



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

GAMES 301：第14讲

参数化在产业中的应用 (1)

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中国科学技术大学

提纲



1. 曲面参数化在几何处理中的应用
 2. 曲面参数化在产业中的应用 (1)
 3. 产业实践：游戏工业中的3D建模
-

1

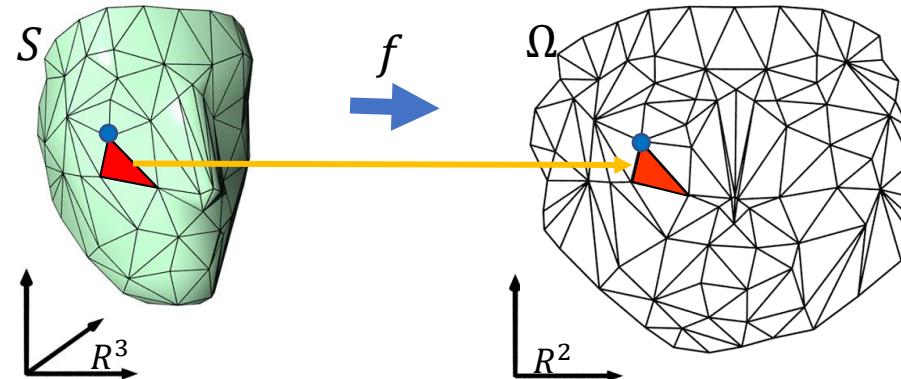
曲面参数化在几何处理中的应用

創寰宇學府
育天下英才
嚴濟慈題
一九八八年五月

曲面参数化 (Surface Parameterization)



- 目标：3D空间中的2D流形曲面 S 到 2D平面空间的嵌入 Ω
- 几何直观：3D曲面展开成2D平面
- 离散网格形式
 - 顶点、三角形之间有一一对应
 - 对应三角形形变扭曲小

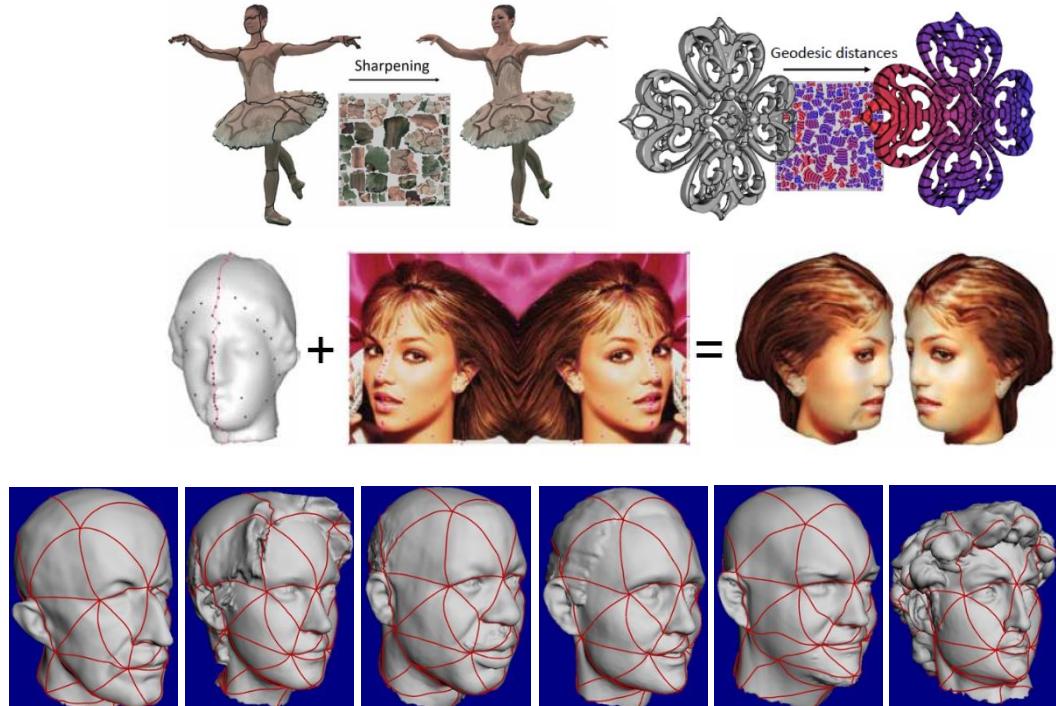


曲面参数化在几何处理中的应用



- 大部分几何处理的基础（基本问题）

- Visualization
- Compression
- Transmission
- Simplification
- Matching
- Remeshing
- Reconstruction
- Repairing
- Texture synthesis
- Rendering
- Animation
- Morphing
- ...



曲面参数化在几何处理中的应用（本课程）



- Atlas生成（第6讲）
- 艺术设计（第6讲）
- 网格生成（第7讲）
- 高质量光滑形变（第9讲）
- 锥奇异点参数化应用（第12讲）
- 曲面对应（第13讲）
- 高阶多项式映射（第13讲）
- ...



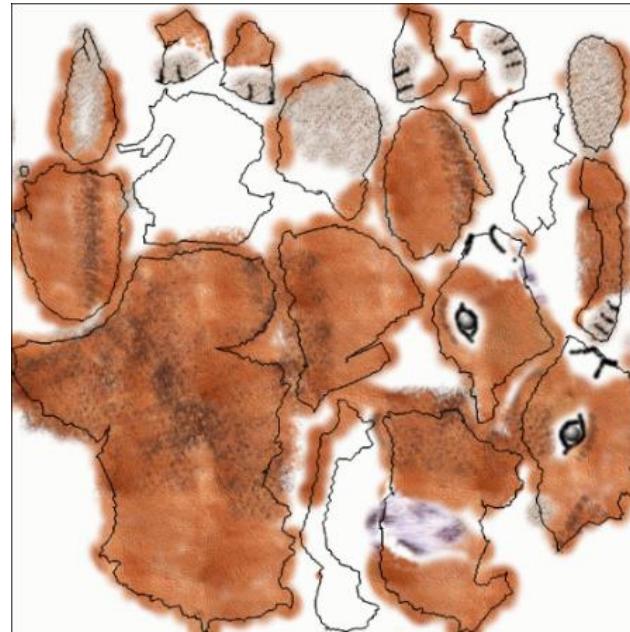
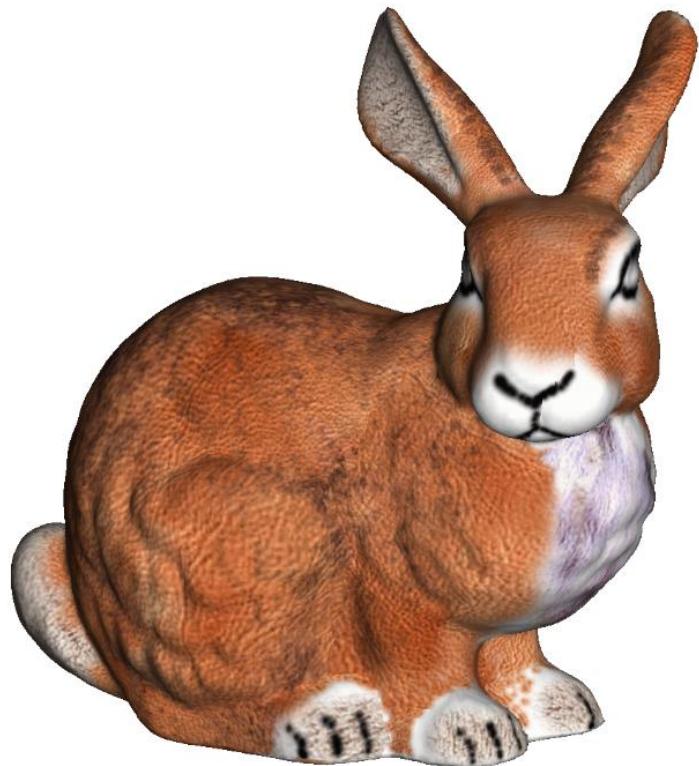
曲面参数化在产业中的应用 (1)

創寰宇學府
育天下英才
嚴濟慈題
一九八八年五月

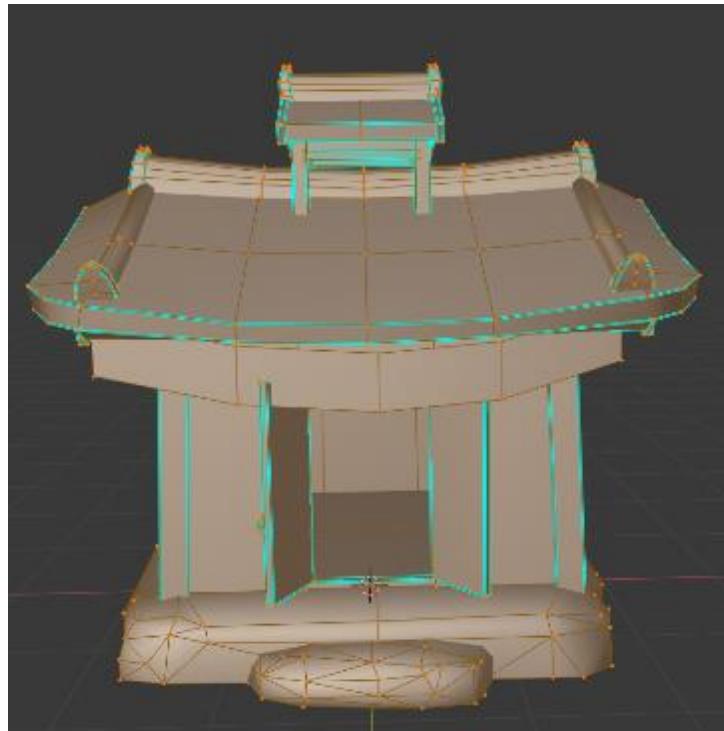
3D 游戏...



3D模型的纹理地图 (texture atlas): UV图



3D模型的纹理地图 (texture atlas) : UV图



产业应用1：

游戏工业中的3D建模

黄舒怀

腾讯互娱CROS计算几何技术团队

Tencent 腾讯

曲面参数化的 工业级应用及创新

黄舒怀

腾讯互娱CROS计算几何团队



游戏工业中的三维建模工序

建模工序分类

造型

材质

光照

优化

造型

粗模

高模

低模

材质

材质映射

材质贴图

造型贴图

光照

光照映射

光照贴图

优化

各种LOD

模型库

造型

材质

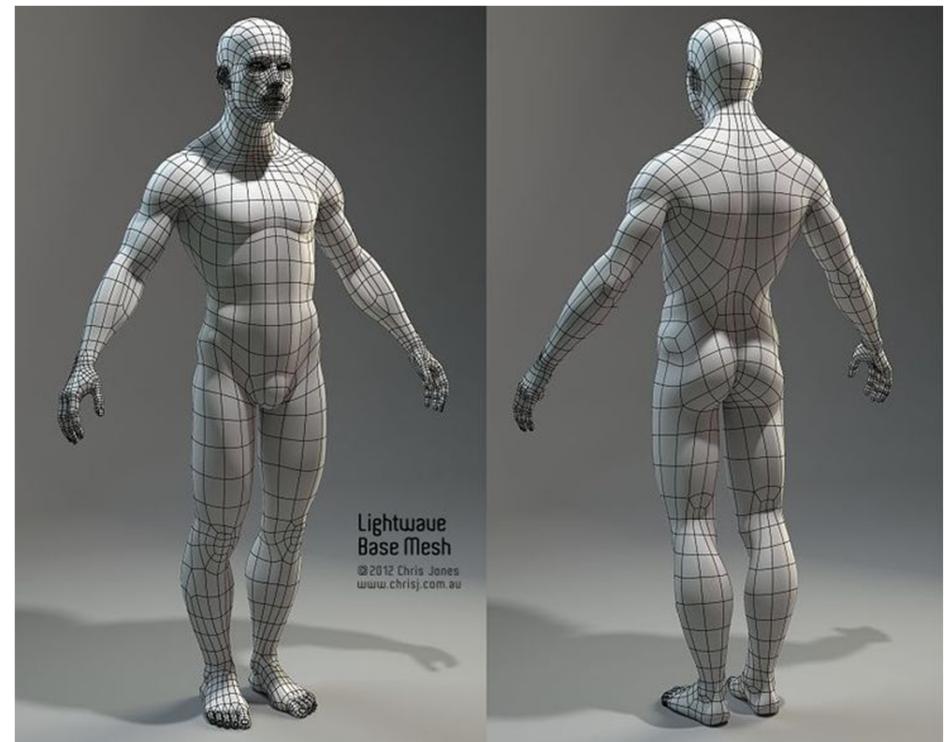
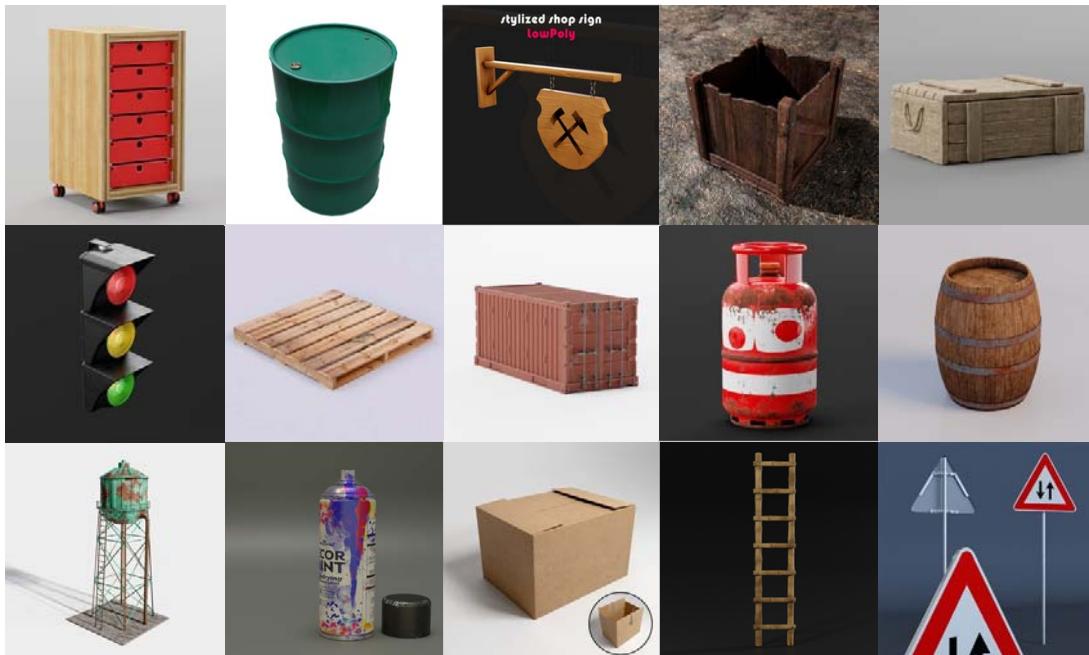
光照

优化

粗模

特点：

- 局部修改或组合
- 模型库越丰富，效率越高



仿真建模

造型

材质

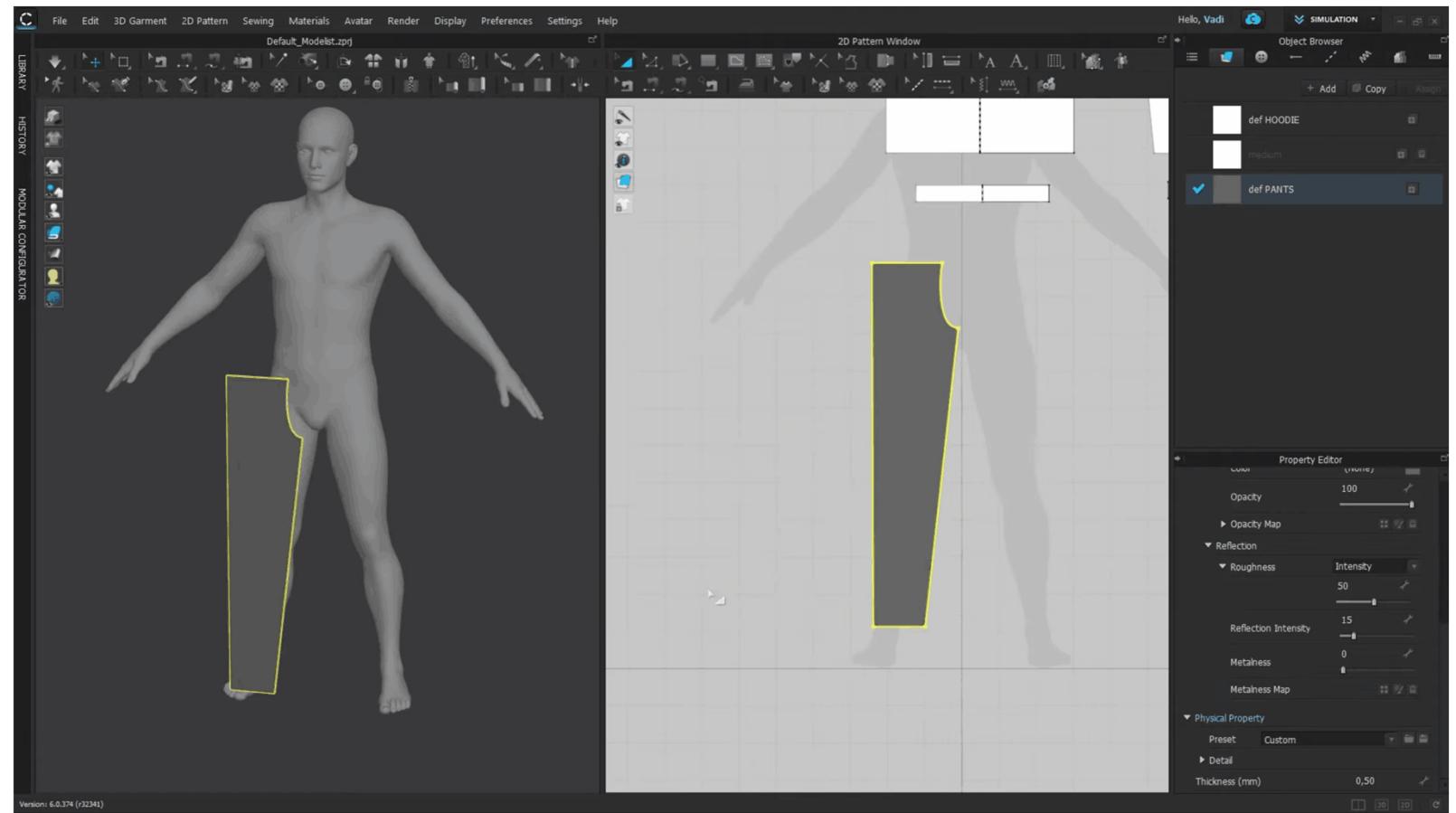
光照

优化

粗模

特点：

- 十万级面数
- 全三角形
- 拖拽和缝合操作



Marvelous Designer[www.youtube.com/watch?v=KXc6U2iBCtA&t=103s]

