

# Cool Stuff and Summary

CGI0a, Lior Shapira, Lecture 12



# התכנית להיום





- עבודות מעניינות מהזמן האחרון
  - Diffusion Curves
  - Symmetrization
- מבוא קצר ל-Programmable Pipeline Rendering
- סיכום הקורס

Orzan et al, SIGGRAPH 2008

° **DIFFUSION CURVES**



# Vector Graphics

- Vector Graphics is the use of geometrical primitives such as
- and  ,
  -  ,
- all of which are based on equations to represent images



# A little history

- Calligraphic displays (Whirlwind I – 1950)
- Sketchpad, invented in 1963, by Ivan Sutherland
- Games like asteroids and space wars



# Related Work

- ArDeco system [Lecot et al]



And not so good:



# Related Work

- Gradient Meshes
  - First introduced in commercial tools like Adobe Illustrator and Corel CorelDraw



Original raster



LiveTrace by Adobe



Representation

# Related Work

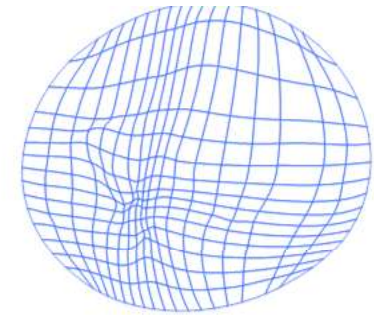
- Gradient Meshes
  - First introduced in commercial tools like Adobe Illustrator and Corel CorelDraw



Original raster



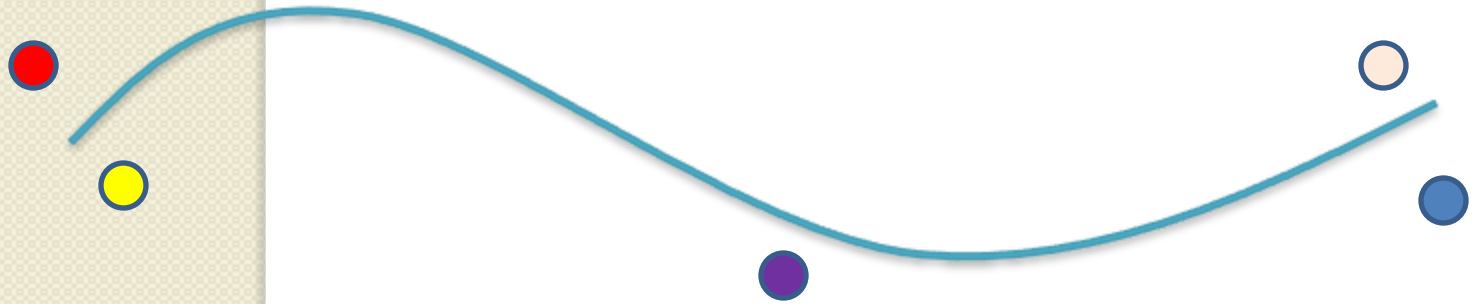
Optimized Gradient Mesh



Representation

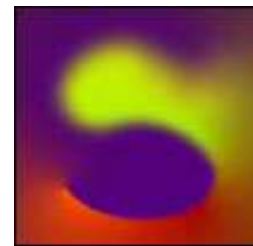
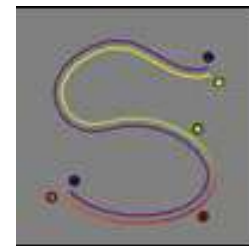
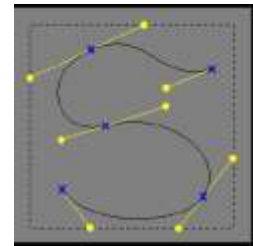


