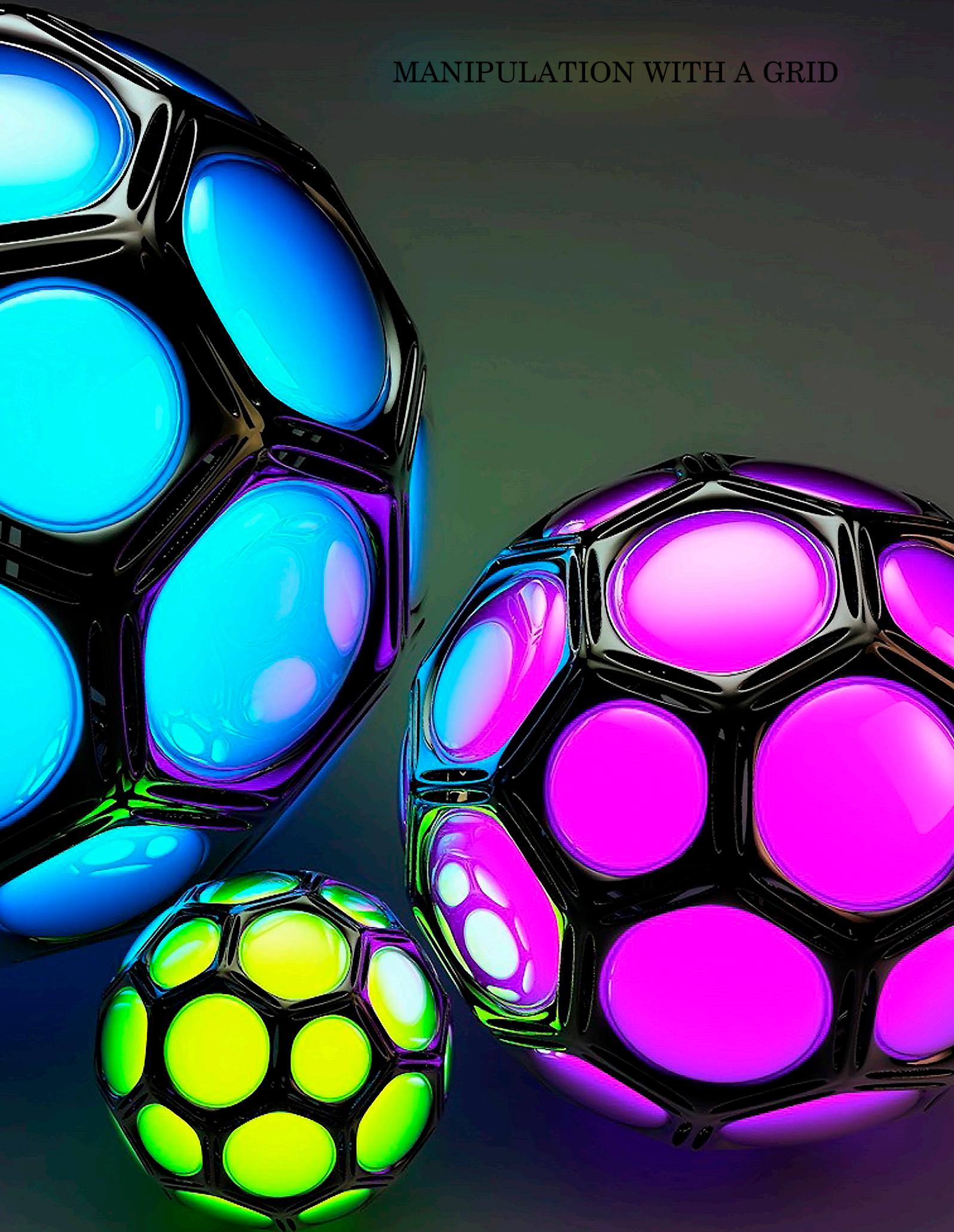


MANIPULATION WITH A GRID



# Polygon Table for 3D Modeling

v0.4

Different mesh configurations within the same boundary

Boundary's Vertex Number	4	5	6	8	10	12	$n$ (Extrapolation)
<b>Central Division</b>							Subpatch Sharp Edges Calculation Each Suptached Edge needs more two hold edges to be sharp. So its a total of three edges per edge. $n = 3 \times$ Enclosed Polygon Vertices No.
<b>Parallel Division</b>							Result in a <b>Triangle</b> $n = 2z + 1$ Result in <b>Odd Quads</b> $n = 4z$ Result in <b>Even Quads</b> $n = 4z + 2$
<b>Grid Division</b>							Result in a <b>Triangle</b> $n = 2z + 1$ Result in <b>Even Quads</b> $n = 2z$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> Quads</li> <li><span style="color: green;">■</span> Squares</li> <li><span style="color: red;">■</span> Triangles</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Standing on Element</li> <li><span style="background-color: black; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> No. Vertices</li> <li><span style="background-color: grey; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> No. Polygons</li> </ul>	Central Two Quads sharing two edges. Two FourpointTris.	Odd Boundary's Vertex numbers result in a triangle.	Central The 3 Edge Pole.	Central Mirrored Flow. Lowest number for round meshes.	Central The 5 Edge Pole.	Central Enclosed Square with mirrored flow.	$n$ = Boundary's Vertex Number $2z$ = Multiple of 2 $4z$ = Multiple of 4 $e$ = Edge Number

## Linear Stepping

A small example of flows resulting of adding different Edge Loops to simple Stepping Elements.

Boundary's Vertex Number	4	5	6	8	10	12	$e$ (Extrapolation)		
<b>Odd Step Amounts</b>		$\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{2}{1}$	Odd Step Amounts result in a triangle inside the margins. This is something to take in account in the whole process of stepping, since a bad connection or division may lead to this.				$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{e}{1}$	Solutions: Find a triangle in a margin to merge with or, add an Edge Loop to one of the margins.	
<b>FourPointTriangle</b> Adding Link Loops only for Constant Step Amount of 2	$\frac{2}{0}$	Best method for straight flat steps. All other methods create vertices between margins.	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{6}{4}$	$\frac{e}{e-2}$	No vertices causing pinching between margins. Tough, there will be pinching on the margin. If it troubles, add an Edge Loop between the margin and the stepping to hold the mesh.	
<b>Trapezium (works in pairs)</b> Adding Link Loops only for Constant Step Amount of 2	$\frac{1}{0}$	Stable flow, with vertices between margins to shape the mesh.	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{6}{4}$	$\frac{e}{e-2}$	The placing of Link Edge Loops, in or out of the pair of Trapeziums, control the amount of vertices between margins.	
<b>Stepping Structure</b> Stepping Elements <span style="color: orange;">■</span> FourPointTriangle <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Trapezium More Edges Margin (M) $M - L =$ Step Amount Less Edges Margin (L) $\frac{M}{L} =$ Step Factor Edge Loop Types <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Close Loop <span style="color: green;">■</span> Link Loop		For modeling between margins there are many solutions, depending of the desired flow. Here are some examples but the possibilities are infinite.						$\frac{e}{e}$ $\frac{e}{e}$	Link and Close Edge Loops
<b>Basic Flow. Plus Edge Loops to control Stepping's Amount and Factor.</b> $\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{e}{e-2}$ $\frac{e}{1}$		$\frac{4}{0}$ $\frac{6}{0}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{8}{2}$						$\frac{e}{e}$	Link and Close Edge Loops
$\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{e}{e-2}$ $\frac{e}{1}$		<b>Random Example of Combining Steps</b> $\frac{14}{6} = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{3}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{6}{2}$						$\frac{e}{e}$	Close Edge Loops increase the Step Amount and Factor.
$\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{e}{e-2}$ $\frac{e}{1}$		$\frac{14}{6} = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{3}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{6}{2}$						$\frac{e}{e}$	Link Edge Loop
$\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{e}{e-2}$ $\frac{e}{1}$		$\frac{14}{6} = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{3}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{6}{2}$						$\frac{e}{e}$	Close Edge Loop

# Subdivision Elbows v02

- Triquads Pole
- Pentaquads Pole (first row)

— | Round shape corners

- 100% Edge Weight
- 0% Edge Weight (last row)

Solutions to make elbow shapes in subdivision modeling. **Notes**  
Click each sample to enlarge and blue text for additional info.

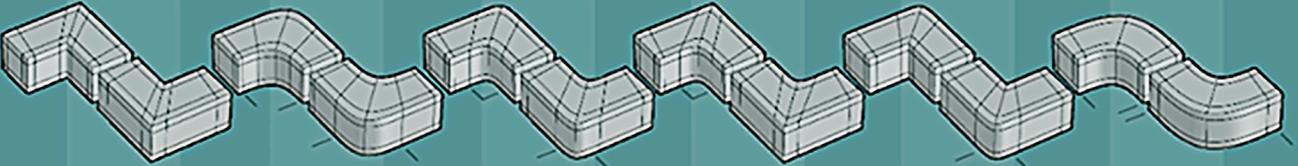
Shape



Cross Hatch - Grid mesh using Control Edges. Contains Poles



Tube - Edge loops follow the elbow's shape. Since the topology is the same, Control Edges can be easily animated to achieve any sharp/smooth stage.

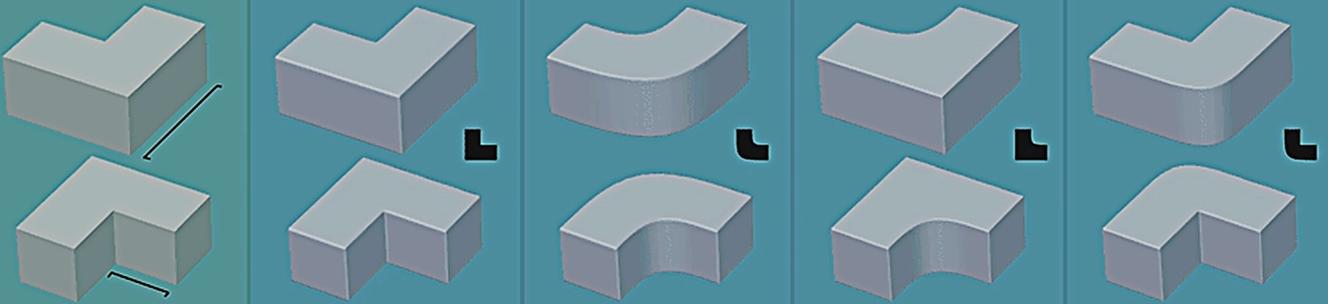


Edge Weight - Low mesh density since Edge Weight is used instead of Control Edges to sharpen the object. Catmull-Clark subdivision only.

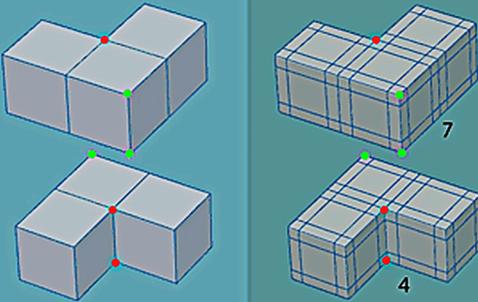


© Pedro Alparça dos Santos 2010, Lisboa

Object



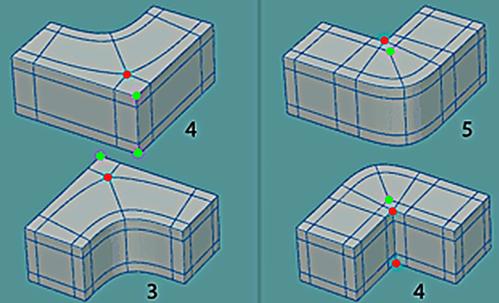
Grid Cut



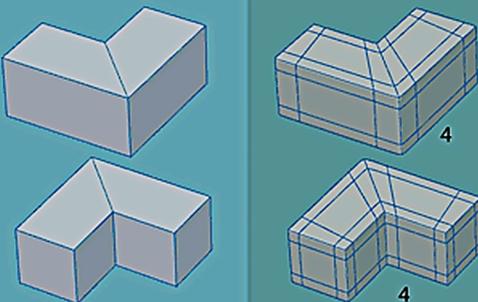
Subpatched Elbows

- 3edge Poles
- 5edge Poles
- Edge Vertex count

Mix



Diagonal Cut

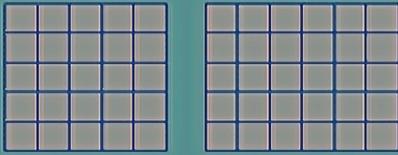


Pedro Amaro Santos 2009

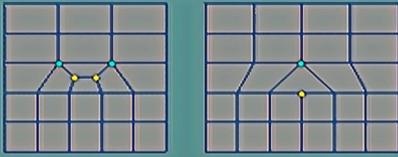
# Catmull-Clark Stepping Elements Wraps

## The Grid (Reference)

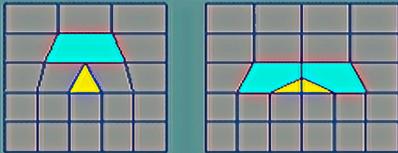
All Vertices have valence of 4  
All Polygons have valence of 4



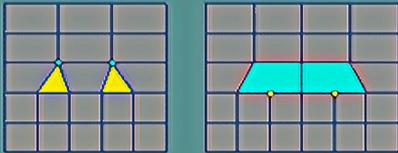
## Poles All Polygons have valence of 4



## Non-Quads All Vertices have valence of 4



## Poles and Non-Quads

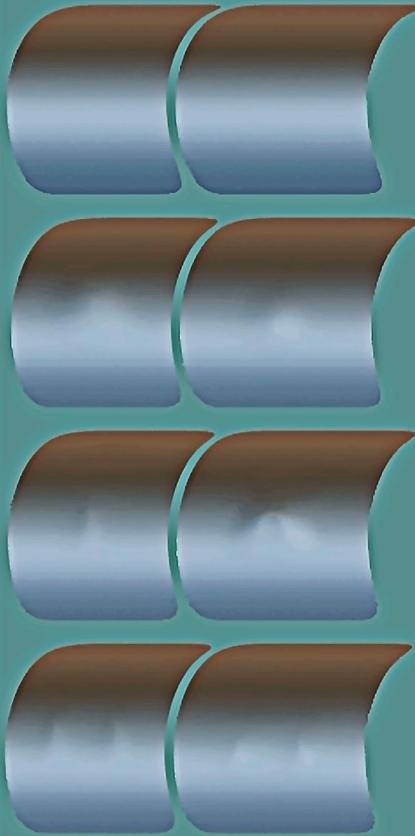


3/5

4/6

Stepping Ammount = 2

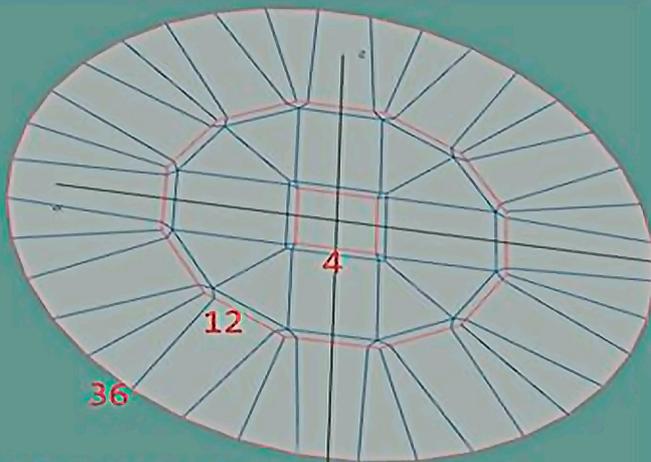
## Cylindrical Wrap



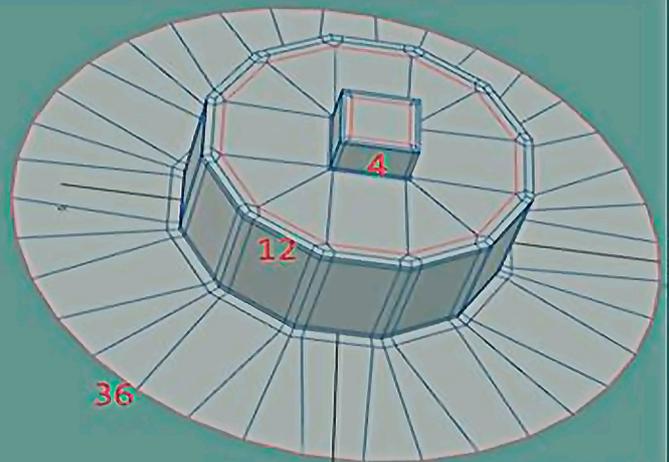
## Spherical Wrap



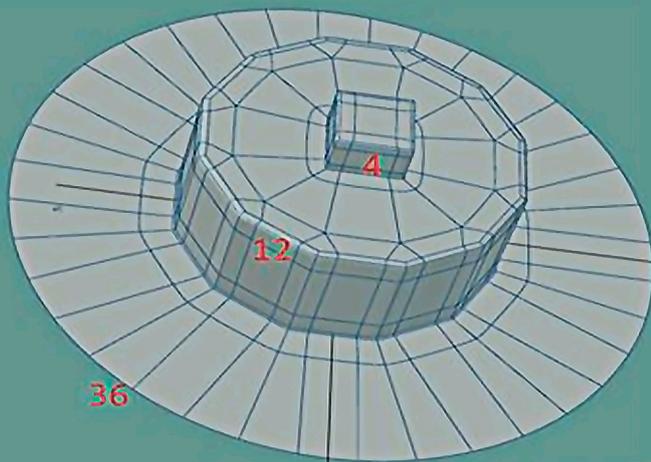
Pedro Alpiarça dos Santos Lisboa 2011



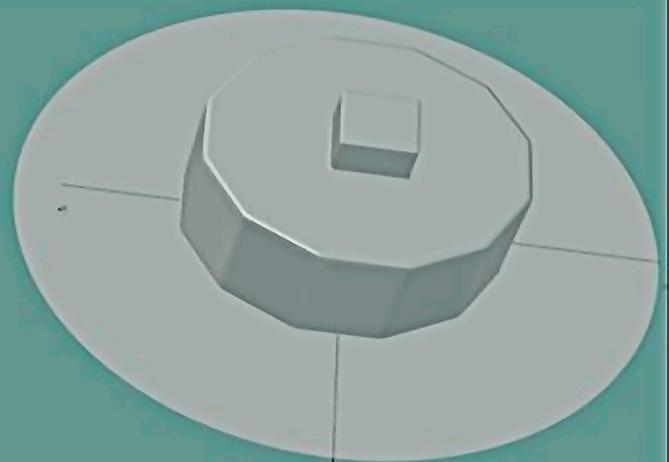
Vertex Count Multiply by 3

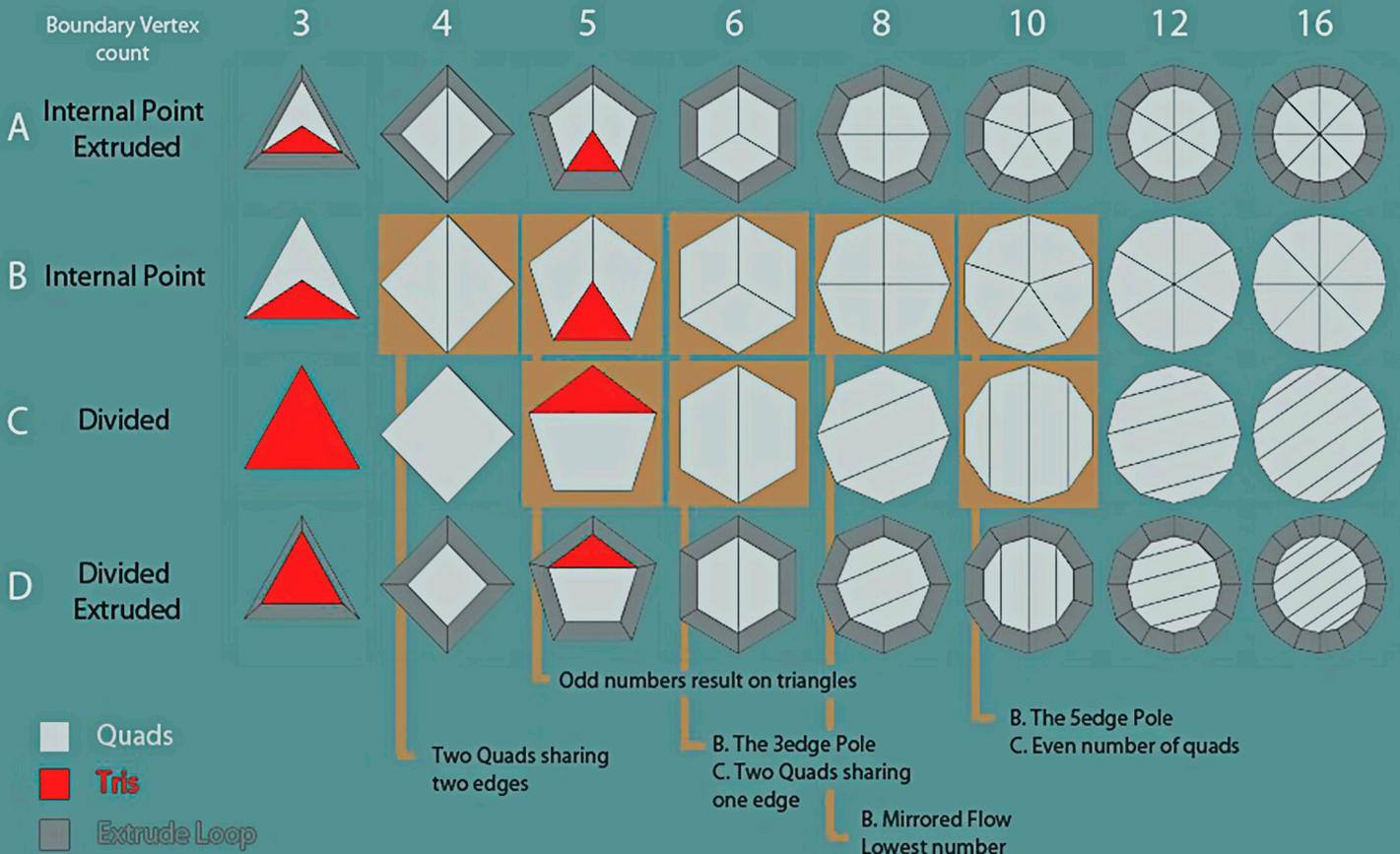
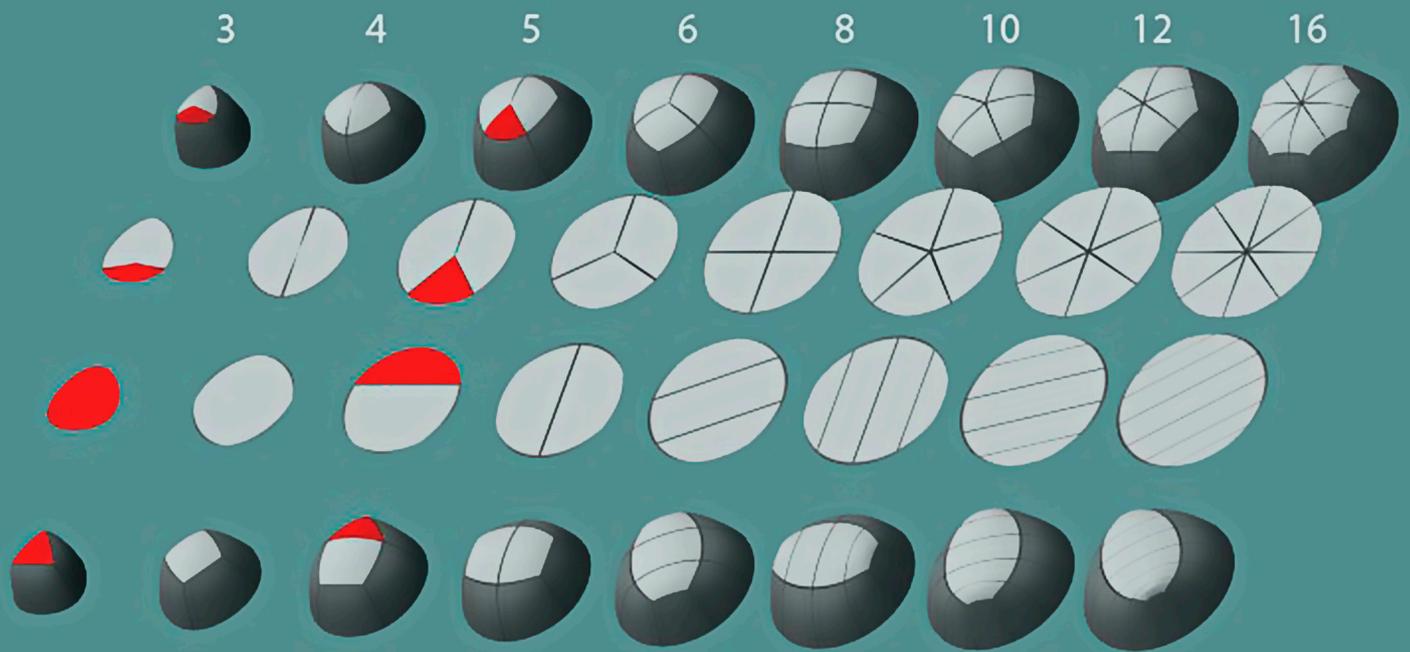


.extruded



.subpatched

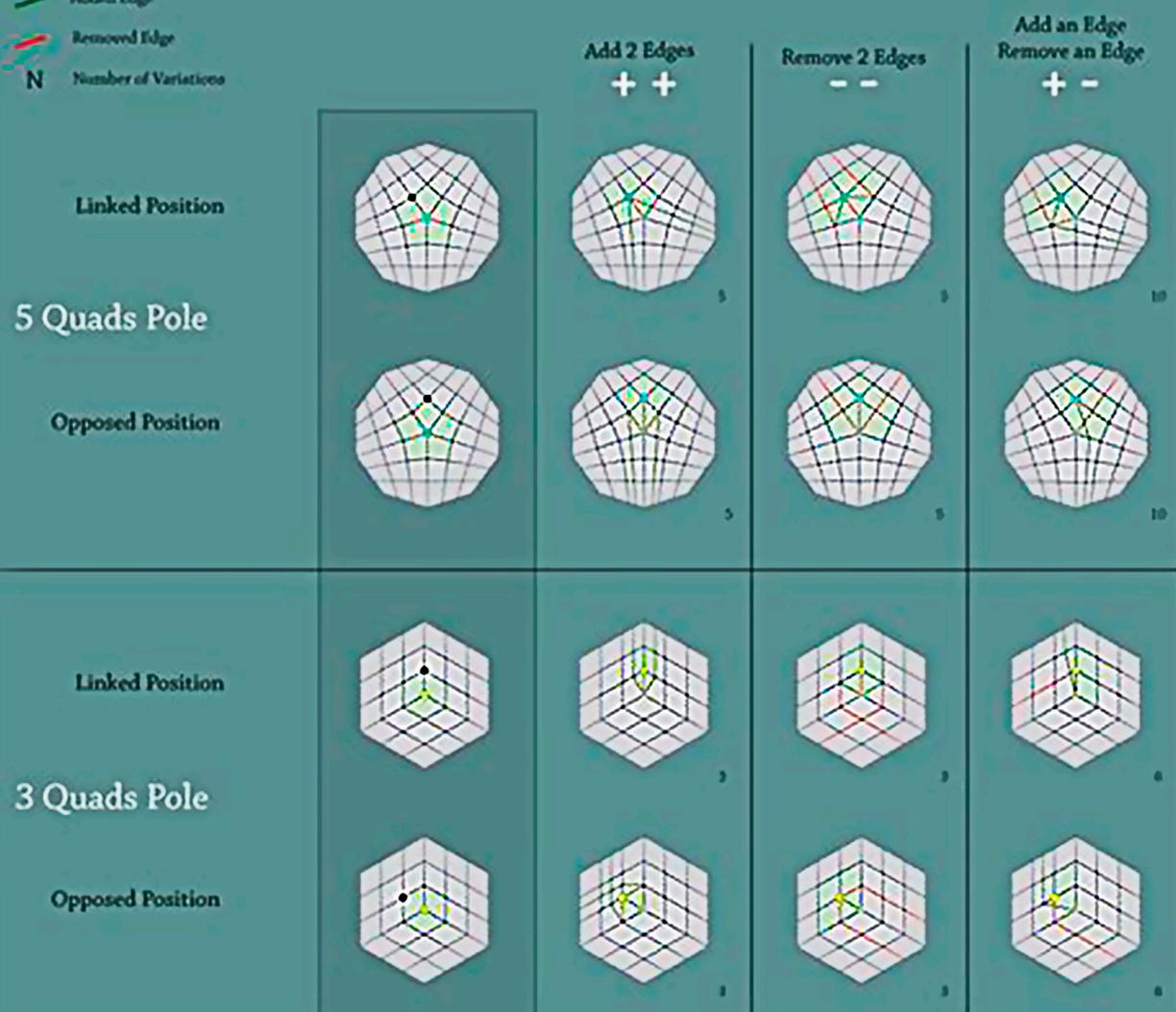




-  5 Quads Pole vertex
-  3 Quads Pole vertex
-  Quad from the Pole
-  Added Edge
-  Removed Edge
- N** Number of Variations

## Single Pole

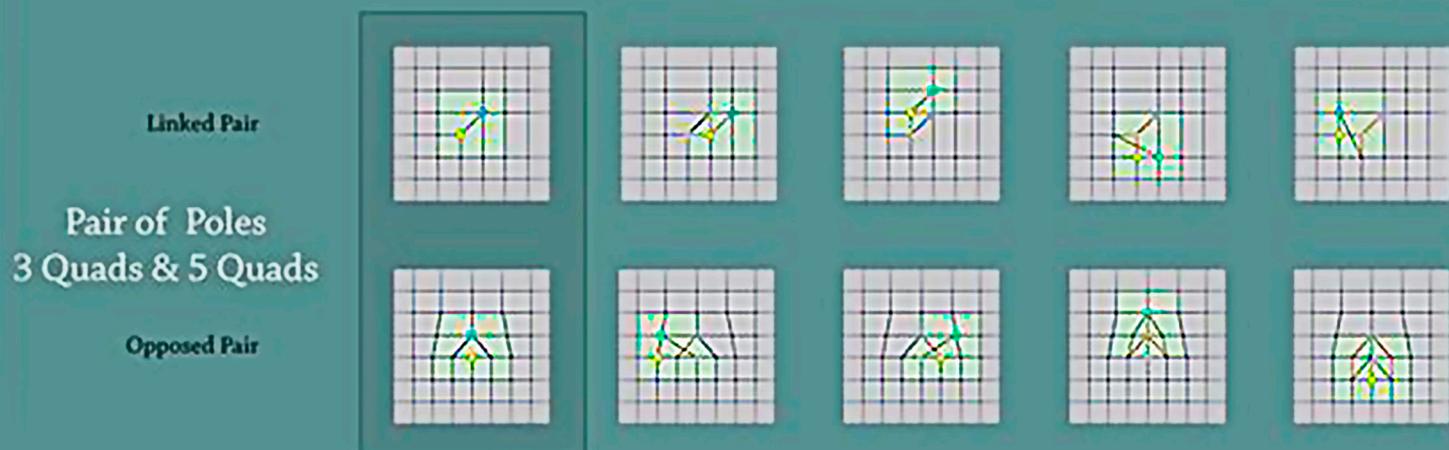
Changing the vertex position of a single pole means having to add and/or remove edges.



