

Non-uniform B-Spline Subdivision Using Refine and Smooth

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The Mathematics of Surfaces



Outline

① Introduction

Refine and smooth

Motivation

Blossoming

② Approaches to non-uniform refine and smooth

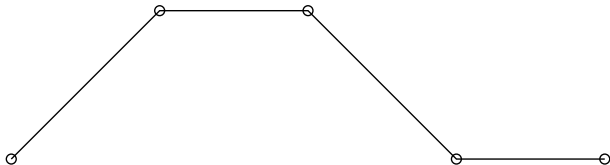
Degree independent

Schaefer's algorithm

Symmetric algorithm

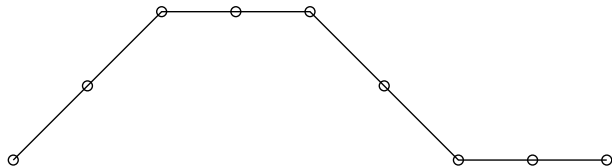
Refine and smooth subdivision

- Lane-Riesenfeld – uniform B-spline subdivision



Refine and smooth subdivision

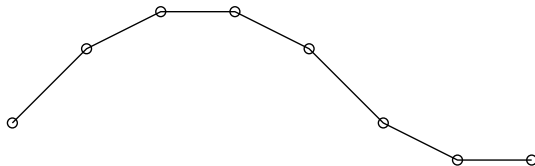
- Lane-Riesenfeld – uniform B-spline subdivision



- Refine
 - polygon lengthened by adding points

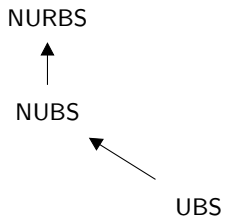
Refine and smooth subdivision

- Lane-Riesenfeld – uniform B-spline subdivision

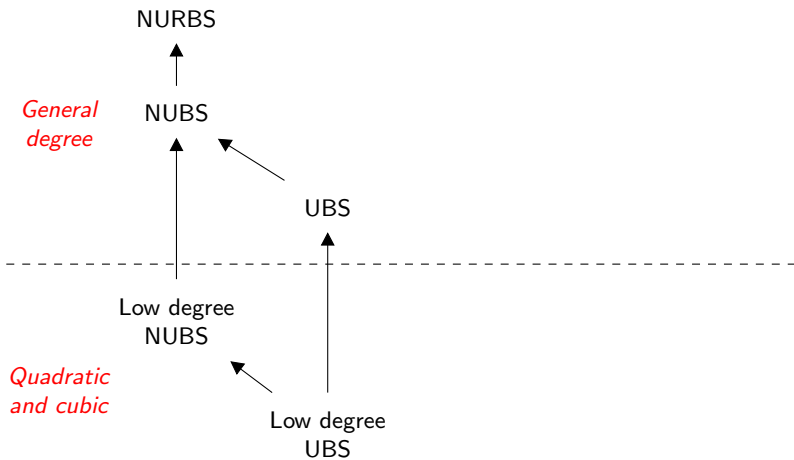


- **Refine**
 - polygon lengthened by adding points
- and **Smooth**
 - each step creates another polygon
 - points moved using local filters
- More smoothing steps for higher degree

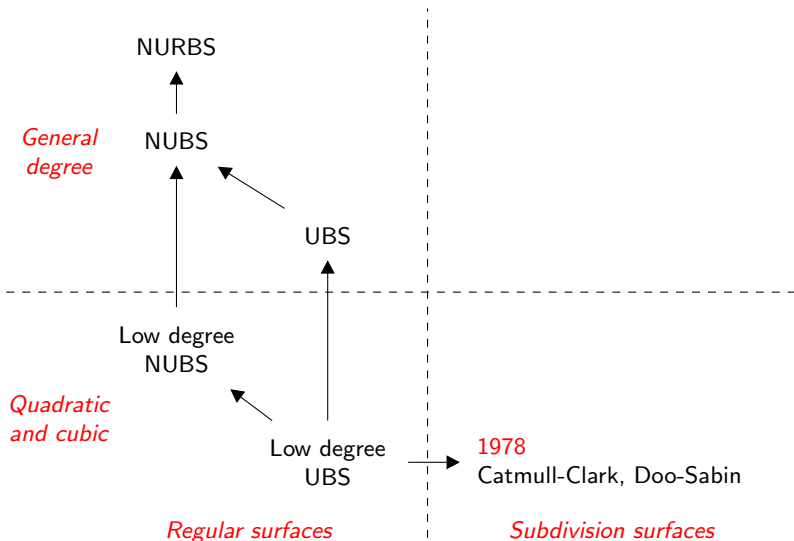
Why non-uniform B-splines?



