

Mesh Parameterization



Motivation

- Corresponds to finding a mapping from discrete surface patch to an isomorphic planar mesh.
- Each mesh node in surface will be assigned to coordinates (u,v) in planar region.
- This allows for mesh processing like texture mapping, remeshing etc. in the flat parametric space.

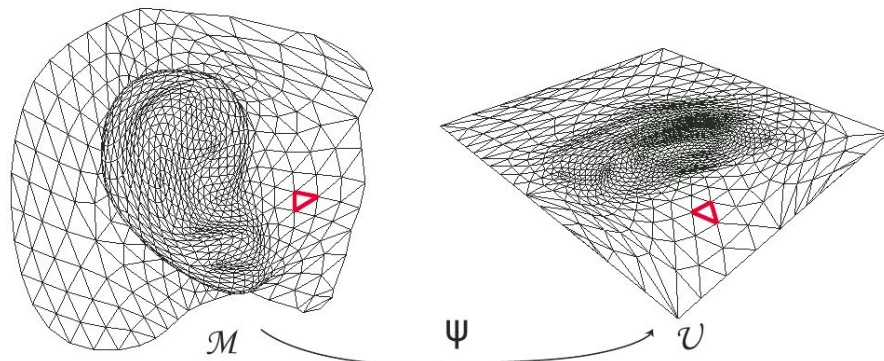


Figure 1: A piecewise linear mapping between a 3D mesh \mathcal{M} and an isomorphic flat mesh \mathcal{U} , where a triangle on the mesh is mapped to a triangle in the parameterization.

Conformal mapping

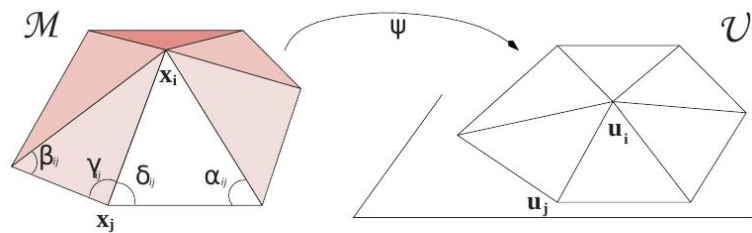


Figure 4: A 3D 1-ring, and its associated flattened version.

- We look for “smooth parameterizations” that minimize distortion
- Let energy $E(M, U)$ be distortion measure, then simple criterion for energy to be minimum over $M \sim U$ is

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{u}_i} = 0$$

- Discrete conformal mapping is angle preserving

$$\frac{\partial E_A}{\partial \mathbf{u}_i} = \sum_{j \in N(i)} (\cot \alpha_{ij} + \cot \beta_{ij}) (\mathbf{u}_i - \mathbf{u}_j) = 0$$

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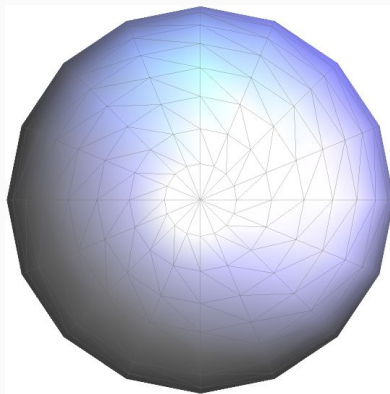
- Solve sparse linear system as $\mathbf{M}^A \mathbf{U} = 0$

$$\mathbf{M}_{ij}^A = \begin{cases} \cot(\alpha_{ij}) + \cot(\beta_{ij}) & \text{if } j \in N(i) \\ -\sum_{k \in N(i)} \mathbf{M}_{ik}^A & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

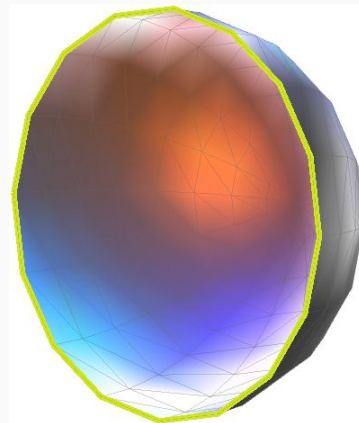
with boundary conditions $\mathbf{U}^{\text{boundary}} = \mathbf{X}^{\text{boundary}}$

