

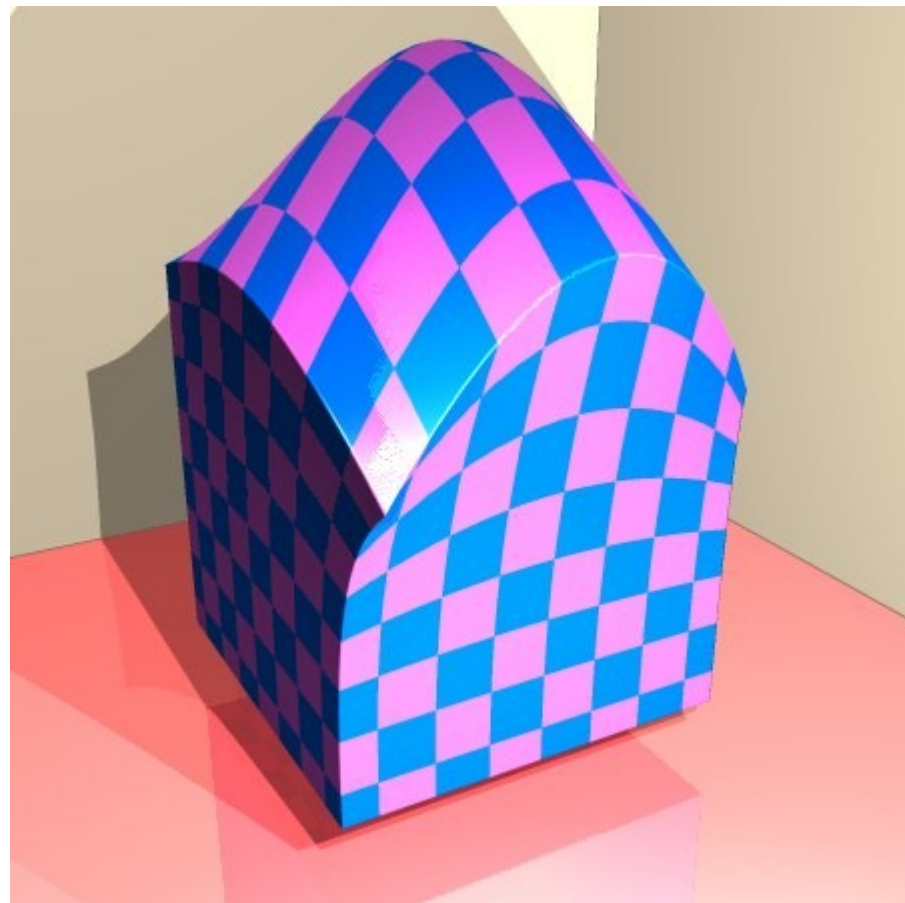
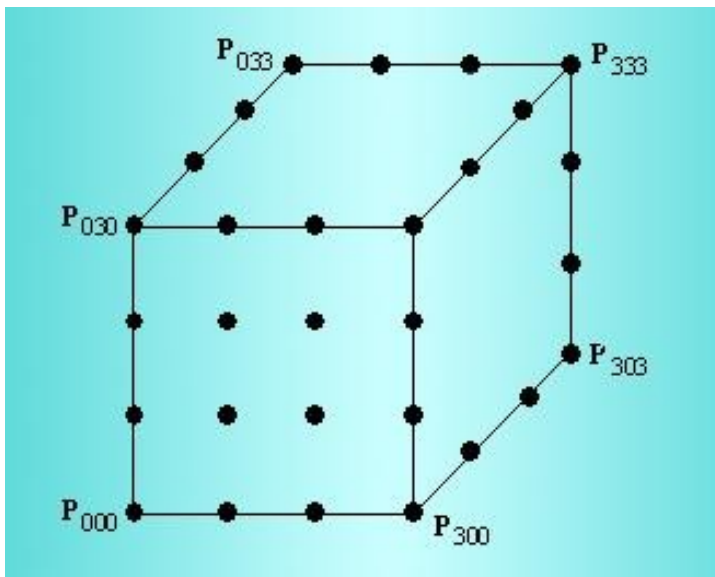
IA841 – Modelagem de Sólidos

Sólidos

Hoffmann: Capítulo 2

Volumes de Bézier

$$P(u, v, w) = \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^l P_{ijk} B_i^m(u) B_j^n(v) B_k^l(w)$$



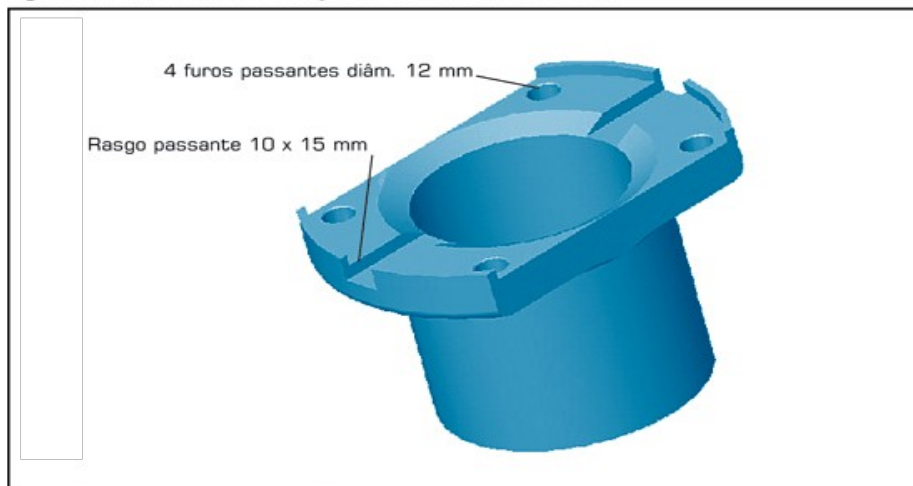
Apropriados para formas “suaves”.

Modelagem de Peças Usinadas



Peças torneadas e furadas com brocas

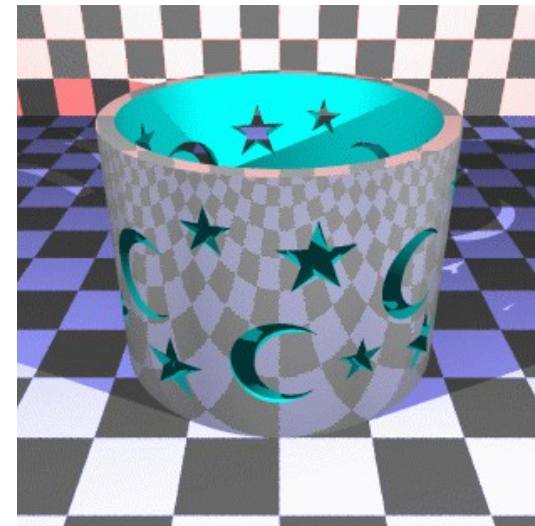
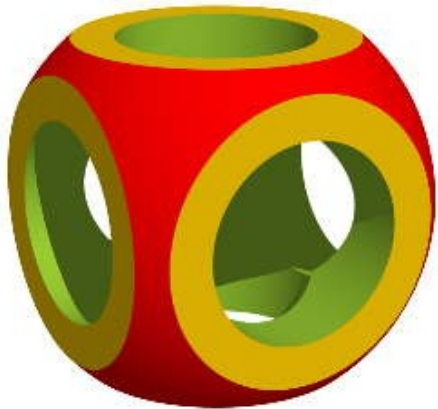
Figura 7: Peça avaliada na empresa "A" denominada Garfo.



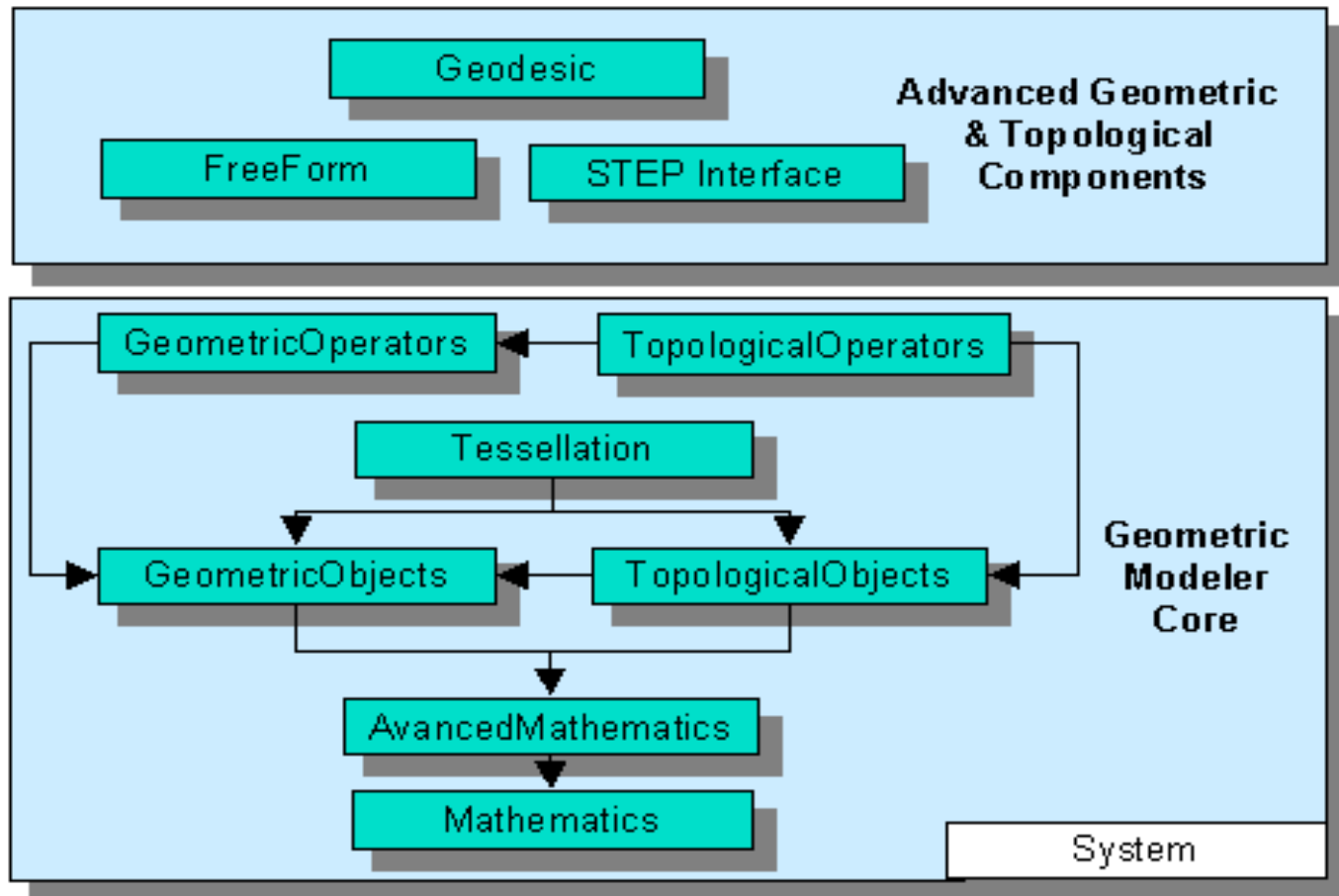
Peça fresada

Alternativa

- Representação por partes: **Geometria** + **Topologia**

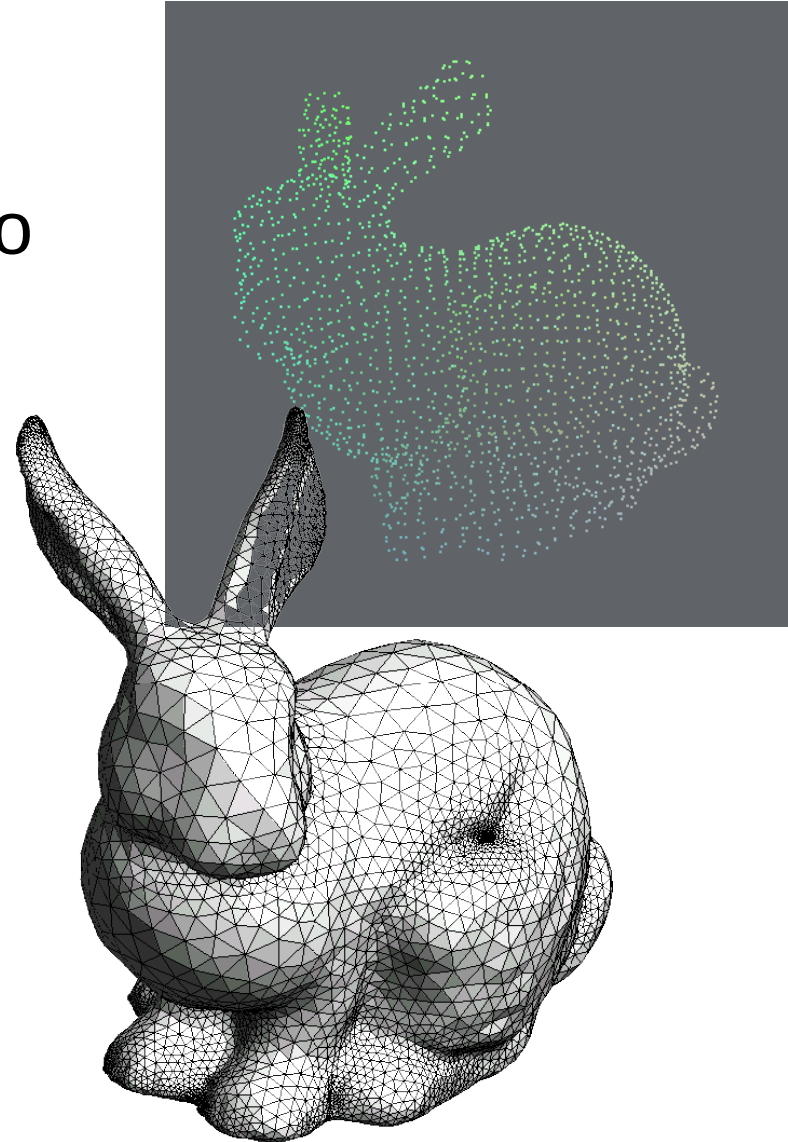


Núcleo de Modelagem Geométrica



Requisitos

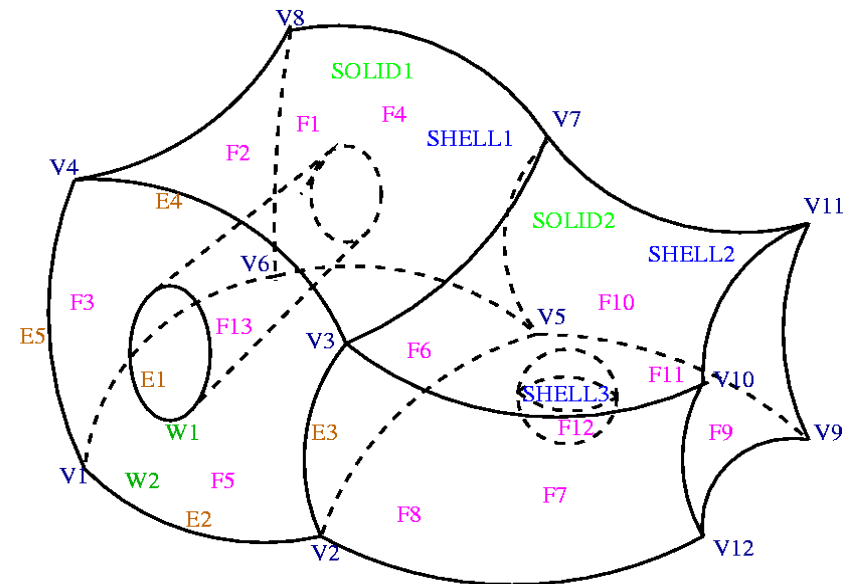
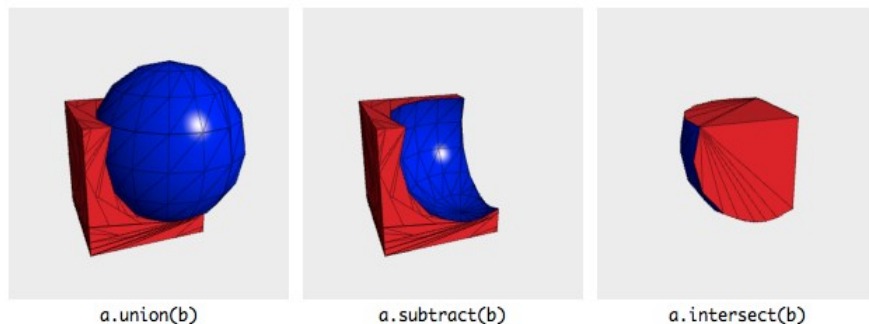
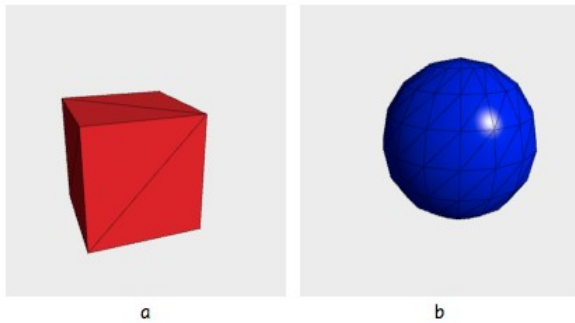
1. Dimensionalidade
2. Representatividade/Precisão
3. Concisão
4. Univocidade
5. Interface
6. Complexidade
7. Estrutura de dados
8. Editabilidade



Dois Paradigmas Topológicos

CSG (*Constructive Solid Geometry*): baseado em teoria de conjuntos.

