

Rapid Simplification of Multi-Attribute Meshes

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HPG 2011



The Goal



Goal



Goal

~10 ms



Why? Real-time Domain

- Need to generate LODs for player-created models
- Must generate them while the game is running interactively
- Other demands for CPU, including generating the original high-res mesh and textures

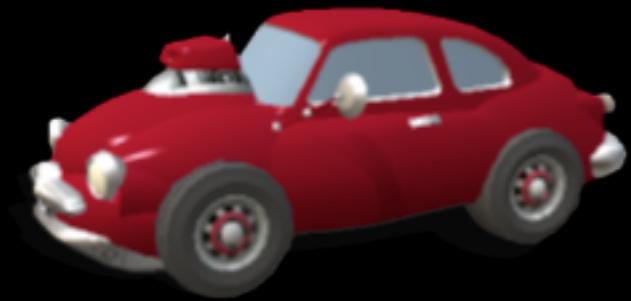


Domain

- Specific example:
 - Start a level
 - Ask server for player creations
 - Expand descriptions into model geometry and textures
 - Generate LODs
 - Display world and player creations



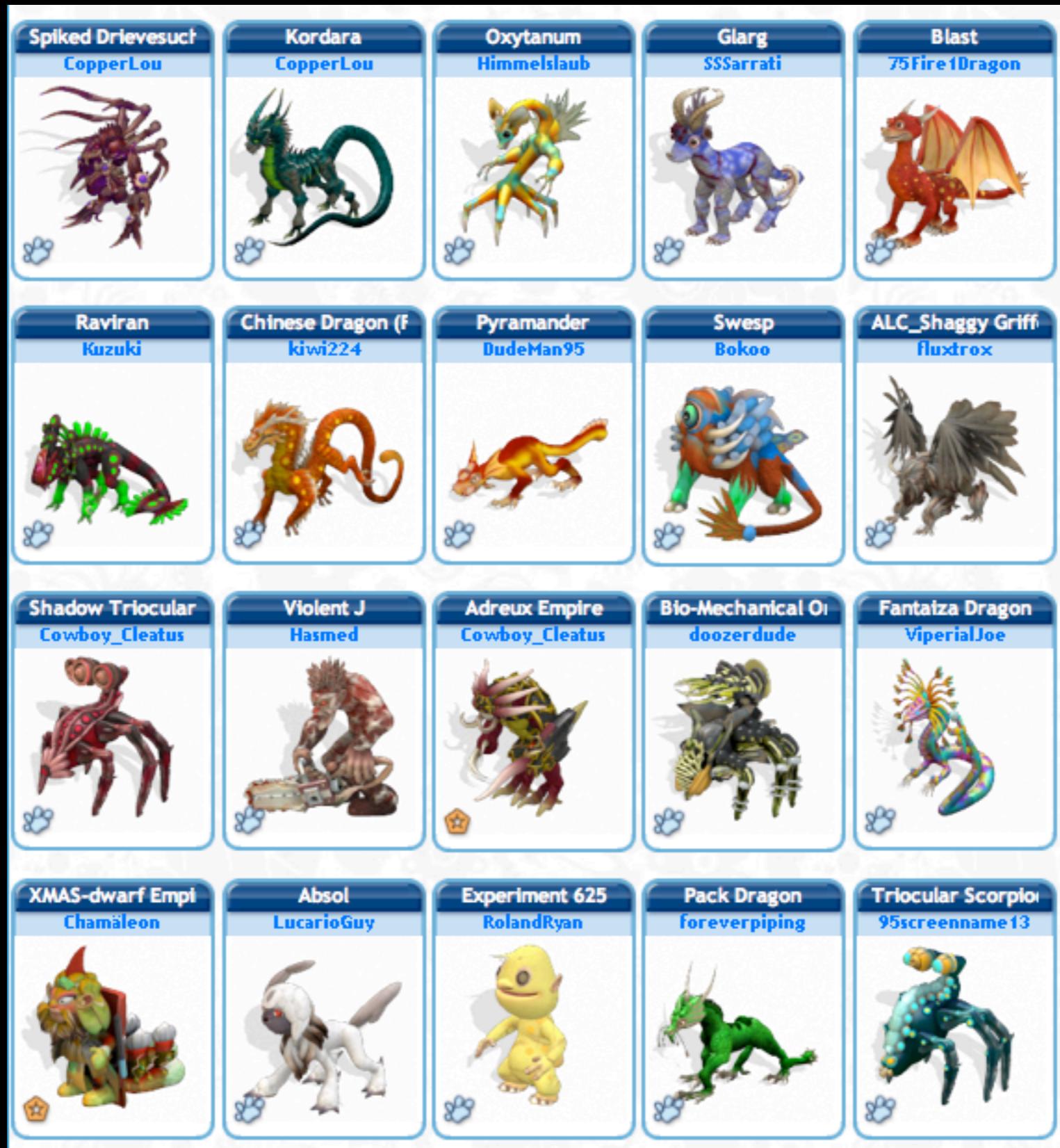
The Maxis logo, featuring the word "MAXIS" in a bold, sans-serif font inside a circular swoosh.



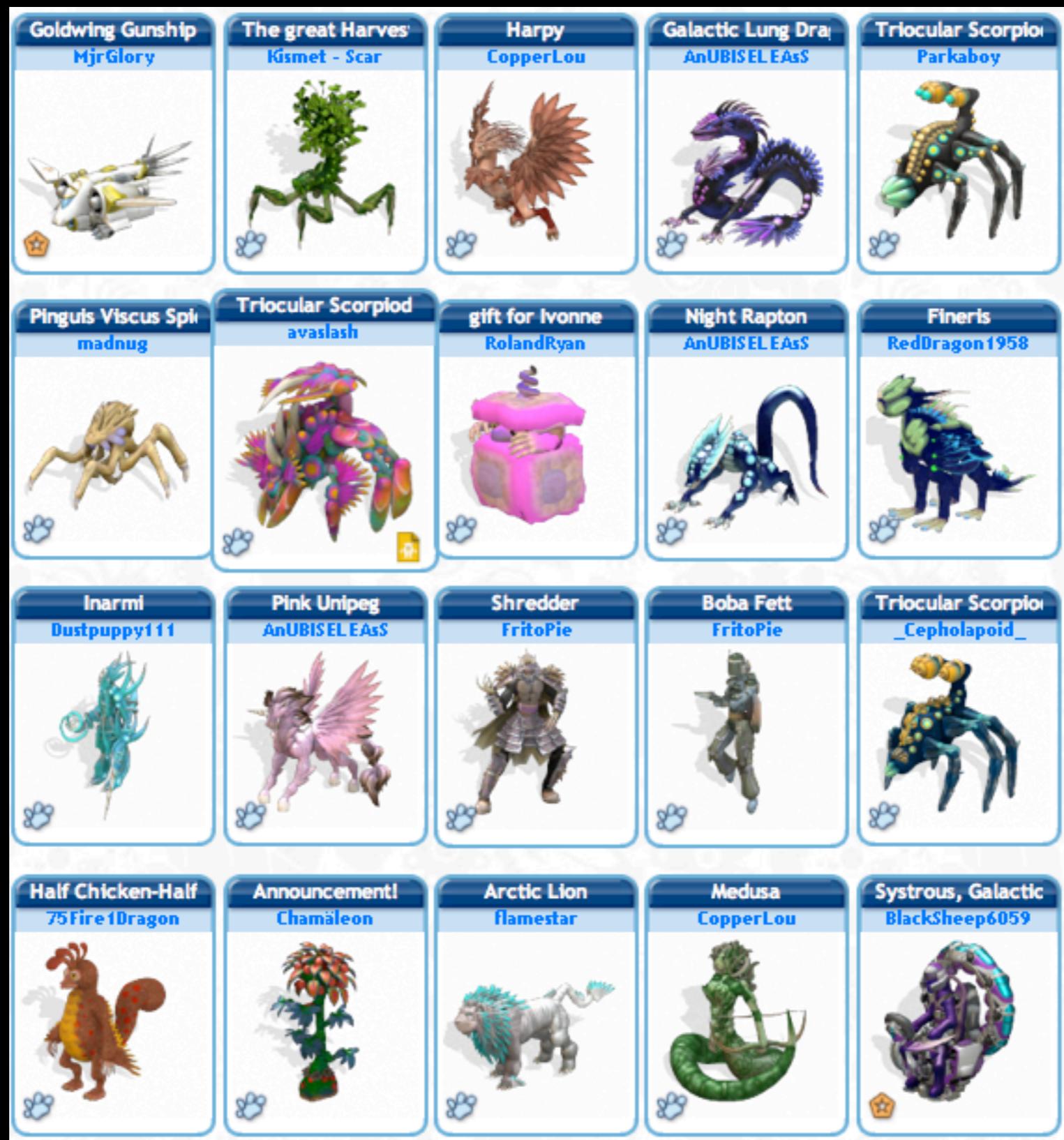
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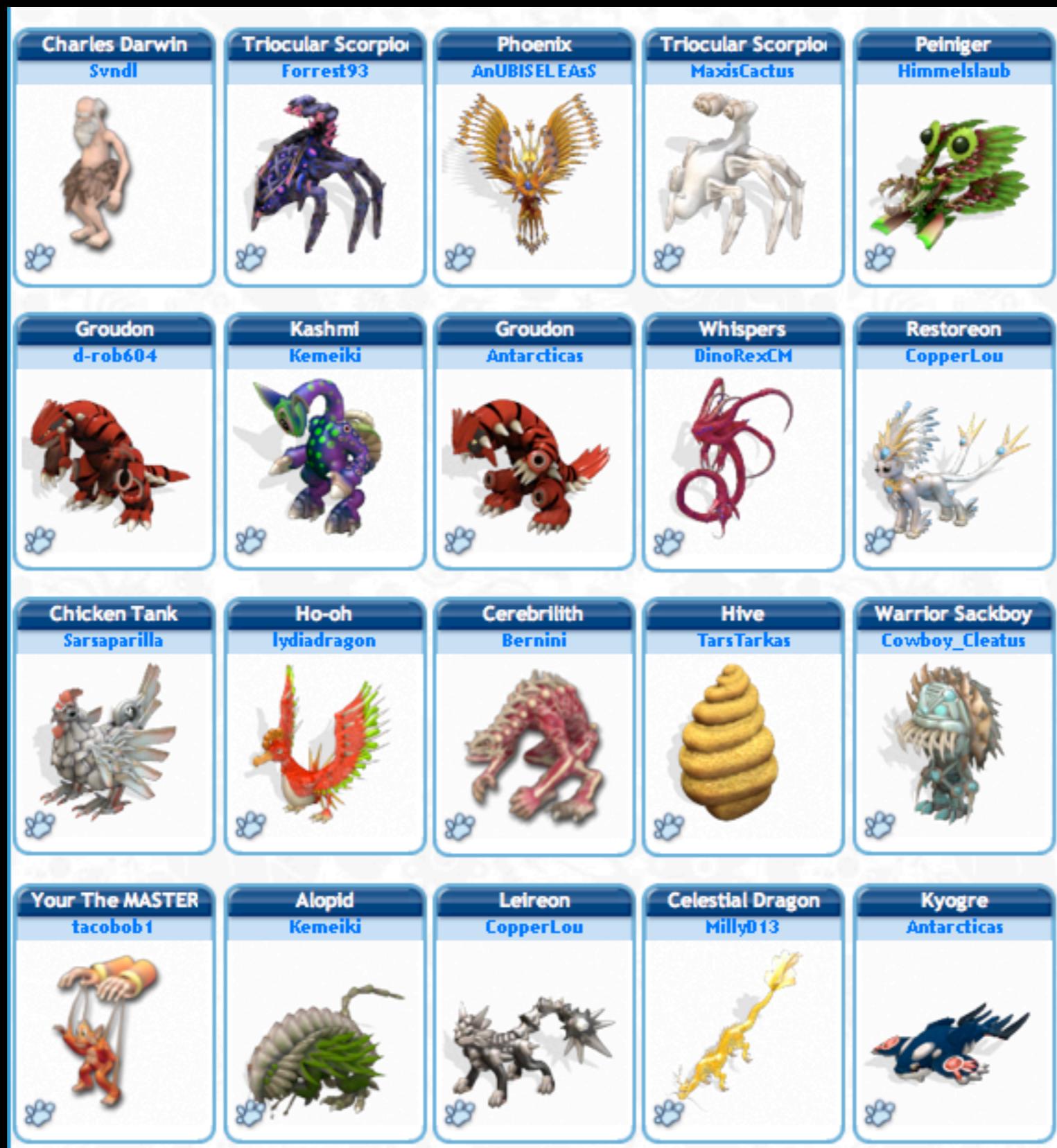


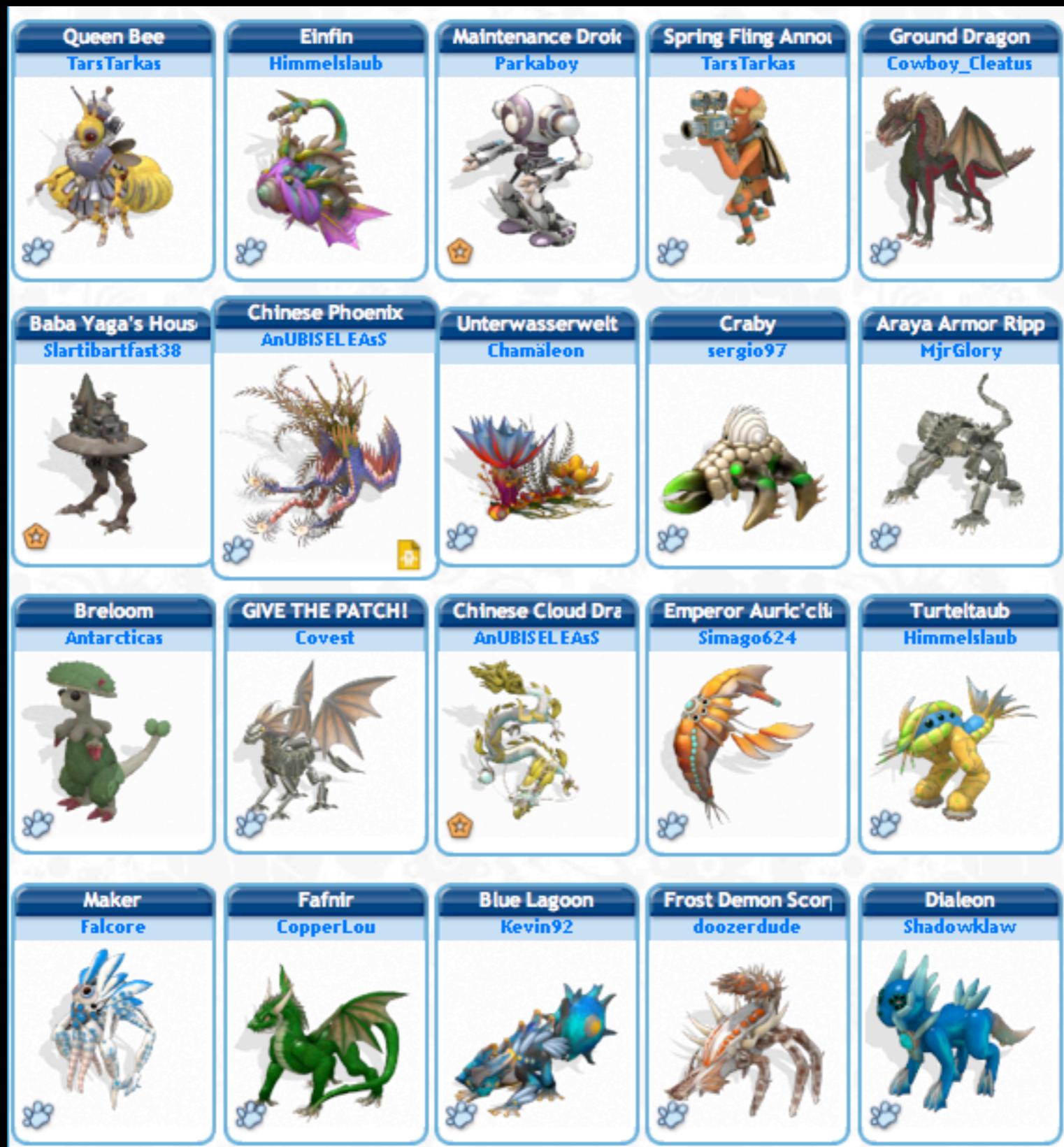
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Worked Example

- Generate 20 meshes × 3 LODs
- Say 10% of CPU per frame
- 10s per LOD -> 1 hour 40 minutes
- 10 seconds -> 16 ms per LOD

Other requirements

- Robustness
 - Player-created meshes, not artist-created
 - No time for input cleanup passes
- Static LODs
 - Need to LOD shaders and animation too
 - Generate lowest LODs first
- GPU-friendly simplification



Previous Work

- Rossignac & Borrel [1993]
- Hoppe, Garland & Heckbert [1996-8]
- Out of core: Lindstrom [2000]
 - Massive meshes without thrashing
 - Vertex clustering and quadrics
- DeCoro & Tatarchuk [2007]
 - Vertex Clustering on GPU

Why not QEM + Edge Collapse?

