



CPSC 424

Triangles & Differential Surface Properties

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Syllabus

Curves in 2D and 3D

Properties of Curves

Surfaces

- Sweeping/extrusion, surfaces of revolution, etc..
- Tensor-product surfaces
- **Triangles**
- **Differential Geometry of Surfaces**
- Polygonal meshes, mesh data structures
- Subdivision Surfaces
- Implicits

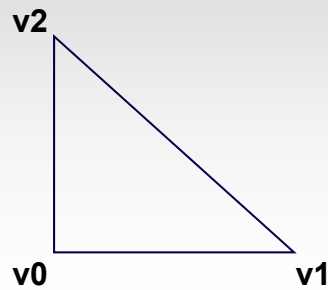
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Triangles

Parameterization

- Searching for
 - Coordinate system over triangle
 - Should be symmetric in all vertices



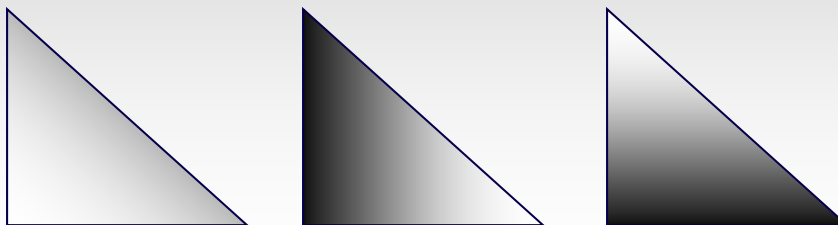
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Triangles

Barycentric Coordinates:

$$\mathbf{p} = \alpha \mathbf{v}_0 + \beta \mathbf{v}_1 + \gamma \mathbf{v}_2; \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$$



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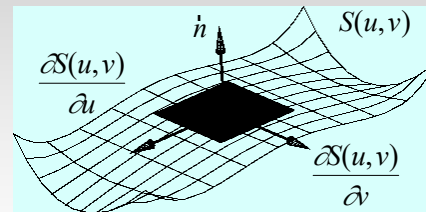
Surfaces – differential geometry

Tangent plane to surface $S(u,v)$ is spanned by two partials of S :

$$\frac{\partial S(u,v)}{\partial u} \quad \frac{\partial S(u,v)}{\partial v}$$

Normal to surface

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial S}{\partial v}$$



- perpendicular to tangent plane

Any vector in tangent plane is tangential to $S(u,v)$

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Curvature

Normal curvature of surface is defined for each tangential direction

Principal curvatures K_{min} & K_{max} : maximum and minimum of normal curvature

- Correspond to two **orthogonal** tangent directions
 - *Principal directions*
- Not necessarily partial derivative directions
- Independent of parameterization

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3D Curvature

Isotropic

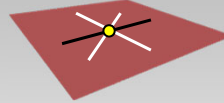
Equal in all directions

$$k_{min} = k_{max} > 0$$



spherical

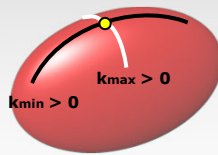
$$k_{min} = k_{max} = 0$$



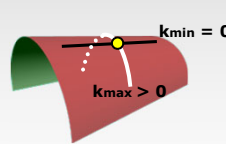
planar

Anisotropic

2 distinct principal directions



elliptic



parabolic

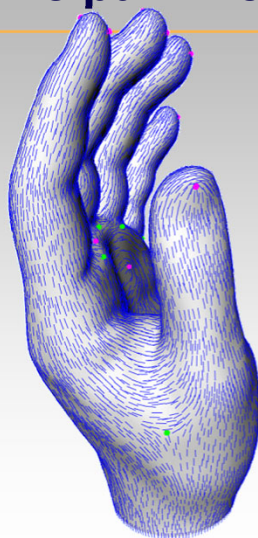
$$k_{min} < 0$$

hyperbolic

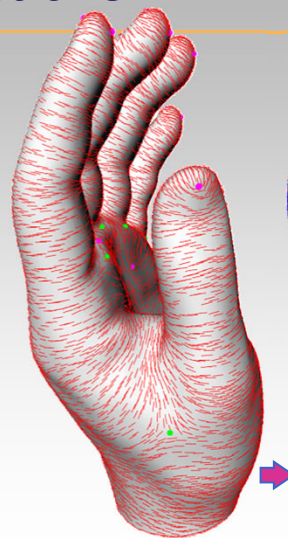
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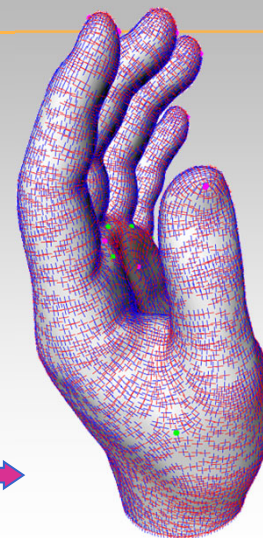
Principal Directions



min curvature



max curvature



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Curvature

Typical measures:

- **Gaussian** curvature

$$K = k_{\min} k_{\max}$$

- **Mean** curvature

$$H = \frac{k_{\min} + k_{\max}}{2}$$

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Developable Surfaces

Surfaces with Gaussian curvature $K=0$

