

Artifact typology

Draft #4

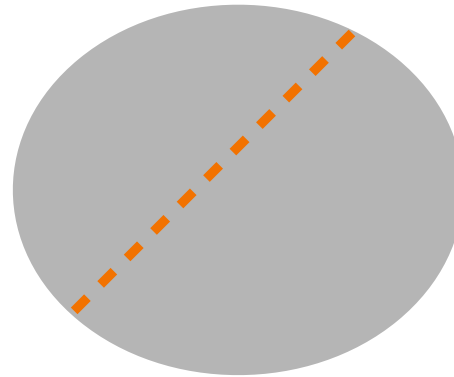
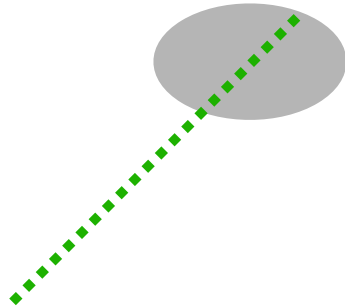
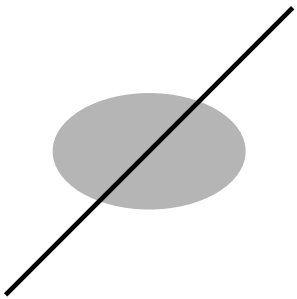
July 2024, simplification crew

Three types of edges:

CONTINUING (C)

ENDING (E)

SINGLE (S)



“Continuing”: continues before and after artifact

“Ending”: continues only at one end

“Single”: does not continue

Artifact classification code - reasoning

1. An artifact of x nodes can consist of y different continuity groups (or “strokes”, aka “ways” from the updated COINS algorithm with 120 degrees angle threshold)

- If planar case: $y \leq x$ (there are *at most as many* continuity groups as there are nodes)
- In non planar case: y can be $> x$; if an artifact is caused by non-planarity \rightarrow we don't touch it at all

2. Interstitial nodes: If $1 < y < x$, it means there are continuity groups that are “prime” (touched by an **external** stroke, where we need to keep the entry point) - determine which continuity group this interstitial node lies on, and mark with ' (prime)

3. “Touching”: if there are 2 or more Es, we need to check whether these Es end in the same point - if so, mark with a hat ^

4. “Crossing CE”: if there is at least 1 C and at least 1 E, for each E we need to check whether it crosses (or only touches) C. If it crosses C, it gets an asterisk *

Artifact classification - example

We ask the following questions:

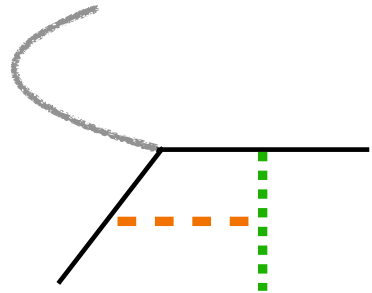
1. How many nodes does an artifact have?
2. How many strokes is it delineated by?
3. Do these strokes continue before and/or after the artifact?
4. Is any of the nodes created by a stroke touching one of the continuity groups?

The answer gives us a code:

<X-node> <letter code> <apostrophe at stroke with interstitial node>, for example:

4-node C'ES

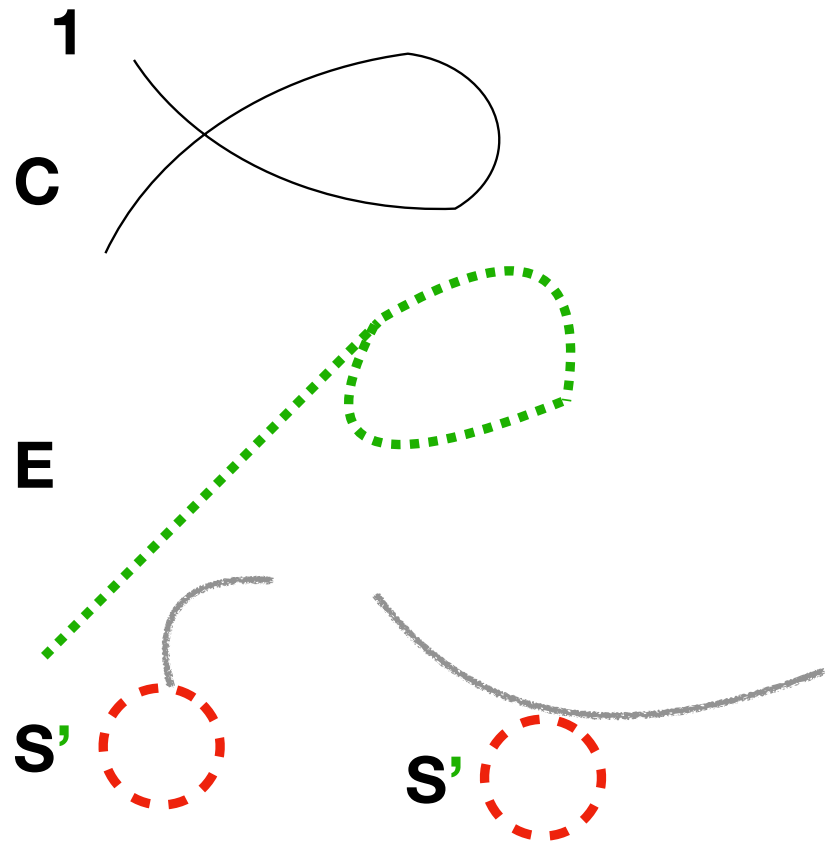
(This artifact has 4 nodes, is delineated by 3 strokes, of which one is continuous (C), another is ending (E), and the third one is single (S); the 4th node results from a stroke touching C, which is marked by the apostrophe)



