

# Cubical Marching Squares: Adaptive Feature Preserving Surface Extraction from Volume Data



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# Overview: Marching Cubes

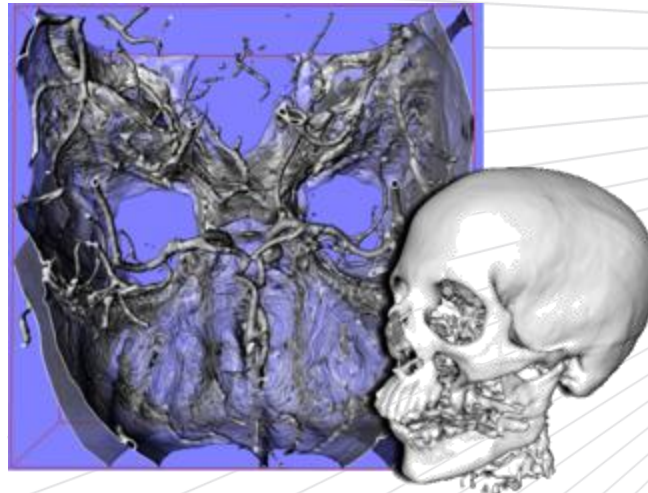
- The most cited paper in history of SIGGRAPH

– [http://www.siggraph.org/conferences/reports/s2004/articles/Visualizing\\_SIGGRAPH.html](http://www.siggraph.org/conferences/reports/s2004/articles/Visualizing_SIGGRAPH.html)

WILLIAM E. LORENSEN AND HARVEY E. CLINE. Marching cubes: A high resolution 3d surface construction algorithm. In *Proceedings of ACM SIGGRAPH 1987*, pages 163–169.



from [www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov)

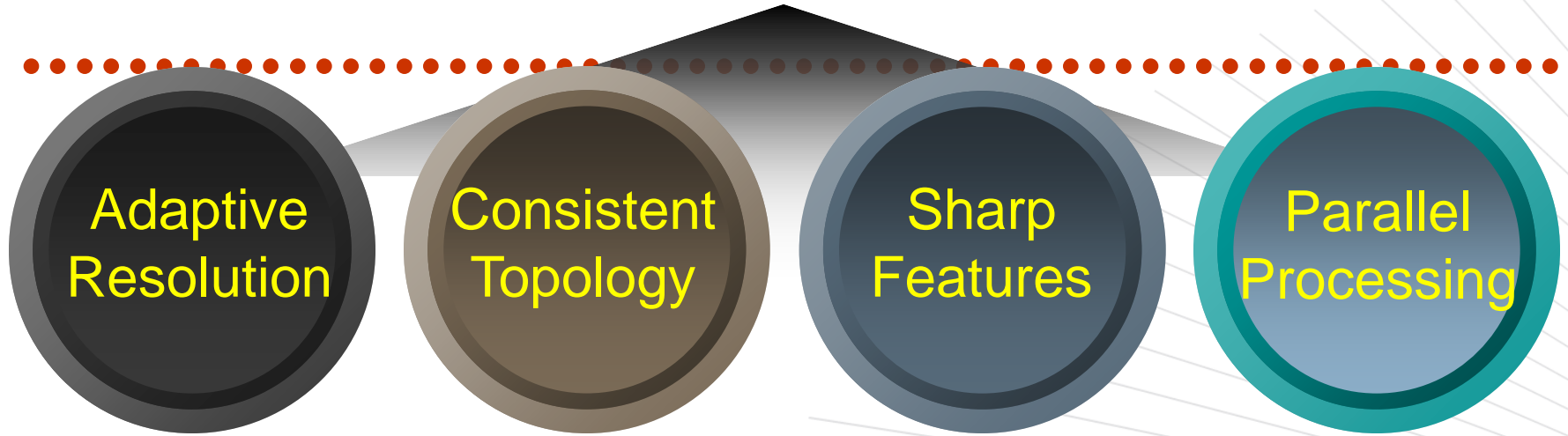


from [www.openqvis.com](http://www.openqvis.com)



from [graphics.csie.ntu.edu.tw](http://graphics.csie.ntu.edu.tw)

# Overview: Problems & Goals



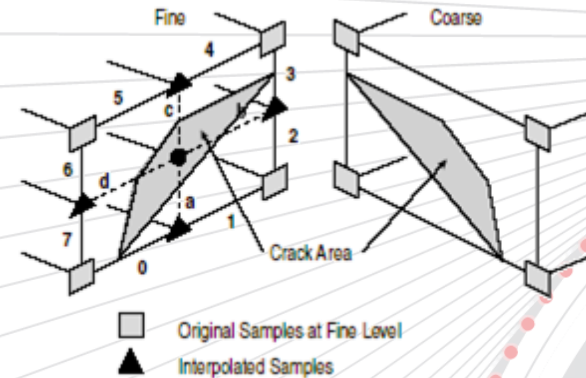
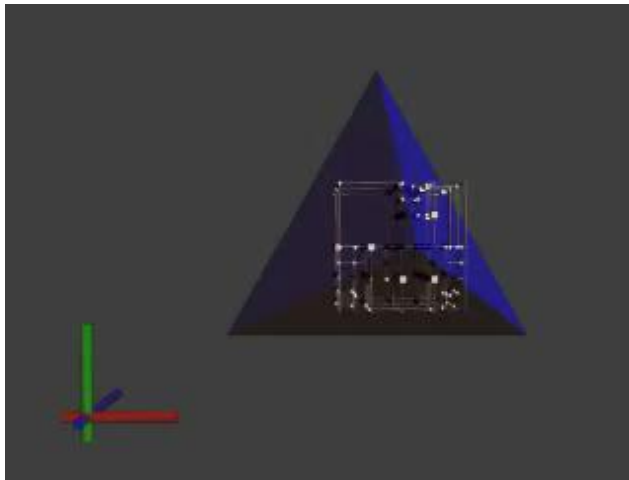
# Overview: Problems & Goals

Adaptive  
Resolution

Consistent  
Topology

Sharp  
Features

Parallel  
Processing



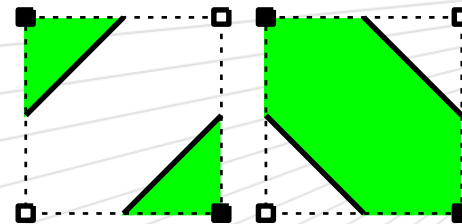
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Adaptive  
Resolution

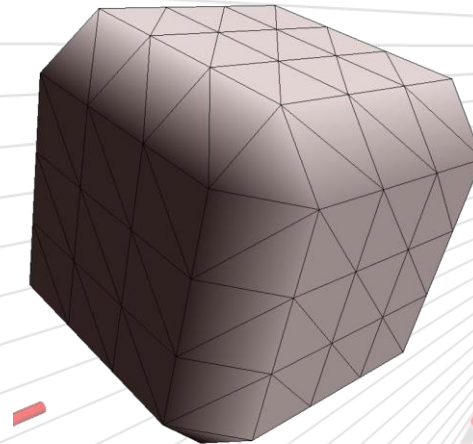
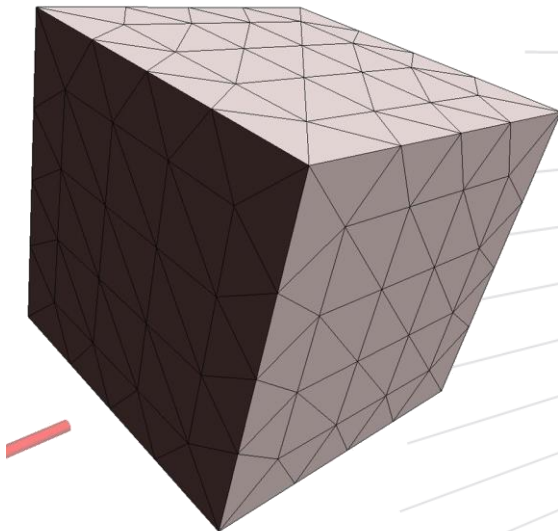
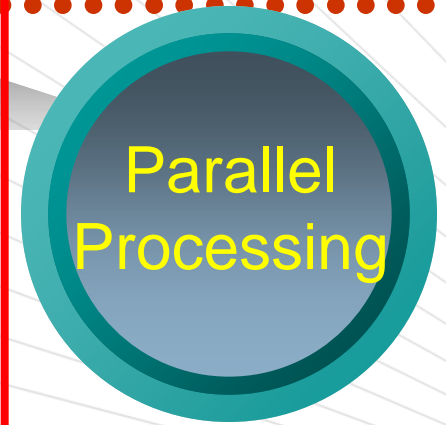
Consistent  
Topology

Sharp  
Features

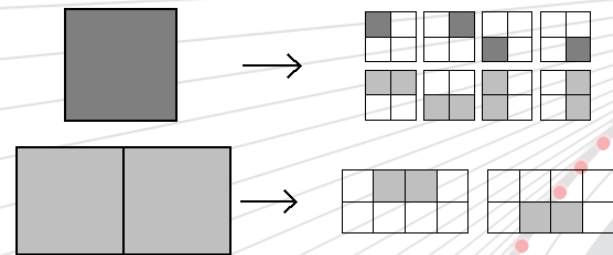
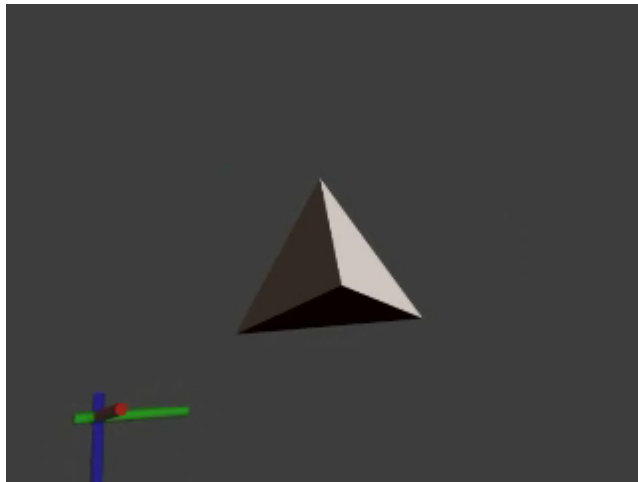
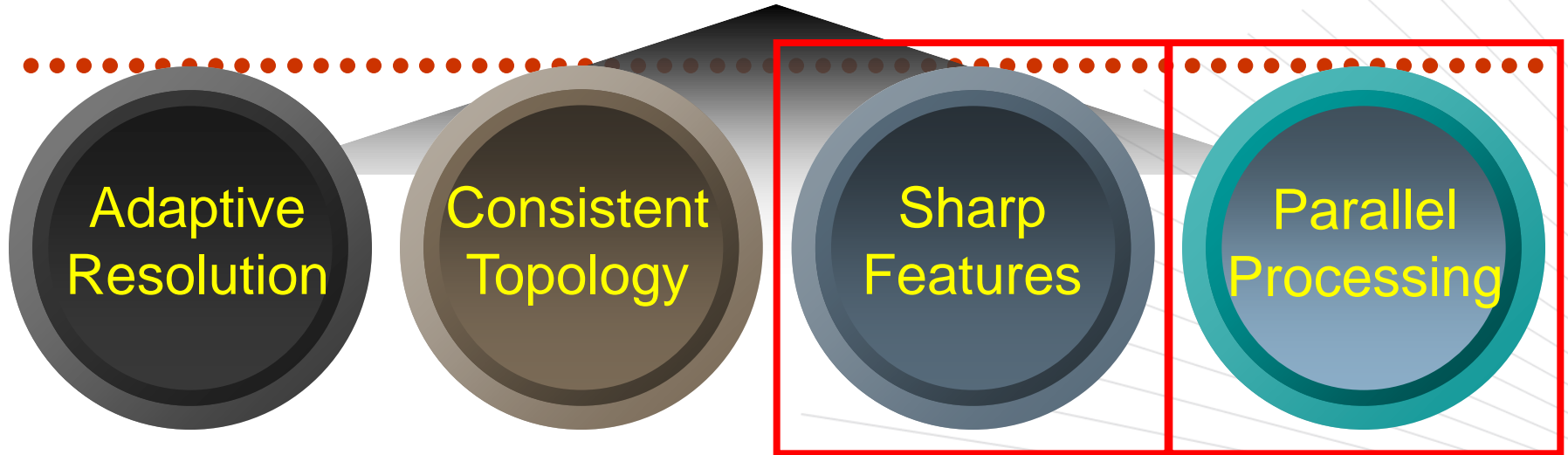
Parallel  
Processing



# Overview: Problems & Goals



# Overview: Problems & Goals



# Outline



Previous  
work  
& Problems

Solutions

Results &  
Conclusion







Previous  
work  
& Problems

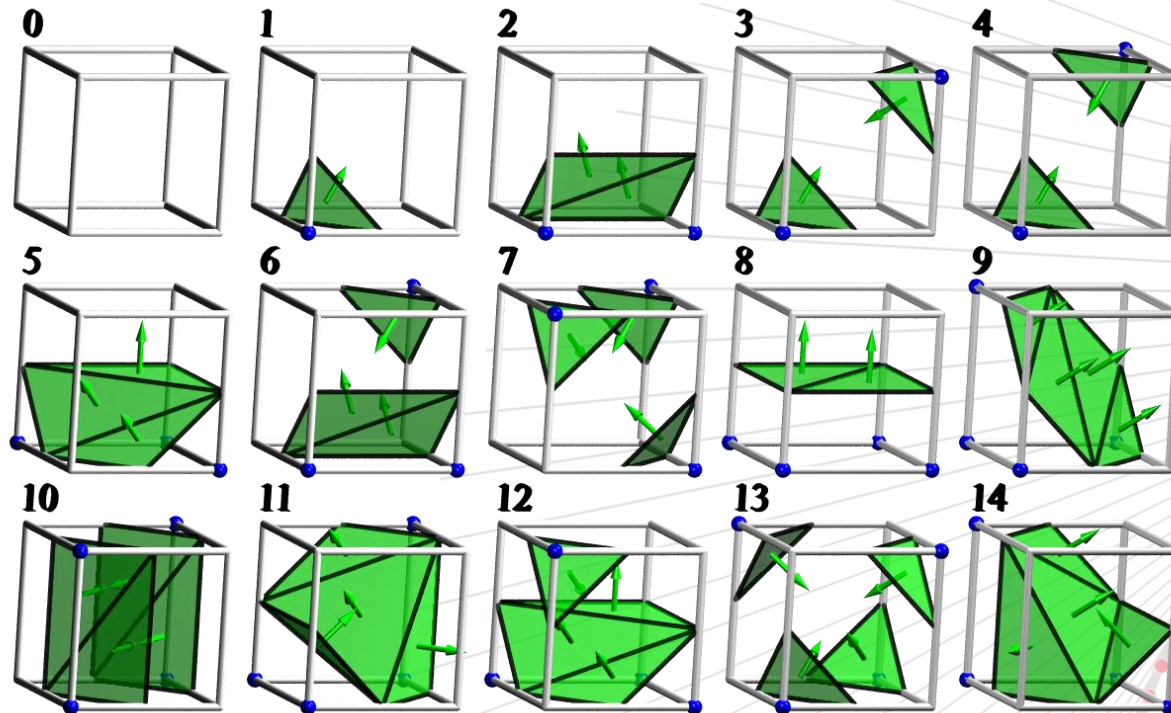
Solutions

Results &  
Conclusion

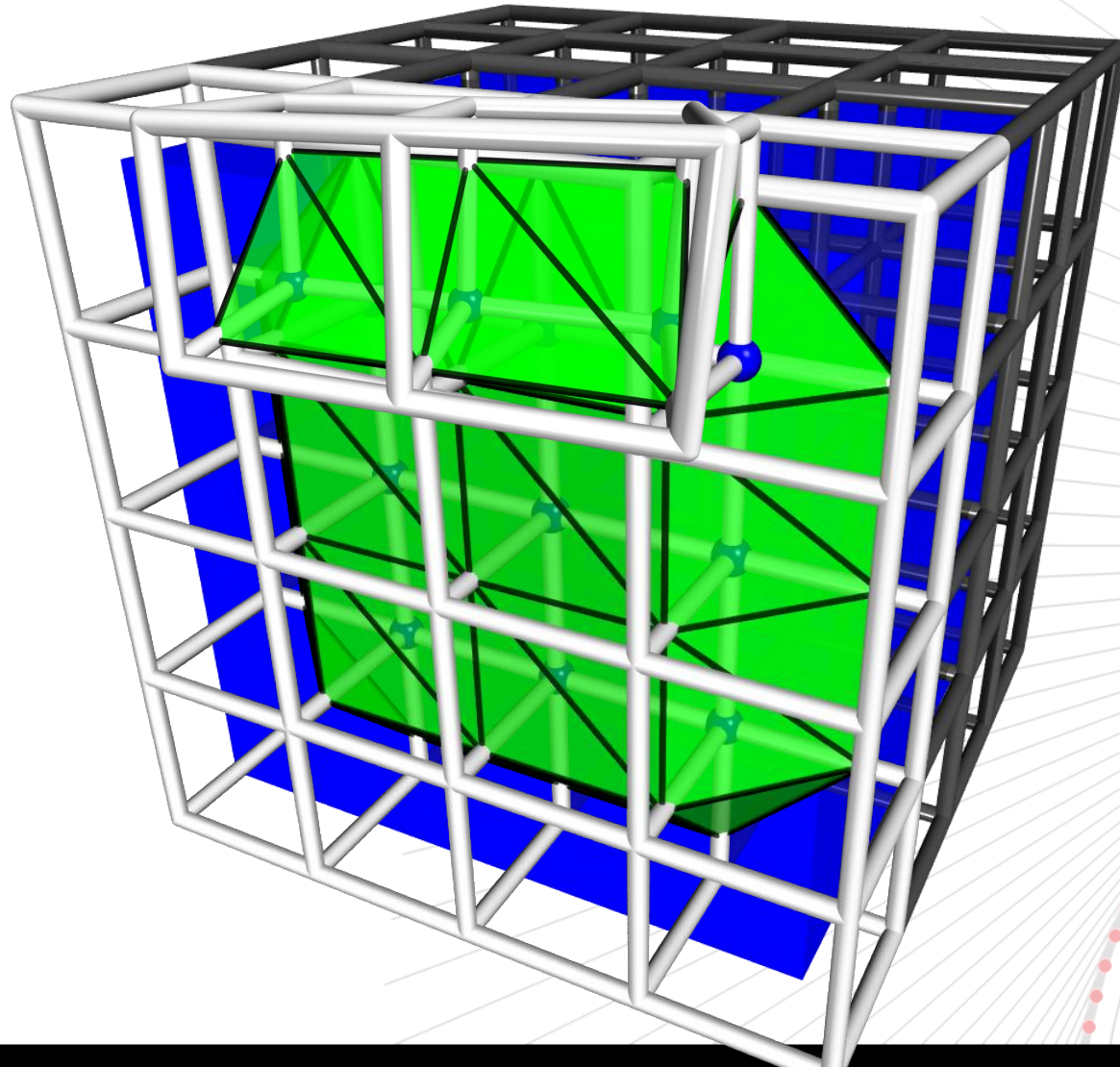


# Marching Cubes Table

- Using binary pattern of eight vertices
- Totally 256 cases in 15 configurations



