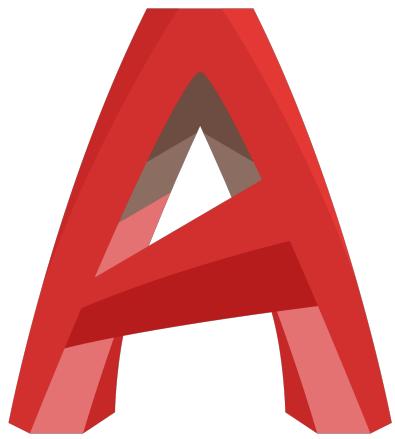
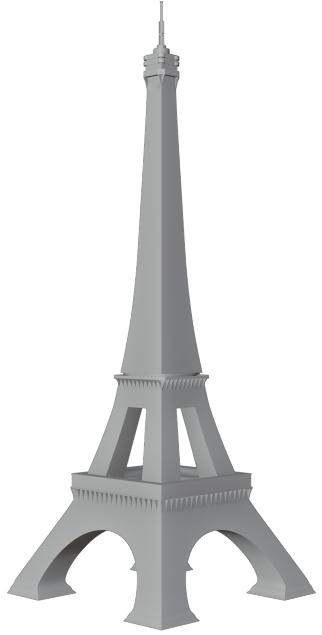


