



# 三维可视化 控制器 & 贴图

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2020.6.24

# WebGL 三维可视化 Three.js



控制器

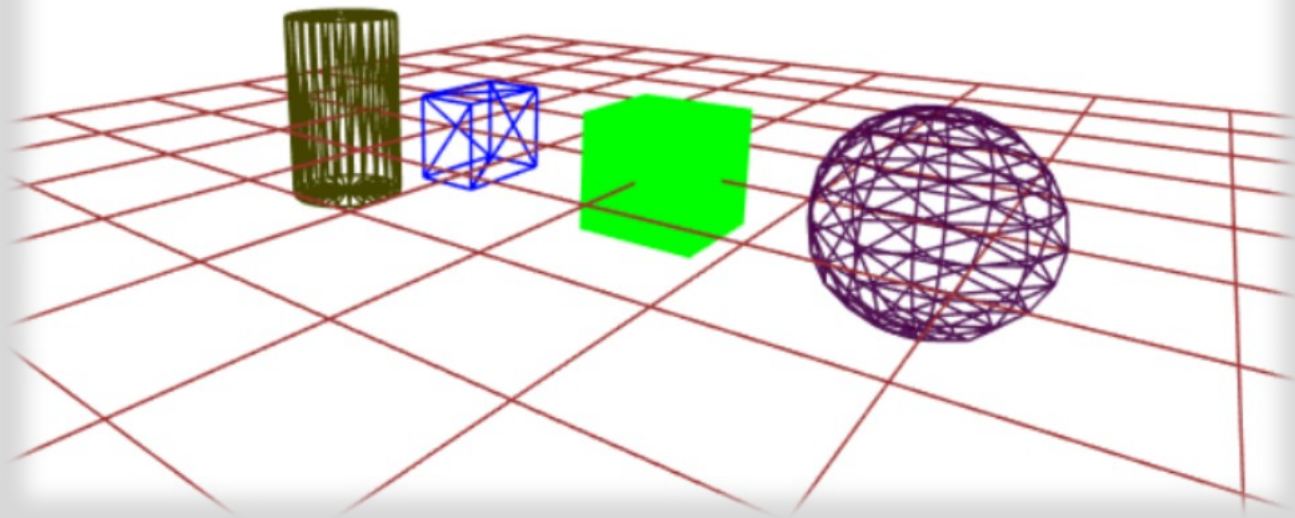


贴图



选择器

# 控制器



①

- `<script src="OrbitControls.js"></script>`
- <https://g14n.info/three-orbitcontrols/>

# 添加 DIV 放画布 Canvas 区域

- ②
  - 在 BODY 里添加 DIV
  - `<div id="canvas-frame"></div>`
- ③
  - 在 JS 里选择它
  - `var threeDiv = document.getElementById( 'canvas-frame' );`
- ④
  - `//document.body.appendChild(renderer.domElement);`
  - 替换为：`threeDiv.appendChild(renderer.domElement);`

# 清除背景颜色

- **var renderer = new THREE.WebGLRenderer( {antialias: true, alpha: true} );//WebGLRenderer();**
- **renderer.setClearColor( 0xffffffff, 0 );**
- **renderer.setSize(window.innerWidth, window.innerHeight);**

```
var orbitControls = new THREE.OrbitControls(camera, threeDiv);  
orbitControls.target = box[6].position;//控制焦点  
orbitControls.autoRotate = false;//自动旋转  
scene.controls = orbitControls;
```

