

Adapted Laplacian Operator For Hybrid Quad/Triangle Meshes

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Dedicación

A Beatriz y Campo Elias mis padres que siempre me dieron la libertad de escoger, con su comprensión y apoyo me permitieron dedicar mi tiempo a la ciencia.

A mis padres

Inteligente es aquella persona que sabe ser feliz.
Alexander Pinzón Fernández

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Abstract

In the last two decades three-dimensional modeling methods have been evolving and developing rapidly, thanks in part to the use of vector operators of differential geometry. The Laplacian operator has been one of the most widely studied and used thanks to the properties exhibited by their eigenvectors in novel applications such as noise reduction, enhancement, remeshing, UV mapping, posed, skeletonization, among other. The differential operator is defined in a continuous and smooth domain named manifold, manifolds are often approximated by discrete polygon meshes composed by triangles and quadrangles which represent the real world three-dimensional objects. In these meshes spectral structure is calculated using a discrete Laplacian operator, the discrete version of the Laplacian operator given by Pinkall in 1993 works only with meshes of triangles, and Xiong in 2011 working exclusively with quads. This thesis proposes an original extension of the Laplacian operator that allows to work with hybrid meshes composed by triangles and quadrangles.

Along with the operator, this work presents new sculpting and modeling applications with base on the enhancement, applications on subdivision surfaces using smoothing, mesh posing using differential coordinates and skeletonization using iterative contraction. This series of applications demonstrates the quality, predictability and flexibility of the proposed operator.

The proposed operator was successfully used in real production environments within software Blender how new tools. Currently these tools are available as open source software.

Resumen

En las dos últimas décadas los métodos de modelado tridimensional han ido evolucionando y desarrollándose rápidamente, en parte gracias al uso de operadores vectoriales de geometría diferencial. El operador Laplaciano ha sido uno de los más ampliamente estudiado y usado gracias a las propiedades exhibidas por sus vectores propios en novedosas aplicaciones como: reducción de ruido, realce, remallado, mapeo UV, posado, esqueletización, entre otras. Este operador diferencial es definido en un dominio continuo y suave llamado variedad, las variedades son a menudo aproximadas por mallas discretas de polígonos compuestas por triángulos y cuadrángulos que a su vez representan objetos tridimensionales del mundo real. En estas mallas se calcula la estructura espectral con el uso de algún operador Laplaciano discreto, la versión discreta del operador Laplaciano propuesta por Pinkall en el 1993 trabaja únicamente con mallas compuestas por triángulos, y la de Xiong en el 2011 trabaja exclusivamente con cuadrángulos. Esta tesis propone una extensión original del Operador Laplaciano que permite trabajar con mallas híbridas compuestas por triángulos y cuadrángulos.

Junto con el operador, este trabajo presenta nuevas aplicaciones en esculpido y modelamiento con base en el realce, aplicaciones en subdivisión de superficies con el uso de suavizado, posado de mallas con el uso de coordenadas diferenciales y esqueletización usando contracción iterativa. Esta serie de aplicaciones demuestra la calidad, predictibilidad y flexibilidad del operador propuesto.

El operador propuesto fue usado de forma exitosa en ambientes reales de producción dentro del software Blender como nuevas herramientas. Actualmente estas herramientas están disponibles como programas de código abierto.

Keywords: laplacian operator; smooth; enhance; sculpting; subdivision surface

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1 Introduction

The discrete versions of Laplace Beltrami Operator have been used in the last years for the develop of new geometric modeling tools. In the work of Pinkall [27] was introduced the cotangent version of Laplace operator, that allow to find the minimal surface when compute a discrete harmonic map with the Laplacian operator, this version has been widely studied and applied in various problems of computer geometric modeling. The manifolds that are continuous domains homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n are represented in computers by polygon meshes. These polygons are generally composed of triangles and quadrangles, while work with laplacian operator in this hybrid composition are not a mathematical challenge, most research uses only meshes composed by triangles [27, 14, 23, 31, 3, 4, 18], in other recent studies [21, 37] the Laplacian operator is working exclusively with quadrangles. But in the artistic scope topology and the way the edges are distributed, the triangle and quadrangles, directly affects the processes of animation, interpolation, textured, etc. As discussed by [24] who use a manual connection of a couple of vertices to perform animation processes and interpolation. It is then of paramount importance to develop operators that easily interact with such meshes, eliminating the need of preprocessing the mesh to convert it to triangles and change the original topology.

Modeling techniques able to generate a variety of realistic shapes, have been developed [7]. Editing techniques have evolved from affine transformations to advanced tools like sculpting [10, 16, 35], editing, creation from sketches [19, 17], and complex interpolation techniques [31, 39]. Catmull-Clark based methods however require to interact with a minimum number of control points for any operation to be efficient, or in other words, a unicity condition is introduced by demanding a smooth surface after any of these shape operations. Hence, traditional modeling methods for subdividing surfaces from coarse geometry have become widely popular [8, 34]. These works have generalized a uniform B-cubic spline knot insertion to meshes, some of them adding some type of control, for instance with the use of creases to produce sharp edges [12], or the modification of some vertex weights to locally control the zone of influence [5]. Nevertheless these methods are difficult to deal with since they require a large number of parameters and a very tedious customization. Instead, the presented applications requires a single parameter that controls the global curvature, which is used to maintain realistic shapes, creating a family of different versions of the same object and therefore preserving the detail of the original model and a realistic appearance.

The shape inflation and shape exaggeration can thus be used as such brush in the sculpting

process, when inflating a shape since current brushes end up by losing detail when moving vertices [35]. In contrast, the presented enhance method inflates a mesh by moving the vertices towards the reverse curvature direction, conserving the shape and sharp features of the model.

Contributions This work presents an extension of the Laplace Beltrami Operator for hybrid quad/triangle meshes, representing a larger mesh spectrum from what has been presented so far. The method eliminates the need of preprocessing and allows preservation of the original topology. Likewise, along with this operator, it is proposed a method to generate a family of parameterized shapes, in a robust and predictable way. This method enables customization of the smoothness and curvature, obtained during the subdivision surfaces process. Finally, it is proposed a new brush for inflating the silhouette mesh features in modeling and sculpting.

This work is organized as follows: Chapter 2 presents works related to the Laplacian operator, applications in digital sculpting, deformation, and offsetting methods for polygonal meshes; In chapter 3, it is described the theoretical framework of the Laplacian operator for polygon meshes; In chapter 4, it is presented the extension of the Laplacian Operator for hybrid meshes and applications of shape inflation ,subdivision of surfaces , deformation, skelelenotization and sculpting; finally some Laplacian Operator results, to hybrid quad/triangle meshes are graphically shown as well as results of the shape inflation applications in sculpting, subdivision, deformation, skelelenotization and modeling.

2 Related work

Many tools have been developed for modeling, based on the Laplacian mesh processing. These different tools preserve the surface geometric details when using laplacian operators for different processes such as smoothing, enhancing, free-form deformation, fusion, morphing and other applications [28].

The most used discretization of Laplace Beltrami operator Δ_Ω over a triangulated mesh Ω was proposed by Pinkall [27].

$$\Delta_\Omega(u) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in N_1(i)} (\cot \alpha_j + \cot \beta_j) (x_i - x_j)$$

Where N_1 is the 1-ring neighbourhood, α and β are the opposite angles to edge between vertex i and vertex j . In this work the discretized laplacian operator was used to find the minimal surface based on minimization energy strategy using the Dirichlet's energy of the function u over a manifold represented by triangulated mesh Ω .

$$E_D(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2$$

Then Taubin works [36] for first time treat the problem of noise reduction in digital polygonal meshes from signal processing point of view. Taubin extends Fourier analysis to signals defined on polygonal meshes, Taubin observe that Fourier transform is a decomposition of the signal into an eigenvectors of the Laplacian operator, and reconstruct the signal with a linear combination of these eigenvectors. Desbrun works [14] consider the same approach of Taubin, but Desbrun use a curvature normal ($\bar{\kappa}_i \mathbf{n}_i$) based on cotangent Laplace operator version for noise reduction over a diffusion process. This is the most important and popular Laplace Beltrami operator discretization [21], many works for mesh smoothing and fairing have been developed based on this LBO discretization [13, 23, 30, 25].

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} = -\bar{\kappa}_i \mathbf{n}_i$$

$$-\bar{\kappa}_i \mathbf{n}_i = \frac{1}{A} \sum_{j \in N_1(i)} (\cot \alpha_j + \cot \beta_j)$$

Where A is the area surrounding vertex i . This laplacian operator L was used for reduce the noise in a mesh X over a diffusion process.

The convergence of the Laplace Beltrami operator has been very important in fields how numerical analysis, given that implications in the simulation process and geometric partial differentials equations. In the works of [38] is established the convergence of several discrete Laplace Beltrami operators over triangulated meshes with numerical results that support the theoretical analysis. Over quadrilateral meshes Liu [21] presents a discrete Laplace Beltrami Operator based on a bilinear interpolation and its convergence over this type of meshes composed only by quads.

