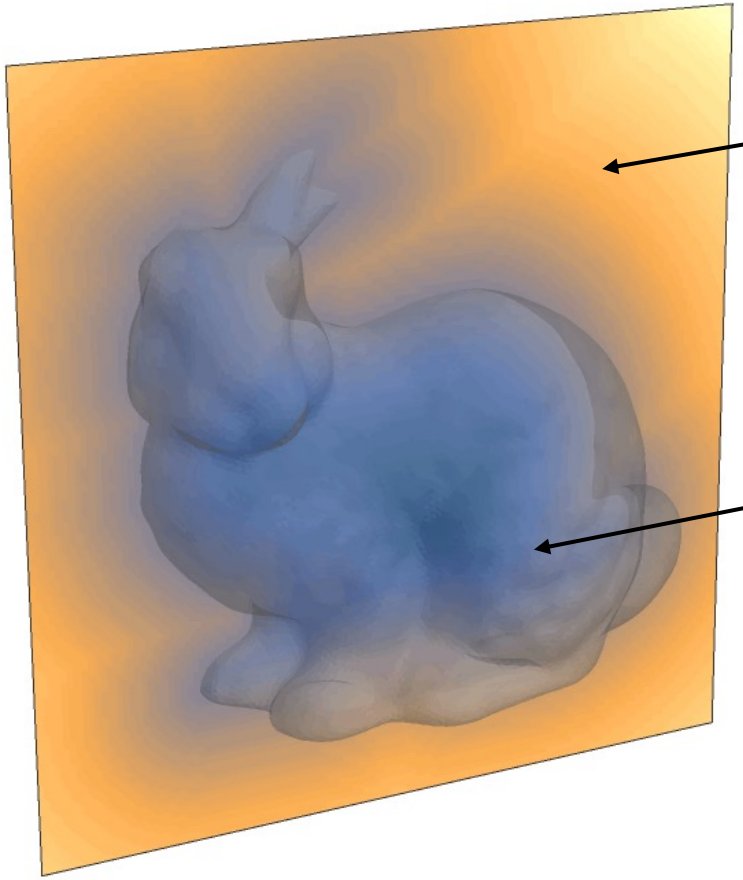
SIGGRAPH 2022
VANCOUVER+ 8-11 AUG

THE PREMIER CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION ON
COMPUTER GRAPHICS & INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES

ROBUST COMPUTATION OF IMPLICIT SURFACE NETWORKS FOR PIECEWISE LINEAR FUNCTIONS

XINGYI DU, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS
QINGNAN ZHOU, ADOBE RESEARCH
NATHAN CARR, ADOBE RESEARCH
TAO JU, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

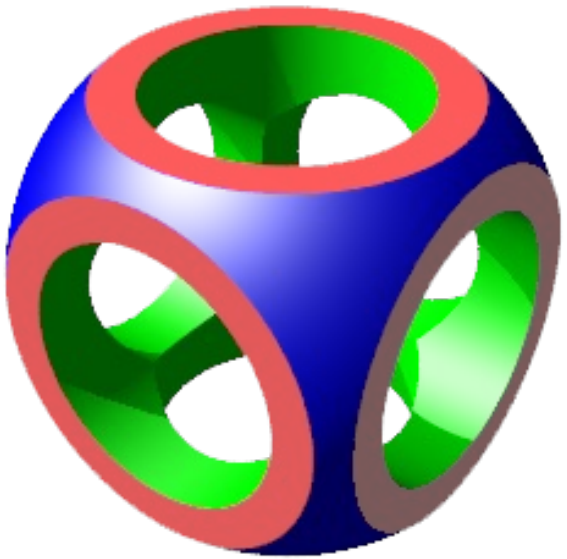
IMPLICIT SURFACES

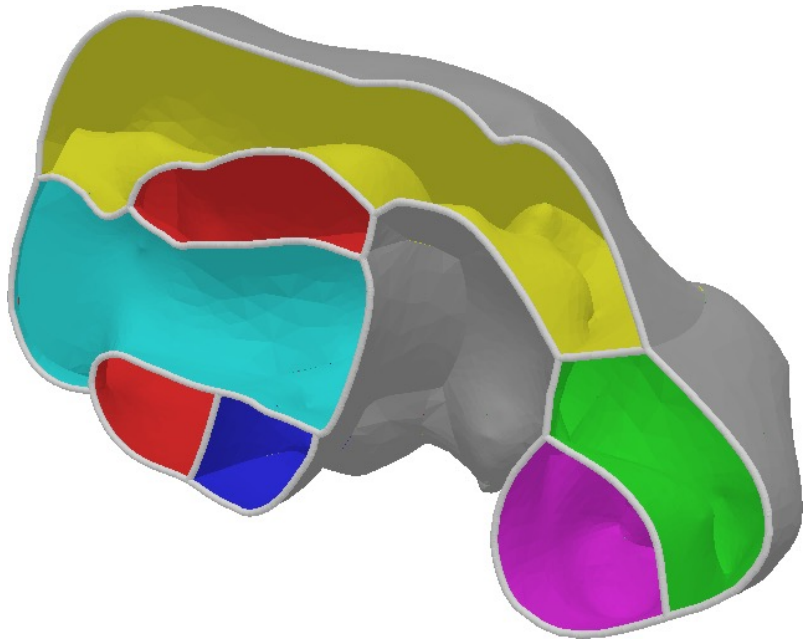


$f(x, y, z)$

$\{x, y, z\}$: $f(x, y, z) = 0$

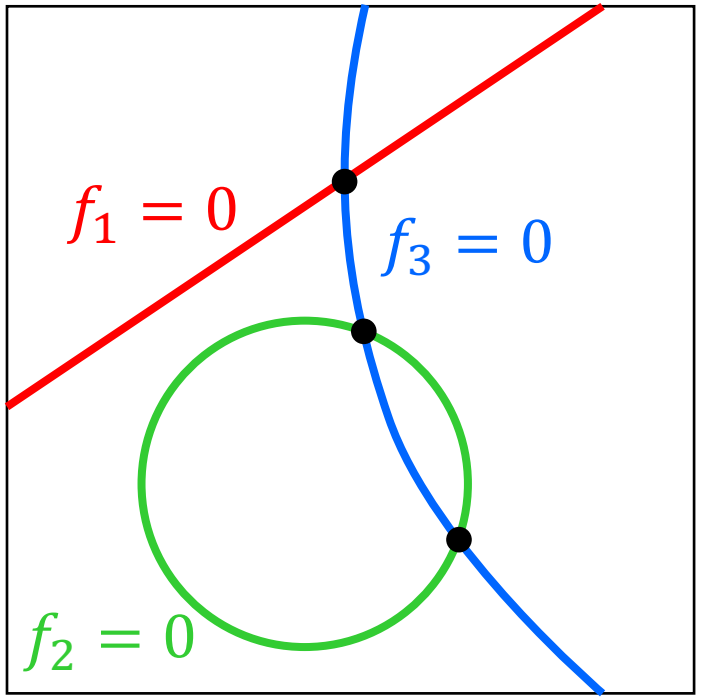
IMPLICIT SURFACE NETWORKS





IMPLICIT SURFACE NETWORKS

- Implicit Arrangement (IA): Intersecting multiple implicit surfaces



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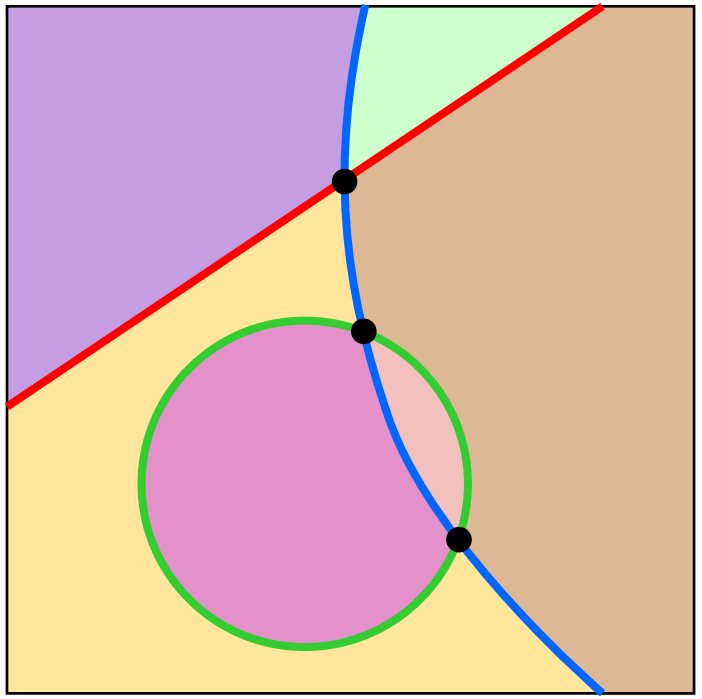

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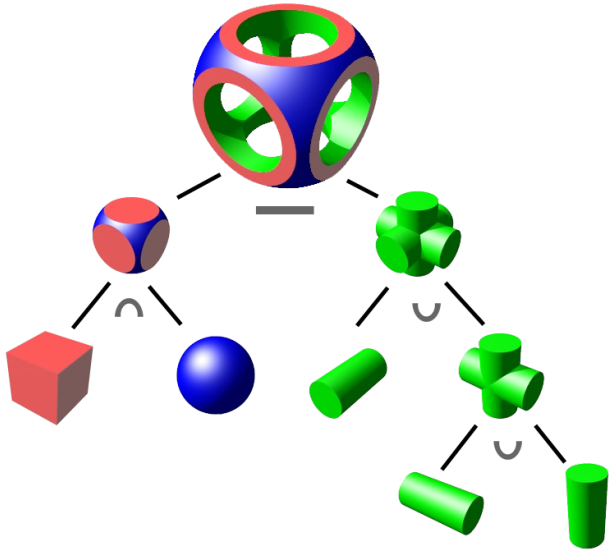
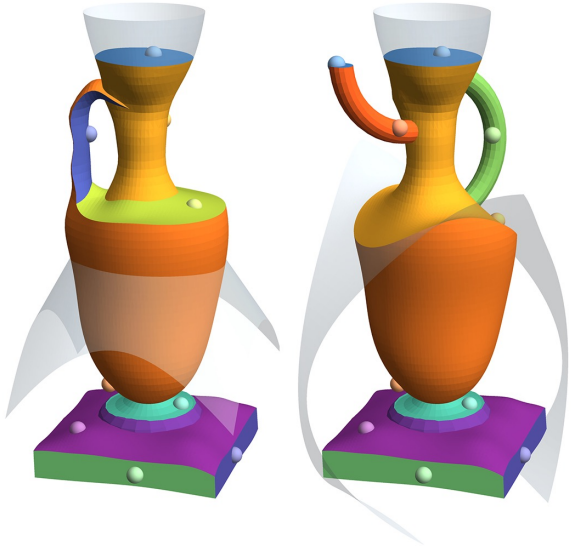
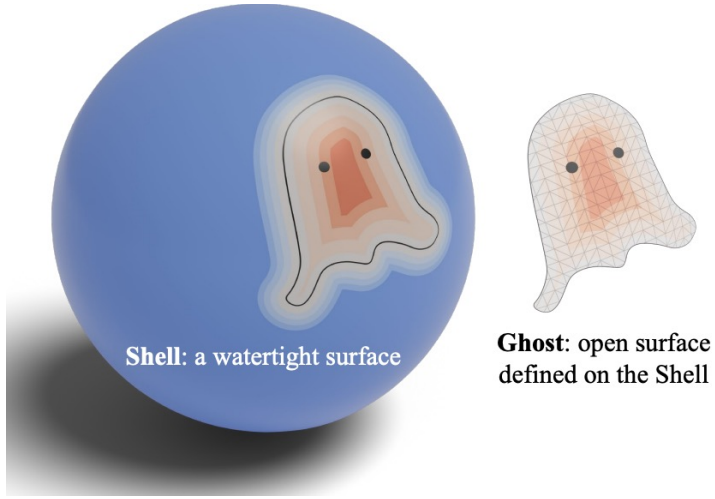


Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)



