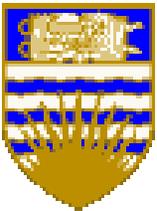
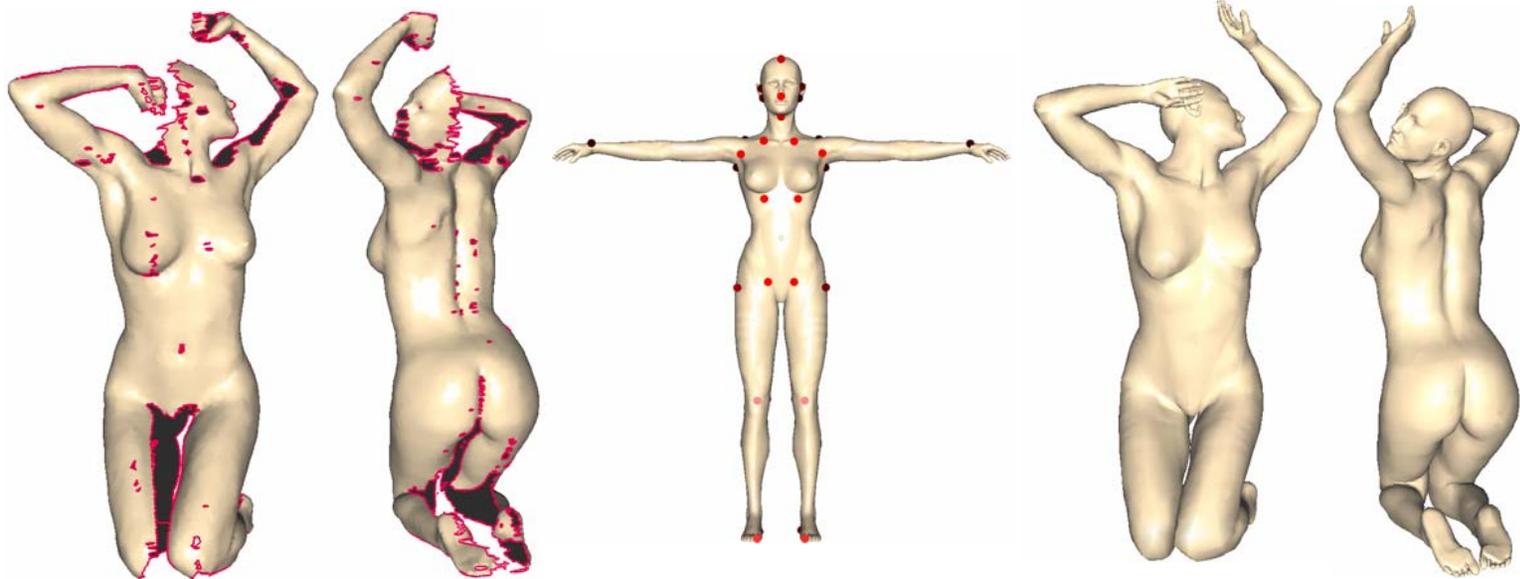
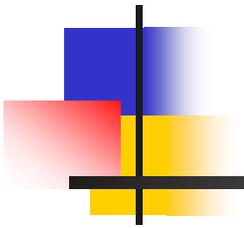


Template Based Mesh Completion

Vladislav Kraevoy Alla Sheffer

Department of Computer Science

University of British Columbia



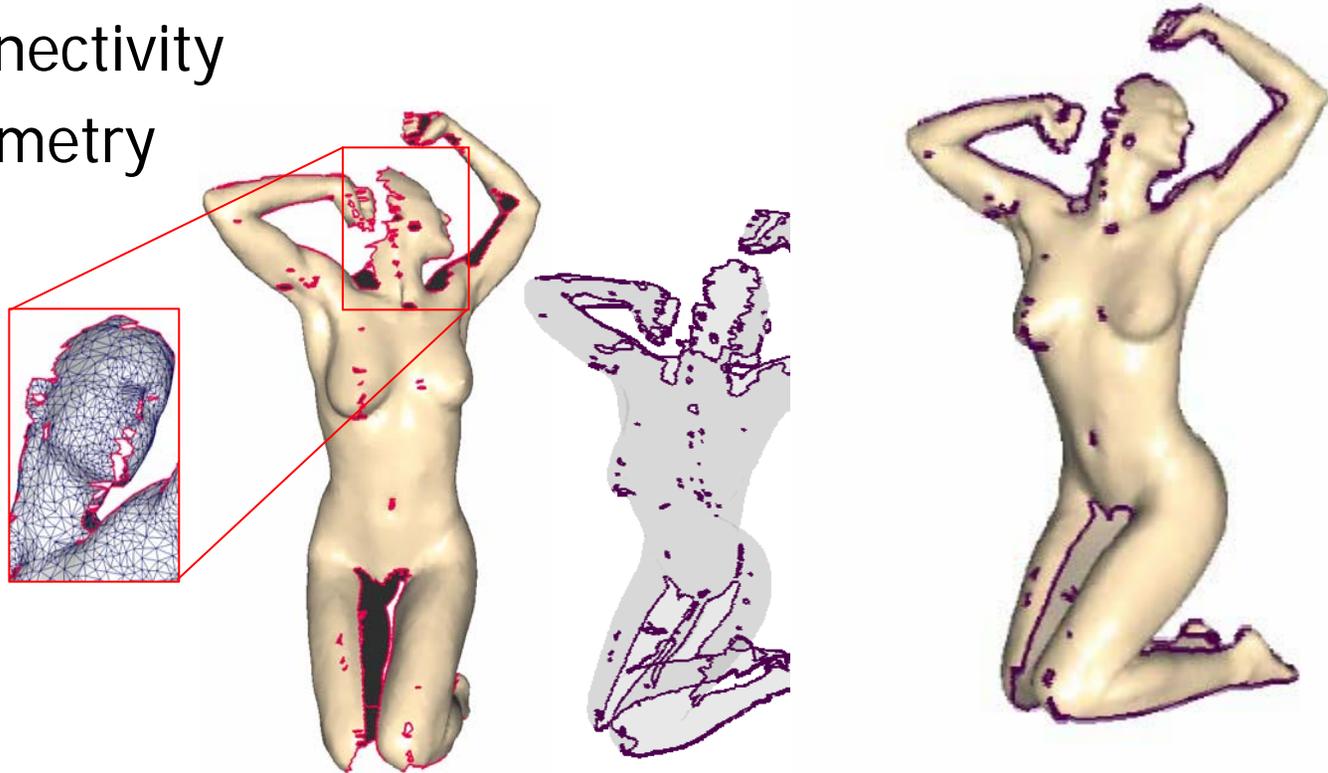
University of
British Columbia

Problem

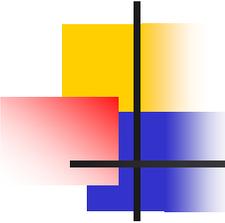


University of
British Columbia

- Given mesh with holes (& multiple components) – complete holes and gaps
 - Topology
 - Connectivity
 - Geometry



