

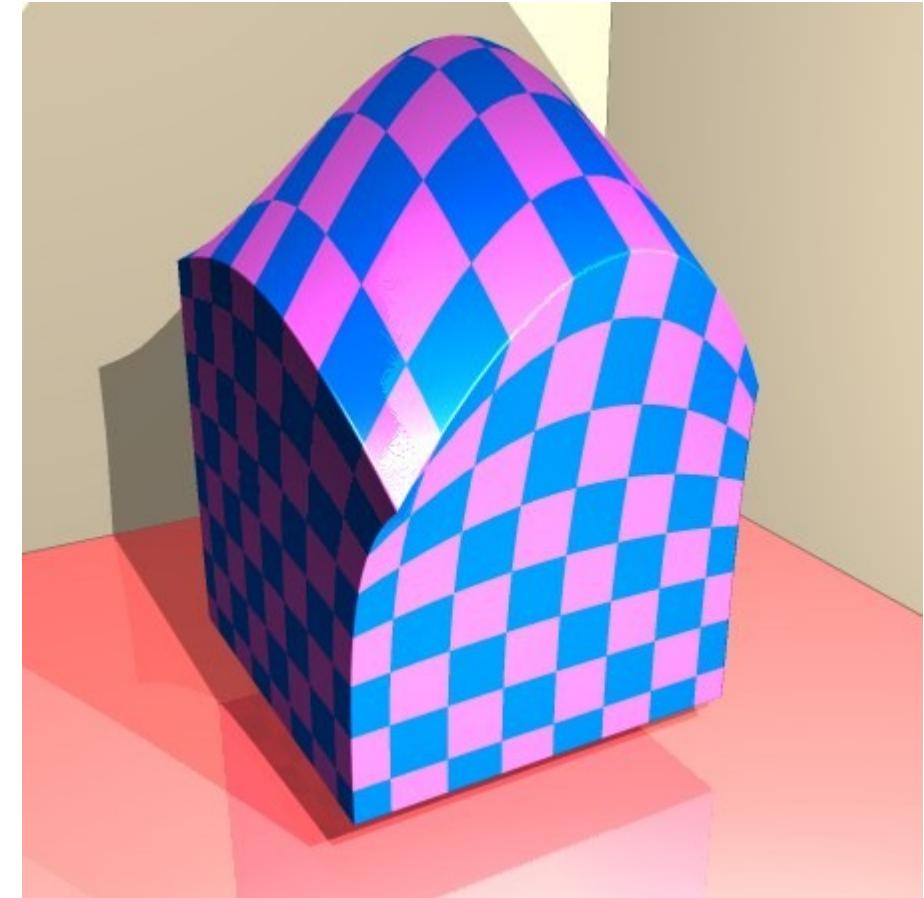
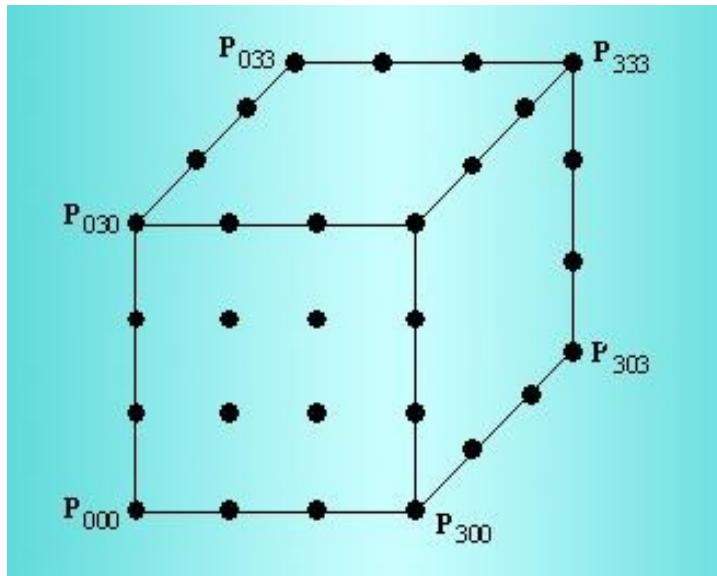
# **IA841 – Modelagem de Sólidos**

## **Sólidos**

Hoffmann: Capítulo 2

# Volumes de Bézier

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



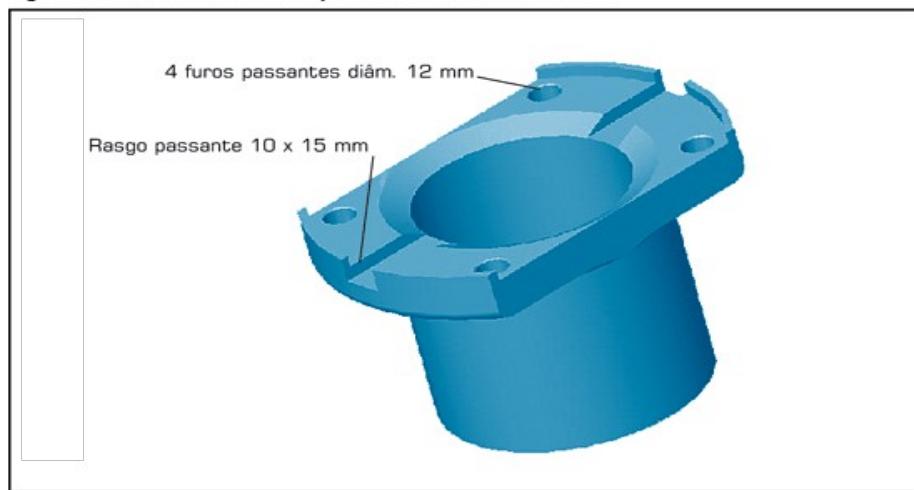
Apropriados para formas “suaves”.

# Modelagem de Peças Usinadas



Peças torneadas e furadas com brocas

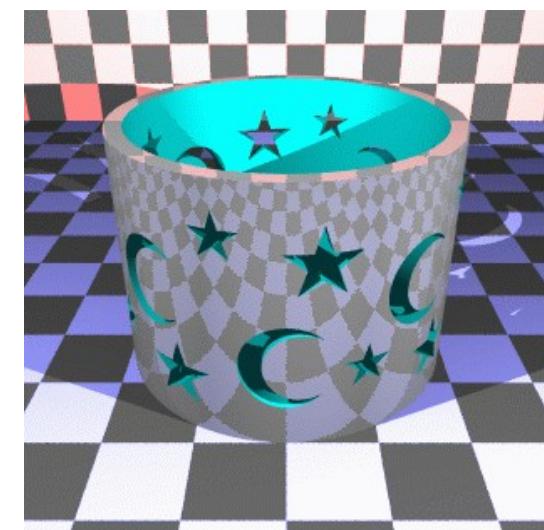
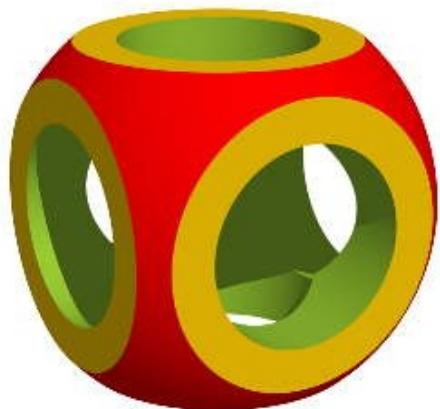
Figura 7: Peça avaliada na empresa "A" denominada Garfo.



