

Large Mesh Deformation Using the Volumetric Graph Laplacian(VGL)

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Review

- Laplacian of graph

$$\delta_i = \mathcal{L}_G(p_i) = p_i - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_{ij} p_j$$

$$w_{ij} = 1 / |\mathcal{N}(i)|$$

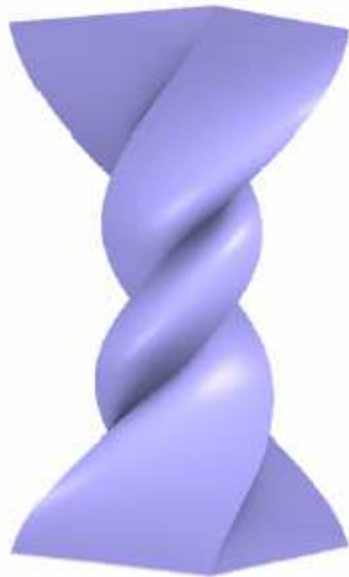
- Compute the new position of the vertices

$$\min_{p'_i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \|\mathcal{L}_G(p'_i) - \delta'_i\|^2 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m \|p'_i - q_i\|^2 \right)$$

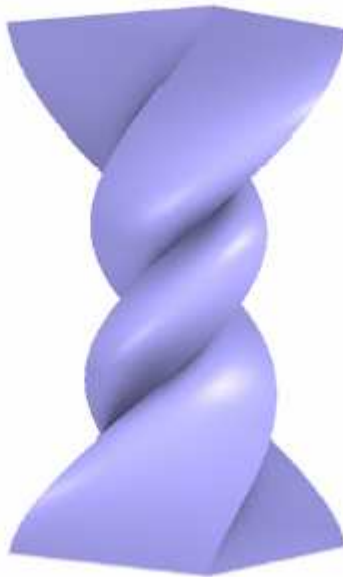
Review

- Disadvantages:

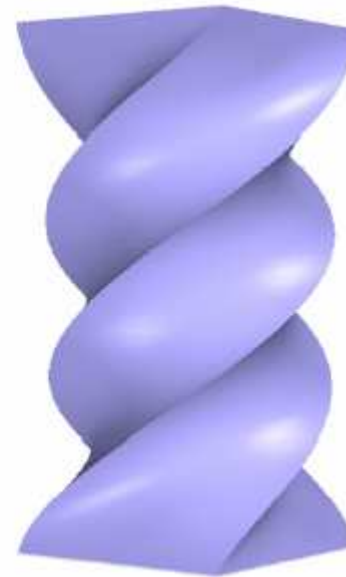
The result not so good in some large deformations



(a) Laplacian surface



(b) Poisson mesh

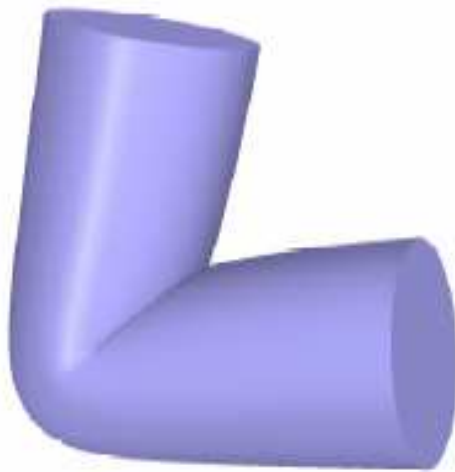


(c) VGL

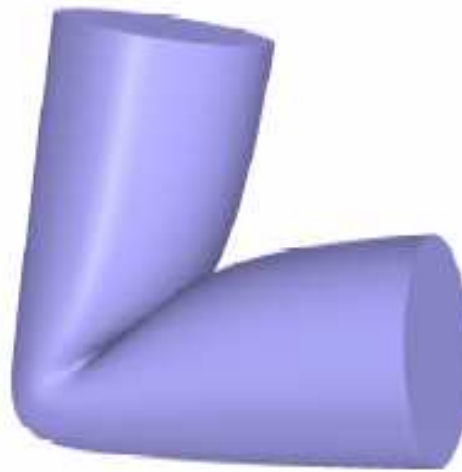
Review

- Disadvantages:

The result not so good in some large deformations



(a) Laplacian surface



(b) Poisson mesh



(c) VGL

Advantage of VGL

An inside graph ----- prevent large volume change

An outside graph ----- prevent local self-interaction

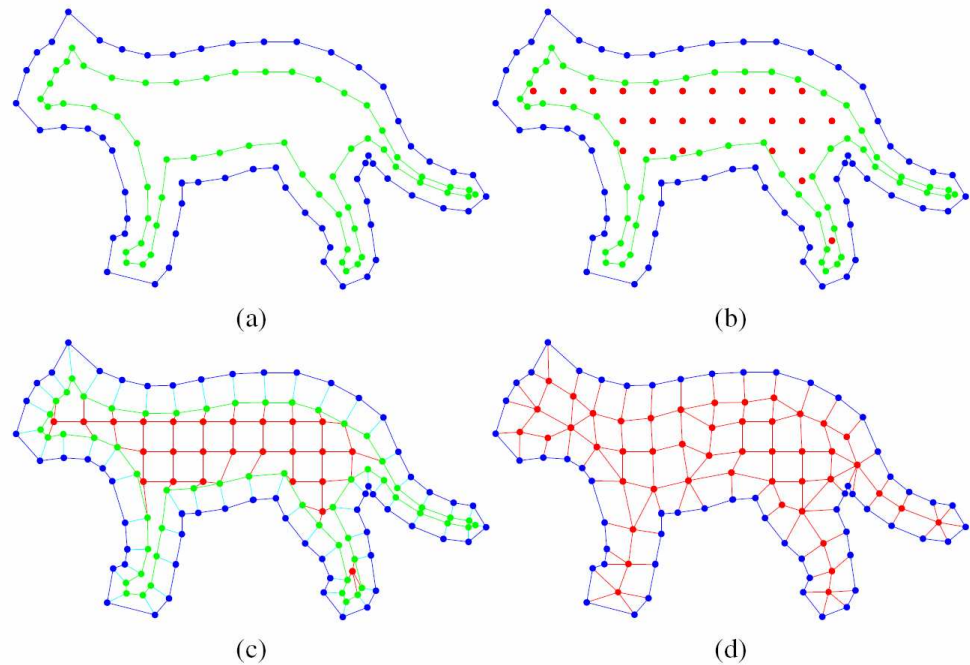
A better defined weight ----- improve the result

Process of mesh deformation using VGL

- Constructing inner graph
- Constructing outer graph
- Calculate Laplacian for each of the vertices
- Perform a deformation (curve-based)
- Calculate new positions for vertices

