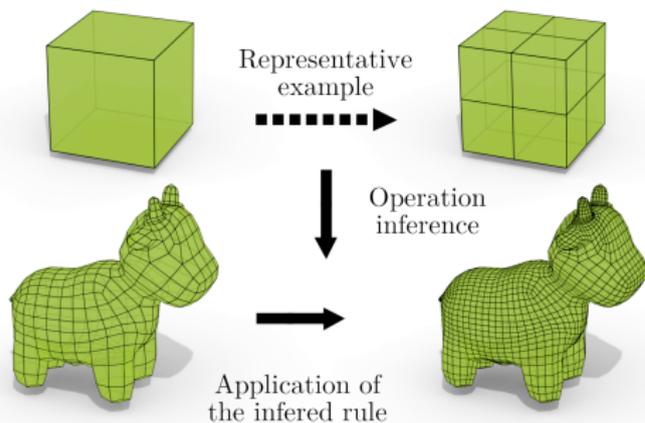


Une approche pour inférer les expressions de calcul géométrique en modélisation à base topologique

AFADL 2023



Romain Pascual

Pascale Le Gall, Hakim Belhaouari,
et Agnès Arnould

8 Juin, 2023

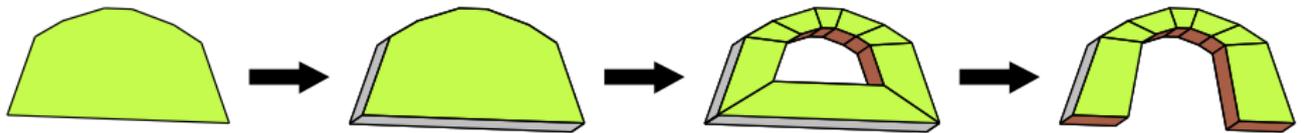


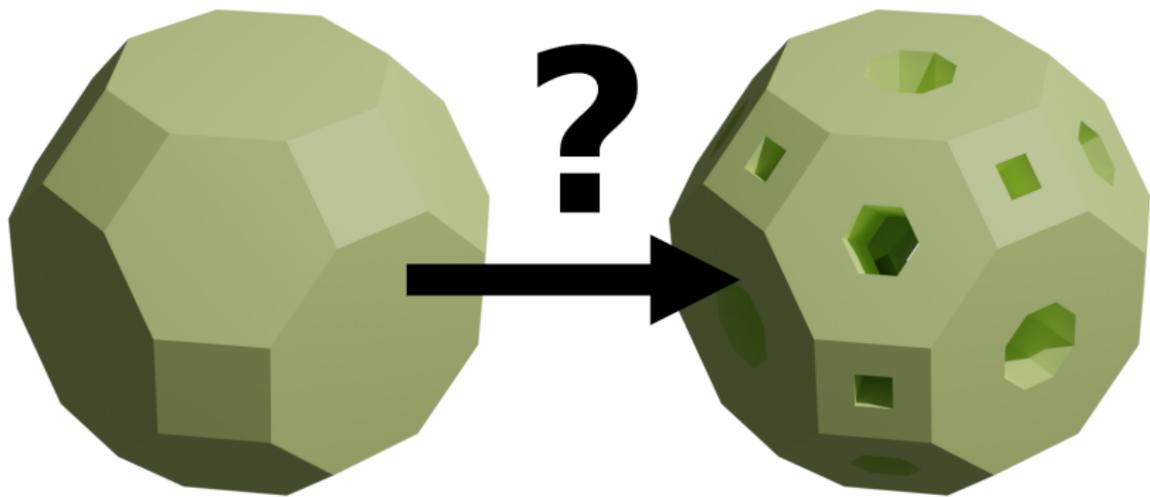
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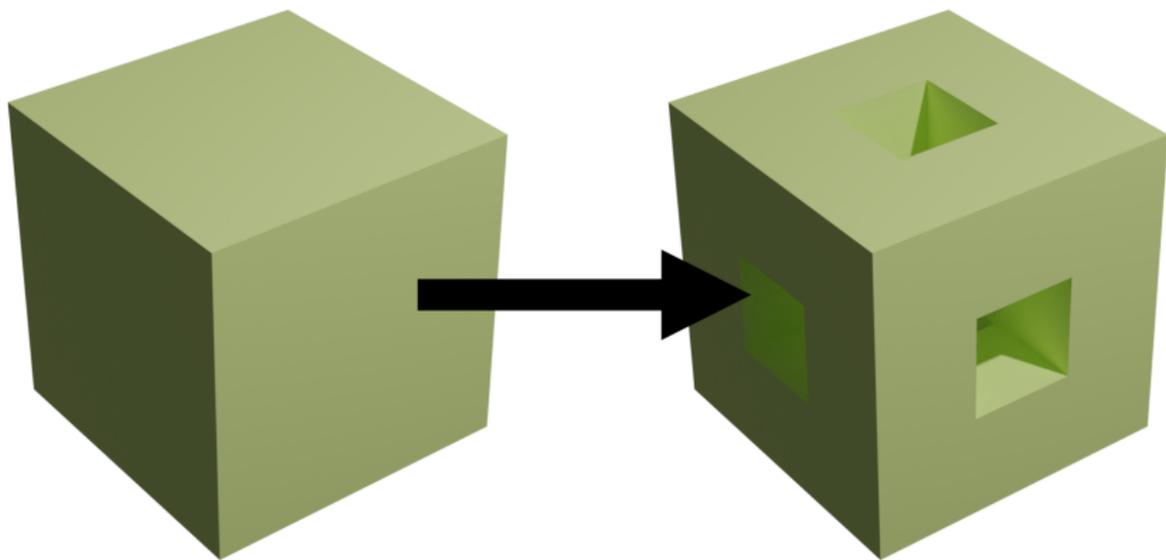
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Université
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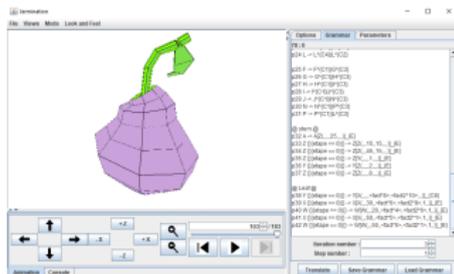




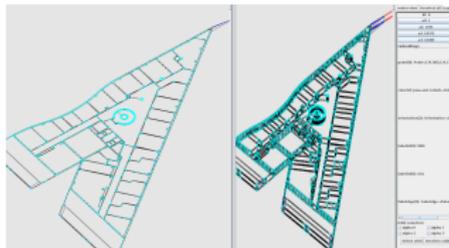




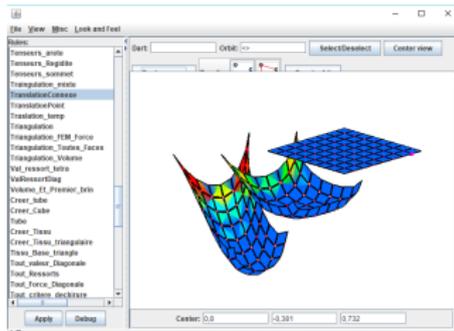
Croissance de plantes



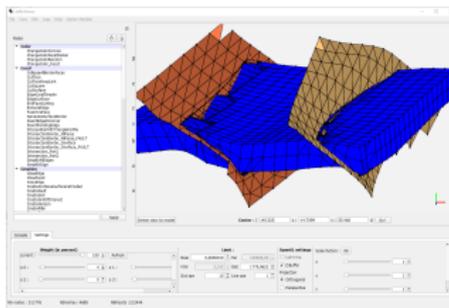
Architecture

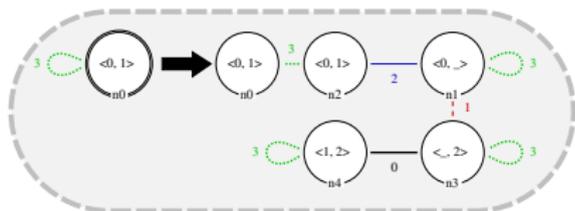
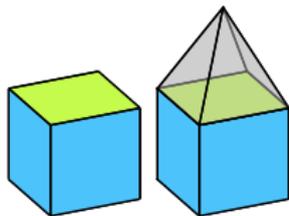


