

# 3차원 모델링

서울대학교 컴퓨터공학부

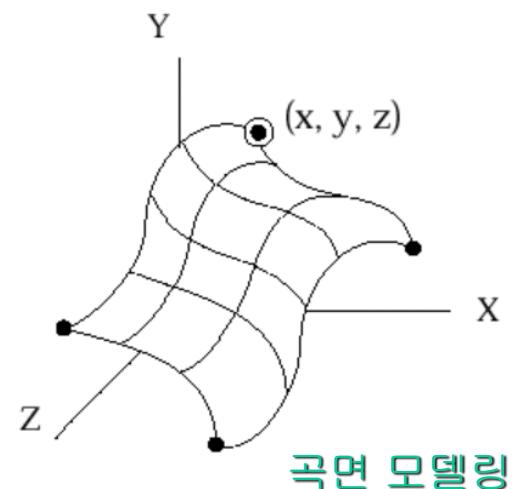
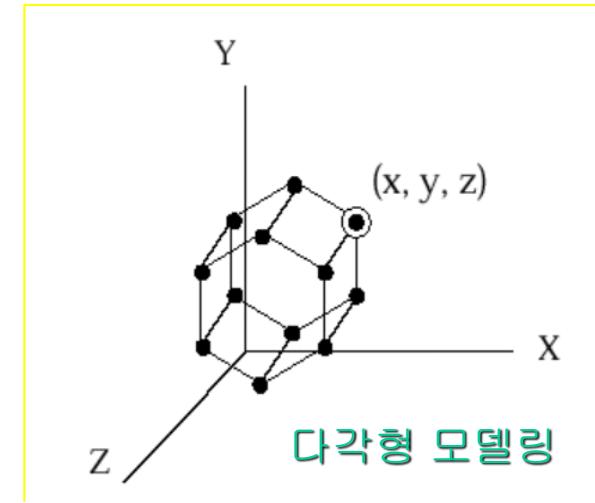
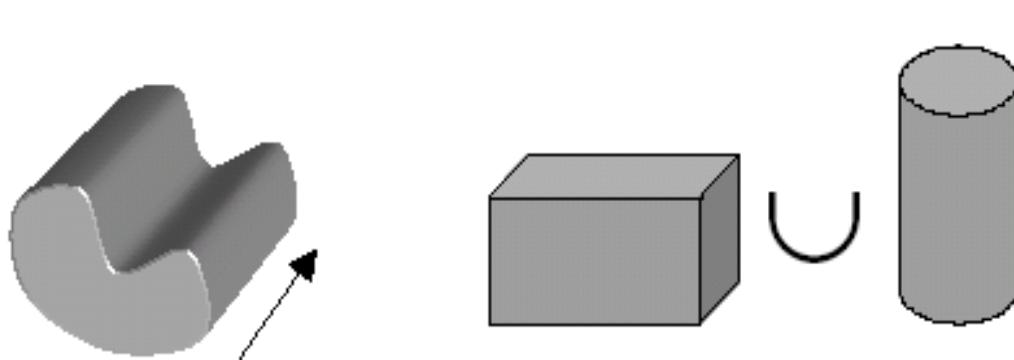
김명수

<http://cse.snu.ac.kr/mskim>

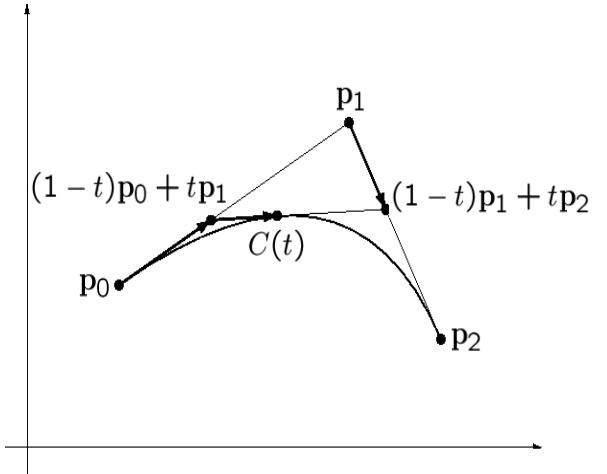
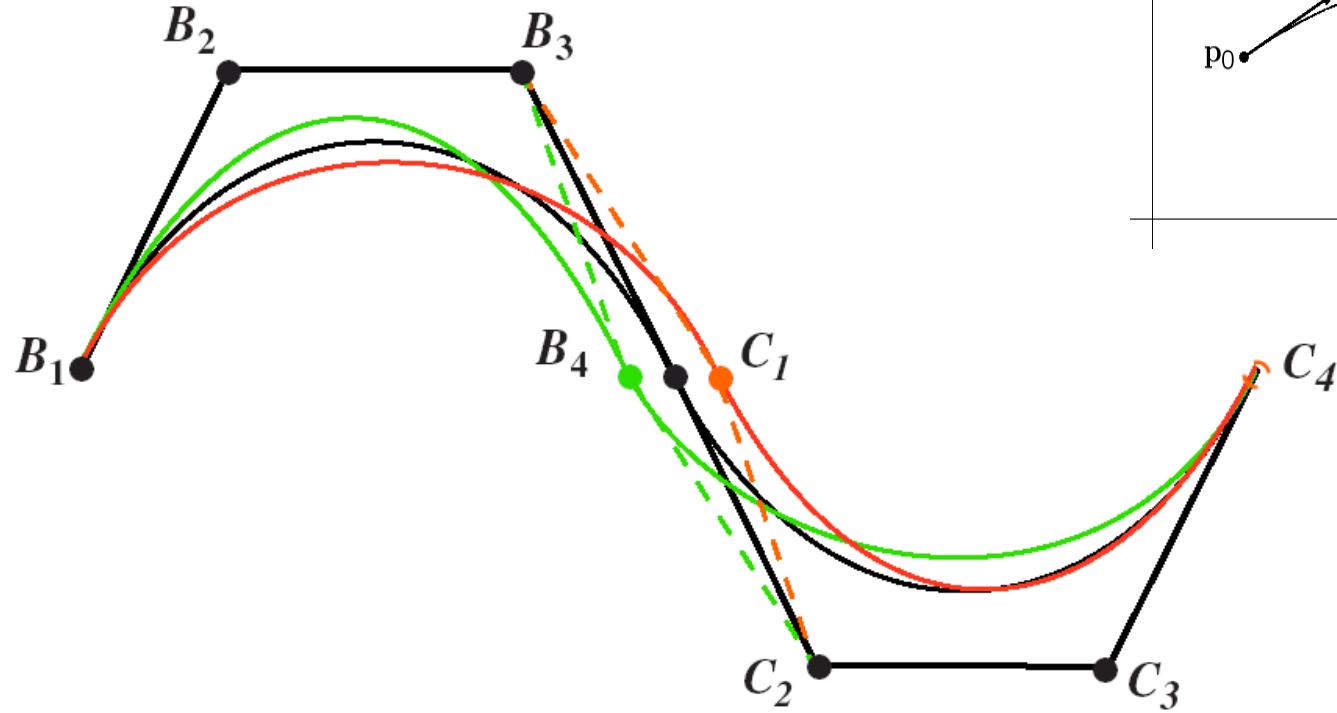
<http://3map.snu.ac.kr>

# 3차원 모델링

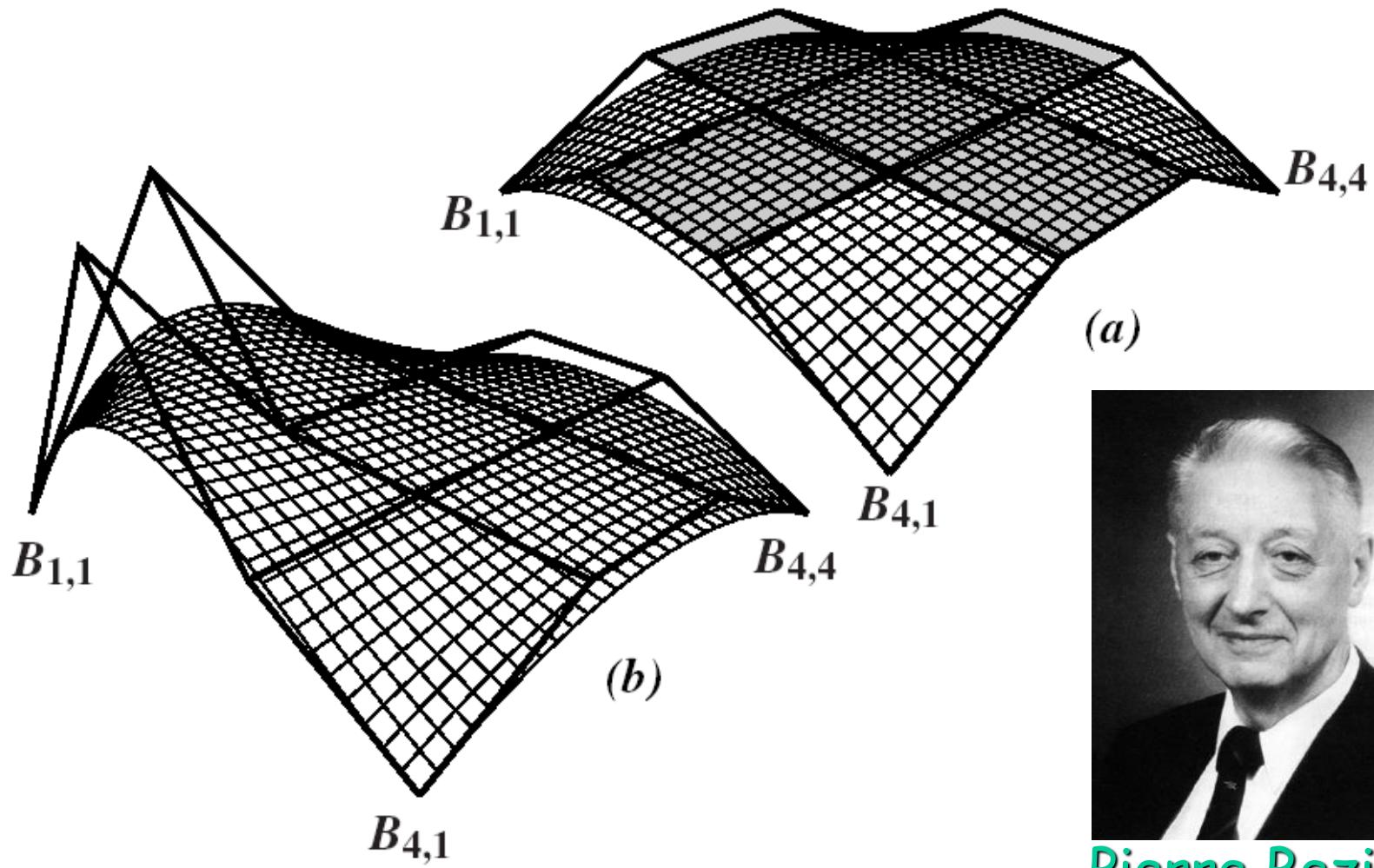
- 다각형 모델링
- 곡선 및 곡면 모델링
- 입체 모델링, 체적 모델링
- 절차적 기법에 의한 모델링



