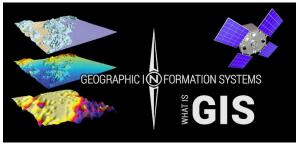


# Computational Geometry Convex Hull in 3-Space

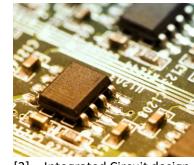
JONAS SORGENFREI

#### Introduction

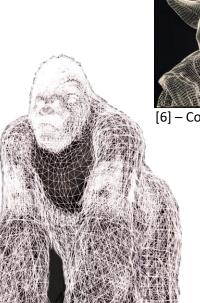


[2] – Geographic Information Systems

#### **Computational Geometry**



[3] – Integrated Circuit design

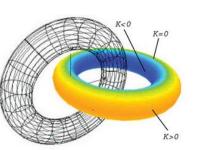




[6] – Computer Vision



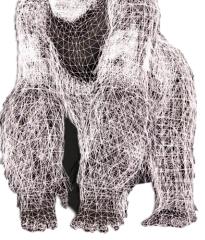
[1] - Robotics

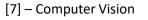


[4] – Computer-Aided Engineering



[5] - Databases

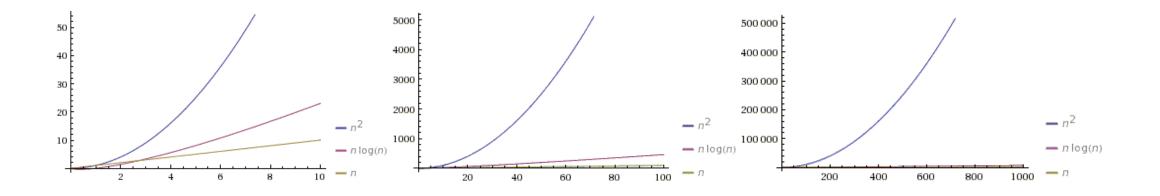






### Introduction

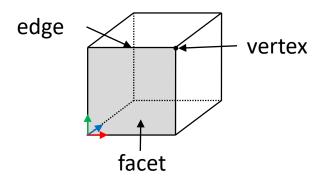
#### Why efficients matters.



Plots of linear, squared and logarithmic running time



## Introduction





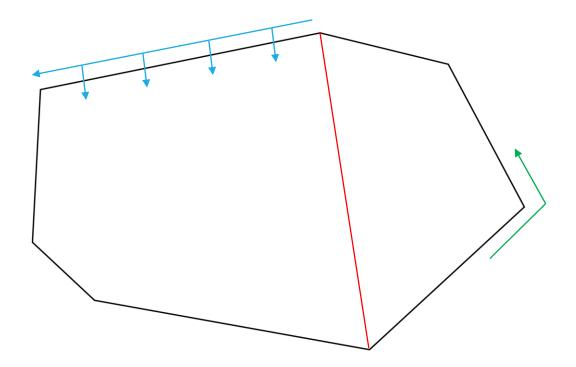
## Convex Hull

**Problem**:

Given a set of n points, find the minimal convex polygon that contains all the points.



