

Water Tight Tessellation Using Forward Differencing

GRAPHICS HARDWARE

Henry Moreton

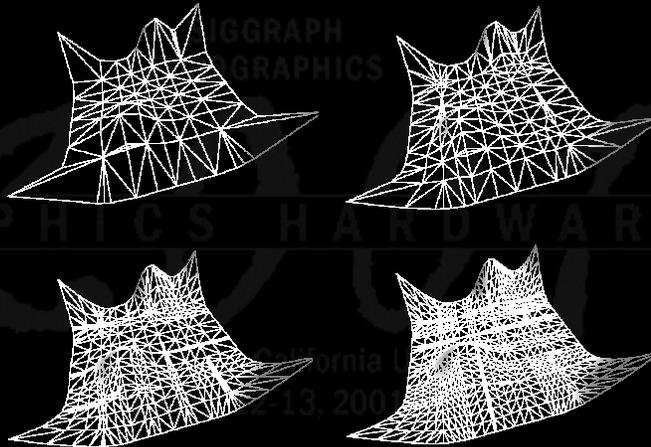
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August 12-13, 2001



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Motivation - LOD



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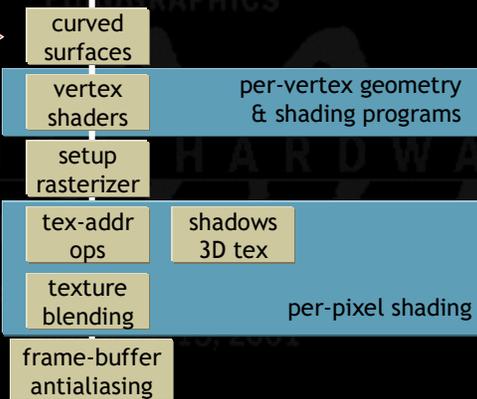
Motivation - animation



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Pipeline Location



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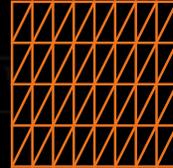


Historical Functionality

- Square - tensor product polynomial patches



- Grid - just specify rows and columns



- Integer - number of segments



- Share - use T&L hardware



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Requirements

- Independent tessellation factors
- Continuous level of detail
- Performance equaling triangle rendering
- Tensor product and triangular patches



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Forward Difference vs. de Casteljau

de Casteljau

- $O(n^2)$
- precise
- arbitrary parameter values

Forward differencing

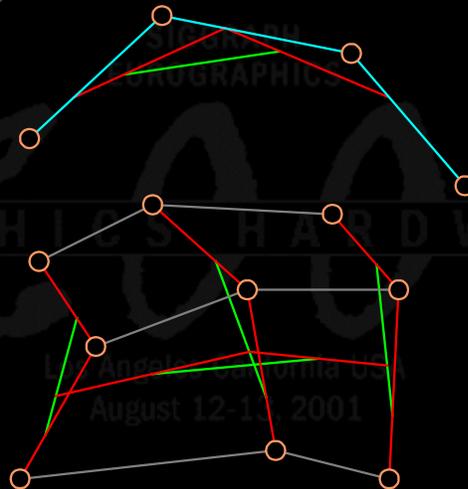
- $O(n)$
- suffers from roundoff
- equally spaced parameter values



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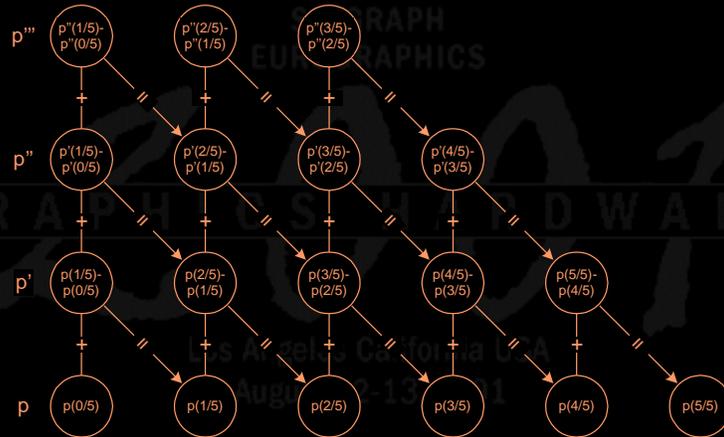
de Casteljau



