

Conformal Methods: Examples



CS 468, Spring 2013

Differential Geometry for Computer Science

Justin Solomon and Adrian Butscher

Example Problem



<http://www.multires.caltech.edu/pubs/ConfEquiv.pdf>
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8659.2008.01142.x/abstract>

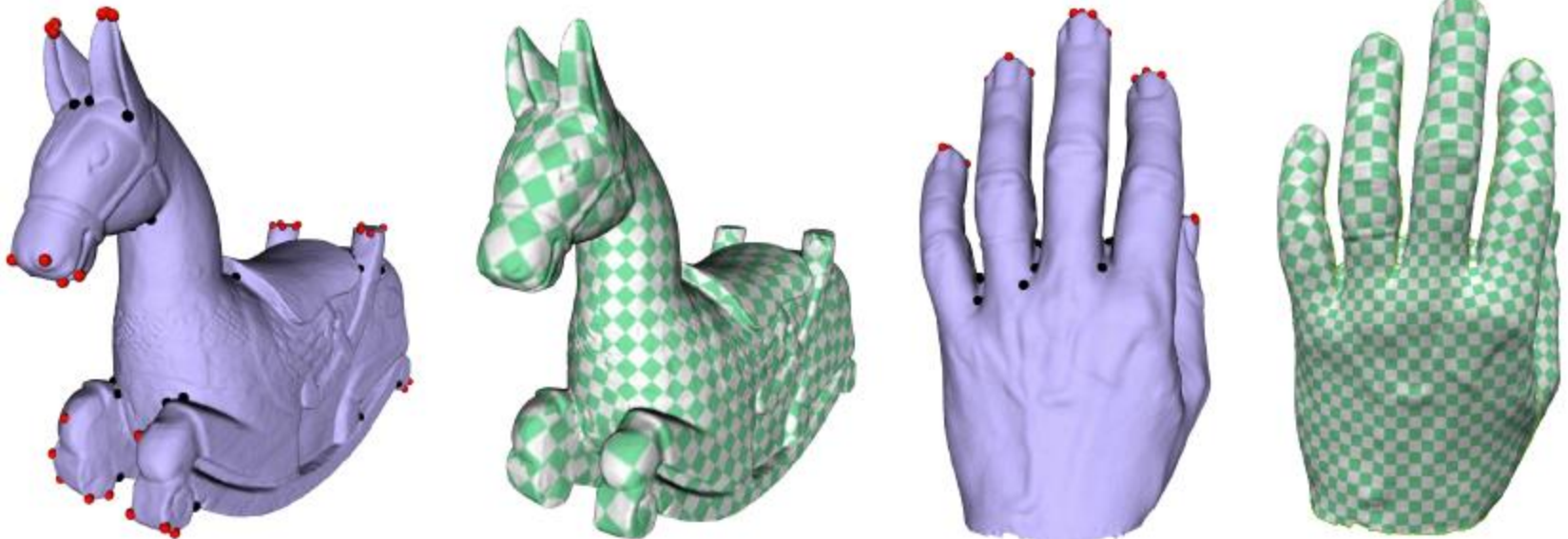
Parameterization

Sample Approach

Conformal Flattening by Curvature Prescription and Metric Scaling

Mirela Ben-Chen, Craig Gotsman and Guy Bunin

Technion – Israel Institute of Technology



Discretized Intrinsic Geometry

- **Discrete metric**

Edge lengths

- **Discrete Gaussian curvature**

Angle deficit from 2π ;

Feasible if it sums to $2\pi\chi(M)$

New Goal

Concentrate Gaussian curvature
at a few singularities

Zero elsewhere!

Conformal Factor Relationship

Continuous

$$\Delta u = K^{orig} - e^{2u} K^{new}$$

Discrete

$$\Delta u = K^{orig} - K^{new}$$

Poisson equation for factor

Moving Curvature to Singularities

S = Set of cones

$$P_{ij} = \begin{cases} w_{ij}, & (i, j) \in E, i \notin S \\ 1, & i = j \text{ and } i \in S \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P^\infty = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (I - S)^{-1}T \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