三维重建

造型

材质

光照

优化

粗模

特点：

- 真实度最高
- 只能生产与现实严格对应的模型
- 需要很多后处理



雕刻建模

造型

材质

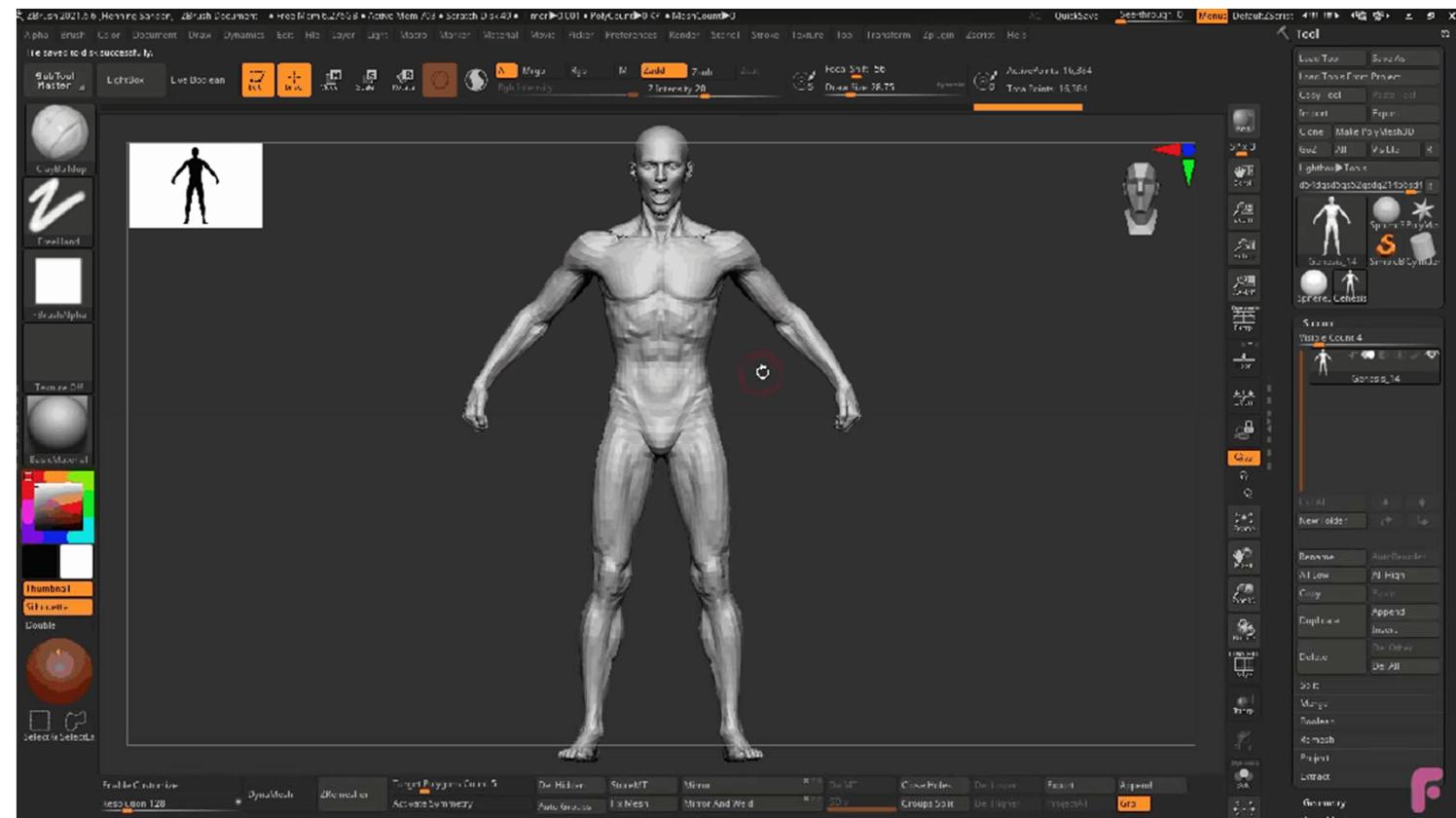
光照

优化

高模

特点：

- 百万级面数
- 全三角形
- 指定范围的按压和拉起操作



Zbrush[www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oab3268dGC8]

曲面建模

造型

材质

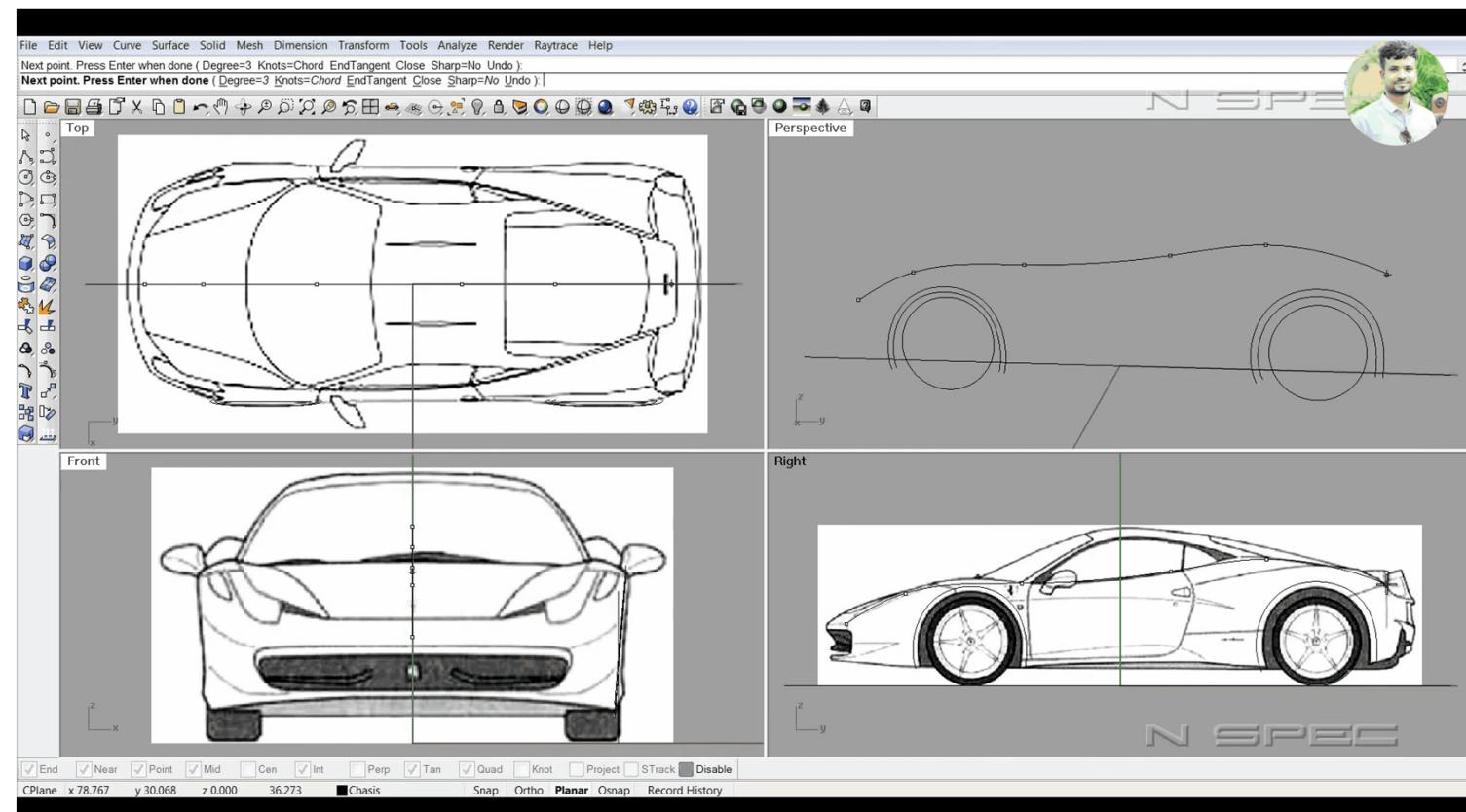
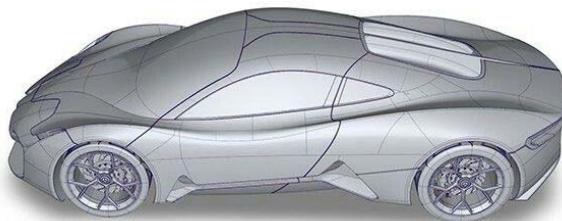
光照

优化

高模

特点：

- 表面无限光滑
- 可生成任意数量的多边形



Rhino[www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rye2P1cDxrY]

拓扑建模

造型

材质

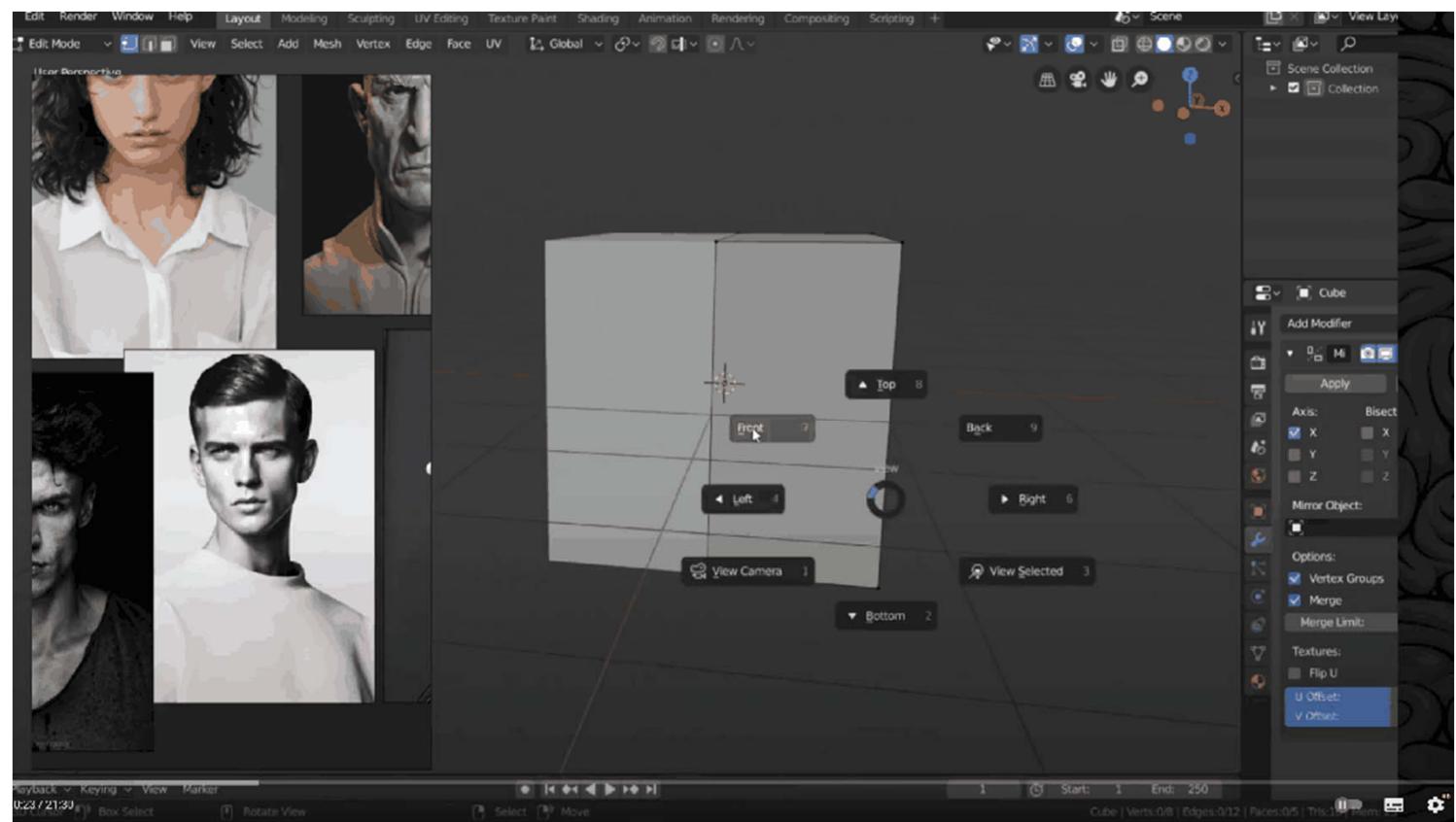
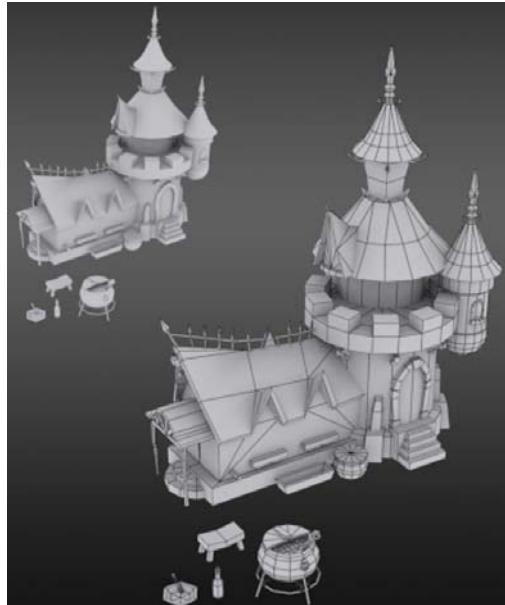
光照

优化

低模

特点：

- 几百到几万的面数
- 以四边形为主
- 点线拆分和合并操作



Blender[www.youtube.com/watch?v=0kw7Jg2ioX8]

高模重拓扑

造型

材质

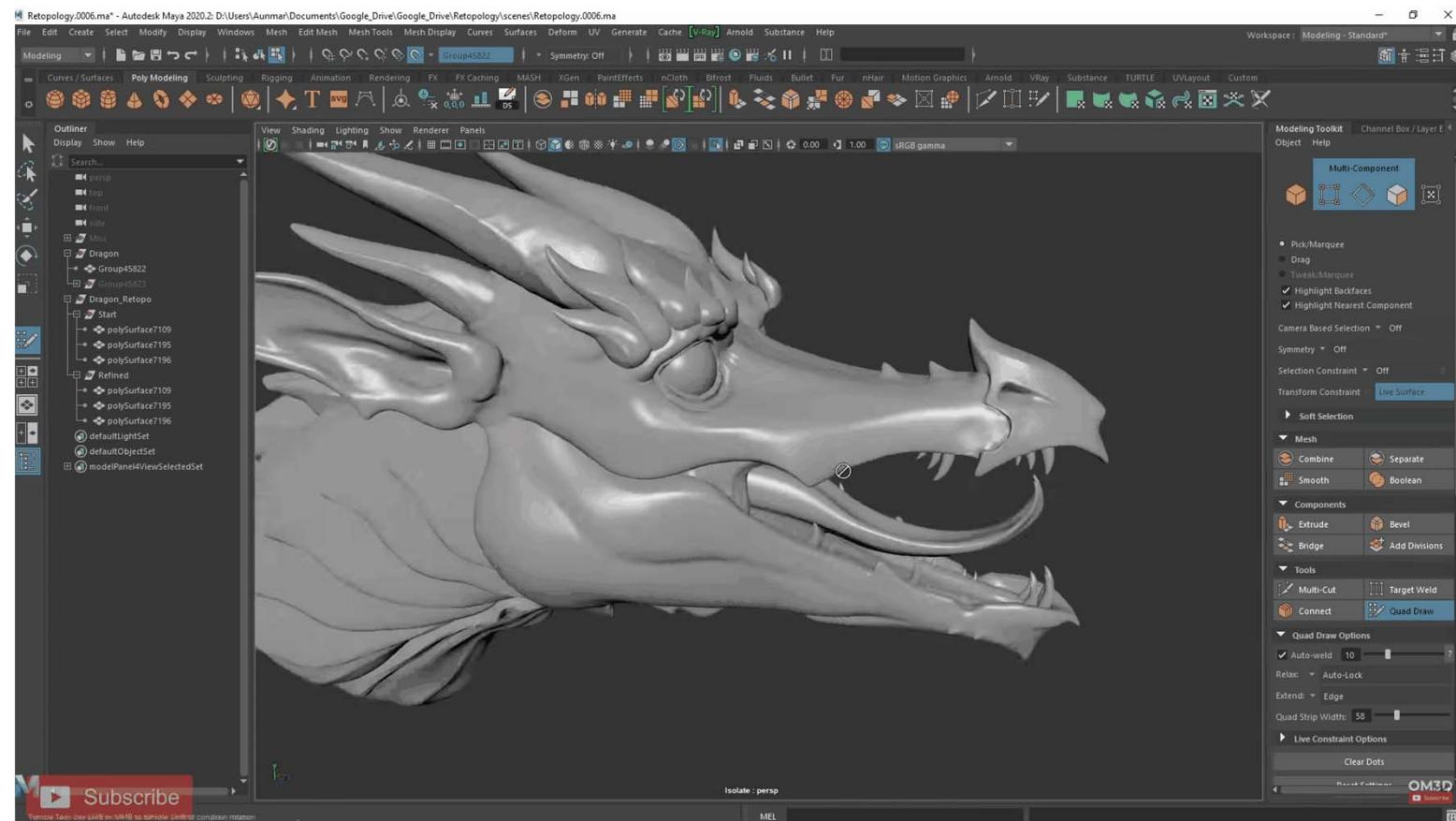
光照

优化

低模

特点：

- 几万到十几万的面数
- 以四边形为主
- 点线面拆分合并操作



Maya[www.youtube.com/watch?v=4-mPIVSBt9g]

数学模型建模

造型

材质

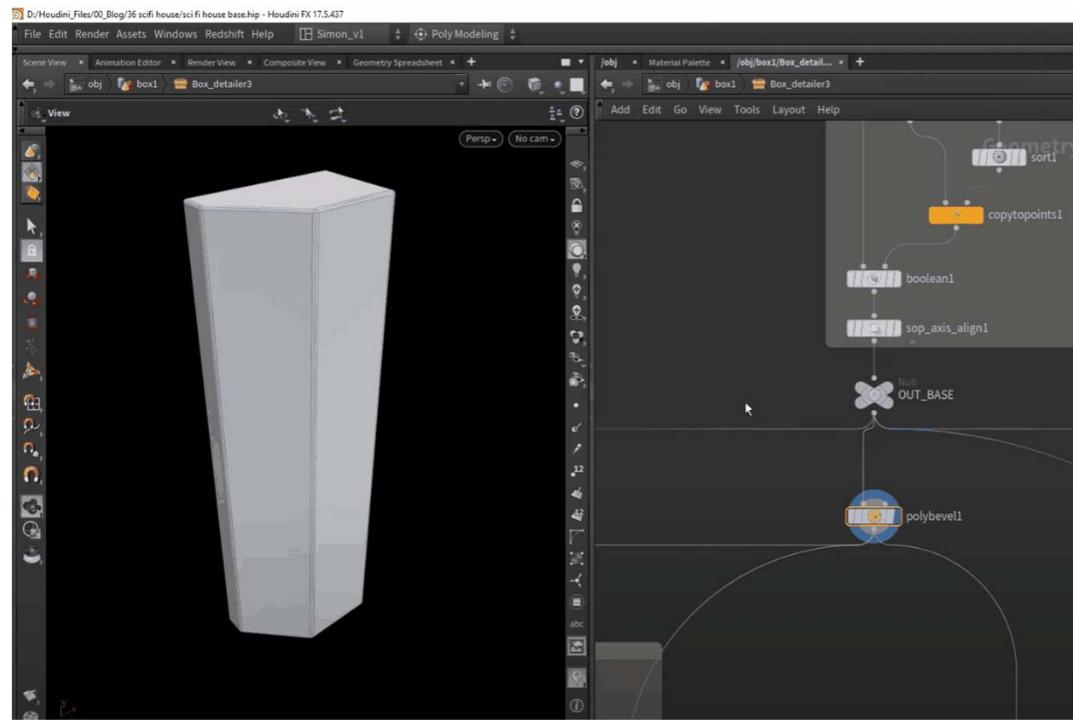
光照

优化

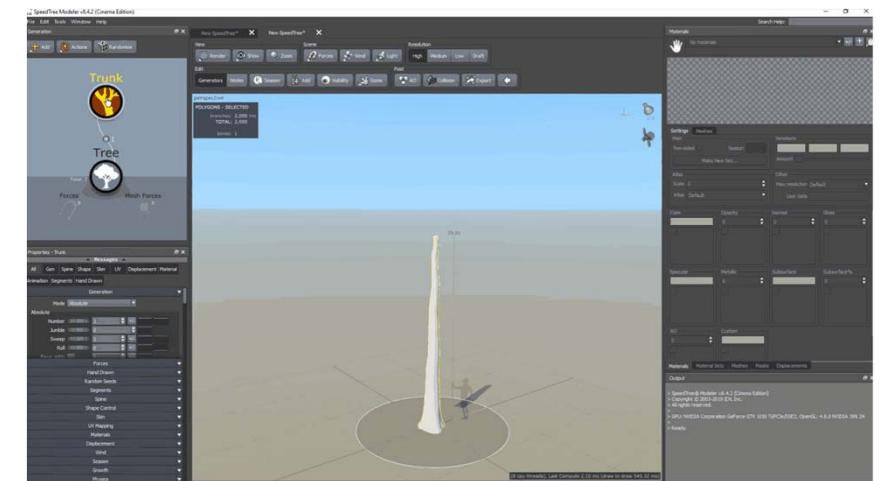
低模

特点：

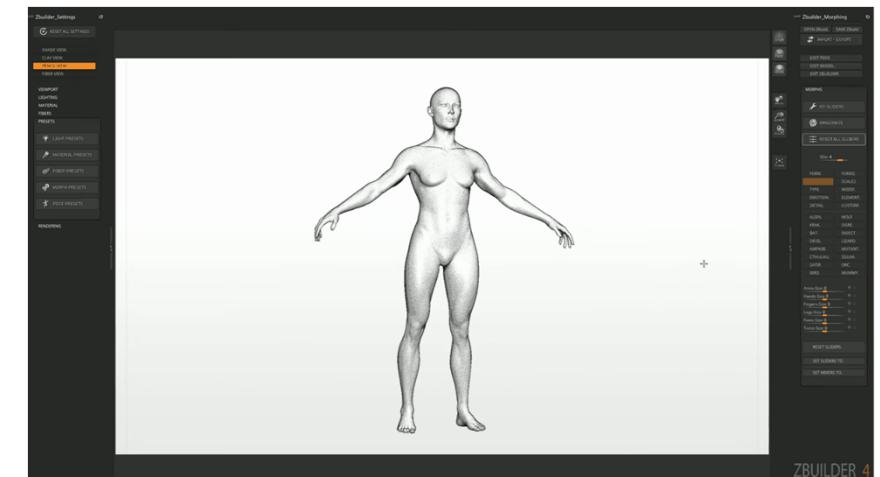
- 只能生产特定种类的模型



Houdini[www.youtube.com/watch?v=PTVal-t9g1k]