Brep (*Constructive Solid Geometry*): baseado em teoria de topologia algébrica.



COMPSOLID \Rightarrow SOLID1 & SOLID2

SOLID1 \Rightarrow SHELL1

SOLID2 \Rightarrow SHELL2 & SHELL3

SHELL1 \Rightarrow F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 & F13

SHELL2 \Rightarrow F6 F7 F8 F9 F10 F11

SHELL3 \Rightarrow F12

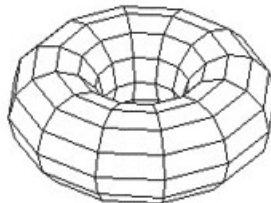
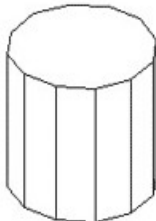
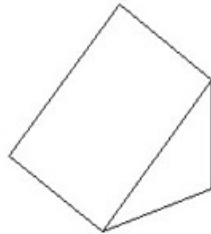
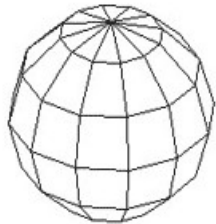
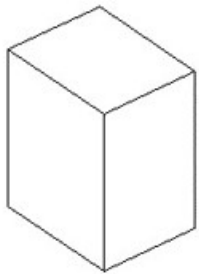
F5 \Rightarrow W1 W2 ...

W1 \Rightarrow E1 W2 \Rightarrow E2 E3 E4 E5 ...

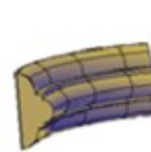
E2 \Rightarrow V1 V2 E3 \Rightarrow V2 V3 E4 \Rightarrow V3 V4 E5 \Rightarrow V4 V1 ...

Primitivas de um Modelo

- definem o domínio de um modelo de sólidos.
- podem ser instâncias de classes pré-definidas, funções ou geradas proceduralmente, interseções de espaços pré-definidos.



Instanciações



sweep



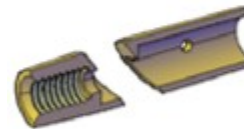
extrusion



revolve



loft



slice



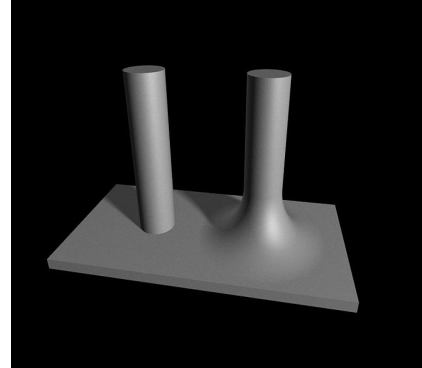
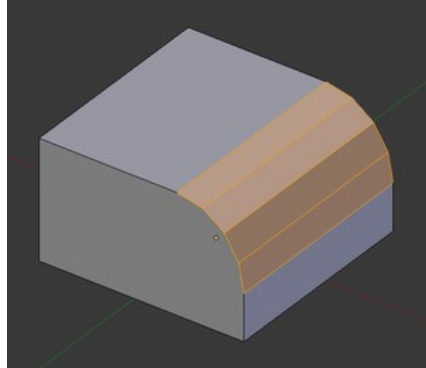
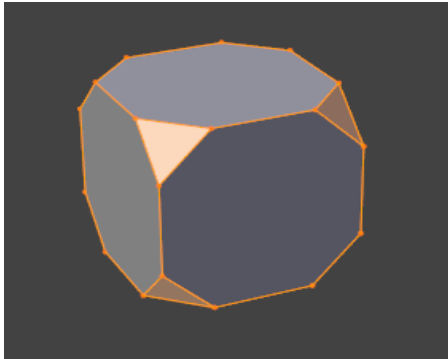
conversion

“Objetos procedurais”

Operadores de um Modelo

- Operadores Locais

- A geometria do modelo é modificado parcialmente
- Chamfros, filetes, extrusões localizadas, etc.

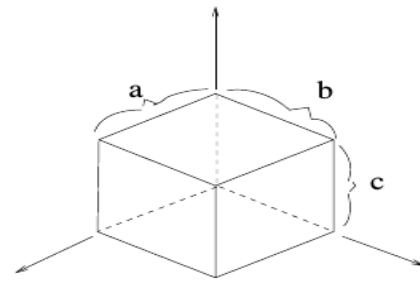


- Operadores Globais

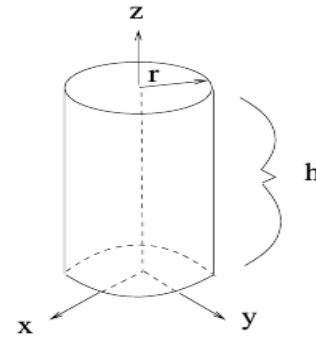
- transformações geométricas
- *Undoing* e *redoing*: árvore da história de construção

CSG

- Primitivas: conjuntos limitados de pontos
 - Instanciação de formas básicas



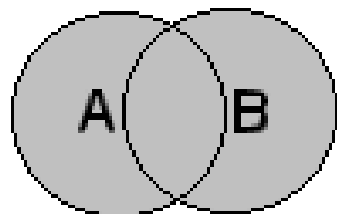
box (a,b,c)



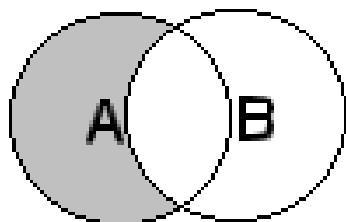
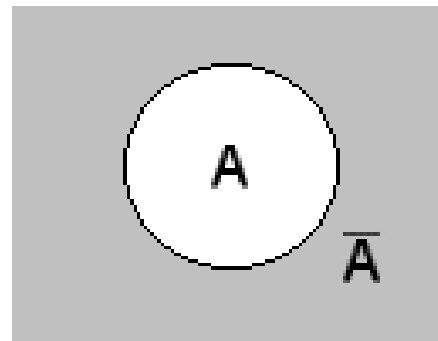
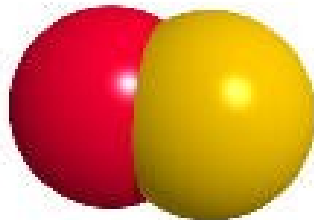
z-cylinder (r,h)

- Interseções de semi-espaços
- Operadores booleanos regularizados: operações fechadas para o domínio

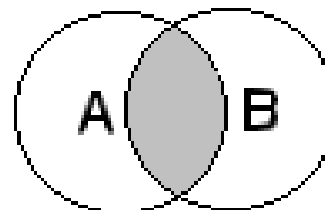
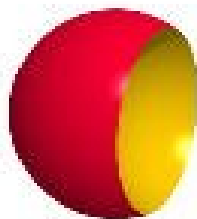
Operadores Booleanos



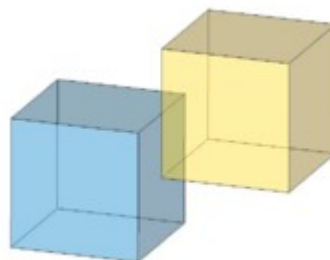
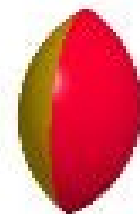
$\text{Gray square} = A \cup B$



$\text{Gray square} = A \setminus B$

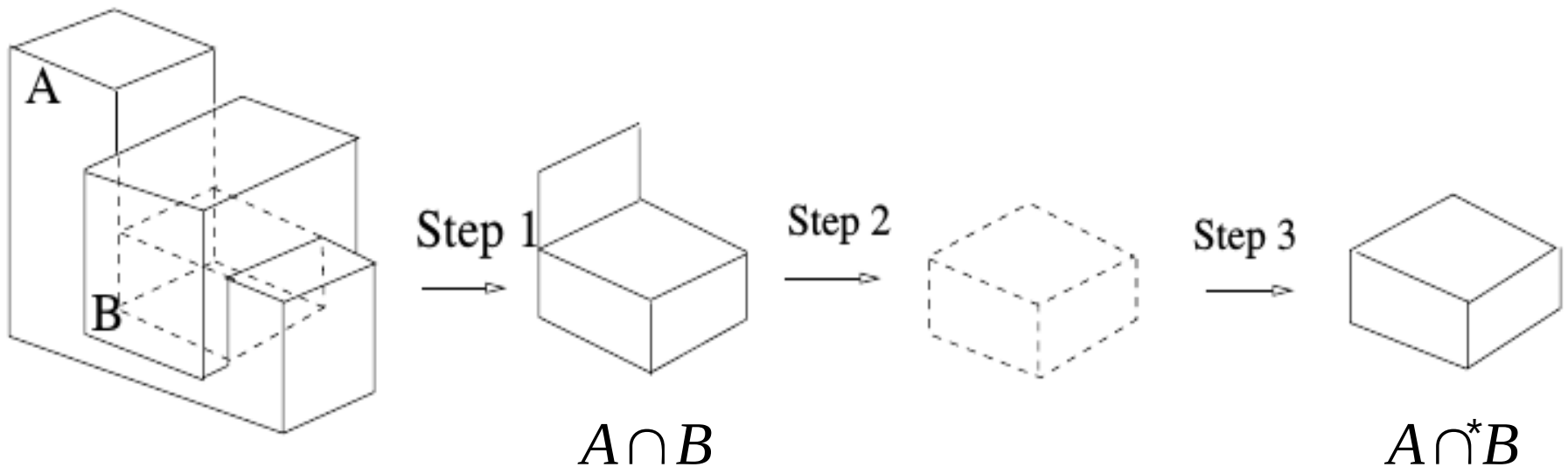
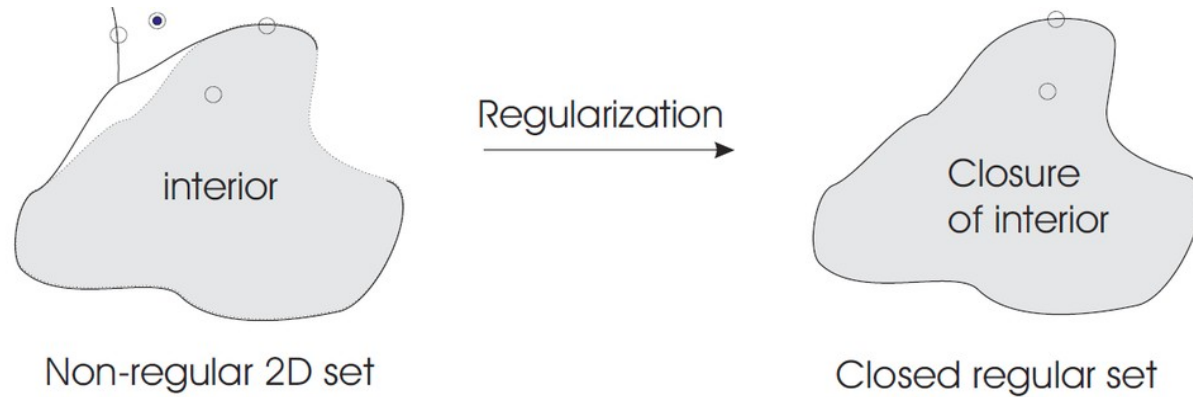


$\text{Gray square} = A \cap B$



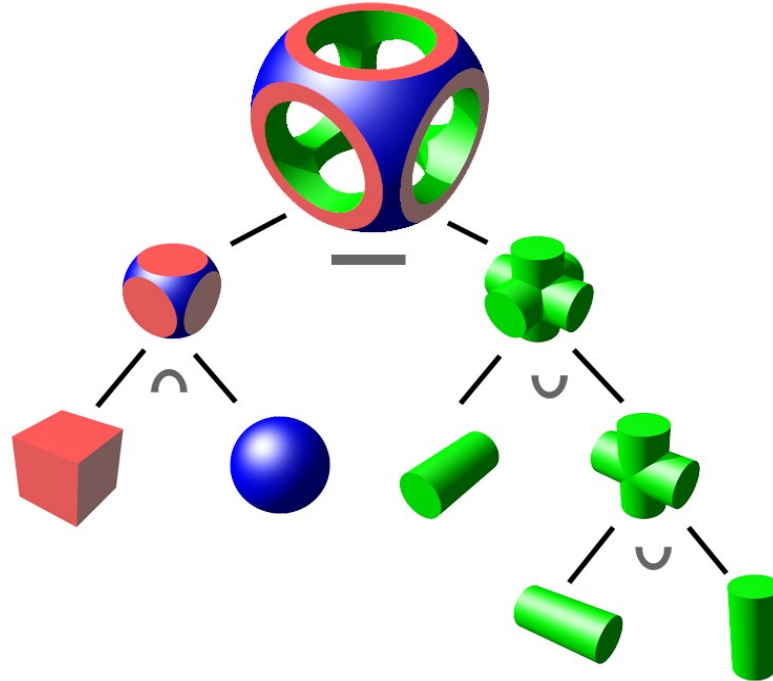
$A \cap B \rightarrow$ Dimensão menor!!!

