

Lecture 5: Mesh Shape Representation

DHBW, Computer Graphics

Lovro Bosnar

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Syllabus

- 3D scene
 - Objects
 - Shape
 - Material
 - Lights
 - Cameras
 - Rendering
 - Image
-
- The diagram consists of a blue line forming a bracket-like shape. It starts at the 'Shape' bullet point under 'Objects', goes horizontally to the right, then turns vertically upwards to enclose a rounded rectangular callout box. This callout box contains the following text:
- Object shape
 - Mesh representation
 - Mesh information
 - Mesh storing
 - Mesh modeling

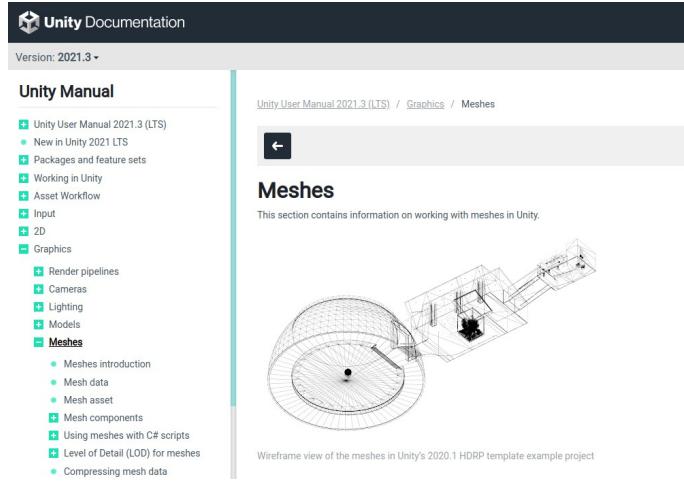
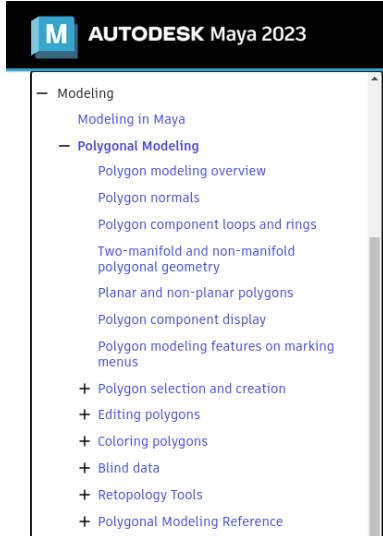
Recap: shape representations

- Points
 - Point clouds
 - Particles and Particle systems
- Surfaces:
 - **Polygonal mesh**
 - Subdivision surfaces
 - Parametric surfaces
 - Implicit surfaces
- Volumetric objects/solids
 - Voxels
 - Space partitioning data-structures
- High-level structures
 - Scene graph

Polygon meshes

- Polygon mesh (shortly mesh) representation is one of the most oldest, popular and widespread geometry representation used in computer graphics

- Very often, in professional DCC tools or game engines* we can find mesh representation that is used either for modeling or for rendering



A screenshot of the Blender 3.4 Manual website. The header says 'Blender 3.4 Manual' and 'blender'. The main content area has a dark background with a large image of a wireframe model. The text reads 'Creates or edits a mesh shape primitive.' Below the image, there's a section titled 'Mesh' with some descriptive text and a small diagram.



Blender: <https://docs.blender.org/manual/en/latest/modeling/meshes/>

Maya: <https://help.autodesk.com/view/MAYAUL/2023/ENU/?guid=GJ>

Houdini: <https://www.sidefx.com/docs/houdini/nodes/lop/mesh.html>

Unity: <https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/class-Mesh.html>

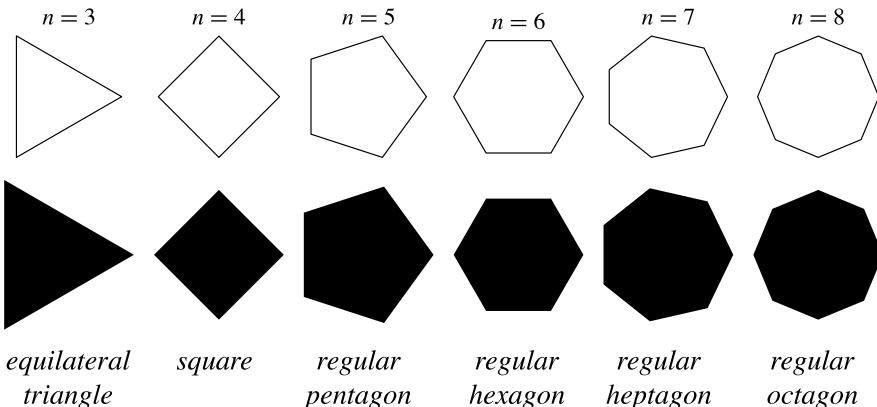
Unreal: <https://docs.unrealengine.com/4.26/en-US/WorkingWithContent/Types/StaticMeshes/>

* Very often, mesh is commonly used for transporting models and scenes from DCC tools to game engines. DCC tools enable modeling using different shape representations, but in a lot of cases, all shapes are transformed to mesh representation and exported to other programs.

Polygon Mesh: representation

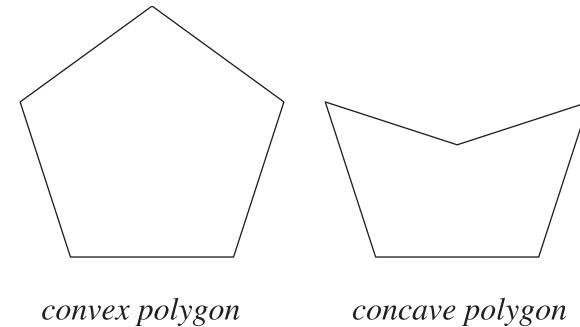
Polygon

- Polygon is planar shape defined by connecting array of points.
- **Vertices** (vertex, singular) - individual points are called vertices
 - In 2D they are defined using two coordinates, e.g., (x,y)
 - In 3D they are defined using three coordinates, e.g., (x,y,z)
- **Edges** - lines connecting two vertices are called.
- **Polygon (face)** – inner part of a connected and closed line of edges
 - Order of connecting vertices matter and it can be clockwise or counterclockwise – **winding direction**
 - Face orientation is defined by **normal** and normal depends on winding direction



Regular polygons:

<https://mathworld.wolfram.com/RegularPolygon.html>



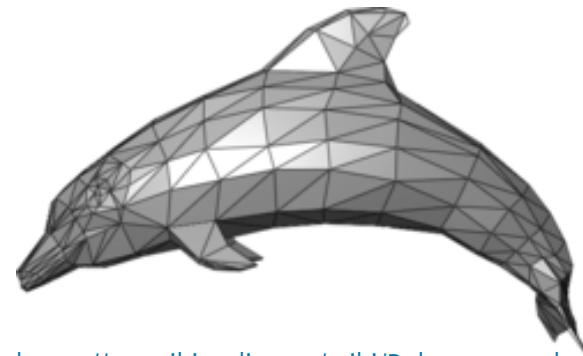
Convex polygon: connection of any two points completely lies inside polygon:

<https://mathworld.wolfram.com/ConvexPolygon.html>

Polygonal mesh

- Polygonal mesh: boundary representation of an object
 - Also called: surface mesh
- Assumption: objects are hollow and can be represented by an approximation of their surface using polygons (faces)
 - Note that this representation is not good for example smoke and volumetric effects.
- Typical polygons: **triangles** and **quads**

Blender and other software using mesh

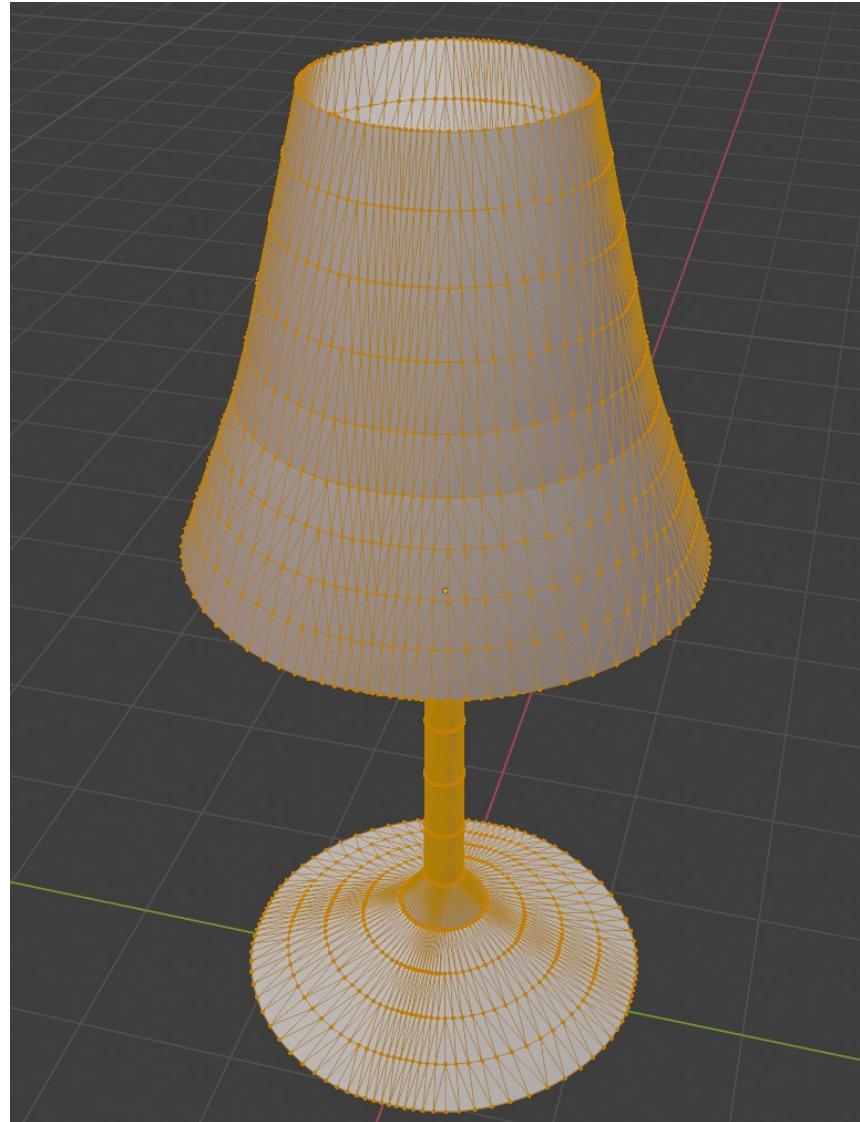
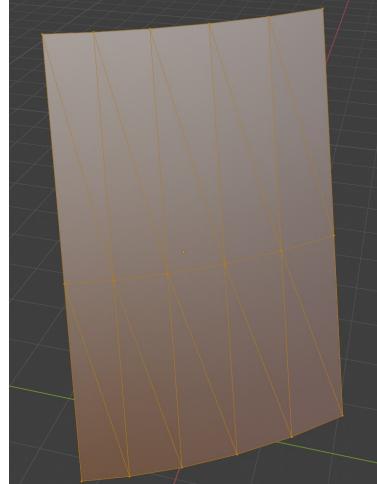


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polygon_mesh

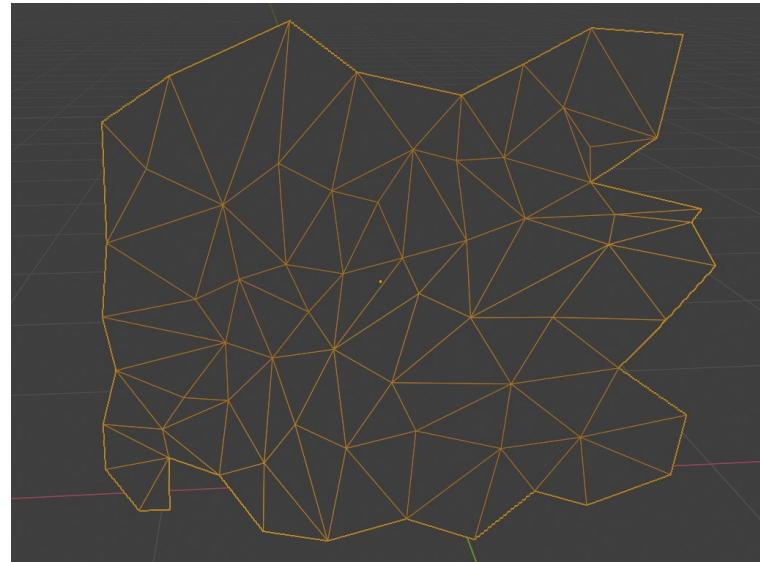
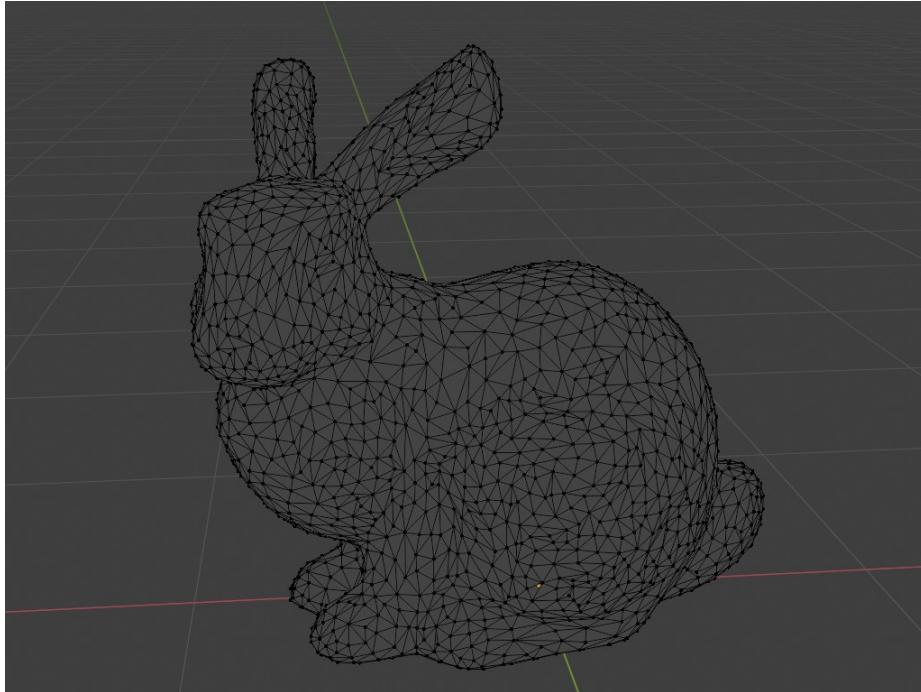
Triangle mesh

- Polygon with three vertices → **triangle polygon.**
 - Very important type of polygon in computer graphics!

Vertices 2,304 / 2,304
Edges 6,720 / 6,720
Faces 4,416 / 4,416
Triangles 4,416



Triangle mesh

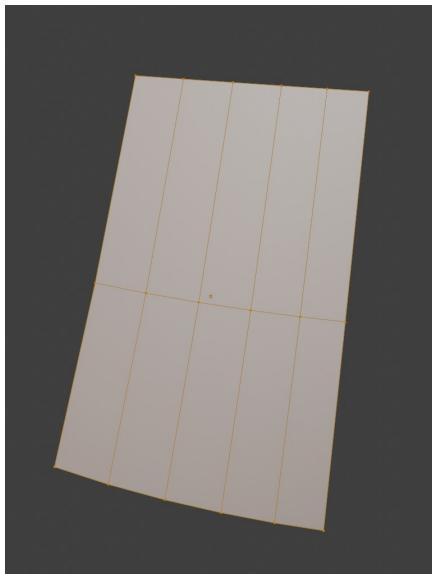


Triangle mesh

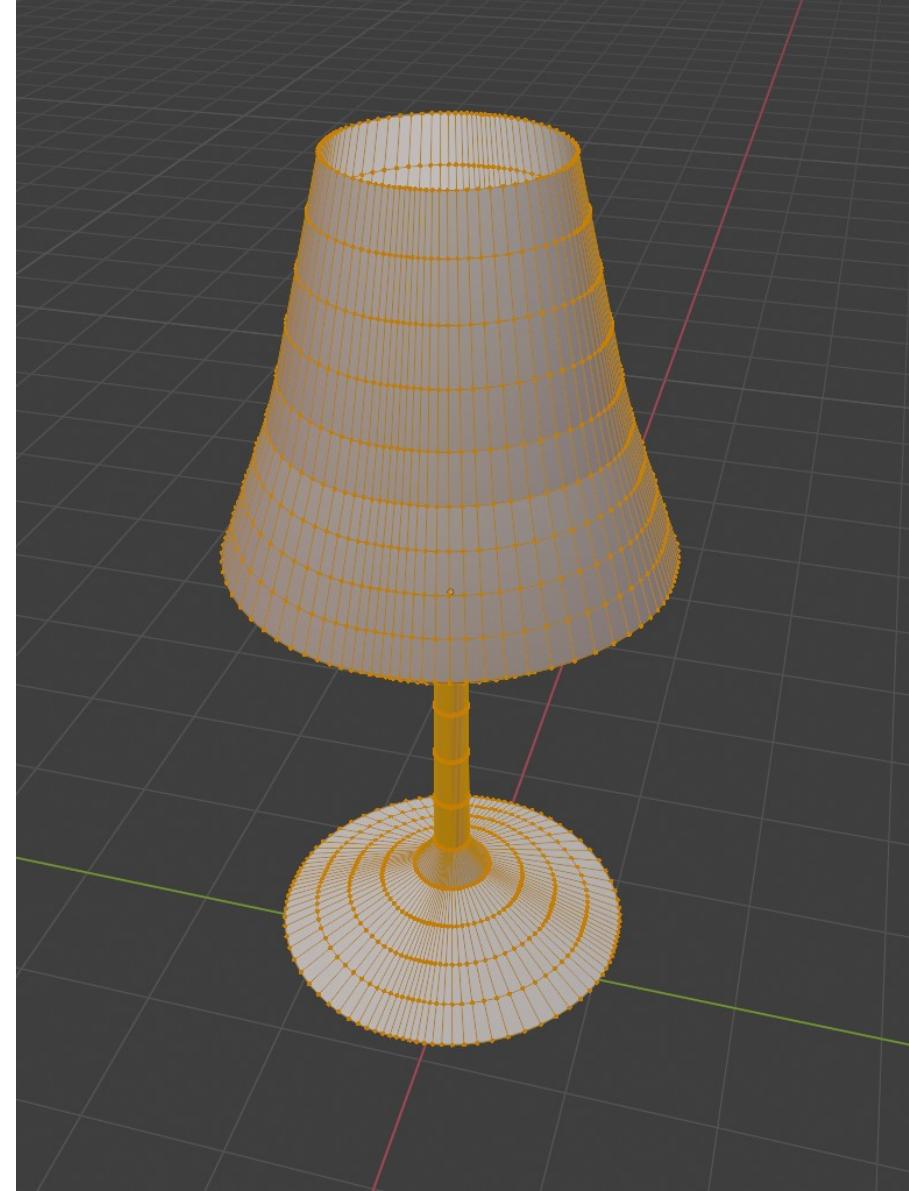
- Triangle mesh is foundational and most widely used data-structure for representation of a shape in graphics
- Triangle mesh consists of many triangles joined along their edges to form a surface
- Triangle is fundamental and simple primitive:
 - All vertices lie in the same plane – **always coplanar**
 - GPU graphics rendering pipeline is optimized for working with triangles
 - Easy to define ray-triangle intersections needed for ray-tracing-based rendering
 - Easy to subdivide in smaller triangles
 - Texture coordinates are easily interpolated across triangle
- Different shape representations used in modeling and acquisition can be transformed to triangle mesh
- Triangle mesh has nice properties:
 - Uniformity: simple operations
 - Subdivision: single triangle is replaced with several smaller triangles. Used for smoothing
 - Simplification: replacing the mesh with the simpler one which has the similar shape (topological or geometrical). Used for level of detail

Quad mesh

- In case of four vertices, the polygon is called **quad polygon** (shortly quad).



