

## Algorithmical Geometry: Delaunay Triangulation

Markus Pawellek

January 1, 2022

## Outline

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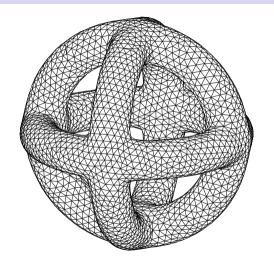
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Implementation

**Applications** 

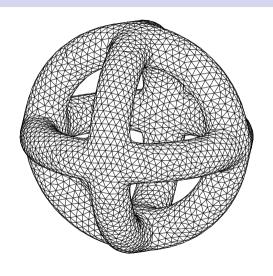
Conclusions

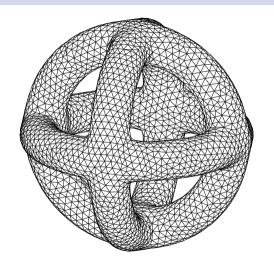




 $<sup>{\</sup>rm "https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-3 tori.svg, December 29, 2021 and {\rm "https://upload.wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-3 tori.svg, December 20, 2021 and {\rm https://upload.wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-3 tori.svg, December 20, 2021 and {\rm https://upload.wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-3 tori.svg, December 20, 2021 and {\rm https://upload.wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-2021 and {\rm https://upload.wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-2021 and {\rm https://upload.wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-2021 and {\rm https://upload.wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Approx-2021 and {\rm ht$ 

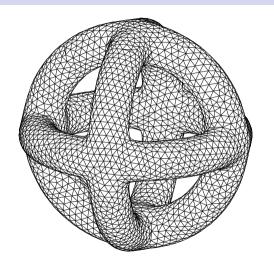




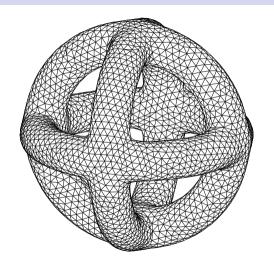


#### **Educational Problems:**

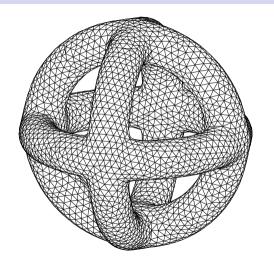
Many Resources



- Many Resources
- Duality to Voronoi Diagrams



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- Multiple Algorithm Types: Incremental, Sweepline, Divide-and-Conquer



- Many Resources
- Duality to Voronoi Diagrams
- Multiple Algorithm Types: Incremental, Sweepline, Divide-and-Conquer
- Varying Data Structures



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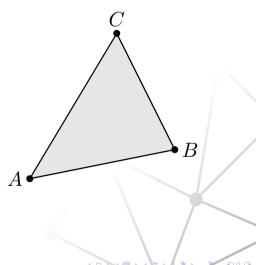
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# Mathematical Preliminaries

## Mathematical Preliminaries: Triangle and Circumcircle

### **Triangle**

 $A,B,C\in\mathbb{R}^2$  affinely independent define vertices of a triangle.



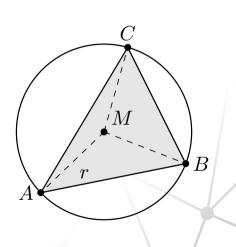
## Mathematical Preliminaries: Triangle and Circumcircle

### **Triangle**

 $A,B,C\in\mathbb{R}^2$  affinely independent define vertices of a triangle.

#### Circumcircle

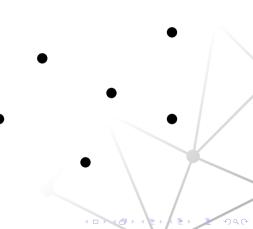
Circle that intersects with all vertices of the triangle.



