



Screen-Space Triangulation for Interactive Point Rendering

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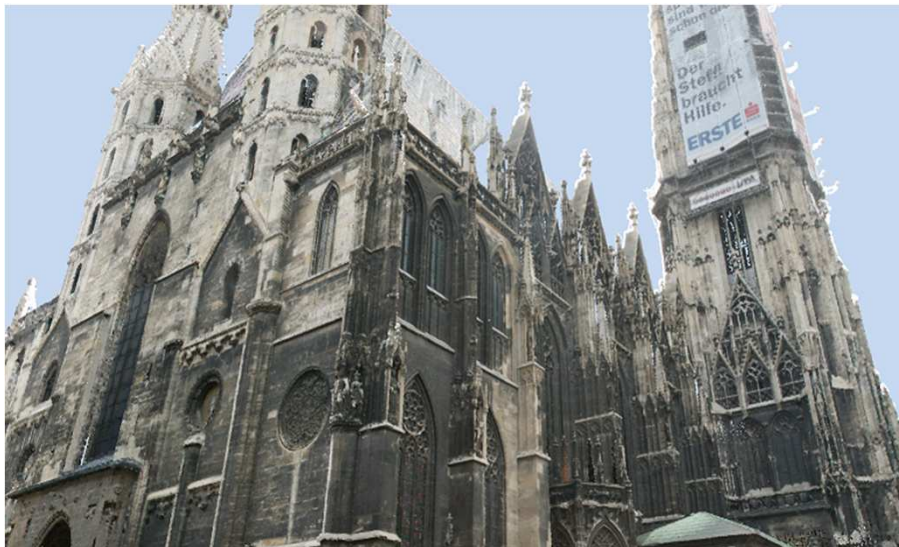
Vienna University of Technology

- High-quality point rendering mostly implies some kind of continuous surface reconstruction

- Using Point Properties for rendering
 - point normals (local surface orientation)
 - splat radii (connectivity)



- Huge point clouds: time-consuming Preprocessing



- St. Stephans Cathedral
460 Million Points
Normal Est.: ~ **17h**



- Domitilla Catacomb
1.9 Billion Points
Normal Est.: ~ **21h**



- Can we achieve comparable quality on rendering without precomputed attributes?
- → **Our Approach:** Reconstruct normal and connectivity info **on-the-fly** during rendering in **screen-space** on the **GPU**
- **Advantages**
 - No time-consuming preprocessing
 - Saves memory for storing attributes (normals, radii)
 - Rendering/Reconstruction independent from data layout (Hierarchical, Out-Of-Core, ...)
- **Possible Applications**
 - Fast on-site preview of scanned point clouds
 - Instant rendering of 4D point streams

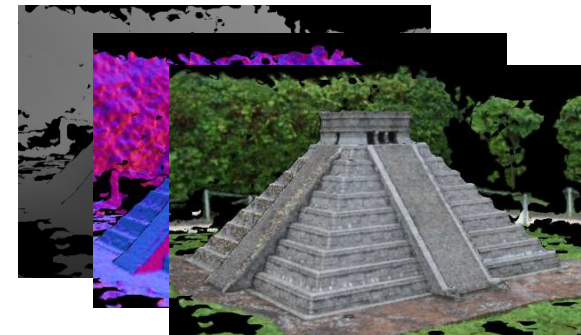


Overview of Our Approach

- Input: Point data projected to screen
 - Position
 - Color (optional)



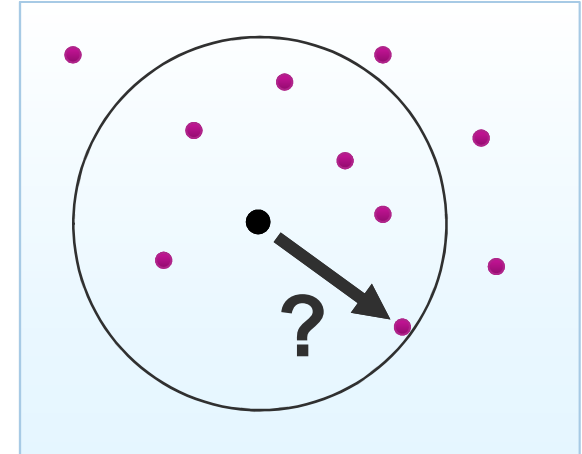
- Output: Reconstructed frame buffers
 - Depth
 - Normal
 - Color (optional)



- Use for further deferred shading, illumination, ...

