

Mission Statement

“Make the large body of geometric algorithms developed in the field of computational geometry available for industrial applications”

CGAL EU Project Proposal, 1996

Project = « Planned Undertaking »

- Project partners make a long term commitment:
- INRIA, Tel-Aviv U, Max-Planck Institute, ETH Zurich, cnrs-LIRIS, GeometryFactory, ...
- CGAL Editorial Board
 - Steers and animates the project
 - Reviews submissions
 - Release manager, Review manager, ...
- Development infrastructure

CGAL in Numbers

600,000	lines of C++ code
10,000	downloads/year (+ package managers)
4,500	manual pages
3,000	subscribers to cgal-announce
1,000	subscribers to cgal-discuss
200	commercial users
	software components
120	active developers
20	months release cycle
6	licenses: Open Source + Commercial
2	

Licenses

- Open Source License:
 - LGPL for Foundation Layer
 - GPL for other packages
- Commercial Licenses
 - Annual Research Licenses for entire CGAL
 - Commercial License for components
 -

Some Commercial CGAL Users



CGAL 4.8 - Manual

- CGAL 4.8 - Manual
 - Getting Started
 - Package Overview**
 - Arithmetic and Algebra
 - Combinatorial Algorithms
 - Geometry Kernels
 - Convex Hull Algorithms
 - Polygons
 - Cell Complexes and Polyhedra
 - Arrangements
 - Triangulations and Delaunay Triangulations
 - Voronoi Diagrams
 - Mesh Generation
 - Shape Reconstruction
 - Geometry Processing
 - Spatial Searching and Sorting
 - Geometric Optimization
 - Interpolation
 - Kinetic Data Structures
 - Support Library
 - Visualization
 - Developer Manual

Package Overview

Arithmetic and Algebra

Algebraic Foundations

$\{+, -, *\}$
 $is_zero(x)$
 $gcd(x, y)$

Michael Hemmer

This package defines what algebra means for CGAL, in terms of concepts, classes and functions. The main features are: (i) explicit concepts for interoperability of types (ii) separation between algebraic types (not necessarily embeddable into the reals), and number types (embeddable into the reals).

Introduced in: CGAL 3.3
BibTeX: [cgal:h-af-16a](#)
License: LGPL

[User Manual](#) [Reference Manual](#)

Number Types

$\mathbb{Z} \quad \mathbb{Q} \quad \mathbb{R}$
`double`

Michael Hemmer, Susan Hert, Sylvain Pion, and Stefan Schirra

This package provides number type concepts as well as number type classes and wrapper classes for third party number type libraries.

Introduced in: CGAL 1.0
BibTeX: [cgal:hkps-nt-16a](#)
License: LGPL

[User Manual](#) [Reference Manual](#)

Modular Arithmetic

CGAL 4.8 - Manual

- ▶ Arithmetic and Algebra
- ▶ Combinatorial Algorithms
- ▶ Geometry Kernels
- ▶ Convex Hull Algorithms
- ▶ Polygons
- ▶ Cell Complexes and Polyhedra
- ▶ Arrangements
- ▶ Triangulations and Delaunay Triangulations
- ▶ Voronoi Diagrams
- ▶ Mesh Generation
- ▶ Shape Reconstruction
- ▼ **Geometry Processing**
 - Polygon Mesh Processing
 - 3D Surface Subdivision Methods
 - Triangulated Surface Mesh Segmentation
 - Triangulated Surface Mesh Simplification
 - Triangulated Surface Mesh Deformation
 - Triangulated Surface Mesh Parameterization
 - Triangulated Surface Mesh Shortest Paths
 - Triangulated Surface Mesh Skeletonization
 - Approximation of Ridges and Umbilics on Triangul
 - Estimation of Local Differential Properties of Point

Geometry Processing

Polygon Mesh Processing



Sébastien Lorient, Jane Tournois, Ilker O. Yaz

This package provides a collection of methods and classes for polygon mesh processing, ranging from basic operations on simplices, to complex geometry processing algorithms.

[User Manual](#) [Reference Manual](#)

Introduced in: CGAL 4.7
Depends on: documented for each function; CGAL and Solvers
BibTeX: [cgal:lty-pmp-16a](#)
License: GPL
Windows Demo: Operations on Polyhedra
Common Demo DLLs: dlls

3D Surface Subdivision Methods



Le-Jeng Andy Shiue

Subdivision methods recursively refine a control mesh and generate points approximating the limit surface. This package consists of four popular subdivision methods and their refinement hosts. Supported subdivision methods include Catmull-Clark, Loop, Doo-Sabin and sqrt(3) subdivisions. Their respective refinement hosts are PQQ, PτQ, DQQ and sqrt(3) refinements. Variations of those methods can be easily extended by substituting the geometry computation of the refinement host.

[User Manual](#) [Reference Manual](#)

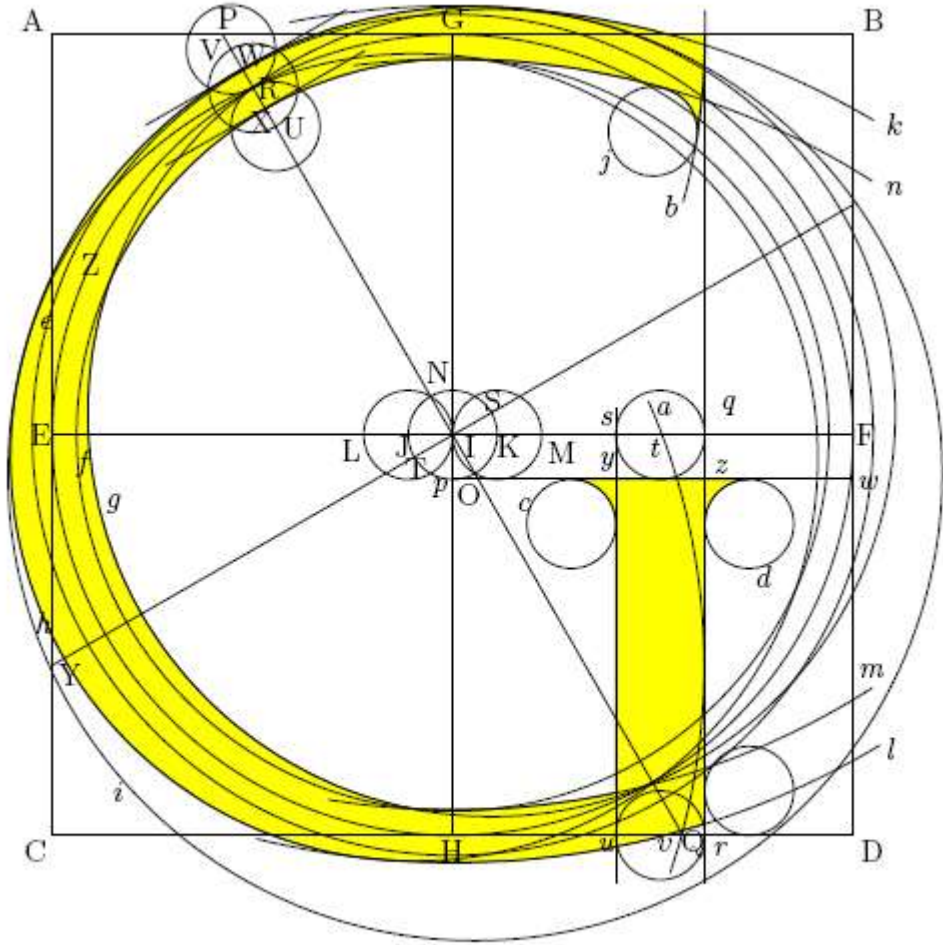
Introduced in: CGAL 3.2
BibTeX: [cgal:s-ssm2-16a](#)
License: LGPL
Windows Demo: Operations on Polyhedra
Common Demo DLLs: dlls

Triangulated Surface Mesh Segmentation

Outline

- Point Set Processing
- Polygon Mesh Processing
- Mesh Generation

- Use, Participate, Contribute



Point Set Processing

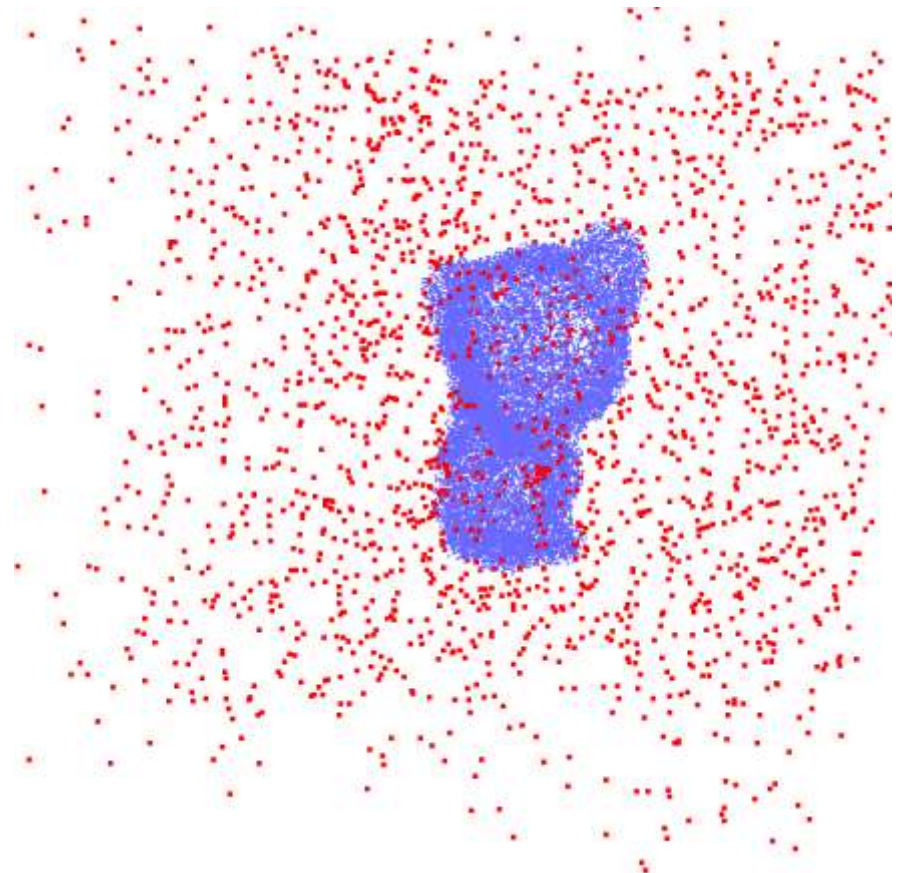
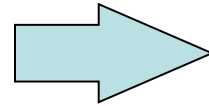
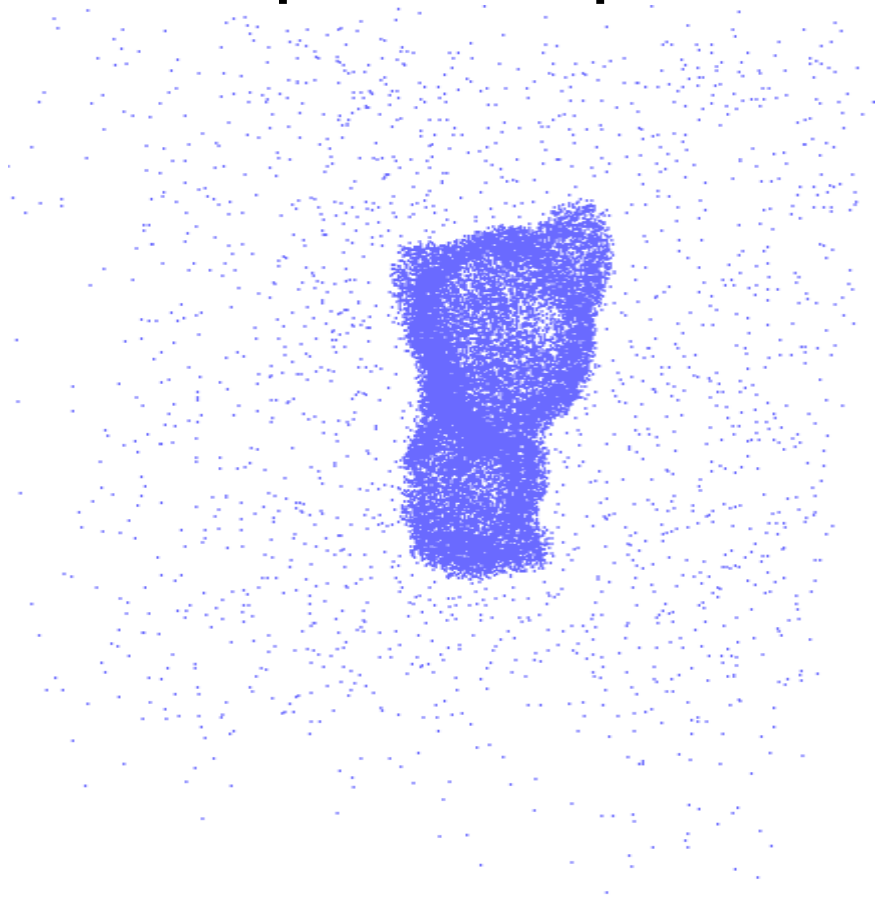
Background

KD Tree

- Range queries:
 - Get points that lie in a query iso-cuboid, or sphere
- Distance queries:
 - Get m closest points to a query point

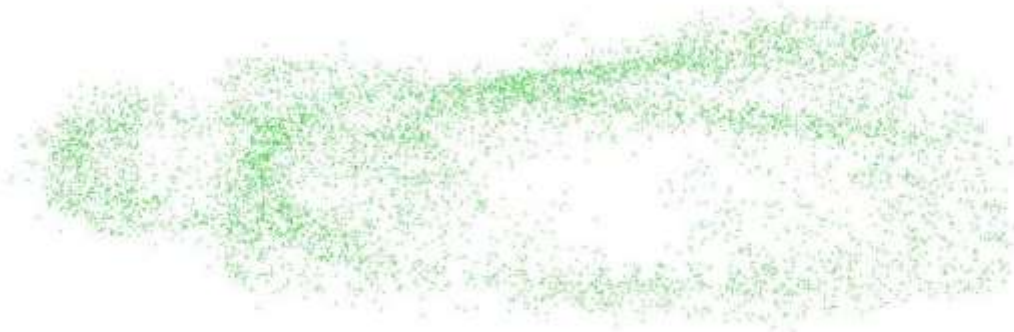
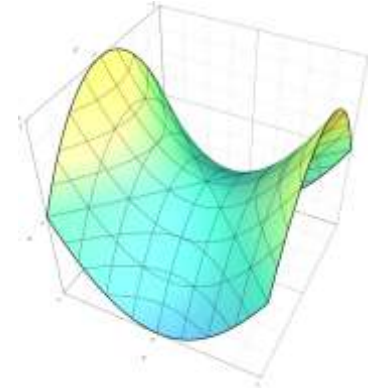
Outlier Removal

- Sort points by average squared distances to m nearest neighbors
- Cut at specified percentile

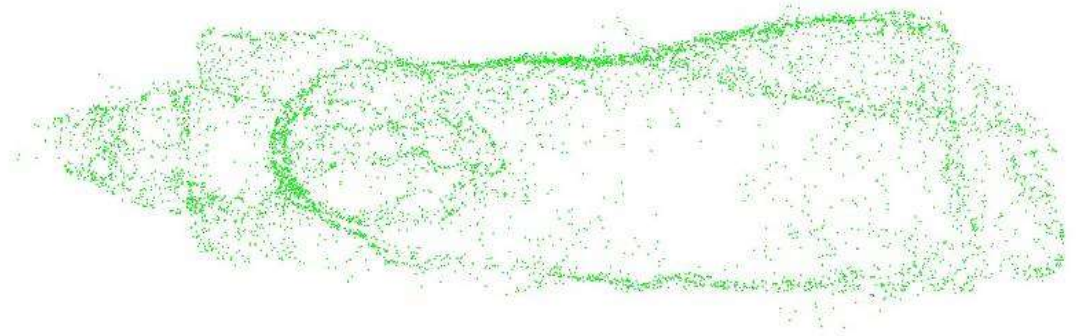
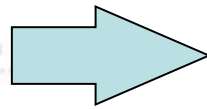


Smoothing

- For each point
 - Find m nearest neighbors
 - Fit plane or jet (smooth parametric surface)
 - Project



(noisy point set)

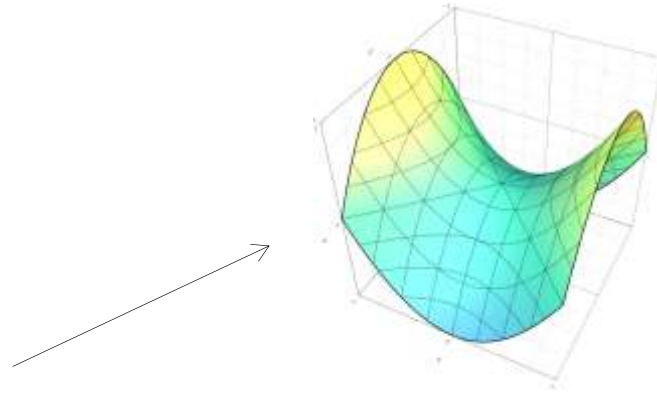


(smoothed point set)

