

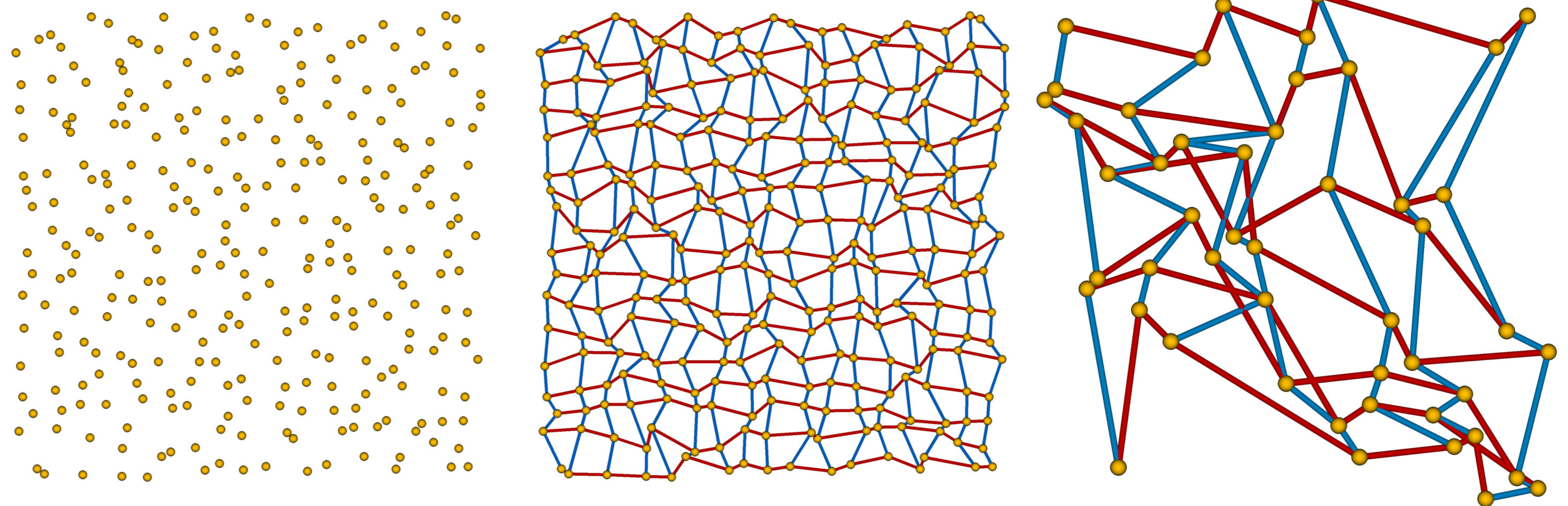
# Computational and Structural Aspects of Point Set Surfaces (2)

## The Neighborhood Grid

The Neighborhood Grid approximates neighborhood information. A (quadratic) matrix contains the coordinates of the points such that in each row the  $x$ -values are increasing while in each column the  $y$ -values are increasing.