In the work of Sorkine [32] the laplacian operator was used to repose a meshes while preserving geometry details of the surface. The details was stored in differential coordinates δ_i for every vertex v_i .

$$\delta_i = \sum_{j \in N_1(i)} \frac{1}{2} (\cot \alpha_j + \cot \beta_j) (v_i - v_j)$$

The differential coordinates represents the difference between the absolut coordinate of v_i and the center of mass of its immediate neighbours.

Offset methods for polygon meshing, based on the curvature defined by the Laplace Beltrami operator, have been developed. These methods adjust the shape offset by a constant distance, with enough precision. Nevertheless, these methods fail to conserve sufficient detail because of the smoothing, a crucial issue which depends on the offset size [40]. In volumetric approaches, in case of point-based representations, the offset boundary computation is based on the distance field and therefore when calculating such offset, the topology of the model may be different to the original [9].

[15] propose automatic feature detection and shape edition with feature inter-relationship preservation. They define salient surface features like ridges and valleys, characerized by their first and second order curvature derivatives, see [26], and angle-based threshold. Likewise, curves have been also classified as planar or non-planar, approximated by lines, circles, ellipses and other complex shapes. In such case, the user defines an initial change over several features which is propagated towards other features, based on the classified shapes and the inter-relationships between them. This method works well with objects that have sharp edges, composed of basic geometric shapes such as lines, circles or ellipses. However, the method is very limited when models are smooth since it cannot find the proper features to edit.

Digital sculpting have been traditionally approached either under a polygonal representation or a voxel grid-based method. Brushes for inflation operations only depend on the vertex normal [35]. In grid-based sculpting, some other operations have allowed to add or remove voxels since production of polygonal meshes require a processing of isosurfaces from a volume [16]. The drawback comes from the difficulty of maintaining the surface details during larger scale deformations.

In the literature, several studies have described the skeleton extraction systems and different metrics that identify appropriate methods given an application specific [2]. One of the best methods reported in the literature for the extraction of the skeleton is the Laplacian smoothing method for its advantages of homotopy representation and hierarchical connections between parts. The Skeleton extraction methods permits simplify the dimension of the object preserving the topological structure [11], Au et. al. [3] present a skeleton extraction method based on iterative smoothing-contraction, in this method the several constraints are used to warranty that the process converge to skeleton formed by branches and joins, the constraints based on laplacian operator, the low frequencies of the mesh are preserving with the use of attractor to original mesh, while the iterative smoothin process remove high frecuencies.

3 Mathematical foundation

This chapter studies basic mathematical foundation on differential geometry to understand the differential operators and the Laplace beltrami operator.

The differential geometry studies curvatures and geodesics [18]. The differential operators show a deep relationships between the geometry (curvatures, geodesics) and topology of the manifold. These differential operators are very used in applications on computer geometric modelling over the last years [29, 1].

3.1 Manifolds

A manifold is a topological space M with the following properties:

If $x \in M$, then there is some neighborhood $N(x)$ and some integer $n \geq 0$ such that $N(x)$ is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n [33].

This work is related to manifolds that represent a surface in a three-dimensional Euclidean Space. These manifolds are homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^2 .

The manifolds are represented by polygonal meshes with points connected by triangles and quads.

3.2 Laplace Operator

In computer graphics a manifold is often approximated by a discrete mesh [28], then it is necessary to define a discrete laplacian operator that acts on functions defined on such meshes.

Consider a smooth compact manifold M of dimension m isometrically embedded in a Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d .

Given a twice continuously differentiable function $f \in C^2(M)$, let $\nabla_M f$ denote the gradient vector field of f on M .

The Laplace-Beltrami operator Δ_M of f is defined as the divergence of the gradient; that is [33],

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla_M^2 f = \Delta_M f = 0$$

$$\Delta_M f = \operatorname{div}(\nabla_M f) \quad (3-1)$$

3.2.1 Discrete Laplace Operator Setting

Discrete Laplacian operators are linear operators that act on functions defined on meshes. These functions are specified by their values at the vertices.

Thus, if a mesh M has n vertices, then functions on M will be represented by vectors with n components and a mesh Laplacian will be described by an $n \times n$ matrix [28].

The Laplacian operator locally takes the difference between the value of a function at a vertex and a weighted average of its values at the first-order or one-ring neighbor vertices, then a Laplacian matrix L has a local form given by

$$L(f)_i = b_i^{-1} \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij} (f_i - f_j)$$

Where w_{ij} are the weights between the vertex i and the vertex j . b_i^{-1} are the factors depending of the boundary region over vertex i . $N(i)$ are the neighbors that share a edge with vertex i .

3.2.2 Gradient of Voronoi Area

Consider a surface S composed of a set of triangles around vertex v_i . Let us define the *Voronoi Region* of v_i as show in figure 3-1, The area change produced by the movement of v_i is called the gradient of Voronoi region [27, 14, 23].

$$\nabla A = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j (\cot \alpha_j + \cot \beta_j) (v_i - v_j) \quad (3-2)$$

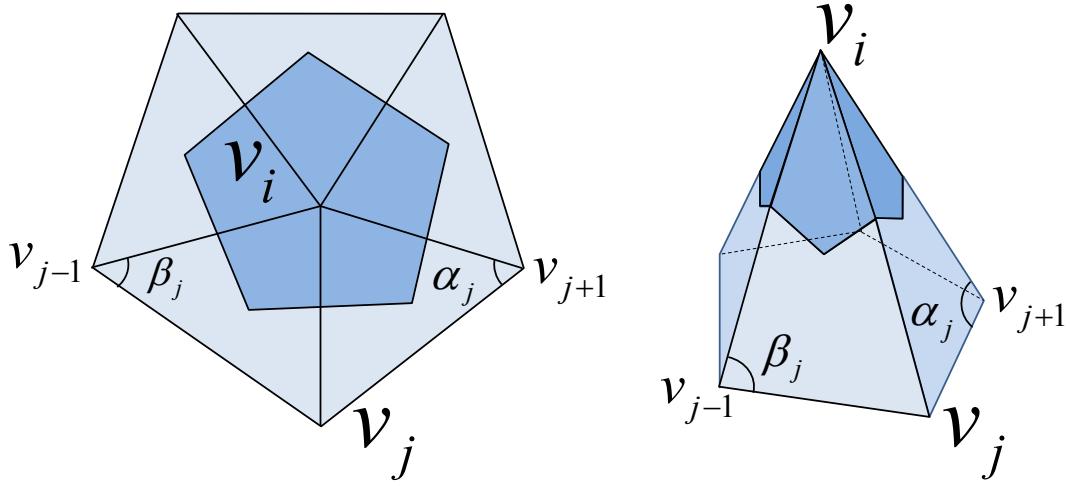


Figure 3-1: Area of the Voronoi region around v_i in dark blue. v_j belong to the first neighborhood around v_i . α_j and β_j opposite angles to edge $\overrightarrow{v_j - v_i}$.

If the gradient in equation 3-2 is normalized by the total area of the 1-ring neighborhood around v_i , the *discrete mean curvature normal* of a surface S is obtained, as shown in equation 3-3.

$$2\kappa \mathbf{n} = \frac{\nabla A}{A} \quad (3-3)$$

3.3 Laplace Beltrami Operator

The *Laplace Beltrami operator* LBO noted as Δ is used for measuring the mean curvature normal to the Surface S [27].

$$\Delta_S = 2\kappa \mathbf{n} \quad (3-4)$$

4 Proposed Laplacian Operator

This thesis propose an original extension of the Laplace Beltrami operator for hybrid quad/triangle meshes, mixing arbitrary types of meshes, exploiting the basic geometrical relationships and ensuring algorithm convergence.

With the use of the proposed Laplacian Operator this work show successful uses in: Smoothing, Enhancing, Smooth Subdivision, Deformation, Sculpting, and Skeletonization.

4.1 Proposed Laplace Beltrami Operator for Hybrid Quad/Triangle Meshes TQLBO

Given a mesh $M = (V, Q, T)$, with vertices V , quads Q , triangles T . The area of 1-ring neighborhood $A(v_i)$ corresponds to a sum of the areas of the quad faces $A(Q_i)$ and the areas of the triangular faces $A(T_i)$ adjacent to vertex v_i .

