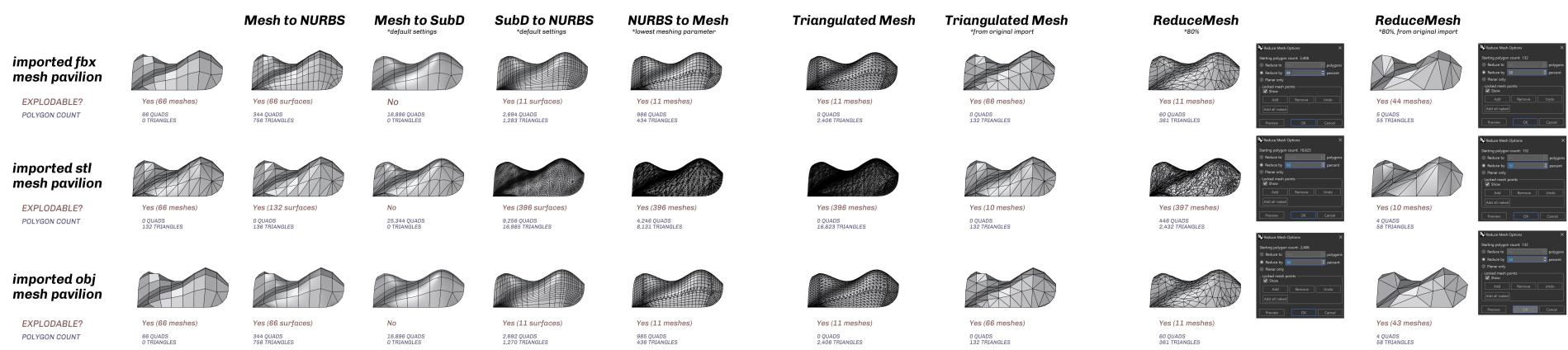


# PAVILION

## SIMPLE SUBDIVISION

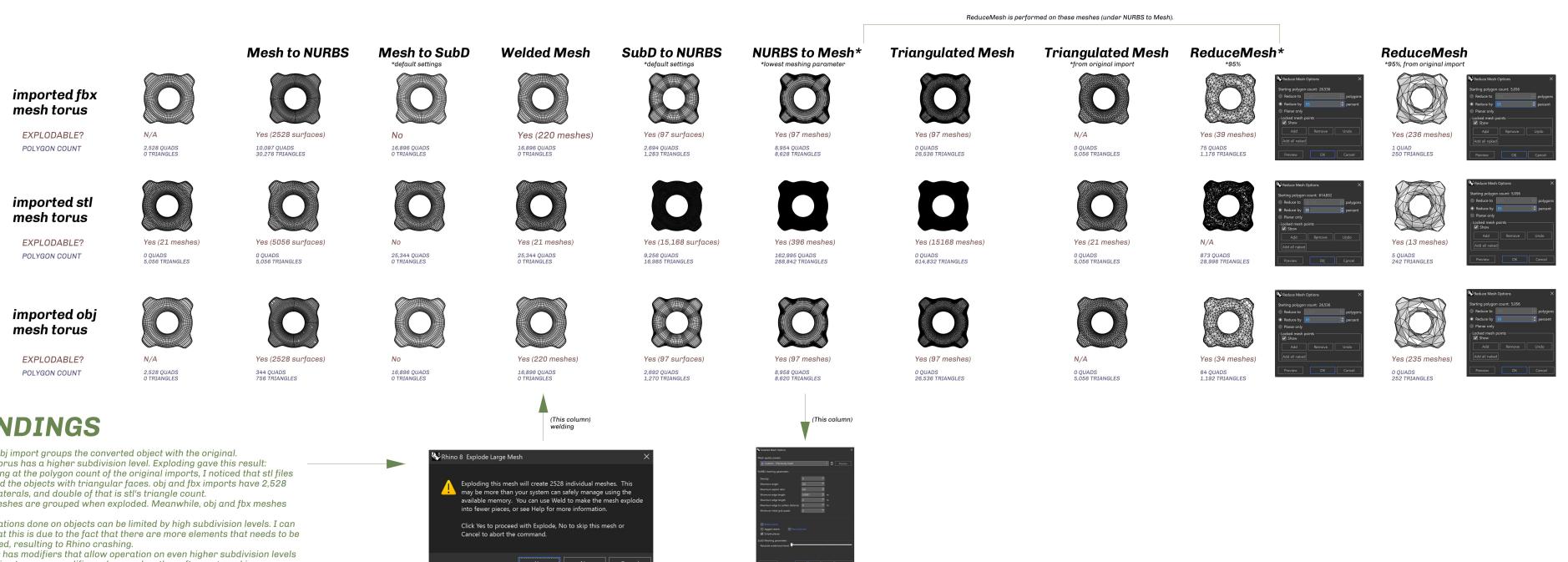


## FINDINGS

- 1) Converting to NURBS gives objects a more defined surface.
- 2) Converting to SubD gives surfaces a curvature, making it smoother.
- 3) Converting to Mesh gives objects pointy corners.
- 4) Triangulating Meshes provides depth to objects in the viewport.
- 5) SubDs only operate with quadrilaterals, not triangles.

