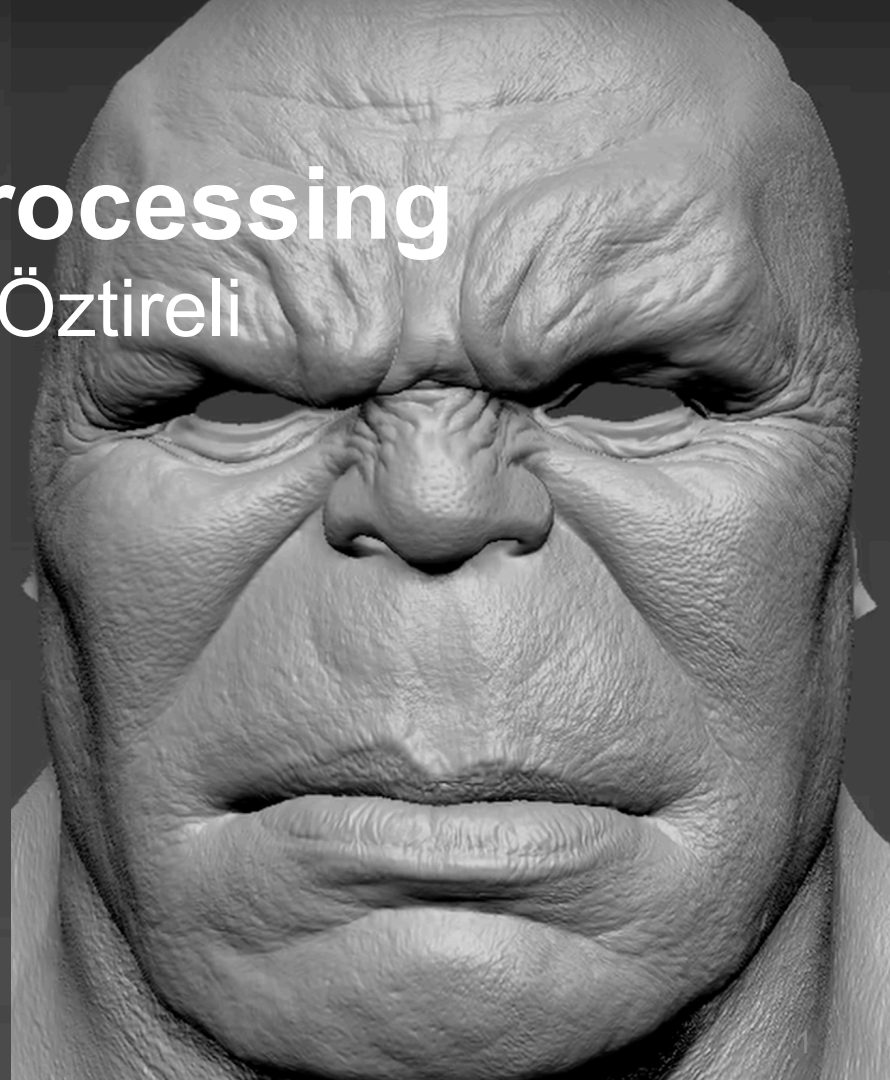
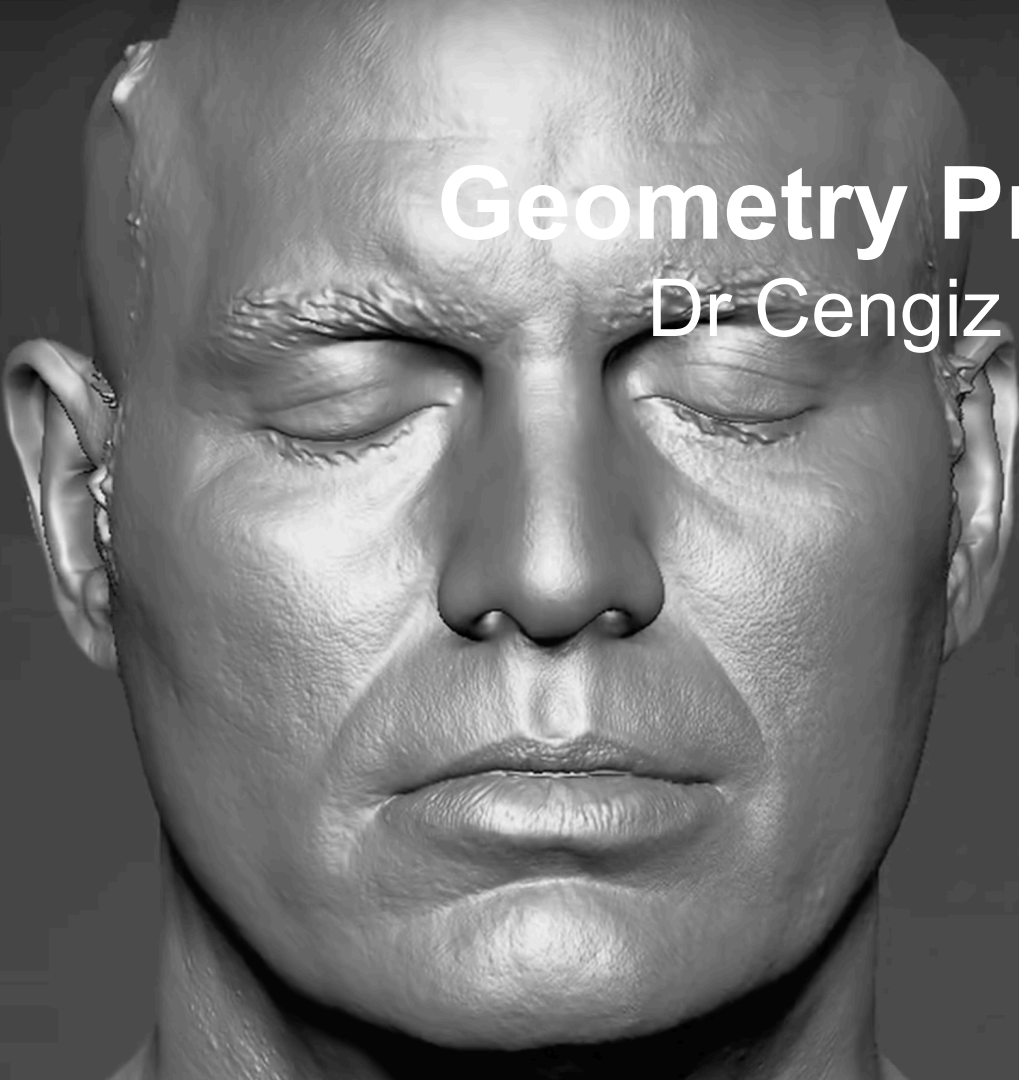


