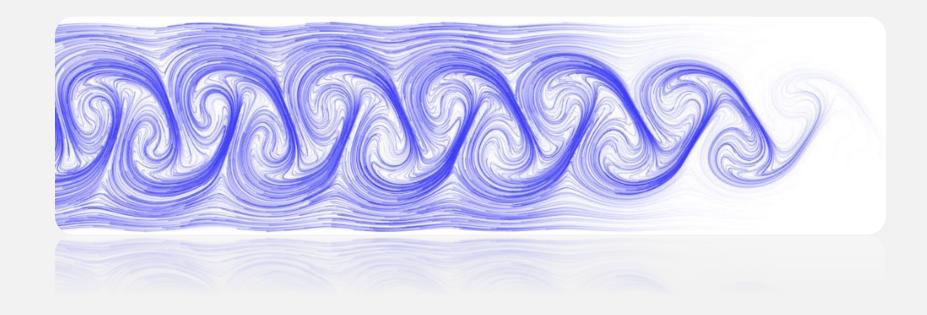
## IFT 6113 APPLICATIONS OF VECTOR FIELDS

tiny.cc/6113



Mikhail Bessmeltsev

#### Outline

- Geometry processing
  - Mesh Generation
  - Deformation
  - Texture mapping and synthesis
- Misc
  - Non-photorealistic rendering
  - Crowd simulation

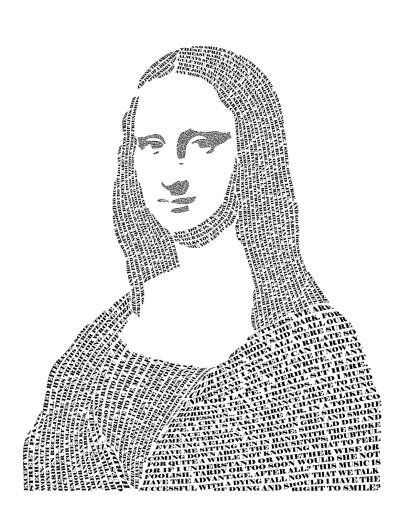
#### Outline

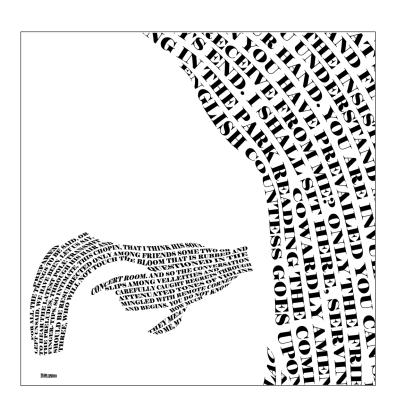
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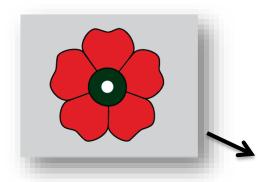
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## 2D: Digital Micrography





