

iCutter: A Direct Cut Out Tool for 3D Shapes

Min Meng Lubin Fan Ligang Liu



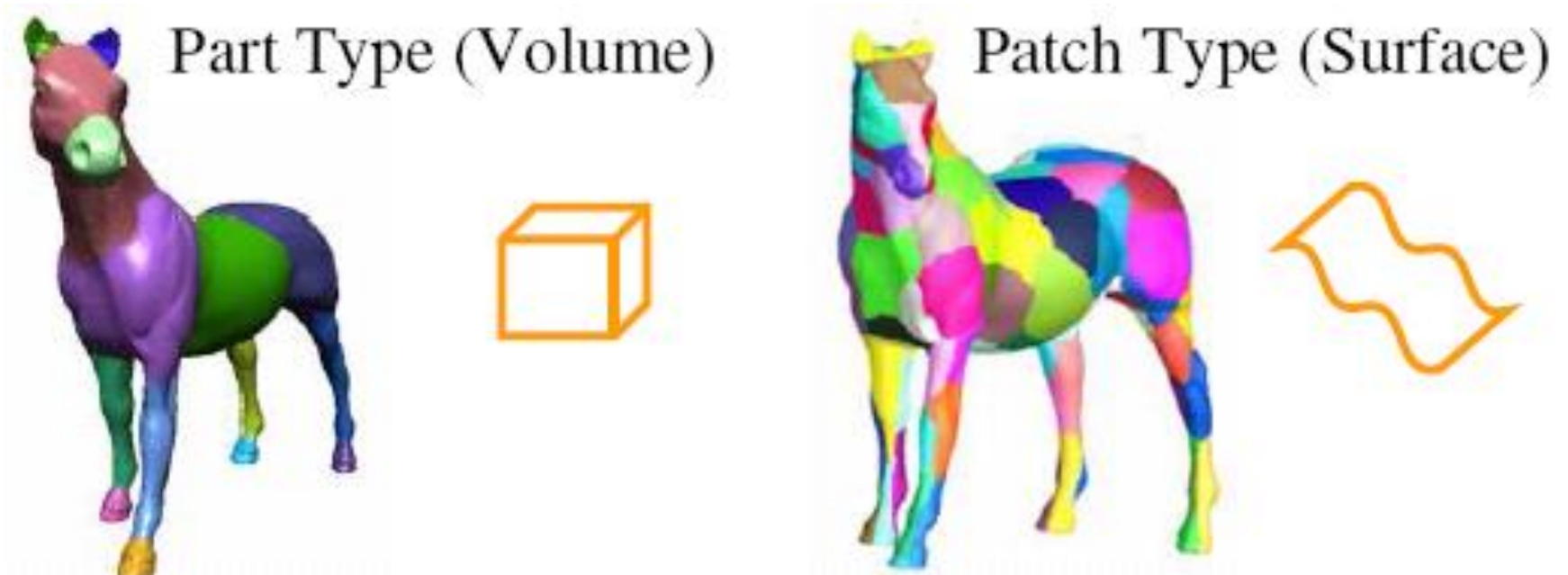
Department of Mathematics, Zhejiang University, China
State Key Laboratory of CAD&CG, Zhejiang University, China

Outline

- Problem statement
- User interface
- Segmentation method
- Experimental results
- Conclusion

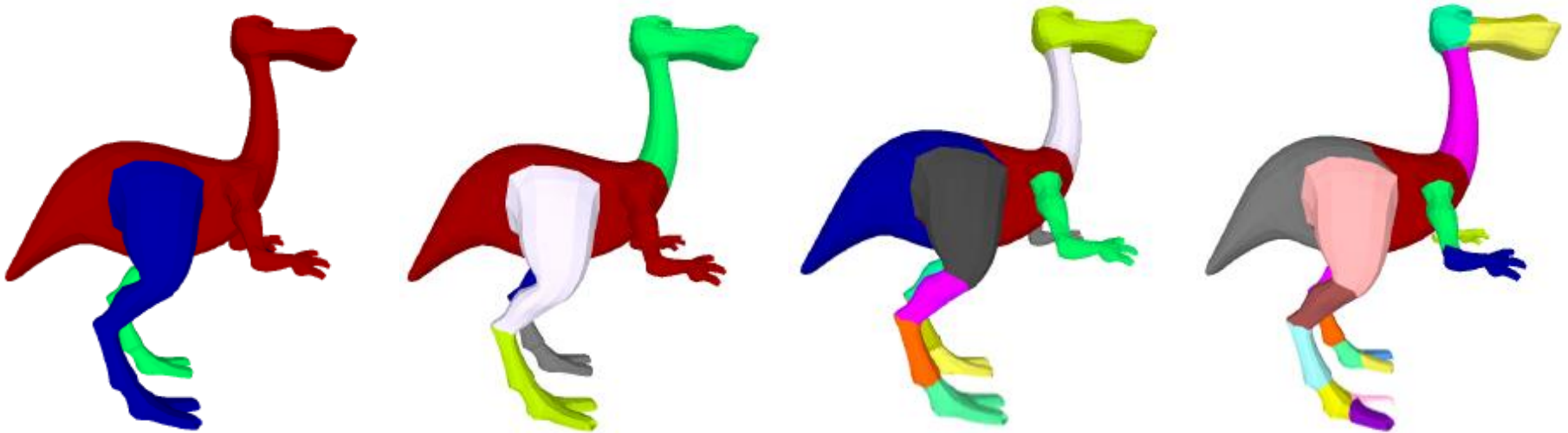
Surface Segmentation

- How does a shape consist of the subparts?