# On Linear Variational Surface Deformation Methods

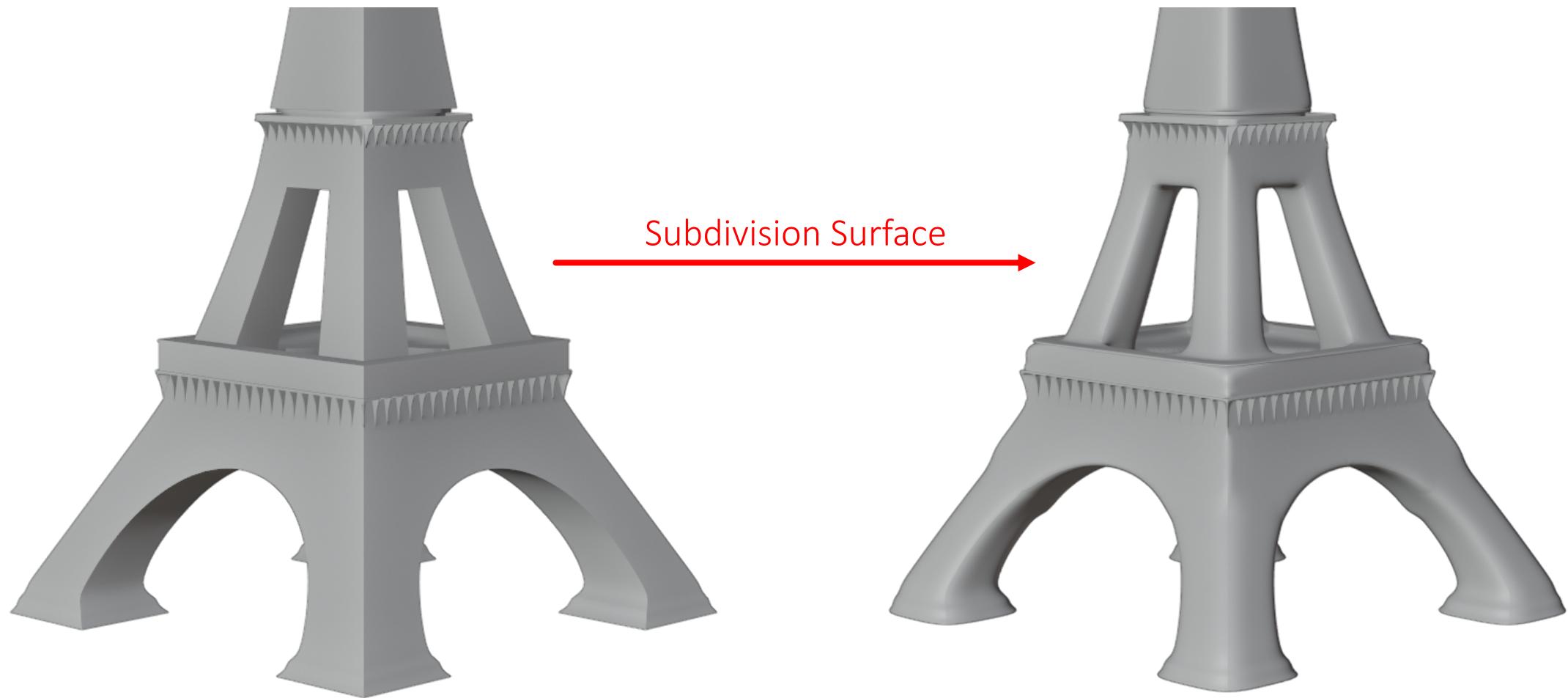
By *Mario Botsch & Olga Sorkine*

Presented by *Maxime Raafat*

A large, red, three-dimensional letter 'A' is centered on the page. The letters have a thick, rounded font style. The color is a vibrant red with a slight gradient.Two teal-colored letters, 'N' and 'M', are positioned side-by-side. The letters are rendered with a translucent, layered effect, creating a sense of depth. The color is a teal or cyan shade.



Not smooth  
😢



# Multiresolution Editing

## Continuous Formulation

$S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  a two-manifold ( $\sim$  surface in 3D or ‘thin shell’)

Parametrized by  $p : \Omega \rightarrow S$

Deformation  $p' = p + d, p' \in S'$

( $S'$  is the deformed manifold)

## Continuous Formulation

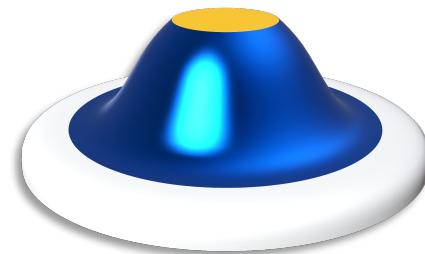
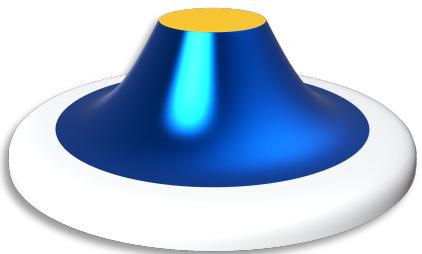
Elastic energy measuring deformation

$$E_{shell}(d) = \int_{\Omega} k_s (\| d_u \|^2 + \| d_v \|^2) + k_b (\| d_{uu} \|^2 + 2 \| d_{uv} \|^2 + \| d_{vv} \|^2) dudv$$

$$(u, v) \in \Omega$$

$k_s$  = stiffness parameter for stretching

$k_b$  = stiffness parameter for bending



## Continuous Formulation

(\*)

$$E_{shell}(d) = \int_{\Omega} k_s (\| d_u \|^2 + \| d_v \|^2) + k_b (\| d_{uu} \|^2 + 2 \| d_{uv} \|^2 + \| d_{vv} \|^2) dudv$$

Minimizing (\*) is equivalent to

$$-k_s \Delta d + k_b \Delta^2 d = 0$$

(Euler-Lagrange PDE)

## Discretization

$$-k_s \Delta d + k_b \Delta^2 d = 0$$

(Euler-Lagrange PDE)

