

Lecture 20: Topology Continued, Mesh Data Structures

COMPSCI/MATH 290-04

Chris Tralie, Duke University

3/29/2016

Announcements

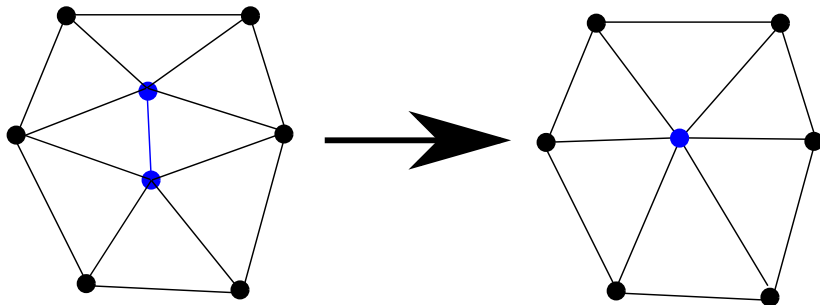
- ▷ Group Assignment 2 Due Tomorrow 3/30
- ▷ First project milestone Friday 4/8/2016
- ▷ Merged Units 3+4 Into 1 (I'm traveling on 4/21)
- ▷ Attendance sheets

Table of Contents

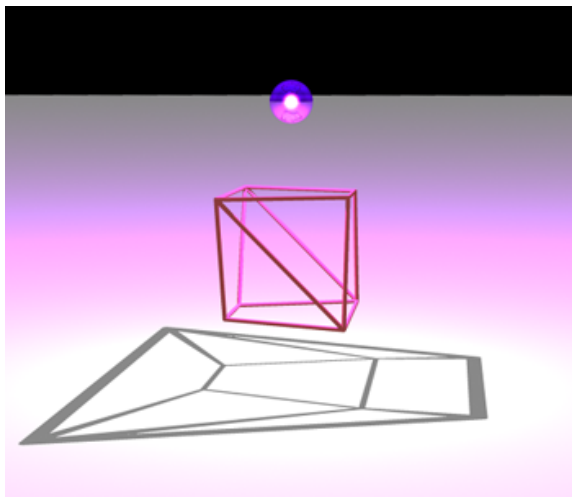
- ▶ Connected Sums, Genus, Boundaries
- ▷ Mesh Data Structures

Edge Collapse Case

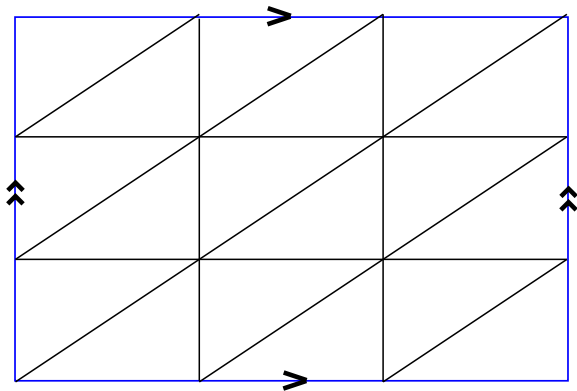
Planar graphs: $V - E + F = 2$



Review: Convex Shadow Casting (Stereographic Projection)

