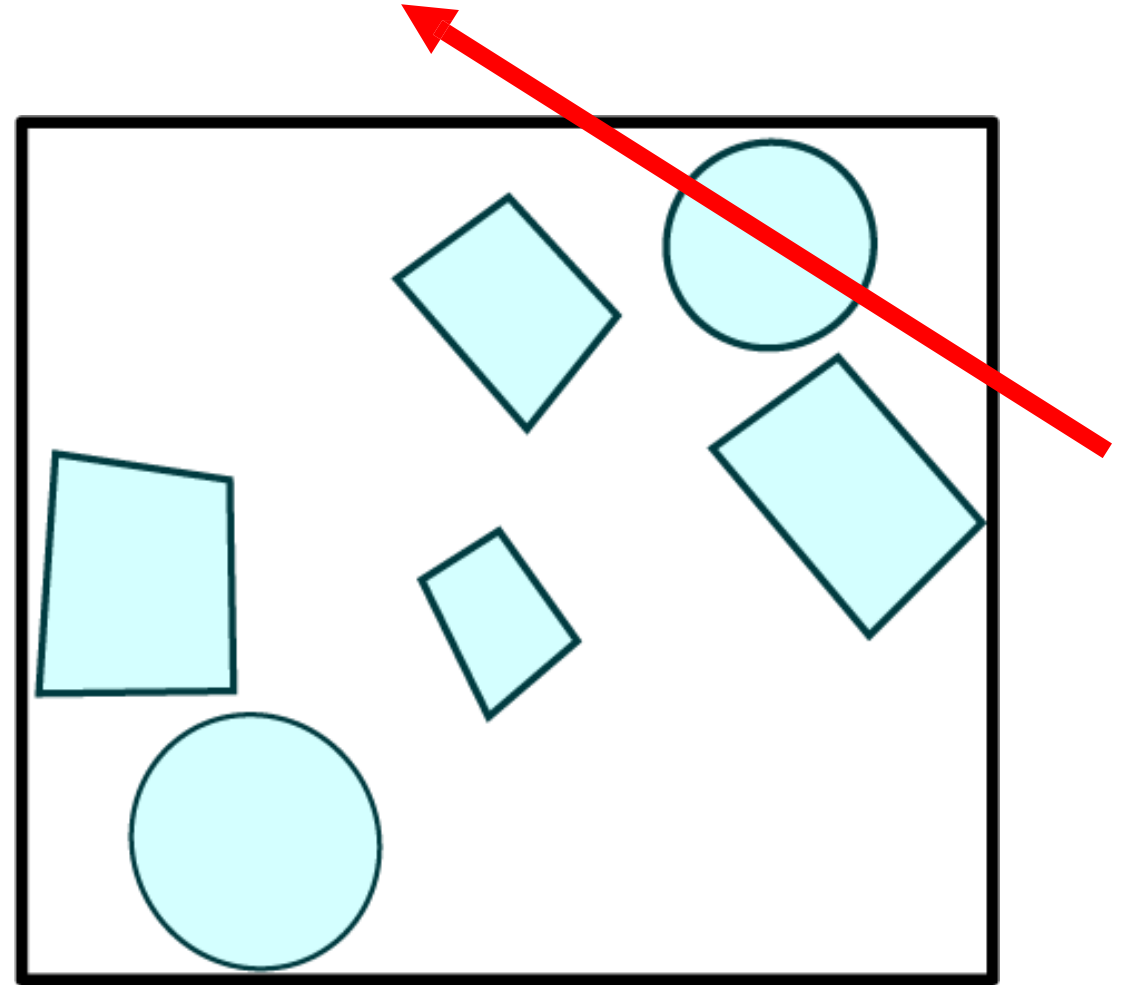
$$x_{\min} = \min(v_x^i)$$

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$\mathbf{v}^i \in \text{Vertices}$



# Building and Axis-Aligned Bounding Box (AABB)

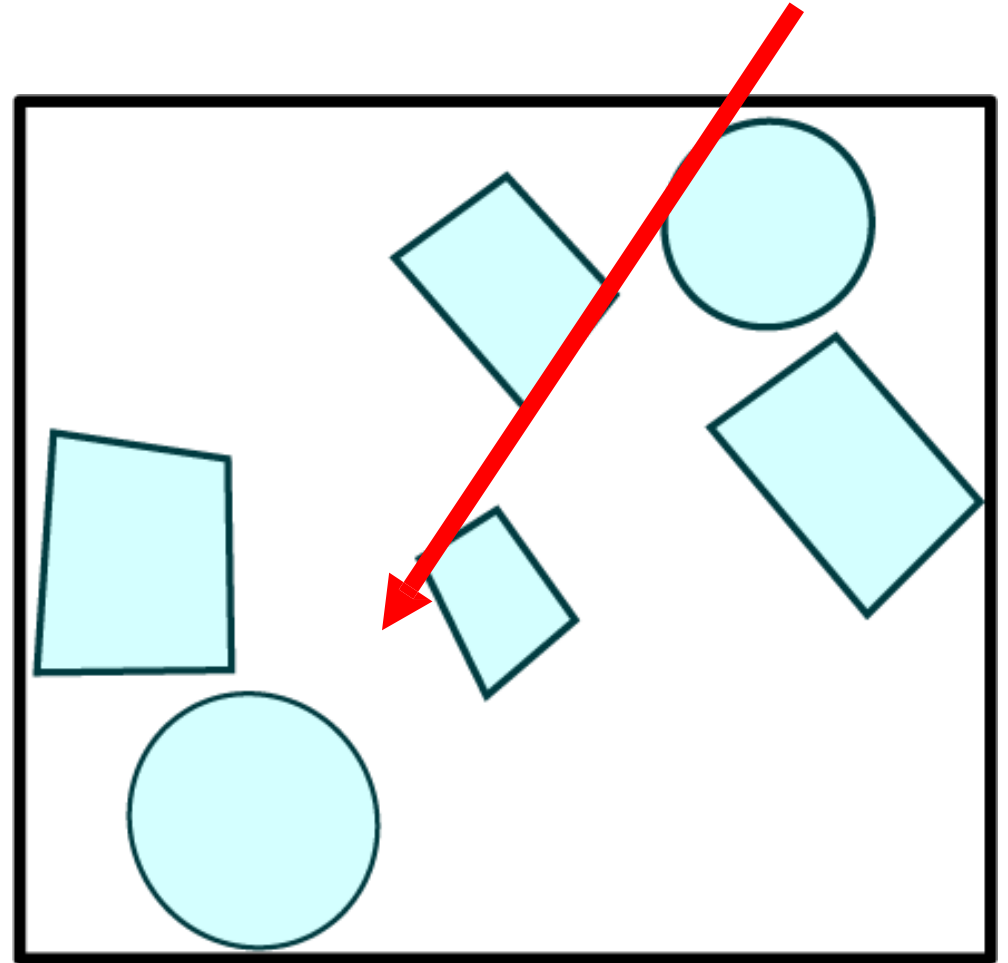
$$x_{\min} = \min(v_x^i)$$

$$x_{\max} = \max(v_x^i)$$

$$y_{\min} = \min(v_y^i)$$

$$y_{\max} = \max(v_y^i)$$

$\mathbf{v}^i \in \text{Vertices}$





# Ray-AABB Intersection

**if**  $(x_d \geq 0)$  **then**

$$t_{\text{xmin}} = (x_{\text{min}} - x_e) / x_d$$

$$t_{\text{xmax}} = (x_{\text{max}} - x_e) / x_d$$

**else**

$$t_{\text{xmin}} = (x_{\text{max}} - x_e) / x_d$$

$$t_{\text{xmax}} = (x_{\text{min}} - x_e) / x_d$$

When does this fail?

