

# Complexity Reduction Techniques for large 3D geometries

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Large Scale 3D Mapping for Robots - Meetup  
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@RoofUp

# Background

- 3D Model generation



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- 3D Model generation



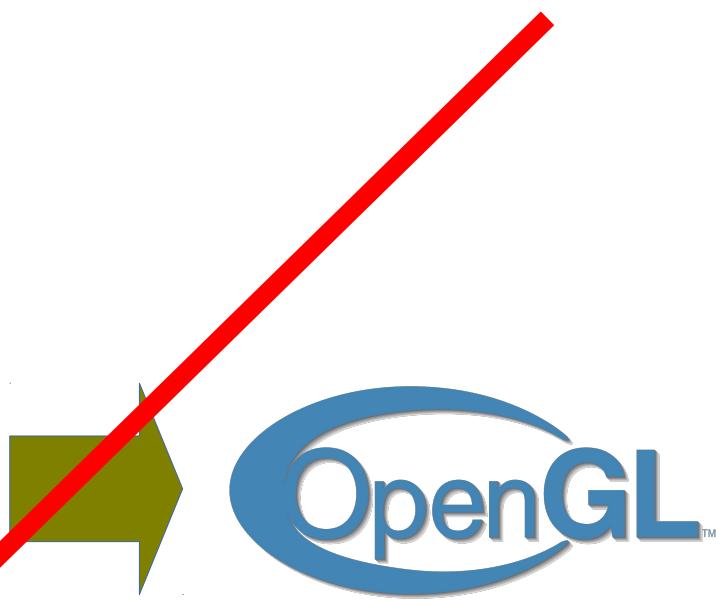
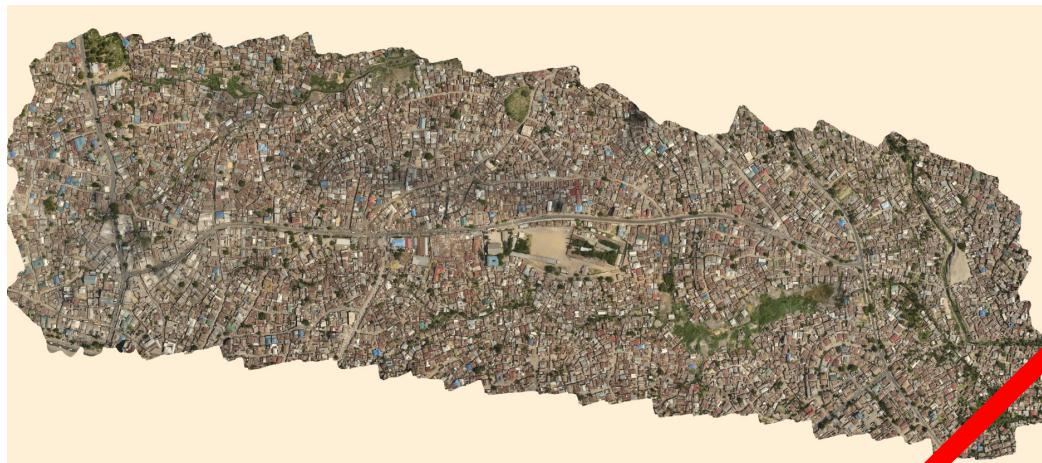
# Background

- 3D Model generation



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# Level Of Details (LOD)

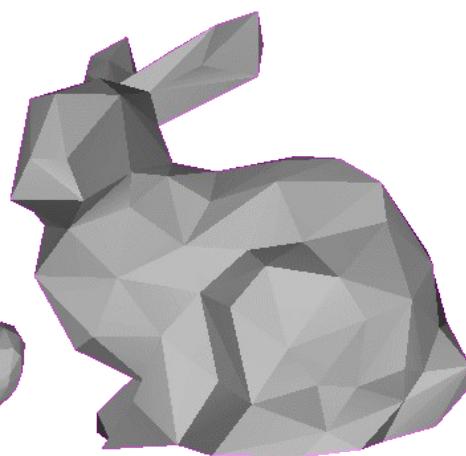
- Create levels of detail (LODs) of objects:



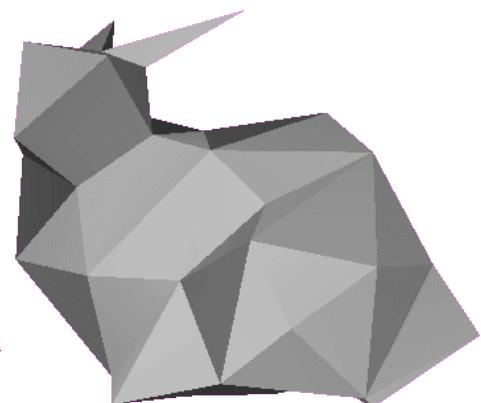
69,451 polys



2,502 polys



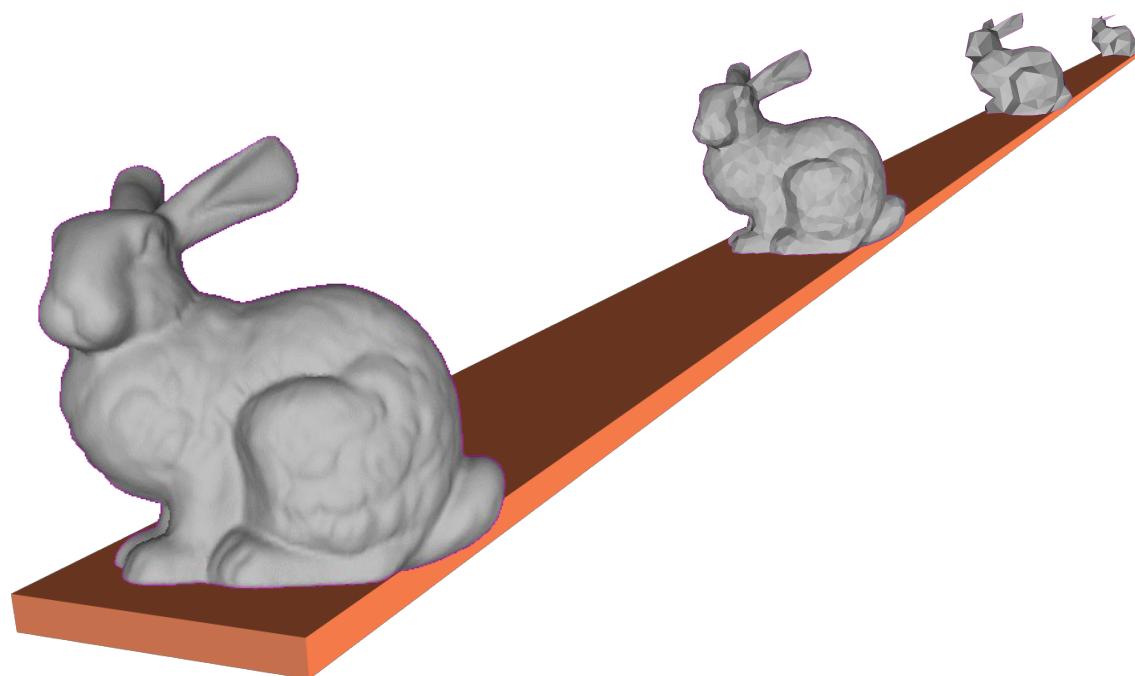
251 polys



76 polys

# Level Of Details (LOD)

- Distant objects use coarser LODs:



# History of LOD Techniques

- Early history: Clark (1976), flight simulators
- Handmade LODs -> automatic LODs

# Discrete LOD -1

Traditional LOD in a nutshell:

- Create LODs for each object separately in a preprocess
- At run-time, pick each object's LOD according to the object's distance (or similar criterion)
- Since LODs are created offline at fixed resolutions, we call this **discrete LOD**

