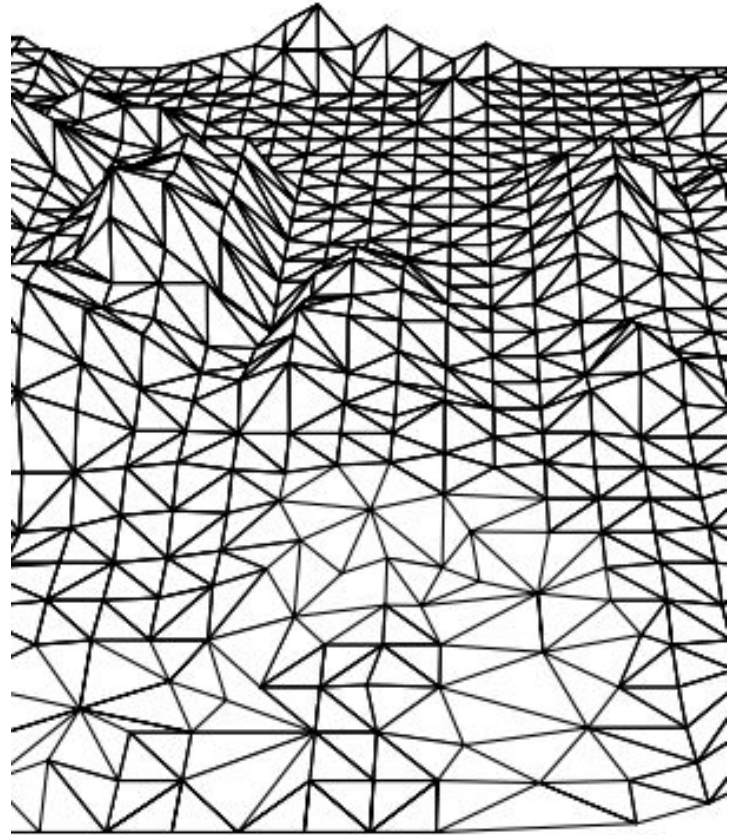


Delaunay Triangulation

Giovani de Almeida Valdrighi - FGV EMAp

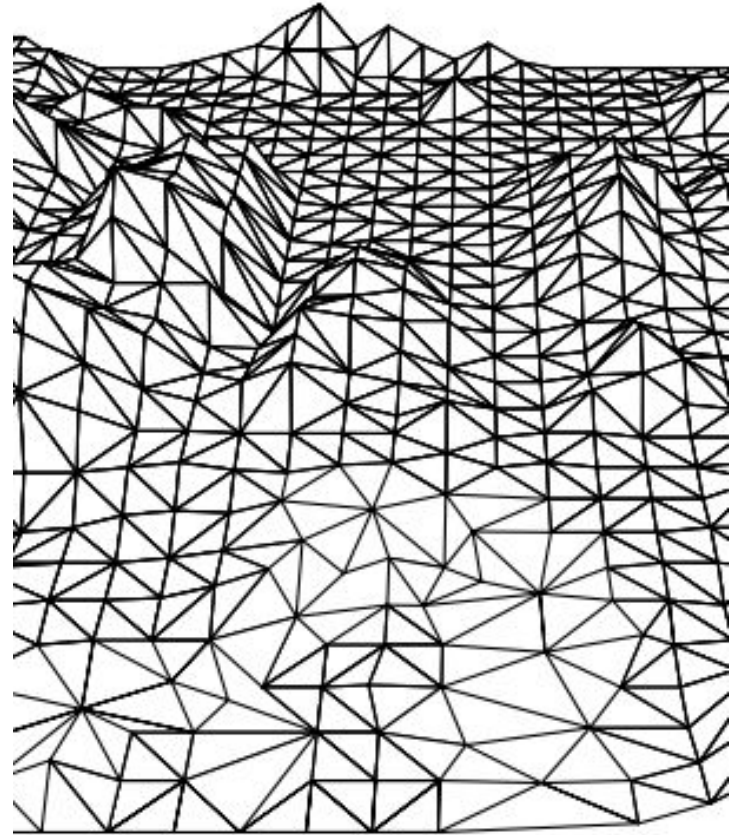
Motivation

- A terrain can be represented as a function from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R} , for every position (x, y) is assigned an height.
- Usually, we don't have the height for every pair (x, y) , just a sample of it. How can we approximate this terrain?