# Geometry Processing

Dr Cengiz Öztireli

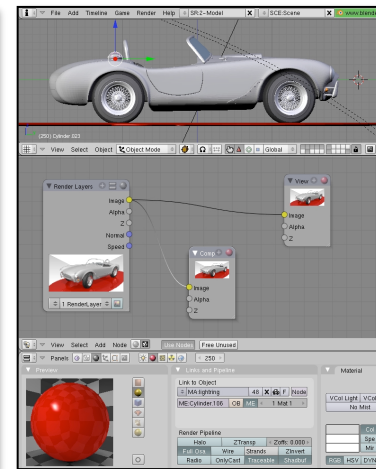
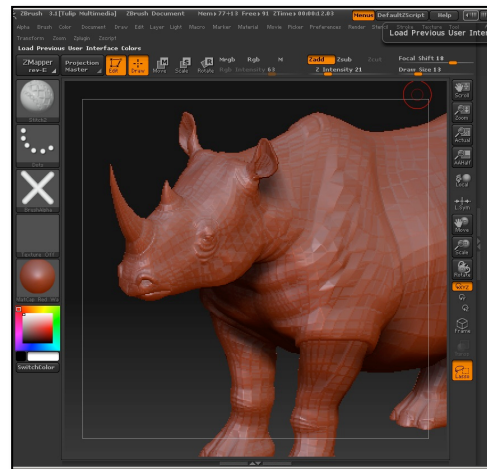


# Sources of Geometry

Acquisition from the real world



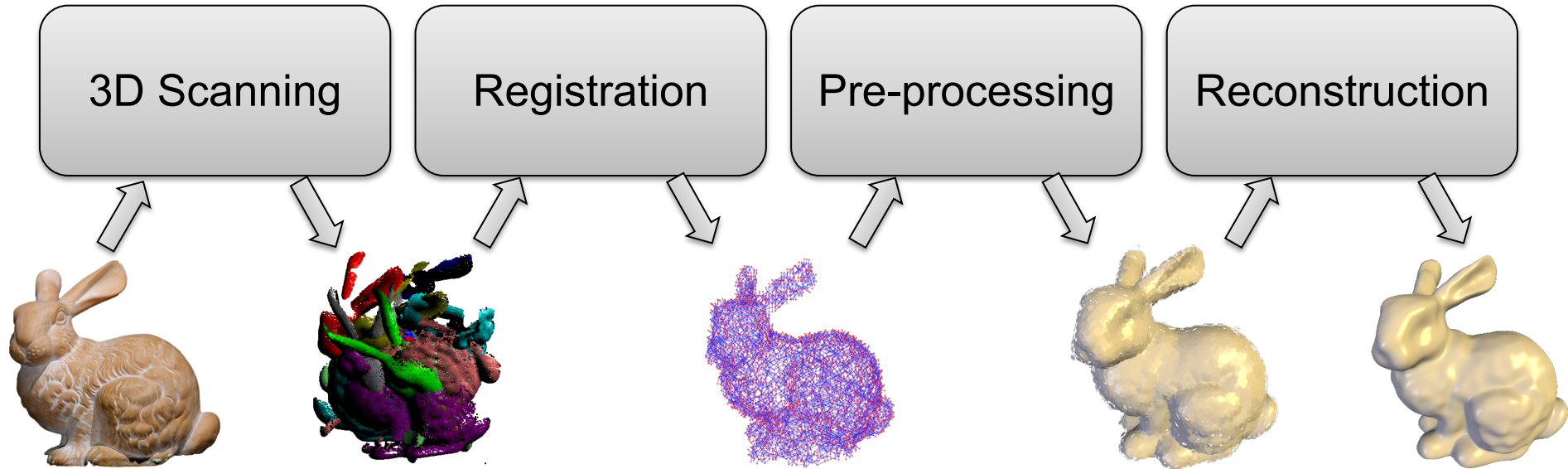
Modeling applications





# Shape Acquisition

- Digitizing real world objects



# Shape Acquisition

- 3D Scanning

Touch Probes



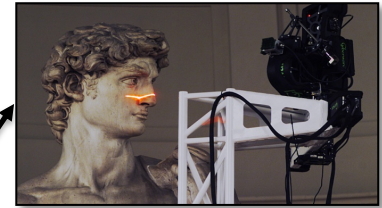
- + Precise
- Small objects

Optical Scanning



- + Fast
- Glossy objects

Active



Passive



# Shape Acquisition

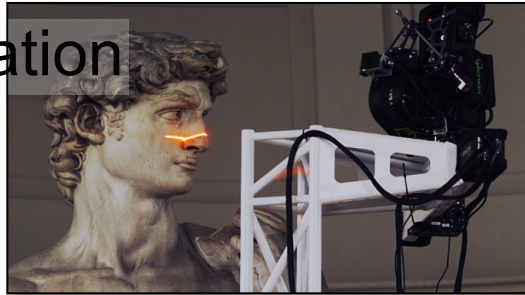
- Optical Scanning – Active Systems

LIDAR



Measures the time it takes the laser beam to hit the object and come back

Triangulation  
Laser



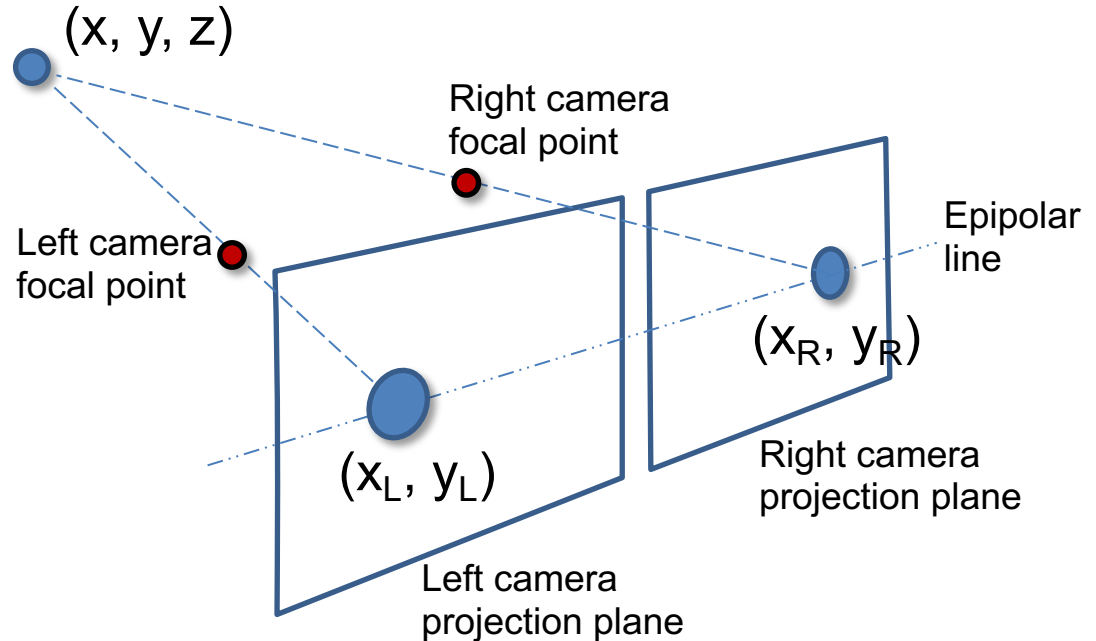
Projected laser beam is photographed, giving the distance of the pattern



