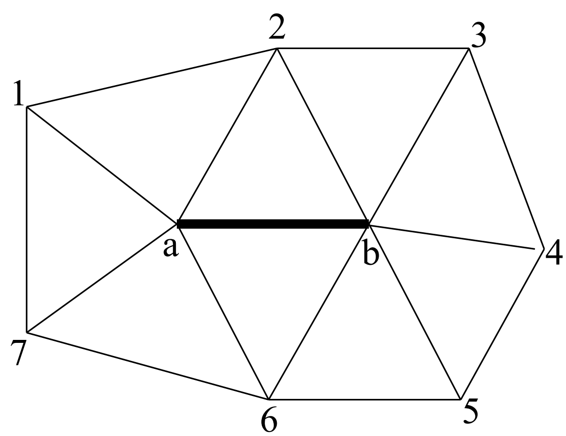
Subdivision Surfaces

Geri's Game

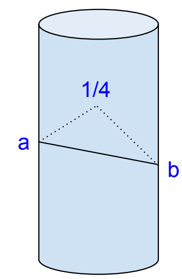
Pixar Animation Studios, 1986

Questions on Homework 1?

- What's an illegal edge collapse?



What if vertex 1 is the same as vertex 4?



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

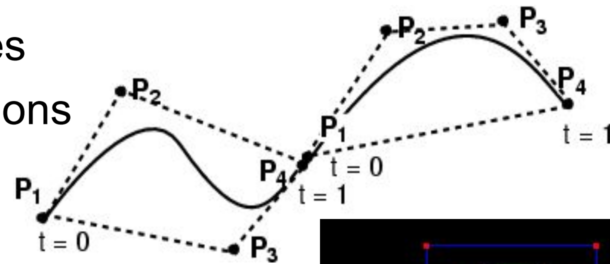
Notes about HW Autograding

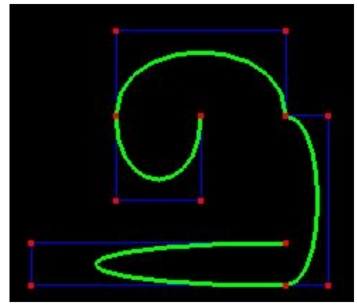
- HW is run on a Linux desktop machine
- Automated:
  - Keyboard & mouse commands
  - Reasonable pauses (sleep)
  - Screenshots
- Will have longer wait times
  - not parallelized (one student at a time)
  - … now two desktops
- Due to COVID
  - Your submission is received & stored at RPI
  - Shipped to Barb's house for grading
  - w/ Spectrum router… Networking is suspect

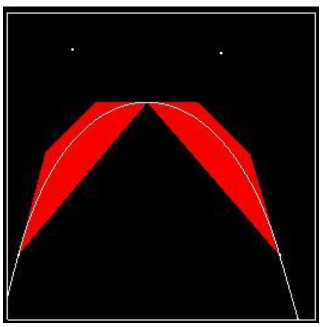
Don't panic if autograding takes a while or gets stuck. Post on the forum if you experience problems.

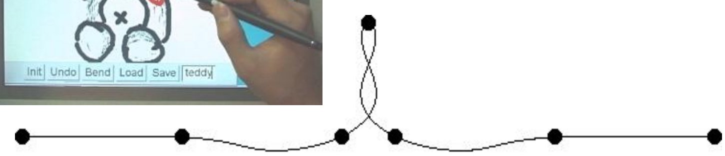
Last Time?

- Curves & Surfaces
- Continuity Definitions
  - C^0, G^1, C^1, … C^∞
- Interpolation vs. Approximation Splines
- Cubic Bezier & BSpline









Today

- Papers for Today
  - "Subdivision Surfaces in Character Animation"
  - "Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction"
- Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary
- Subdivision Surface "Zoo"
- Interpolating Subdivision
- Papers for Next Time
- Worksheet: Bezier Spline vs. BSpline

Reading for Today

Quad Meshes
more common in artistic practice
(e.g. Pixar's Geri's Game)

- DeRose, Kass, & Truong, "Subdivision Surfaces in Character Animation", SIGGRAPH 1998

Figure 5: Geri's hand as a piecewise smooth Catmull-Clark surface. Infinitely sharp creases are used between the skin and the finger nails.

Subdivision Surfaces in Character Animation

- Catmull Clark Subdivision Rules
- Semi-sharp vs. Infinitely-sharp creases
- Mass-Spring Cloth *(next week)*
- Hierarchical Mesh for Collision
- Texturing Subdivision Surfaces

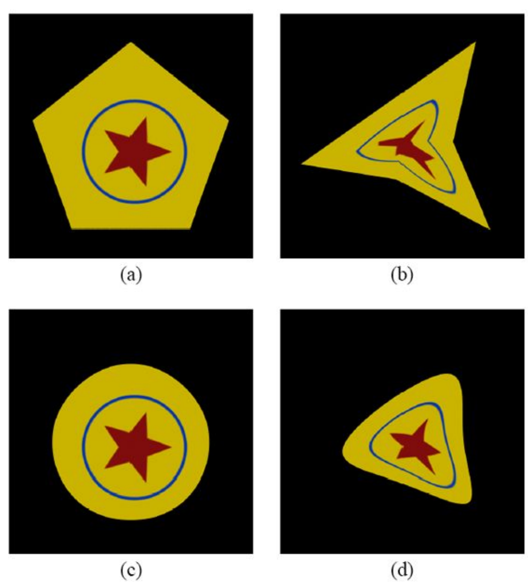
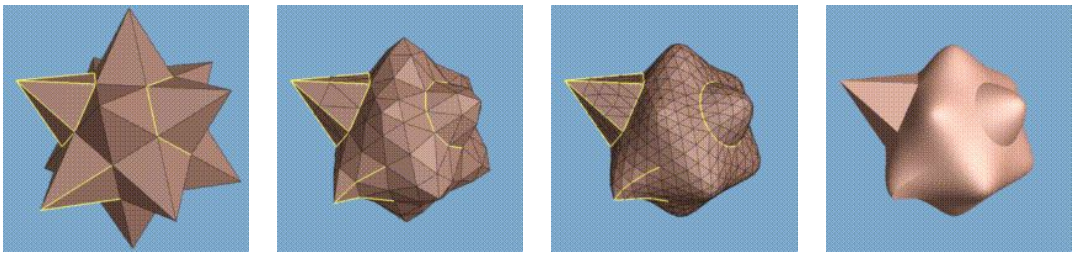


Figure 11: (a) A texture mapped regular pentagon comprised of 5 triangles; (b) the pentagonal model with its vertices moved; (c) A subdivision surface whose control mesh is the same 5 triangles in (a), and where boundary edges are marked as creases; (d) the subdivision surface with its vertices positioned as in (b).

