

IA*: An Adjacency-Based Representation for Non-Manifold Simplicial Shapes in Arbitrary Dimensions



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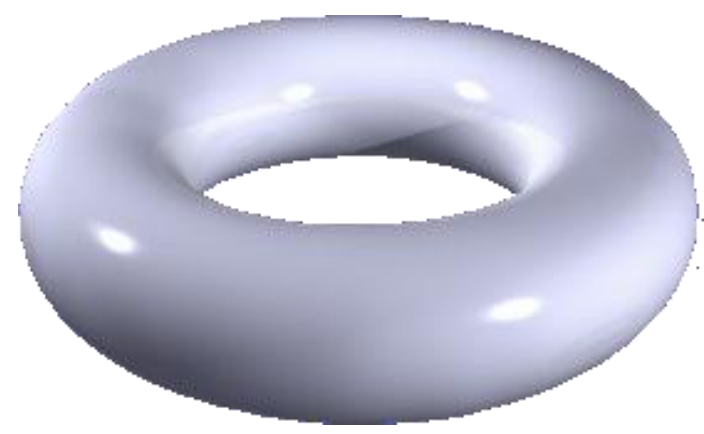
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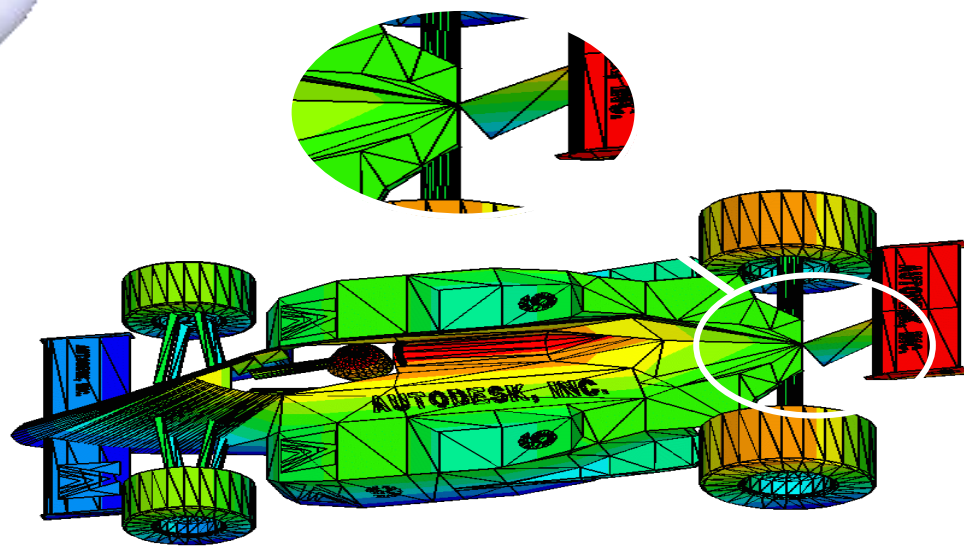
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BACKGROUND

- Need to represent and manipulate 2D, 3D and higher dimensional simplicial complexes describing **multi-dimensional shapes with complex topology**
- Generalized digital shapes:
 - are discretized through **simplicial complexes** over an arbitrary underlying domain
 - can contain **non-manifold** singularities
 - can contain **non-regular** parts of different dimensionalities



Manifold shape



Non-manifold shape with parts of different dimensionalities

STORAGE COSTS

- We compared storage costs of IA* with
 - Incidence-based data structures (**IG** and **IS**)
 - Dimension-specific adjacency-based data structures (**TS** in 2D and **NMIA** in 3D)

Model	IG	IS	TS	NMIA	IA*
Armchair	127K	101K	69.4K	-	69.2K
Balance	96K	76K	51.9K	-	51.9K
Carter	95K	75K	53K	-	52K
Chandelier	220K	174K	121K	-	120K
Robot	80K	63K	46K	-	44.9K
Ballon	44K	33K	-	18K	18K
Flasks	104K	74K	-	32	31.8K
Gargoyle	271K	193K	-	83K	83K
Rings	231K	164K	-	68K	67.6K
Teapot	219K	162K	-	84.7K	84K

Storage costs are expressed in terms of the number of pointers

- Over a testbed of 62 manifold, non-regular and non-manifold shapes in 2D and 3D, IA* is the **most compact** data structures:
 - 1.5 times **smaller** than the IS for 2D models
 - 1.8 times **smaller** than the IG for 2D models
 - 2.2 times **smaller** than the IS for 3D models
 - 3.2 times **smaller** than the IG for 3D models
 - 5% **smaller** than the TS for 2D models
 - 3% **smaller** than the NMIA for 3D models

