



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

GAMES 301: 第13讲

参数化应用 — 曲面对应与高阶多项式映射

傅孝明

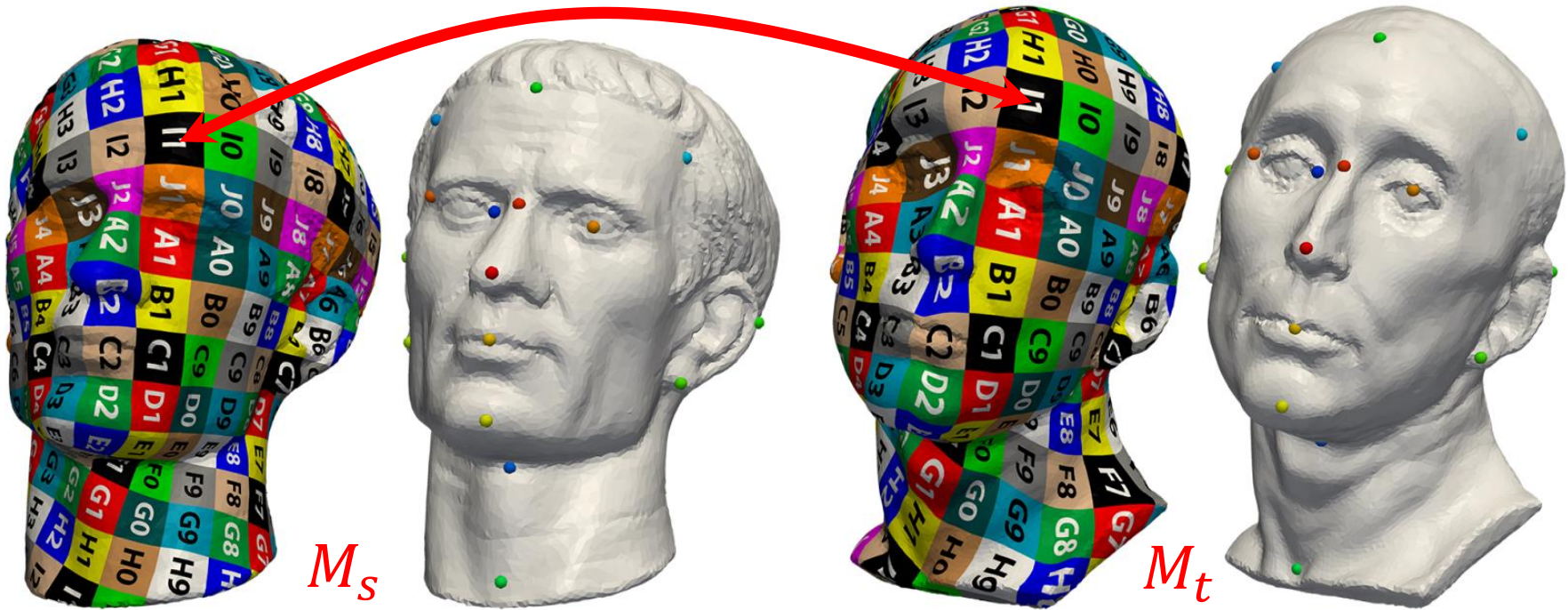
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Inter-surface mappings

Surface Mapping



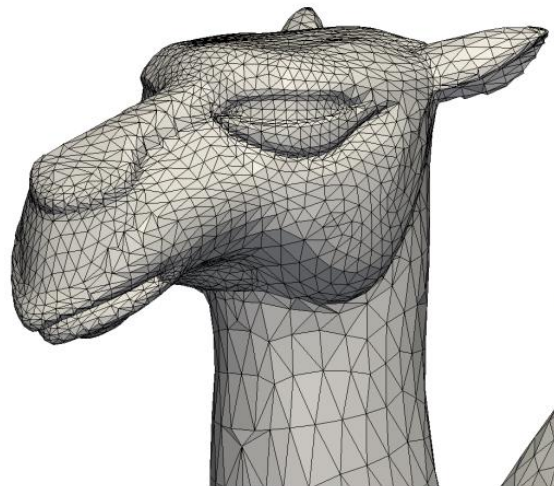
- Inter-surface mapping, Cross parameterization
- A one-to-one mapping f between two surfaces M_s and M_t



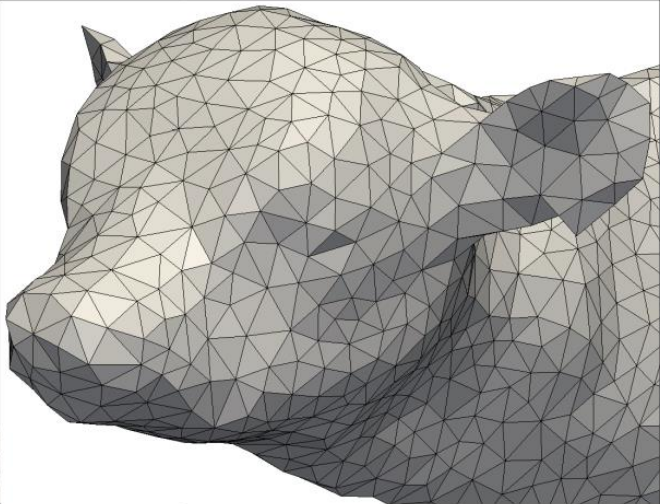
Compatible meshes



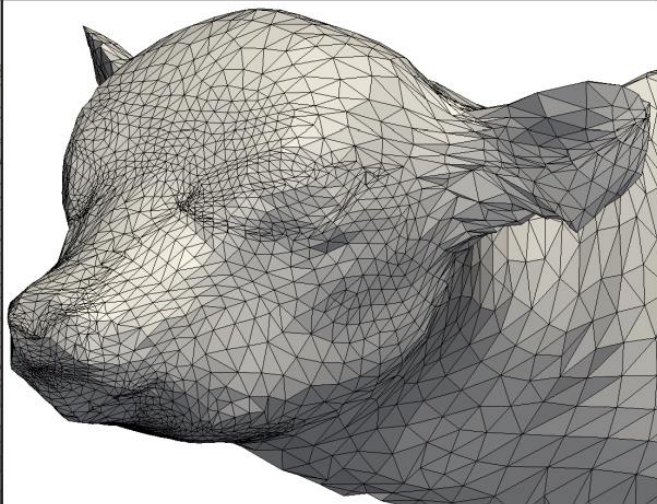
- Meshes with identical connectivity (M_s and \widehat{M}_t)