0-node artifacts

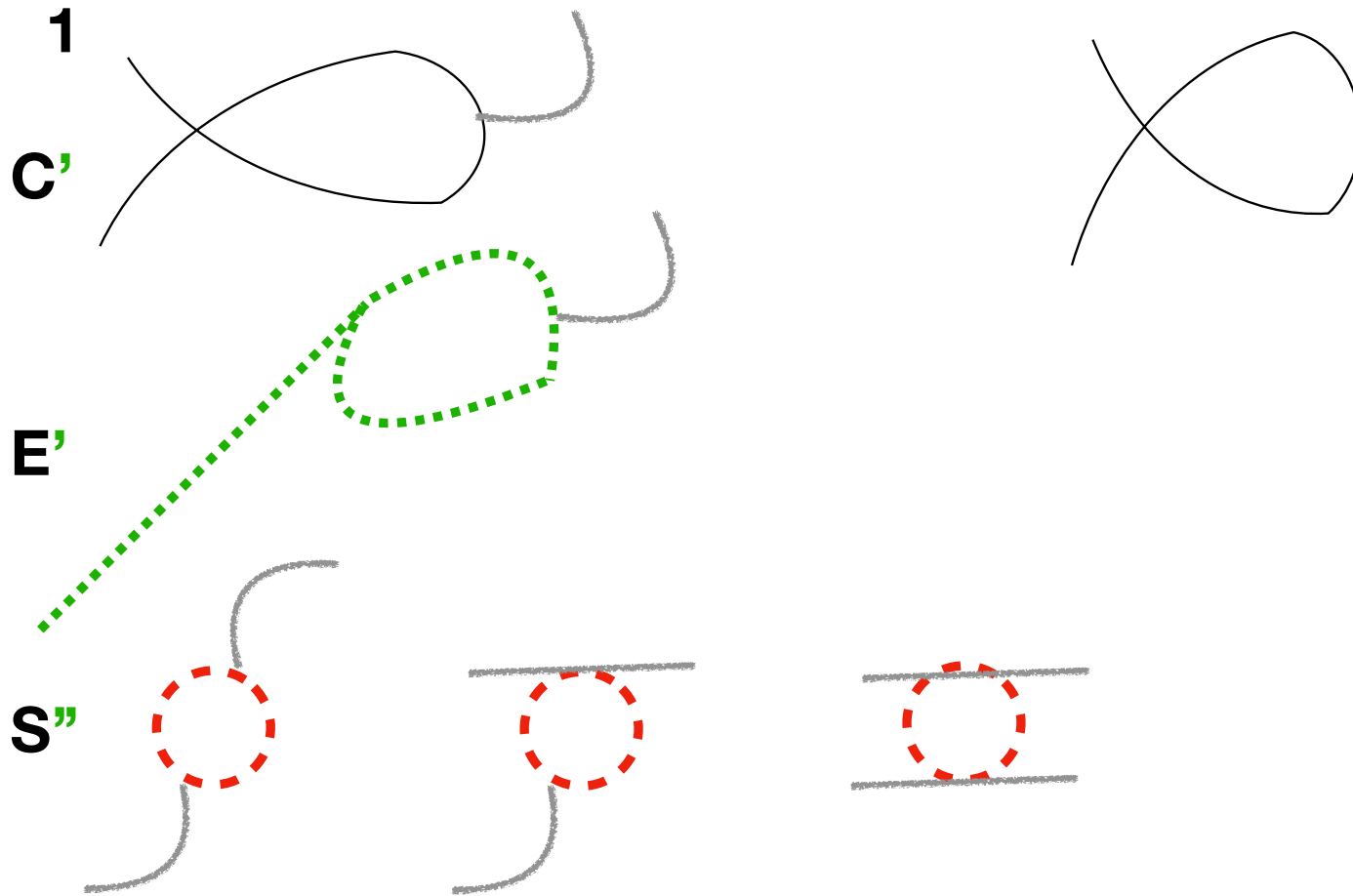
**Not touching these - just identifying.
Because they are non-planar by definition**