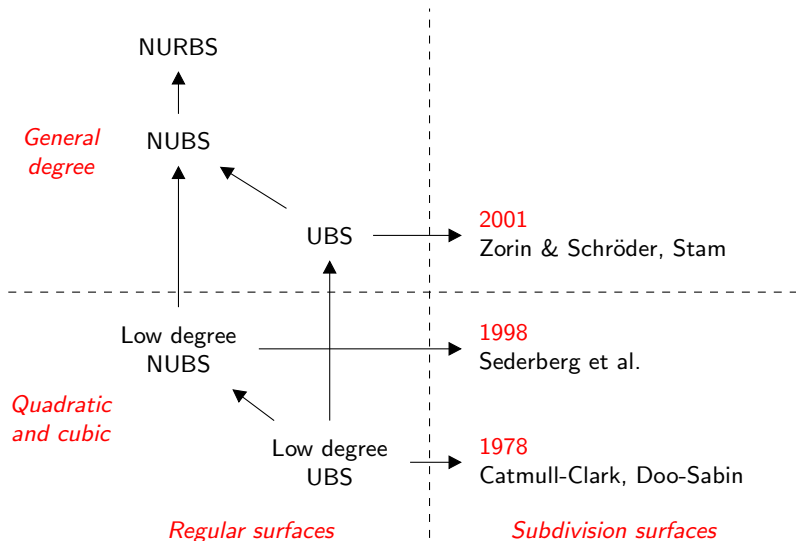
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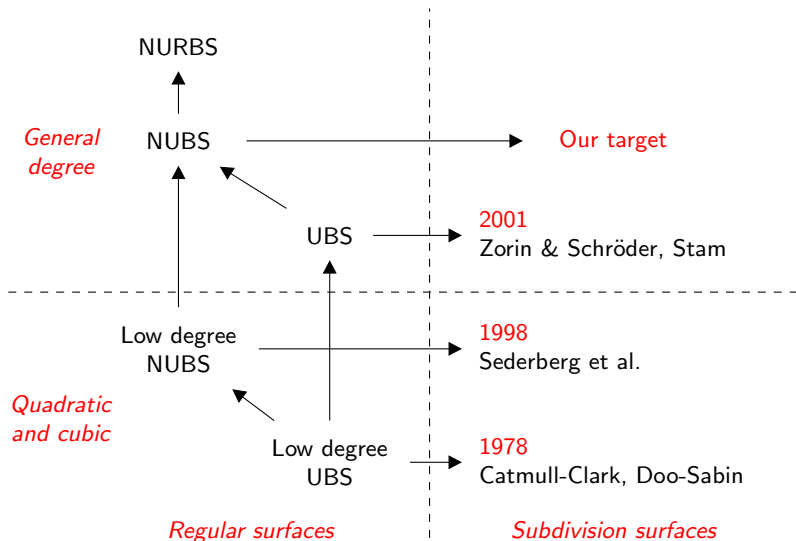
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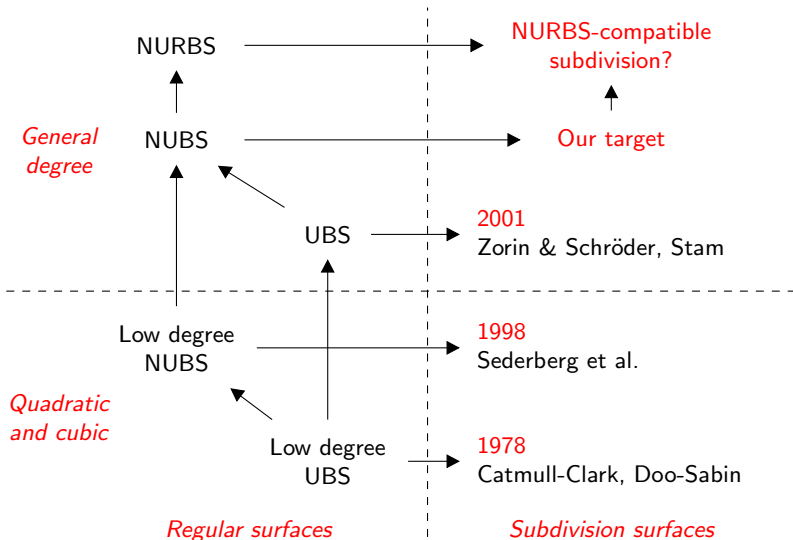
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Why refine and smooth?

- Building on Zorin & Schröder and Stam

Why refine and smooth?

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- Extraordinary points are tractable with local smoothing

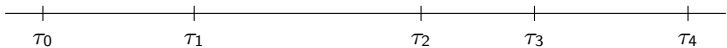
Why refine and smooth?

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- Efficiency

Why refine and smooth?