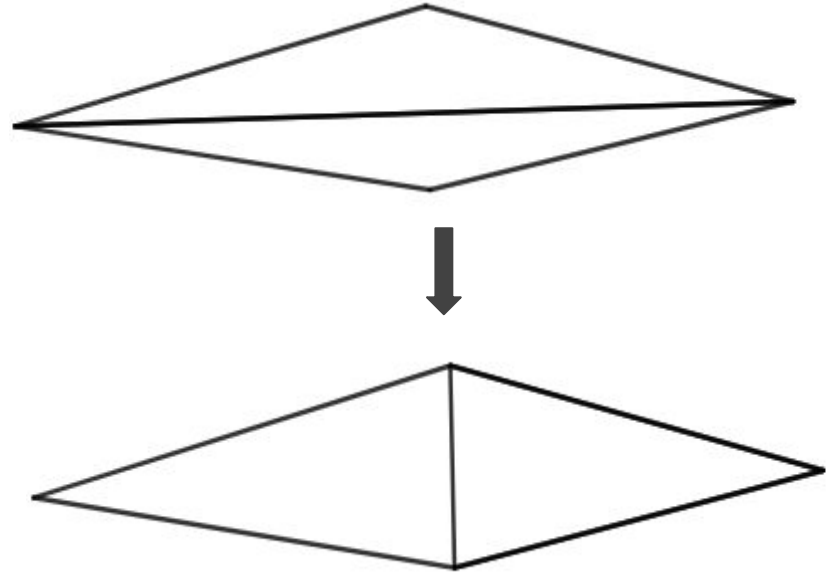
Motivation

- We first determine a **triangulation** of the sample of 2D points.
- Then we lift the points to their heights and connect the edges of the triangulation in 3D.



Motivation

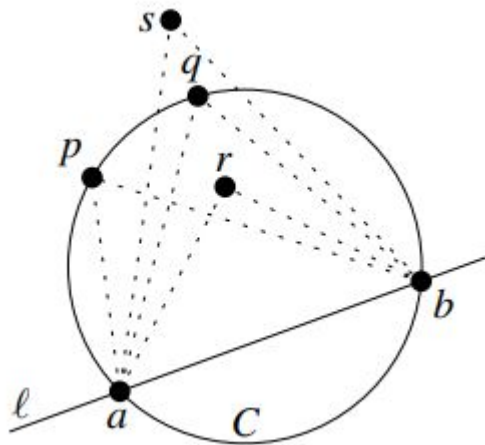
- What is a good **triangulation**?
- A triangulation that contain small angles is bad.
- So we must look for the triangulation that have the biggest minimum angle.



Math Intuition

Maximizing minimal angle

- For a fixed number of points, there is a finite number of possible triangulations. So there is a triangulation that contain the biggest minimum angle.
- With a circle defined by three points ($\{a, p, b\}$ or $\{a, q, b\}$), the angle formed by a third point outside $\{a, s, b\}$ this circle is smaller than the angle formed by a point inside $\{a, r, b\}$.



Maximizing minimal angle

- We can obtain an optimal triangulation removing all “illegal” edges, i.e., edges where the two adjacent triangles contain 4 triangles that are inside the same circle.

