



# Computing Contour Tree for Piecewise Polynomial Functions

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## Problem Statement

Design an algorithm to accurately and efficiently compute the contour tree of a scalar field defined on vertices of a triangle mesh with polynomial interpolants used to extend it within the mesh elements

## Motivation

Contour tree applications :

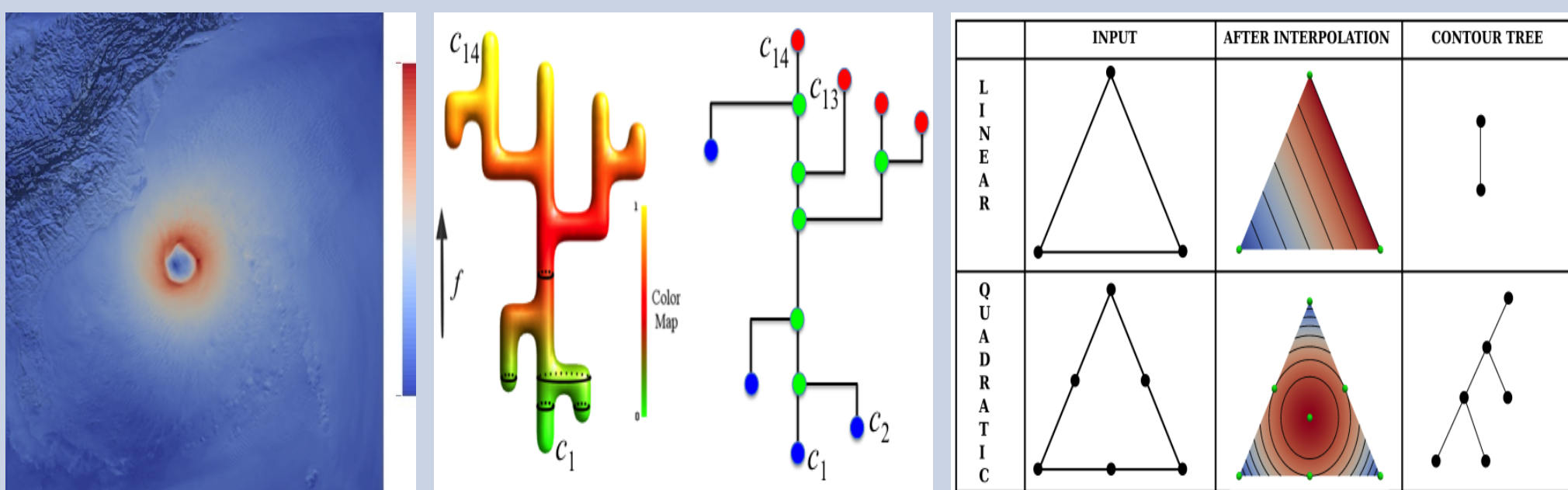
- Computation and exploration of isosurfaces
- Symmetry and similarity detection
- Feature extraction and tracking

Higher order interpolants :

- Suited for modeling smooth functions
- Use of fewer elements

## Definitions

- *Scalar field* : A function that maps a point in a domain to a real value
- *Critical point* : A point where gradient of the scalar field becomes zero
- *Contour tree* : A topological structure which captures changes in the level set of a scalar field
- *Higher order interpolant* : A polynomial function of degree more than one



