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Sparse representation of terrains for procedural modeling

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Introduction



Motivations

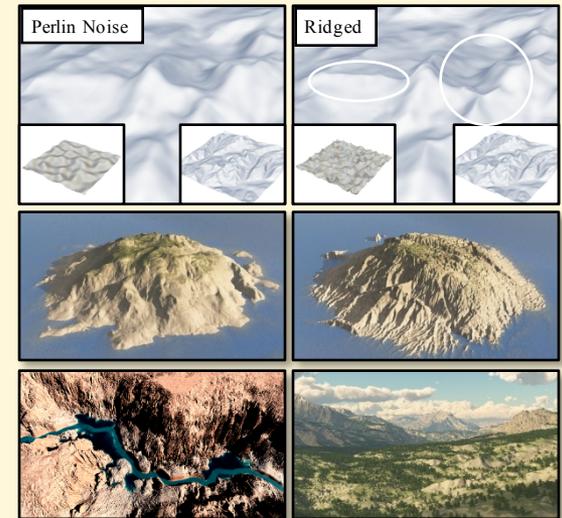
Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion

- Sparse modeling applied to terrain
- Many applications
 - Inverse procedural modeling
 - Compact representation
 - Terrain synthesis
 - Terrain amplification



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Related work

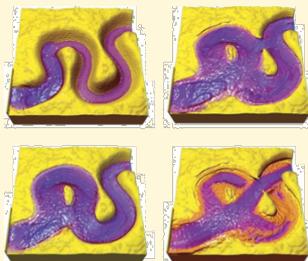
Introduction

Terrain model

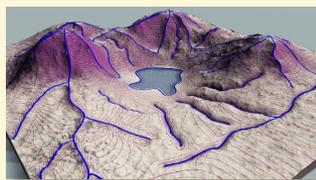
Applications

Conclusion

	Simulation		Sketching and editing		Procedural	
	Erosion	Uplift	Interactive editing	Example based	Function	Sparse
Scalable	-	-	-	-	+	+
Fast	-	+	-	-	+	+
Control	-	+	+	+	-	+
Geology	+	+	-	-	-	-



[Benes 2006]



[Hnaidi 2010]



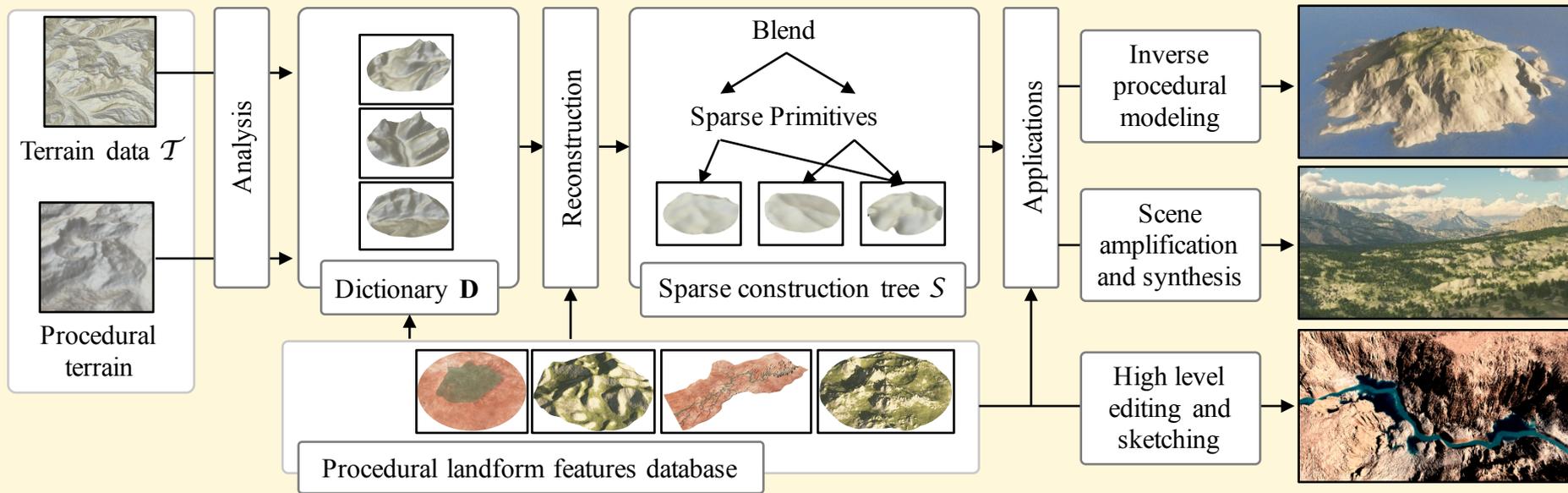
[Zhou 2007]

