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# Spectral Processing of Point-Sampled Geometry



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# Overview

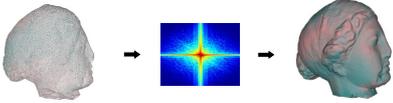
- Introduction
- Fourier transform
- Spectral processing pipeline
- Applications
  - Spectral filtering
  - Adaptive subsampling
- Summary

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# Introduction

- Idea: Extend the Fourier transform to manifold geometry



⇒ Spectral representation of point-based objects  
 ⇒ Powerful methods for digital geometry processing

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# Introduction

- Applications:
  - Spectral filtering:
    - Noise removal
    - Microstructure analysis
    - Enhancement
  - Adaptive resampling:
    - Complexity reduction
    - Continuous LOD

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# Fourier Transform

- 1D example:
 
$$X_n = \sum_{k=1}^N x_k e^{-j2\pi \frac{nk}{N}}$$

output signal
input signal
spectral basis function
- Benefits:
  - Sound concept of frequency
  - Extensive theory
  - Fast algorithms

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# Fourier Transform

- Requirements:
  - Fourier transform defined on Euclidean domain
    - ⇒ we need a global parameterization
  - Basis functions are eigenfunctions of Laplacian operator
    - ⇒ requires regular sampling pattern so that basis functions can be expressed in analytical form (fast evaluation)
- Limitations:
  - Basis functions are globally defined
    - ⇒ Lack of local control

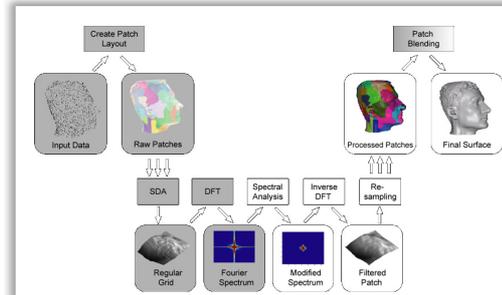
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## Approach



- Split model into patches that:
    - are parameterized over the unit-square
      - ⇒ mapping must be continuous and should minimize distortion
    - are re-sampled onto a regular grid
      - ⇒ adjust sampling rate to minimize information loss
    - provide sufficient granularity for intended application (local analysis)
- ⇒ process each patch individually and blend processed patches

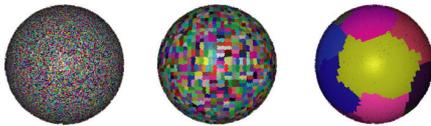
## Spectral Pipeline



## Patch Layout Creation



Clustering ⇒ Optimization



Samples ⇒ Clusters ⇒ Patches

## Patch Layout Creation



- Iterative, local optimization method
- Merge patches according to quality metric:

$$\Phi = \Phi_S \cdot \Phi_{NC} \cdot \Phi_B \cdot \Phi_{Reg}$$

$\Phi_S$  ⇒ patch Size

$\Phi_{NC}$  ⇒ curvature

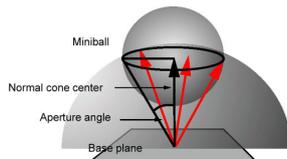
$\Phi_B$  ⇒ patch boundary

$\Phi_{Reg}$  ⇒ spring energy regularization

## Patch Layout Creation



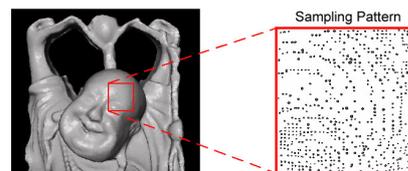
- Parameterize patches by orthogonal projection onto base plane
- Bound normal cone to control distortion of mapping using smallest enclosing sphere



## Patch Resampling



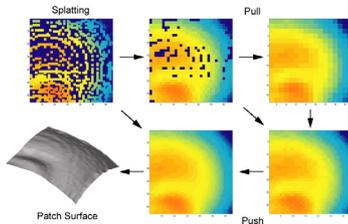
- Patches are irregularly sampled:



## Patch Resampling



- Resample patch onto regular grid using hierarchical push-pull filter (scattered data approximation)



