



# ShapeToolbox: Creating 3D models for vision research

Toni P. Saarela

Department of Psychology, University of Helsinki



## 3D models in vision research

3D models are used as stimuli in vision research in, e.g.:

- Shape perception
- Material perception

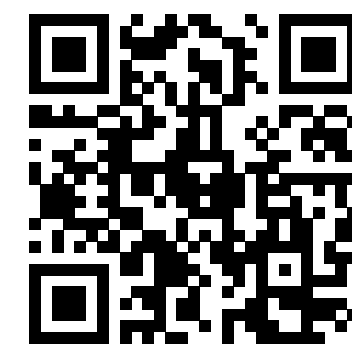
Advanced software packages exist for model creation, but they

- Might not have scripting capabilities
- Might not provide fine parametric control over shape
- Might not be free

ShapeToolbox for Matlab & GNU Octave

- Provides a handful of simple “base shapes” that can be perturbed by adding noise, bumps, dents, sinusoids, etc.
- Save as Wavefront obj-files
- Free and open source

[github.com/saarela/ShapeToolbox](https://github.com/saarela/ShapeToolbox)



## Basic usage

- Create a sphere with default sinusoidal modulation, store the model in structure m, and view it:

```
m = objMakeSine('sphere')
objView(m)
```



- A torus with custom noisy modulation, save in a file torus.obj:

```
m = objMakeNoise('torus',[4 1 60 10 .15],'torus')
```

- Several options available for customizing the model, given as name-value pairs to objMake\*-functions

## Example shapes and perturbations

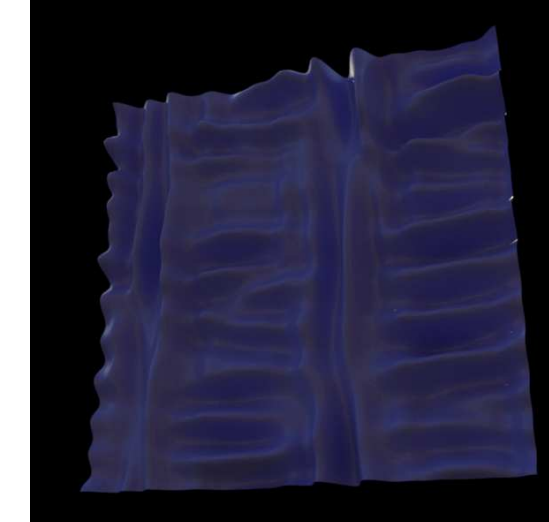
objMakePlain('torus',...)  
- radial frequency modulated



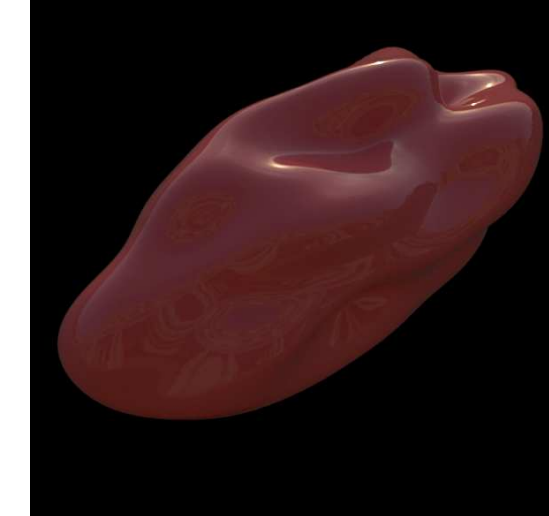
objMakeSine('worm',...)  
- sinusoidal perturbation



