

# Animation et déformation

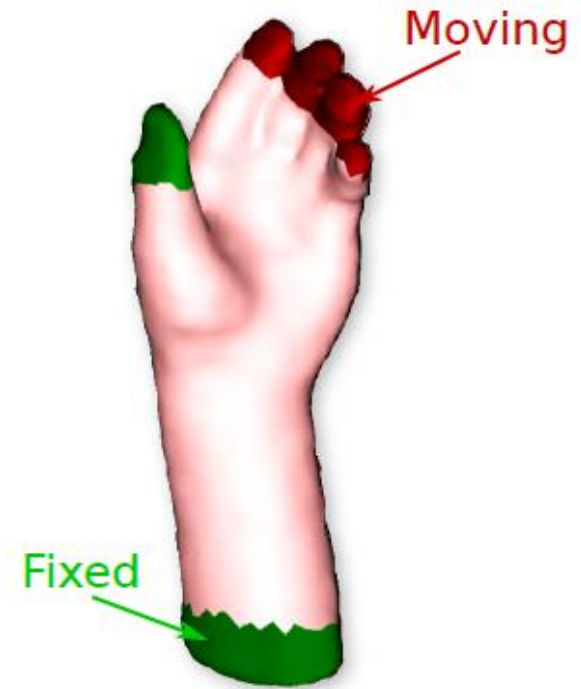
Master IMAGINA

# Déformation

- Animation de personnages
  - Sans squelette ou en complément
  - Expressions du visage
  - Changement d'épaisseur
- Modélisation simplifiée : générer de nouvelles formes en déformant une existante
- Poser les personnages pour l'animation

# Déformation

- Déformation de surface avec des manipulateurs
  - Linéaires
  - Non-linéaires
- Déformation de l'espace
  - Modèle base resolution guide la deformation de l'espace à l'intérieur de celui-ci
  - Pas de contrainte sur la representation du modèle



# Déformation surfacique

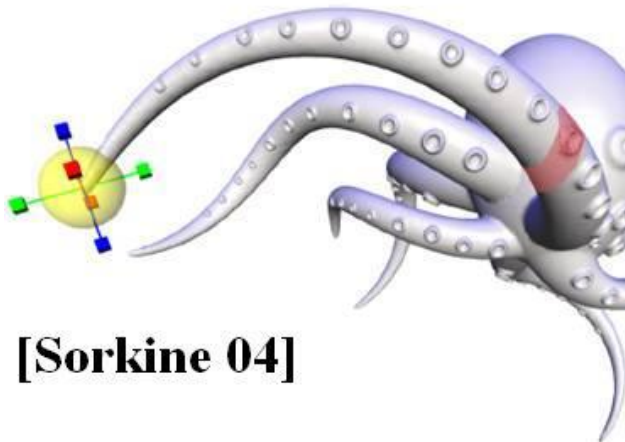
- Déformation de surface
  - Surface déformation
  - Forme est vide
- Courbe pour les déformations 2D
- Surface pour les déformations 3D
- Déformation :
  - définie seulement **sur** la forme
  - couplée avec la représentation de la forme

# Principes

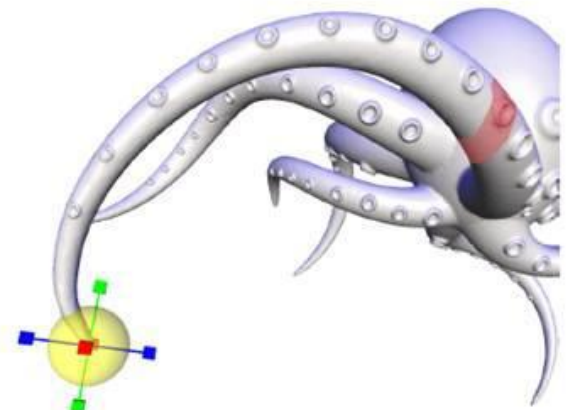
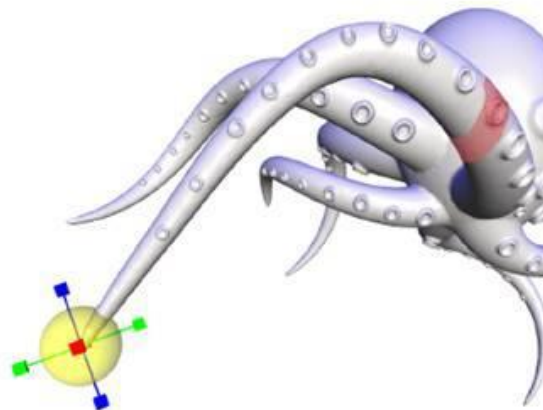
- Donner le moins de contraintes/informations possibles et laisser l'algorithme faire le reste
- Ensemble de sommets déformes localement tout en préservant les détails
- Basée sur la géométrie différentielle discrète

# Coordonnées laplaciennes

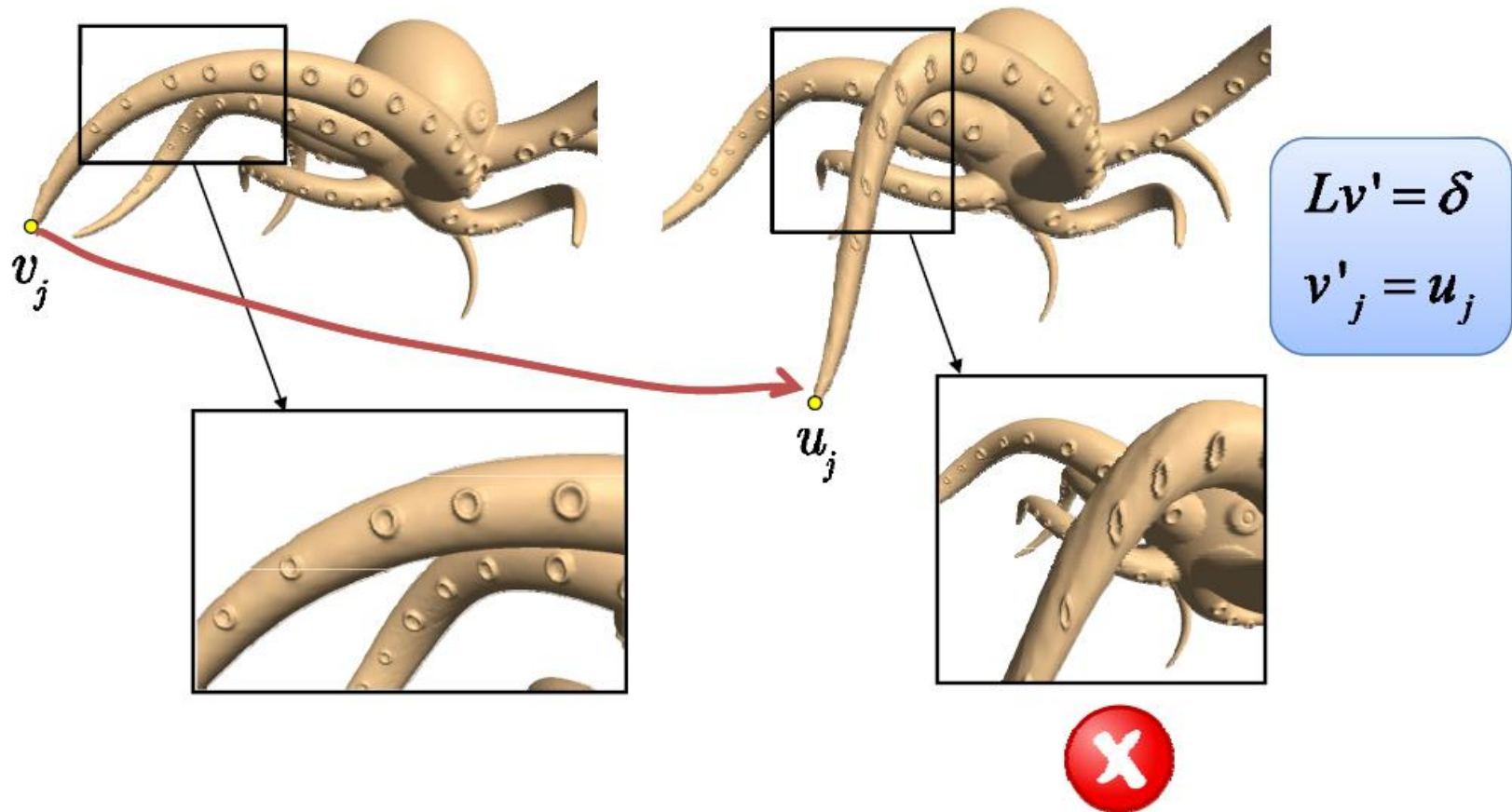
- Chaque coordonnée de sommet est remplacée par la différence avec ses voisins :  $D = LV$  ( $L$  : poids)
- Ajout des contraintes  $\Leftrightarrow$  ajout de lignes à  $L$  et  $D \Rightarrow L'$  et  $D'$
- Reconstruction de  $V$  par approximation :  $V' = \operatorname{argmin}_V (\|L'V - D'\|)$



[Sorkine 04]

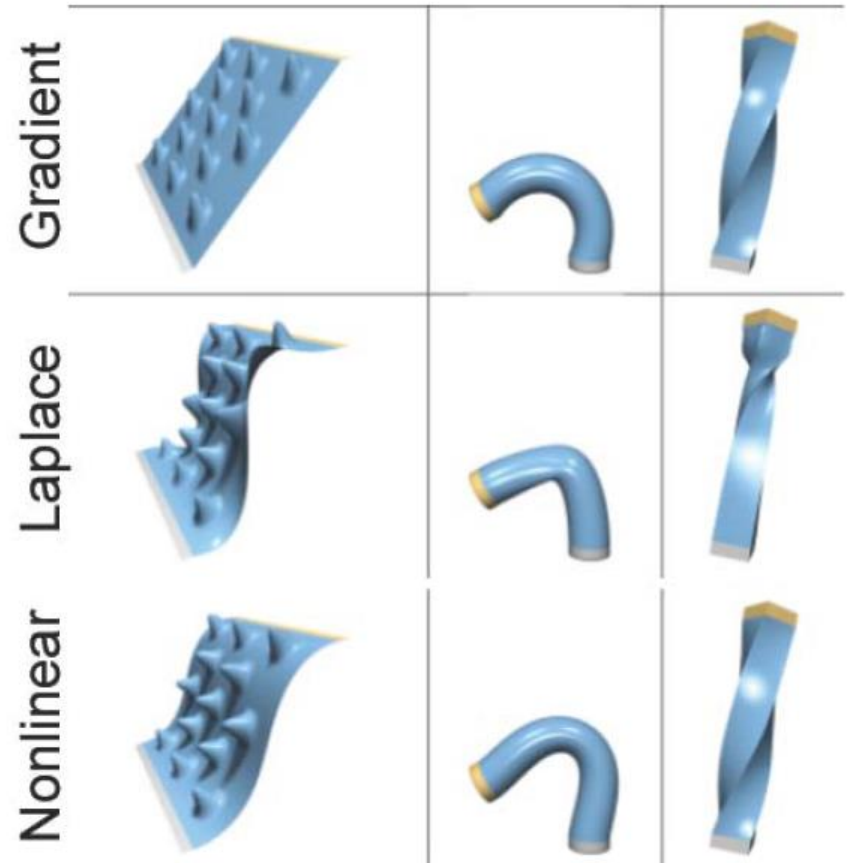


# Limitations



# Qualité de déformation

- Méthodes non-linéaires fonctionnent pour les grandes rotations et les translations
- Beaucoup plus long à calculer





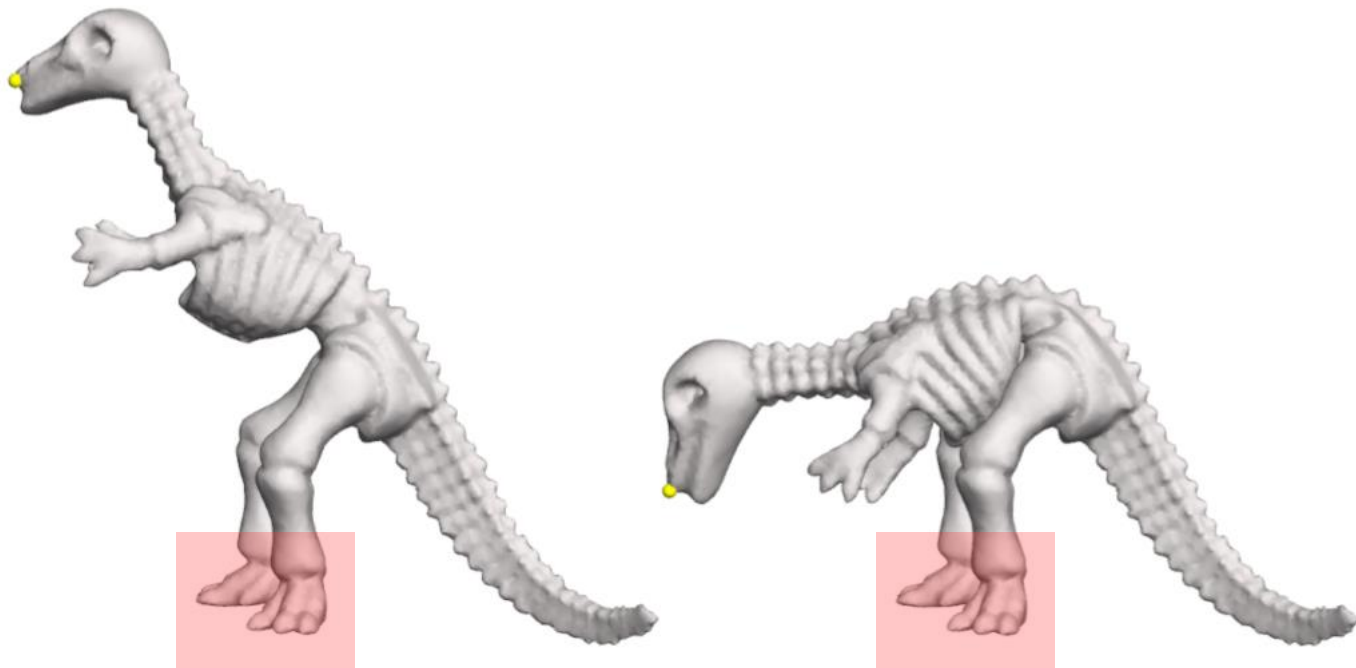
# ARAP

- Etat de l'art pour la manipulation directe de formes

**[Sorkine & Alexa]** : As-Rigid-As-Possible Surface Modeling

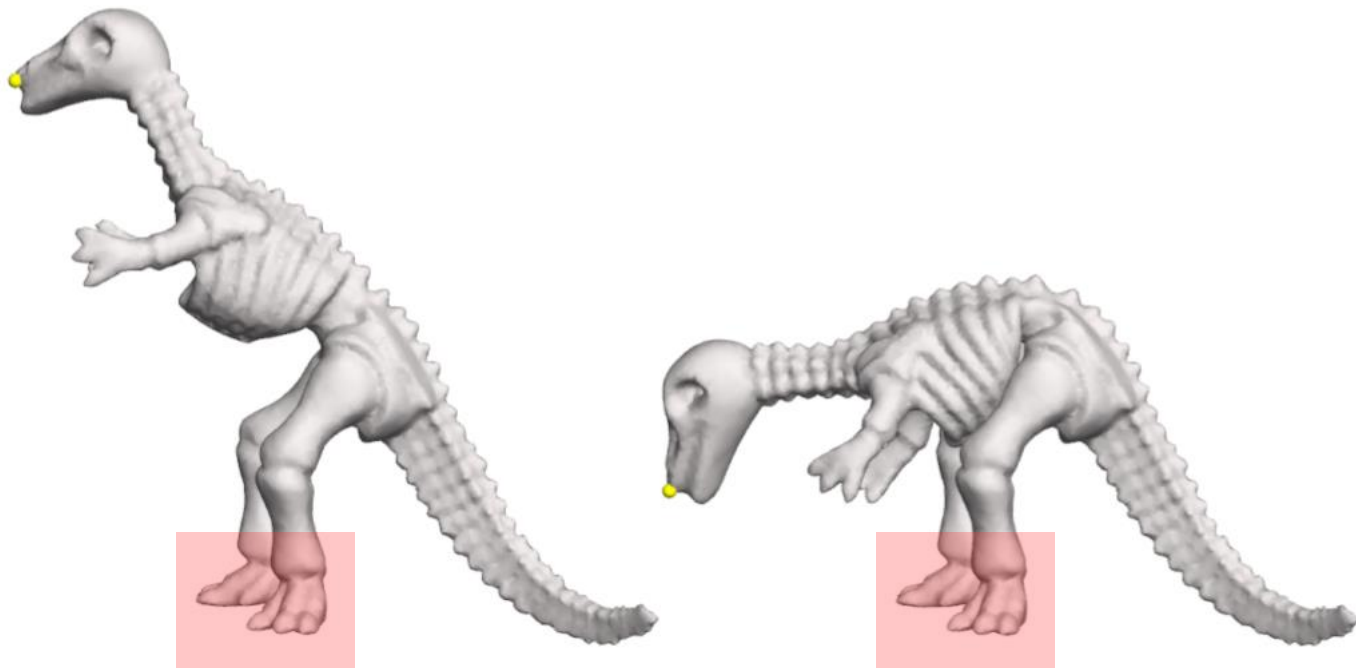
# Principe

- Quelques sommets sont placés par l'utilisateur
- Les autres seront déplacé « naturellement »