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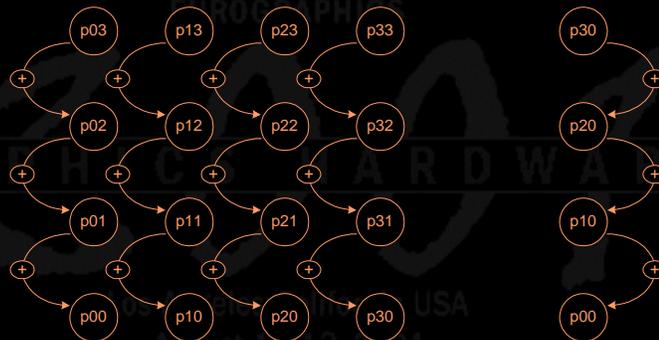
Forward Differencing



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Tensor Product Forward Differencing



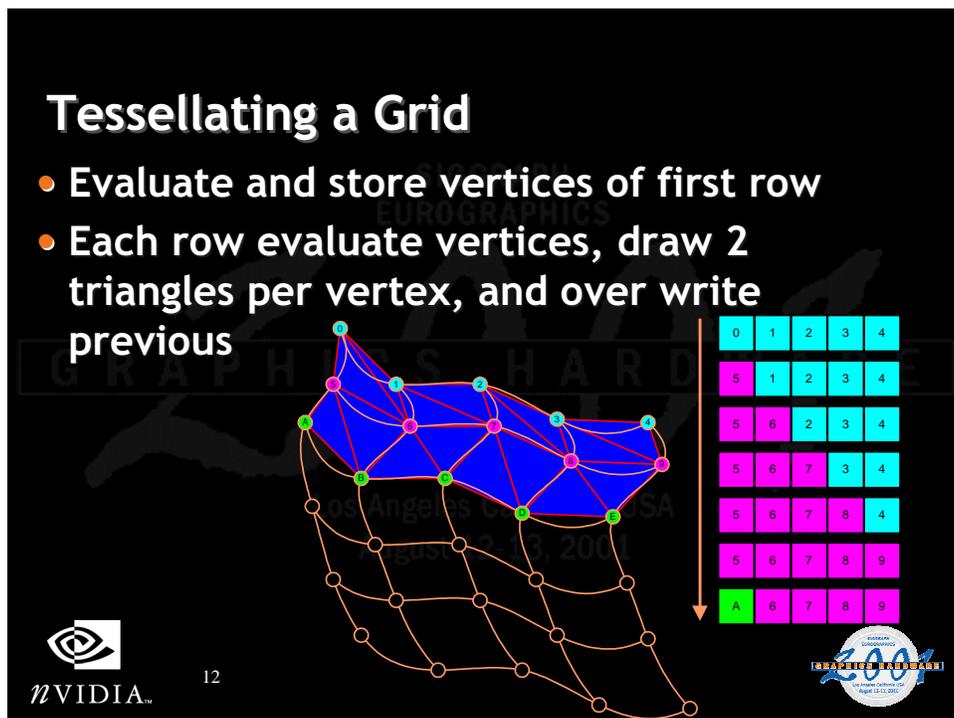
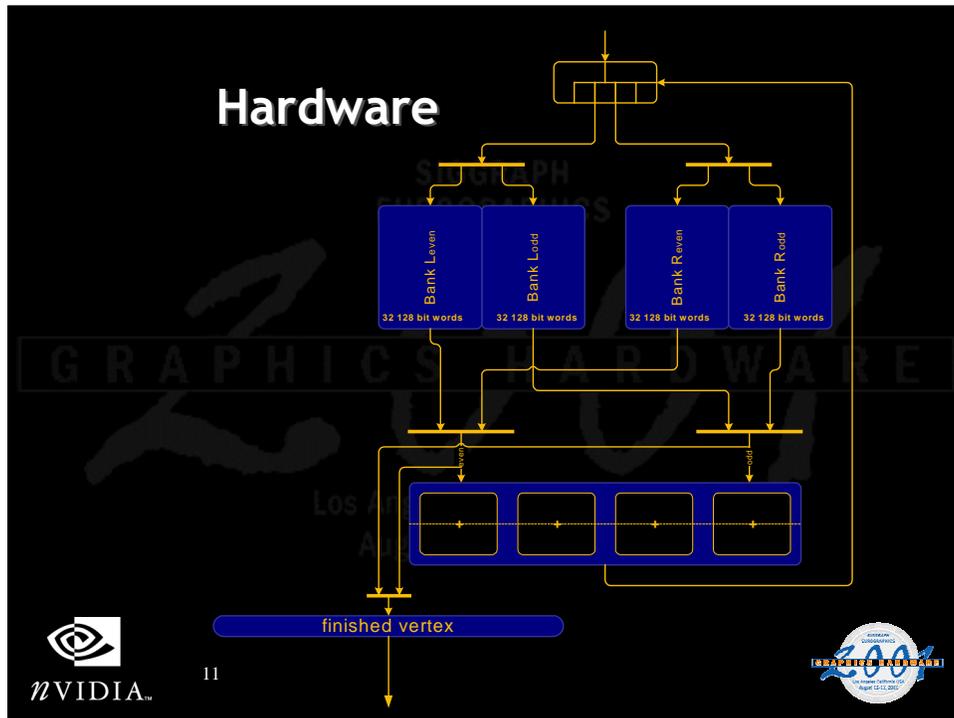
Driver

