

Bottleneck Steiner Tree (BST)

Manasses Ferreira

manassesferreira@dcc.ufmg.br

Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG)

Wireless Informational Sensing Embedded systems Models Algorithms and Protocols (WISEMAP)

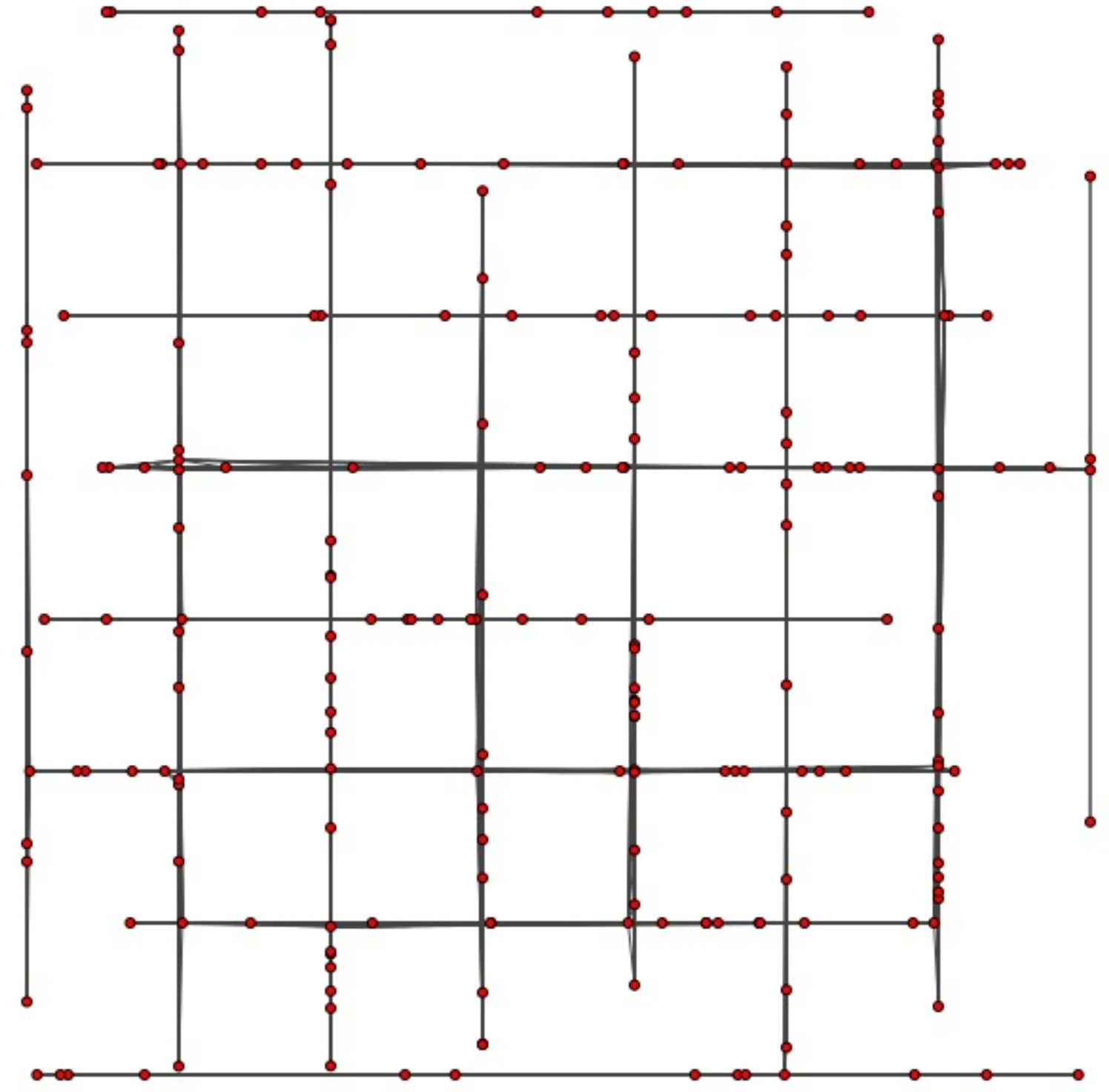
Descrição do Problema Prático

Bottleneck Steiner Tree \mathcal{BST} Dado um conjunto $\mathcal{T} = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\}$ de n **Terminais** e um inteiro positivo k , obtenha a **Árvore de Steiner** contendo, no máximo, k **Pontos de Steiner** $\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k\}$ tal que o comprimento da aresta mais longa seja minimizado. [3]

Terminais Vértices localizados em uma dada posição no plano.

Árvore de Steiner Rede de comunicação acíclica entre os Terminais.

Pontos de Steiner Vértices *não-terminais* da Árvore de Steiner.



