

# Real-Time Example-Based Elastic Deformation

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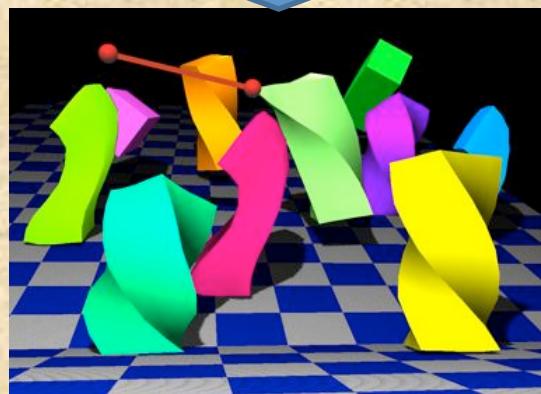


Example-Based Elastic Materials  
[Martin11]



Finite Element Method

Speed  
up



Our method



Shape Matching  
[Müller05]



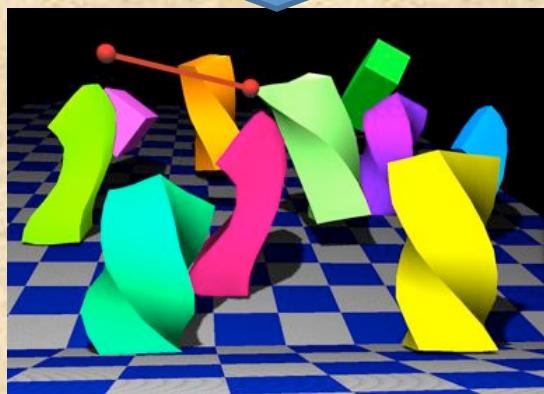
Example-Based Elastic Materials  
[Martin11]

Use

FEM

Finite Element Method

Speed  
up



Our method

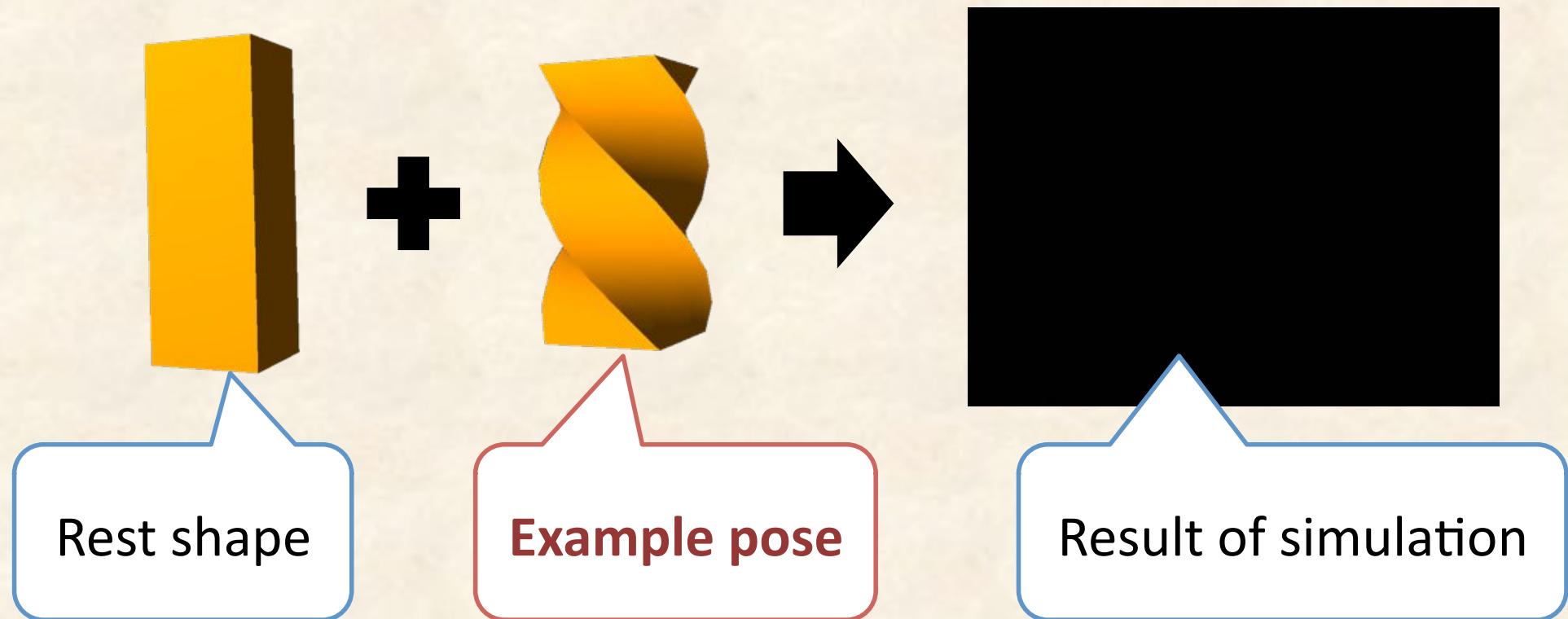
Use



Shape Matching  
[Müller05]



# Example-Based Elastic Materials [Martin11]





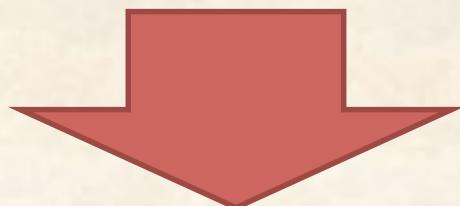
# Advantages

- 1. Artist-friendly simulation**
  - Direct design of deformations
  
- 2. No pre-defined scenarios**
  - Useful for games...?



# Limitation of [Martin11]

- Slow
  - not real-time, not interactive
  - Finite Element Method (FEM)
  - Non-linear optimizations



Our motivation: real-time, interactive

# Real-Time Demo



Rest shape

Example pose

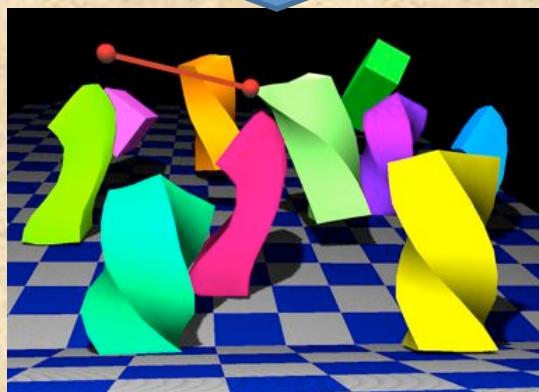


Example-Based Elastic Materials  
[Martin11]



Finite Element Method

Speed  
up



Our method



Shape Matching  
[Müller05]

# Shape Matching [Müller05]

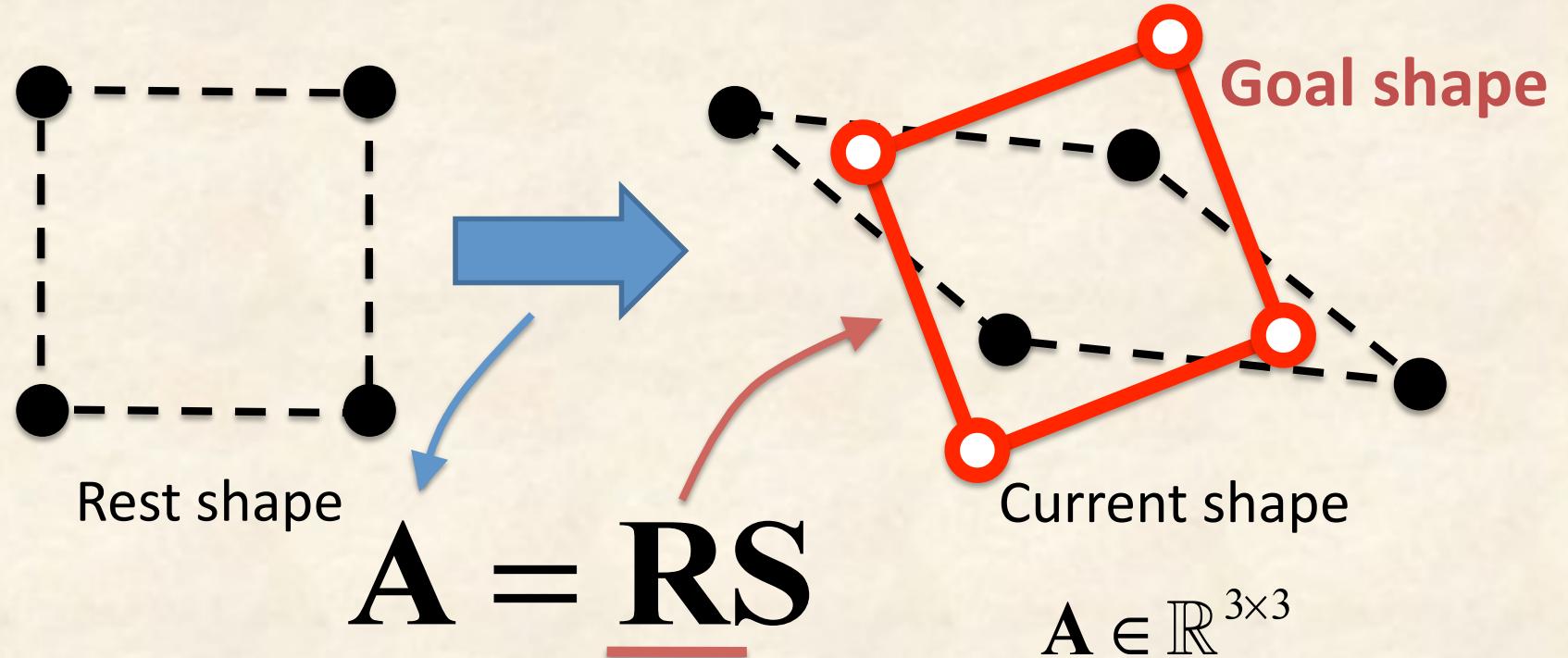
- Method for deformable objects
  - **Geometry, not physics**
  - **Fast, robust, and stable**



