

Déformations du modèle

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Cours d'Option Majeure 2

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Plan du cours

- Modèles :

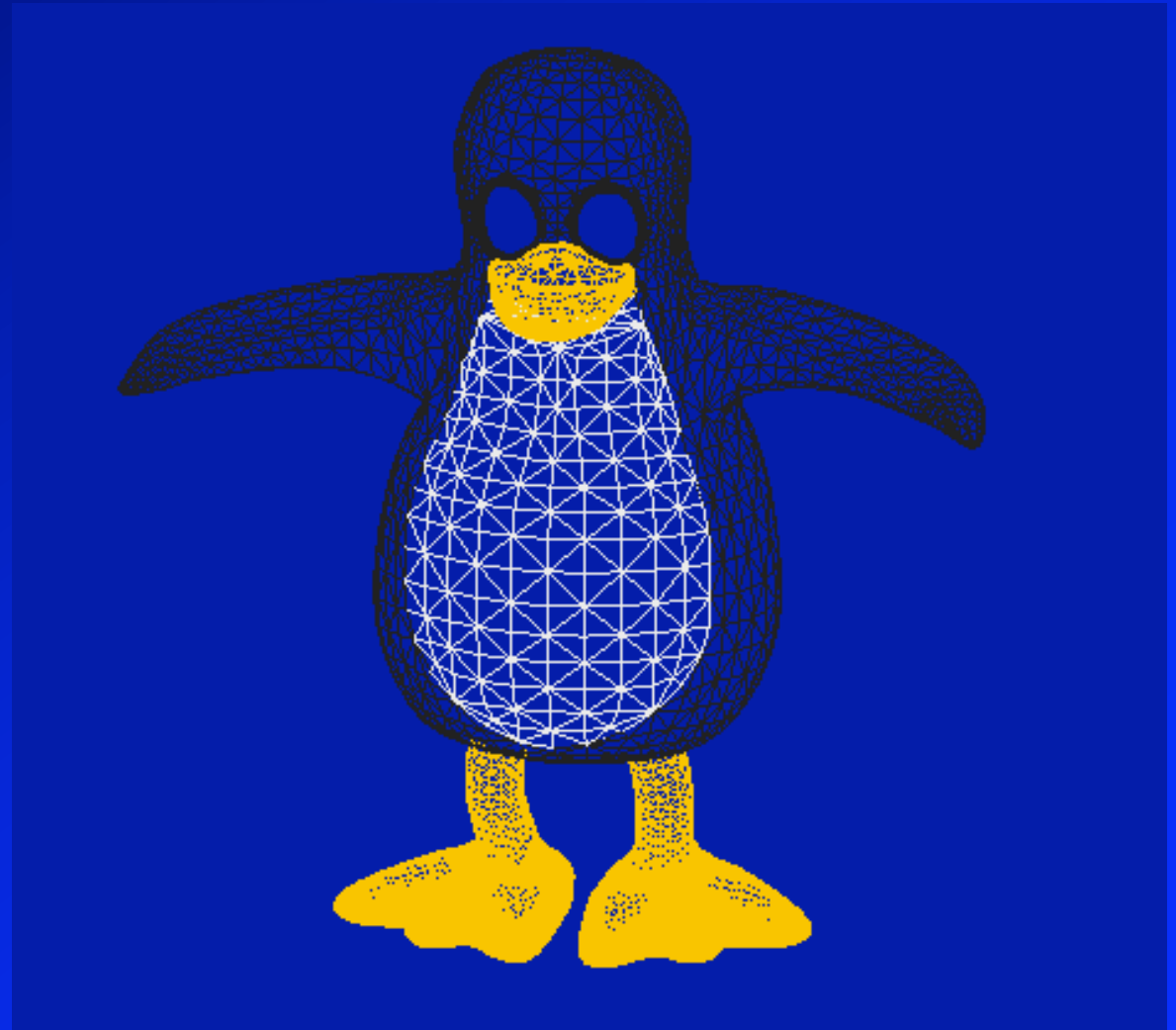
- polygonaux,
- Bézier, NURBS,
- surfaces de subdivision...

- Déformations :

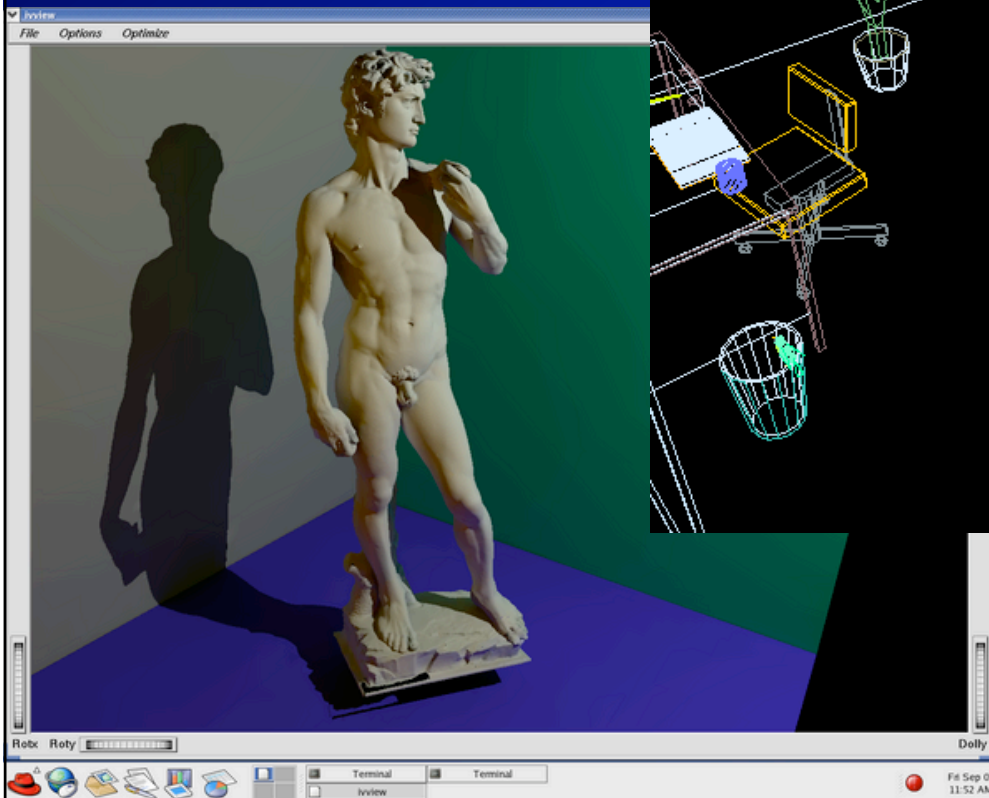
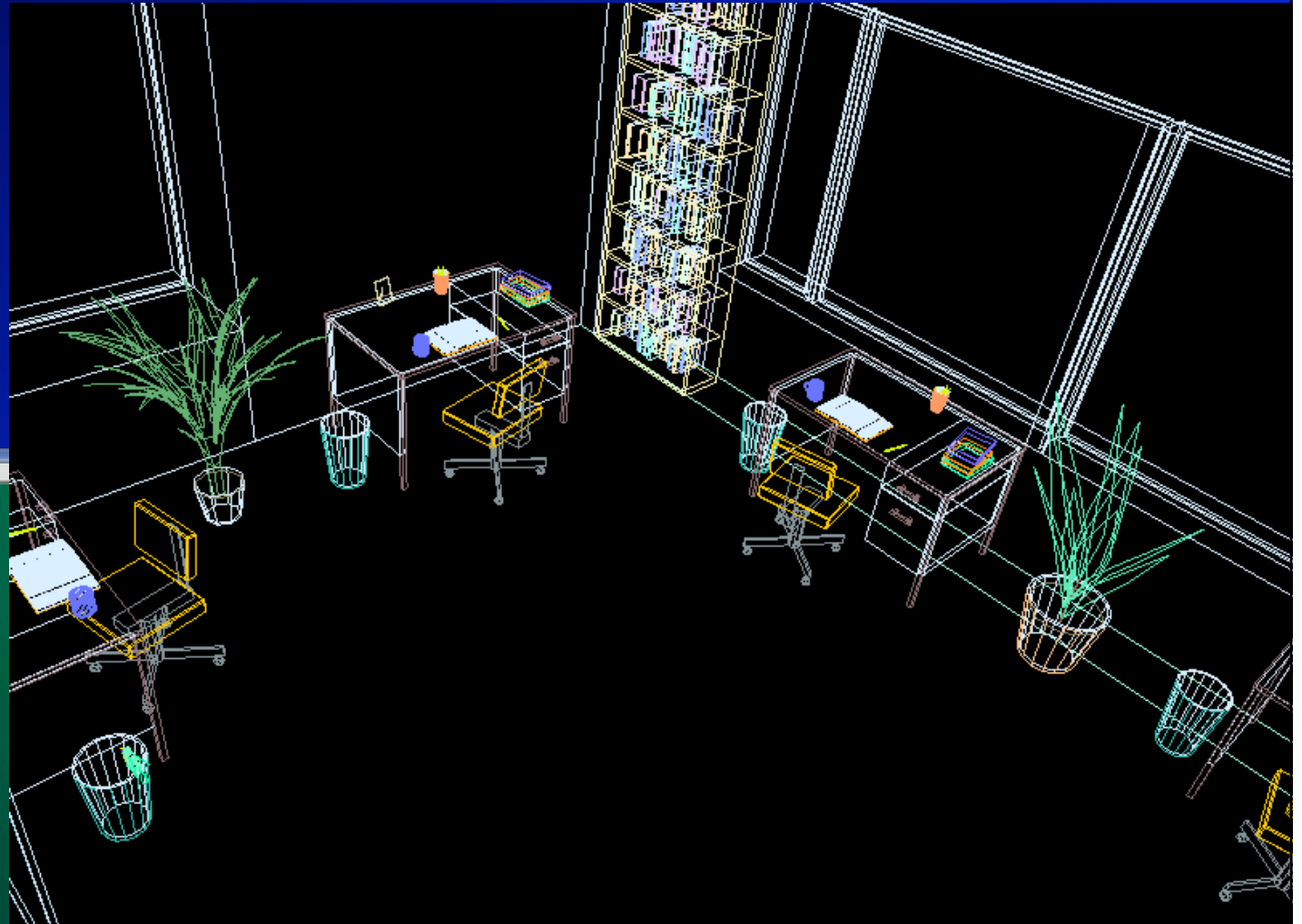
- Function-based deformations
- Free-Form Deformations
- Skeleton-based
- Squelette + FFD

Les modèles

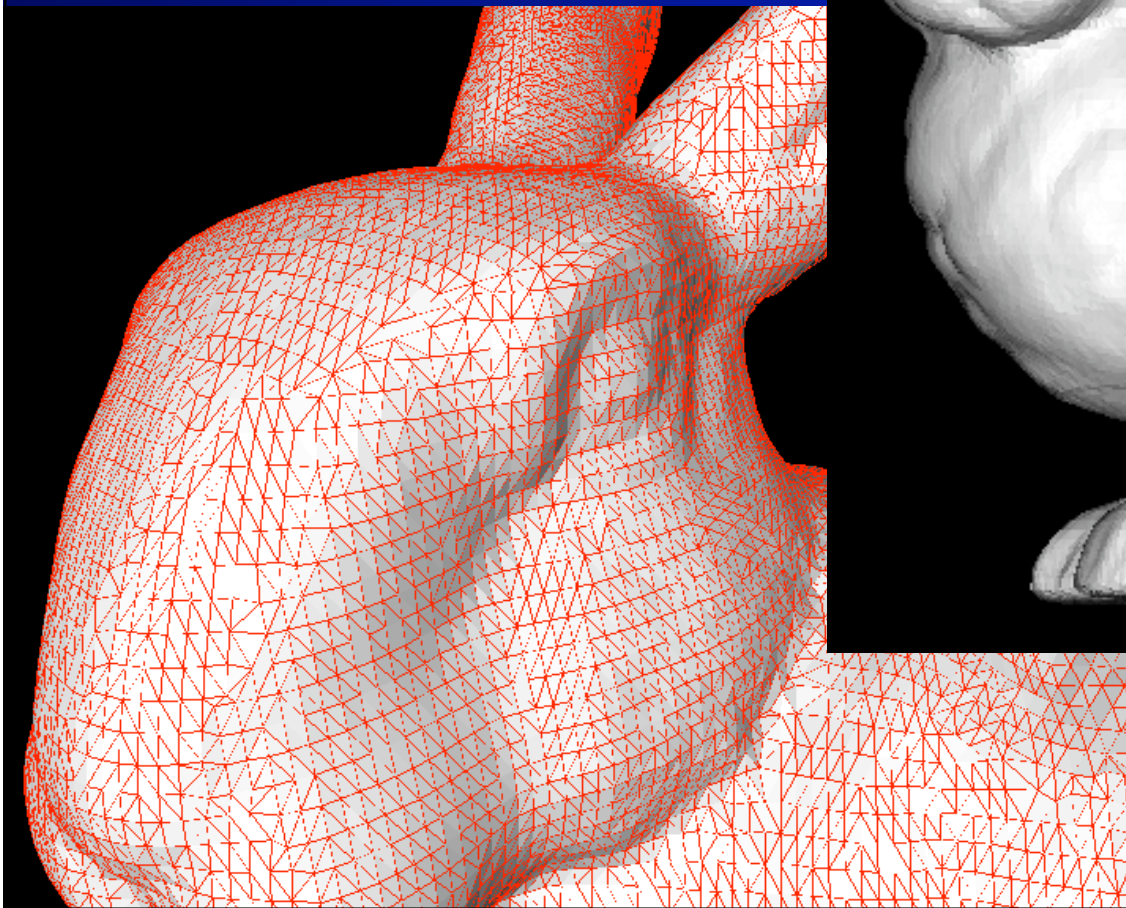
- Basés sur des points
- Polygones :