M_s



M_t



$$\widehat{M}_t = f(M_s) \approx M_t$$

Applications



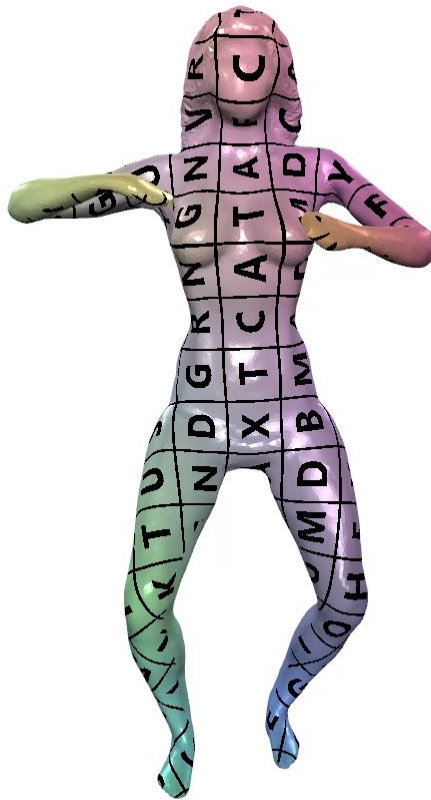
- **Morphing**
- Attribute transfer
-

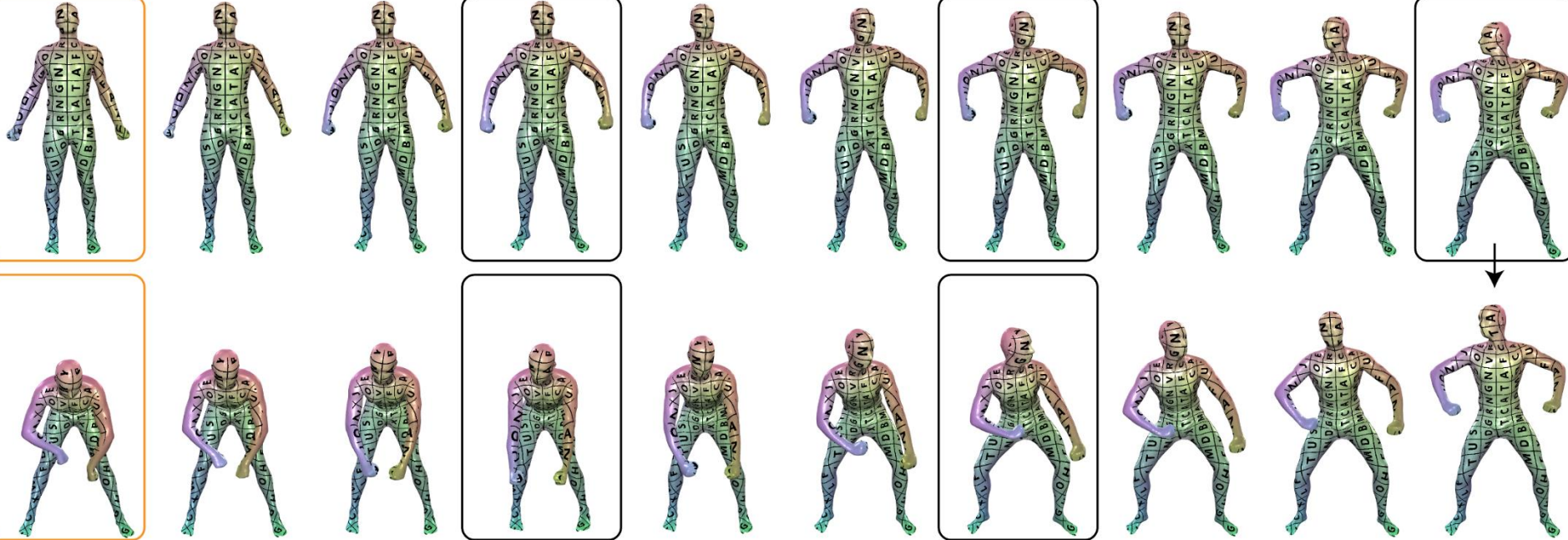


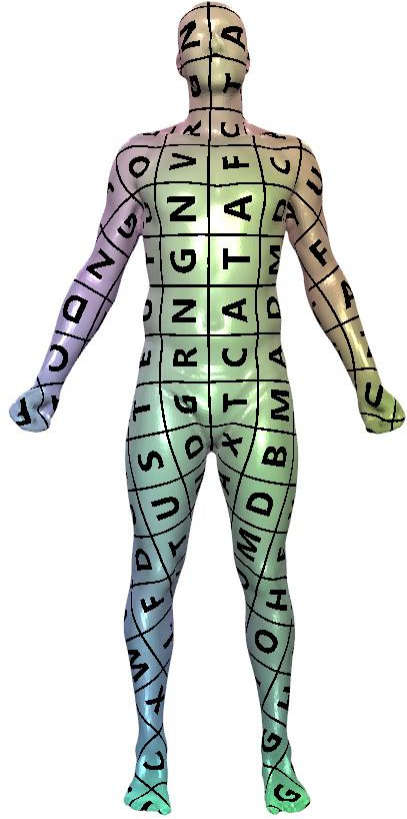
Applications



- **Morphing**
- Attribute transfer
-







Algorithm stages

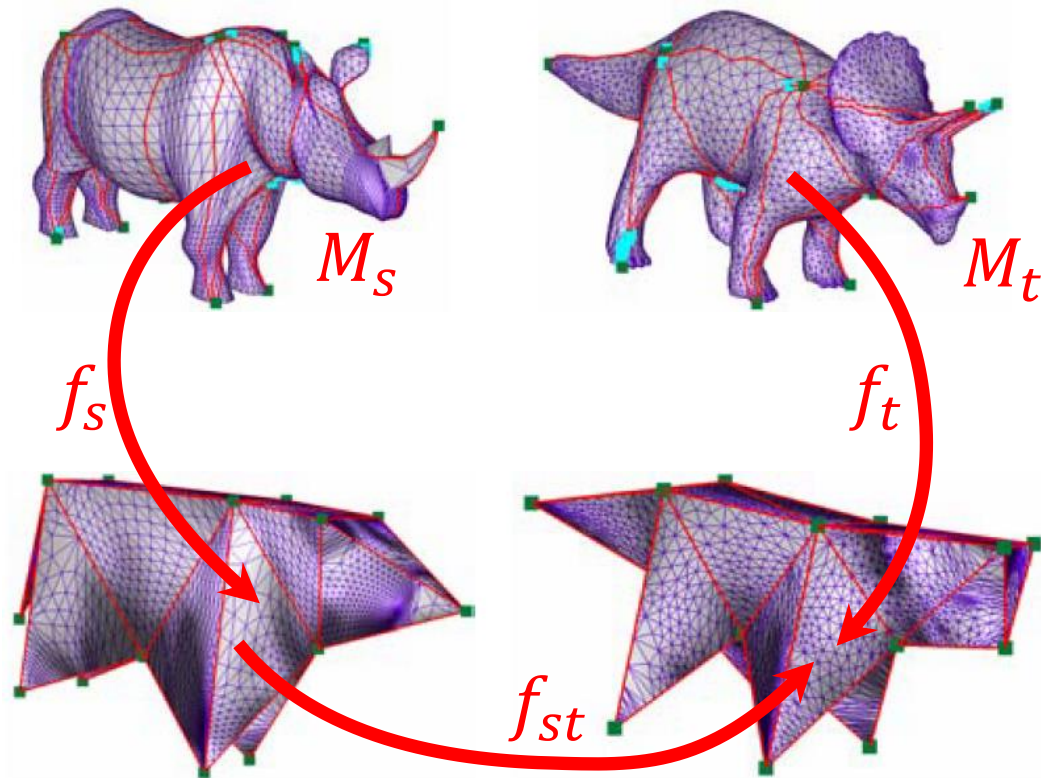


- Construct a common base domain
 - Topologically identical triangular layouts of the two meshes.
- Compute a low distortion cross-parameterization
 - Each patch is mapped to the corresponding base mesh triangle.
- Compatibly remesh the input models using the parameterizations