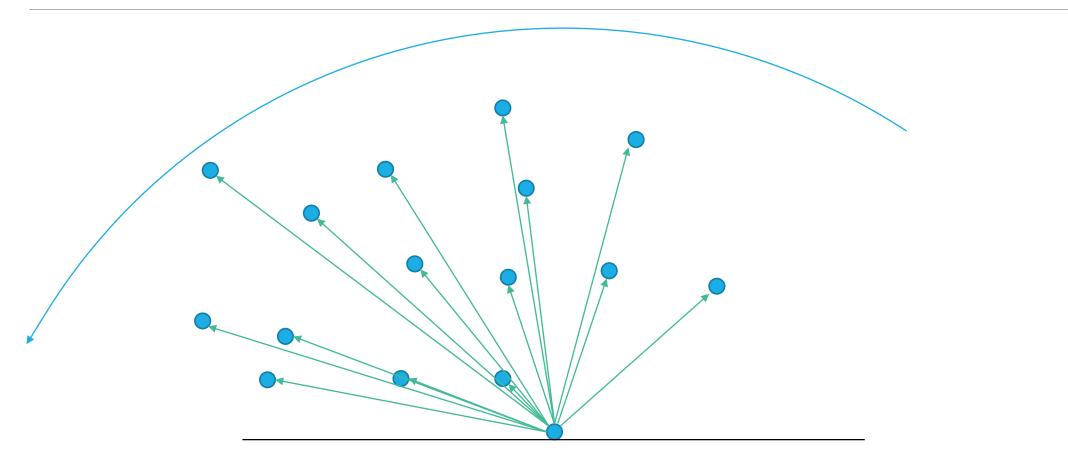
#### Convex Hull - Properties



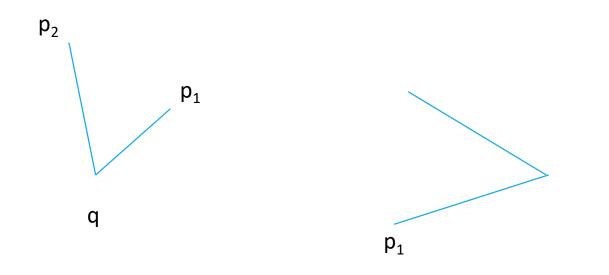


Graham Scan Algorithm

## Convex Hull - Algorithms

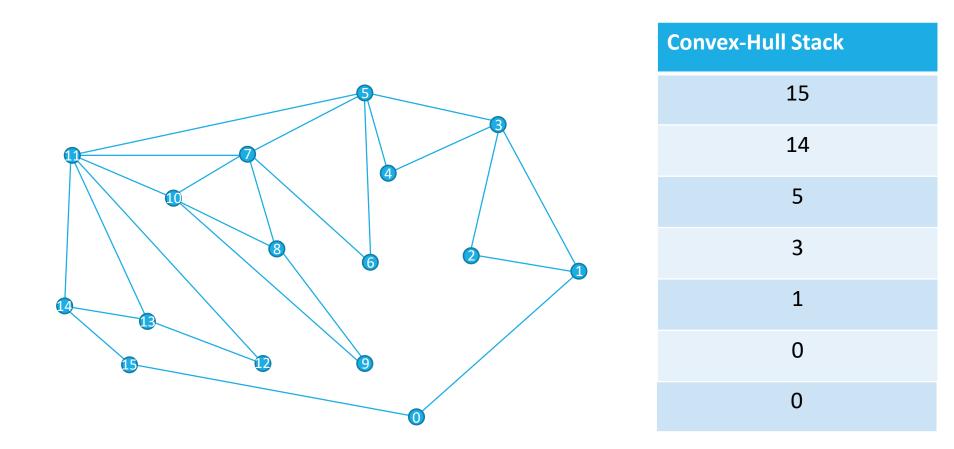








### Convex Hull - Algorithms





# Convex Hull - Algorithms

#### Pseudo Code – Graham Scan Algorithm

•Select the point with the minimum y and swap with point at [0]

•Sort all points in CCW order  $\{p_0, p_1, ..., p_n\}$ 

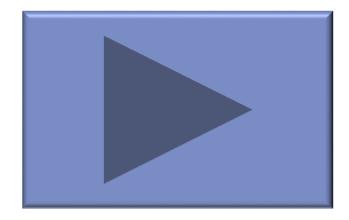
•S = { $p_0, p_1, p_2$ }

•for i = 3 to n

- While  $|S| > 2 \&\& p_i$  is to the right of  $S_{-2}, S_{-1}$ 
  - S.pop
- S.push(p<sub>i</sub>)



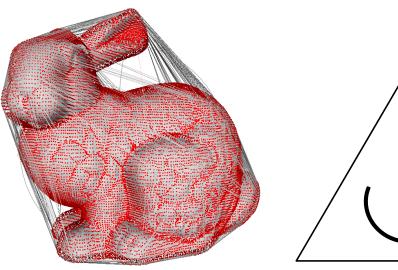
## Convex Hull – Algorithms DEMO

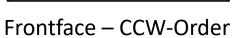


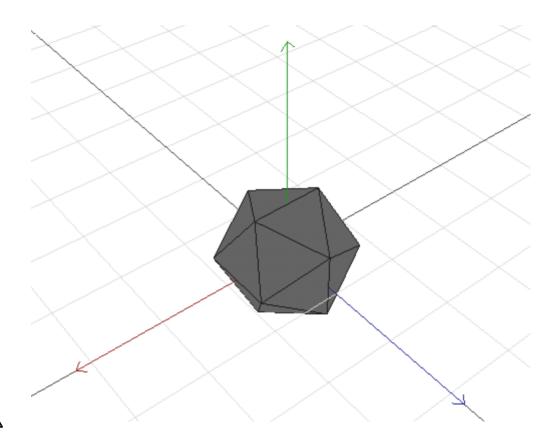


# Convex Hull 3D

- polyhedron (convex 3-polytop) containing points
- for every facet of CH(P)
  - all other points of P lie in only one half space(back side)



