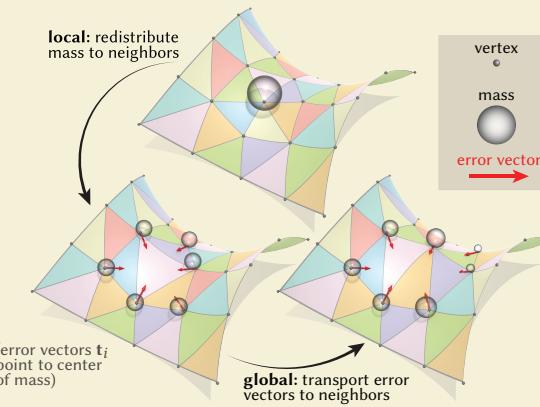
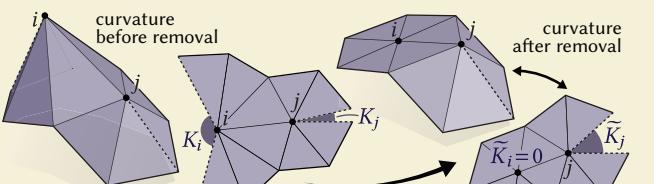


## Intrinsic Curvature Error

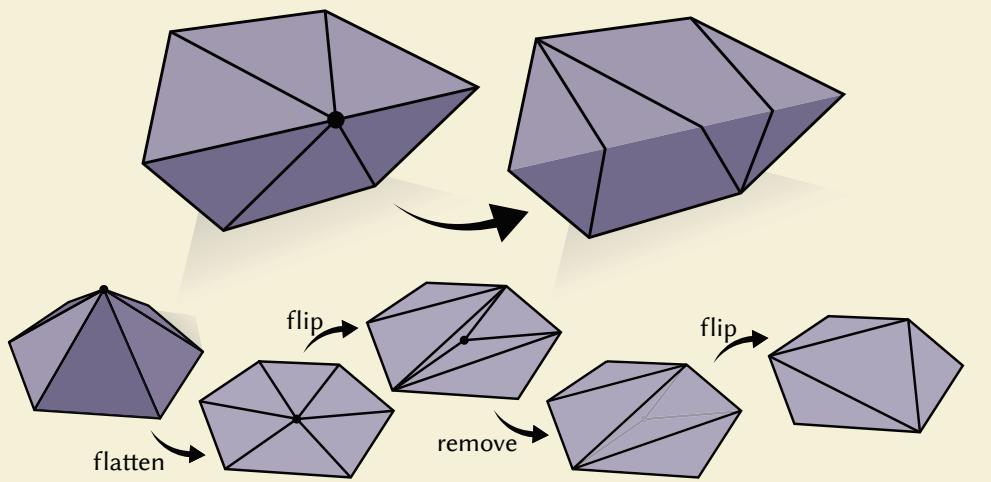


Our method constructs a coarse triangulation over a fixed geometric domain. In each **local** step we redistribute curvature or other quantities from a removed vertex to its neighbors. From step to step we also accumulate **global** information about error via tangent vectors pointing to the approximate center of mass of the decimated vertices.



Flattening a vertex  $i$  changes the angle sums  $\Theta$  at neighboring vertices  $j$ , effectively redistributing the discrete curvature  $K = 2\pi - \Theta$ . We use the change in curvature to guide simplification.

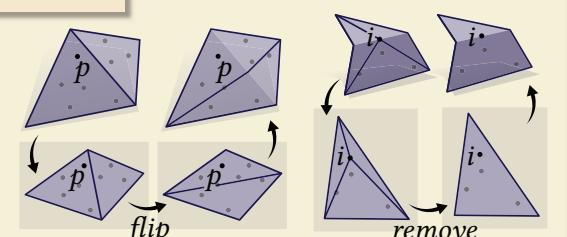
## Intrinsic Vertex Removal



We decimate an interior vertex by intrinsically flattening it, flipping to degree 3, removing it from the mesh, then flipping back to an intrinsic Delaunay triangulation.