Modèles polygonaux



+ version 3D



+ version 3D

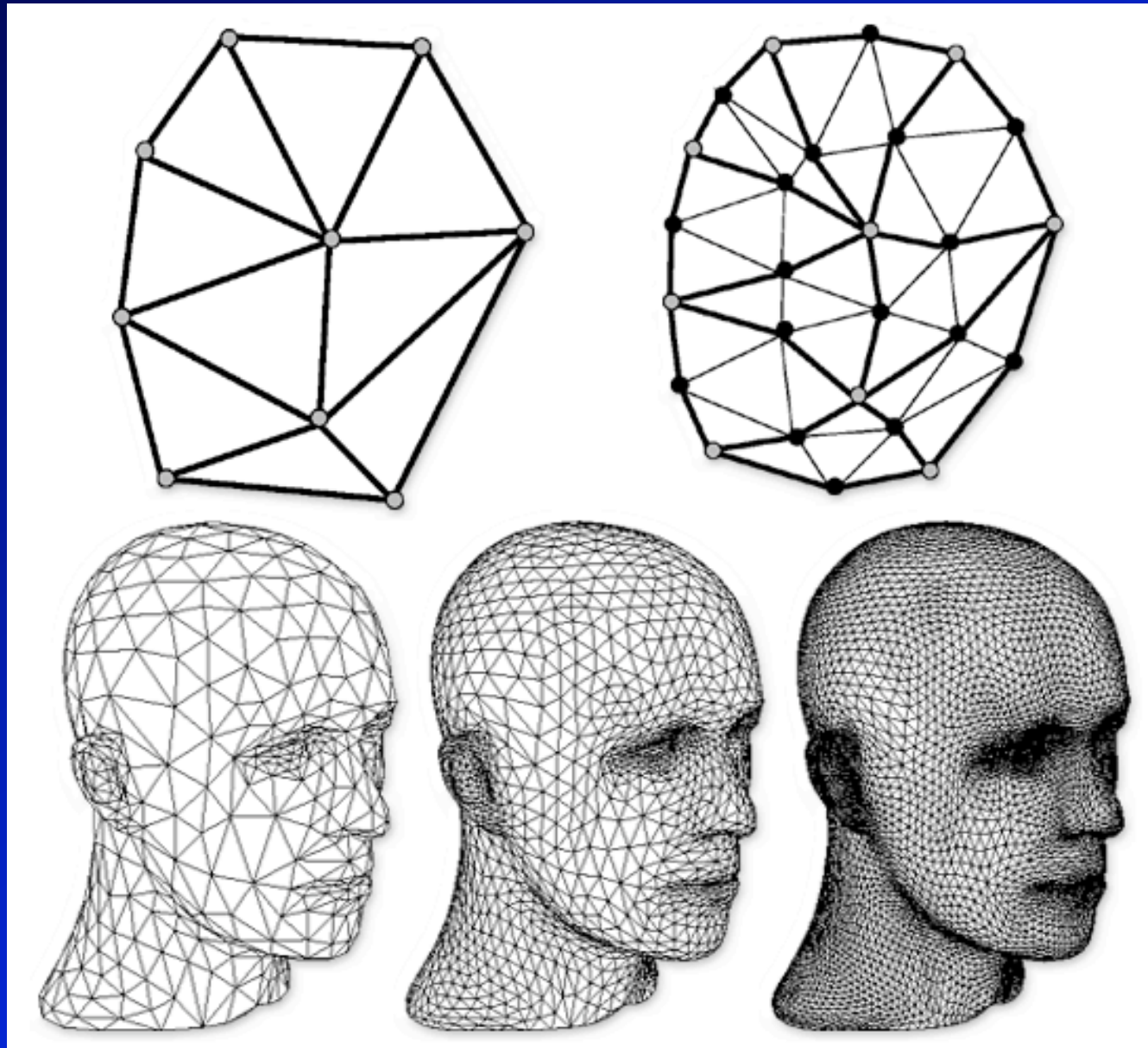
Modèles lisses

- Points de contrôle
- Surfaces paramétriques
 - Bézier
 - B-splines
 - NURBS
- Surfaces de subdivision

Surfaces de subdivision

- Départ : maillage polygonal
- Règle de subdivision
 - 1 triangle se transforme en n triangles
 - Appliquée itérativement
- Surface limite
 - $C^1, C^2 \dots$
 - Contrôle local par le maillage de départ
- Complexité contrôlée

Surfaces de subdivision



Déformations

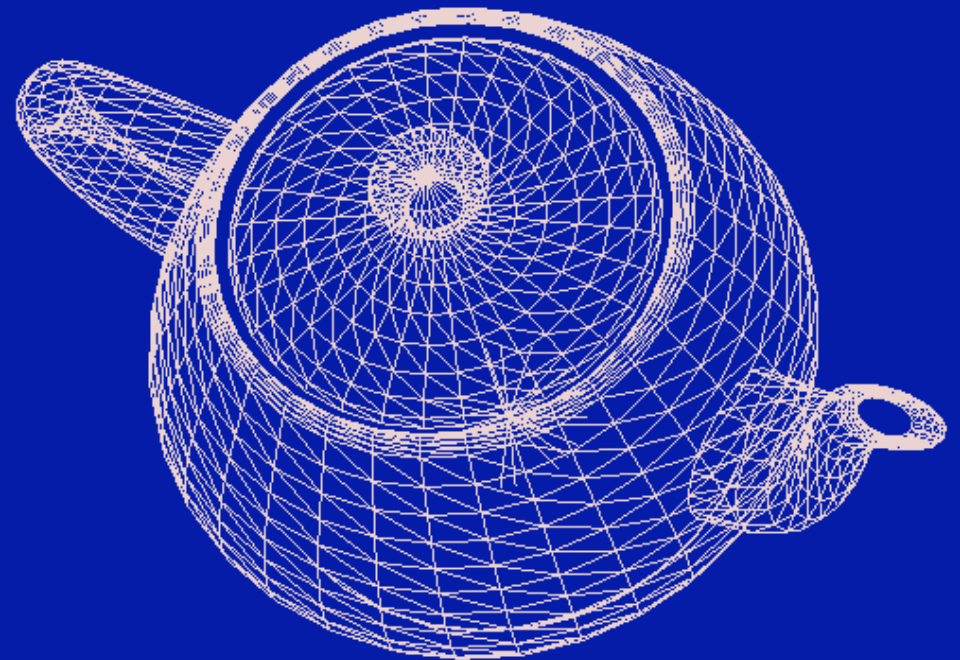
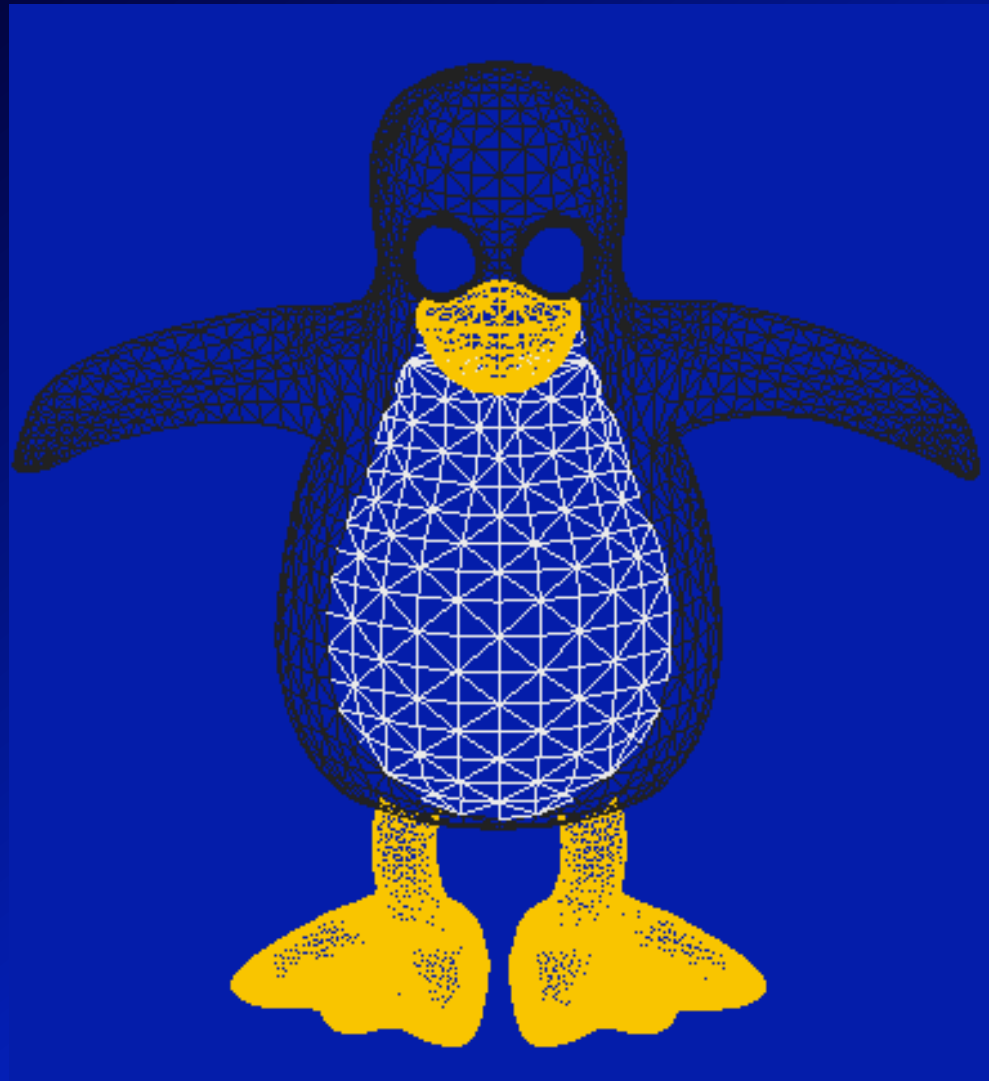
- Modèles tous basés sur points de contrôle
- Pour déformer un modèle, agir sur les points de contrôle
 - Tout le reste n'est que littérature
- Déformations
 - Function-based deformations
 - Free-form deformations
 - Skeleton-deformations

Function-based deformations

- Définir une fonction dans l'espace :
 - $\mathbf{M}: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow$ matrice de transformation
- Action sur un point P :
 - Évaluer matrice \mathbf{M} au point P
 - Faire agir \mathbf{M} sur P :

$$P' = \mathbf{M}(P) P$$

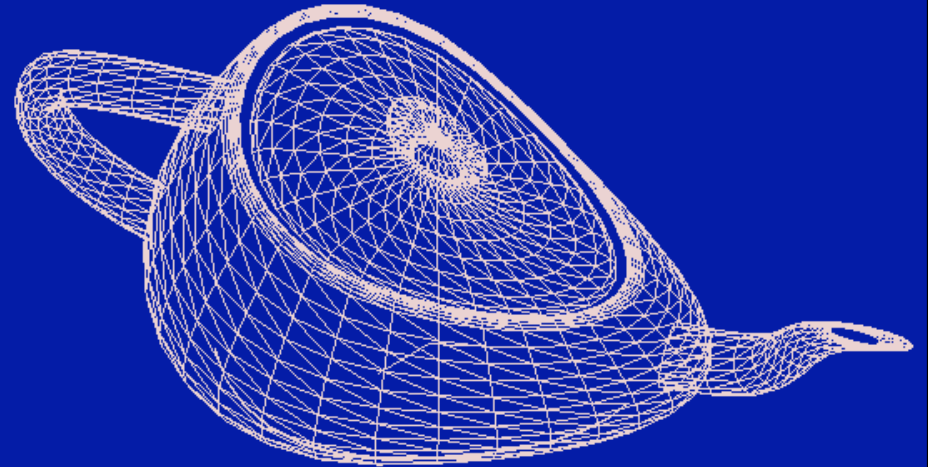
Modèle non-déformé



Compression

$$s(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \square \\ \square \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ \\ \\ 1/2 \\ \\ \\ 1/2 \\ \end{matrix} \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \quad \begin{matrix} x - x_0 \\ x_0 - x - x_1 \\ x_1 - x_0 \end{matrix}$$