# ° DIFFUSION CURVES



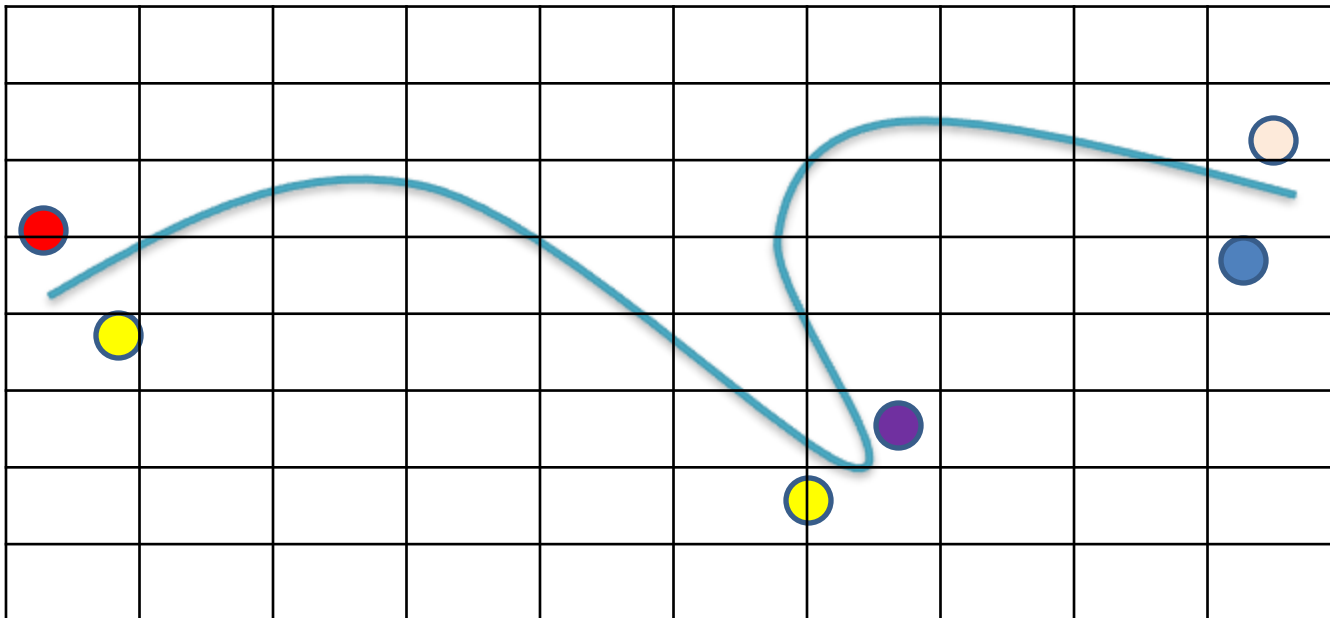
# Definition

- A diffusion curve is a geometric curve defined as *cubic Bezier splines*
- The geometry is augmented with additional attributes
  - Two sets of color control points  $C_l$  and  $C_r$
  - A set of blur control points ( $\Sigma$ )



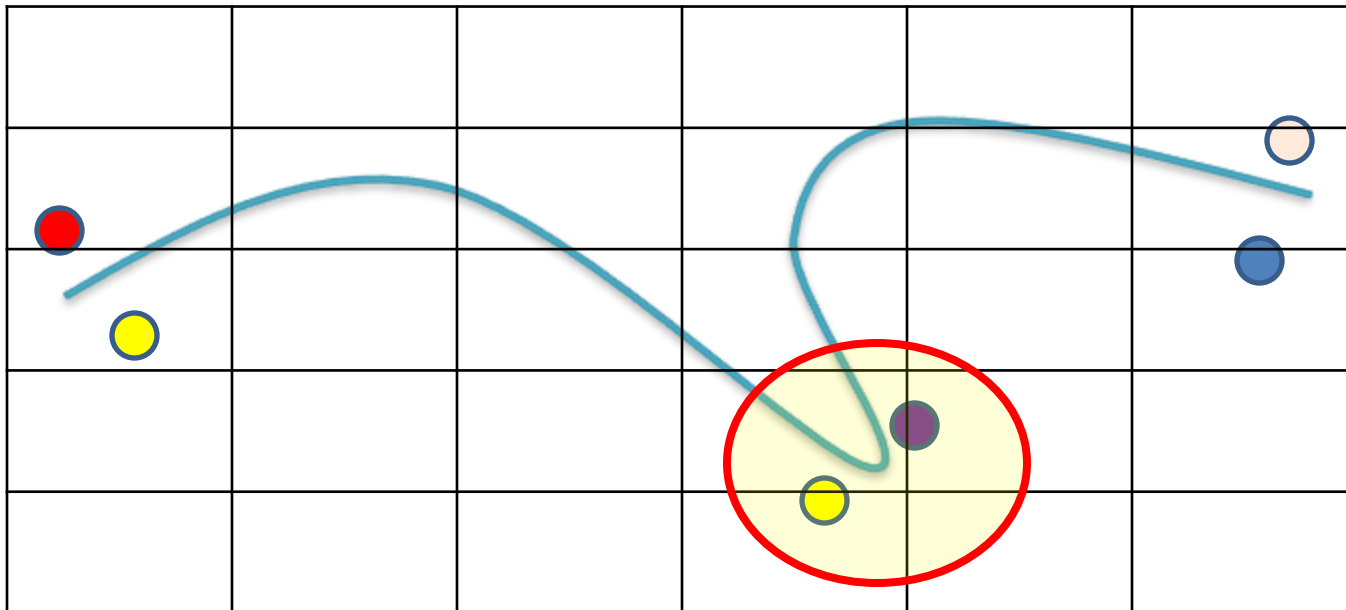
# Rendering Model

1. **Compute color sources image**
2. Diffuse color sources iteratively
3. Blur resulting sharp image



