

Computer Graphics (COMP0027) 2022/23

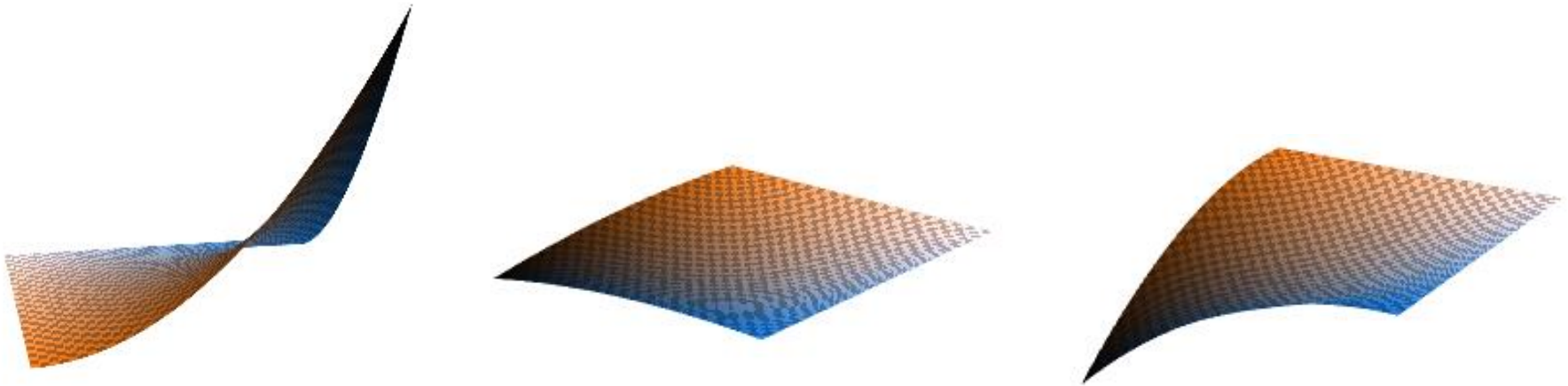
Spline surfaces

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Remember: we want to remove facets



Example `cg.cs.ucl.ac.uk`



Bezier Surfaces Introduction

- Constructing a surface relies very much on the ideas behind constructing curves
- Surfaces can be thought of as 'Bezier curves in all directions' across the surface
- Tensor products of Bezier curves
- Teapot most famous example
 - produced entirely by Bezier surfaces

Tensor Product

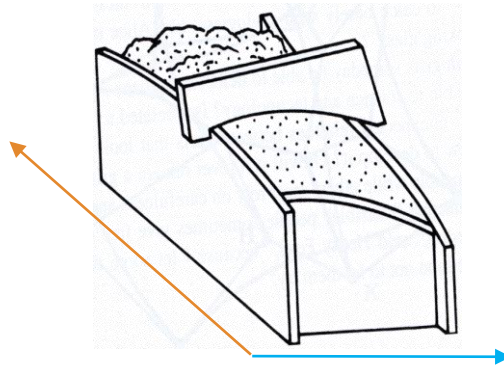
- Tensor product of two **vectors**

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_2 b_1 & a_3 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_3 b_2 \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tensor Product

- Tensor product of two **functions**

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \left[\text{orange curve} \right] \otimes \left[\text{blue curve} \right] = \left[\text{3D surface plot} \right]$$



Bicubic Bezier Patch

- Let

$$\mathbf{c}(t|\mathbf{p}_0, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)$$