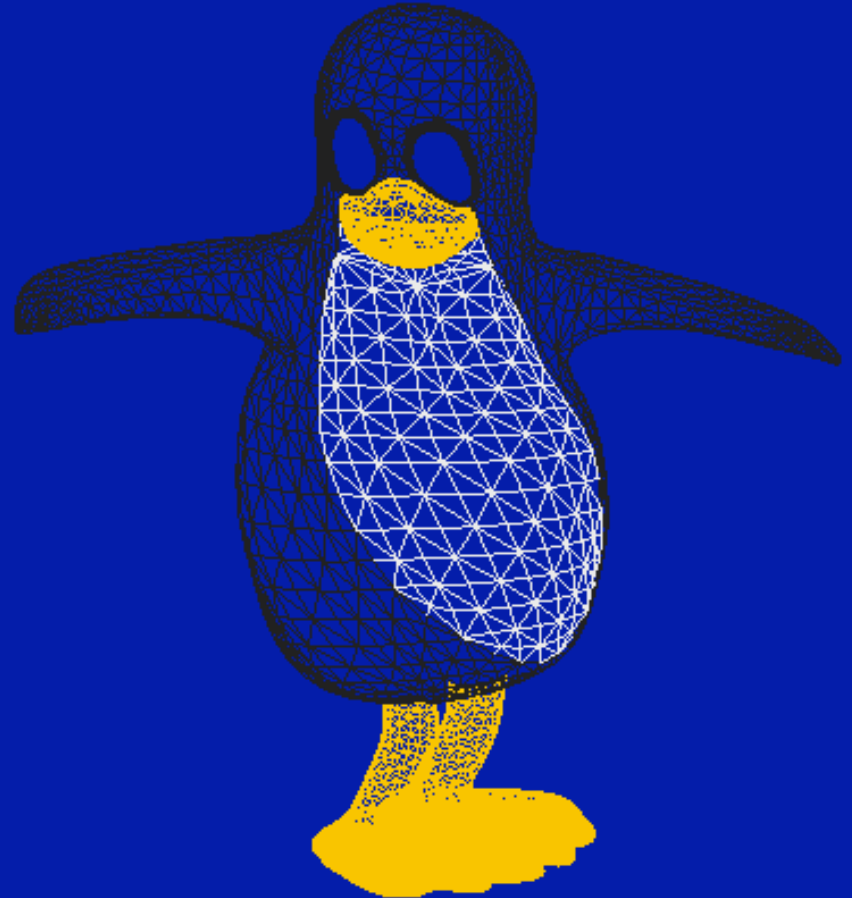
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} s(p_x) \\ s(p_y) \\ s(p_z) \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{matrix}$$



Rotation

$$r(z) = \frac{z - z_0}{z_1 - z_0} \rho_{\max} \quad \begin{matrix} z \in z_0 \\ z_0 \in z \in z_1 \\ z_1 \in z_0 \end{matrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(r(p_z)) & \sin(r(p_z)) & 0 \\ \sin(r(p_z)) & \cos(r(p_z)) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix}$$

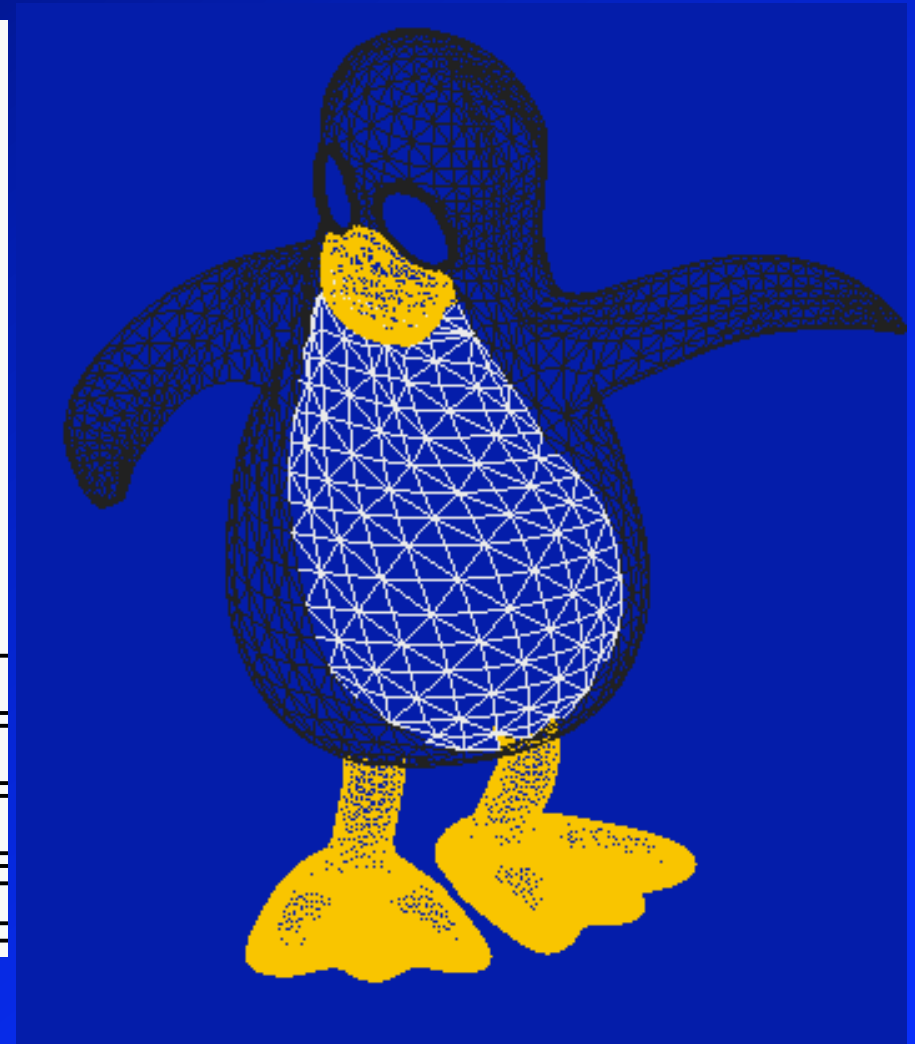


Vortex

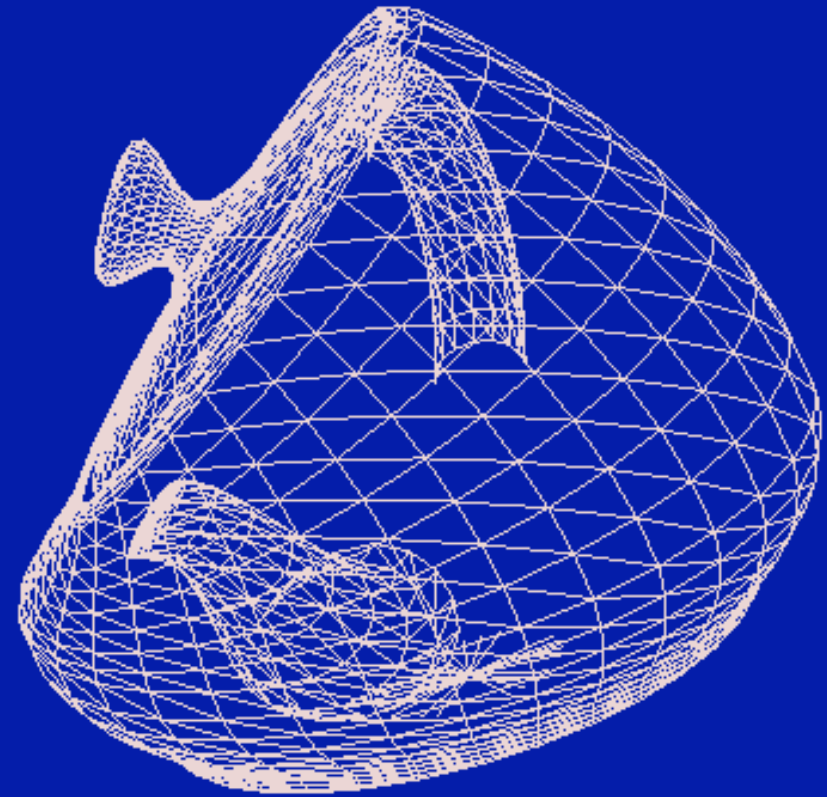
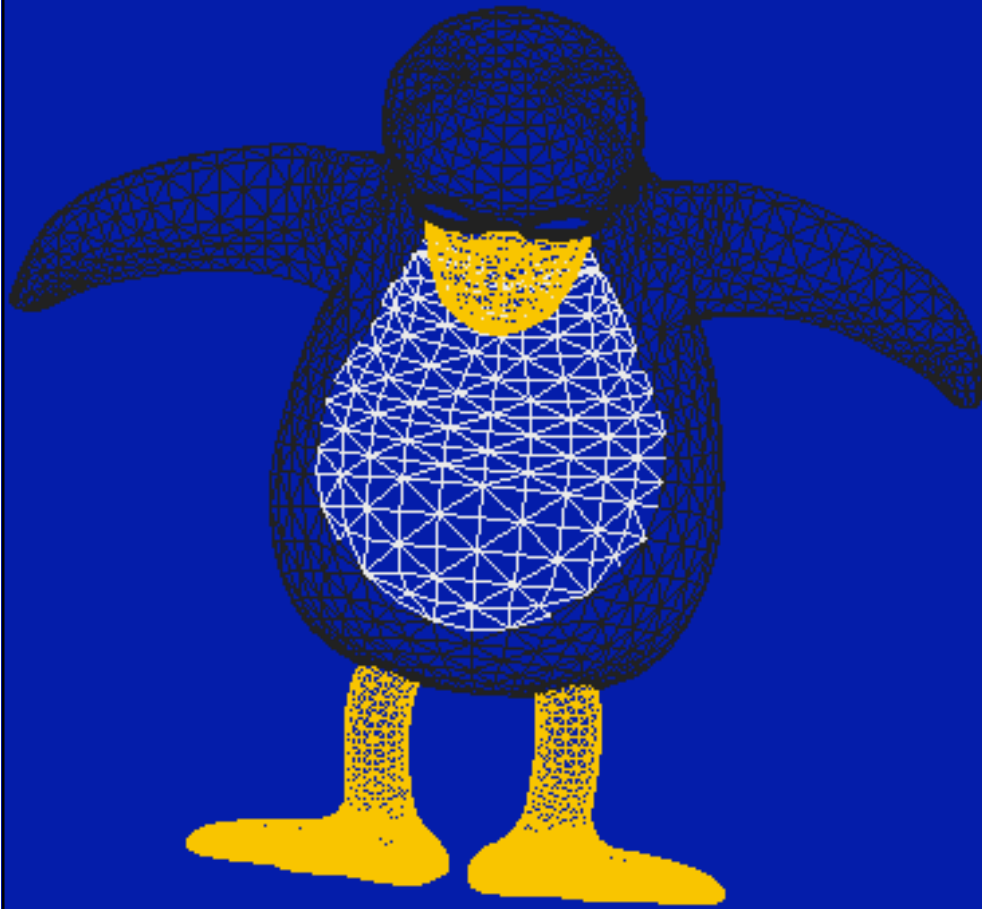
$$r(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq z_0 \\ \frac{z - z_0}{z_1 - z_0} r_{\max} & z_0 \leq z \leq z_1 \\ r_{\max} & z_1 \leq z \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(P) = r(p_z) e^{i(p_x^2 + p_y^2)}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\varphi(P)) & \sin(\varphi(P)) & 0 \\ \sin(\varphi(P)) & \cos(\varphi(P)) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix}$$

