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# A Stable Voronoi-based Algorithm for Medial Axis Extraction through Labeling Sample Points

**Farid Karimipour**

*Assistant Professor*

*Department of Geomatics, College of Engineering, University of Tehran, Iran*

**fkarimipr@ut.ac.ir**



**Mehran Ghandehari**

*MSc Student of GIS*

*Department of Geomatics, College of Engineering, University of Tehran, Iran*

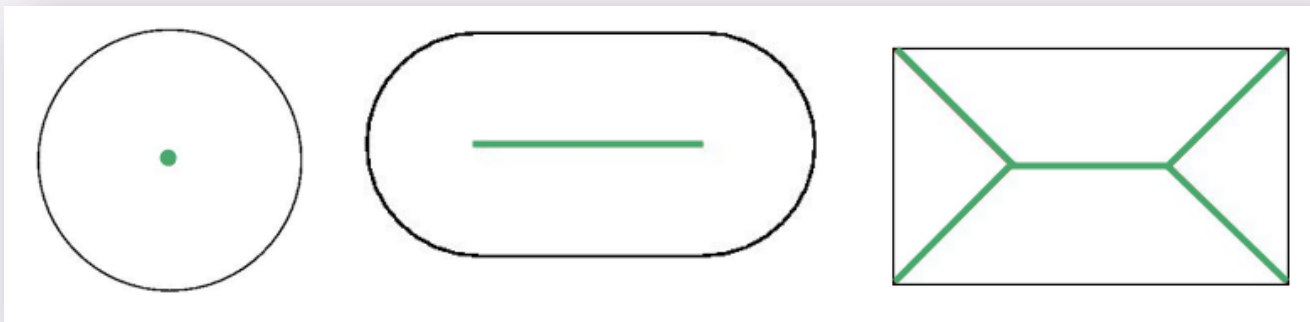
**ghandehary@ut.ac.ir**



27 June 2012

# Medial Axis (MA)

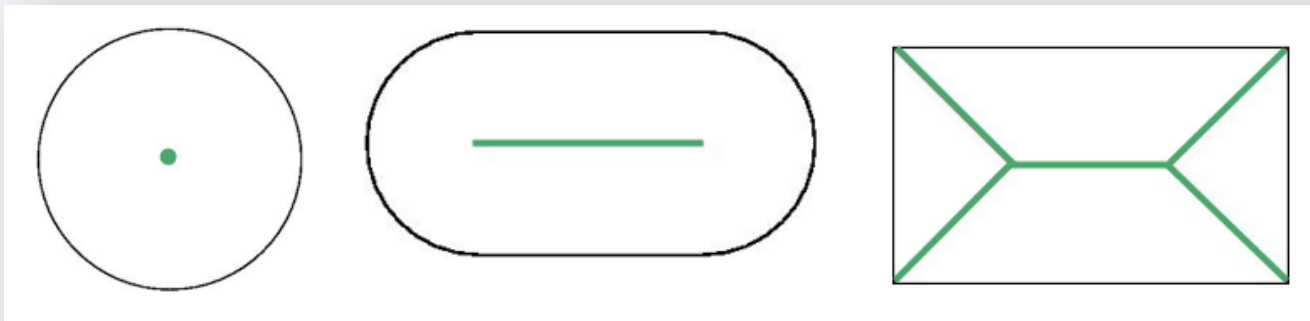
The medial axis (also called skeleton) is the closure of the set of points in an object  $\mathcal{O}$  that have at least two closest points on the object's boundary  $\partial\mathcal{O}$