# Ray-AABB Intersection

$$a = 1/x_d$$

**if**  $(a \geq 0)$  **then**

$$t_{\min} = a(x_{\min} - x_e)$$

$$t_{\max} = a(x_{\max} - x_e)$$

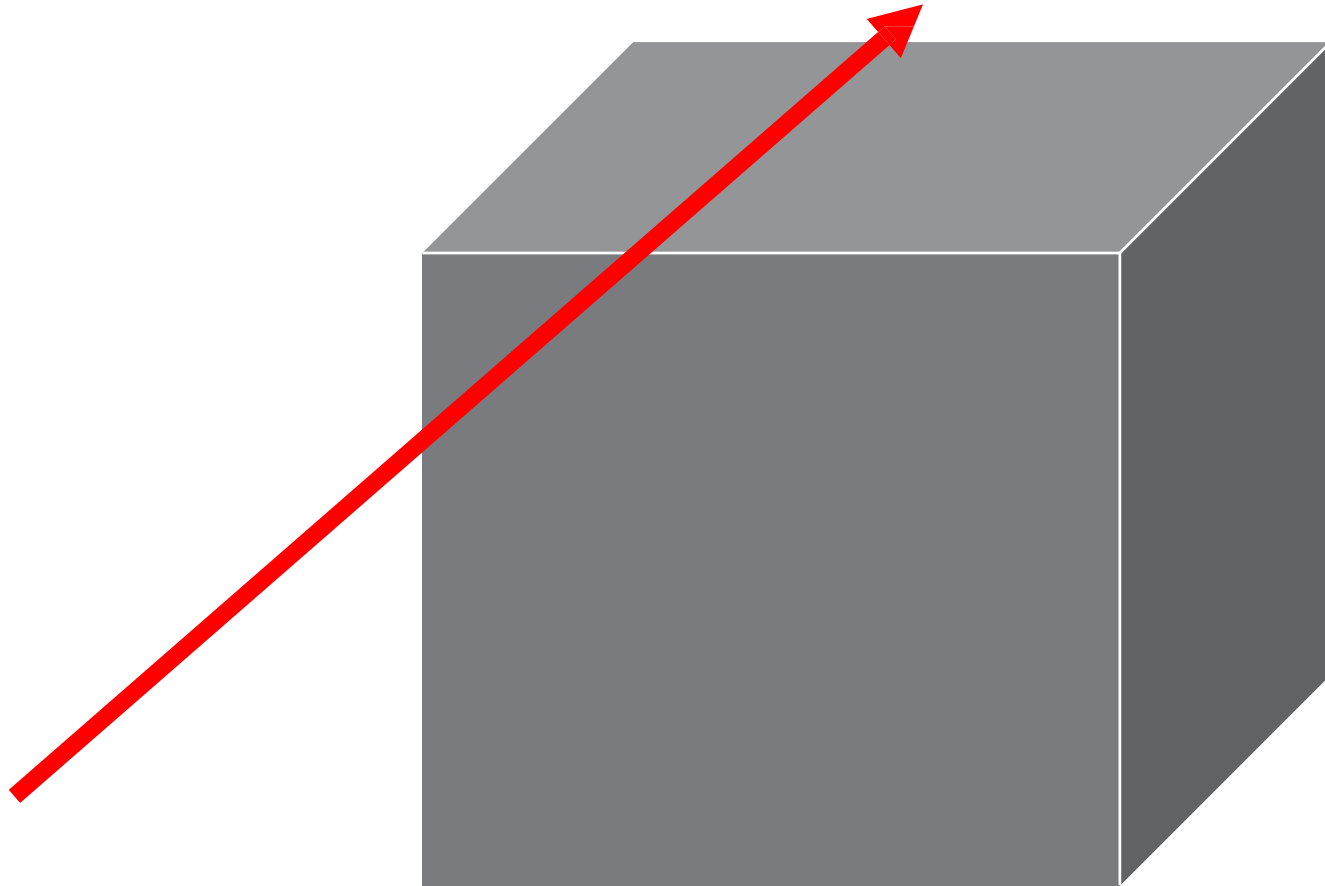
**else**

$$t_{\min} = a(x_{\max} - x_e)$$

$$t_{\max} = a(x_{\min} - x_e)$$

Handles  $x_d = -0$

# What happens in 3D ?



# Ray-AABB Intersection


$t_{xmin}$   $t_{xmax}$



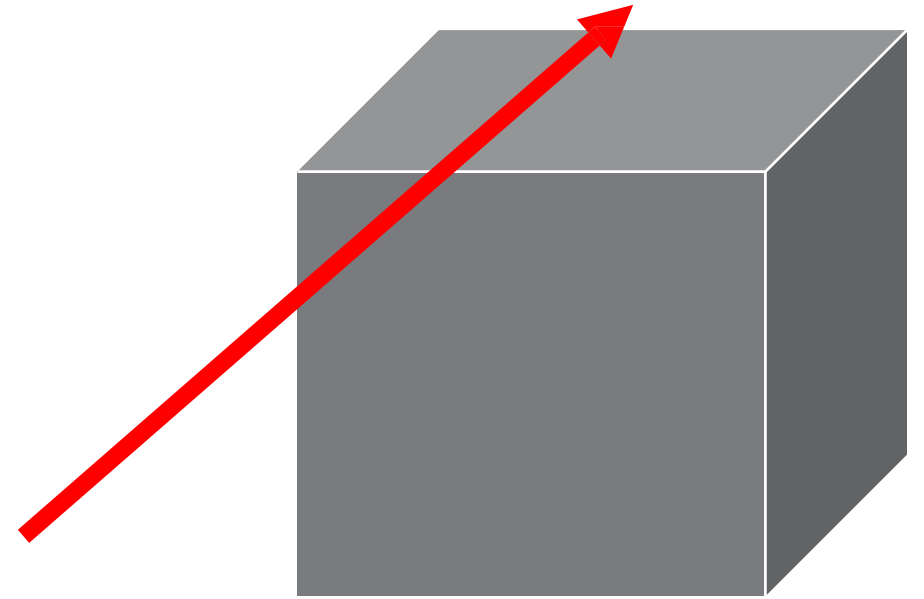
$t_{ymin}$   $t_{ymax}$



$t_{zmin}$   $t_{zmax}$



Intersection of Intervals: ?