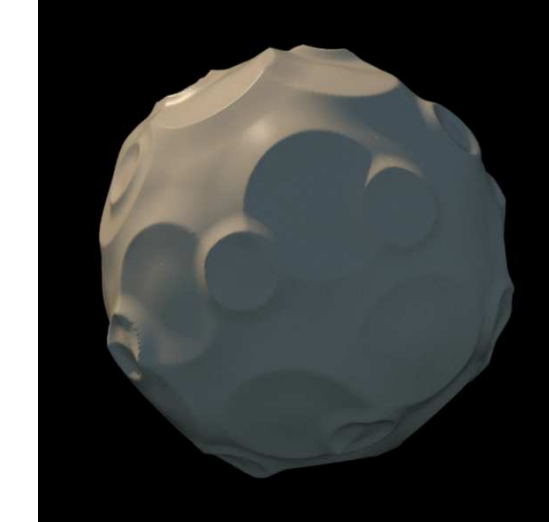
objMakeNoise('plane',...)  
- filtered noise



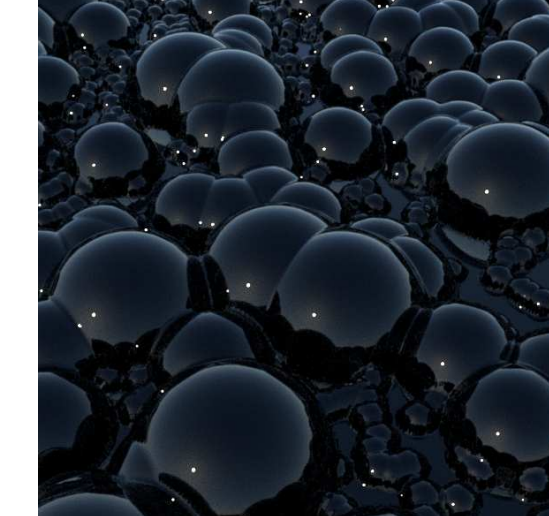
objMakeBump('ellipsoid',...)  
- dented ellipsoid



objMakeCustom('sphere',...)  
- custom perturbation function



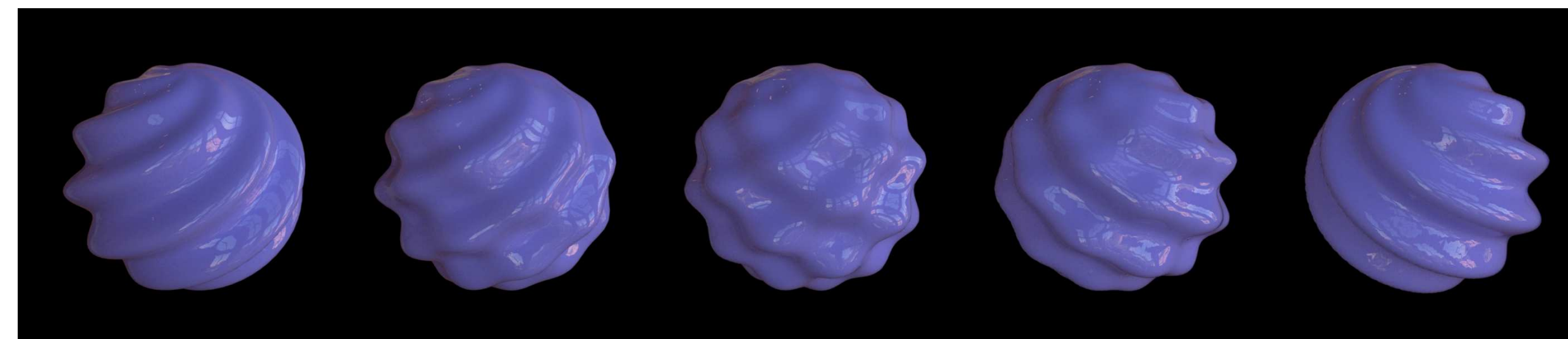
objMakeCustom('plane',...)  
- custom perturbation function



## Parametric series

- Change perturbation amplitude to create a series of shapes:

```
a = 0:.025:.1;
for ii = 1:length(a)
    m{ii} = objMakeSine('sphere',...
                        [12 -60 0 a(ii); 12 60 0 .1-a(ii)],...
                        [2 90 90 1]);
end
```