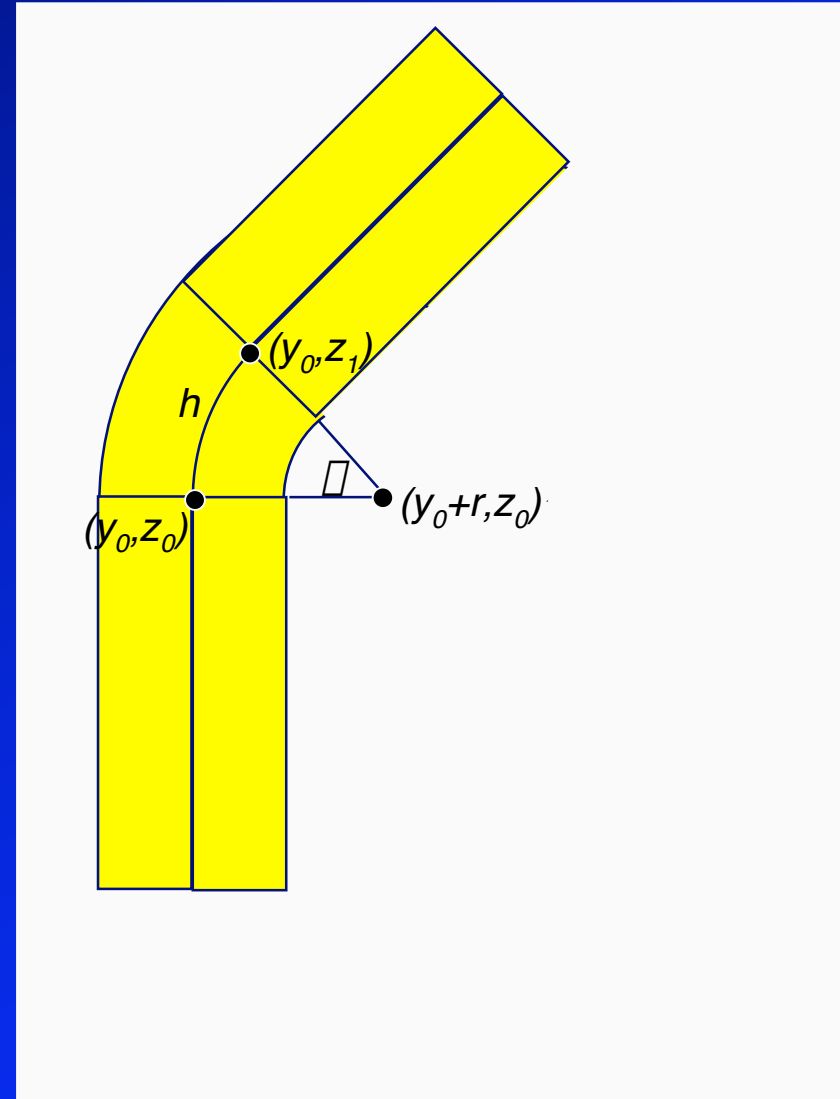


Pliage

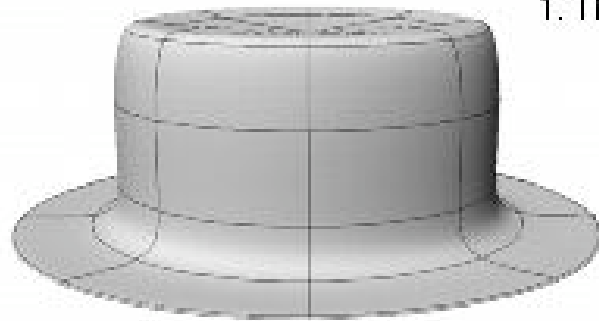


Piage

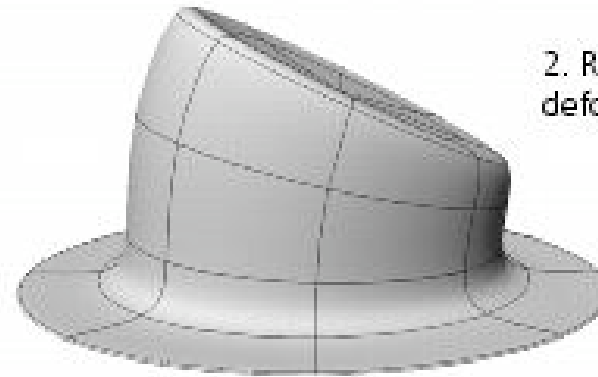
- Donné : z_0, z_1 , angle α
 - Rayon $r = (z_1 - z_0) / \alpha$
- Trois zones:
 - Avant z_0 : rien
 - Au dessus de z_1 :
 - Translation de $(z_1 - z_0)$
 - Rotation angle α , autour de $(y_0 + r, z_0)$
 - Entre deux :
 - Translation de $(z - z_0)$
 - Rotation angle $\alpha(z - z_0) / (z_1 - z_0)$, autour de $(y_0 + r, z_0)$



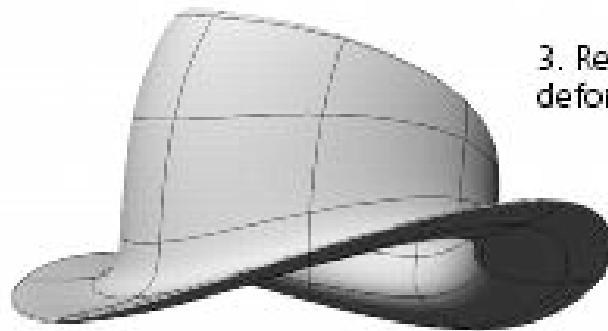
Combinaisons



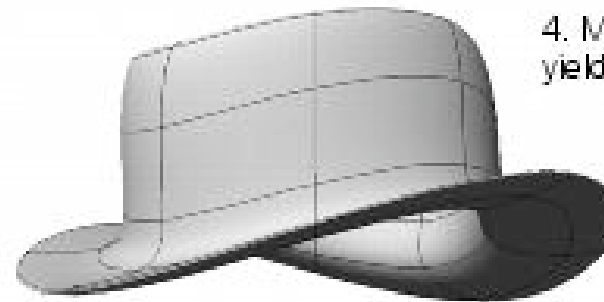
1. The original hat



2. Result of a deformation (bend)



3. Result of a second deformation (twist)



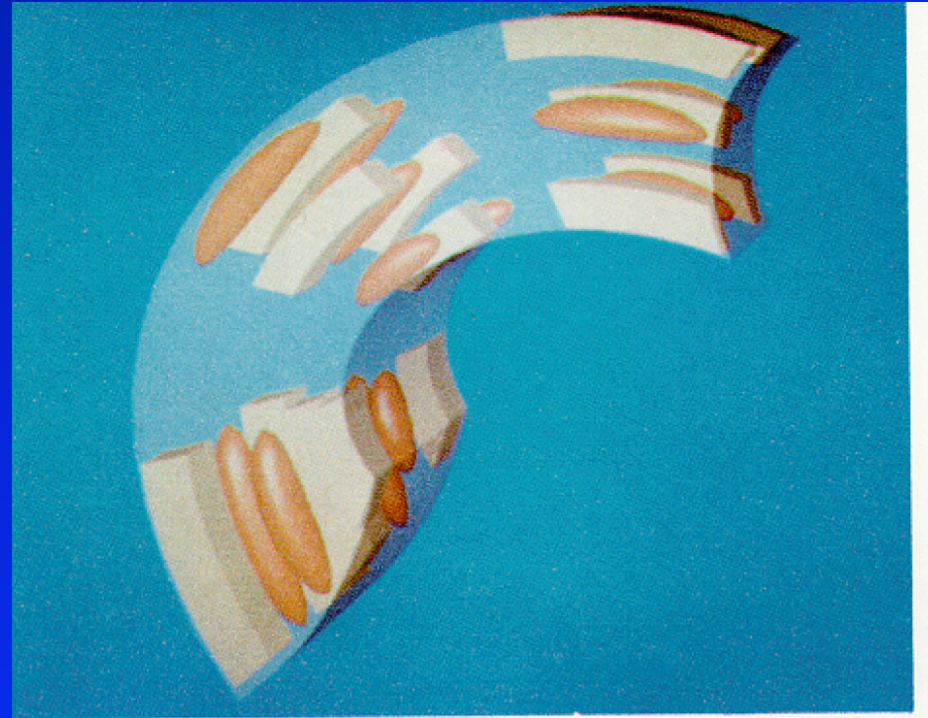
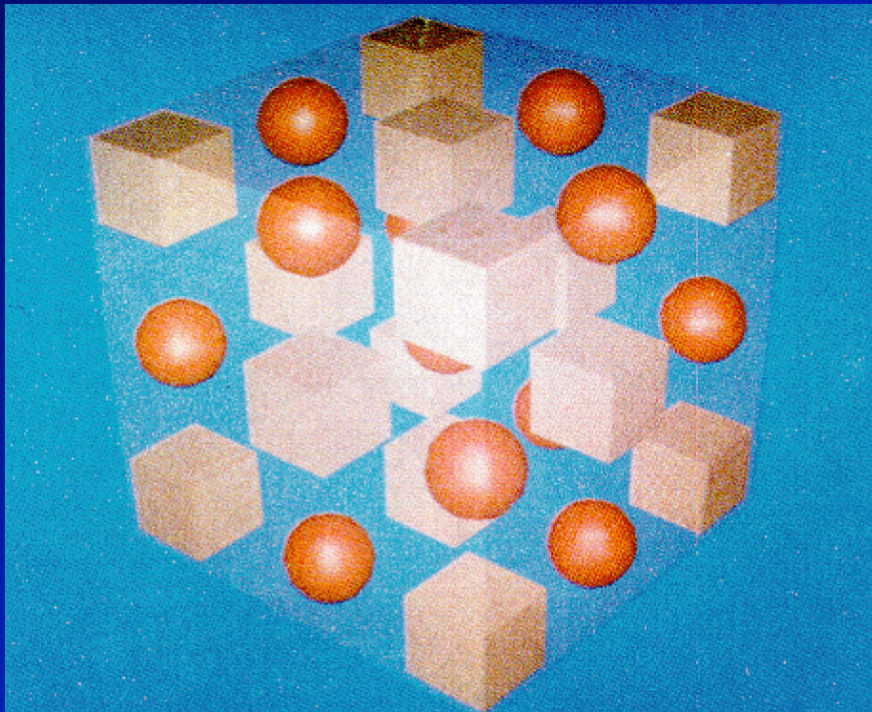
4. Muting the Bend yields a twist.

Function-based deformations

- *Avantages :*
 - Pratique
 - Simple
- *Inconvénients :*
 - Contrôle fin des déformations
 - Le modèle se recoupe
 - Augmenter le modèle
 - Limiter les déformations

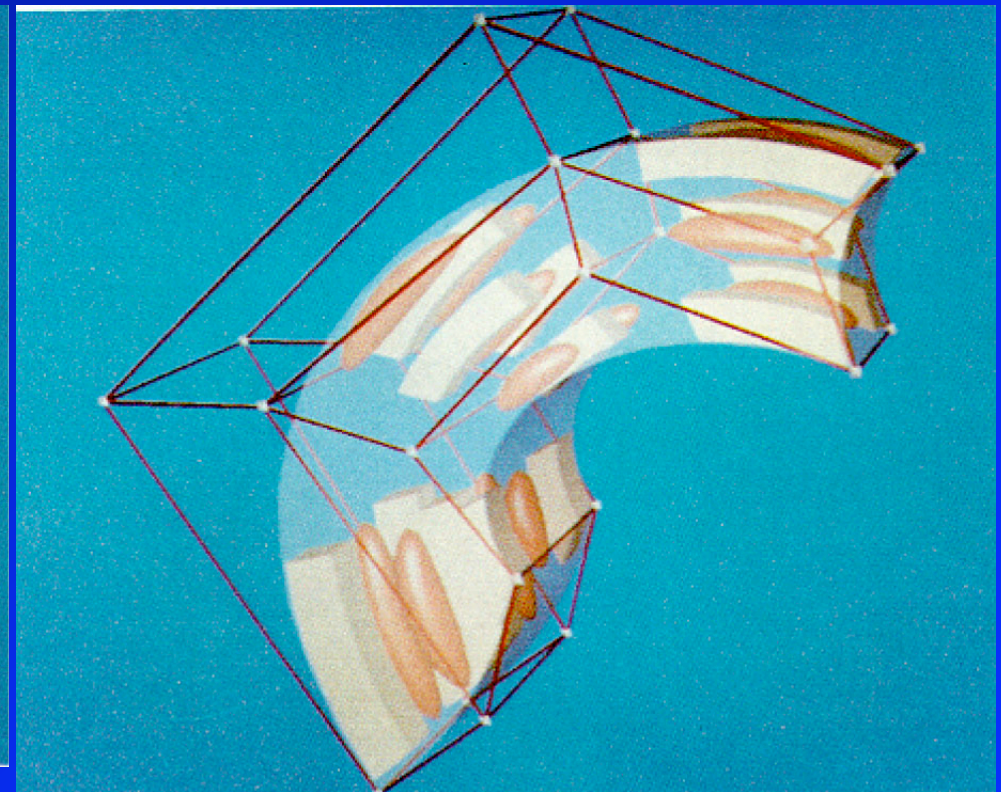
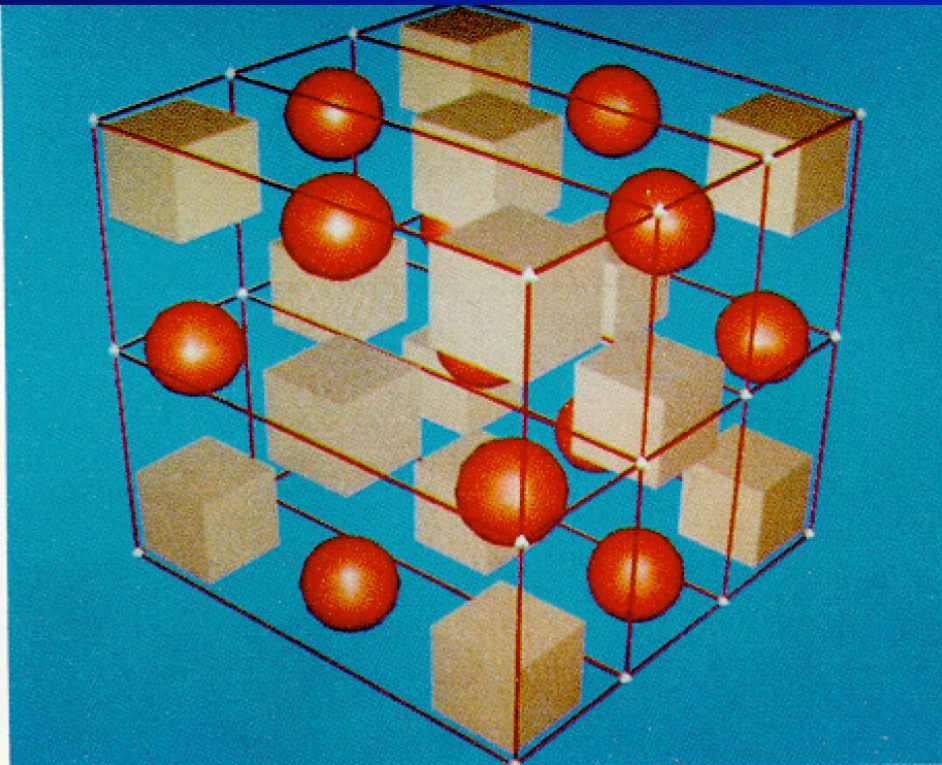
Free-form deformations

- Déformer l'espace autour du modèle
 - Modèle inclus dans un « bloc de plastique »



Comment ?