# Shape Acquisition

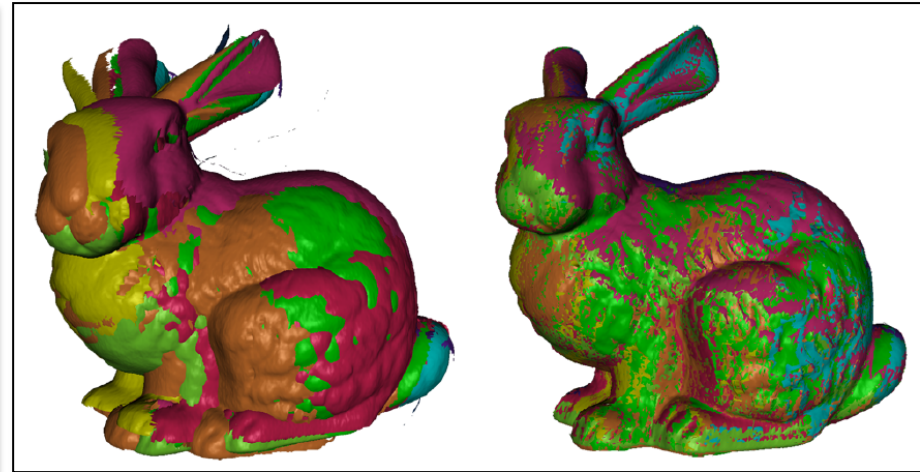
- Optical Scanning – Passive Systems

## Multi-view Stereo



# Shape Acquisition

- Registration
  - Bringing scans into a common coordinate frame



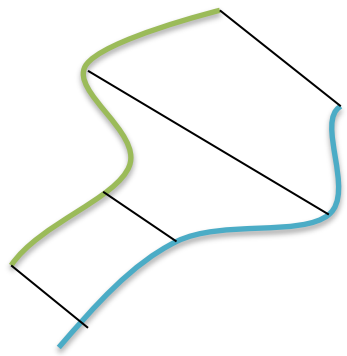
# Shape Acquisition

- Registration

Iterative Closest Point Algorithms



Patches to be aligned

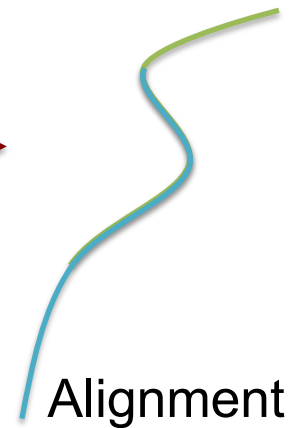


Correspondences



Rigid motion

→  
Iterate



Alignment



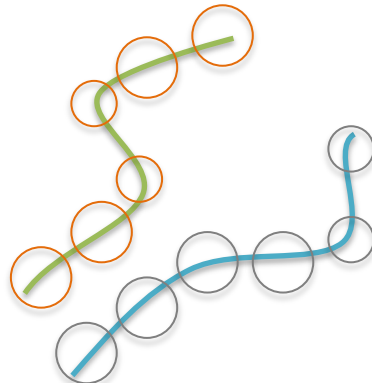
# Shape Acquisition

- Registration

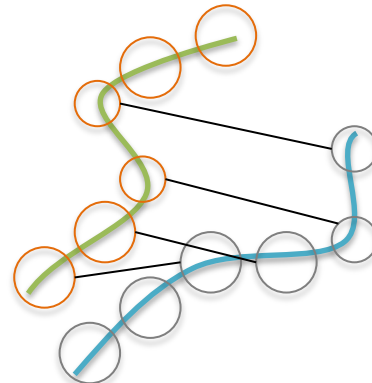
## Feature-based Methods



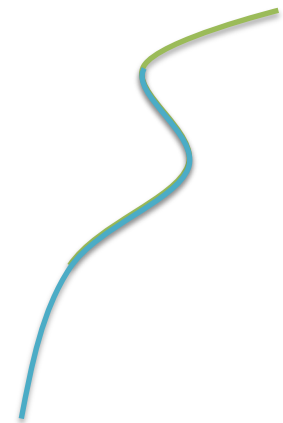
Patches to be aligned



Compute descriptors



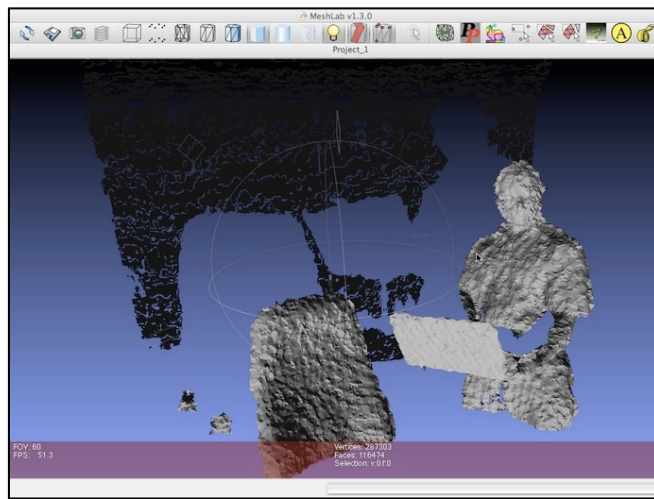
Match descriptors



Alignment

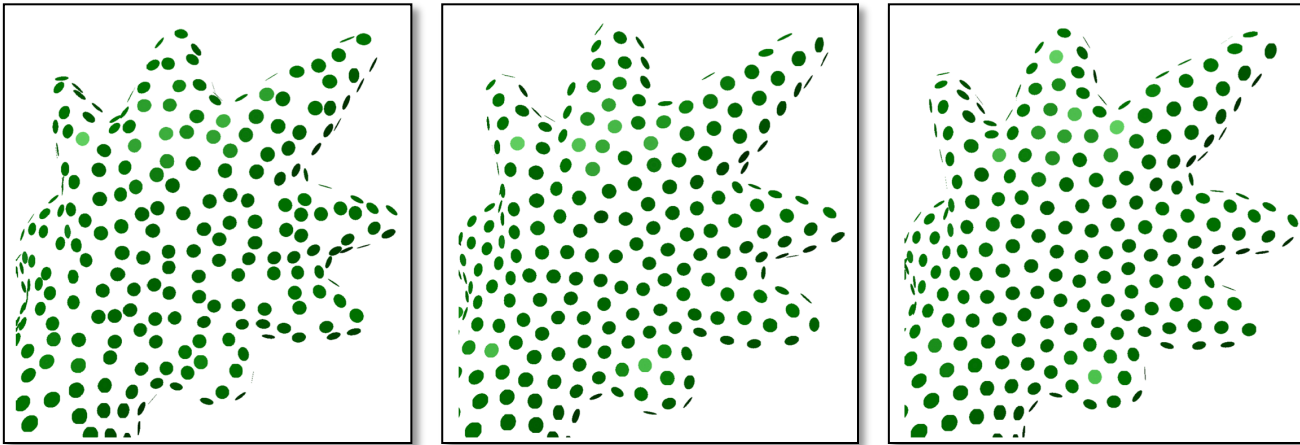
# Shape Acquisition

- Pre-processing
  - Cleaning, repairing, resampling



# Shape Acquisition

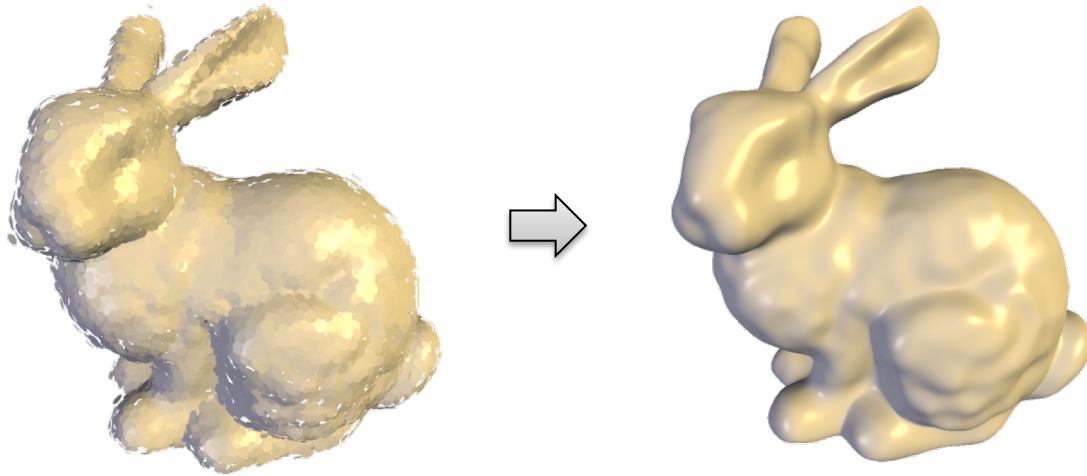
- Pre-processing
  - Sampling for accurate reconstructions





# Shape Acquisition

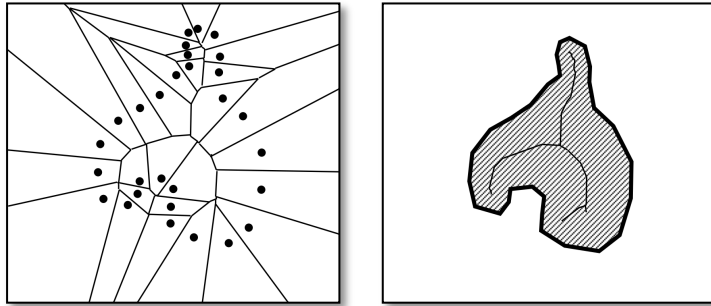
- Reconstruction
  - Mathematical representation for a shape



# Shape Acquisition

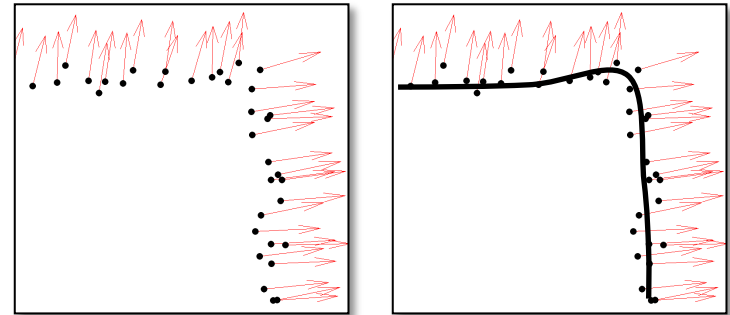
- Reconstruction

Connect-the-points Methods



- + Theoretical error bounds
- Expensive
- Not robust to noise

Approximation-based Methods



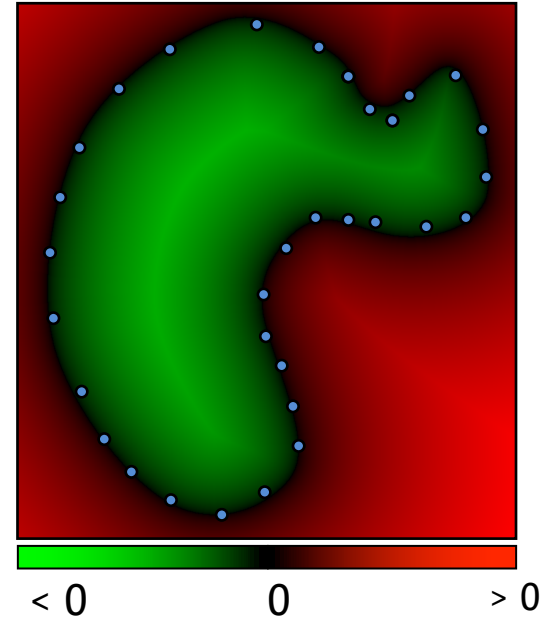
- + Efficient to compute
- + Robust to noise
- No theoretical error bounds

