



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

GAMES 301: 第5讲

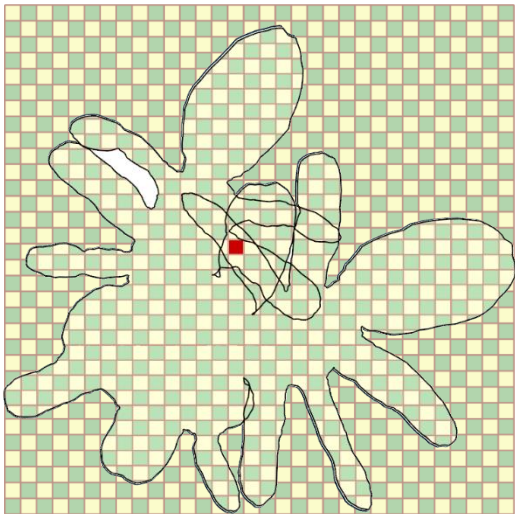
无翻转参数化方法 初始无翻转

傅孝明

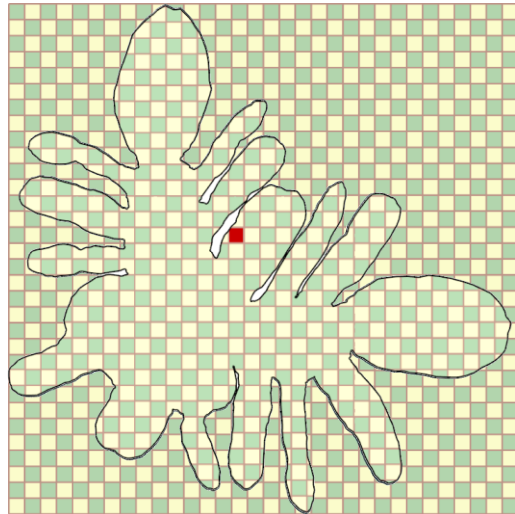
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Globally injective mappings

Overlap-free

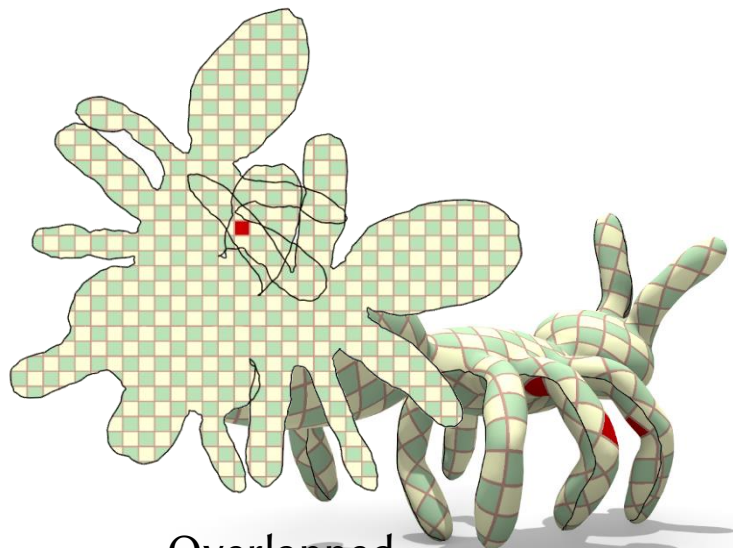


Overlapped

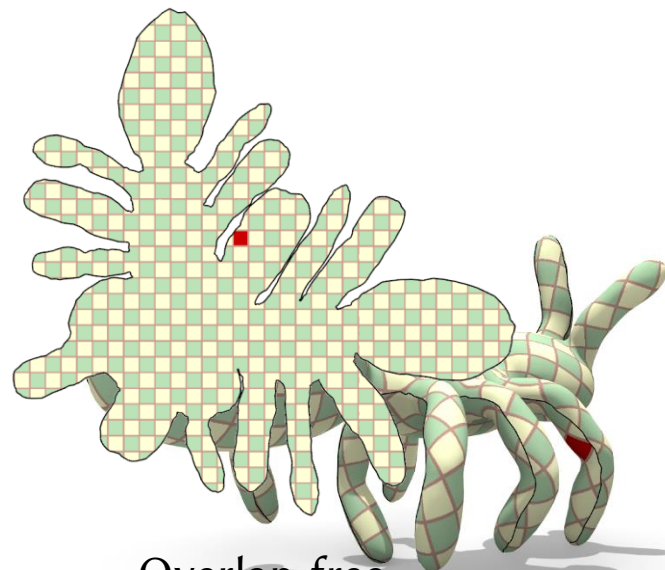


Overlap-free

Overlap-free

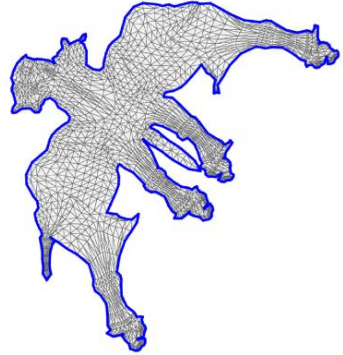
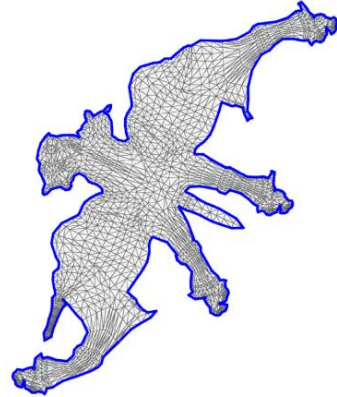
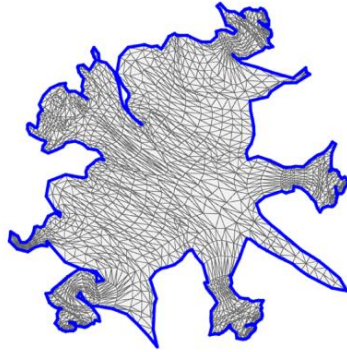
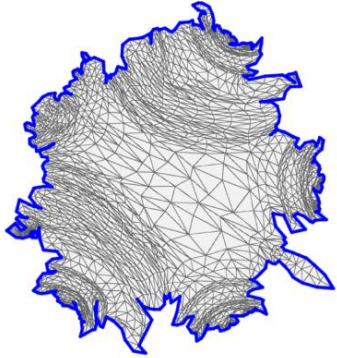
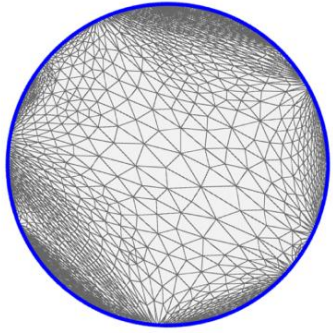


Overlapped



Overlap-free

Pipeline



Tutte's embedding

Barriers

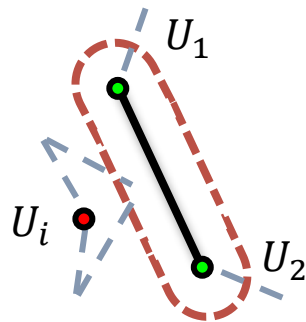
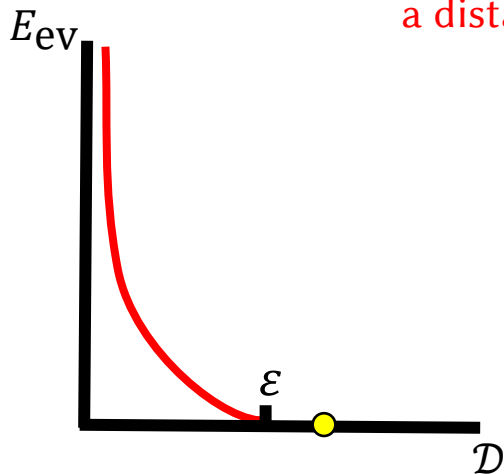
Barriers