GPU

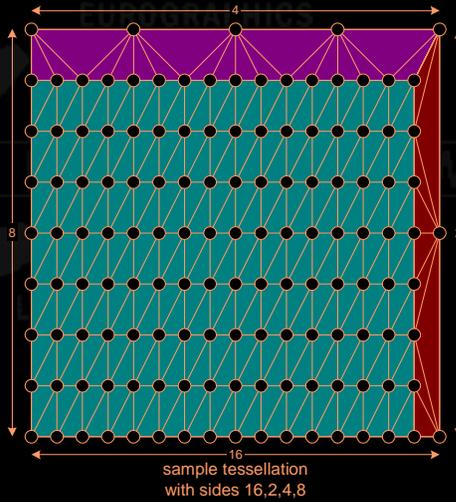


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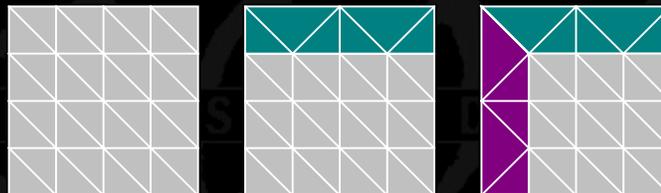
Flexible Tessellation - Transition Regions



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Transition Combinations



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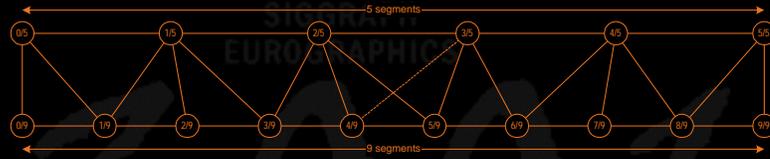


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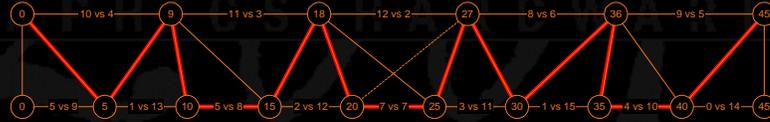


Transition Stitching

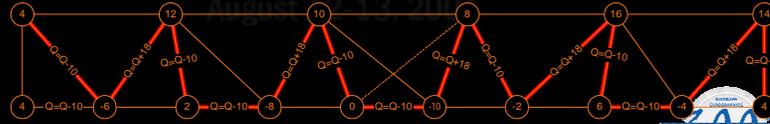
Always advance along the curve that induces the shortest diagonal.
Because the edges are parallel only horizontal distance is considered.



Relabel to a common denominator.