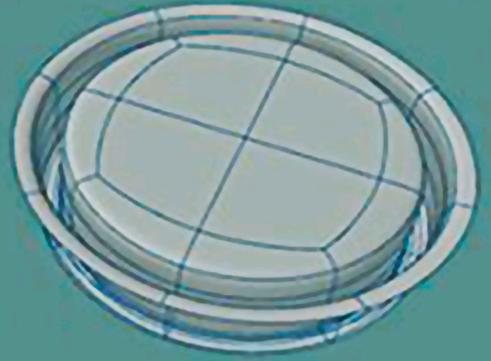
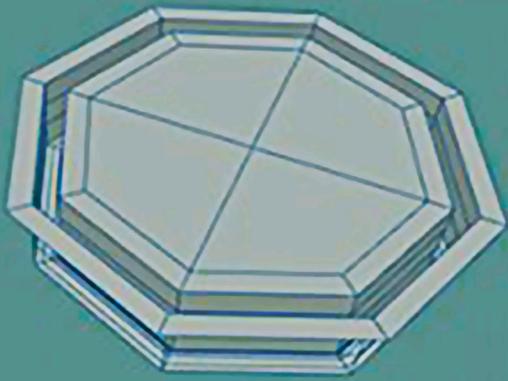
## Pair of Poles

In this case, when moving a pair, composed by a 3 Quads Pole and a 5 Quads Pole, there is no need to change the edge configuration.

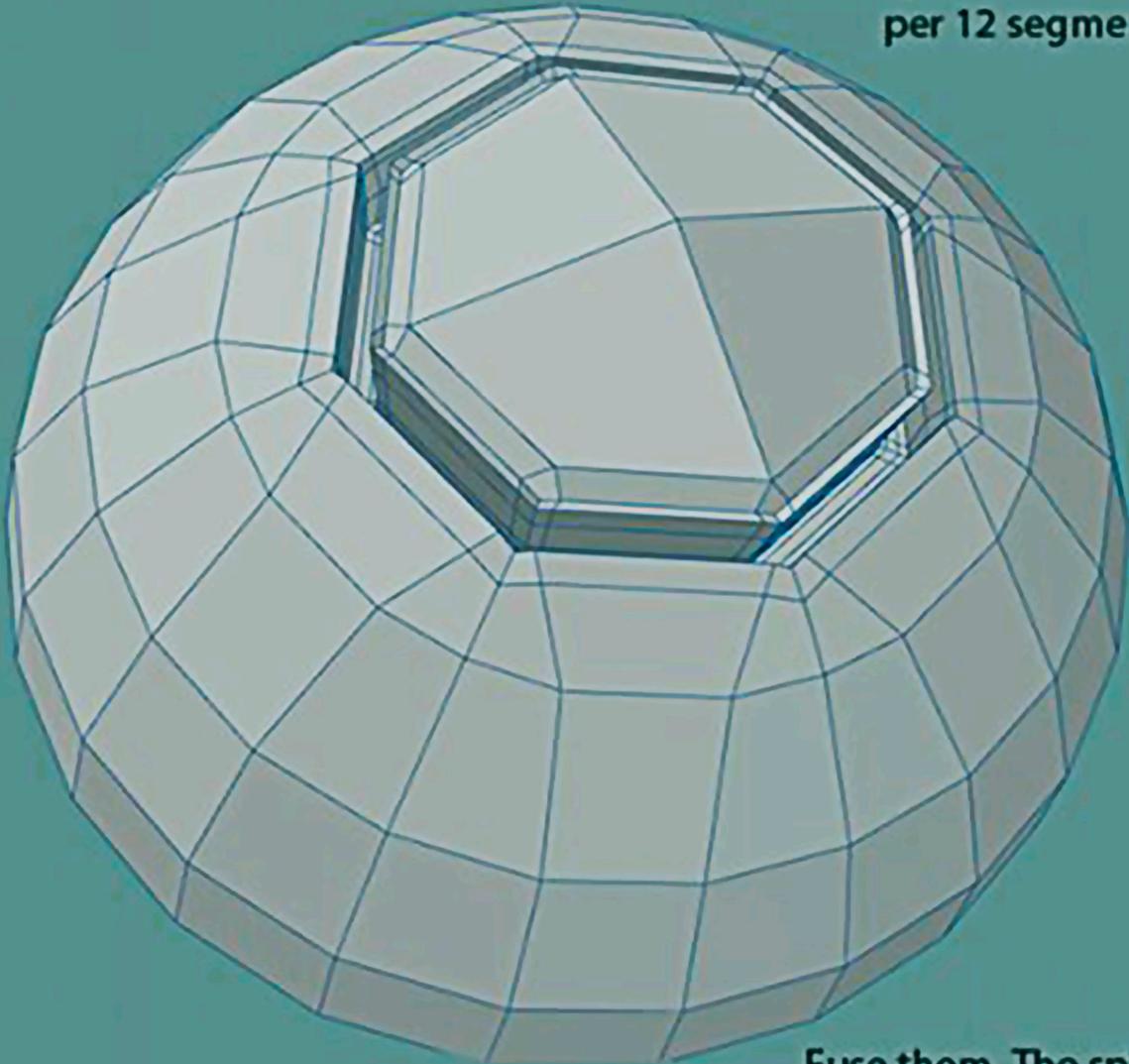
There're many possibilities to move them. Here, 4 examples wich allow to reach any position.



## Estrusions of a 8 sided polygon



Sphere. 24 sides (8x3)  
per 12 segments



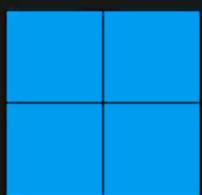
Fuse them. The sphere  
has 24 sides because each  
edge of the octagon  
need 2 hold edges.  
So  $8 \times 3 = 24$ .



3



4



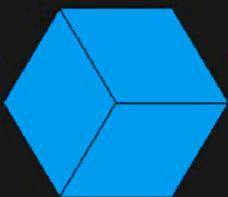
5



6



6



8



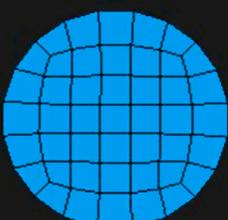
12



16

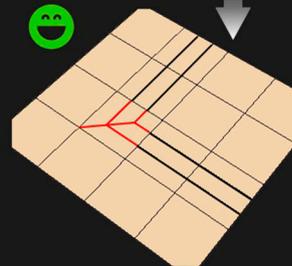
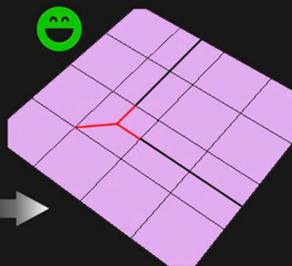
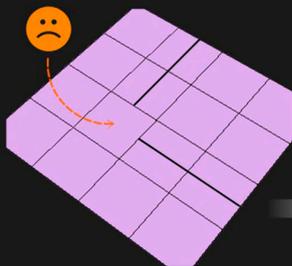
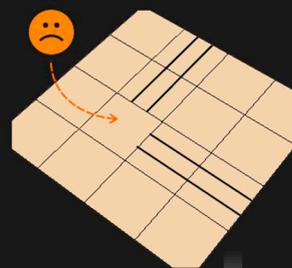
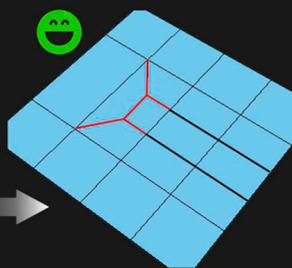
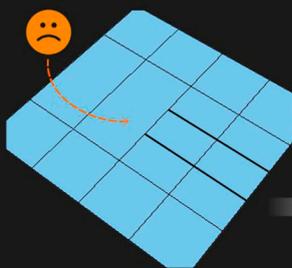


20



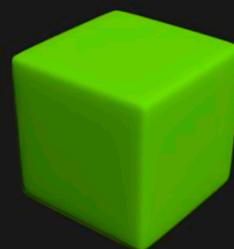
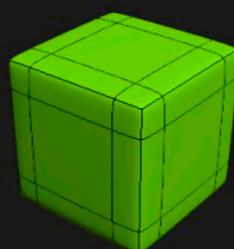
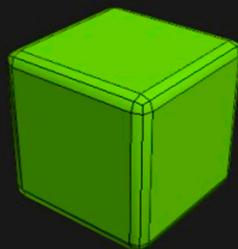
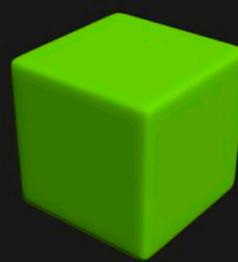
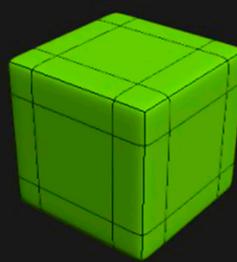
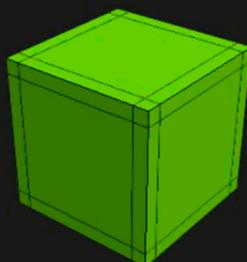
Giancr.com

Giancr.com



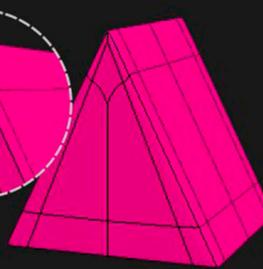
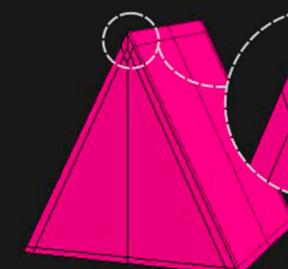
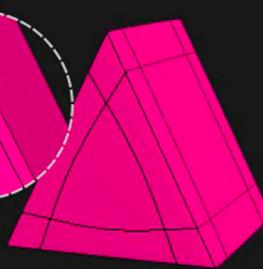
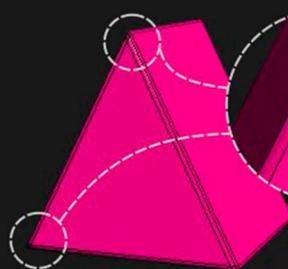
Giancr.com

Giancr.com

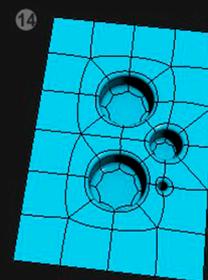
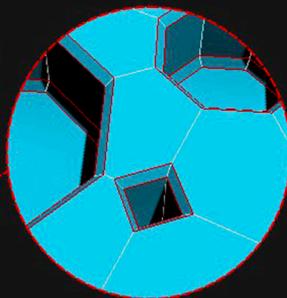
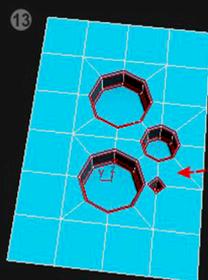
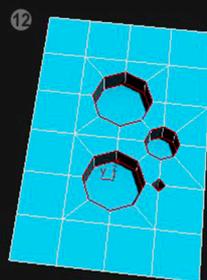
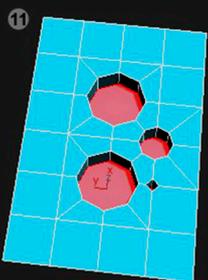
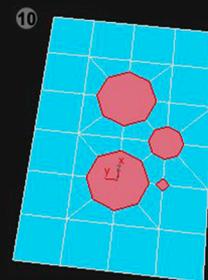
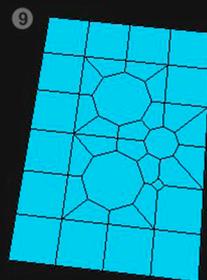
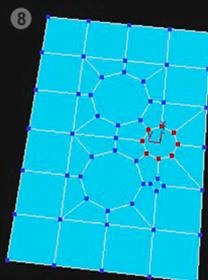
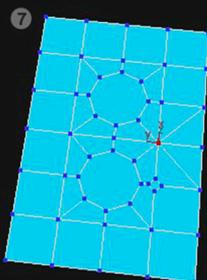
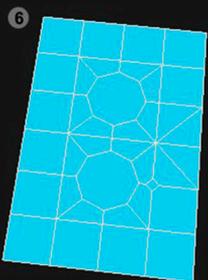
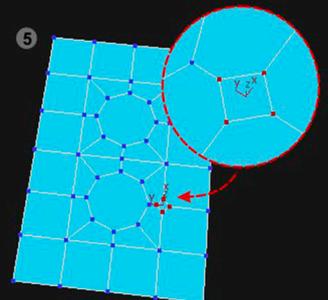
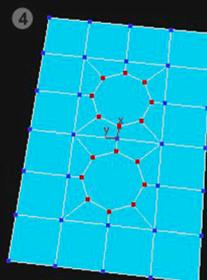
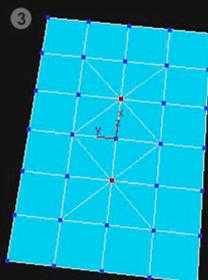
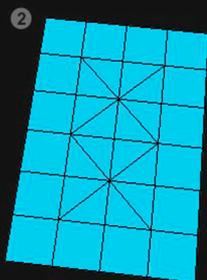
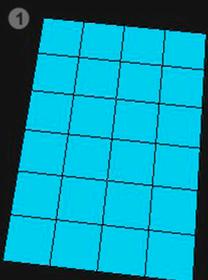
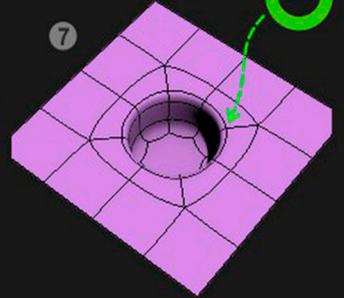
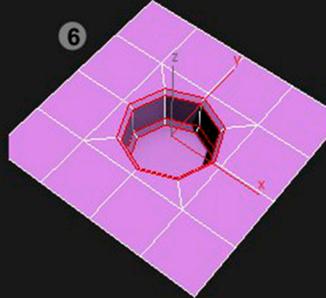
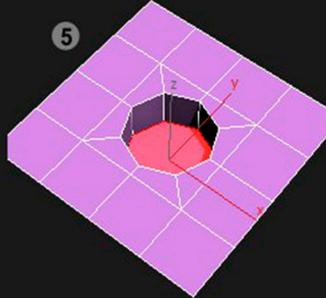
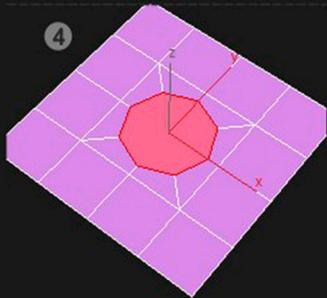
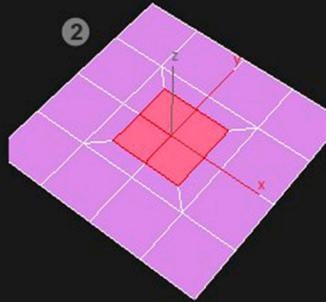
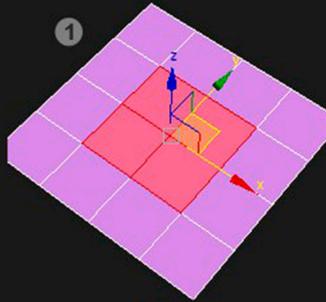
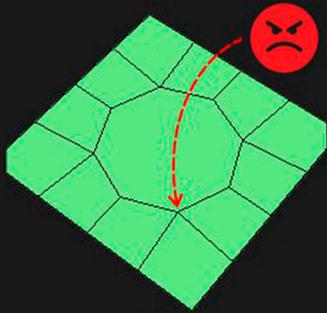
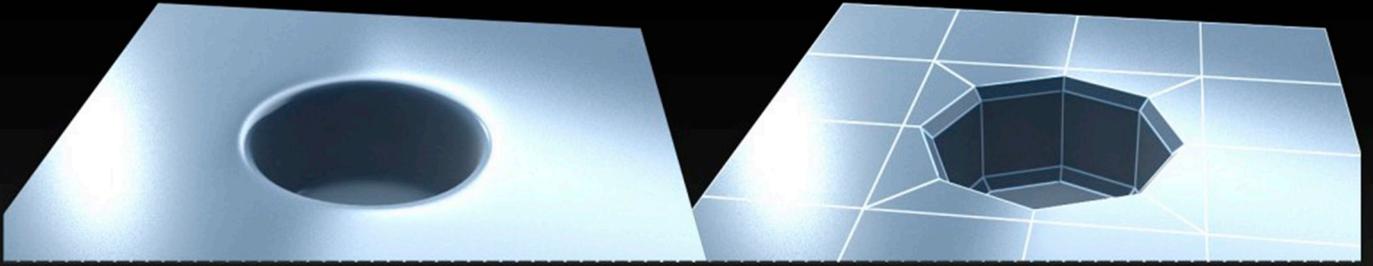


Giancr.com

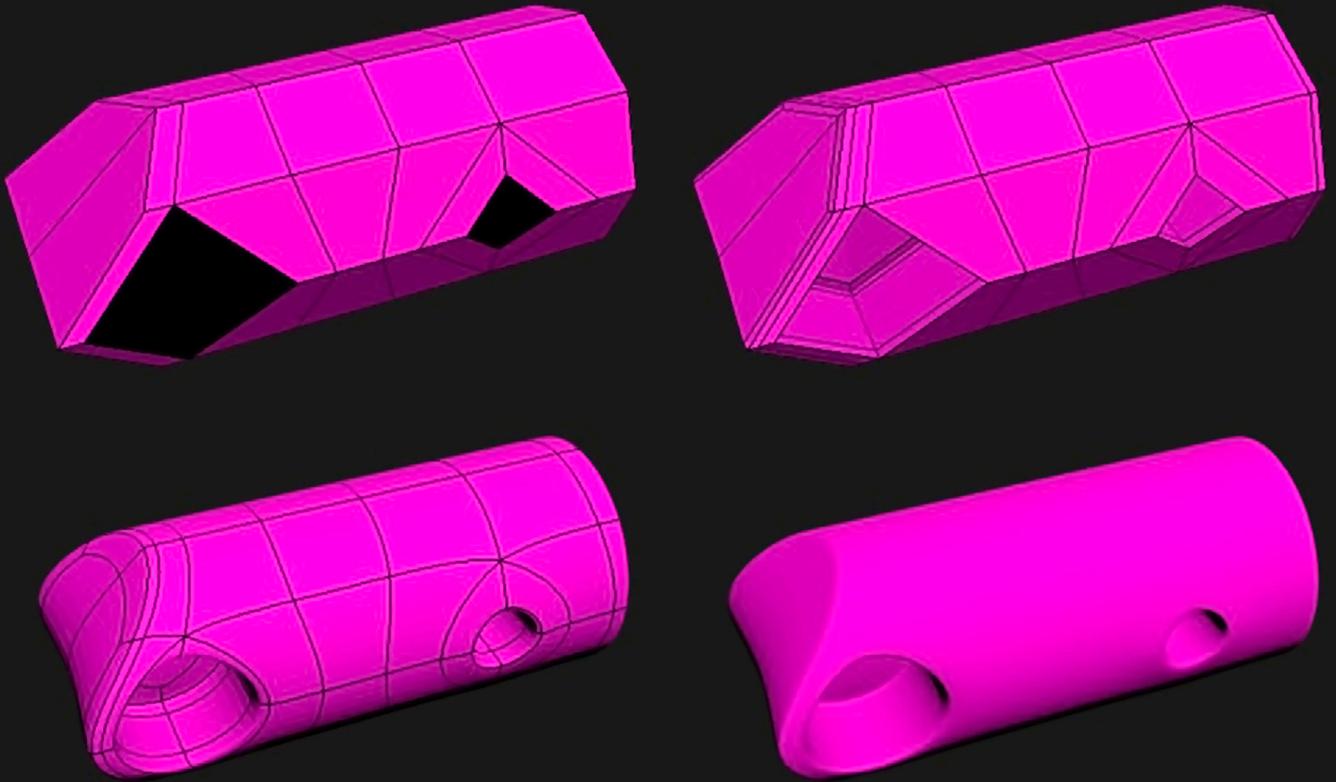
Giancr.com



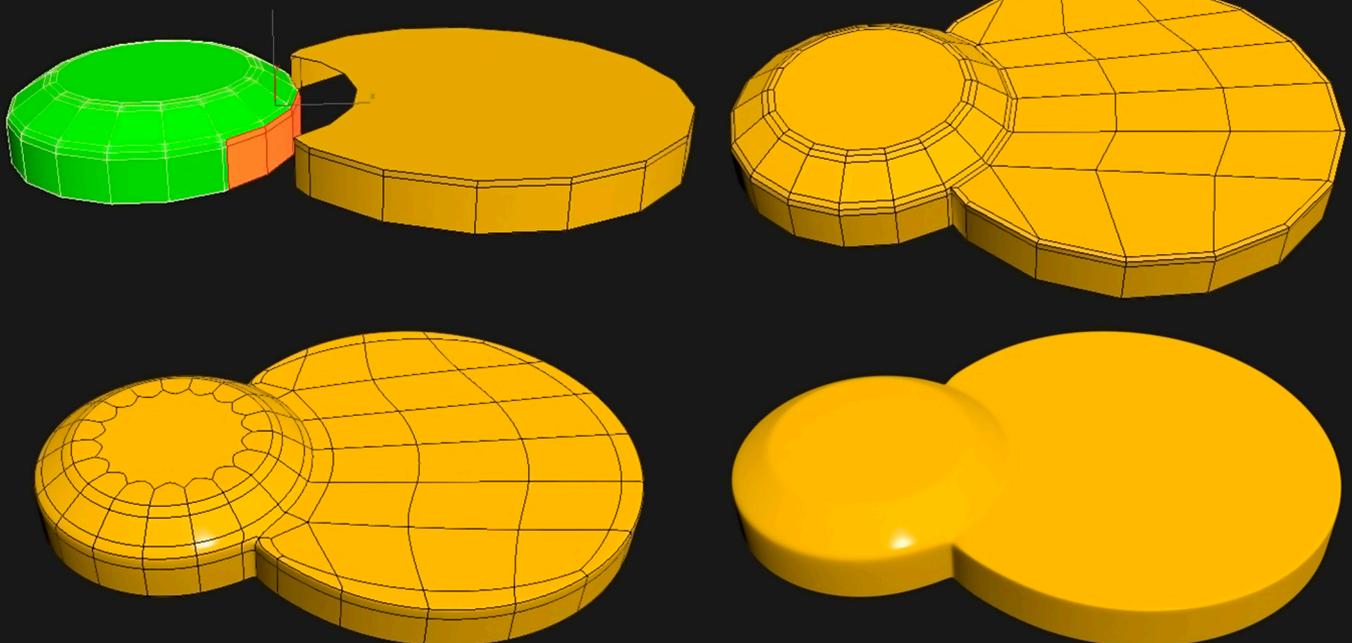
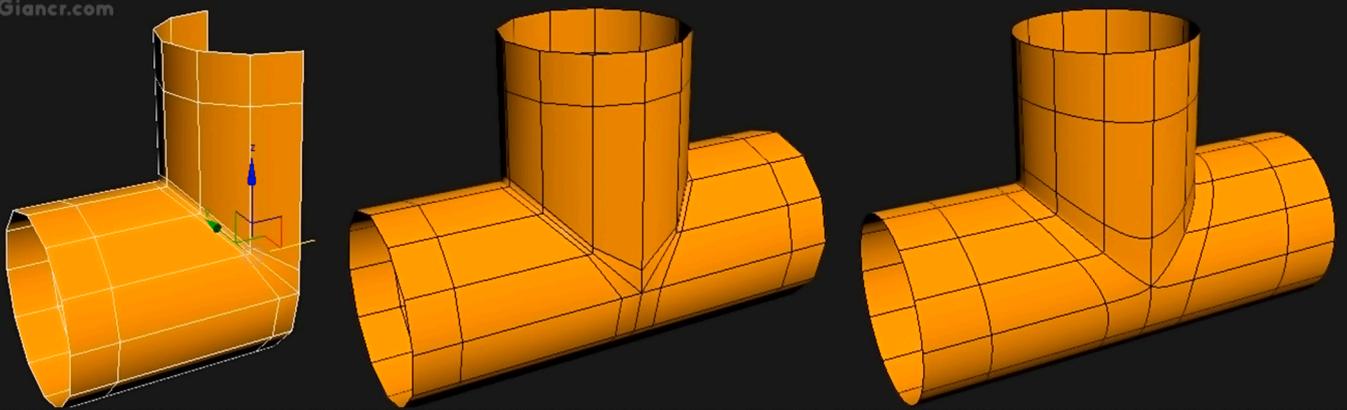
Giancr.com



