

EDGE GRAPH BASED VOLUME SEGMENTATION FOR ISOGOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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We consider the discretization problem of a solid given by a boundary representation for isogeometric analysis. Our strategy for tackling the problem includes the following four steps: 1) decompose the solid into contractible solids; 2) construct a sufficiently connected edge graph for each contractible solid; 3) segment each contractible solid with a 3-vertex-connected edge graph into new solids without non-convex edges; 4) segment each new solid into topological hexahedra; 5) parameterize each resulting topological hexahedron.

In this presentation, after addressing each of the steps, we will focus on the third one. We will present a segmenting algorithm that relies on a search for a cutting loop, a cycle of vertices which helps to subdivide a contractible solid into two new contractible solids. We will provide a vertexwise criterion for a valid cutting loop. We will show that the algorithm terminates by proving that there always exist a valid cutting loop passing through a given non-convex edge. We select the cutting loop using a cost function. For this cost function we propose terms which help to select geometrically and combinatorially favorable cutting loops. We demonstrate the effects of these terms using a suite of examples.