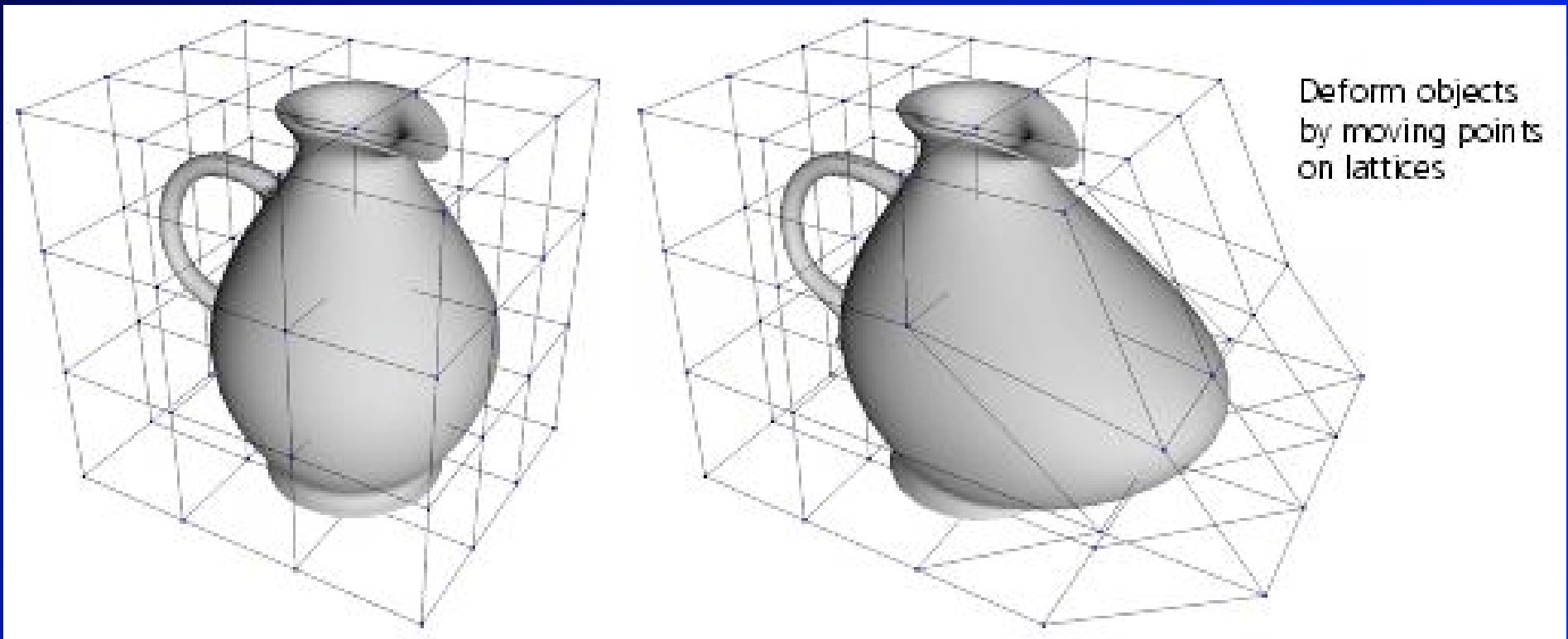
- Maillage de points de contrôle dans l'espace
- Déformer le maillage
- L'espace « suit » le maillage



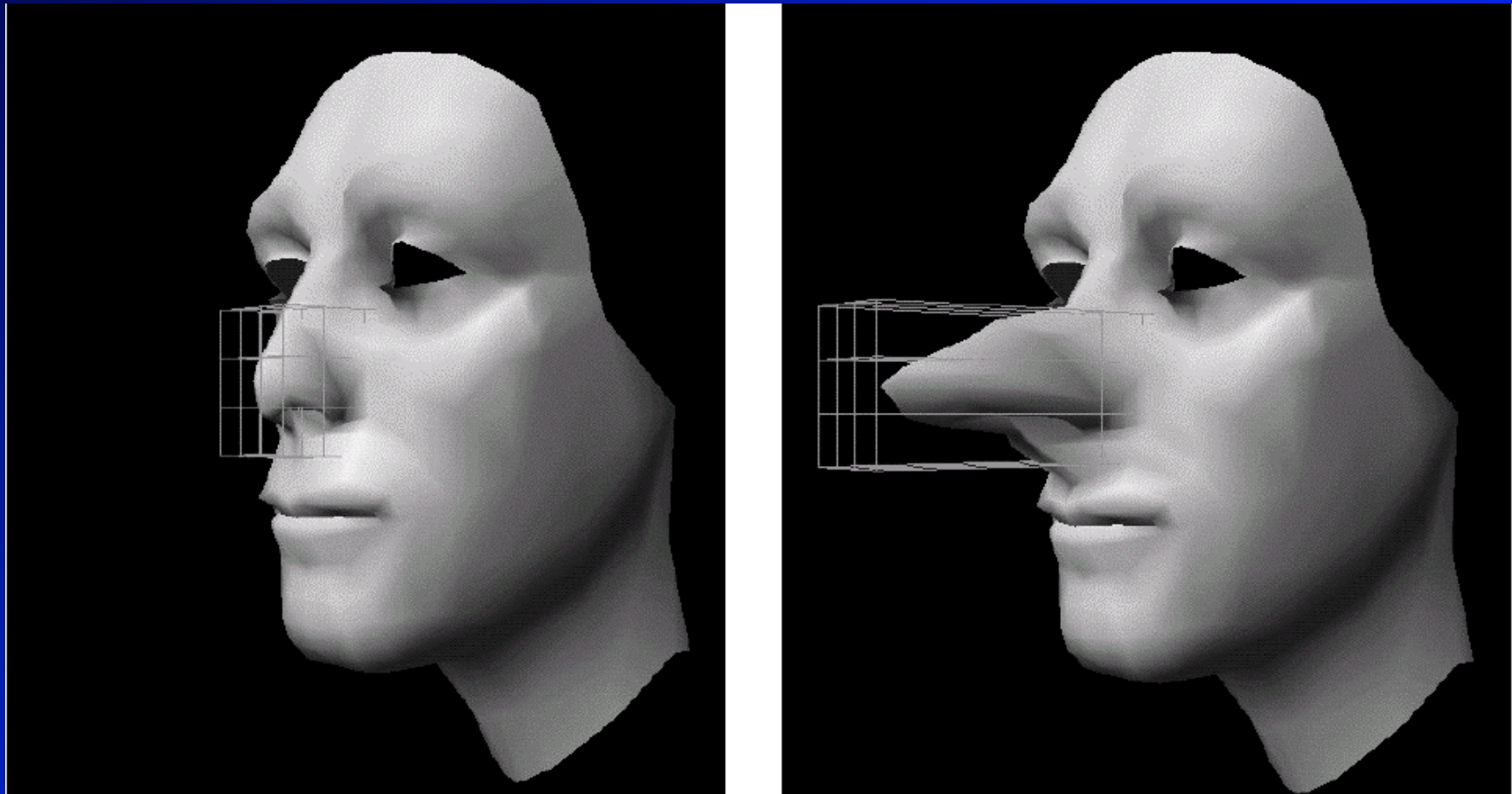
Comment (suite)

- Parallélépipède de l'espace (S,T,U)
- Paramétrisation locale
 - Conversion $(x,y,z) \square (s,t,u)$
- Points de contrôle P_{ijk}
- Déplacement des points de contrôle
- Nouvelle position (x',y',z') en fonction de (s,t,u)

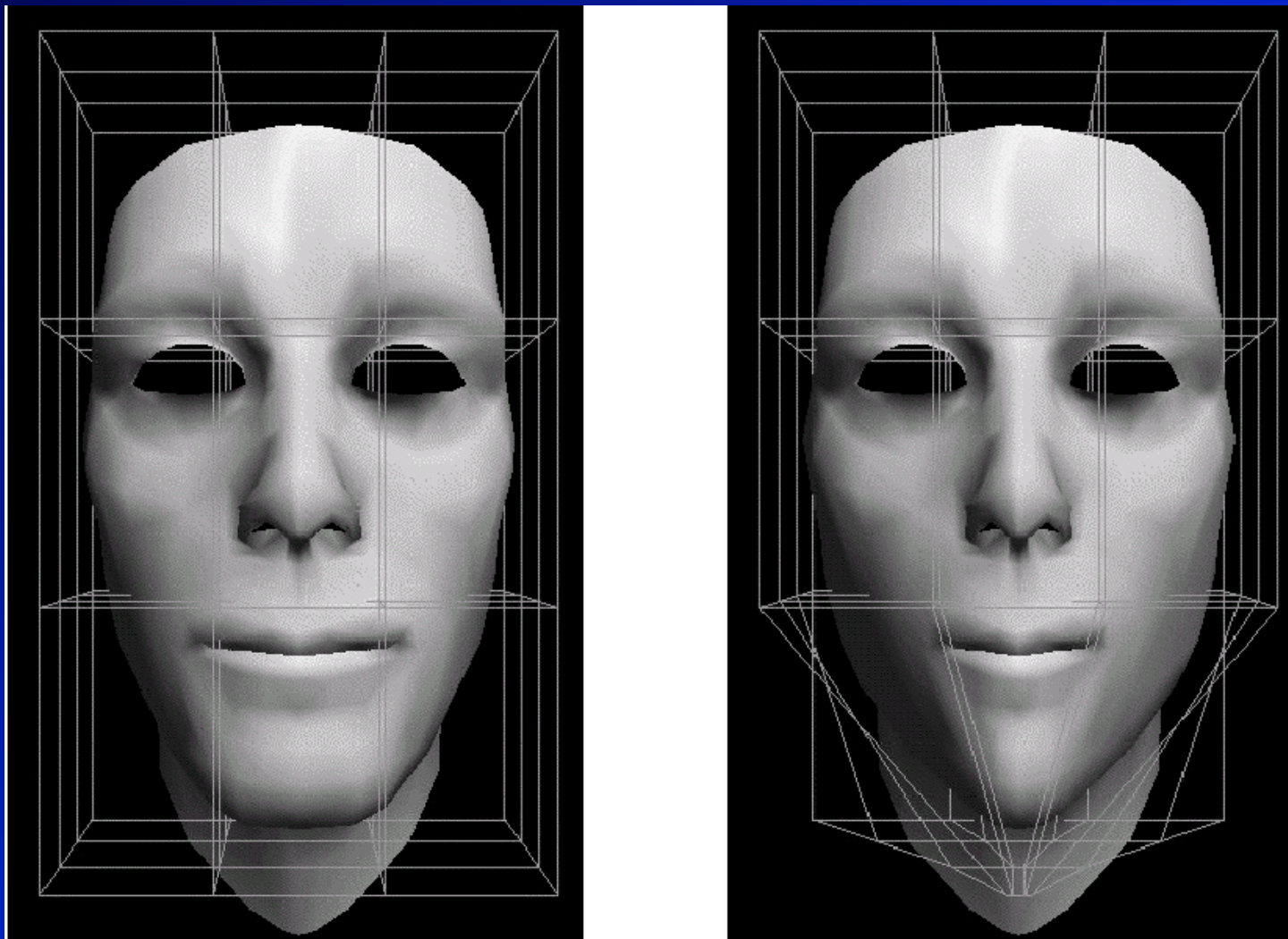
FFD example



FFD example



FFD example



Paramétrisation locale

- Parallélépipède (pas cubique)
 - Base non orthonormée
 - $M = M_0 + s\mathbf{S} + t\mathbf{T} + u\mathbf{U}$

$$s = \frac{\mathbf{T} \square \mathbf{U} \cdot (M \square M_0)}{\mathbf{T} \square \mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{S}}$$

$$t = \frac{\mathbf{S} \square \mathbf{U} \cdot (M \square M_0)}{\mathbf{S} \square \mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{T}}$$

$$u = \frac{\mathbf{S} \square \mathbf{T} \cdot (M \square M_0)}{\mathbf{S} \square \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{U}}$$

Points de contrôle

- Positionnement quelconque
 - Par ex. régulier dans chaque dimension

$$P_{ijk} = M_0 + \frac{i}{i_{\max}} \mathbf{S} + \frac{j}{j_{\max}} \mathbf{T} + \frac{k}{k_{\max}} \mathbf{U}$$

- Le plus simple
- Déplacement des points de contrôle
 - Interface utilisateur

Nouvelle position

- Interpolation des points de contrôle

$$M_{FFD} = \prod_{i=0}^{i_{\max}} \prod_{j=0}^{j_{\max}} \prod_{k=0}^{k_{\max}} B_i^{i_{\max}}(s) B_j^{j_{\max}}(t) B_k^{k_{\max}}(u) P_{ijk}$$