# Shape Acquisition

- Approximating an implicit function

$$f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

with value  $> 0$  outside  
the shape and  $< 0$  inside



# Shape Acquisition

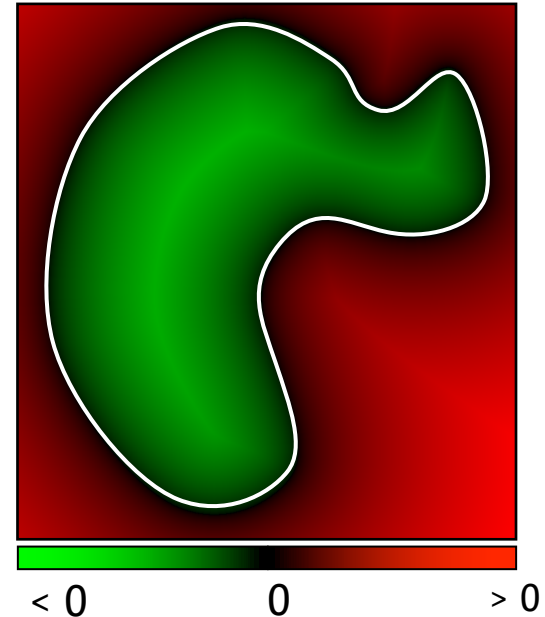
- Approximating an implicit function

$$f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

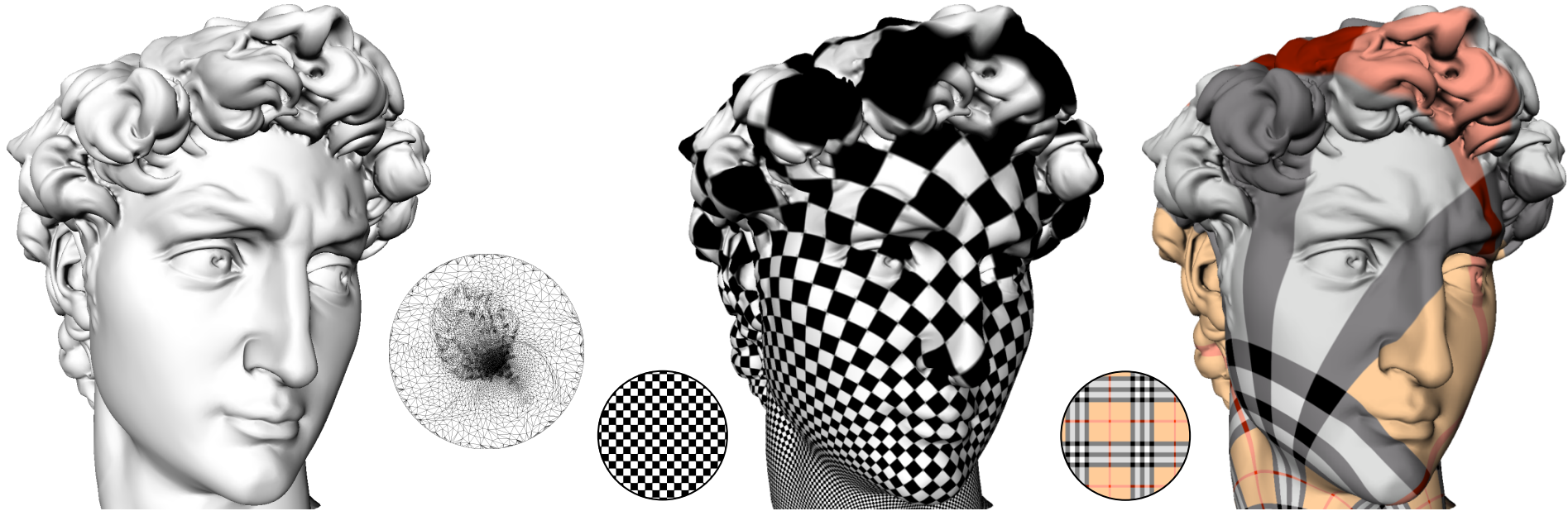
with value  $> 0$  outside  
the shape and  $< 0$  inside