$$A(v_i) = A(Q_i) + A(T_i)$$

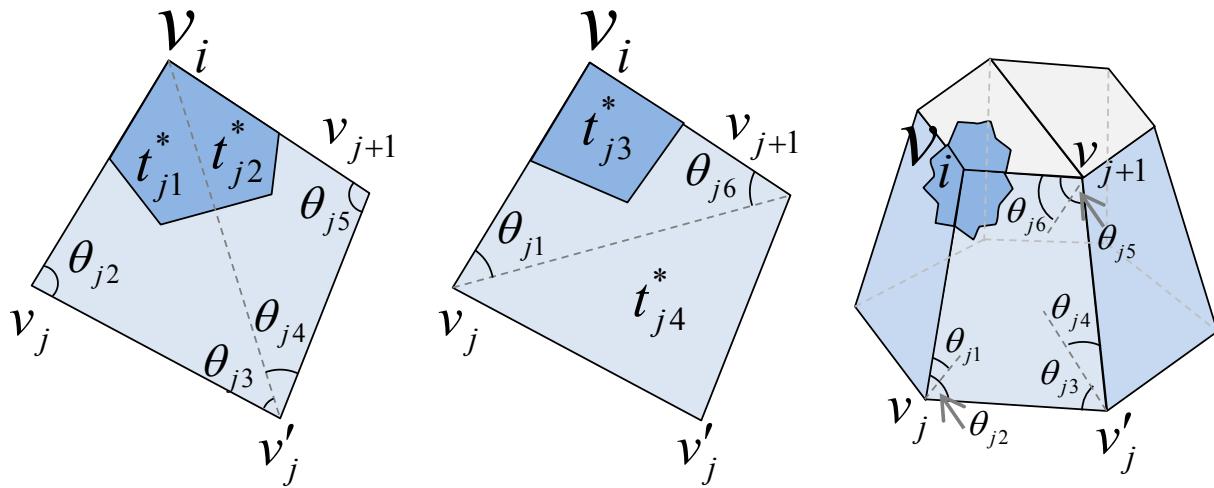


Figure 4-1: $t_{j1}^* \equiv \Delta v_i v_j v'_j$, $t_{j2}^* \equiv \Delta v_i v'_j v_{j+1}$, $t_{j3}^* \equiv \Delta v_i v_j v_{j+1}$ Triangulations of the quad with common vertex v_i proposed by [Xiong 2011] to define Mean LBO.

Applying the mean average area, according to Xiong et. al. [37], from all possible triangulations, as show in figure 4-1, the area for quads $A(Q_i)$ and triangles $A(T_i)$ is.

$$A(v_i) = \frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{j=1}^m 2^{m-1} A(q_j) + \sum_{k=1}^r A(t_k)$$

Where $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_j, \dots, q_m \in Q_i$ are quads adjacent to v_i , and $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k, \dots, t_r \in T_i$ are triangles adjacent to v_i .

Applying triangulations of the quad with common vertex v_i proposed by [37].

$$A(v_i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^m [A(t_{j1}^*) + A(t_{j2}^*) + A(t_{j3}^*)] + \sum_{k=1}^r A(t_k) \quad (4-1)$$

Applying the gradient operator to (4-1).

$$\nabla A(v_i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^m [\nabla A(t_{j1}^*) + \nabla A(t_{j2}^*) + \nabla A(t_{j3}^*)] + \sum_{k=1}^r \nabla A(t_k) \quad (4-2)$$

According to (3-2), we have.

$$\nabla A(t_{j1}^*) = \frac{\cot \theta_{j3}(v_j - v_i) + \cot \theta_{j2}(v'_j - v_i)}{2}$$

$$\nabla A(t_{j2}^*) = \frac{\cot \theta_{j5}(v'_j - v_i) + \cot \theta_{j4}(v_{j+1} - v_i)}{2}$$

$$\nabla A(t_{j3}^*) = \frac{\cot \theta_{j6}(v_j - v_i) + \cot \theta_{j1}(v_{j+1} - v_i)}{2}$$

$$\nabla A(t_k) = \frac{\cot \alpha_k(v_k - v_i) + \cot \beta_{k+1}(v_{k+1} - v_i)}{2}$$

Triangle and quad configurations of the 1-ring neighborhood faces, adjacent to v_i , can be simplified to five cases, as shown in figure 4-2.

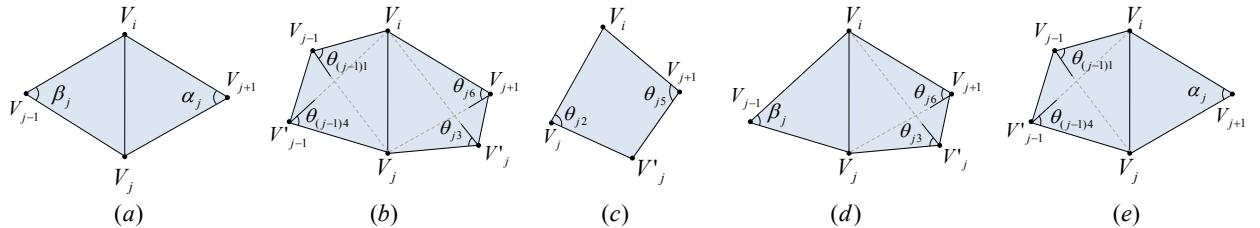


Figure 4-2: The 5 basic triangle-quad cases with common vertex V_i and the relationship with V_j and V'_{j-1} . (a) Two triangles [Desbrun 1999]. (b) (c) Two quads and one quad [Xiong 2011]. (d) (e) Triangles and quads (TQLBO) our contribution.

According to equation (3-3), (3-4), and five simple cases defined in figure **4-2** the TQLBO (Triangle-Quad LBO) of v_i is.

$$\Delta_S(v_i) = 2\kappa \mathbf{n} = \frac{\nabla A}{A} = \frac{1}{2A} \sum_{v_j \in N_1(v_i)} w_{ij} (v_j - v_i) \quad (4-3)$$

where

$$w_{ij} = \begin{cases} (\cot \alpha_j + \cot \beta_j) & \text{case } a. \\ \frac{1}{2} (\cot \theta_{(j-1)1} + \cot \theta_{(j-1)4} + \cot \theta_{j3} + \cot \theta_{j6}) & \text{case } b. \\ (\cot \theta_{j2} + \cot \theta_{j5}) & \text{case } c. \\ \frac{1}{2} (\cot \theta_{j3} + \cot \theta_{j6}) + \cot \beta_j & \text{case } d. \\ \frac{1}{2} (\cot \theta_{(j-1)1} + \cot \theta_{(j-1)4}) + \cot \alpha_j & \text{case } e. \end{cases} \quad (4-4)$$

We define a Laplacian operator as a matrix equation

$$L(i, j) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2A_i} w_{ij} & \text{if } j \in N(v_i) \\ \frac{1}{2A_i} \sum_{j \in N(v_i)} w_{ij} & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4-5)$$

Where L is a $n \times n$ matrix, n is the number of vertices of a given mesh M , w_{ij} is the TQLBO defined in equation (4-4), $N(v_i)$ is the 1-ring neighborhood with shared face to v_i , A_i is the ring area around v_i .

Normalized version of the TQLBO as a matrix equation

$$L(i, j) = \begin{cases} -\frac{w_{ij}}{\sum_{j \in N(v_i)} w_{ij}} & \text{if } j \in N(v_i) \\ \delta_{ij} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4-6)$$

Where δ_{ij} being the Kronecker delta function.

4.2 Mesh Smoothing

Computer objects, reconstructed from the real world, are usually noisy. A common way to attenuate noise in a polygonal mesh is through a diffusion process [36, 14]. Laplacian smooth techniques over a diffusion process allow a proper noise reduction on the mesh surface with minimal shape changes, while still preserving a desirable geometry as well as the original shape. The simple idea is that the vertices are moved in the direction of the Laplacian when we use the contangent version the vertices are moved in the direction of the curvature flow. The complexity of Laplacian smoothing can be linear in time and space with a fast convergence and the diffusion process can attenuate noise with only one iteration due the sparseness of the laplacian operator.

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \lambda L(V) \quad (4-7)$$

Where L is the Laplacian matrix defined in equation 4-6 for meshes with regular sampling, and equation 4-5 for meshes composed by triangles or quads with different size or irregular sampling. λ is a scalar that control the diffusion process, and smoothing factor.

The equation 4-7 can be linearly approximated using implicit integration with a Laplacian Operator version of TQLBO, the use of implicit integration permit the system to be more stability.

$$(I - \lambda \partial t L) V^{n+1} = V^n \quad (4-8)$$

4.3 The Shape Inflation

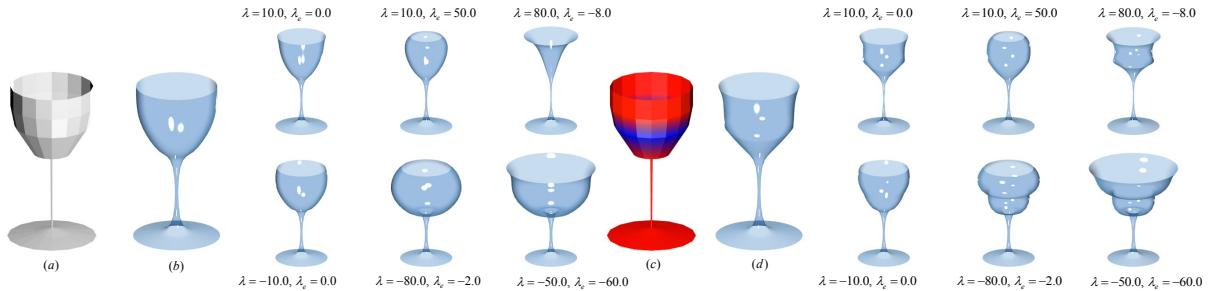


Figure 4-3: Family of cups generated with our method, from a coarse model (a), (c): the shape, obtained from the Catmull-Clark Subdivision (b), (d), is inflated. Soft constraints, over the coarse model, is drawn in red and blue (c).