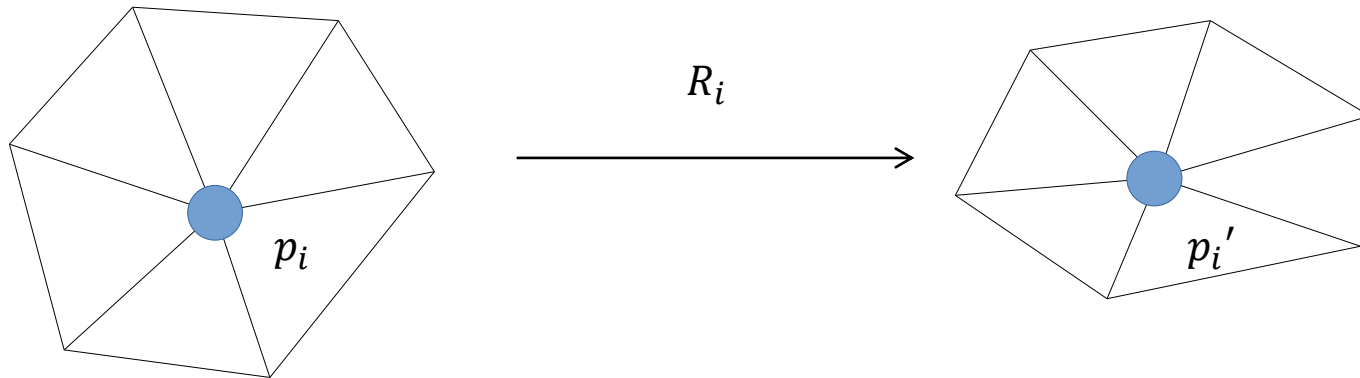
# Minimiser l'étirement

- Forcer la rigidité
- Physiquement « plausible »
- Impacte sur les texture, l'étirement et le volume



# Qu'est-ce que la rigidité ?

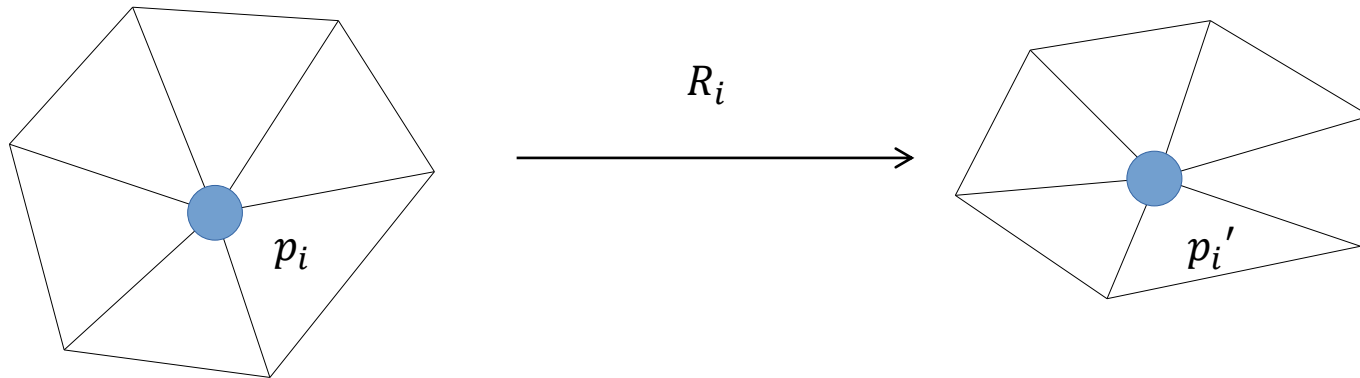
- Un petit morceau de la forme doit être globalement tourné :



$$\mathbf{p}'_i - \mathbf{p}'_j = \mathbf{R}_i (\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j), \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{N}(i)$$

# Energie rigide

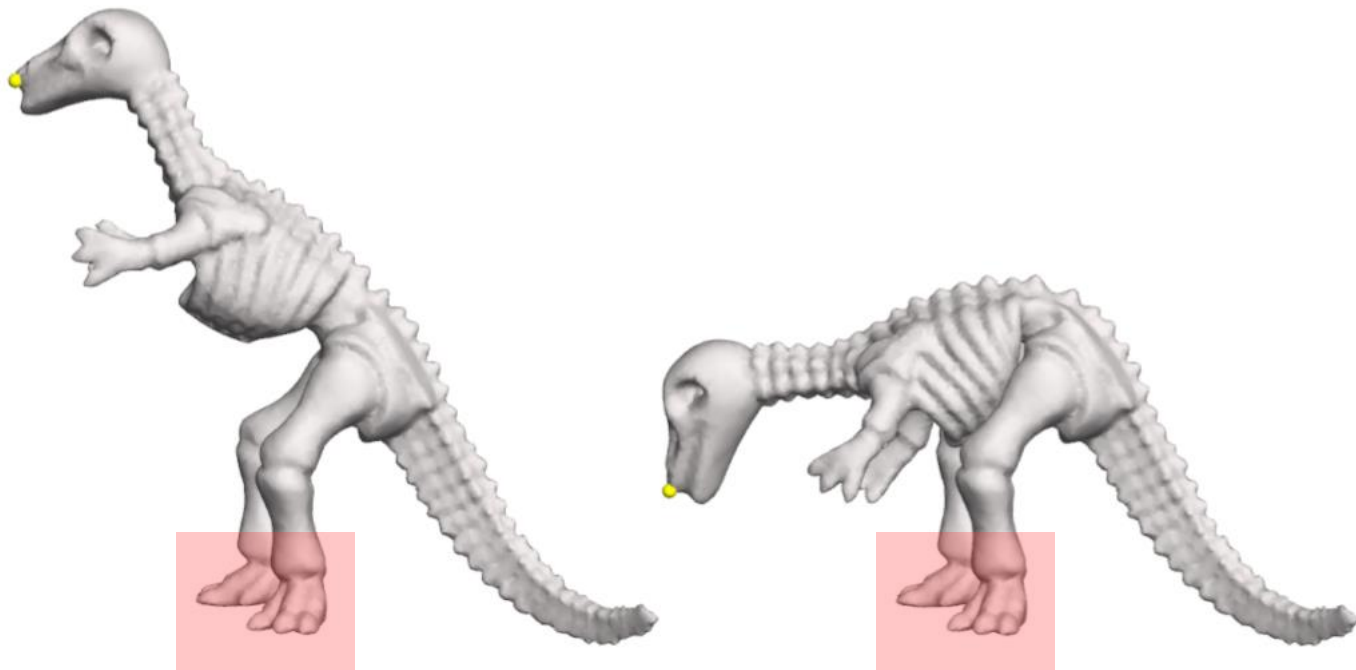
- Un petit morceau de la forme doit être globalement tourné :



$$E(C_i, C_i') = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_{ij} \left\| (\mathbf{p}_i' - \mathbf{p}_j') - \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \right\|^2$$

# ARAP framework

- Inconnues : Nouvelles positions  $p'$  ET rotations  $R$
- Contraintes : Quelques positions spécifiques



# Problème

- Inconnues : Nouvelles positions  $\mathbf{p}'$  ET rotations  $\mathbf{R}$
- NON-LINEAIRE et NON-CONVEXE
- Minimiser  $\mathbf{R}$  et  $\mathbf{p}'$  en même temps n'est pas faisable
- C'est l'énergie rigide seulement, il faut ajouter l'énergies des contraintes « handles » !

$$E(\mathcal{S}') = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_{ij} \left\| (\mathbf{p}'_i - \mathbf{p}'_j) - \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \right\|^2$$

# Ad hoc solution

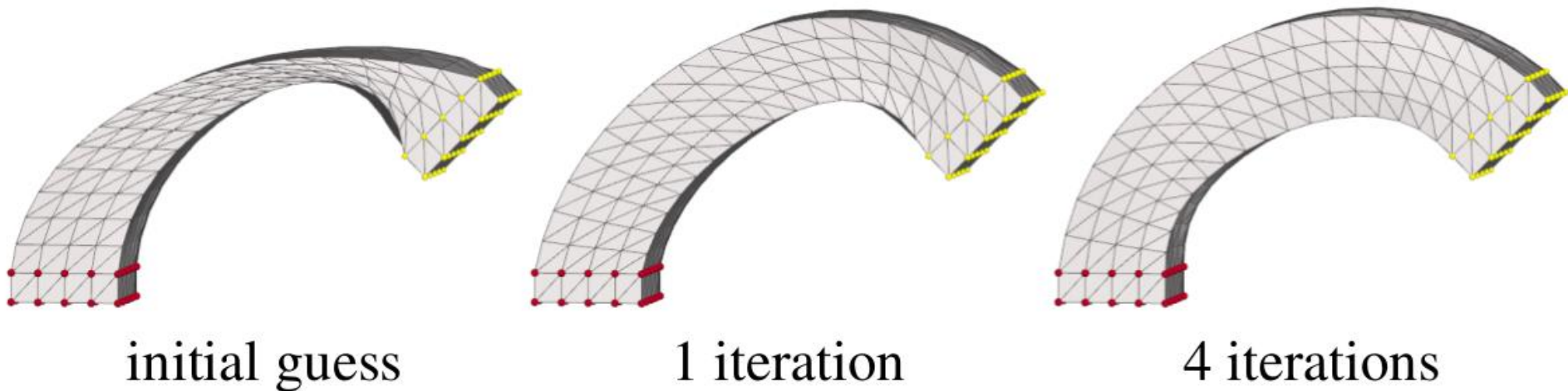
- Fixer  $R$ , optimiser  $\mathbf{p}'$
- Fixer  $\mathbf{p}'$ , optimiser  $R$
- Fixer  $R$ , optimiser  $\mathbf{p}'$
- ...

$$E(\mathcal{S}') = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_{ij} \left\| (\mathbf{p}'_i - \mathbf{p}'_j) - \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \right\|^2$$



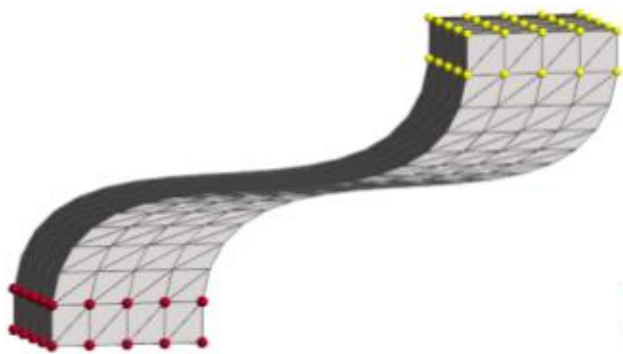
# Ad hoc solution

- Fixer  $R$ , optimiser  $p'$
- Fixer  $p'$ , optimiser  $R$
- Fixer  $R$ , optimiser  $p'$
- ...

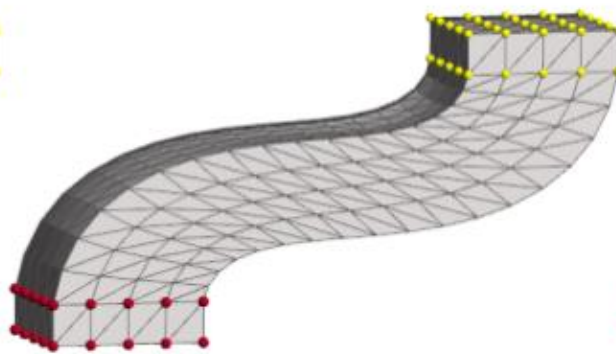


# Ad hoc solution

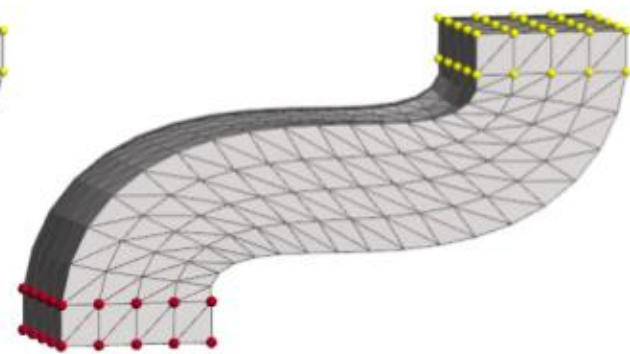
- Fixer  $R$ , optimiser  $p'$
- Fixer  $p'$ , optimiser  $R$
- Fixer  $R$ , optimiser  $p'$
- ...



initial guess



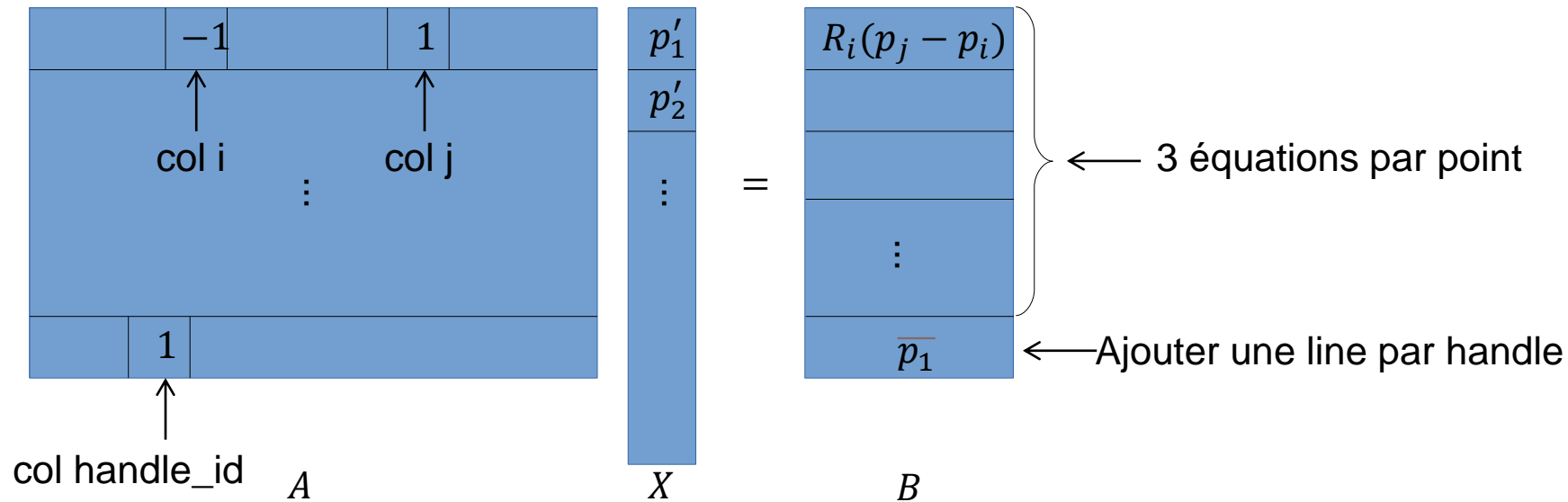
1 iteration



2 iterations

# 1) Fixer R, optimiser $p'$

Construction du système linéaire



$$E(\mathcal{S}') = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_{ij} \left\| (\mathbf{p}'_i - \mathbf{p}'_j) - \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \right\|^2$$