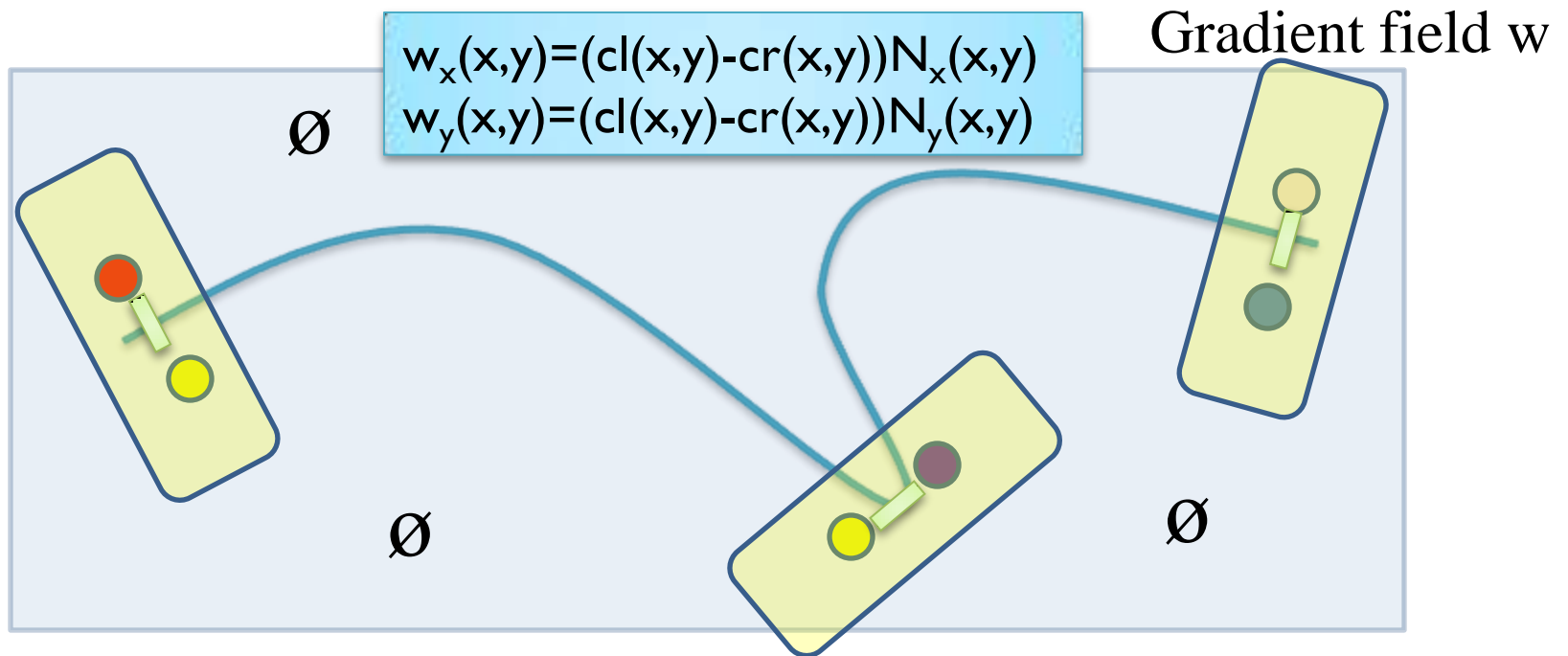
# Rendering Model

1. **Compute color sources image**
2. Diffuse color sources iteratively
3. Blur resulting sharp image

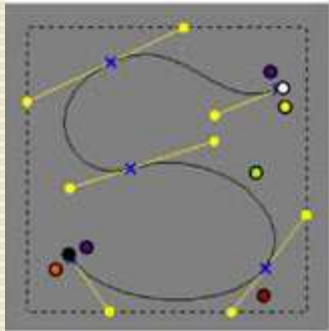


# Rendering Model

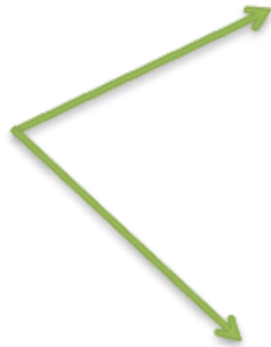
1. **Compute color sources image**
2. Diffuse color sources iteratively
3. Blur resulting sharp image



