Modeling

CMSC 435/634

Modeling?

Modeling

Creating a *model* of an object, usually out of a collection of simpler *primitives*

Primitive

A basic shape handled directly the rendering system

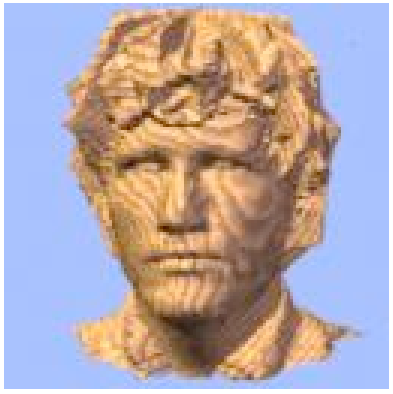
Primitives

Some common primitives

- Triangles & Polygons
  - Most common, usually the only choice for interactive
- Patches, Spheres, Cylinders, ...
  - RenderMan has these
  - Often converted to simpler primitives within the renderer
- Volumes
  - What's at each point in space?
  - Often with some transparent material
  - Few renderers handle both volume & surface models

Composing primitives

- Collections of large numbers of primitives
  - Sometimes called Boundary Representation (*BRep*)
- Constructive Solid Geometry (*CSG*)
  - Set operations (union, intersection, difference)
- Implicit Models & Blobs
  - Surface where f(x,y,z)=0
  - Sum, product, etc. of simpler functions



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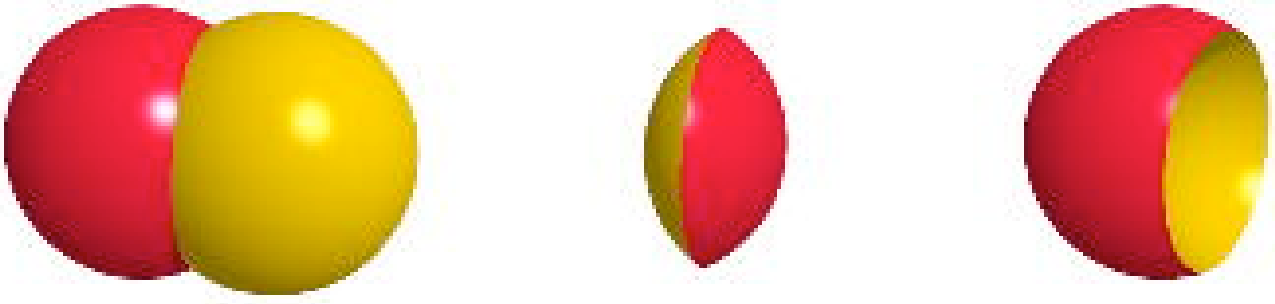

Images: Friedrich Lohmueller

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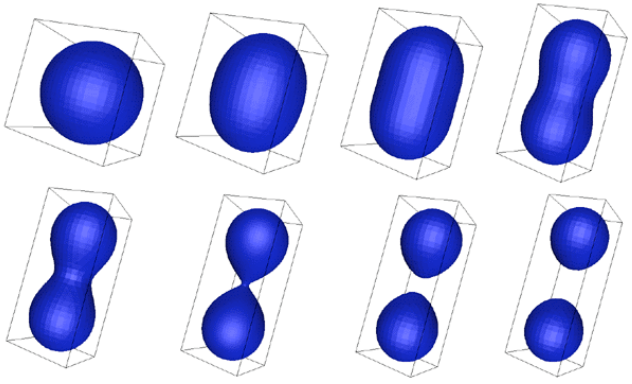

Images: Paul Bourke

Modeling Approaches

Manual primitive creation

Procedural

Scan from physical object

From data (visualization)

Through image capture (image-based rendering)

Modeling Approaches

Manual primitive creation

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Scan from physical object

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Manual Creation

- Text editor
- High-level primitives
- Modeling programs

Modeling Approaches

Manual primitive creation

Procedural
- Fractals
- Implicit Functions
- Grammars
- Simulations

Scan from physical object

From data (visualization)

Through image capture (image-based rendering)

Procedural Modeling

- Describe physical attributes through some (spatial) function
  - Shape
  - Density
  - Color
  - Texture

Procedural Approaches

- Fractals
- Implicit Functions
- Grammars
- Simulations

Fractals

Complex structure through self-similarity across scales

- Iterated equations
- Iterated replacement
- Spectral Synthesis

Iterated Equations / Mandelbrot Set

$$p' = p^2 + c$$

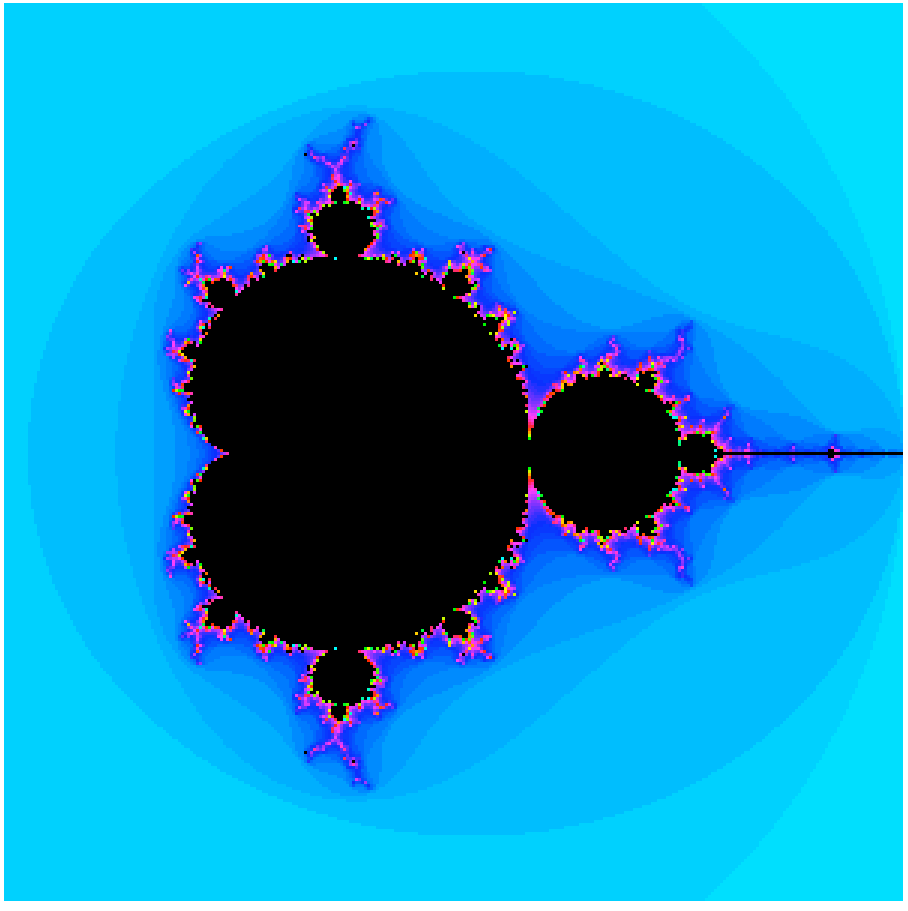
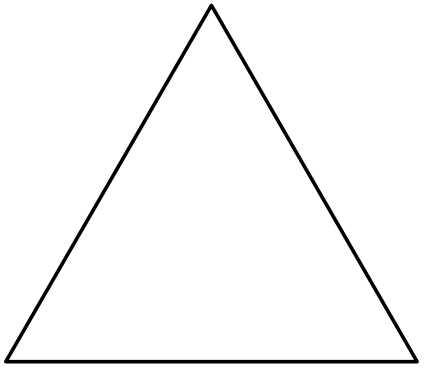
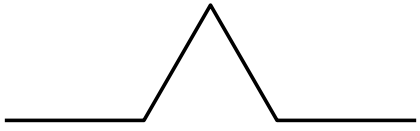


