

Fast and Stable Evaluation of Box-Splines via the BB-Form

Minho Kim and Jörg Peters

<http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/SurfLab>

University of Florida

10th SIAM Conference on Geometric Design & Computing



Motivation

Motivation

- ▶ Box-splines for generating continuous field from discrete data.

Motivation

- ▶ Box-splines for generating continuous field from discrete data.
- ▶ Recursive evaluation (de Boor '93 and Kobbelt '97) can evaluate arbitrary box-splines

Motivation

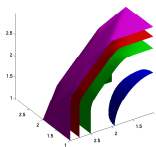
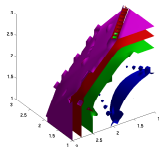
- ▶ Box-splines for generating continuous field from discrete data.
- ▶ Recursive evaluation (de Boor '93 and Kobbelt '97) can evaluate arbitrary box-splines but are too slow.

Motivation

- ▶ Box-splines for generating continuous field from discrete data.
- ▶ Recursive evaluation (de Boor '93 and Kobbelt '97) can evaluate arbitrary box-splines but are too slow.
- ▶ Error in tri-variate box-splines.

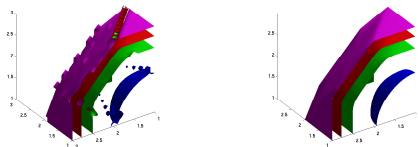
Motivation

- ▶ Box-splines for generating continuous field from discrete data.
- ▶ Recursive evaluation (de Boor '93 and Kobbelt '97) can evaluate arbitrary box-splines but are too slow.
- ▶ Error in tri-variate box-splines.



Motivation

- ▶ Box-splines for generating continuous field from discrete data.
- ▶ Recursive evaluation (de Boor '93 and Kobbelt '97) can evaluate arbitrary box-splines but are too slow.
- ▶ Error in tri-variate box-splines.



- ▶ Existing methods via BB-form (Chui et al. '91 and Casciola et al. '06) evaluate only specific box-splines.

Box-spline

$$M_{\Xi}$$

Box-spline

M_E



direction matrix

Example

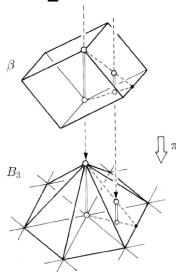
$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{\Xi}$$

Example

M_{Ξ}

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

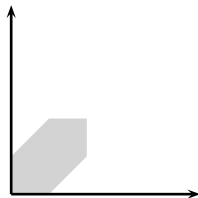
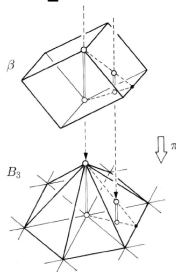


(image courtesy of Prautzsch et al.)

Support

M_{Ξ}

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

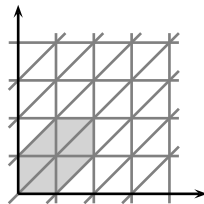
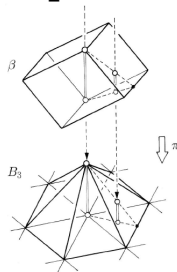


(image courtesy of Prautzsch et al.)

Knot planes

M_{Ξ}

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

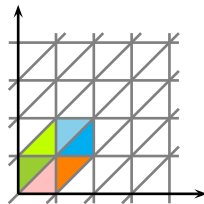
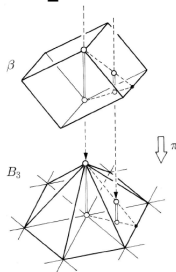


(image courtesy of Prautzsch et al.)

Piecewise polynomial

M_{Ξ}

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



(image courtesy of Prautzsch et al.)