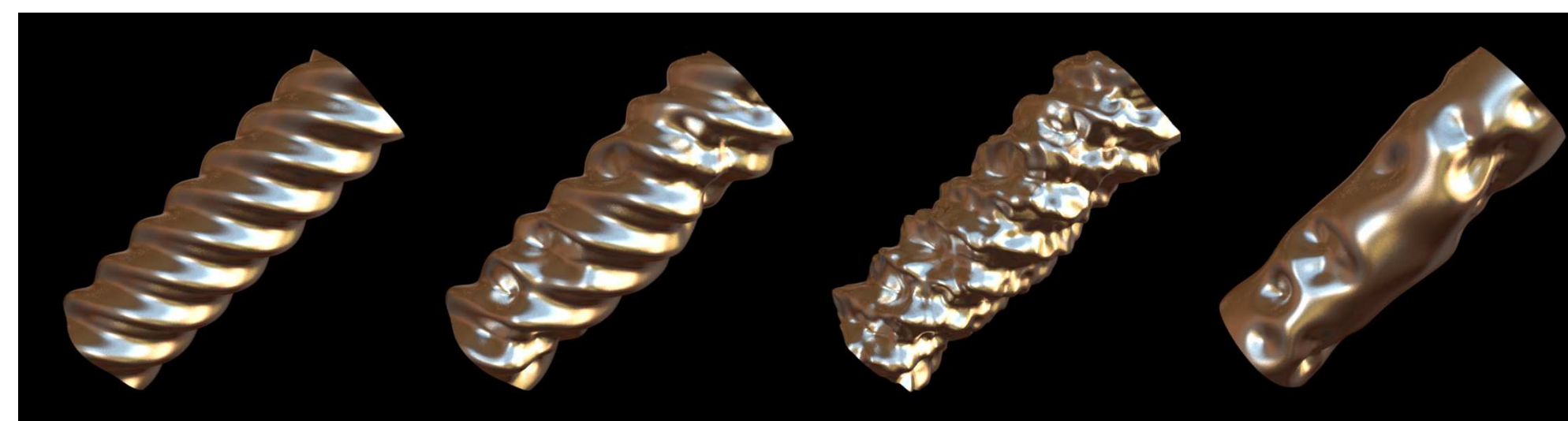
## Chaining perturbations

- Combine several types of perturbation in a single model
- Model structure given as input to another objMake\*-function:

```
m = objMakeSine('cylinder',[8 60 0 .1]); % sine, left panel
m = objMakeBump(m,[50 pi/8 .1; 50 pi/16 -.2]); % add bumps & dents
m = objMakeNoise(m,[16 1 0 Inf .1]); % add noise
```

- “Turn off” some of the perturbations using objSet:

```
m = objSet(m,'use_perturbation',[0 1 0]); % sine & noise off, right panel
```



## Blending

- Blend two shapes in arbitrary proportions:

```
m1 = objMakeBump('revolution',...)
m2 = objMakeNoise('revolution',...)
w = [0 .25 .5 .75 1];
for ii = 1:length(w)
    m{ii} = objBlend(m1,m2,w(ii))
end
```