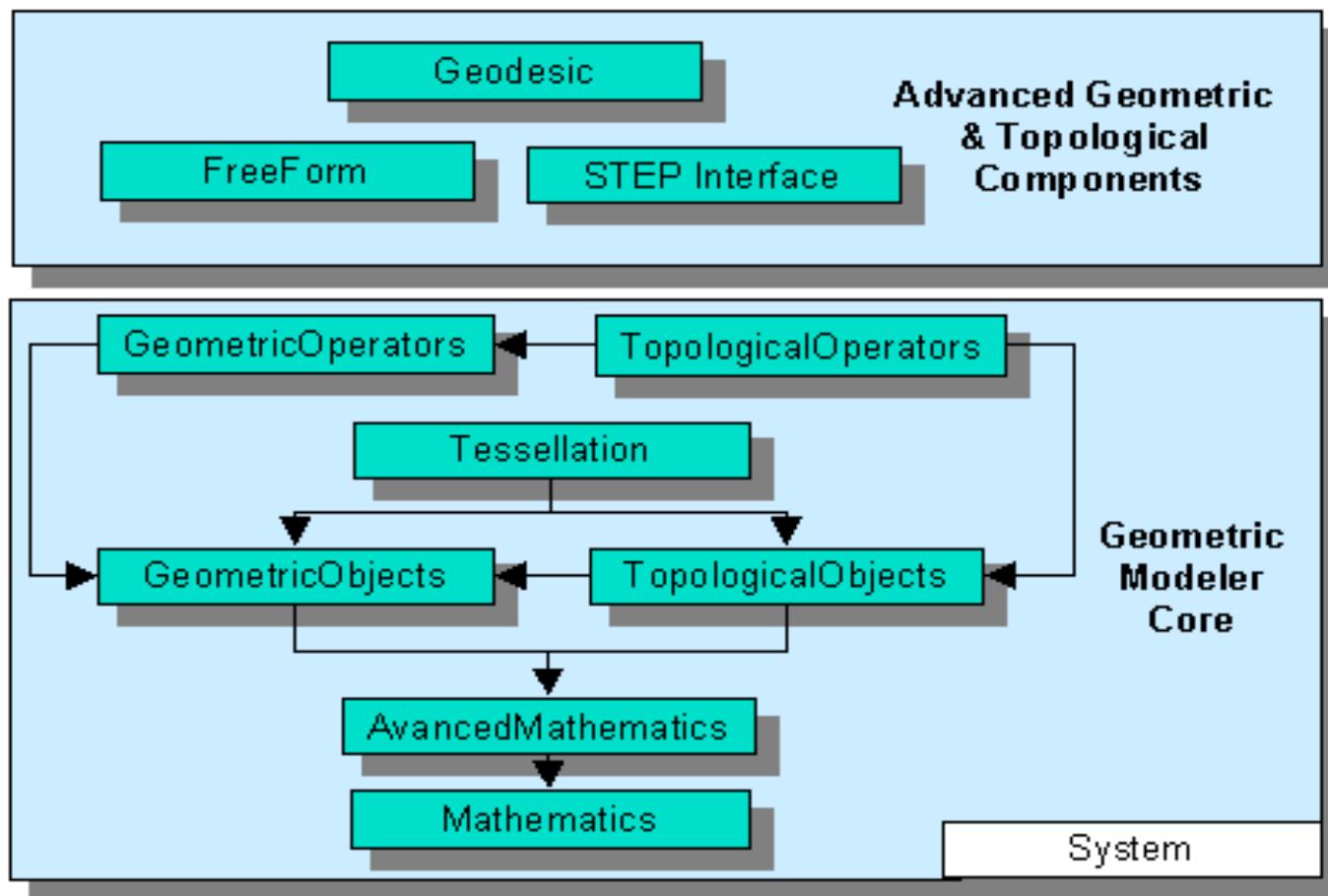
Peça fresada

# Alternativa

- Representação por partes: Geometria + Topologia

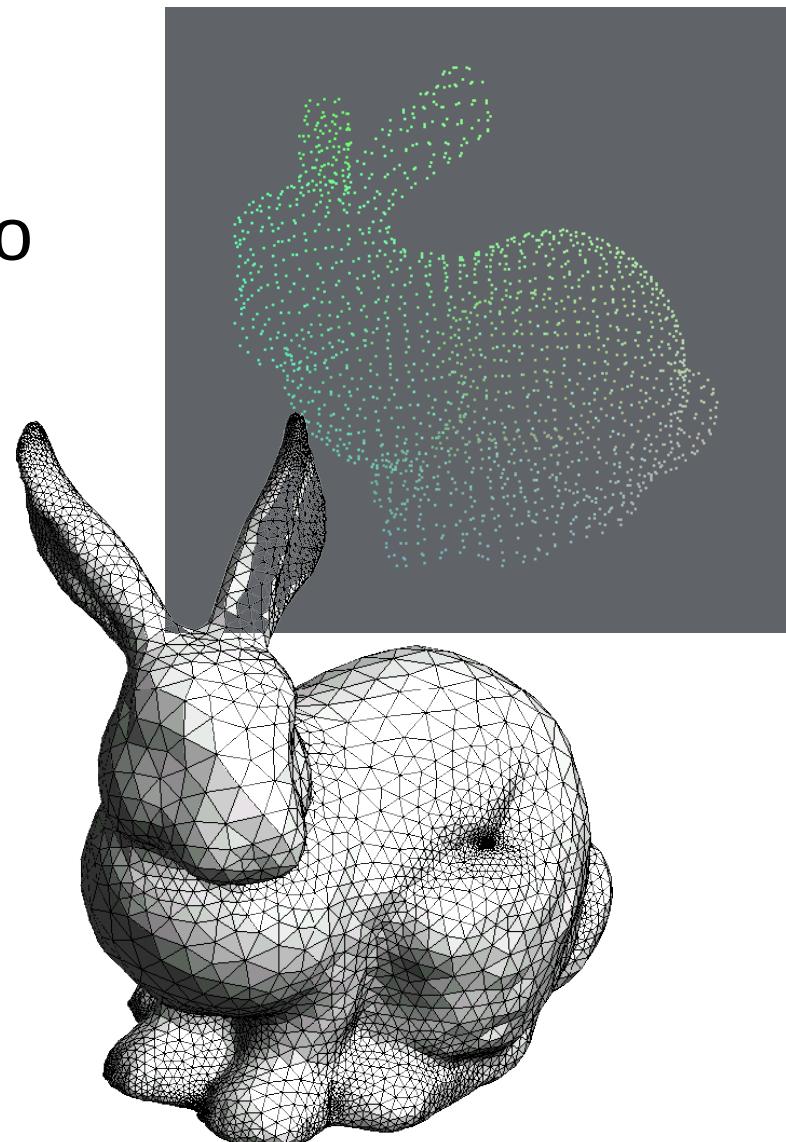


# Núcleo de Modelagem Geométrica



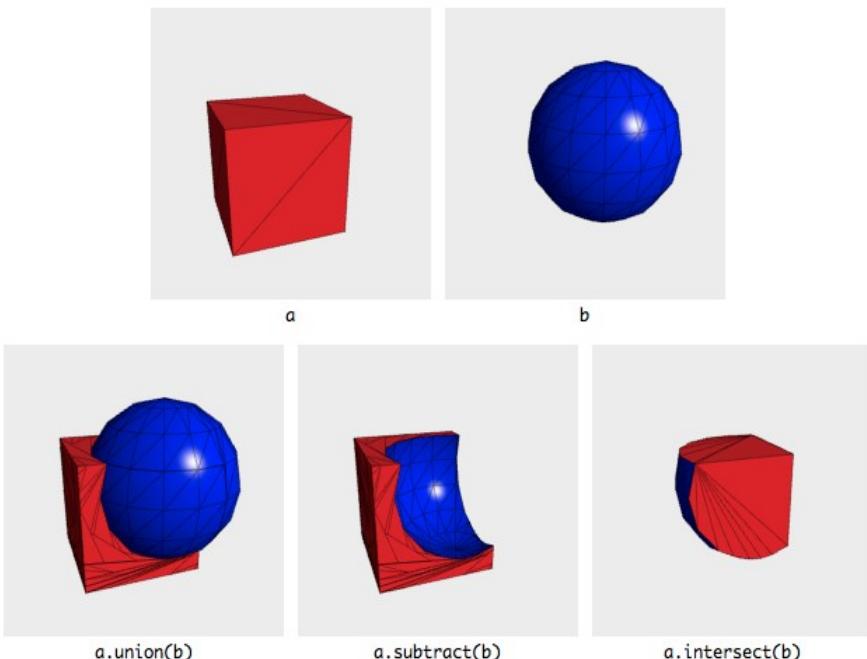
# Requisitos

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

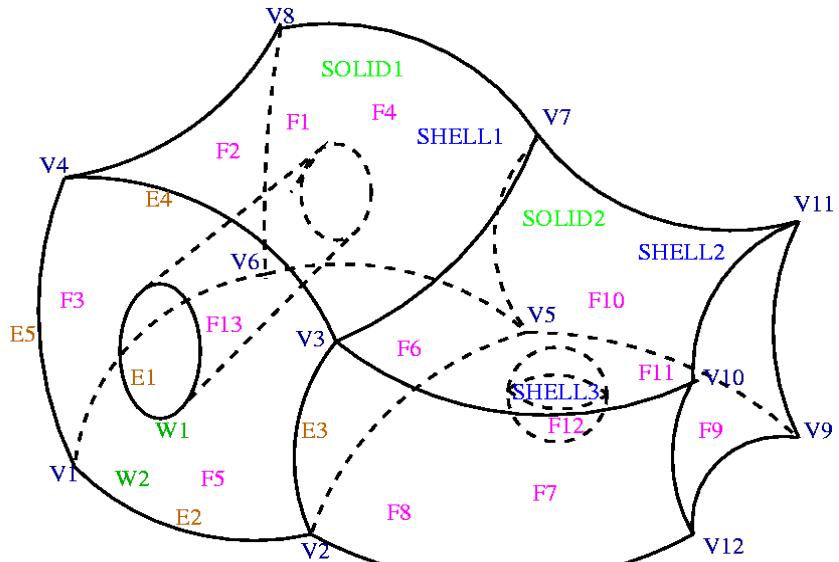


# Dois Paradigmas Topológicos

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



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



COMPSOLID => SOLID1 & SOLID2

SOLID1 => SHELL1

SOLID2 => SHELL2 & SHELL3

SHELL1 => F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 & F13

SHELL2 => F6 F7 F8 F9 F10 F11

SHELL3 => F12

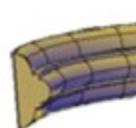
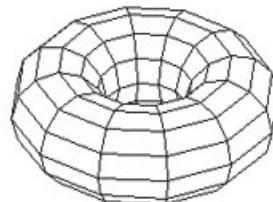
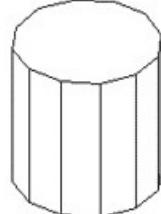
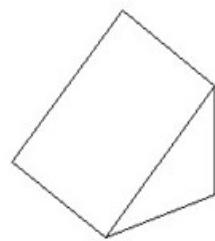
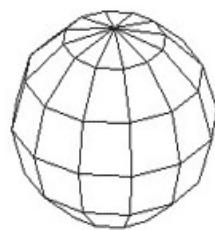
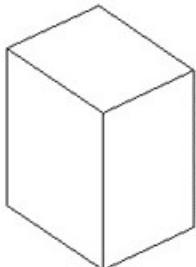
F5 => W1 W2 ...

W1 => E1 W2 => E2 E3 E4 E5 ...

E2 => V1 V2 E3 => V2 V3 E4 => V3 V4 E5 => 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.



sweep



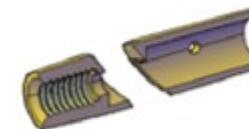
extrusion



revolve



loft



slice



conversion

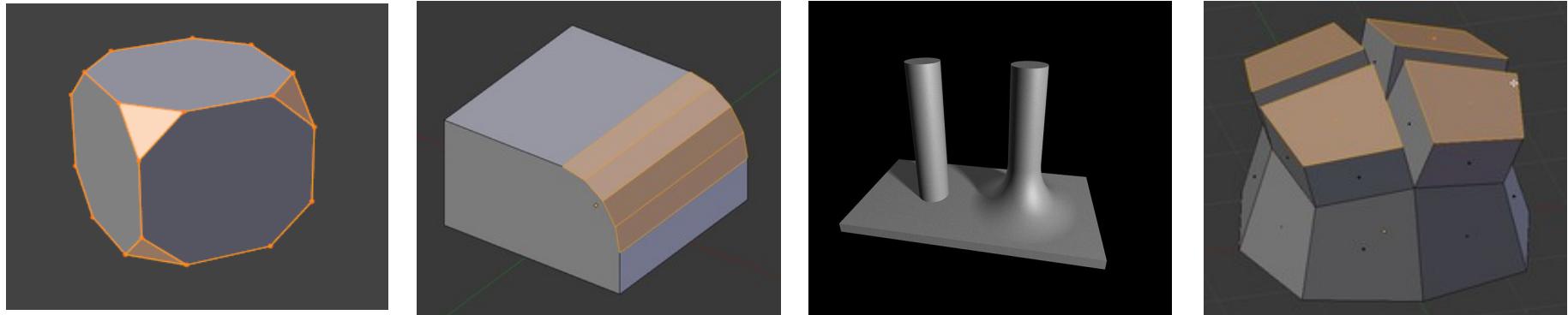
Instanciações

“Objetos procedurais”

# Operadores de um Modelo

- **Operadores Locais**

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

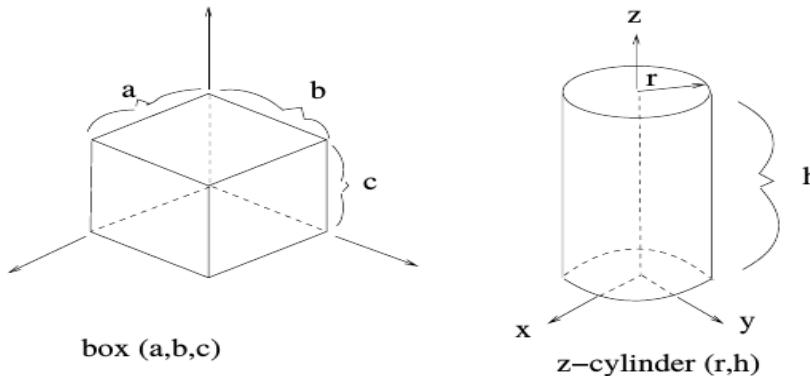


- **Operadores Globais**

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

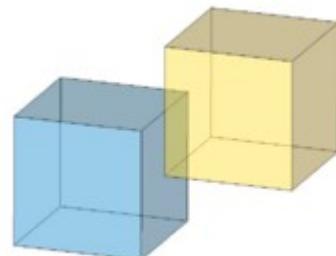
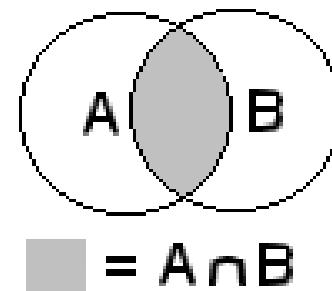
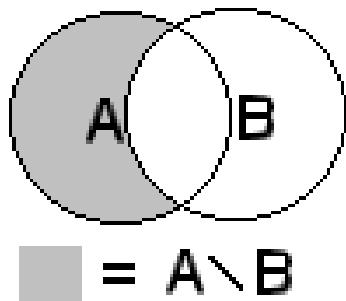
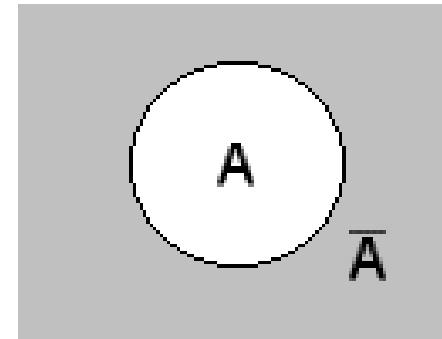
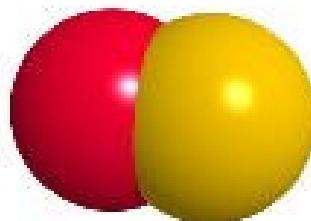
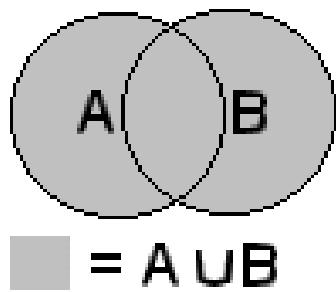
# CSG

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



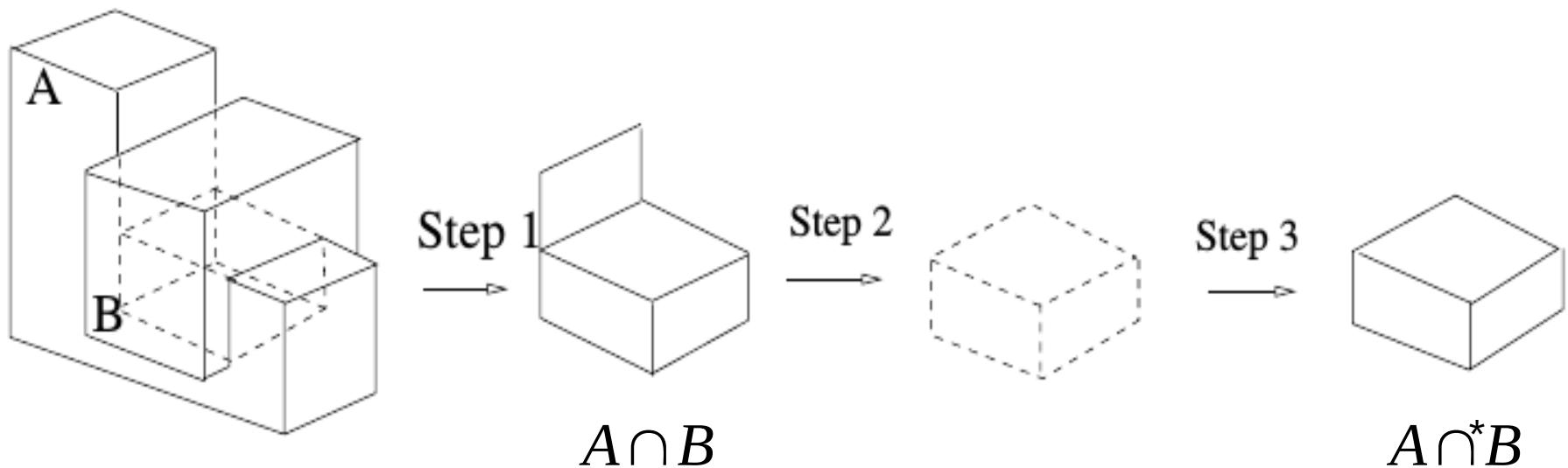
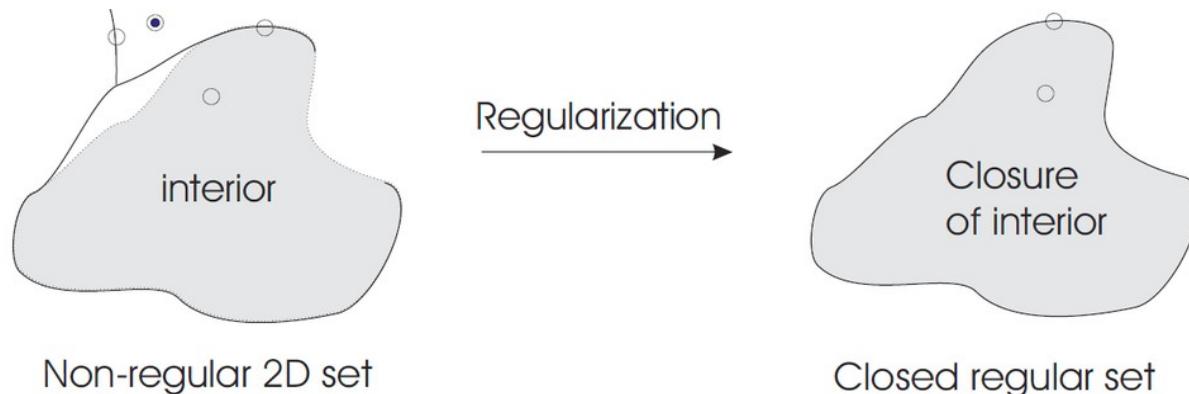
- Interseções de semi-espacos
- Operadores booleanos regularizados: operações fechadas para o domínio

# Operadores Booleanos



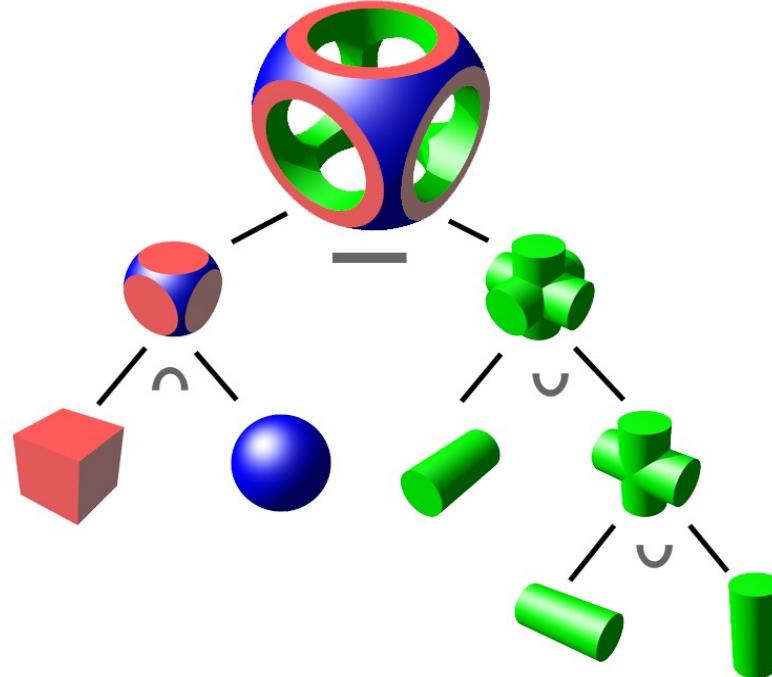
$A \cap B \rightarrow$  Dimensão menor!!!