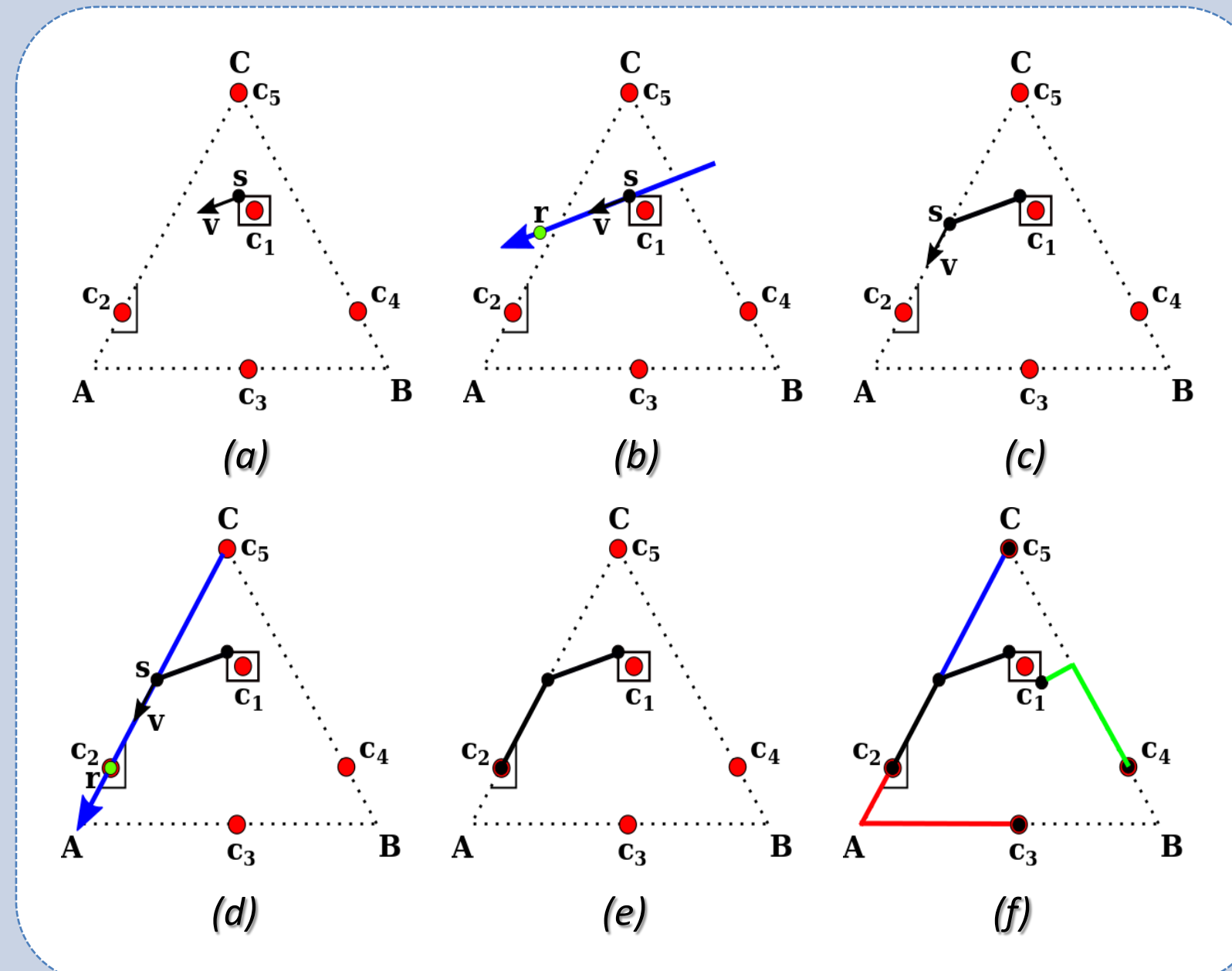
## Challenges

	Linear	Higher Order
<b>Critical point computation</b>	Simple. CPs are located at mesh vertices	Difficult. CPs may lie inside a mesh element
<b>Neighbourhood</b>	Clearly defined	Needs further analysis
<b>Monotone path tracing</b>	Comparison based	Requires finding roots of univariate polynomials