Reading for Today

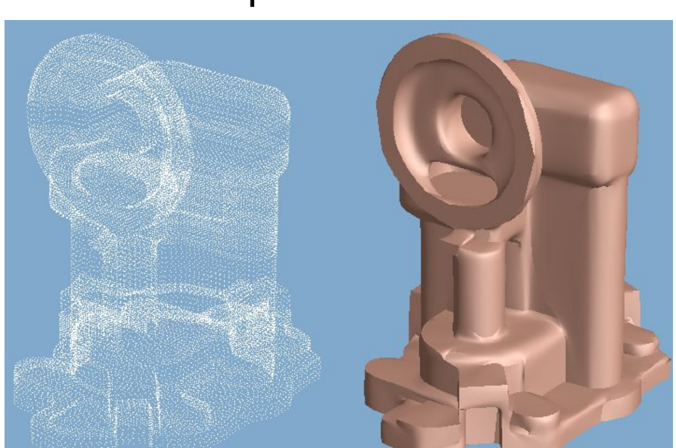
Triangle meshes ***directly applies to HW1!***

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



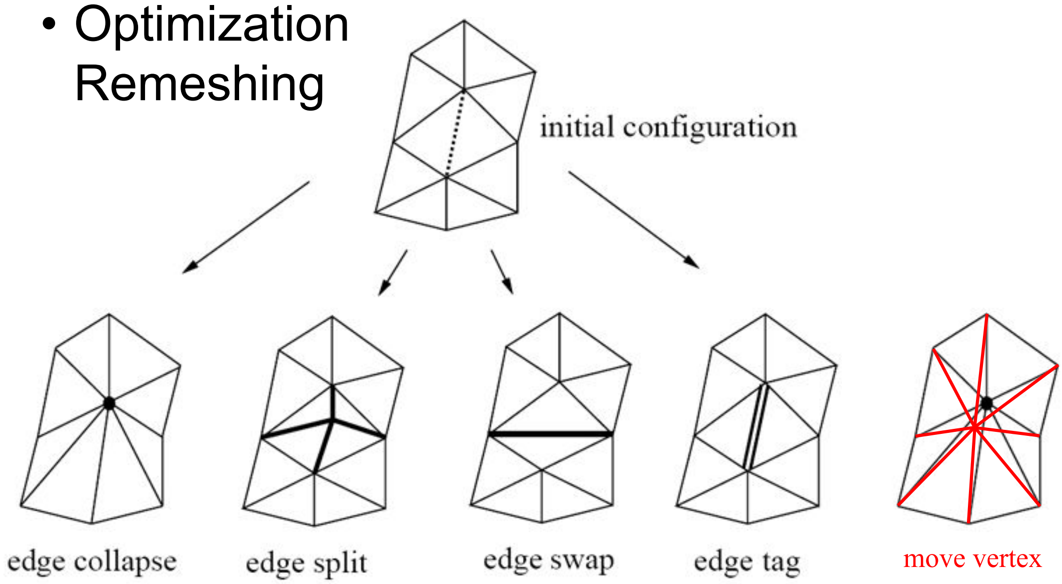
Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction

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



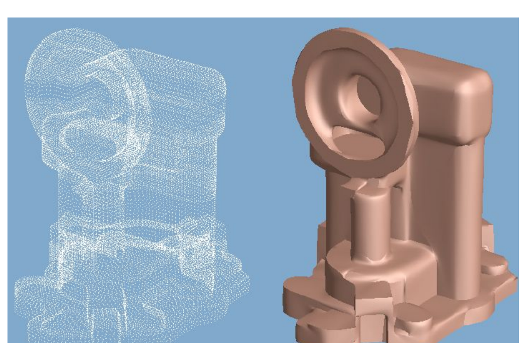
Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction

- Optimization Remeshing

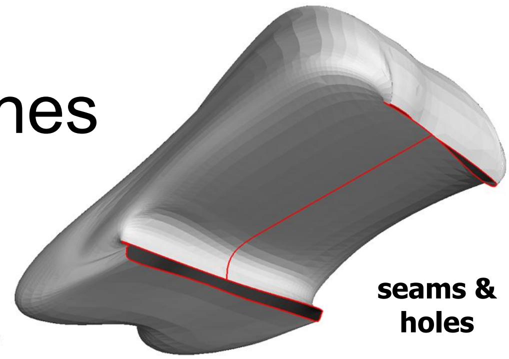


Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction

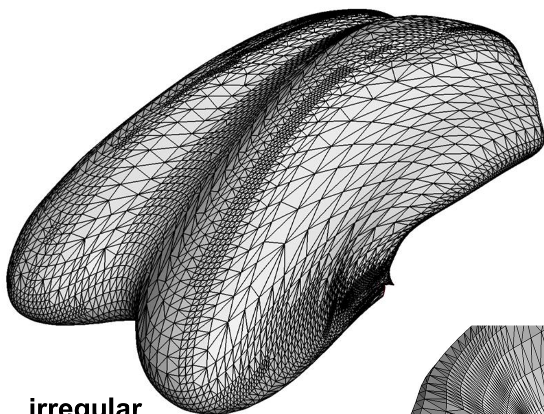
- Crease subdivision masks *decouple* behavior of surface on either side of crease
- Crease rules cannot model a cone
- Optimization can be done locally
  - subdivision control points have only local influence
- Results
  - Noise?
  - Applicability?
  - Limitations?
  - Running Time



Spline-Based Modeling Headaches

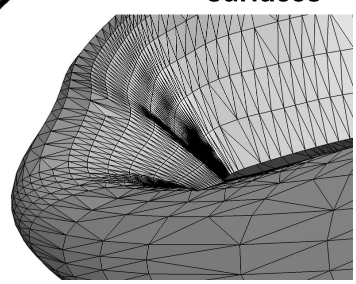


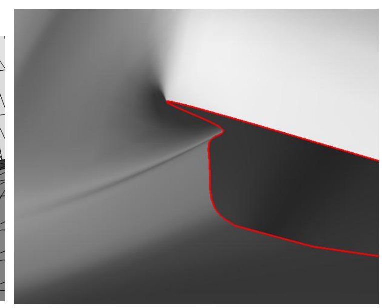
seams & holes



irregular sampling

"pinched" surfaces



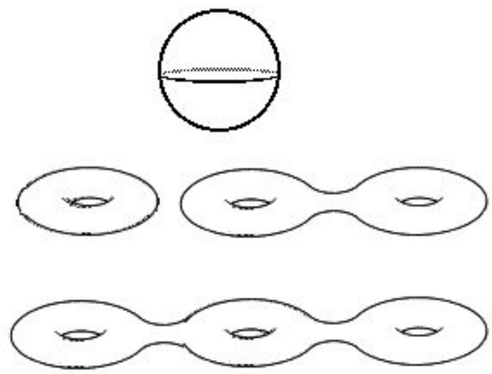


Today

- Papers for Today
  - "Subdivision Surfaces in Character Animation"
  - "Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction"
- Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary
- Subdivision Surface "Zoo"
- Interpolating Subdivision
- Papers for Next Time
- Worksheet: Bezier Spline vs. BSpline