# Medial Axis (MA)

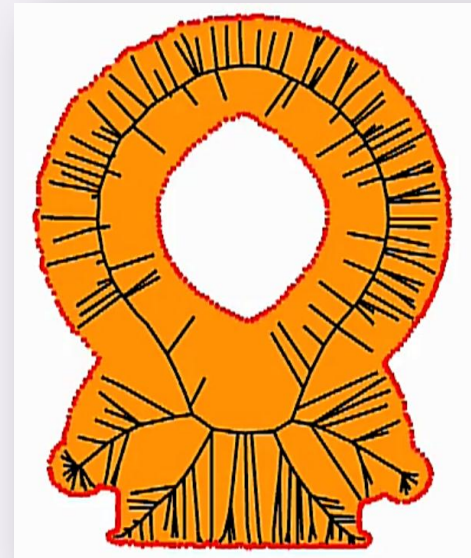
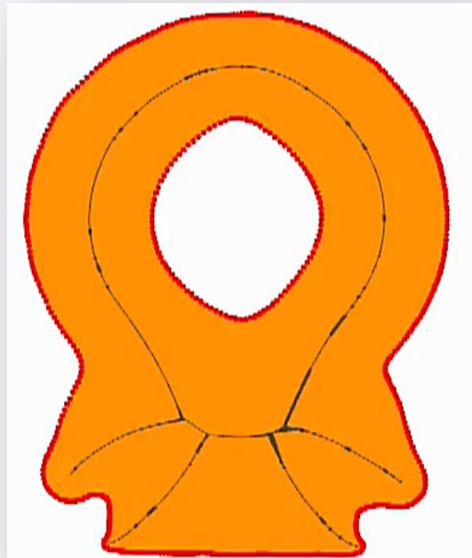
## Properties:

- There is a unique MA for a given shape.
- The MA is topologically equivalent to its shape.
- There is a one-to-one relation between a shape and its MA: a shape can be reconstructed from its MA



# Instability of Medial Axis

- The MA is very sensitive to small changes of the boundary, which produces many irrelevant branches in the MA.
- Two very similar shapes can have significantly different MAs:



# Instability of Medial Axis

- **Solution:** Filtering extraneous branches
  - **Simplification:** Smooth the boundary before computing the MA (pre-processing).
  - **Pruning:** Remove the irrelevant branches of the extracted MA (post-processing).
- **Disadvantage:** May alter the topological or geometrical structure of the MA



# Instability of Medial Axis

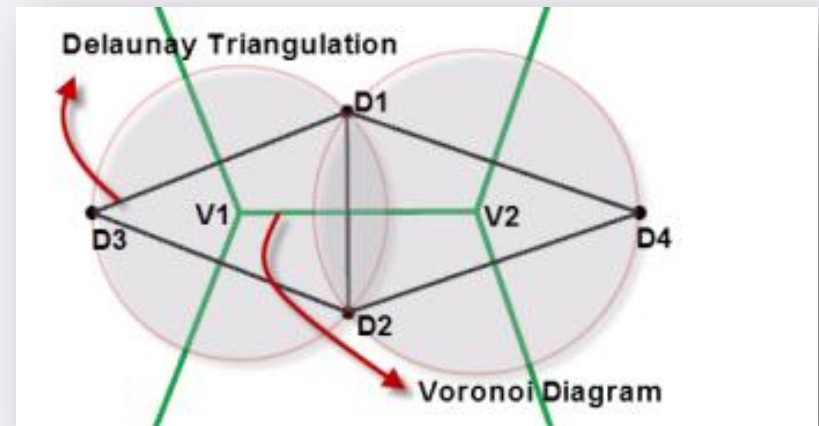
## Our approach:

A modification to a Voronoi-based MA extraction algorithm (i.e., one-step crust and skeleton extraction) through labeling the sample points



# One-Step Crust and Skeleton Extraction

- Proposed by Gold and Snoeyink (1999)
- Extracts both the boundary (crust) and the MA (skeleton), simultaneously
- Every Voronoi/Delaunay edge is either part of the crust (Delaunay) or the skeleton (Voronoi), which is determined by *inCircle* test