[Müller05]



# Key ideas



Polar decomposition

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

= Linear transformation

$$R \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

= Rotation

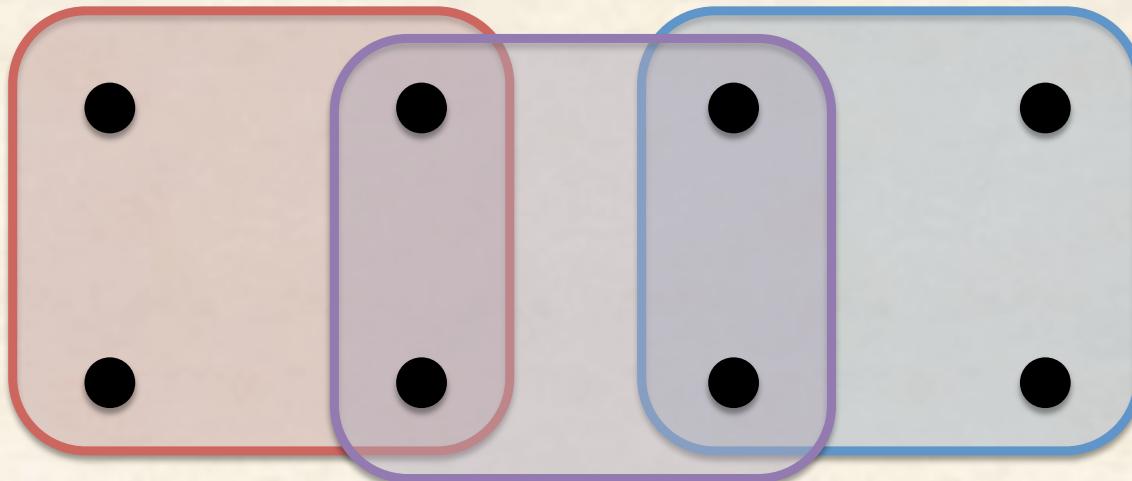
$$S \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

= Stretch and shear



# Extension to multi-region

- Overlapping local regions
  - Increasing the **range of deformation**



Multiple regions



Example-Based Elastic Materials  
[Martin11]

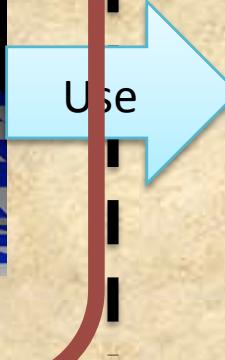


Finite Element Method

Speed  
up

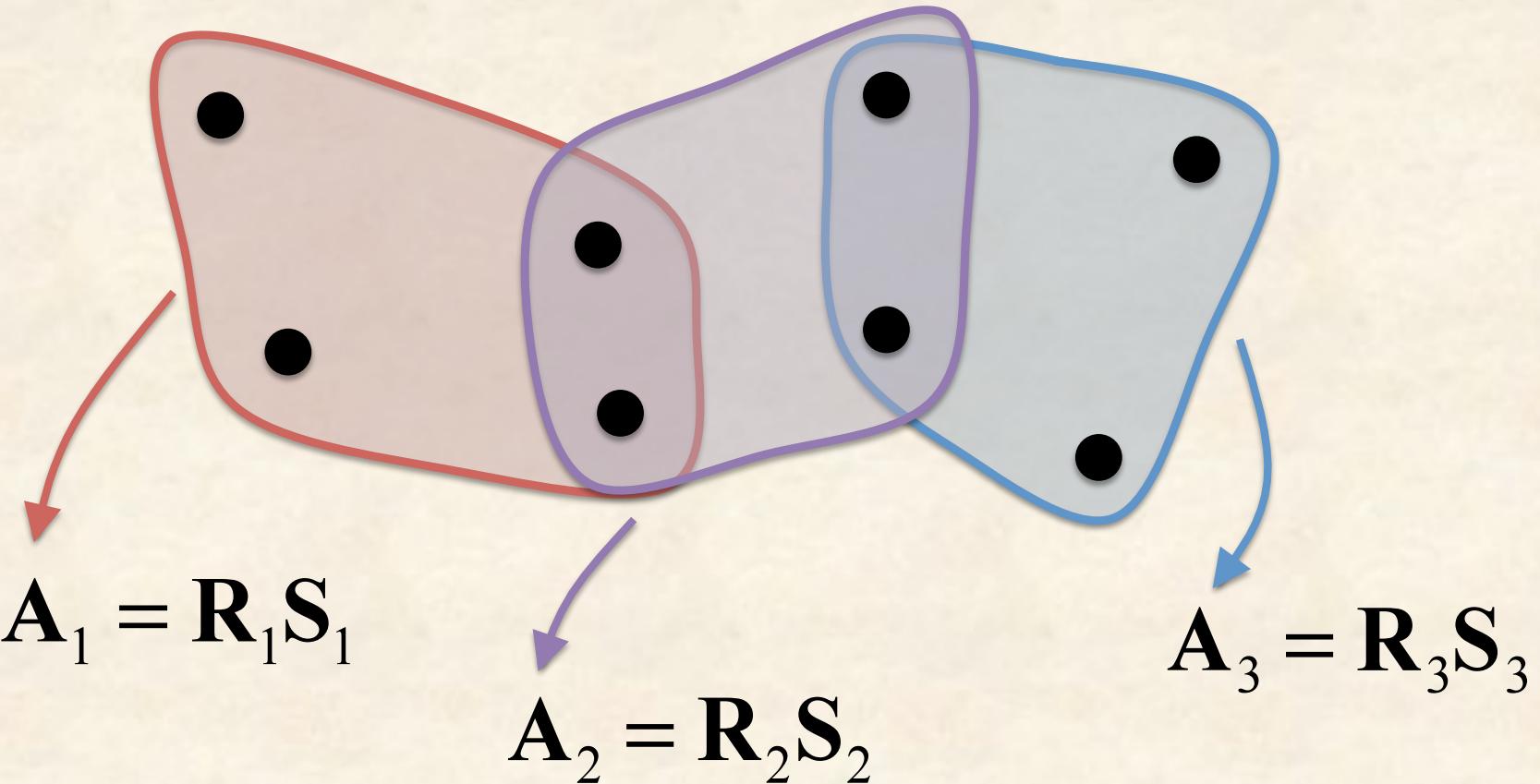


Our method



Shape Matching  
[Müller05]