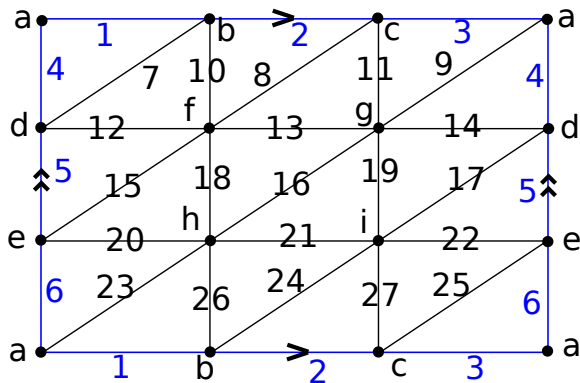


Review: Torus Euler Characteristic

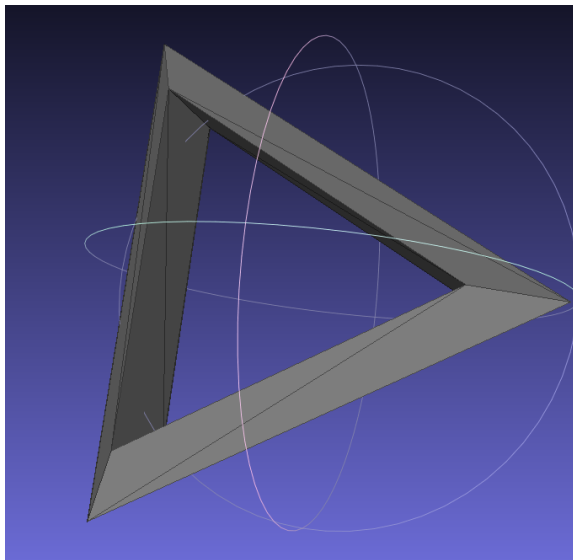


Review: Torus Euler Characteristic

9 vertices, 27 edges, 18 faces: $\chi = 0$

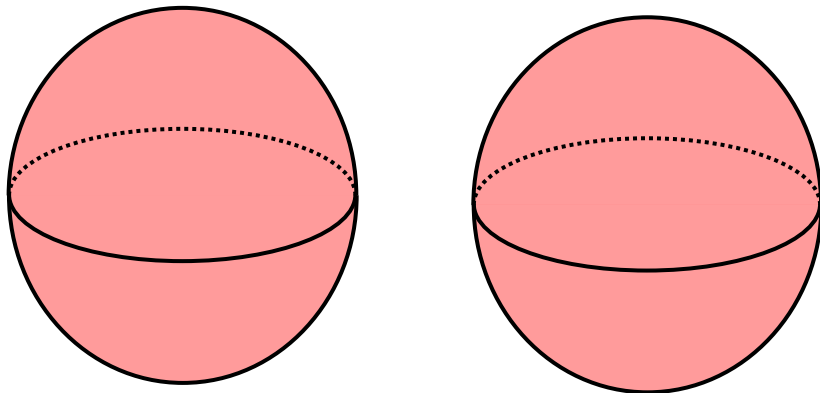


Review: Torus Euler Characteristic



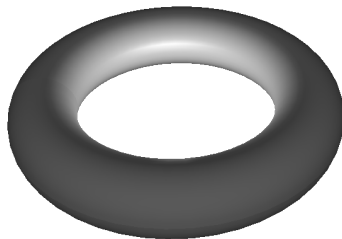
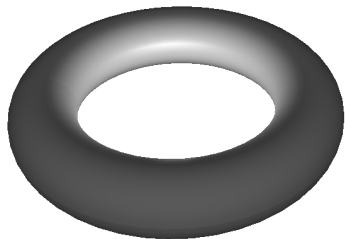
Duplicating Spheres

What's the euler characteristic of two spheres?



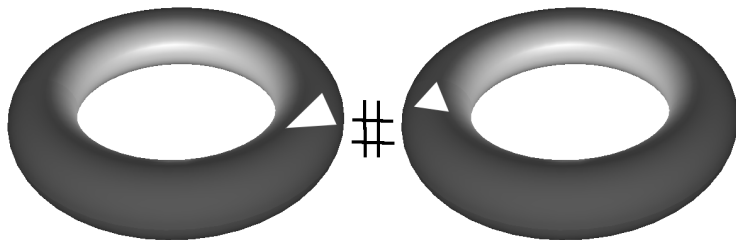
Duplicating Tori

What's the euler characteristic of two tori?

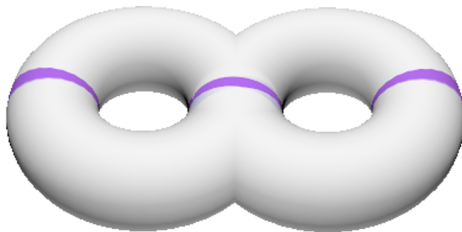


Connected Sum

$$T_1 \# T_1 = T_2$$



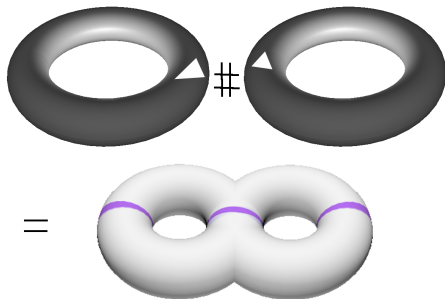
=



Connected Sum

$$T_1 \# T_1 = T_2$$

What is the Euler characteristic?



