

Progressive Mesh Decimation

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Main Topics

- Introduction to surface representation
- Mesh simplification
- Mesh compression

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Procedural Representation

Procedural Representation

- mathematic functions
- small data
- slow solving of complex functions
- NURBS, etc.
- usually represented by polygonal representation at the end of visualization pipeline

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Polygonal Representation

Polygonal Representation

- mesh of polygons (usually triangles - faces)
- types of mesh
 - semi regular (a)
 - semi regular, hierarchically divided (b)
 - irregular (c.)
- usually hw accelerated



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Polygonal Representation 2

Polygonal model definition

- topology - object at all
- geometry - vertices positions
- connectivity - edges between vertices



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Mesh simplification

Must be preserved

- shape
 - planar area
 - sharp edges
 - pointed edges
- topology
- approximation error
- manifoldability

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Goals of simplification

Continual LOD



Progressive loading of shape

Lowering amount of data

Faster work

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Polygonal simplification - operators

Normalization

Vertex simplification

Edge simplification

Angle-based simplification

Face size simplification

Face normal simplification

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Polygonal simplification - categories

Geometry Removal



Adaptive Subdivision

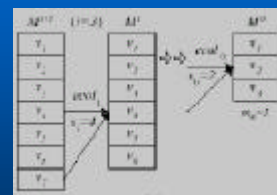


Sampling



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Progressive Meshes



$$(\hat{M} = M^n) \xrightarrow{ecol_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{ecol_1} M^1 \xrightarrow{ecol_0} M^0$$

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Mesh simplification - algorithms

Mesh Decimation

Progressive Meshes

*Full-Range Approximation of
Triangulated Polyhedra*

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Mesh Decimation

Schroeder et al 92

Local characteristics

Multiple passes

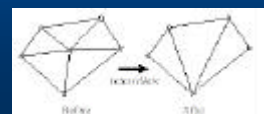
For each pass:

- select all vertices matches criteria & remove
- retriangulate

Criterion: distance to plane/edge

Fast & Simple

Big memory allocation



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Progressive Meshes

Hoppe 96

Energy function

- closeness to original mesh
- proportions of triangles
- color and texture
- topology & normals



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Progressive Meshes 2

Steps:

- Sort the edges using the least cost of simplification.
- Apply the edge collapse operator for the edge at the head of the list and record the corresponding vertex split in the progressive mesh structure (including color, texture and normal information).
- The position of the new vertex is chosen among the two initial vertices and the center of the edge, depending on which one is the closest to the original mesh.
- Recompute the cost for the edges that have been affected by the operator and reorder the list.
- If the list is empty or the cost of the next simplification exceeds a certain bound, the algorithm terminates and returns the final progressive mesh. Otherwise, return to step 2.

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Full-Range Approximation of Triangulated Polyhedra

Ronfard et al 96

Energy function

- local tessellation error - normals must not overlap
- local geometric error - closeness to original mesh

Steps:

- Sort all edges by increasing cost.
- Apply the region merging operator to the first edge in the list.
- Modify the position of the resulting vertex to get it closer to the original mesh.
- Recompute the cost for modified edges and sort the list. The cost is accumulated at each iteration so that the simplification is more evenly distributed across the mesh.
- If the list is empty or if the cost for the next edge is higher than a threshold, the algorithm terminates. Else return to step 2.

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Mesh compression

Mesh simplification - simplify geometry

But: big data must be transmitted

each vertex:

- [x,y,z]
- connectivity- list of vertex id or edge id
- normal [x,y,z]
- texture coordinates and/or color information

⇒ Mesh compression

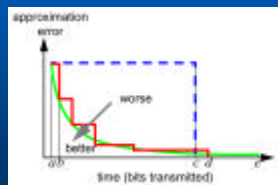
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Progressive mesh transmission

Balance between accuracy and data amount

No multiple refining vertices

Estimation of vertices position

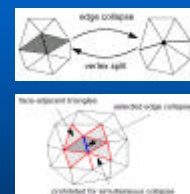


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Mesh compression - steps

Steps:

- create progressive mesh
- code differences between levels of mesh only
- compress differences



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Mesh compression - algorithms

Compressed Progressive Meshes Progressive Geometry Compression

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Compressed Progressive Meshes

Pajarola et al. 99

Batched simplification

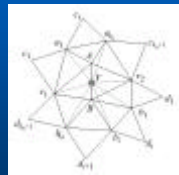
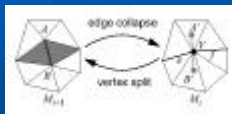


Greedy selection
About 50% faces in one step

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CPM prediction

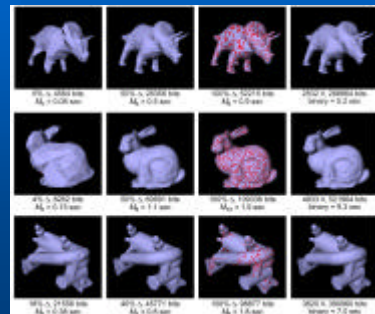
Geometry prediction



Only correction vector is sent

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CPM results



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Progressive Geometry Compression

Khodakovsky et al. 2000

Wavelet-based compression

Steps:

- resample model to semi-regular mesh
- apply Loop wavelet transformation
- zerotree coding

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PGC wavelet compression

$$\mathbf{p}^{j+1} = [\mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{Q}] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}^j \\ \mathbf{d}^j \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{P} & \mathbf{Q} is low pass resp high pass reconstruction filter

\mathbf{p} is control point

\mathbf{d} is wavelet coefficient



Vertex position magnitudes
Wavelet coefficient magnitudes



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PGC zerotree coding

Send highest order bits of largest magnitude first

If canonical traverse order is set

- send significance test
- send sign bit

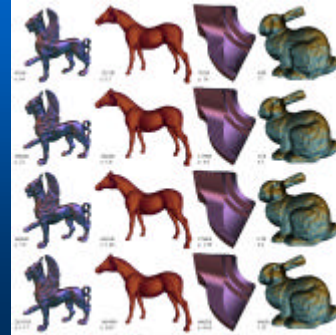
Create canonical sets which are below threshold

Edge based quadtree



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PGC results



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PGC x CPM

PGC



CPM



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References

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<http://cm.bell-labs.com/whowim/papers/compression/>
- A Topology Modifying Progressive Decimation Algorithm, William J. Schroeder;
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<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/pajarola00compressed.html>
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<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/popovic97progressive.html>
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<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/schroeder92decimation.html>
- Face Fixer: Compressing Polygon Meshes with Properties, Martin Isenbarg, Jack Snoeyink;
<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/isenbarg00face.html>
- Mesh Reduction with Error Control, Reinhard Klein, Gunther Liebich, W. Straßer;
<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/klein96mesh.html>
- Out-of-Core Simplification of Large Polygonal Models, Peter Lindstrom;
<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/lindstrom00outcore.html>

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Software

JADE v2.1 : <http://vcg.iei.pi.cnr.it/swOnTheWeb.html>
Progressive Geometry Compression:
<http://cm.bell-labs.com/whowim/papers/compression/>

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That's all

Thank you for your
time and attention

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