- Need global information



Previous work - Completion



University of
British Columbia

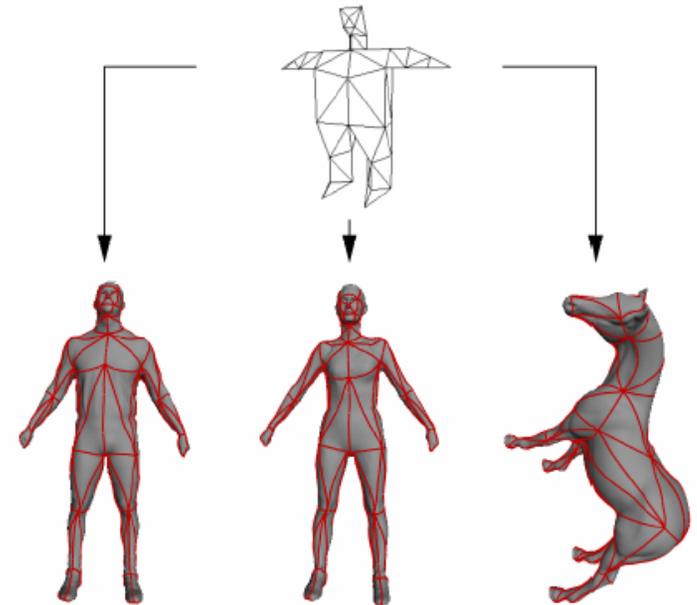
- Local hole completion [Davis et al. 02; Liepa 03; Sharf et al. 04; Levy 03]
 - No use of global info
- Template-based [Allen et al. 02; Allen et al. 03]
 - Constrained cross-parameterization between input and template
 - Not robust
 - Template & input very similar
 - Small holes
- [Anguelov et al. 05] – template + skeleton
 - Handles incomplete models in different poses
 - Need data for all skeleton links

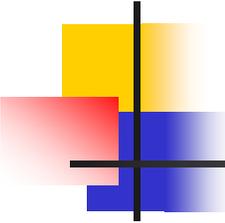
Previous Work - Parameterization



University of
British Columbia

- Parameterization of surfaces with boundaries – 2D
[Floater & Hormann 04]
 - Unclear what to do with “exterior” boundary
 - Do not handle multiple components
 - High distortion
- Cross-parameterization
[Praun et al. 01;
Kraevoy & Sheffer 04;
Schreiner et al. 04]
 - Use base mesh
 - Closed models or 1-to-1 hole correspondence