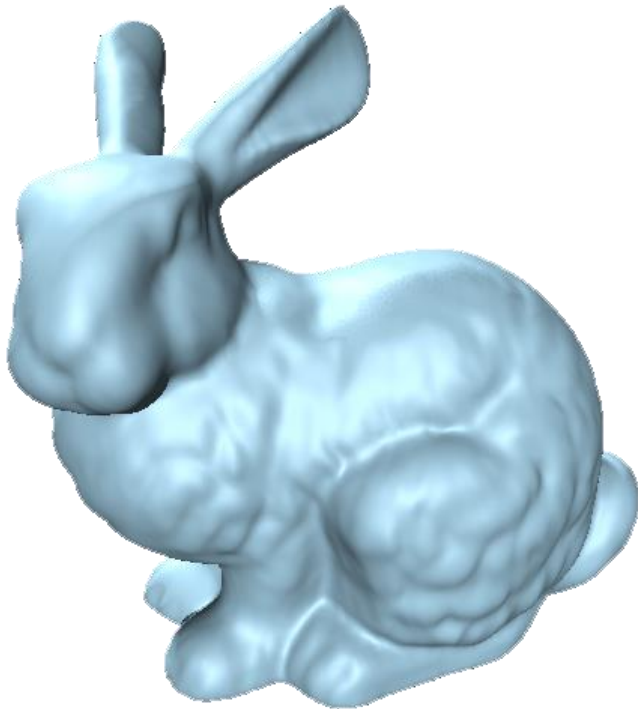
Segmentation of Meaningful Parts

- Automatic
- Interactive
 - User intension
 - Application dependent

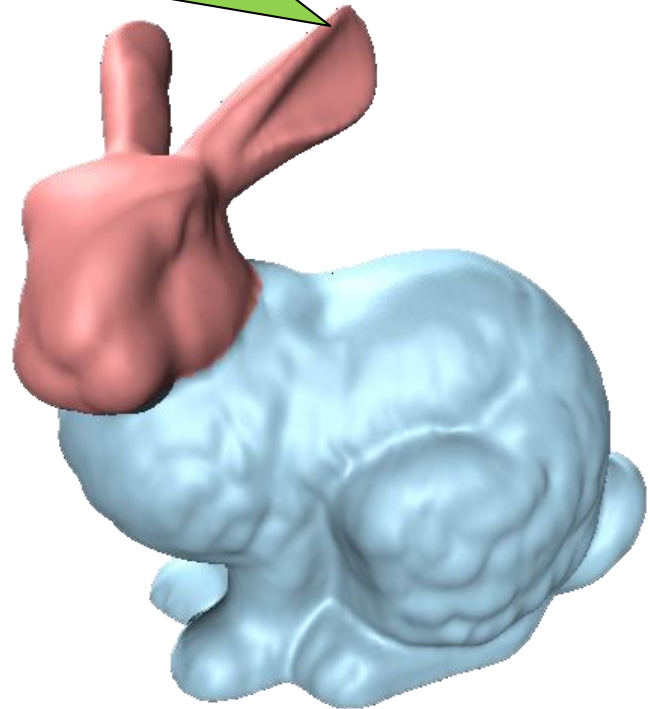


User Interfaces

- How can users express their intention?



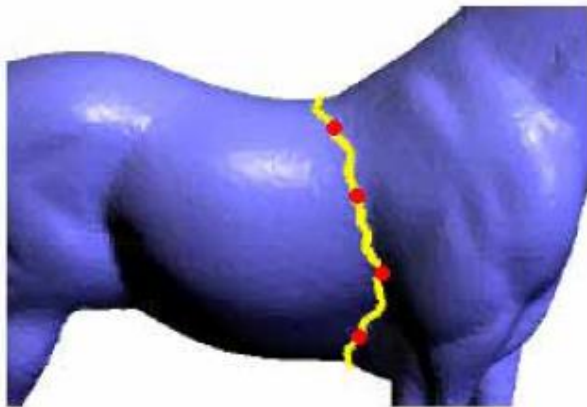
"I want to cut out the head part of the bunny model"



User Interfaces

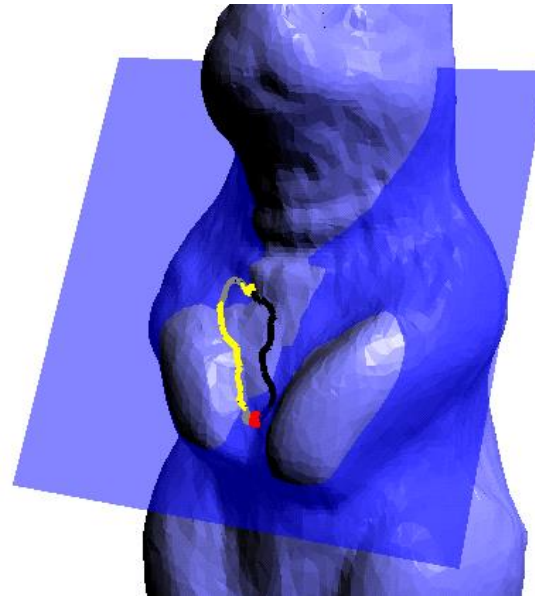
- User interfaces should be
 - Easy to use
 - Intuitive