Methodology

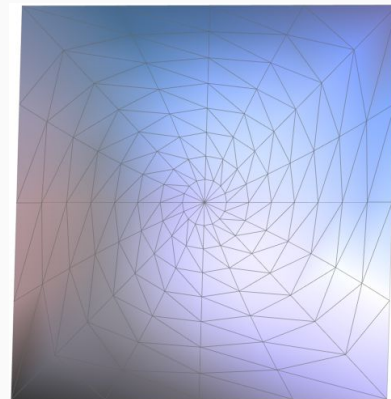
1. Get boundary loop of the triangulated patch
2. Fix U^{boundary} in the planar region while preserving length between boundary points
3. Solve sparse system $MU = 0$ to find U^{internal}
4. Visualize the flattened mesh using normals of the original 3d mesh



3d mesh of hemisphere

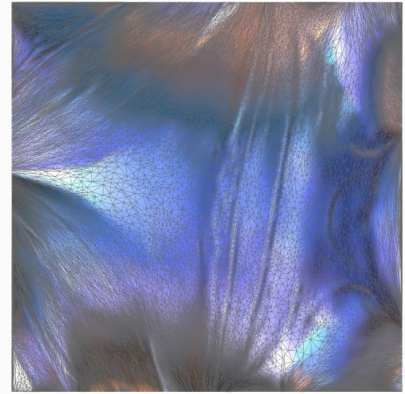
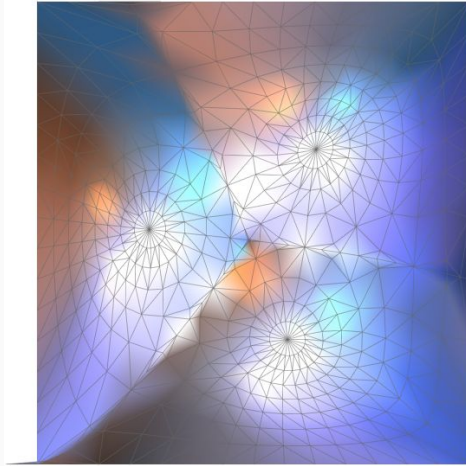
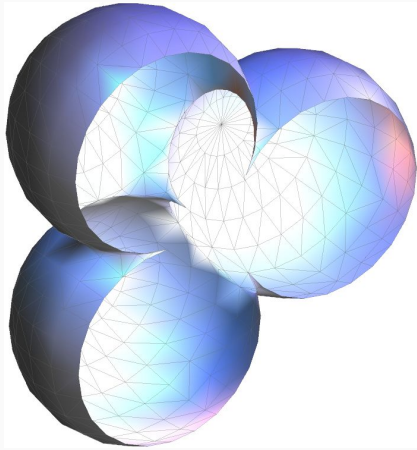


Boundary loops of the mesh



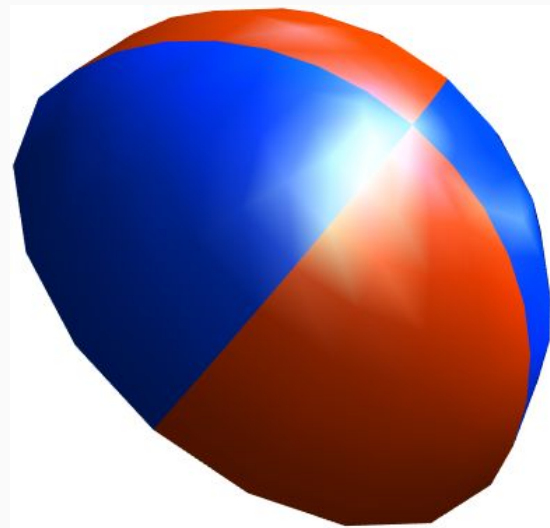
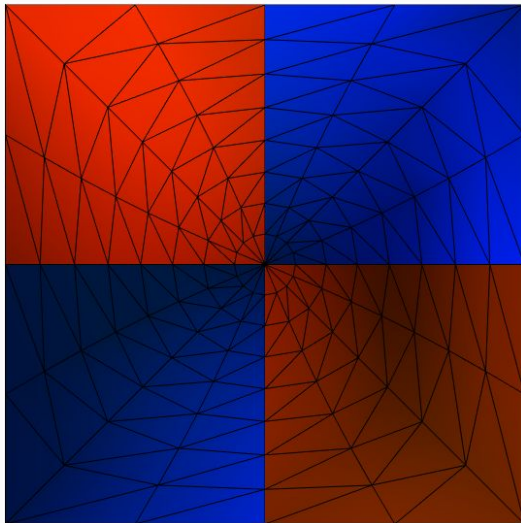
UV coordinates after flattening

