

Workshop Esculturas Generativas

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s373.net/x

Workshop Esculturas Generativas

PROGRAMA:

Space, the final frontier: o que é o espaço volumétrico abstracto computacional.

O que é o Voxel. Exemplos de Técnicas de poligonização tridimensional.

Instalação e uso das bibliotecas de código s373.net/x ofxMarchingCubes e s373.marchingcubes para openFrameworks e Processing.

Análise e uso de programas exemplo de Modelação de Volumes Tridimensionais com o som, gestos, sensores, câmaras, algoritmos generativos.

Criação de retratos 3D com a aplicação Eu-Abstracto. (<http://s373.net/folio/projects/eu-abstracto/>)

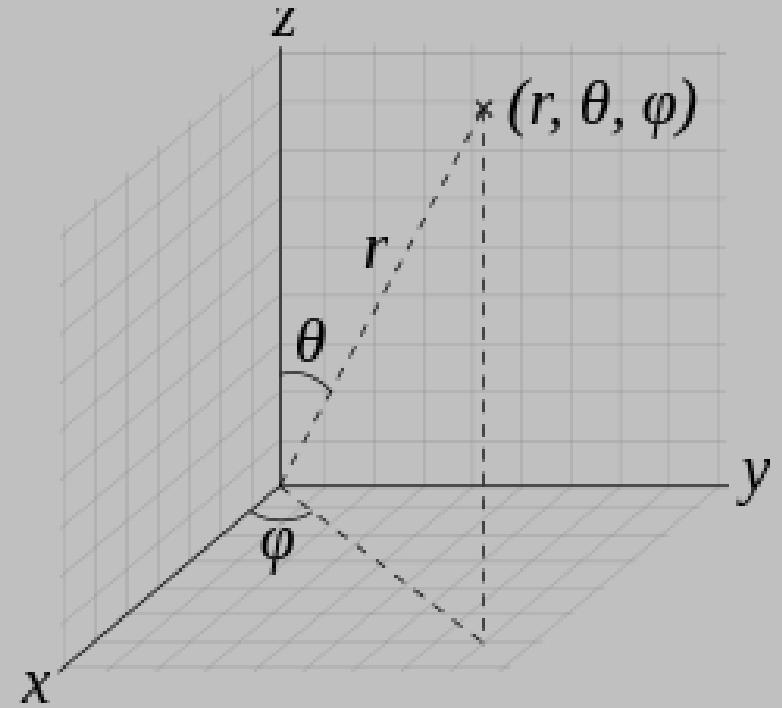
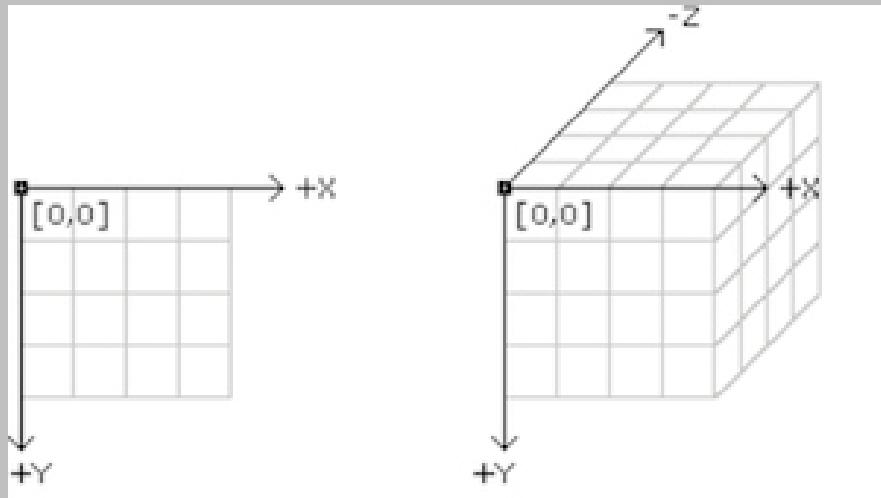
Gravação de ficheiros .stl.

Limpeza e escala do .stl no Blender e preparação no Cura para a impressão 3d.

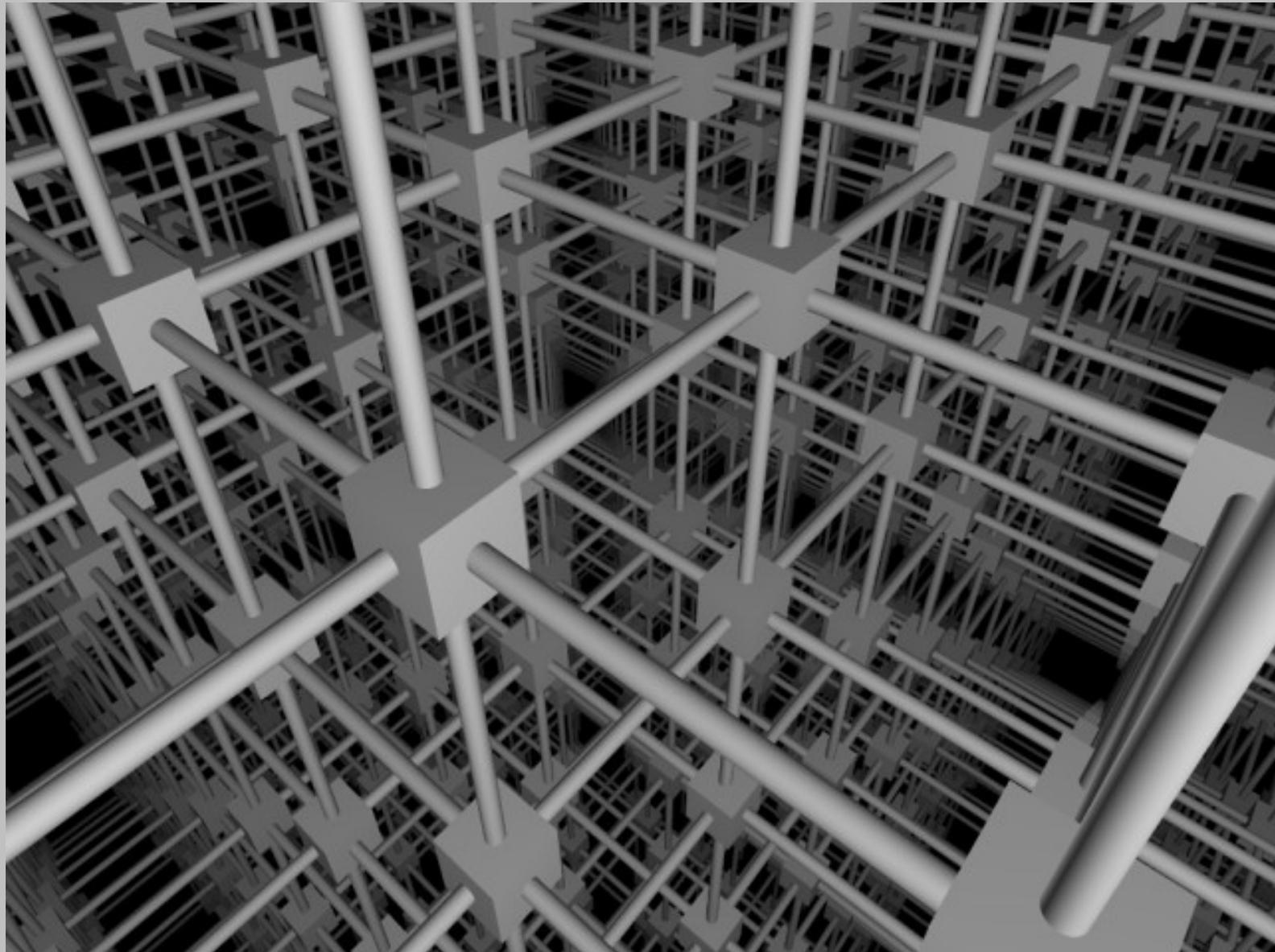
Impressão 3D de objectos criados pelos participantes.