Image: David E. Joyce

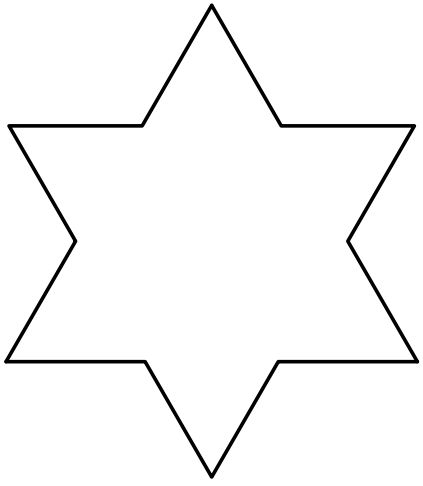
Iterated Replacement / Koch Curve

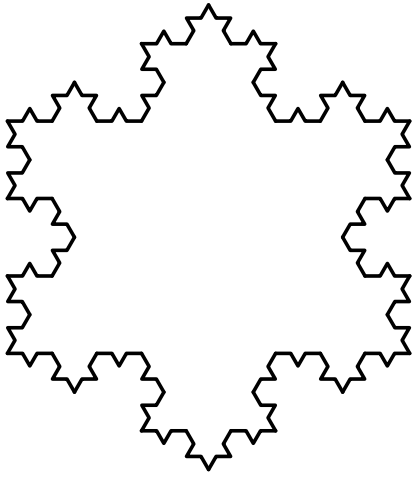


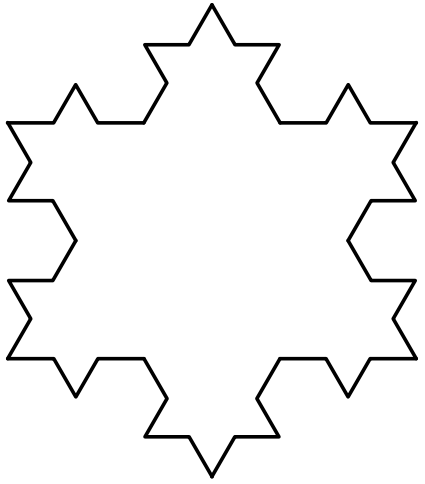
Initiator

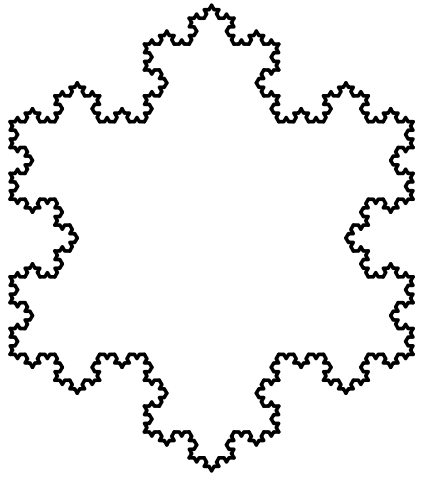


Generator



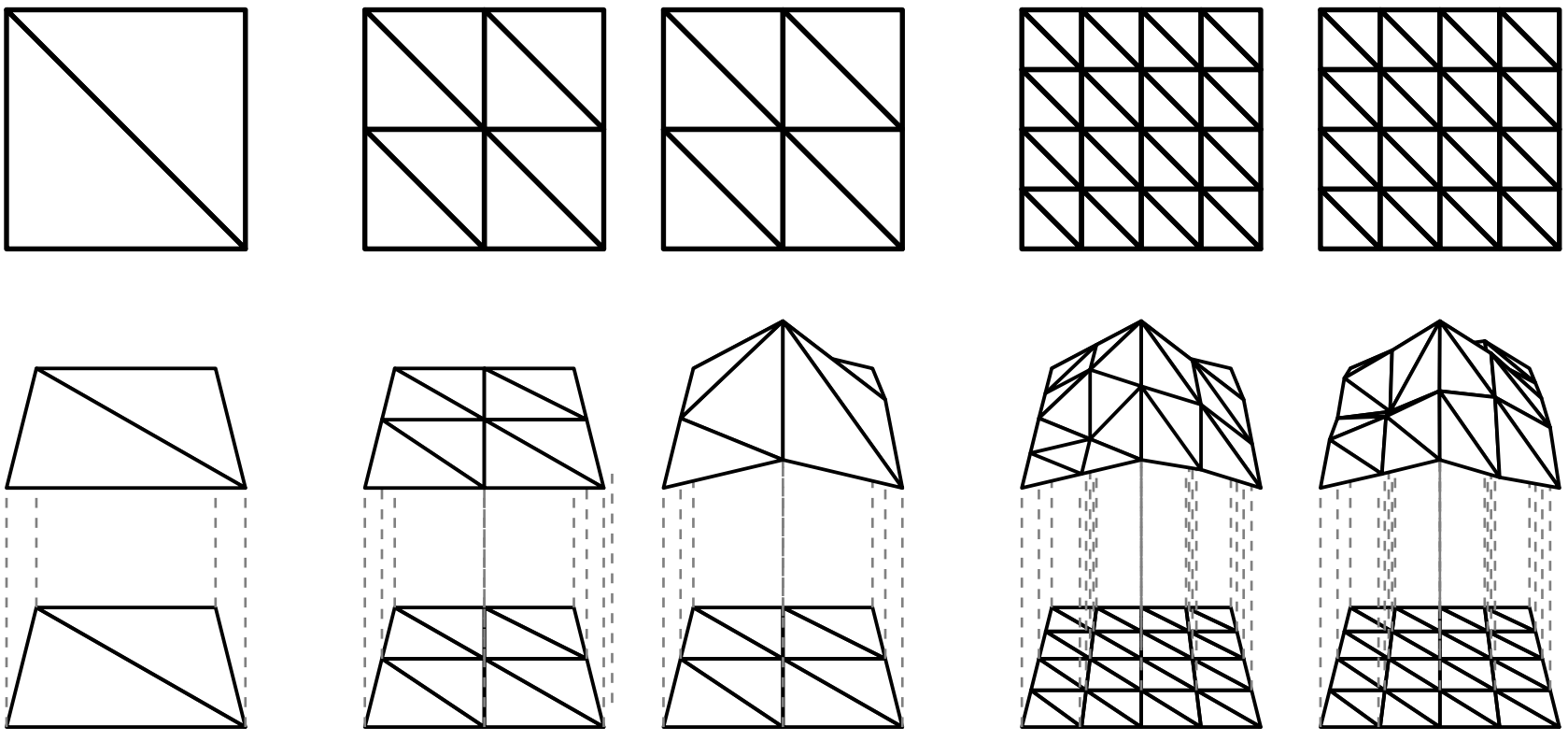






Iterated Replacement / Mountains

Randomness in replacement



Spectral Synthesis

- Spectral energy a function of frequency
  - Higher frequency, less energy
  - Characterizes roughness of surface
  - Natural phenomena tend to be $1/f$

Noise-Based Synthesis

- Band-limited *Perlin noise* function
  - Most energy between 1/2 and 1 cycle per unit
  - Average value is 0
  - Random, but repeatable
  - 1D, 2D, 3D & 4D versions common
- Sum noise *octaves*
  - $n(x) + \frac{1}{2}\ n(2\ x) + \frac{1}{4}\ n(4\ x) + ...$
  - Stop adding "..." when frequency is too high to see

Fractal Landscape

Landscape height is a fractal function of x,y

- Plus whatever embellishments make it look good

Image: Ken Musgrave

Multifractal

- Change roughness across fractal
  - Scaling $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, ...)$ becomes a function
- Here, scale is a function of altitude

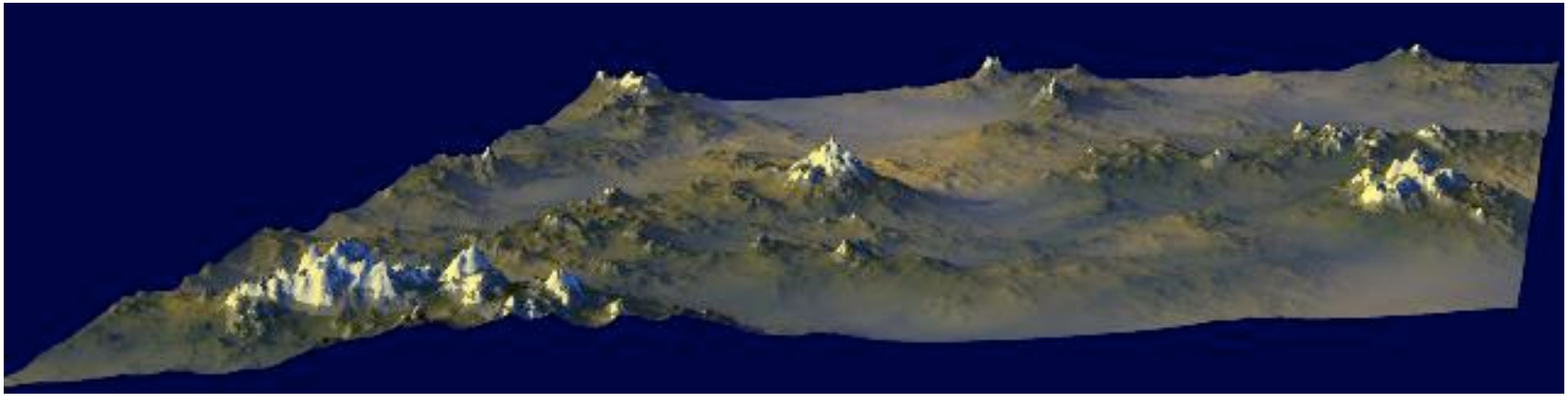
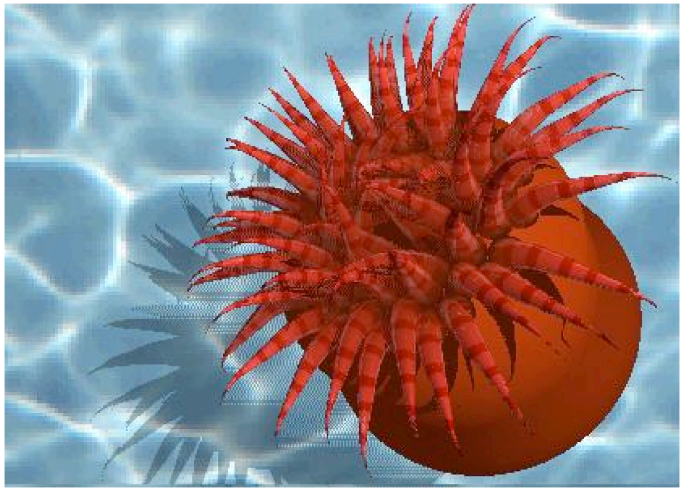