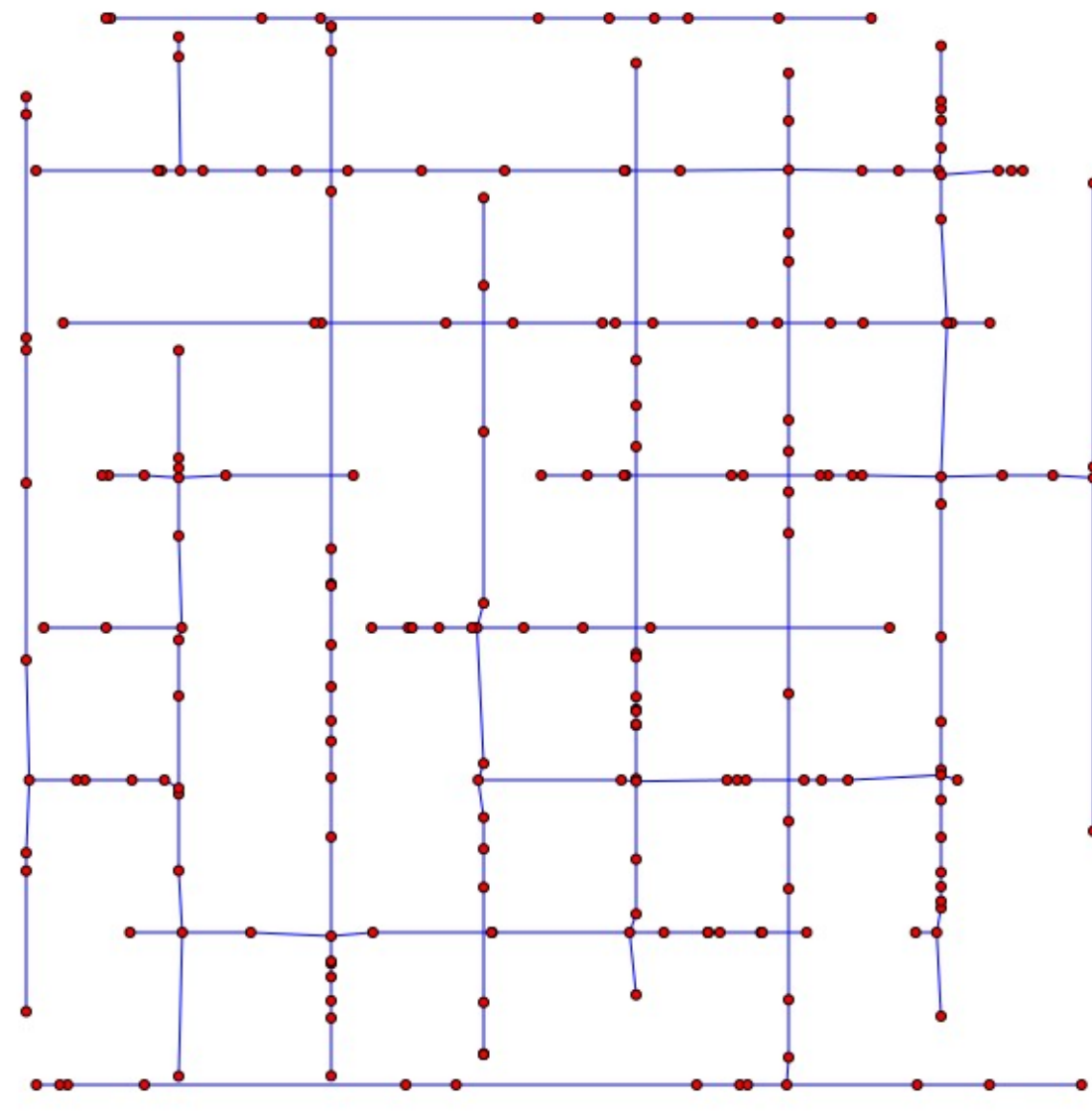
Algorithm 2: STEINERIZEDSPANNINGTREE

Input: Grafo planar euclidiano $G(\mathcal{T}, E)$ e um inteiro k
Output: Árvore geradora steinerizada T