## 2D: Digital Micrography

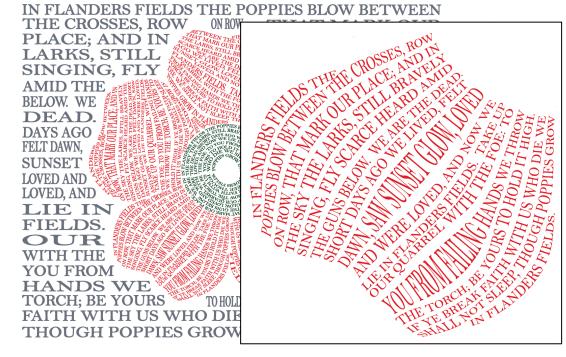


#### In flanders fields

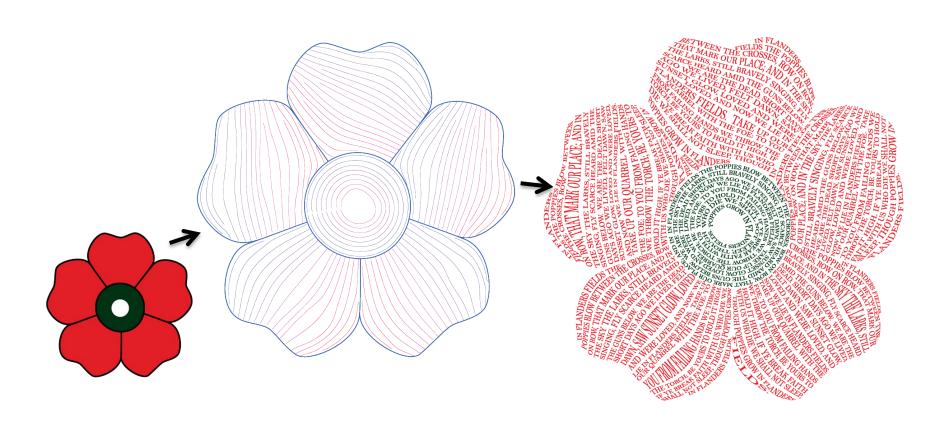
IN Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

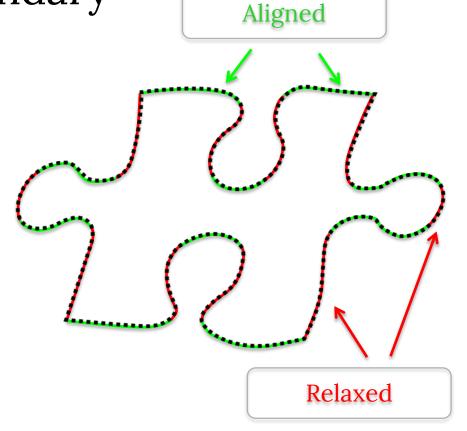


## 2D: Digital Micrography

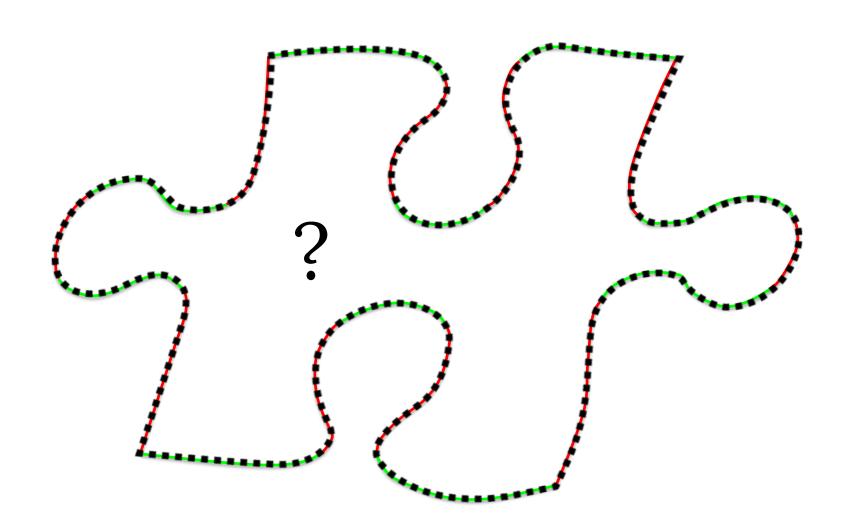


## Boundary conditions

Vector field is parallel or perpendicular to the boundary



## Inside?



### Inside?

- Smoothest interpolation of boundary values
- Laplace equation with Dirichlet boundary conditions
- Discretization?
- Representation?

$$\Delta u = 0$$

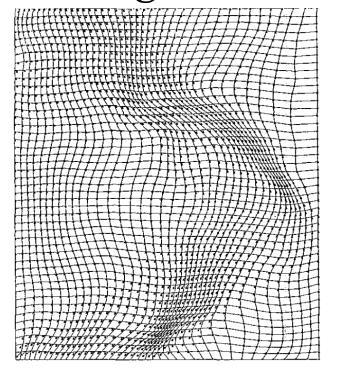
$$u \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = v$$