# Compute color sources image



Diffusion curves



Color map



$W_x$



$W_y$



Diffusion

# Diffuse color sources

- Target: Color image  $I$
- Constraints:
  - $\Delta I = \text{div } w$
  - $I(x,y) = C(x,y)$  if pixel  $(x,y)$  stores a value



Partial differential equation a.k.a the Poisson equation

# Partial differential equations

- The prototypical elliptic equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \rho(x, y)$$

Poisson Equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

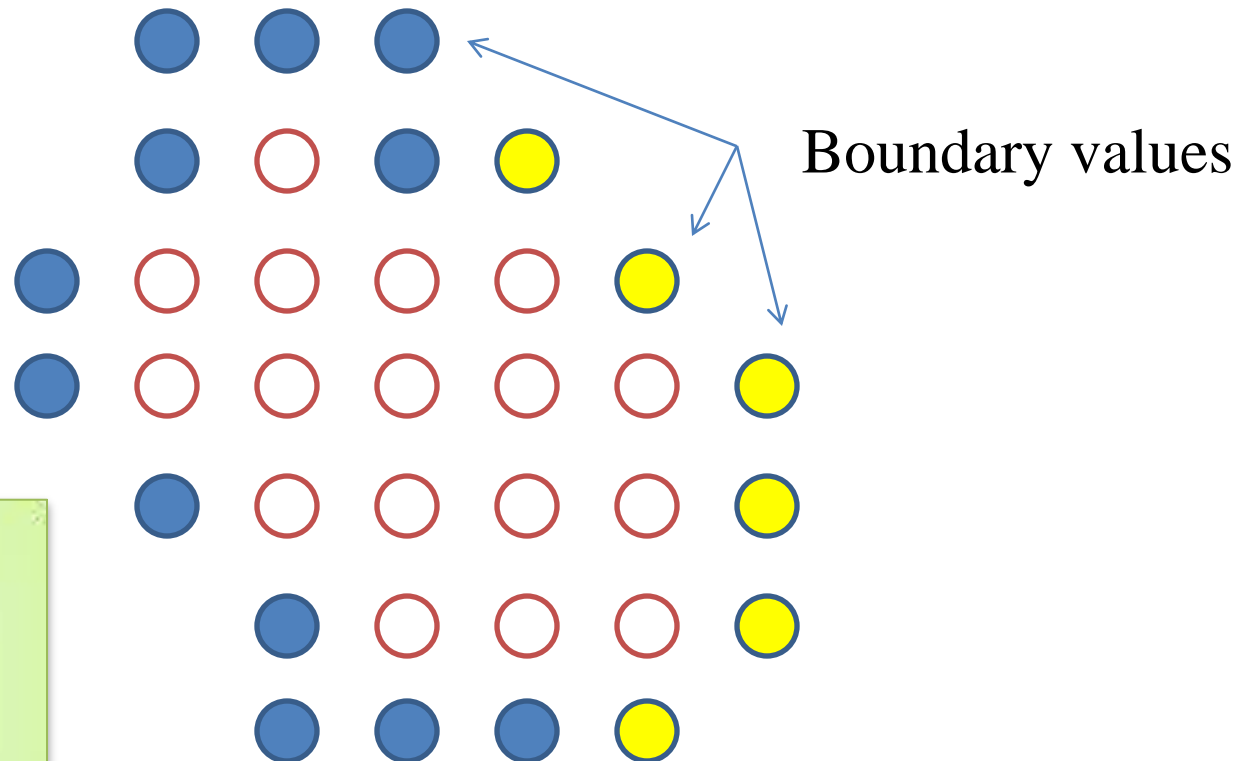
Laplace's Equation

- Our goal: to find  $u(x,y)$  which satisfies the equation within a region of interest

Boundary value problems



# Boundary value problems



## Important questions:

1. What are the variables?
2. What equations should be satisfied in the interior?
3. What boundary conditions exist?

# Solving by finite-differences

- $u(x,y)$  is known at a discrete set of points

$$x_j = x_0 + j\Delta, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, J$$

$$y_i = y_0 + i\Delta, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, L$$

- Can rewrite the Poisson equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \rho(x, y) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{u_{j+1,l} - 2u_{j,l} + u_{j-1,l}}{\Delta^2} + \frac{u_{j,l+1} - 2u_{j,l} + u_{j,l-1}}{\Delta^2} = \rho_{j,l}$$