Speedtree[www.youtube.com/watch?v=L910rESD79M]



Zbuilder4[www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnrCSbC1i8I&t=112s]

材质映射

造型

材质

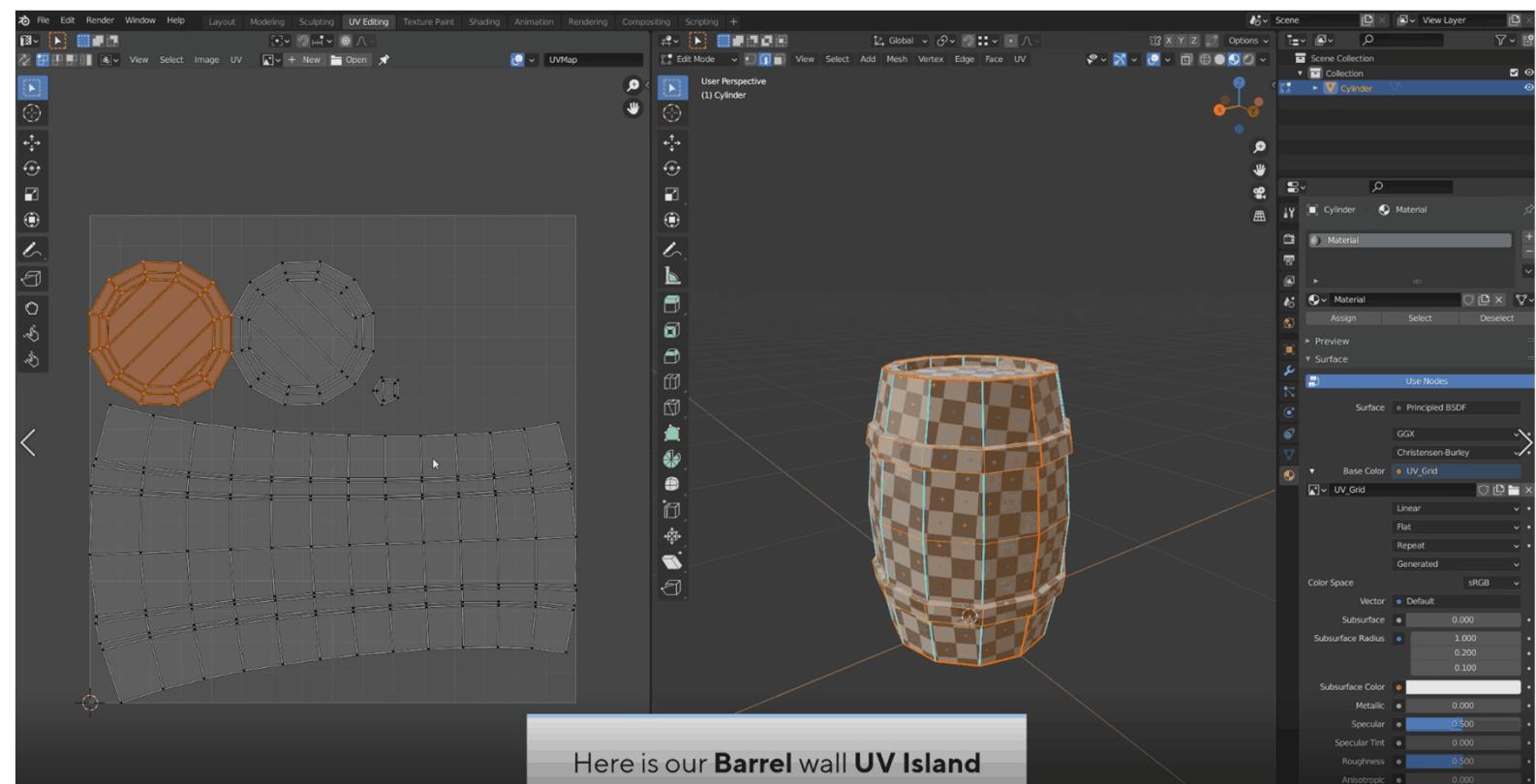
光照

优化

材质映射

制作要求

- 对称轴横平竖直
- 线条尽可能横平竖直
- 低扭曲
- 纹理区域复用



Blender[www.youtube.com/watch?v=-uYwkBCPpiQ&t=567s]

材质贴图

造型

材质

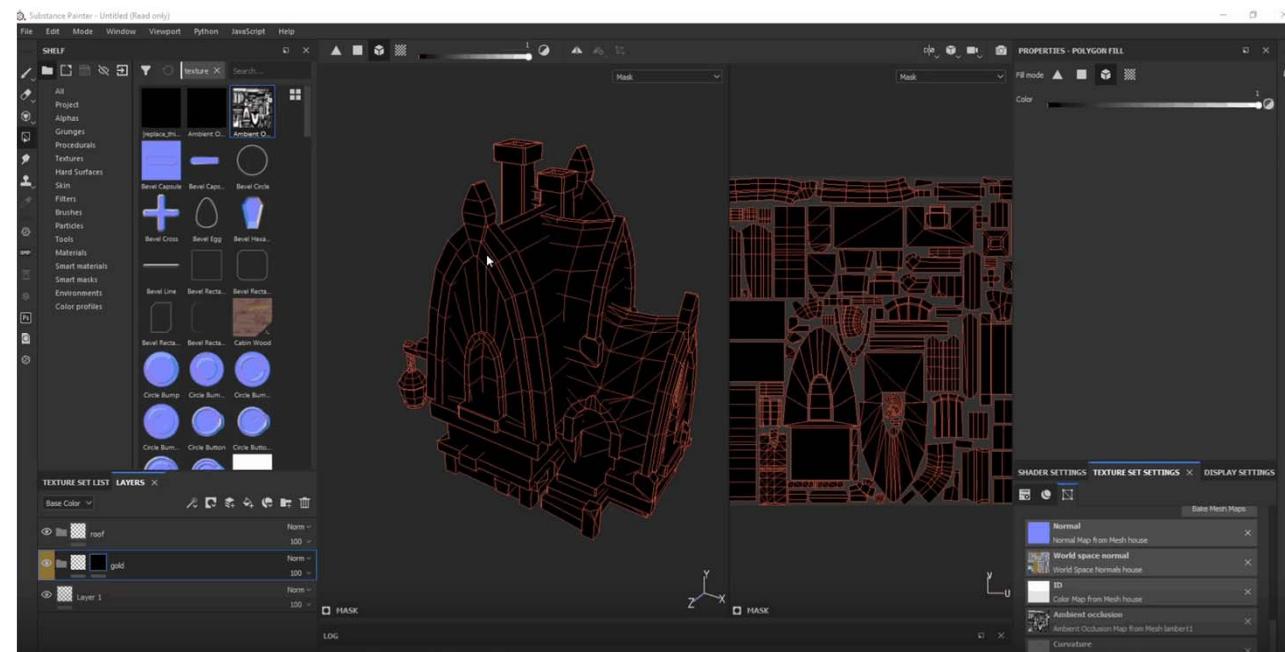
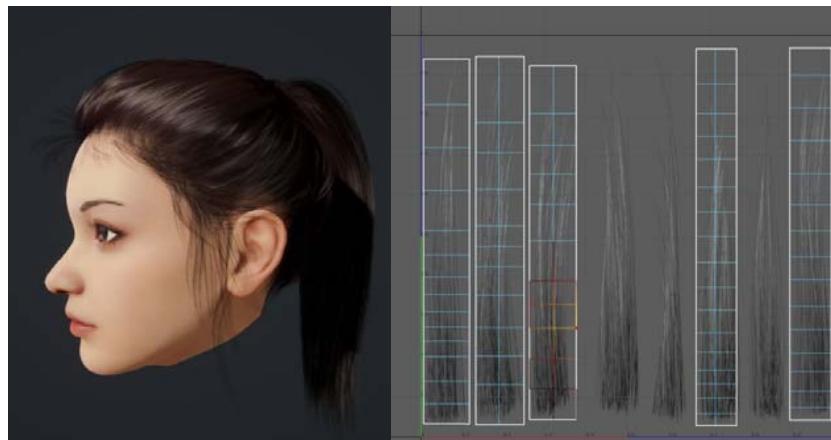
光照

优化

材质贴图

- 用辐射度量学、光度学等方法描述表面的光学特性
- 具体用法与渲染管线有强关系，例如：

1. 固有色/漫反射
2. 高光度/金属度/粗糙度
3. 透明度/发光度



Substance & 3D Coat [www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ekru3VMnR7k]

凹凸贴图

造型

材质

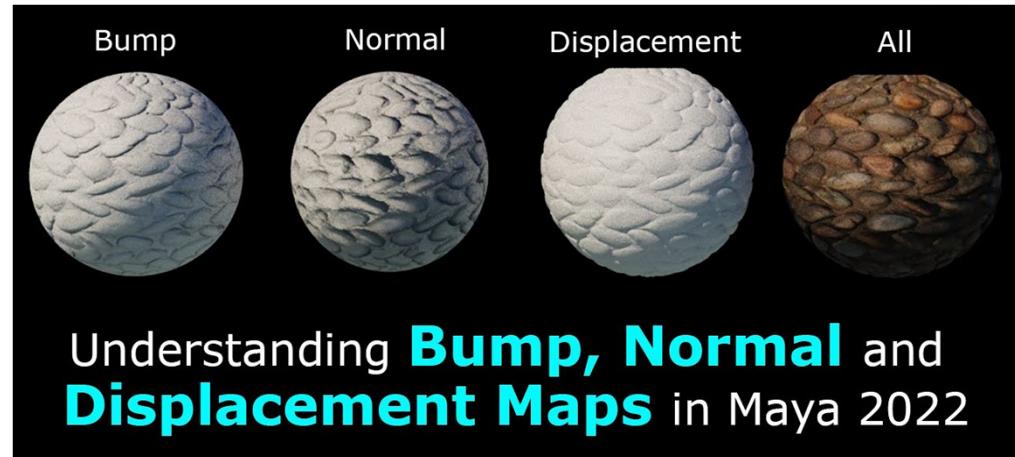
光照

优化

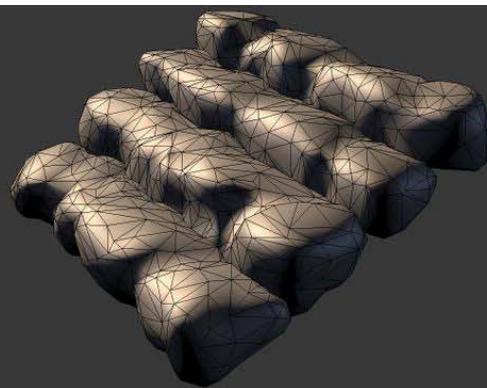
凹凸贴图

特点

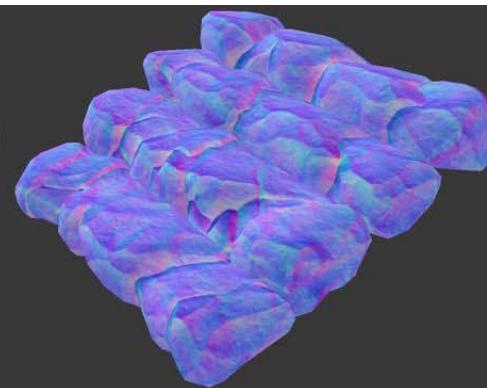
- 描述物件表面的微小几何造型
- 行业标准用法



带法线贴图效果



不带法线贴图效果



法线贴图

光照映射

造型

材质

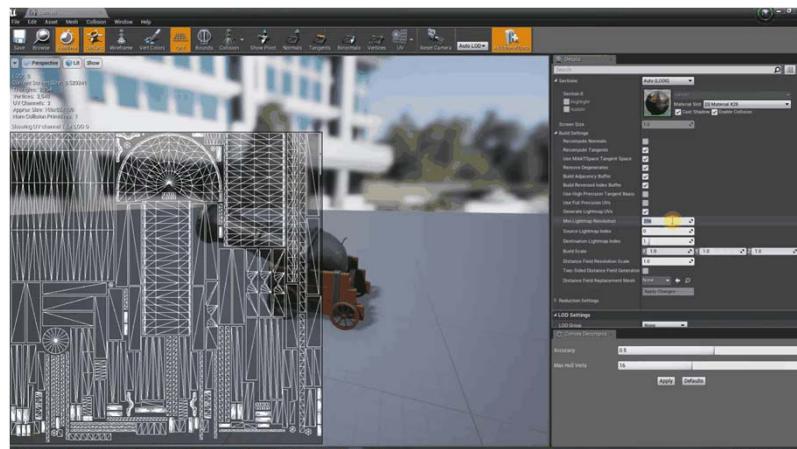
光照

优化

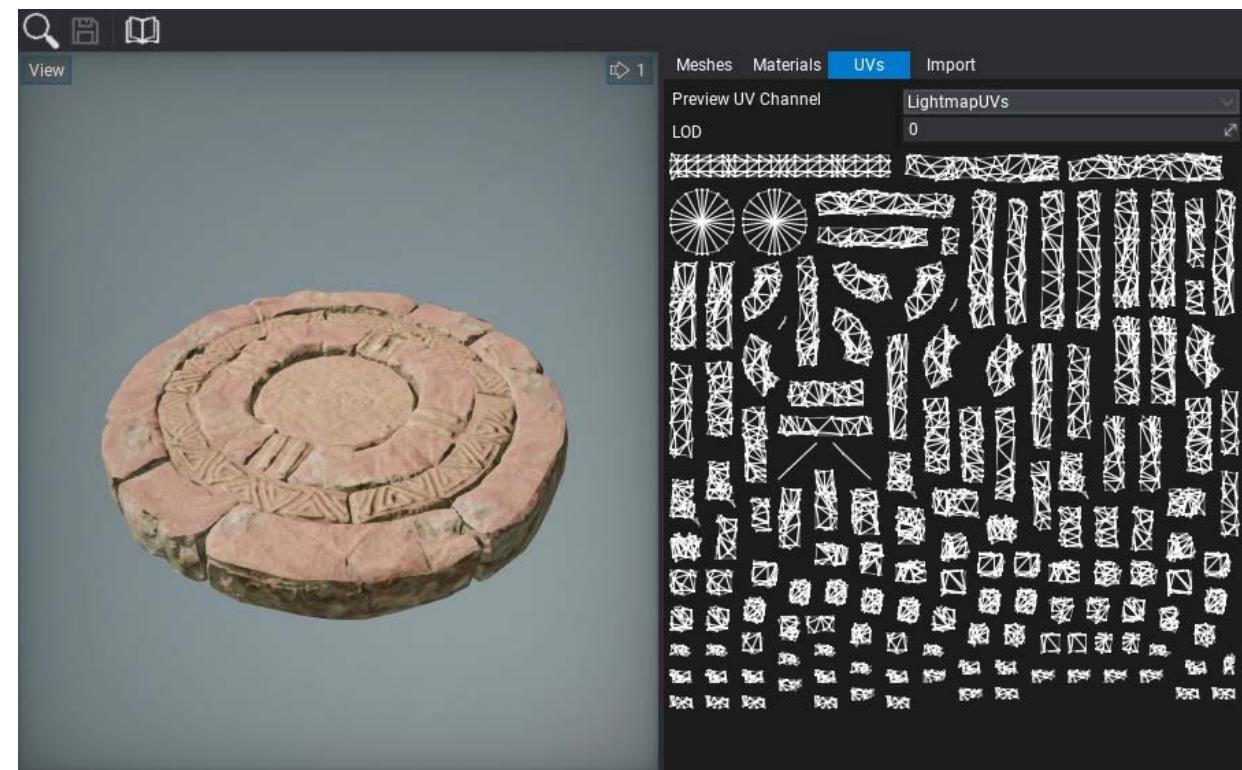
光照映射

特点：

- 无重叠
- 非常强的横平竖直要求
- 相对允许更多的形变
- 尽量少的切割
-



Unreal4[www.youtube.com/watch?v=FFmumf3zGkk]



docs.flaxengine.com/manual/graphics/lighting/gi/lightmap-uvs.html

光照贴图

造型

材质

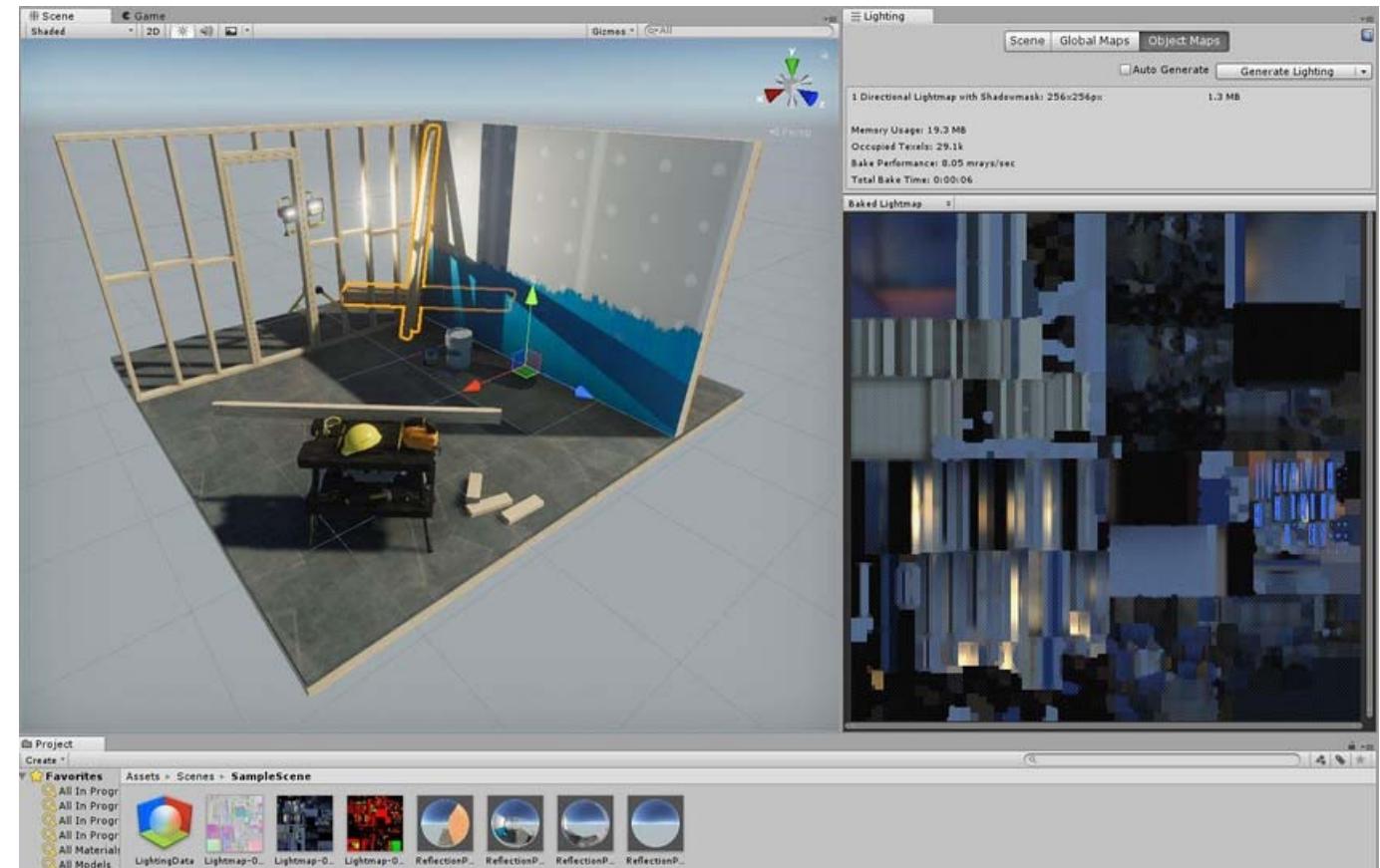
光照

优化

光照贴图

特点

- 由引擎生成
- 存储的内容与渲染方法强相关
- 超低分辨率



[Unity - Manual: Lightmapping](#)