- First thing we tried
- Simply couldn't get it fast enough
 - Sequence of serial operations
 - Poor memory access patterns
- Requires triangle connectivity
- Requires collection of manifold surfaces



Vertex Clustering

- Older, less sophisticated technique
- Very fast, very simple, very robust
- Quality not as good as edge-collapse-based algorithms



Vertex Clustering

- Enclose model with a uniform grid
- Cluster vertices inside cells
- Remap vertex indices according to cells
 - Store unique index in grid
 - OR use virtual grid: hash map lookup on cell i,j,k

Vertex Clustering

- For all vertices:
 - Classify by containing grid cell
 - Accumulate representative cell position
- For all triangles:
 - Update vertex indices according to cell
 - Discard if degenerate
- Compact mesh

Vertex Clustering Advantages

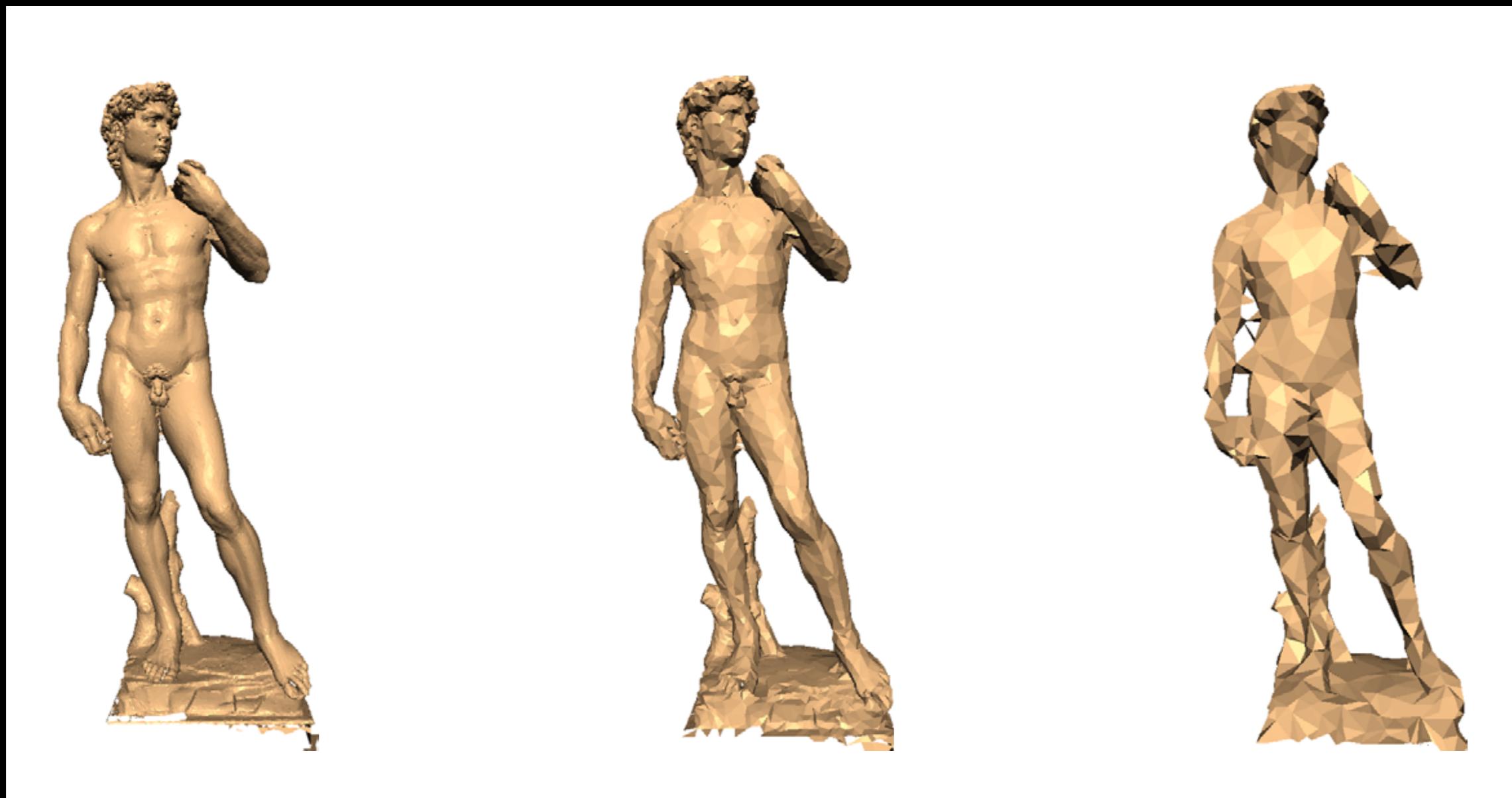
- Fast on modern architectures
 - Doesn't require edge connectivity
 - Good memory coherency as Lindstrom demonstrated
 - Two linear passes: vertices then indices
- Robust
 - Will take absolutely any mesh you throw at it

LOD for GPU

- Lots of small triangles are bad
 - triangle setup
 - Sliver triangles also bad
- Traditional simplification focuses on preserving detail
- Better: match triangle density to pixel density
- **Vertex Clustering a good fit for this**



Problem Solved?



Problem Not Solved

- Position-based meshes only!
- No normal discontinuities
- Not textured
- Not animated
- No vertex-based material info
- Most game meshes feature **all** of the above



Attributes!



Animation!



So what happens?



So what happens?



The Maxis logo consists of the word "MAXIS" in a bold, sans-serif font, enclosed within a thick, curved line that forms a partial circle.

Stuff happens



UV Chart Mixing

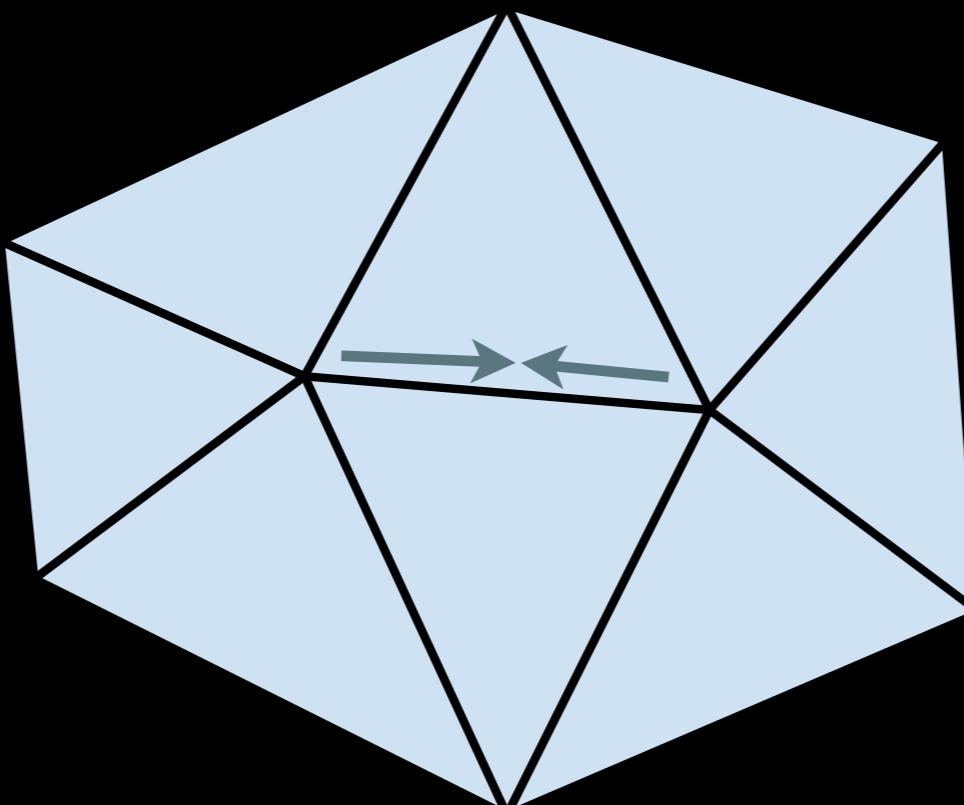


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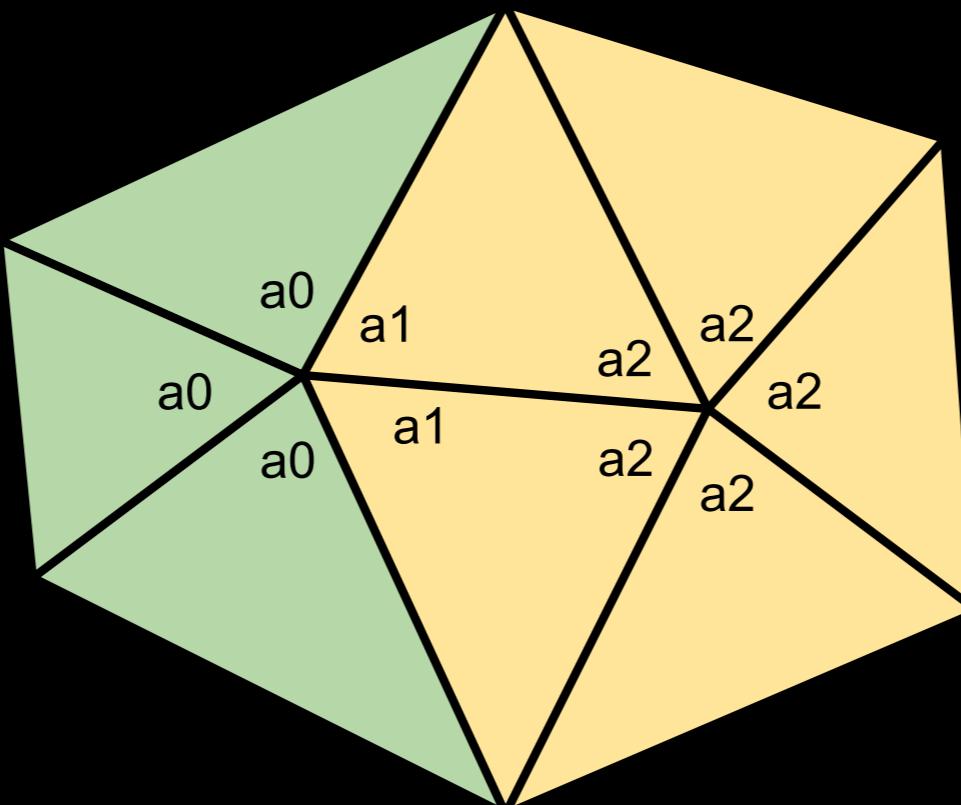
The Problem

- Attributes have **discontinuities**
- UV charts particularly bad
- Also normal/material splits (see paper)
- Can't just ignore!