Tedious



Specify vertices on surface

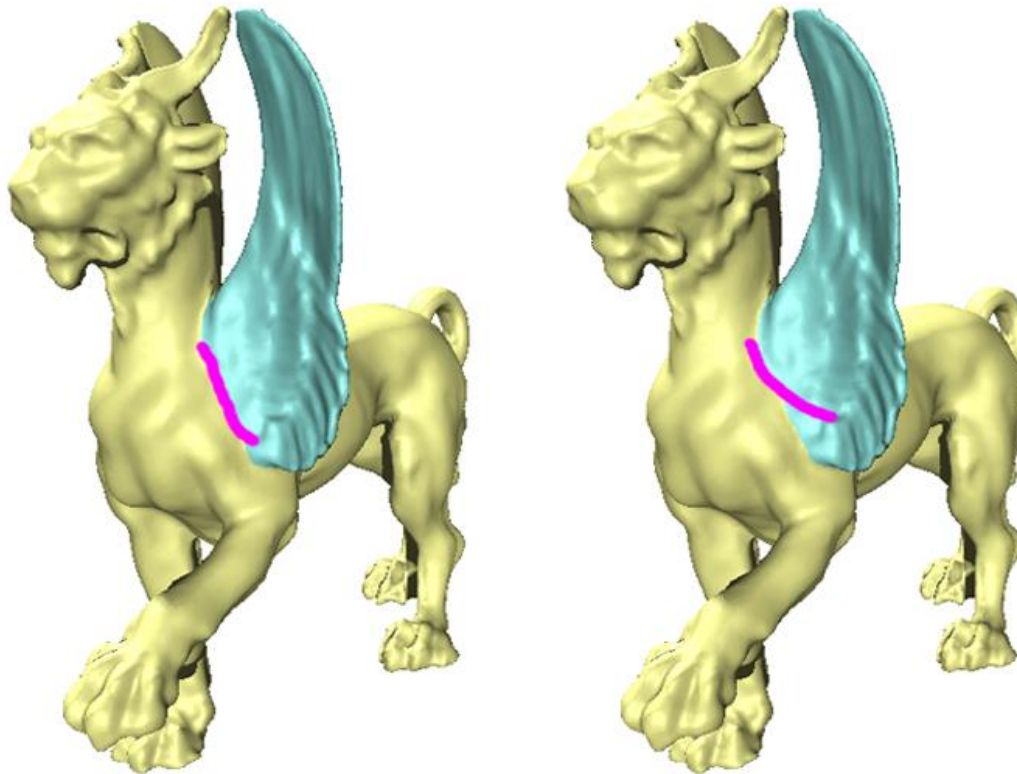
Non-Intuitive



Specify cutting plane

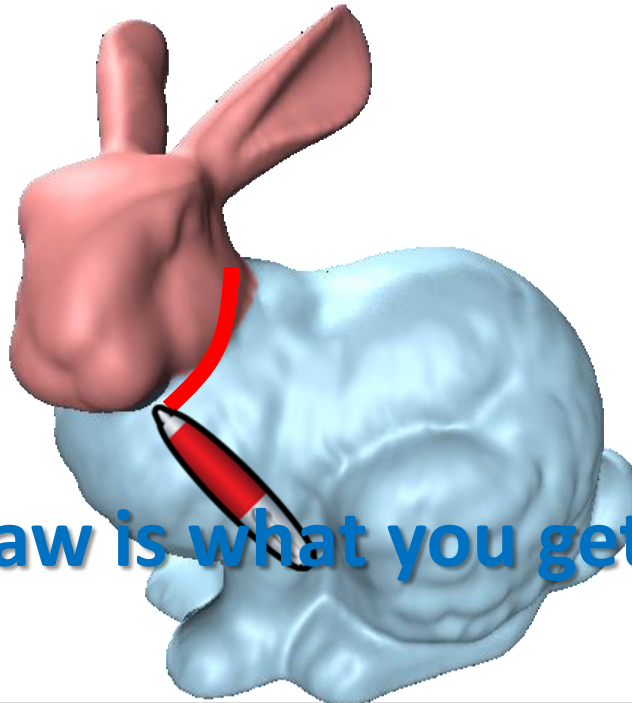
iCutter: Intelligent Cutter

- The user does not care much about how to draw the sketches



Sketching user interfaces