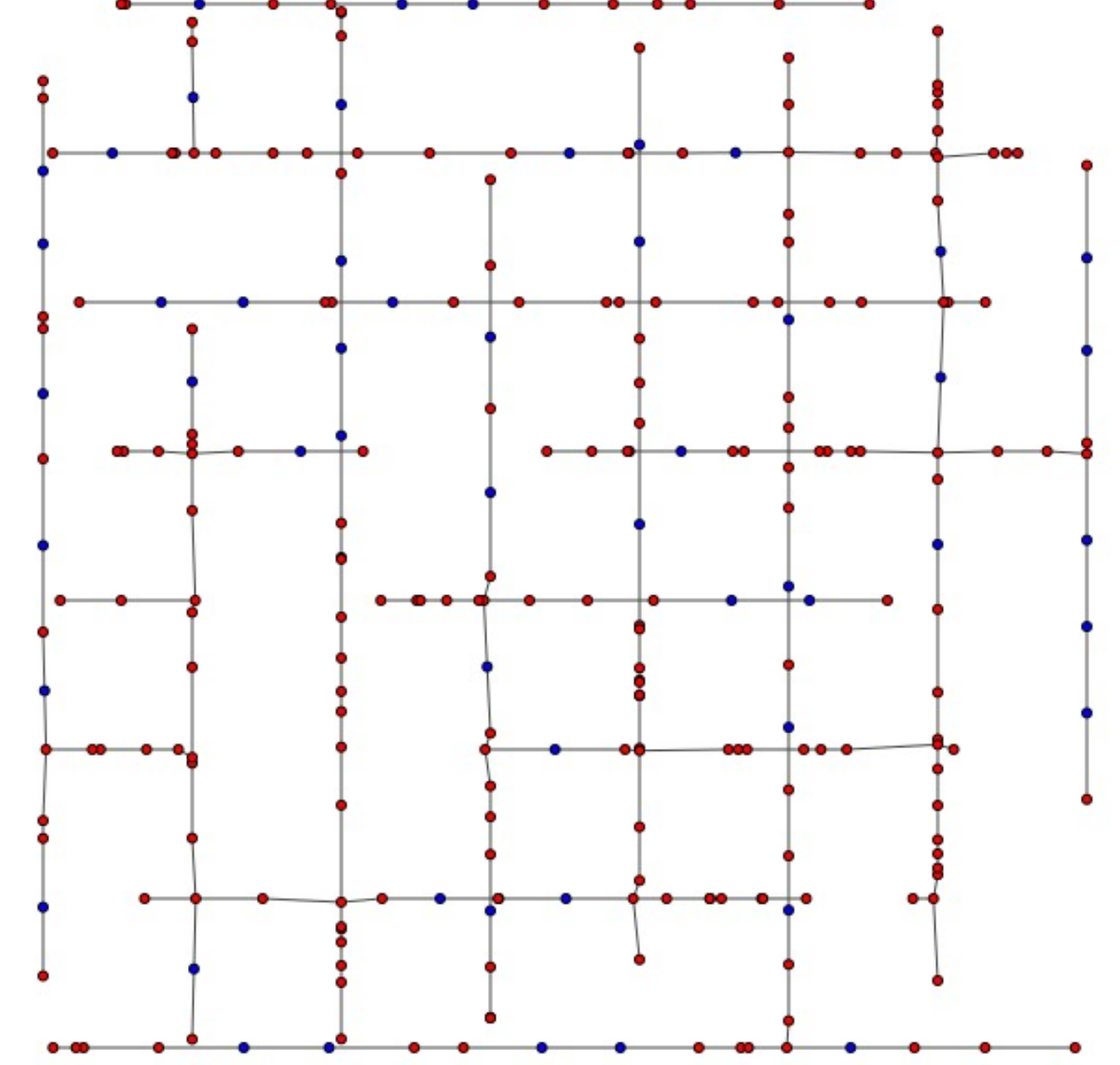
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1  $T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E}) \leftarrow \text{MINIMUMSPANNINGTREE}(G) \mid \mathcal{S} \leftarrow \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{S}} \subseteq E, n \leftarrow |\mathcal{T}|$ 
2 for  $e \leftarrow 1$  to  $|\mathcal{E}|$  do
3   //  $(v_i, v_j) \leftarrow e \mid v_i, v_j \in \mathcal{S}, e \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{S}}, i \neq j, i, j \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ 
4    $\mathcal{P}_e \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
5    $p_e \leftarrow 0$ 
6    $l_e \leftarrow w_e$  //  $w_e \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 
7 for  $s \leftarrow n+1$  to  $n+k$  do
8    $e \leftarrow \arg \max_{i \in [1, n-1]} l_i$ 
9    $\mathcal{P}_e \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_e \cup \{s\}$ 
10   $p_e \leftarrow p_e + 1$ 
11   $l_e \leftarrow \frac{w_e}{p_e + 1}$ 
12 for  $e \leftarrow 1$  to  $|\mathcal{E}|$  do
13  if  $p_e > 0$  then
14     $(v_i, v_j) \leftarrow e$  //  $i, j \in [1, n]$ 