Spline

$$\begin{array}{c} M_{\Xi} \\ \downarrow \\ * \\ \uparrow \\ a \end{array} \longrightarrow \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^s} a(j) M_{\Xi}(\cdot - j)$$

Evaluation methods

approximate

exact

$$M_{\Xi}$$

Evaluation methods

approximate

exact

► subdivision

M_{Ξ}

Evaluation methods

approximate

exact

M_E

- ▶ subdivision
- ▶ sampling & interpolation

Evaluation methods

approximate

exact

M_E

- ▶ subdivision
- ▶ sampling & interpolation
- ▶ inverse FFT

Evaluation methods

	approximate	exact
M_E	▶ subdivision ▶ sampling & interpolation ▶ inverse FFT	de Boor '93

Evaluation methods

	approximate	exact
M_E	▶ subdivision ▶ sampling & interpolation ▶ inverse FFT	de Boor '93 Kobbelt '97

Evaluation methods

	approximate	exact
M_E	▶ subdivision ▶ sampling & interpolation ▶ inverse FFT	▶ recursive de Boor '93 Kobbelt '97

Evaluation methods

	approximate	exact
M_E	▶ subdivision ▶ sampling & interpolation ▶ inverse FFT	▶ recursive de Boor '93 Kobbelt '97 ▶ BB-form

Conversion to BB-form

$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma} (\cdot))$$

Conversion to BB-form

$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma}(\cdot))$$

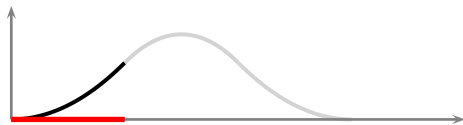
barycentric coordinate function
w.r.t. the domain simplex σ

Conversion to BB-form

$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma} (\cdot))$$

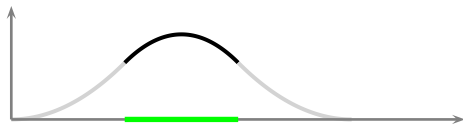
Bernstein basis polynomial

Conversion to BB-form



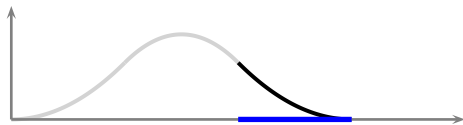
$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma} (\cdot))$$

Conversion to BB-form



$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma} (\cdot))$$

Conversion to BB-form



$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma} (\cdot))$$

Conversion to BB-form

$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma} (\cdot))$$

How to compute the coefficients?

Conversion to BB-form

$$M_{\Xi} = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma}(\cdot))$$

How to index a polynomial piece
(domain simplex σ)?

Computing coefficients

$$M_{\Xi}$$

$$c_{\alpha}$$

Computing coefficients

$$M_{\Xi}(x_i) = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma}(x_i))$$

sample points

sample points

Computing coefficients

$$M_{\Xi}(x_i) = \sum c_{\alpha} b_{\alpha} (\beta_{\sigma}(x_i))$$

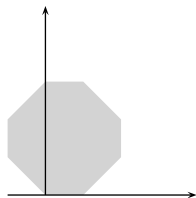
Theorem

Let $\Xi \in \mathbb{Z}^{s \times n}$ and $\text{rank}(\Xi) = s$. Then the polynomial pieces of M_{Ξ} can be represented in BB-form with coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}$.

Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

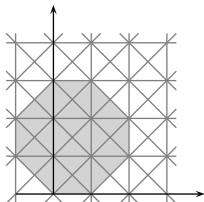
M_{Ξ}



Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

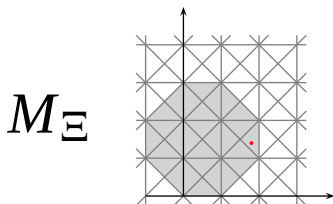
$$\mathbb{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$M_{\mathbb{E}}$



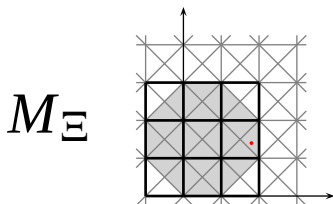
Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