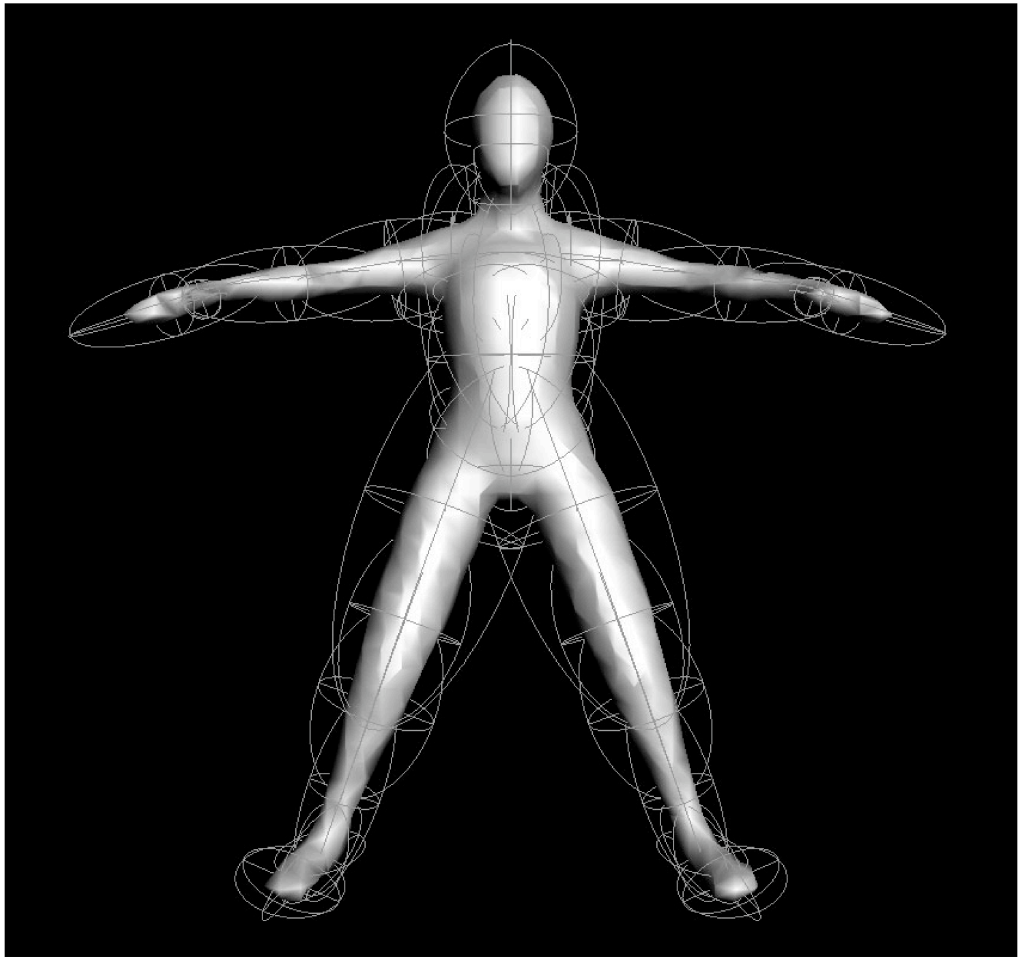
Image: Ken Musgrave

Implicit Functions

- Model as sum of implicit functions
- Surface at threshold



Liang, et al., PG'01

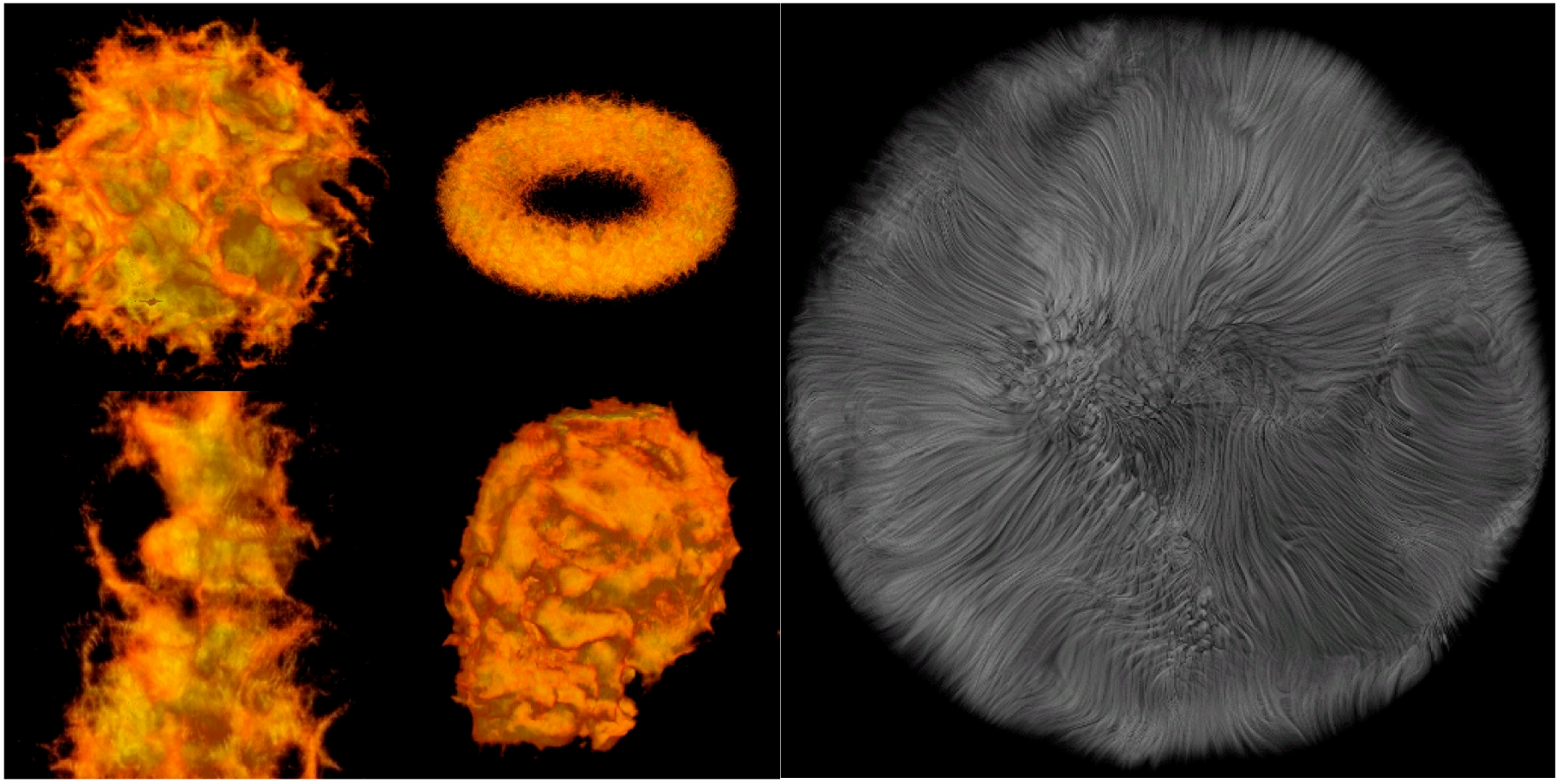


Hybrid Implicit & Polygonal

Bloomenthal, SIGGRAPH 85

Hypertexture

- Add noise or turbulence to functions



Perlin & Hoffert, SIGGRAPH 89

Grammar-Based Modeling

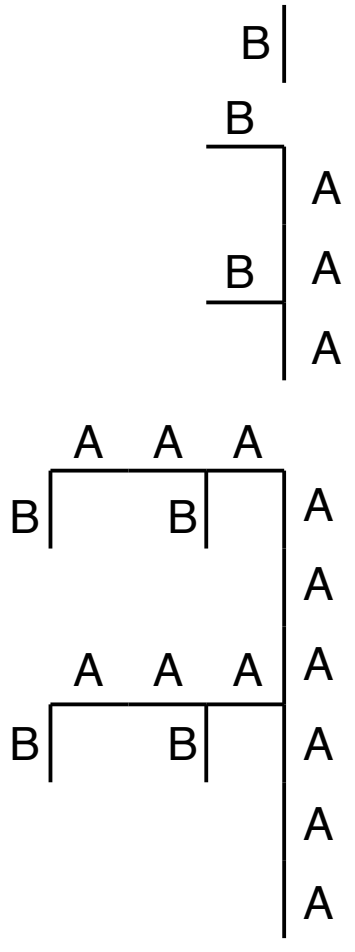
- Use (mostly) context-free grammars (CFG) to specify structural change over generations
- Often used to simulate a biological growth process
  - Plants
  - Seashells
- L-systems (Lindenmeyer)

Context-Free Grammar

- A CFG $G = (V, T, S, P)$ where
  - V is a set of non-terminals
  - T is a set of terminals
  - S is the start symbol
  - P is a set of productions (rules) of the form:
    - $A \rightarrow x$, where $A \in V, x \in (V \cup T)^*$

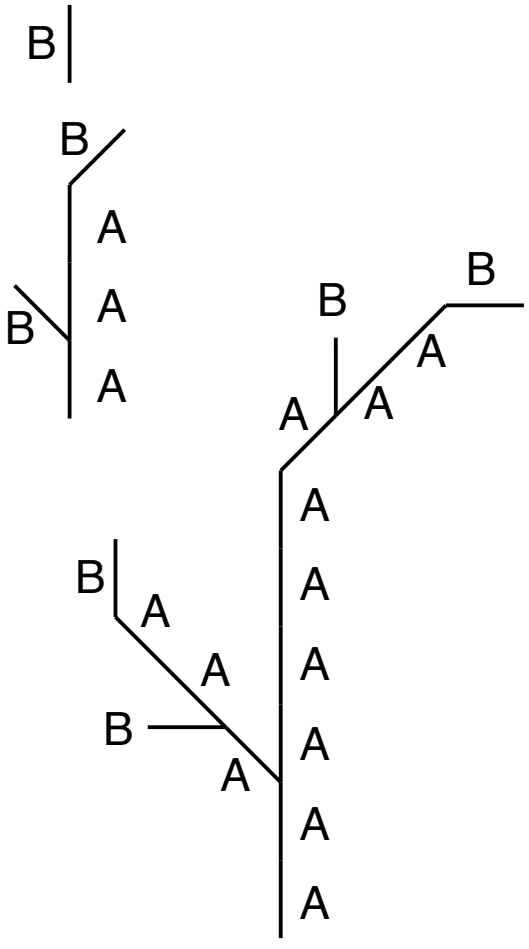
