

Computer Graphics (COMP0027) 2022/23

Spline surfaces

用于创建平滑曲线和数字工具
或函数

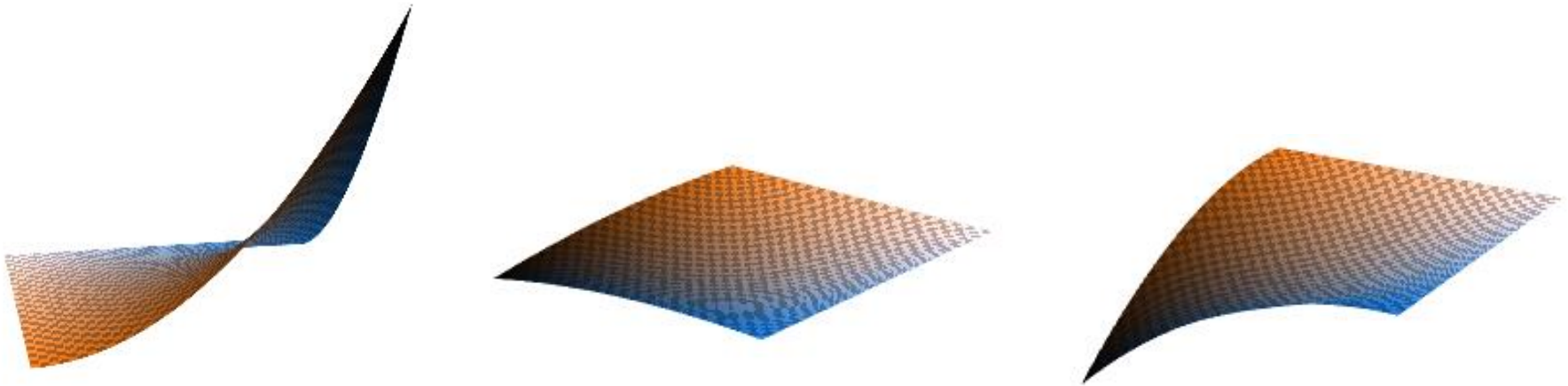
Tobias Ritschel

Remember: we want to remove facets

早期切割面



Example `cg.cs.ucl.ac.uk`




Bezier Surfaces Introduction

- Constructing a surface relies very much on the ideas behind constructing curves
- Surfaces can be thought of as ‘Bezier curves in all directions’ across the surface
- Tensor products of Bezier curves
- Teapot most famous example
 - produced entirely by Bezier surfaces

Tensor Product

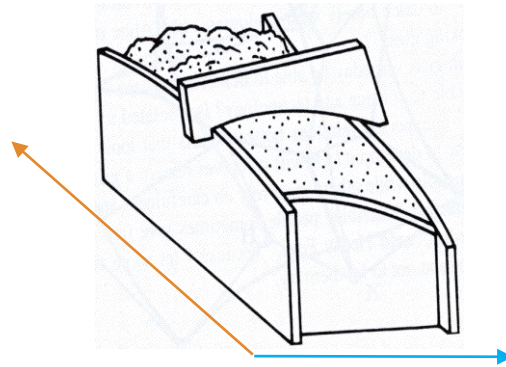
- Tensor product of two **vectors**

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_2 b_1 & a_3 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_3 b_2 \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$


Tensor Product

- Tensor product of two **functions**

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \left[\text{orange curve} \right] \otimes \left[\text{blue curve} \right] = \left[\text{3D surface plot} \right]$$



Bicubic Bezier Patch

- Let

$$\mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_0, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)$$

be a 1D spline at t through the control points $\mathbf{p}_0, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3$

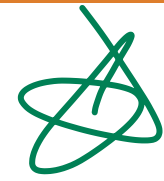
- Then the surface is

$$\mathbf{p}(s, t) = \mathbf{c}(s | \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{00}, \mathbf{p}_{01}, \mathbf{p}_{02}, \mathbf{p}_{03}), \\ \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{10}, \mathbf{p}_{11}, \mathbf{p}_{12}, \mathbf{p}_{13}), \\ \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{20}, \mathbf{p}_{21}, \mathbf{p}_{22}, \mathbf{p}_{23}), \\ \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{30}, \mathbf{p}_{31}, \mathbf{p}_{32}, \mathbf{p}_{33}))$$