## ⑥ 控制器

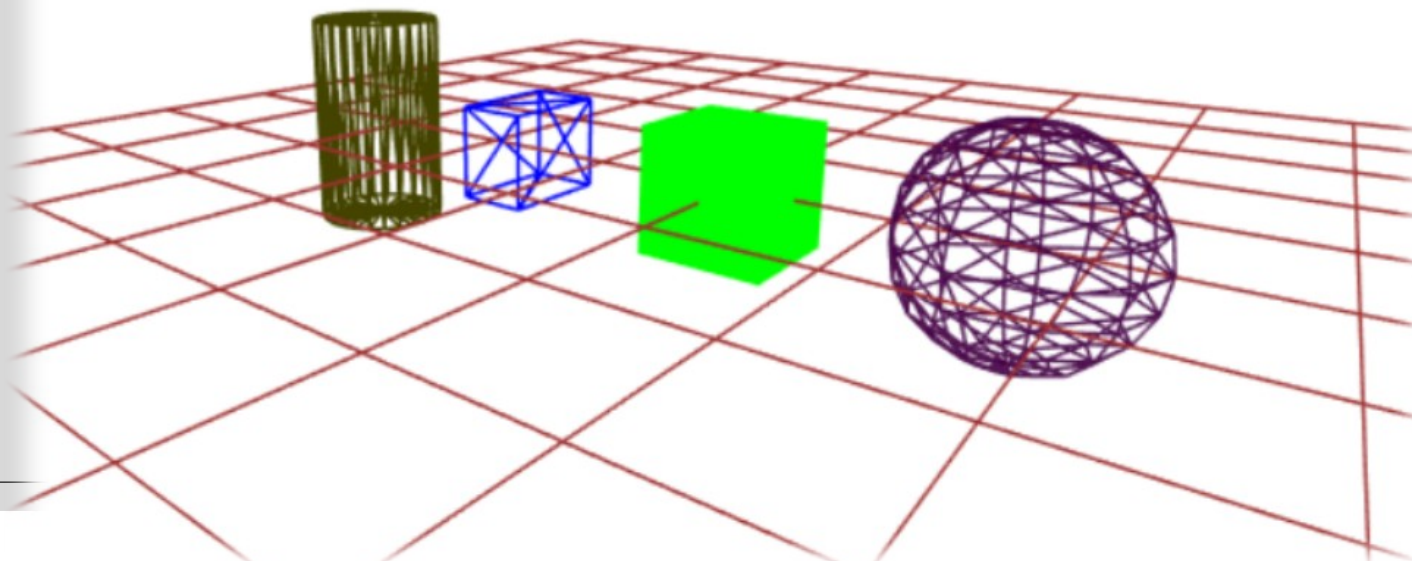
```
render();  
function render()  
{  
    scene.controls.update();  
    //object_selection.render(group, scene.userData.camera);  
    renderer.render(scene, camera);  
    requestAnimationFrame(render);  
}
```

## ⑦ 更新控制器

# 添加控制器

# 添加网格：地平线

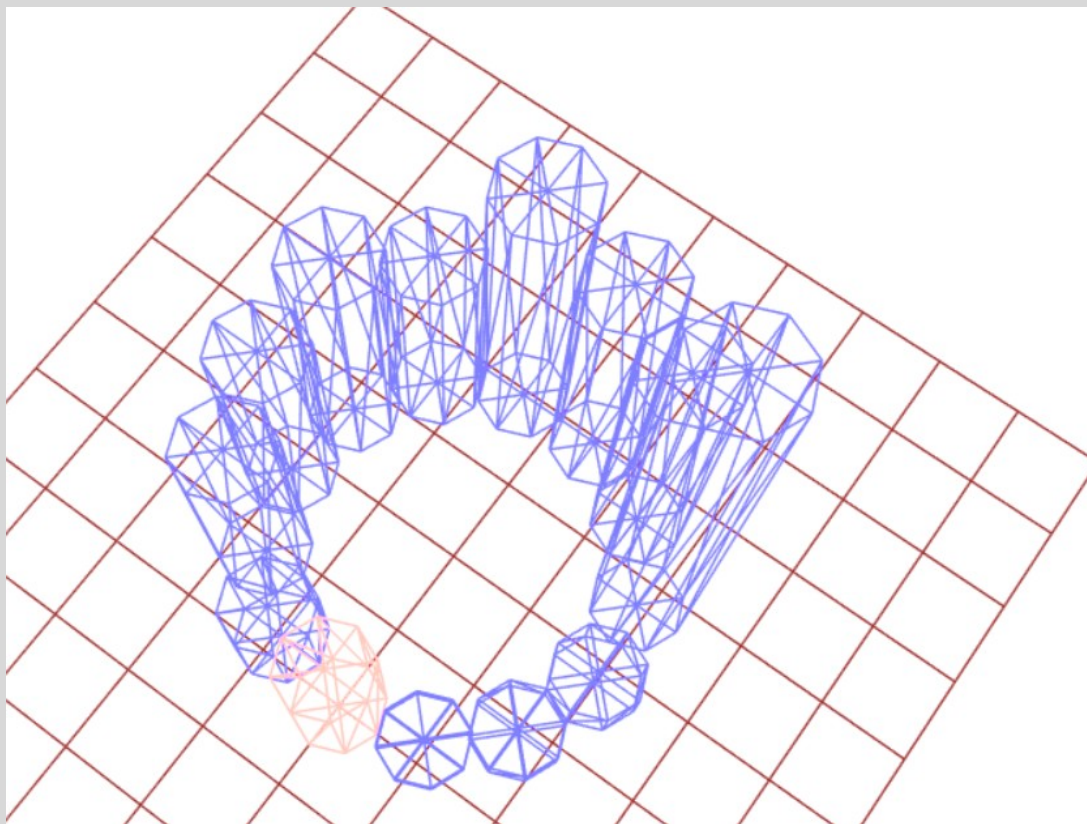
```
initGrid();  
function initGrid(){  
    //平面  
    var gridXZ = new THREE.GridHelper(1200, 20, 0xa23131, 0xa23131); //4个参数分别是：网格宽度、等分数、中心线颜色，网格线颜色  
    gridXZ.position.set( 0,0,0 );  
    gridXZ.material.linewidth = 10;  
    scene.add(gridXZ);  
}
```