- Boundary barrier function

$$E_{\text{ev}}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i) = \max\left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i)} - 1\right)^2$$

a distance from \mathbf{x}_i to \mathbf{b}_j



Formulation

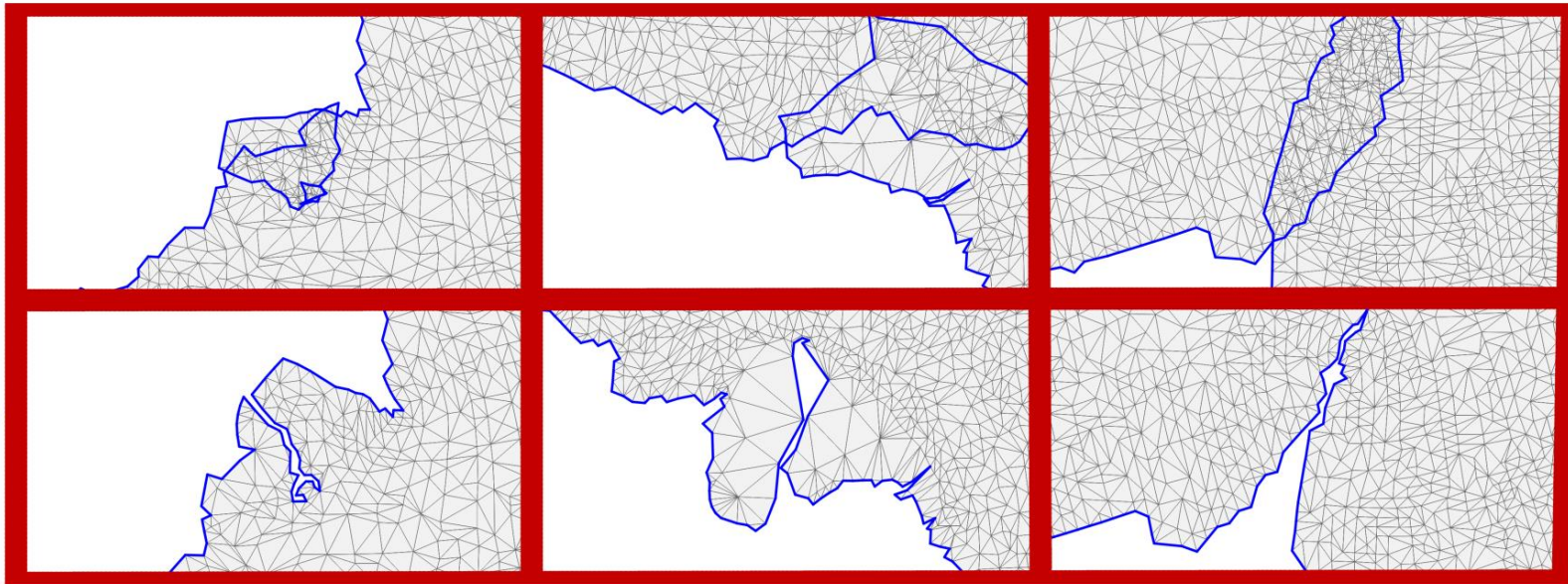
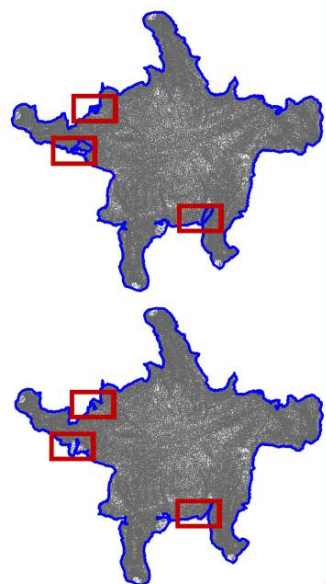


$$\min_{\hat{\mathcal{M}}} E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) + \lambda E_b(\mathcal{B})$$

$$E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \left(\|J_i\|_F^2 + \|J_i^{-1}\|_F^2 \right)$$

$$E_b(\mathcal{B}) = \sum_{\mathbf{b}_j \in \mathcal{E}_b} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{V}_b} \max \left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i)} - 1 \right)^2$$

Results



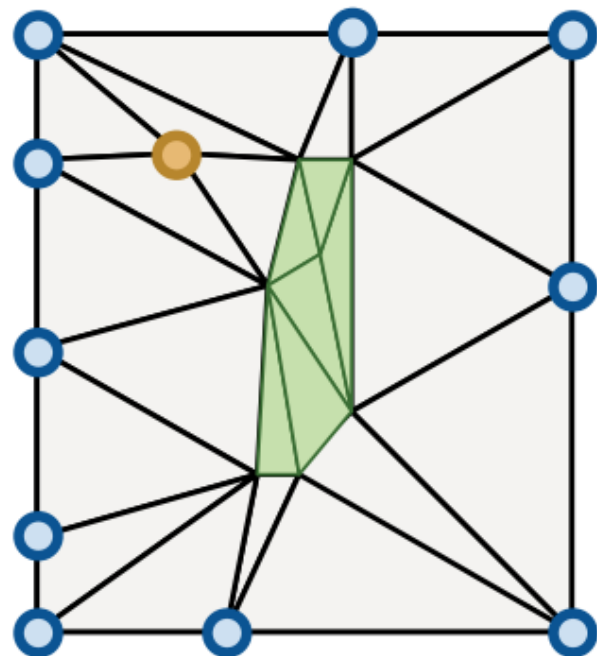
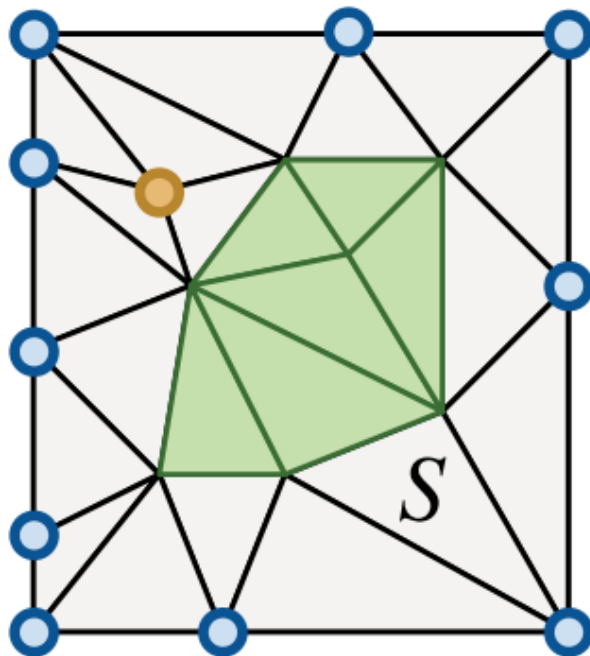
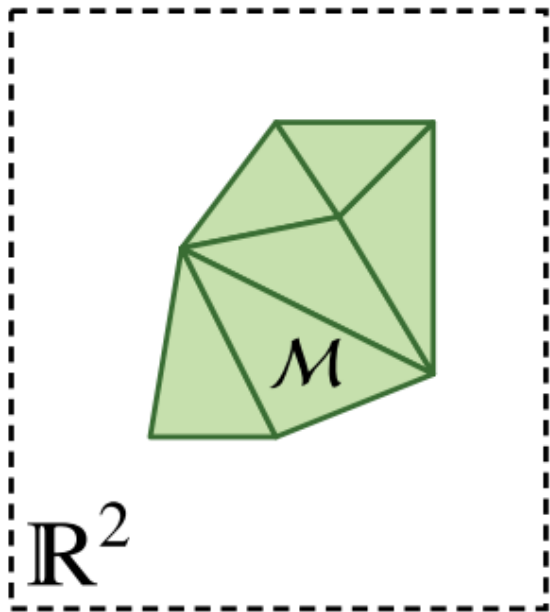


