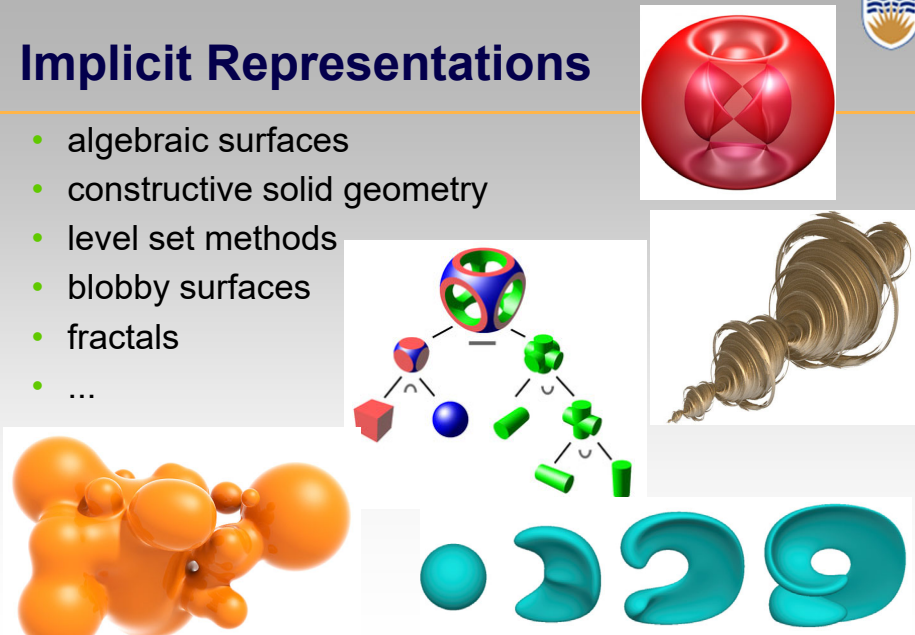


CPSC 424
Implicits

(deck derived from CMU 15-462/662/Keenan Crane)

Implicit Representations

- algebraic surfaces
- constructive solid geometry
- level set methods
- blobby surfaces
- fractals
- ...



© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane

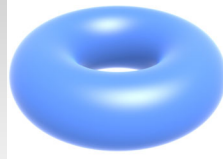


Algebraic Surfaces (Implicit)

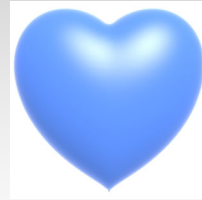
- Surface is zero set of a polynomial in x, y, z
- Examples:



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$



$$(R - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 + z^2 = r^2$$



$$(x^2 + \frac{9y^2}{4} + z^2 - 1)^3 = x^2 z^3 + \frac{9y^2 z^3}{80}$$

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane



Algebraic Surfaces (Implicit)


- What about more complicated shapes?



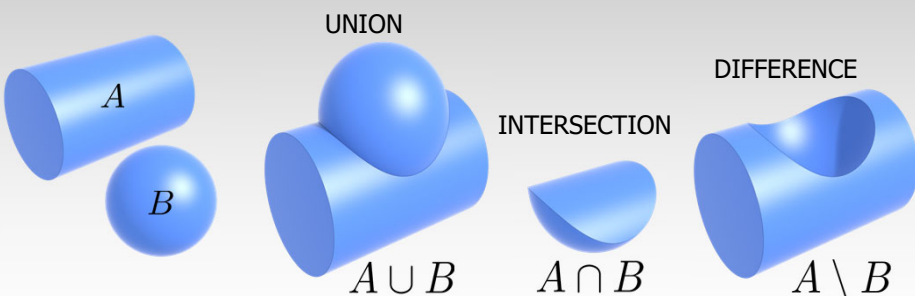
- Very hard to come up with polynomials!