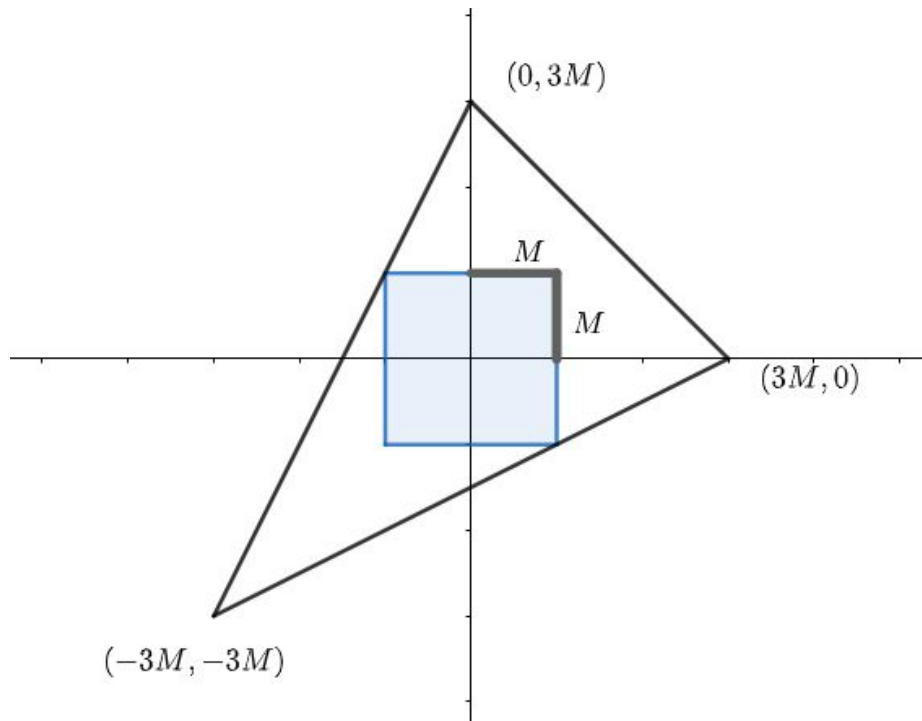
Algorithm

Overview

- Start with a triangle that contain all points.
- With the points in a random order, iterate:
 - Identify what triangle contains this point.
 - Add edges from the new points to the points of this triangle.
 - Check if the adjacents edges remain legal.

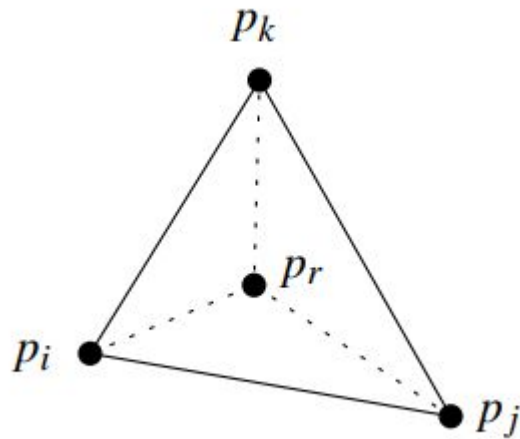
Initial triangle

- The position of points must be such that for every circle determined by three points, the vertex of this outer triangle are outside.
- If all points are inside the centered square if side $2M$, the following triangle satisfies.



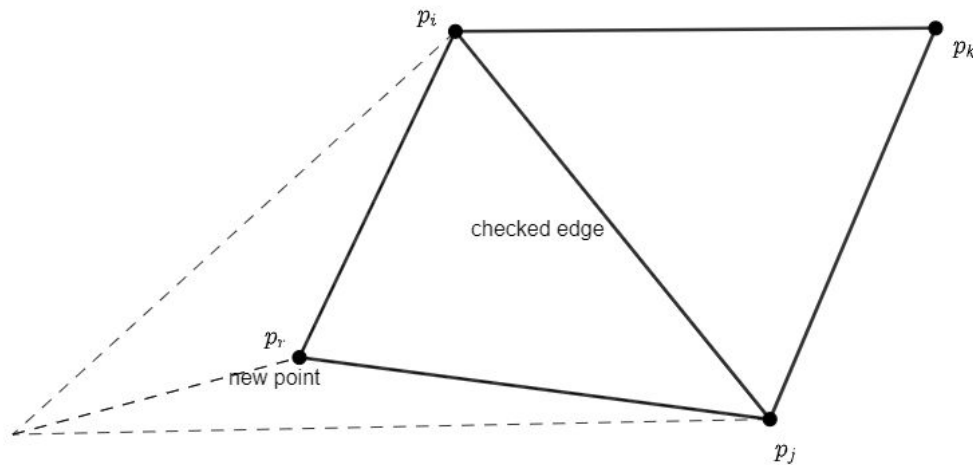
Iteration

- For each point, verify which of the current triangles contains this point.
- This new triangle will be updated with 3 new edges linking to its vertices.
- Then adjust edges if is necessary.