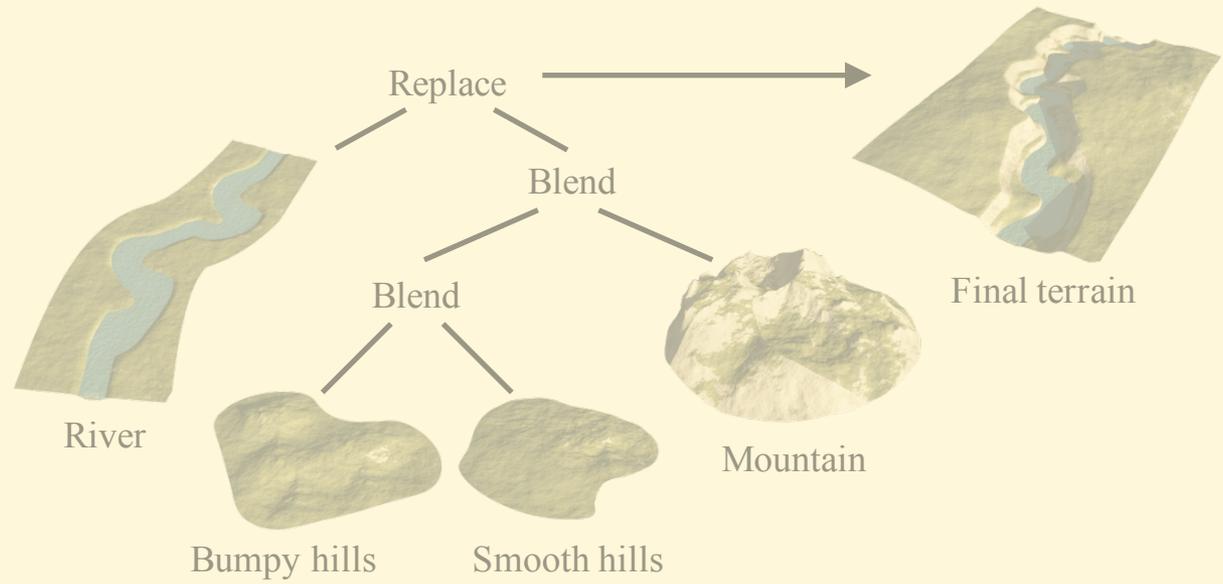


[Génevaux 2013]



Overview





Terrain model



Sparse construction tree

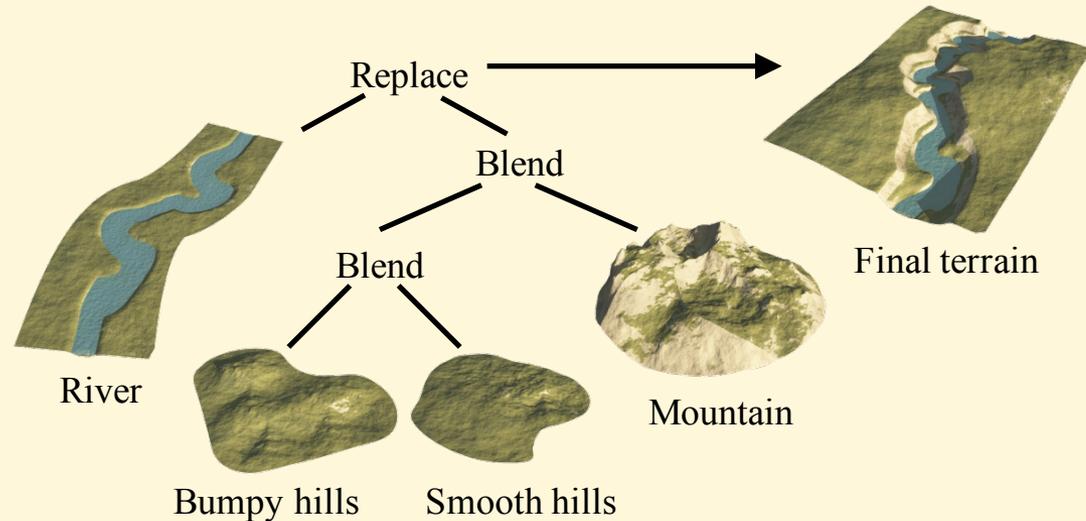
Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion

- Extends [Génevaux15] « *Terrain modelling from feature Primitives* »
- Hierarchical and functional model
- Combination of primitives and sub-trees



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Sparse construction tree (2)