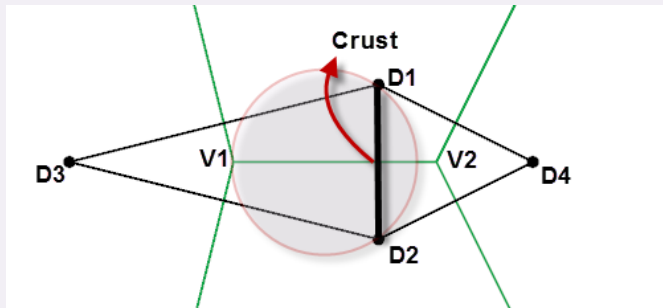


$$InCircle(D_1, D_2, V_1, V_2) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{D1} & y_{D1} & x_{D1}^2 + y_{D1}^2 & 1 \\ x_{D2} & y_{D2} & x_{D2}^2 + y_{D2}^2 & 1 \\ x_{V1} & y_{V1} & x_{V1}^2 + y_{V1}^2 & 1 \\ x_{V2} & y_{V2} & x_{V2}^2 + y_{V2}^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

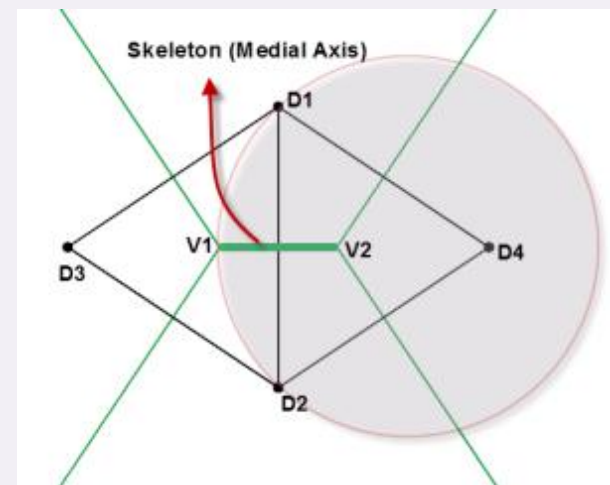


# One-Step Crust and Skeleton Extraction

- The  $InCircle(D1, D2, V1, V2)$  determines the position of  $V2$  respect to the circle passes through  $D1, D2$  and  $V1$ :
  - $V2$  is outside the circle  $\rightarrow D1D2$  belongs to the crust
  - $V2$  is inside the circle  $\rightarrow V1V2$  belongs to the skeleton



(a)

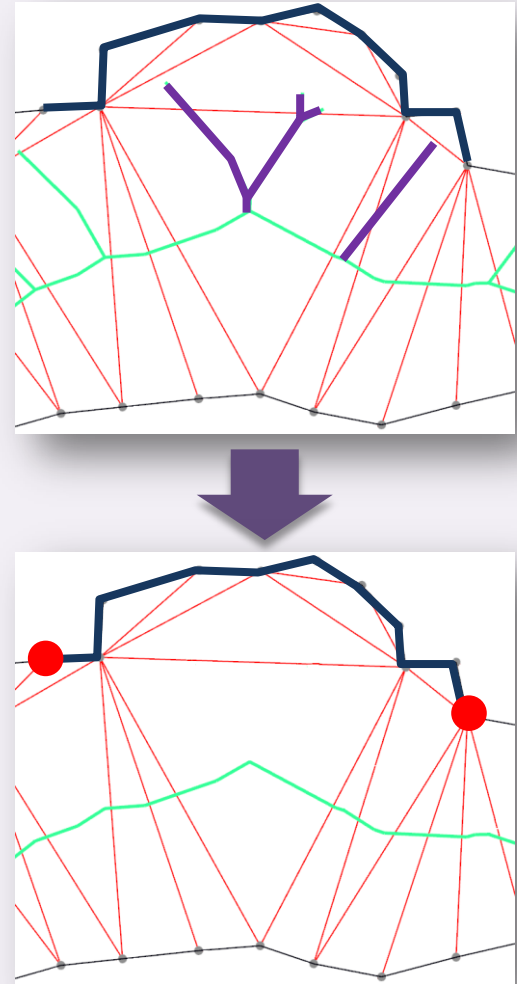


(b)



# Our Approach

- **Observation:** extraneous edges are the Voronoi edges created between the sample points that lie on the same segment of the curve
- **Solution:** Labeling the sample points to automatically avoid appearing such edges in the medial axis