This method exaggerates a shape using a Laplacian smoothing operator in the reverse direction, i.e., the new shape is a modified version in which those areas with larger curvature are magnified. The operator amounts to a generator of a set of models which conserves the basic silhouette of the original shape. In addition, the presented approach can be easily mixed with traditional or uniform subdivision of surfaces.

The shape is inflated by using the reverse direction of the curvature flow, moving the vertices towards those mesh portions with larger curvature. A standard diffusion process is applied:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \lambda L(V)$$

To solve this equation, implicit integration is used as well as a normalized version of TQLBO matrix.

$$(I - |\lambda dt| W_p L) V' = V^t \quad (4-9)$$

$$V^{t+1} = V^t + \text{sign}(\lambda) (V' - V^t)$$

The vertices V^{t+1} are inflated, along their reverse curvature direction, by solving the linear system: $Ax = b$, where $A = I - |\lambda dt| W_p L$, L is the Normalized TQLBO defined in the equation (4-6), $x = V'$ are the smoothing vertices, $b = V^t$ are the actual vertices positions, W_p is a diagonal matrix with vertex weights, and λdt is the inflate factor that supports negative and positive values: negative for inflation and positive for smoothing.

The method was devised to use with weighted vertex groups, which specify the final shape inflation of the solution, meaning 0 as no changes and 1 when a maximal change is applied. The weights modify the influence zones, where the Laplacian is applied, as shown in equation 4-9. Interestingly, the generated family of shapes may change substantially with the weights of specific control points.

The curvature cannot be calculated at the boundary of the meshes that are not closed, for that reason we use the scale-dependent operator proposed by Desbrun et al. [14], the inflation factor for boundary is represented by λ_e .

The model volume increases as the lambda is larger and negative, this can be counteracted with a simple volume preservation. However, the mesh may suffer large displacements when $\lambda < -1.0$ or after multiple iterations. A simple volume conservation algorithm is: If v_i^{t+1} is a mesh vertex of V^{t+1} in the $t + 1$ iteration, we define \bar{v} as:

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{v_i \in V} v_i,$$

\bar{v} is the mesh center, vol_{ini} is an initial volume, and vol_{t+1} is the volume at the iteration $t + 1$, then the scale factor.

$$\beta = \left(\frac{vol_{ini}}{vol_{t+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

allows to scale the vertices to:

$$v_{i\ new}^{t+1} = \beta (v_i^{t+1} - \bar{v}) + \bar{v}$$

The shape inflation use a negative curvature flow that is an unstable process when performing many iterations, however, our method uses less than 3 iterations to get good results, and with 3 iterations or less the method behaves stable.

4.4 Sculpting

A new sculpting brush is herein proposed and aims to inflate the shape, magnifying the shape curvatures of a polygon mesh in real time. This brush works properly with the stroke method *Drag Dot*, allowing to pre-visualize the model changes before the mouse is released. Also, it allows to move the mouse along the model to match the shape zone which is supposed to be inflated.

Brushes that perform a similar inflation can introduce mesh distortions or produce mesh self-intersections, provided these brushes only move the vertices along the normal without any global information. In contrast, the present method searches for a proper inflation while preserving the global curvature, retaining the original shape and main model features. In addition, this method simplifies the work required for the inflation since it needs not different brushes for inflating, softening or styling. The inflated brush can make all these operation in a single step. Real-time brushes require the Laplacian matrix is constructed with the vertices that are within the sphere radius defined by the user, reducing the matrix to be processed, the center of this sphere depending on the place where the user clicks on the canvas and the three-dimensional mesh placed where the click is projected. Special handling is required for the boundary vertices with neighbors that are not within the brush radius: these vertices are marked as boundary and the curvature is not there calculated, but they must be included in the matrix so that every vertex has their corresponding neighbors within the selection. The sculpting Laplacian matrix reads as.

$$L(i, j) = \begin{cases} -\frac{w_{ij}}{\sum_{j \in N(v_i)} w_{ij}} & \text{if } \|v_i - u\| < r \wedge \|v_j - u\| < r \\ 0 & \text{if } \|v_i - u\| < r \wedge \|v_j - u\| \geq r \\ \delta_{ij} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Where $v_j \in N(v_i)$, u is the sphere center of radius r . The matrices should remove rows and columns of vertices that are not within the radius.

4.5 Laplacian Deform

The Laplacian deform allows to pose a mesh while preserving geometric details of the surface. This method allows to defines a set of anchor vertices, and then moves some of them around. The system keeps the rest of the anchor vertices in fixed positions, and calculates the best possible locations of all the remaining vertices to preserve the original geometric details.

This thesis adapt the method proposed by Sorkine [31] for mesh deformations, delete the use of static vertices and allow application of this system in hybrid meshes composed by triangles and quads with the TQLBO proposed.

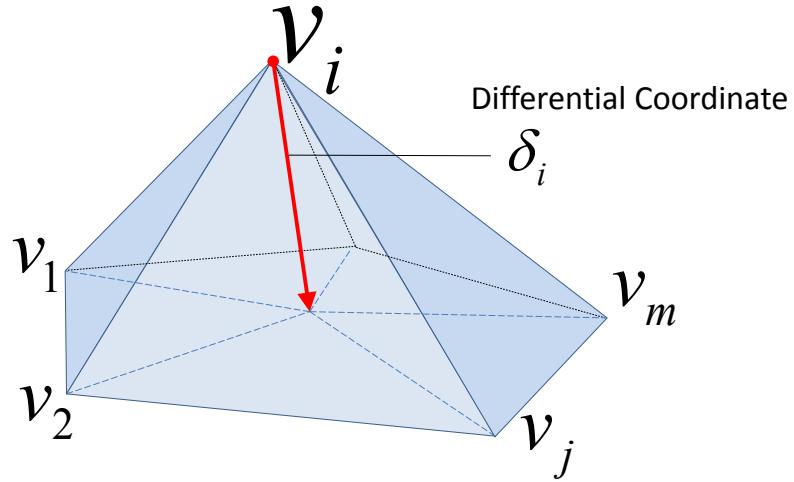


Figure 4-4: Difference between v_i and the center of mass of its neighbors v_1, \dots, v_m .

This method captures the geometric details using a differential coordinates representations. The differential coordinates captures the local geometric information (curvature and direction) of the vertex based on its neighbors how show in figure 4-4.

$$\delta_i = \sum_{j=1}^m w_{ij} (v_i - v_j) \quad (4-10)$$

Where δ_i is the differential coordinate for vertex v_i . The v_j are the immediate neighbors of v_i , and w_{ij} is the weight between vertex v_i and v_j defined in equation 4-4 that is TQLBO.

Then the linear systems for find the new pose of a mesh is.

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_l L \\ W_c \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \\ W_c C \end{bmatrix} \quad (4-11)$$

Where w_l is the weight for Laplacian Matrix L , the Laplacian matrix L was defined in equation 4-5 . W_c is a matrix that contains ones in the indexes of anchor vertices. C is a vector with coordinates of anchor vertices after several transformations. δ are the differential coordinates defined in equation 4-10.

4.6 Subdivision surfaces

The Catmull-Clark subdivision transformation is used to smooth a surface, as the limit of a sequence of subdivision steps [34]. This process is governed by a B-spline curve [22], performing a recursive subdivision transformation that refines the model into a linear interpolation

that approximates a smooth surface. The model smoothness is automatically guaranteed [12].

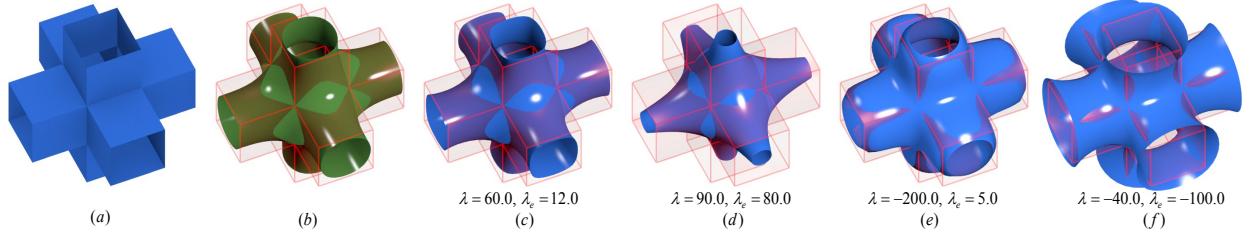


Figure 4-5: (a) Original Model, (b) Model with Catmull-Clark Subdivision. Models with Laplacian smoothing: (c) and (d). Models with a first Laplacian filtering $\lambda = 60.0$, $\lambda_e = 12.0$ and before applying shape inflation: (e) and (f).

Catmull-Clark subdivision surface methods generate smooth and continuous models from a coarse model and produce quick results because of the simplicity of implementation. Nevertheless, changes to the global curvature are hardly implantable. The Catmull-Clark subdivision surfaces together with shape inflation can easily generate families of shapes by changing a single parameter, allowing to handle a model with very few vertices. In practice, this would allow an artist to choose a model from a similar set of options that would meet his/her needs without having to change each of the control vertices. Likewise, the presented method allows the use of vertex weight paint over the control points. The weights can be applied to a coarse model, followed by a Catmull-Clark subdivision where weights are interpolated, producing weights with smooth changes in the influence zones, as shown in figure 4-3.c.

