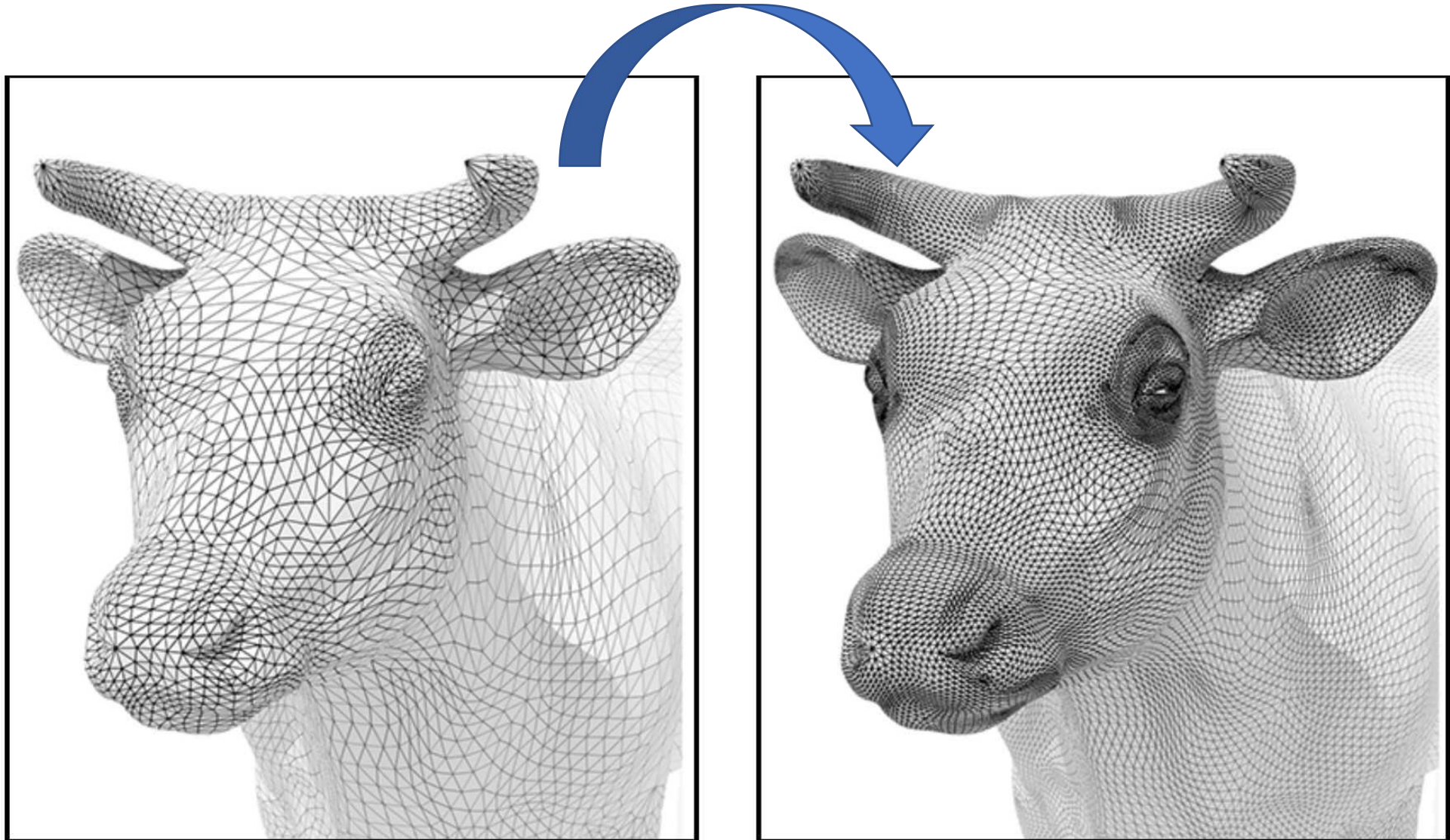


Mesh Processing

Mesh Subdivision



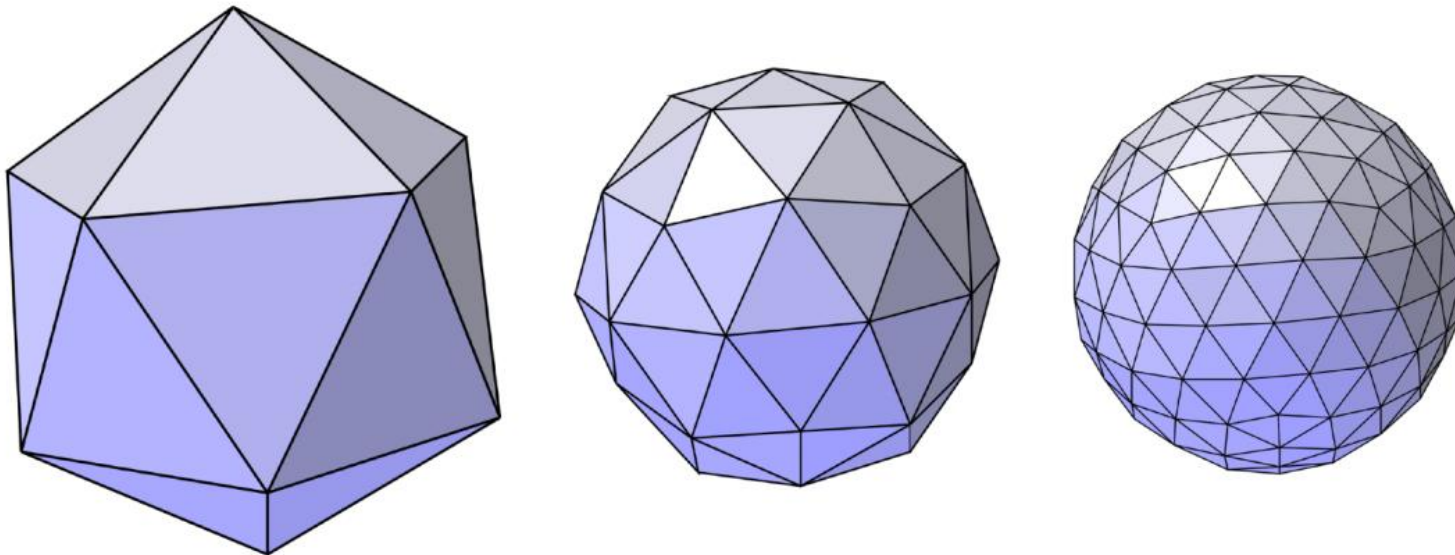
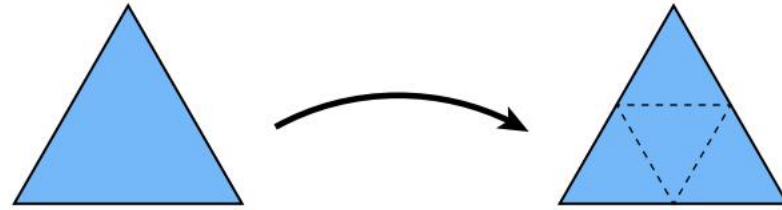
Mesh Subdivision



Loop Subdivision

Triangular Mesh Subdivision

- One-to-four split



Simon Fuhrman

