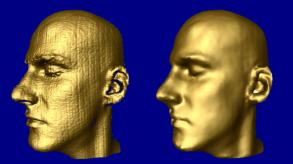
Consistent Mesh Parameterizations

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Motivation

Digital Geometry Processing (DGP)

 Do for surfaces what DSP does for sound, images, and video



denoising

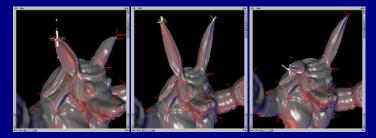
enhancement

Requires smooth parameterizations

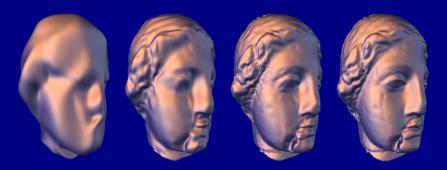
Parameterizations

Smooth sampling pattern

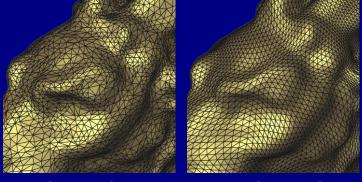
- Individual surface setting
 - coarse mesh (base domain)
 - semi-regular refinement
- Efficient algorithms



hierarchical editing



progressive transmission



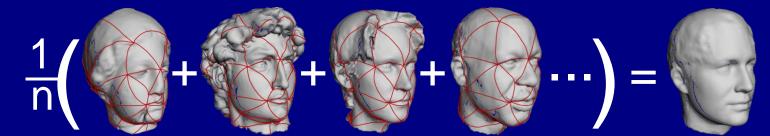
irregular

semi-regular

Parameterizations

What about multiple objects?

Computing the mean



- ... and many other algorithms
 - blending, principal components, etc.

Need consistent parameterizations!

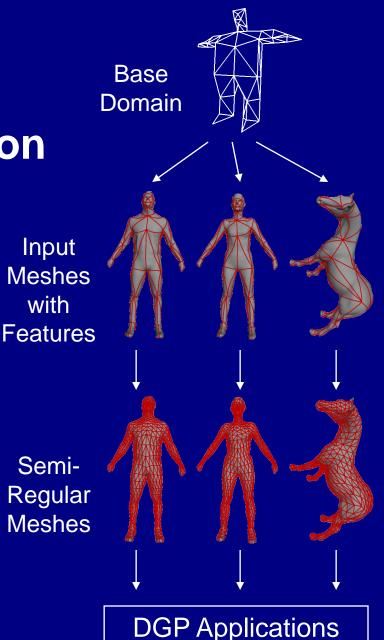


Consistent parameterization

- same base domain
- correspondences
 - vertices, edges
- smooth & fair

Common sampling

samples 1-1



Previous Work

Mesh Simplification, Progressive Meshes, ...

- [Hoppe 94-98]
- MAPS, Morphing
 - [Lee 98, 99]

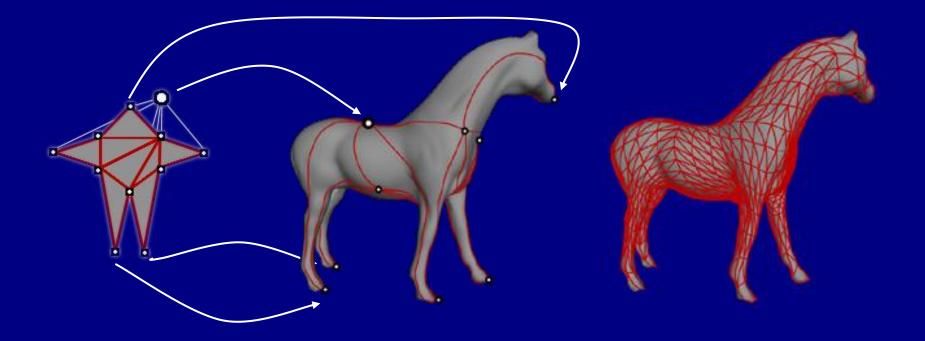
Disp. Subdivision Surfaces / Normal Meshes

• [Lee 2000] / [Guskov 2000]



Identify feature points (user)