Compute distances and differences incrementally.
The variable Q is used to guide tessellation.
The circles contain the current value of Q.

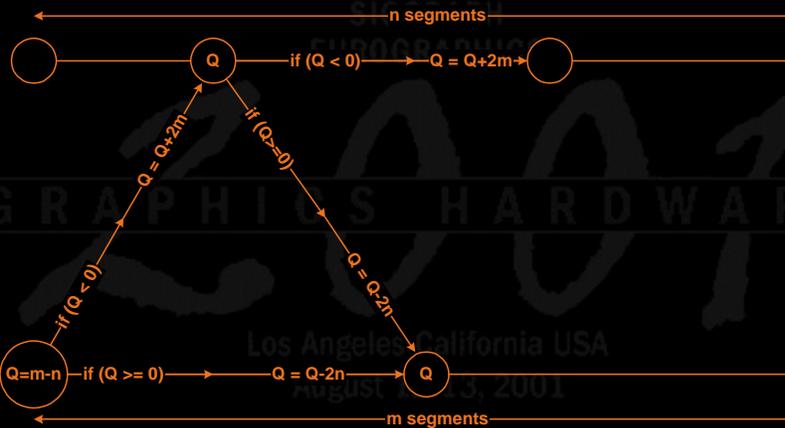


NVIDIA

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Stitching State Machine



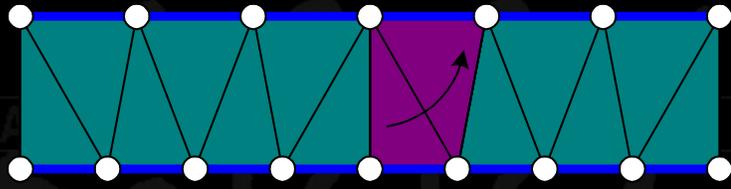
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Strips and Fans

SIGGRAPH
EUROGRAPHICS



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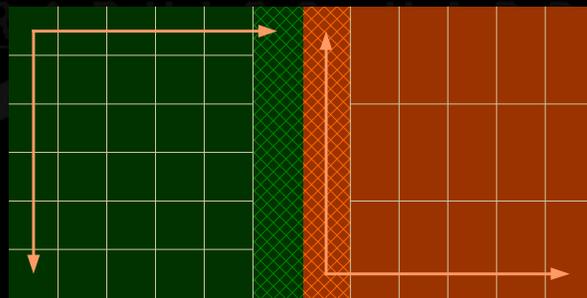


