

Subdivision Surfaces II

Last Time?

- Spline Surfaces
 - complex topology is challenging, requires trimming curves
- Subdivision Zoo
 - Doo-Sabin
 - Loop
 - Catmull-Clark
- Subdivision w/ Creases

Reading from Last Week...

- "Free-form deformation of solid geometric models", Sederberg & Parry, SIGGRAPH 1986

Reading for Today

- Hoppe et al., "Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction" SIGGRAPH 1994

Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction

- From input: scanned mesh points
 - Estimate topological type (genus)
 - Mesh optimization (a.k.a. simplification)
 - Smooth surface optimization

Adding creases to Loop Subdivision

- Vertex & edge masks
- Limit masks
 - Position
 - Tangent

Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction

- Optimization Remeshing

initial configuration

edge collapse edge split edge swap edge tag *move vertex*

Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction

- Crease subdivision masks *decouple* behavior of surface on either side of crease
- Crease rules cannot model a cone
- Optimization can be done locally
 - subdivision control points have only local influence
- Results
 - Noise?
 - Applicability?
 - Limitations?
 - Running Time

Questions?

Interpolating Subdivision

- Chaikin:

- Doo-Sabin:

of the centroids of each edge/face

Interpolating Subdivision

- *Interpolation vs. Approximation* of control points
- Handle arbitrary topological type
- Reduce the “extraneous bumps & wiggles”

Figure 4: Interpolating a coarsely polygonized torus. Upper left: original mesh. Upper right: Shirman-Séquin interpolation[14]. Lower left: Interpolating Catmull-Clark surface. Lower right: Faired interpolating Catmull-Clark surface.

“Efficient, fair interpolation using Catmull-Clark surfaces”, Halstead, Kass & DeRose, SIGGRAPH 1993

Interpolation of Catmull-Clark Surfaces

- Solve for a new control mesh (generally “bigger”) such that when Catmull-Clark subdivision is applied it interpolates the original mesh

Vertex Position in Limit

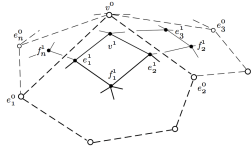
- V_n stores the center vertex & surrounding edge & face vertices as a big column vector

$$V_n^{i+1} = S_n V_n^i$$

- When $n = 4$:
($n = \text{valence}$)

$$S_4 = \frac{1}{16} * \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_n^\infty := \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S_n^i V_n^1$$



Solve for New Positions

- Goal: Find the control mesh vertex positions, x (a column vector of 3D points), such that the position of the vertices in the limit match the input vertices, b (also a column vector of points)

- Use Least Squares to solve $Ax = b$

where A is a square matrix with the interpolation rules and connectivity of the mesh

- See paper for extension to match limit normals

Fairing

- Fairing: an additional part or structure added to an aircraft, tractor-trailer, etc. to smooth the outline and thus reduce drag
- Subdivide initial resolution twice so that all constrained vertex positions are independent

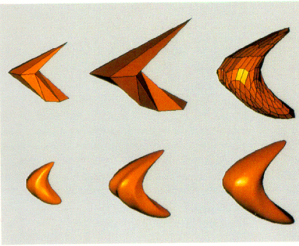
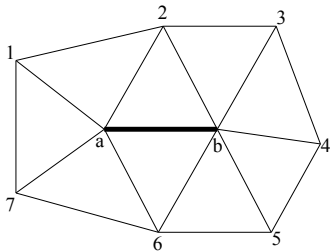


Figure 5: Top row: Original mesh, Interpolating mesh, Faired interpolating mesh. Bottom row: Corresponding Catmull-Clark surfaces. Interpolation introduces wiggles which are removed by fairing.

Questions?

Questions on Homework?

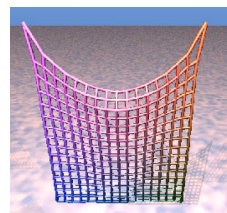
- What's an illegal edge collapse?



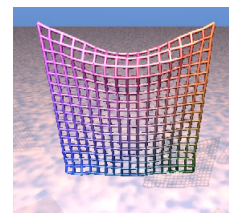
- To be legal, the ring of vertex neighbors *must be unique* (have no duplicates)!

Reading for Friday (1/30)

- "Deformation Constraints in a Mass-Spring Model to Describe Rigid Cloth Behavior", Provot, 1995.



Simple mass-spring system



Improved solution

Reading for Tuesday (2/3)

- Baraff, Witkin
& Kass,
Untangling Cloth,
SIGGRAPH 2003