4 points
moving on
4 spline
in 3D space

step 1 取 s
step 2 取 t

Bicubic Bezier Patch



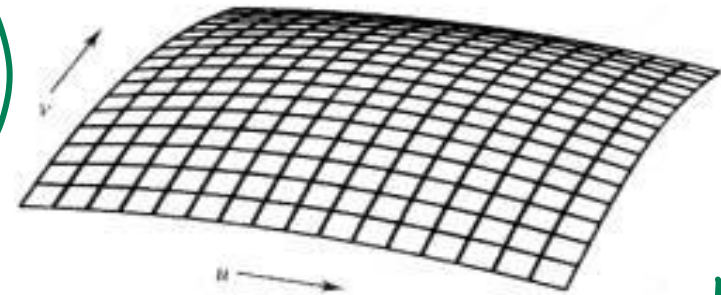
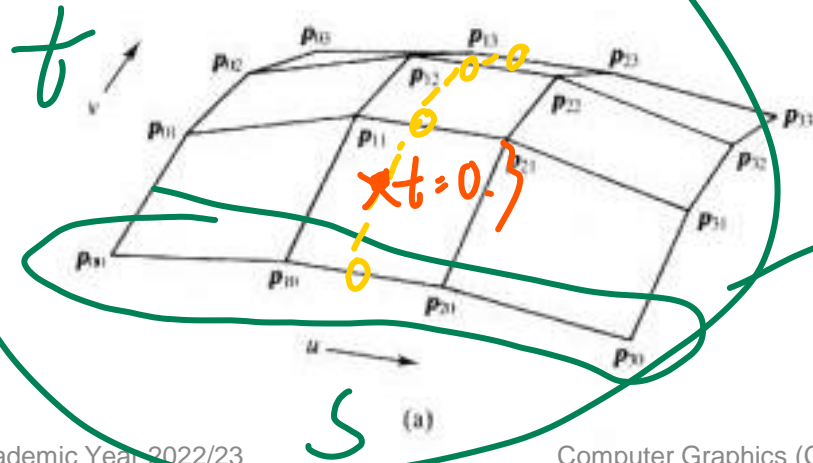
$$\mathbf{p}(s, t) = \mathbf{c}(s | \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{00}, \mathbf{p}_{01}, \mathbf{p}_{02}, \mathbf{p}_{03}),$$

$$\mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{10}, \mathbf{p}_{11}, \mathbf{p}_{12}, \mathbf{p}_{13}),$$

$$\mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{20}, \mathbf{p}_{21}, \mathbf{p}_{22}, \mathbf{p}_{23}),$$

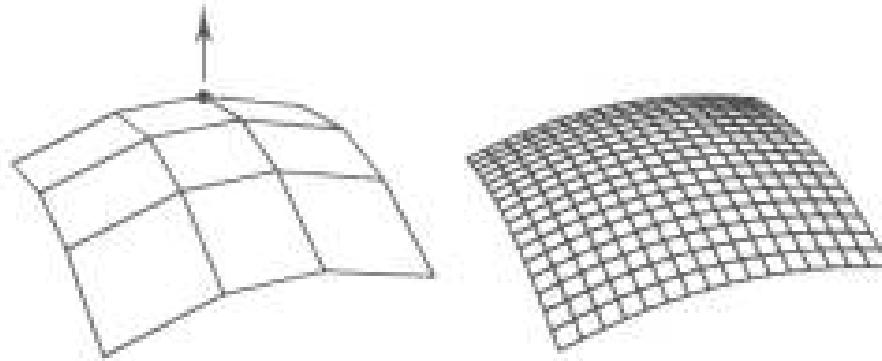
$$\mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{30}, \mathbf{p}_{31}, \mathbf{p}_{32}, \mathbf{p}_{33}))$$