Simulation physique

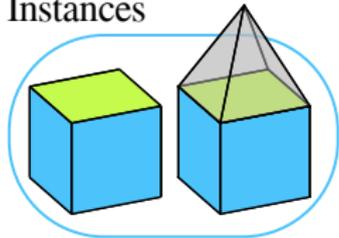


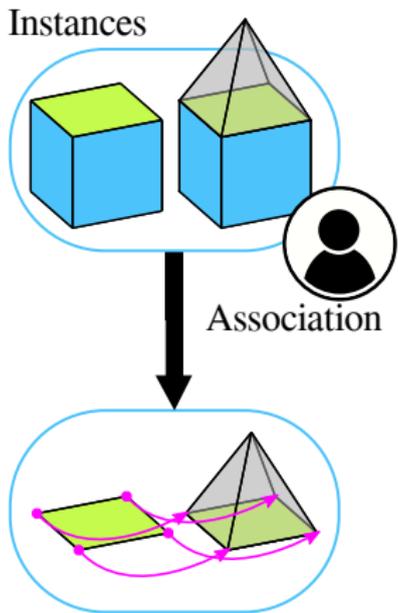
Géologie

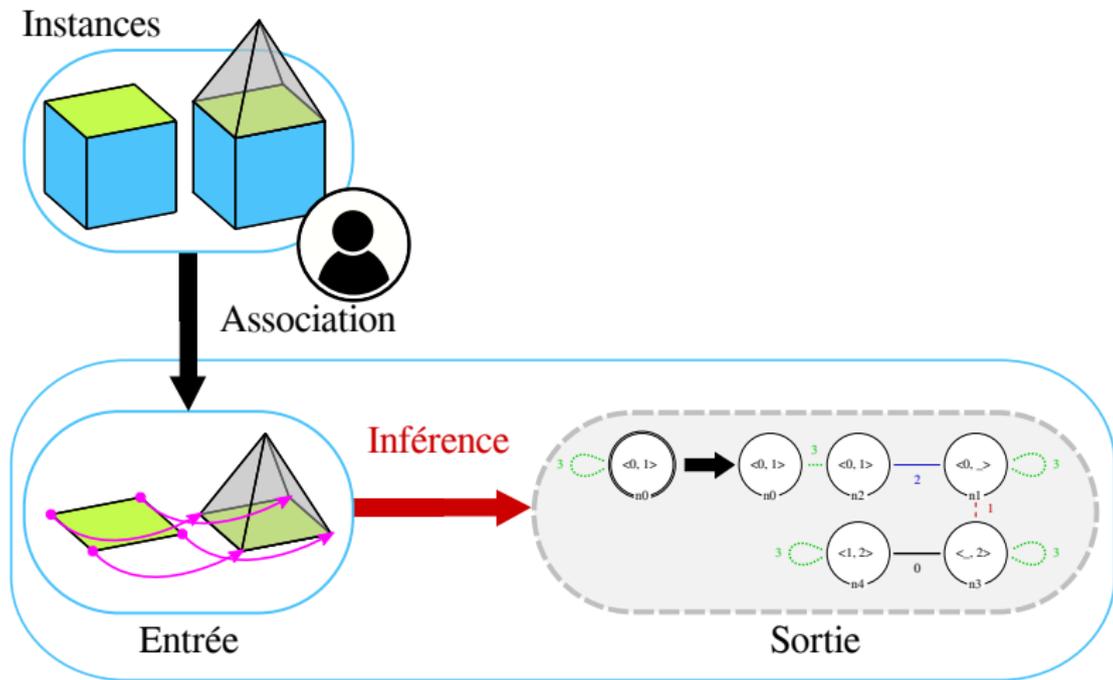


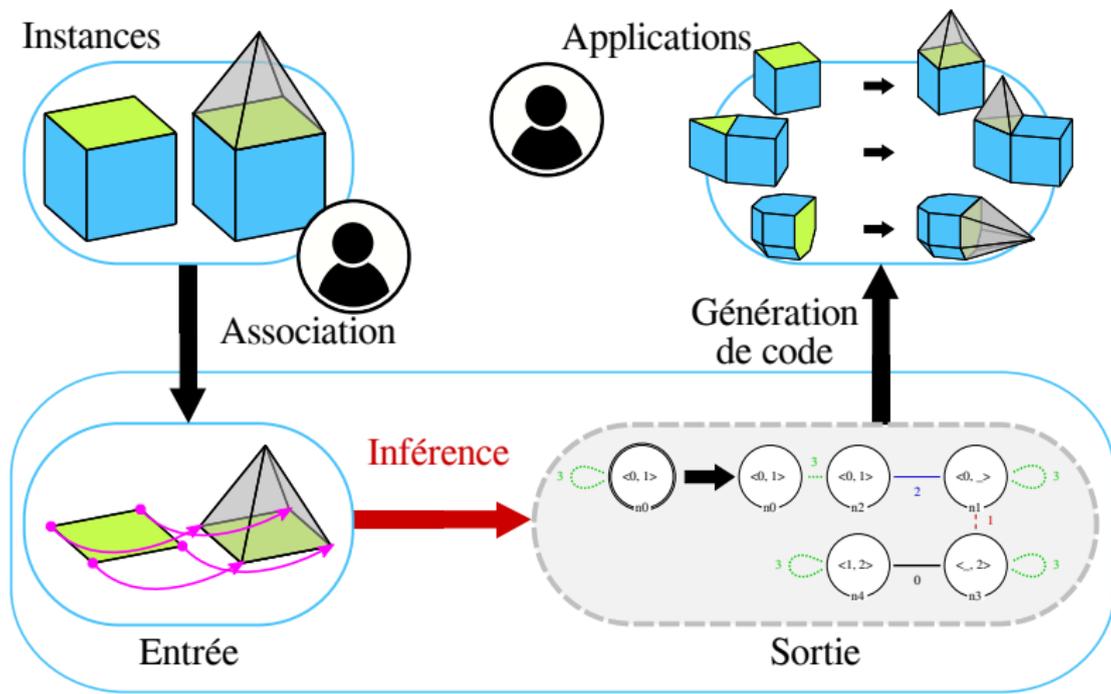


Instances





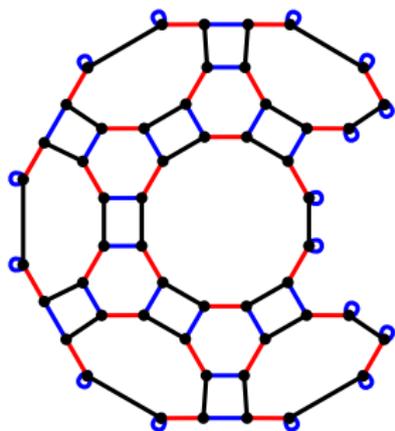




Cartes généralisées plongées

- ▶ Comment représenter les objets ?

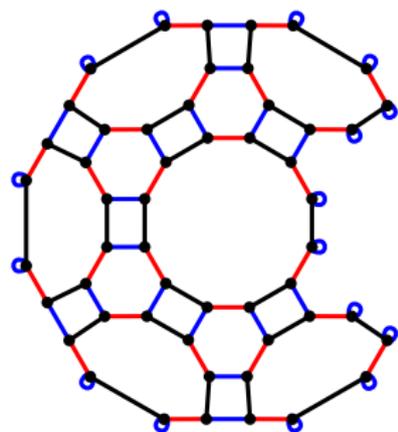
Cartes généralisées¹ (topologie)



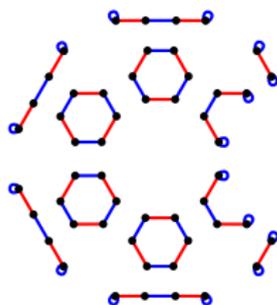
Légende : 0, 1, 2.

¹Damiand et al. 2014.

Cartes généralisées¹ (topologie)



Orbite : Sous-graphe induit par un sous-ensemble $\langle o \rangle$ de dimensions

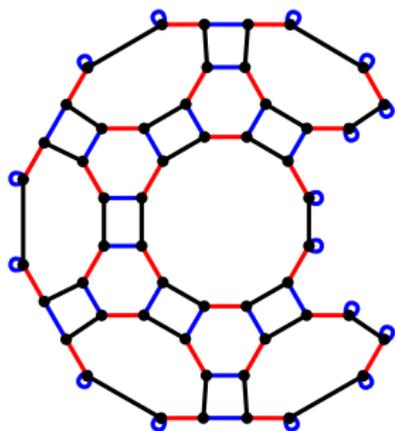


Légende : 0, 1, 2.

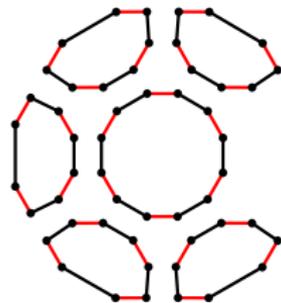
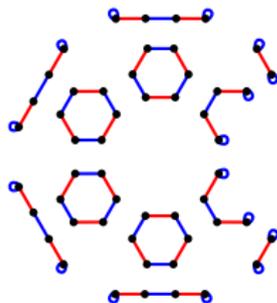
Sommets : orbites $\langle 1, 2 \rangle$

¹Damiand et al. 2014.

Cartes généralisées¹ (topologie)



Orbite : Sous-graphe induit par un sous-ensemble $\langle o \rangle$ de dimensions



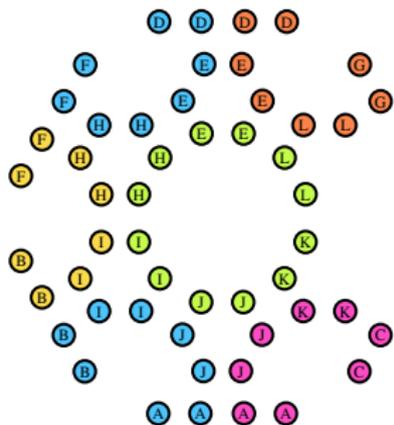
Légende : 0, 1, 2.

Sommets : orbites $\langle 1, 2 \rangle$

Faces : orbites $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$

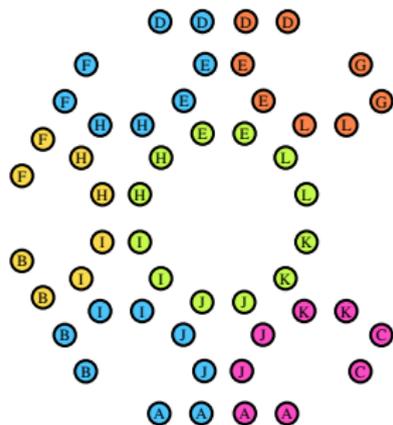
¹Damiand et al. 2014.

Plongements (géométrie)

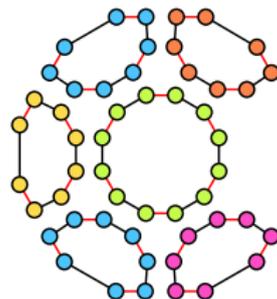
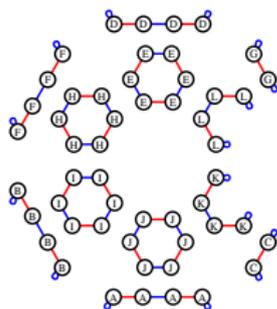


Légende : 0, 1, 2.

