# Progressive Meshes 

## Xin (Shane) Li

## Progressive Meshes

- Motivations
- Progressive Triangular Meshes
- Connectivity
- Geometry
- Progressive Tetrahedral Meshes (Progressive Simplicial Complex)


## Complex Meshes



Challenges:

- Expensive to store, transmit, render, and edit


## Level of Detail

- Decreasing the complexity of a 3D object representation
- as it moves away from the viewer
- or based on other metrics (object importance, eyespace position...)
- Applied on geometry, texture, material...


69,451 polys


2,502 polys


251 polys


76 polys

Courtesy Stanford 3D Scanning Repository

## Level of Detail

- Distant objects use coarser LODs:



## Multiresolutional Modeling, Processing and Analysis

A webpage about Multiresolutional modeling by Michael Garland: http://www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs/user/garland/www/multires/index.html

- Subdivision Surface
- Spline
- Wavelet



## Motivations

- Applications of multiresolution techniques: Compression, Progressive transmission and display, Level-of-detail Control, Multiresolution editing...
- A mesh simplification procedure for general input meshes
- Preserve various properties (colors, normals, ...)
- Lossless
- Continuous-resolution
- Efficient (time and space)
- Progressive transmission


## Mesh Simplification



## Level-of-detail (LOD)



## Mesh simplification procedure

- Idea: apply sequence of edge collapses:


Can be easily implemented using Half-Edge Data Structure!

## Simplification process



## Invertible

Vertex split transformation:


## Reconstruction process


vsplo
$\ldots$ vspl $_{i} \ldots$
wspl $_{m-1}$
progressive mesh (PM) representation

## Continuous-resolution LOD

From PM, extract $M^{i}$ of any desired complexity.


3,478 faces?


## Property: Vertex correspondence



## Application: Smooth transitions

Correspondence is a surjection:

Video



## Morphing by Linear Interpolation

- Source mesh M1=\{V1, ..., Vn\}
- Target mesh M2=\{U1, ..., Un\}
- The interpolated mesh :

$$
M(t)=\left\{V 1^{*}(1-t)+U 1^{\star} t, \ldots, V n^{\star}(1-t)+U n^{\star} t\right\}
$$

## Application: Progressive transmission

Transmit records progressively:


## Application: Selective refinement


(e.g. view frustum)

## How to select edge collapses?

- Preserve appearance:
- geometric shape
- scalar fields (e.g. color)
- discontinuity curves


$$
\begin{aligned}
& E=\mathbb{X}\left(e_{\text {shape }}+e_{\text {scalars }}\right) d A+\mathbb{X}\left(e_{\text {disc }}\right) d L \\
& \Sigma_{\text {m }}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Selecting edge collapses

- Greedy algorithm: always collapse edge resulting in smallest $\Delta E$

Simplification rates: ~ 30 faces/sec
[Hoppe Siggraph 96]

- off-line process
- could use simpler heuristics


## Summary



- single resolution

PM


- continuous-resolution
- smooth LOD
- space-efficient
- progressive

Videos

## Summary

- Three issues that deserve more consideration:

1. Correctness Detection
2. Collapsing Edge Selection
3. New Vertex Position
1) Ideally: given $n$ vertices $\rightarrow$ best approximation
2) Practically: local optimization

## Summary

- Bottom line:
- You got the concept and idea
- And with the half-edge data structure, you can make this whole thing work
- [Topologically Correctness] Shrink a complicated triangle mesh to a simple one, without changing Euler number
- [Geometrically Roughly Right] Keep using the averaged spatial position
- Consider its generalization to 3D...


## Progressive Tetrahedral Meshes

## Edge Collapse



## Progressive Tetrahedral Meshes



## Progressive Tetrahedral Meshes

Is "Edge Collapse" the only way?


## Progressive Tetrahedral Meshes

Is "Edge Collapse" the only way?


## Some applications

Inter-surface mapping and morphing


## Some applications

## Dynamic Collision Detection Video

And many more in visualization, vision, and CAGD...