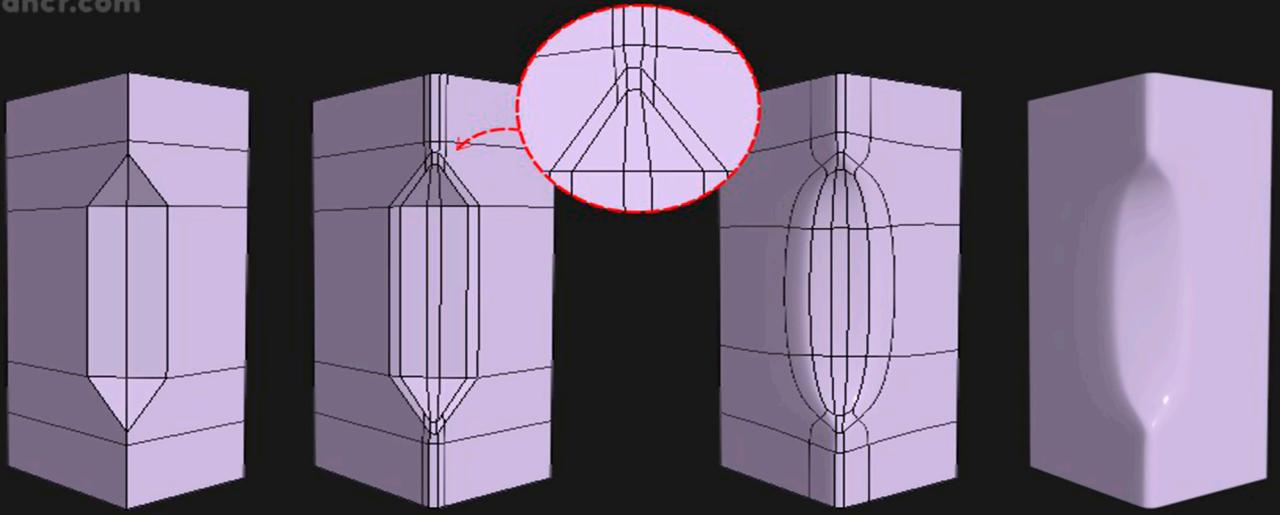
Giancr.com



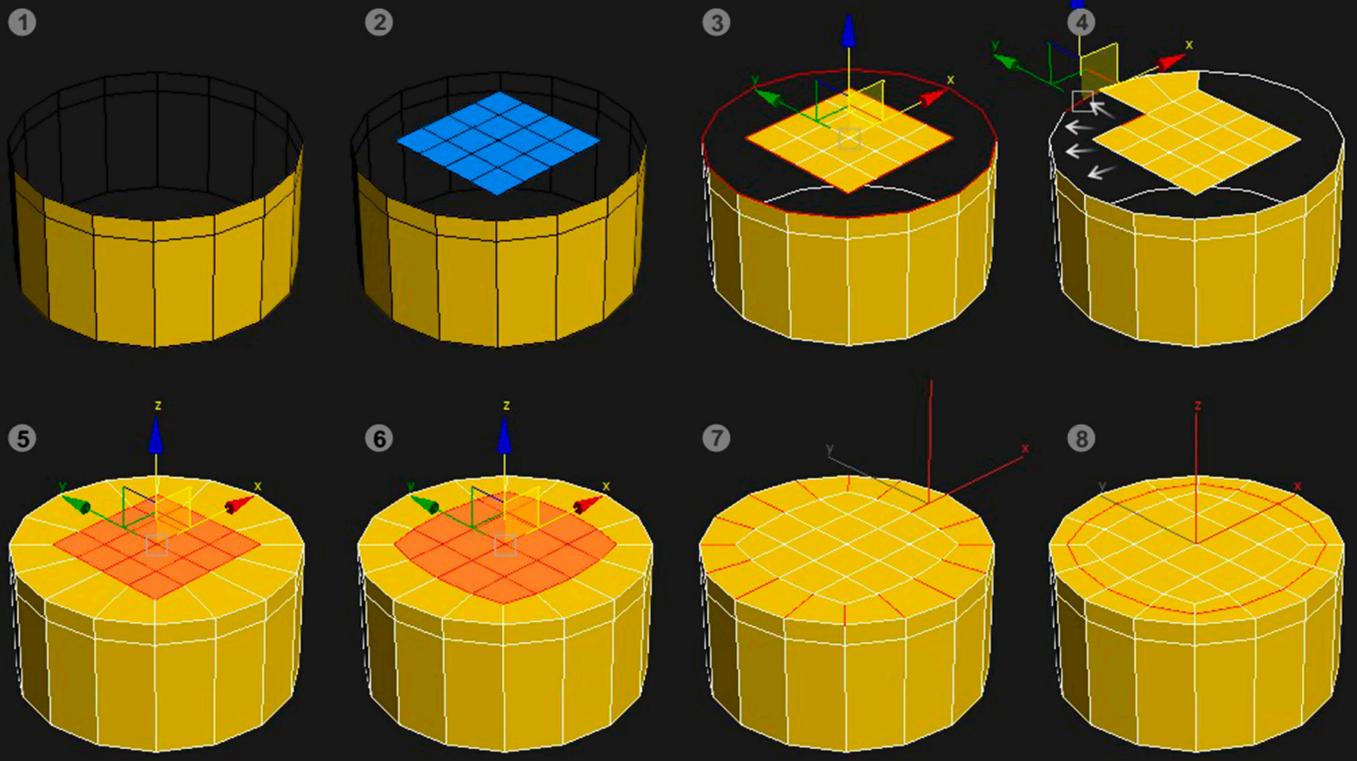
Giancr.com



Giancr.com

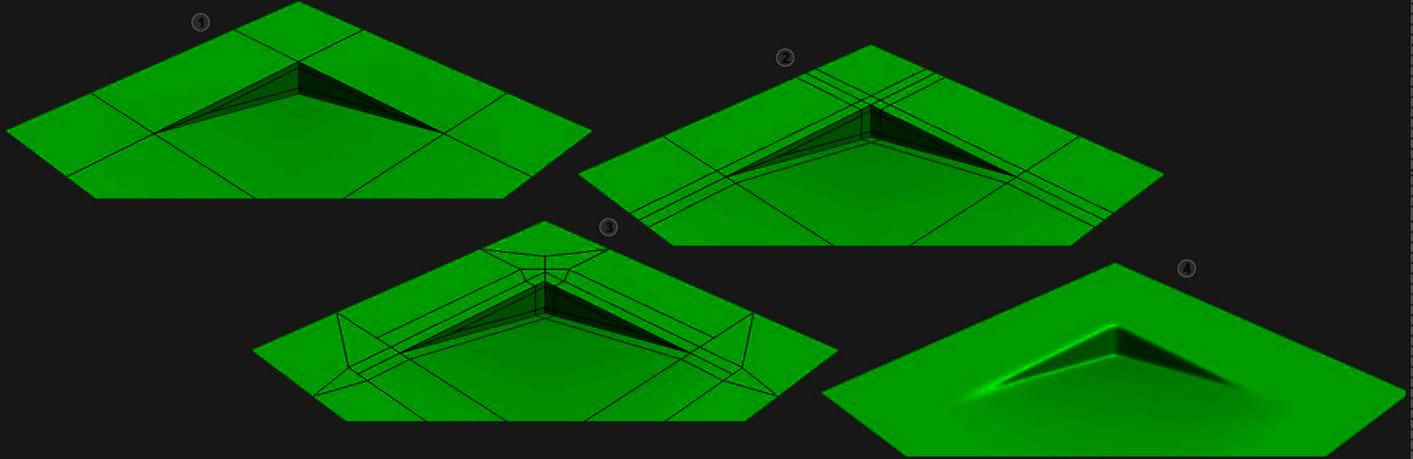


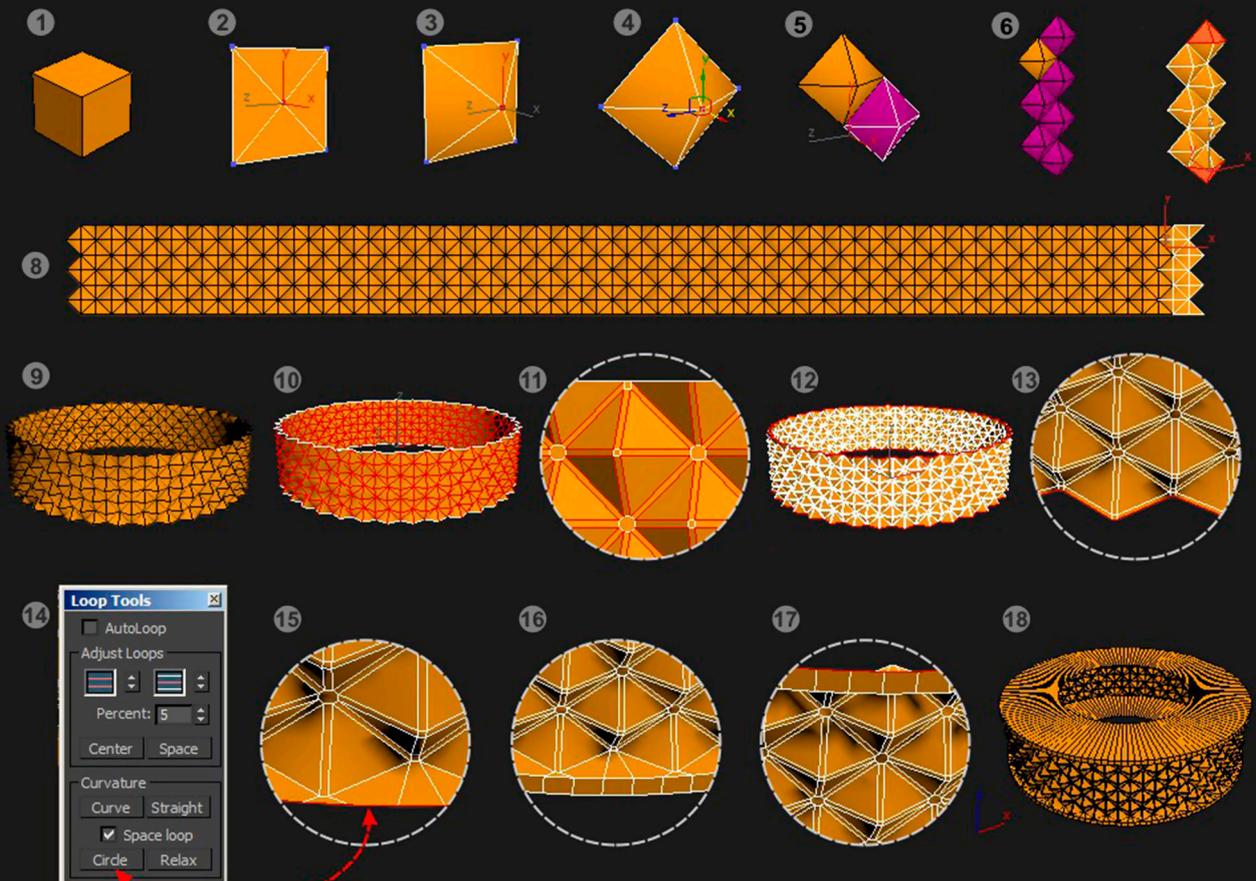
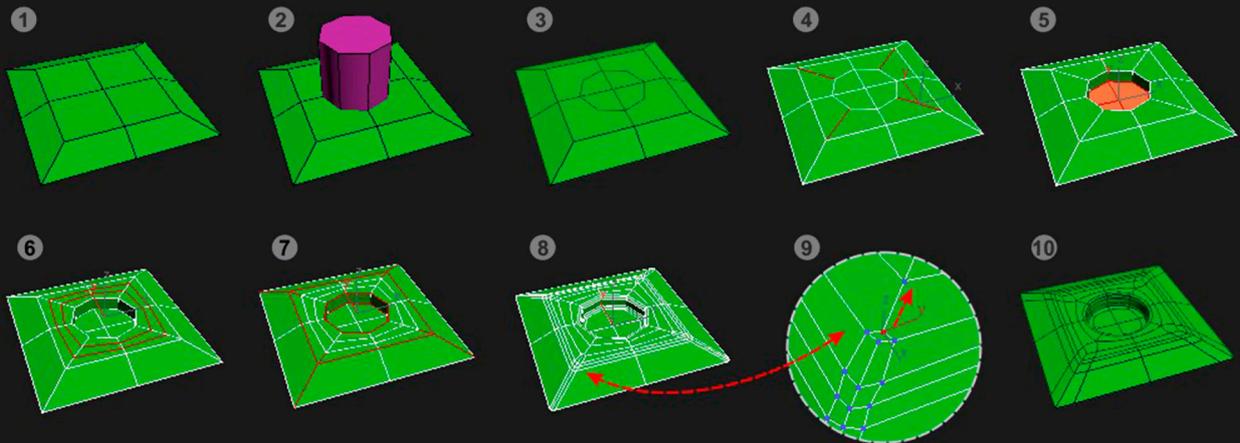
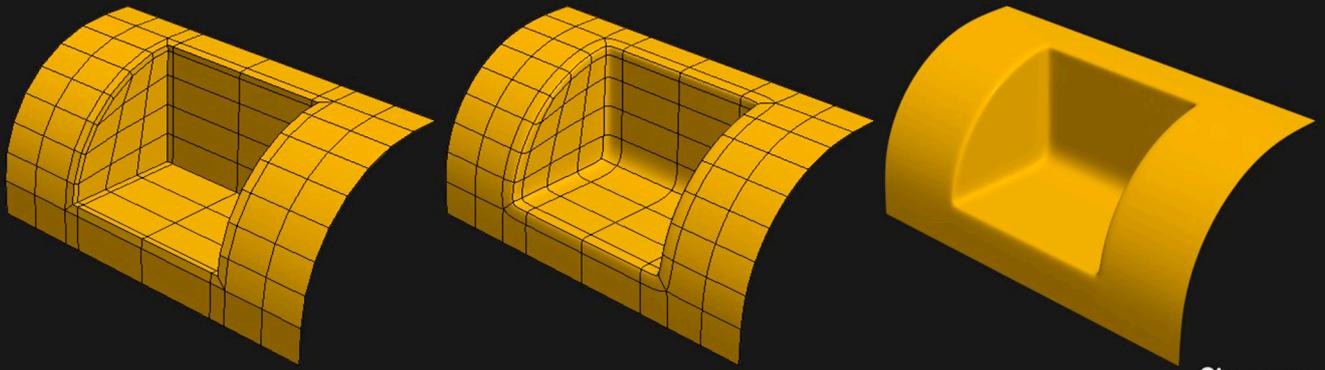
Giancr.com

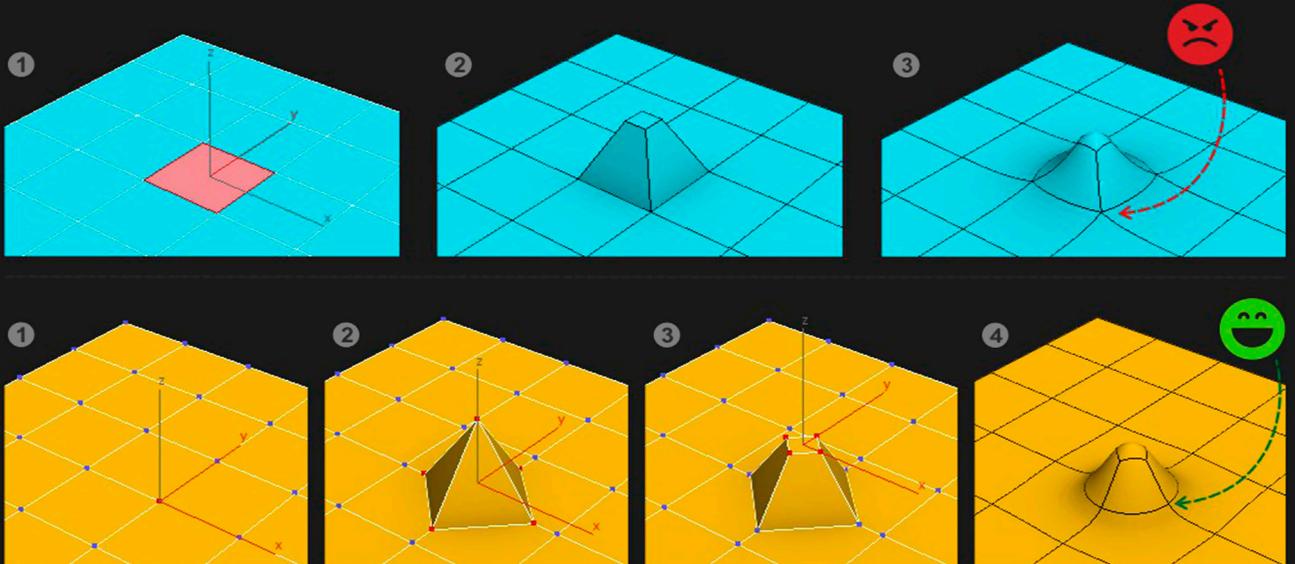
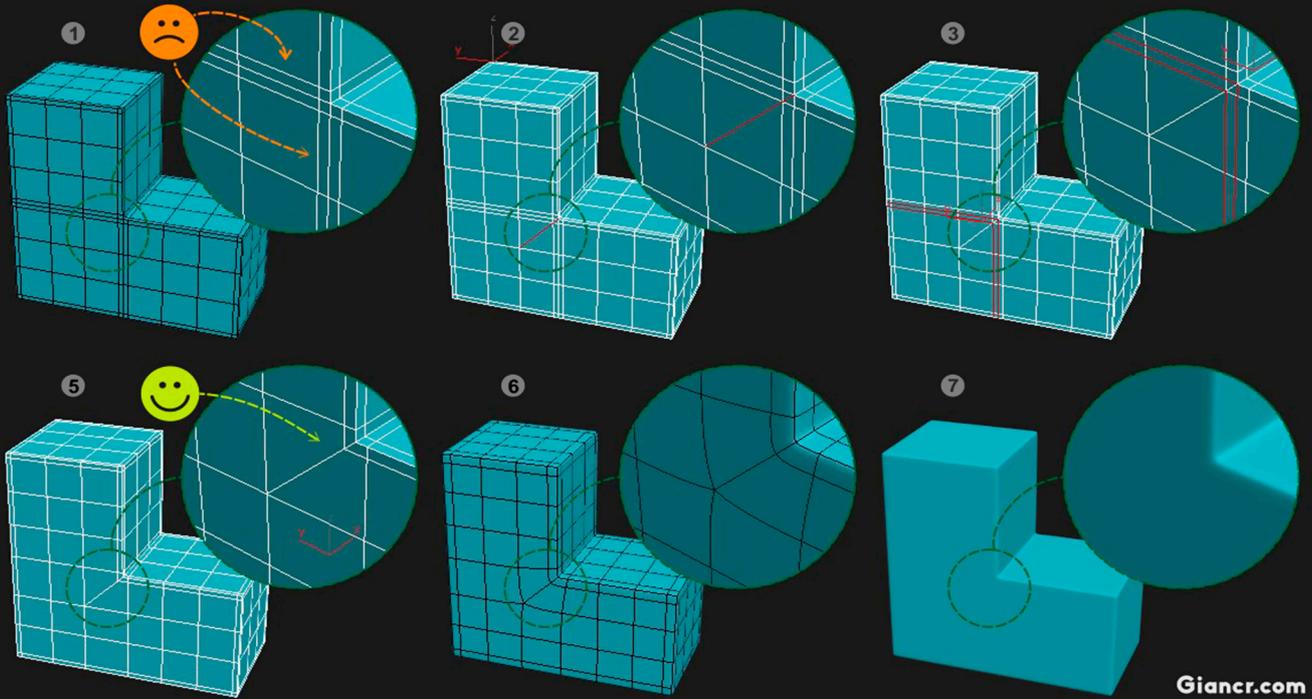
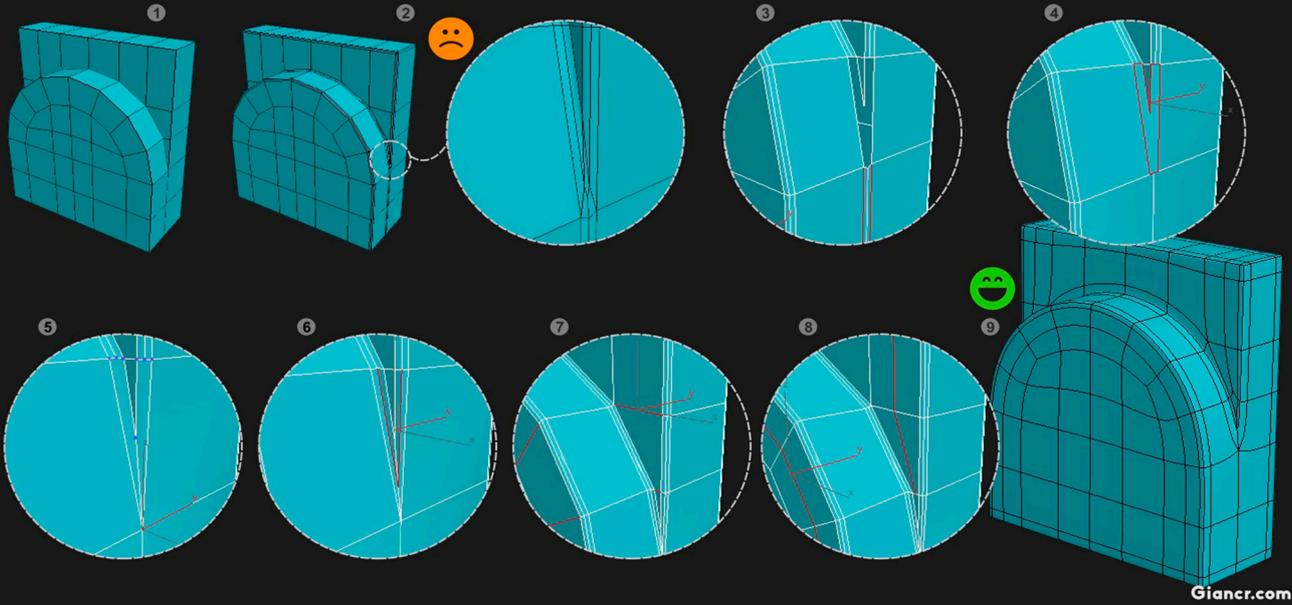


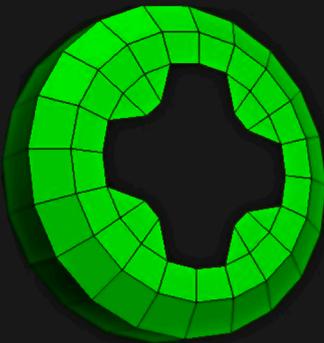
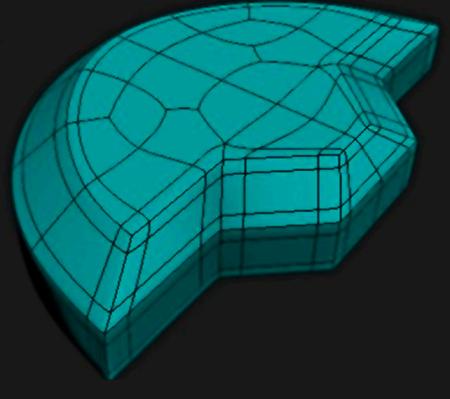
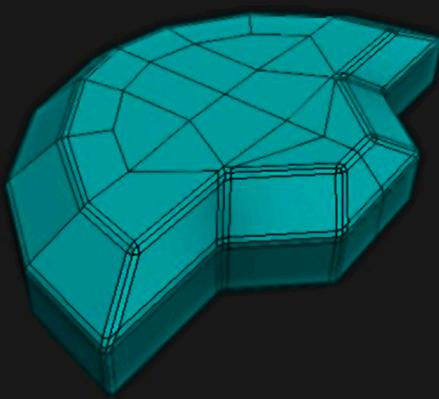
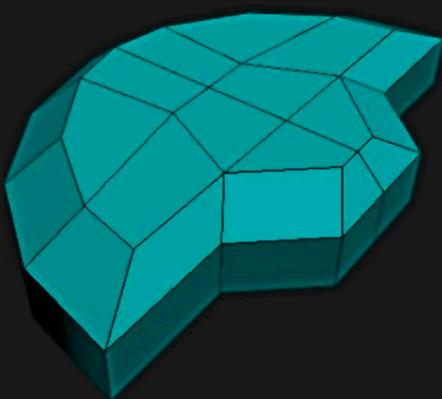
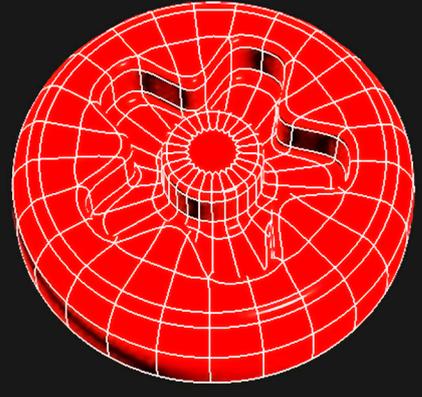
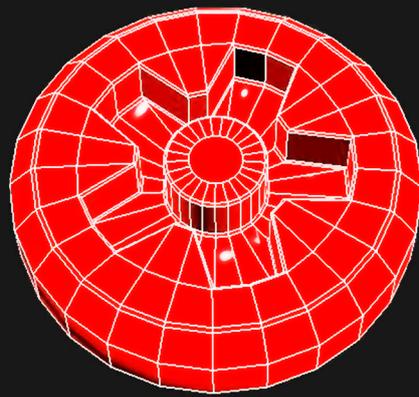
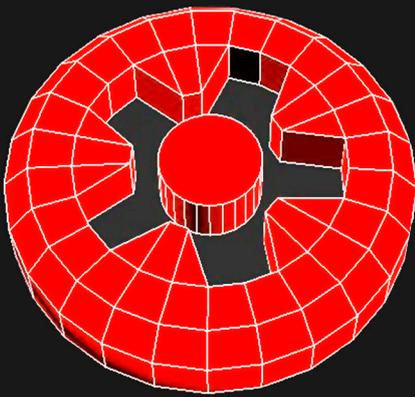
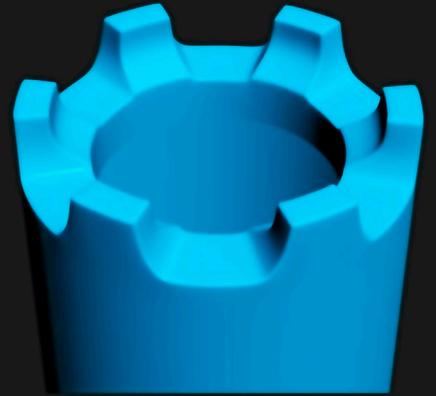
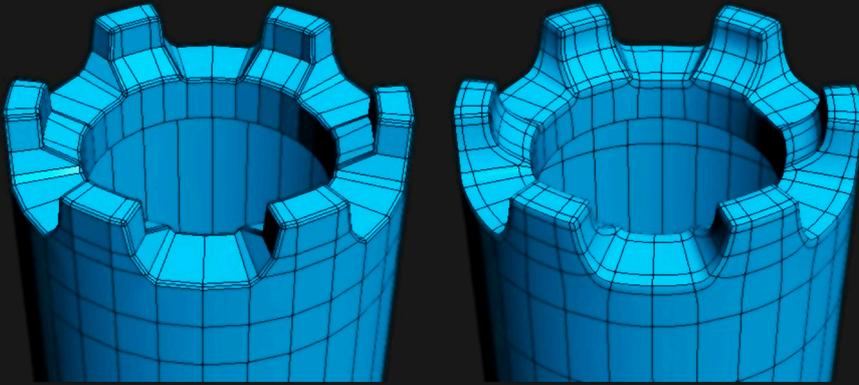
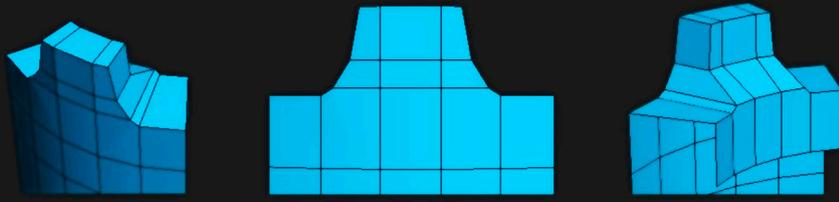
Giancr.com