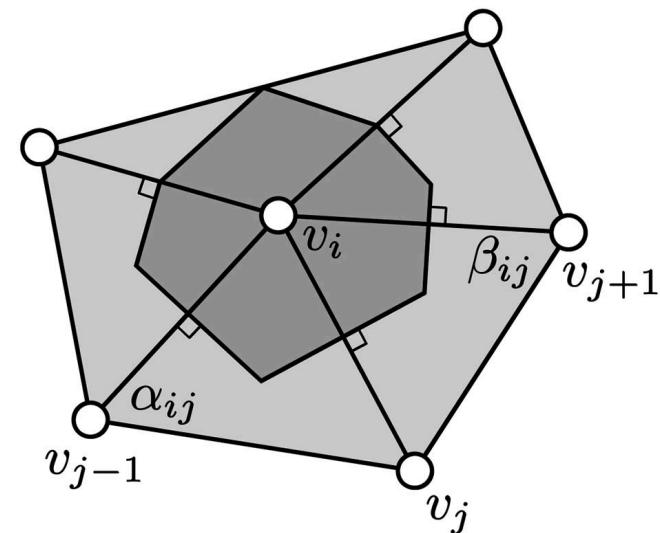
Finite differences method

$$\Delta f(v_i) = w_i \sum_{v_j \in \mathcal{N}_1(v_i)} w_{ij} (f(v_j) - f(v_i))$$

## Discretization

$$\Delta f(v_i) = w_i \sum_{v_j \in \mathcal{N}_1(v_i)} w_{ij} (f(v_j) - f(v_i))$$

$$w_i = \frac{1}{A_i}$$
$$w_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\cot(\alpha_{ij}) + \cot(\beta_{ij}))$$



## Numerical Solution

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta f(v_1) \\ \Delta f(v_2) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta f(v_n) \end{pmatrix} = M^{-1} \underbrace{L_s}_{L} \begin{pmatrix} f(v_1) \\ f(v_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(v_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_s = \begin{cases} \sum_{v_k \in \mathcal{N}_1(v_i)} w_{ik}, & i = j, \\ w_{ij}, & v_k \in \mathcal{N}_1(v_i), \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

## Numerical Solution

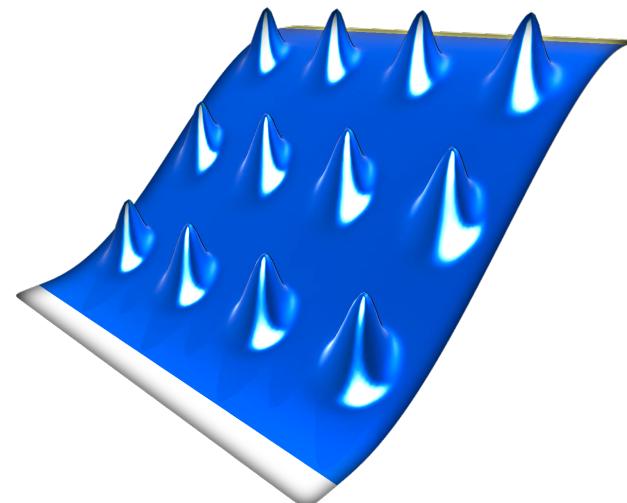
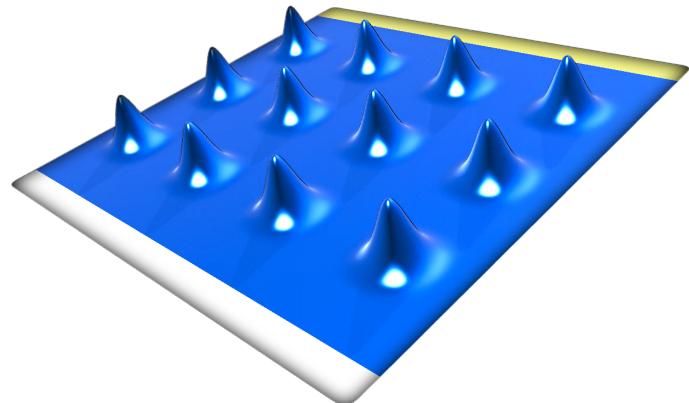
$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta f(v_1) \\ \Delta f(v_2) \\ \vdots \\ \Delta f(v_n) \end{pmatrix} = M^{-1} L_s \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} f(v_1) \\ f(v_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(v_n) \end{pmatrix}}_L$$