Fractional Tessellation

SIGGRAPH

Independently drawn patches must match
at shared boundaries

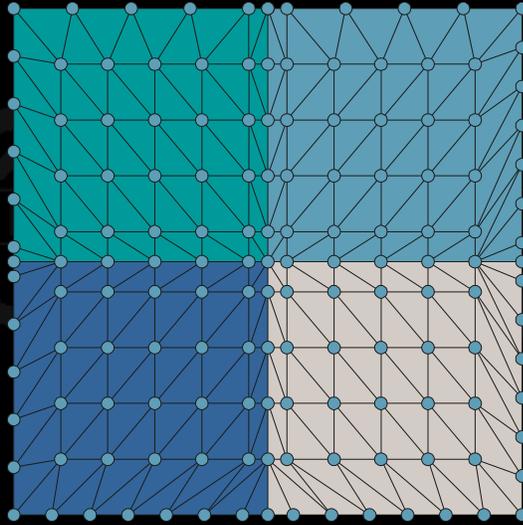
- Tessellation must be symmetric



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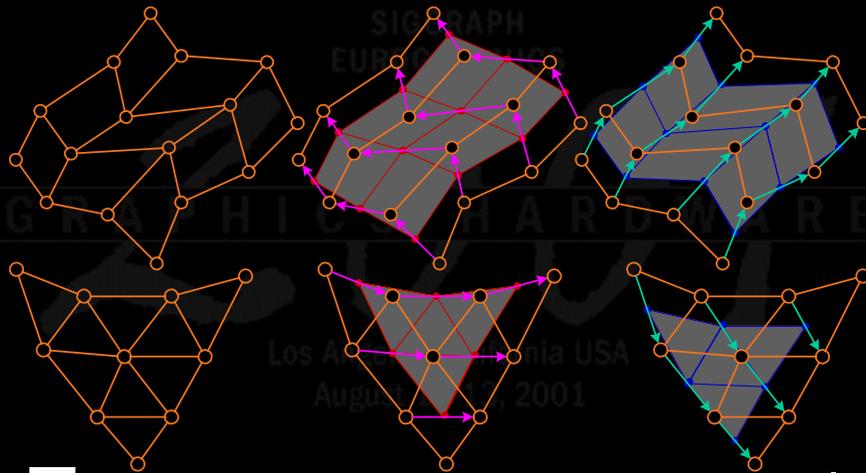
Fractional Tessellation Pattern



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Derivative Patch



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The Normal Patch

$$\text{Bezier patch} = \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{B}^t \cdot \mathbf{s}$$

$$\text{Bezier patch}_s = \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{B}^t \cdot \mathbf{s}'$$

$$\text{Bezier patch}_t = \mathbf{t}' \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{B}^t \cdot \mathbf{s}$$

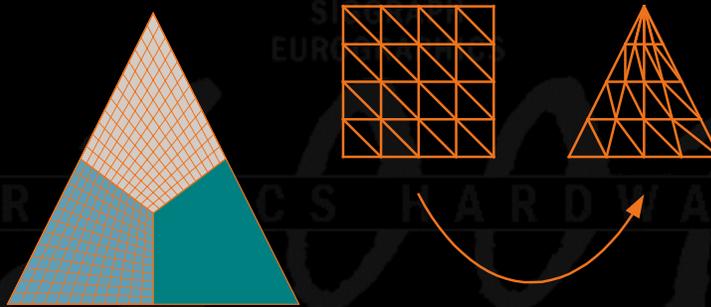
$$\text{Bezier patch}_n = \text{Bezier patch}_s \times \text{Bezier patch}_t$$



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Triangular Patches



Three patches
same total degree

One patch with
degenerate vertex and
irregular tessellation
(compute normal
before reparameterization)



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Precision Problems

- Serious round-off error
- Multiple floating point engines

$$A_{\text{Intel}} B_{\text{Intel}} \neq A_{\text{GPU}} B_{\text{GPU}}$$

- Independently drawn patches
we can't fix problems
- A single bit error can cause a dropout or double hit



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Consistency over Accuracy

- Perform computations consistently
make the same mistake twice
- Traverse curves in the same direction
reproduce round-off error
- Always perform calculations on the same floating point unit

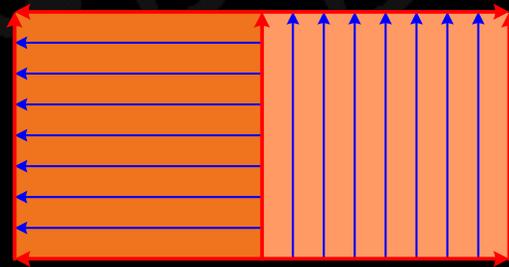


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Matching Boundaries of Adjacent Patches

- Application specifies tessellation amount
- Driver selects traversal direction
vertex sorting to determine traversal

