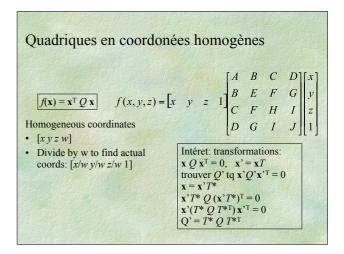
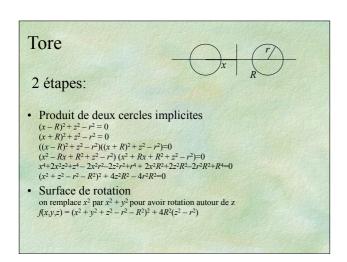
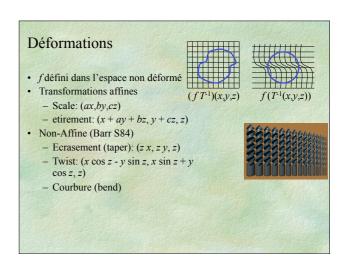
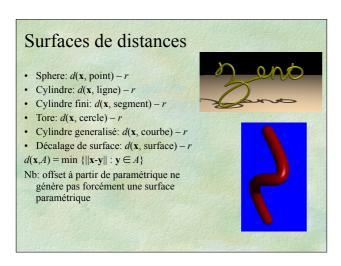


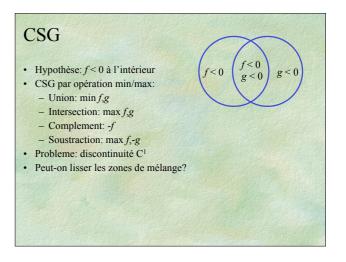
Quadriques $f(x,y,z) = Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + 2Cxz + 2Dx + Ey^{2} + 2Fyz + 2Gy + Hz^{2} + 2Iz + J$ • Ellipsoide (Sphere): $Ax^{2} + Ey^{2} + Hz^{2} - 1 = 0$ • Cylindre: $Ax^{2} + Ey^{2} - 1 = 0$ • Hyperboloide (Cone): $Ax^{2} + Ey^{2} - Hz^{2} + J = 0$ • Paraboloide: $Ax^{2} + Ey^{2} - 2Iz = 0$

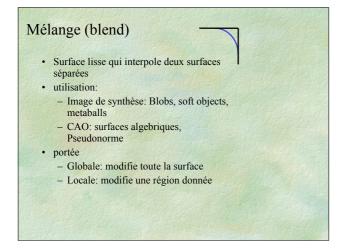


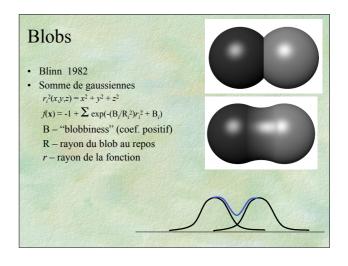


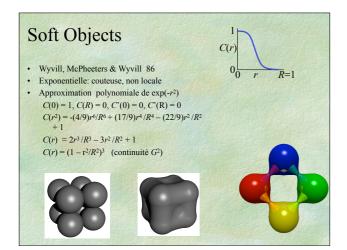


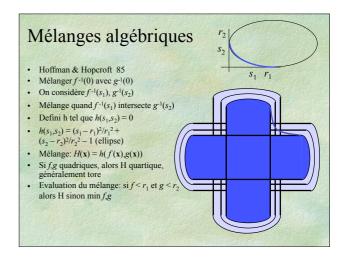


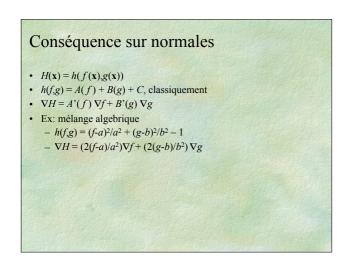


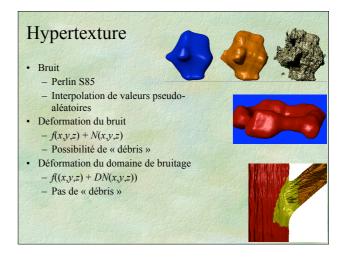


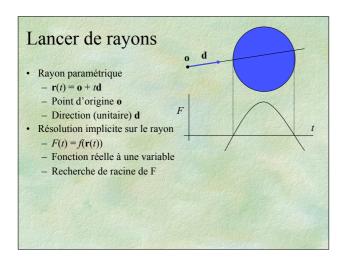












Recherche de racine Surfaces algébriques DesCartes [Hanrahan S'84] Surfaces de Lipschitz LG-Surfaces [Kalra & Barr S'89] Sphere Tracing [Hart 96] Surfaces quelconques Arithmétique par interval [Mitchell 89] Incrémental (marching) [Perlin & Hoffert 89]

Polygonalisation

- Conversion d'une surface implicite vers maillage
- · Visualisation utilise polygones
- approximation
- · Deux étapes
 - Partition de l'espace en cellules
 - Approximation polygonale locale à chaque cellule

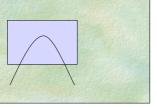
Partitionnement spatial

- Division de l'espace en reseau de cellules
 - Cubes
 - Tetrahedres
 - Adaptatif
- Trois techniques
 - Enumeration (toutes les cellules)
 - Subdivision (octree, k-d tree)
 - Surface tracking (à partir d'un point de départ)

Critère de subdivision

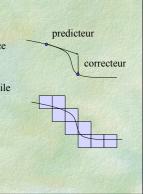
Comment savoir que la surface passe dans une cellule donnée?