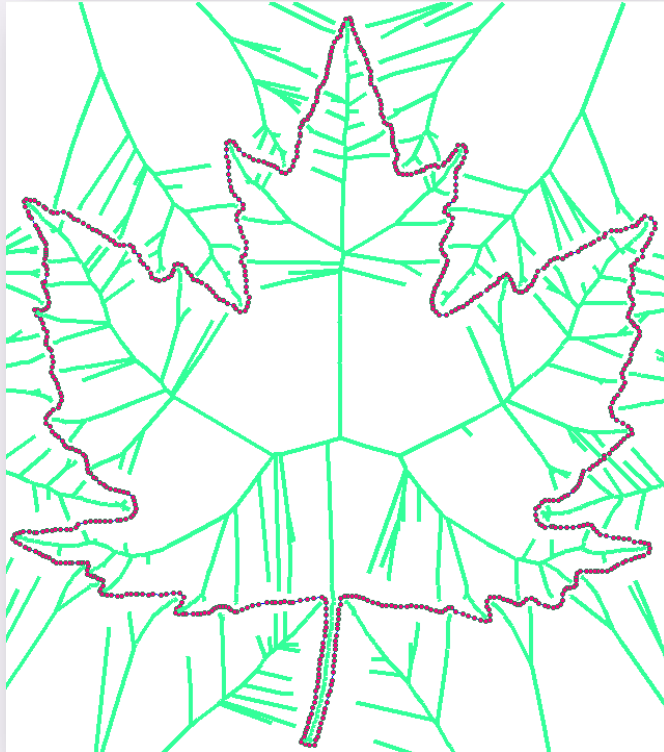


# Our Approach

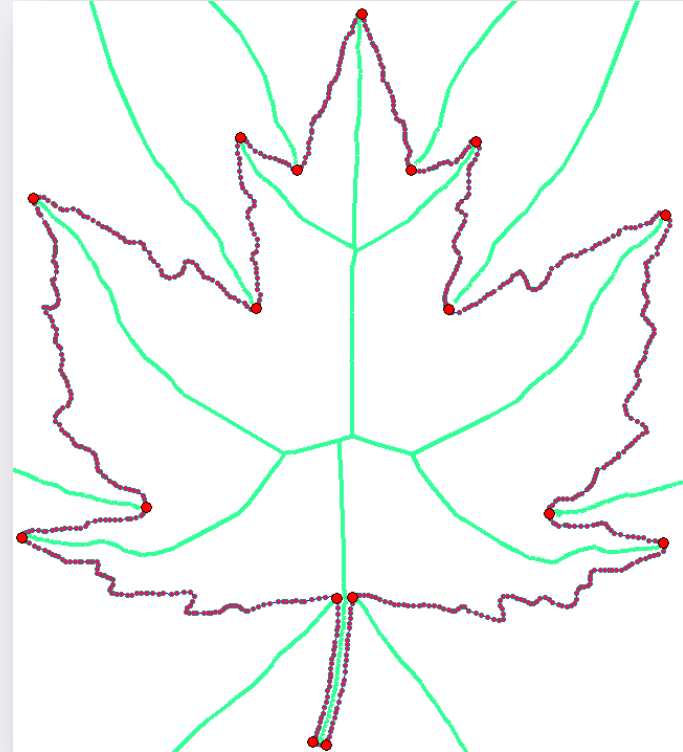
- Modifications applied to one-step algorithm:
  - **Labeling the sample points:** Each segment of the shape is assigned a unique label; and all of its sample points are assigned the same label.
  - **Extracting the crust and MA:** each Delaunay edge passes the *InCircle* test
    - If  $InCircle < 0$  and the corresponding Delaunay vertices have the same labels, that Delaunay edge is added to the crust.
    - If  $InCircle > 0$  and the corresponding Delaunay vertices have different labels, its dual is added to the MA.