# Operadores Booleanos Regulares



# Representações

- Árvore CSG

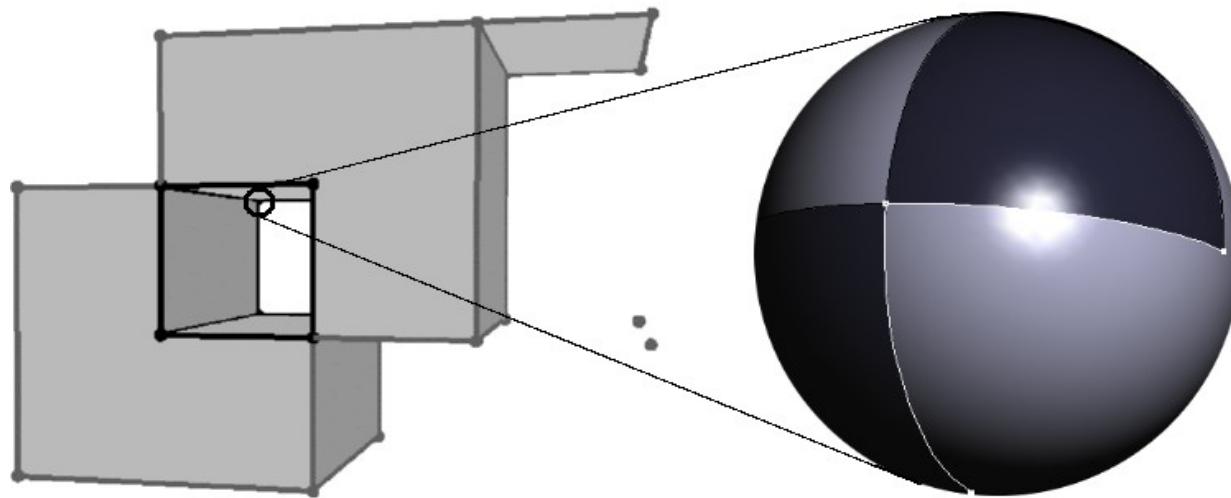


- Expressões

```
(x-desloca(esfera (2),-1) ∩ *cubo(2),0) -* (cilindro(2,1) ∪* (x-rotate(cilindro(2,1),90) ∪* (z-rotate(x-rotate(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)

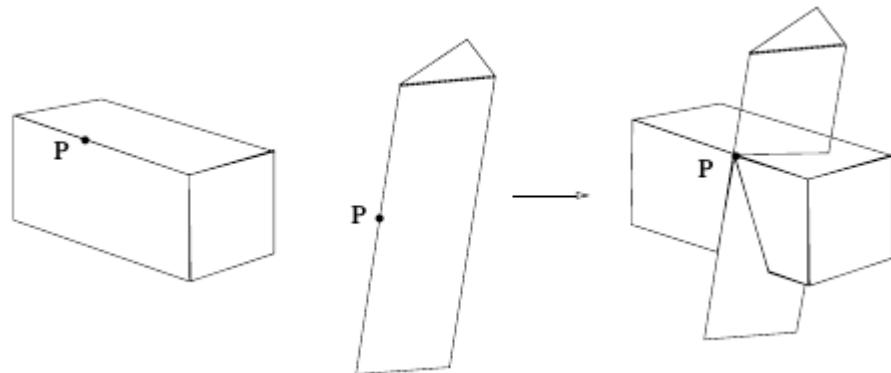
# Um Algoritmo

- 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.

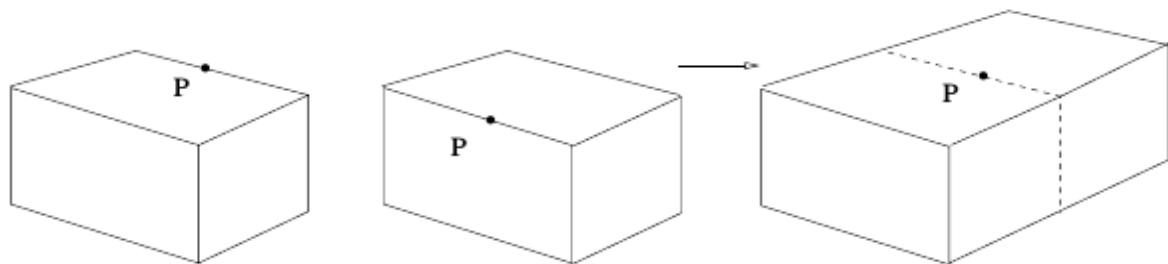
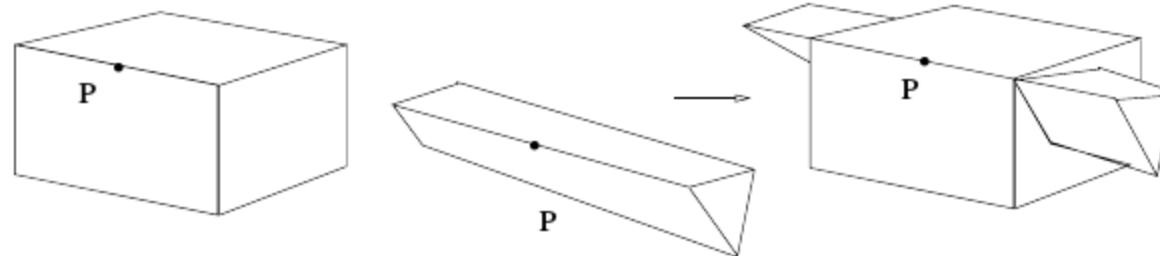
$\cup^*$	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>on</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on?</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>out</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>

$\cap^*$	<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



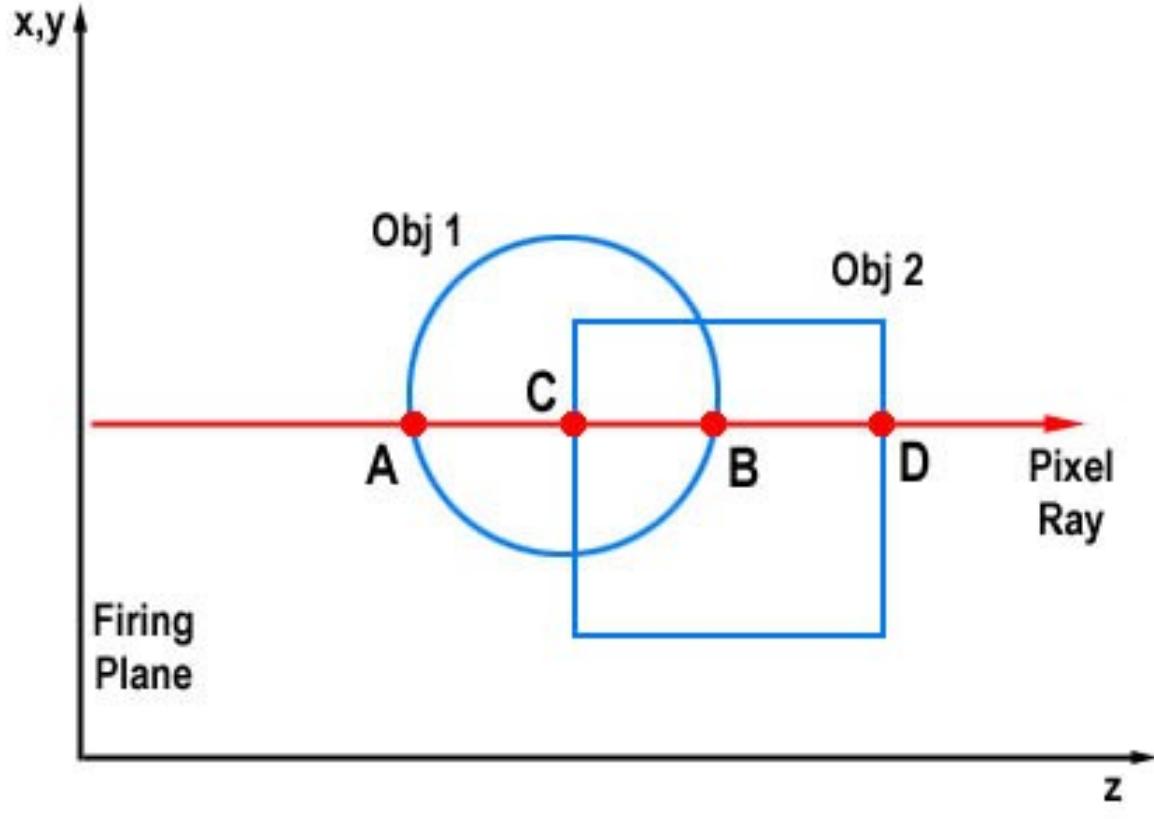
Fusão das vizinhanças na  
borda requer processamento  
geométrico.



# 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

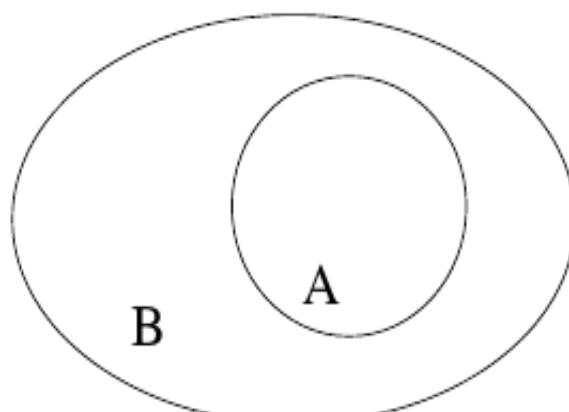
*Ray-casting*

# Pertinência de uma Superfície

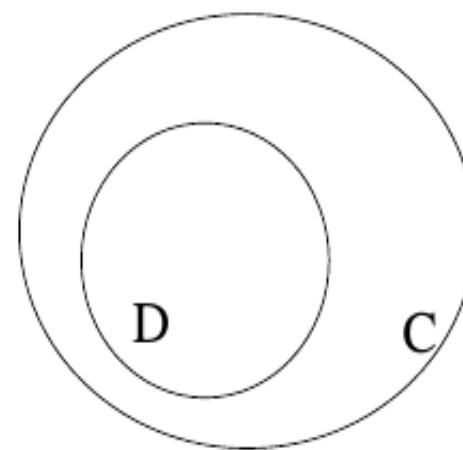
- Reduzir o problema a pertinência de curvas/bordas da superfície com o sólido.
- Compor as curvas classificadas para reconstruir as bordas das áreas recortadas da superfície.

# Redundâncias

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