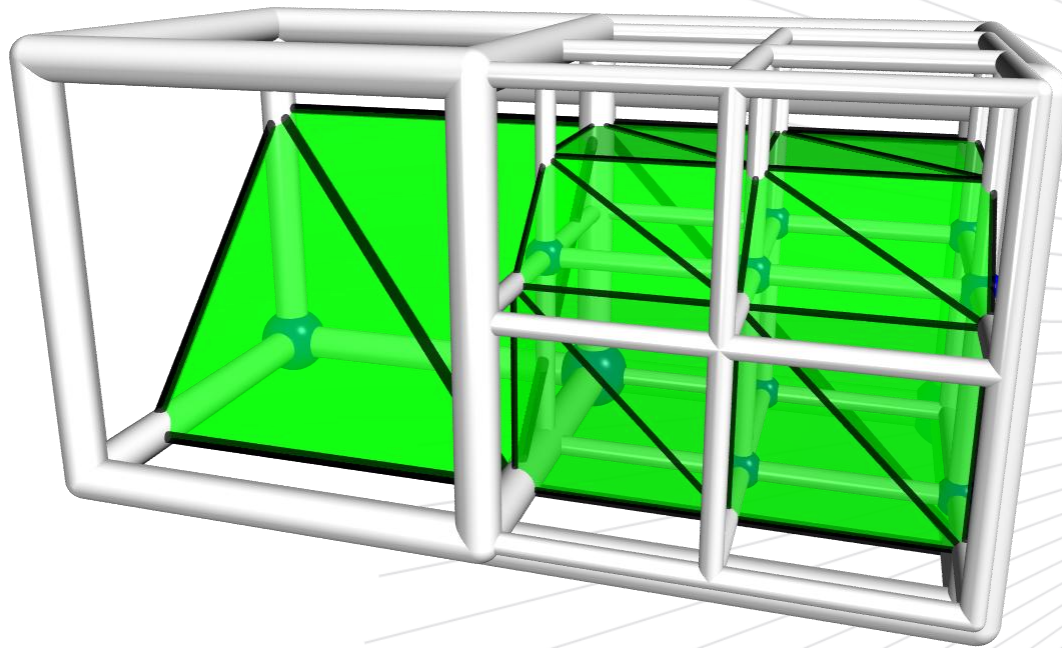
# Steps of marching cubes



# Adaptive resolution

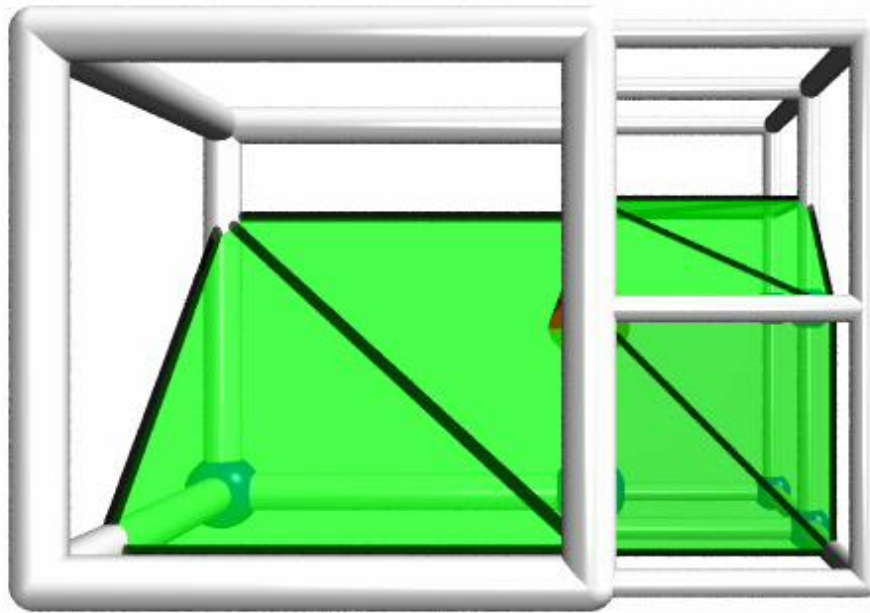
Adaptive  
Resolution

- [WILHELMS J., GELDER A. V., 1992]
- [SHU R. et al, 1995], etc.



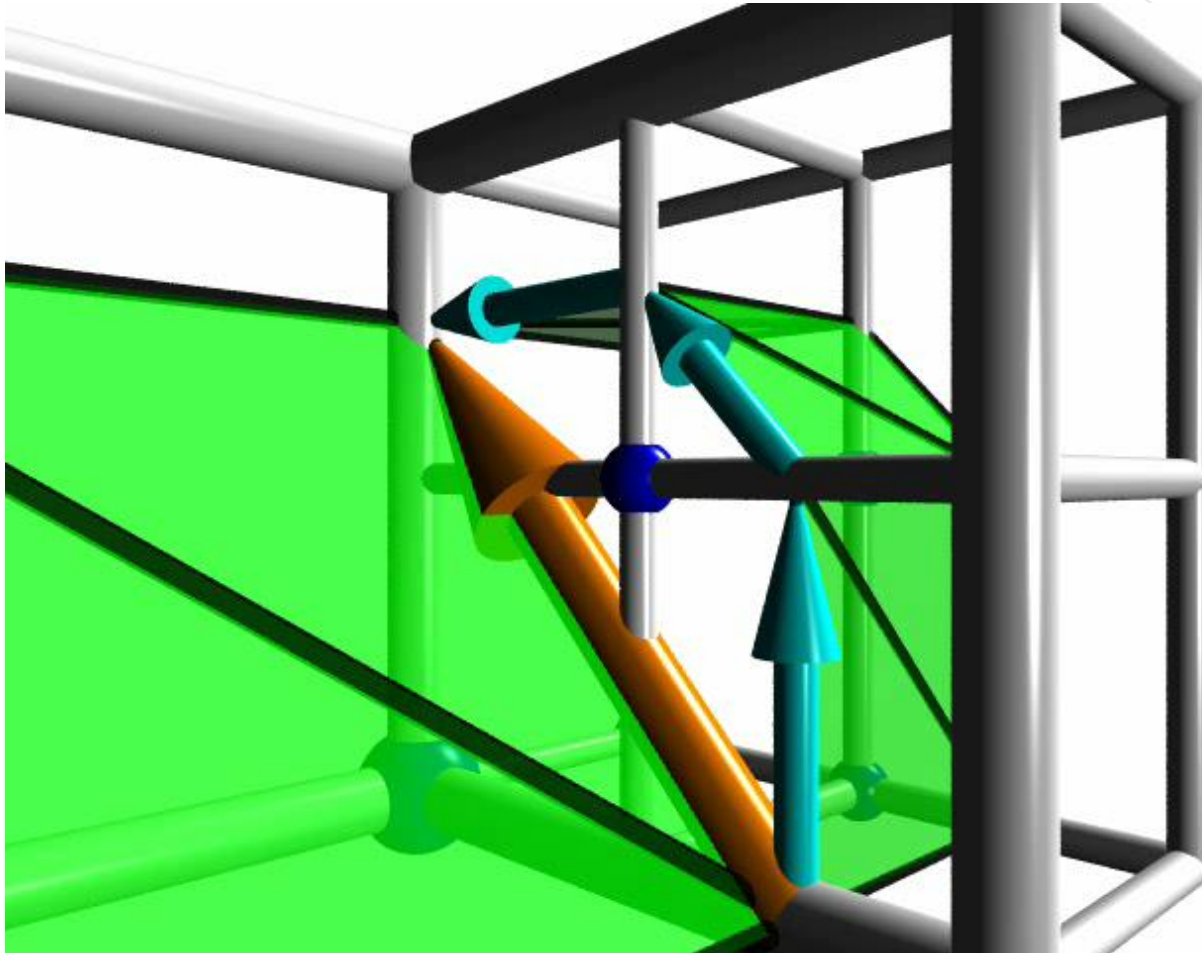
# Adaptive resolution

Adaptive  
Resolution



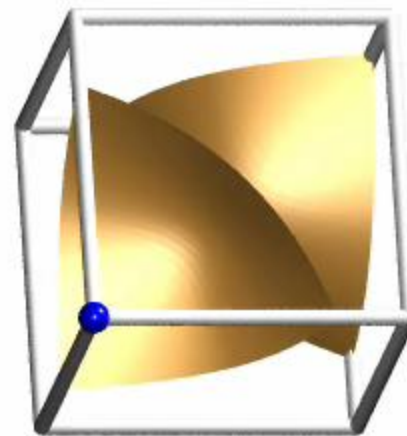
# Crack patching

Adaptive  
Resolution



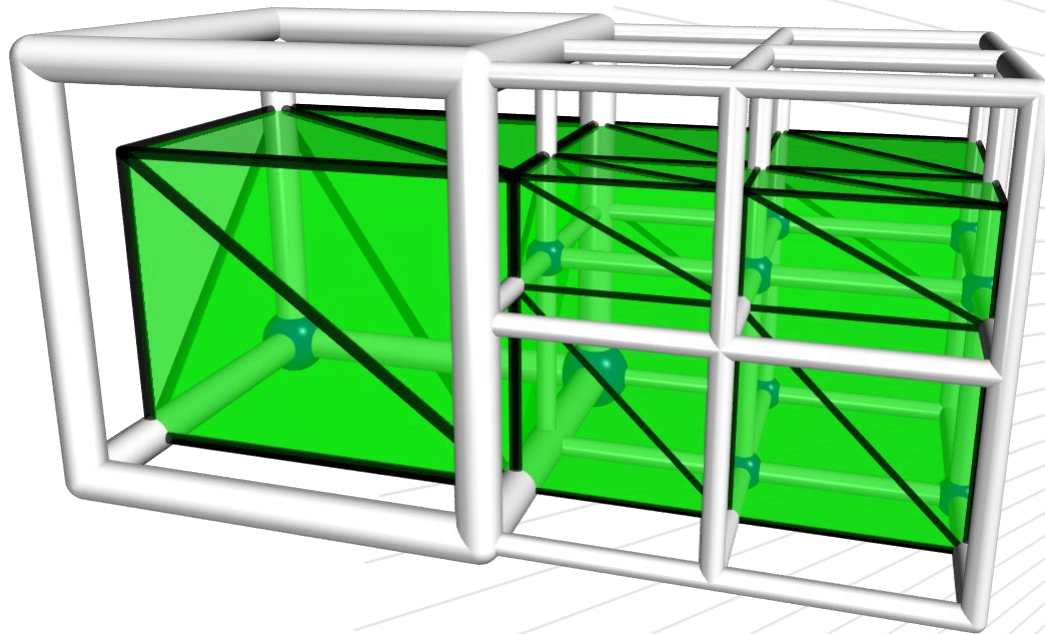
# Consistent topology

- Ambiguity problems
  - [NIELSON G. M., HAMANN B. 1991]
  - [NATARAJAN B. K., 1994]
  - [CHERNYAEV E., 1995], etc.



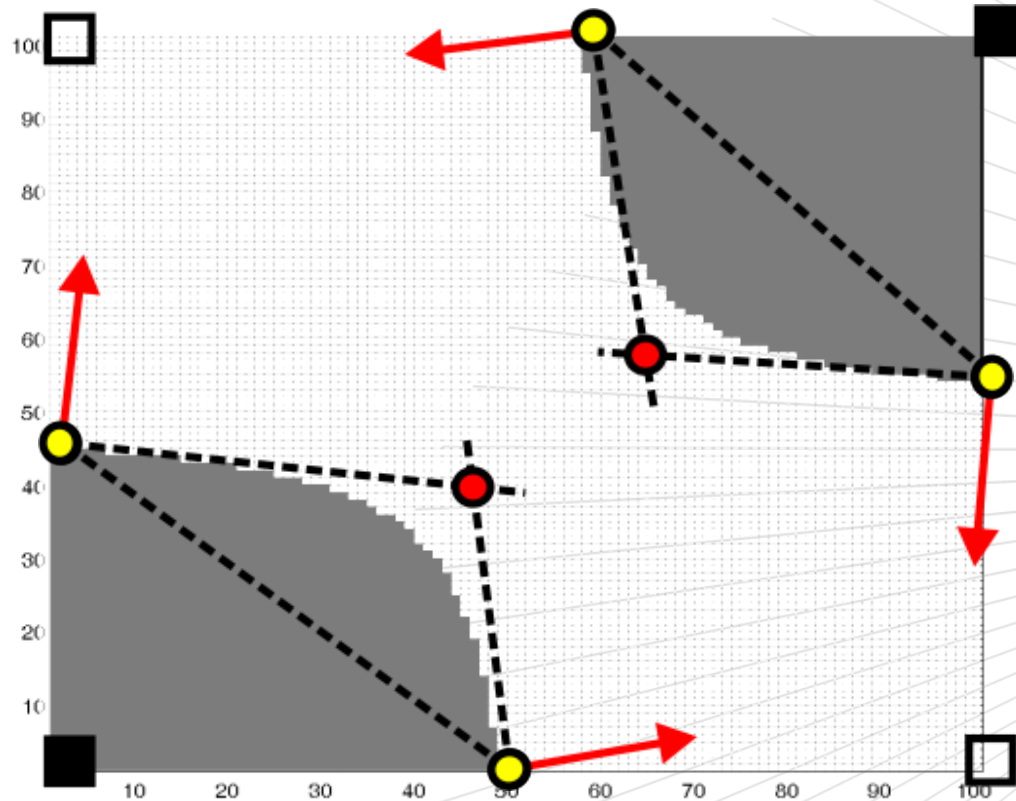
# Sharp features

- [KOBBELT L. P. et al, 2001], EMC (Extended Marching Cubes).
- [JU T. et al, 2002], DC (Dual Contouring)



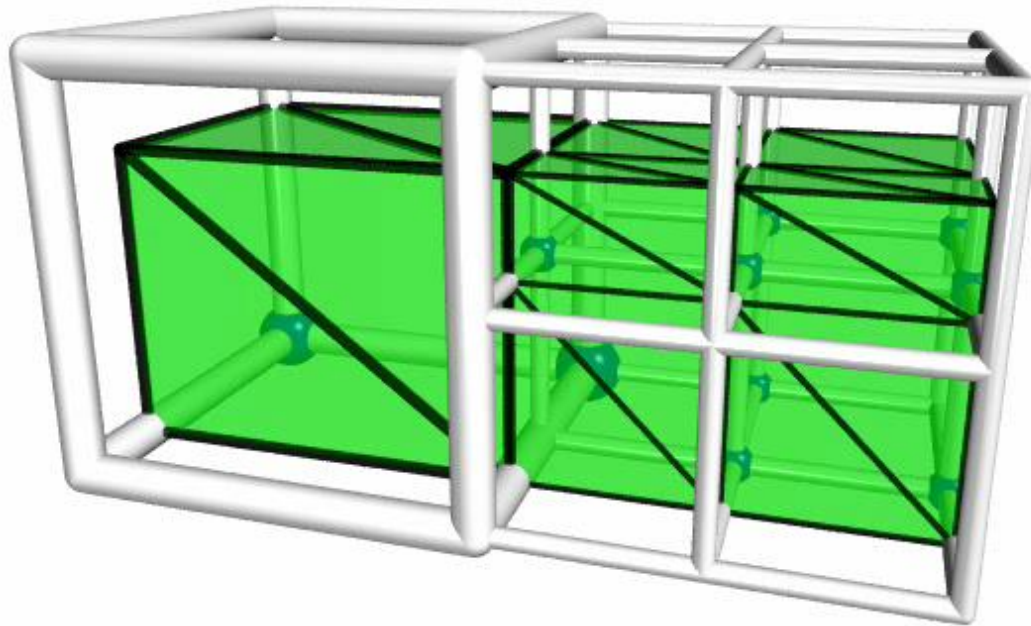


# Hermite data: with additional normal direction

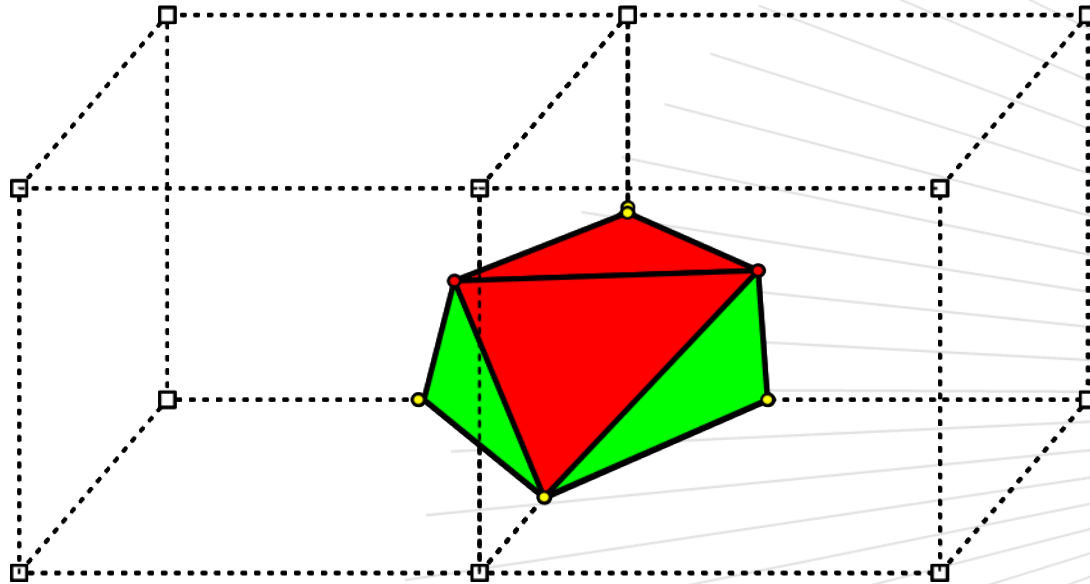
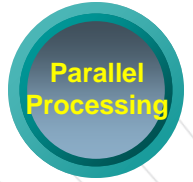