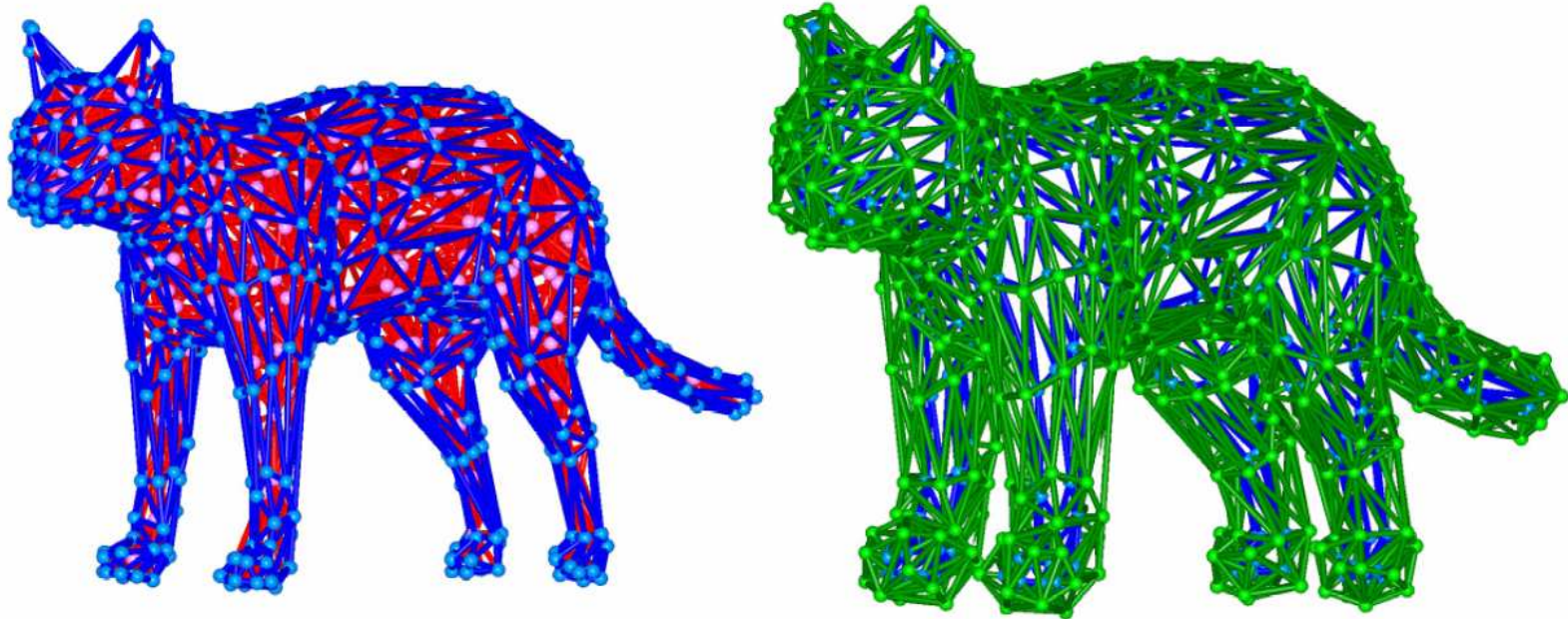
Constructing inner graph

- Construct an inner shell Min for the mesh M by offsetting each vertex a distance in the direction opposite its normal .
- Embed Min and M in a body-centered cubic (BCC) lattice. Remove lattice nodes outside Min .
- Build edge connections among M , Min , and lattice nodes.
- Simplify the graph using edge collapse and smooth the graph.



Constructing outer graph

- *use the iterative normal-offset method to construct M_{out} just as creating M_{in}*
- *Build connections between M and M_{out} .*



Laplacian of the Volumetric Graph

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \|\mathcal{L}_G(p'_i) - \delta'_i\|^2 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m \|p'_i - q_i\|^2$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathcal{L}_M(p'_i) - \varepsilon'_i\|^2 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m \|p'_i - q_i\|^2 + \beta \sum_{i=1}^N \|\mathcal{L}_{G'}(p'_i) - \delta'_i\|^2$$

\mathcal{L}_M is laplacian for original mesh

$\mathcal{L}_{G'}$ is laplacian for inner and outside graph

β balances between surface and volumetric details

Laplacian of the Volumetric Graph Weighting Scheme

- For the mesh Laplacian \mathcal{L}_M

$$w_{ij} \propto (\cot \alpha_{ij} + \cot \beta_{ij})$$

where $\alpha_{ij} = \angle(p_i, p_{j-1}, p_j)$ and $\beta_{ij} = \angle(p_i, p_{j+1}, p_j)$