# Discrete LOD -2- Manual Mesh Simplification

## 1. Simplify mesh

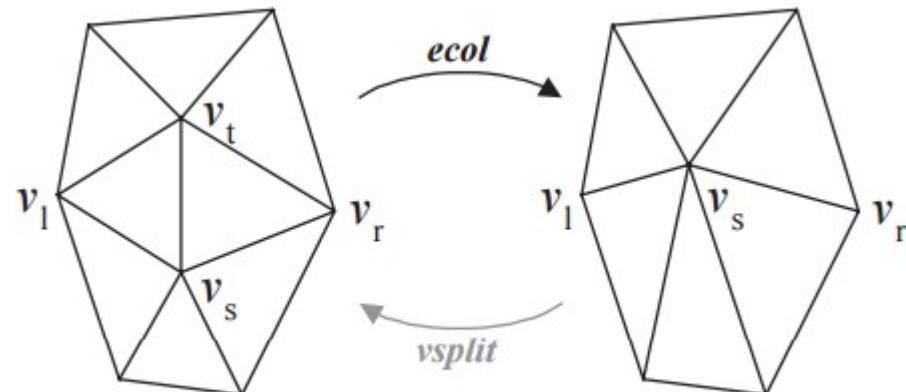


Figure 1: Illustration of the edge collapse transformation.

But: How to control the approximation accuracy?

# Discrete LOD -3- Manual Mesh Simplification

## 1. Simplify mesh

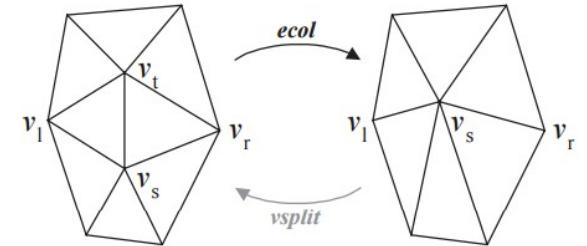


Figure 1: Illustration of the edge collapse transformation.

We will say that a pair  $(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2)$  is a *valid* pair for contraction if either:

1.  $(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2)$  is an edge, *or*
2.  $\|\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2\| < t$ , where  $t$  is a threshold parameter

# Discrete LOD -3- Manual Mesh Simplification

## 1. Simplify mesh

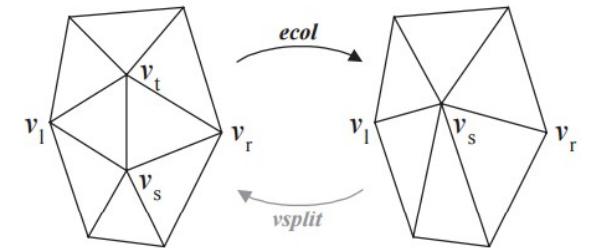


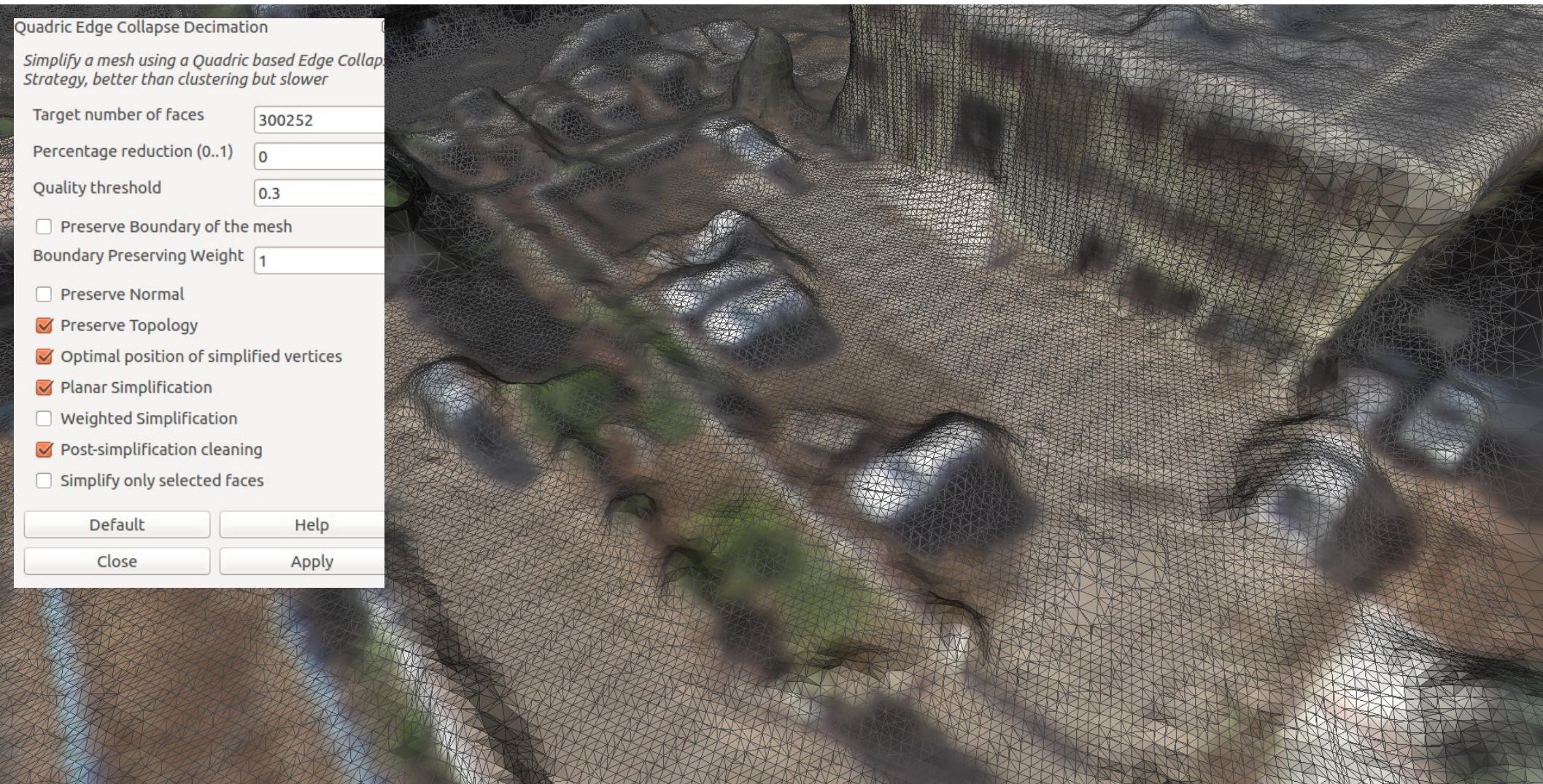
Figure 1: Illustration of the edge collapse transformation.

