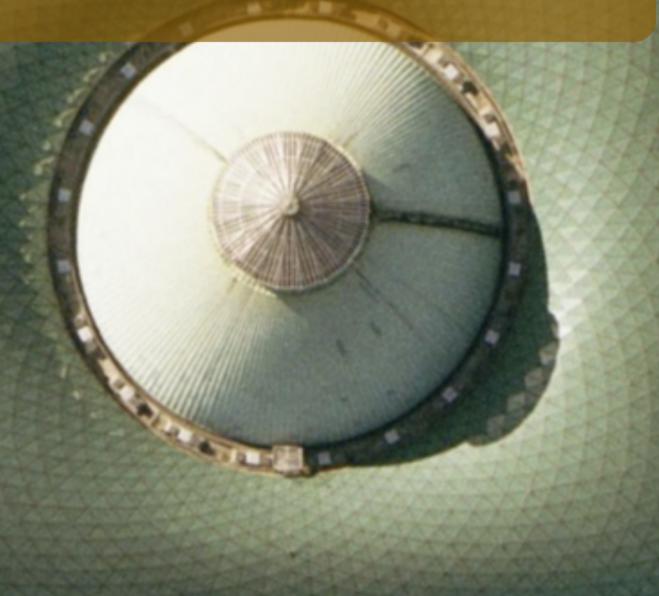
Introduction to Polygonal Meshes Andreas Bærentzen



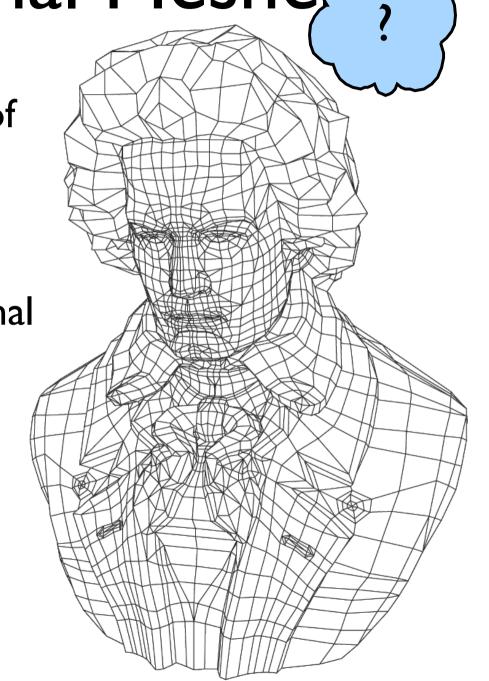
Why Polygonal Meshe

 Polygons are an obvious way of connecting discrete samples

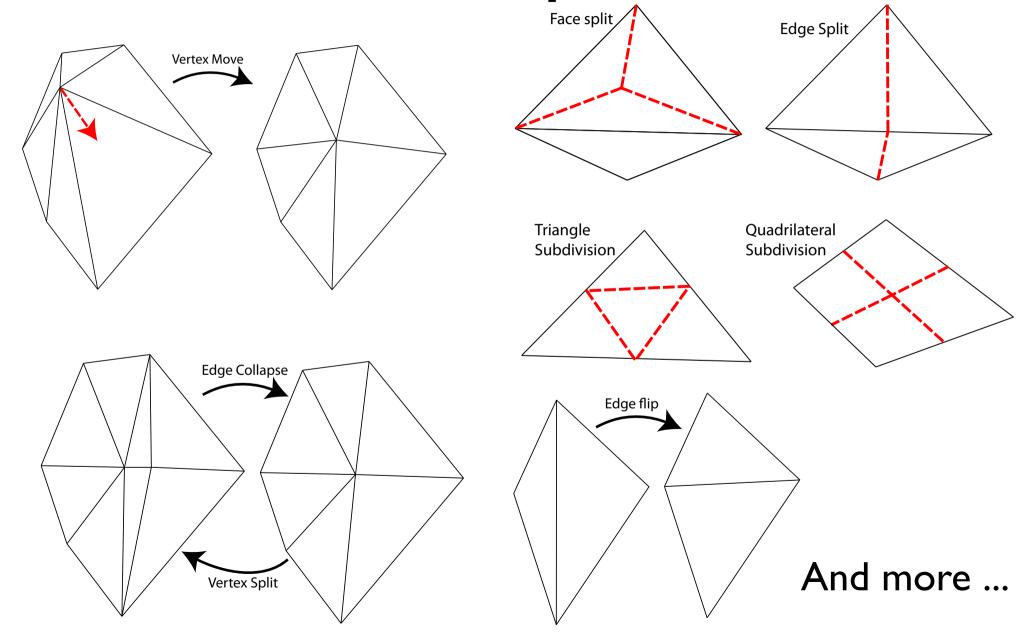
 An increasing number of geometry processing algorithms operate on polygonal meshes