# Real-time through parallel processing

- limited by inter-cell dependency

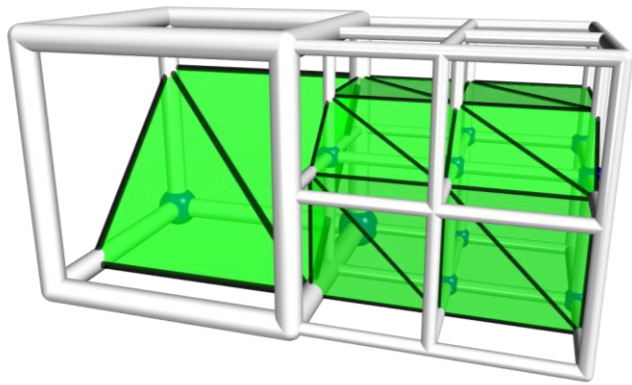


# Inter-cell dependency

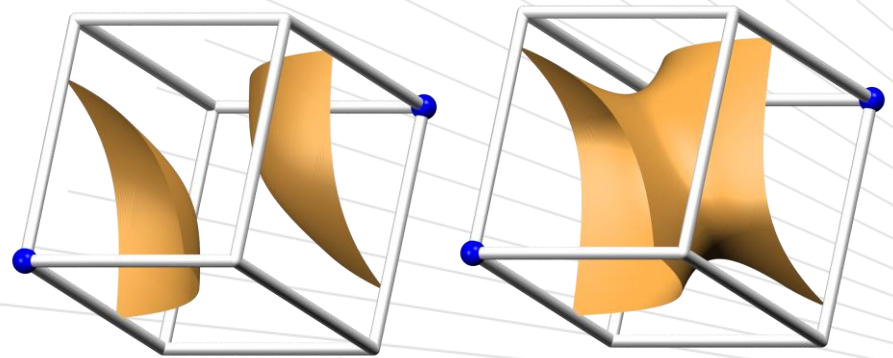


# Problems & Goals

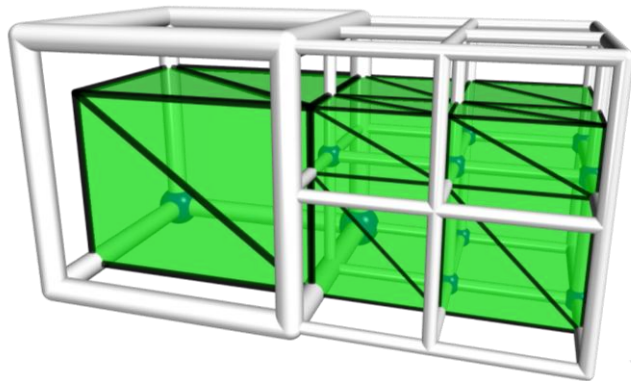
- Adaptive resolution



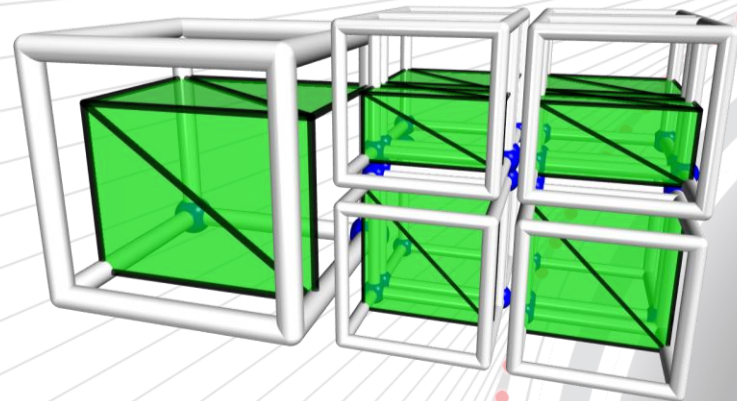
- Consistent topology



- Sharp features



- Parallel processing





Previous  
work  
& Problems

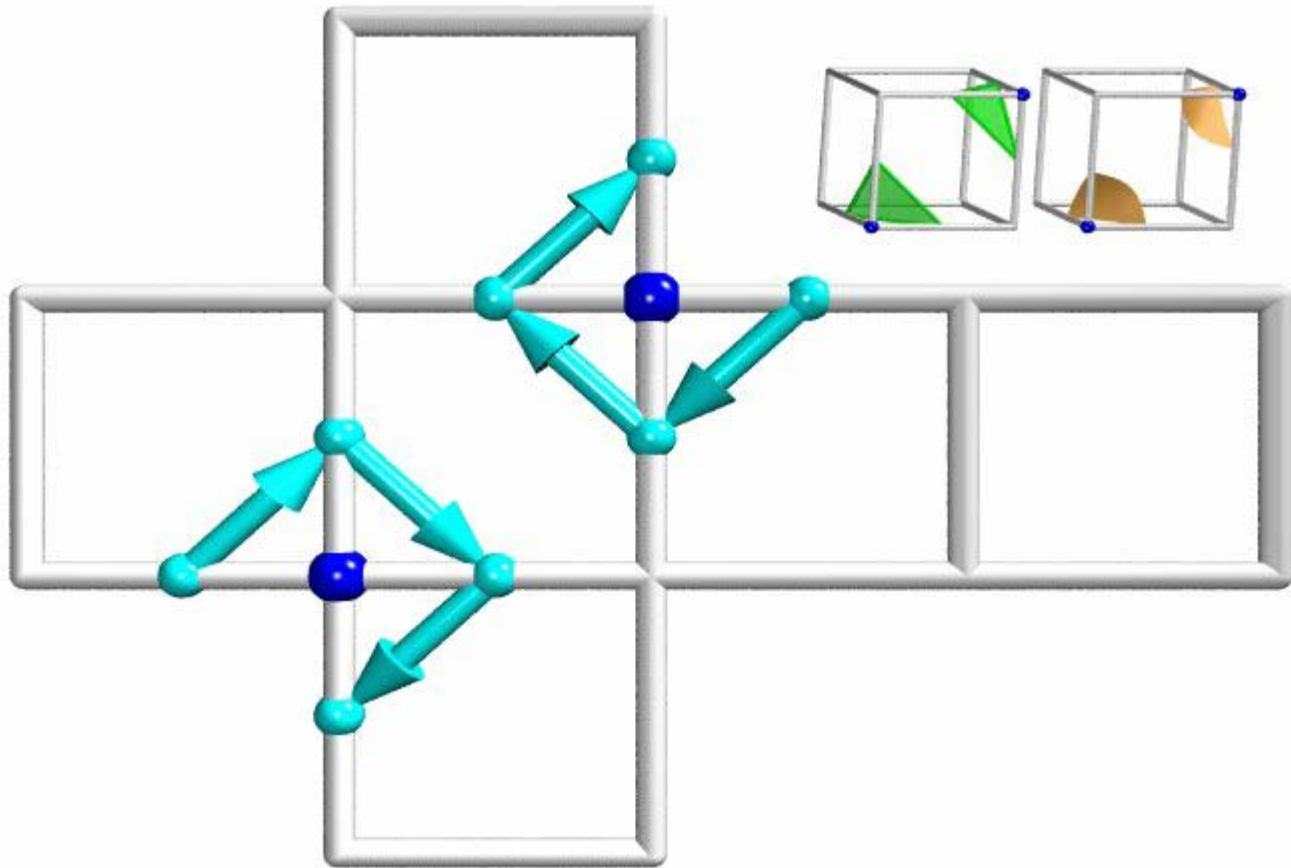
Solutions

Results &  
Conclusion

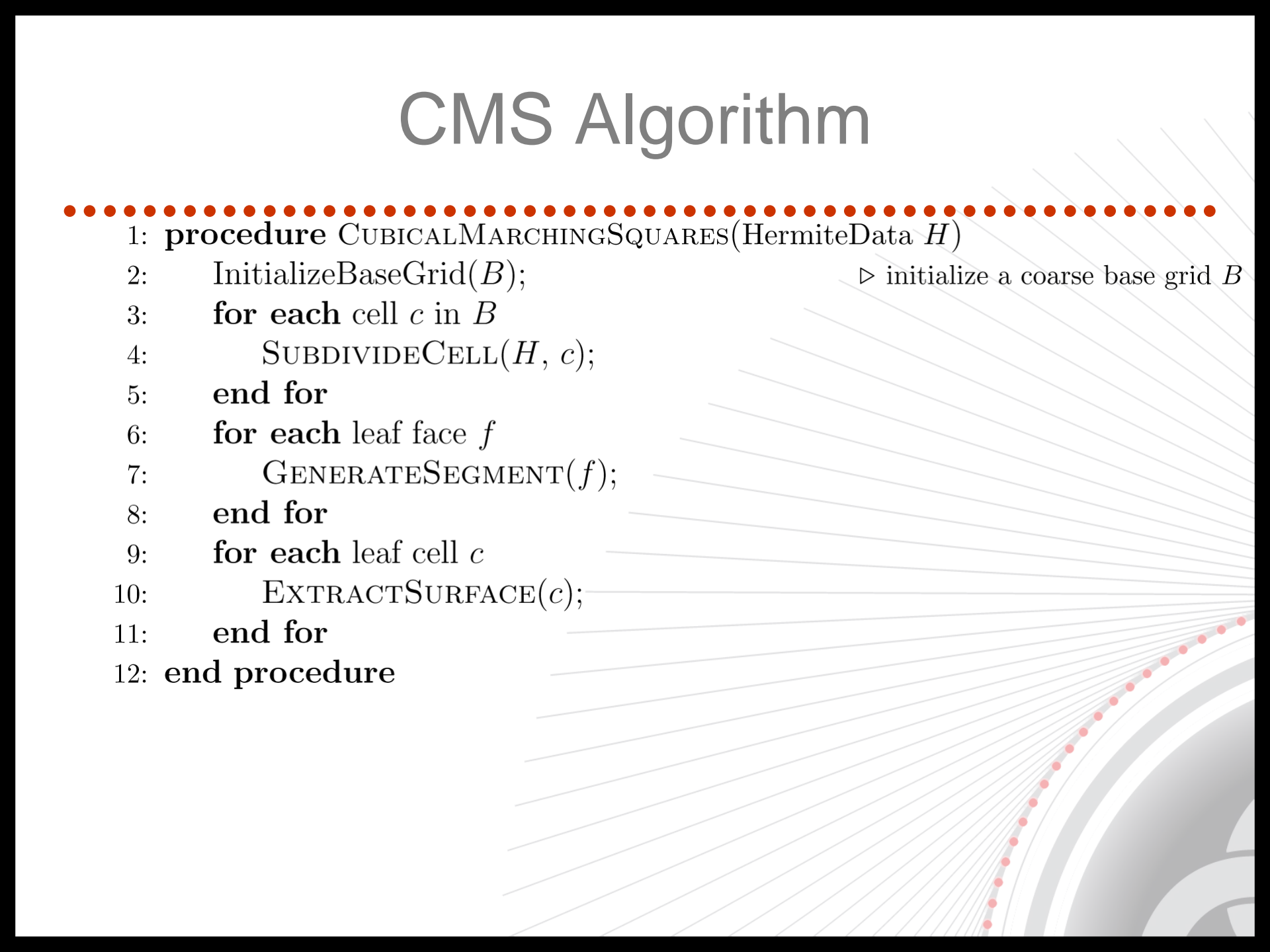


# Cubical Marching Squares

Adaptive  
Resolution



# CMS Algorithm

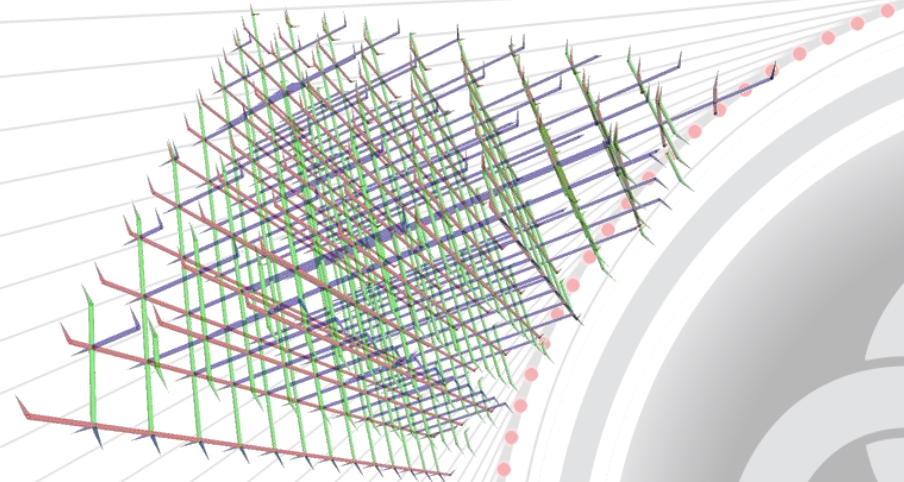
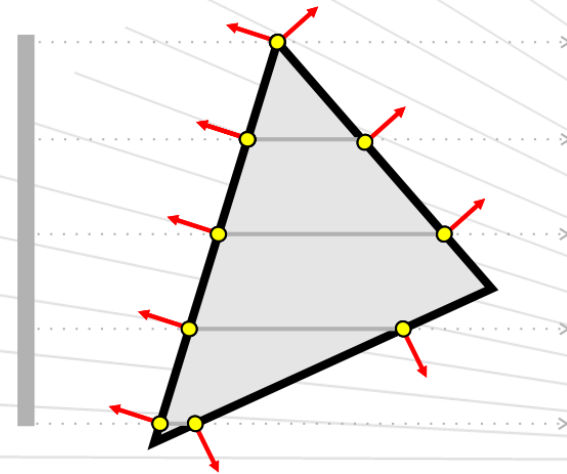


```
1: procedure CUBICALMARCHINGSQUARES(HermiteData  $H$ )
2:   InitializeBaseGrid( $B$ ); ▷ initialize a coarse base grid  $B$ 
3:   for each cell  $c$  in  $B$ 
4:     SUBDIVIDECELL( $H, c$ );
5:   end for
6:   for each leaf face  $f$ 
7:     GENERATESEGMENT( $f$ );
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9:   for each leaf cell  $c$ 
10:    EXTRACTSURFACE( $c$ );
11:  end for
12: end procedure
```

# CMS Algorithm

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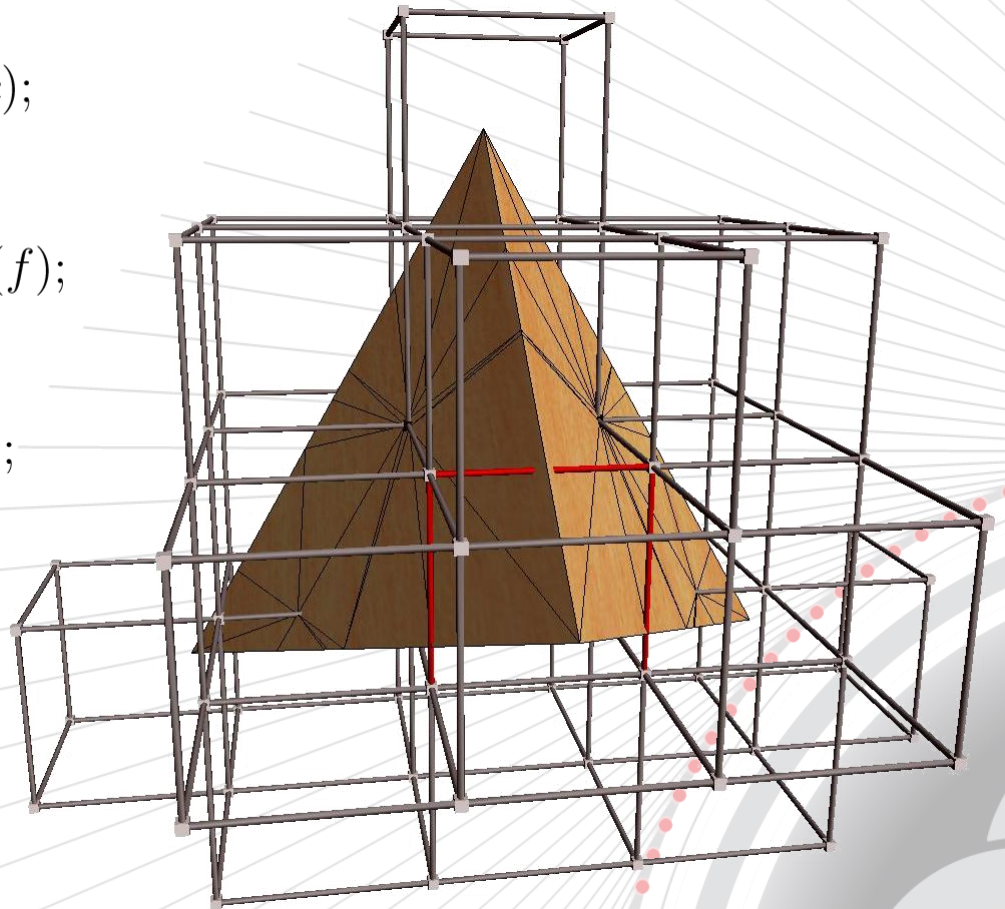
▷ initialize a coarse base grid  $B$