优化

造型

材质

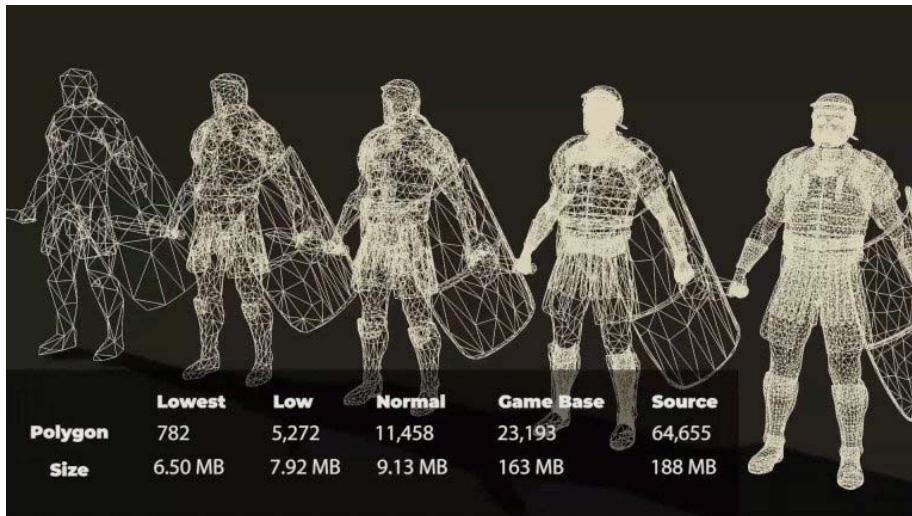
光照

优化

LOD

特点

- 模型简化、不可见面剔除、模型合并、纹理烘培
- 同步进行UV、纹理、骨骼、蒙皮的简化
- 用自动化算法或人工完成



Simpolygon



参数化算法在的应用点

主应用

- 角色模型的色彩映射、特效映射、造型映射
- 物件模型的色彩映射、造型映射、光照映射
- 场景模型的色彩映射、光照映射

嵌入式应用

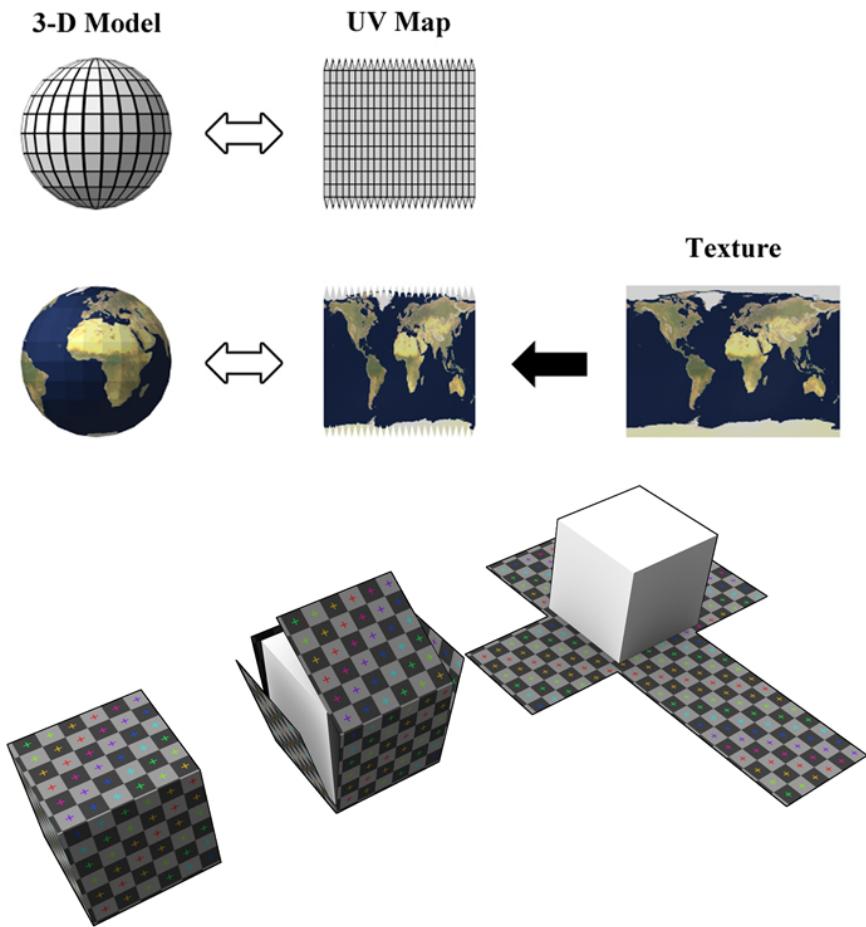
- 模型之间信息迁移的配准手段
- 纹理装配中的设计稿与模型的内容映射
- 纹理的几何压缩
- 造型识别中的造型吻合度评估
- 造型识别中的内蕴特征表达
-



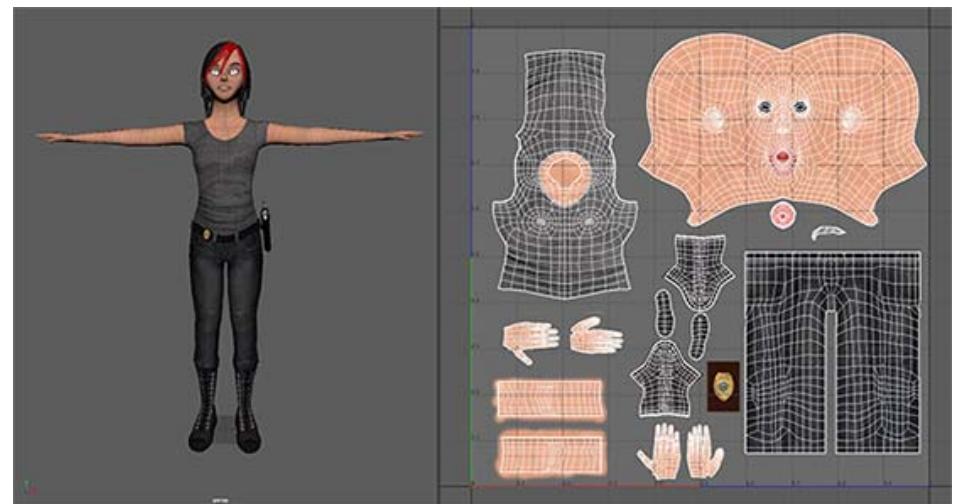
主应用案例



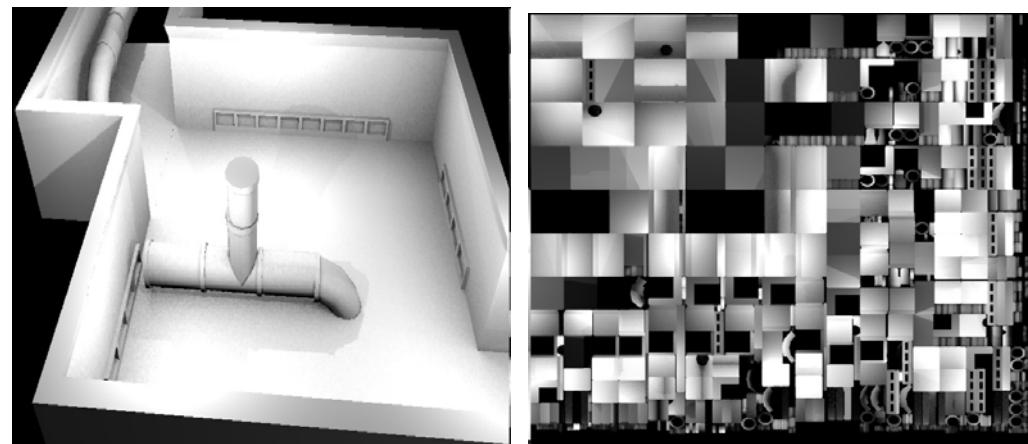
案例：光照映射



材质映射被称为1UV



光照映射被称为2UV



光照映射

TERRACE:

- 15 135 TRIANGLES
- 4 MATERIALS
- 3 TEXTURES

► SPECIAL FEATURE:
GLASS SHADER

DAY TIME - LEFT VIEW NIGHT TIME - LEFT VIEW
NIGHT TIME - TOP VIEW

DAY LIGHTMAP 1 - 2048 x 2048 DAY LIGHTMAP 2 - 1024 x 1024 NIGHT LIGHTMAP 1 - 2048 x 2048 NIGHT LIGHTMAP 2 - 1024 x 1024 PROPS TEXTURE - 2048 x 2048

► GLASS SHADER HAVING BOTH TRANSPARENCY & REFLECTION ATTRIBUTES. SPECIAL CUBEMAP ACHIEVING A REALISTIC FRESNEL EFFECT.

REFLECTED CUBEMAP

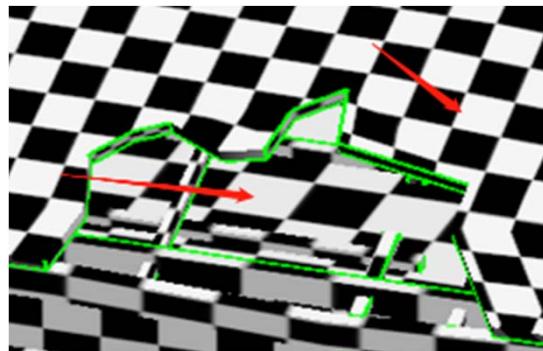
PROPS LIGHTS CHROME GLASS TRANSPARENT/REFLECTIVE

BLACK PART OF THE CUBEMAP REFLECTED, SO NO VISIBLE REFLECTION WHEN SURFACE IS FACING THE CAMERA.
REFLECTION ONLY PROGRESSIVELY VISIBLE WHEN SURFACE IS FACING AWAY FROM THE CAMERA, SIMULATING A FRESNEL EFFECT.

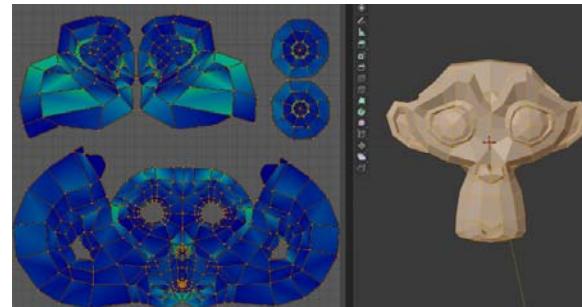
free3d.com/fr/3d-model/city-and-terrace-pack-9122.html

2UV的制作要求

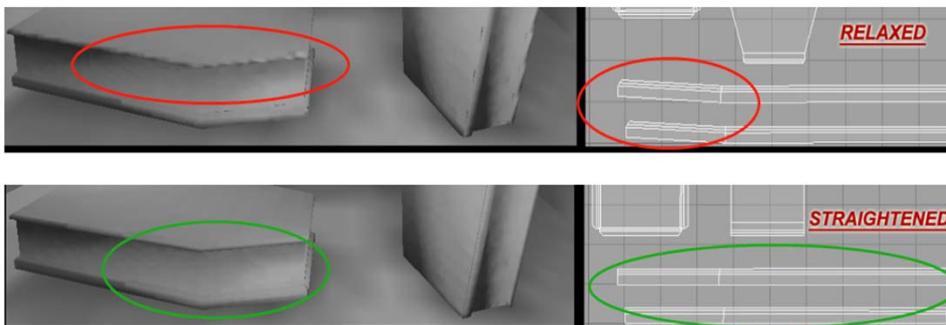
UV展开后不能由严重拉伸



展开后的造型应保持原造型的对称性



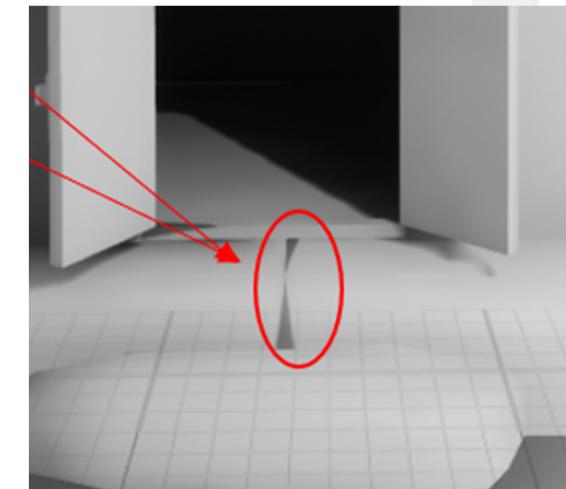
UV斜边导致烘培效果产生锯齿



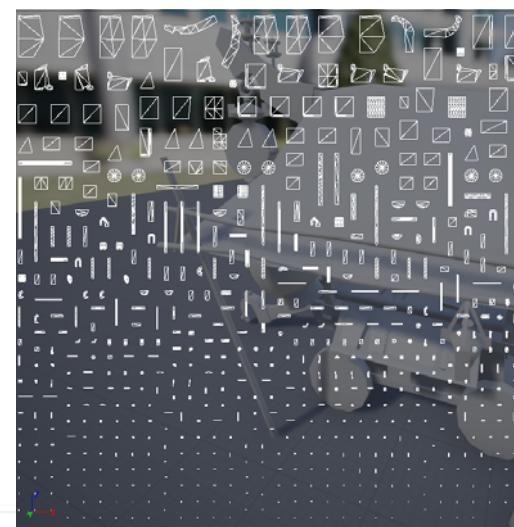
不允许任何UV岛重叠



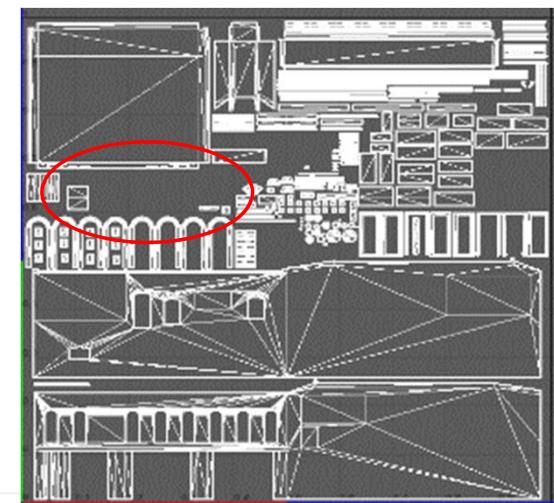
可见光滑边被切开，导致烘培渗色



切割过量导致间隙的空间浪费

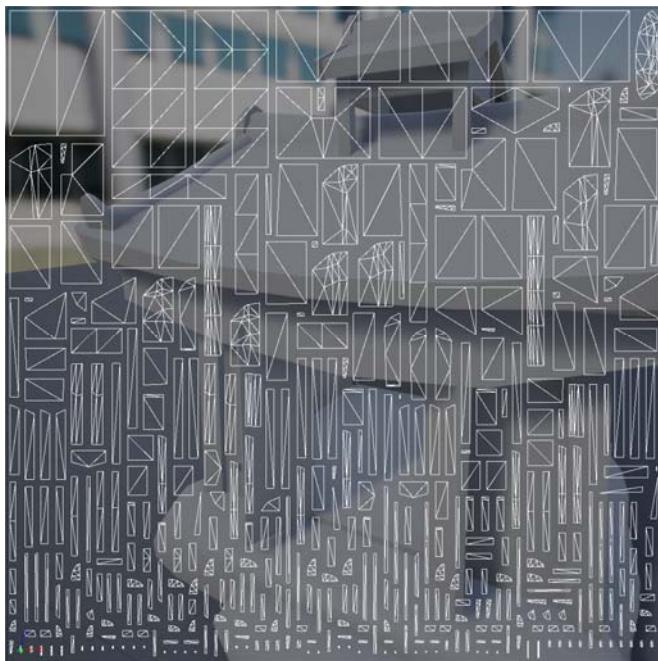
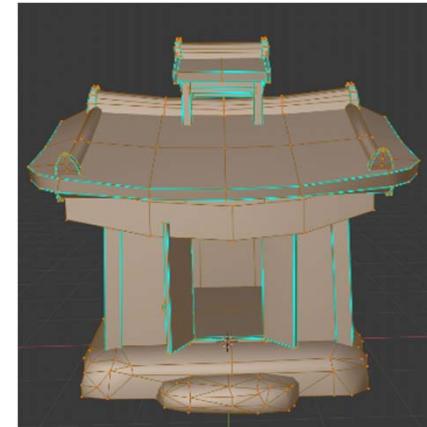


装箱不紧致导致空间浪费

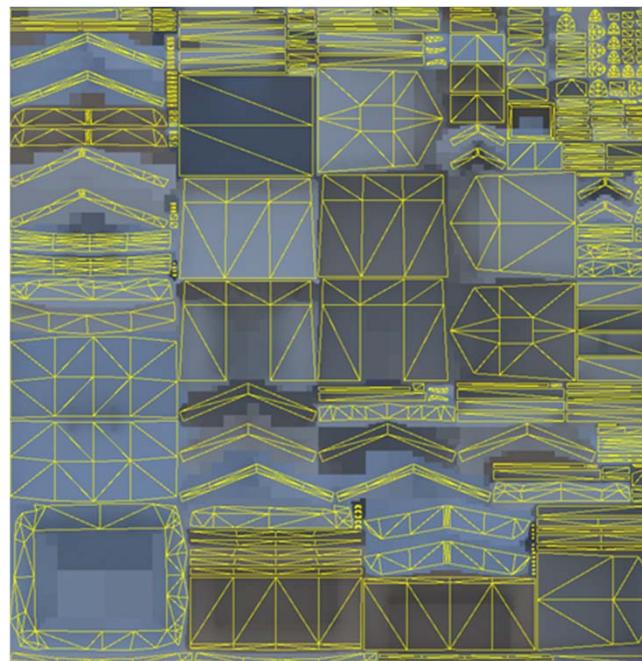


2UV需要人工制作

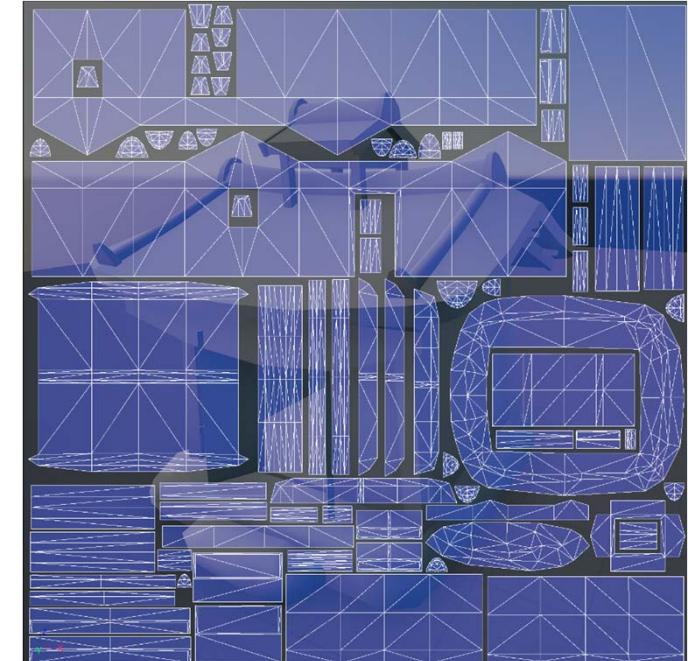
- 制作要求复杂，只能人工制作
- 需要30~40分钟
- 是枯燥而缺少创意的工作