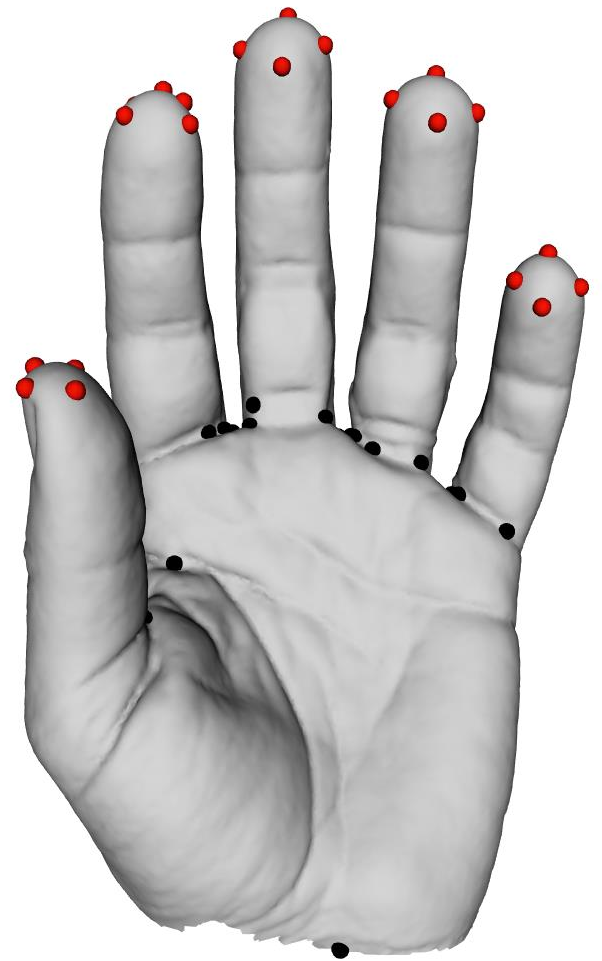
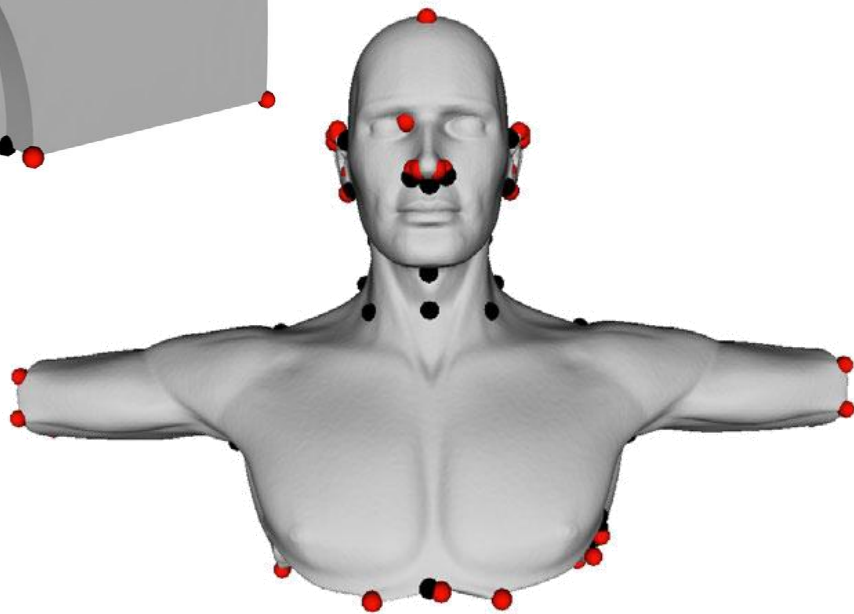
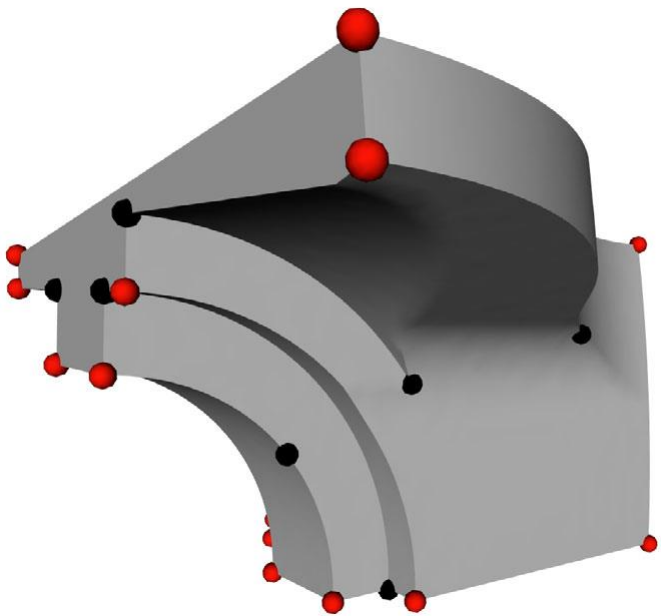
$$K_S^{new} = K_S^{orig} + ((I - S)^{-1}T)^\top K_{V \setminus S}^{orig}$$

Random walk with absorbing states

Placing Singularities

- **Initialize**
All boundary vertices, plus extremal curvature point for nonzero characteristic
- **Move curvatures**
- **Compute conformal factor**
Poisson equation
- **If large range, add points**
Extrema of conformal factor; iterate

Singularity Examples



DDG Approach

Conformal Equivalence of Triangle Meshes

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Abstract

We present a new algorithm for conformal mesh parameterization. It is based on a precise notion of *discrete conformal equivalence* for triangle meshes which mimics the notion of conformal equivalence for smooth surfaces. The problem of finding a flat mesh that is discretely conformally equivalent to a given mesh can be solved efficiently by minimizing a convex energy function, whose Hessian turns out to be the well known cot-Laplace operator. This method can also be used to map a surface mesh to a parameter domain which is flat except for isolated cone singularities, and we show how these can be placed automatically in order to reduce the distortion of the parameterization. We present the salient features of the theory and elaborate the algorithms with a number of examples.

Keywords: Discrete Differential Geometry; conformal parameterization; conformal equivalence; discrete Riemannian metric; cone singularities; texture mapping



Discrete Conformal Equivalence

- One **conformal factor** u_i per vertex

- **Edge** conformal equivalence:

$$\tilde{l}_{ij} = e^{(u_i + u_j)/2} l_{ij}$$

- **Logarithmic lengths:**

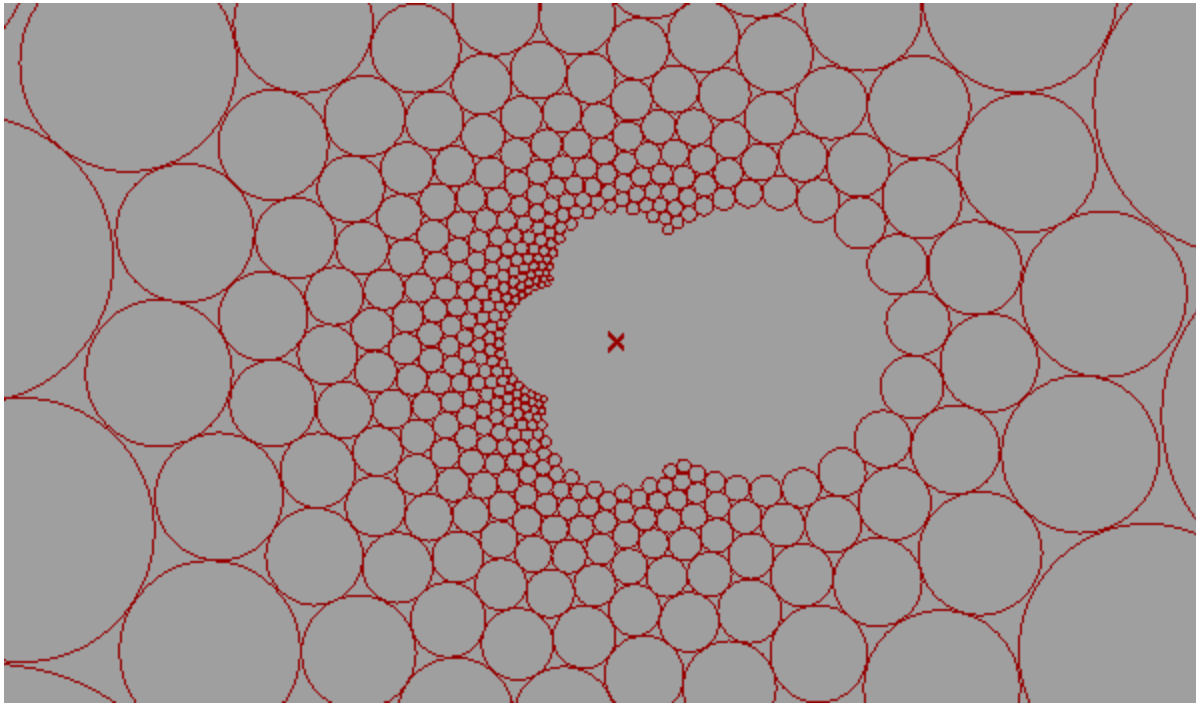
$$\tilde{\lambda}_{ij} = \lambda_{ij} + u_i + u_j$$

Condition for Conformality

Length cross ratios are preserved

$$c_{ij} \equiv \frac{l_{im}l_{jk}}{l_{mj}l_{ki}}, \text{ for triangles } t_{ijk}, t_{jim}$$

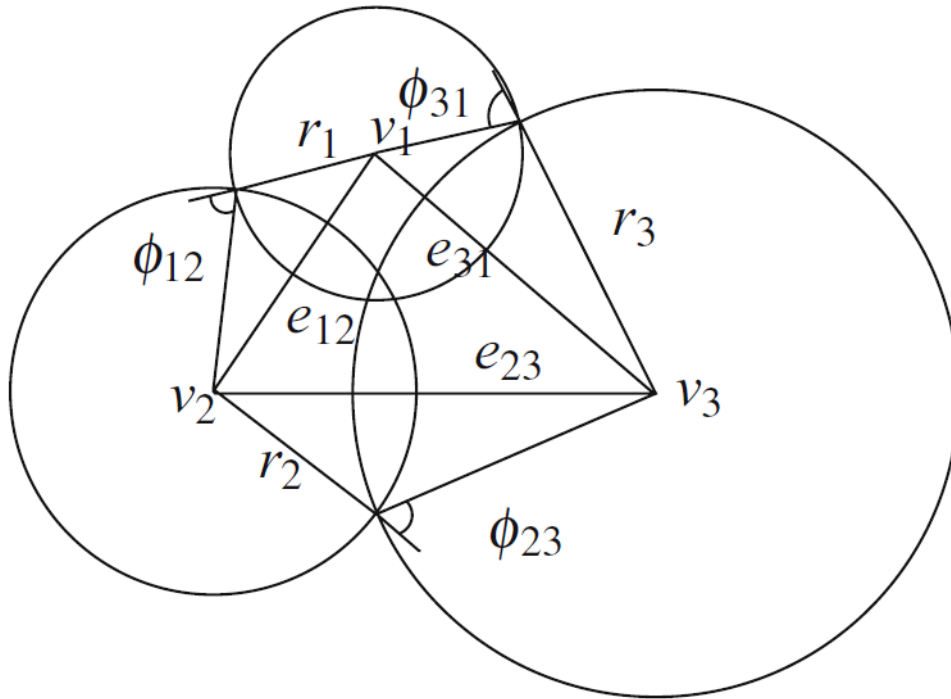
Third Idea for Conformality



<http://www.designcoding.net/conformal-circle-packing/>

Take circles to circles: “Circle packing”