Space, the final frontier

- Sistemas de coordenadas cartesiano e polar

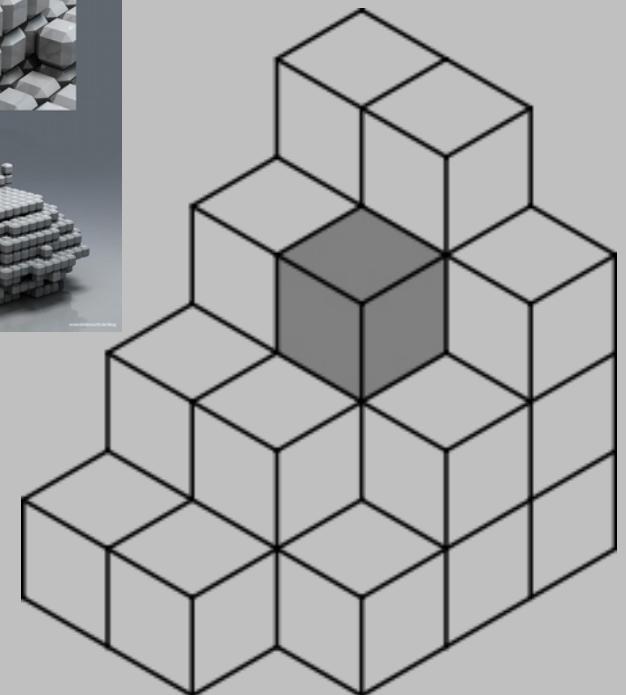
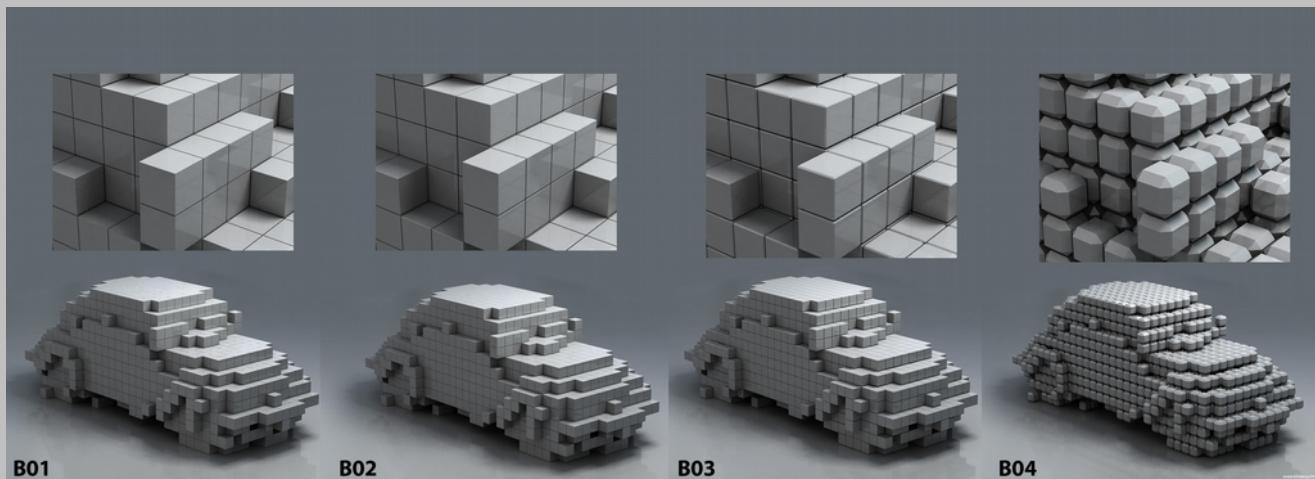


Space, the final frontier



Voxel

- A voxel represents a value on a regular grid in three-dimensional space.
- Voxel is a portmanteau for "volume" and "pixel" where pixel is a combination of "picture" and "element".



Polygonizing a scalar field

- Paul Bourke, 1994
<http://paulbourke.net/geometry/polygonise/>
- Also known as: "3D Contouring", "Marching Cubes", "Surface Reconstruction"
- Based on tables by Cory Gene Bloyd

Polygonising a scalar field

Also known as: "3D Contouring", "Marching Cubes", "Surface Reconstruction"

Written by [Paul Bourke](#)

May 1994

Based on tables by Cory Gene Bloyd along with
additional example source code [marchingsource.cpp](#)

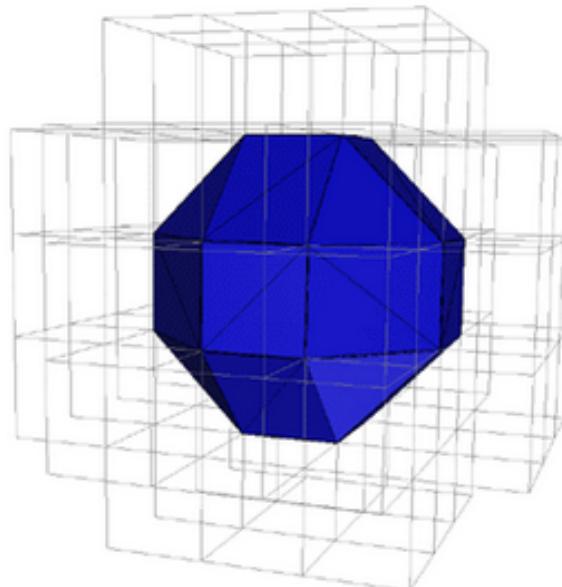
[An alternative table](#) by Geoffrey Heller.

[rchandra.zip](#): C++ classes contributed by Raghavendra Chandrashekara.

[OpenGL source code](#), sample volume: [cell.gz](#) (old)

[volexample.zip](#): An example showing how to call polygonise including a sample MRI dataset.

[Qt_MARCHING_CUBES.zip](#): Qt/OpenGL example courtesy Dr. Klaus Miltenberger.



Polygonising a scalar field

- There are many applications for this type of technique, two very common ones are:
 - Reconstruction of a surface from medical volumetric datasets. For example MRI scans result in a 3d volume of samples at the vertices of a regular 3D mesh.
 - Creating a 3D contour of a mathematical scalar field. In this case the function is known everywhere but is sampled at the vertices of a regular 3D grid.

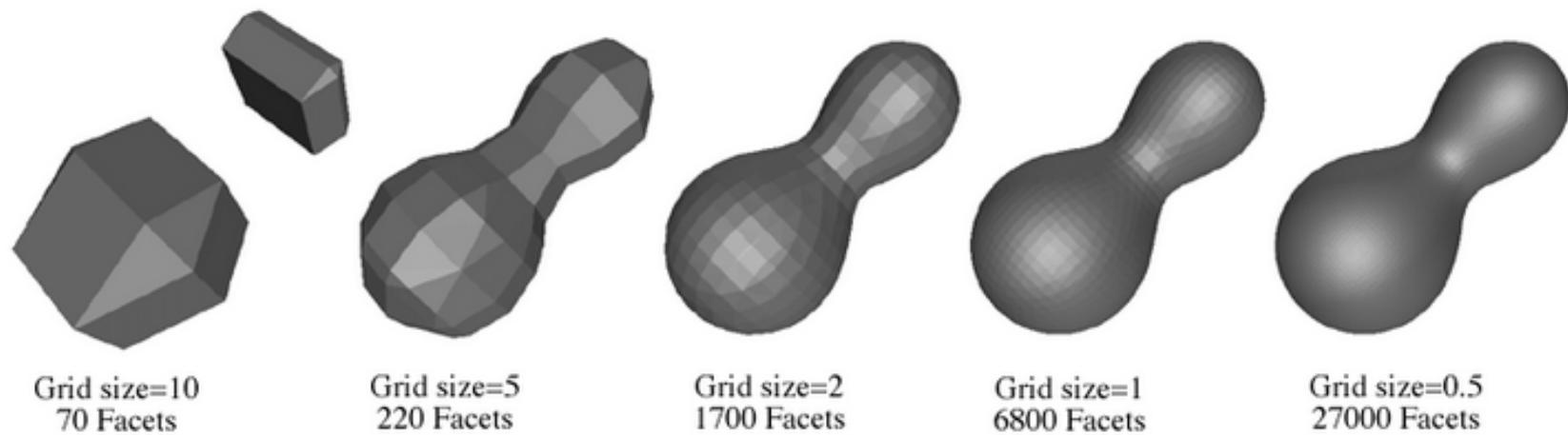
Another example

Lets say vertex 0 and 3 are below the isosurface. cubeindex will then be 0000 1001 == 9. The 9th entry into the egdeTable is 905_{hex} == 1001 0000 0101 which means edge 11,8,2, and 0 are cut and so we work out the vertices of the intersection of the isosurface with those edges.

