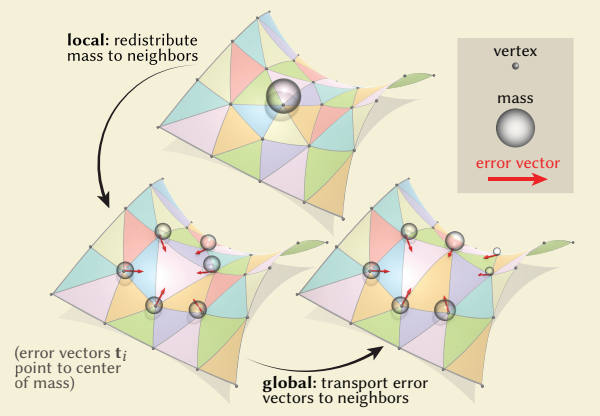
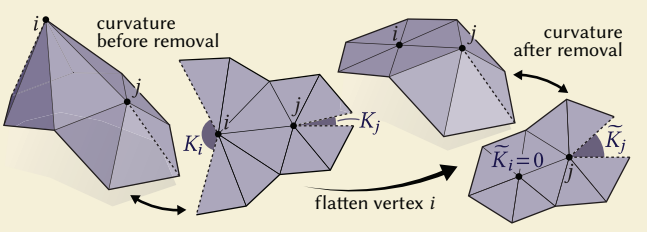


Surface Simplification using Intrinsic Error Metrics

Intrinsic Curvature Error

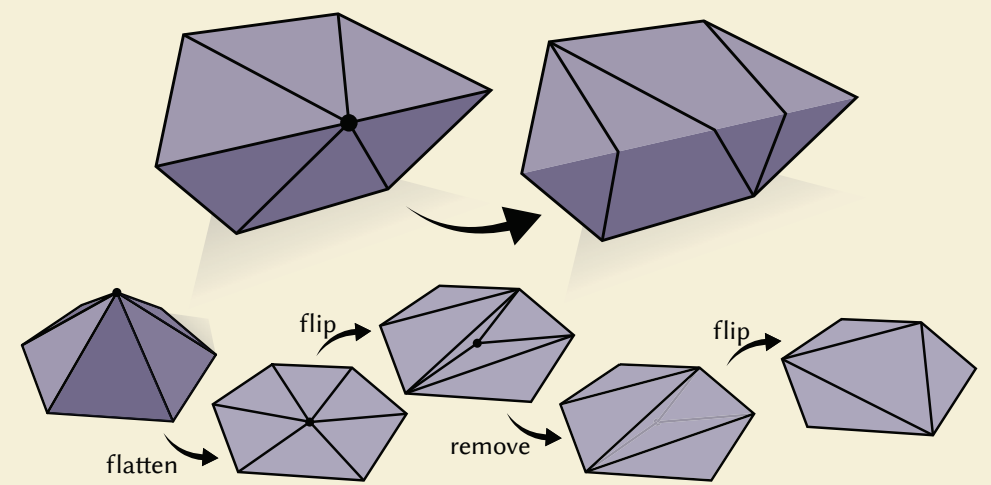


Our method constructs a coarse triangulation over a fixed geometric domain. In each **local** step we redistribute curvature or other quantities from a removed vertex to its neighbors. From step to step we also accumulate **global** information about error via tangent vectors pointing to the approximate center of mass of the decimated vertices.



Flattening a vertex i changes the angle sums θ at neighboring vertices j , effectively redistributing the discrete curvature $K = 2\pi - \theta$. We use the change in curvature to guide simplification.

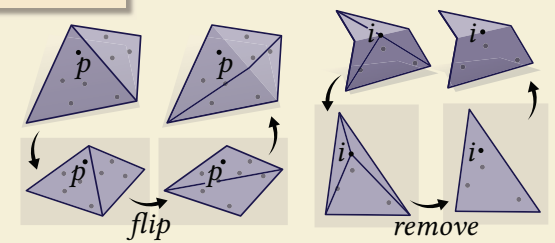
Intrinsic Vertex Removal



We decimate an interior vertex by intrinsically flattening it, flipping to degree 3, removing it from the mesh, then flipping back to an intrinsic Delaunay triangulation.

