

**Landscape Visualization in High Resolution Stereoscopic
Visualization Environments, Dr. Björn Zehner**

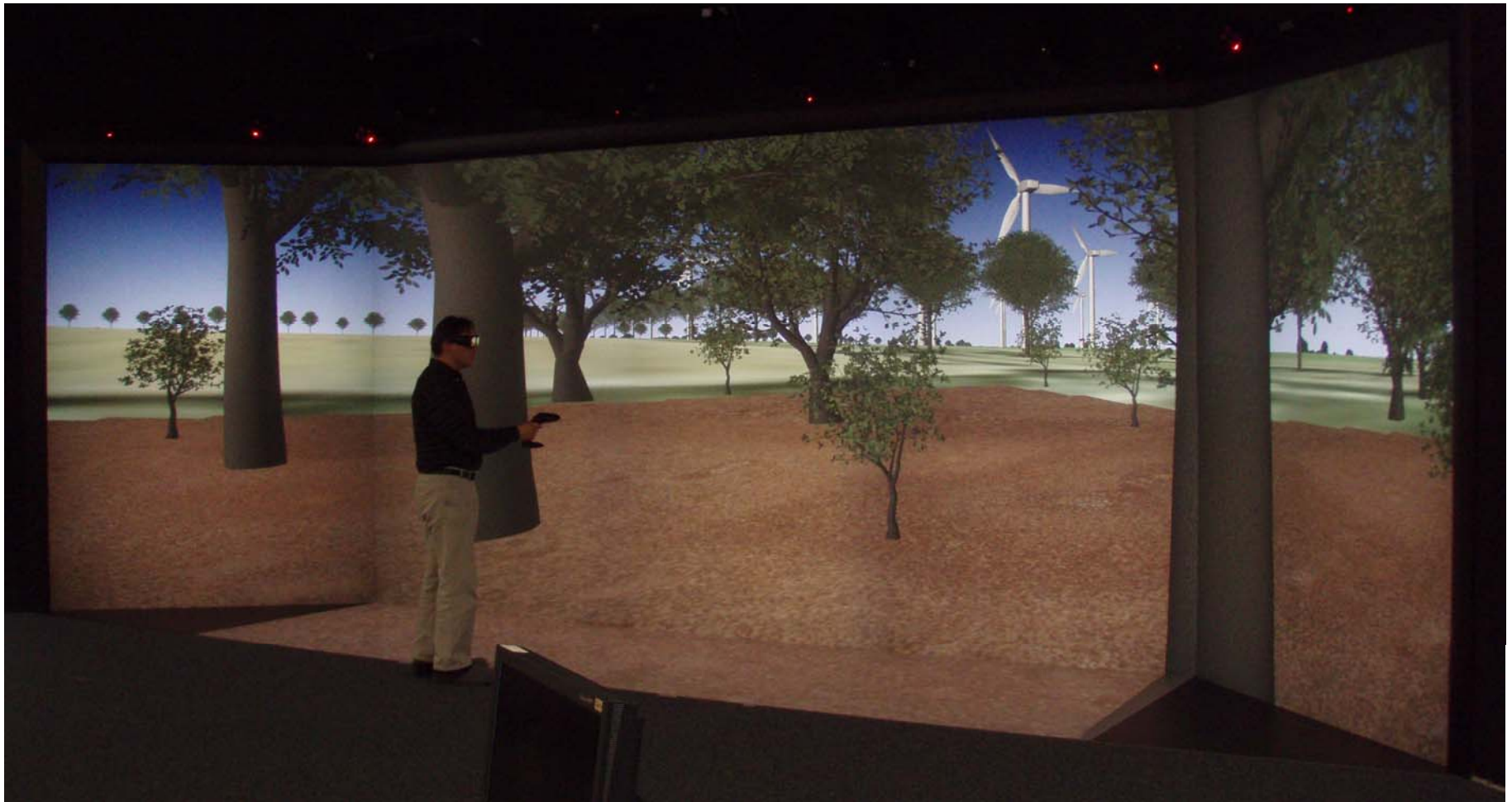
**Given at the „Digital Design in Landscape Architecture 2008“
Conference in Dessau, Germany, May 2008
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Motivation

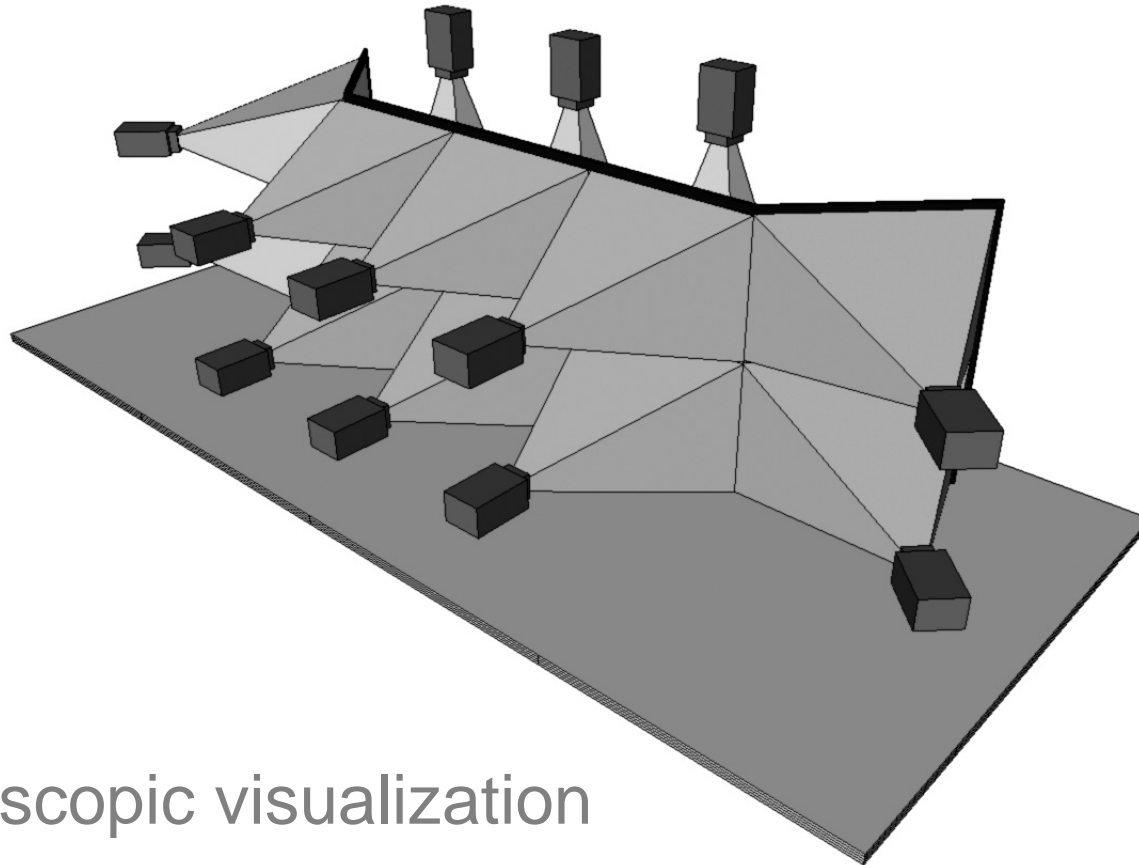
Evaluation of the user's preferences regarding the Placement of wind-turbines using choice experiments.
Example: What do you prefer for getting a certain Amount of energy ?

- 20 80m high wind-turbines or 10 120m high ?
- Place them in the forest or on open field ?

