Shape Modeling: Curves and Surfaces

Course web page: http://goo.gl/EB3aA



May 10, 2012 * Lecture 24



- Subdivision
- Geometry shaders
- Pretty pictures



Curve Subdivision

- Goal: Algorithmically obtain smooth curves starting from small number of line segments
- One approach: Corner-cutting subdivision
 - Repeatedly chop off corners of polygon
 - Each line segment is replaced by two shorter segments
 - Limit curve is shape that would be reached after an infinite series of such subdivisions





Midpoint Corner-cutting Algorithm

```
function midpoint subdivide (p0, p1, p2, depth)
  if (depth > 0) {
      p01 = (p0 + p1)/2;
      p12 = (p1 + p2)/2;
      pm = (p01 + p12)/2;
      midpoint subdivide(p0, p01, pm, depth - 1);
      midpoint subdivide(pm, p12, p2, depth - 1);
  } // else draw
}
           p<sub>12</sub>
               \tilde{\mathbf{p}_2}
```



Bézier curves and B-splines via subdivision

- The midpoint corner-cutting algorithm is a subdivision definition of quadratic Bézier curves
- **Chaikin**'s subdivision scheme defines quadratic B-splines
 - Make new edge joining point $\frac{3}{4}$ of way to next control point \mathbf{p}_i with point $\frac{1}{4}$ of way after \mathbf{p}_i





Surface Subdivision

- Analogous to curve subdivision:
 - **1. Refine mesh**: Choose new vertices to make smaller polygons, update connectivity
 - 2. Smooth mesh: Move vertices to fit underlying object





Subdivision for Sphere Definition

- Start with icosahedron with triangular faces
 - Compute midpoint of each edge of triangle
 - This defines 4 new triangles
 - Renormalize midpoints (new vertices) so that they lie on sphere
 - This makes original triangle non-planar
 - Recurse on each new face until a desired depth is reached
 - At leaf of recursion, draw triangle













Step 1





courtesy of F. Pfenning













Loop subdivision

- Smooths triangle mesh
- Subdivision replaces <u>1</u> triangle with <u>4</u>



from Akenine-Möller & Haines

- Approximating scheme
 - Original vertices not guaranteed to be in subdivided mesh



Loop subdivision: Algorithm

- Consider a point **p** in the mesh connected to n other vertices **p**₀, ..., **p**_{n-1}
- Regard **p** as apex of pyramid defined by itself and connected vertices
- Idea is to smooth pointy pyramid by rounding it off
 - Lower apex, "bend" diagonals at midpoints







Loop subdivision: Algorithm

- Move each vertex p some fraction s of the distance toward centroid c of polygon defined by surrounding vertices
- Create and move each midpoint m_i between p and connected vertex p_i some fraction t toward midpoint b of p_{i-1} of and p_{i+1}



Loop subdivision: Notes

• It was proved that using t = 0.25 and $s = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{[3 + 2\cos(\frac{2\pi}{n})]^2}{64}$

gives C² continuity at regular (6connected) vertices and C¹ elsewhere



Loop subdivision: Example



After 2 subdivisions



After 1 subdivision



After 3 subdivisions



Other surface subdivision schemes

• Triangle

- sqrt(3): Splits each triangle into 3 instead of 4 subtriangles
- Modified butterfly: Interpolating subdivision (vs. approximating of Loop)
- Polygonal (i.e., quadrilaterals—easier for texture mapping)
 - Catmull-Clark



Subdivision: Example (Catmull-Clark)





Subdivision: Example (Catmull-Clark)





Geometry Shaders (since OpenGL 3.2)

- Take primitive as input (possibly with adjacency information)
 - Point, line, triangle
- Generate zero or more new primitives
- Run after vertex shaders
- Perfect for GPU-based tessellation, subdivision
- See

<u>http://www.lighthouse3d.com/tutorials/glsl-</u> <u>core-tutorial/geometry-shader/</u>

– http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ZTwSVKCJgg





- SIGGRAPH 2009, 2010, 2011 video previews
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qC5Y9W-E-po (2:57)
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v= PMf3XrwPKo (3:45)
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JK9EEE
 3RsKM (3:28)