Scaffold

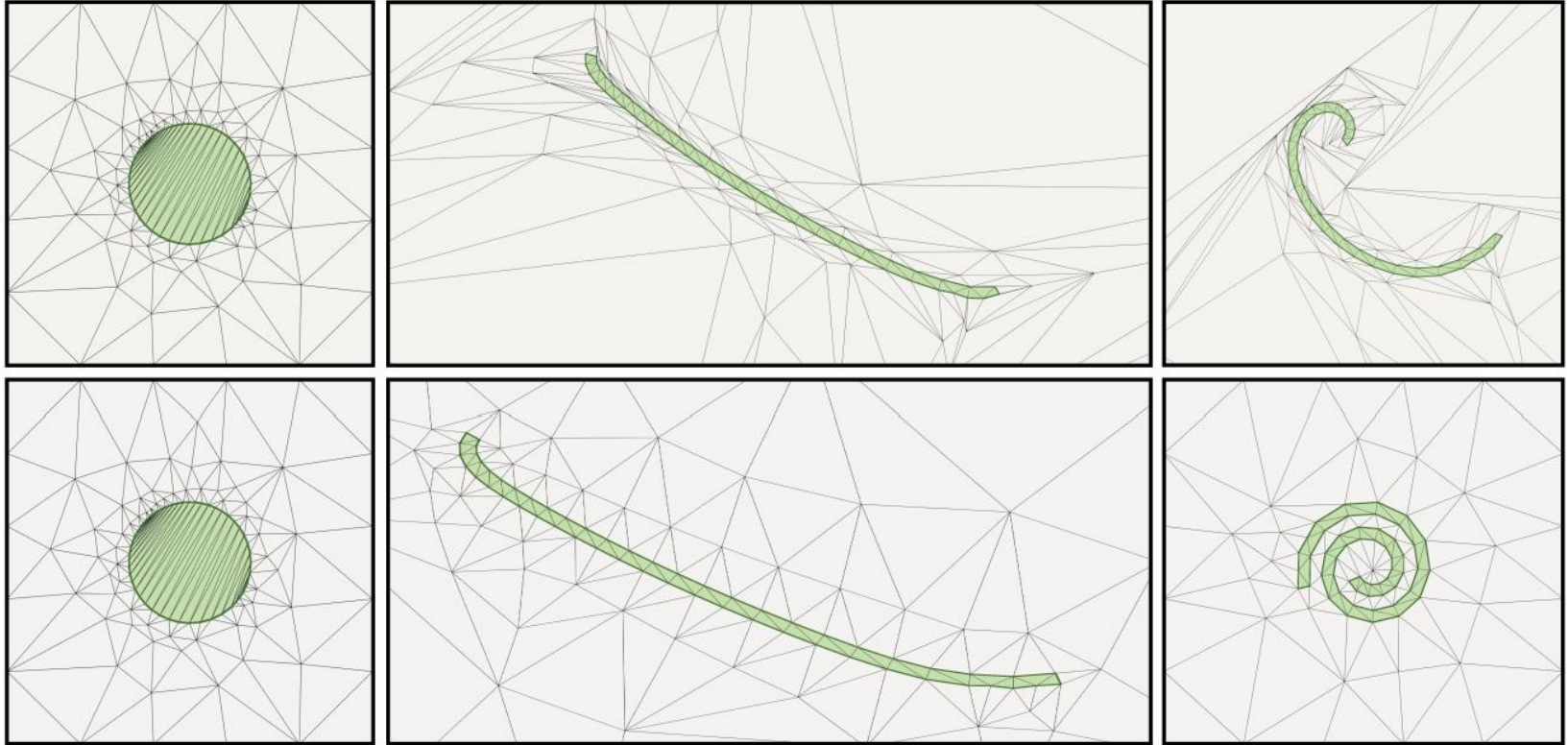
Scaffold



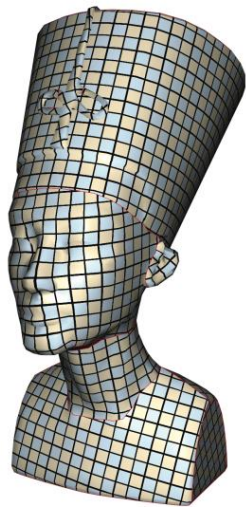
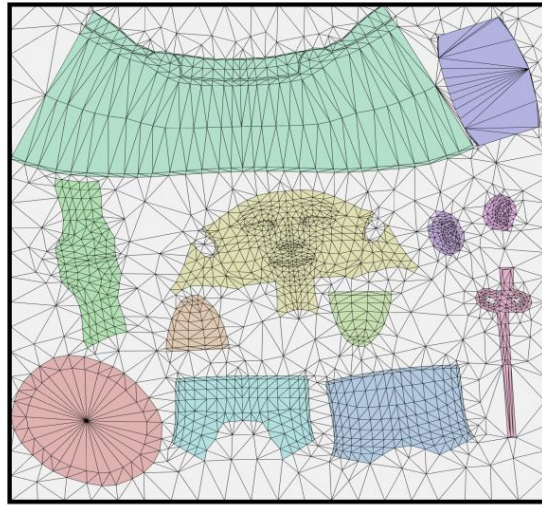
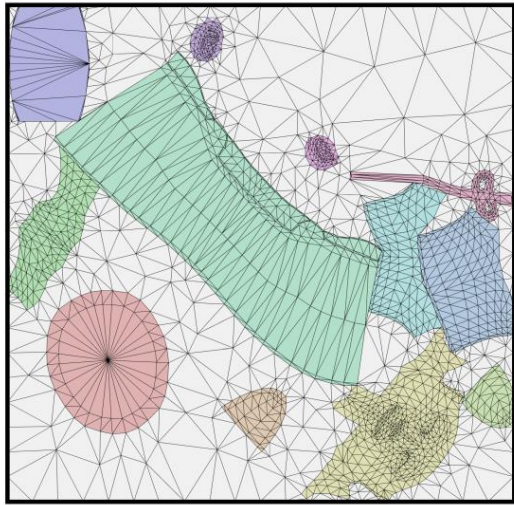
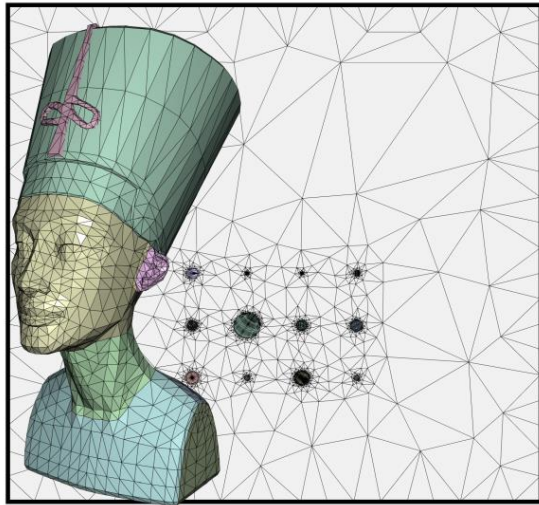
- Overlap-free \Rightarrow flip-free