1-node artifacts with 1-continuity

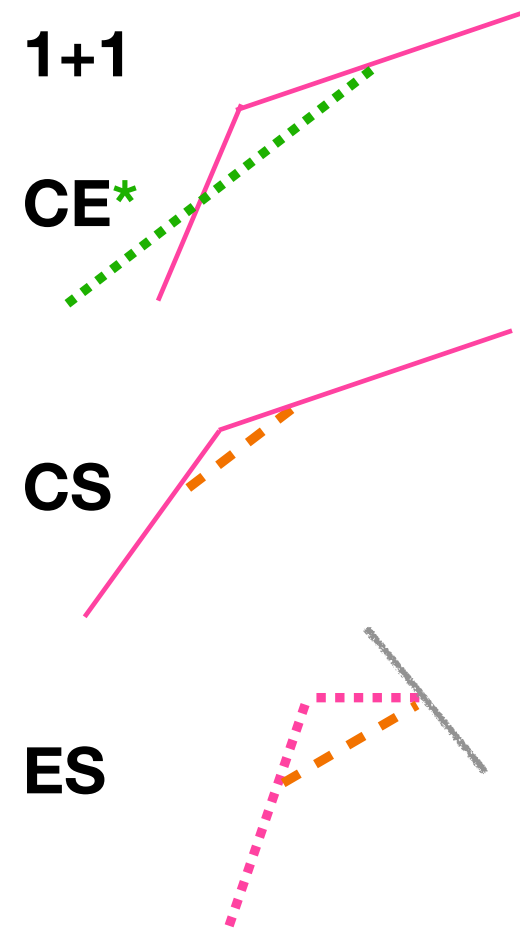
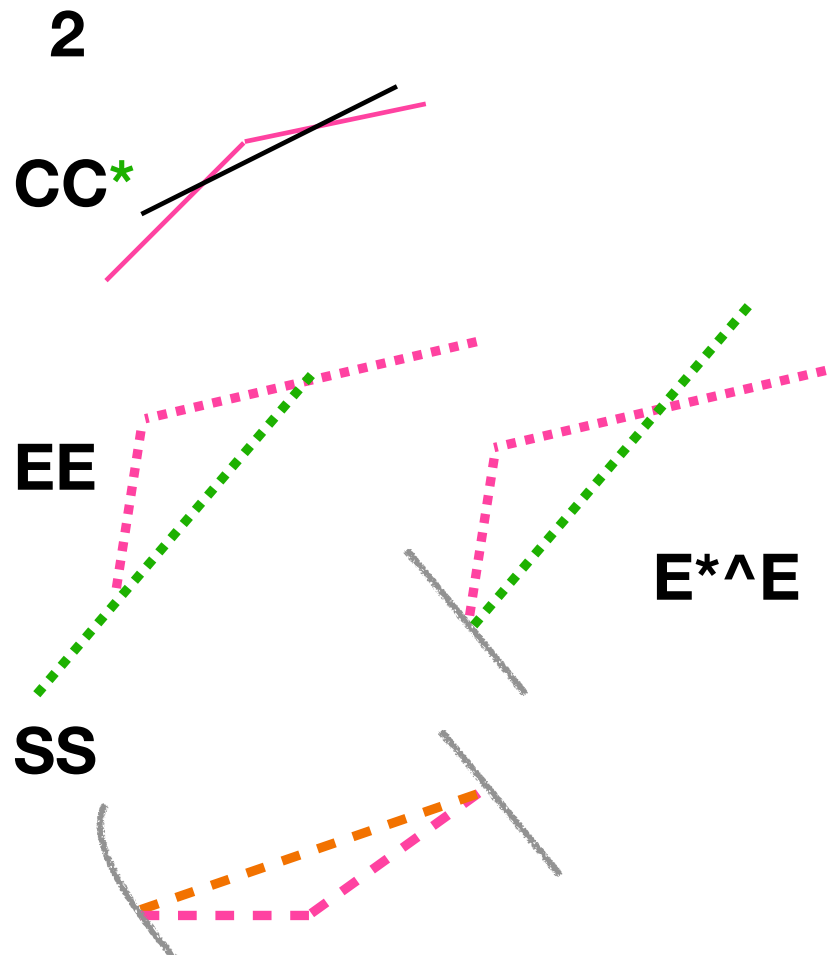


superscripts ^{' * ^} in green
= "by construction"