Operadores Booleanos Regulares



Representações

- **Árvore CSG**

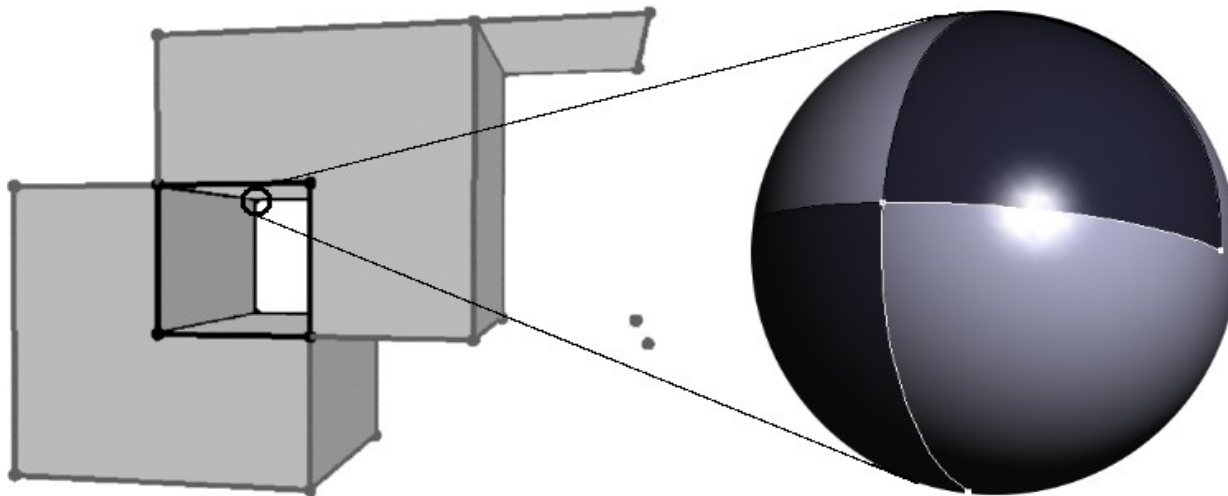


- **Expressões**

$(x\text{-desloca}(\text{esfera}(2), -1) \cap \text{cubo}(2), 0) - (\text{cilindro}(2, 1) \cup (x\text{-rotate}(\text{cilindro}(2, 1), 90) \cup (z\text{-rotate}(x\text{-rotate}(\text{cilindro}(2, 1), 90), 90))$

Pertinência de um Ponto

- Classificação em relação a um sólido: interior, sobre e exterior.



Vizinhança: bola aberta

$Vizinhança(P) \subset Sólido$

: Interior (*in*)

$Vizinhança(P) \text{ parcialmente } \subset Sólido$

: Fronteira/borda (*on*)

$Vizinhança(P) \not\subset Sólido$

: Exterior (*out*)

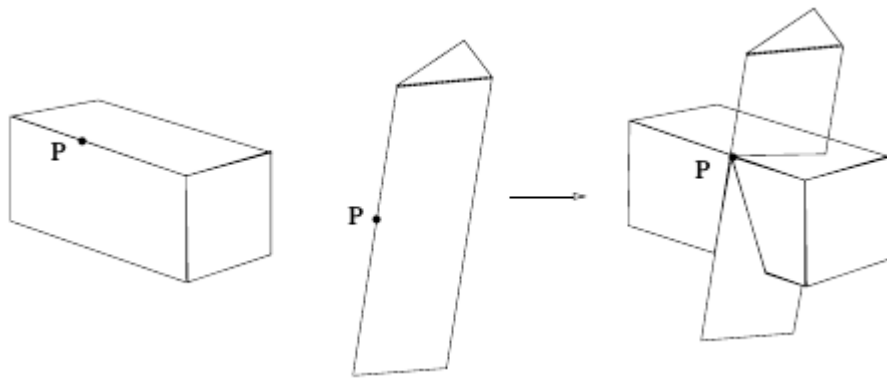
Um Algoritmo

- Paradigma: dividir-para-conquistar
- Propagar o ponto pelos nós da árvore CSG até as folhas onde é determinada a sua pertinência em relação a cada primitiva. Esta classificação é propagada de volta até a raiz “fundindo” as vizinhanças do ponto levando em conta os operadores booleanos.

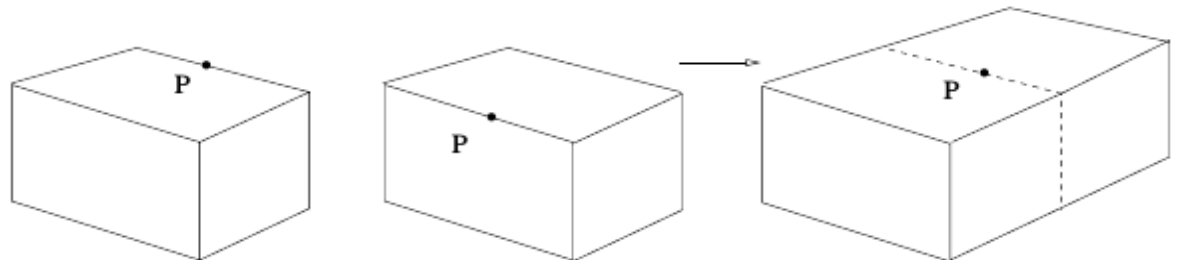
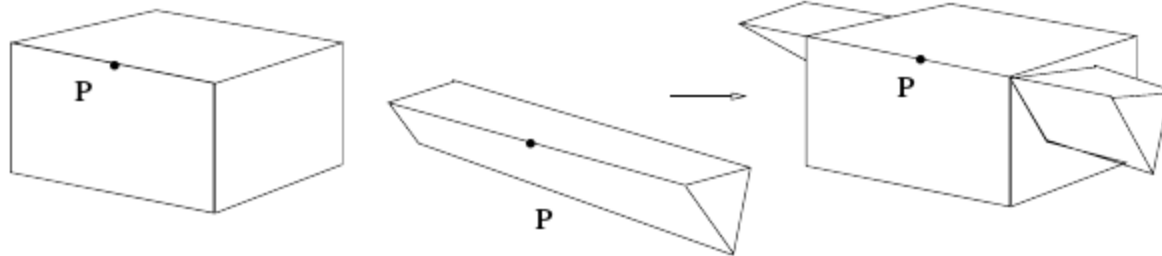
\cup^*	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>on</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on?</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>out</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>

\cap^*	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>
<i>on</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>on?</i>	<i>out</i>
<i>out</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>out</i>

Ambiguidade Geométrica em “*on*” topológico



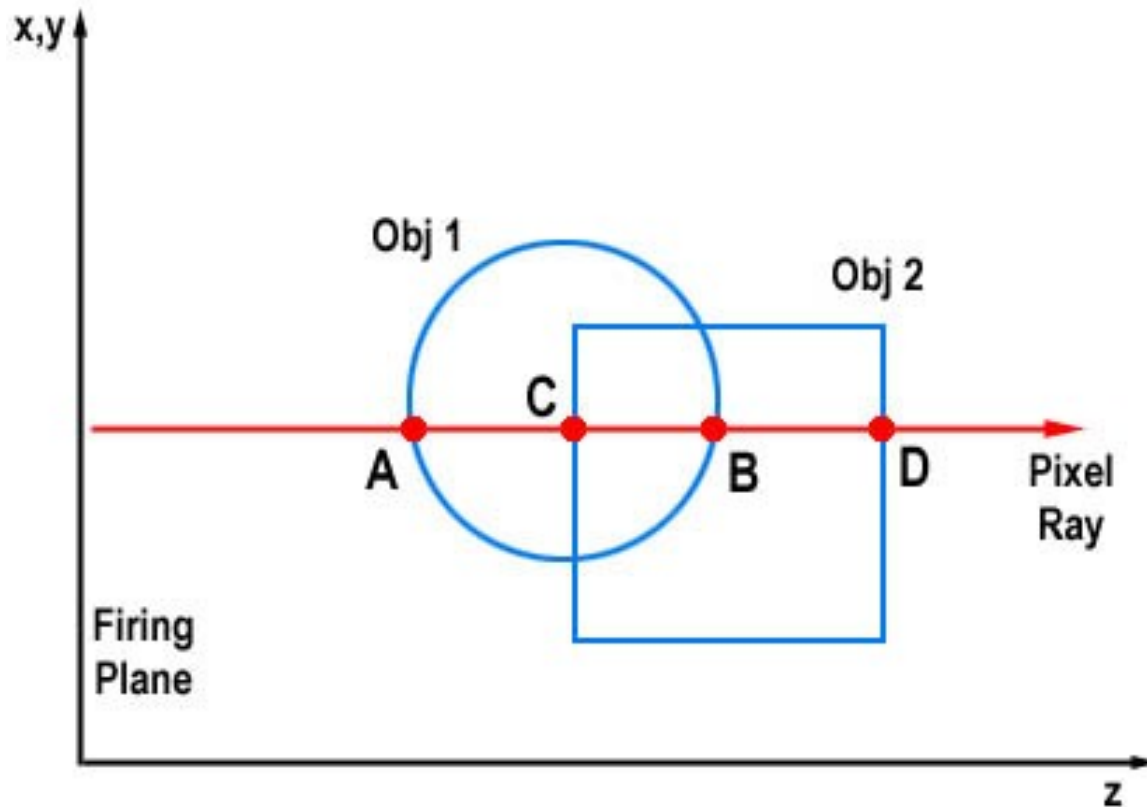
Fusão das vizinhanças na
borda requer processamento
geométrico.



Pertinência de uma Curva

- *Ray-casting* para renderização da árvore CSG
- Mesmo paradigma do algoritmo de classificação de um ponto: **propagação descendente** na árvore para determinar a posição do ponto em relação às primitivas e **propagação ascendente** para “fundir” os intervalos levando em conta as operações booleanas.

Exemplo



União: A,D

Interseção: C,B

Diferença

$\text{Obj}_1 - \text{Obj}_2$: A,C

$\text{Obj}_2 - \text{Obj}_1$: B,D

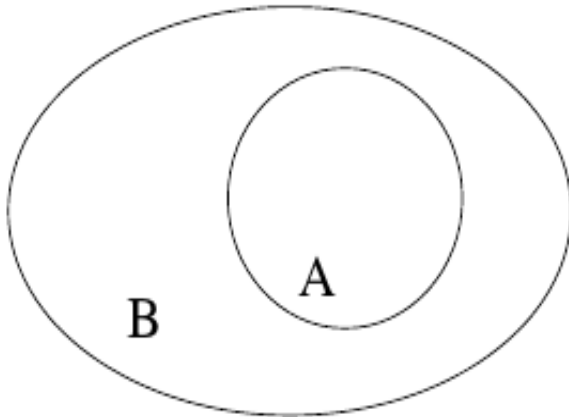
Ray-casting

Pertinência de uma Superfície

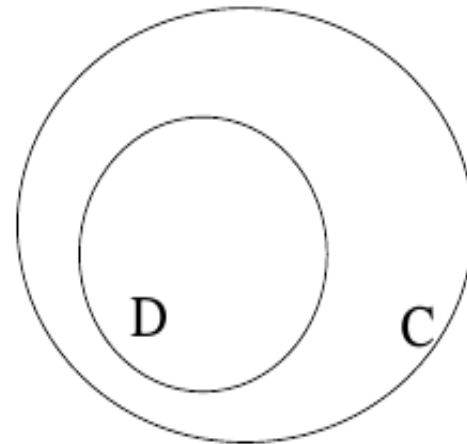
- Reduzir o problema a pertinência de curvas/bordas da superfície com o sólido.
- Compor as curvas classificadas para reconstruir as bordas das áreas recortadas da superfície.

Redundâncias

- Espaço vazio \rightarrow objeto nulo.
- Λ -redundante: contém subárvores representando objetos nulos.
- Ω -redundante: complemento do objeto nulo não altera a forma final do objeto.



$$A \cup^* B \rightarrow B$$

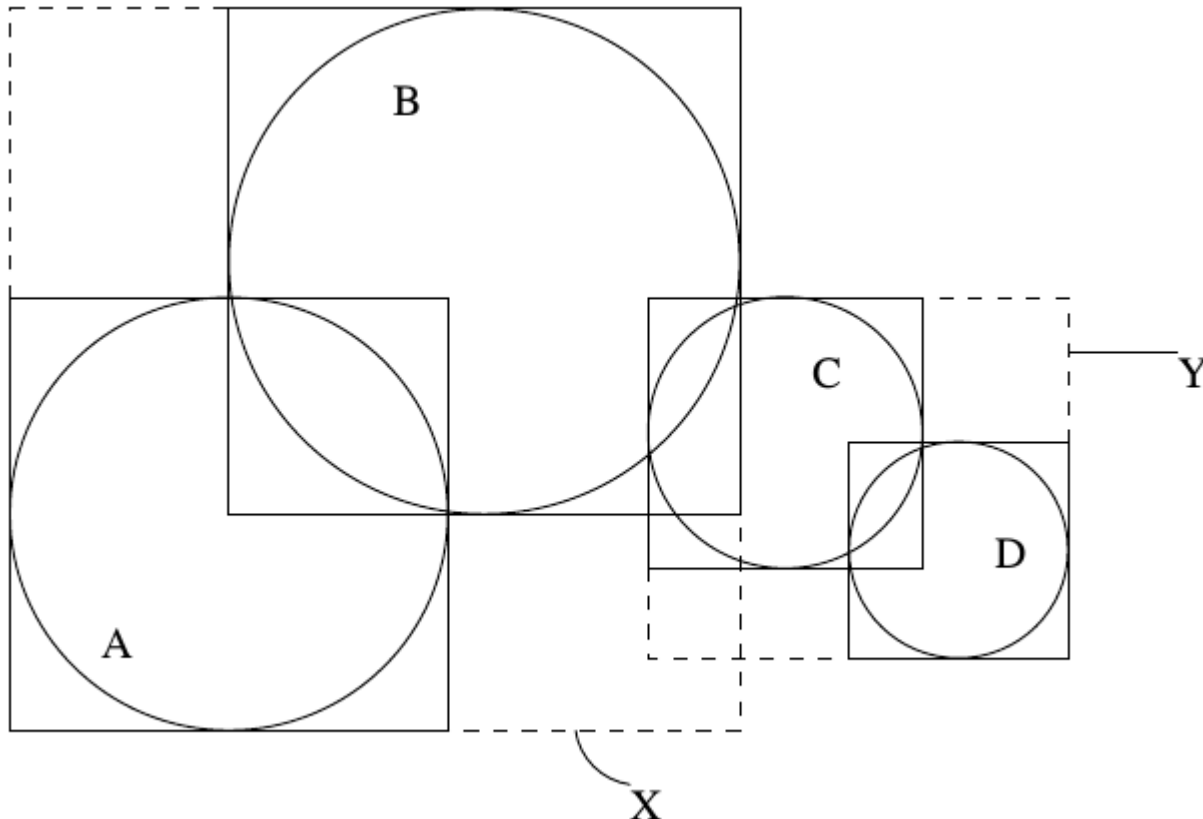


$$C \cap^* D \rightarrow D$$

Detecção de Redundâncias

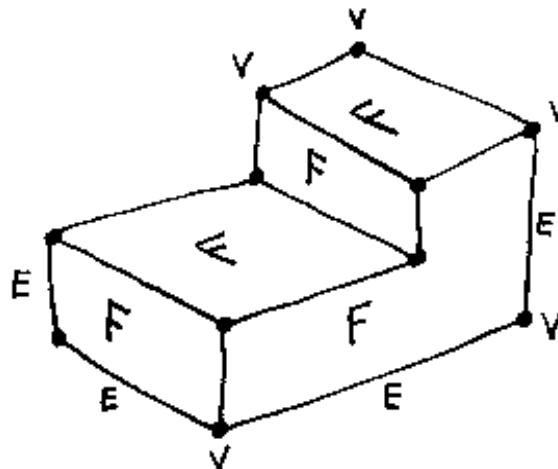
- Aproximar as primitivas por geometrias simples (*bounding spheres* or *bounding boxes*).

$$(A \cup^* B) -^* (C \cup^* D) \rightarrow \sigma((A \cup^* B) -^* (C \cup^* D))$$



Brep

- Primitivas: variedades 0D (*vertices*), 1D (*edges*), 2D (*faces*) e 3D (*solids*)