## Mathematical Preliminaries: Point Set

### **Point Set**

 $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  finite,  $\#\mathcal{V} \geq 3$ , affinely span  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 



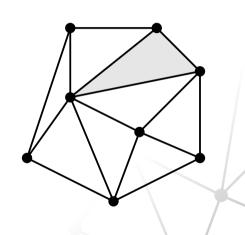
# Mathematical Preliminaries: Triangulation

#### **Point Set**

 $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  finite,  $\#\mathcal{V} \geq 3$ , affinely span  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 

### **Triangulation**

Planar straight-line graph over  $\mathcal{V}$  such that its edges form a maximal subset of non-crossing edges.



# Mathematical Preliminaries: Delaunay Triangulation

#### **Point Set**

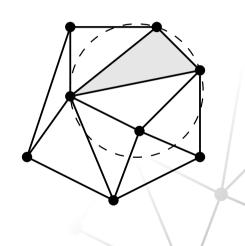
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### **Delaunay Triangulation**

Circumcircle of any triangle contains no other points of V.



# Mathematical Preliminaries: Delaunay Triangulation

#### **Point Set**

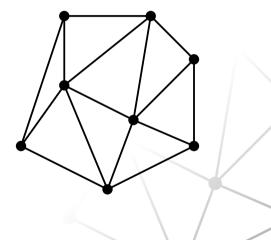
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# Mathematical Preliminaries: Delaunay Triangulation

#### **Point Set**

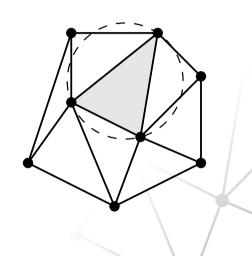
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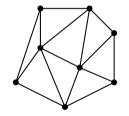
### **Triangulation**

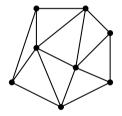
Planar straight-line graph over  $\mathcal{V}$  such that its edges form a maximal subset of non-crossing edges.

### **Delaunay Triangulation**

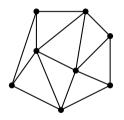
Circumcircle of any triangle contains no other points of V.





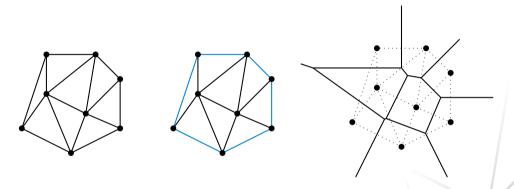


Optimality: maximization of the minimum angle of all angles





- ▶ Optimality: maximization of the minimum angle of all angles
- Convex hull is contained



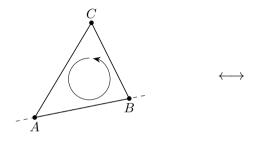
- Optimality: maximization of the minimum angle of all angles
- Convex hull is contained
- Voronoi diagram is the dual



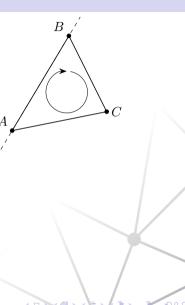
# Mathematical Preliminaries: Properties of Delaunay Triangulation

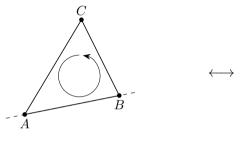
- Duality to Voronoi Diagram (also useful for proofs)
- always exists -> proof
- If no points are cocircular, unique -> proof
- optimality: maximization of the minimum angle of all angles -> proof, reason why delaunay is good
- boundary is convex hull

## Geometric Primitives

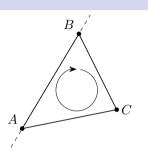


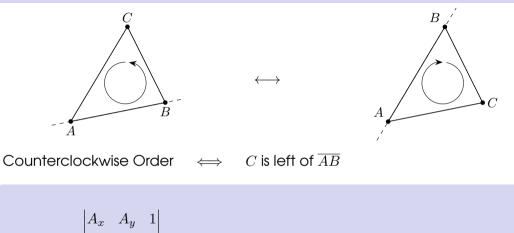
Counterclockwise Order



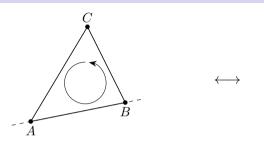


Counterclockwise Order  $\iff$  C is left of  $\overline{AB}$ 





$$0 < \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & 1 \\ B_x & B_y & 1 \\ C_x & C_y & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