Success begets success:
 Polygons are becoming a lingua franca of geometry

Graphics card is polygon drawing machine

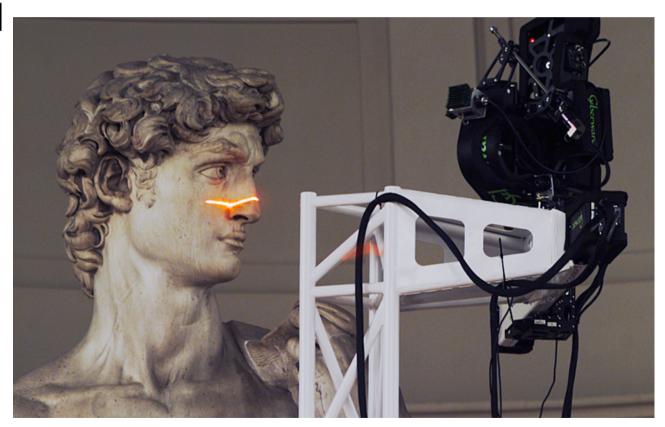


Primitive Operations



Problems with Meshes

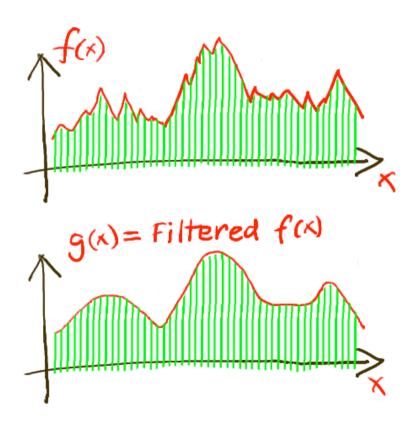
- Oversampling/gigabytes of data
 - most acquired meshes suffer
- Undersampling
 - tiny details ...sharp features
- Both of the above
- Solution: edge collapse



Problems with Meshes

Noise

- all acquisition incurs noise
- We usually assume noise is only in the high frequency details
- Things get tricky if sharp edges should be retained.
- solution: vertex move to smooth



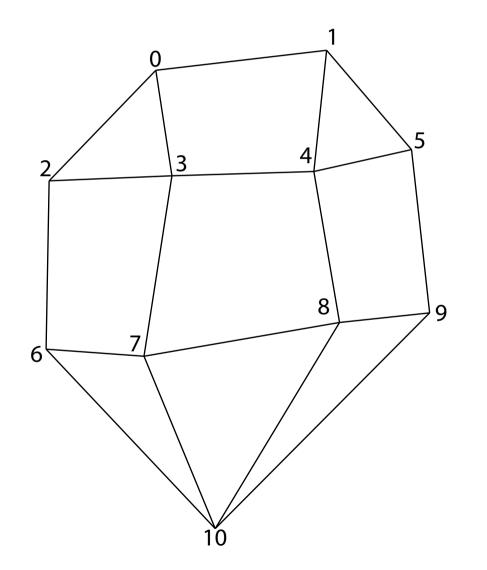
Problems with Meshes

- Disconnected pieces
 - we can only laser scan from a single view
 - Solution: Rigid transformation (move) to align
- Poor vertex connectivity/valence problems
 - arises in variety of situations
 - Solution: edge flip to optimize
- Topological errors
 - May arise when stitching laser scans together
 - Solutions are complicated ...

Representation of Polygonal Meshes

- Indexed face Set
- Indexed face Set (with connectivity data)
- Edge-based data structures
 - Winged edge, quad edge, half edge

Indexed Face Set



VERTICES

0: (-0.2, 1.5, 0)

1: (1.3, 1.7, 0)

2: (-1.1, 0.4, 0)

3: (0.0, 0.45, 1)

4: (1.1, 0.5, 1.2)

5: (2.1, 0.75, 0.2)

6: (-1.2, -1,0.01)

7: (-0.3, -1.2,2)

8: (1.3,-0.9, 3)

9: (2.0 -0.8,1.2)

10: (0.4, -2.1, -1.1)

