A View-Dependent Metric for Patch-Based LOD Generation & Selection

Supplemental Material

THIBAUD LAMBERT, Inria Bordeaux Sud-Ouest, France PIERRE BÉNARD, LaBRI (UMR 5800, CNRS, Univ. Bordeaux), France GAËL GUENNEBAUD, Inria Bordeaux Sud-Ouest, France

1 NUMERICAL COMPARISON

Measuring with our anisotropic metric (a) and the Hausdorff distance (b), we compare the QEMand LTM-based vertex placement strategies with our new Volumetric UV optimization with and without least-square refitting, and eventually its *full* combination with our novel edge selection cost. In both cases, the error is expressed relatively to the mesh produced by the regular hardware tessellation (HwTess) and averaged over all patches of the four 3D models shown in Section 3.



Authors' addresses: Thibaud Lambert, Inria Bordeaux Sud-Ouest, France; Pierre Bénard, LaBRI (UMR 5800, CNRS, Univ. Bordeaux), France; Gaël Guennebaud, Inria Bordeaux Sud-Ouest, France.

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(b) Measured with the Hausdorff distance

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2 SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION

We compare our selection metric and generation algorithm with the perception-correlated image quality metric HDR-VDP-2 [Mantiuk et al. 2011], using the default parameters of the online tool (http://driiqm.mpi-inf.mpg.de):

- display diagonal size: 24 inches
- display resolution: 1920 × 1200 pixels
- viewing distance: 0.5 m
- color encoding: sRGB

We also show the root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Structural Similarity Index (SSIM) [Wang et al. 2004].



Reference (535M tris)





(a) Our + Hausdorff (6M tris) Q = 60.68RMSE = 4.244 - SSIM = 0.975



(b) Our + \tilde{E} (13M tris) Q = 66.08MSE = 2.904 - SSIM = 0.985





(e) Our + E_{iso} (13M tris) Q = 65.53RMSE = 2.954 - SSIM = 0.984



(f) QEM + E_{iso} (13M tris) Q = 60.19 RMSE = 4.460 - SSIM = 0.973





(g) HwTess + E_{iso} (13M tris) Q = 60.21RMSE = 4.287 - SSIM = 0.974

3 LOD COMPARISON

For 4 test scenes, we visually compare the meshes generated at levels 16, 8 and 4 by the QEM variant of Lambert et al. [2016] and our method.

3.1 Asteroid





Reference mesh

Coarse mesh



3.2 Glacier Peak



Reference mesh



Coarse mesh



3.3 Bricks



Reference mesh

Coarse mesh



3.4 Seashell





Reference mesh

Coarse mesh



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