# 圆柱体 3D 图表

- 选择元素
- 在画布上检测鼠标事件
- **objSelection.js**
- **BY LiMin@Ruyi**



日期:6月23

北京新增:13



```
THREE.ObjectSelection = function(parameters) {
```

```
  parameters = parameters || {};
```

```
  this.domElement = parameters.domElement || document;
```

```
  this.INTERSECTED = null;
```

```
  var _this = this;
```

```
  var callbackSelected = parameters.selected; //处理函数通过外界传入
```

```
  var callbackClicked = parameters.clicked;
```

```
  var callbackMouseDown = parameters.mousedown;
```

```
  var callbackMouseup = parameters.mouseup;
```

```
  var mouse = { x: 0, y: 0 };
```

```
  //鼠标移入事件
```

```
  this.domElement.addEventListener( 'mousemove', onDocumentMouseMove, false );
```

```
  //获取当前二维坐标
```

```
  function onDocumentMouseMove( event ) {
```

```
    mouse.x = ( event.clientX / window.innerWidth ) * 2 - 1;
```

```
    mouse.y = - ( event.clientY / window.innerHeight ) * 2 + 1;
```

```
  }
```

```
  //单击事件
```

```
  this.domElement.addEventListener( 'click', onDocumentMouseClick, false );
```

```
  function onDocumentMouseClick( event ) {
```

```
    if(_this.INTERSECTED) {
```

```
      if(typeof callbackClicked === 'function') {
```

```
        callbackClicked(_this.INTERSECTED);
```

```
      }
```

```
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
  //在渲染中注意选择对象
```

```
  this.render = function(scene, camera) {
```

```
    var vector = new THREE.Vector3( mouse.x, mouse.y, 0.5 );
```

```
    vector.unproject(camera); //获取当前三维坐标
```

```
    var raycaster = new THREE.Raycaster(camera.position, vector.sub(camera.position).normalize());
```

```
    var intersects = raycaster.intersectObject(scene, true); //把scene作为检测对象
```

```
    if( intersects.length > 0 ) {
```

```
      if ( this.INTERSECTED !== intersects[ 0 ] ) {
```

```
      if ( this.INTERSECTED ) { //若此类中实例对象不是选取对象，则颜色值任不变
```

```
        this.INTERSECTED.object.material.color.setHex( this.INTERSECTED.currentHex );
```

```
      }
```

```
      this.INTERSECTED = intersects[ 0 ]; //依据检测，更换当前类中几何对象
```

```
      this.INTERSECTED.currentHex = this.INTERSECTED.object.material.color.getHex(); //对象当前颜色
```

```
      // this.INTERSECTED.object.material.color.setHex( 0xff0000 ); //移入对象则变红
```

```
      if(typeof callbackSelected === 'function') {
```

```
        callbackSelected(this.INTERSECTED); //调用选择处理函数，个性化处理
```

```
      }
```

```
    } else { //若没有检测到scene中选择对象
```

```
    if ( this.INTERSECTED ) {
```

```
      this.INTERSECTED.object.material.color.setHex( this.INTERSECTED.currentHex );
```

```
    }
```

```
    this.INTERSECTED = null; //初始化
```