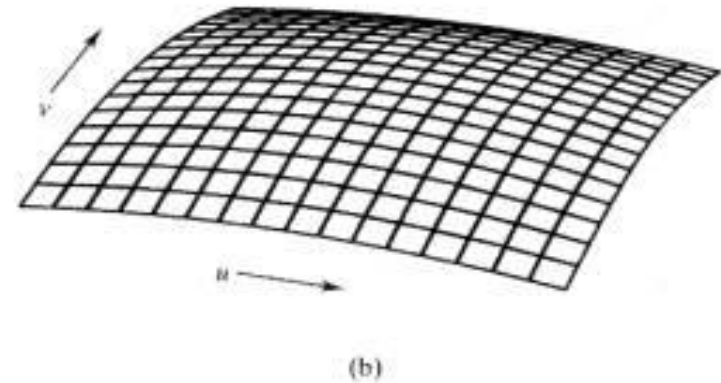
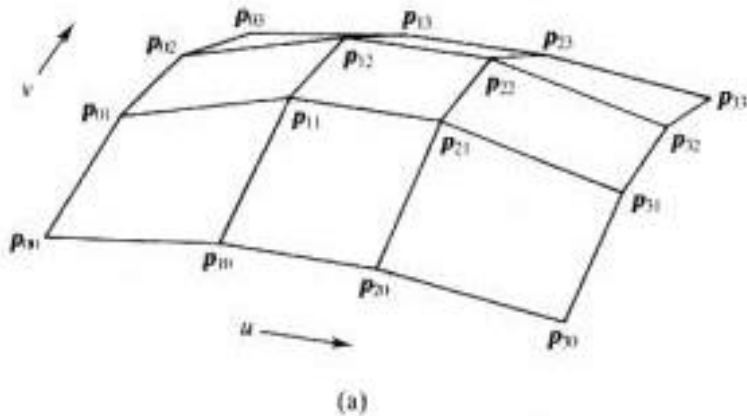
be a 1D spline at t through the control points $\mathbf{p}_0, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3$

- Then the surface is

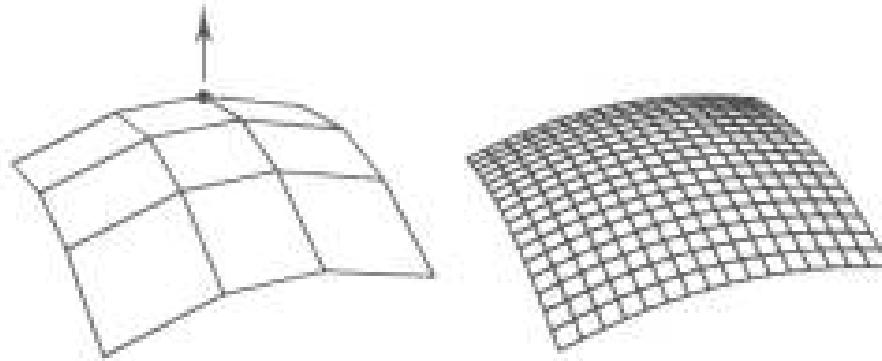
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}(s, t) = & \mathbf{c}(s|\mathbf{c}(t|\mathbf{p}_{00}, \mathbf{p}_{01}, \mathbf{p}_{02}, \mathbf{p}_{03}), \\ & \mathbf{c}(t|\mathbf{p}_{10}, \mathbf{p}_{11}, \mathbf{p}_{12}, \mathbf{p}_{13}), \\ & \mathbf{c}(t|\mathbf{p}_{20}, \mathbf{p}_{21}, \mathbf{p}_{22}, \mathbf{p}_{23}), \\ & \mathbf{c}(t|\mathbf{p}_{30}, \mathbf{p}_{31}, \mathbf{p}_{32}, \mathbf{p}_{33})) \end{aligned}$$

Bicubic Bezier Patch

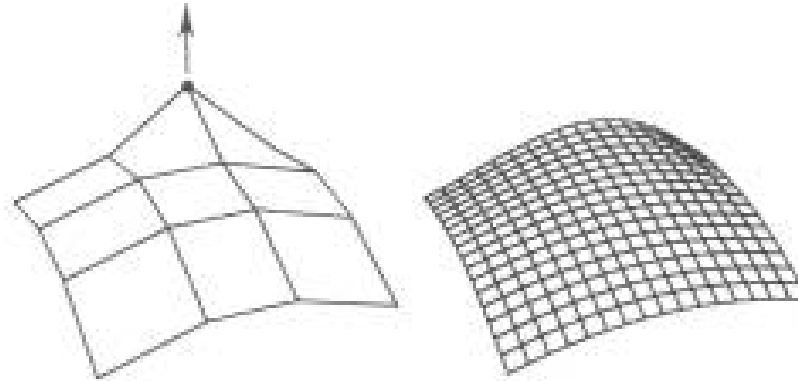
$$\mathbf{p}(s, t) = \mathbf{c}(s | \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{00}, \mathbf{p}_{01}, \mathbf{p}_{02}, \mathbf{p}_{03}), \\ \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{10}, \mathbf{p}_{11}, \mathbf{p}_{12}, \mathbf{p}_{13}), \\ \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{20}, \mathbf{p}_{21}, \mathbf{p}_{22}, \mathbf{p}_{23}), \\ \mathbf{c}(t | \mathbf{p}_{30}, \mathbf{p}_{31}, \mathbf{p}_{32}, \mathbf{p}_{33}))$$