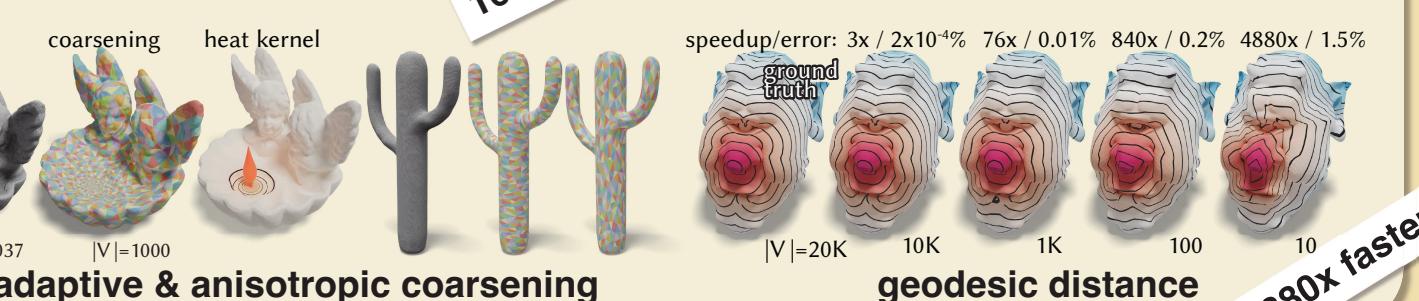
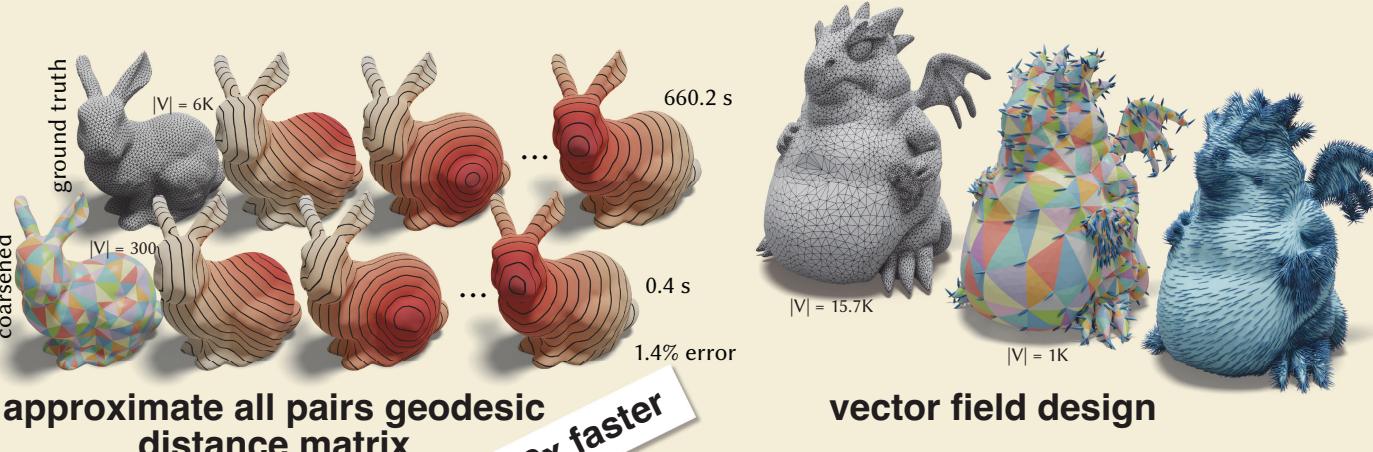
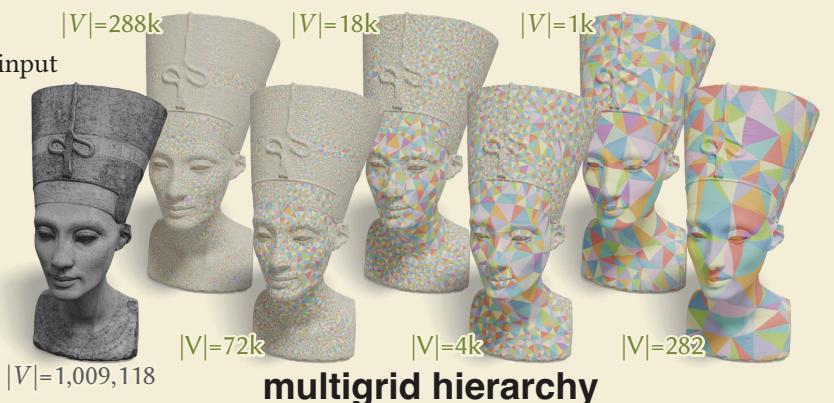
## Pointwise Mapping

To map any point  $p$  on the fine mesh to a point  $p'$  on the coarse mesh, we track its barycentric coordinates through local coarsening operations (namely: edge flips, vertex flattenings, and vertex removals).