Next, 9 in the triTable is 0, 11, 2, 8, 11, 0. This corresponds to 2 triangular facets, one between the intersection of edge 0 11 and 2. The other between the intersections along edges 8 11 and 0.

Grid Resolution

One very desirable control when polygonising a field where the values are known or can be interpolated anywhere in space is the resolution of the sampling grid. This allows course or fine approximation to the isosurface to be generated depending on the smoothness required and/or the processing power available to display the surface. The following example is of two "bobby molecules" as specified by Blinn, generated at different grid sizes.



Source code

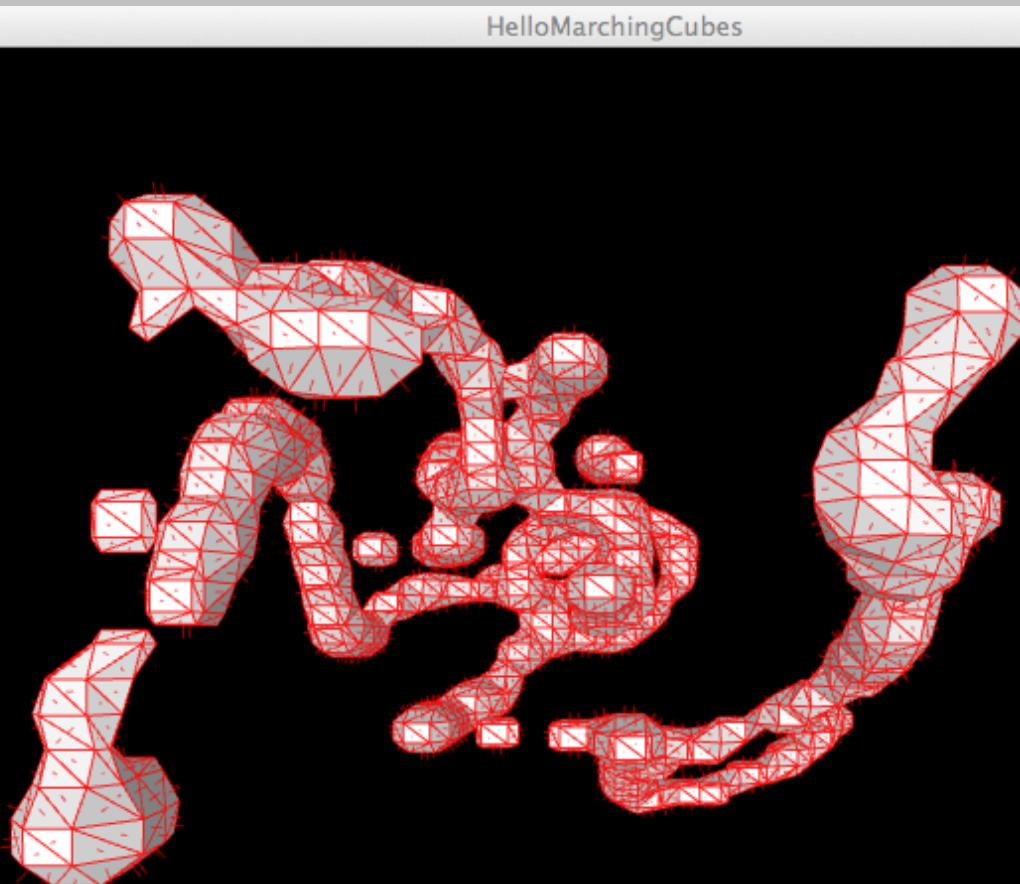
```
typedef struct {
    XYZ p[3];
} TRIANGLE;

typedef struct {
    XYZ p[8];
    double val[8];
} GRIDCELL;
```

s373.MarchingCubes

- André Sier, 2009/10
<http://s373.net/code/marchingcubes>
- Processing, openFrameworks
- import s373.marchingcubes.*;
- #include “ofxMarchingCubes.h”

s373.marchingcubes



The screenshot shows a Processing sketch titled "HelloMarchingCubes". The main window displays a complex, branching 3D mesh structure composed of red edges and grey faces, set against a black background. The mesh appears to be a wireframe representation of a volume or surface. The Processing IDE window is visible on the right, showing the code for the sketch. The code initializes a MarchingCubes object, sets up the window size, and defines methods for setup and draw. The draw method includes logic for mouse input to add cubes and update the mesh. At the bottom of the IDE window, there is a terminal-like interface showing the version of the library and its creation date.

```
import s373.marchingcubes.*;

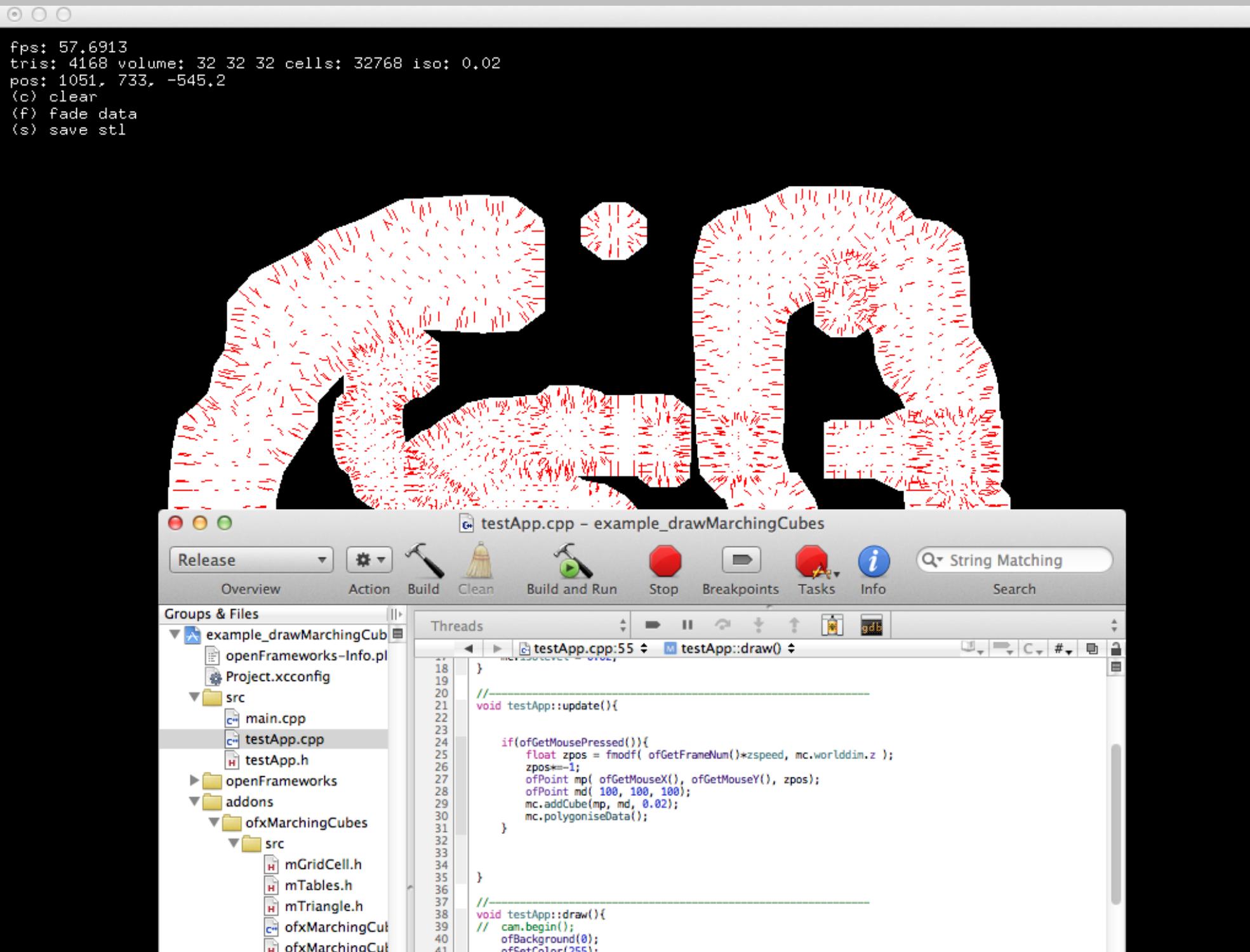
MarchingCubes mc;
int mres = 32;
float isoval = 0.01;
boolean drawwireframe = false;
boolean drawnormals = true;

void setup() {
    size(800, 600, P3D);
    mc = new MarchingCubes(this, 800, 600, -1024, mres, mres, mres);
    mc.isolevel = 0.0161;
    mc.zeroData();
    mc.polygoniseData();
}

void draw() {
    background(0);
    lights();
    XYZ loc = new XYZ(mouseX, mouseY, map(sin(frameCount*0.021),
    XYZ dim = new XYZ(10, 10, 10);
    if (mousePressed) {
        mc.addCube(isoval, loc, dim);
        // mc.addIsoPoint(isoval,loc);
        mc.polygoniseData();
    }
}
```