Normal Estimation

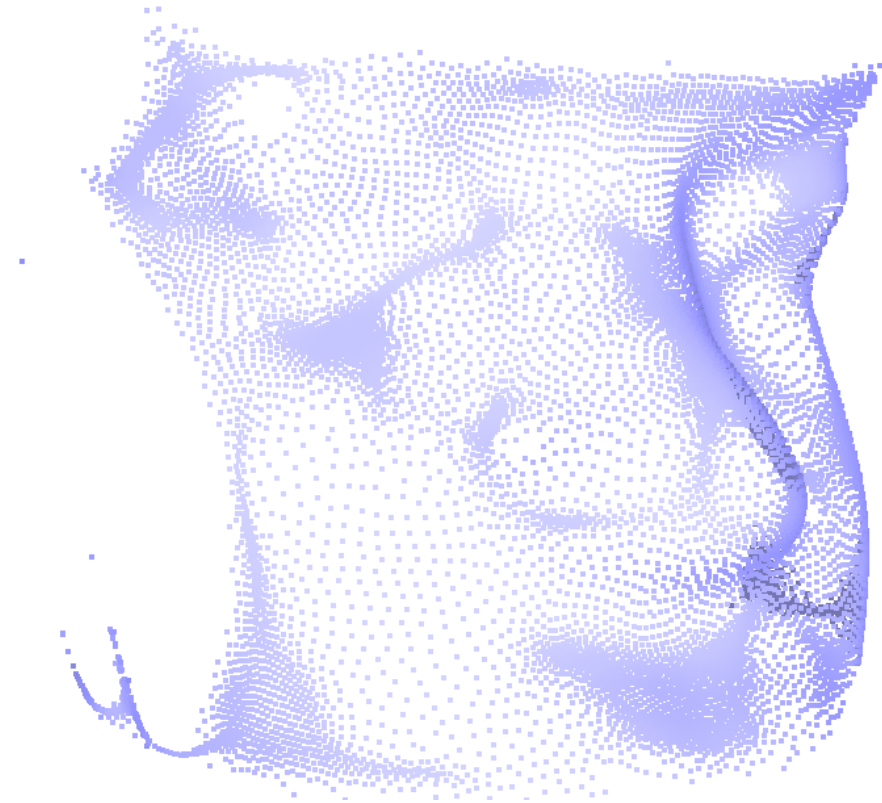
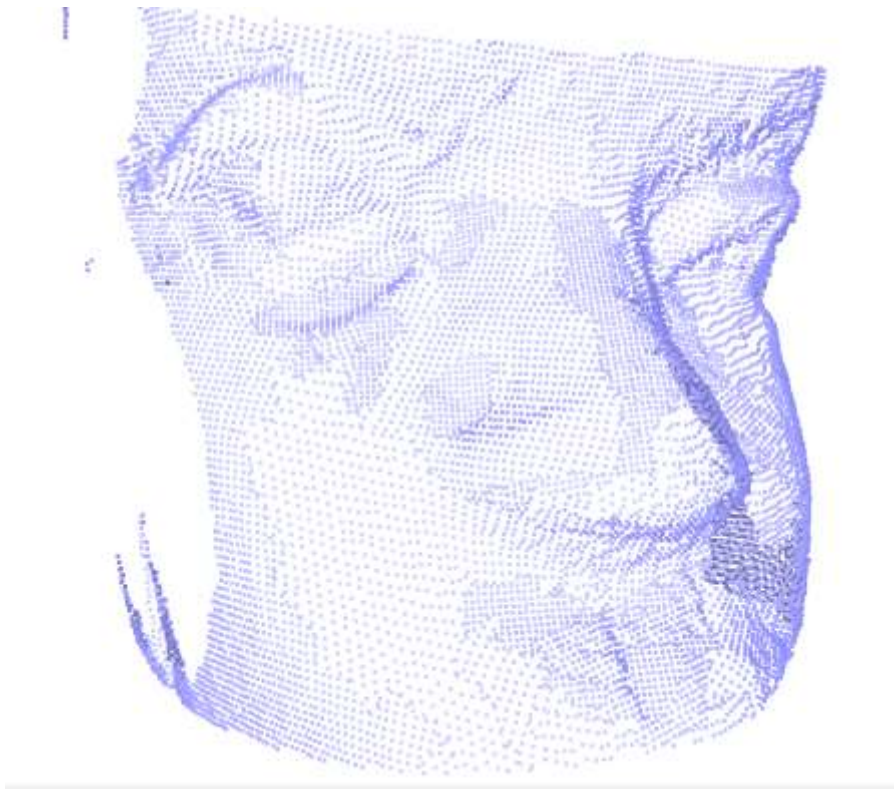
- For each point
 - Find m nearest neighbors
 - Fit plane or smooth jet surface
 - Project

- Orient normals by propagation in Riemannian graph (edges between k NN)



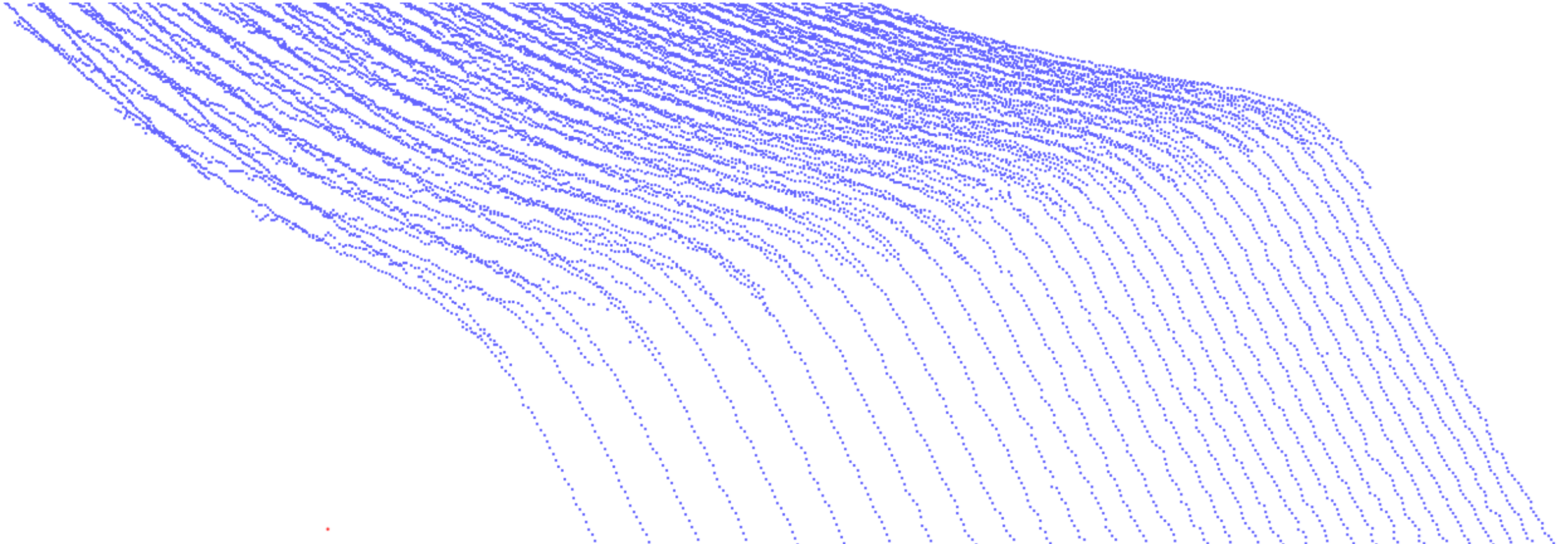
WLOP Simplification

- Weighted Locally Optimal Projection [Wu et al.]
- Distributes particles applying contraction and repulsion forces



Warning Concerning All Algorithms

The m nearest neighbors may be on same scan line



Surface Reconstruction

Surface Reconstruction

- Three methods

- Advancing Front

cgal.org

- Poisson

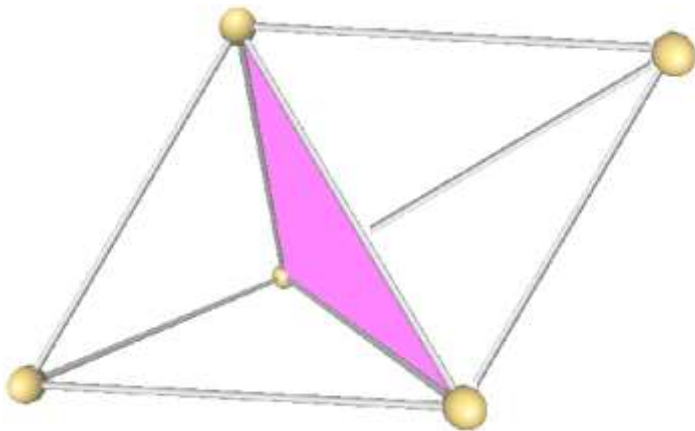
cgal.org

- Scale Space

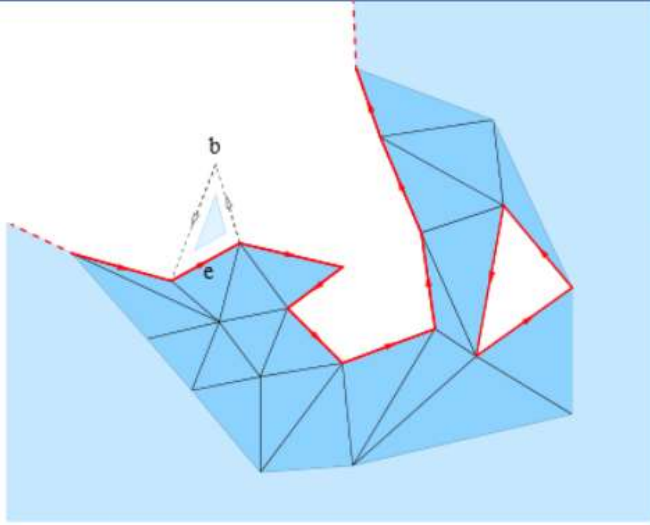
cgal.org

- Common tool: Delaunay_3

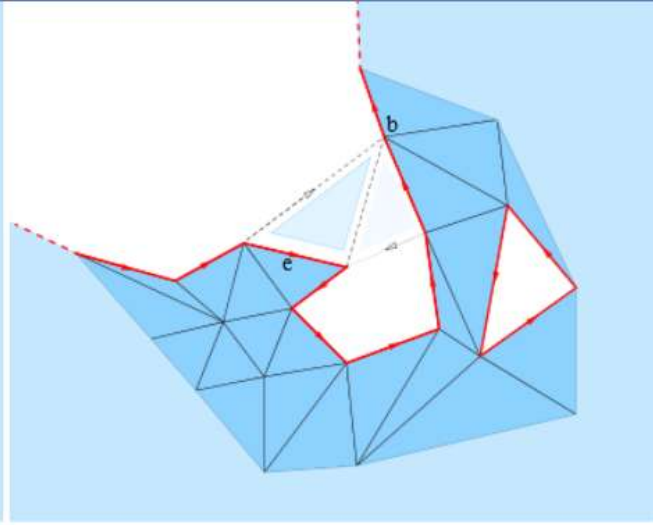
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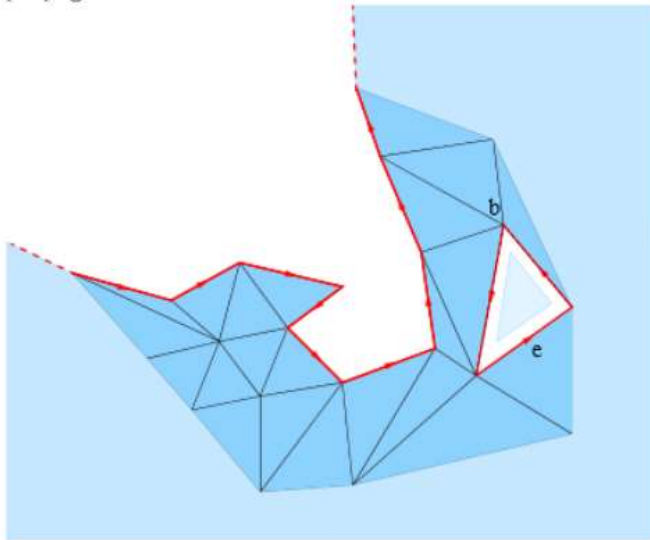
Advancing Front Reconstruction



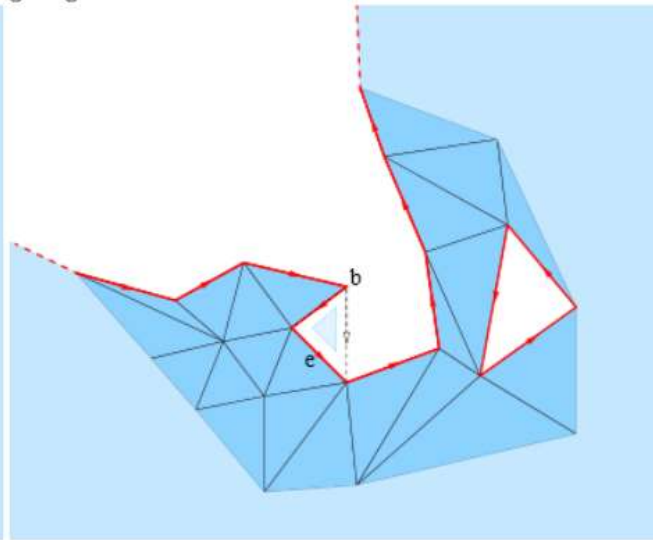
propagation.



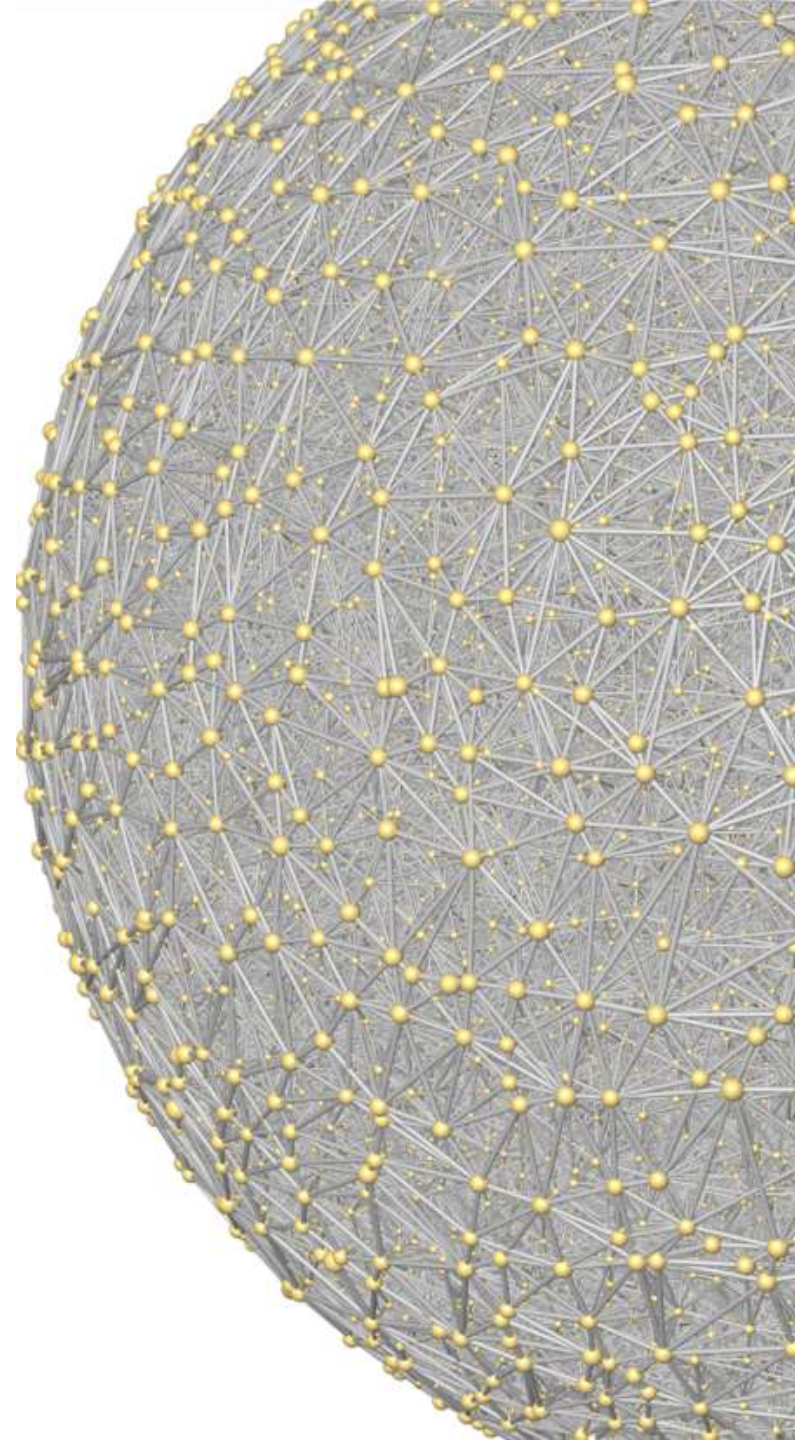
gluing.



hole filling.