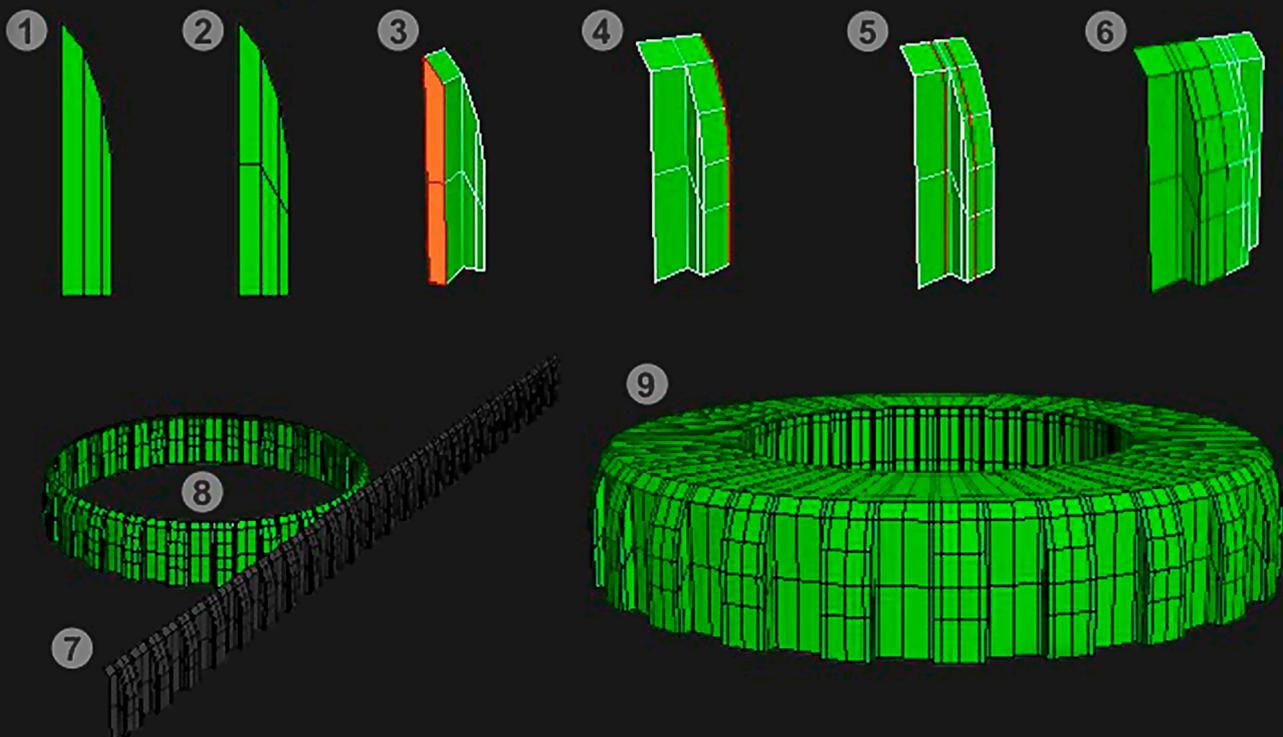
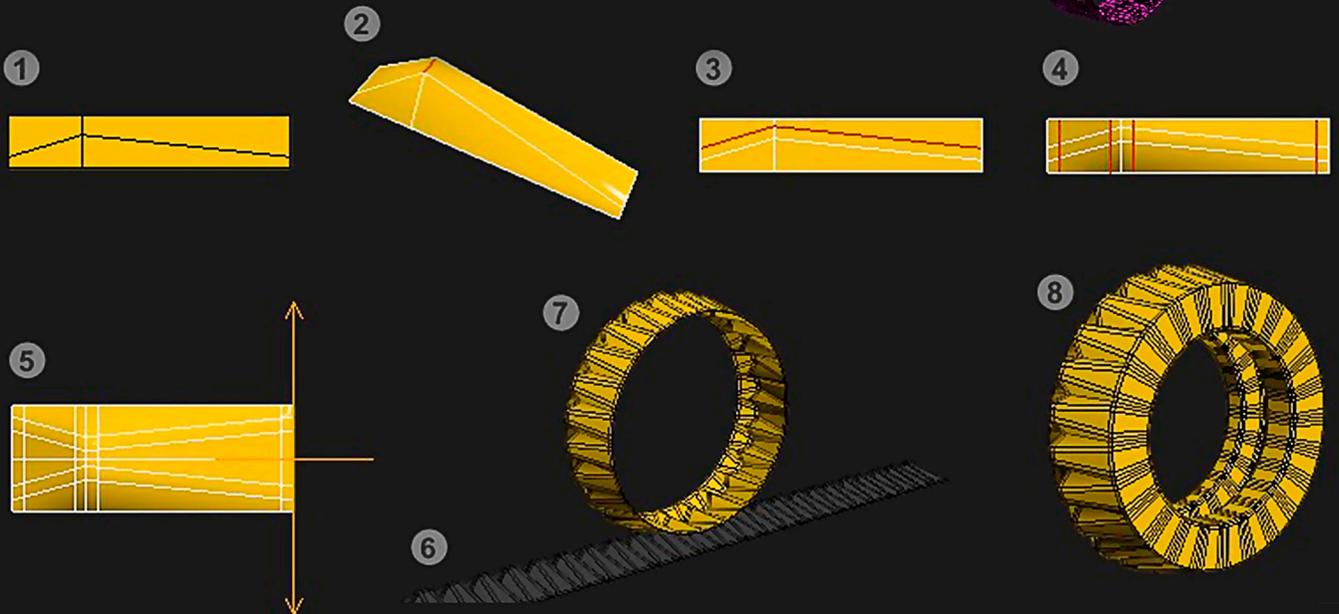
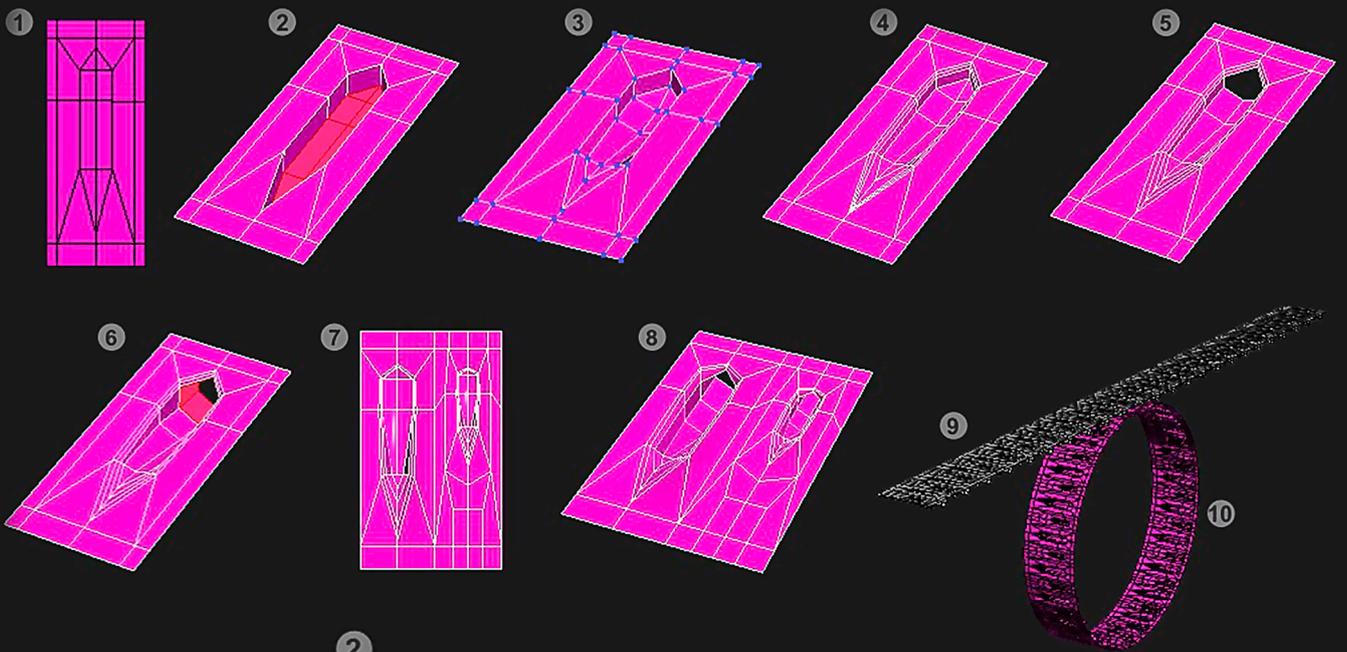
Giancr.com

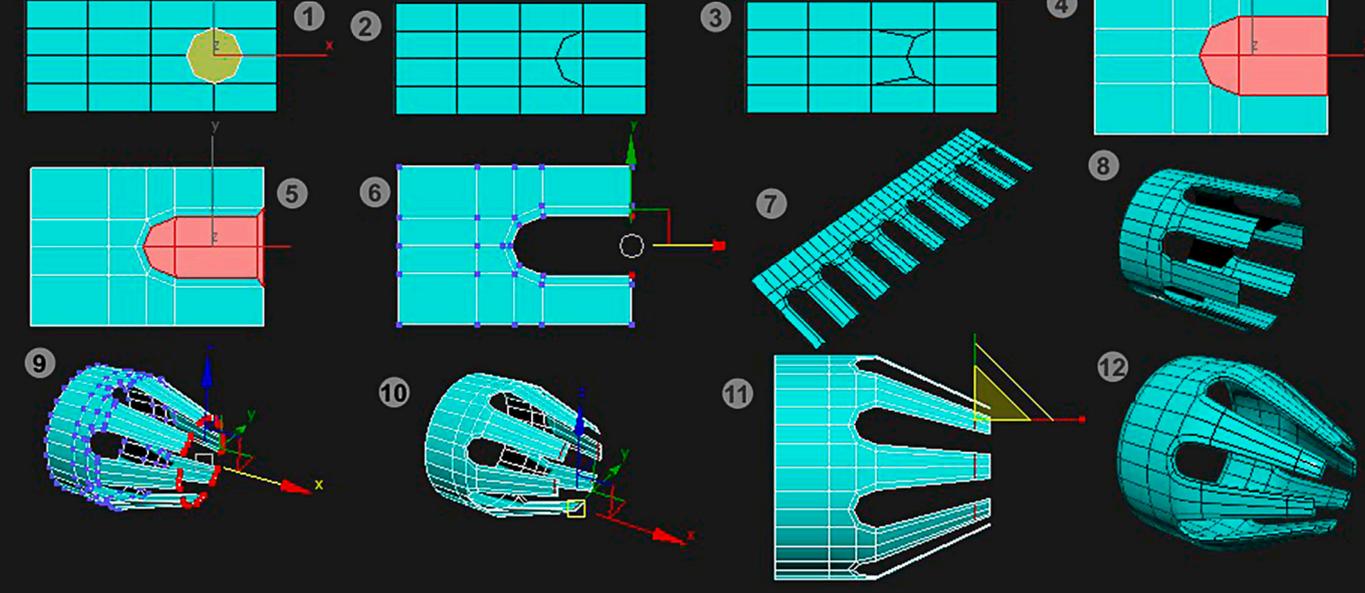
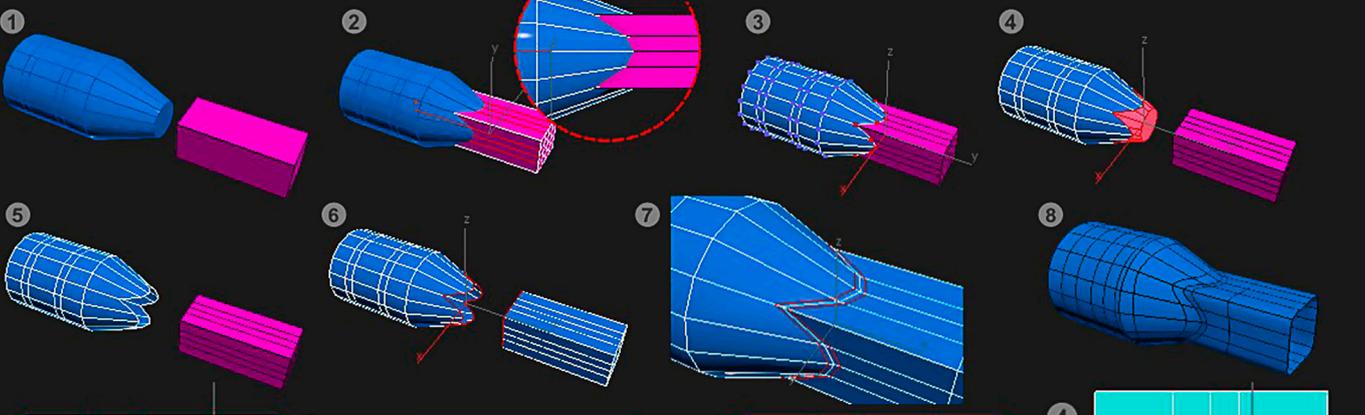
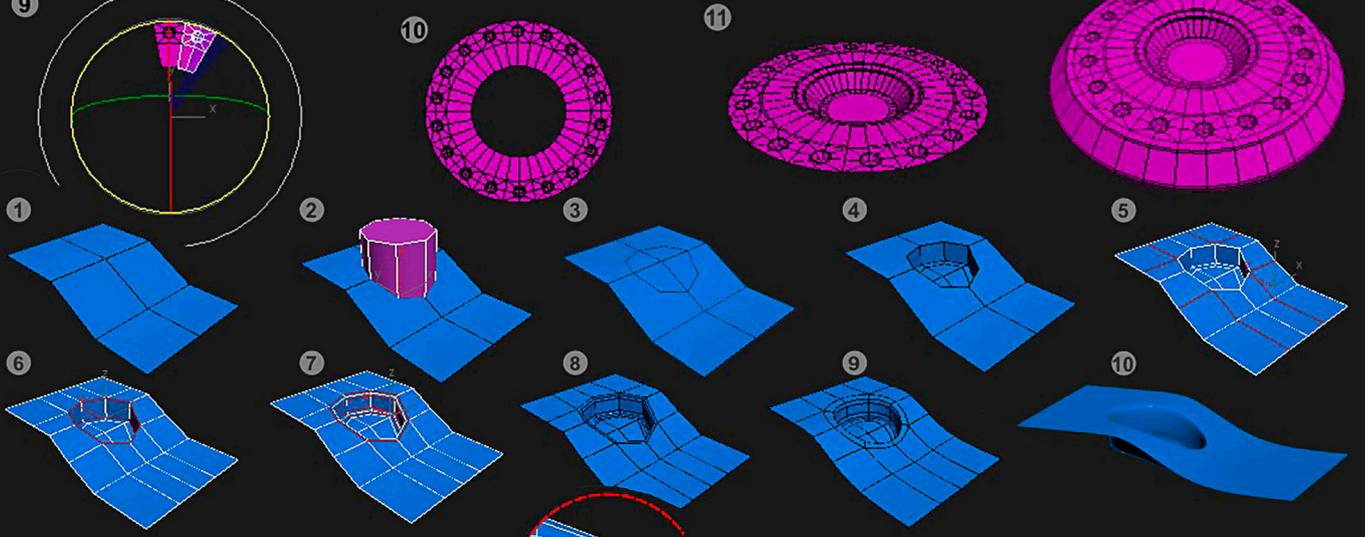
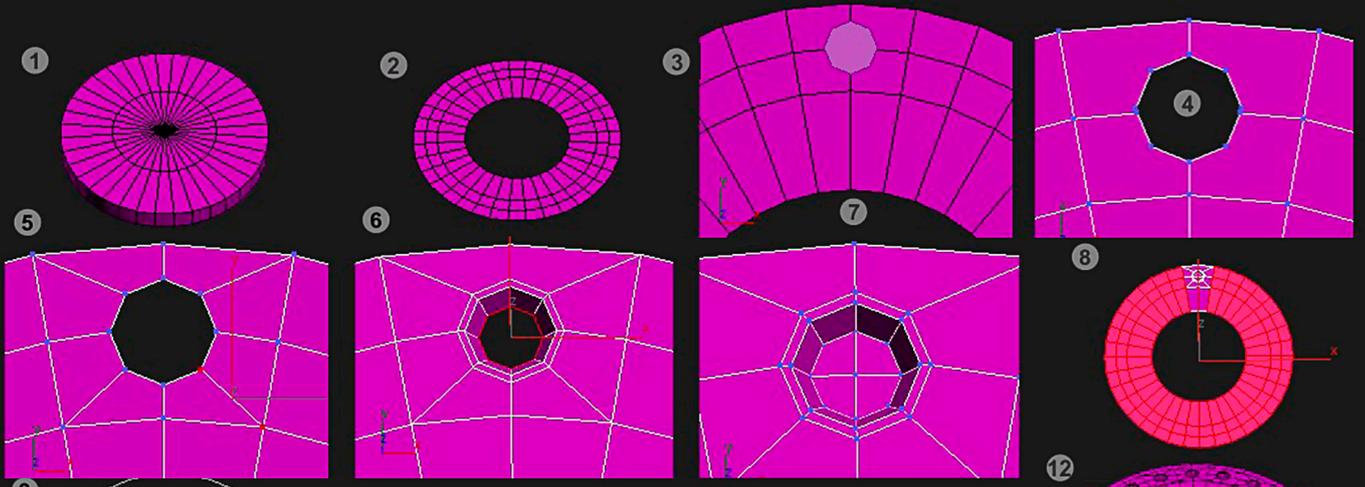