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

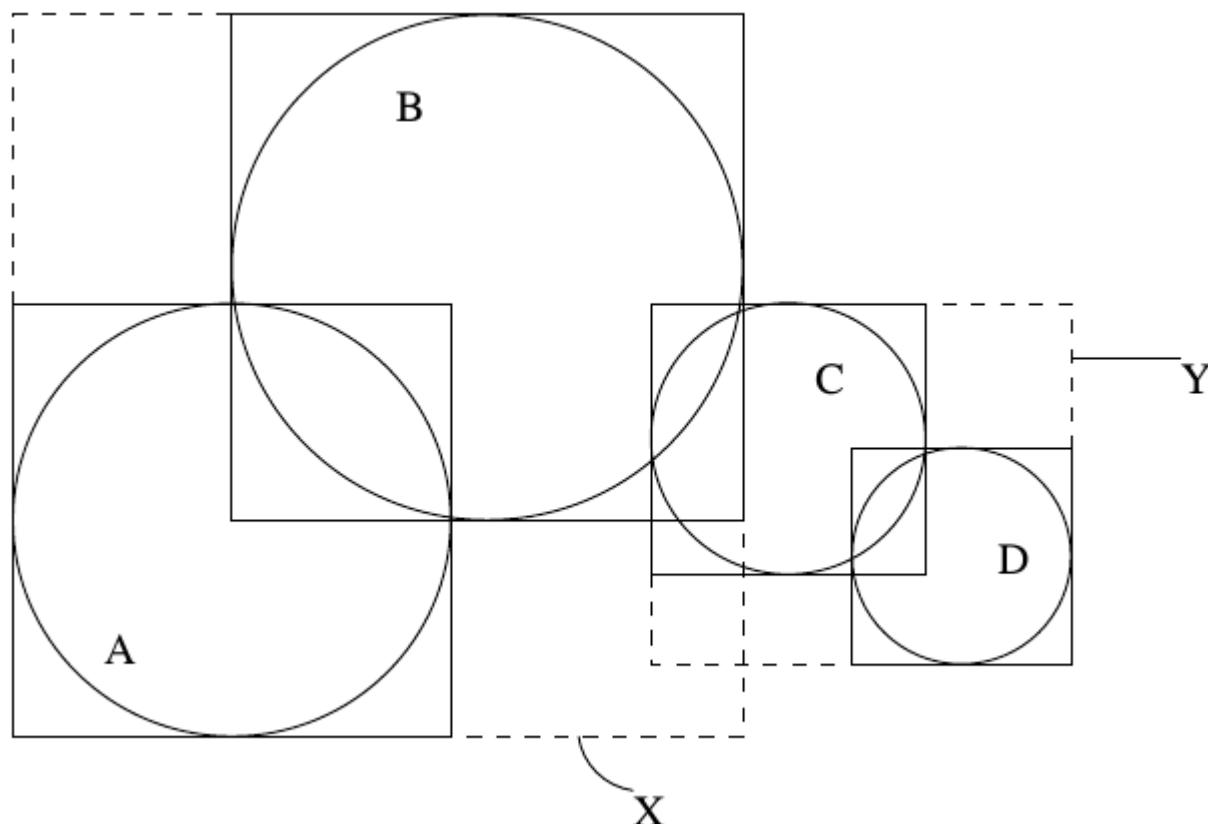


$$C \cap^* D \rightarrow D$$

# Detecção de Redundâncias

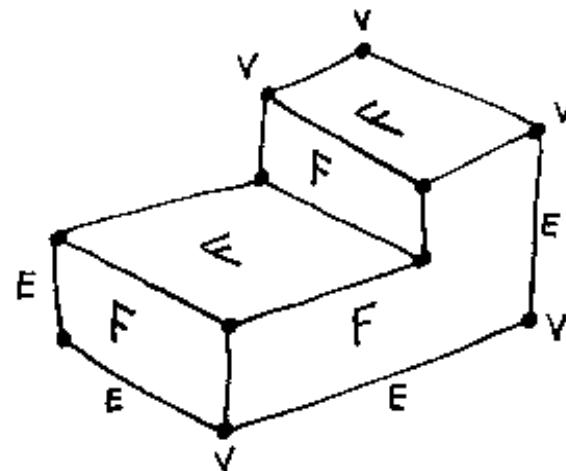
- Aproximar as primitivas por geometrias simples (*bounding spheres or bounding boxes*).

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



# Brep

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

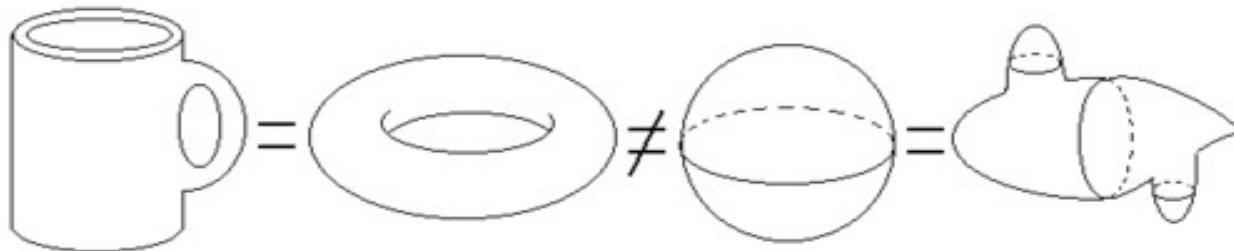


- Operadores topológicos que satisfazem a fórmula Euler-Poincaré

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

# Espaço Topológico

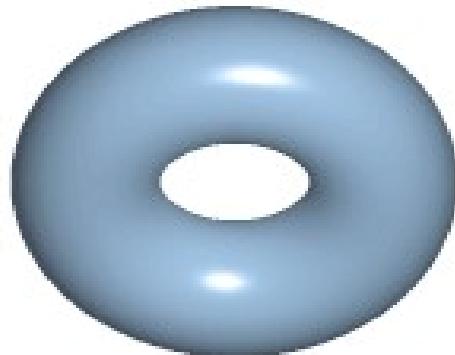
- Espaço onde as propriedades são preservadas em funções (mapeamentos) contínuas



topologicamente  
equivalentes

topologicamente  
equivalentes

# Exemplo



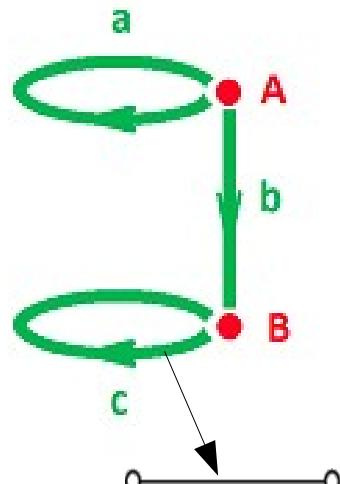
<http://functionspace.org/topic/3593/Examples-of-topologically-equivalent-surfaces-figures>

# Complexos Celulares

Células 0D ( $\alpha_0$ )

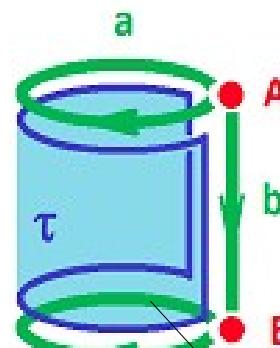


Células 1D ( $\alpha_1$ )

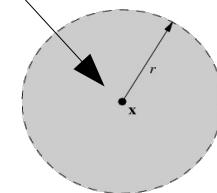


Vizinhança é um  
intervalo aberto  
 $open\ interval\ (a, b)$

Células 2D ( $\alpha_2$ )



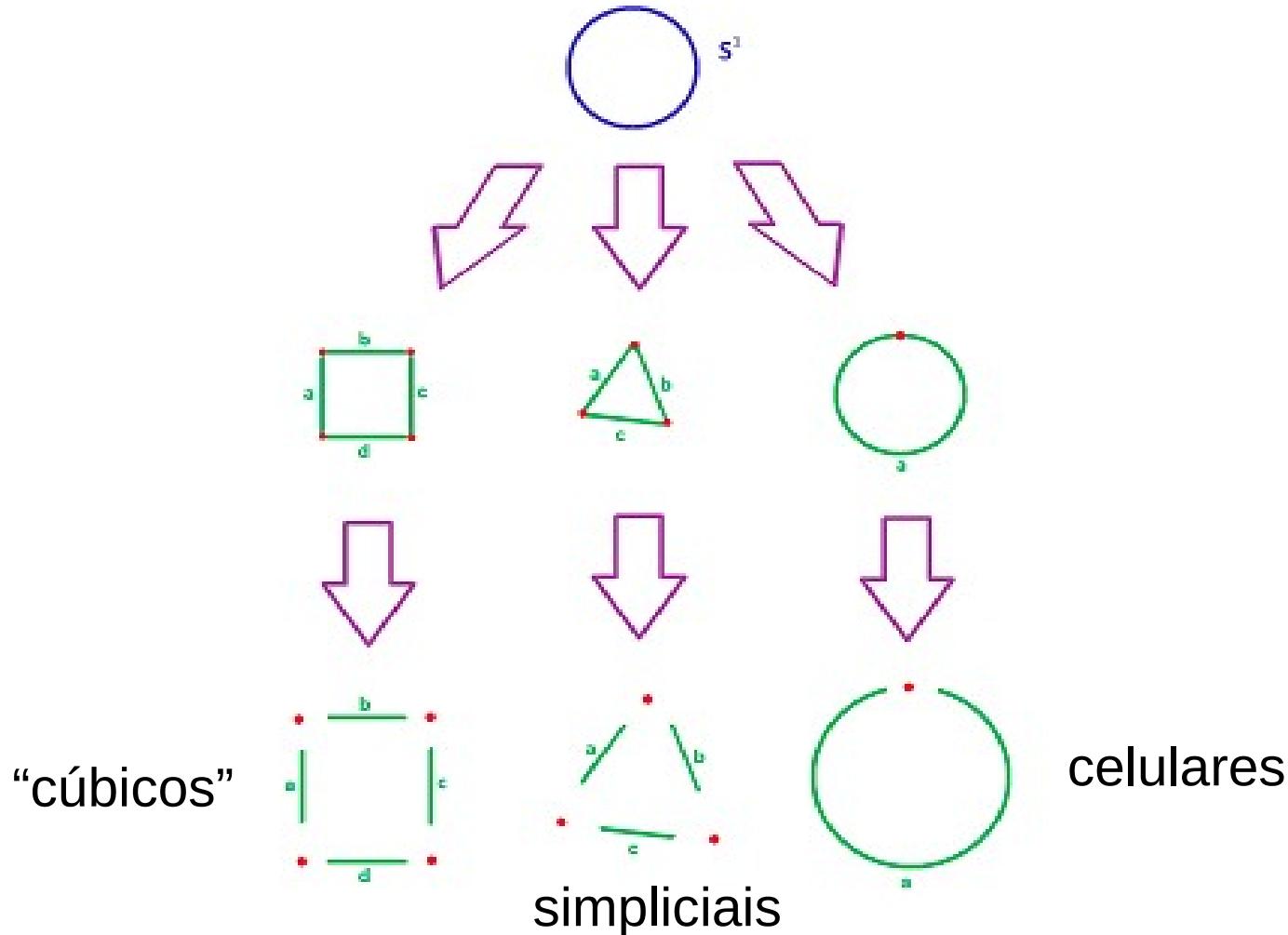
Vizinhança é um  
disco aberto



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

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