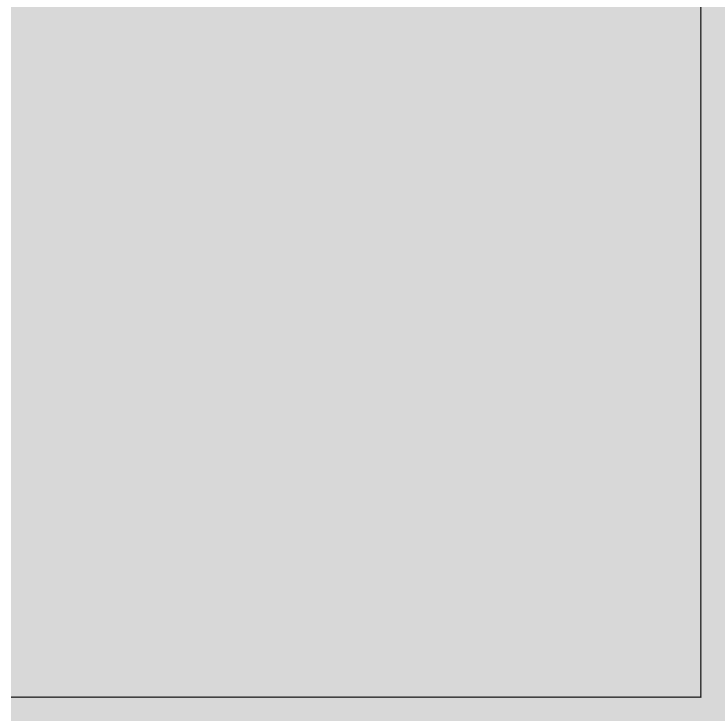
```
    if(typeof callbackSelected === 'function') {
```

```
      callbackSelected(this.INTERSECTED);
```

```
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
};
```



```
THREE.ObjectSelection = function(parameters) {
```

```
parameters = parameters || {};
```

```
this.domElement = parameters.domElement;
```

```
this.INTERSECTED = null;
```

```
var _this = this;
```

```
var callbackSelected = parameters.callbackSelected;
```

```
var callbackClicked = parameters.callbackClicked;
```

```
var callbackMouseDown = parameters.callbackMouseDown;
```

```
var callbackMouseUp = parameters.callbackMouseUp;
```

```
var mouse = { x: 0, y: 0 };
```

```
//鼠标移入事件
```

```
this.domElement.addEventListener( 'mouseover', function( event ) {
```

```
mouse.x = event.clientX / window.innerWidth;
```

```
mouse.y = - ( event.clientY / window.innerHeight - 1 );
```

```
});
```

```
//单击事件
```

```
this.domElement.addEventListener( 'click', function( event ) {
```

```
if( this.INTERSECTED ) {
```

```
if( typeof callbackClicked === 'function' ) {
```

```
callbackClicked( this.INTERSECTED );
```

```
}}
```

```
});
```

```
};
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};
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};
```

//在渲染中注意选择对象

```
this.render = function(scene, camera) {  
    var vector = new THREE.Vector3( mouse.x, mouse.y, 0.5 );  
    vector.unproject(camera); //获取当前三维坐标
```

```
var raycaster = new THREE.Raycaster(camera.position, vector.sub(camera.position).normalize());  
var intersects = raycaster.intersectObject(scene, true); //把scene作为检测对象
```