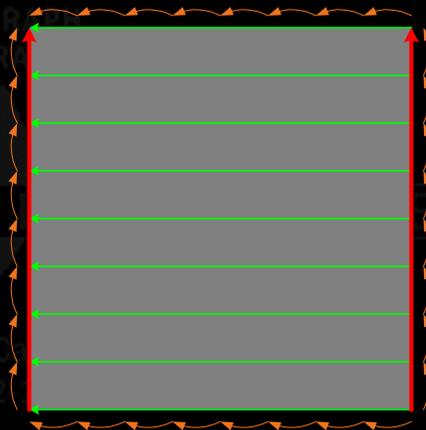


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Guard Curves

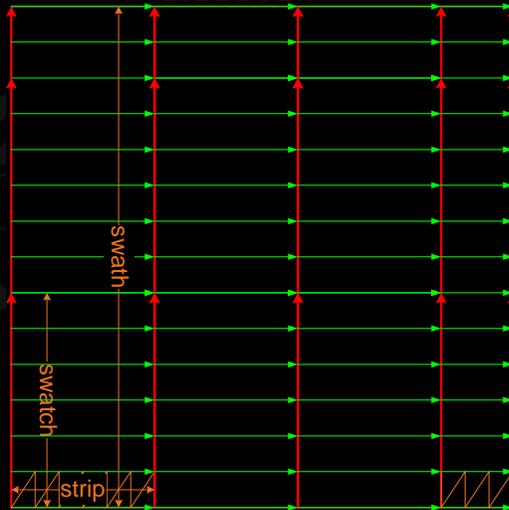
Position and normal only



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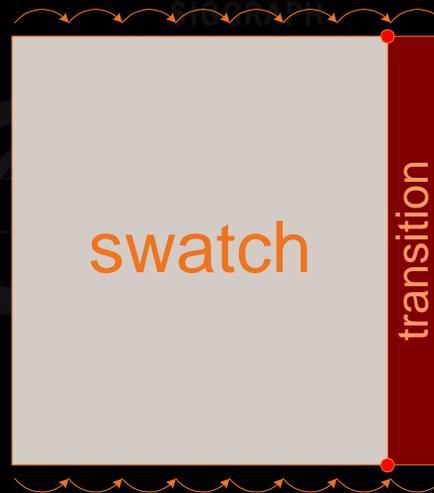
Tessellations are broken up



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Special Vertices



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Unit Testing

Random testing

Geometric consistency checks

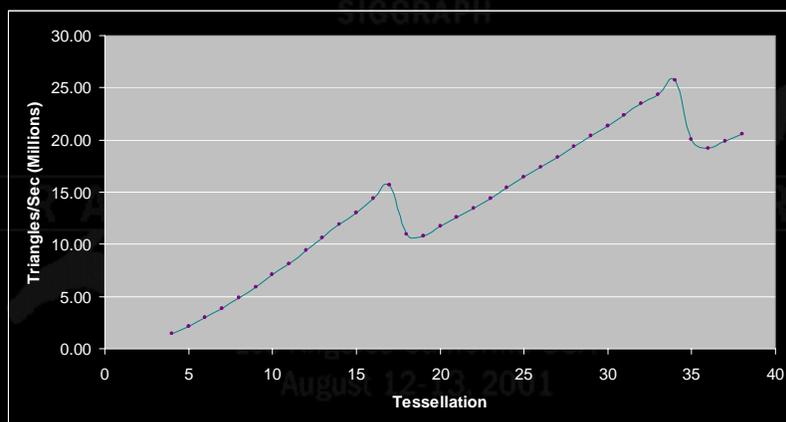
- Vertex count
- Triangle count
- Triangle orientation
- Degenerate triangles
- Consistent images under all combinations of patch edge reversals



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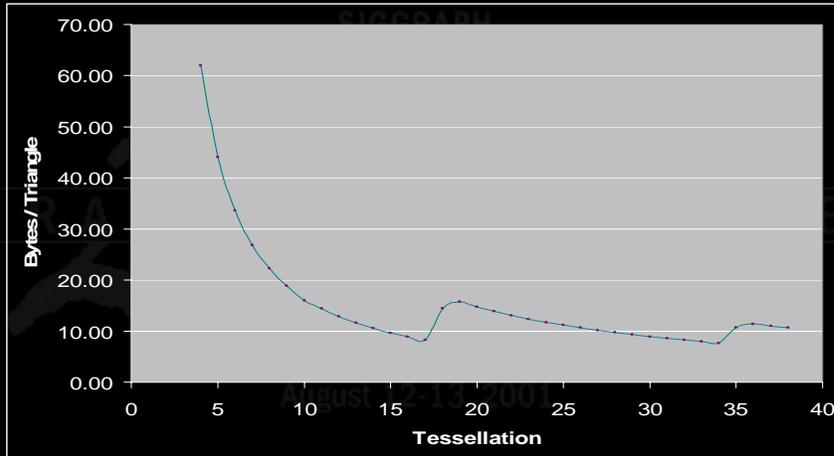
Performance



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Performance



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