Unreal



Unity3D



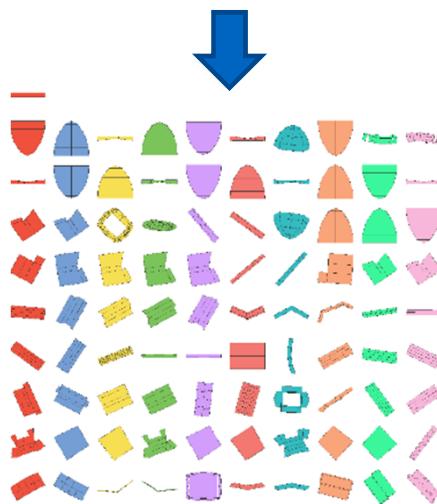
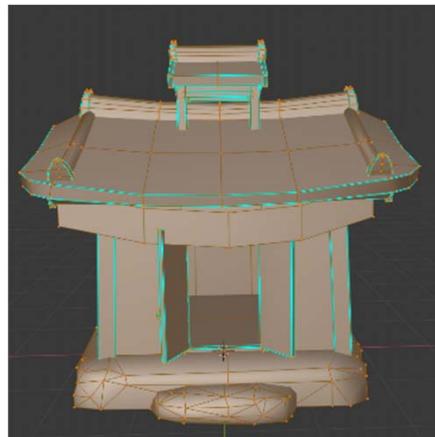
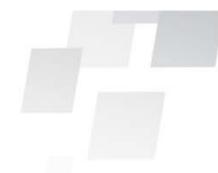
人工



为此我们研发了全自动的2UV制作工具



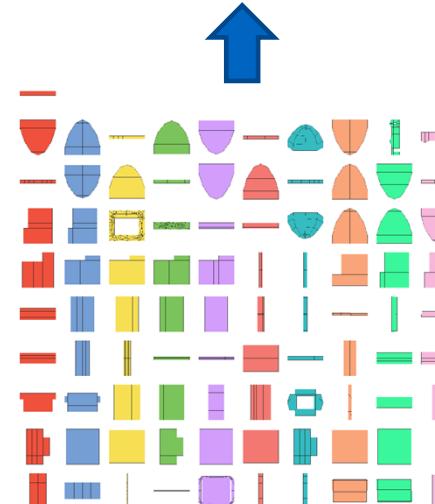
全自动2UV生成



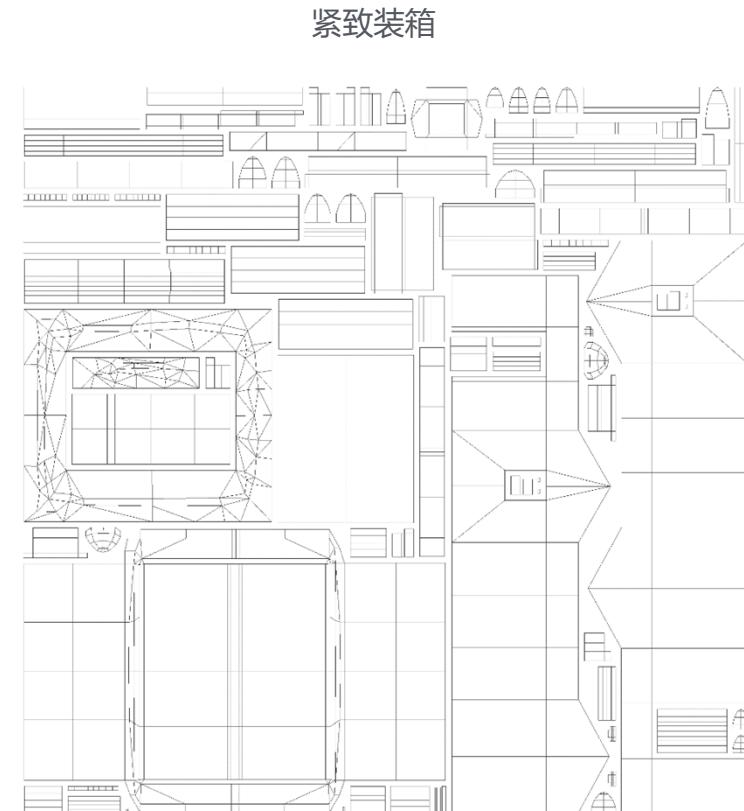
切割展平



尺寸调整



形变拉直

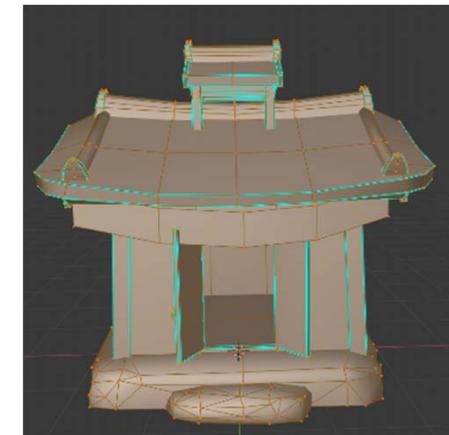
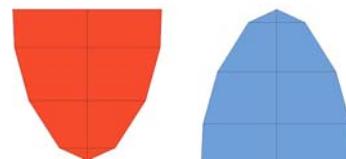
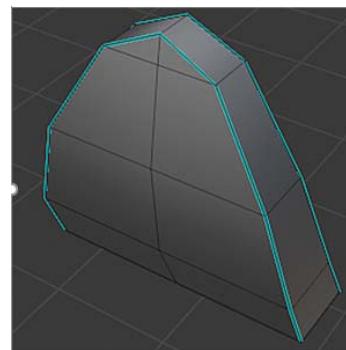


紧致装箱

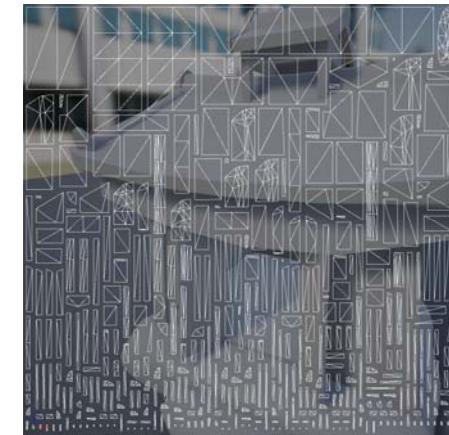


过量切割展平

对模型进行过量切割，得到相对比较简单，并且容易展开的结构。这里可以使用**LSCM参数化**或者**ARAP参数化**来得到初步展平的结果



切碎

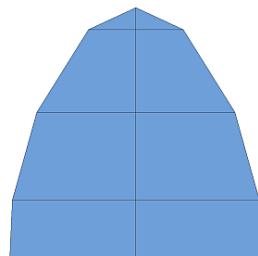
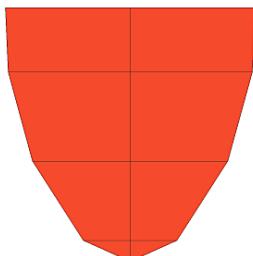
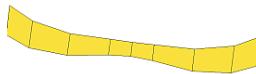


切割过量会导致间隙的空间浪费！

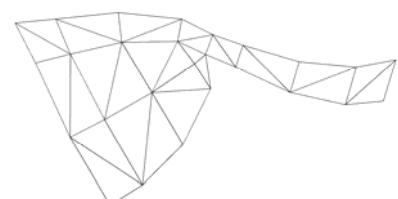
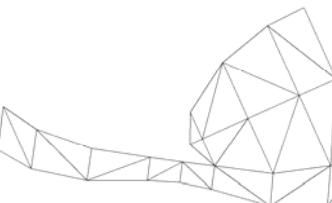
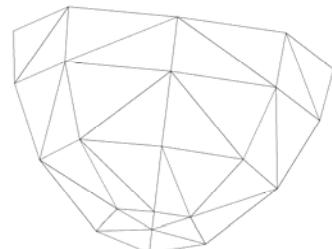
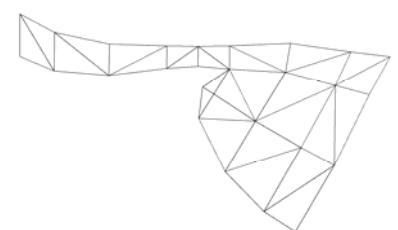
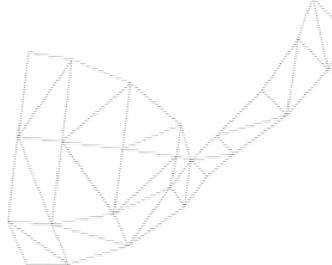
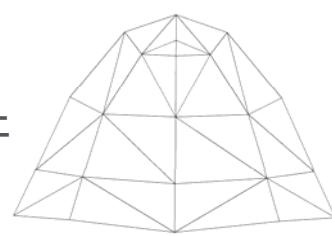
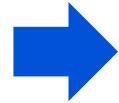


拼接展平

为了降低空间浪费，我们需要尽量多地拼接，不过同时还要考虑人工制作2UV的要求，比如可见性、对称性、扭曲形变、交叠等。这里会使用**无翻转的ARAP参数化**、**CSHELL参数化**与**增量参数化**作为主要的参数化方法，并根据不同的目的进行组合使用。



可能的拼接展开

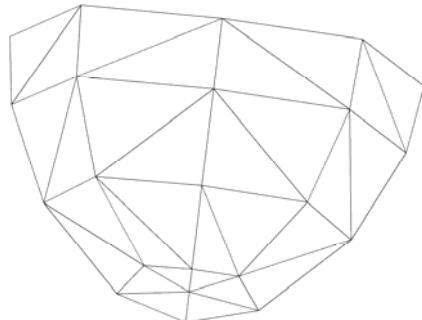


...

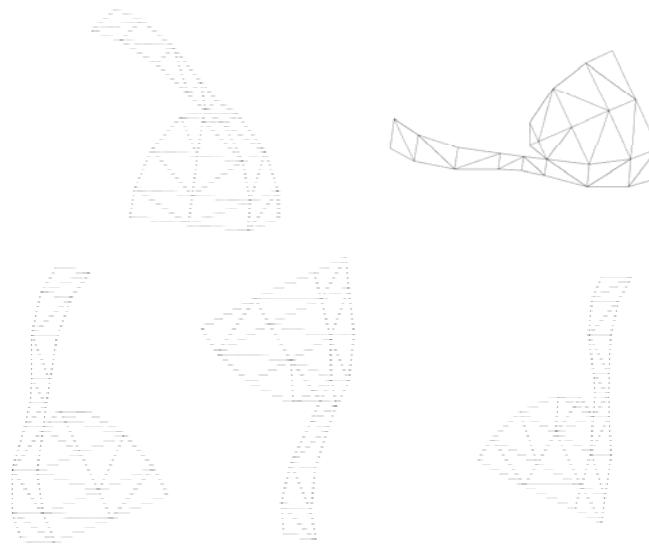


拼接展平

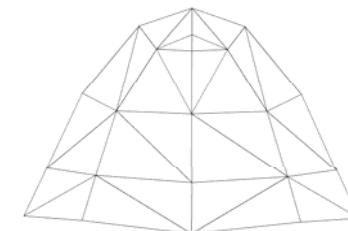
在这个例子中，最终选择的拼接方案为下图左侧，原因是从对称性角度评估优于右上方几种组合，从扭曲形变角度评估由于右下方的组合



优于



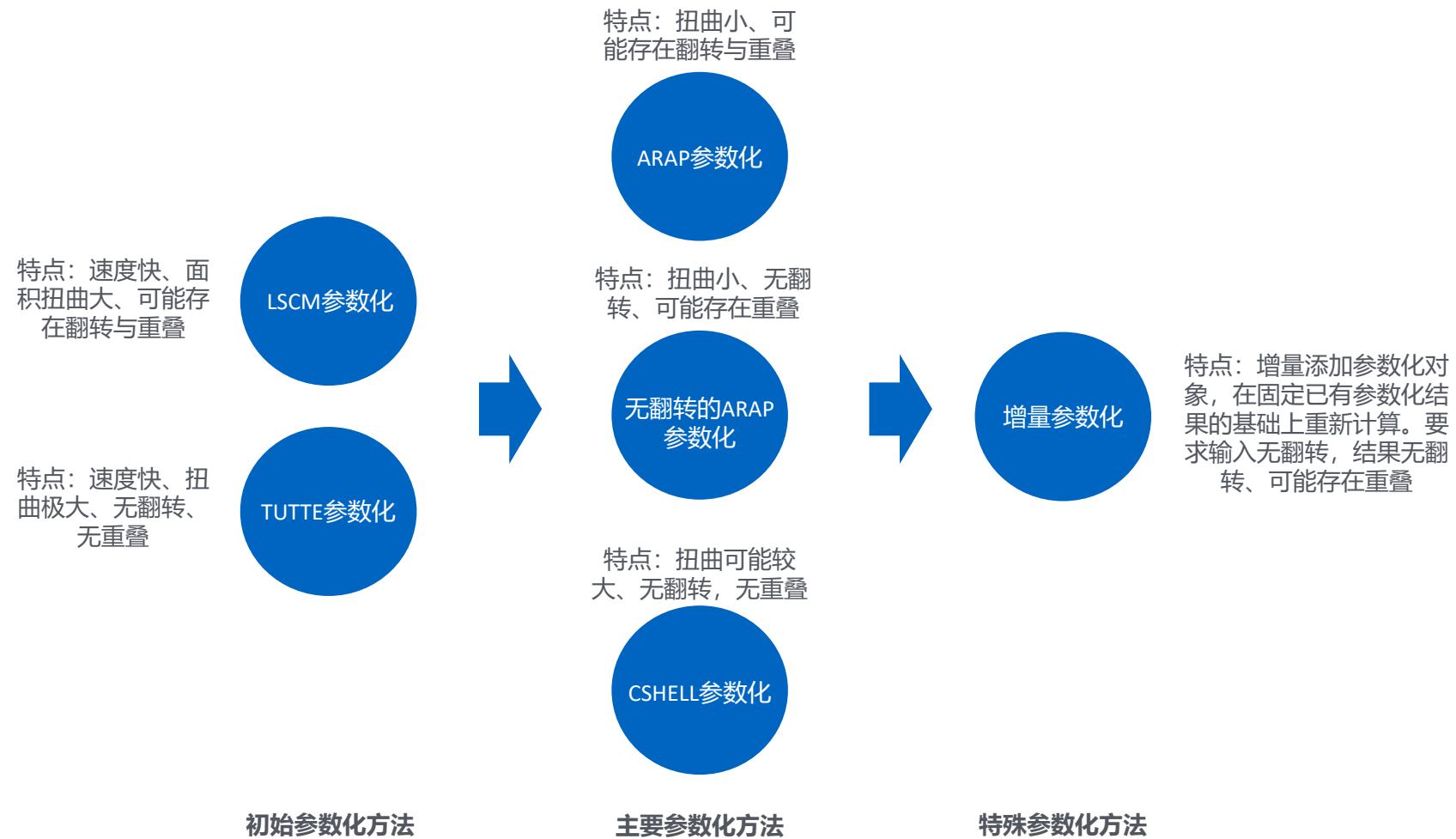
丢失对称性



形变更大



切割展平有应用哪些参数化方法？

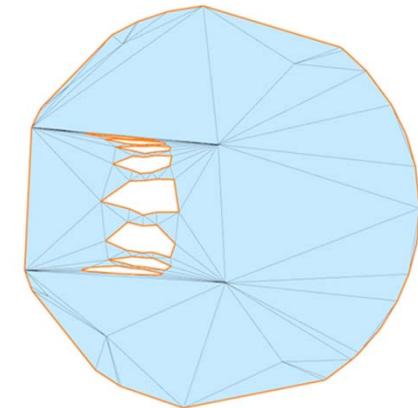
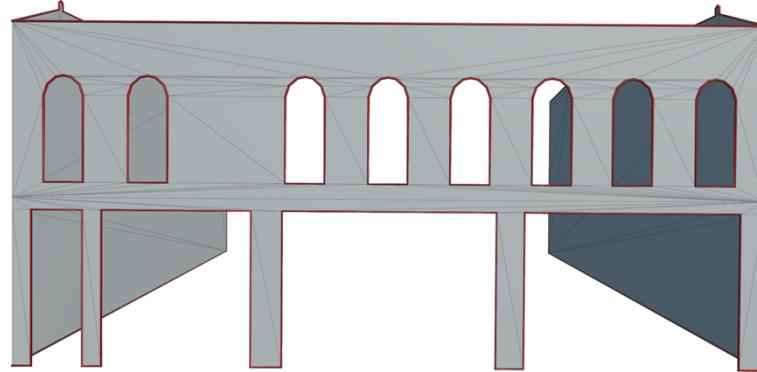




TUTTE参数化

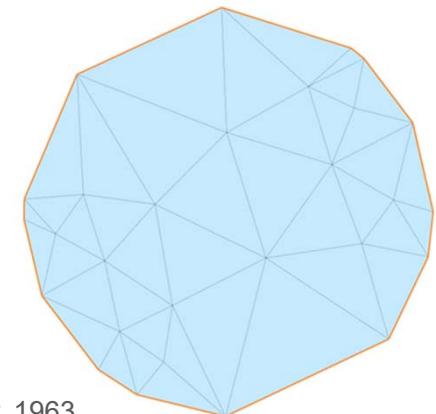
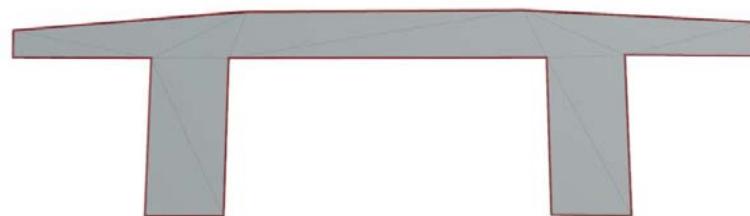
- TUTTE参数化优点:

- 速度快
- 无翻转
- 无重叠



- TUTTE参数化缺点:

- 扭曲大



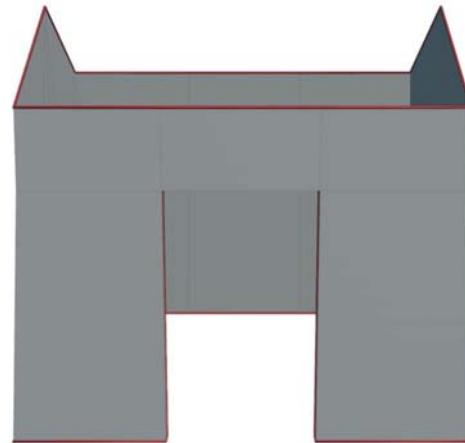
W. T. Tutte. How to draw a graph. *Proceedings London Mathematical Society*, 1963.