# Results



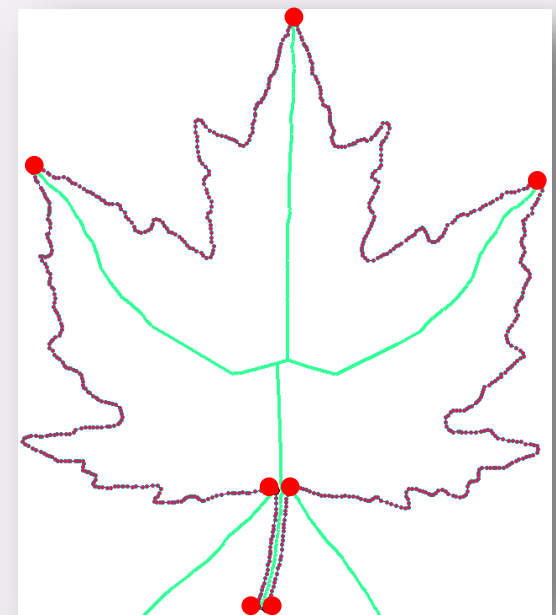
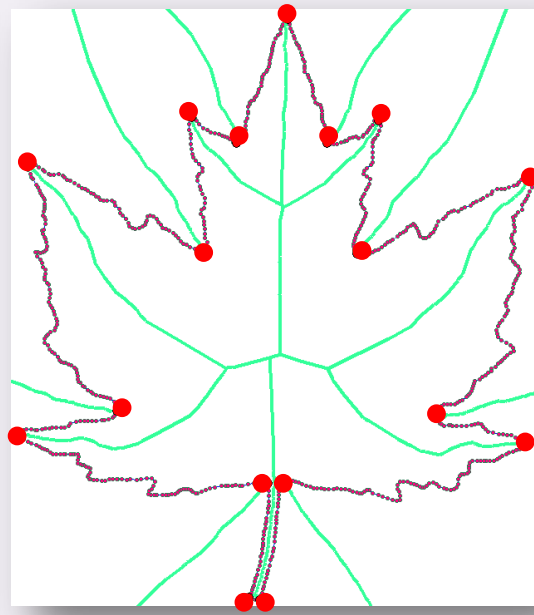
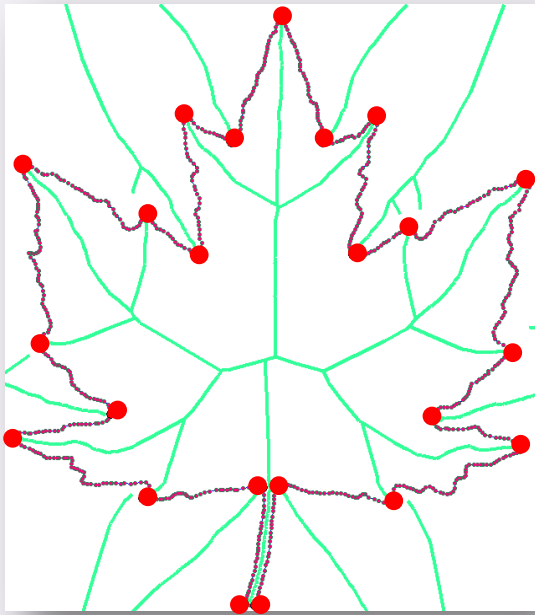
**One-step crust and  
skeleton algorithm**