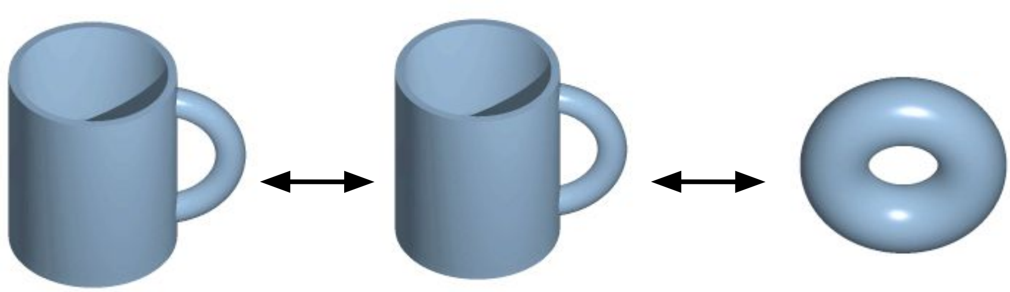
Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary

- *Genus:* The maximum number of disjoint simple closed curves which can be cut from an orientable surface of genus g without disconnecting it is g.



Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary

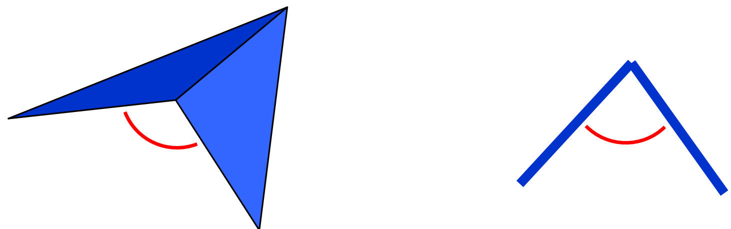
- *Homeomorphic/Topological equivalence*: a continuous stretching and bending of the object into a new shape



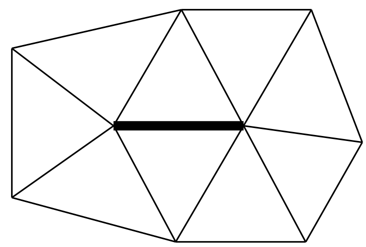
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Mug_and_Torus_morph.gif

Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary

- *Dihedral Angle*:
  - the angle between the planes of two triangular faces
  - “looking down the edge” between two faces, the angle between the faces.

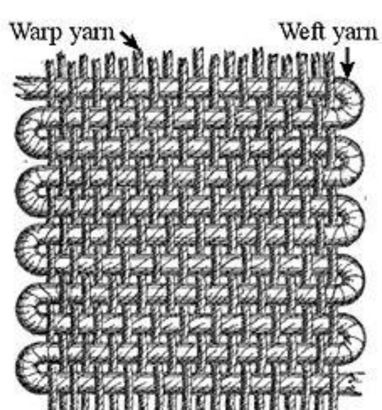


- *Valence (a.k.a. degree)*: the number of edges incident to the vertex.



Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary

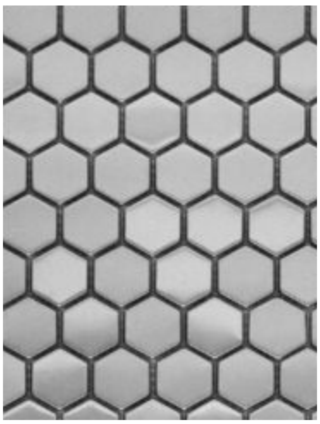
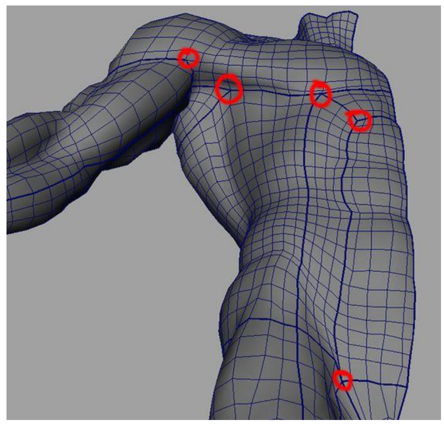
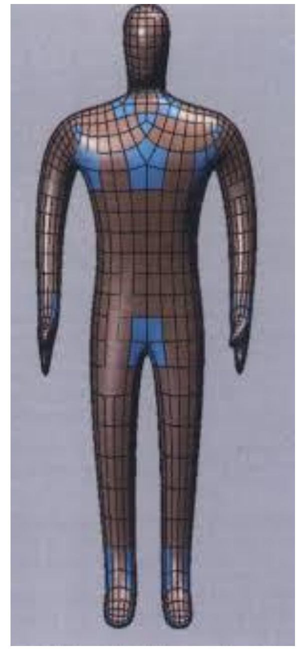
- *Warp & weft:* Yarns used in weaving. Because the weft does not have to be stretched in the way that the warp is, it can generally be less strong.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weft

Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary

- Extraordinary Vertex
  - Quad mesh: vertices w/ valence ≠ 4
  - Hex mesh: vertices w/ valence ≠ 3
  - Tri mesh: vertices w/ valence ≠ 6