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

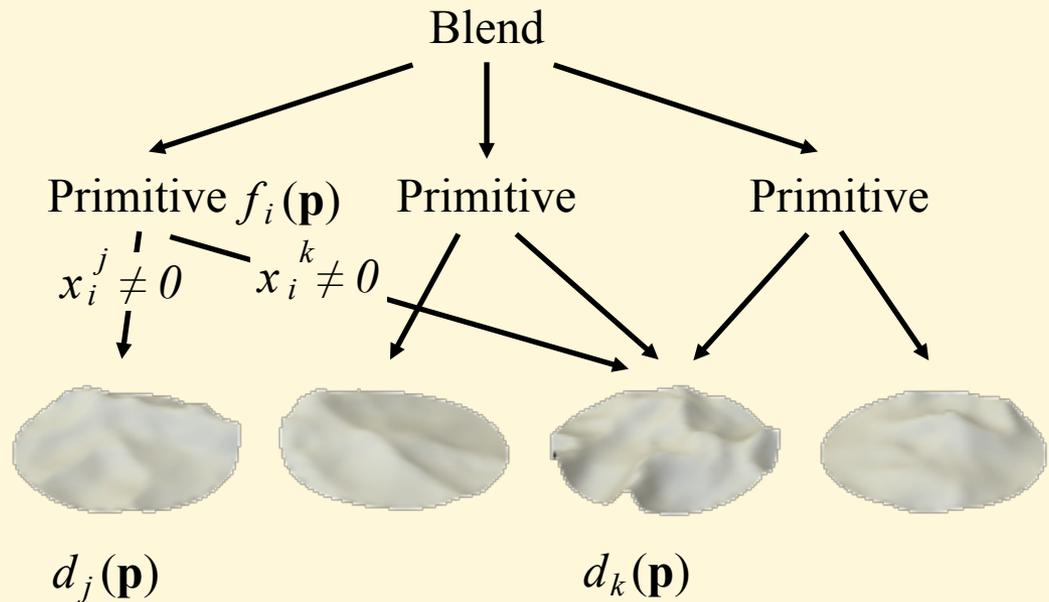
Conclusion

- Atoms of a dictionary are linearly combined to form sparse primitives

Hierarchical terrain model

Sparse primitives

Dictionary of atoms \mathbf{D}



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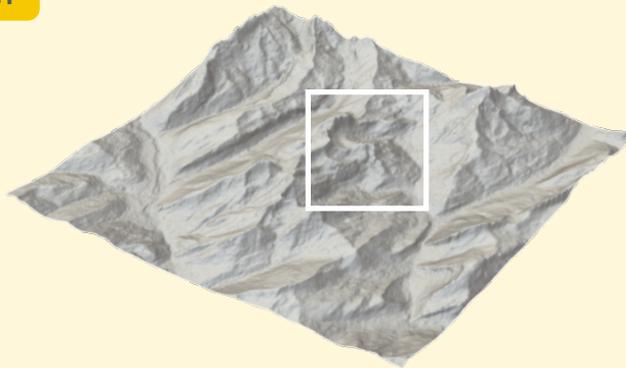
Example

Introduction

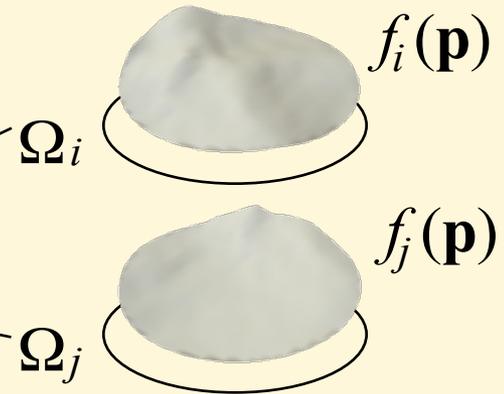
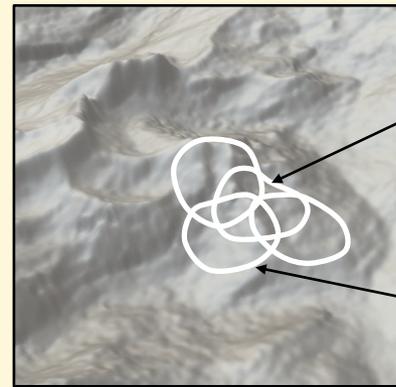
Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion



Terrain model \mathcal{T}



Sparse Primitives

$$f(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f_i(\mathbf{p}) \alpha_i(\mathbf{p})}{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \alpha_i(\mathbf{p})}$$

$$f_i(\mathbf{p}) = z_i + \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_i^j d_j(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{c}_i)$$



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About the sparsity

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion

- $\mathbf{X}_i = \{x_i^j\}$ represents the linear coefficients needed to reconstruct a primitive
- $\|\mathbf{X}_i\|_0$ represents the number of nonzero coefficients, denoted s
- s has to be much smaller than N