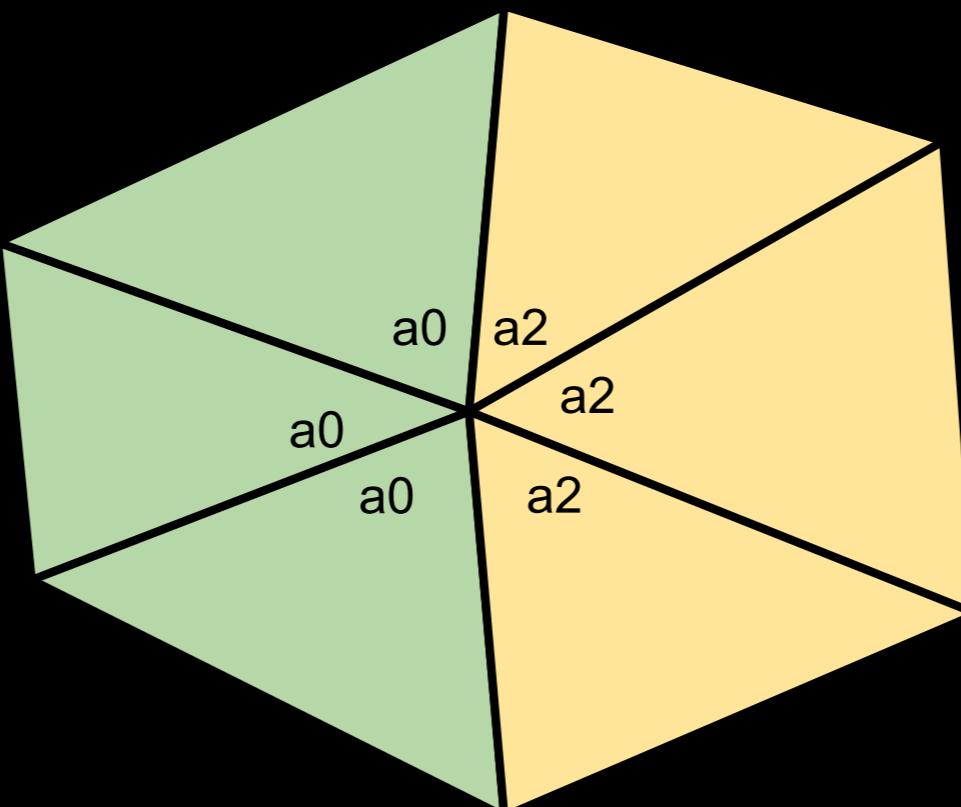
Edge Collapse



Edge Collapse Discontinuity



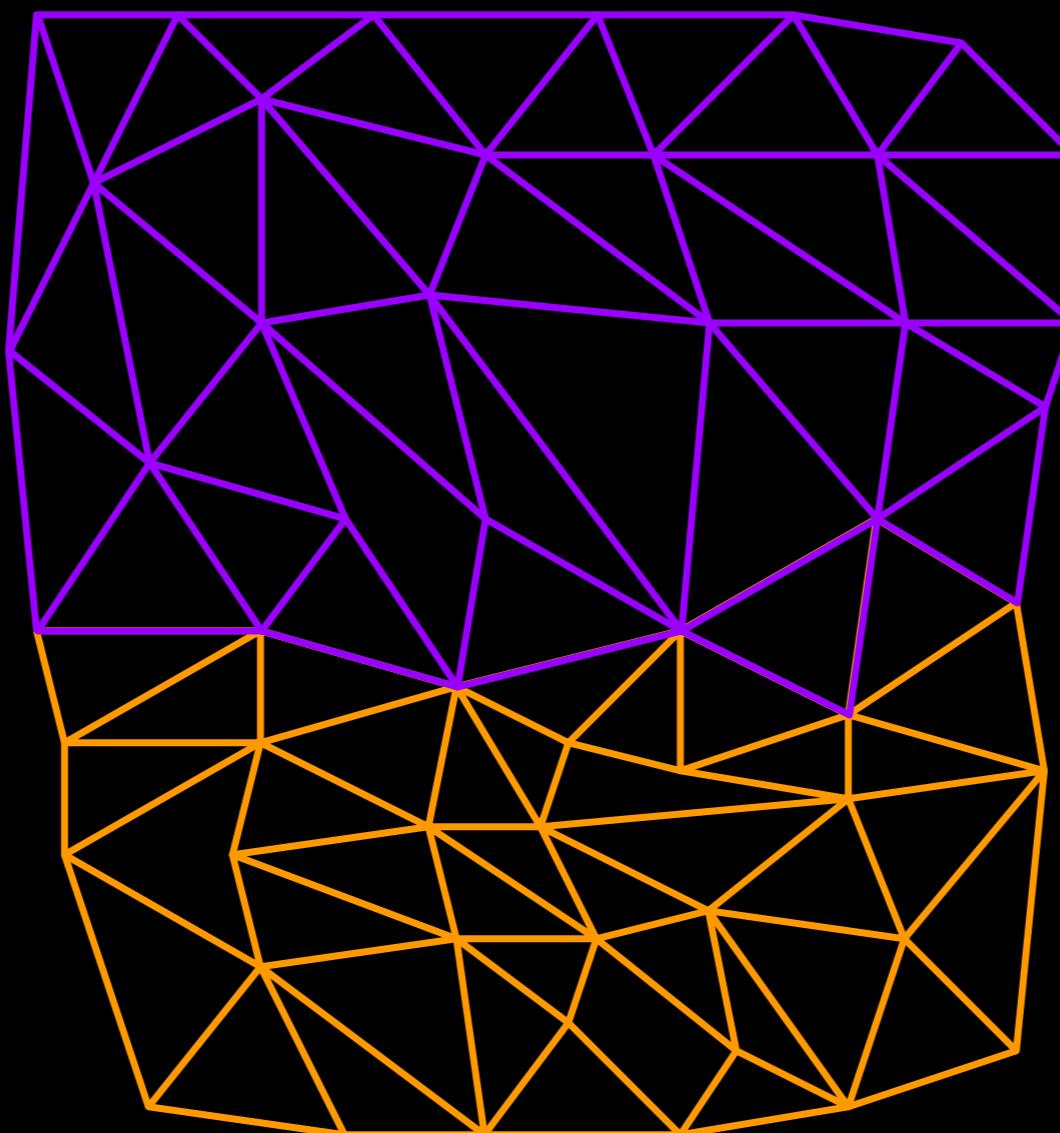
Discontinuity Preserved



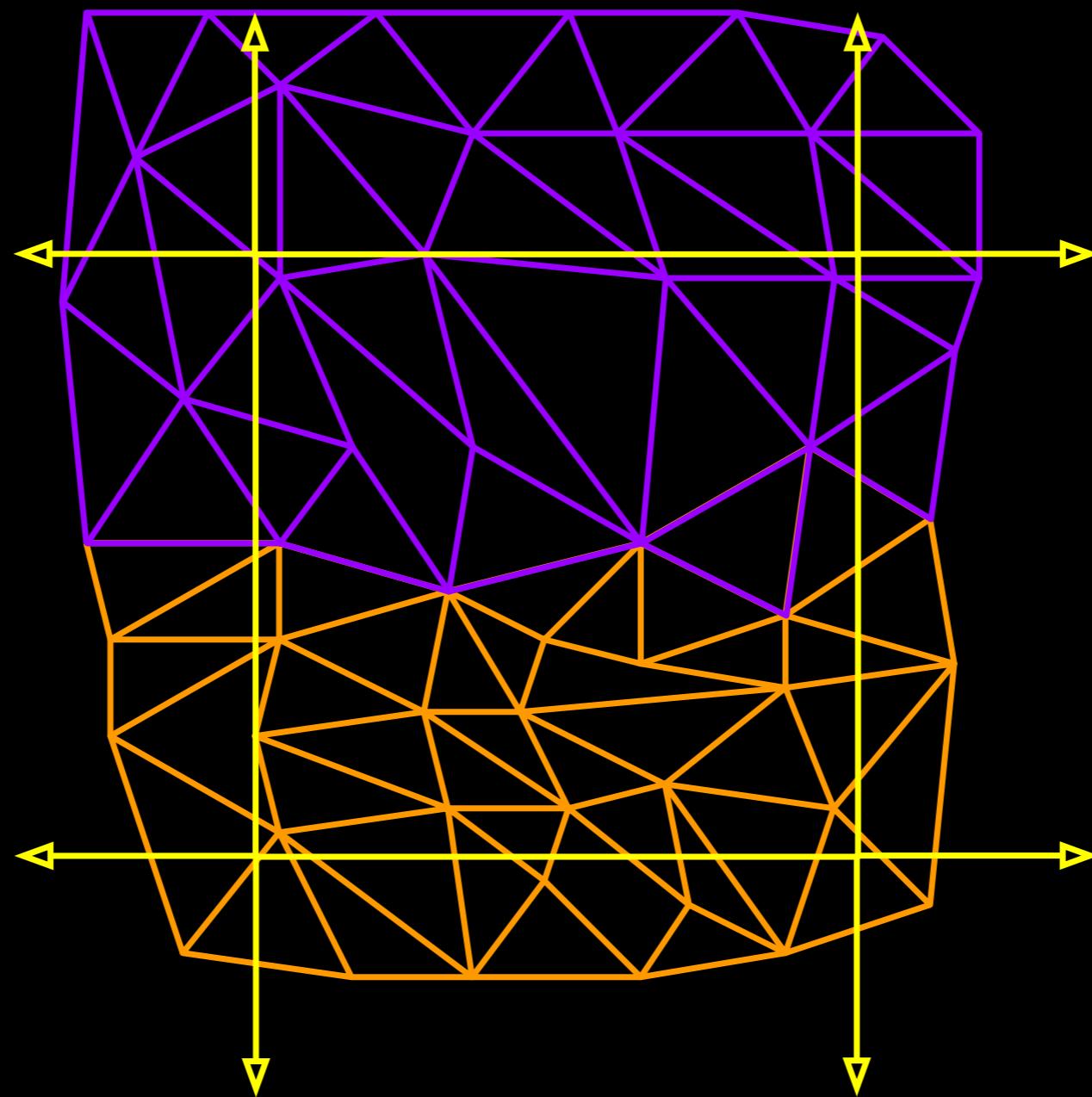
Edge Collapse

- Edge Collapse deals with attributes natively:
 - Discontinuities are preserved
 - Or removed when interior to the collapsed triangles
- Simplification is a series of discontinuity-preserving collapses

