

CS 184: Computer Graphics and Imaging, Spring 2019

Project 2: Mesh Editor

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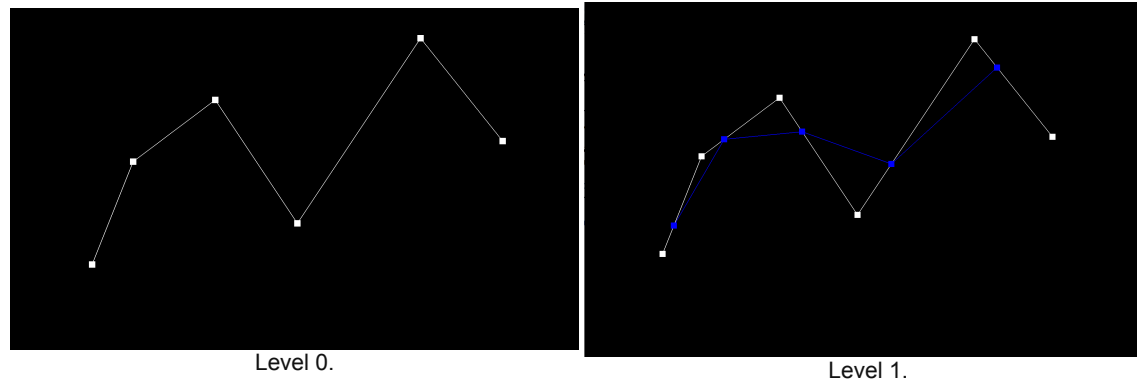
In this assignment, I implemented several mesh operations. Exploring the basic structure behind the mesh, I implemented edge splits, edge flips, loop subdivision and explored the visual effects of these operations. The most interesting part of the project is how basic operations like edge splits can have such a drastic effect after a few evaluation steps.

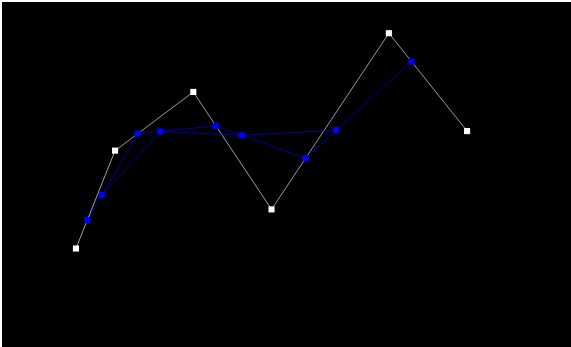
Overview

Section I: Bezier Curves and Surfaces

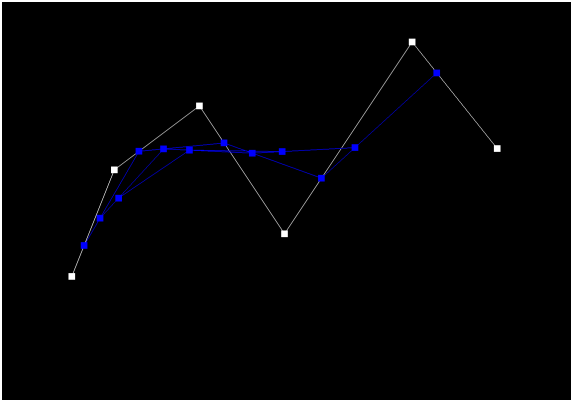
Part 1: Bezier curves with 1D de Casteljau subdivision

Bezier curves are created through interpolating the control points repeatedly. In each step, the new points are calculated based on split value t , ranging from 0 to 1. Then the final curve, going from the first control point to the last, is determined and influenced by the control points in between.

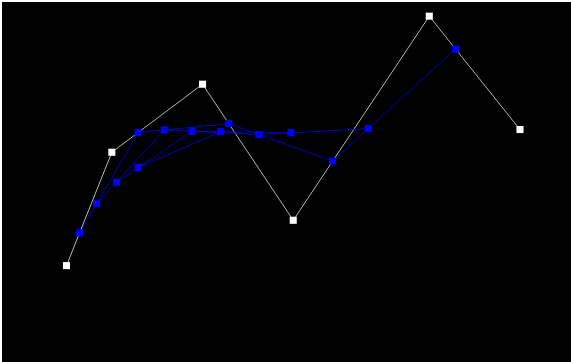




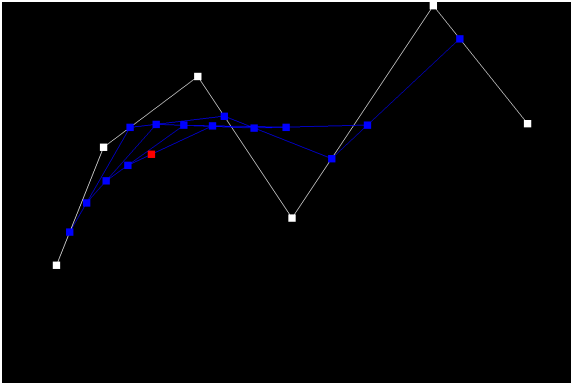
Level 2.