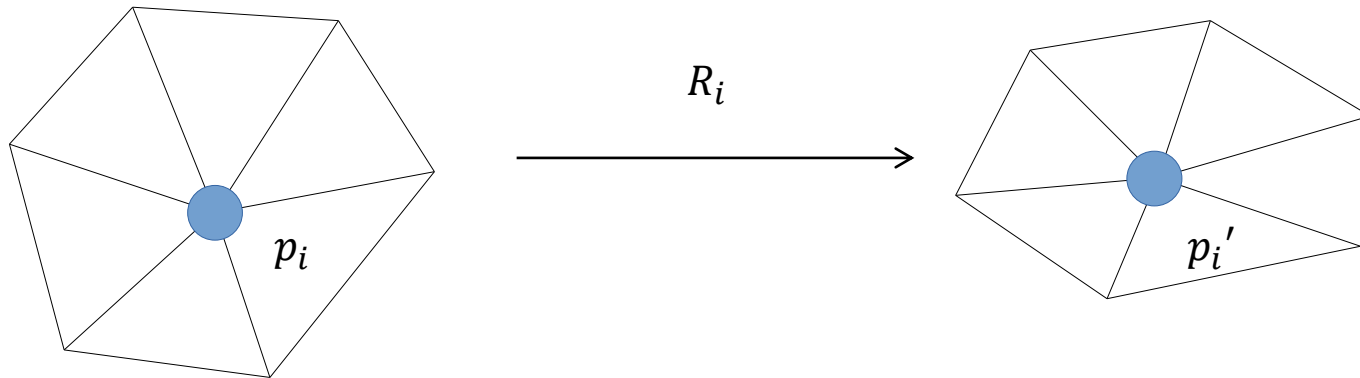
## 2) Fixer $\mathbf{p}'$ , optimiser $R$

- Peut-être fait par sommet  $i$

$$E(\mathcal{S}') = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_{ij} \left\| (\mathbf{p}'_i - \mathbf{p}'_j) - \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \right\|^2$$

## 2) Fixer $p'$ , optimiser R

- Peut-être fait par sommet  $i$
- Minimiser  $E(C_i, C_i')$



$$E(C_i, C_i') = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} w_{ij} \left\| (\mathbf{p}'_i - \mathbf{p}'_j) - \mathbf{R}_i(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j) \right\|^2$$

## 2) Fixer $p'$ , optimiser $R$

$$\sum_j w_j \|e_j' - R \cdot e_j\|^2 \longrightarrow \text{A minimiser}$$

$$\sum_j w_j \|e_j' - R \cdot e_j\|^2 = \sum_j w_j \|e_j'\|^2 + \sum_j w_j \|R \cdot e_j\|^2 - 2 \sum_j w_j (R \cdot e_j)^T \cdot e_j'$$

$$\sum_j w_j \|e_j' - R \cdot e_j\|^2 = \text{const} - 2 \sum_j w_j \text{Trace}(R \cdot e_j \cdot e_j'^T)$$

$$\text{Trace}\left(R \cdot \sum_j w_j e_j \cdot e_j'^T\right) \longrightarrow \text{A maximiser}$$

1) Build  $S := \sum_j w_j e_j' \cdot e_j^T$

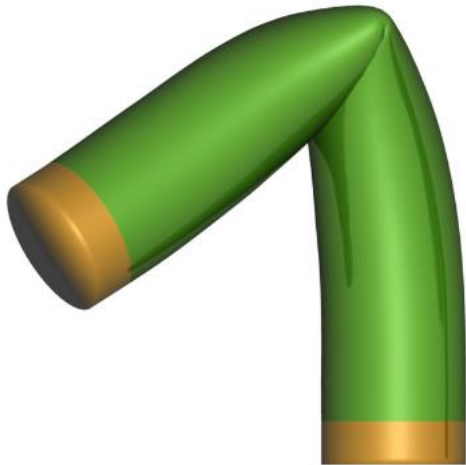
2) Compute SVD :  $S := U \cdot \Sigma \cdot V^T$

3) Solution :  $R := U \cdot \text{diag}(1, 1, \det(U \cdot V^T)) \cdot V^T$

# Different flavours of ARAP

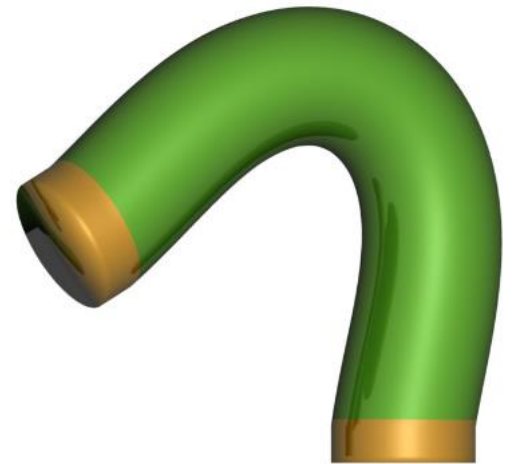
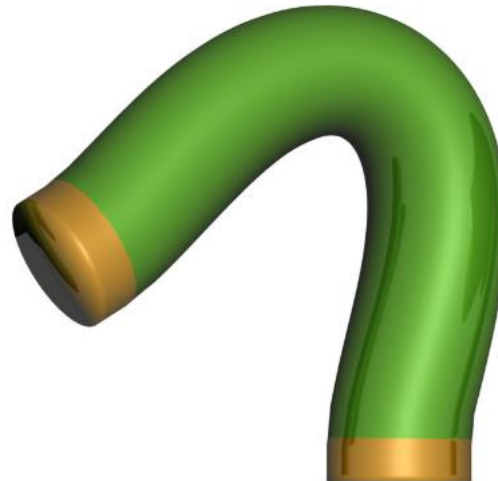


Surface ARAP



Volume ARAP

Surface ARAP, avec des rotations lisses



**[Levi & Gotsman]** : Smooth Rotation Enhanced As-Rigid-As-Possible Mesh Animation

# Déformation de l'espace

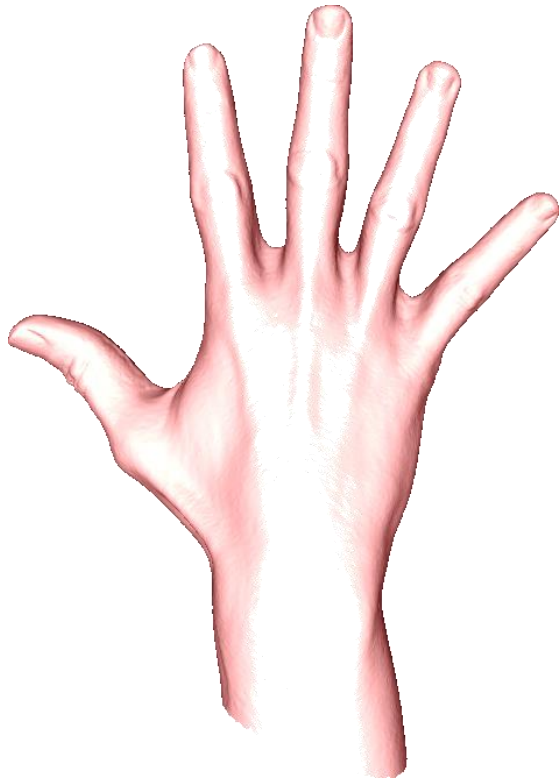
- Peut-être appliquée à toutes les géométries :
  - maillages (non-variétés, plusieurs composantes)
  - Soupe de polygones
  - Nuages de points
  - Données volumiques
- Complexité découplée de la complexité de la géométrie
  - Choix de la complexité adaptée à la déformation



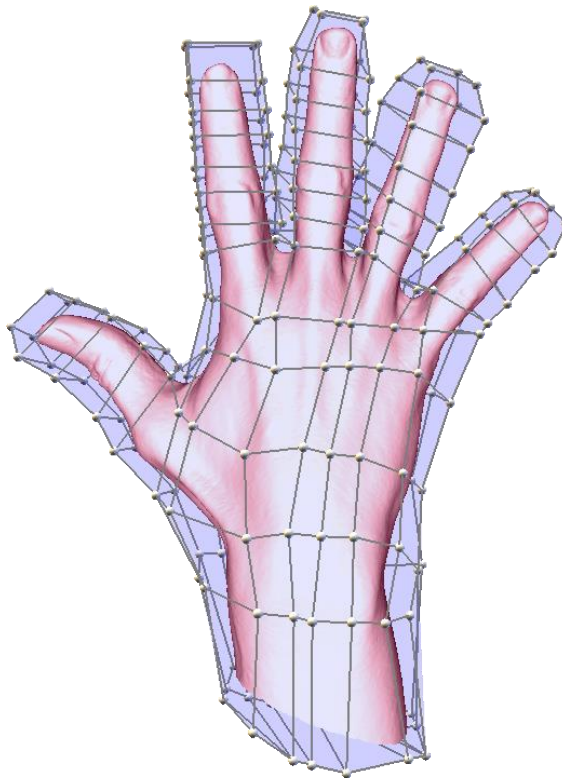
# Déformation de l'espace

- Utilisation d'une cage (maillage a géométrie libre) pour contrôler l'animation d'un maillage
- Points de contrôle de déformation = Sommets de la cage  $\mathbf{p}_j$
- $\mathbf{v}_i = \sum_j w_{ij} \mathbf{p}_i$  avec précalcul des  $w_{ij}$
- Comment calculer les influences des sommets de la cage sur le maillage a animer? Quelles coordonnées utiliser?

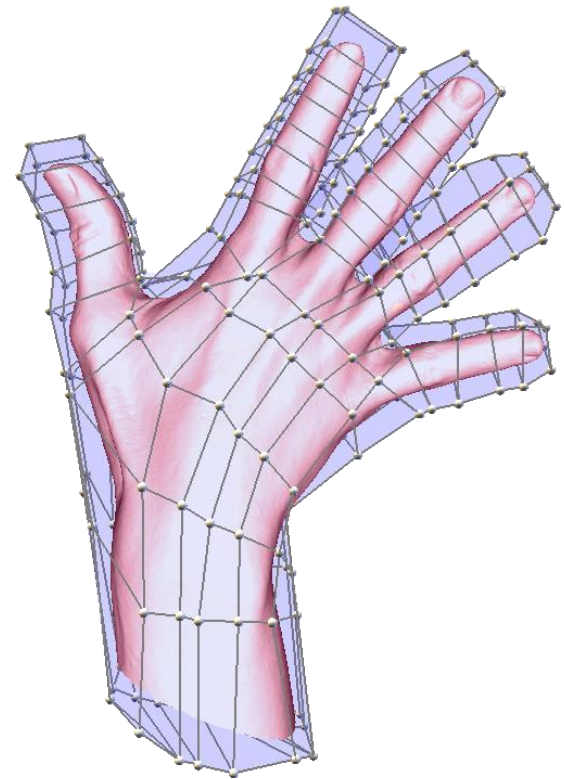
# Déformation de l'espace



High resolution  
model

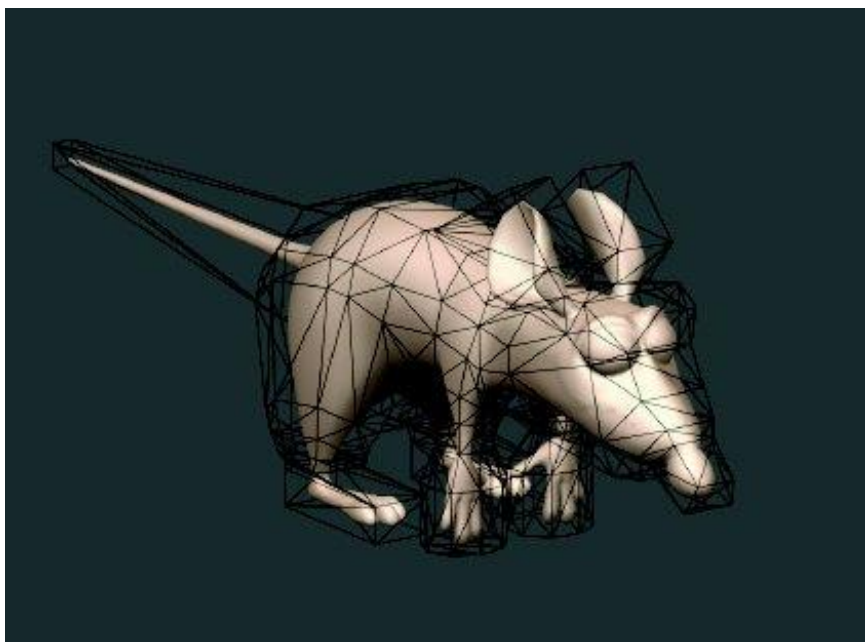


Cage coordinates  
computation



High resolution  
model deformation

# Cage-based deformations



# Utilisé ?

Ratatouille (2007) and later movies from Disney & Pixar



# Pour animer quoi ?

- Animer le corps
  - Pas la fourrure
  - Pas les particules ...



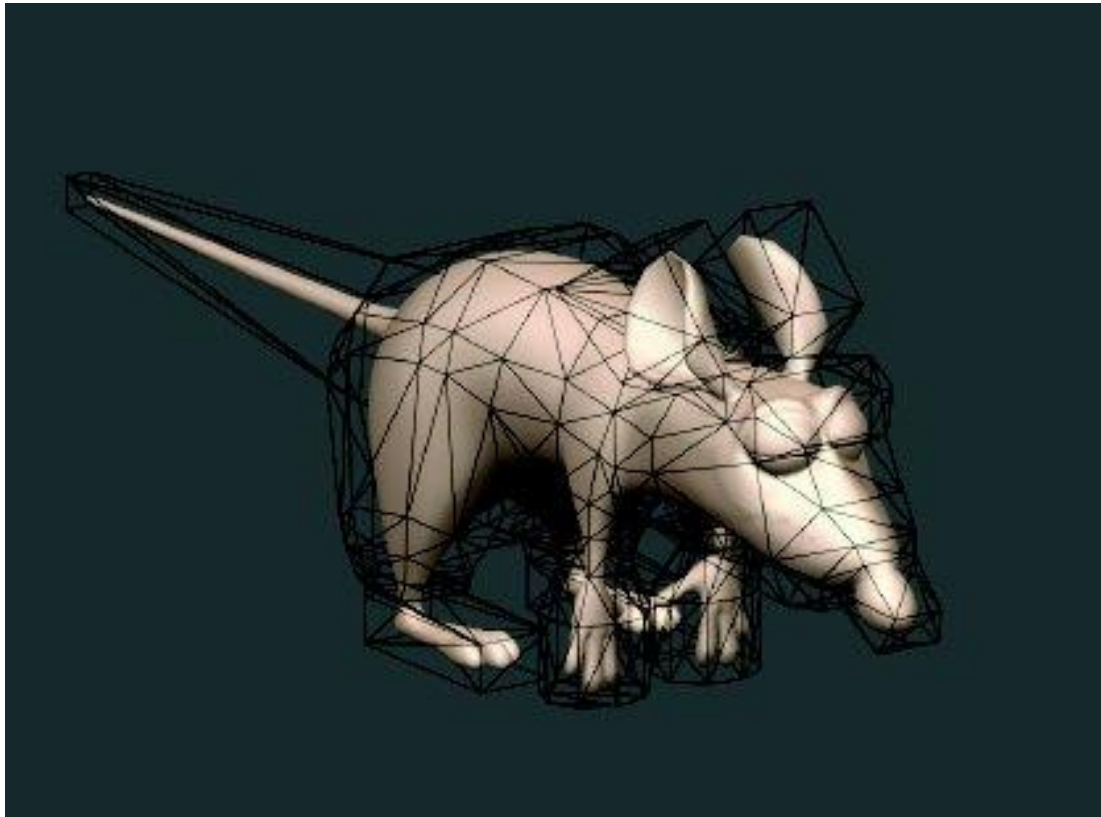
Aucune structure de contrôle ne  
fait tout

# Problématique

- Qu'est-ce qu'une cage ?
- Comment définir sa transformation ?
- Comment la transférer au maillage ?
- ...