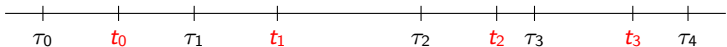
- Building on Zorin & Schröder and Stam
- Extraordinary points are tractable with local smoothing
- Efficiency
- **Our aim:** a knot insertion algorithm that is
 - non-uniform,
 - general degree, and uses
 - refine and smooth

Blossoming



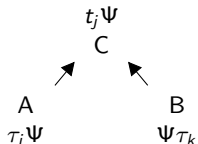
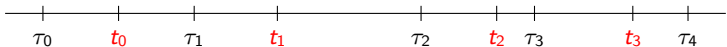
Blossoming

Insert knots t_i : $\tau_i \leq t_i \leq \tau_{i+1}$



Blossoming

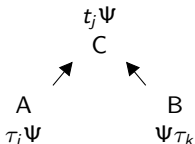
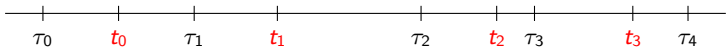
Insert knots t_j : $\tau_i \leq t_j \leq \tau_{i+1}$



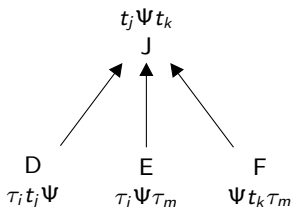
$$C = \frac{\tau_k - t_j}{\tau_k - \tau_i} A + \frac{t_j - \tau_i}{\tau_k - \tau_i} B$$

Blossoming

Insert knots t_i : $\tau_i \leq t_i \leq \tau_{i+1}$



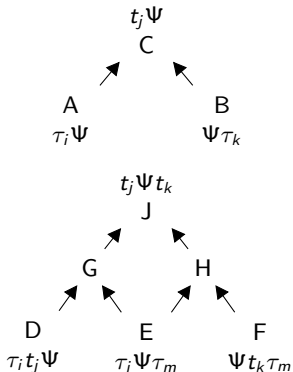
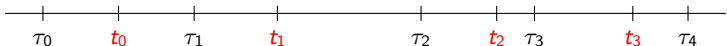
$$C = \frac{\tau_k - t_j}{\tau_k - \tau_i} A + \frac{t_j - \tau_i}{\tau_k - \tau_i} B$$



$$J = \frac{\tau_m - t_k}{\tau_m - \tau_i} D + \frac{t_k - t_j}{\tau_m - \tau_i} E + \frac{t_j - \tau_i}{\tau_m - \tau_i} F$$

Blossoming

Insert knots t_i : $\tau_i \leq t_i \leq \tau_{i+1}$



$$C = \frac{\tau_k - t_j}{\tau_k - \tau_i} A + \frac{t_j - \tau_i}{\tau_k - \tau_i} B$$

$$G = \frac{\tau_m - t_k}{\tau_m - x} D + \frac{t_k - x}{\tau_m - x} E$$

$$H = \frac{x - t_j}{x - \tau_i} E + \frac{t_j - \tau_i}{x - \tau_i} F$$

$$J = \frac{\tau_m - x}{\tau_m - \tau_i} G + \frac{x - \tau_i}{\tau_m - \tau_i} H$$

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Adapting Lane-Riesenfeld

For Lane-Riesenfeld. . .

- Subdivision uses one **refine** and multiple **smooth** steps
- Smoothing filters compute a new point from **two old points**
- Smoothing filters compute the **midpoint** of two old points

Adapting Lane-Riesenfeld

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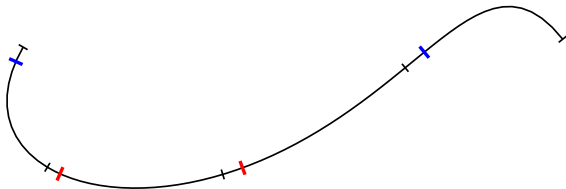
Adapting Lane-Riesenfeld

We want a non-uniform algorithm, where...

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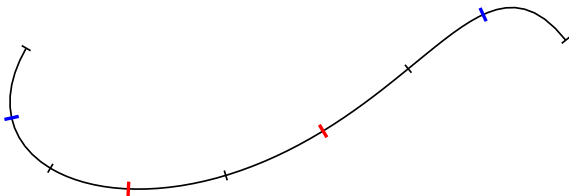
Maintaining degree independence

- But intermediate polygons that compute lower degree subdivision introduce constraints on τ and \mathbf{t}



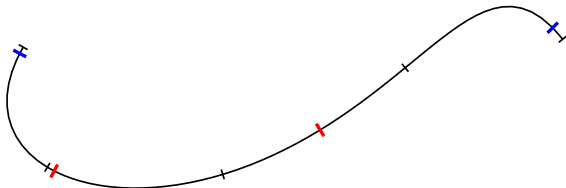
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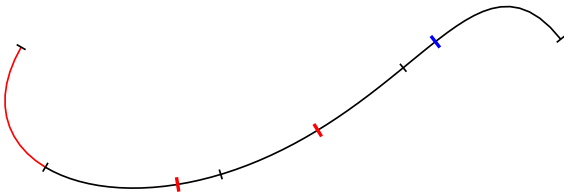
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Maintaining degree independence