DEMO

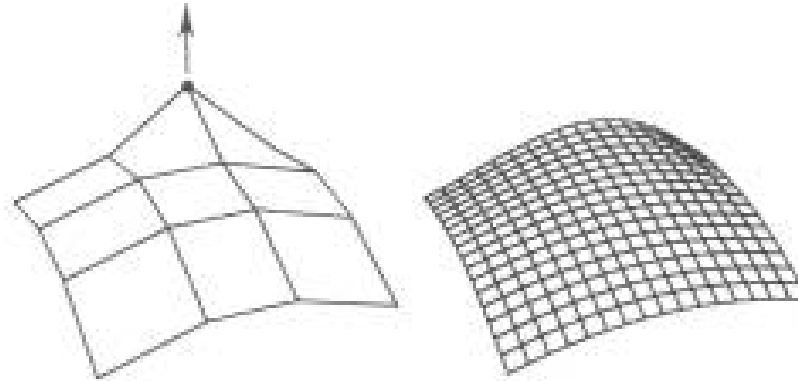


这里 s, t 可以
直接用来在 texture
图上取

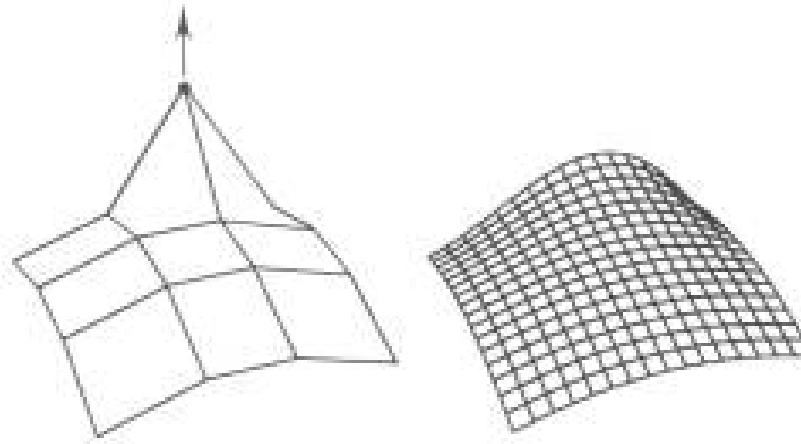
Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches



Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches

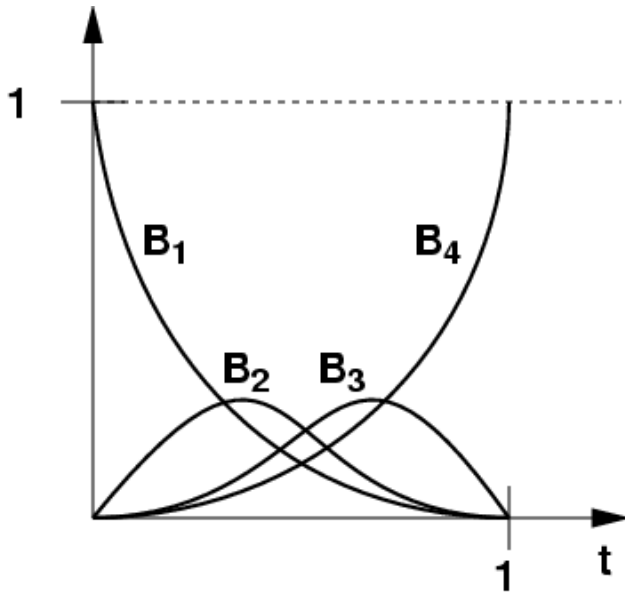


Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches

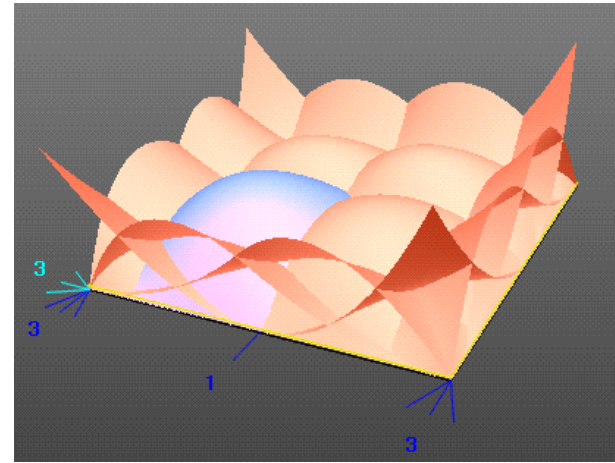


still smooth

Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches



1D Basis Functions

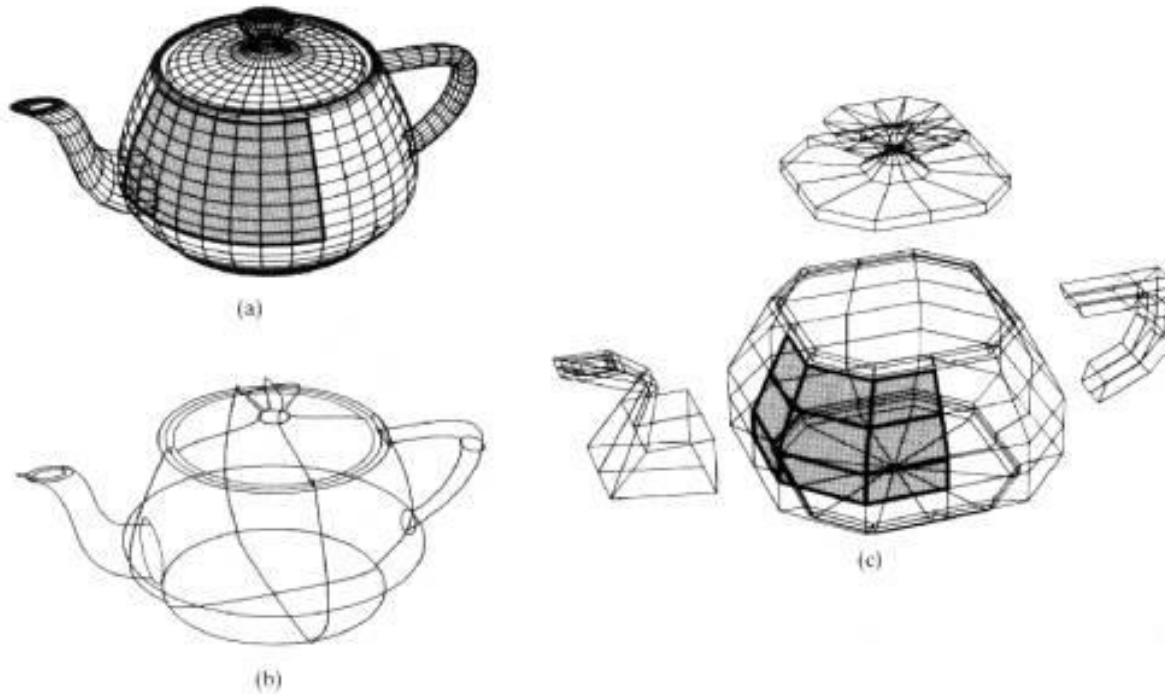


2D Basis Functions

在UG网上有
demo 实验

Patch Modelling

- Original Teapot specified with Bezier Patches



Alternative Splines Surfaces

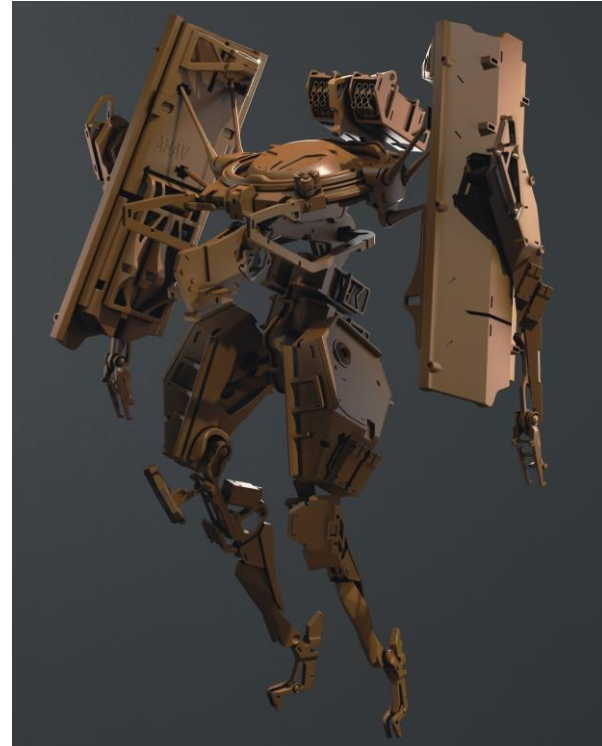
- You can make surfaces from B-Splines in a similar way
- A particular types of B-Spline generalisation, Non-uniform rational Basis spline (NURBS) surfaces are particularly common

Geri's game by Pixar



Spline domain

- Splines are defined to map from $(0,1)^2$ to 3D
- Not every 3D shape can be represented like this
 - Homeomorphism
 - You cannot take every shape and map it to $(0,1)^2$
 - Counter example seen right