Adjust edges

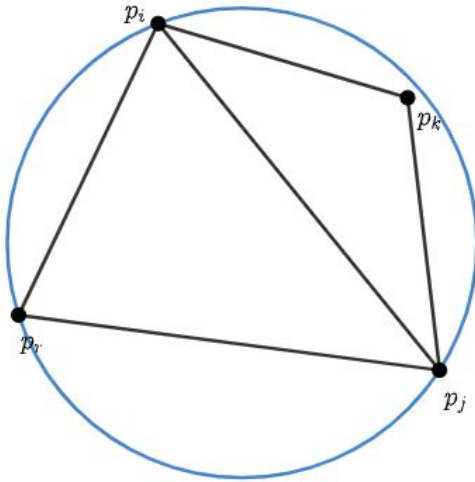
- The 3 edges of the updated triangle must be checked.
- For each edge, identify the triangle adjacent to the triangle formed by this edge and the new point.



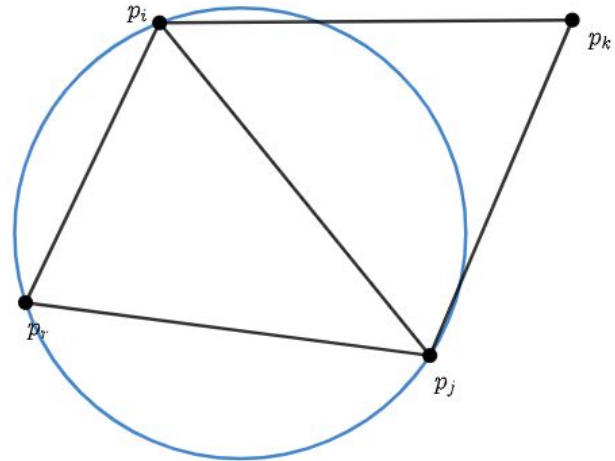
Adjust edges

- Create a circle with three points and check if the fourth is inside or outside.