Counterclockwise Order 
$$\iff$$
  $C$  is left of  $\overline{AB}$ 

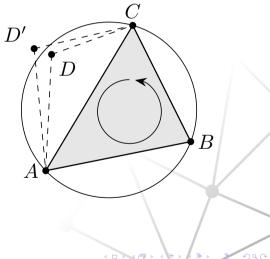
$$0 < \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & 1 \\ B_x & B_y & 1 \\ C_x & C_y & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} B_x - A_x & B_y - A_y \\ C_x - A_x & C_y - A_y \end{vmatrix}$$



Counterclockwise Order 
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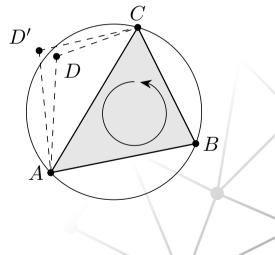
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### Geometric Primitives: Inside Circumcircle

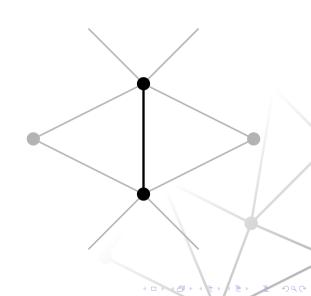


#### Geometric Primitives: Inside Circumcircle

$$0 < \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_x^2 + A_y^2 & 1 \\ B_x & B_y & B_x^2 + B_y^2 & 1 \\ C_x & C_y & C_x^2 + C_y^2 & 1 \\ D_x & D_y & D_x^2 + D_y^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

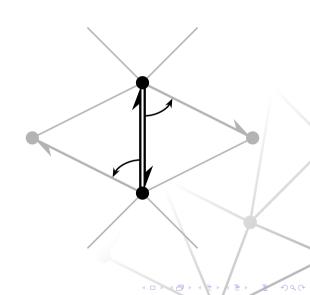


### Data Structure

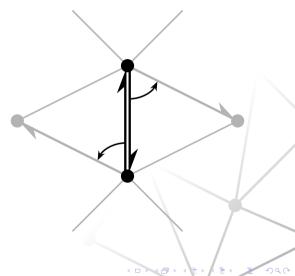


#### Edge-Based Data Structure:

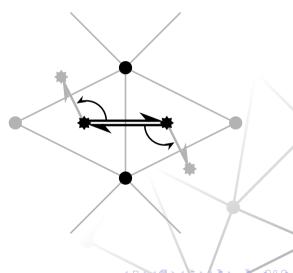
Directed edges for vertices



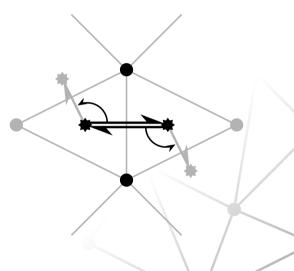
- Directed edges for vertices
- Pointer to ccw. next directed edge with same origin vertex



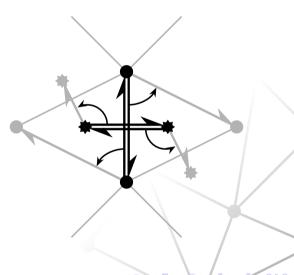
- Directed edges for vertices
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- Directed dual edges for adjacent faces



- Directed edges for vertices
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- Pointer to ccw. next directed dual edge with same origin face