Completion - Our Approach

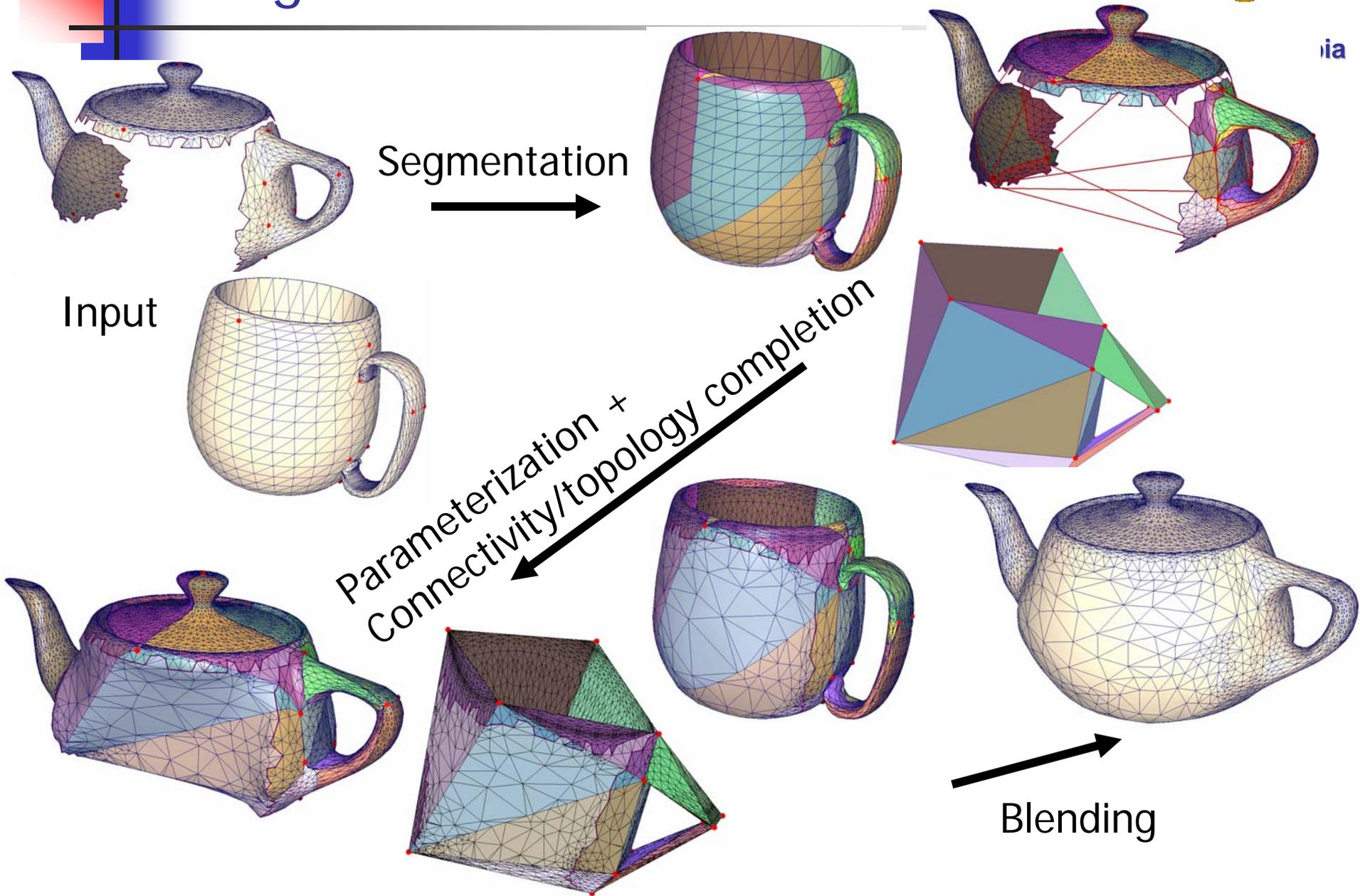


University of
British Columbia

- Cross-parameterization between incomplete meshes
 - Use base mesh
 - Robust: large holes, any number of components & holes
 - Low distortion – accurate completion
- Global completion
 - One to one mapping between completed model & template – topology preservation
 - Maximal use of global info
- Local completion
 - Supports large (1M+) meshes
 - Supports different genus



Stages



ia

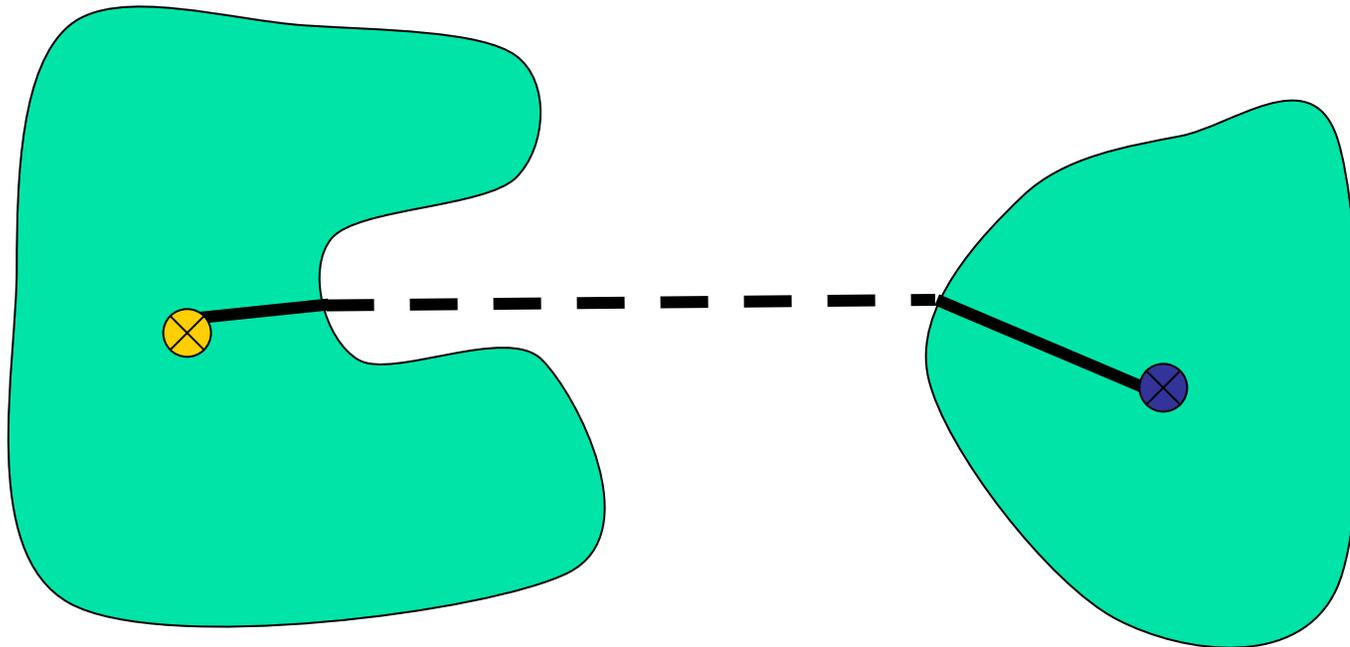
Blending

Segmentation



University of
British Columbia

- Must support paths between markers on different components
 - Use *virtual* edges between boundary vertices

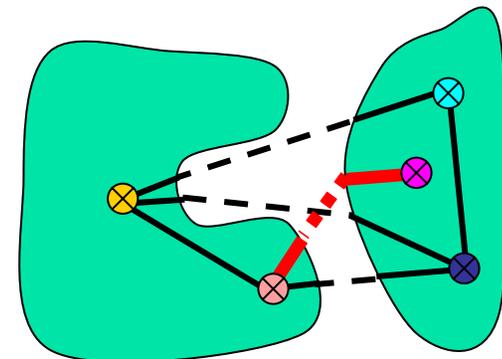
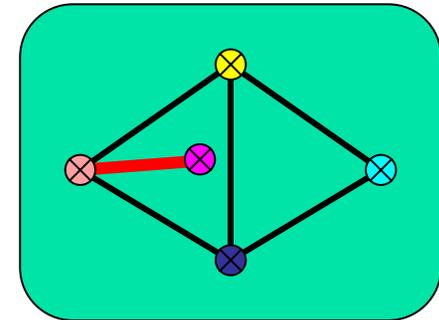


Closed Meshes - Segmentation



University of
British Columbia

- Incremental [Praun et al. 01; Krayevoy et al. 2003; Kraevoy and Sheffer 2004; Schreiner et al. 2004]
- Add pairs of matching paths between feature vertices
 - Validity checks
 - Intersection
 - Order (Orientation)
 - Blocking
 - Add vertices when necessary