UFZ's Visualization Center



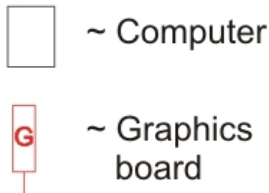
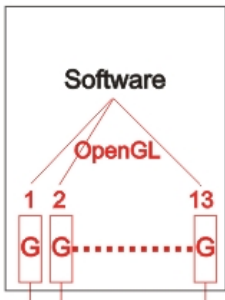
UFZ's Visualization Center



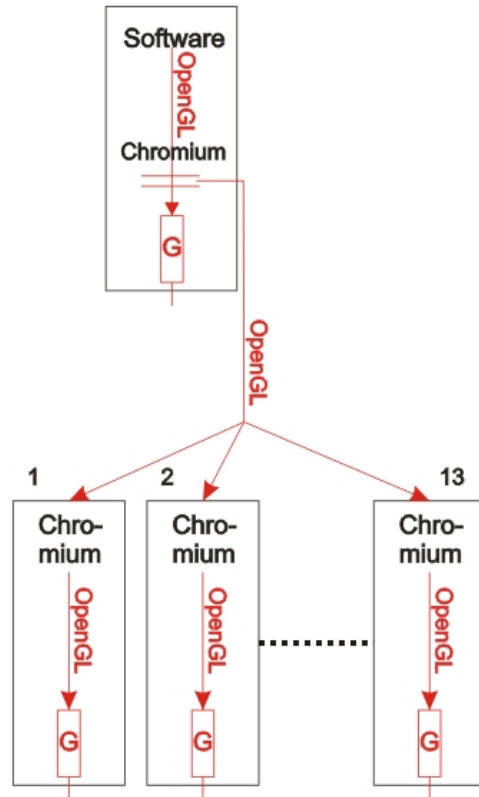
- Stereoscopic visualization
- Tracking

Different options to run such a system

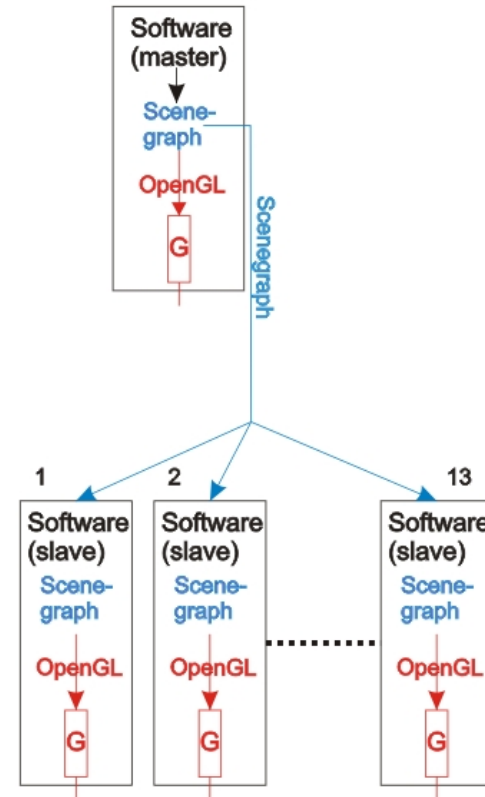
Use of specialized hardware (Silicon Graphics)



Use of a computer-cluster, intercepting and distributing the OpenGL stream (e.g. Chromium)



Use of a computer-cluster, distributing the scenegraph, (e.g. OpenSG)



OpenSG against Chromium

Chromium

Pros:

- + Transparent for application
- + Use of existing applications possible

Cons:

- Sending the OpenGL stream from the master to all slave nodes generates high network traffic

OpenSG

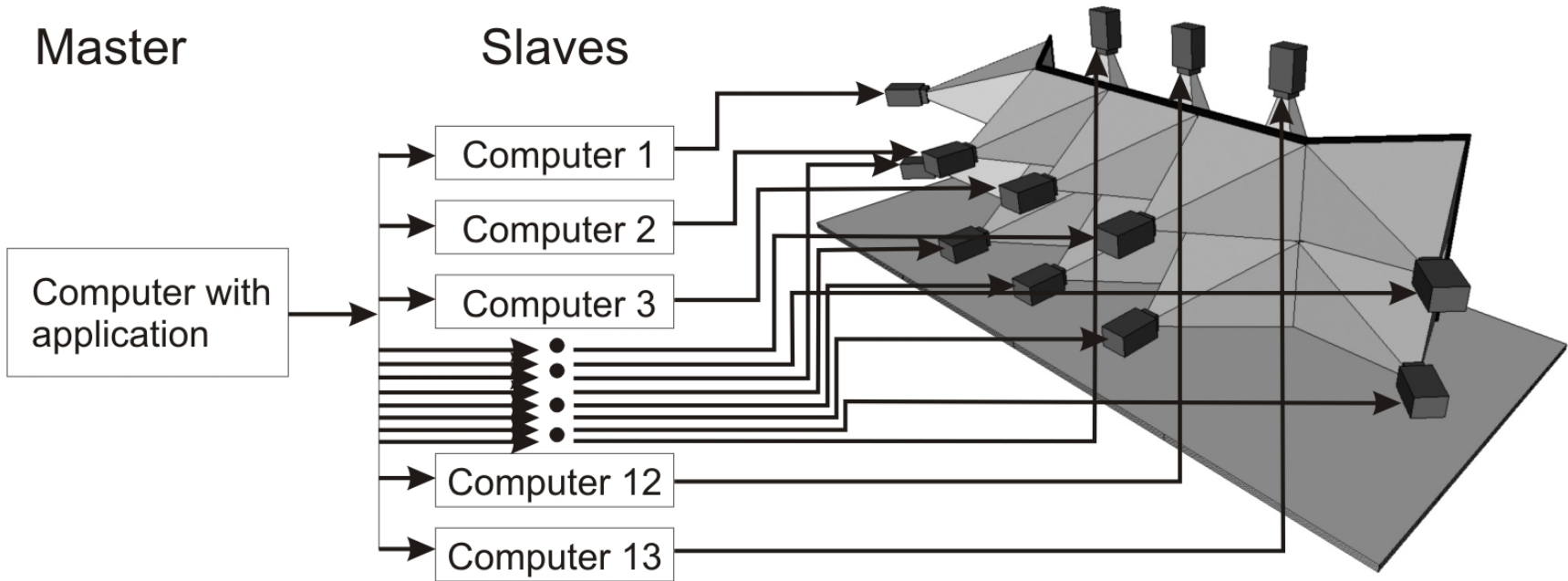
Pros:

- + After scenegraph has been send to all slave nodes low network traffic

Cons:

- Rendering backend of software needs to be reimplemented
- Size of scene is limited by main memory of the computer

