

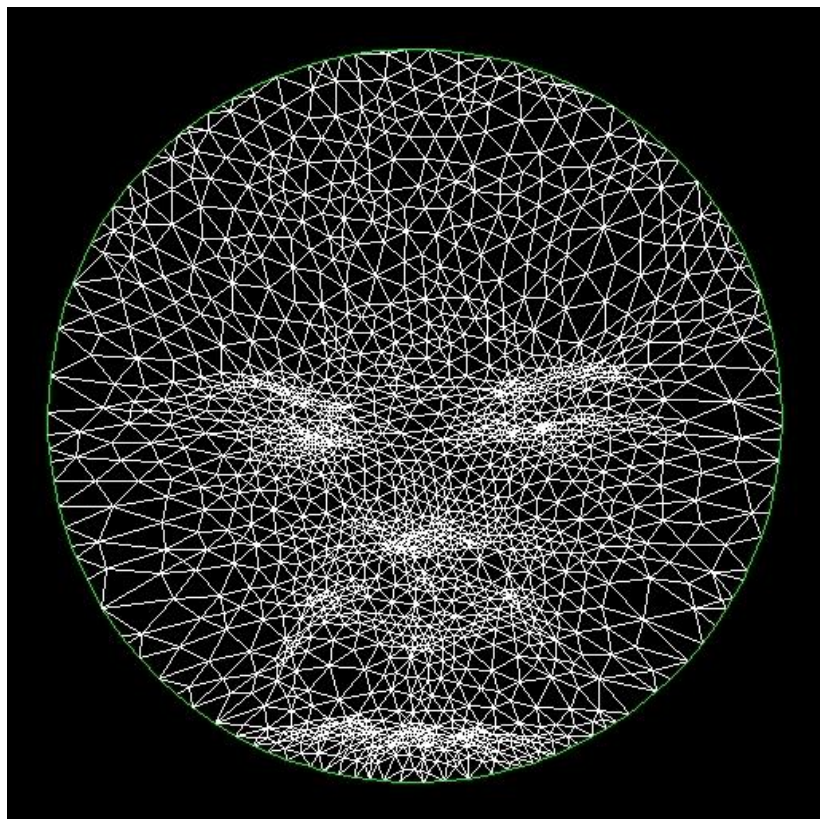
# Mesh Parameterization Demo

F74022052 王鄧

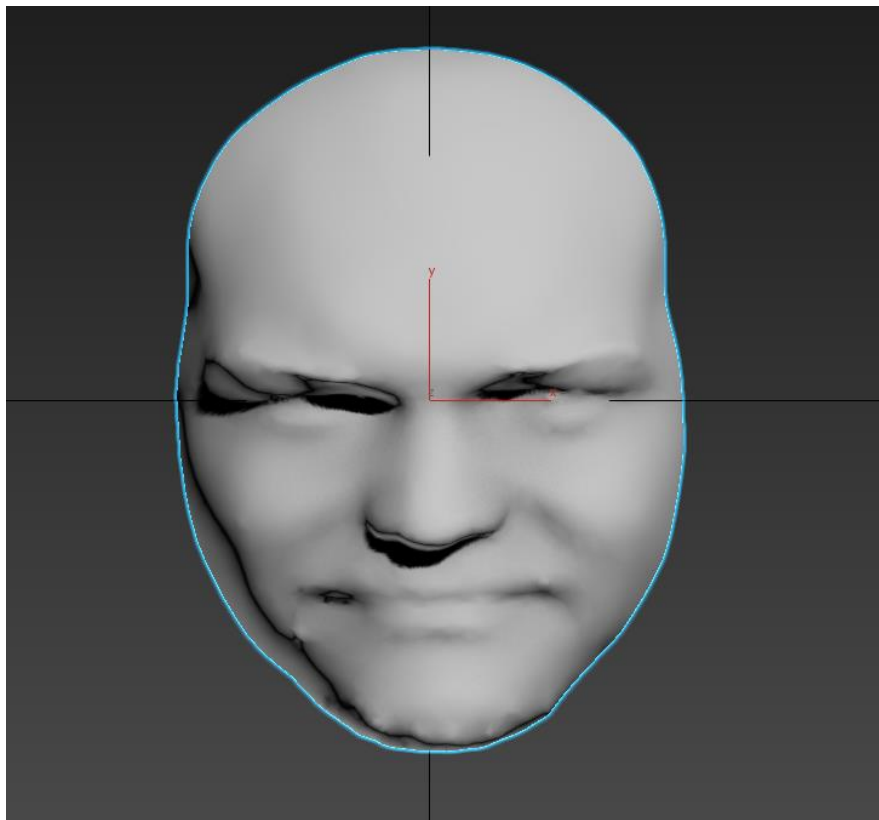
# 目標

- ▶ 將貼圖map到任意模型
- ▶ 保持貼圖呈現的完整性，儘量減少扭曲和模糊
- ▶ 實作Texture stretch metric
- ▶ 以黑白棋盤網格貼圖來確認貼圖的完整