**Our algorithm**

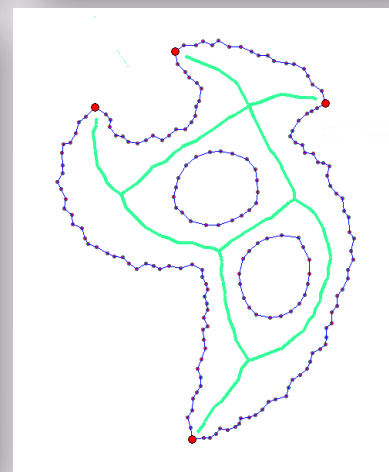
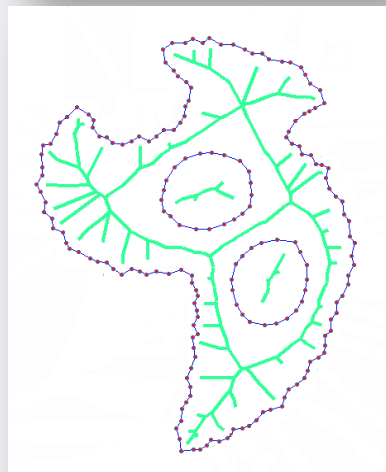
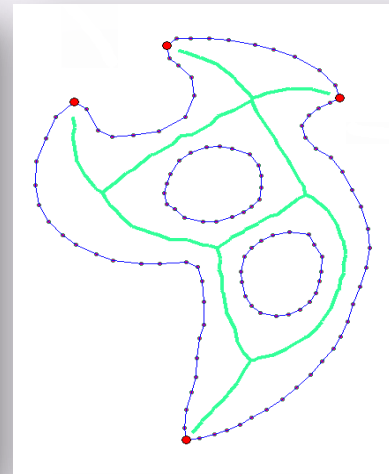
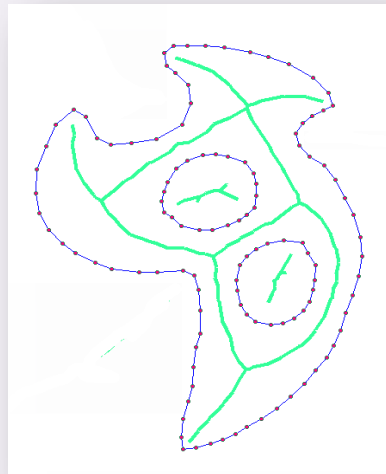
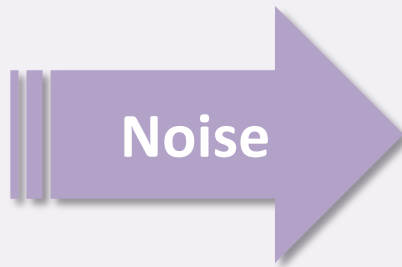
# Results

- Different segmentations lead to different MAs:



# Discussion

- **Stability**

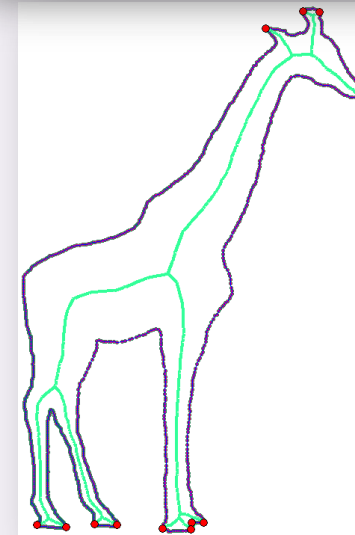
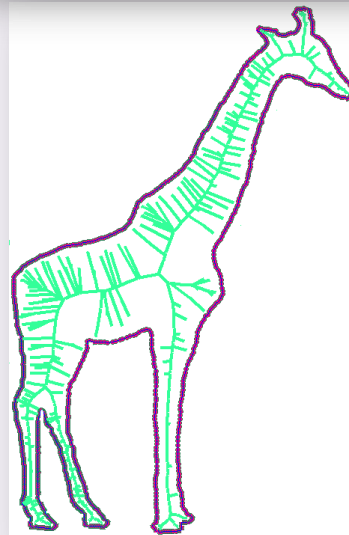
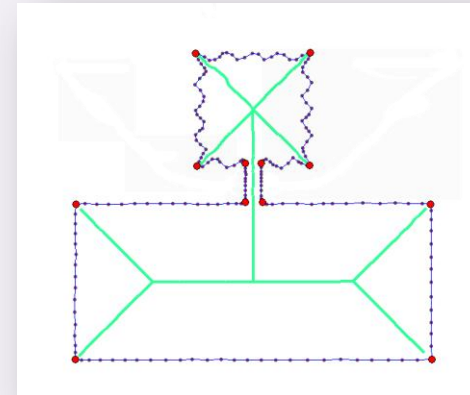
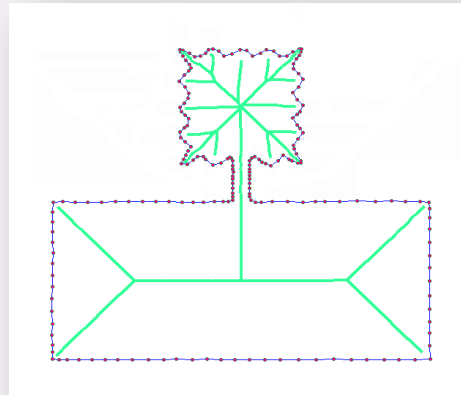