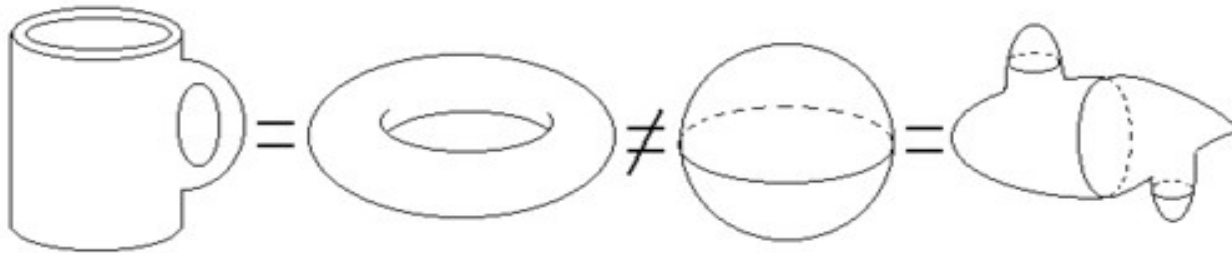


- Operadores topológicos que satisfazem a fórmula Euler-Poincaré

$$\sum (-1)^i \alpha_i = \sum (-1)^j \beta_j$$

Espaço Topológico

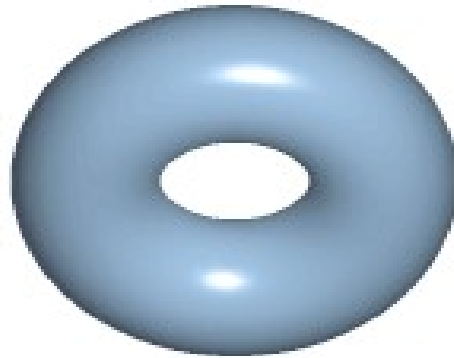
- Espaço onde as propriedades são preservadas em funções (mapeamentos) contínuas



topologicamente
equivalentes

topologicamente
equivalentes

Exemplo



<http://functionspace.org/topic/3593/Examples-of-topologically-equivalent-surfaces-figures>

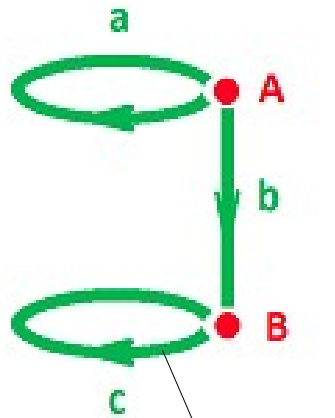
Complexos Celulares

Células 0D (α_0)

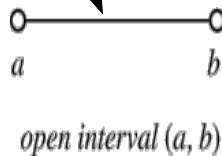
● A

● B

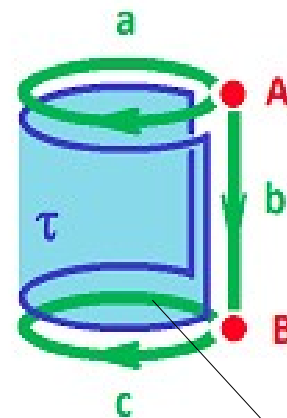
Células 1D (α_1)



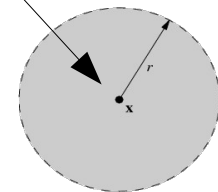
Vizinhança é um
intervalo aberto



Células 2D (α_2)



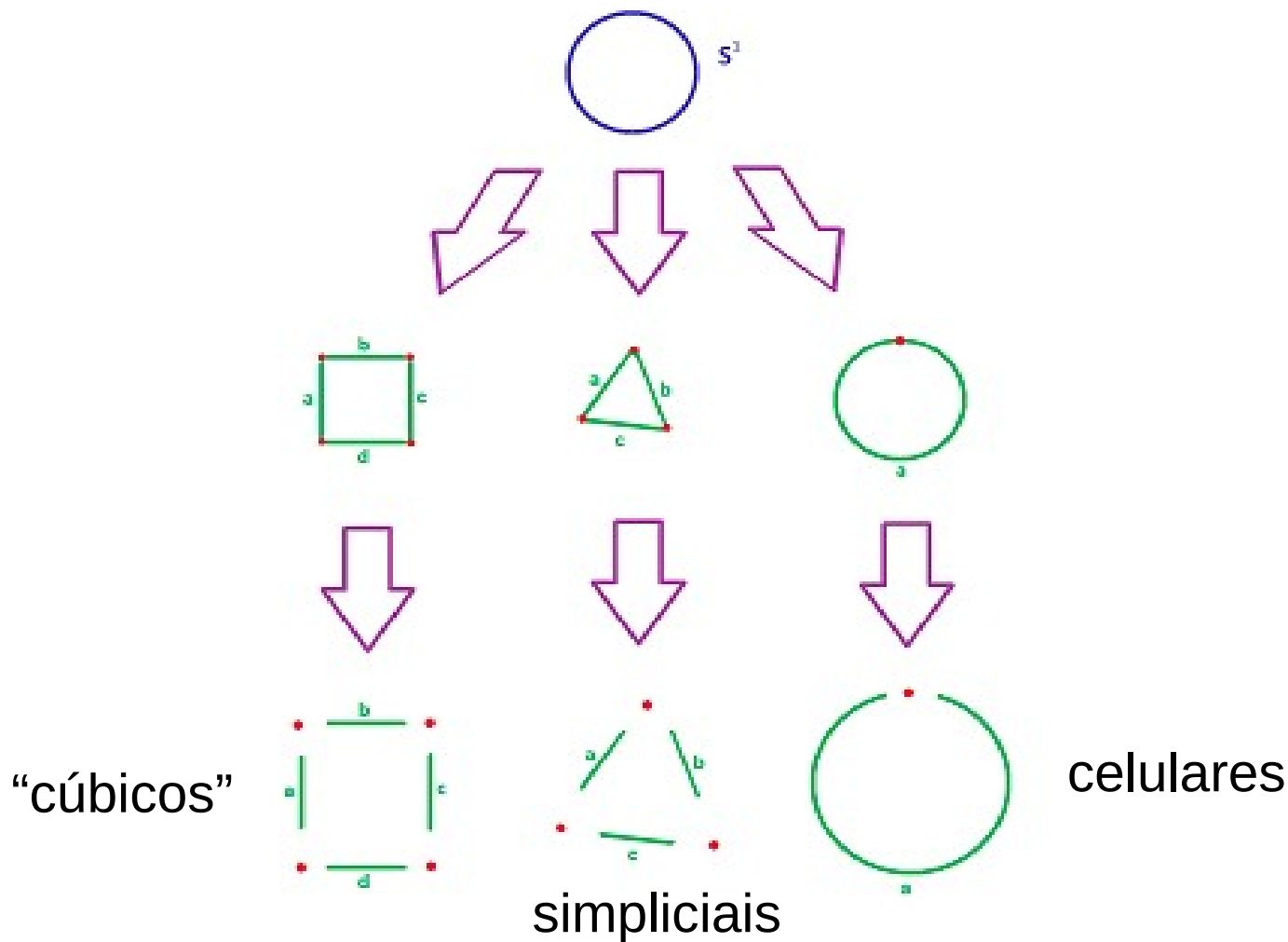
Vizinhança é um
disco aberto



Os complexos celulares são constituídos pela “colagem” de células de dimensão n por meio das células de dimensão $(n-1)$.

$$\partial_{i-1} : \alpha_i \rightarrow \alpha_{i-1}$$

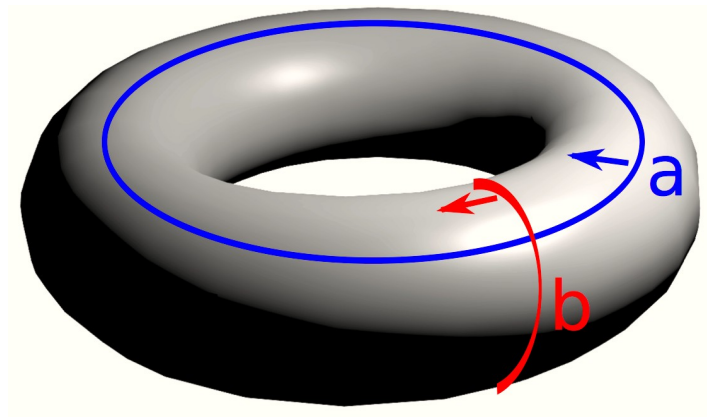
Outros Complexos



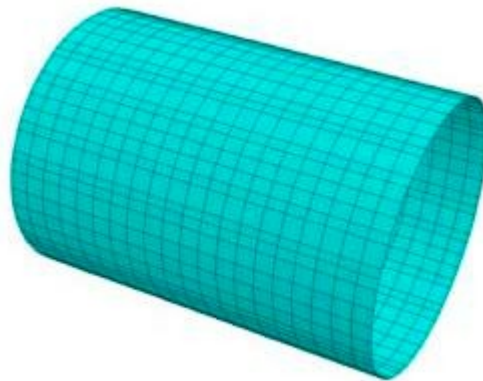
Números de Betti

- Números de buracos no espaço topológico → informalmente,

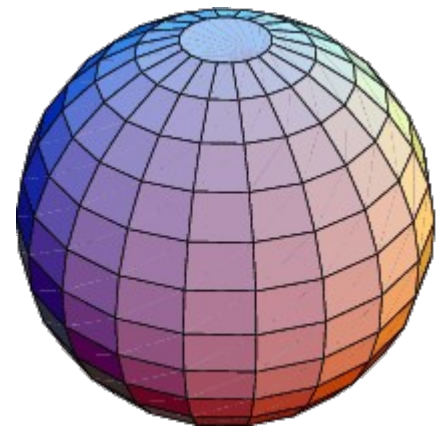
$$\vartheta(\alpha_i) = 0 \text{ e } \nexists \alpha_{i+1} | \vartheta(\alpha_{i+1}) = \alpha_i$$



$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 2 \\ \beta_2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

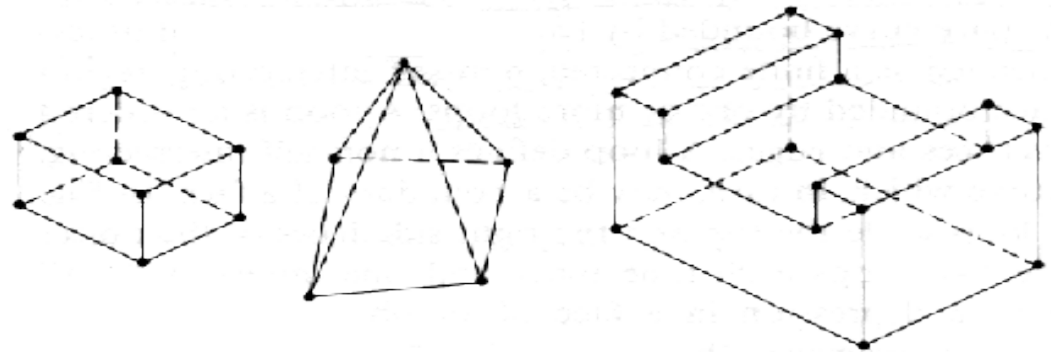


$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 1 \\ \beta_2 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

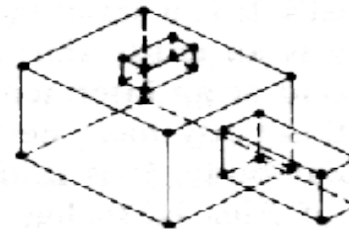


$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 0 \\ \beta_2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

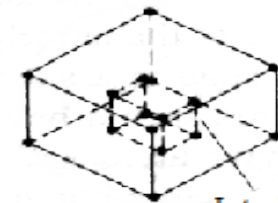
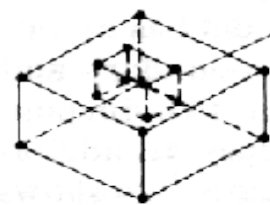
Buracos topológicos



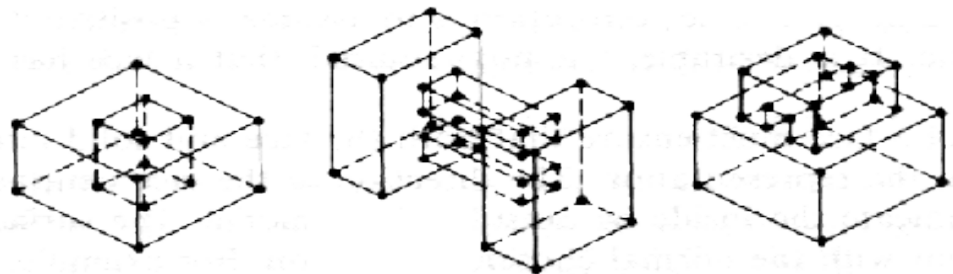
(a) Simple polyhedra



(b) Polyhedra with faces of inner loops



(c) Polyhedra with not through holes

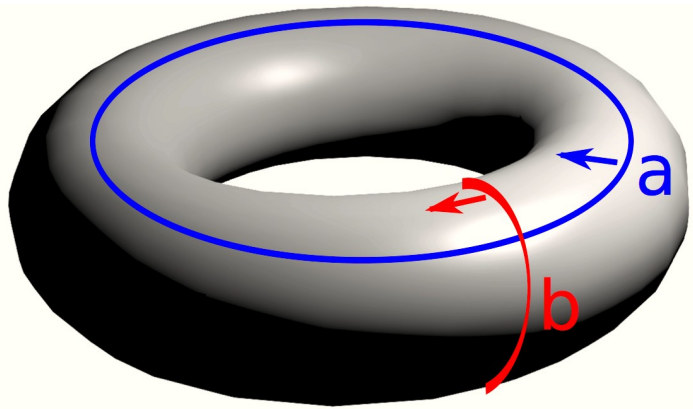


(d) Polyhedra with handles(through holes)

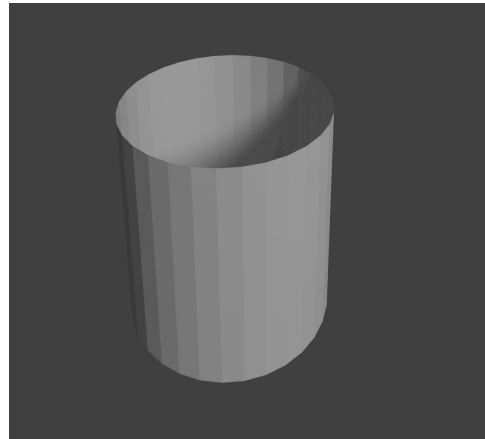
<http://designer.mech.yzu.edu.tw/articlesystem/article/compressedfile/%282010-11-25%29%20Solid%20modeling%20techniques%20and%20boundary%20representation.aspx?ArchID=1615>

Fórmula de Euler-Poincaré

$$\sum (-1)^i \alpha_i = \sum (-1)^j \beta_j$$



$\alpha_0 = 1$	$\beta_0 = 1$
$\alpha_1 = 2$	$\beta_1 = 2$
$\alpha_2 = 1$	$\beta_2 = 1$