- And formulate as a set of equations

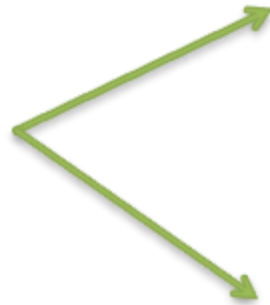
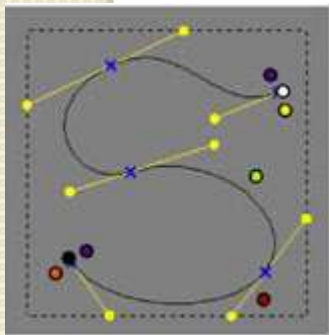
$$A \cdot u = b$$



# Multigrid

- First introduced by Brandt in the 1970's
- Benefits
  - Solve elliptic PDE's on  $N$  grid points in  $O(N)$
  - Solve with non-constant coefficients with hardly any loss in efficiency
  - Solve nonlinear equations with “good” speed
  - Implemented on the GPU [Goodnight et al 2003]

# Blur resulting sharp image



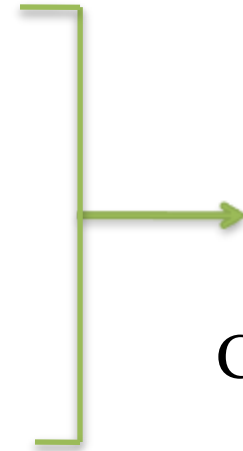
Color map



$W_x$



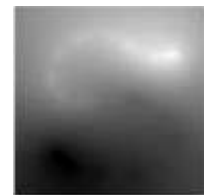
$W_y$



Color Image  
(sharp)



