

# Artistic Vision: Painterly Rendering Using Computer Vision Techniques

By Bruce Gooch, Greg Coombe and Peter Shirley  
NPAR 2002

Aditya Bhatia  
Computer Science  
McGill University

## Organization

- **GOAL**
- Introduction
- Algorithm
- Results
- User-control
- Vision techniques
- Future work

## GOAL

- To produce a painting like image composed of strokes

Key Point: Economy of  
Brush Strokes.

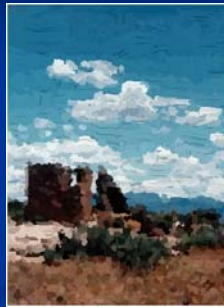


Fig 1: Bruce et al.

## Organization

- **GOAL**
- **Introduction**
- Algorithm
- Results
- User-control
- Vision techniques
- Future work

## Introduction

Two basic approaches to painting:

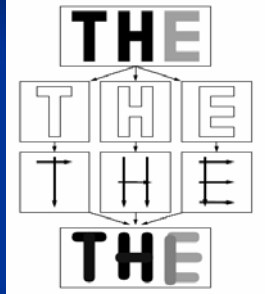
1. Low Level – Simulate the characteristics of artistic medium. E.g. gravity, fluid flow, diffusion.
2. High Level – Simulates the artistic process. e.g Haeberli, Litwinowicz.

## Organization

- **GOAL**
- Introduction
- **Algorithm**
- Results
- User-control
- Vision techniques
- Future work

## Algorithm

- Segment an image
- Decompose the segments into brush strokes.
- Render brush strokes.



## Algorithm

- **Segmentation & Smoothing**
- Medial Axis Computation
  - Distance Transform
  - Thinning Algorithm
- Form Tokens
- Group Tokens
  - Moments
  - Search Cones

## Segmentation

- Region based Segmentation – Grouping neighboring pixels of similar intensity.

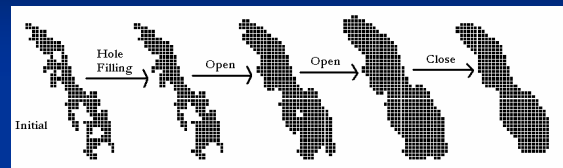


12 levels



72 levels

## Smoothing



## Algorithm

- Segmentation & Smoothing
- **Medial Axis Computation**
  - Distance Transform
  - Thinning Algorithm
- Form Tokens
- Group Tokens
  - Moments
  - Search Cones

## Medial Axis Computation

- Medial Axis can be thought as the “skeleton” of an object.
- Gives Scale and rotation invariance.



## Algorithm

- Segmentation & Smoothing
- **Medial Axis Computation**
  - Distance Transform
  - Thinning Algorithm
- Form Tokens
- Group Tokens
  - Moments
  - Search Cones

## Distance Transform



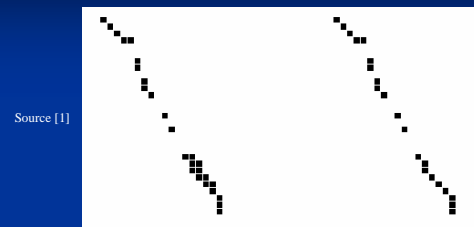
Source [1]

This gives us a set of points which are farthest from the boundary.

## Algorithm

- Segmentation & Smoothing
- **Medial Axis Computation**
  - Distance Transform
  - **Thinning Algorithm**
- Form Tokens
- Group Tokens
  - Moments
  - Search Cones

## Thinning Algorithm

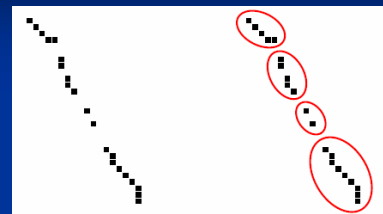


- Makes sure every pixel has at most 3 neighbors.