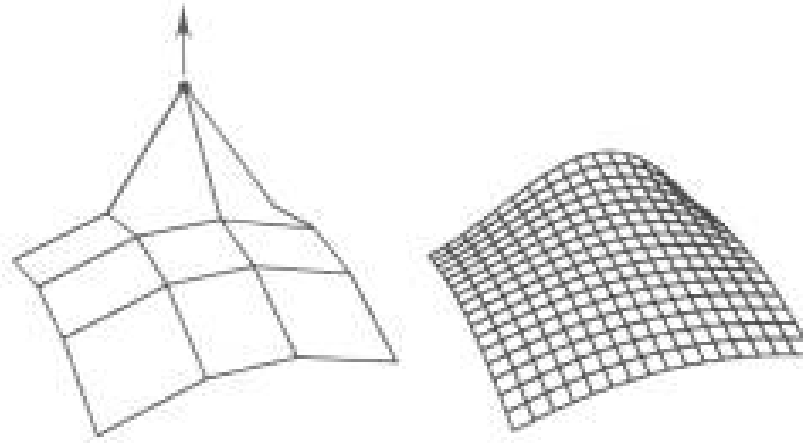
Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches



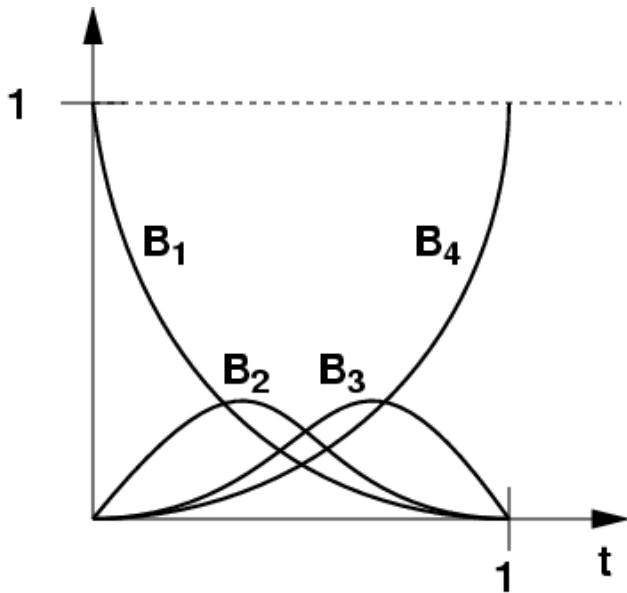
Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches



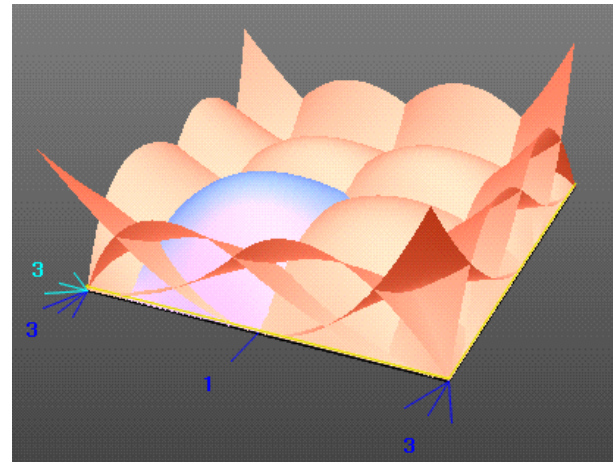
Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches



Editing Bicubic Bezier Patches



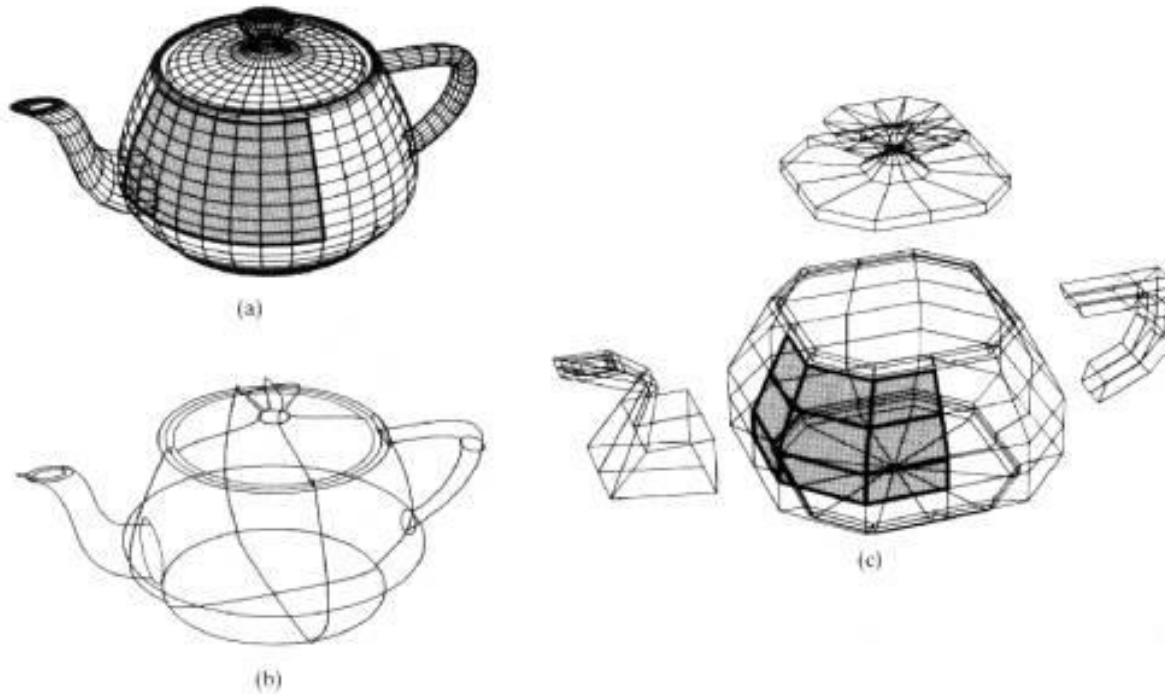
1D Basis Functions



2D Basis Functions

Patch Modelling

- Original Teapot specified with Bezier Patches



Alternative Splines Surfaces

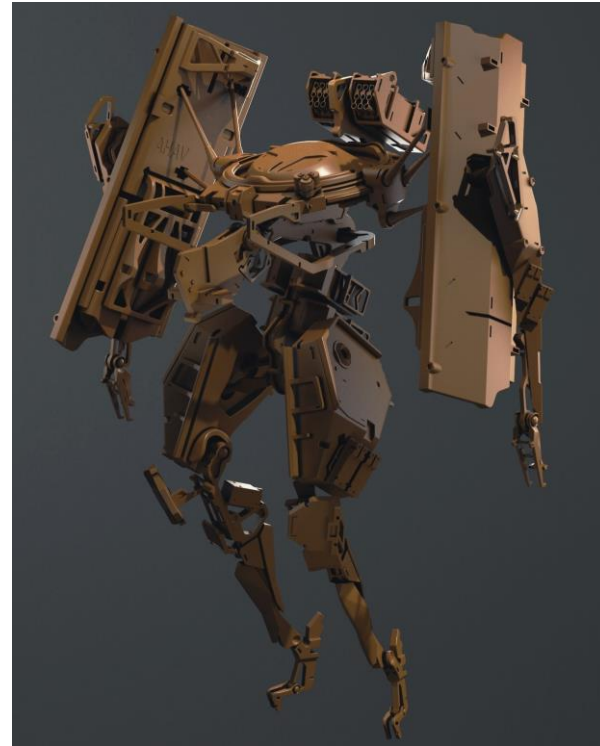
- You can make surfaces from B-Splines in a similar way
- A particular types of B-Spline generalisation, Non-uniform rational Basis spline (NURBS) surfaces are particularly common