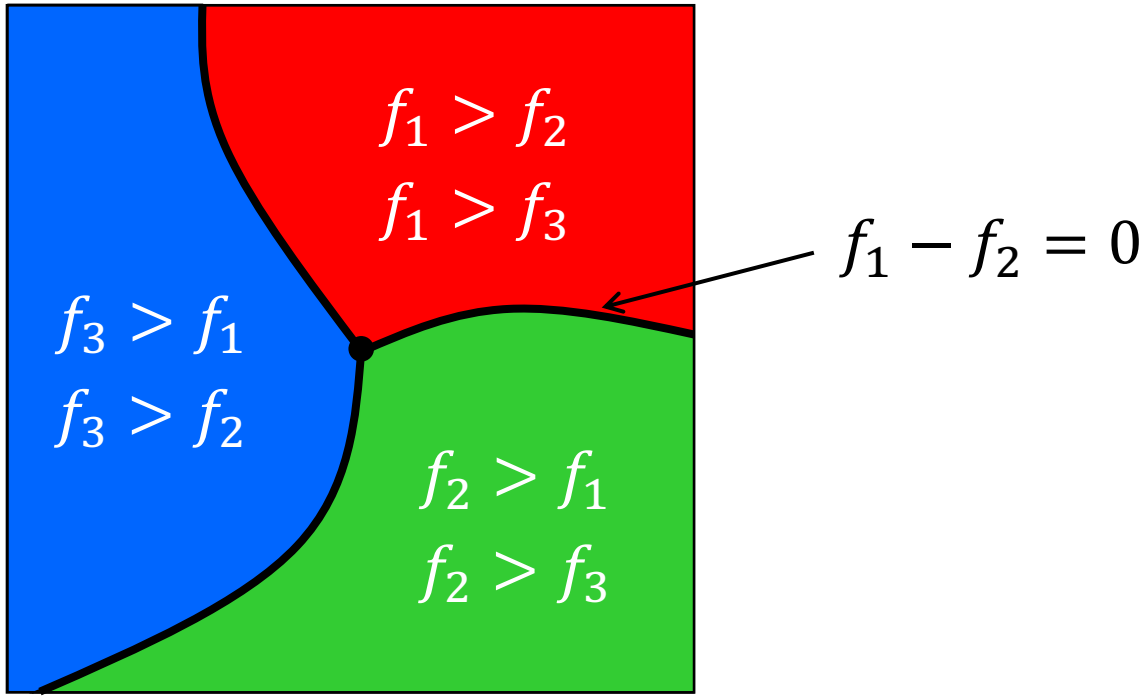
Boundary-sampled halfspaces [Du 21]



Open Surfaces [Liu 23]

IMPLICIT SURFACE NETWORKS

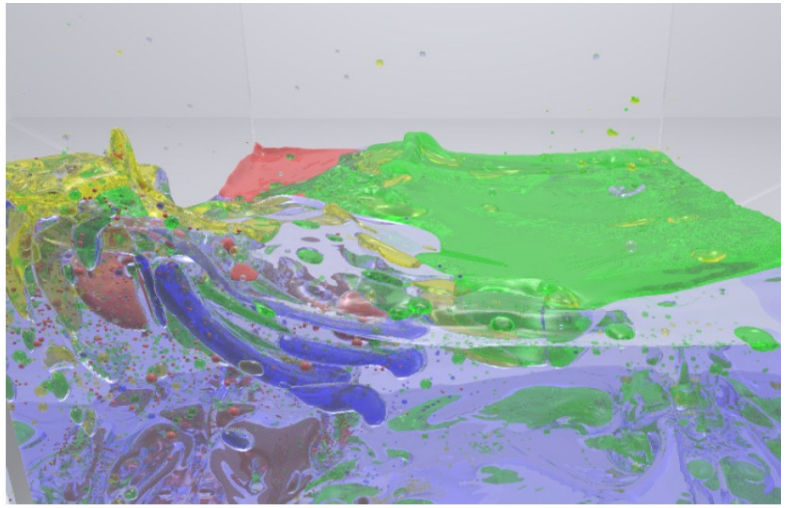
- Material Interfaces (MI): Boundary of regions dominated by one function



IMPLICIT SURFACE NETWORKS

- Material Interfaces (MI): Boundary of regions dominated by one function

Voronoi Diagram

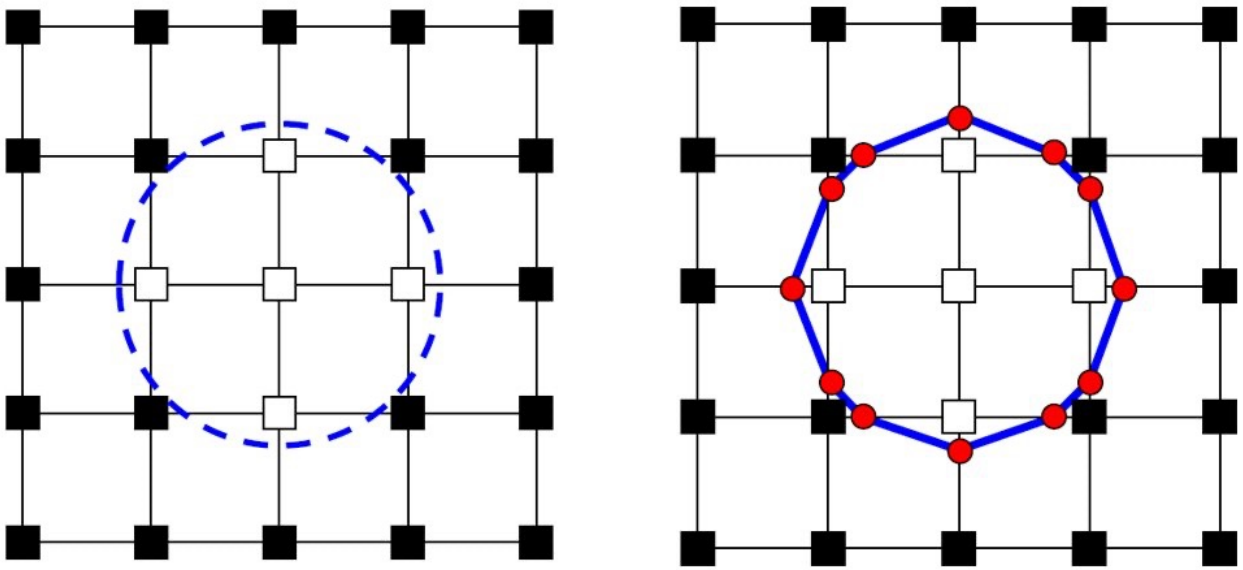


Multi-phase fluid
[Kim 10]

3D Segmentation
[Paschalidou 21]

DISCRETIZATION ON A GRID

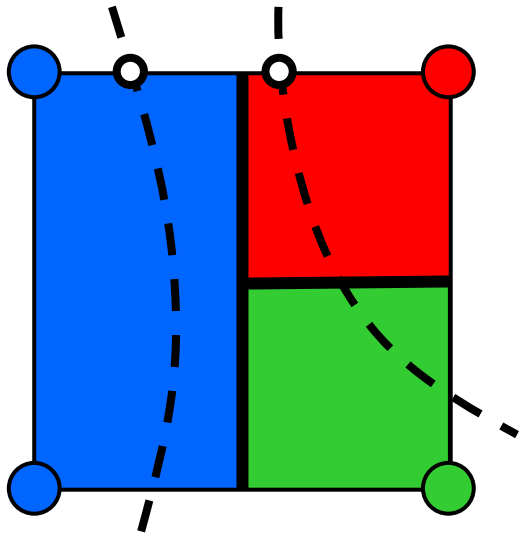
- Separating grid vertices of different labels



Marching Cubes

DISCRETIZATION ON A GRID

- Separating grid vertices of different labels
  - [Nielson 97; Hege 97; Ju 02; Wu 03; Bertram 05; Reitinger 05; Dillard 07; Shammaa 08,10; Zhang 07,12]
  - Geometric and topological artifacts near thin features



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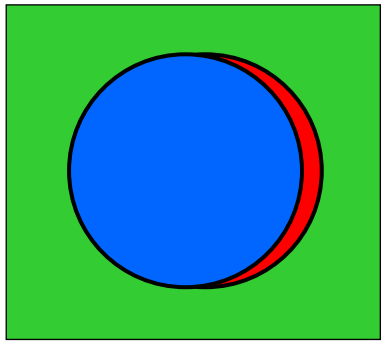
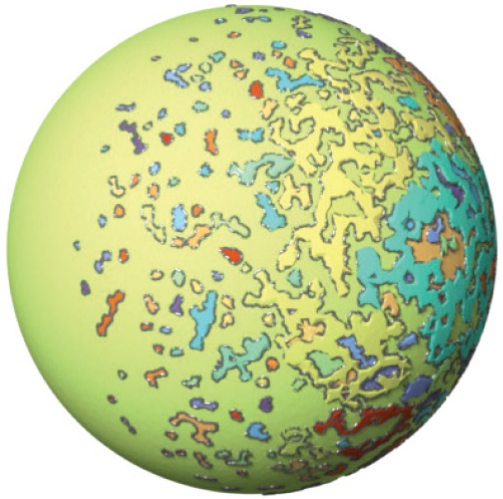
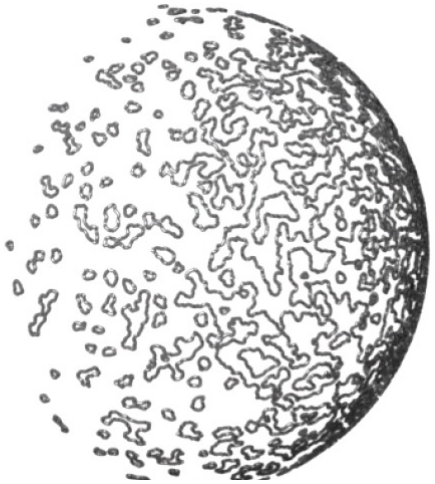


Material interface
(cross-section)



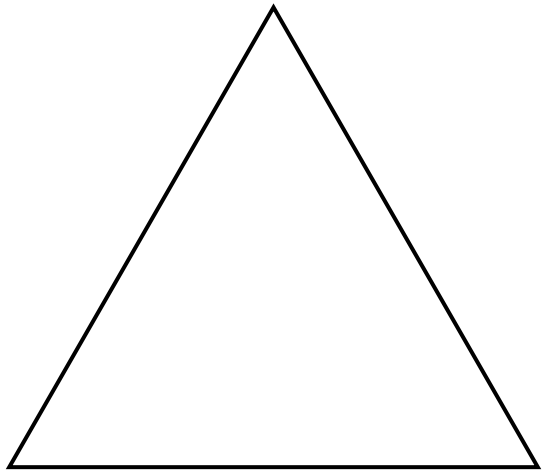
[Nielson 97]

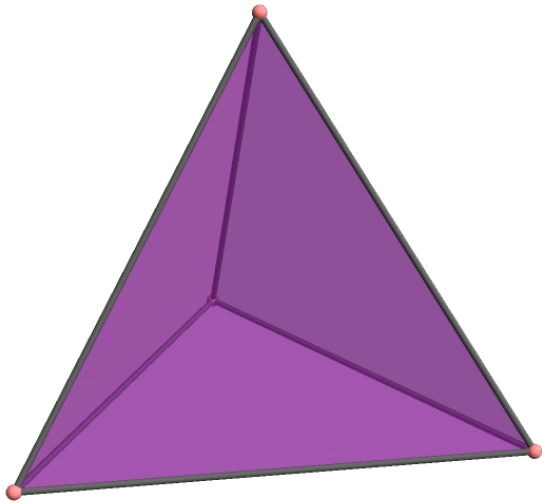


Non-manifold curves

DISCRETIZATION ON A GRID

- Implicit surface network of a piecewise linear (PL) function
  - Implicit arrangement: [Kim 00; Bagley 16; Guo 21]
  - Material interface: [Bloomenthal 95; Bonnell 03; Saye 12,15]