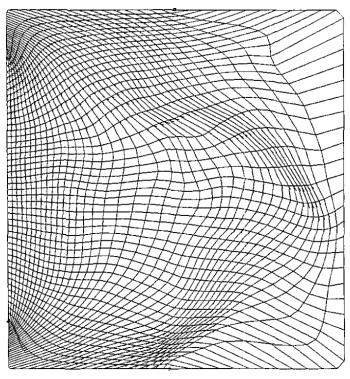
#### Outline

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#### 2D Mesh Generation

- Input: mesh topology + vector field (VF)
- Task: Align the mesh with the VF

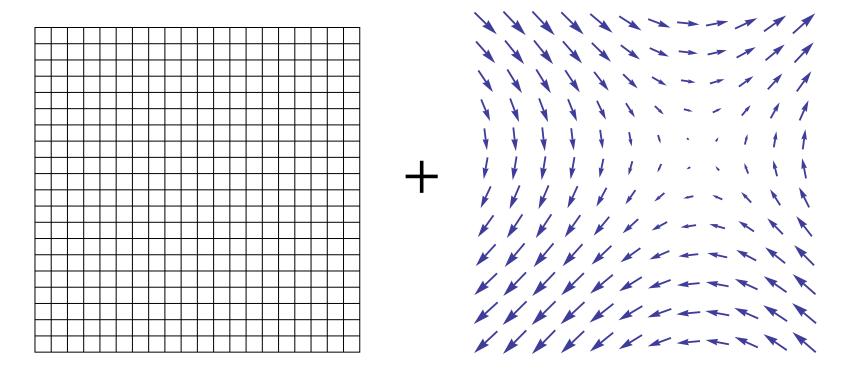




'Mesh Generation Using Vector Fields' by P.Knupp, 1994

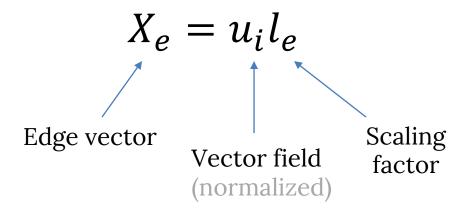
#### 2D Mesh Generation

User chooses which edge should align to VF

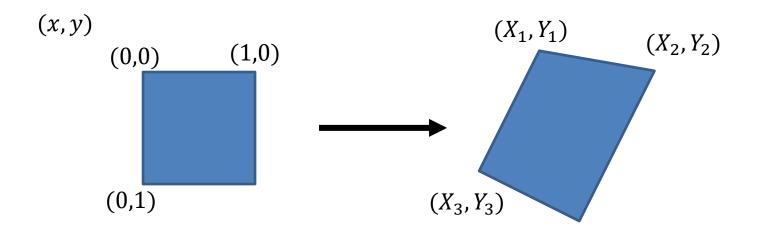


How to formulate alignment?

## Alignment



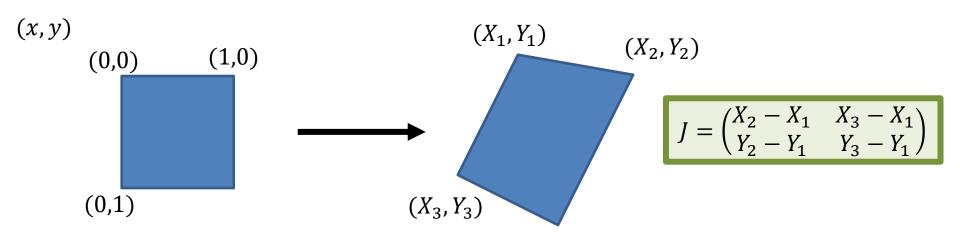
## Equivalent formulation



Jacobian: 
$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix}$$

Discretized: 
$$J = \begin{pmatrix} X_2 - X_1 & X_3 - X_1 \\ Y_2 - Y_1 & Y_3 - Y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Equivalent formulation



We want:

J close to 
$$U \cdot \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \end{pmatrix} = T_U$$