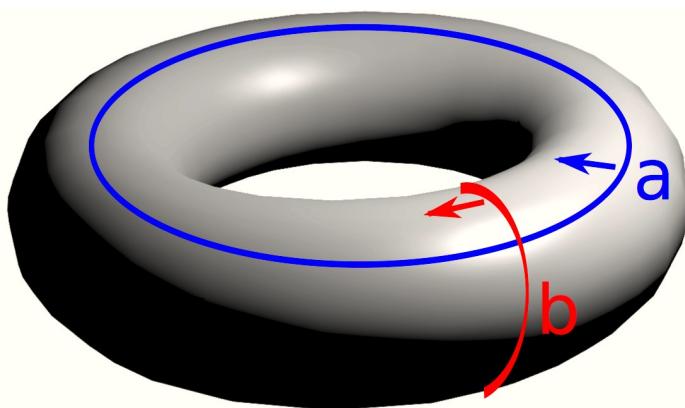
# Outros Complexos



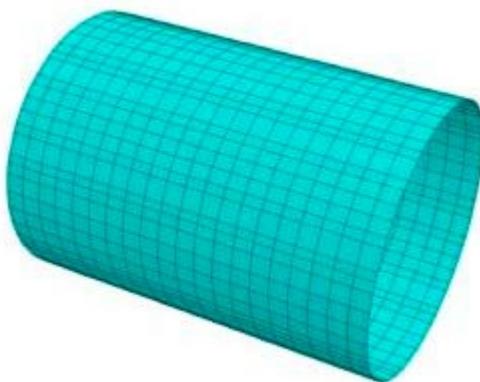
# Números de Betti

- Números de buracos no espaço topológico → informalmente,

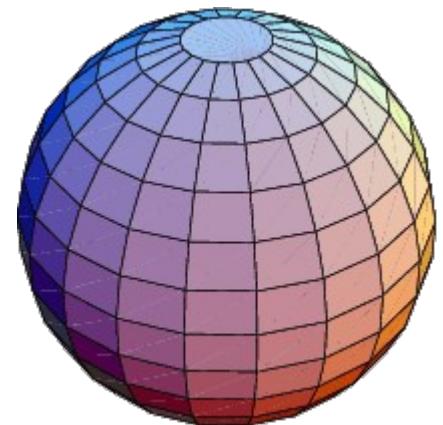
$$\vartheta(\alpha_i) = 0 \text{ e } \nexists \alpha_{i+1} | \vartheta(\alpha_{i+1}) = \alpha_i$$



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

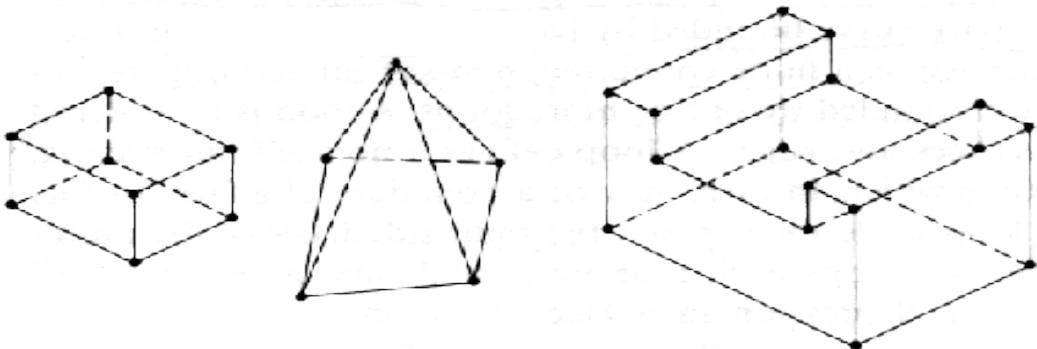


$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 1 \\ \beta_2 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

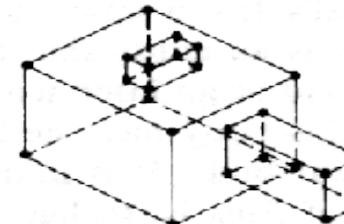


$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 0 \\ \beta_2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

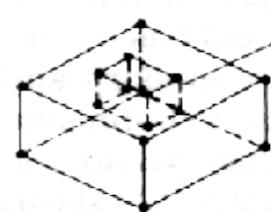
# Buracos topológicos



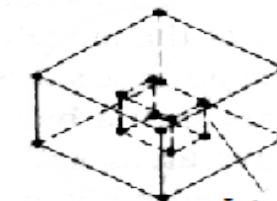
(a) Simple polyhedra



(b) Polyhedra with faces of inner loops

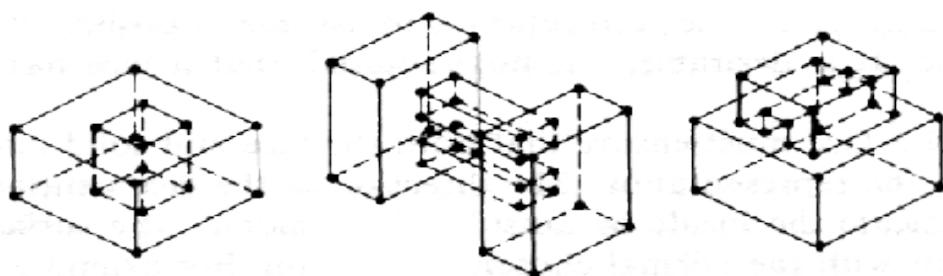


Boundary hole



Interior hole

(c) Polyhedra with not through holes

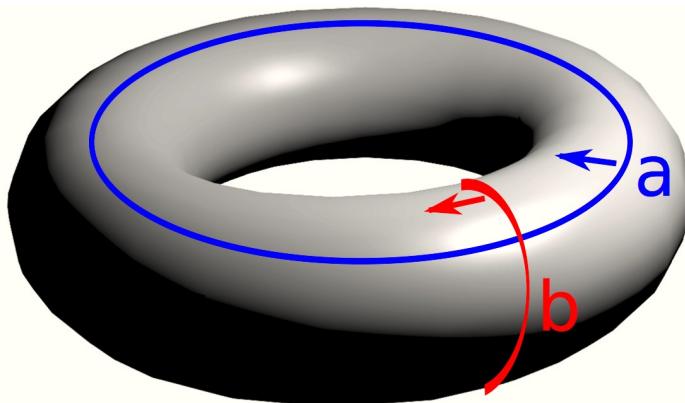


(d) Polyhedra with handles (through holes)

<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

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



$$\alpha_0 = 1$$

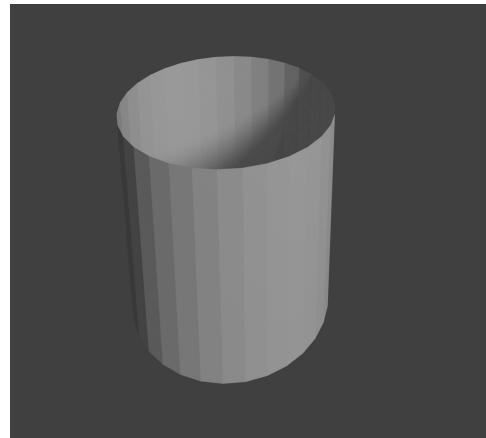
$$\alpha_1 = 2$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1$$

$$\beta_0 = 1$$

$$\beta_1 = 2$$