Plongements (géométrie)



Plongement : fonction $\pi : \langle \mathcal{O}_\pi \rangle \rightarrow \tau_\pi$
avec τ un type de données abstrait

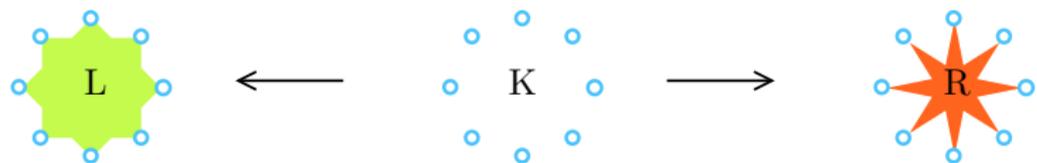


Légende : 0, 1, 2. *position* : $\langle 1, 2 \rangle \rightarrow \text{Point3}$ *color* : $\langle 0, 1 \rangle \rightarrow \text{ColorRGB}$

Réécriture de graphes

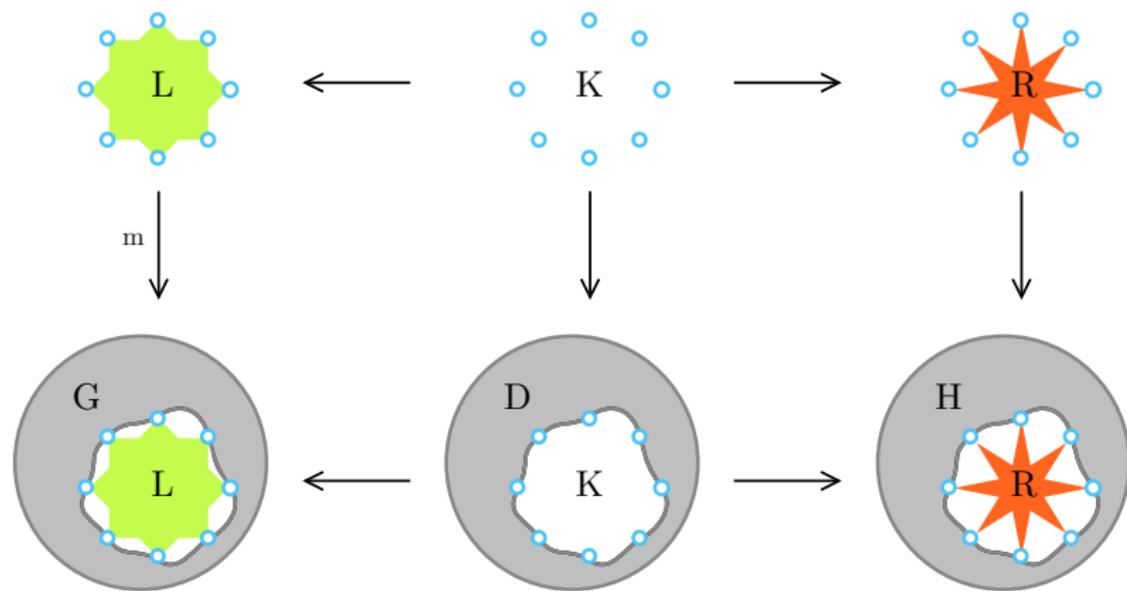
- ▶ Comment formaliser les transformations d'objets ?

Règles de transformation de graphes¹



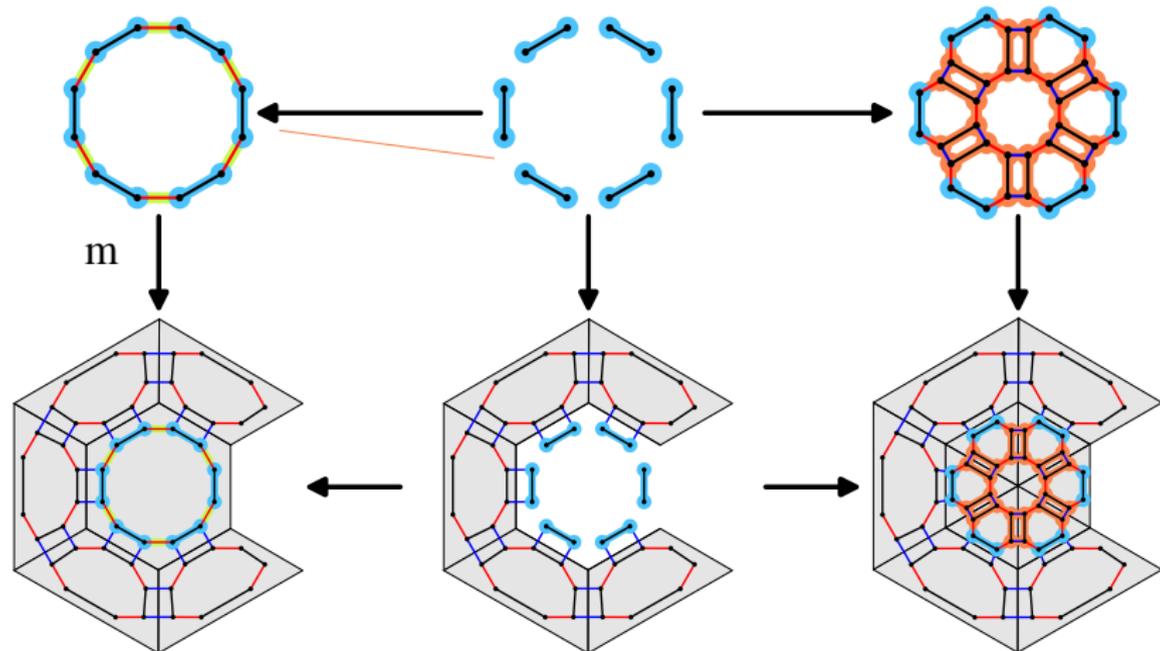
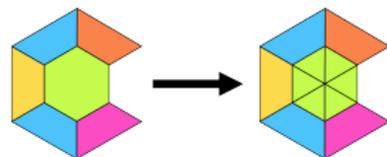
¹Rozenberg 1997; Ehrig et al. 2006; Heckel et al. 2020.

Règles de transformation de graphes¹

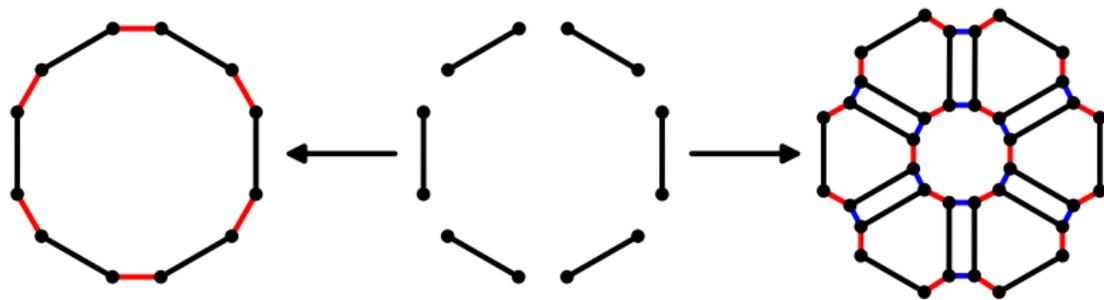
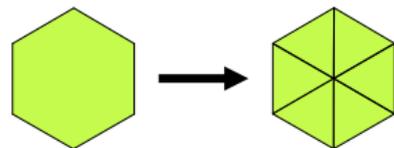


¹Rozenberg 1997; Ehrig et al. 2006; Heckel et al. 2020.

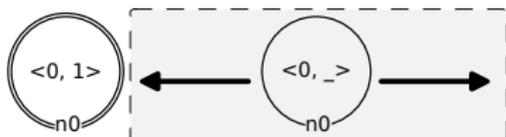
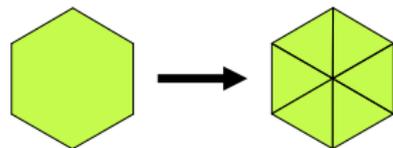
Réécriture topologique de G-cartes



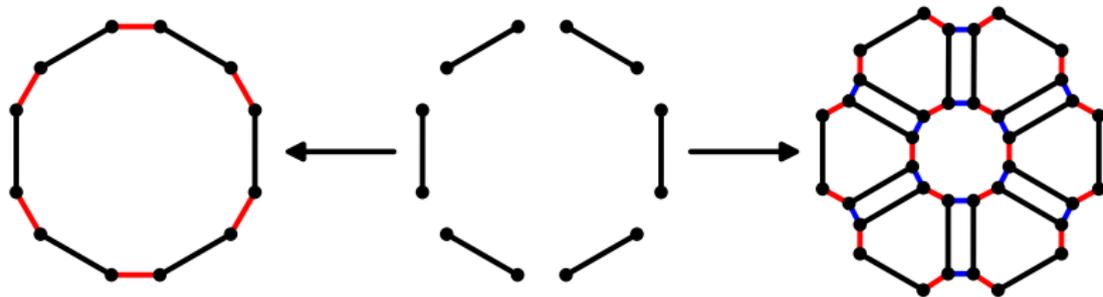
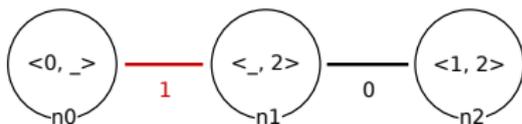
Réécriture d'orbites