## Algorithm

- Segmentation & Smoothing
- Medial Axis Computation
  - Distance Transform
  - Thinning Algorithm
- **Form Tokens**
- Group Tokens
  - Moments
  - Search Cones

## Form Tokens

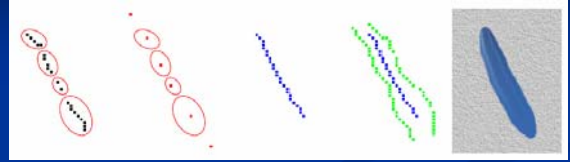


Source [1]

## Algorithm

- Segmentation & Smoothing
- Medial Axis Computation
  - Distance Transform
  - Thinning Algorithm
- Form Tokens
- **Group Tokens**
  - **Moments**
  - Search Cones

## Grouping Tokens - Moments

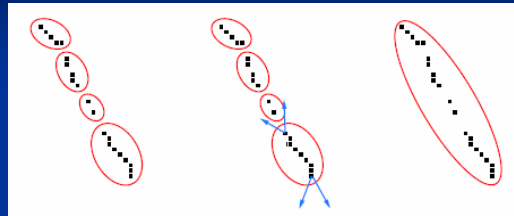


Source [1]

## Algorithm

- Segmentation & Smoothing
- Medial Axis Computation
  - Distance Transform
  - Thinning Algorithm
- Form Tokens
- **Group Tokens**
  - Moments
  - **Search Cones**

## Grouping Tokens – Search Cones

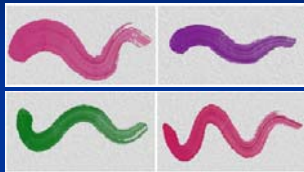


Source [1]

## Brush Stroke

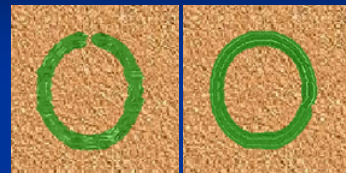
Filbert Brush

- Taper-on - Circular
- Taper-off - parabolic



Source [1]

## Stroke Grouping



63 Strokes

1 Stroke

Source [2]

## Organization

- GOAL
- Introduction
- Algorithm
- **Results**
- User-control
- Vision techniques
- Future work

## Results



Source [2]

## Organization

- GOAL
- Introduction
- Algorithm
- Results
- **User-control**
- Vision techniques
- Future work

## What can user control?

- Segmentation levels
- **Enhancement levels**
- Brush Artifact levels
- Under-painting and Alpha Blending

## User Directed Enhancement

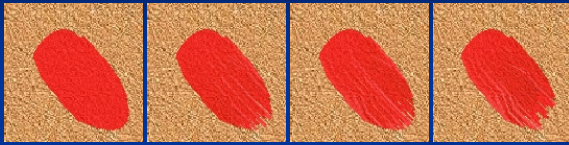


Source [1]

## What can user control?

- Segmentation levels
- Enhancement levels
- **Brush Artifact levels**
- Under-painting and Alpha Blending

## Brush Artifacts



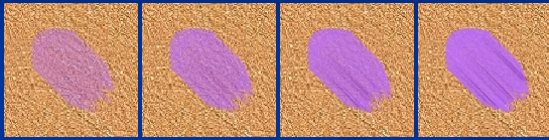
10 percent      40 percent      70 percent      100 percent

Source [2]

## What can user control?

- Segmentation levels
- Enhancement levels
- Brush Artifact levels
- **Under-painting and Alpha Blending**

## Under-painting and Alpha Blending



Alpha 15      Alpha 25      Alpha 35      Alpha 45

Source [2]

## Organization

- GOAL
- Introduction
- Algorithm
- Results
- User-control
- **Vision techniques**
- Future work

## Computer Vision Techniques

- The goal of Computer vision is to process images acquired with cameras in order to produce a representation of objects in the world.
- Authors use depth from Stereo

## Using Depth

3D - Model



Depth Map

Painting w/o  
Depth Map



Painting with  
Depth Map

Source [1]

## Another Depth Example

3D - Model



Depth Map

Painting w/o  
Depth Map



Painting with  
Depth Map

Source [1]

## Organization

- GOAL
- Introduction
- Algorithm
- Results
- User-control
- Vision techniques
- **Future work**

## Future Work

- Artistic Techniques.
- Extend to animated sequences.
- Use better segmentation.
- Better computation of medial axis.



Painting by Rabinowitz [3]

## References

- [1] "Artistic Vision: Painterly Rendering Using Computer Vision Techniques", Bruce Gooch, Greg Coombe and Peter Shirley. NPAR 2002
- [2] <http://www.cs.utah.edu/npr/ArtisticVision>
- [3] <http://www.newyorkartists.net/Rabinowitz/Paintings.html>
- [4] <http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/HIPR2/skeleton.htm>

Questions?