## Dynamic Sketches : <br> Coarse to fine modeling of 3D shapes in motion

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## 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

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

$f: R^{3} \rightarrow R$ scalar field
Implicit skeleton surfaces



Convolution surfaces to avoid bumping effect

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F(P)=\int_{S} r(s) f_{S}(P) d s \\
& \mathbb{N}
\end{aligned}
$$


[Bernhardt et al., SBIM 2008]

[Zanni et al. CGF 2013]

## State of the art : Animation


[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 Renderina


[Owada et al. 2004]

[Bruckner et al. 2005]

(a)


Image courtesy of Nucleus Medical Art

## 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)



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

|  | C1 <br> Immediate <br> Usability | C2 <br> Both inside/outside | C3 <br> Keep original <br> strokes | C4 <br> Uncertainty <br> exploration |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Inferring 3D model <br> - Sketching Reality <br> -Sketching Procedural | O | N | N | N |
| 3D sketch <br> -Mental Canvas <br> -Insitu | O | N | O | N |



## Goal of our research

- Creating a 3D sketch (without model)


[^0]
## Insitu

[Paczkowski and al. SIGGRAPH Asia 2011]

## 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


## N.E.M.

## 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


Our solution : hybrid hierarchy



Map

- 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

$S_{i}$, thickness $\alpha$

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

## Method

Map = set of strokes + confidence fie
Inspired from convolution surfaces : strokes $\leftrightarrow$ skeletons generating a fiel

$$
F_{i}(p)=\int_{S_{i}} \alpha \kappa(p, s) \mathrm{d} s
$$

Incremental update $F=\sum F_{i}$

## 2) Uncertainty <br> Plastic deformation of footprints and canvases

Input : Confidence texture
Footprint $=$ mass-particles + plastic springs
Attraction towards high confidence

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P_{\text {attraction }}(p)=\exp \left(-(F(p) / \sigma)^{2}\right) \\
& F_{\text {attraction }}(p)=-\nabla P_{\text {attraction }}(p)
\end{aligned}
$$

Plastic spring
Small elongation Large elongation
Absorbs deformation (rest length changes)

$$
\mathrm{L}_{0} \leftarrow \mathrm{~L}
$$



## Part B: Exploration Tools



## Validation: User study at the SCAU agency

## Visual references

Created by professional architects (~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

## - 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



## Thank you for your attention!

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


## 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



[^0]:    + (C1) Immediate usability
    + (C2) Both outside and inside
    + (C3) Keep original user strokes
    + (C4) Uncertainty exploration