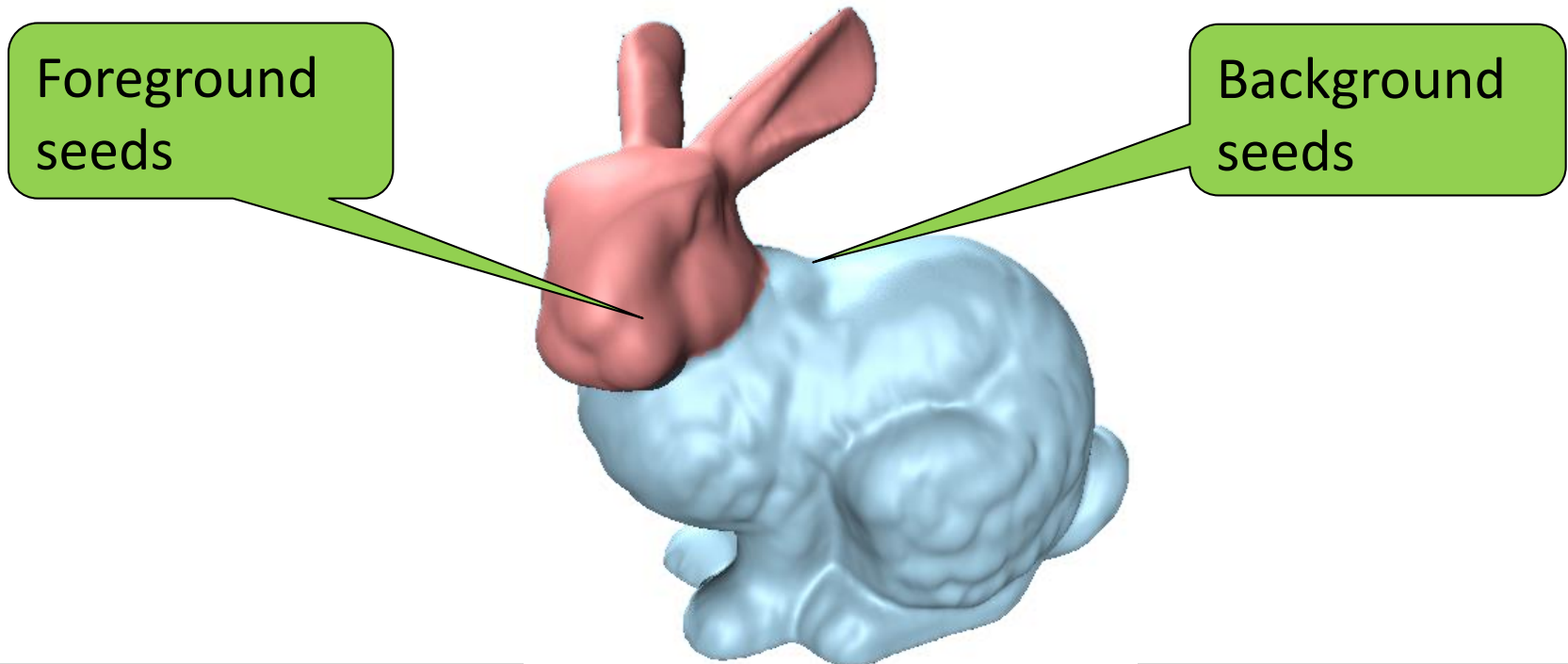
I want to cut out the head part from the bunny model...



What you draw is what you get!

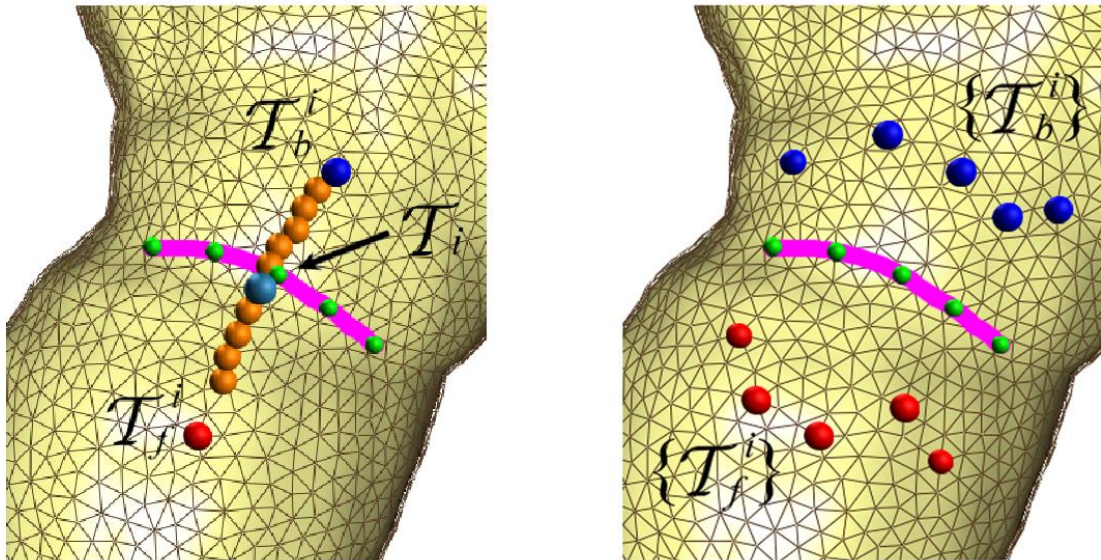
Basic idea

- Sample the foreground and background seeds along the input stroke
- Compute the cut based on these initial seeds