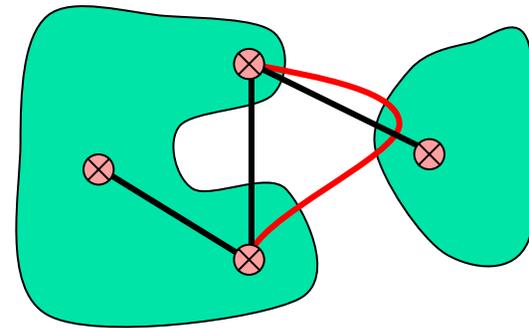


Segmentation



University of
British Columbia

- Limit paths structure – legal paths
 - One virtual edge (at most) per path
 - 3 types
 - Interior
 - Cross-hole
 - Cross-gap
- Segment template first
 - Introduce legal path one by one
- Construct base-mesh from template segmentation

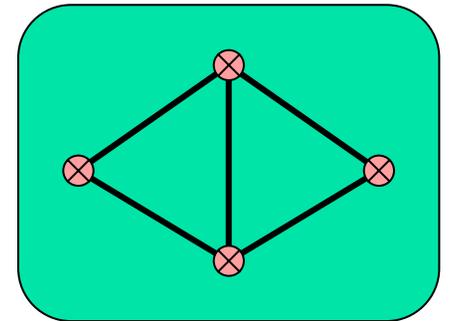


Segmentation - Input

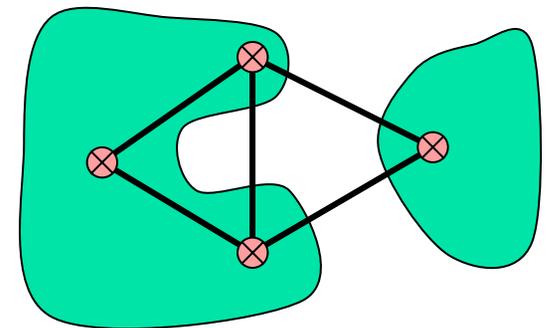


University of
British Columbia

- Generate spanning tree inside each component
 - Use only interior paths
- Connect components by spanning tree
 - Use cross-gap paths
- Add remaining paths
 - Use all 3 types of legal paths
- Add vertices when necessary
- **Guaranty consistency**



