

6. APPENDIX

6.1. Evaluating GeoScaler on Meshes with Optimized UV Mappings

While demonstrating the performance of GeoScaler on the entire TMQA dataset and the 3DSet5 dataset covers meshes built and post-processed using a wide range of algorithms, the performance of GeoScaler when the UV mapping of the mesh is "optimal" remains to be seen. An "optimal" mapping reduces the seams in the texture map and attempts to keep the ratio of areas of triangles in 3D and areas of corresponding triangles in the UV plane as uniform as possible. Algorithms like OptCuts and AutoCuts are capable of performing the optimization. To demonstrate the performance of GeoScaler on meshes with optimized UVs we first generate fresh UV mapping of the meshes in 3DSet5 using OptCuts, bake the original texture to the new maps, and then apply our method. The results shown in Table 2 indicate that GeoScaler continues to improve downsampling performance for meshes with optimized textures.

6.2. Comparing with Generating Textures in Lower Resolution

We also compare the quality of textures downsampled by GeoScaler on the 3DSet5 dataset with the textures generated natively at 4x and 8x lower resolutions. Note that the meshes and textures in the 3DSet5 dataset were reconstructed using a proprietary tool MetaShape. We use the same application and pipeline for generating textures at 4x and 8x lower resolutions. The results in Table 3 suggest that downsampling textures after reconstructing 3D scenes at higher resolutions can provide higher-quality renders than generating low-resolution textures directly on 3DSet5.

Scale	Metric	MetaShape	Bicubic	Lanczos	GeoScaler Full
4x	PSNR (dB)	32.34	33.72	34.11	35.88
	SSIM	0.9022	0.9264	0.9294	0.9524
8x	PSNR (dB)	26.56	28.63	29.34	31.85
	SSIM	0.8510	0.8747	0.8779	0.9218

Table 3: Quantitative results comparing GeoScaler with generating textures at lower resolutions natively

We suspect MetaShape uses bilinear resampling internally to subsample the images fed during the reconstructing process to generate texture maps leading to poor quality. This leads to interesting future research where per-scene optimization methods such as ours can be used for generating higher-quality texture maps at lower resolutions during the 3D scene reconstruction process.

6.3. More Results

The results on *banjoman* and *avocado* from 3DSet5 are also shown in Figure 8. Additionally, we also show results on a few meshes sampled from Google’s Scanned Object dataset in Figure 8.

We also compared our method with Joint UV Optimization and Texture Baking (Knodt et al. *IEEE Transactions on Graphics*, 2023). Their code and hyperparameters for computing rendering-based losses are unavailable publicly. Their limited dataset only consists of very smoothly textured meshes with simple geometries and hinders comparison over diverse real-world captured mesh data. Due to these reasons, we refrained from including this method in the full paper. In Table 4, we use the result meshes generated from their own proposed dataset which they provided in our rendering loss computation setup to obtain a fair comparison.

Mesh	4x PSNR/MS-SSIM		8x PSNR/MS-SSIM	
	GS	Joint UVOpt	GS	Joint UVOpt
Dragon Jar	36.83/0.996	40.27/0.998	34.79/0.989	33.39/0.988
Garden seat	34.48/0.991	33.12/0.989	30.81/0.979	29.27/0.971
Hemet	39.37/0.999	38.69/0.998	34.40/0.997	33.56/0.995
Cat Statue	38.92/0.996	41.25/0.998	35.92/0.989	36.27/0.991
Chn. Chess	37.99/0.997	41.42/0.998	35.41/0.986	38.77/0.993
Hand Fan	44.68/1.000	40.62/0.999	40.90/0.999	39.67/0.998
Iron Cup	33.66/0.994	32.54/0.994	30.06/0.986	29.33/0.984
Cut Fish	47.36/1.000	46.61/0.999	44.85/0.998	45.45/0.998
Easter Egg	41.12/0.998	44.21/0.999	38.26/0.996	40.31/0.997
Baguette	33.64/0.957	40.31/0.997	31.46/0.934	39.35/0.996
Greek Vase	40.48/0.999	40.53/0.999	38.46/0.997	37.85/0.997
Gundam	26.40/0.992	26.12/0.990	23.59/0.974	21.76/0.967
Italian Car	50.37/1.000	45.27/1.000	46.26/1.000	45.62/1.000
Tea Cup	41.77/0.997	43.59/0.998	38.67/0.990	40.33/0.993
Jpn. Lamp	37.04 /0.996	38.38/0.995	34.55/0.986	36.14/0.988
Lego Fig.	47.56 /1.000	41.89/0.999	43.00/1.000	38.27/0.998
Lemon	52.79/1.000	52.51/1.000	50.31/1.000	48.82/0.998
Mask	51.37/1.000	50.23/1.000	49.46/1.000	49.33/0.999
Golem	43.58/0.999	43.28/0.998	40.60/0.995	41.26/0.994
White Tree	34.22/0.993	17.86/0.815	32.01/0.989	17.88/0.818
Pengu	42.90/0.999	43.57/0.998	40.85/0.997	41.88/0.996
Pony	47.83/0.999	46.26/0.999	45.46/0.998	46.62/0.999
Sand Arena	45.04/0.999	43.93/0.999	43.17/0.999	43.67/0.999
SkateBunny	38.59/1.000	37.70/0.999	35.13/0.998	34.87/0.997
Knight	36.17/0.996	28.88/0.986	33.51/0.992	28.59/0.984
Umbrella	39.86/0.998	36.47/0.995	37.14/0.996	37.82/0.996
Average	40.92/0.996	39.83/0.990	38.04/0.991	37.54/0.986