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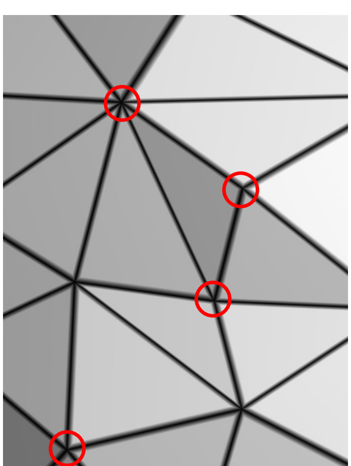
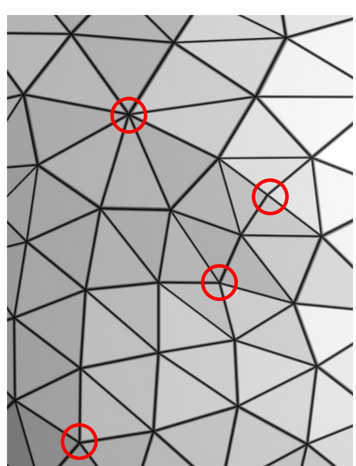
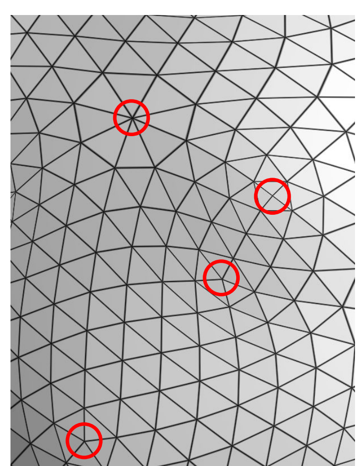
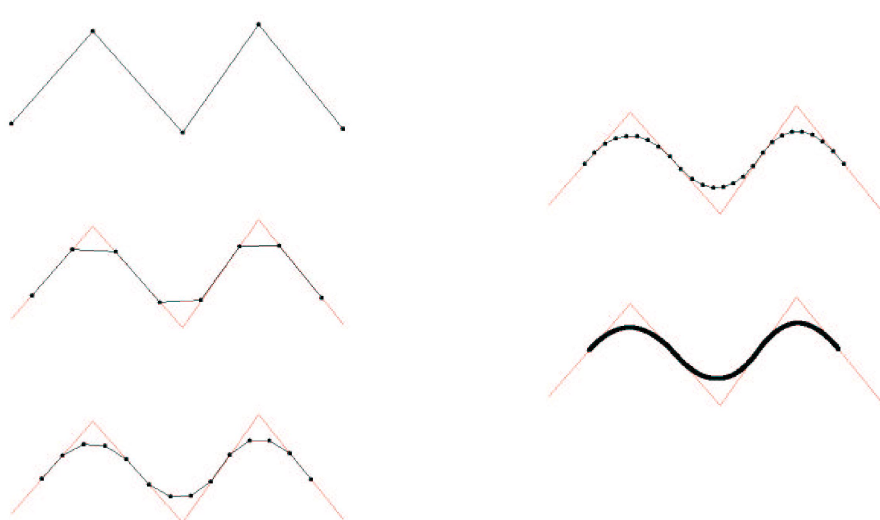




Today

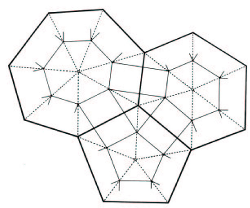
- Papers for Today
- Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary
- Subdivision Surface "Zoo"
  - Doo Sabin (anything!)
  - Loop, Butterfly, √3 (triangles only)
  - Catmull Clark (turns everything into quads)
  - … many others!
- Interpolating Subdivision
- Papers for Next Time
- Worksheet: Bezier Spline vs. BSpline

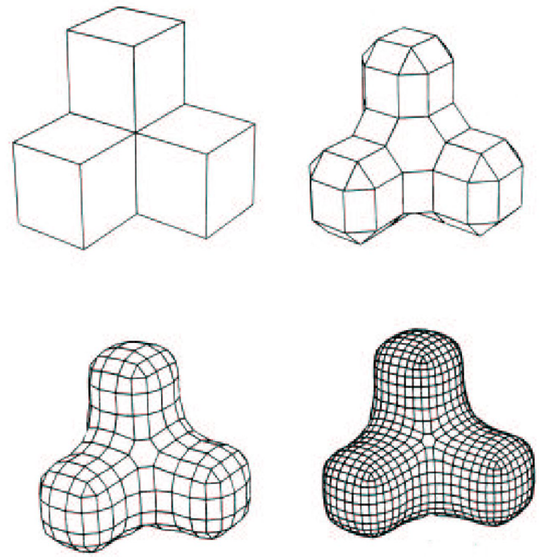
Chaikin's Algorithm



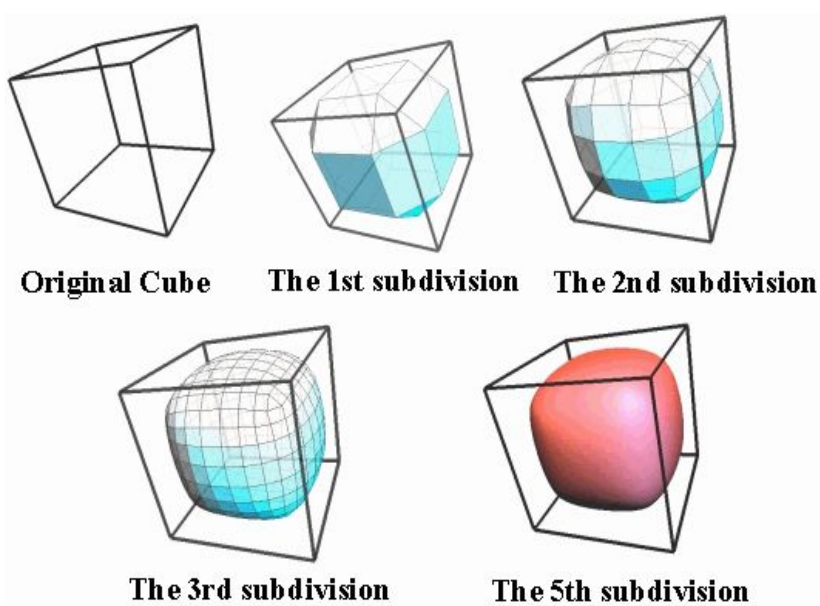
Doo-Sabin Subdivision

Idea: introduce a new vertex for each face
At the midpoint of old vertex, face centroid



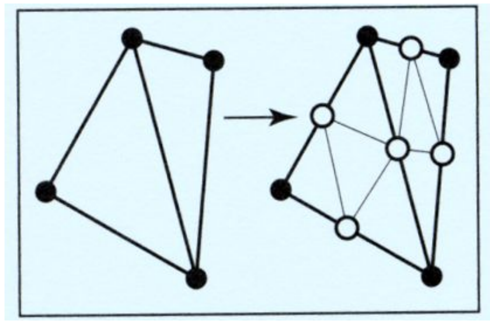


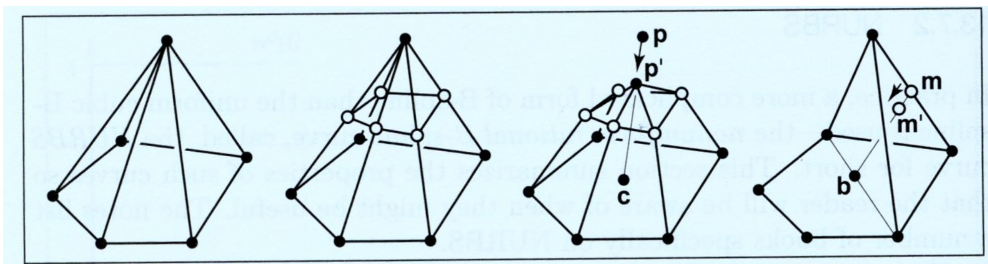
Doo-Sabin Subdivision



http://www.ke.ics.saitama-u.ac.jp/xuz/pic/doo-sabin.gif

Loop Subdivision

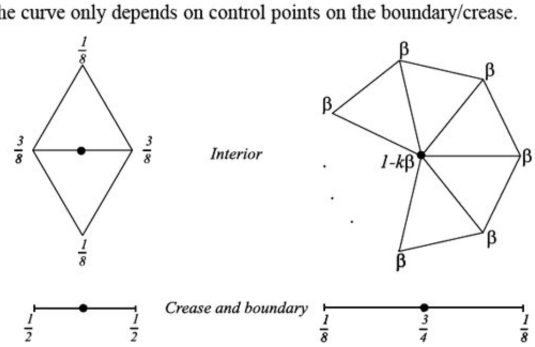




Shirley, Fundamentals of Computer Graphics

Loop Subdivision

Subdivision Rules. The masks for the Loop scheme are shown in Figure 4.3. For boundaries and edges tagged as *crease* edges, special rules are used. These rules produce a cubic spline curve along the boundary/crease. The curve only depends on control points on the boundary/crease.