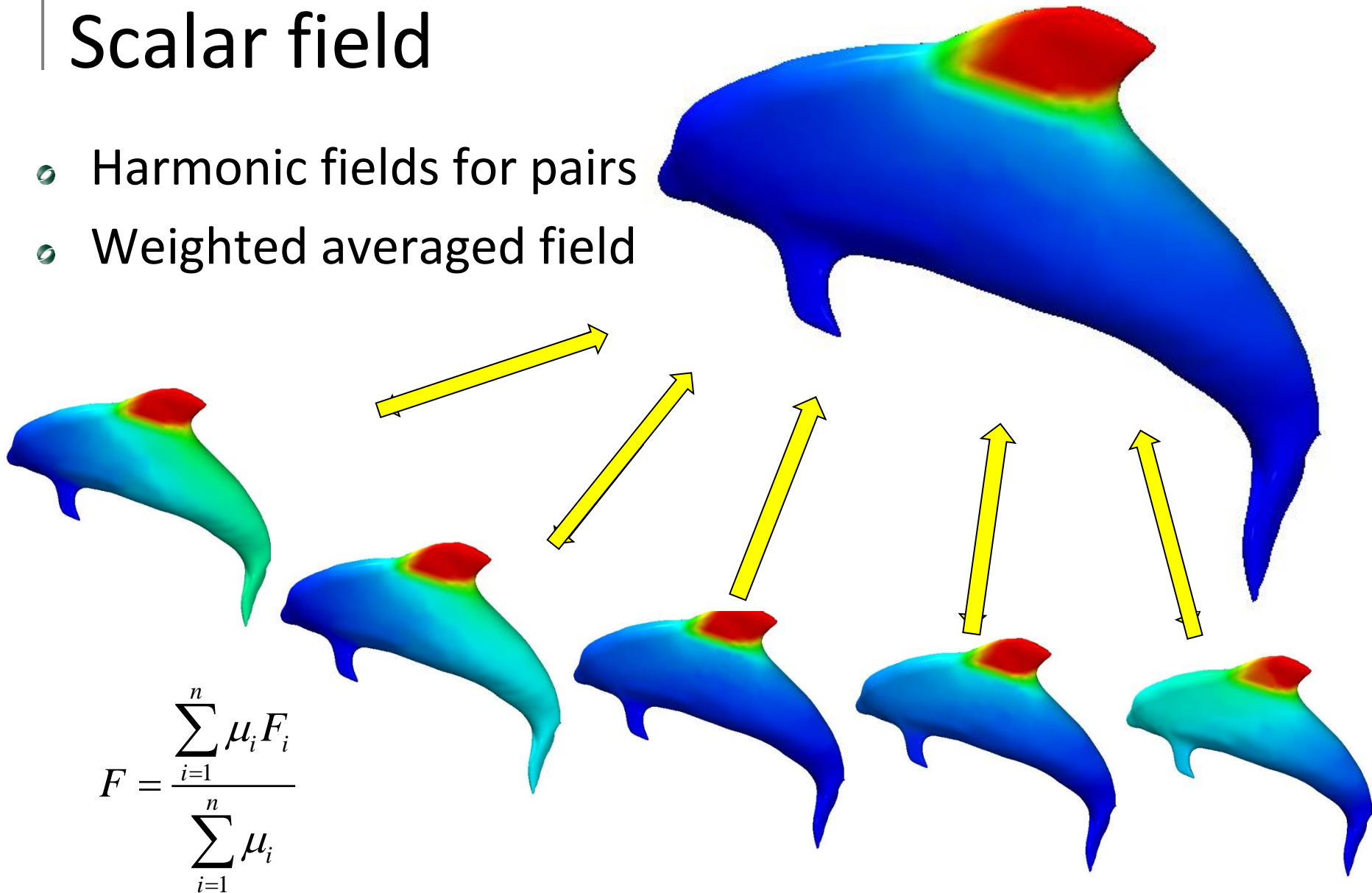
Adaptive sampling

- Stroke sampling
- Feature points selection
- Foreground/background candidate



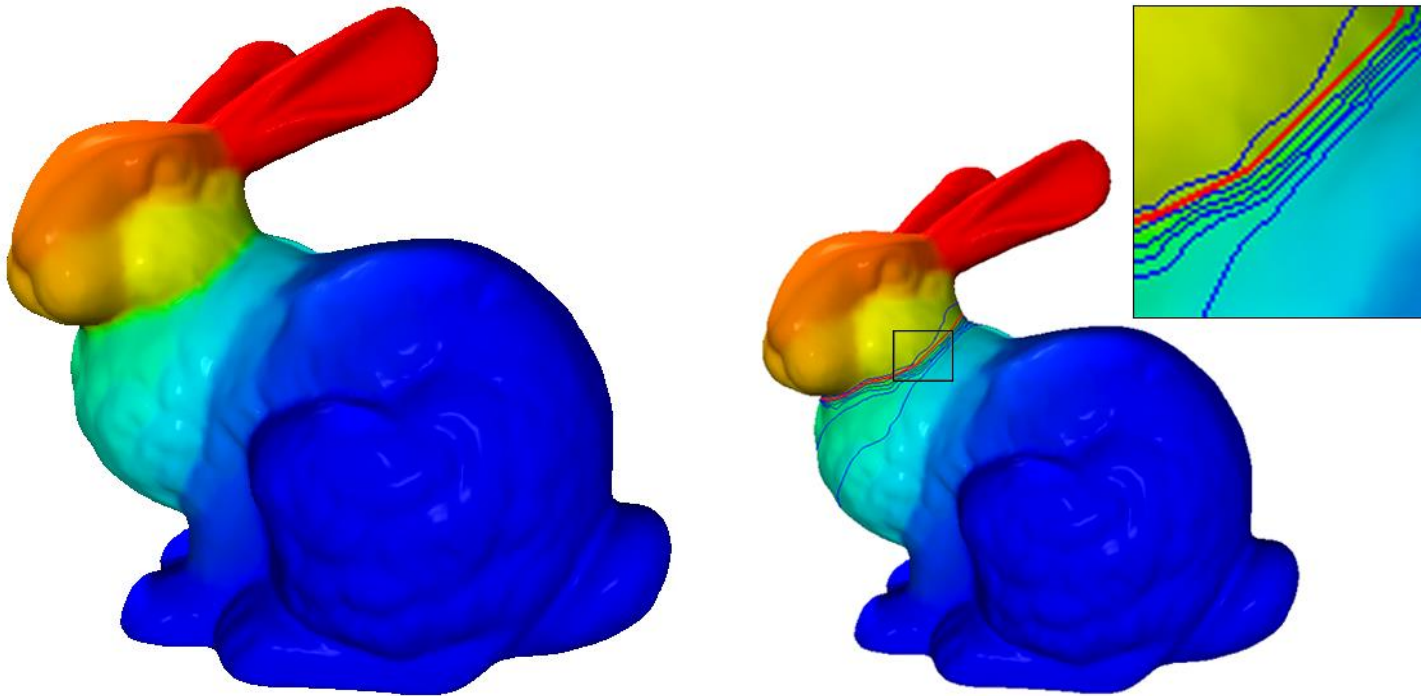
Scalar field

- Harmonic fields for pairs
- Weighted averaged field



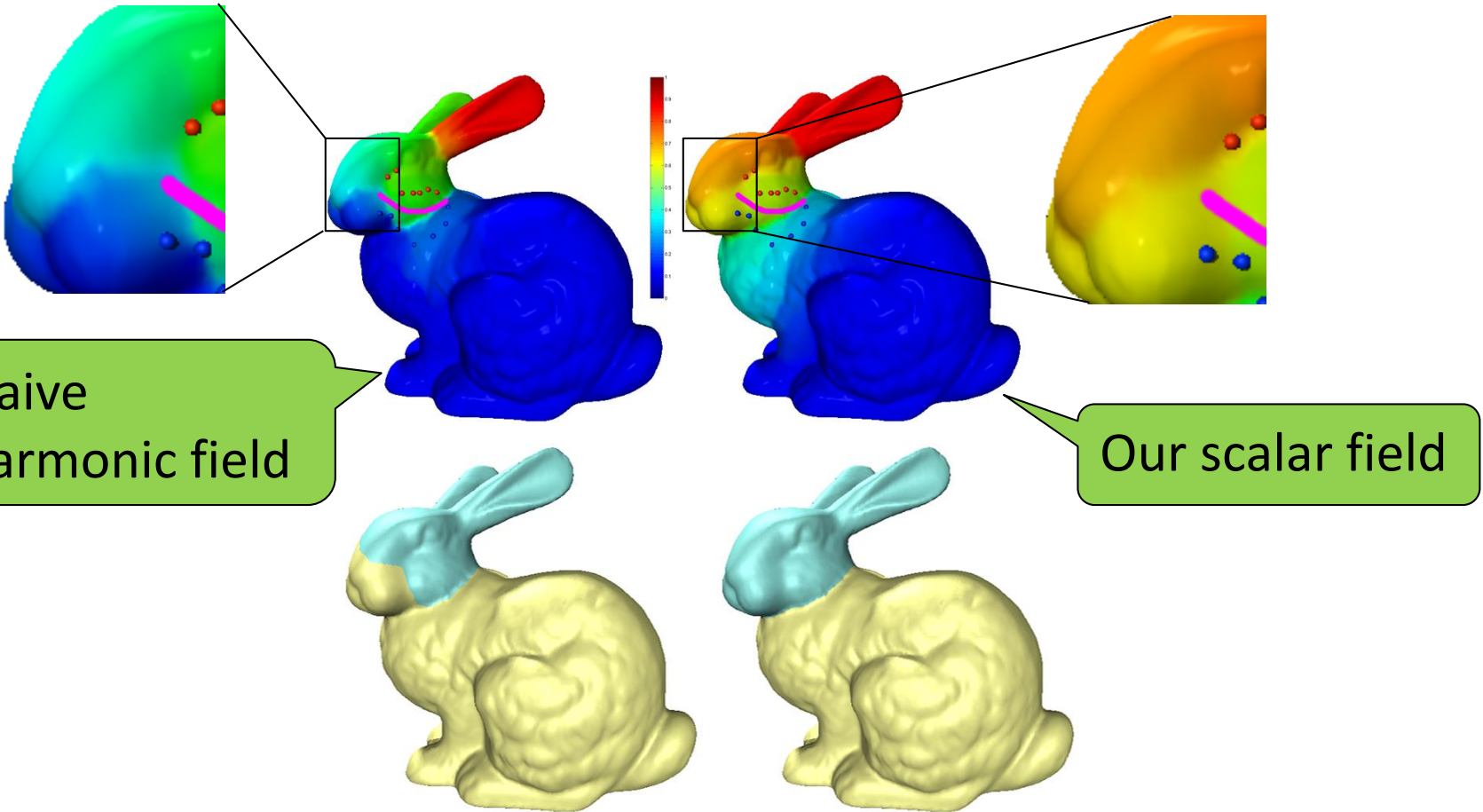
Cutting boundary

- Isoline selection
 - Centerness
 - Concaveness



Comparison of scalar field

- Comparison between the naive harmonic field and our scalar field

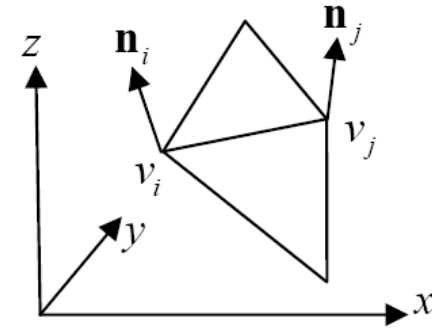


Geometry aware harmonic field

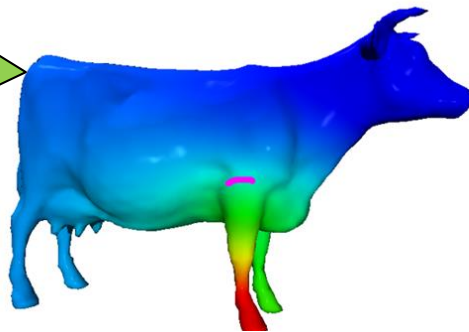
$$\Delta u_i = \sum_{j \in N_i} w_{ij} (u_i - u_j)$$