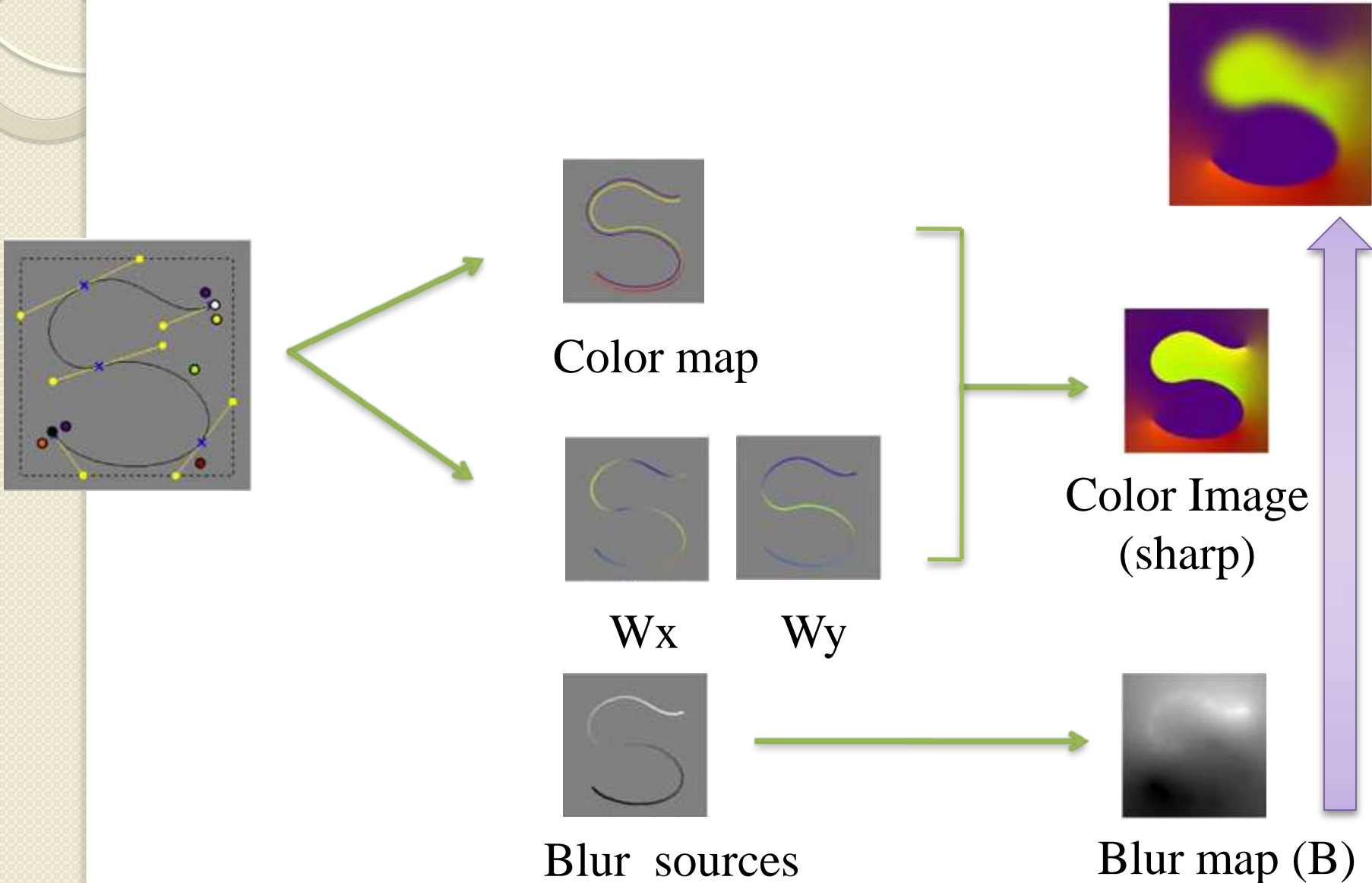
Blur sources



Blur map (B)

- $\Delta B = 0$
- $B(x,y) = \sigma(x,y)$  if pixel  $(x,y)$  is on curve

# Create final color image (blurred)

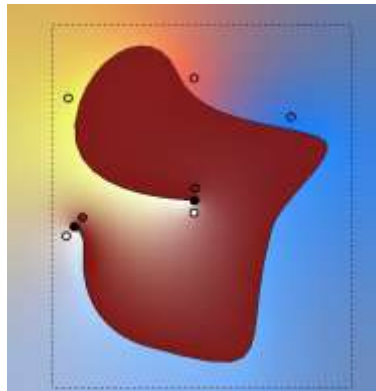
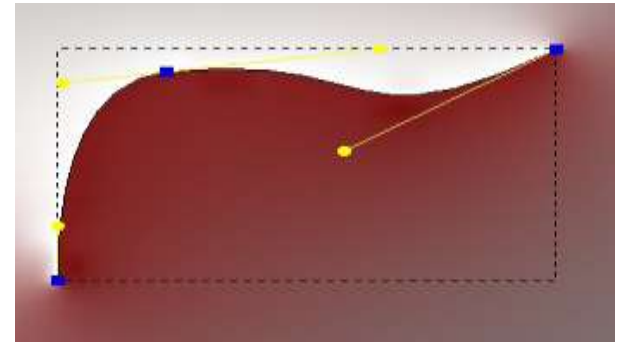
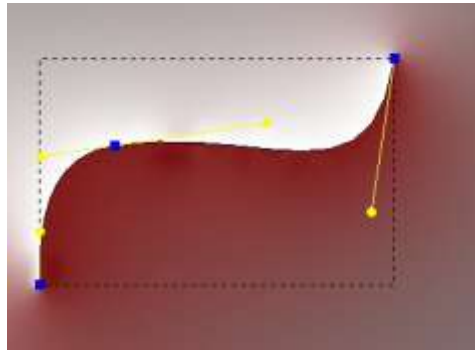




# **CREATING DIFFUSION CURVES**

# Manual creation

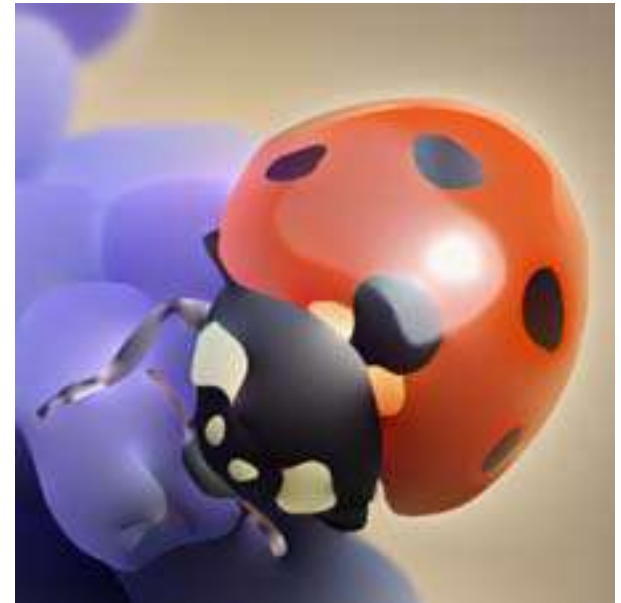
- Curves are intuitive and easy to create