Geri's game by Pixar



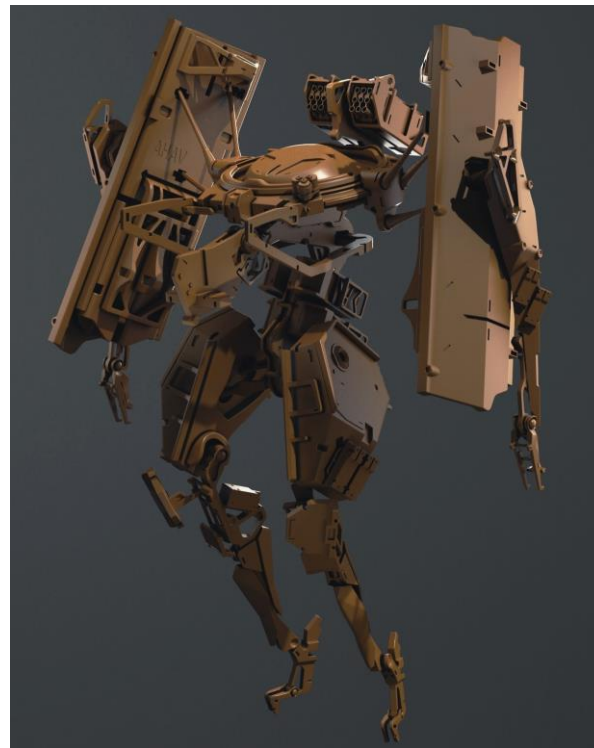
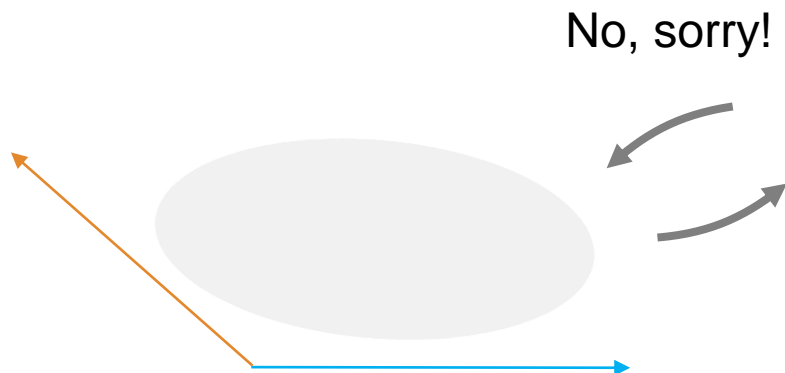
Spline domain

- Splines are defined to map from $(0,1)^2$ to 3D
- Not every 3D shape can be represented like this
 - Homeomorphism
 - You cannot take every shape and map it to $(0,1)^2$
 - Counter example seen right



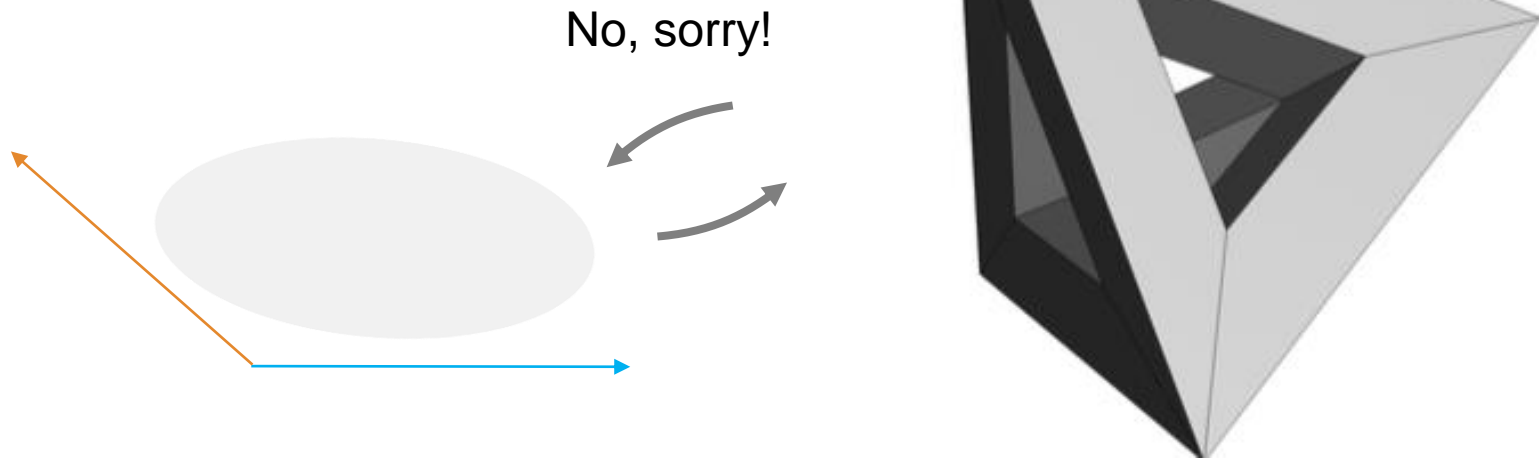
Splines on non-disk topology

- Non-disk topology



Splines on non-disk topology

- Lets consider a simple case with high genus
- Non-disk topology



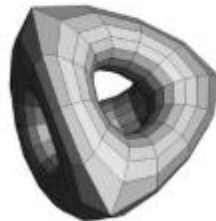
Iterative splitting



(a)