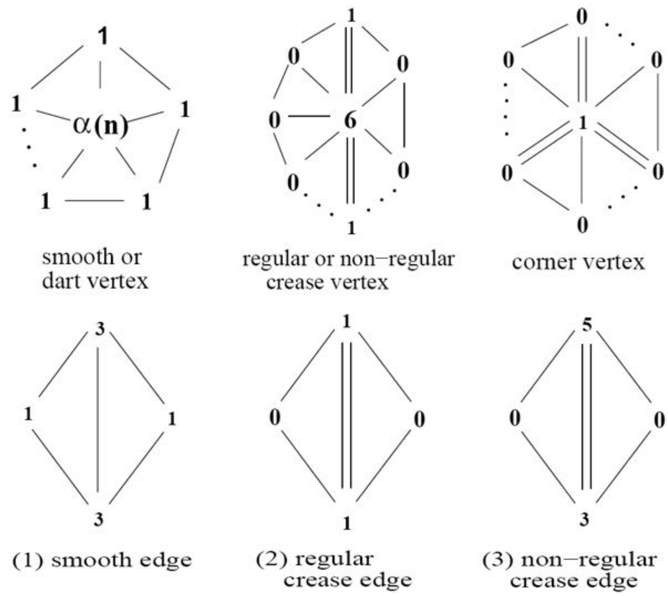
a. Masks for odd vertices *b. Masks for even vertices*

Figure 4.3: *Loop subdivision: in the picture above,* β *can be chosen to be either* $\frac{1}{n}(5/8 - (\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\cos\frac{2\pi}{n})^2)$ *(original choice of Loop [16]), or, for* $n > 3$, $\beta = \frac{3}{8n}$ *as proposed by Warren [33]. For* $n = 3$, $\beta = 3/16$ *can be used.*

SIGGRAPH 2000 course notes
Subdivision for Modeling and Animation (page 70)

Adding creases to Loop Subdivision

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



Catmull Clark Subdivision

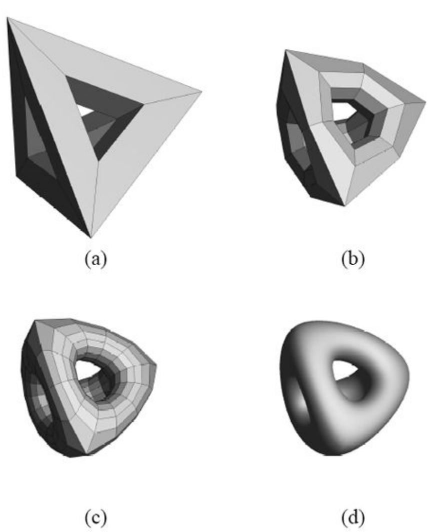


Figure 3: Recursive subdivision of a topologically complicated mesh: (a) the control mesh; (b) after one subdivision step; (c) after two subdivision steps; (d) the limit surface.

$$e_j^{i+1} = \frac{v^i + e_j^i + f_{j-1}^{i+1} + f_j^{i+1}}{4}, \quad (1)$$

where subscripts are taken modulo the valence of the central vertex v^0. (The valence of a vertex is the number of edges incident to it.) Finally, a vertex point v^i is computed as

$$v^{i+1} = \frac{n-2}{n} v^i + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_j e_j^i + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_j f_j^{i+1} \quad (2)$$

Vertices of valence 4 are called ordinary; others are called extraordinary.

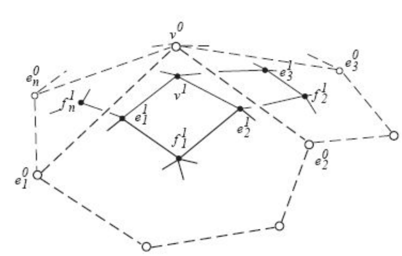
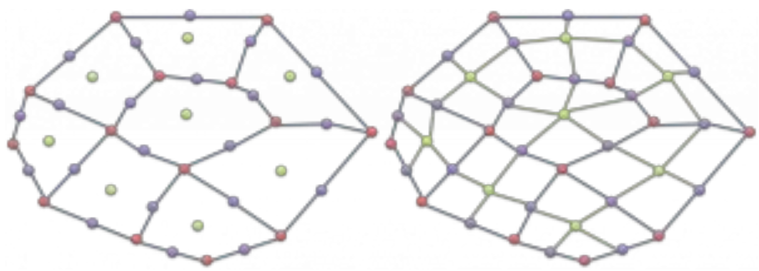


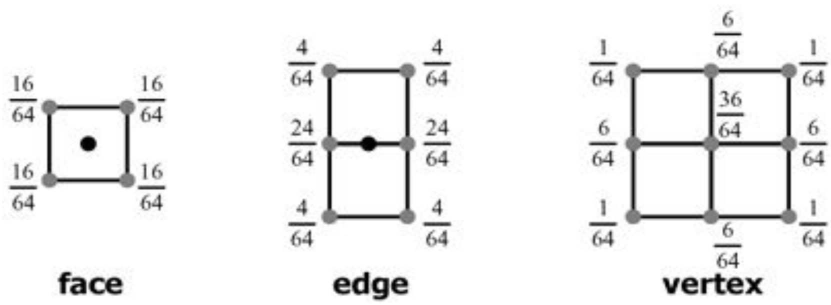
Figure 4: The situation around a vertex v^0 of valence n.