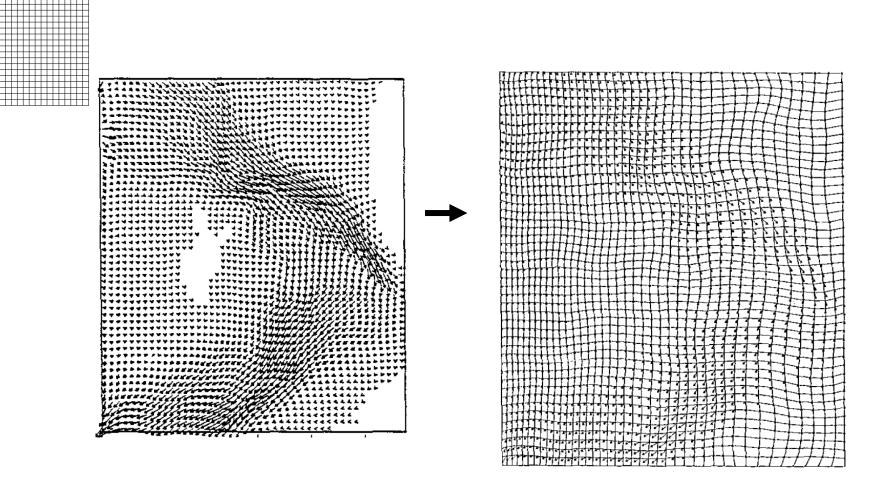
Vector field (normalized) Scaling factor