15     $\alpha \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(\mathcal{P}_e)$ 
16     $\mathcal{E} \leftarrow \mathcal{E} - \{e\} \cup \{(v_i, v_\alpha)\}$ 
17    for each  $s \in \mathcal{P}_e$  do
18       $\mathcal{S} \leftarrow \mathcal{S} \cup \{v_s\}$  //  $s \in [n+1, n+k]$ 
19      if  $\nu \leftarrow \text{NEXT}(s, \mathcal{P}_e)$  then
20         $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{S}} \leftarrow \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{S}} \cup \{(v_s, v_\nu)\}$ 
21     $\omega \leftarrow \text{LAST}(\mathcal{P}_e)$ 
22     $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{S}} \leftarrow \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{S}} \cup \{(v_\omega, v_j)\}$ 
23 return  $T$ 

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MST



MST_SST

Algorithm 1: STEINERMINIMALTREE

Input: Grafo planar euclidiano $G(\mathcal{T}, E)$

Output: Árvore de Steiner Minimal T^* e um inteiro k

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1  $\{T^*, k\} \leftarrow \text{GEOSTEINER}(G)$ 
2 return  $\{T^*, k\}$ 

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	Total Length	Bottleneck
MST	90.36	2.35
MST_SST	90.36	0.68
SMT	61.87	0.95
SMT_SST	61.87	0.38