Applying Grammar Rules

- Symbols
  - A, B, straight line segments
  - [ ], branch left 90°
- Rules
  - $B \rightarrow A[B]AA[B]$
  - $A \rightarrow AA$
- Strings
  - B
  - $A[B]AA[B]$
  - $AA[A[B]AA[B]]AAAA[A[B]AA[B]]$



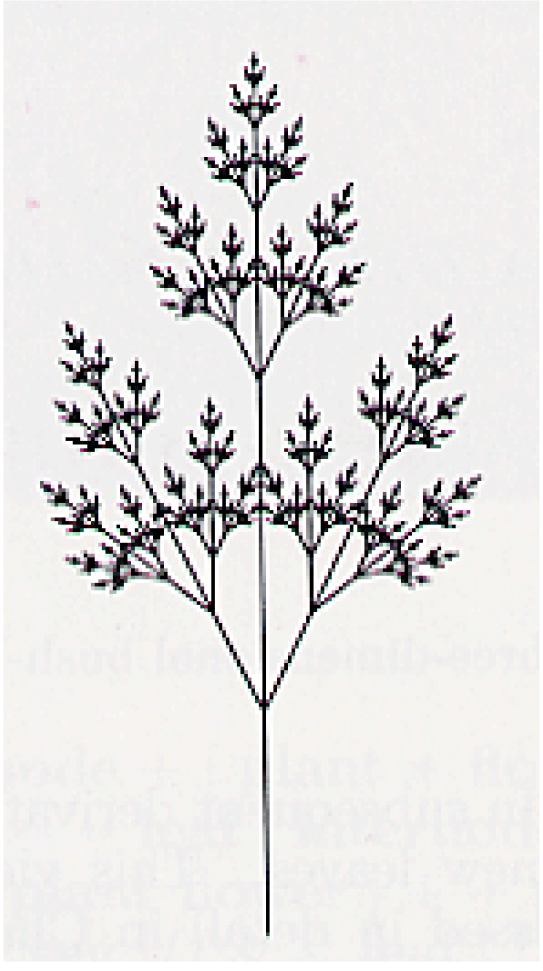
Applying Grammar Rules

- Symbols
  - A, B, straight line segments
  - [ ], branch left 45°
  - ( ), branch right 45°
- Rules
  - $B \rightarrow A[B]AA(B)$
  - $A \rightarrow AA$
- Strings
  - B
  - $A[B]AA(B)$
  - $AA[A[B]AA(B)]AAAA(A[B]AA(B))$



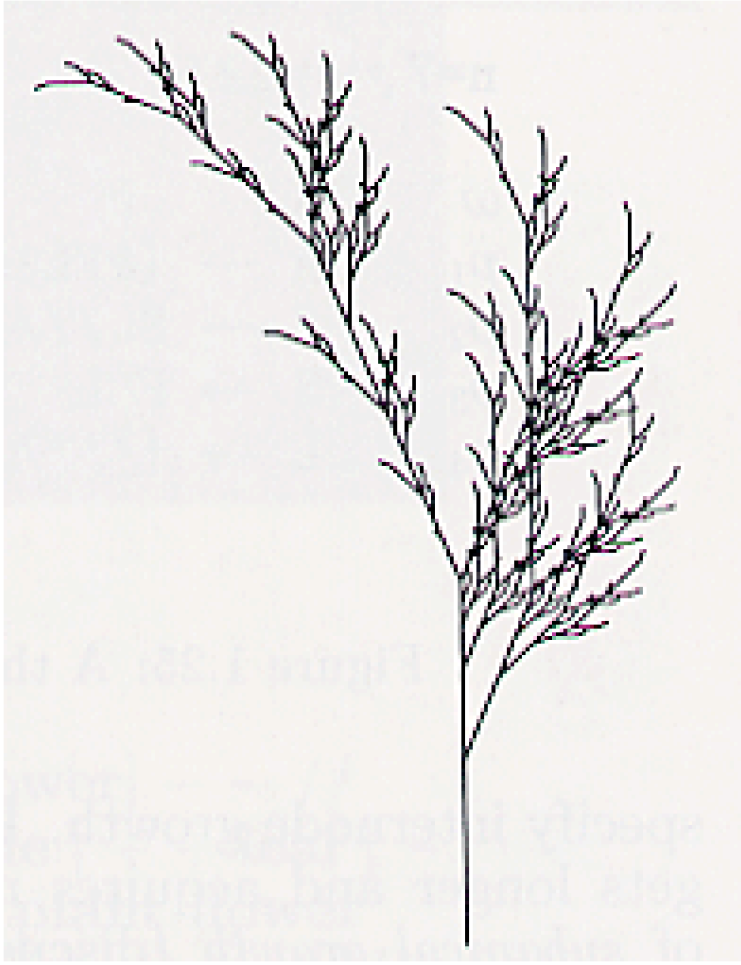
L-System Examples

- Symbols
  - $[/] =$ push/pop
  - $+/- =$ rotate left/right
  - $A - Z =$ straight segment
- Rules
  - $25.7°$, 7 generations
  - $X \rightarrow F[+X][-X]FX$
  - $F \rightarrow FF$



L-System Examples

- Rules
  - 22.5°, 5 generations
  - $X \rightarrow F-[[X]+X]+F[+FX]-X$
  - $F \rightarrow FF$