# Une cage

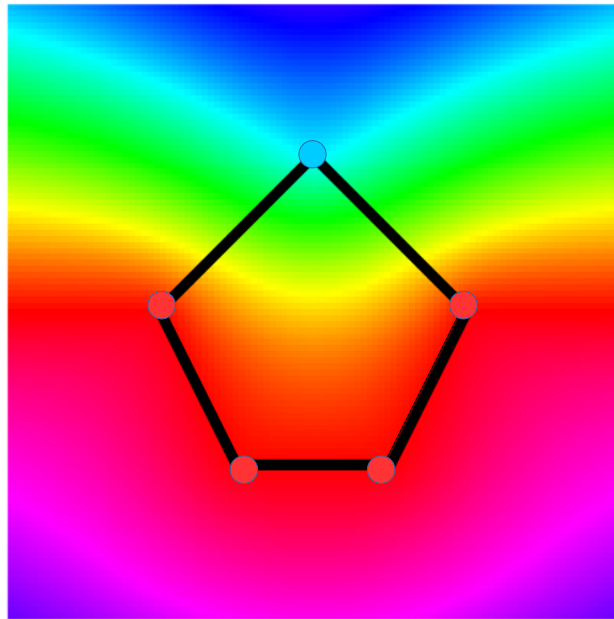
- Typiquement : un maillage fermé englobant la surface





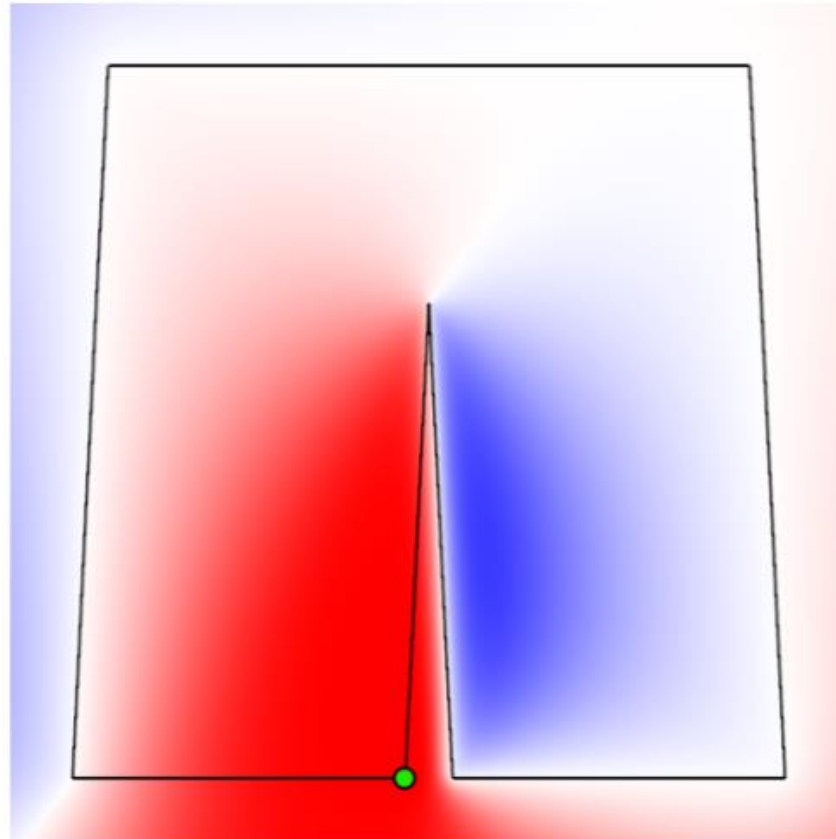
# « boundary interpolation »

- Une fonction  $f$  est définie sur la cage (la frontière)
- Extrapoler  $f$  à l'intérieur de la cage
- $f =$  « new position »  $\rightarrow$  espace déformé





# Coordonnées de cage



$$f(p) = \sum_i \phi_i(p) \cdot f_i$$

# Coordonnées idéales

- Linear reproduction :
- Sum to 1 for every vertex :
- Smooth
- Positive :  $\phi_i(p) \geq 0$
- Local « enough »
- Closed-form expression

$$p = \sum_i \phi_i(p) \cdot c_i$$

$$\sum_i \phi_i(p) = 1$$

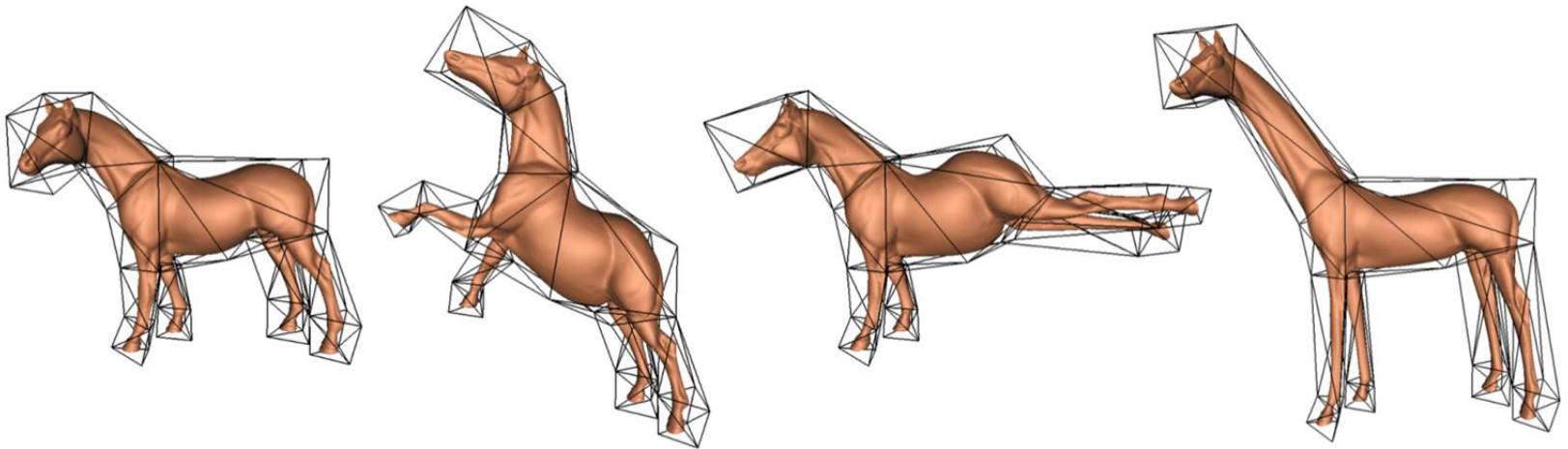
$$f(p) = \sum_i \phi_i(p) \cdot f_i$$

# Plusieurs sortes

- Mean-value coordinates
- Harmonic coordinates
- Positive mean-value coordinates
- Green coordinates
- ...

# Mean-value coordinates

$$f^{MVC}(\eta) = \frac{\int_{B_\eta(M)} \frac{f(\xi)}{|\xi - \eta|} dS_\eta(\xi)}{\int_{B_\eta(M)} \frac{1}{|\xi - \eta|} dS_\eta(\xi)}$$



**[Ju et al.]** : Mean Value Coordinates for Closed Triangular Meshes

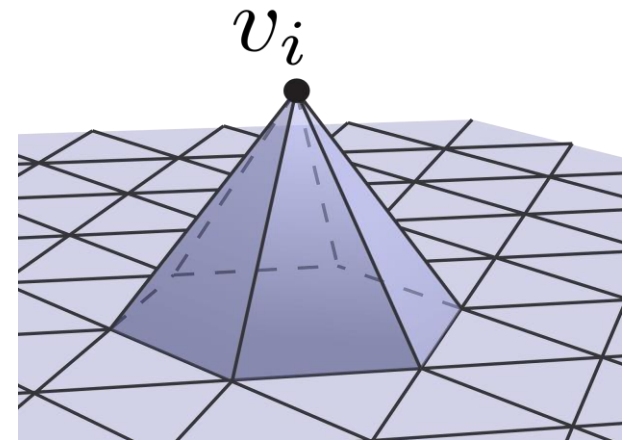
# Mean-value coordinates

$$f^{MVC}(\eta) = \frac{\int_{B_\eta(M)} \frac{f(\xi)}{|\xi - \eta|} dS_\eta(\xi)}{\int_{B_\eta(M)} \frac{1}{|\xi - \eta|} dS_\eta(\xi)}$$

: « Moyennage » des valeurs de la cage

$$f(\xi) = \sum_{v_i} \Gamma_i(\xi) f_i$$

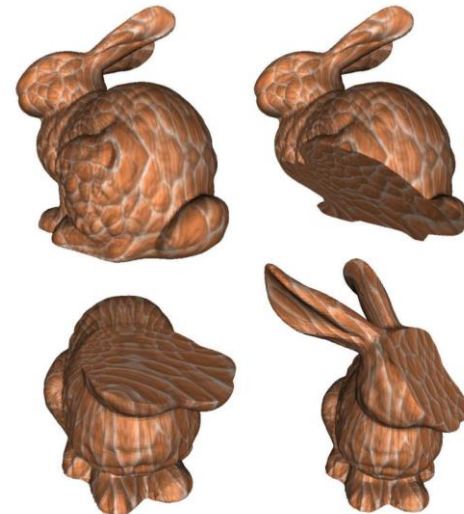
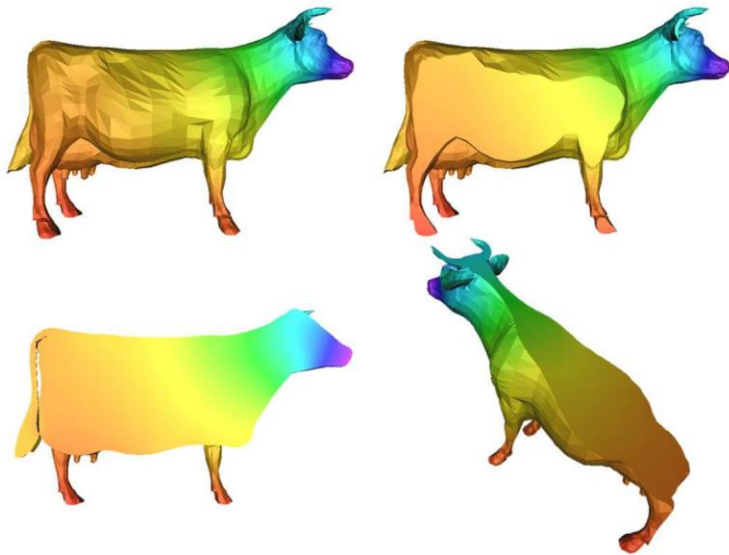
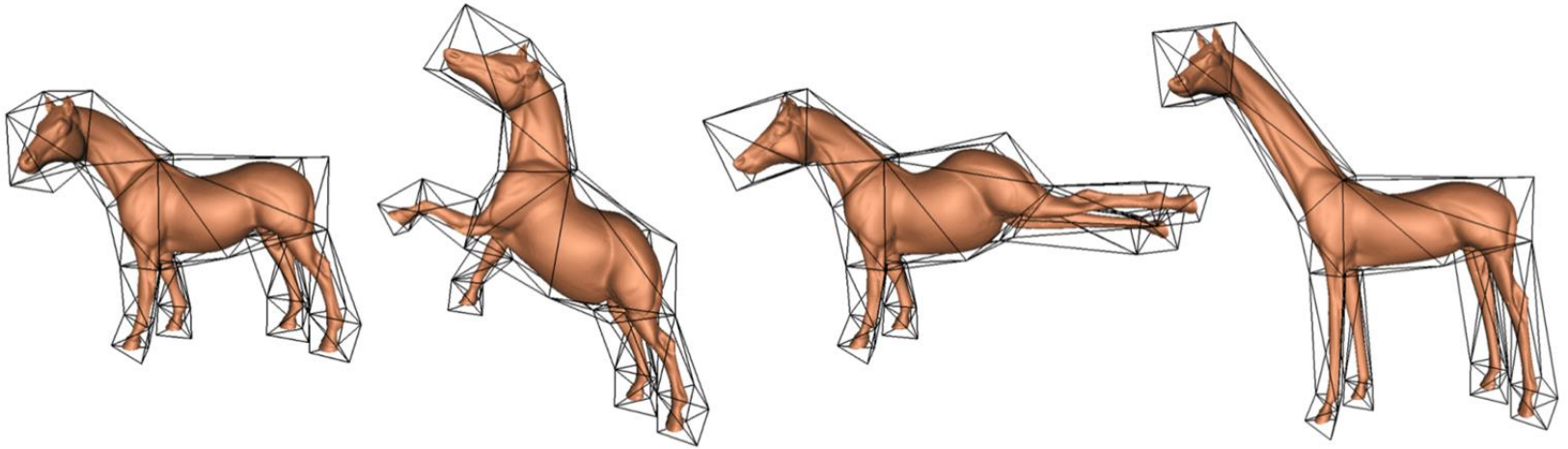
f est linéaire par triangle



$$f^{MVC}(\eta) = \sum_{v_i} \lambda_i^{MVC}(\eta) f_i$$

$$\lambda_i^{MVC}(\eta) = \frac{\int_{B_\eta(M)} \frac{\Gamma_i(\xi)}{|\xi - \eta|} dS_\eta(\xi)}{\int_{B_\eta(M)} \frac{1}{|\xi - \eta|} dS_\eta(\xi)}$$