$$\{\mathbf{x} : f(\mathbf{x}) = 0\}$$

extract zero set



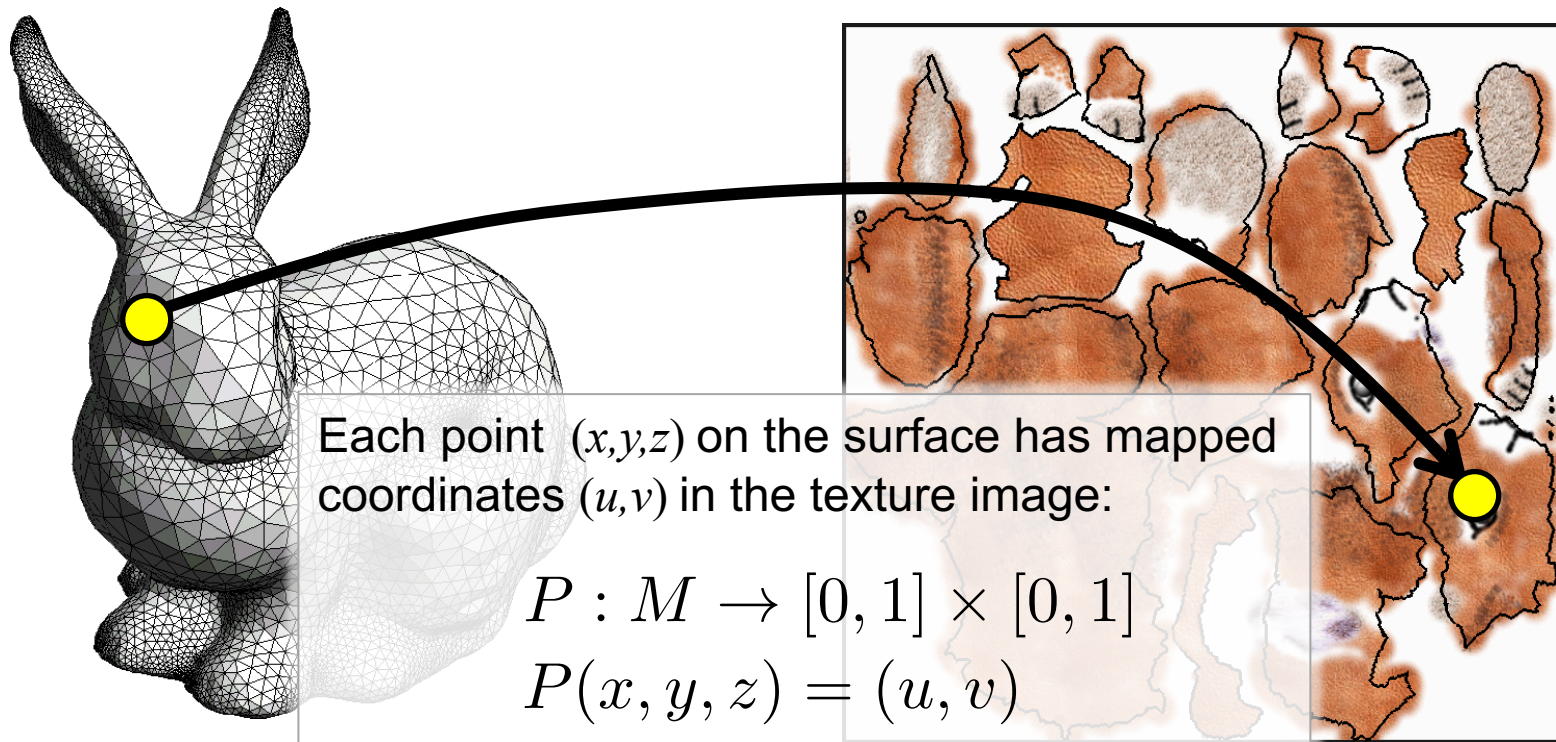
# Texture Mapping



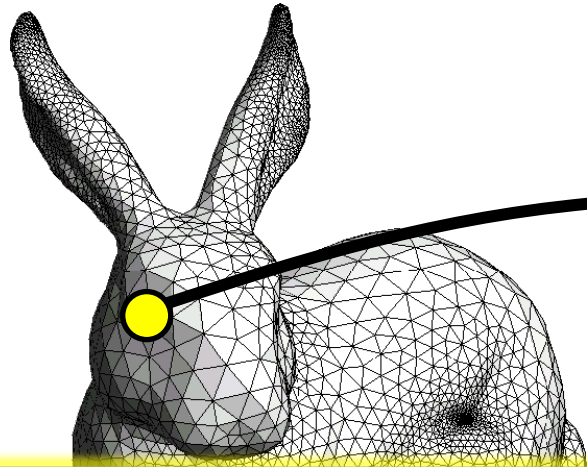
Parametrization



# Texture Mapping



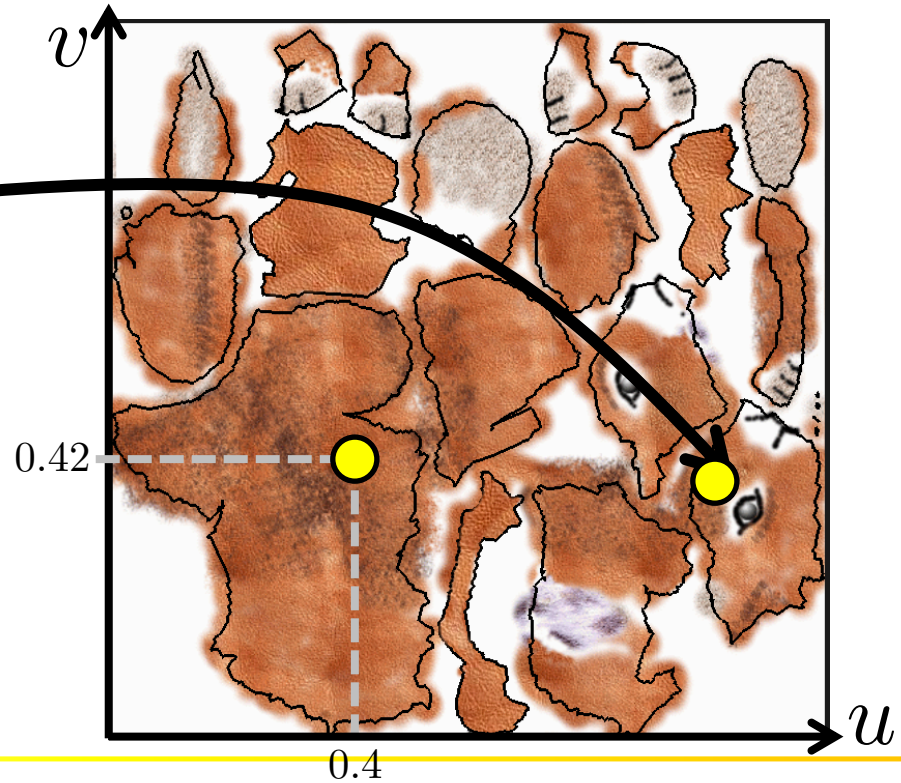
# Texture Mapping



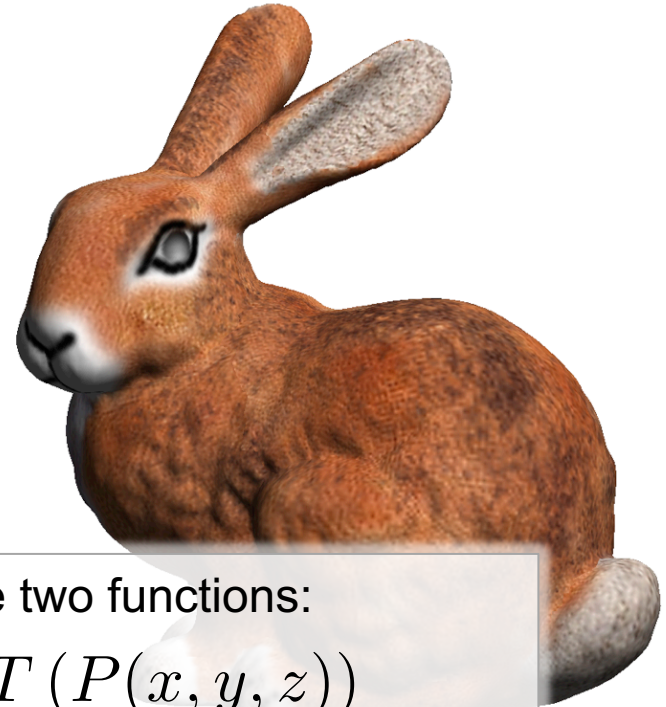
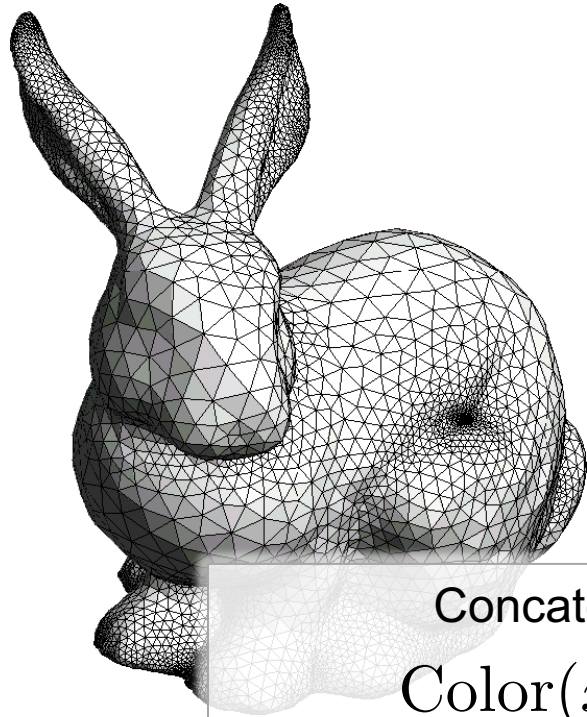