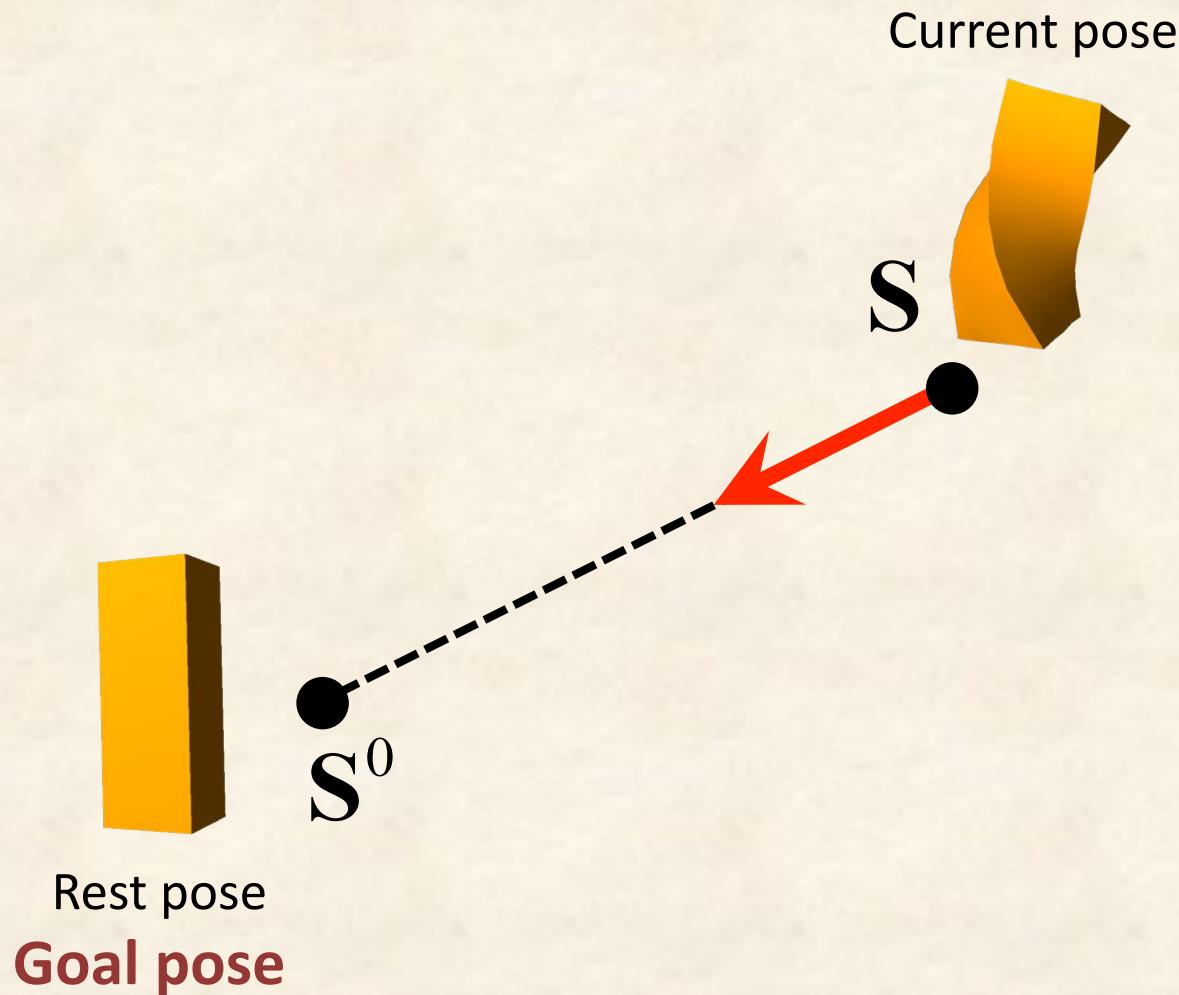
# Deformation Descriptor



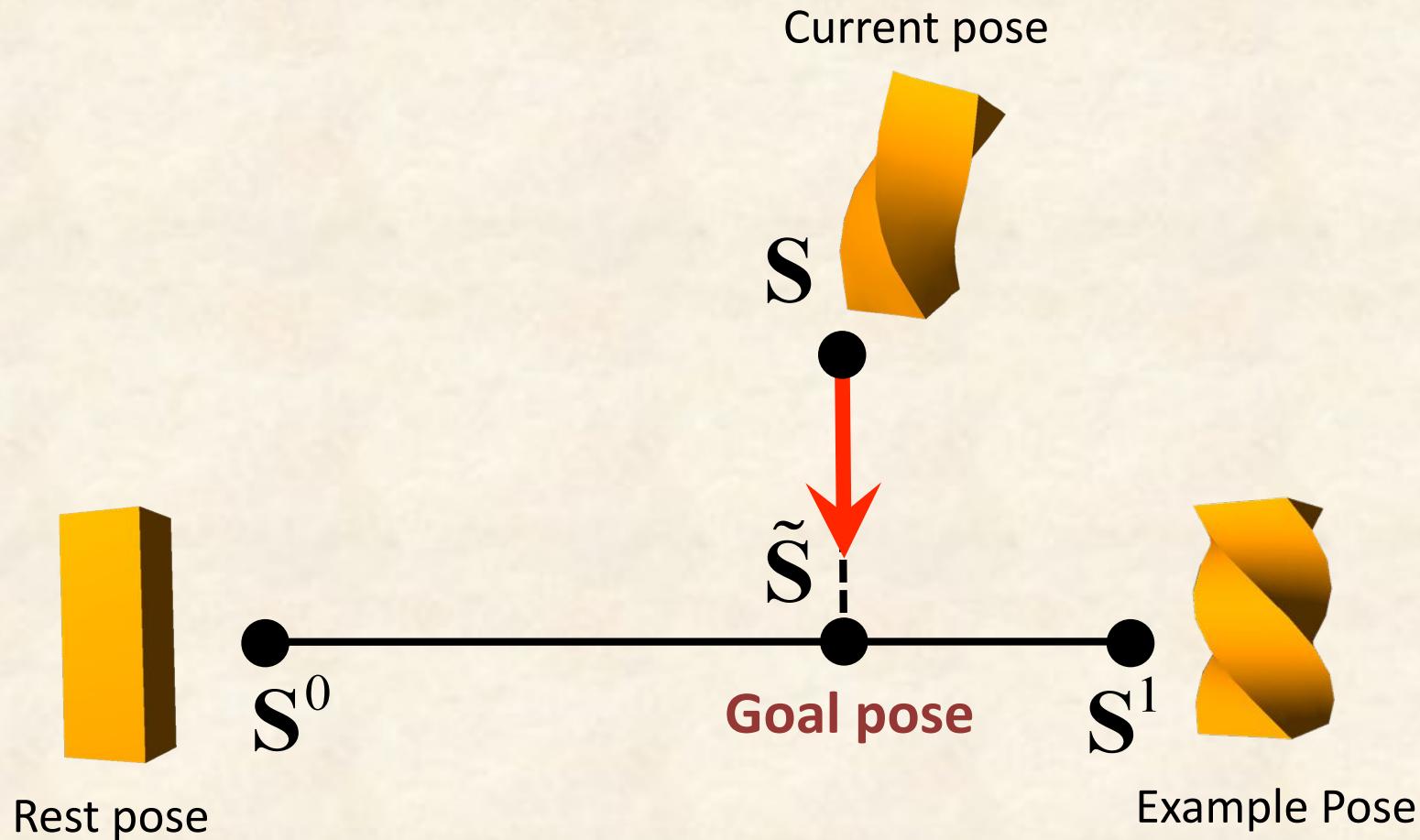
Deformation  
Descriptor

$$:= S = \begin{pmatrix} S_1^T & S_2^T & \cdots & S_m^T \end{pmatrix}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{6m}$$

