

## Multiresolution Meshes

COS 526  
Tom Funkhouser, 2010  
Slides by Guskov, Sweldens, Garland, Hoppe, and Southern



## The Problem of Detail

Graphics systems are awash in model data


- very detailed CAD databases
- high-precision surface scans

Available resources are constrained


- CPU, space, graphics speed, network bandwidth

We need economical models

- want the minimum level of detail (LOD) required




## A Non-Economical Model



Stanford

## Levels of Detail



Triangles

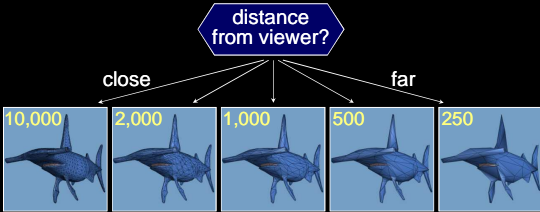
|          |
|----------|
| : 41,855 |
| 27,970   |
| 20,922   |
| 12,939   |
| 8,385    |
| 4,766    |

courtesy of Division and Viewpoint

## Levels of Detail

distance from viewer?

close far



## Levels of Detail

Pre-process

- Generate discrete set of independent levels of detail

Run-time

- Select level of detail according to viewpoint

Advantages

- Fairly efficient storage (<2x original)
- No significant run-time overhead

Disadvantages

- Requires per-object simplification
- Not good for spatially large objects

## Multiresolution Meshes

[Hoppe]

## Multiresolution Meshes

Encode simplification operations in tree

- Subtrees are independent of one another
- Cut through tree defines a mesh
- Move cut up/down to simplify/refine

Xia96, Hoppe97, Luebke97

## Multiresolution Meshes

*Irregular*      *Semi-regular*      *Completely regular*

## Outline

Completely regular meshes ←

- Geometry image

Semi-regular meshes

- Normal mesh

Irregular meshes

- Progressive mesh

## Completely Regular Mesh

Regular sampling of parameter domain

$[r,g,b] = [x,y,z]$   
Geometry Image

## Outline

Completely regular meshes

- Geometry image

Semi-regular meshes ←

- Normal mesh

Irregular meshes

- Progressive mesh

## Semi-Regular Mesh

Arbitrary base mesh + refinement via subdivision

## Multiresolution Analysis

[Guskov et al.]

## Multiresolution Analysis

step 1: construct a simple domain mesh  $K$   
 step 2: construct a parametrization  $r$  of  $M$  over  $K$   
 step 3: remesh

## Multiresolution Analysis

Step 1: construct simple base domain

- topological type of  $K =$  topological type of  $M$
- small number of triangular regions
- smooth and straight boundaries

[Lounsberry et al.]

## Multiresolution Analysis

Step 2: construct parameterization

- Map each face of domain mesh to corresponding triangular region

[Lounsberry et al.]

## Multiresolution Analysis

Step 2: construct parameterization

- Map each face of domain mesh to corresponding triangular region
- Local maps must agree on boundaries and introduce small distortions harmonic maps

[Lounsberry et al.]

### Multiresolution Analysis

Step 3: remesh

- Regular subdivision

[Hoppe]

### Multiresolution Representation

Wavelet representation

base shape  $M^0$

+

sum of local correction terms  
(wavelet terms)

[Lounsberry et al.]

### Multiresolution Representation

↓ downsample

↑ predict/subdivide

↑ details/wavelets

[Guskov et al.]

### Multiresolution Representation

Burt-Adelson pyramid

coarsen

subdivide

$n-1$  vertices

$n$  vertices

⊖

F

details

[Guskov et al.]

### Wavelet Computation

wavelets

wavelets

[Guskov et al.]

### Multiresolution Meshes

Applications:

- Adaptive remeshing
- Compression
- Filtering
- Editing
- Morphing

### Adaptive Remeshing

Level 10

[Guskov et al.]

### Adaptive Remeshing

[Zorin et al.]

### Adaptive Remeshing

Both 11K triangles

Uniform      Adaptive

[Zorin et al.]

### Multiresolution Meshes

Applications:

- Adaptive remeshing
- Compression
- Filtering
- Editing
- Morphing

### Mesh Compression

Effect of wavelet transform

- changes distribution of coefficients
- almost all coefficients close to zero

3 scalars      1 scalar

Vertex coordinates      Wavelet coefficients

[Guskov et al.]