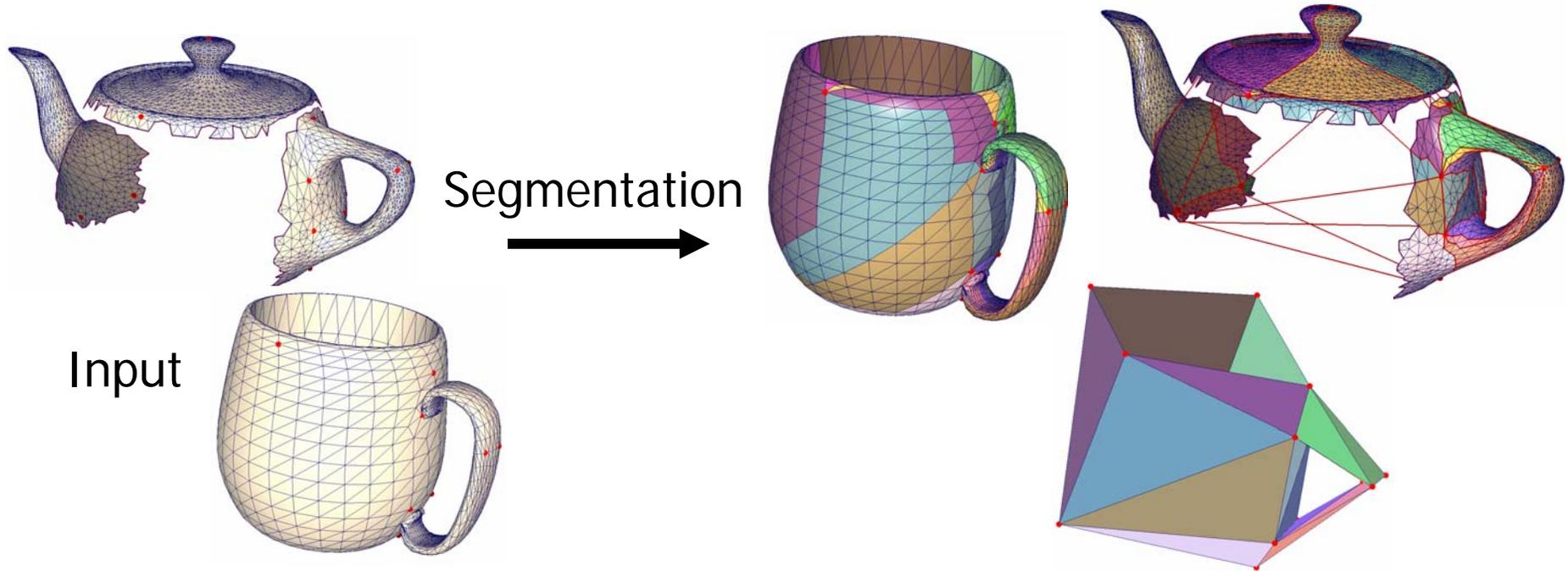
Template
segmentation



Segmentation - Output



University of
British Columbia

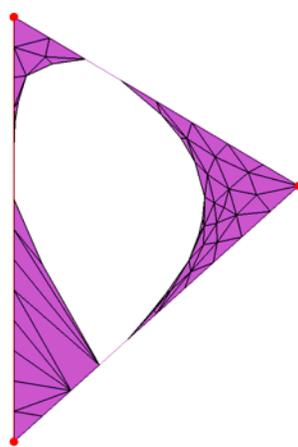
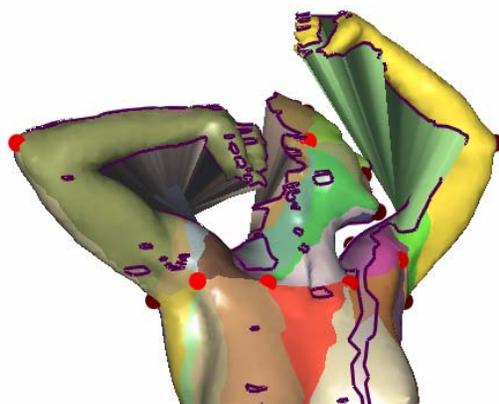
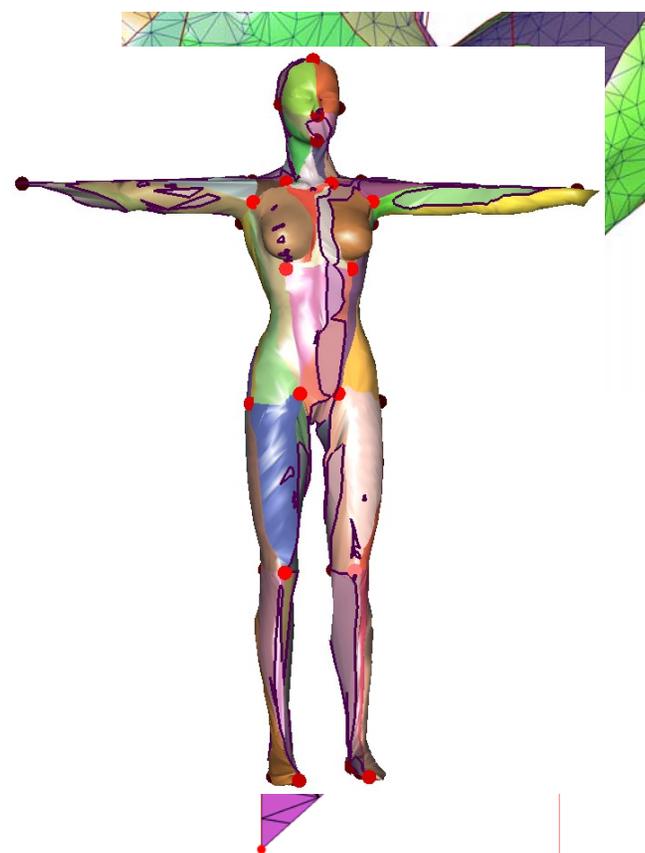
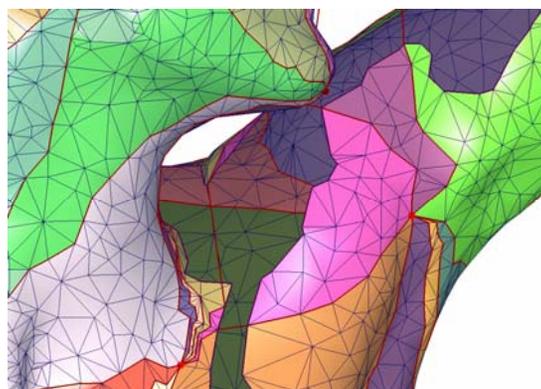


- Each patch is *connected planar graph*



Initial Parameterization

- Map each patch to base triangle - uniform [Tutte 63]
 - Bijective
- Triangulate gaps & holes on base

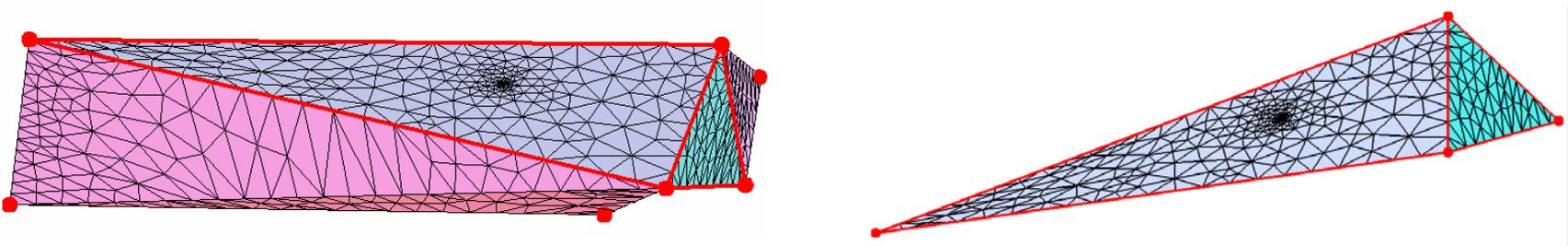


Parameterization + Triangulation



University of
British Columbia

- Iterative improvement
 - Need to allow migration between base triangles
 - Use overlapping domains
 - Our choice – unfold 2 adjacent triangles into quad
 - [Guskov et al. 00] – unfold to equilateral diamond
 - Our – preserve triangle shape (when possible)