# Bezier 곡선

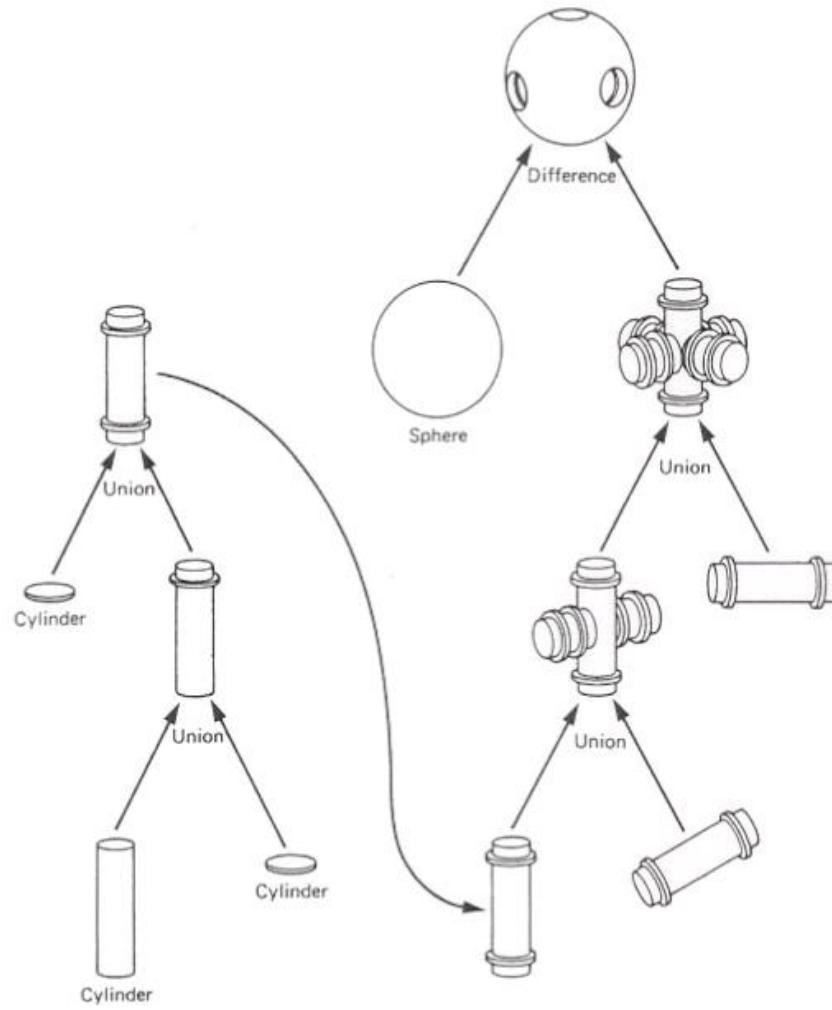
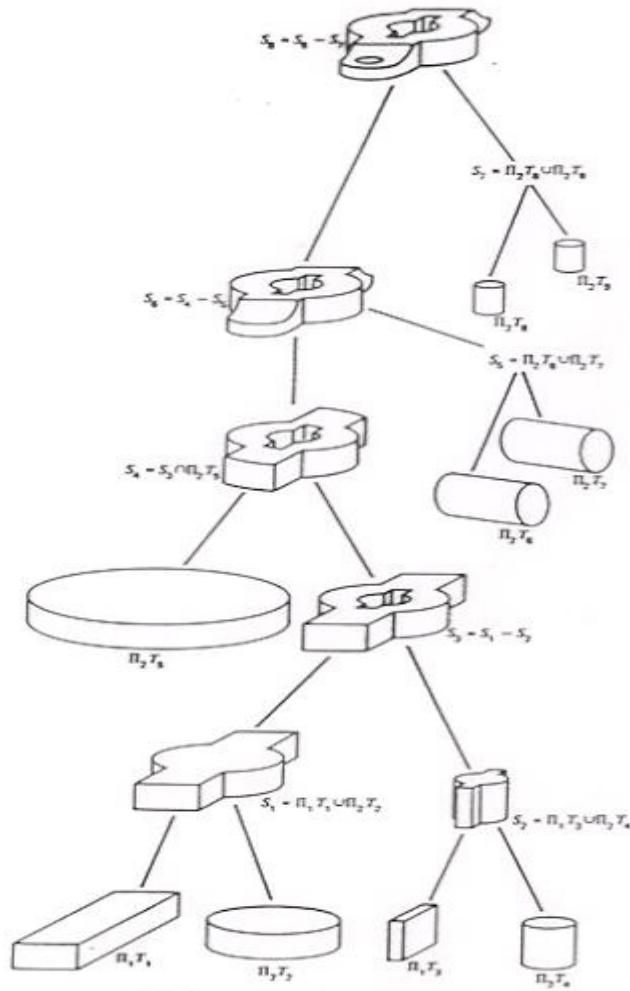


# Bezier 곡면

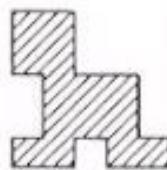


Pierre Bezier

# CSG 모델링



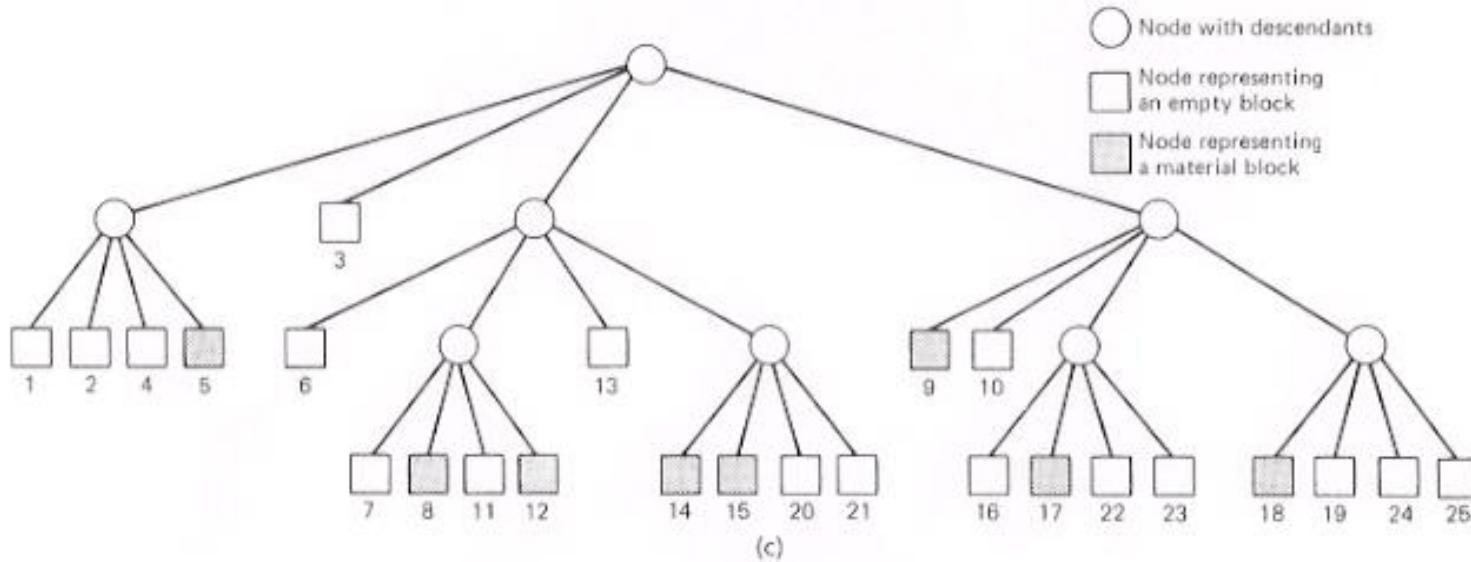
# Quadtree



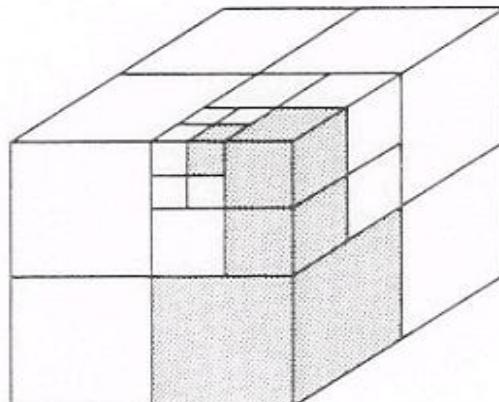
(a)

1	2			
4	5			
6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23
		24	25	

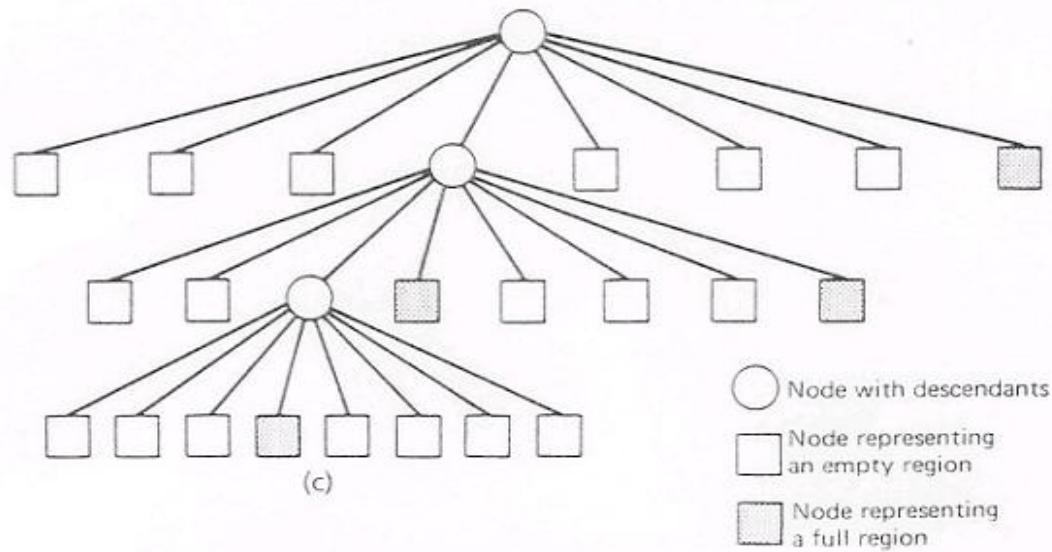
(b)



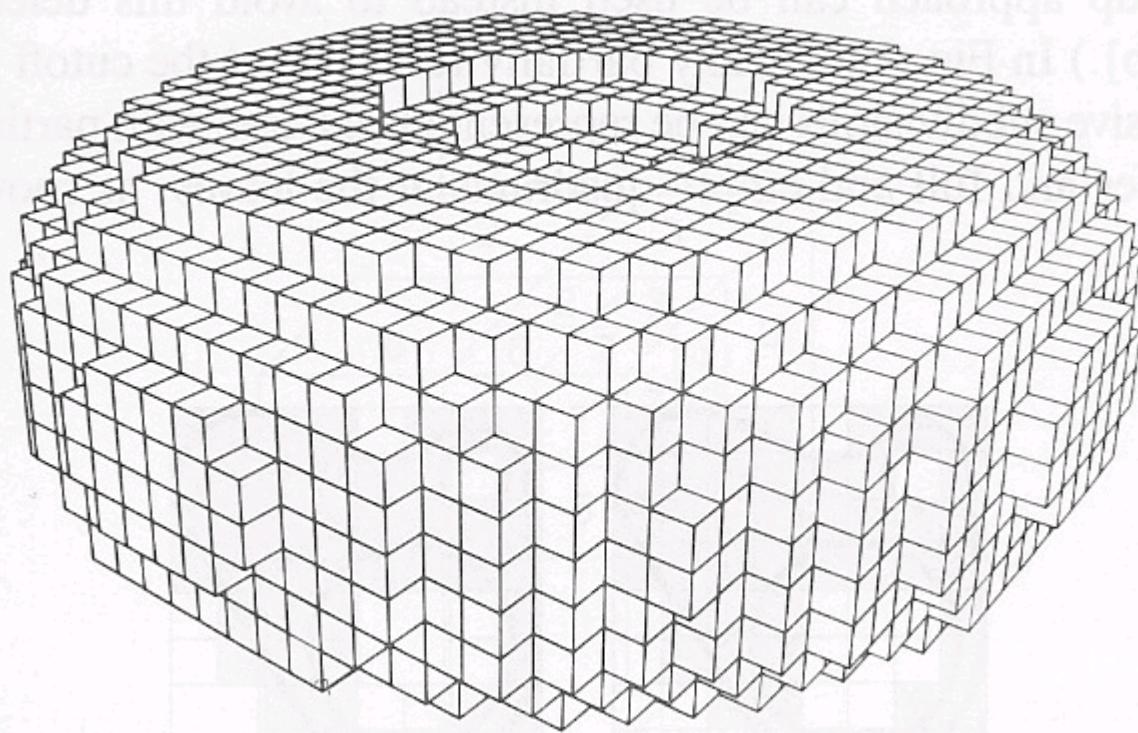
# Octree



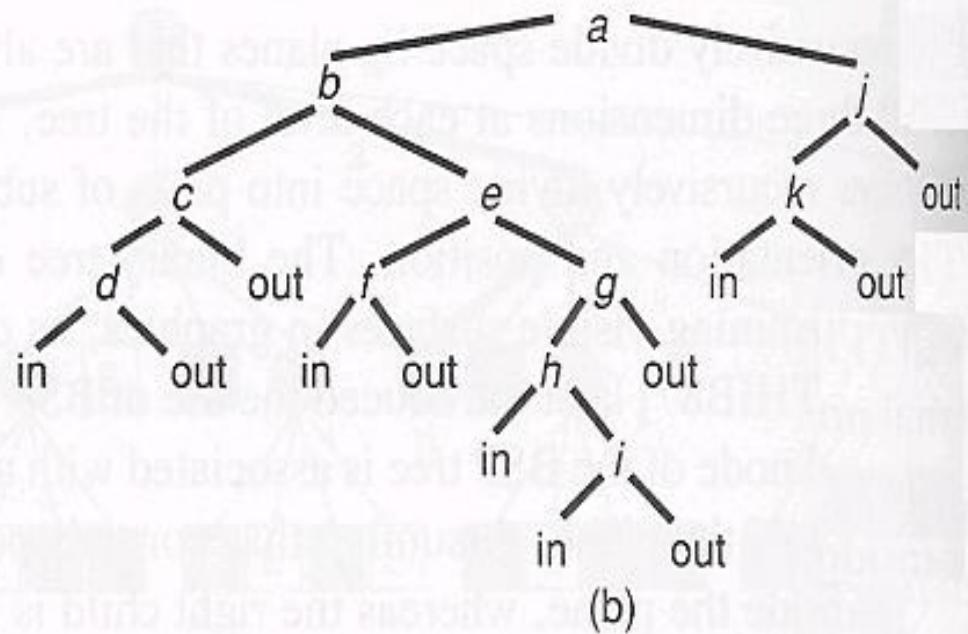
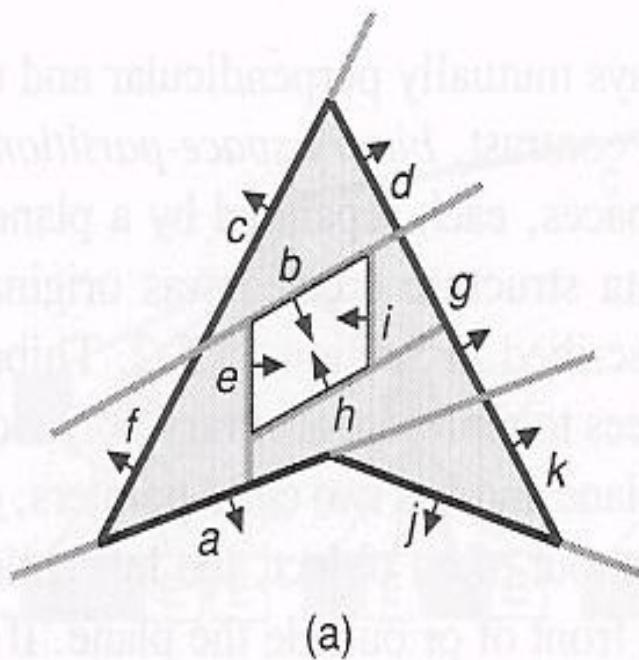
(a)