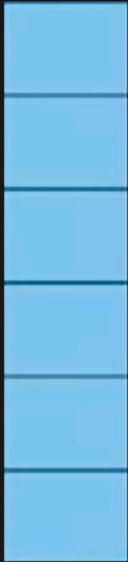




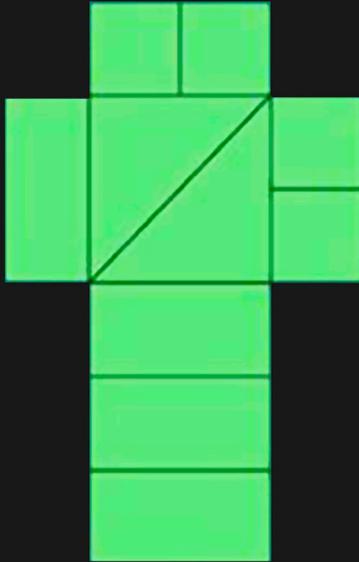


# quad topology tips for 3d arts

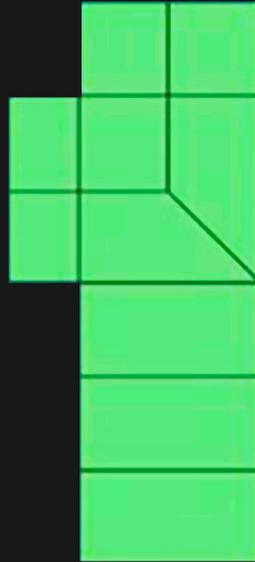
1 to 1



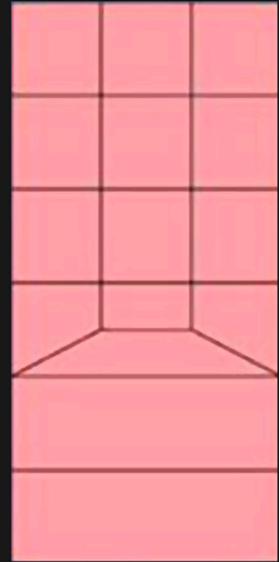
2 to 1



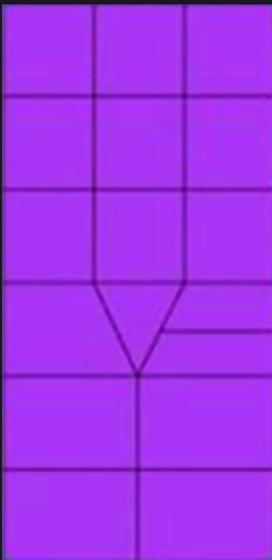
2 to 1



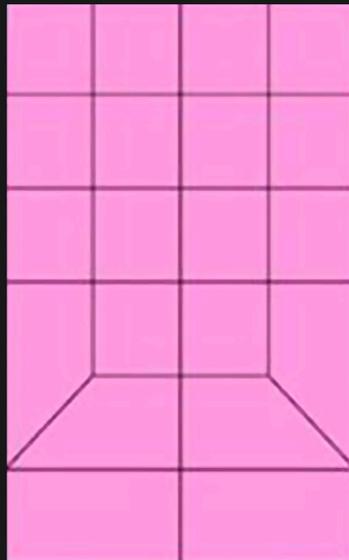
3 to 1



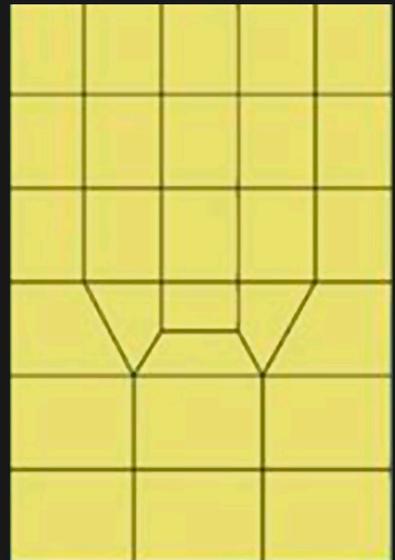
3 to 2



4 to 2

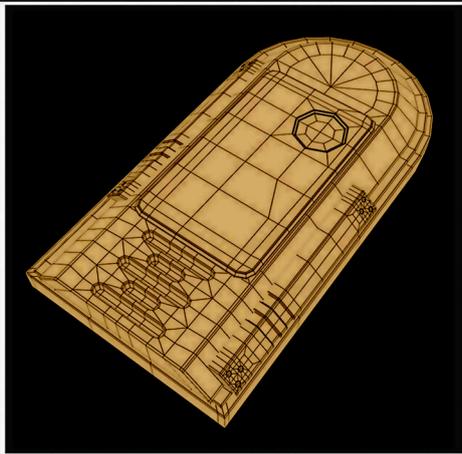


5 to 3

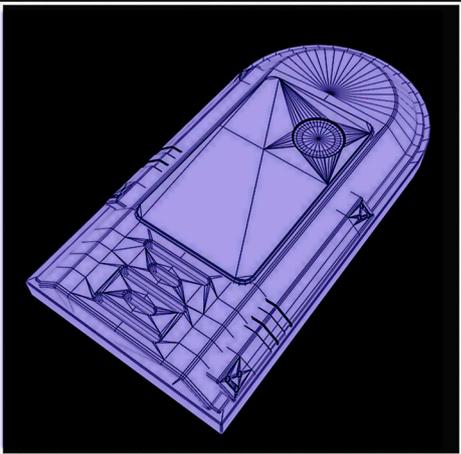




SUBD 2



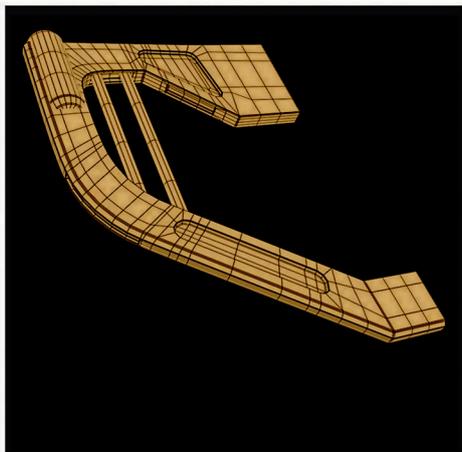
PRODUCTION



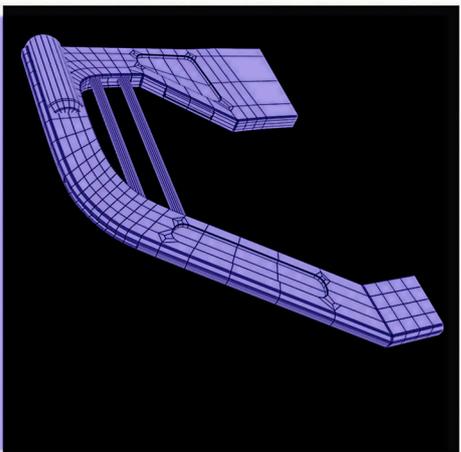
CONCEPT



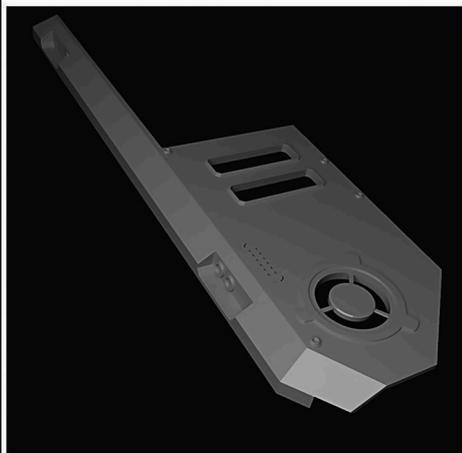
SUBD 2



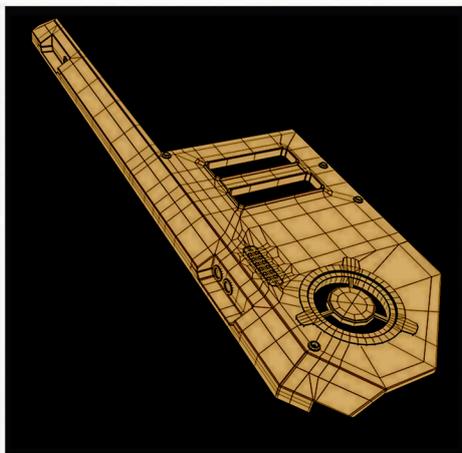
PRODUCTION



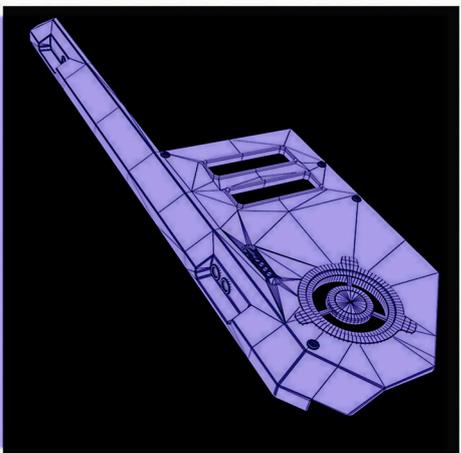
CONCEPT



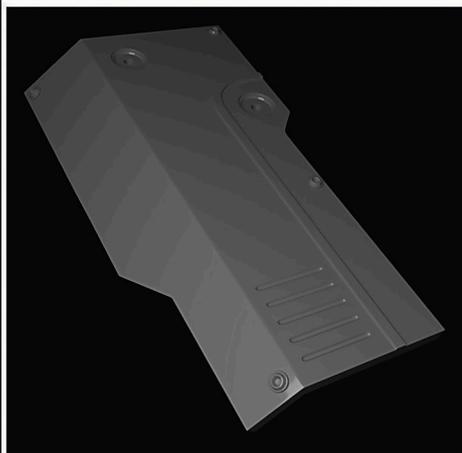
SUBD 2



PRODUCTION



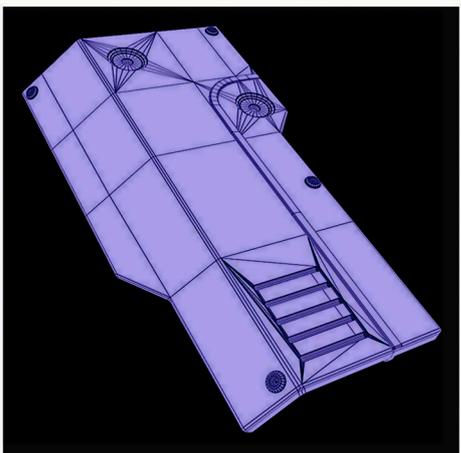
CONCEPT



SUBD 2



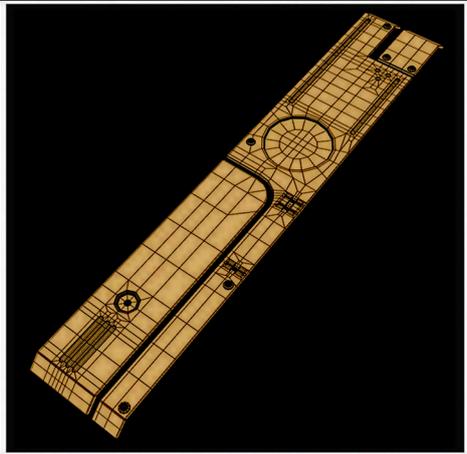
PRODUCTION



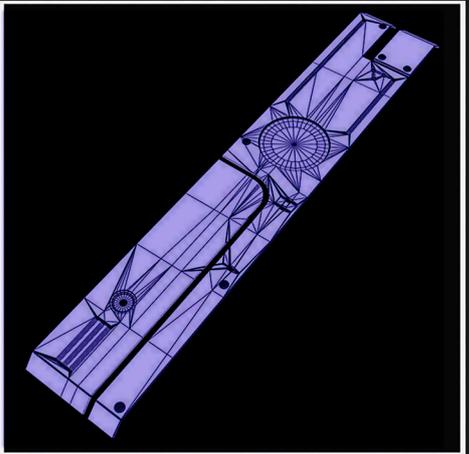
CONCEPT



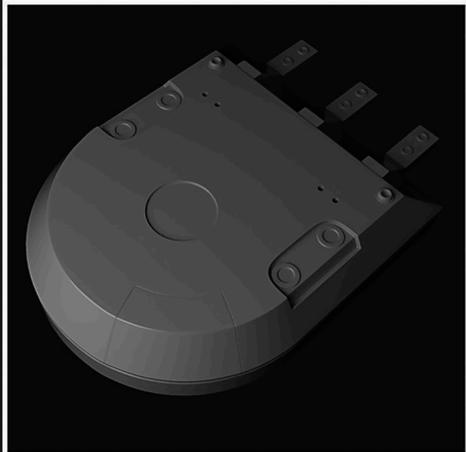
SUBD 2



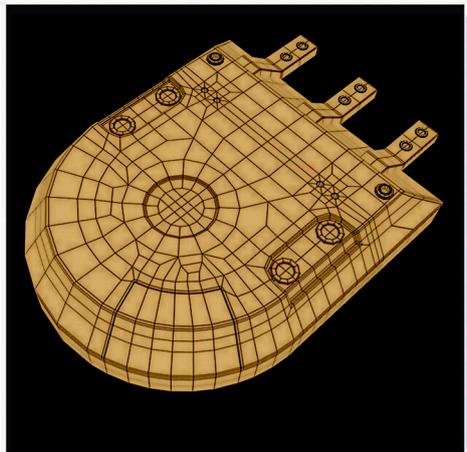
PRODUCTION



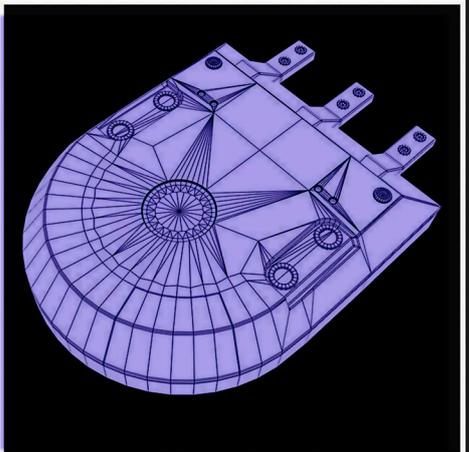
CONCEPT



SUBD 2



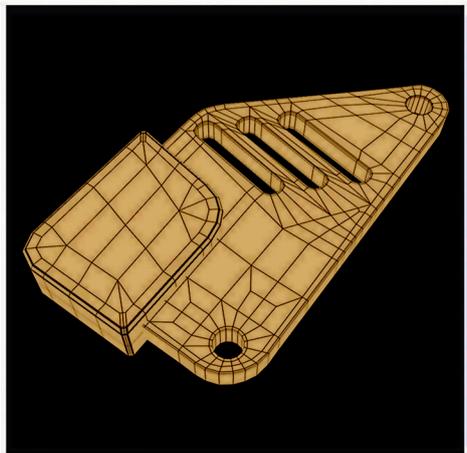
PRODUCTION



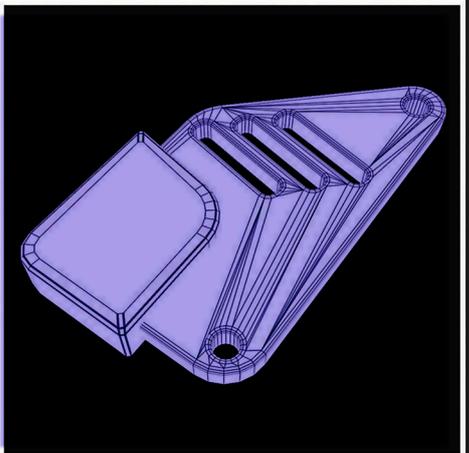
CONCEPT



SUBD 2



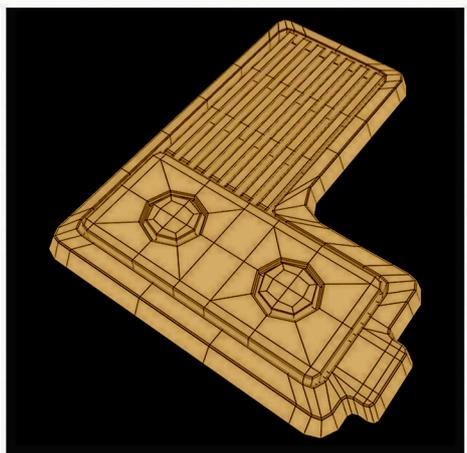
PRODUCTION



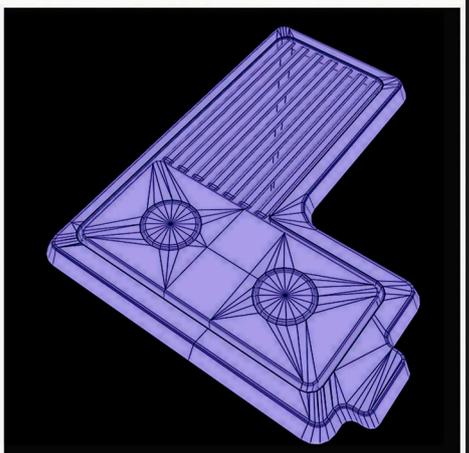
CONCEPT



SUBD 2

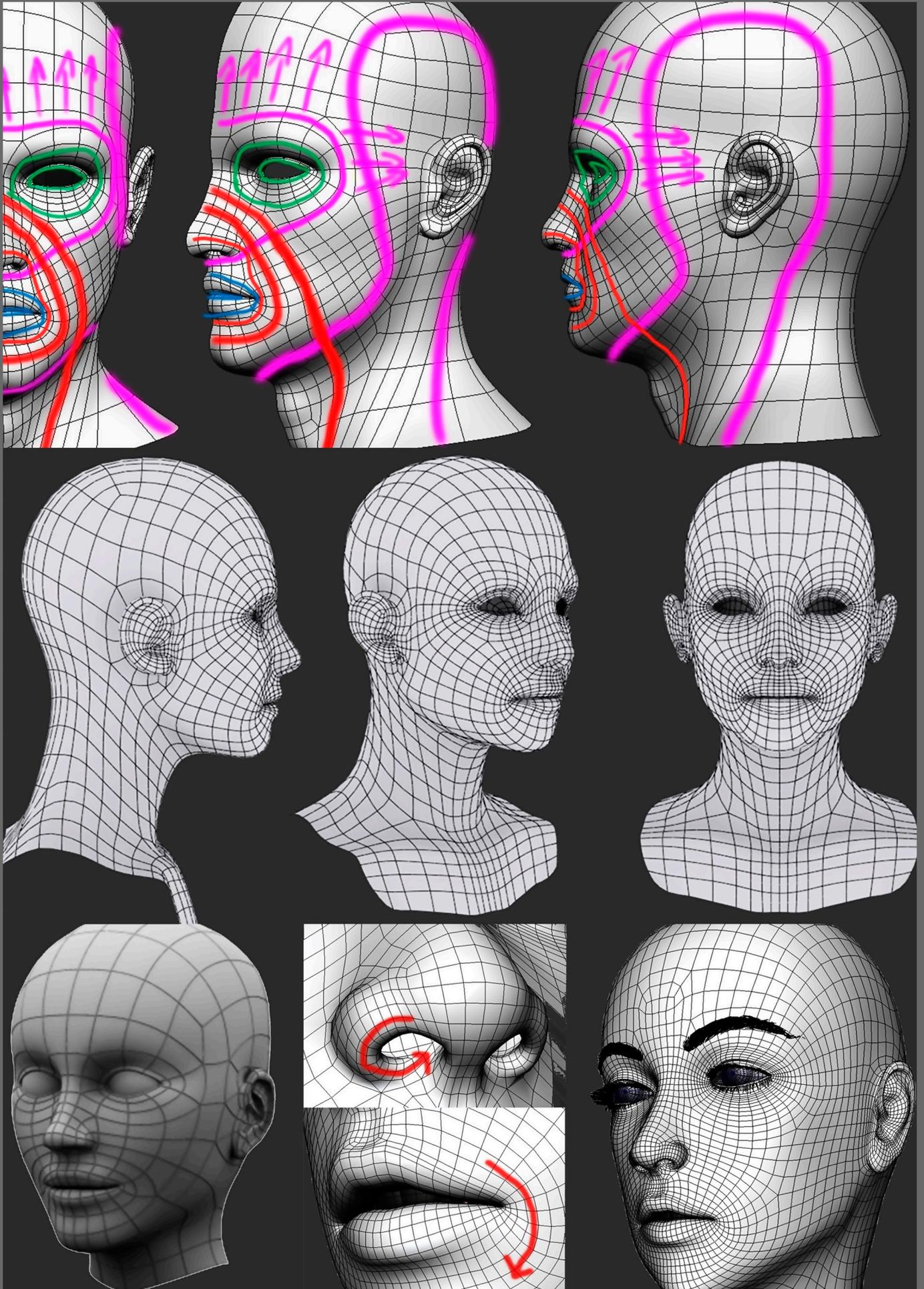


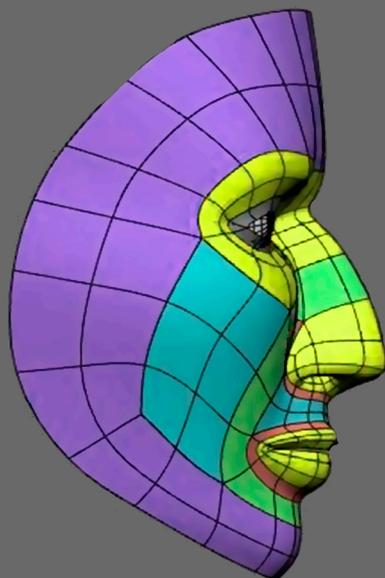
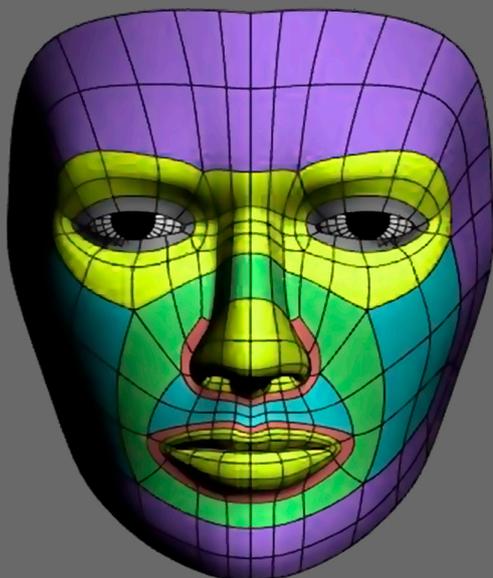
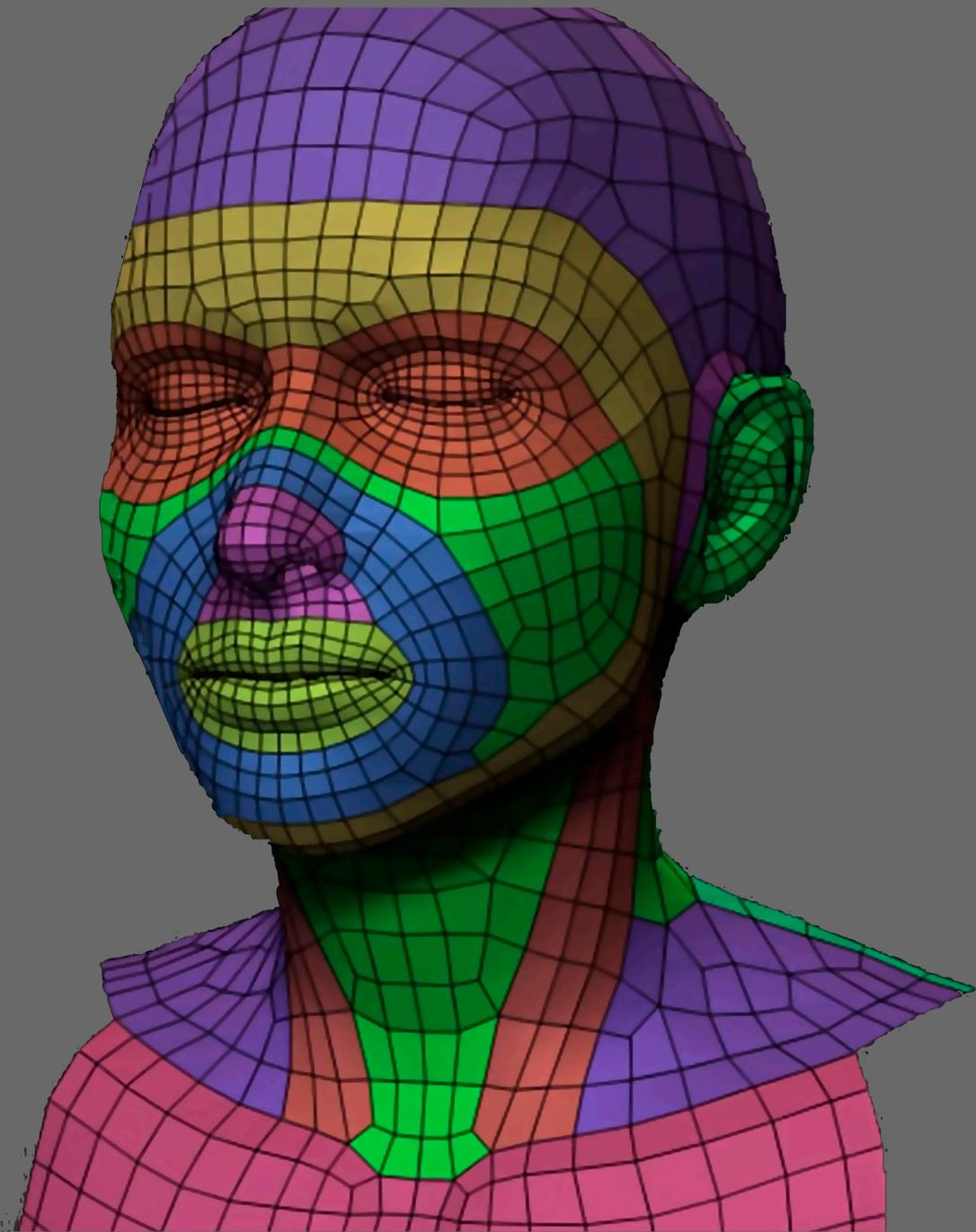
PRODUCTION

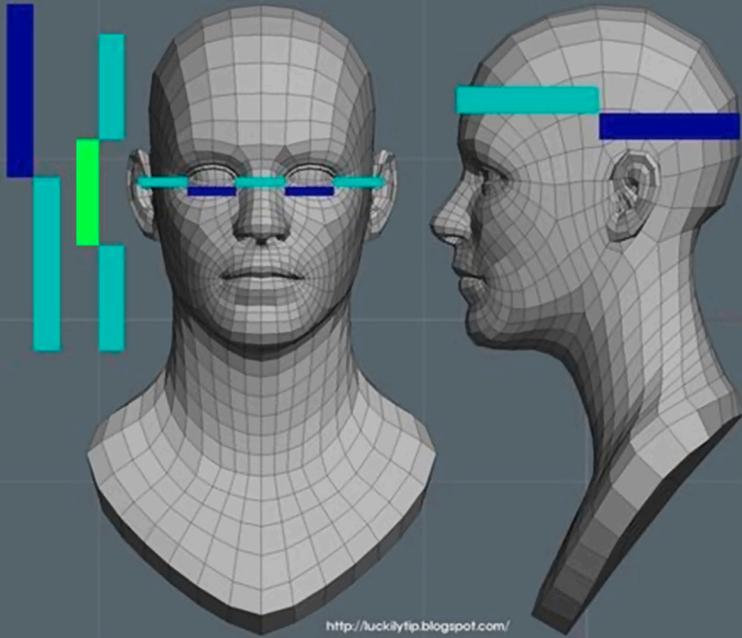


CONCEPT

# head retopology

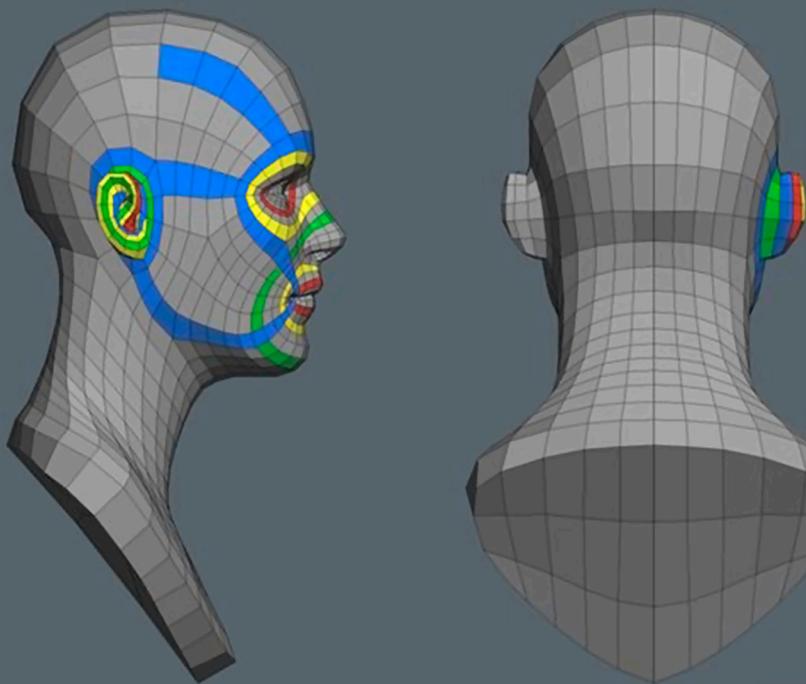
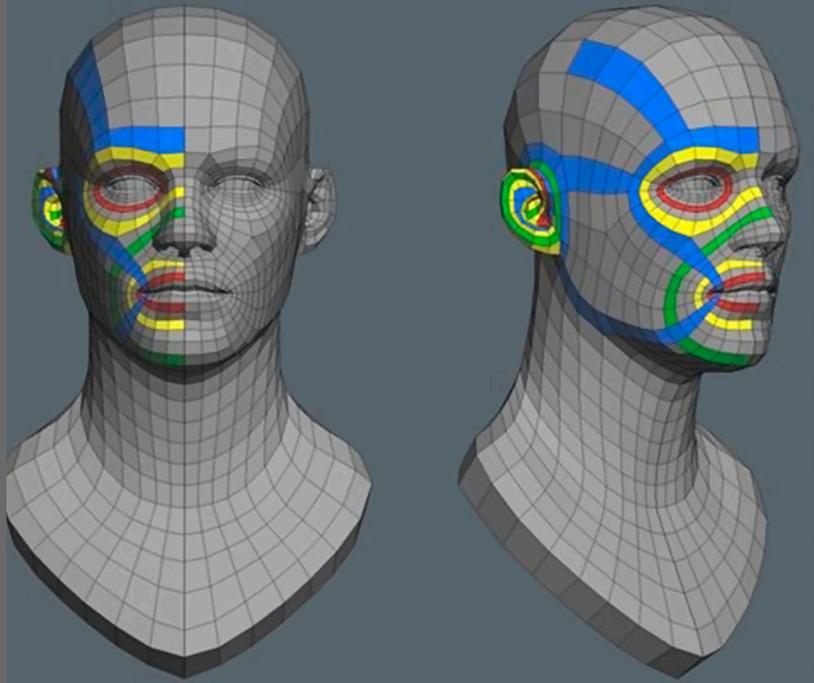
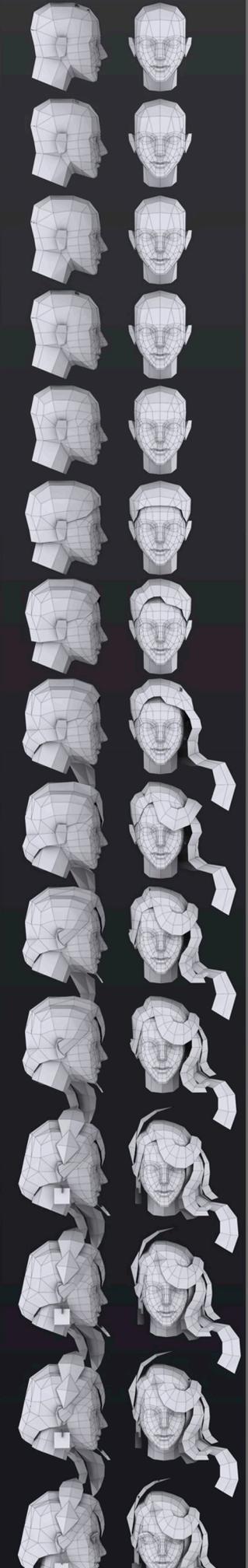
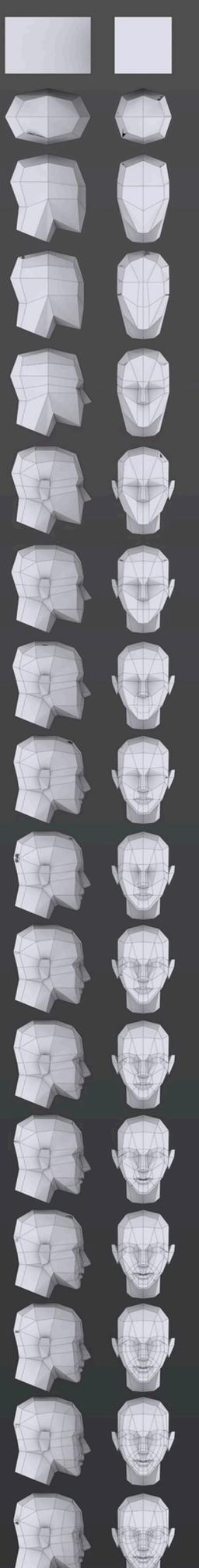


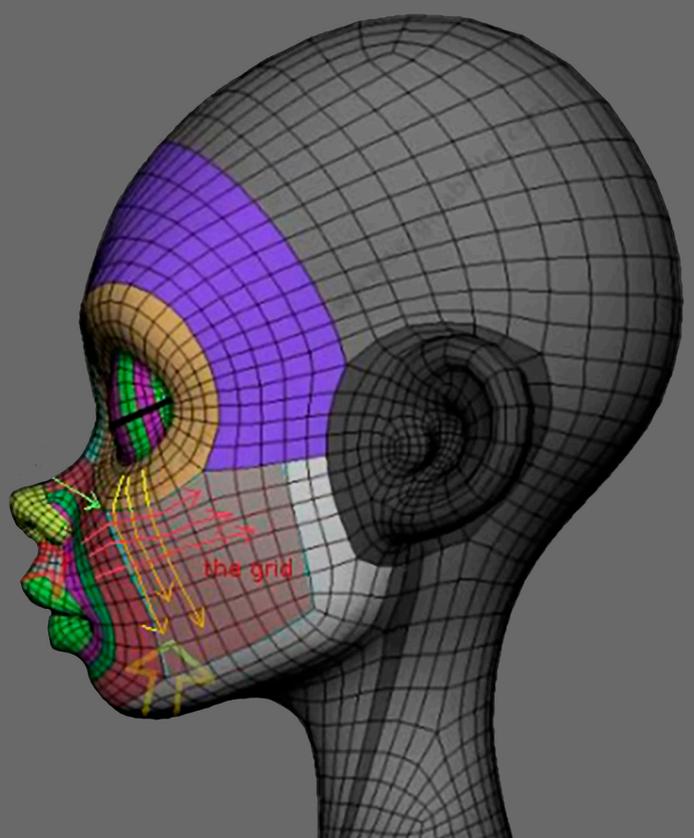
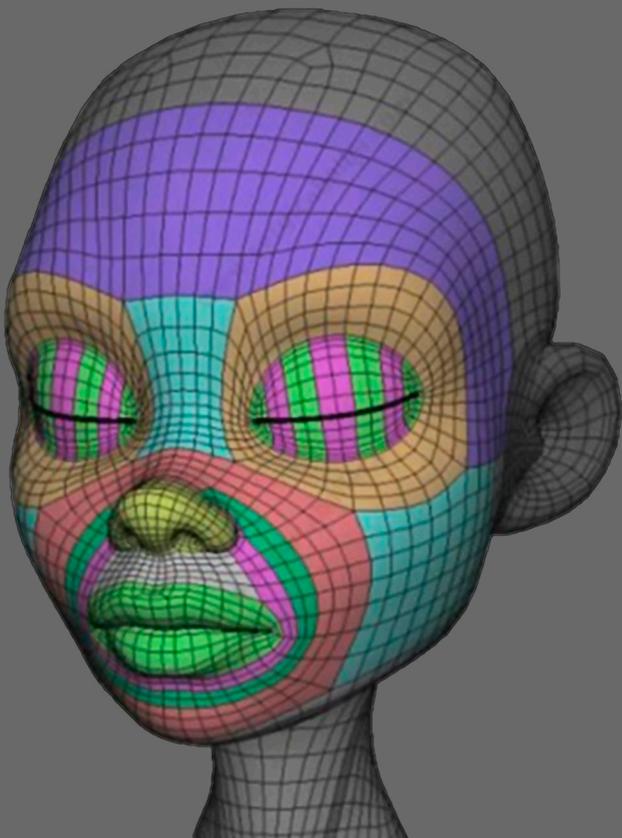
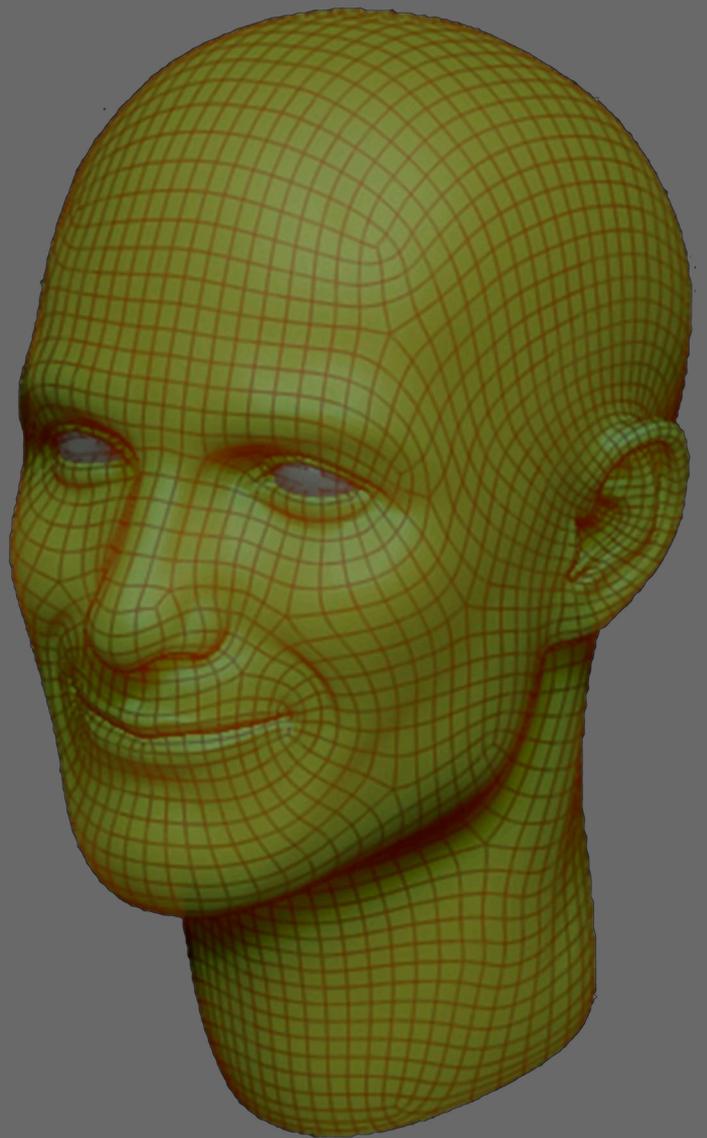
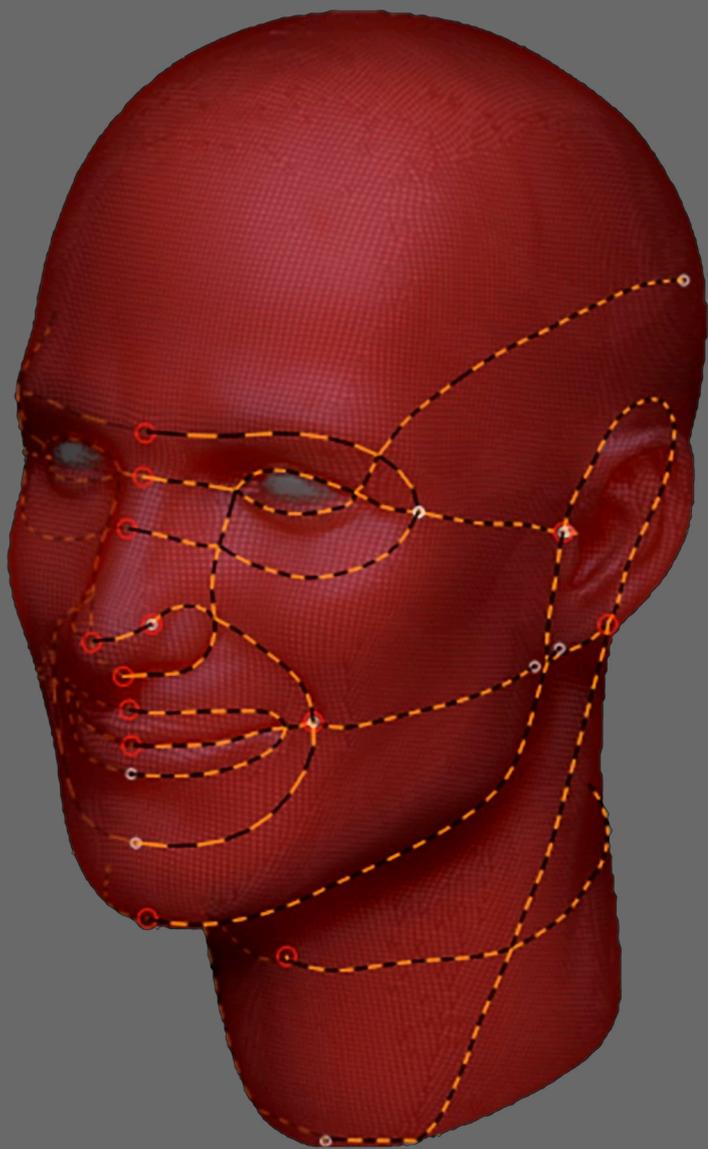


