

Shape Deformation (I)

Volume-based deformation

Parametric deformation

Parametric deformation

Use succession of parameterized space varying deformation

Rotation: Bending, Twisting

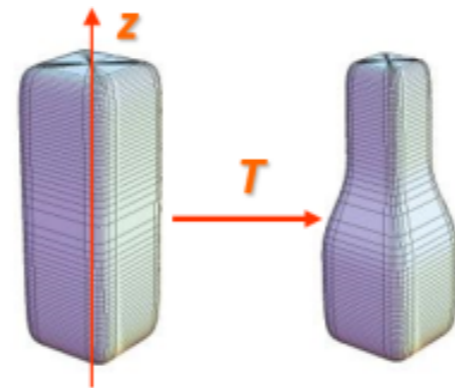
Scaling: Squeezing/tapering, Stretch

Old idea: First proposed in

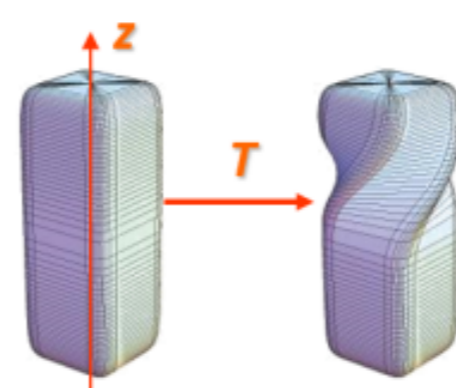
[Alan H. Barr. *Global and Local Deformations of Solid Primitives*. SIGGRAPH 1984]

(+) Explicit formulation $q = f(p)$

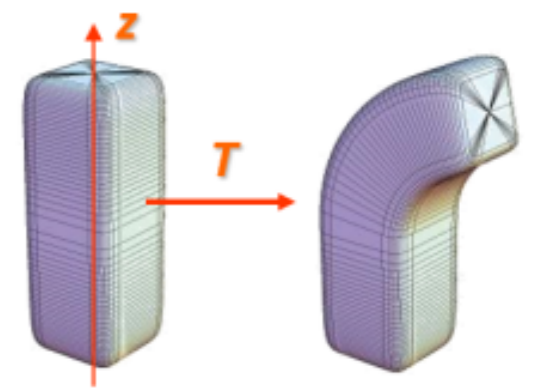
(-) Limited degrees of freedom



$$\begin{pmatrix} s(z) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s(z) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta(z) & \sin \theta(z) & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta(z) & \cos \theta(z) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta(z) & 0 & -\sin \theta(z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta(z) & 0 & \cos \theta(z) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Local deformers