"Subdivision Surfaces in Character Animation",
DeRose, Kass & Truong, SIGGRAPH 1998

Catmull-Clark Subdivision



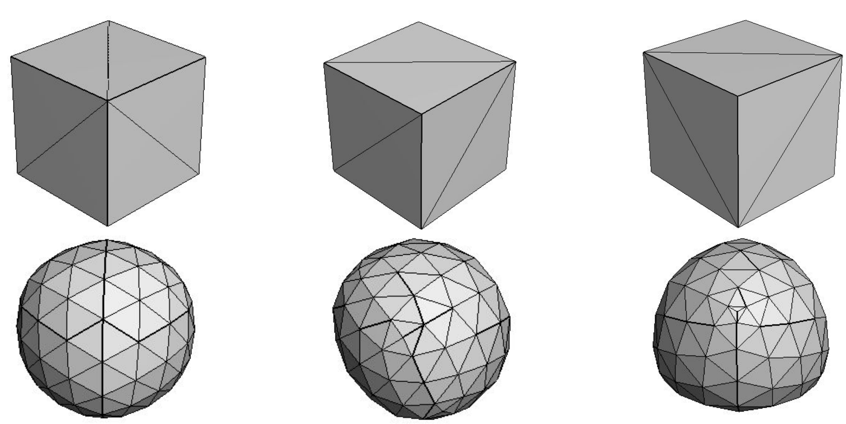
https://team.inria.fr/virtualplants/teaching/informatique-graphique-2016/tp4-instructions/



http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/teaching/2005/AdvGraph/exercise2.html

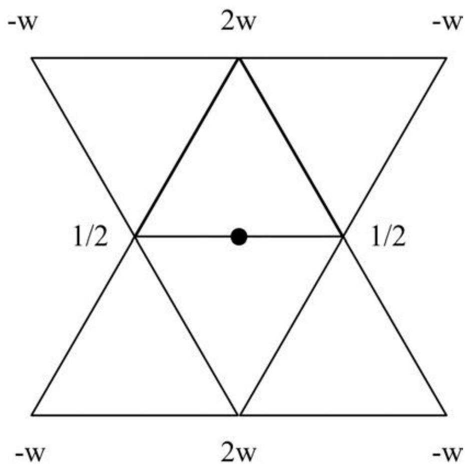
Catmull-Clark preferred by Artists

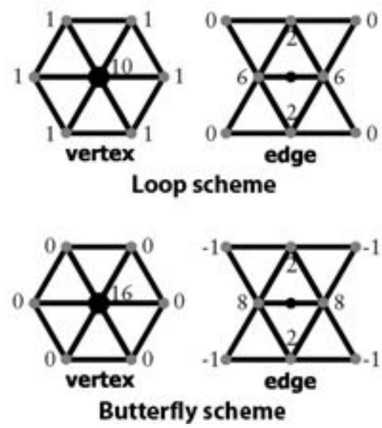
- Catmull-Clark is based on quadrilaterals
  - Like NURBS, specifically cubic bsplines
  - Implicit adjacency in subdivided microgeometry
  - Better than triangles for symmetric objects



Butterfly Subdivision

- Triangle-based subdivisior
- Alternate scheme to Loop





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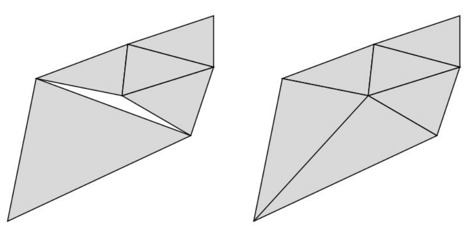
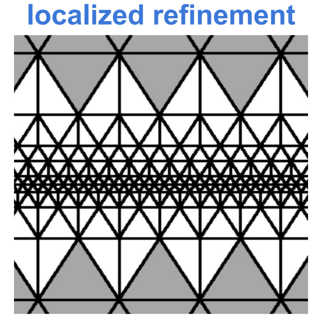
√3 Subdivision Kobbelt, SIGGRAPH 2000

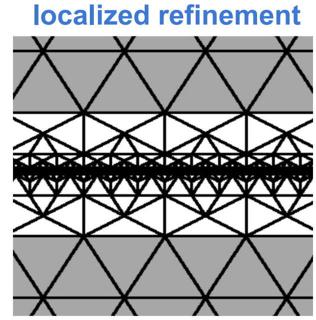


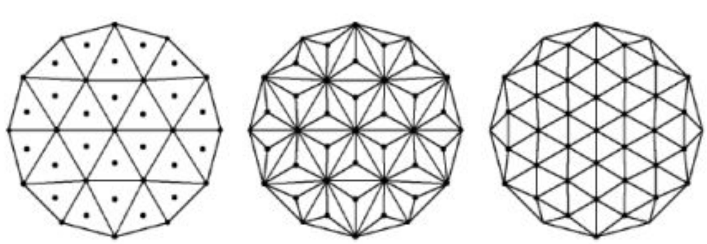
Adaptive Subdivision (Loop): Need to close gaps between different levels of refinement

Loop: less localized refinement



√3: more localized refinement



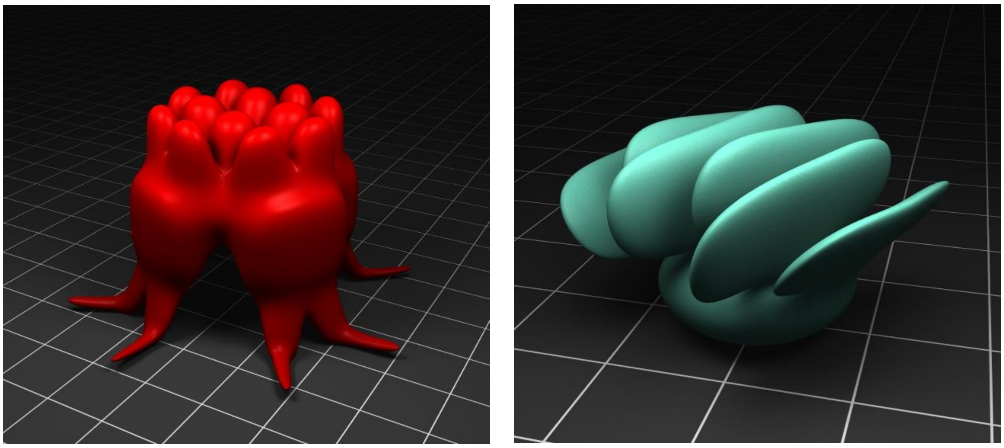


the split operation places a midvertex at the centre of each triangle

joining the midvertex to the vertices of the triangle realises the 1-to-3 split

after smoothing each old vertex, edges are flipped to connect pairs of midvertices

Questions?



Justin Legakis

Today

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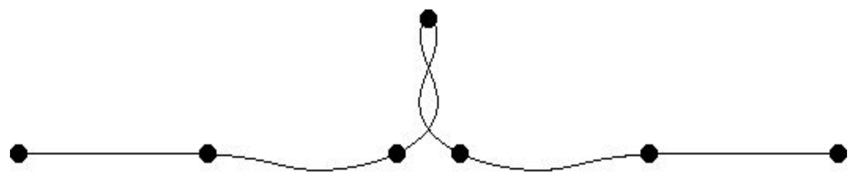
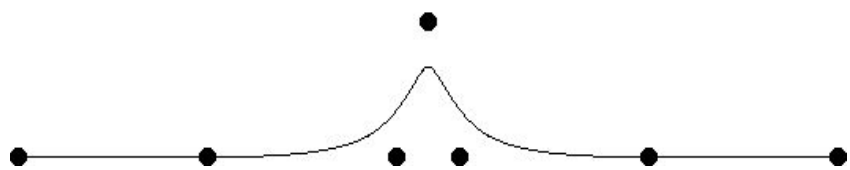
Interpolation vs. Approximation Curves

- Interpolation Curve – over constrained → lots of (undesirable?) oscillations

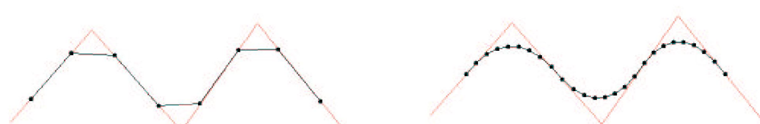


- Approximation Curve – more reasonable?