One common base domain



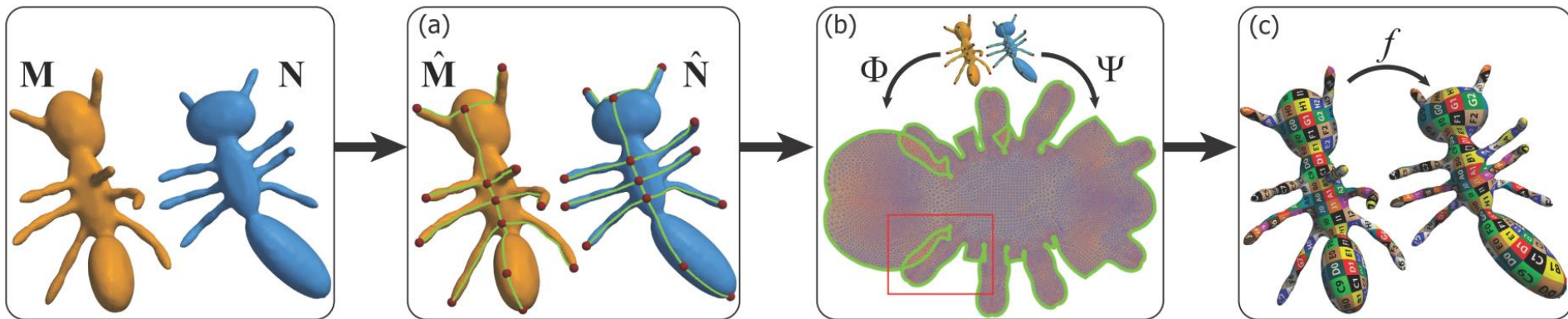
- $f = f_t^{-1} \circ f_{st} \circ f_s$



Algorithm steps



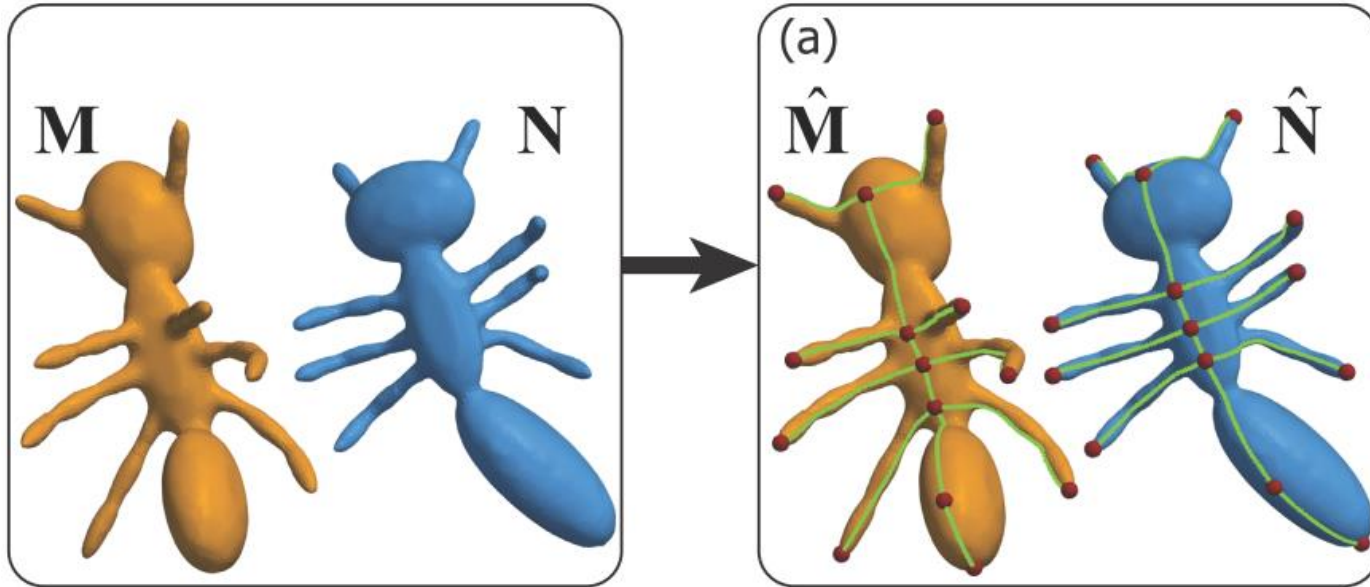
- (a) Cutting to disk topology.
- (b) Computing the joint flattenings Φ , Ψ .
- (c) Bijection Lifting.



Cutting paths



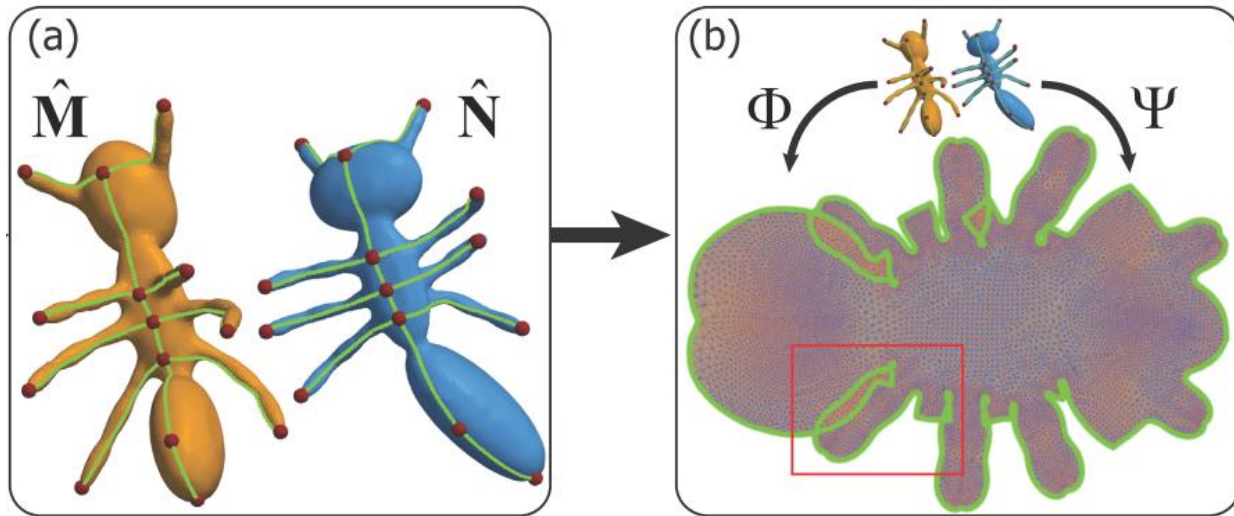
- Bijective correspondence
 - Shortest path
 - Minimal spanning tree



Computing Φ, Ψ



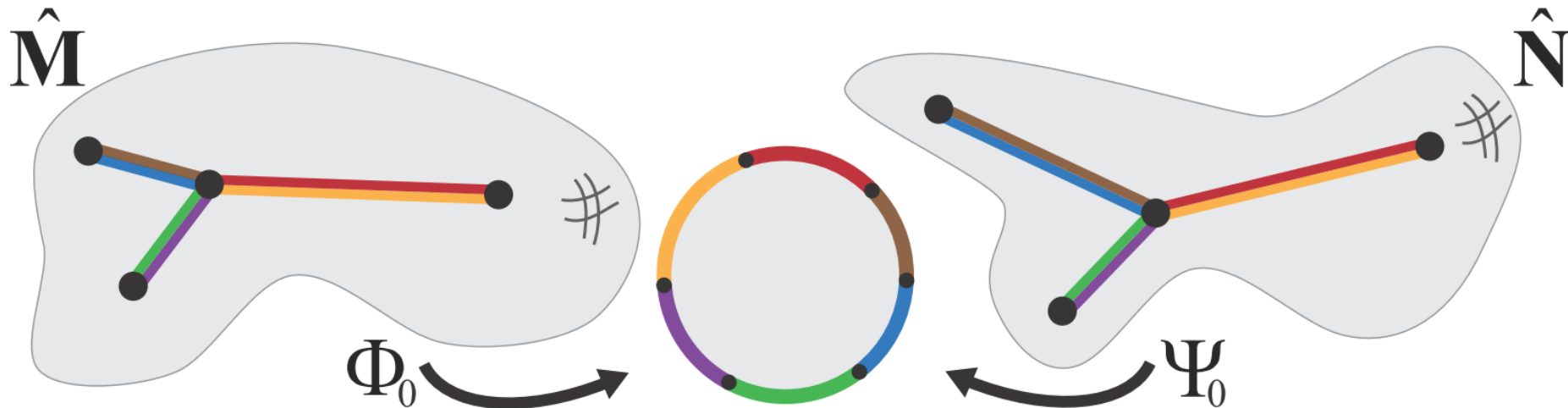
- Constraint
 - **Common boundary condition**
 - Locally injective
- Solvers:
 - Former methods