Pointwise Mapping

To map any point p on the fine mesh to a point p' on the coarse mesh, we track its barycentric coordinates through local coarsening operations (namely: edge flips, vertex flattenings, and vertex removals).



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input

multigrid hierarchy

ground truth

approximate all pairs geodesic distance matrix

1650x faster

vector field design

vector field design

extrinsic curvature flow

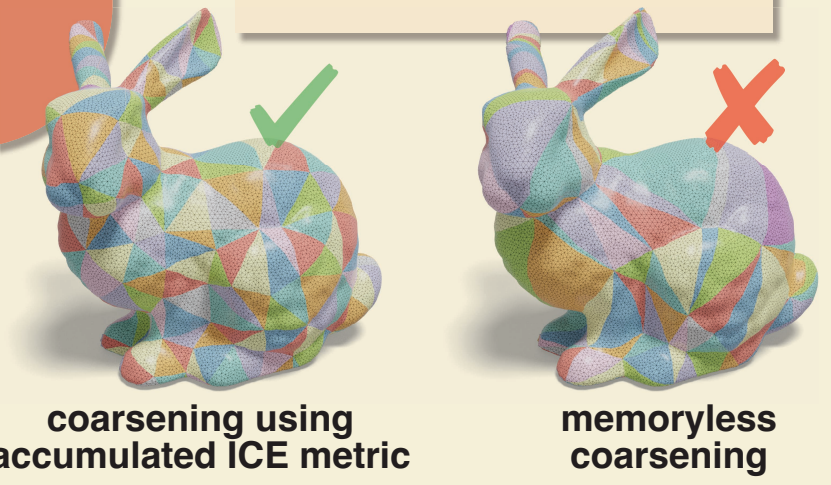
20x faster

adaptive & anisotropic coarsening

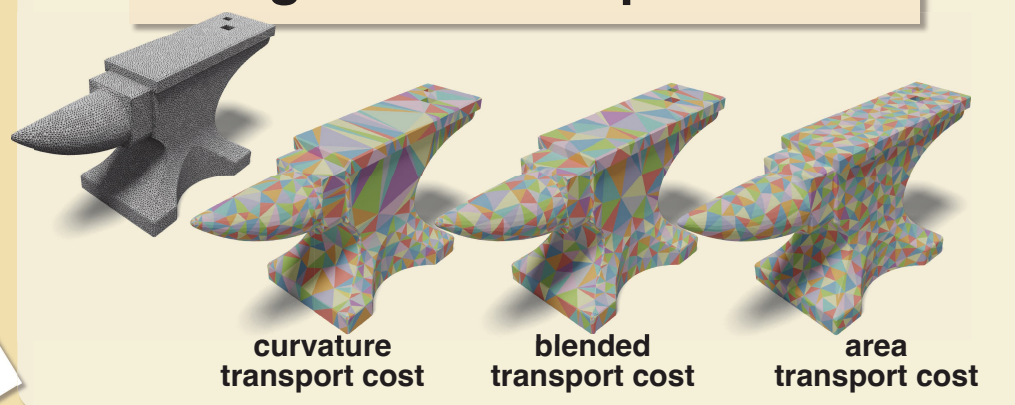
geodesic distance

4880x faster

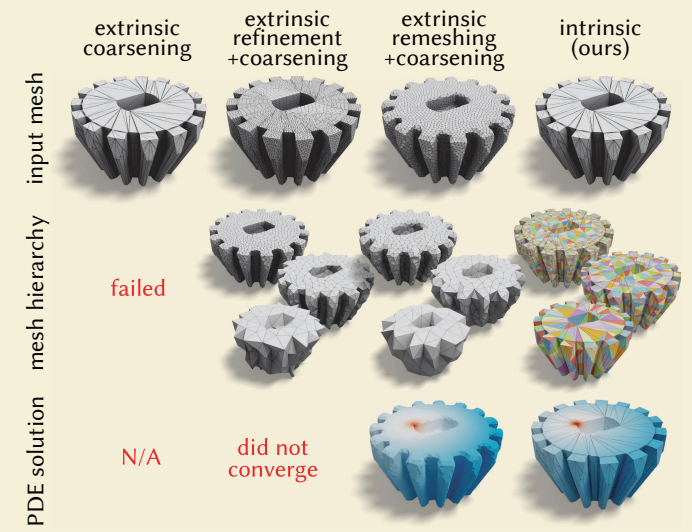