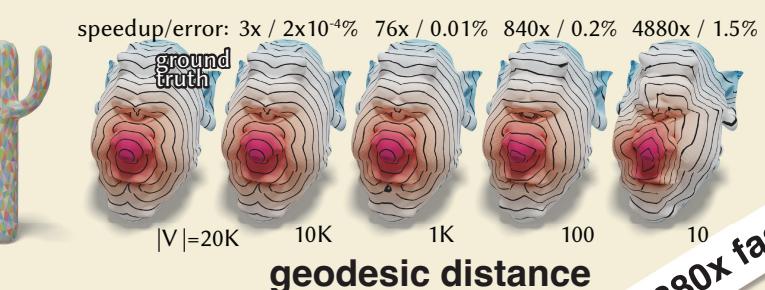
# Surface Simplification using Intrinsic Error Metrics

Hsueh-Ti Derek Liu **University of Toronto & Roblox** Mark Gillespie **Carnegie Mellon University** Benjamin Chislett **University of Toronto** Nicholas Sharp **University of Toronto & NVIDIA** Alec Jacobson **University of Toronto & Adobe Research** Keenan Crane **Carnegie Mellon University**



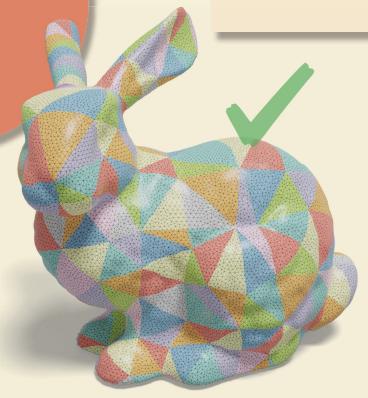