# Goal pose (Standard shape matching)

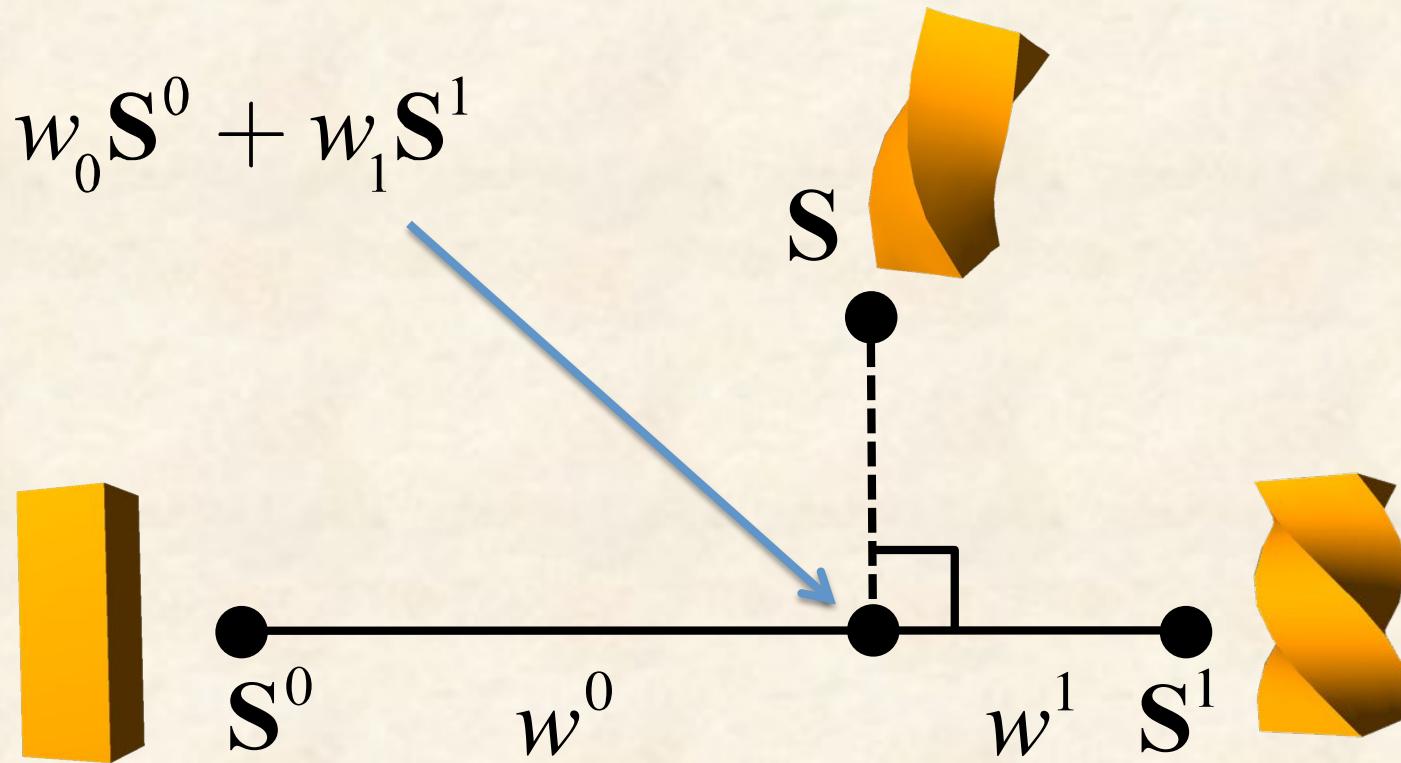


# Goal pose (Our method)



# Details of projection

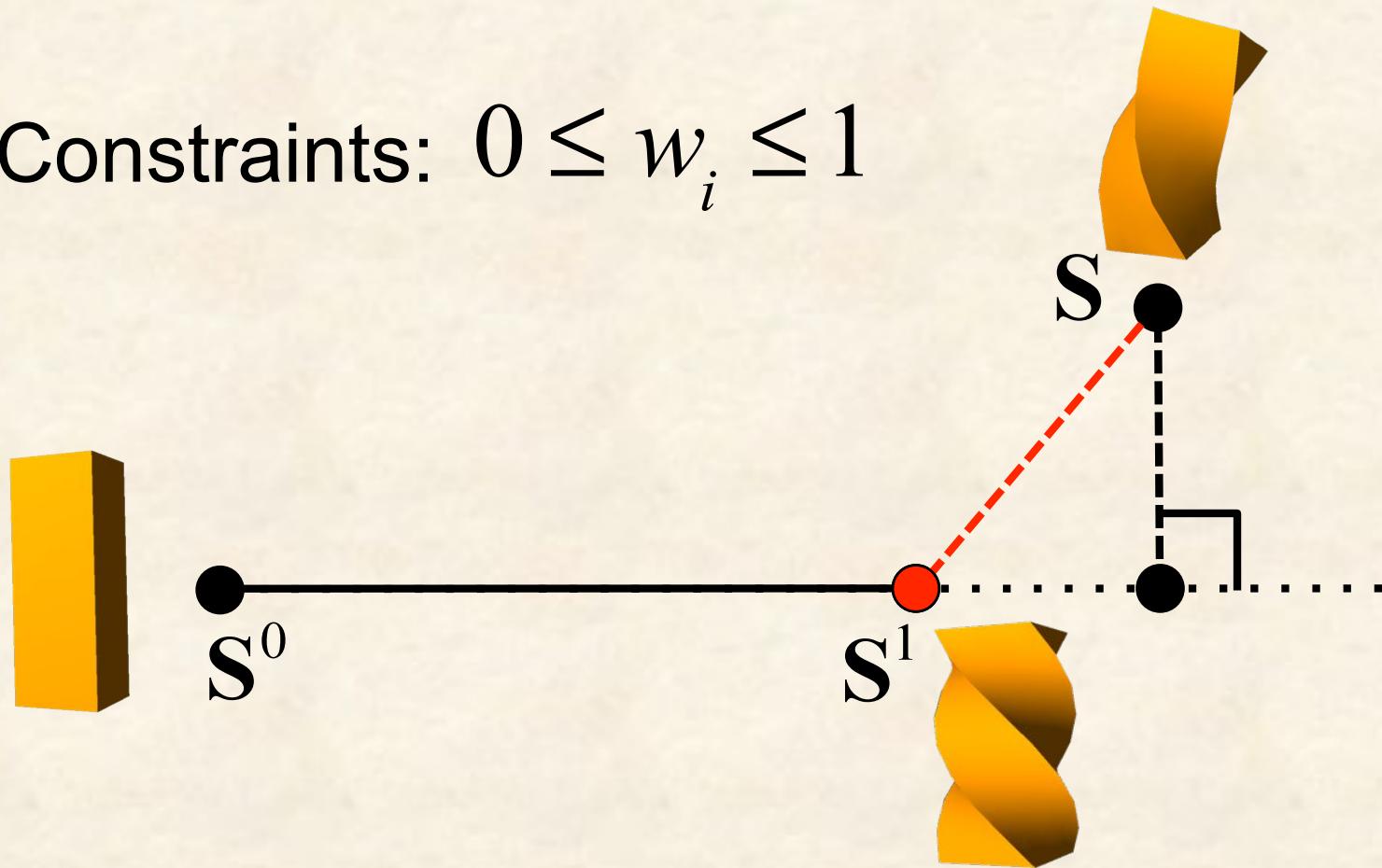
## 1. Linear projection



# Details of projection

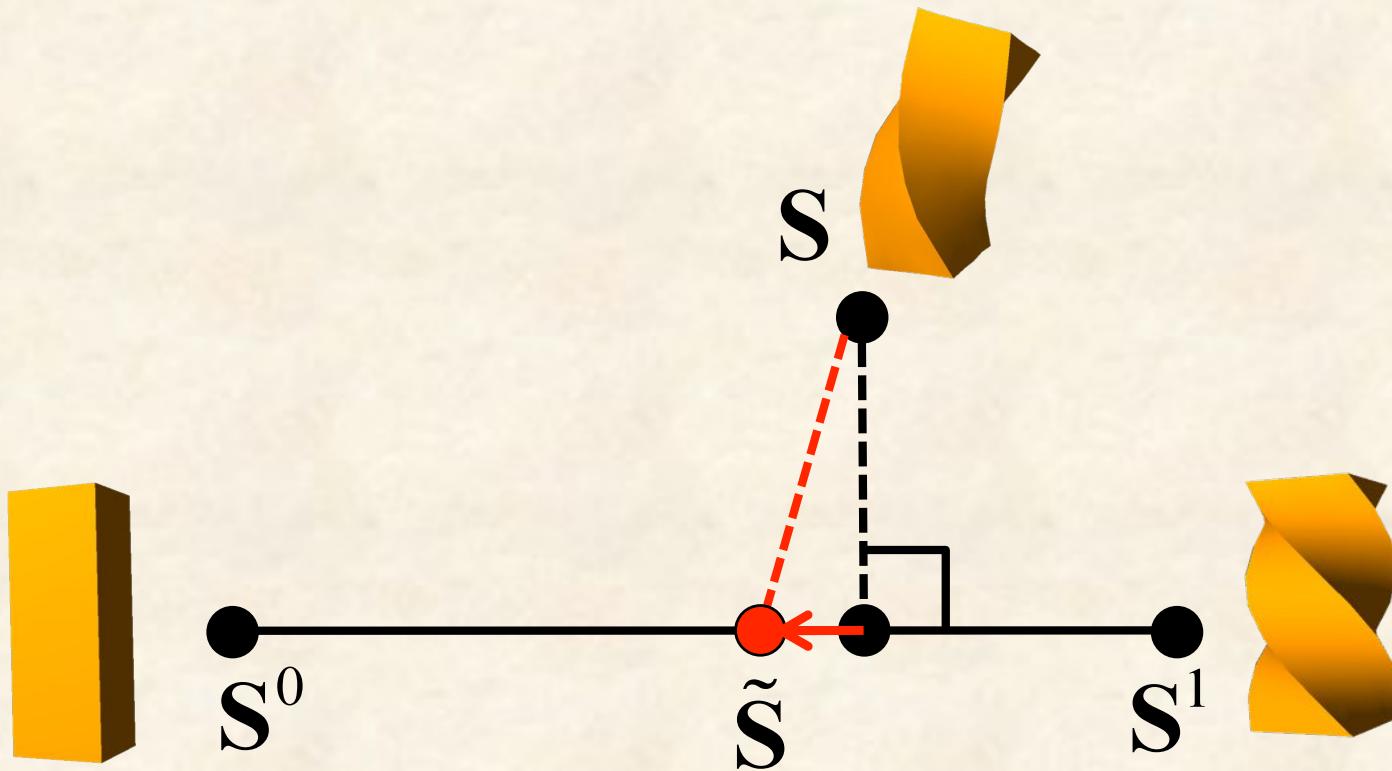
## 2. Clamping to avoid extrapolation

Constraints:  $0 \leq w_i \leq 1$



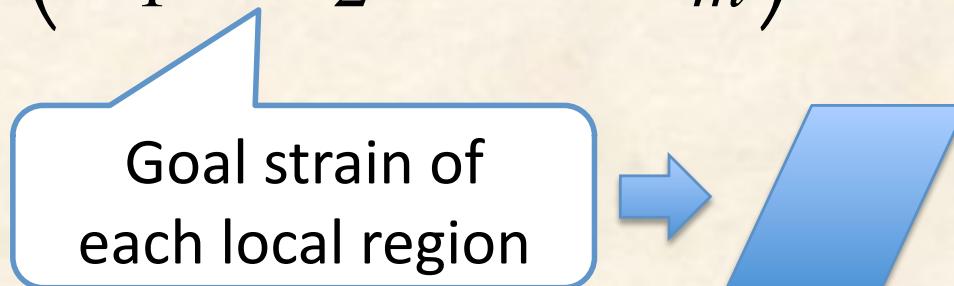
# Details of projection

## 3. Ensuring the deformation will return



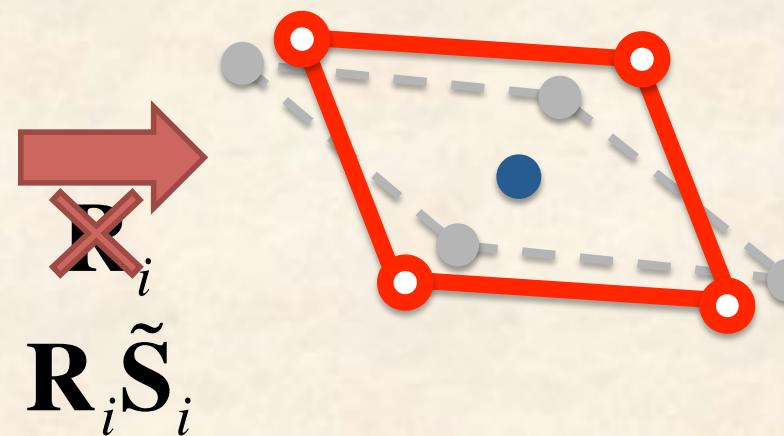
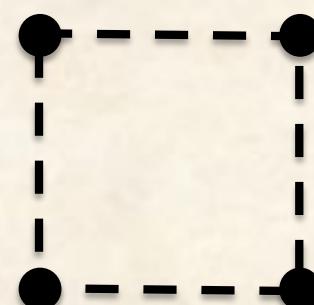
# Modifying the Shape Matching

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}} = \left( \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_1^T \ \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_2^T \ \dots \ \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_m^T \right)^T$$