Bijection Lifting



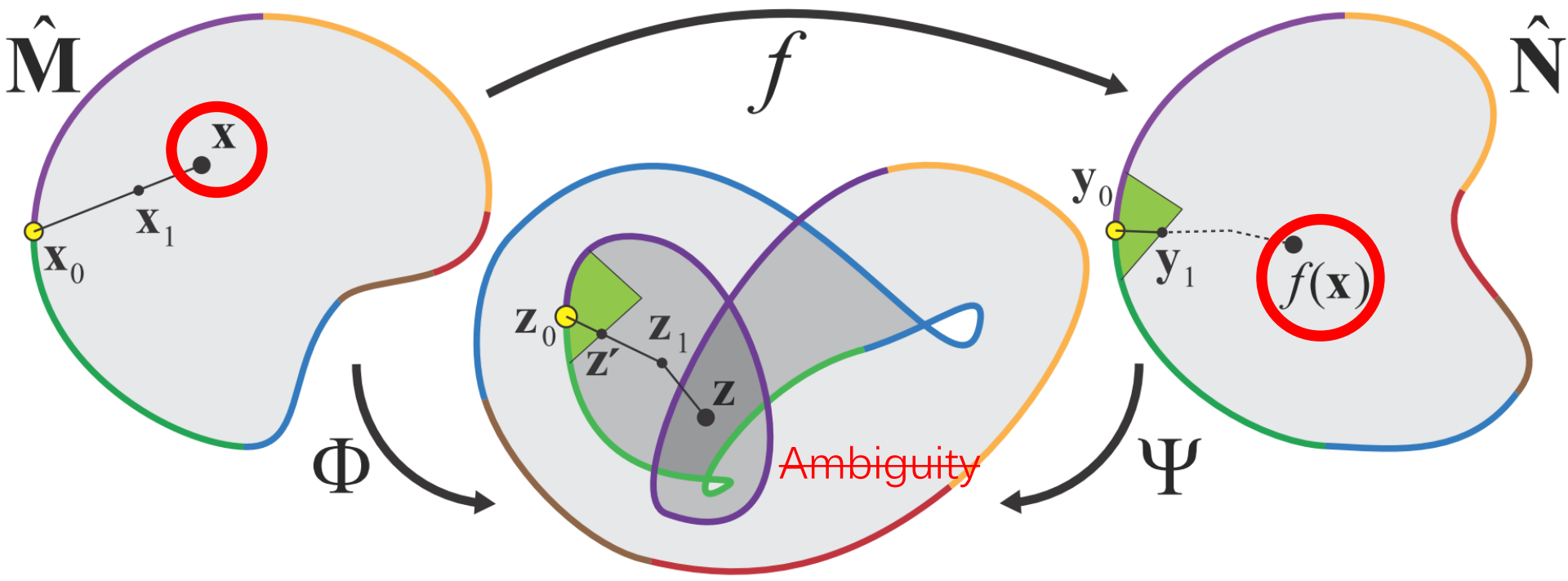
- Bijective parameterizations



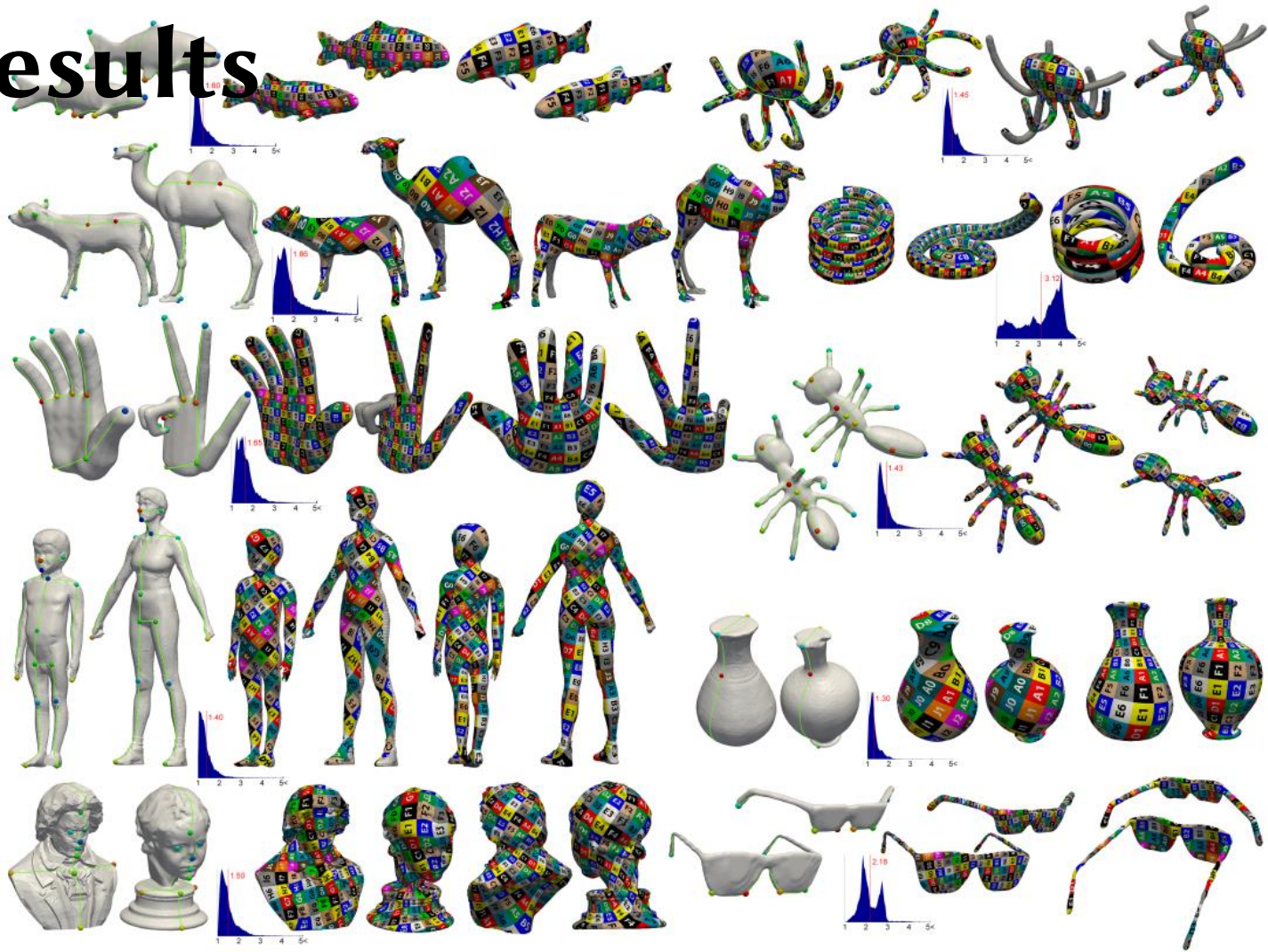
Bijection Lifting



- Only locally injective constrains



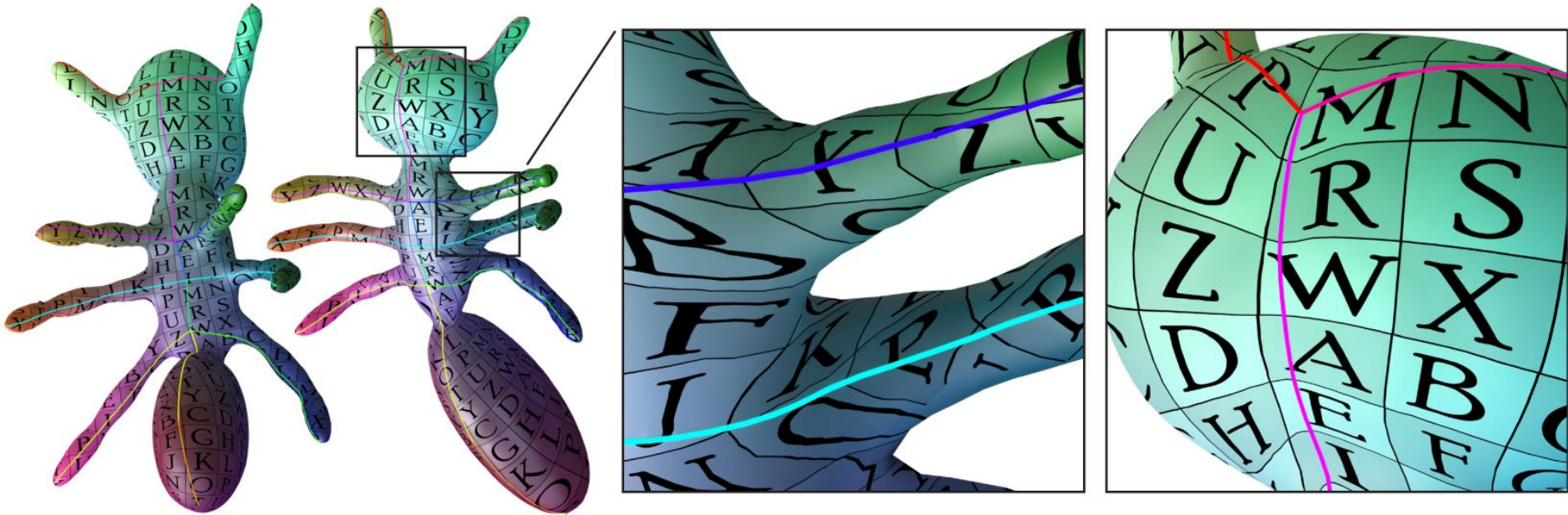
Results



Disadvantages



- Cut-dependent



More methods

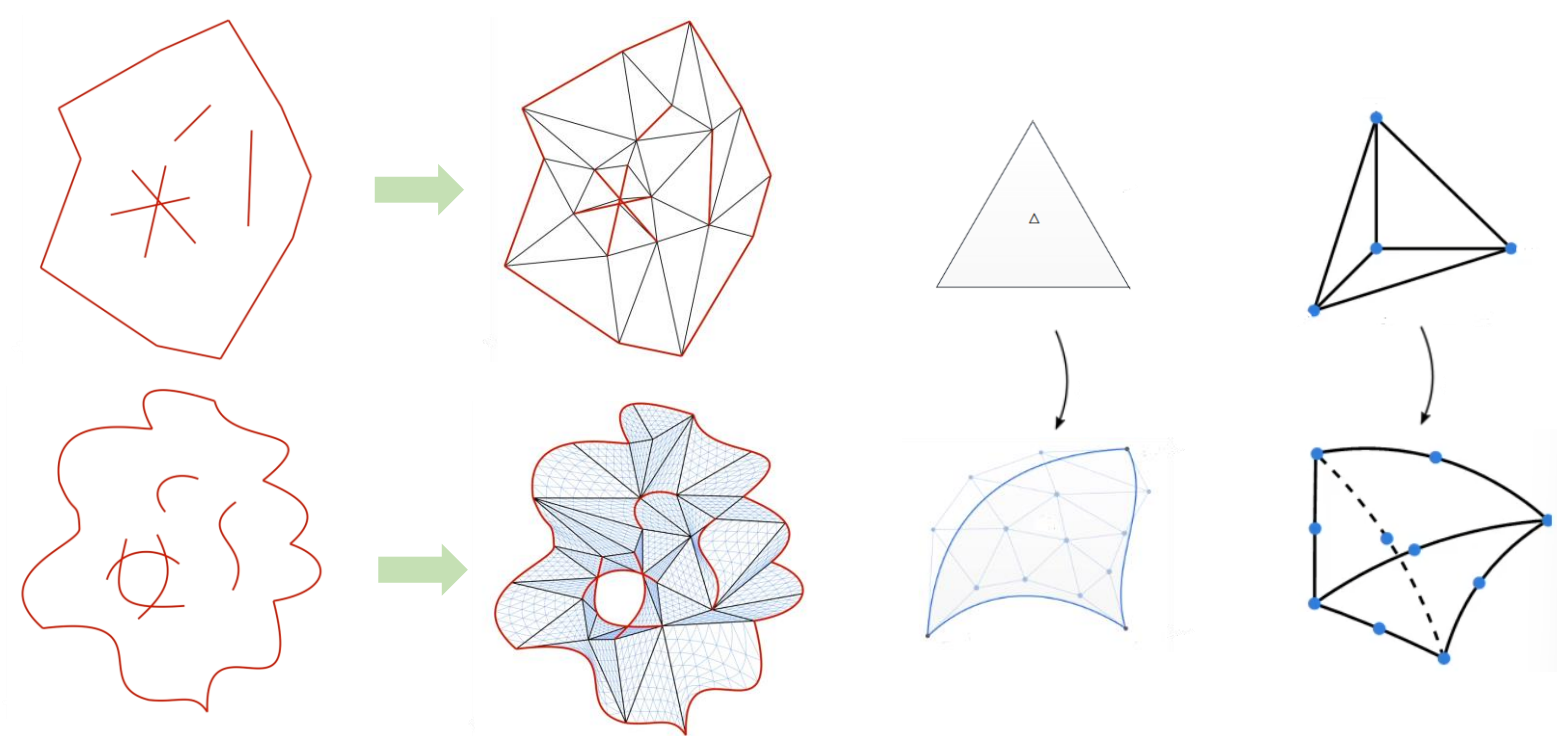


- Inter-Surface Mapping, 2004