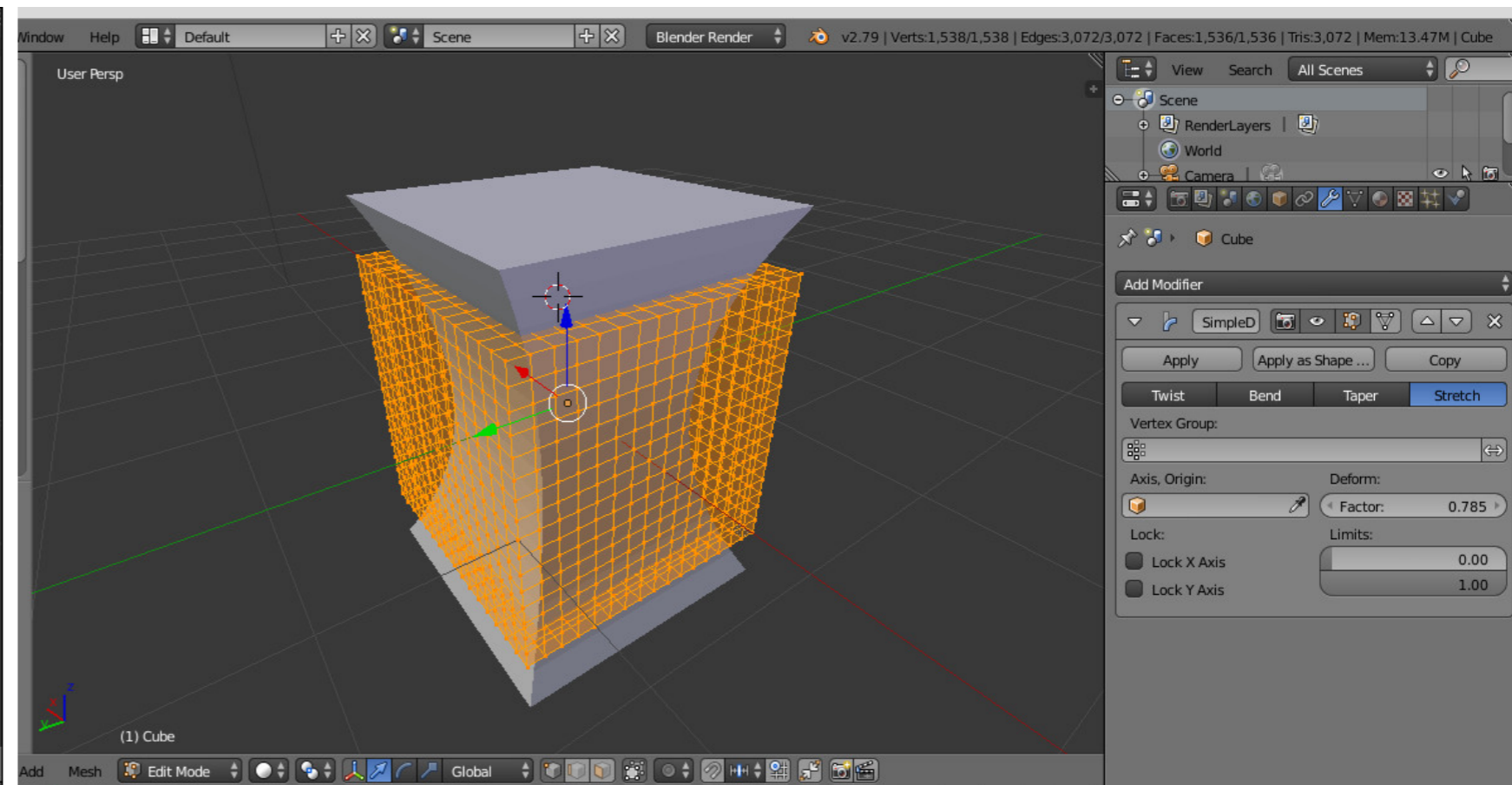
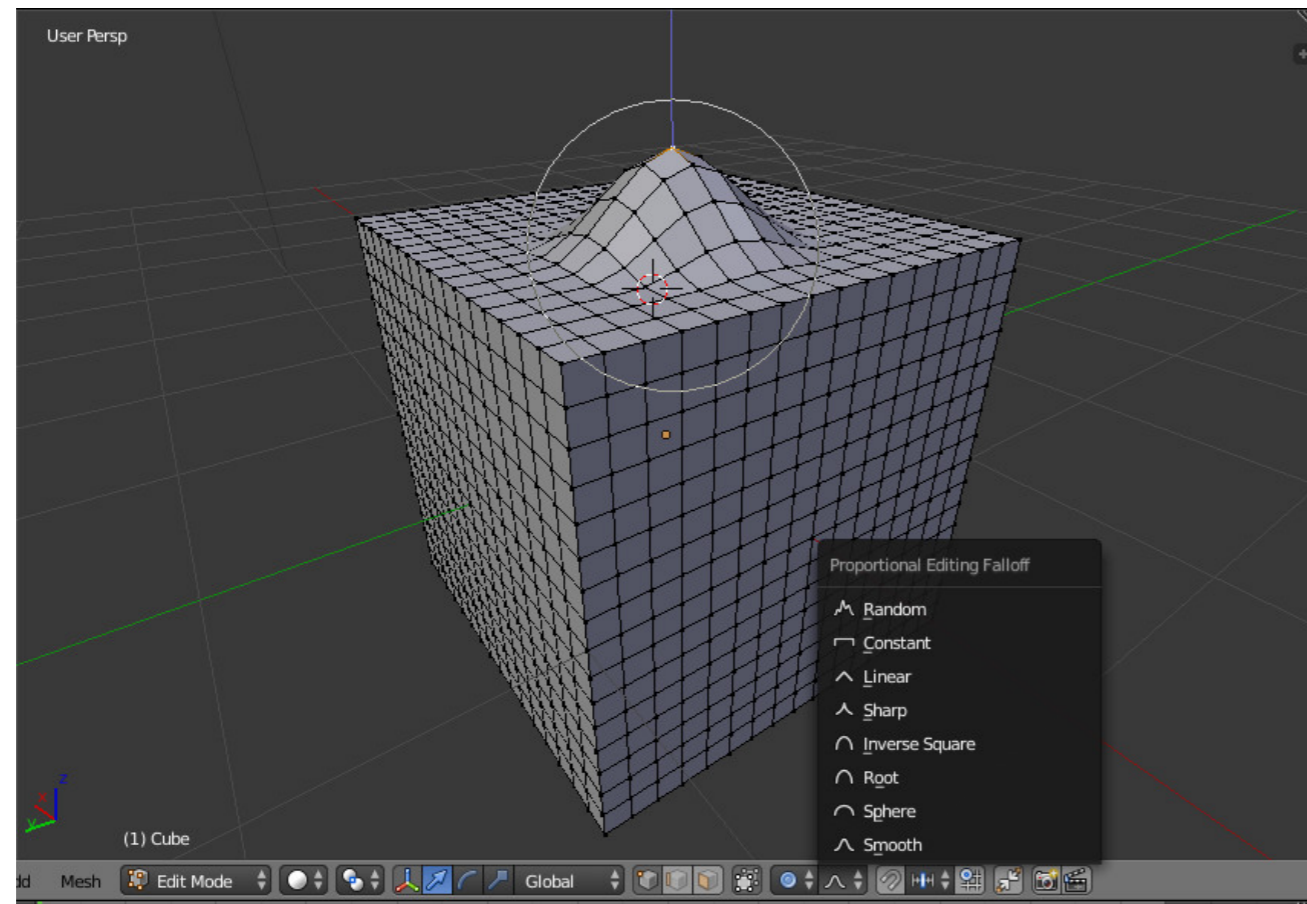
Variety of interactive local and parametric **deformers** in 3D modeling softwares