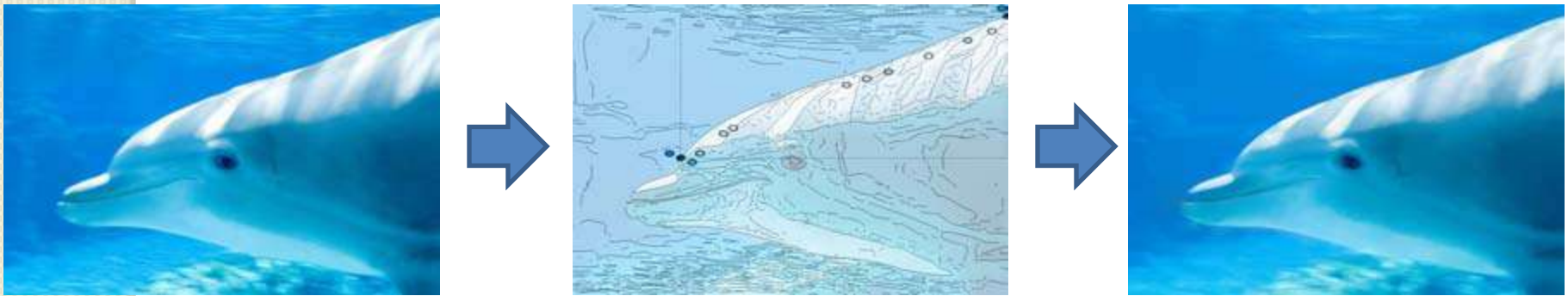
# Tracing an image

- Hand drawn curves sample colors from the image
- Active contours **snap** the curves to high gradient values



# Automatic extraction

- Edge detection + Gaussian scale space are used to extract edges.
- Pixel chains are converted to Bezier curves, colors are sampled along the curves.



# And to compare

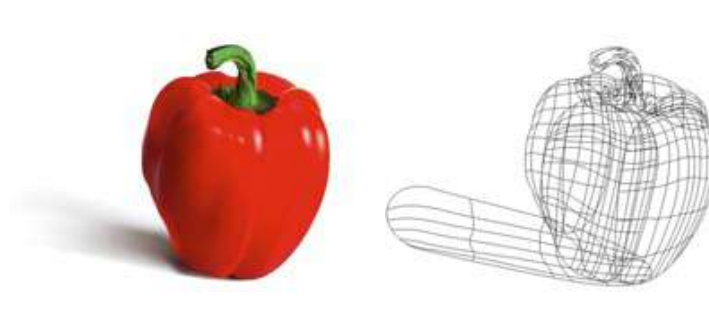


Original



Diffusion Curves

# Results



Gradient Meshes



Diffusion Curves

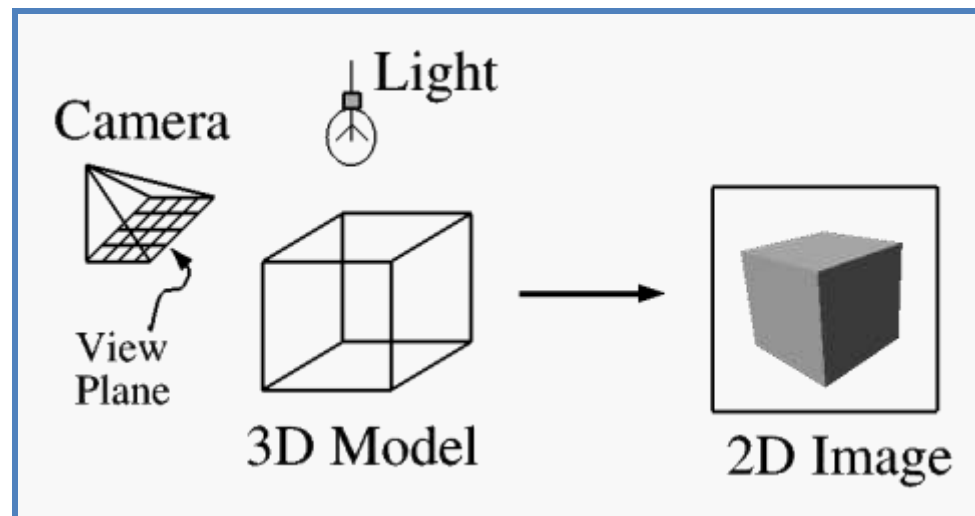


# **COURSE SUMMARY**

# מטרות הקורס

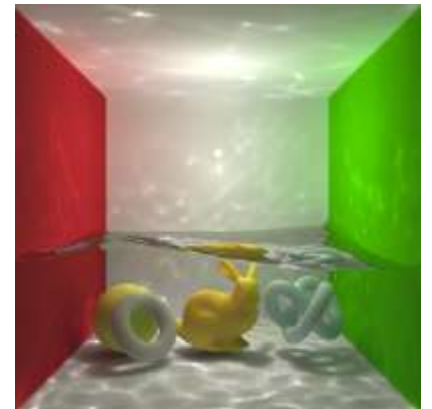
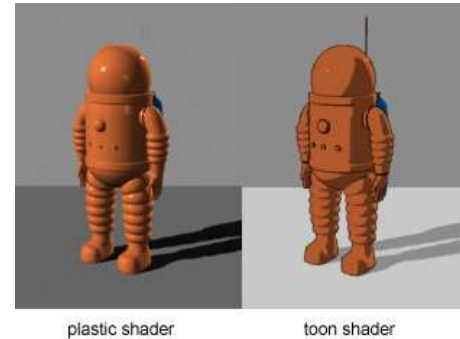
## • מהי גרפיקה ממוחשבת?

