

Scanning Physical Interaction Behavior of 3D Objects

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Traditional Focus of Scanning in Computer Graphics



Stanford's
Digital Michelangelo



BRDF measurement at MPI



Motion capture

Geometry

Bouquet Perona 98
 Curless Levoy 96
 Hoppe et al 94
 Levoy et al 00
 Roth Wibowo 97
 Sato et al 1997
 Cyberware, NRCC
 ...
 many companies...

Reflectance

Dana et al 99
 Debevec et al 00
 Greenberg et al 97
 Lensch et al 01
 Rushmeler et al 98
 Sato et al 1997
 ...

Popovic Witkin 99
 Zordan Hodgins 99
 ...
 very many companies...



Our Focus: Scanning Contact Interaction Behavior







Overview

ACME, a robotic facility for scanning contact behavior

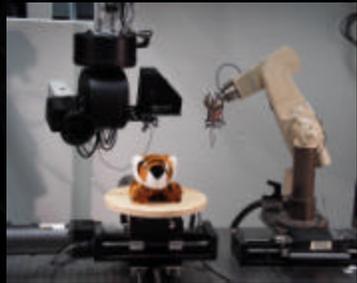
Scanning

- contact deformation models
- contact texture models
- contact sound models






ACME The UBC **A**ctive **M**easurement Facility



[Pai, Lang, Lloyd, Woodham '99]

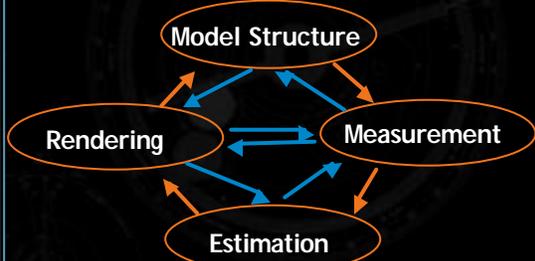


Preview: Scanning Contact Friction

Video



A Framework for Scanning Reality-based Models



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Scanning Deformation Behavior

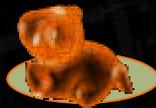


Model Structure: Green's Functions

Linear Elastostatic Model
+Reference boundary conditions

Green's functions U relate
 u , vertex displacements to
 p , applied vertex tractions

Can be computed analytically *if*
material distribution is known
e.g., [JamesPai99, Cotin et al 96,...]



$$u = U p$$



Green's Functions

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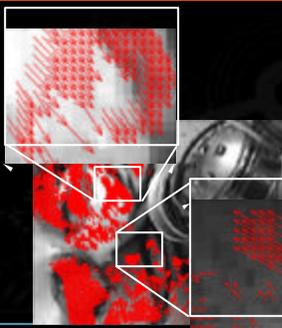
$$u = U p$$



Green's Functions

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Measurement



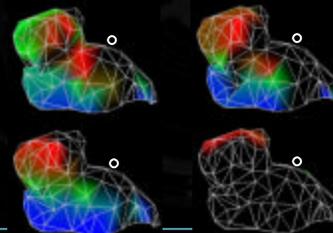
Robot arm measures
contact force and local
displacement

Global displacement
measured with stereo
vision and range flow
Details in [LangPai01]

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Parameter Estimation

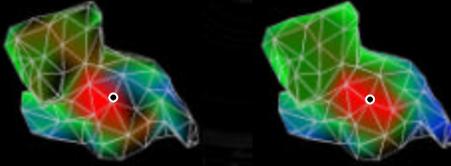
- Excite vertex j with several p_j^k
estimate vertex displacement u_j^k from range flow



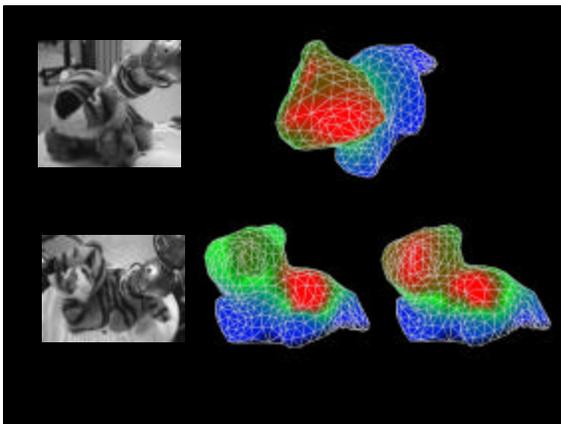
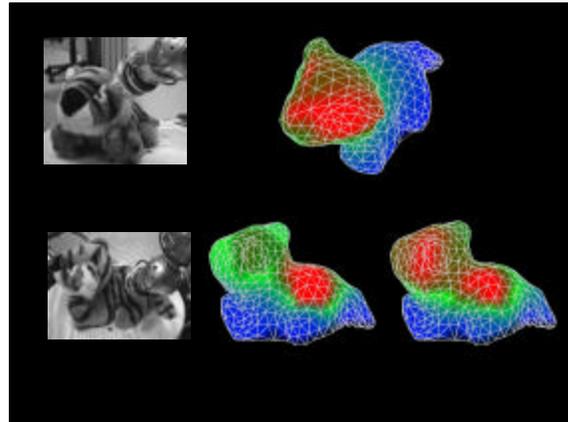
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Parameter Estimation

- Estimate U_{ij} robustly using TSVD, TLS
- Interpolate missing observations



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Results



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Interactive Rendering Demo

Rendered using capacitance matrix algorithm with haptic force computation at 1KHz

[JamesPai99, JamesPai01]



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Scanning Contact Texture



What is Contact Texture?