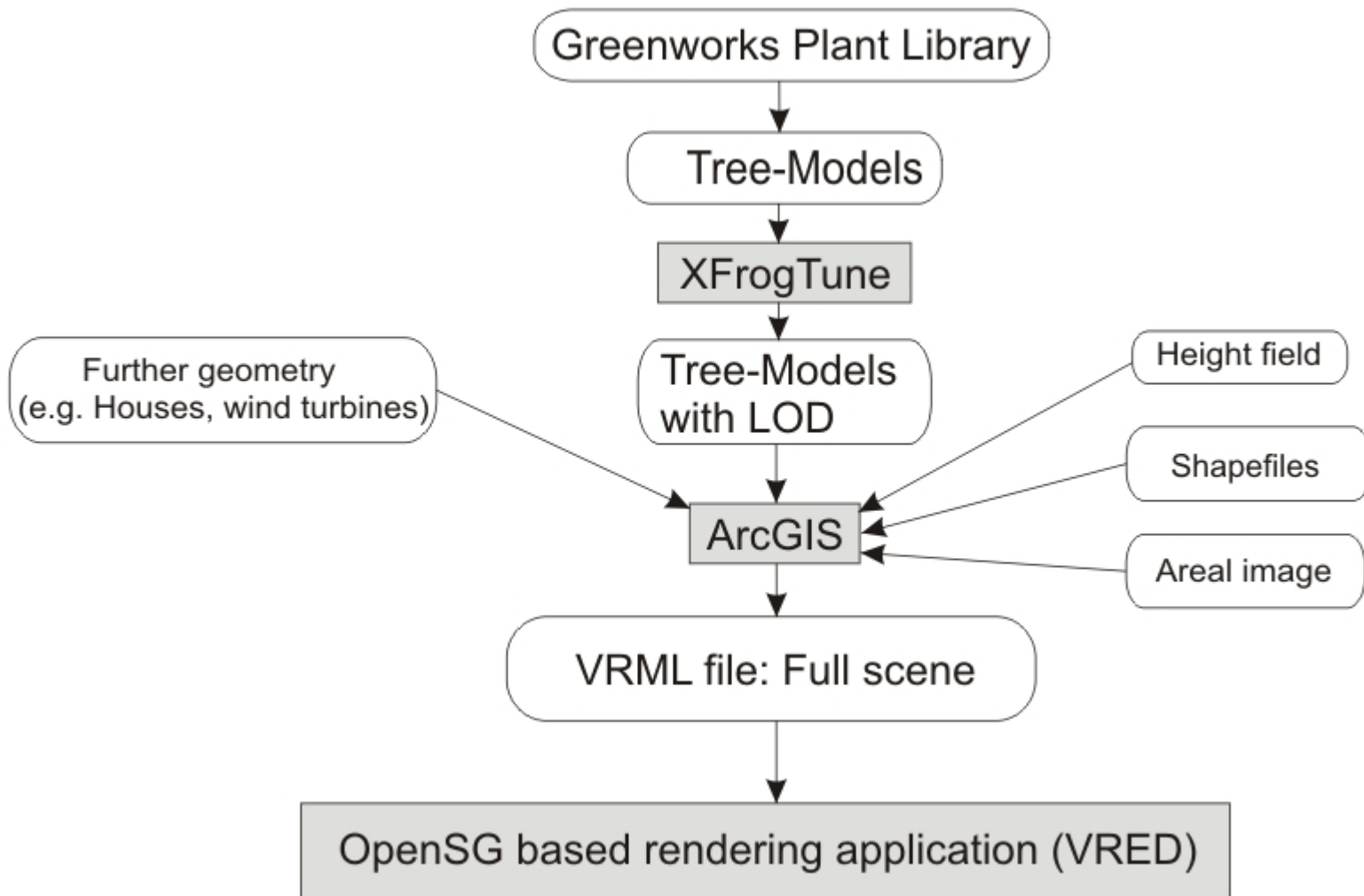
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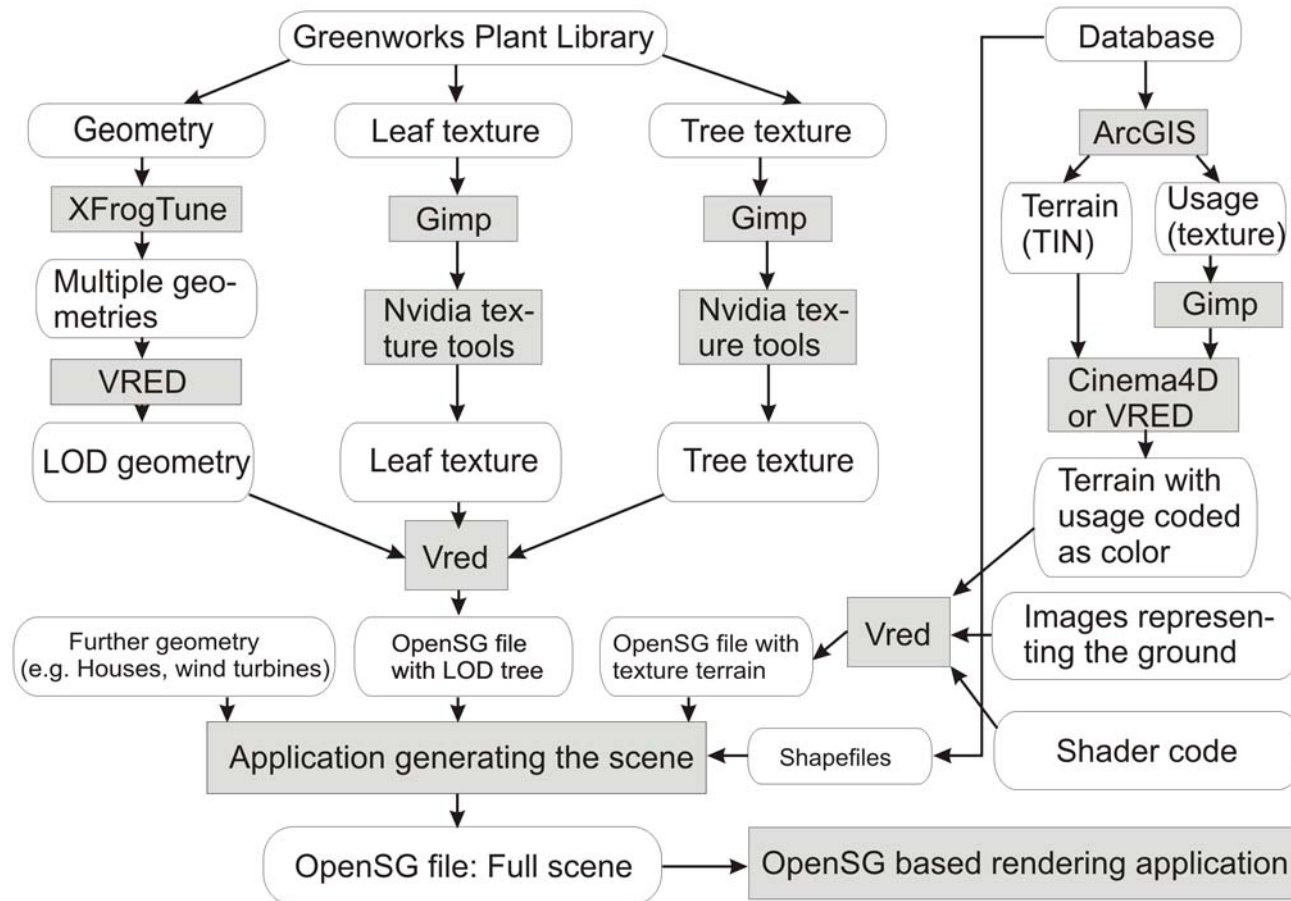
Main contents required

- Terrain with texture to represent the ground
- Trees in very large numbers (XFrogPlants libraries)
- Geometric models, e.g. houses, wind-turbines ...