$$\beta_2 = 1$$



$$\alpha_0 = 64 \quad \beta_0 = 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = 96 \quad \beta_1 = 1$$

$$\alpha_2 = 32 \quad \beta_2 = 0$$

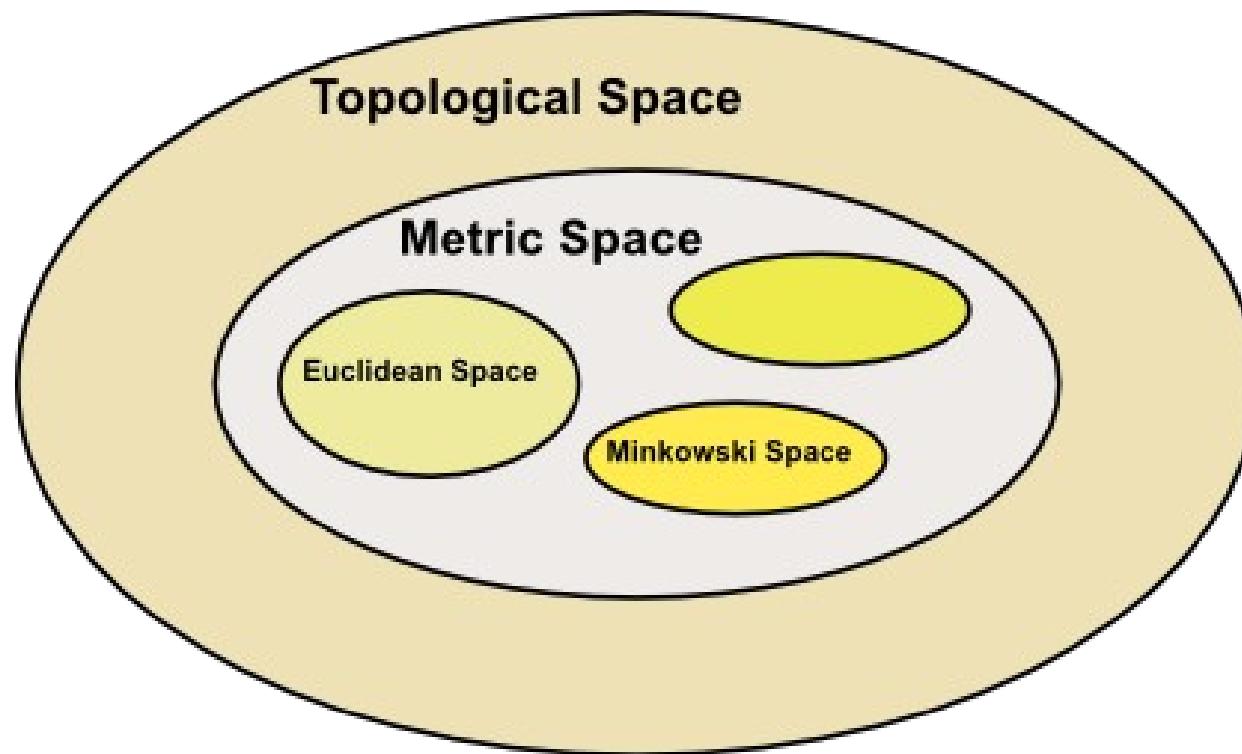


$$\alpha_0 = 8 \quad \beta_0 = 1$$

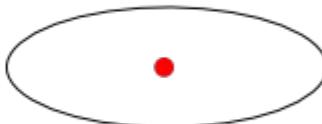
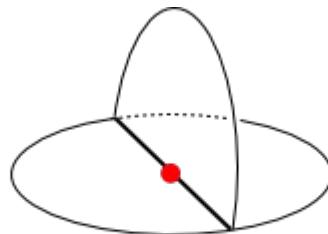
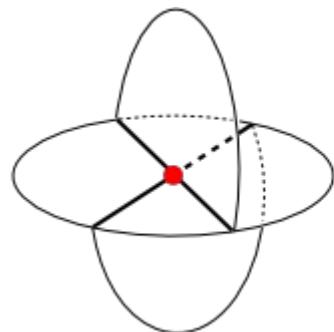
$$\alpha_1 = 12 \quad \beta_1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = 6 \quad \beta_2 = 1$$

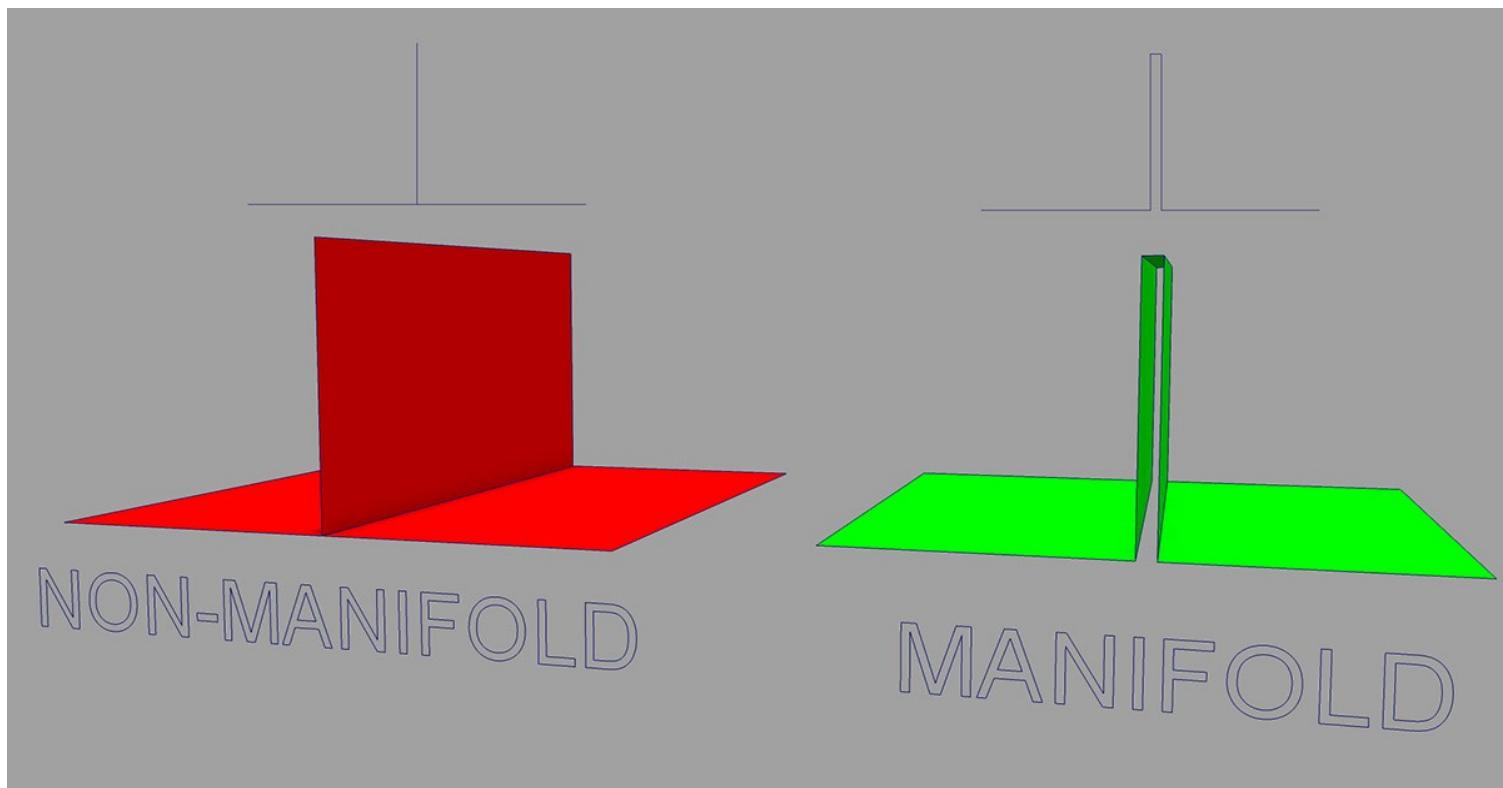
# Espaço Topológico x Métrico



# Variedades 2D

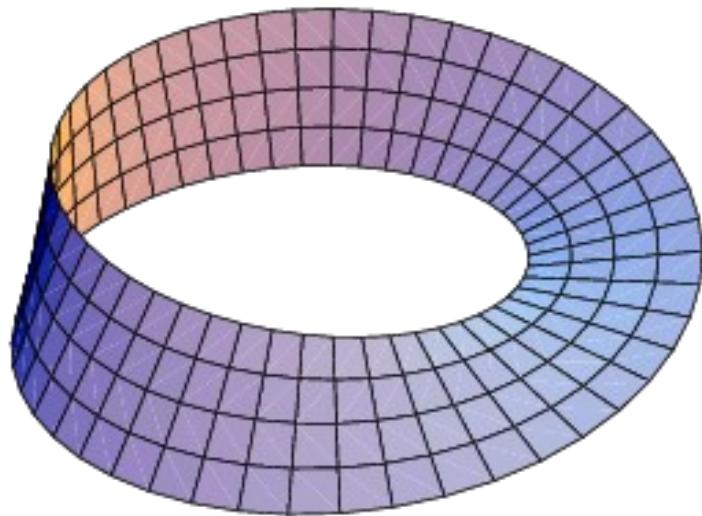


Vizinhança de cada ponto é um disco aberto

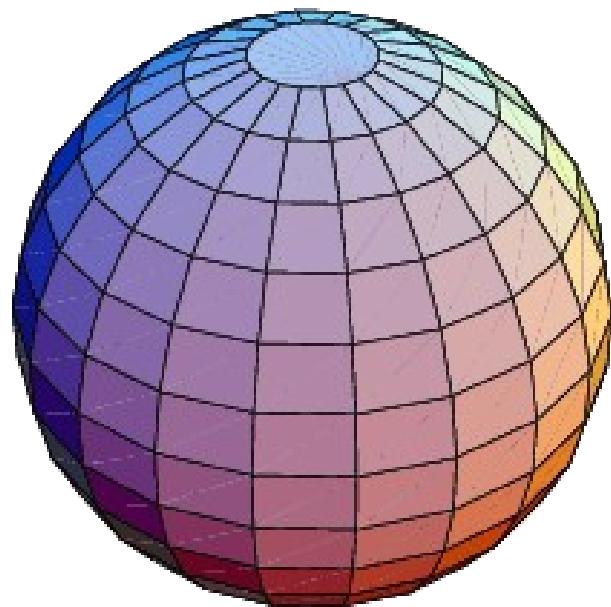


# Orientabilidade

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

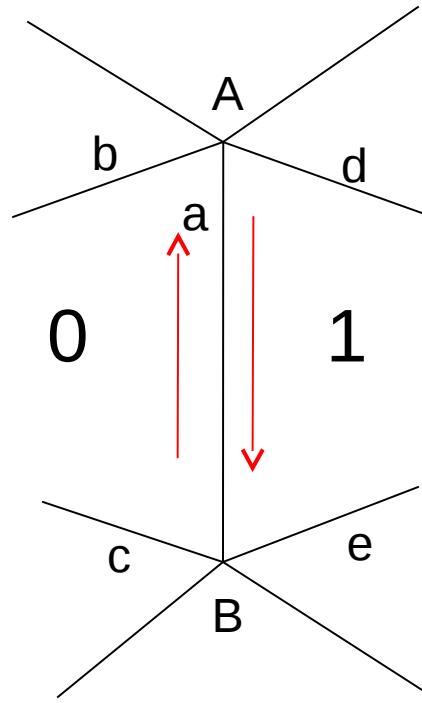


Não-orientável



Orientável

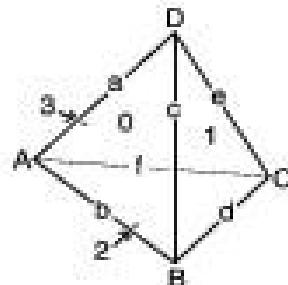
# Estrutura Alada



*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

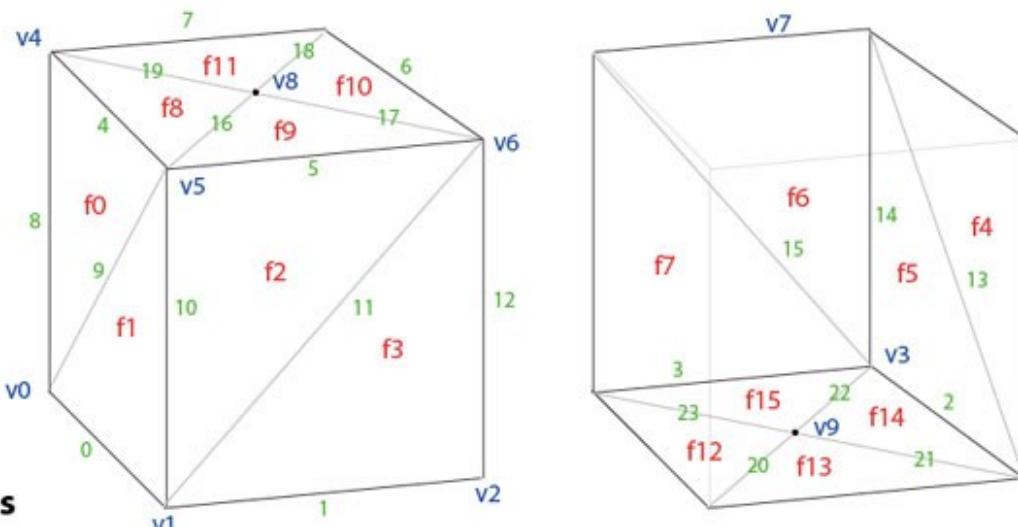
# Estrutura Alada



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

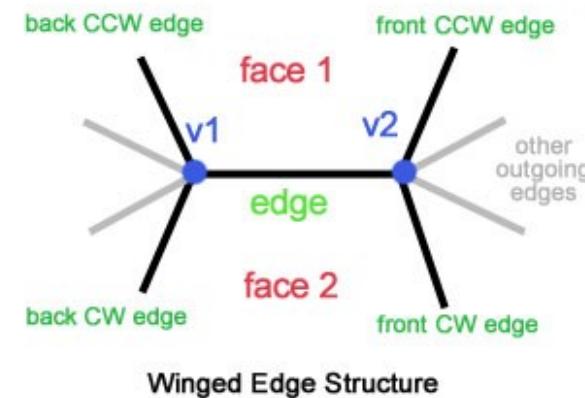


## Winged-Edge Meshes

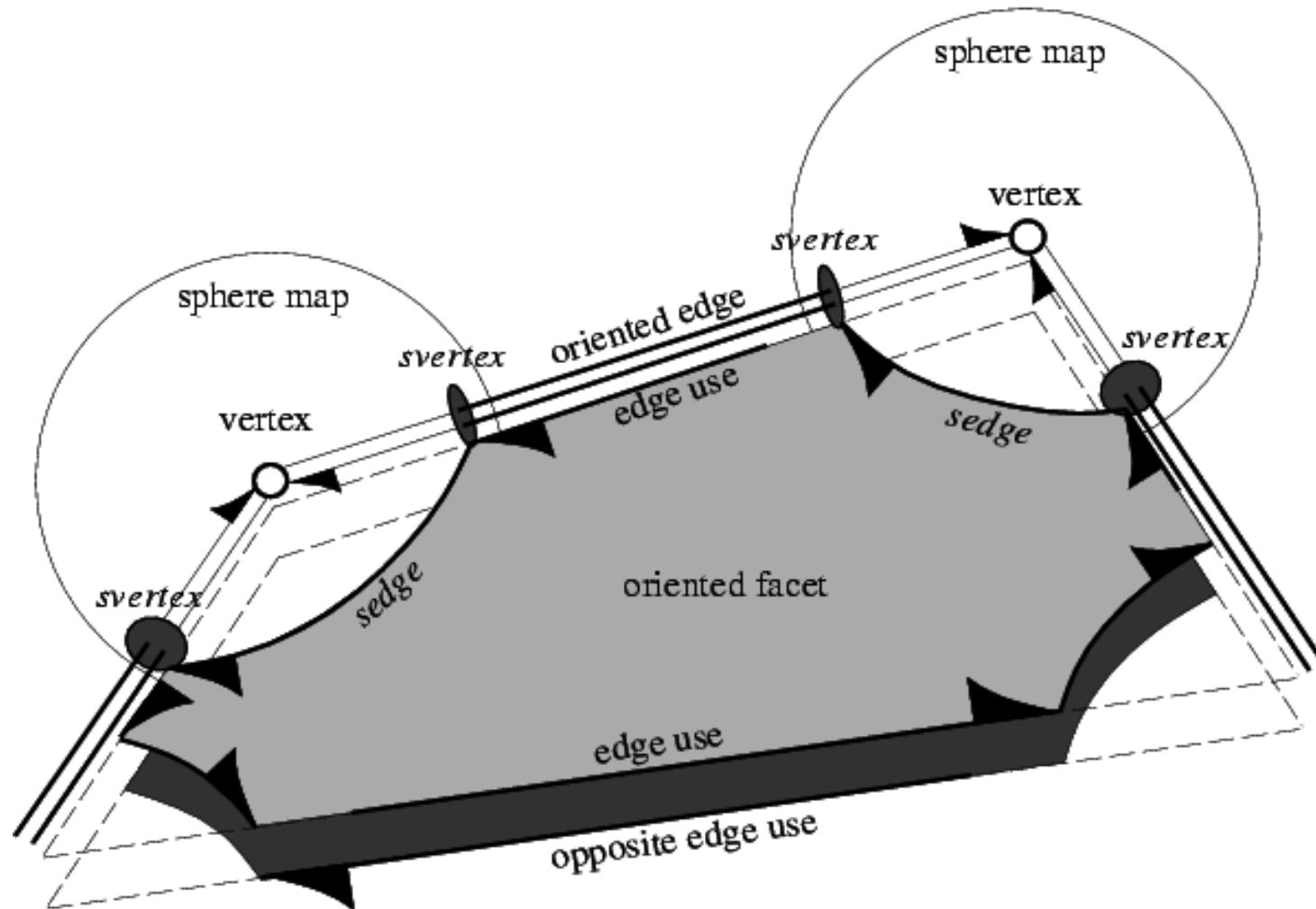
	Face List
f0	4 8 9
f1	0 10 9
f2	5 10 11
f3	1 12 11
f4	6 12 13
f5	2 14 13
f6	7 14 15
f7	3 8 15
f8	4 16 19
f9	5 17 16
f10	6 18 17
f11	7 19 18
f12	0 23 20
f13	1 20 21