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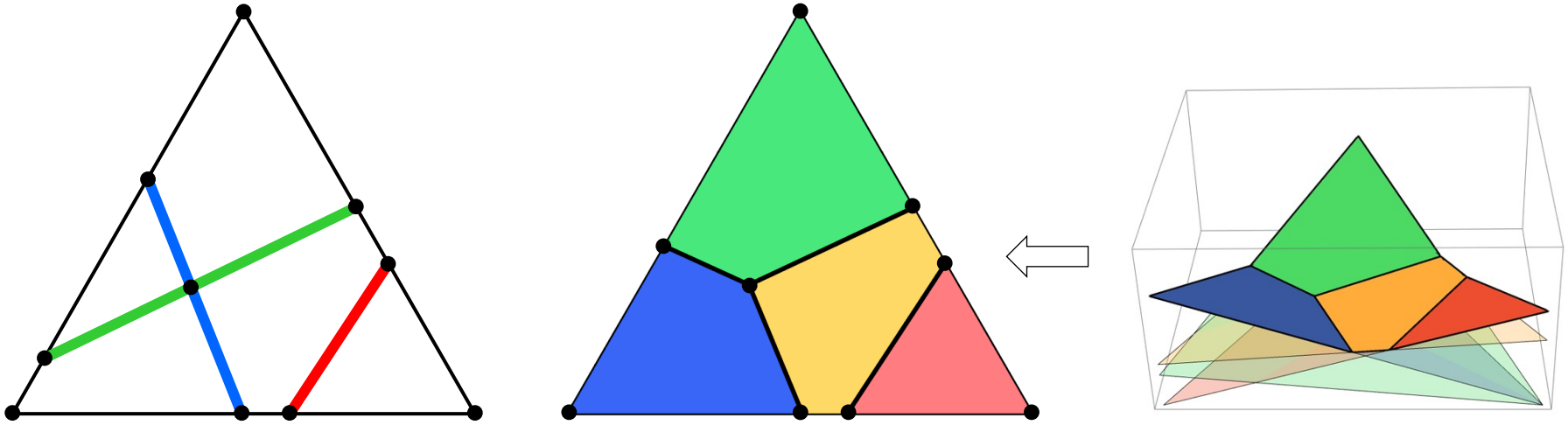

Implicit arrangement Material interface

DISCRETIZATION ON A GRID

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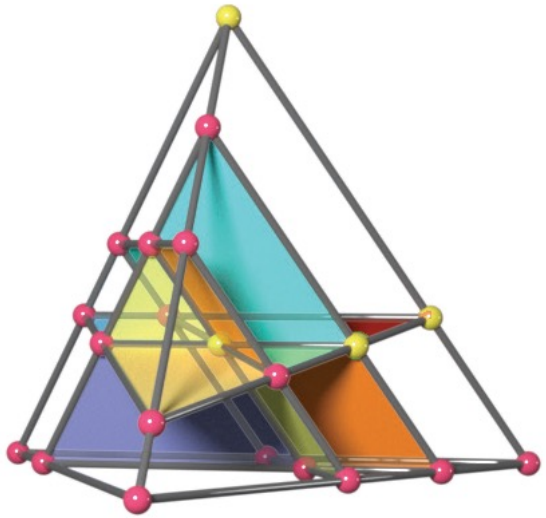
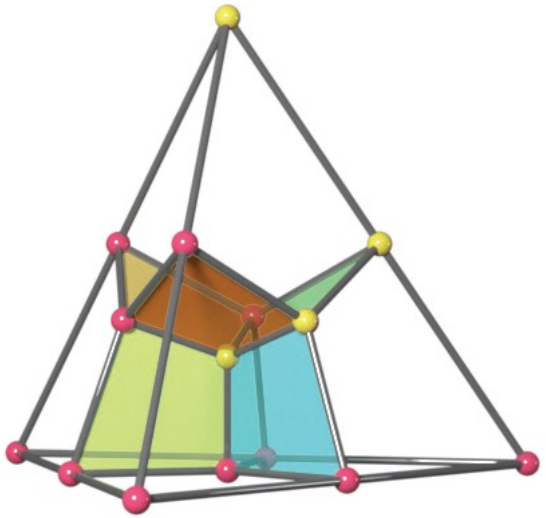


Implicit arrangement



Material interface

DISCRETIZATION ON A GRID

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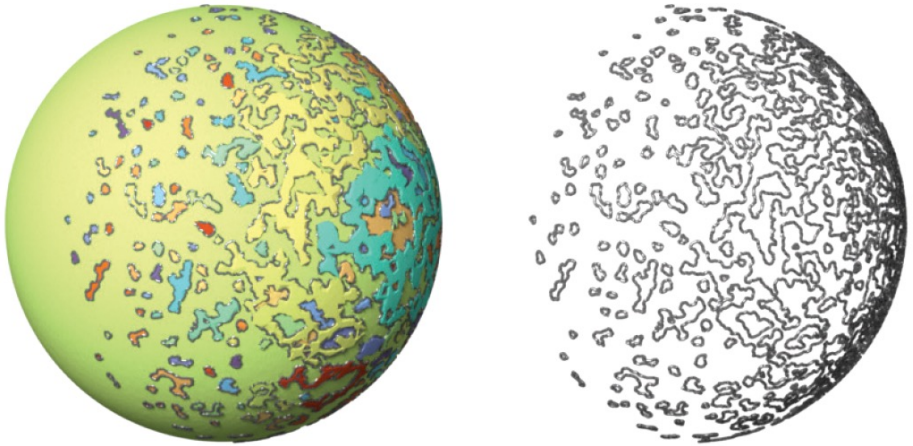
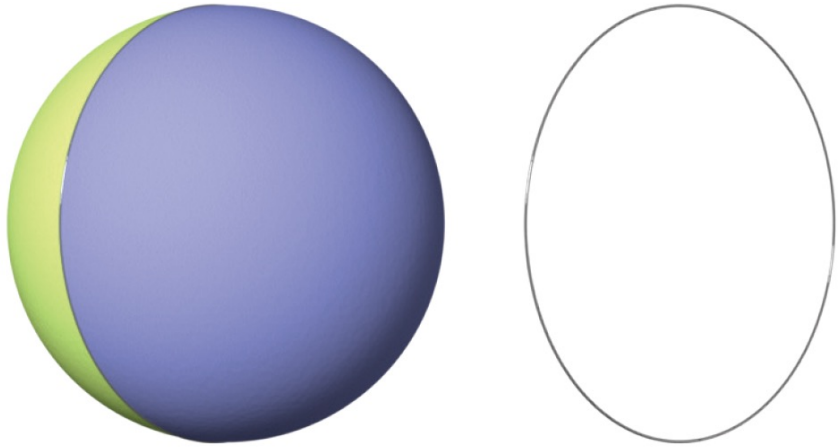


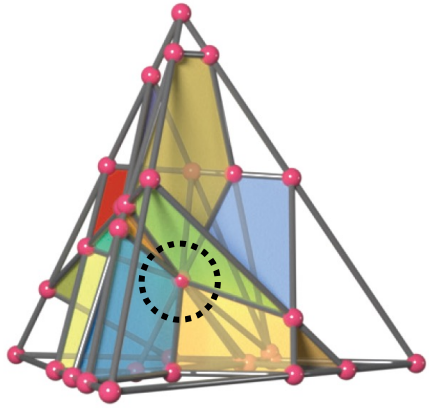
Label separation



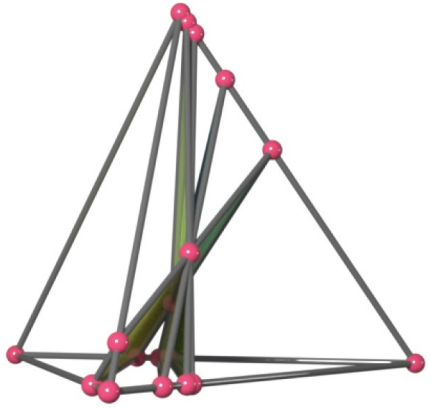
PL interpolation

DISCRETIZATION ON A GRID

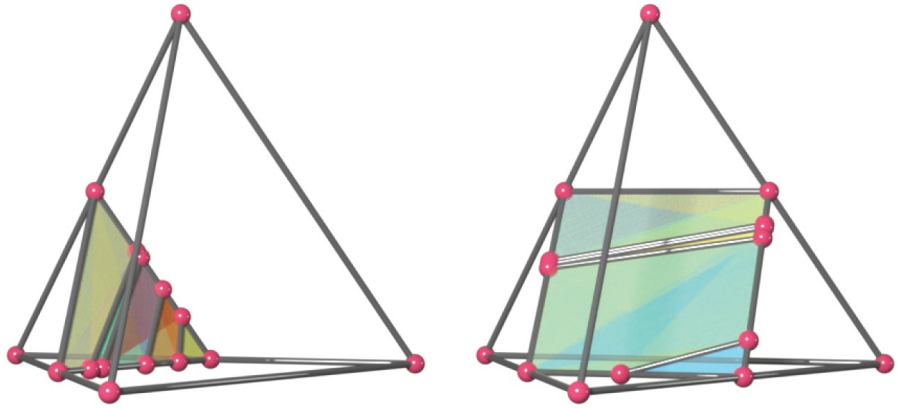
- Implicit surface network of a piecewise linear (PL) function
  - Implicit arrangement: [Kim 00; Bagley 16; Guo 21]
  - Material interface: [Bloomenthal 95; Bonnell 03; Saye 12,15]
  - Geometric intersections are prone to numerical errors



>3 planes at a point



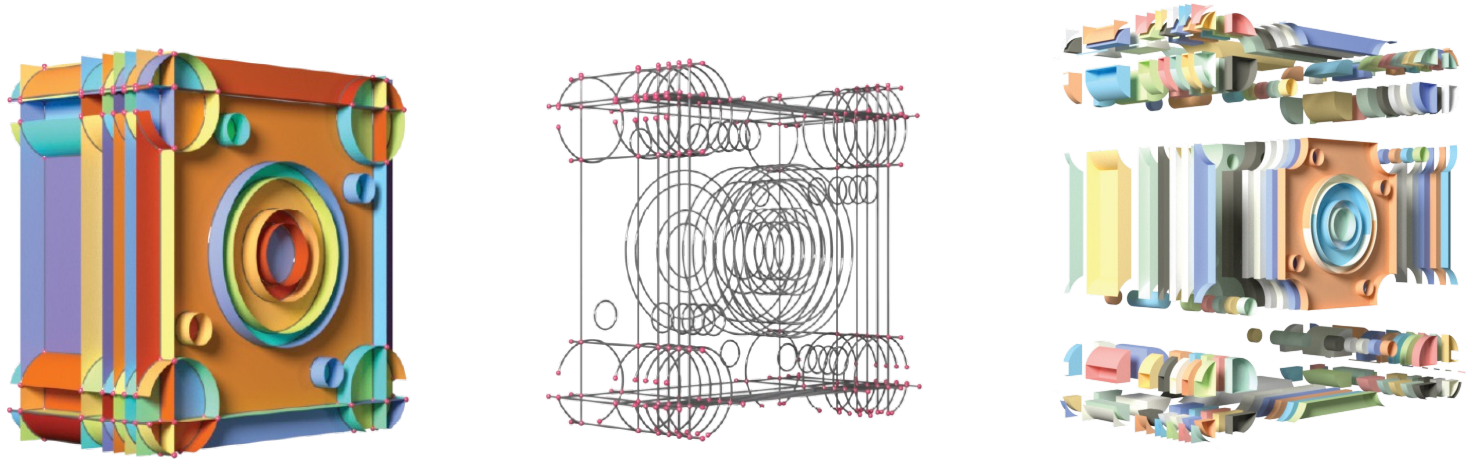
>2 planes at a line



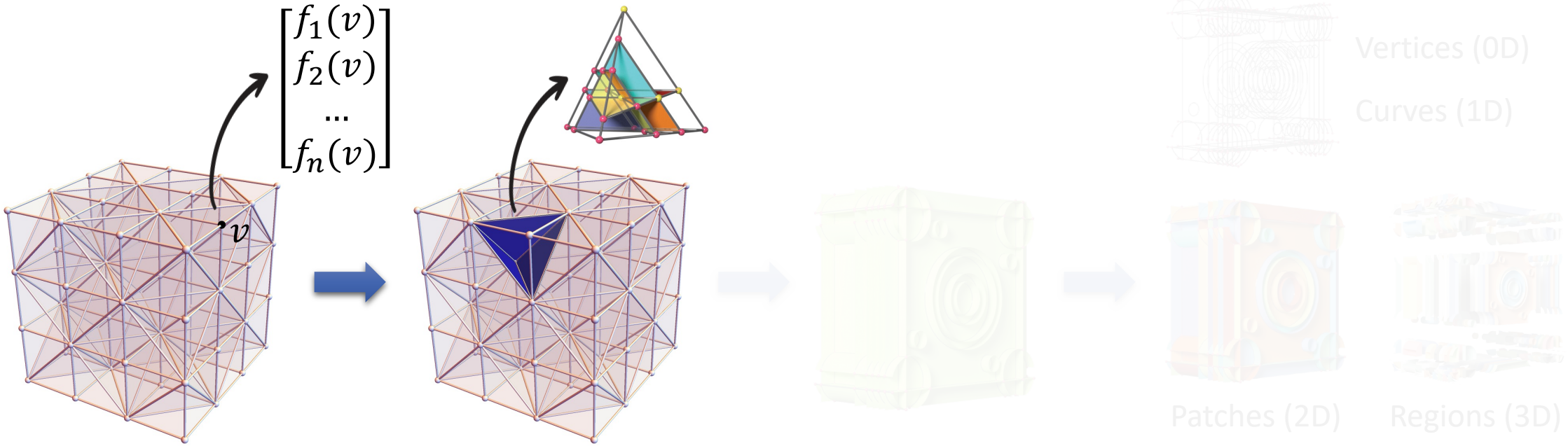
Almost co-planar

OUR METHOD

- Discretizing implicit surface networks using PL interpolation
  - Unified framework for both IA and MI
  - Guaranteed correct combinatorial structure
  - Scalable to complex inputs