# 공간나열 모델링

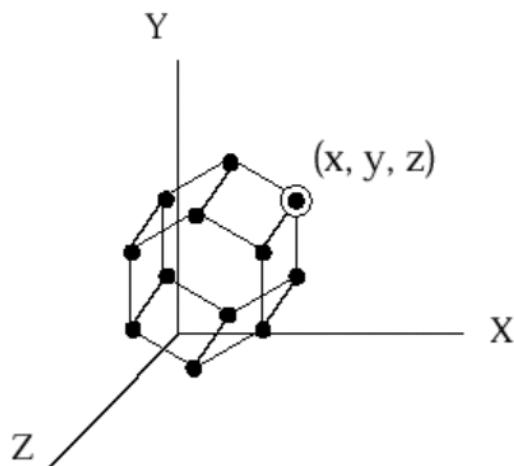


# BSP Tree 모델링



# 다각형 모델링

- 꼭지점들을 모두 나열한다.
- 각 다각형은 꼭지점들을 연결하여 만든다.
- 꼭지점들의 연결관계를 나타낸다.



# 다각형 모델링

vertex 1

	x	y	z	c
vertex 1				
vertex 2				

vertex 2

vertex 3

Triangle 1

1	2	3
---	---	---

Triangle 2

3	2	4
---	---	---

Triangle 3

4	2	5
---	---	---

Triangle 4

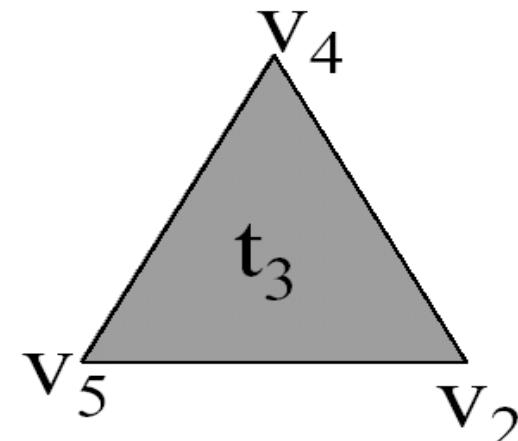
7	5	6
---	---	---

Triangle 5

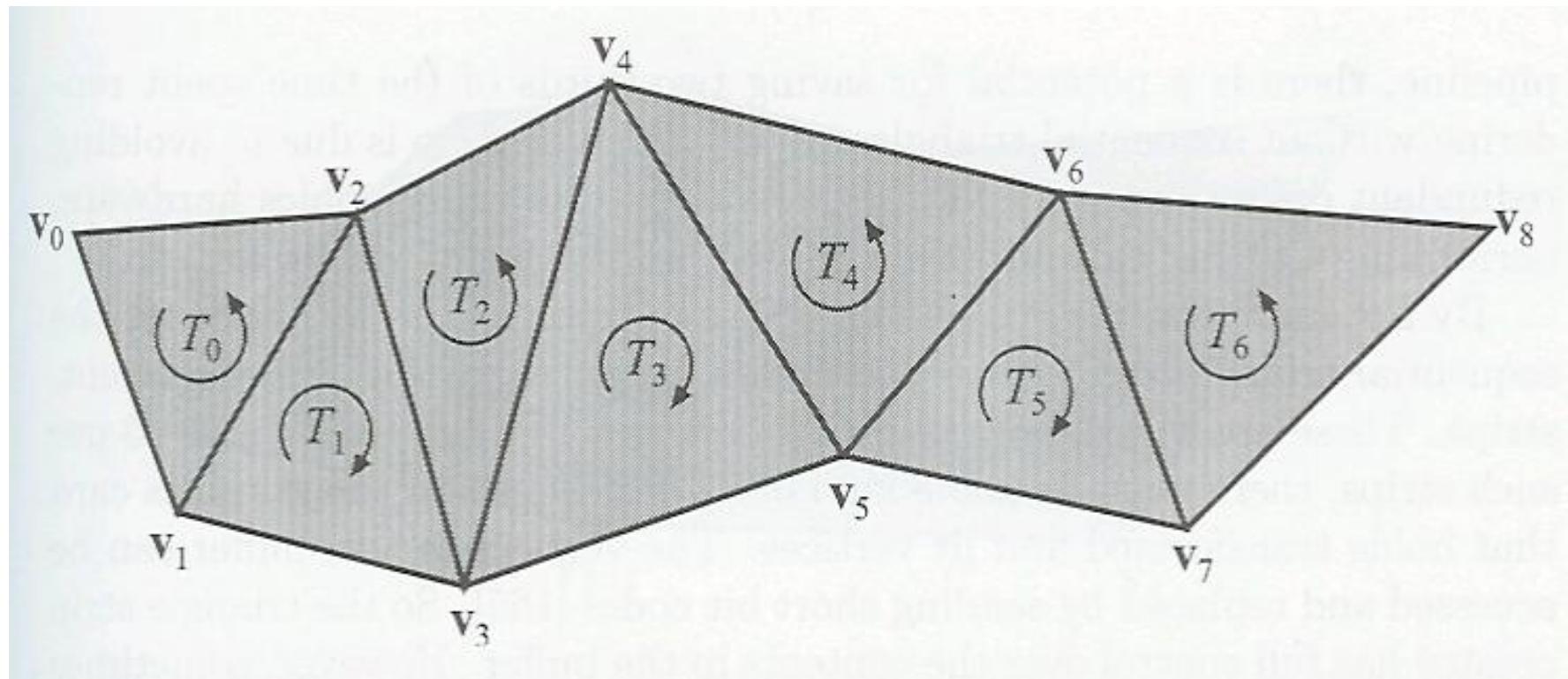
6	5	8
---	---	---

Triangle 6

8	5	1
---	---	---

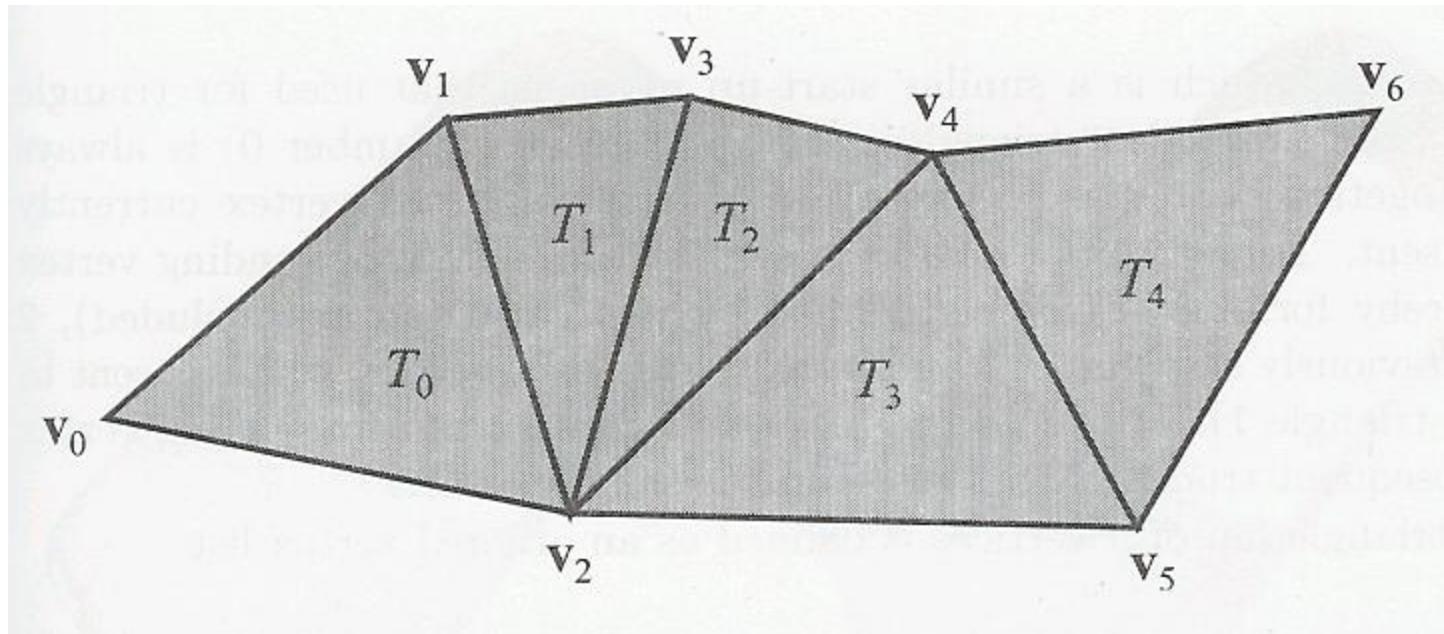


# 삼각형 띠



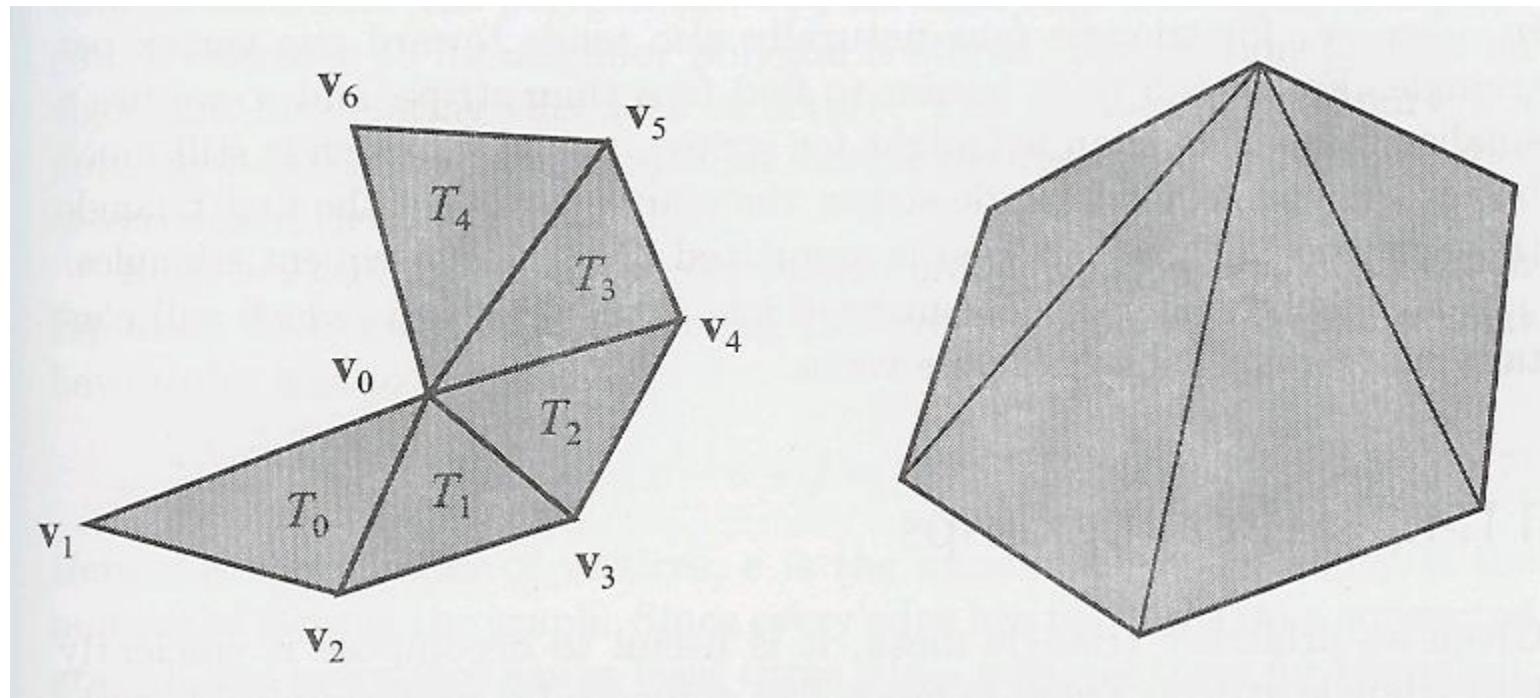
$v_0 \ v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ v_5 \ v_6 \ v_7 \ v_8$