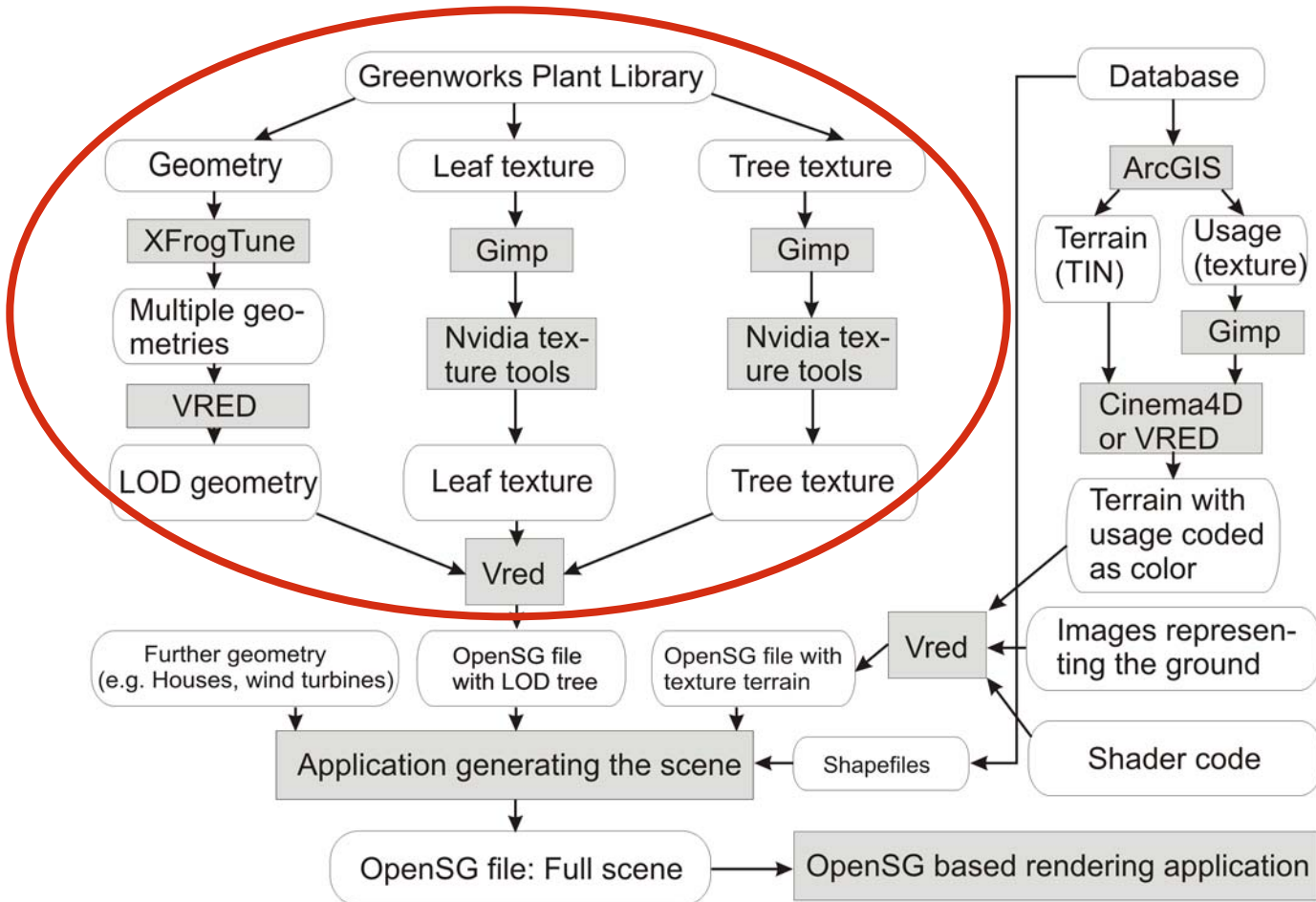
Initial assumption for the workflow



Final workflow



Processing single trees (LOD etc.)



XFrogTune, LOD generation for trunk and branches



XFrogTune, LOD generation for leaves



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



With increasing viewer-to-leaf distance the screenspace of the leaves becomes smaller and OpenGL must downsample (filter) the images.

If no series of images is provided this is done automatically, making the leaves more and more transparent.

XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



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XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



Tree becomes translucent at a distance

XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



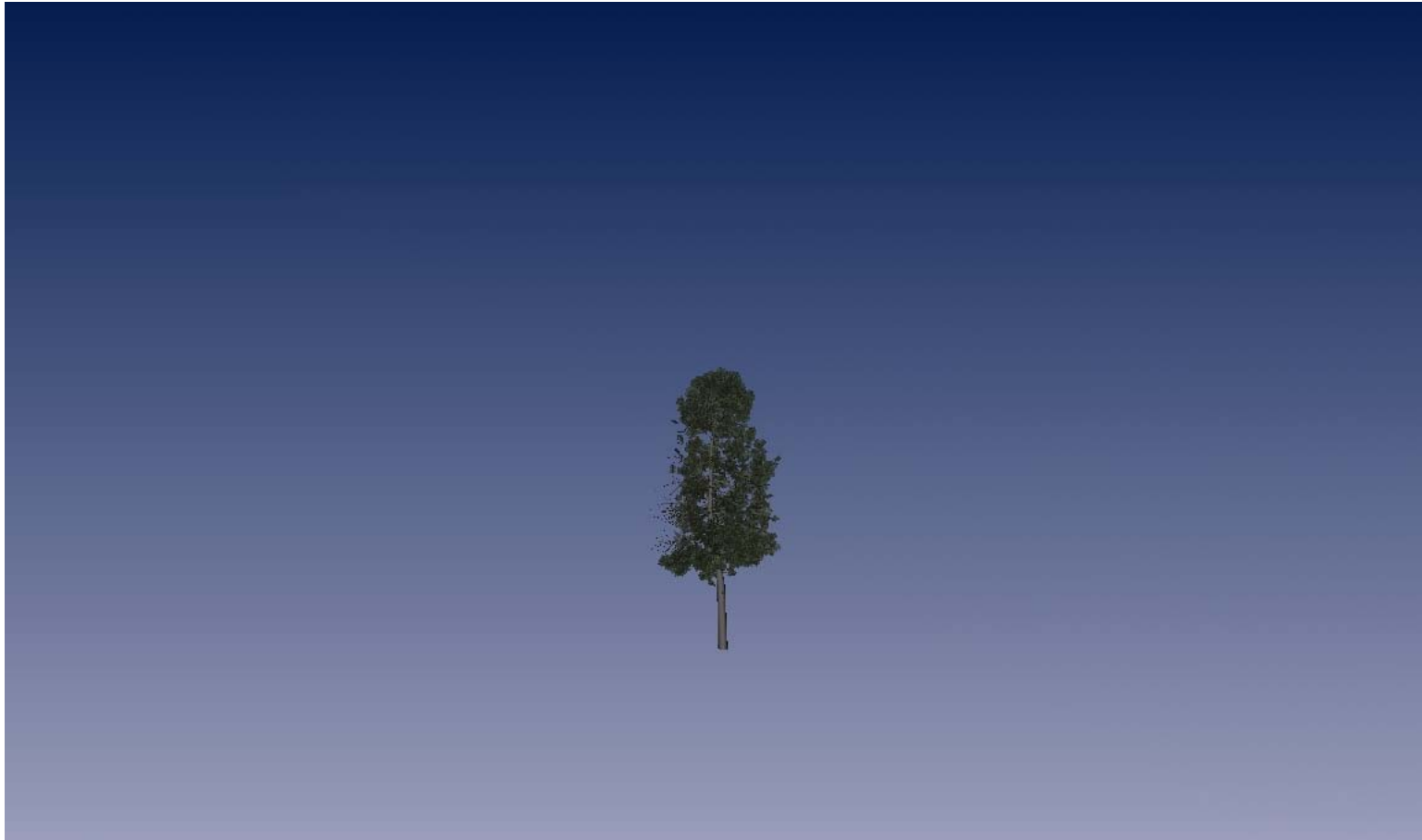
XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