illegal

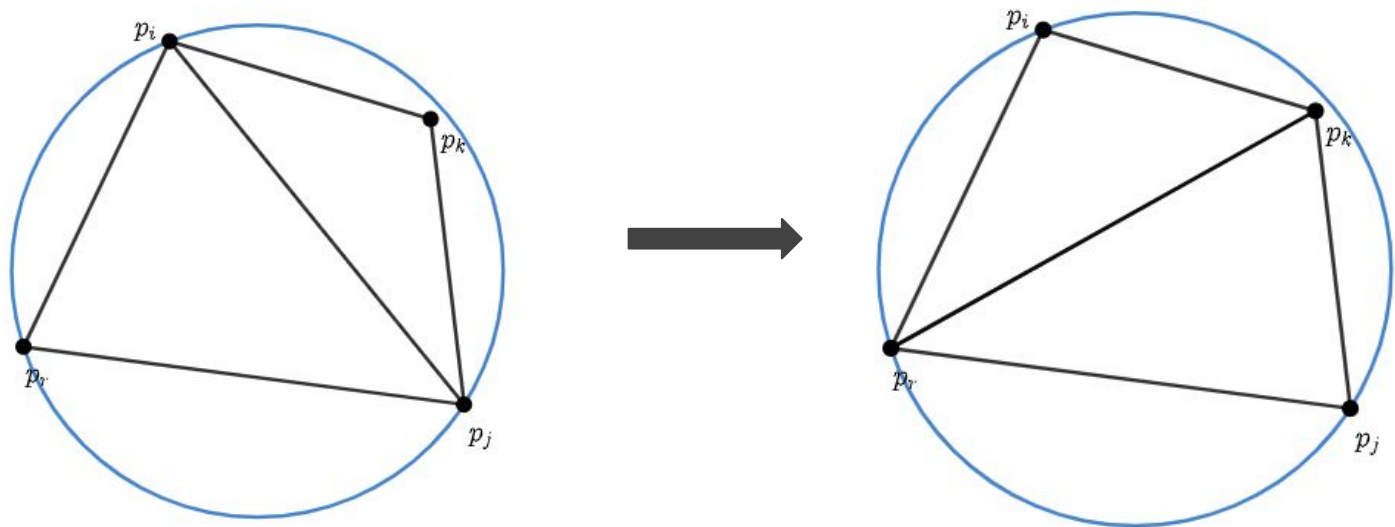


legal



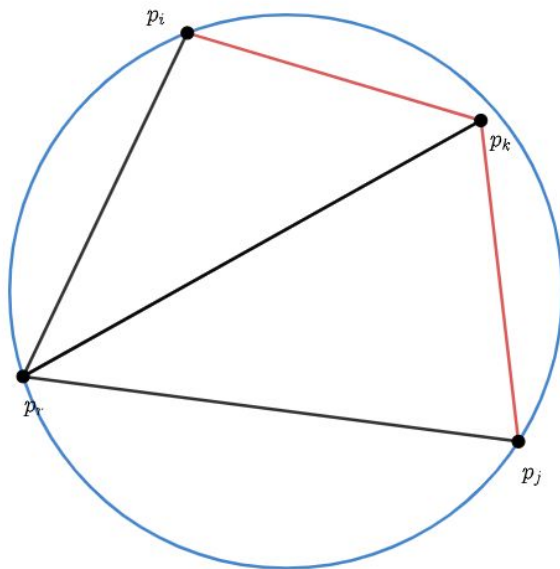
Adjust edges

- If the edge is legal, go to the new iteration, if it is illegal, flip this edge.



Adjust edges

- After flipped, these other two edges must be checked.



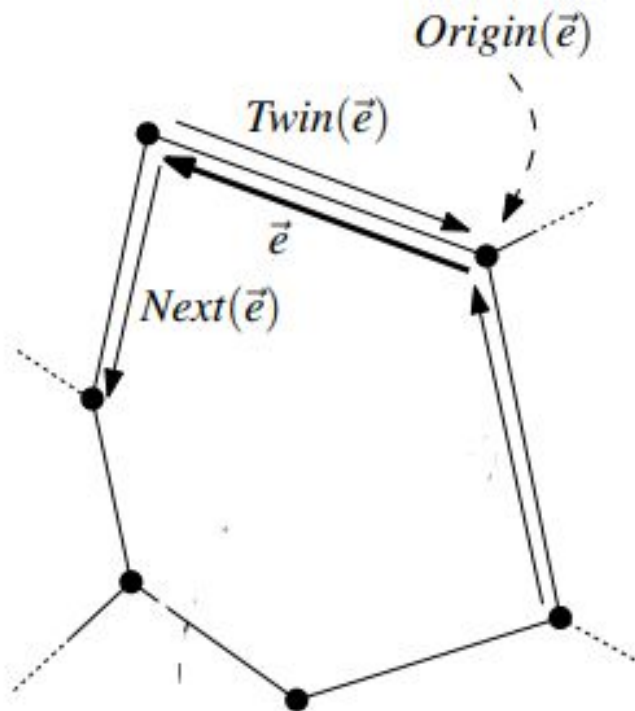
Implementation

Structures

- Doubly connected edge list (DCEL) - to keep track of the current triangulation
- Point Location graph - to find the triangle that contain each point in a sublinear time

DCEL

- Composed by vertex and half-edges.
 - Vertex contain a `CGAL::Point`, a pointer to an half-edge.
 - Half-edges contain points to a vertex to a next and a twin half-edge and a node in the point location graph