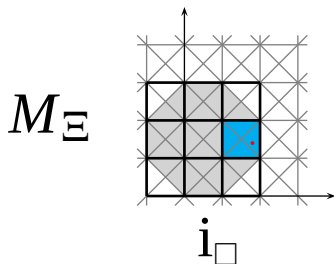
Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

$$\mathbb{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



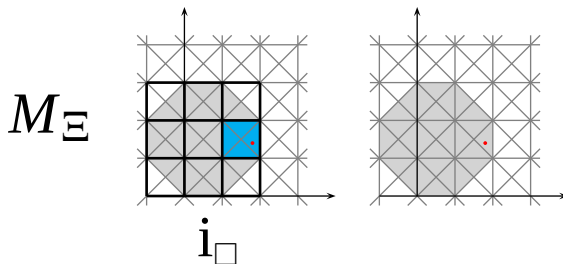
Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



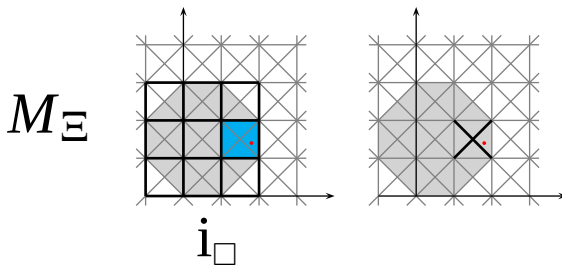
Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

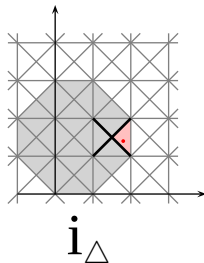
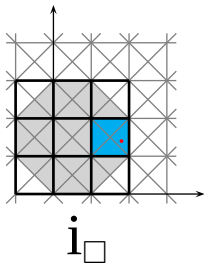
$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

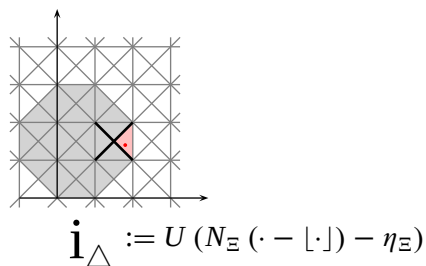
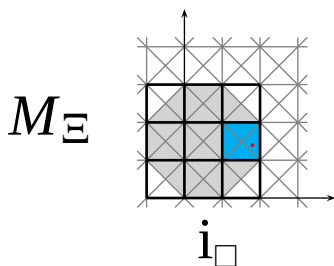
$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

M_{Ξ}



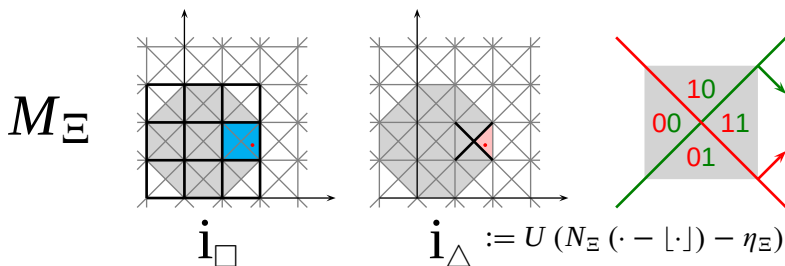
Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Indexing polynomial piece (domain simplex)

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in I_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)

Spline evaluation

$$[x] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{EVALUATESPLINE}_{\Xi}(a, x)$$
$$\mathbf{i}_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$$
$$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTE_BARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$$
$$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in I_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\triangle})$$

```
return EVALUATEBÉZIER( $P, u$ )
```

A 6x6 grid of dots, consisting of 6 rows and 6 columns of small black dots. The dots are arranged in a regular, repeating pattern.

Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in I_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in I_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

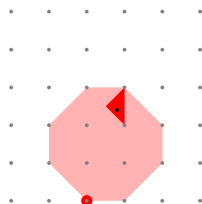
EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in \mathbf{l}_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

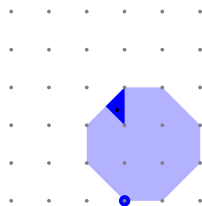
EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in \mathbf{I}_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

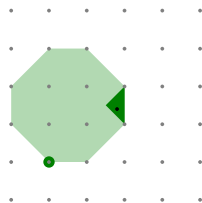
EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in \mathbf{l}_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