# TORUS

## CLOSED VOLUME



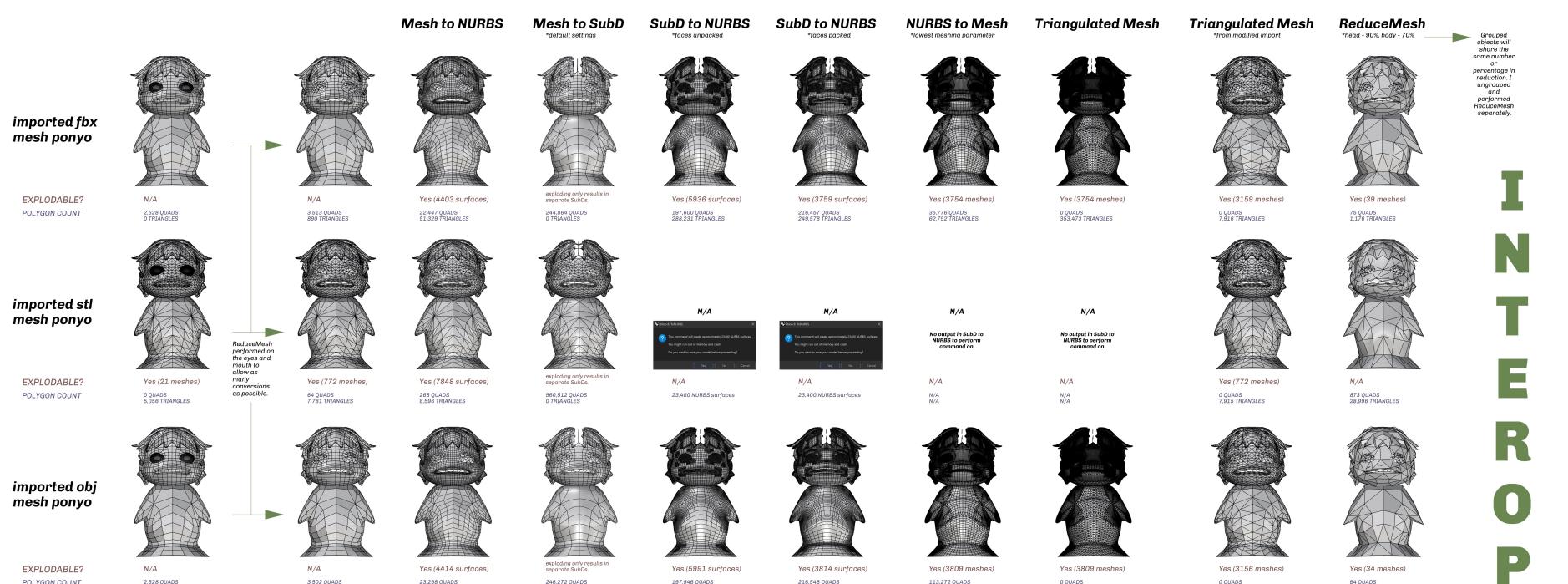
## FINDINGS

- 1) The obj import groups the converted object with the original.
- 2) The torus has a higher subdivision level. Exploding gave this result:
- 3) Looking at the polygon count of the original imports, I noticed that stl files imported the objects with triangular faces, obj and fbx imports have 2,528 quadrilaterals, and none of them is 3's triangle count.
- 4) All meshes are grouped when exploded. Meantwhile, obj and fbx meshes are not.
- 5) Operations done on objects can be limited by high subdivision levels. I can infer that this is due to the fact that there are more elements that needs to be computed, resulting to Rhino crashing.
- Blender has modifiers that allow operation on even higher subdivision levels but adding too many modifiers also crashes the software (speaking on personal experience).



# PONYO

## CHARACTER MODEL



## FINDINGS

- 1) Performing ReduceMesh on stl imported objects causes more division in mesh when exploded.
- 2) In Blender, I used a mirror modifier for geometry. Converting this in Rhino caused a split along the Y-axis. This splitting was avoided in Blender by using the Merge checkbox and adjusting the slide bar under the Mirror modifier.
- 3) NURBS with packed faces have less number of surfaces when exploded because the merged adjacent surface patches into larger, unified surfaces, reducing the overall count. This approach increases efficiency and simplifies geometry handling. On the other hand, working with unpacked faces may be tedious but will allow more precision to work with.
- 4) More objects generally increased computational demands, especially during processes like NURBS to Mesh or SubD to NURBS conversions.
- 5) Grouping and organizing objects became essential to prevent errors during operations like ReduceMesh.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

### FILE IMPORTS

- I observed differences in mesh complexity based on the file type I used for import (fbx, stl, obj). stl files tended to have significantly higher polygon counts compared to fbx and obj.

- The imported objects had their own X and Y Gumball directions, so I had to use the "GumballRelocate" command for efficiency in moving the objects. Another instance happened when converting from NURBS to Mesh and copying meshes individually. The Gumball directions were altered, requiring manual adjustments.

### CONVERSION LIMITATIONS

- When I converted from NURBS to Mesh, the objects lost their precise surface definitions, becoming simplified representations.