# Mean-value coordinates



# Mean-value coordinates

50-60 lines of code

```
41 // MVC : Code from "Mean Value Coordinates for Closed Triangular Meshes" Schaeffer Siggraph 2005]
42 template< class int_t , class float_t , class point_t >
43 bool computeCoordinatesOriginalCode(
44     point_t const & eta ,
45     std::vector< std::vector< int_t > > const & cage_triangles , std::vector< point_t > const & cage_vertices , std::vector< point_t > const & cage_normals ,
46     std::vector< float_t > & weights , std::vector< float_t > & w_weights)
47 {
48     typedef typename point_t::type_t T;
49     unsigned int n_vertices = cage_vertices.size() , n_triangles = cage_triangles.size();
50     assert( cage_normals.size() == cage_triangles.size() && "cage_normals.size() != cage_triangles.size()" );
51     T epsilon = 0.00000001;
52
53     w_weights.clear();
54     weights.clear();
55     weights.resize( n_vertices , 0.0 );
56     T sumWeights = 0.0;
57
58     std::vector< T > d( n_vertices , 0.0 ); std::vector< point_t > u( n_vertices );
59
60     for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < n_vertices ; ++v ) {
61         d[ v ] = ( eta - cage_vertices[ v ] ).norm();
62         if( d[ v ] < epsilon ) {
63             weights[v] = 1.0;
64             return true;
65         }
66         u[ v ] = ( cage_vertices[v] - eta ) / d[v];
67     }
68
69     w_weights.resize( n_vertices , 0.0 );
70
71     unsigned int vid[3]; T l[3]; T theta[3] ; T w[3]; T c[3]; T s[3];
72     for( unsigned int t = 0 ; t < n_triangles ; ++t ) { // the Norm is CCW :
73         for( unsigned int i = 0 ; i <= 2 ; ++i ) vid[i] = cage_triangles[t][i];
74         for( unsigned int i = 0 ; i <= 2 ; ++i ) l[ i ] = ( u[ vid[ ( i + 1 ) % 3 ] ] - u[ vid[ ( i + 2 ) % 3 ] ] ).norm();
75         for( unsigned int i = 0 ; i <= 2 ; ++i ) theta[i] = 2.0 * asin( l[i] / 2.0 );
76         T h = ( theta[0] + theta[1] + theta[2] ) / 2.0;
77         if( M_PI - h < epsilon ) { // eta is on the triangle t , use 2d barycentric coordinates :
78             for( unsigned int i = 0 ; i <= 2 ; ++i ) w[ i ] = sin( theta[ i ] ) * l[ (i+2) % 3 ] * l[ (i+1) % 3 ];
79
80             sumWeights = w[0] + w[1] + w[2];
81
82             w_weights.clear();
83             weights[ vid[0] ] = w[0] / sumWeights;
84             weights[ vid[1] ] = w[1] / sumWeights;
85             weights[ vid[2] ] = w[2] / sumWeights;
86             return true;
87         }
88
89         for( unsigned int i = 0 ; i <= 2 ; ++i ) c[ i ] = ( 2.0 * sin(h) * sin(h - theta[ i ] ) ) / ( sin(theta[ (i+1) % 3 ] ) * sin(theta[ (i+2) % 3 ] ) ) - 1.0;
90
91         T sign_Basis_u0u1u2 = 1;
92         if( point_t::dot( point_t::cross(u[vid[0]], u[vid[1]]), u[vid[2]] ) < 0.0 ) sign_Basis_u0u1u2 = -1;
93         for( unsigned int i = 0 ; i <= 2 ; ++i ) s[ i ] = sign_Basis_u0u1u2 * sqrt( std::max<double>( 0.0 , 1.0 - c[ i ] * c[ i ] ) );
94         if( fabs( s[0] ) < epsilon || fabs( s[1] ) < epsilon || fabs( s[2] ) < epsilon ) continue; // eta is on the same plane, outside t -> ignore triangle t :
95         for( unsigned int i = 0 ; i <= 2 ; ++i ) w[ i ] = ( theta[ i ] - c[ (i+1) % 3 ]*theta[ (i+2) % 3 ] - c[ (i+2) % 3 ]*theta[ (i+1) % 3 ] ) / ( 2.0 * d[ vid[i] ] * sin( theta[ (i+1) % 3 ] ) * s[ (i+2) % 3 ] );
96
97         sumWeights += ( w[0] + w[1] + w[2] );
98         w_weights[ vid[0] ] += w[0];
99         w_weights[ vid[1] ] += w[1];
100         w_weights[ vid[2] ] += w[2];
101     }
102
103     for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < n_vertices ; ++v ) weights[v] = w_weights[v] / sumWeights;
104
105     return false;
106 }
107
```

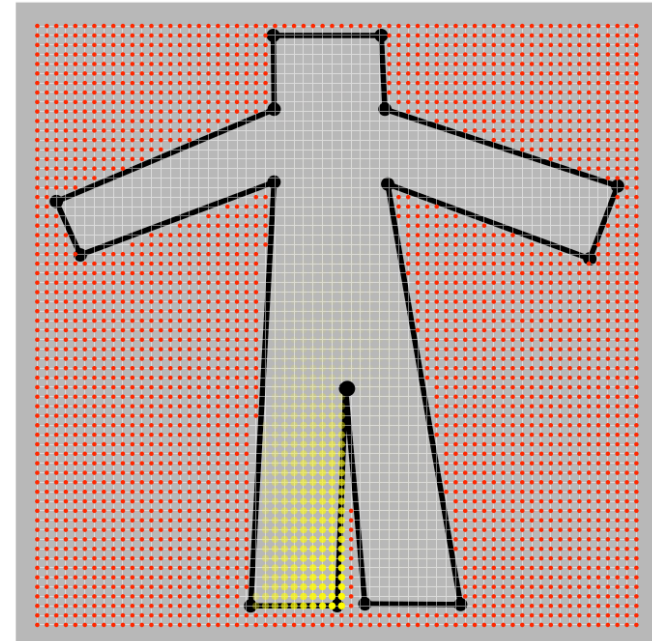
# Mean-value coordinates

- Closed-form expression : +
- Définies partout dans l'espace : +
- Pas toujours positives: -



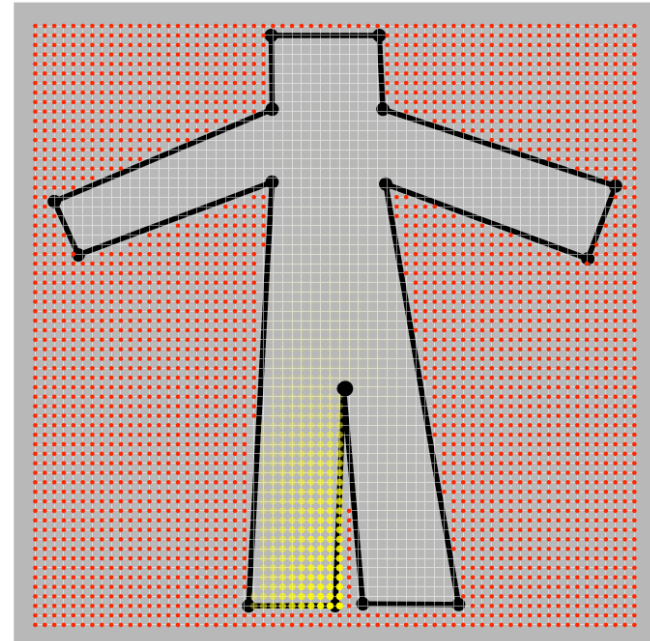
# Harmonic coordinates

- Algo, pour chaque sommet de la cage :
  - Setup discrete grid
  - Set boundary values
  - Résoudre pour un Laplacien nul
    - Système linéaire
    - Moyennage itératif
  - Valeur aux sommets du maillage en utilisant une interpolation bilinéaire de la grille



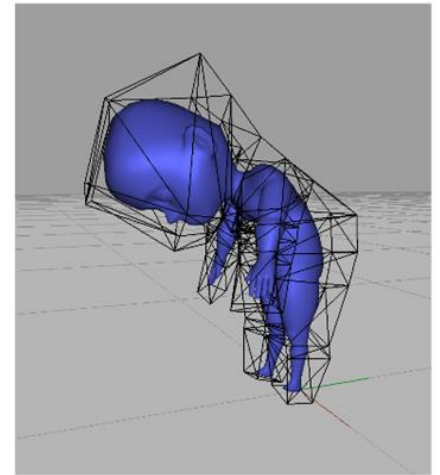
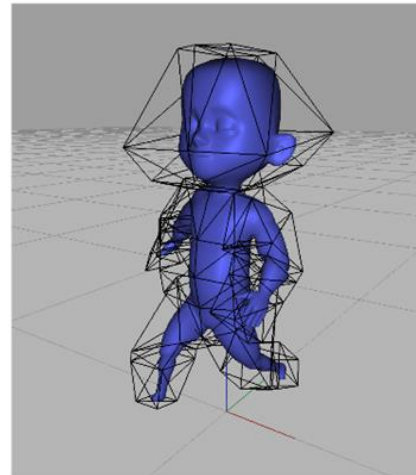
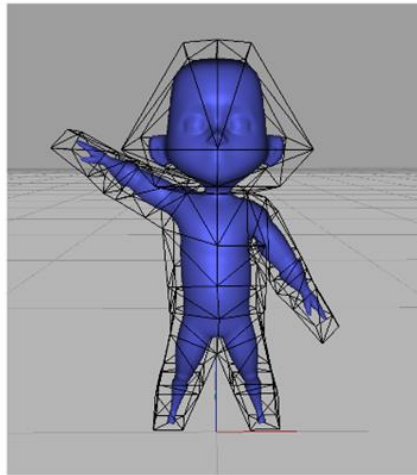
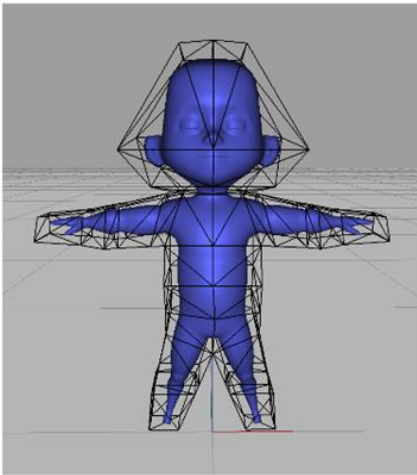
# Harmonic coordinates

- No closed-form expression : -
- Définies uniquement à l'intérieur : -
- Toujours positive: +
- Plutôt locales : +



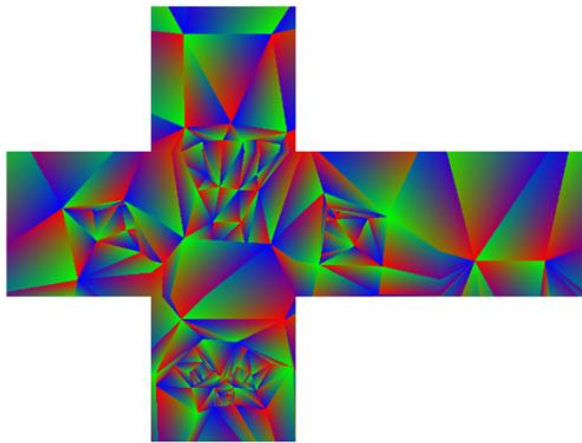
# Harmonic coordinates

- Se trouve :
  - Chez Pixar
  - Dans Blender

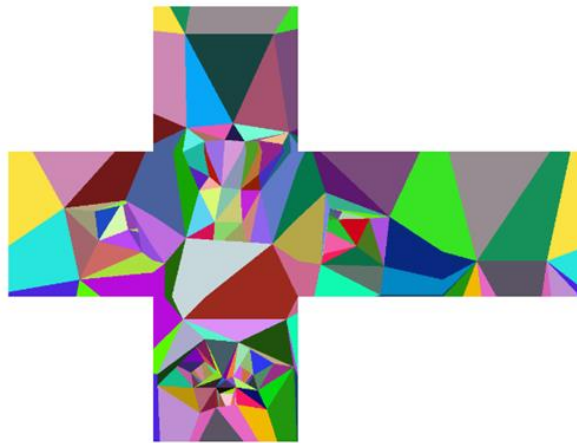


# Positive mean-value coordinates

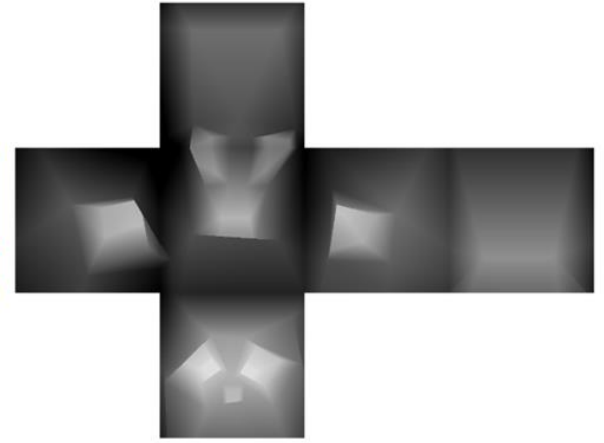
- Basées sur les mean-value coordinates
- Utilise uniquement la partie de la cage visible de  $p$ 
  - No closed-form expression
  - Positives
- Utilise le GPU pour approximer une intégrale sphérique



Color Buffer



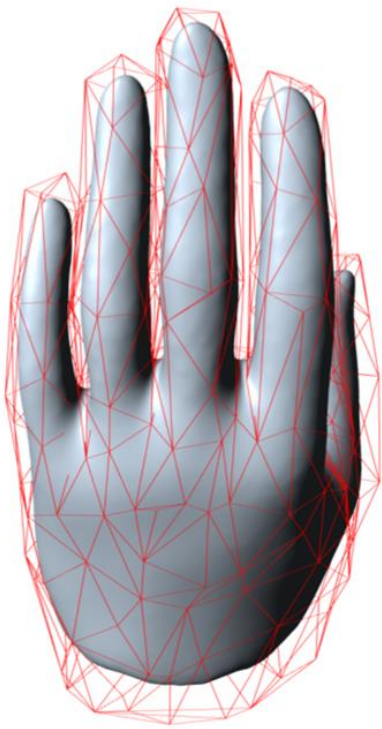
Index Buffer



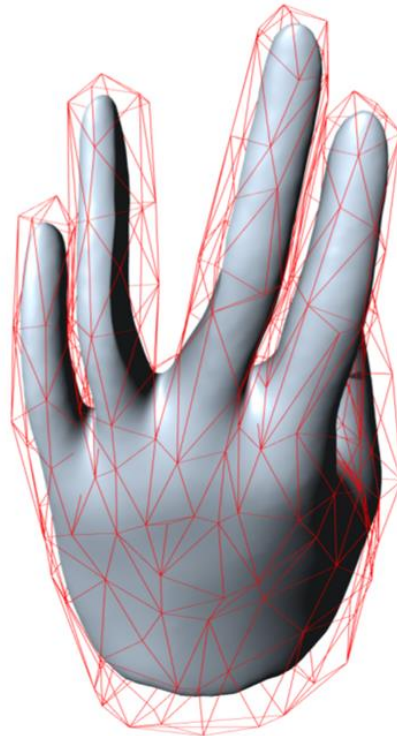
Depth Buffer

**[Lipman et al.]** : GPU-assisted Positive Mean Value Coordinates for Mesh Deformations

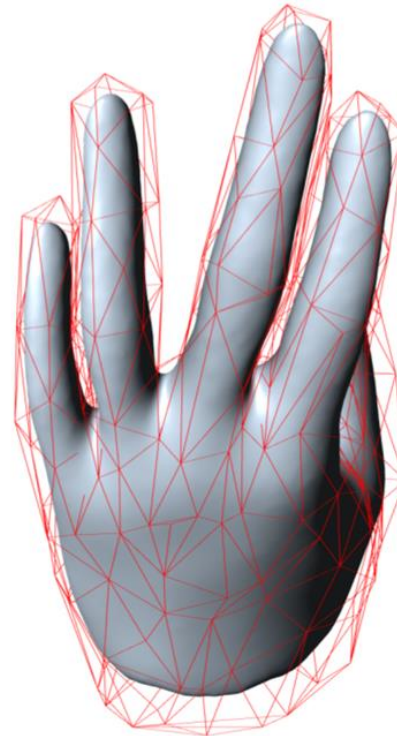
# Positive mean-value coordinates



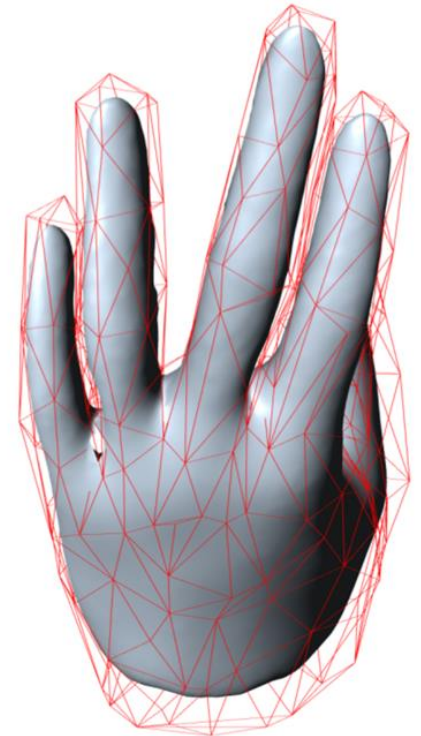
Undeformed



MVC (13.5 sec)