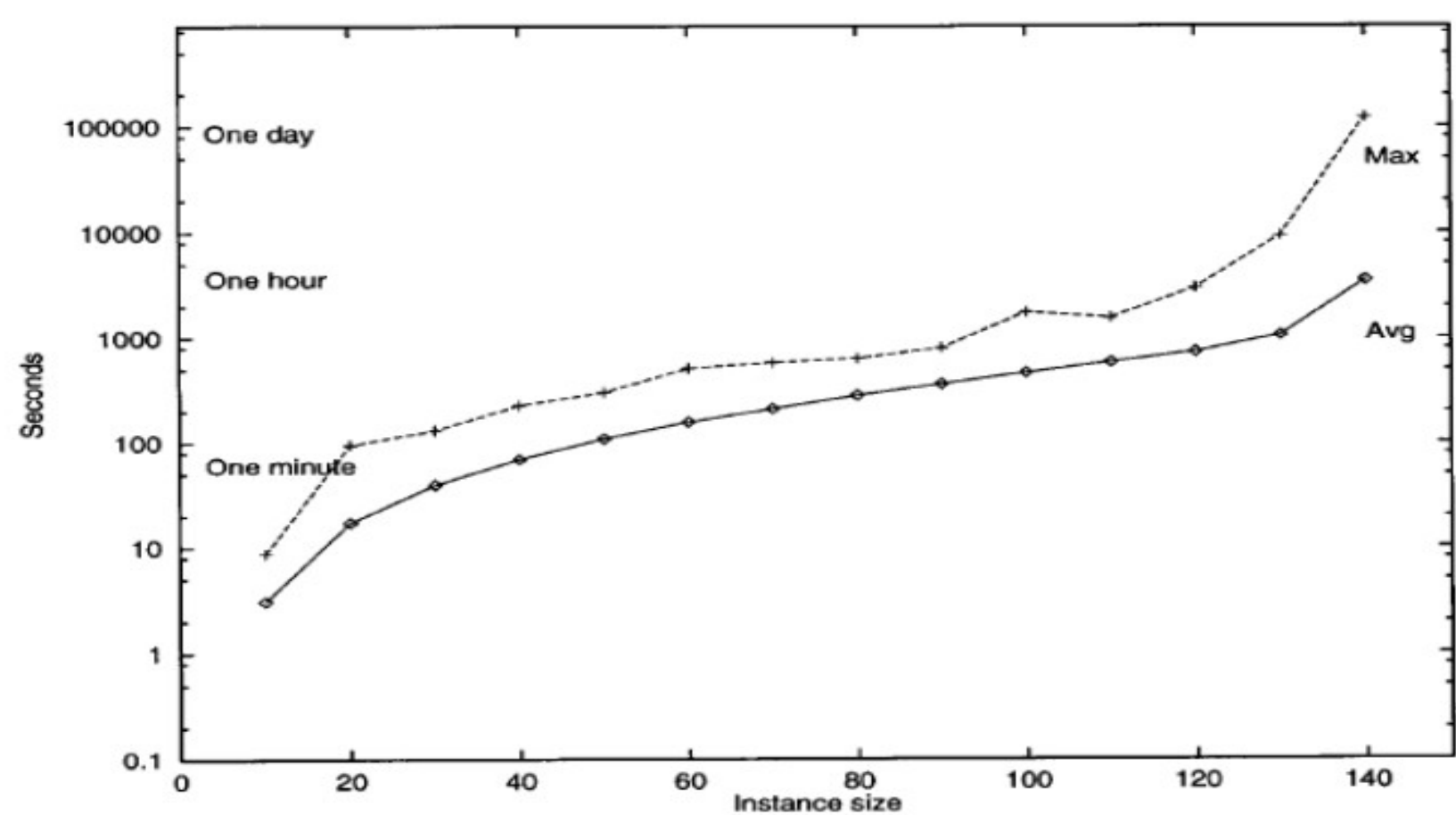