Connectivity updating



Results

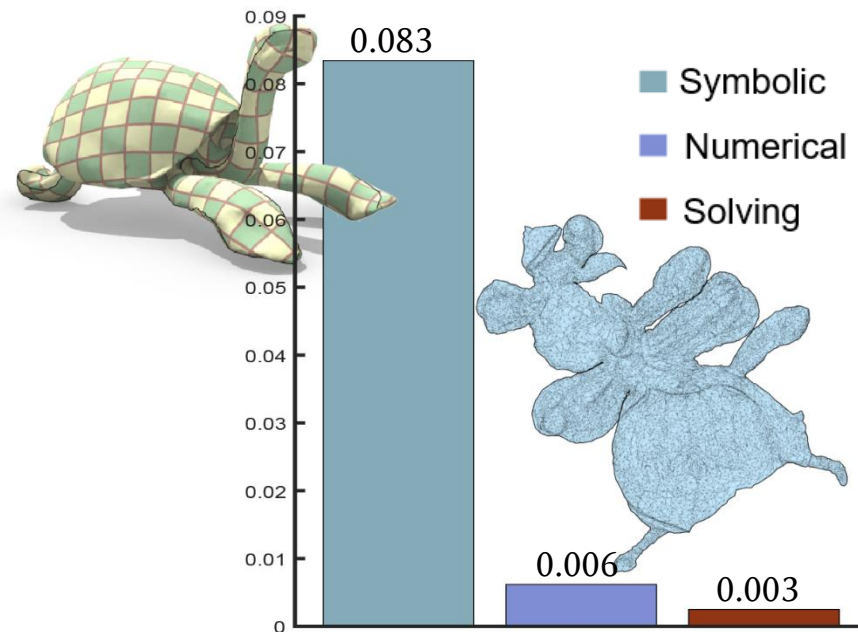


Combined

Second-order solver



- Symbolic phase
 - Depend on the nonzero
- Numerical phase
 - Produce the factorization
- Solving phase
 - Use the factorization to



Hessian matrix with fixed nonzero structure.

Nonzero structure



$$\min_{\hat{\mathcal{M}}} E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) + \lambda E_b(\mathcal{B})$$

$$E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \left(\|J_i\|_F^2 + \|J_i^{-1}\|_F^2 \right)$$

$$E_b(\mathcal{B}) = \sum_{\mathbf{b}_j \in \mathcal{E}_b} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{V}_b} \max \left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i)} - 1 \right)^2$$

Nonzero structure

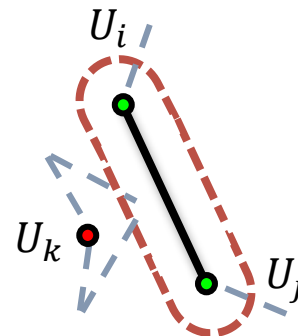
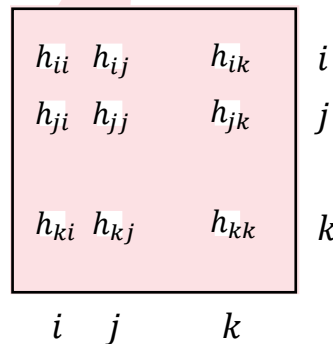


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$$E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \left(\|J_i\|_F^2 + \|J_i^{-1}\|_F^2 \right)$$

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$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{II} & H_{IB} \\ H_{BI} & H_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I: \text{Internal vertices} \\ B: \text{Boundary vertices} \end{array}$$



Nonzero structure

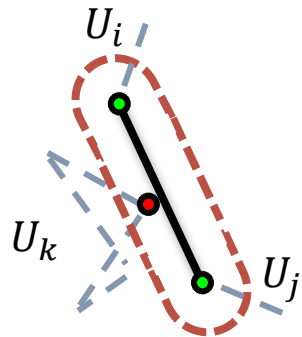
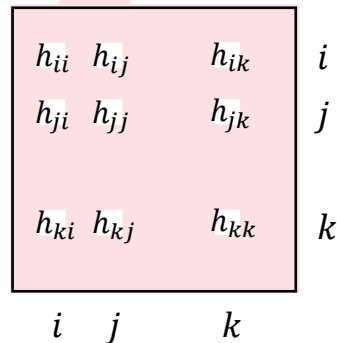


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$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{II} & H_{IB} \\ H_{BI} & H_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I: \text{Internal vertices} \\ B: \text{Boundary vertices} \end{array}$$



Updated nonzero structure

Nonzero structure

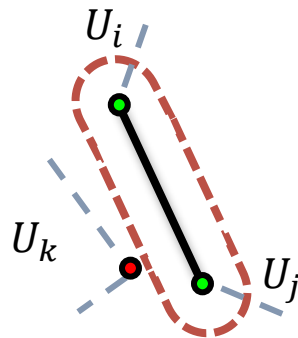
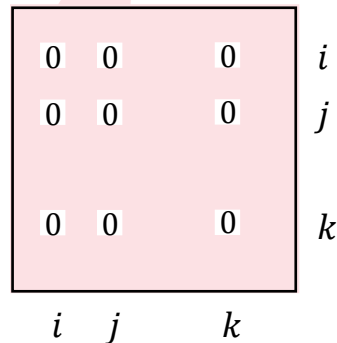


$$\min_{\hat{\mathcal{M}}} E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) + \lambda E_b(\mathcal{B})$$

$$E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \left(\|J_i\|_F^2 + \|J_i^{-1}\|_F^2 \right)$$

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$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{II} & H_{IB} \\ H_{BI} & H_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I: \text{Internal vertices} \\ B: \text{Boundary vertices} \end{array}$$



Consider all potential collisions

Nonzero structure



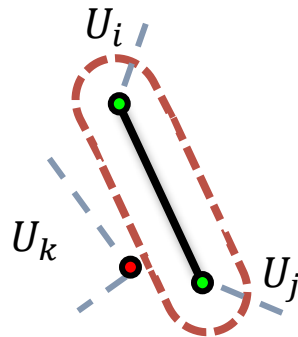
$$\min_{\hat{\mathcal{M}}} E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) + \lambda E_b(\mathcal{B})$$

$$E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \left(\|J_i\|_F^2 + \|J_i^{-1}\|_F^2 \right)$$

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$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{II} & H_{IB} \\ H_{BI} & H_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I: \text{Internal vertices} \\ B: \text{Boundary vertices} \end{array}$$

h_{11}	h_{12}	\dots	h_{1b}
h_{21}	h_{22}	\dots	h_{2b}
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
h_{b1}	h_{b2}	\dots	h_{bb}



Consider all potential collisions \Rightarrow Fixed nonzero structure

Density



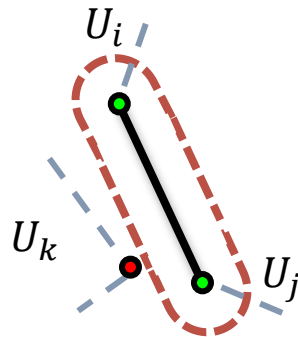
$$\min_{\hat{\mathcal{M}}} E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) + \lambda E_b(\mathcal{B})$$

$$E_d(\mathcal{M}, \hat{\mathcal{M}}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \left(\|J_i\|_F^2 + \|J_i^{-1}\|_F^2 \right)$$

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$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{II} & H_{IB} \\ H_{BI} & H_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I: \text{Internal vertices} \\ B: \text{Boundary vertices} \end{array}$$

h_{11}	h_{12}	\dots	h_{1b}
h_{21}	h_{22}	\dots	h_{2b}
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
h_{b1}	h_{b2}	\dots	h_{bb}