Sparse decomposition (OMP)

Introduction

Terrain model

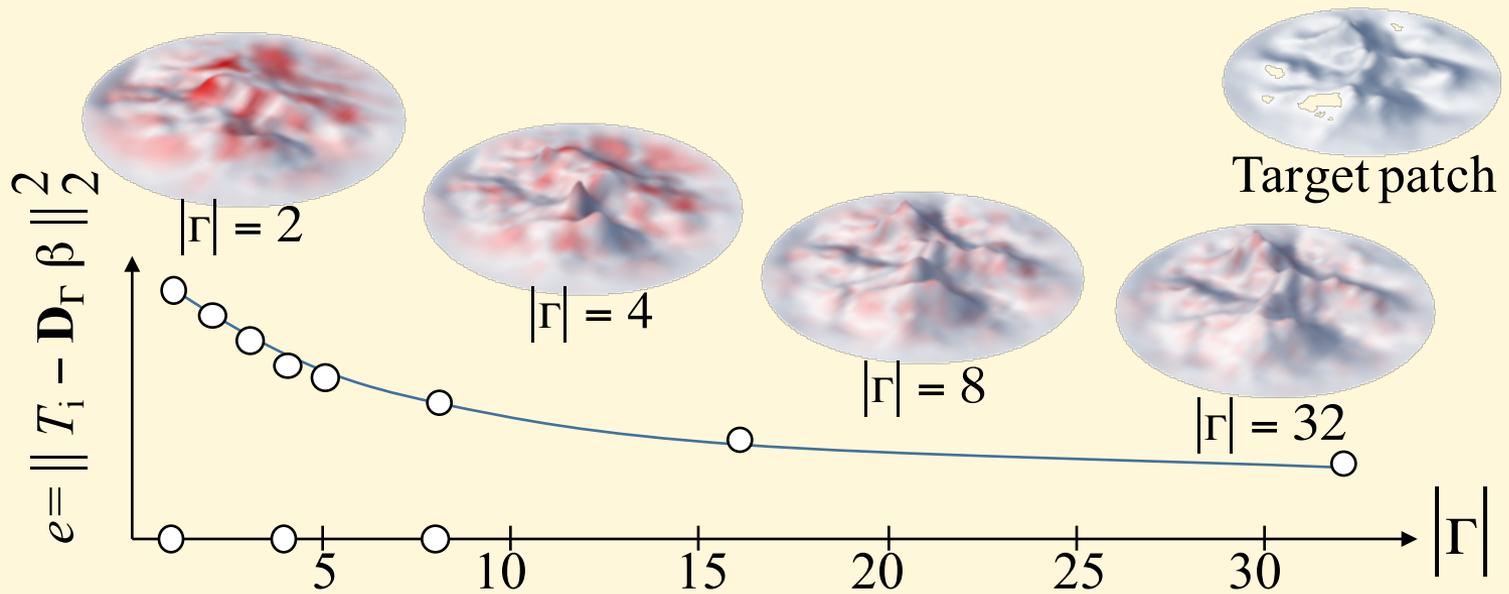
Applications

Conclusion

$$1. \quad (\hat{k}, \hat{\beta}) = \underset{k \in \bar{\Gamma}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{|\Gamma|+1}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \quad \|T_i - \mathbf{D}_{\Gamma \cup \{k\}} \beta\|_2^2$$

$$2. \quad \Gamma = \Gamma \cup \{\hat{k}\} \quad \mathbf{X}_i^\Gamma = \hat{\beta}$$

[Mallat93]



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Dictionary learning

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion

- Minimization problem
- Given a set of primitives \mathbf{F} to represent and a sparsity s , find the dictionary \mathbf{D} that minimizes the reconstruction error

$$\min_{\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{K,N}, \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N,n}} \|\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{X}\|_F^2$$

such that $\forall i = 1, \dots, n, \|\mathbf{X}_i\|_0 \leq s$



Dictionary learning (2)

Introduction

- K-SVD resolution [Aharon2006]

Terrain model

- In practice, we sometimes want to keep the original patches of the terrain intact

Applications

Conclusion

$$\min_{\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{K,N}, \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N,n}} \|\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{X}\|_F^2$$

such that $\forall i = 1, \dots, n, \|\mathbf{X}_i\|_0 \leq s$

$$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, N\}, \exists l \in \{1, \dots, n\}, d_j = f_l$$



Applications



Compact terrain representation

Introduction

- Input : a terrain \mathcal{T}

Terrain model

- Extract patches

Applications

- Optimize dictionary

Conclusion

- Store only \mathbf{D} and \mathbf{X} (sparse matrix) + mean altitudes of the patches