In equation 4-9, W_p is a diagonal matrix with weights corresponding to each vertex. Weights at each vertex produce a different solution so that the matrix must be placed in the diffusion equation since families that are generated may change substantially with weighted of specific control points.

4.7 Skeleton Extraction

Skeleton extraction reduces the dimensionality and represents a three-dimensional object as a uni-dimensional structure [11].

The skeleton extraction use the natural shrink produced by the laplacian smoothing [23], to contrate iteratively the mesh until the volume inside the surface is near to zero (see figure 4-6). The method stretch the shrink mesh to warranty that object preserves the best at possibile the original topology with the use of attraction constraint [3].

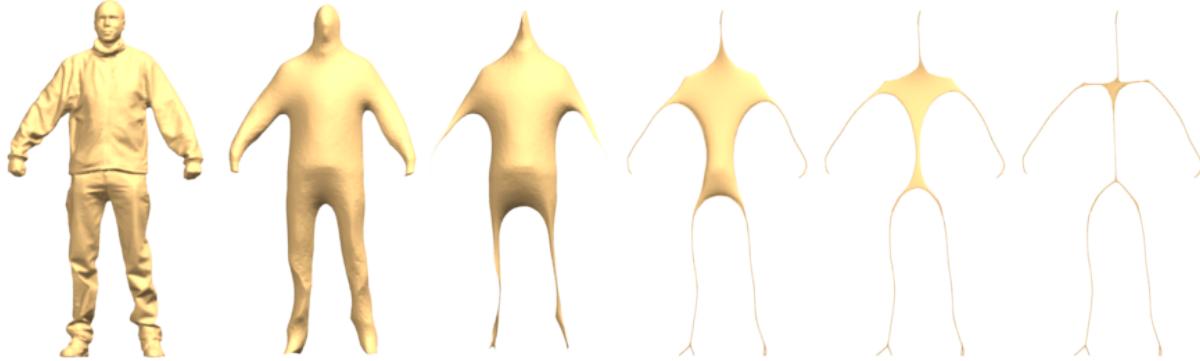


Figure 4-6: From left to right iterative mesh contraction.

The laplacian smooth proccess move the vertices in the direction of the Laplacian, if cotangent laplacian operator is used, the vertices move in the direction of minimal surface [27] following the curvature flow of the mesh surface.

In the work of Au [3] is proposed the next system of equation to iteratively contrate the mesh until a skeleton.

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_L L \\ W_H \end{bmatrix} X_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ W_H X_t \end{bmatrix} \quad (4-12)$$

where L is the Laplacian matrix describe in equation 4-5, W_L is the factor for smoothing, W_H is the factor for attraction constraint.

W_L and W_H are changing in every iteration. The contraction and smoothing constraint $W_L^{t+1} = S_L W_L^t$ with $S_L = 2.0$. The attraction constraint $W_{H,i}^{t+1} = W_{H,i}^0 \sqrt{\frac{A_i^0}{A_i^t}}$.

A_i^t y A_i^0 are the current area and initial aerea of the ring surrounding x_i .

In this thesis an additional constraint is proposed which seeks the vertices and the skeleton does not shrink, to eliminate the need to adjust the final skeleton taking each skeleton node and move to the center of your local mesh region.

The basic idea is move the vertices along of the normal line estimated on every vertex based on the average of the faces normals.

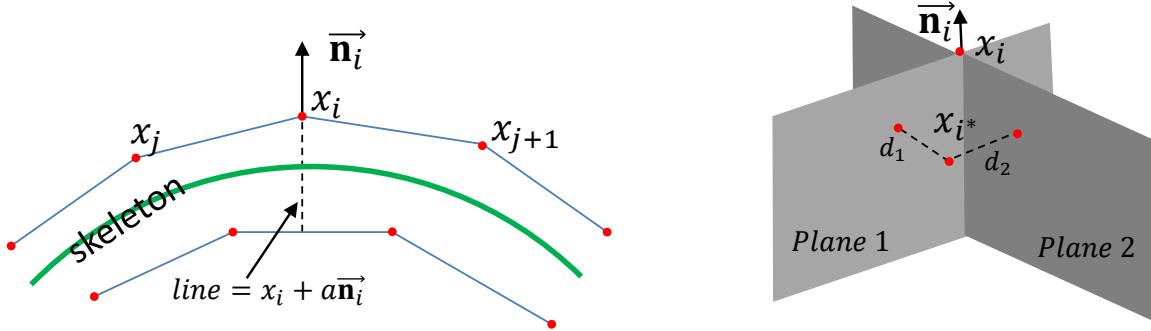


Figure 4-7: Left: The vertex x_i move along line constraint. Right: the distance of vertex x_i to plane 1 and plane 2 when change the position in every iteration.

This line can be seen as intersection of two planes (see figure 4-7) created with the information of the vertex x_i , the normal \vec{n}_i and neighbours x_j of x_i .

The equation of the plane.

$$a\mathbf{x} + b_0\mathbf{y} + c_0\mathbf{z} + d_0 = 0$$

There is varios methods to build a equation of the plane based on three non-collinear points, we choose this three points based on vertex x_i , the normal \vec{n}_i and neighbours x_j of x_i .

$$P_1 = x_i, P_2 = x_j \text{ when } x_j \in \text{Neighboors}(x_i) \text{ and } P_3 = P_1 - \vec{n}_i.$$

To build a equation plane only need three non-collinear points $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ and solve the next systems of equations for variables a, b, c .

$$\begin{aligned} ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 + d &= 0 \\ ax_2 + by_2 + cz_2 + d &= 0 \\ ax_3 + by_3 + cz_3 + d &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The distance of point $P_0 = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$ to a plane $\Pi = a\mathbf{x} + b_0\mathbf{y} + c_0\mathbf{z} + d_0$.

$$|\Pi - P_0| = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

In the equation above, every point $P_0 = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$ that belong to plane made the equation zero. If the point P_0 is not in the plane the value of the equation of the plane change, and the absolute value is increased if P_0 is more distant of the plane. Let us use this simple relation to build a valid constraint that can be put in the form of linear equation $Ax = B$. Where A is the matrix with values $|a \ b \ c|$ the x value correspond to every vertex in mesh $\{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$ and B correspond to d value of the plane equation. How the linear system presented in equation 4-12 don't has a unique solution, the system solve it in the least-squares sense.

With the new constraint the system then try to minimize the distance between the new vertex positions and the two planes.

The new system of equations proposed

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_L L \\ W_H \\ W_D \Pi_1 \\ W_D \Pi_2 \end{bmatrix} X_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ W_H X_t \\ -D_1 \\ -D_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where W_D is the weight to new constraints, that forced the vertices to move along of the normal line of every vertex. Π_1 and Π_2 are matrix that contains a, b, c values of the equation of the plane for every vertex. D_1 and D_2 are the vector with d values of the equations of the planes for every vertex.

5 Results

The results of the shape inflation method with the extension of the Laplace Beltrami operator for hybrid quad/triangle meshes with several example models (see figures **5-2**, **4-3**, **4-5**, **5-1**, **5-3**, **5-5**, **5-6**, **5-8**, **5-4**). The shape inflation was assessed with TQLBO method on a PC with AMD Quad-Core Processor @ 2.40 GHz and 8 GB RAM.