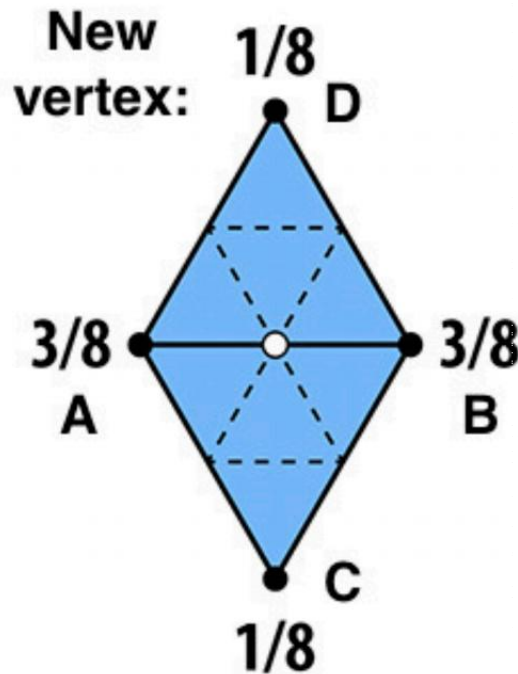
Loop Subdivision

Triangular Mesh Subdivision

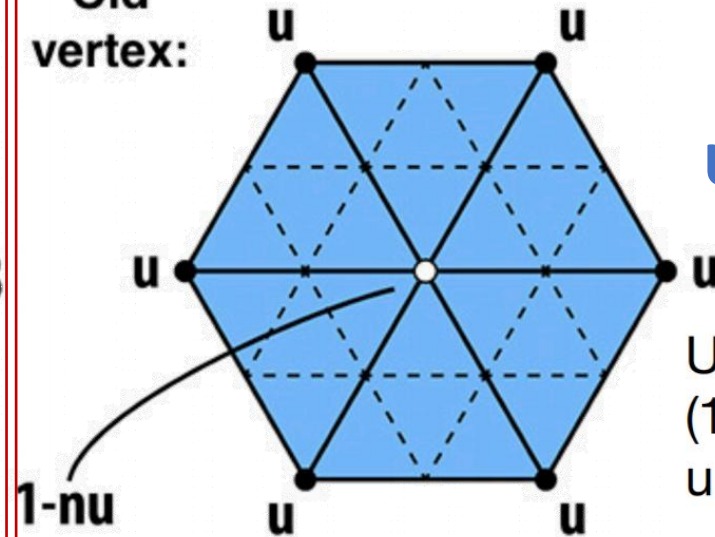
- One-to-four split
- **Update** vertex position

Update new vertex

Update to:
 $\frac{3}{8} * (A + B) + \frac{1}{8} * (C + D)$



Old vertex:



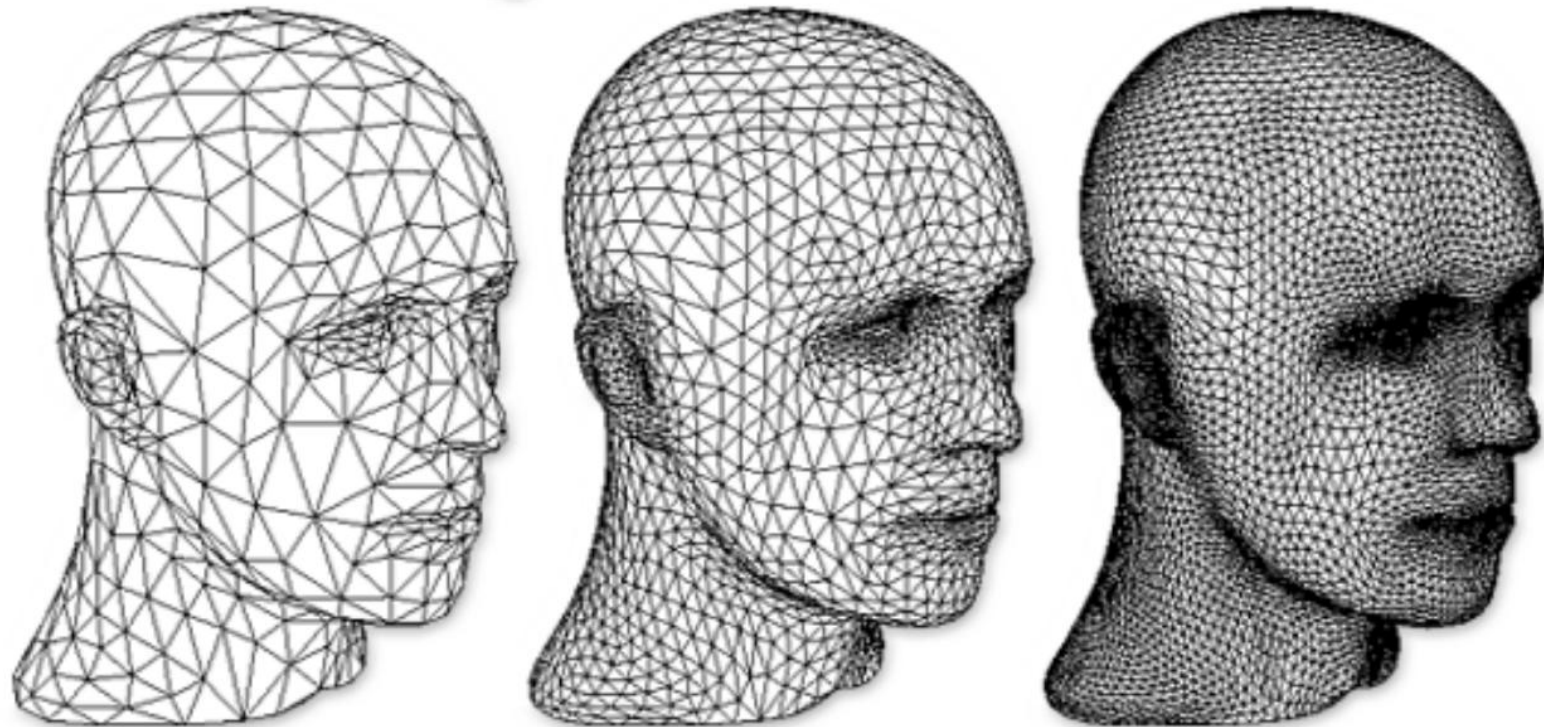
Update old vertex

Update to:
 $(1 - n * u) * \text{original_position} + u * \text{neighbor_position_sum}$