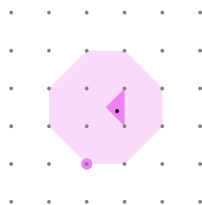
EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in \mathbf{I}_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

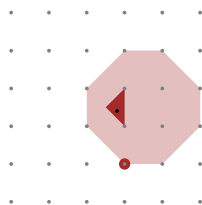
EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in \mathbf{l}_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

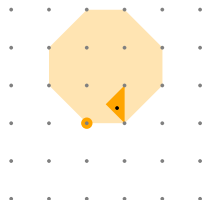
EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTE BARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in I_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

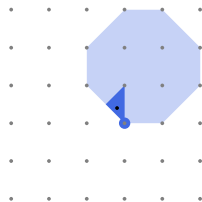
EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}(a, x)$

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in \mathbf{l}_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



Spline evaluation

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EVALUATESPLINE $_{\Xi}$ (a, x)

$i_{\Delta} \leftarrow U(N_{\Xi}(x - \lfloor x \rfloor) - \eta_{\Xi})$

$u \leftarrow \text{COMPUTEBARYCENTRIC}(i_{\Delta}, x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$

$P \leftarrow \sum_{i_{\square} \in I_{\Xi}} a(\lfloor x \rfloor - i_{\square}) C_{\Xi}(i_{\square}, i_{\Delta})$

return EVALUATEBÉZIER(P, u)



6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice

6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice

- ▶ defined by the direction matrix

$$\Xi_6 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice

- ▶ defined by the direction matrix

$$\Xi_6 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶ piecewise polynomial of degree ≤ 3

6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice

- ▶ defined by the direction matrix

$$\Xi_6 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

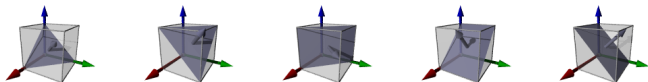
- ▶ piecewise polynomial of degree ≤ 3
- ▶ equivalent to $M_{\tilde{\Xi}_6}$ on the Cartesian lattice with

$$\tilde{\Xi}_6 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice (cont'd)

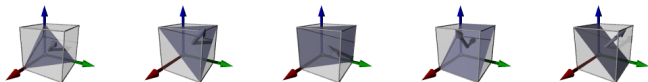
6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice (cont'd)

- ▶ knot planes of M_{Ξ_6} of in $[0..1)^3$

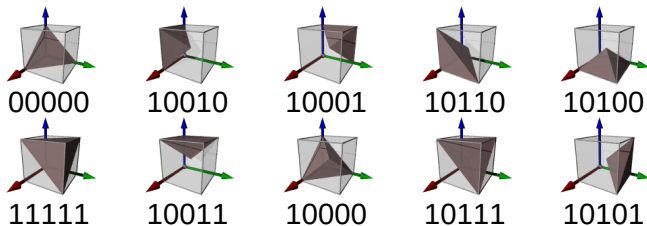


6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice (cont'd)

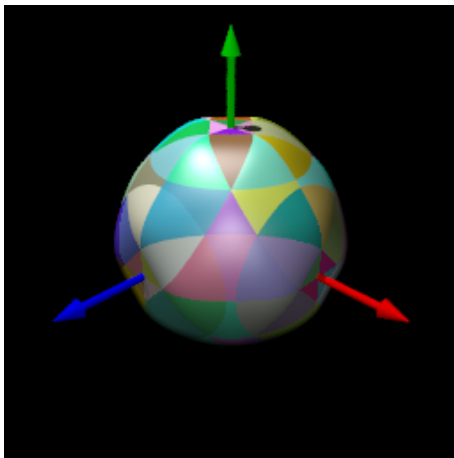
- ▶ knot planes of M_{Ξ_6} of in $[0..1)^3$



- ▶ polynomial pieces (domain tetrahedra) of M_{Ξ_6} in $[0..1)^3$



6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice (cont'd)



6-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_6} on the FCC lattice (cont'd)

Loading 6dirfast.mpeg...