Circle Packing



v_i = vertex

γ_i = radius

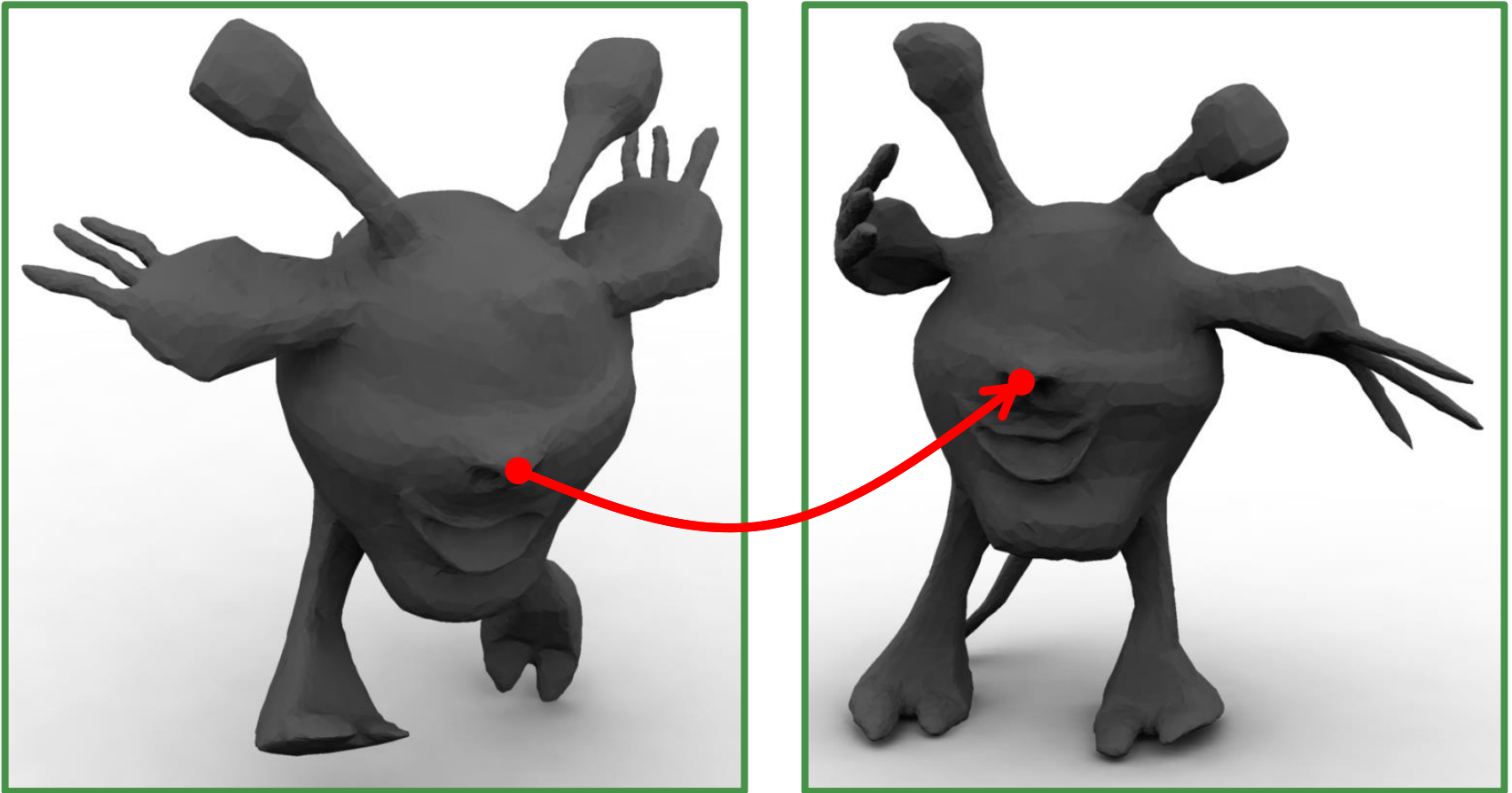
e_{ij} = edge

Φ_{ij} = circle intersection angle

$$\ell_{ij}^2 = \gamma_i^2 + \gamma_j^2 + 2\gamma_i\gamma_j \cos \Phi_{ij}$$

Conformality: $\Phi_1 \equiv \Phi_2$

Second Application



Mapping

Observation About Mapping

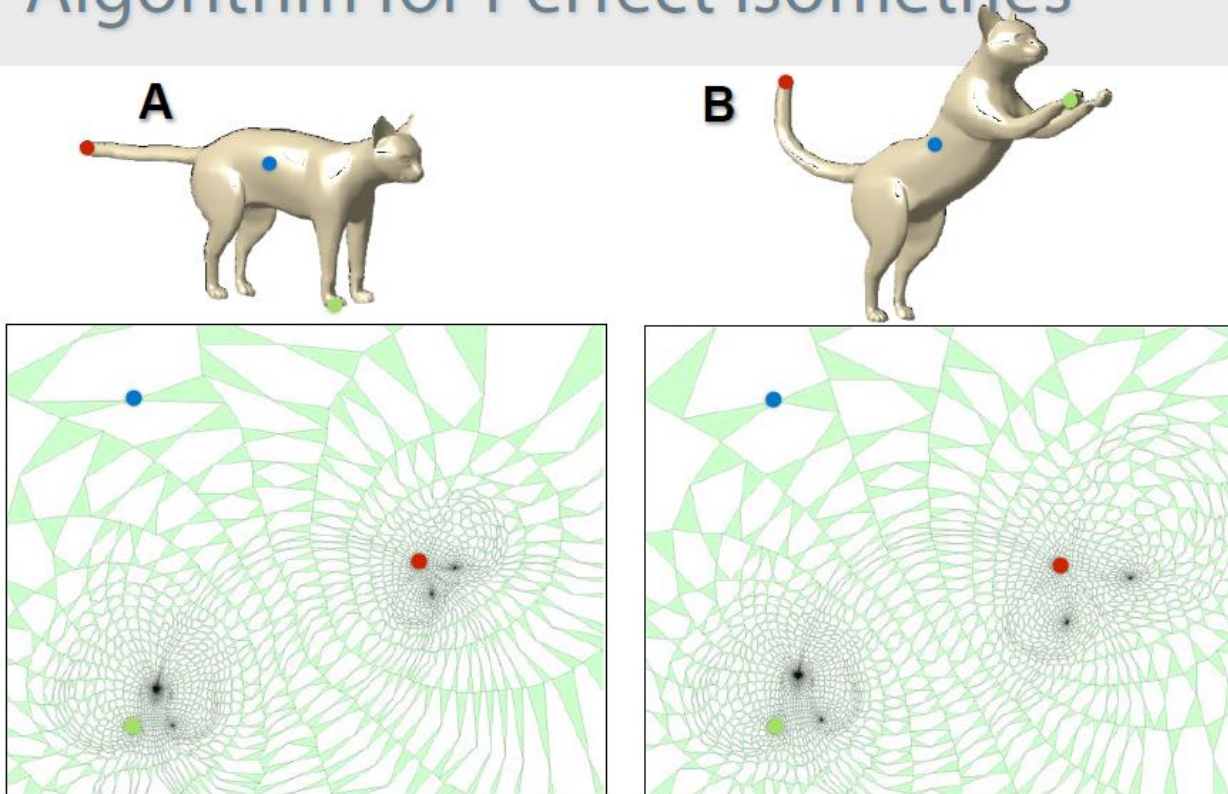
isometries \subseteq conformal maps

Hard!