$$\bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} & q_{13} & q_{14} \\ q_{12} & q_{22} & q_{23} & q_{24} \\ q_{13} & q_{23} & q_{33} & q_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

V: New position of the vertex after simplification  
Q: 4x4 matrix measuring the “edgyness”.  
Precomputed for each vertex.

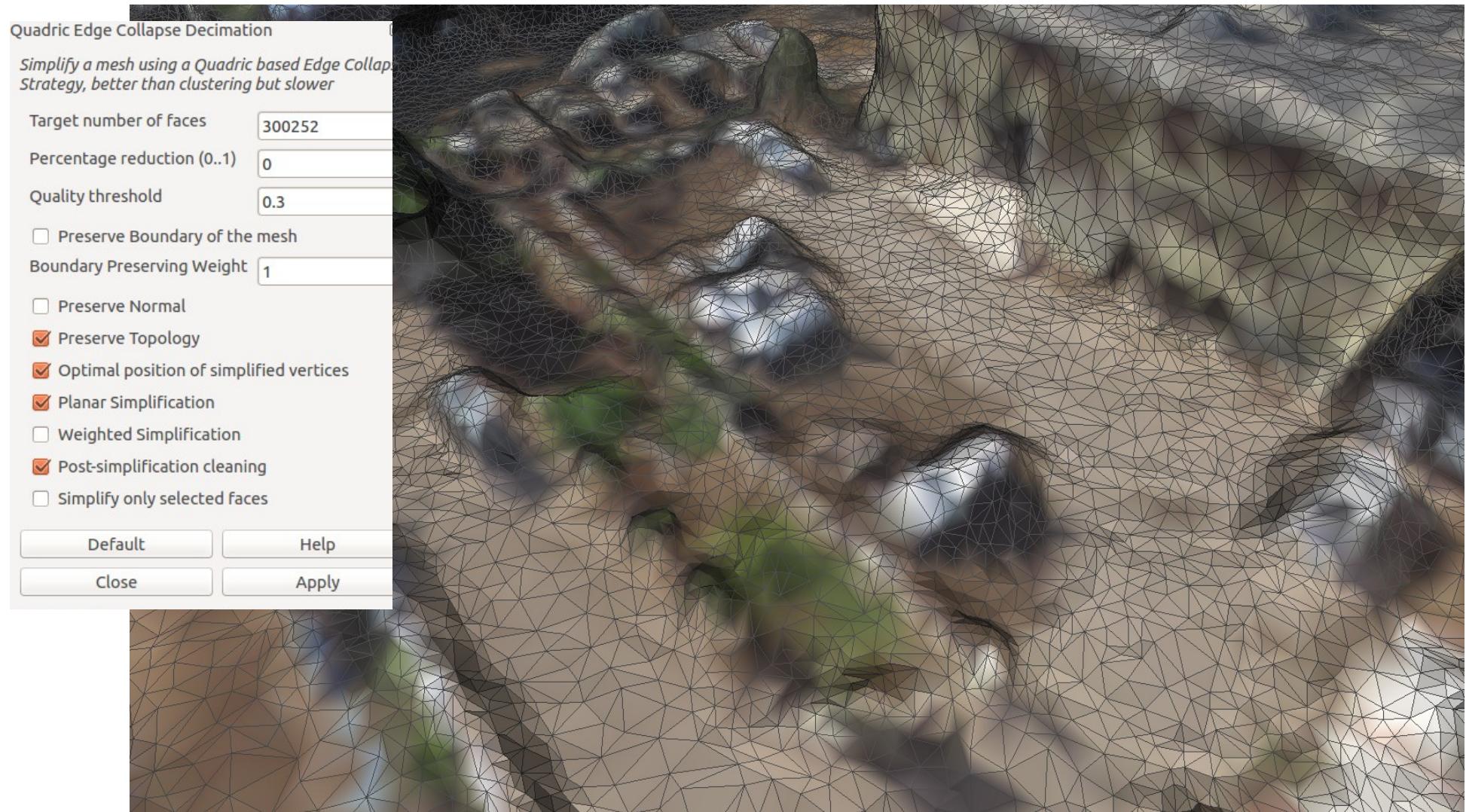
# Discrete LOD -3- Manual Mesh Simplification