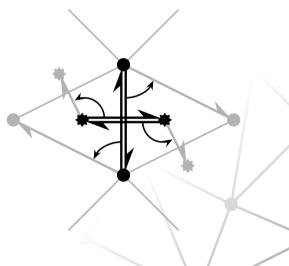


- Directed edges for vertices
- Pointer to ccw. next directed edge with same origin vertex
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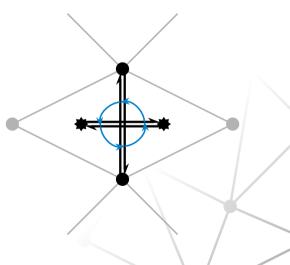
## Data Structure: Quad-Edge Implementation

```
struct quad_edge_algebra {
  struct edge {
   size_t next;
   size_t data;
  };
  struct quad_edge {
   edge data[4];
  };
 vector<quad_edge> quad_edges{};
 vector<size t> free edges{};
};
```



## Data Structure: Quad-Edge Implementation

```
struct quad edge algebra {
 // ...
  static constexpr size_t edge_type_mask =
   sizeof(quad edge) / sizeof(edge) - 1;
  static constexpr size_t quad_edge_mask =
    ~edge_type_mask;
 auto rot(size_t e, int n = 1) const -> size_t {
    const size t t = e + n;
    return (e & quad edge mask) |
           (t & edge type mask):
 auto onext(size_t e) const -> size_t {
    return ((edge*) quad edges.data() + e) ->next;
```



# Algorithm

# Implementation

#### Implementation

 Geometric Primitives need exact computation and therefore arbitrary precision

# **Applications**

#### Conclusions

## Thank you for Your Attention!

#### References

(1)D. T. Lee and B. J. Schachter, "Two Algorithms for D. F. Watson, "Computing the n-Dimensional Delaunay (7)Constructing a Delaunay Triangulation". In: International Tessellation with Application to Voronoi Polytopes". In: Journal of Computer and Information Sciences 9 (1980). The Computer Journal 24 (1981), pp. 167–172, pol: pp. 219-242. DOI: 10.1007/BF00977785. 10.1093/cominI/24.2.167. (2)Leonidas Guibas and Jorge Stolfi. "Primitives for the (8) A. Bowyer. "Computing Dirichlet Tessellations". In: The Manipulation of General Subdivisions and the Computer Journal 24 (1981), pp. 162-166. DOI: Computation of Voronoi Diagrams", In: ACM 10.1093/cominI/24.2.162. Transactions on Graphics 4 (April 1985), pp. 74–123, pol: 10.1145/282918.282923. URL: Christoph Burnikel, Delaunay Graphs by Divide and (9)http://scca.sk/~samuelcik/das/auad\_edae.pdf (visited Conquer, 1998, URL: https://pure.mpg.de/rest/items/ on 11/07/2020). item 1819432 4/component/file 2599484/content (3) Rex A. Dwyer, "A Faster Divide-and-Conquer Algorithm (visited on 11/07/2020). for Constructing Delaunay Triangulations". In: Algorithmica 2 (November 1987), pp. 137-151, DOI: P. Cignoni, C. Montani, and R. Scopiano, "DeWall: A Fast (10)10.1007/BF01840356. Divide-and-Conquer Delaunay Triangulation Algorithm in  $E^{d''}$ . In: Computer-Aided Design 30 (1998). (4)Jonathan Richard Shewchuk, "Trianale: Engineering a pp. 333-341, poi: 10.1016/S0010-4485(97)00082-1 2D Quality Mesh Generator and Delaunay Triangulator". In: Applied Computational Geometry: Towards Jyrki Katajainen and Markku Koppinen, "Constructina Geometric Engineering. Ed. by Ming C. Lin and Delaunay Triangulations by Meraina Buckets in Dinesh Manocha, Vol. 1148, Lecture Notes in Computer Quad-Tree Order", In: Fundamenta Informaticae 11 Science, From the First ACM Workshop on Applied

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