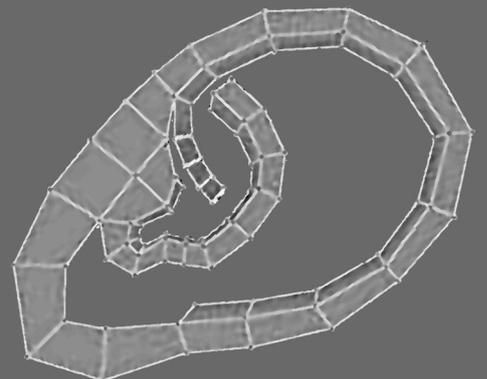
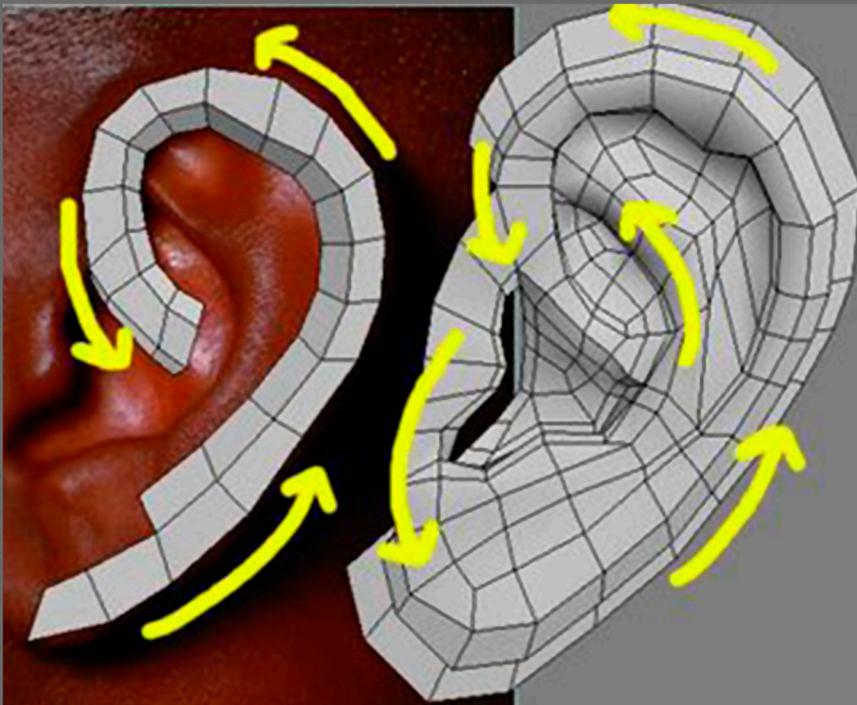
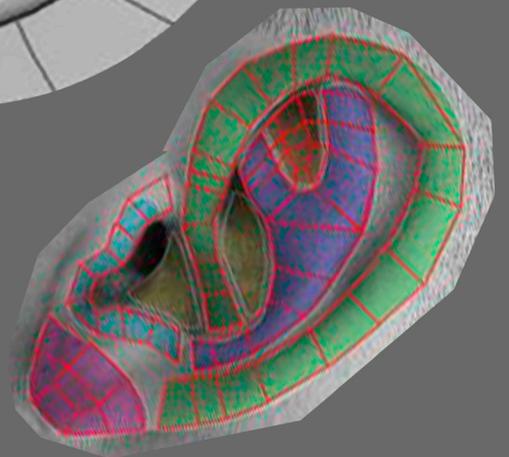
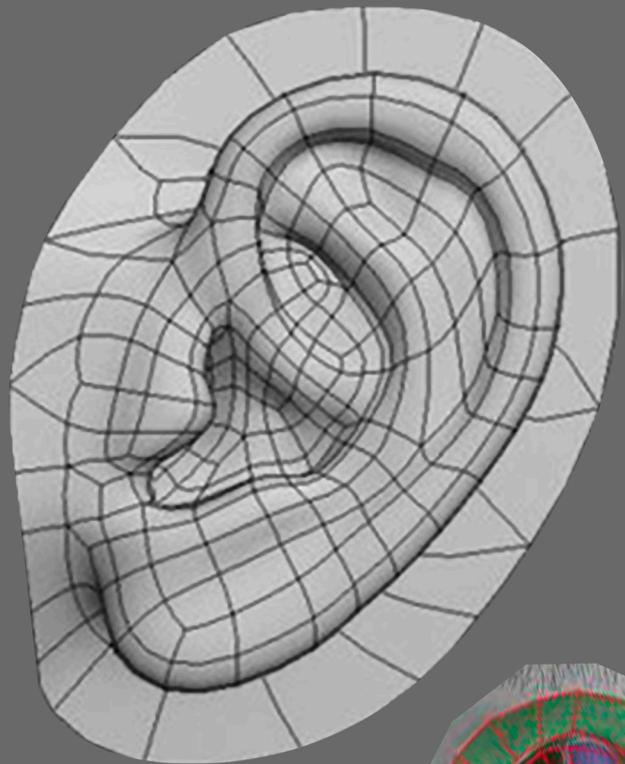
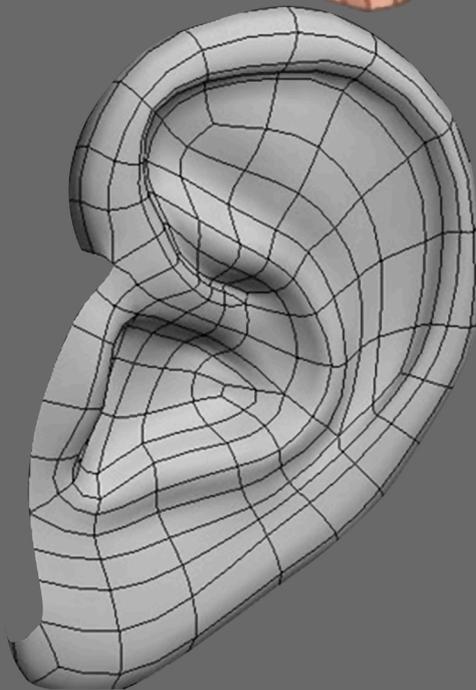
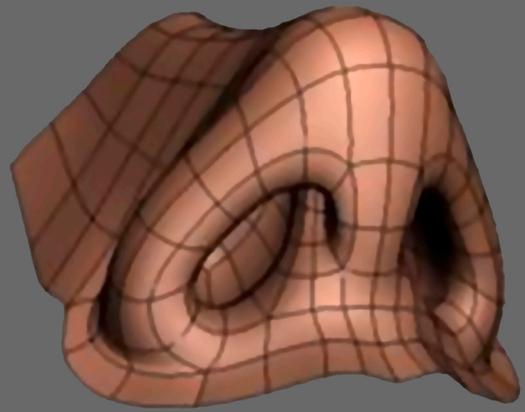


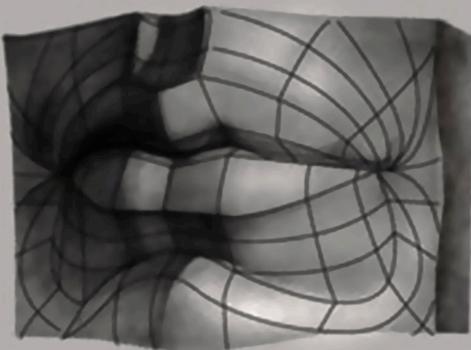
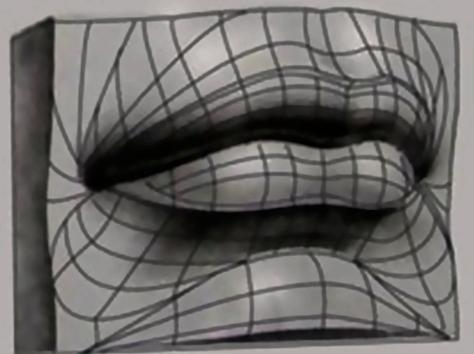
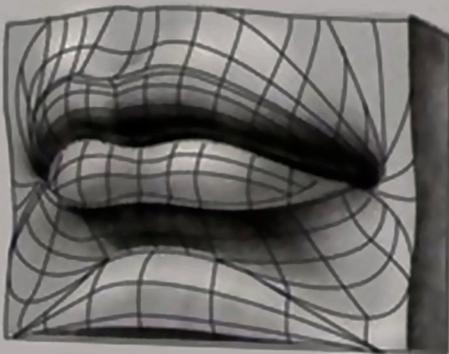
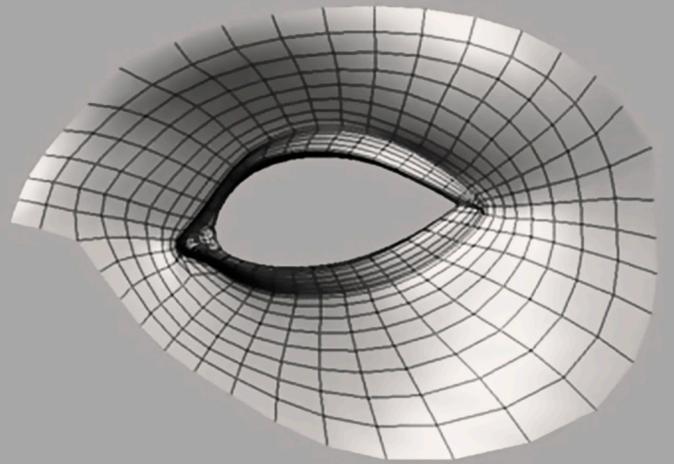
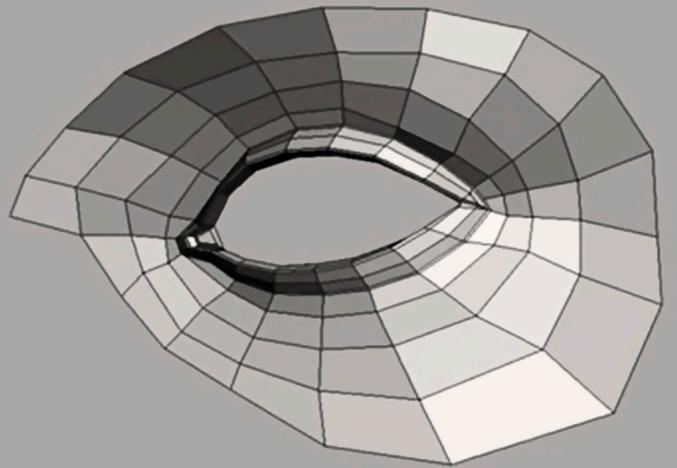
<http://luckilytip.blogspot.com/>

지남  
시도 권영준

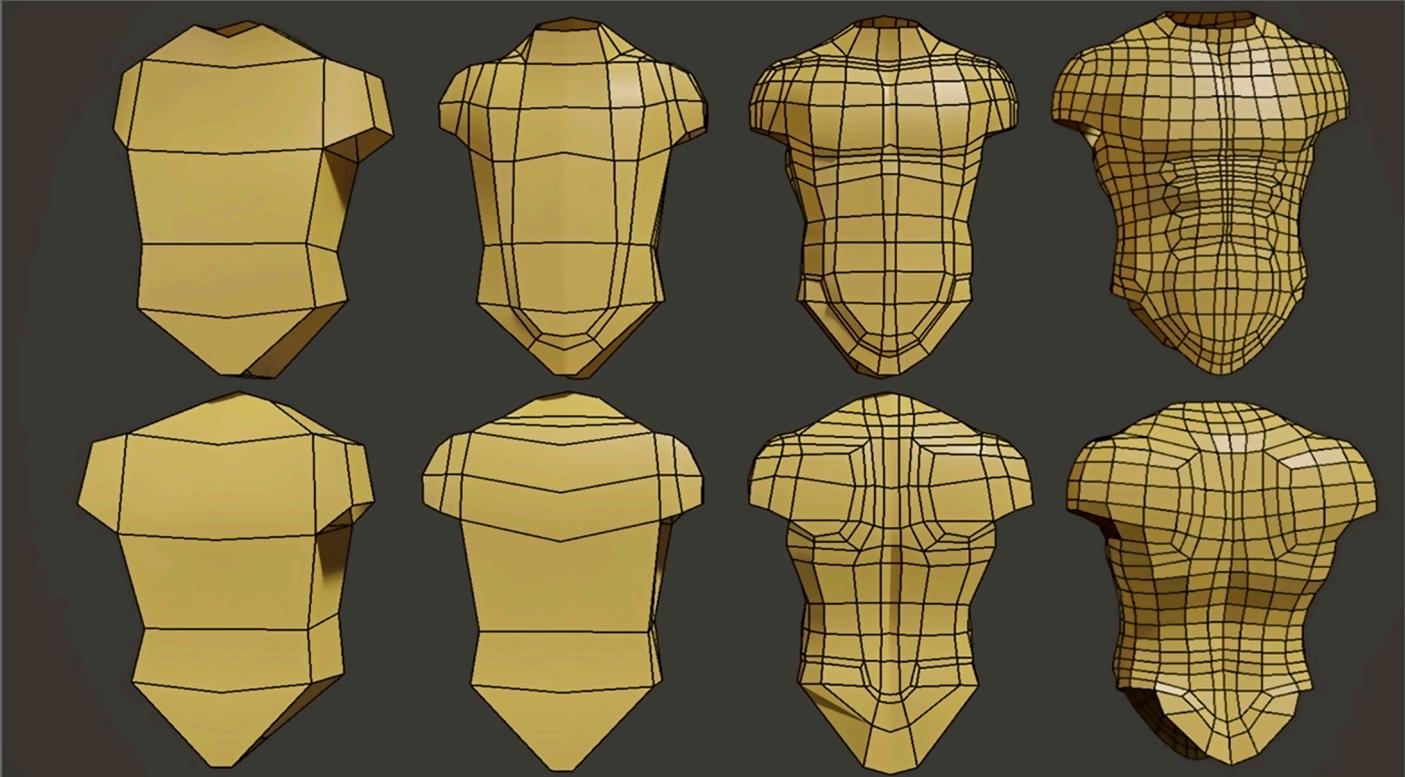
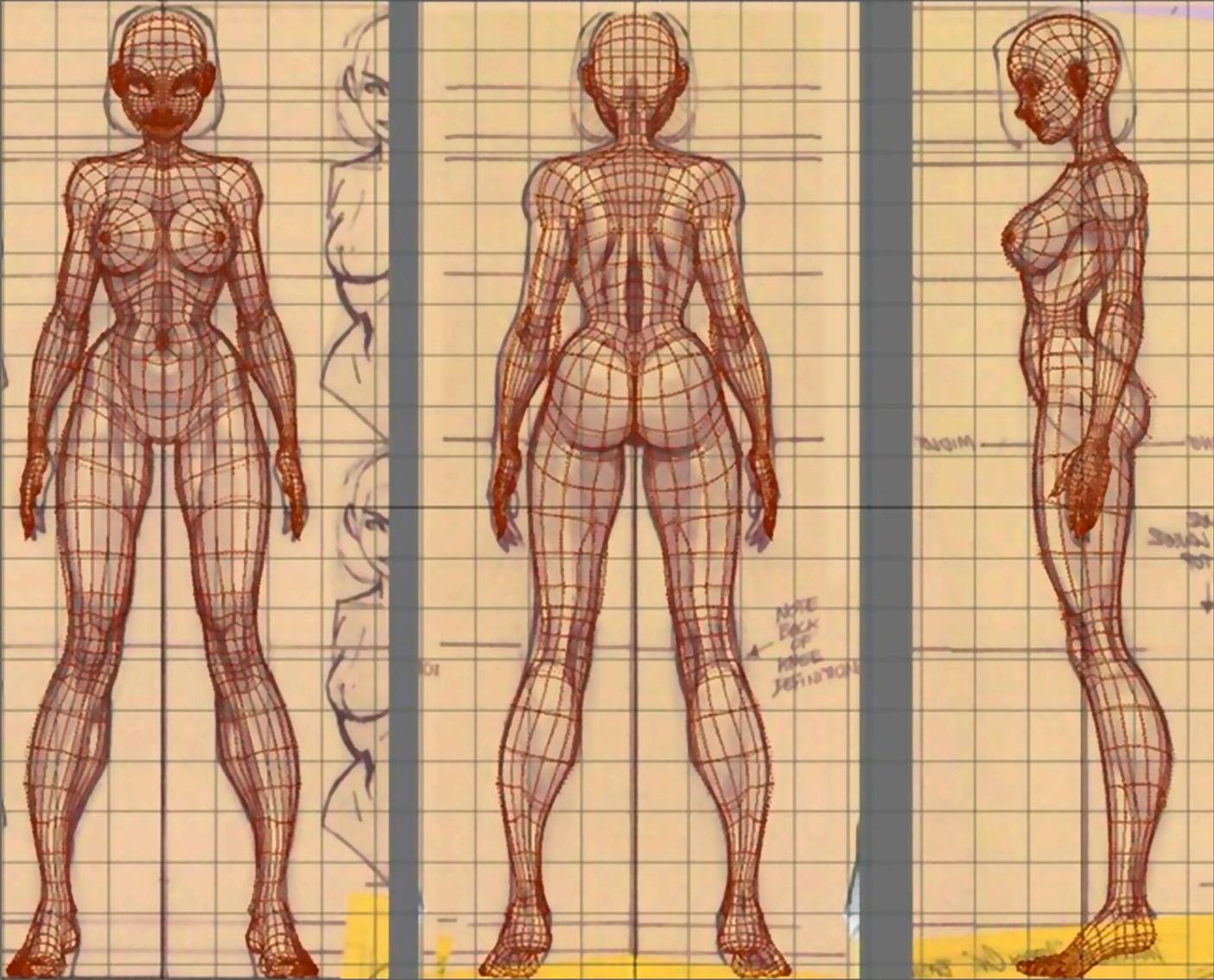


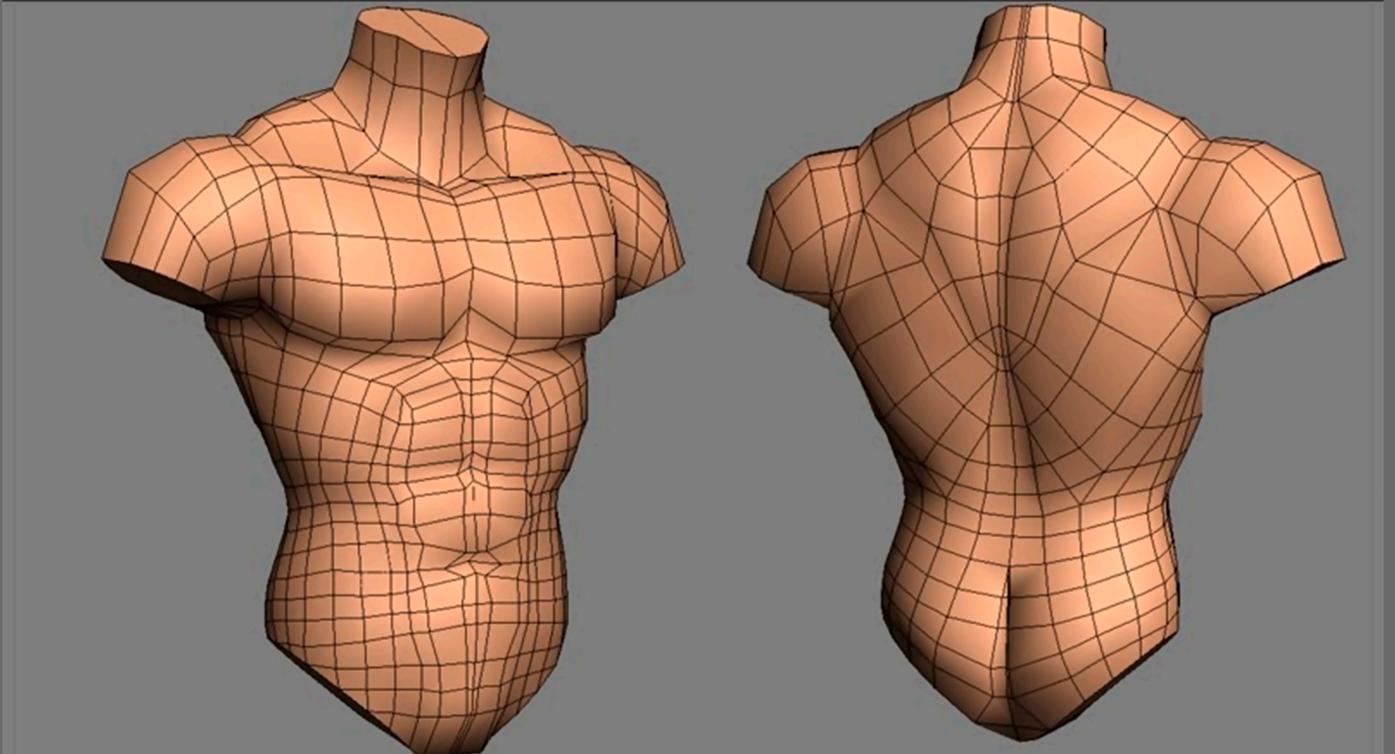
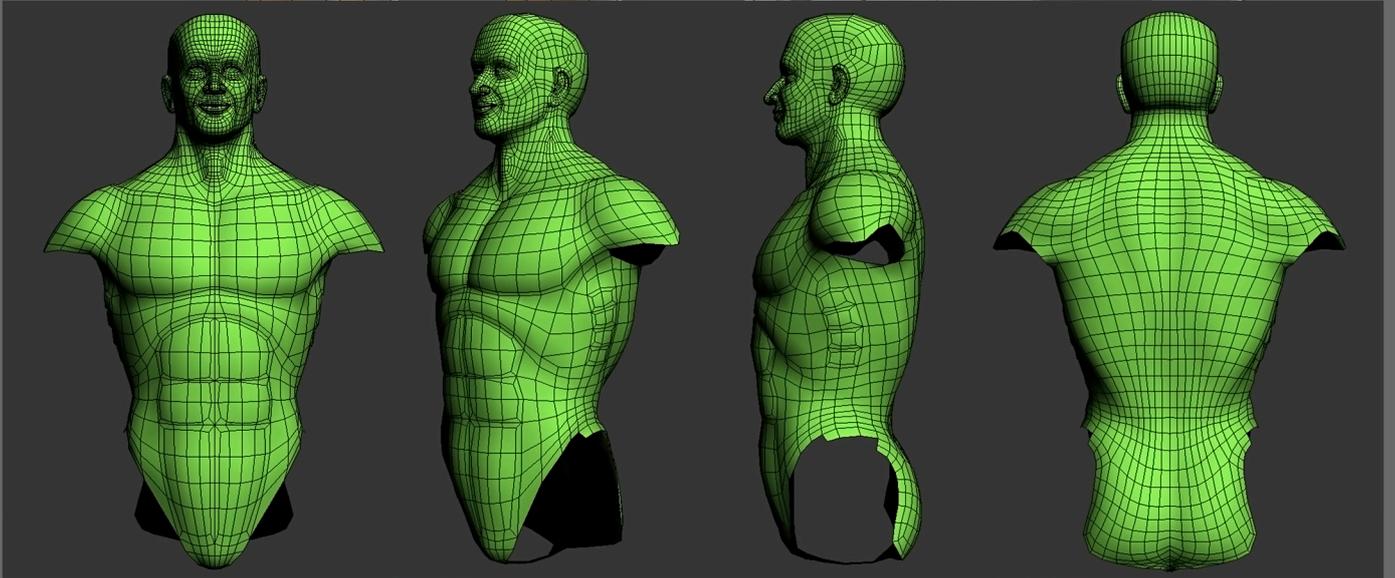
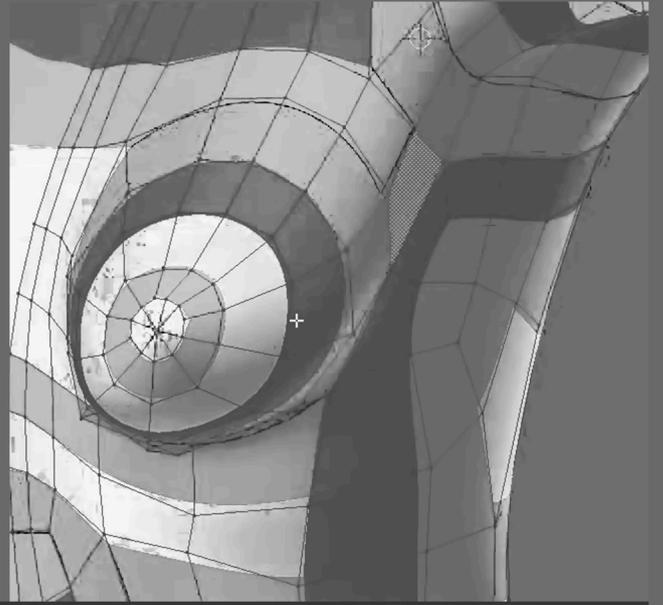
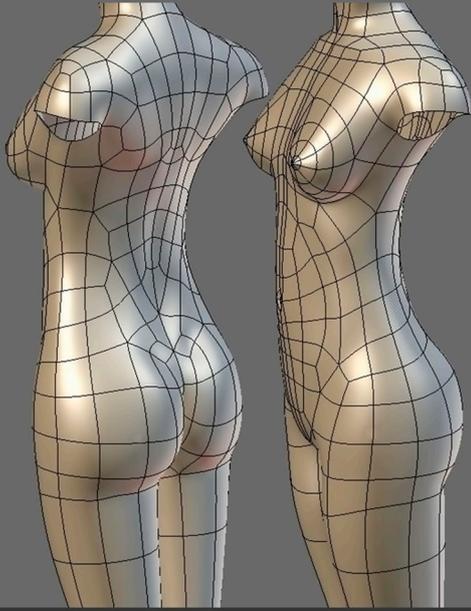