XFrogTune, mipmapping problem

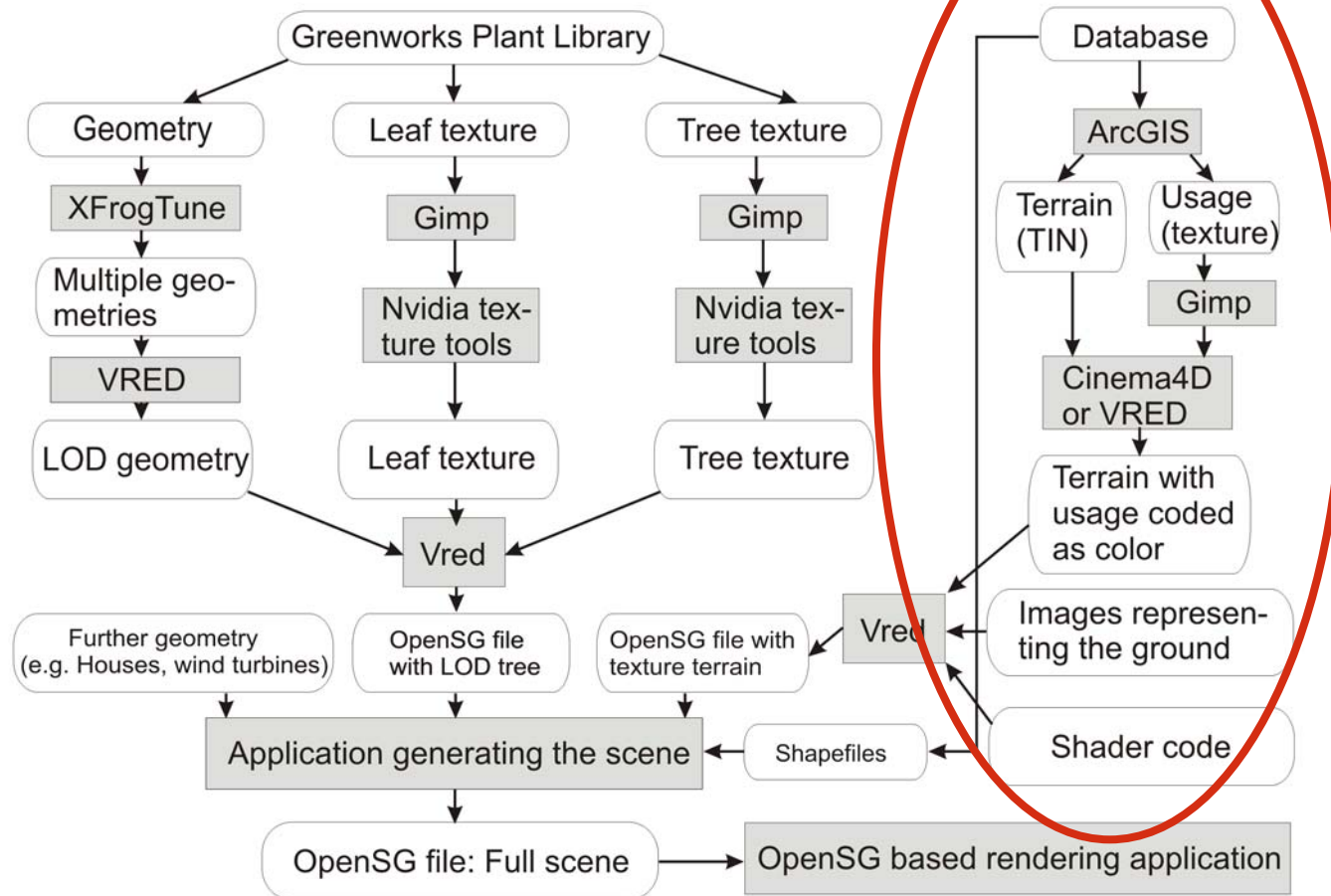


XFrogTune, mipmapping problem



Tree stays opaque at a distance

Assembling the terrain (ground)



Problems with areal image as ground

- In forest regions the floor would show trees from top
- Low resolution in the near field



2925 x 2775 Meter

1625 x 1544 Pixel

=> One Pixel ~ 1.8 Meter

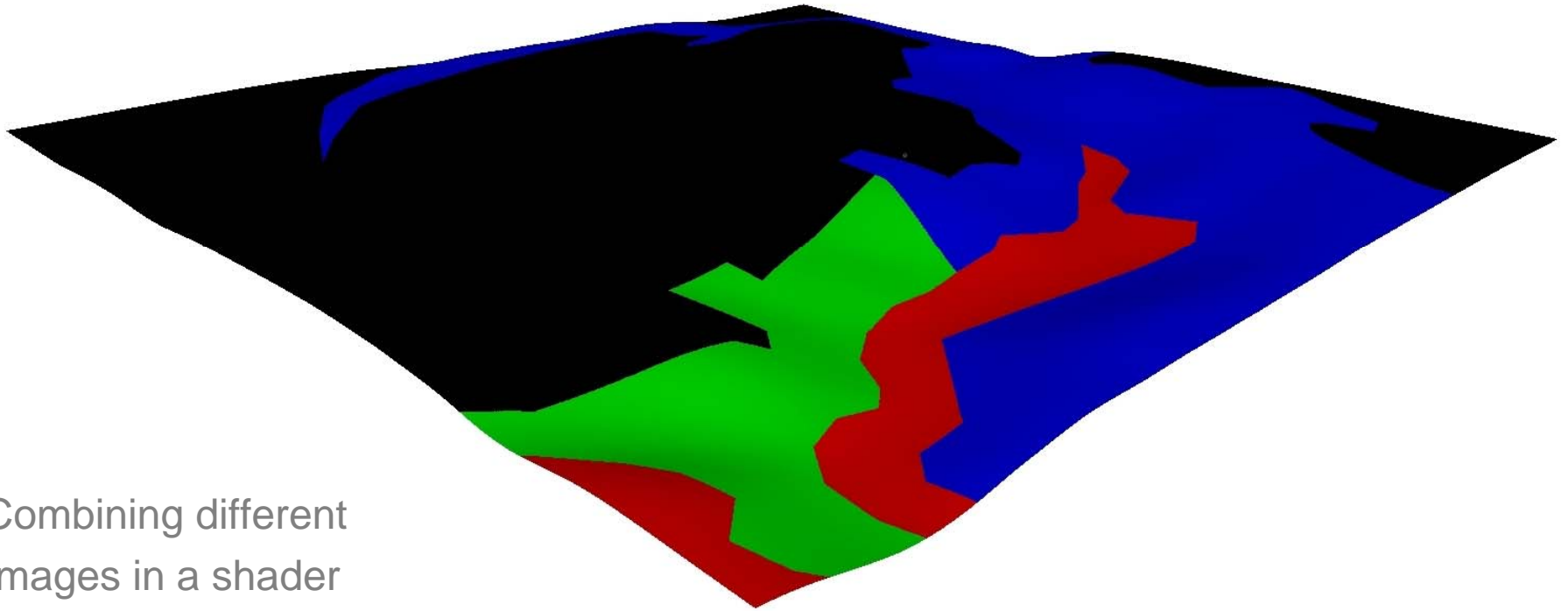
Forest with areal image as ground



Forest with perlin noise image as ground



Terrain with image containing usage



Combining different
Images in a shader

`color.rgb = code.rgb`

Terrain with areal image



Combining different
Images in a shader

$\text{color.rgb} = (\text{code.r} + \text{code.g} + \text{code.b} + \text{code.a}) * \text{areal.rgb}$