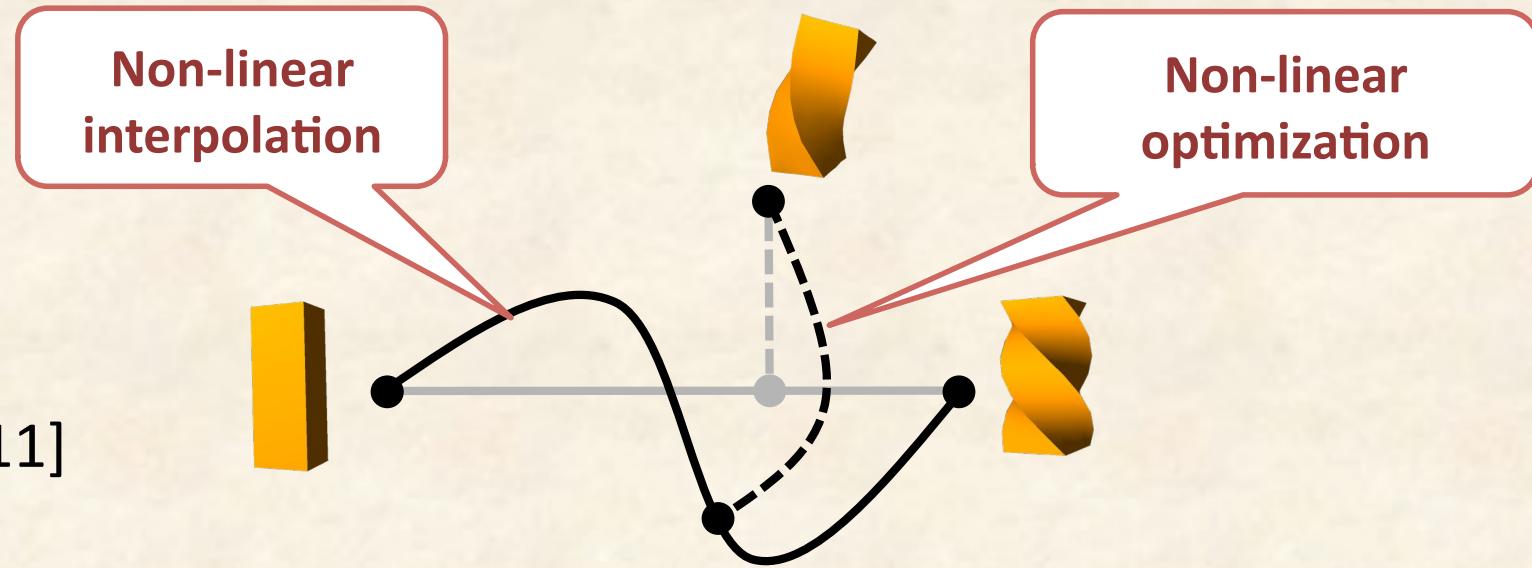
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Region  $i$