s373.marchingcubes - 0.1.0 Sat Dec 22 14:52:17 WET 2012 -
<http://s373.net/code/marchingcubes>
tris: 798 volume: 32 32 32 cells: 32768 iso: 0.0025

click to draw, space clear, s save stl
tris: 4556 volume: 32 32 32 cells: 32768 iso: 0.0161



s373.marchingcubes

- Main functions
 - Construct (java) / setup (c++)
 - mc = new MarchingCubes(this, 1000, 600, -1000, mcres, mcres, mcres * 2);
 - mc.setup(1000, 1000, -1000, 64, 64, 64);
 - MarchingWorldDim x, y, z + MarchingGridResolution x, y, z
 - marchingcube.zeroData();
 - Clears / zero's values from voxel data grid
 - marchingcube.addCube(float val, XYZ ptpos, XYZ ptdim);

s373.marchingcubes

- Main functions
 - `marchingcube.addIsoPoint(float val, XYZ ptpos);`
 - `marchingcube.polygoniseData();`
 - Transforms current data voxels into 3d polygons
 - `marchingcube.draw();`
 - `marchingcube.writeStl(String filestr);`

k. - André Sier - 2007

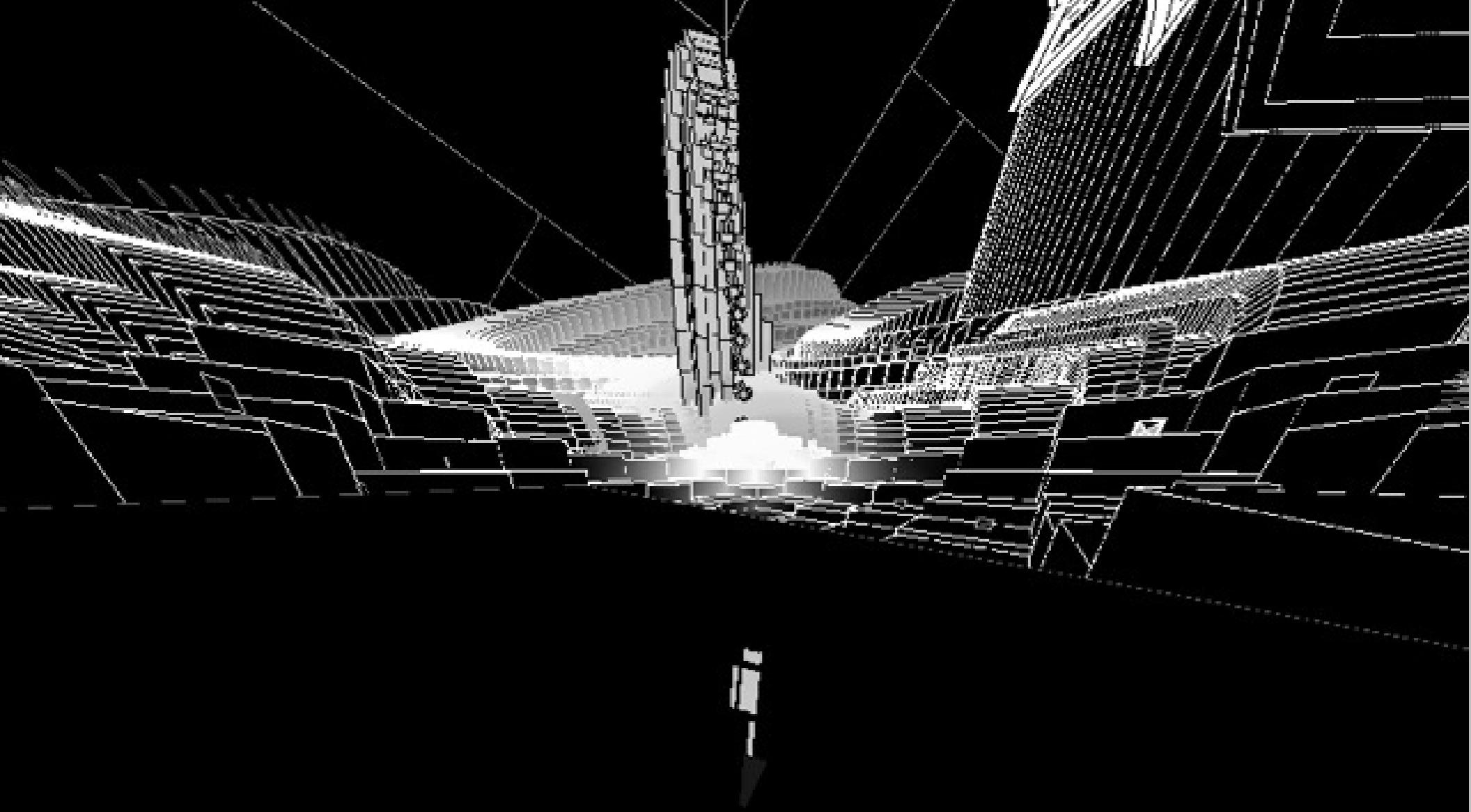
k.