PMVC (18.5 sec)



HC (333.61 sec,  $64^3$  voxels)

# Positive mean-value coordinates

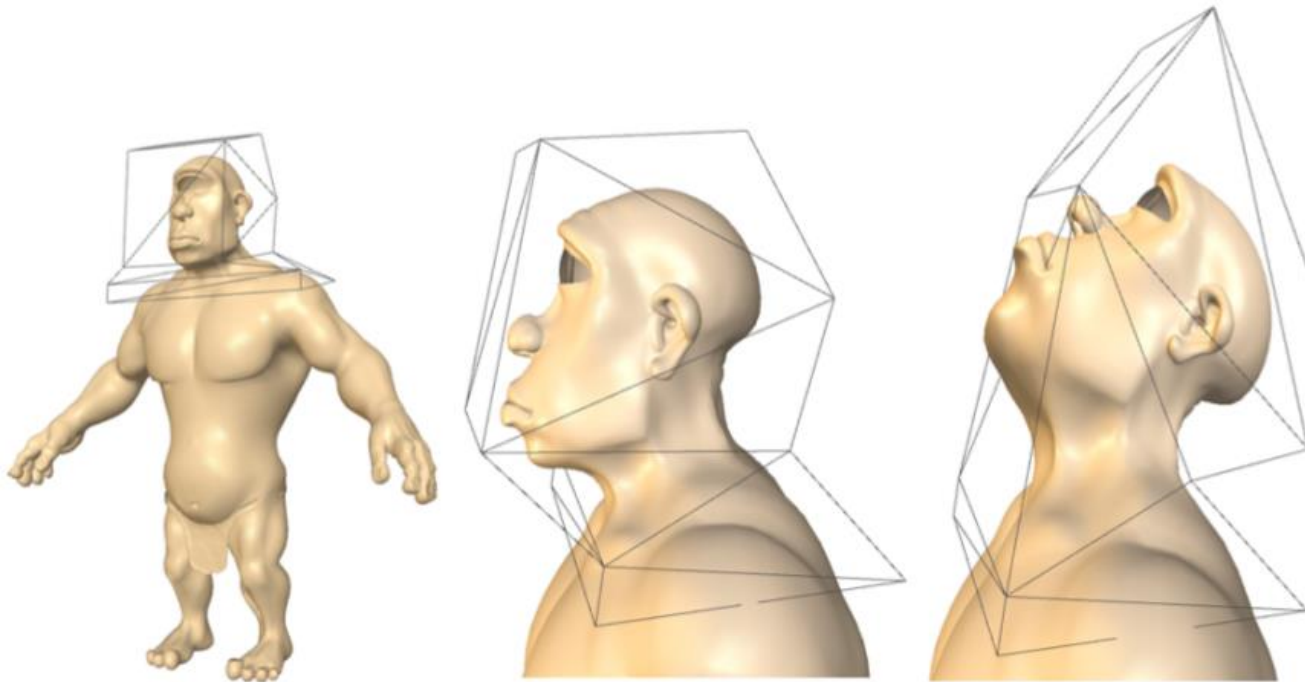
- No closed-form expression : -
- Définies uniquement à l'intérieur : -
- Toujours positives : +
- Plutôt locales : +

**[Lipman et al.]** : GPU-assisted Positive Mean Value Coordinates for Mesh Deformations



# Green coordinates

$$f(\eta) = \int_{\xi \in \partial D} f(\xi) \frac{\partial_1 G}{\partial n_\xi}(\xi, \eta) ds_\xi - \int_{\xi \in \partial D} G(\xi, \eta) \frac{\partial f}{\partial n_\xi}(\xi) ds_\xi$$

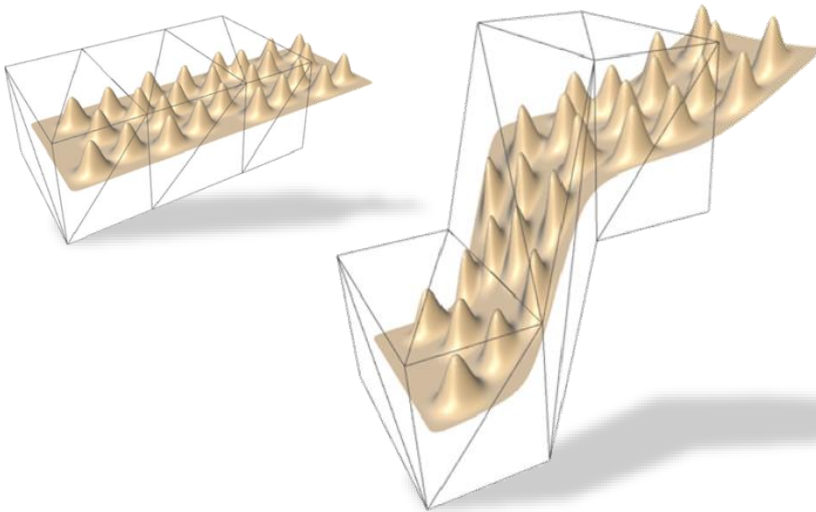


**[Lipman et al.] : Green Coordinates**

# Coordonnées de cage

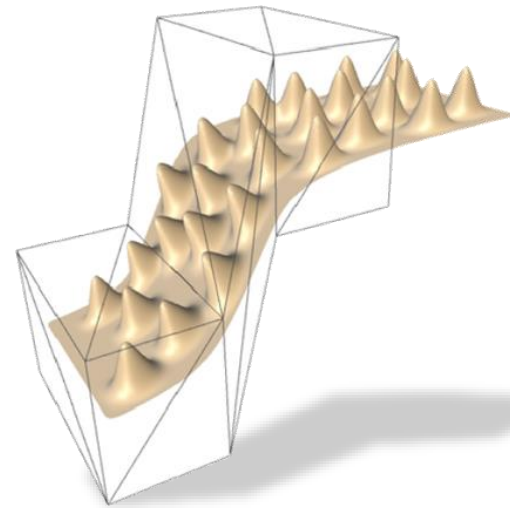
Green Coordinates [Lipman 2008]

- Déformation quasi conforme de l'espace
- Préservation des caractéristiques



Mean Value Coordinates  
MVC [JSW05]

$$F(\boldsymbol{\eta}; P) = \sum_{i \in I_V} \varphi_i(\boldsymbol{\eta}) \mathbf{v}_i$$

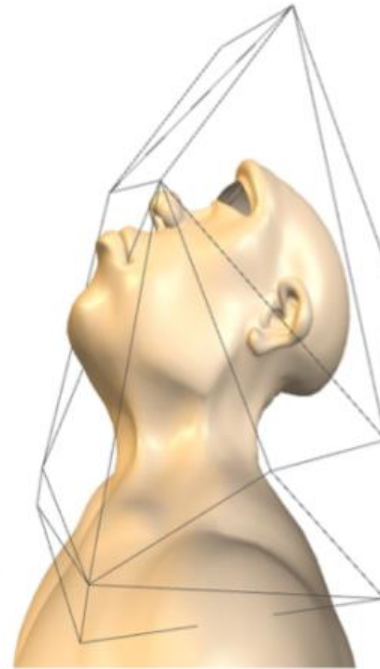
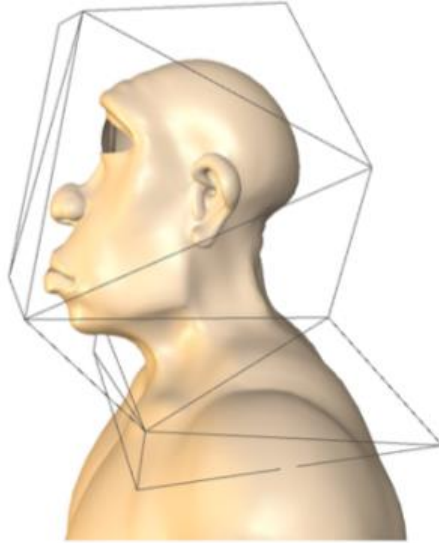
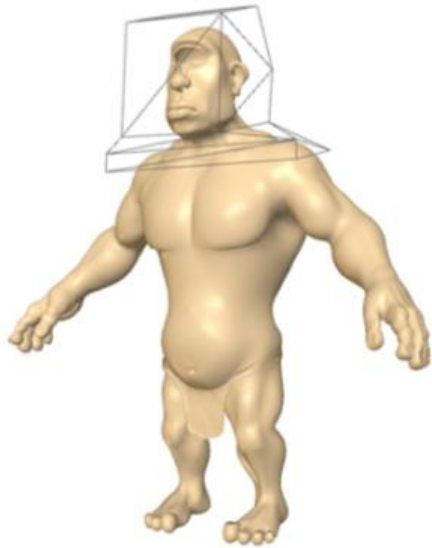


Green Coordinates  
GC [LL08]

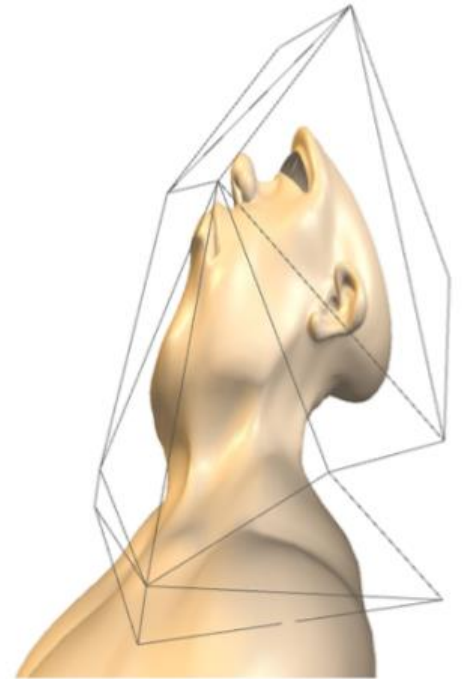
$$F(\boldsymbol{\eta}; P) = \sum_{i \in I_V} \phi_i(\boldsymbol{\eta}) \mathbf{v}_i + \sum_{j \in I_\Gamma} \psi_j(\boldsymbol{\eta}) \mathbf{n}(t_j)$$



# Green coordinates



Green



MVC

# Green coordinates

- Closed-form expression : +
- Définies uniquement à l'intérieur : -
- Pas toujours positives mais produit des résultats attendus : +
- Lisses (harmonic) : +
- Quasi-conforme : +
- Utilise les normals pour inférer les rotations à partir de la translation des sommets de la cage : +

# Green coordinates

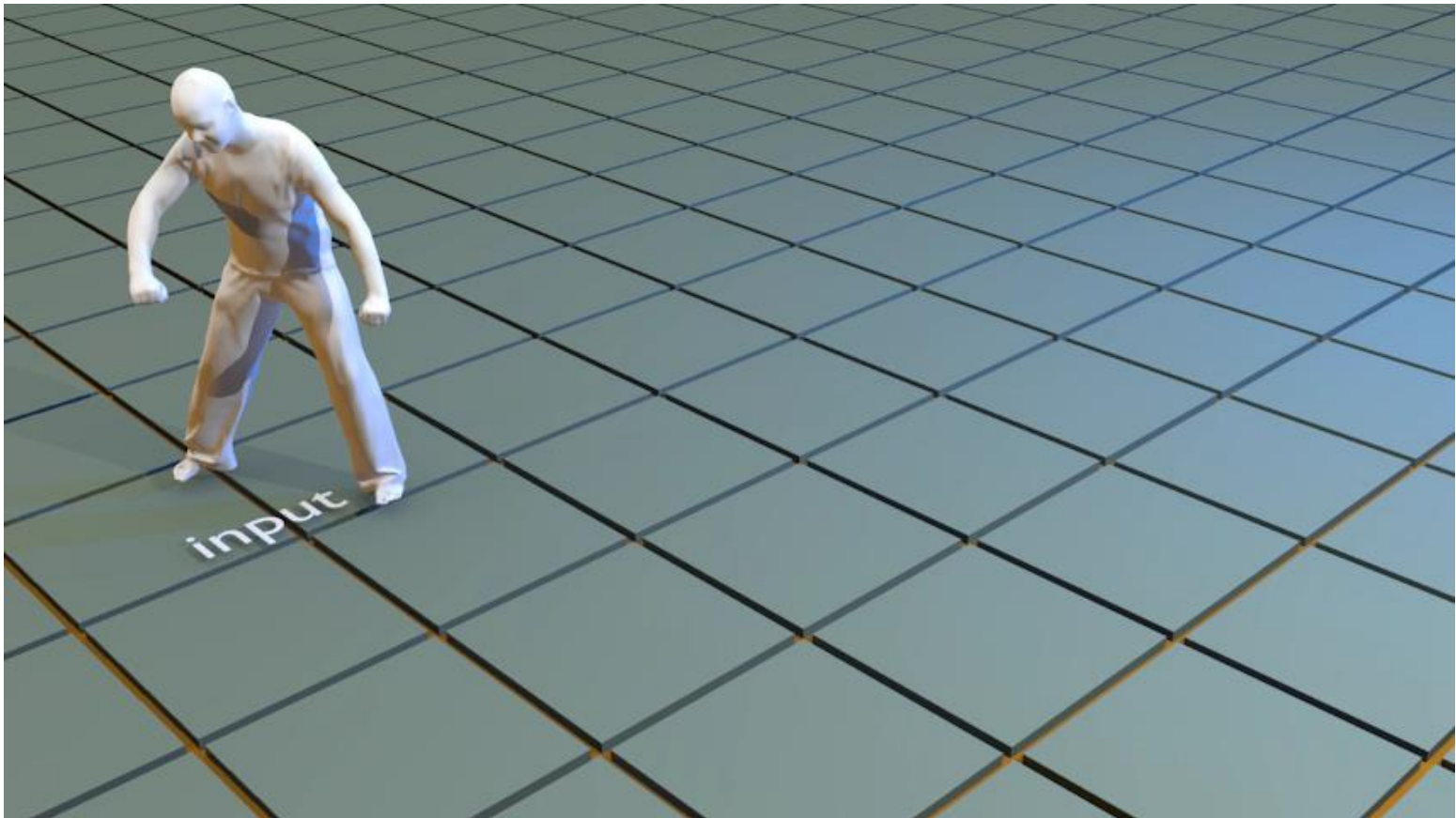
```
189 // return the signed solid angle of the tetrahedron supported by the three vectors a,b, and c:
190 template< class point_t >
191 double __signed_solid_angle(point_t const & a, point_t const & b, point_t const & c) {
192     typedef typename point_t::type_t T;
193     T det = point_t::dot(a, point_t::cross(b, c));
194     if( fabs(det) < 0.000000001 ) // then you're on the limit case where you cover half the sphere
195         return M_2_PI; // that is particularly shitty, because the sign is difficult to estimate...
196
197     T al = a.norm(), bl = b.norm(), cl = c.norm();
198
199     T div = al*bl*cl + point_t::dot(a,b)*cl + point_t::dot(a,c)*bl + point_t::dot(b,c)*al;
200     T at = atan2( fabs(det) , div );
201     if(at < 0) at += M_PI; // If det>0 && div<0 atan2 returns < 0, so add pi.
202     T omega = 2.0 * at;
203
204     if(det > 0.0) return omega;
205     return -omega;
206 }
207
208 template< class int_t , class float_t , class point_t >
209 void computeCoordinates(
210     point_t const & eta ,
211     std::vector< std::vector< int_t > > const & cage_triangles , std::vector< point_t > const & cage_vertices , std::vector< point_t > const & cage_normals ,
212     std::vector< float_t > & _VC_phi , std::vector< float_t > & _FC_psi) {
213     assert( cage_normals.size() == cage_triangles.size() && "cage_normals.size() != cage_triangles.size()" );
214     typedef typename point_t::type_t T;
215
216     _VC_phi.clear(); _VC_phi.resize( cage_vertices.size() , 0.0 );
217     _FC_psi.clear(); _FC_psi.resize( cage_triangles.size() , 0.0 );
218
219     // iterate over the triangles:
220     for( unsigned int t = 0 ; t < cage_triangles.size() ; ++t ) {
221         std::vector<int_t> const & tri = cage_triangles[t];
222         point_t const & Nt = cage_normals[t];
223
224         point_t e[3]; T e_norm[3]; point_t e_normalized[3]; T R[3]; point_t d[3]; T d_norm[3]; T C[3]; point_t J[3];
225         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) e[v] = cage_vertices[tri[v]] - eta;
226         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) e_norm[v] = e[v].norm();
227         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) e_normalized[v] = e[v] / e_norm[v];
228
229         T signed_solid_angle = __signed_solid_angle( e_normalized[0], e_normalized[1], e_normalized[2] ) / (4.f * M_PI);
230         T signed_volume = point_t::dot( point_t::cross(e[0],e[1]) , e[2] ) / 6.0;
231         T At = point_t::cross( cage_vertices[tri[1]]-cage_vertices[tri[0]], cage_vertices[tri[2]]-cage_vertices[tri[0]]).norm() / 2.0;
232
233         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) R[v] = e_norm[(v+1)%3] + e_norm[(v+2)%3];
234         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) d[v] = cage_vertices[tri[(v+1)%3]] - cage_vertices[tri[(v+2)%3]];
235         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) d_norm[v] = d[v].norm();
236         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) C[v] = log( (R[v] + d_norm[v]) / (R[v] - d_norm[v]) ) / (4.0 * M_PI * d_norm[v]);
237
238         point_t Pt( - signed_solid_angle * Nt );
239         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) Pt += point_t::cross( Nt , C[v]*d[v] );
240         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) J[v] = point_t::cross( e[(v+2)%3] , e[(v+1)%3] );
241
242         _FC_psi[t] = - 3.0 * signed_solid_angle * signed_volume / At ;
243         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) _FC_psi[t] -= C[v]* point_t::dot(J[v],Nt);
244         for( unsigned int v = 0 ; v < 3 ; ++v ) _VC_phi[ tri[v] ] += point_t::dot(Pt , J[v]) / (2.0 * At);
245     }
246 }
```