Easier

$O(n^3)$ Algorithm for Perfect Isometry

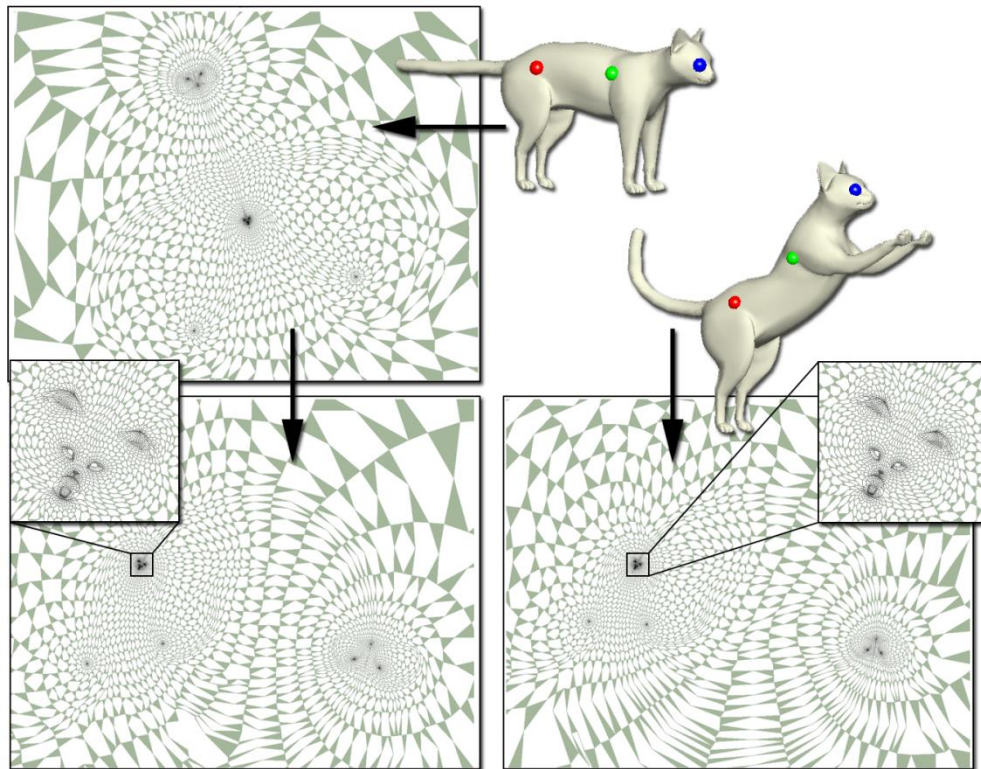
Algorithm for Perfect Isometries



http://www.mpi-inf.mpg.de/resources/deformableShapeMatching/EG2011_Tutorial/slides/4.3%20SymmetryApplications.pdf