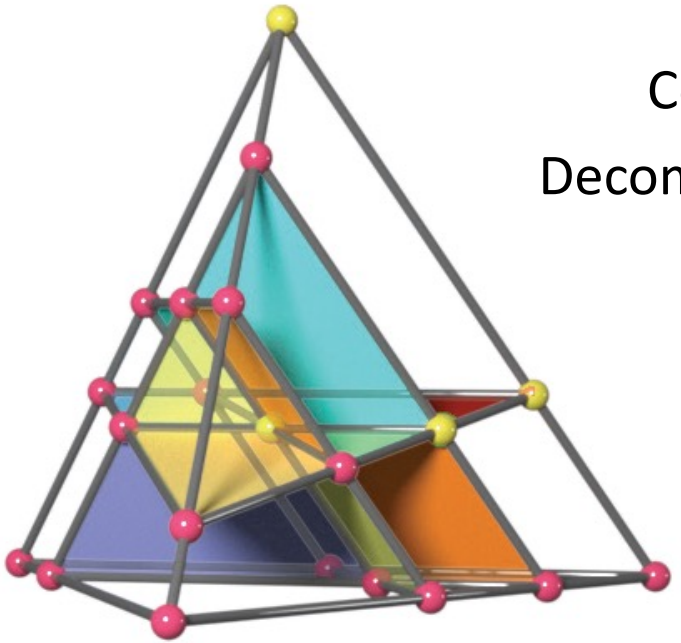


PIPELINE



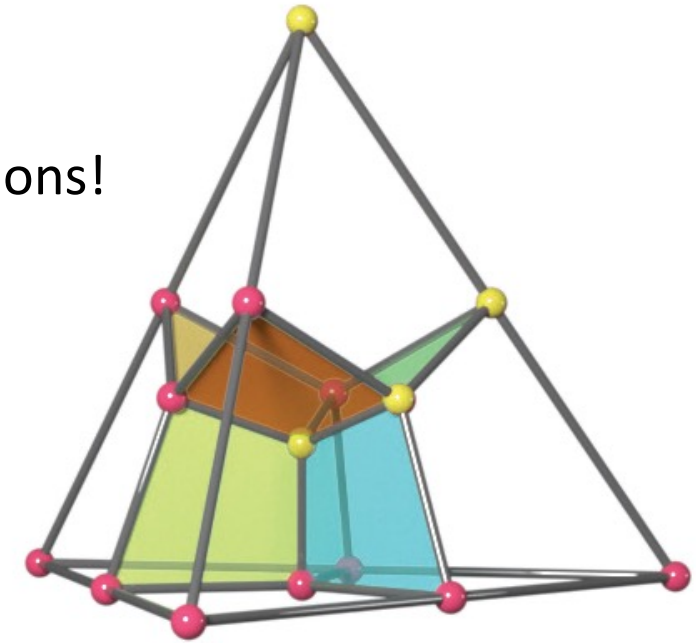
Input | Per-tet mesh | Complete mesh | Space partitioning

TETRAHEDRON PROCESSING



Convex

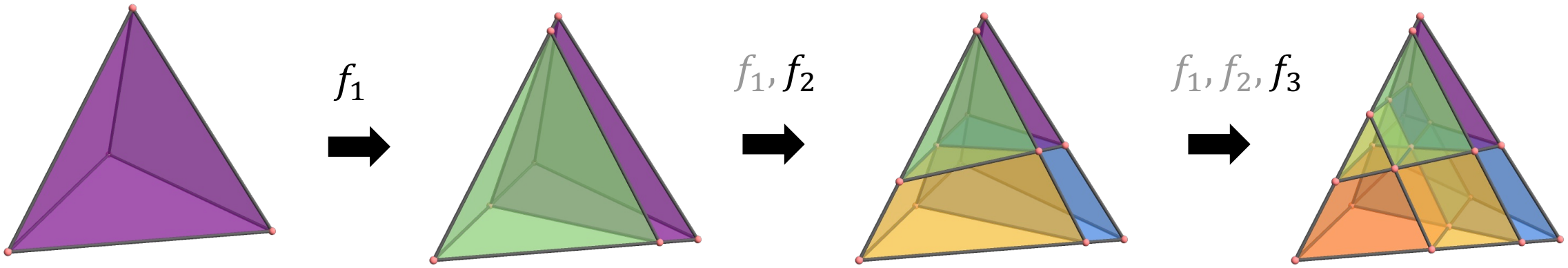
Decompositions!



Implicit arrangement (IA)

Material interface (MI)

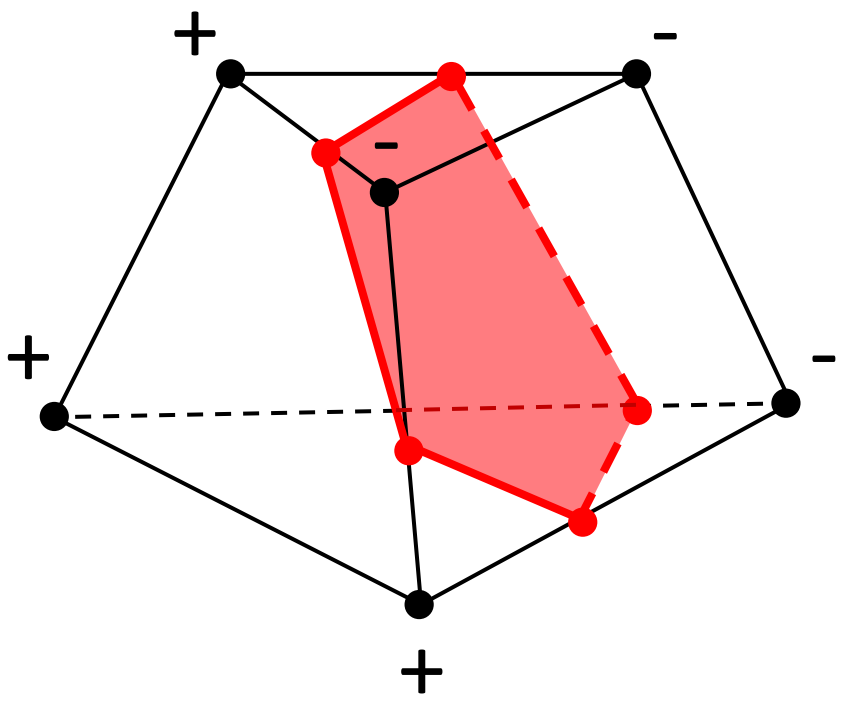
INCREMENTAL CONSTRUCTION



Implicit arrangement (IA)

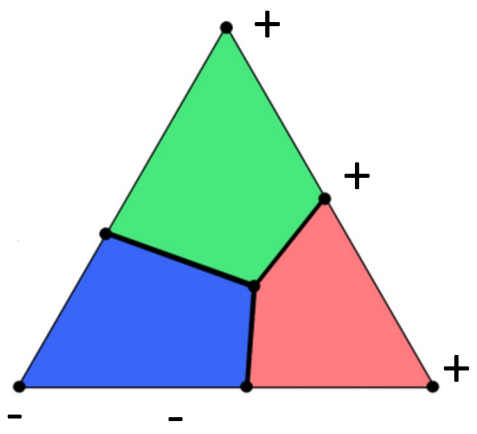
CELL SPLITTING

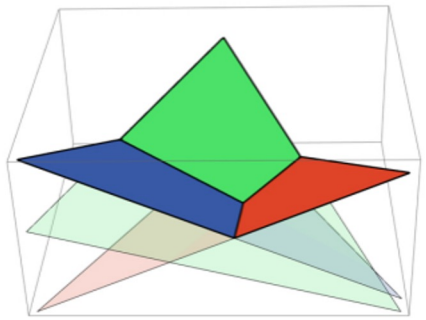
- Given a function f_i:
  - Compute sign of f_i at vertices
  - Split edges by cut vertices
  - Split faces by cut edges
  - Split cells by cut faces



INCREMENTAL CONSTRUCTION (MI)

- Given a function f_i:
  - Compute sign of sign of $f_i - f_j$ at vertices
  - Split cells
  - Merge cells

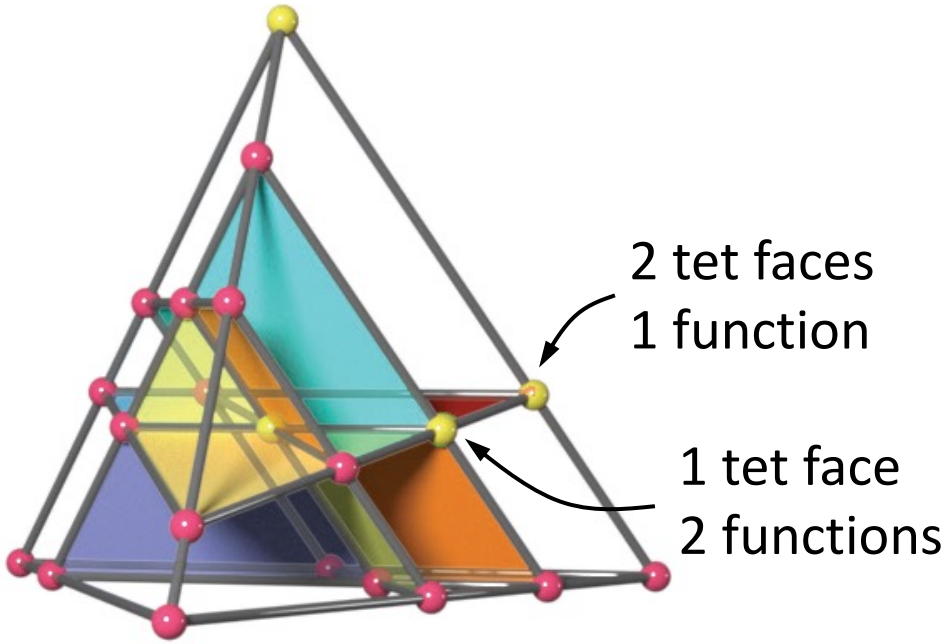




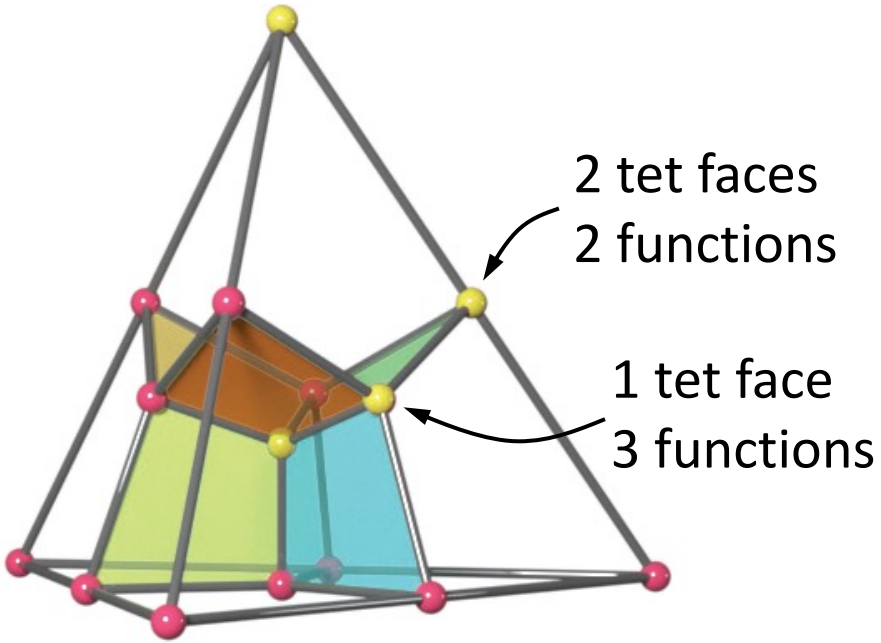
ROBUST SIGNING

- Exact intersection and predicates
  - Requires rational representations of coordinates
- Our approach: coordinate-free exact signing
  - Encodes vertices using functions and tet faces
  - Simple predicate using only function values at tet vertices
  - Inspired by plane-based representations [Sugihara 89; Bernstein 09; Campen 10; Attene 20; Cherchi 20; Nehring-Wirxel 21; Diazzi 21]