Vertices 2,304 / 2,304
Edges 4,512 / 4,512
Faces 2,208 / 2,208



Quad mesh

- Often used as a modeling primitive
- Complexity:
 - Easy to create a quad where not all vertices lie on a plane
- In graphics pipeline it is always transformed to triangle.
 - Optionally, In ray-tracing-based rendering plane-ray intersection may be defined and then triangle representation is not needed*.

* As we will see, there is always a trade-off between which representation is good for modeling and which representation is good for rendering. Ray-tracing-based rendering can get very flexible with 15 rendering wide representations of shapes but then there is a question if this is feasible to implement and maintain. Often, mapping between different shape representation is researched and used so that on higher level users are provided with intuitive authoring tools and on low level, rendering engine is given efficient representation for rendering process.

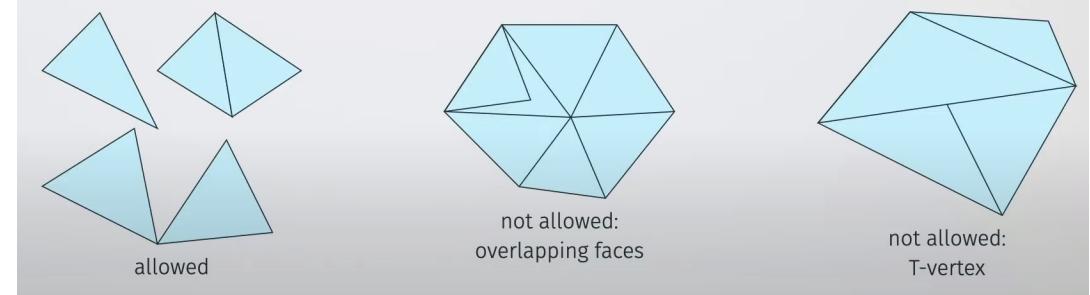
General polygon

- Polygon with more than four vertices is called **general polygon**.
 - Polygons can be convex or concave, and more complex, they may also have holes.
- **Atomic element** – face - of mesh can be any polygon. Common types are: triangle and quad.
- It is a good practice to keep atomic elements as simple as possible (so that computation is easier) and combine those atomic elements into more complex shapes, e.g., convex or concave meshes or meshes with holes.



Important properties of meshes

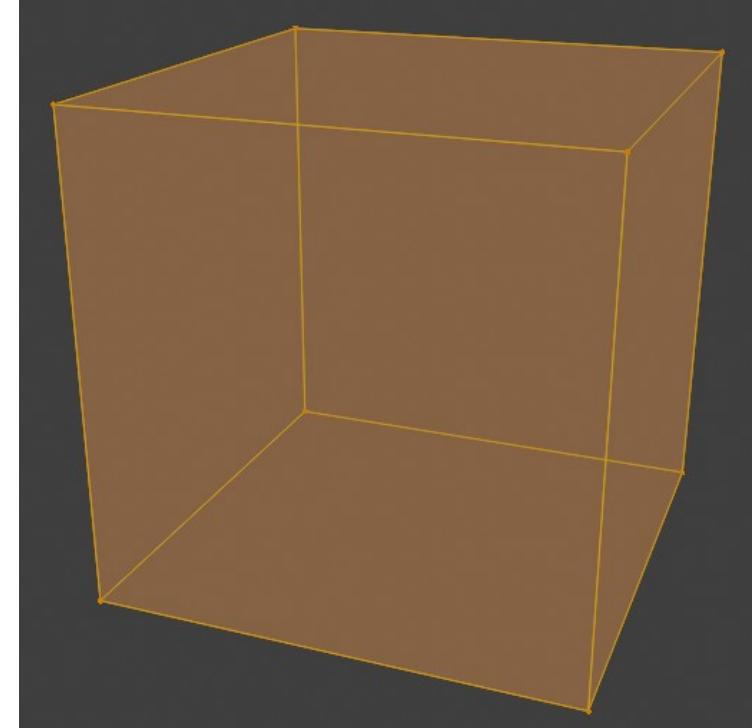
- **Mesh boundary:** formal sum of vertices
- **Closed mesh:** mesh boundary is zero. Required for defining what is “inside” and “outside” by winding number rule
- **Manifold mesh:** each vertex has arriving and leaving edge
 - Mesh is manifold if the intersection of two polygons is empty, a common vertex or a common line
 - Desired property of many algorithms
 - Smooth vs not smooth manifolds (e.g., cube)
 - Self-intersecting meshes are not manifolds
 - In graphics we generally use polyhedral manifolds
- **Oriented vs unoriented meshes**
 - We use oriented meshes so that boundary can be defined



Manifold illustration

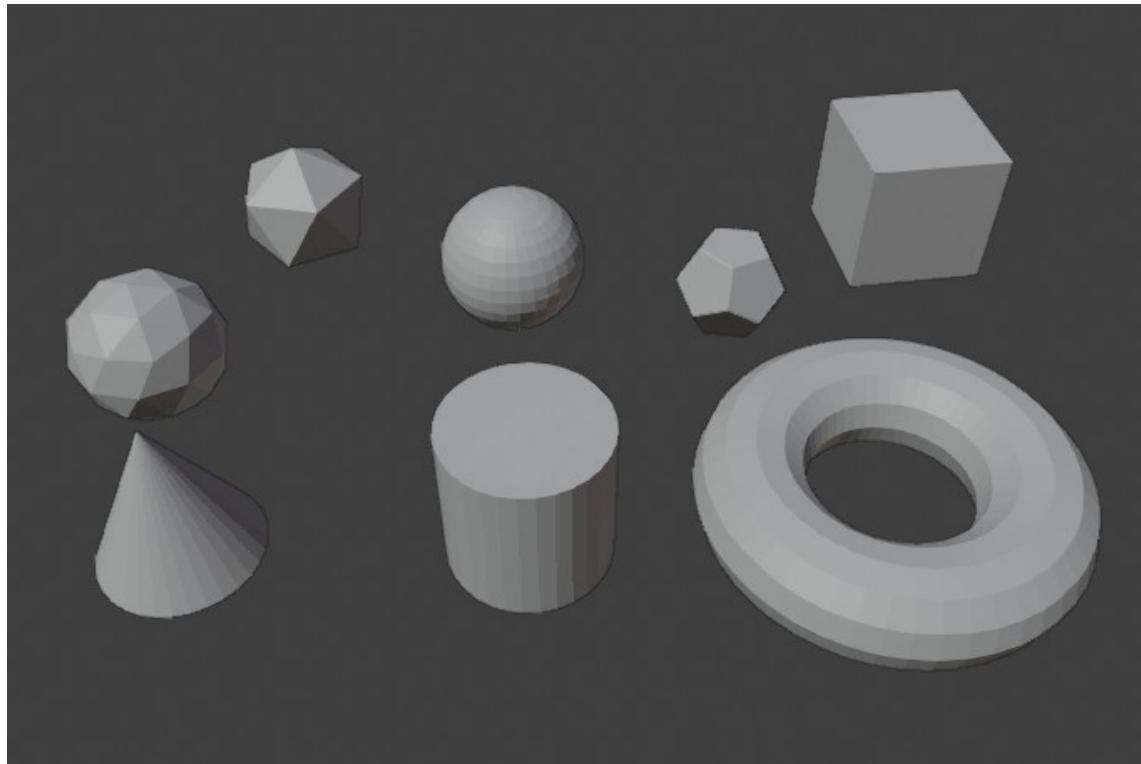
Connectivity

- Complex polygons depend on vertex connectivity information.
- Example: cube
 - Define 8 vertices
 - Define how are those vertices connected to form faces



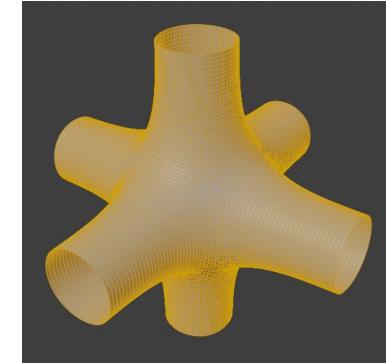
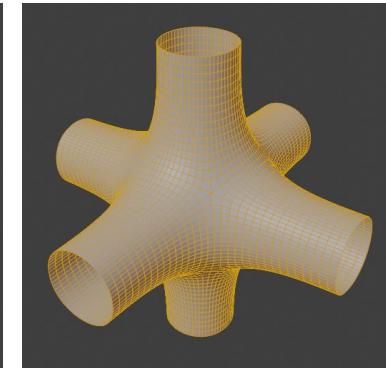
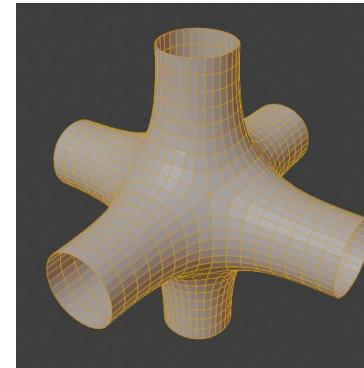
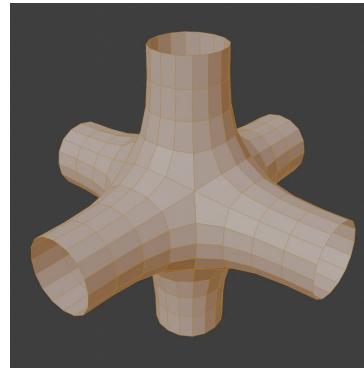
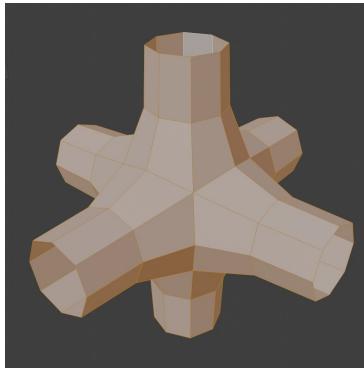
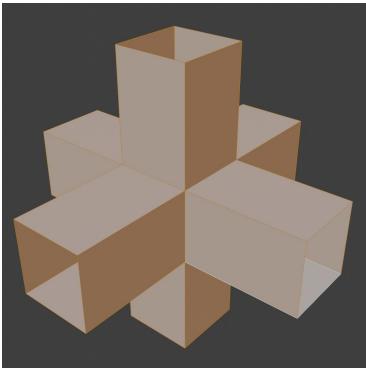
Polygon mesh representation

- Basic information needed for representing and storing polygonal mesh:
 - **Vertex positions** → Geometry
 - **Vertex connectivity** → topology
- 3D polygon mesh: 2D surface embedded in 3D space



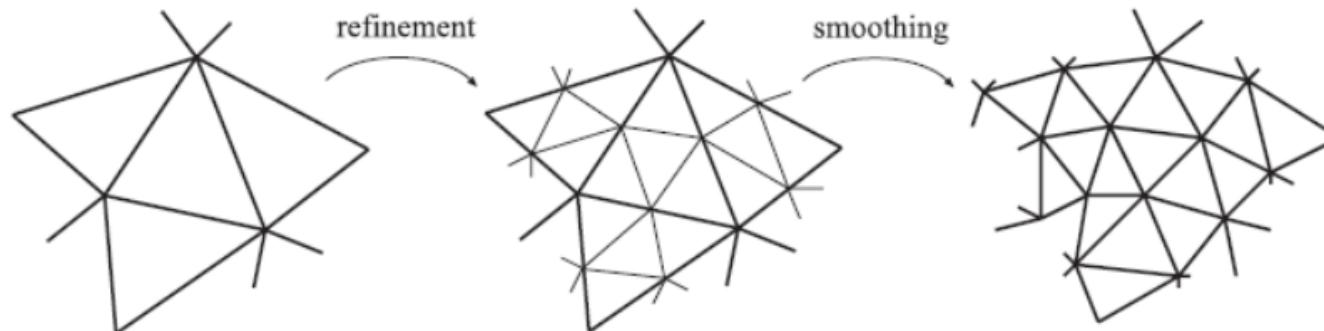
Subdivision surfaces

- Methods for defining smooth and continuous surfaces from meshes with arbitrary topology
- These methods enable infinite level of detail: as many as needed triangles can be generated



Subdivision surfaces

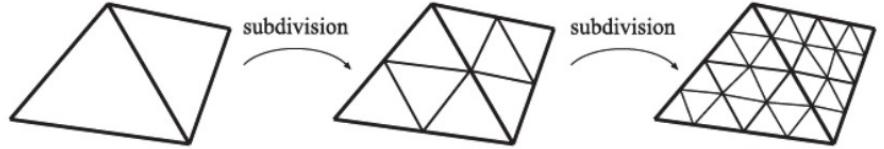
- Initial input is polygonal mesh: **control mesh (cage)**
- Two-phase process:
 - First, **refinement phase**, creates new vertices and reconnects them to create new smaller polygons
 - Second, **smoothing phase**, computes new positions for some or all vertices in the mesh



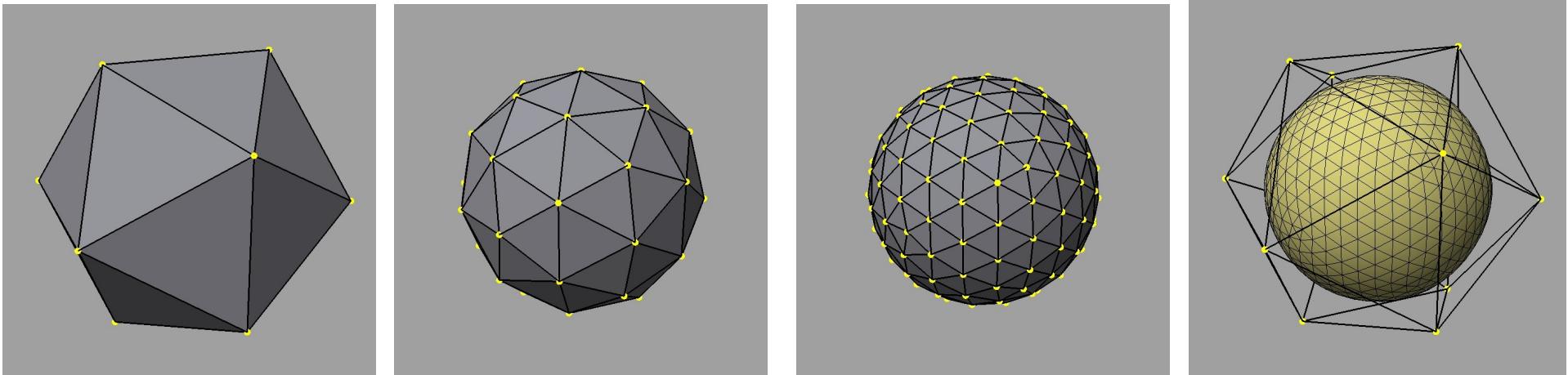
Subdivision surfaces

- Different **subdivision schemes** are determined by **Refinement and Smoothing**:
 - Loop subdivision
 - Catmull-Clark subdivision
 - Doo-Sabin subdivision
- Choice of rules gives different surfaces:
 - Level of **continuity**
 - **Approximative or interpolating** surface
- Subdivision schemes characterization:
 - **Stationary vs non-stationary**: always use same rules at every subdivision step or change rules
 - **Uniform vs non-uniform**: use same rules for all vertices and edges or change rules
 - **Triangle vs polygon**: only triangles or arbitrary polygon

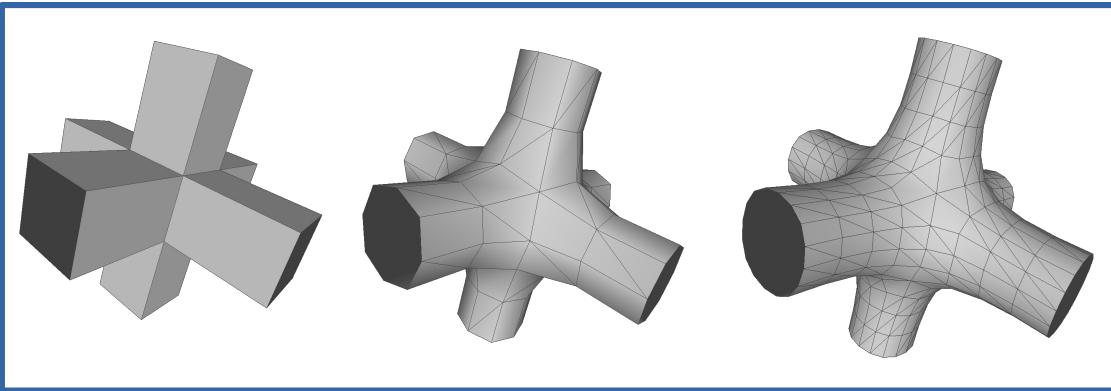
Loop subdivision



- Stationary, triangle based
- Starts with control mesh, updates each existing vertex and creates new vertex for each edge
 - At each step, triangle is subdivide into four new triangles. After n steps $\rightarrow 4^n$ triangles
- Resulting surface is approximative \rightarrow smooth but shrinked
 - To reduce shrinking, more vertices must be defined in control mesh
 - Final surface is contained in convex hull of the original control points



