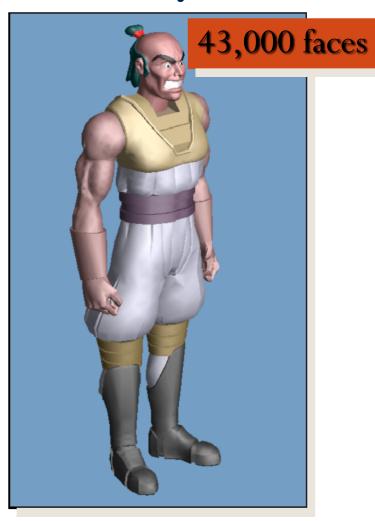
Progressive Meshes

Xin (Shane) Li

Progressive Meshes

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

Complex Meshes

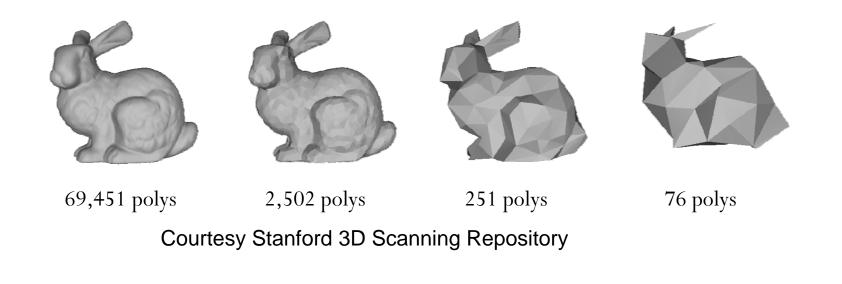




<u>Challenges:</u> - Expensive to store, transmit, render, and edit

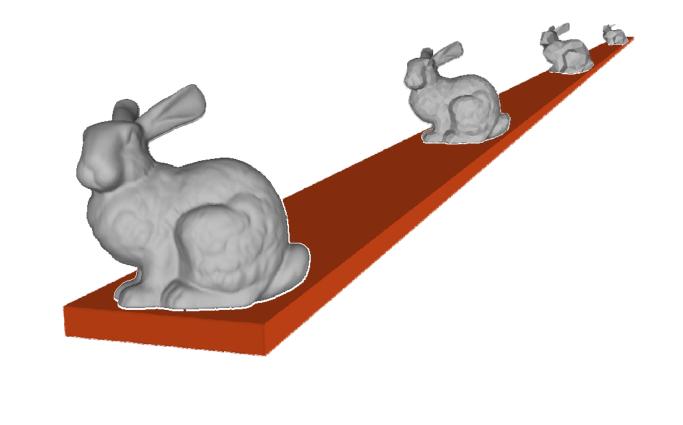
Level of Detail

- 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...



Level of Detail

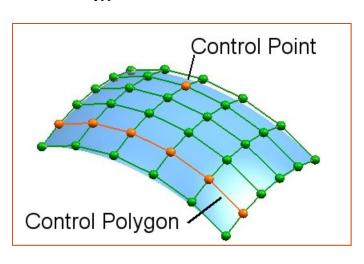
• Distant objects use coarser LODs:

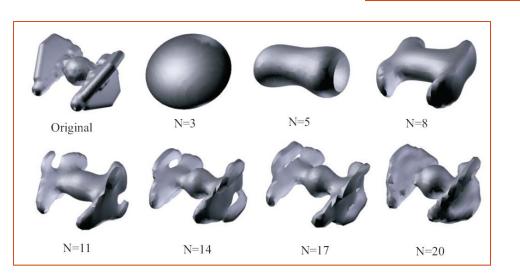


Multiresolutional Modeling, Processing and Analysis

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

- Subdivision Surface
- Spline
- Wavelet



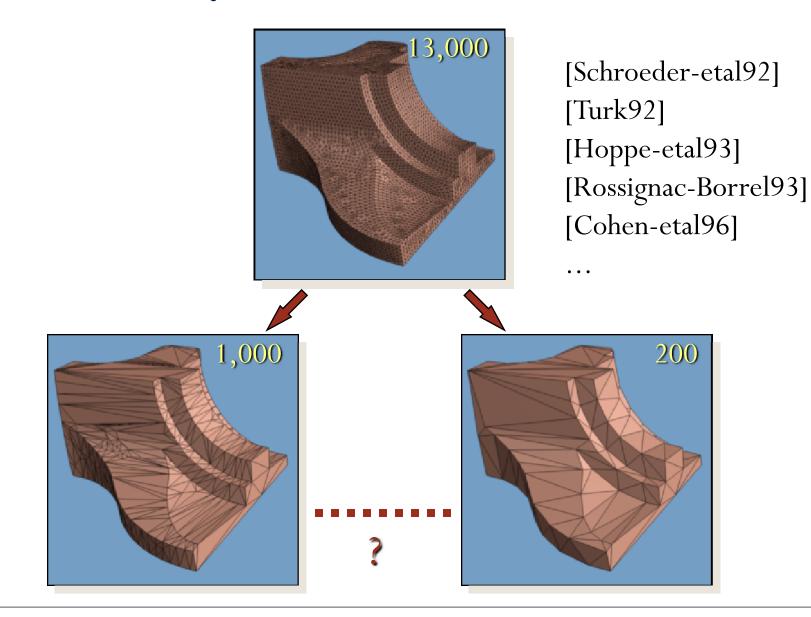


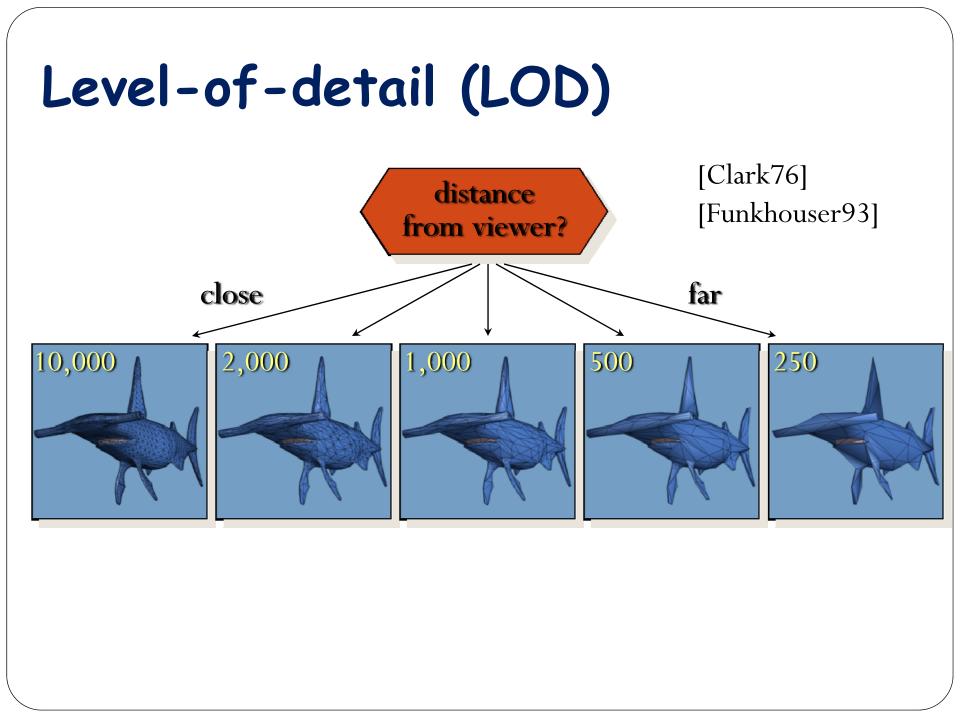
Motivations

 Applications of multiresolution techniques : Compression, Progressive transmission and display, Level-of-detail Control, Multiresolution editing...