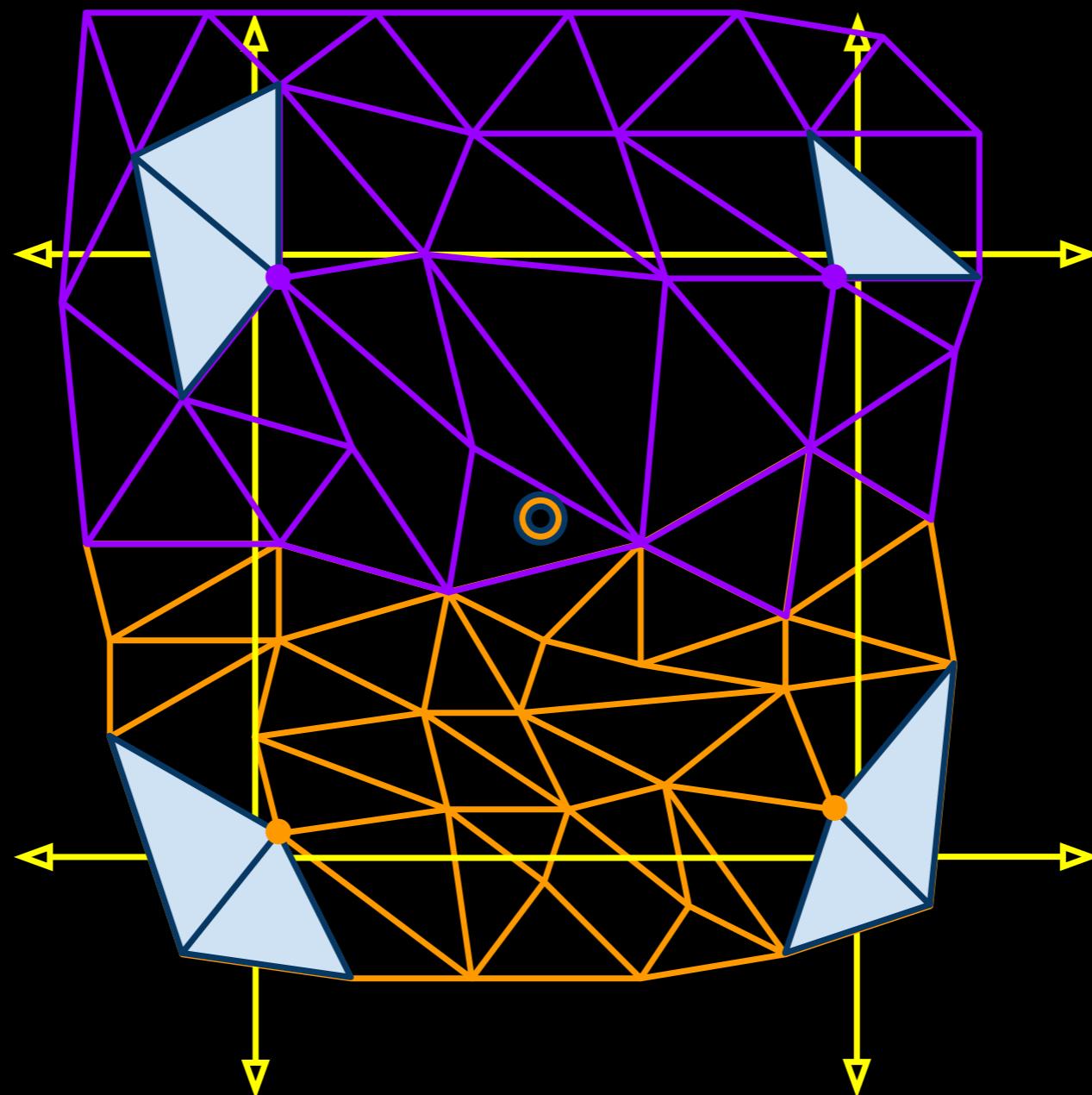
Vertex Clustering with Attributes



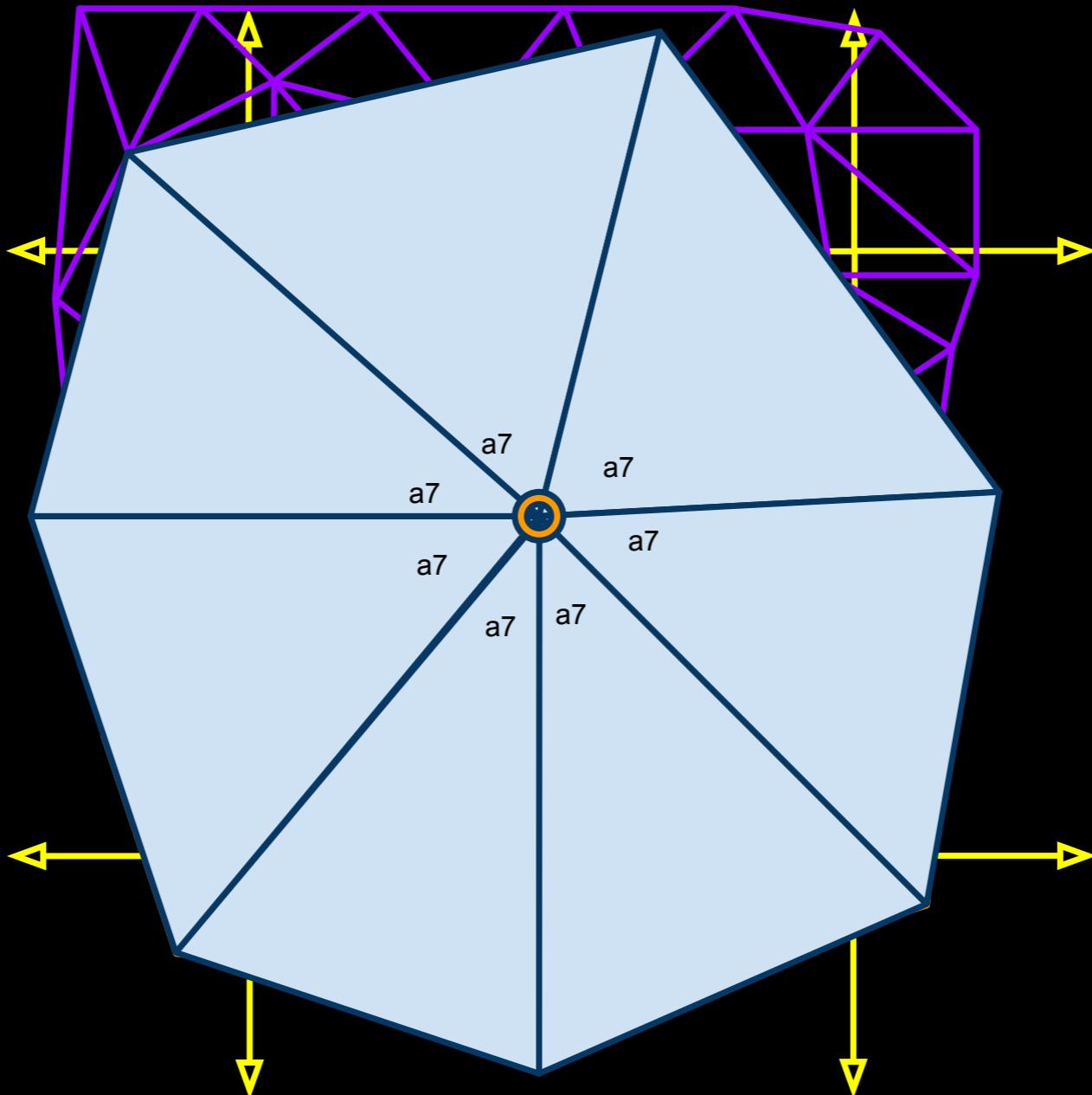
Vertex Clustering with Attributes



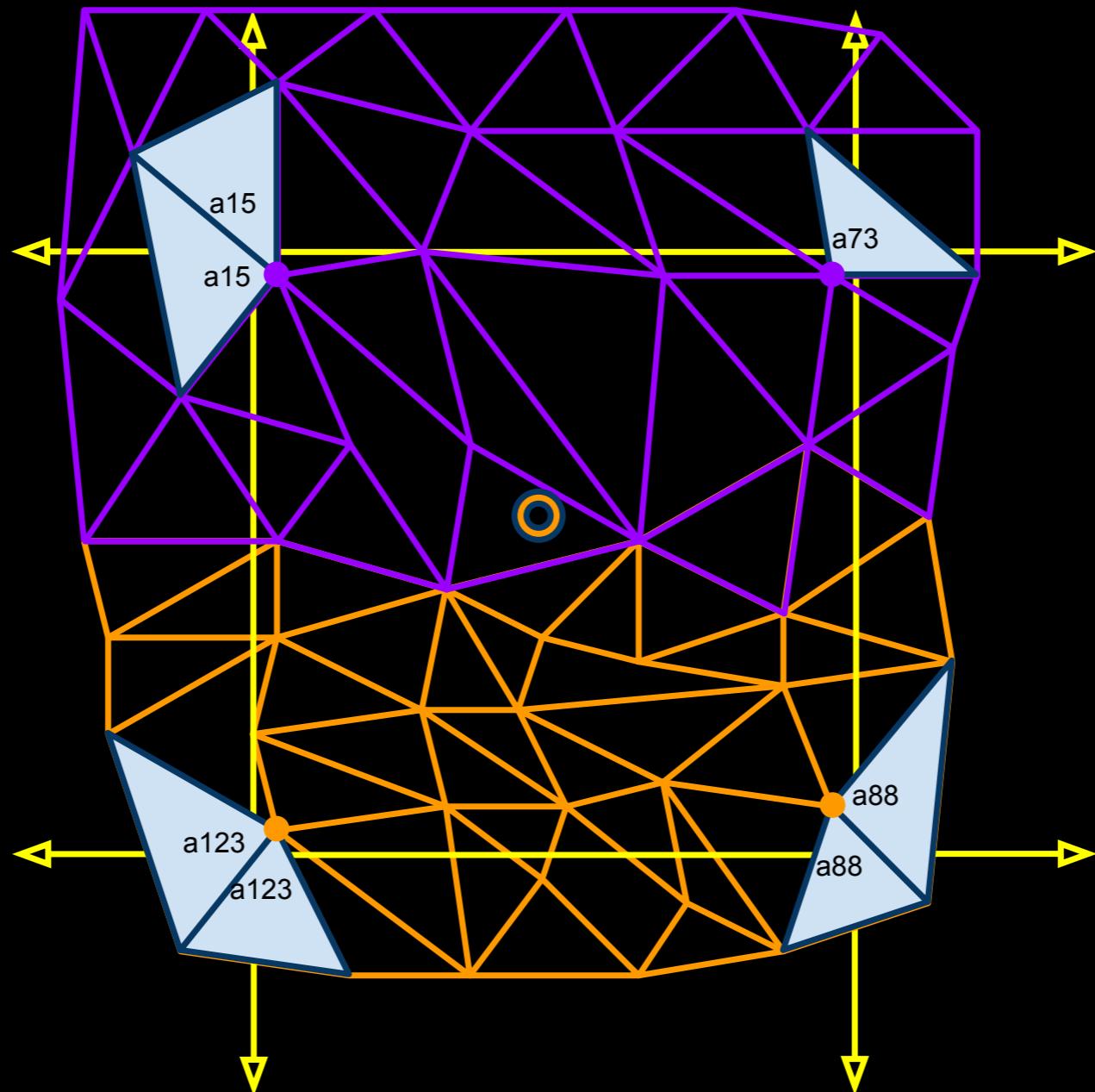
Vertex Clustering with Attributes



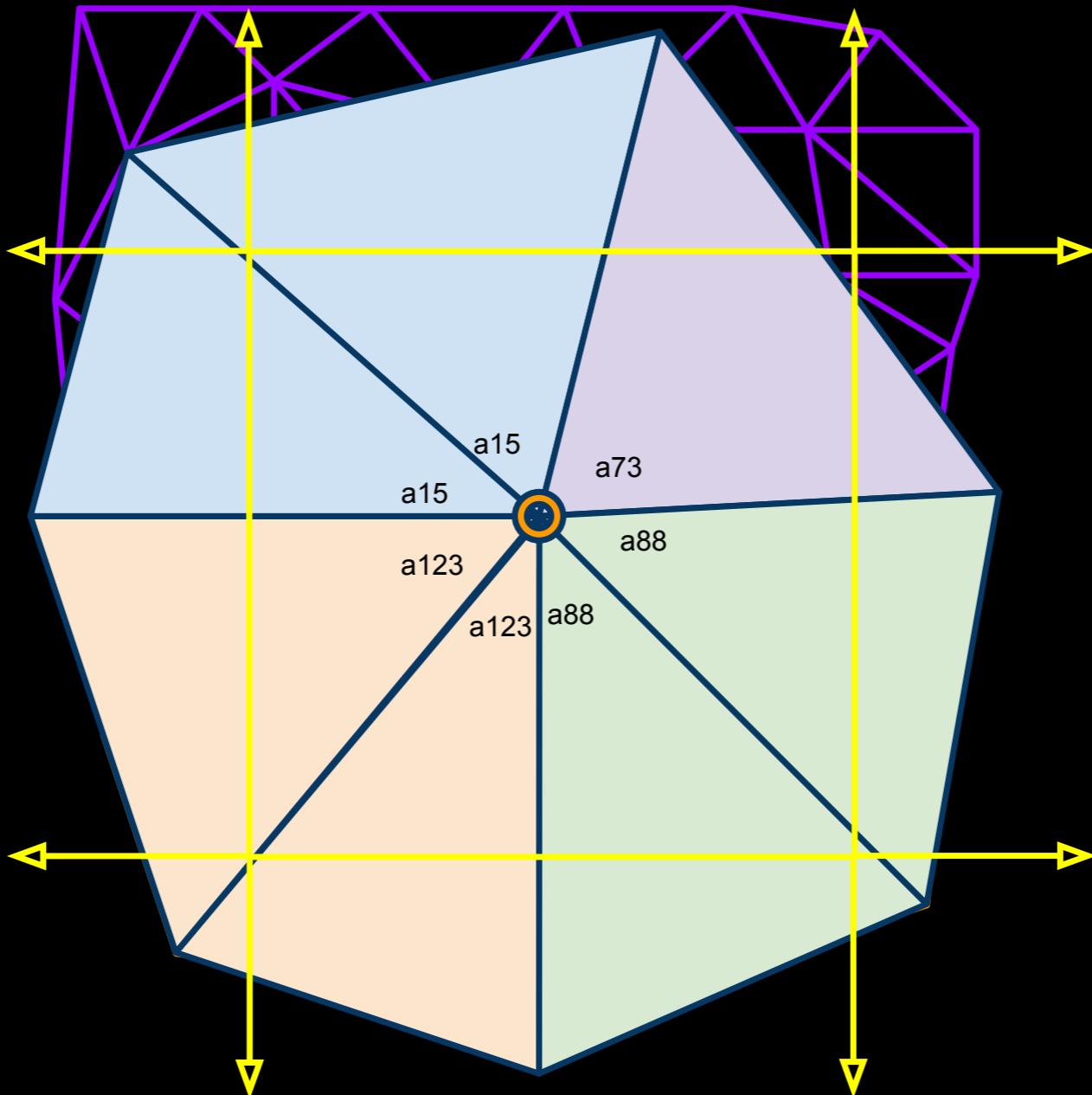
Oversharing



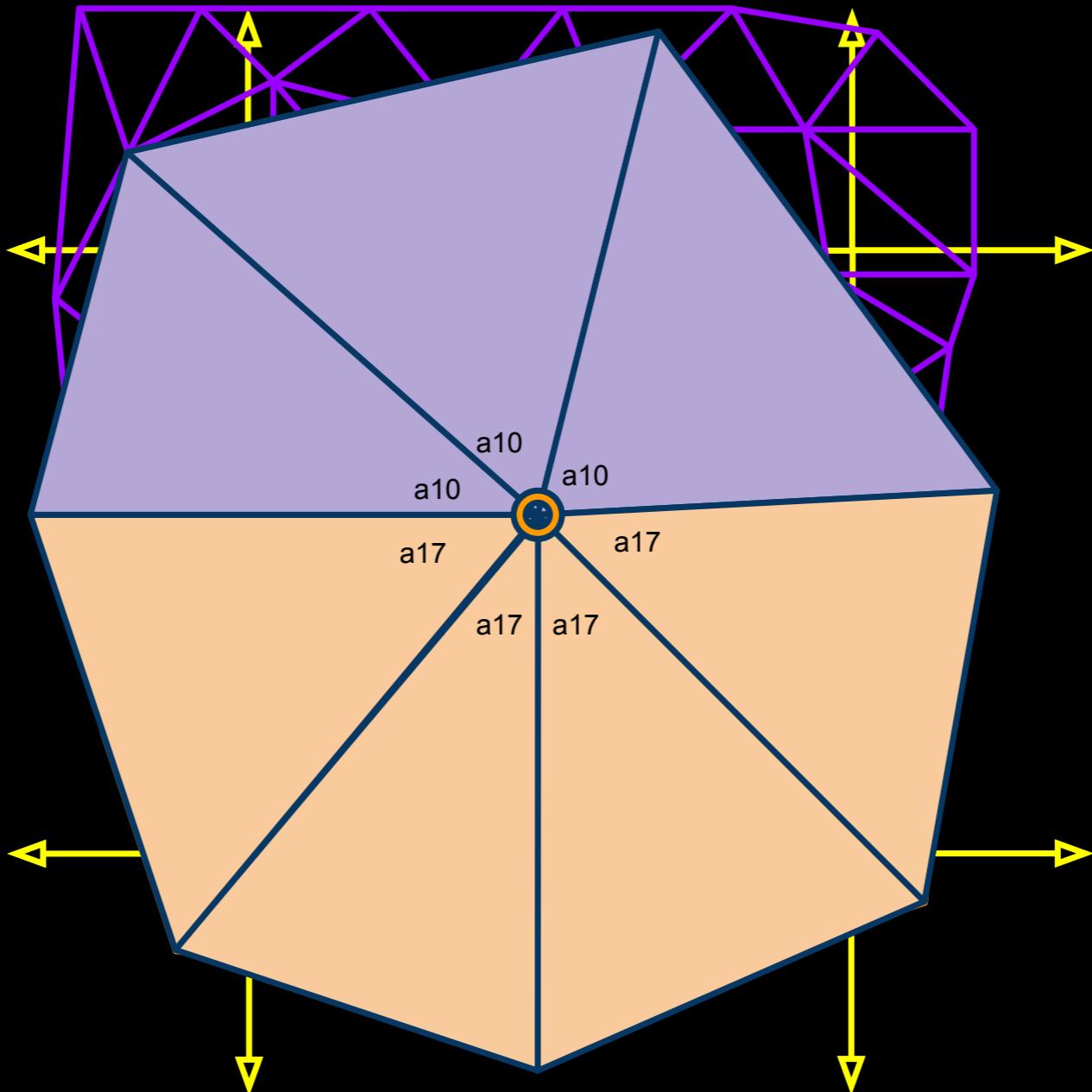
Input Attributes



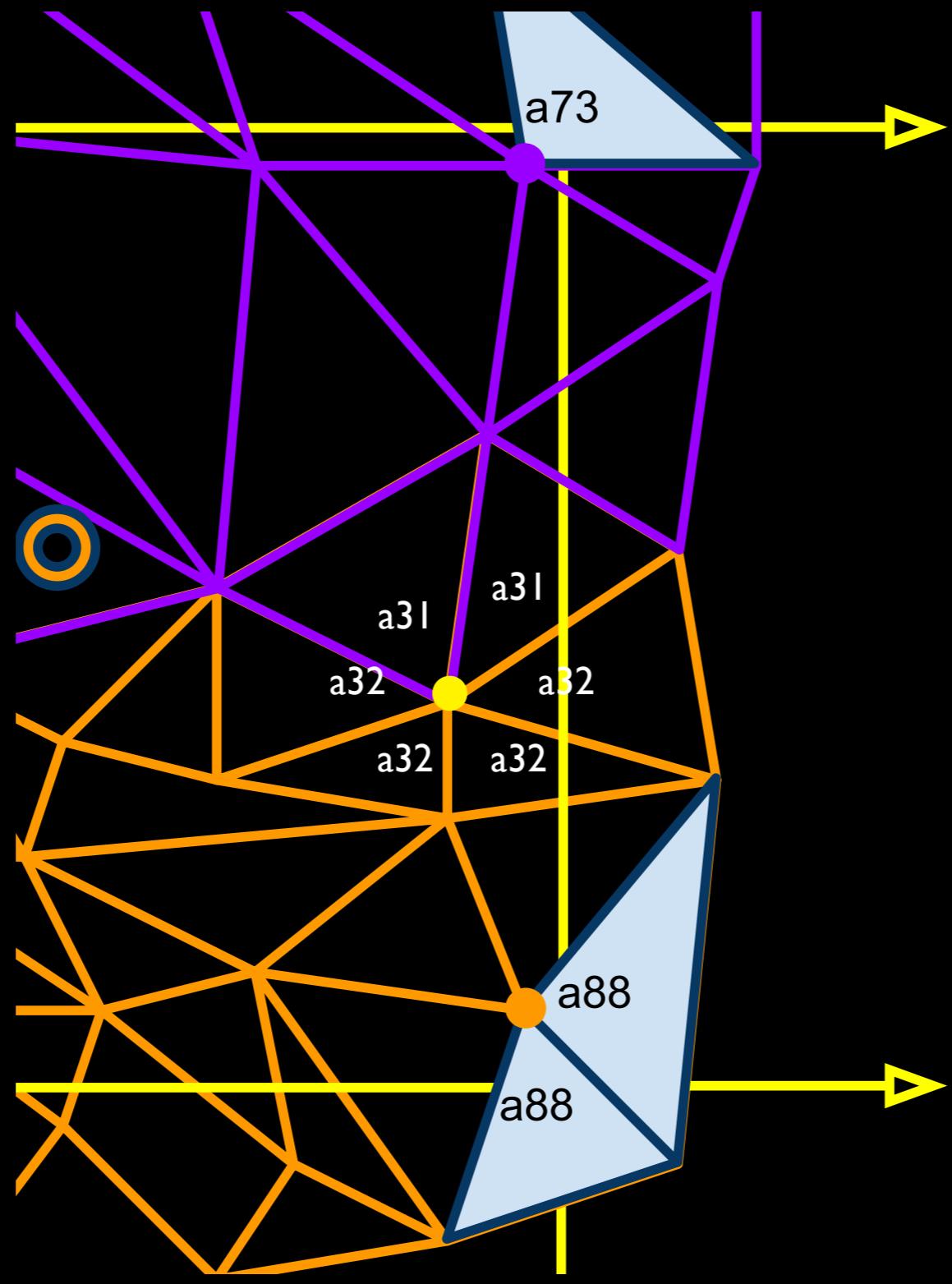
Undersharing



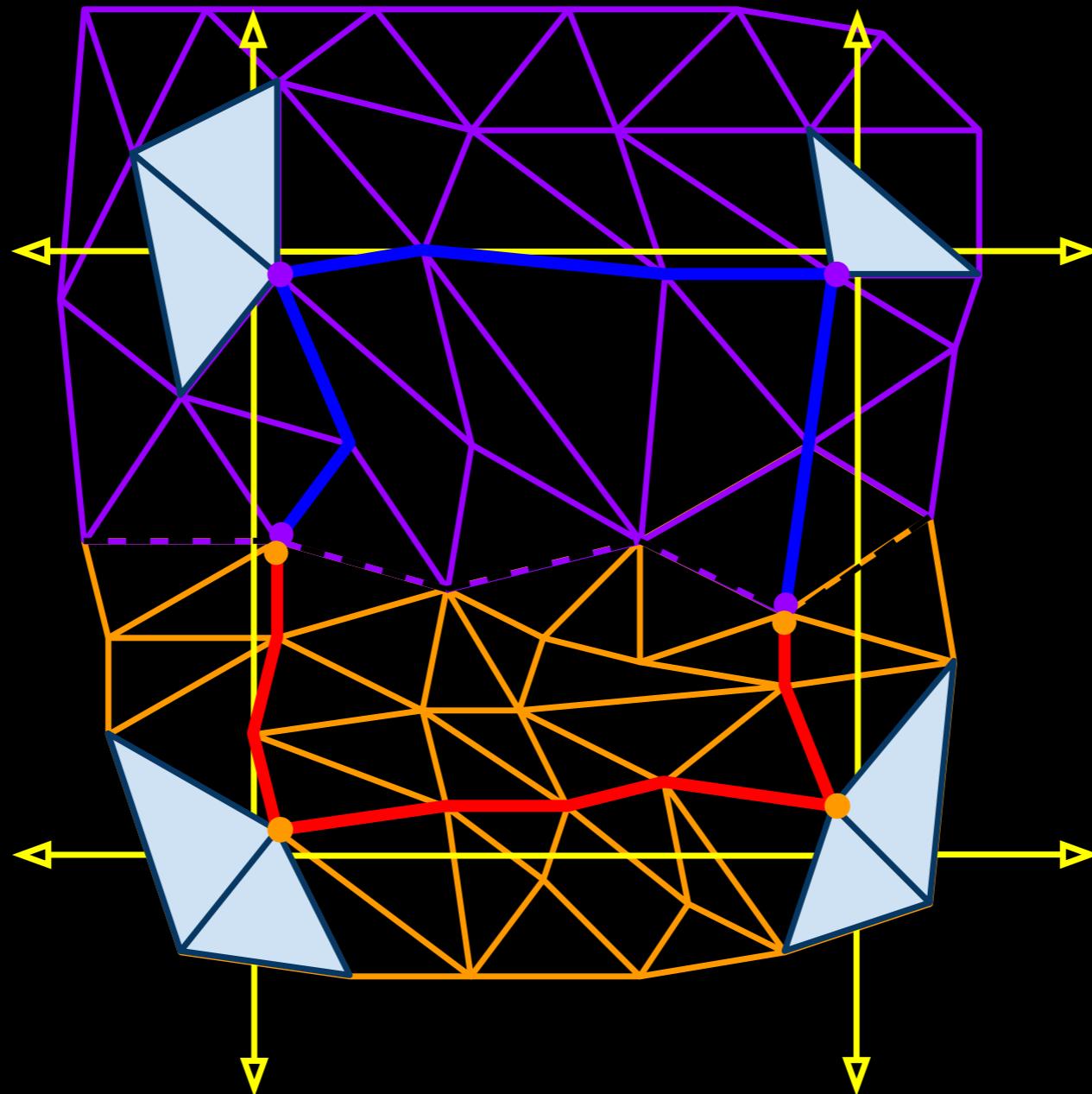
Just right



A Close-up



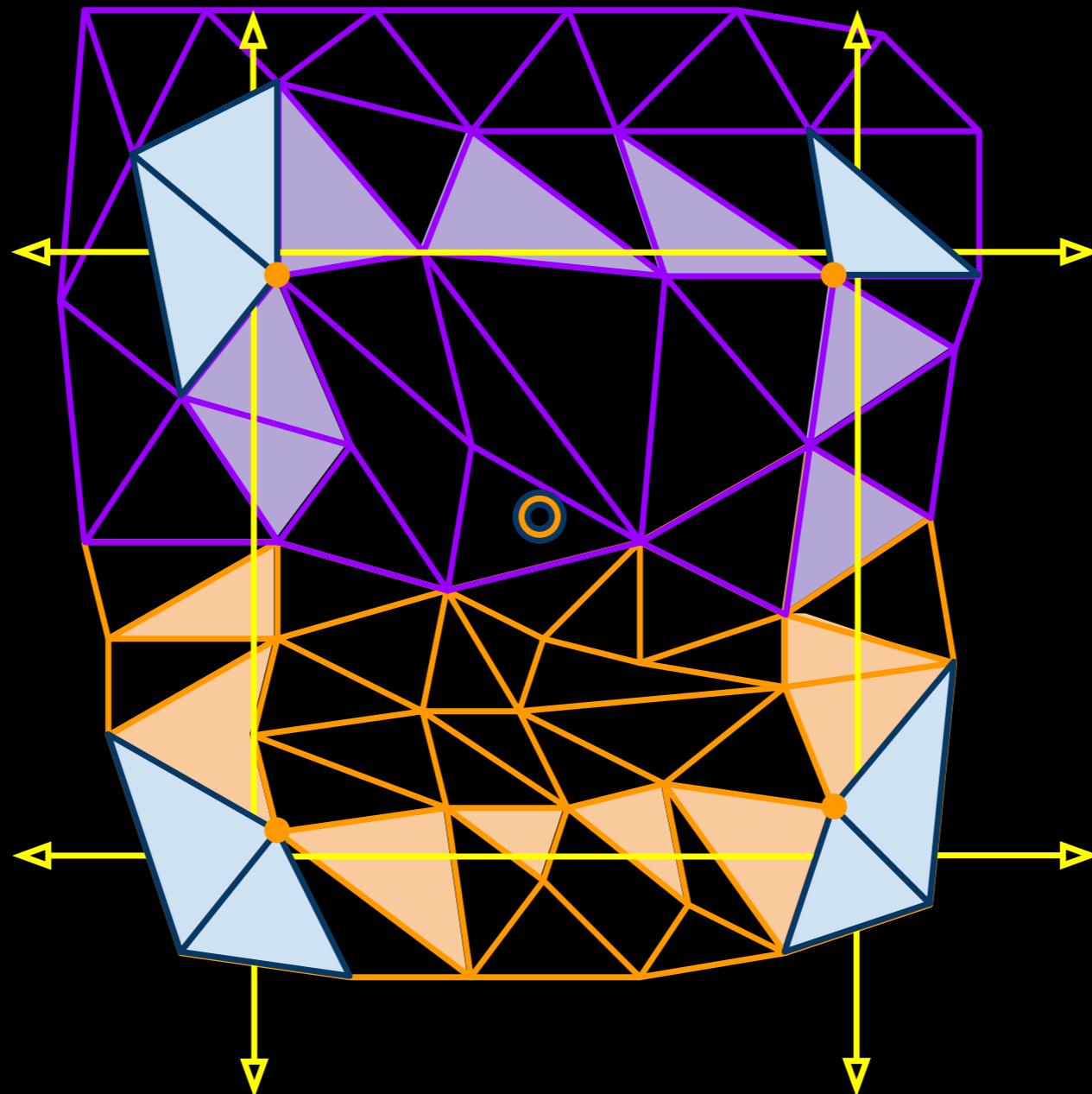
Insight: Boundary Edges



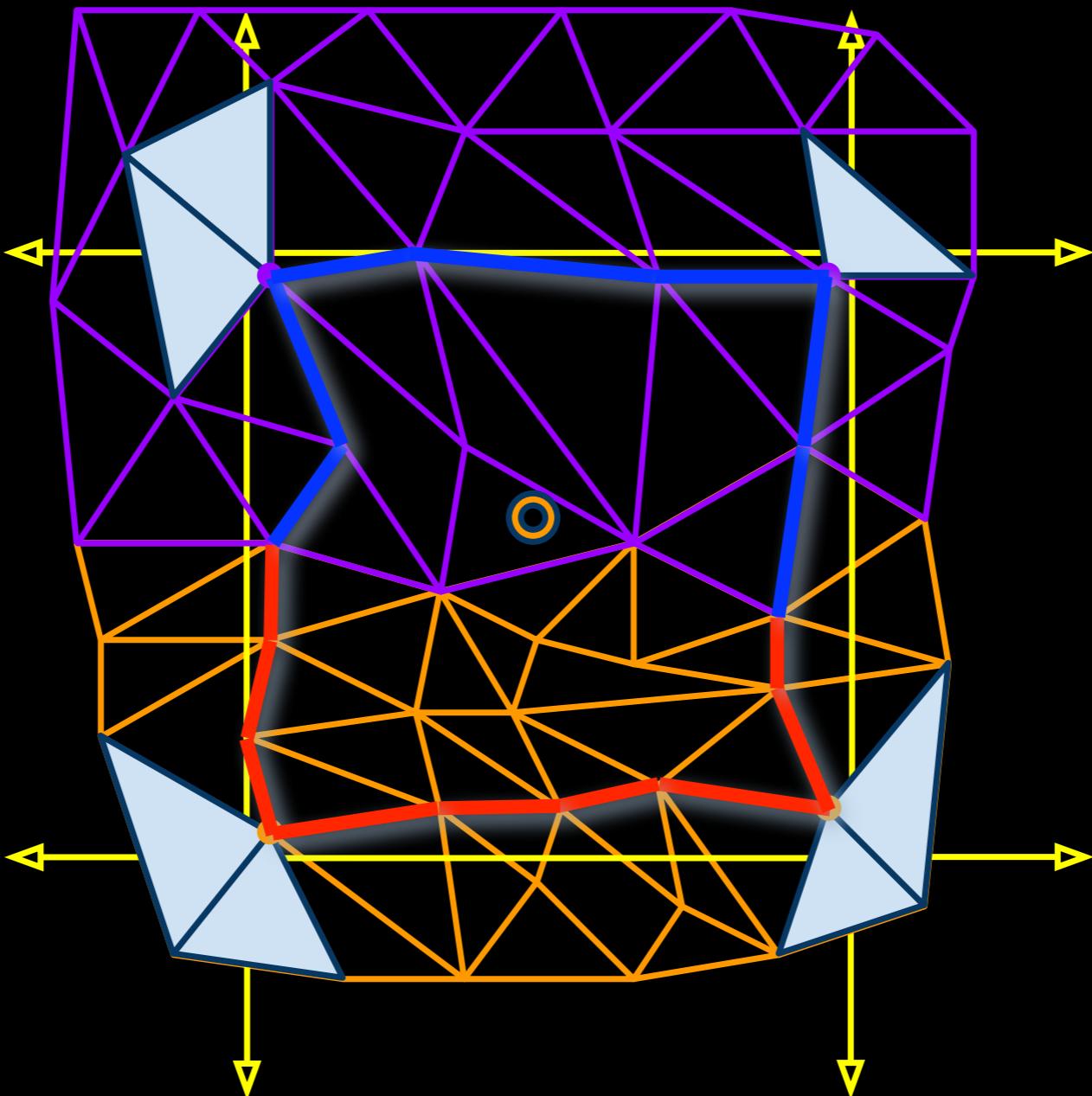
Issues

- How do we find the boundary edges?
- How do we use edges to link output vertices?
 - Without memory allocations
 - Efficiently

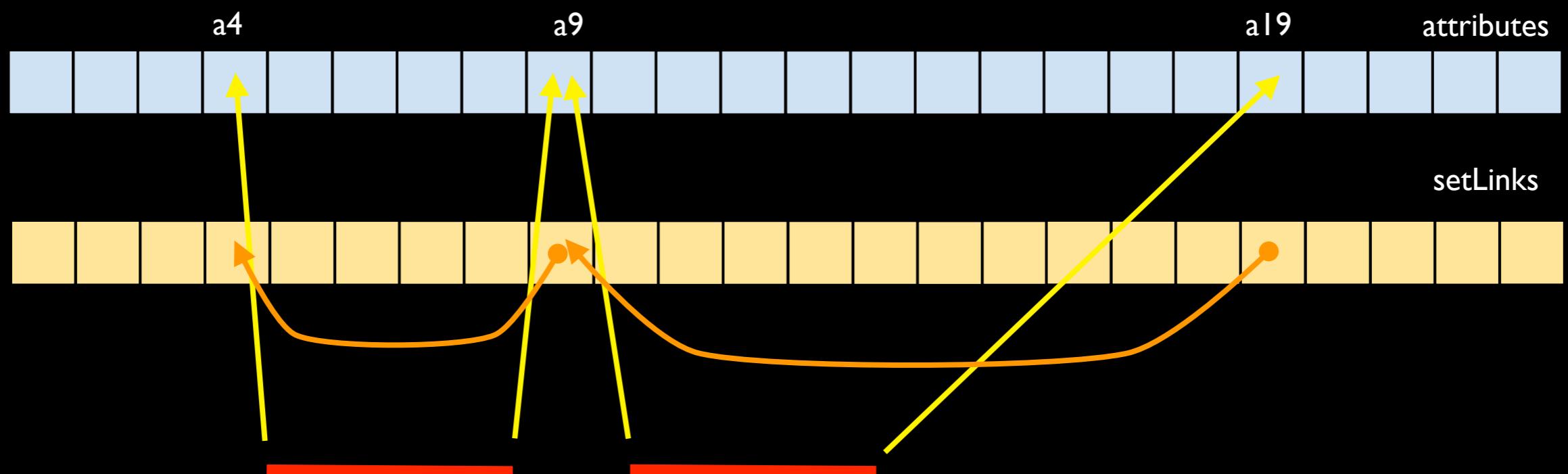
Finding Boundary Edges



Boundary Edges



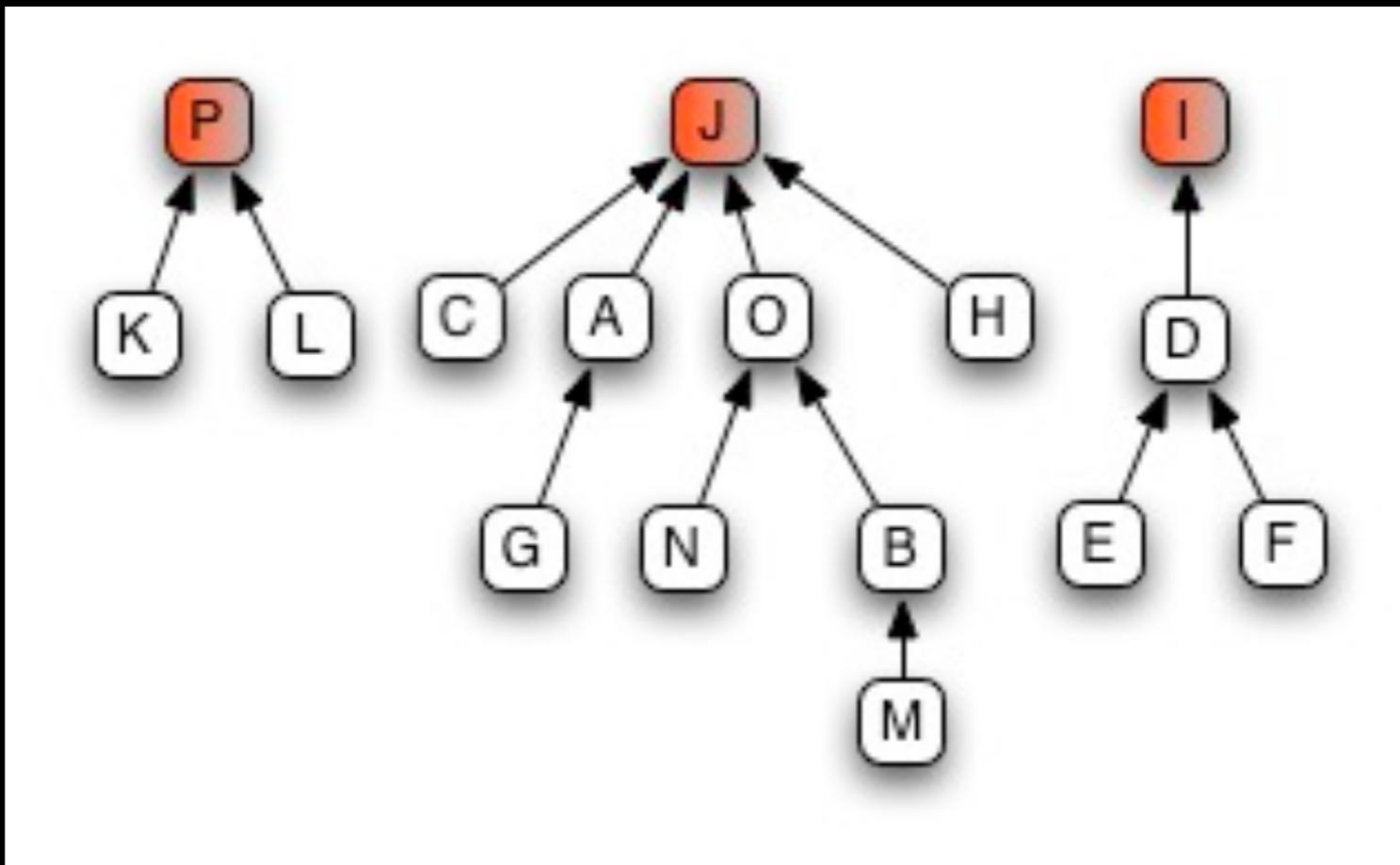
Boundary Edge Chains



Grouping Edges

- Naive way
 - Treat as linked list
 - Insertion is $O(k)$, k boundary edges
 - $O(k^2)$
- Observations
 - Insert k edges, query m edges, $m \ll k$

Union Find!