Compact terrain representation (2)

Introduction

- Results (dictionary size 128 atoms)

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion

Terrain	Size t_0	Sparsity s	Ratio ρ	PSNR
Alpes (512 × 512)	0.26M	1	14.9 %	23.7
		2	20.0 %	26.4
		8	50.9 %	21.1
Italy (3600 × 3600)	12.96M	1	4.9%	31.7
		2	9.7 %	34.2
		8	38.0 %	39.2



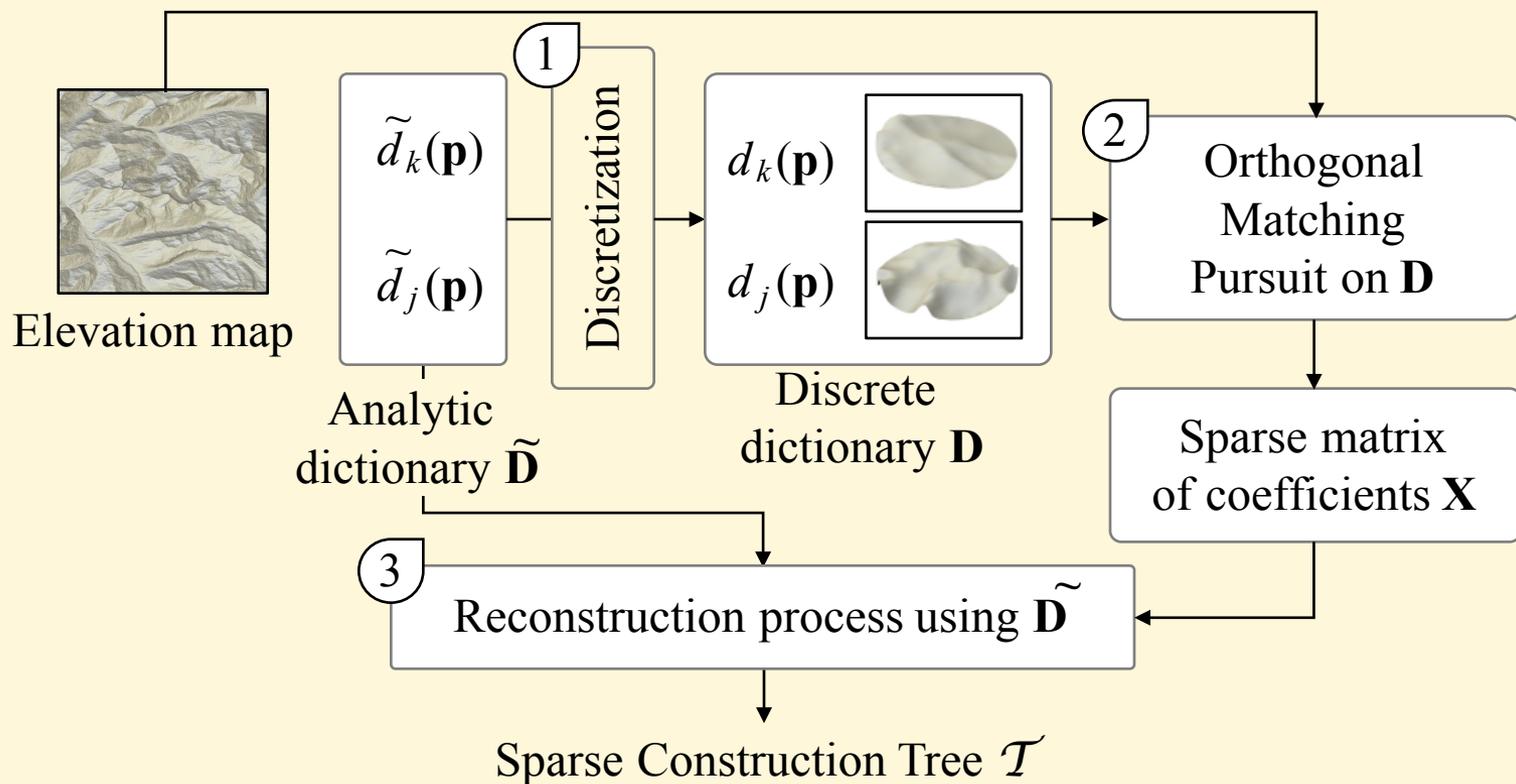
Inverse procedural modeling

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion



Inverse procedural modeling (2)