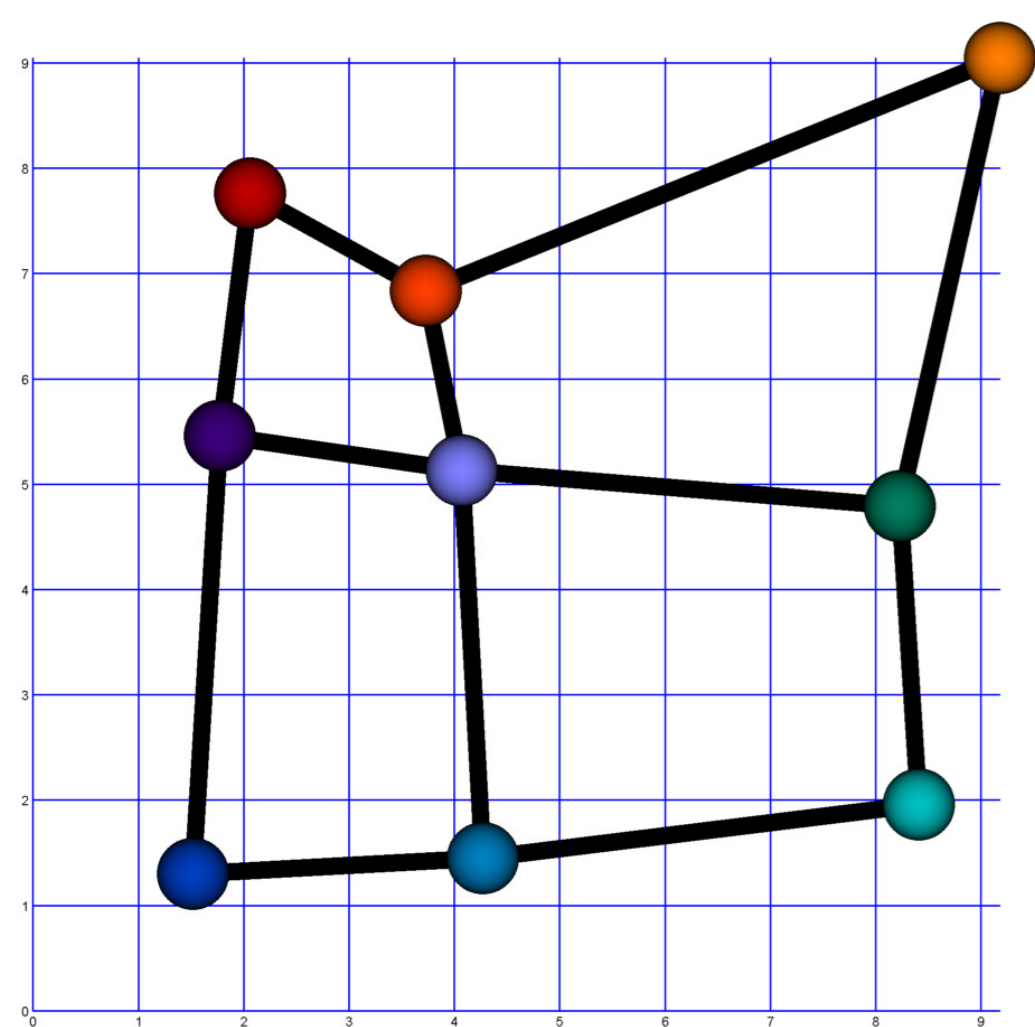
For the algorithm, the order of the points suffices, the exact coordinates are irrelevant. If the above ordering is given, we call it a "stable state".

## Illustrating the Neighborhood Grid



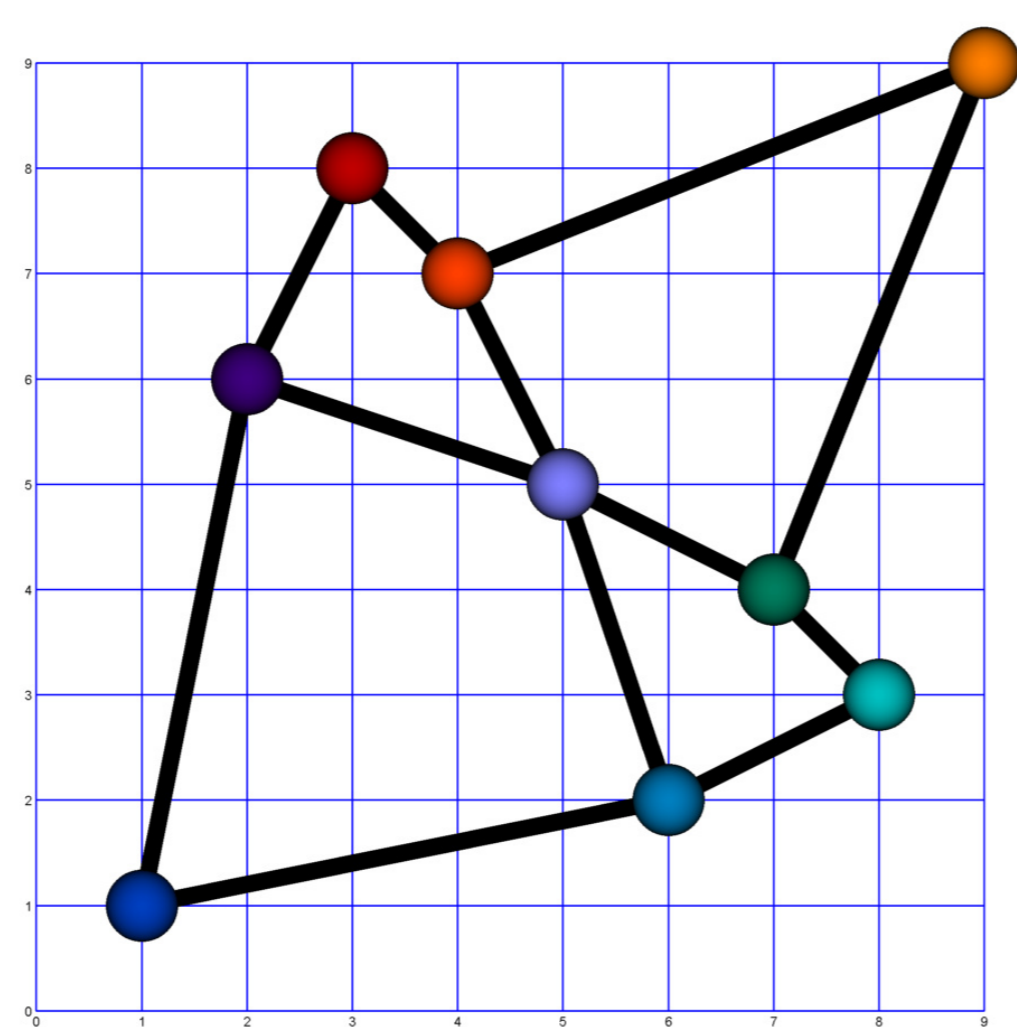
From left to right: A raw point cloud, the corresponding structure induced by the grid, and an example where the neighborhood is not faithfully recovered.