CONTRIBUTION

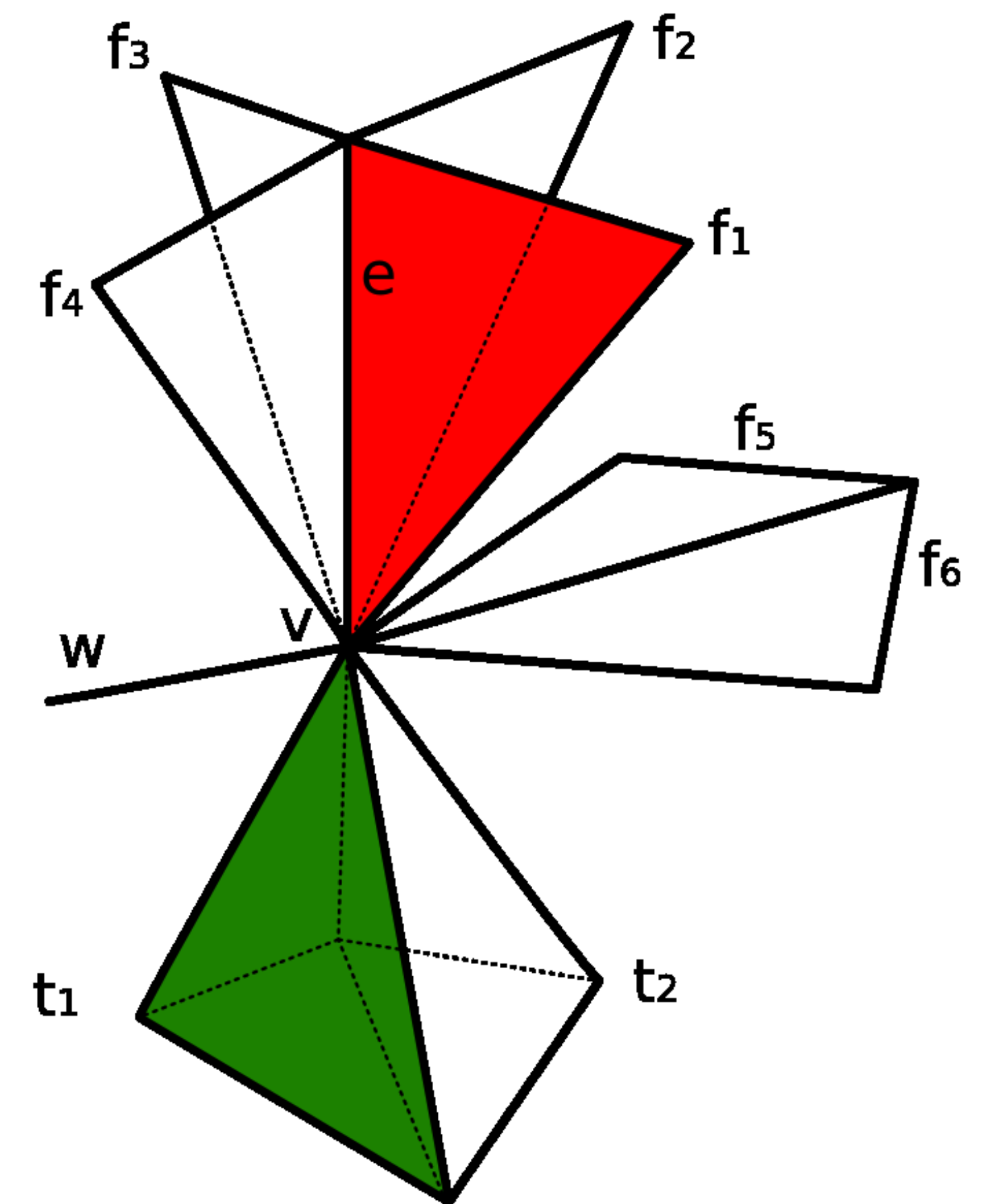
- The **Generalized Indexed data structure with Adjacencies (IA*)**:
 - dimension-independent adjacency-based data structure for general shapes
 - agnostic about **embedding** of the input shape in the underlying space
 - encodes only **vertices** and **top simplices** (simplices not on the boundary of other simplices)
 - **optimal retrieval** of all topological relations
 - **scalable** with respect to manifold case
 - supports **shape editing** operations
 - **more compact** than state of the art
 - dimension-independent incidence-based **Incidence Graph (IG)** [Ede87] and **Incidence Simplicial (IS)** [DFHPC10]
 - dimension-specific adjacency-based **Triangle Segment (TS)** [DFMPS04] in 2D **Non-manifold Incidence with Adjacency (NMIA)** [DFMPS04] in 3D

TOPOLOGICAL QUERIES

- **Boundary relations** for p -simplex σ are retrieved by generating faces of σ , requiring constant time:
 - IA* is 15% **faster** than IG and IS
- **Co-boundary relations** of type $R_{0,q}(v)$ are retrieved with respect to top simplices incident in v , requiring time linear in the number of **top simplices** in the **star** of vertex v :
 - IA* is 20% **faster** than IG and 30% **faster** than IS for 2D models
 - IA* is 35% **faster** than IG and 62% **faster** than IS for 3D models
- **Co-boundary relations** of type $R_{p,q}(\sigma)$, with $p \neq 0$, are based on the retrieval of the $R_{0,q}(v)$ relation for a vertex v of simplex σ , requiring time linear in the number of **top simplexes** incident in v :
 - IA* is 15% **slower** than IG for $R_{1,q}$
 - IA* is 11% **slower** than IS for $R_{1,q}$
- **Adjacency relations** for a simplex σ are retrieved by combining boundary and co-boundary relations and require time linear in the number of top simplices incident in one vertex of σ .

REPRESENTATION

- Encode only **vertices** and **top simplices**
- For each vertex v :
 - $R_{0,1}^*(v)$: all top 1-simplices incident in v
 - $R_{0,p}^*(v)$: one top p -simplex (with $p > 1$) for each $(p-1)$ -connected component of the **link** of v
- For each top p -simplex σ :
 - $R_{p,0}(\sigma)$: all vertices in the boundary of σ
 - $R_{p,p}^*(\sigma)$: all top p -simplices adjacent to σ along a $(p-1)$ -face of σ
- Key observation
 - Encode top p -simplices in non-manifold singularities along $(p-1)$ -faces of σ **collectively** through $R_{p-1,p}^*(\sigma)$ relation
- IA* reverts to **IA data structure** [PBCF93] when presented with manifold shape



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{0,1}^*(v) &= \{w\}, \\
 R_{0,2}^*(v) &= \{f_1, f_5\}, \\
 R_{0,3}^*(v) &= \{t_1\} \\
 R_{2,2}^*(f_1) &= R_{1,2}^*(e) \\
 &= \{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4\}
 \end{aligned}$$

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