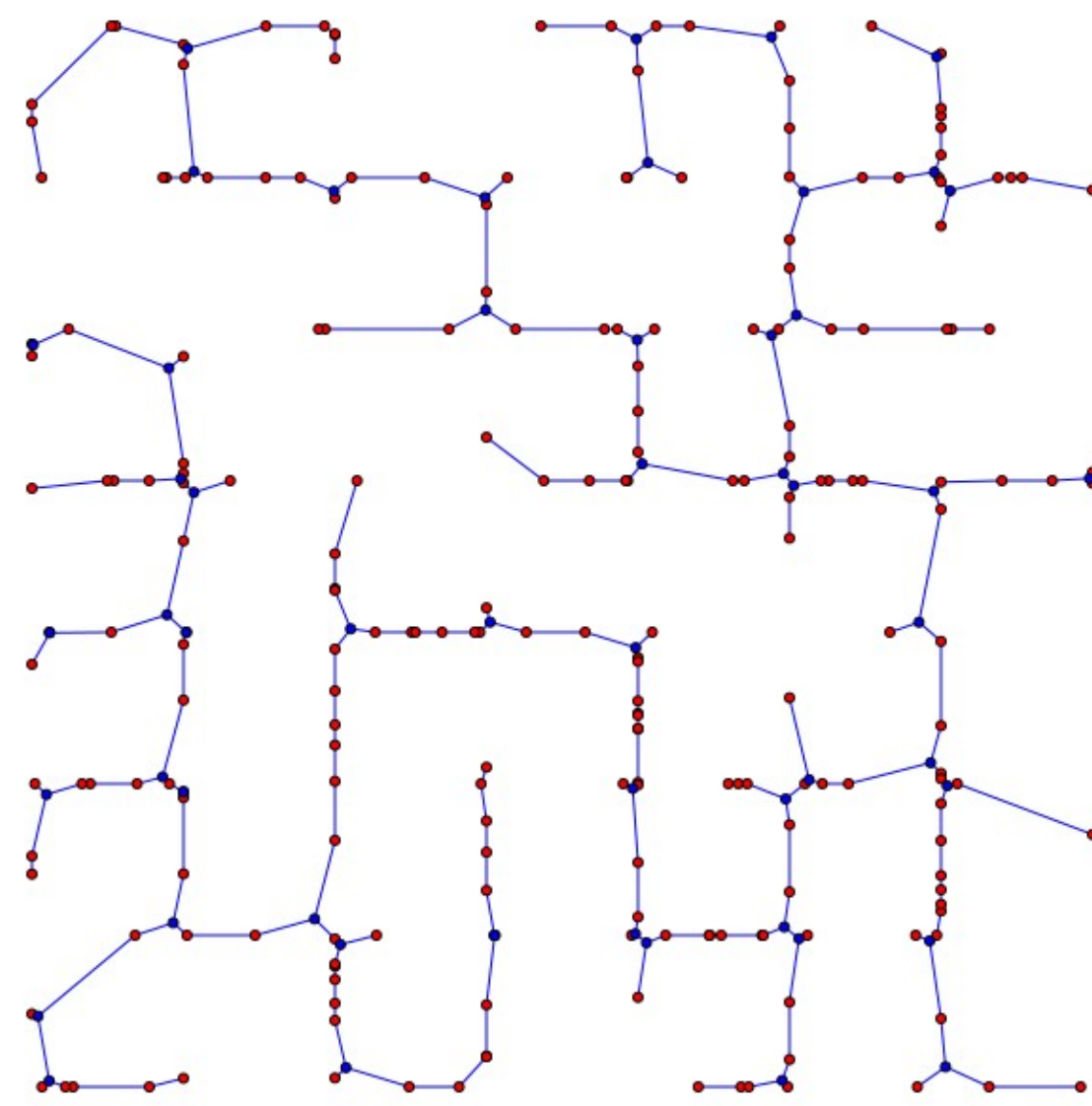
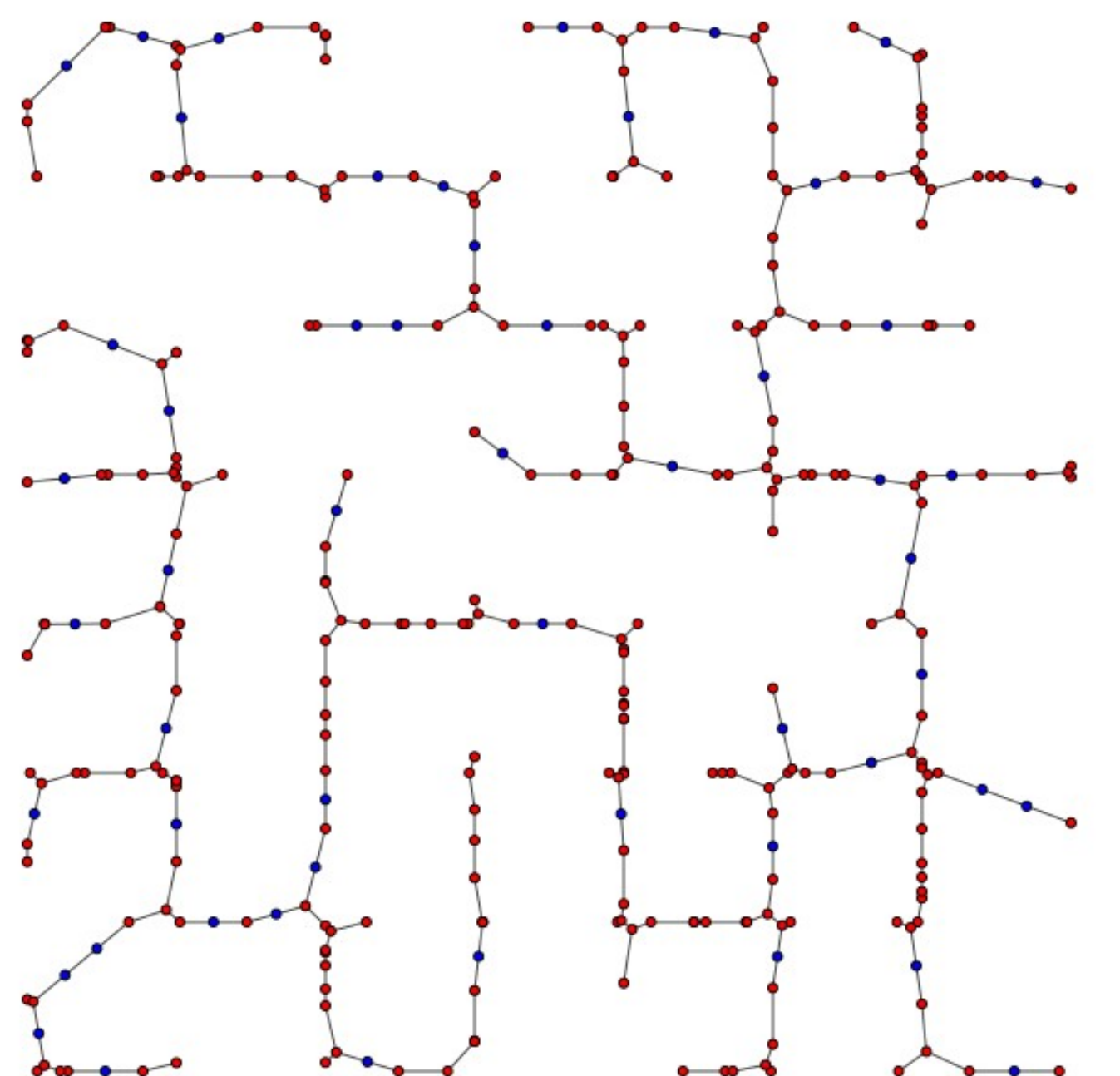


Fig. 11. Total CPU times (seconds).



SMT



SMT_SST