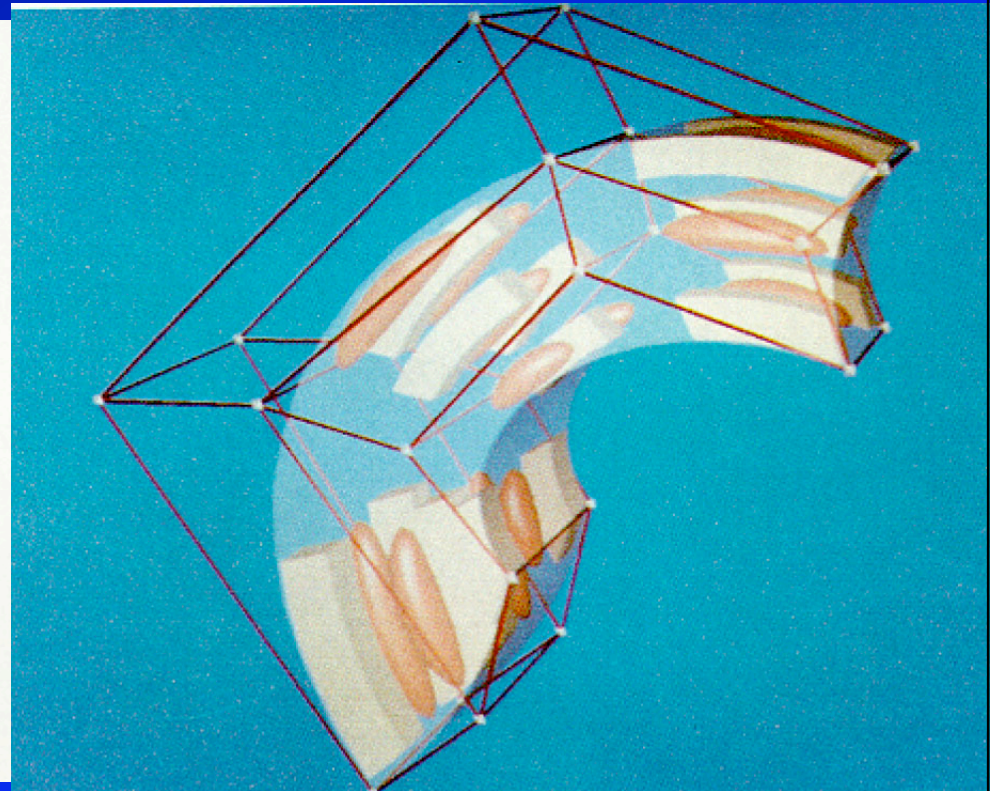
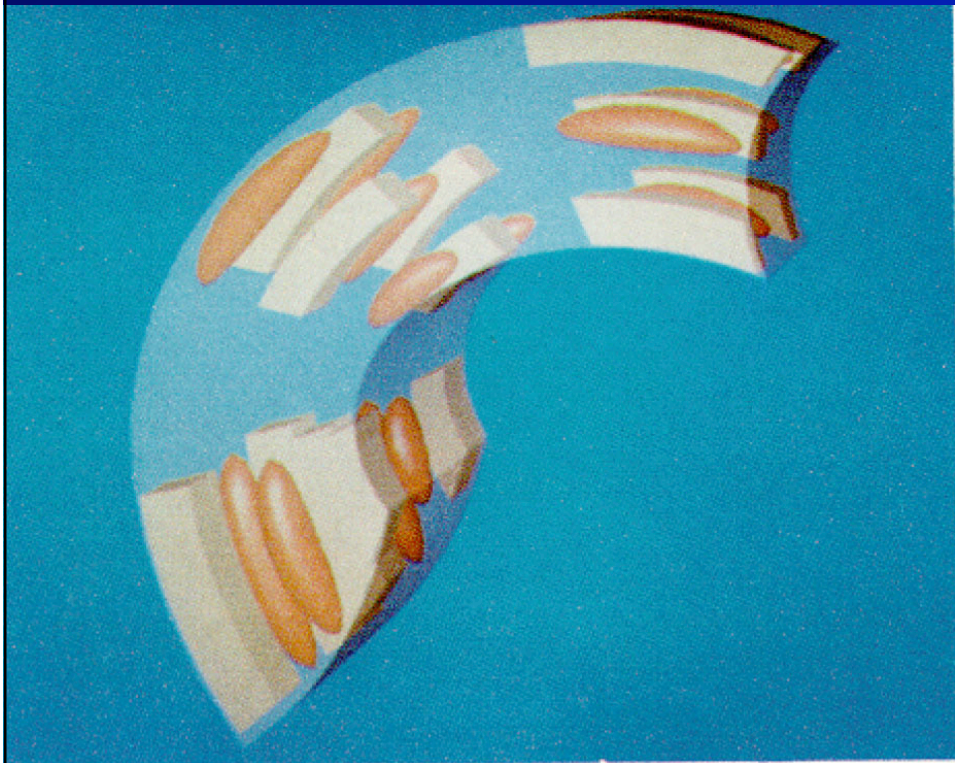
- $B(s)$ polynôme de Bernstein :

$$B_i^{i_{\max}}(s) = C_{i_{\max}}^i s^i (1 - s)^{i_{\max} - i}$$

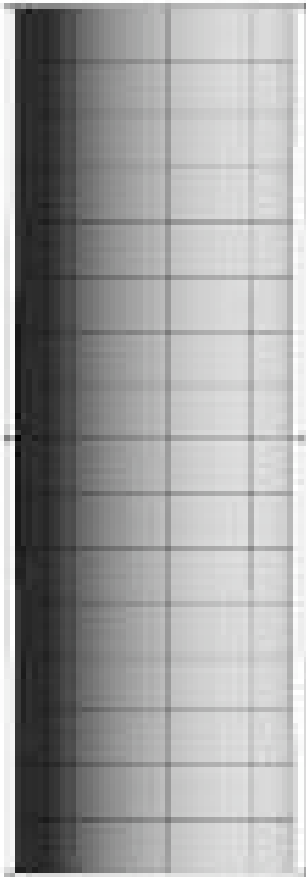
Interpolation

- Polynôme de Bernstein :
 - Interpolants de Bézier
 - Ordre 1, 2, 3...
 - Combinaison interpolants ordre 3
- Également possible avec autres interpolants
 - B-Splines,...
- Modèle générique
- Sujet TD 3

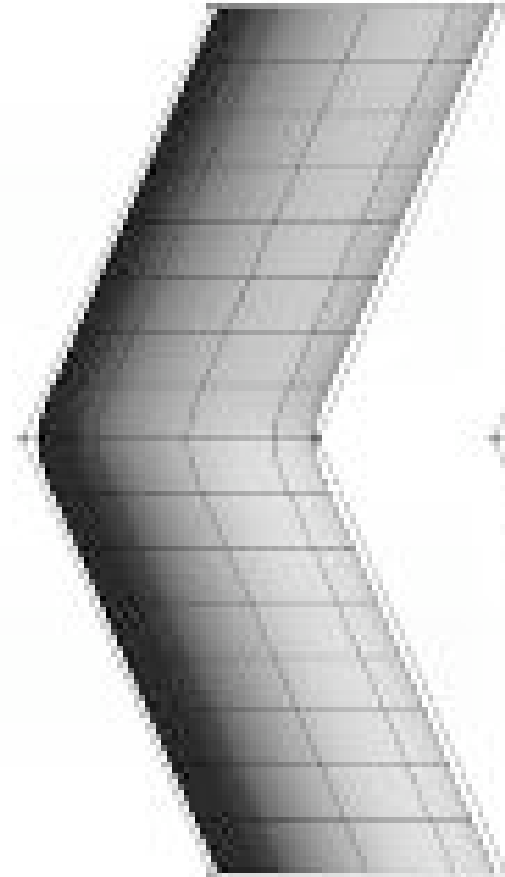
Surfaces de Bézier



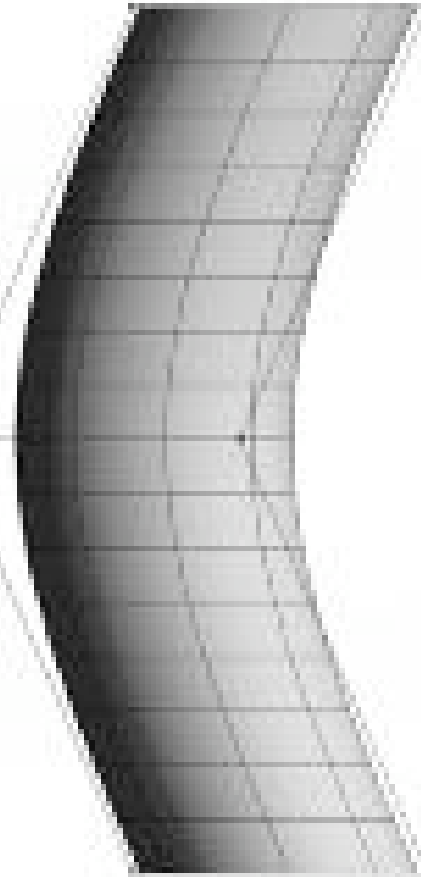
Diverses interpolations



Undeformed



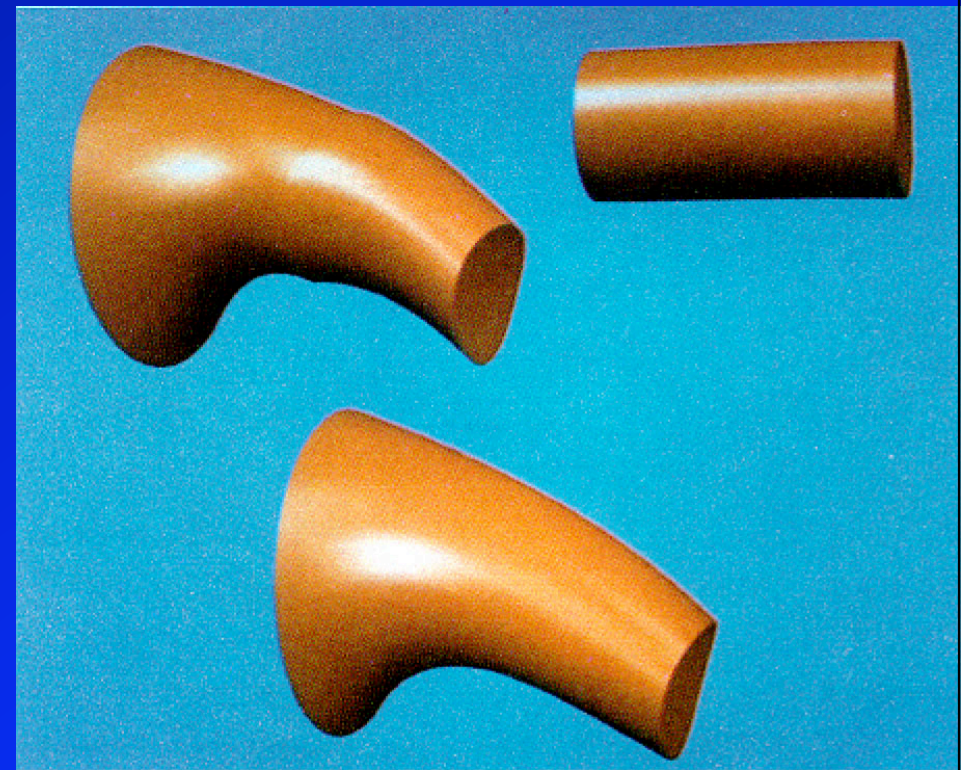
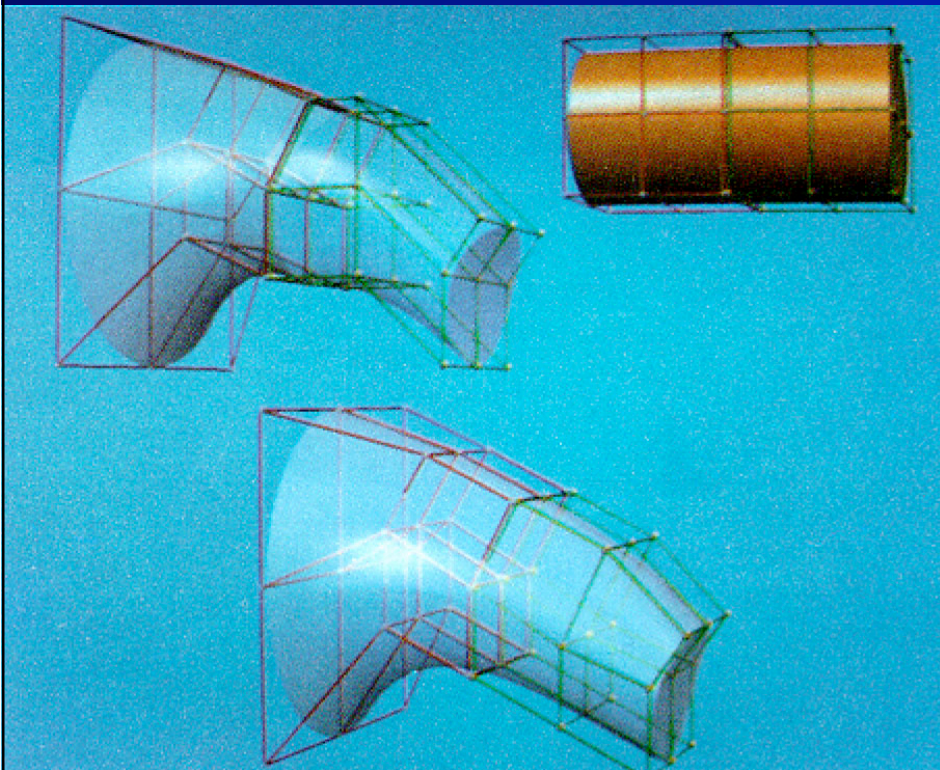
Linear
interpolation