Réécriture d'orbites

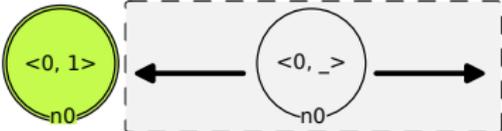
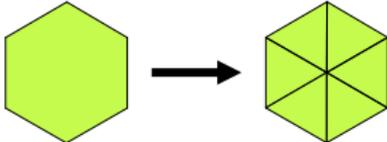


Implicitement
calculée

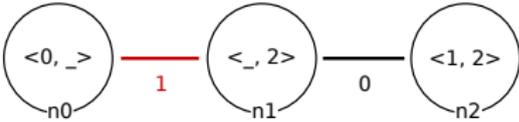


Règle
instanciée

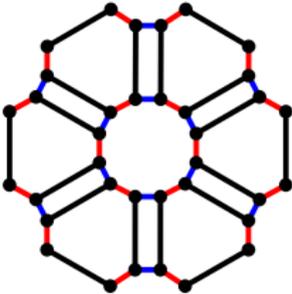
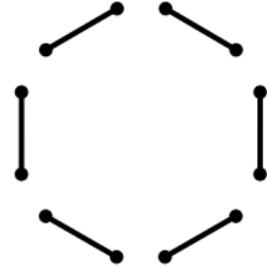
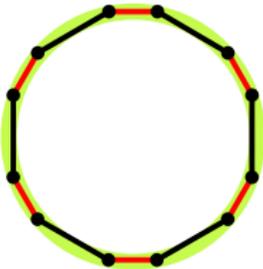
Réécriture d'orbites



Implicitement calculée

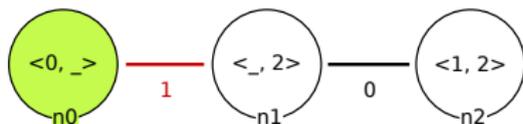
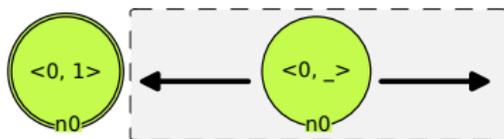
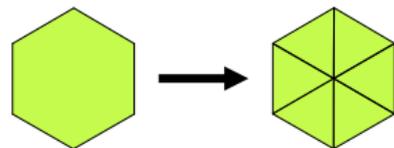


Local



Règle instanciée

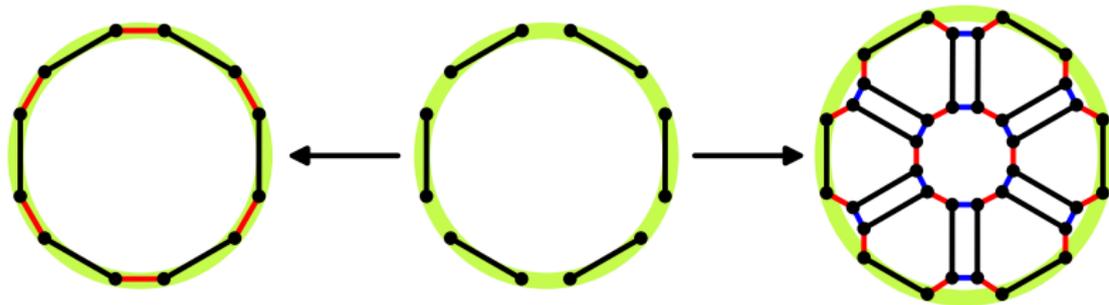
Réécriture d'orbites



Implicitement
calculée

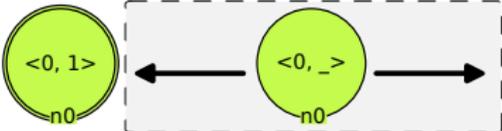
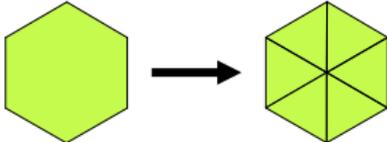


Local

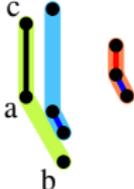
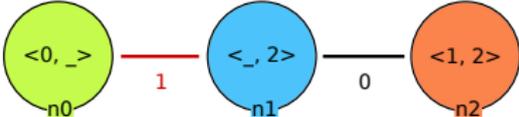


Règle
instanciée

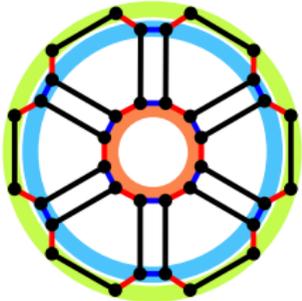
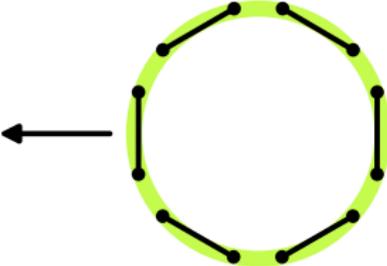
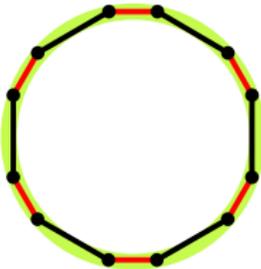
Réécriture d'orbites



Implicitement
calculée

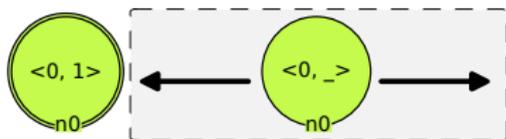
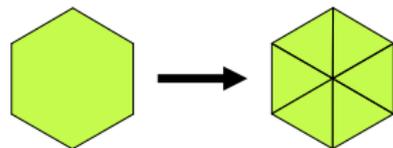


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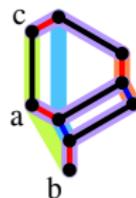
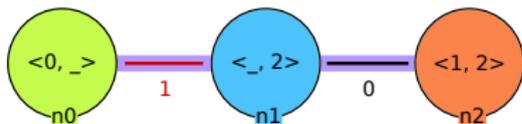


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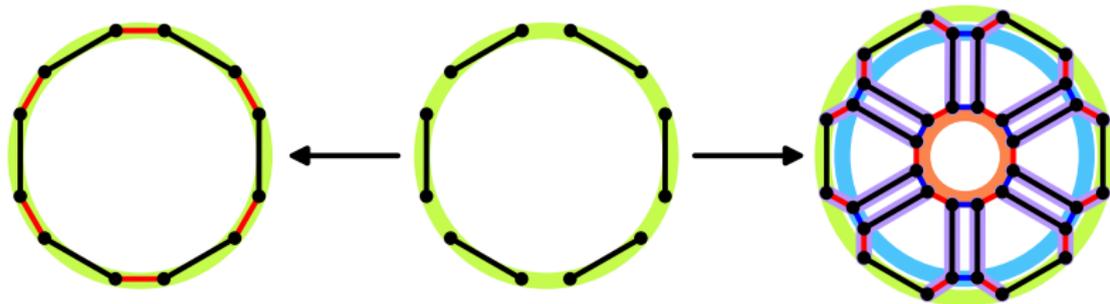
Réécriture d'orbites



Implicitement
calculée

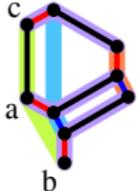
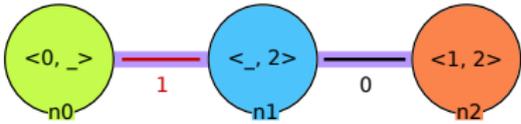
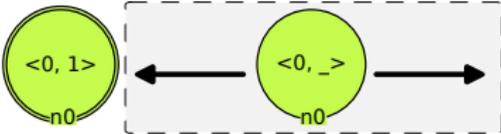


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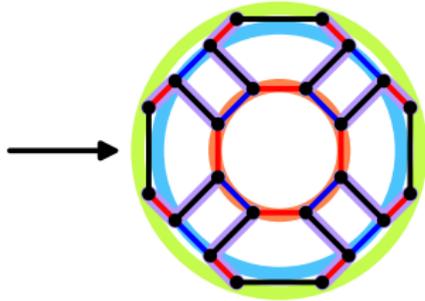
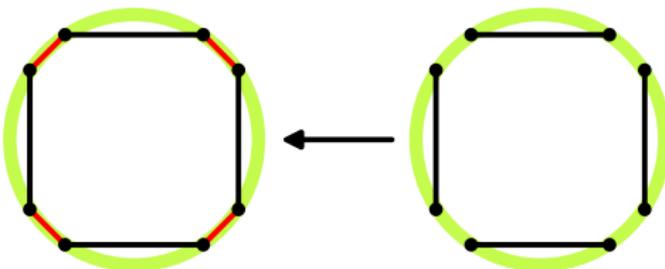