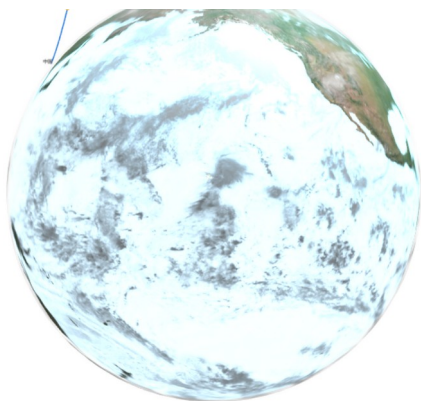
```
if( intersects.length > 0 ) {  
    if ( this.INTERSECTED !== intersects[ 0 ] ) {  
        if ( this.INTERSECTED ) { //若此类中实例对象不是选取对象，则颜色值任不变  
            this.INTERSECTED.object.material.color.setHex( this.INTERSECTED.currentHex );  
        }  
        this.INTERSECTED = intersects[ 0 ]; //依据检测，更换当前类中几何对象  
        this.INTERSECTED.currentHex = this.INTERSECTED.object.material.color.getHex(); //对象当前颜色  
        // this.INTERSECTED.material.color.setHex( 0xff0000 ); //移入对象则变红  
        if( typeof callbackSelected === 'function' ) {  
            callbackSelected(this.INTERSECTED); //调用选择处理函数，个性化处理  
        }  
    }  
} else { //若没有检测到scene中选择对象  
    if ( this.INTERSECTED ) {  
        this.INTERSECTED.object.material.color.setHex( this.INTERSECTED.currentHex );  
    }  
    this.INTERSECTED = null; //初始化  
    if( typeof callbackSelected === 'function' ) {  
        callbackSelected(this.INTERSECTED);  
    }  
}  
};
```

# 1- 参数

## 2- 事件

### 3- 参数

2024/2/22



# 地球贴图

## 从球体到地球

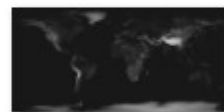
# 球体 Mesh



2\_no\_clouds\_4k.jpg



earth\_clouds\_2048.png



elev\_bump\_4k.jpg



galaxy.png



grey.jpg



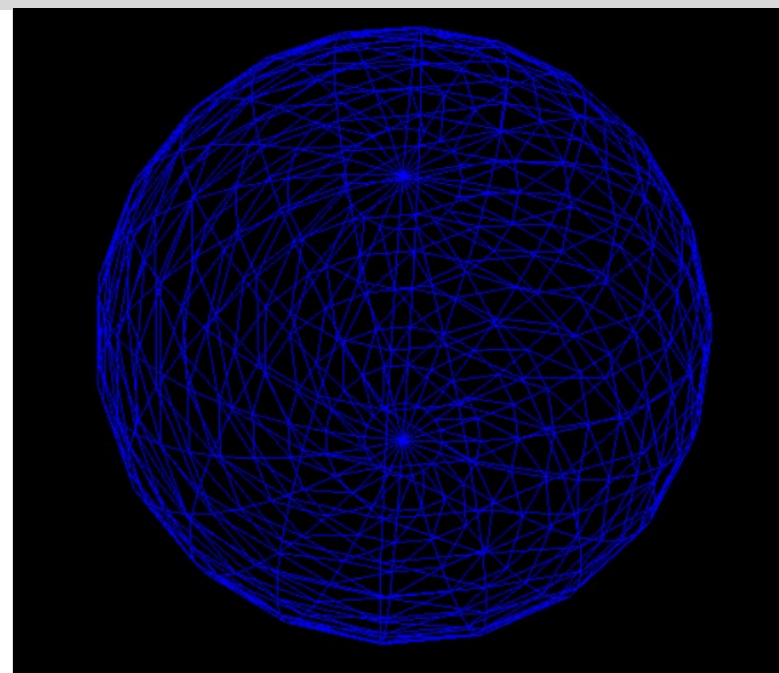
hong.jpg

## 贴图文件

```
// 球体网格模型
var geometry = new THREE.SphereGeometry(100, 20, 20);

var material2 = new THREE.MeshLambertMaterial({
  color: 0xff00ff,
  wireframe:true,
  opacity:0.7,
  transparent:true
});

var sphere = new THREE.Mesh(geometry, material2); //网格模型对象Mesh
sphere.translateX(-100); //球体网格模型沿Y轴正方向平移120
scene.add(sphere);
```