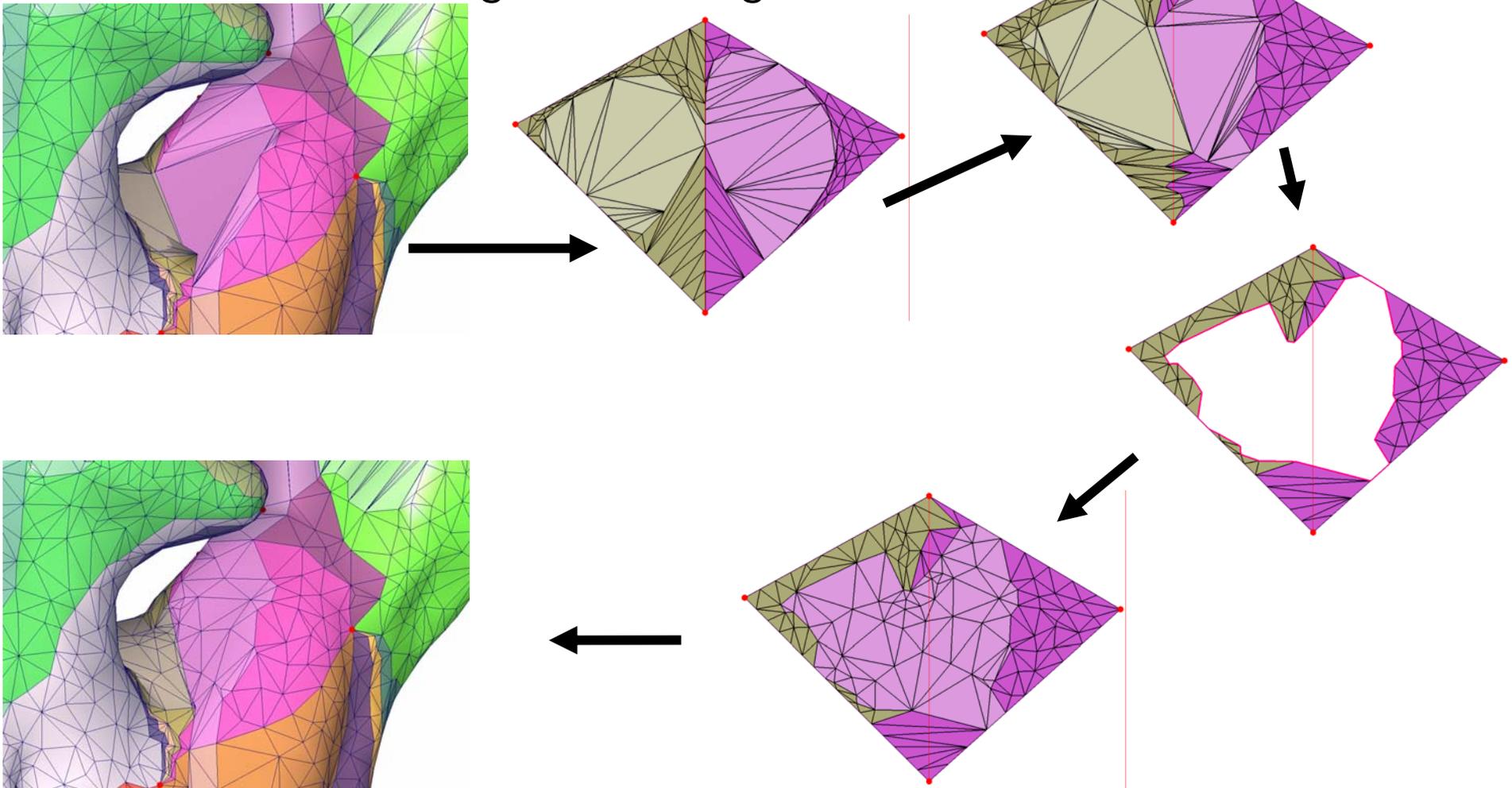


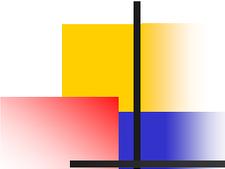
Parameterization + Triangulation



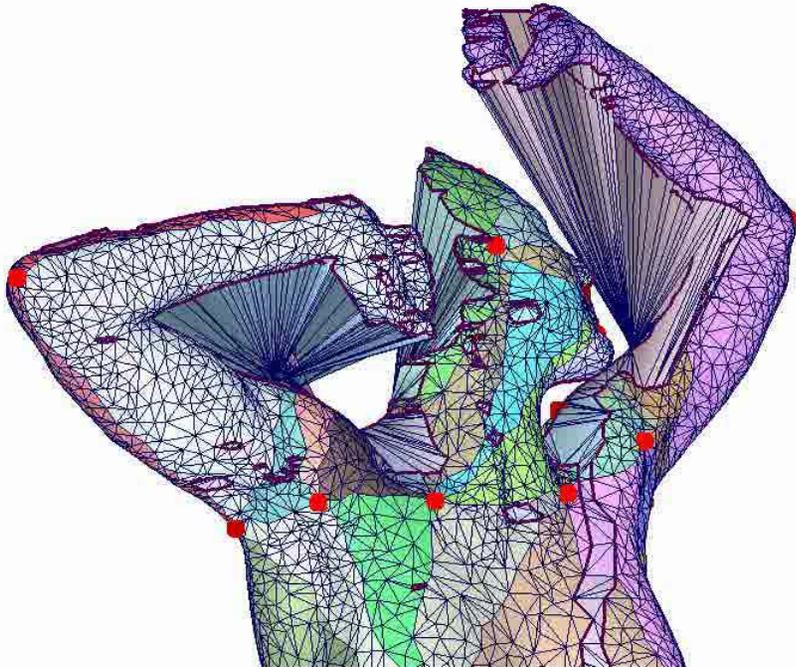
University of
British Columbia

- Iterate on overlapping domains
 - Smoothing + re-triangulation