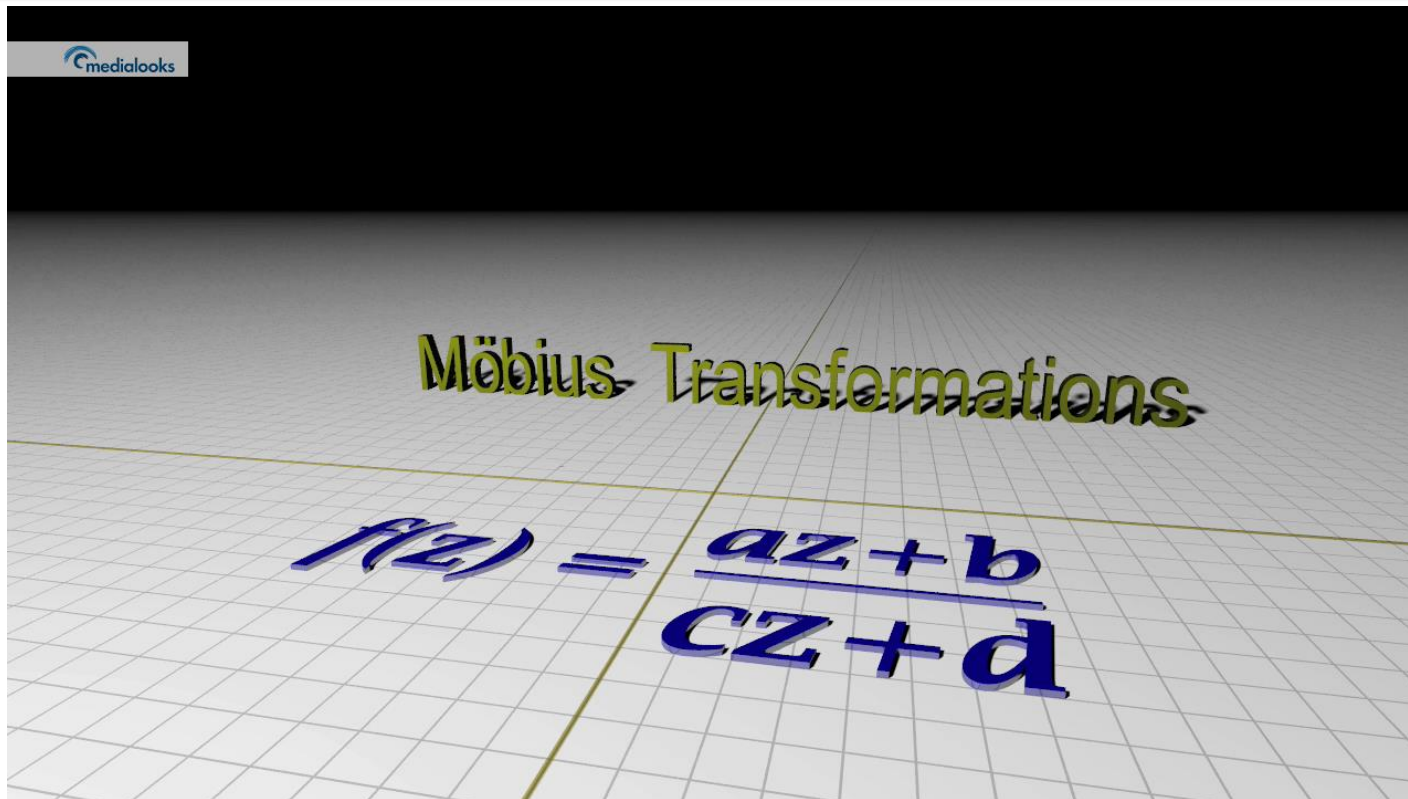
Map triplets of points

Möbius Voting



1. Map surfaces to **complex plane**
2. Select **three** points
3. **Map plane to itself** matching these points
4. **Vote** for pairings using distortion metric to weight
5. Return to 2