What is the Euler characteristic of $T_N = T_1 \# T_1 \# \dots \# T_1$ g times?

What is the Euler characteristic of $T_N = T_1 \# T_1 \# \dots \# T_1$ g times?

$$\chi = 2 - 2g$$

What is the Euler characteristic of $T_N = T_1 \# T_1 \# \dots \# T_1$ g times?

$$\chi = 2 - 2g$$

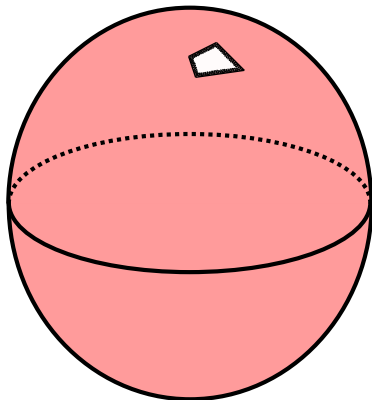
- ▶ g is known as the “genus”

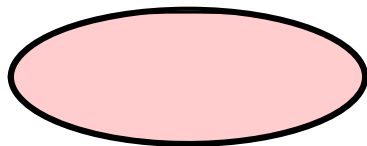
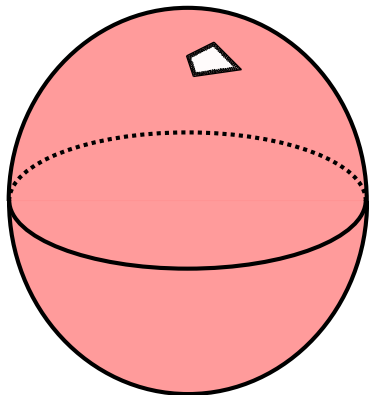
Connected Sum with Spheres

What is the connected sum of a sphere with a sphere?

Connected Sum with Spheres

What is the connected sum of a torus with a sphere?





Euler Characteristic: Homology

$$\chi = \beta_0 - \beta_1 + \beta_2$$

- ▶ β_0 : Number of connected components
- ▶ β_1 : Number of independent loops/cycles
- ▶ β_2 : Number of independent voids

Something With Euler Characteristic of 3?

Table of Contents

- ▷ Connected Sums, Genus, Boundaries
- ▶ Mesh Data Structures

Order of Edges in Planar Graph

$$V - E + F = 2$$

Order of Edges in Planar Graph

$$V - E + F = 2$$

- ▷ There are at least 3 edges per face, and each edge is on the boundary of 2 faces for a *manifold mesh*

Order of Edges in Planar Graph

$$V - E + F = 2$$

- ▷ There are at least 3 edges per face, and each edge is on the boundary of 2 faces for a *manifold mesh*

$$3F \geq 2E \implies F \geq \frac{2}{3}E$$

Order of Edges in Planar Graph

$$V - E + F = 2$$

- ▷ There are at least 3 edges per face, and each edge is on the boundary of 2 faces for a *manifold mesh*

$$3F \geq 2E \implies F \geq \frac{2}{3}E$$

$$V - E + \frac{2}{3}E \geq 2$$

Order of Edges in Planar Graph

$$V - E + F = 2$$

- ▷ There are at least 3 edges per face, and each edge is on the boundary of 2 faces for a *manifold mesh*

$$3F \geq 2E \implies F \geq \frac{2}{3}E$$

$$V - E + \frac{2}{3}E \geq 2$$

$$E \leq 3V - 6 \implies E = O(3V), F = O(2V)$$

Vertices Per Polygon

Put all vertex coordinates for each polygon

x_{11}, y_{11}, z_{11}	x_{12}, y_{12}, z_{12}	x_{13}, y_{13}, z_{13}
x_{21}, y_{21}, z_{21}	x_{22}, y_{22}, z_{22}	x_{23}, y_{23}, z_{23}
...
...
x_{F1}, y_{F1}, z_{F1}	x_{F2}, y_{F2}, z_{F2}	x_{F3}, y_{F3}, z_{F3}

How many bytes per vertex, assuming 32-bit single precision floating point?