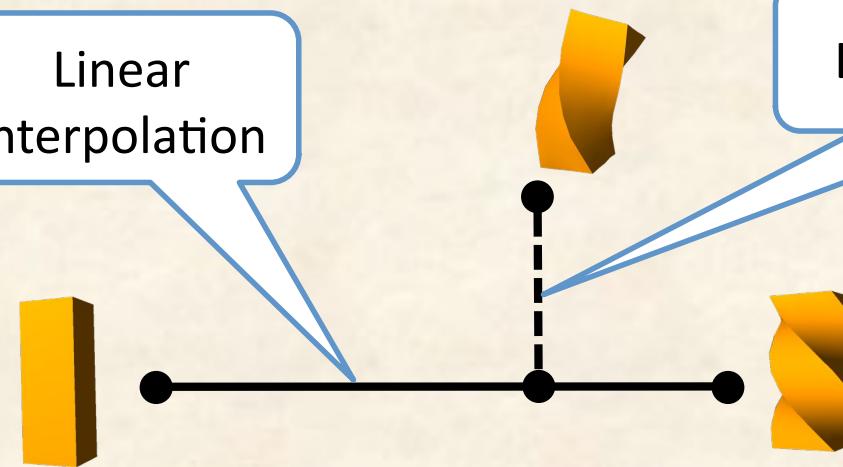


# Non-linear vs Linear

[Martin11]  
**FEM**



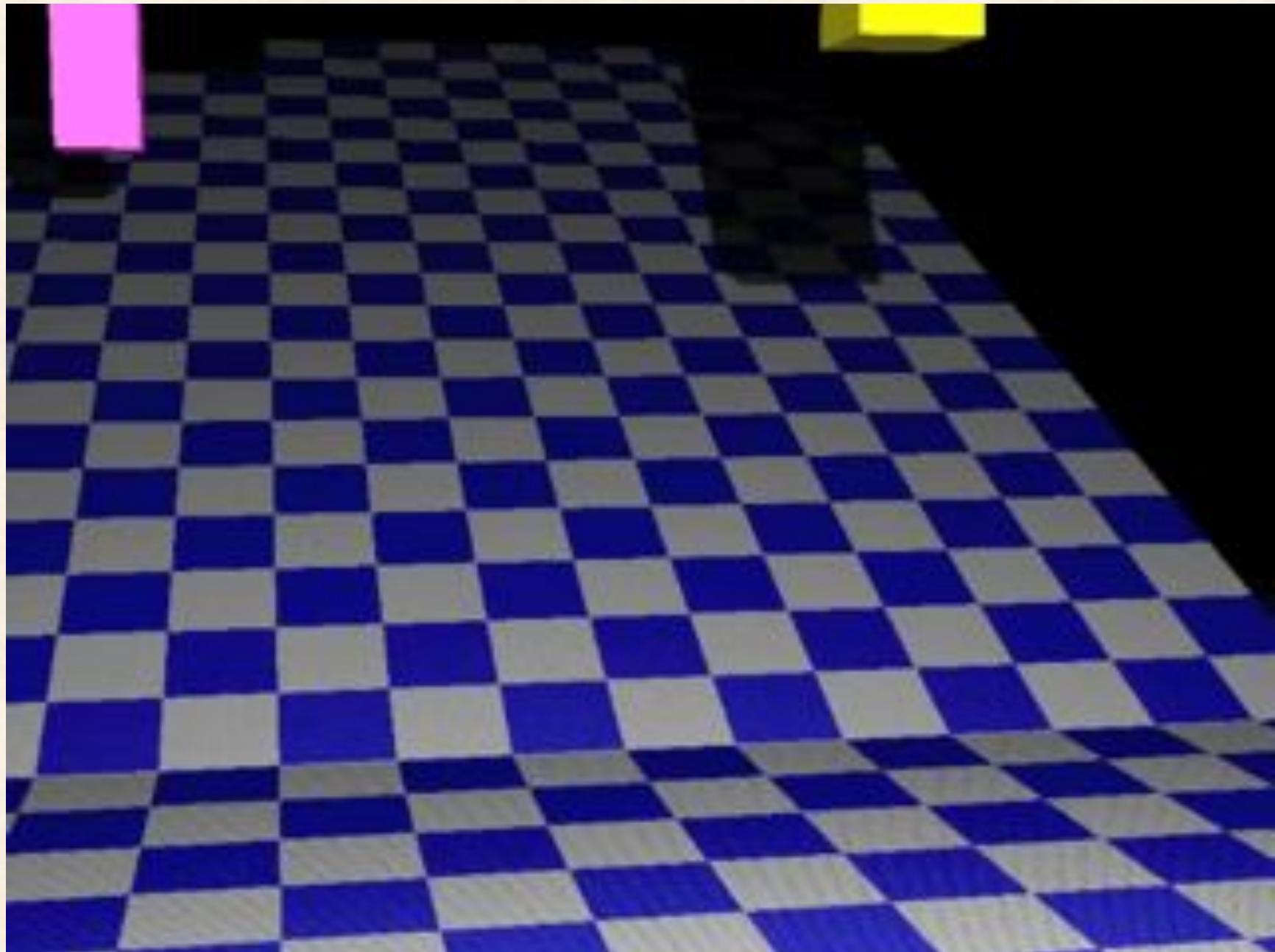
**Our Method  
Shape Matching**



# Results and Discussions



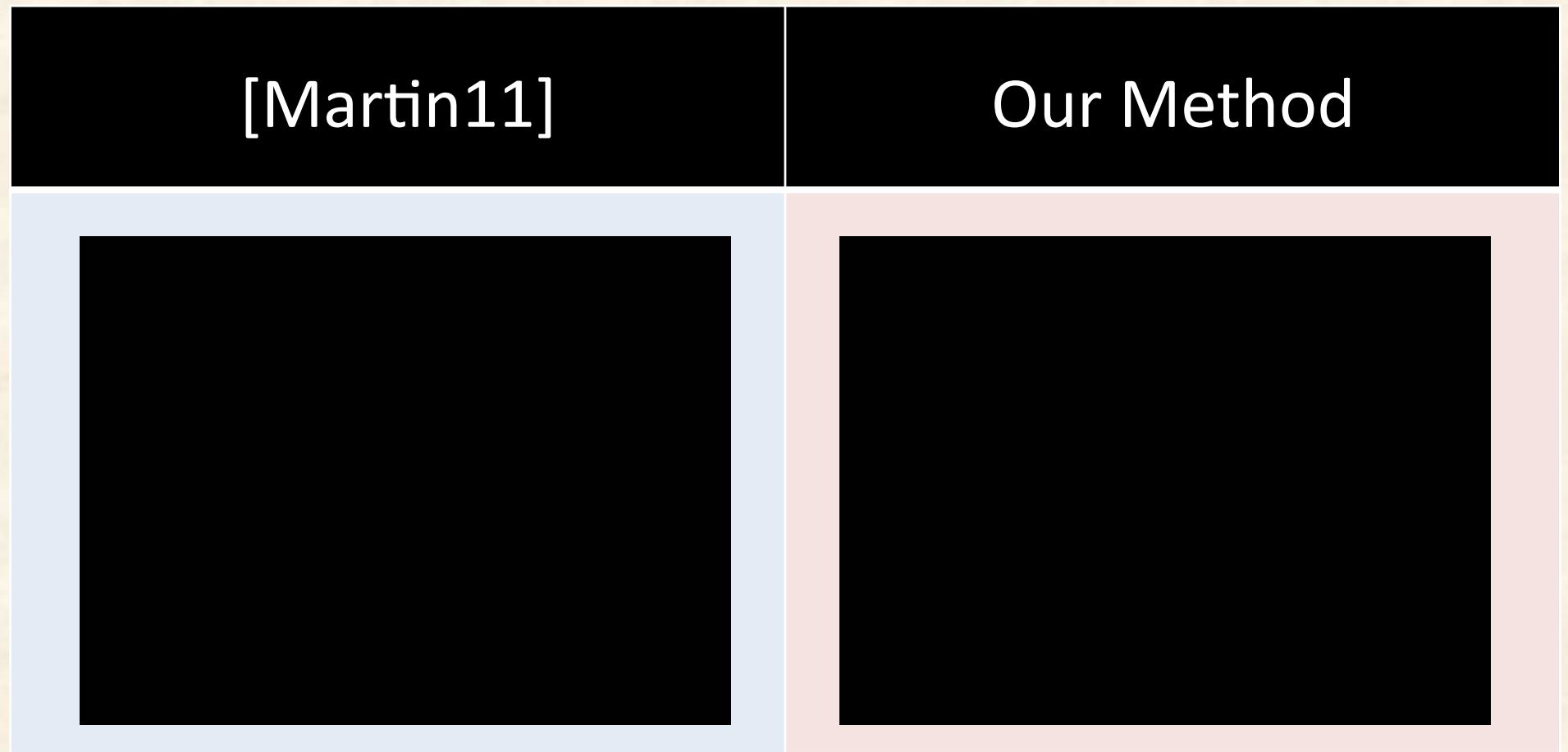
# Results



# Rough comparison

## 1. Quality

- Very similar effect of example pose



# Rough comparison

## 2. Performance

- Two, or three orders magnitude faster

	[Martin11]	Our Method
Vertices	325	225
Time [ms]	528 / 3064 Min / Max	0.33

(twisting cuboid)

# Limitation

- Physical accuracy
  - [Good] FEM
  - [Poor] Shape Matching

# Future Work



2D structures (e.g. cloth)

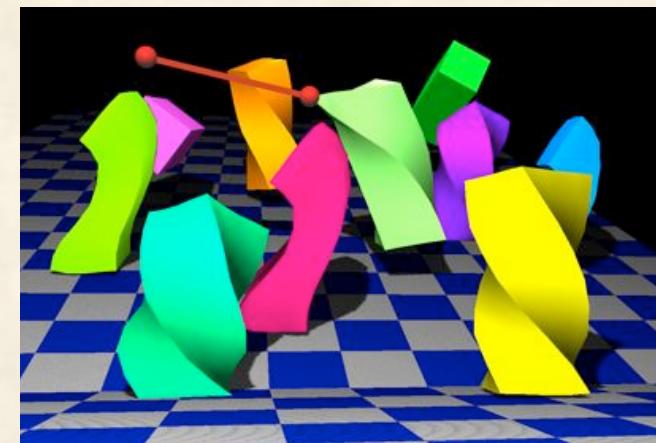
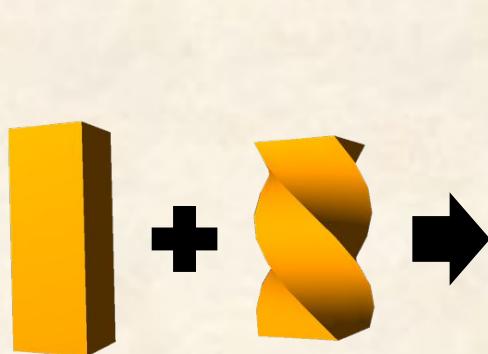


1D structures (e.g. hair)

[Müller11]

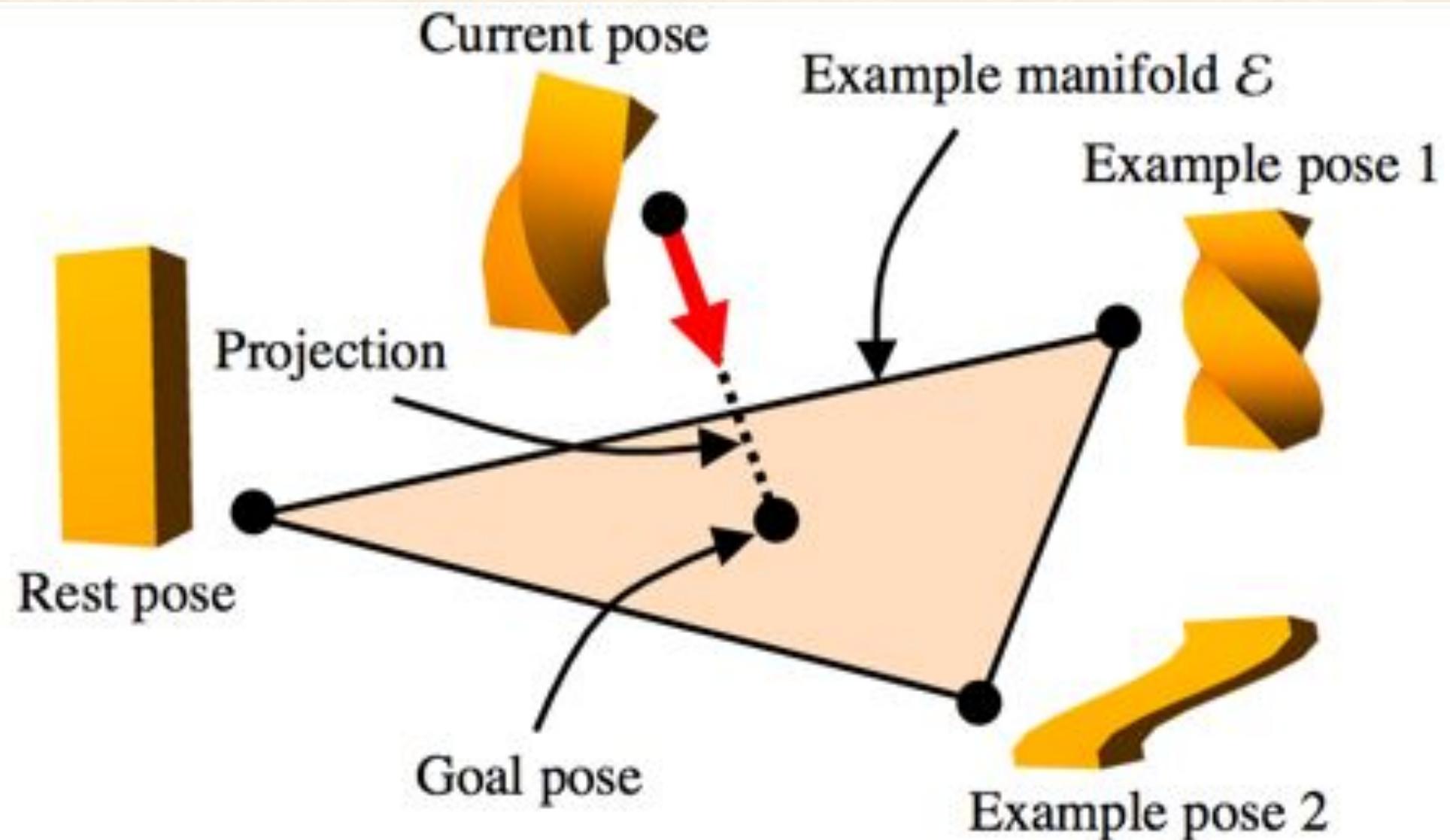
# Summary

- New method for **example-based materials**
  - Based on **shape matching** technique
  - **Real-time, interactive**
  - **Decreased physical accuracy**





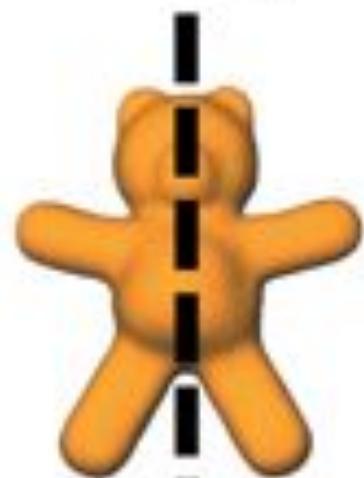
# Case of two examples (manifold should be a plane)