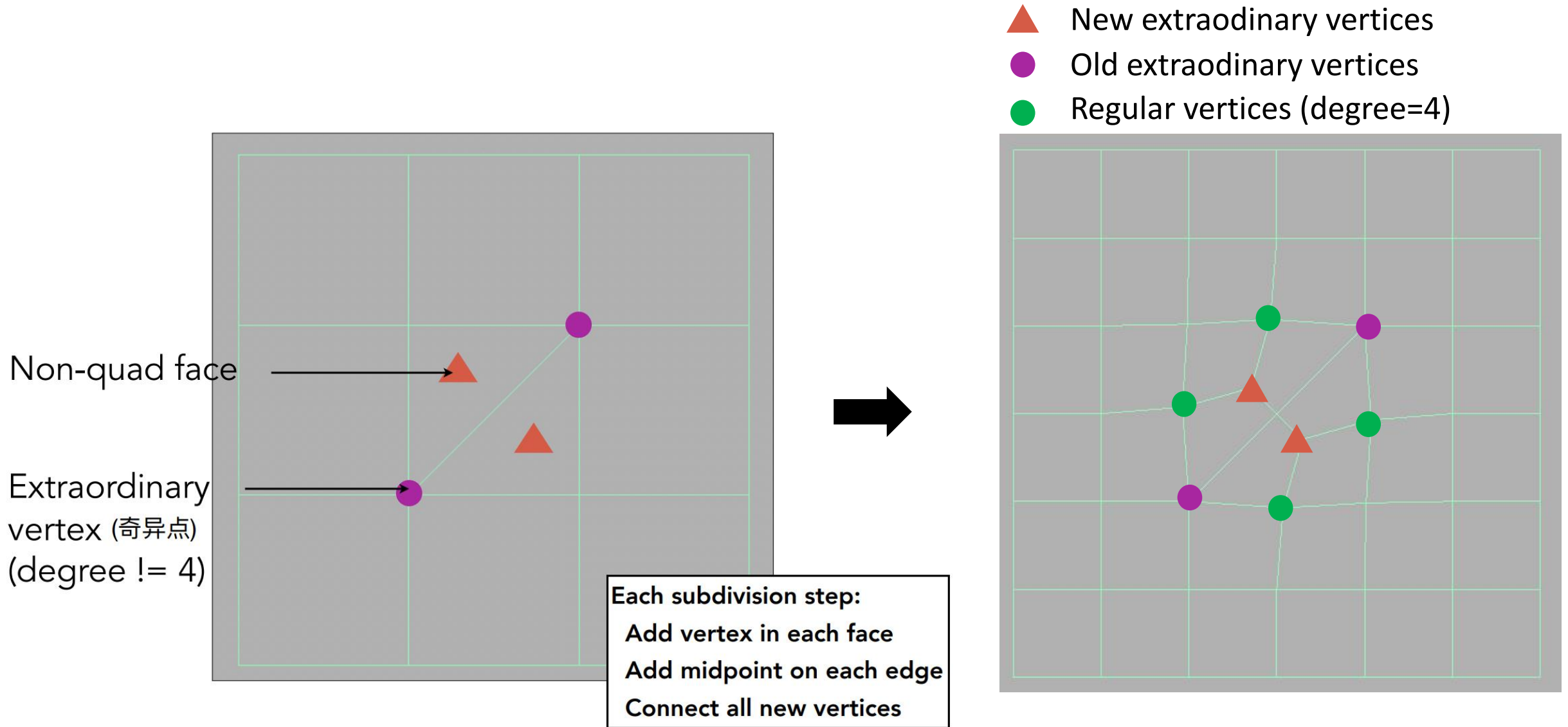
Loop Subdivision

Triangular Mesh Subdivision

- One-to-four split
- Update vertex position



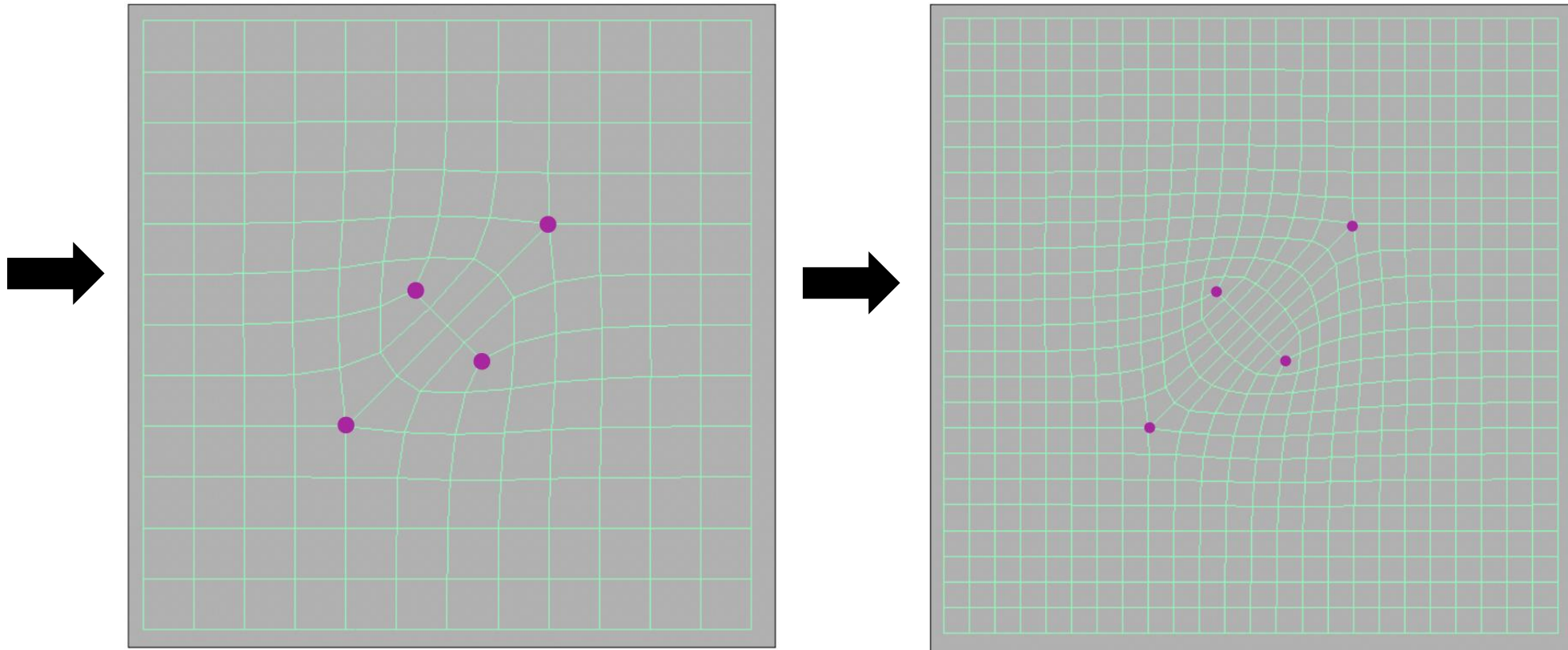
Catmull-Clark Subdivision (General Mesh)