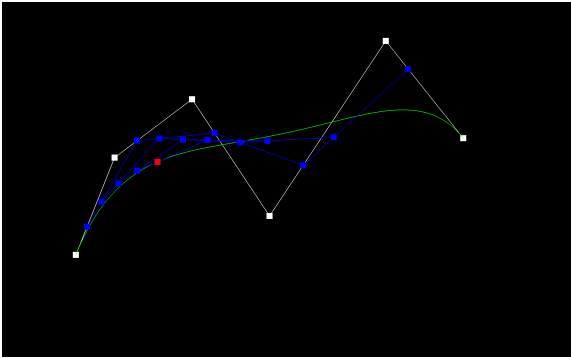
Level 3.



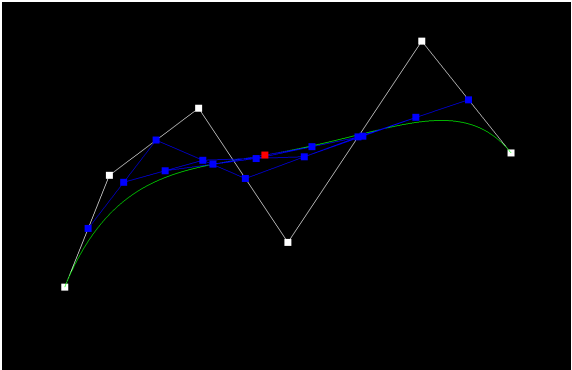
Level 4.



Level 5.



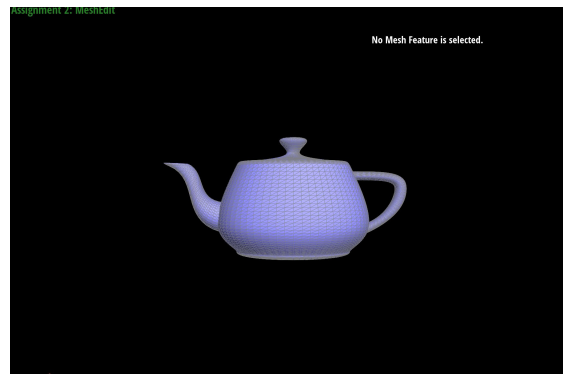
Completed curve.



Modified curve by modifying t-value.

Part 2: Bezier surfaces with separable 1D de Casteljau subdivision

de Casteljau's algorithm extends to Bezier surfaces by creating parallel Bezier curves along one axis first, and then using points from these curves to create Bezier curve along the other vertex. And this gives us a Bezier surface in 3D space.

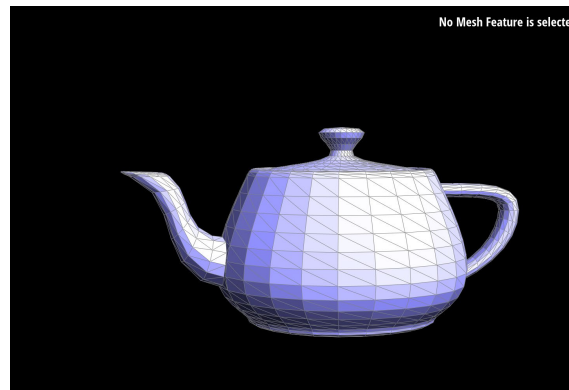


The teapot.

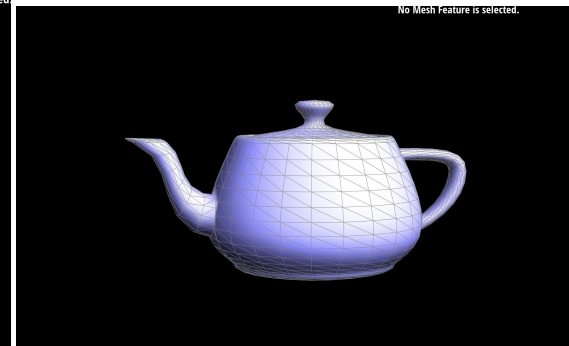
Section II: Sampling

Part 3: Average normals for half-edge meshes

For each vertex, I found the normals for all of its neighbouring faces. This is achieved by taking the cross product of the two edges the vertex has in that face. Then I compute the unit normal of the sum of these normal vectors.