(b)

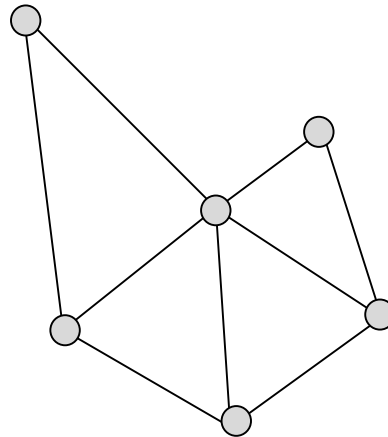


(c)

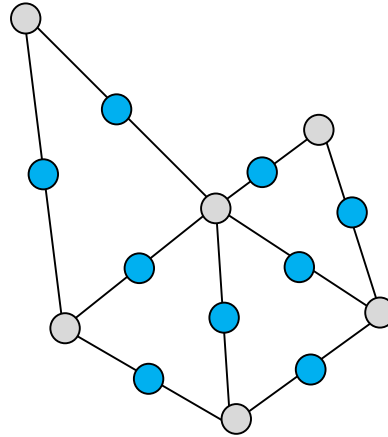


(d)

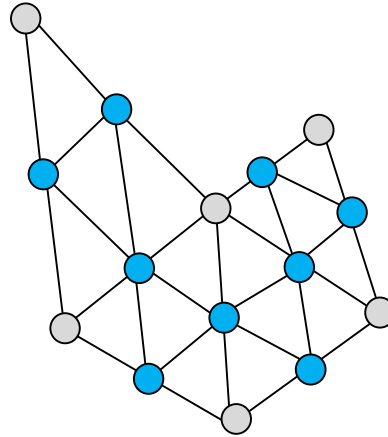
Best to think 2D again



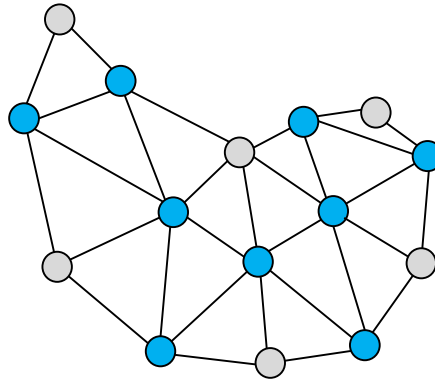
Step 1: Split edges



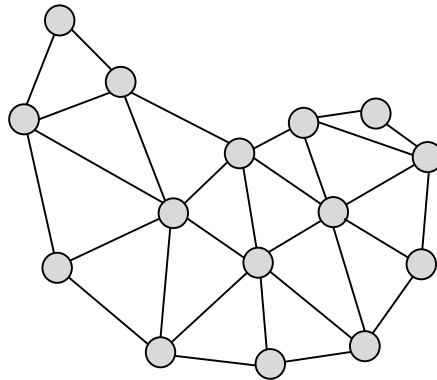
Step 2: Re-topologize



Step 3: Relax



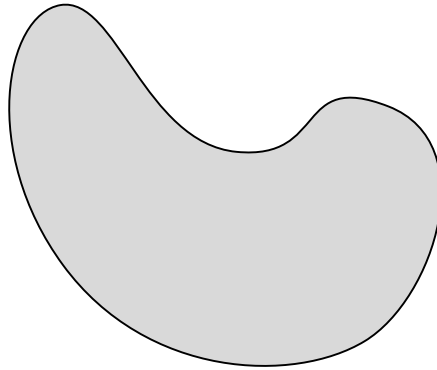
Done



Does not look like much, but ..

... repeat forever ...

Does not look like much, but ..



.. Is the key to high-quality 3D geometry



Conclusions

- Surfaces are a simple extension to curves
- Really just a tensor-product between two curves
 - One curve gets extruded along the other
- Subdivision surfaces are another way of generating curves
 - Particularly amenable to GPU implementation!