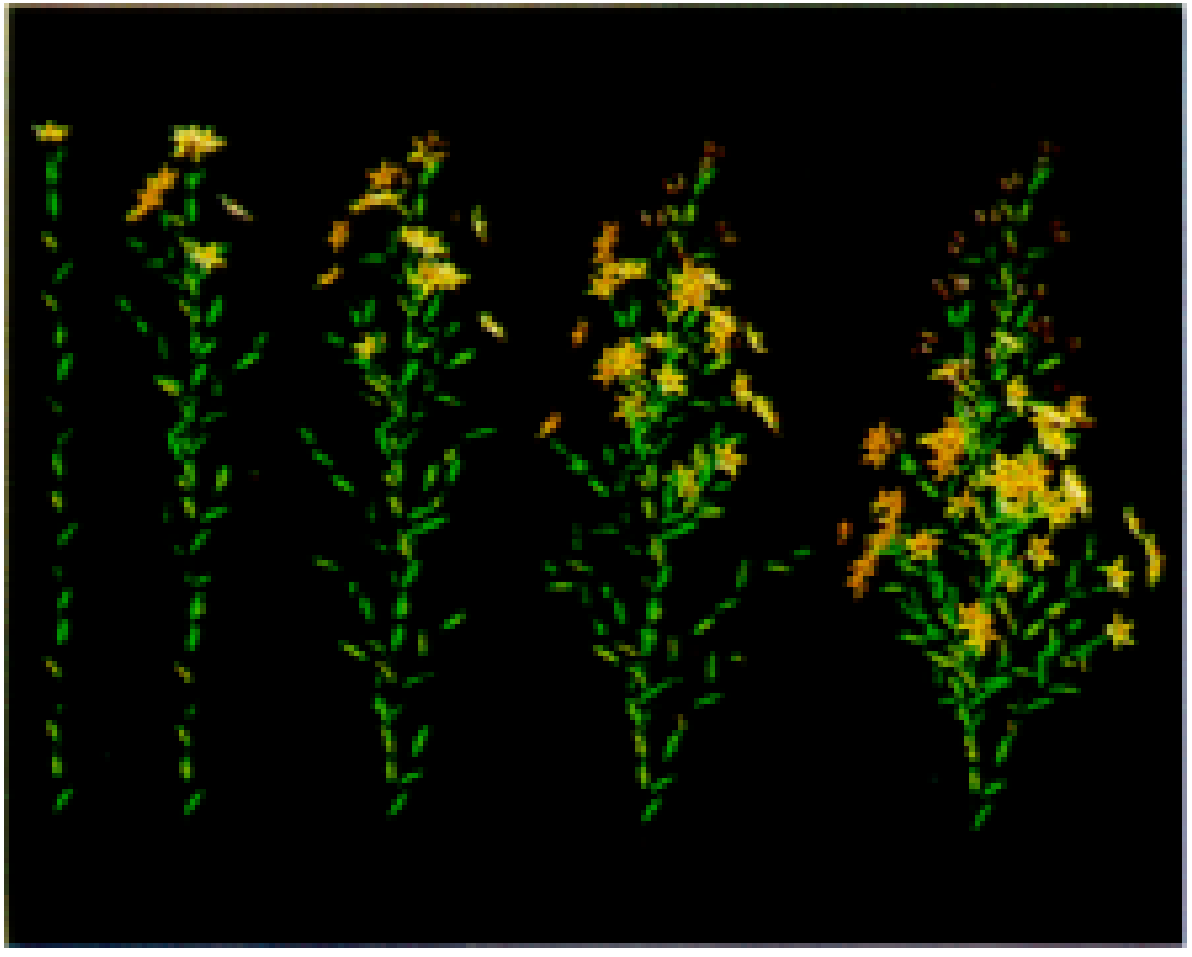


L-System Examples

- Rules
  - $22.5°$, 4 generations
  - $F \rightarrow FF - [F + F + F] + [+F - F - F]$