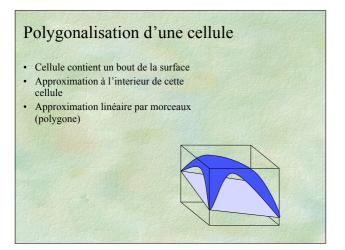
- · Cellules d'intersections
 - Au moins un sommet à l'exterieur, et un sommet intérieur
 - Condition suffisante mais nonnecessaire
- · Critères théoriques
 - Analyse par interval
 - Conditions de Lipschitz

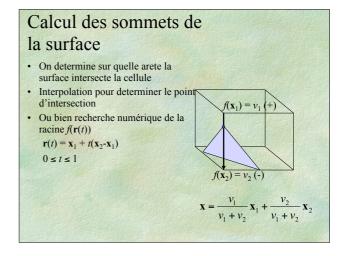


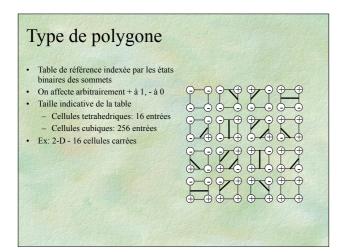
Techniques de tracking

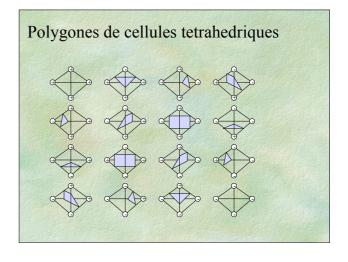
- Prediction-correction
 - Extrapolation sur la tangente
 - Calcul de la position de la surface
- · Approximation linéaire
 - On suit les faces des cubes
 - Traitement en file plutot qu'en pile

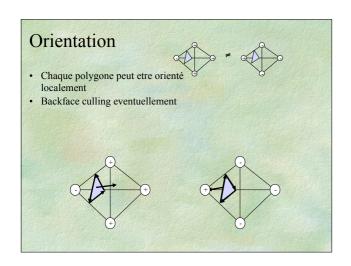


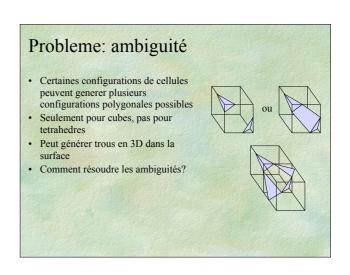


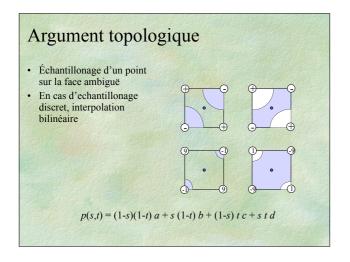


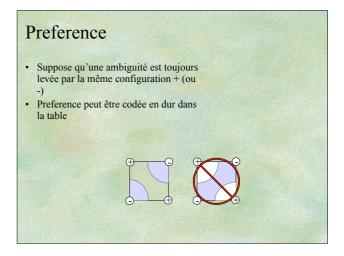


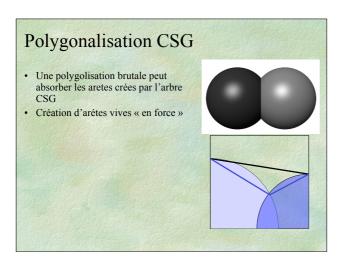


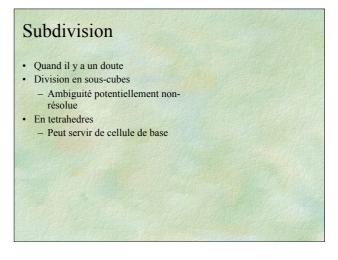


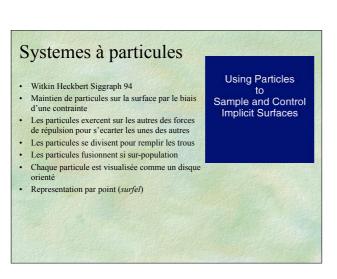


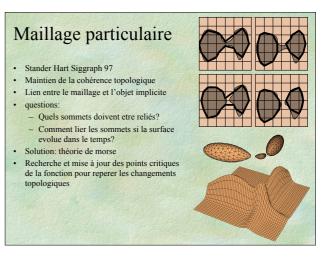












- Shrinkwrapping

 Examen des surfaces f-1(s) for s > 0

 Pour s grand, f-1(s) "a peu prés" sphériques

 Polygonalisation de cette surface

 Reduction itérative de la surface jusqu'au zéro

 Suivi de la surface par les points

 Subdivision des polygones quand la courbure locale augmente

 Reperage des points critiques si besoin