Physical parameters relevant to haptic texture perception [Lederman Klatzky]

Texture = friction + roughness + ...

Model should support fast simulation for haptics (1 KHz) and audio (44.1 KHz)

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Friction

Model: Coulomb Friction $f_t = -m |f_n| \mathbf{u}$

Measurement:

- Easy for small sample
- Hard for general object: uncertainty in surface normal, adaptation
- We use differential measurement technique for robust estimation

Estimate: normal and friction together



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Roughness

Traditionally » small scale variation in surface geometry

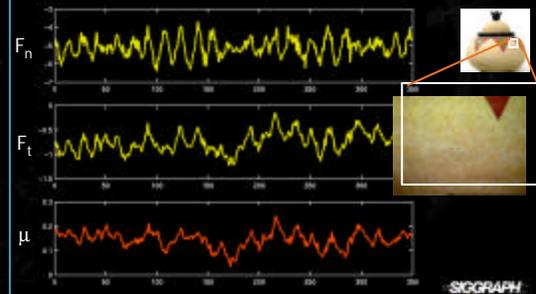
Our model: small scale variation in friction

- Equivalent to traditional model, for frictional contact
- Unifies friction and roughness haptic rendering

Statistical process models effective for many surfaces [Thomas 82, Perlin]

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Example: Clay Pot



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Roughness

Model structure: AR(p) autoregressive model

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{m}_k(x) &= \hat{m} + \tilde{m}(x) \\ \tilde{m}_k &= \sum_{i=1}^p a_i \tilde{m}_{k-i} + \mathbf{se}_k \end{aligned}$$

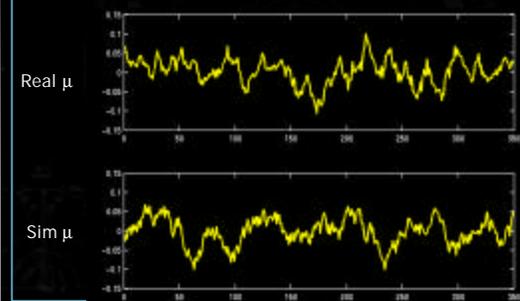
- Captures randomness plus periodicities
- Small p sufficient for most surfaces

Estimate parameters: using covariance method

Rendering: Discrete convolution
Extremely fast and simple

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Real vs. Simulated Clay Pot



Scanning the Clay Pot

Contact Texture
Modeling

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Scanning Contact Sounds



Contact Sounds

Provide cues of contact shape, location,
force, and object material
“Foley sounds” in radio and cinema
Integrated with Simulation and Interaction
[O’BrienCookEssl, DoelKryPai, Friday]
and room acoustics [e.g., Tsingos et al., Friday]

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Model Structure

Modal Synthesis [e.g., Doel&Pai 96-01, Cook 96]

Impulse response model at boundary vertex

$$p(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^M a_i(x) e^{-d_i t} \sin(2\pi f_i t)$$

f_i is frequency of a vibration mode

d_i is frequency-dependent damping

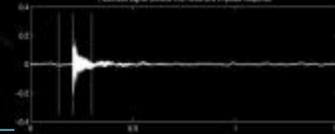
Texture map $a_i(x)$ onto object surface

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Measure Impulse Response



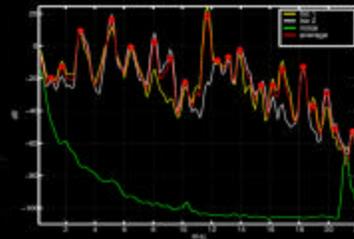
Recorded signal divided into noise and impulse response



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Estimate Parameters

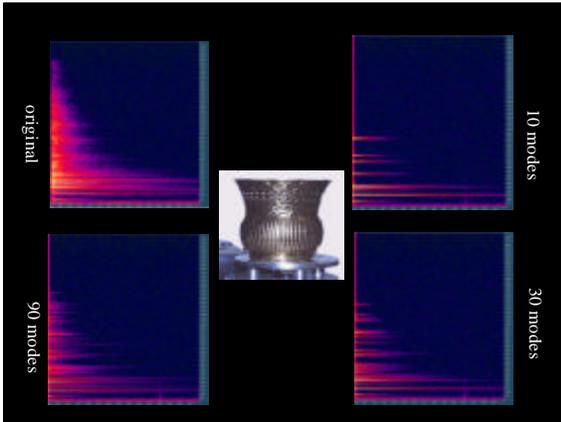
First estimate modal frequencies f_i



Refine frequencies + estimate $a_{i,k}$, d_i

[SteiglitzMcBride65, BrownPuckette93]

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Rendering

Generate contact force at audio rates

- depends on contact texture, nominal force, and velocity
[see DoelKryPai paper on Friday]

Convolve with audio impulse response

- efficient using modal resonator filter bank (4 flops/mode/sample)
- smoothly interpolate audio parameters $a_i(x)$ from mesh vertices



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Scanning the Clay Pot

Video

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Conclusions

It is now possible to scan multi-modal models of contact interaction behavior

Scannable behavior includes

- deformation (visual and haptic)
- friction and roughness texture
- sound response

Can be automated with ACME, a robotic measurement facility

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The Future?

Multi-modal virtual environments, with visual, auditory, and haptic interaction

A digital "Model Foundry"

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Demos at the CAL

- Telerobotics: measure an object in Vancouver with ACME
- Interaction with scanned models using force feedback and sound
- Times:
 - Wed & Thu 4 - 6 pm
 - Thu & Fri Noon - 2 pm



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