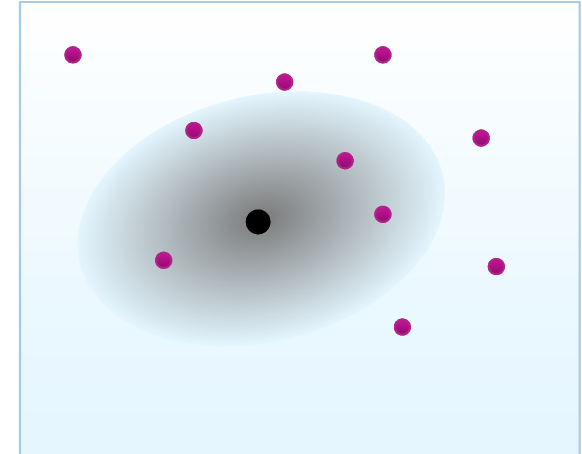


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 - KNN, FDN, ...
 - robust statistics, LMS ...



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- Given a local neighborhood \rightarrow how to reconstruct surface?
 - surface fitting, forward search, ...



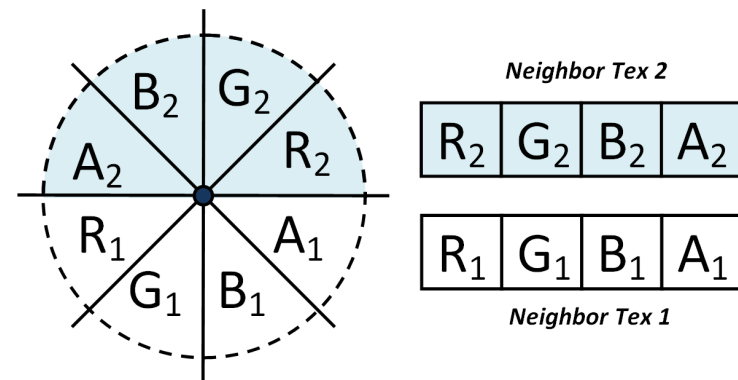
- Given a surface sample → which neighbors to use for reconstruction?
 - KNN, FDN, ...
 - robust statistics, LMS ...
 - **Screen-Space Nearest Neighbor Search**

- Given a local neighborhood → how to reconstruct surface?
 - surface fitting, forward search, ...
 - **Normal Estimation & Triangulation**