Möbius Transformations

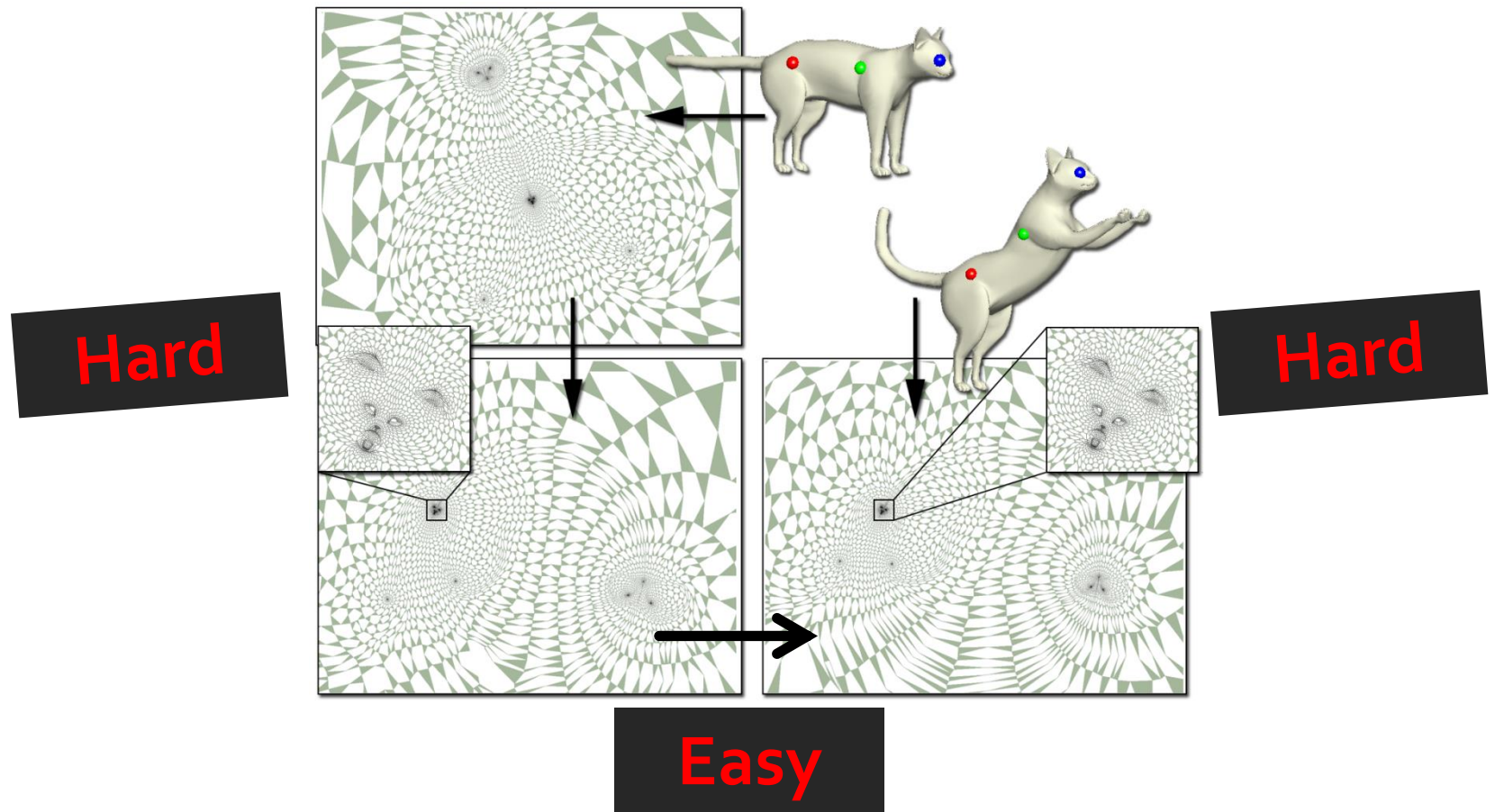


$$\frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

<http://www.ima.umn.edu/~arnold/moebius>

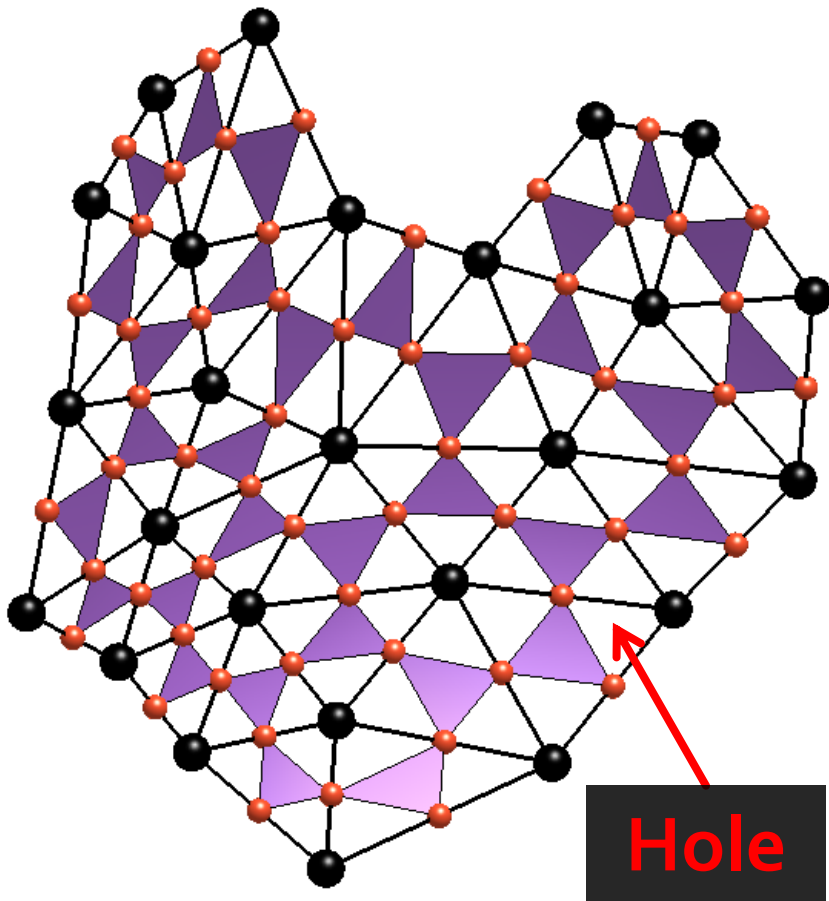
**Bijjective conformal maps of the
extended complex plane**