## More complex shapes

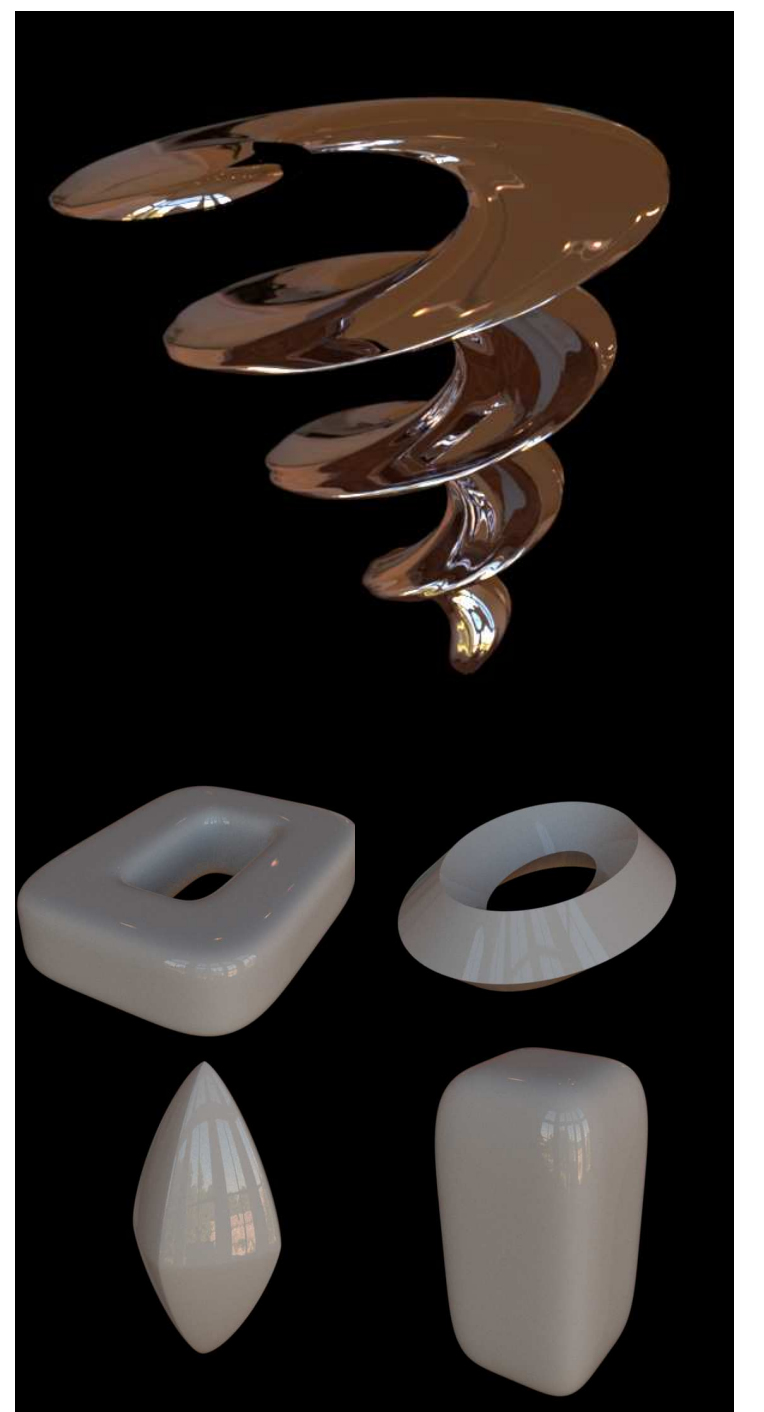
- Surface of revolution, spiral midline:

```
y = linspace(0,1,256);
x = 2*sin(8*pi*y).*y;
z = 2*cos(8*pi*y).*y;

profile = y.^ .5;
m = objMakeNoise('revolution',...
                [8 1 0 30 .03],...
                'rcurve',profile,...
                'spinex',x,'spinez',z,...
                'caps',true);
```

- “Super-torus” and “super-ellipsoid”:

```
tor = objMakePlain('torus','super',[.5 .5],...
                  'radius',[1 2]);
ell = objMakePlain('ellipsoid','super',[1.5 1.5]);
```



## GUIs and other options

- The functions are most useful and versatile when called from your own code, but
- There are two graphical tools that help in designing new shapes:
  - objDesigner — GUI for creating models
  - objBlendGui — GUI for blending models
- Several other options and tools for, e.g.
  - Vertex groups
  - Surface normals
  - Texture coordinates

## Prepare for 3D printing

Tools for

- Adding wall thickness
- Scaling the model
- Cutting a piece out (for SLA printing, to avoid a “suction effect” with a closed, hollow shape)

```
% Make a sphere with bumps and dents
m = objMakeBump('sphere',[50 pi/16 .1; 50 pi/16 -.1]);
m = objScale(m,20); % scale to bigger size
m = objCutSphere(m,16); % cut a piece out
m = objAddThickness(m,5); % wall thickness
m = objSet(m,'filename','sphere_for_print');
objSave(m); % save
```

Rendered



3D-printed