Vertices Per Polygon

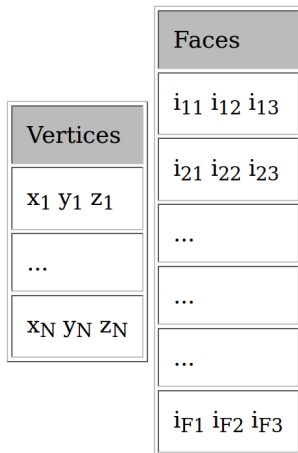
Put all vertex coordinates for each polygon

x_{11}, y_{11}, z_{11}	x_{12}, y_{12}, z_{12}	x_{13}, y_{13}, z_{13}
x_{21}, y_{21}, z_{21}	x_{22}, y_{22}, z_{22}	x_{23}, y_{23}, z_{23}
...
...
x_{F1}, y_{F1}, z_{F1}	x_{F2}, y_{F2}, z_{F2}	x_{F3}, y_{F3}, z_{F3}

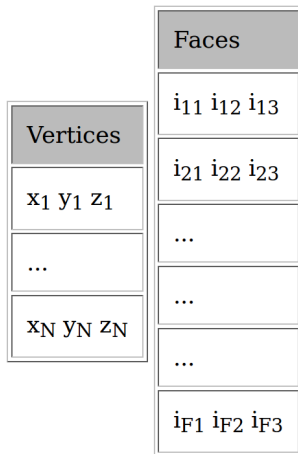
How many bytes per vertex, assuming 32-bit single precision floating point?

- ▷ 72 bytes/vertex

Basic “Off File” Index-Based Format

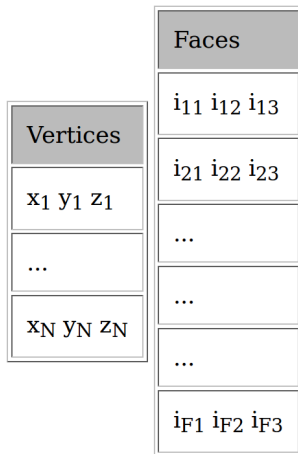


Basic “Off File” Index-Based Format



▷ 36 bytes/vertex

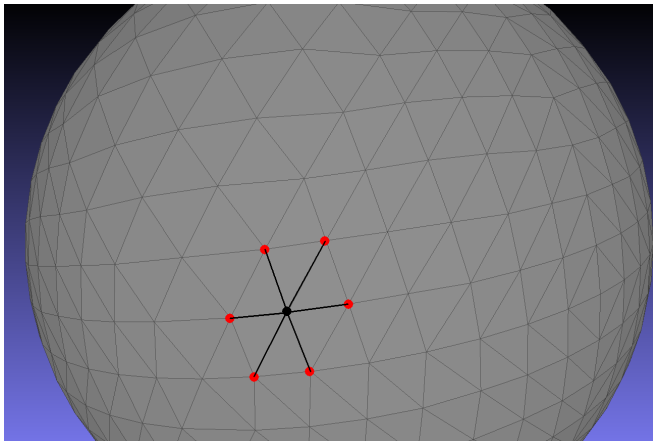
Basic “Off File” Index-Based Format



- ▷ 36 bytes/vertex
- ▷ Vertex buffers, index buffers in OpenGL

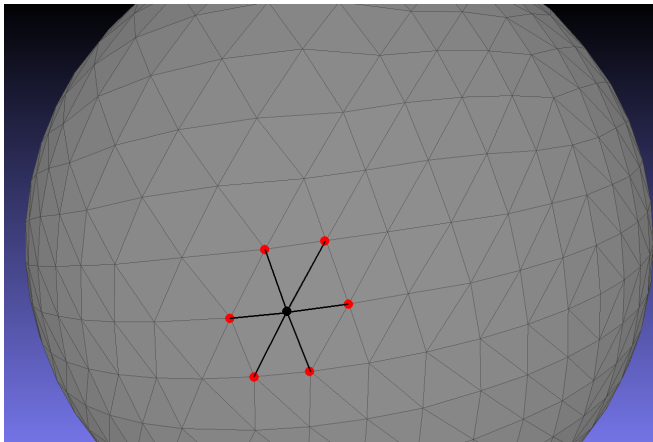
Query “One Ring Neighbors”