LSCM参数化



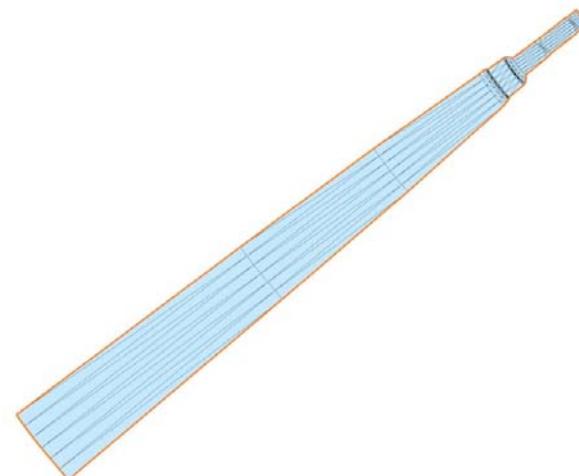
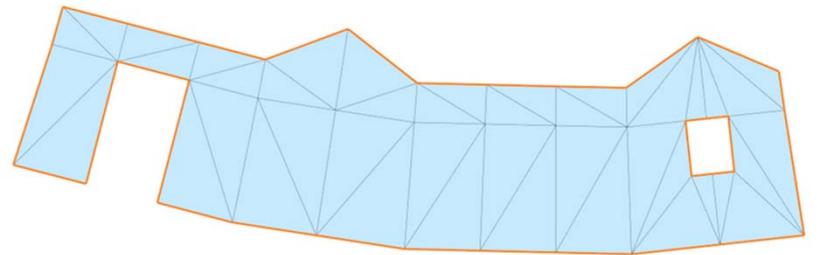
- LSCM参数化优点:

- 速度快
- 特殊情况扭曲小



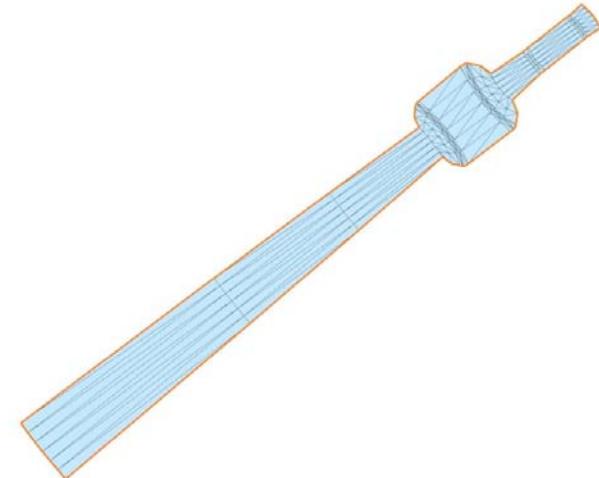
- LSCM参数化缺点:

- 不能保证无翻转,
- 无重叠
- 一般情况扭曲大

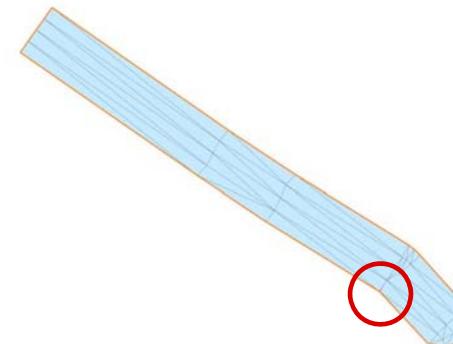


ARAP参数化

- ARAP参数化优点:
 - 扭曲小



- ARAP参数化缺点:
 - 不能保证无翻转,
无重叠

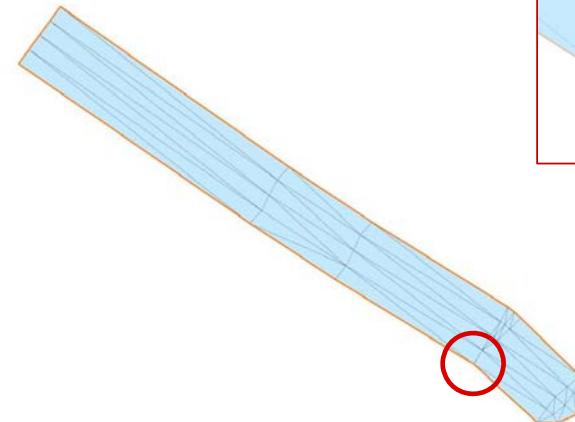


Liu et al. A local/global approach to mesh parameterization. *Computer Graphics Forum*, 2008.

无翻转ARAP参数化

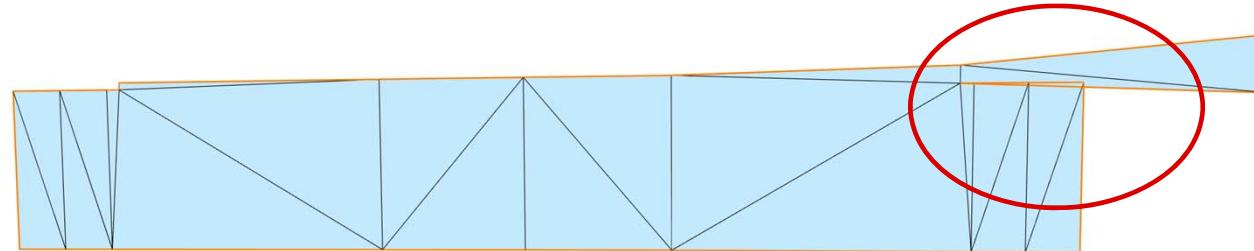
- 无翻转ARAP优点:

- 扭曲小
- 无翻转



- 无翻转ARAP缺点:

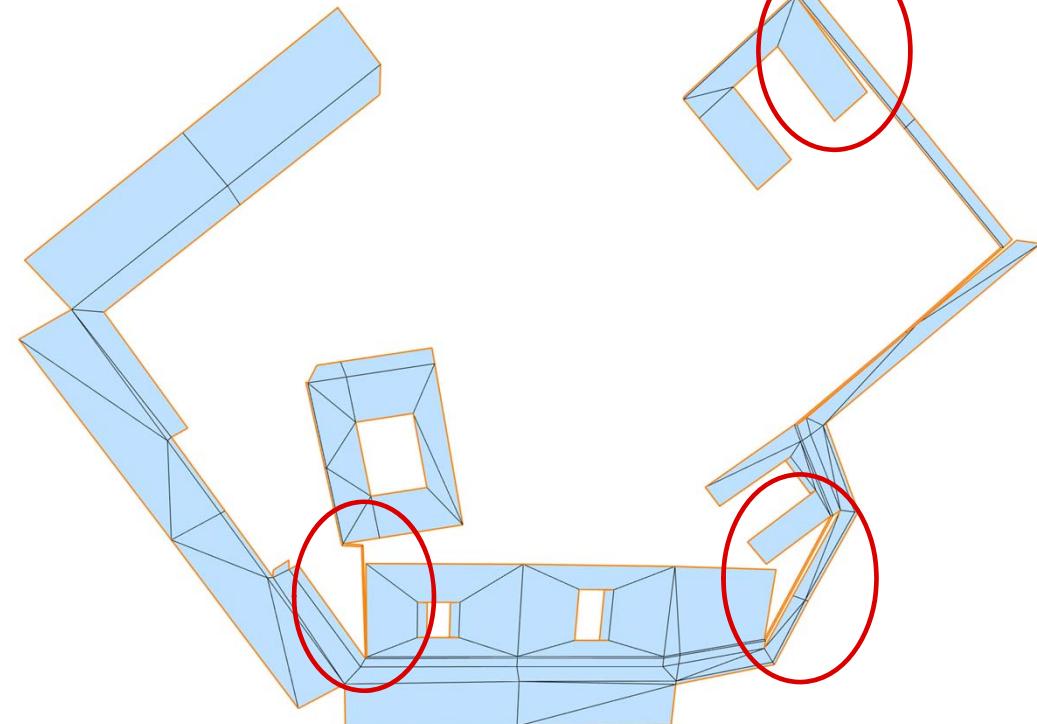
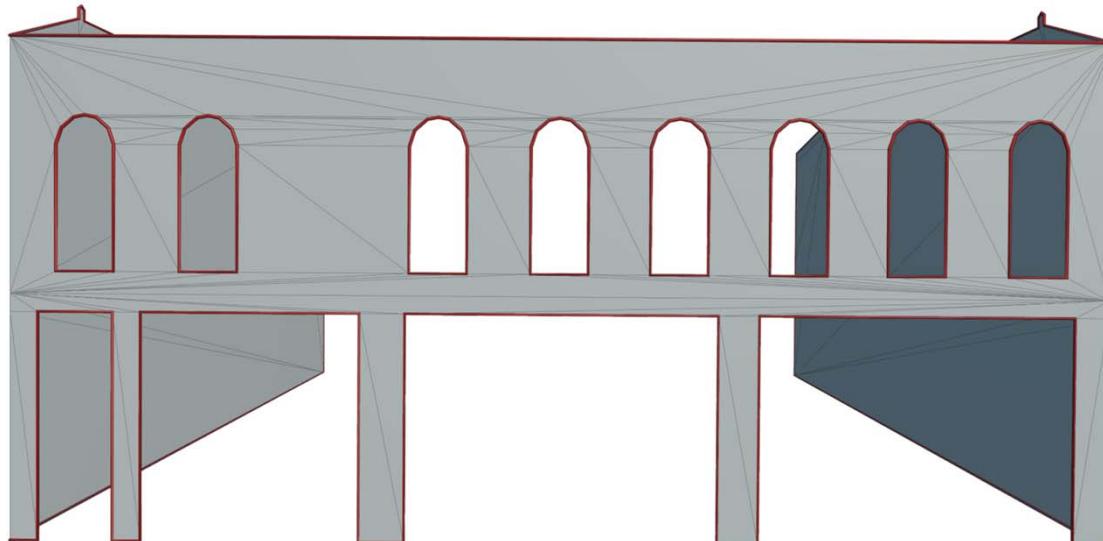
- 不能保证无重叠



CSHELL参数化

- CSHELL参数化优点:

- 保证无翻转
- 保证无重叠



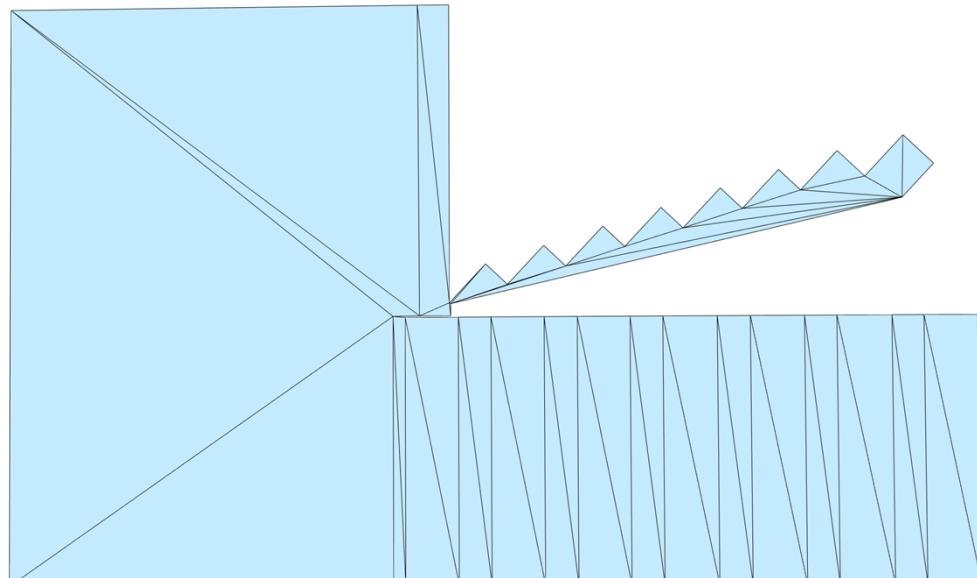
Su et al. Efficient Bijective Parameterizations. *ACM Transactions on Graphics*, 2020.