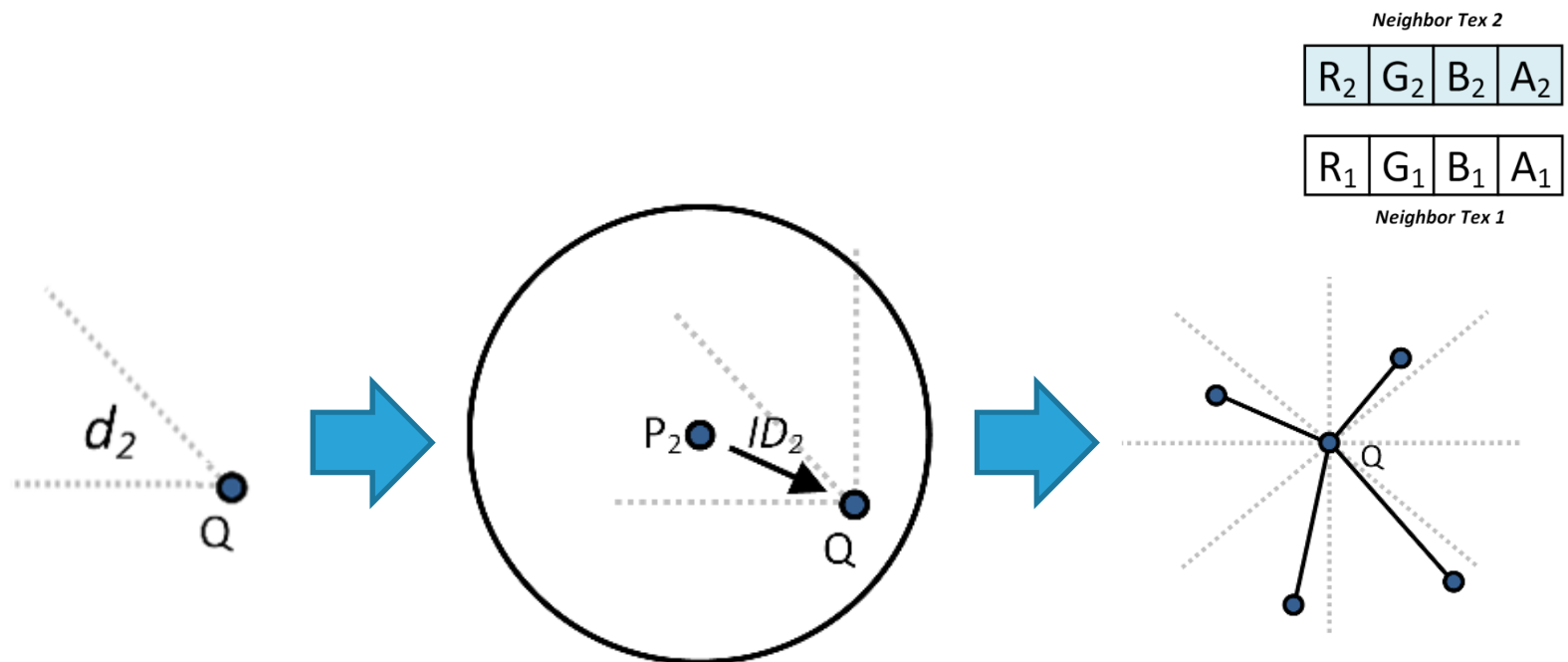
→ Screen-Space Nearest Neighbor Search

- Input:
 - projected point buffer
 - Initial search radius r
- How to quickly *find* and *store* k nearest neighbors of each point Q in the input buffer?
- Divide screen space region around Q in **8 segments**
- Storing nearest neighbor of each segment in 2 RGBA Textures



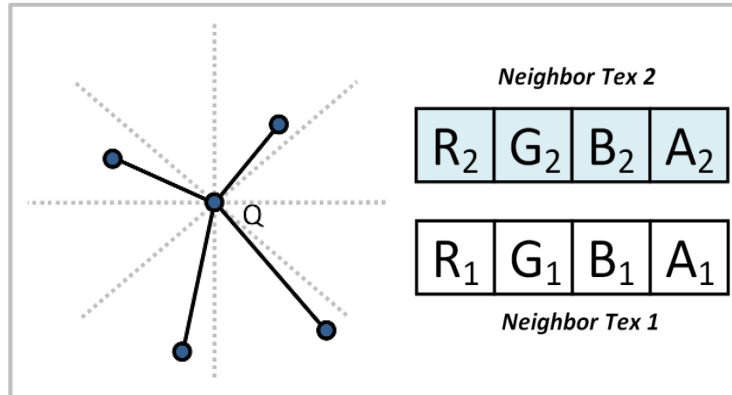
→ Screen-Space Nearest Neighbor Search

- Pass 1: for each P_i , render search splat of radius r
 - Store min. world space distances d_{\min} at pixel Q
- Pass 2: Render Search Splats P_i again
 - Compare distance P_iQ with saved d_{\min}

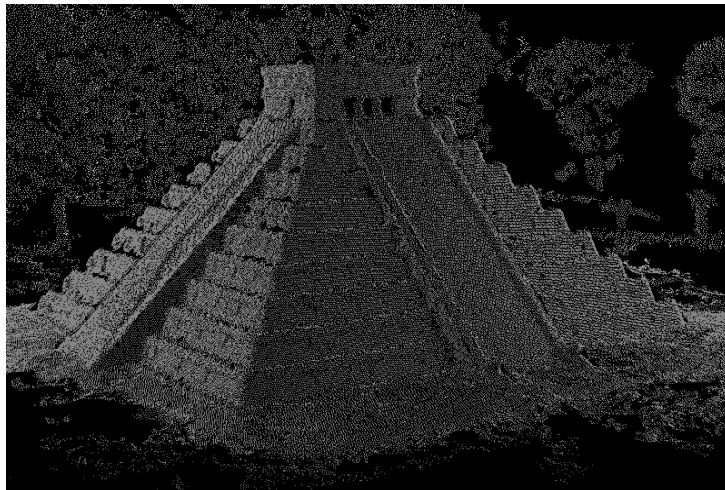


→ Normal Estimation

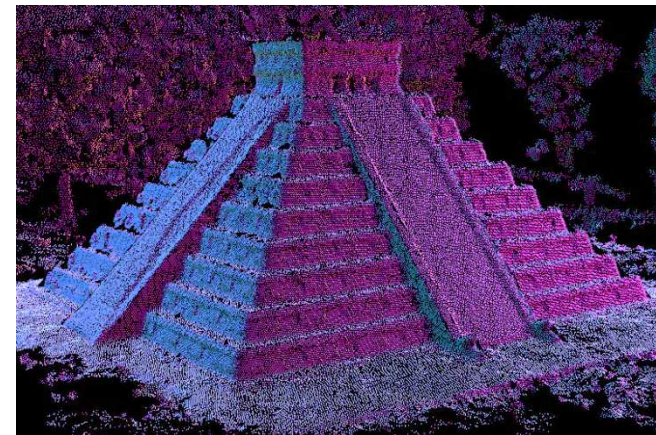
- Lookup the neighbor points and calculate normal