# 삼각형 띠



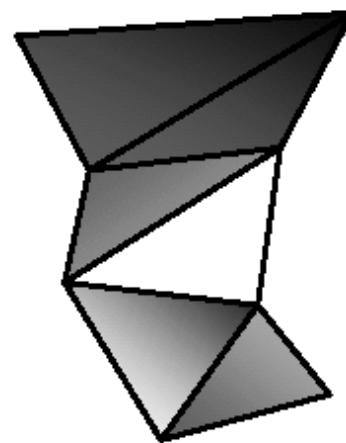
$v_0 \ v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_2 \ v_4 \ v_5 \ v_6$   
=  $v_0 \ v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ SWAP \ v_4 \ v_5 \ v_6$

# 삼각형 부채



$v_0 \ v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ v_5 \ v_6$

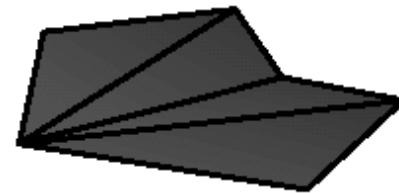
# OpenGL의 삼각형



`GL_TRIANGLES`



`GL_TRIANGLES`



`GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP`

`GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP`

# 다각형 모델링

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <GL/glut.h>

GLfloat vertices[][3] = {{-1.0,-1.0,-1.0},{1.0,-1.0,-1.0},
{1.0,1.0,-1.0}, {-1.0,1.0,-1.0}, {-1.0,-1.0,1.0},
{1.0,-1.0,1.0}, {1.0,1.0,1.0}, {-1.0,1.0,1.0}};

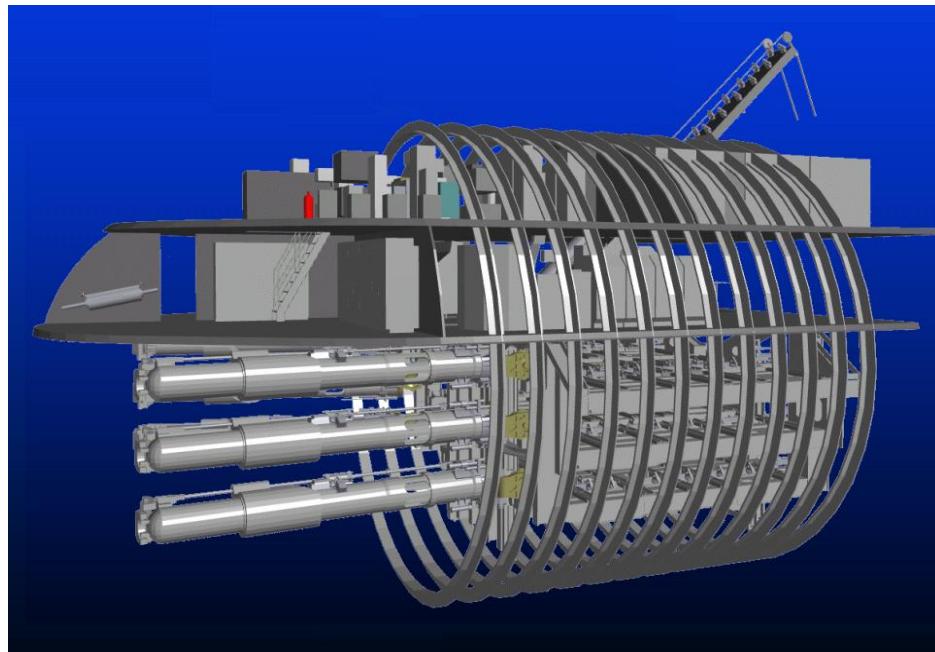
void colordcube(void)
{
    /* map vertices to faces */

    polygon(0,3,2,1);
    polygon(2,3,7,6);
    polygon(0,4,7,3);
    polygon(1,2,6,5);
    polygon(4,5,6,7);
    polygon(0,1,5,4);
}

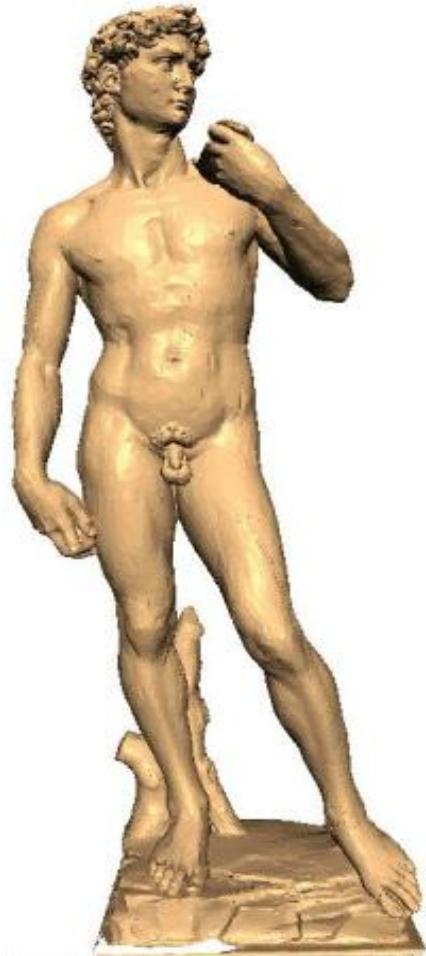
void polygon(int a, int b, int c , int d)
{
    /* draw a polygon via list of vertices */