Curve
interpolation

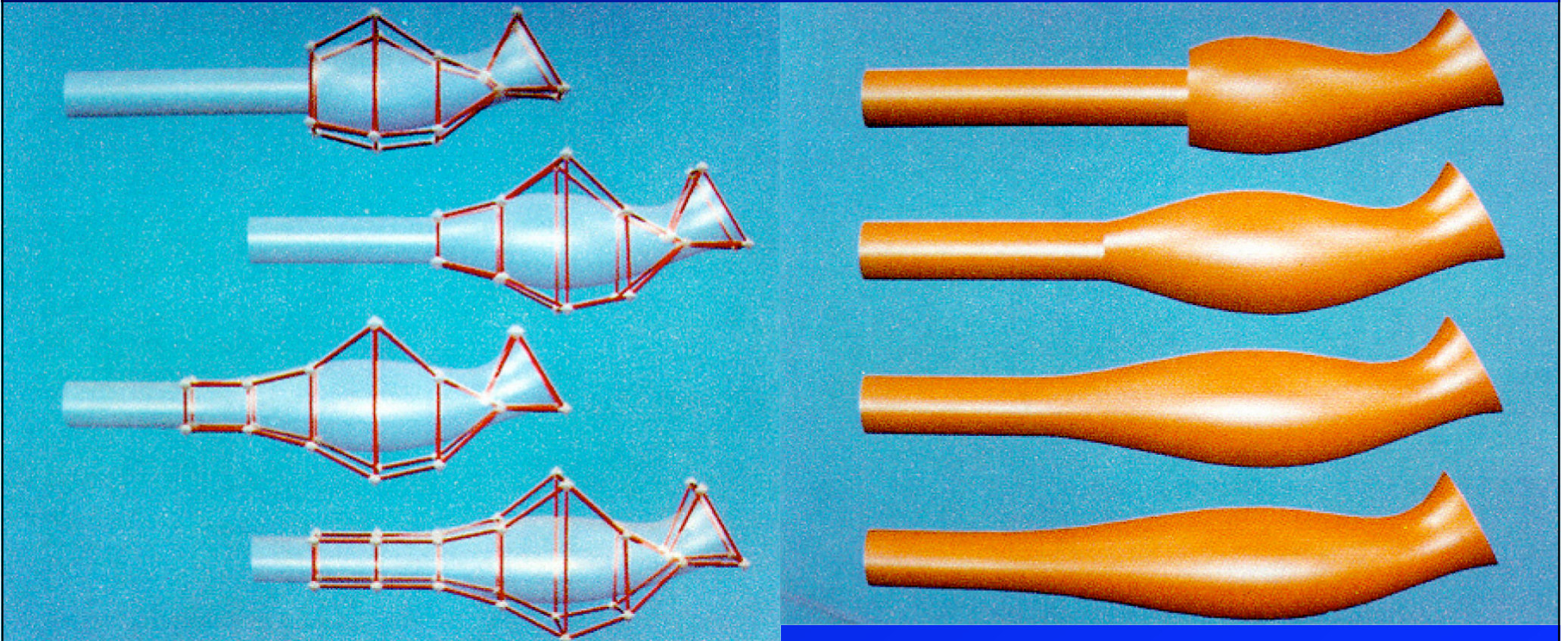
Continuité

- Modèle continu (?)
- Déformation continue, résultat continu
 - Conditions habituelles pour surfaces de Bézier

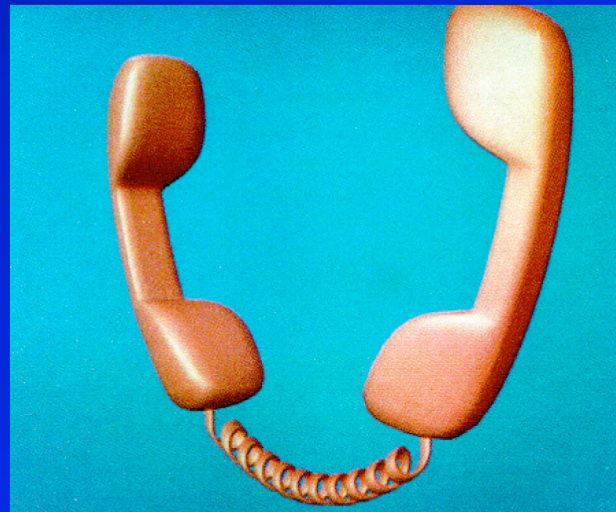
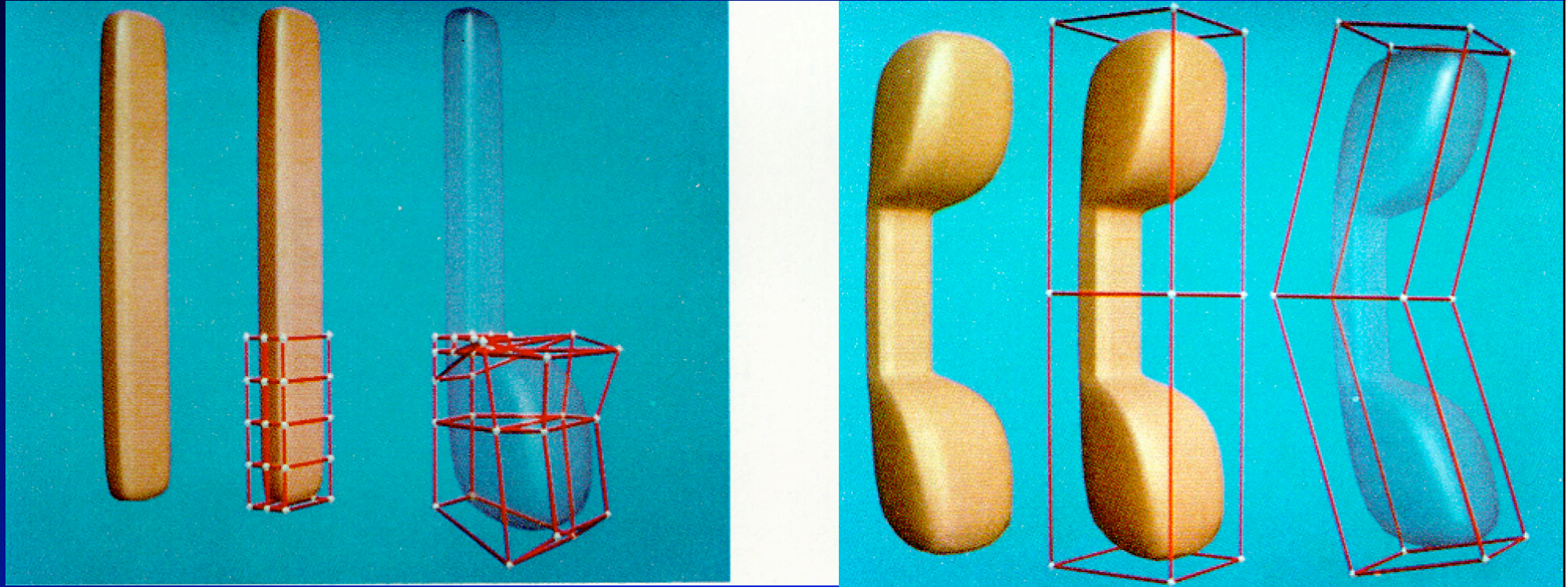


Continuité (suite)

- C^{-1} , C^0 , C^1 , C^2 ...