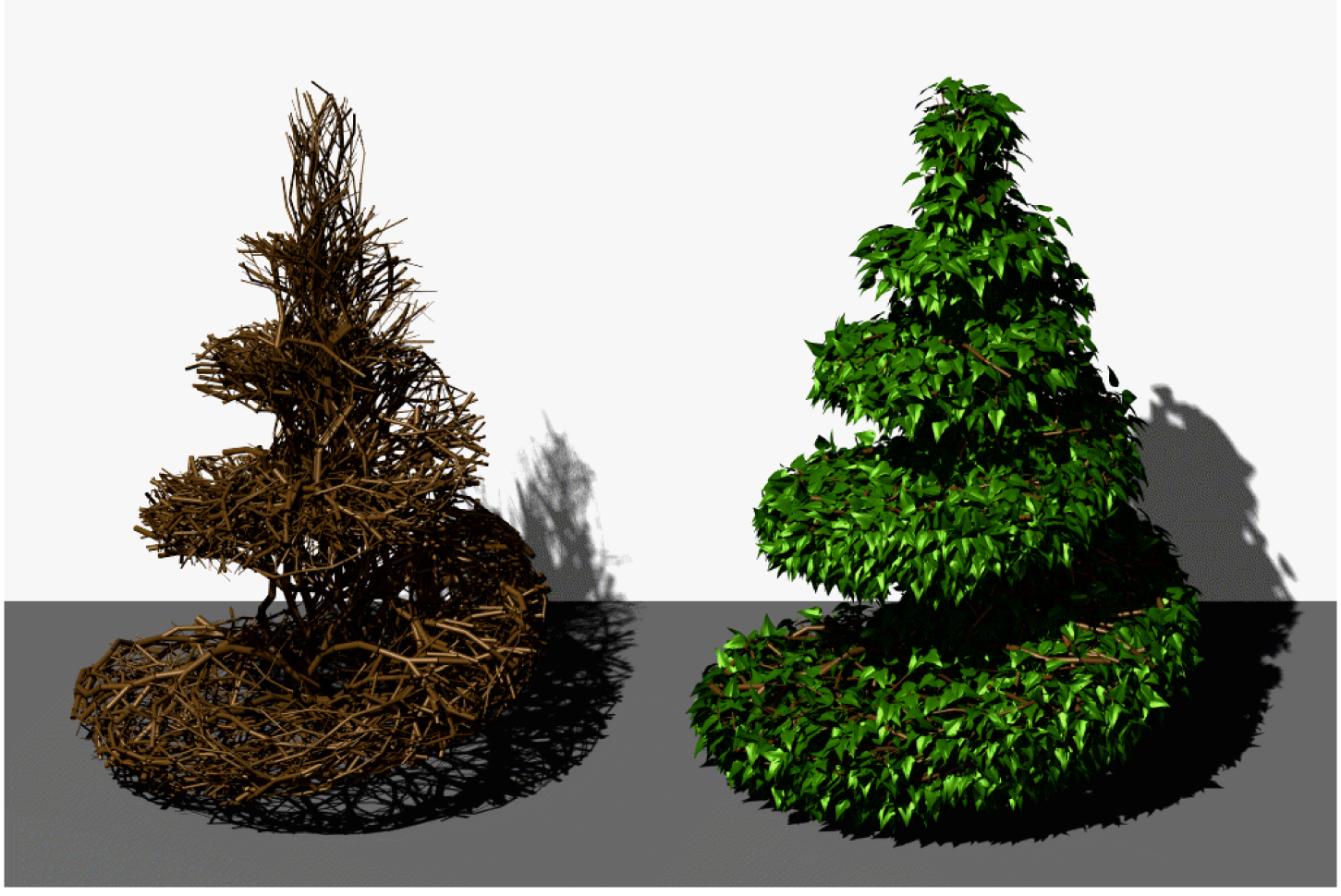
Additions

- 3D structure
- Randomness
- Leaves
- Flowers



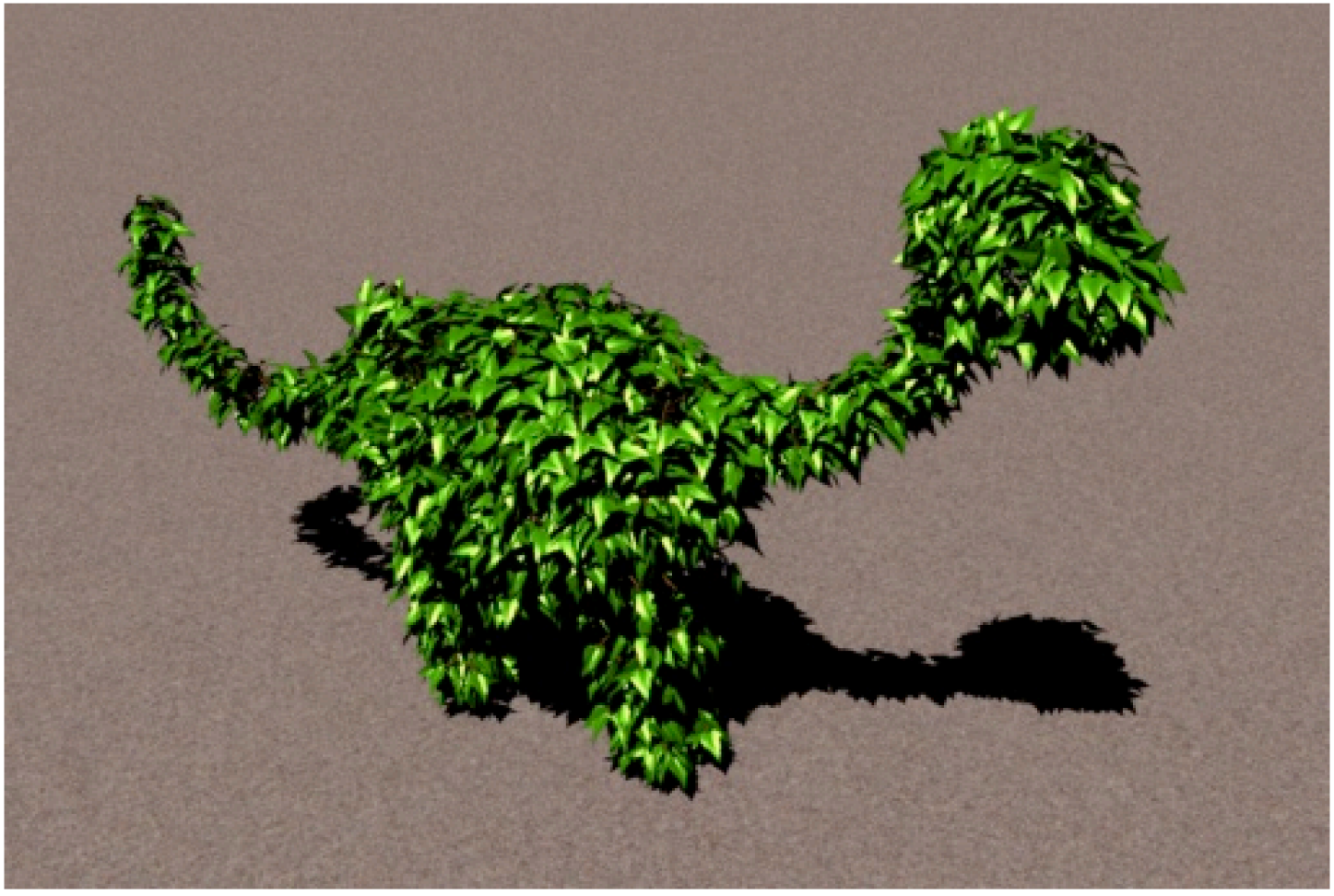
Prusinkiewicz, et al., SIGGRAPH 88

Pruning



Prusinkiewicz, et al., SIGGRAPH 94

Pruning



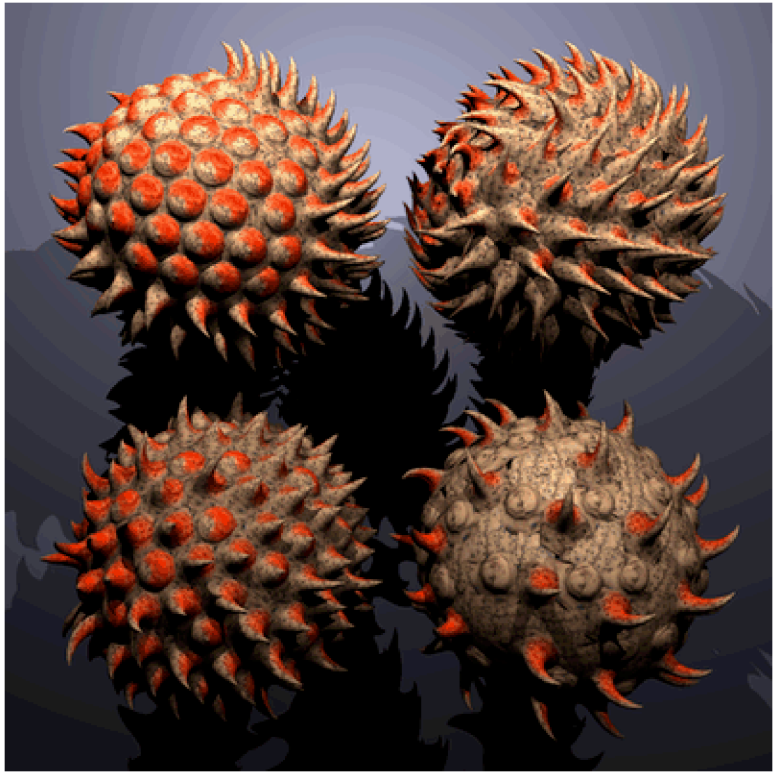
Prusinkiewicz, et al., SIGGRAPH 94

Simulations

- Biological
  - Simulate growth, development
- Physical
  - Simulate formation or erosion

Biological Simulations

Fowler, et al., SIGGRAPH 92

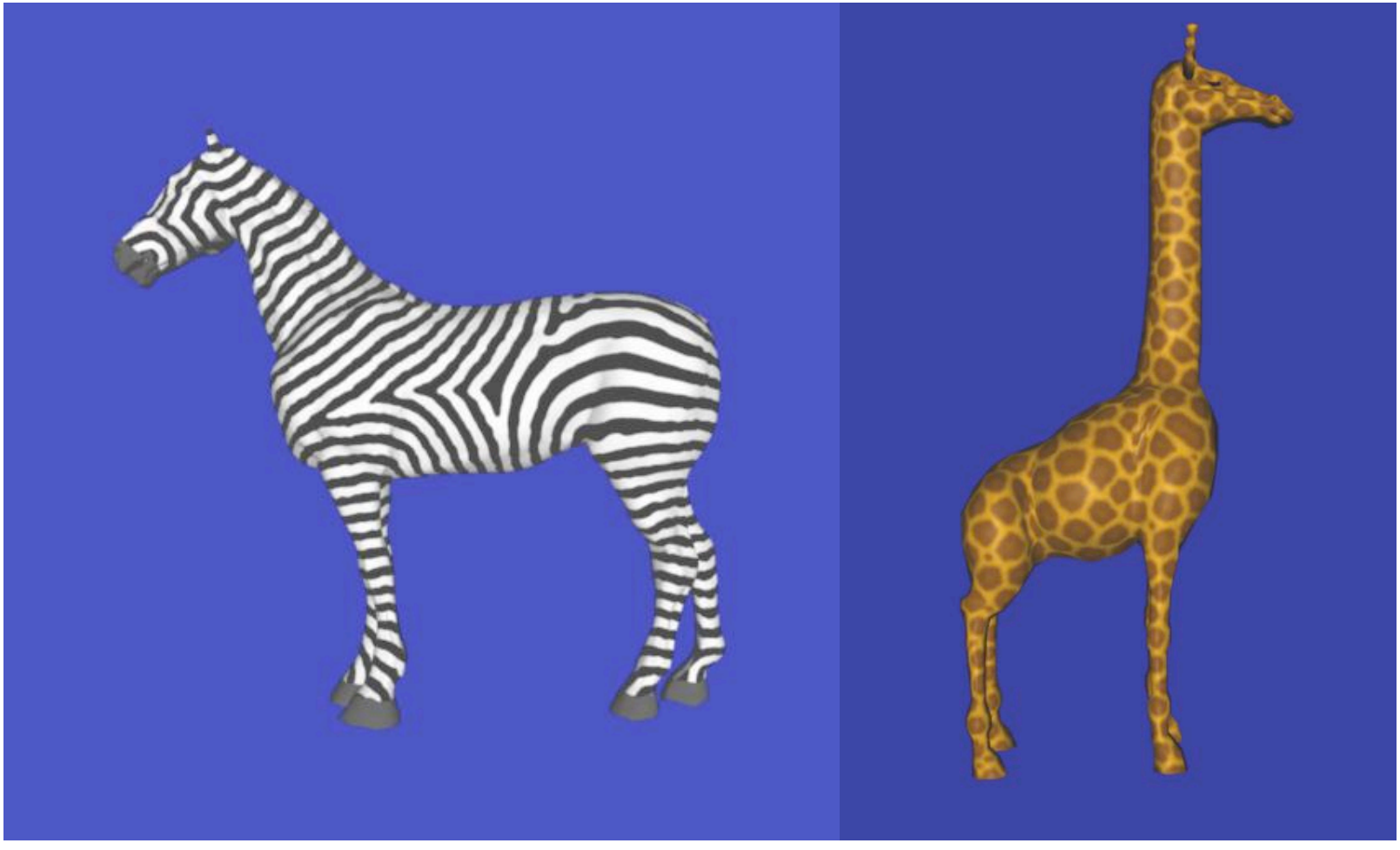


Fleischer, et al., SIGGRAPH 95

Biological Simulations

Fowler, et al., SIGGRAPH 92

Biological Simulations



Turk, SIGGRAPH 91

Physical Simulation

- Erosion, Deposition

Kenji Nagashima, Visual Computer 1997

Modeling Approaches

Manual primitive creation

Procedural

Scan from physical object

From data (visualization)