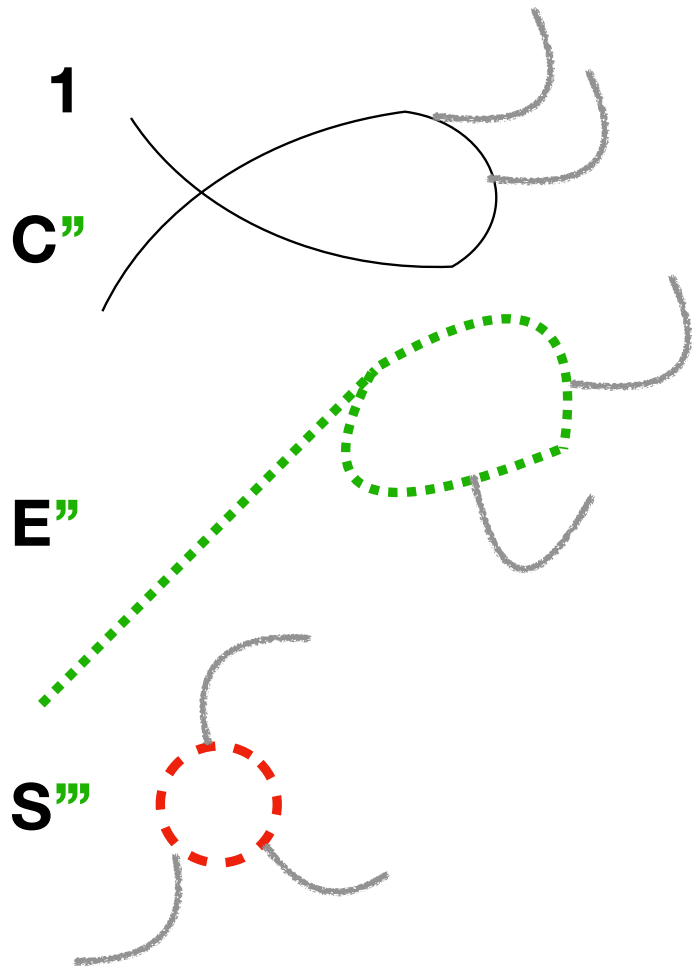
2-node artifacts with 1-continuity



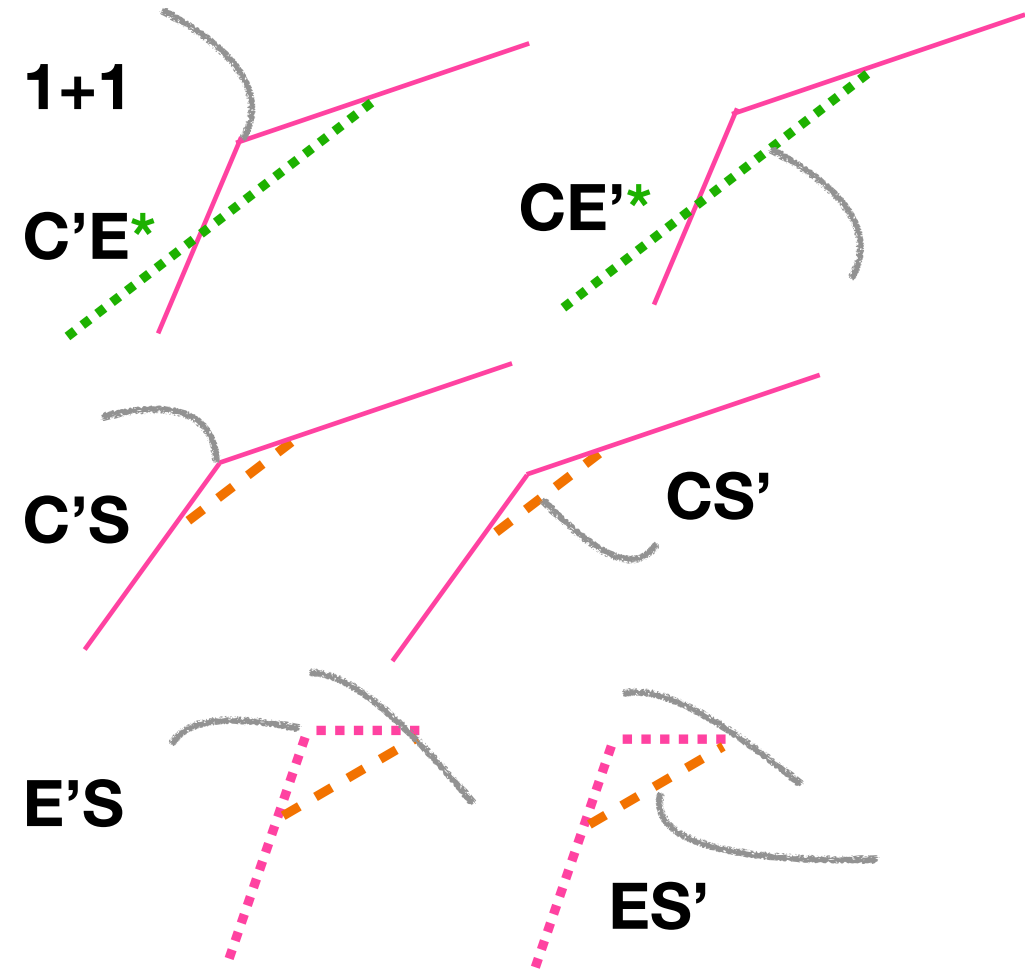
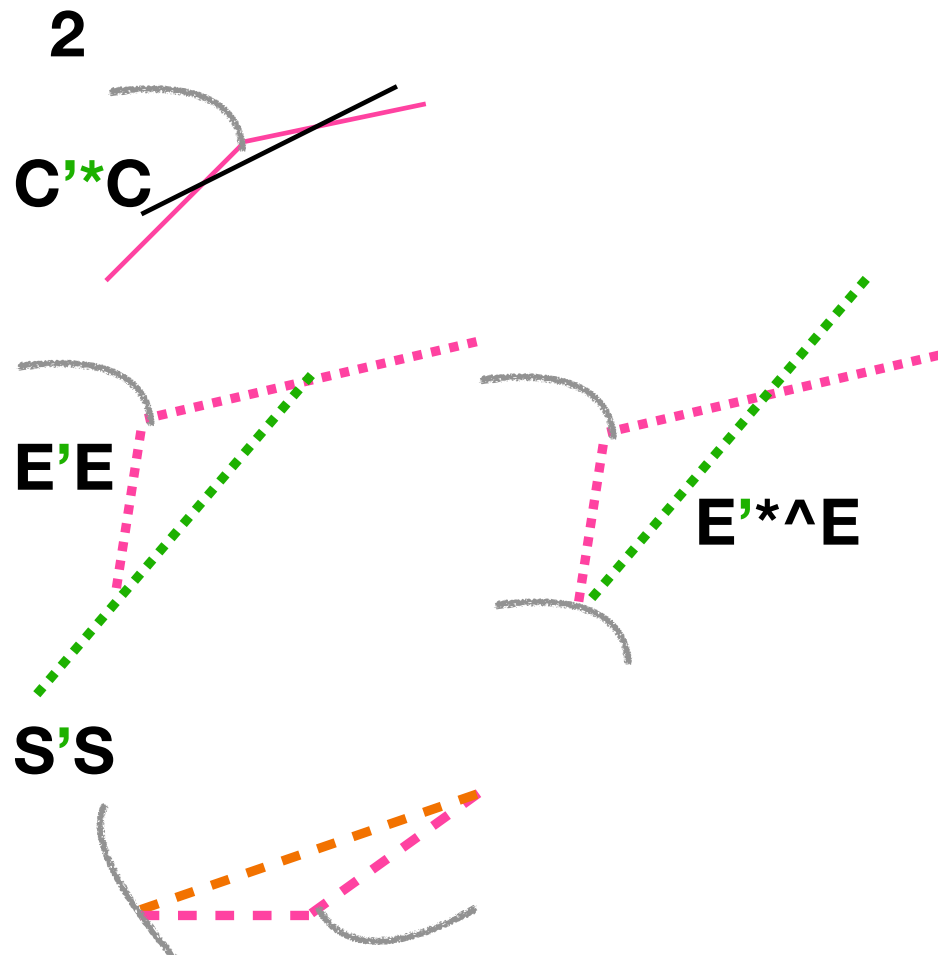
2-node artifacts with 2-continuity