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane

Constructive Solid Geometry (Implicit)



- Build more complicated shapes via Boolean operations
- Basic operations:




UNION $A \cup B$

INTERSECTION $A \cap B$

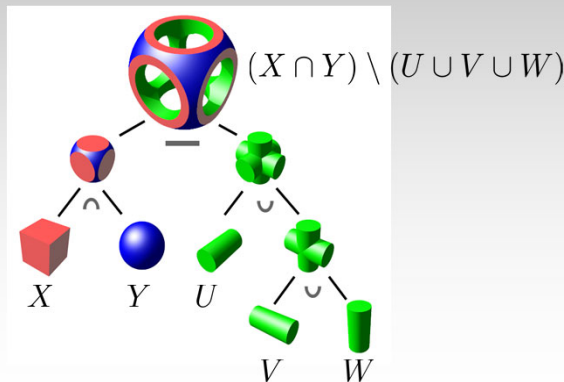
DIFFERENCE $A \setminus B$

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane

Constructive Solid Geometry (Implicit)




- Then chain together expressions:



$(X \cap Y) \setminus (U \cup V \cup W)$

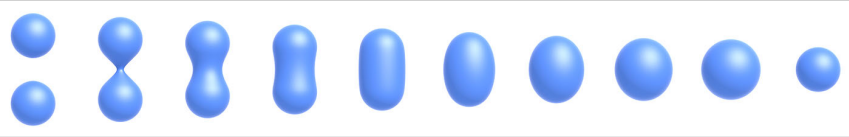
<https://iquilezles.org/articles/distfunctions/>

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane



Blobby Surfaces (Implicit)


- Instead of Booleans, gradually blend surfaces together:



$$\phi_p(x) := e^{-|x-p|^2} \quad (\text{Gaussian centered at } p)$$

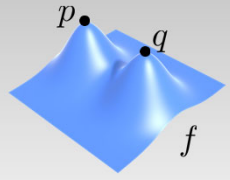
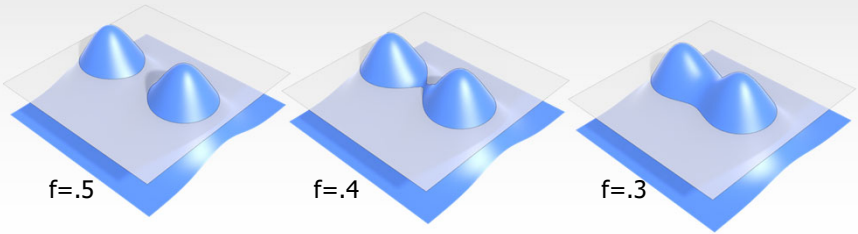
$$f := \phi_p + \phi_q \quad (\text{Sum of Gaussians centered at different points})$$

© Alla Sheffer, ACM SIGGRAPH 2006



Blobby Surfaces (Implicit)

- Easier to understand in 2D:

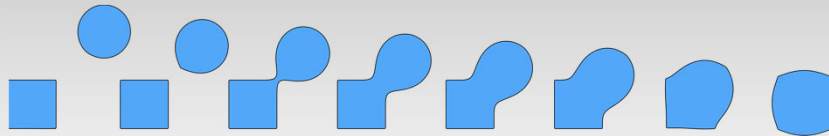
f=.5
f=.4
f=.3

© Alla Sheffer, ACM SIGGRAPH 2006

Blending Distance Functions (Implicit)



- A distance function gives distance to closest point on object
- Can blend any two distance functions d_1, d_2 :



- Similar strategy to points, though many possibilities. E.g.,

$$f(x) := e^{-d_1(x)^2} + e^{-d_2(x)^2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane

Blending Distance Functions (Implicit)



- Appearance depends on how we combine functions
- Q: How do we implement a Boolean union of $d_1(x), d_2(x)$?
- A: Just take the minimum: $f(x) = \min(d_1(x), d_2(x))$