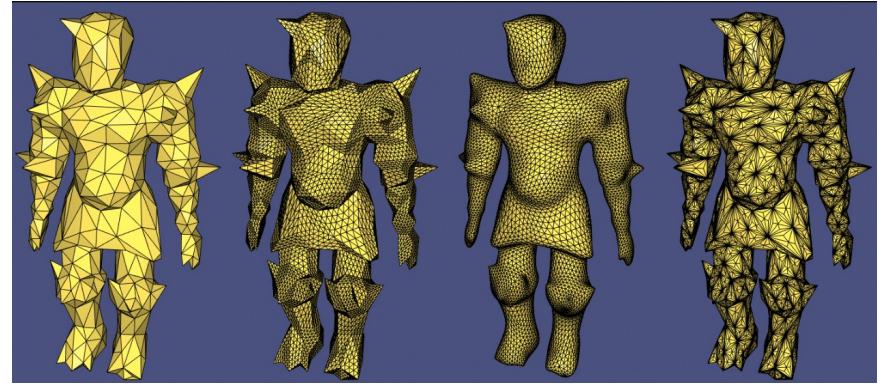
Loop subdivision



Meshlab loop subdivision:

https://pymeshlab.readthedocs.io/en/latest/filter_list.html#meshing_surface_subdivision_loop

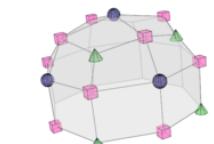
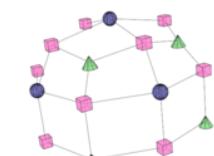
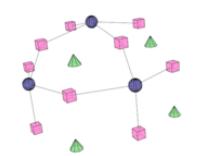
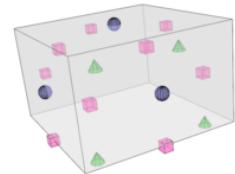
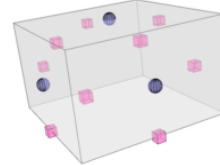
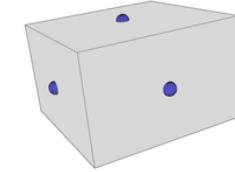
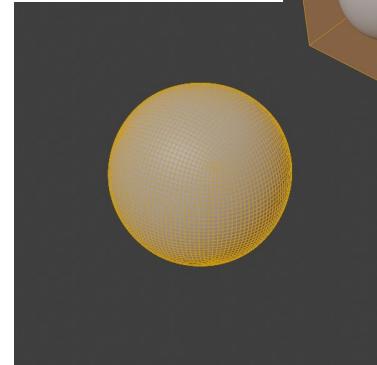
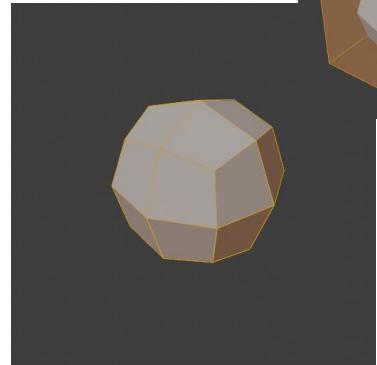
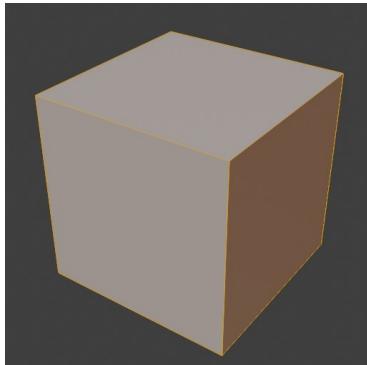
<https://github.com/cnr-isti-vclab/meshlab>



libigl subdivision: <https://libigl.github.io/tutorial/> (original, upsample, **loop** and barycentric).

Catmull-Clark

- Method of arbitrary polygons
- Starts with control mesh, recursive process defining rules for*:
 - Computing new face point
 - Computing new edge point
 - Updating vertices, creating new edges and faces



Catmull-Clark subdivision

- Most commonly used subdivision surface method
 - Used in all Pixar feature films from Toy Story 2 onward
 - Used from making models for games
- Tends to generate more symmetrical surfaces



Catmull-Clark Subdivision in Blender (OpenSubdiv backend):

https://docs.blender.org/manual/en/latest/modeling/modifiers/genenerate/subdivision_surface.html



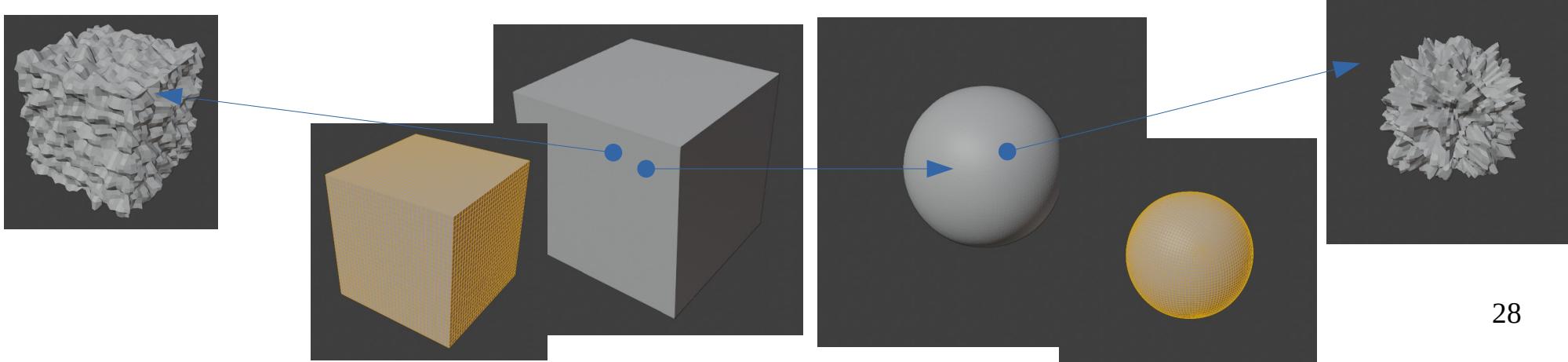
OpenSubdiv: State of the art subdivision library for production:
<https://graphics.pixar.com/opensubdiv/docs/intro.html>

Surface details

- Flat and curved surfaces can be considered not realistic while lacking detail
- Detail on surface can be added with:
 - Further geometrical enhancements: displacement
 - Material modeling:
 - Scattering function parameters variation: e.g., color patterns
 - small scale surface variations: surface normal perturbation

Displaced subdivision

- Detail can be added on subdivided surface using **displacement mapping**
- Often displacement mapping moves vertices (v) in direction of surface normal vector (N) for distance (d):
$$v' = v + d * N$$
- Generally, displacement can be done using arbitrary vector (M)
$$v' = v + M$$
- Scalar distance values (d) or vector values (M) used for displacement are described with image or procedural texture



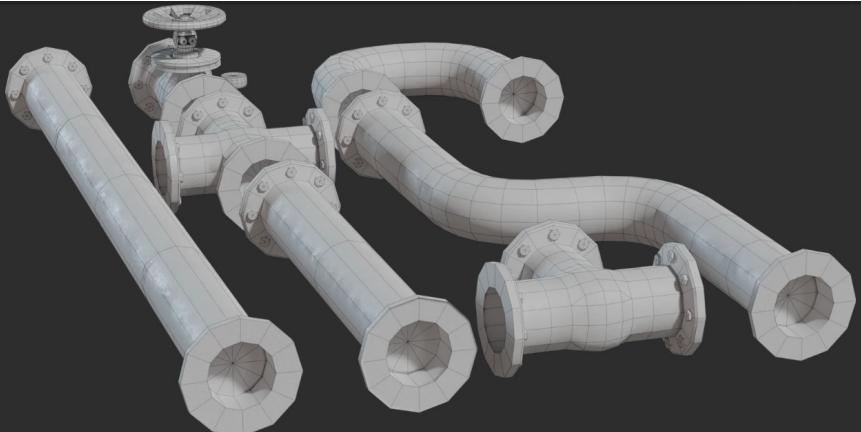
Examples of polygonal meshes

<https://polyhaven.com/>



Examples of polygonal meshes

<https://polyhaven.com/>

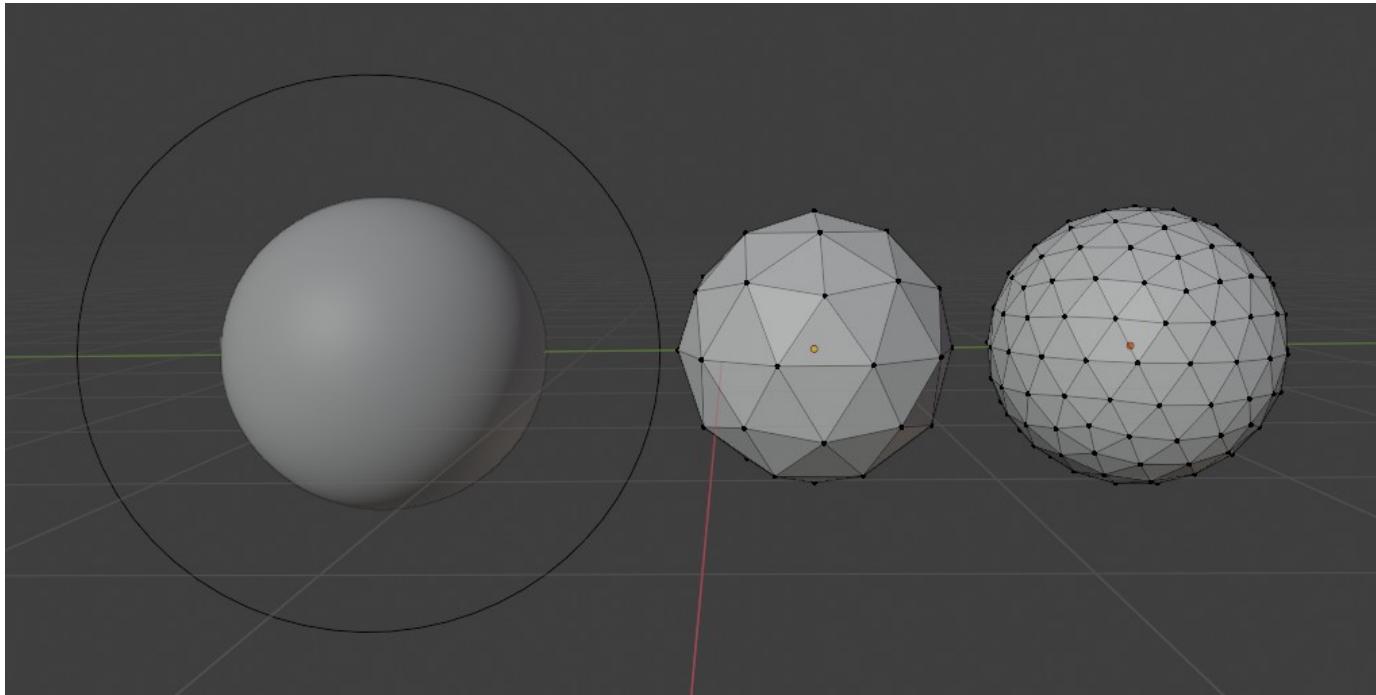


Mesh and rendering

- Object shape in rendering is used to solve **visibility problem**
 - What is visible from camera
 - Which surfaces are visible to each other → which might reflect light onto each other (light transport, shading)
- Efficient rendering methods, both for rasterization and ray-tracing based rendering are developed for triangulated mesh
- Any shape representation can be transformed into triangulated mesh using tessellation, specifically, triangulation:
 - Uniform
 - Adaptive

Uniform tessellation

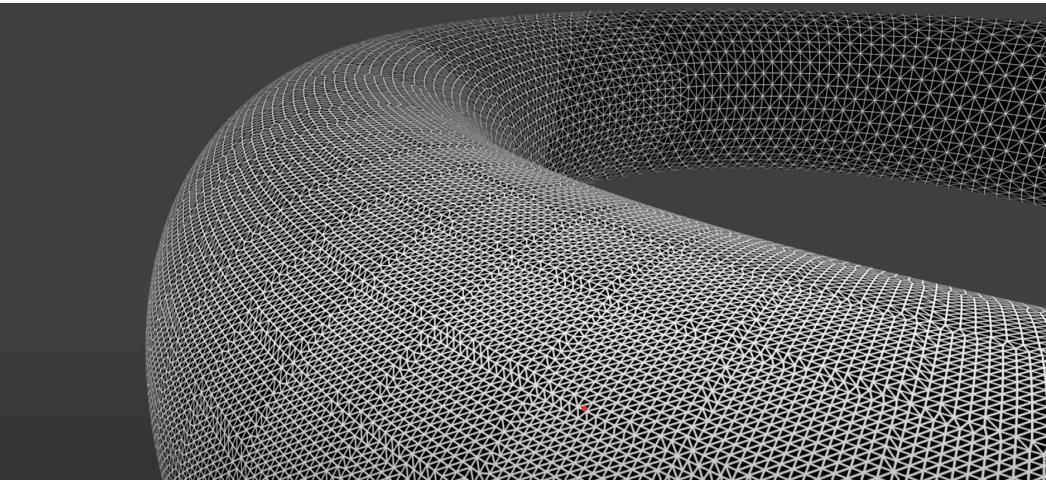
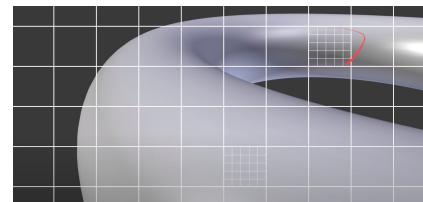
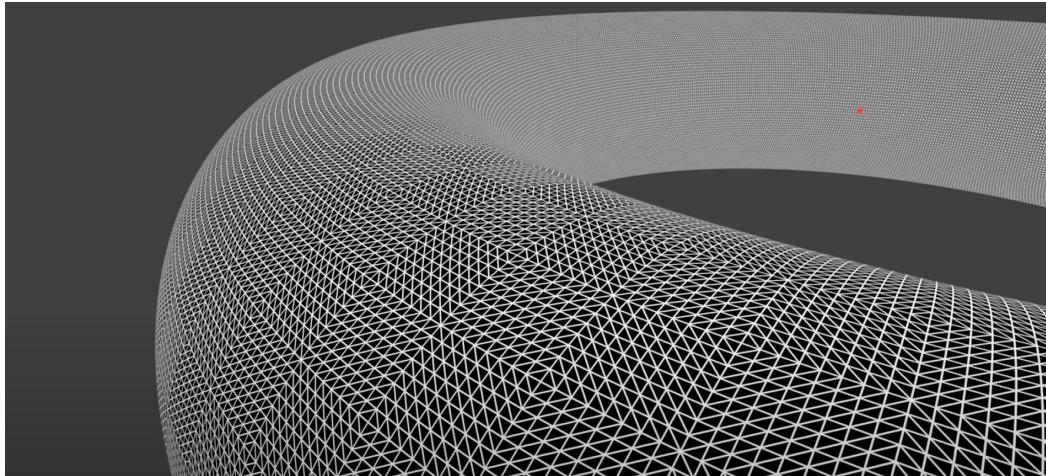
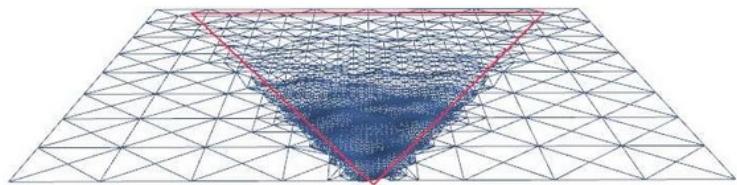
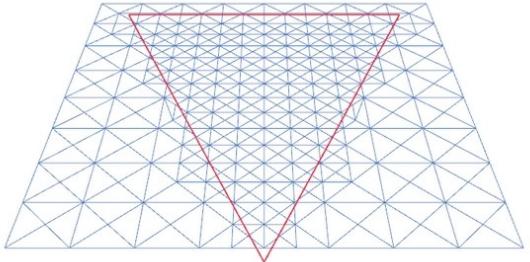
- uniformly sized triangles are created for whole surface.



Uniform tessellation of implicit representation of a sphere.