# Ray-AABB Intersection


$t_{xmin}$   $t_{xmax}$



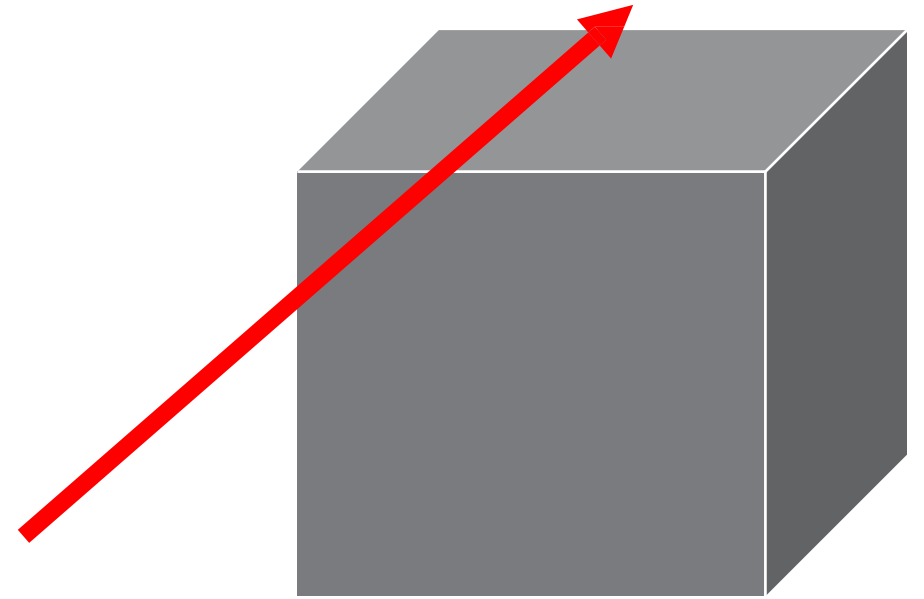
$t_{ymin}$   $t_{ymax}$



$t_{zmin}$   $t_{zmax}$



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



# Ray-AABB Intersection

$$a = 1/x_d$$

**if**  $(a \geq 0)$  **then**

$$t_{\min} = a(x_{\min} - x_e)$$

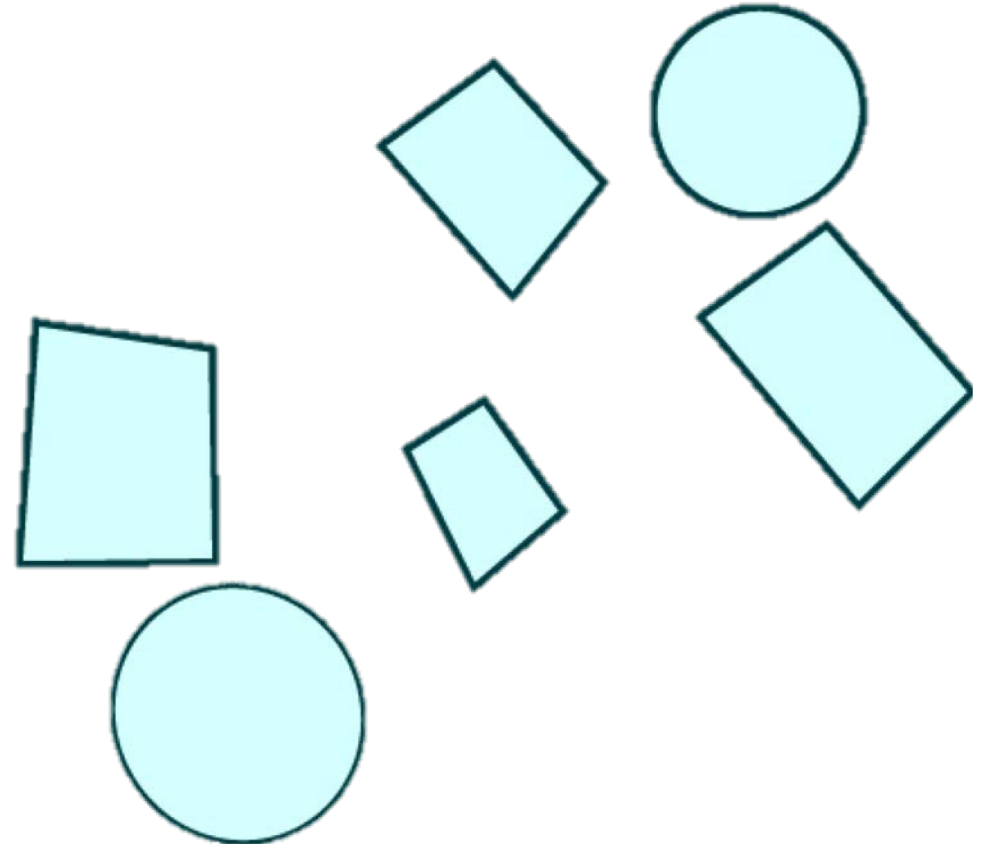
$$t_{\max} = a(x_{\max} - x_e)$$

**else**

$$t_{\min} = a(x_{\max} - x_e)$$

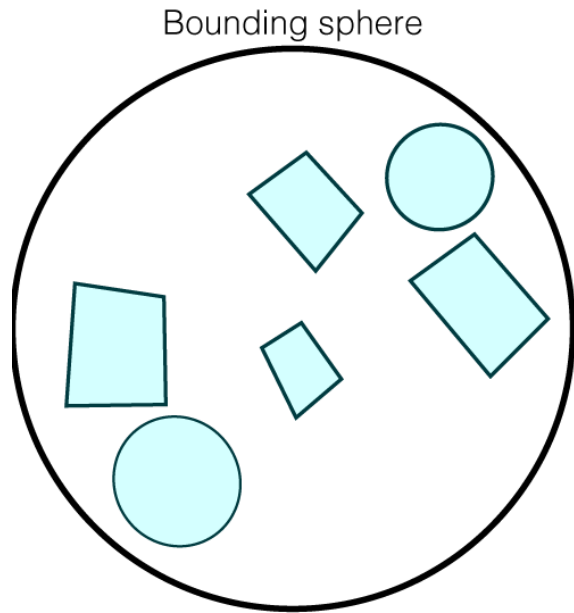
$$t_{\max} = a(x_{\min} - x_e)$$

# Building an Object-Oriented Bounding Box (OOBB)

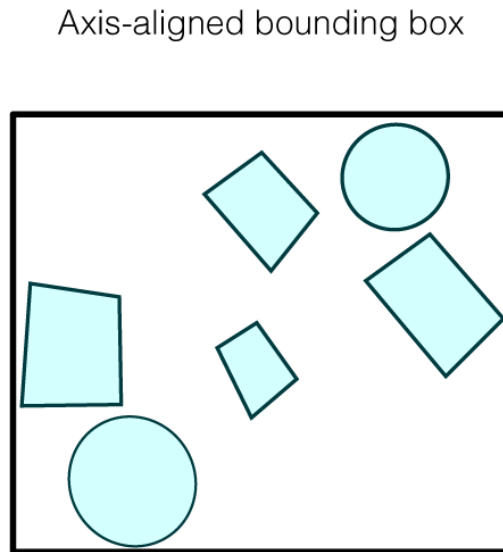


# Bounding Volumes (BVs)

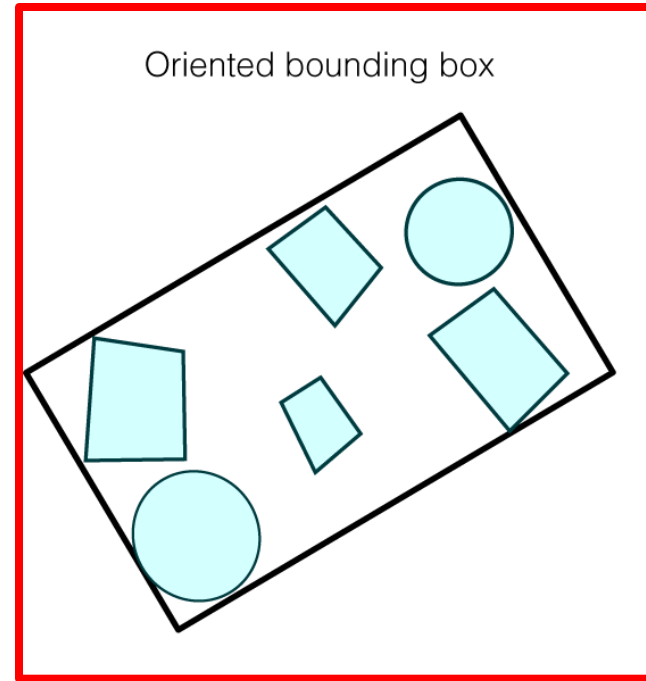
“Simple” geometry that fully encloses a **collection** of other geometry



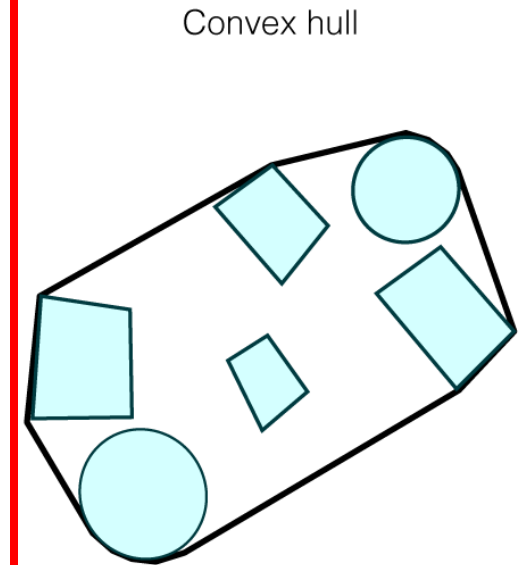
Sphere  
(a lot)



AABB  
(a lot)



OBB  
(a little)