#### Final statement

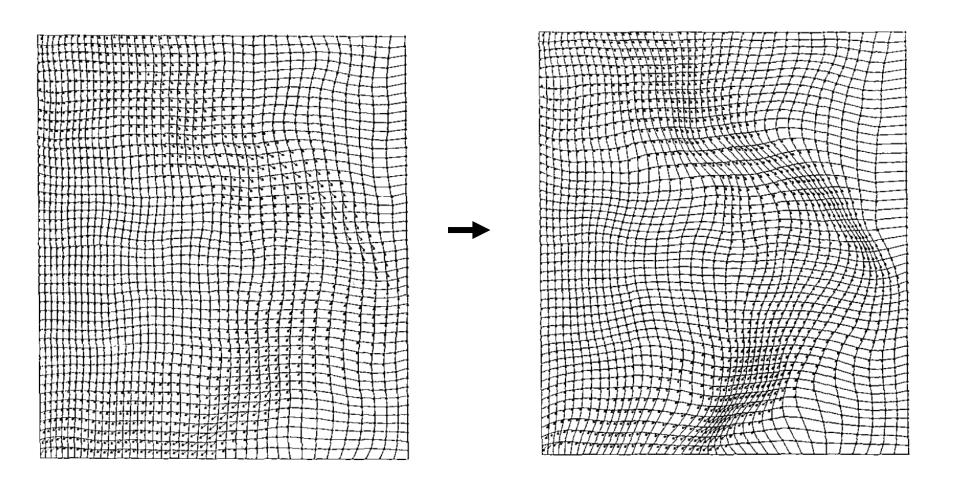
Constrain inverses instead

$$min \int \det(J^{-1} - T^{-1})^2 dx dy$$

#### Issues?



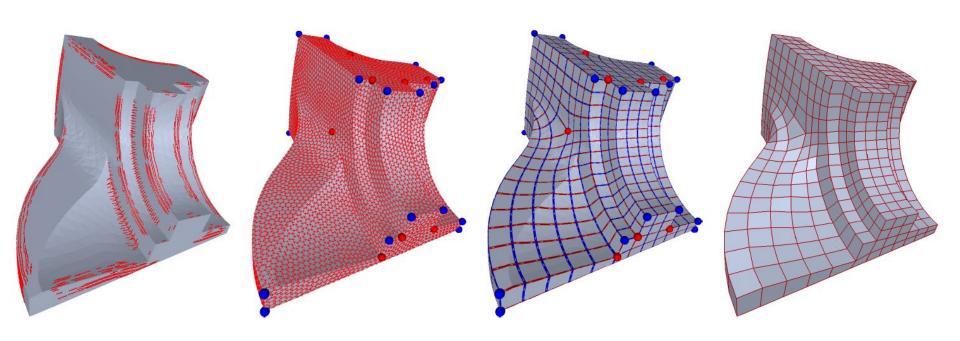
## Adding non-uniform sizing



## Mesh Quadrangulation

**Input**: Triangle mesh + sparse directions

Output: Quad mesh aligned with the directions



'Mixed-Integer Quadrangulation' by Bommes et al., 2009

## Mesh Quadrangulation

- 1. Compute two vector fields
- 2. Align a quad mesh with them

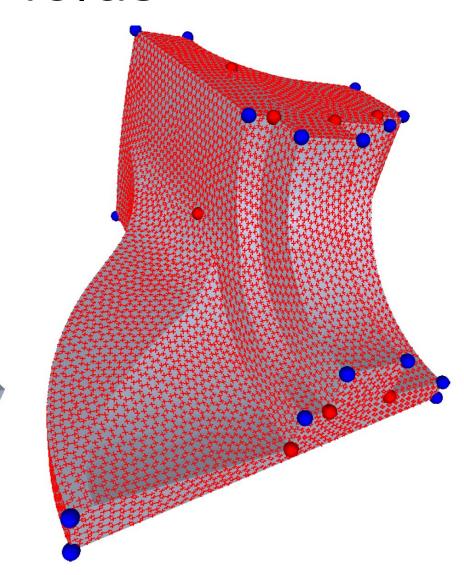
## Mesh Quadrangulation

- 1. Compute a cross field
- 2. For all points on a surface, compute (*u*, *v*)

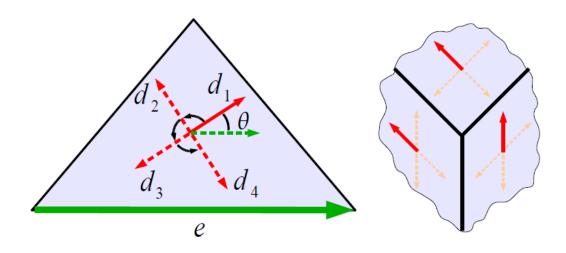
Parameterization!
More on that later

## Cross Fields

4 coupled vectors =2 directions



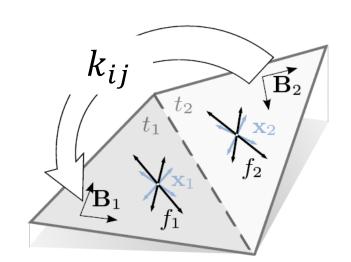
# Representation and singularities



### Smoothness?

- Associate tangent spaces
- Add period jumps

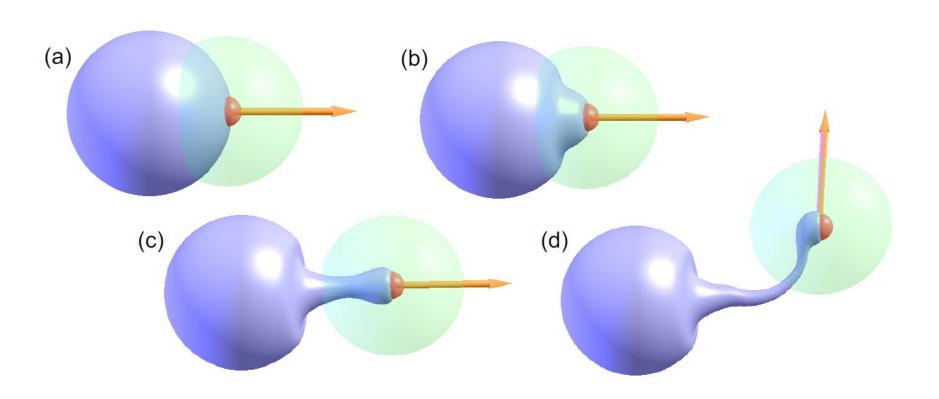
$$E_{smooth} = \sum_{e_{ij} \in E} (\theta_i + \kappa_{ij} + \frac{\pi}{2} p_{ij} - \theta_j)^2$$