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Revisiting our requirements

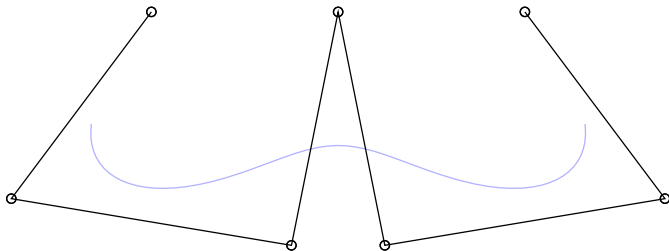
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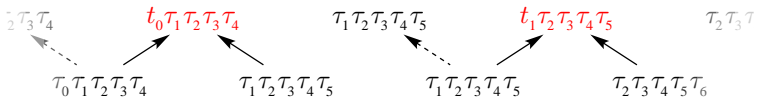
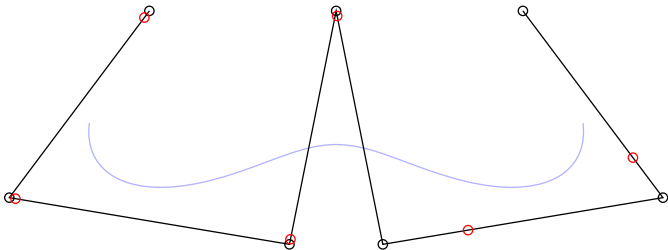
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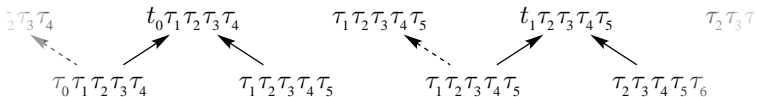
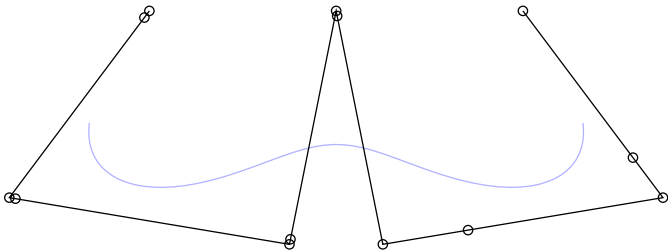
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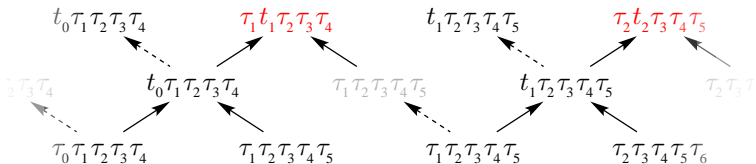
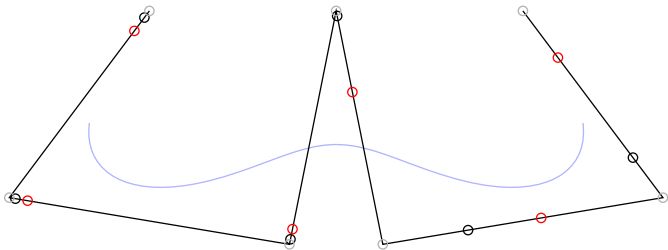
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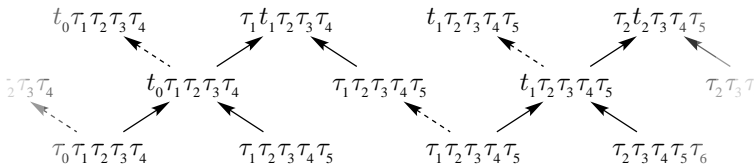
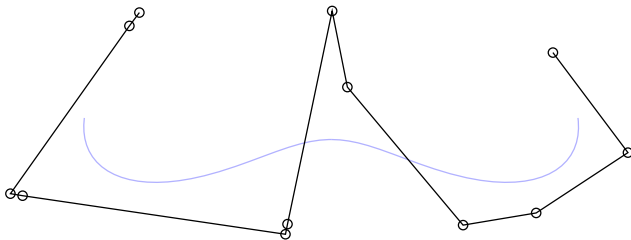
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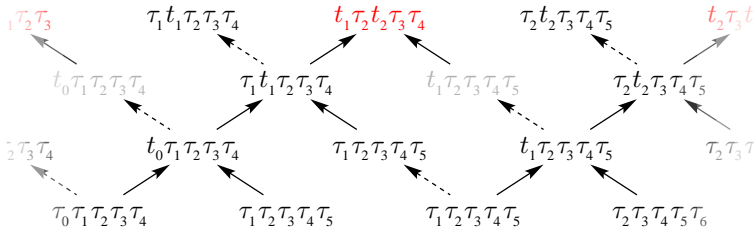
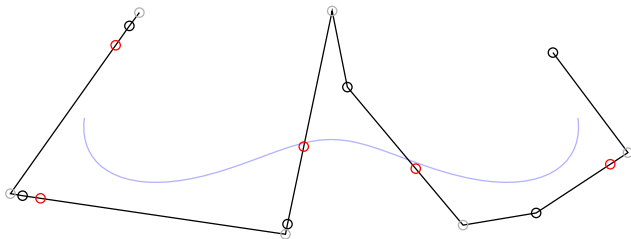

