Dynamic Sketches : Coarse to fine modeling of 3D shapes in motion

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[SCAU sketch]

Objectives

- General methodology
 - Fast creation + progressive refinement of 3D shapes in motion
 - Implementation in WebGL application prototype



State of the art

- Modeling
 - Sketch-based modeling, Implicit surfaces
- Animation
 - Line of action, gesture-based control
- Distributions
 - Pair Correlation Function (PCF)
- Illustrative visualization
 - Non-Photorealistic rendering

State of the art : Modeling

 $I = \{ P / f(P) = c \}$

 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ scalar field





Convolution surfaces to avoid bumping effect

$$F(P) = \int_{S} r(s) f_{s}(P) ds$$



[Bernhardt et al., SBIM 2008]



[Zanni et al. CGF 2013]

Interactive version at : <u>https://www.lix.polytechnique.fr/geovic/software.html</u>





[Guay et al. 2013, 2015]

[Delame et al. 2013]

State of the art : Distributions



[Eccormier-Nocca et al. Eurographics 2019]

State of the art : Illustrative Rendering



[Owada et al. 2004]



[Bruckner et al. 2005]



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State of the project : Expressive modeling for architecture



Motivation : Creativity in architecture



2 extreme design processes

- Free-hand sketching suggesting 3D surfaces mental image of the model
- BIM (Revit) combination of volumes geometric primitives

Pre-study professional architecture agency SCAU Paris

Main criteria :

(C1) Immediate usability

Coarse to fine design

(C2) Both outside and inside

Free-form shapes

(C3) Keep the original strokes

Uncertainty

• (C4) Exploration

3D navigation



State of the art : Sketching in Computer Graphics for architecture applications

2 goals:

Inferring a 3D model (knowledge)



Sketching Reality [Chen et al. SIGGRAPH 2008]

- Creating a 3D sketch (without model)



Mental Canvas [Dorsey and al. Pacific Graphics 2007]

State of the art : Sketching in Computer Graphics for architecture applications

	C1 Immediate Usability	C2 Both inside/outside	C3 Keep original strokes	C4 Uncertainty exploration
Inferring 3D model - Sketching Reality -Sketching Procedural	Ο	Ν	N	Ν
3D sketch -Mental Canvas -Insitu	Ο	N	Ο	N





Sketching Procedural 13 [Nishida et al. SIGGRAPH 2016]

Goal of our research

• Creating a 3D sketch (without model)



+ (C4) Uncertainty exploration

Our method

New concept of *Nested Explorative Maps*

Contributions

1) Nested structure for coarse to fine, free form design

- From the outside to the inside
- While keeping the original strokes
- 2) Uncertainty
 - Interactive exploration of options

Validation

User study with professional architects







1) NEM : editing modes

Map sketching mode

Freehand strokes

Nested footprint mode

- Spline for smooth canvas
- Play on stroke's speed
- Volume from closed curve

Floor mode

Volume required

Cutting mode

Freehand cutting line





1) Nested structure

Challenge: Free form canvases built from and carrying original user strokes

Footprint k

3D canvas + Map







Our solution : hybrid hierarchy

3D canvas + Map

. . .

Footprint 1

3D canvas + Map

Мар

- User strokes
- Texture

expressing uncertainty

NEM = Nested Explorative Maps

2) Uncertainty: Challenges



Uncertainty represented through

- lighter strokes
- over-sketching

Goal: enable explorative options

No existing solution to explore options

General idea: High stroke density => confidence region

2) Uncertainty: Confidence field from a set of strokes

Solution: Creating a confidence field stored as a texture, footprints navigation



Method

Map = set of strokes + confidence fie

Inspired from convolution surfaces : strokes ↔ skeletons generating a fiel

 S_{i} , thickness α

$$\kappa(p,s) = \frac{1}{d(p,s)^3}$$

$$F_i(p) = \int_{S_i} \alpha \ \kappa(p, s) \ \mathrm{d}s$$

Incremental update $F = \sum F_i$

2) Uncertainty

Plastic deformation of footprints and canvases

	Plastic spring		
Input : Confidence texture	Small elongation	Large elongation	
Footprint = mass-particles + plastic springs		Absorbs deformation	
Attraction towards high confidence	Elastic behavior	(rest length	
$P_{attraction}(p) = \exp\left(-\left(F(p)/\sigma\right)^2\right)$	$F = -k (L - L_o)$	changes)	
		$L_0 \leftarrow L$	
$F_{attraction}(p) = -\nabla P_{attraction}(p)$			



Part B: Exploration Tools

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Validation: User study at the SCAU agency

Visual references

<u>Created by professional architects</u> (~10 minutes, WACOM tablet)













User study at the SCAU agency

17 professionals, from 6 months to 40 years of experience

Global result of the survey



Conclusion NEM

- Architects needs + state of the art
- Concept of Nested Explorative Maps :
 - Recursive creation of a 3D sketch
 - Interactive exploration of options
- Limitations
 - Limited functionnalities in our prototype
 - Not fully free form
- Future work
 - Extension to more general goals





In process : General methodology

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- Contributions
 - Skeleton and fibers distribution in the 3D space
 - Sketch-based animation
 - Addition of knowledge and constraints on the fly
 - Rendered in illustration style
 - Navigation at different resolutions

Les fibres de collagène sont en tension : si on les coupe, chaque moitié tire de son côté et la blessure s'écarte. C'est pour ça qu'il faut faire des points de suture lorsque la coupure est trop grande.



Code online at : <u>www.lix.polytechnique.fr/geovic/software.html</u>



User Study – Comparison Industrial software

Immediate usability NEM compared to industrial software



User Study – Comparison Industrial software

Better for creation NEM compared to industrial software