Texture itself is a function:

$$T : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \text{RGB}$$

$$T(u, v) = (r, g, b)$$



# Texture Mapping

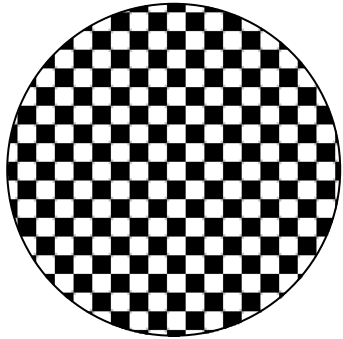


Concatenation of the two functions:

$$\text{Color}(x, y, z) = T(P(x, y, z))$$



# Parametrization

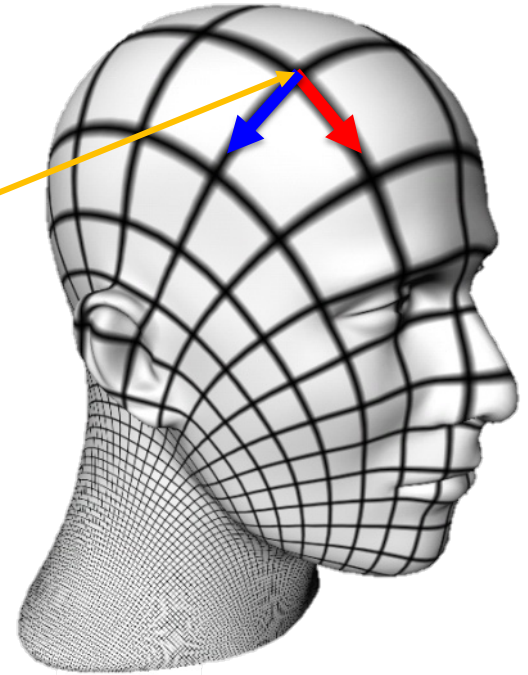
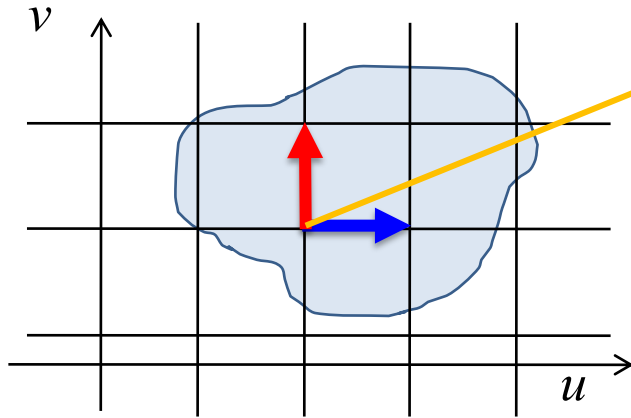