Catmull-Clark Subdivision (General Mesh)

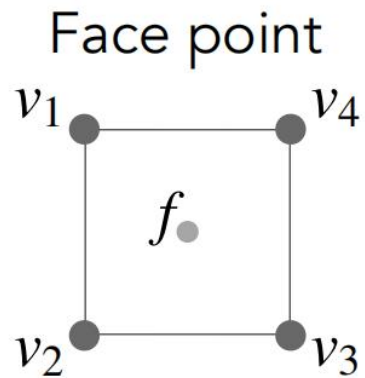
No more extraordinary vertices!

All quad faces!



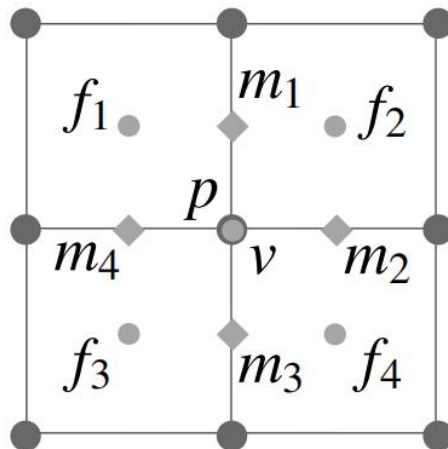
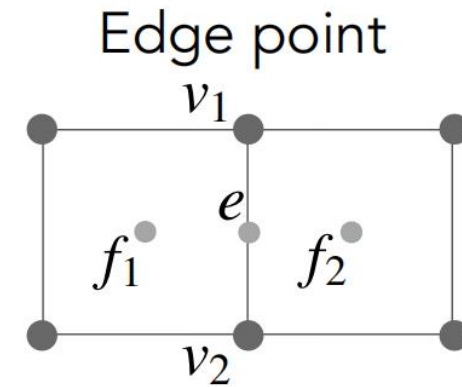
Catmull-Clark Subdivision (General Mesh)

Three types of vertices



$$f = \frac{v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4}{4}$$

$$e = \frac{v_1 + v_2 + f_1 + f_2}{4}$$



Vertex point

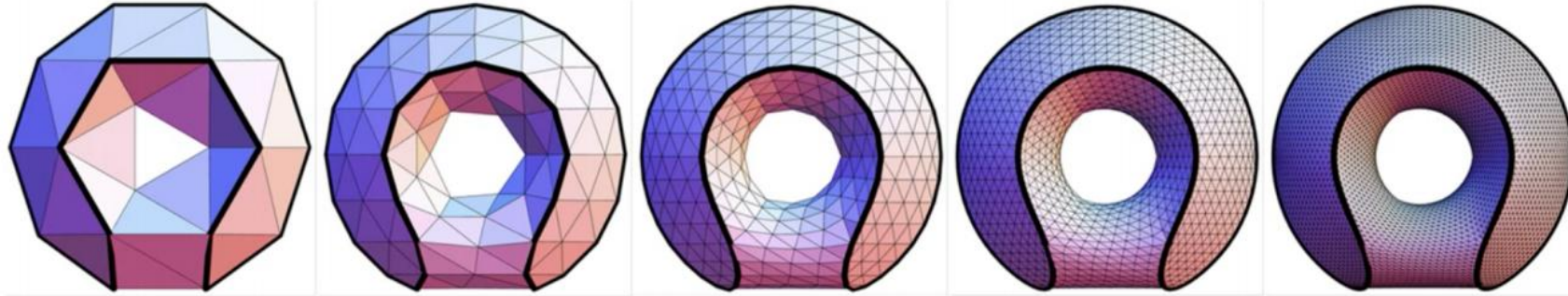
$$v = \frac{f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + 2(m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4) + 4p}{16}$$

m midpoint of edge

p old "vertex point"

