CS6101 AY2014-15 IT'S ALL ABOUT SHAPE!

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Visual Computing is supposed to be fun!

So, let's play a game...

US: airplane UK: aeroplane



What kind of plane is it?



What kind of planes are these?



Shape is not about...





Shape is about...



But wait...

Need shading to see 3D!





Are these spheres convex or concave?



How about this face?



Shading doesn't have to be gray!



Especially when it's about FACE!



Even edges can be tricky!

Is it facing down or up?



Even edges can be tricky!

Chess pieces or human figures?



Shape analysis is very challenging!

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How to represent shapes?

Geometric Primitives

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Generalised Cylinder



Parametric Models

- Use parametric equations: polynomial, Bézier, B-Spline, NURBS
- General form:

$$\mathbf{p}(u,v) = \sum_{i,j} K_{ij}(u,v) \mathbf{p}_{ij}$$





Mesh Model

 Connect points into triangles or polygons points / vertices lines / edges





Mesh Model

lines with shading

shading

smooth shading



What to do with shapes?

Shape Processing

Cutting, merging, hole-filling



Remeshing, up-/down-sampling, smoothing



Shape Registration

Rigid registration: size, position, orientation



Non-rigid registration: change shape



- Non-physically-based
 - Free-form deformation
 - Laplacian deformation



Physically-based
Mass-spring model



Thin-Plate Spline



Physically-based

Cosserat rod: very thin solid rod





Physically-based

Cosserat rod + thin shell: hollow tube



Cosserat Rod + Thin Shell

Used for cardiovascular surgery simulation



input models

cut points

joint result

Statistical Model: Active Shape Model



Model Completion / Reconstruction

Reconstruct from incomplete model



Model Completion / Reconstruction

Reconstruct from related model



Visual Substitution

Translate visual info to tactile / audio info



Have fun with shapes!