 $\mathcal{T}_0 \mathcal{T}_1 \mathcal{T}_2 \mathcal{T}_3 \mathcal{T}_4$
 $\mathcal{T}_1 \mathcal{T}_2 \mathcal{T}_3 \mathcal{T}_4 \mathcal{T}_5$
 $\mathcal{T}_1 \mathcal{T}_2 \mathcal{T}_3 \mathcal{T}_4 \mathcal{T}_5$
 $\mathcal{T}_2 \mathcal{T}_3 \mathcal{T}_4 \mathcal{T}_5 \mathcal{T}_6$

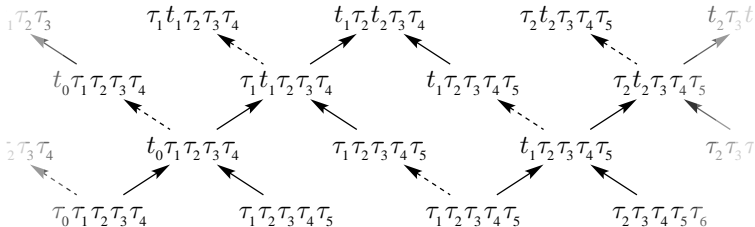
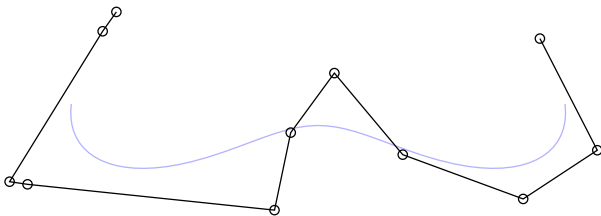


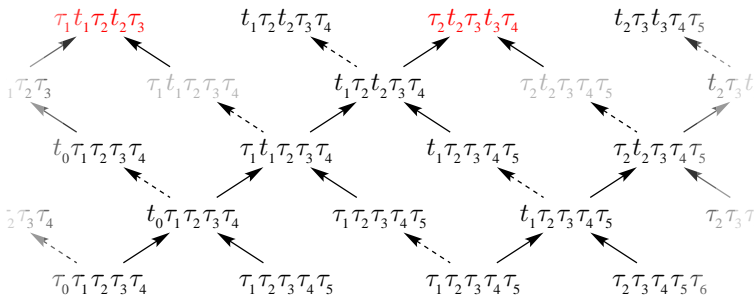
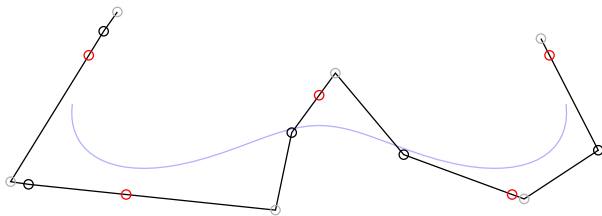


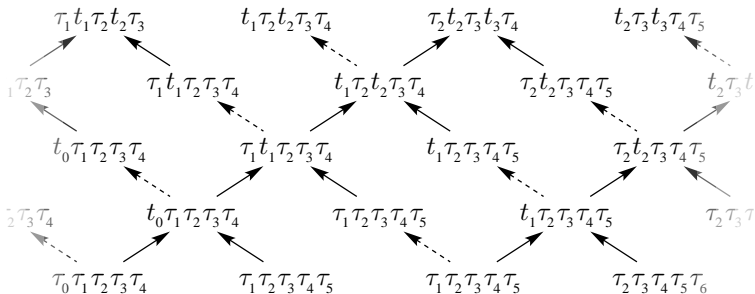
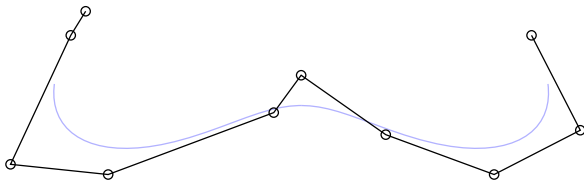


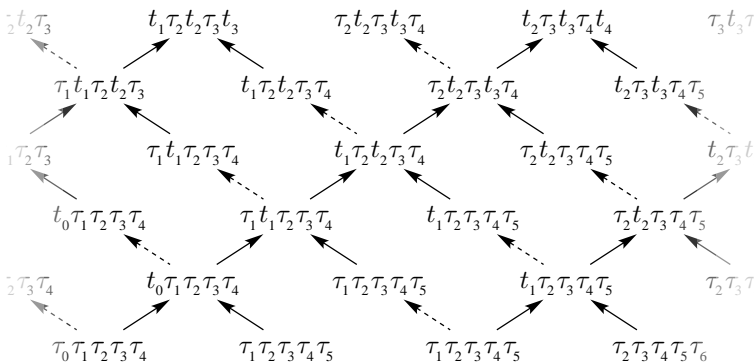
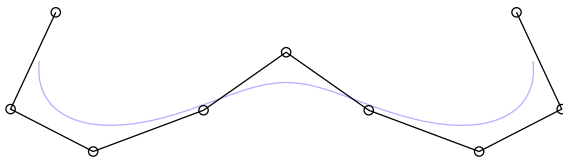