VERTEX ENCODING

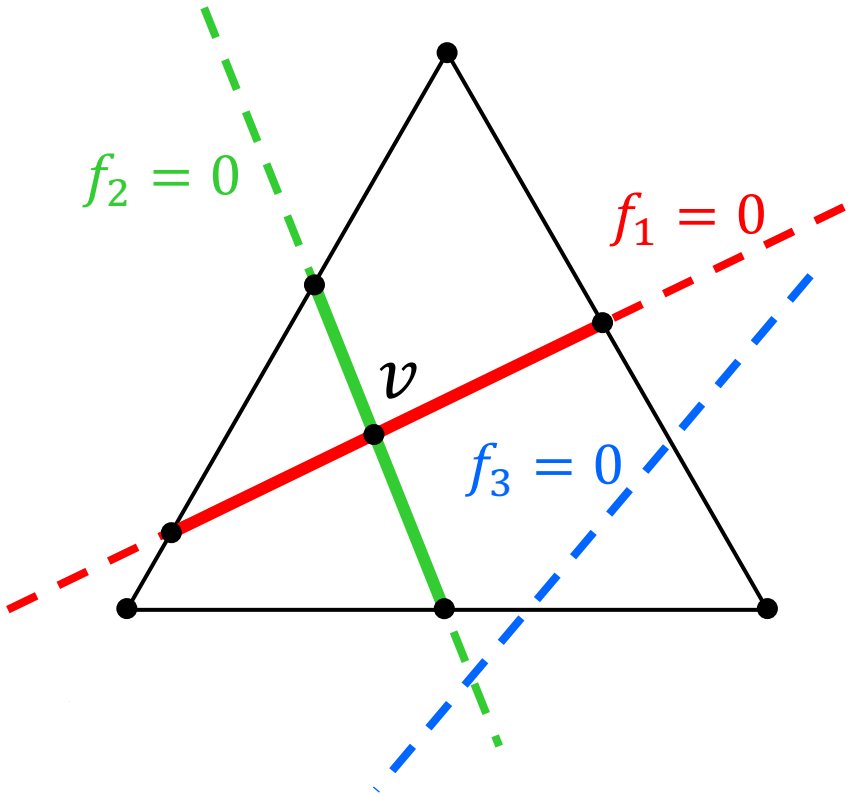


Implicit arrangement: **3** indices



Material interface: **4** indices

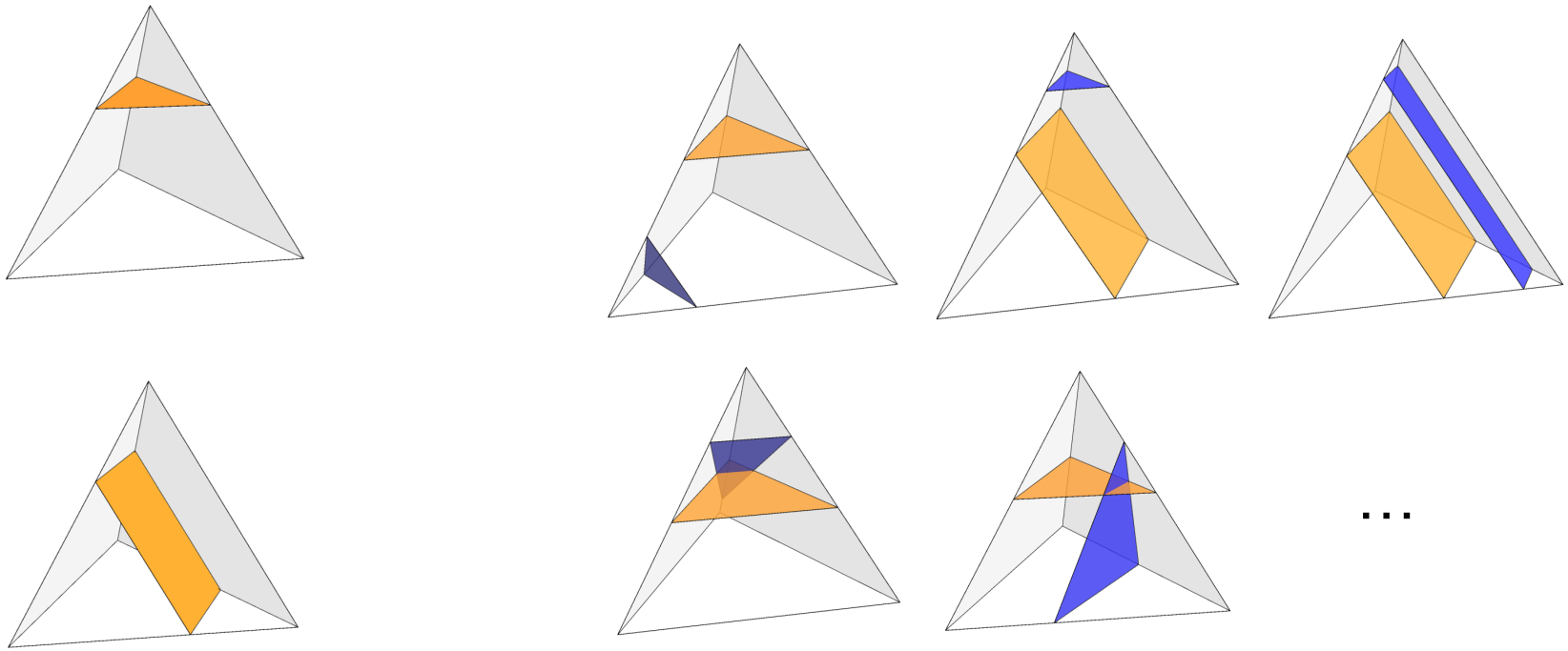
BARYCENTRIC PREDICATE



$$sign\big(f_3(v)\big) =$$

$$sign\left(det\begin{bmatrix} f_1^1 & f_1^2 & f_1^3 \\ f_2^1 & f_2^2 & f_2^3 \\ f_3^1 & f_3^2 & f_3^3 \end{bmatrix}\right) * sign\left(det\begin{bmatrix} f_1^1 & f_1^2 & f_1^3 \\ f_2^1 & f_2^2 & f_2^3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

LOOK-UP TABLES

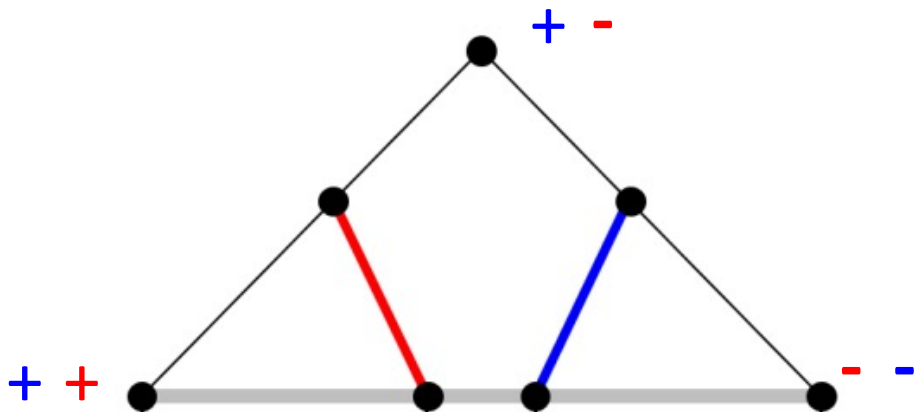


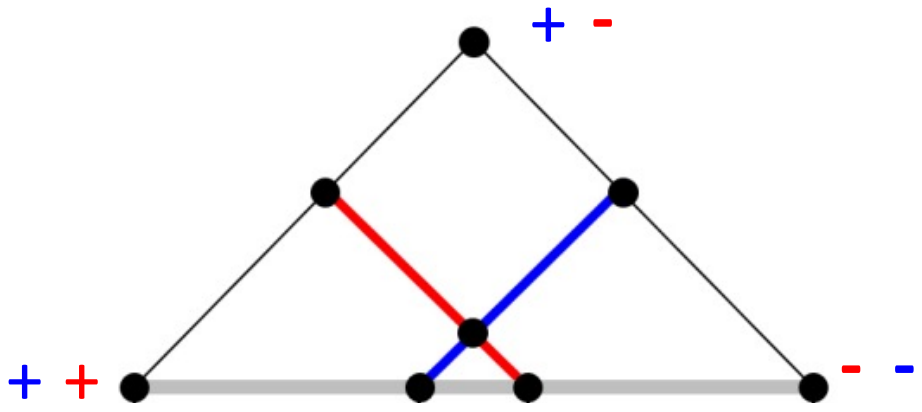
1 function (IA)

2 functions (IA)