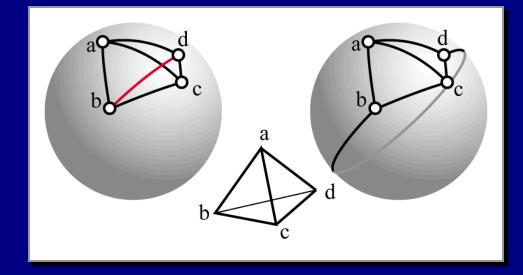
Trace curves for base domain edges Parameterize interior of patches



Tracing Curves

Net topologically equivalent to base domain

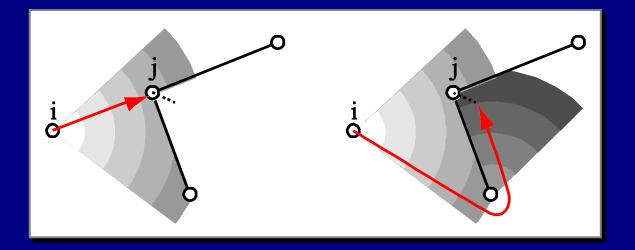
- Curves intersect only at vertices
- Same neighbor ordering around vertices



Tracing Curves

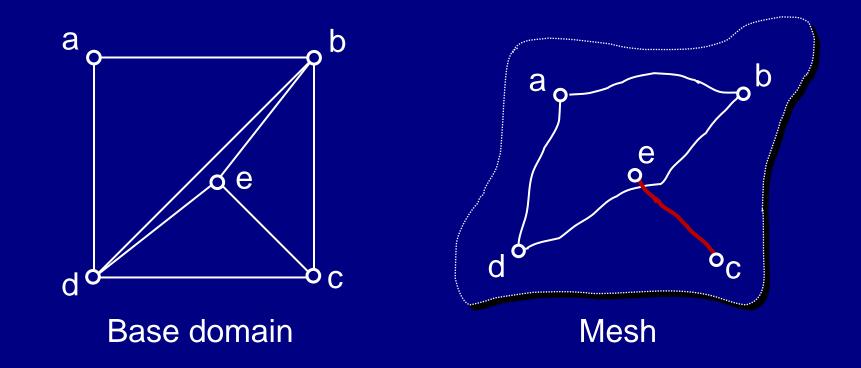
Restricted "brush fire" (BFS traversal):

- Do not cross other curves
- Start & end in correct sector



Problem: Encircling

To avoid, first trace spanning tree Proof of correctness in the paper

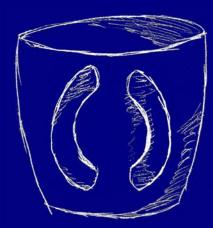


Topological Equivalence

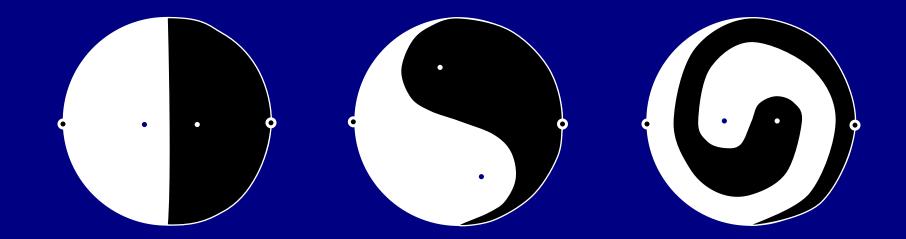
Guarantee topological equivalence of traced net and base domain

- Trace curves w/ restricted brush fire
- Complete spanning tree before adding cycles

Is "Topological" Enough?







Swirl Operator

Simple relaxation doesn't undo swirls Infinity of possible configurations

- We want the least unnecessary swirls
- Optimization very hard; use heuristics

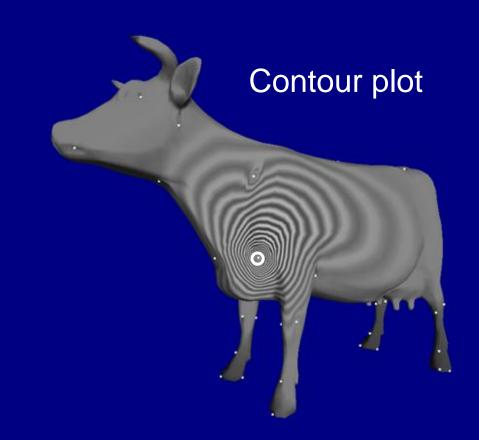
Heuristics

- 1. Feature points repel curves
- 2. Introduce curves in order of length
- 3. Delay edges of flipped triangles