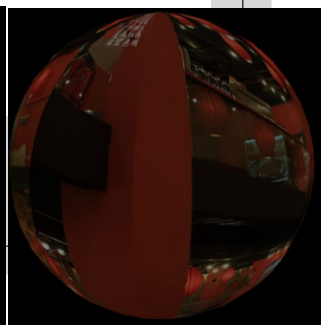
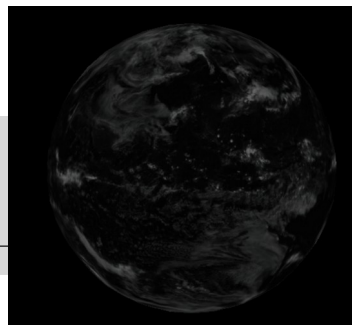
# 几何体贴图

//纹理加载函数

```
function getTexture(str){//str为纹理url
    var loader = new THREE.TextureLoader();
    return loader.load(str);
}
```

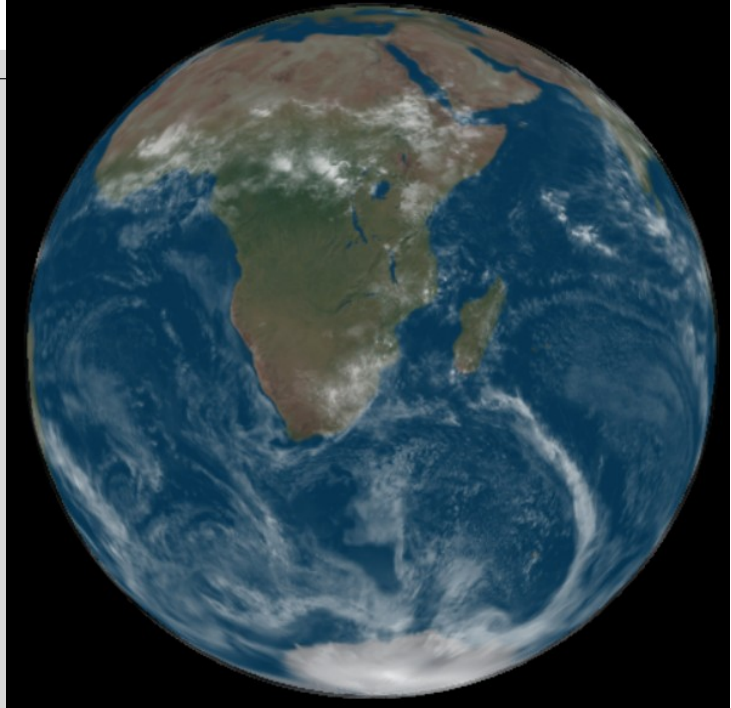
```
var geometry = new THREE.SphereGeometry(100, 20, 20);
var material = new THREE.MeshPhongMaterial({
    //wireframe: true,
    color: 0xFFFFFF,
    opacity:0.5,
    map:         getTexture('texture/earth/2_no_clouds_4k.jpg'),
    //map:         getTexture('texture/earth/earth_clouds_2048.png'),
    //map:         getTexture('texture/earth/hong.jpg'),
    //map:         getTexture('texture/earth/galaxy.png'),
    //bumpMap:      getTexture('texture/earth/elev_bump_4k.jpg'),//凹凸贴图
    transparent: true,
    emissiveIntensity: 0.05,
    //alphaMap:     getTexture('texture/earth/grey.jpg'),//透明度贴图，黑色：完全透明;白色：完全不透明

});
var sphere = new THREE.Mesh(geometry, material); //网格模型对象Mesh
sphere.translateX(-100); //球体网格模型沿Y轴正方向平移120
scene.add(sphere);
```