Some more results

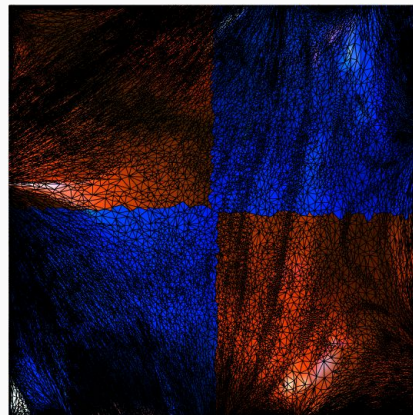
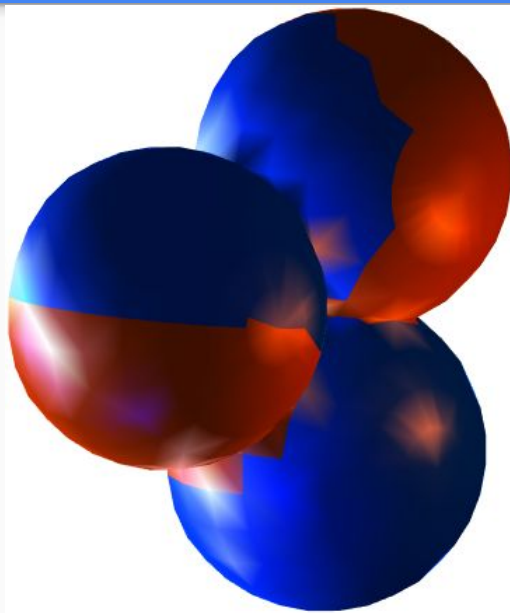
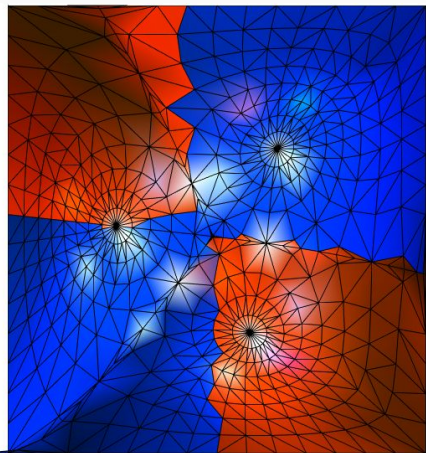


Texture mapping

- We generate a texture board pattern in flattened mesh thus coloring triangles
- The corresponding faces in the original mesh are visualized using same colors
- Thus, mapping textures onto surface patches is simplified.
- This helps to evaluate the parameterization



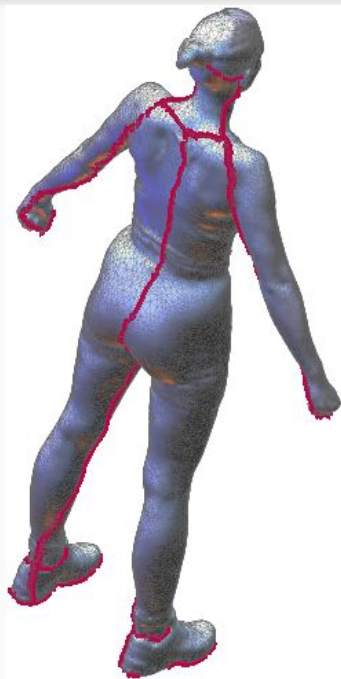
Some more texture maps



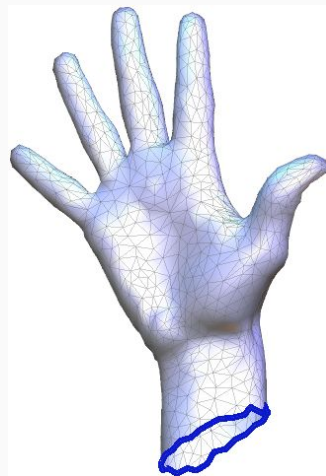
Implementation problems

- Problem - Internal vertices values going outside the boundary
- Remedy - Laplacian matrix was incorrect, row sum need to zero

Implementation problems



- Parameterization not good for some meshes as many triangles are farther away from boundary



Thanks!

Submitted By

Navami Kairanda
(2577665)
Harish Gouda
(2577731)