- Amortised $O(1)$ insertion and query
- `setLinks` stores back pointers

Partial Path Compression

- Don't do full path compression
 - Doesn't help! In fact hurts
 - Extra memory accesses not paid for by results
- Do compress input vertices
 - Memory we have to access anyway.
 - Does result in minor gains



Building the sets

```
rv0 = dv0 = ea_n[ev[e0]]
rv1 = dv1 = ea_n[ev[e1]]
level = 0

while (setLinks[rv0]) >= 0)
    rv0 = setLinks[rv0]
    level++

while (setLinks[rv1] >= 0)
    rv1 = setLinks[rv1]
    level--

if (rv0 != rv1)
    if (level < 0)
        setLinks[rv0] = rv1
        setLinks[dv0] = rv1
    else
        setLinks[rv1] = rv0
        setLinks[dv1] = rv0
```

Using the sets

```
foreach (iv in 3 Nf)
    i = ev[iv]
    dv = ea_n[i]
    rv = dv

while (setLinks[rv] >= 0)
    rv = setLinks[rv]

if (setLinks[rv] == -1)
    setLinks[rv] = -2 - dv;

if (dv != rv)
    ea_n[i] = -2 - next
    setLinks[dv] = next
```

Results



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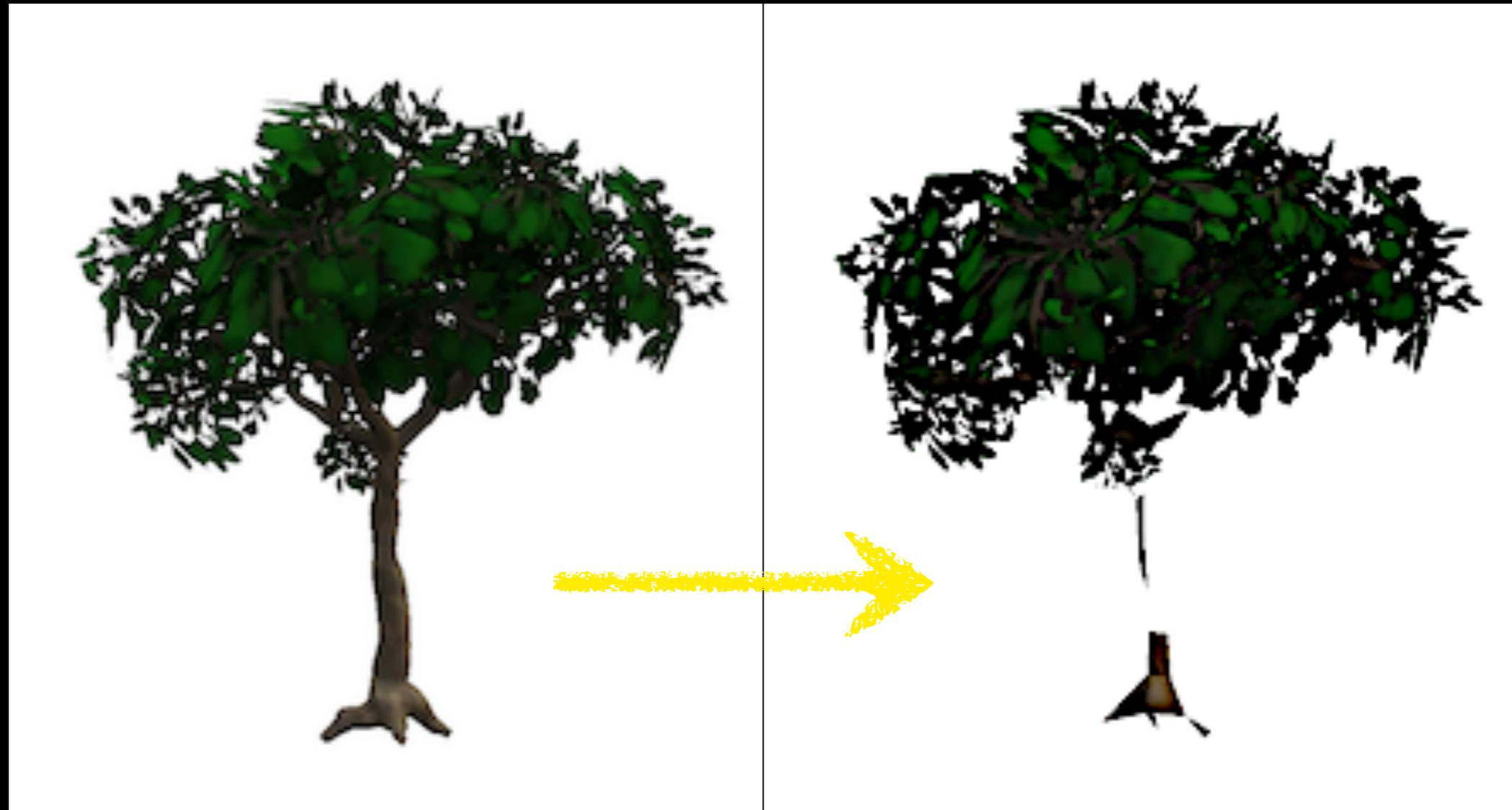
Results