Use embedding in \Re^n

Compute

 I_i(k) = "influence" of feature i on vertex k

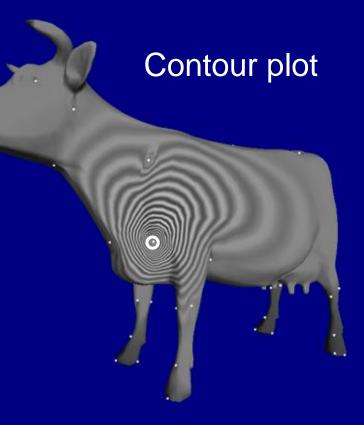


Initialize:

- $I_i(i) = 1$
- $I_i(\text{feature } j) = 0$

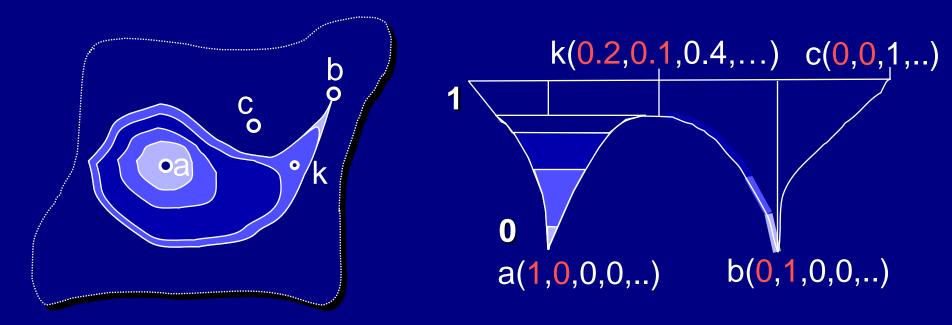
Relax for mesh surface

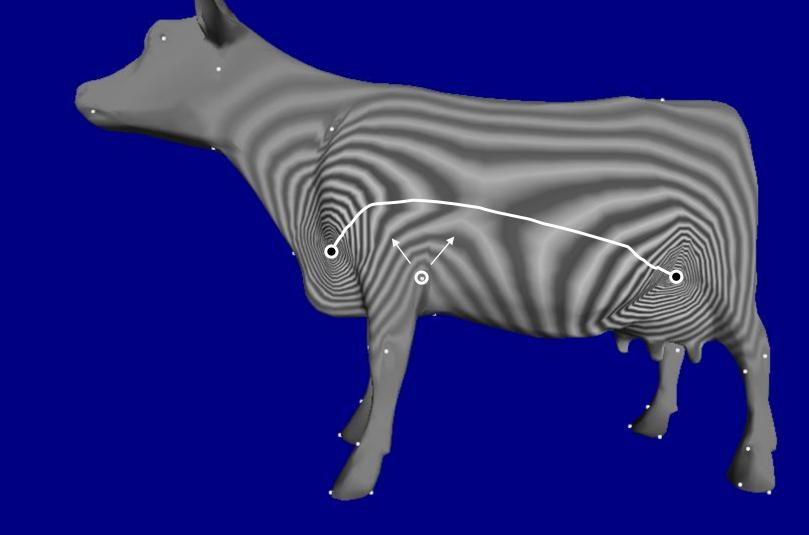
- Linear system
- Floater's weights



Trace curve (a,b): brush fire with variable propagation speed

Priority $P(k) = 1 - I_a(k) - I_b(k)$