- A mesh simplification procedure for <u>general input</u> <u>meshes</u>
 - Preserve various properties (colors, normals, ...)
 - Lossless
 - Continuous-resolution
 - Efficient (time and space)
 - Progressive transmission

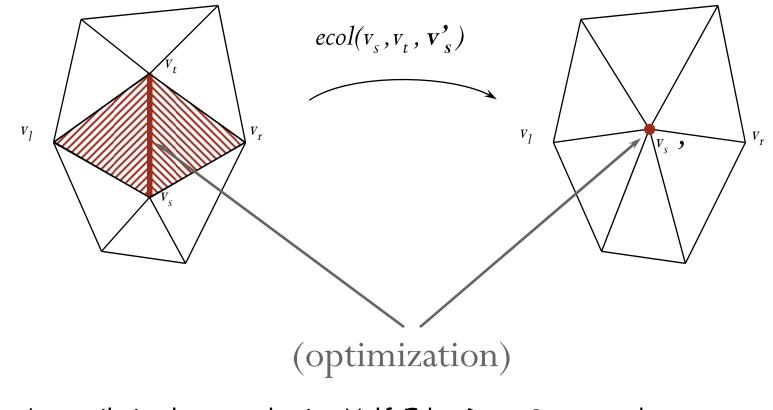
Mesh Simplification





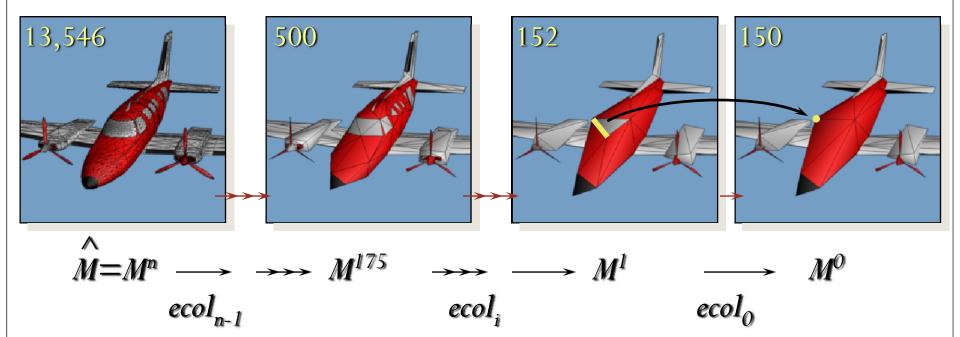
Mesh simplification procedure

• Idea: apply sequence of edge collapses:



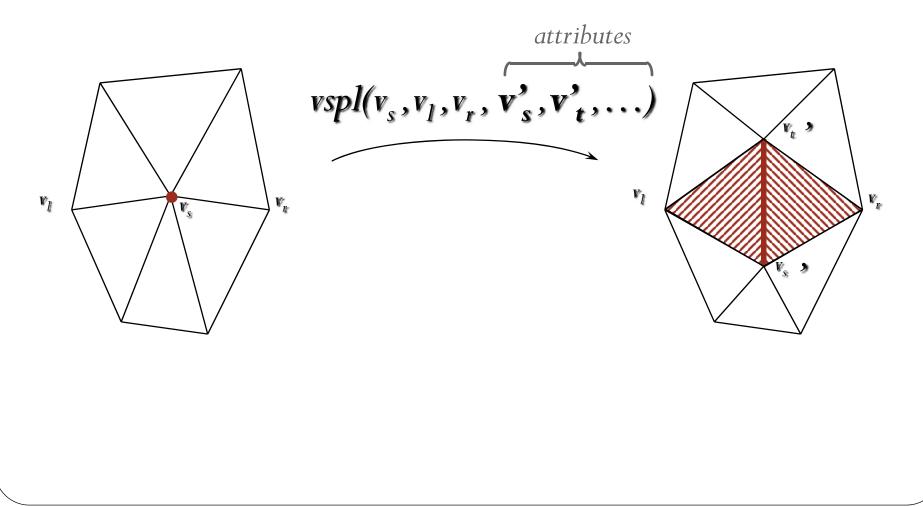
Can be easily implemented using Half-Edge Data Structure!