- Done!
- But can do more to improve Vertex Clustering quality

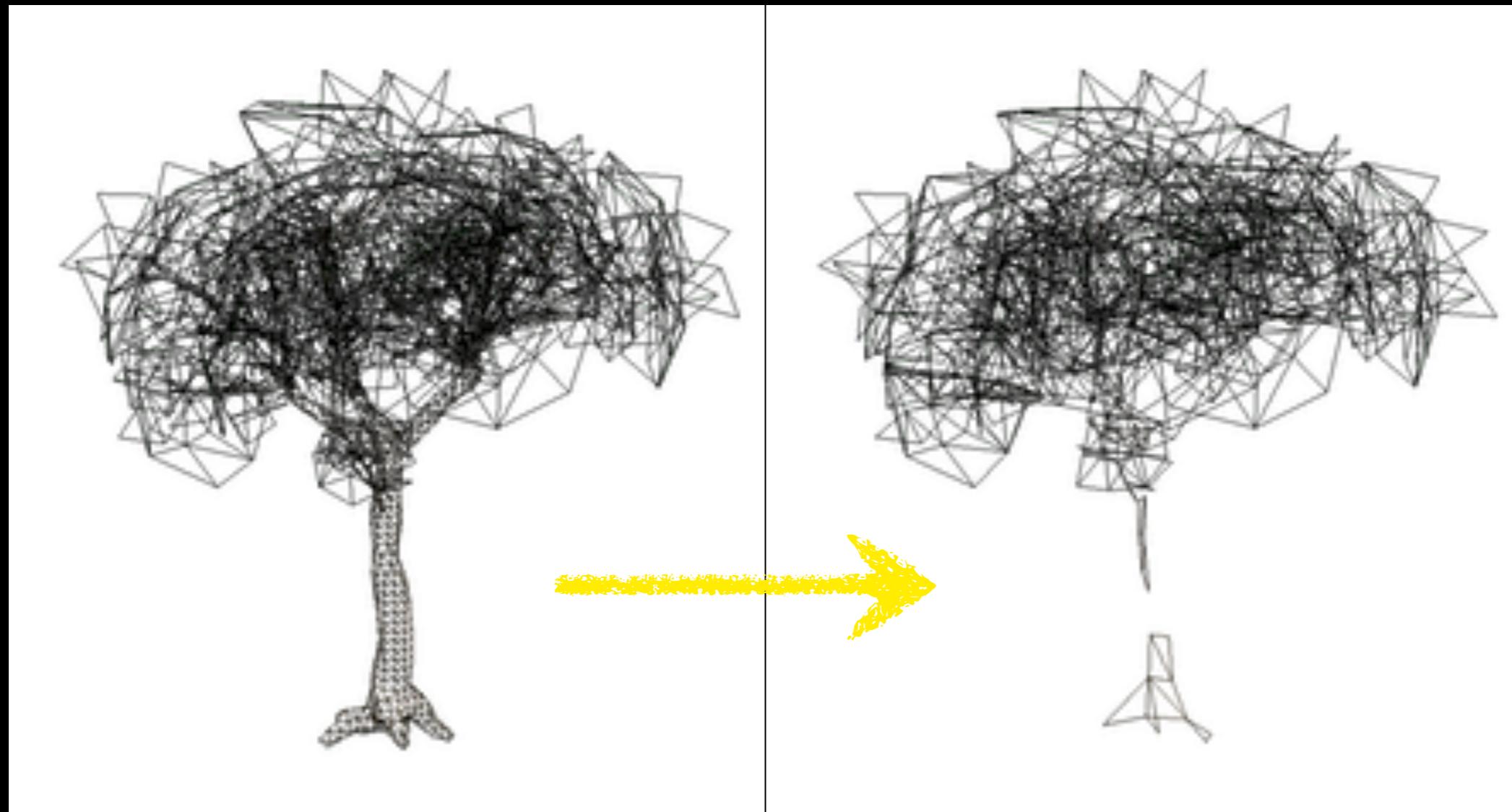
Shape Preservation

- A consequence of vertex clustering:
 - Any feature smaller than the cell size in at least one dimension will disappear completely
- Not always desirable!
 - Limbs
 - Poles, fences