Règle
instanciée

Réécriture d'orbites

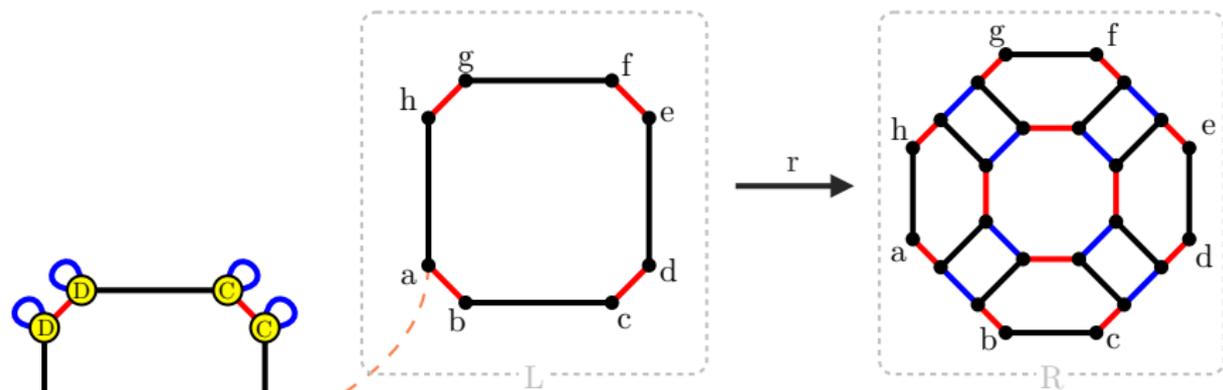


Local



Règle instanciée

Expressions de plongement¹

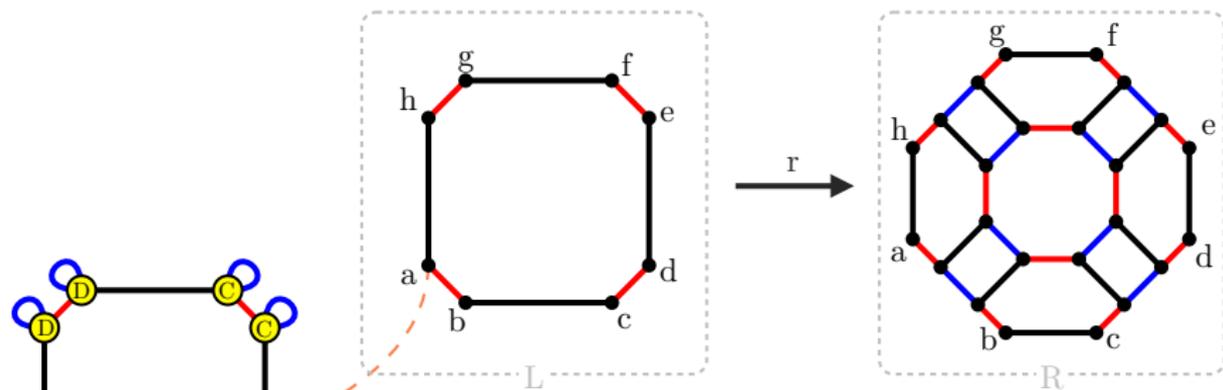


Trois familles d'expressions :

- Accès aux valeurs
a.couleur = ●
a.position = A

¹Bellet et al. 2017; Arnould et al. 2022.

Expressions de plongement¹

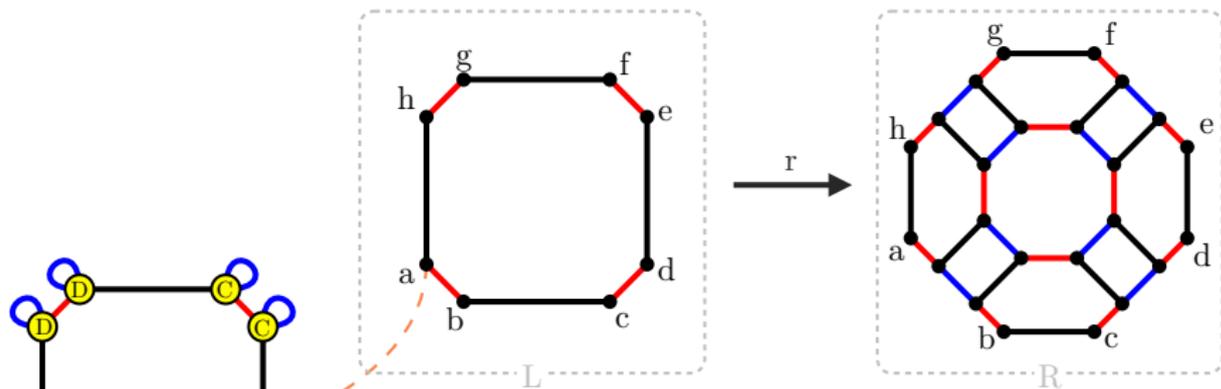


Trois familles d'expressions :

- Accès aux valeurs
- Calculs
- $\bullet + \bullet = \bullet$ (RGB)

¹Bellet et al. 2017; Arnould et al. 2022.

Expressions de plongement¹

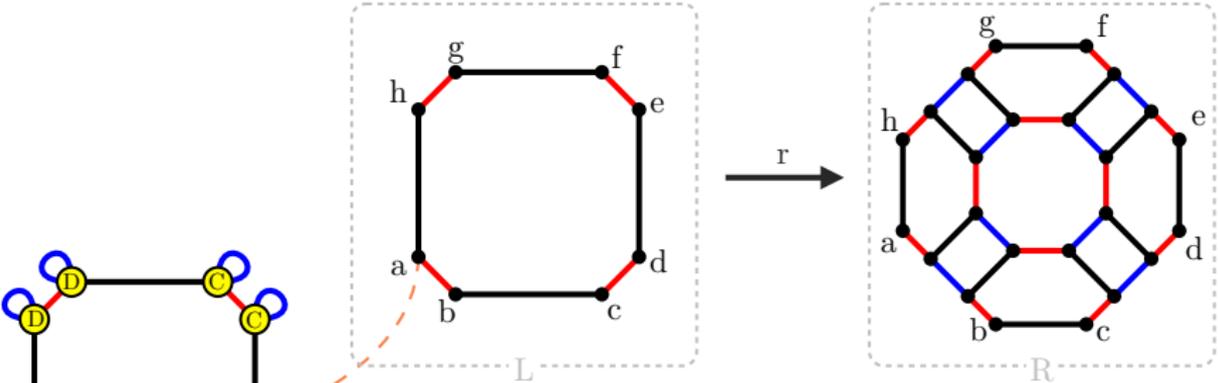
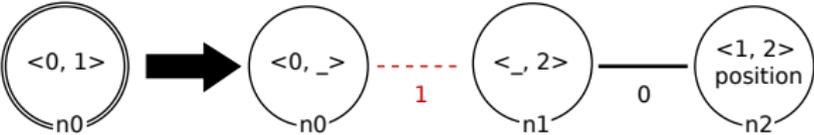


Trois familles d'expressions :

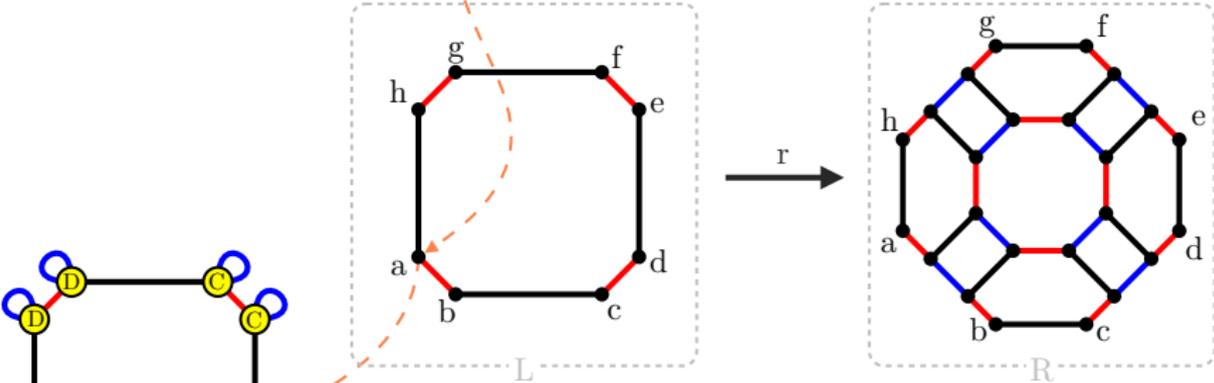
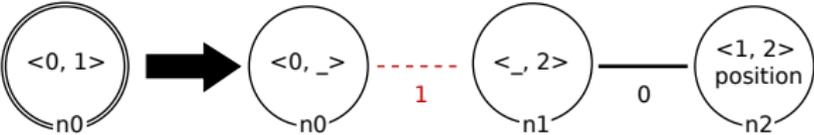
- Accès aux valeurs
- Calculs
- Parcours sur la G-carte
 $a@0.position = D$
 $position_{\langle 0,1 \rangle}(a) = \{A, B, C, D\}$

¹Bellet et al. 2017; Arnould et al. 2022.