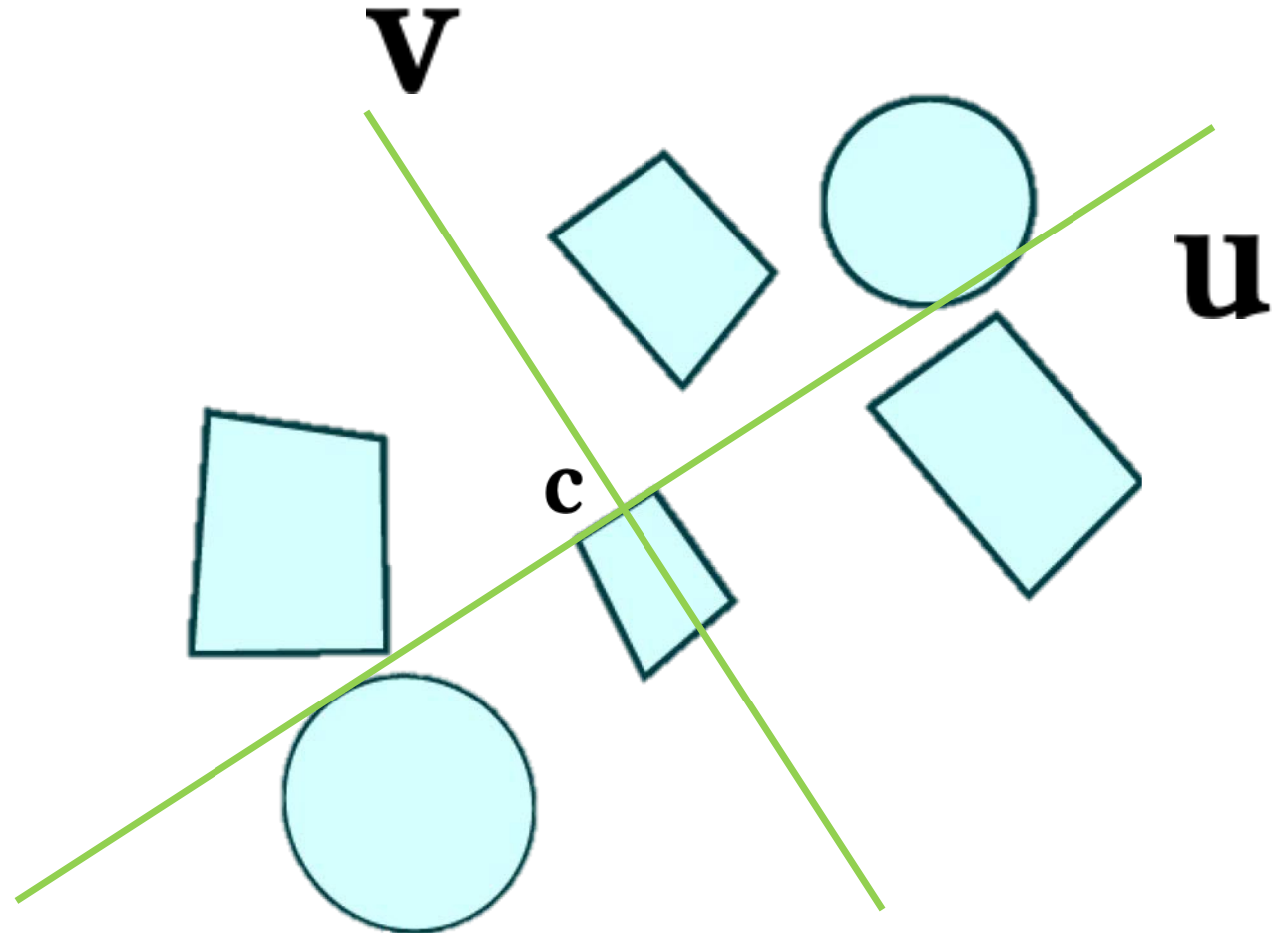
Convex Hull  
(nope!)



# Building an Object-Oriented Bounding Box (OOBB)

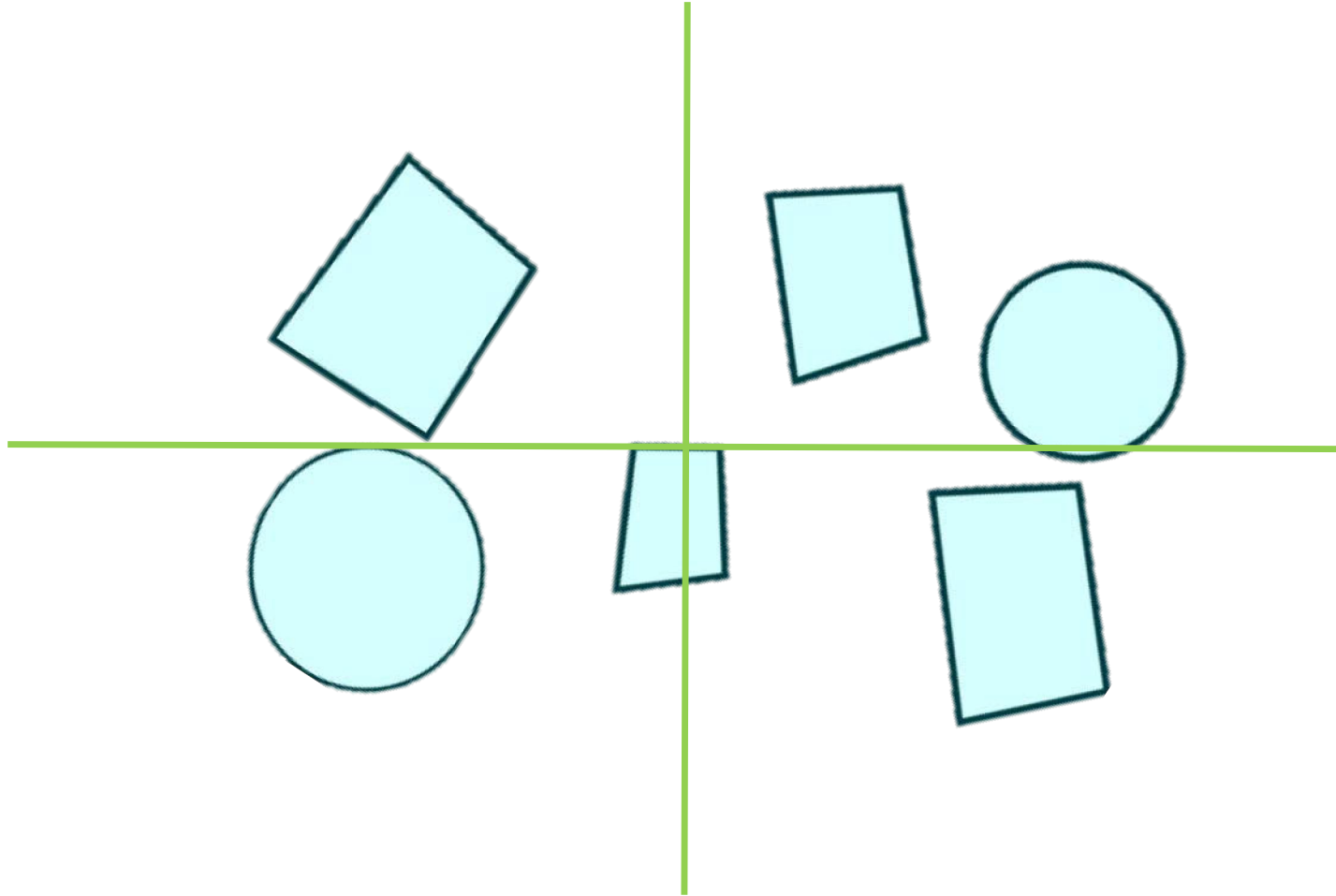
$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{v}^i$$