<http://s373.net/projectos/k>

<http://s373.net/folio/k/k/>

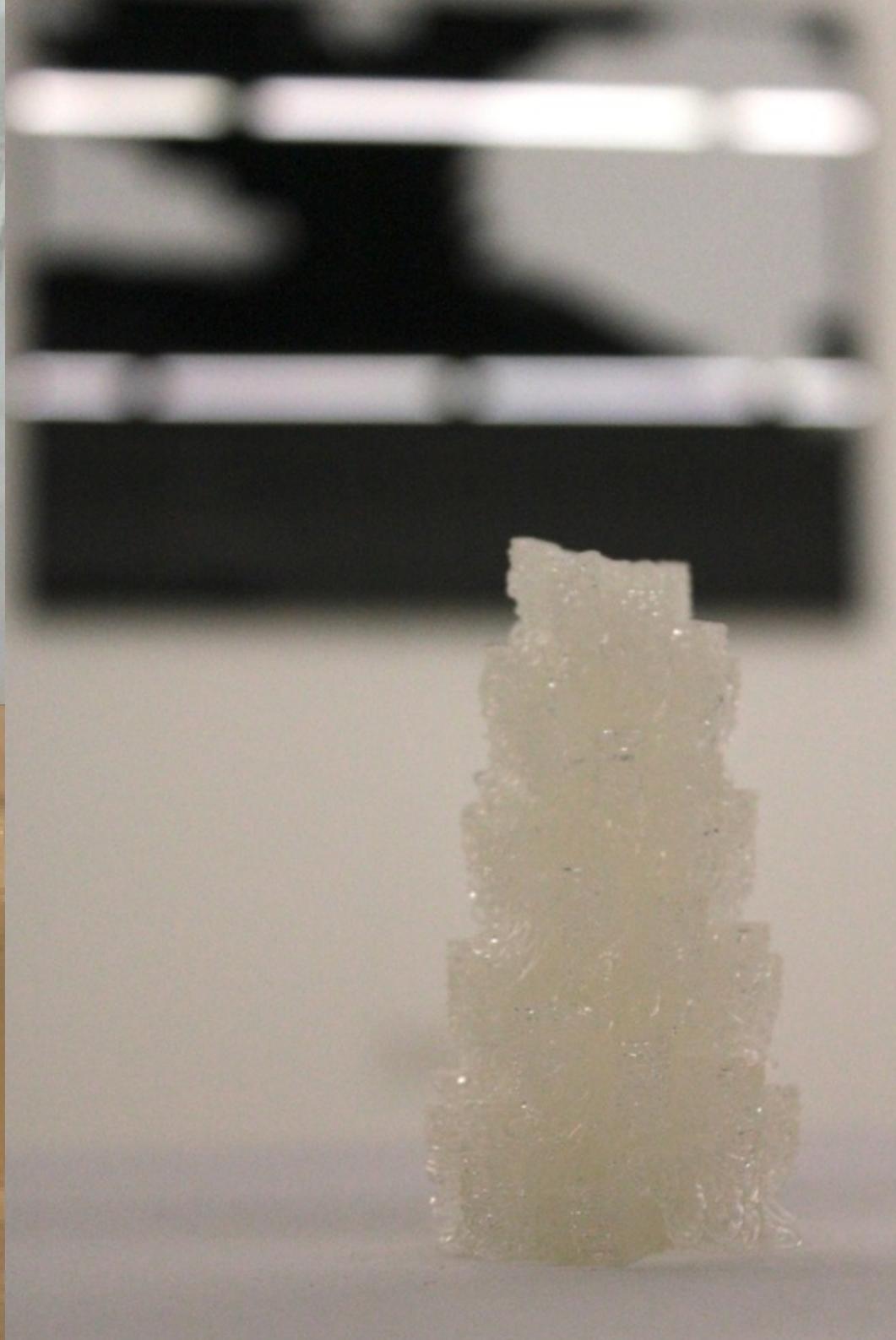
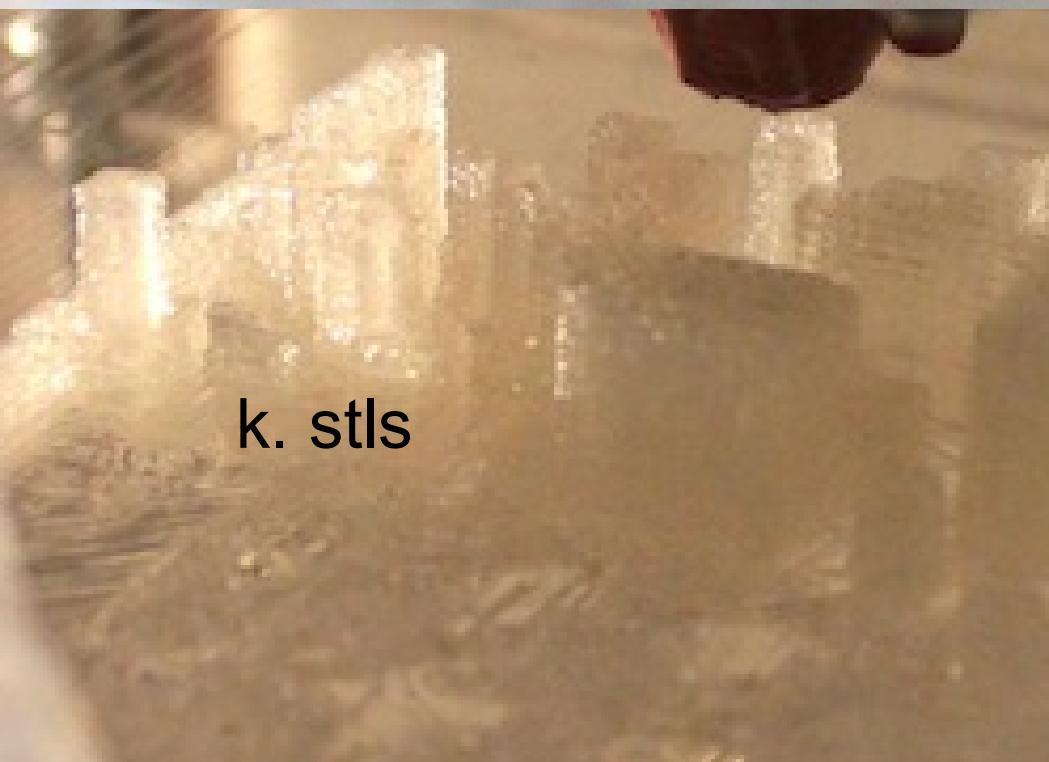
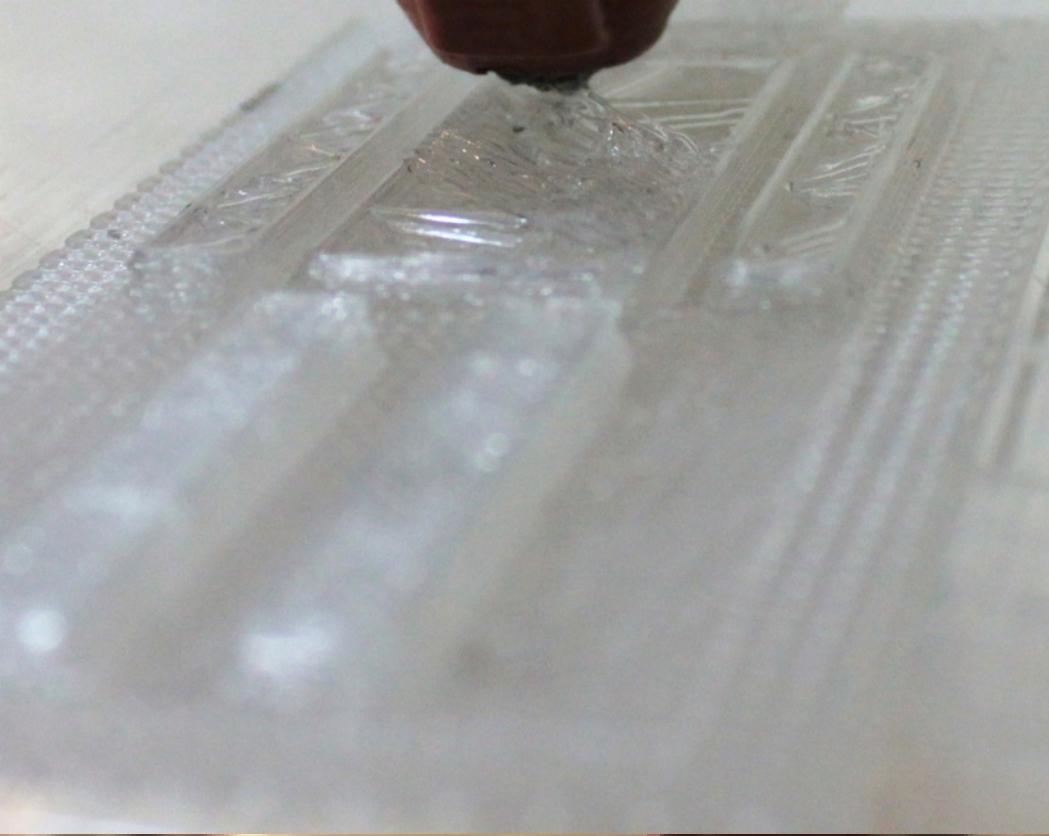
k. é uma adaptação livre do imaginário experimentado por K. n'O Castelo de Franz Kafka (1924), que transporta o utilizador através de uma viagem vertiginosa pelos meandros da abstracção espacial.