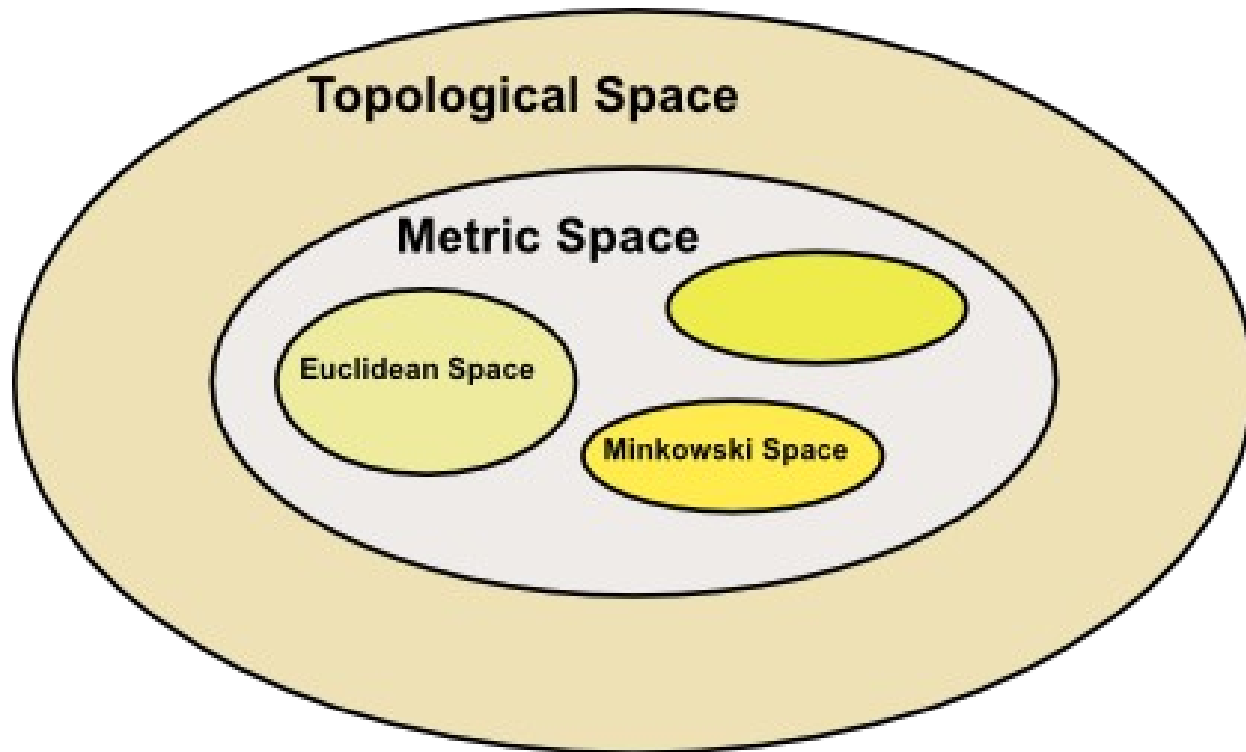


$\alpha_0 = 64$	$\beta_0 = 1$
$\alpha_1 = 96$	$\beta_1 = 1$
$\alpha_2 = 32$	$\beta_2 = 0$

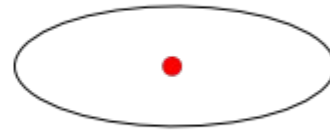
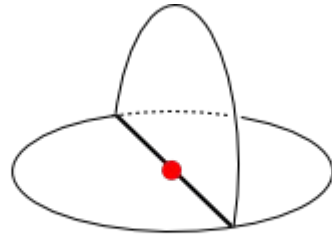
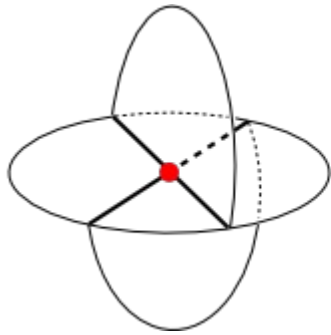


$\alpha_0 = 8$	$\beta_0 = 1$
$\alpha_1 = 12$	$\beta_1 = 0$
$\alpha_2 = 6$	$\beta_2 = 1$

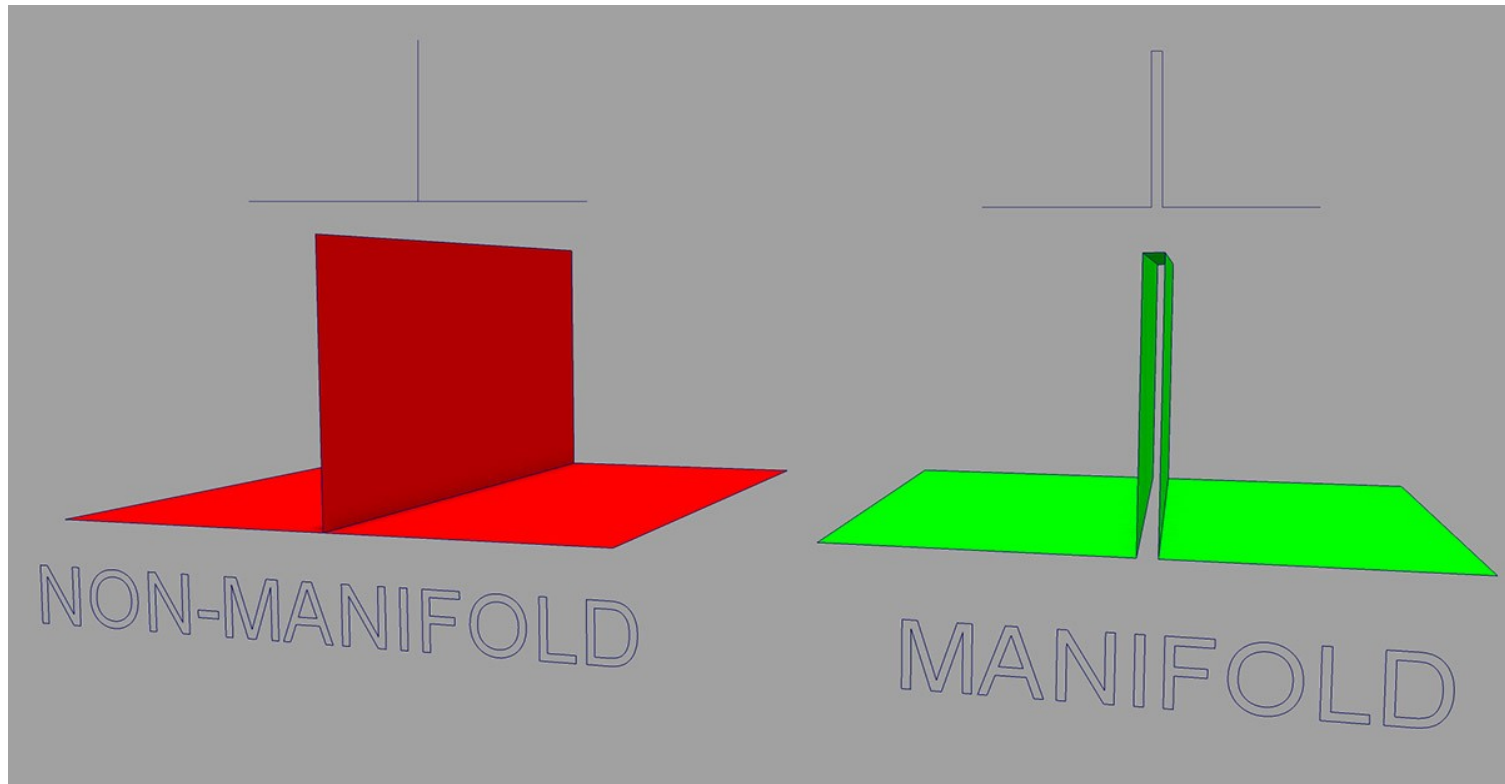
Espaço Topológico x Métrico



Variedades 2D

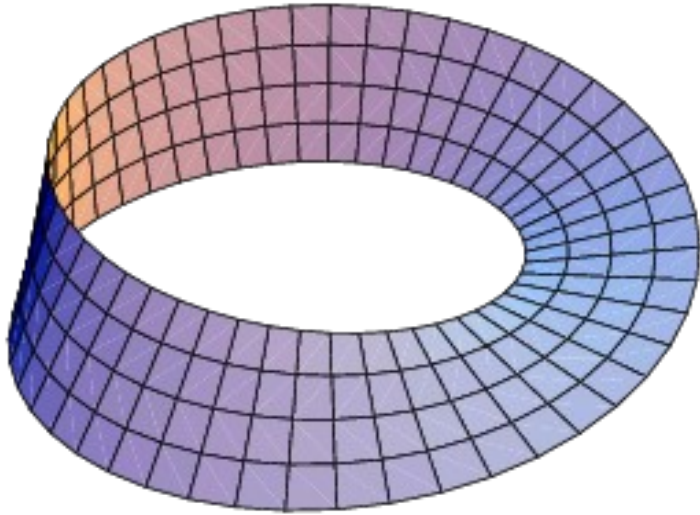


Vizinhança de
cada ponto é um
disco aberto

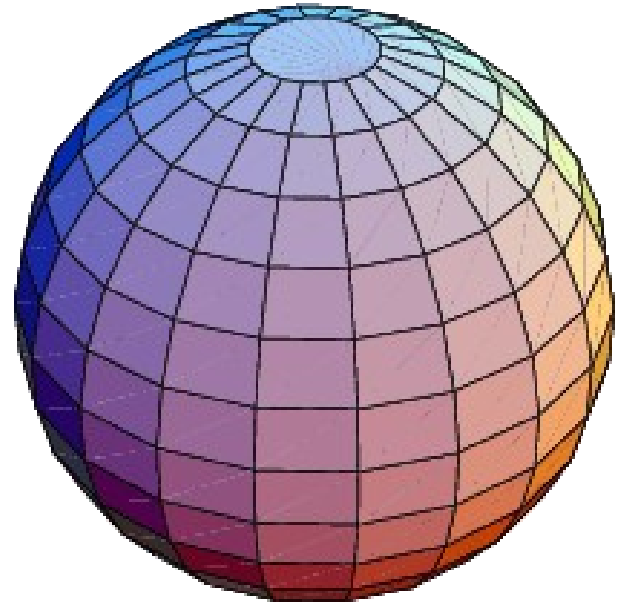


Orientabilidade

Superfície separa o espaço em 2 sub-espacos: interior e exterior.

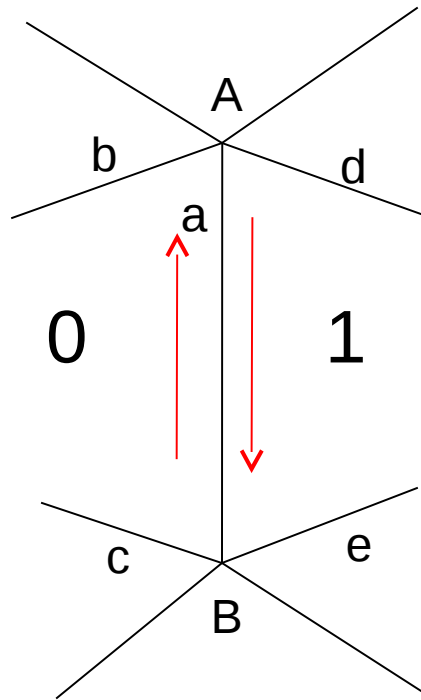


Não-orientável



Orientável

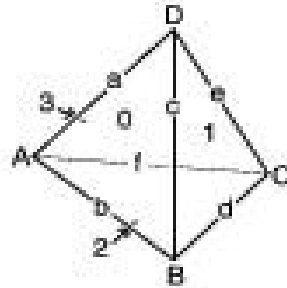
Estrutura Alada



Winged-edge data structure

Aresta	Vértice 1	Vértice 2	Face direita	Face esquerda	Predecessor direito	Sucessor direito	Predecessor esquerdo	Predecessor direito
a	B	A	0	1	c	b	d	e

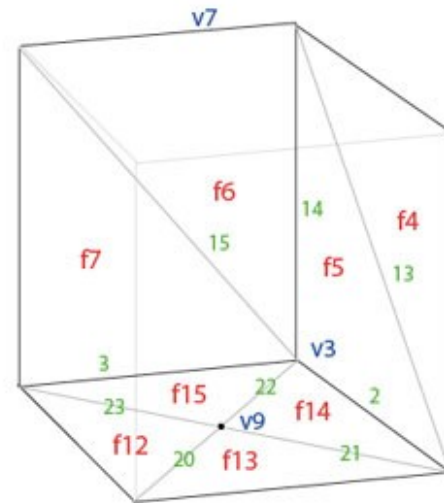
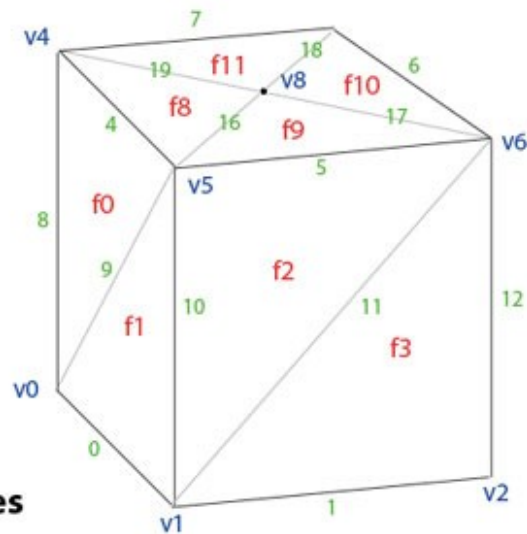
Estrutura Alada



edge	vertex 1	vertex 2	face left	face right	pred left	succ left	pred right	succ right
a	A	D	3	0	f	e	c	b
b	A	B	0	2	a	c	d	f
c	B	D	0	1	b	a	e	d
d	B	C	1	2	c	e	f	b
e	C	D	1	3	d	c	a	f
f	C	A	3	2	e	a	b	d

Face	Aresta
0	a
1	c
2	d
3	a

Vértice	Aresta
A	a
B	d
C	e
D	c



Winged-Edge Meshes

Face List

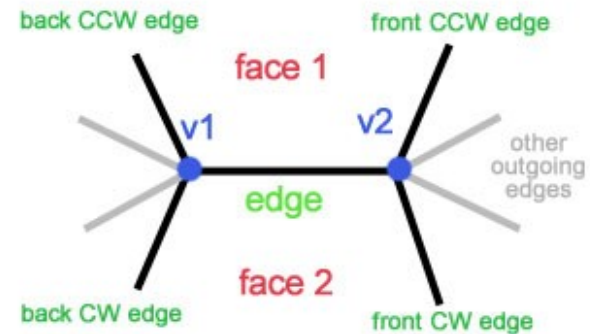
f0	4 8 9
f1	0 10 9
f2	5 10 11
f3	1 12 11
f4	6 12 13
f5	2 14 13
f6	7 14 15
f7	3 8 15
f8	4 16 19
f9	5 17 16
f10	6 18 17
f11	7 19 18
f12	0 23 20
f13	1 20 21
f14	2 21 22
f15	3 22 23

Edge List

e0	v0 v1	f1 f12	9 23 10 20
e1	v1 v2	f3 f13	11 20 12 21
e2	v2 v3	f5 f14	13 21 14 22
e3	v3 v0	f7 f15	15 22 8 23
e4	v4 v5	f0 f8	19 8 16 9
e5	v5 v6	f2 f9	16 10 17 11
e6	v6 v7	f4 f10	17 12 18 13
e7	v7 v4	f6 f11	18 14 19 15
e8	v0 v4	f7 f0	3 9 7 4
e9	v0 v5	f0 f1	8 0 4 10
e10	v1 v5	f1 f2	0 11 9 5
e11	v1 v6	f2 f3	10 1 5 12
e12	v2 v6	f3 f4	1 13 11 6
e13	v2 v7	f4 f5	12 2 6 14
e14	v3 v7	f5 f6	2 15 13 7
e15	v3 v4	f6 f7	14 3 7 15
e16	v5 v8	f8 f9	4 5 19 17
e17	v6 v8	f9 f10	5 6 16 18
e18	v7 v8	f10 f11	6 7 17 19
e19	v4 v8	f11 f8	7 4 18 16
e20	v1 v9	f12 f13	0 1 23 21
e21	v2 v9	f13 f14	1 2 20 22
e22	v3 v9	f14 f15	2 3 21 23
e23	v0 v9	f15 f12	3 0 22 20