## Order Preservance



(2,06; 7,76)	(3,73; 6,84)	(9,18; 9,05)
(1,77; 5,46)	(4,07; 5,13)	(8,23; 4,79)
(1,53; 1,30)	(4,27; 1,45)	(8,41; 1,96)

Reducing from double to integer values keeping the order



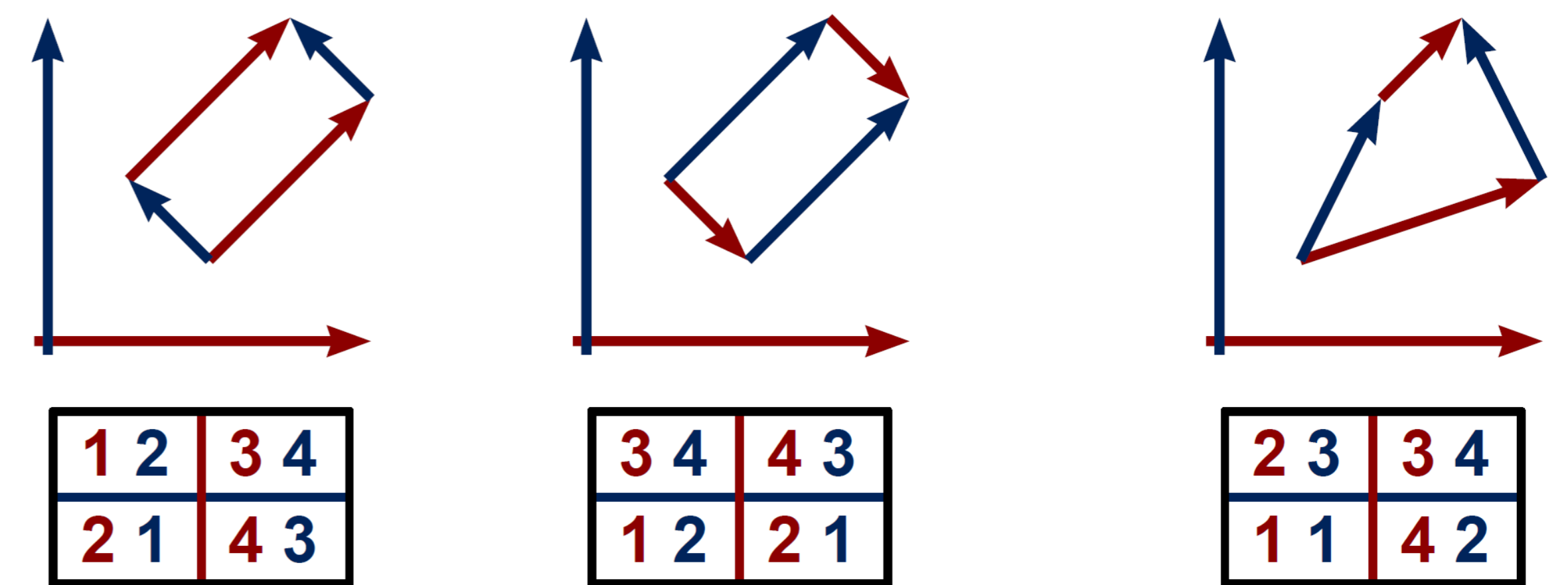
(3; 8)	(4; 7)	(9; 9)
(2; 6)	(5; 5)	(7; 4)
(1; 1)	(6; 2)	(8; 3)