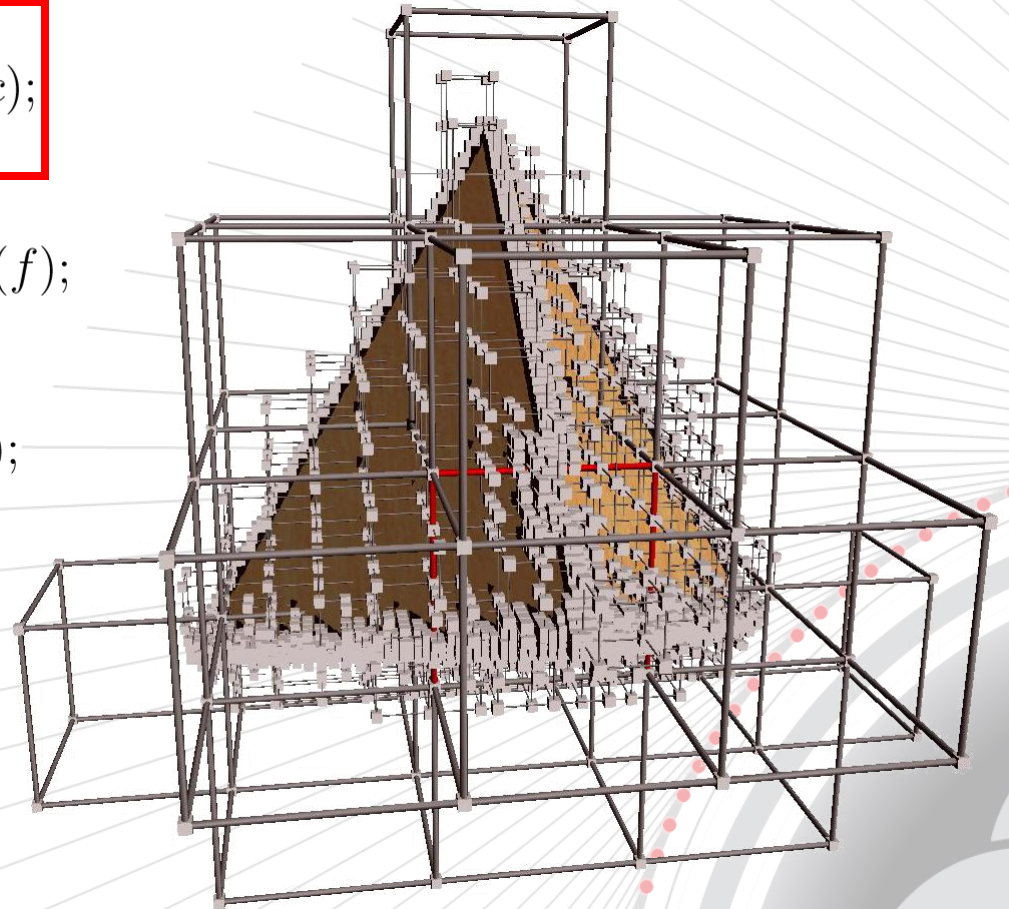
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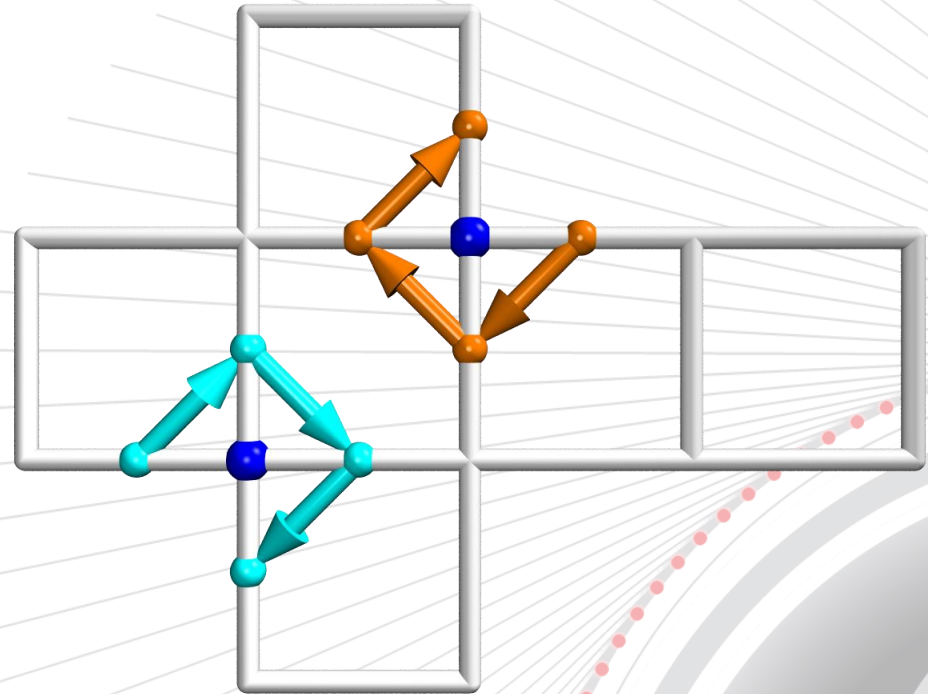
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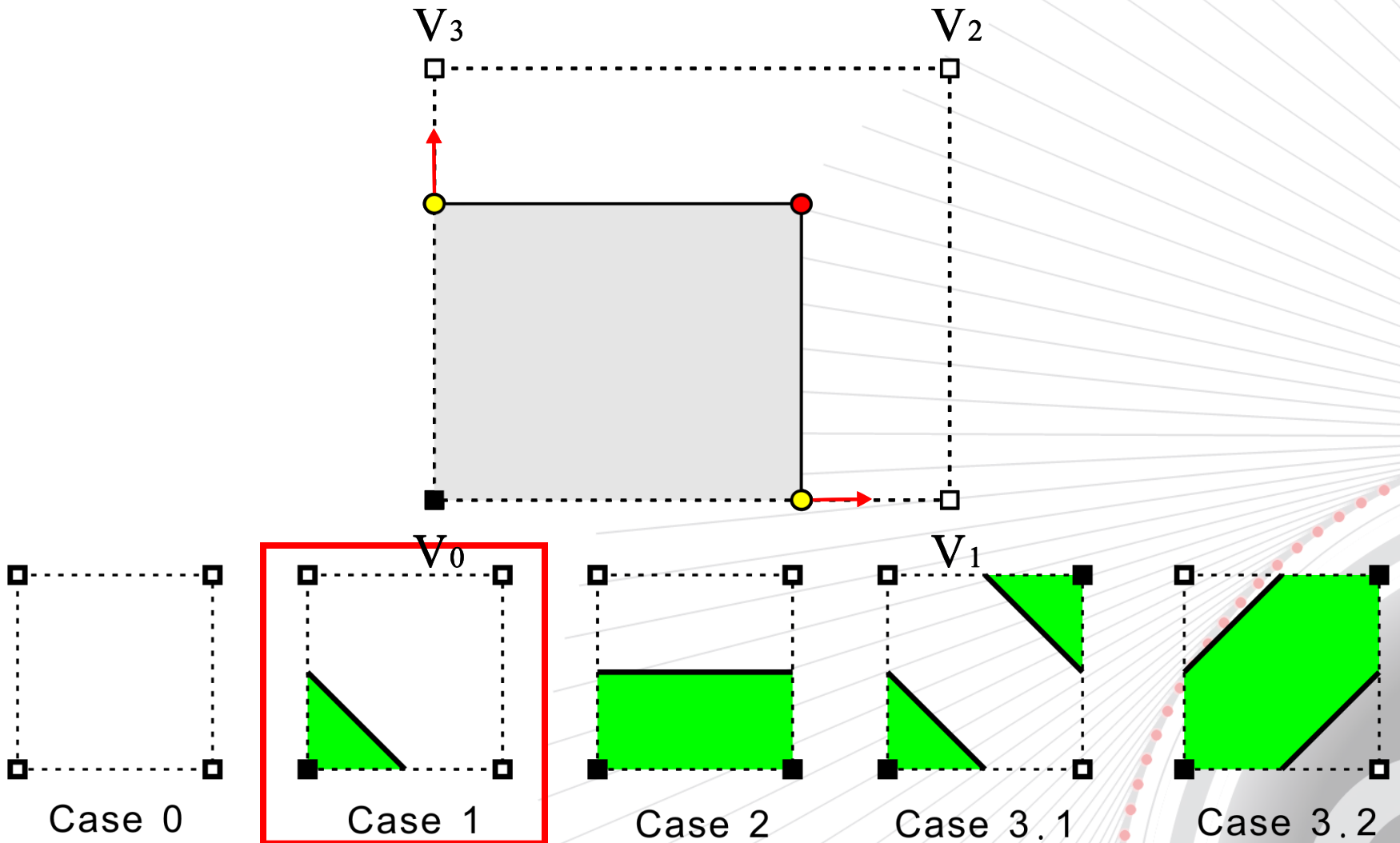


# CMS Algorithm

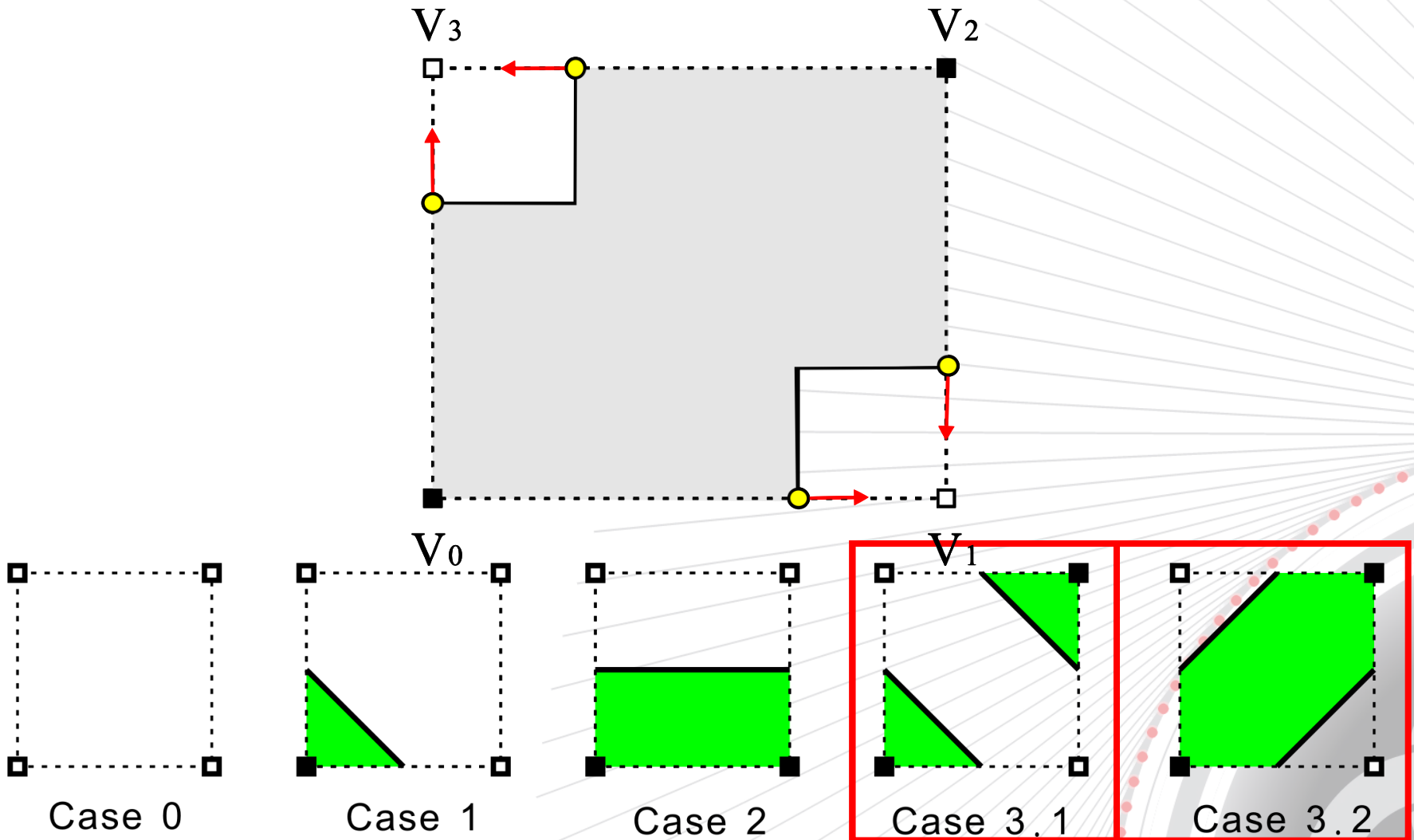
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# Segment generation on faces for normal cases



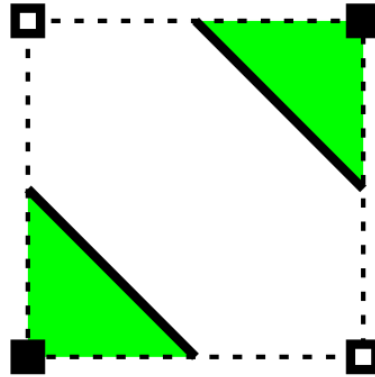
# Segment generation on faces for ambiguity cases



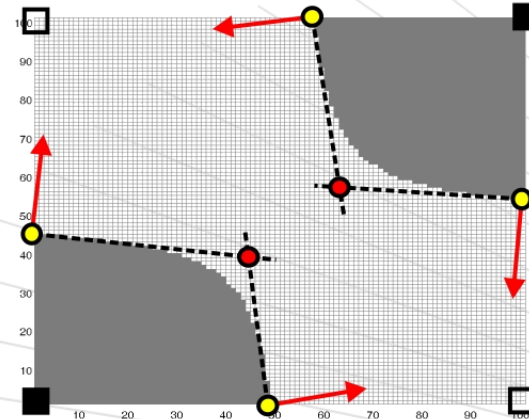
# Analysis of face ambiguity

Consistent  
Topology

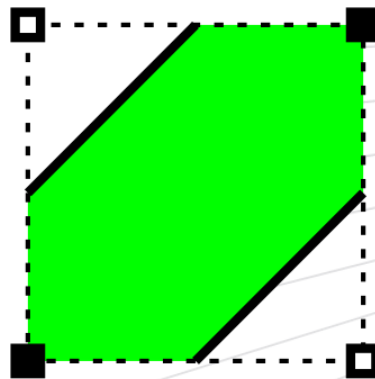
- Separated



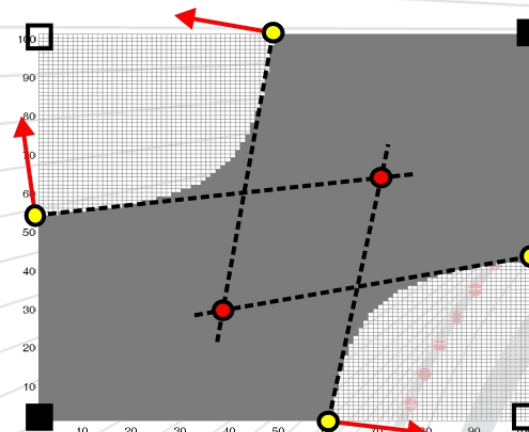
Case 3.1



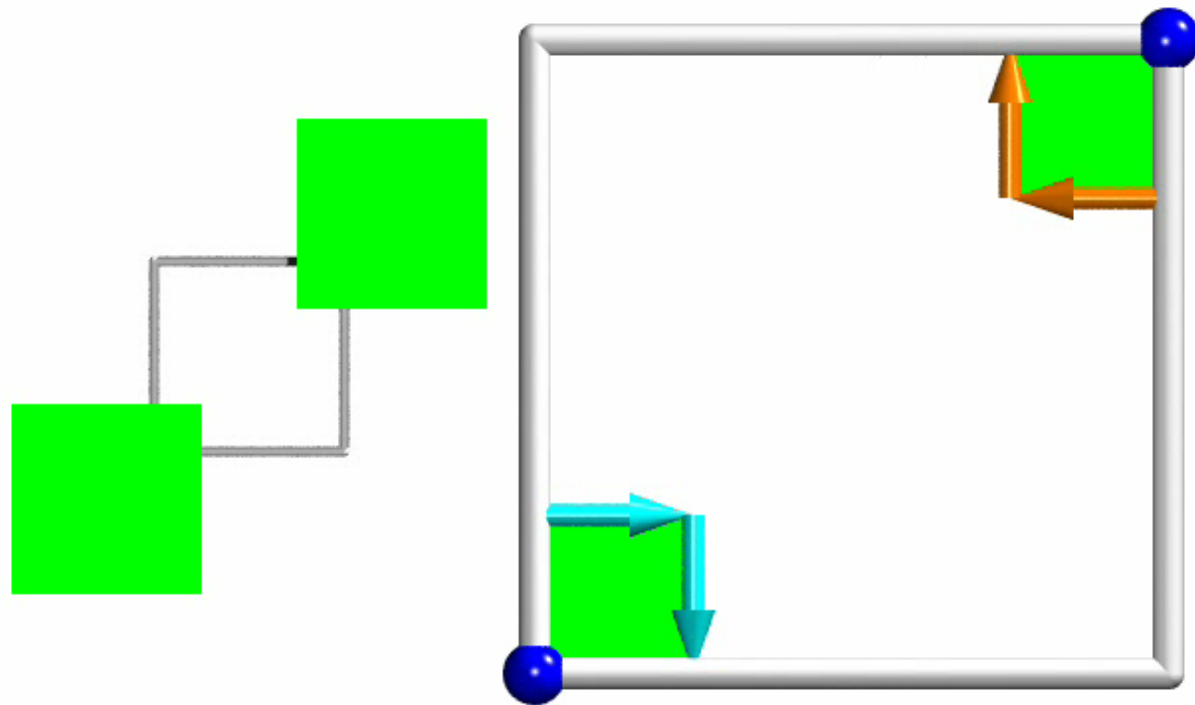
- Joined



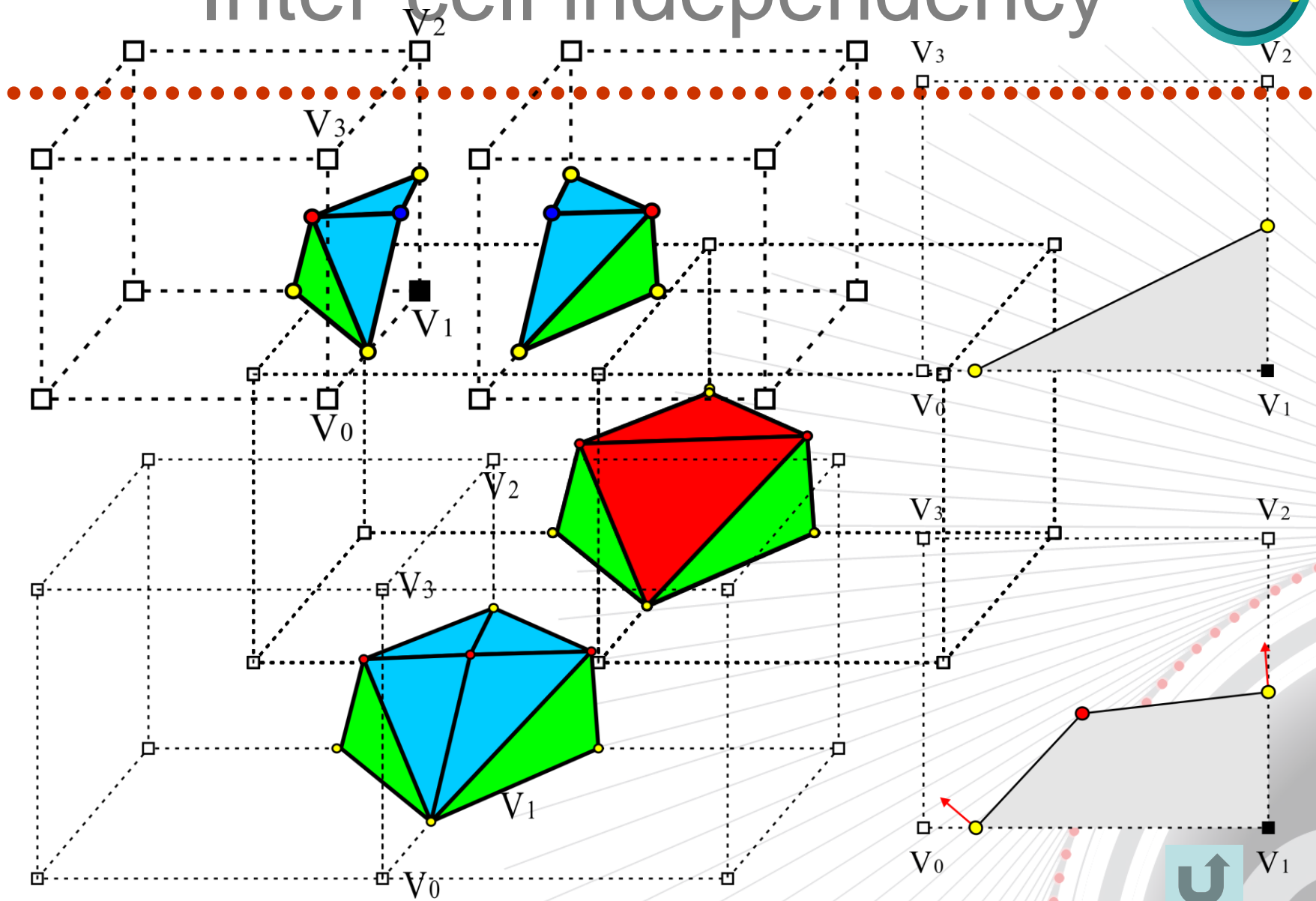
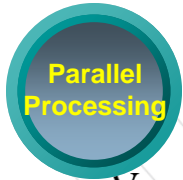
Case 3.2