↓

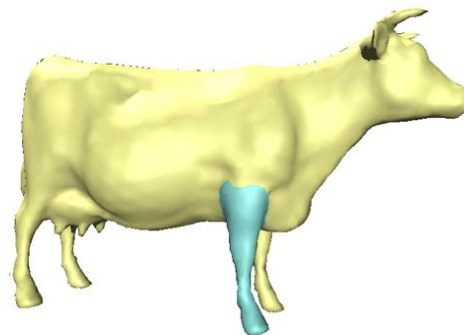
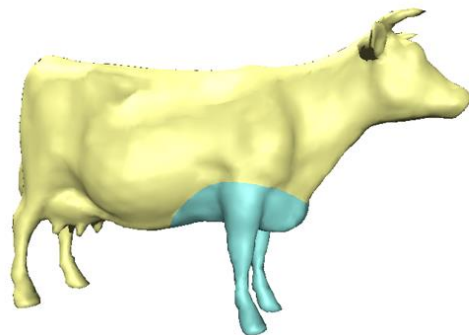
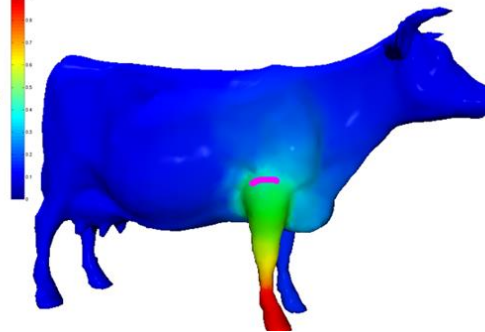
$$w_{ij} = \gamma \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{\text{avg}(\alpha_{ii})} \right)^{-1}$$