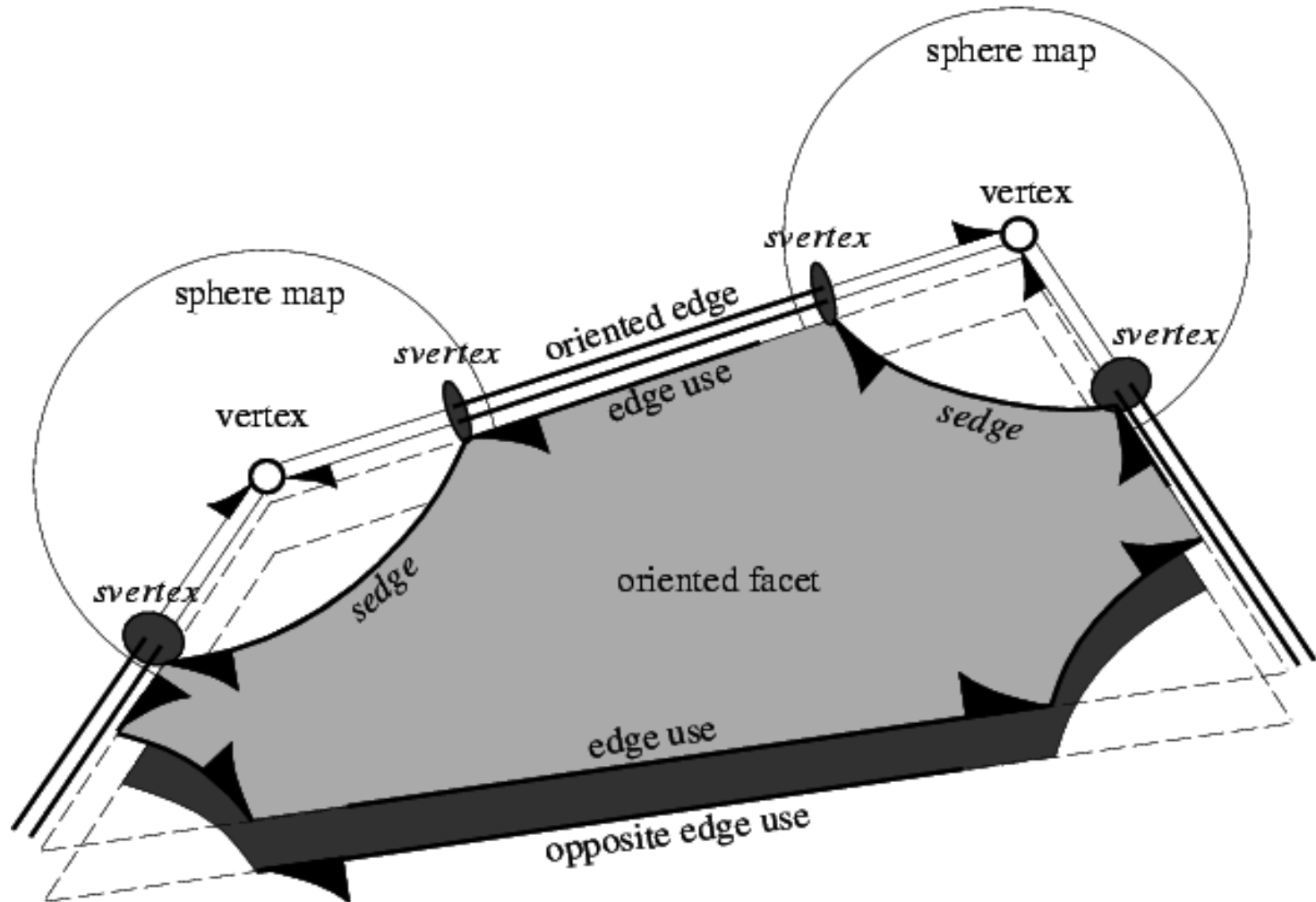
Vertex List

v0	0,0,0	8 9 0 23 3
v1	1,0,0	10 11 1 20 0
v2	1,1,0	12 13 2 21 1
v3	0,1,0	14 15 3 22 2
v4	0,0,1	8 15 7 19 4
v5	1,0,1	10 9 4 16 5
v6	1,1,1	12 11 5 17 6
v7	0,1,1	14 13 6 18 7
v8	.5,.5,0	16 17 18 19
v9	.5,.5,1	20 21 22 23

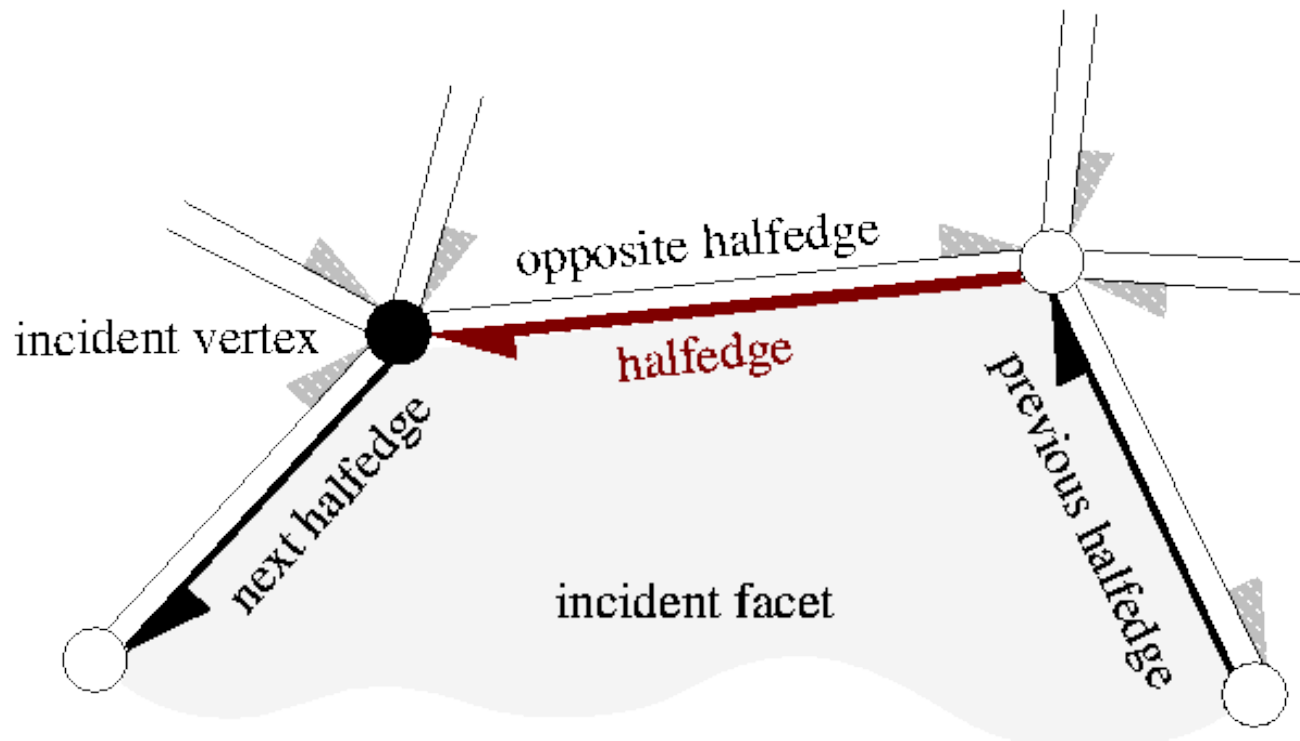


Winged Edge Structure

Uma Variante



Estrutura Meia-Aresta



Operadores de Euler

- Notação: $mxky$
 - m : *make*
 - k : *kill*
 - x,y : células 0D (v), 1D (e), 2D (f)
- Quantidade mínima de operadores

$$\sum (-1)^i \alpha_i = \sum (-1)^j \beta_j$$

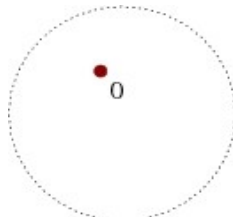
- Para superfícies topologicamente equivalentes a esferas: $v - e + f = 2$

mef, mev

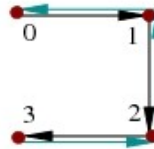
Exemplo 1



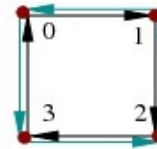
Exemplo 2



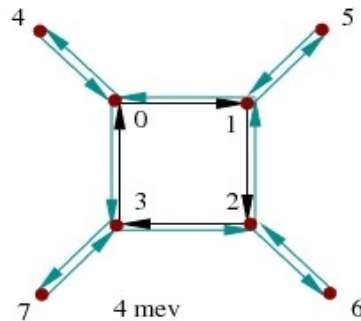
mvfs



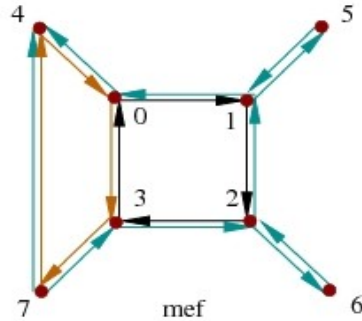
3 mev



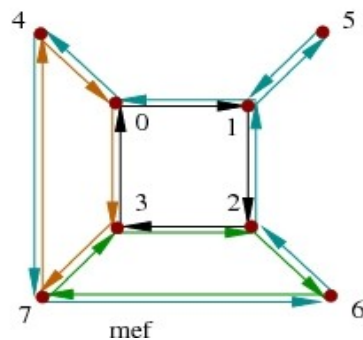
mef



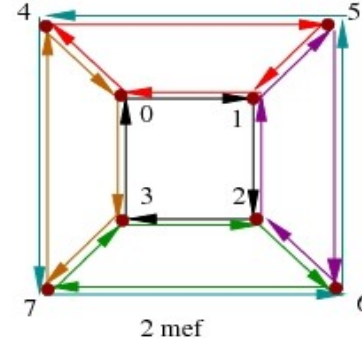
4 mev



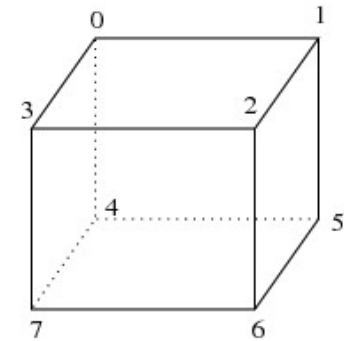
mef



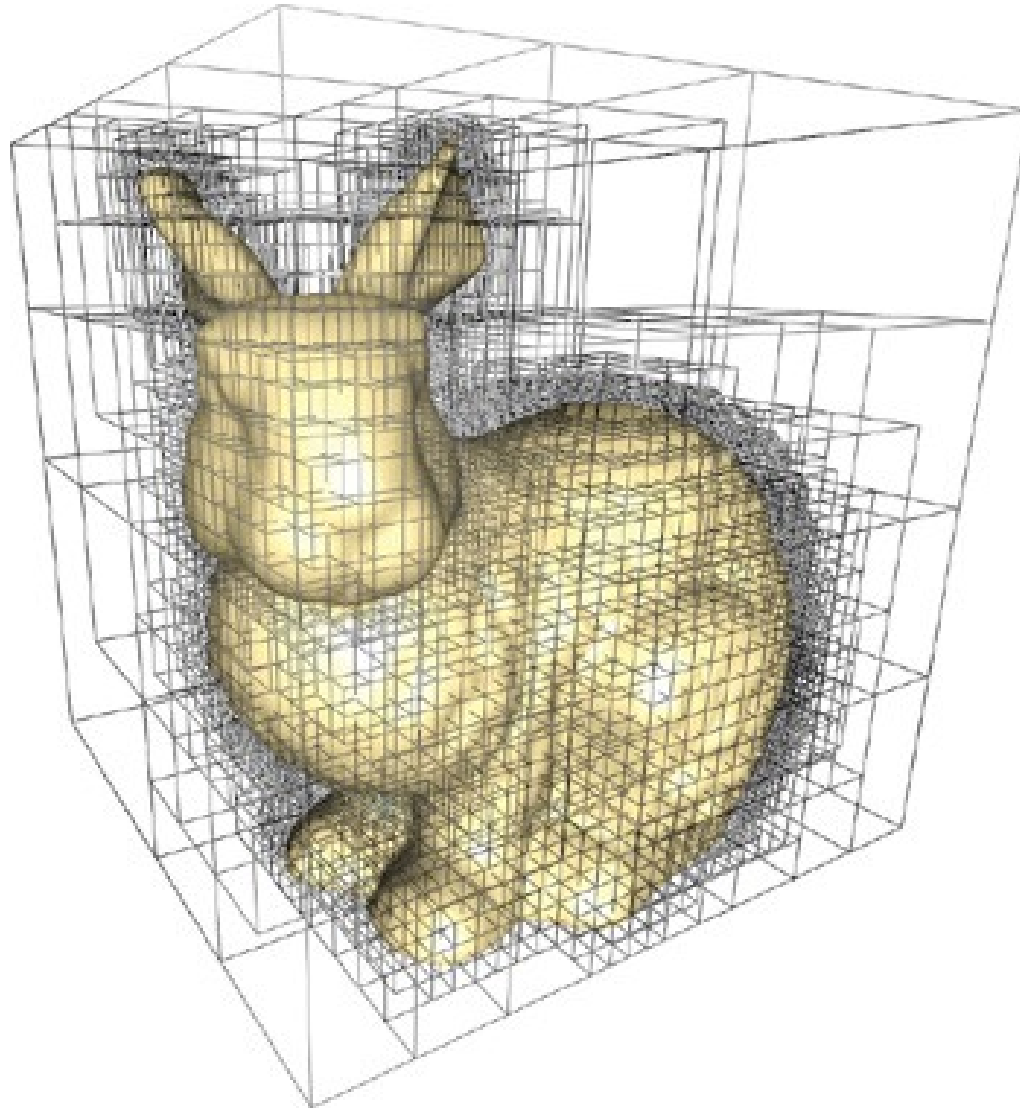
mef



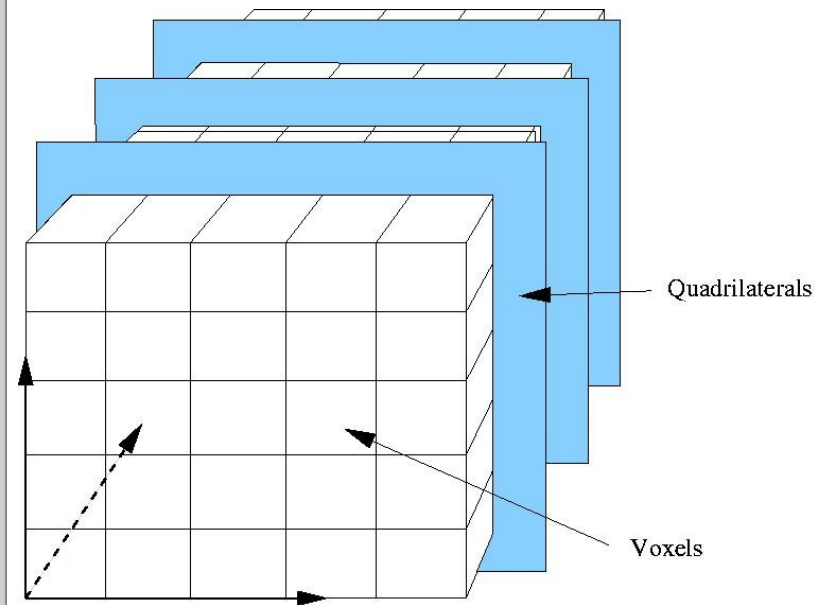
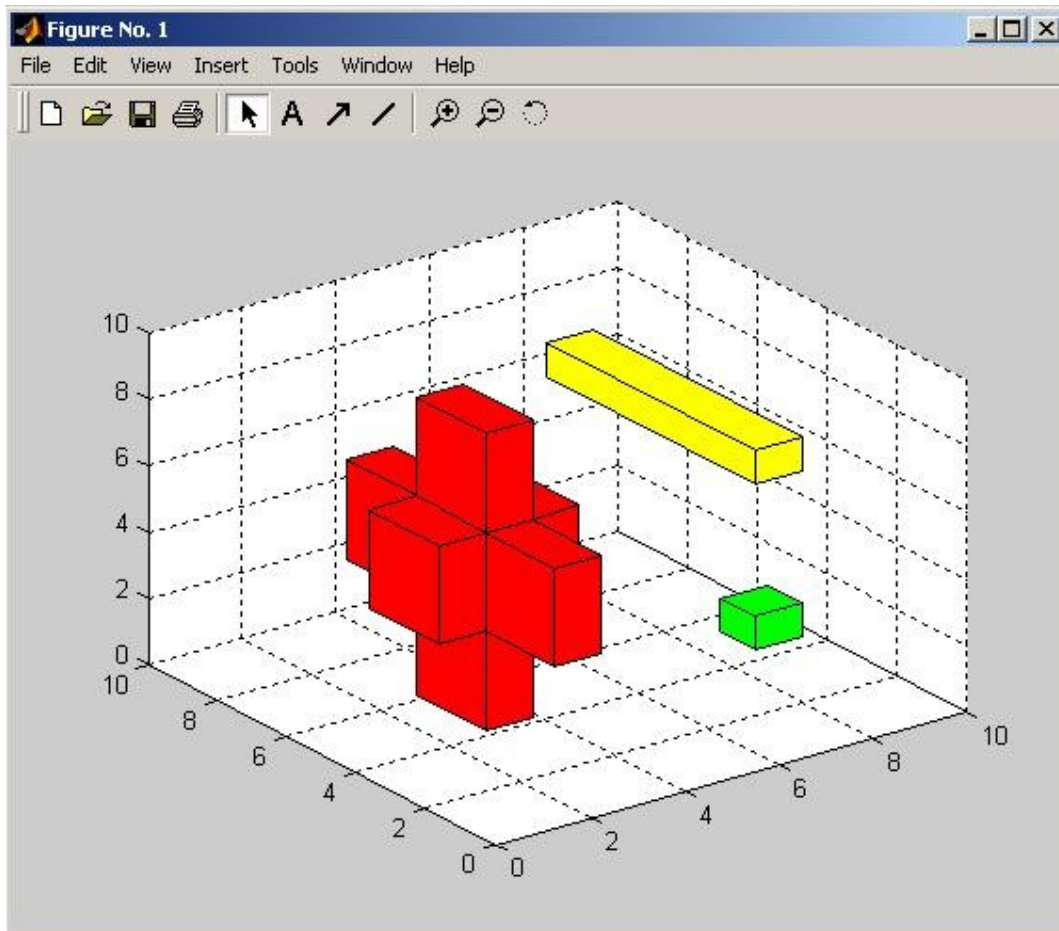
2 mev