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## Spectral Analysis



- 2D discrete Fourier transform (DFT)
  - Direct manipulation of spectral coefficients
- Filtering as convolution:
 
$$F(x \otimes y) = F(x) \cdot F(y)$$
  - Convolution:  $O(N^2)$   $\Rightarrow$  multiplication:  $O(N)$
- Inverse Fourier transform
  - Filtered patch surface

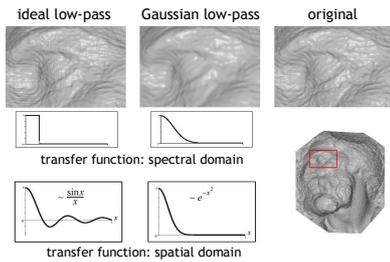
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## Spectral Filters



- Smoothing filters



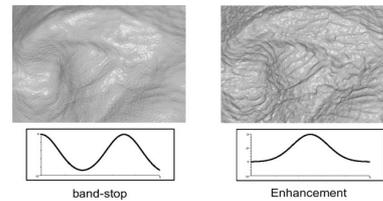
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## Spectral Filters



- Microstructure analysis and enhancement



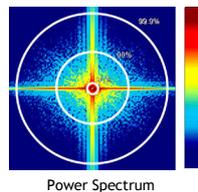
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## Spectral Resampling



- Low-pass filtering
  - Band-limitation
- Regular Resampling
  - Optimal sampling rate (sampling theorem)
  - Error control (Parseval's theorem)



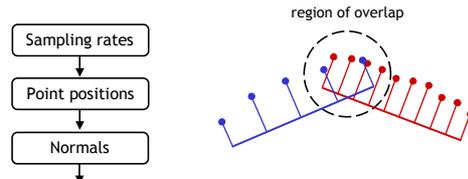
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## Reconstruction



- Filtering can lead to discontinuities at patch boundaries
  - Create patch overlap, blend adjacent patches



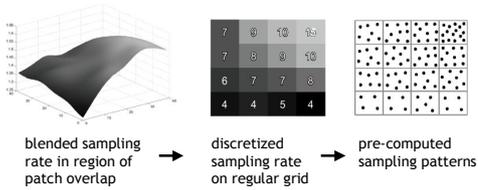
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## Reconstruction



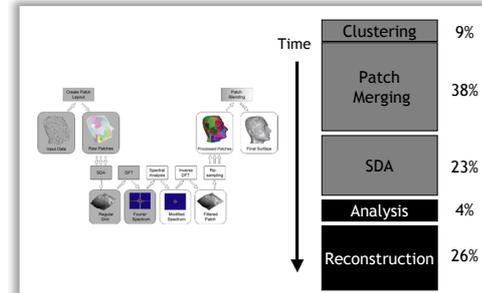
- Blending the sampling rate



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## Timings



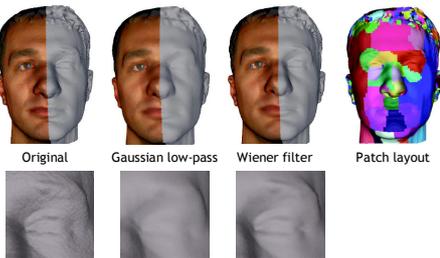
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## Applications



- Surface Restoration



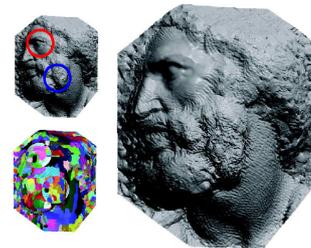
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## Applications



- Interactive filtering



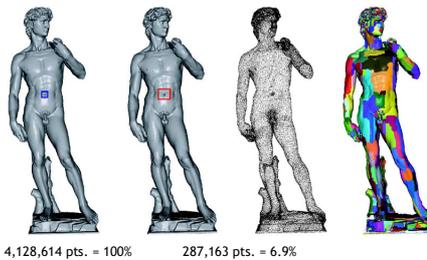
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## Applications



- Adaptive Subsampling



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## Summary



- Versatile spectral decomposition of point-based models
- Effective filtering
- Adaptive resampling
- Efficient processing of large point-sampled models

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## Reference



- Pauly, Gross: *Spectral Processing of Point-sampled Geometry*, SIGGRAPH 2001