Observation



Hard work is per-surface, not per-map

Mid-Edge Flattening



$$\Phi(v) = u(v) + iu^*(v)$$

PL,
continuous

$$\Delta u = 0$$

PL,
continuous
at midpoints

Rotate gradient
of u 90°

Cannot scale triangles to flatten

Voting Algorithm

Input: points $\Sigma_1 = \{z_k\}$ and $\Sigma_2 = \{w_\ell\}$

number of iterations I

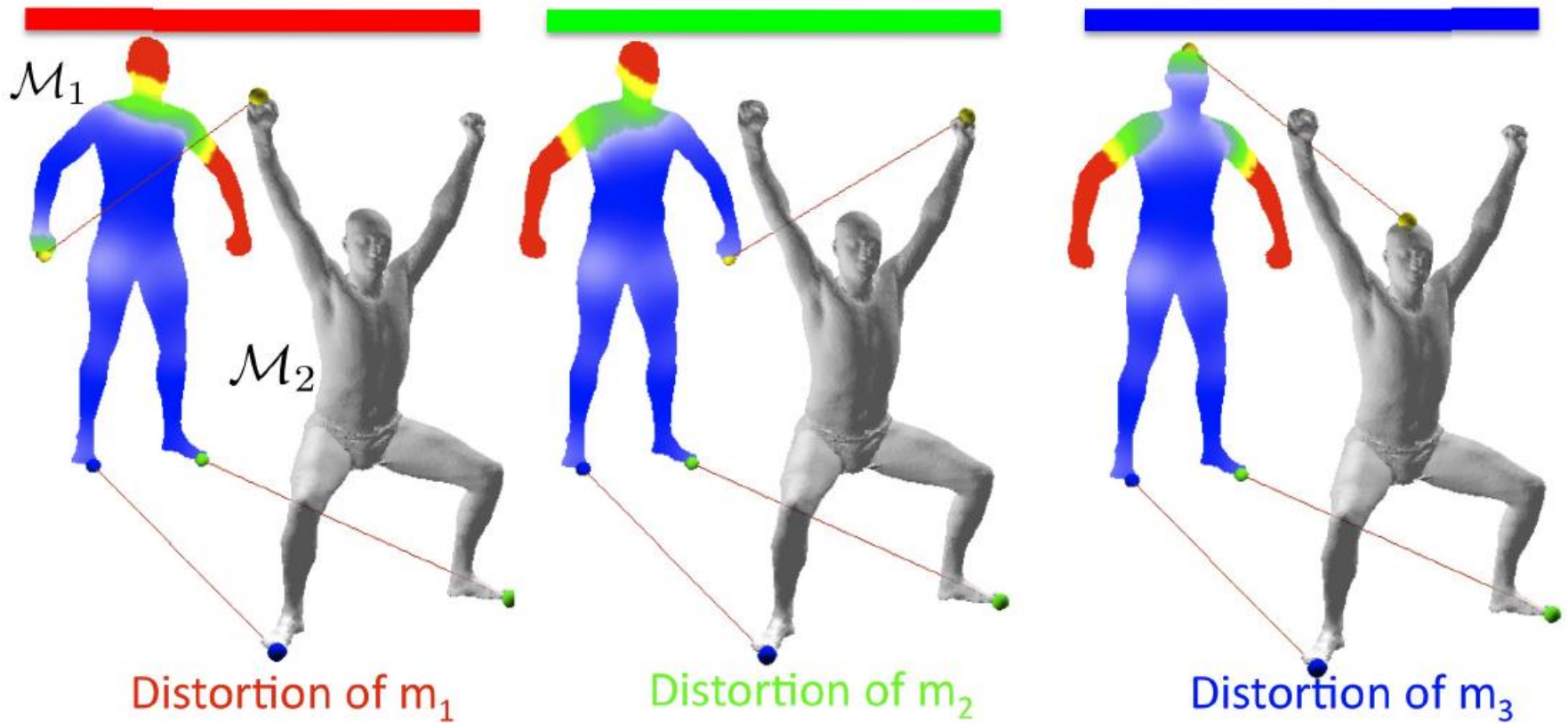
minimal subset size K

Output: correspondence matrix $C = (C_{k,\ell})$.

```
/* Möbius voting */
while number of iterations < I do
  Random  $z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \Sigma_1$ .
  Random  $w_1, w_2, w_3 \in \Sigma_2$ .
  Find the Möbius transformations  $m_1, m_2$  s.t.
     $m_1(z_j) = y_j, m_2(w_j) = y_j, j = 1, 2, 3$ .
  Apply  $m_1$  on  $\Sigma_1$  to get  $\bar{z}_k = m_1(z_k)$ .
  Apply  $m_2$  on  $\Sigma_2$  to get  $\bar{w}_\ell = m_2(w_\ell)$ .

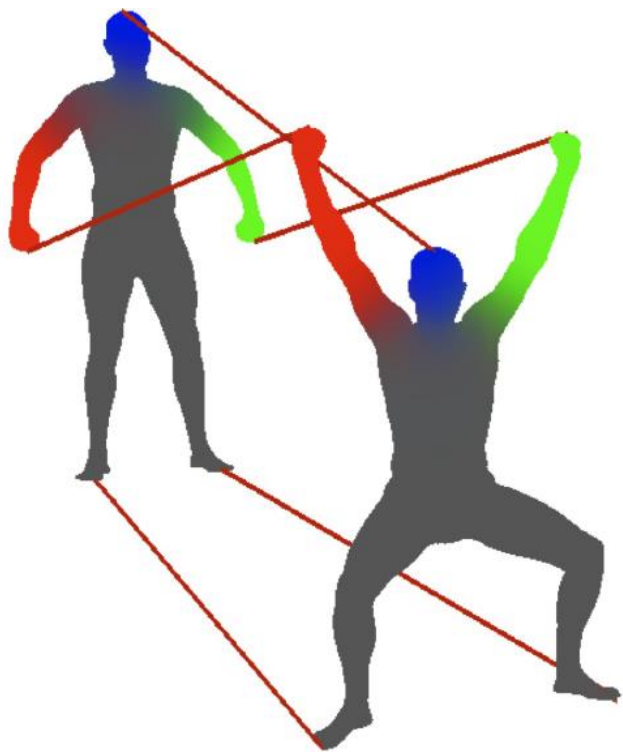
  Find mutually nearest-neighbors  $(\bar{z}_k, \bar{w}_\ell)$  to formulate
  candidate correspondence  $c$ .
  if number of mutually closest pairs  $\geq K$  then
    Calculate the deformation energy  $E(c)$ 
    /* Vote in correspondence matrix */
    foreach  $(\bar{z}_k, \bar{w}_\ell)$  mutually nearest-neighbors do
       $C_{k,\ell} \leftarrow C_{k,\ell} + \frac{1}{\epsilon + E(c)/n}$ .
    end
  end
end
end
```

Use for Dense Mapping

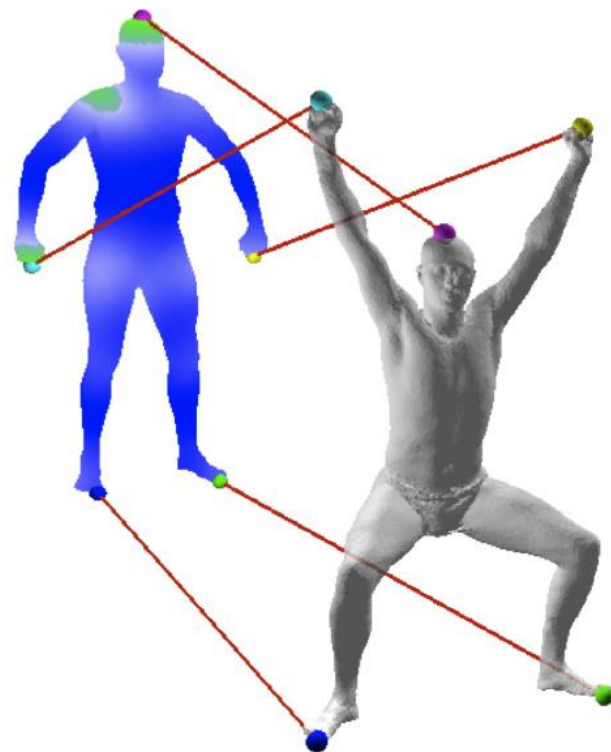


Different simple maps might be good in different places.

Use for Dense Mapping



Blending Weights for m_1 , m_2 , and m_3



Distortion of the Blended Map

Combine good parts of different maps!

Blended Intrinsic Maps

Kim, Lipman, and Funkhouser 2011



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