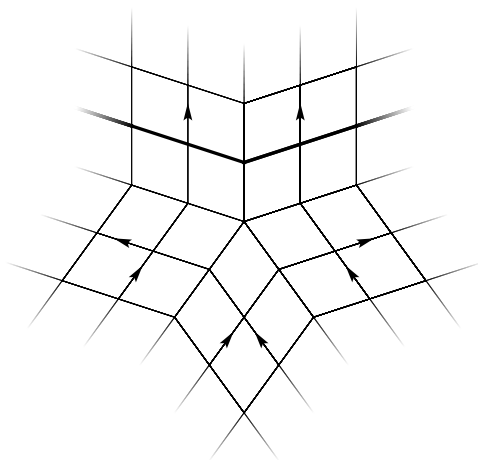






Schaefer's algorithm is asymmetric

The asymmetry in
Schaefer's algorithm
makes it hard to use on
surfaces



Revisiting our requirements

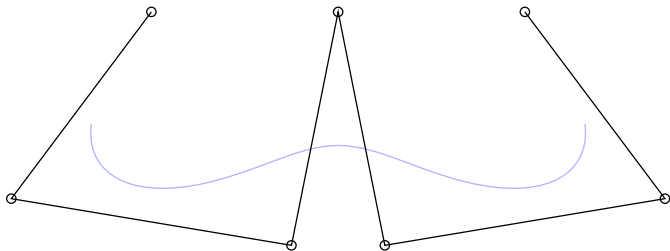
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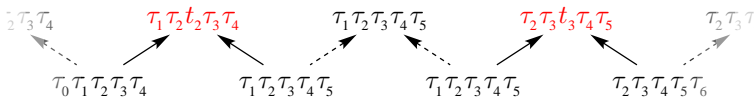
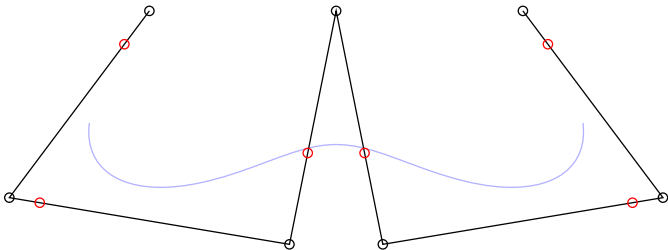
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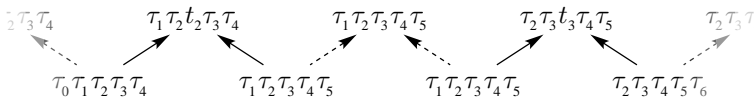
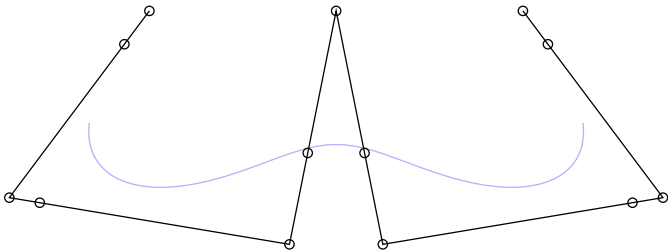
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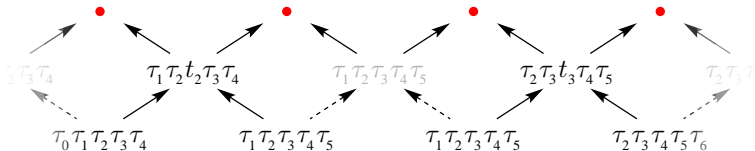
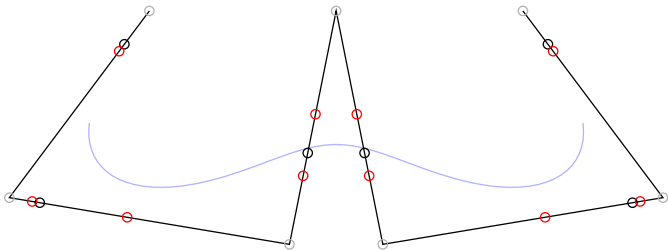
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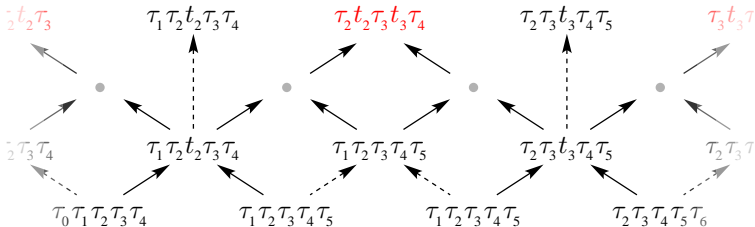
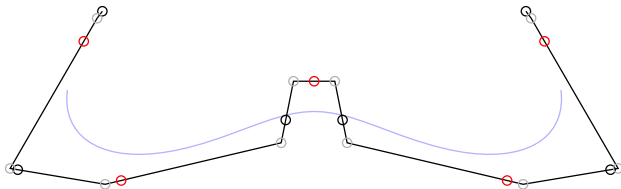
- Subdivision uses one **refine** and multiple **smooth** steps
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- Intermediate smoothing steps are **symmetric**