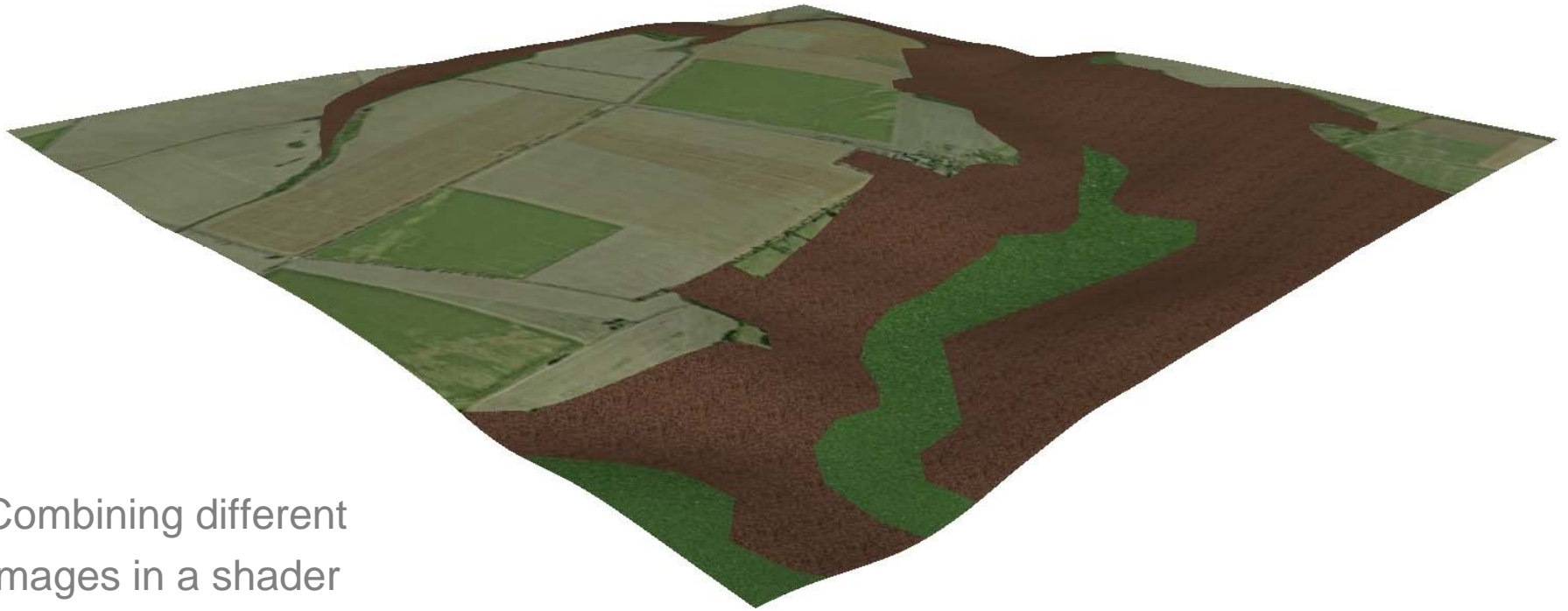
Using a noise image as forest ground



Combining different
Images in a shader

$$\text{color.rgb} = (\text{code.r} + \text{code.a}) * \text{areal.rgb} + (\text{code.g} + \text{code.b}) * \text{forestground.rgb}$$

Using a noise image as lawn



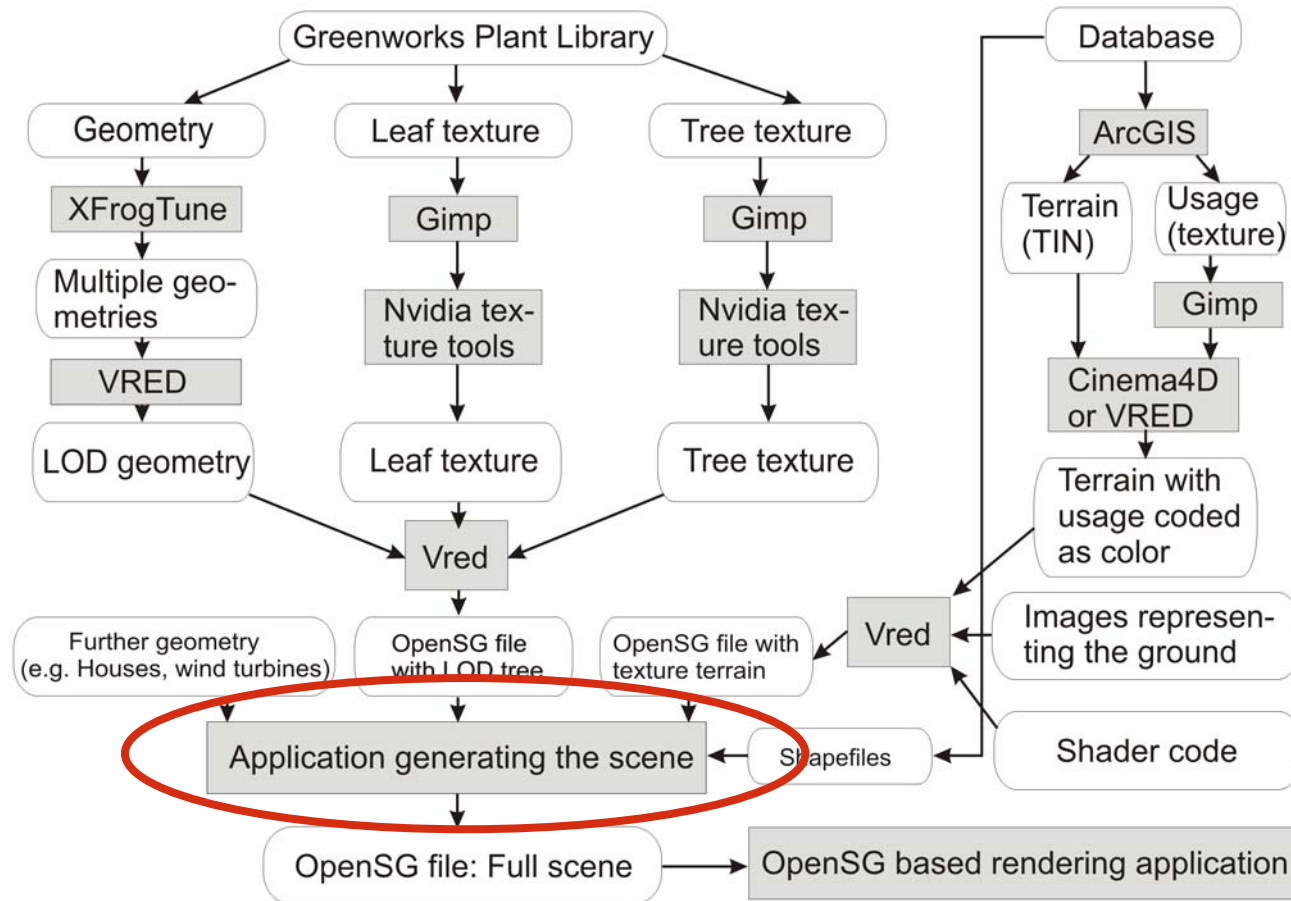
Combining different
Images in a shader

$$\text{color.rgb} = (\text{code.a}) * \text{areal.rgb} + (\text{code.g} + \text{code.b}) * \text{forestground.rgb} \\ + \text{code.r} * \text{lawnground.rgb}$$