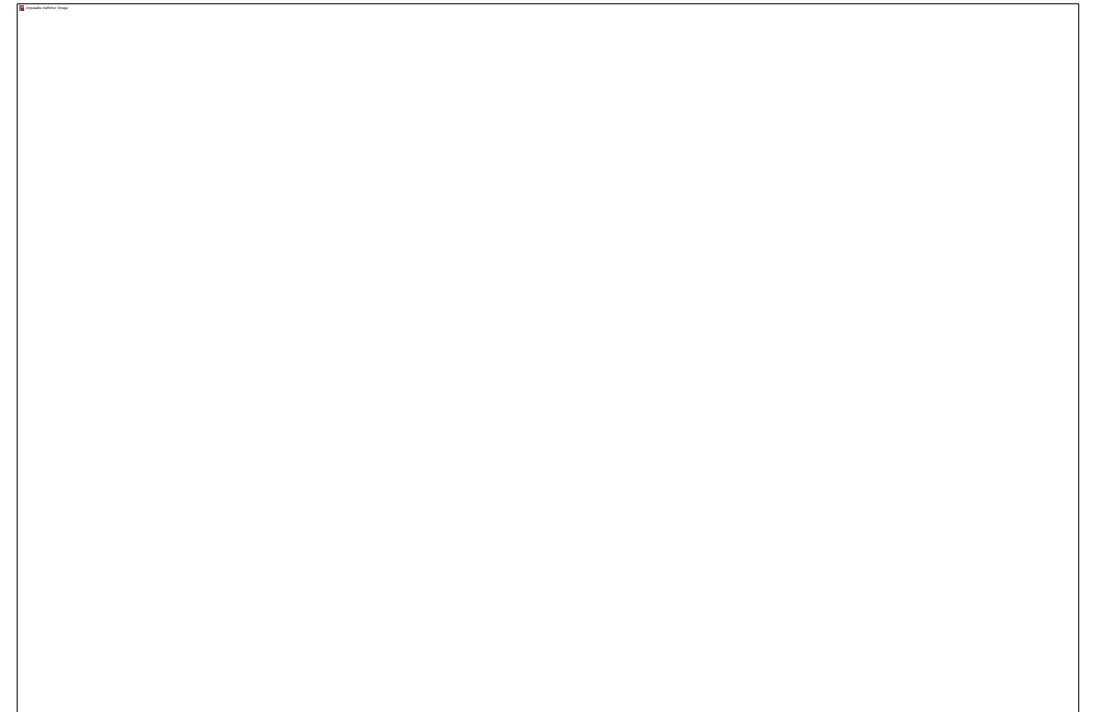
ear filling.



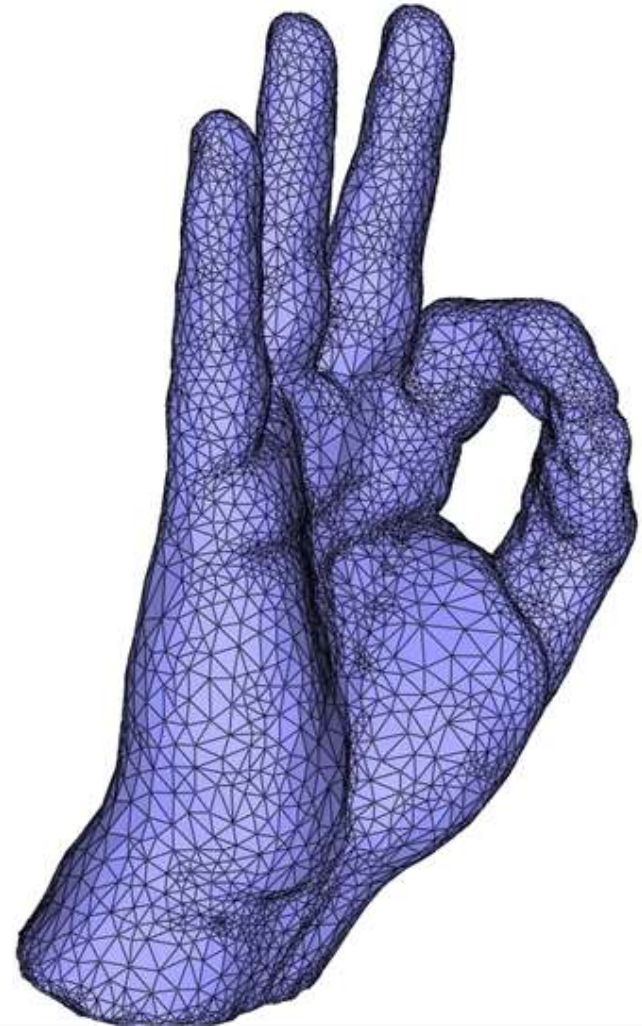
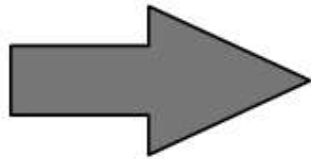
Poisson Surface Reconstruction

[Kazhdan et al. 2006]

- Approximate implicit surface
- Replace octree by 3D tetrahedral mesh of ambient space
- Compute iso-surface with `CGAL::Surface_mesher`

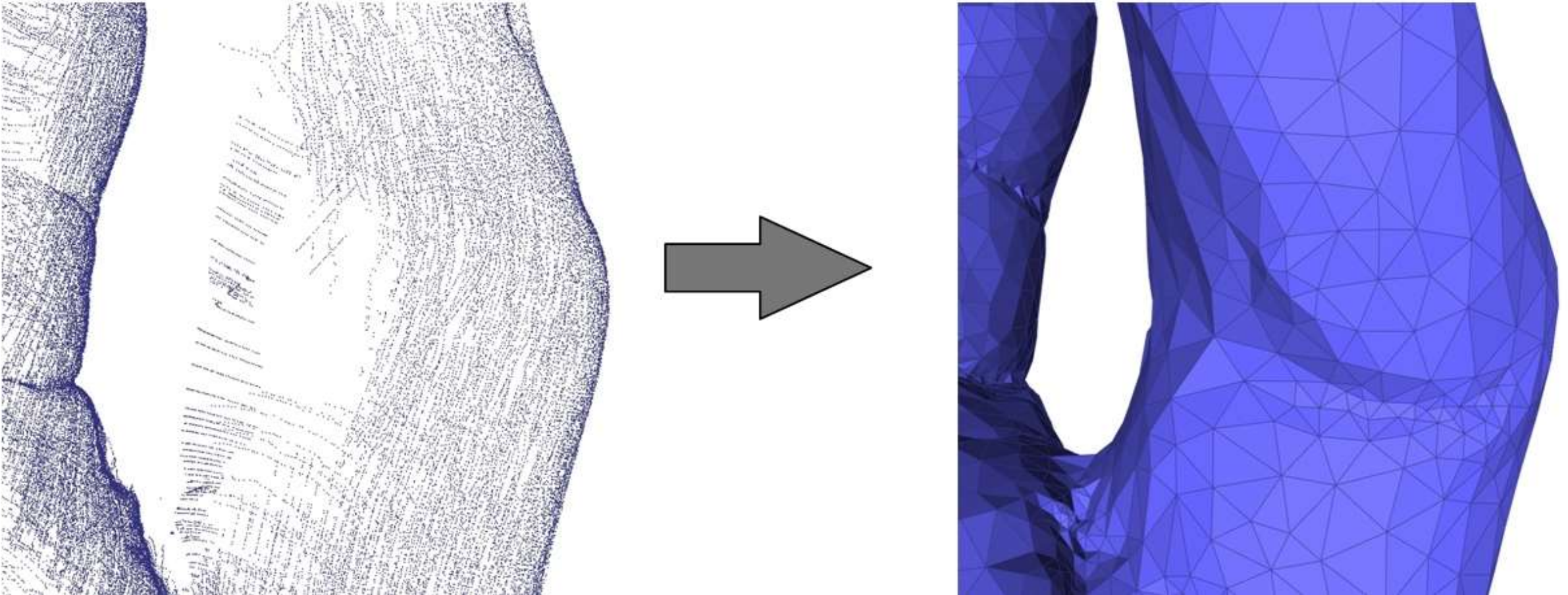


Poisson Surface Reconstruction



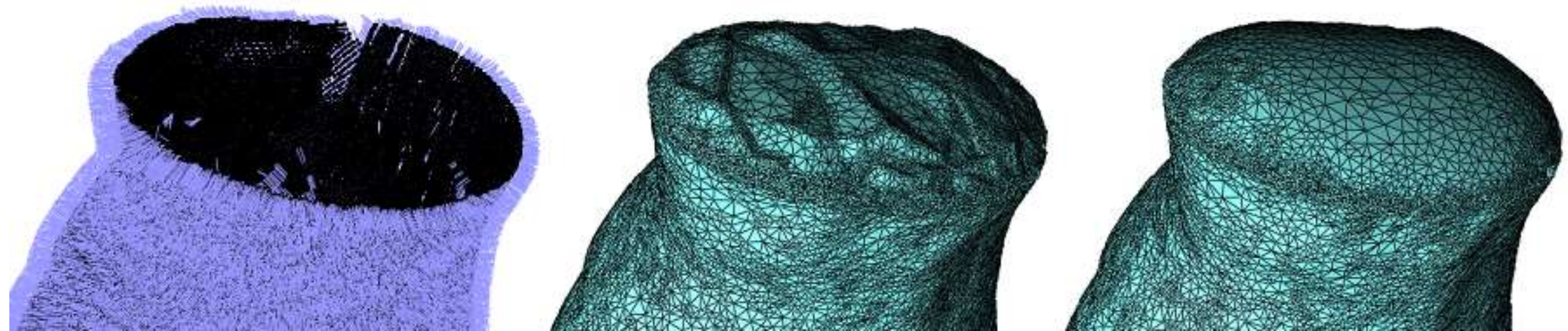
Poisson Surface Reconstruction

- Works well for uneven distribution of points



Poisson Surface Reconstruction

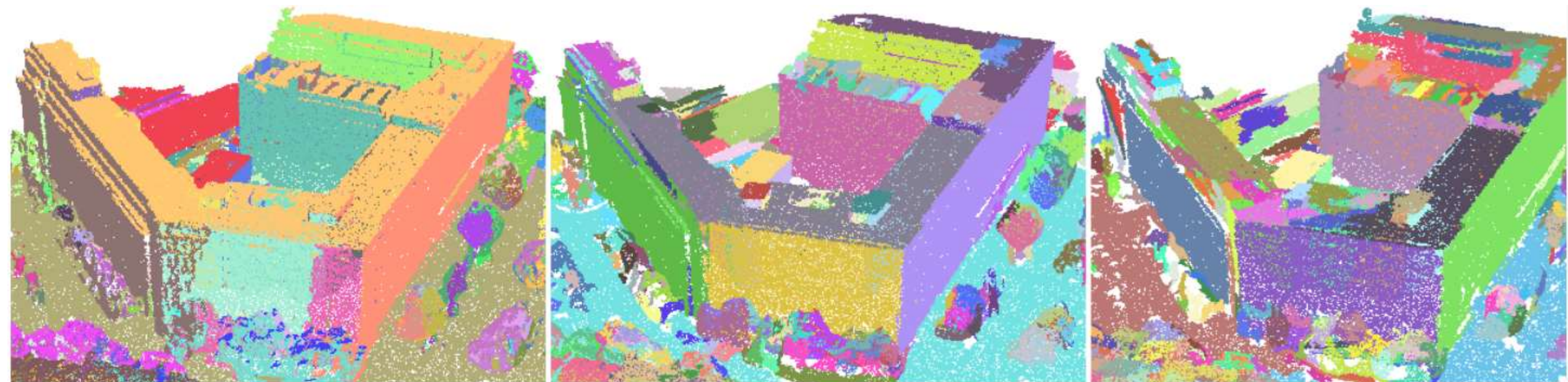
- Algorithm produces water tight surfaces
- For large holes use two-pass algorithm



Shape Detection

Efficient RANSAC – Main Parameters

- Shape types : plane, cone, cylinder, sphere, torus
- Maximal distance



API

API

```
template<typename Concurrency_tag , typename InputIterator , typename PointPMap , typename Kernel >  
Kernel::FT CGAL::compute_average_spacing ( InputIterator  first,  
                                           InputIterator  beyond,  
                                           PointPMap      point_pmap,  
                                           unsigned int    k,  
                                           const Kernel &  
                                           )
```

Computes average spacing from k nearest neighbors.

Precondition

$k \geq 2$.

Template Parameters

Concurrency_tag enables sequential versus parallel algorithm. Possible values are `Sequential_tag` and `Parallel_tag`.

InputIterator iterator over input points.

PointPMap is a model of `ReadablePropertyMap` with value type `Point_3<Kernel>`. It can be omitted if the value type of `InputIterator` is convertible to `Point_3<Kernel>`.

Kernel Geometric traits class. It can be omitted and deduced automatically from the value type of `PointPMap`.

Example: Just Points

```
typedef CGAL::Simple_cartesian<double>::Point_3 Point_3;  
std::vector<Point_3> points;  
  
double as = compute_average_spacing(points.begin(), points.end(),..);
```

Functions can operate on any range of objects :

```
template <class Iterator, class PointPropertyMap>  
compute_average_spacing(Iterator first,  
                        Iterator beyond,  
                        PointPropertyMap point_pmap);
```

PointPropertyMap must map `value_type` of `Iterator` to `Point_3`

Example: Point and Vector in a Pair

```
typedef std::pair<Point_3,Vector_3> Pwn;
```

```
Std::vector<Pwn> points;
```

```
double as = compute_average_spacing(points.begin(),  
                                     points.end(),  
                                     CGAL::First_of_pair_property_map<Pwn>());
```

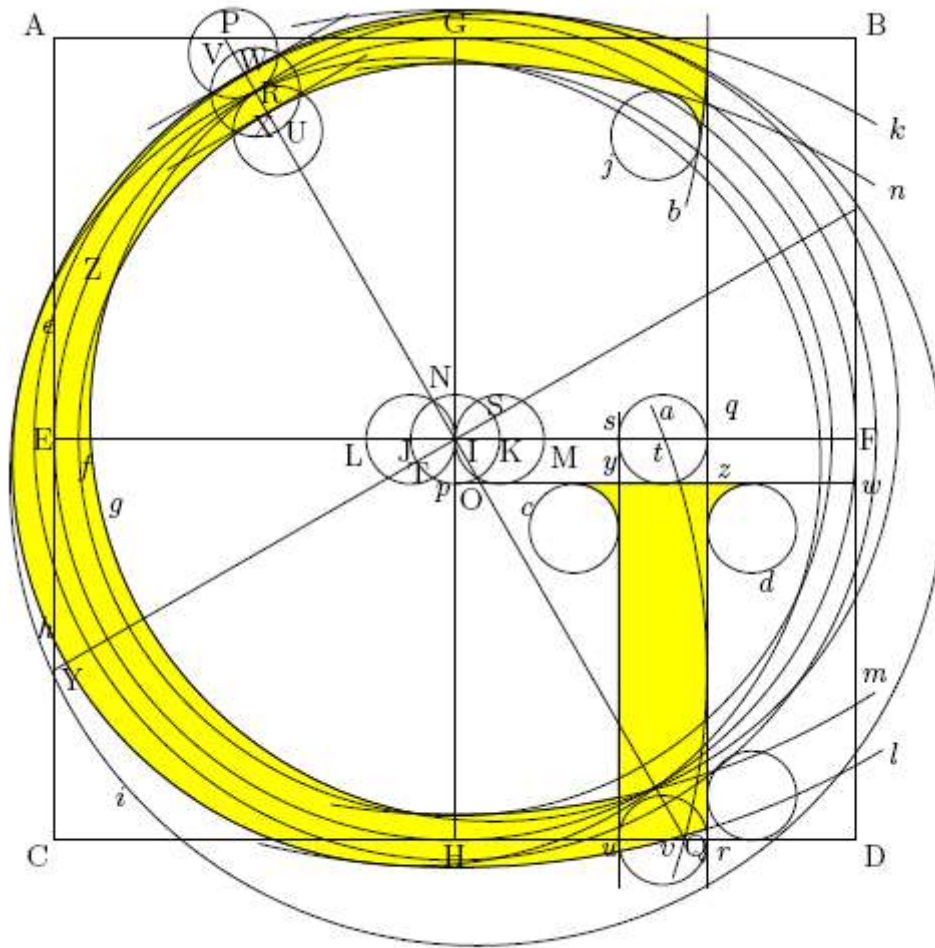
Example: Point and Vector in a Pair

```
typedef std::pair<Point_3,Vector_3> Pwn;  
Std::vector<Pwn> points;  
  
estimate_normals(points.begin(),  
                points.end(),  
                CGAL::First_of_pair_property_map<Pwn>(),  
                CGAL::Second_of_pair_property_map<Pwn>());
```

Example: Writing Vectors into a Hash Map

```
std::vector<Point_3> points;  
std::unordered_map<Point_3,Vector_3> pvm;  
  
estimate_normals(points.begin(),  
                points.end(),  
                CGAL::Identity_property_map<Point_3>(),  
                boost::make_associative_property_map(pvm));
```

A property map must be light weight as it gets copied
std::unordered_map is hence **not** a property map