Cotangent weight



Our weight



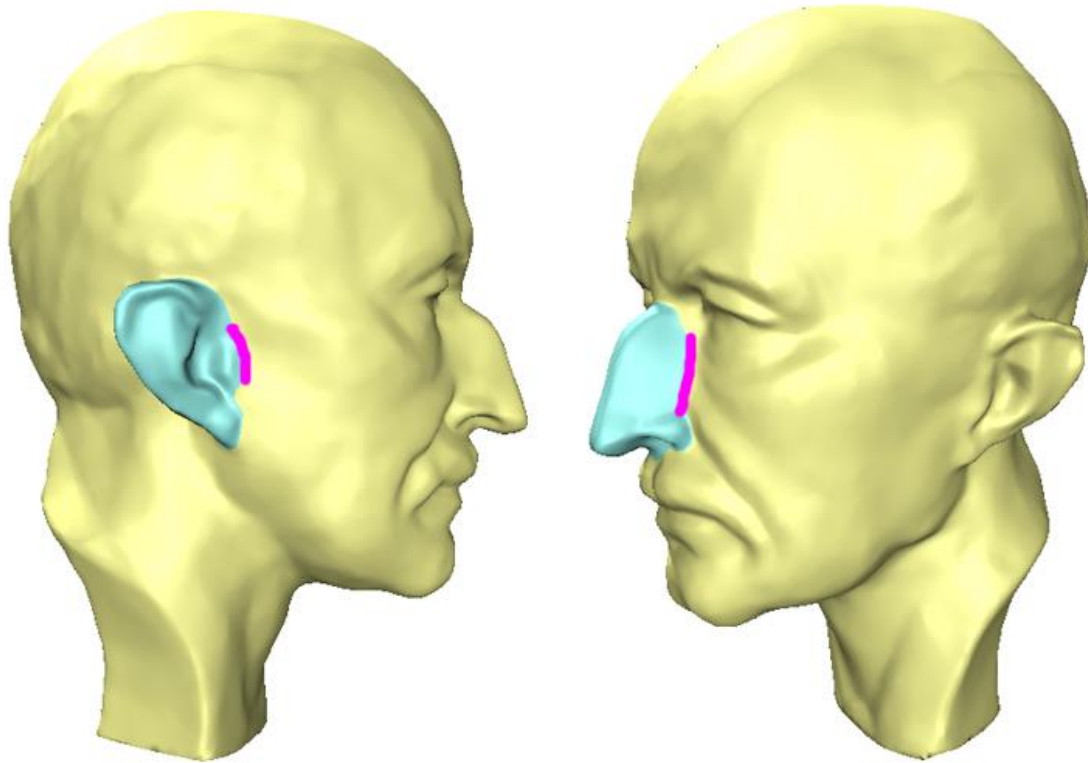
Experimental results

- Intensive to input strokes, noise, pose



Experimental results

- Cut out local parts



Experimental results

- Multiple strokes



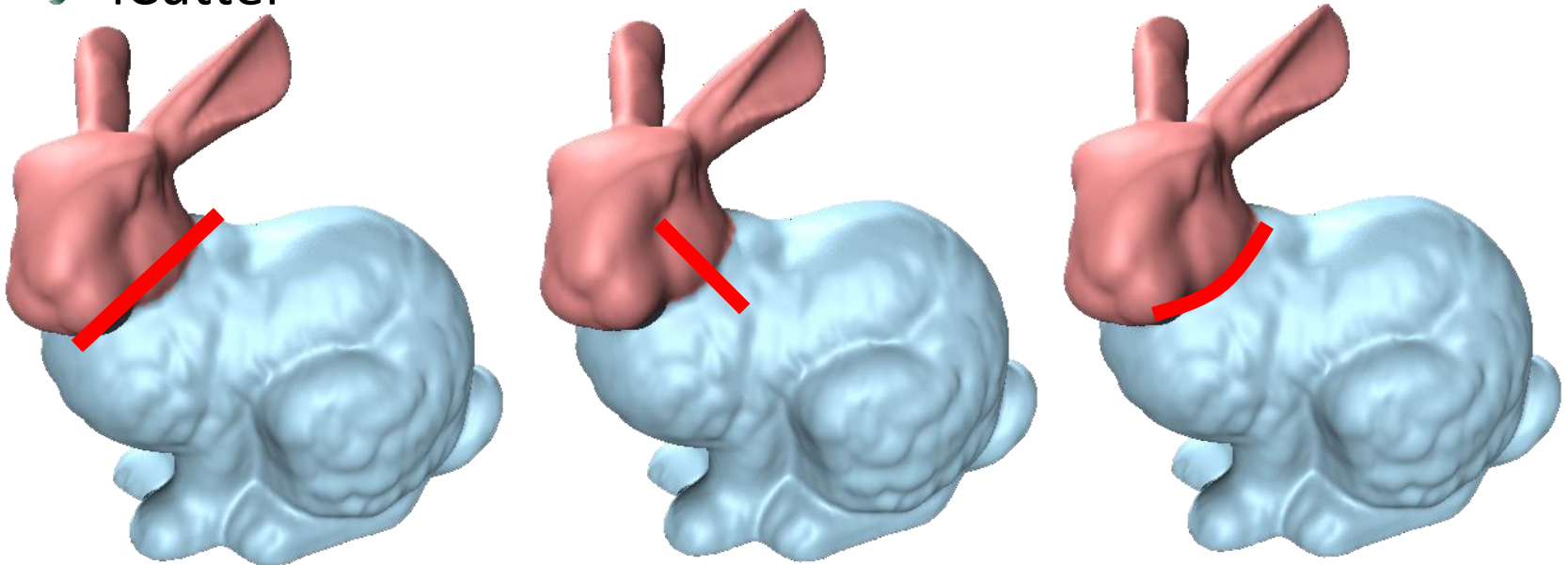
Experimental results

- Running time
 - RT_1 , RT_2 , RT_3 denote the computation time of sampling, scalar field and isoline selection respectively

Model	# Vertex	RT_1 (ms)	RT_2 (ms)	RT_3 (ms)
Feline	49,864	952	921	49
Bunny	34,839	842	858	47
Cow	6,938	172	141	3
Armadillo	25,193	749	484	32
Plank	25,445	609	546	32
Neptune	28,052	687	561	31

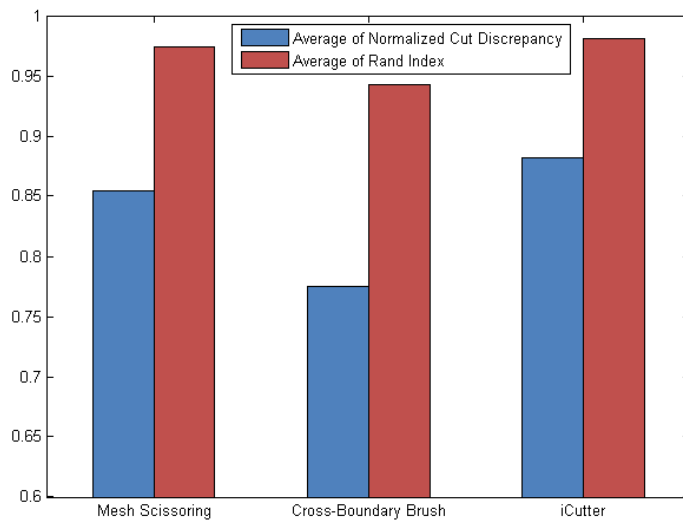
User study

- Compare the performance of three boundary-based cutting tools
 - Mesh scissor [Lee et al. 2005]
 - Cross-boundary brush [Zheng et al. 2010]
 - iCutter

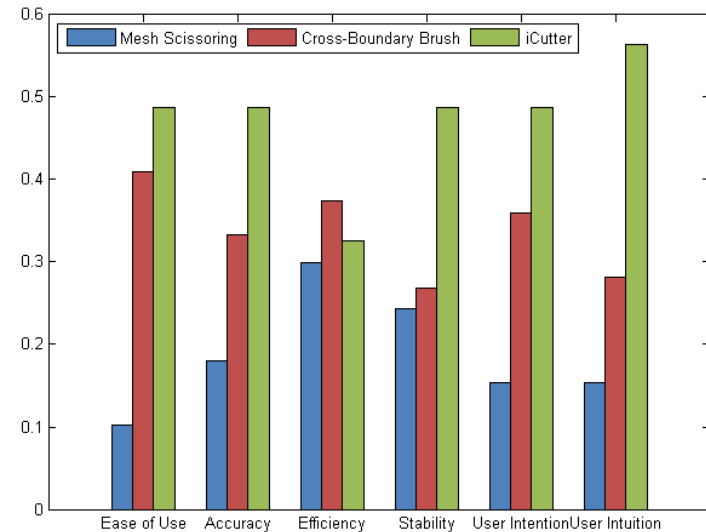


User study

Analysis



Average measured accuracy



Survey of User feedback

Limitation

- Difficult to cut out parts from smooth surface
- Not suitable for cutting out the patch-type components

Conclusion

- Easy-to-use tool for interactive mesh cutting
- Provide users a favorable experience on cutting mesh surfaces
- **What you draw is what you get!**

Thank you for your listening !