Example: Applying a translation t only locally around c

$$q = p + w(p) t, \quad w(p) = \exp(-\|p - c\|^2 / \sigma^2)$$

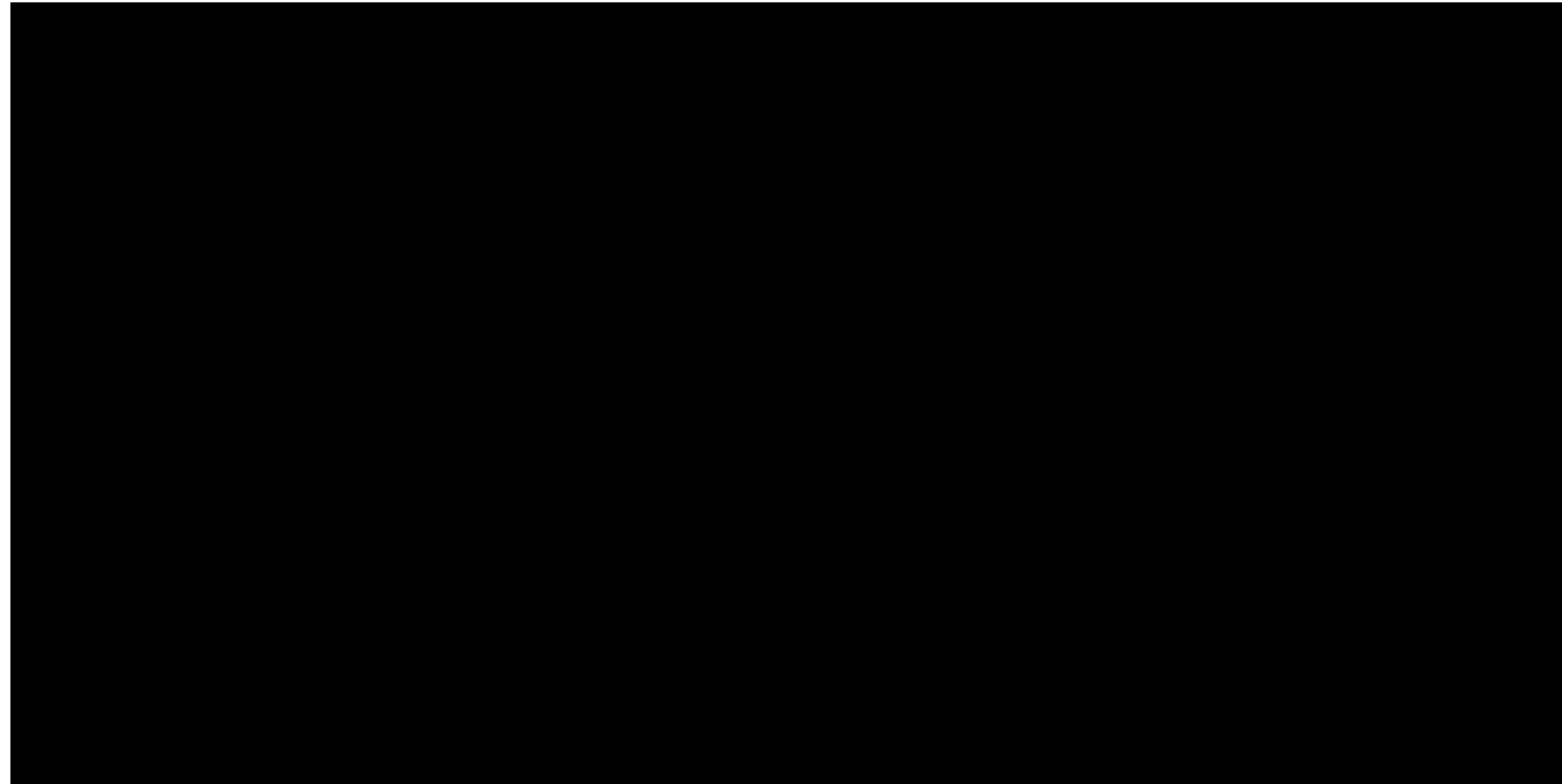
t can be controled interactively

and other parameters (rotation axis, angle, etc) as well.



Deformers example cases

Q. How to model this interactive deformer ?



Input:

- c : Selected position on the surface
- t_{2D} : 2D displacement coordinates of the mouse on screen while dragging
- r : Circle radius