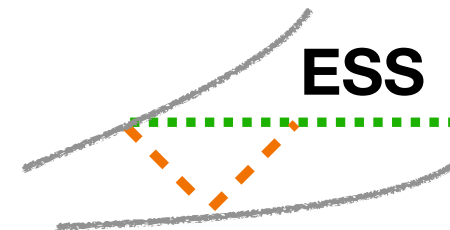
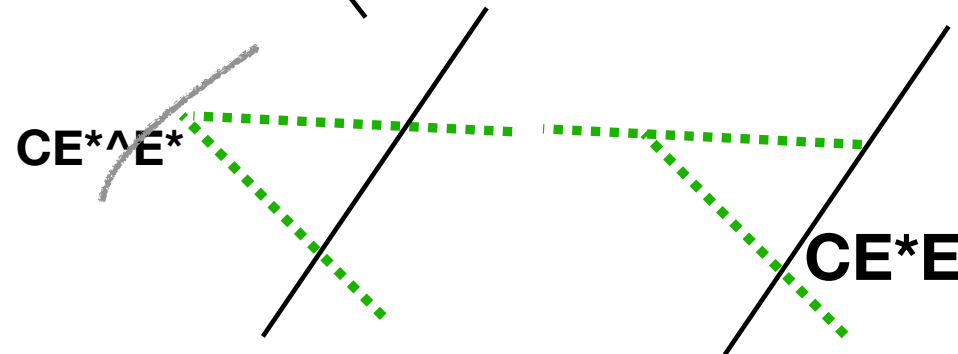
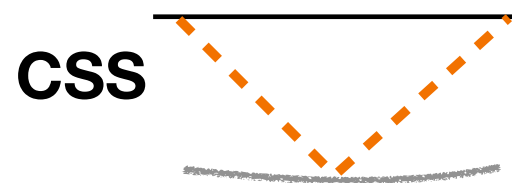
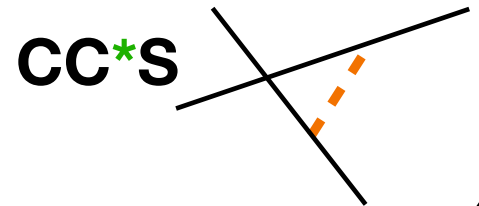
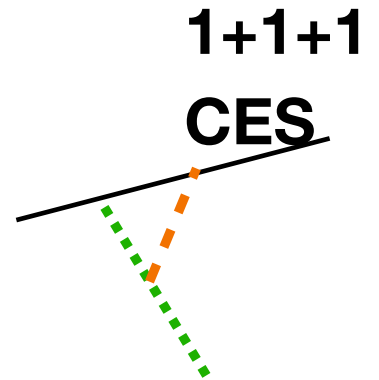
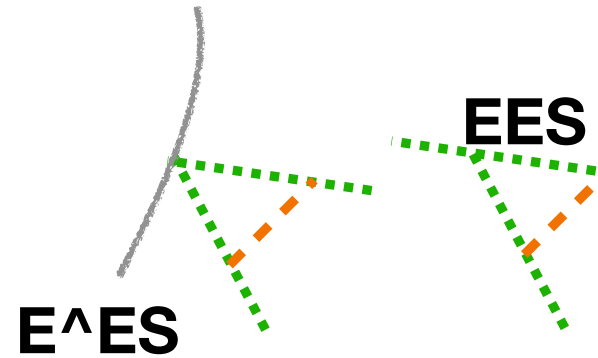
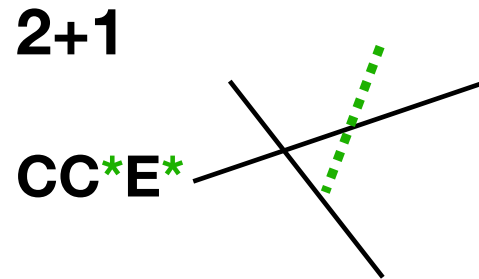
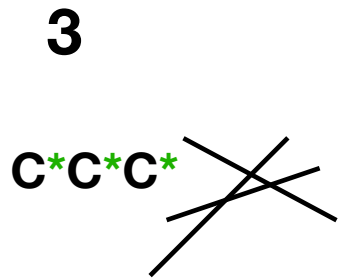
3-node artifacts with 1-continuity