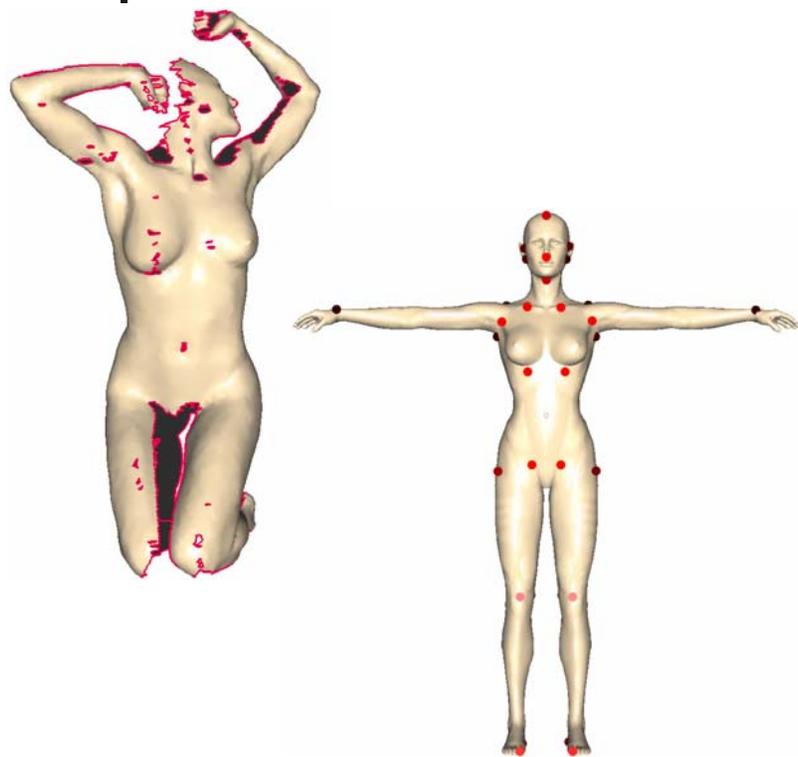
Iterative improvement



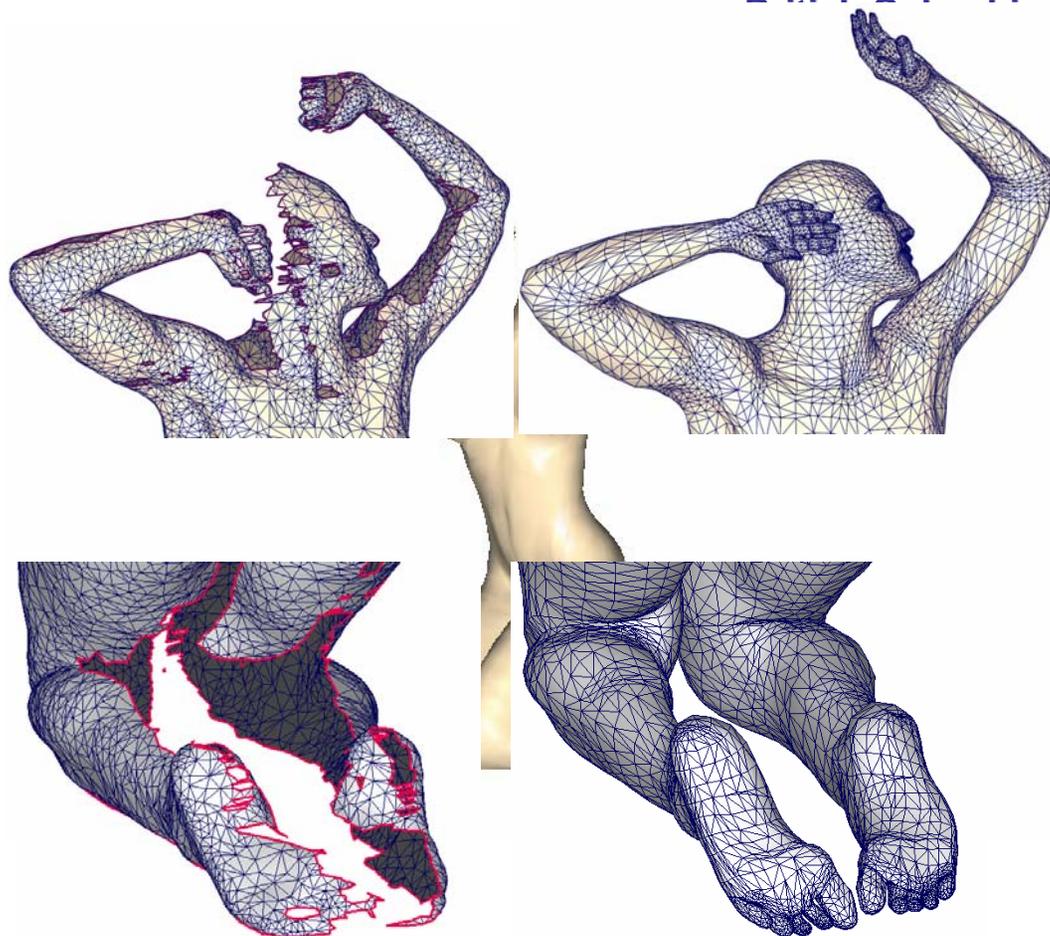
Results - Female



University of
Victoria



Template
(Poser)



Sizes: 20455/27562

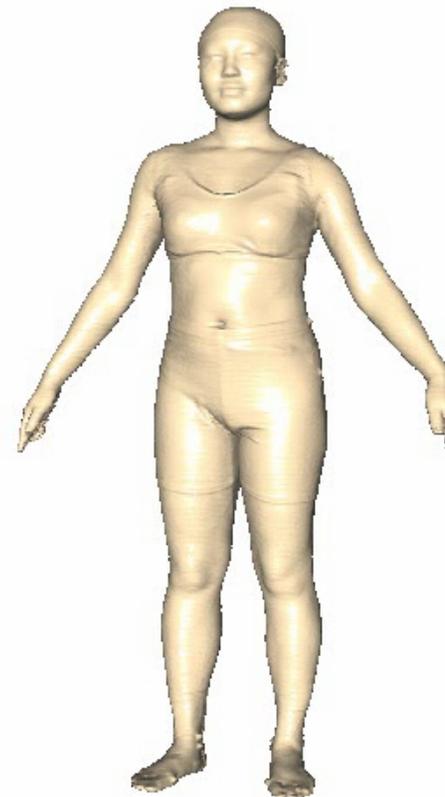
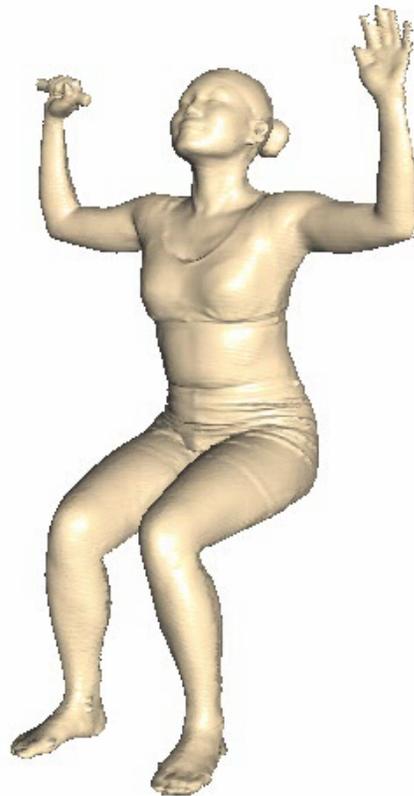
Markers: 39