One-step algorithm

Our algorithm

# Discussion

- Flexibility

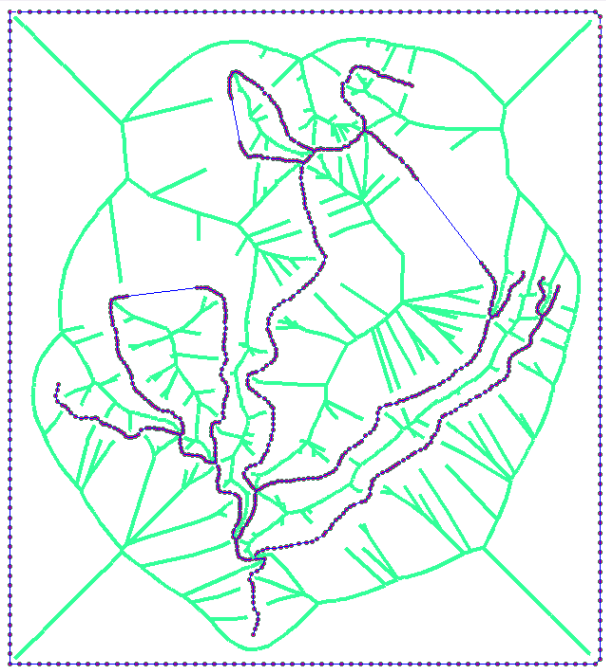


One-step algorithm

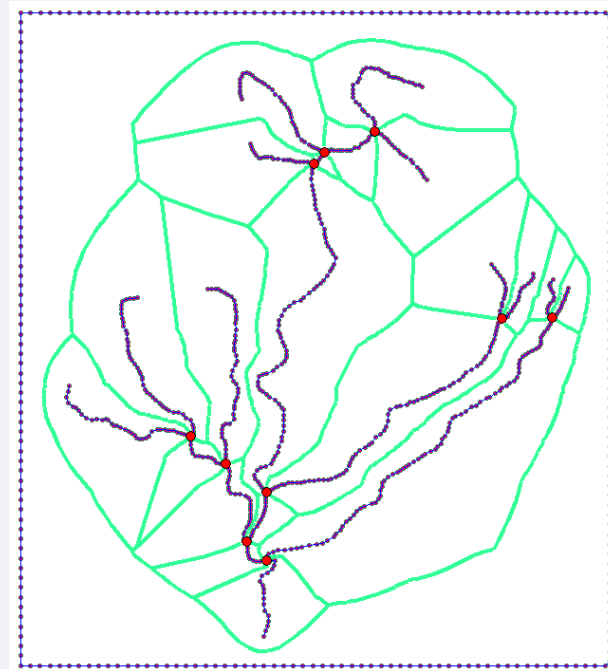
Our algorithm

# Discussion

- Open curves



One-step algorithm



Our algorithm



# Conclusion and Future Work

- Improving the one-step crust and skeleton algorithm through labeling the sample points
- The solution is
  - Simple
  - Easy to implement
  - Robust to boundary perturbations
  - Able to handle sharp corners and open curves
  - Stable, even in the presence of significant noise and perturbations
- Extending the approach for surface reconstruction and 3D MA extraction



# Thank you for your attention