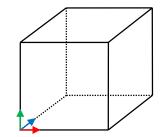


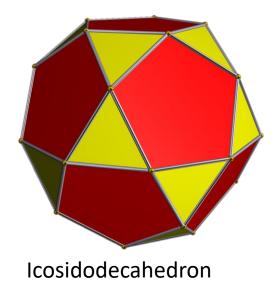




# Convex Hull 3D - Complexity

- number of edges can be higher than the number of vertices
- facet = convex polygon





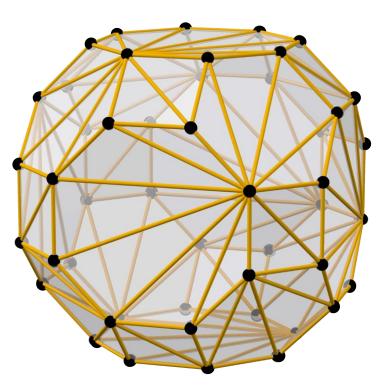


#### 2 main problems

- finding extreme points
- finding connectivity

Saving CH in a Data Structure

- Saving Points
- Saving Facets (Connection of points)





# Doubly Connected Edge List

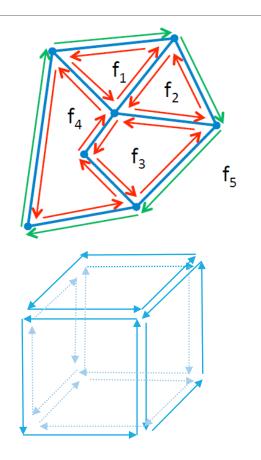
#### data structure

- represents an embedding of a planar graph in the plane and polytopes in 3D
- needs functions to work on abstract data structure

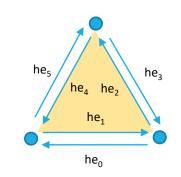
links together:

- Vertex
- Halfedge
  - Edge Connecting P1  $\rightarrow$  P2
  - (Twin) Edge Connecting P2  $\rightarrow$  P1
- Face

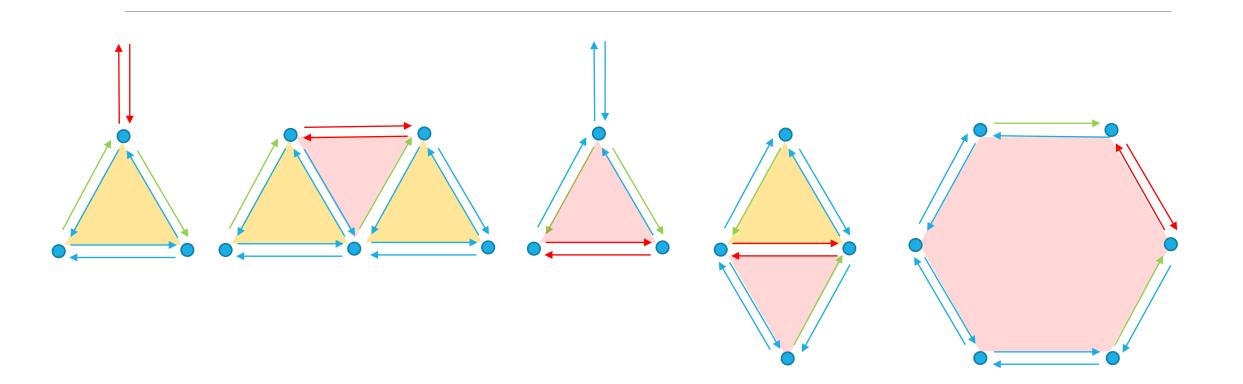
complex & complicated structure/programming!













#### **Randomized incremental algorithm**

Input

 $P = Set(point_1, point_2, ... point_n)$ 

Output

CH(P)

(Convex Hull of P)

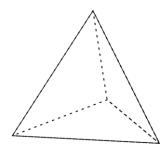


1) choosing 4 Points, that **don't** lie in a common plane (tetrahedron)

- p1 and p2 be 2 Points in P
- p3 a point in P that does not lie on the line of p1 and p2
- p4 a point in P that does not lie in the plane p1,p2,p3
- (can't find 4 points  $\rightarrow$  all point in P in a plane  $\rightarrow$  2D CH algorithm)

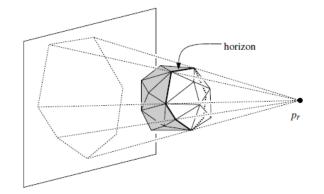
2) compute random permutation  $p_5$ , ...  $p_n$  of remaining points