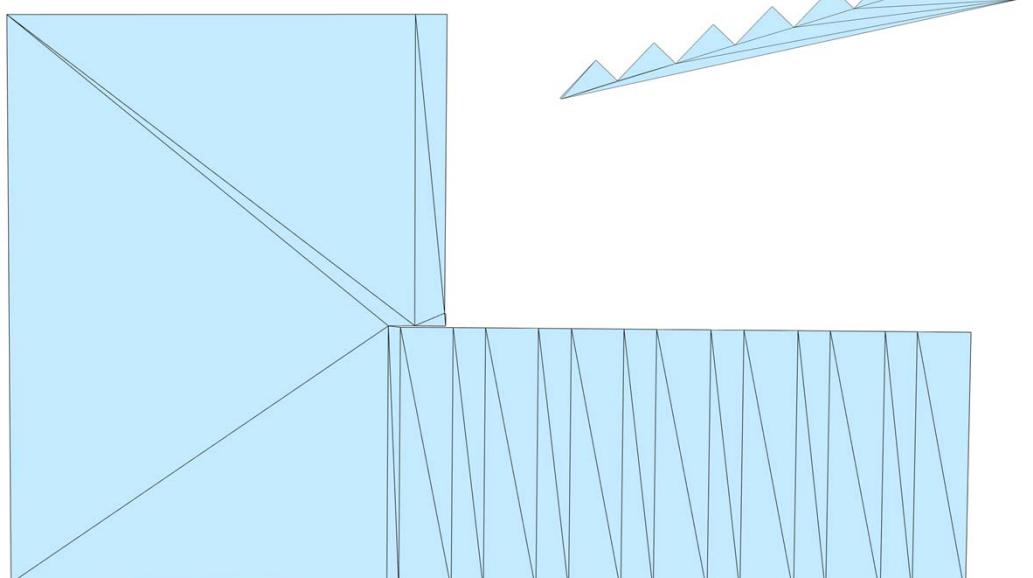
CSHELL参数化

• CSHELL参数化缺点：

- 拼接网格生成无重叠结果的能力太强，并不利于后续的拉直装箱



CSHELL参数化



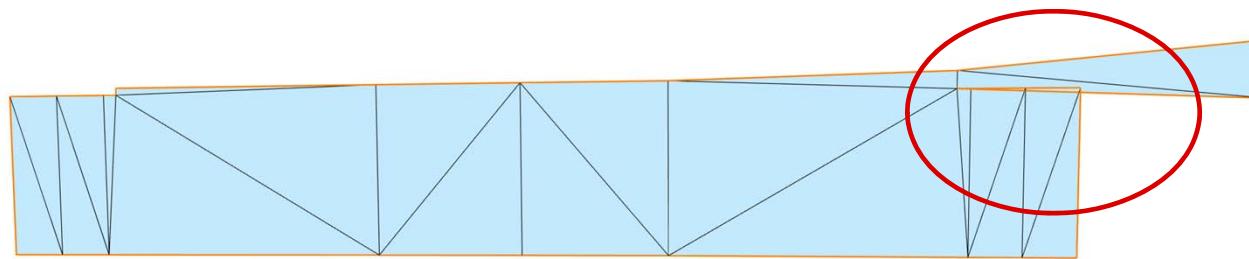
ARAP参数化



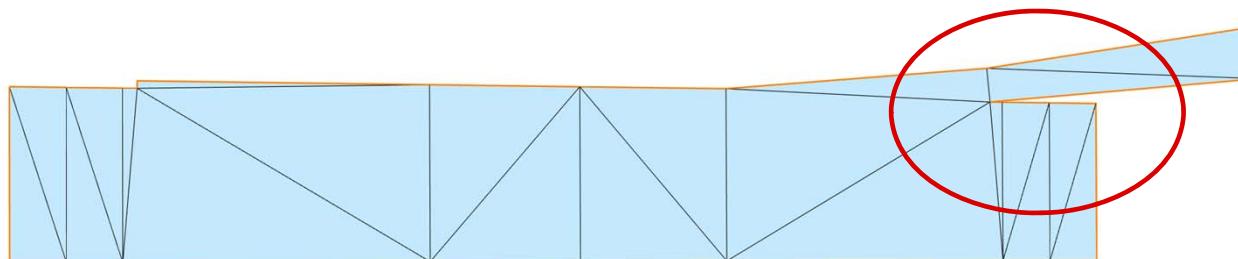
CSHELL参数化

• CSHELL参数化使用方法：

- 接在ARAP参数化之后，用来处理狭小的重叠问题，严格保证展平结果无重叠。



ARAP参数化

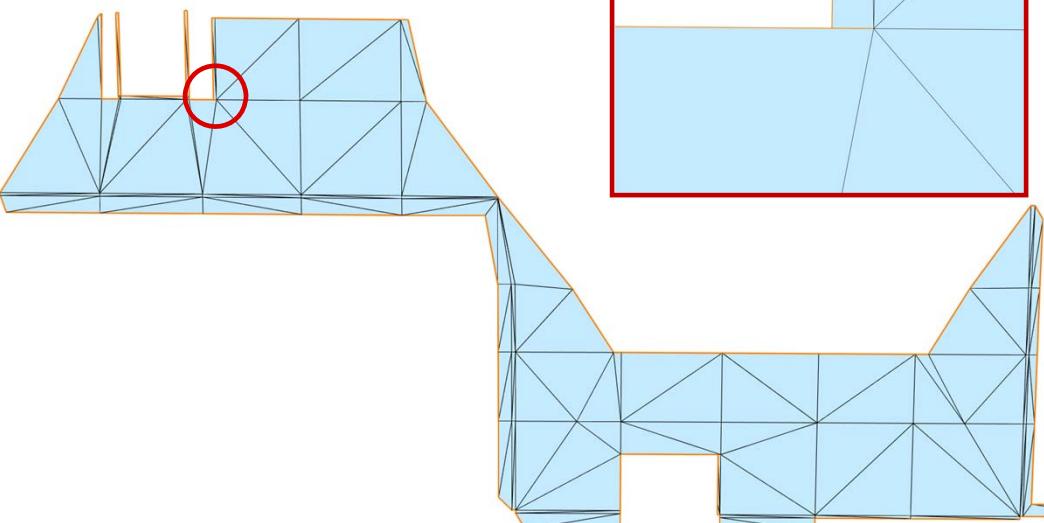


CSHELL参数化

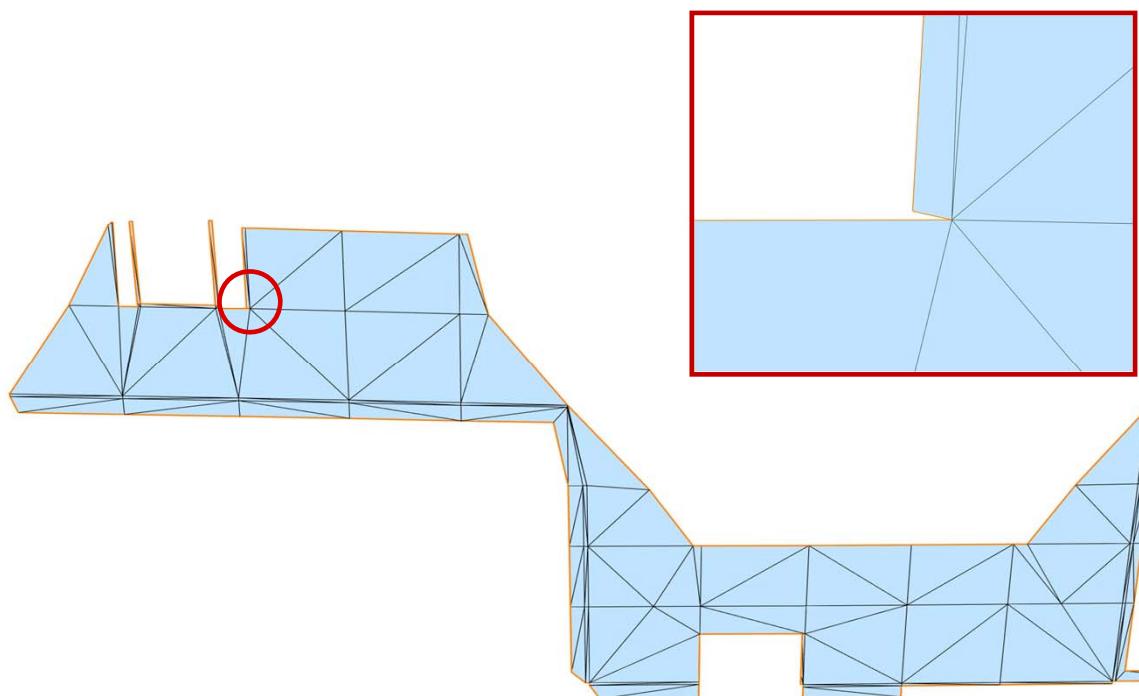


CSHELL参数化

- CSHELL参数化使用方法:
- 接在ARAP参数化之后，用来处理狭小的重叠问题，严格保证展平结果无重叠。



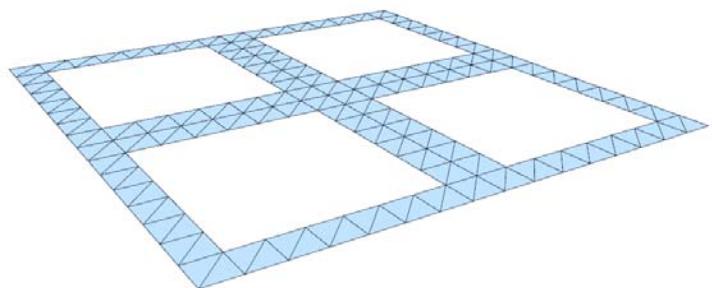
ARAP参数化



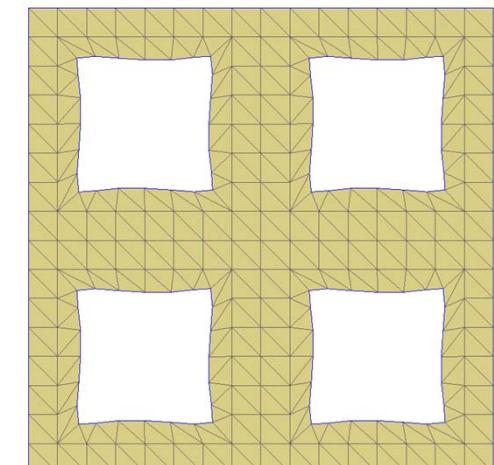
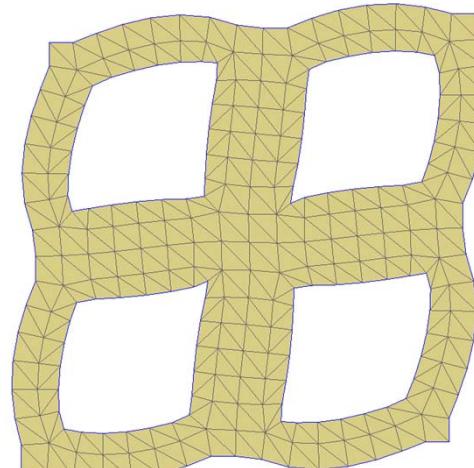
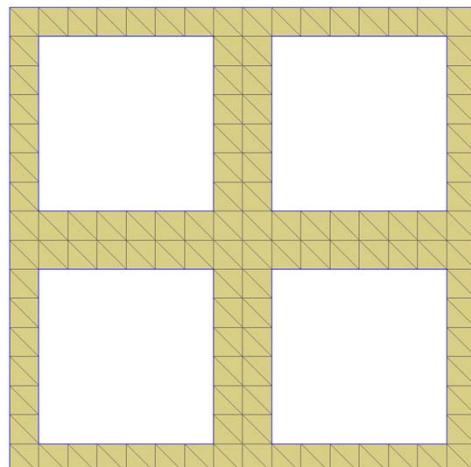
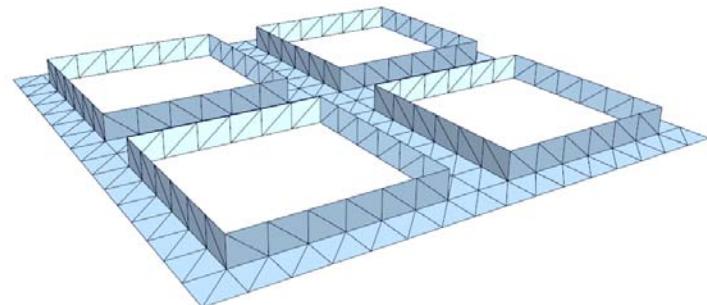
CSHELL参数化

增量参数化

- 在固定已有参数化结果基础上，计算新拼合部分的参数化结果
 - 避免主体部分已有结果在少量拼合后被破坏



拼合
→



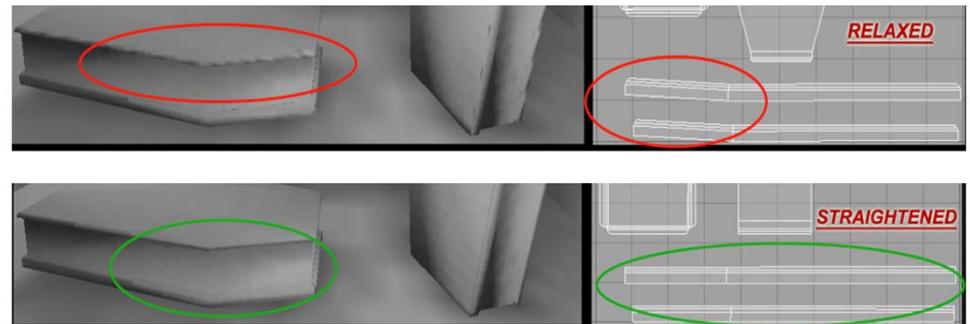
拼合前参数化结果

常规参数化结果

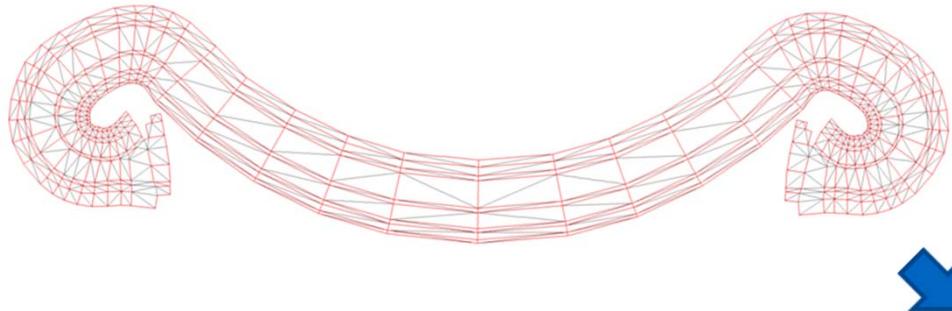
增量参数化结果

UV岛拉直

- 拉直的意义：
 - UV岛边界平行于坐标轴方向可提高渲染质量
 - 尤其是对于分辨率较低的光照纹理



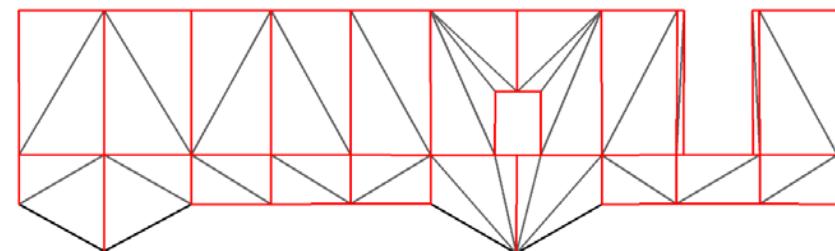
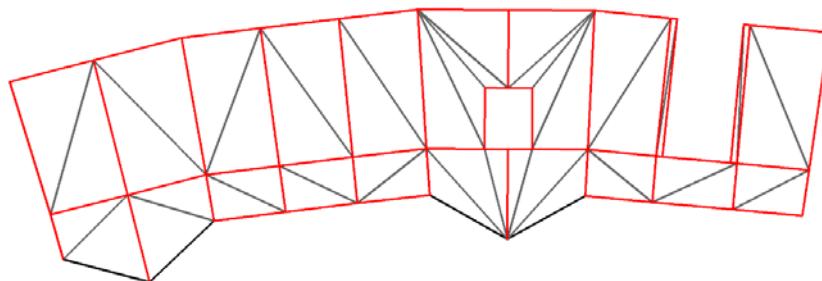
- 拉直过程也可视为对二维空间中的网格（即输入UV岛）进行参数化



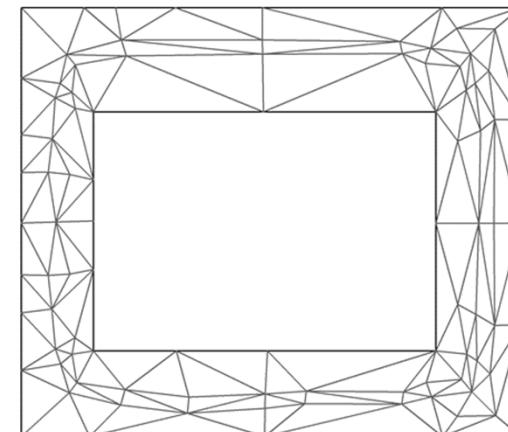
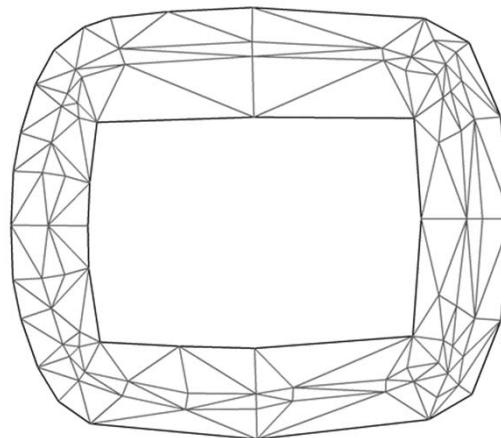


应用到的拉直方法

- 规整UV岛的内部边拉直



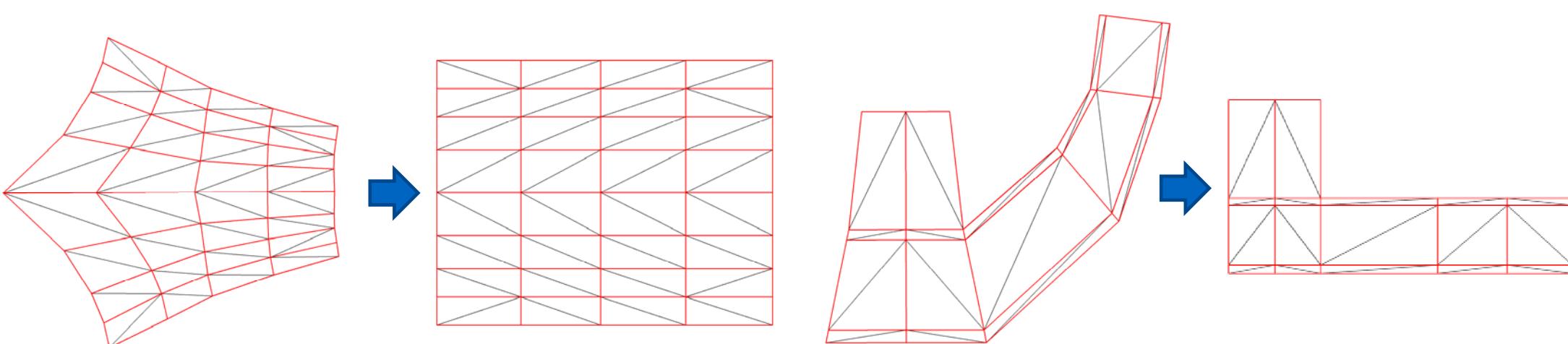
- 杂乱UV岛的外边界拉直





规整UV岛的内部边拉直

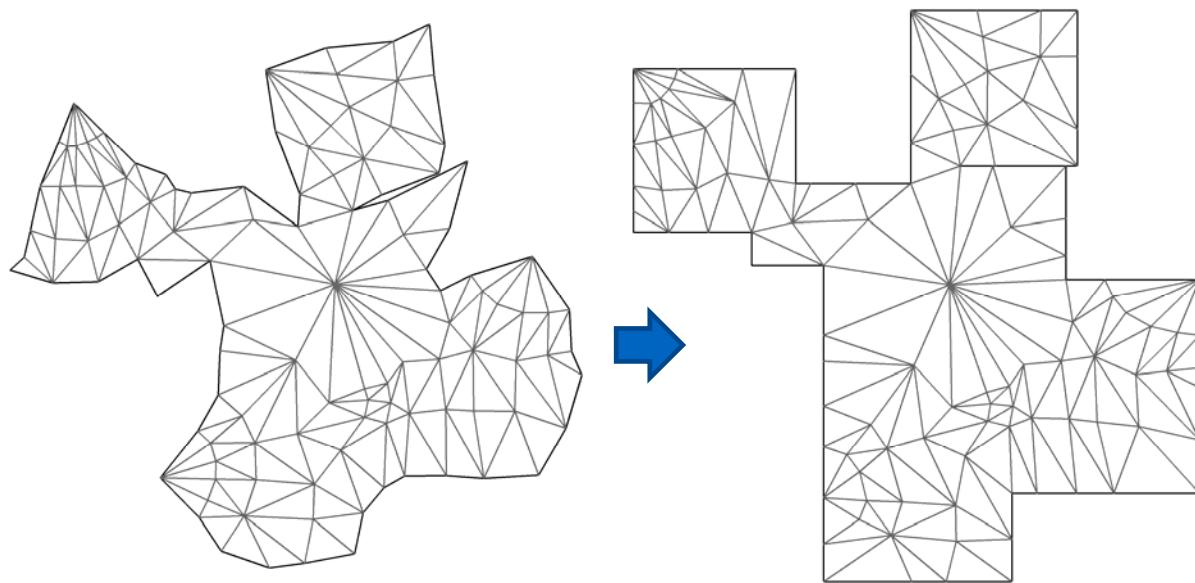
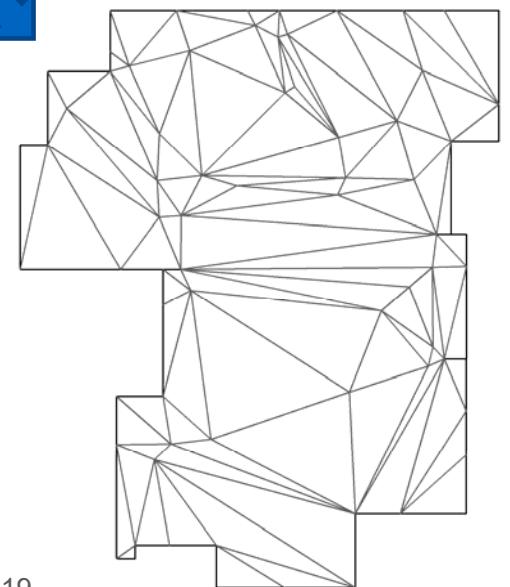
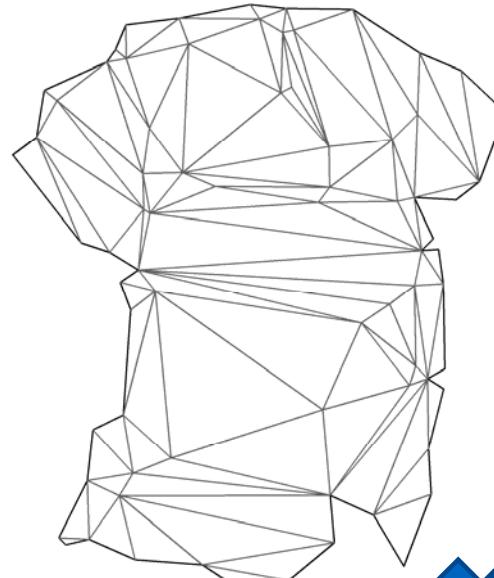
- 利用UV岛的规整性提取要拉直的边（红色标出）
- 借助标架场（Frame Field）将要拉直的边参数化到平行于坐标轴的位置
 - 同时拉直内部边和边界边，结果质量好
 - 需要UV岛具有规整的结构



Kälberer et al. QuadCover - Surface Parameterization using Branched Coverings. *EuroGraphics*, 2007.

杂乱UV岛的外边界拉直

- 多方形：边界平行于坐标轴的二维区域
- 计算把UV岛边界映射到多方形轮廓的参数化
 - 仅拉直边界边，不拉直内部边
 - 可用于内部杂乱的UV岛



Liu et al. Atlas refinement with bounded packing efficiency. ACM Transactions on Graphics, 2019.

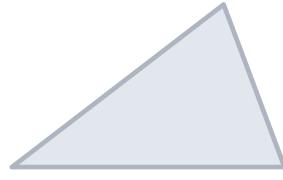


狭长区域扩大参数化

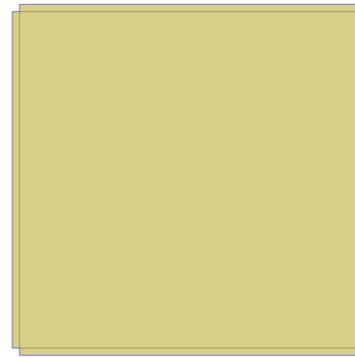
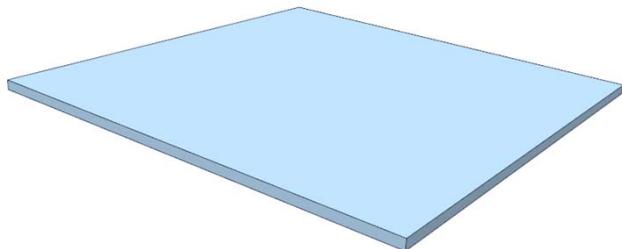
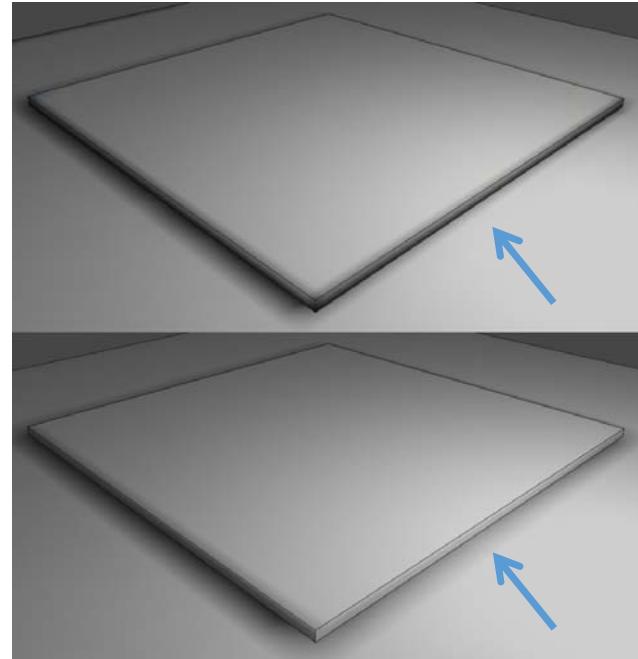
- 纹理变化剧烈的区域若UV很窄会严重影响渲染质量
- 方案：参数化时将参考三角形沿需要的方向拉长