ambiente labiríntico tridimensional indeterminado naveável aberto contínuo complexo cíclico



k. video

k.00 src-02.-01 h-2877.687 s-000.986 g19.8 ech01



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RULE449

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ITER90

CF-RATES

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TRIDXB

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CB-RND0

NORMAL50

REFRAMED

CGEDEIn1

RELOCIn0

APACHE@31BCCB

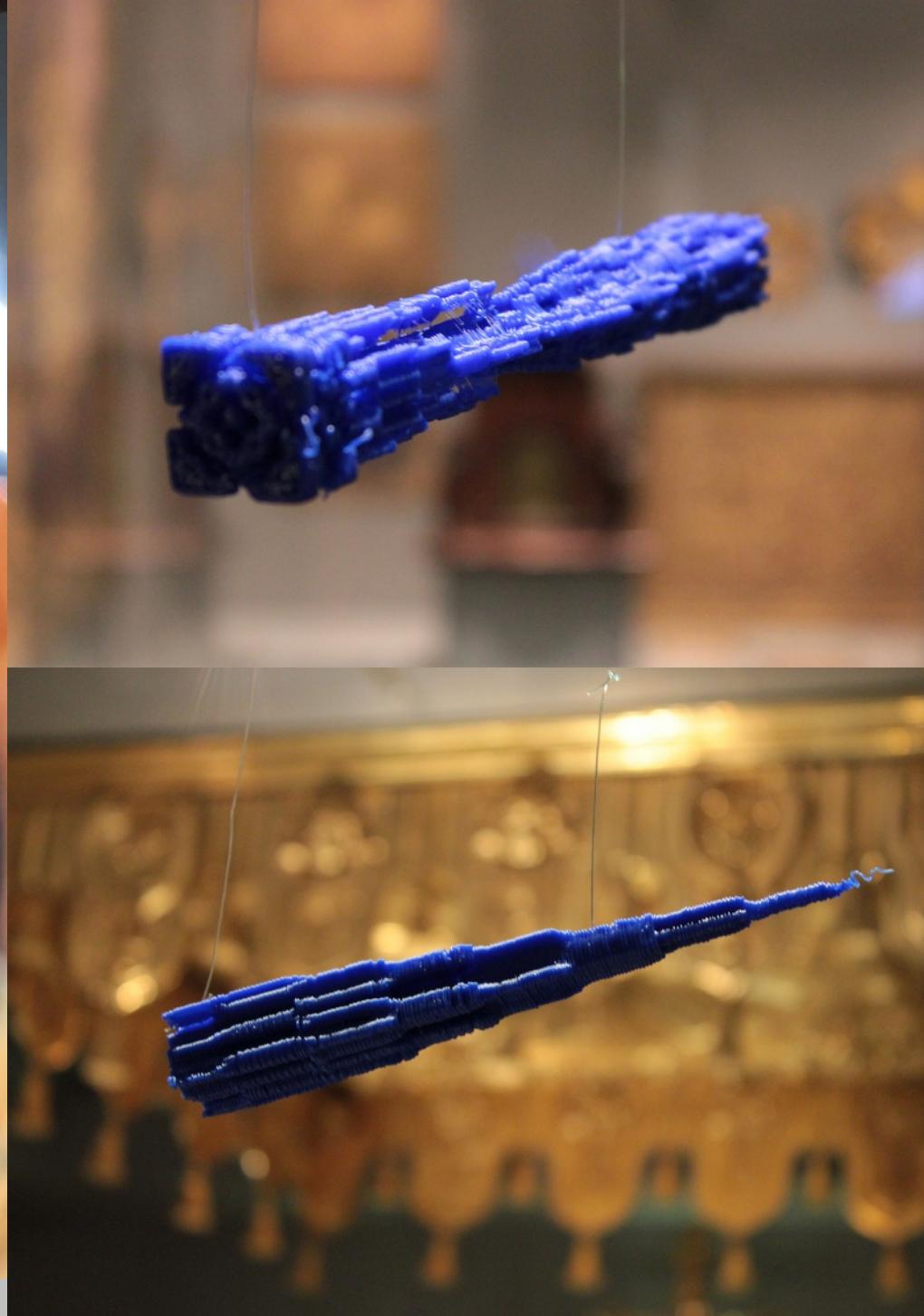
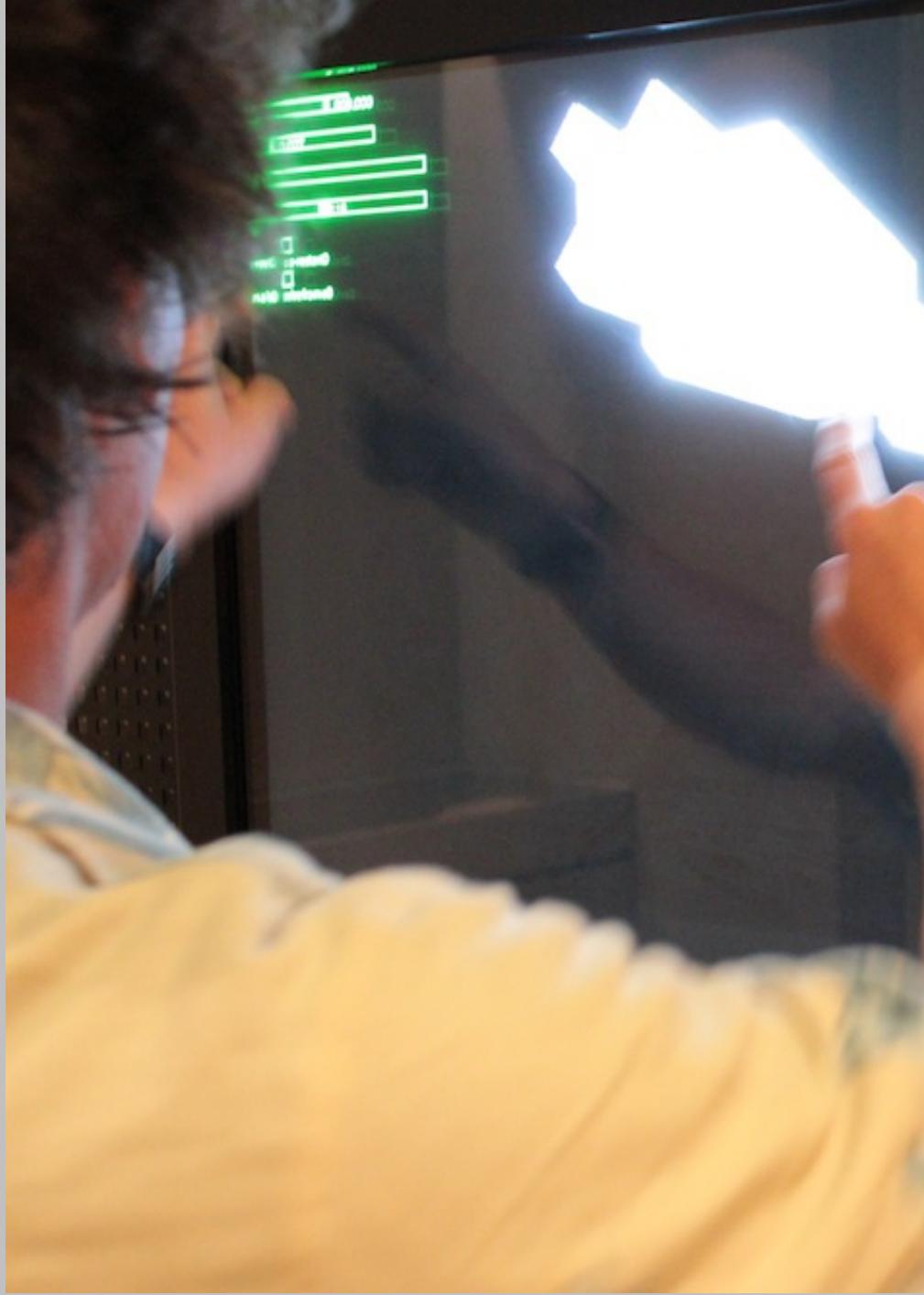
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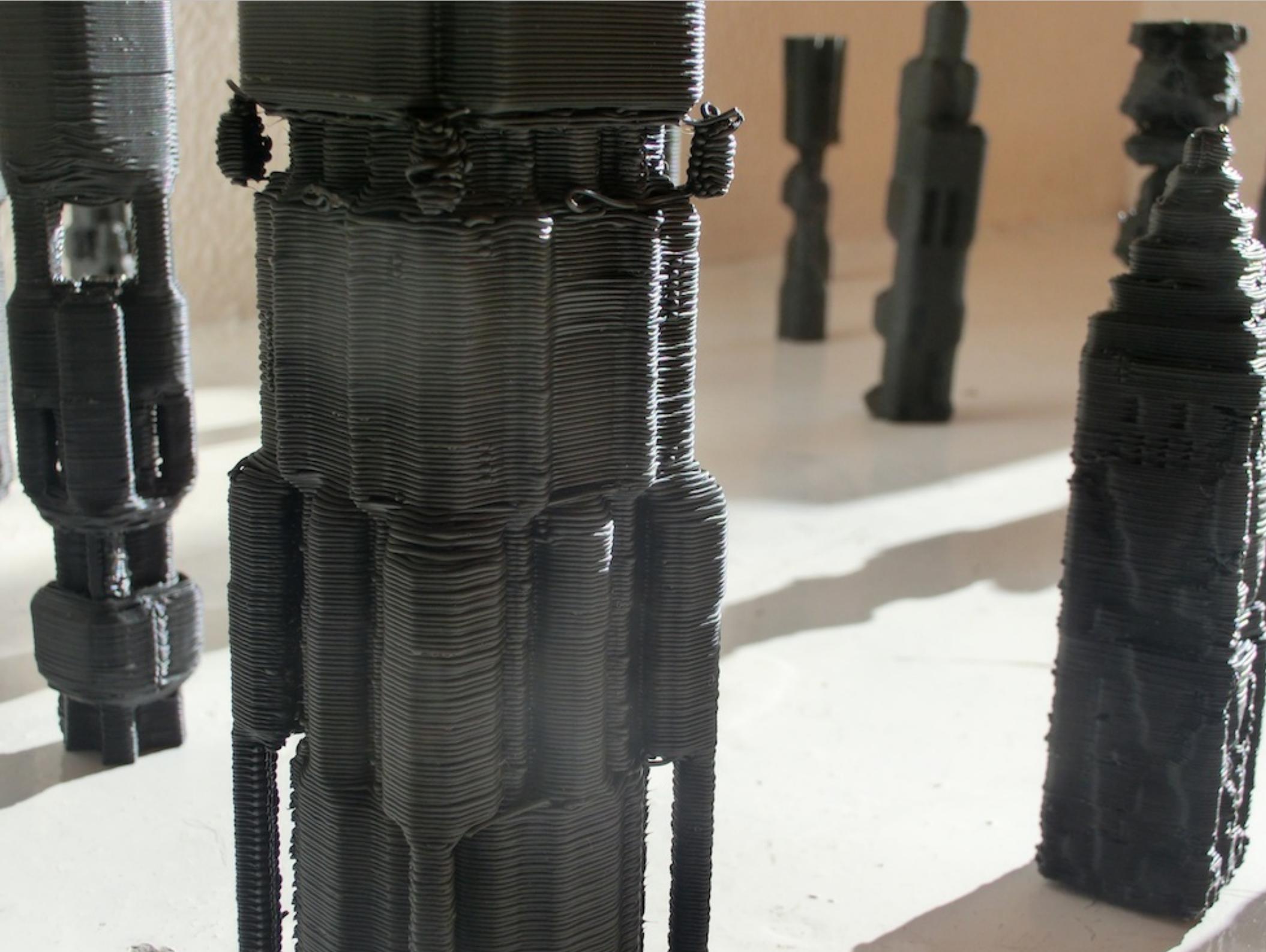
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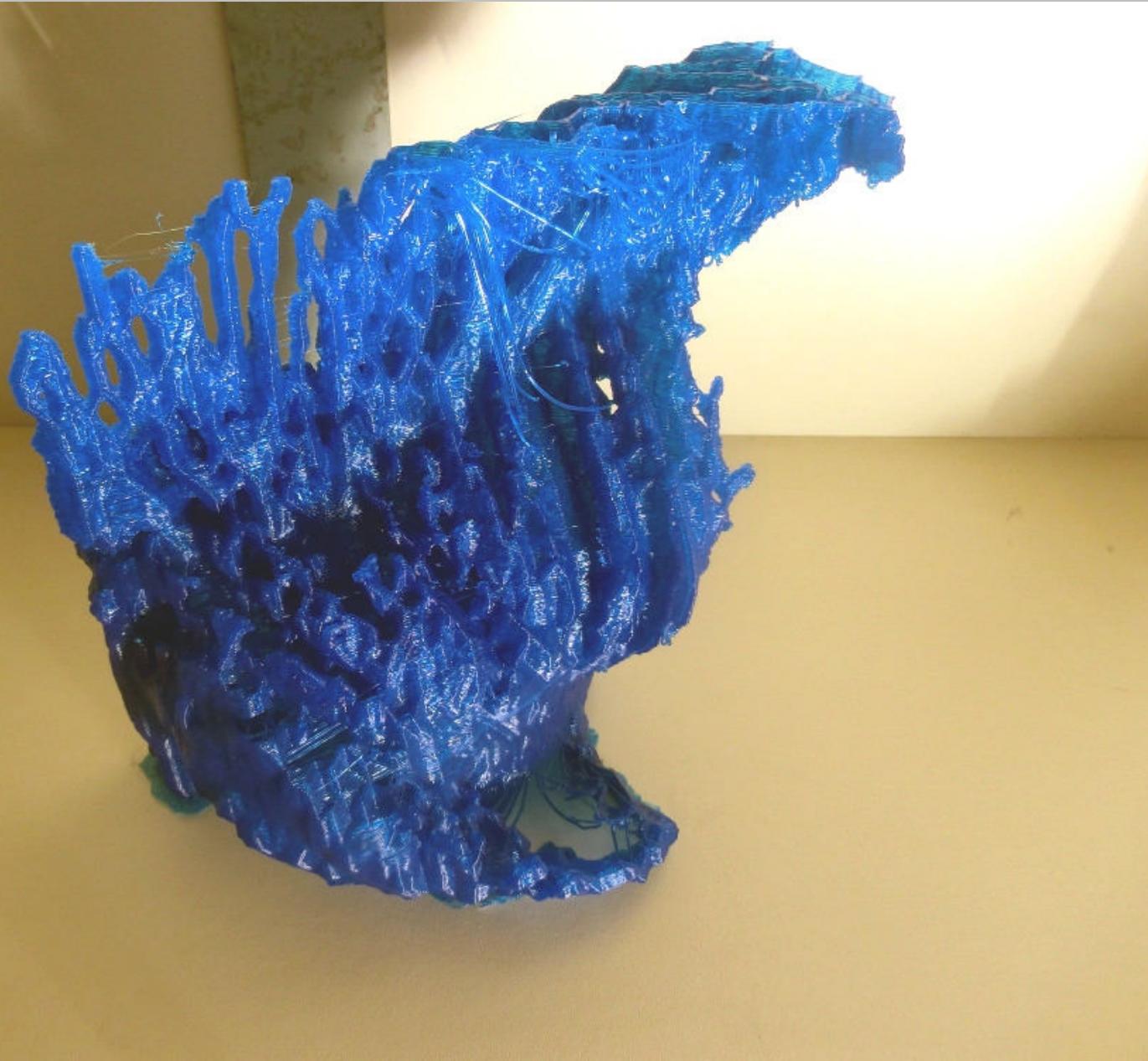
AU-CASQUCUC