Decomposição Espacial

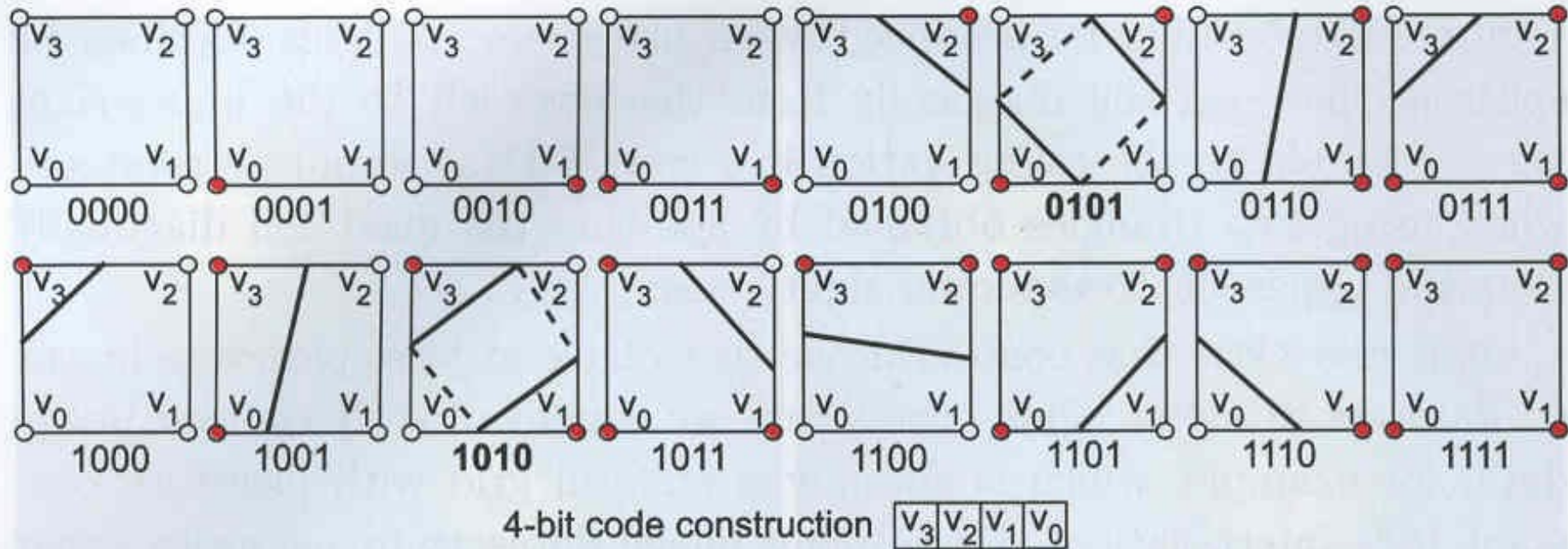


Discretização



Algoritmo *Marching Square* 2D

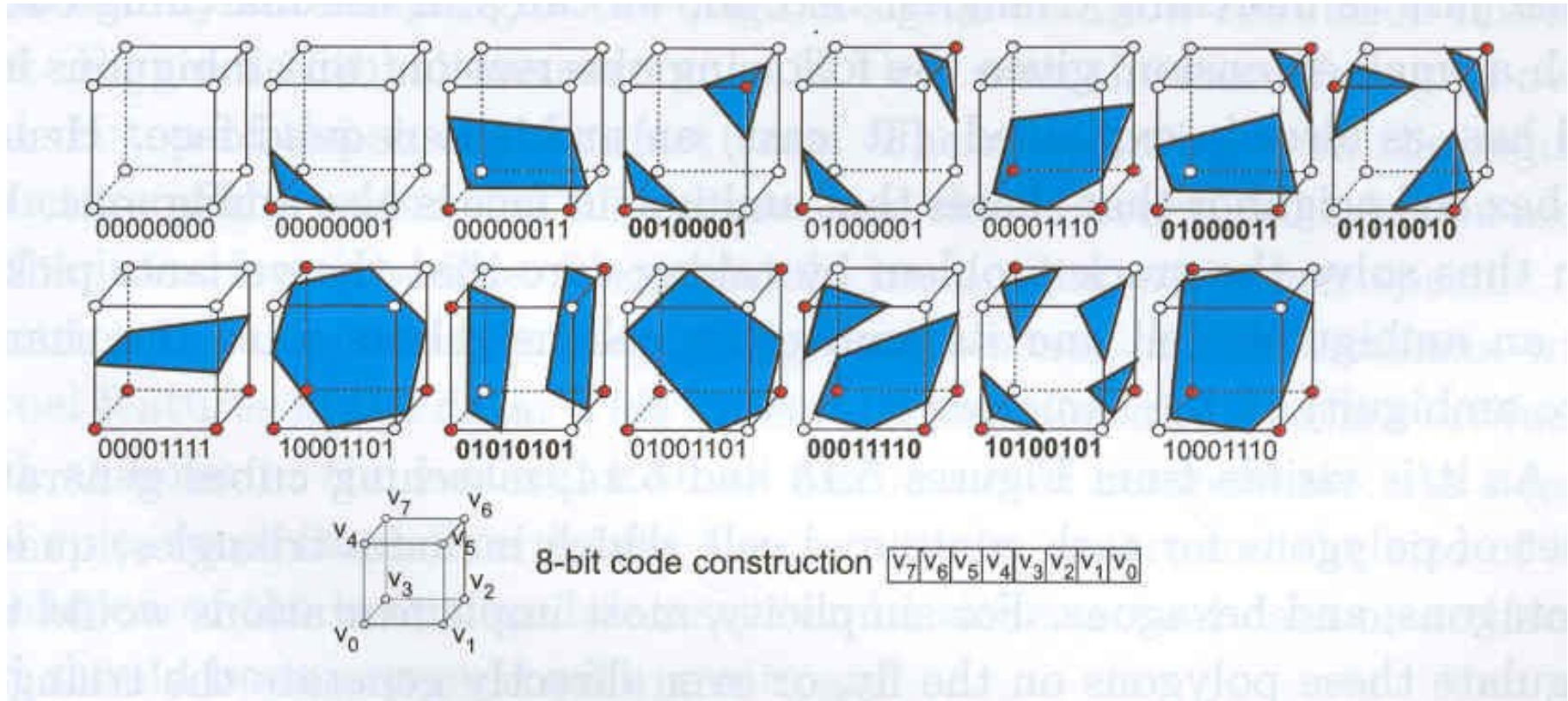
Extração de superfícies → redução volume em superfície



4 vértices → 2^4 possibilidades

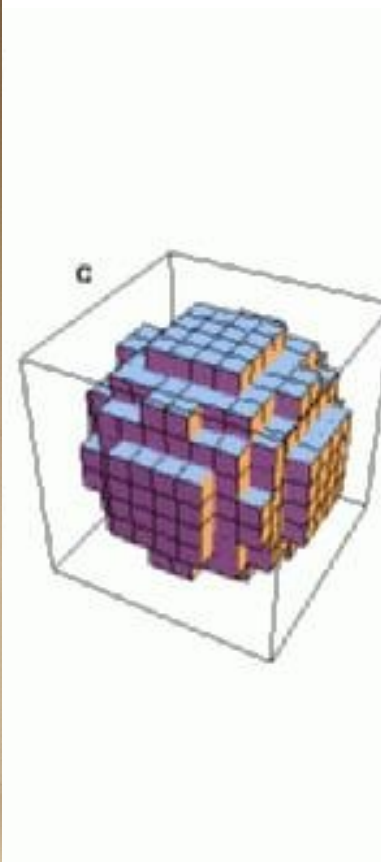
Algoritmo *Marching Cube*

3D

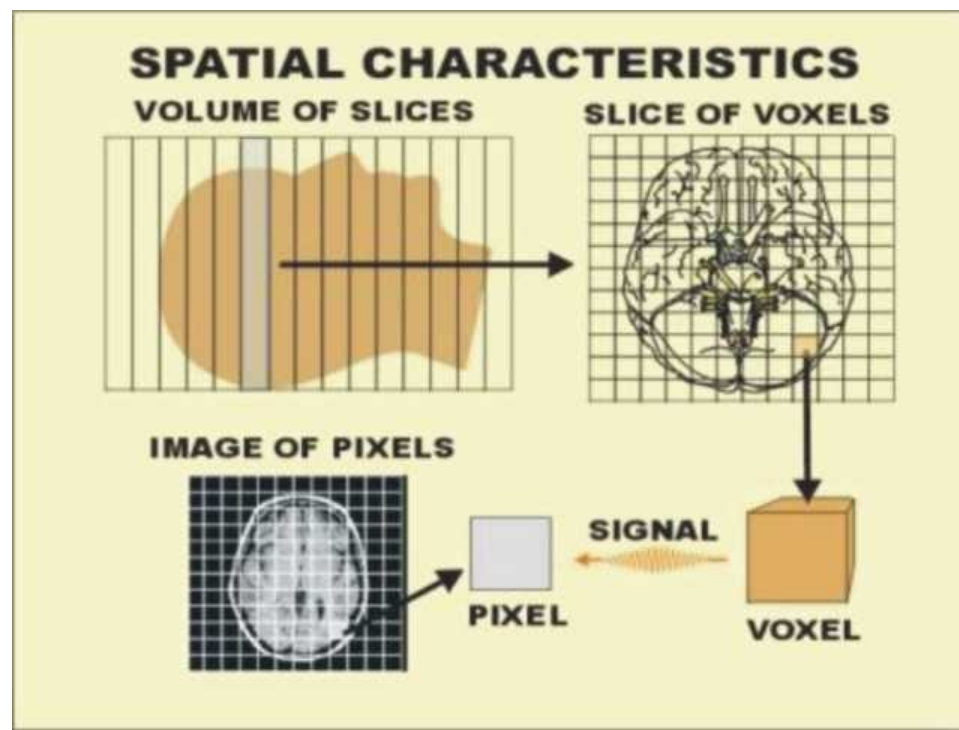
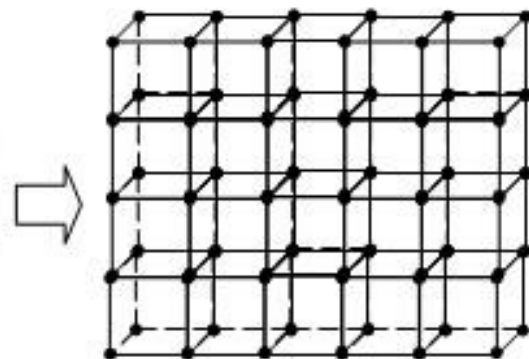
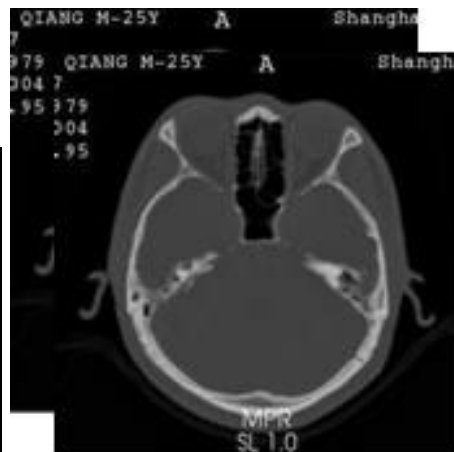
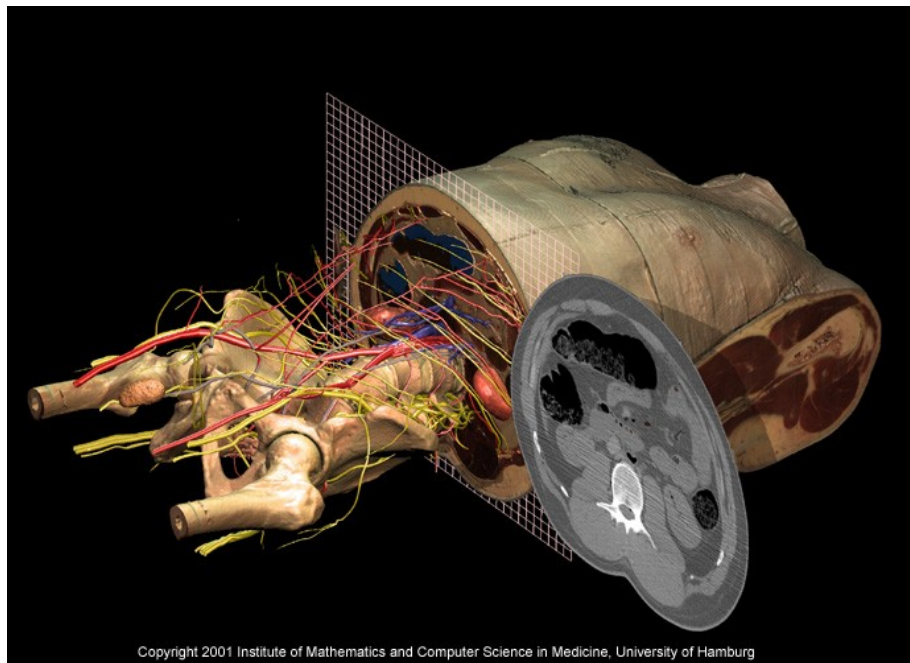