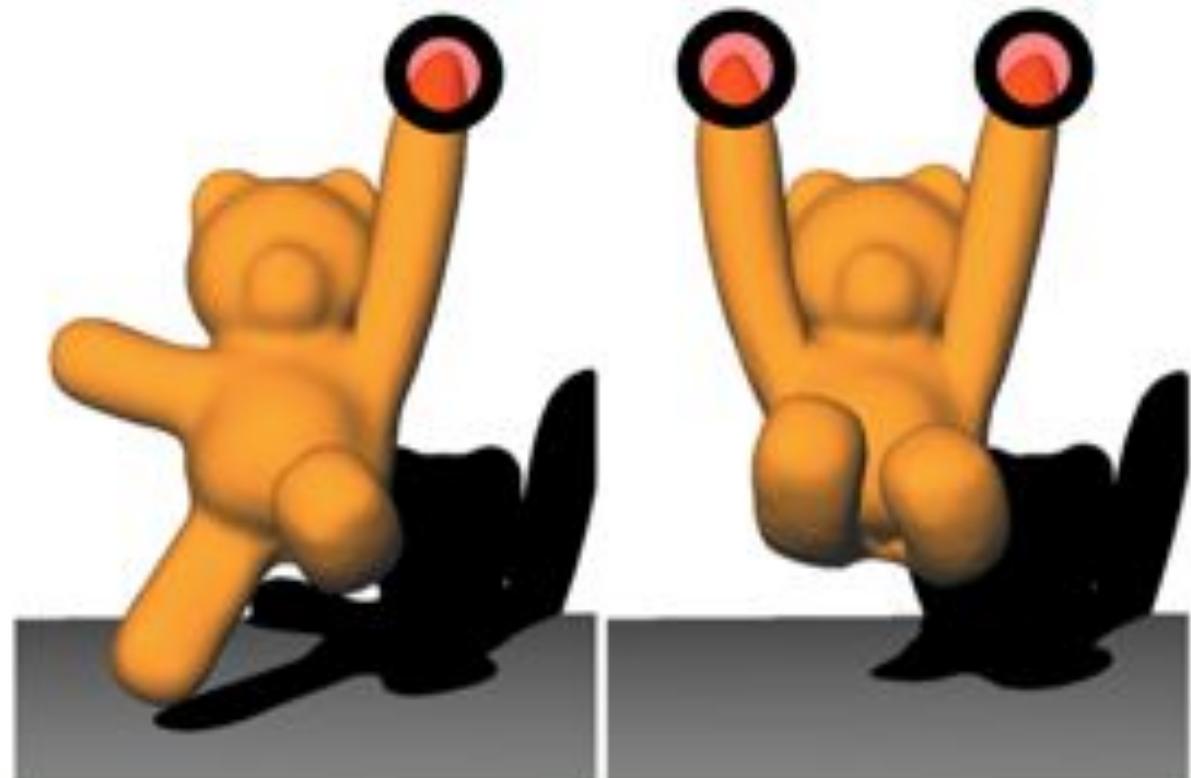
# Local Examples

- Separate groups
- Manipulated independently

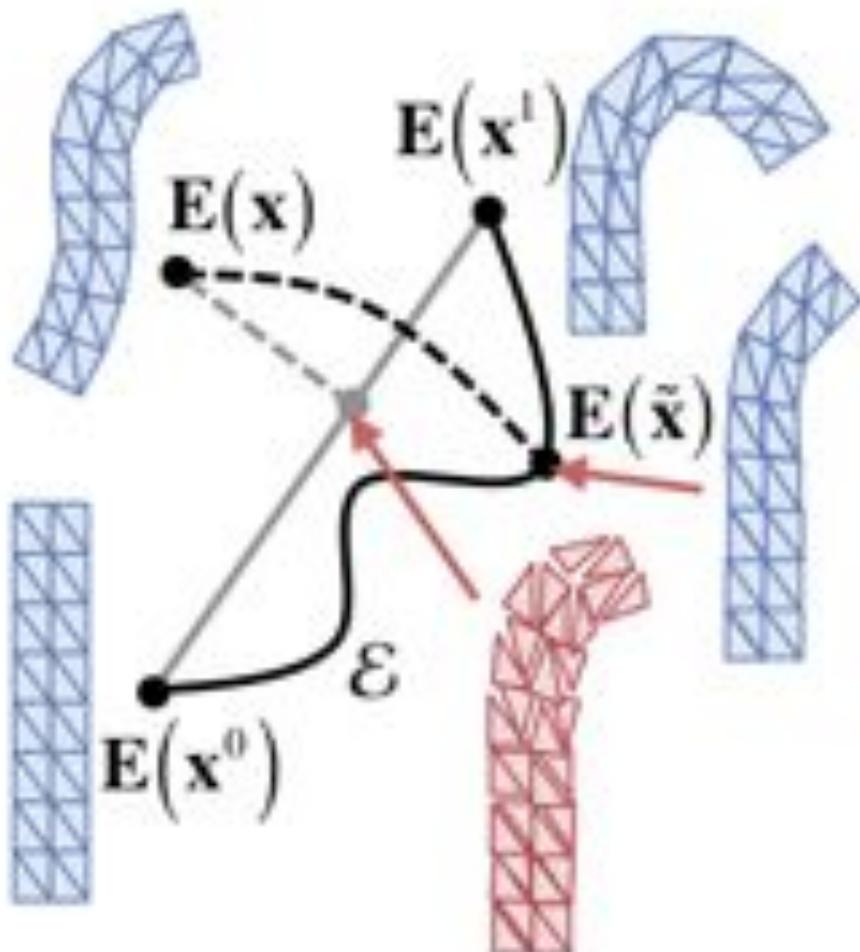
Rest shape   Example pose



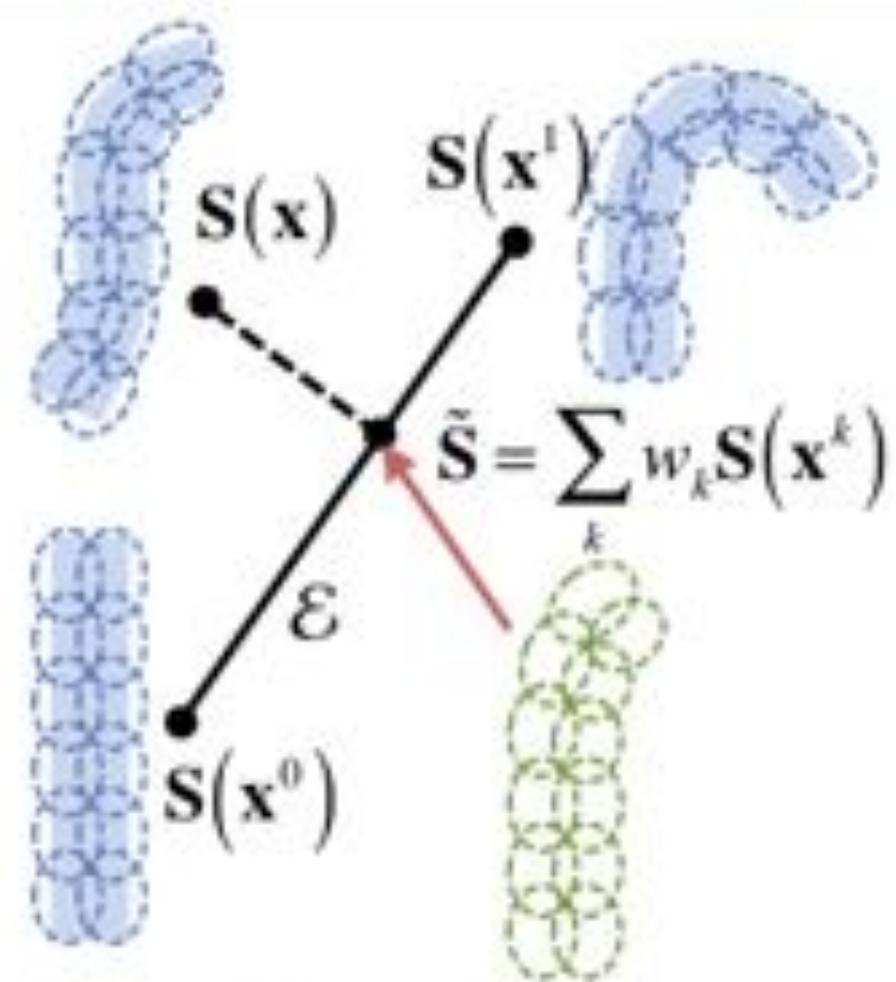
: Control handle



# Comparison



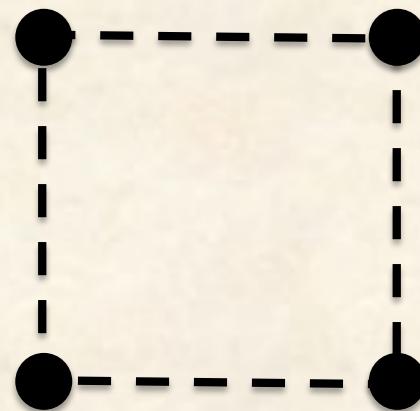
Martin et al.