- Imaging = *representing 2D images*
- Modeling = *representing 3D objects*
- Rendering = *constructing 2D images from 3D models*
- Animation = *simulating changes over time*



# מה לא למדנו?

- Computer Vision
- Non-photorealistic rendering
- Advanced rendering techniques (shaders)
- Video processing and manipulation
- Computational Photography
- ... oh so much more



# ללמוד עוד



## • באוניברסיטת תל אביב

- נושאים מתקדמים במידול וחישוב ויזואלי (דניאל כהן-אור), סמסטר ב' (4164)
- סמינר בחישוב ויזואלי ומידול גיאומטרי (דניאל כהן אור), סמסטר ב' (3327)
- תזה לתואר שני
- פרופסור דני כהן-אור (גרפיקה ממוחשבת, עיבוד תמונה)
- ד"ר ליאור וולף (ראייה ממוחשבת, זיהוי תבניות, עיבוד תמונה)



## • האינטרנט

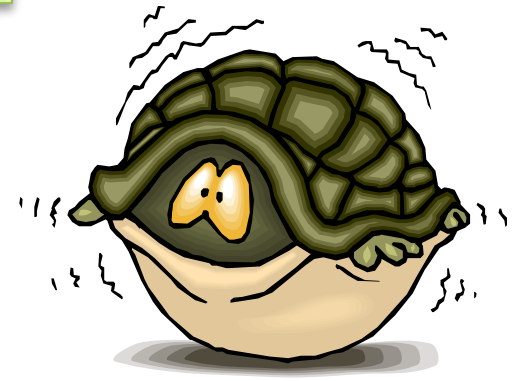


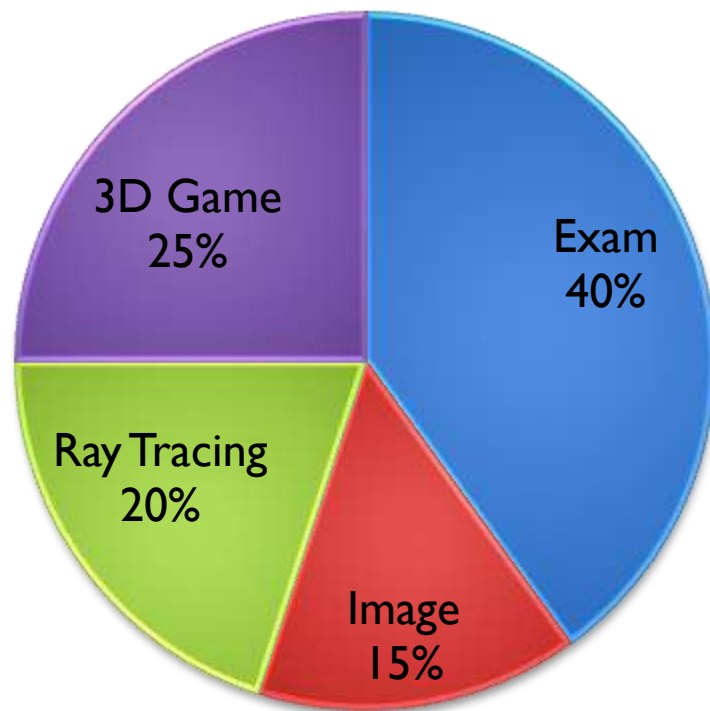
# המבחן

- Date: 10/2/10 (Bet – 12/03/10)
- Similar to last year's exam (links on course website)
- Exam consists of
  - Multiple choice questions (20-25)

מה המטרה של Ambient lighting?

1. קירוב מאוד גס ל-Global illumination
2. תוספת אור לגופים אשר הנם מקורות אור בסצינה
3. יצירת אווירה רכה בסצינה, סוג של blurring
4. אור הנכנס לגופים שקופים למחצה ומתפזר לכיוונים שונים





שימו לב שהציון הסופי בקורס יינתן רק כחודש לאחר הגשת תרגיל 3!