Accumulated Error Estimates



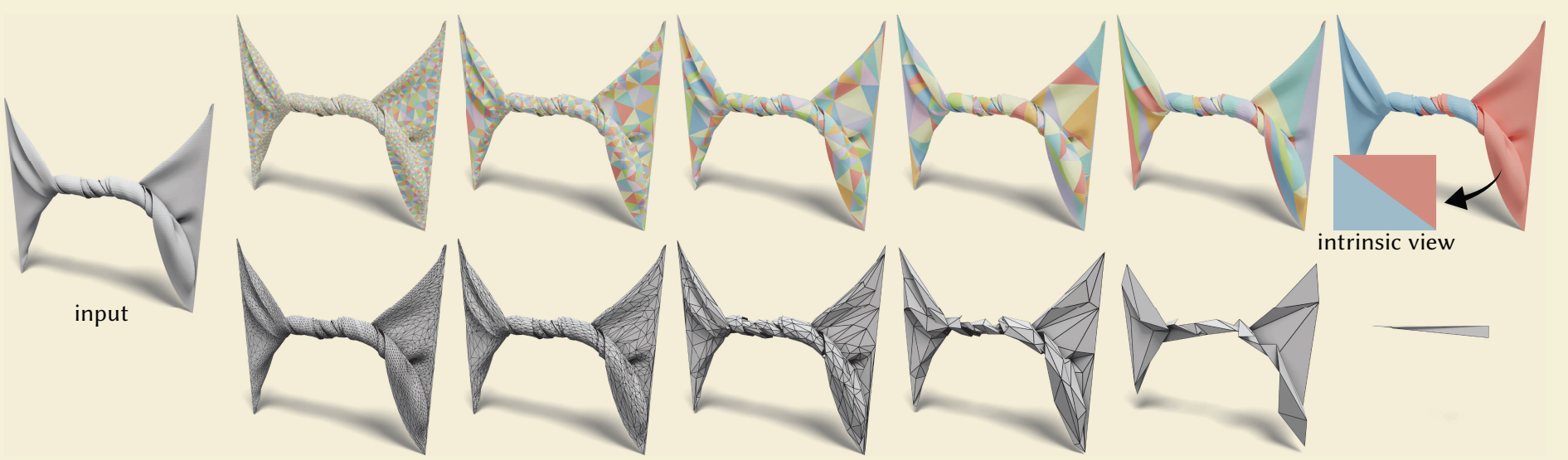
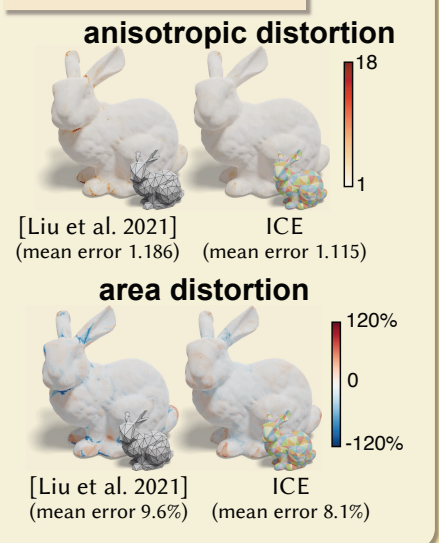
Using Other Transport Costs



Robust Mesh Hierarchies



Distortion



Whereas traditional extrinsic simplification (*bottom row*) must simultaneously juggle element quality and approximation error, triangles produced by our intrinsic scheme (*top row*) can wrap around the original surface—nicely approximating the underlying function space without changing the geometry. Coarse meshes or hierarchies produced by this scheme can be used in “black box” fashion to accelerate solvers without changing user inputs/outputs

Acknowledgements