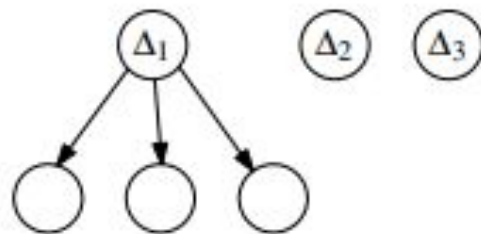
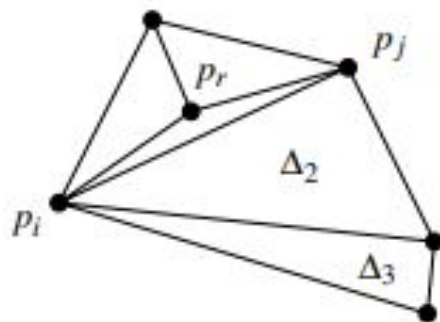
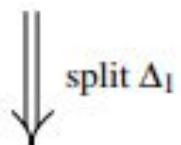
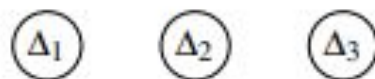
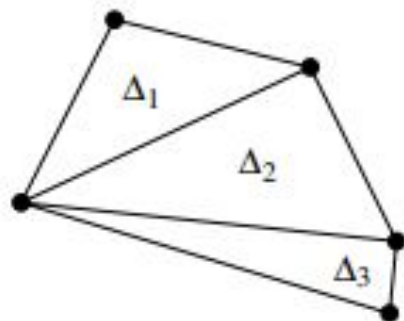
DCEL

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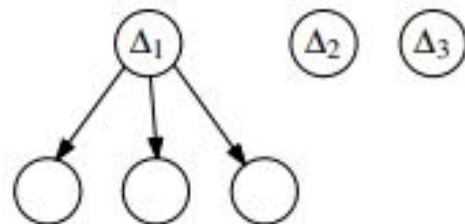
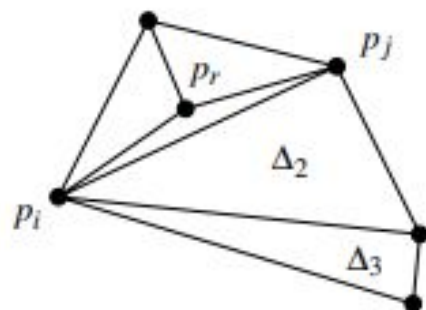
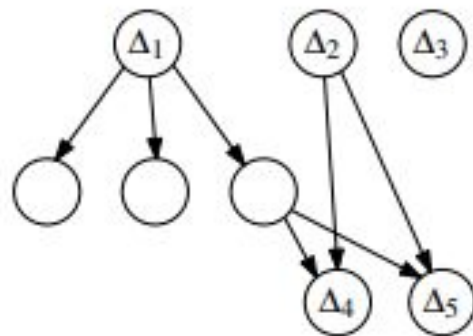
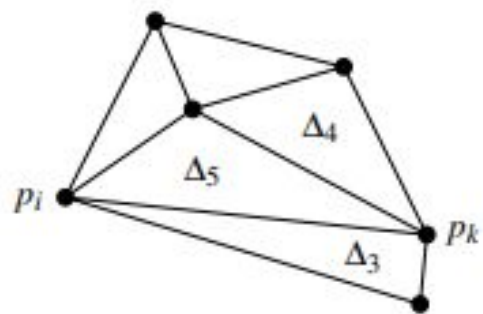
- Functions:
 - Add vertex and set vertex color.
 - Create two half-edges between two vertices.
 - Link three half-edges in a triangle.
 - **Start the initial triangle** that contain all points.
 - **Add a vertex to a center of a triangle.**
 - **Check if an half-edge is legal.**
 - **Flip an half-edge.**
 - Save triangulation in a json format.

