

Surface Representations Volumetric Models

EN-193s08 3D Photography
Brown Fall 2003
Gabriel Taubin

Implicit surfaces

- Set of zeros of a function
 - $\{(x,y,z) : f(x,y,z) = 0\}$
- Good for boolean operations (CSG)
- Difficult to render (ray-tracing)
- Iso-surface
 - Function defined by piecewise function
 - Volumetric mesh
 - 1 function value per vertex
- Iso-surface algorithm
 - Conversion to triangle or polygon mesh representation

Implicit surfaces

- Can be used to represent the probability that a point belongs to a surface
 - Occupancy grid
- Can be used to integrate multiple measurements
- Can be used to merge multiple 3D scans

Piecewise Linear Functions

- Triangle : Barycentric coordinates
 - Triangle / Tetrahedron / Simplex
- Every point in 3D can be written as a unique affine combination of 4 non-coplanar points (affine basis)
- Every **linear function** in 3D can be specified by its values at the 4 vertices of an affine basis
- A **piecewise-linear function** is specified in 3D by its values at the vertices of a tetrahedral mesh (volumetric).

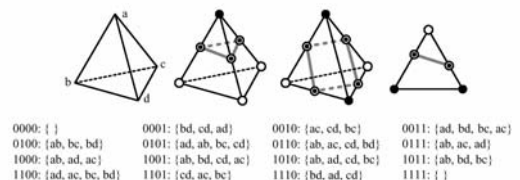
Affine bases / Linear function

$$p = \lambda_0 p_0 + \lambda_1 p_1 + \lambda_2 p_2 + \lambda_3 p_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(p) = \lambda_0 f(p_0) + \lambda_1 f(p_1) + \lambda_2 f(p_2) + \lambda_3 f(p_3)$$

Implicit Linear Surfaces / Curves



Iso-surfaces on tetrahedral meshes

- Piecewise linear function defined on vertices of tetrahedral mesh $f(i)$
- For each edge (i,j) such that $f(i)f(j) < 0$
 - create a surface vertex $v(i,j)$
- For each tetrahedron (i,j,k,l)
 - Skip if all vertices are positive or negative
 - Else if 3 positive or 3 negative create a triangle
 - Else (if 2 positive and 2 negative) create two triangles
- Output triangle mesh is IndexedFaceSet
- Is it a manifold mesh ? Why ?

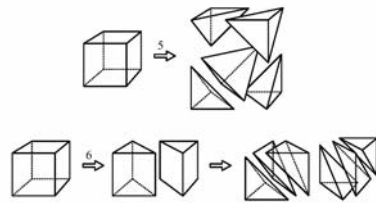


Figure 24. Five- and Six-Decompositions of the Cube

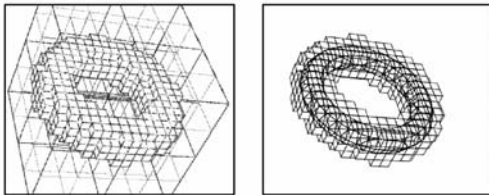
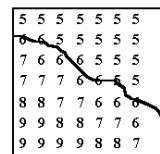
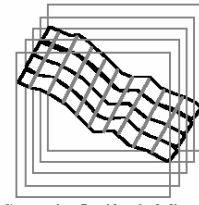


Figure 4. Subdivision Enclosing a Torus

Contouring (object order)



Contouring one slice
T=6



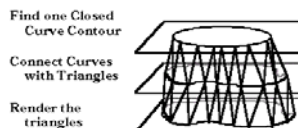
Contouring five identical slices

- Assumes Volume Contains Thin Boundary Surfaces
- Classify All Cells as Inside, Outside, or "On" The Surface
- Fit Constant-value Surfaces to All "On" Cells
- Render Surfaces

Connecting Slices



Connecting Slices (cont.)



Iso-surfaces on hexahedral meshes

- Function defined on vertices of regular grid
- For each edge (i,j) such that $f(i)f(j) < 0$
 - create a surface vertex $v(i,j)$
- For each intersecting cube
 - Polygonize intersection
- Output triangle mesh is IndexedFaceSet
- Is it a manifold mesh ? Why ?
- Main problem: storage
- Solution: do not represent the mesh explicitly

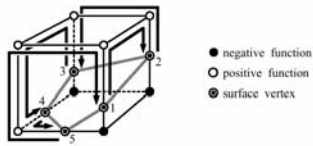
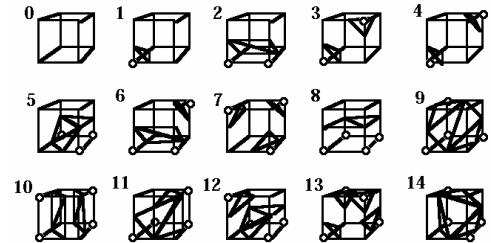


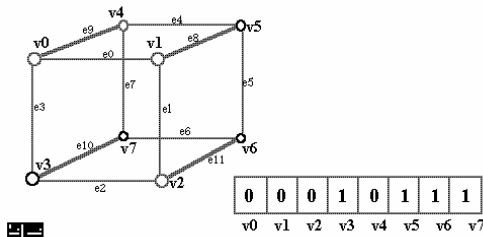
Figure 17. Cubical Polygonization

Edge Insertion Table

256 Cases Reduce to 15



Constructing an Index into the Edge Intersection Table



Marching Cubes Algorithm

1. User Specifies Threshold Value
2. Read Four Slices Into Memory
3. Scan Middle Two Slices and Create a Cell
4. Classify Eight Vertices. Construct Index Number.
5. Use Index to Look Up List of Edges
6. Find 3 Surf/Edge Intersections via Linear Interpolation
7. Calculate Unit Normal (Gradient) at 3 Intersections
8. Output the Triangle Vertices and Vertex Normals

Interpolation

- Linear interpolation
- Triangle : Barycentric coordinates
 - Triangle
 - Tetrahedron
- Quadrilateral ?
 - Bi-linear interpolation
- Cube ?
 - Tri-linear interpolation



Figure 21. Alternate Surface Vertex Connections for a Face

us arrangements of ambiguous faces within a cube are shown below.

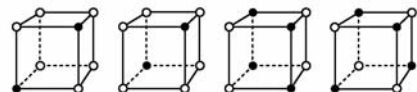


Figure 22. Ambiguous Corner Configurations for a Cube

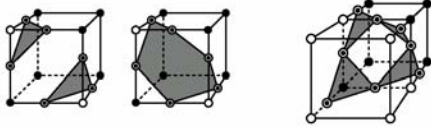


Figure 23. Inconsistent Disambiguation

Extensions

- Iso-surface algorithm assumes smooth surface without singularities
- How to represent ridges ?
- Iso-surface algorithm produces regular face sizes even in regions where fewer faces would produce equally good approximation
- Adaptive iso-surfaces ?