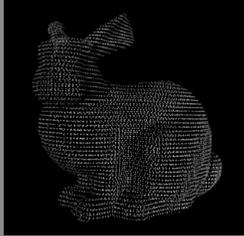


Structuring Methods

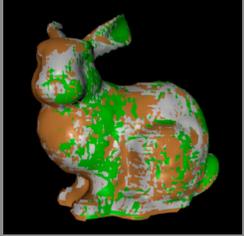
Esdras Medeiros
Luiz Velho

IMPA – Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada

Point Samples × Range Images



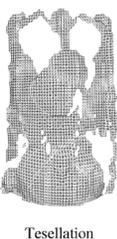
scene space



camera space

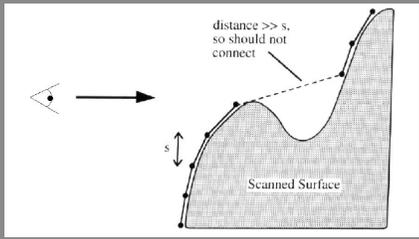
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Range Images and Range Surfaces


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Holes and Visibility



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Basic Approaches

- Parametric Methods
(construct meshes directly)
 - Ball Pivoting
- Implicit Methods
(construct signed distances to sensor)
 - VRIP + Marching Cubes

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Methods and Representation



Parametric Surface



Implicit surface
 $F(x) = 0$

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Volumetric Reconstruction

- Implicit function defined volumetrically
- Usually stored sampled on a 3D grid
 - Can be compressed (e.g., using RLE)
 - Another possibility: hierarchical data structures
- Can extract iso-surface (i.e., subset of space where implicit function = 0)

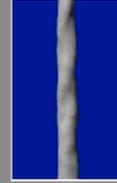
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Volumetric Reconstruction Benefits

- Always generates a manifold surface
- Can control sampling density
- Averaging of signed distance functions corresponds to averaging the surfaces



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Volumetric Reconstruction Drawbacks

- Represent a 3D entity rather than 2D
 - Running time
 - Storage
- Resampling step – bandlimits the function
- Generates consistent topology, but not always the topology you wanted
- Problems with very thin surfaces

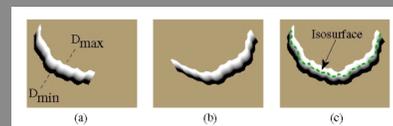
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Volumetric Reconstruction Overview

- Generate signed distance function (or something close to it) for each scan
- Compute average (possibly weighted)
- Extract iso-surface



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VRIP

[Curless & Levoy, 1996]

- Implicit functions = ramps along line of sight to scanner
- Weighting along ramps



Function



Weight

- Weighting across surface

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VRIP Properties

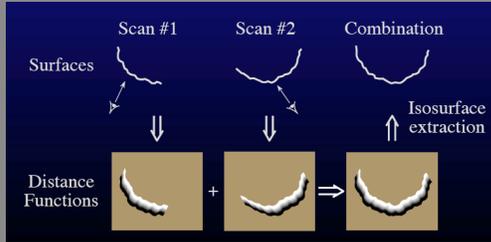
- Under appropriate assumptions can prove that average of ramps is least squares estimate of surface position
- Stores ramps only near surface
 - RLE to compress empty space
- Isosurface extraction using marching cubes

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VRIP Overview

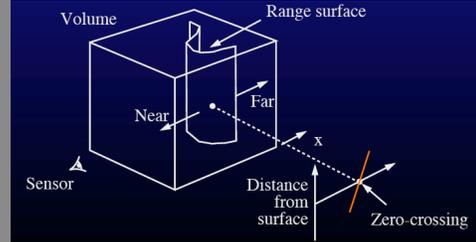


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Distance Function

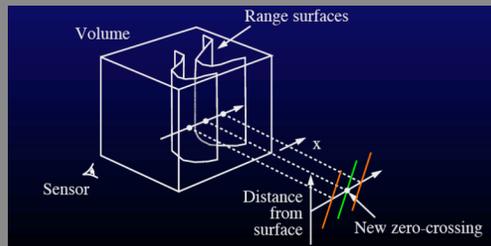


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Combination

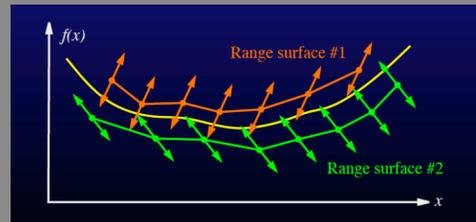


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Final Surface



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Marching Cubes

[Lorensen & Cline, 1987]

- Consider 2D analogy: "marching squares"
- Look at signs at corners of square



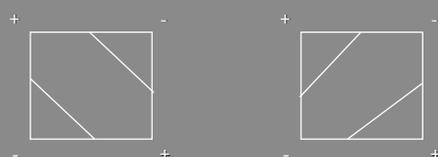
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Marching Cubes

- Signs of corners \rightarrow lookup table \rightarrow polygons
- Actual values at corners: locations of vertices along edges of square / cube
- Sometimes ambiguous



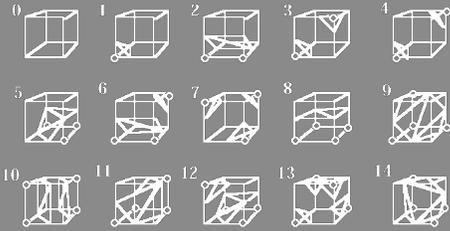
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Marching Cubes

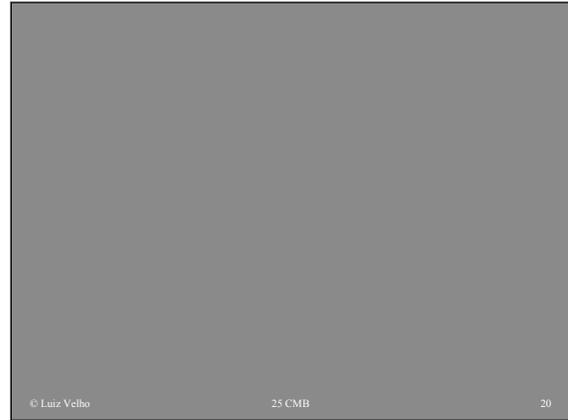
- Same idea can be extended to 3D



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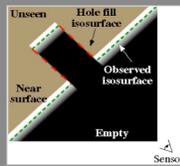
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Space Carving in VRIP

- Mark all space between surface and scanner as “outside” (with low weight)
- Extract additional isosurfaces between “outside” and “unseen”

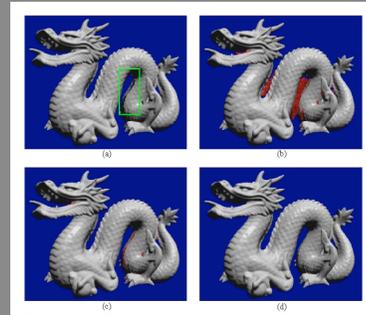


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Space Carving in VRIP

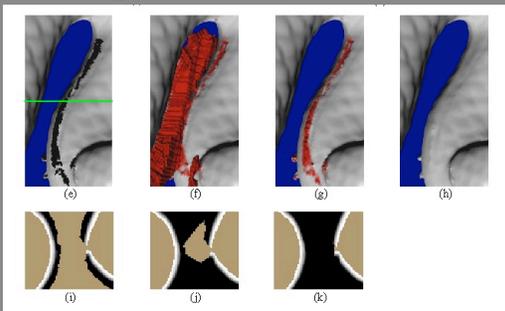


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Space Carving in VRIP



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