Convergence: Overall Shape and Creases

Loop with Sharp Creases



Catmull-Clark with Sharp Creases

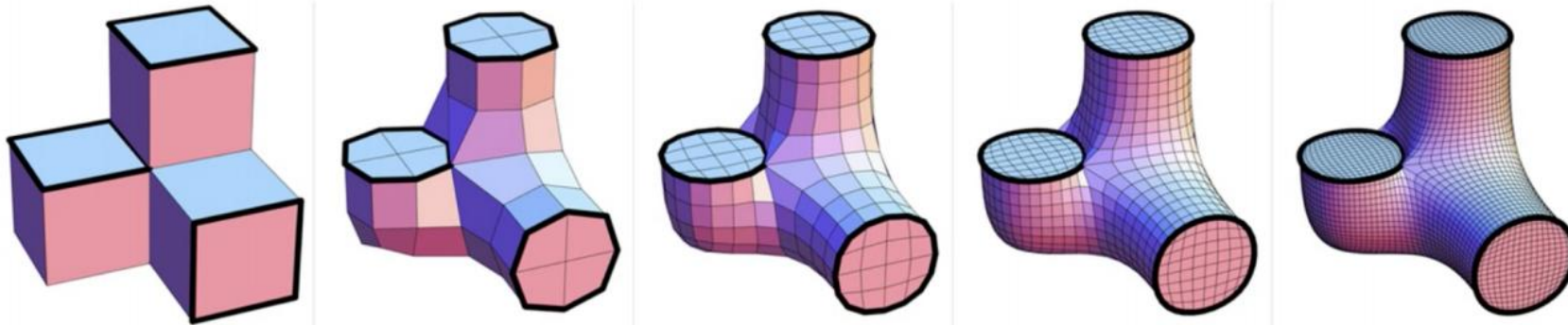


Figure from: Hakenberg et al. Volume Enclosed by Subdivision Surfaces with Sharp Creases

Mesh Simplification



30,000 triangles



3,000

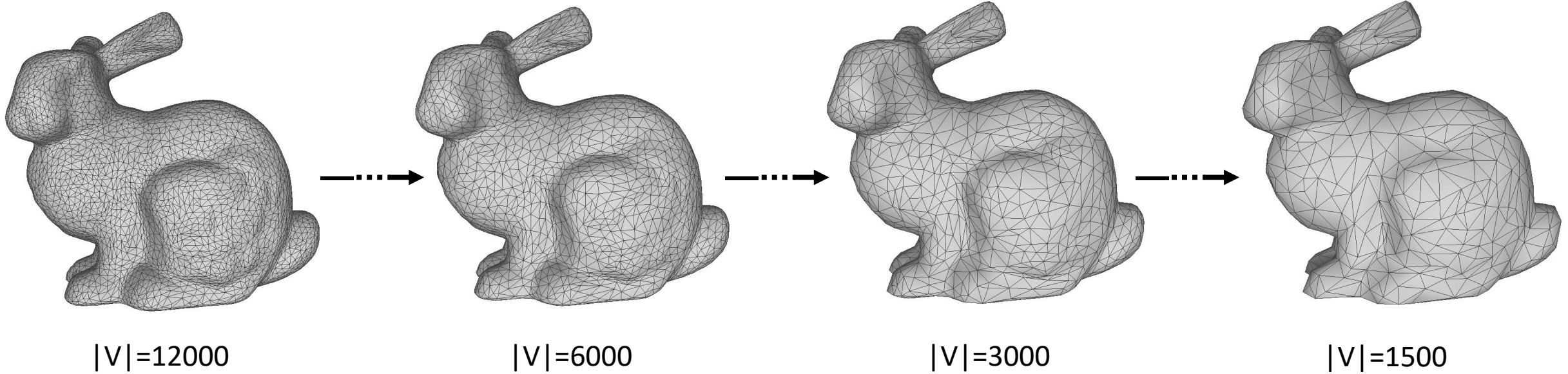


300



Mesh Simplification

- Iteratively remove one vertex/edge per step



Mesh Simplification

- Initialization
- Repeat:
 - select a vertex/edge to remove
 - single-simplification step

When to stop?

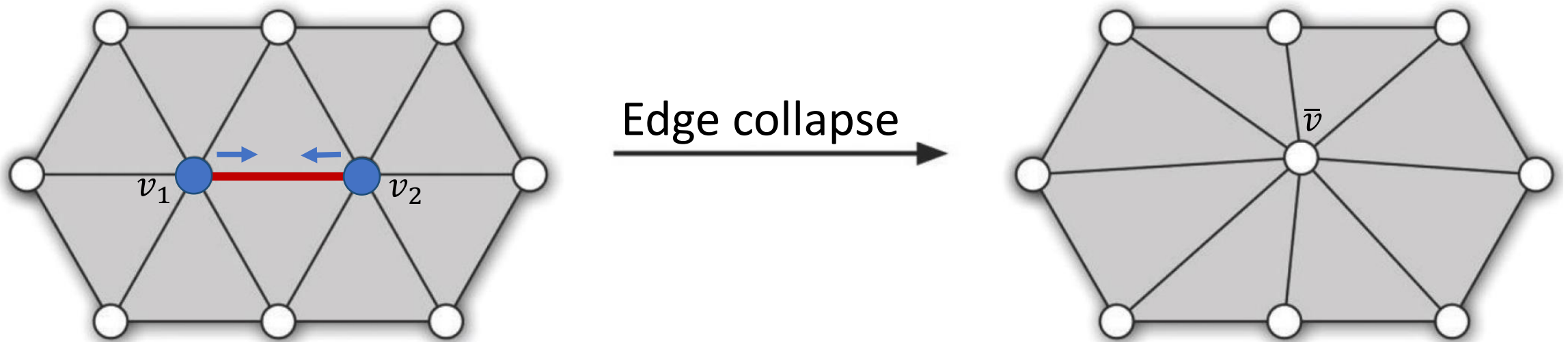
How to select?