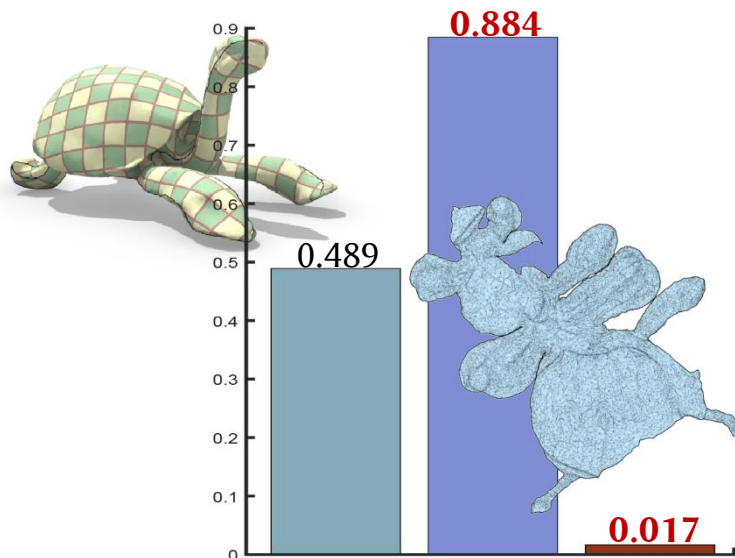


Consider all potential collisions \Rightarrow Fixed nonzero structure
Too many non-zeros (b^2) \Rightarrow High density

Density

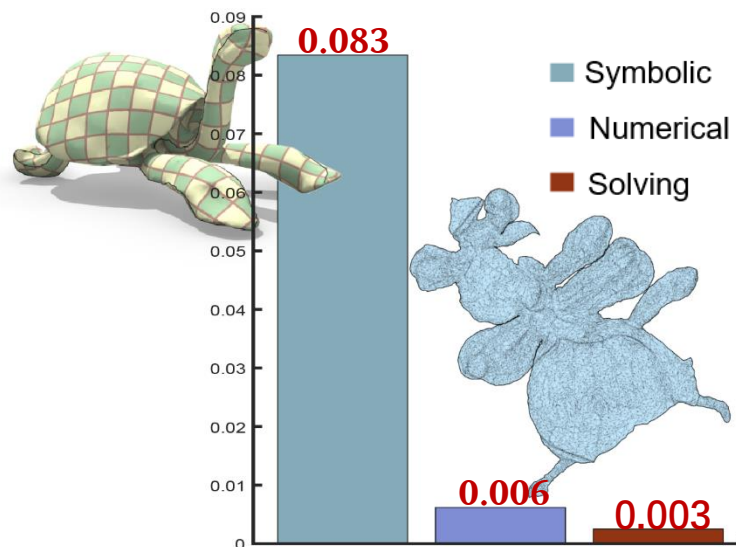


Per iteration time: **0.901**



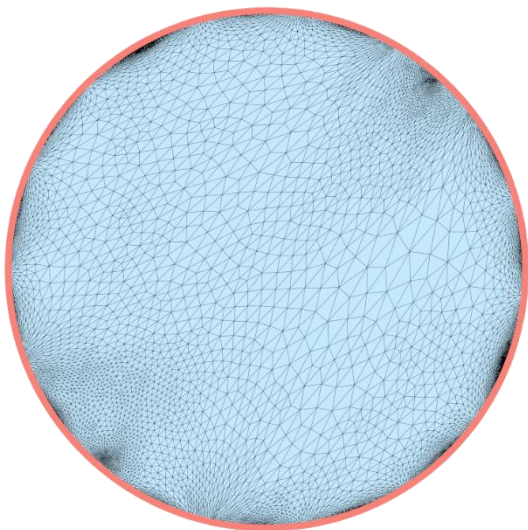
Fixed nonzero structure
High density

Per iteration time: **0.092**




Updated nonzero structure
Low density

Density



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{II} & H_{IB} \\ H_{BI} & H_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I: \text{Internal vertices} \\ B: \text{Boundary vertices} \end{array}$$



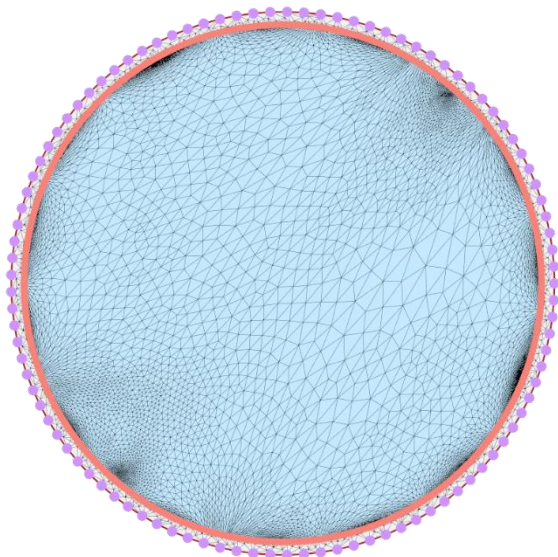
h_{11}	h_{12}	\dots	h_{1b}
h_{21}	h_{22}	\dots	h_{2b}
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
h_{b1}	h_{b2}	\dots	h_{bb}

b boundary vertices $\Rightarrow b^2$ non-zeros \Rightarrow high density

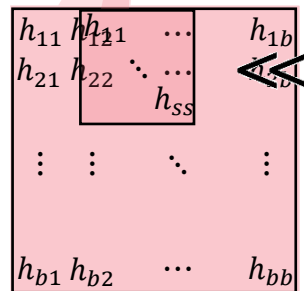
Density



Coarse shell mesh



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{II} & H_{IB} \\ H_{BI} & H_{BB} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I: \text{Internal vertices} \\ B: \text{Boundary vertices} \end{array}$$