Non-uniform tessellation

- triangles of varying sizes are created for surface, based on:
 - Distance to surface

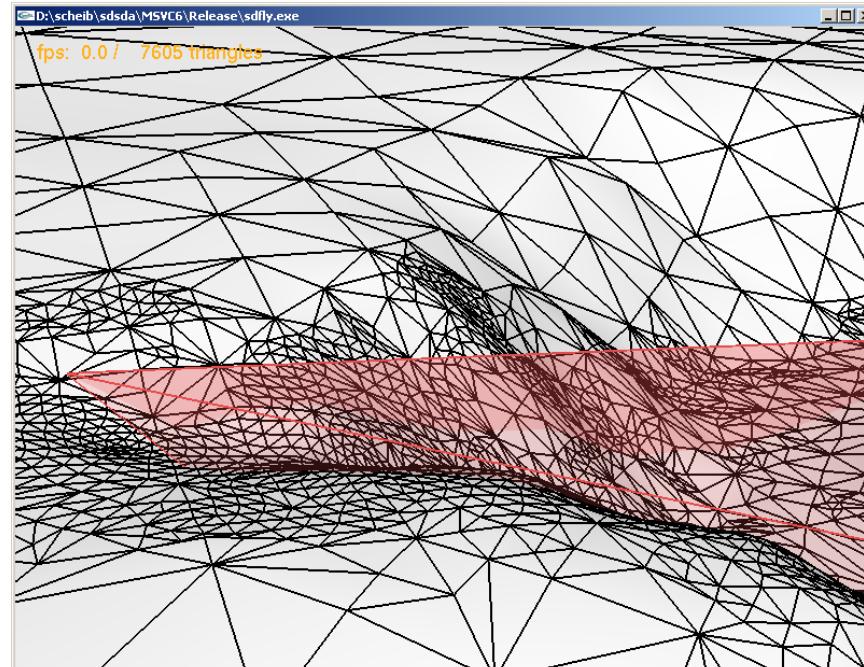
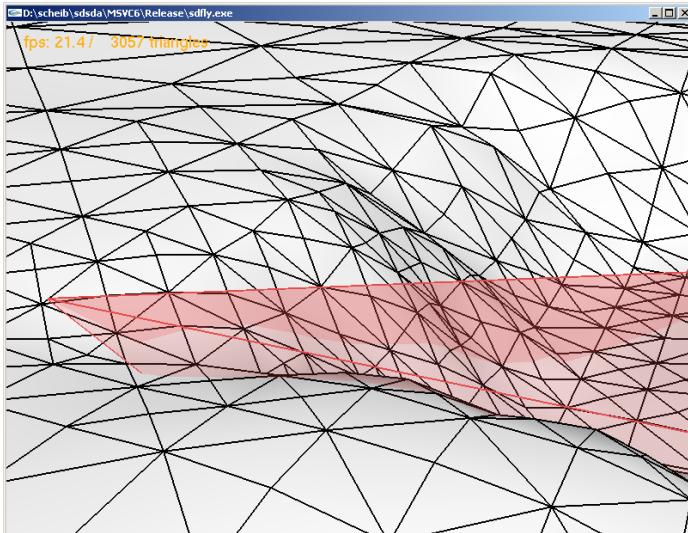


<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/tswj/2014/979418/>

<https://www.blenderguru.com/tutorials/introduction-microdisplacements>

Non-uniform tessellation

- triangles of varying sizes are created for surface, based on:
 - Distance to surface
 - Amount of surface details



Curved parts of surface are represented with more triangles while flat parts can be represented with less triangles:
<https://gamma.cs.unc.edu/SDSDA/>

Level of detail

- Depending on camera distance, mesh can contain more or less details
- Static level of detail: shape is tessellated and subdivided on several scales which are used to determine the level of detail
- Dynamic: shape is subdivided

TODO

Triangulated mesh in rendering

- Once shape representation is represented as triangulated mesh, it can be efficiently used for rendering.
- Triangle surface is continuous and it must be displayed on raster image → discretization
 - Due to discretization, aliasing artifacts appear

TODO

Polygon mesh: additional information

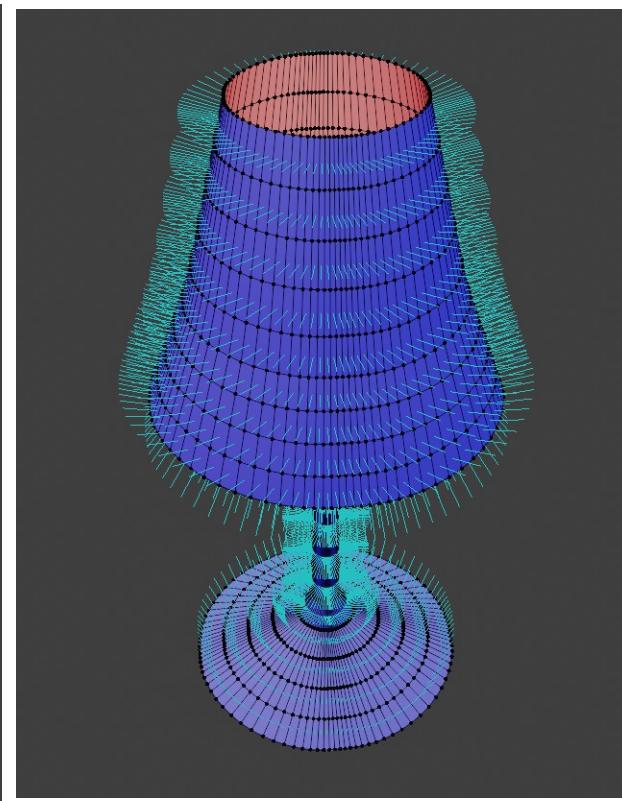
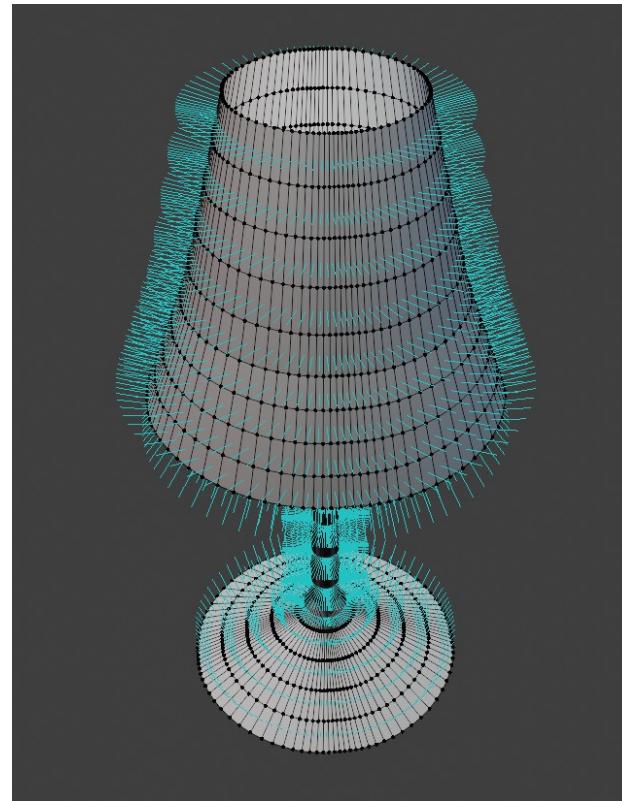
Additional mesh information

- Besides vertex positions and connectivity information, additional information can be used.
- Those are values that user creates during modeling and which are used for rendering*:
 - Normal*
 - Texture coordinate*
 - Color*
 - Any kind of information that can be encoded and used for rendering: weights, temperature, etc.
- Representation and storage of models is highly developed topic. For now we represented ideas on which any professional solutions build on.

* Those are in general called primitive variables. Primitive is generic term in computer graphics which describes object which is understandable by program.

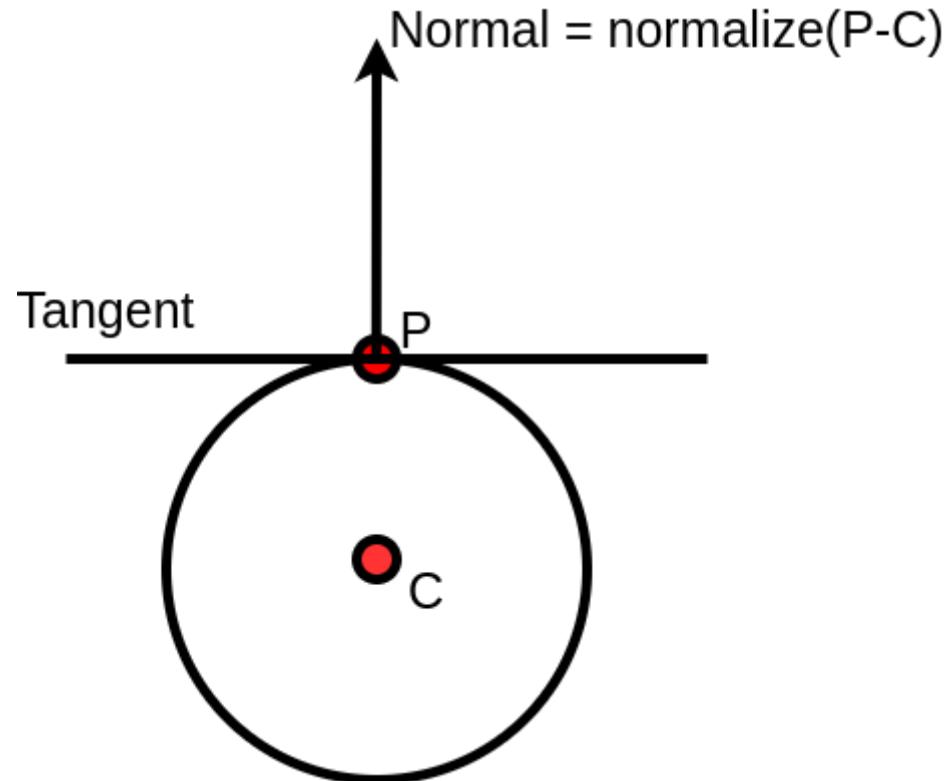
Additional mesh information: Normals

- Orientation of surface in each point is determined by normal vector.
- Normal vector is **core information for rendering (shading) and modeling.**
- Mesh normal can be defined per:
 - face
 - per vertex



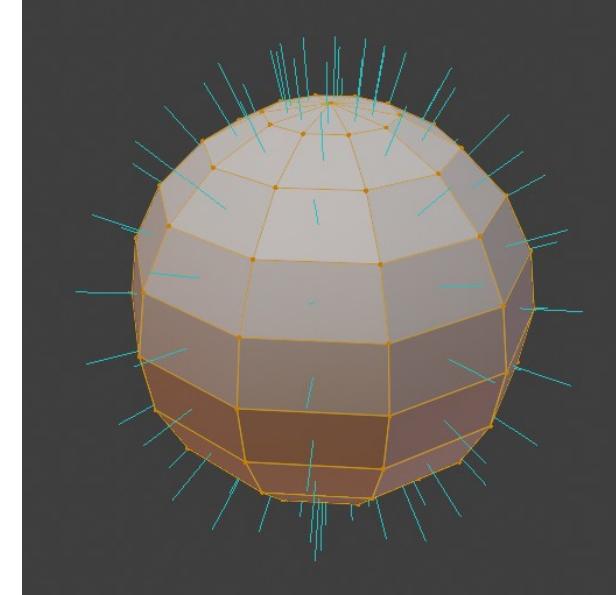
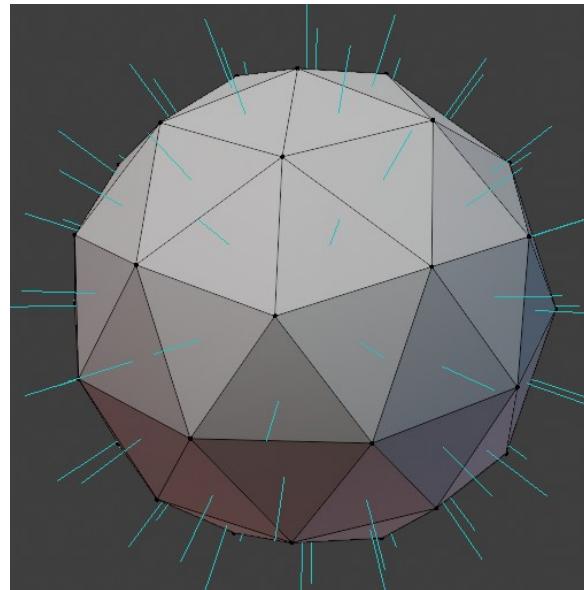
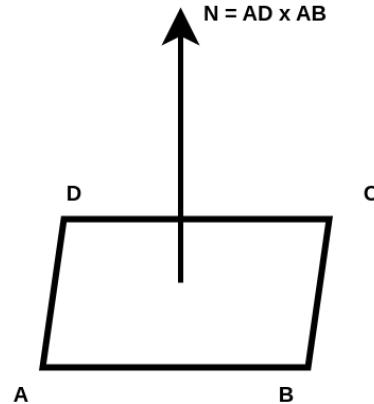
Computing normals

- Normal in surface point is **vector perpendicular to tangent** in that surface point
- Computation of normals depends on shape representation
 - Sphere normal
 - Mesh face normals can be calculated using triangle or quad polygon edges.

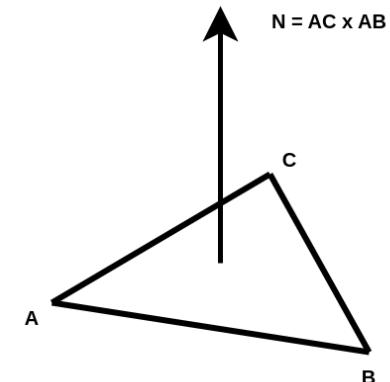


Normals: per face

- Cross product between triangle or quad edges
- Winding order of vertices defines orientation of normal
- For right-handed coordinate system, polygons with counter clockwise winding will be front facing

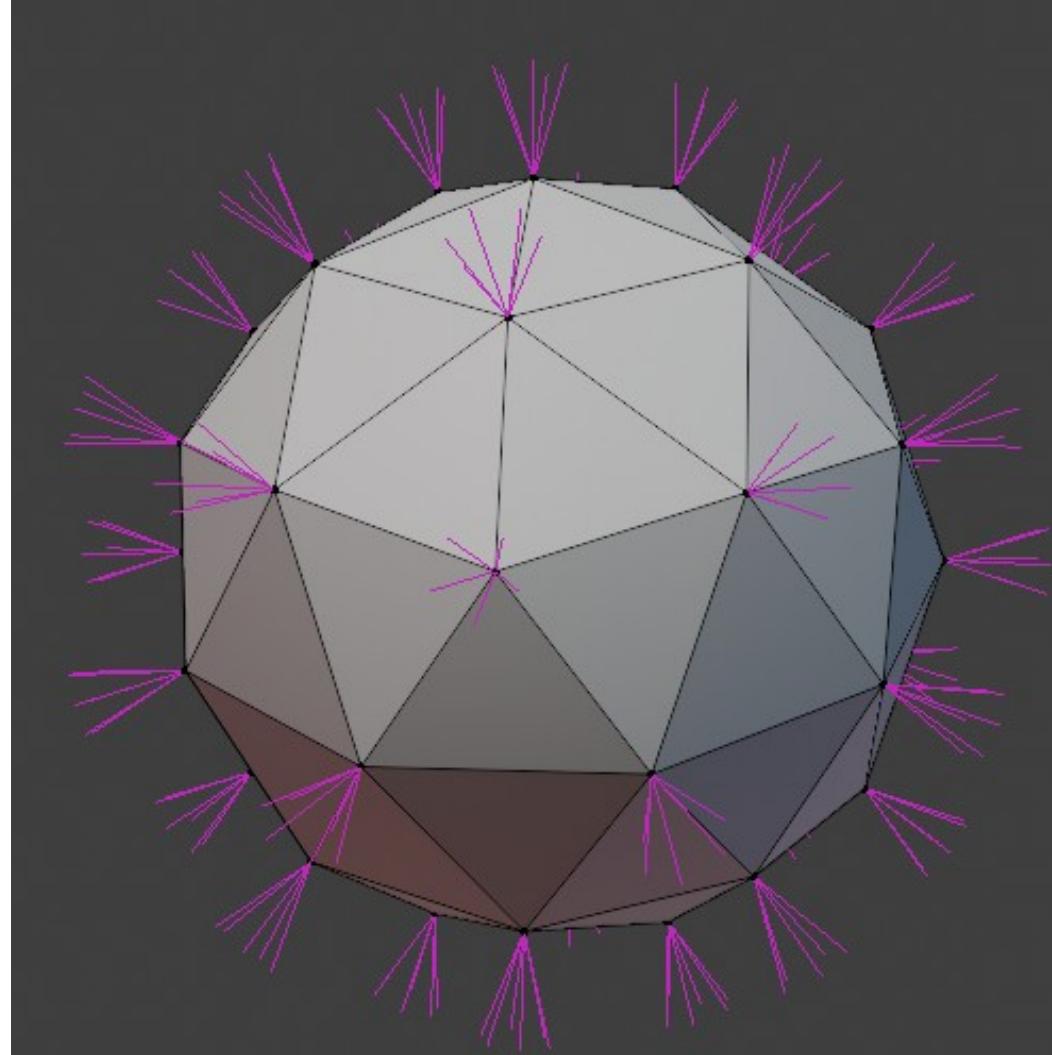


$$N = (B-A) . \text{crossProduct}(C-A);$$



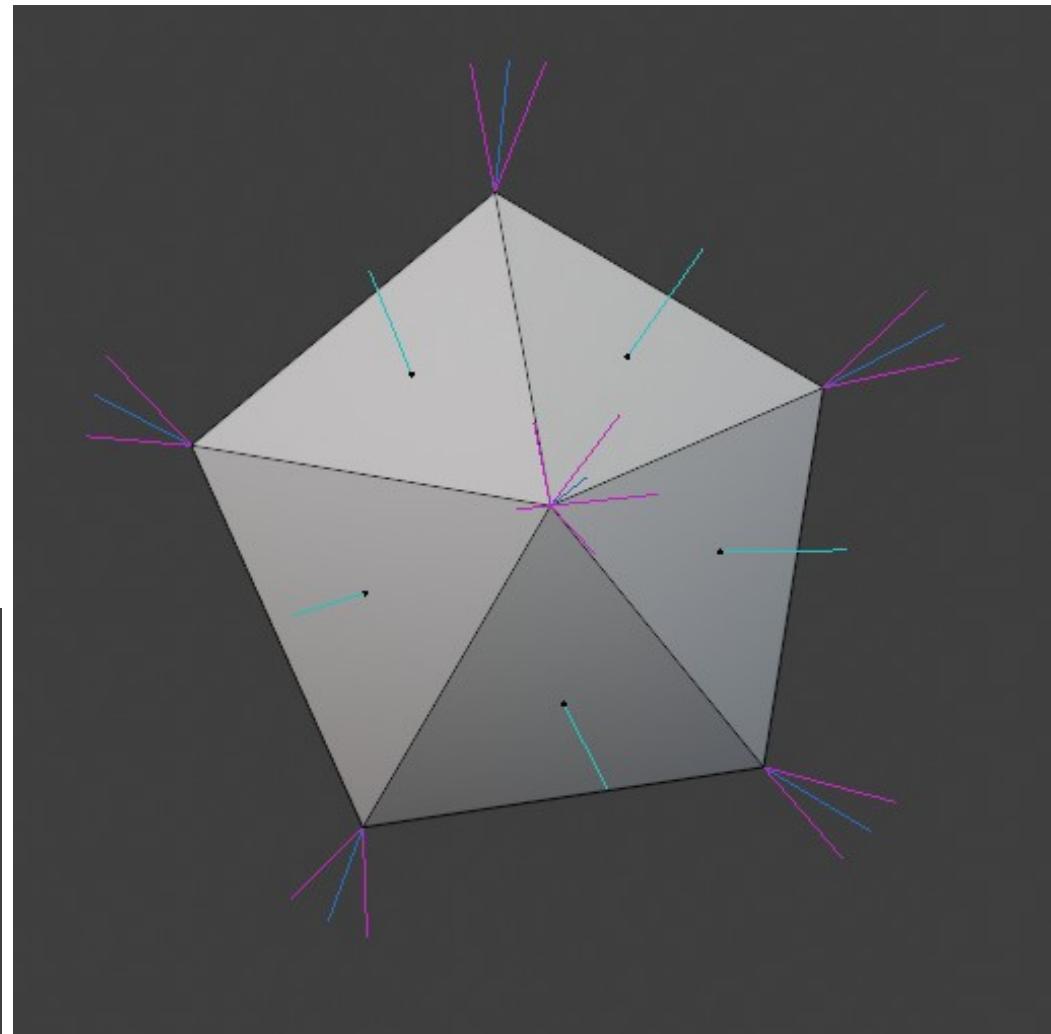
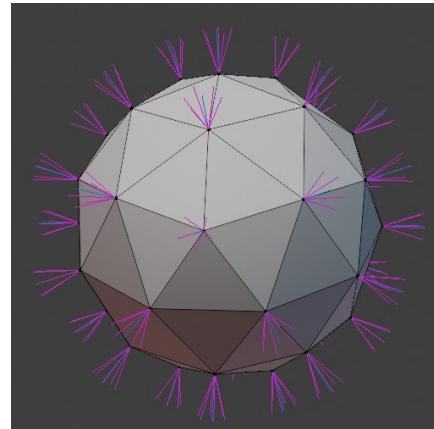
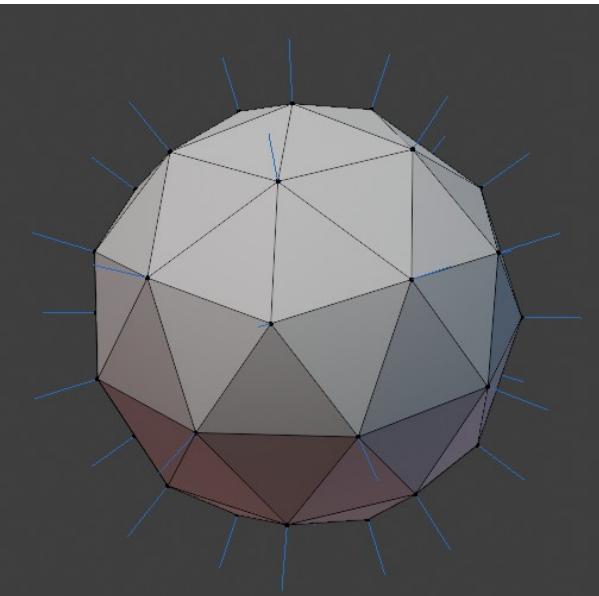
Normals: per vertex

- If normals are defined per vertex, then multiple normals, one for each face, can be stored per vertex.



