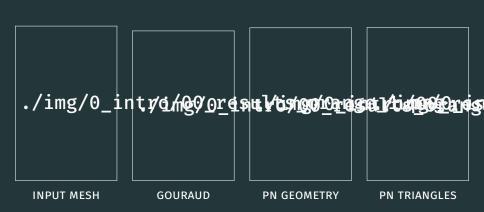
POINT NORMAL TRIANGLES

Rick van Veen Laura Baakman December 14, 2015

Advanced Computer Graphics



SINGLE PN TRIANGLE

OVERVIEW

./img/1_single/recap_geometry.png

GEOMETRY

From input to geometry control net

```
img/1_single/inputPrimitive_emphGeometry.
```

Input primitive

GEOMETRY - VERTEX COEFFICIENTS

img/1_single/geometry_1.png

$$b_{ijk} = (iP_1 + jP_2 + kP_3)/3$$

$$b_{030} - P_1$$
 $b_{030} = P_2$

$$b_{003} = P$$

Control net

GEOMETRY - VERTEX COEFFICIENTS

img/1_single/geometry_1.png

$$b_{ijk} = (iP_1 + jP_2 + kP_3)/3$$

$$b_{300} = P_1$$
$$b_{030} = P_2$$
$$b_{003} = P_3$$

Control net

GEOMETRY - VERTEX COEFFICIENTS

img/1_single/geometry_1.png

$$b_{ijk} = (iP_1 + jP_2 + kP_3)/3$$

$$b_{300} = P_1,$$

 $b_{030} = P_2,$
 $b_{003} = P_3$

Control net

GEOMETRY - TANGENT COEFFICIENTS

$$w_{ij} = (P_j - P_i) \cdot N_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b_{210} = \frac{2P_1 + P_2 - w_{12}N_1}{3}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$b_{201} = \frac{2P_1 + P_3 - w_{13}N_1}{3}$$

Normal projection

GEOMETRY - TANGENT COEFFICIENTS

Normal projection

$$w_{ij} = (P_j - P_i) \cdot N_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b_{210} = \frac{2P_1 + P_2 - w_{12}N_1}{3},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$b_{201} = \frac{2P_1 + P_3 - w_{13}N_1}{3}$$

GEOMETRY - CENTER COEFFICIENT

$$E = (D_{210} + D_{120} + D_{021} + D_{012} + D_{102} + D_{201})/6,$$

$$V = (P_1 + P_2 + P_3)/3,$$

Center control point

GEOMETRY - CENTER COEFFICIENT

$$E = (b_{210} + b_{120} + b_{021} + b_{012} + b_{102} + b_{201})/6,$$

$$V = (P_1 + P_2 + P_3)/3,$$

$$b_{111} = E + (E - V)/2$$

GEOMETRY

with control net point to curve (shading)

img/1_single/geometry_4.png

OVERVIEW

./img/1_single/recap_result.png

CUBIC PATCH

$$b: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3, \text{ for } w = 1 - u - v, u, v, w \ge 0$$

$$b(u, v) = \sum_{i+j+k=3} b_{ijk} \frac{3!}{i!j!k!} u^i v^j w^k$$

$$= b_{300} w^3 + b_{030} u^3 + b_{003} v^3$$

$$+ b_{210} 3w^2 u + b_{120} 3w u^2 + b_{201} 3w^2 v$$

$$+ b_{021} 3u^2 v + b_{102} 3w v^2 + b_{012} 3u v^2$$

$$+ b_{111} 6w u v.$$

OVERVIEW

./img/1_single/recap_normals.png

NORMALS

from input to more normals

```
img/1_single/inputPrimitive_emphNormal.pn
```

Input primitive

NORMALS - THEORY

Why do we want to compute these normals?

img/1_single/linearVsQuadraticNormals_line

Linear

NORMALS - THEORY

Why do we want to compute these normals?

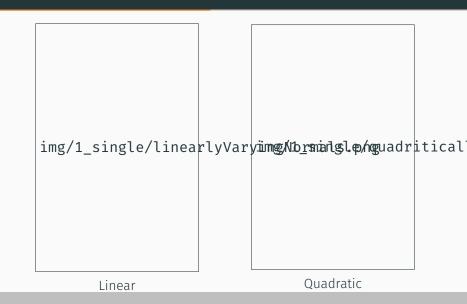
img/1_single/linearVsQuadraticNormals_line

Linear

img/1_single/linearVsQuadraticNormals_quad

Quadratic

NORMALS - EXAMPLE



NORMALS - THEORY

How to compute them

$$V_{ii} = 2 \frac{(P_j - P_i) \cdot (N_i + N_j)}{2} \in \mathbb{F}$$

NORMALS - THEORY

How to compute them

$$V_{ii} = 2 \frac{(P_j - P_i) \cdot (N_i + N_j)}{(2 - 2) \cdot (2 - 2)} \in \mathbb{R}$$

NORMALS - RESULT

img/1_single/normals.png

OVERVIEW

./img/1_single/recap_result.png

QUADRATIC PATCH

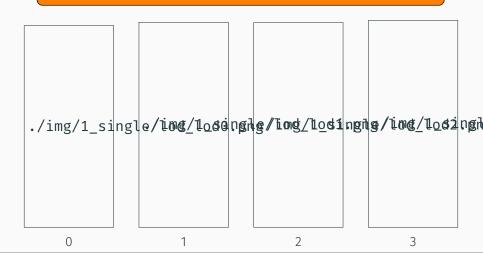
$$n: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3, \text{ for } w = 1 - u - v, u, v, w \ge 0$$

$$n(u, v) = \sum_{i+j+k=2} n_{ijk} u^i v^j w^k$$

$$= n_{200} w^2 + n_{020} u^2 + n_{002} v^2 + n_{110} wu + n_{011} uv + n_{101} wv$$

LEVEL OF DETAIL

LOD verhaal



OVERVIEW

./img/1_single/recap_quadraticVsCubicPatch.png



PROPERTIES

Shared normals + [Thales of Milet, 500 BC]?

CONTINUITY

SHARP EDGES

Sharp edges



HARDWARE - PIPELINE

Waarom waren PN triangles hip in 2001? Plus pipeline



Hoe zou je het nu kunnen implementeren? Plus pipeline



FIN.

Questions?



REFERENCES

beamer Market etcale "Ond Fed PN triangles". In: Proceedings of the 2001 symposium on Interactive 3D graphics. ACM. 2001, pp. 159–166.