# 添加云层（比地表高一点）



```
creatAero(101);  
//大气层  
function creatAero(radius){  
    var cloudsGeo = new THREE.SphereGeometry(radius,radius/2,radius/2);  
    var cloudsMater = new  
    THREE.MeshPhongMaterial({map:getTexture('texture/earth/earth_clouds_2048.png'),transparent:true,opacity:1});  
    var cloudsMesh = new THREE.Mesh(cloudsGeo,cloudsMater);  
    scene.add(cloudsMesh);  
}
```

# 添加位置数据

```
createLink();
```

```
function createLink(){
    var locations = [
        {
            name: '中国',
            position: {x: 75.00796918081518, y: 61.91934379181622, z: -28.073357639817498},
        }, {
            name: '英国',
            position: {x: -0, y: 80.19051430548129, z: 57.366479276535955},
        }
    ];
    var firstSprite;
    for(let i in locations){
        var sprite = createLocationSprite(locations[i].position);
        scene.add( sprite );

        var textSprite = createText(locations[i].position, locations[i].name);
        scene.add( textSprite );
        console.log(i);
        if(i == 0){
            firstSprite = sprite;
        }
        else{
            createLine(firstSprite, sprite);
        }
    }
}
```

```
function createLine(obj0, obj1, radius){
    var positions = [];
    positions.push(obj0.position);

    var midVector = obj0.position.clone().add(obj1.position.clone());
    if(midVector.length () > radius*1.5){
        midVector.multiplyScalar(0.8);
    }
    positions.push(midVector);

    positions.push(obj1.position);

    var curve = new THREE.CatmullRomCurve3( positions );//Create a smooth 3d spline curve from a series of points
    //https://threejs.org/docs/#api/en/extras/curves/CatmullRomCurve3

    lightMove(curve);

    var points = curve.getPoints( 50 );//从曲线中取出position, 细分数为20
    var geometry = new THREE.BufferGeometry().setFromPoints( points );

    var material = new THREE.LineBasicMaterial( { color : 0x2376DD } );
    var curveObject = new THREE.Line( geometry, material );
    scene.add(curveObject);
}
```

```
function createLocationSprite(position){
    var spriteMaterial = new THREE.SpriteMaterial({
        map: getTexture('texture/sprite/snowflake7_alpha.png'),
    });
    var sprite = new THREE.Sprite(spriteMaterial);

    sprite.position.set(position.x*1.03, position.y*1.03, position.z*1.03);
    sprite.scale.set(5,5,5);

    return sprite
}
```



# 添加文字 & 光源

```
function createText(position, title){
    let canvas = document.createElement("canvas");
    canvas.width = 512;
    canvas.height = 512;
    let ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
    ctx.fillStyle = "#000000";
    ctx.font = "40px Yahei";
    ctx.textAlign = 'center';
    ctx.textBaseline = 'middle';
    ctx.fillText(title, 256, 256, 512);

    let spriteMap = new THREE.CanvasTexture(canvas);
    spriteMap.needsUpdate = true;
    let spriteMaterial = new THREE.SpriteMaterial({map: spriteMap});

    let sprite = new THREE.Sprite(spriteMaterial);
    sprite.scale.set(30, 30, 1);

    sprite.position.copy(position).multiplyScalar(1.05);
    return sprite
}
```

```
function lightMove(curve){
    var that = this;
    var pointGeometry = new THREE.SphereGeometry(1, 20, 20);
    var pointMaterial = new THREE.MeshBasicMaterial({color: 0xFFCF71});

    addLightPoint();
    function addLightPoint() {
        var index = 0;
        var pointMesh = new THREE.Mesh(pointGeometry, pointMaterial);

        pointMesh.position.copy(curve.getPointAt(index));
        that.scene.add(pointMesh);

        function pointAnimate() {
            index+=0.001;
            if(index>= 1) {
                index = 0;
            }
            pointMesh.position.copy(curve.getPointAt(index));
            requestAnimationFrame(pointAnimate);
        }
        pointAnimate();
    }
}
```

# 三维可视化：场景导航、游戏、VR/AR 对数据可视化来说：D3.js 轻量级更适合