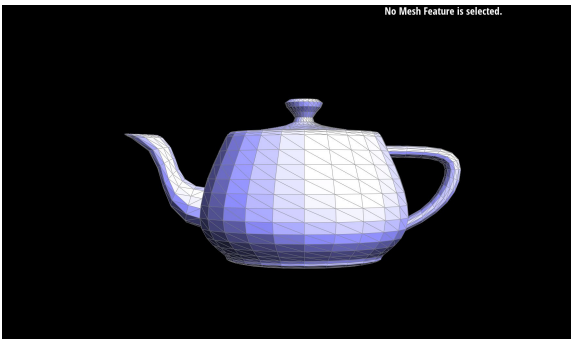
Without smoothed normals.



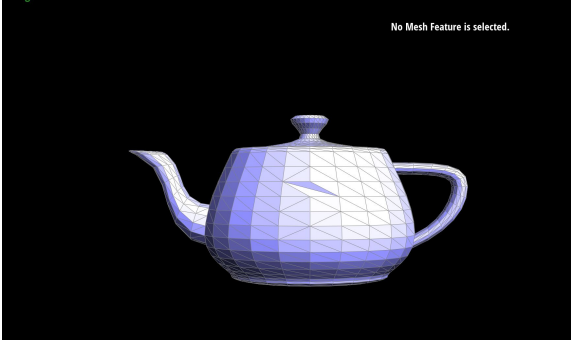
With smoothed normals.

Part 4: Half-edge flip

I flip the edges of the mesh by collecting and reassigning the corresponding pointers of each vertex, face, edge and halfedge. I drew out the corresponding diagram on paper and reassigned my pointers based on it.



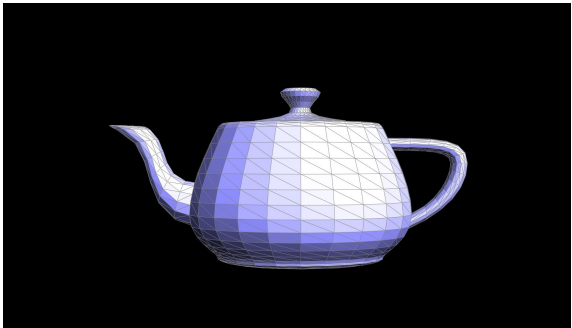
Original teapot.



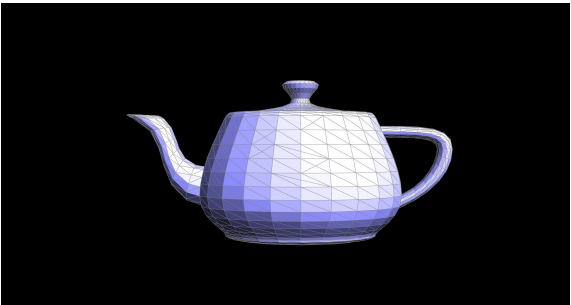
After flipping some edges.

Part 5: Half-edge split

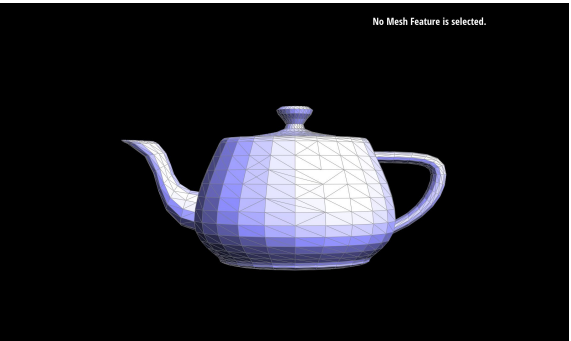
I split the half-edges by collecting and reassigning the corresponding pointers of each vertex, face, edge and halfedge the split might have affected.



Original teapot.



After splitting some edges.