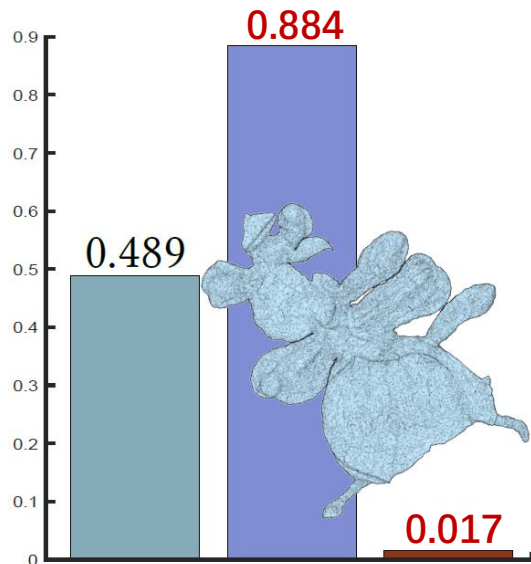


b boundary vertices $\Rightarrow b^2$ non-zeros \Rightarrow high density

Density

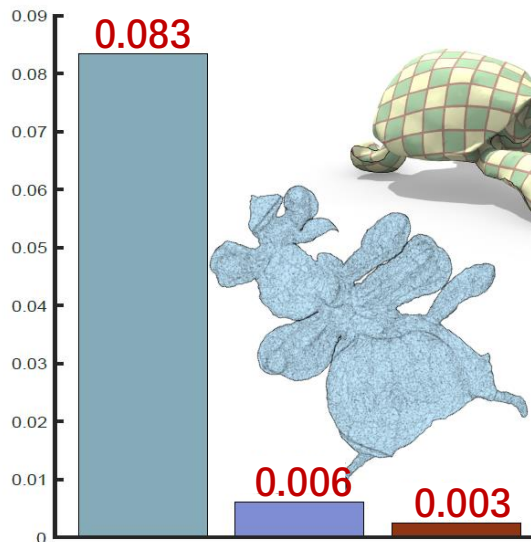


Per iteration time: **0.901**



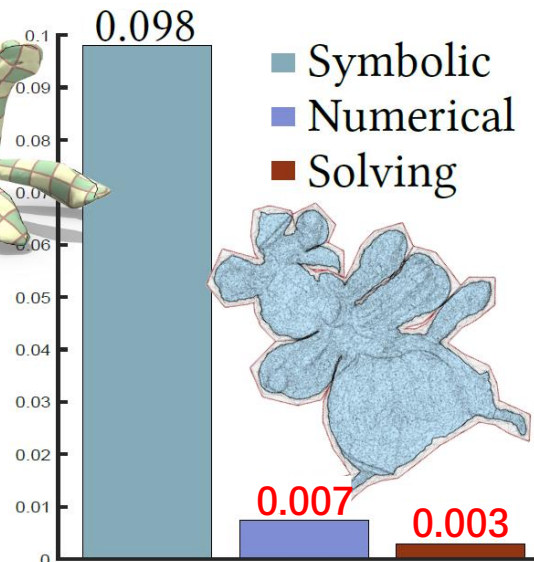
Fixed nonzero structure
High density

Per iteration time: **0.092**



Updated nonzero structure
Low density

Per iteration time: **0.010**



Fixed nonzero structure
Low density

Convex approximation



- Distance in [Smith et al. 2015]

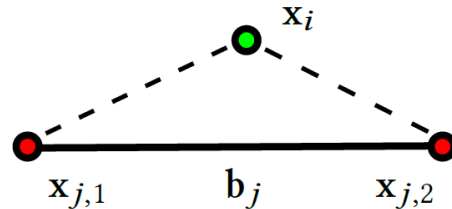
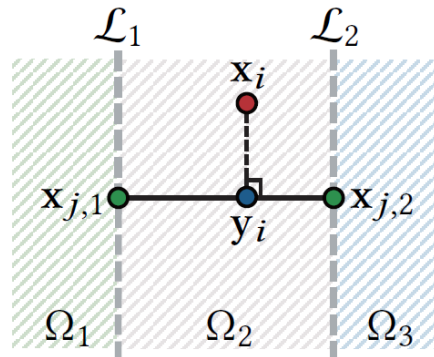
$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i) = \begin{cases} \|\mathbf{x}_{j,1} - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2, & \text{if } \mathbf{x}_i \in \Omega_1 \\ \|\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2, & \text{if } \mathbf{x}_i \in \Omega_2 \\ \|\mathbf{x}_{j,2} - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2, & \text{if } \mathbf{x}_i \in \Omega_3 \end{cases}$$

Distance is not C^2 .

- Triangle inequality-based distance

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\|\mathbf{x}_{j,1} - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2 + \|\mathbf{x}_{j,2} - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2 - \|\mathbf{x}_{j,1} - \mathbf{x}_{j,2}\|_2 \right)$$

Distance is C^∞ .



Convex approximation



$$E_{\text{ev}}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i) = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i)} - 1 \right)^2$$

Convex

$$f(g) = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{g} - 1 \right)^2, g = \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i)$$

Convex

Concave

$$g = \frac{1}{2} \left(\|\mathbf{x}_{j,1} - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2 + \|\mathbf{x}_{j,2} - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2 - \|\mathbf{x}_{j,1} - \mathbf{x}_{j,2}\|_2 \right)$$

$$H_{\text{ev}}(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i) = f''(g)g'(\mathbf{x})^T g'(\mathbf{x}) + f'(g)\nabla^2 g(\mathbf{x})$$

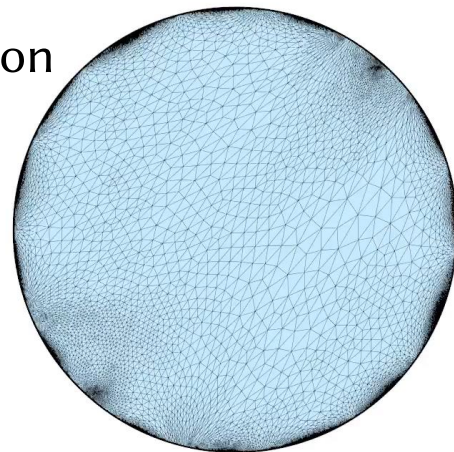
$$H_{\text{ev}}^+(\mathbf{b}_j, \mathbf{x}_i) = f''(g)g'(\mathbf{x})^T g'(\mathbf{x}) + f'(g) \left(-\|\mathbf{x}_{j,1} - \mathbf{x}_{j,2}\|_2 \right)$$

[Shtengel et al. 2017]

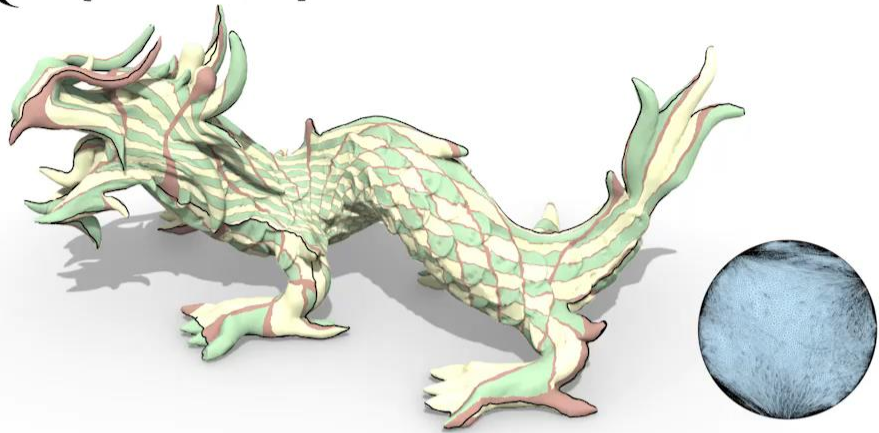
High efficiency



- Fast second-order solver
 - Fixed nonzero structure of the Hessian matrix
 - Low density of the Hessian matrix
 - An easily obtained convex approximation



QN [Smith et al. 15]



Scaffold [Jiang et al. 17]

0.5×playback
#V:58k, #F:111k



PP [Liu et al. 18]