### Mesh Compression

Two scalar displacement (t,n)      One scalar (normal mesh)

[Guskov et al.]

## Mesh Compression

Normal mesh

[Guskov et al.]

## Mesh Compression

Progressive compression:

- encode largest coefficients first
  - § encode only most significant bits
  - § subsequent bits in later iterations

| 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 14 | Send: new coeffs. | refining bits |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-------------------|---------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |    |    | 2                 |               |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0  | 1  | 2                 | 0 1           |
| 0 |   | 0 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1                 | 0 1 1 1       |
| 0 |   |   | 1 | 1  | 0  | 0                 | 0 1 1 1 0     |

[Guskov et al.]

## Mesh Compression

Fixed file size

Normal Meshes:

CPM:

[Guskov et al.]

## Mesh Compression

| File Size | File Size | File Size | File Size | Quality           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 956B      | 2004B     | 4806B     | 26191B    | 26K<br>4 bits/v   |
| 1253B     | 2804B     | 6482B     | 14844B    | 15K<br>2.5 bits/v |

[Guskov et al.]

## Multiresolution Meshes

Applications:

- Adaptive remeshing
- Compression
- **Filtering**
- Editing
- Morphing

[Guskov et al.]

## Multiresolution Mesh Processing

Smoothing

[Guskov et al.]

### Multiresolution Mesh Processing

Enhancing

$\text{smoothed} + 2 * (\text{original} - \text{smoothed}) = \text{enhanced}$

[Guskov et al.]

### Multiresolution Mesh Processing

Filtering

[Guskov et al.]

### Multiresolution Meshes

Applications:

- Adaptive remeshing
- Compression
- Filtering
- **Editing**
- Morphing

### Multiresolution Mesh Editing

Goal: edit surface with operations at various resolutions

[Guskov et al.]

### Multiresolution Mesh Editing

When edit at fine resolution, update higher levels of multiresolution hierarchy

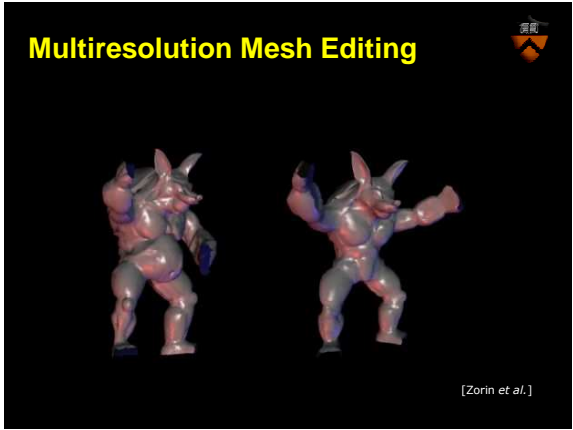
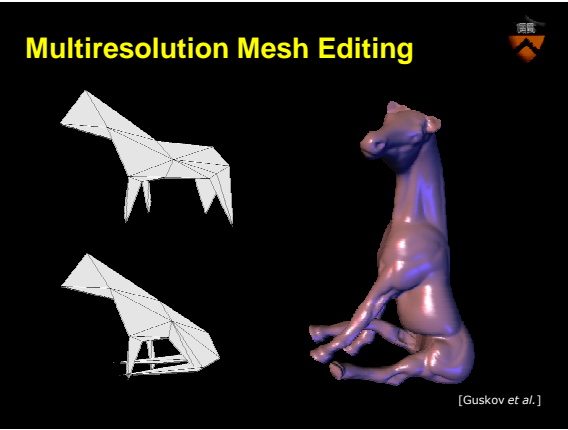
Input at level 3      Edit on level 3      Effect of edit on level 2

[Zorin et al.]

### Multiresolution Mesh Editing

original      coarse      edit coarse      edit fine

[Guskov et al.]