Neighbor Buffers



Point Position Buffer



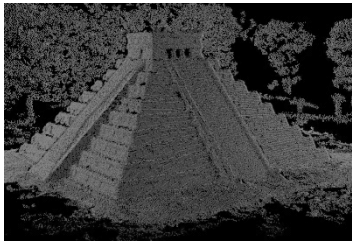
Point Normal Buffer



→ Triangulation

■ Triangulation in Geometry Shader

Sparse Input Buffers



Depth

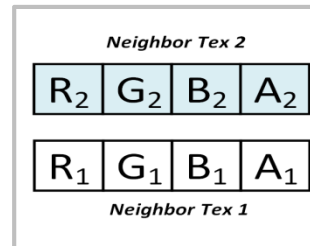


Normal

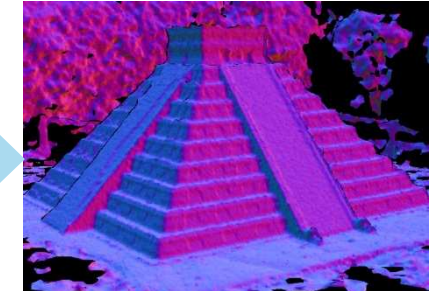
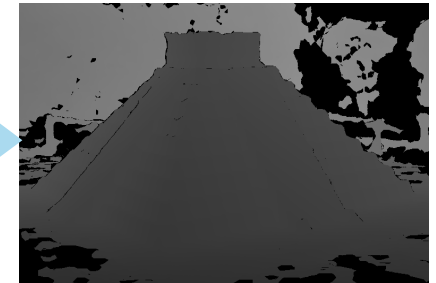


Color

Neighbor Buffers



Final Buffers



Temporal Coherence Depth Culling

i



Depth Buffer

REPROJECT

i+1



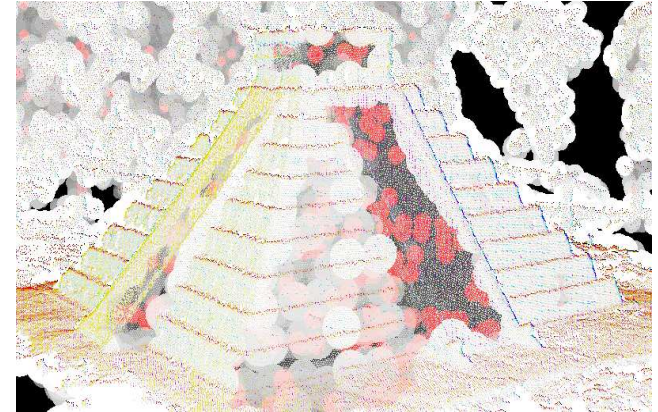
Input Points



Depth Culled Input Points



- Maintain a search radius buffer
- Adapt radii over time
- Start with initial search radius r_0
- Define increase factor $\alpha > 1$

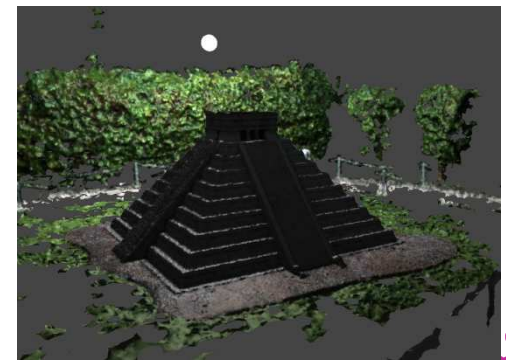
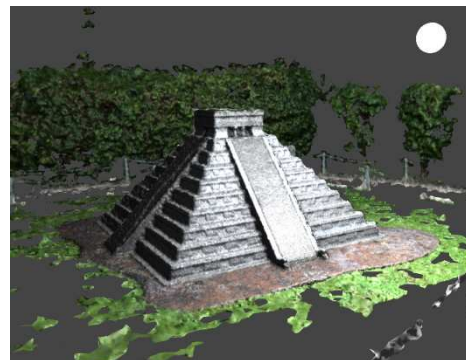