    glBegin(GL_POLYGON);
    glColor3fv(colors[a]);
    glNormal3fv(normals[a]);
    glVertex3fv(vertices[a]);
    glColor3fv(colors[b]);
    glNormal3fv(normals[b]);
    glVertex3fv(vertices[b]);
    glColor3fv(colors[c]);
    glNormal3fv(normals[c]);
    glVertex3fv(vertices[c]);
    glColor3fv(colors[d]);
    glNormal3fv(normals[d]);
    glVertex3fv(vertices[d]);
    glEnd();
}
```

# 다각형 모델링의 예



# 3차원 모델링의 예

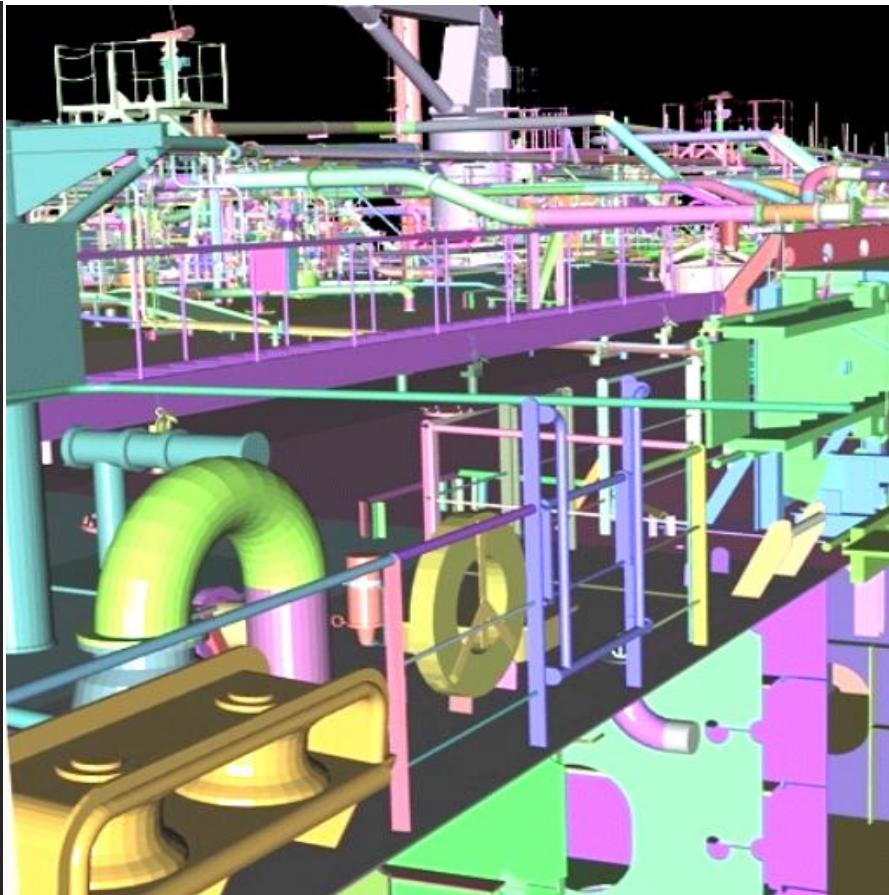
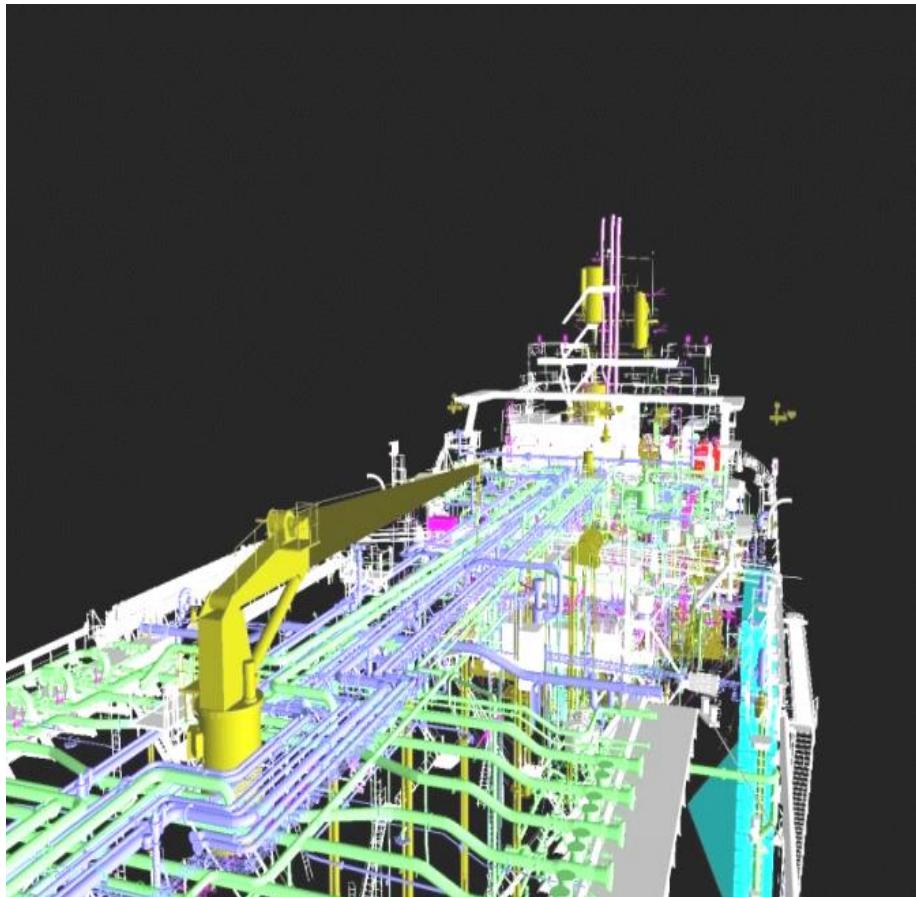


5600만 polygon



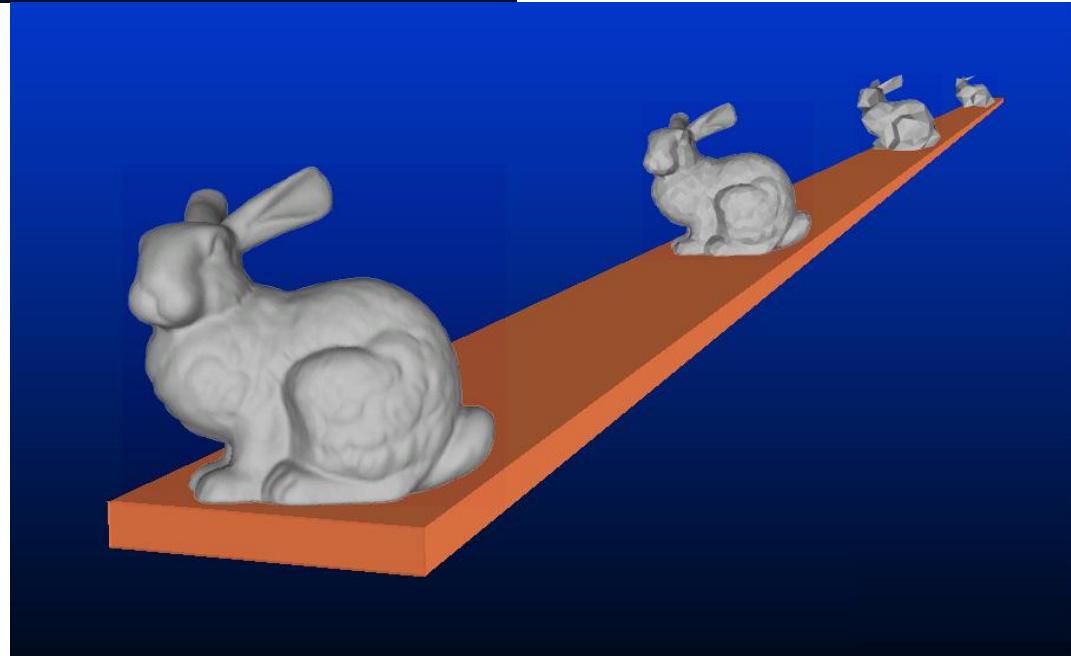
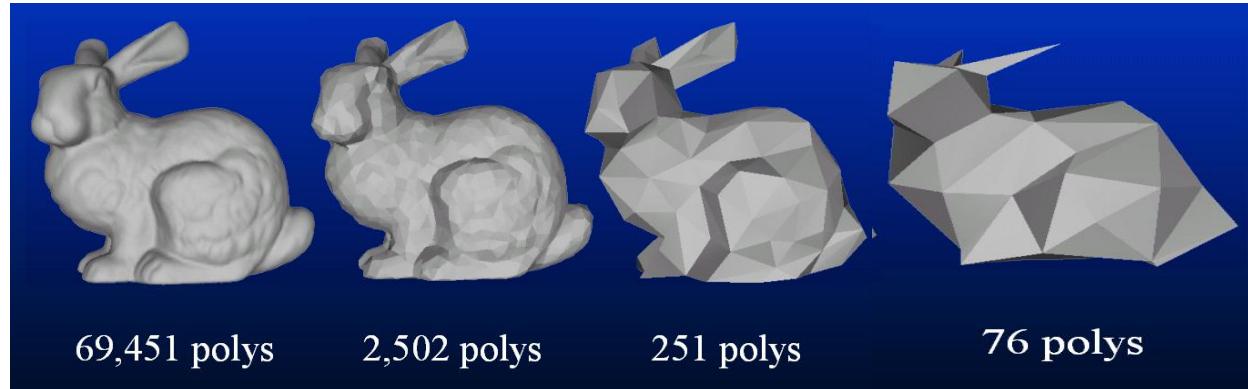
1700만 polygon

# 3차원 모델링의 예



8200만 polygon

# Level of Detail (LOD)



# Level of Detail (LOD)

7,809 tris



3,905 tris