$$[\mathbf{u} \quad \mathbf{v}]$$



Find directions of maximum and minimum variance

# Building an Object-Oriented Bounding Box (OOBB)



Build Rotation Matrix

# Collision Query with Object-Oriented Bounding Box



# Spatial Data Structures

Basic Idea – asymptotic improvement in spatial queries by subdividing

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

# Spatial Data Structures

Basic Idea – asymptotic improvement in spatial queries by subdividing

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

# Spatial Data Structures

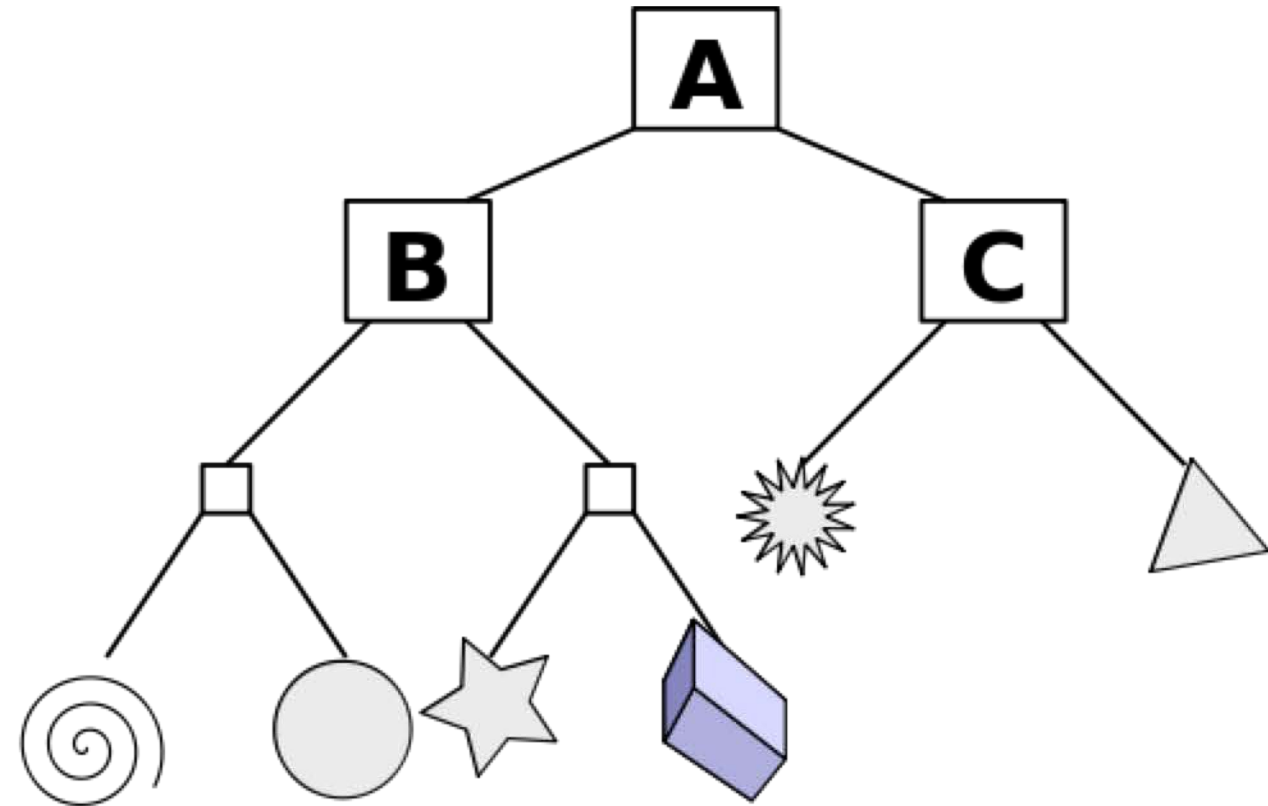
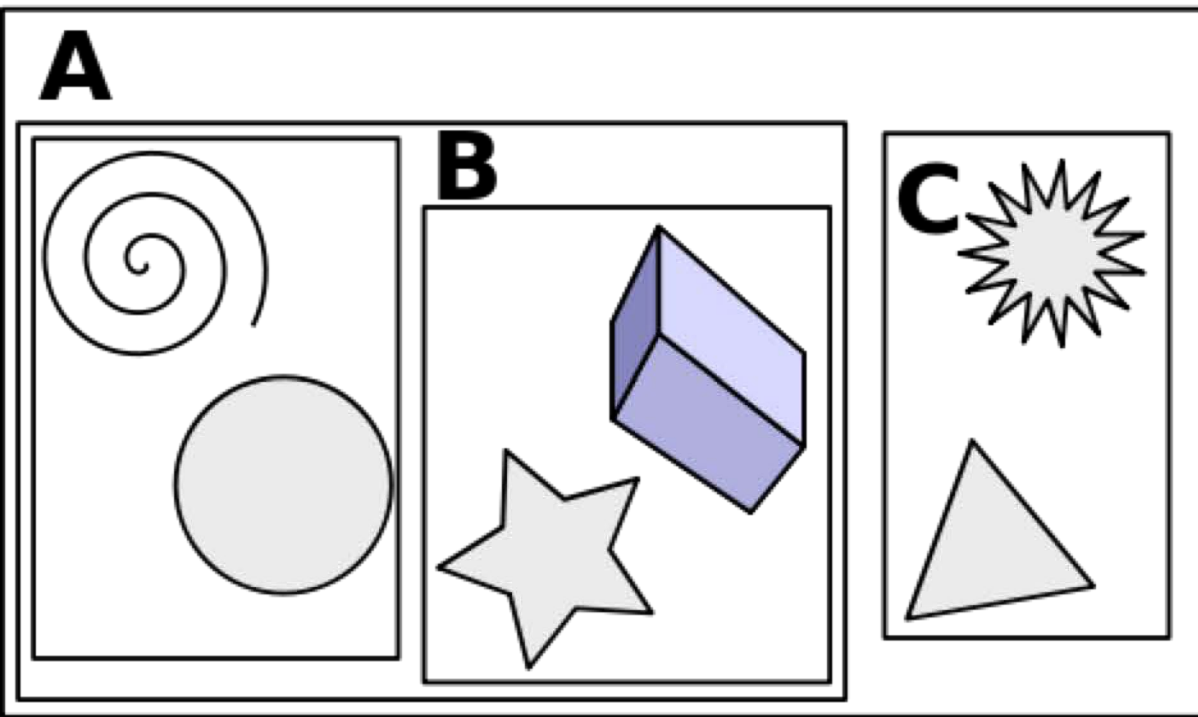
Basic Idea – asymptotic improvement in spatial queries by subdividing

