

# 全自动纱线模型生成算法







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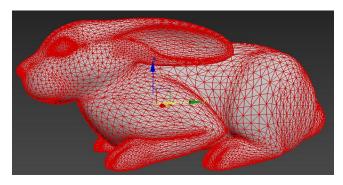


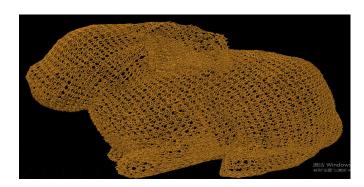
01 研究意义

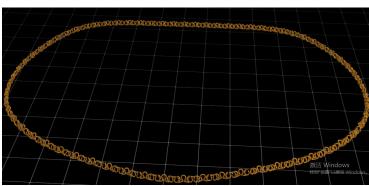
#### 研究意义



算法可以全自动地将常见的三角网格模型转化为纱线模型。使用基于微观模型的织物实时渲染算法对纱线模型进行渲染,可以得到具有纤维级别细节的织物仿真效果。





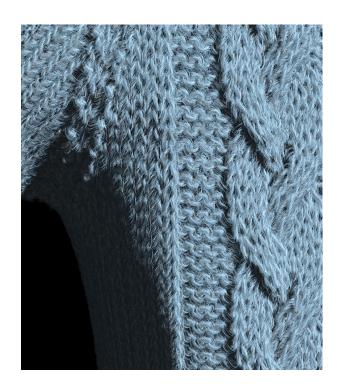


#### 研究意义



使用基于微观模型的织物实时渲染算法对纱线模型进行渲染,可以得到具有纤维级别细节的织物仿真效果。





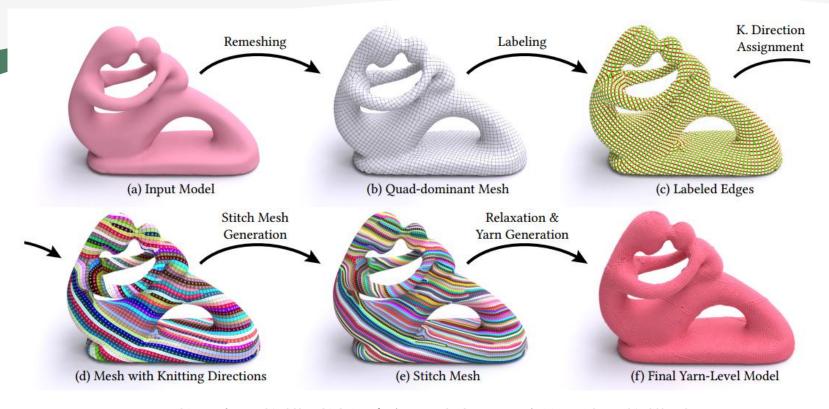


# 02

全自动纱线模型生成算法

#### 算法框架





▶ a->b: 将三角网格模型转化为各面片大小一致的四边网格模型。▶ b->c: 将四边网格模型的面片进行分行,同行面片表示同根纱线。

▶ c->d:确定每一行的针织方向。

➤ d->e: 进行细分操作, 生成缝纫网格。

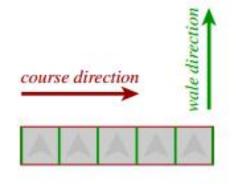
▶ e->f: 通过三个小步骤生成最终的纱线模型。

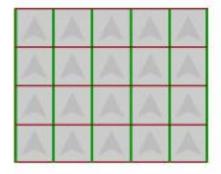
## Labeling

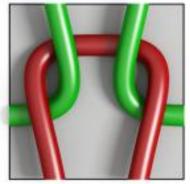


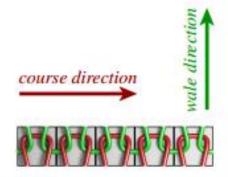
> Labeling:确定每个面片的边是course或wale。

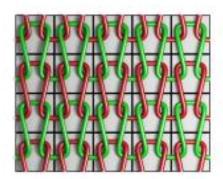












#### Labeling



▶ 有效的边划分情况:

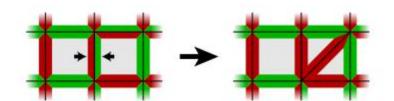


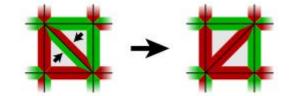
- ▶ 标定的目标:
- ① 面片的边标定类型符合上图要求(限制条件)。
- ② 模型中两个面片邻边标定值不同的次数尽可能最少。