Disappearing Trunk



Disappearing Trunk



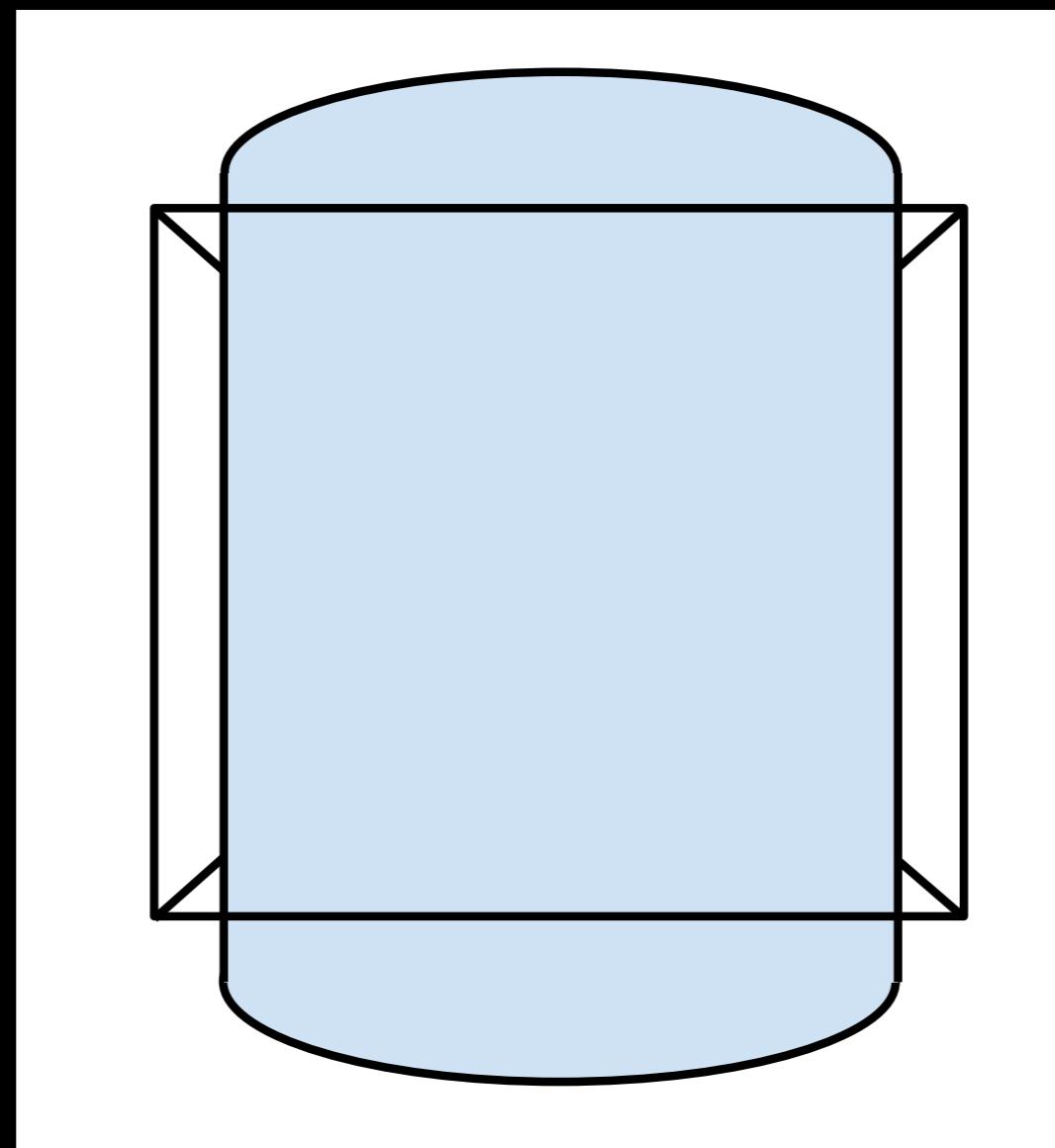
Shape Preservation



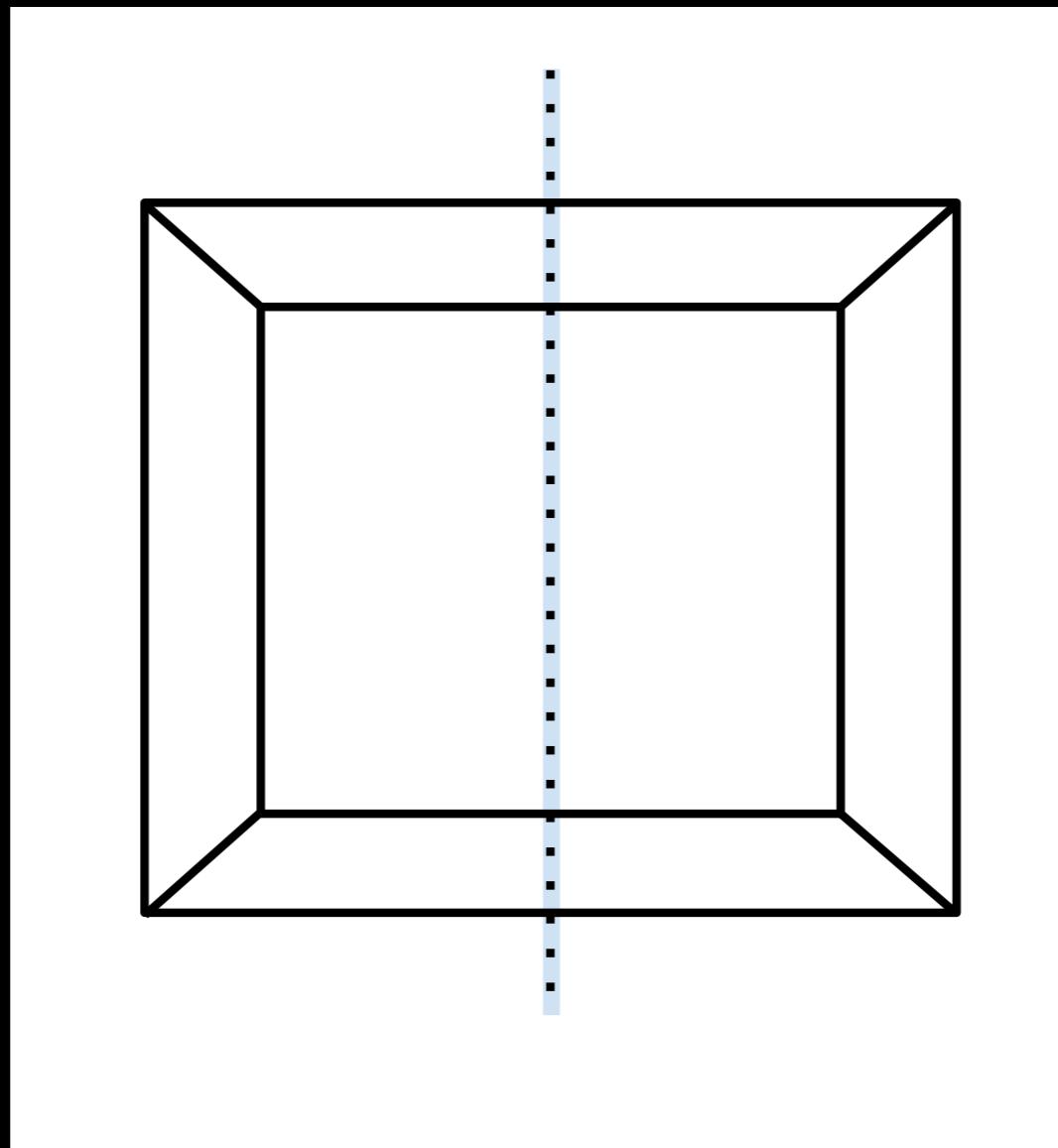
Shape Preservation



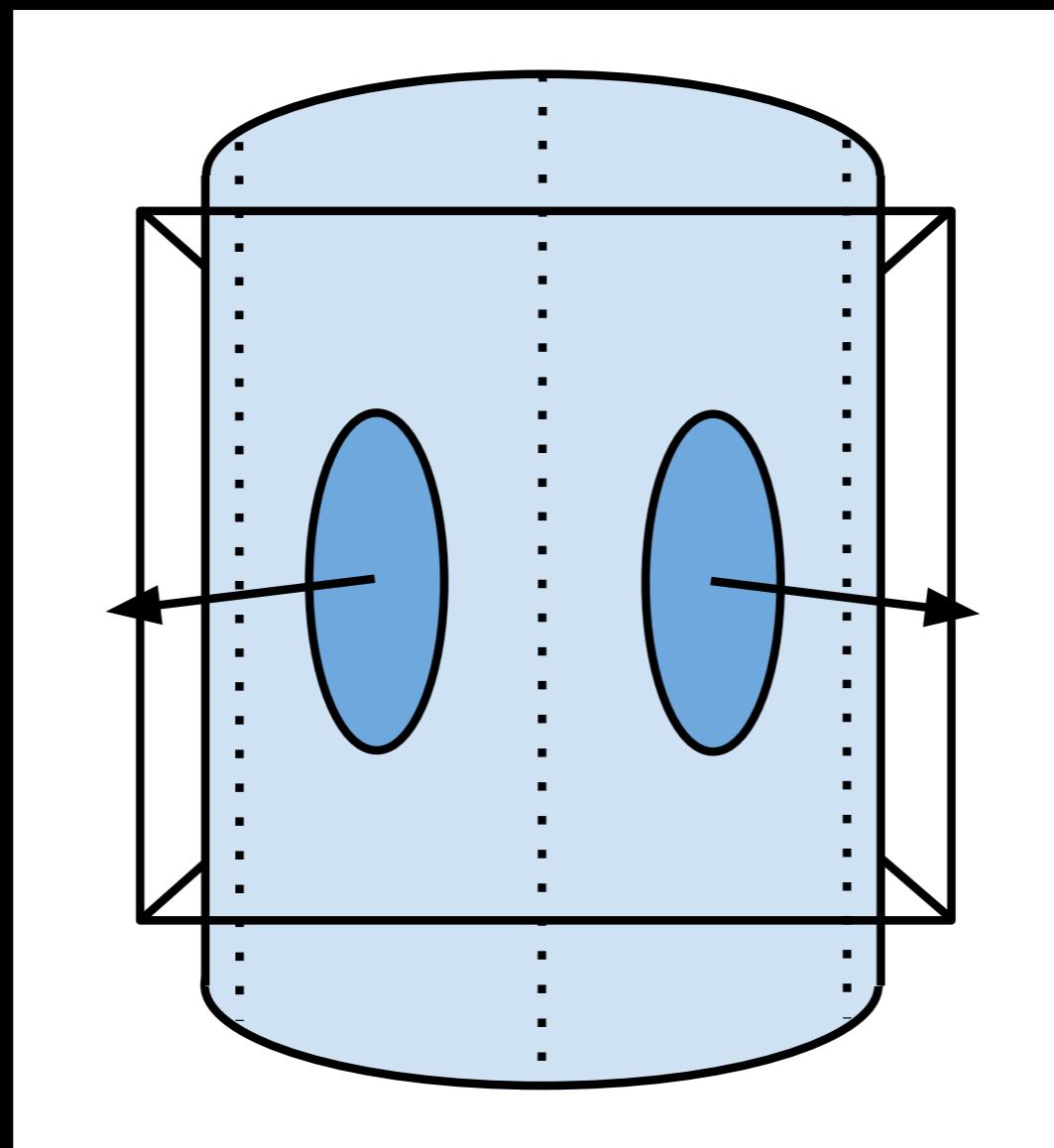
Thin Features



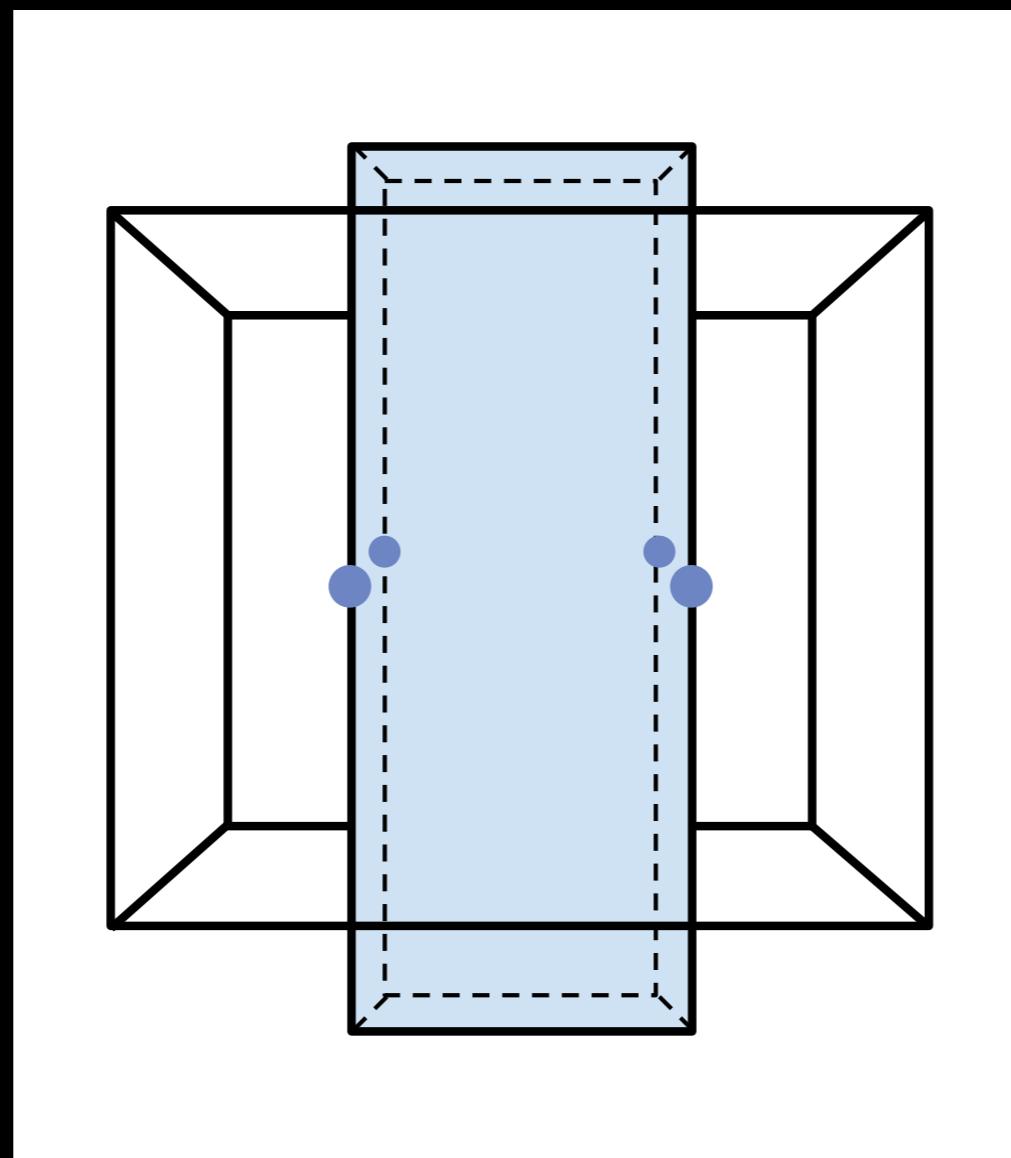
After Collapse



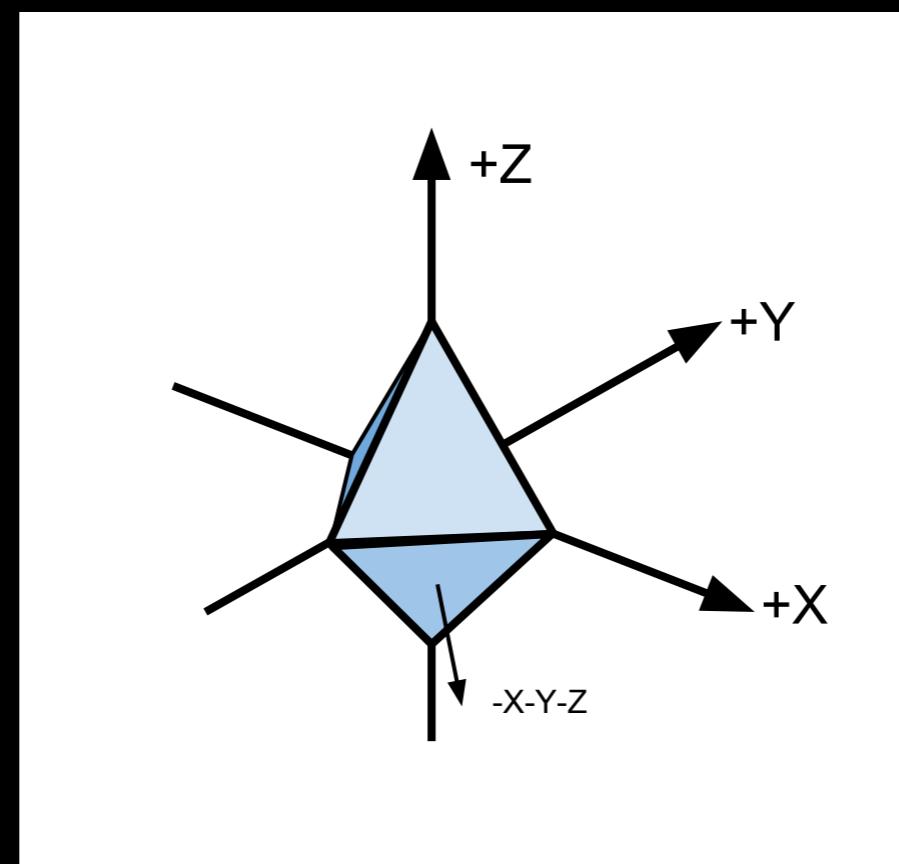
Insight: Normal Clustering



After Collapse

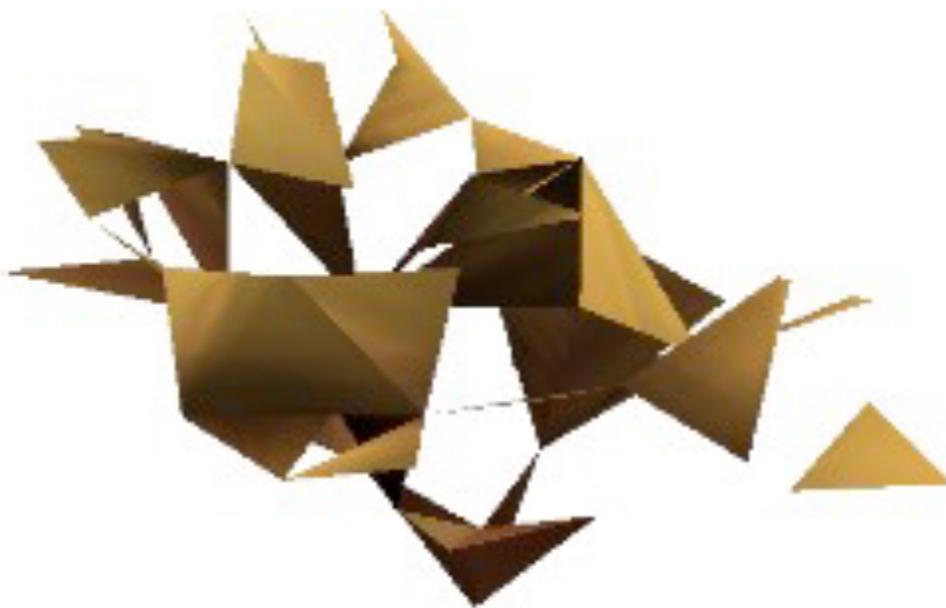


Cluster Strategy

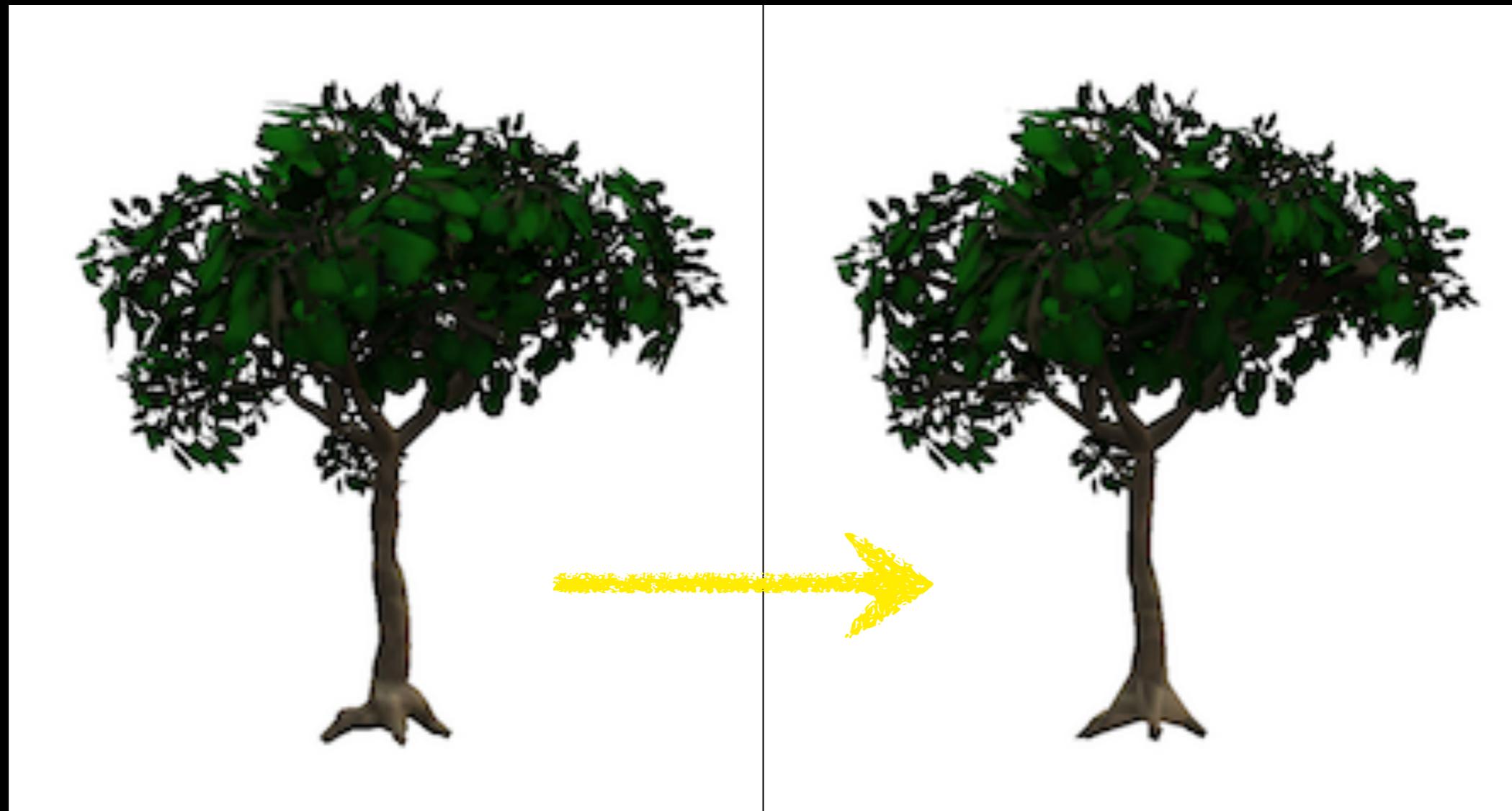


- Quantize normal 8 ways
 - Trivial: assemble x/y/z sign bits
 - Cell label now <cell>_<qnorm>