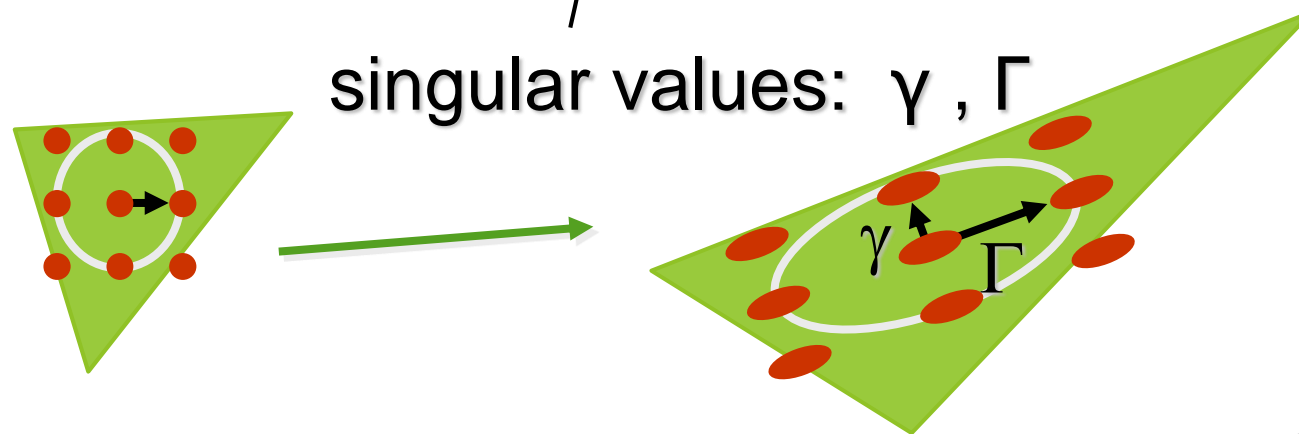
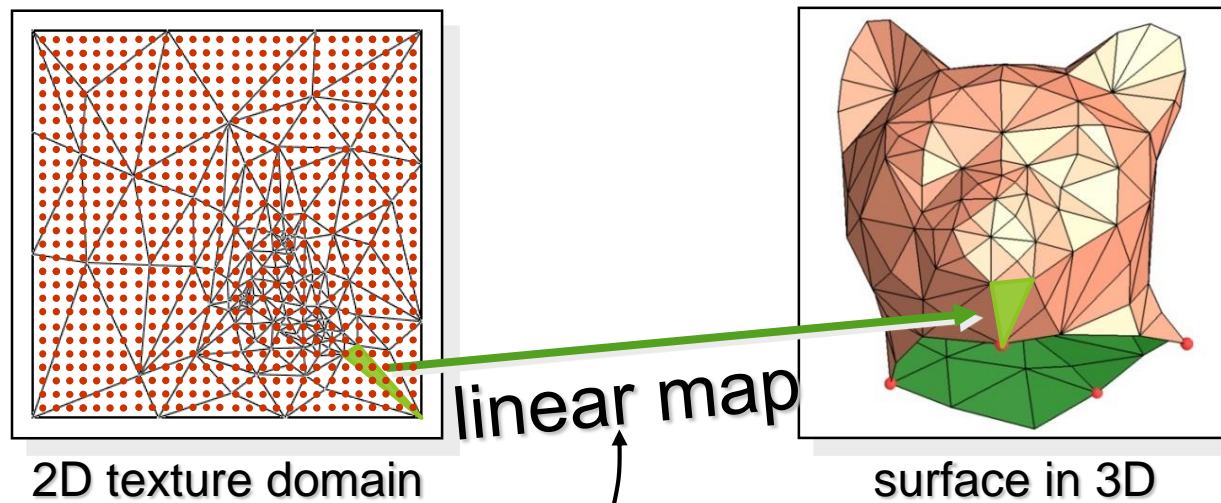
# 原UV Map



