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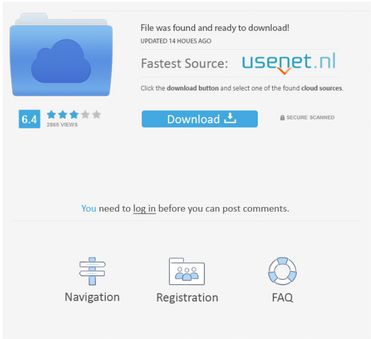

In contrast to previous work, our T-spline approach is automatic, in the sense that it only requires user-provided surface shape, point normals, and initial plane orientation. Moreover, it has an intuitive graphical interface, hence allowing the user to interactively create and refine a parametrized model easily. To this end, we present a parametrized approach to surface patch generation from T-splines, based on Bernstein polynomials [@Stoikov:1993]. Parametrized Surface Patch Generation from T-splines {#sec:patch_generation} ========== In this section, we first present a parametrized approach to create surface patches that preserve the degrees of freedom of the T-spline model. Next, we present two strategies for computing the surface normal vector from the surface patches, such that they can be represented as 3D geometries. Parametrized T-spline Model ---------- The parametrization approach in this work is driven by a set of polynomial basis splines defined in a reference frame. These splines are based on T-splines, with T-splines given by . They have several advantages over conventional splines. They are defined over the whole domain, and can be concatenated on a grid of points, creating a T-spline curve which is represented by a relatively small number of coefficients. In addition, the parametrization is defined with respect to a reference frame, allowing the rotation of the curves into other configurations. To create a parametrized surface patch, we parametrize the surface of the T-spline, in a similar way to the parametrization of patches for linear curves in the literature [@Berger:2014]. The parametrization parameters are the curve end-points, defined over a reference frame. The curves are then rotated into the reference frame, and reparametrized using Bernstein polynomials [@Stoikov:1993]. To generate a surface patch, the curve end-points are moved along each parametrization axis, and Bernstein polynomials are applied in the direction of each axis, resulting in a local area of constant control point spacing. Using Bernstein polynomials, control points are removed on the curve end-points of the patch, and interpolated, as illustrated in Fig. \{fig:Bern 82157476af