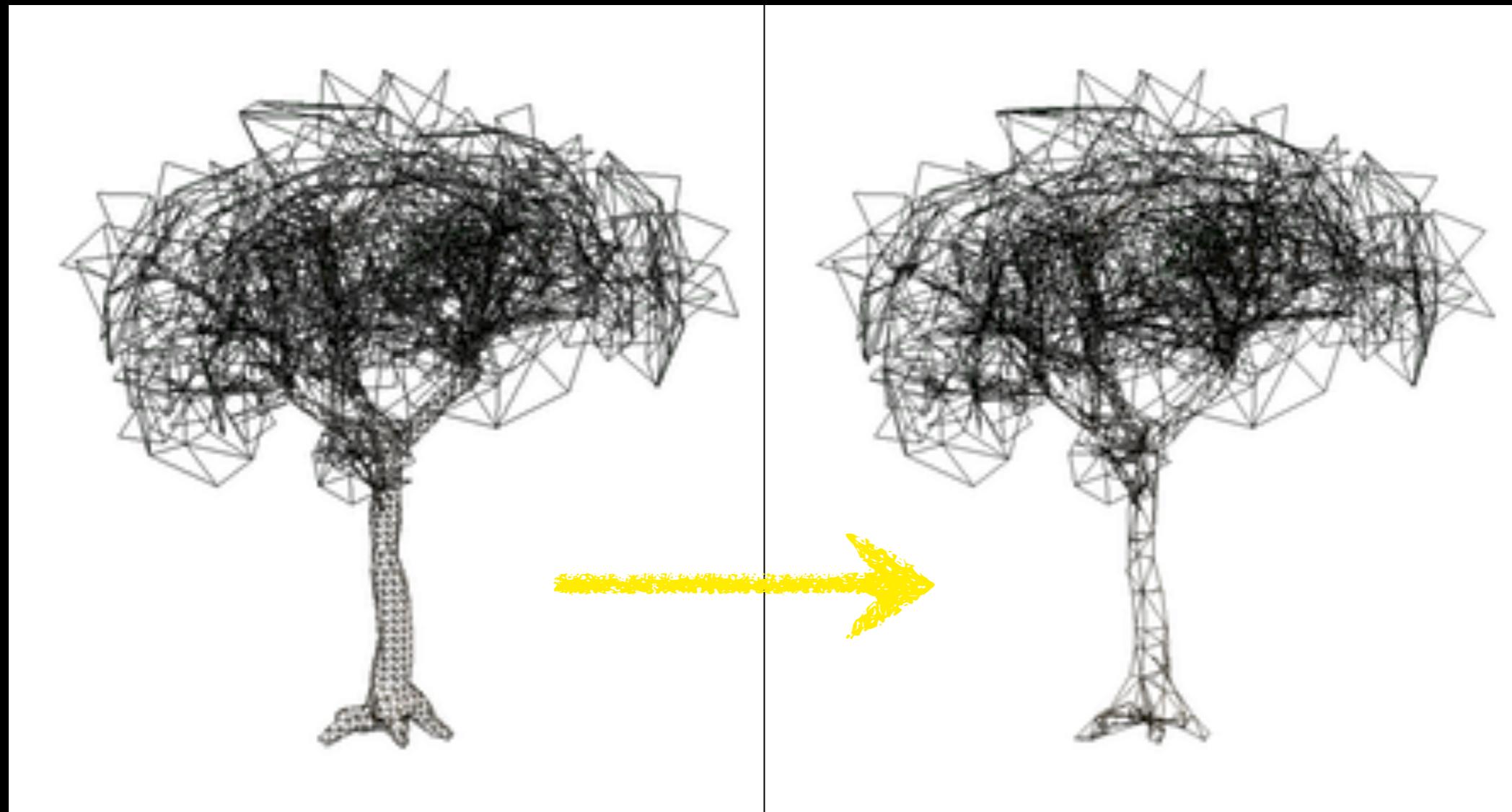
Shape Preservation



Trunks Preserved



Trunks Preserved

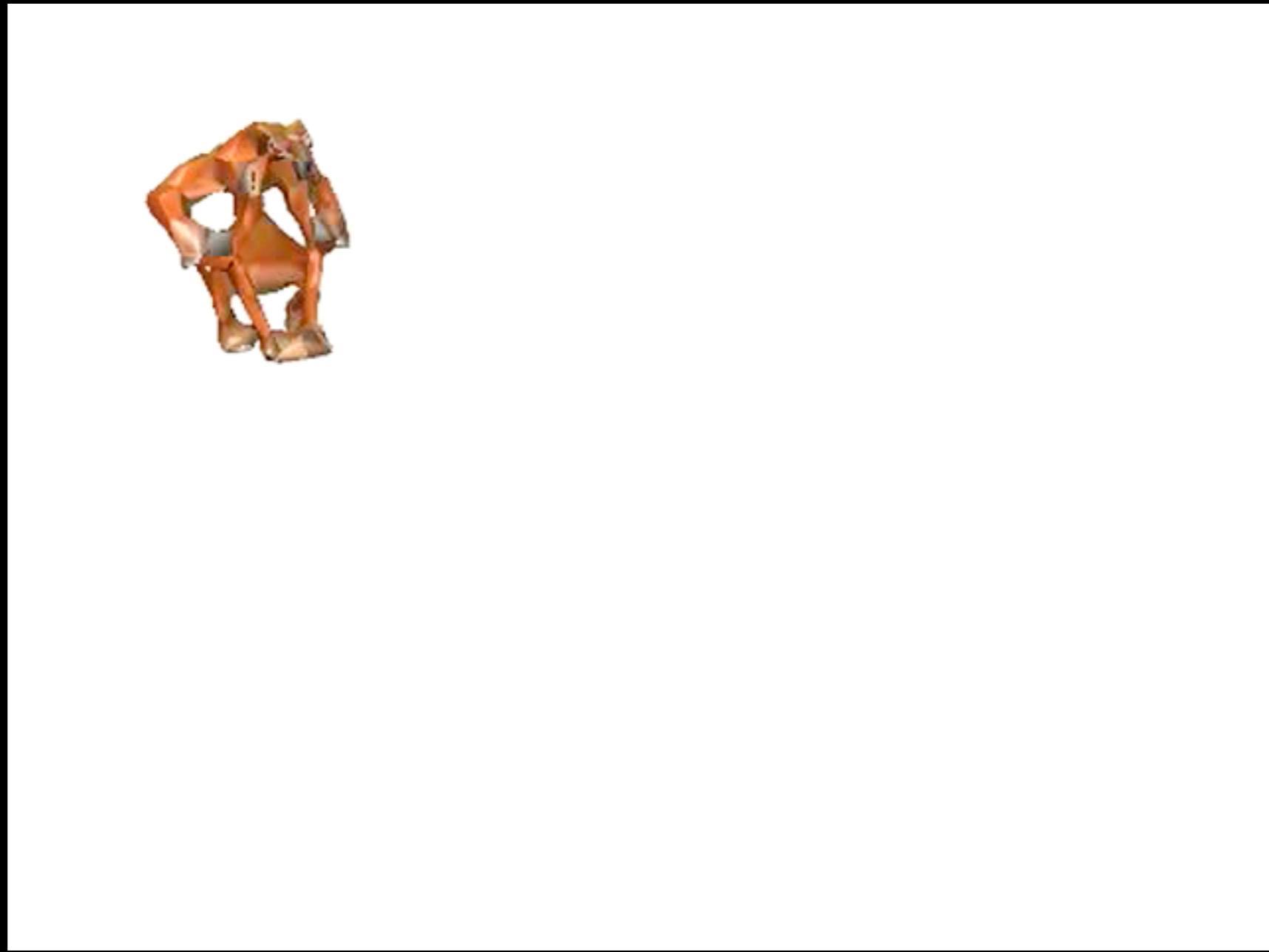


Bone Preservation

- Simplifying animated models leads to problems
 - Base pose is not representative of all animated poses
 - May collapse parts of the mesh together that are animated independently



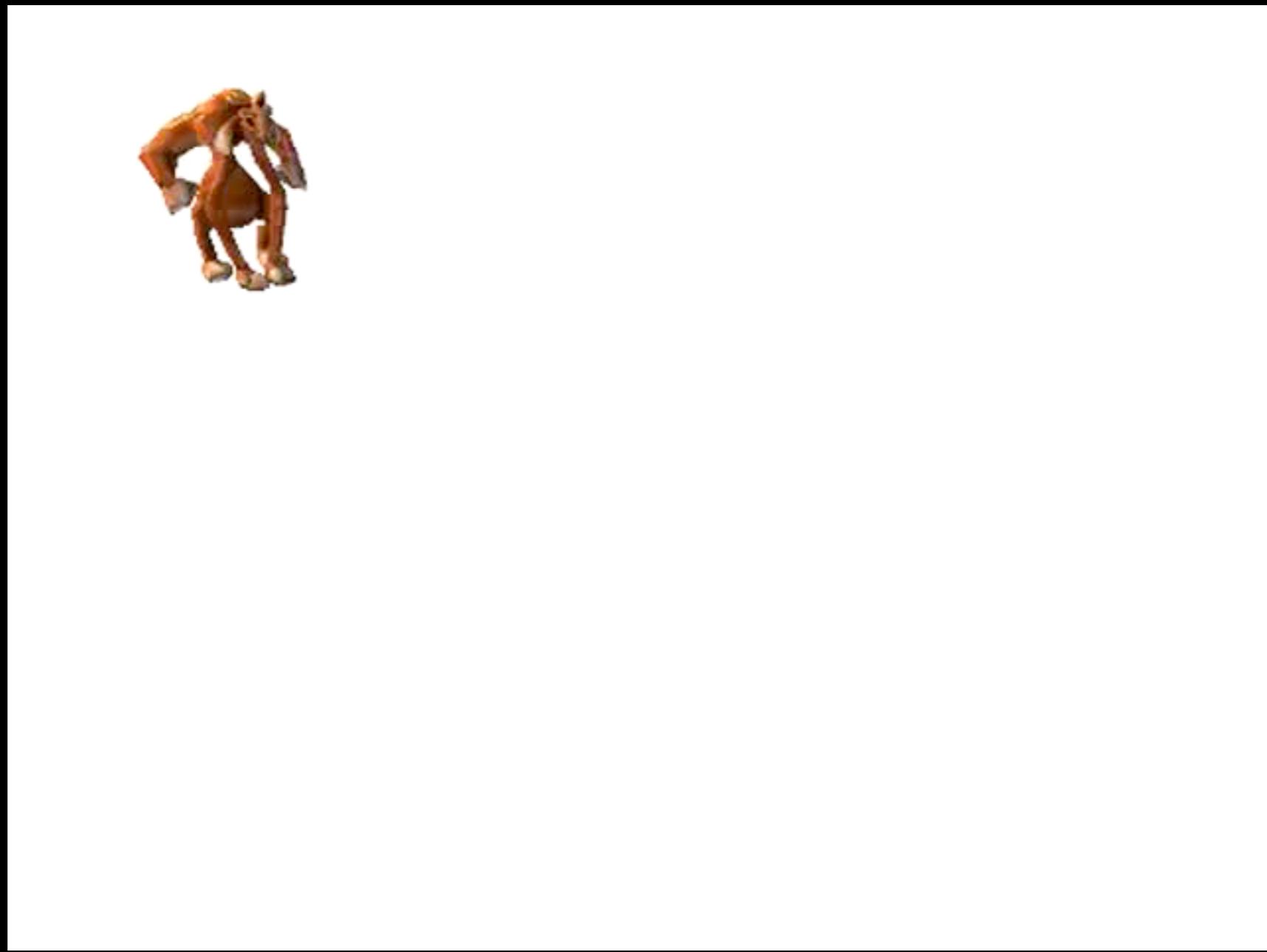
Webbing



Fixing Unwanted Collapses

- Use same approach as normal clustering
- Append major bone index to the vertex label
 - Prevents any triangle spanning two bones from being removed
 - Avoids cross-limb collapses
 - Label: <cell>_<qnorm>_<bone>
- Fast to look up with sorted weights

Result



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Simplification Control

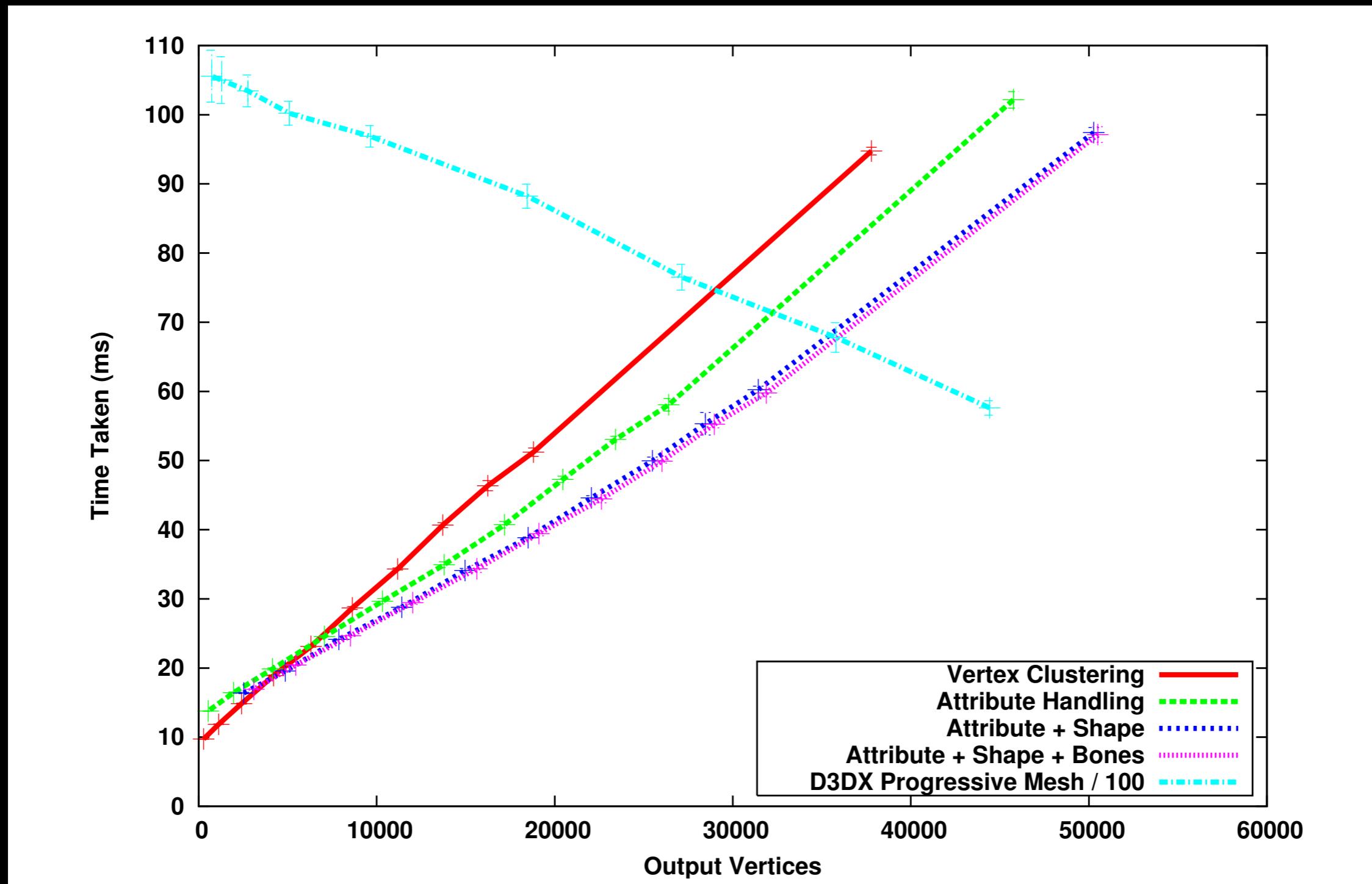
- Information from game can help:
 - Know which parts of the mesh are animated
 - Know which parts are detail and can be heavily simplified
 - Use to affect simplification factor (cell size) and what extensions to use
- See paper



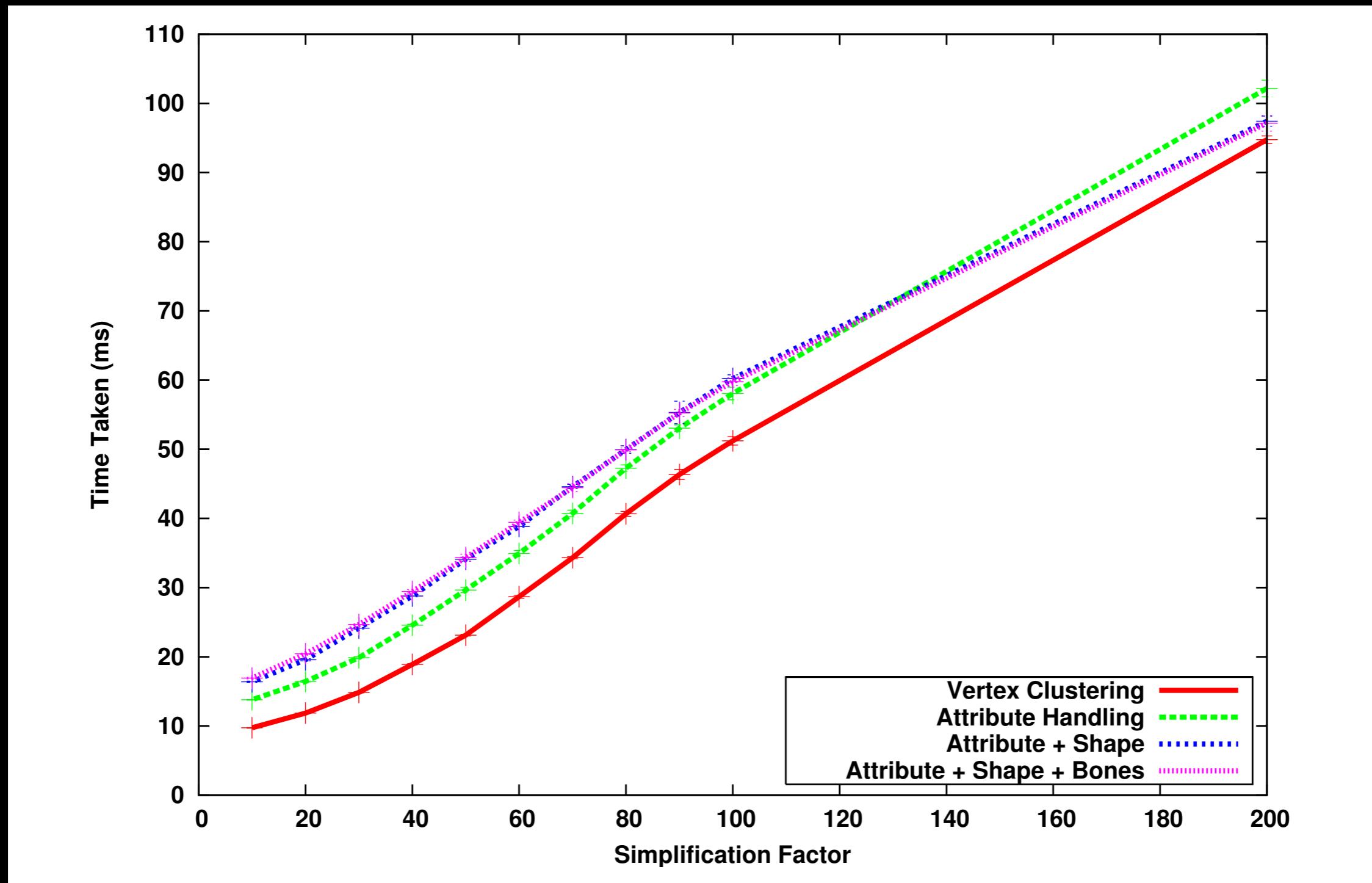
Label Size

- We've been merrily extending the vertex label, does that hurt us?
 - <cell>_<qnorm>_<bone>_<tag>
- Previously: xyz x 32 bits, hash to output index
- Now: 3 x 24 bits + normal (3 bits) + bone (8 bits) + tag (5 bits)
- No change to cluster index lookup!

Results



Results



Summary

- Vertex Clustering adapted for production quality meshes
- High speed
 - Memory friendly, faster for lower LODs
 - Job-friendly, mostly Compute-friendly
- Robust!
 - No restrictions on input mesh

Testing!

- There are 160 million¹ player-created models published on
<http://www.spore.com/sporepedia>
- Our system has generated 3-4 LODs for all of them with no issues.

¹ 165,568,111 @ 9am



Acknowledgements

- Ocean Quigley
- Maxis
 - Core Engine Team
 - Lucy Bradshaw
- Questions?



Parallelism

- Label assignment is embarrassingly parallel
- Compaction of triangle list = stream compaction
- Boundary edges work at the cell level
- Ideally suited for SPU

Base VC

QuantiseVertices:

```
foreach (i in Nv)
    Generate cell label
    Record replacement index ep[i]
    Accumulate p into representative point p_label
```

RemoveDegenerateTriangles:

```
foreach (i in Nf)
    if (p[ep[ev[3i]]] = p[ep[ev[3i + 1]]] = p[ep[ev[3i + 2]]])
        Discard triangle
```

Compact:

```
Share all vertices with identical element references
Remove all unindexed data
```

Normal Discontinuities