## Multiresolution Meshes

Applications:

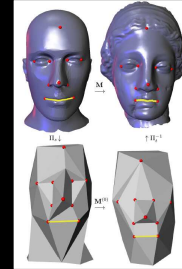
- Adaptive remeshing
- Compression
- Filtering
- Editing
- Morphing



## Multiresolution Mesh Morphing

Goal: generate intermediate models

- Requires common parameterization

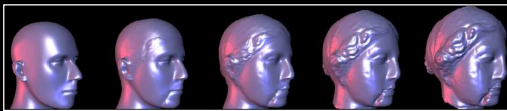
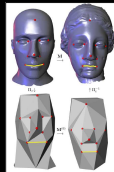


[Lee et al.]

## Multiresolution Mesh Morphing

Goal: generate intermediate models

- Requires common parameterization



[Lee et al.]

## Multiresolution Mesh Morphing



[Lee et al.]

## Multiresolution Mesh Morphing

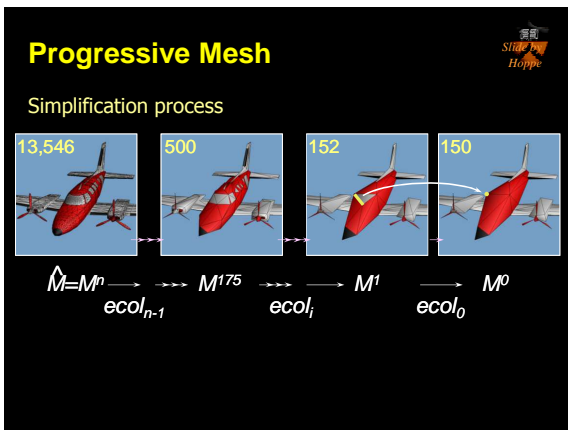
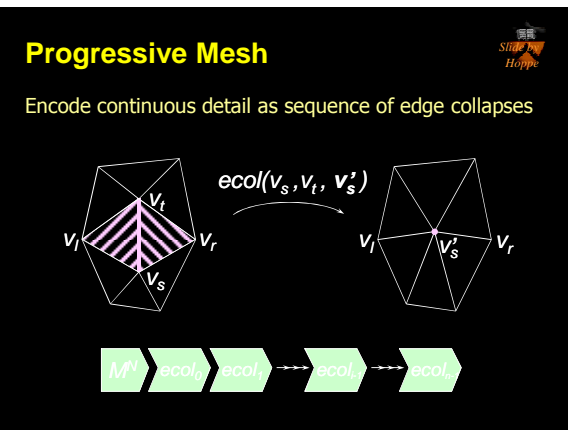
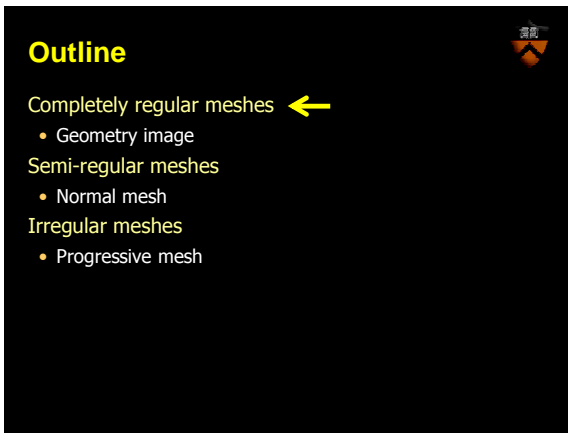


[Lee et al.]

## Multiresolution Mesh Morphing



[Lee et al.]



## Progressive Mesh

Inversion is possible with vertex split transformation

## Progressive Mesh

Reconstruction process

$M^0 \xrightarrow{vspl_0} M^1 \xrightarrow{\dots} M^{175} \xrightarrow{vspl_{n-1}} M^n = \hat{M}$   
 progressive mesh (PM) representation

## Progressive Mesh

From PM, extract  $M_i$  of any desired complexity (this is multiresolution)

200K faces/sec! 100K faces/sec!  
 (166 MHz Pentium)

## Progressive Mesh Example Movies

LOD 0.000 #Faces 48

## Progressive Mesh

Benefits/Applications:

- Progressive transmission
- Smooth transitions
- Surface compression
- Selective refinement

## Multiresolution Mesh Summary

Irregular      Semi-regular      Completely regular

## Multiresolution Mesh Summary



Representations are available to support

- Progressive transmission
- Smooth transitions
- Adaptive refinement
- Compression

But limitations remain

- On-line costs not suitable for all applications
- Topological simplification still hard
- Animation largely ignored