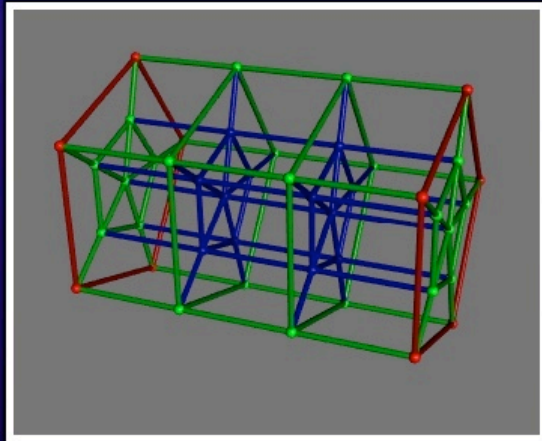


Local/global

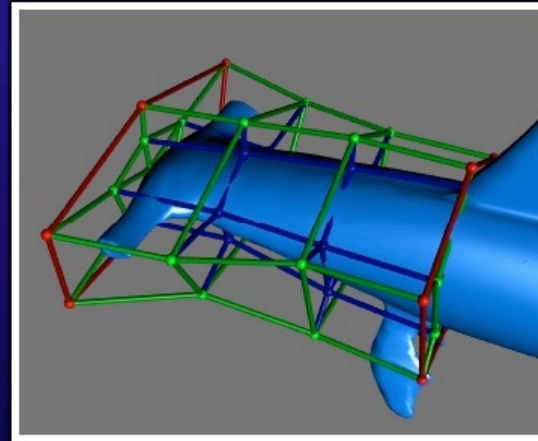


Modèle quelconque

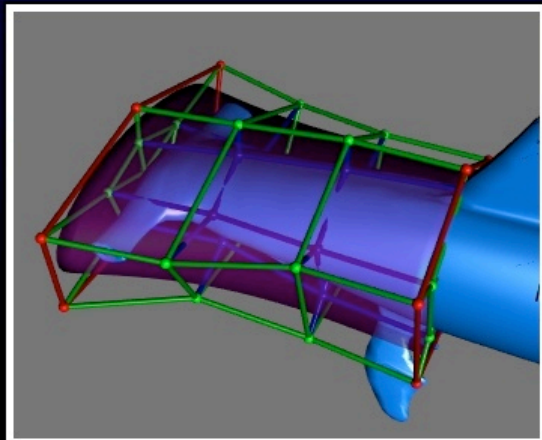
Design the Lattice



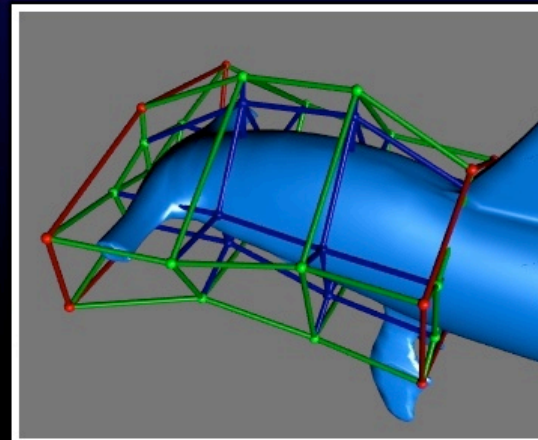
Orient about the Object



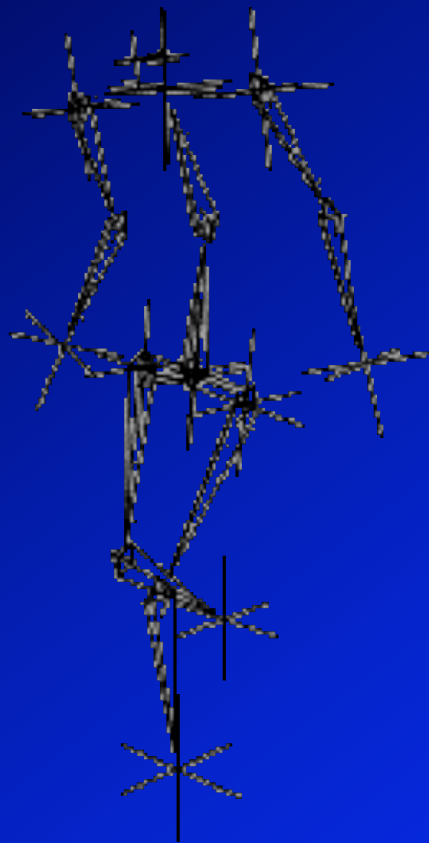
Freeze the Lattice



Deform the Lattice

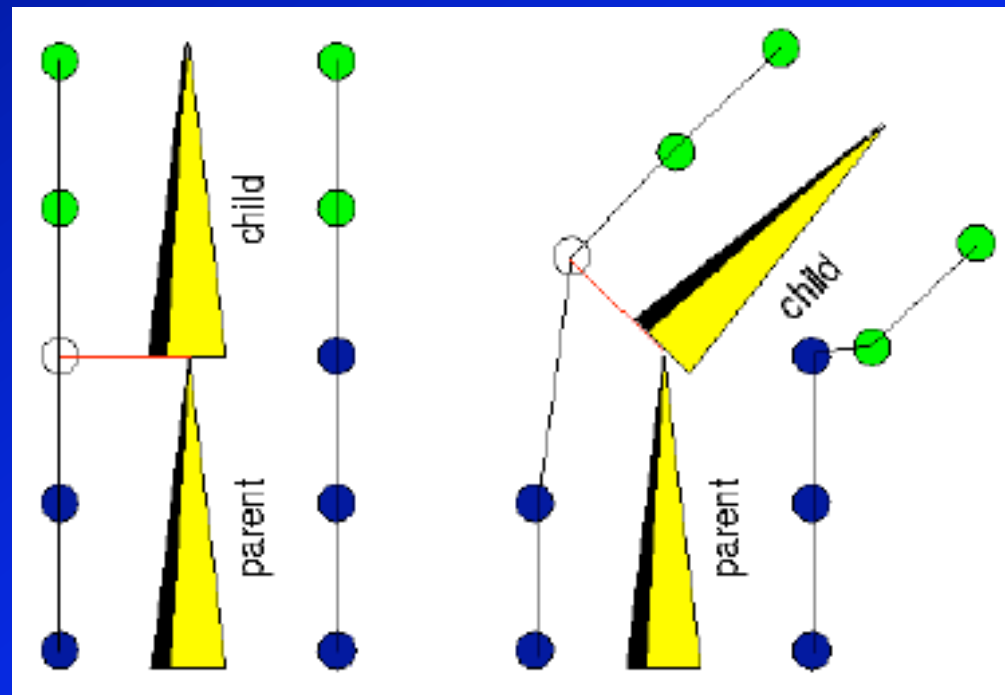


Squelette

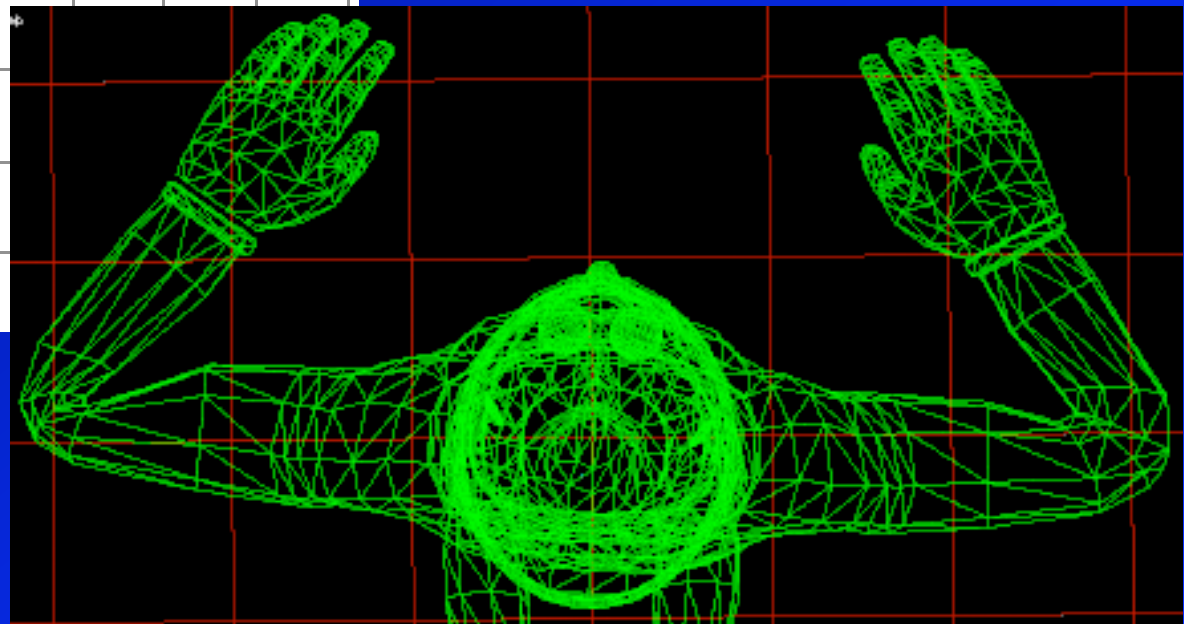
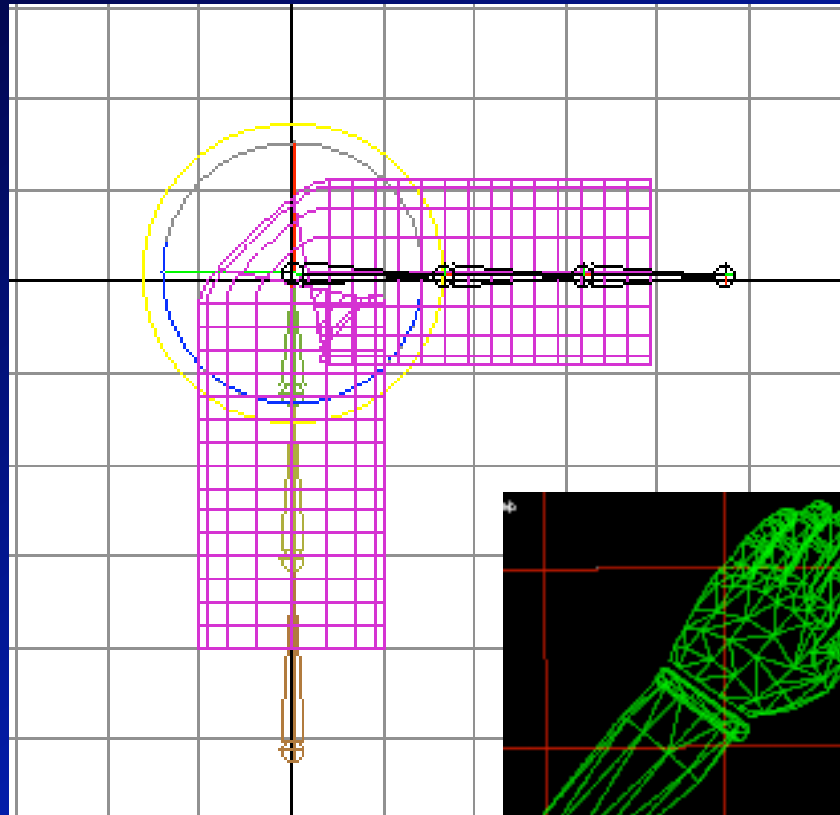


Squelette

- Point du modèle associé à un os
- Déplacer l'os : le modèle suit, transforme les points

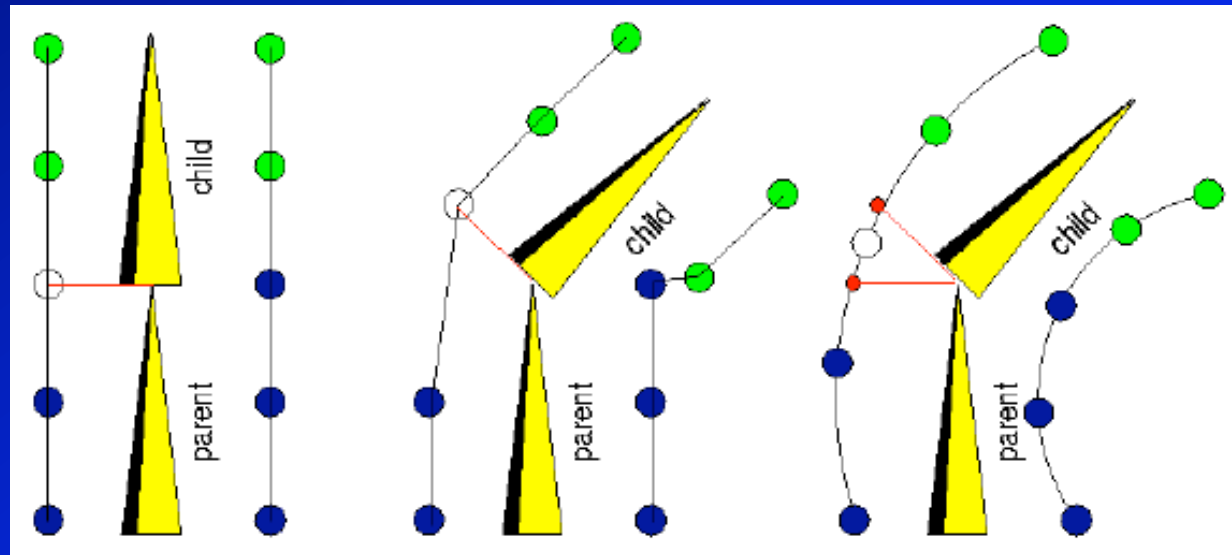


Problèmes



Poids

- Points modifiés par plusieurs os
- Moyenne pondérée des déplacements
- Ajuster les poids

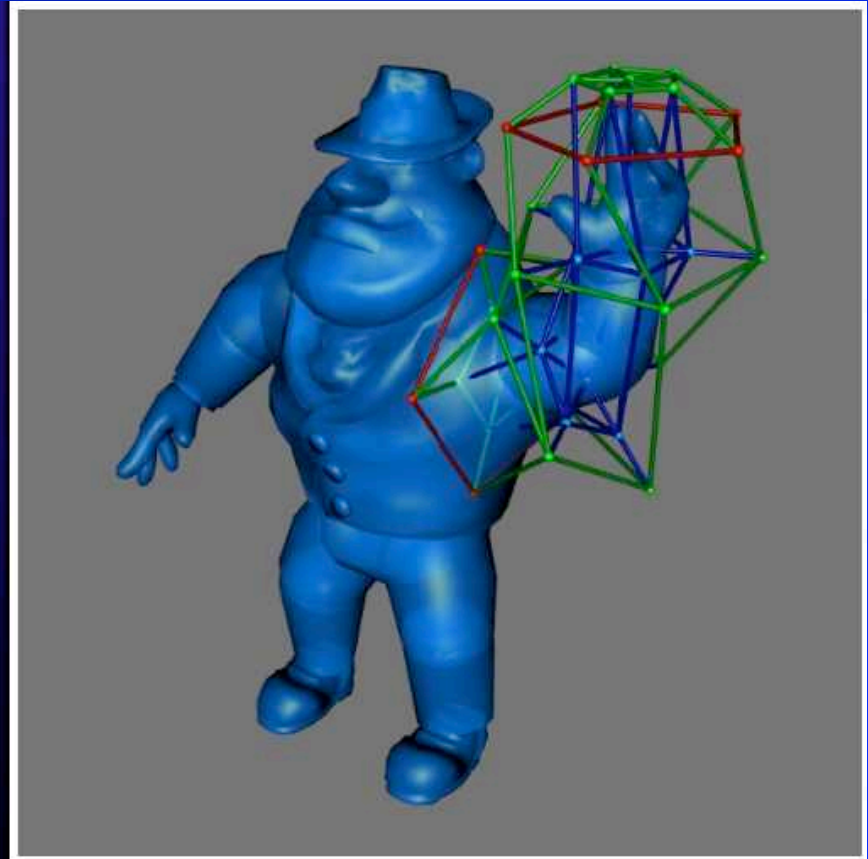
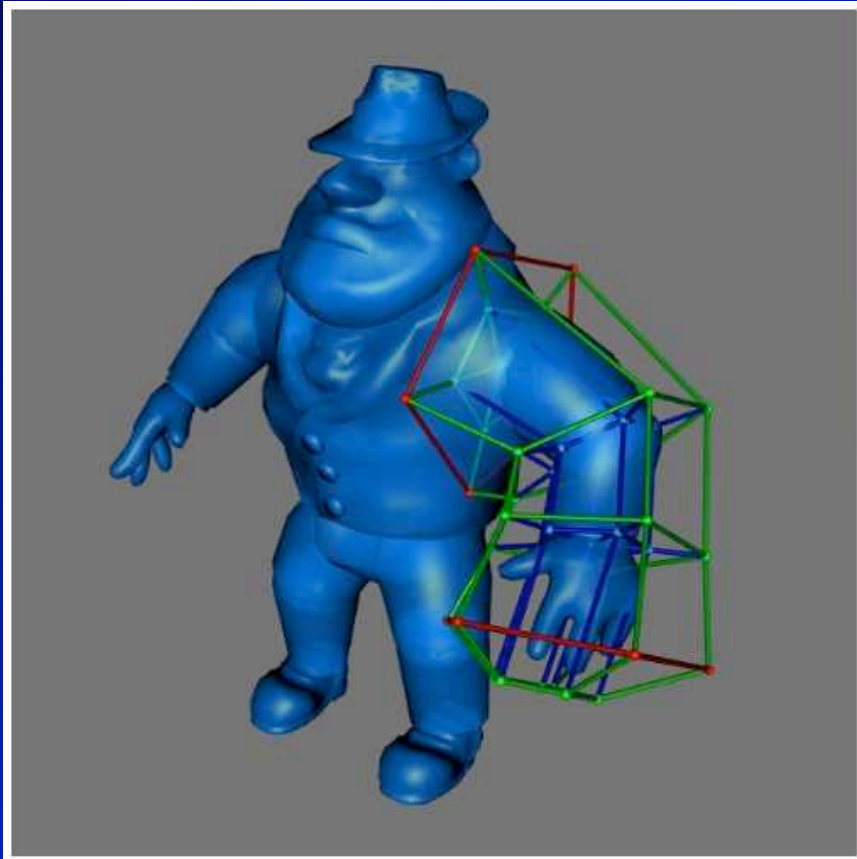


Squelette

- Problèmes :
 - Construire le squelette pour un maillage existant
 - Choisir les os/points
- Maillage complexe
 - Travail difficile

Squelette + FFD

- Placer squelette simplifié sur modèle
- Squelette porte FFD



Squelette + FFD

- Le meilleur des deux mondes
- Modifications quelconques sur modèle
- Squelette facile à placer, à déplacer

Plan du cours

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- Déformations :

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- Free-Form Deformations
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