Through image capture (image-based rendering)

Scan from Objects

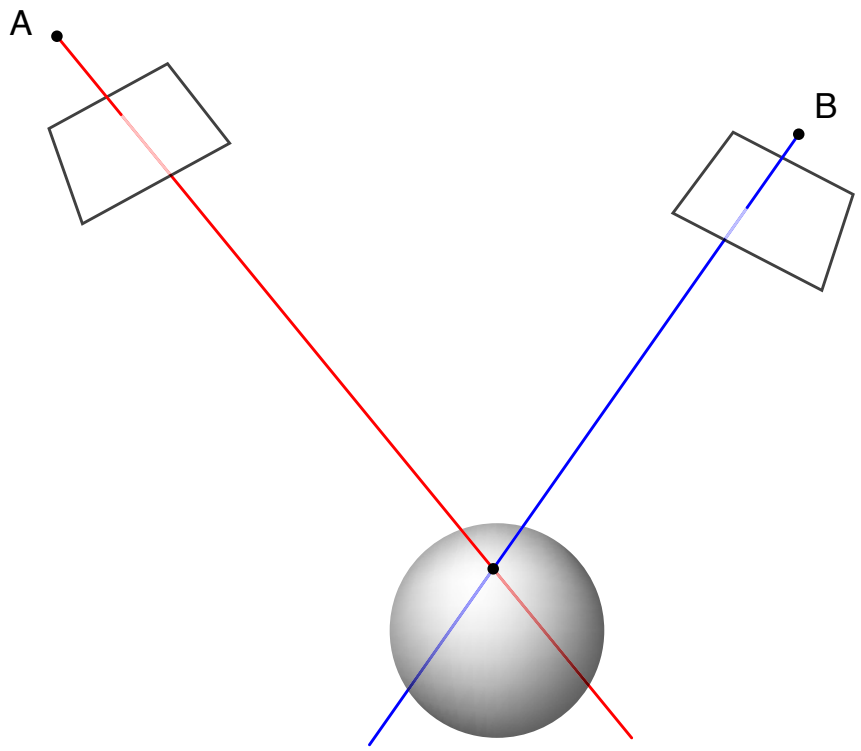
- General concept
  - Find points on surface
  - Connect into mesh
- Mechanical
- Triangulation
  - Laser
  - Structured Light
  - Multiple Cameras
- CAT scan / MRI

Mechanical

- Touch tip to surface
- Measure angles

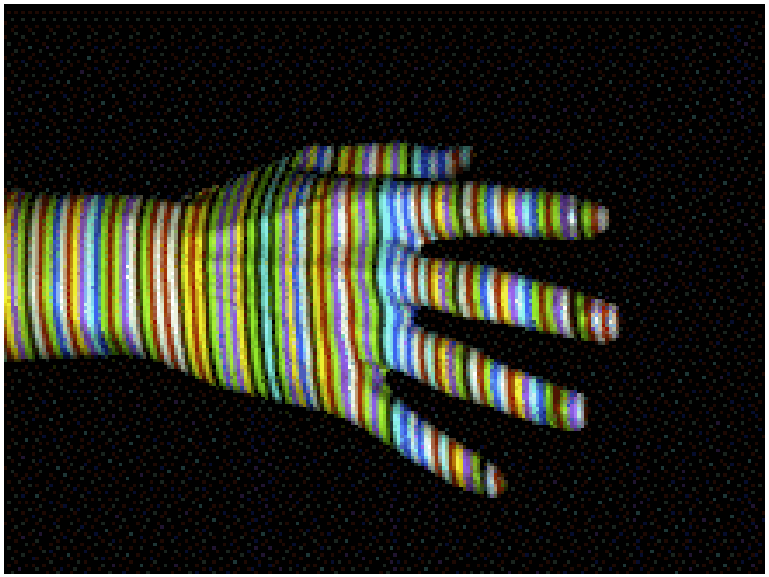
Triangulation

- Point in space at intersection of ray from A and ray from B

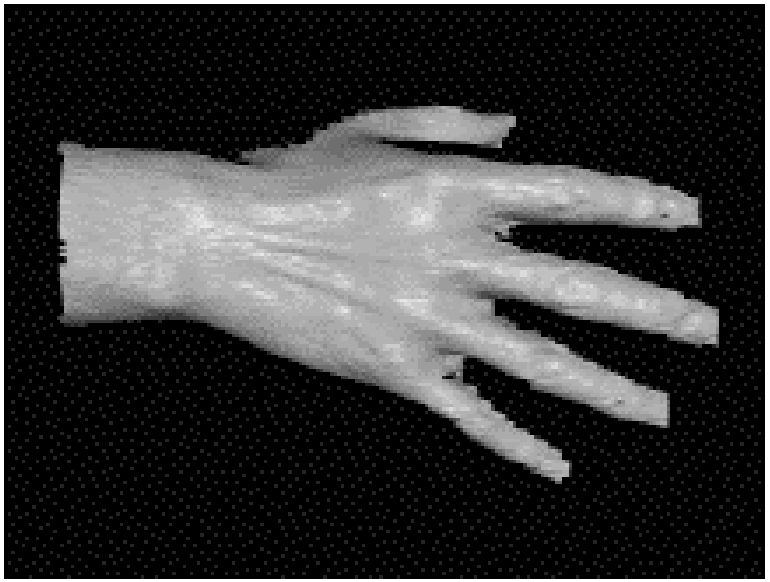


Structured Light

- Point in space at intersection of color edge from light source/projector and ray through camera pixel



projected pattern



resulting model

Zhang, Curless and Seitz, 3DPVT 2002

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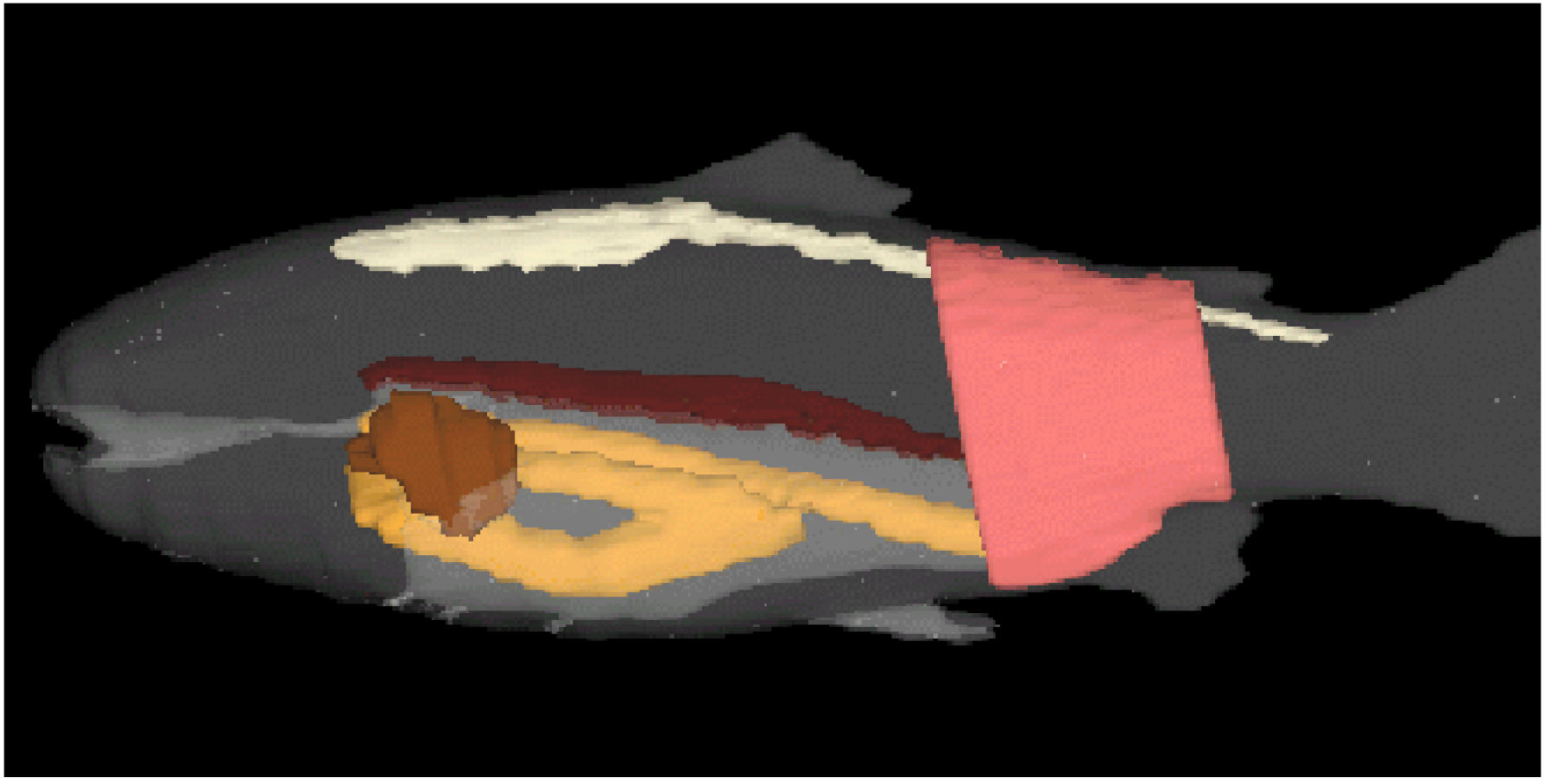
Visualization