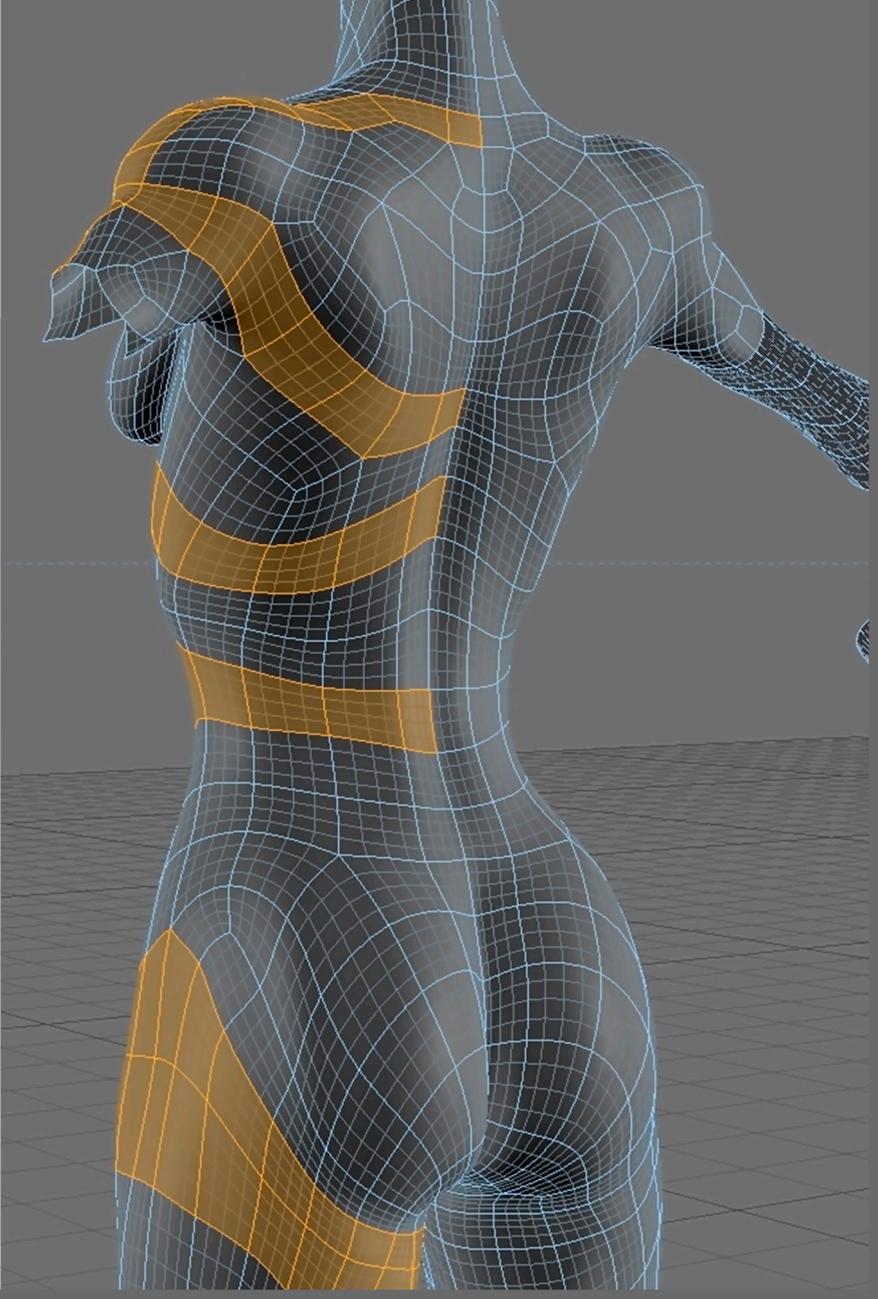
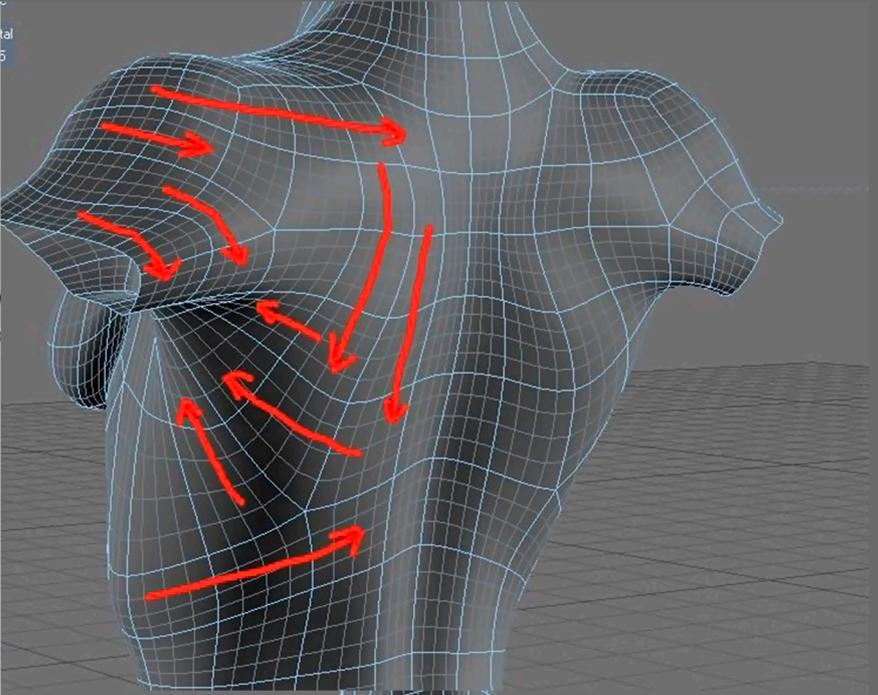
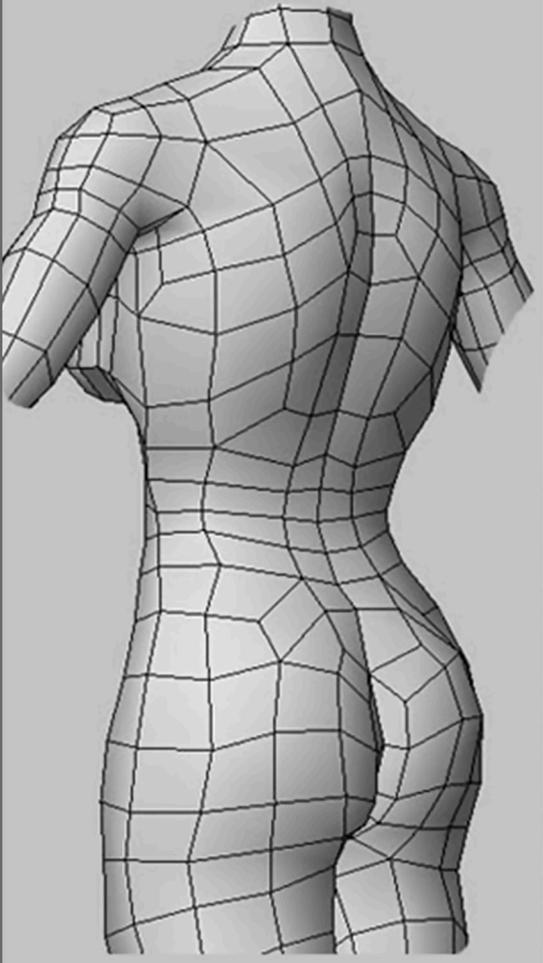
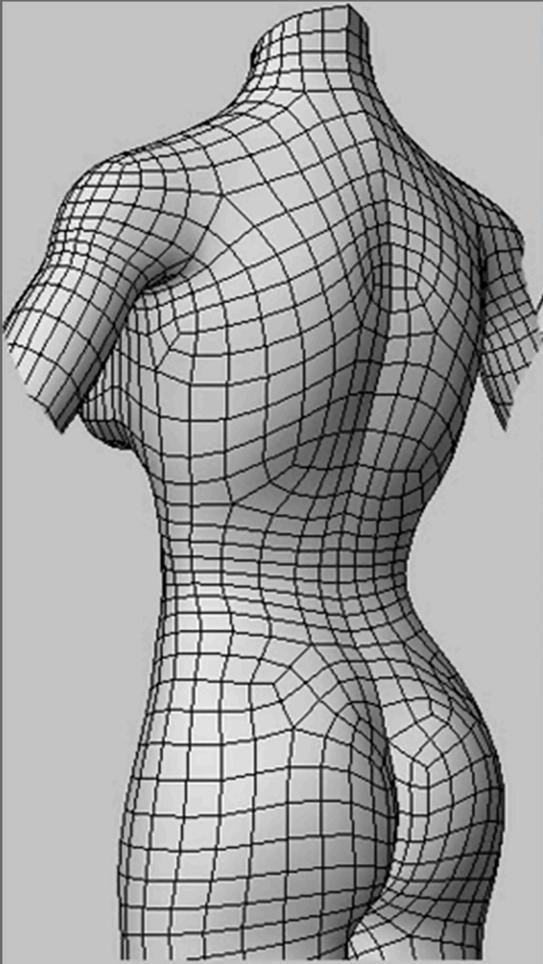


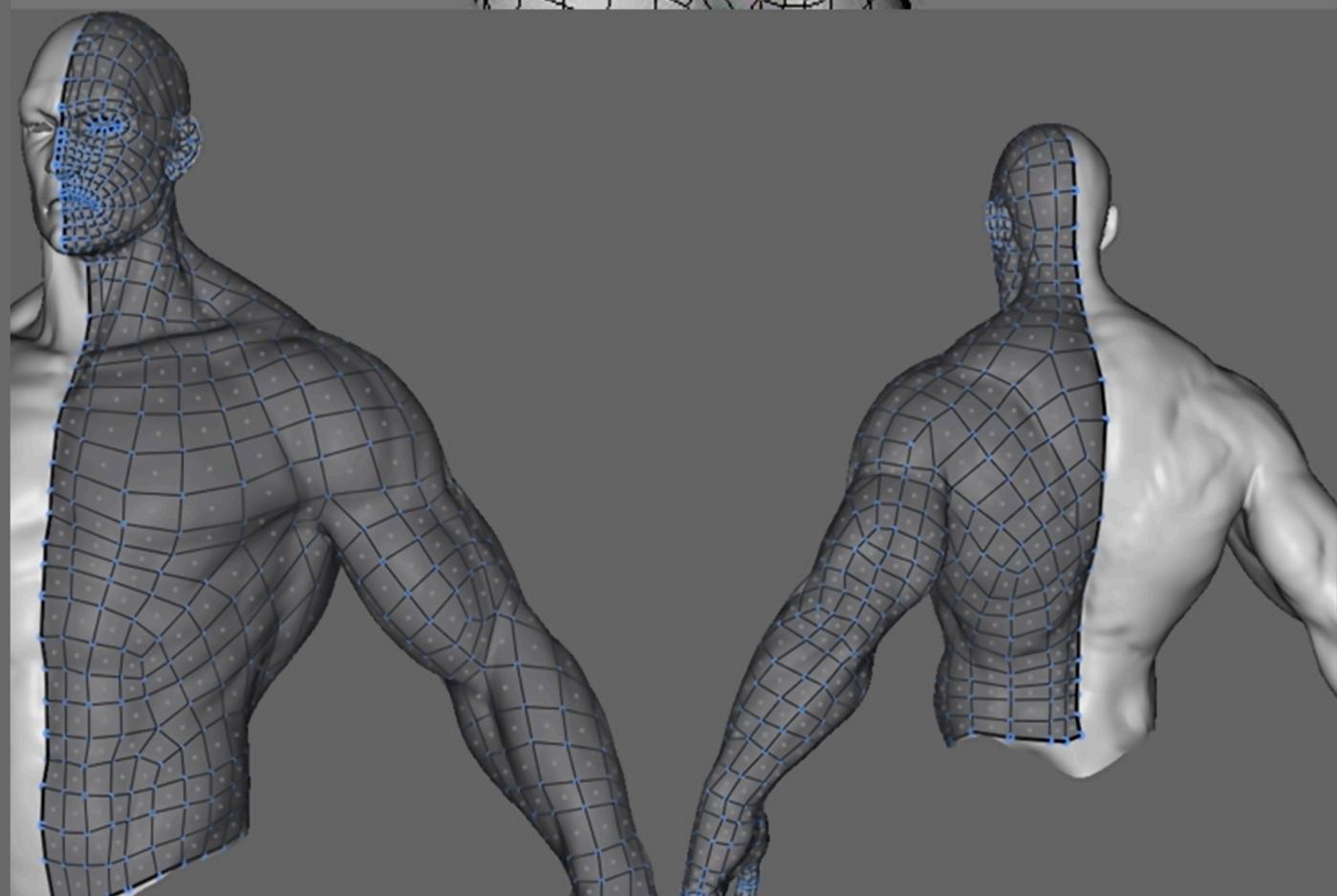
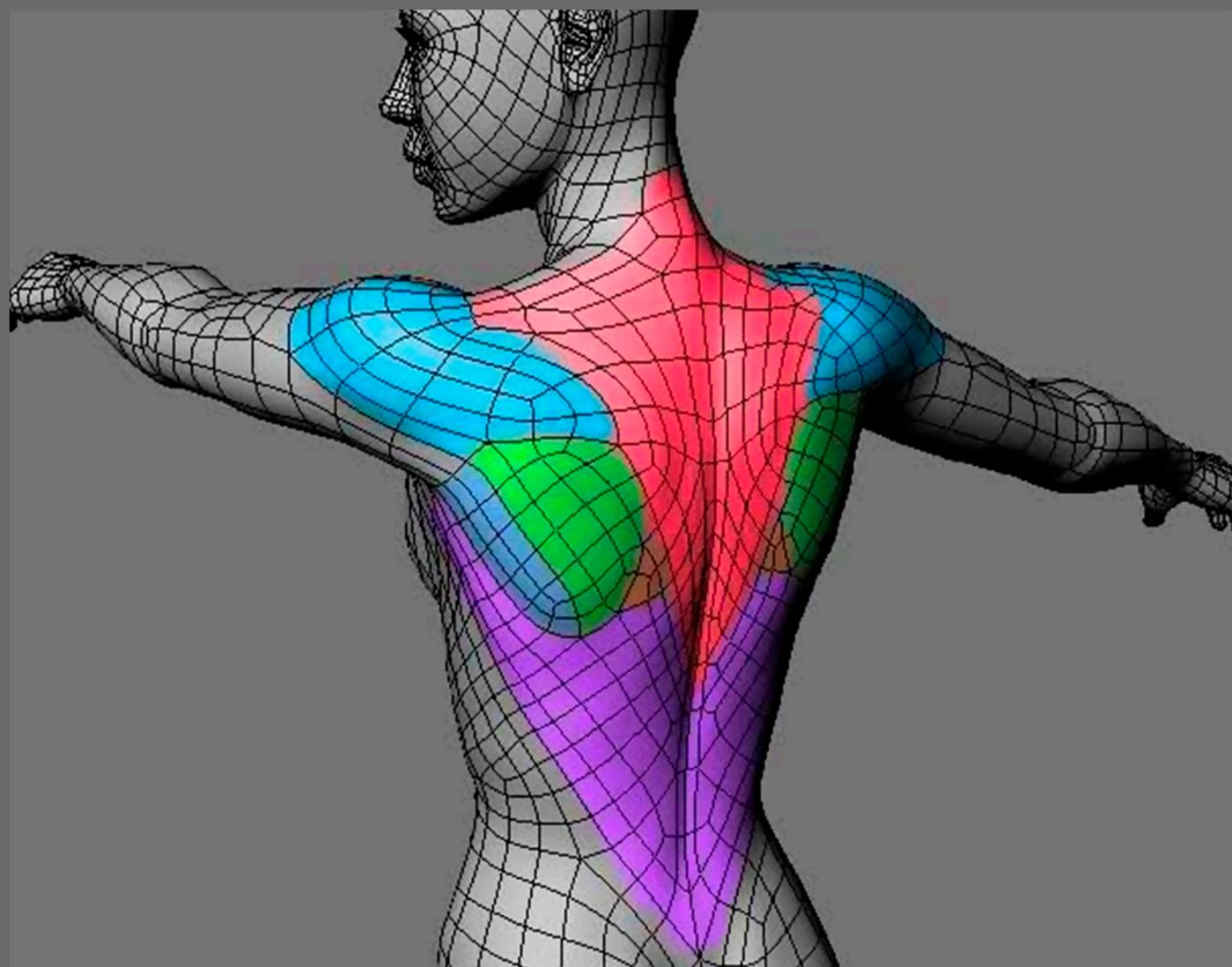


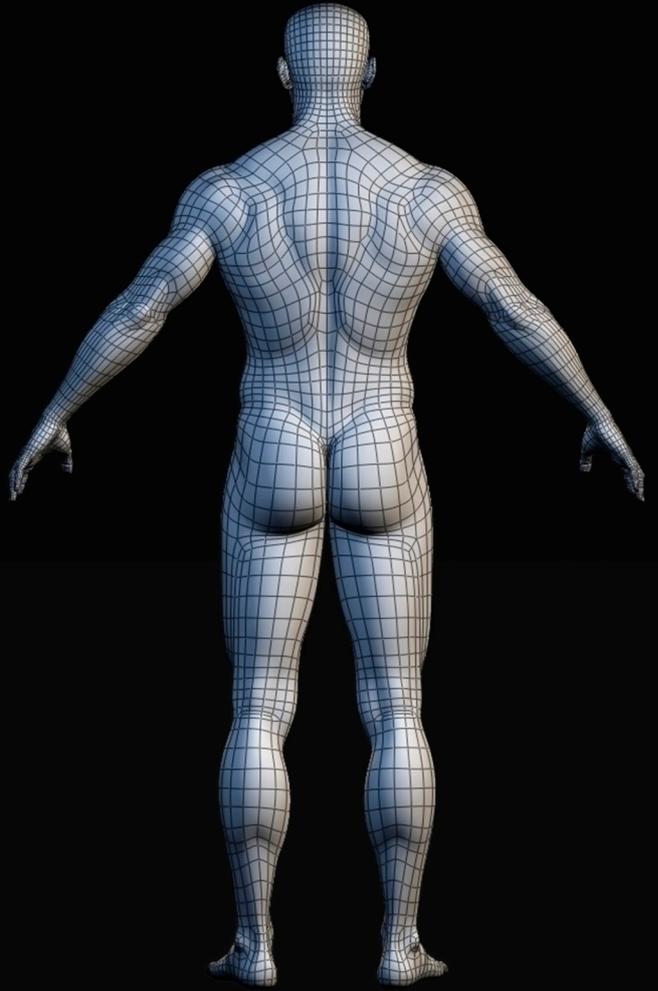
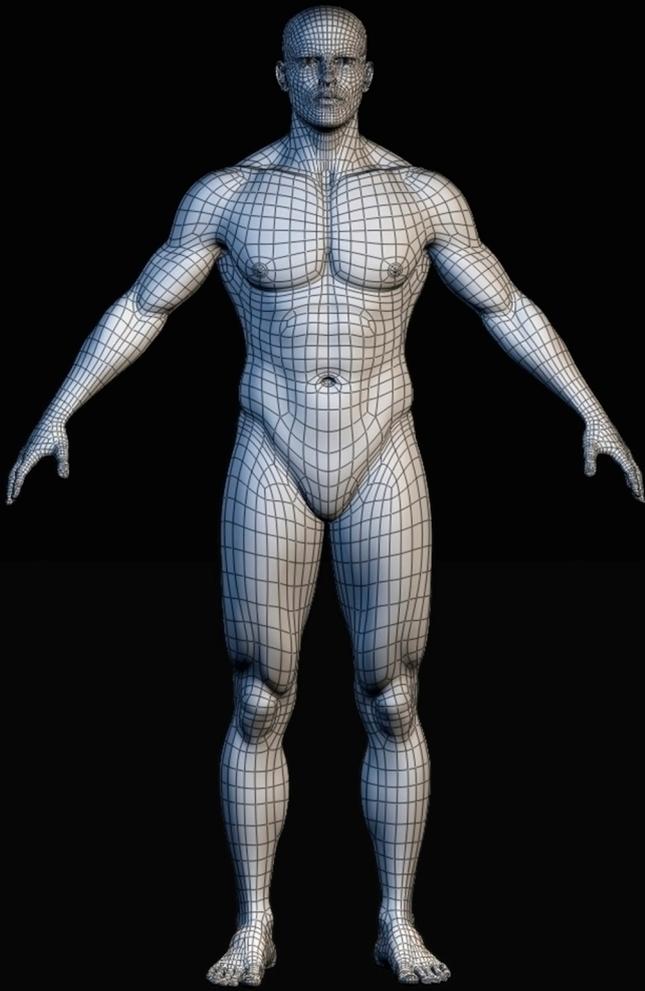
retopology of the torso

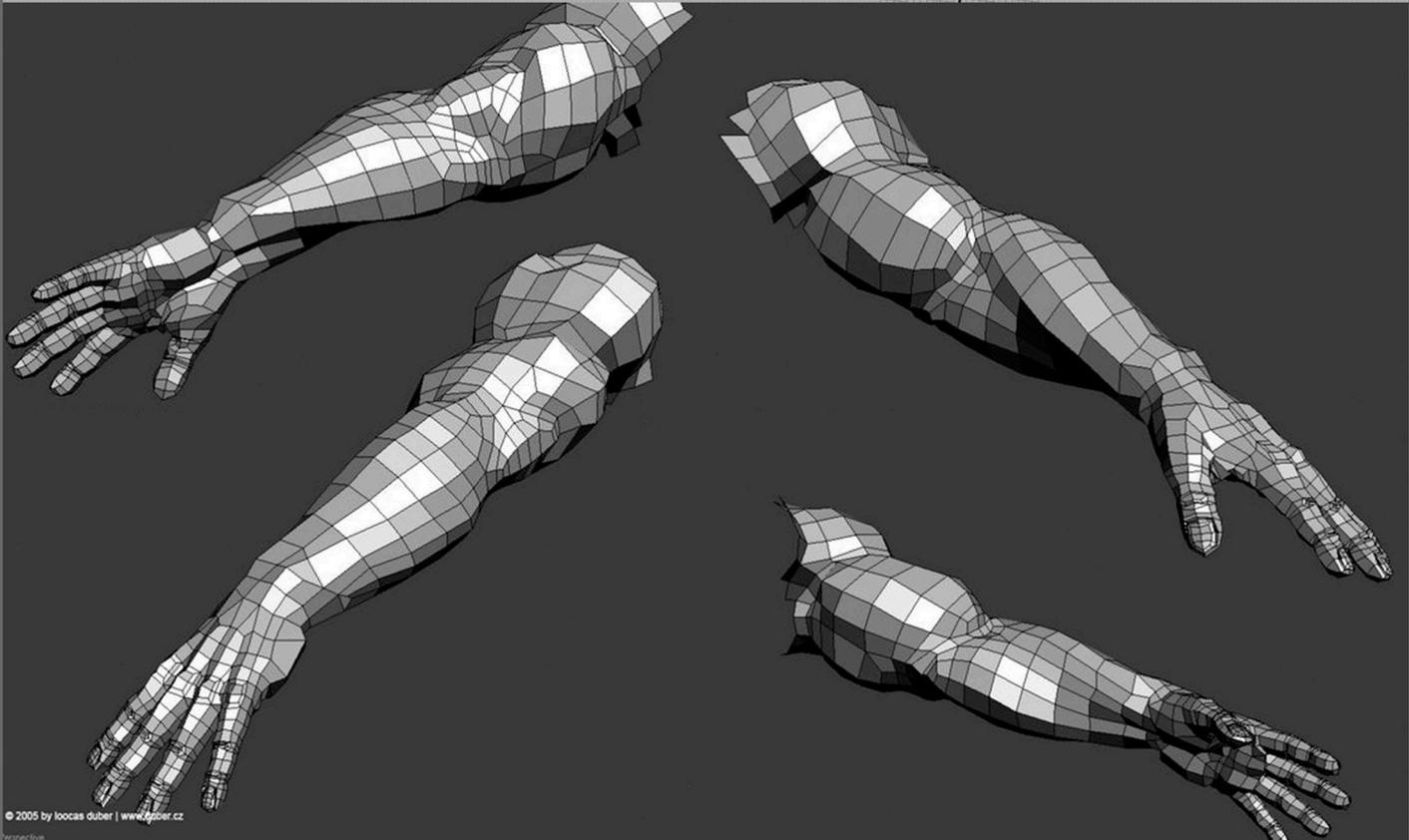
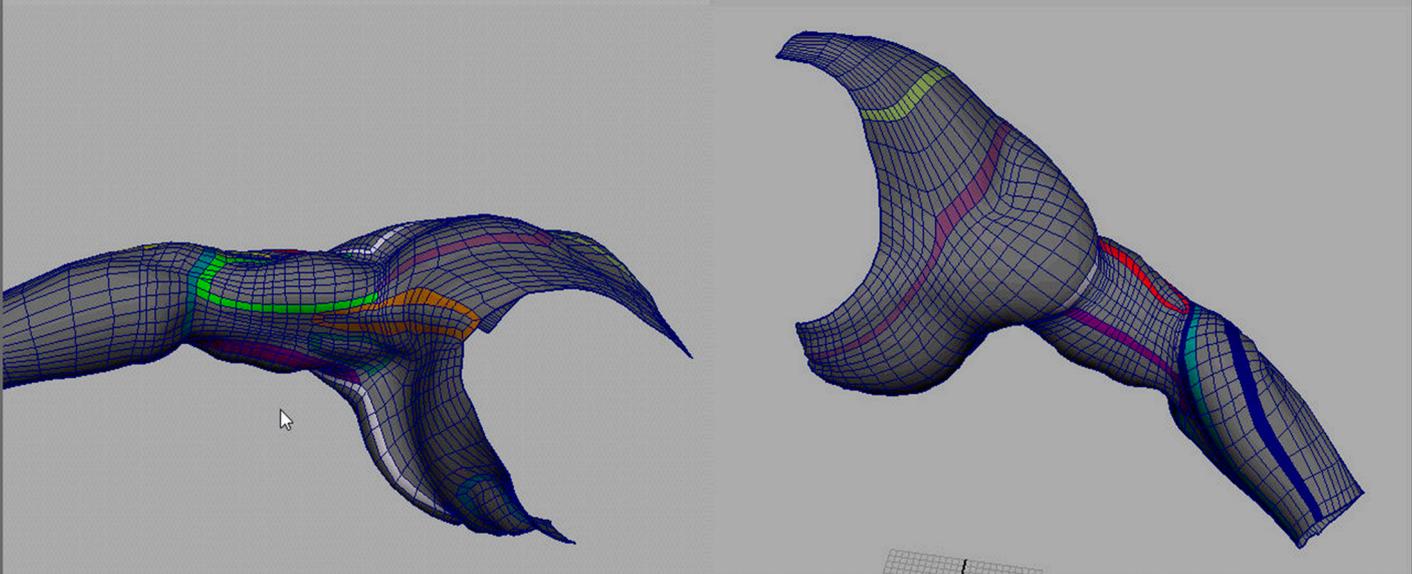
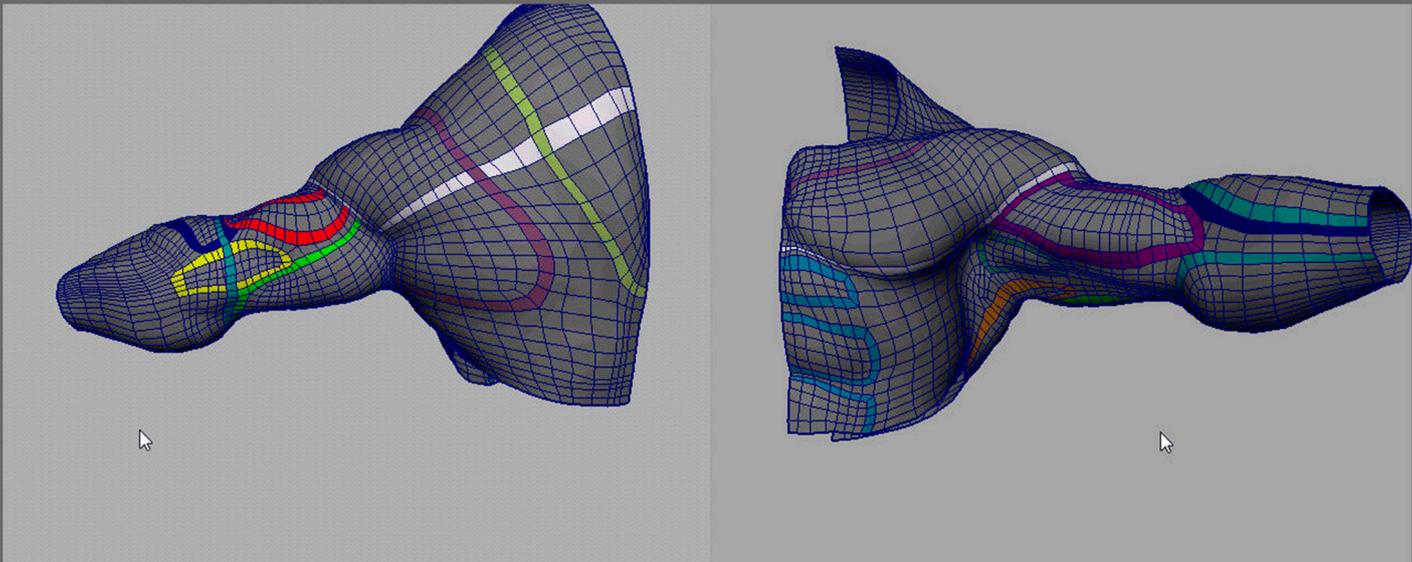