## Uniqueness of Stable States

Summing  $x$ -values with column-numbers and  $y$ -values with row-numbers, the resulting energy grows when exchanging wrongly sorted pairs.

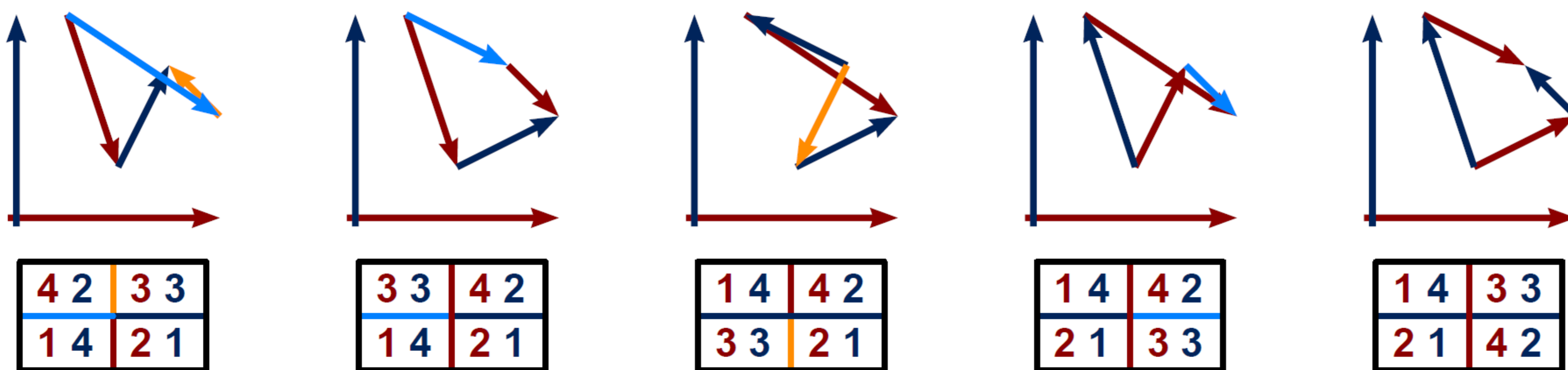
$$\sum_i i x_i + \sum_j j y_j$$

However, the resulting stable states do not have to be unique.



Two non-unique and a unique  $2 \times 2$  state.

## Circulation of an Element after Exchanging



## Analysis Difficulty

Violations of the sorting are marked in yellow or light blue. Repeatedly interchanging the element (3,3) along violated edges gives a stable state. However, (3,3) circulates through the matrix.

## Pro/Contra

### Benefits:

- ▶ Easy to parallelize.
- ▶ Const. time approximation.

### Disadvantages:

- ▶ No lower-dim. points.
- ▶ Approx. might be bad.

## Results

size $n$	points $n^2$	point sets $(n^2)!$	stable states $((n^2)!/n!^n)^2$	unique	min	max	avg.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
2	4	24	36	12	1	2	1.5
3	9	362,880	2,822,400	966	1	42	7.777
4	16	20,922,789,888,000	3,976,941,969,000,000	0	?	$\geq 24,024$	190.077

## Applications

- ▶ Crowd Simulation [1].
- ▶ Fluid Animation [2].
- ▶ Biological Cell Simulation [3].

## References

- [1] M. Joselli, E. B. Passos, M. Zamith, E. Clua, A. Montenegro, and B. Feijó. "A Neighborhood Grid Data Structure for Massive 3D Crowd Simulation on GPU", 2009.
- [2] M. Joselli, J. R. da S. Junior, E. W. Clua, A. Montenegro, M. Lage, and P. Pagliosa. "Neighborhood grid: A novel data structure for fluids animation with GPU computing", 2015.
- [3] M. de Geomensoro Malheiros and M. Walter. "Simple and Efficient Approximate Nearest Neighbor Search using Spatial Sorting", 2015.