- Data
  - measurements
  - simulation
  - information
- Present visually
  - Increase understanding
  - Recognize patterns

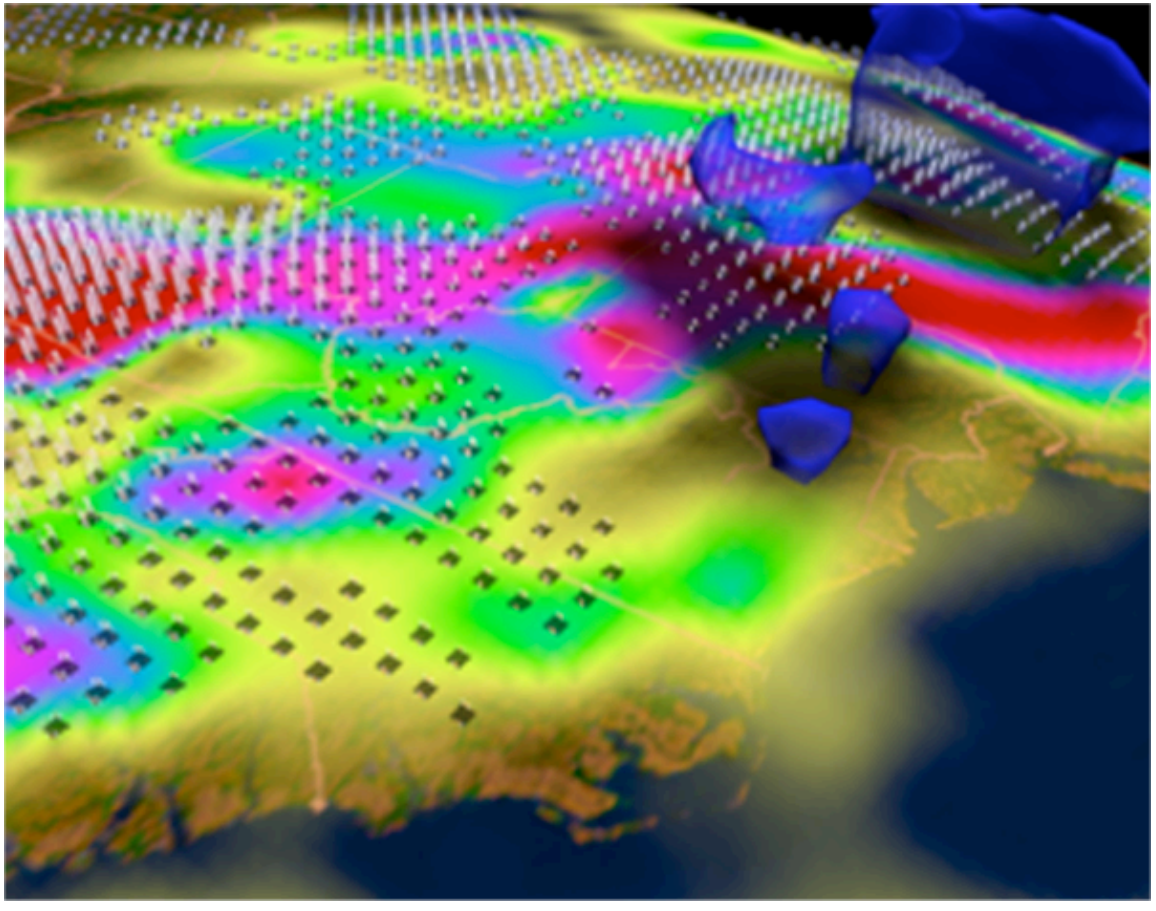
Visualization

- Can be 3D Object



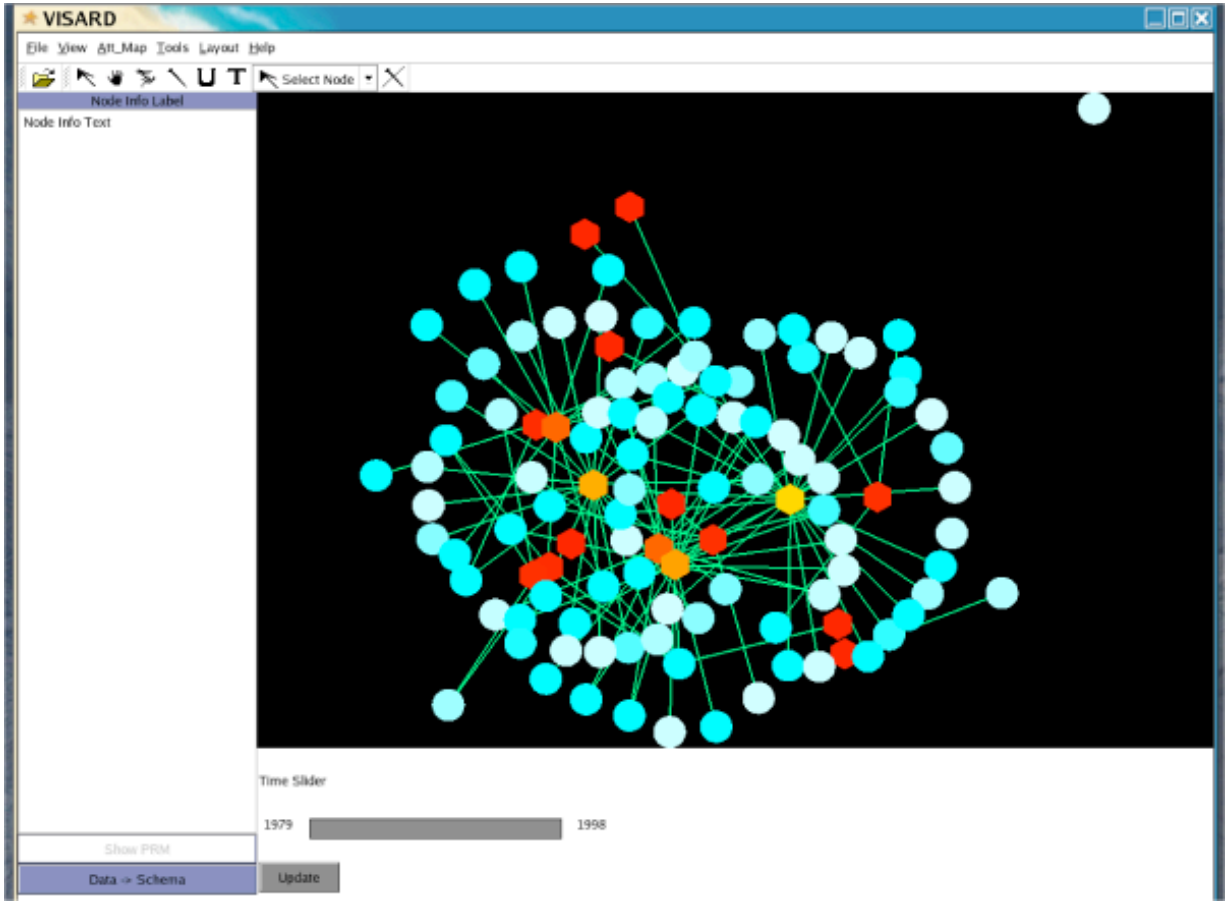
Visualization

- Can be 3D, but showing non-visual aspects.



Visualization

- Can be not traditionally geometric at all



Modeling Approaches

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Image-based Rendering

- Pixels in one or more cameras
  - Color of point in space
  - Color of light along one ray
- IBR
  - Construct new *novel* view using only image data