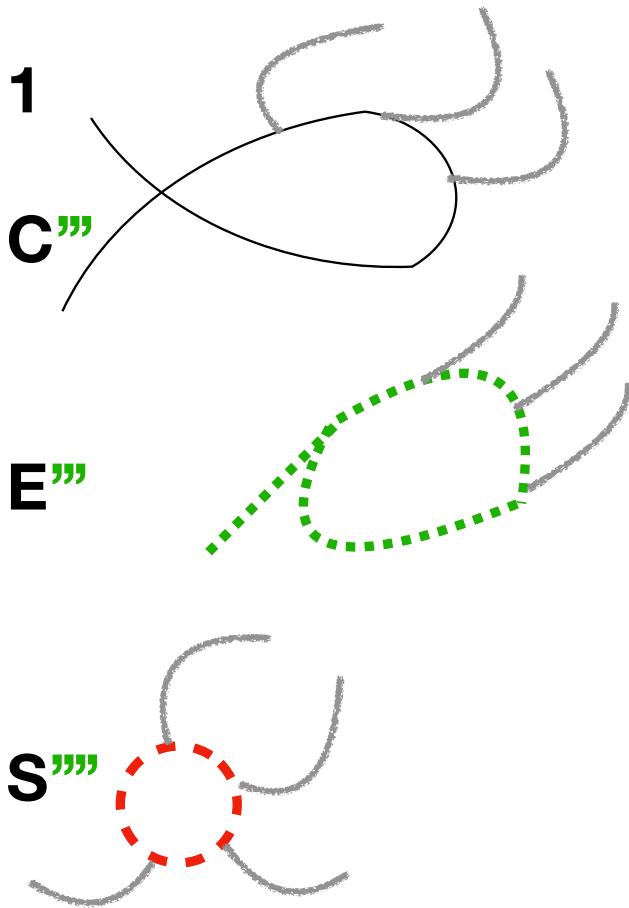
3-node artifacts with 2-continuity



3-node artifacts with 3-continuity



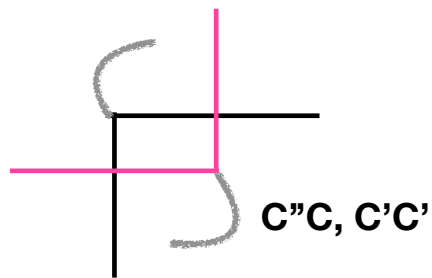
4-node artifacts with 1-continuity



4-node artifacts with 2-continuity

2

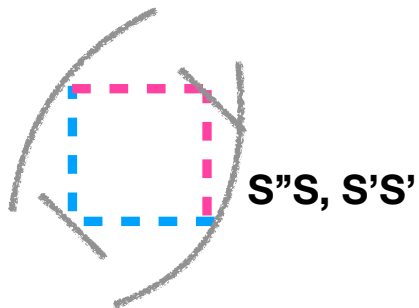
CC



EE

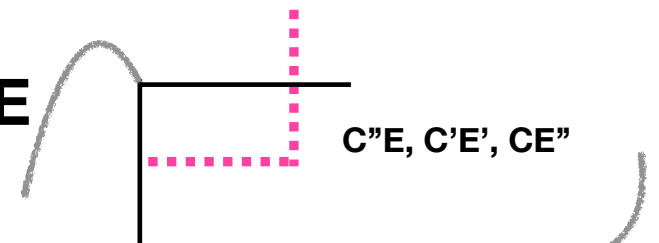


SS

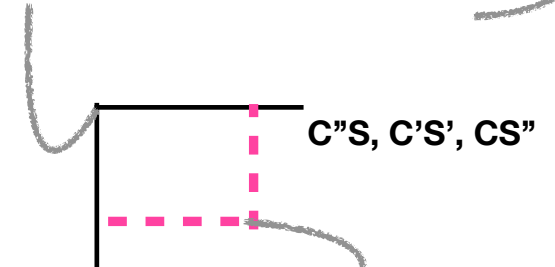


1+1

CE



CS

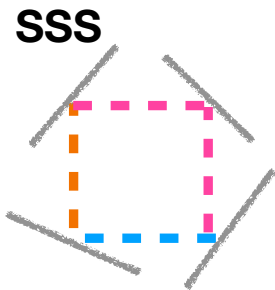
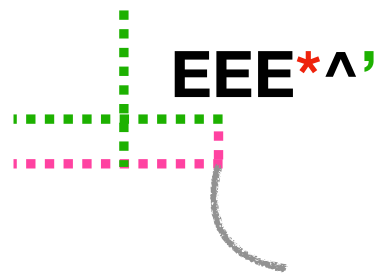
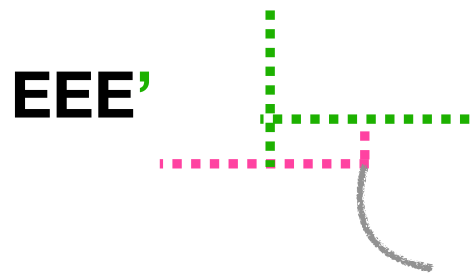
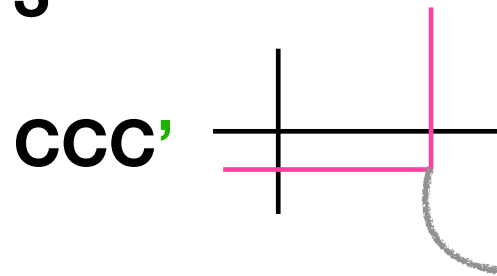


ES



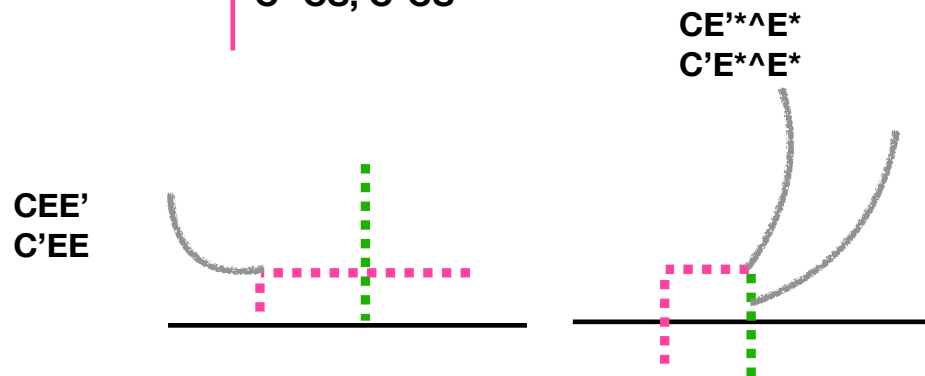
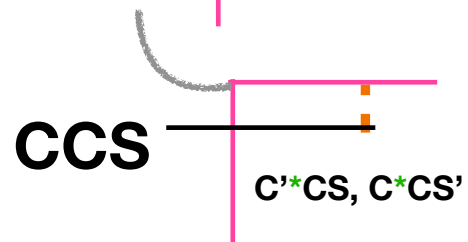
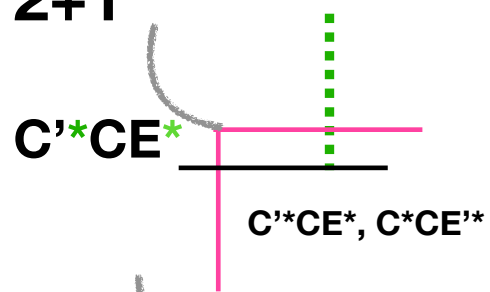
4-node artifacts with 3-continuity, pt 1