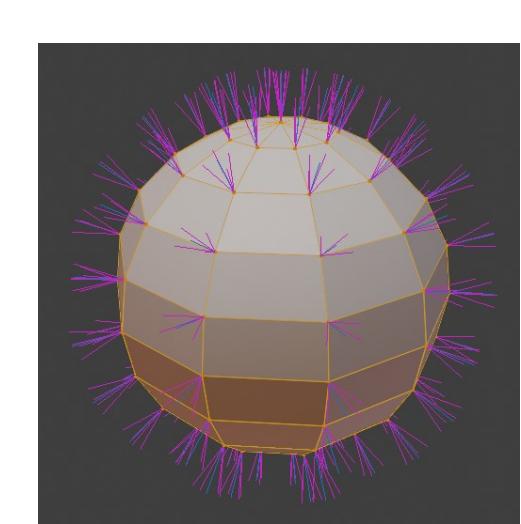
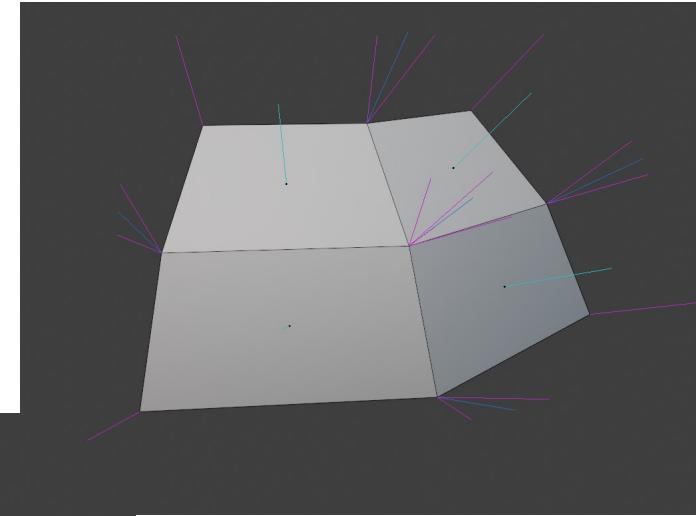
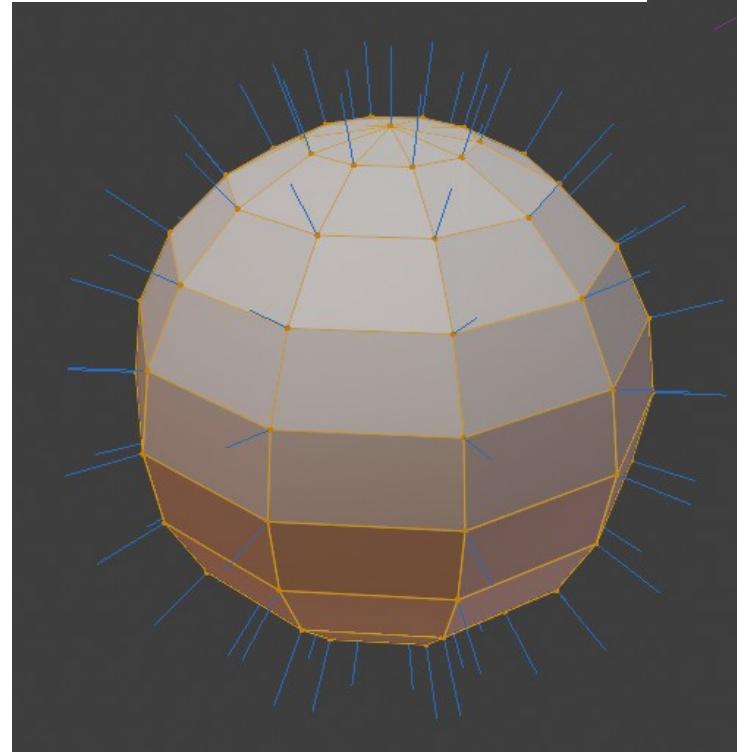
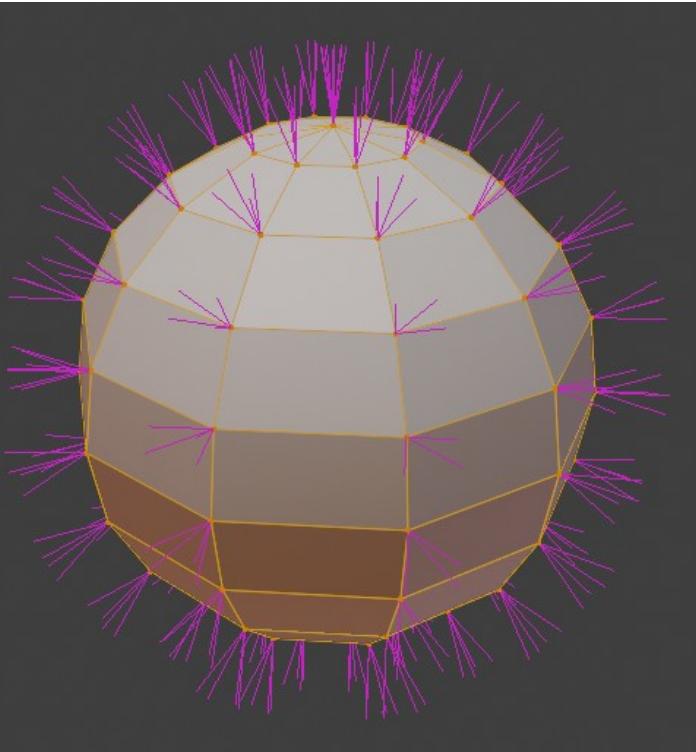
Normals: per vertex

- One normal per vertex is calculated as:
 - For each face:
 - Calculate face normal
 - Add normal to each connected vertex normal
 - For each vertex normal:
 - normalize



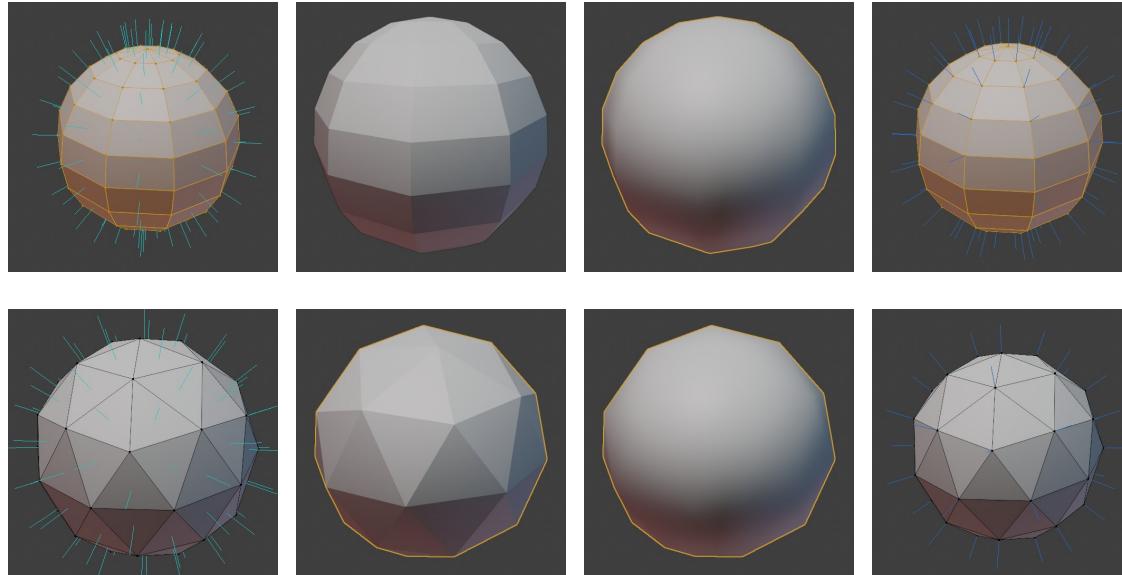
Normals: per vertex

- One normal for each face per vertex
- One normal per vertex



Using normals: shading

- Appearance of object depends both on shape and material.
 - Normal is main shape information used in shading; appearance calculation
- **Gouraud shading:** normals defined per vertex are linearly interpolated over triangles (using **barycentric coordinates**).
 - Geometry is not changed: note faceted silhouette
 - Illusion of smooth surface is created during shading

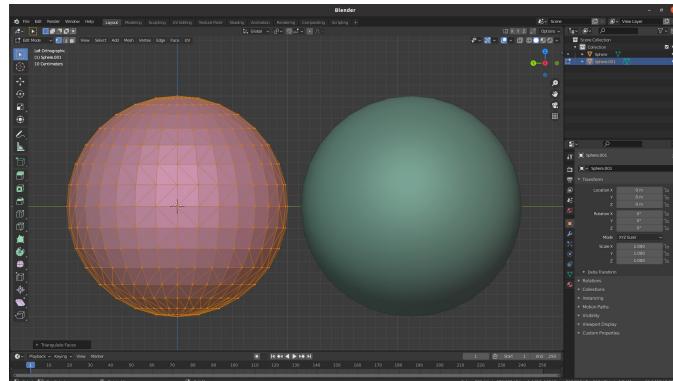
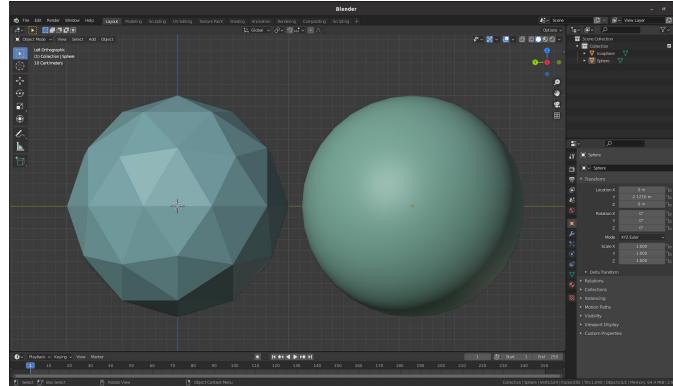


Smooth shading: example



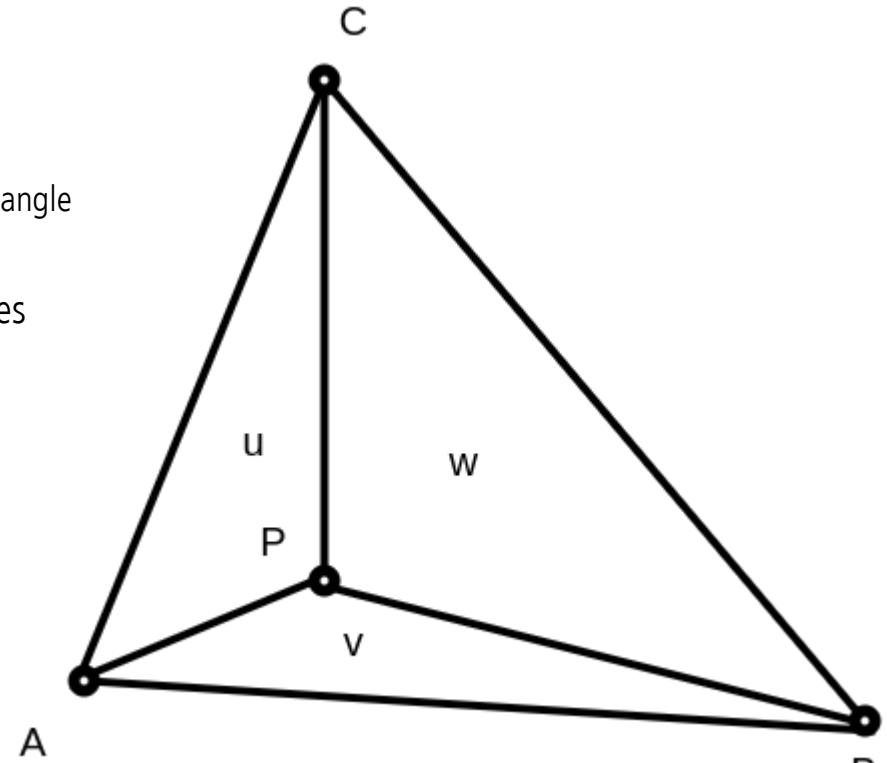
Note: approximating curved surfaces with polygons

- Example: sphere vs icosahedron
 - Each point on icosahedron is close to point of sphere
 - Each normal vector of icosahedron is close to vector normal of the sphere in the same point. But, function that assigns normals to the sphere is continuous while for icosahedron is piecewise constant → this influences reflection of light!



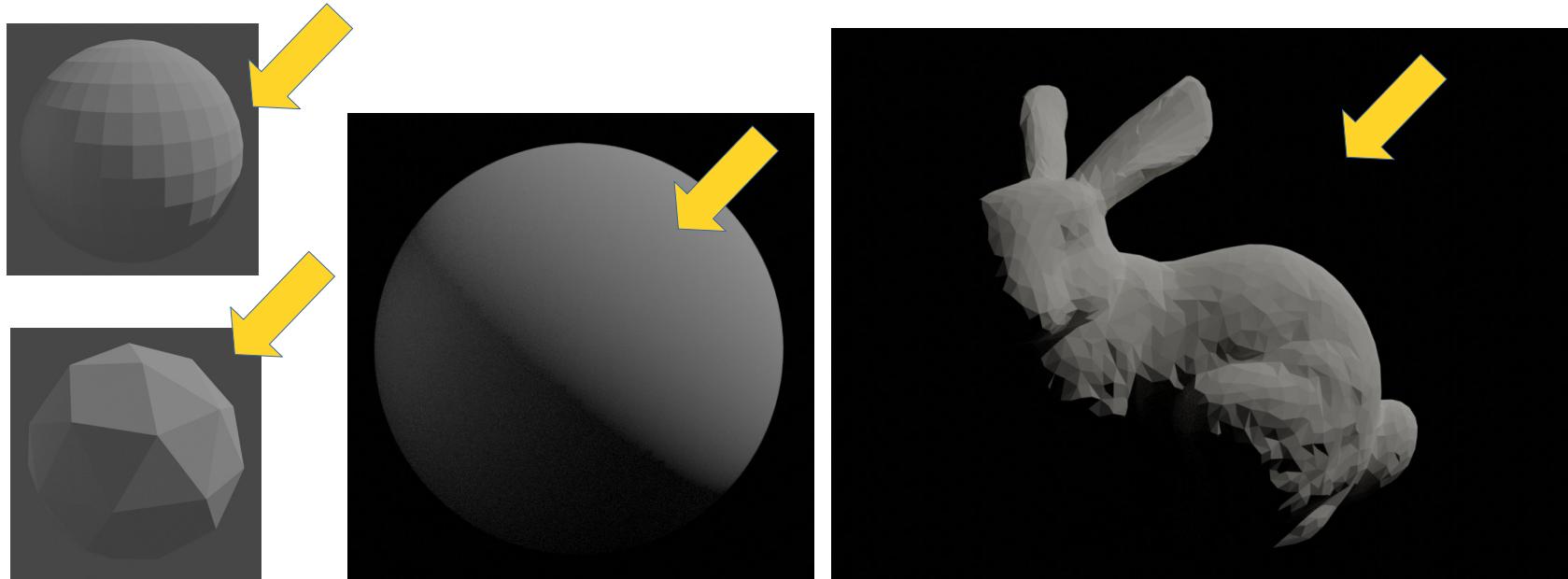
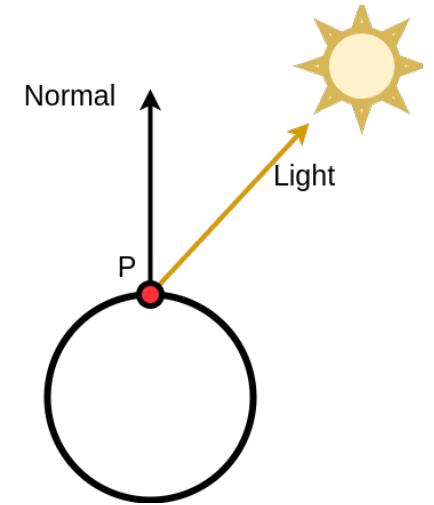
Triangle mesh: barycentric coordinates