## 1. Simplify mesh (in MeshLab)



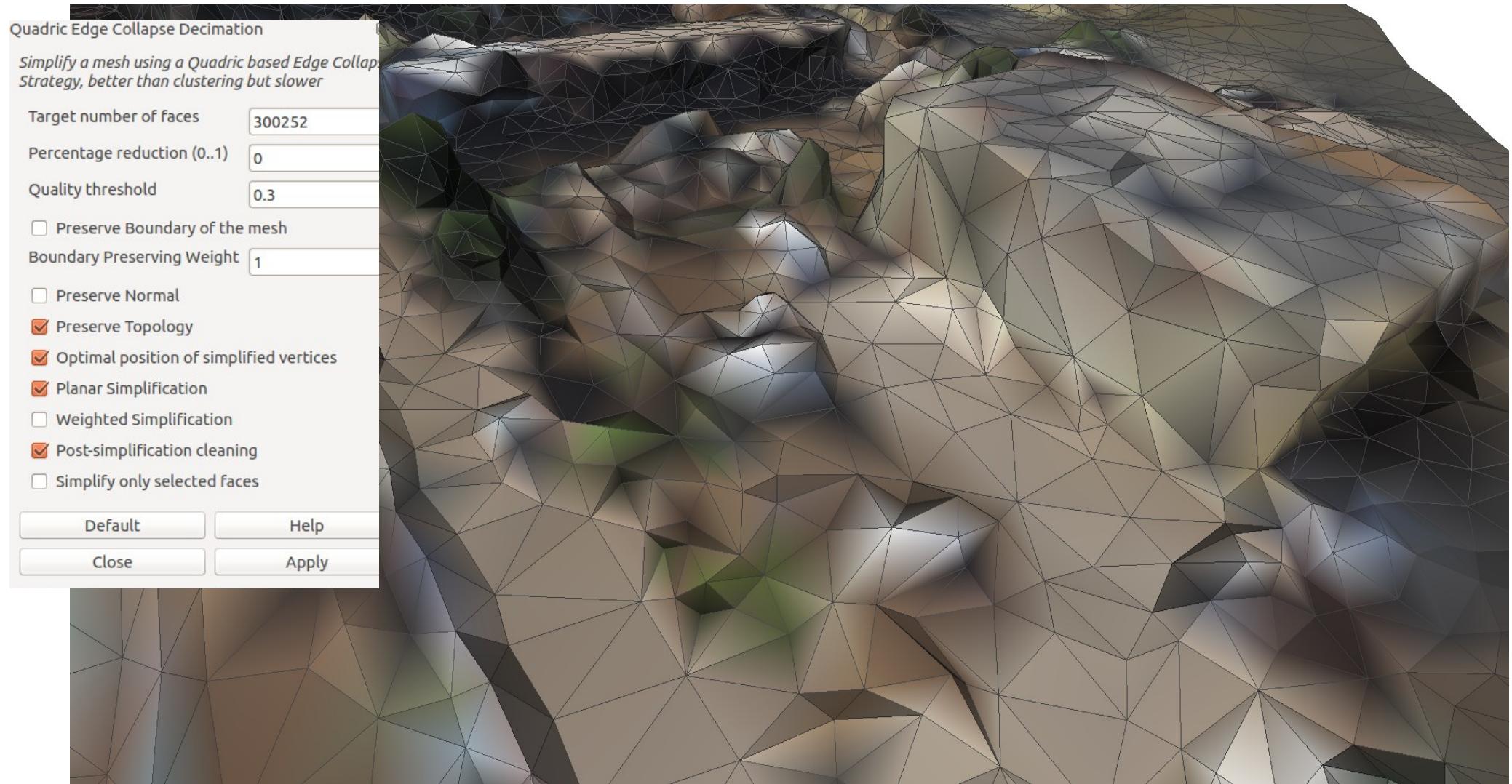
# Discrete LOD -3- Manual Mesh Simplification

