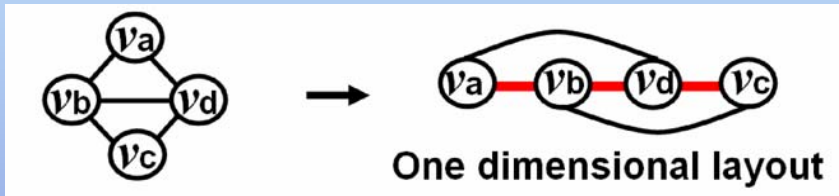


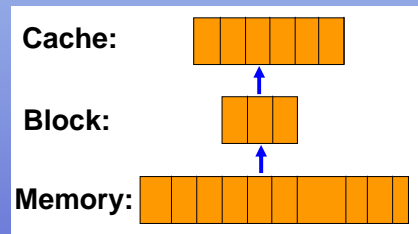
## Our Goals:

- ✓ Optimization problem: Find the layout for a mesh (or a graph) that minimizes the number of cache misses for various cache parameters (e.g., cache block size)
- ✓ Derive a metric measuring the expected number of cache misses of layouts given an I/O model
- ✓ Design efficient layout algorithms for meshes based on the metric we derived



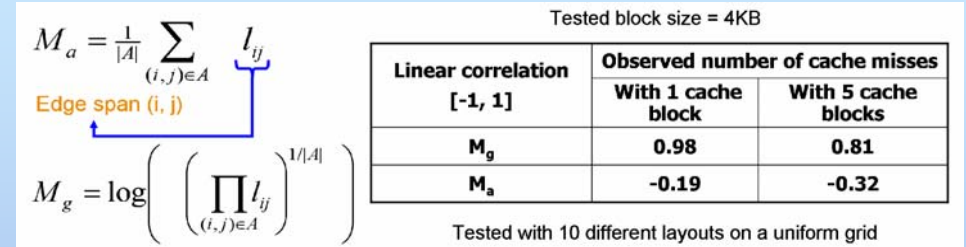
## Cache-Oblivious Metric:

- ✓ The metric must reflect the number of cache misses for **various cache parameters**
- ✓ Two possible block size progressions (1, 2, 3, ... and  $2^0, 2^1, 2^2, \dots$ ): obviously the second one reflects current cache architecture
- ✓ Based on the block size assumptions, we derive two metrics: (i) arithmetic mean of edge spans -  $M_a$  and (ii) logarithm of geometric mean of edge spans -  $M_g$ . Experimental results show,  $M_g$  is more consistent with the actual number of cache misses



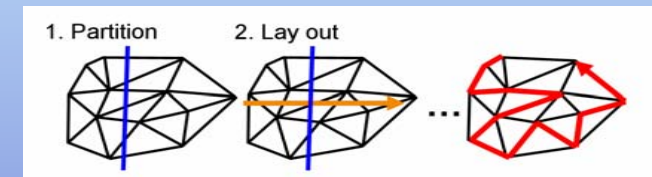
## Related Publications:

- ✓ Mesh Layouts for Block-Based Caches, Sung-eui Yoon and Peter Lindstrom, IEEE VIS and TVCG 06
- ✓ Cache-Efficient Layouts of Bounding Volume Hierarchies, Sung-eui Yoon and Dinesh Manocha, Eurographics 06
- ✓ Cache-Oblivious Mesh Layouts, S.E. Yoon, P. Lindstrom, V. Pascucci, and D. Manocha, SIGGRAPH 05



## Multi-level Construction Method:

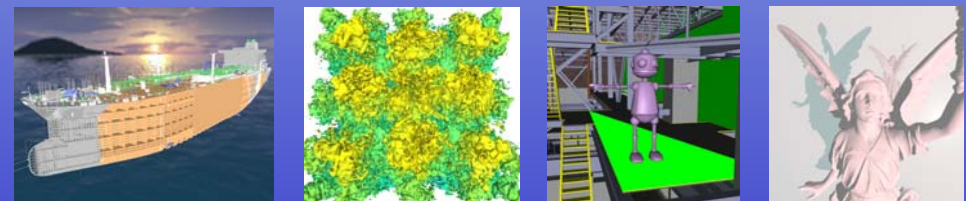
- ✓ Partition the input mesh into k different sets
- ✓ Layout partitions based on  $M_g$



## Theoretical Results:

- ✓ A random ordering of vertices gives a factor  $O(\log n)$  algorithm.
- ✓ We give a **constant factor** algorithm for a mesh graph with the property that the maximum degree is bounded by some constant

## Practical Results:



- ✓ We apply our method to triangular meshes and bounding volume hierarchies for various applications
- ✓ We are able to observe speed ups up to 5 times for GPU-based view-dependent rendering, 2 times for collision detection and ray tracing, and 10 times for iso-contour extraction method.