How to simplify?

QEM(Quadric Error Metrics) Simplification

How to simplify?

Edge Collapse: one edge contracted to one vertex

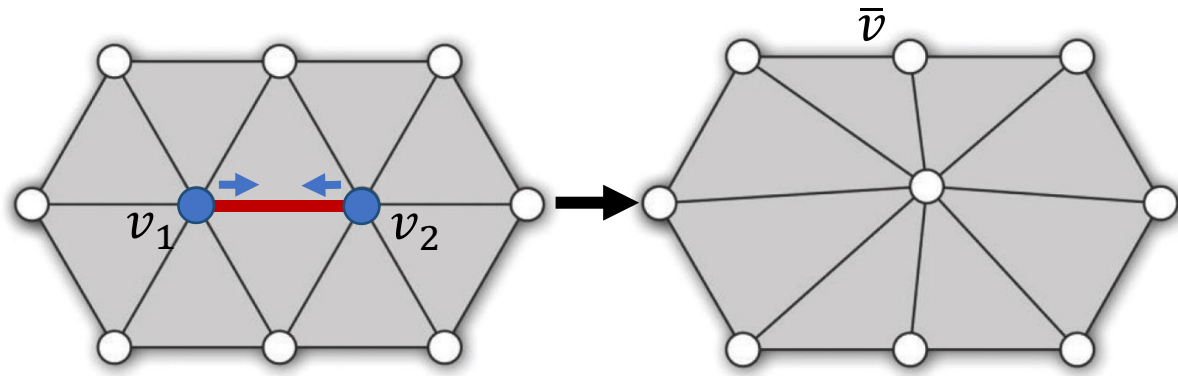


QEM(Quadric Error Metrics) Simplification

How to simplify?

Edge Collapse: one edge contracted to one vertex

Update position of new vertex: Quadric Error Metrics



优化收缩点 \bar{v} 的位置，使之尽可能接近原模型。

优化目标函数：

$$\bar{v} = \operatorname{argmin}_v \sum_{P \in \text{plane}(v_1) \cup \text{plane}(v_2)} \text{distance}(v, P)^2$$

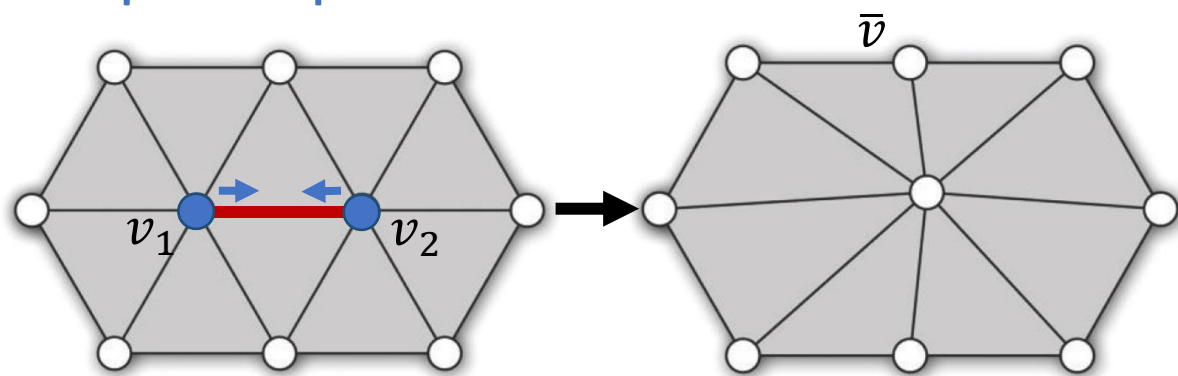
$\text{plane}(v)$ 指顶点 v 邻接的三角面片集合

QEM(Quadric Error Metrics) Simplification

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$\text{plane}(v)$ 指顶点 v 邻接的三角面片集合

令平面 P 为 $ax + by + cz + d = 0$ ，其中 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ 。
记 $\mathbf{p} = [a, b, c, d]^T$ ， $\mathbf{v} = [x, y, z, 1]^T$ ，

则有：

$$\text{distance}(v, P)^2 = (\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{p})^2 = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{K}_p \mathbf{v}$$