Texture image



# Parametrization

$$\mathbf{p}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} x(u, v) \\ y(u, v) \\ z(u, v) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

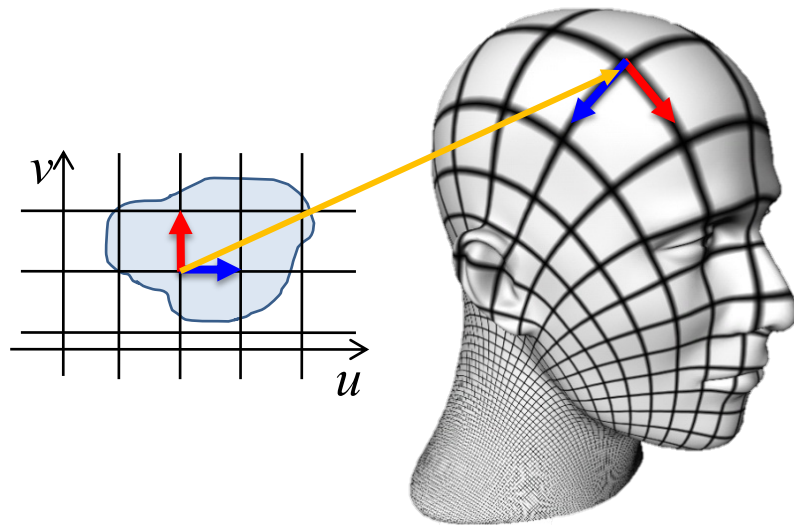


# Parametrization

$$\mathbf{p}(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} x(u, v) \\ y(u, v) \\ z(u, v) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbf{p}_u = \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(u, v)}{\partial u}, \quad \mathbf{p}_v = \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(u, v)}{\partial v}$$

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_u & \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_v \\ \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_v & \mathbf{p}_v^T \mathbf{p}_v \end{pmatrix}$$



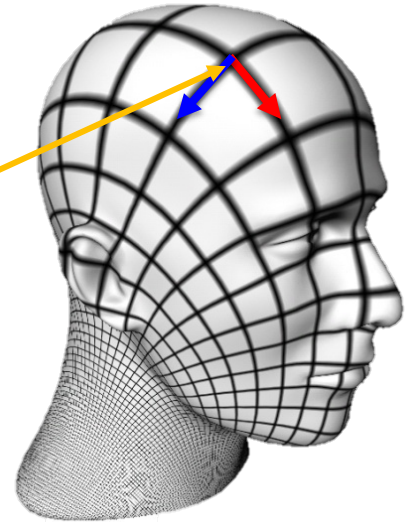
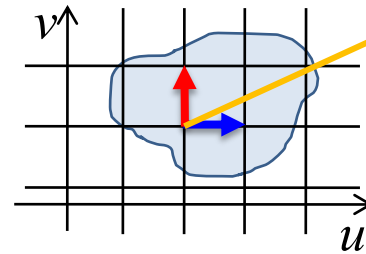


# Parametrization

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_u & \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_v \\ \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_v & \mathbf{p}_v^T \mathbf{p}_v \end{pmatrix}$$

Angle change

Length change

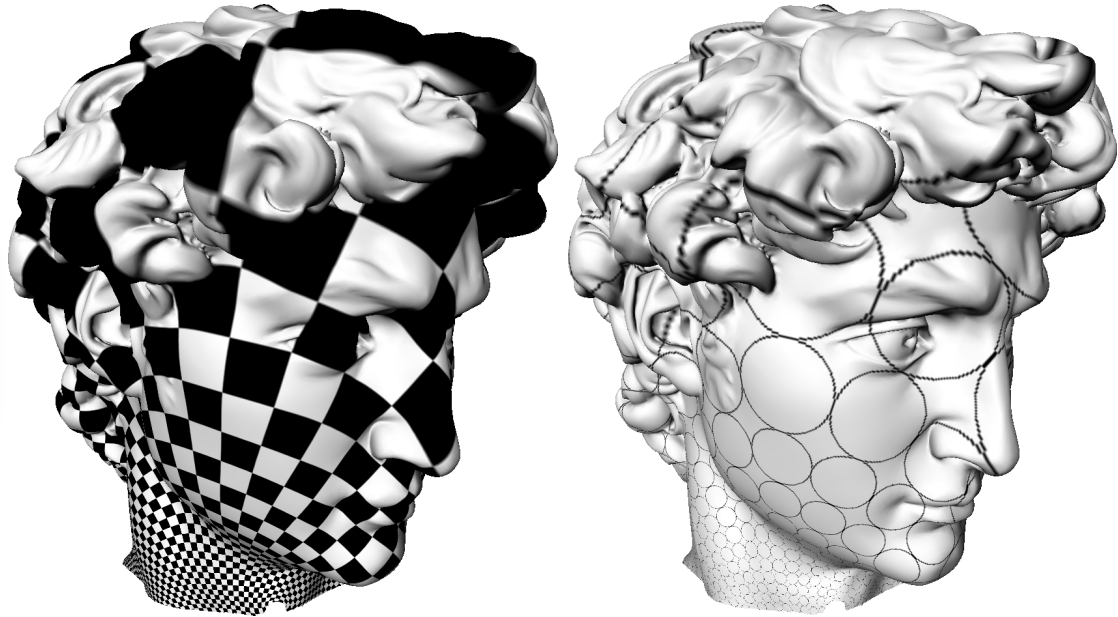


$$\text{Area distortion: } dA = \sqrt{EG - F^2} \, dudv$$

# Parametrization

Conformal parametrization  
(angle preservation)

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_u & \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_v \\ \mathbf{p}_u^T \mathbf{p}_v & \mathbf{p}_v^T \mathbf{p}_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$