#### Outline

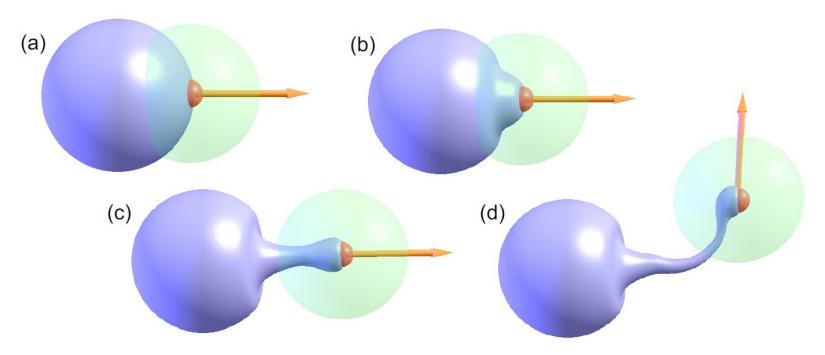
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## Mesh Deformation



#### Mesh Deformation

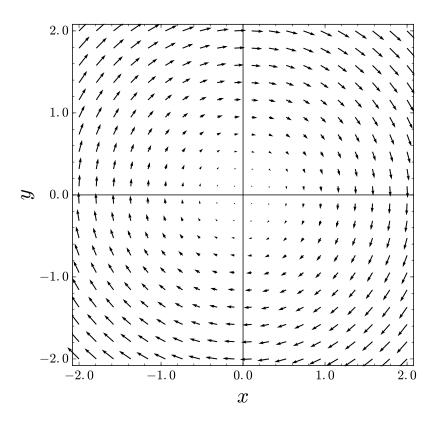
Find a divergence-free vector field div v = 0



**Before:** J Helmholtz-Hodge Decomposition 2q-dimensional Divergence Harmonic free **Curl free** Image courtesy K. Crane

## Divergence-Free VF

$$div \ v = \nabla \cdot v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0$$



Divergence-free => No stretch/squash!

## Tangent Vector Fields

Rotated gradient fields have zero divergence

 $div R\nabla u = 0$ 

(proof for 2D case on the board)

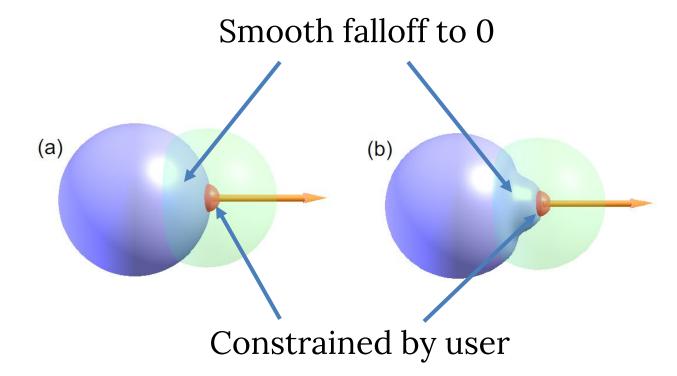
#### Normal Vector Fields

Cross product of two gradients has zero divergence

$$\mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = \nabla p(x, y, z) \times \nabla q(x, y, z)$$

$$div v = 0$$

#### Mesh Deformation



Can specify twist!

#### Outline

- Geometry processing
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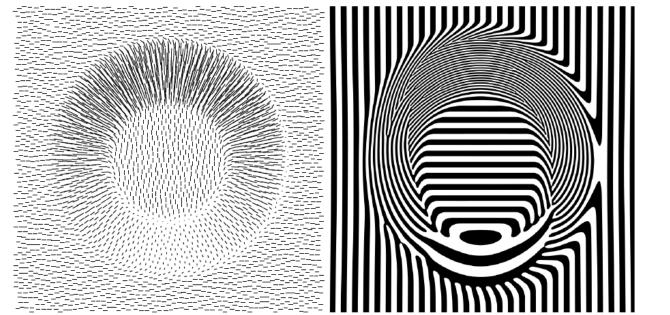
## Texture Synthesis



'Stripe Patterns on Surfaces' by F. Knoppel et al., 2015

#### Idea

- Input: mesh + vector field (+scale)
- Output: scalar field controlling periodic texture
  - Imagine periodic texture as  $f = \sin(\alpha)$