- Functional Maps: A Flexible Representation of Maps Between Shapes, 2012
- Hyperbolic Orbifold Tutte Embeddings, 2016
- Variance-Minimizing Transport Plans for Inter-surface Mapping, 2017
-

High-order polynomial mappings

for high-order meshing

High-order meshes

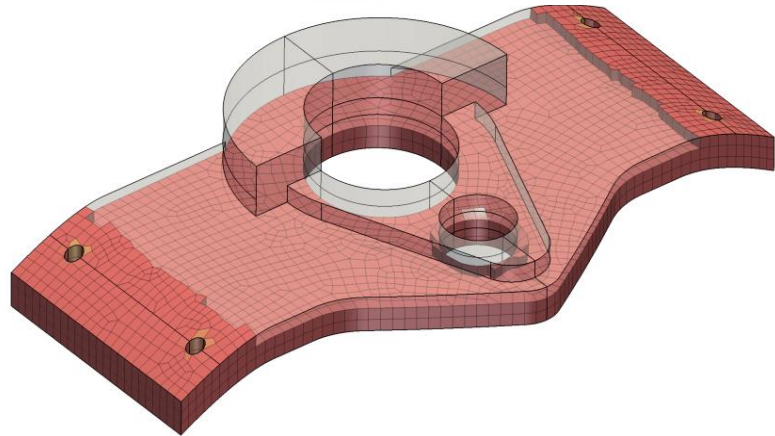
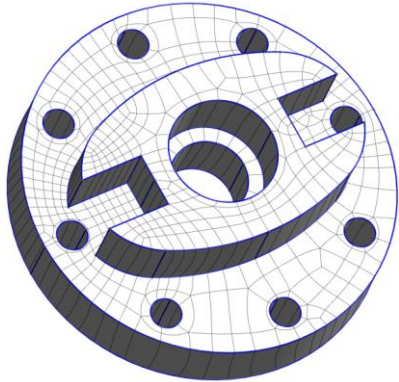
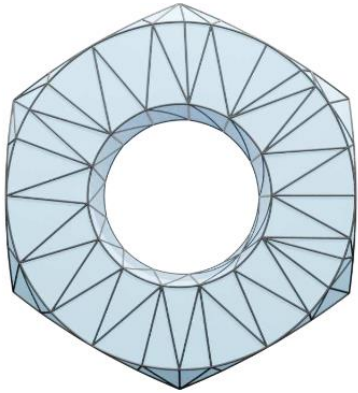