1,951 tris



975 tris



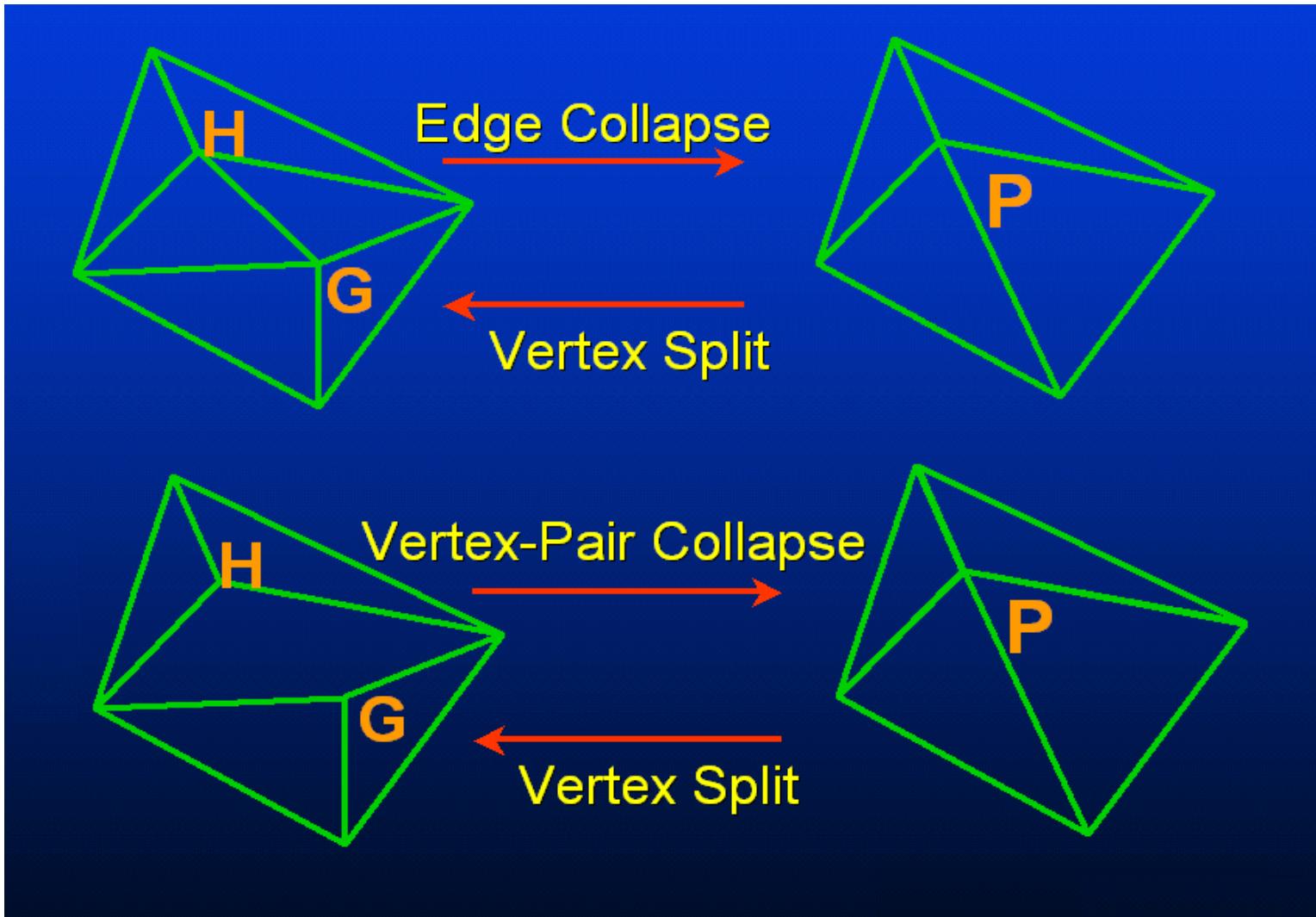
488 tris



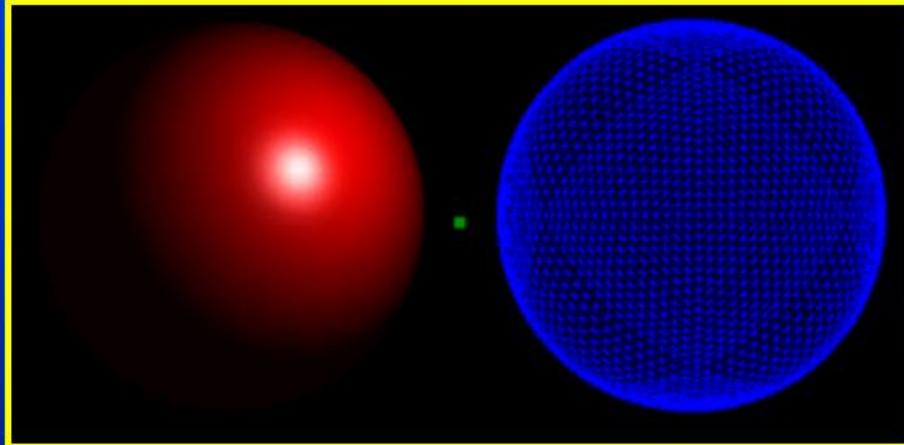
# Level of Detail (LOD)



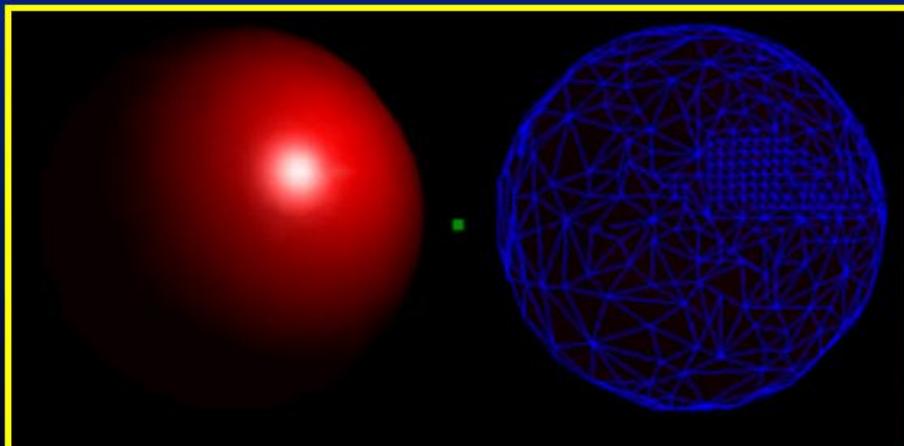
# LOD 생성방법



# 시점 종속 LOD

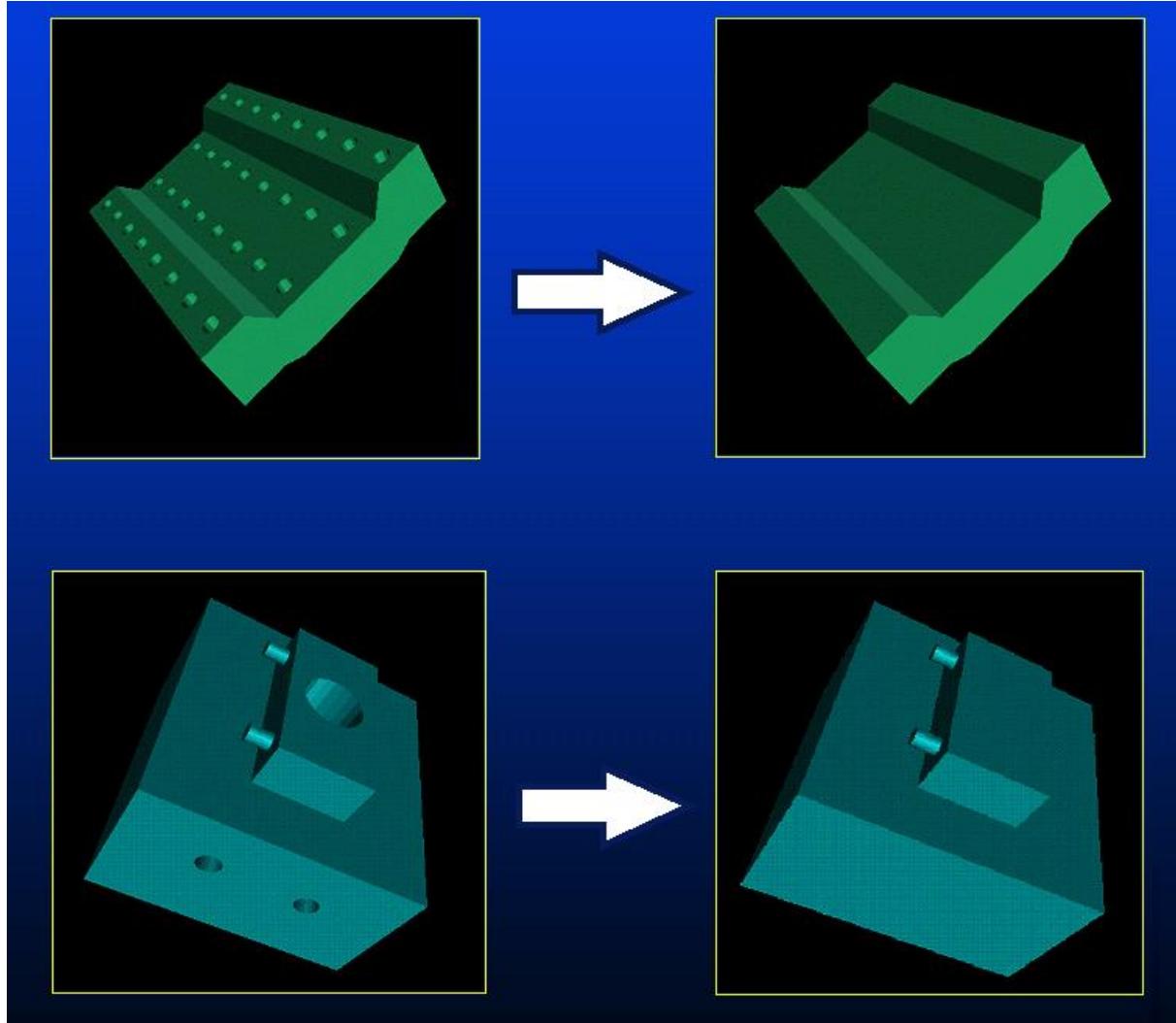


8192 triangles

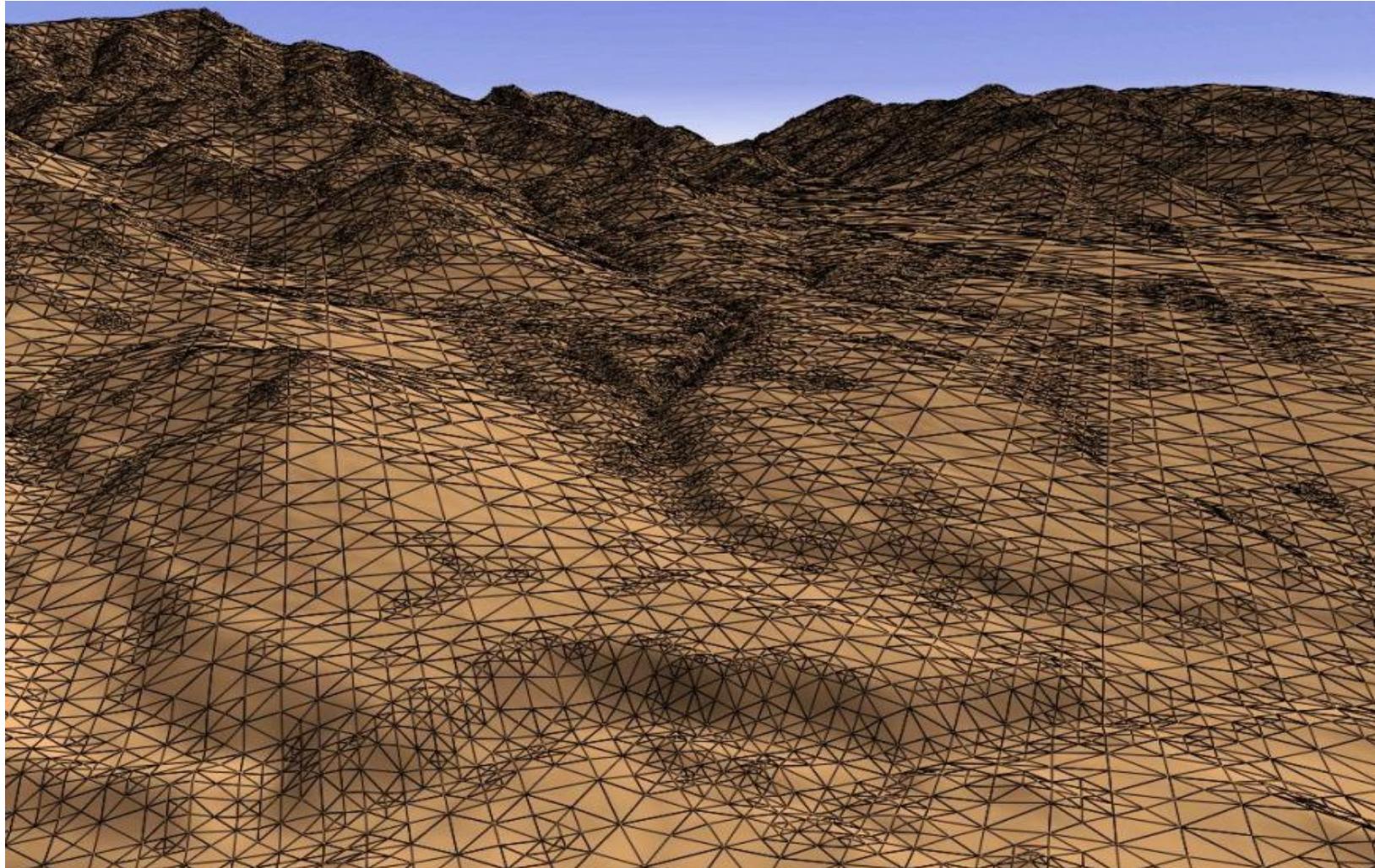


537 triangles

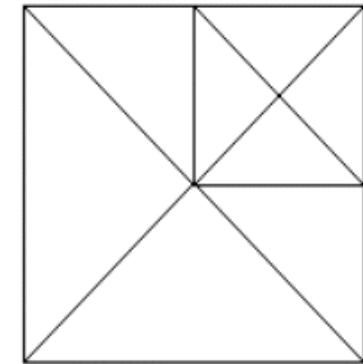
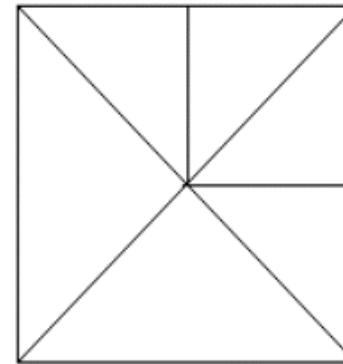
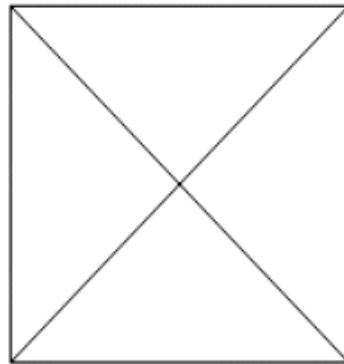
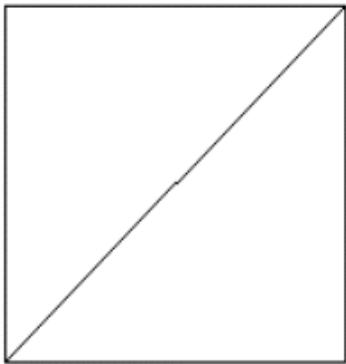
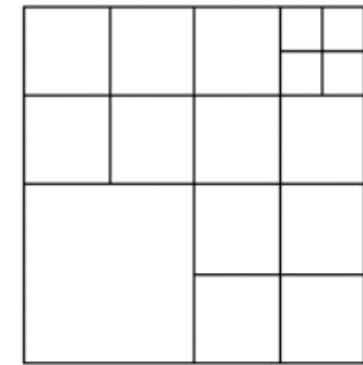
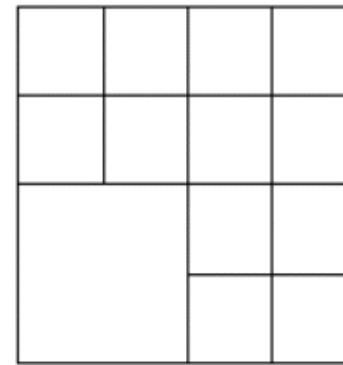
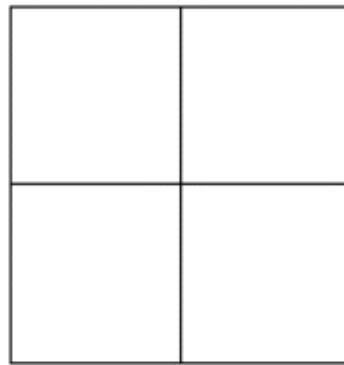
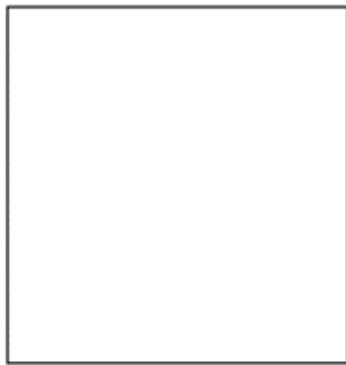
# 특징기반 LOD



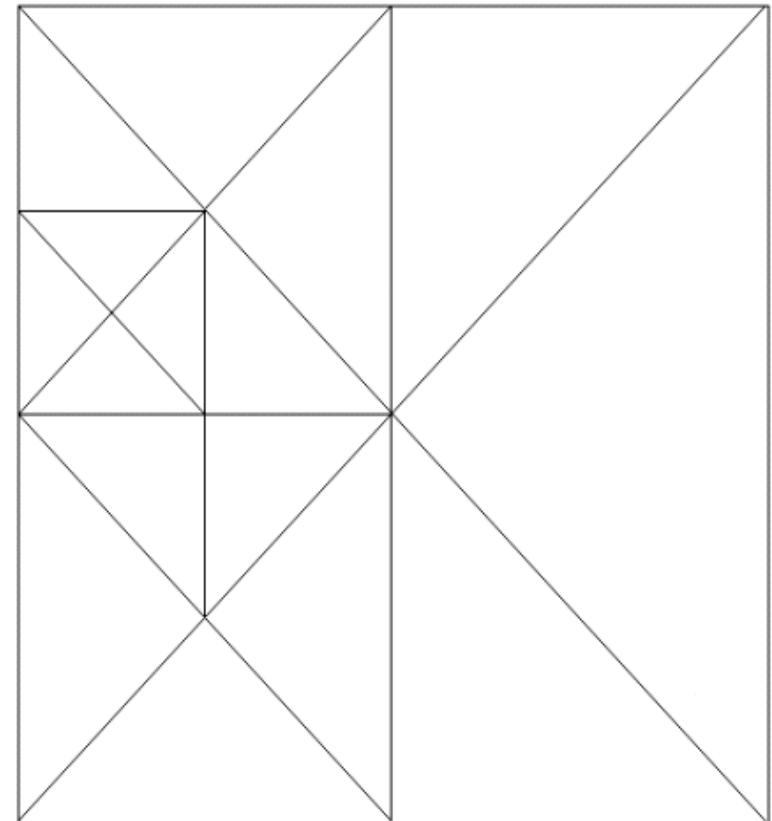