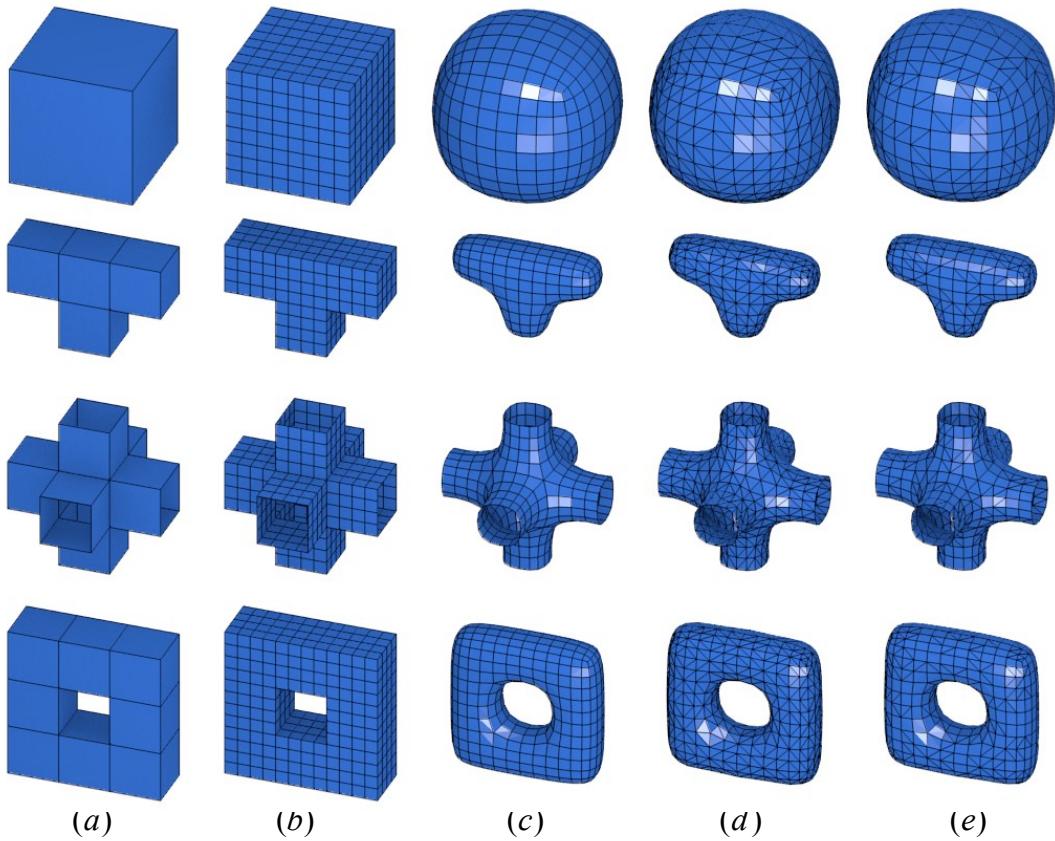


Figure **5-1**: (a) Original Model. (b) Simple subdivision. (c), (d) (e) Laplacian smoothing with $\lambda = 7$ and 2 iterations: (c) for triangles, (d) for quads, (e) for triangles and quads random chosen.

Figure **5-1** shows the results when applying the Laplace Beltrami Operator TQLBO of equation (4-5) in a model with a simple subdivision. In column (c) the Laplacian smoothing was applied to a model consisting of only quads. In column (d) the model was converted

to triangles and then the Laplacian smoothing was applied. In column (e) the model was randomly converted from some quads into triangles and then the Laplacian smoothing is applied, showing similar results to those meshes composed only of triangles or quads.

5.1 Customizing Curvature by Shape Inflation.

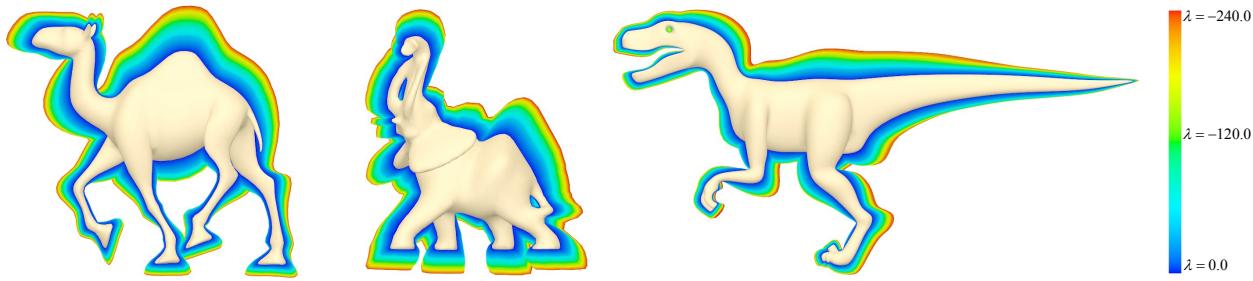


Figure 5-2: A set of 48 successive shapes enhanced, from $\lambda = 0.0$ in blue to $\lambda = -240.0$ in red, with steps of -5.0 .

Methods using the Catmull-Clark subdivision surface and the inflation allows to modify the curvature that is obtained with the process of subdivision, as shown in figure (4-3). This test used a coarse cup model, in which the subdivision was performed, followed by a Laplacian smoothing and inflation. In figure (4-3).c, (4-3).d shows also the use of weight vertex groups over coarse models, with subdivision surfaces that allowed to generate the weights for the new interpolated vertices. These new weights were used for the inflation obtained on the 6 cups that are at the right of the figure (4-3).d.

Laplacian smoothing applied with simple subdivision (see figure 4-5.b.) may produce similar results to those obtained with Catmull-Clark (see figure 4-5.c.), whose models are in average equal triangles. The one obtained with the Laplacian smoothing is shown in panel (c), (d) and those curvature modified versions are in (e) and (f). As can be observed, different versions of the original sketch can be obtained by parameterizing a single model value, a great advantage of the presented method. Figure 5-3 shows the generation of different versions of a camel according to the λ parameter. In the top row, it is shown the shape inflation results, as λ becomes larger and negative, the resultant shape is observed as if the model would inflate the more convex parts, as shown in figure 5-2. The larger the λ parameter the larger the model feature inflations. The bottom row of figure 5-3 shows the use of weighted vertex groups, specifying which areas will be inflated. On the left, the inflation of the camel legs produces an organic aspect, notice that the border is not distorted and smooth.

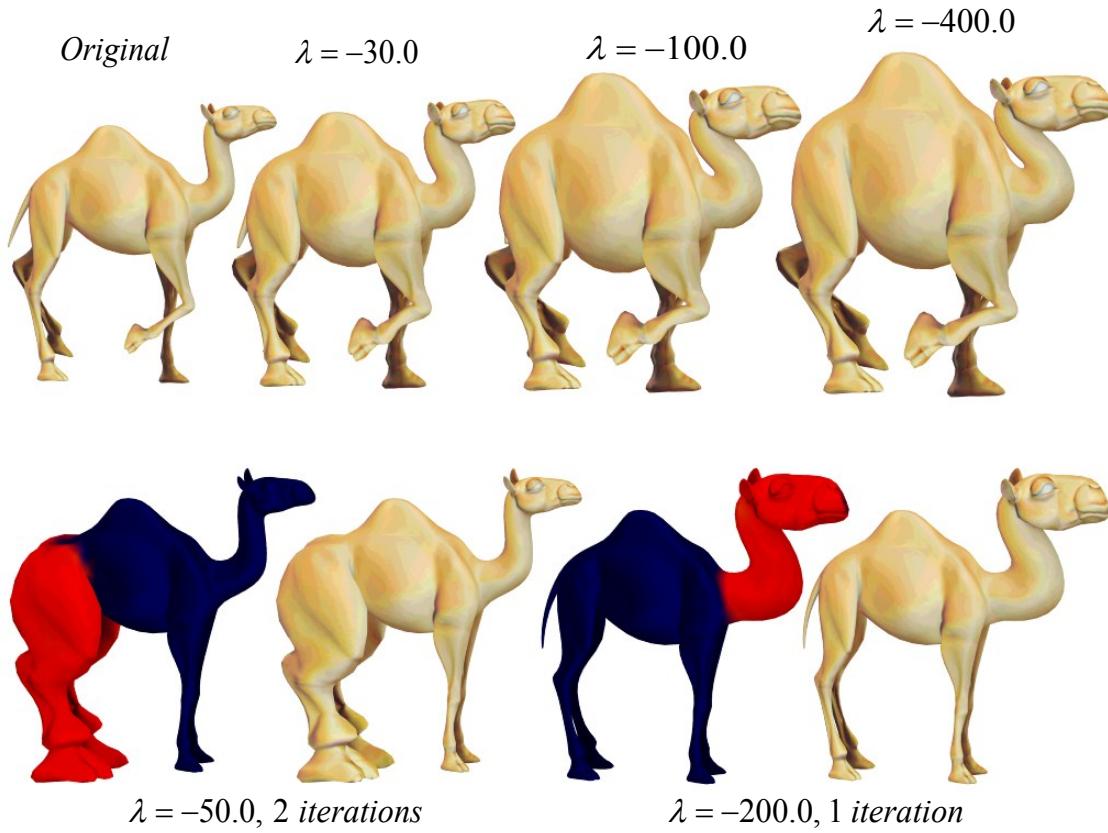


Figure 5-3: Top row: Original camel model in left. Shape inflation with $\lambda = -30.0$, $\lambda = -100.0$, $\lambda = -400.0$. Bottom row: Shape inflation with weight vertex group, $\lambda = -50.0$ and 2 iterations for the legs, $\lambda = -200.0$ and 1 iteration for the head and neck.

The inflation of the silhouette features is predictable and invariant under isometric transformations, as those classically used in some animations (see Figure 5-4). In this figure, the animation shows some camel poses during a walk, the inflation is performed at the neck and legs, as shown in the bottom left camel in figure 5-4. Local modifications produced by the pose interpolation or animation rigging practically do not affect the result. In spite of at any pose of the camel legs there is a clear difference, the inflation method allows a flesh-like shape in the original pattern produced by the artist. This is due to the mesh restricted diffusion process so that small local changes are treated without affecting the global solution. The method therefore is rotation invariant since it depends exclusively on the normal mesh field, which is rotation invariant.