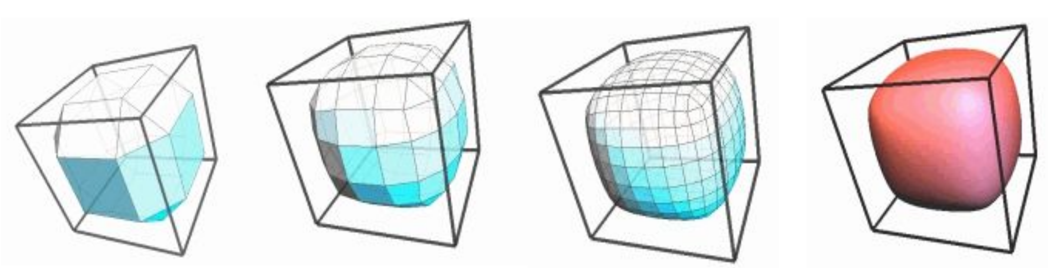


Interpolating Subdivision

- 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"

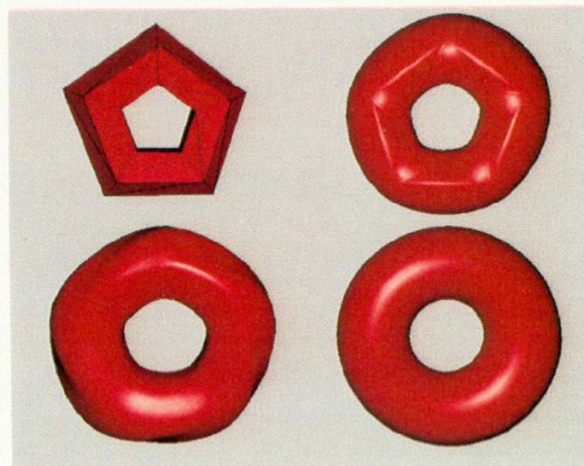
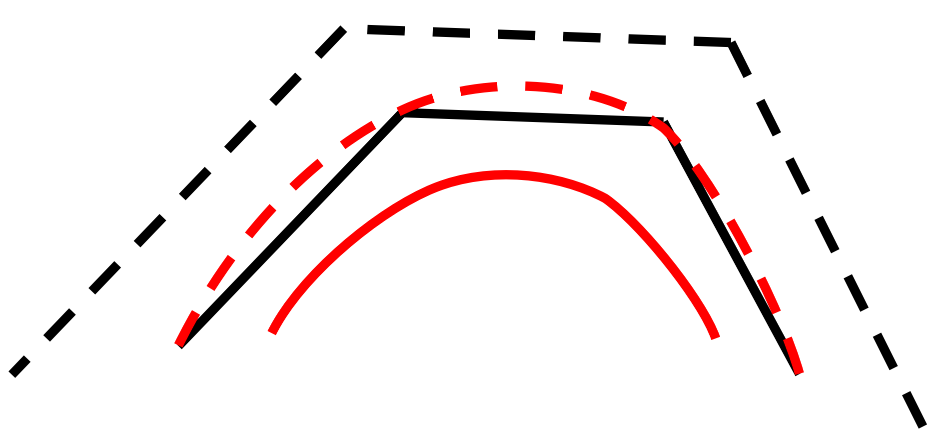


Figure 4: Interpolating a coarsely polygonized torus. Upper left: original mesh. Upper right: Shirman-Séquin interpolation[14]. Lower left: Interpolating Catmull-Clark surface. Lower right: Faired interpolating Catmull-Clark surface.

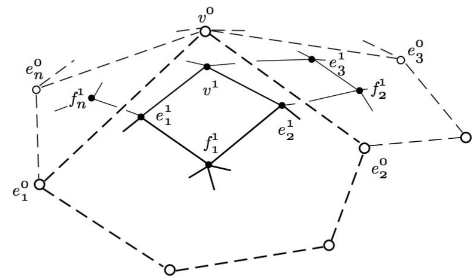
"Efficient, fair interpolation using Catmull-Clark surfaces", Halstead, Kass & DeRose, SIGGRAPH 1993

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 control mesh



Vertex Position in Limit



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

$$V_n^{i+1} = \mathbf{S}_n V_n^i$$

- When n = 4:
  (n = valence)

$$\mathbf{S}_4 = \frac{1}{16} * \begin{pmatrix} 9 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_n^{\infty} := \lim_{i \to \infty} \mathbf{S}_n^i V_n^1$$

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

  $$\mathbf{A}x = b$$

  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

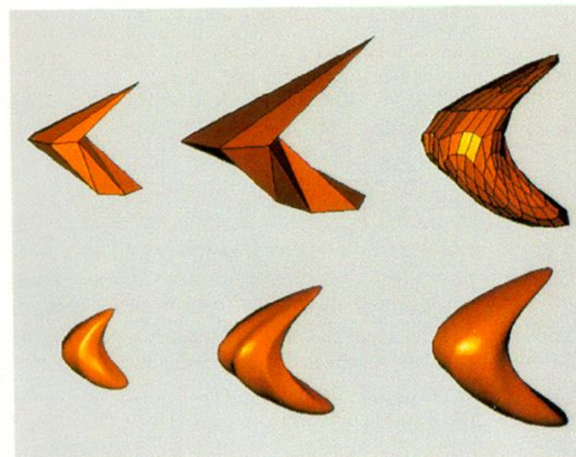


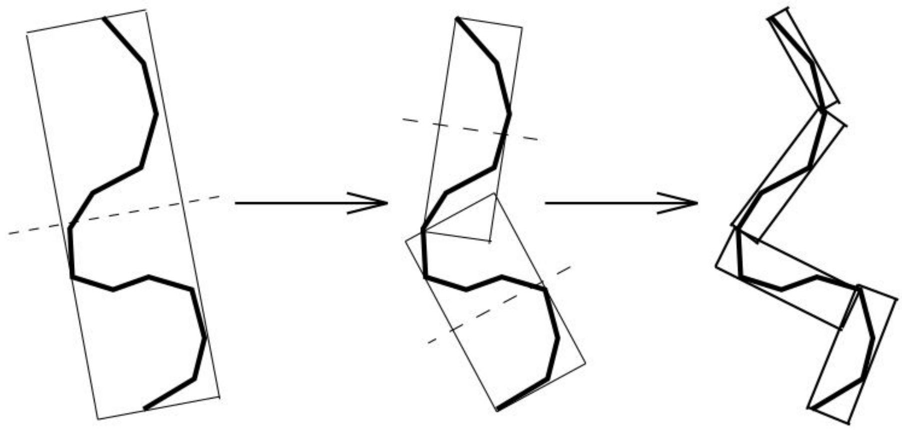
Figure 5: Top row: Original mesh, Interpolating mesh, Faired interpolating mesh. Bottom row: Corresponding Catmull-Clark surfaces. Interpolation introduces wiggles which are removed by fairing.