Simplification process

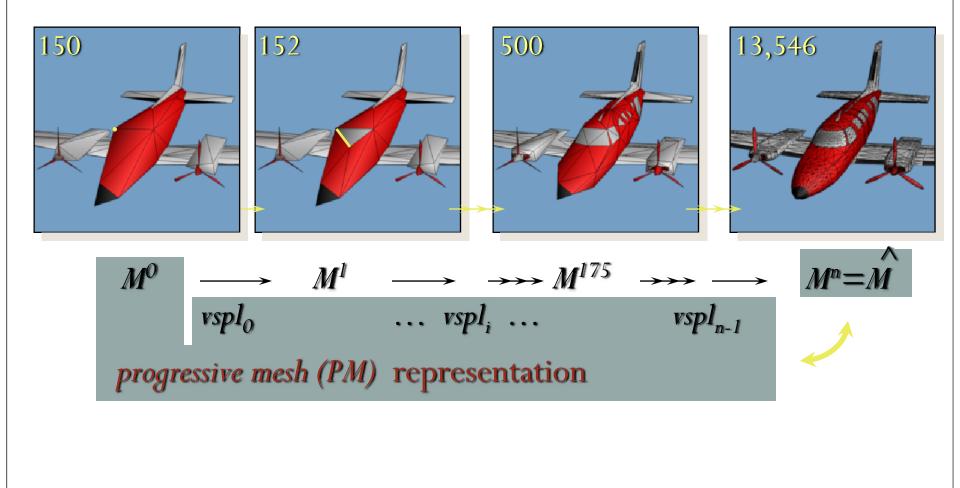


Invertible

Vertex split transformation:

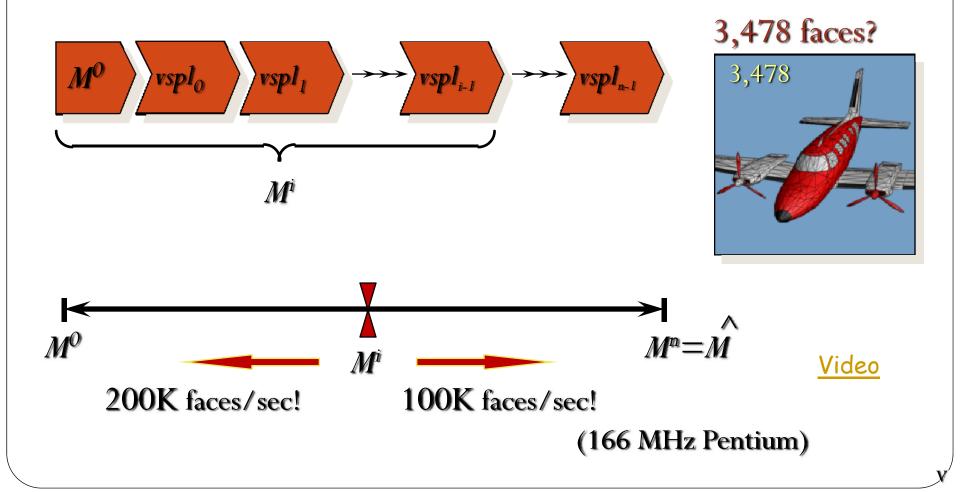


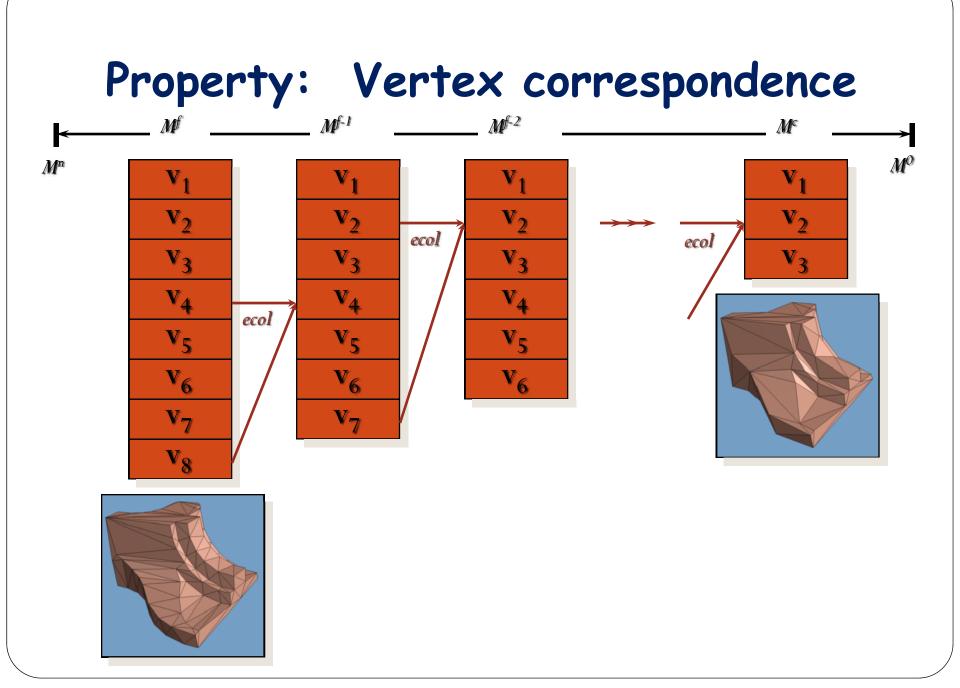
Reconstruction process



Continuous-resolution LOD

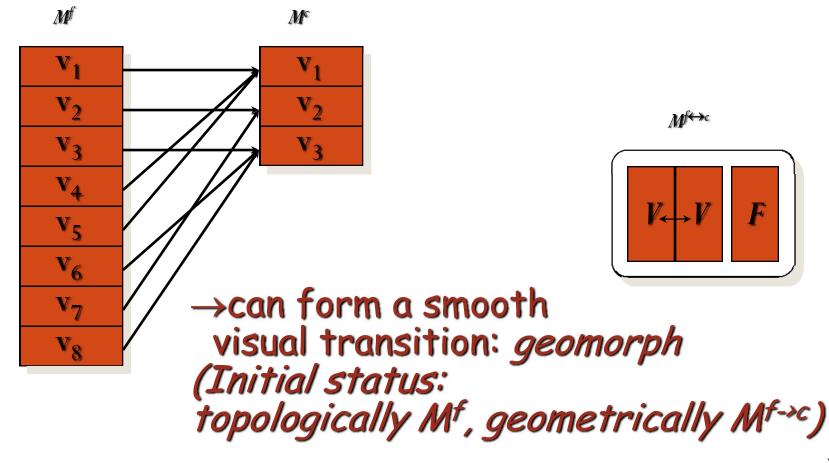
From PM, extract *Mⁱ* of any desired complexity.





Application: Smooth transitions

Correspondence is a surjection:



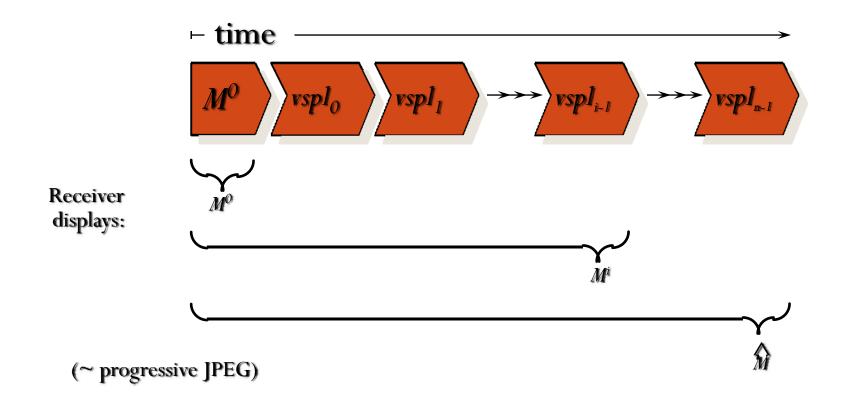
Video

Morphing by Linear Interpolation

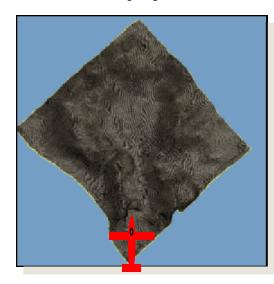
- Source mesh M1={V1, ..., Vn}
- Target mesh M2={U1, ..., Un}
- The interpolated mesh : M(t) = {V1*(1-t)+U1*t, ..., Vn*(1-t)+Un*t}

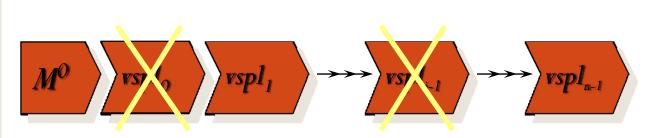
Application: Progressive transmission

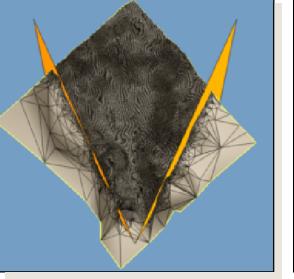
Transmit records progressively:

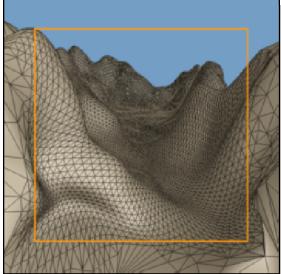


Application: Selective refinement





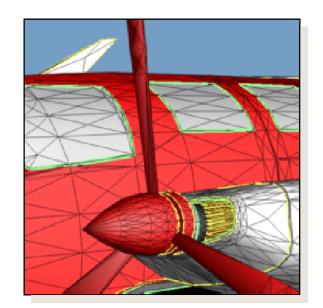




(e.g. view frustum)

How to select edge collapses?

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



 $E = \sum_{shape} (e_{shape} + e_{scalars}) dA + \sum_{disc} (e_{disc}) dL$

Selecting edge collapses

- Greedy algorithm: always collapse edge resulting in smallest ΔE

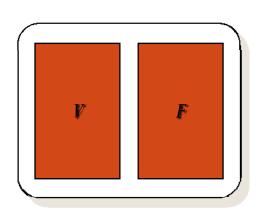
Simplification rates: ~ 30 faces/sec

[Hoppe Siggraph 96]

- off-line process
- could use simpler heuristics

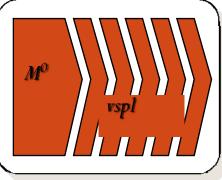
Summary

∧ M



single resolution





РМ

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



Summary

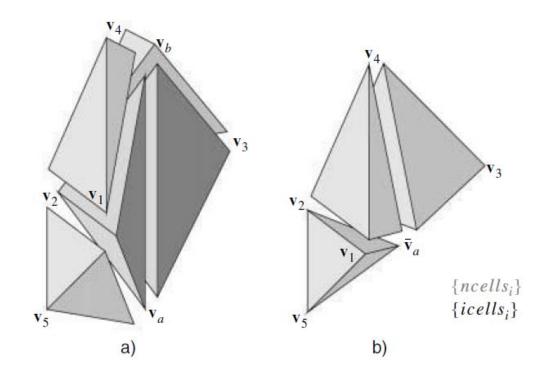
- Three issues that deserve more consideration:
 - 1. Correctness Detection
 - 2. Collapsing Edge Selection
 - 3. New Vertex Position
 - 1) Ideally: given n vertices \rightarrow best approximation
 - 2) Practically: local optimization