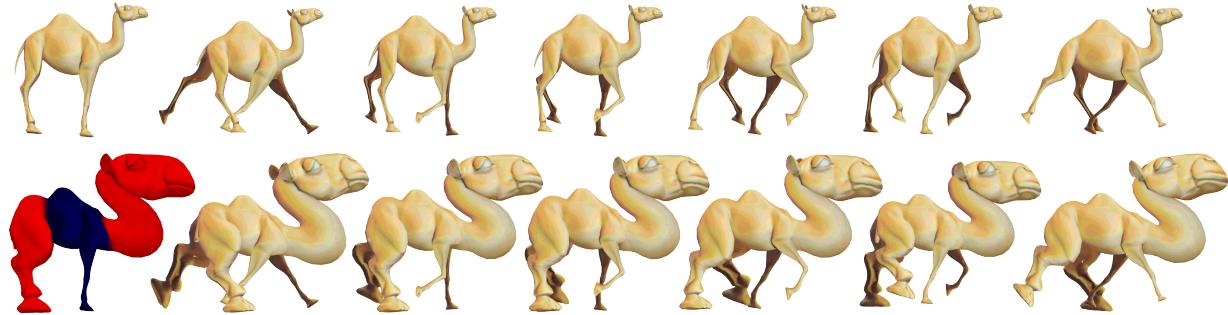


Figure 5-4: The method is pose insensitive. The inflation for the different poses are similar in terms of shape. Top row: Original walk cycle camel model. Bottom row: Shape inflation with weight vertex group, $\lambda = -400$ and 2 iterations.

5.2 Shape Inflation Brush in Real Time

Figure 5-5 shows the use of a shape inflation brush for sculpting in real time. One pass was used with the brush, as shown in the figure, with the blue and red radius. In figure 5-5.b the camel foot shows the inflation intersection that looks like two bubbles, a similar pattern to what is observed to the fingers on the bottom of the same figure. The silhouette inflation is observed in figure 5-5.c since the main shape is retained together with its finger and foot details. Similar results can be obtained by a user, however it would take several steps and require the use of several brushes, while the shape inflation took a single step. Likewise, this new method can easily inflate organic features like muscles during the sculpting process. In figure 5-6 the shape inflation brush performance is illustrated, in this experiment three models with 12K, 40K and 164K vertices, were used. These models were sculpted with the shape inflate brush, at each step the brush sphere containing a variable number of vertices for processing. The processing time for 800 vertices in the camel paw (40k model) only took 0.1 seconds, for 2600 vertices in the leg and neck (model 40k) took 0.5 seconds, these times are suitable in real applications since an artist sculpts a model for parts.

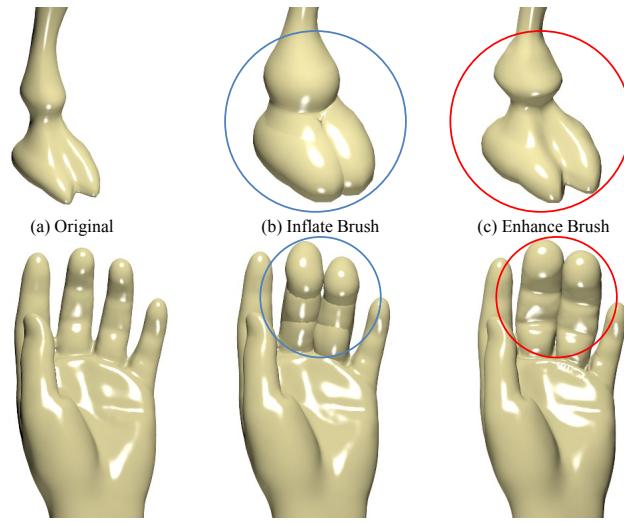


Figure 5-5: Top row: (a) Leg Camel, (b) Inflate brush for leg into blue circle, (c) Inflate shape brush for leg into red circle. Bottom row: (a) Hand, (b) Inflate brush for fingers into blue circle, (c) Shape inflation brush for fingers in red circle.

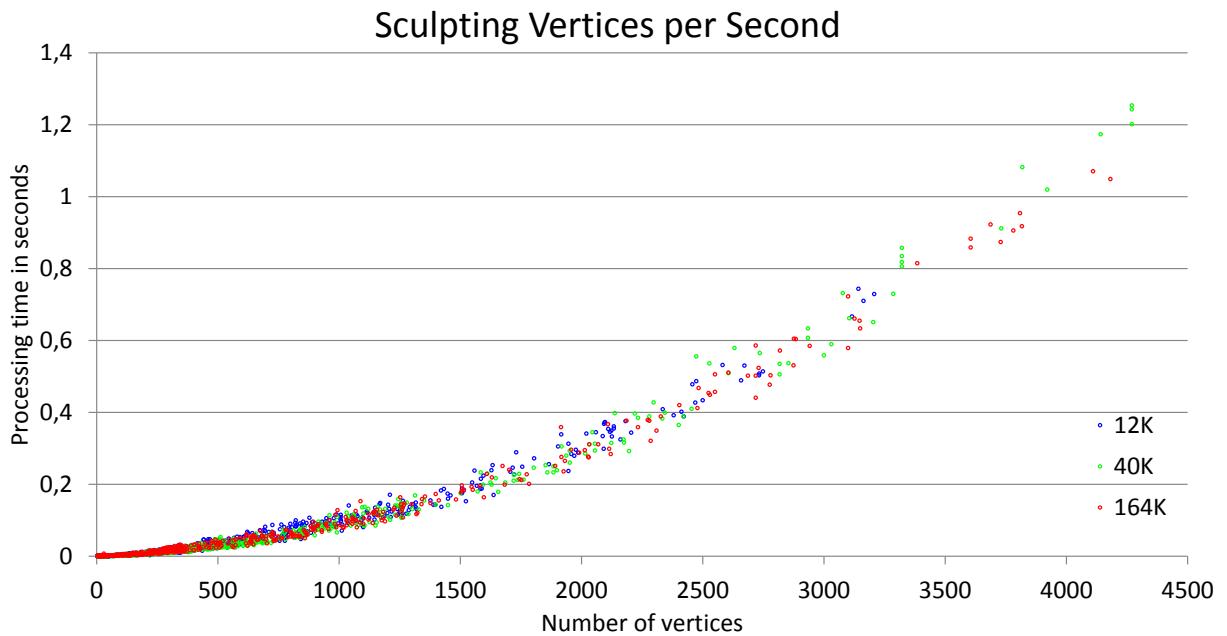


Figure 5-6: Performance of our dynamic shape inflation brush in terms of the sculpted vertices per second. Three models with 12K, 40K, 164K vertices used for sculpting in real time.

5.3 Posing Meshes with Laplacian Deform

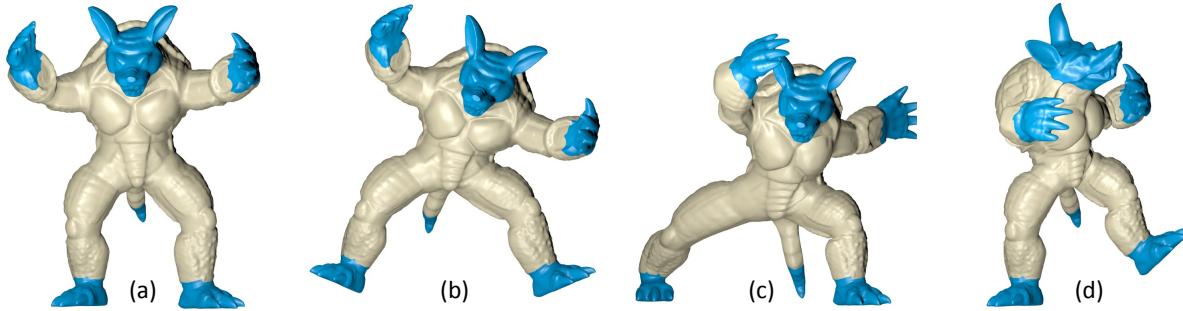


Figure 5-7: Anchor vertices in blue color. (a) Original Model, (b,c,d) new poses change only anchor vertices, system find positions for vertices in yellow color.

Figure (5-7) shows the Laplacian Deform applied in a model with 173K vertices, only anchor vertices was used and are represented in blue color, when the user apply several transformation (location, rotation, scale) over this anchors vertices, the system find a solution and estimate the position of the verties in yellow color. This method work in real time, to achieve this the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} w_l L \\ W_c \end{bmatrix}$ in the equation (4-11) is decomposed in matrix LU with LU factorization only one time when the system init. Once the matrix is factorized the system can solve the unknowns in a fast way in term of miliseconds. For get better results the method permits solve several times the system of equations, and not need factorize matriz LU could be that at every iteration, only the differential coordinates are adjust since the differential coordinates can be rotated at every iteration and get bettter results. In the figure only four iterations were used, but the system find good solutions with only one iteration when the angle of rotations are less than π .

5.4 Laplace Operator and Normalized Version

Tests with the Laplacian operator (equation 4-5) and its normalized version (equation 4-6), produce similar results if the triangles or quads that compose the mesh are about the same size. The normalized version is more stable and predictable because it is not divided by the area of the ring which may be very small and causes numeric problems, as shown in figure 5-8.c bottom row. The shape inflation of the model with the normalized Laplacian operator results in a more regular pattern. The model can be deformed with a TQLBO normalized version with large λ ($\lambda > 400$) while intersecting itself with no peaks. Figure 5-8.c shows different results due to the quads areas in the model. Quadss with larger area have smaller inflation (figure 5-8.c skull), and smaller quads have larger inflations (figure 5-8.c chin).