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*

# Boundary Volume Hierarchy

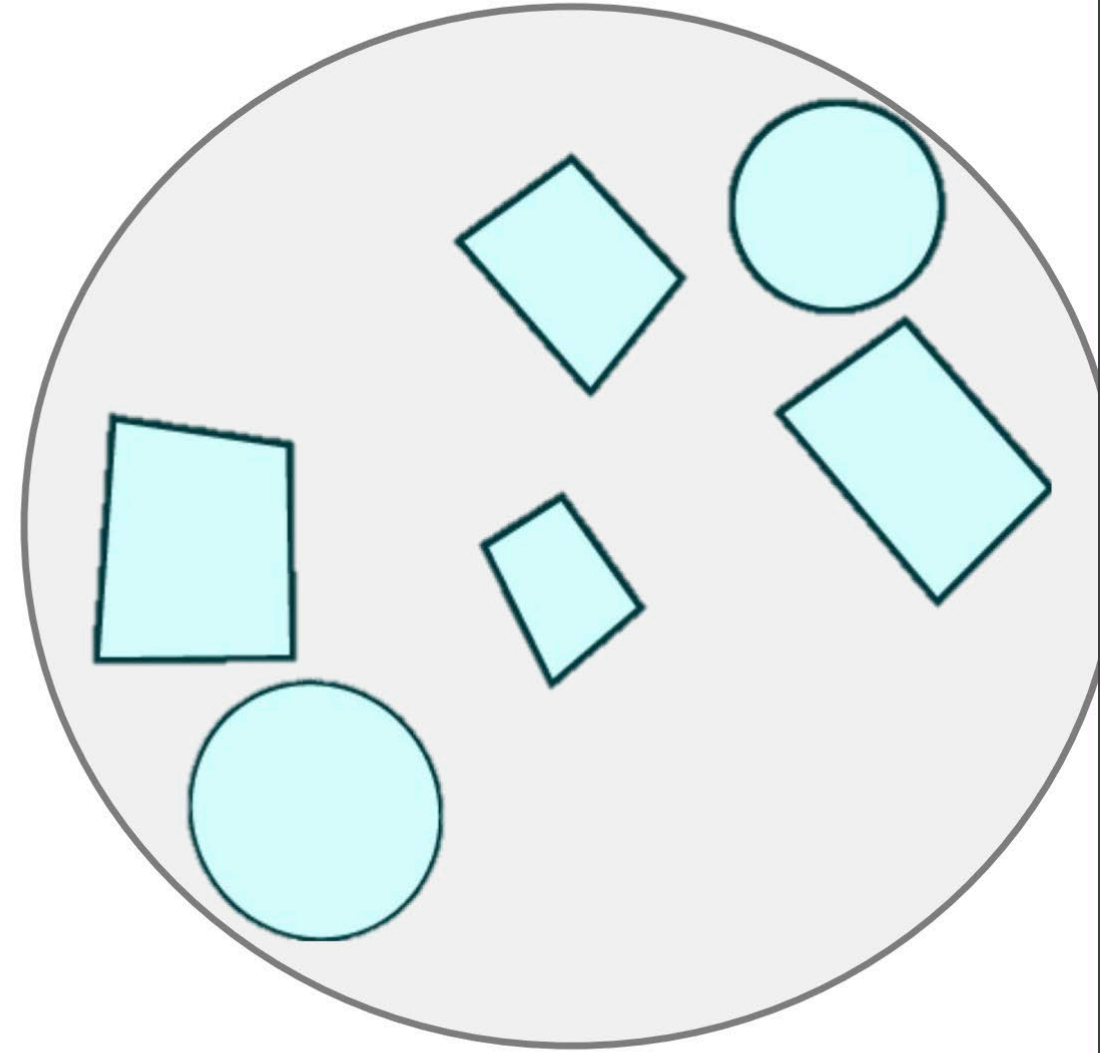
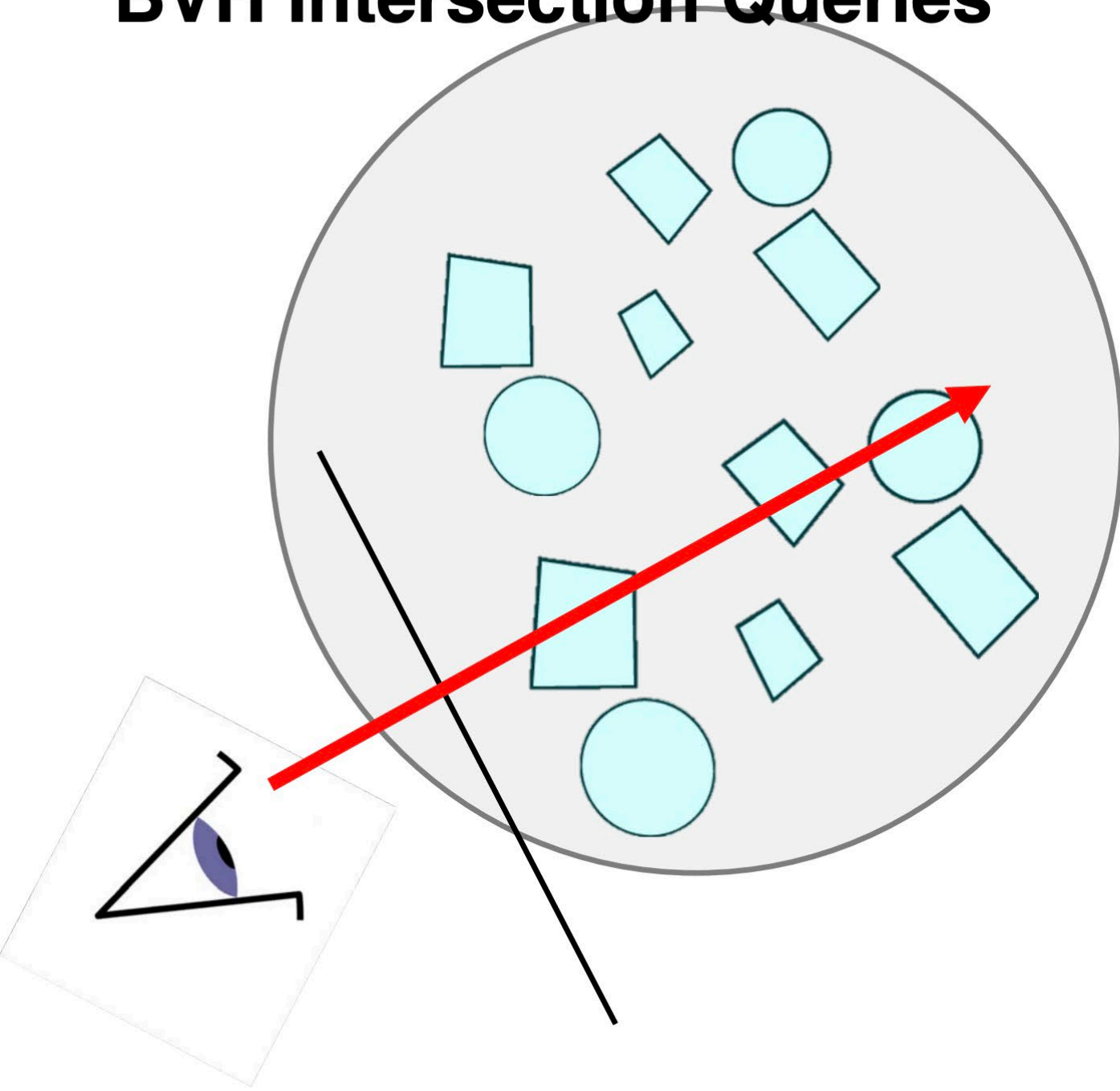