Adding the geometry



Assembling the scene



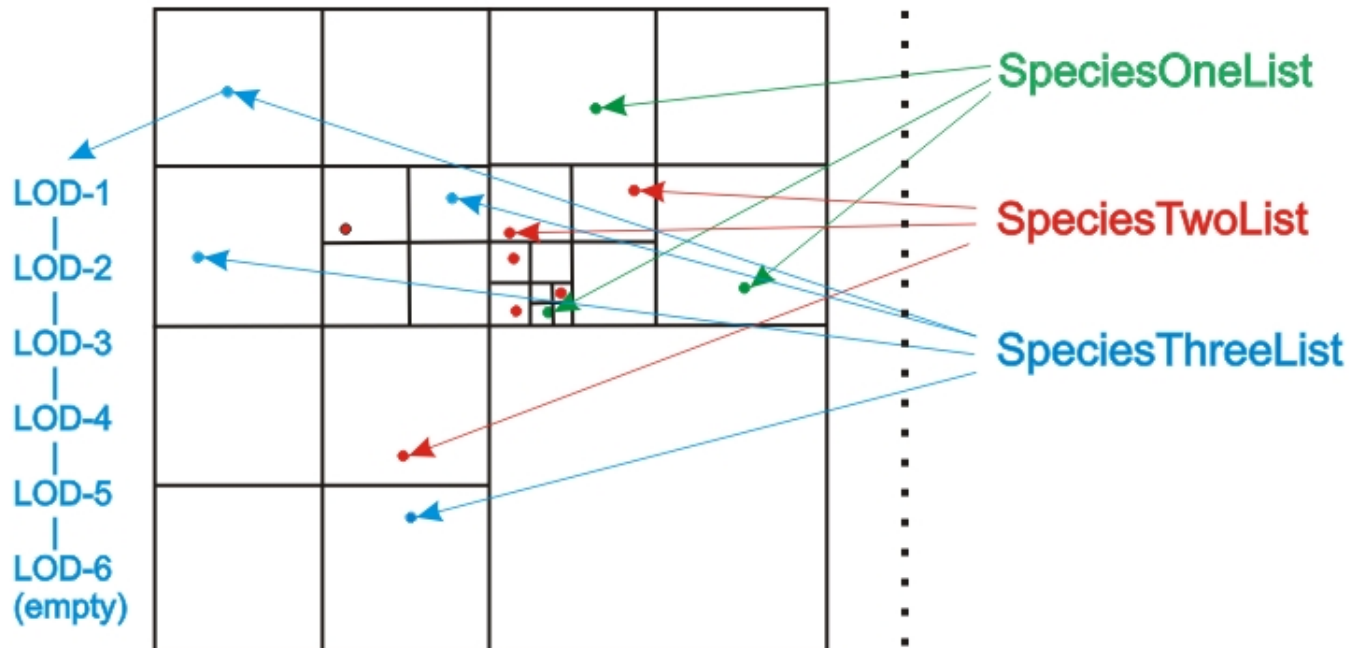
Scenegraph-structure for a forest

Geometry (Trees), organized in a quadtree like structure.

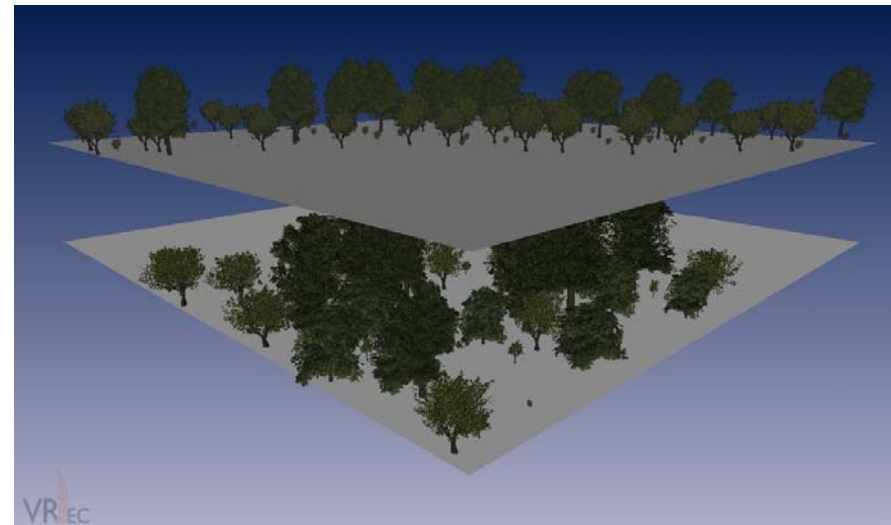
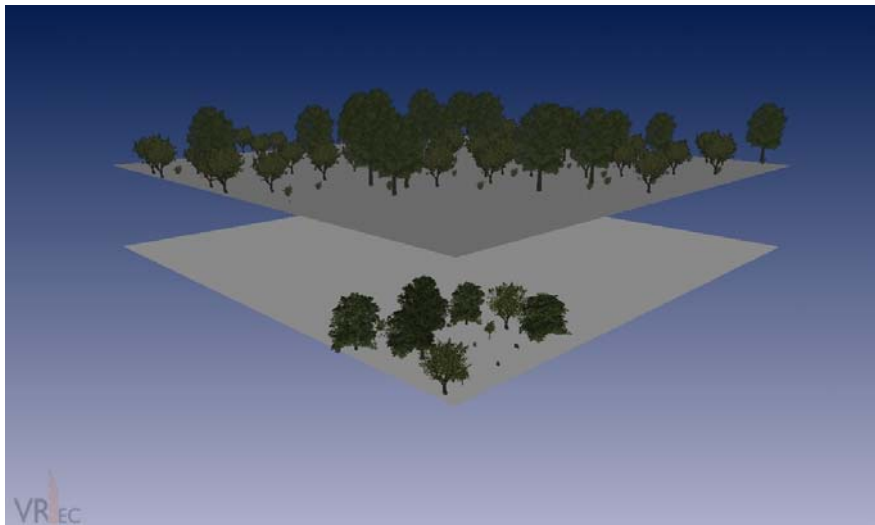
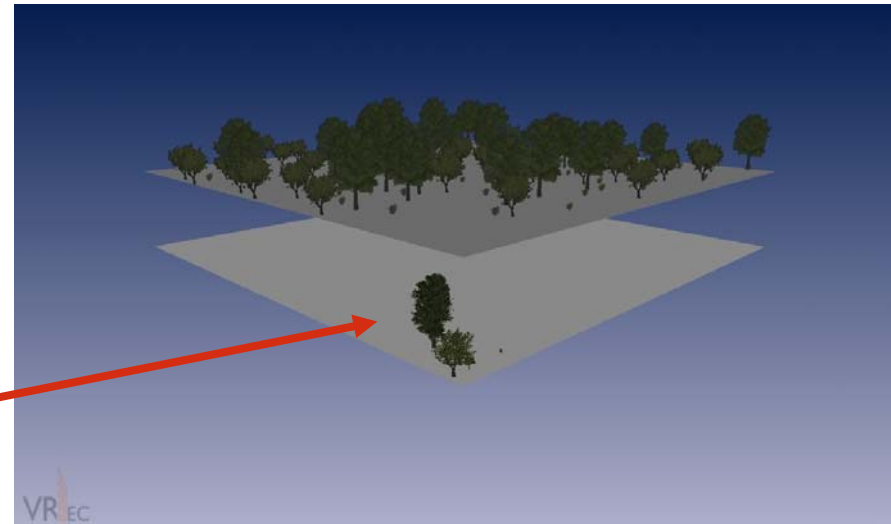
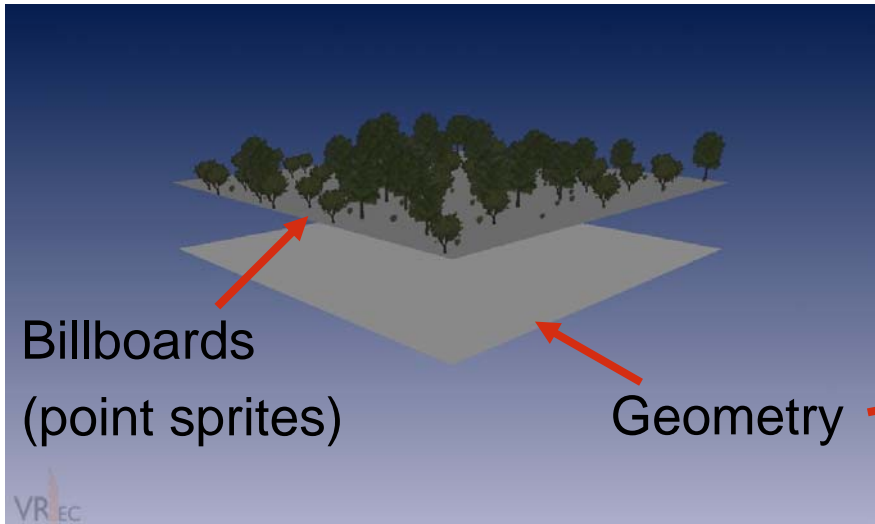
Visible if (dist < 150m)

Billboards (organized as list, rendered as point sprites).