# Segment generation in motion



# Inter-cell independency

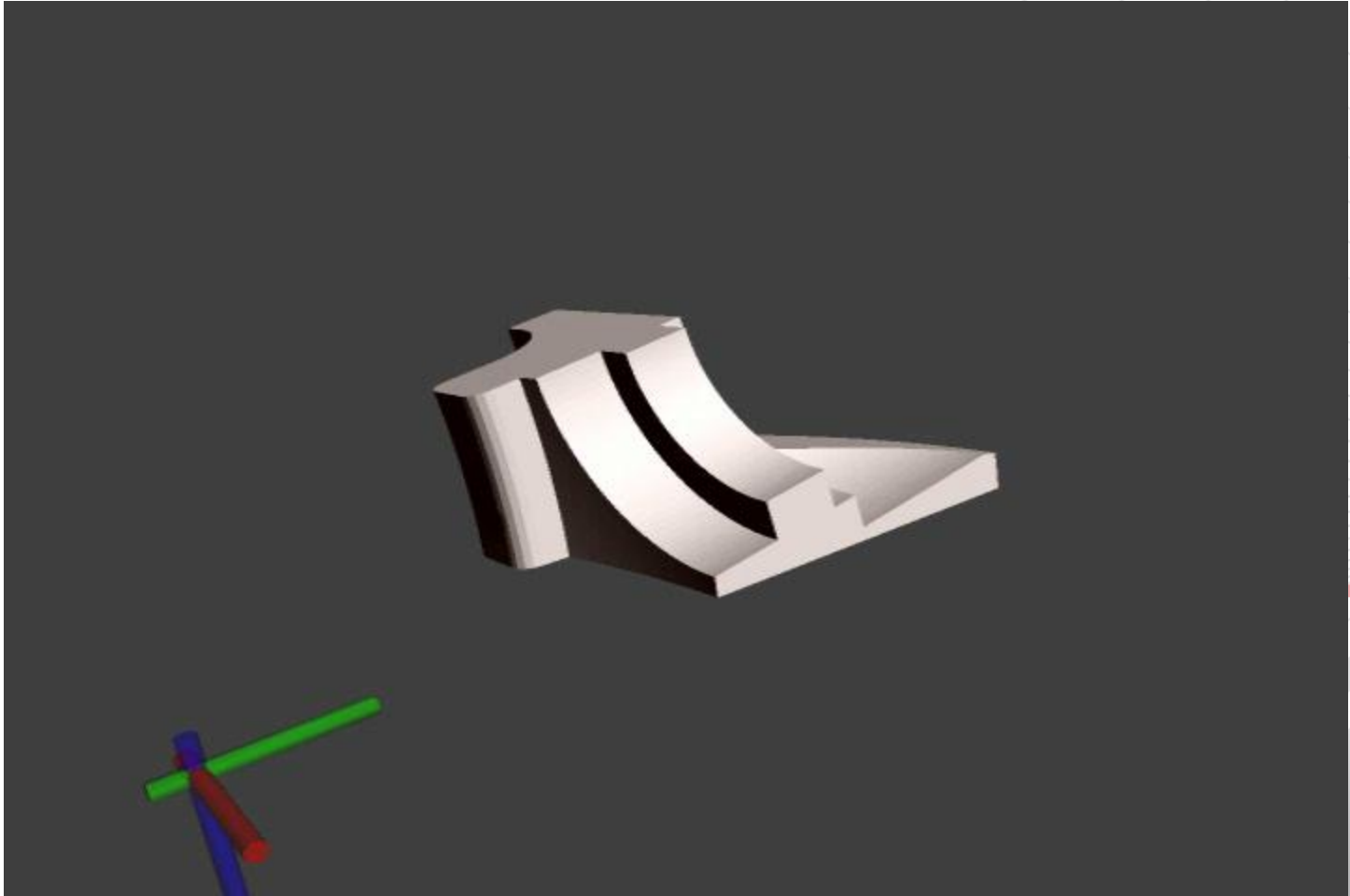




# Benefits - inter-cell independency

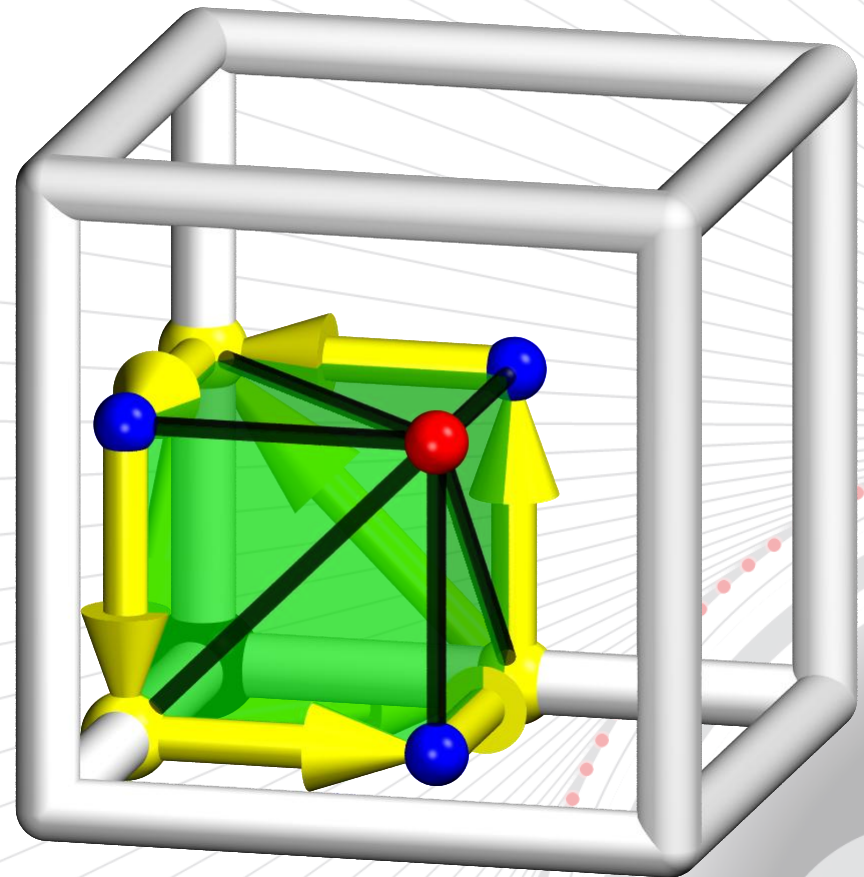
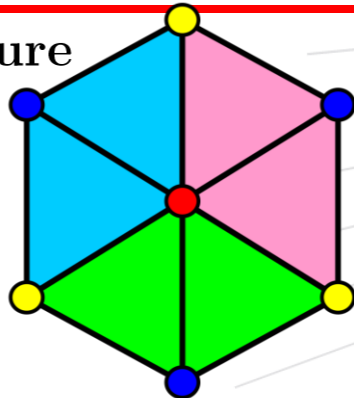
1.Faster 2.Parallelizable 3.Lower Error

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# Algorithm – CubicalMarchingSquares

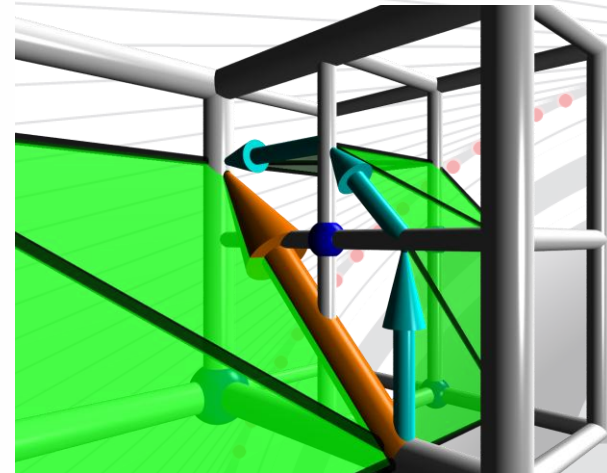
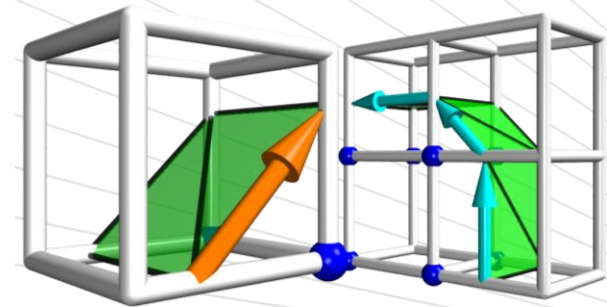
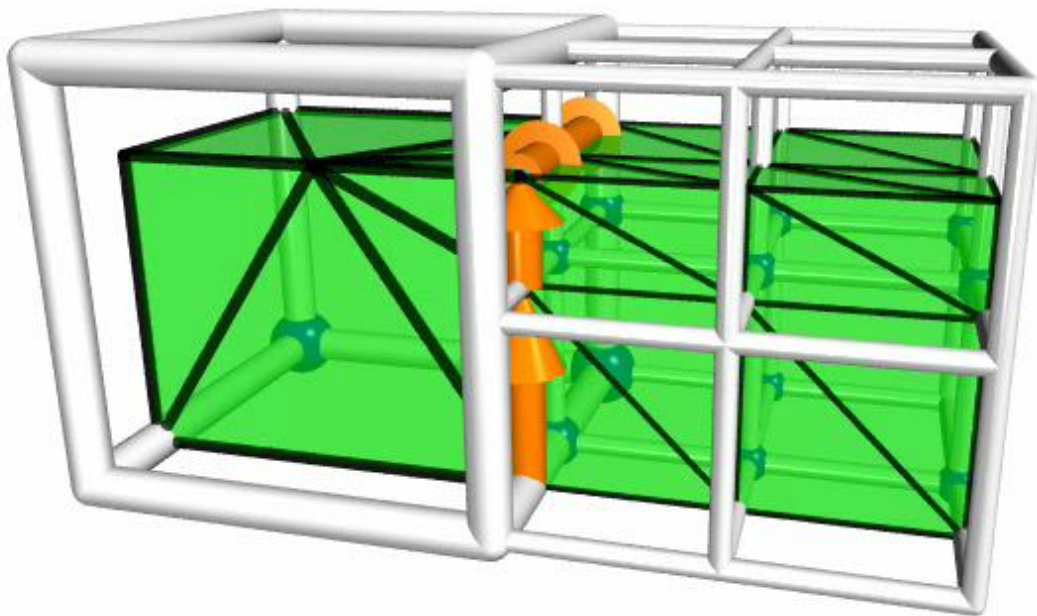
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# CMS is crack free

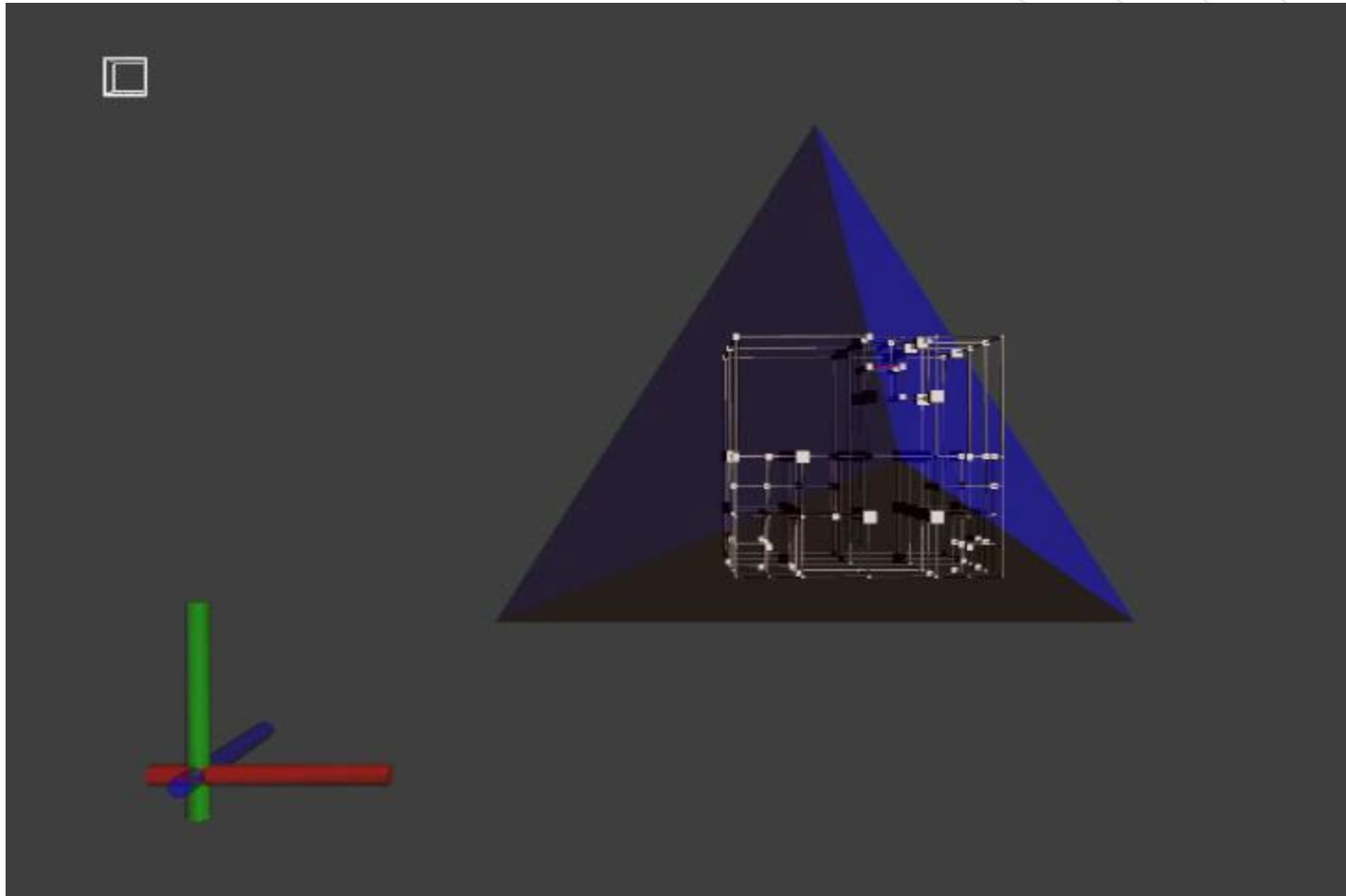
Adaptive  
Resolution

- Cracks are avoided using CMS



# Benefits – adaptive & crack free

1. Smooth Shape
2. Reduce 3D → 2D





Previous  
work  
& Problems

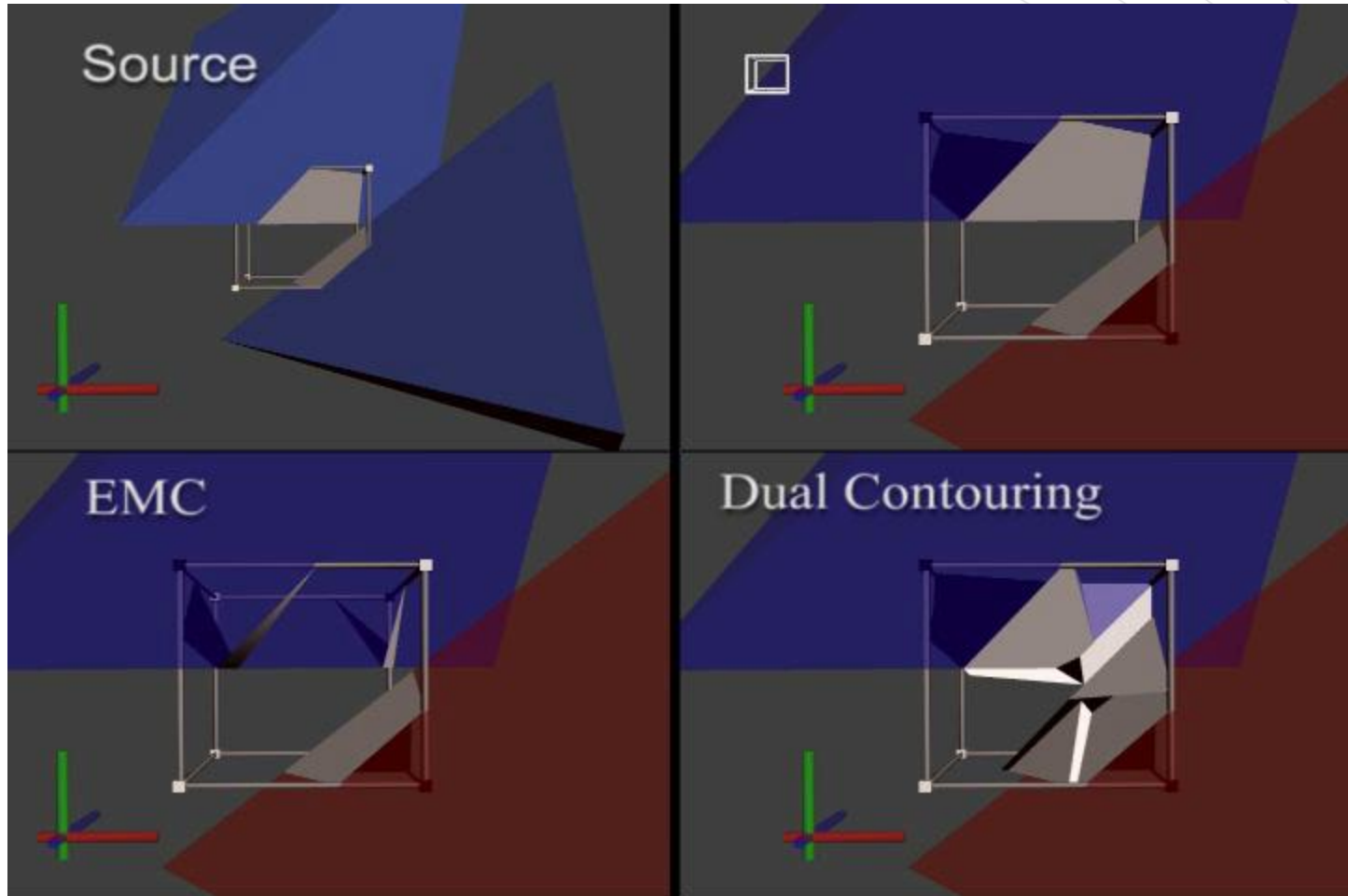
Solutions

Results &  
Conclusion



# Benefits - consistent topology

1. Correct Shape
2. Lower Error



# Benefits - consistent topology

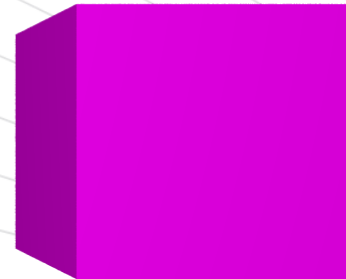
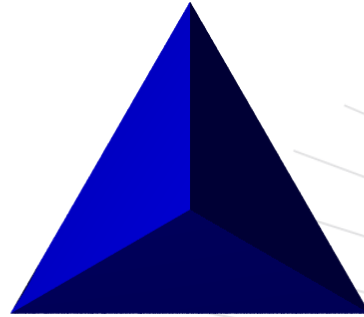
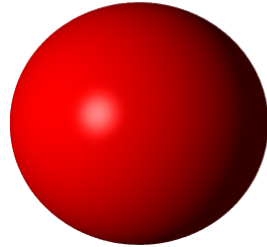
1. Correct Shape
2. Lower Error