# BVH Intersection Queries

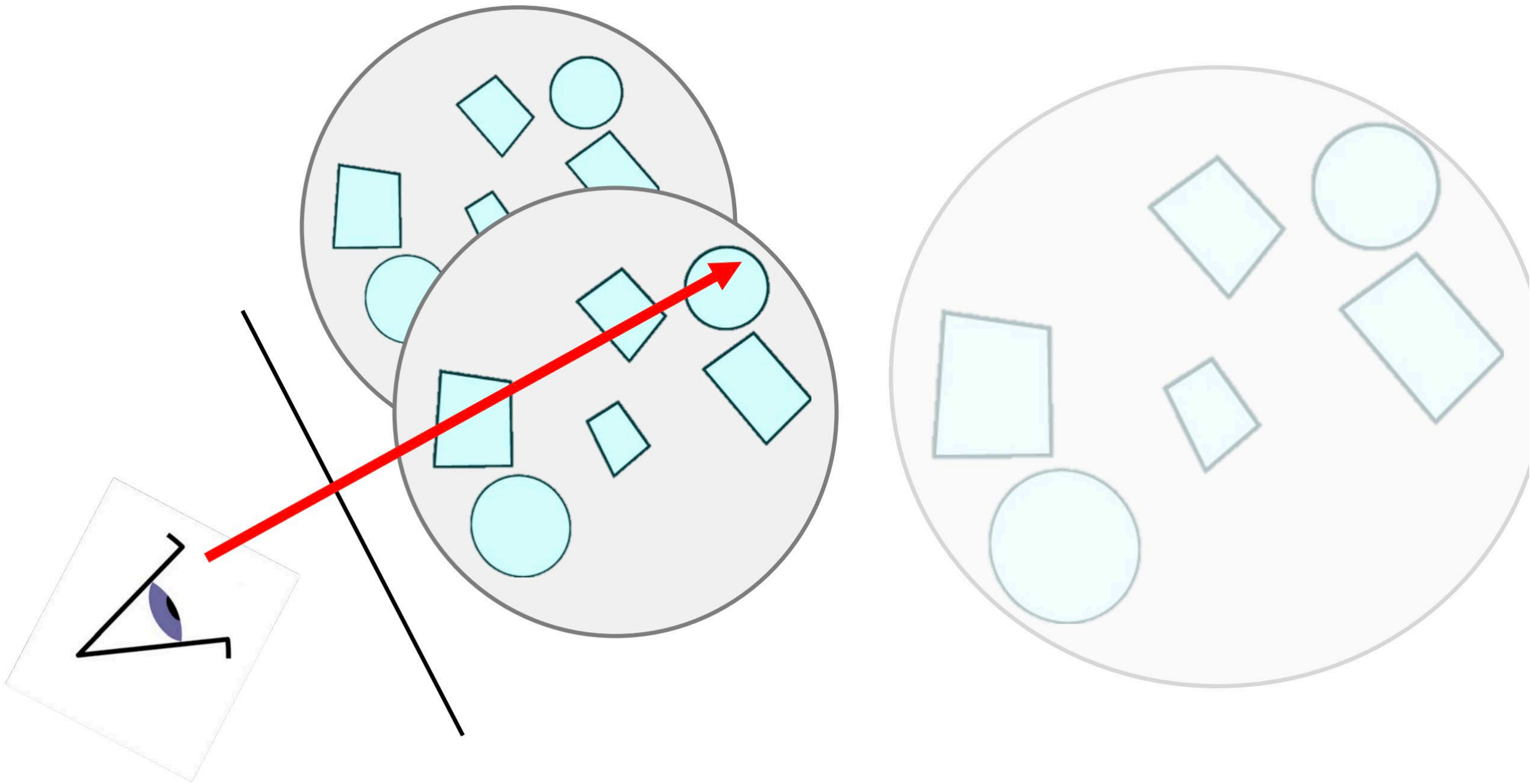
```
intersect(bvNode, ray,t)
{
    if (bvNode== null || !bvNode.intersect(ray,t))
        return false;
    else
    {
        i1=intersect(bvNode.left, ray,t1); //check left BV
        i2=intersect(bvNode.right, ray,t2); //check right BV
        if (i1 && i2) { t=min(t1,t2); return true; }
        if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



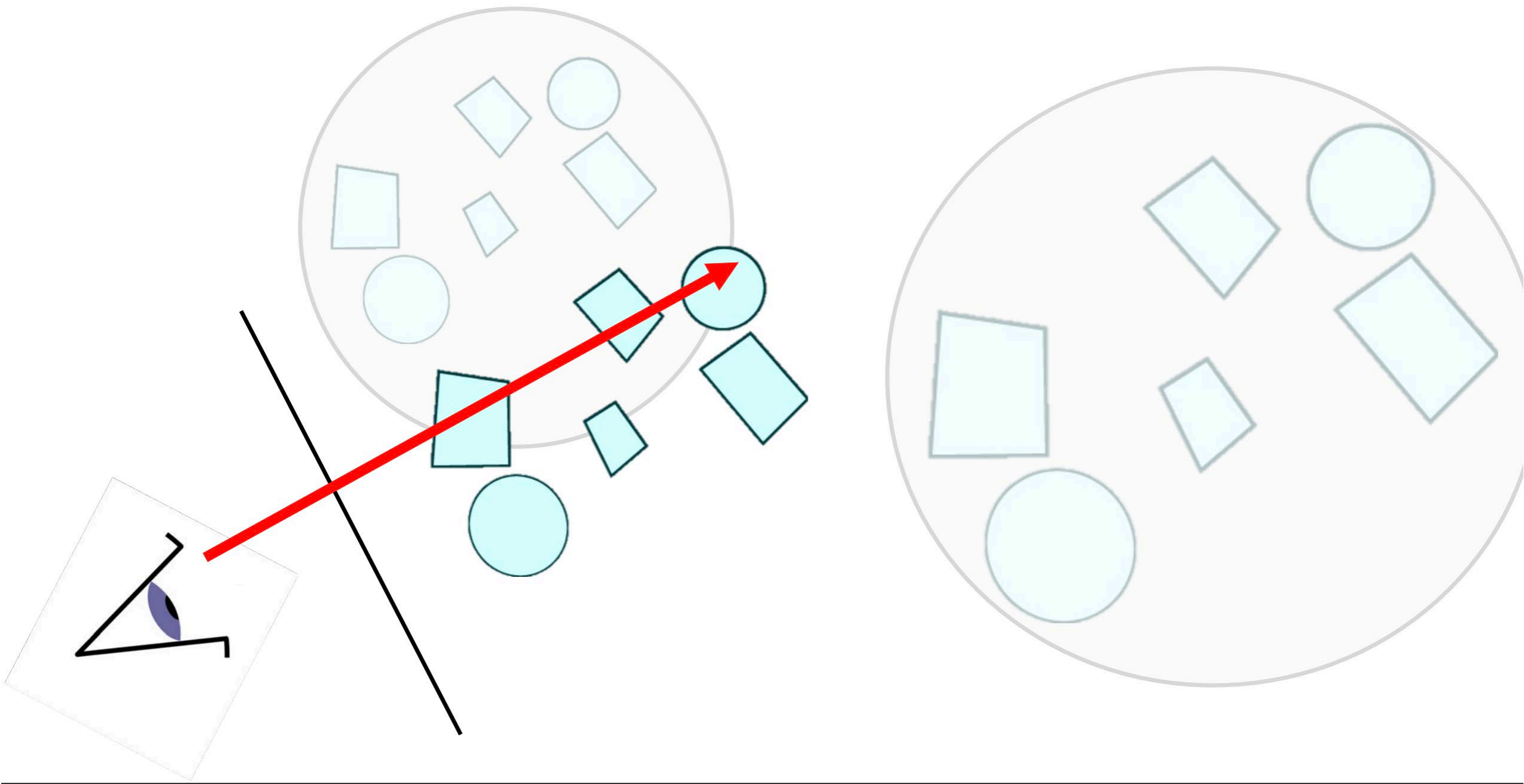