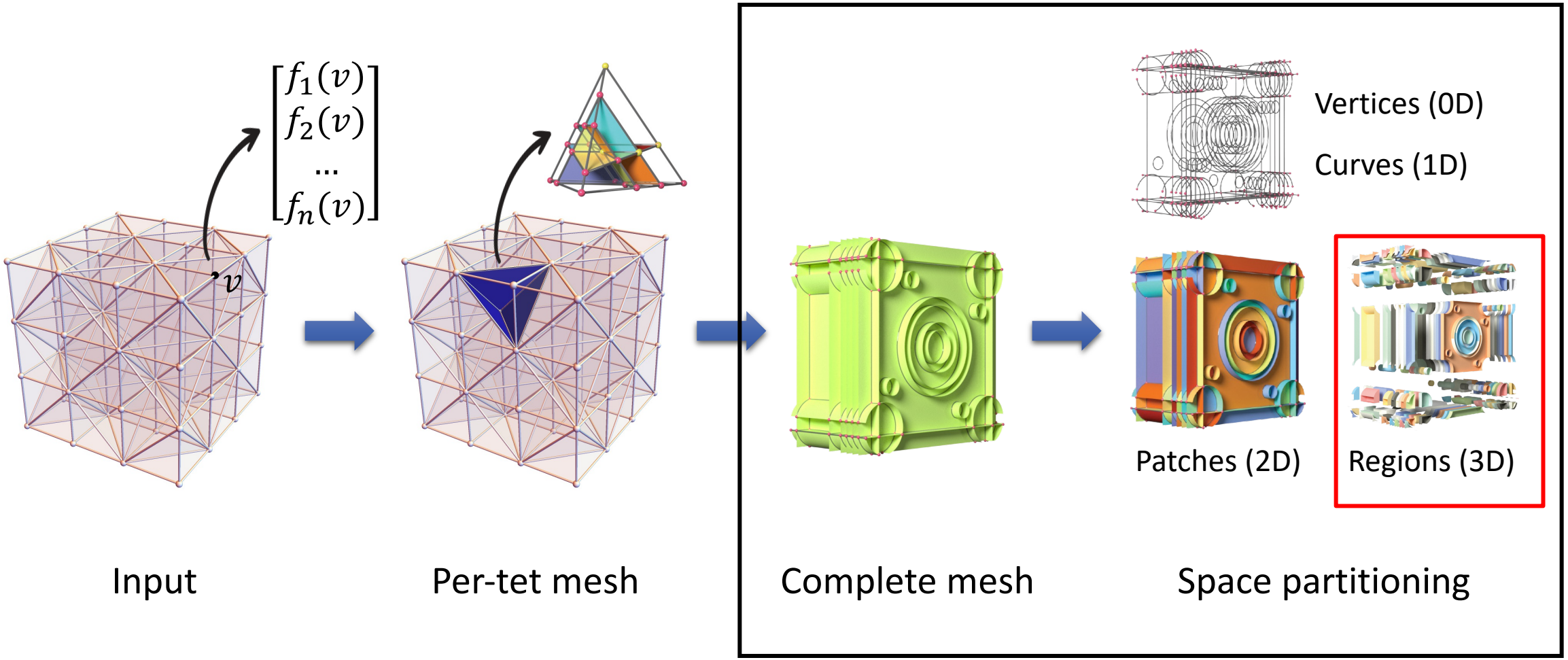
LOOK-UP TABLES

- Two-layer look-up table



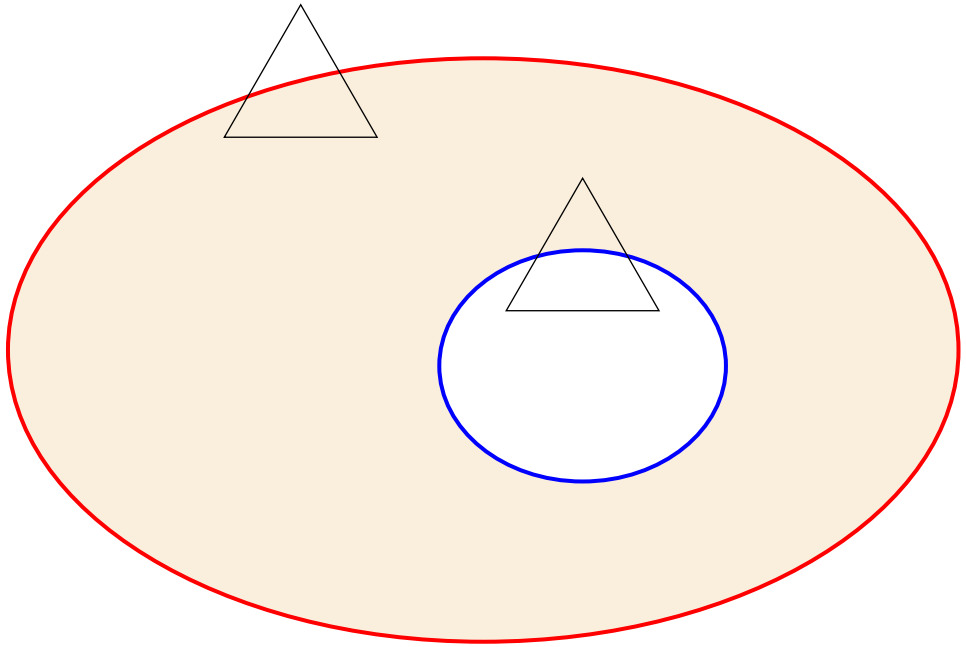


PIPELINE


$\begin{bmatrix} f_1(v) \\ f_2(v) \\ \dots \\ f_n(v) \end{bmatrix}$
v
Vertices (0D)
Curves (1D)
Patches (2D)
Regions (3D)
Input
Per-tet mesh
Complete mesh
Space partitioning

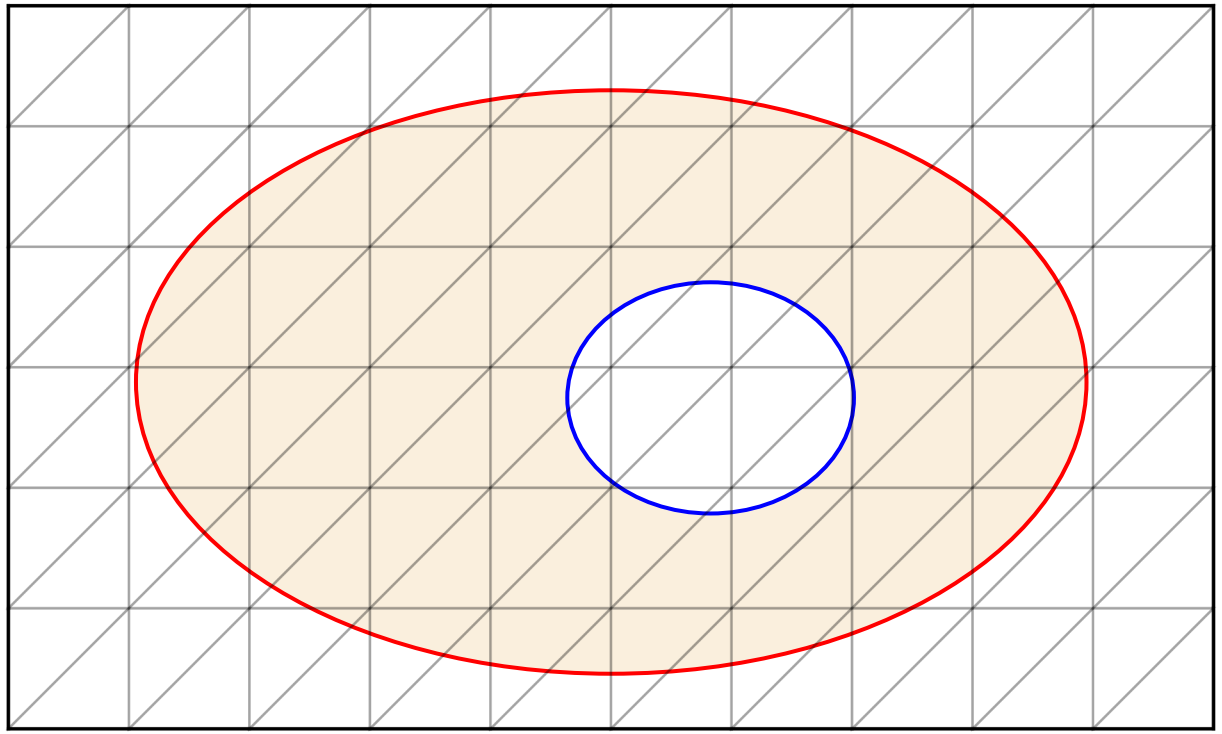
IDENTIFY REGIONS

- Identify regions with multiple boundaries



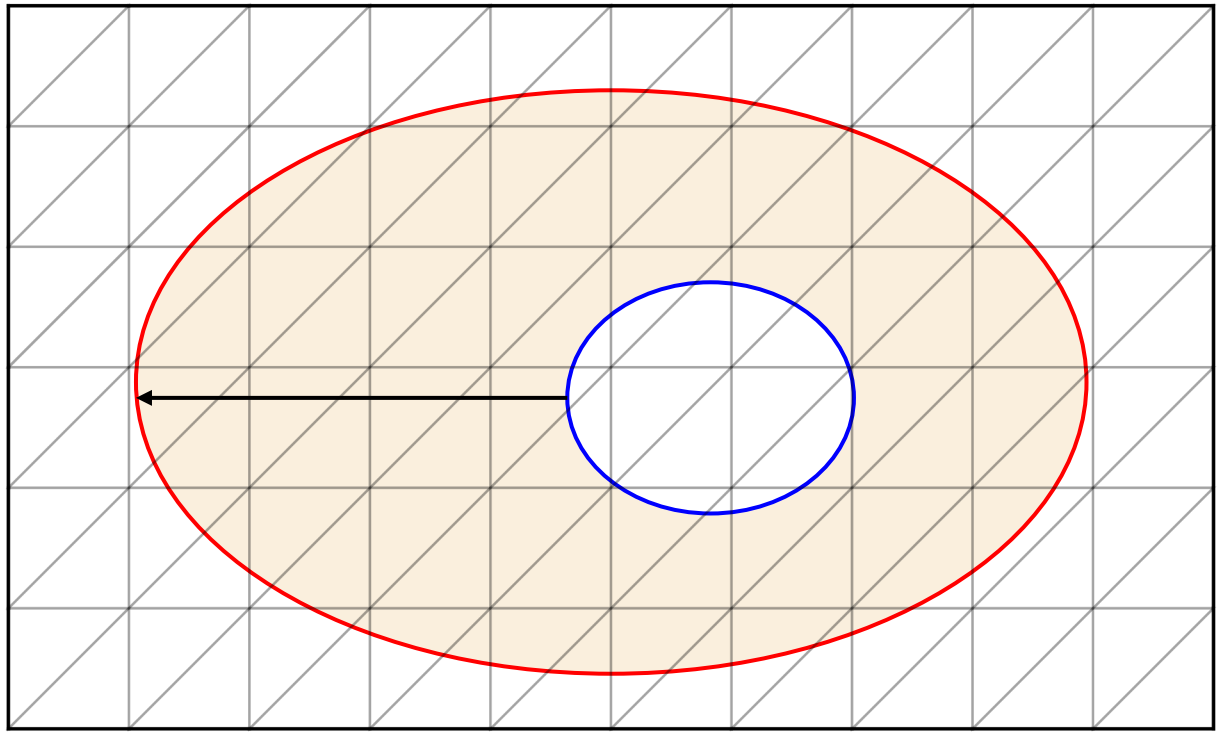
IDENTIFY REGIONS

- Identify regions with multiple boundaries
  - Group neighboring cells



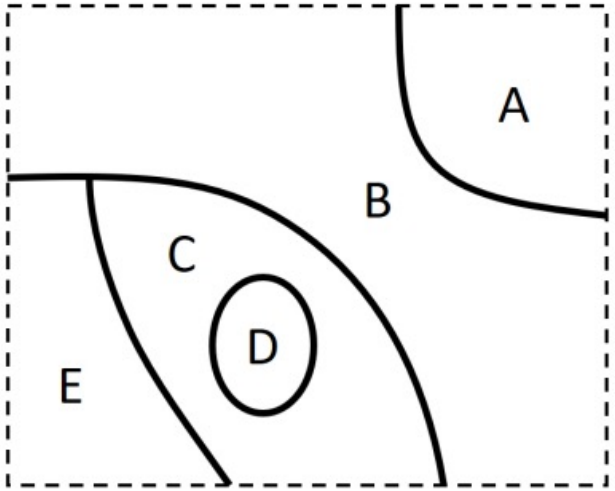
IDENTIFY REGIONS

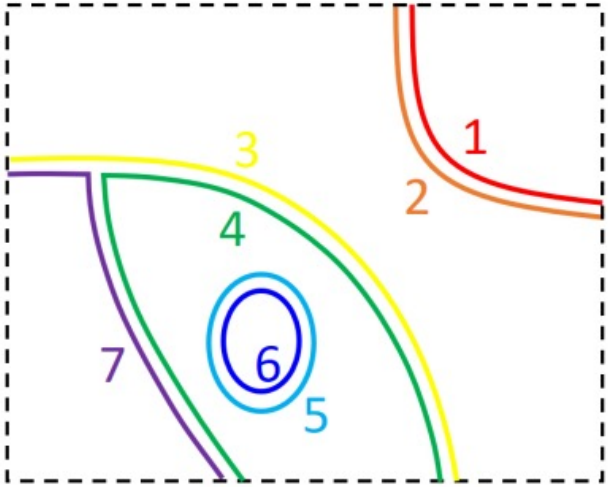
- Identify regions with multiple boundaries
  - Group neighboring cells
  - Ray-shooting