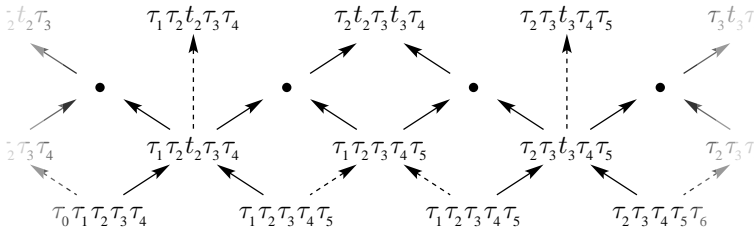
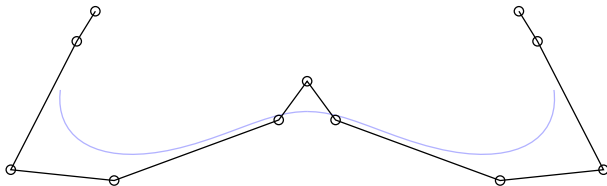

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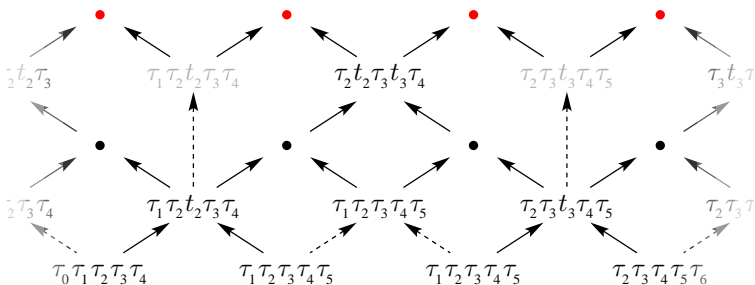
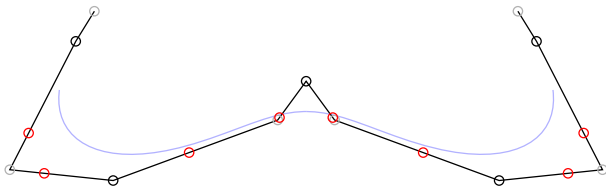