7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7}

7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7}

- defined by the direction matrix

$$\Xi_7 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7}

- defined by the direction matrix

$$\Xi_7 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- piecewise polynomial of degree ≤ 4

7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7} (cont'd)

7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7} (cont'd)

- ▶ knot planes in $[0..1)^3$

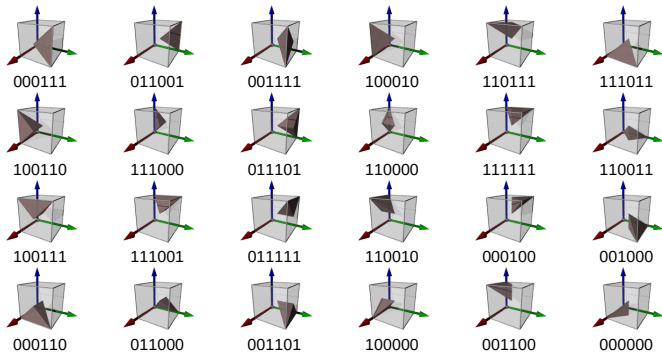


7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7} (cont'd)

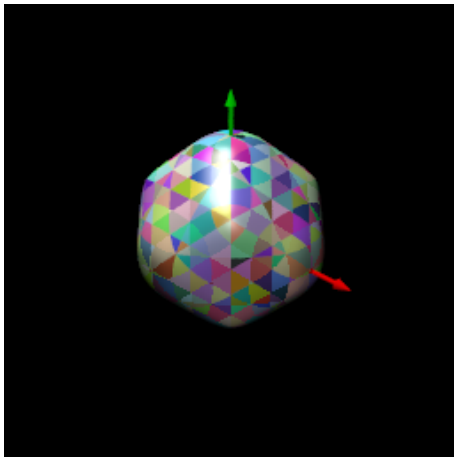
- ▶ knot planes in $[0..1]^3$



- ▶ polynomial pieces (domain tetrahedra) in $[0..1]^3$



7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7} (cont'd)



7-directional tri-variate box-spline M_{Ξ_7} (cont'd)

Loading 7dirfast.mpeg...

Performance

algorithm	spline	resolution		
		21^3	31^3	41^3
de Boor	M_{Ξ_7}	20.273238 ×144	75.297004 ×154	187.711522 ×153
	M_{Ξ_6}	1.860688 ×34	7.087524 ×39	18.147211 ×41
Kobbelt	M_{Ξ_7}	52.727976 ×375	207.840594 ×424	550.422698 ×450
	M_{Ξ_6}	3.644995 ×66	14.034635 ×78	37.232097 ×84
via BB-form	M_{Ξ_7}	0.140722	0.489674	1.223360
	M_{Ξ_6}	0.055346	0.180976	0.444804

(evaluation of vectorized input by MATLAB[®])

- ▶ time measured in secs
- ▶ BB-form method is **×ratio** times faster

High-quality image generation using ray-tracer

Loading quasi.mpeg...

Thank you!

- ▶ The MATLAB® package can be downloaded at
<http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/SurfLab/tribox>

References

-  Carl de Boor, *On the evaluation of box splines*, Numerical Algorithms **5** (1993), no. 1–4, 5–23.
-  Gerald Farin, Josef Hoschek, and Myung-Soo Kim (eds.), *The handbook of computer aided geometric design*, 3rd ed., ch. Box Splines, pp. 255–282, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 2002.
-  Minho Kim and Jörg Peters, *Fast and stable evaluation of box-splines via the Bézier form*, Tech. Report REP-2007-422, University of Florida, 2007.
-  Leif Kobbelt, *Stable evaluation of box-splines*, Numerical Algorithms **14** (1997), no. 4, 377–382.

Spline on non-Cartesian lattice

A spline can also be generated on the non-Cartesian lattice $X^{-1}\mathbb{Z}^s$ spanned by M_{Ξ} with the coefficients $b : X^{-1}\mathbb{Z}^s \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (change of variables):

$$\sum_{j \in X^{-1}\mathbb{Z}^s} M_{\Xi}(\cdot - j) b(j) = |\det X| \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^s} M_{X\Xi}(X \cdot - j) b(X^{-1}j).$$