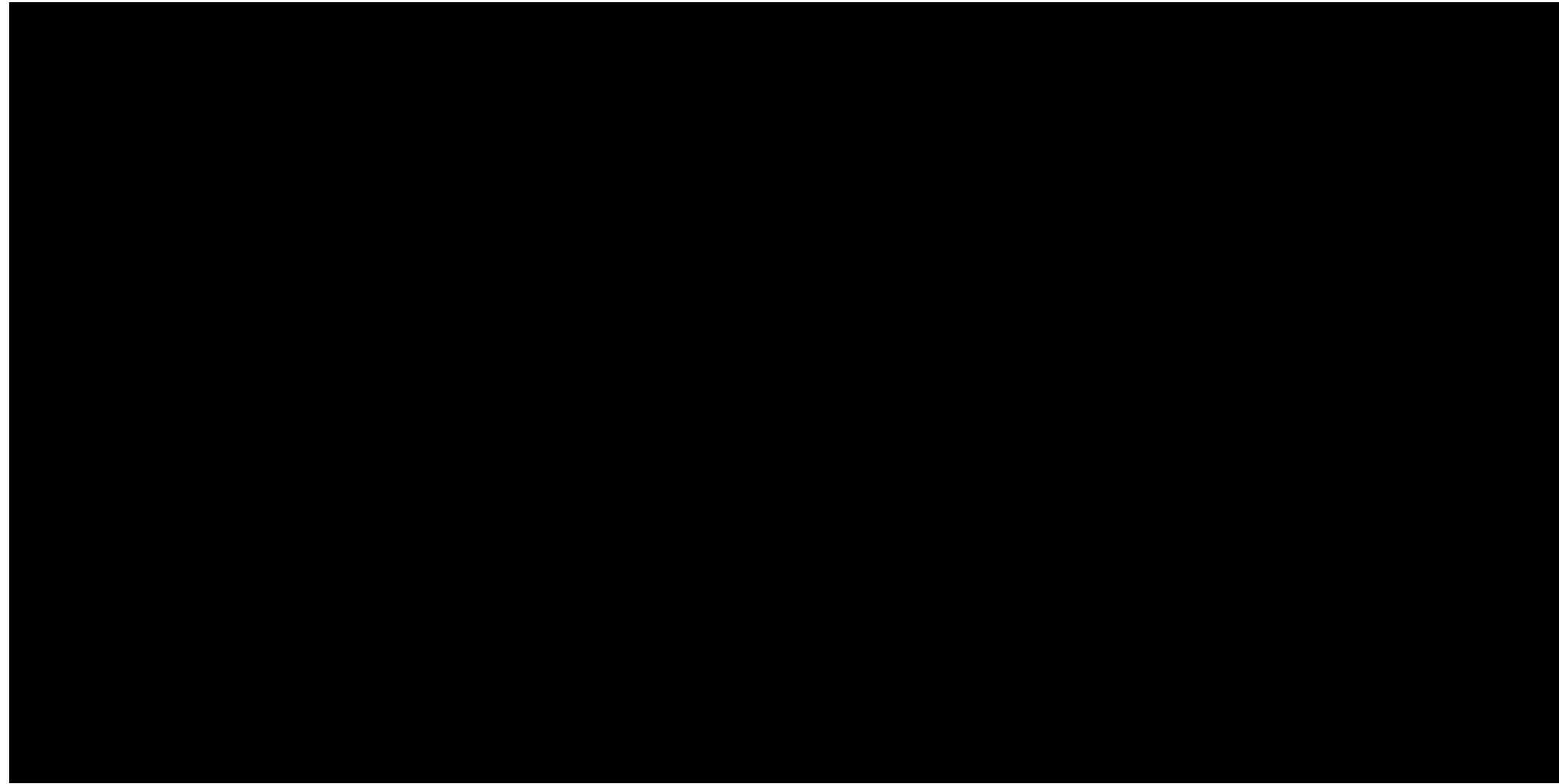
Computation:

For all positions of the surface p

...