Today

- Papers for Today
  - "Subdivision Surfaces in Character Animation"
  - "Piecewise Smooth Surface Reconstruction"
- Misc. Mesh/Surface Vocabulary
- Subdivision Surface "Zoo"
- Interpolating Subdivision
- Papers for Next Time
- Worksheet: Bezier Spline vs. BSpline

Reading for Next Time: *(pick one)*

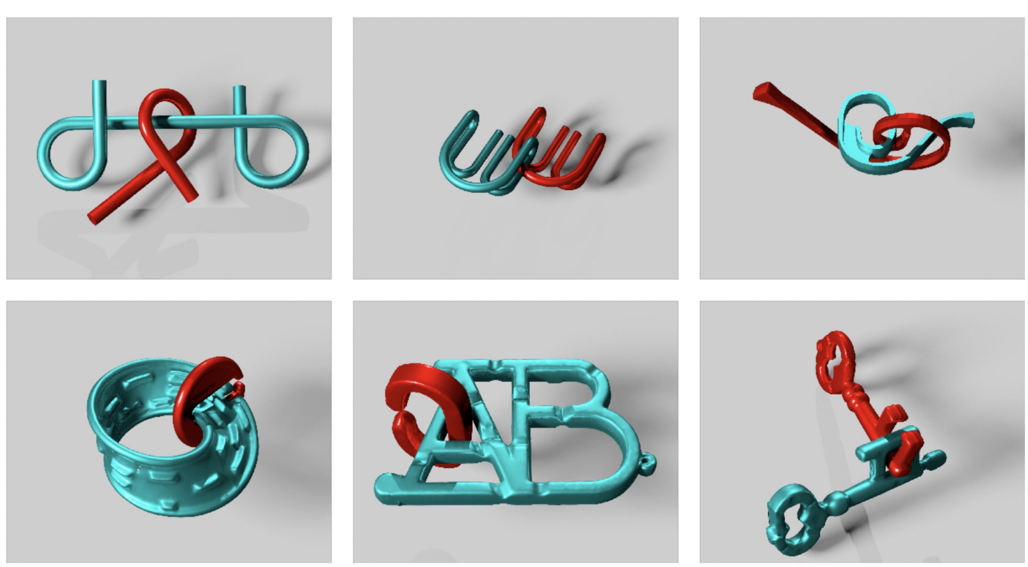
- Oriented Bounding Box (OBB): generalization of the (axis-aligned) BVH



OBB-Tree: A Hierarchical Structure for Rapid Interference Detection, Gottschalk, Lin, & Manocha, SIGGRAPH 1996.

Reading for Next Time: *(pick one)*

- "C-Space Tunnel Discovery for Puzzle Path Planning", Zhang, Belfer, Kry, & Voucha, SIGGRAPH 2020.



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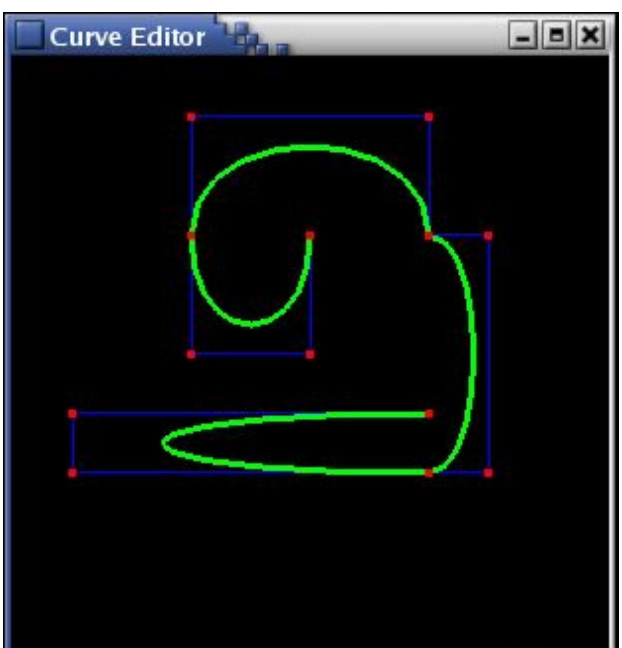
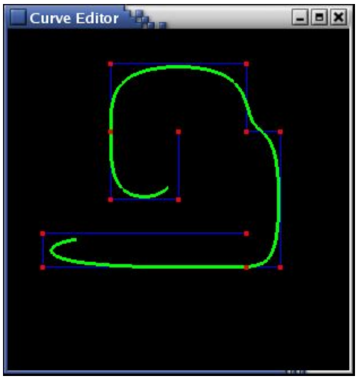
Connecting Cubic Bézier Curves

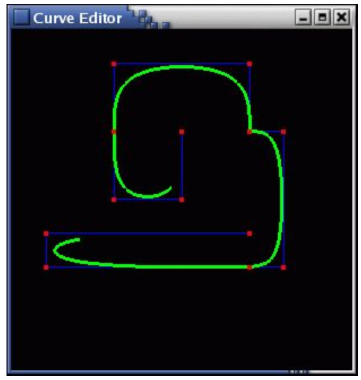


- Where is this curve
  - C^0 continuous?
  - G^1 continuous?
  - C^1 continuous?
- What's the relationship between:
  - the # of control points, and
  - the # of cubic Bézier subcurves?

BSpline Curve Control Points

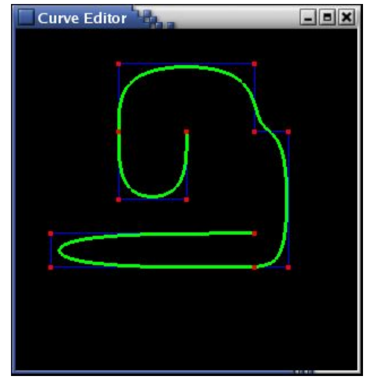


Default BSpline



BSpline with Discontinuity

Repeat interior control point



BSpline which passes through end points

Repeat end points

Pop Worksheet!

- What is the minimum number of cubic Bezier curve segments needed to approximately reproduce the two cu ve
- Repeat for cubic BSplines curve segments.