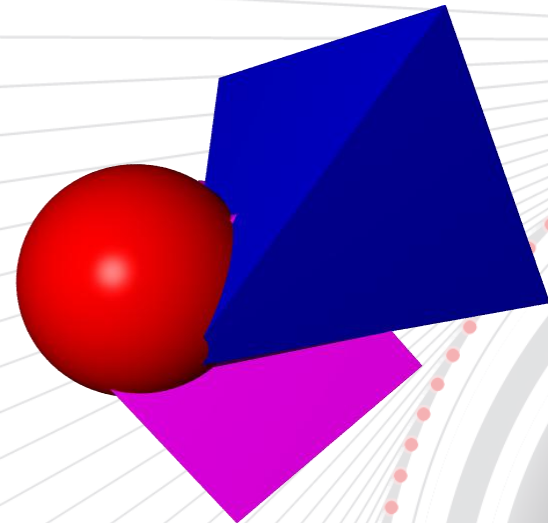
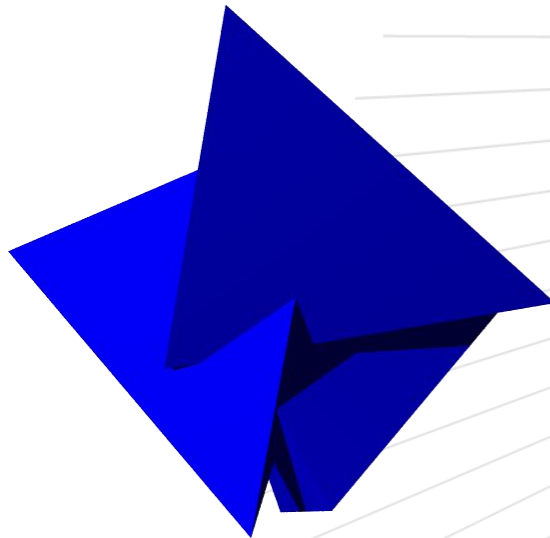
**Comparison of Topology**

# Simulation

- Available shapes



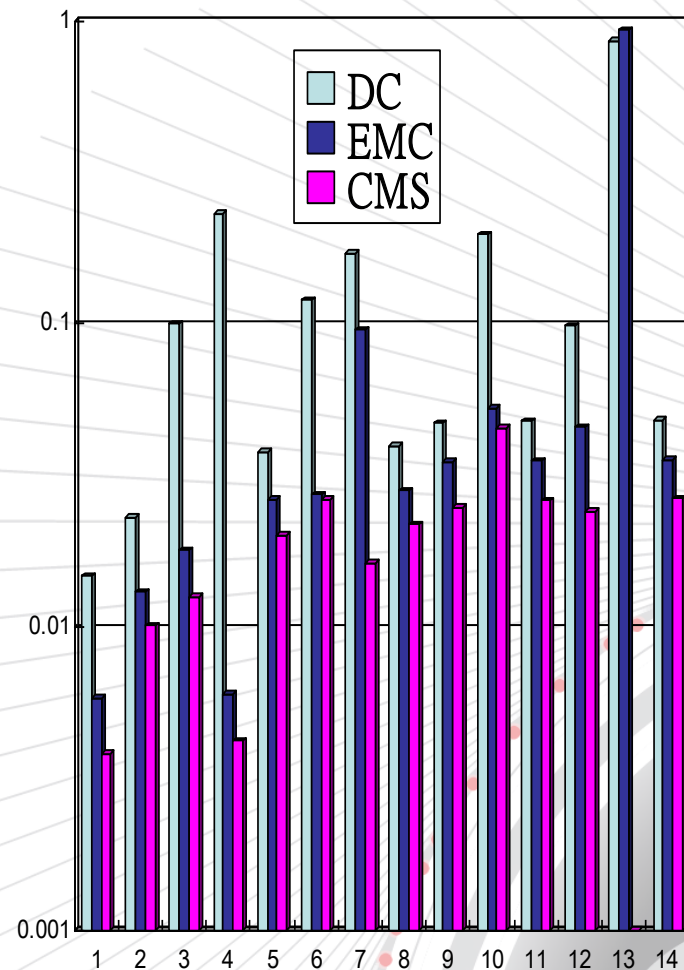
- generated randomly in a limited space



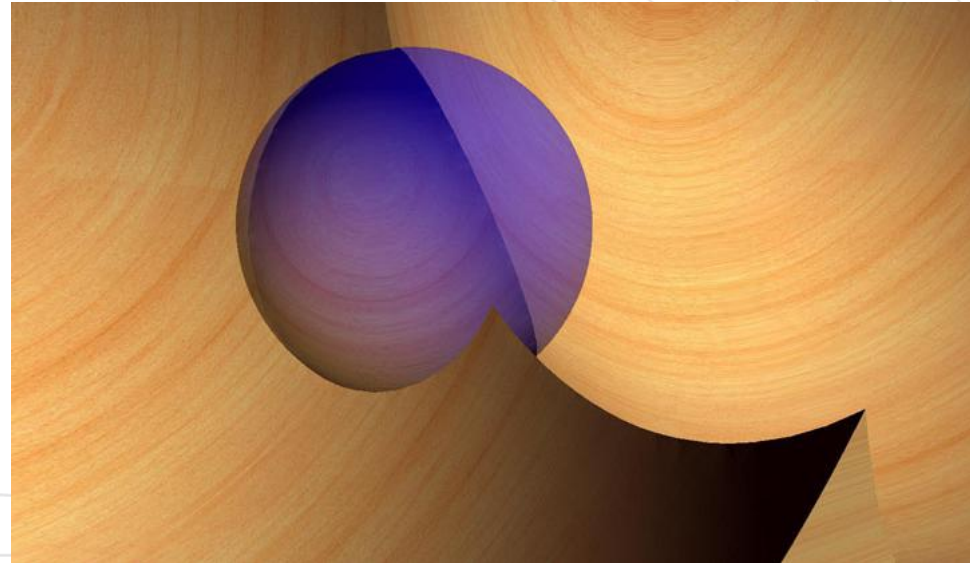
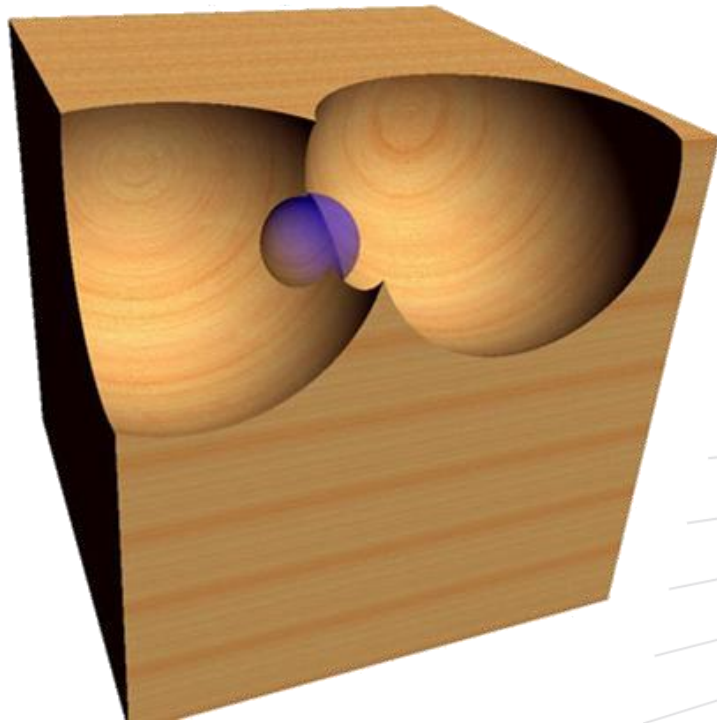


# Average geometric errors

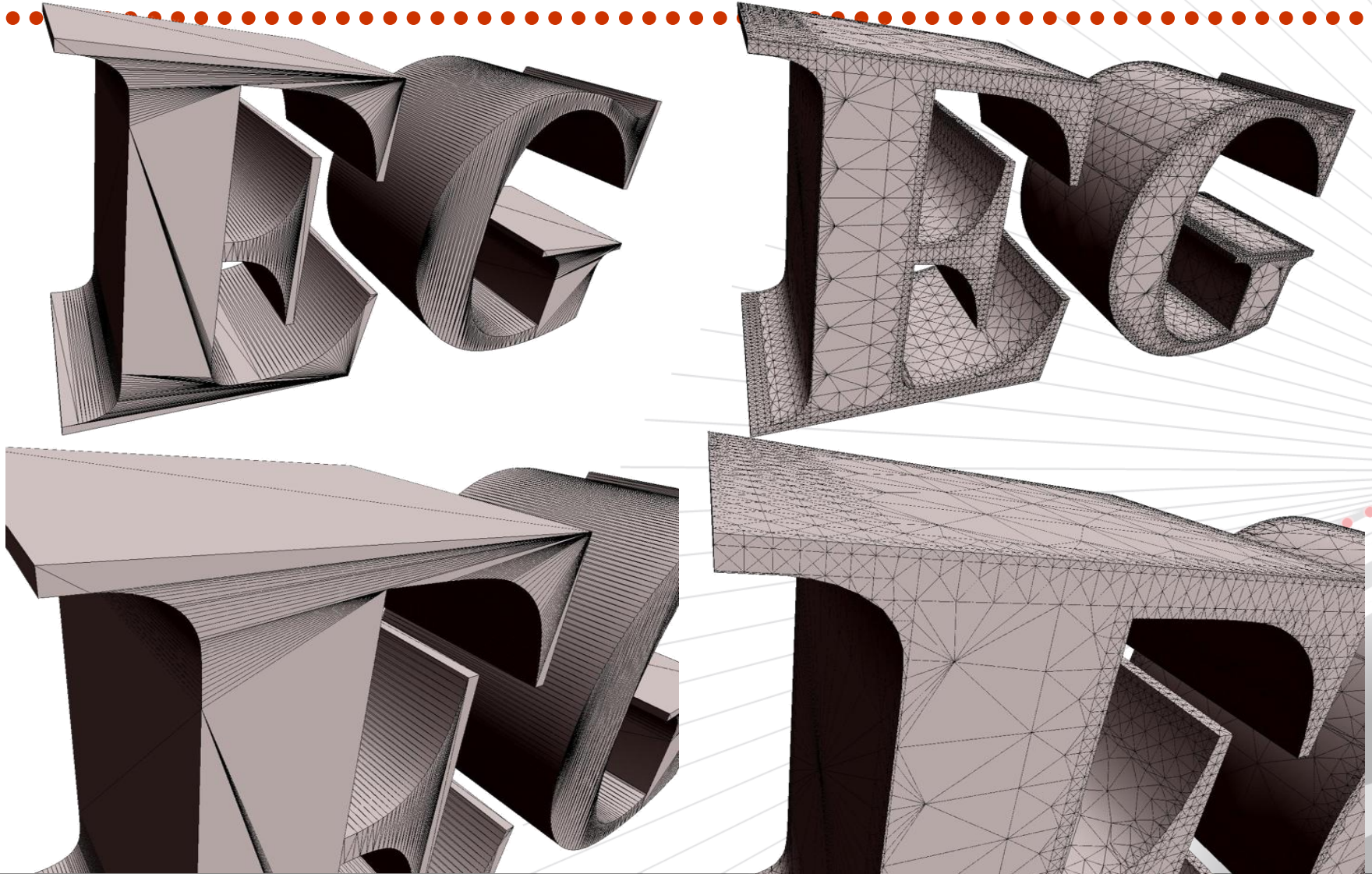
case	times	DC	EMC	CMS
1	3,590,980	0.01473	0.00586	0.00383
2	1,554,028	0.02309	0.01310	0.01013
3	207,302	0.10027	0.01801	0.01263
4	30,972	0.23064	0.00601	0.00422
5	803,311	0.03779	0.02631	0.02011
6	101,875	0.11998	0.02737	0.02633
7	12,198	0.17139	0.09565	0.01628
8	109,141	0.03979	0.02831	0.02184
9	72,201	0.04721	0.03525	0.02492
10	4,237	0.19682	0.05283	0.04541
11	70,238	0.04789	0.03535	0.02620
12	30,706	0.09845	0.04559	0.02419
13	1,405	0.85461	0.92935	0.00100
14	70,238	0.04821	0.03573	0.02653



