



BOUNDARY-SAMPLED HALFSPACES:

A new representation for constructive solid modeling

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→ CONSTRUCTIVE SOLID GEOMETRY (CSG)



[Requicha and Voelcker 1977]





→ CONSTRUCTIVE SOLID GEOMETRY (CSG)



[Requicha and Voelcker 1977]



halfspace B

→ CONSTRUCTIVE SOLID GEOMETRY (CSG)



[Requicha and Voelcker 1977]















 $(A \cap D \cap F) \cup$ $(A \cap E \cap J) \cup$ $(B \cap G \cap I) \cup$ $(C \cap H \cap I \cap G)$

 $(A \cap D \cap E \cap C) \setminus ((A \cap \overline{F} \cap \overline{G} \cap C) \cup (A \cap \overline{I} \cap \overline{J} \cap C) \cup (G \cap \overline{B} \cap C \cap \overline{H}))$

→ OUR CONTRIBUTION



- A new representation for solid models from halfspaces
 - No need for hidden halfspaces
 - Intuitive and light-weight
 - Easy for reverse engineering

→ BOUNDARY-SAMPLED HALFSPACES (BSH)







Representation:

- A set of halfspaces
- A set of samples

BSH shape:

• A subset of halfspace boundaries that bounds a solid:

→ BOUNDARY-SAMPLED HALFSPACES (BSH)







Representation:

- A set of halfspaces
- A set of samples

BSH shape:

- A subset of halfspace boundaries that bounds a solid:
 - Preserves halfspace orientation
 - Contains as many samples as possible
 - Has the least boundary length (area)





model a triangle using our representation



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adding a semi-circle leads to corner cutting of the triangle





move a sample to recover the corner







middle part of the triangle can also be truncated



















sample connected: each boundary tile contains at least 1 sample



→ BOUNDARY-SAMPLED HALFSPACES (BSH)







Representation:

- A set of halfspaces
- A set of samples

BSH shape:

- A subset of halfspace boundaries that bounds a solid:
 - Preserves halfspace orientation
 - Contains as many samples as possible
 - Has the least boundary length (area)
 - Is sample connected



DESCRIBABILITY



 $\rightarrow \cdot$







• BSH can describe any shape using only halfspaces that bound the shape and sufficient number of samples.









CSG

 $(A \cap D \cap F) \cup$ $(A \cap E \cap J) \cup$ $(B \cap G \cap I) \cup$ $(C \cap H \cap I \cap G)$





 \leftrightarrow





inside/outside labeling of arrangement cells



min-cut over a weighted directed graph [Boulch et al. 2014] [Oesau et al. 2014] [Chauve et al. 2010] [Verdie et al. 2015] [Bauchet and Lafarge 2020]



- Graph-cut result may not be sample connected
 - Island: a tile that contains no sample





- Graph-cut result may not be sample connected
 - Island: a tile that contains no sample
- Observation: for each island, either the island or one of its adjacent patches on the arrangement does not lie on BSH.



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 \leftrightarrow



- Graph-cut result may not be sample connected
 - Island: a tile that contains no sample
- Observation: for each island, either the island or one of its adjacent patches on the arrangement does not lie on BSH.



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 \leftrightarrow



- A state-space search algorithm
 - Each "state" is a set of patches of arrangement that cannot be used (length set to infinity)





• A state-space search algorithm

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- Each "state" is a set of patches of arrangement that cannot be used (length set to infinity)
- New states are expanded by computing graph-cut in the existing state and setting one of the islands or its adjacent patches to be unusable





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- States are explored in best-first order





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- States are explored in best-first order
- Greedy search algorithm
 - Only expand the best state





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Meshes BSH

- halfspaces
- samples















→ REVERSE ENGINEERING: COMPARISON

















F.





- A new representation for solid models from halfspaces
 - No need for hidden halfspaces
 - Intuitive and light-weight
 - Easy to reverse engineer
- Technical contributions
 - Theoretical analysis of properties
 - Algorithm for boundary extraction and reverse engineering
- Limitation: scalability (due to arrangement computation)



Video, code, program and more at

https://duxingyi-charles.github.io/publication/boundary-

sampled-halfspaces/