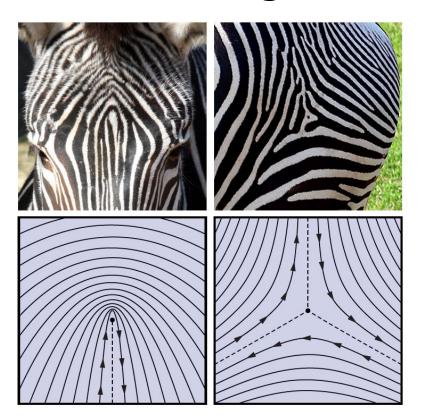
## Idea

Singularities => more even spacing



#### Idea

Singularities => more even spacing
Also occurring in nature



#### Useless fact

"It was previously believed that zebras were white animals with black stripes, since some zebras have white underbellies. Embryological evidence, however, shows that the animal's background colour is black and the white stripes and bellies are additions."

## Familiar components!

- Representation
- Connection
- Singularities
- Dirichlet Energy

... but also some other notions beyond the scope of this course

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- Representation
- Connection
- Singularities
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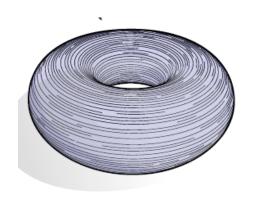
# How to optimize for $\alpha$

 $\nabla \alpha$  should be perpendicular to the vector field?



# How to optimize for $\alpha$

 $\nabla \alpha$  should be perpendicular to the vector field?



Can we integrate that?



# How to optimize for $\alpha$

Look for  $\psi = e^{i\alpha}$  instead: it can be smooth



Can we integrate that?



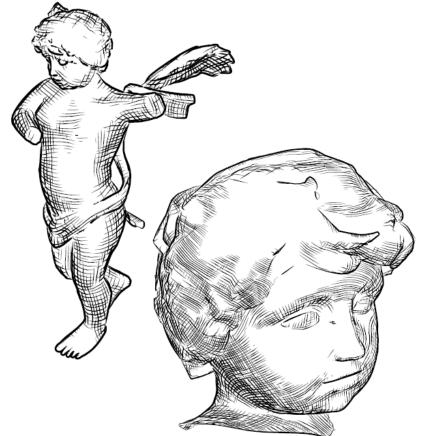
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#### Non-photorealistic rendering

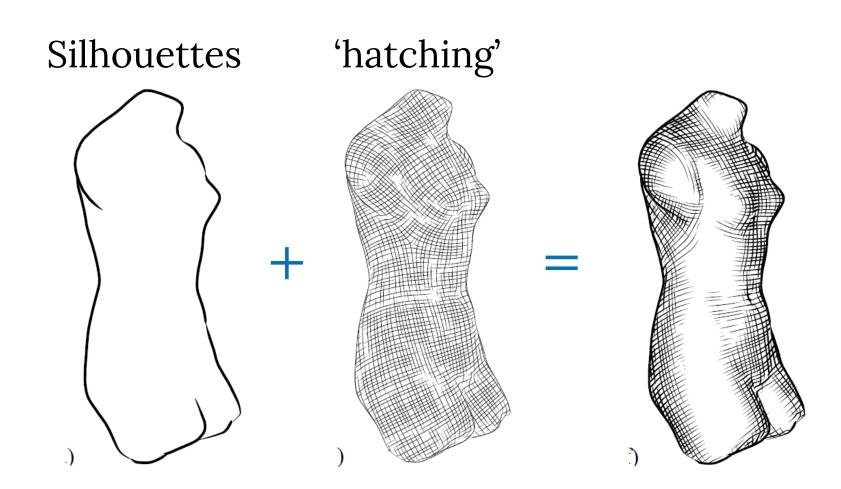
• Input: mesh

• Output:



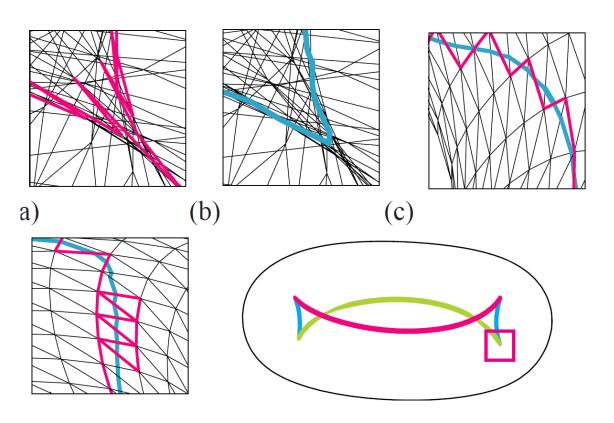
'Illustrating Smooth Surfaces' by Hertzmann & Zorin, 2001

# Components



#### Silhouettes

Mesh silhouettes are unreliable



#### Silhouettes

Better idea:

Silhouettes = zeros of a scalar field

Point p is on silhouette  $\Leftrightarrow$ 

$$n \cdot (c - p) = 0$$
Camera position

#### Silhouettes

Better idea:

Silhouettes = zeros of a scalar field

Point p is on silhouette  $\Leftrightarrow$ 

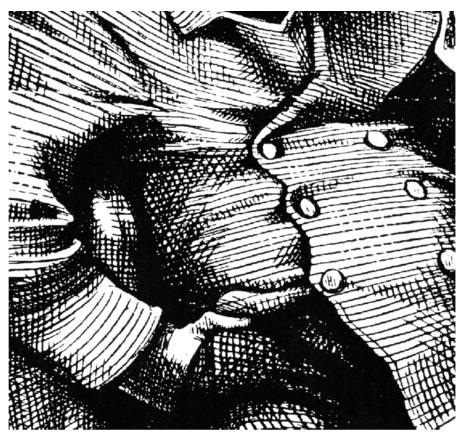
$$n \cdot (c - p) = 0$$
Camera position

Compute at every vertex, interpolate, find zero-crossings

## Hatching

Principle curvature directions!

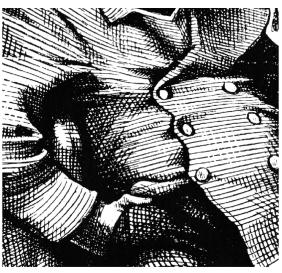




### Hatching

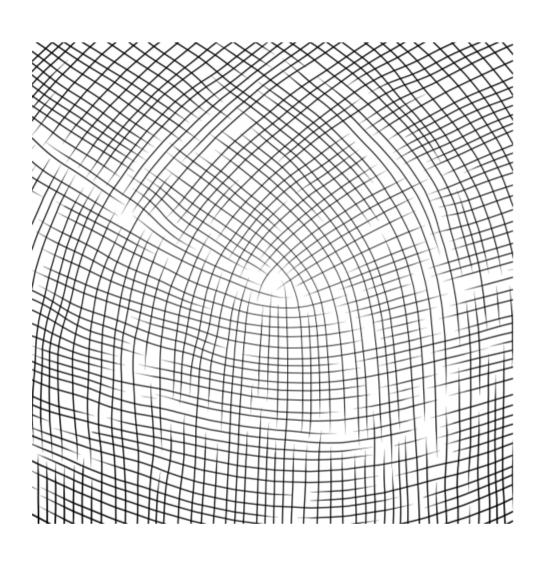
Principle curvature directions!





- Except those are not defined for umbilics (equal principal curvatures)
- At umbilics, draw geodesics!

#### 2 directional fields?

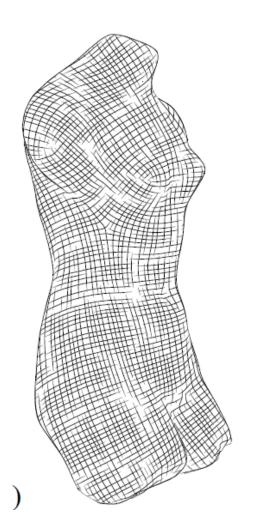


## Hatching

Find parabolic areas of the mesh

 Constrain cross field to align with principle curvatures

- The rest should be smooth
  - Smoothness term uses a connection



#### Result