## 1. Simplify mesh (in MeshLab)



# Discrete LOD -3- Manual Mesh Simplification

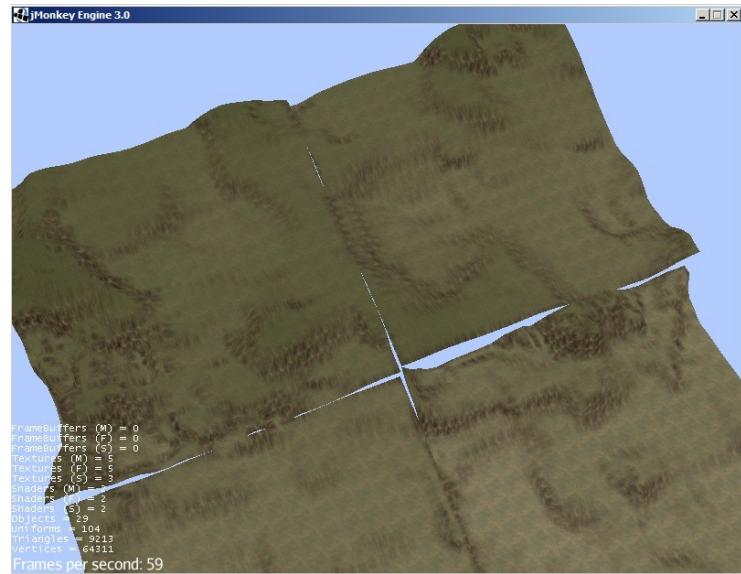
## 1. Simplify mesh (in MeshLab)



# Discrete LOD -3- Manual Mesh Simplification

Issues:

- Terrain flyovers
- Super-Detailed scans
- Massive CAD Models



# Continuous LOD



(a) 17% triangles,  
low-resolution texture



(b) 86% triangles,  
low-resolution texture



(c) 86% triangles,  
high-resolution texture



(d) 100% triangles,  
high-resolution texture



(a) 4 bit, 5.5% triangles



(b) 5 bit, 16% triangles

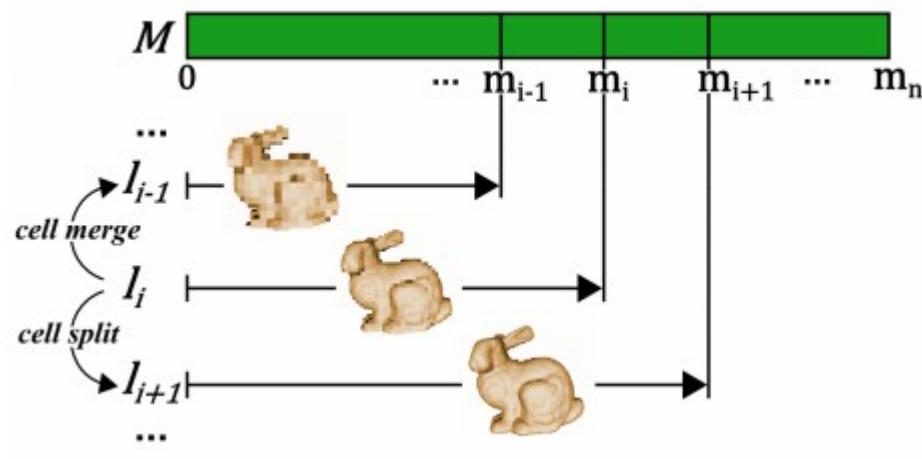


(c) 6 bit, 36% triangles



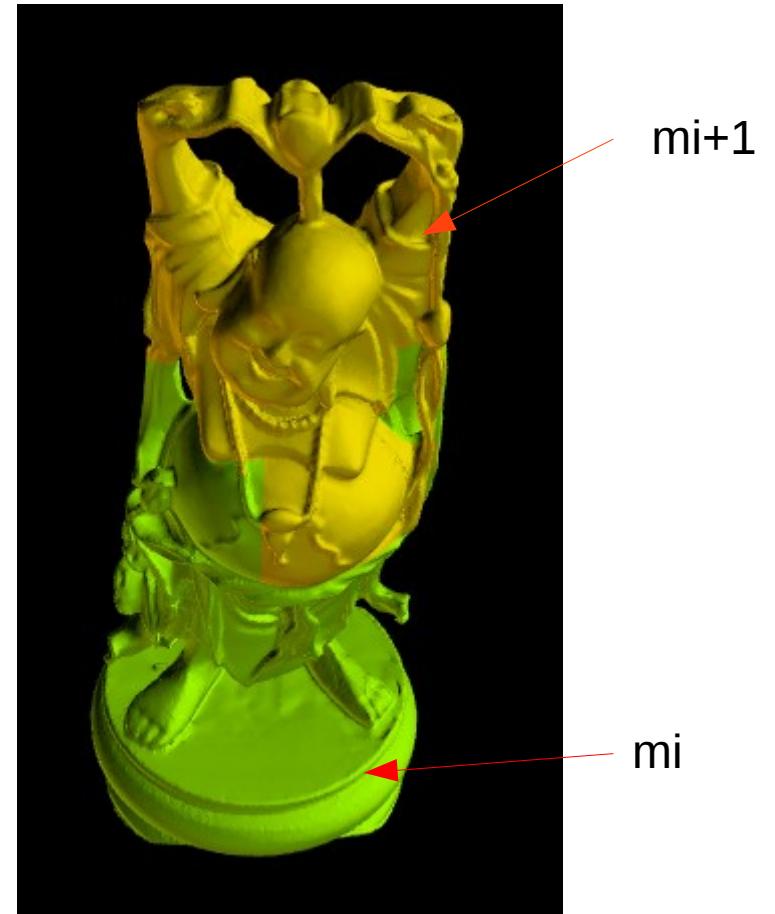
(d) 16 bit, 100% triangles

# Continuous LOD



(b) POP Buffer

**Figure 3:** The POP buffer in GPU memory, compared to the approach of Sander and Mitchell. Their method stores several LOD representations in disjoint subsections of a mesh data buffer  $M$ . In contrast, our approach reorders mesh data in such a way that the  $m_i$  elements of each buffer are fully contained within the  $m_{i+1}$  elements of the succeeding buffer.



# Practically?

- 1. Have a look at  
<http://www.x3dom.org/examples/>
- 2. Convert your model to an optimized x3d file  
<http://doc.x3dom.org/tutorials/models/aopt/index.html>
- 3. Write a short HTML page

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="x3dom/x3dom.css" />
    <script type="text/javascript" src="x3dom/x3dom.js"></script>
  </head>
<body>
<x3d xmlns="http://www.x3dom.org/x3dom" showStat="false" showLog="false" x="0px" y="0px" width="400px" height="400px">
  <scene>
    <inline DEF='MODEL' url='data/your_model.x3d' mapDEFToID='true' nameSpaceName='model'></inline>
  </scene>
</x3d>
</body>
</html>
```

# X3dom Demo

- video

# Thanks for coming!

- Papers and explanations about the concepts will be uploaded to [github.com/ls3dmfr](https://github.com/ls3dmfr)