## References

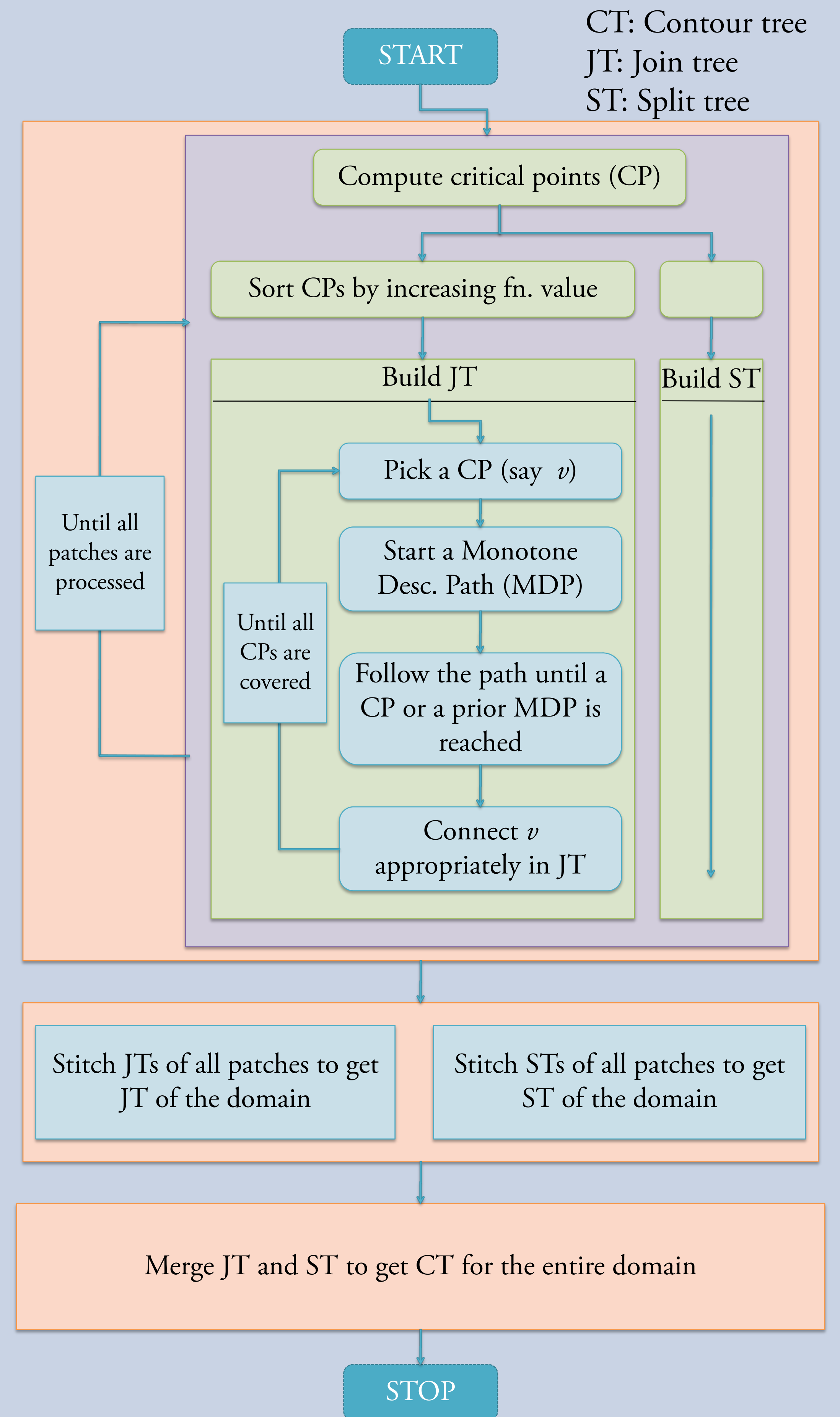
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## Contour Tree Computation Algorithm