TRIS: 9120 VOLUME: 8 8 163 CELLS: 10432 ISO: 00025
3G29415

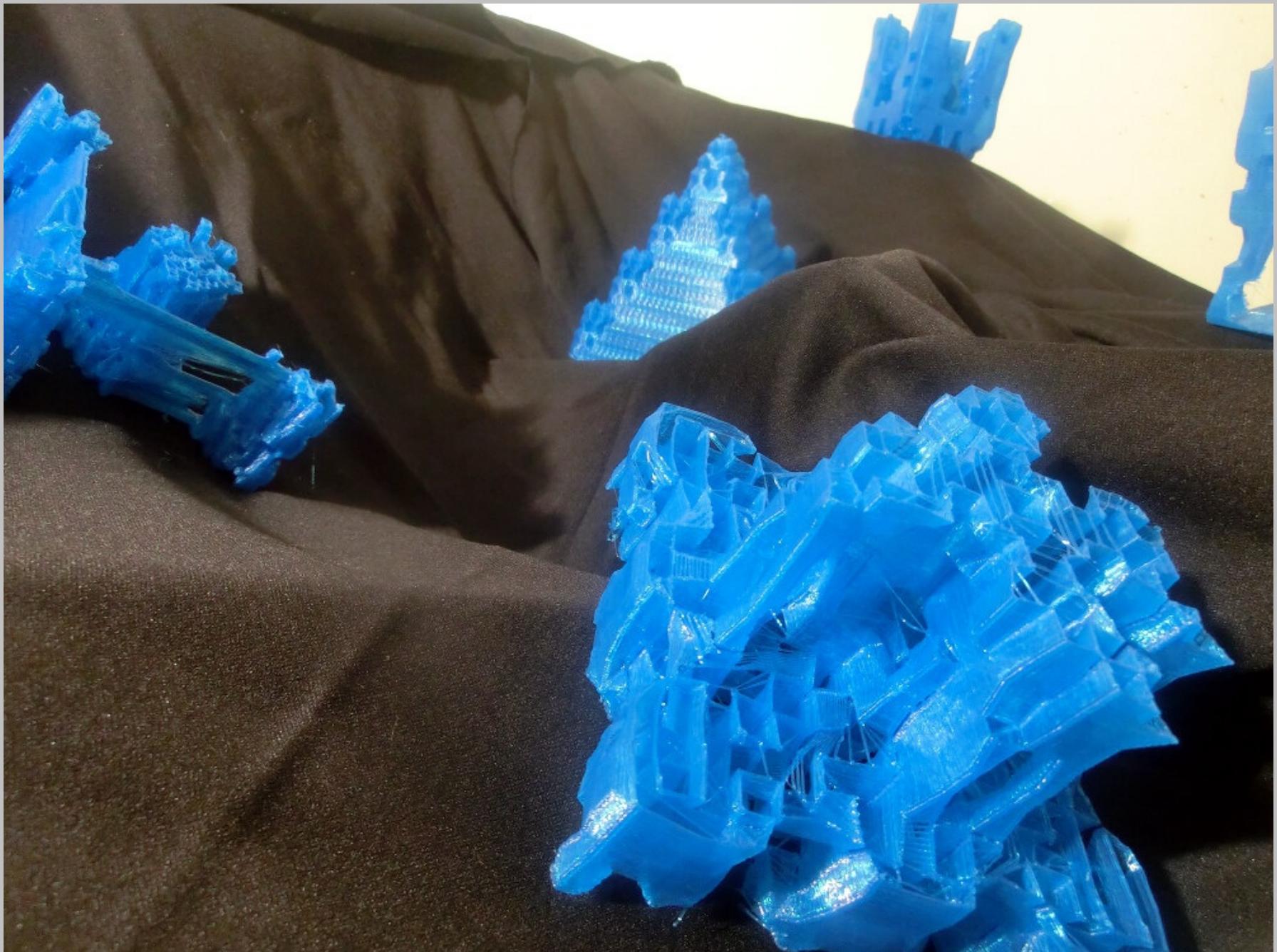




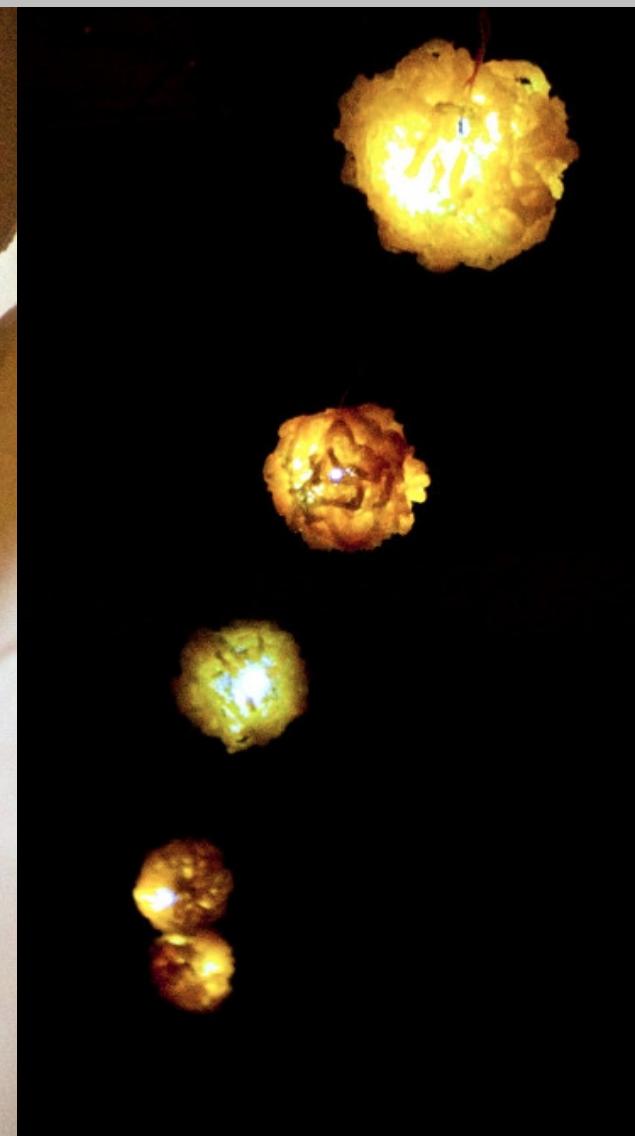
Hyperborea (solids)



Heliades



Sol



Eu-Abstracto



Eu-Abstracto (Skate.Exe Edition)