- Frame i:
 - if** #neighbors too small (e.g. < 3)
 $r_{i+1} = r_i * \alpha$
 - else**
 $r_{i+1} = \max(\text{distance}(\text{neighbor}_k)), k = 1 \dots 8$



Algorithm - Summary

- 1) Project points to screen
 - Depth cull with depth buffer from previous frame
- 2) Update search radii
- 3) Perform neighbor search
- 4) Normal estimation
- 5) Triangulation



Comparison to point splatting



Box Splatting



Gauss Splatting



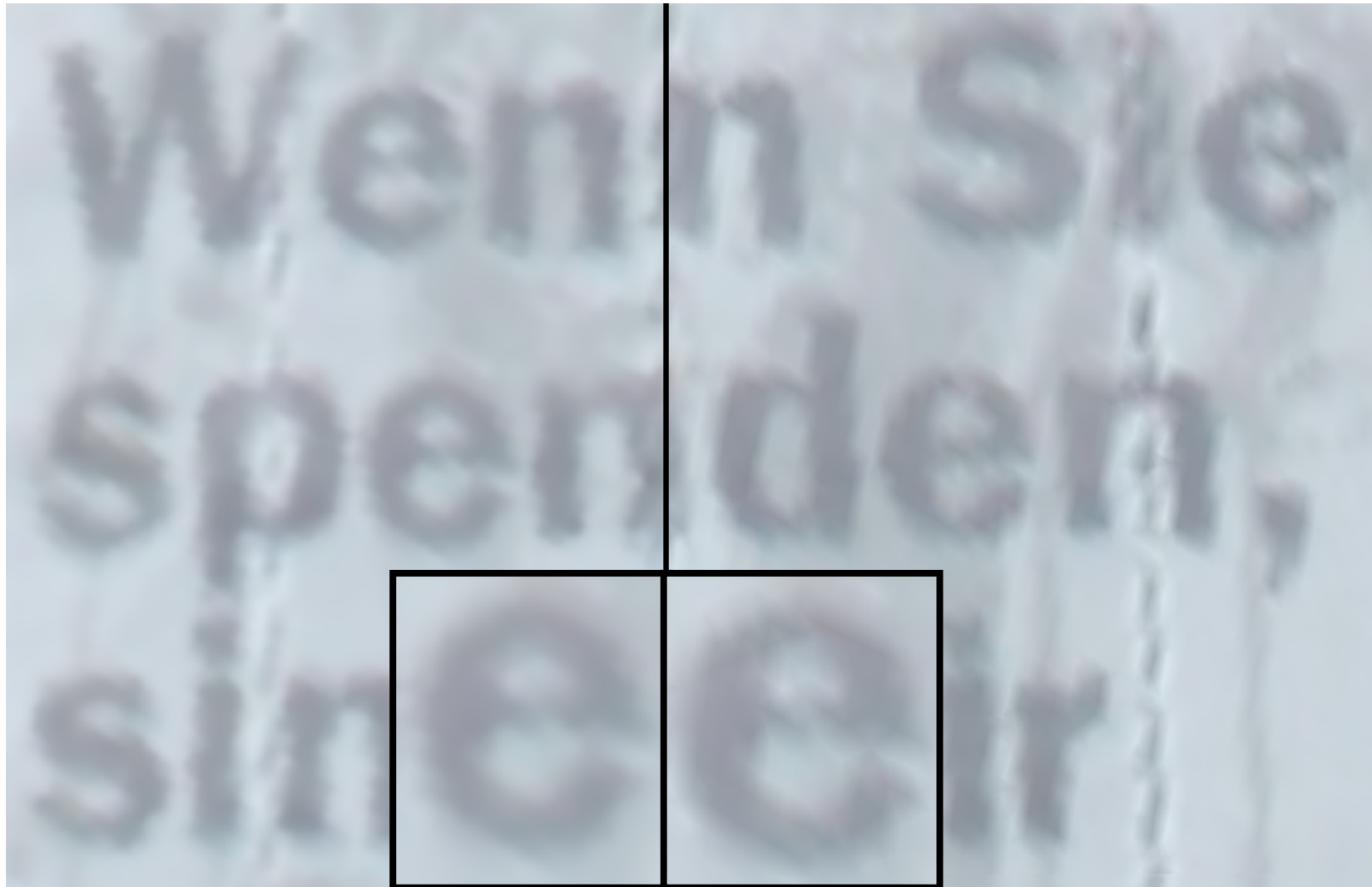
SST



Results

Gauss Splats (Precomputed)