3

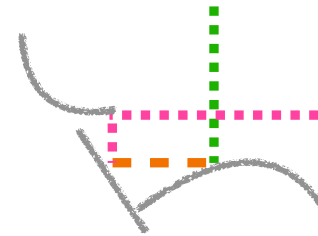


4-node artifacts with 3-continuity, pt 2

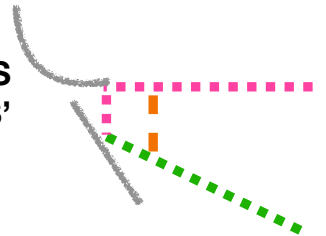
2+1



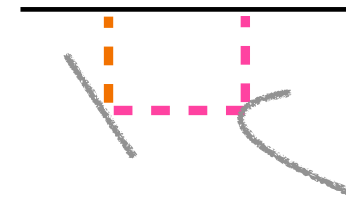
$E'ES$
 EES'



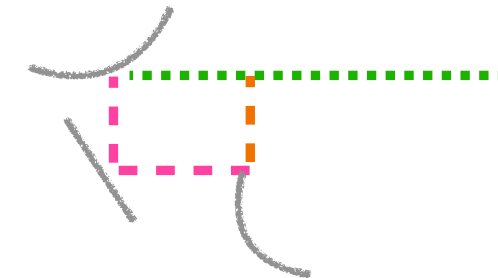
$E'^\wedge ES$
 $E^\wedge ES'$



CSS'
 $C'SS$

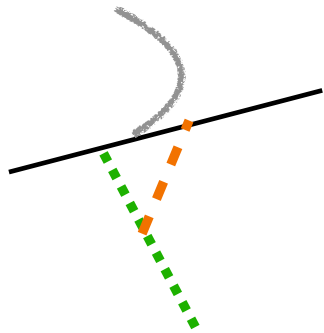


ESS'
 $E'SS$

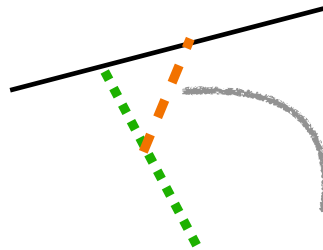


4-node artifacts with 3-continuity, pt 2

1+1+1

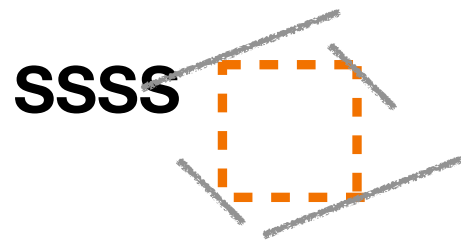
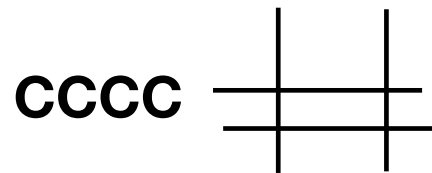


C'ES
CE'S
CES'

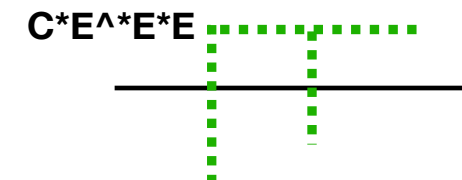
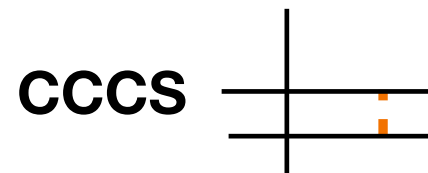
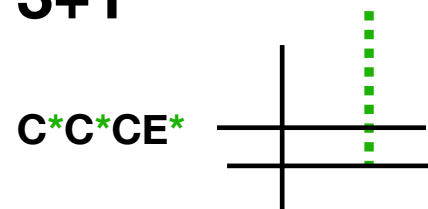


4-node artifacts with 4-continuity, pt 1

4



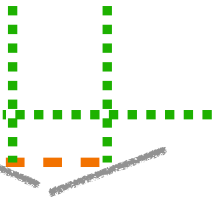
3+1



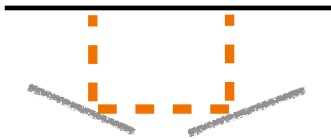
4-node artifacts with 4-continuity, pt 2