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane

Scene of pure distance functions

see <http://iquilezles.org/>

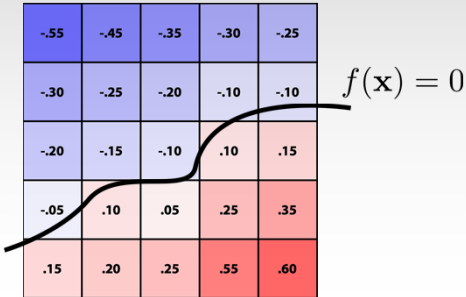
© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane

Level Set Methods (Implicit)

- Implicit surfaces have some nice features (e.g., merging/splitting)
- But, hard to describe complex shapes in closed form
- Alternative: store a grid of values approximating function

-0.55	-0.45	-0.35	-0.30	-0.25
-0.30	-0.25	-0.20	-0.10	-0.10
-0.20	-0.15	-0.10	.10	.15
-0.05	.10	.05	.25	.35
.15	.20	.25	.55	.60

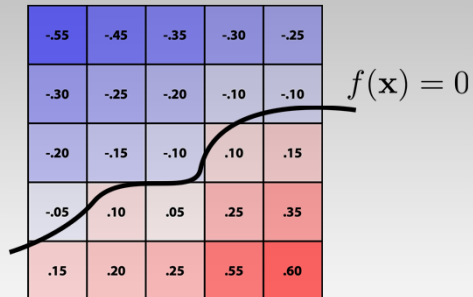
$f(x) = 0$



© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane



Level Set Methods (Implicit)



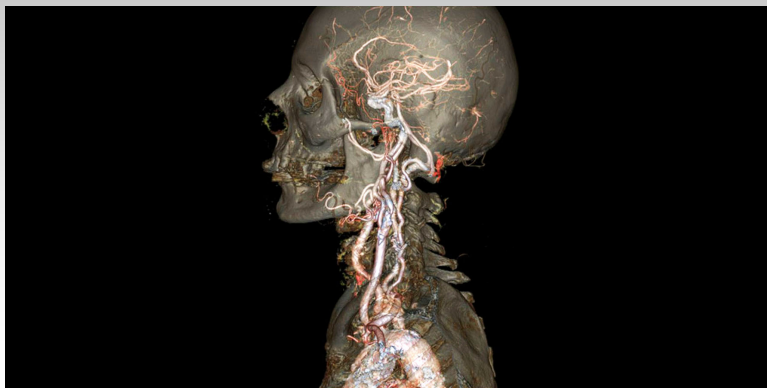
- Surface is found where interpolated values equal zero
- Provides much more explicit control over shape (like a texture)
- Unlike closed-form expressions, run into problems of aliasing!

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane




Level Sets from Medical Data (CT, MRI, etc.)

- Level sets encode, e.g., constant tissue density

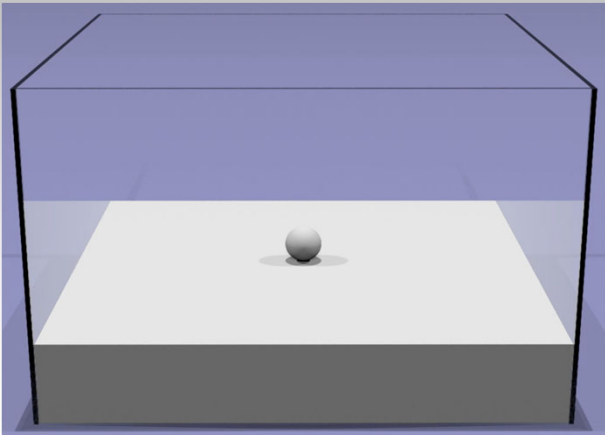


© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane



Level Sets in Physical Simulation

Level set encodes distance to air-liquid boundary:



see <http://physbam.stanford.edu>

© Alla Sheffer/ Keenan Crane