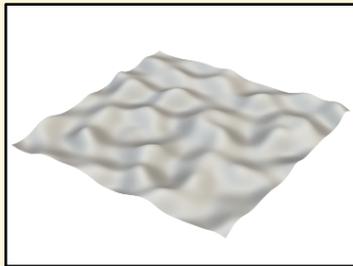
Introduction

Terrain model

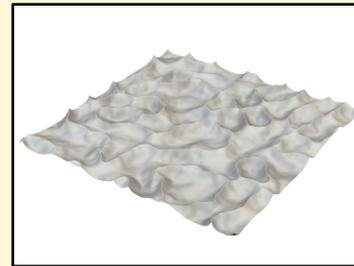
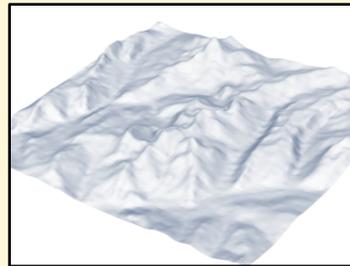
Applications

Conclusion

Perlin Noise



Ridged



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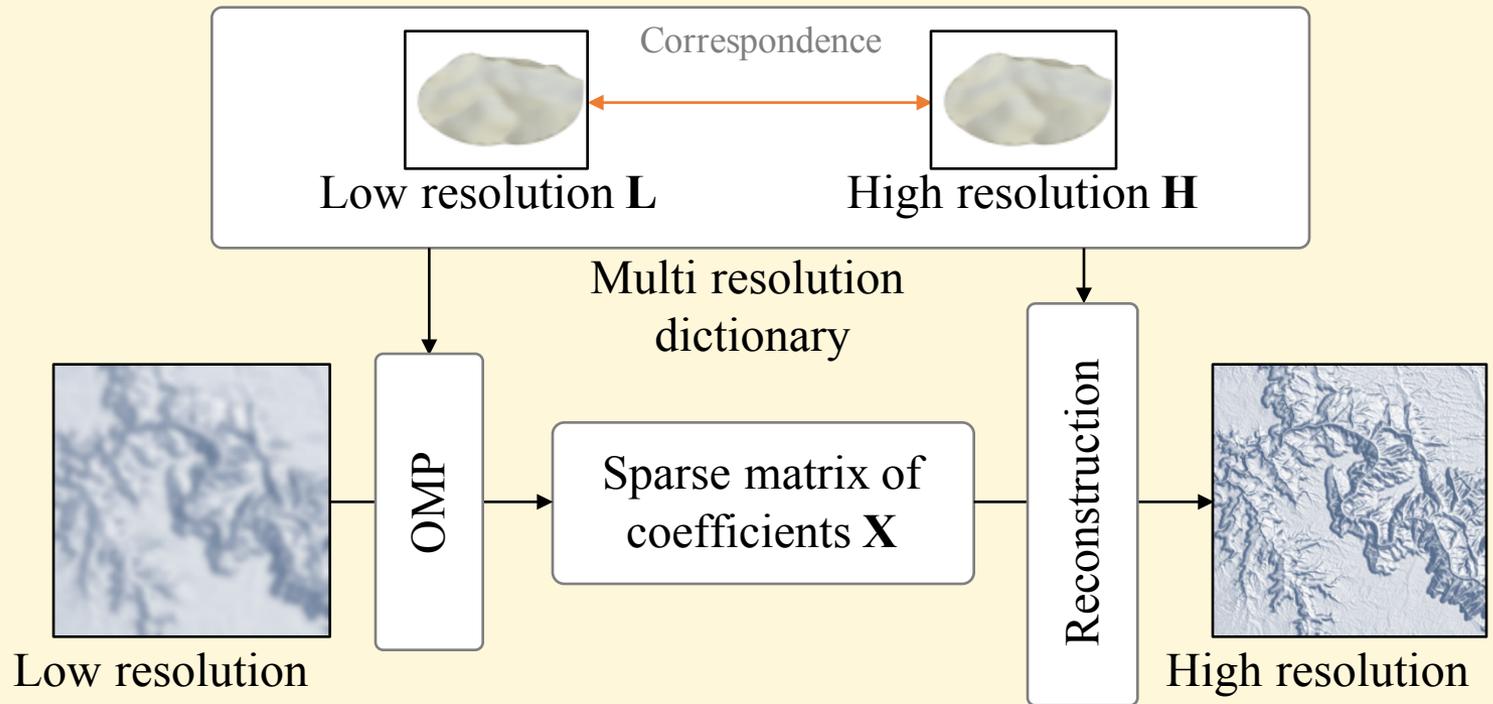
Terrain synthesis and amplification