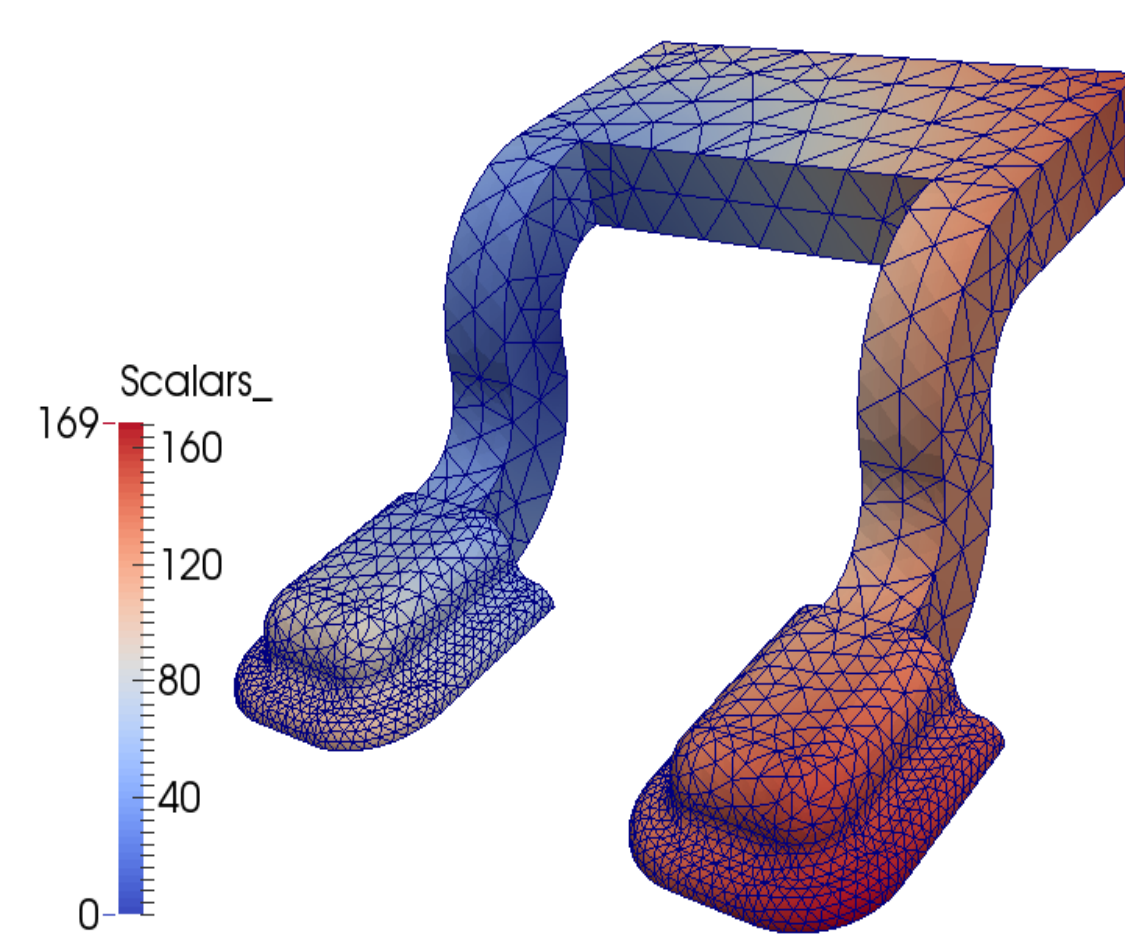


## Properties

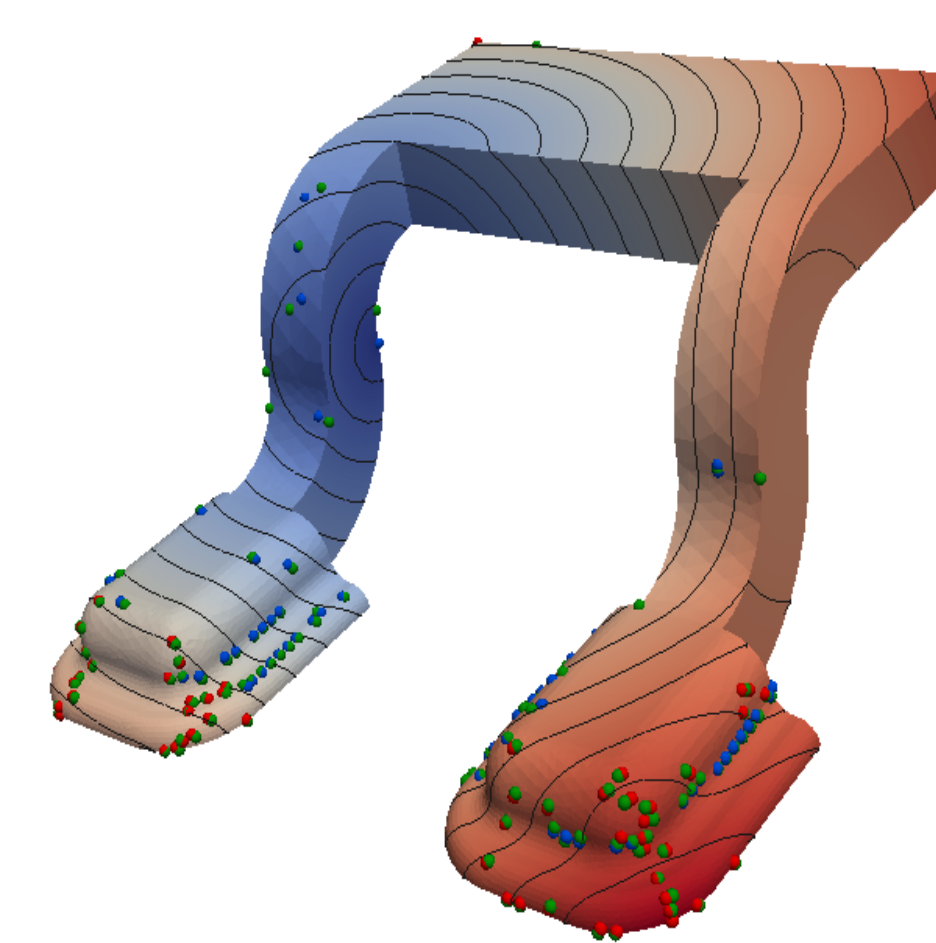
- The algorithm computes contour tree for 2D scalar fields with any degree of interpolation. Earlier methods were applicable to linear and quadratic interpolants.
- The algorithm is intrinsically parallelizable.
- Running time for CT computation of a single patch is  $O(c^2d^2)$ . Where  $c$  is number of critical points in the patch and  $d$  is degree of the interpolant.



