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Chew's second algorithm

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In mesh generation, **Chew's second algorithm** is a Delaunay refinement algorithm for creating quality constrained Delaunay triangulations. The algorithm takes a piecewise linear system (PLS) and returns a constrained Delaunay triangulation of only quality triangles where quality is defined by the minimum angle in a triangle. Developed by L. Paul Chew for meshing surfaces embedded in three-dimensional space, [1] Chew's second algorithm has been adopted as a two-dimensional mesh generator due to practical advantages over Ruppert's algorithm in certain cases and is the default quality mesh generator implemented in the freely available Triangle Package. [2] Chew's second algorithm is guaranteed to terminate and produce a local feature size-graded meshes with minimum angle up to about 28.6 degrees. [3]

Mesh of Lake Michigan using
Chew's second algorithm implemented in the Triangle ♂ package.

□

Algorithm description [edit]

The algorithm begins with a constrained Delaunay triangulation of the input vertices. At each step, the circumcenter of a poor-quality triangle is inserted into the triangulation with one exception. If the circumcenter

lies on the opposite side of an input segment as the poor quality triangle, the midpoint of the segment is inserted. Moreover, any previously inserted circumcenters inside the diametral ball of the original segment (before it is split) are removed from the triangulation.

Circumcenter insertion is repeated until no poor-quality triangles exist.

See also [edit]

• Ruppert's algorithm

References [edit]

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- 3. A Rand, Alexander (2011). "Where and How Chew's Second Delaunay Refinement Algorithm Works" (PDF). Proceedings of the 23rd Canadian Conference on Computational Geometry. pp. 157–162.

Categories: Mesh generation | Triangulation (geometry)

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