High-order meshes



- Ready to approximate complex curved domains
- Feature low numerical dissipation and dispersion
- Faster than low-order methods

High-order meshes



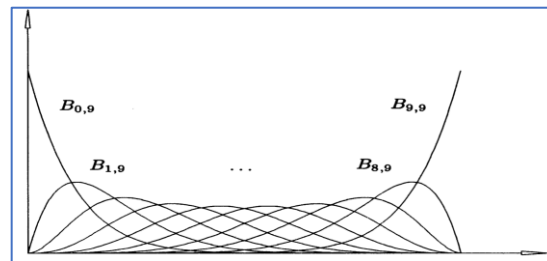
High-order basis



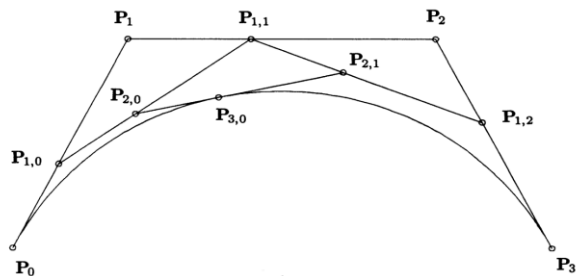
- Bézier basis:

$$B_i^n(t) = C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i}$$

$$B_i^n(t) = (1-t)B_i^{n-1}(t) + tB_{i-1}^{n-1}(t)$$



- Function: $f(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n p_i B_i^n(t)$



非负性，归一性，
迭代定义

凸包性，端点插值，
细分求值

High-order basis



- Lagrange basis: $l_i^n(t) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{t-t_j}{t_i-t_j}$
- Function: $f(t_j) = \sum_{i=0}^n p_i l_i^n(t_j) = p_j$

$$l_i^n(t_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

节点插值

- Others:
 - monomial basis,
 - orthogonal basis of polynomials
 - ...

Elements



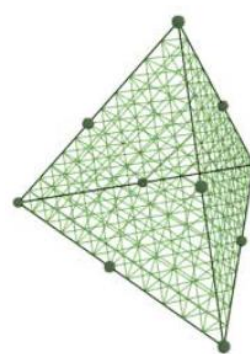
- Tetrahedron:

- $f_t(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} B_i^p(\xi) P_i$

- B_i^p : Bézier basis

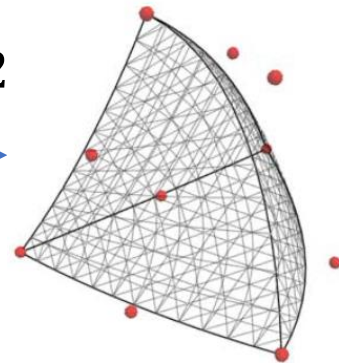
- $\xi = (\xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_2, 1 - \xi_0 - \xi_1 - \xi_2)$

- P_i : control points



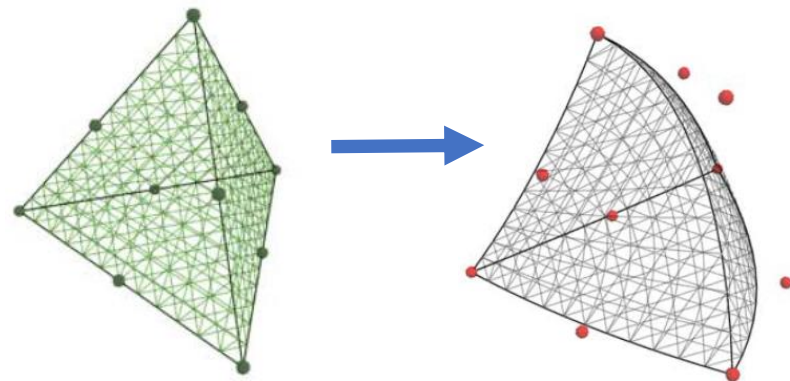
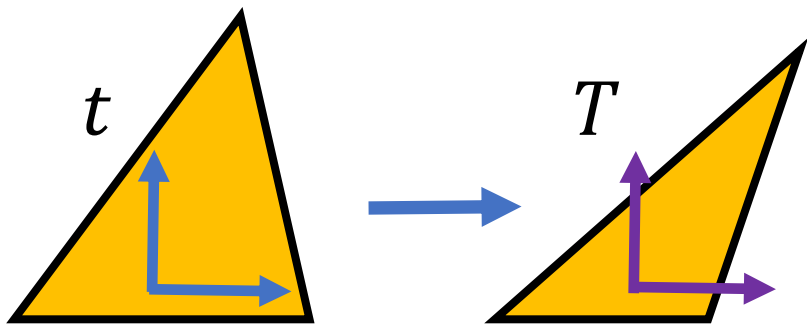
Reference