因此，设 $\text{plane}(v)$ 为顶点 v 邻接的三角面片，收缩点的位置可写为：

$$\bar{v} = \operatorname{argmin}_v \mathbf{v}^T \left(\sum_{P \in \text{plane}(v_1) \cup \text{plane}(v_2)} \mathbf{K}_p \right) \mathbf{v}$$

又因：

$$\bar{v} \approx \operatorname{argmin}_v \mathbf{v}^T \left(\sum_{p \in \text{plane}(v_1)} \mathbf{K}_p + \sum_{p \in \text{plane}(v_2)} \mathbf{K}_p \right) \mathbf{v}$$

所以，最终可写成：

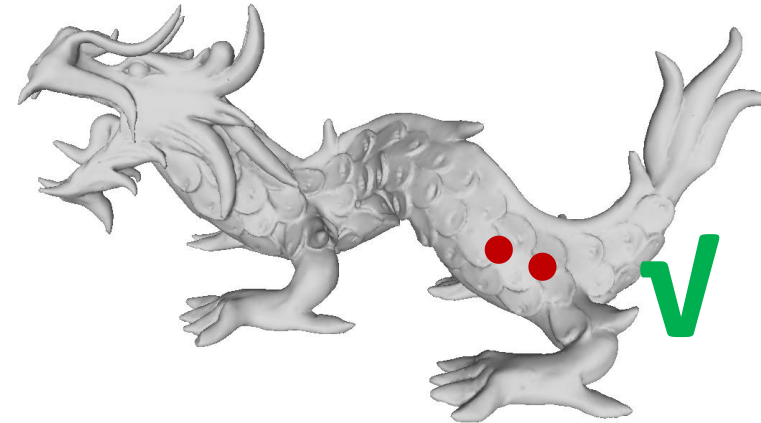
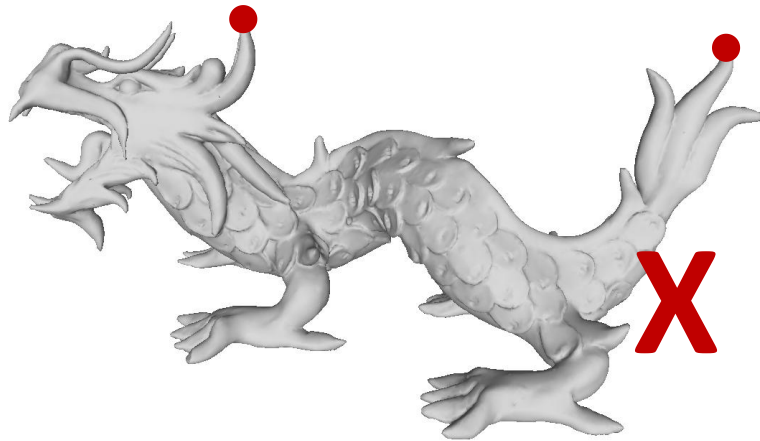
$$\bar{v} = \operatorname{argmin}_v \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{Q}_1 + \mathbf{Q}_2) \mathbf{v}$$

由 \mathbf{Q}_1 和 \mathbf{Q}_2 的邻接面计算得到

QEM(Quadric Error Metrics) Simplification

How to select?

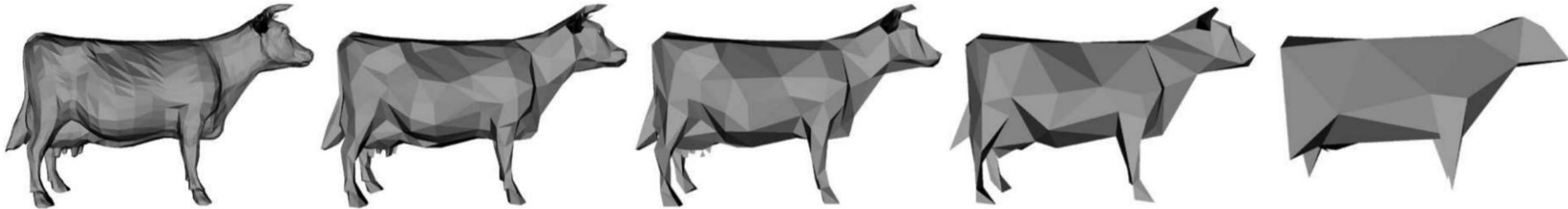
- Select the connected nearby vertices



QEM(Quadric Error Metrics) Simplification

QEM Algorithm Outline

1. Compute the Q_v matrices for all the initial vertices.
2. Select all valid vertex pairs.
3. Compute the optimal \bar{v} for each pair, $\Delta(\bar{v})$ becomes the cost of contracting that pair.
4. Place all the pairs in a heap keyed on cost with the minimum cost pair at the top.
5. Iteratively remove the pair (v_1, v_2) of least cost from the heap, contract this pair, and update the costs of all valid pairs involving the new vertex \bar{v} .



Simplification Results

Thank you