

RW778: Implementation and Application of Automata, 2006 Week 3 Lecture 1

L. van Zijl

Department of Computer Science
University of Stellenbosch

2006

Graphics Modelling with Cellular Automata

References:

1. Handout (ca.html)
2. Druon, Crosnier and Brigandat: Efficient Cellular Automata for 2D/3D Free-form Modelling.
3. Arata, Takai, Takai, Yamamoto: Free-form Shape Modelling by 3D Cellular Automata.

Graphics Modelling with Cellular Automata

Many applications of CA in graphics modelling:

- ▶ Cluster shape modelling
- ▶ Texture generation
- ▶ Virtual clay modelling
- ▶ Erosion of the bones
- ▶ Parallel particle systems
- ▶ Artificial life

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

- ▶ Cell represents one voxel in 3D voxel space

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

- ▶ Cell represents one voxel in 3D voxel space
- ▶ Each cell contains mass of clay

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

- ▶ Cell represents one voxel in 3D voxel space
- ▶ Each cell contains mass of clay
- ▶ CA time steps represent equalization of density distribution of clay.

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

- ▶ Cell represents one voxel in 3D voxel space
- ▶ Each cell contains mass of clay
- ▶ CA time steps represent equalization of density distribution of clay.
- ▶ Density of clay under threshold, retains own shape.

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

- ▶ Cell represents one voxel in 3D voxel space
- ▶ Each cell contains mass of clay
- ▶ CA time steps represent equalization of density distribution of clay.
- ▶ Density of clay under threshold, retains own shape.
- ▶ Deformation caused by clay movement from high to low density portions.

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

- ▶ Cell represents one voxel in 3D voxel space
- ▶ Each cell contains mass of clay
- ▶ CA time steps represent equalization of density distribution of clay.
- ▶ Density of clay under threshold, retains own shape.
- ▶ Deformation caused by clay movement from high to low density portions.
- ▶ Transformation local in 2×2 blocks (Margolus neighbourhood).

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

- ▶ Cell represents one voxel in 3D voxel space
- ▶ Each cell contains mass of clay
- ▶ CA time steps represent equalization of density distribution of clay.
- ▶ Density of clay under threshold, retains own shape.
- ▶ Deformation caused by clay movement from high to low density portions.
- ▶ Transformation local in 2×2 blocks (Margolus neighbourhood).
- ▶ Repartition excess clay according to formula:

Cellular Automata

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)

For each block

For each cell c over threshold

$$dm_k \leftarrow m_k * \alpha$$

$$m_k \leftarrow m_k - dm_k$$

For each cell j under threshold

$$m_j \leftarrow m_j + (dm_1 + \dots + dm_r)/n$$

α : distribution rate (0.3)

dm_k : excess clay in cell k

r, n : number of cell over/under threshold

Cellular Automata: Examples

Virtual Clay Model (Arata)



Figure 4.1: Results obtained with repartition law 1



Figure 4.2: The density in the object is now homogeneous

Figure: Clay deformation with Druon's extensions: rule 1

Cellular Automata

Homework

Homework: Adapt your implementation of CA to implement 2D shape modelling (based on 2D CA). Generate a 2D graphical output representing the transformation. Bonus: Extend to 3D.