**20x faster**

**adaptive & anisotropic coarsening**



**4880x faster**

## Accumulated Error Estimates

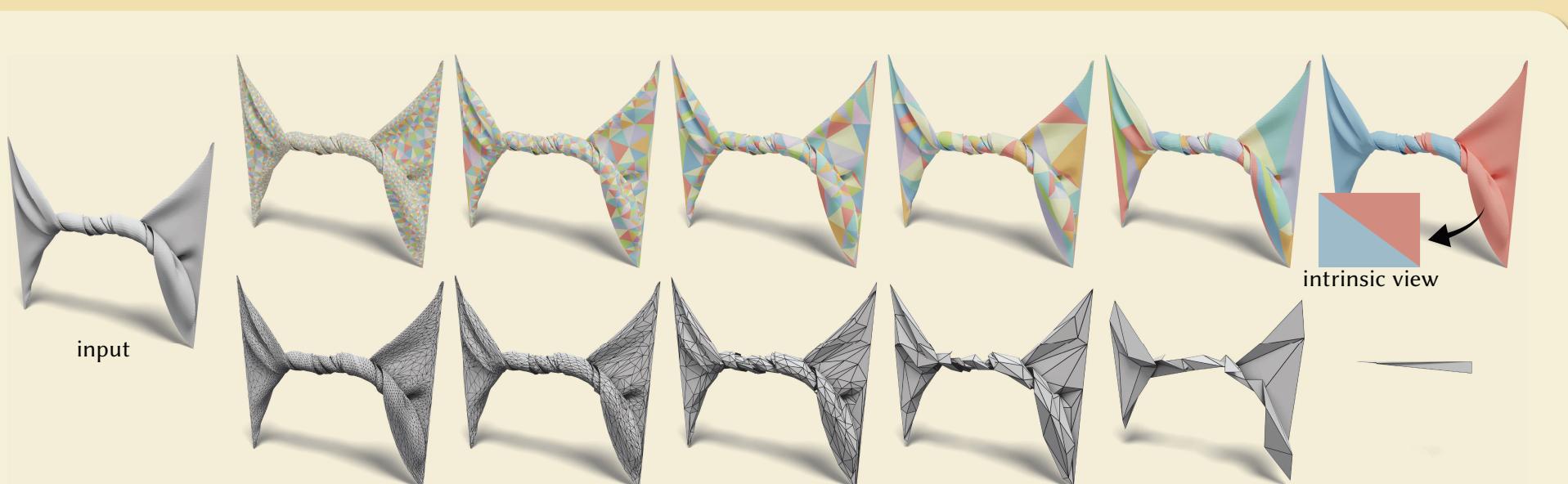
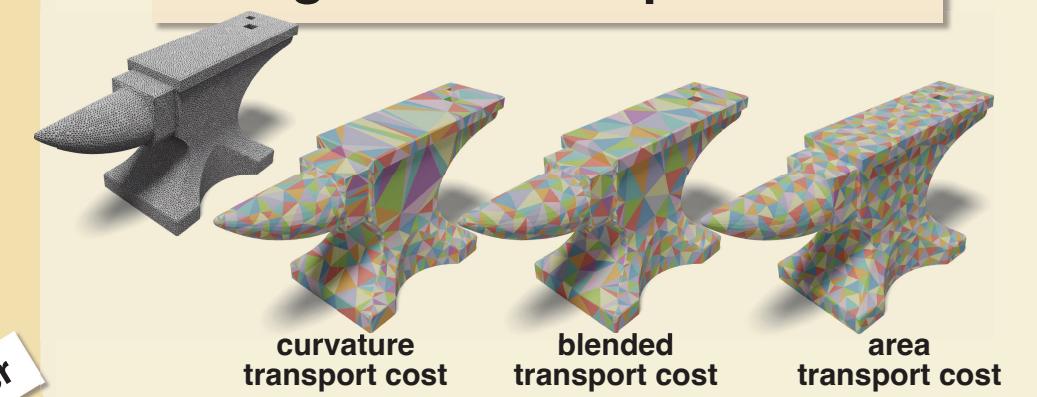


coarsening using accumulated ICE metric

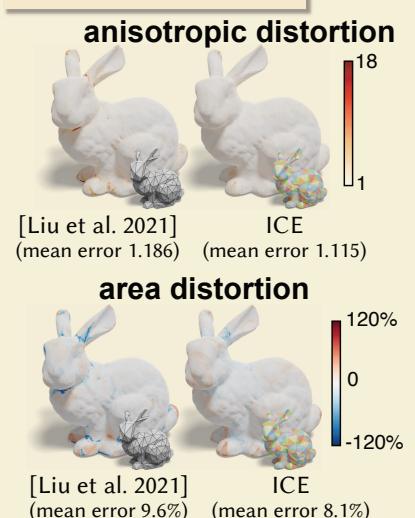


memoryless coarsening

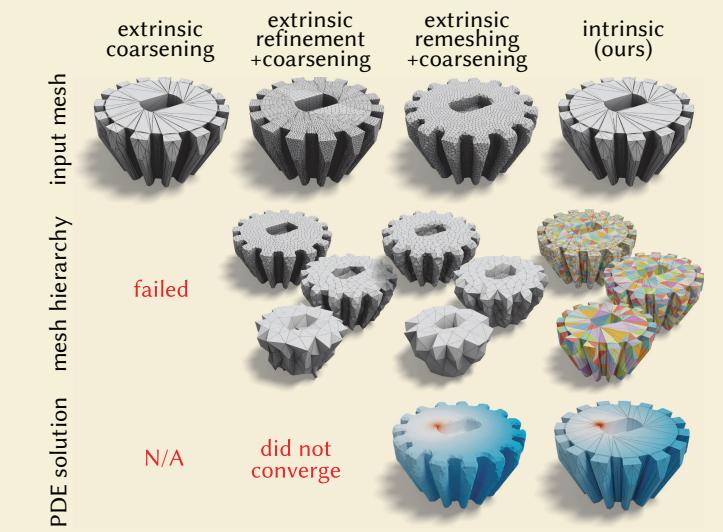
## Using Other Transport Costs



## Distortion



## Robust Mesh Hierarchies



## Acknowledgements