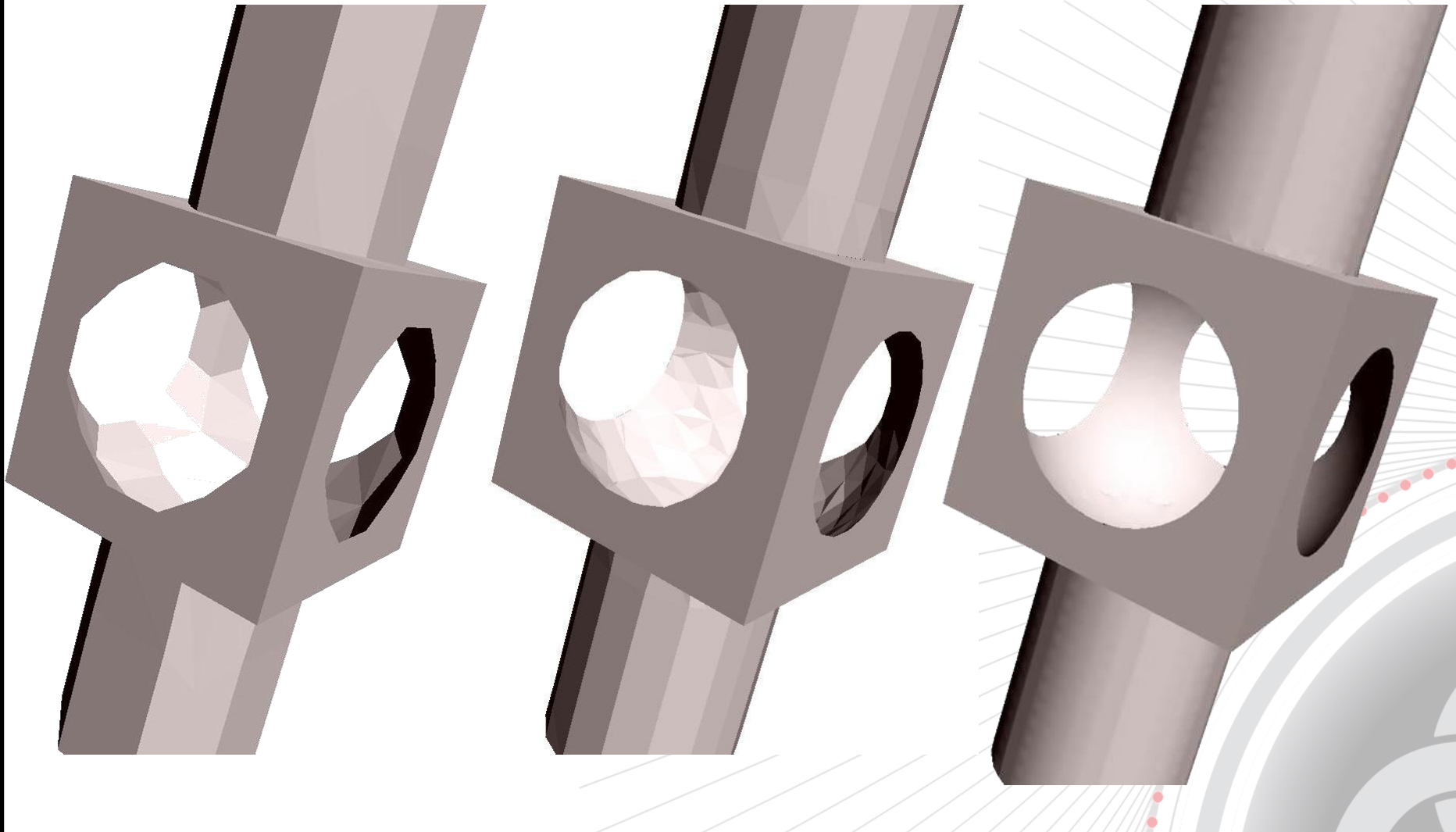
# Virtual Sculptor



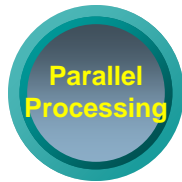
# Remeshing



# CSG & LOD



# Conclusion



**M**arching **C**ubes



**T**opological **M**arching **C**ubes



**E**xtended **M**arching **C**ubes



**D**ual **C**ontouring

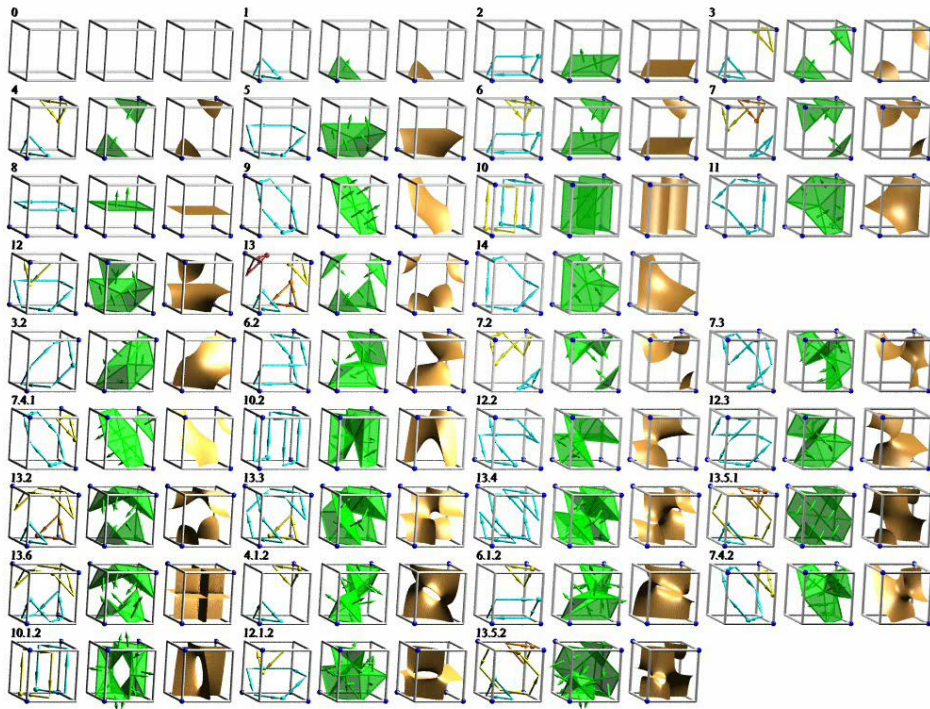


**C**ubical **M**arching **S**quares

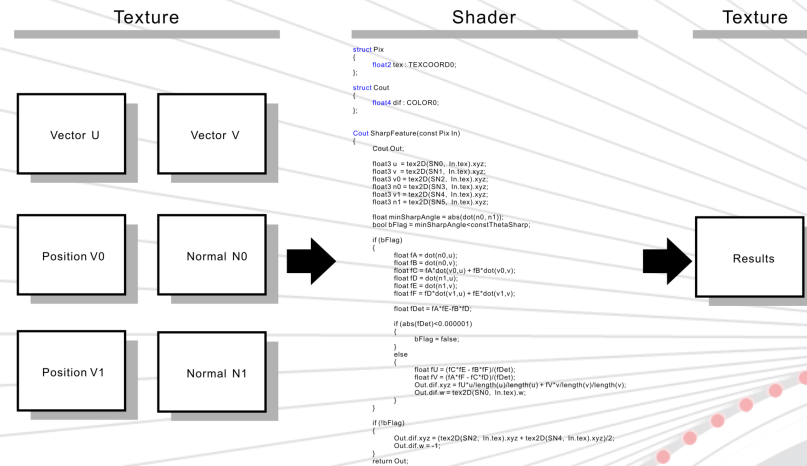


# Future work

- Medical imaging by CMS



- Acceleration using GPU



# Preliminary result: Acceleration using GPU

Texture

Shader

Texture

Vector U

Vector V

Position V0

Normal N0

Position V1

Normal N1

```
struct Pix
{
    float2 tex : TEXCOORD0;
};

struct Cout
{
    float4 dif : COLOR0;
};

Cout SharpFeature(const Pix In)
{
    Cout Out;

    float3 u = tex2D(SN0, In.tex).xyz;
    float3 v = tex2D(SN1, In.tex).xyz;
    float3 v0 = tex2D(SN2, In.tex).xyz;
    float3 n0 = tex2D(SN3, In.tex).xyz;
    float3 v1 = tex2D(SN4, In.tex).xyz;
    float3 n1 = tex2D(SN5, In.tex).xyz;

    float minSharpAngle = abs(dot(n0, n1));
    bool bFlag = minSharpAngle < constThetaSharp;

    if (!bFlag)
    {
        float fC = In.u;
        float fE = In.v;
        float fF = In.w;
        float fD = fC*fE - fC*fF;
        float fE = dot(n1, v);
        float fF = fD*dot(v1, u) - fE*dot(v1, v);

        float fDet = fA*fE - fB*fD;

        if (abs(fDet) < 0.000001)
        {
            bFlag = false;
        }
        else
        {
            float fU = (fC*fE - fB*fF)/(fDet);
            float fV = (fA*fF - fC*fD)/(fDet);
            Out.dif.xyz = fU*u/length(u)/length(u) + fV*v/length(v)/length(v);
            Out.dif.w = tex2D(SN0, In.tex).w;
        }
    }

    if (!bFlag)
    {
        Out.dif.xyz = (tex2D(SN2, In.tex).xyz + tex2D(SN4, In.tex).xyz)/2;
        Out.dif.w = -1;
    }

    return Out;
}
```

*Packing Bus*

*Computing Bus*

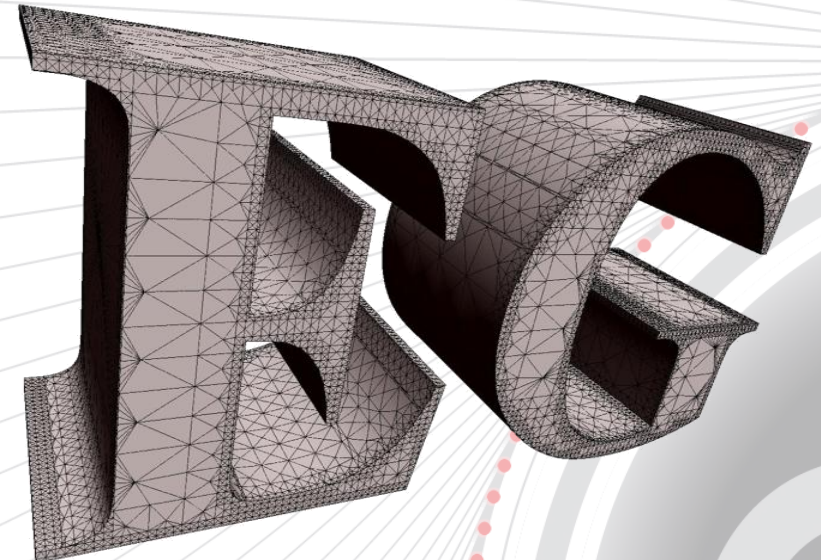
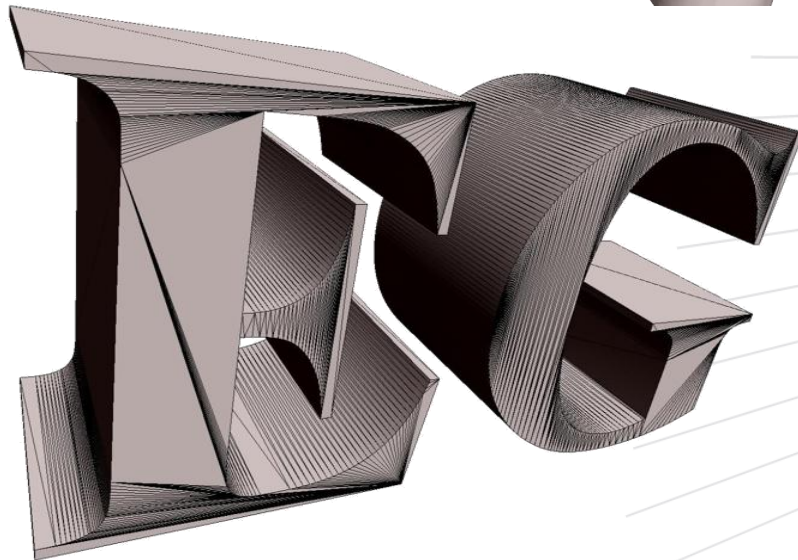
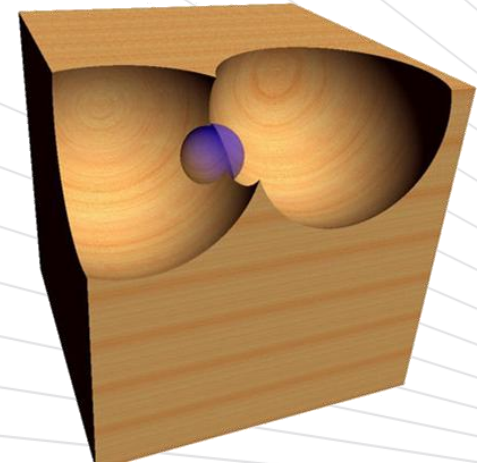
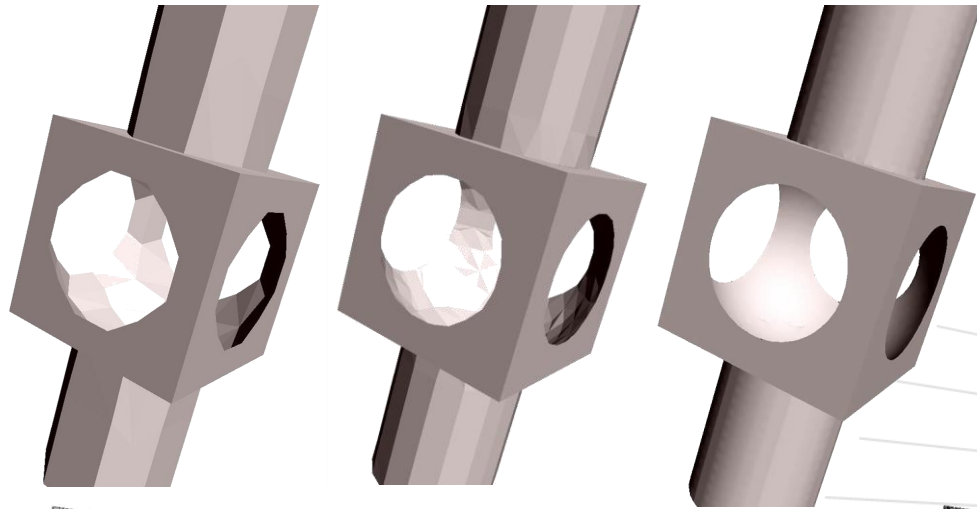
*Unpacking*