Polygon Mesh Processing

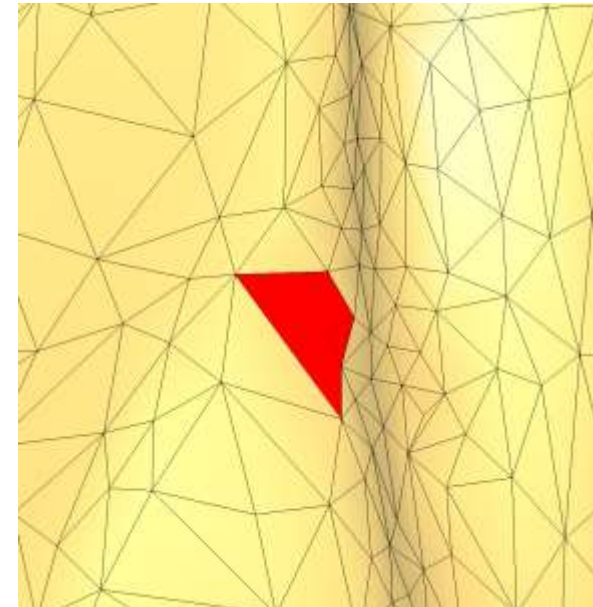
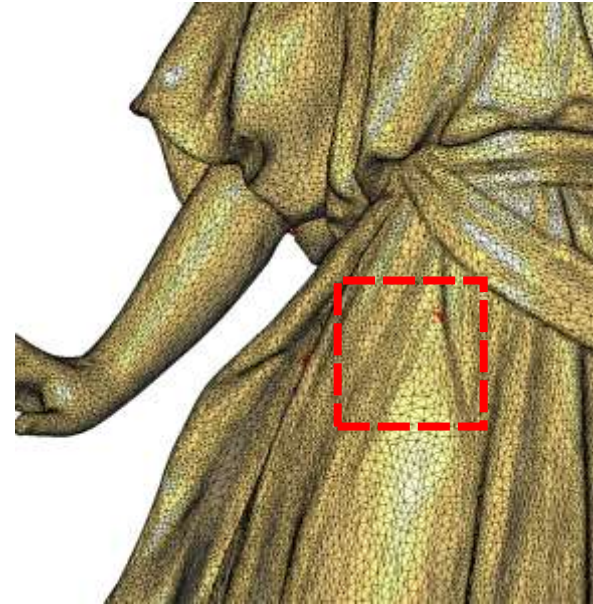
Background

Intersection Detection

Based on `CGAL::box_intersection_d`

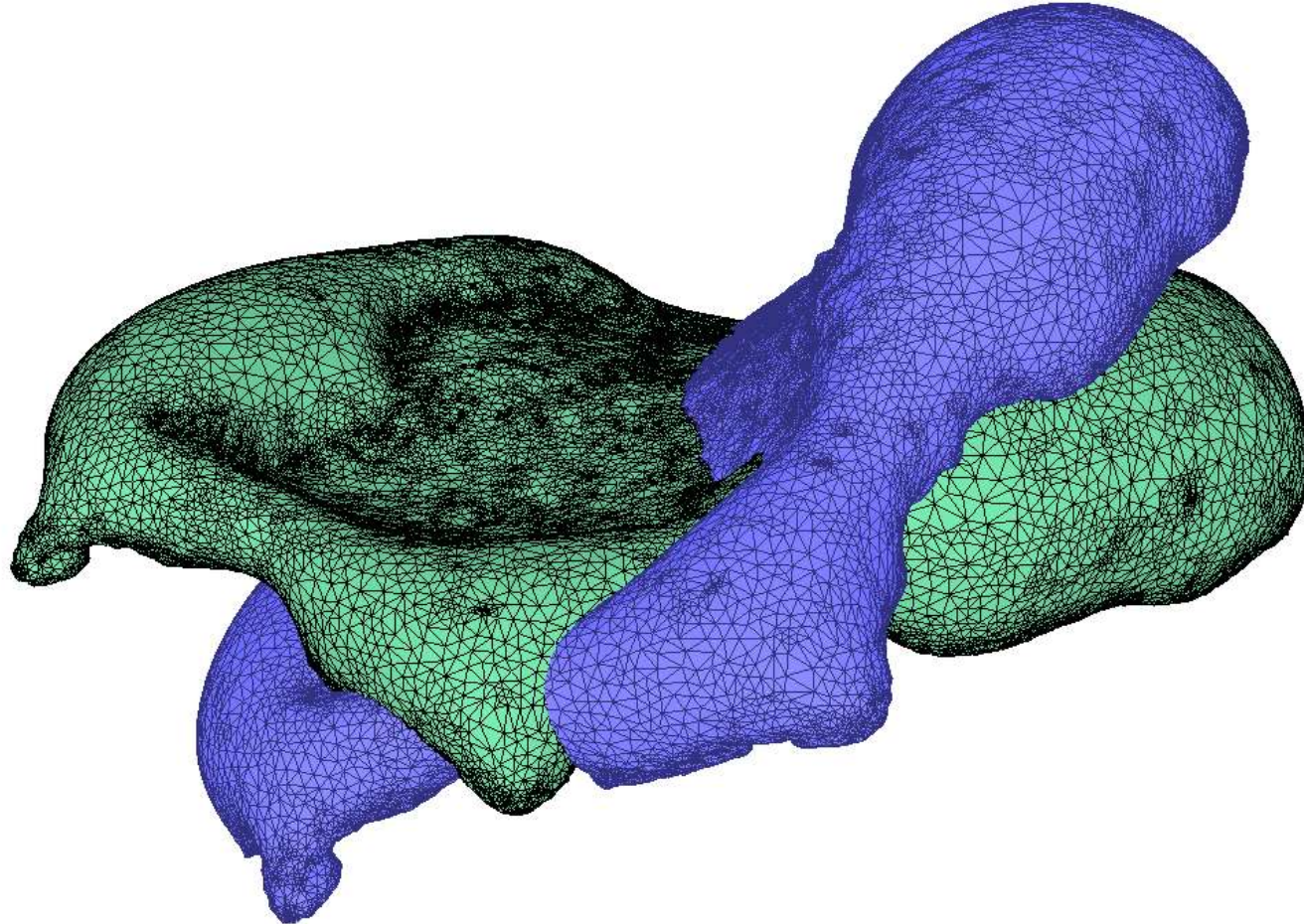
Applies user-defined callback on all intersecting pairs of boxes.

Generic programming : **Box** is a template argument, and can contain objects of any type



Intersection Test

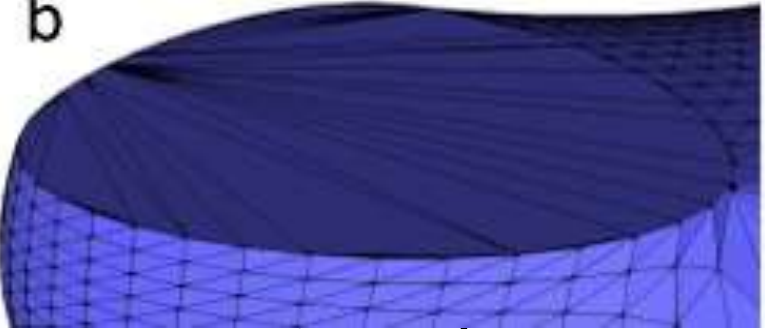
0.2s for two surfaces with 100k triangles



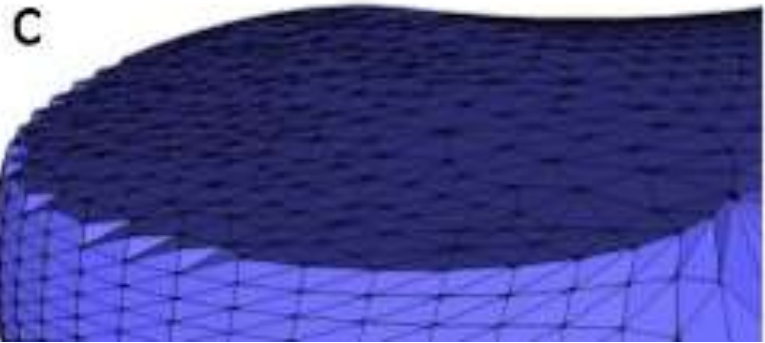
Hole filling [Liepa 2003], [Zou et al. 2013]



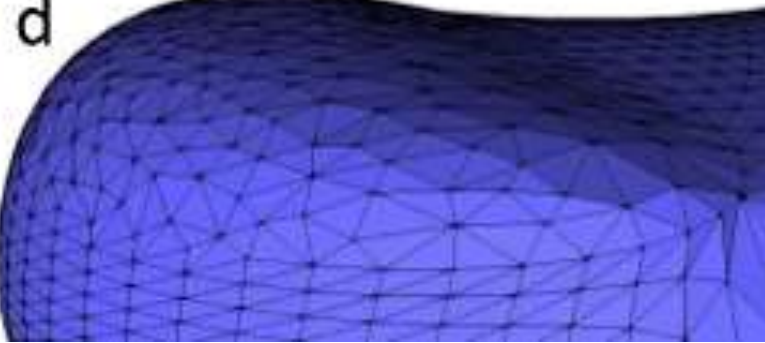
Hole



Triangulate



Refine



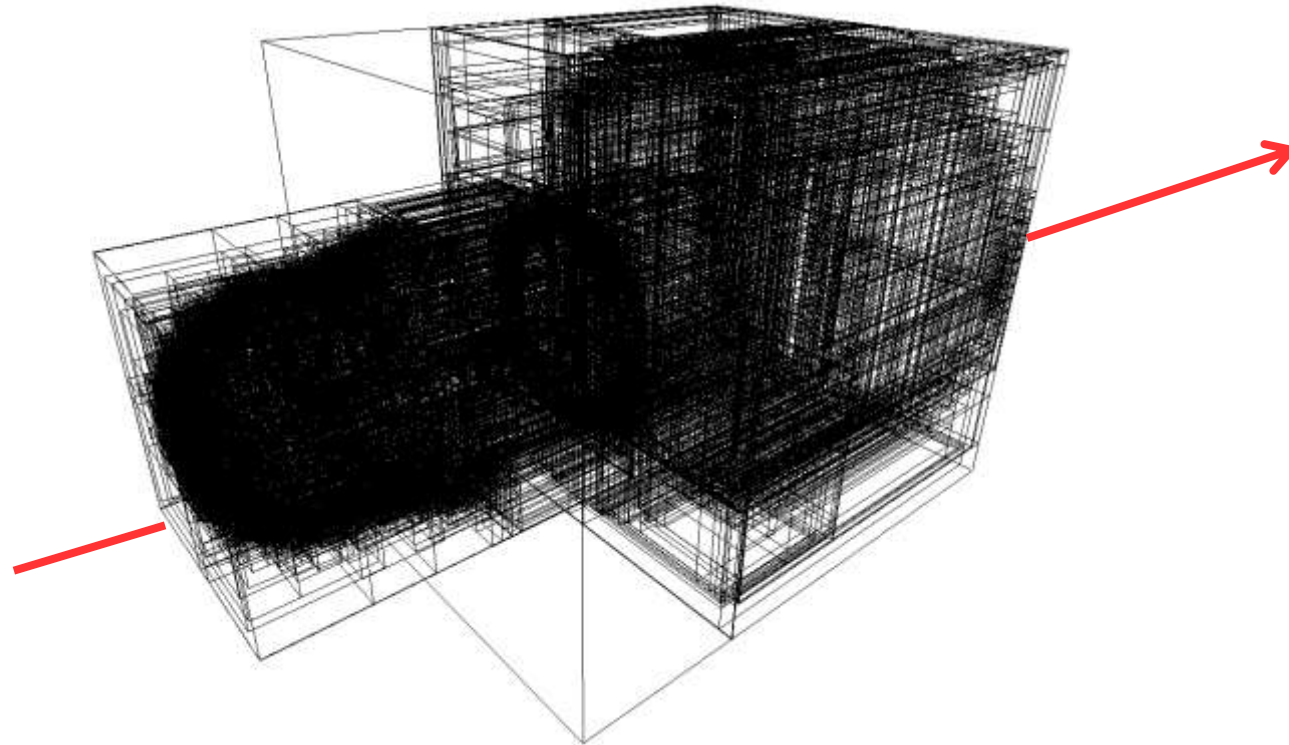
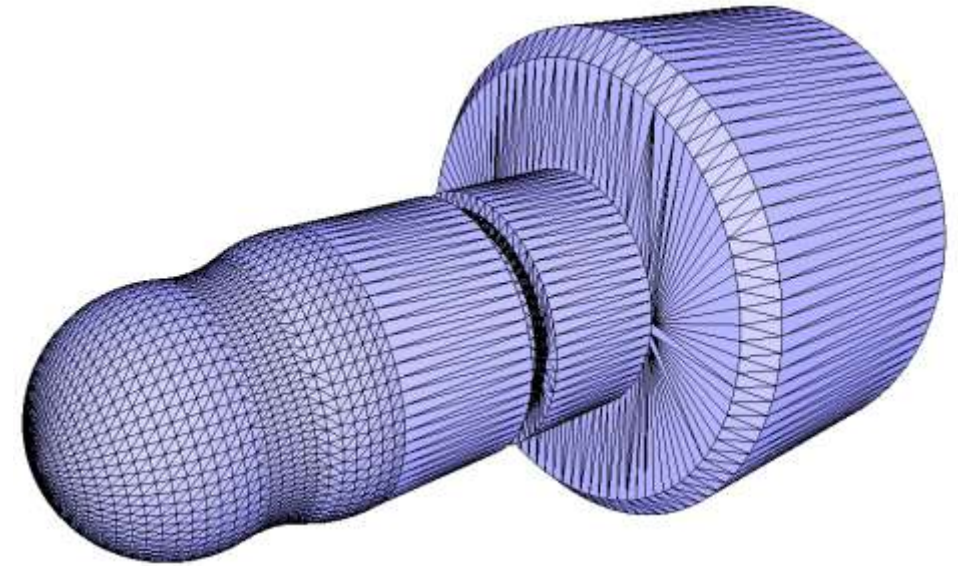
Fair

Distances and Intersections

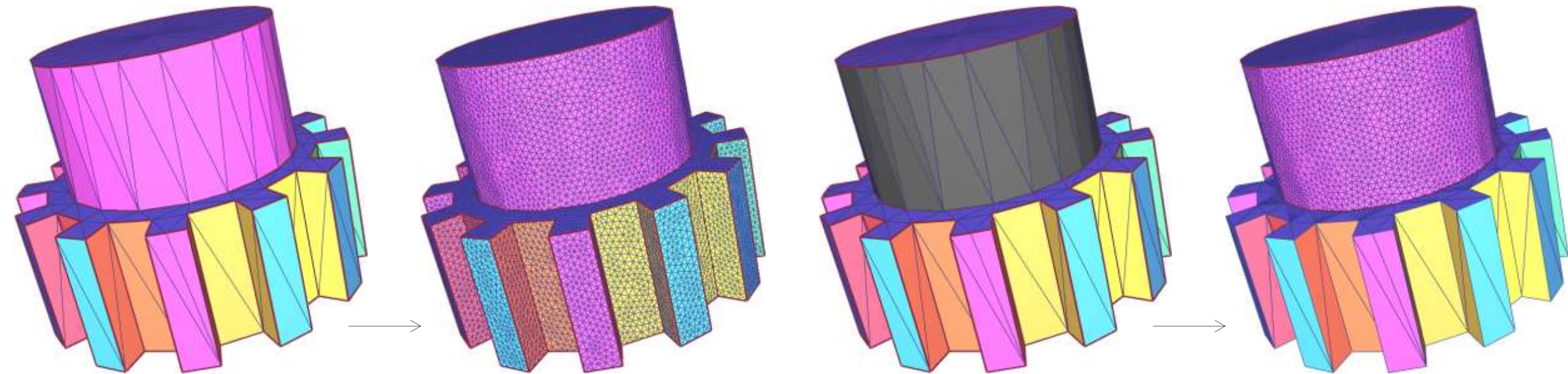
Based on `CGAL::AABB_tree`

Generic programming :

Box is a template argument, and can contain objects of any type

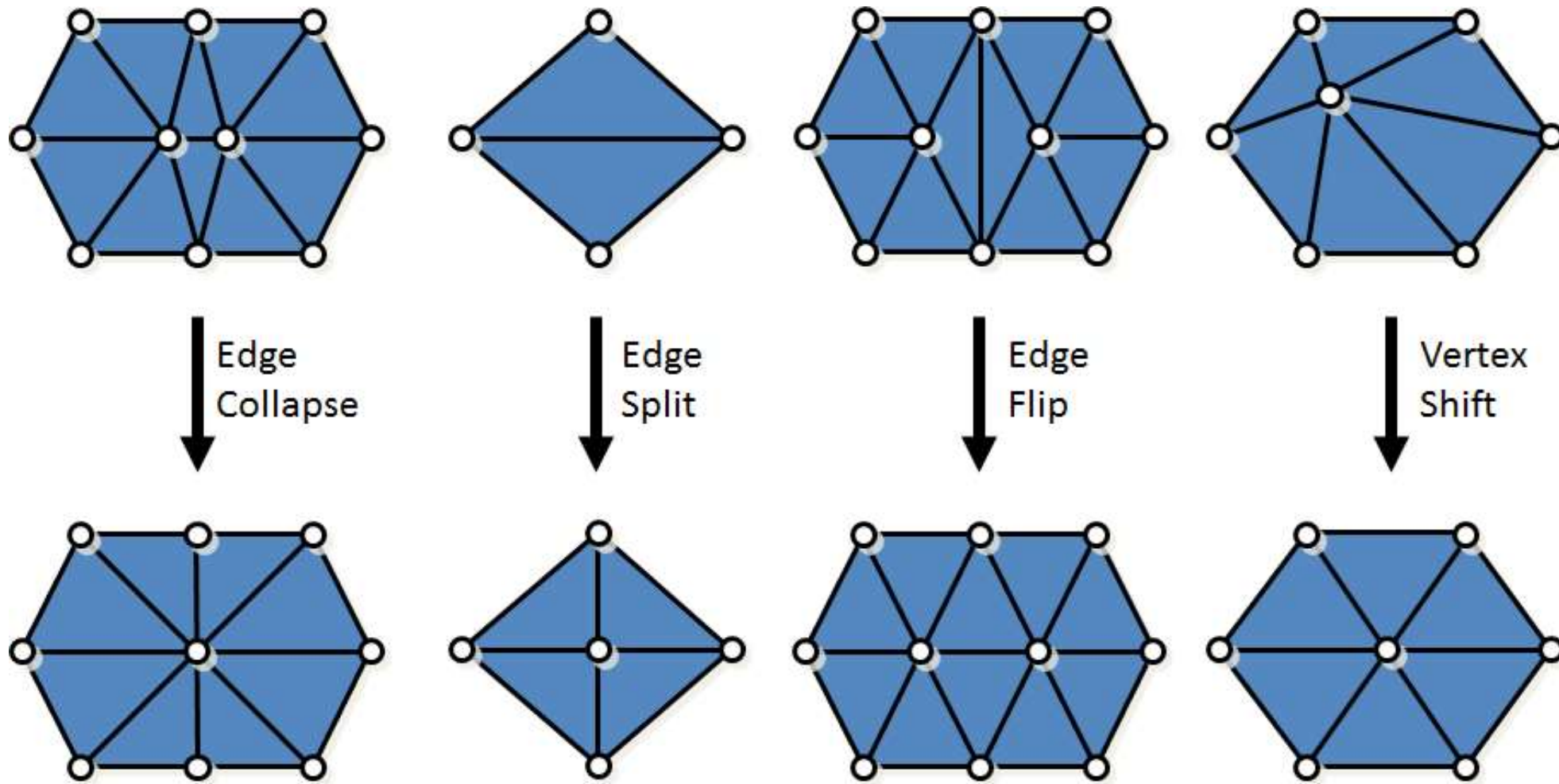


Isotropic Remeshing [Botsch-Kobbelt 2004]



