




EG2002

pointshop

An Interactive System for Point-based Surface Editing

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Overview

- Introduction
- Pointshop3D System Components
 - Point Cloud Parameterization
 - Resampling Scheme
 - Editing Operators
- Summary

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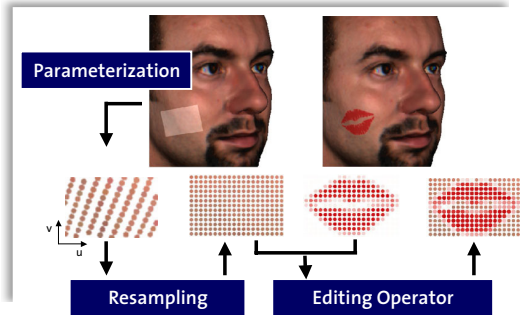
PointShop3D

- Interactive system for point-based surface editing
- Generalizes 2D photo editing concepts and functionality to 3D point-sampled surfaces
- Uses 3D surface pixels (*surfels*) as versatile display and modeling primitive

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Concept



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Key Components

- Point cloud parameterization Φ
 - brings surface and brush into common reference frame
- Dynamic resampling Ψ
 - creates one-to-one correspondence of surface and brush samples
- Editing operator Ω
 - combines surface and brush samples

$$S' = \Omega(\Psi(\Phi(S)), \Psi(B))$$

↑
modified surface

↑
original surface

↑
brush

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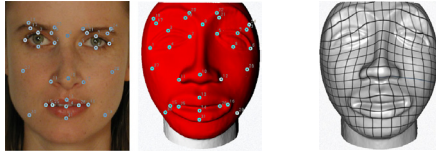
Parameterization

- Constrained minimum distortion parameterization of point clouds

$$\mathbf{u} \in [0,1]^2 \Rightarrow X(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} x(\mathbf{u}) \\ y(\mathbf{u}) \\ z(\mathbf{u}) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{x} \in P \subset R^3$$

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Parameterization



constraints = matching of feature points

minimum distortion = maximum smoothness

Parameterization



- Find mapping X that minimizes objective function:

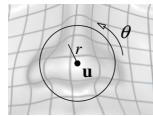
$$C(X) = \sum_{j \in M} \underbrace{(X(\mathbf{p}_j) - \mathbf{x}_j)^2}_{\text{fitting constraints}} + \epsilon \int \underbrace{\gamma(\mathbf{u}) du}_P \text{ distortion}$$

Parameterization



- Measuring distortion

$$\gamma(\mathbf{u}) = \int \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} X_{\mathbf{u}}(\theta, r) \right)^2 d\theta$$



- Integrates squared curvature using local polar re-parameterization

$$X_{\mathbf{u}}(\theta, r) = X \left(\mathbf{u} + r \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Parameterization



- Discrete formulation:

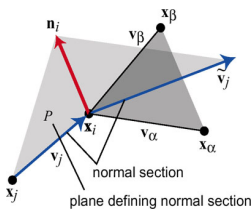
$$\tilde{C}(U) = \sum_{j \in M} (\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{u}_j)^2 + \epsilon \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \in N_i} \left(\frac{\partial U(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\partial \mathbf{v}_j} - \frac{\partial U(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_j} \right)^2$$

- Approximation: mapping is piecewise linear

Parameterization



- Directional derivatives as extension of divided differences based on k-nearest neighbors

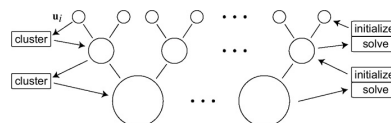


Parameterization



- Multigrid solver for efficient computation of resulting sparse linear least squares problem

$$\tilde{C}(U) = \sum_j \left(\mathbf{b}_j - \sum_{i=1}^n a_{j,i} \mathbf{u}_i \right)^2 = \|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}\|^2$$



Reconstruction



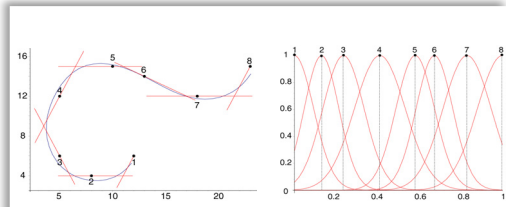
- Parameterized scattered data approximation

$$X(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{\sum_i \Phi_i(\mathbf{u}) r_i(\mathbf{u})}{\sum_i r_i(\mathbf{u})}$$

Labels in the diagram:
 - fitting functions: $\Phi_i(\mathbf{u})$
 - weight functions: $r_i(\mathbf{u})$
 - normalization factor: $\sum_i r_i(\mathbf{u})$

- Fitting functions
 - Compute local fitting functions using local parameterizations
 - Map to global parameterization using global parameter coordinates of neighboring points

Reconstruction



reconstruction with linear fitting functions

weight functions in parameter space

Reconstruction



- Reconstruction with linear fitting functions is equivalent to surface splatting!
 - ⇒ we can use the surface splatting renderer to reconstruct our surface function (see chapter on rendering)
- This provides:
 - Fast evaluation
 - Anti-aliasing (Band-limit the weight functions before sampling using Gaussian low-pass filter)
- Distortions of splats due to parameterization can be computed efficiently using local affine mappings

Sampling



- Three sampling strategies:
 - Resample the brush, i.e., sample at the original surface points
 - Resample the surface, i.e., sample at the brush points
 - Adaptive resampling, i.e., sample at surface or brush points depending on the respective sampling density

Editing Operators



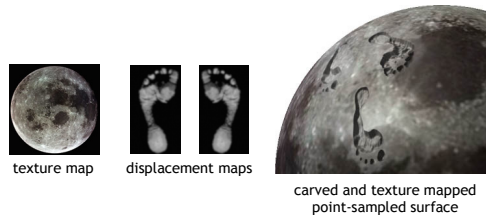
- Painting
 - Texture, material properties, transparency



Editing Operators



- Sculpting
 - Carving, normal displacement

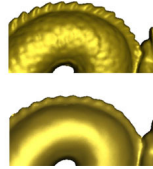
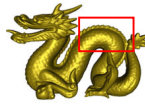


Editing Operators



- **Filtering**

- Scalar attributes, geometry



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Summary



- Pointshop3D provides sophisticated editing operations on point-sampled surfaces
 - ⇒ points are a versatile and powerful modeling primitive
- **Limitation:** only works on “clean” models
 - sufficiently high sampling density
 - no outliers
 - little noise
 - ⇒ requires model cleaning (integrated or as pre-process)

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Reference



- Zwicker, Pauly, Knoll, Gross: *Pointshop3D: An interactive system for Point-based Surface Editing*, SIGGRAPH 2002



- check out:

www.pointshop3D.com

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