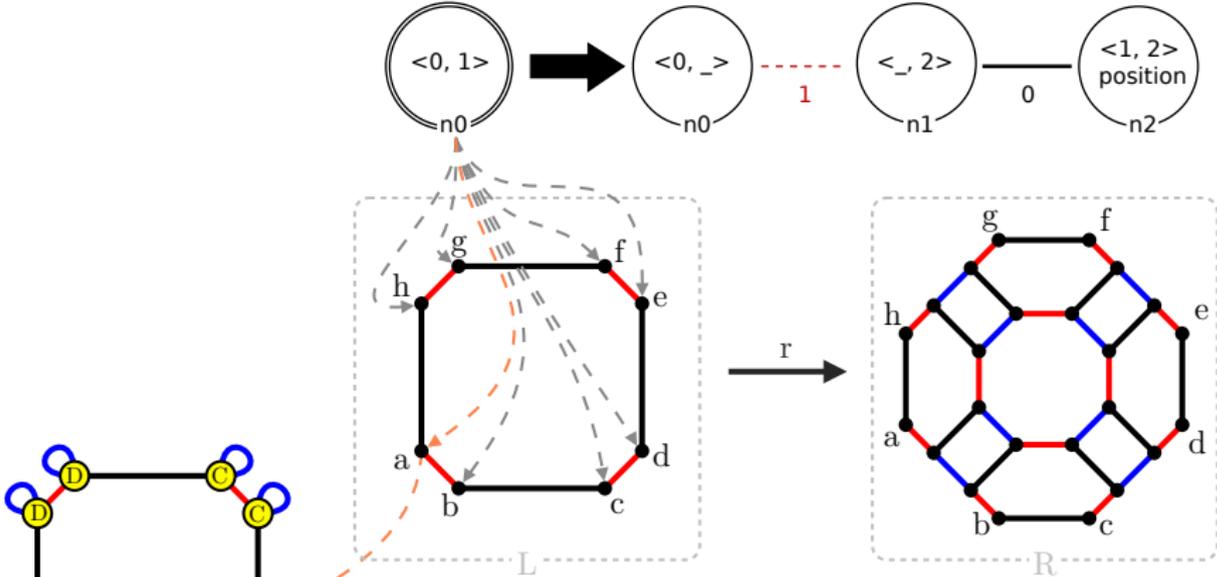
Extension aux schémas



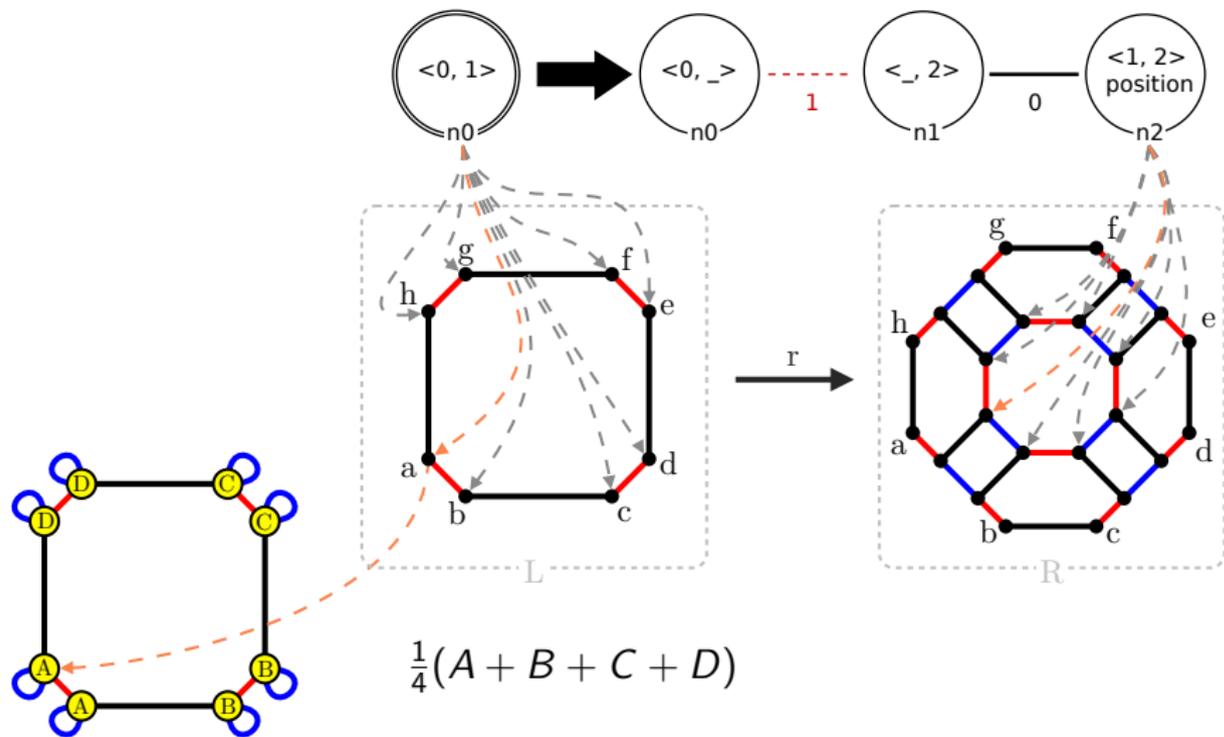
Extension aux schémas



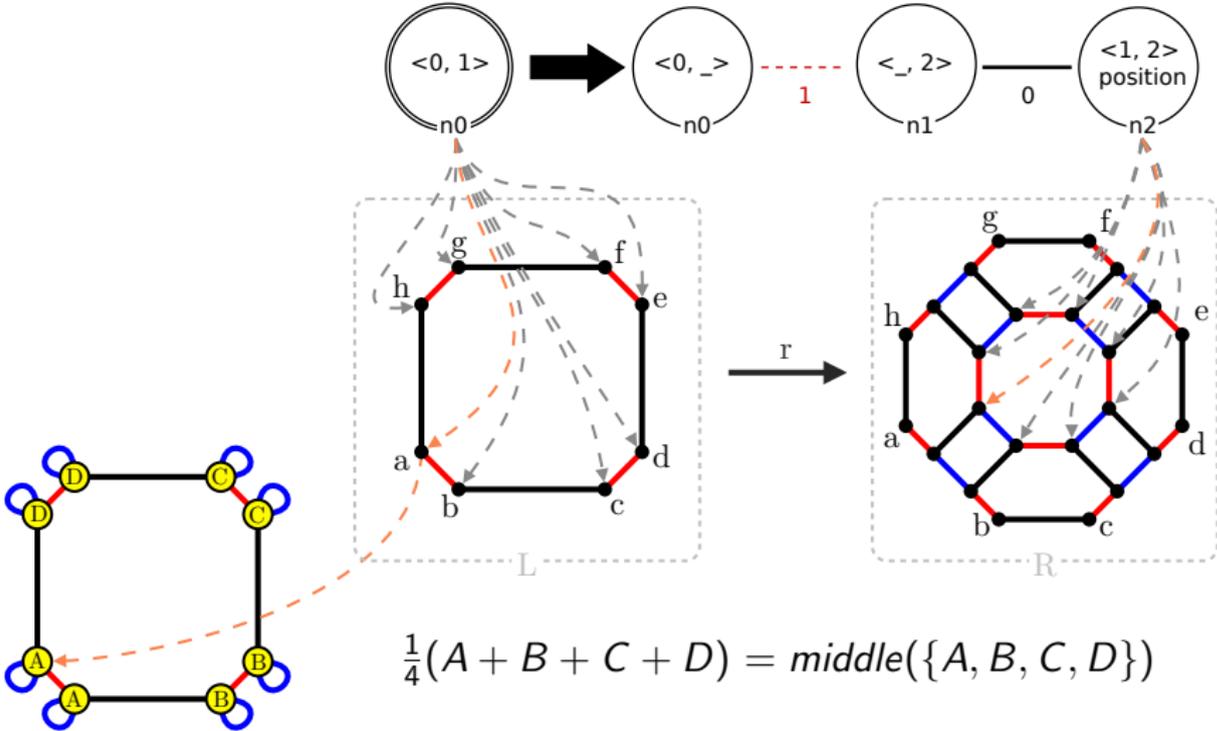
Extension aux schémas



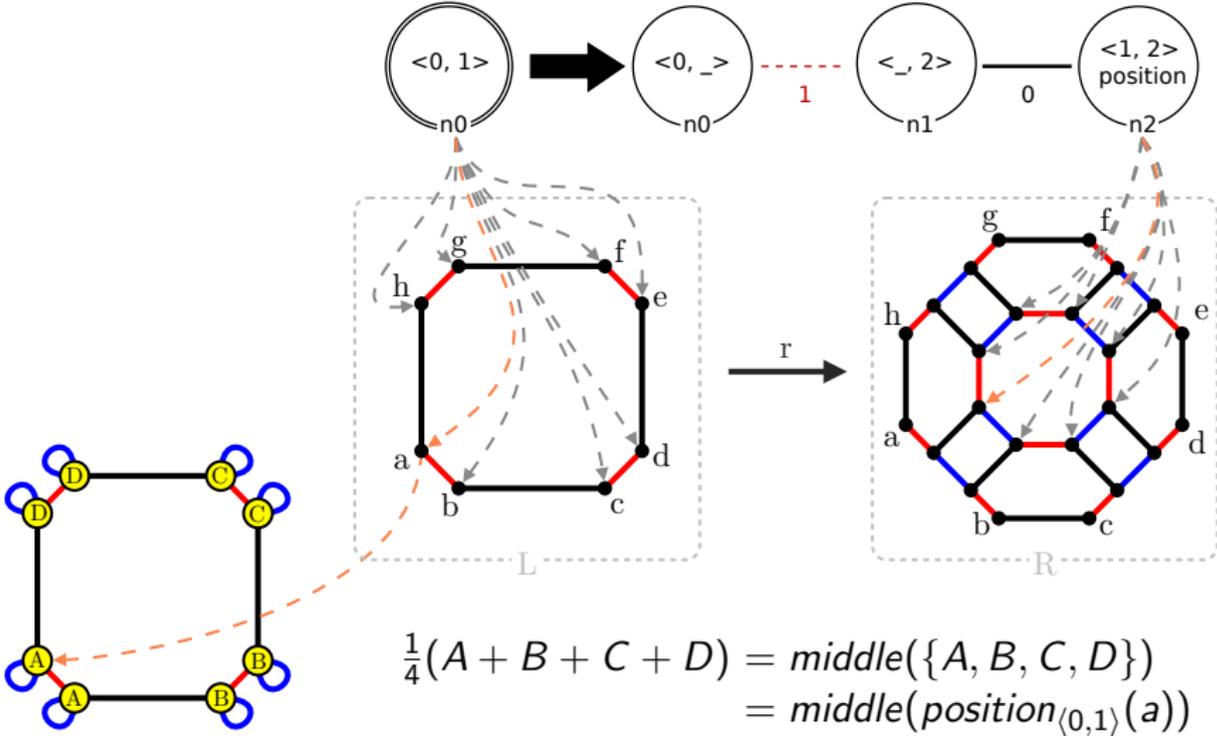
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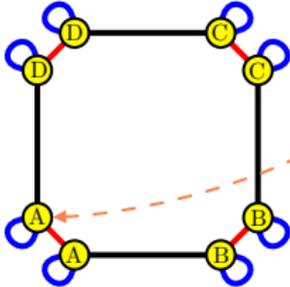
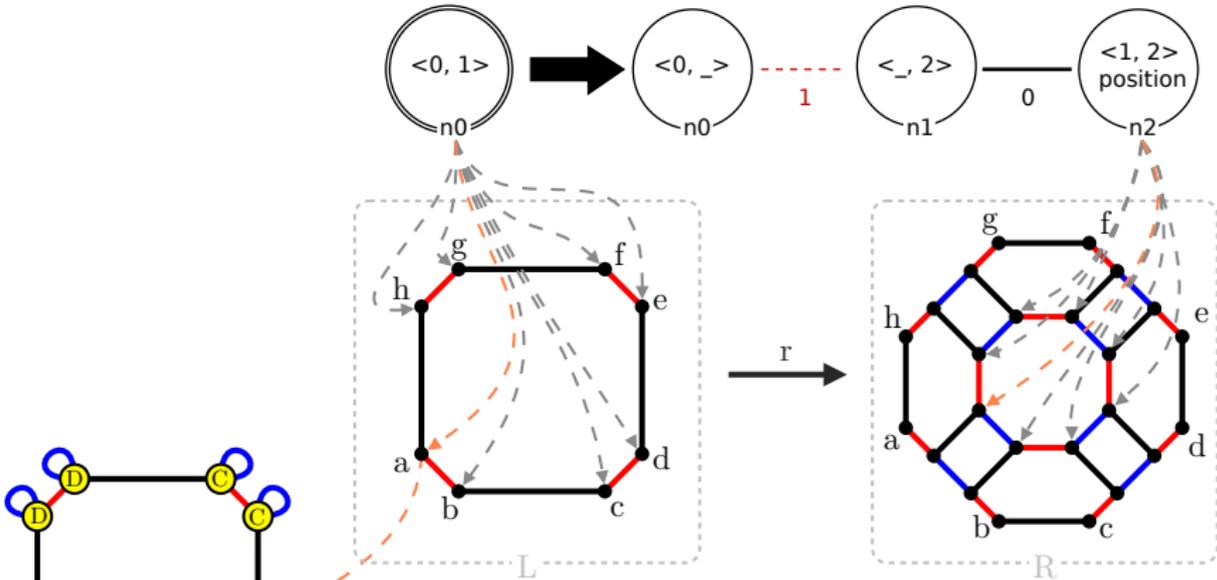
Extension aux schémas



Extension aux schémas



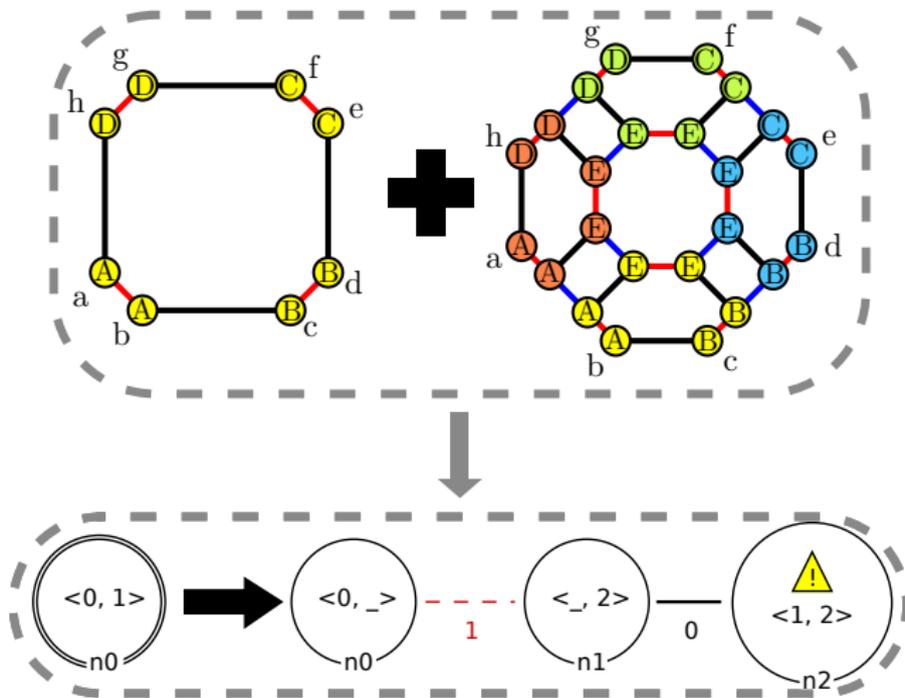
Extension aux schémas



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{4}(A + B + C + D) &= \text{middle}(\{A, B, C, D\}) \\
 &= \text{middle}(\text{position}_{\langle 0,1 \rangle}(a)) \\
 &= \text{middle}(\text{position}_{\langle 0,1 \rangle}(n0))
 \end{aligned}$$

Équations symboliques

- ▶ Comment retrouver les expressions de calcul géométrique ?



Il manque les calculs des plongements

Espace de recherche (inférence des positions)

Hypothèse : combinaisons affines de points

Espace de recherche (inférence des positions)

Hypothèse : combinaisons affines de points

Pour chaque sommet de la cible, on cherche une position exprimée comme

$$p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$

avec

p : position cible (connu)

Espace de recherche (inférence des positions)

Hypothèse : combinaisons affines de points

Pour chaque sommet de la cible, on cherche une position exprimée comme

$$p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$