$p = 2$



Element

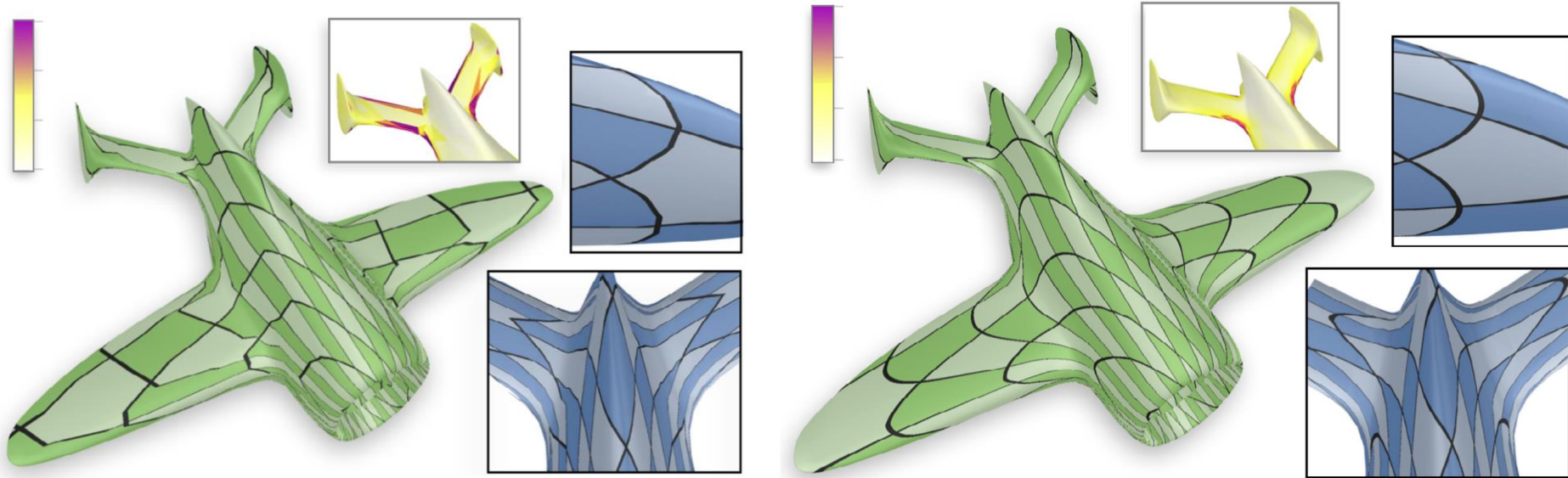
Jacobian



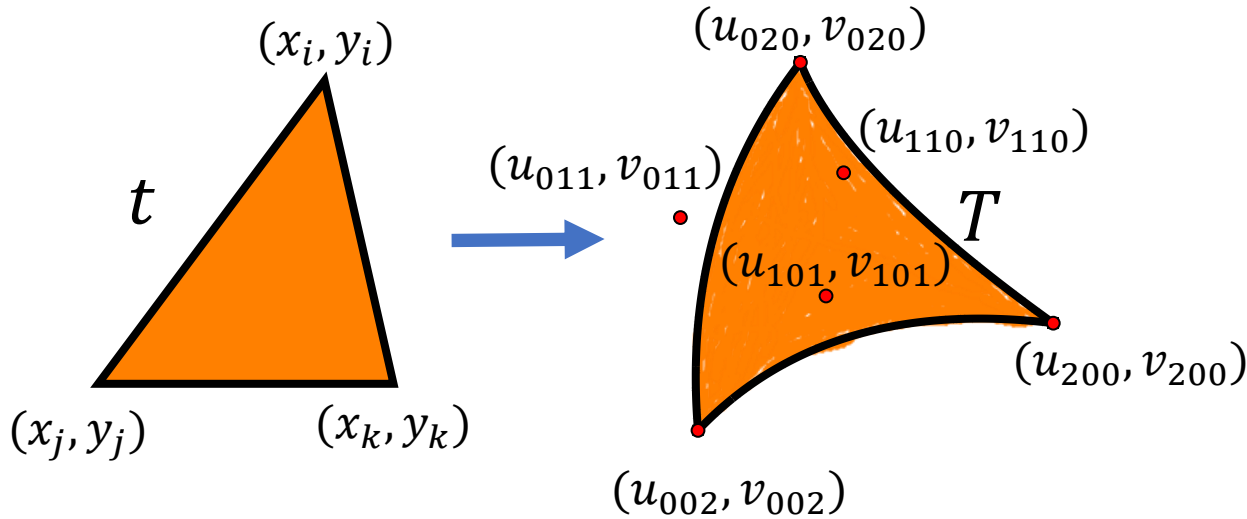
$$f_t(\xi) = J_t \xi + \mathbf{b}_t$$
$$\det(J_t(\xi)) = \text{const}$$

$$f_t(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} B_i^p(\xi) \mathbf{P}_i$$
$$f_{t,\xi} = \left(\frac{\partial f_t}{\partial \xi_0}, \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial \xi_1}, \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial \xi_2} \right)$$
$$\det(f_{t,\xi}) = \text{poly}(\xi)$$

High-order parametrization



High-order parametrization



$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ control points

$$P_{ijk} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{ijk} \\ v_{ijk} \end{pmatrix}$$

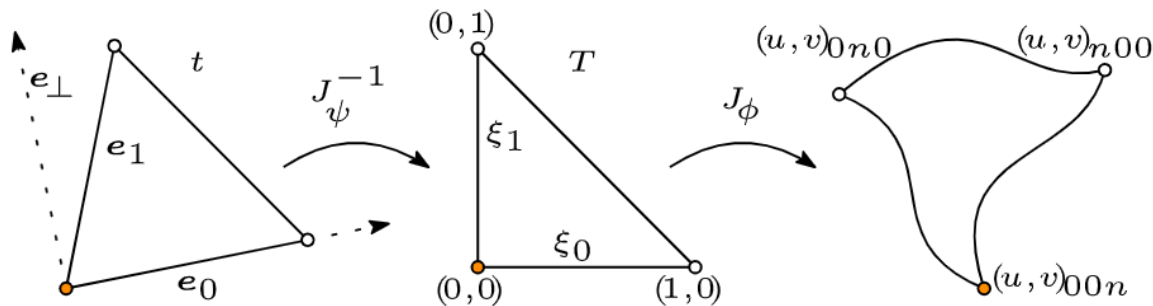
$$f_t(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} u(\xi) \\ v(\xi) \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i+j+k=n} \begin{pmatrix} u_{ijk} \\ v_{ijk} \end{pmatrix} B_{ijk}^n(\xi)$$

$$\xi = (\xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_2) \quad B_{ijk}^n(\xi) = \frac{n!}{i!j!k!} \xi_0^i \xi_1^j \xi_2^k$$

High-order parametrization

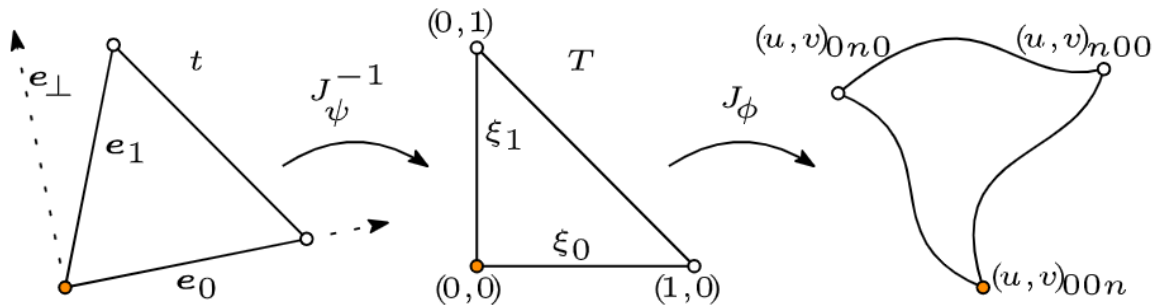


$$f_t = \phi \circ \psi^{-1}, \psi: T \rightarrow t, \phi: T \rightarrow R^2$$



$$J_{f_t}(\xi) = J_\phi(\xi)J_\psi^{-1}, \quad J_\psi = \begin{bmatrix} e_0^T e_0 & e_1^T e_0 \\ 0 & e_1^T e_\perp \end{bmatrix}$$

High-order parametrization



$$J_{\phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_0}(\xi) & \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_1}(\xi) \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi_0}(\xi) & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi_1}(\xi) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_0}(\xi) = \sum_{i+j+k=n-1} (u_{(i+1)jk} - u_{ij(k+1)}) B_{ijk}^{n-1}(\xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_1}(\xi) = \sum_{i+j+k=n-1} (u_{i(j+1)k} - u_{ij(k+1)}) B_{ijk}^{n-1}(\xi)$$

Validity condition

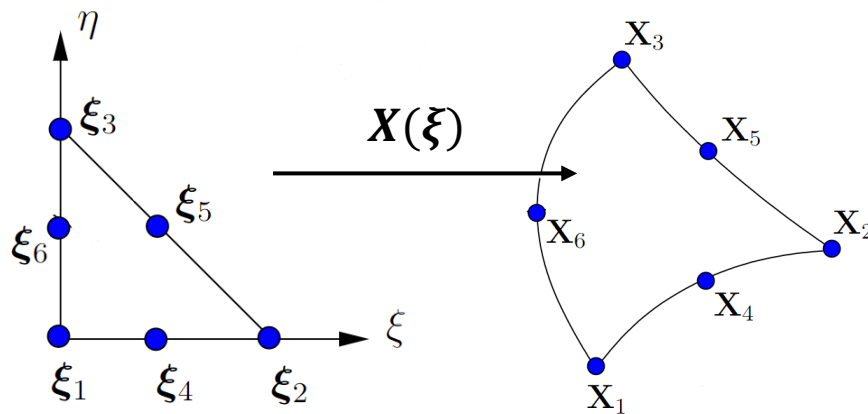
Notation



$$\mathbf{X}(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} L_i^p(\xi) \mathbf{X}_i$$