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion



Terrain amplification

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion



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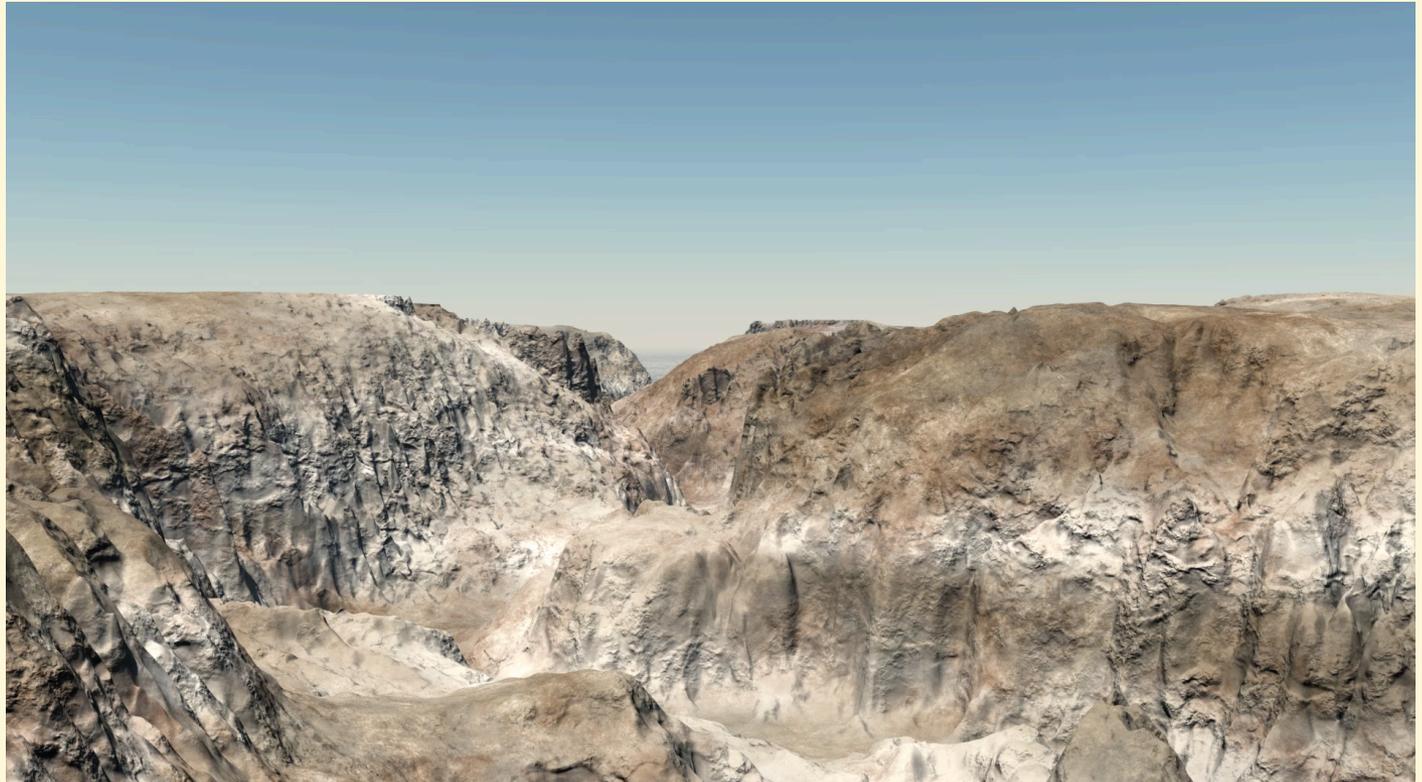
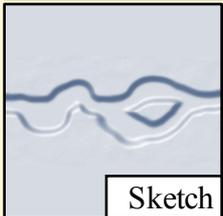
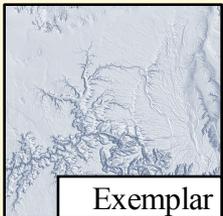
Terrain synthesis - Canyon