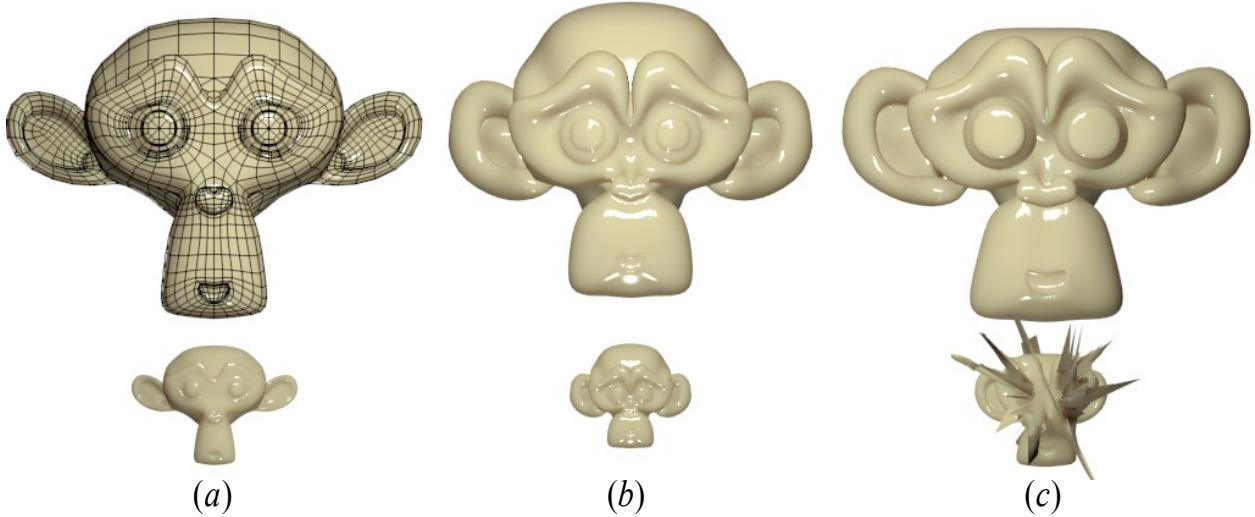


Figure 5-8: (a) Bottom row: Original Model. Top row: Original model scaled by 4. (b) Top and bottom row: inflating with Normalized-TQLBO $\lambda = -50$ (c) Top and bottom row: inflating with TQLBO $\lambda = -50$.

5.5 Performance Testing of Solvers

Performance evaluation of some numerical solvers for compute Laplacian Smooth system.

Linear equation system to solve

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \lambda L(V)$$

Integrating the diffusion equation with a explicit Euler scheme

$$(I - \lambda \partial t L) V^{n+1} = V^n$$

Where V^{n+1} is the actual position of vertices, and V^{t+1} are the vertices after Laplacian Smoothing. $\lambda \partial t$ is the smoothing factor. L is the Laplacian Matrix defined in equation 4-5.

Solving the sparse linear system

$$Ax = b$$

Where:

$$A = (I - \lambda \partial t L)$$

$$x = V^{n+1}$$

$$b = V^n$$

5.5.1 Hardware Specification

- Processor: AMD Quad-Core 2.40 GHz
- RAM: 8.0 GB
- OS: Windows 7 Professional
- Graphics controller: NVIDIA Quadro FX 570

5.5.2 Software Specification

CGAL Computational Geometry Algorithms Library

Graphite Research platform for computer graphics

5.5.3 Numeric Solvers Used

CG: Conjugate gradient method.

BICGSTAB: Biconjugate gradient stabilized method.

GMRES: Generalized minimal residual method.

SUPERLU: Sparse Direct Solver, LU decomposition with partial pivoting.

TAUCS _ LDLT: A library of sparse linear solvers with LDLT factorization.

CHOLMOD: Supernodal sparse Cholesky factorization.

LU factorization is a numerical method that works with large, sparse, nonsymmetric systems of linear equations [20]. We choose the implementacion of LU factorizacion in a OpenNL-SuperLU library, because this method show the better performance for the computacion of a solution for a Laplacian Smoothing linear system of equations presented in equation 4-8 how see in the table 5-1. OpenNL Super allow works with the Graphics Unit Procesor GPU, for exploit the capacity of GPU to work with parallel structures, more fast than traditional CPU.

Model	Vertices	CG	BICGSTAB	GMRES	SUPERLU	TAUCS	CHOLMOD
Cross	24	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
King	538	0.83	0.63	0.71	0.61	0.68	0.79
YModel	4770	19.60	16.44	16.93	16.06	16.88	17.95
Man	10002	33.43	27.76	29.91	28.54	29.53	30.80
Neptune	28052	133.97	136.46	136.39	133.21	142.87	142.76
Armadillo	34594	194.48	174.88	175.80	169.92	181.70	183.49

Table 5-1: Vertices Vs Seconds, Laplacian Smoothing performance.

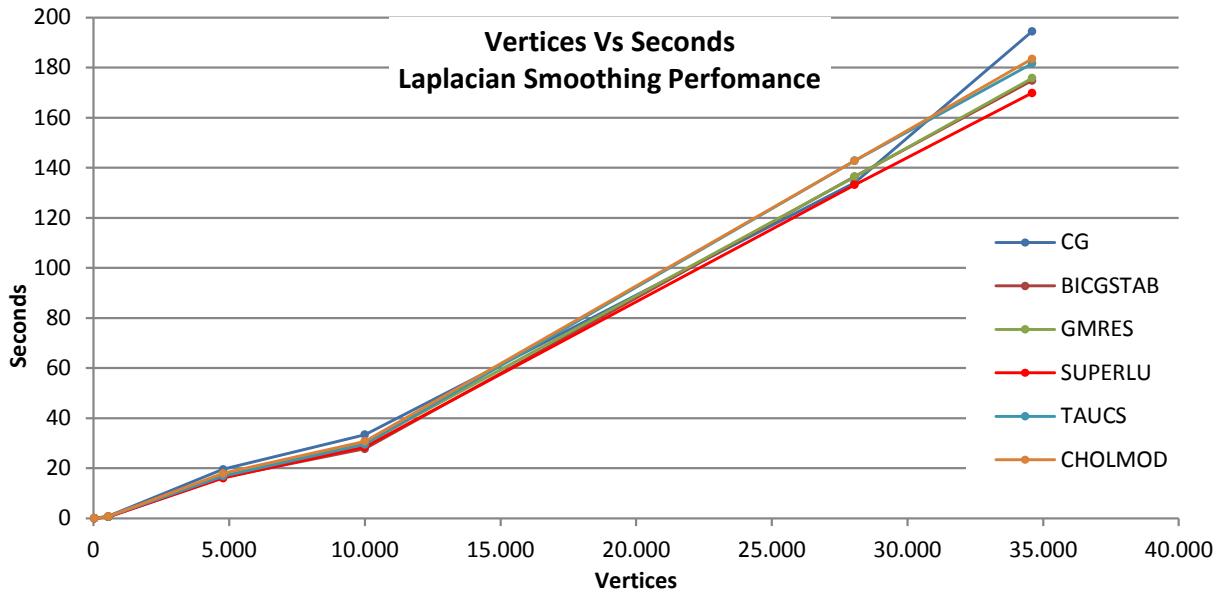


Figure 5-9: asdas

5.6 Implementation

The method was implemented as a modifier for modeling and brush for sculpting, on the Blender software [6] in C and C++. Working with the Blender allowed to test the method interactively against others, as Catmull-Clark, weight vertex groups and sculpting system in Blender.

To improve the performance, it was worked with the Blender mesh struct, visiting each triangle or quad and storing its corresponding index and the sum of the Laplacian weights of the ring in a list so that only two visits were required for the list of mesh faces and two times the edge list, if the mesh was not closed. This drastically reduced calculations, enabling real-time processing. In the construction of the Laplacian matrix, several index were locked at vertices having face areas or edge lengths with zero value that could cause spikes and bad results.

Under these conditions, the matrix at equation 4-5 is sparse since the number of neighbors per vertex, corresponding to the number of data per row, is smaller compared to the total number of vertices in the mesh. To solve the linear system equation 4-9 was used OpenNL which is a library for solving sparse linear system.

6 Conclusion and future work

This work presented an extension of the Laplace Beltrami operator for hybrid quad/triangle meshes that can be used in production environments and provides results similar to those obtained by working only with triangles or quads. This paper has introduced a new way to change silhouettes in a mesh for modeling or sculpting in a few steps by means of the curvature model modification while preserving its overall shape. In addition, a new modeling method has also been presented some possible applications have been illustrated. The method works properly with isometric transformations, opening the possibility of introducing it on the process of animation.

We show that this tool may work in early modeling stages, case in which coarse models are used, allowing to modify the shape generated by the Catmull-Clark subdivision surfaces, and thereby avoiding edition of the vertices with change of a single parameters.

Future work includes the analysis of theoretical relationships between the Catmull-Clark subdivision surfaces and the Laplacian smoothing since they can produce very similar results.

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