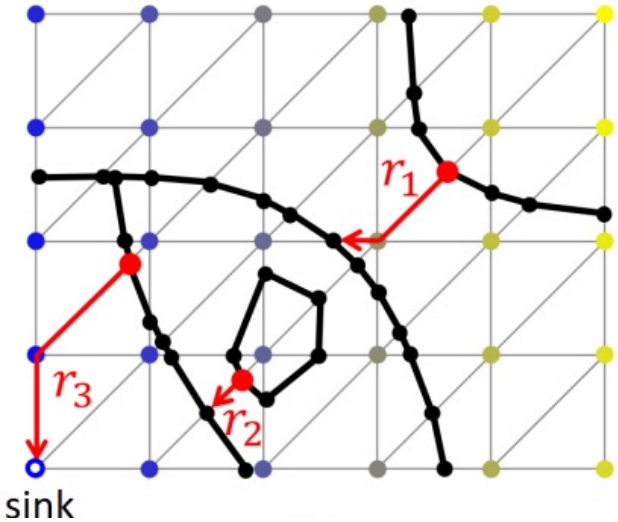


IDENTIFY REGIONS

- Topological ray-shooting



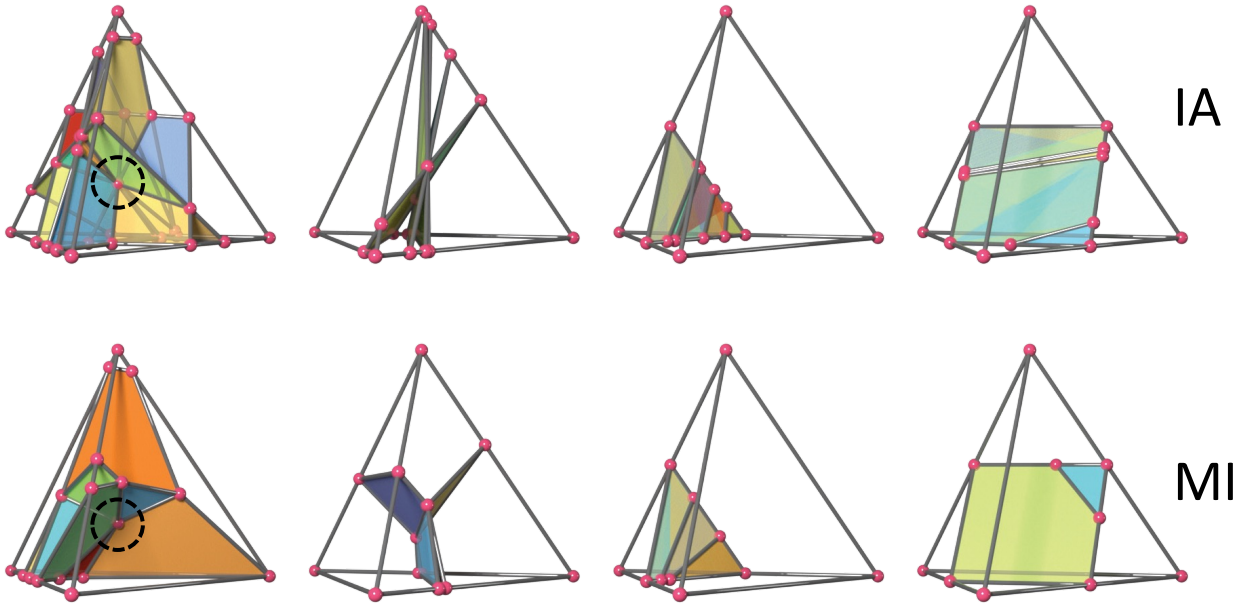




RESULTS

RESULTS: ROBUSTNESS

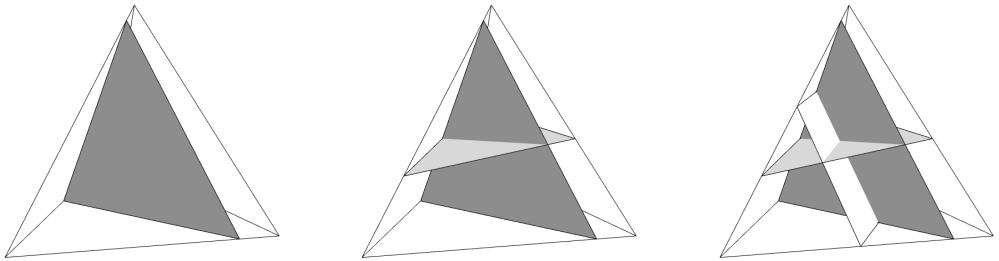
- Near-degeneracy test
  - 4 (IA) or 5 (MI) functions in a tetrahedron
  - 10 000 instances per degeneracy type
- 100% consistency
  - Same combinatorial structure after changing the order of functions



Co-Point Co-Segment Co-Tri Co-Quad

RESULTS: EFFICIENCY

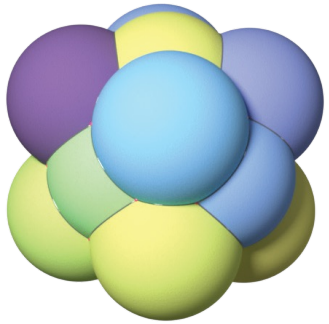
- Comparison with exact coordinate representations [CGAL]
  - IA of 1, 2, and 3 functions in a tetrahedron
  - 100 instances of each type
- Our method is ~100 faster



CGAL:	666.3	1754.8	3302.8
Ours:	6.6	13.7	26.3

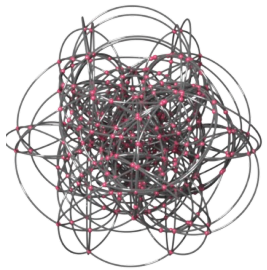
(average time in μs)

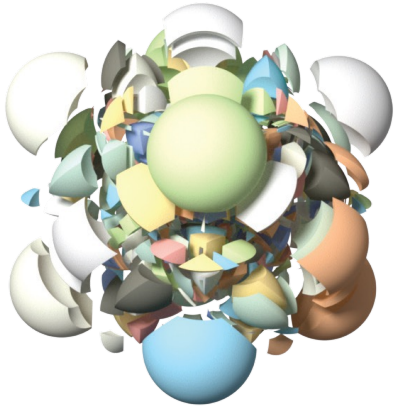
RESULTS: EFFICIENCY

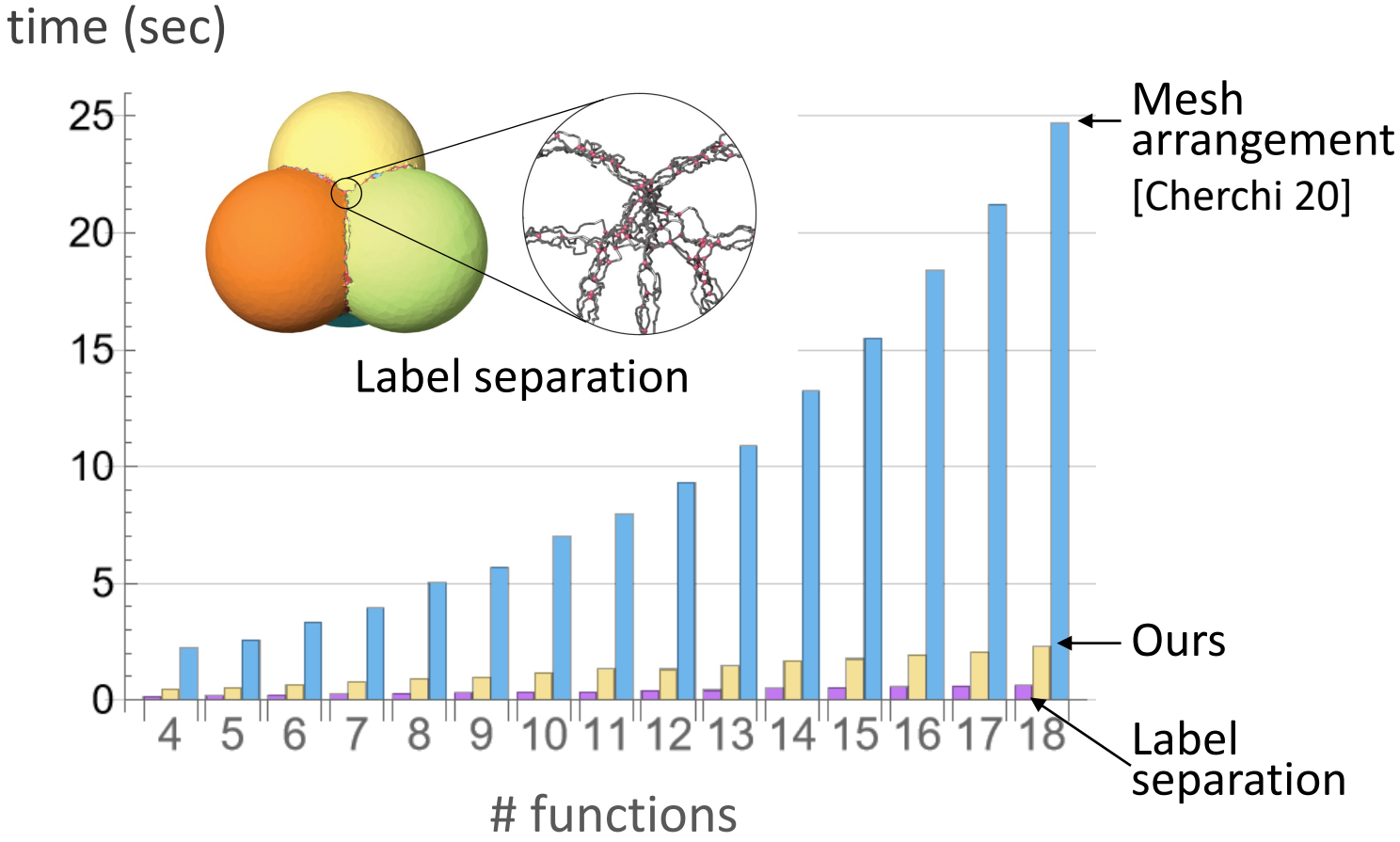


IA of spherical distance functions

(10^6 tet vertices)