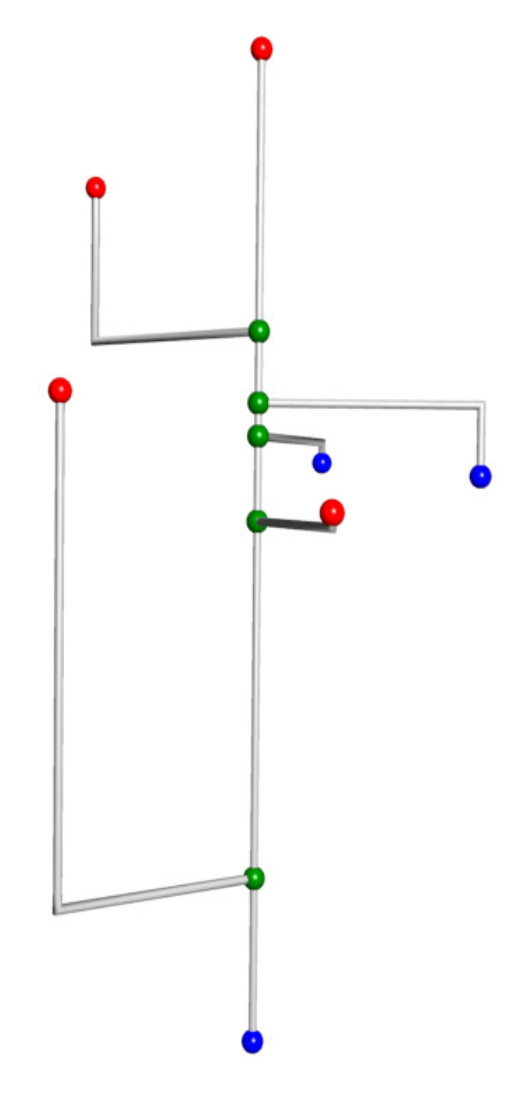
## Results



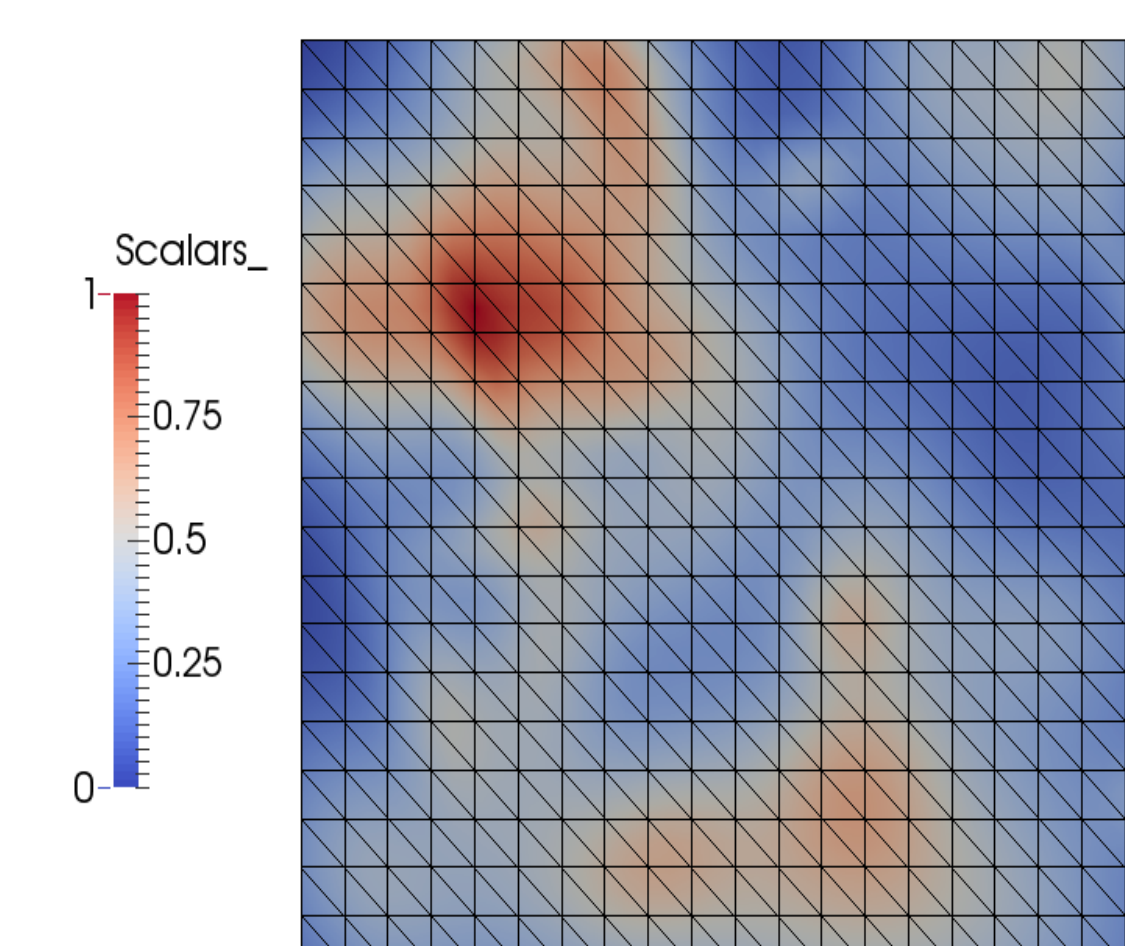
A simple scalar field on a thermal conductor