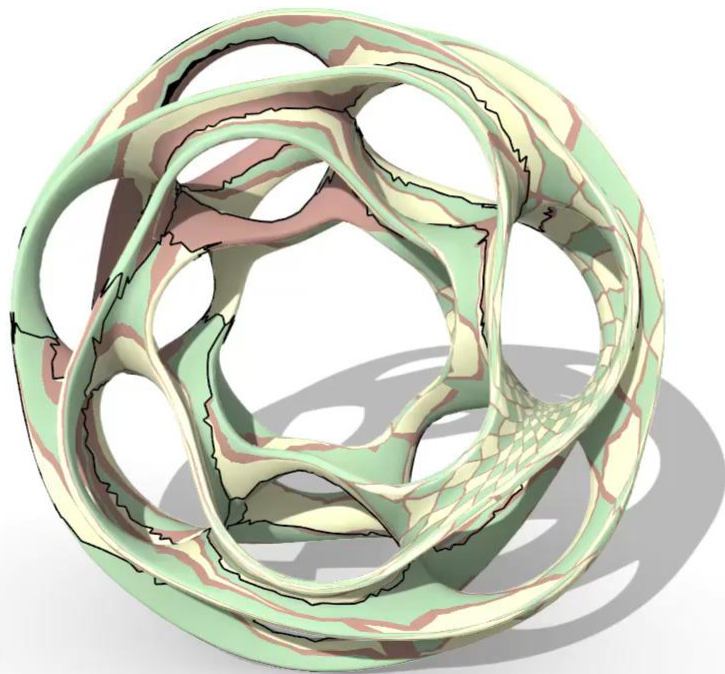
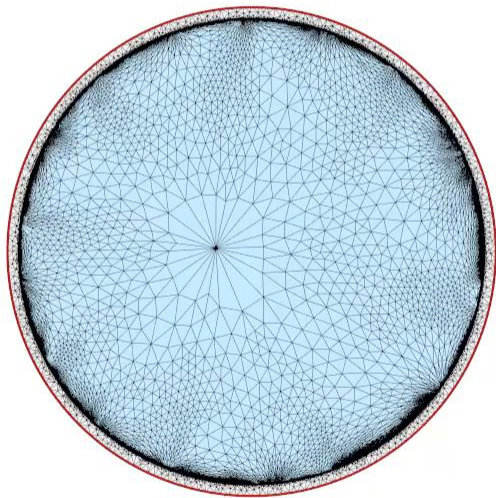


Ours



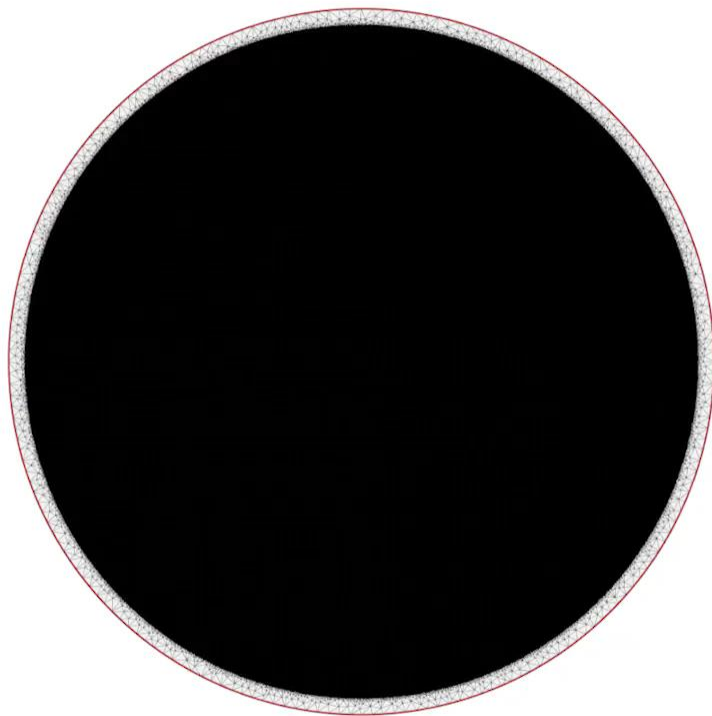
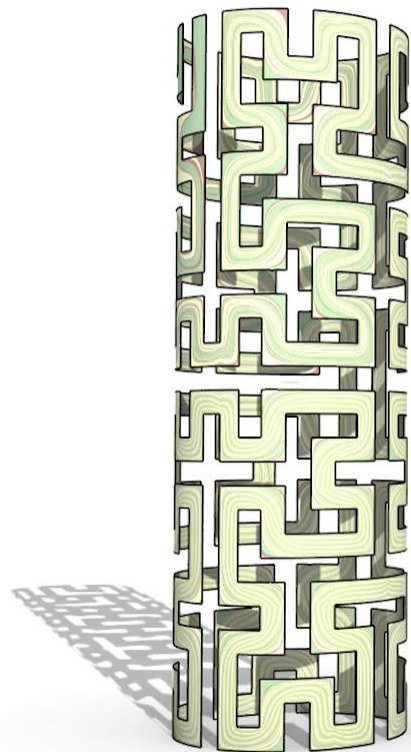
Heptoroid surface