Feature Preserving / Selection

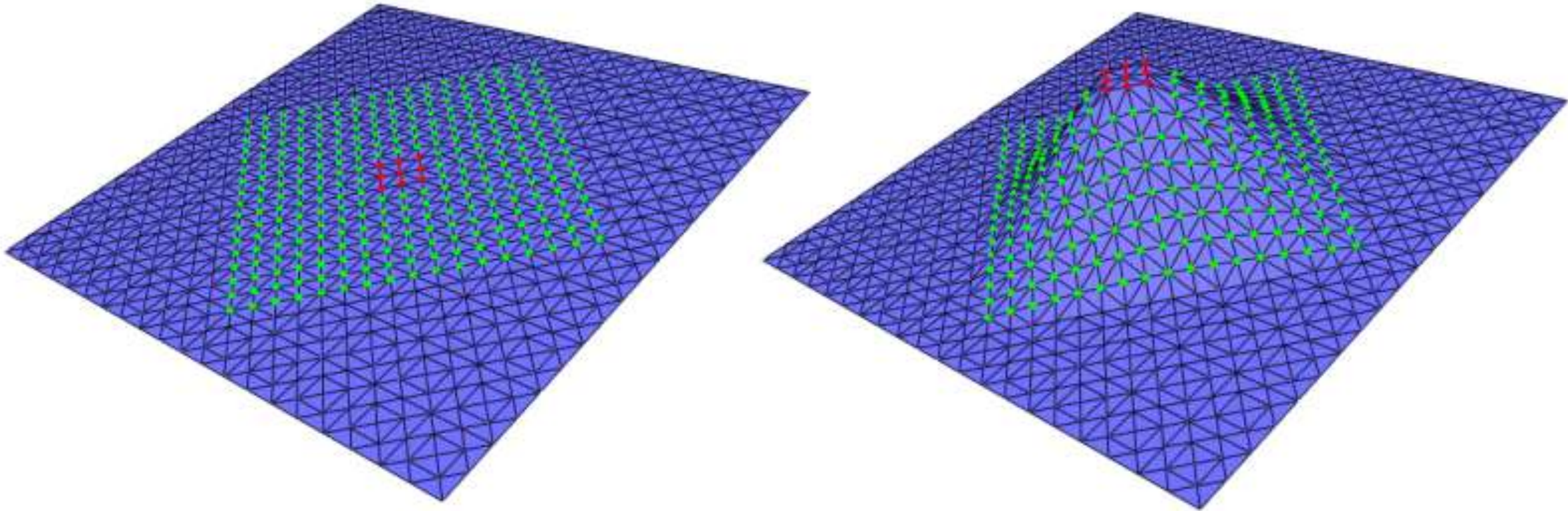
Isotropic Remeshing



Local remeshing operators

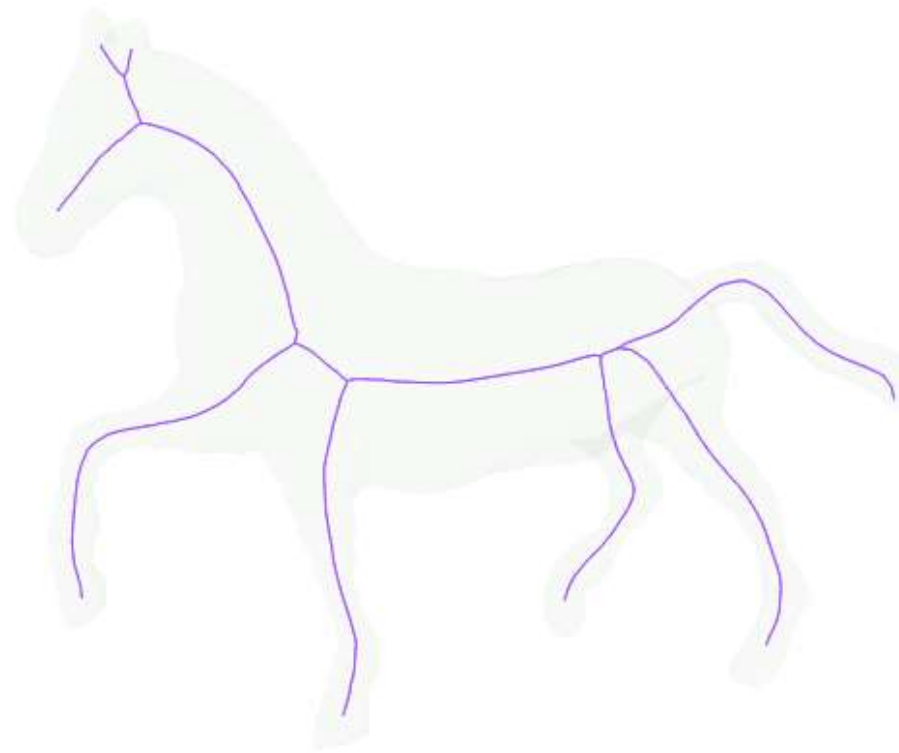
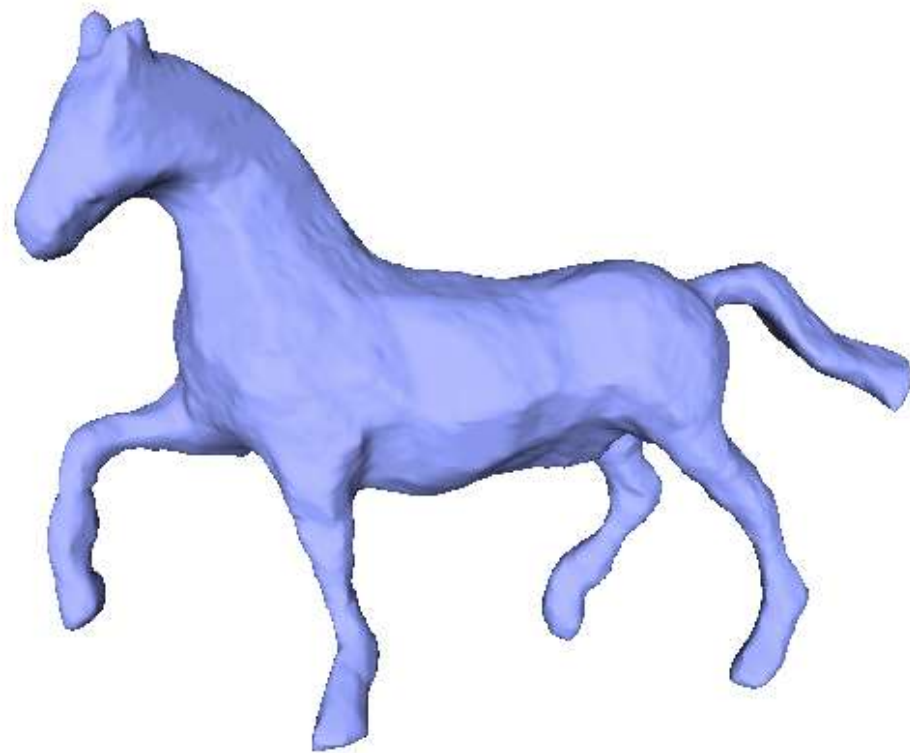
Deformation [Sorkine-Alexa 2007]

As Rigid as Possible ("ARAP")



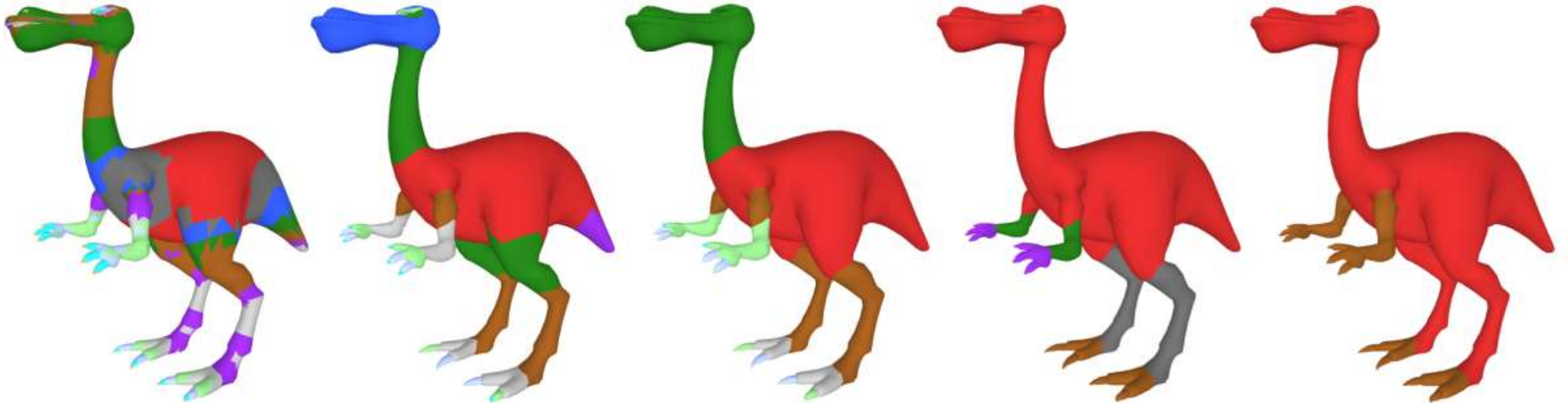
Skeletonization [Tagliasacchi et al. 2012]

Mean Curvature Flow skeletonization

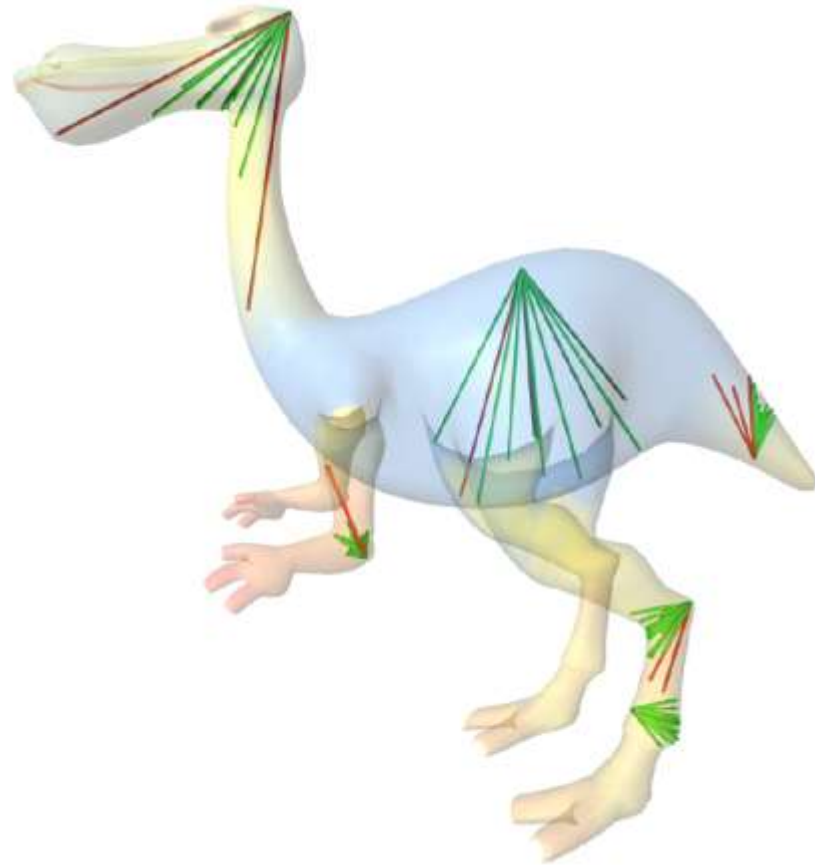


Segmentation [Shapira et al. 2008]

- Segment surface into k patches
- Based on «shape diameter» estimate



Segmentation



Shape diameter function

API

API

```
template<class TriangleMesh , class NamedParameters >  
bool CGAL::Polygon_mesh_processing::does_self_intersect ( const TriangleMesh & tmesh,  
                                                         const NamedParameters & np  
                                                         )
```

tests if a triangulated surface mesh self-intersects.

This function depends on the package [Intersecting Sequences of dD Iso-oriented Boxes](#)

Precondition

```
CGAL::is_triangle_mesh(tmesh)
```

Template Parameters

TriangleMesh a model of [FaceListGraph](#) that has an internal property map for `CGAL::vertex_point_t`

NamedParameters a sequence of [Named Parameters](#)

Parameters

tmesh the triangulated surface mesh to be tested

np optional sequence of [Named Parameters](#) among the ones listed below

Example : Using a CGAL Mesh

```
typedef CGAL::Exact_predicates_inexact_constructions_kernel::Point_3 Point;

typedef CGAL::Surface_mesh<Point> Mesh;

int main()
{
    Mesh mesh;
    std::ifstream in("mesh.off");
    in >> mesh;

    if( ! CGAL::Polygon_mesh_processing::does_self_intersect(mesh))
        do_something(mesh);
}
```


Example: Using User Defined Mesh

```
typedef CGAL::Exact_predicates_inexact_constructions_kernel::Point_3 Point;

typedef CGAL::Surface_mesh<Point> Mesh;

int main()
{
    MyLab::HalfedgeDS myhds;
    Mesh mesh = convert_to_CGAL(myhds);

    if(! CGAL::Polygon_mesh_processing::does_self_intersect(mesh))
        do_something(myhds);
}
```

Goal: Avoid the conversion by making

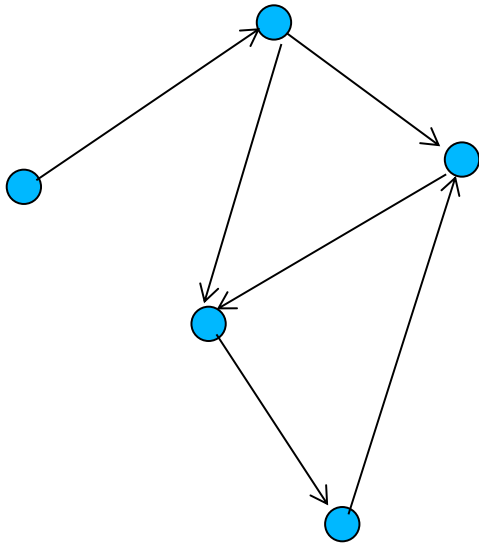
`MyLab::HalfedgeDS` a model of `TriangleMesh`

CGAL and the Boost Graph Library

BGL - Boost Graph Library

- Rich collection of graph algorithms
shortest paths, minimum spanning tree, flow, ...
- BGL design
 - separates data structure from algorithm
 - links them through a thin glue layer
- BGL and CGAL
 - we provide glue layer for CGAL
 - Extension: we order edges incident to a vertex
inducing the notion of faces

BGL Glue Layer : Traits Class



```
template <typename Graph>
struct boost::graph_traits {
    typedef ... vertex_descriptor;
    typedef ... edge_descriptor;
    typedef ... vertex_iterator;
    ...
};
```

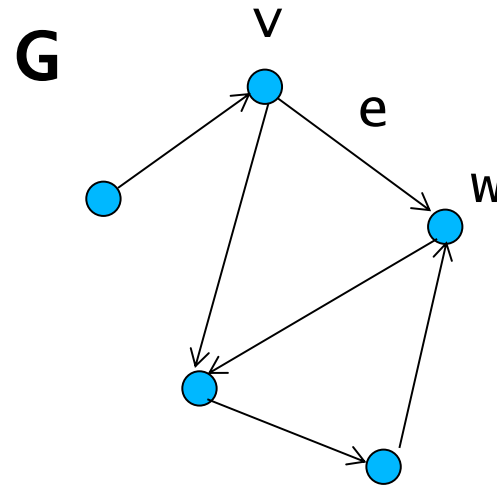

BGL Glue Layer : Free Functions

```
vertex_descriptor v, w;  
edge_descriptor e;
```

```
v = source(e,G);  
w = target(e,G);
```

```
std::pair<vertex_iterator, vertex_iterator> ipair;
```

```
ipair = vertices(G);
```



CGAL::Surface_mesh as Graph

CGAL provides partial specializations of `boost::graph_traits<..>`

```
template <typename P>
struct boost::graph_traits<CGAL::Surface_mesh<P> > {

    typedef Surface_mesh<P>::Vertex_index    vertex_descriptor;

    typedef Surface_mesh<P>::Vertex_iterator vertex_iterator;

};
```