- Express position of any point located on triangle with three scalars.
 - $P = uA + vB + wC$, where A,B,C are triangle vertices
 - u,v,w , are barycentric coordinates, where $u + v + w = 1$ and
 - $0 \leq u,v,w \leq 1$, otherwise P is outside of triangle. If equal then P is on triangle edge.
- aka areal coordinates: u,v,w are proportional to area of sub-triangles defined by P
 - $u = \text{Area}(\text{Triangle}(CAP)) / \text{Area}(\text{Triangle}(ABC))$
 - $v = \text{Area}(\text{Triangle}(ABP)) / \text{Area}(\text{Triangle}(ABC))$
 - $w = \text{Area}(\text{Triangle}(BCP)) / \text{Area}(\text{Triangle}(ABC))$
 - $\text{Area}(\text{Triangle}(ABC)) = \|(B-A) \times (C-A)\|/2$
- Barycentric coordinates are very useful for interpolating vertex data across triangle surface, e.g., normals, colors, etc.
 - We know P and A,B,C. Thus, calculate u,v and w and use these factors for interpolating data



Using normals: shading

- Amount of light incident on surface depends on cosine of the angle between light direction and surface normal
 - Lambert's Cosine law
 - $\cos(\theta) = \text{dot}(N, L)$

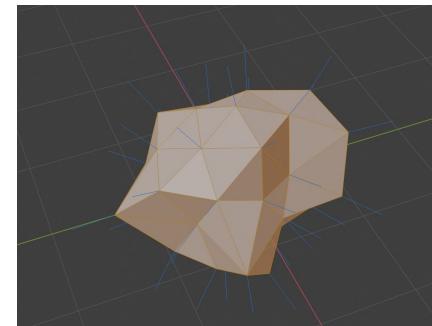
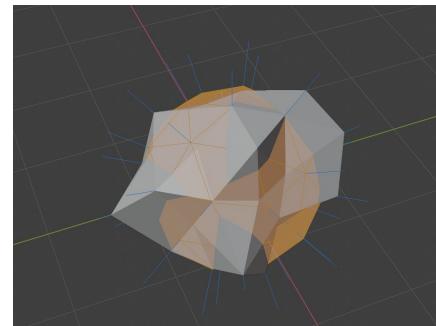
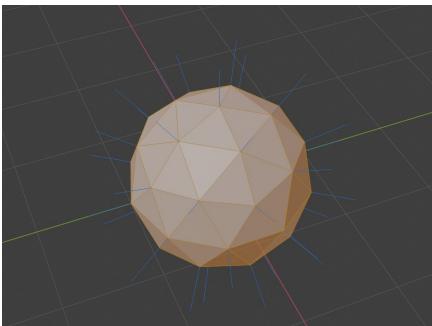
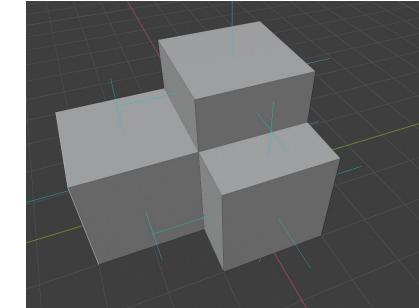
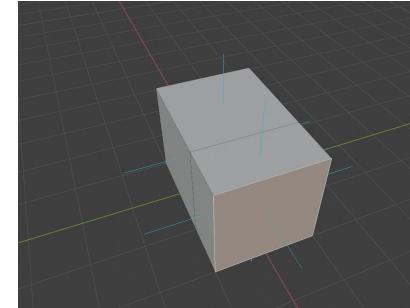
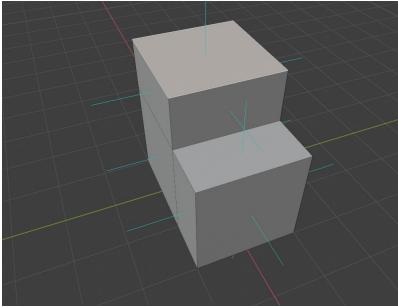
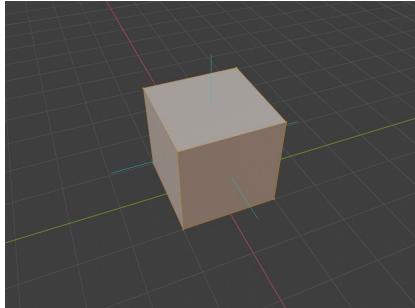


Using normals: shading

- Generally, normal vector is perpendicular to surface, but it can be perturbed so it is not perpendicular.
 - This is trick which is used for shading **TODO**

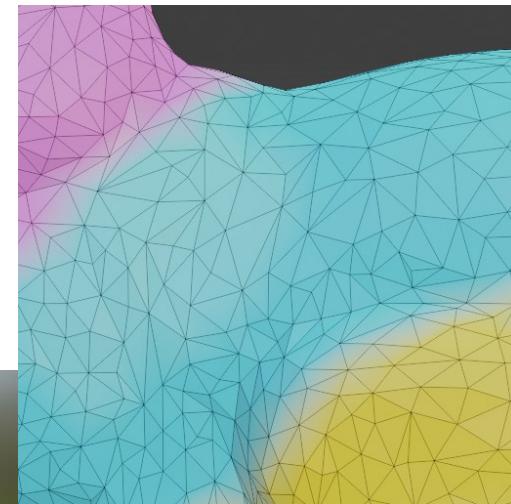
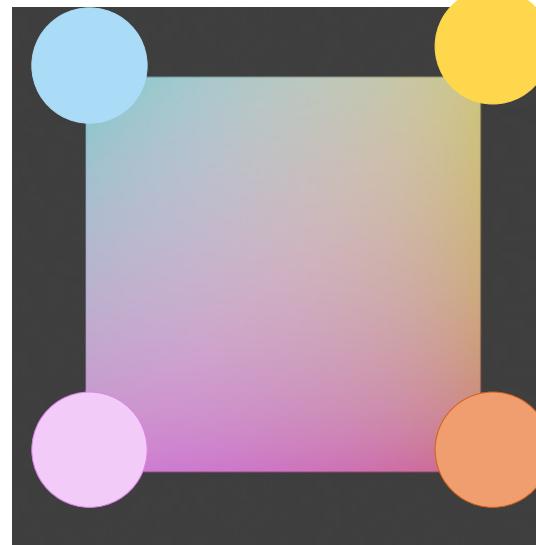
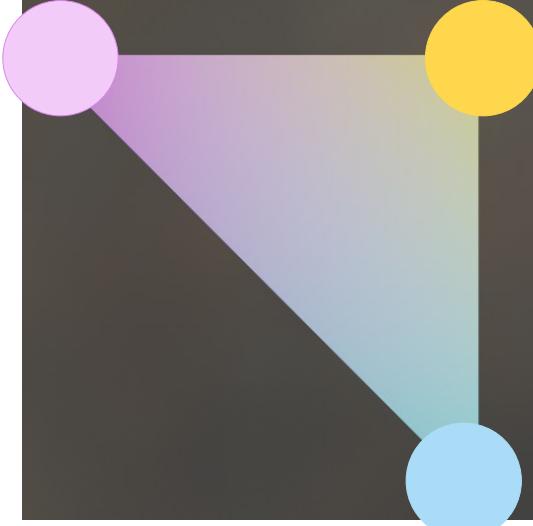
Using normals: geometric manipulation

- One of the basic modeling operations is **extrusion**
 - This operation uses normal information for moving the face
- Procedural modeling utilizes normal direction for **displacing mesh vertices**
- These are only some examples of normal vector usages. The point is to highlight its importance.



Additional mesh information: vertex colors

- Similarly as normals are defined per vertex and interpolated over triangle for shading purposes, the same can be done with color
- Simplest way to introduce variation over object surface – a form of **texture**
- This method works fine for meshes with finer structure → more colors can be assigned to more vertices.
 - When it is not possible to have fine mesh, then texture is used.



https://docs.blender.org/manual/en/latest/sculpt_paint/vertex_paint/index.html

Additional mesh information: vertex weights

- TODO

Additional mesh information: texture coordinates

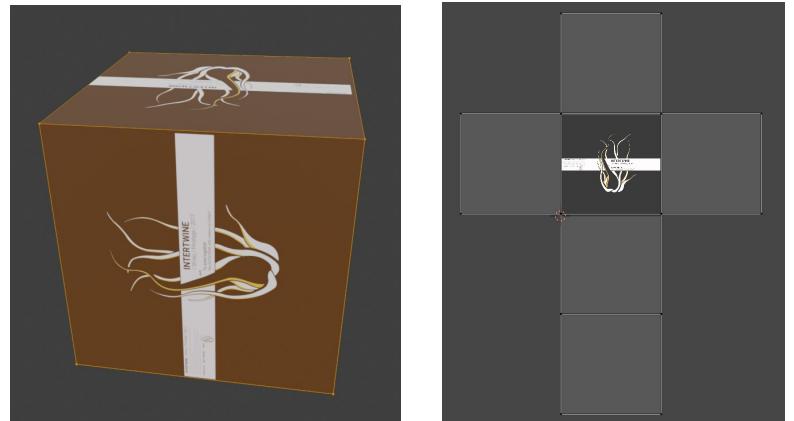
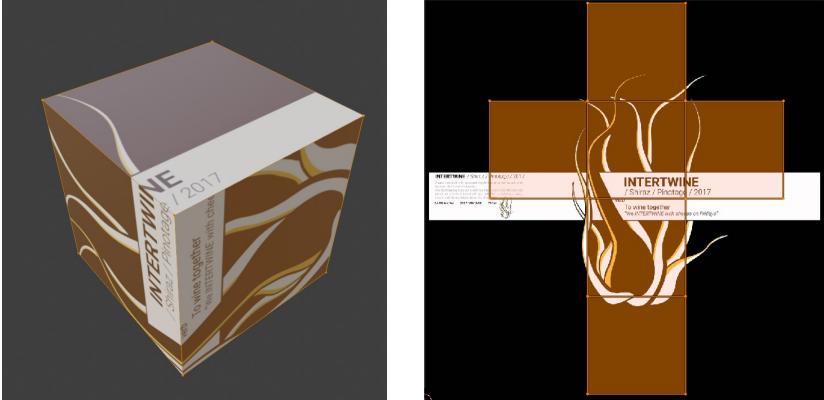
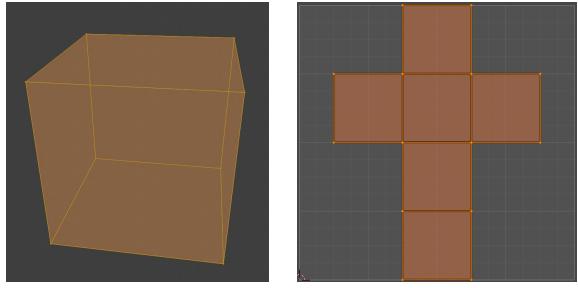
- To add more details on object, often images and procedural patterns are used → **textures**.
- The problem of applying texture image on 3D object is often quite complex than on flat plane.
 - A way of mapping a 2D image/pattern to 3D shape can be done by “unwrapping” mesh onto 2D plane.



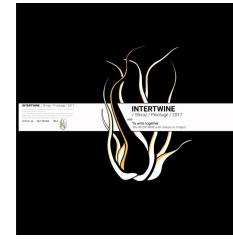
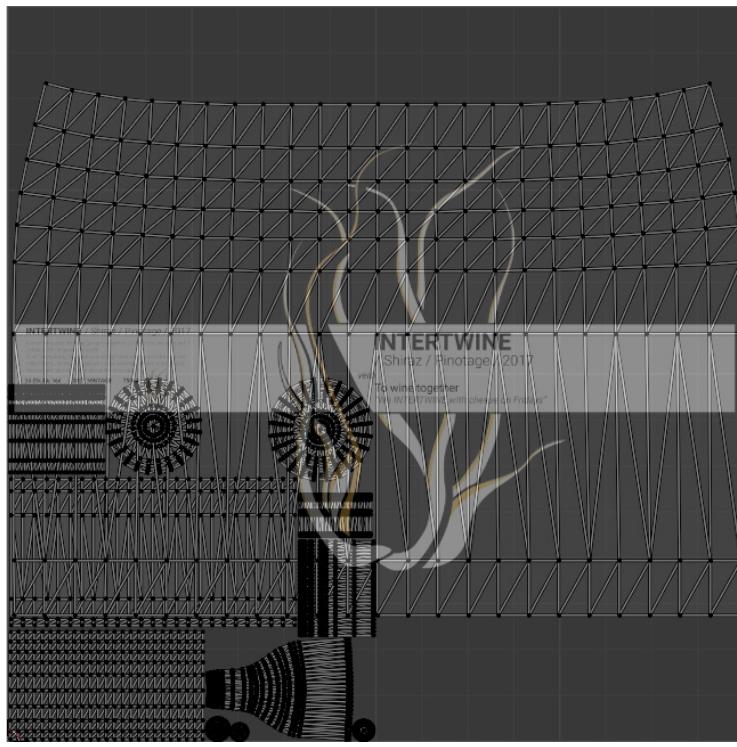
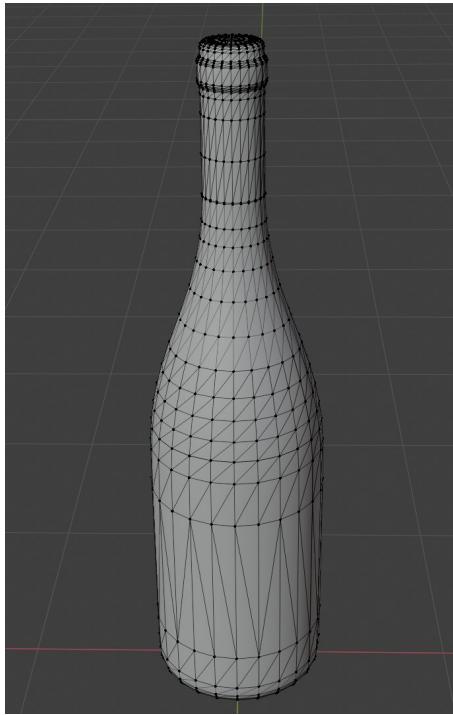
https://polyhaven.com/a/wine_bottles_01

Mesh unwrapping: intuition

- Mesh is unwrapped into 2D plane we can imagine it lies in 2D coordinate system.
- Vertices of unwrapped mesh now have coordinates in this 2D coordinate system (u,v) → **texture coordinates***
 - (u,v) are in $[0, 1]$ range
 - Unwrapped faces can be manipulated, but then texture might get deformed
 - Whole unwrapped mesh can be translated or rotated or scaled to achieve different texture positioning
 - Several faces can overlap



Texture coordinates: mesh unwrap



* Note: this is one way of calculating texture coordinates. Texture coordinates can also be calculated on the fly during rendering or other methods that we will discuss later.

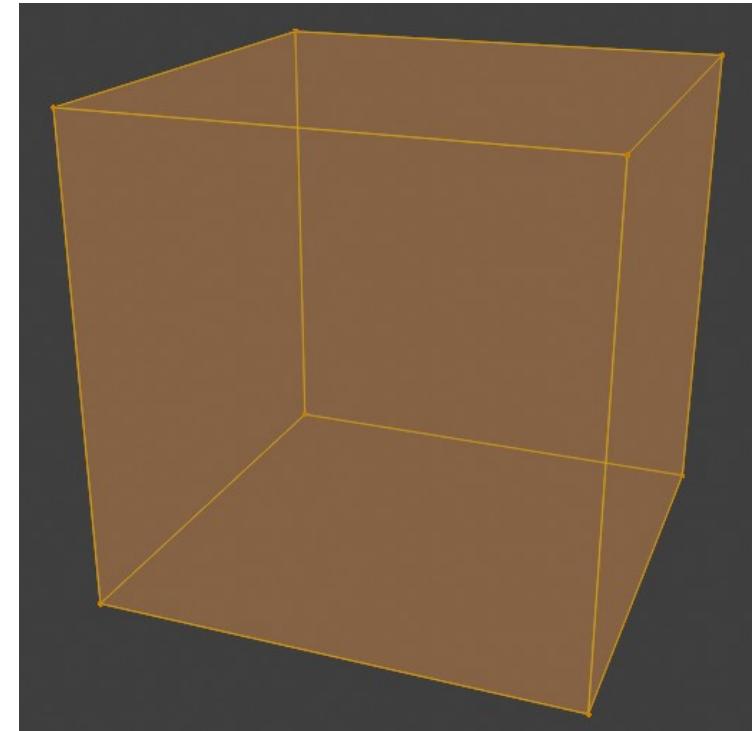
Polygon Mesh: storing and transfer

Important properties of mesh representation

- Efficient topology traversal
- Efficient use of memory
- Efficient updates

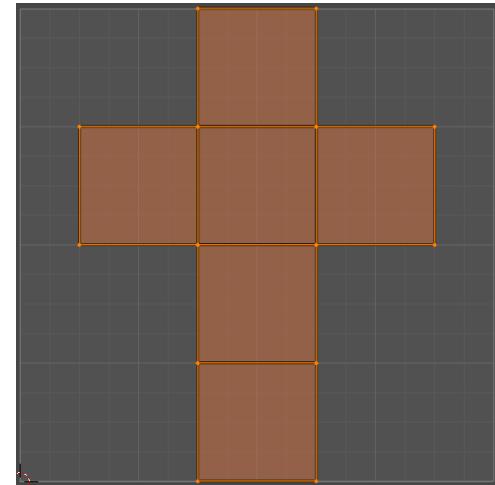
Example: representing a cube in a computer

- 8 vertices: **vertex array – geometry information**
 - `vert_array = {{-1,1,1},{1,1,1},{1,1,-1}, {-1,1,-1}, {-1,-1,1}, {1,-1,1}, {1,-1,-1}, {-1,-1,-1}}`
- 6 quads for representing faces. Each quad requires 4 vertices: **face index array – topology information.**
 - `face_index_array = {4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4}`
 - `size(face_index_array)` = number of polygons used for representing a shape
- For each face, which indices of vertex array are used: **vertex index array – topology information.**
 - `vertex_index_array = {0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 5, 1, 1, 5, 6, 2, 0, 3, 7, 4, 5, 4, 7, 6, 2, 6, 7, 3}`
 - `size(vertex_index_array)` = sum of all values in face index array
 - Note: each face of the cube shares some vertices with other faces



Texture coordinates

- Representing texture coordinates:
 - Texture coordinate per vertex: list of (u,v) coordinates equal to the number of vertices.
Example: **texture_coordinates** = {{0,0.5}, {1,0.5}, {0.5,1}, {0,0.5}, {0.5,0}, {1,0.5}}
 - In UV space it is possible that multiple vertices have same texture coordinates thus connectivity information can be used to reduce number of texture coordinates to be written down



Recap: representing and storing mesh

- To describe a mesh we need:
 - Vertex array (vertex positions)
 - Face index array (how many vertices each face is made of)
 - Vertex index array (connectivity)
 - Primitive variables:
 - Vertex color
 - Normals
 - Texture coordinates
 - Other optional application-specific values

Storing polygons: practical note

- Even single polygon mesh in a 3D scene can be quite large (10^5 - 10^6 vertices is not unusual)
- Storing vertices and connectivity information must be performed efficiently
 - All vertices must be stored
 - Different techniques exist which try to minimize the amount of data needed for representing connectivity → yielding different standards, formats and API specifications for storing and transferring mesh data, e.g., OBJ or FBX*.