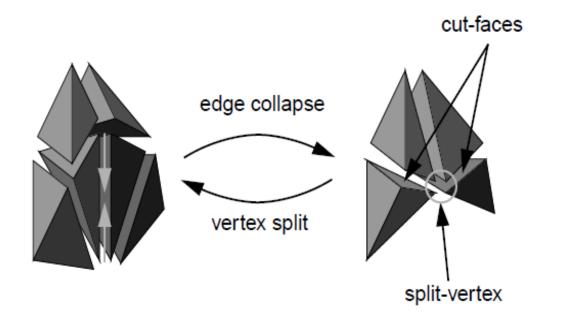
Summary

Bottom line:

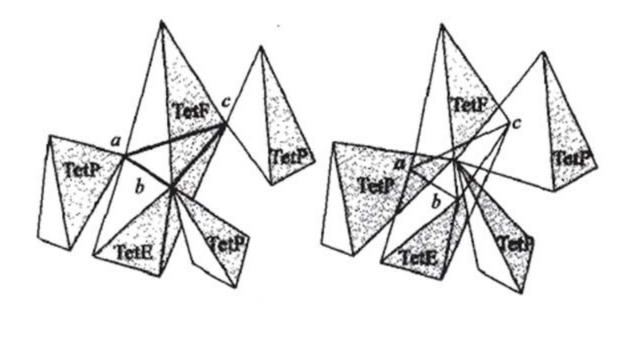
- You got the concept and idea
- And with the half-edge data structure, you can make this whole thing work
 - [Topologically Correctness] Shrink a complicated triangle mesh to a simple one, without changing Euler number
 - [Geometrically Roughly Right] Keep using the averaged spatial position
- Consider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

Edge Collapse

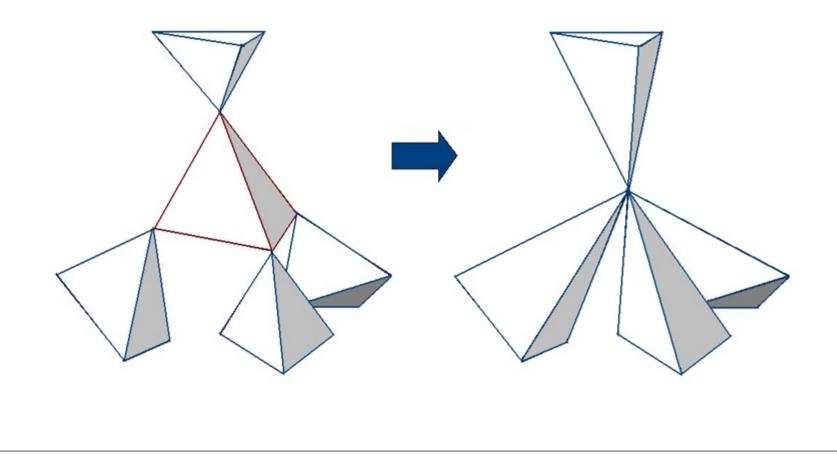




Is "Edge Collapse" the only way?

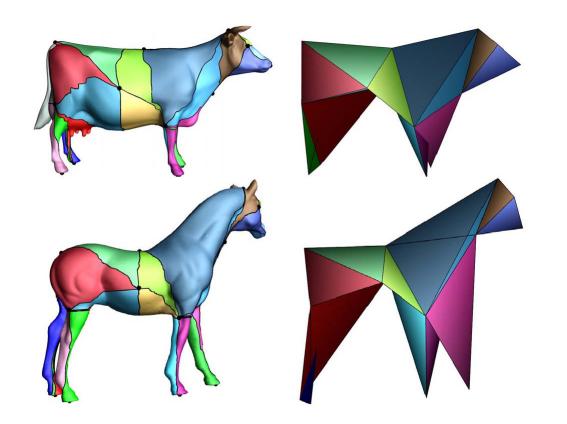


Is "Edge Collapse" the only way?



Some applications

Inter-surface mapping and morphing



Some applications

Dynamic Collision Detection Video

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