avec

p : position cible (connu)

p_i : position du sommet d'origine i (connu)

Espace de recherche (inférence des positions)

Hypothèse : combinaisons affines de points

Pour chaque sommet de la cible, on cherche une position exprimée comme

$$p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$

avec

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| p | : position cible | (connu) |
| p_i | : position du sommet d'origine i | (connu) |
| a_i | : coefficient | (inconnu) |

Espace de recherche (inférence des positions)

Hypothèse : combinaisons affines de points

Pour chaque sommet de la cible, on cherche une position exprimée comme

$$p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$

avec

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| p | : position cible | (connu) |
| p_i | : position du sommet d'origine i | (connu) |
| a_i | : coefficient | (inconnu) |
| t | : translation intrinsèque | (inconnu) |

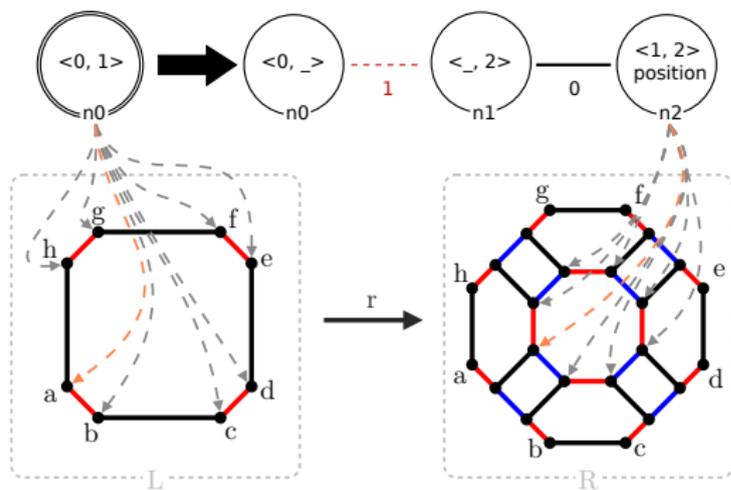
Besoin d'abstraction sur les schémas

$(a_i)_i$ tels que $p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$

Besoin d'abstraction sur les schémas

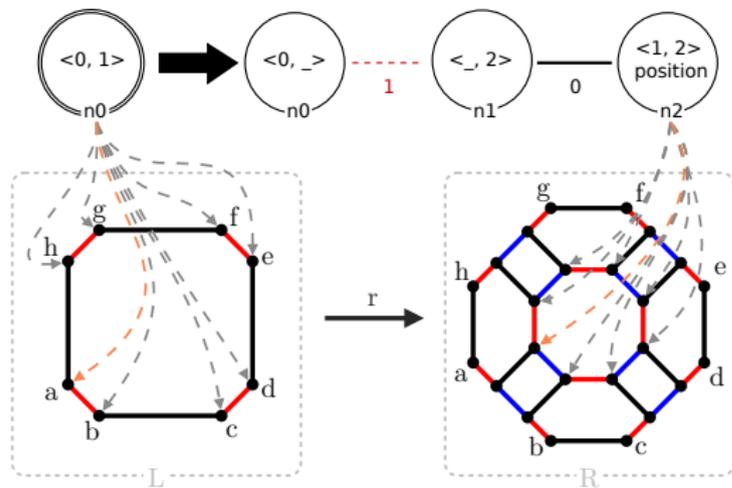
$$(a_i)_i \text{ tels que } p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$

Abstraction topologique dans les schémas



Besoin d'abstraction sur les schémas

$$(a_i)_i \text{ tels que } p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$

