

ArtiSketch: A System for Articulated Sketch Modeling

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Sketch-Based Modeling

- Previous work:
 - 2D interaction (Teddy [Igarashi et al. 1999])
 - Predetermined views (orthographic)
 - Rigid object



Objective

• Exploit 2D articulated content (e.g. cartoon animations and sprites)



- Assumptions:
 - Articulated content (piecewise rigid)
 - The animation "imitates real-life"
- What is missing?



The Skeleton

- Missing information: camera transforms
- Can the user supply somehow the missing info? 3D skeleton!



A New Problem

• Input:

- -A set of F sketches
- A skeleton in F (initial) poses
- Correspondence

• Output:

- Triangle mesh
- Silhouettes of LBS fit sketch







System Outline

- Camera calibration
- Surface reconstruction
- Volume reduction
- Parts consolidation

Camera Calibration

- The user can't be trusted!
- Objective: Maximize consistency between shape silhouette and sketch contour
- Voxel grid for visual hull carving (discretize camera rays)
- Camera transform = joint inverse transform



ICP-Based Approach

 Previous algorithms: texture, epipolar geometry



- Objective: Minimize Hausdorff distance between rays
- ICP iteration
 - Find correspondences between A-rays and B-rays
 - Optimize camera transformation

- Generalize: full skeleton, multiple cameras
- Perspective camera: camera dolly step



Camera B view

Surface Reconstruction



Volume Reduction

- The visual hull = maximal volume
- The user meant something else...



- Find rim paths (dynamic programming)
 - Silhouette cost
 - Proximity cost
 - Geodesic cost
 - Barycenter cost
 - Normal cost



Bi-Laplacian equation
Anchors: rim points



Parts Consolidation

- Place a sphere at each joint
- Boolean union
- Bi-Laplacian equation
 - Variables: vertices inside spheres



Results

