CGAL::Surface_mesh as Graph

```
template <typename P>
vertex_descriptor
target(edge_descriptor e,
        Surface_mesh<P>& graph)
{
    return graph.target(e) ;
}
```

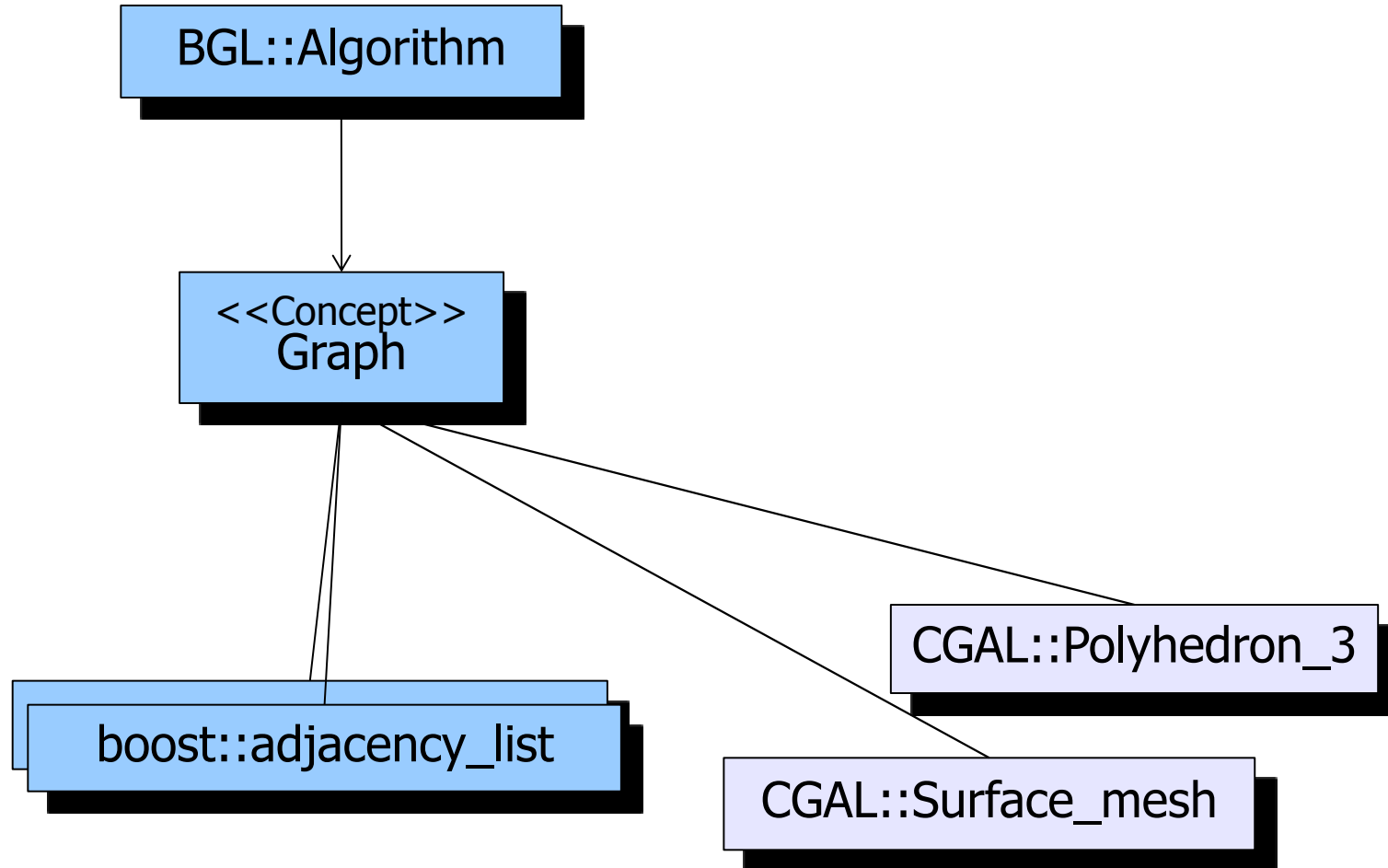
Users can run

```
boost::kruskal_mst(sm);
```

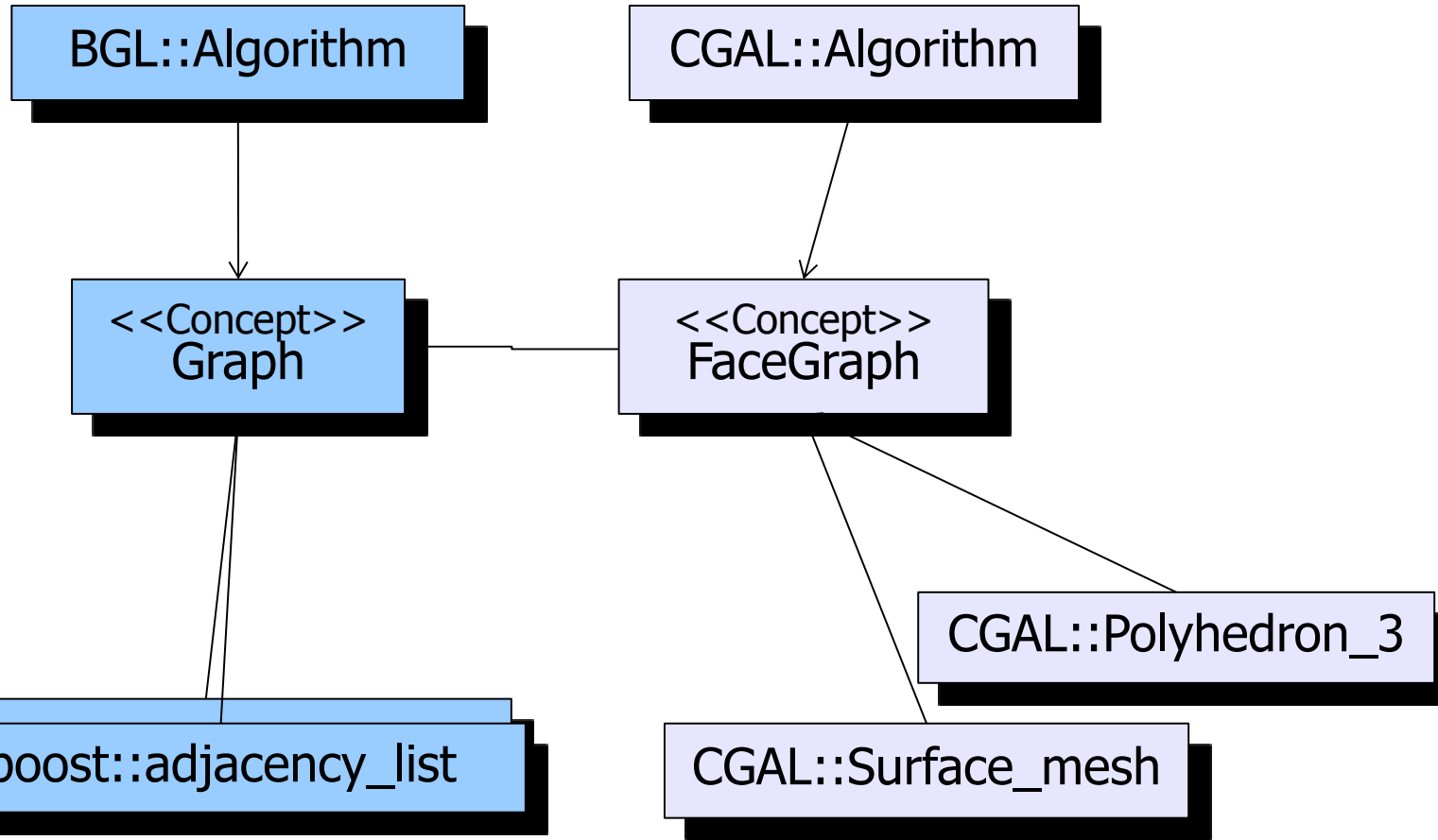


Courtesy: P.Schroeder, Caltech

From A BGL Glue Layer for CGAL

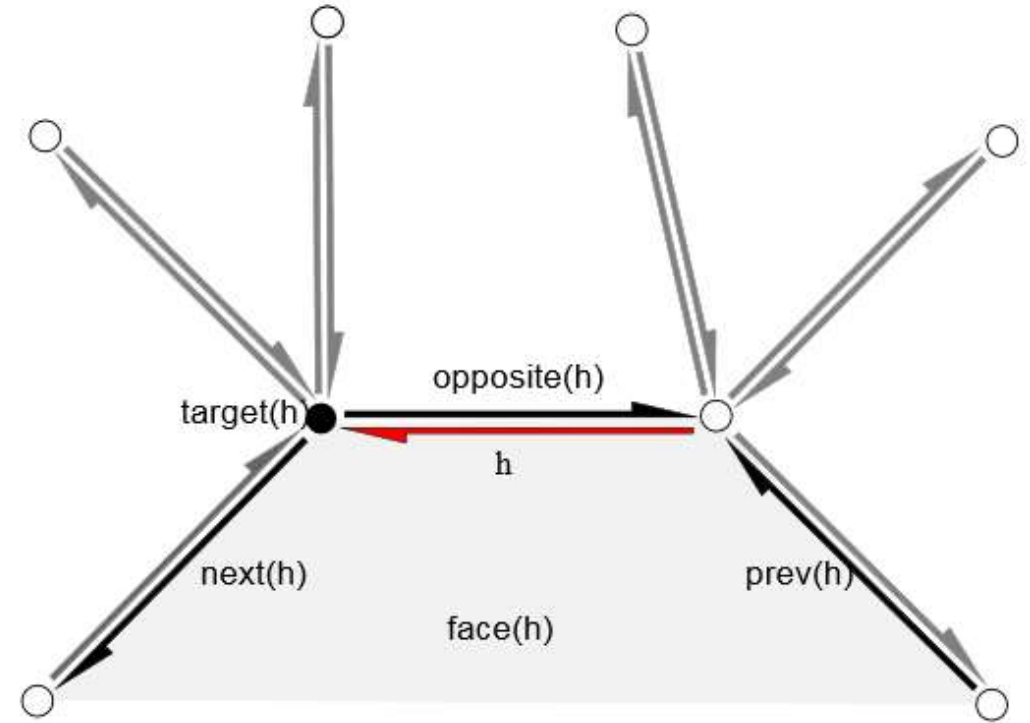


To BGL Style CGAL Algorithms



Extension of the Traits Class

```
template <typename FaceGraph >  
struct boost::graph_traits {  
    typedef ... vertex_descriptor;  
    typedef ... edge_descriptor;  
    typedef ... halfedge_descriptor;  
    typedef ... face_descriptor;  
};
```



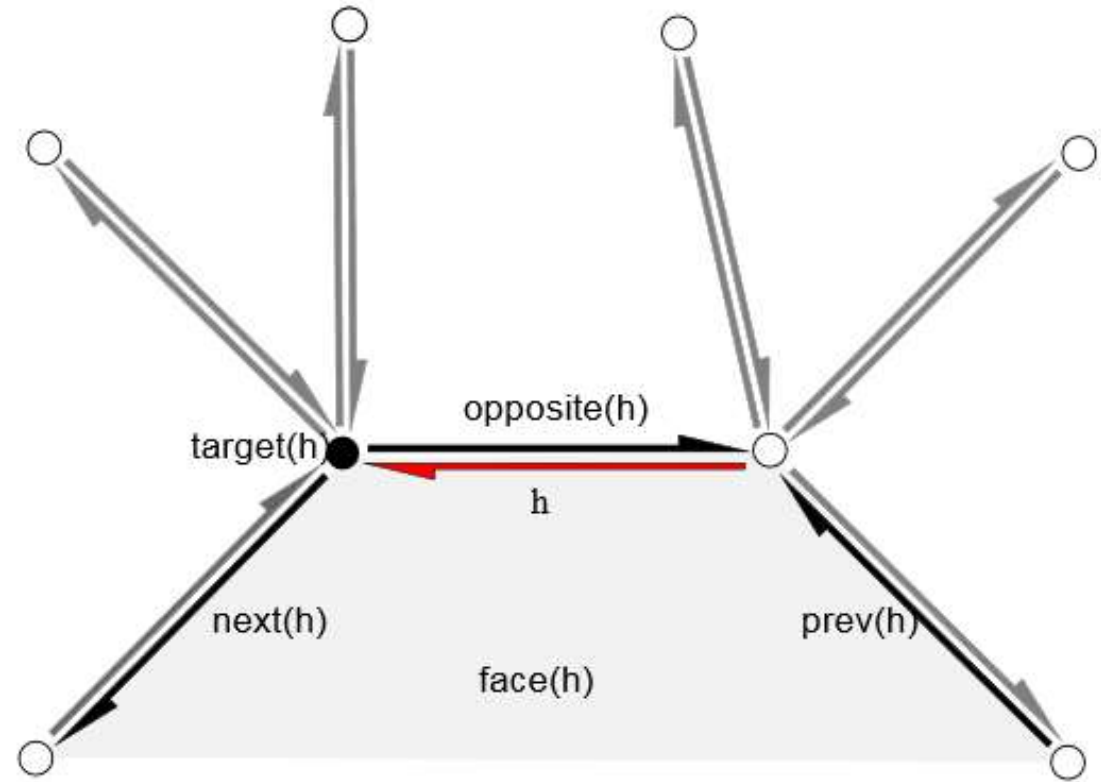
Extension of the Free Functions

```
vertex_descriptor v, w;  
edge_descriptor e;  
halfedge_descriptor h, hn, hopp;  
face_descriptor f;
```

```
hopp = opposite(h, G);  
hn = next(h, G);
```

```
h = halfedge(e, G);  
e = edge(h, G);
```

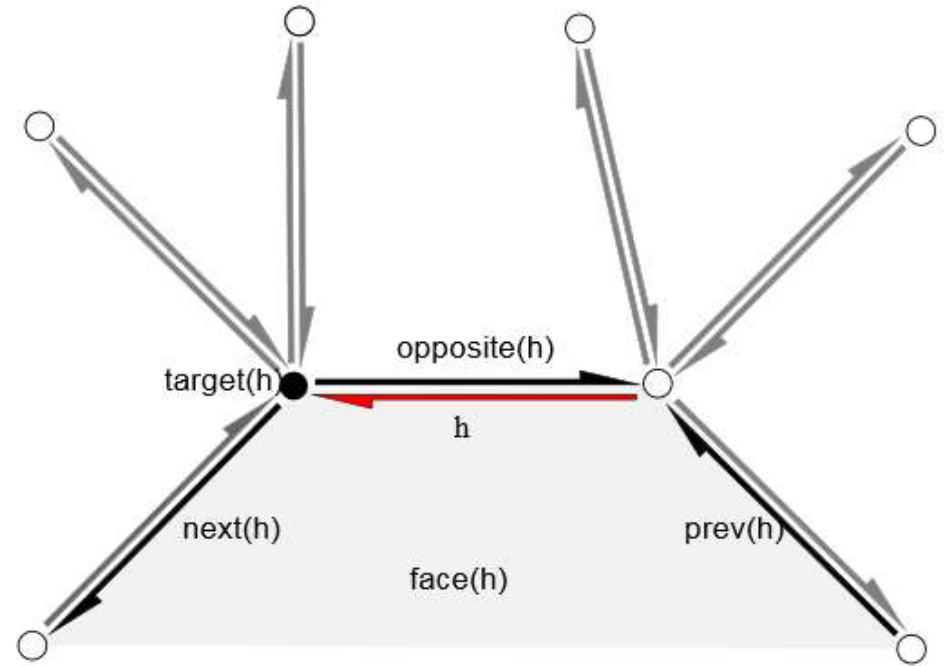
```
f = face(h, G);  
h = halfedge(f, G);
```



Generic Iterators

`CGAL::Halfedge_around_face_iterator`

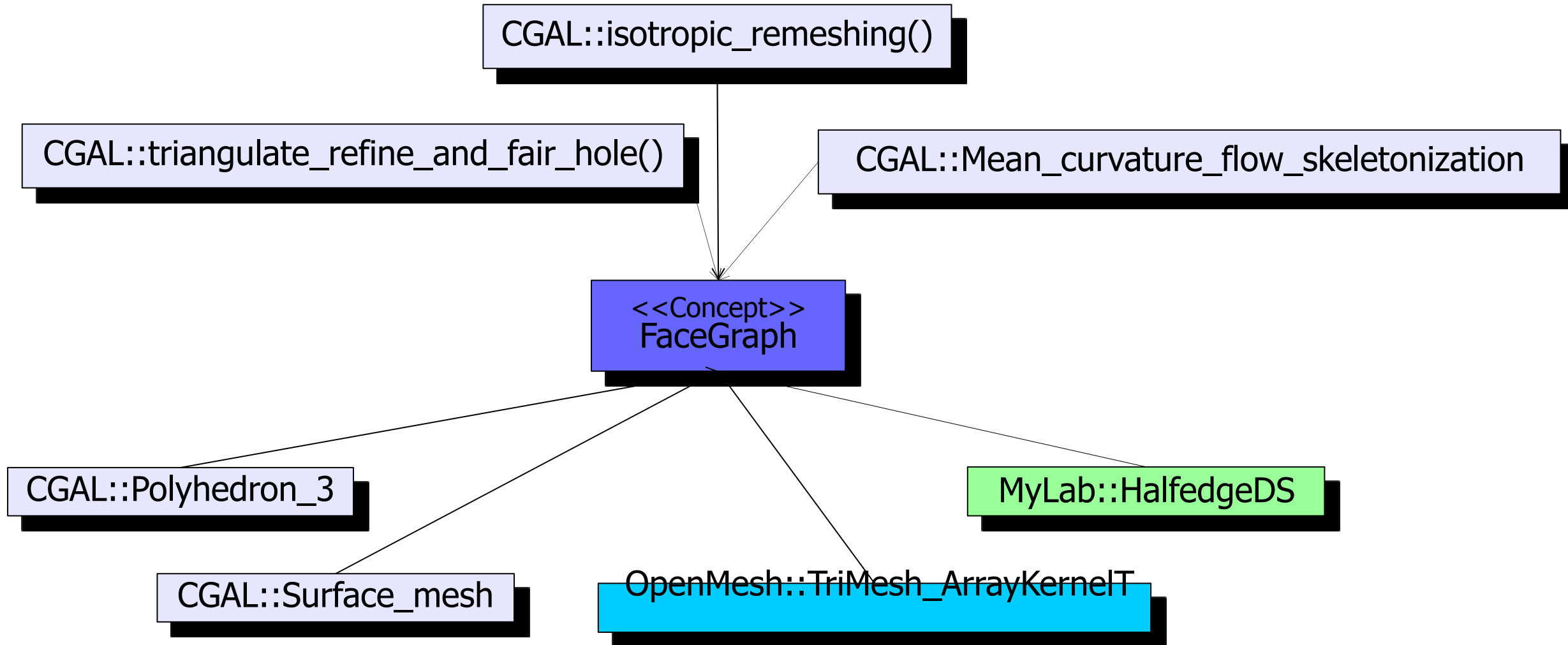
- stores `h` and `G* g`
- calls `h = next(h, *g)` on `operator++()`