0.25×playback
#V:15k, #F:26k



Hilbert-curve-shaped developable surface

5×playback
#V:80k, #F:147k

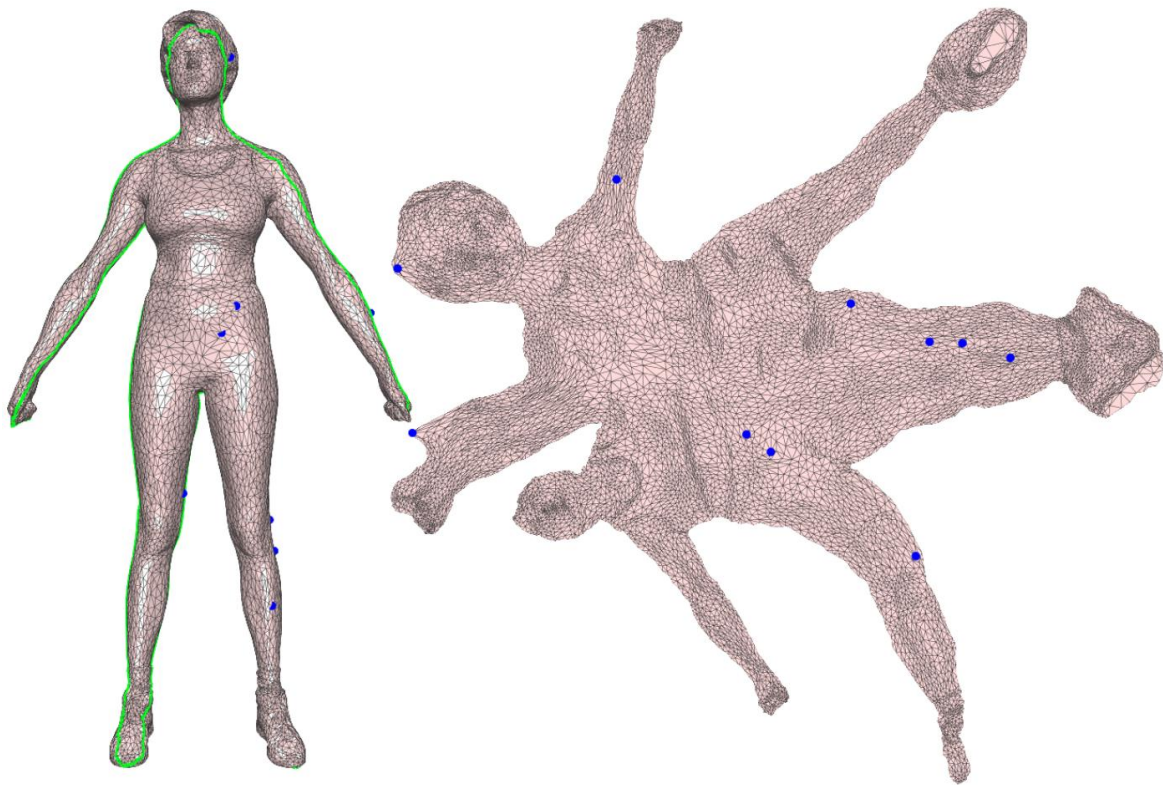


With positional constraints

Positional constraints



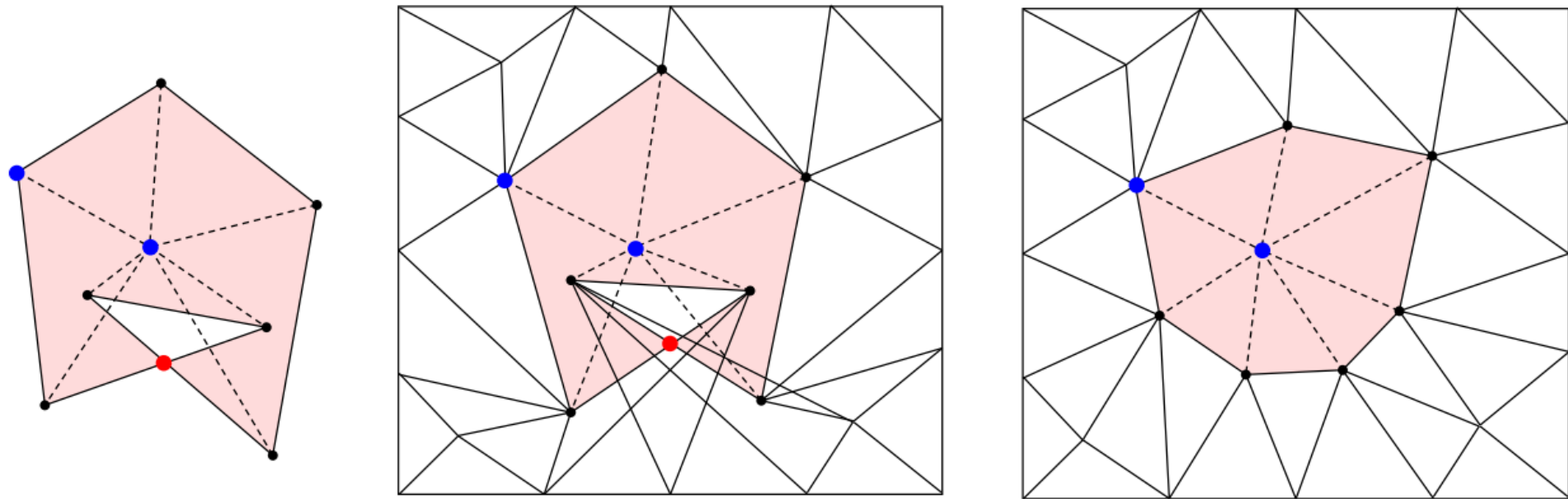
- Constrain a set of vertices to the target positions.
- Tutte's embedding is not applicable.
- Soft constraints:
 - self-locking issues



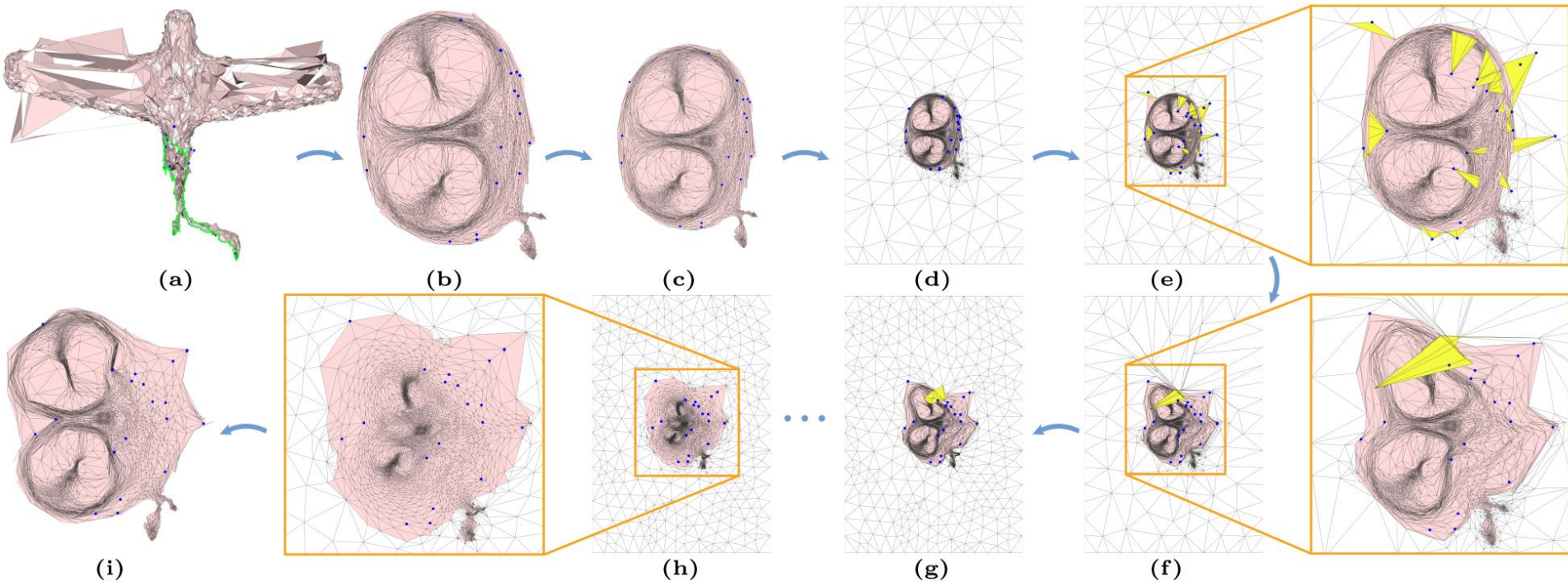
Key idea



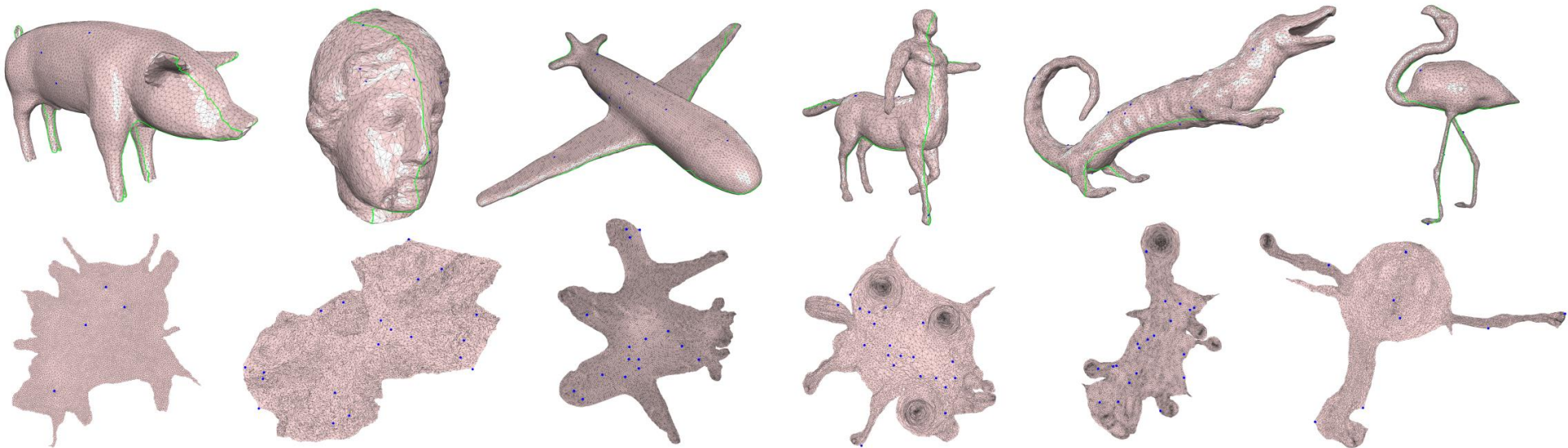
- With scaffold, we convert the problem to computing flip-free parameterizations.



Pipeline



Results





中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China

谢谢！