# BVH Intersection Queries



# BVH Intersection Queries



# BVH Intersection Queries



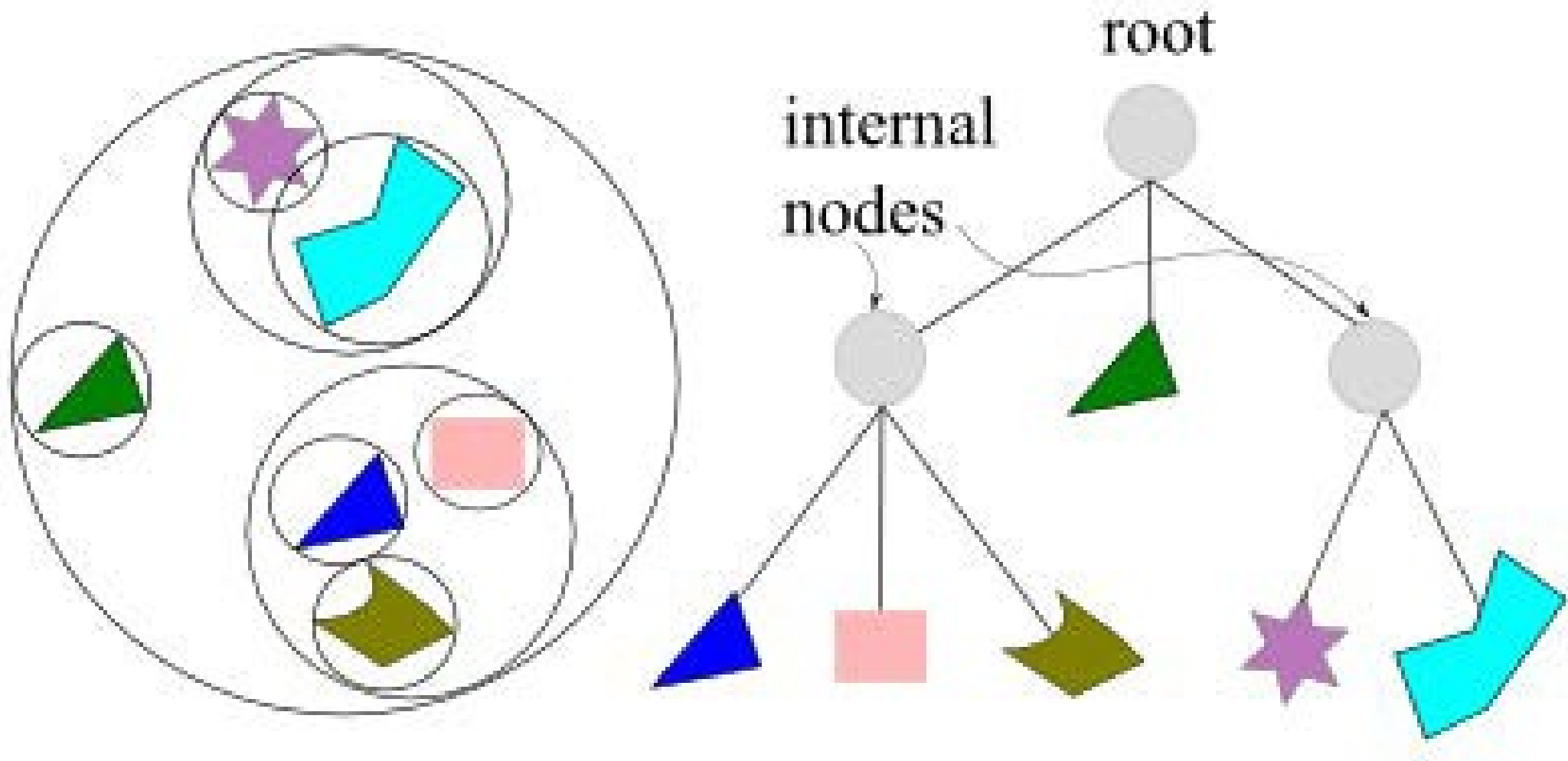
# BVH Distance Queries

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

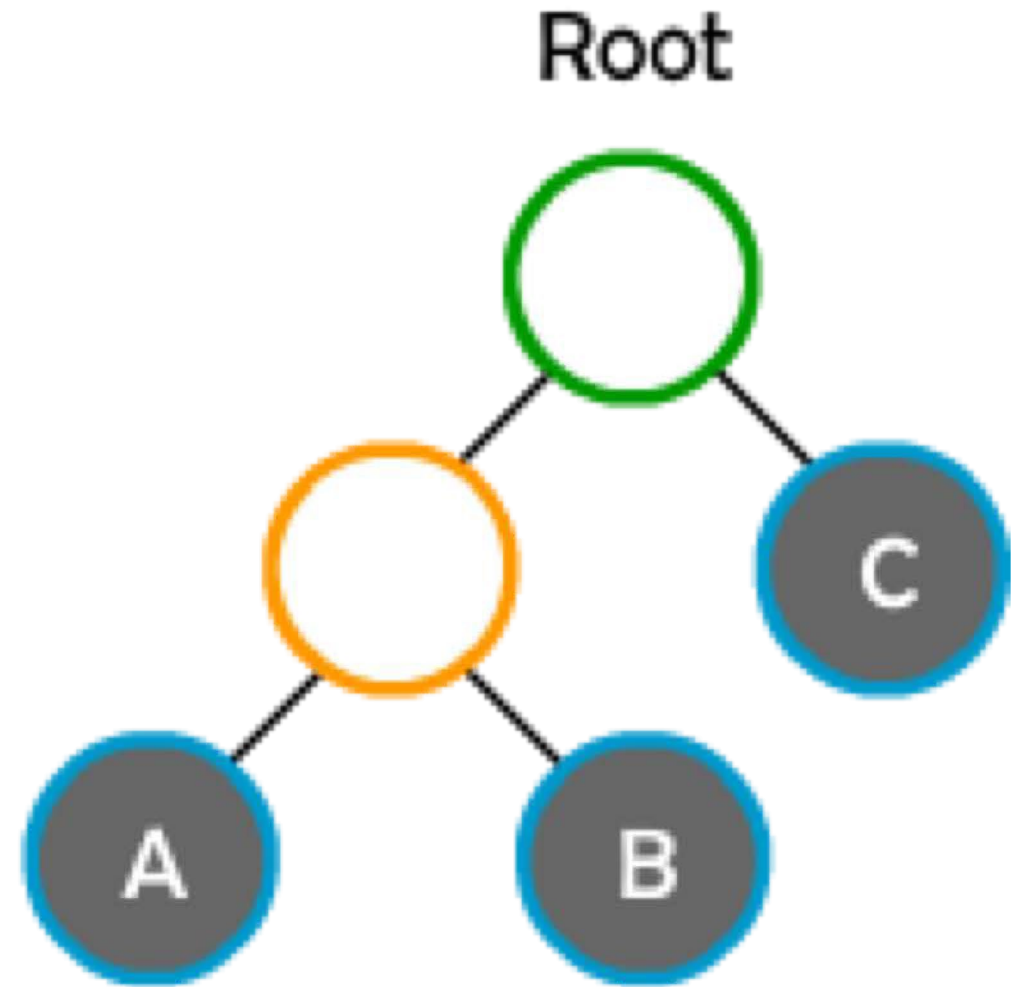
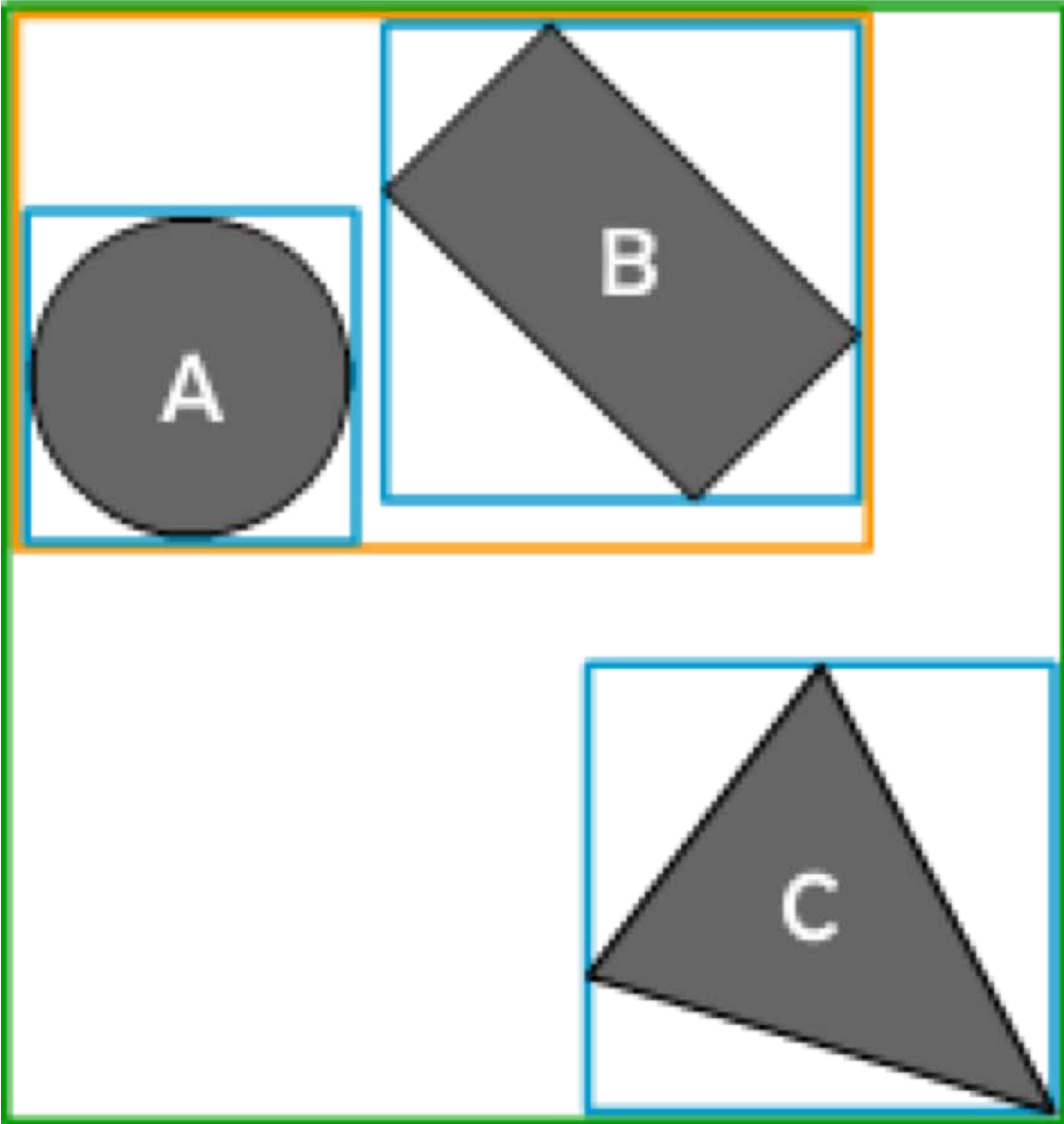
    if(min(d1,d2) > currentMin) {
        return currentMin
    }

    return min(d1,d2)
}
```

# Sphere Trees



# AABB Trees



**Done for Today**