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion



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Control

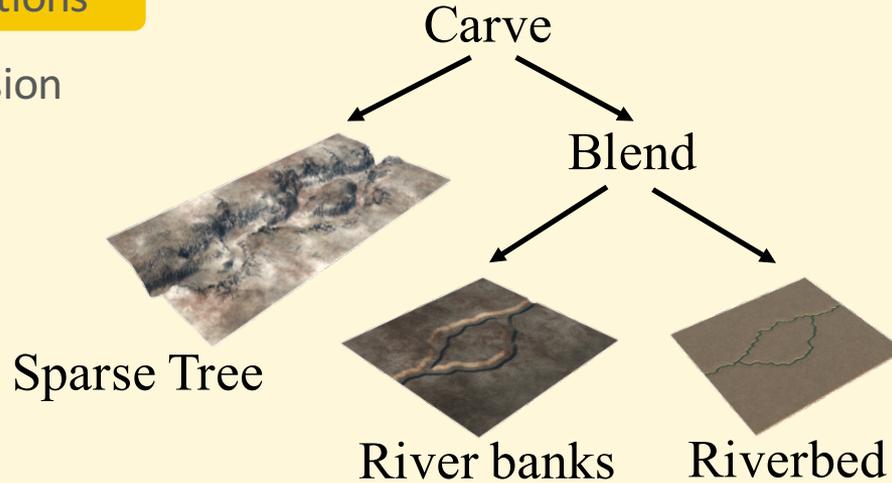
Introduction

- Complete the tree with additional nodes

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion



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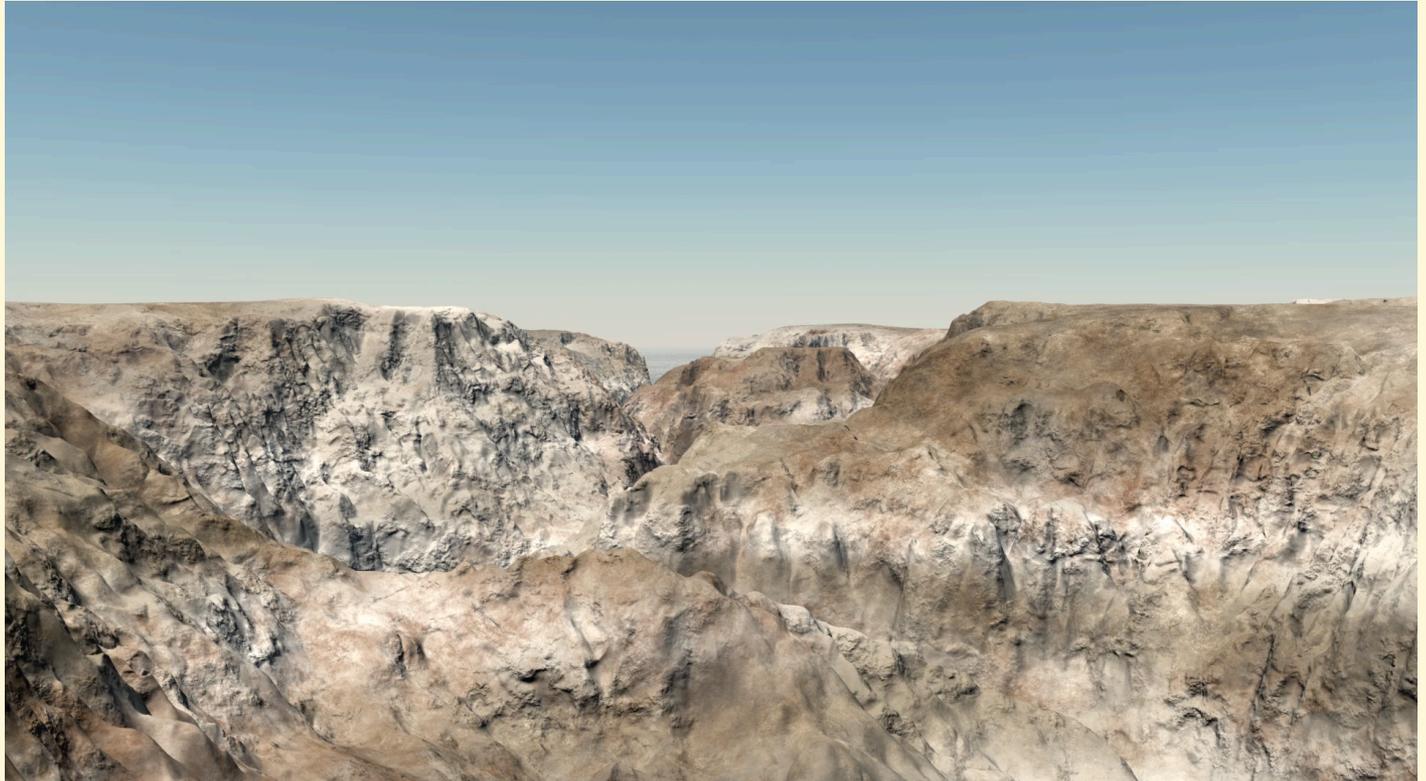
Canyon with river

Introduction

Terrain model

Applications

Conclusion



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Conclusion



Conclusion

Introduction

- Versatile model for terrain modeling

Terrain model

- Many perspectives

Applications

- Terrain stylization

Conclusion

- Include other data (color, vegetation, *etc.*)
- Volumetric data



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Thank you!



Papaya Project



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