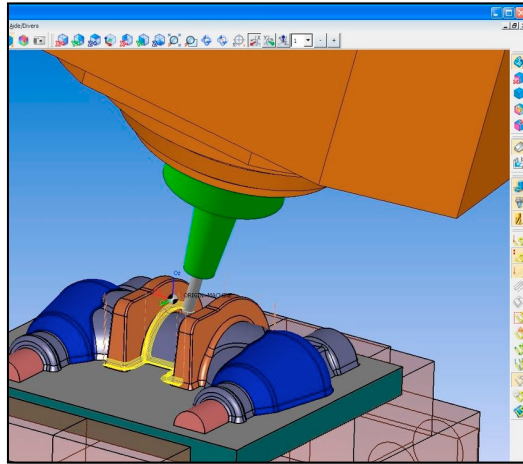
# Editing Geometry

- Modeling tools

Sculpting



CAD/CAM

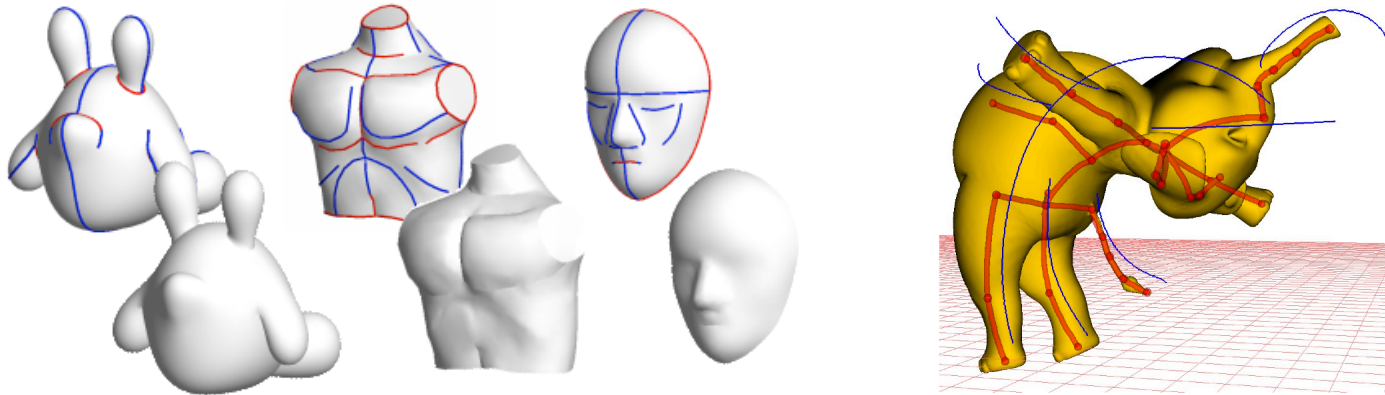


Procedural



# Editing Geometry

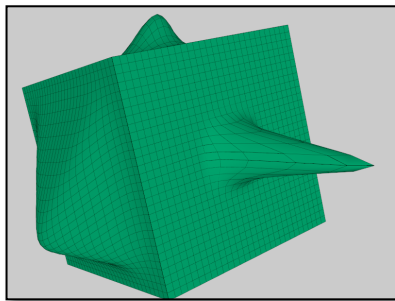
- Interactive & sketch-based interfaces



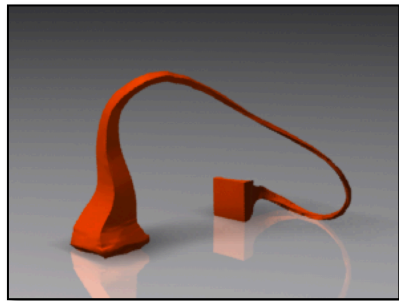
# Editing Geometry

- Deformations

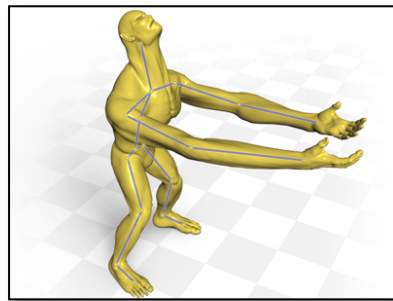
Free-form



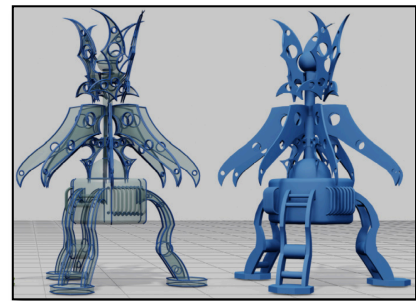
Elastic



Skeletal



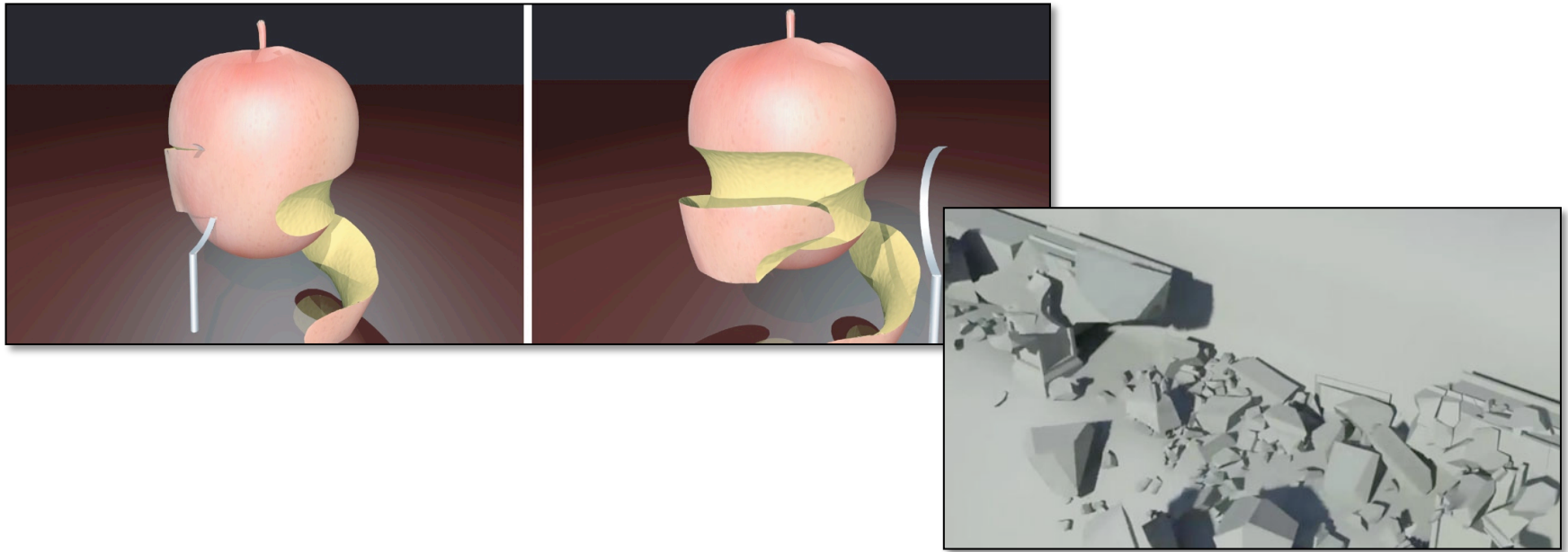
Structure-aware



More structure

# Editing Geometry

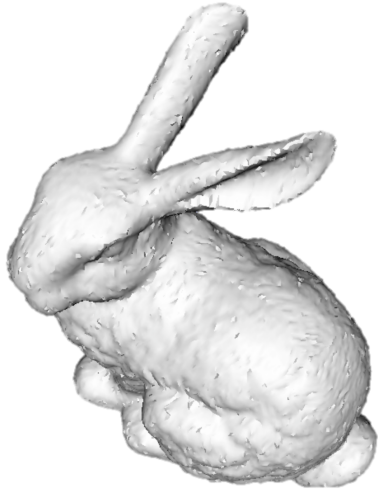
- Cutting & fracturing





# Editing Geometry

- Smoothing & filtering



1)

# Editing Geometry

- Compression & Simplification