f14	2 21 22
f15	3 22 23

	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

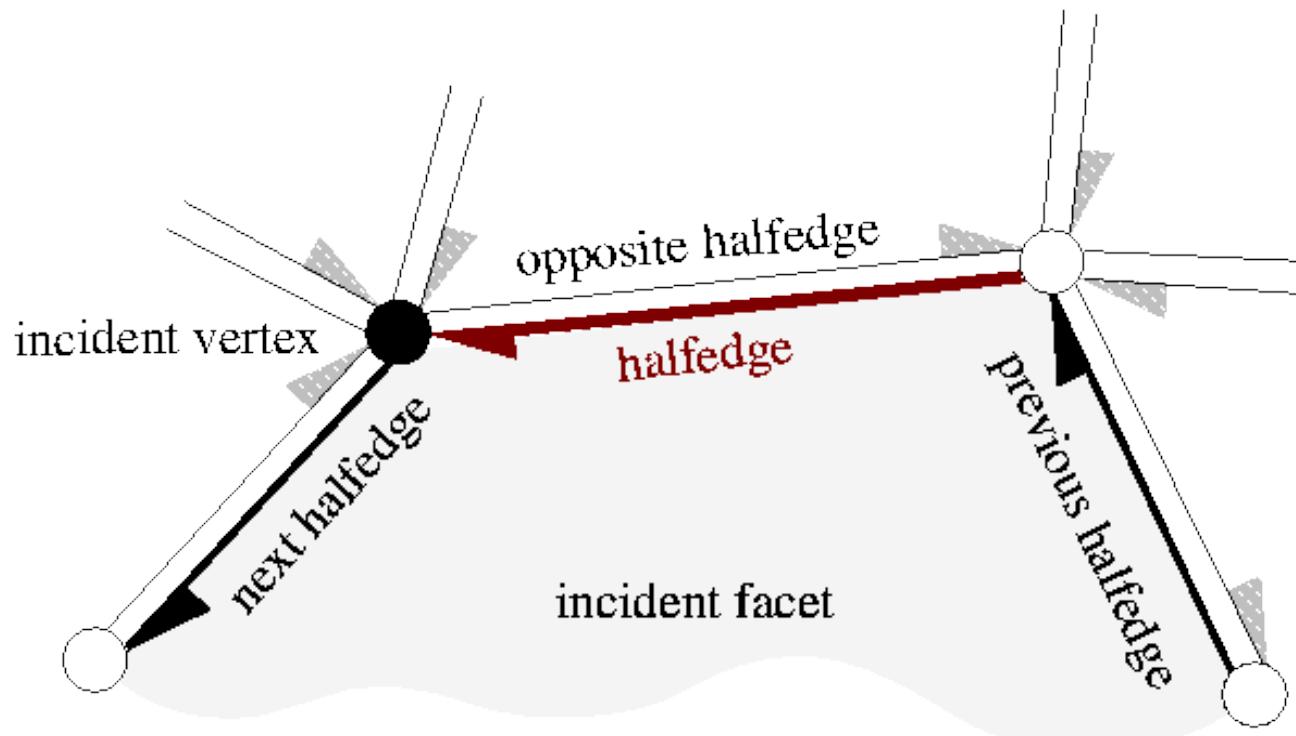
	Vertex List
v0	0,0,0    8 9 0 23 3
v1	1,0,0    10 11 1 20 0
v2	1,1,0    12 13 2 21 1
v3	0,1,0    14 15 3 22 2
v4	0,0,1    8 15 7 19 4
v5	1,0,1    10 9 4 16 5
v6	1,1,1    12 11 5 17 6
v7	0,1,1    14 13 6 18 7
v8	.5,.5,0    16 17 18 19
v9	.5,.5,1    20 21 22 23



# Uma Variante



# Estrutura Meia-Aresta



# Operadores de Euler

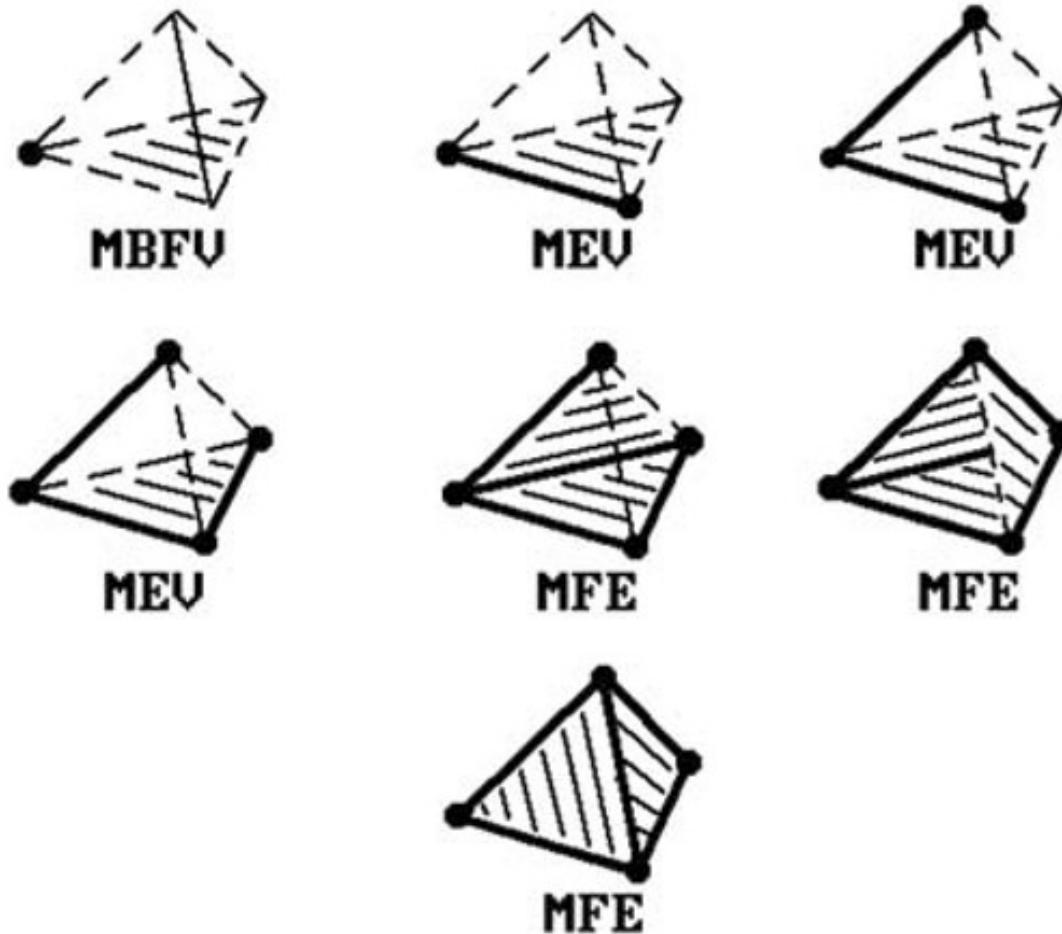
- Notação:  $mxky$ 
  - m: *make*
  - k: *kill*
  - x,y: células 0D (v), 1D (e), 2D (f)
- Quantidade mínima de operadores

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

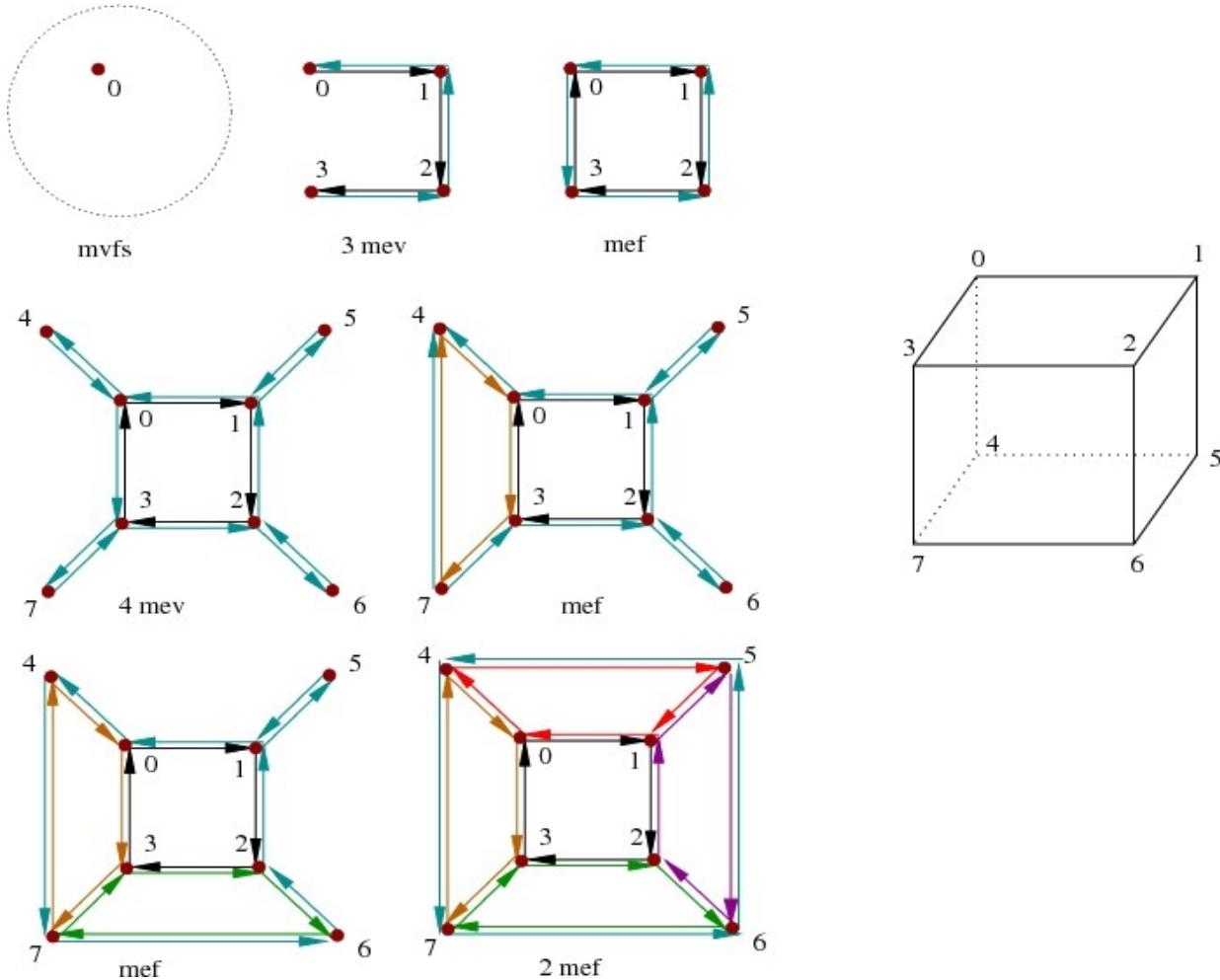
- Para superfícies topologicamente equivalentes a esferas: $v - e + f = 2$

mef, mev

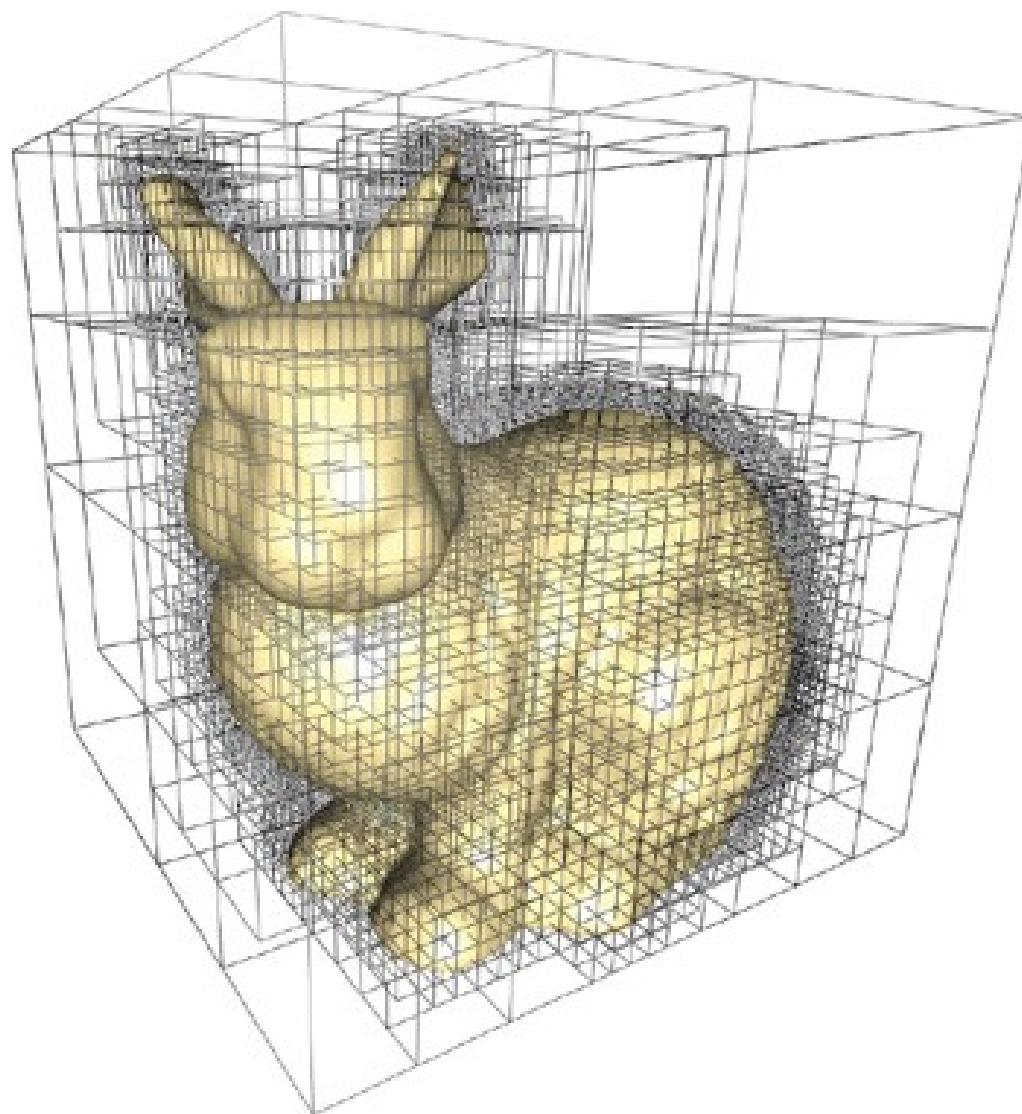
# Exemplo 1



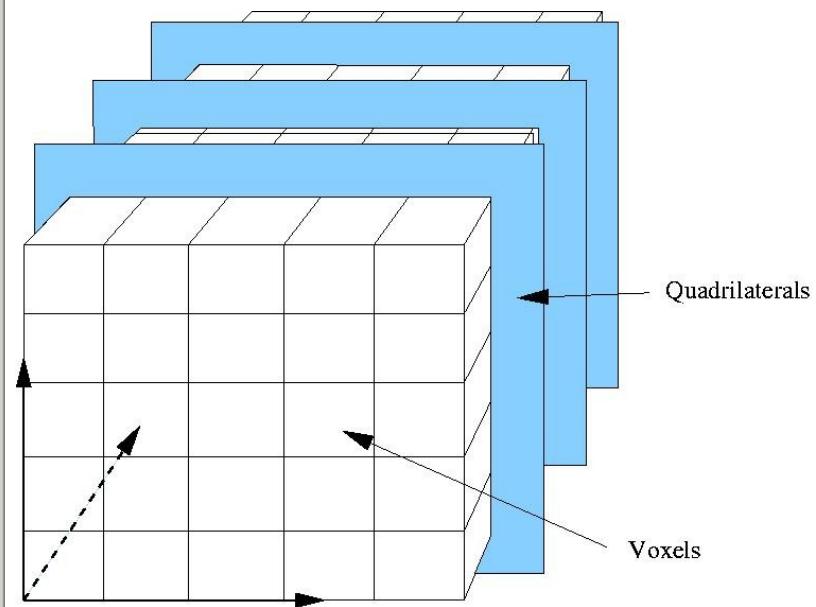
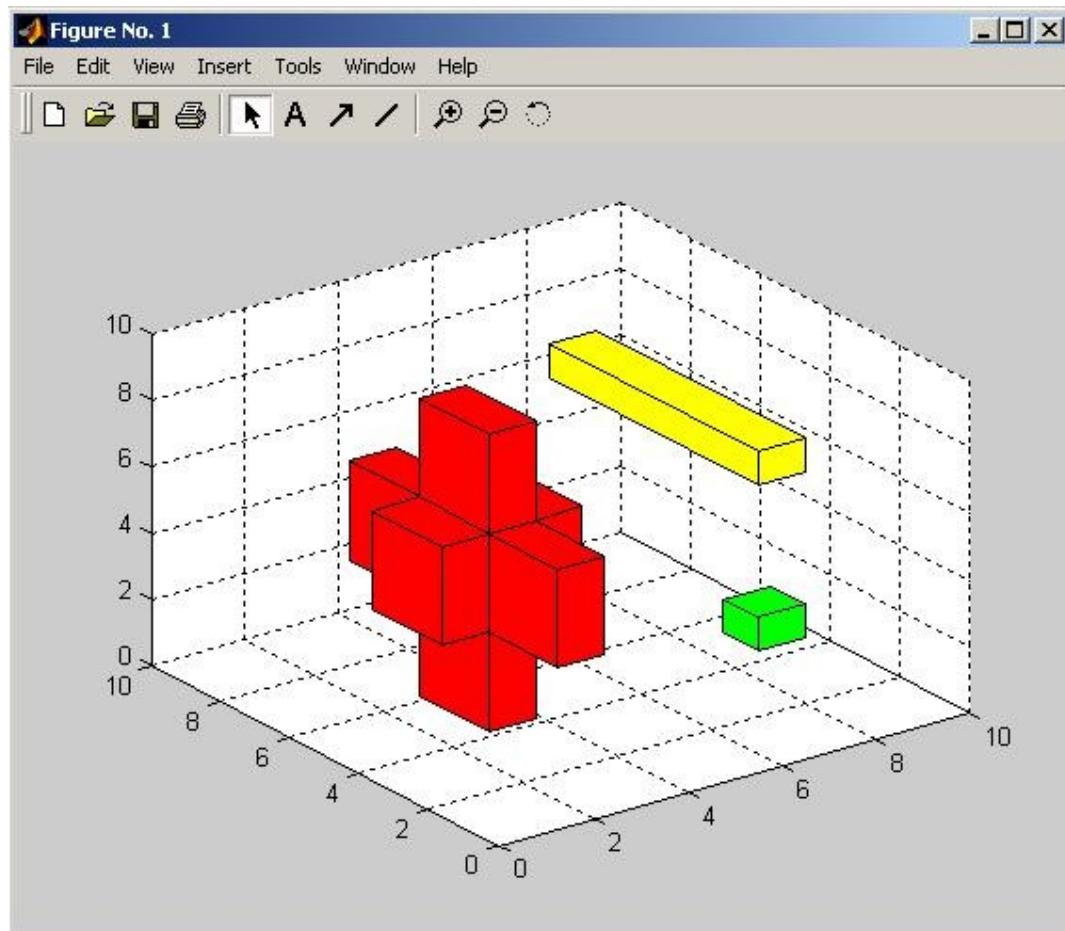
# Exemplo 2



# Decomposição Espacial

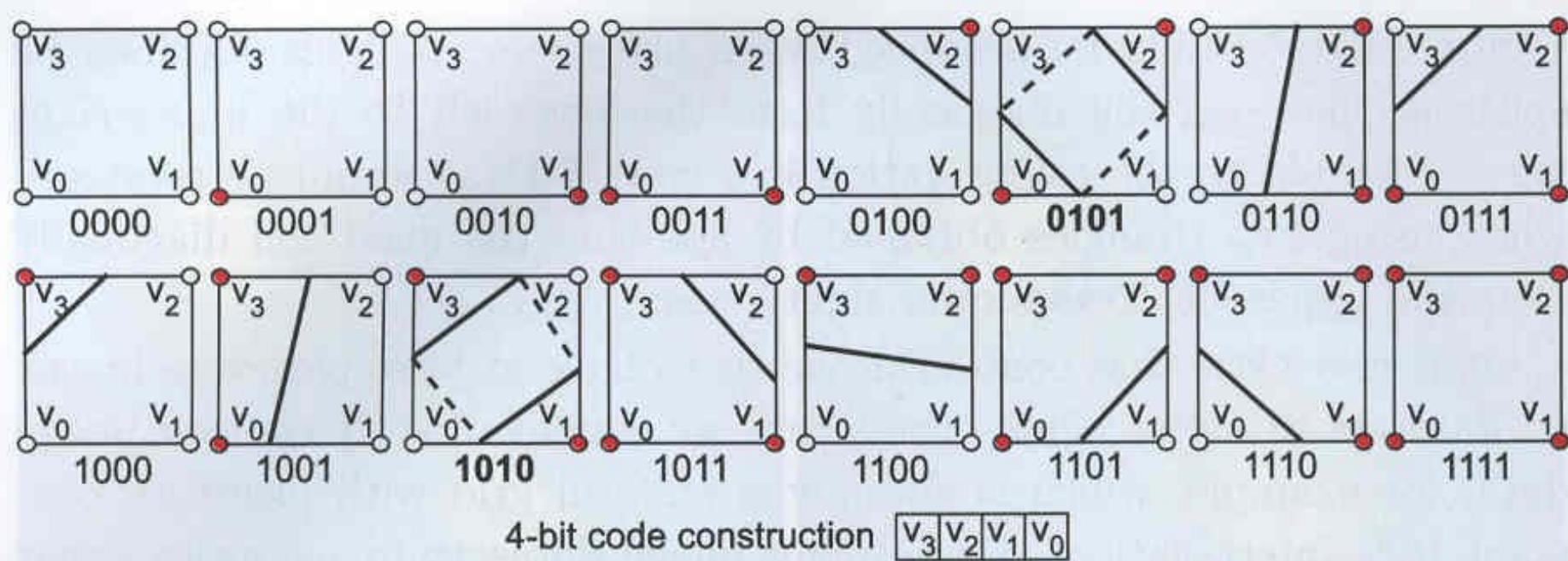


# Discretização



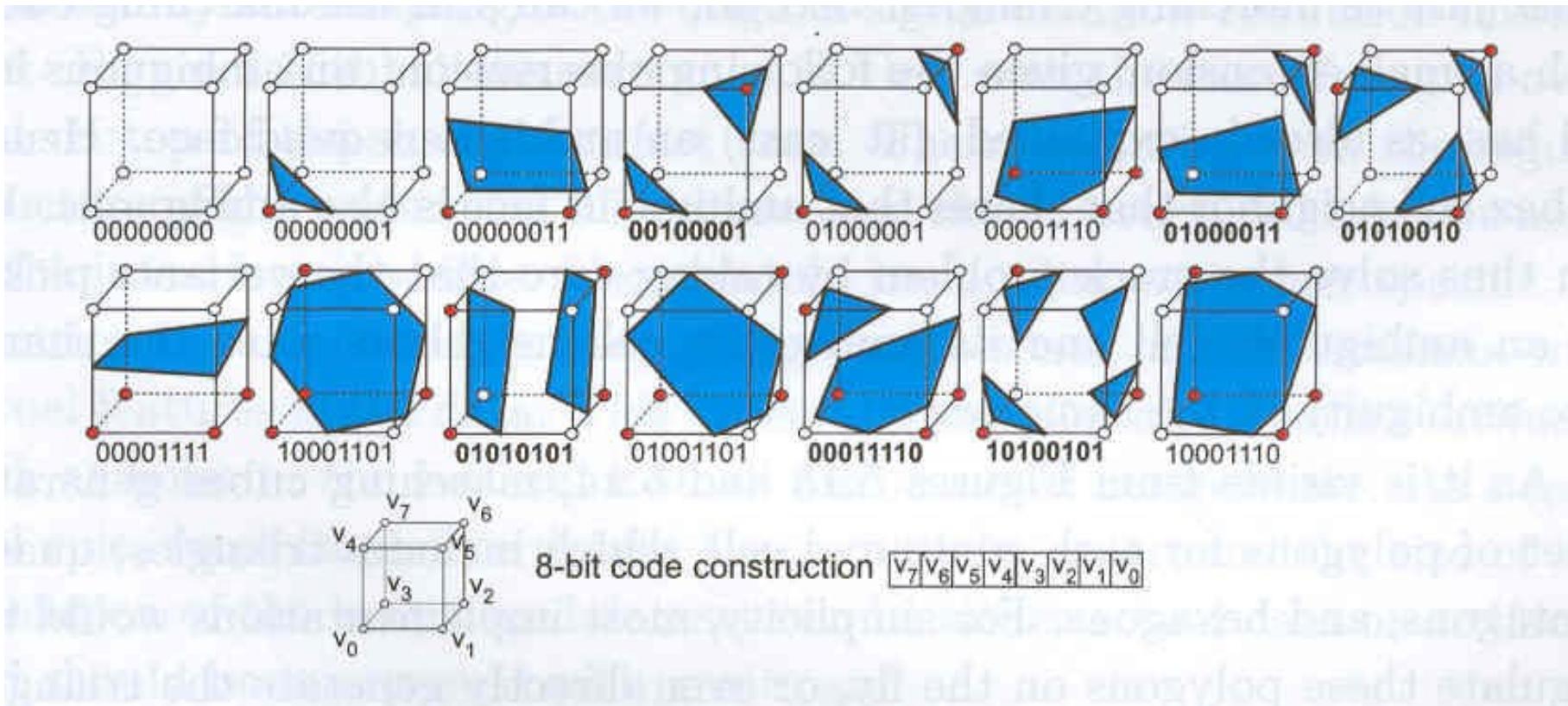
# Algoritmo *Marching Square* 2D

Extração de superfícies → redução volume em superfície



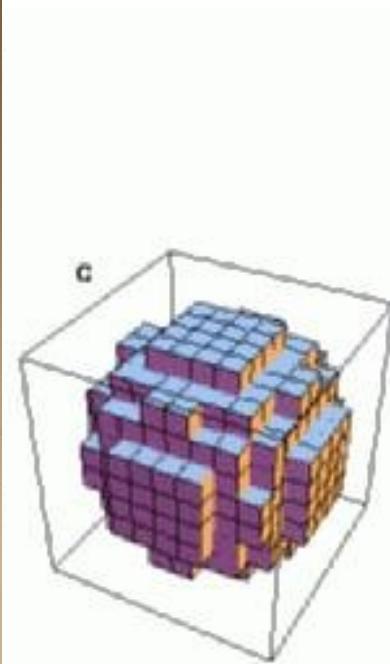
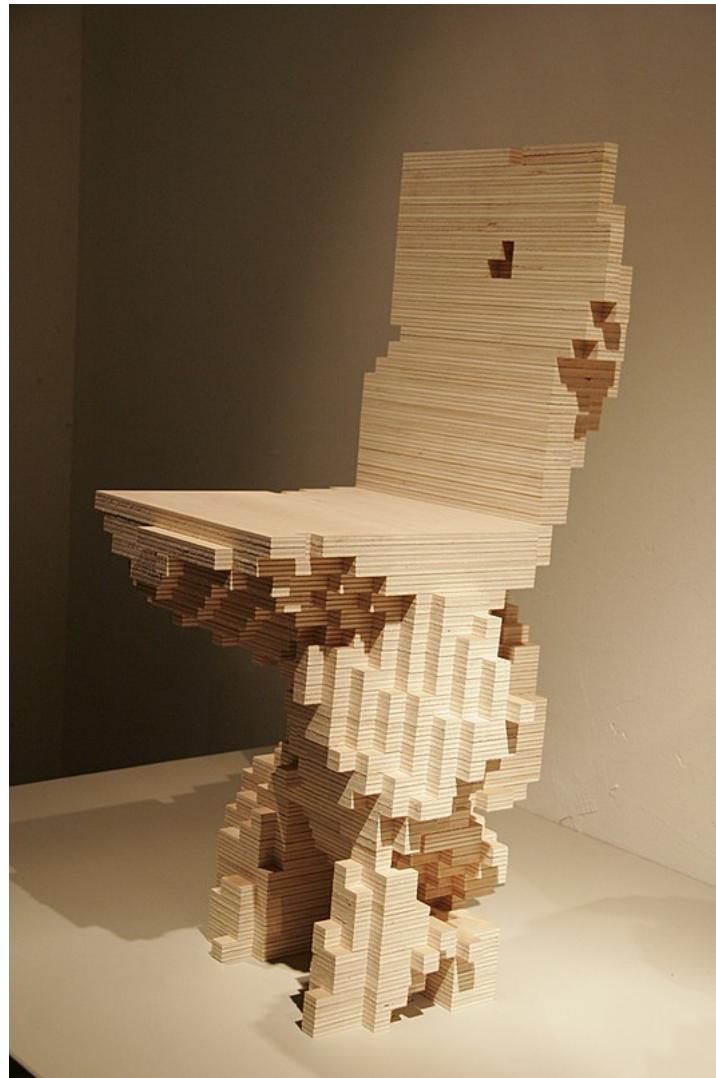
4 vértices →  $2^4$  possibilidades

# Algoritmo *Marching Cube* 3D

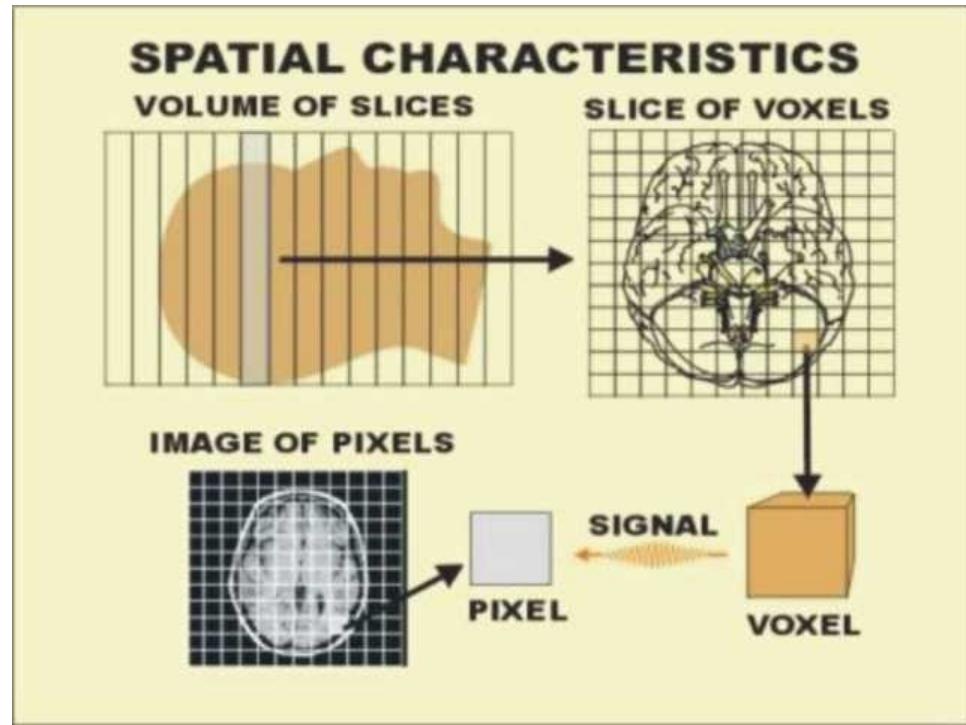