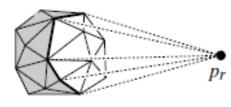
- 3) for all points  $p_5, \dots, p_n$ 
  - In a generic step of the algorithm we have to add the point  $p_r$  to the convex hull of  $CH(P_{r-1})$
  - $\rightarrow$  transform  $CH(P_{r-1})$  to  $CH(P_r)$ 
    - $\rightarrow$  if  $p_r$  in  $CH(P_{r-1})$  or on it's boundary =>  $CH(P_r) = CH(P_{r-1})$
    - $\rightarrow$  else  $p_r$  outside of  $CH(P_{r-1})$  adding new point deleting old ones



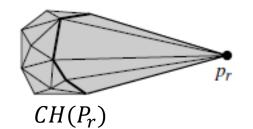
Tetrahedron





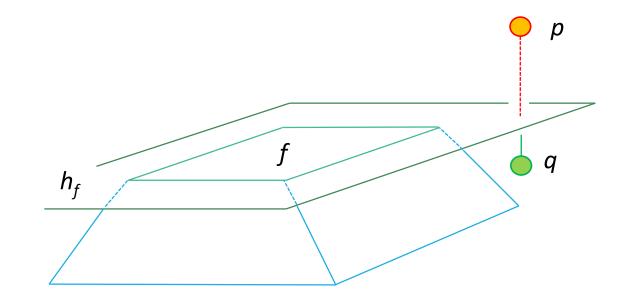


 $CH(P_{r-1})$ 





f is visible from p, but not from q

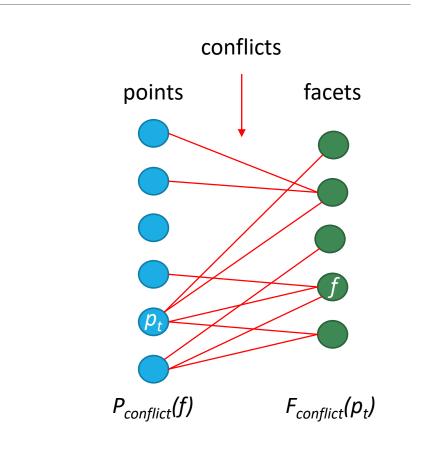




# Conflict Graph

#### Data structure to store

- visible facets  $\{f_n, f_m, ...\}$  from point  $p_t$ 
  - as conflicts
- visible points  $\{p_n, p_m, ...\}$  from point  $f_t$ 
  - as conflicts
- methods for finding Conflicts-Partners
  - $P_{conflict}(f)$  List of Points in Conflict with Face f
  - $F_{conflict}(p_t)$  List of Faces in Conflict with Point  $p_t$

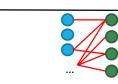




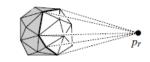
# Convex Hull 3D – Algorithmen Overview

- Starting with a Tetrahedron
  - 4 non-Coplanar points of the Set P
- Compute random permutation for remaining points
- Initialize the Conflict-Graph with Tetrahedron & remaining points
- Loop over all remaining points
  - Check if Conflict Graph of current point is Empty
    - True: continue with next point (point is inside current C. Hull)
    - False:
      - Delete Faces & Build up the Horizon
      - Go along the Horizon & Create new Faces with the current Point
        - Check for new Conflicts between new Face & remaining Points (not c. Point)
  - Delete Old Conflicts











# Sample Program

Implementation of a 3D convex hull program

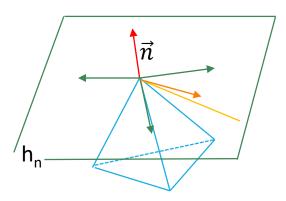
 $\rightarrow$  2D & 3D convex hull

 $\rightarrow$  parameter arguments as runtime-arguments (-h  $\rightarrow$  help shows all possible arguments)