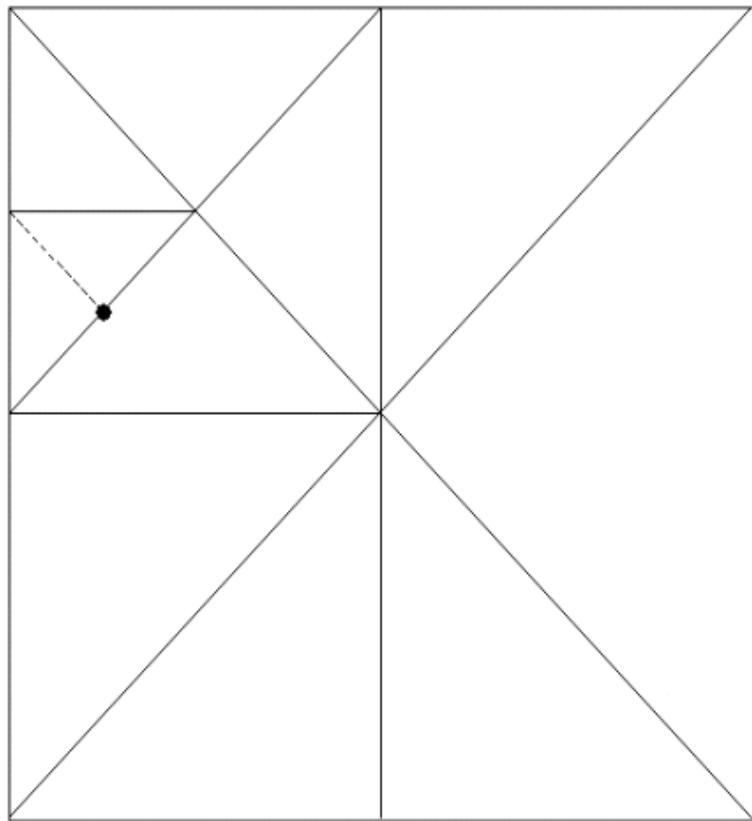
# 지형의 LOD



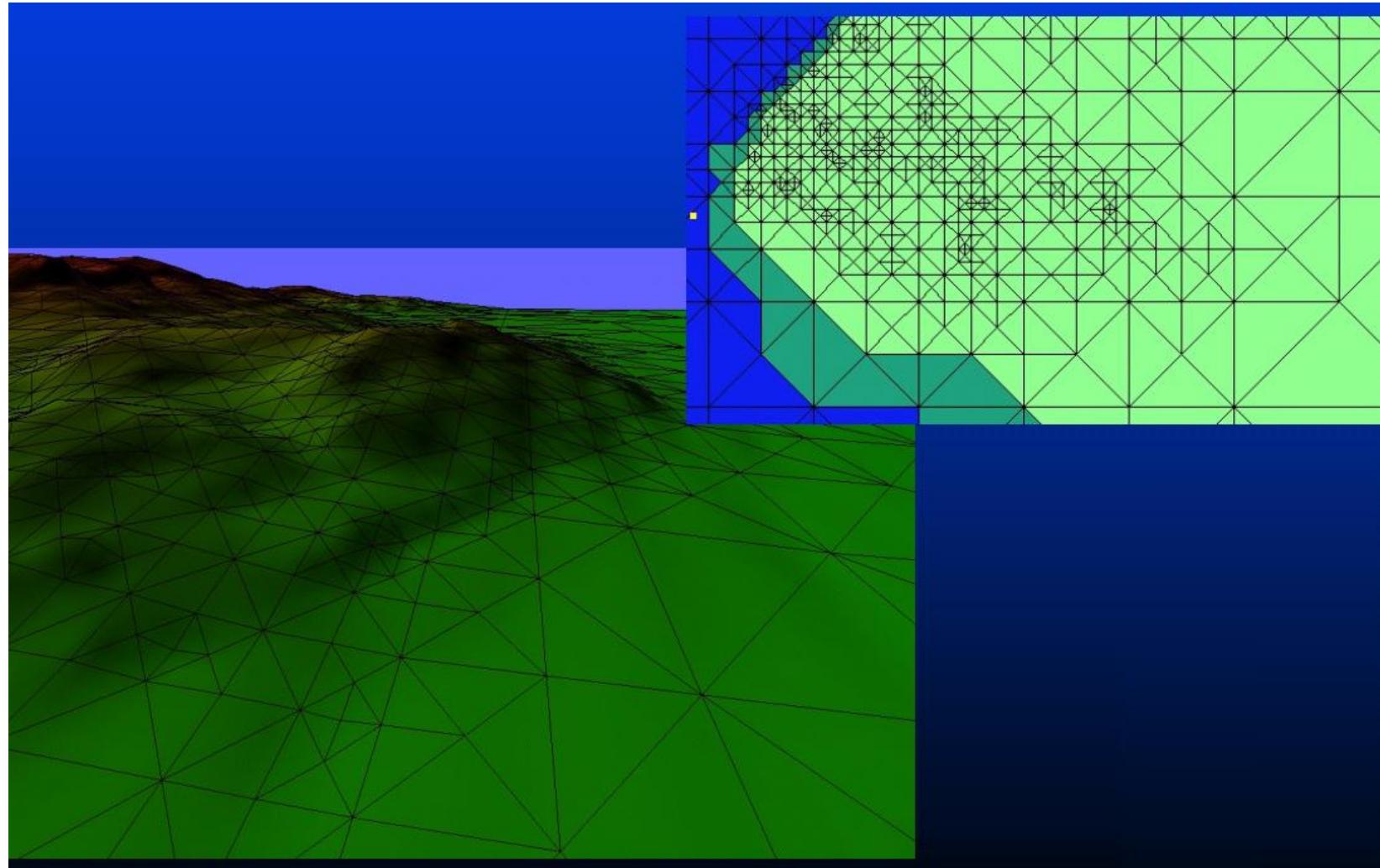
# Quadtree and Bintree



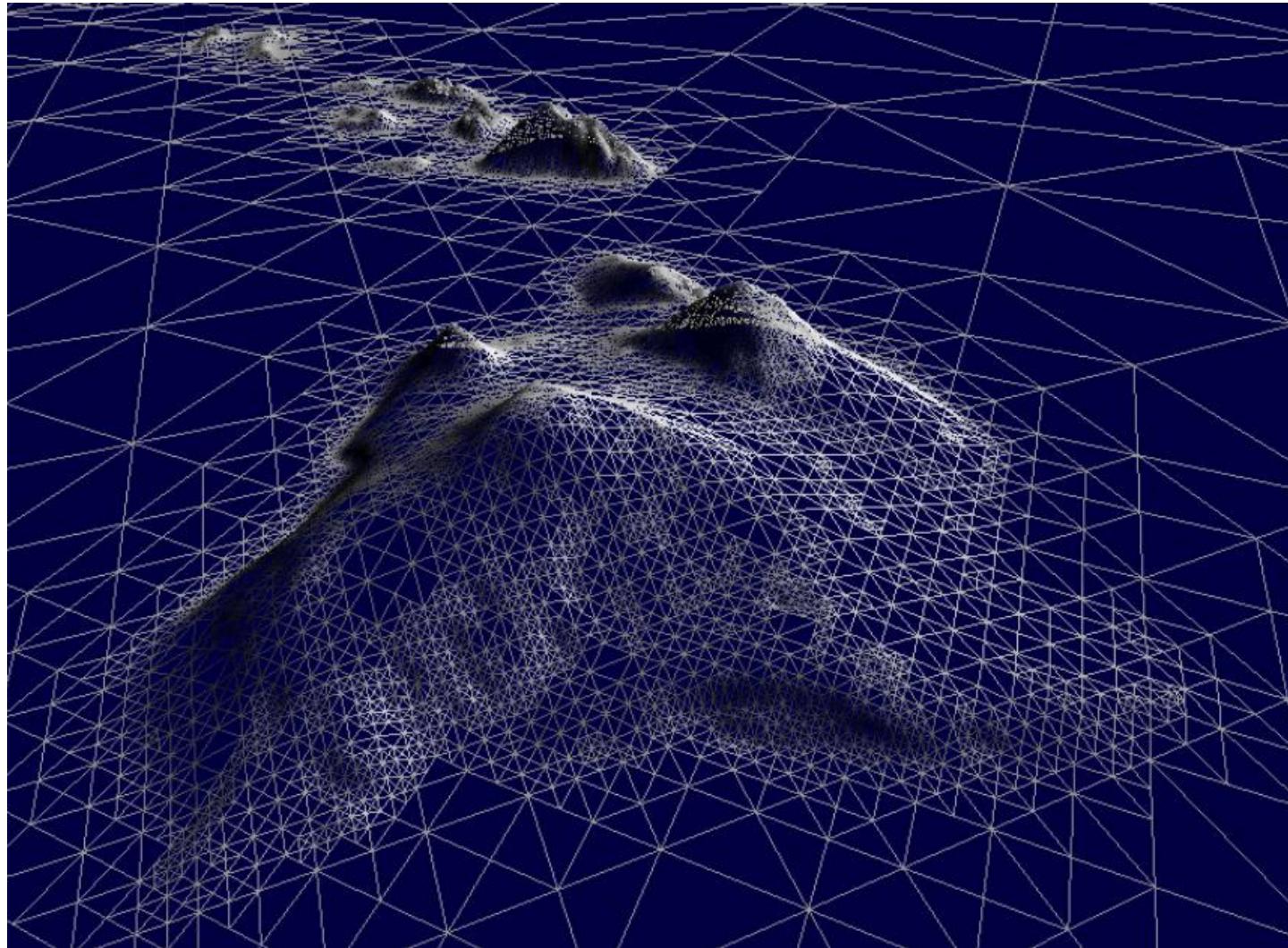
# T-Junction 처리



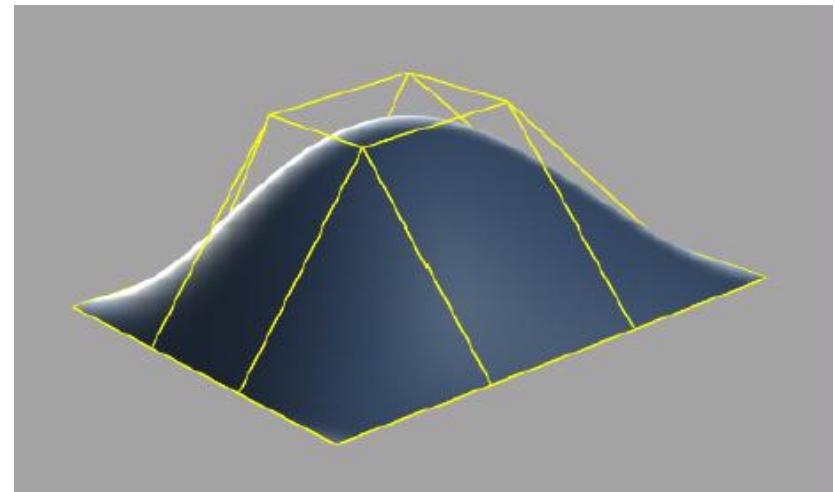
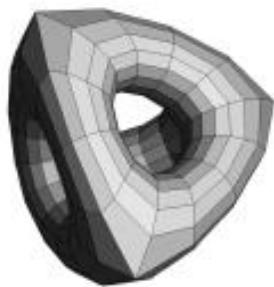
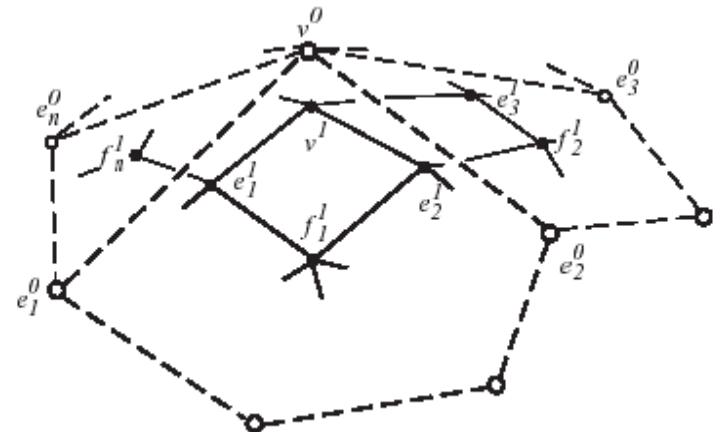
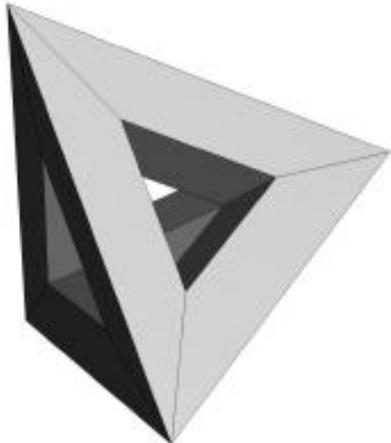
# 지형의 LOD



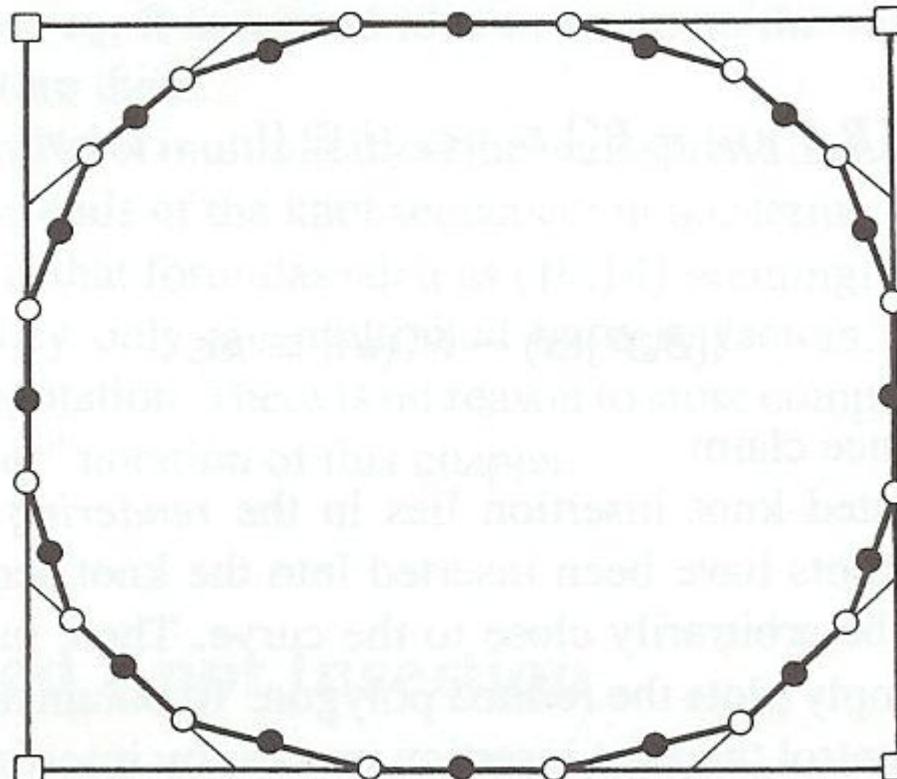
# 지형의 LOD



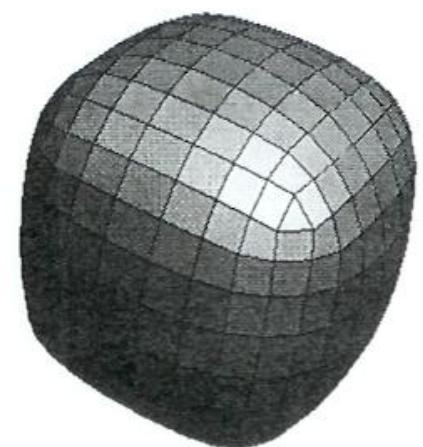
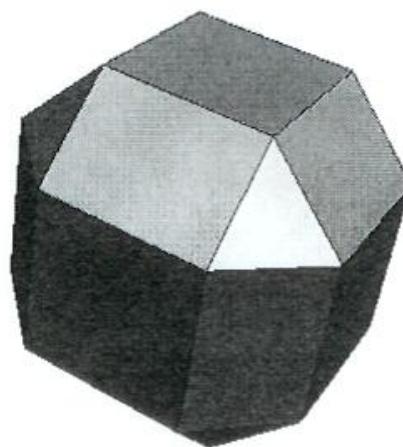
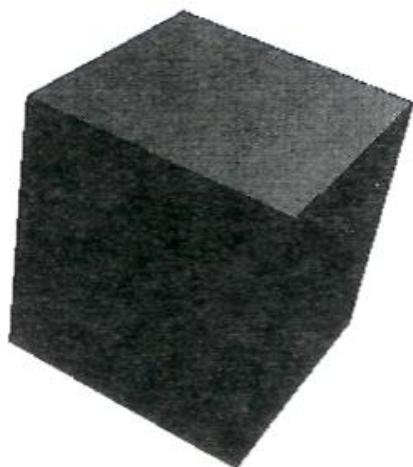
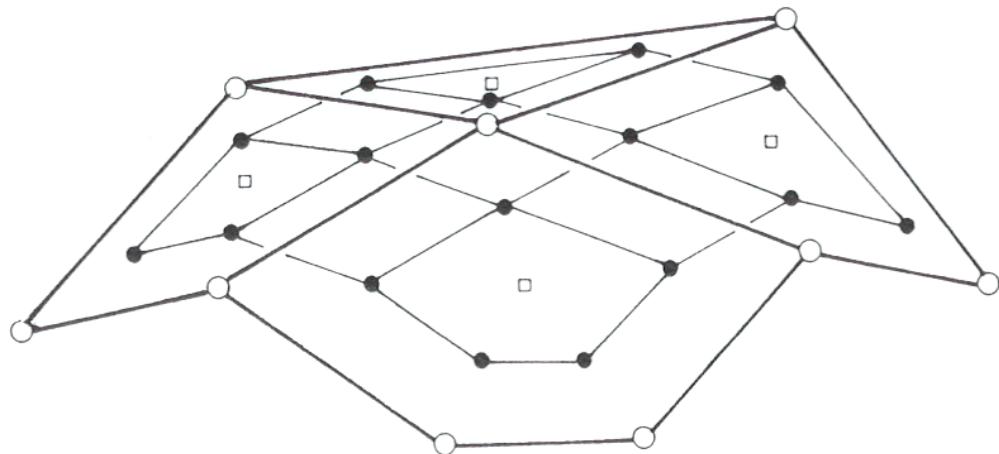
# Subdivision 곡면



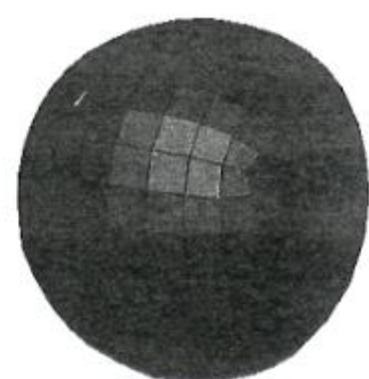
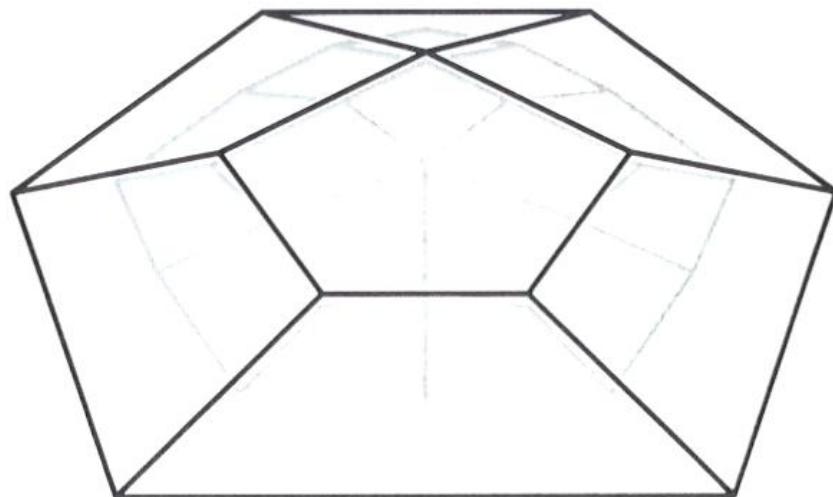
# Chaikin의 알고리즘 (1974)



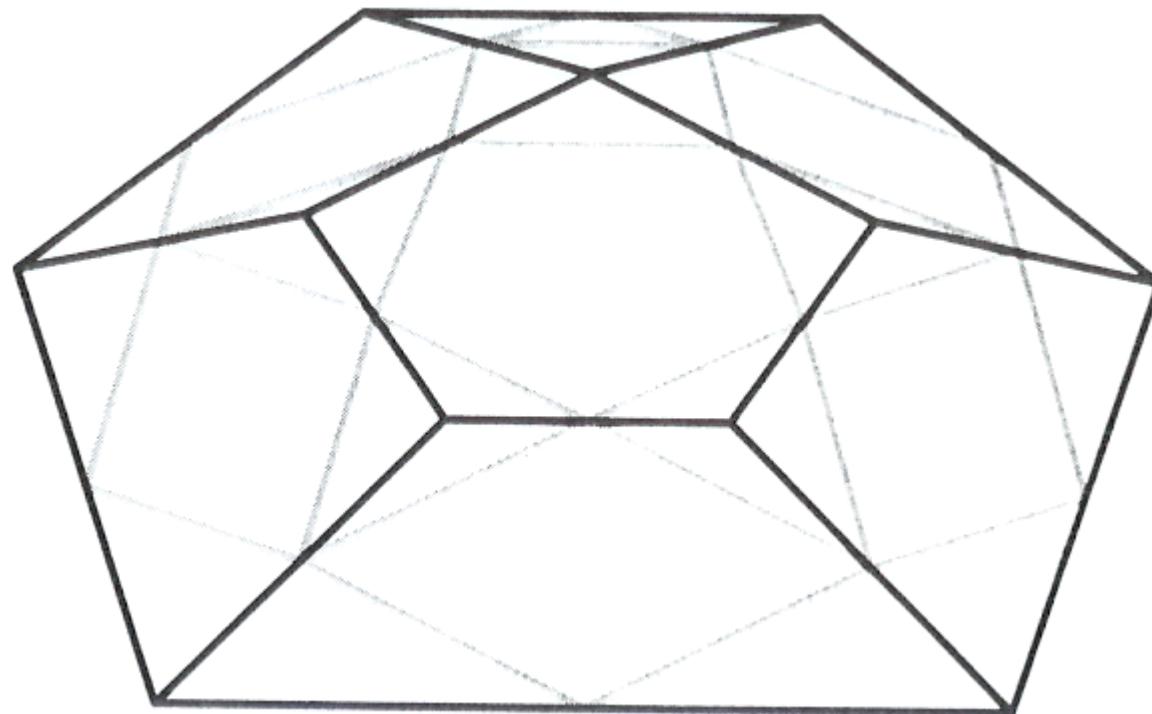