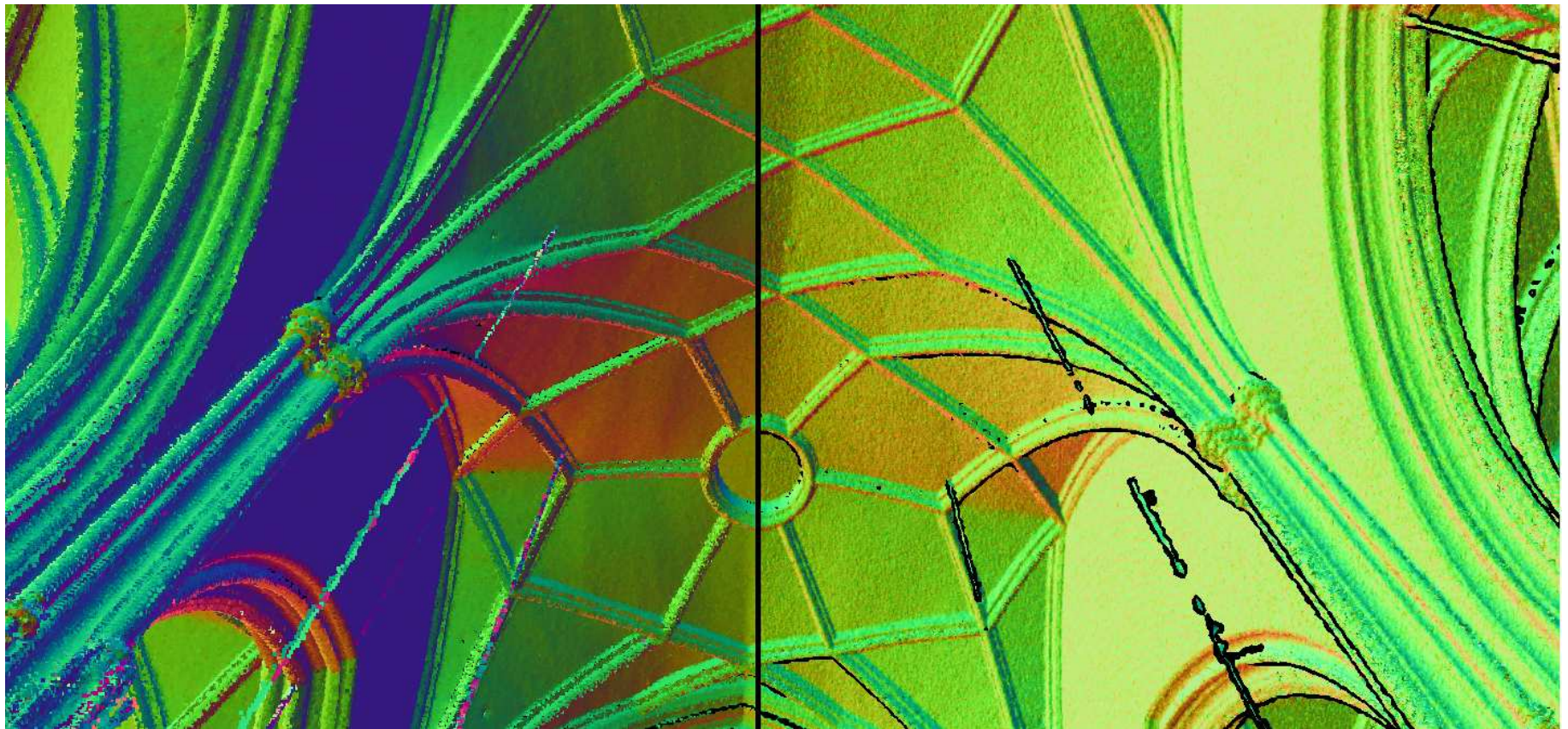
SST



Normalestimation only locally \rightarrow noise sensitive

precomputed Normals

SST Normals



- Interactive rendering without precomputation
- Quality comparable to Gauss splats
- **Drawbacks**
 - Temporal Coherence Artifacts, Flickering
 - Some degrees of freedom (\mathbf{r}_0 , α)
 - Normal estimation only local
- **Future Work**
 - Introduce denoising of normals by geometry-aware filter
 - Estimate absolute radii per frame (get rid of TC, \mathbf{r}_0 and α)
 - → instantly estimate good splat radii → Gauss splatting?