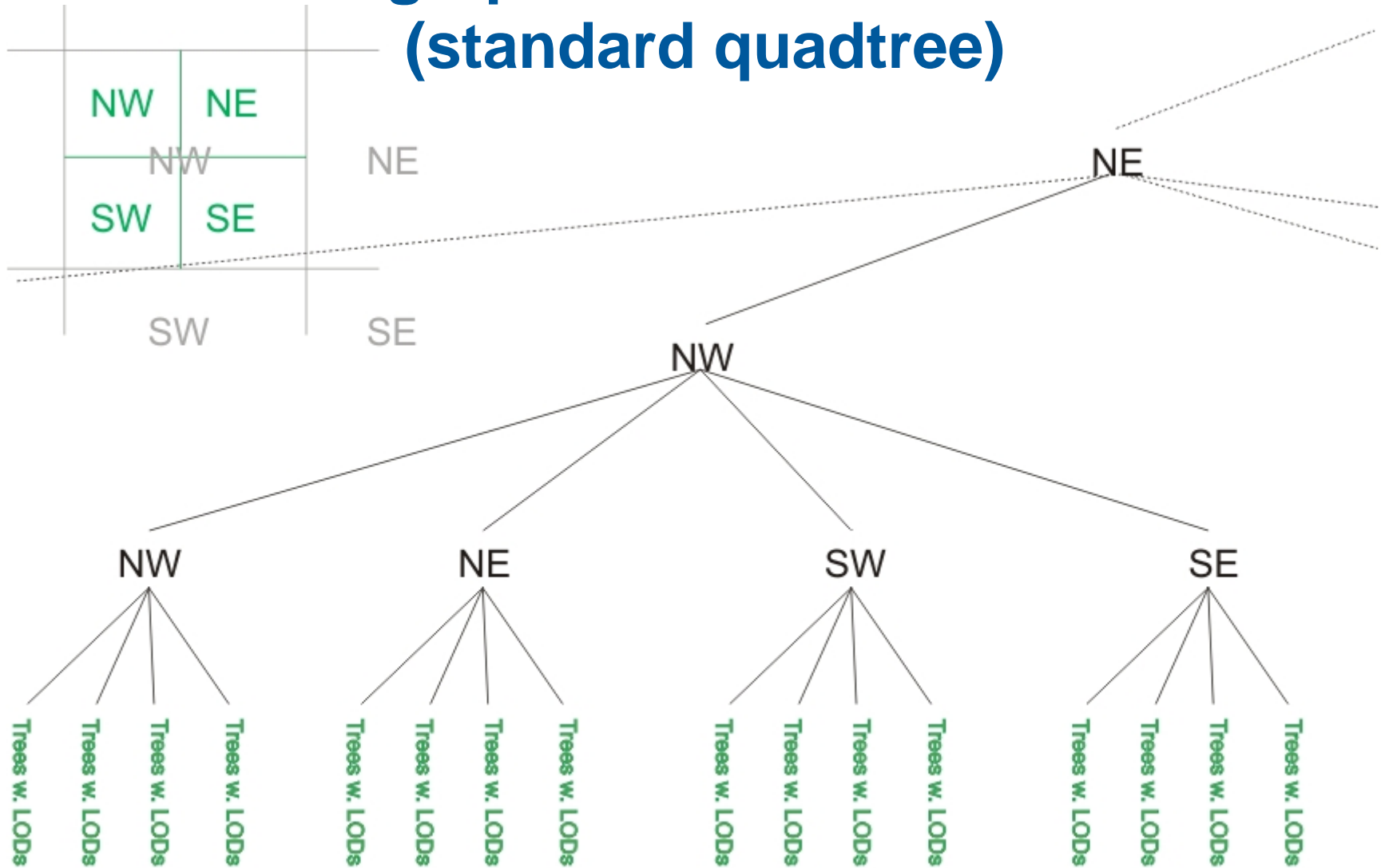
Visible if (dist > 150m)



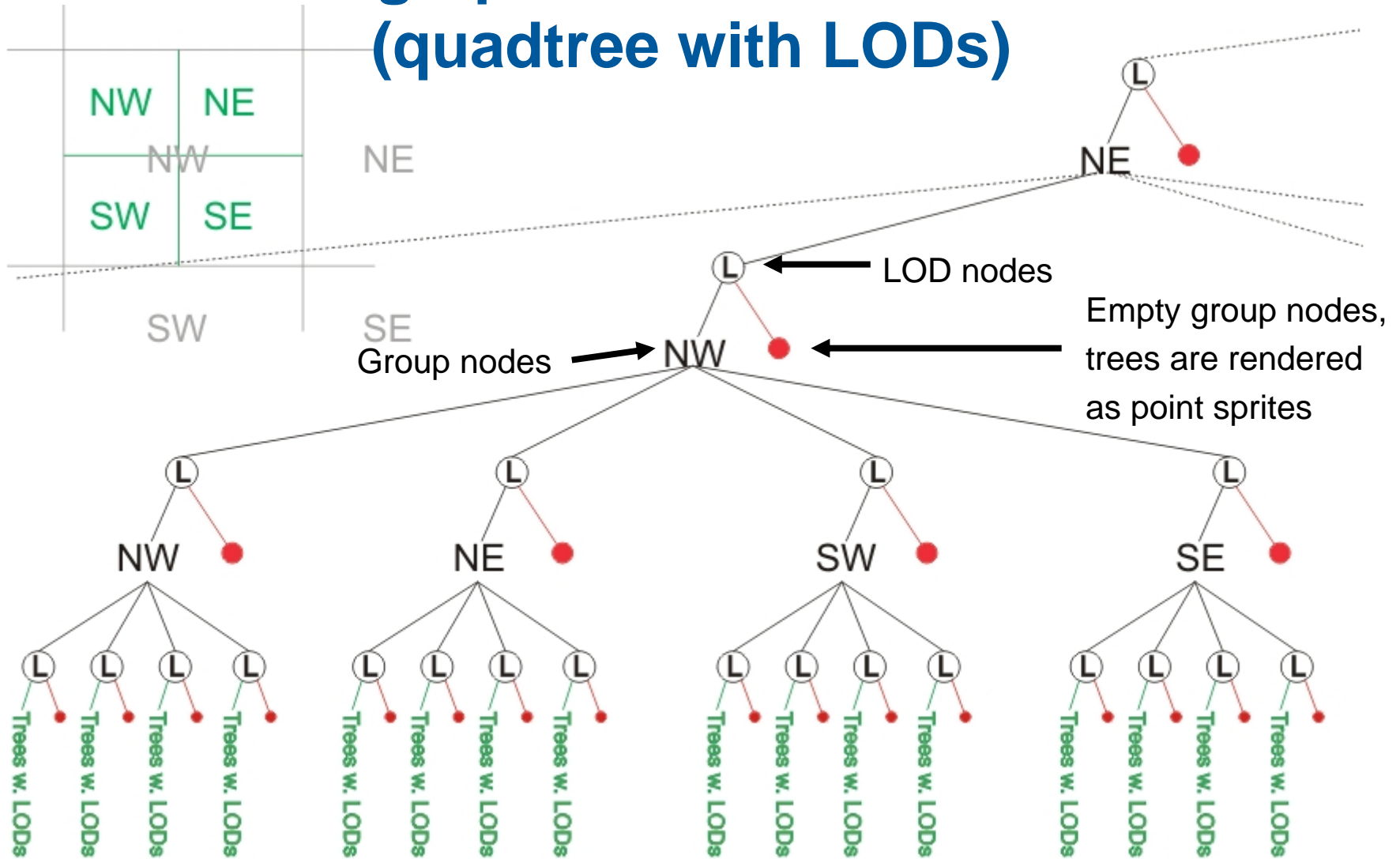
From billboards to geometry (schematic)



Scenegrph-structure for a forest (standard quadtree)



Scenegraph-structure for a forest (quadtree with LODs)



Final scene



~ 20.000 Trees

~ 1 GByte

~ 15-20 frames/second