FACES

0: 0,2,3

1:0,3,4,1

2: 1,4,5

3: 2,6,7,3

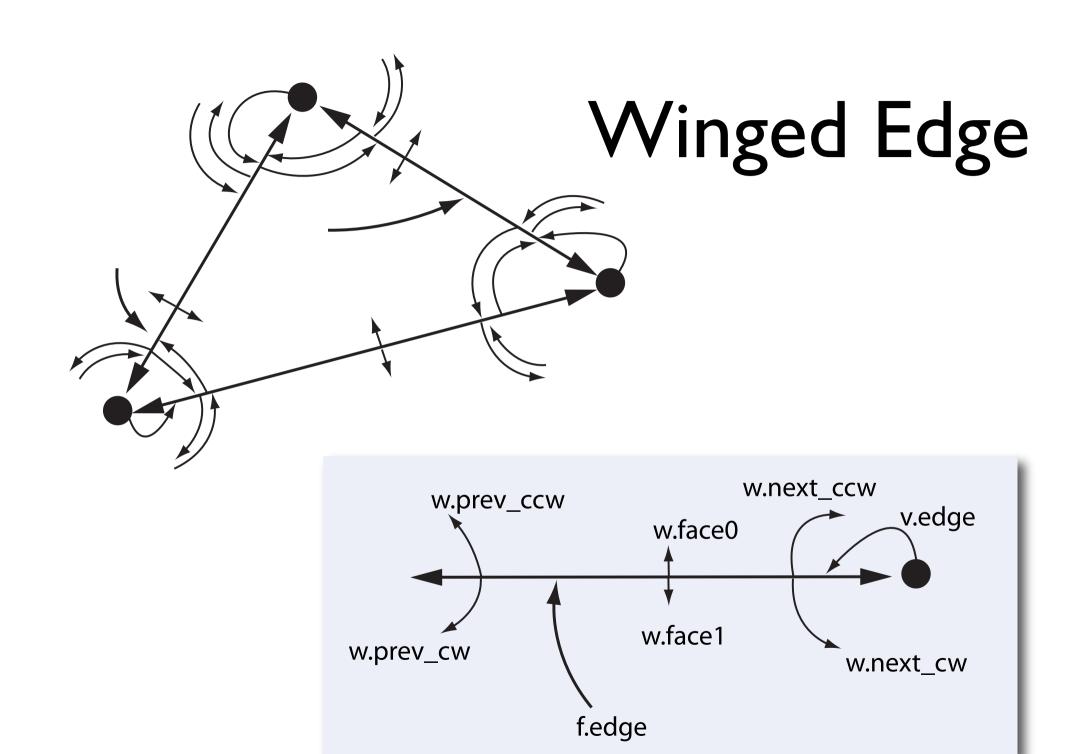
4: 3,7,8,4

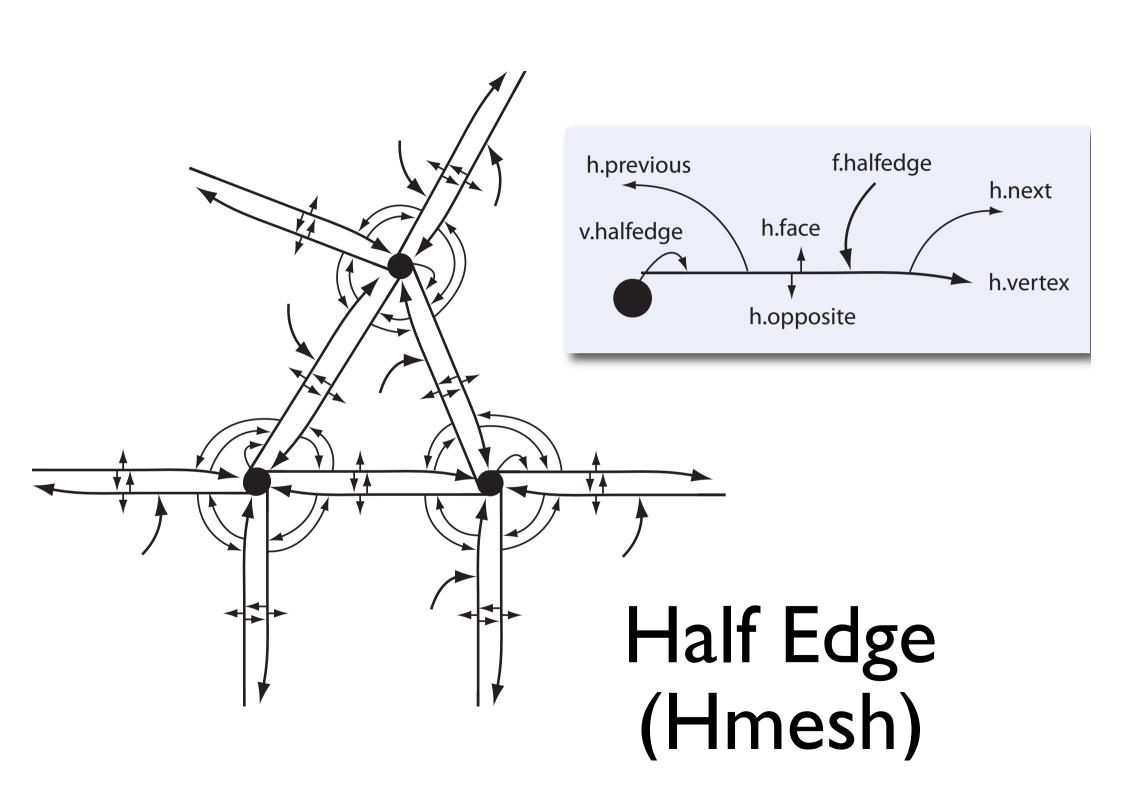
5: 4,8,9,5

6: 6,10,7

7: 7,10,8

8: 8,10,9





Advantages of the Half Edge Rep

- Contains all connectivity information
- Represents general polygonal meshes
 - not just triangles
- No conditionals when circulating around a vertex or a face
 - unlike winged edge