 $\rightarrow$  using OpenGL for the visualization

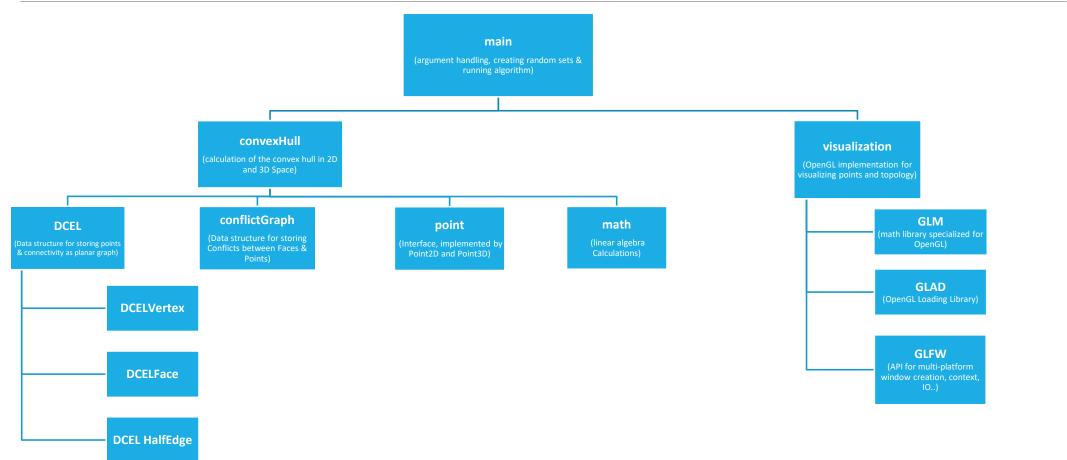
https://github.com/jonassorgenfrei/convexHull3D













## Convex Hull 3D - Conclusion

- running time (expected) O(n log n)
- generalizes to higher dimensions (optimal in the worst case)
- best deterministic convex hull algorithm for odd-dimensional spaces is based on a (quite complicated) de-randomization of this algorithm
- improvements for applications
  - parallelize algorithm  $\rightarrow$  use on Hardware (GPU)





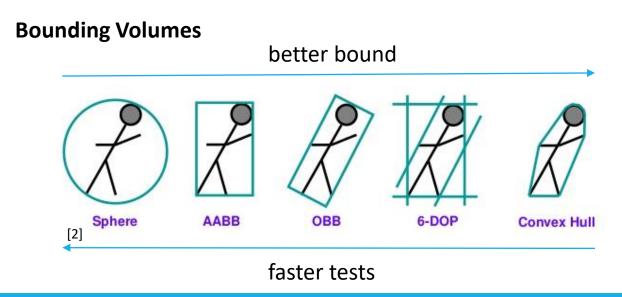
#### Computer Graphic Applications

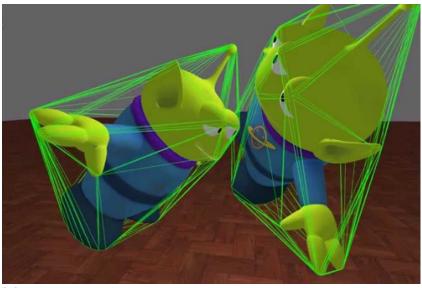
Convex Hull 3D

# Computer Graphic Applications

#### **Collision Detection in Computer Animation / Computer Games**

- speed up (when result is negative most of the time)
- less costly then actual polyhedron
- better approximation









## References

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Convex Hull in 3D Dimensions – Peter Felkel Fel CTU Prague – Version 23.10.2014

GPU accelerated Convex Hull Computation - Min Tanga, Jie-yi Zhaoa, Ruo-feng Tonga, Dinesh Manochab

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# Additional Ref

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B. Chazelle. An optimal convex hull algorithm in any fixed dimension. *Discrete Comput. Geom.*, 10:377–409, 1993

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R. Seidel. *Output-Size Sensitive Algorithms for Constructive Problems in Computational Geometry*. Ph.D. thesis, Dept. Comput. Sci., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, 1986. Technical Report TR 86-784



# **External Graphics**

#### Slide 3

[1] https://www.techiexpert.com/future-proof-clients-portfolios-robotics-ai/

[2] https://gisgeography.com/what-gis-geographic-information-systems/

[3] http://www.imperial.ac.uk/continuing-professional-development/short-courses/eng/electrical/cmos/

[4] https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/mechanical-engineering/2-158j-computational-geometry-spring-2003/

[5] https://www.cbronline.com/what-is/what-is-a-database-4917209/

[6] <u>https://techterms.com/definition/rendering</u>

[7] http://www.zbrushcentral.com/printthread.php?t=168180&pp=15&page=16

#### Slide 13

http://diskhkme.blogspot.com/2015/10/convex-hull-algorithm-in-unity-2-3d.html

#### Slide 14

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/02/Icosidodecahedron.png

#### Slide 17

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Truncated\_cuboctahedron,\_ball-and-stick,\_triangles.png



# **External Graphics**

Slide 33

http://www.cgrecord.net/2016/02/deadpool-vfx-breakdown.html

Slide 35

[1] <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O4FC5rxEqGk</u>

[2] <u>https://www.slideshare.net/oiotoxt/collision-detection-ooxv0p2</u>

Slide 36

https://www.sidefx.com/company/press/