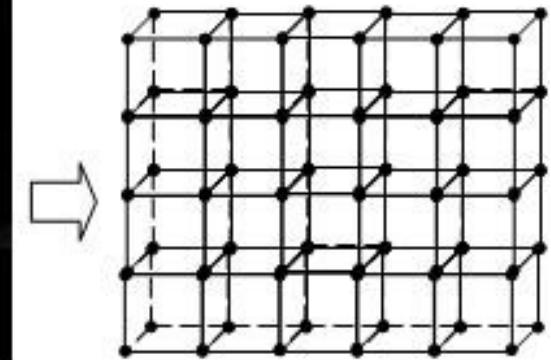
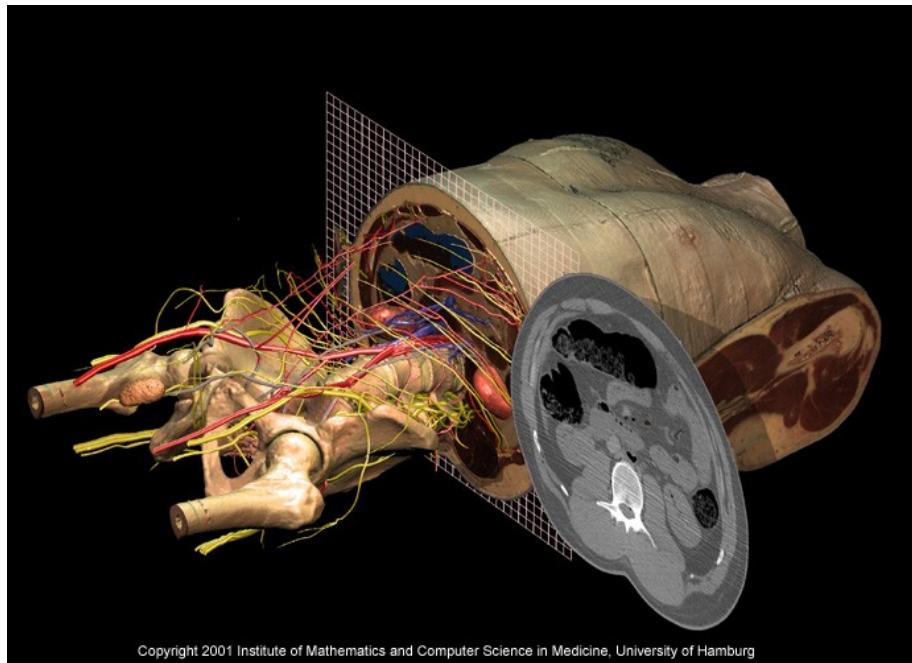


8 vértices →  $2^8$  possibilidades → 15 casos

# Voxelização

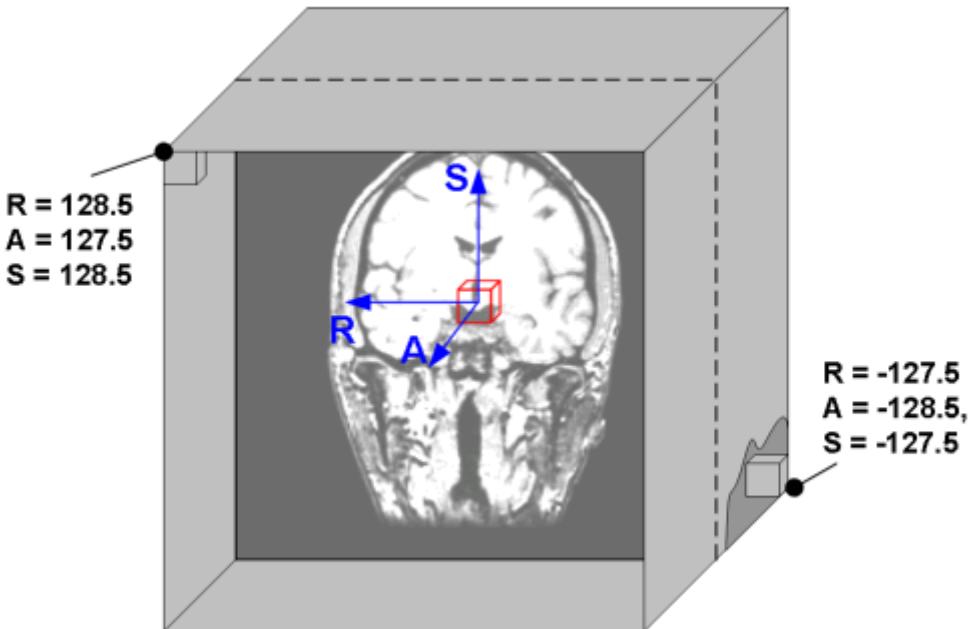


# Imagenes Médicas 3D



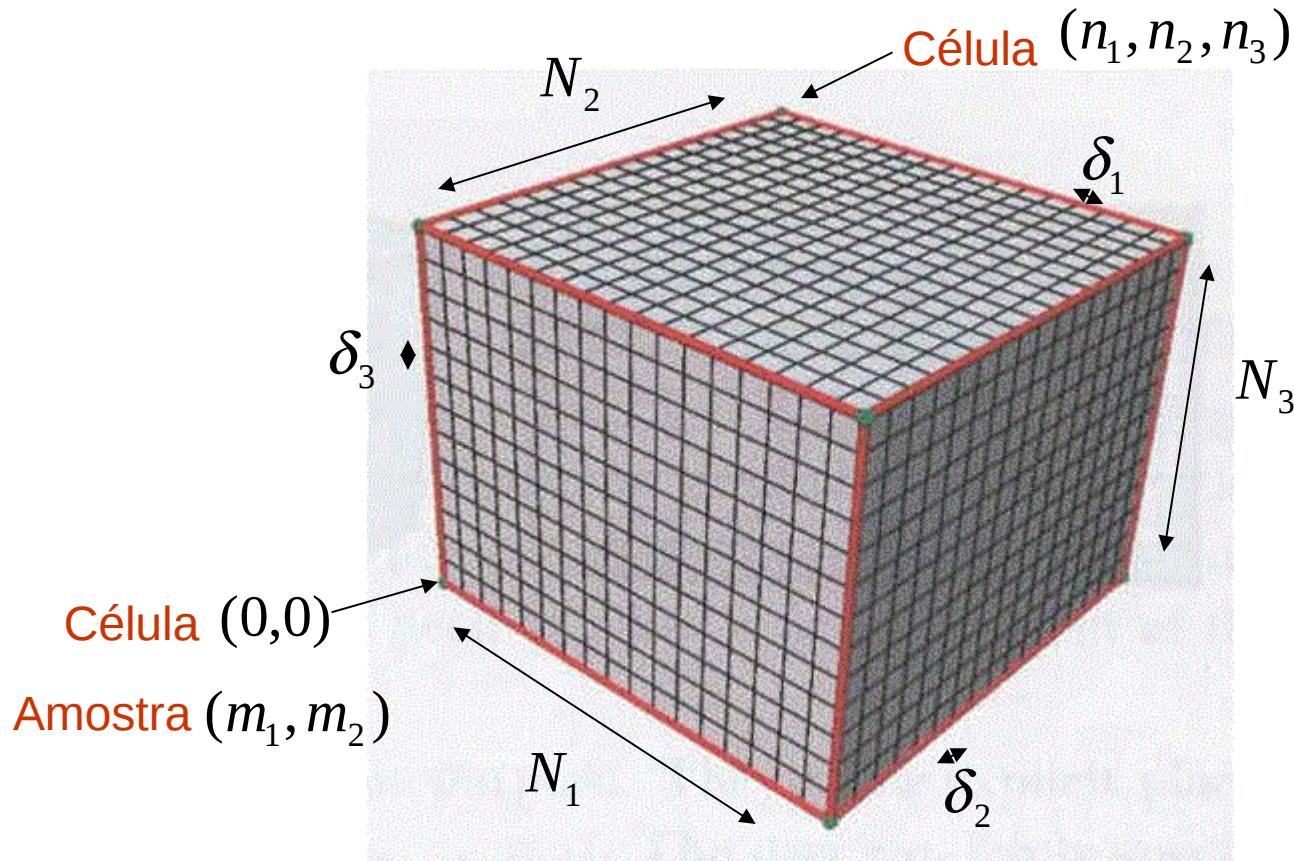
# Imagens Médicas 3D

- 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, gordura, tecido mole, osso ou combinação destes).



# Reticulados Uniformes

Amostras  $p_i$  são igualmente espaçadas e paralelas aos eixos de referência



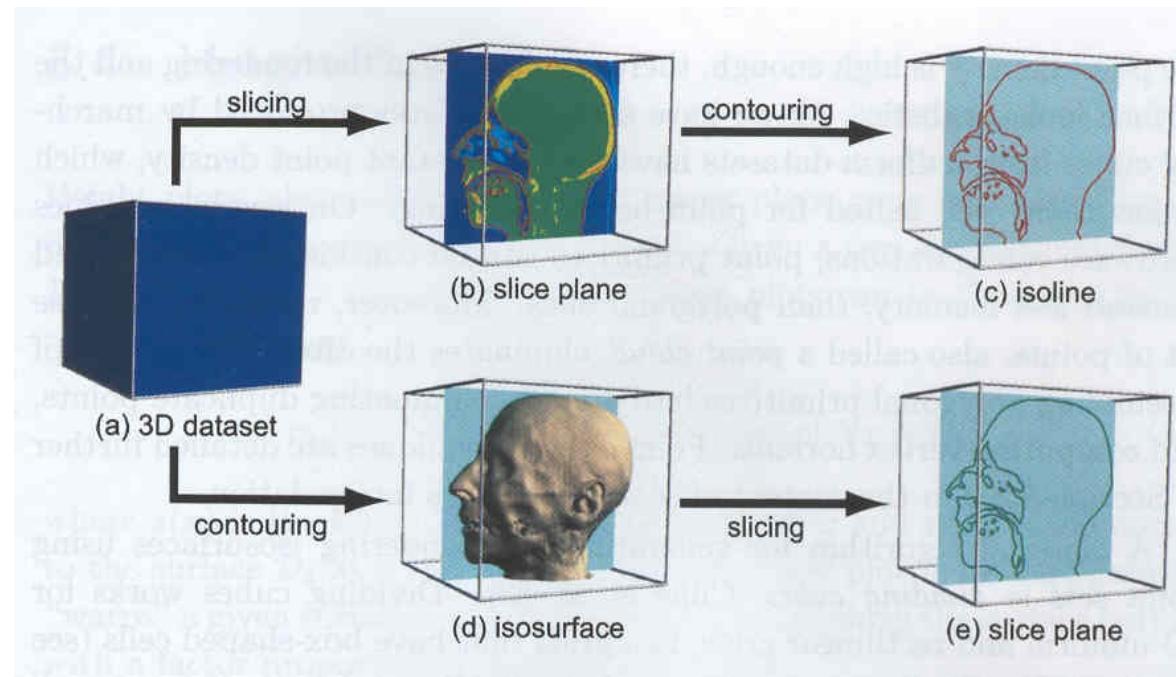
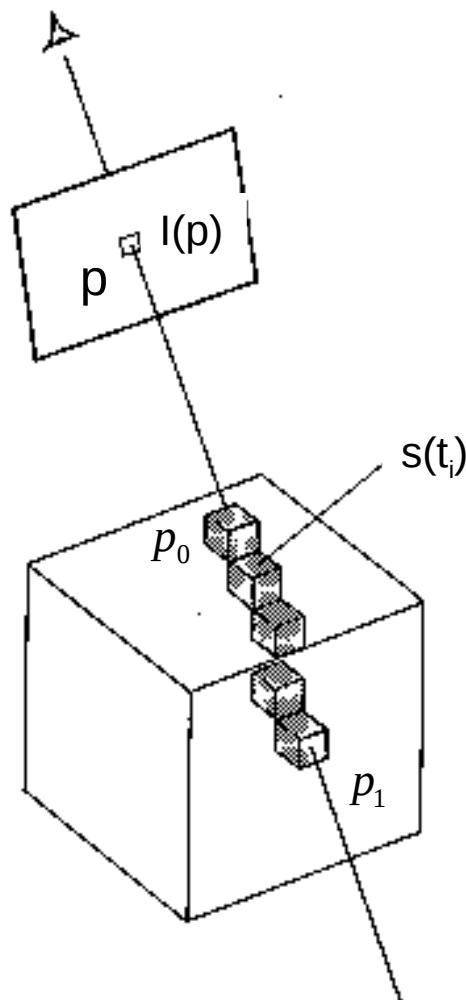
$$N_1 = \frac{M_1 - m_1}{\delta_1}$$

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

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

Arranjo  $N_1 \times N_2 \times N_3$  elementos

# Processamento



*Ray-casting*

# Arranjos Multidimensionais

$N_x = 4$

$N_y = 3$

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

Índice =  $y + N_y \cdot x$

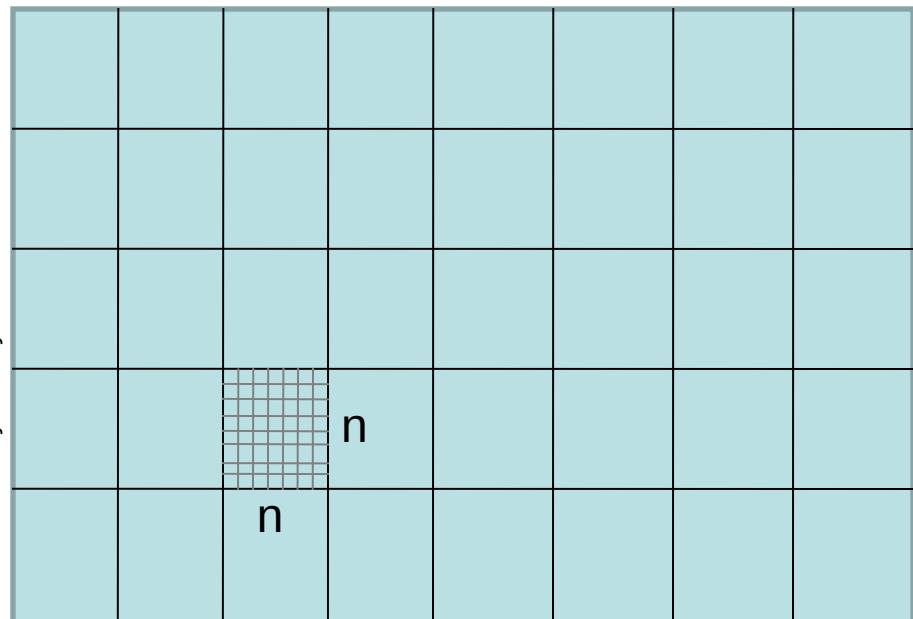


8
4
0
9
5
1
10
6
2
11
7
3

# Ladrilhamento (*Tiling*)

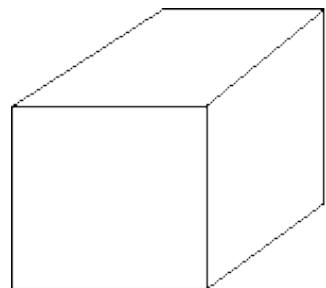
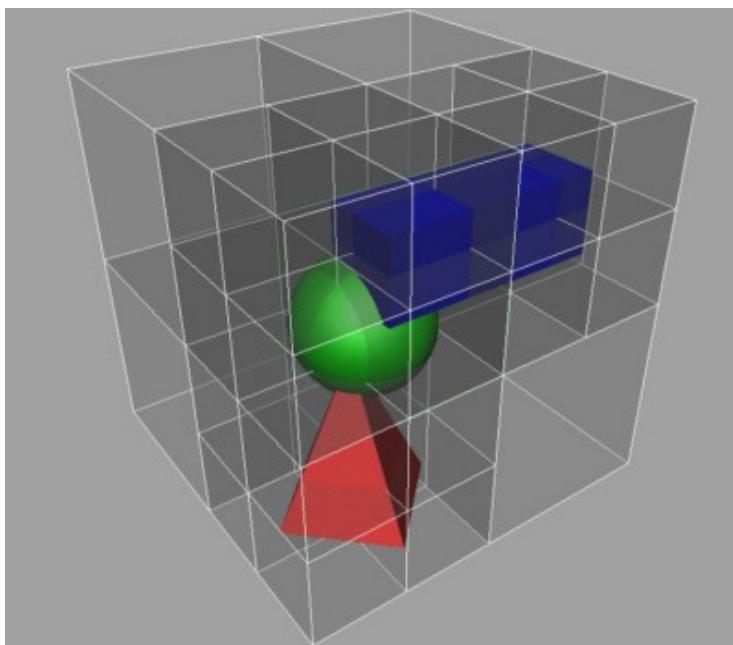
$j=2$	8	9	12	13
$j=1$	2	3	6	7
$j=0$	0	1	4	5
	$i=0$	$i=1$	$i=2$	$i=3$

$$B_y = N_y/n$$

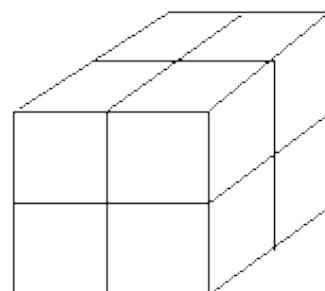


$$B_x = N_x/n$$

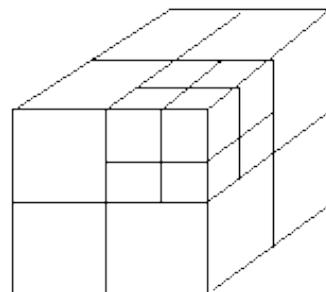
# Octree



(root)



(1 level)



(2 levels)