Time 45s

Results – Mutual Completion



University of
British Columbia



Sizes: 195660/230831

Components: 2/2

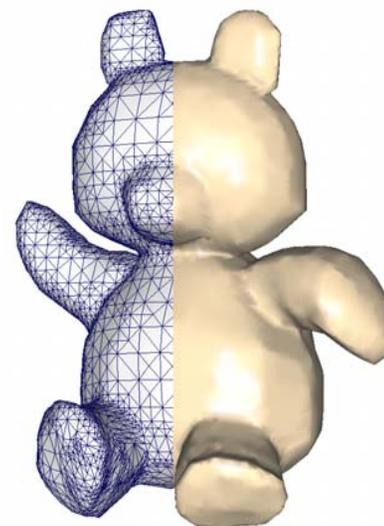
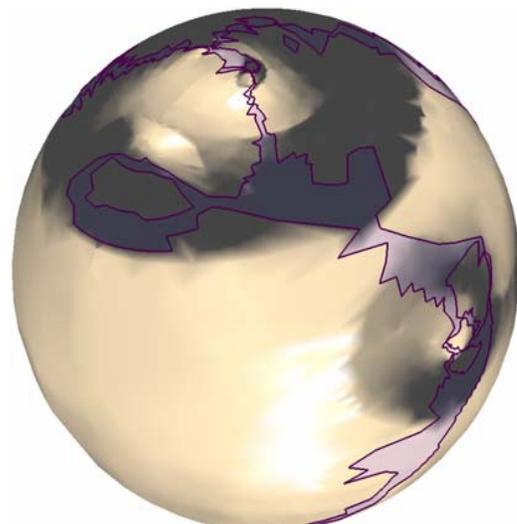
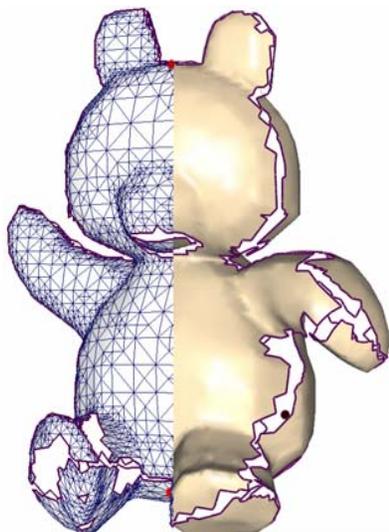
Markers: 37

Time: 472s

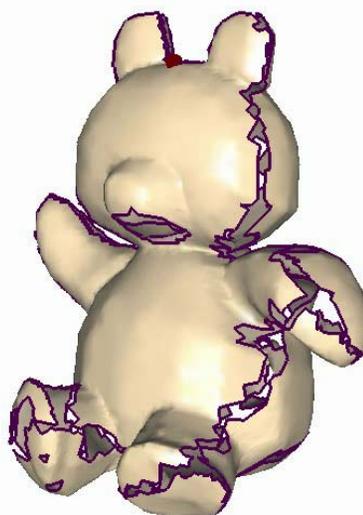
"Templateless" Completion



University of
British Columbia



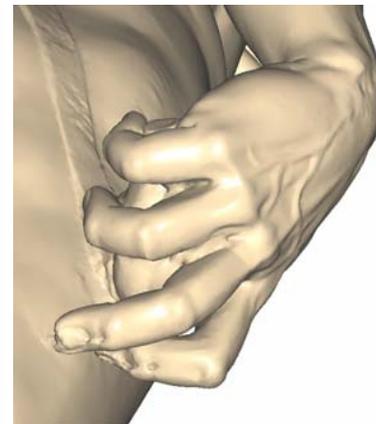
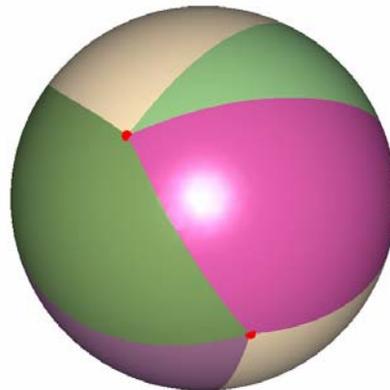
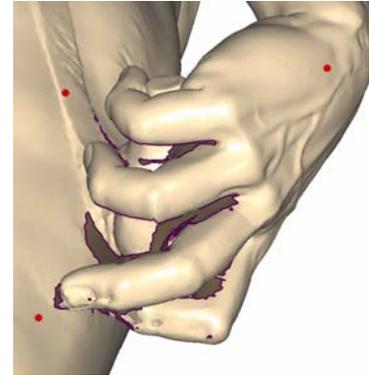
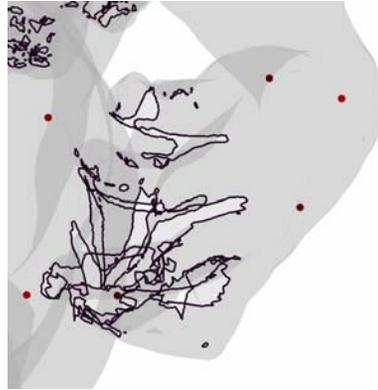
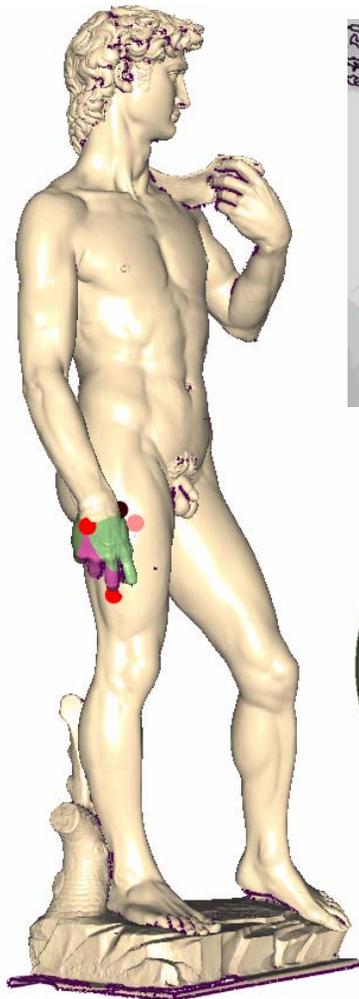
11 Components

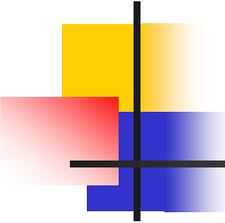


Results – Local Completion



University of
British Columbia



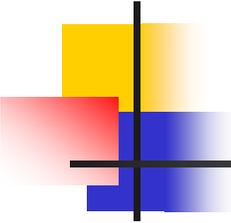


Template Based Completion



University of
British Columbia

- Robust - Handles very complex geometries
 - Large gaps and holes
 - Large shape/pose differences between template & input
 - Including templates with only topology information
- Efficient - $O(n \log n)$
- Supports local completion
 - Different genus
 - Large models/Models with no adequate global template



Issues/Future



University of
British Columbia

- Automatic marker placement
- Template & input with different genus/connectivity
 - Correcting input "errors"

Questions?



University of
British Columbia