Point Location

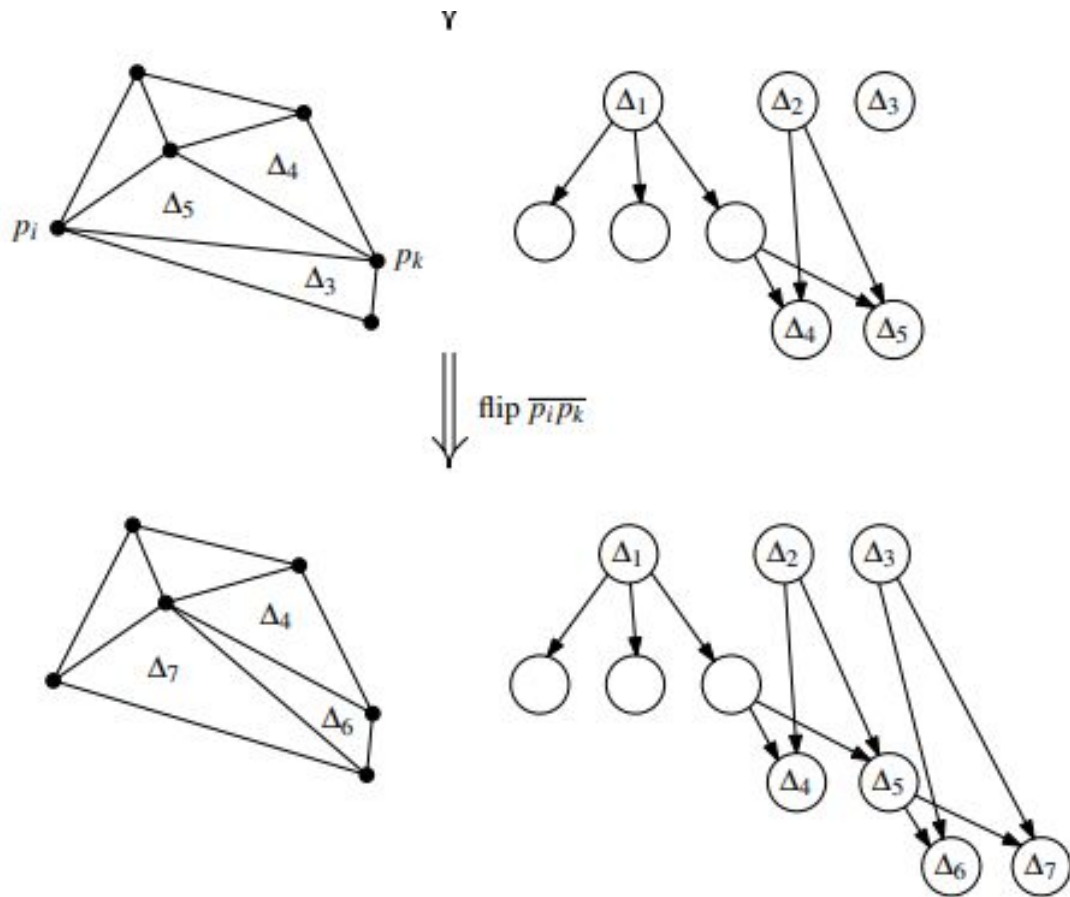
- Composed by TriangleNodes.
 - TriangleNode contain a pointer to an half-edge, a vector of child, a `CGAL::Triangle`, and an array of three vertices. It contain a function that return if a point is inside the represented triangle.
- The leaves represent the current triangles of the triangulation, the knots represent triangles that have already been divided or flipped.



I

flip $\overline{p_i p_j}$ 

II



Point Location

— — —

- Functions:
 - Set root node.
 - **Search the triangle** that contain a point.
 - **Append child to TriangleNode.**

Complexity

Complexity

- The Delaunay Algorithm compute the triangulation of n points in expected time $O(n \log n)$ and using memory $O(n)$.
 - There is a iteration with n steps, and in each step, the expected time for the search of a point in the point location structure is $O(\log n)$.

Application

Artistic application

- To demonstrate the results of the triangulation, it was produced a visual application of the method.
- With an arbitrary image, it was selected random points (that can be from a edge detected or not), and computed a triangulation.
- With the result, it was produced an image where each triangle of the image is colored by the mean color of the vertices.