- Converting from obj to NURBS gave me more flexibility, allowing proportional editing of surfaces, but it also dramatically increased the surface count.

- I noticed significant variations in polygon counts and the ratio of quads to triangles depending on the type of conversion combined with the original import format.

### DEFAULT SETTINGS

- The default settings for SubD and ReduceMesh conversions had a major impact on the final geometry. SubD conversion defaults prioritized smoothness, while ReduceMesh defaults aimed for simplification but sometimes compromised detail.

- By adjusting parameters, such as mesh density during ReduceMesh, I was able to optimize results for specific needs like the creation of my low-poly model. For example, an 80% reduction from an original import struck a good balance between retaining form and reducing polygon counts.

### RHINO-SPECIFIC

- I found that tools like "GumballRelocate" were essential for fixing inconsistencies in the object's axis alignment after import.

### EXPLODABILITY AND TRIANGULATION

- Explosability remained consistent across file types, but the number of resulting meshes varied depending on the file structure and subsequent operations.

- Explosability stayed consistent across different conversion stages. However, the number of meshes generated depended heavily on the input geometry and the operations I performed.

- Triangulating meshes during conversion made it easier to separate individual parts.

- Triangulated meshes gave me a consistent and uniform structure but increased the polygon count.

### MESH TOPOLOGY

- I noticed that obj and fbx files maintained simpler mesh topology compared to stl files, which made them more efficient for further processing.

### POLYGON COUNTS

- I observed significant differences in quad and triangle counts between various conversion operations. For instance, stl imports generated a high number of triangles, which impacted efficiency.

- SubD to NURBS conversions resulted in high quad counts, creating smoother curvatures that retained surface continuity.

### EFFICIENCY

- High-polygon meshes, such as those from stl imports, often required more resources, especially for complex conversions.

- Using ReduceMesh improved viewport efficiency by lowering polygon counts while preserving the overall form. For example, an 80% reduction produced quads and triangles optimized for performance.

### OTHERS

- Converting from NURBS to Mesh greatly reduced the geometry's complexity by merging surfaces.

# 03

## INTEROPERABILITY