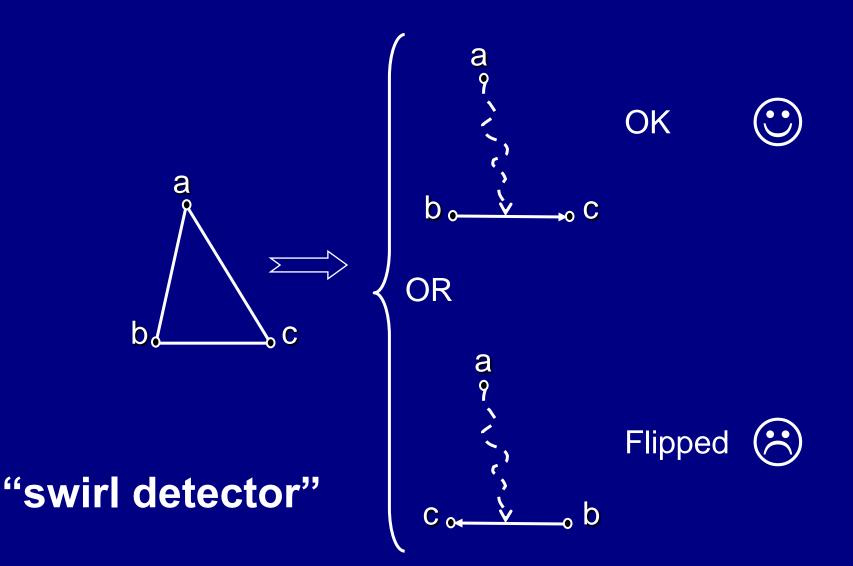
2. Prioritize Curves by Length

First stage: complete spanning tree Second stage: complete whole net

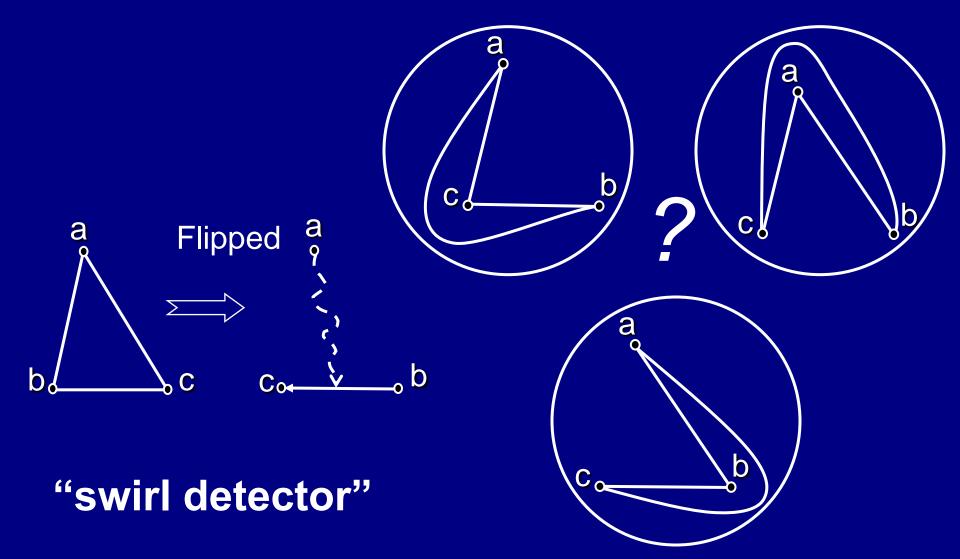
For each stage, keep priority queues

- Queues contain candidate curves
- May need to update to enforce topology

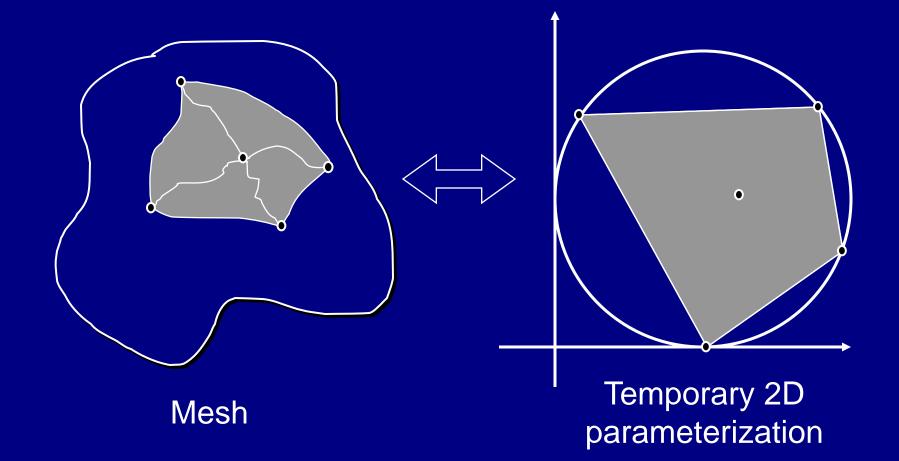
3. Delay Edges of Flipped Triangles



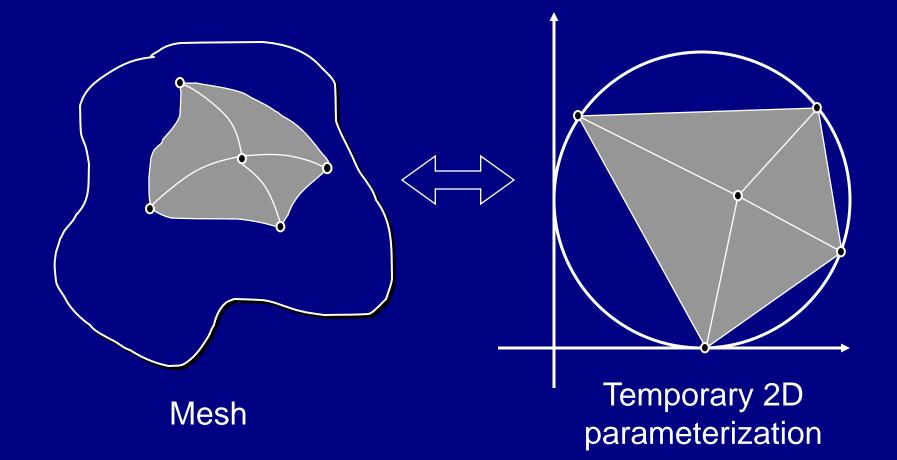
3. Delay Edges of Flipped Triangles