# 原本效果



# Texture stretch metric 實作

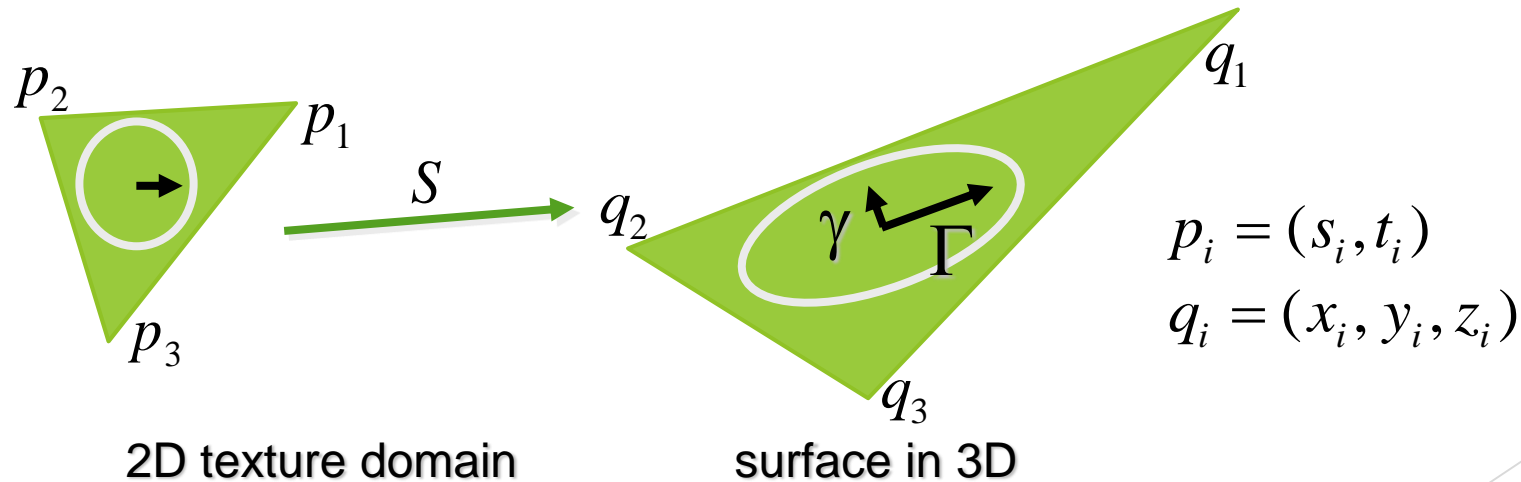


# Texture stretch metric 實作

$$S_s = \partial S / \partial s = (q_1(t_2 - t_3) + q_2(t_3 - t_1) + q_3(t_1 - t_2)) / (2A)$$

$$S_t = \partial S / \partial t = (q_1(s_3 - s_2) + q_2(s_1 - s_3) + q_3(s_2 - s_1)) / (2A)$$

$$A = \langle p_1, p_2, p_3 \rangle = ((s_2 - s_1)(t_3 - t_1) - (s_3 - s_1)(t_2 - t_1)) / 2$$



# Texture stretch metric 實作

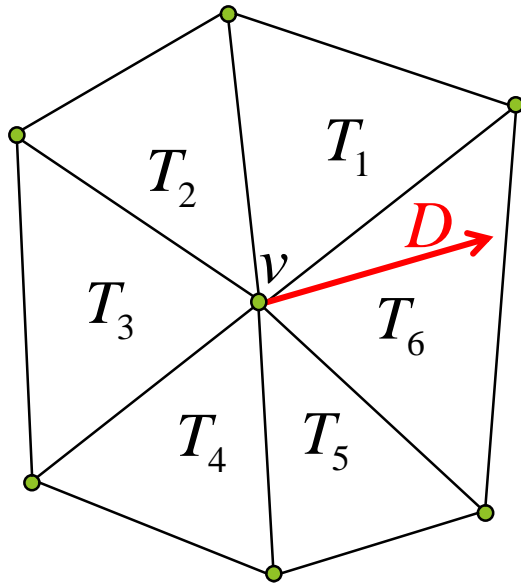
$$\Gamma = \sqrt{1/2 \left( (a+c) + \sqrt{(a-c)^2 + 4b^2} \right)}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1/2 \left( (a+c) - \sqrt{(a-c)^2 + 4b^2} \right)}$$

$$a = S_s \cdot S_s \quad b = S_s \cdot S_t \quad c = S_t \cdot S_t$$

$$L^2(T) = \sqrt{(\Gamma^2 + \gamma^2)/2} = \sqrt{(a+c)/2}$$

# Texture stretch metric 實作



$$distortion(v) = \sum_{i=1}^k L^2(T_i)$$

$k$  : degree of  $v$

- ▶ For each vertex  $v$ , randomly select a direction  $D$ , move  $v$  along  $D$  within 1-ring
- ▶ If  $distortion(v)$  is large than the last iteration, restore  $v$
- ▶ Repeat this process until convergence



# 找出使distortion最小值的頂點位移

- ▶ 暫存頂點(初始為1,0)逆時針旋轉 $\pi/8$ ，此向量乘上單位長度length(初始為1)
- ▶ 暫存向量加上原頂點的貼圖座標，作為此頂點的新貼圖座標
- ▶ 傳入與此頂點相鄰之頂點資訊來計算 $L^2(T)$
- ▶ 加總 $L^2(T)$ 成為distortion
- ▶ 作16次這樣的頂點位移，比較當前distortion和上一個distortion
- ▶ 當前distortion較大就恢復上一個頂點位移，反之則將單位長度length加1
  
- ▶ 假如distortion越來越小，有點接近半徑越來越大的螺旋狀位移

# Demo

- ▶ 運行程式
- ▶ 觀察貼圖，滑鼠操作攝影機面對方向，WSAD操控前後左右
- ▶ 確認貼圖完整性

# 參考資料

- ▶ Texture Mapping Progressive Meshes, SIGGRAPH
- ▶ <http://learnopengl.com/>
- ▶ <http://learnopengl-cn.readthedocs.io/zh/latest/>