# Thanks

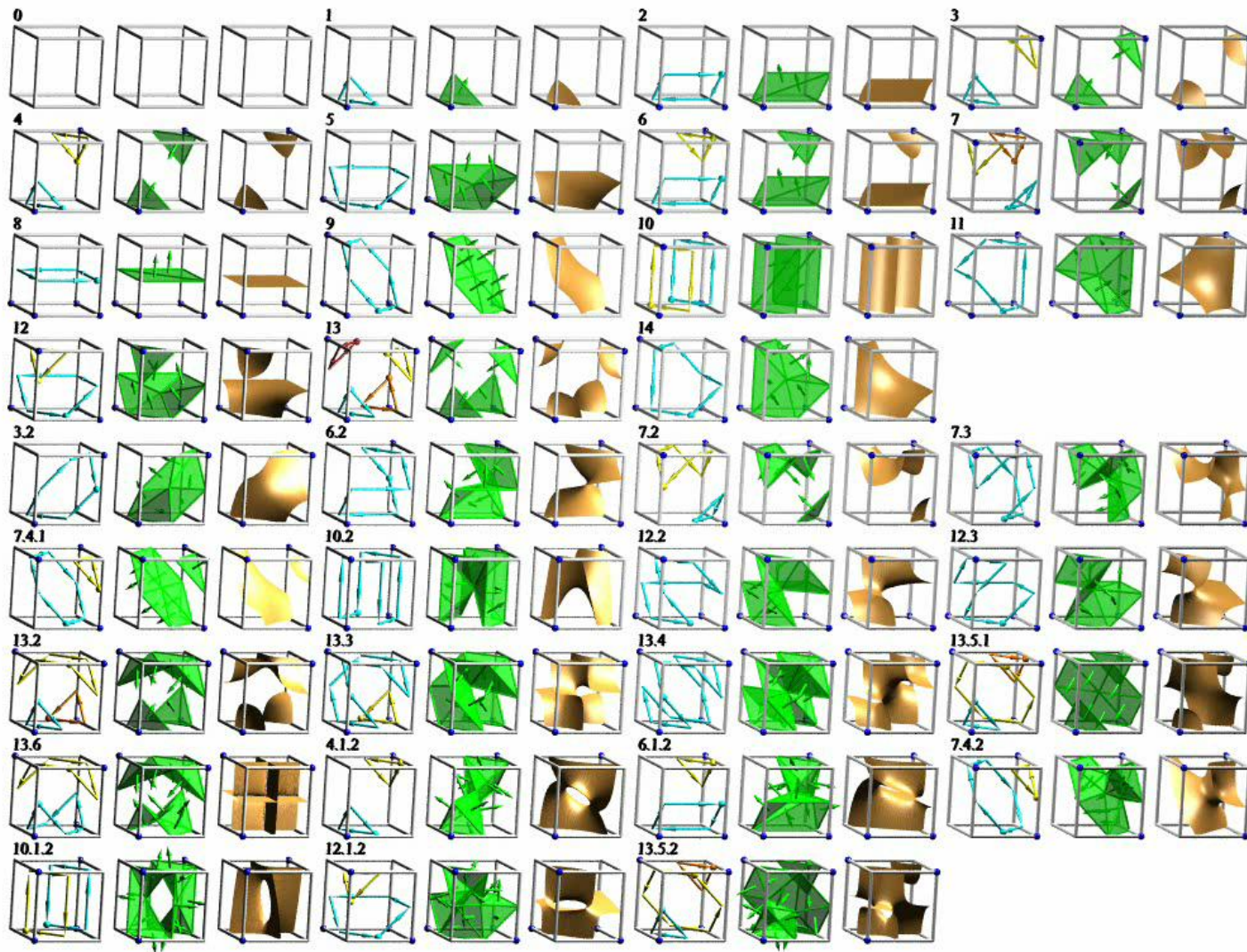




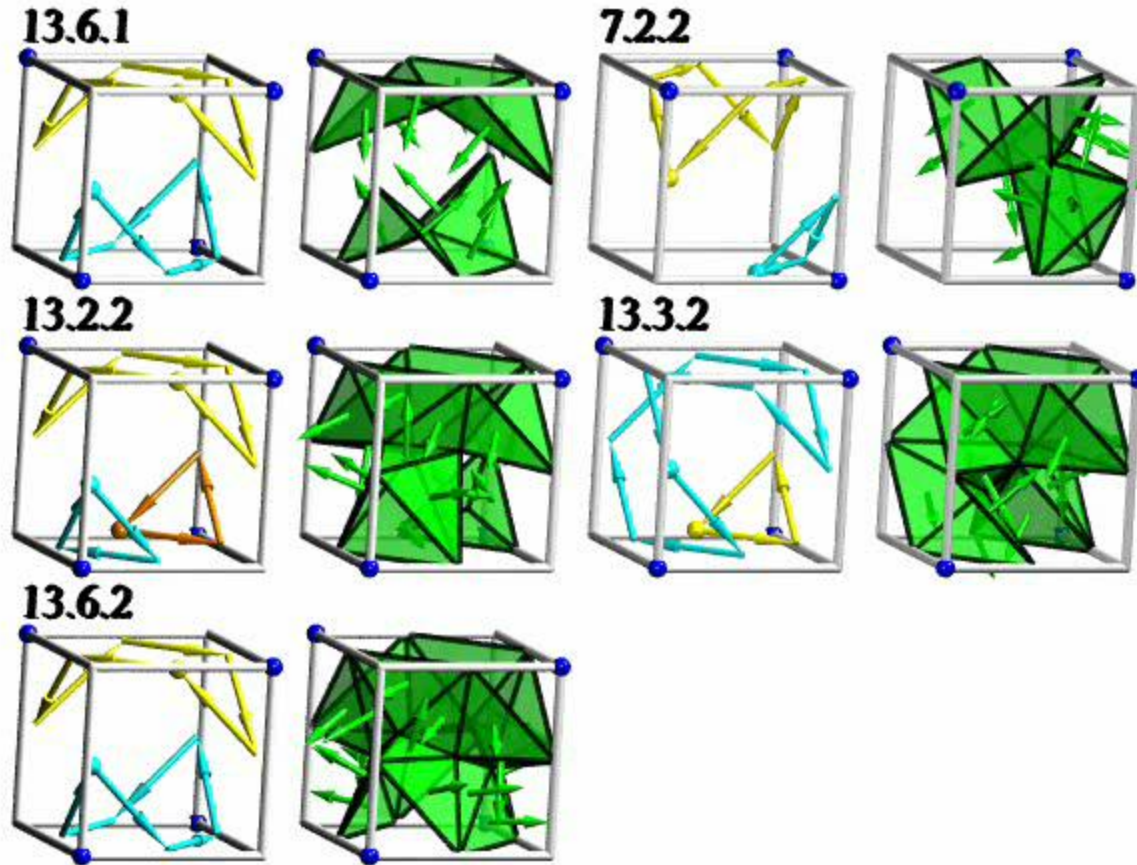
# Applications



# Cube based patterns by CMS

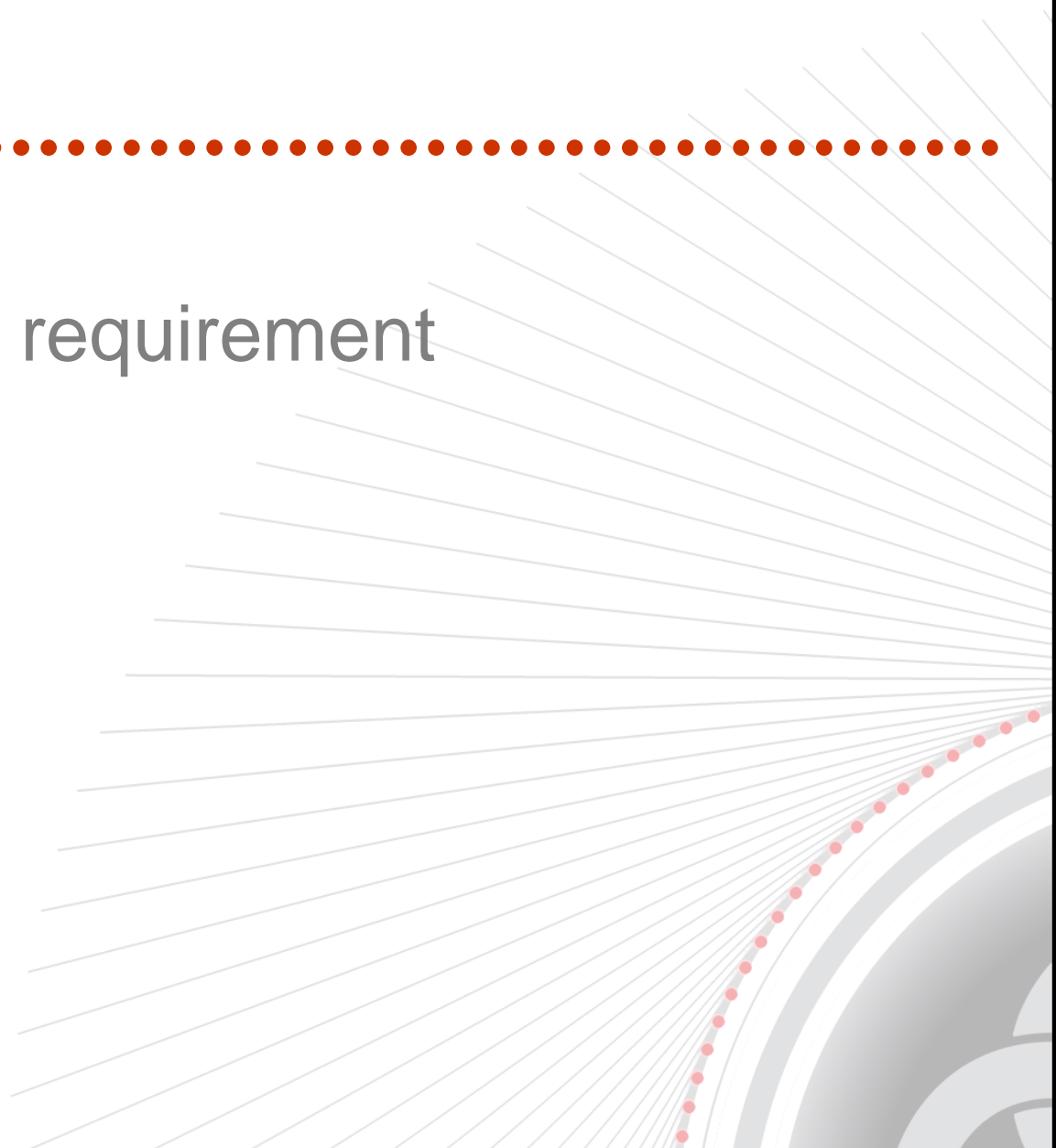


# New patterns





- Triangle count
- Memory space requirement
- Computation



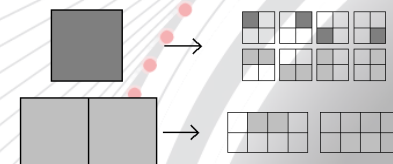
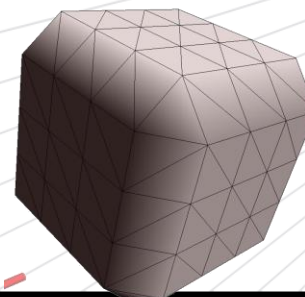
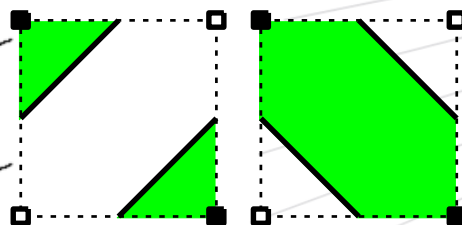
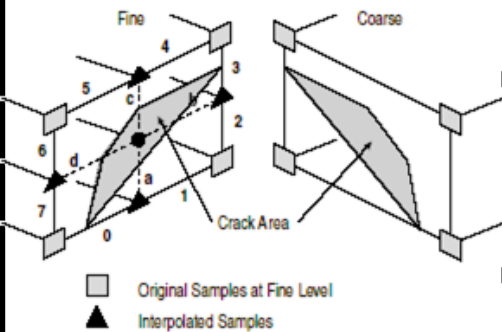
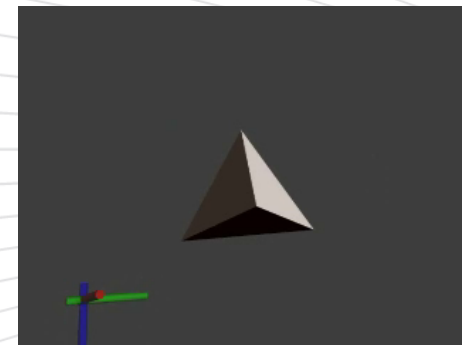
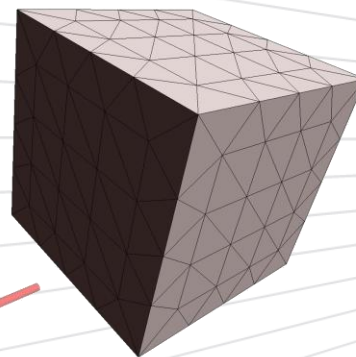
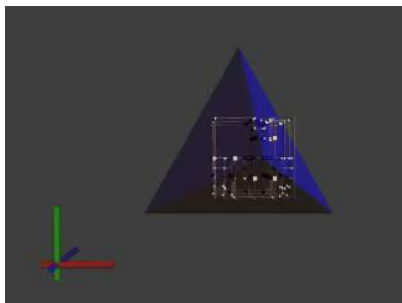
# Overview: Problems & Goals

Adaptive Resolution

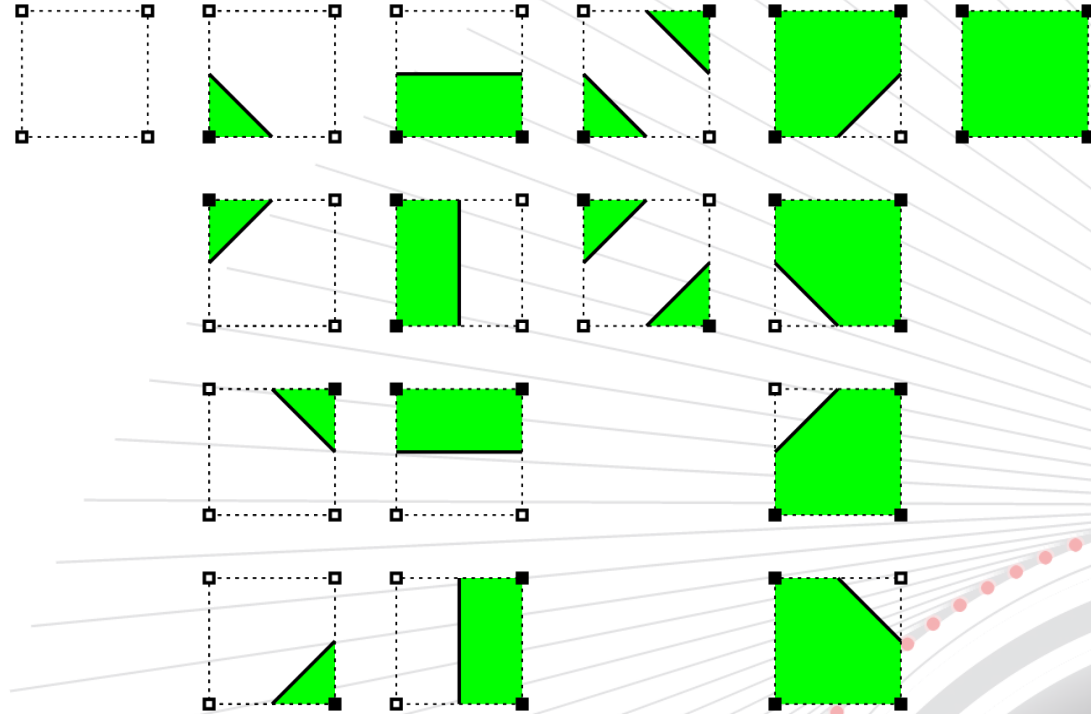
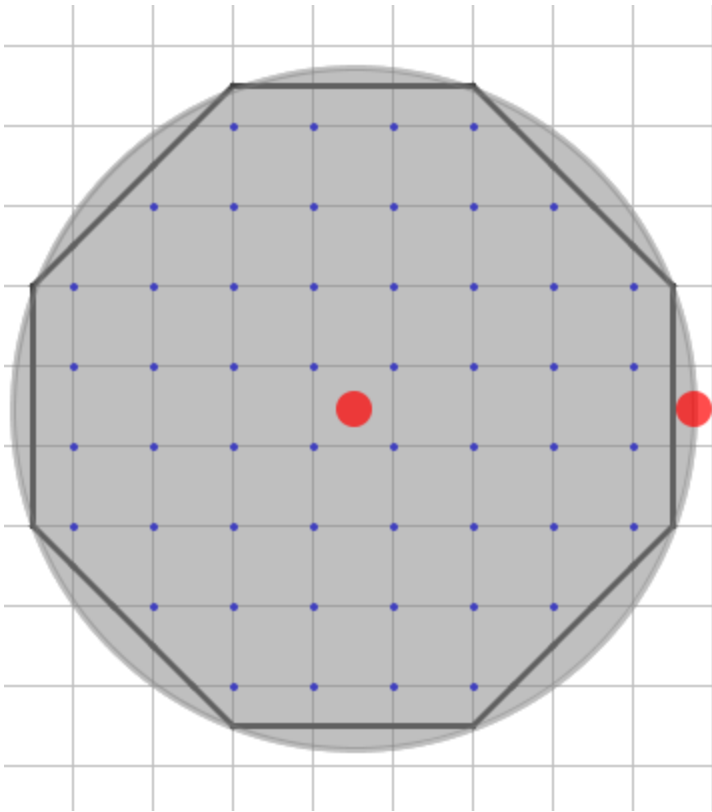
Consistent Topology

Sharp Features

Parallel Processing

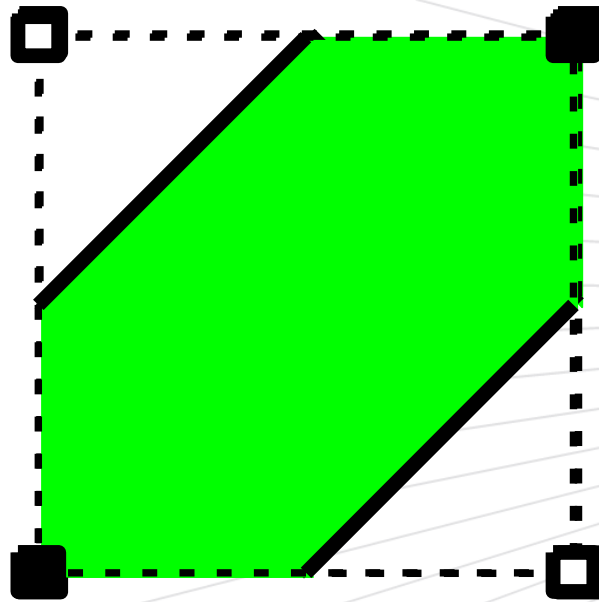


# Marching squares (2D)...

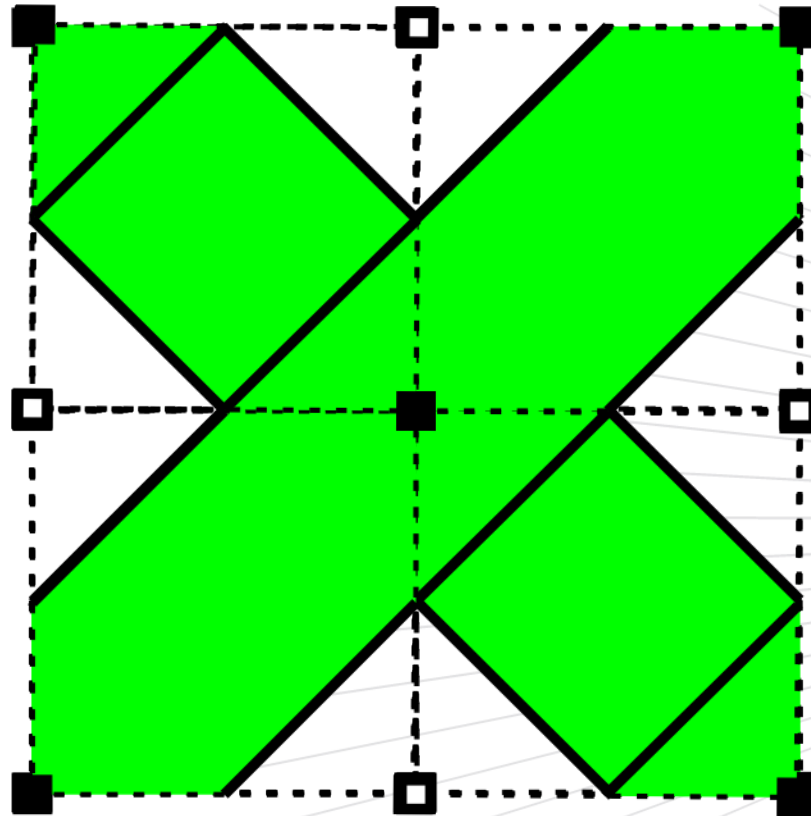


# Ambiguity problem

- Face ambiguity
  - [NIELSON G. M., HAMANN B. 1991], etc.



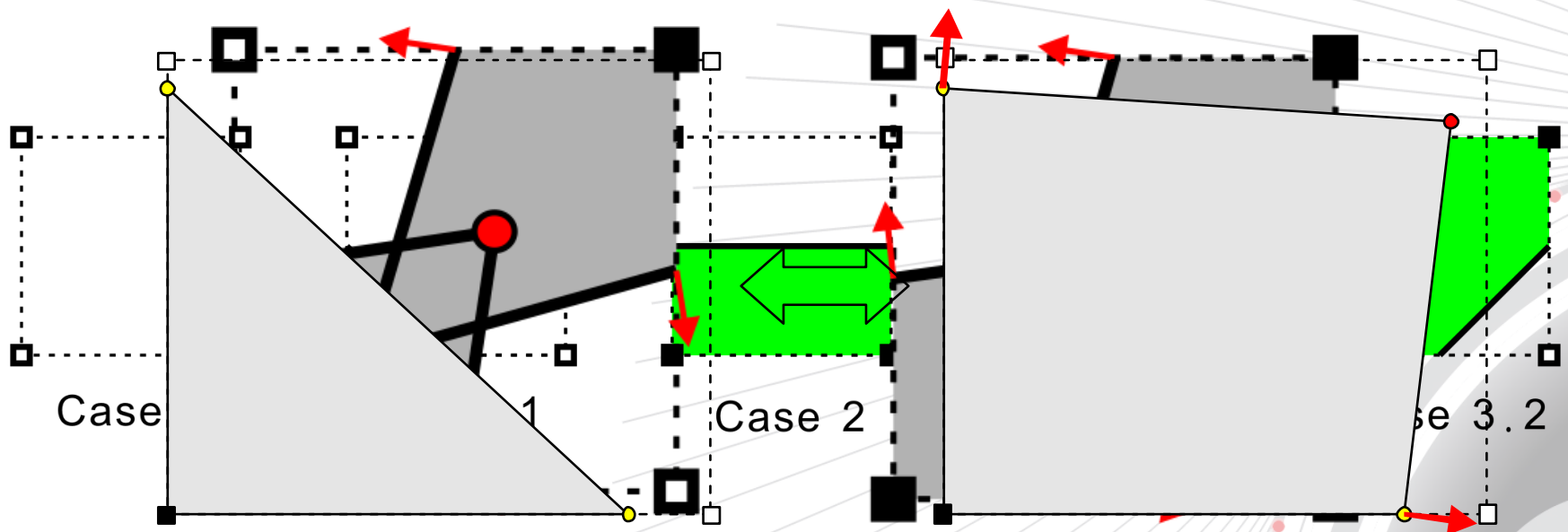
# Ambiguity problem...





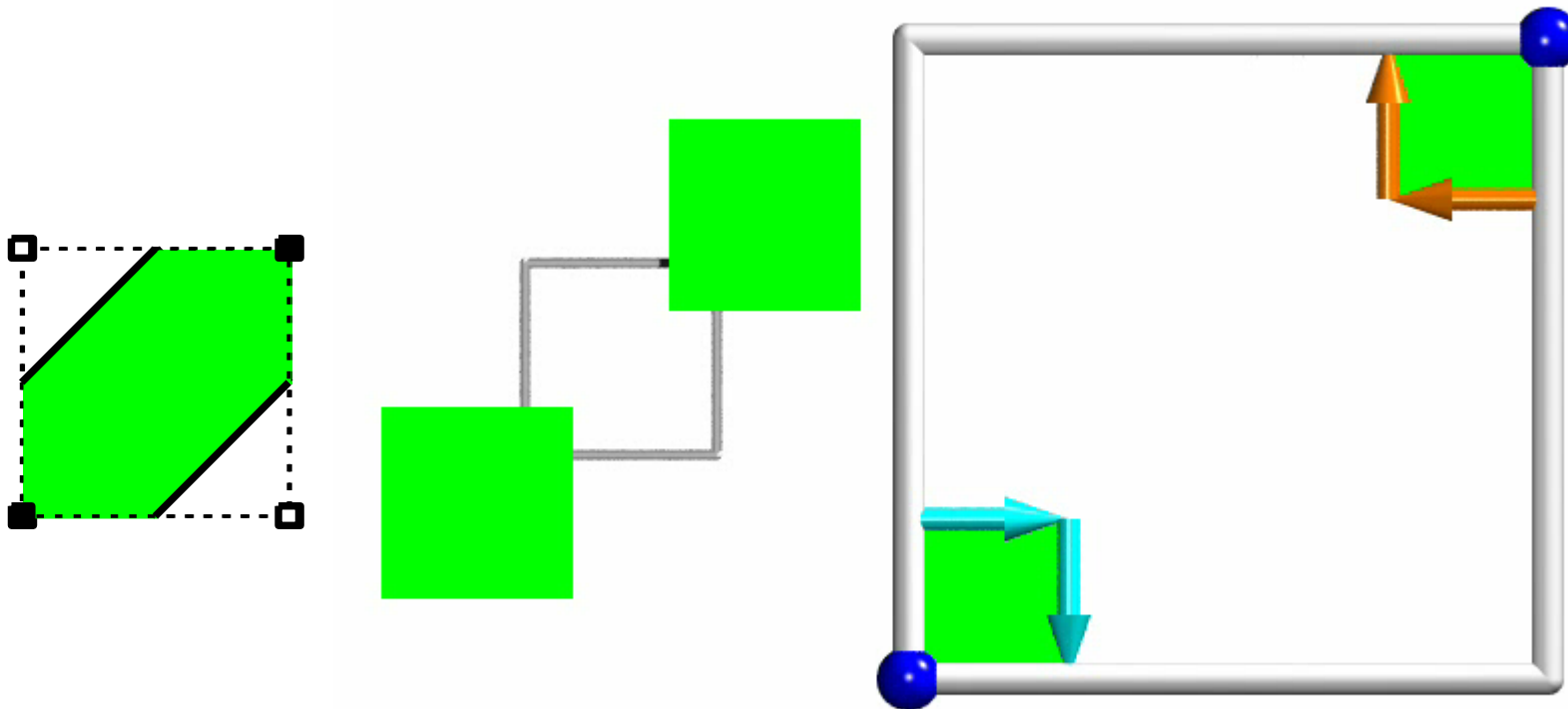
# Segment generation on faces

- Table look up
- Detect sharp features
- Resolve topological ambiguity



# Resolving face ambiguity

Consistent  
Topology



$V_0$

$V_1$