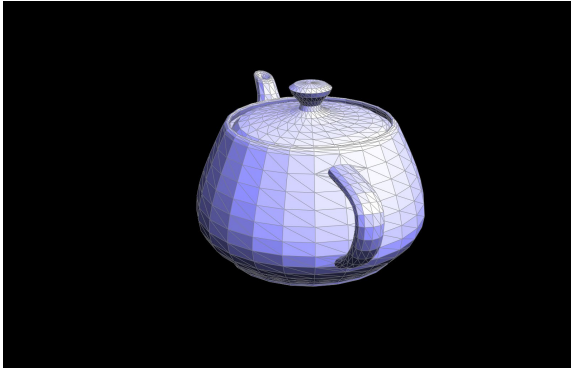


After a combination of edge flips and splits.

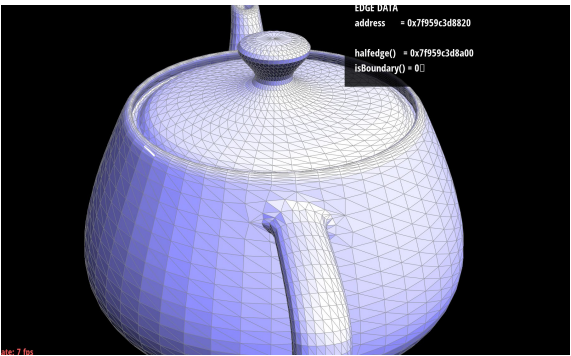
Part 6: Loop subdivision for mesh upsampling

To implement Loop subdivision, I calculated new vertex and edge position according to subdivision rule in the project spec. I split every edge in the original mesh. I flipped all new edges connected to an old vertex on one end and an new vertex on the other. And I made sure that the vertex positions are correct after all the updates.

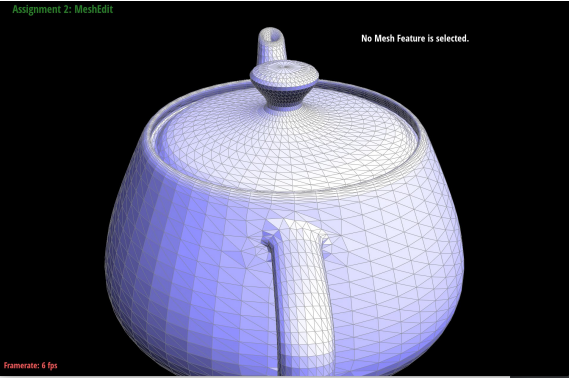
It could result in asymmetrical subdivisions if the original mesh has asymmetrical triangles.



original tea pot.

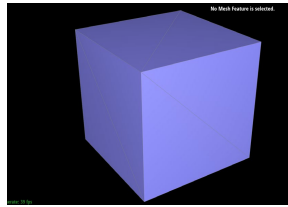


subdivision without pre-splitting.

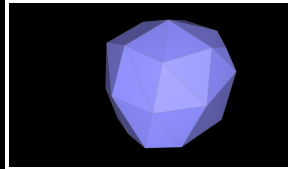


subdivision with pre-splitting.

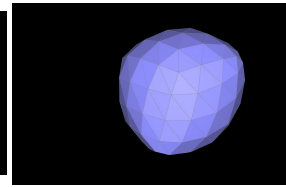
dae/cube.dae without pre-splitting



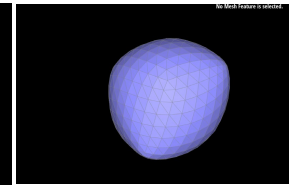
Level 0.



Level 1.

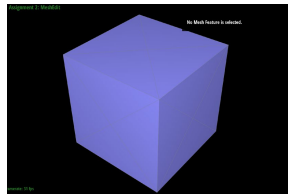


Level 2.

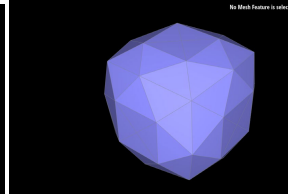


Level 3.

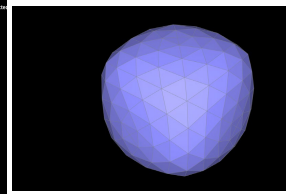
With pre-splitting of some edges



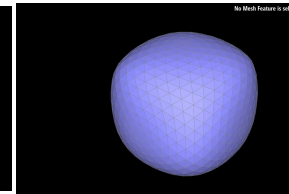
Level 0.



Level 1.



Level 2.



Level 3.

By pre-splitting the mesh before all the subdivisions, I got a more symmetric image. This is because the original mesh will create sharp corners in asymmetric positions. And pre-splitting can alleviate the effect.

Section III: Mesh Competition

If you are not participating in the optional mesh competition, don't worry about this section!

Part 7: Design your own mesh!