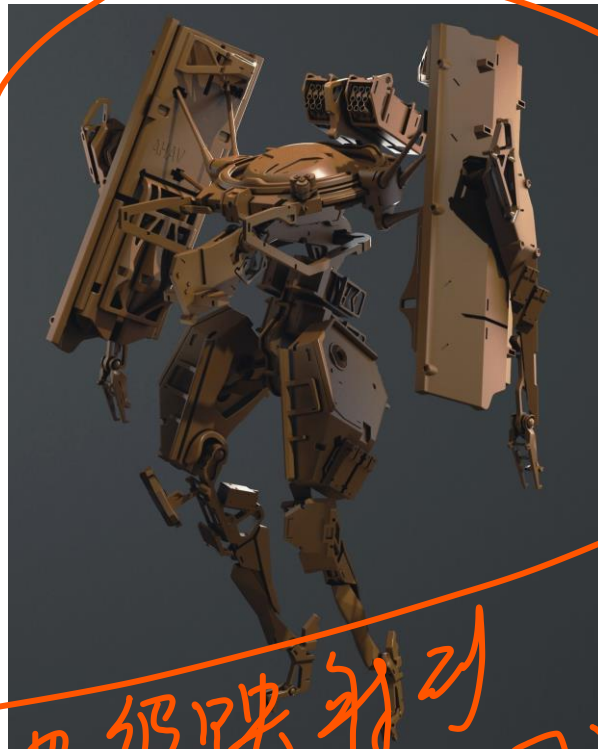


Splines on non-disk topology

- Non-disk topology

一种拓扑结构

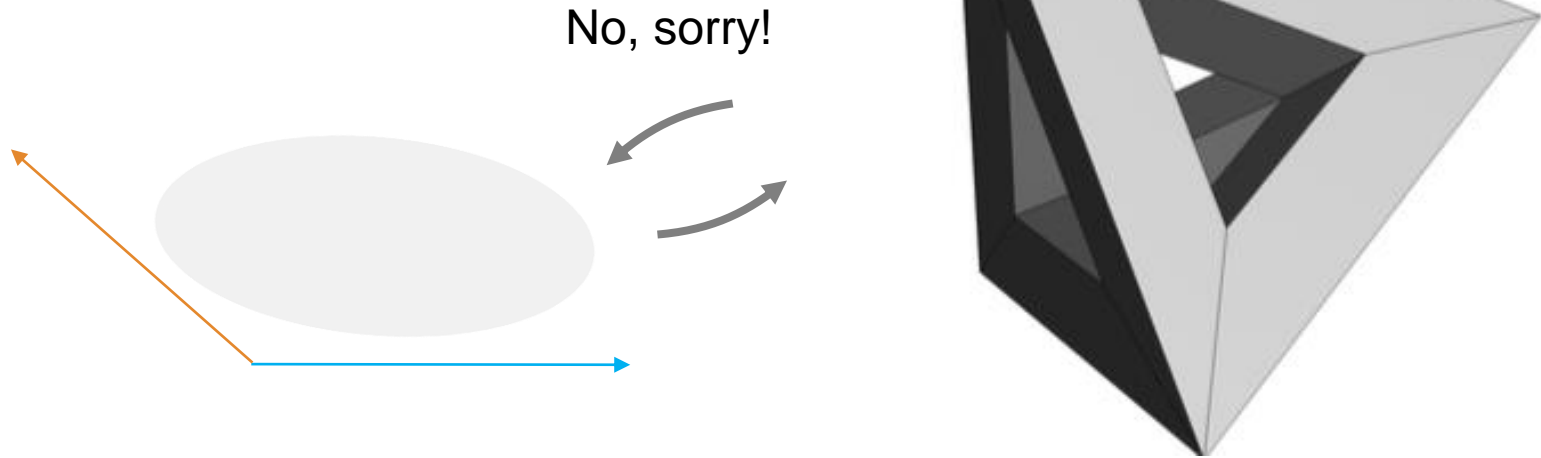
No, sorry!