Edge Straightening

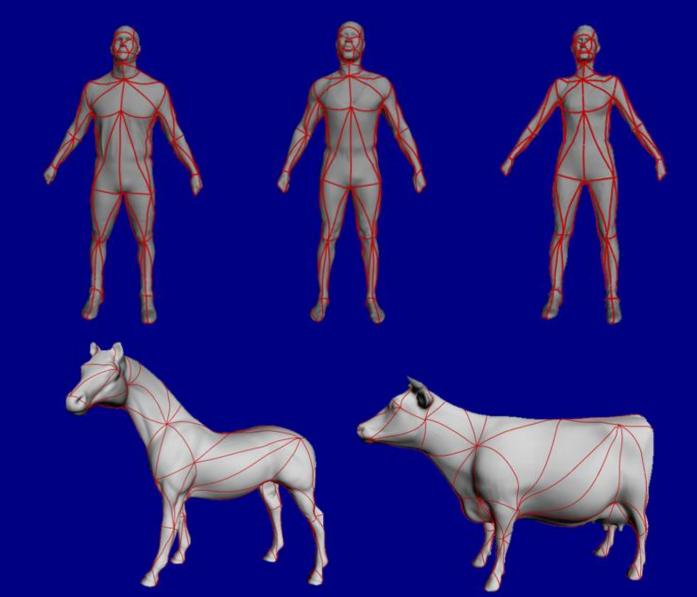


Edge Straightening

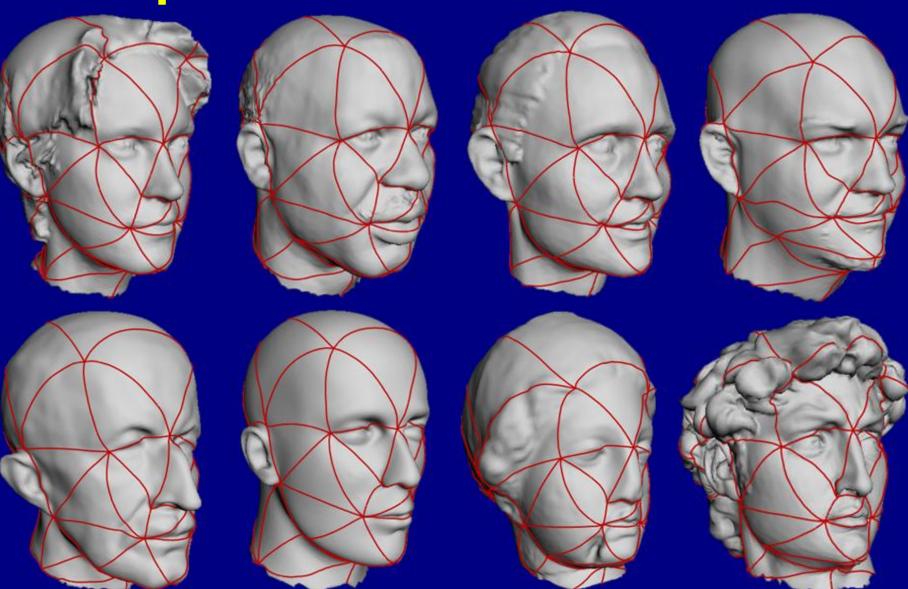




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Examples



Principal Mesh Components

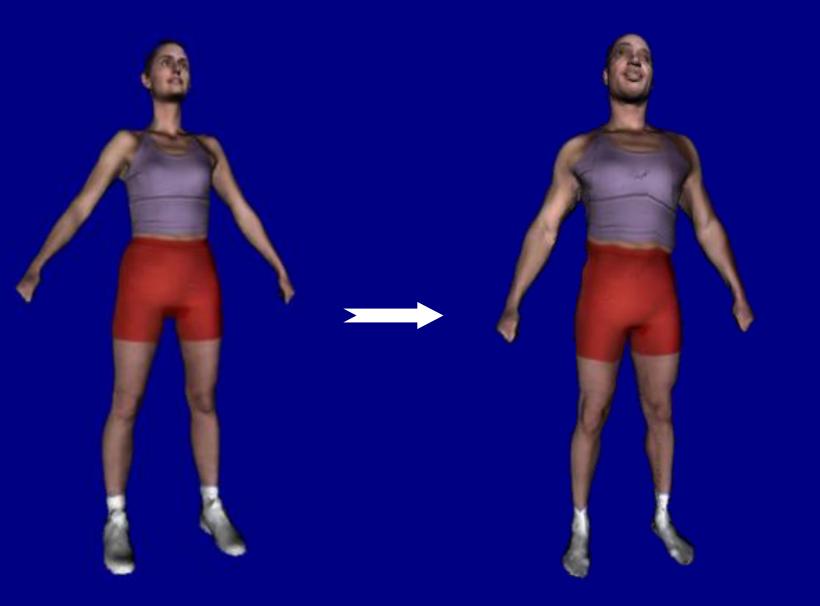






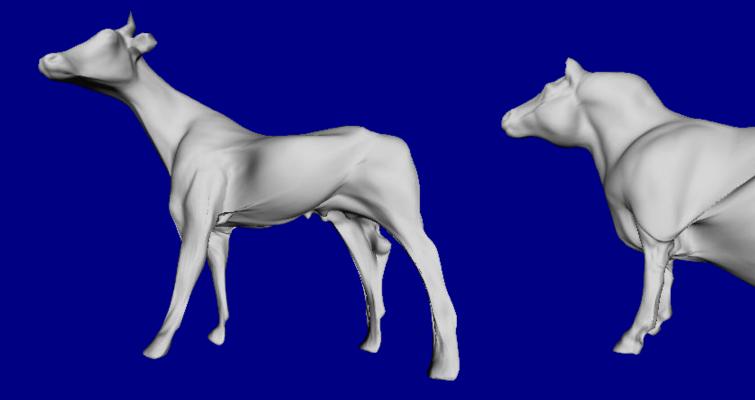


Texture Transfer



Texture Transfer

Detail Transfer



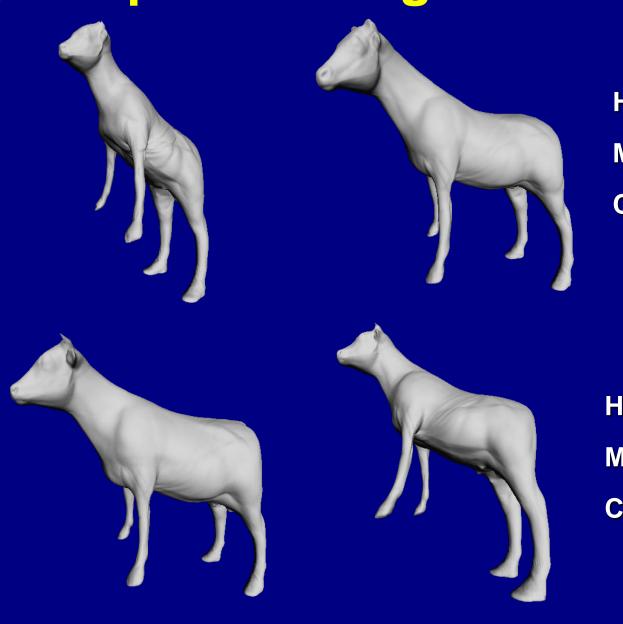
N-way Shape Blending

- Horse .33
- Man .33
- **Cow .33**

Horse .25

Man .25

Cow .5



Horse .5 Man .25 Cow .25

Horse .25 Man .5 Cow .25

Future Work

Higher genus, boundaries, missing feature points, additional feature points. **Transfer of animation controls** Use of principal component analysis for indexing and recognition in large database **Compression of multiple shapes**

Acknowledgements

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