Our method

# Shape Matching

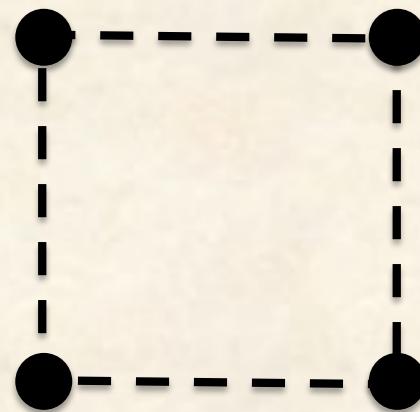
Model = A set of particles



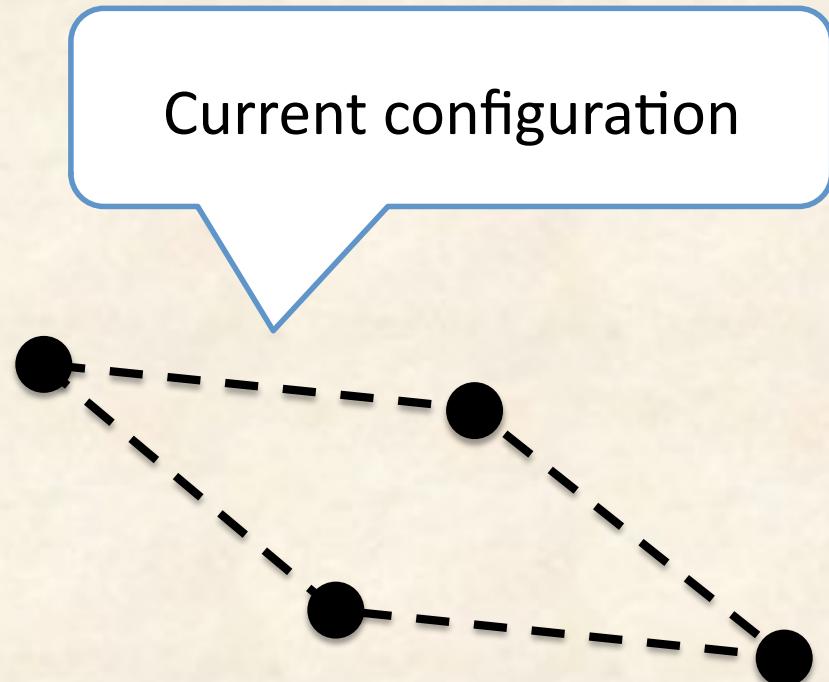
Rest configuration



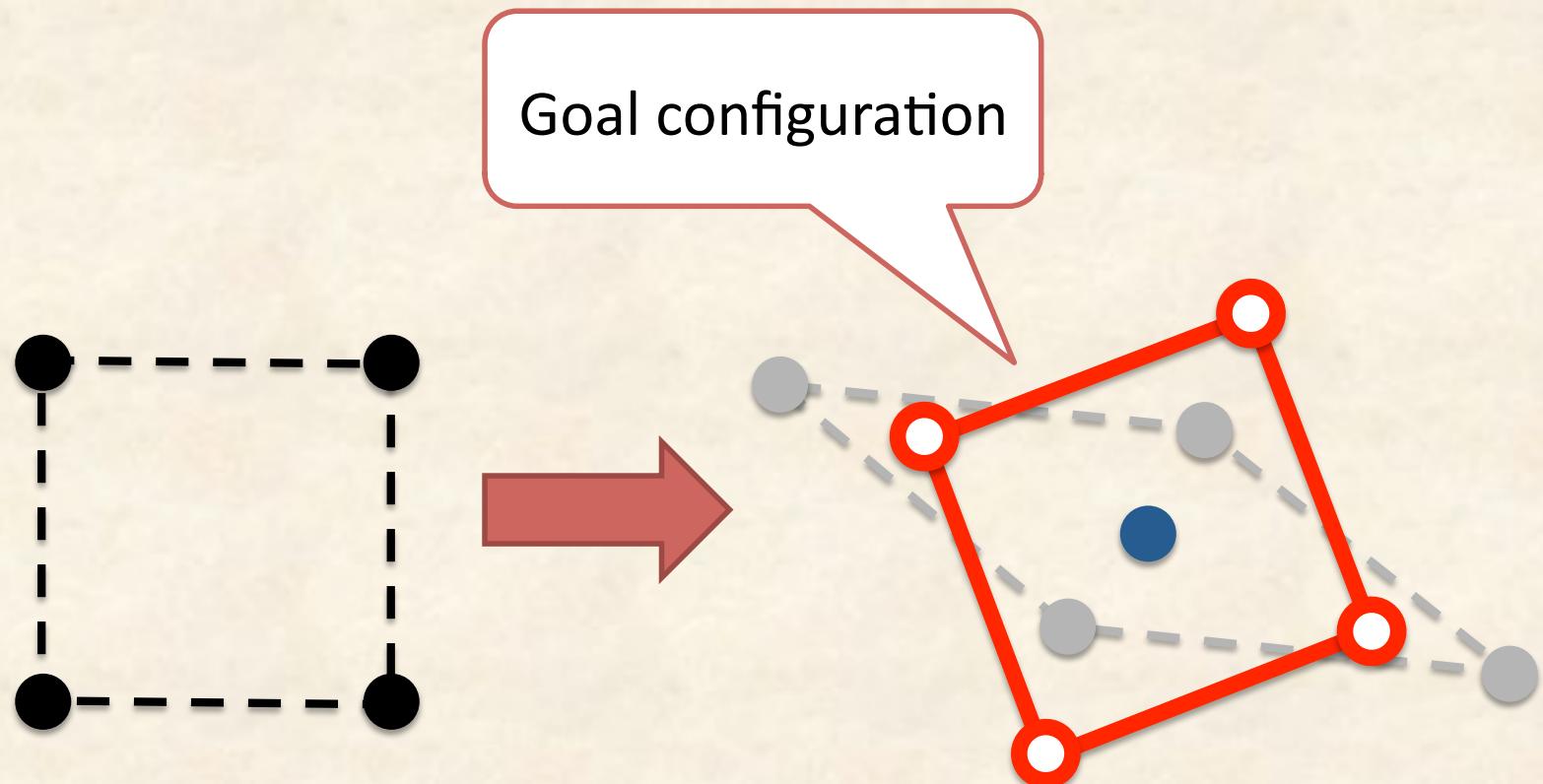
# Shape Matching



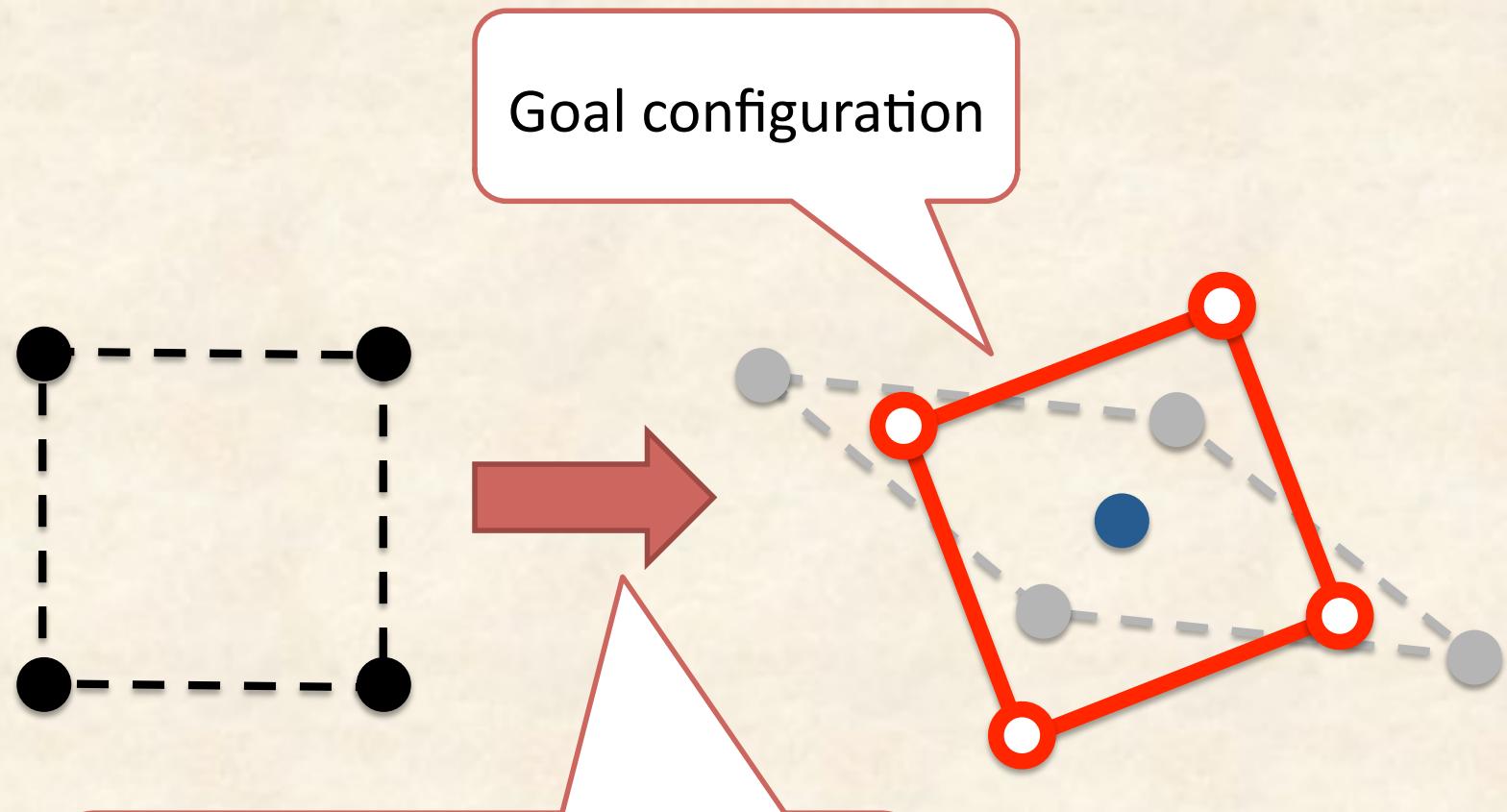
Rest configuration



# Shape Matching



# Shape Matching



**Rigid transformation**  
(Translation + Rotation)



# Shape Matching