Table 4: Comparison of GS with Joint UV optimization

All the meshes for which results are shown are included in the zipped file along with the supplementary materials.

Scale	Bicubic	Lanczos	GS Base	GS Base+GCM	GS Base+UVW	GeoScaler (Full)
4x	33.80 / 0.9490	33.91 / 0.9500	34.33 / 0.9531	34.39 / 0.9537	34.55 / 0.9554	35.28 / 0.9610
8x	29.17 / 0.9056	29.23 / 0.9068	29.51 / 0.9142	29.66 / 0.9149	30.25 / 0.9168	31.04 / 0.9222

Table 2: Performance of GeoScaler on meshes with optimized UV mappings. The two numbers in each cell indicate the PSNR(dB) and SSIM.

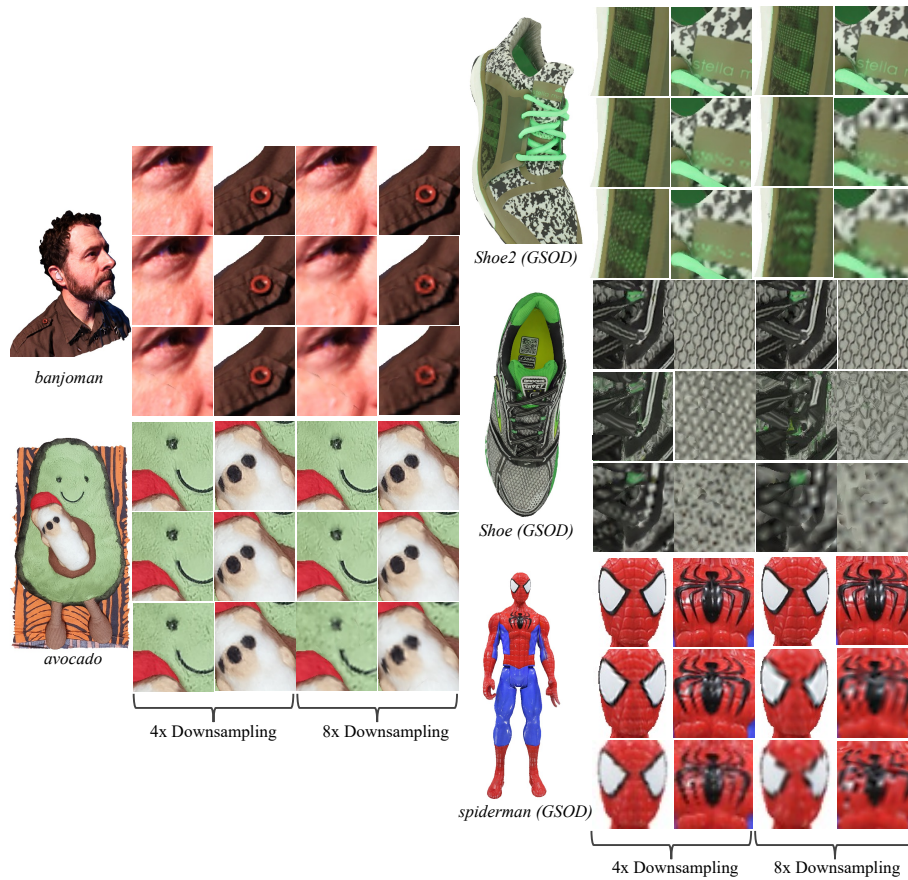


Fig. 8: More Results on remaining 3DSet5 meshes and a few meshes from Google's Scanned Objects Dataset For each mesh result, the top row is the Ground Truth texture, the middle row shows results from GeoScaler, and the bottom row shows results using Bicubic