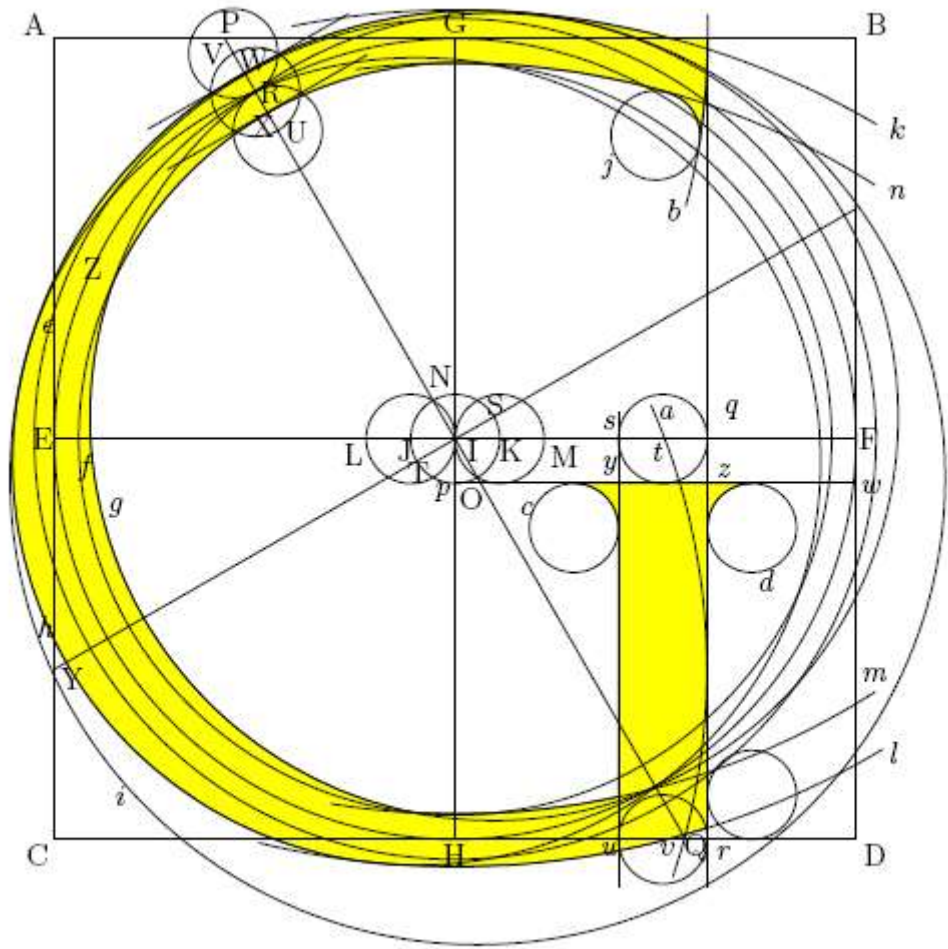


```
for(auto h : halfedges_around_face(h, g)){  
    ...  
}
```

returns an
Iterator_range
~ = begin/end pair

Generic Polygon Mesh Processing

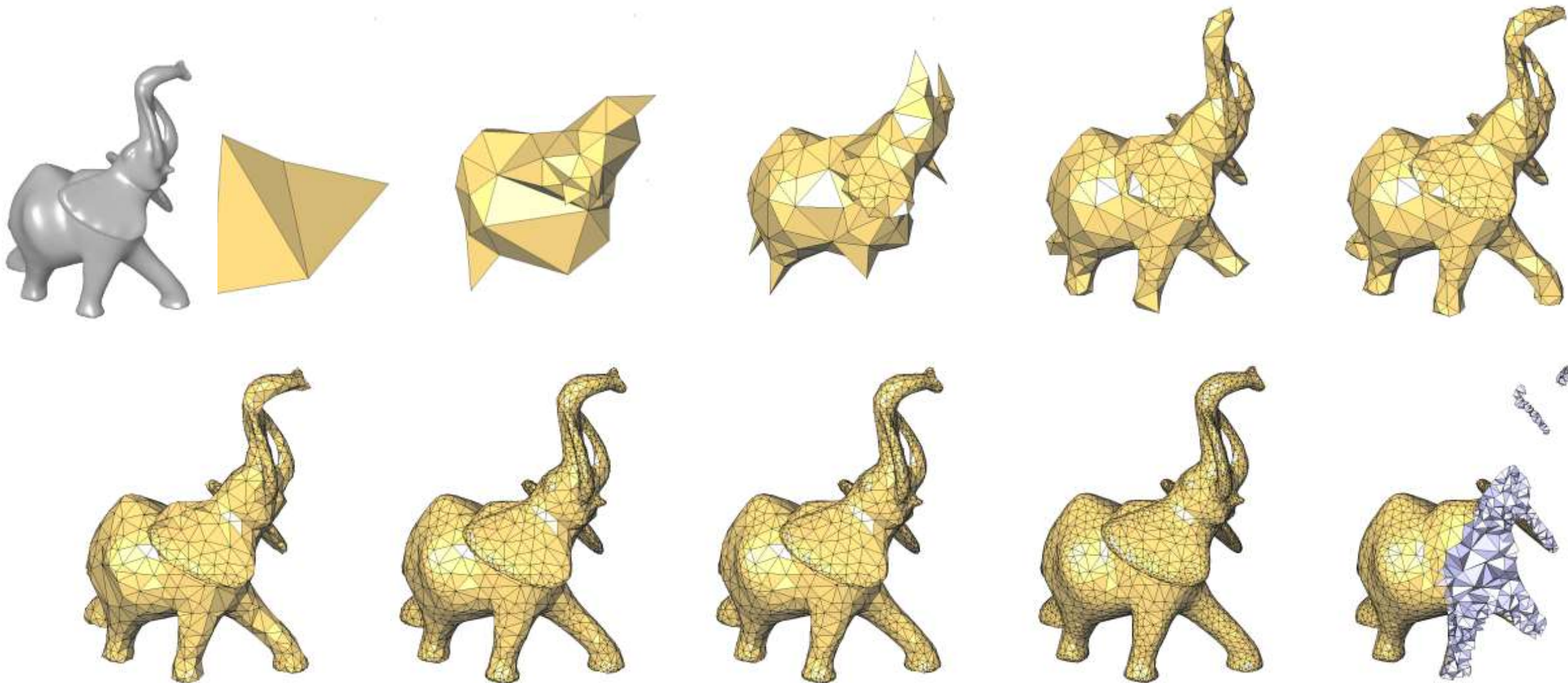




Mesh Generation

Background

Delaunay Mesh Generation



Delaunay Filtering and Refinement

repeat

{

pick worst facet f

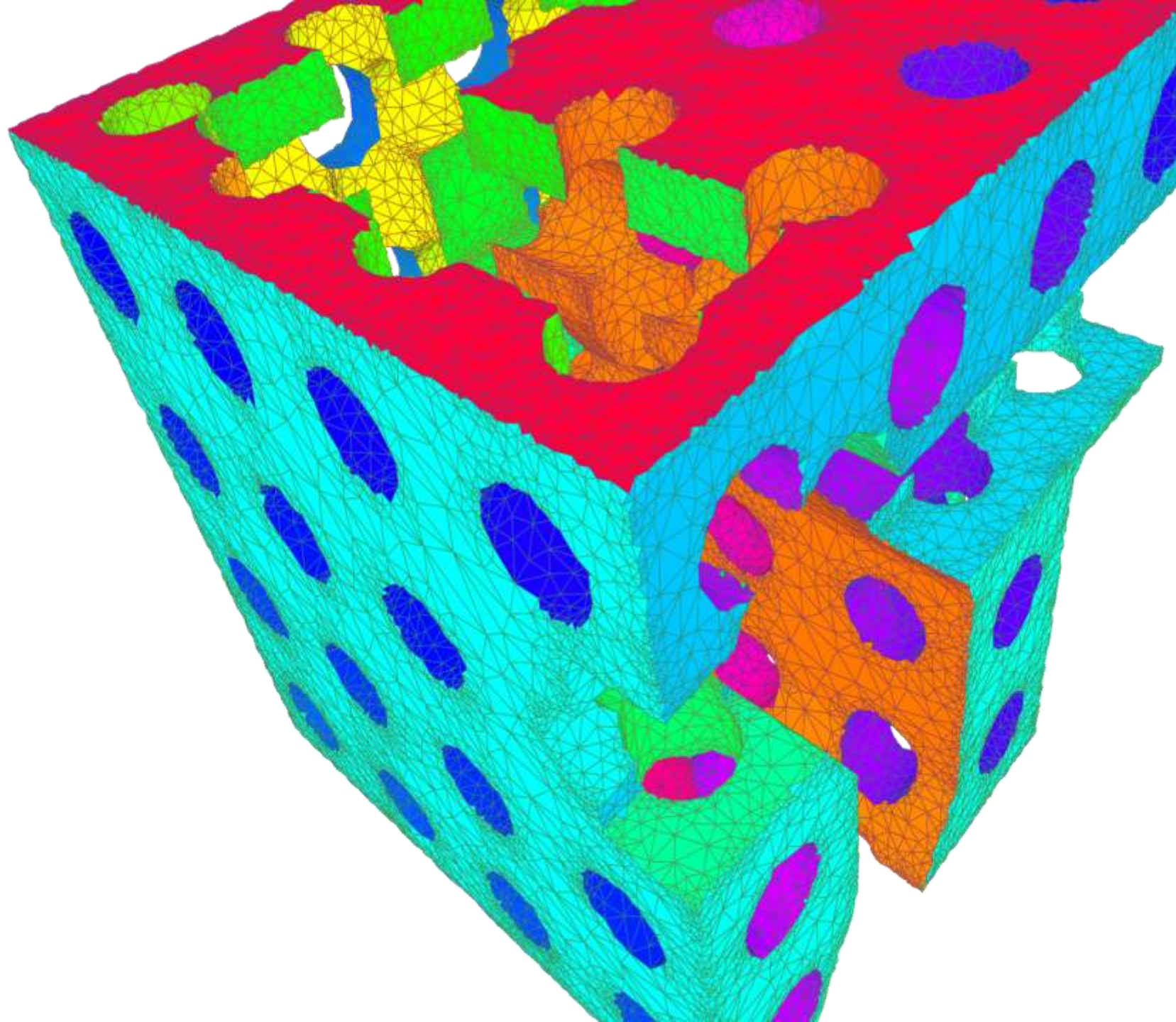
insert $\text{dual}(f) \cap S$ in Delaunay triangulation