$$(-k_s L + k_b L^2)d = 0$$

## Limitations

$$(-k_s \mathbf{L} + k_b \mathbf{L}^2) \mathbf{d} = 0$$

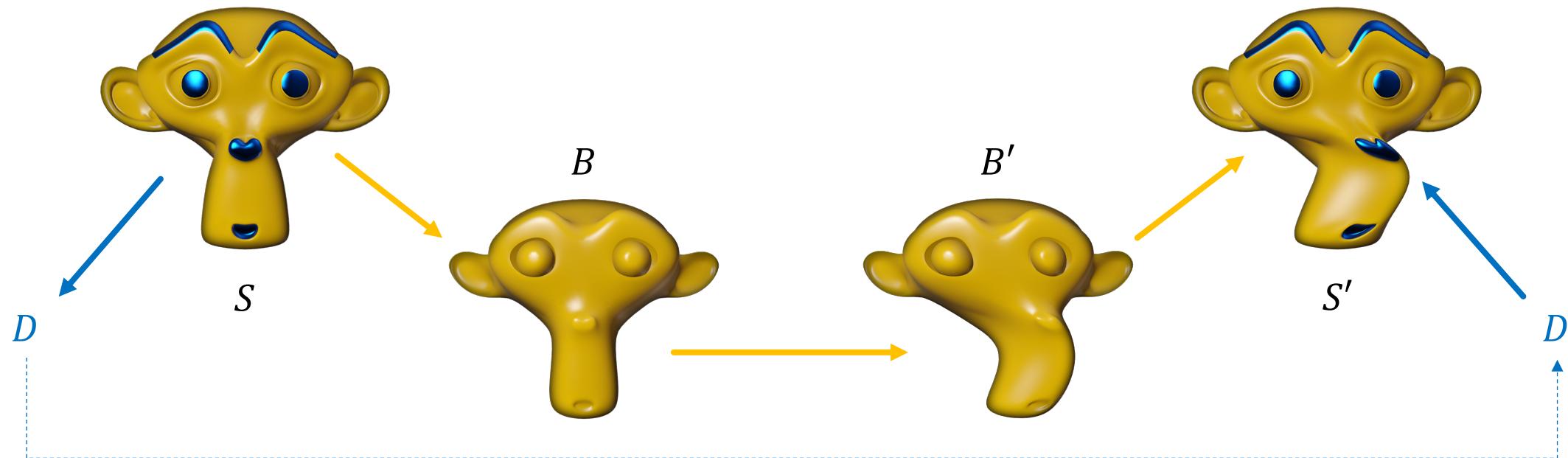
Problems occur when performing local rotations



## Multiresolution Hierarchies

Decompose  $S$  in low and high frequencies

$$S = B \oplus D$$

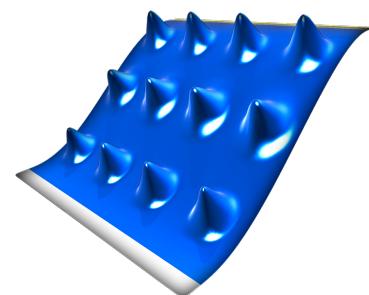
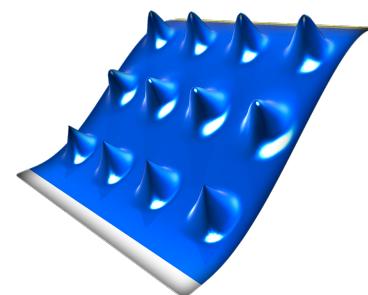
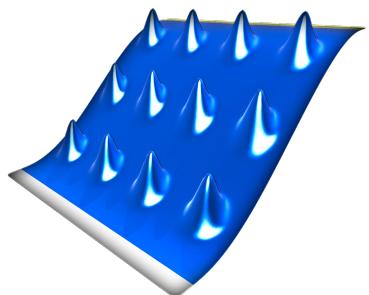
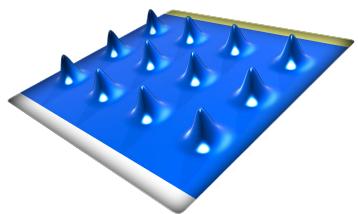


## Multiresolution Hierarchies

Straightforward approach :  $p_i = b_i + h_i$

Normal displacement method :  $p_i = b_i + h_i \cdot n(b_i)$

Volume preservation



Thank you