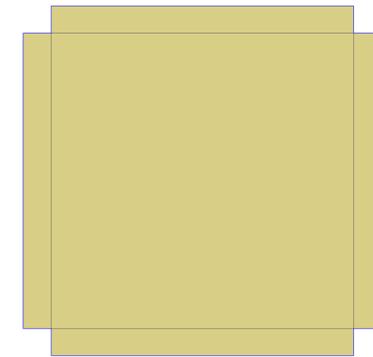
网格上的三角形



拉长后的三角形

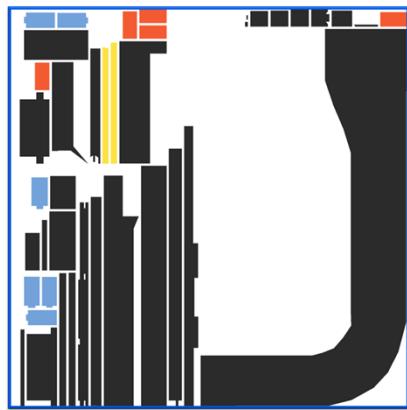


狭长区域扩大前



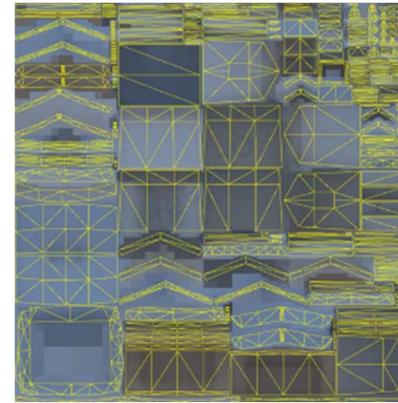
狭长区域扩大后

紧致装箱

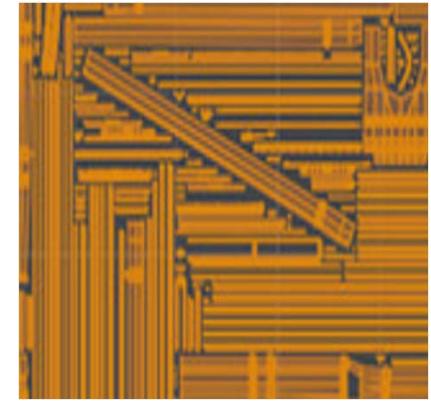


NP完全

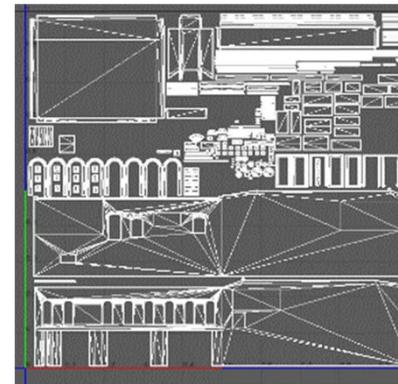
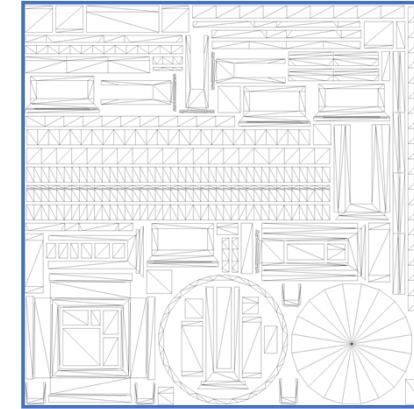
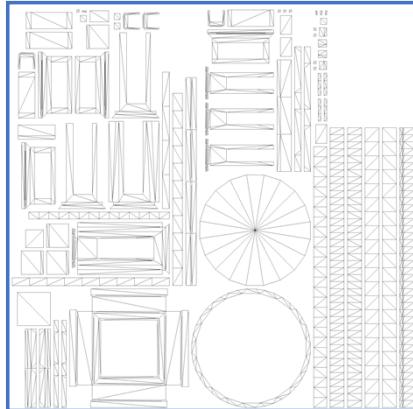
输出：排列紧致、无交叠、
稳定间隙、利用率高的装箱



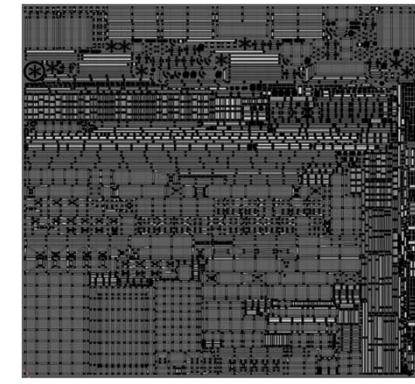
竞品效果1



竞品效果2



竞品效果3



人工：质量高，但耗时多
(该模型耗时4小时装箱)

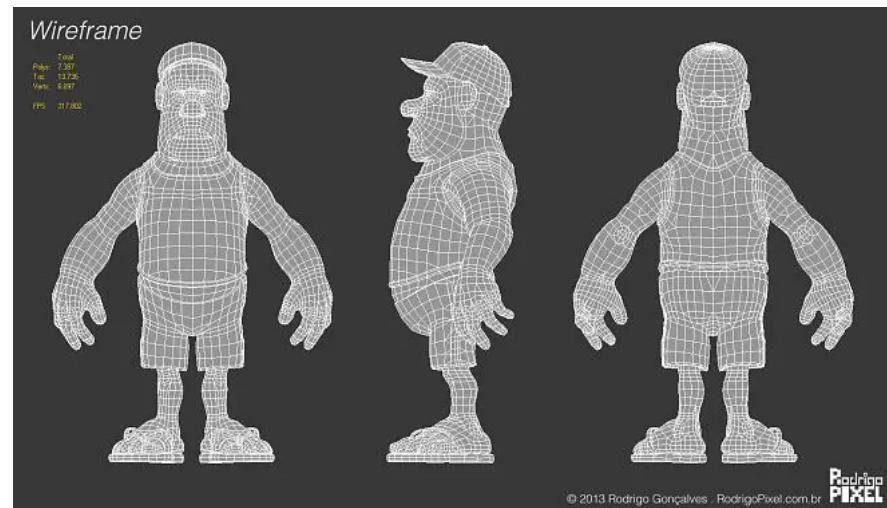
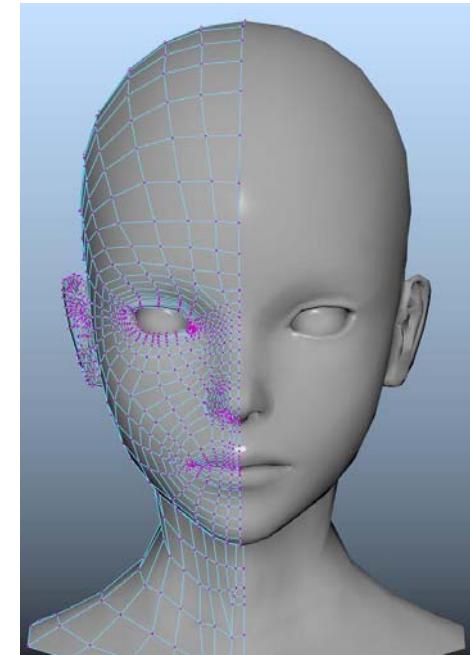
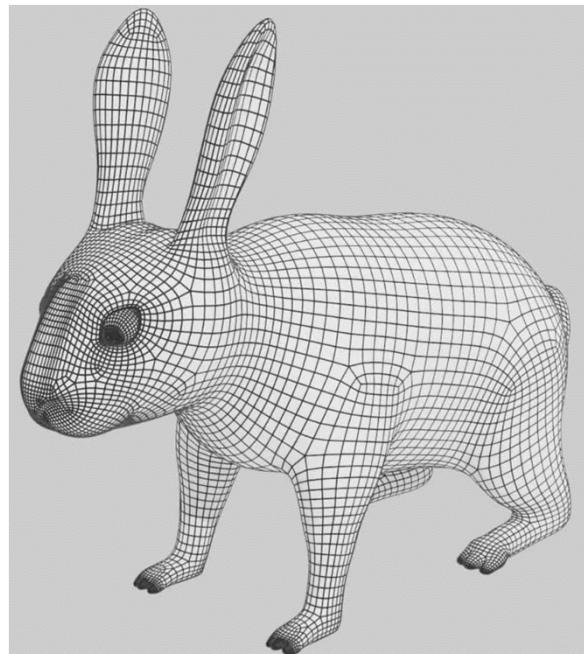
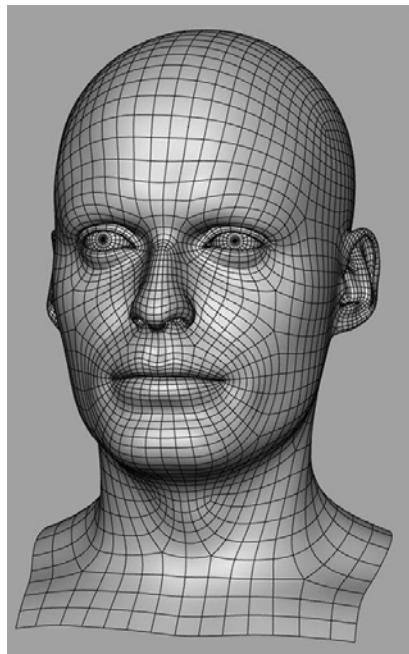


嵌入式应用案例

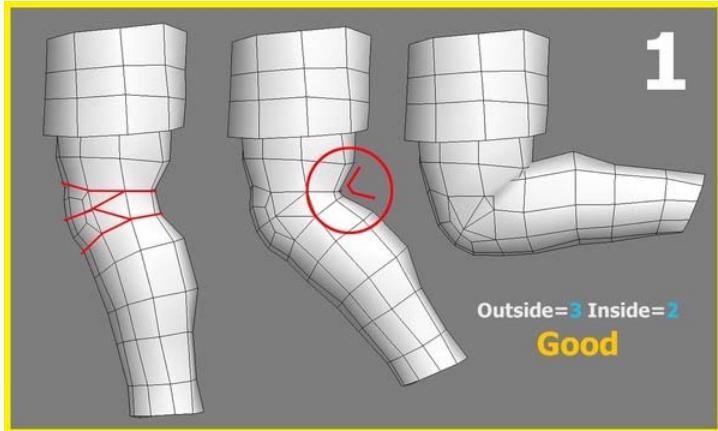


案例1：模型布线

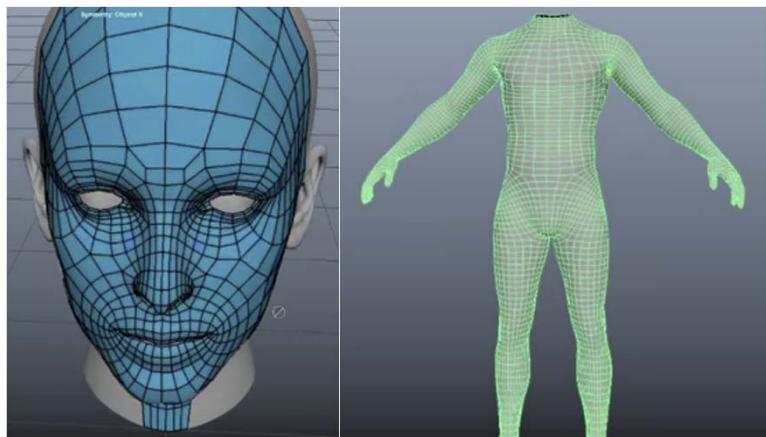
- 在杂乱的高模上进行网格划分，得到面数较低且较为整齐的新网格
 - 需考虑形状、运动等因素



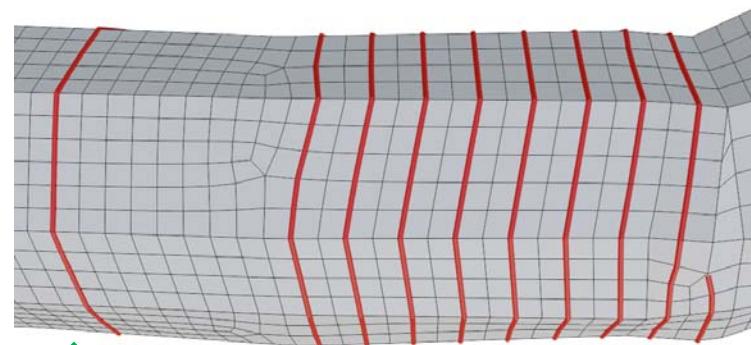
模型布线的需求



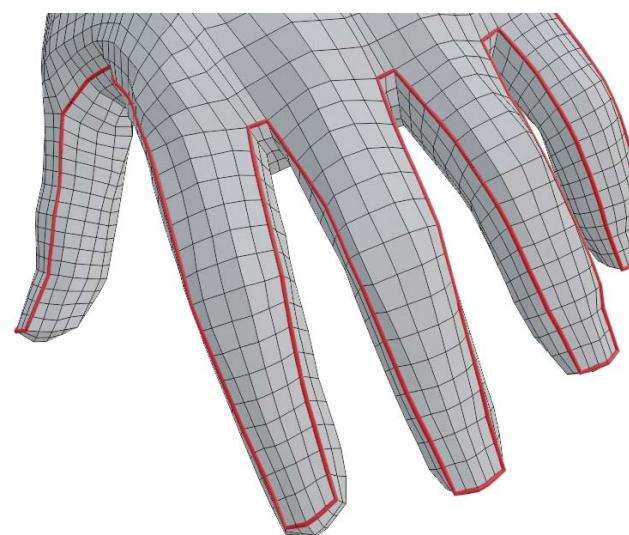
满足运动需求



对称性



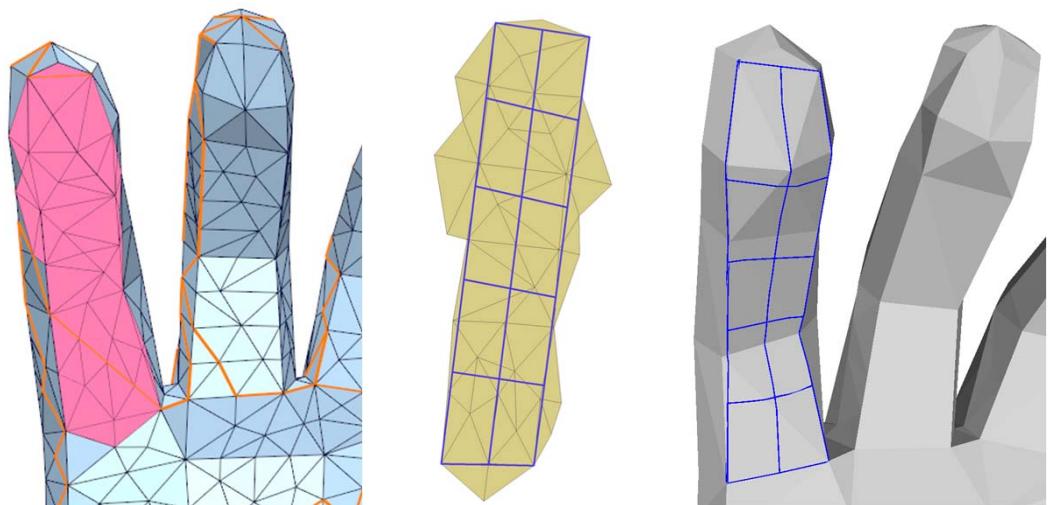
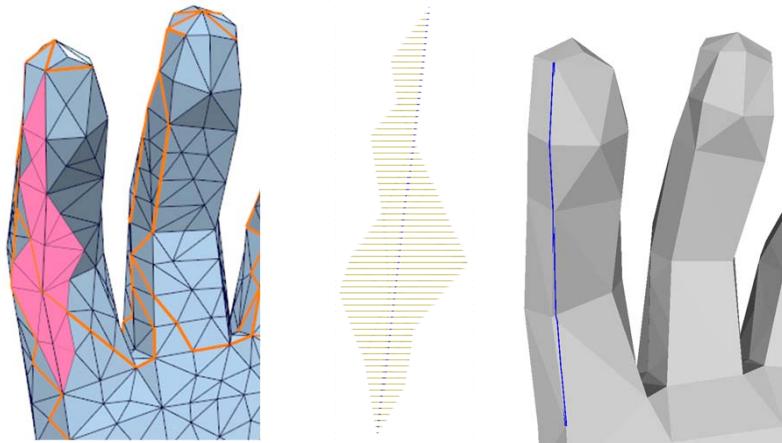
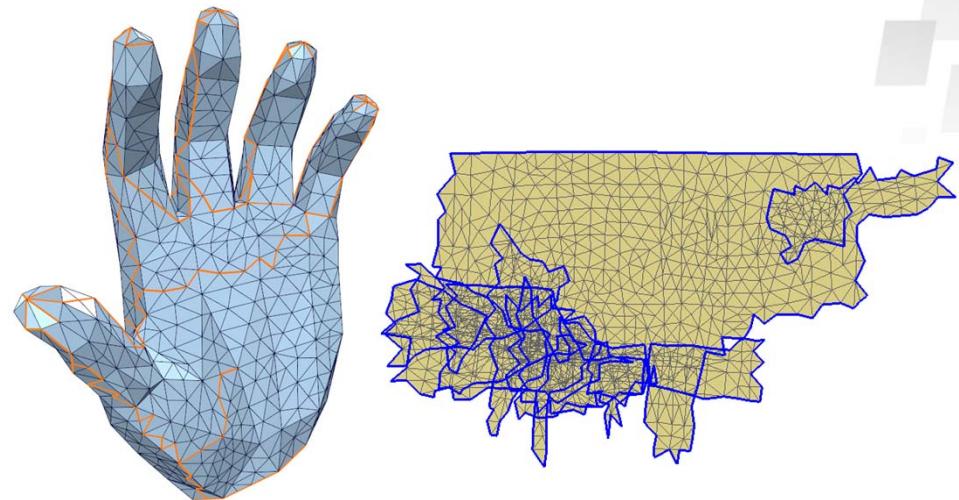
环形线，非螺旋线



奇异点对齐

无缝参数化在模型布线上的应用

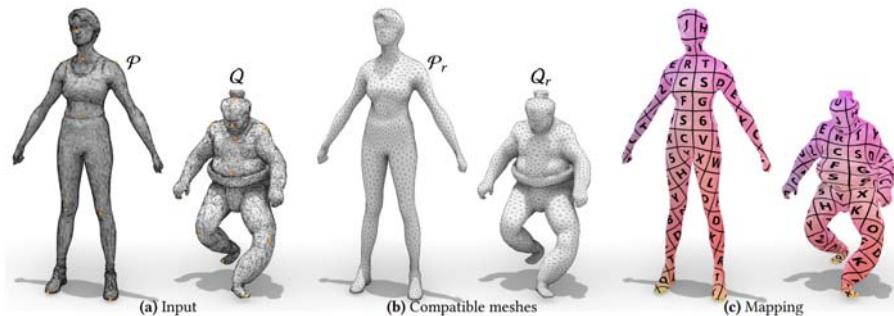
- 无缝参数化的结果在切缝处具有连续性
- 将网格上的问题转化为二维空间中的问题
 - 寻找两点间的连线
 - 在网格的一个区域上进行网格划分



案例2：信息迁移



Schreiner et al. Inter-surface mapping. *ACM Trans. Graph.*, 2004.

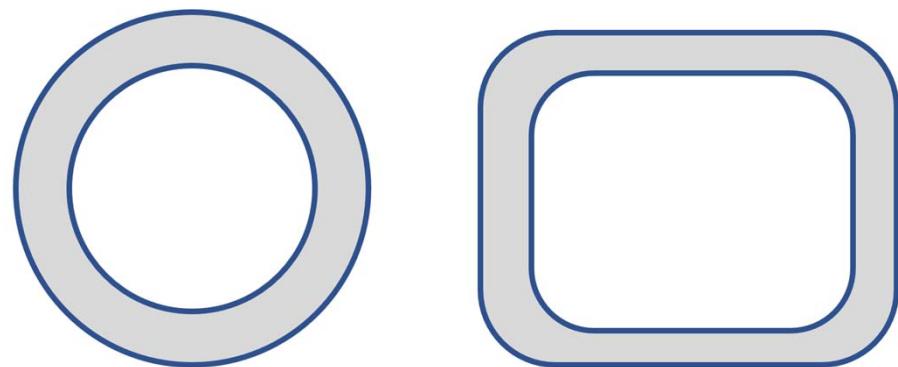


Yang et al. Error-bounded Compatible Remeshing. *ACM Trans. Graph.*, 2020.

- 迁移拓扑结构、蒙皮权重、骨骼动画等信息
- 用于游戏中的角色定制、人脸定制等系统
- 也可用于三维重建模型的修补



案例3：造型识别



两条封闭边界

固定边界参数化



根据扭曲情况判断造型近似程度



总结

- 三维模型由造型信息和表面信息组成，只要有模型就一定需要表面映射，参数化算法是进行模型表面信息编辑和识别中必不可少的技术。
- 它不仅仅作为一种对物件表面进行整体映射的功能，还处处作为嵌入式地应用到模型的表面的编辑和理解中。
- 在游戏美术的工业生产中，制作效果和性能的都是极为严格的，经典的参数化算法以及学术研究往往不能完全满足工业级要求。对每一种不同的生产应用，都需要对参数化算法进行深度的定制。
- 因此，研发团队中一定需要专精于参数化方向的研发人员。



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谢 谢 !