- ▷ A very common operation



Query “One Ring Neighbors”

- ▷ A very common operation

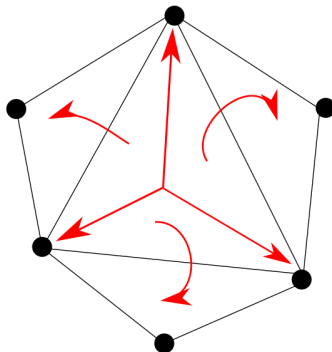


- ▷ Time complexity in vertex index scheme?

Face Adjacency

Vertex	
Point	position
FacePointer	face

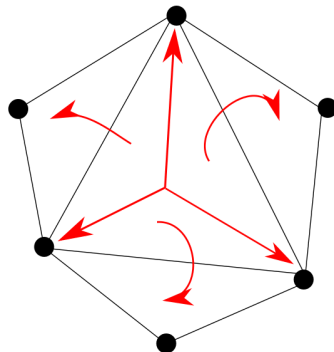
Face	
VertexPointer	vertices[3]
FacePointer	neighbors[3]



Face Adjacency

Vertex	
Point	position
FacePointer	face

Face	
VertexPointer	vertices[3]
FacePointer	neighbors[3]



▷ 24 bytes per face, 16 bytes per vertex = 64 bytes / vertex

GLEAT/S3DGLPY Format

Vertex	
Point	position
EdgePointer	edges[] (CCW)

Face	
VertexPointer	startVertex
EdgePointer	edges[] (CCW)

Edge	
VertexPointer	vertex1
VertexPointer	vertex2
FacePointer	face1
FacePointer	face2

GLEAT/S3DGLPY Format

Vertex	
Point	position
EdgePointer	edges[] (CCW)

Face	
VertexPointer	startVertex
EdgePointer	edges[] (CCW)

Edge	
VertexPointer	vertex1
VertexPointer	vertex2
FacePointer	face1
FacePointer	face2

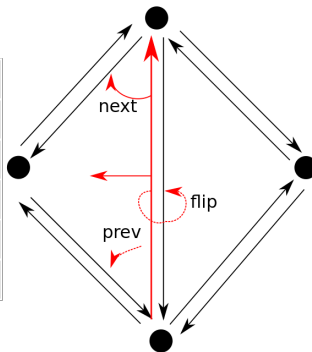
- ▷ $4 \cdot (3+6)$ bytes per vertex, $4 \cdot (1+3)$ bytes per face, 16 bytes per edge
- ▷ $36 + 16(2) + 16(3) = 116$ bytes/vertex

Half Edge Format

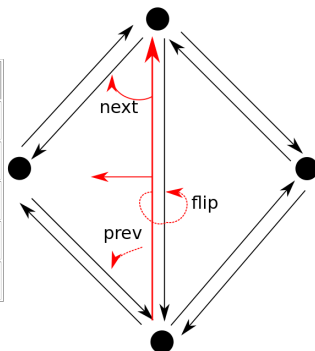
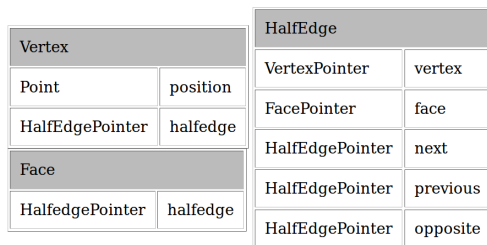
Vertex	
Point	position
HalfEdgePointer	halfedge

Face	
HalfedgePointer	halfedge

HalfEdge	
VertexPointer	vertex
FacePointer	face
HalfEdgePointer	next
HalfEdgePointer	previous
HalfEdgePointer	opposite



Half Edge Format



- ▷ 16 bytes per vertex, 4 bytes per face, 20 bytes per half-edge
- ▷ $16 + 4(2) + 20(3)(2 \text{ halfedges}) = 76 \text{ bytes} / \text{vertex} = 144 \text{ bytes/vertex}$

Half Edge One-Ring Neighbor