update Delaunay triangulation restricted to S

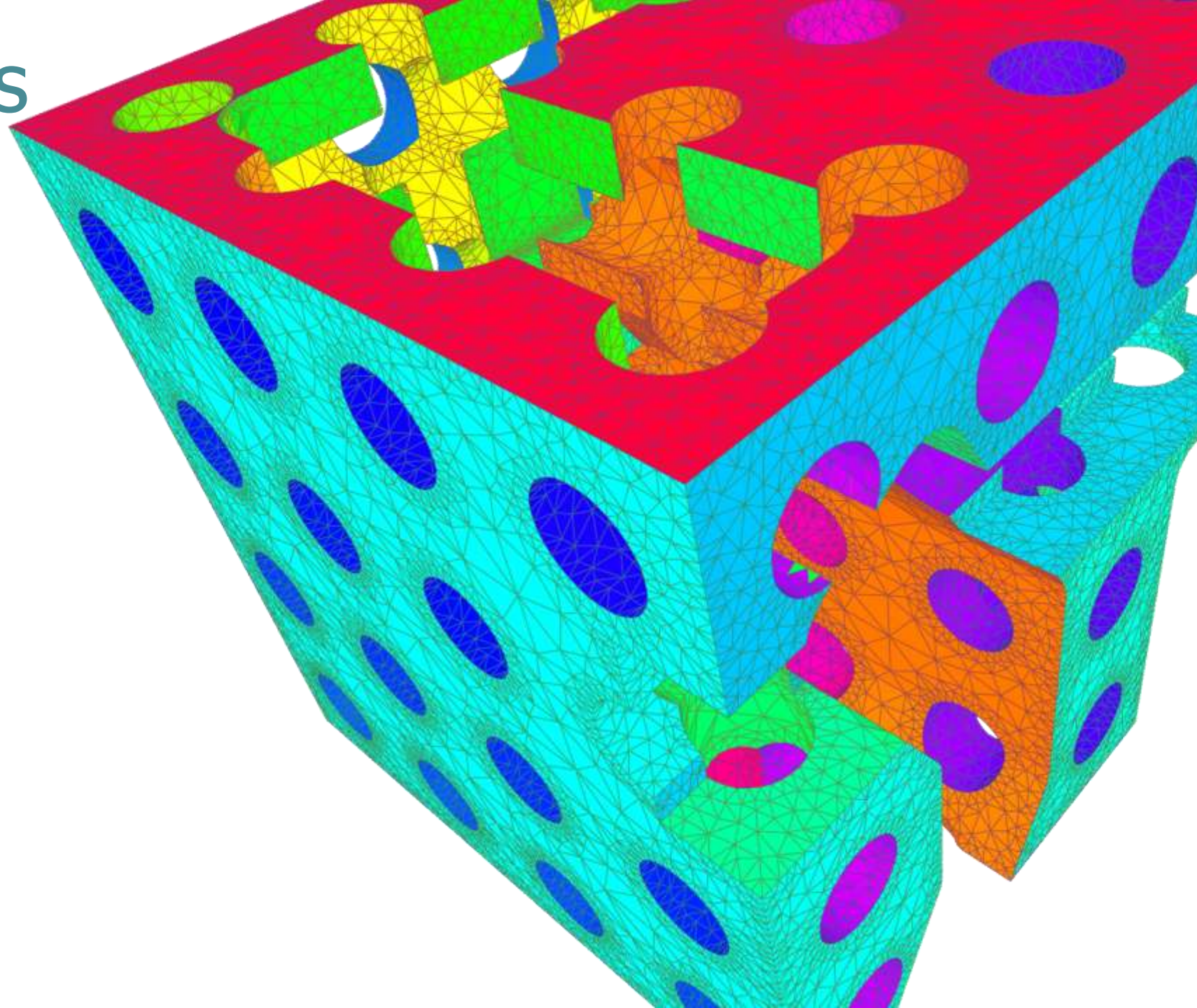
}

until all facets are good

Sharp Features



Sharp Features



Multi Domain Volume Meshes

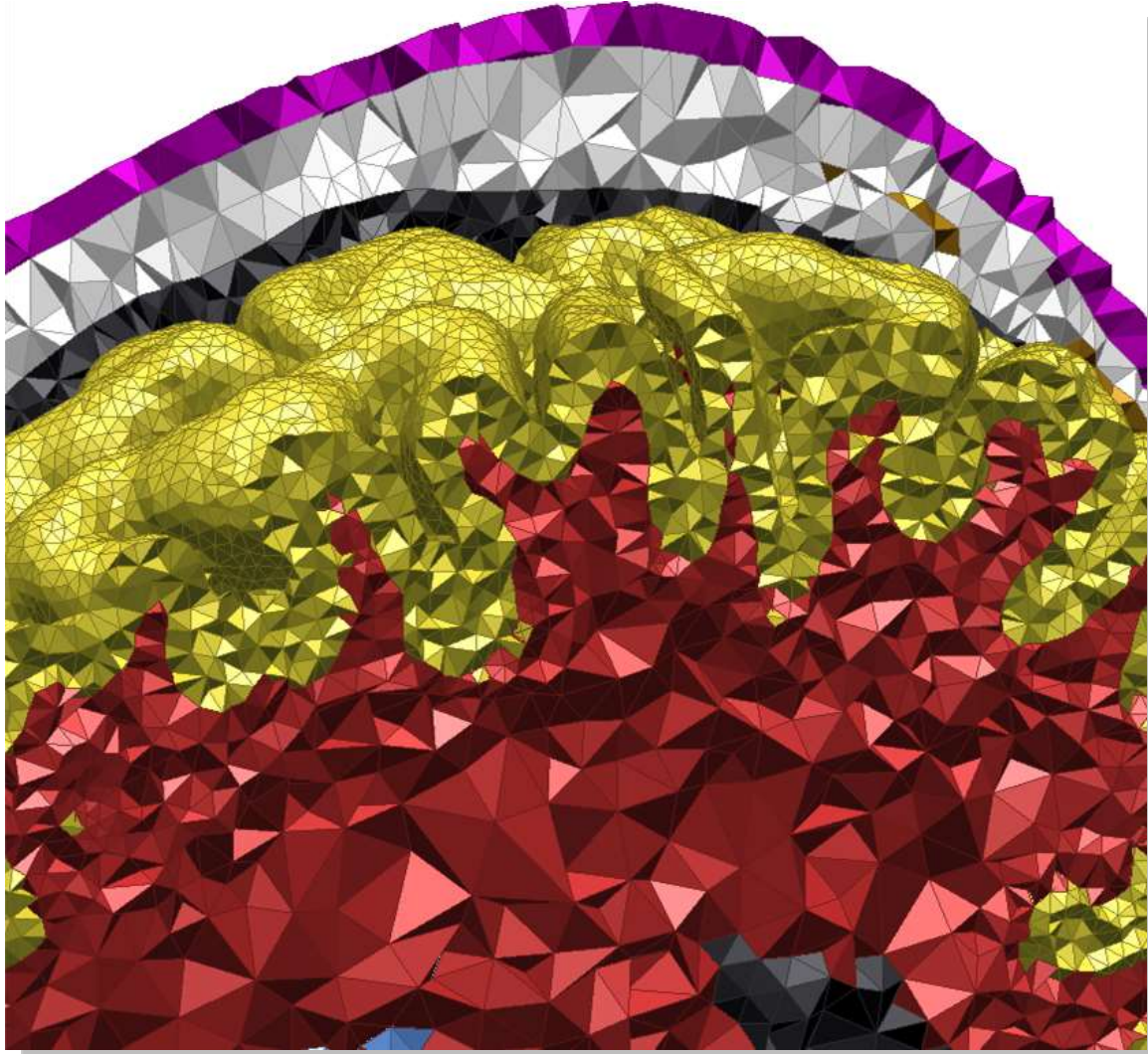
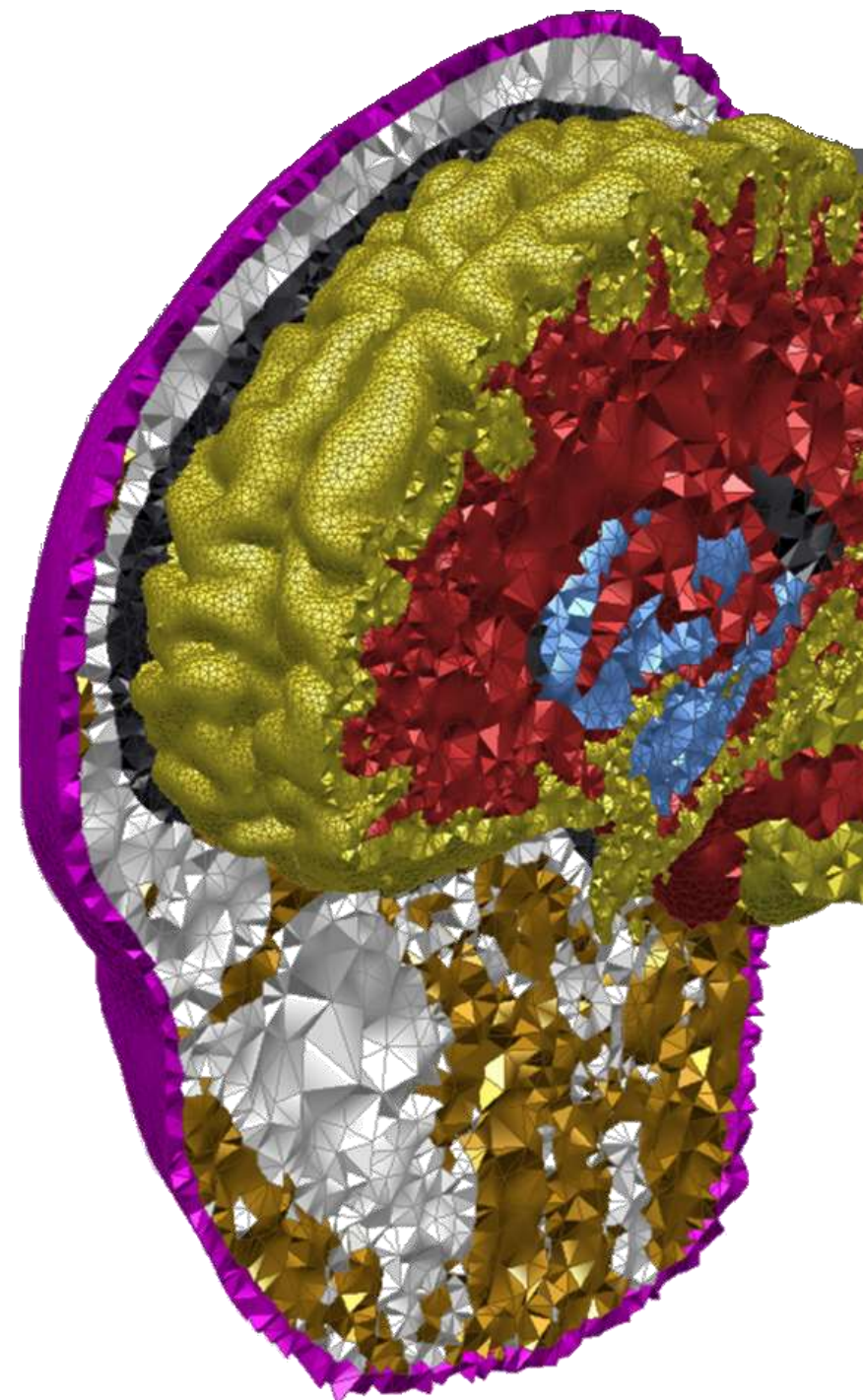
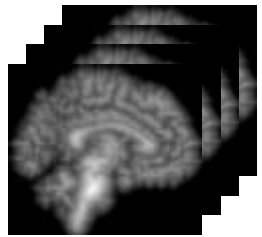


Image from Pons et al.



Added Value: Shortened Pipeline

Standard mesh generation pipeline



3D image

Marching
cubes

Simplification

Remeshing

Mesh 1

Mesh 2

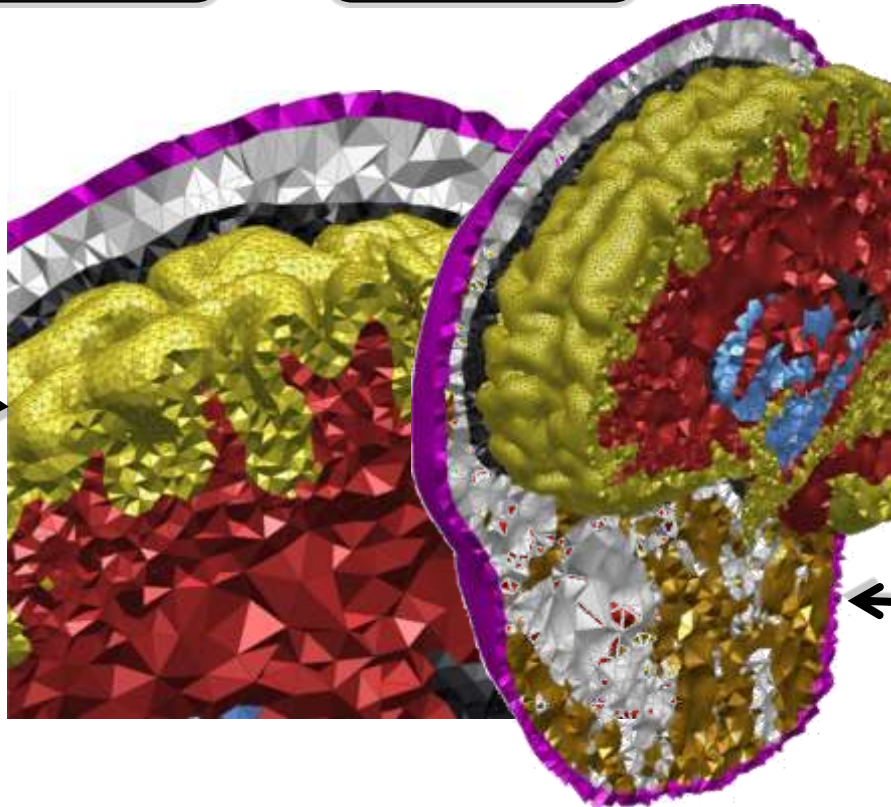
...

Mesh N

Merging

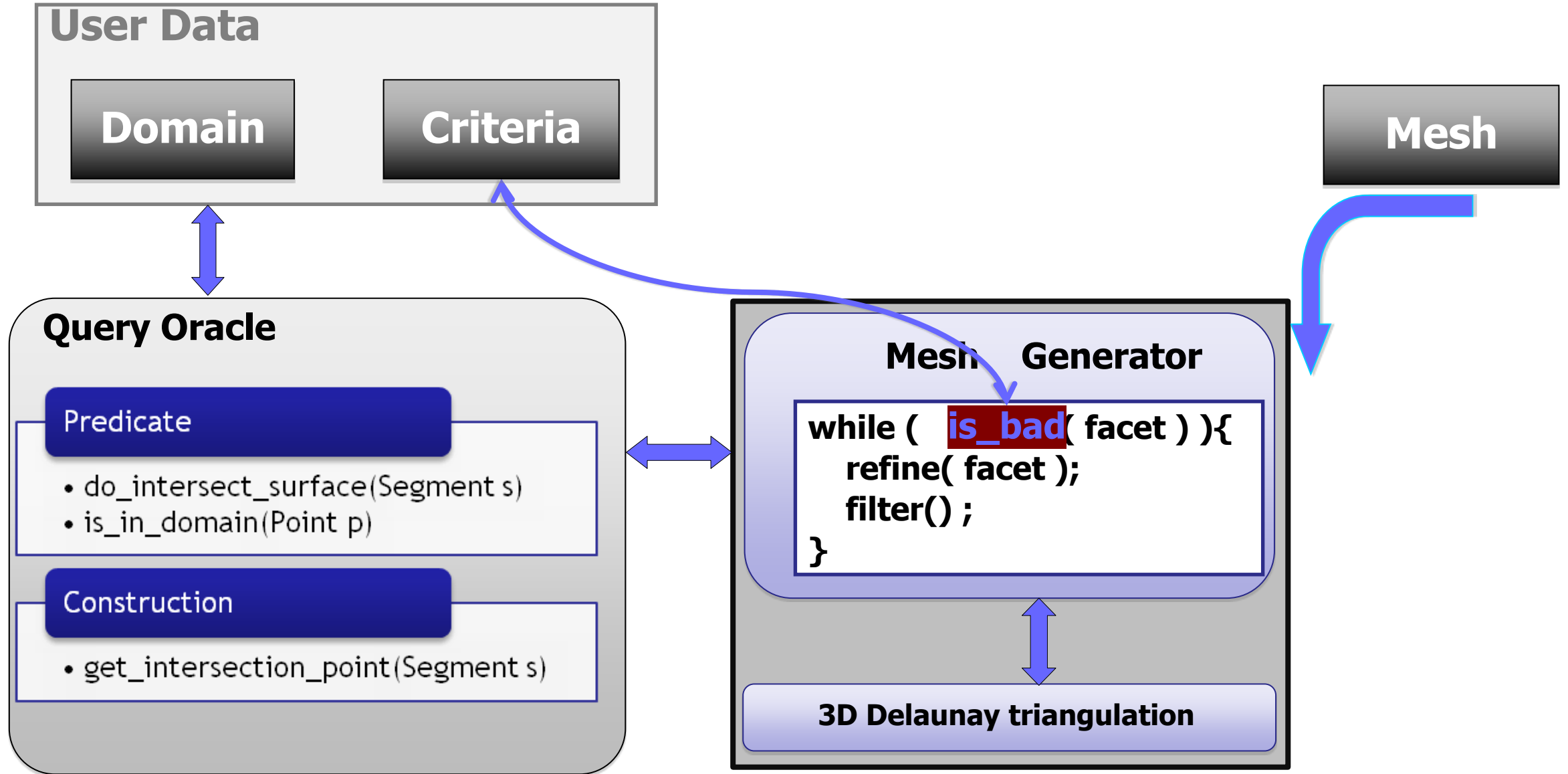
Mesh
Generation

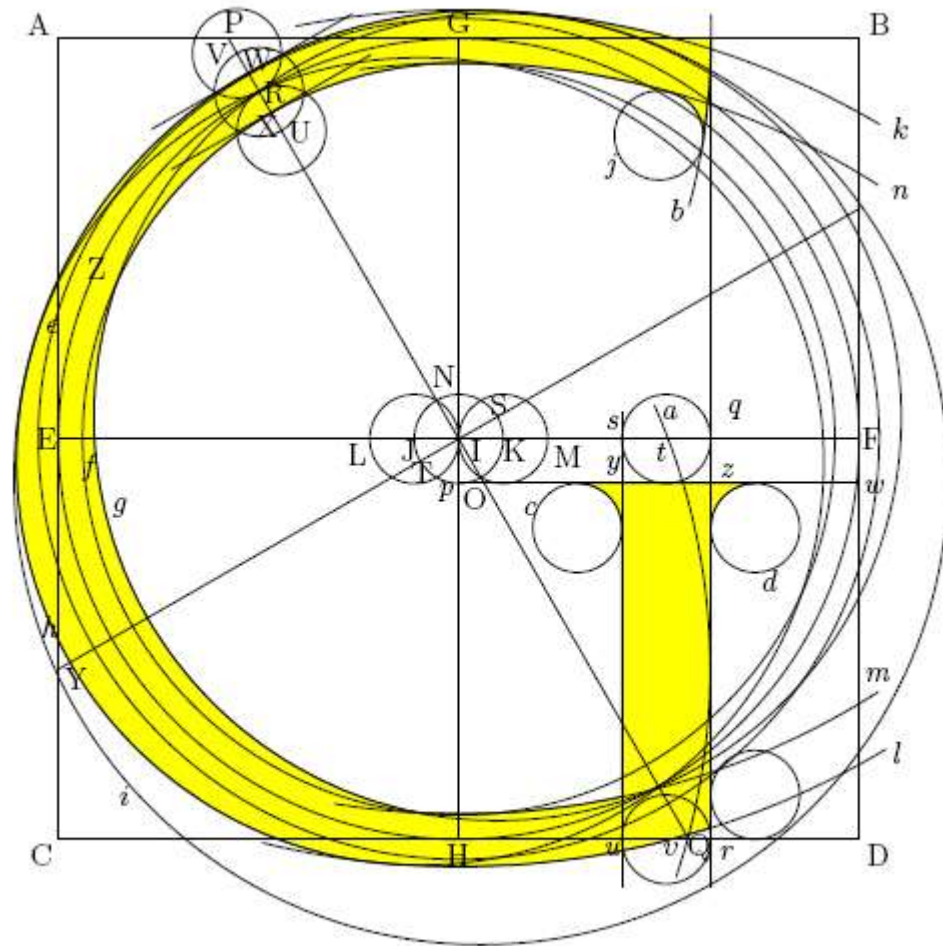
CGAL mesh generation pipeline



API

Overall Design



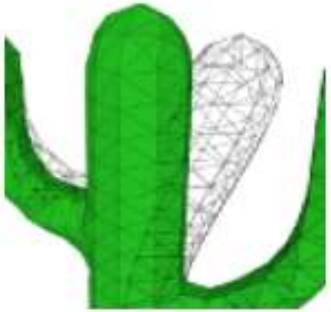


Use
Participate
Contribute

Acknowledge CGAL

cgal.org

Triangulated Surface Mesh Deformation



Sébastien Lorient, Olga Sorkine-Hornung, Yin Xu and Ilker O. Yaz

This package offers surface mesh **deformation** algorithms which provide new positions to the vertices of a surface mesh under positional constraints of some of its vertices, without requiring any additional structure other than the surface mesh itself.

[User Manual](#) [Reference Manual](#)

Introduced in: CGAL 4.5

Depends on: CGAL and
Solvers and Eigen

BibTeX: [cgal:lsxy-tsmd-16a](#)

License: GPL

Windows Demo: Edit plugin
of the Polyhedron demo

Common Demo DLLs: dlls

```
@incollection{cgal:lsxy-tsmd-16a,  
  author = {Sébastien Lorient and Olga Sorkine-Hornung and Yin Xu and Ilker O. Yaz},  
  title = {Triangulated Surface Mesh Deformation},  
  publisher = {{CGAL Editorial Board}},  
  edition = {{4.8.1}},  
  booktitle = {{CGAL} User and Reference Manual},  
  url = {http://doc.cgal.org/4.8.1/Manual/packages.html#PkgSurfaceMeshDeformationSummary},  
  year = 2016  
}
```


Bug Reports

- Report them so that we can fix them
- Be precise – We have no crystal ball
- Issue tracker on <https://github.com/CGAL/cgal/issues>
- Create a gist <https://gist.github.com/>
- If you have trivial fixes make a pull request (PR)

Contribute to CGAL

- New functionality for an existing class
- The prototype for your latest ECCV paper
- Review in your field of expertise
- Interface with another software project

Contributors ...

- stay owner of contributed package
- profit
 - from a well defined workflow
 - from shared infrastructure and maintenance
 - from peer-review
- get recognition and visibility

GeometryFactory



- 7 engineers, whereof 5 with a PhD
- Commercialization agreements with academic partners
- Sales of CGAL software components
- Development of new components
- Improvements of existing components