$$J(\xi) := \det \mathbf{X}_{,\xi}$$

$$J_{min} := \min_{\xi} J(\xi)$$



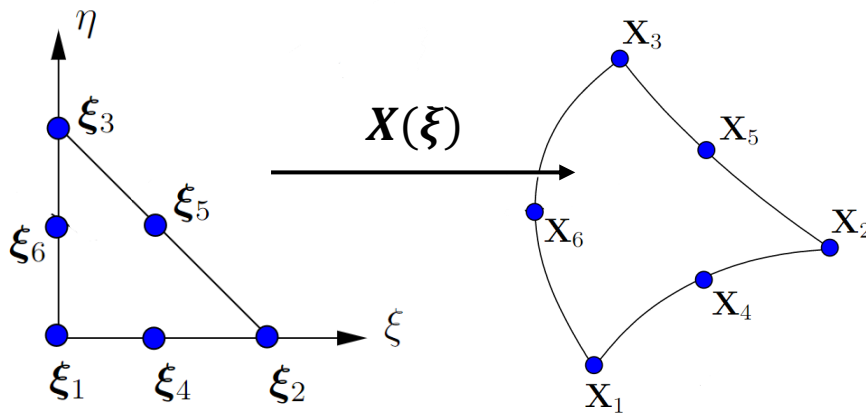
Lagrange basis



$$\mathbf{X}(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} L_i^p(\xi) \mathbf{X}_i$$

$$J(\xi) := \det \mathbf{X}_{,\xi}$$

$$J_i = J(\xi, \eta) \text{ at node } i$$



$$J(\xi, \eta) = J_1 \underbrace{(1 - \xi - \eta)(1 - 2\xi - 2\eta)}_{L_1^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_2 \underbrace{\xi(2\xi - 1)}_{L_2^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_3 \underbrace{\eta(2\eta - 1)}_{L_3^2(\xi, \eta)} +$$

$$J_4 \underbrace{4(1 - \xi - \eta)\xi}_{L_4^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_5 \underbrace{4\xi\eta}_{L_5^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_6 \underbrace{4(1 - \xi - \eta)\eta}_{L_6^2(\xi, \eta)}$$

Lagrange basis



$$J(\xi, \eta) = J_1 \underbrace{(1 - \xi - \eta)(1 - 2\xi - 2\eta)}_{L_1^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_2 \underbrace{\xi(2\xi - 1)}_{L_2^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_3 \underbrace{\eta(2\eta - 1)}_{L_3^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_4 \underbrace{4(1 - \xi - \eta)\xi}_{L_4^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_5 \underbrace{4\xi\eta}_{L_5^2(\xi, \eta)} + J_6 \underbrace{4(1 - \xi - \eta)\eta}_{L_6^2(\xi, \eta)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \eta} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4(J_1 + J_2 - 2J_4) & 4(J_1 - J_4 + J_5 - J_6) \\ 4(J_1 - J_4 + J_5 - J_6) & 4(J_1 + J_3 - 2J_6) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{sta} \\ \eta_{sta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -(-3J_1 - J_2 + 4J_4) \\ -(-3J_1 - J_3 + 4J_6) \end{pmatrix}$$

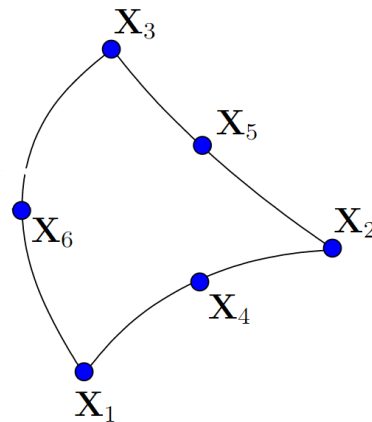
Monomial basis



$$J(\xi, \eta) = J_1 + (-3J_1 - J_2 + 4J_4)\xi + (-3J_1 - J_3 + 4J_6)\eta + 4(J_1 - J_4 + J_5 - J_6)\xi\eta + 2(J_1 + J_2 - 2J_4)\xi^2 + 2(J_1 + J_3 - 2J_6)\eta^2$$



$$4J_4 \geq 3J_1 + J_2, \quad 4J_6 \geq 3J_1 + J_3, \\ J_1 + J_5 \geq J_4 + J_6, \quad J_1 + J_2 \geq 2J_4, \quad J_1 + J_3 \geq 2J_6$$



Bézier basis



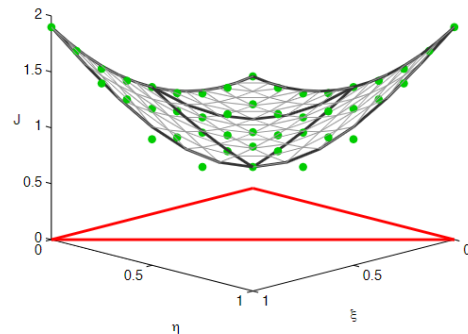
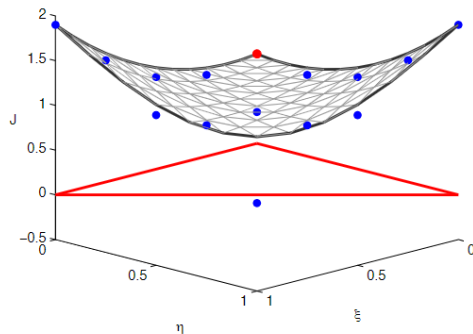
$$J(\xi, \eta) = J_1 \underbrace{(1 - \xi - \eta)^2}_{B_1^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)} + J_2 \underbrace{\xi^2}_{B_2^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)} + J_3 \underbrace{\eta^2}_{B_3^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)} + \left(2J_4 - \frac{1}{2}(J_2 + J_1)\right) \underbrace{2\xi(1 - \xi - \eta)}_{B_4^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)} \\ + \left(2J_5 - \frac{1}{2}(J_3 + J_2)\right) \underbrace{2\xi\eta}_{B_5^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)} + \left(2J_6 - \frac{1}{2}(J_1 + J_3)\right) \underbrace{2\eta(1 - \xi - \eta)}_{B_6^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)}$$

$$\min_{\xi, \eta} J(\xi, \eta) = \min_{\xi, \eta} \left(\sum_i B_i^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) K_i \right) \geq \min_{\xi, \eta} \left(\sum_i B_i^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \right) \min_i K_i = \min_i K_i$$

- Bounds

$$J_{min} \geq \min \left\{ J_1, J_2, J_3, 2J_4 - \frac{J_2 + J_1}{2}, 2J_5 - \frac{J_2 + J_3}{2}, 2J_6 - \frac{J_3 + J_1}{2} \right\} \\ \leq \min \{J_1, J_2, J_3\}$$

Bézier basis



- Subdivision & General Bounds

$$b'_{min} = \min_{i,q} b_i^{[q]} \leq J_{min} \leq \min_{i < K_{f,q}} b_i^{[q]}$$

Result

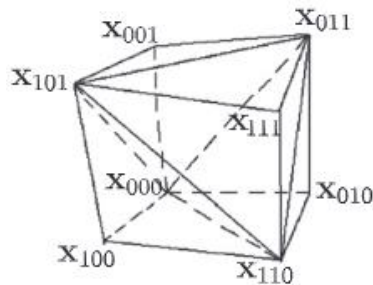


	Curved Element Classification			# elements analysed at given stage	CPU time for given stage [s]
	Valid elements	Invalid elements	Undertermined elements		
First stage	29,715	8,039	1,224	38,978	1.865
1 subdiv.	+787	+0	437	1,224	1.16e-1
2 subdiv.	+285	+17	135	437	8.40e-2
3 subdiv.	+56	+15	64	135	4.02e-2
4 subdiv.	+16	+22	26	64	2.40e-2
5 subdiv.	+5	+15	6	26	1.10e-2
6 subdiv.	+1	+2	3	6	4.34e-3
7 subdiv.	+1	+2	0	3	1.47e-3
Subtotal	30,866	8,112			
Total	38,978				2.146

Extensions



- Bezier bounds + Iterative refinement
 - High-order triangle
 - High order quadrangles
 - High order tetrahedra
 - High-order prisms
 - Hexahedra (trilinear map):





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谢谢！