#### **Post-Processing**

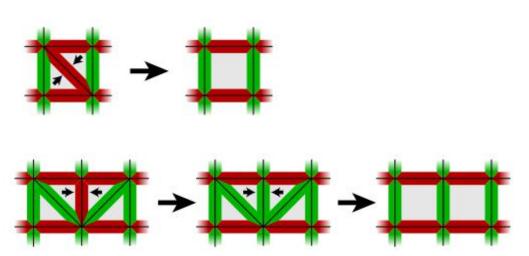


▶ 标记冲突情况及修正方法:



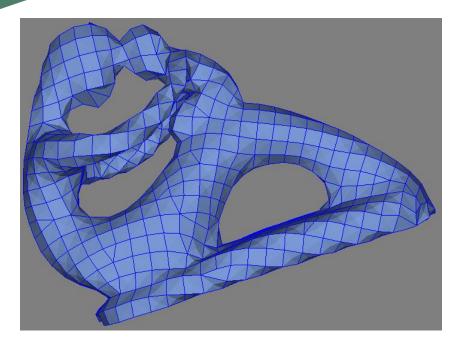


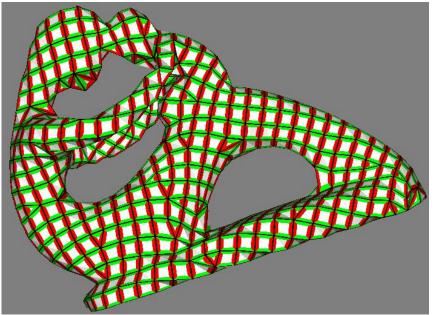
> 三角形合并



# 标定结果

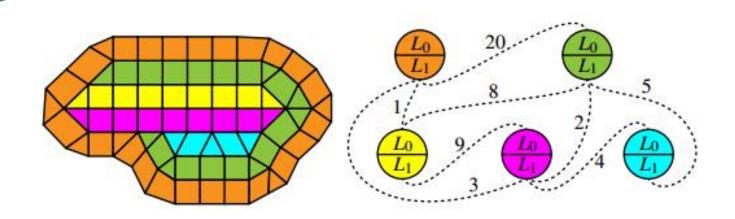






#### Knitting direction assignment

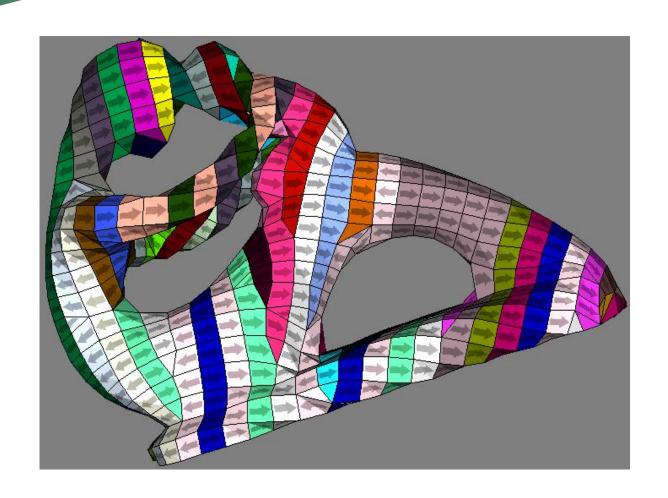




- Knitting Direction Assignment:
  确定每行面片的针织方向,即哪一边表示top course、bottom course。
- ▶ 标定的目标:
- ① 每一行面片两边的标记值不同(限制条件)。
- ② 相邻两行面片邻边的标定值相同(即针织方向不同)的次数尽可能少。

# 方向标定结果

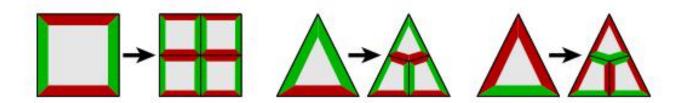




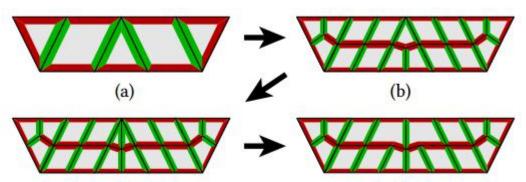
#### Stitch mesh generation



- Stitch Mesh Generation: 对面片进行细分操作,生成更多小面片。 主要目的是消除三角面片,生成闭合纱线。
- ▶ 不同类型面片细分操作:

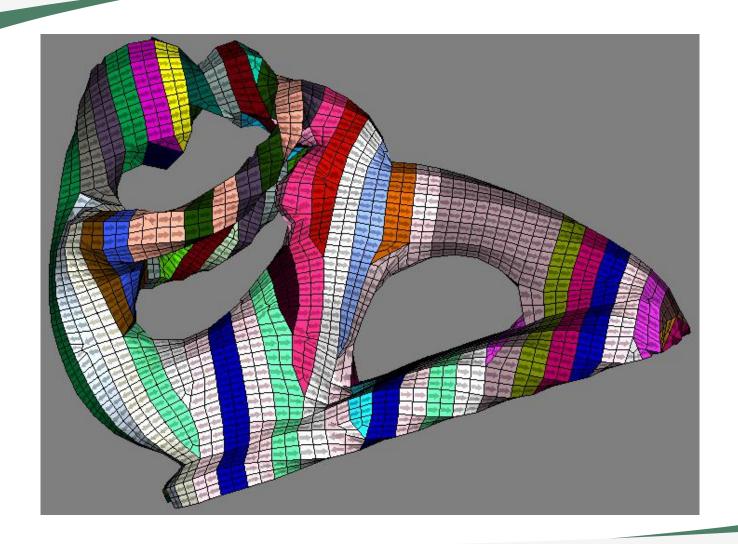


> 将以三角面片为起始的非闭合纱线转化为闭合纱线。



#### Stitch mesh





## Relaxation and yarn generation





- (a) Stitch Mesh
- (b)Mesh-based relaxation
- (c)Yarn generation
- (d)Yarn-level relaxation

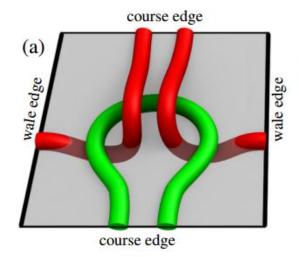
## Yarn generation

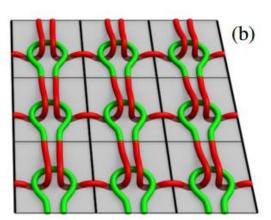


#### ▶ 四种缝纫类型:



#### ▶ 纱线方向一致时缝合方法:

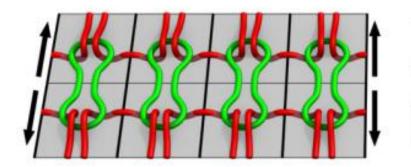


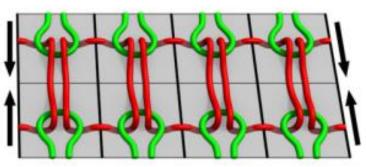


# Yarn generation



▶ 方向不一致情况的处理方法:





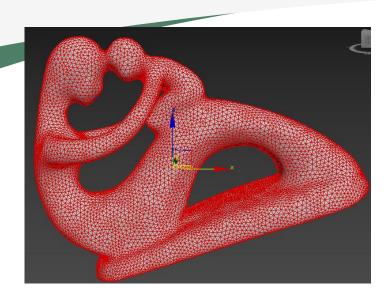


03

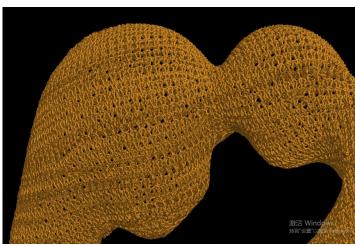
纱线模型展示

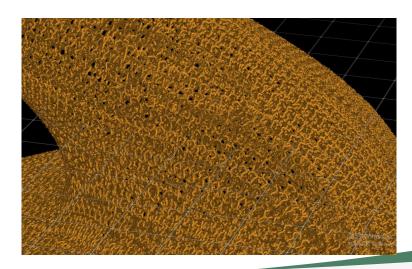
# 纱线模型





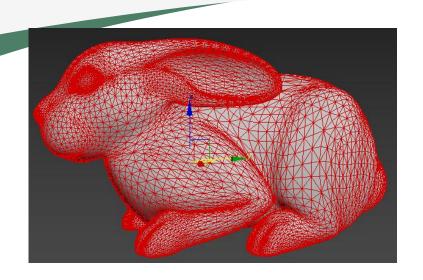


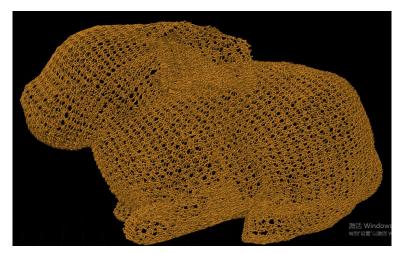


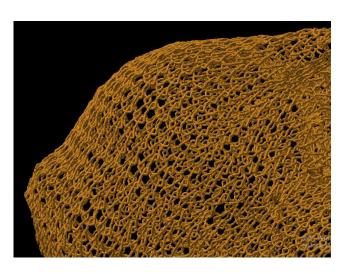


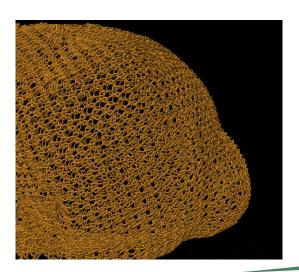
# 纱线模型















# 谢谢聆听

Thank You