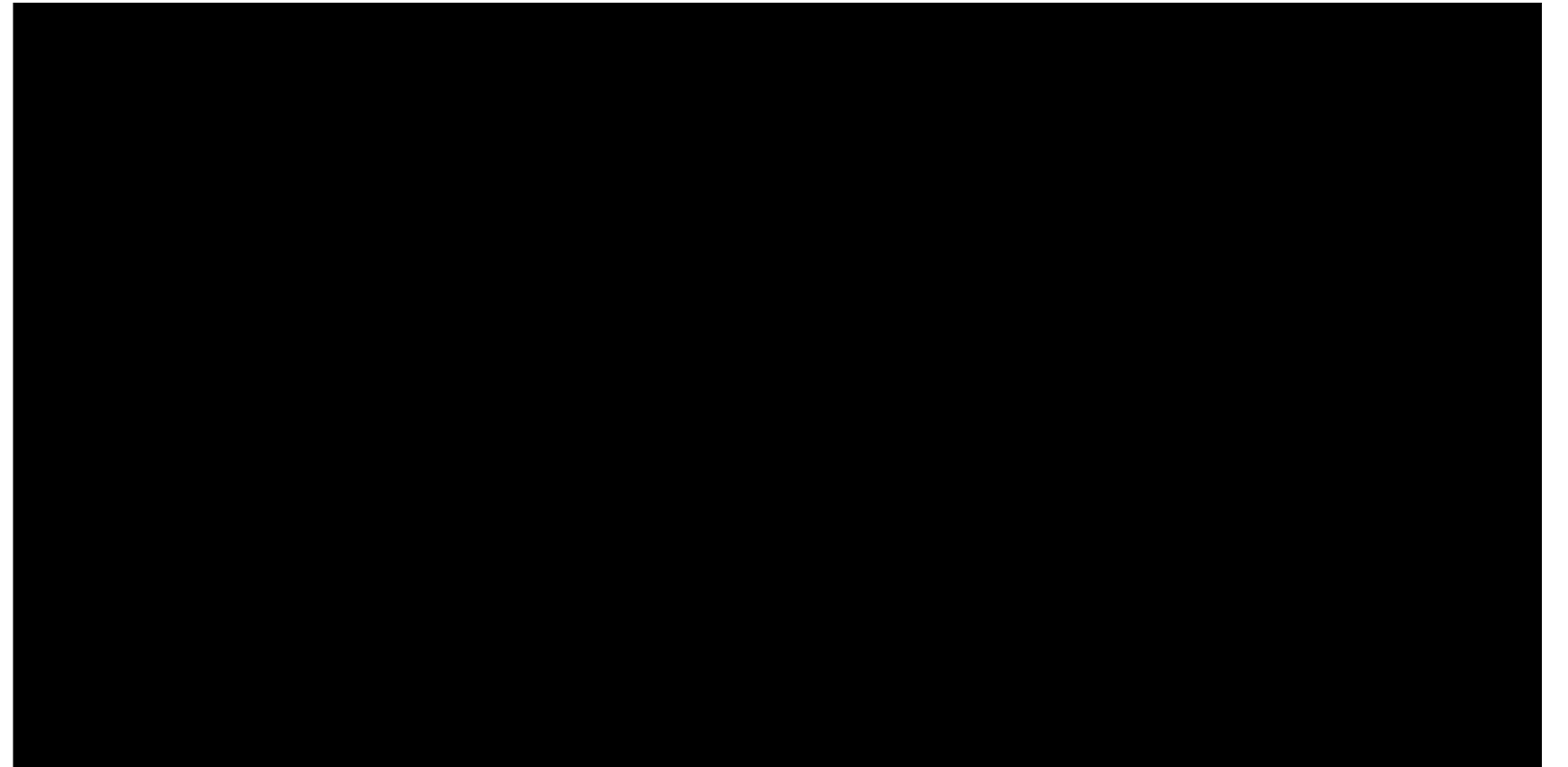
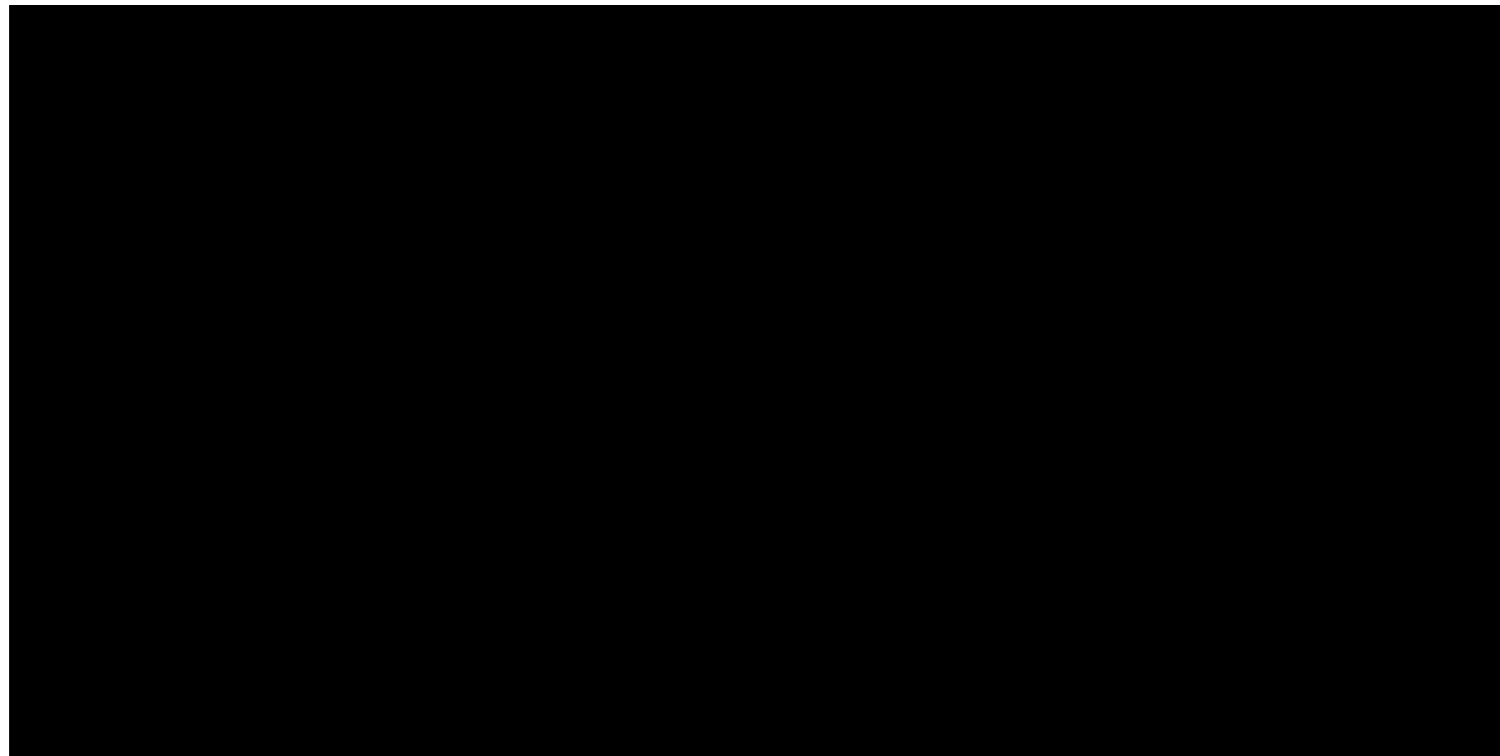
Deformers example cases

Q. How to model this interactive deformer ?



Deformers example cases

Q. How to model this interactive deformer ?



Case of implicit surfaces

Undeformed implicit surface $S = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g(p) = 0\}$

Given a volume deformation $f : p \rightarrow f(p)$

The implicit surface S' deformed by f is defined by

$$S' = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (g \circ f^{-1})(p) = 0\}$$

$$p \in S' \Rightarrow f^{-1}(p) \in S \Rightarrow g(f^{-1}(p)) = 0$$