3+1

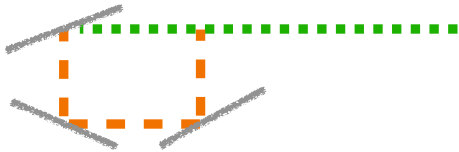
EEES



CSSS

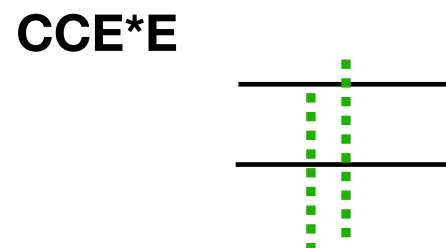
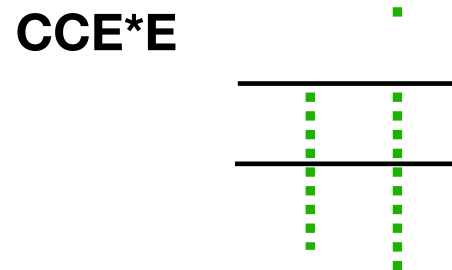
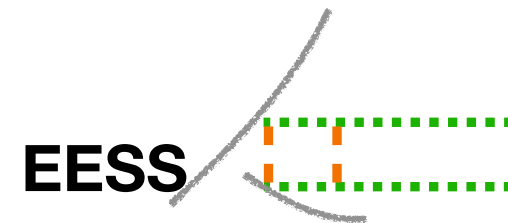
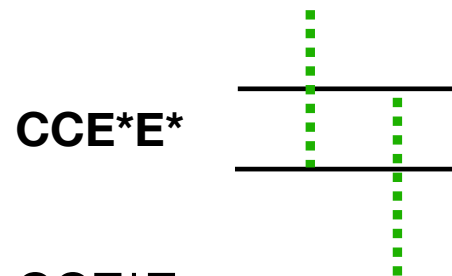
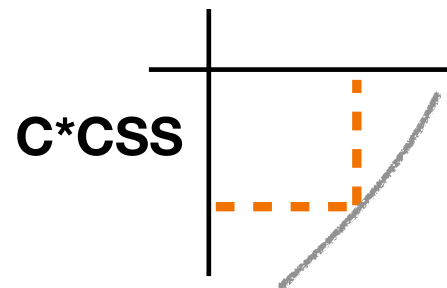
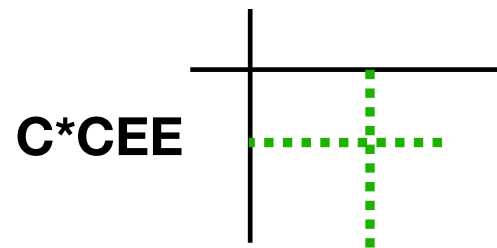


ESSS



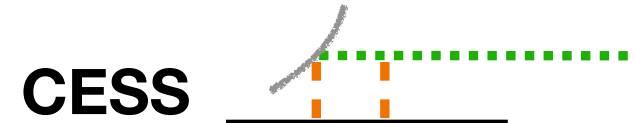
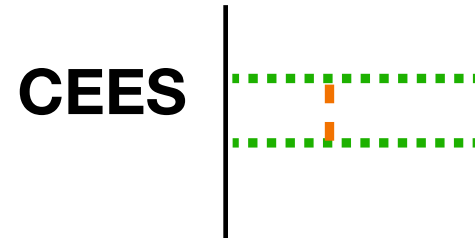
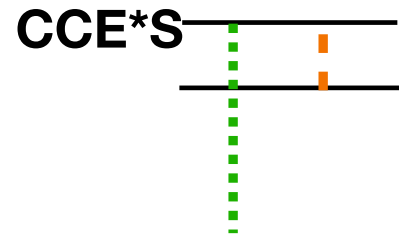
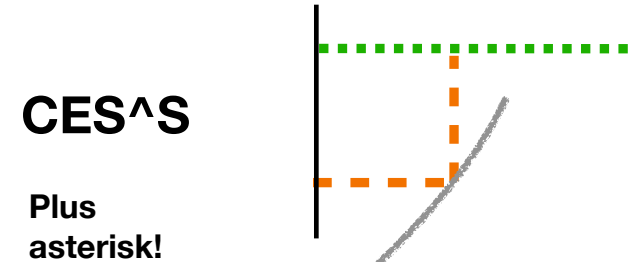
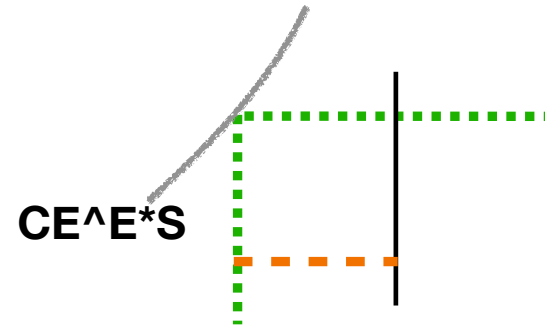
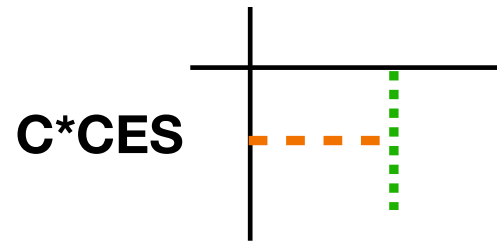
4-node artifacts with 4-continuity, pt 3

2+2



4-node artifacts with 4-continuity, pt 3

2+1+1



Trying to derive general principles

- Geometry changes happen ONLY inside artifacts
- Keeping geometries is preferable over changing them (eg dropping rather than skeletonizing)
- Conflicting priorities: intersection density vs. continuity preservation

General solutions

If there is only 1 continuity group {C, E, S} and only 1 node: drop the edge

If there are 1+ continuity groups, but more than 1 node ($n \geq 2$): “roundabout” solution
 $n \geq 2$, nXX... (only same group) roundabout

General solutions

If there are 2+ continuity groups {C, E} (no S): drop one of the Es.

Selected by: shorter one // the one that does NOT hit the C (if C present) // the one has no prime... //

General solutions

If there are 2+ continuity groups {C, E, S} with at least one S:

Drop the S if possible. If it has prime: drop S and join somehow

Exception: 4CEES: drop S and also both Es and skeletonise (if no hat, otherwise: as above)