Roughly 50 lines of code

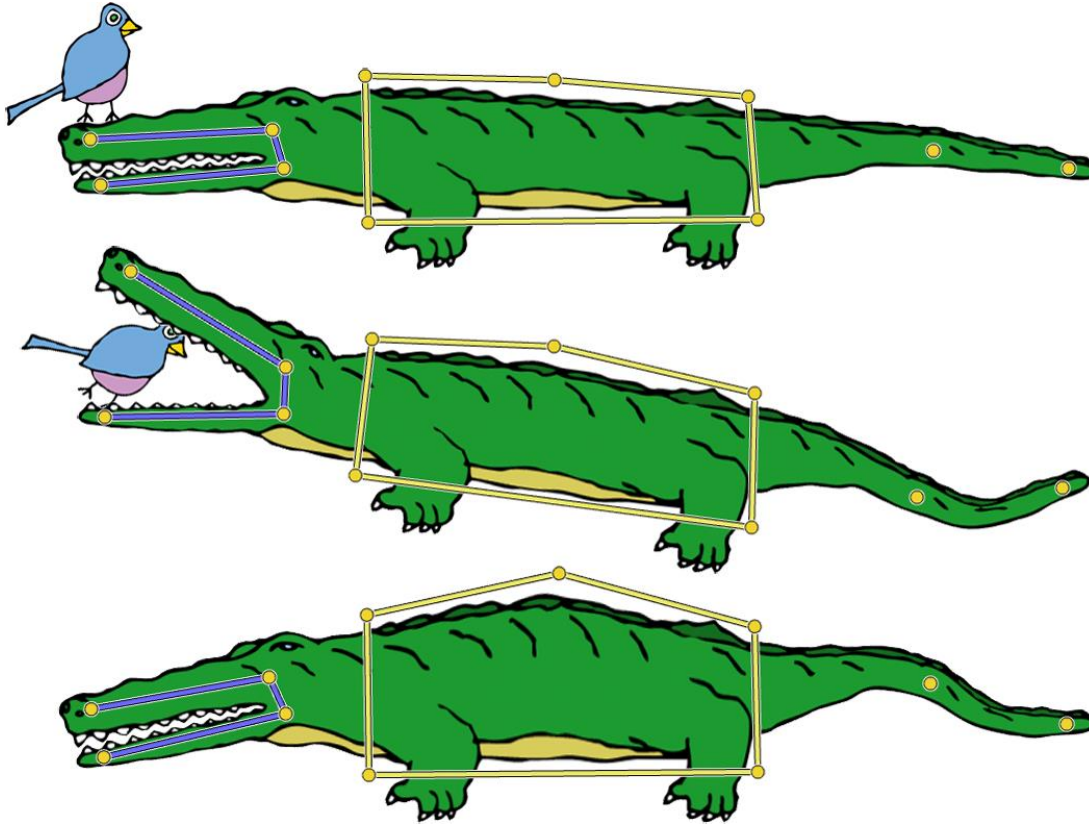
# Autres applications

[Thiery et al 2013]

- Compression ou transfert d'animation

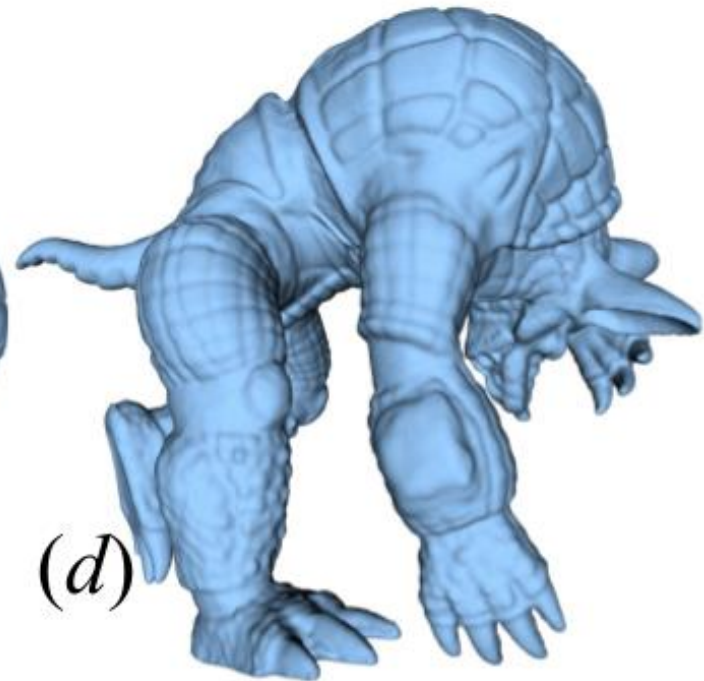
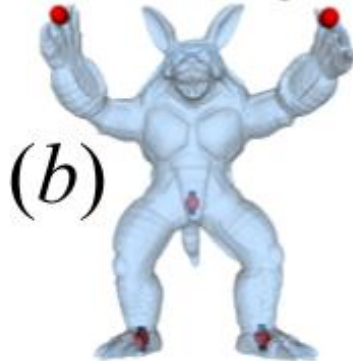
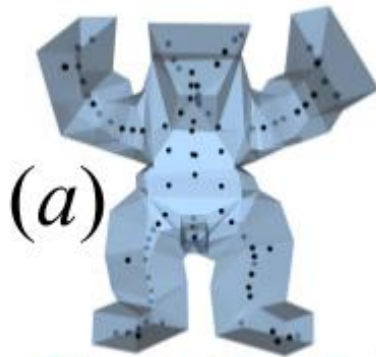


# Combinaison de manipulateurs



# Variational harmonic maps

- Let's setup some functional together on the board
  - Positional constraints (red points)
  - Rigidity constraints (blue points near the medial axis)





# Conformal 3d surface deformations



[Crane et al.] : Spin Transformations of Discrete Surfaces

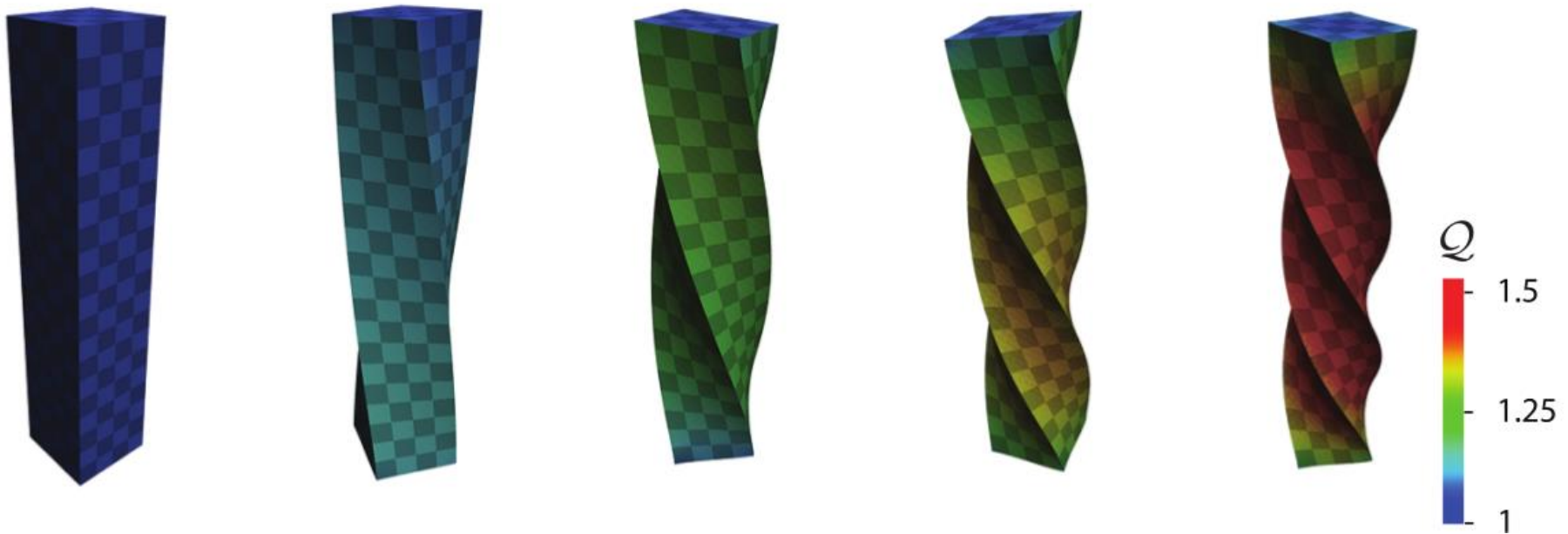
# Conformal 3d surface deformations



**[Crane et al.]** : Spin Transformations of Discrete Surfaces

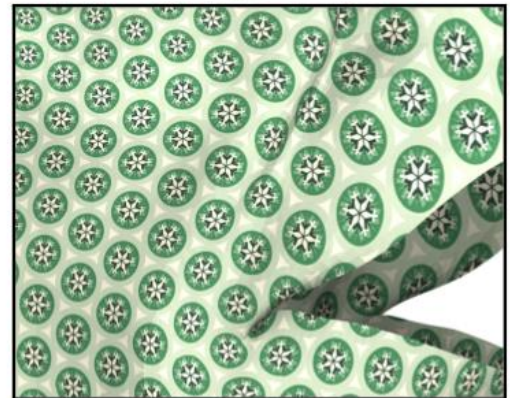
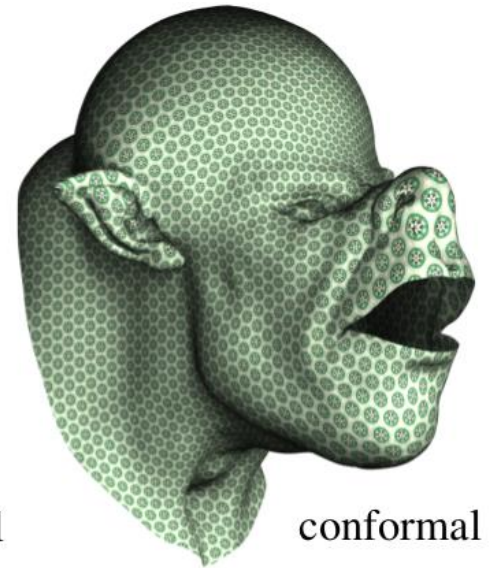
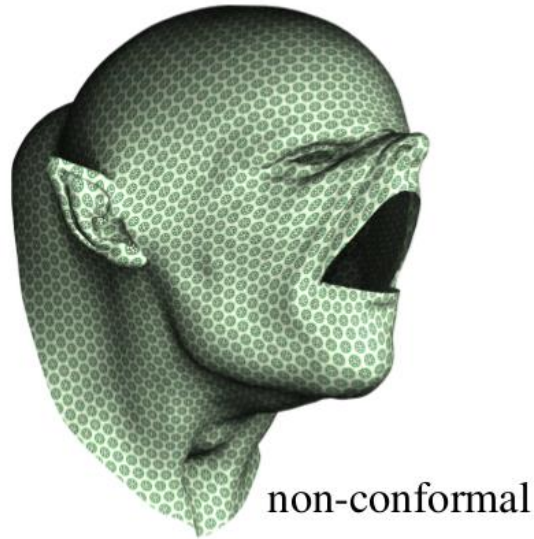
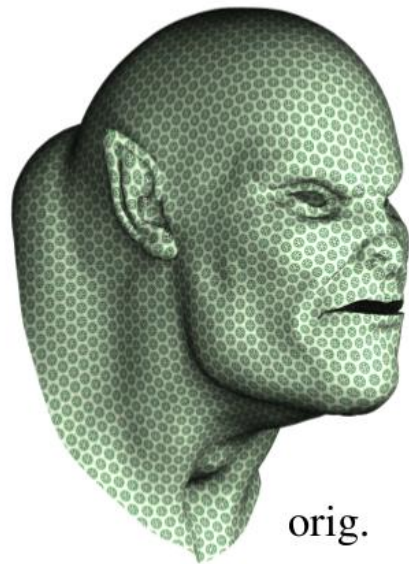