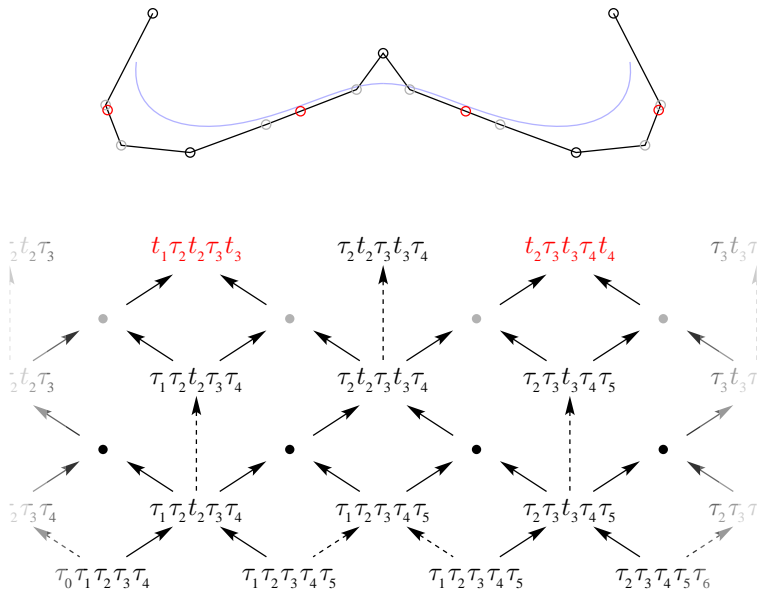


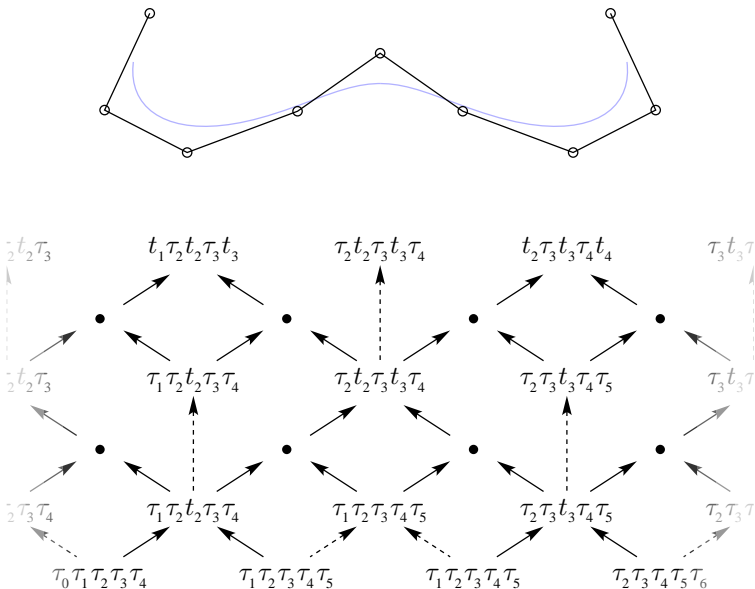










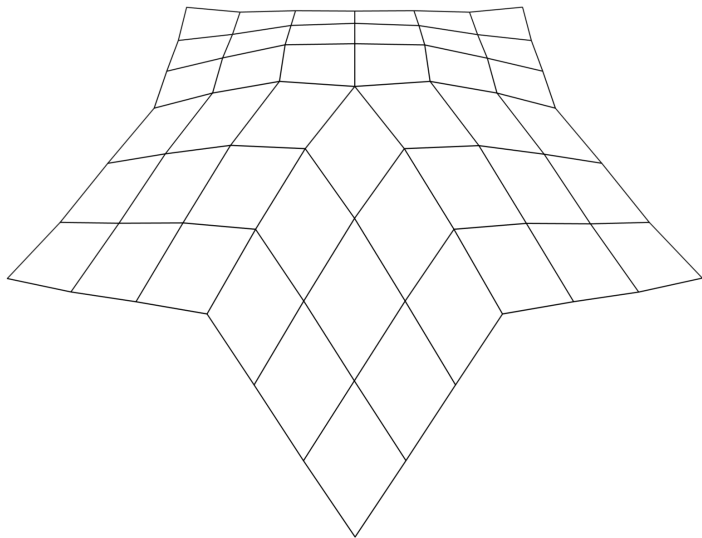


Summary

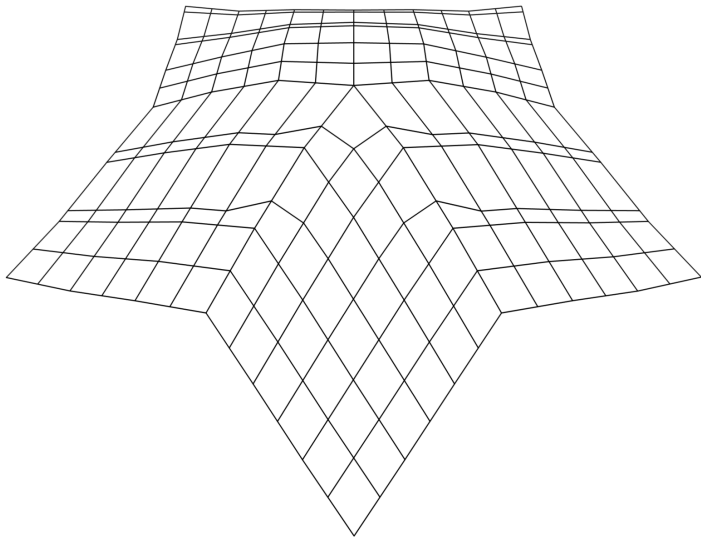
- There are **non-uniform analogues** of the Lane-Riesenfeld refine and smooth algorithm
- Different **requirements** lead to different approaches
- A **symmetric** algorithm may lead to subdivision schemes generalising NURBS

- Taking this work further
 - Elegantly handling multiple knots
 - Extraordinary points

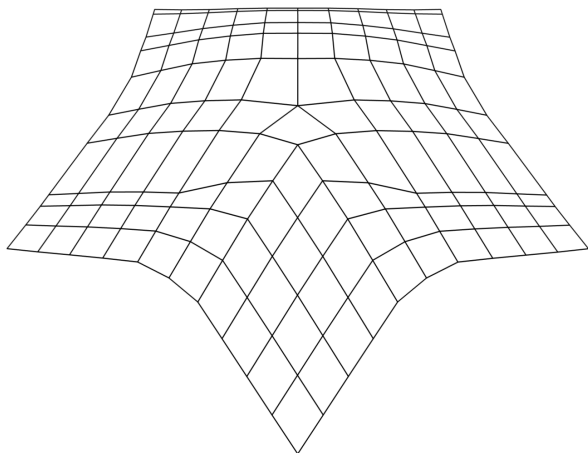
Extraordinary points



Extraordinary points



Extraordinary points



Extraordinary points