Laplacian of the Volumetric Graph Weighting Scheme

- For the graph Laplacian $\mathcal{L}_{G'}$

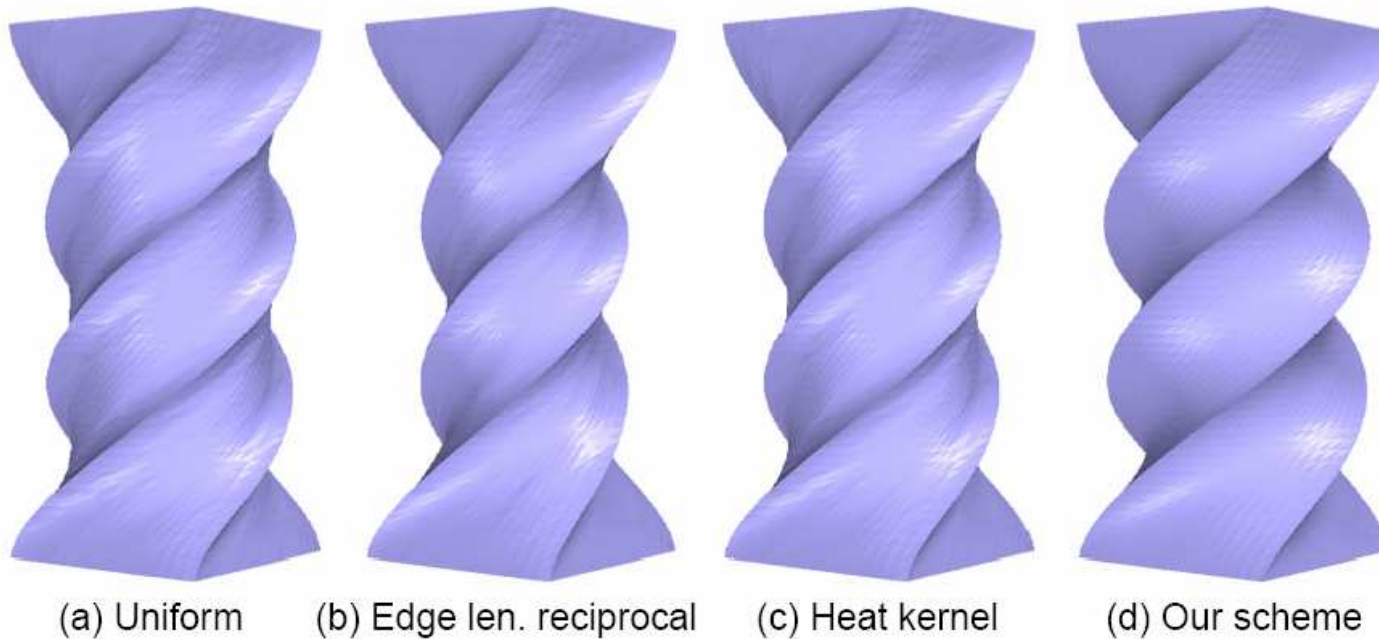
$$\min_{w_j} \left(\|p_i - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_j p_j\|^2 + \lambda \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_j \|p_i - p_j\| \right)^2 \right)$$

subject to $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_j = 1$ and $w_j > \xi$.

generate Laplacian coordinates of smallest magnitude

based on a *scale-dependent umbrella operator* which prefers weights in inverse proportion to the edge lengths.

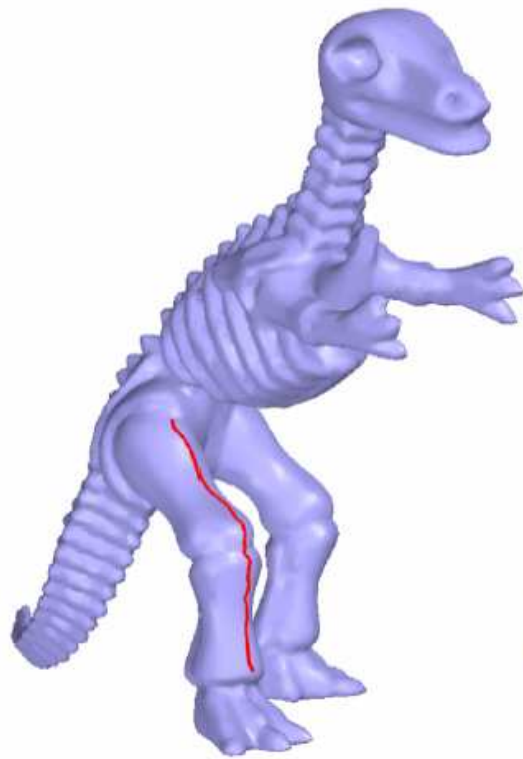
Laplacian of the Volumetric Graph Weighting Scheme



decaying exponential
function of squared distance

Deformation of the Volumetric Graph

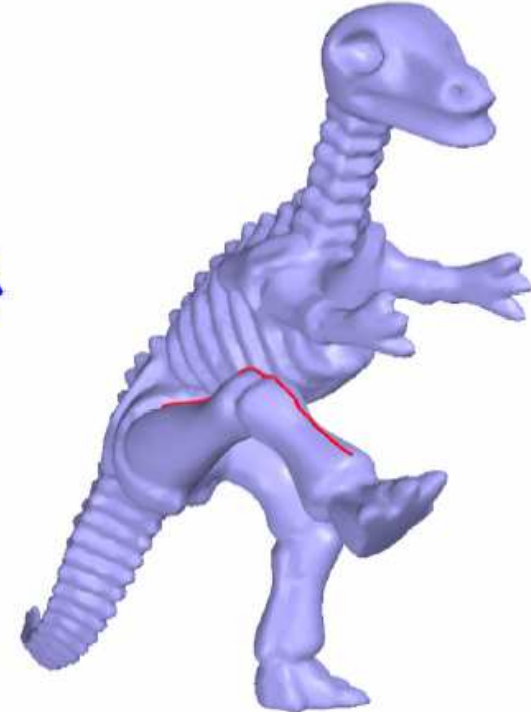
Curve-based deformation



(a)