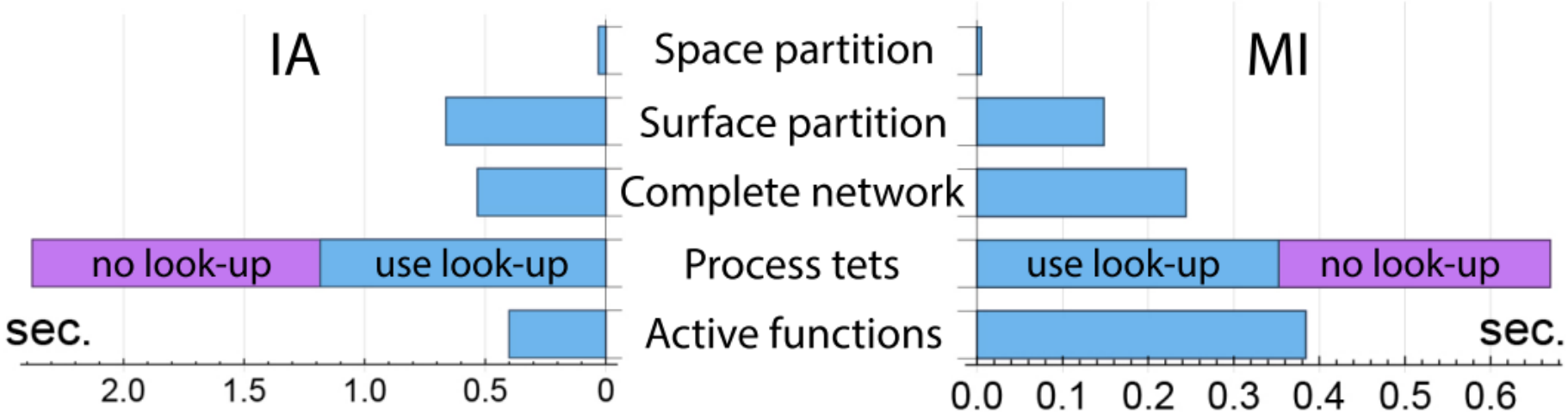






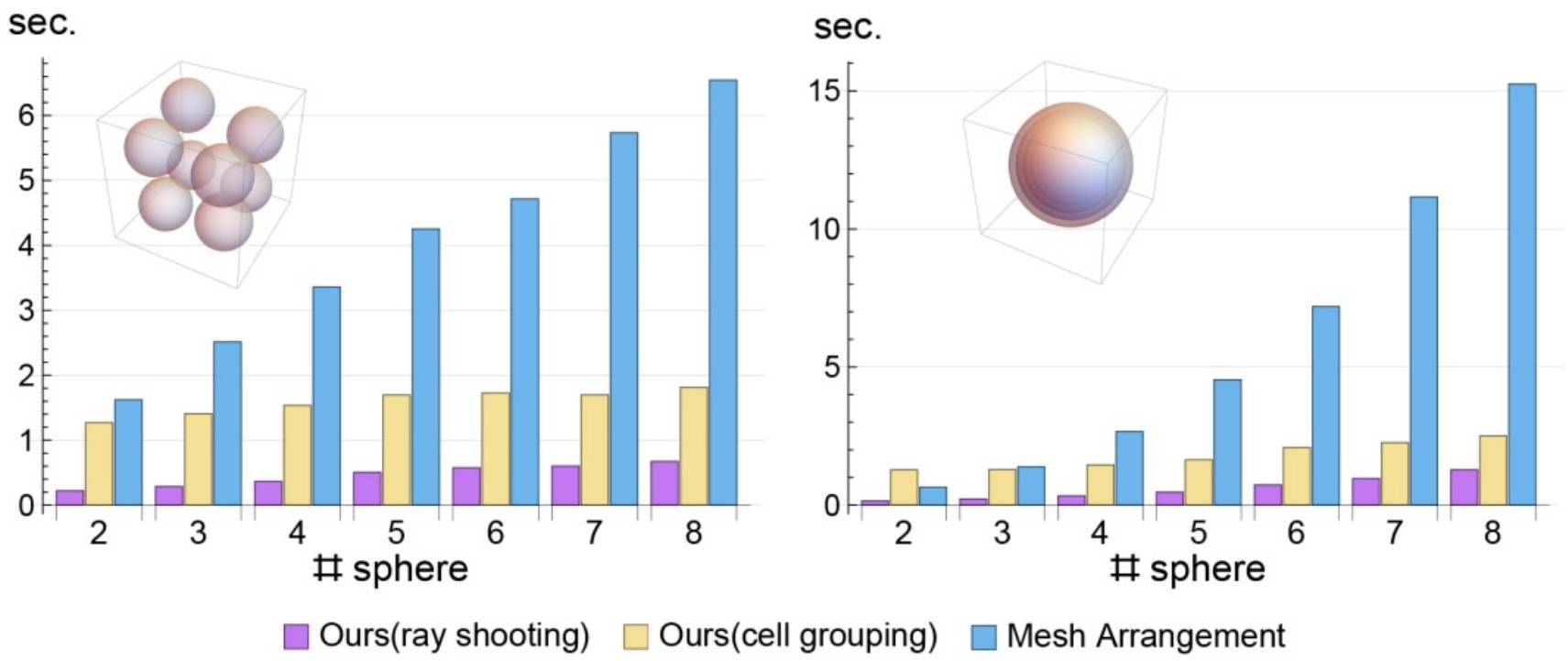
RESULT: EFFICIENCY

- Timing breakdown



RESULT: EFFICIENCY

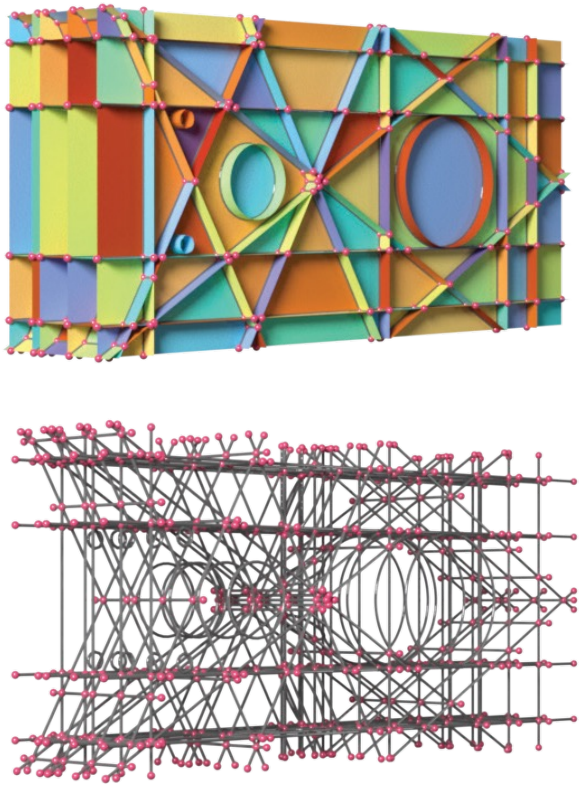
- Identify 3D regions

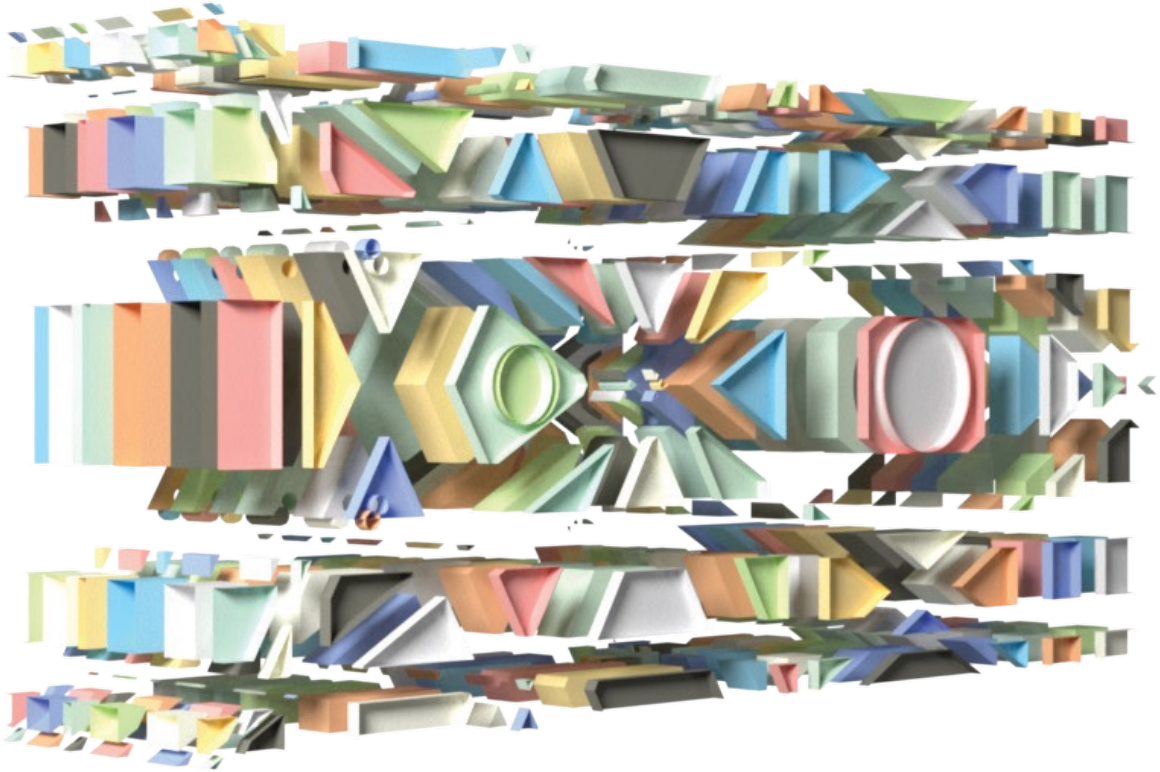


EXAMPLE: CSG

Arrangement of 26 CSG primitives

(10^6 tet vertices)





1543 patches, 590 cells

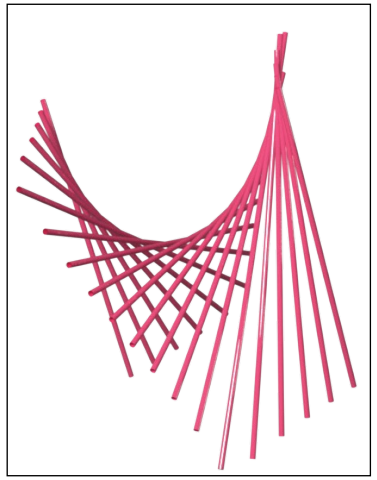
Time: 3.25 sec (ours), 153.4 sec (mesh arr.)

EXAMPLE: VORONOI DIAGRAM

Voronoi diagram of

20 rotating lines

(10^6 tet vertices)



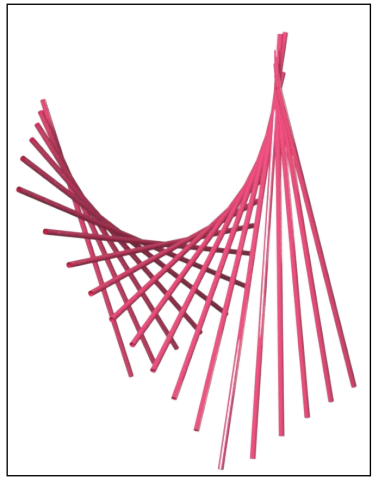
345 patches, 20 cells
Time: 3.54 sec

EXAMPLE: VORONOI DIAGRAM

Voronoi diagram of

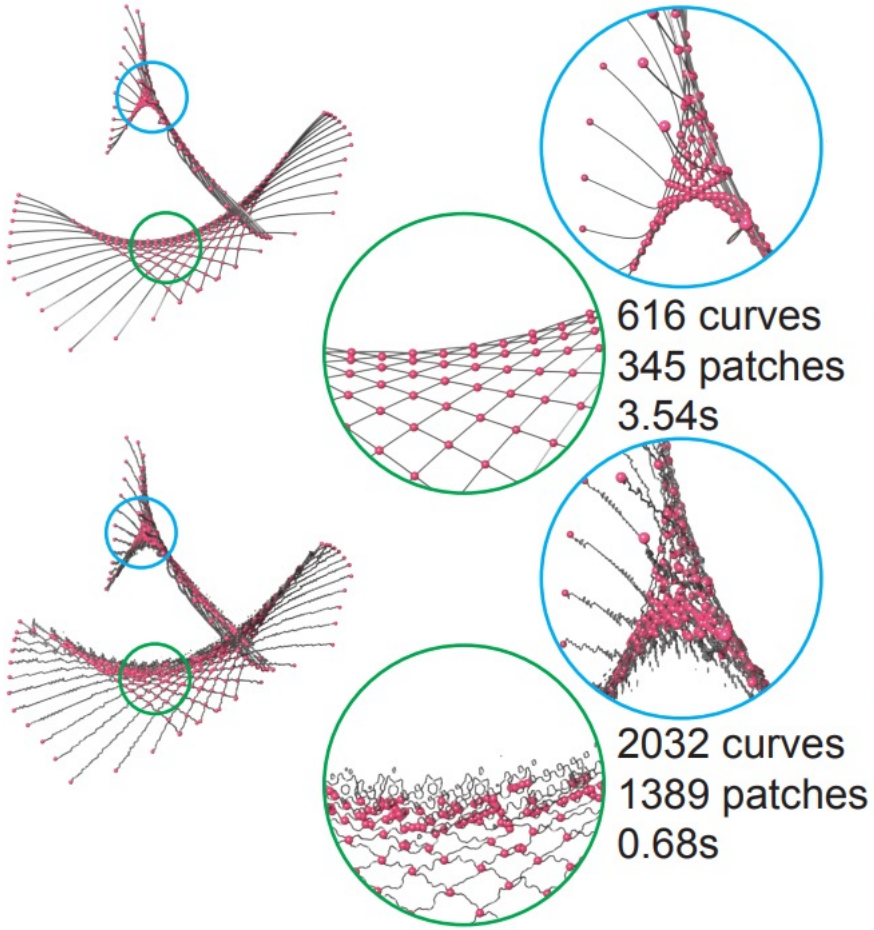
20 rotating lines

(10^6 tet vertices)



Ours

Label-separating



CONCLUSION

- Robust and efficient algorithms for discretizing implicit arrangement and material interfaces
- Future directions:
  - Parallelization
  - Improving mesh quality
  - Grid generation
  - Differentiable representation
  - Beyond piecewise linear

Code and data