# Doo-Sabin 알고리즘



# Catmull-Clark 알고리즘



# 중간점 분할 알고리즘



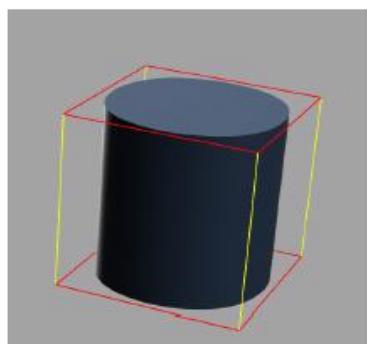
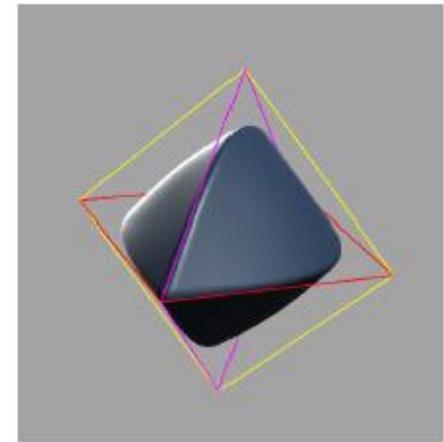
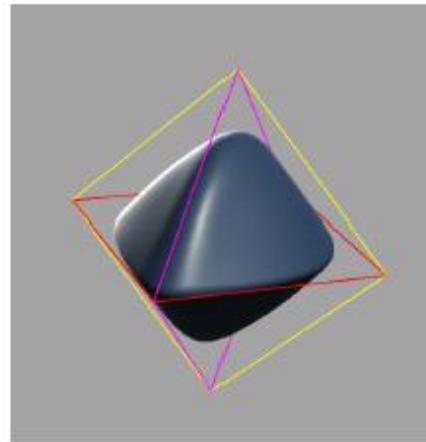
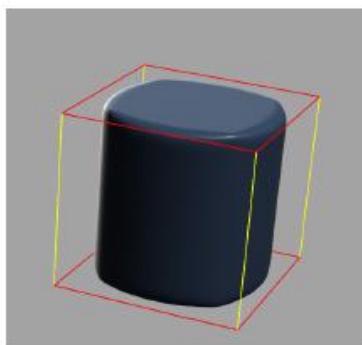
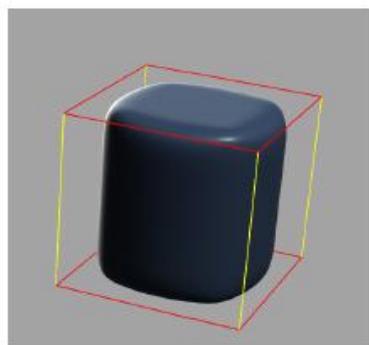
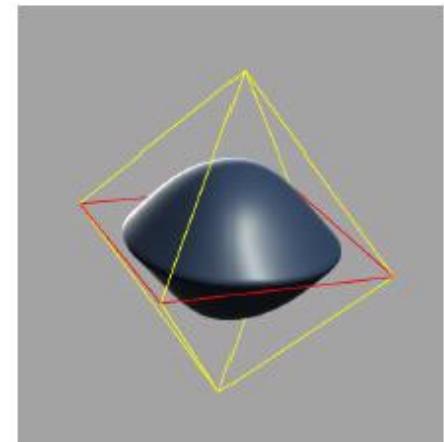
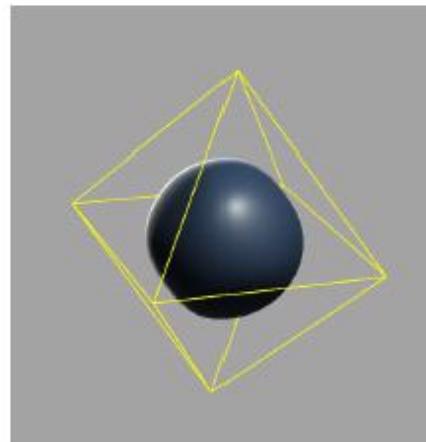
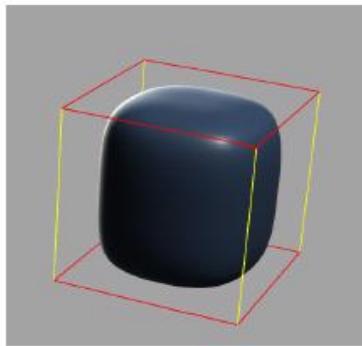
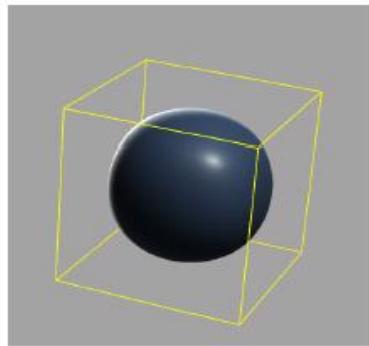
# Geri's Game: Pixar Animation



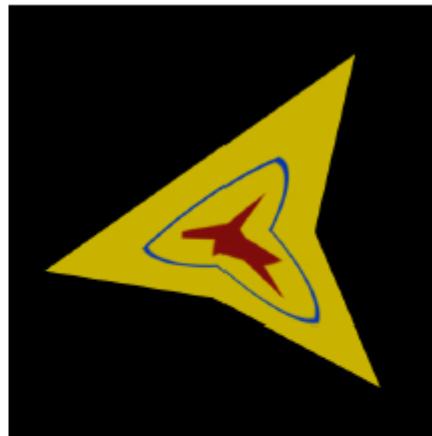
# Subdivision 곡면 모델링의 예



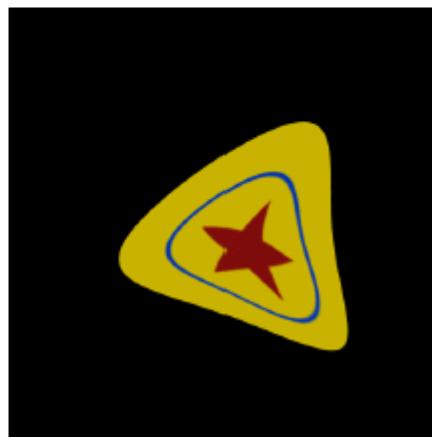
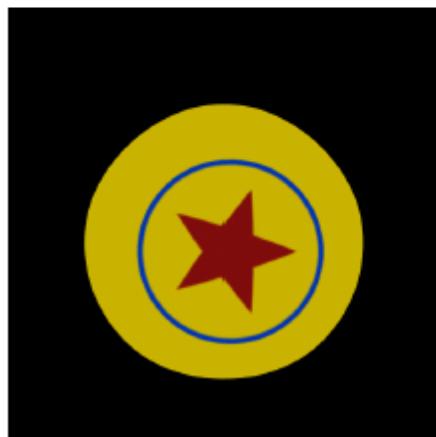
# Sharpness 제어



# 텍스처 매핑



5개의 삼각형으로  
이루어진 다각형에  
대한 텍스처 매핑



*Subdivision*  
곡면으로 모델링된  
경우의 텍스처 매핑