(b)



(c)

Deformation of the Volumetric Graph

Curve-based deformation

- Select control curve (control points)
- Calculate deformed positions for control points (WIRE)
$$p' = C'(u_p) + R(u_p) (s(u_p)(p - C(u_p)))$$
- Propagation the deformation to the rest points of the graph

Strength field----based on the shortest edge path
(discrete geodesic distance)
from p to the curve.

----constant, linear, and gaussian

Deformation of the Volumetric Graph

Curve-based deformation

- Weighting all the vertices on the control curve----smoother

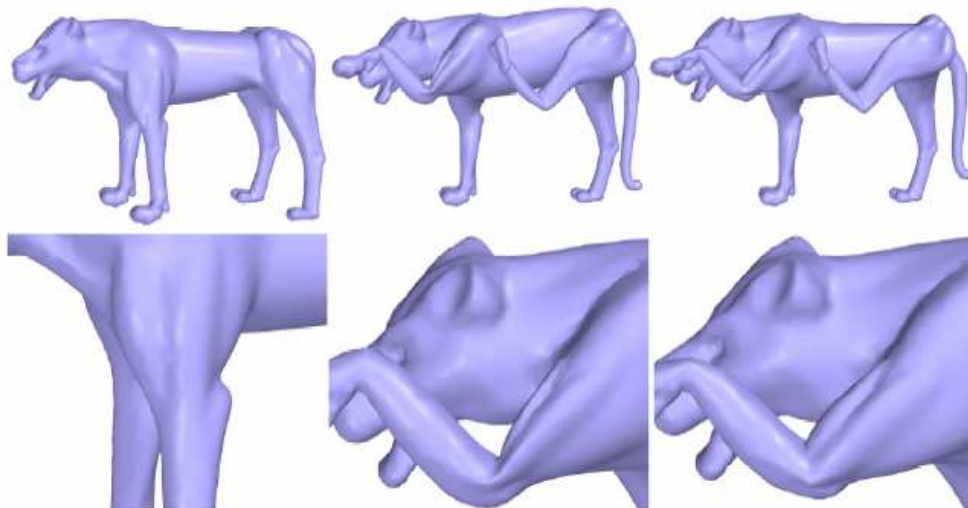
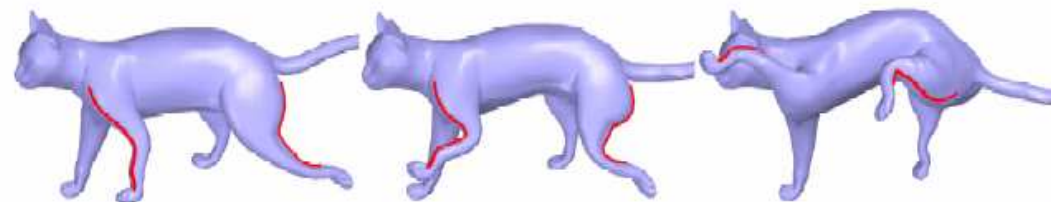
reciprocal of distance $1/\|p - q_i\|_g$

Gaussian function $\exp\left(-\frac{(\|p - q_i\|_g - \|p - q_p\|_g)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$

$\|p - q\|_g$ discrete geodesic distance from p to q

σ the width of the Gaussian

Result of VGL



Result of VGL

	arma	dino	cat	lioness	dog
# mesh vertices	15,002	10,002	7,207	5,000	10,002
# graph points	28,142	15,895	14,170	8,409	17,190
graph generation	2.679s	1.456s	1.175s	1.367s	1.348s
LU decomposition	0.524s	0.286s	0.348s	0.197s	0.118s
back substitution	0.064s	0.028s	0.030s	0.019s	0.011s
# control curves	6	5	4	5	
# key frames	10	9	8	8	
session time (min)	~120	~90	~30	~90	