COS 426 : Precept 5
Working with Half-Edge
Agenda

• How to tackle implementation of more advanced features

• Specific discussion
  • Truncate
  • Extrude
  • Triangle Subdivision
  • Quad Subdivision(?)
  • Smoothing(?)
How do I start?

• Some of the operations are tricky to implement!
• Think locally - independence of operations
  • Modifying a vertex/edge/face should not influence other primitives
• Start small
  • Just work on one primitive at a time
• Decouple topology and geometry
  • What are necessary topological changes?
  • What are necessary geometrical changes?
  • Apply geometrical change after topological
Caution is advised

- Need to think ahead
  - What data might change?
  - Do you need to store it beforehand?
- Pen and paper!
  - Draw things out, make sure you understand what is happening
- Count!
  - After applying your operation how many new vertices you expect to see?
Truncate

- Corners of the shape are cutoff
- Main primitive
  - Vertex
- How many new vertices?
  - +2 per vertex
- How many new faces?
  - +1 per vertex
Truncate - topology

- Start locally - just consider single vertex
- Need to add two new vertices, and a single new face
Truncate - topology

- Start locally - just consider single vertex
- Need to add two new vertices, and a single new face

Those were only topological changes! New blue vertices should be simply put at the location of the green one!

Start 2 x SplitEdge Split Face
Truncate - geometry

- We need to move vertices along halfedges
  - You may want to store the respective offset vectors per vertex before hand
  - As you modify one vertex lengths of edges will change!
Extrude

• Each face is moved along its normal, with new faces stitched to original face position

• Main primitive
  • Face

• How many new vertices?
  • +n per n-gon

• How many new faces?
  • +n per n-gon
Extrude - topology

• Again, following figures are for illustration only, new vertices should be added at a location of the old ones!
Extrude - topology

- Extrude is bit harder - you need to perform adding new geometry and relinking manually.

- Desired:

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[Diagram showing square geometry with vertices labeled $V_0$, $V_1$, $V_2$, $V_3$, and faces labeled $f_0$, $f_1$, $f_2$, $f_3$, $f_4$, and $f_5$.]
Extrude - topology

- Let’s change notation a bit, introduce old and new vertices
Extrude - topology

- Let’s change notation a bit, introduce old and new vertices

\[ \text{nv}_i = \text{splitEdgeMakeVert}(\text{ov}_i, \text{ov}_{i+1}, 0); \]
Extrude - topology

nf_i = splitFaceMakeEdge();
Want to connect up the new vertices

\[ nf_5 = \text{splitFaceMakeEdge}( f, nv_0, nv_3 ); \]
Extrude - topology

Want to delete old edge

he₄ = old_halfedges[0];

joinFaceKillEdgeSimple(he₆);

Should be stored before hand
Extrude - geometry

- Actually, very simple

- Move each $n_{v_i}$ by $\text{factor} \times f.\text{normal}$
Triangle Topology

- Each face becomes 4 faces, by splitting all edges in half
- Assumes all triangles!
  - Call your Filters.triangulate();
- Main primitive
  - Face
- How many new vertices?
  - +1 per edge
- How many new faces?
  - +3 per face
TriTop - topology

- Need to split all edges!

- Create list of half edges
  - Half of them, when splitting halfedge, opposite will also be split

- Join new vertices around a face
  - Determine whether a vertex is old or new by index in vertices array
  - All new will be added to the end of the array!
TriTop - topology

- SplitEdge for each half edge in pre-computed list
- SplitFace per each face, joining new vertices
TriTop - geometry

- None - we’re done!

- For Loop Subdivision - store array of new positions for each vertex, where you will write positions calculated according to weight rules

- After done with topology, update positions!

\[ \beta = \begin{cases} 
\frac{3}{8n} & n > 3 \\
\frac{3}{16} & n = 3
\end{cases} \]
Optional features

- Quad Subdivision
- Scale-dependent and implicit smoothing
- We will just gloss over those
Quad Topology

- n-gon to quad split
  - Split each edge (SplitEdge)
  - Join 2 new vertices (SplitFace)
  - Split newly create edge (SplitEdge)
  - Join rest of new vertices (SplitFace)
  - Move to interior vertex to centroid location
Quad Topology

- Start
- SplitEdge
- SplitFace
- SplitEdge
- SplitFace
- Move
Quad Subdivision

- Three classes
  - Old vertices
  - Midpoints
  - Centroids
Smoothing

- Repeating uniform Laplacian smoothing

\[ L \cdot V = \sum_{v_i \in \text{ring}} v_i - v \cdot N_{v_{1\text{ring}}} \]
Smoothing

- Cotan Laplacian smoothing

\[ L \cdot V = \sum_{v_i \in \text{ring}} w_i \cdot v_i - v \cdot \sum_{v_i \in \text{ring}} w_i \]

avg_pos.add(he.vertex); \rightarrow avg_pos.add(w*he.vertex);
num_neigh \rightarrow total_w

\[ w = \frac{\cot(\alpha_{ij}) + \cot(\beta_{ij})}{2} \]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not scale dependent</th>
<th>Scale dependent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniform</td>
<td>Curvature-flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Uniform not scale dependent" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Uniform scale dependent" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Curvature-flow not scale dependent" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Curvature-flow scale dependent" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Smoothing

- Scale-dependent smoothing

\[ v_{\text{new}} = v_{\text{old}} + (L \cdot v_{\text{old}}) \cdot \delta \quad \rightarrow \quad v_{\text{new}} = v_{\text{old}} + (L \cdot v_{\text{old}}) \cdot \delta \cdot \frac{A}{A_v} \]

\[ A_v = \sum_{f_i \in \text{ring}} \text{area}(f_i) \]

\[ A = \frac{1}{N_v} \cdot \sum_{v_i \in V} A_{v_i} \]

\[ A = \frac{3}{N_v} \cdot \sum_{f_i \in F} \text{area}(f_i) \]
Smoothing

- Implicit smoothing

- Matricial form

\[
L_{ij} = \begin{cases} 
-w_{ij} & i \neq j \\
\Sigma_{j \in \text{ring}_i} w_{ij} & i = j \\
0 & \text{else}
\end{cases}
\]

- \( w_{ij} \) can be uniform or cotan

- Scale dependency: diagonal matrix \( M \) of the "mass" \( \frac{A}{A_v} \)

\[
L_{\text{scale dependent}} = M \cdot L
\]
Smoothing

\[ v_{\text{new}} = v_{\text{old}} + (L \cdot v_{\text{old}}) \cdot \delta \quad \longrightarrow \quad v_{\text{old}} = v_{\text{new}} - (L \cdot v_{\text{new}}) \cdot \delta \]

\[ v_{\text{new}} = (I - L \cdot \delta)^{-1} \cdot v_{\text{old}} \]

matLDecomp = math.lup(matL);
resX = math.lusolve(matLDecomp, allXs);
resY = math.lusolve(matLDecomp, allYs);
resZ = math.lusolve(matLDecomp, allZs);

- You would probably want to use matrix.subset and math.range