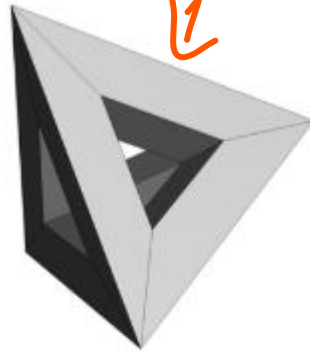
不能简单地做映射
一个平面圆盘 disk

Splines on non-disk topology

- Lets consider a simple case with high genus
- Non-disk topology



例：(不用搞 Basis function)
Iterative splitting
分成3块

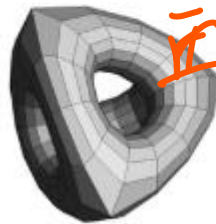


(a)



(b)

再分



(c)



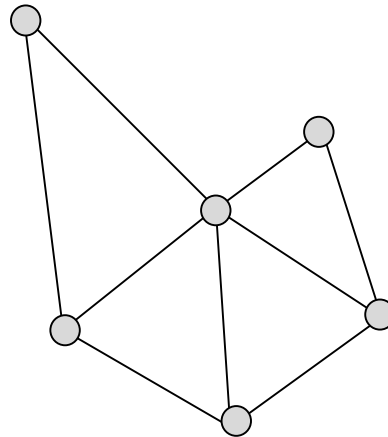
(d)

再分

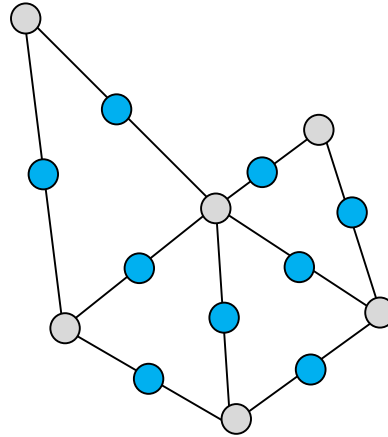
再分

2D 图

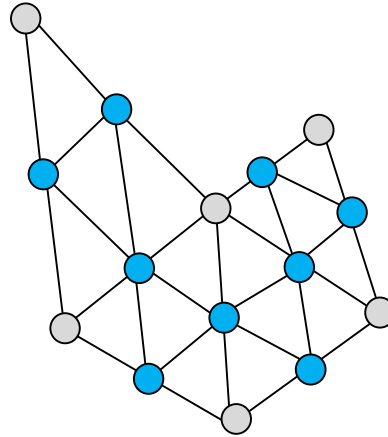
Best to think 2D again



Step 1: Split edges

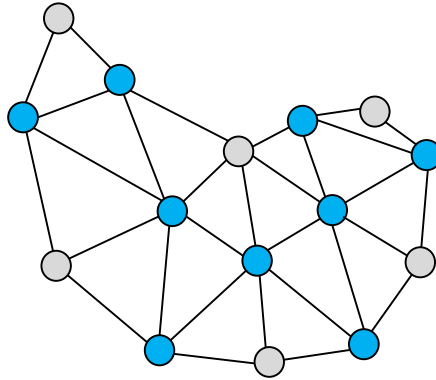


Step 2: Re-topologize

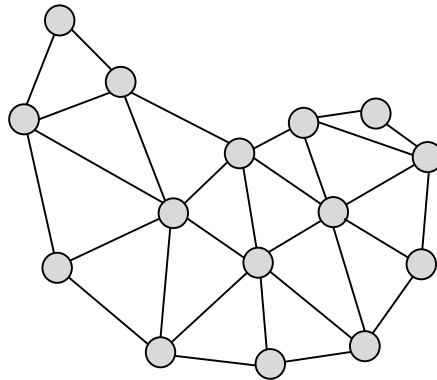


Step 3: Relax

(average with neighbor)



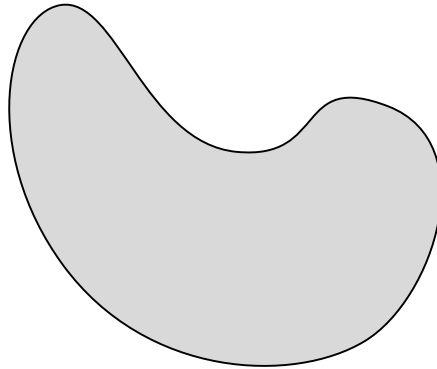
Done



Does not look like much, but ..

... repeat forever ...

Does not look like much, but ..



.. Is the key to high-quality 3D geometry



Conclusions

- Surfaces are a simple extension to curves
- Really just a tensor-product between two curves
 - One curve gets extruded along the other
- Subdivision surfaces are another way of generating curves
 - Particularly amenable to GPU implementation!