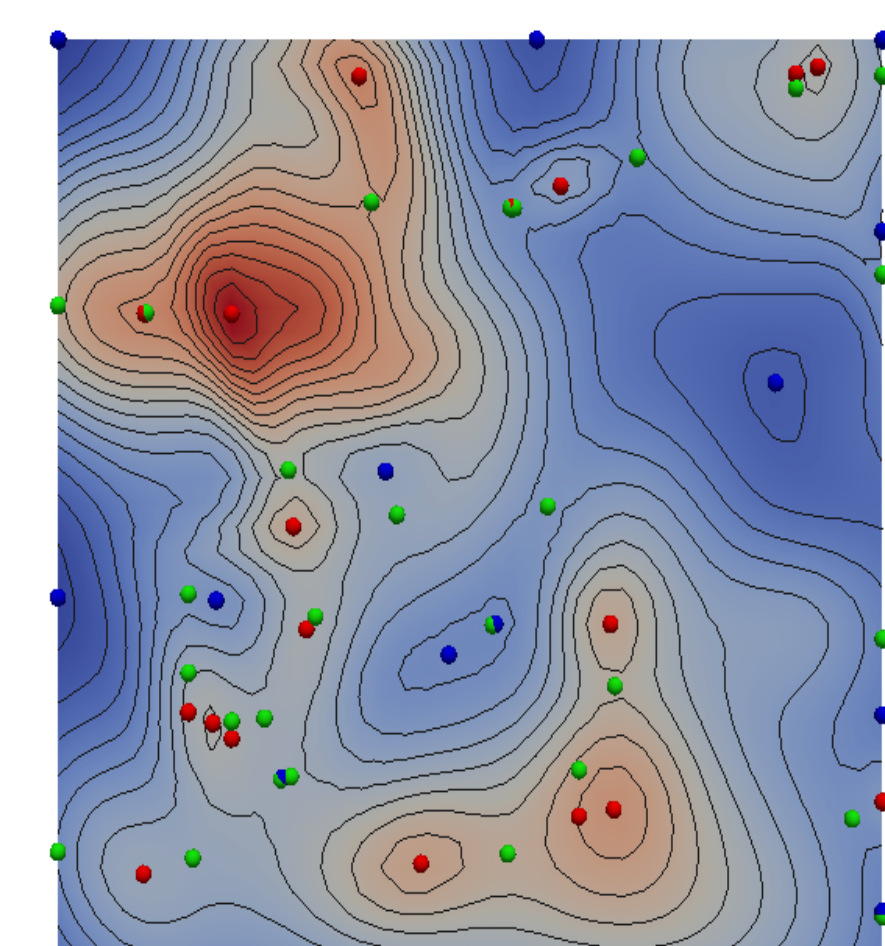
Critical points and contour lines



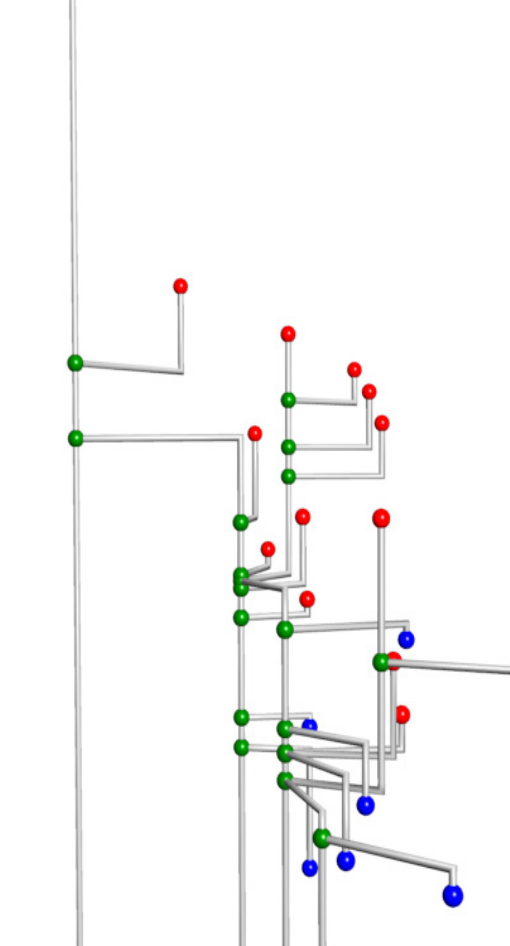
Contour Tree



A sum of Gaussian field defined on a unit square



Critical points and contour lines



Contour Tree

## Future Work

- Parallelize the implementation of the algorithm
- Extend the algorithm to 3D meshes
- Explore applications of the contour tree