* Those are popular and widely used standards. We will discuss them more when we will be talking about triangle meshes. RenderMan, on the other hand, defines API specification for representing mesh data.

Storing and transferring mesh objects

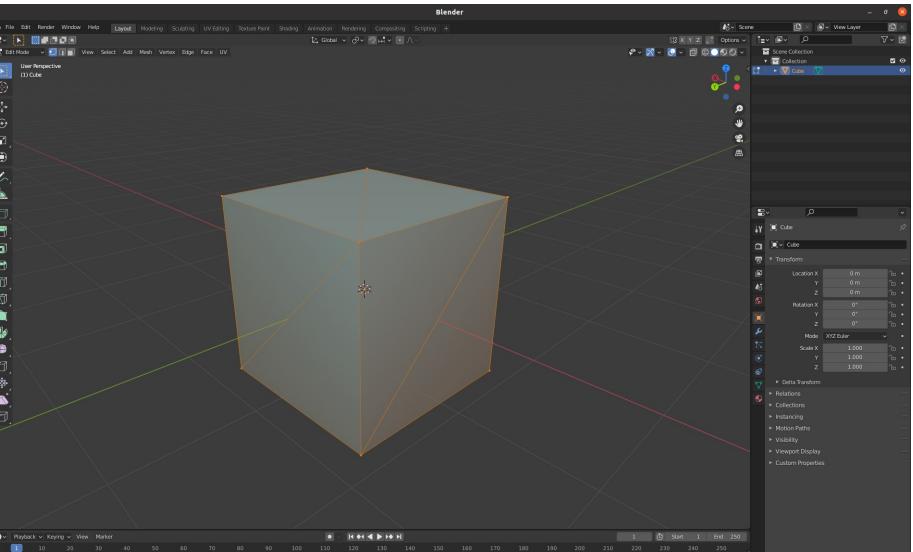
- Mesh data is often transferred between different modeling, rendering and interactive tools.
- Interface between different tools and specification of how mesh should be stored is defined by standards*: https://renderman.pixar.com/resources/RenderMan_20/ribBinding.html
- Different implementations of mesh storage formats exists, which are:
 - Are more or less compact
 - Are more or less human-readable
 - Can contain additional object data which is described with the mesh (textures, materials, etc.)
 - Can contain various metadata (e.g., physical behavior of object described with mesh)
 - Store only mesh information
 - Store whole scene and mesh is only one of elements
- Popular formats:
 - <https://all3dp.com/2/most-common-3d-file-formats-model/>
 - https://www.sidefx.com/docs/houdini/io/formats/geometry_formats.html
- 3D scene is not necessarily created, rendered and used in same software. Usually, whole pipeline of software is used, at least:
 - DCC → game engines
- Formats: OBJ, GLTF, USD
- Interesting: <https://www.scratchapixel.com/lessons/3d-basic-rendering/introduction-polygon-mesh/polygon-mesh-file-formats>

* note that tendency is towards standardization of whole scene description. Which, besides mesh polygons, include materials, lights, cameras, different shape representations, etc.

Example: OBJ file format

OBJ file format. Each line starts with letter representing type of data:

- v – vertices
- vt – texture coordinates
- vn – normals
- F – faces (index of vertex, vertex texture coordinate, vertex normal)



```
1 # Blender v2.92.0 OBJ File: ''
2 # www.blender.org
3 o Cube_Cube.002
4 v -1.000000 -1.000000 1.000000
5 v -1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
6 v -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000
7 v -1.000000 1.000000 -1.000000
8 v 1.000000 -1.000000 1.000000
9 v 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
10 v 1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000
11 v 1.000000 1.000000 -1.000000
12 vt 0.625000 0.000000
13 vt 0.375000 0.250000
14 vt 0.375000 0.000000
15 vt 0.625000 0.250000
16 vt 0.375000 0.500000
17 vt 0.625000 0.500000
18 vt 0.375000 0.750000
19 vt 0.625000 0.750000
20 vt 0.375000 1.000000
21 vt 0.125000 0.750000
22 vt 0.125000 0.500000
23 vt 0.875000 0.500000
24 vt 0.625000 1.000000
25 vt 0.875000 0.750000
26 vn -1.0000 0.0000 0.0000
27 vn 0.0000 0.0000 -1.0000
28 vn 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000
29 vn 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000
30 vn 0.0000 -1.0000 0.0000
31 vn 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
32 s off
33 f 2/1/1 3/2/1 1/3/1
34 f 4/4/2 7/5/2 3/2/2
35 f 8/6/3 5/7/3 7/5/3
36 f 6/8/4 1/9/4 5/7/4
37 f 7/5/5 1/10/5 3/11/5
38 f 4/12/6 6/8/6 8/6/6
39 f 2/1/1 4/4/1 3/2/1
40 f 4/4/2 8/6/2 7/5/2
41 f 8/6/3 6/8/3 5/7/3
42 f 6/8/4 2/13/4 1/9/4
43 f 7/5/5 5/7/5 1/10/5
44 f 4/12/6 2/14/6 6/8/6
```

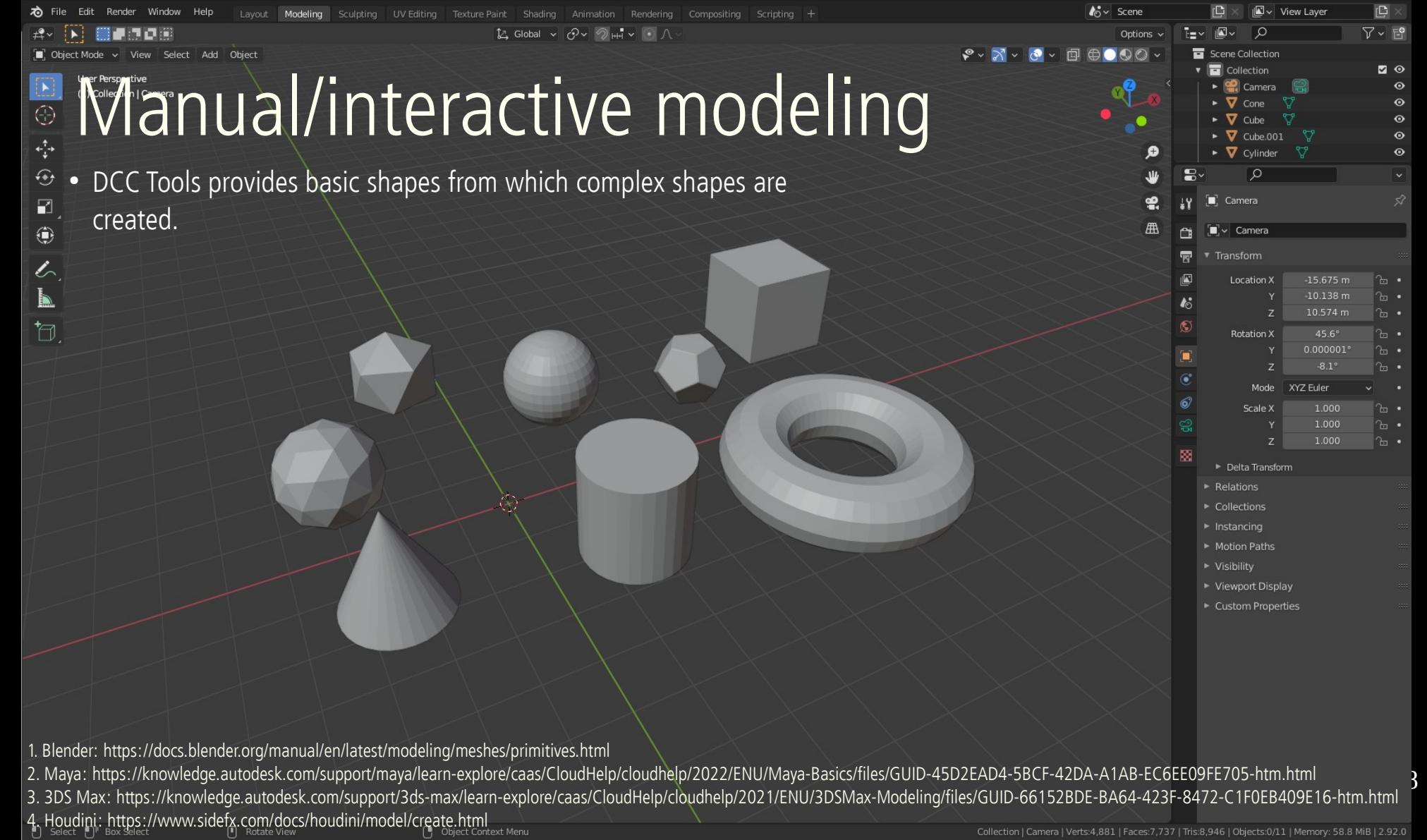
Practical note: using different formats

- Professional file formats and representations are commonly used and are very efficient
- Using modeling/interactive/rendering tools, user is often provided with “importer/exporter”
 - feature which enables importing and exporting different file formats
 - Example: <https://www.sidefx.com/docs/houdini/io/formats/index.html>
- The problem comes if one writes its own rendering program and parsing file formats for import can be not that easy. Luckily, different libraries can be used for this purposes:
 - Example: <https://github.com/assimp/assimp>

Practical note: units

- Note that until now we haven't discussed units in which shape is stored.
- Units are important for preserving consistent scale among different modeling/rendering tools in which object might be transferred.
- Let's discuss creation of two meshes in Blender. Mesh, that is, vertices are defined in a coordinate system. In this coordinate system we can have two same objects where one is larger and another is smaller. By relation/proportion we can distinguish the scale and we might not care about units.
 - Since positions of vertices are relative to coordinate system, the axis of coordinate system must specify units.
- But what happens if one of this objects is exported into another tool, for example Unity? Unity might use different coordinate system unit scale and object might be too big or too small in this coordinate system!
 - Example: different scales with same coordinates.
- Unit is defined by user who models the object and it must be taken care of during transfer.

Mesh polygons: modeling and acquisition



Manual/interactive modeling

- DCC Tools provides basic shapes from which complex shapes are created.

1. Blender: <https://docs.blender.org/manual/en/latest/modeling/meshes/primitives.html>

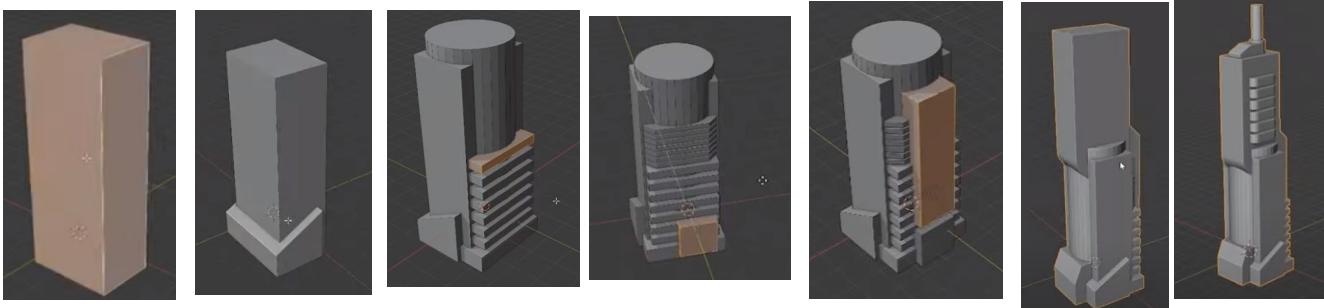
2. Maya: <https://knowledge.autodesk.com/support/maya/learn-explore/caas/CloudHelp/cloudhelp/2022/ENU/Maya-Basics/files/GUID-45D2EAD4-5BCF-42DA-A1AB-EC6EE09FE705.htm.html>

3. 3DS Max: <https://knowledge.autodesk.com/support/3ds-max/learn-explore/caas/CloudHelp/cloudhelp/2021/ENU/3DSMax-Modeling/files/GUID-66152BDE-BA64-423F-8472-C1F0EB409E16.htm.html>

4. Houdini: <https://www.sidefx.com/docs/houdini/model/create.html>

Practical tip: complex shapes from base shapes

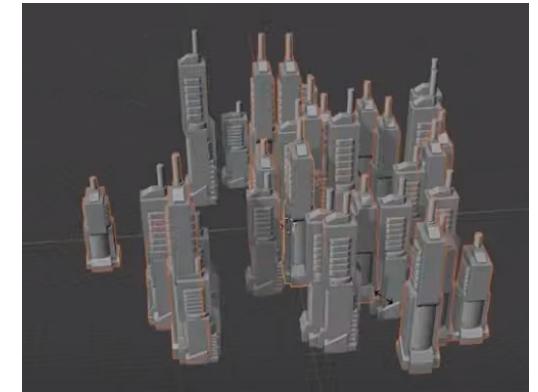
- Anything can be decomposed in simple forms^{1,2}: box, sphere, cylinder, torus, cones, etc.



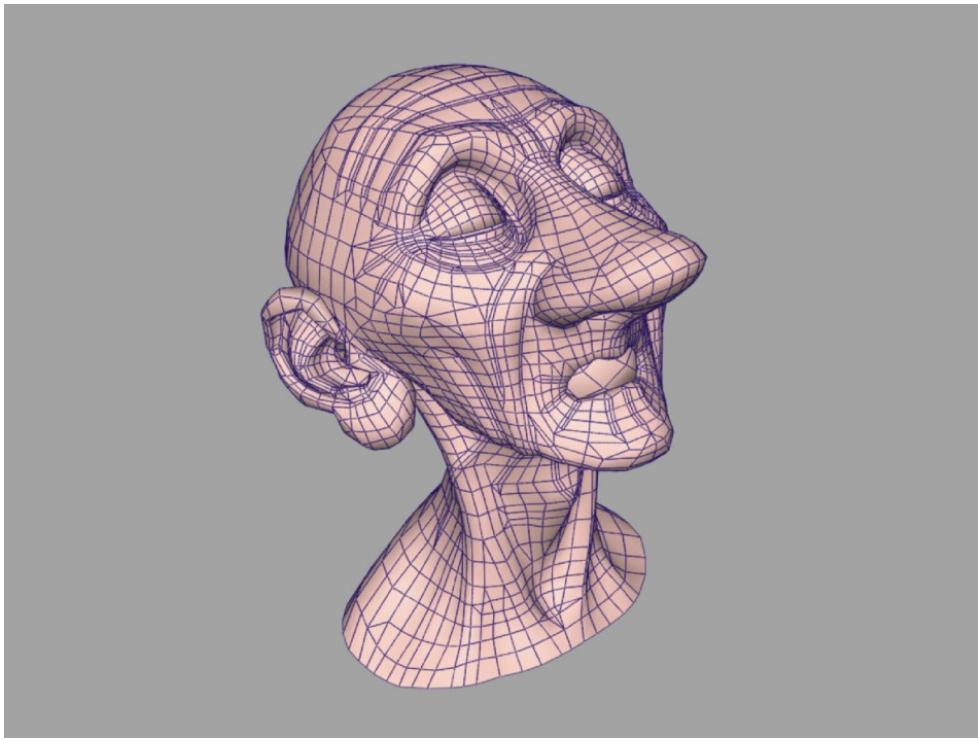
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0qKO2JYR3Y&ab_channel=BlenderSecrets

1. <http://www.thedrawingwebsite.com/2015/02/18/practicing-your-draw-fu-forms-forms-are-like-sentences/>

2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6T_-DiAzYBc&list=RDCMUCIM2LuQ1q5WEc23462tQzBg&start_radio=1&rv=6T_-DiAzYBc&t=1343&ab_channel=Proko



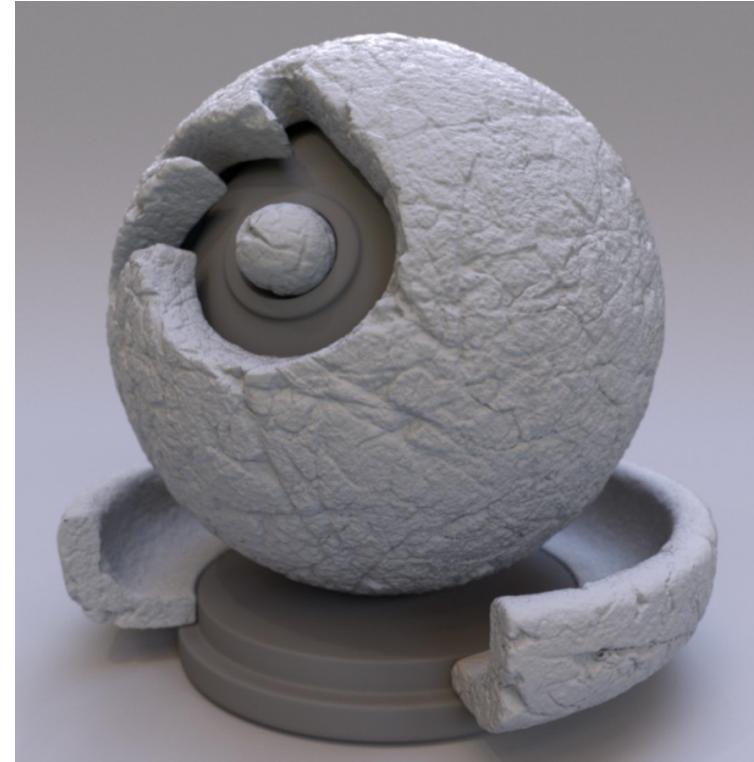
Subdivision surfaces and displacement



Subdivision surfaces for smooth surfaces in Pixar:

<https://graphics.pixar.com/library/Geri/paper.pdf>

<https://www.fxguide.com/fxfeatured/pixars-opensubdiv-v2-a-detailed-look/>

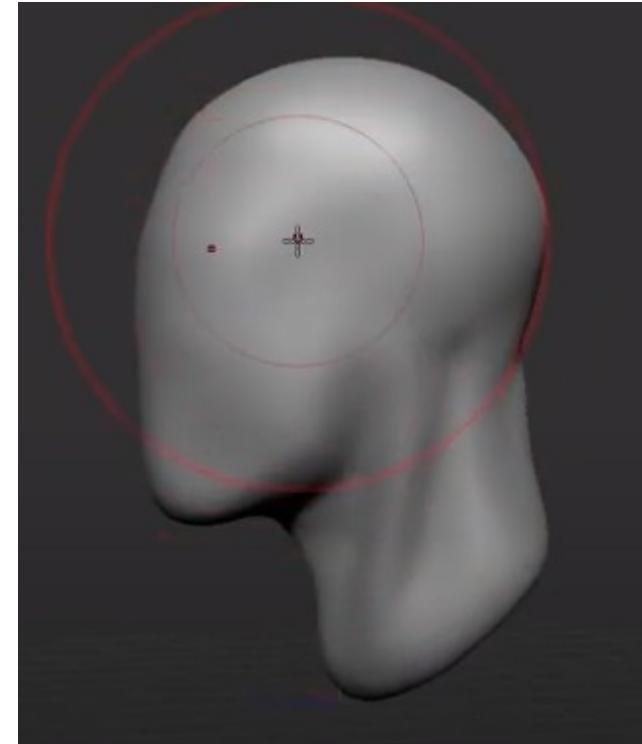
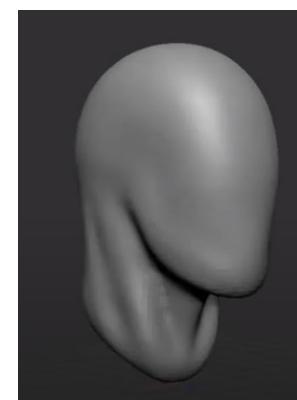
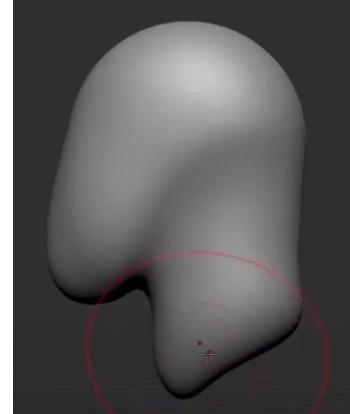
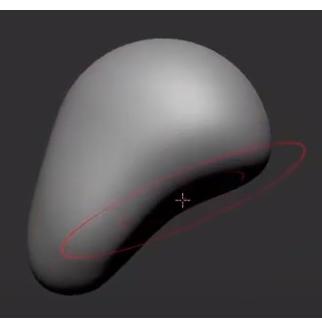
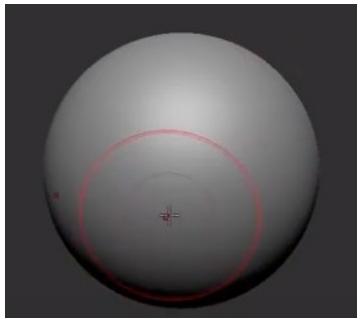


Blender displacement of subdivided surface:

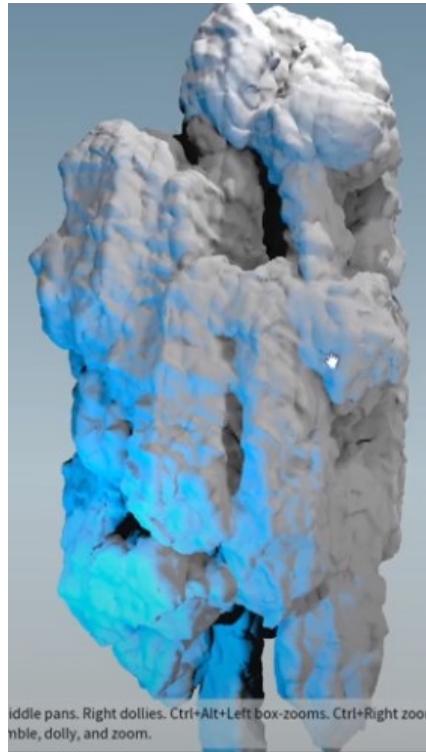
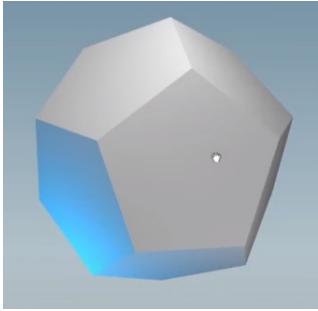
<https://docs.blender.org/manual/en/latest/render/materials/components/displacement.html>

Practical tip: complex shapes from base shapes

- Sculpting base shapes.



Practical tip: complex shapes from base shapes

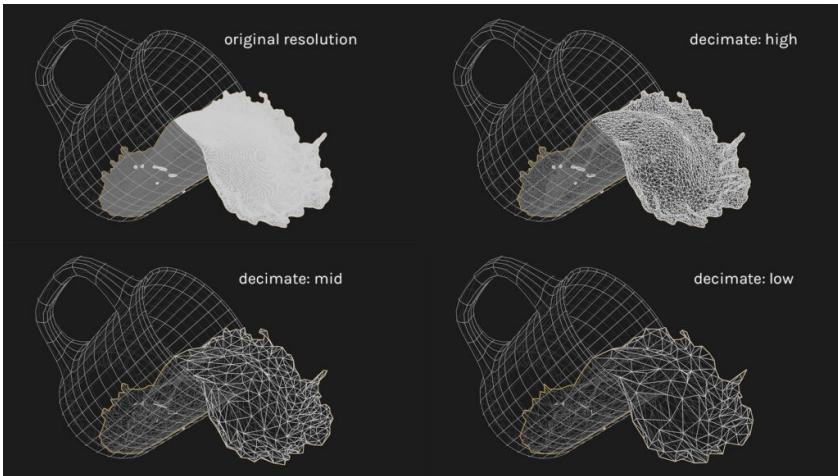


- Procedural modeling



Simulations

- Polygonal model can be generated using simulations (e.g., fluid simulation using voxel representation) which is then tessellated into polygons for rendering.



Fluid simulation in Blender:
<https://andi-siess.de/designing-a-book-cover-as-3d-vector/>



Houdini fluid simulation: <https://www.sidefx.com/tutorials/crashing-wave/>

Procedural modeling

- Similarly to simulations, polygonal mesh can be created by writing programs that create such data – procedural modeling



Blender procedural modeling using geometry nodes:

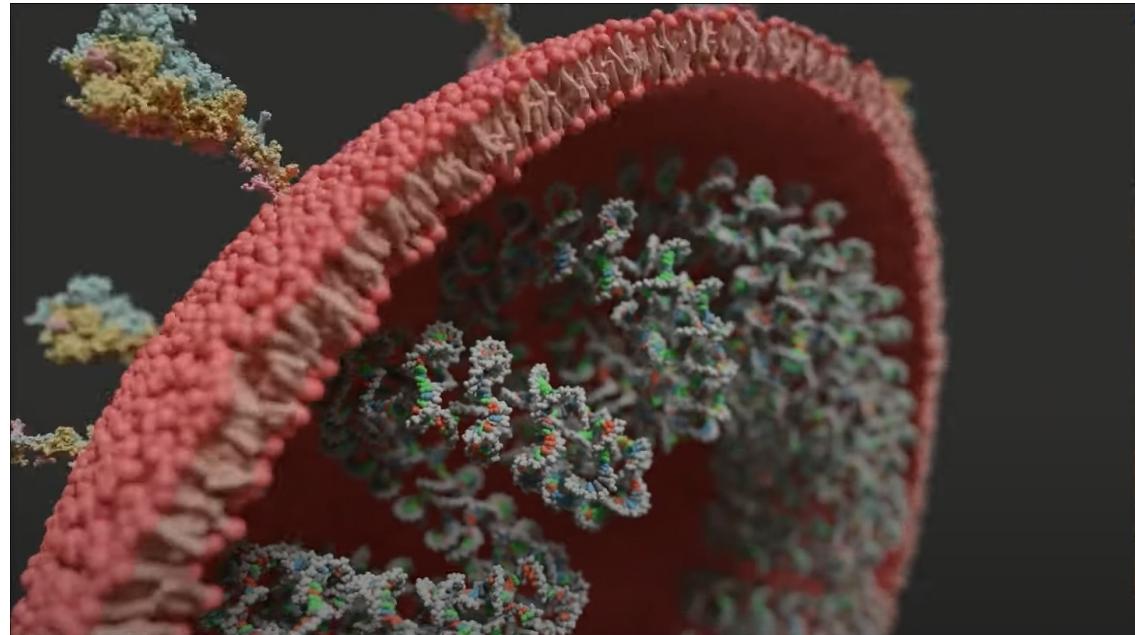
<https://blenderartists.org/t/procedural-abandoned-house-with-geometry-nodes/1363024>



Procedural modeling in Houdini:
<https://entagma.com/category/tutorials/>

Transforming data into visualizations

- Data found in different forms can be converted to polygon data. Example: visualizing protein data using spheres.

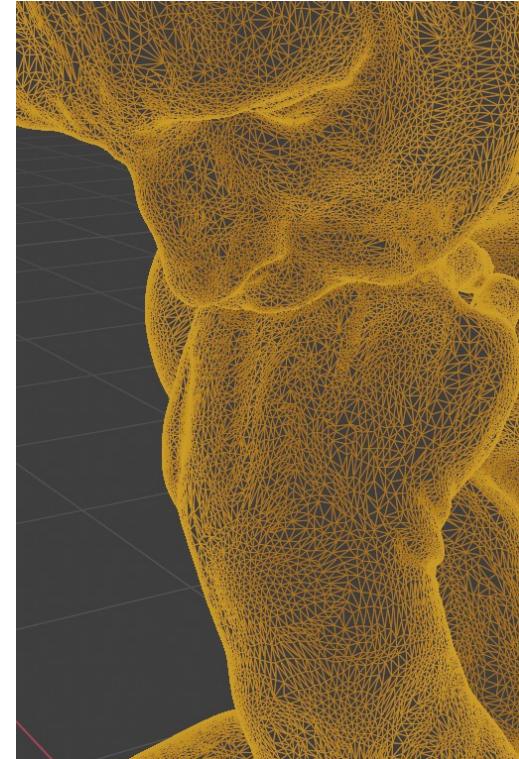
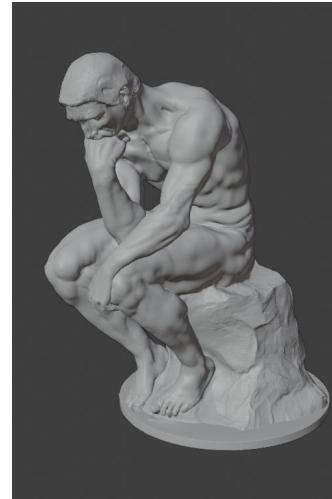
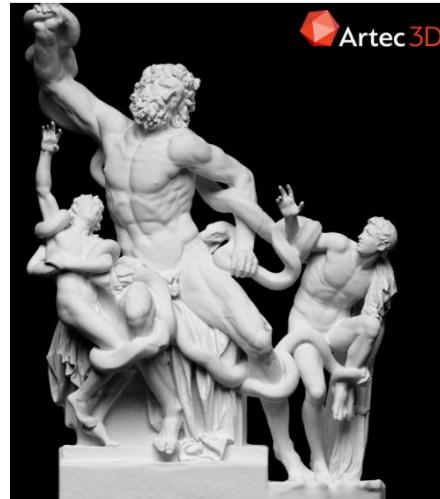


Visualizing viruses in Blender:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=adhTmwYwOjA&ab_channel=Blender

Scanning and photogrammetry

- Polygonal model can be generated using scanning and photogrammetry which results in point clouds and then is transformed into polygons for rendering.



Scan the world: <https://www.myminifactory.com/scantheworld/>

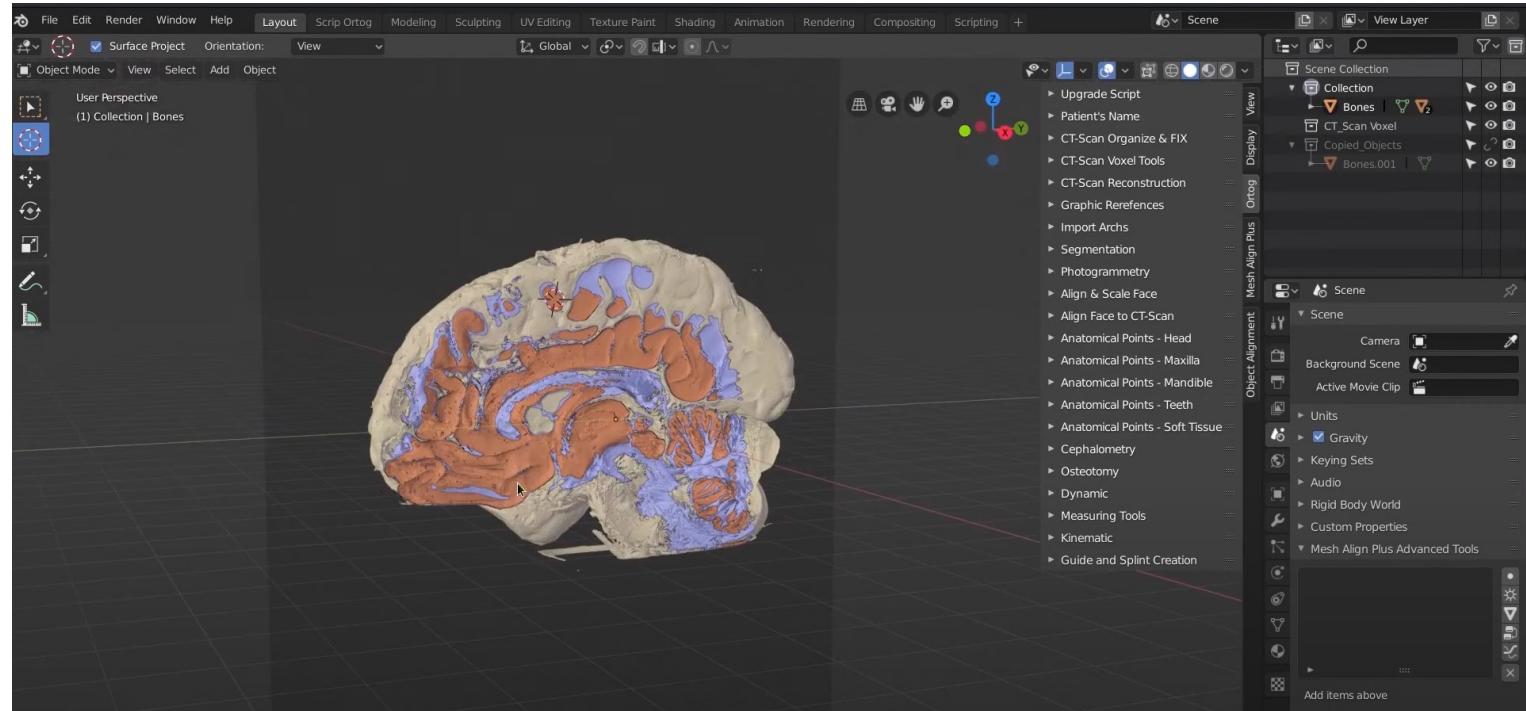
Sans Factory: <https://www.scansfactory.com/>

Mega Scans: <https://quixel.com/megascans/home/>

Art Station 3D scanning and photogrammetry: https://www.artstation.com/channels/photogrammetry_3d_scanning?sort_by=popular

Data from volumetric scans

- Generating surface from volume data scanned with CT or MRI.



MRI to mesh in Blender: <https://www.blendernation.com/2019/07/15/converting-a-video-into-a-dicom-and-a-3d-mesh/>

Mesh polygons: concluding

Exploring meshes

- **Meshlab** is open-source tool for mesh manipulation and processing
 - Mesh smoothing and sharpening
 - Re-meshing: subdivide, re-sample, simplify,
 - Topological operations: fill holes, fix self-intersections
 - Boolean operations
- **Libigl** library for mesh processing
 - Mesh curvature
- **Blender**
 - Modeling with meshes
 - Procedural meshes with Python
- **Sources of mesh data:**
 - <https://casual-effects.com/data/index.html>
 - <https://polyhaven.com/models>
 - <https://sketchfab.com/>
 - <http://graphics.stanford.edu/data/3Dscanrep/>
- **More informations:**
 - <https://www.realtimerendering.com/#polytech>

Deeper into topic

- CGAL is advanced geometry processing library
- Polygonal mesh is highly used and researched method in computer graphics. We have covered foundations. There are many other topics. Some of those will be discussed later, some are out of scope for this course:
 - Tessellation and triangulation
 - Consolidation, mesh reparation
 - Representation
 - Simplification, level of detail
 - Compression

Mesh shape representation: verdict

- Pros:
 - Most common surface representation
 - Simple for representing and intuitive for modeling and acquisition
 - A lot of effort has been made to represent various shapes with meshes
 - Lot of research has been done to convert other shape representations to mesh representation
 - Graphics hardware is adapted and optimized to work with (triangle) meshes → fast rendering
- Cons:
 - Not Guaranteeing smoothness
 - Triangle meshes are not efficient or intuitive for manual/interactive modeling
 - Not every object is well suited to mesh representation:
 - Shapes that have geometrical detail at every level (e.g., fractured marble)
 - Some objects have structure which is unsuitable for mesh representation, e.g., hair which has more compact representations