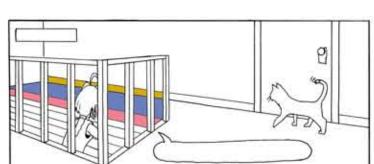
OCCLUSION AWARE DIGITAL COLOURING FOR COMICS

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INTRODUCTION



Partially flatted image. Regions are outlined by hand and assigned a colour.

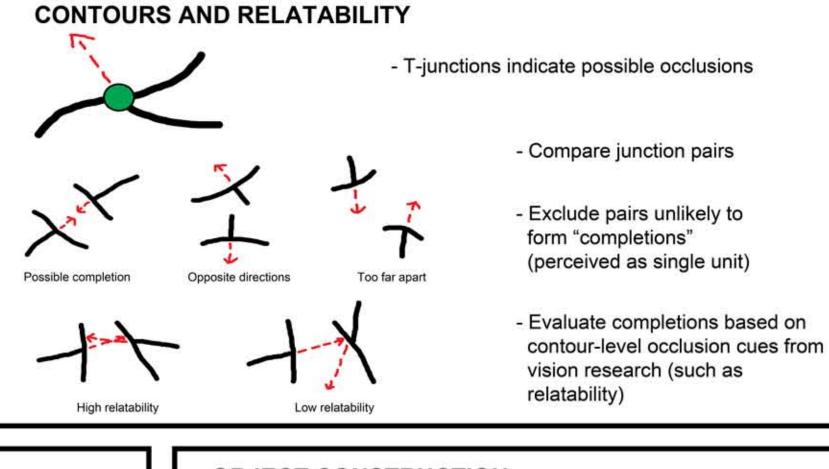
Output of a flatting plug-in; each image region has been

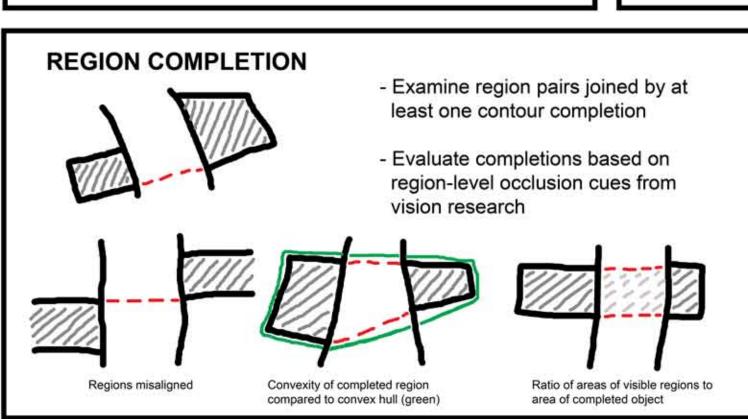
assigned a colour. Parts of occluded objects, such as the stairs and baseboard, are all assigned different colours.

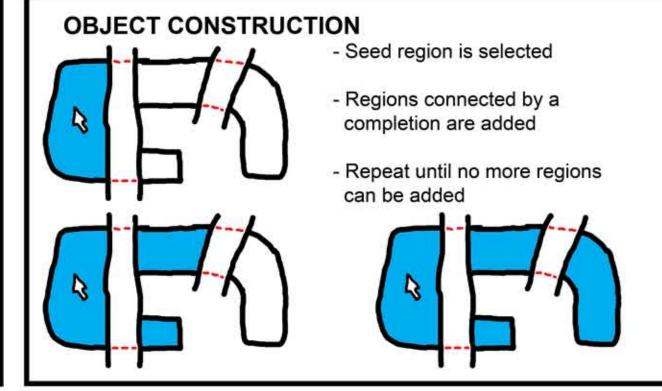
Final coloured image

- "Flatting" is a standard process for digitally colouring comics
 - Image regions are outlined by hand and assigned a colour
 - Manual, labour intensive process
 - Each image region must be coloured individually
 - Occlusion may split objects into multiple regions
 - We would like to colour multiple parts of an occluded object in a single interaction
 - Low-level relationships in line drawings can reveal information about occlusions
 - We present a framework that infers occlusion relationships in line drawings, inspired by perceptual cues
 - We apply this framework to the problem of flatting in comics

PRE-PROCESSING - Scan black and white line art - Apply morphological line thinning - Extract t-junctions

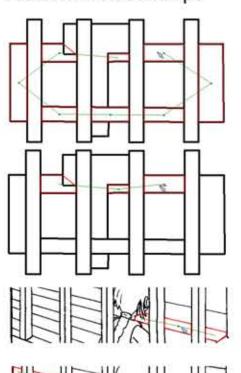




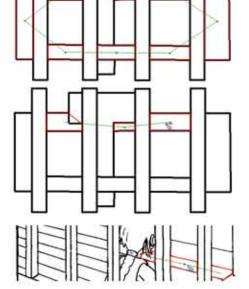




- Gesture-based input is used to fix ambiguous or missed occlusion relationships

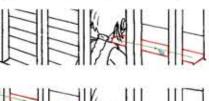


- Default object selection



- A short stroke limits selected regions based on stroke direction

 Weak occlusion cues cause some regions to be missed

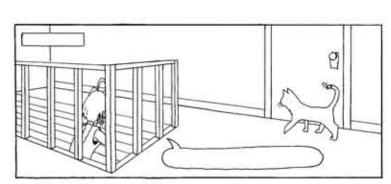


- A long stroke extends the completion in the stroke direction

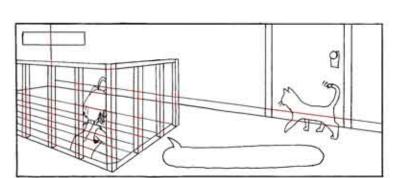


- A lasso-style curve adds a shape constraint to object construction

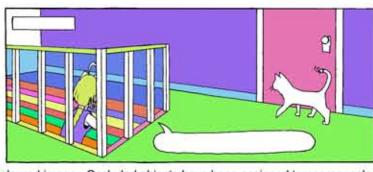
RESULTS



Input comic panel containing multiple occlusions.



Hypothesized occluded contours. Brightness represents strength.



Coloured image. Occluded objects have been assigned temporary colours via a combination of single clicks, swipe and lasso gestures.



A line drawing containing multiple occlusions.



Hypothesized occlusion relationships.



Abstract colours assigned to occluded objects. The cape and pants required a single click, the blade requires a "long swipe" gesture

FUTURE WORK

- Improve handling of looser, more imprecise drawing styles (these are more sensitive to misalignments)



- Narrow, widely separated regions or less precisely drawn lines (like the curved counter top) may be more sensitive to misalignments.
- Exploration of additional interactive techniques for refining results (e.g., multitouch)

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Shipley, T., and Kellman, P. 1992. Strength of visual interpolation depends on the ratio of physically specified to total edge length. Perception and Psychophysics, 52, 97-106.