

Orientation Fields on Closed Surfaces

A Discrete Exterior Calculus Primal Dual (DEC-PD) Approach

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- 1 Surface Discretization (Simplicial Complex)
- 2 Introduction required DEC topics
 - Shopping List

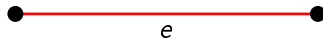
The surface mesh is made of simplices $\sigma = v, e, f$:

- **vertices**, edges, (triangle) faces



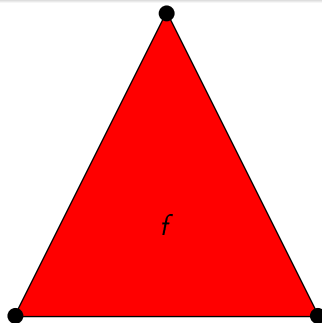
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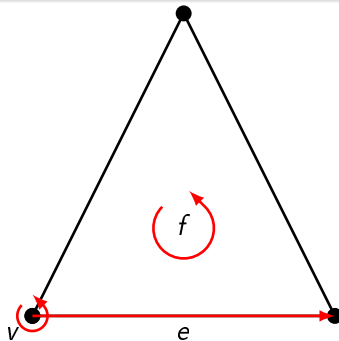
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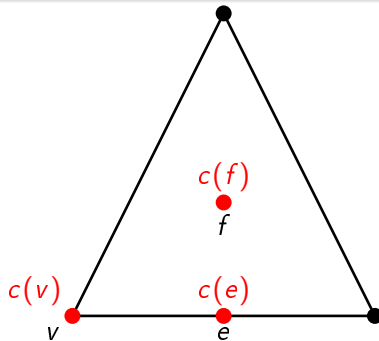
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- equipped with an orientation



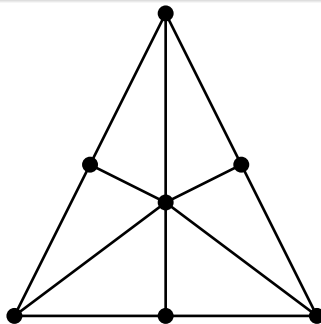
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- equipped with an orientation
- have circumcenters $c(\sigma) \in \text{Int}(\sigma) \Rightarrow$: well-centered)



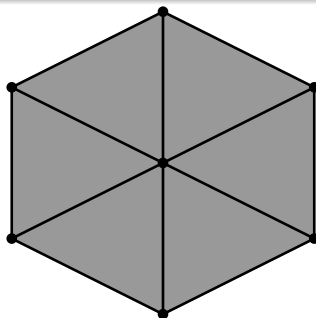
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- are refinable (circumcentric subdivision)



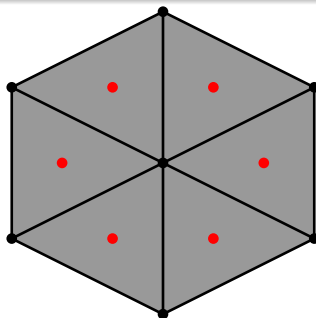
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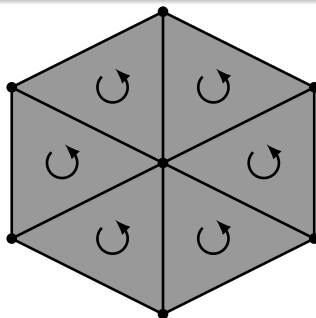
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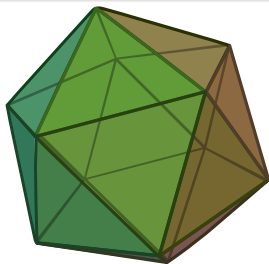
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- **oriented**: neighboured faces have the same orientation
- **manifold-like**: polyhedron $\bigcup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} f$ is a C^0 -manifold



<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Icosahedron.svg>

PDE for orientation fields

$$\partial_t \mathbf{p}^b = (K_1 \Delta^{\text{GD}} + K_3 \Delta^{\text{RR}}) \mathbf{p}^b - K_n \left(\|\mathbf{p}^b\|^2 - 1 \right) \mathbf{p}^b$$

We need to discretize

${}^0\Delta^{\text{GD}}$... Vector-Laplace-CoBeltrami-Operator or Grad-Div-Laplace

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- the 1-form $\mathbf{p}^b \in \Lambda^1(M)$
- the Laplace-Operators Δ^{GD} and Δ^{RR}

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