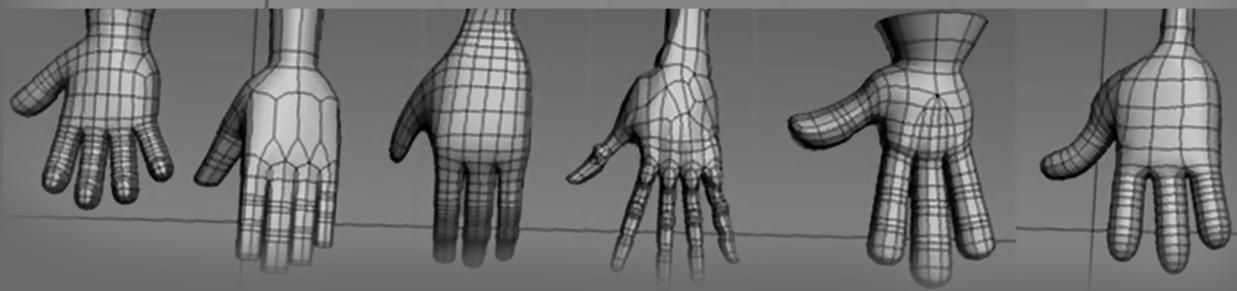
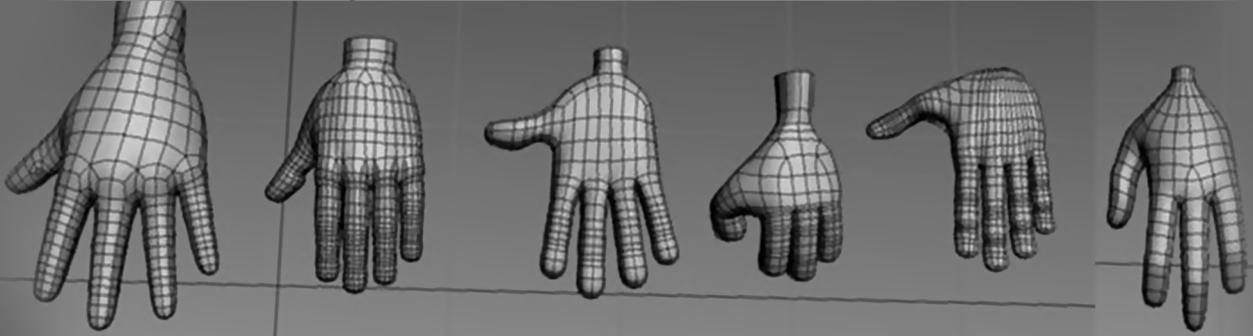
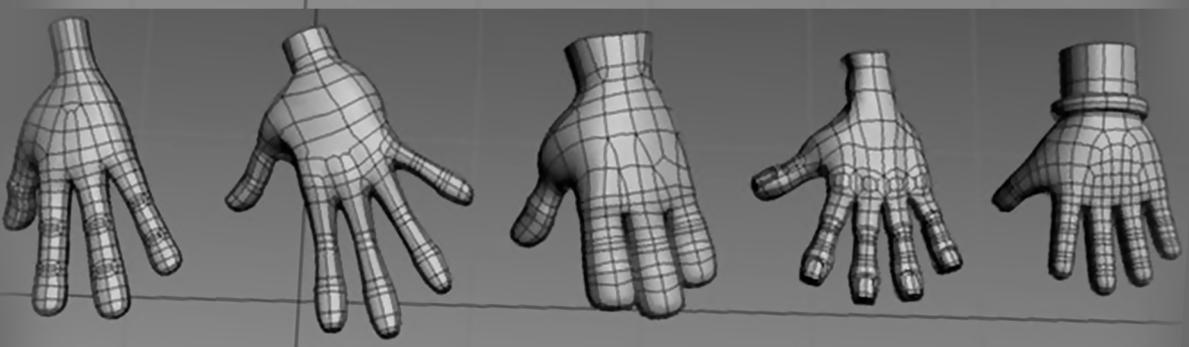
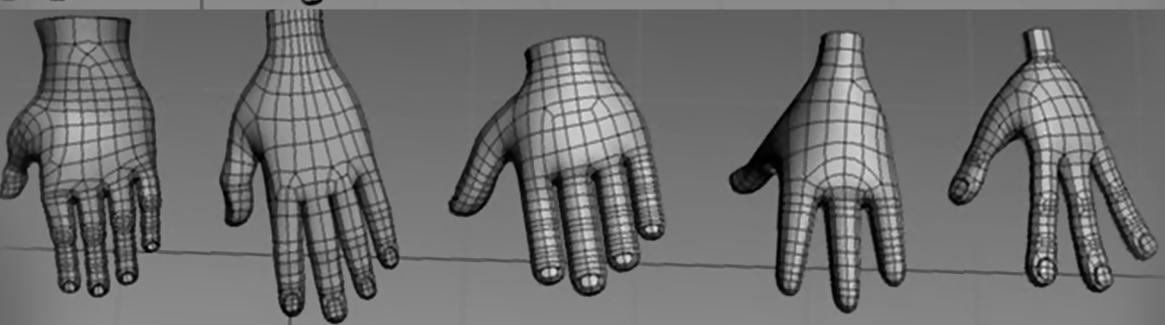
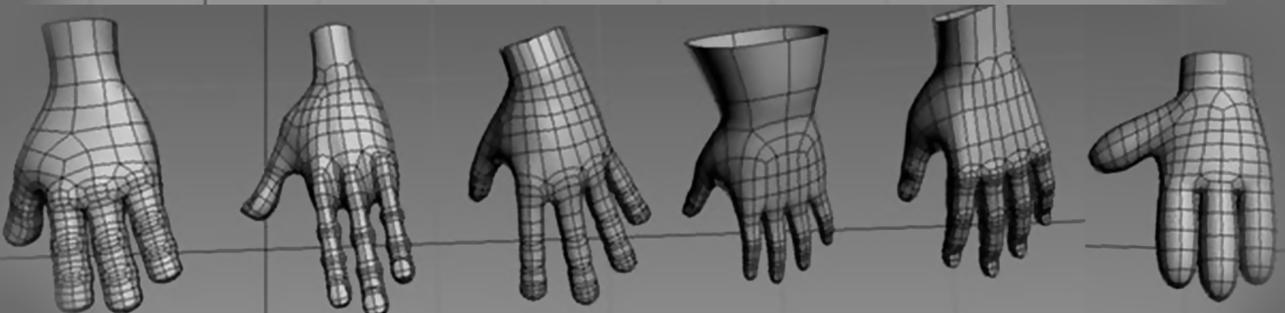
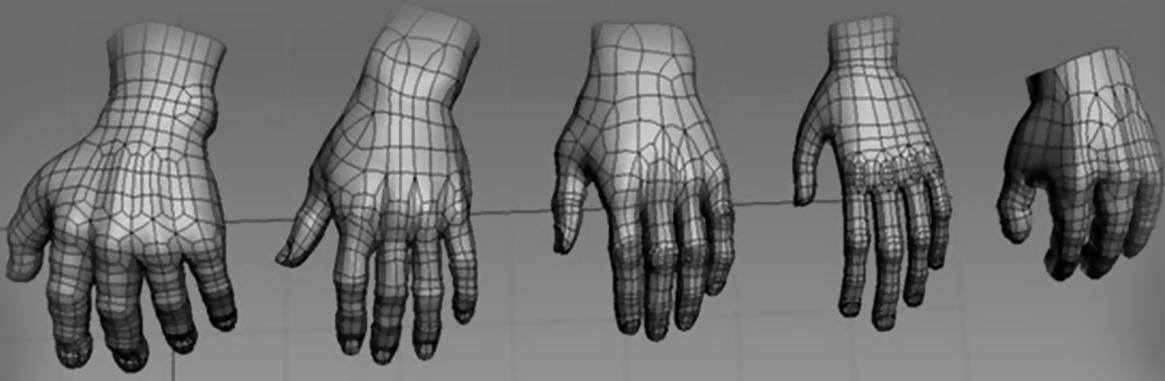


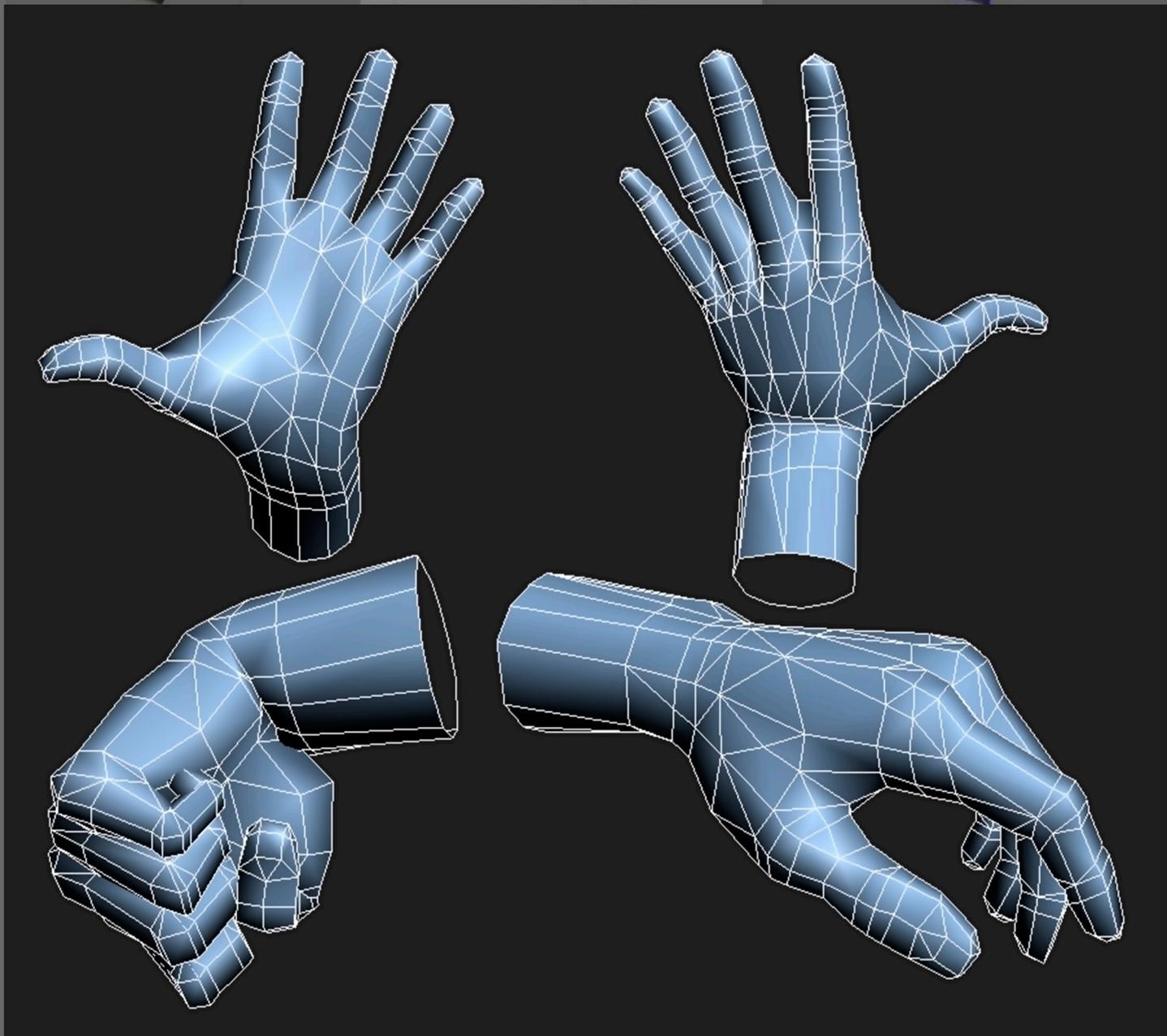
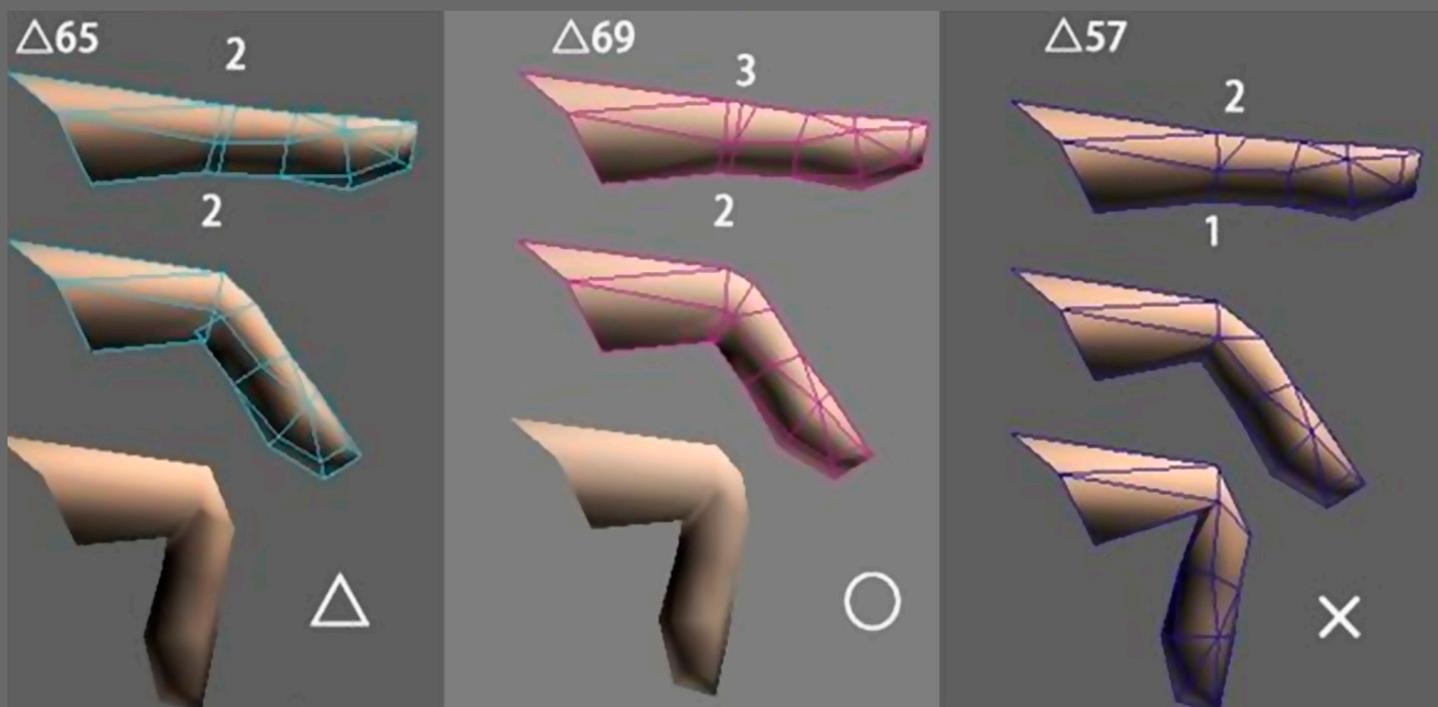


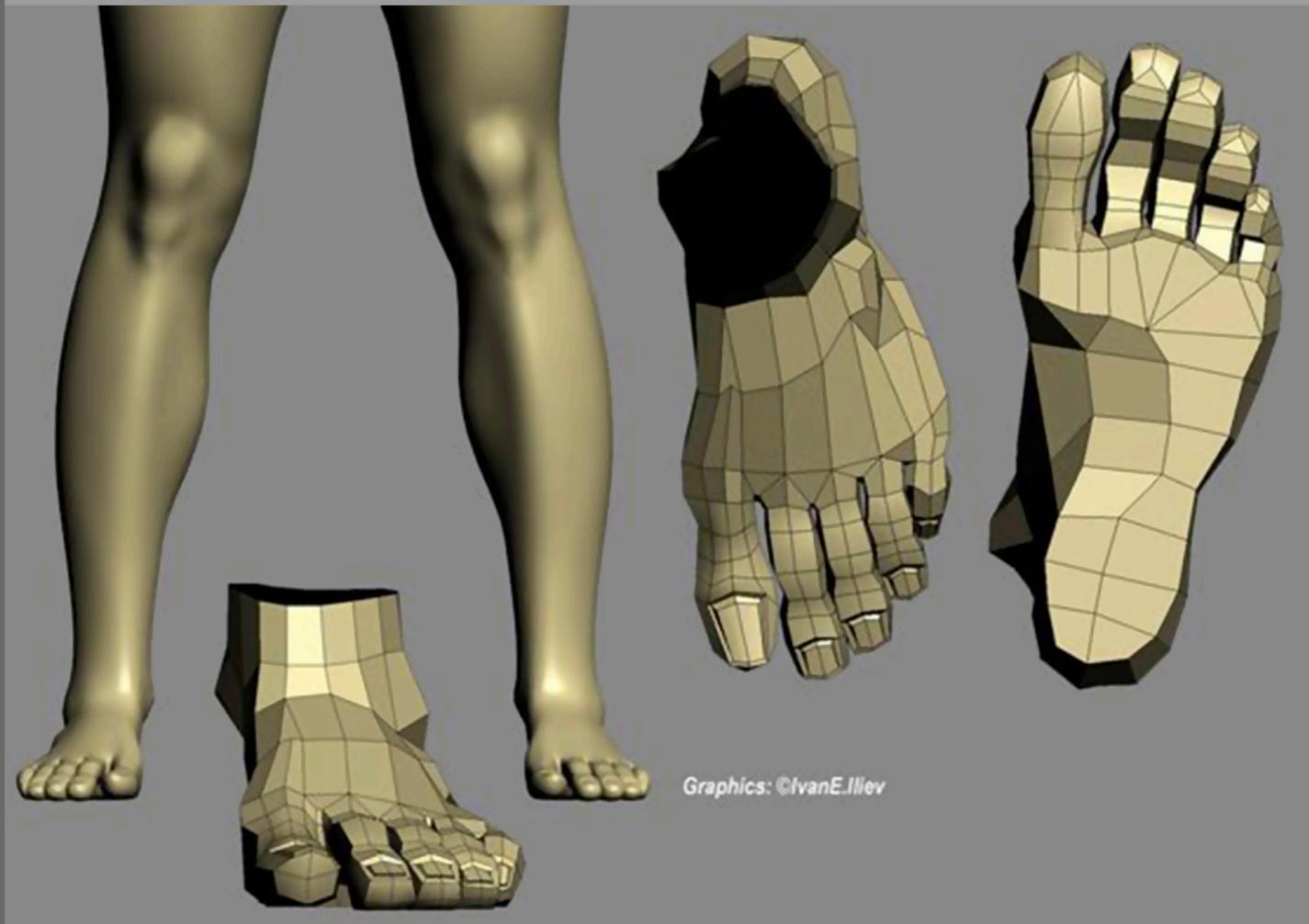
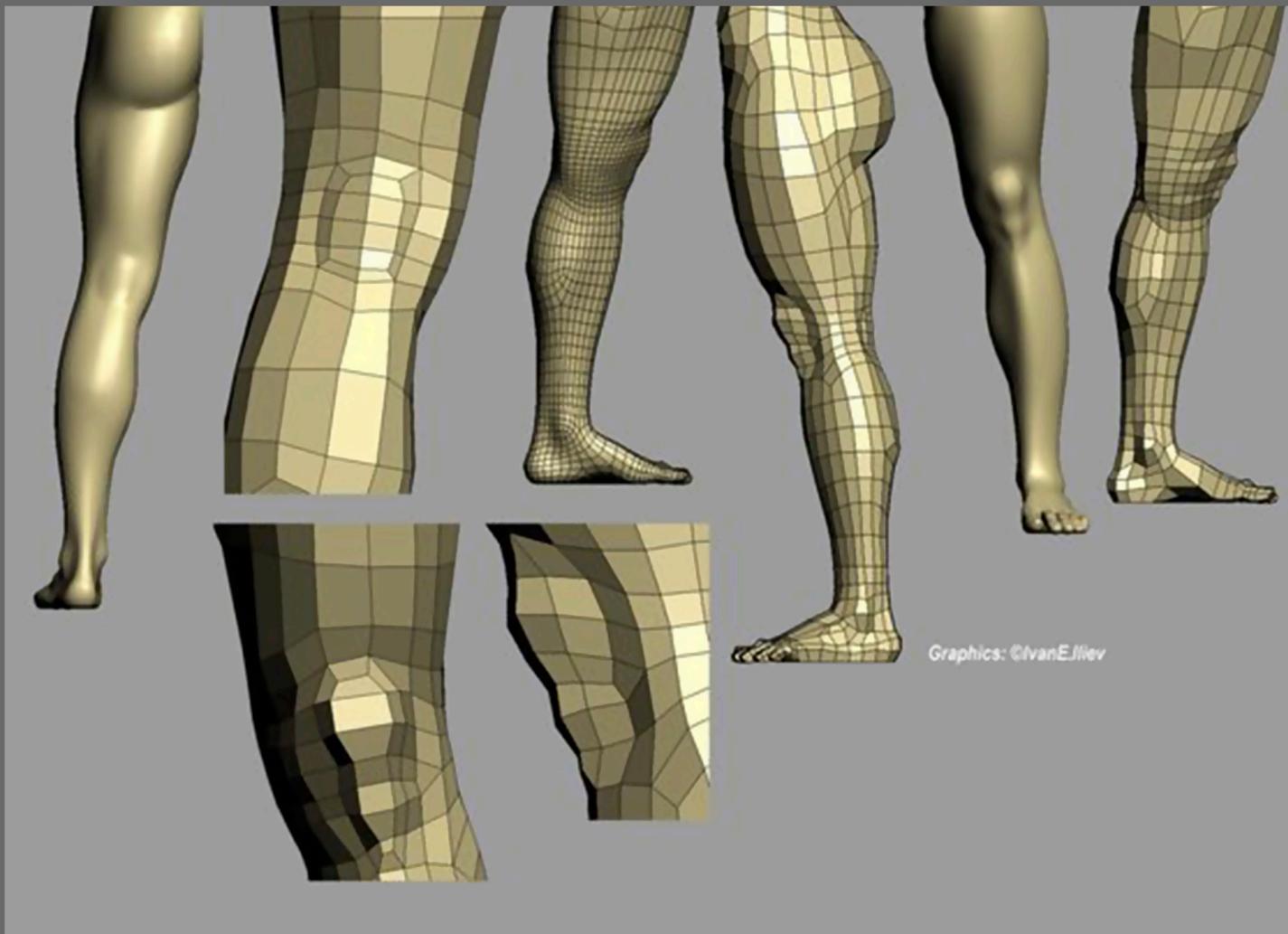




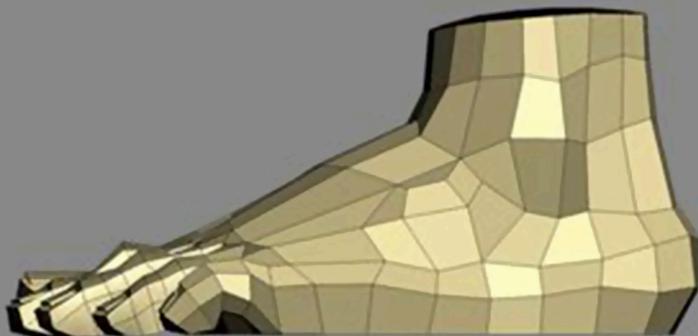
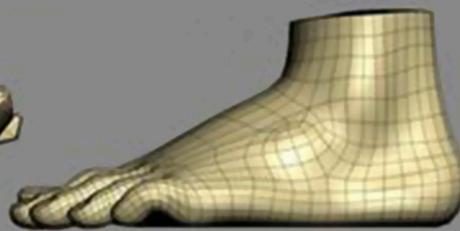
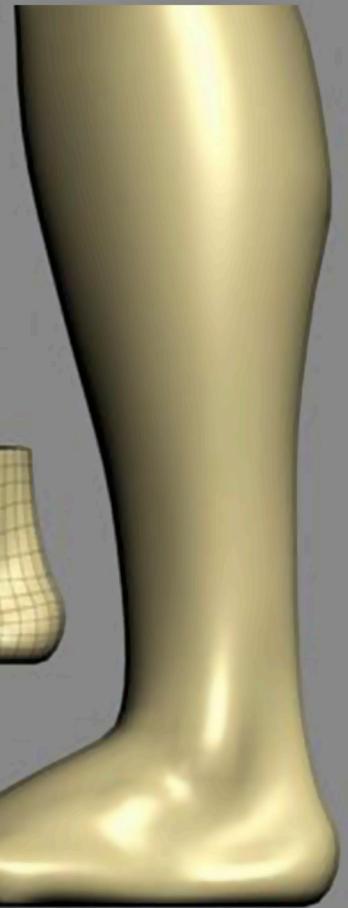
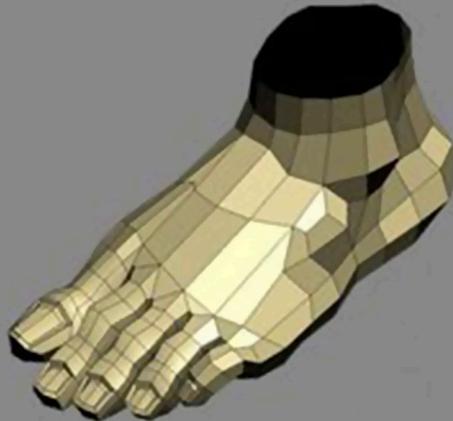
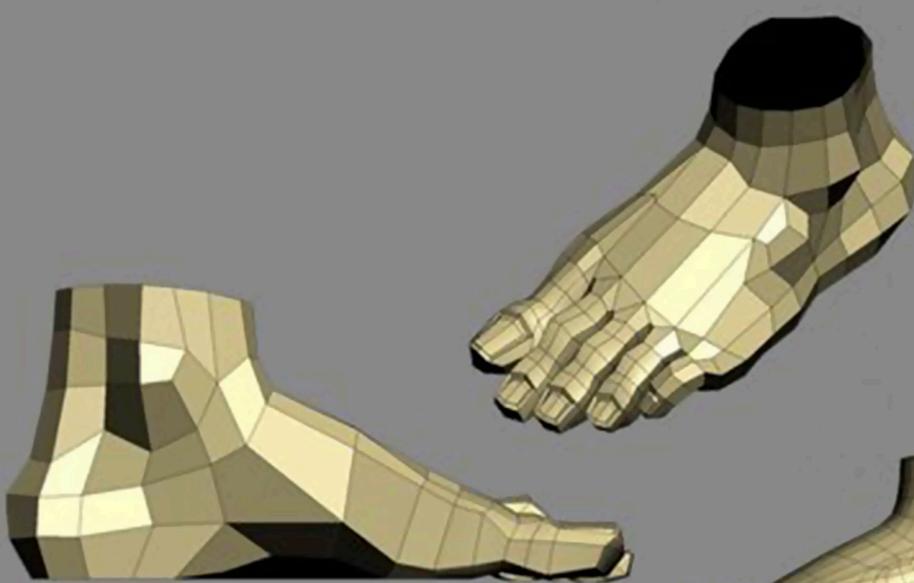
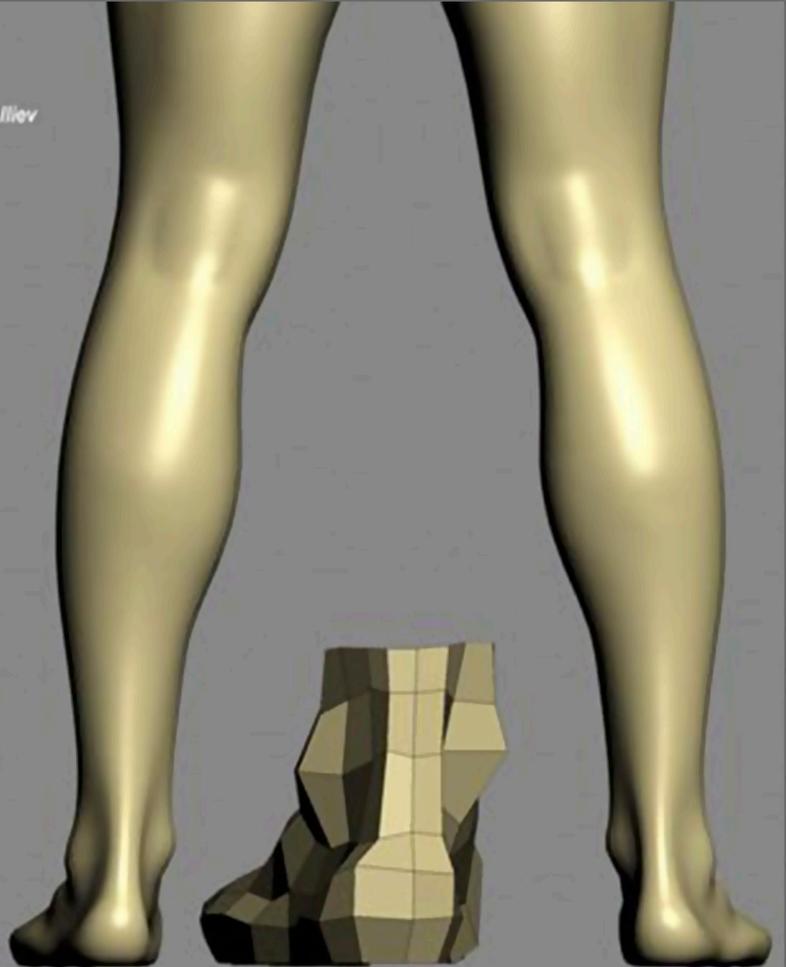
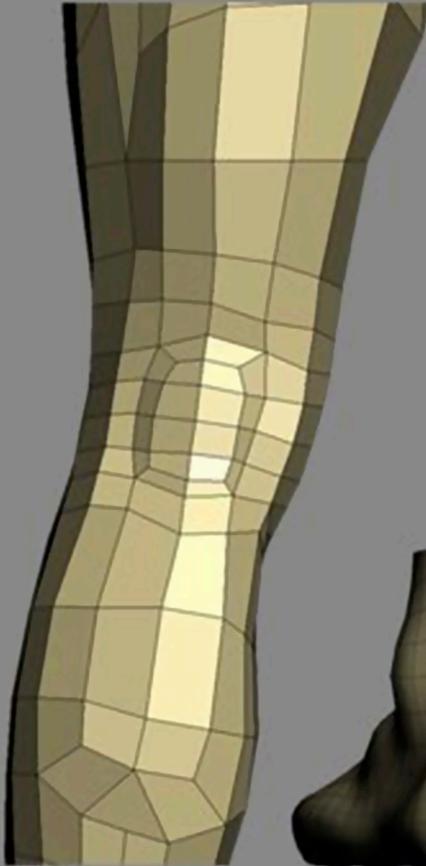








Graphics: ©IvanE.Iliev



Graphics: ©IvanE.Iliev