8 vértices $\rightarrow 2^8$ possibilidades \rightarrow 15 casos

Voxelização

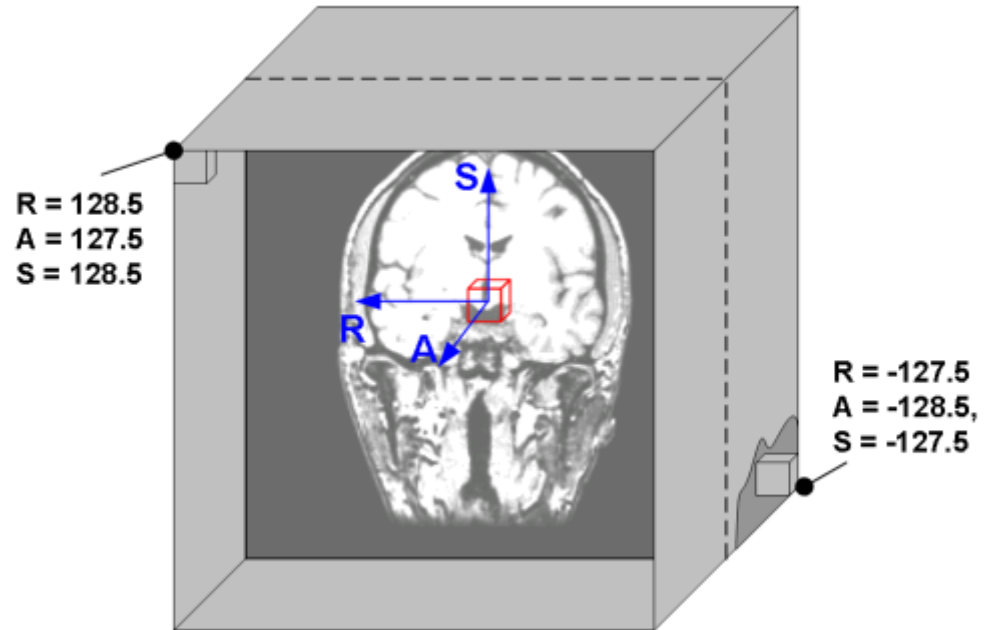


Imagens Médicas 3D



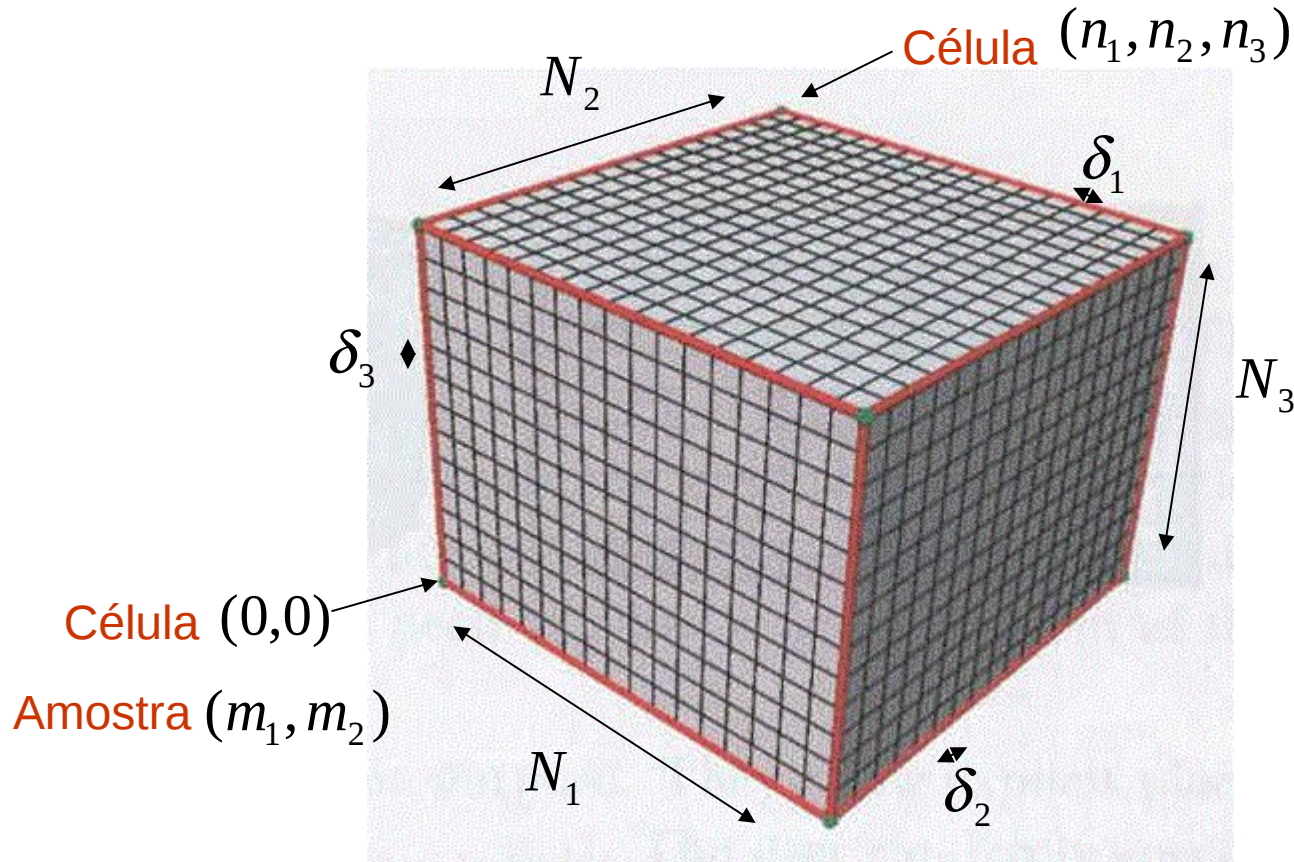
Imagens Médicas 3D

- Dados = Um “bloco” de *voxels*.
- Cada *voxel* \leftrightarrow “extensão” de uma fatia de amostras (imagem 2D).
- Cada amostra \leftrightarrow uma densidade/coeficiente de absorção $s(t)$
- Cada densidade \leftrightarrow um meio (ar, gourdura, tecido mole, osso ou combinação destes).



Reticulados Uniformes

Amostras P_i são igualmente espaçadas e paralelas aos eixos de referência



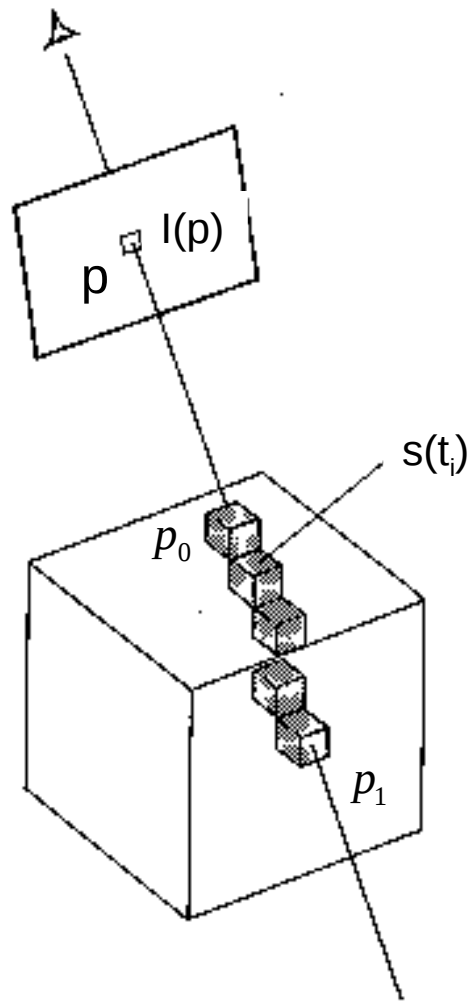
$$N_1 = \frac{M_1 - m_1}{\delta_1}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{M_2 - m_2}{\delta_2}$$

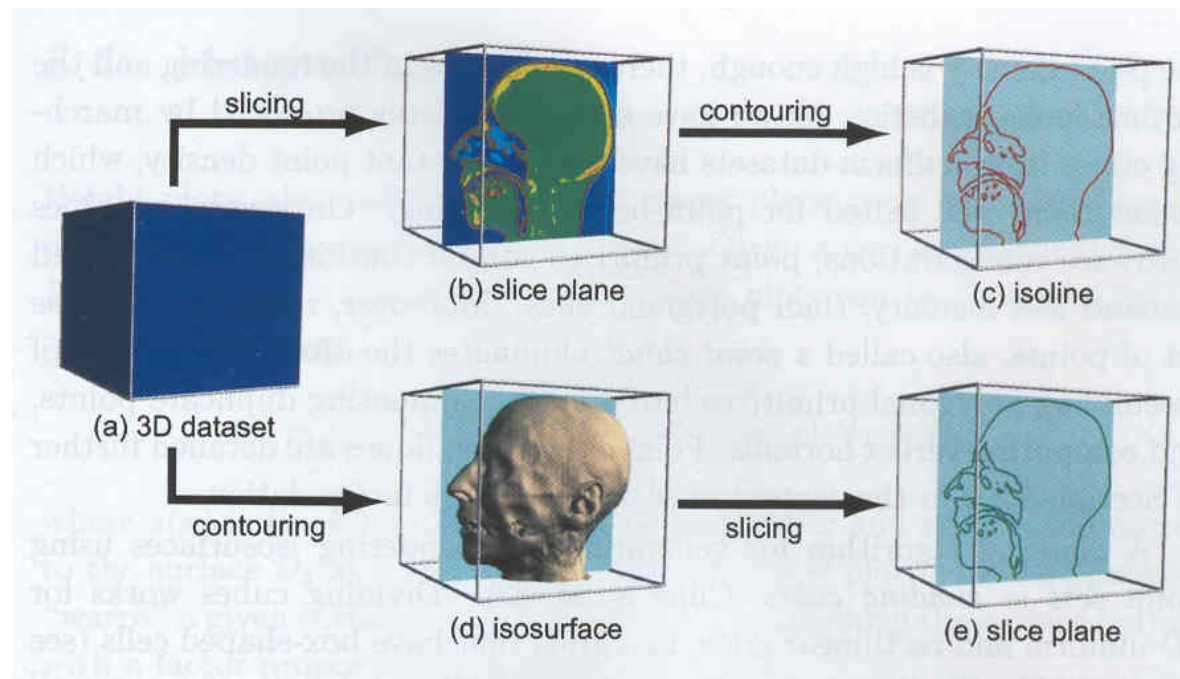
$$N_3 = \frac{M_3 - m_3}{\delta_3}$$

Arranjo $N_1 \times N_2 \times N_3$ *elementos*

Processamento



Ray-casting



Arranjos Multidimensionais

$$N_x = 4 \quad N_y = 3$$

$j=2$	8	9	10	11
$j=1$	4	5	6	7
$j=0$	0	1	2	3
	$i=0$	$i=1$	$i=2$	$i=3$

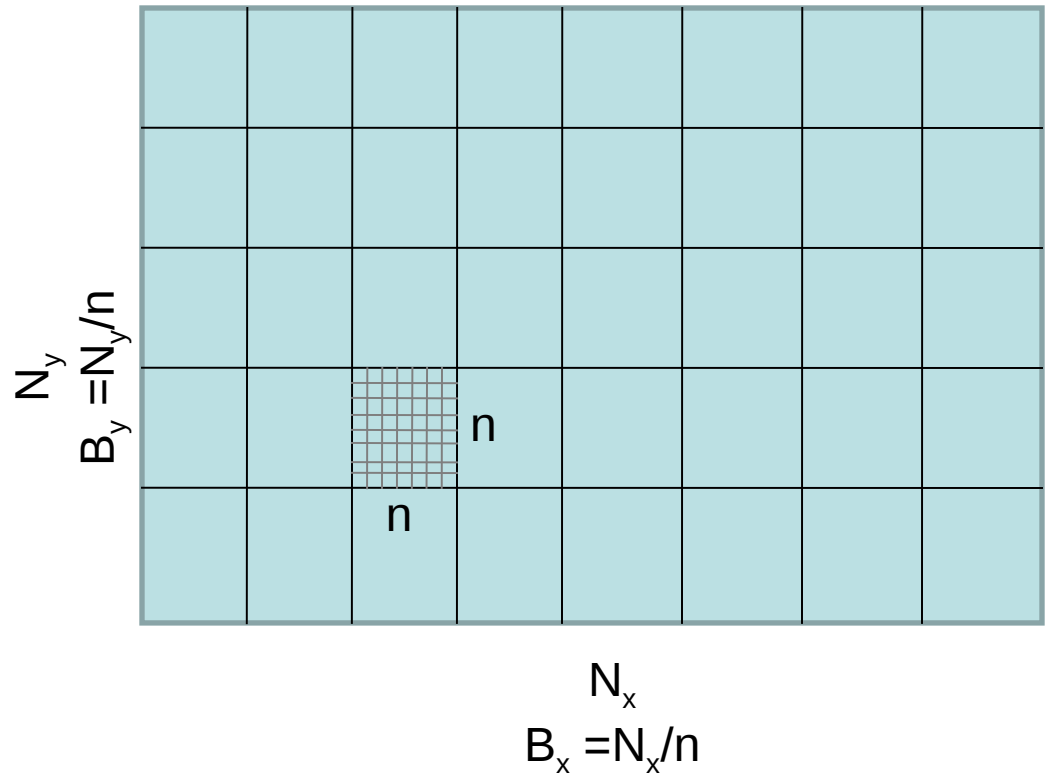
$$\text{Índice} = y + N_y x$$



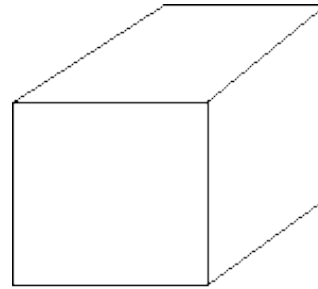
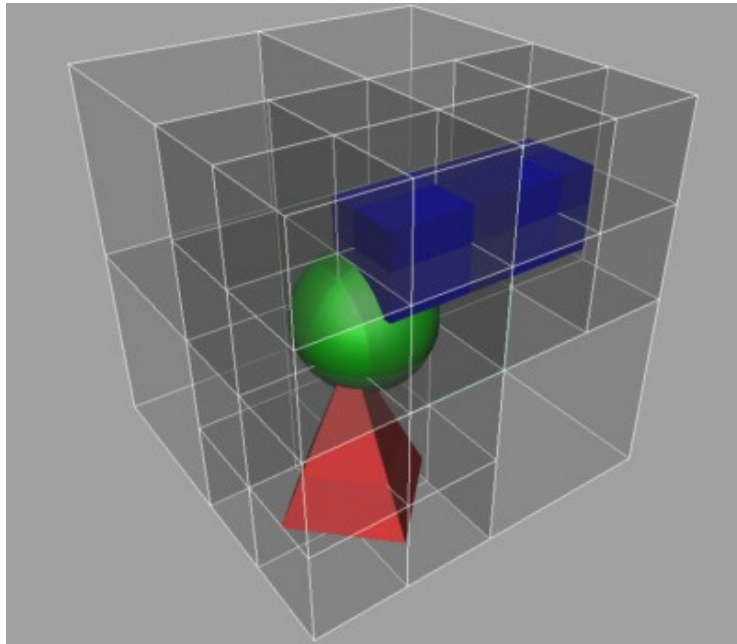
8
4
0
9
5
1
10
6
2
11
7
3

Ladrilhamento (*Tiling*)

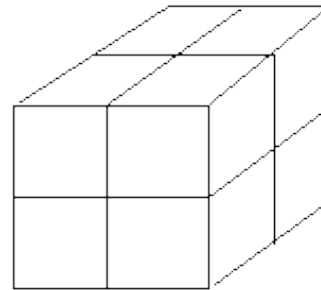
$j=2$	8	9	12	13
$j=1$	2	3	6	7
$j=0$	0	1	4	5
	$i=0$	$i=1$	$i=2$	$i=3$



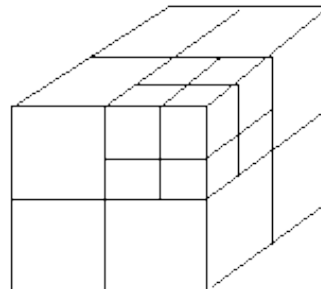
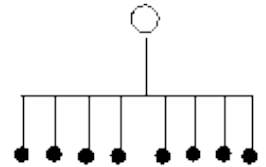
Octree



(root)



(1 level)



(2 levels)