# Conformal 3d surface deformations



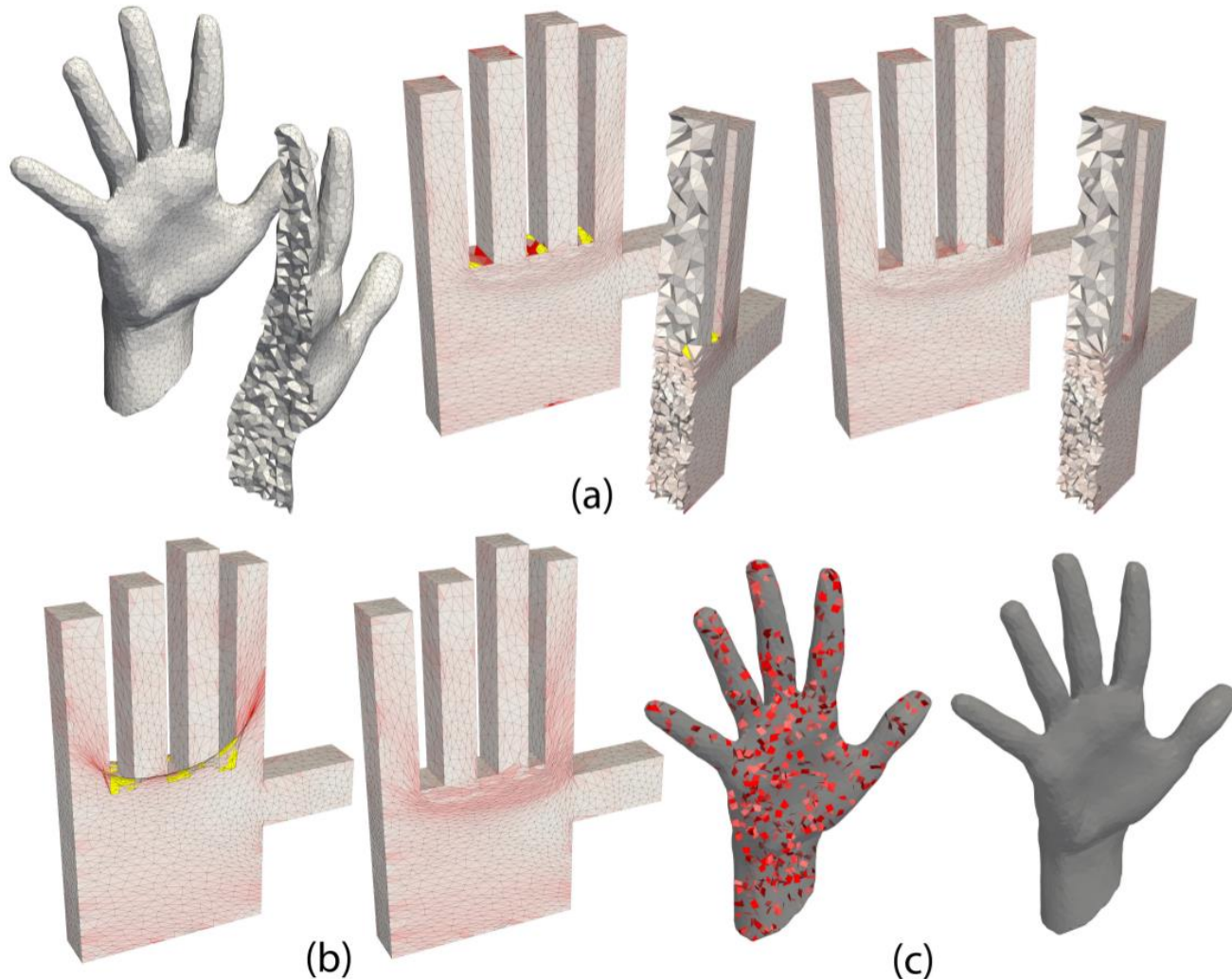
[Crane et al.] : Spin Transformations of Discrete Surfaces

# Conformal 3d surface deformations



[Vaxman et al.] : Conformal Mesh Deformations with Möbius Transformations

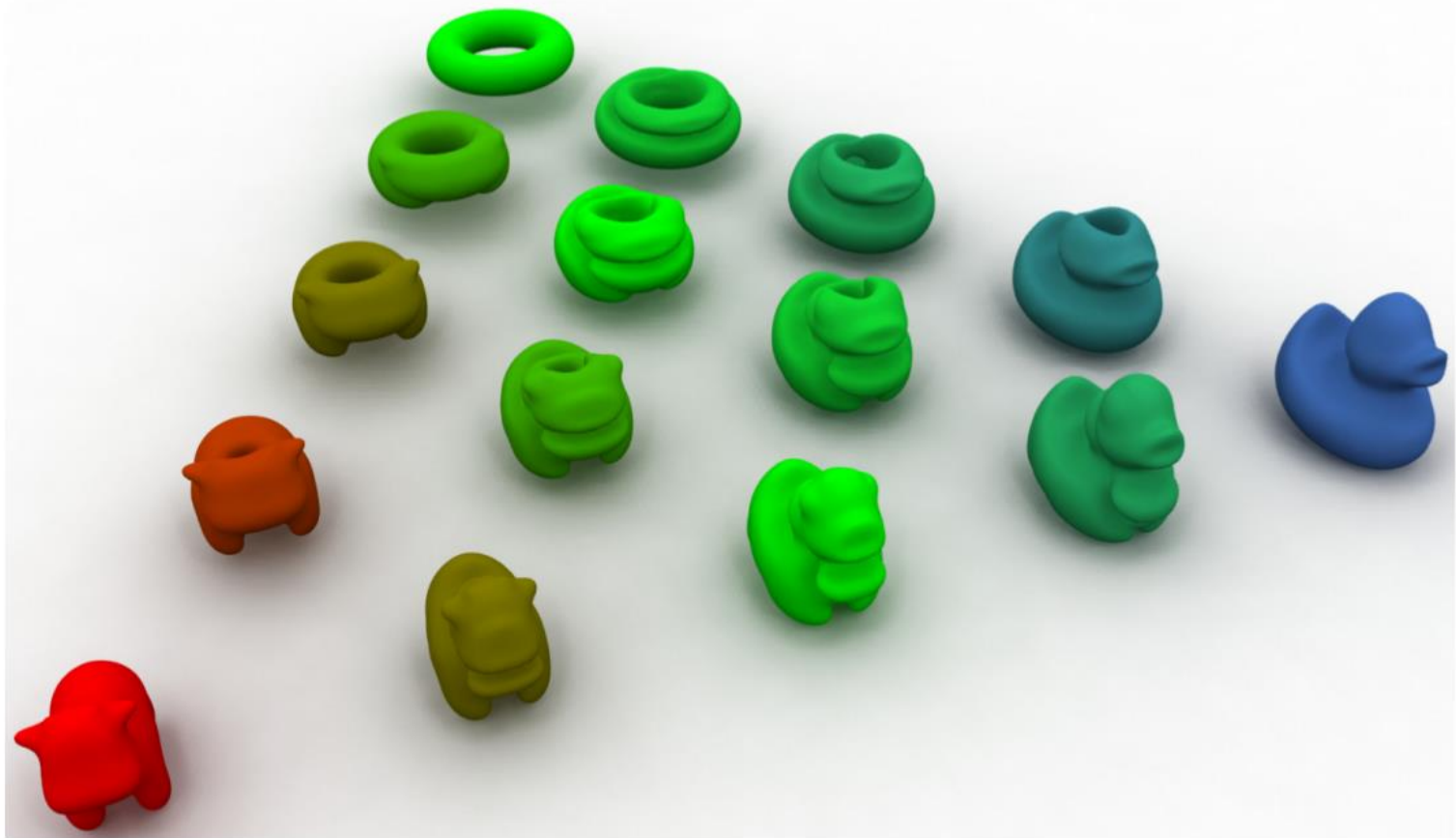
# Bounded 3d volume distortion



[Aigerman et al.] :Injective and Bounded Distortion Mappings in 3D

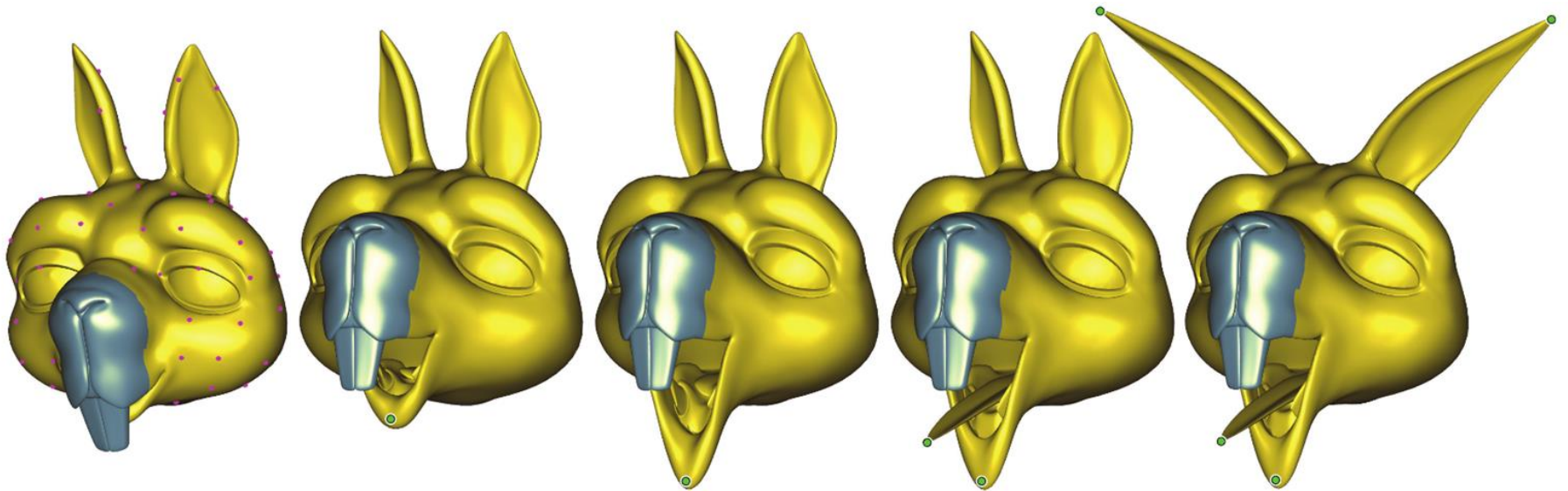


# Shape interpolation using optimal transport



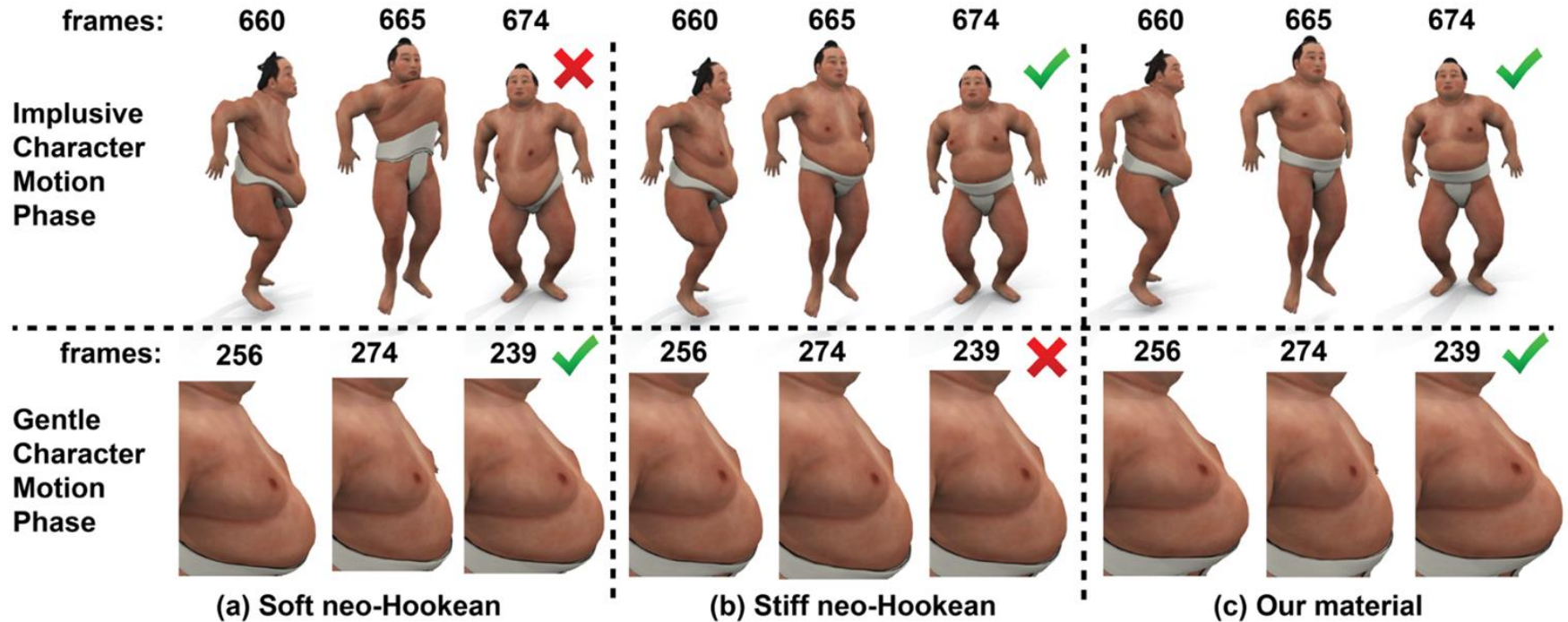
**[Solomon et al.]** :Convolutional Wasserstein Distances:  
Efficient Optimal Transportation on Geometric Domains

# Real-time ARAP



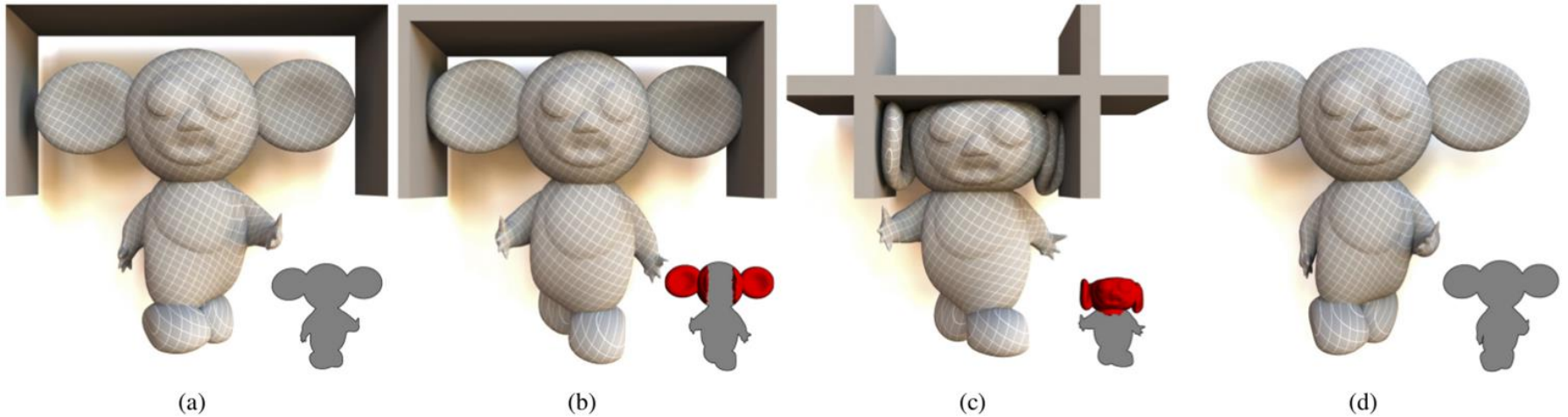
**[Wang et al.]** :Linear Subspace Design for Real-Time Shape Deformation

# Material design



[Xu et al.] :Nonlinear Material Design Using Principal Stretches

# Physically-correct animations



**[Teng et al.]** :Subspace Condensation: Full Space Adaptivity for Subspace Deformations

Et beaucoup plus



# Crédits

- Pierre Benard, Jean-Marc Thiery, Steve Marschner, Olivier Vaillancourt, Olivier Godin, Estelle Duveau, Marie-Paule Cani, Lionel Revert, François Faure, Ravi Ramamoorthi, Ronen Barzel, Bill Baxter...