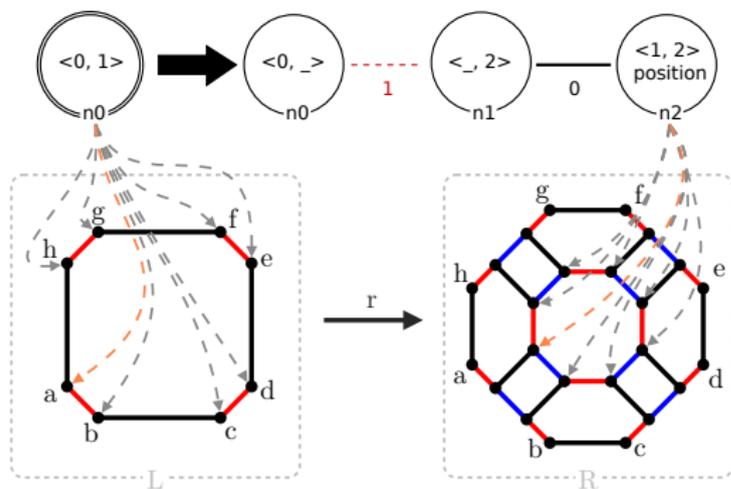


Abstraction topologique dans les schémas

Problème : partage d'expressions entre les brins

Besoin d'abstraction sur les schémas

$$(a_i)_i \text{ tels que } p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$



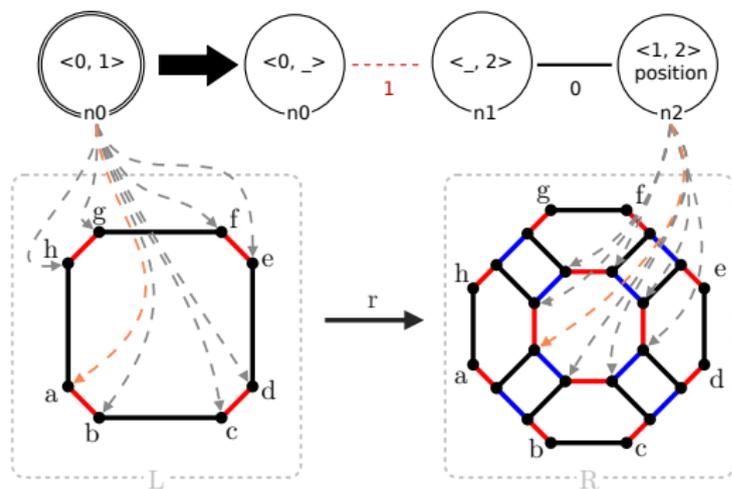
Abstraction topologique dans les schémas

Problème : partage d'expressions entre les brins

Solution : Exploiter la topologie

Besoin d'abstraction sur les schémas

$$(a_i)_i \text{ tels que } p = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i p_i + t$$



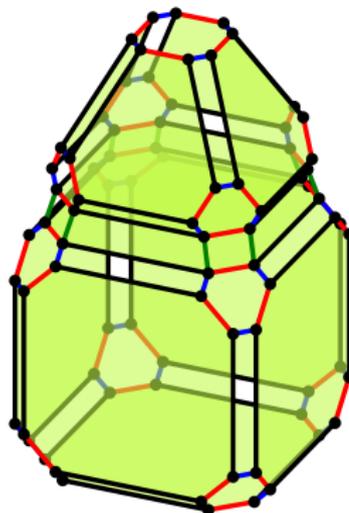
Abstraction topologique dans les schémas

Problème : partage d'expressions entre les brins

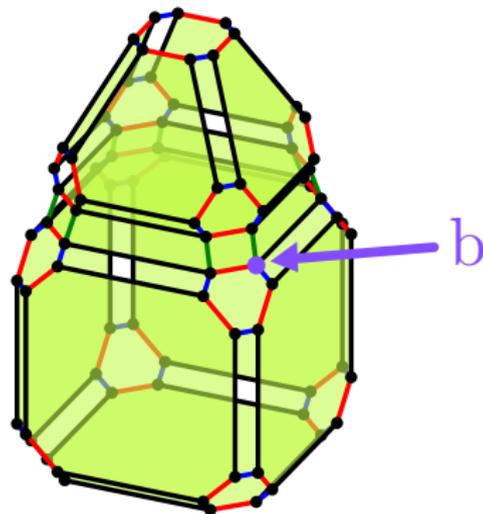
Solution : Exploiter la topologie

Points d'intérêt

Points d'intérêt



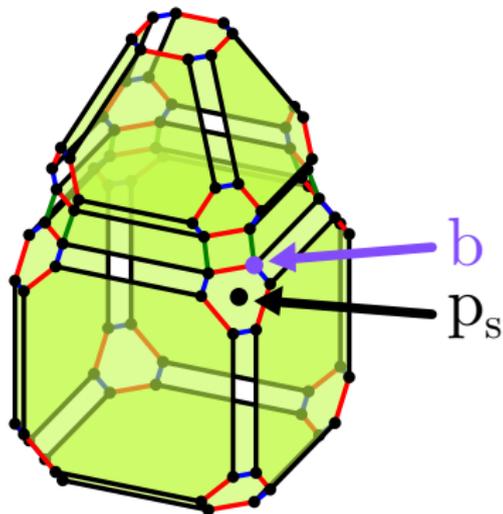
Points d'intérêt



Points d'intérêt

avec

- p_s : position du sommet

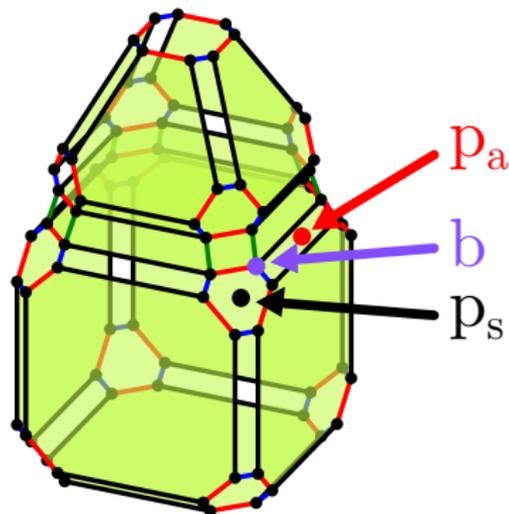


$$p_s = \text{middle}(\text{position}_{\diamond}(b))$$

Points d'intérêt

avec

- p_s : position du sommet
- p_a : milieu de l'arête

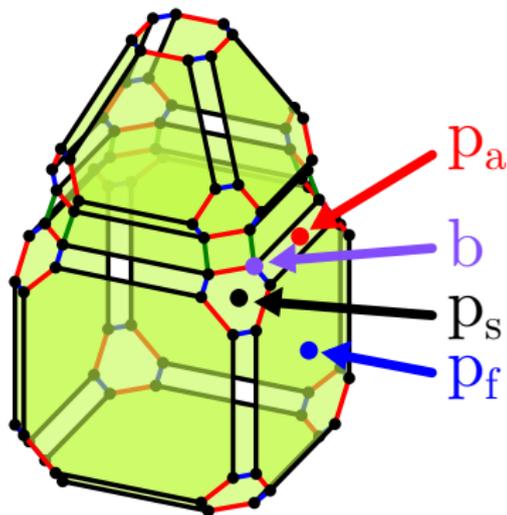


$$p_a = \text{middle}(\text{position}_{(0)}(b))$$

Points d'intérêt

avec

- p_s : position du sommet
- p_a : milieu de l'arête
- p_f : milieu de la face

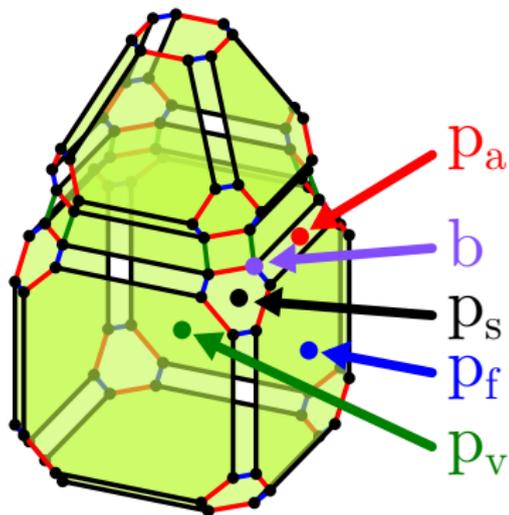


$$p_f = \text{middle}(\text{position}_{\langle 0,1 \rangle}(b))$$

Points d'intérêt

avec

- p_s : position du sommet
- p_a : milieu de l'arête
- p_f : milieu de la face
- p_v : milieu du volume

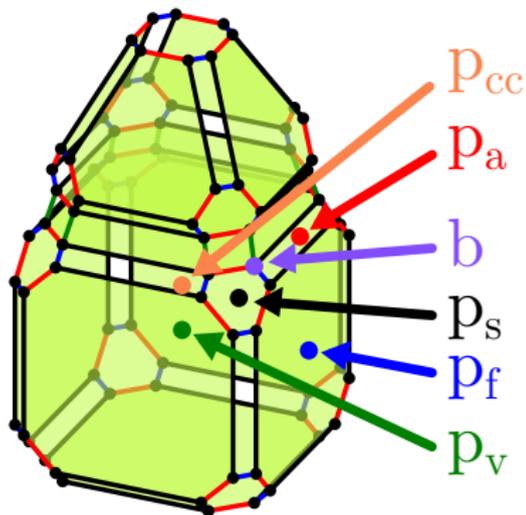


$$p_v = \text{middle}(\text{position}_{\langle 0,1,2 \rangle}(b))$$

Points d'intérêt

avec

- p_s : position du sommet
- p_a : milieu de l'arête
- p_f : milieu de la face
- p_v : milieu du volume
- p_{cc} : milieu de la composante connexe

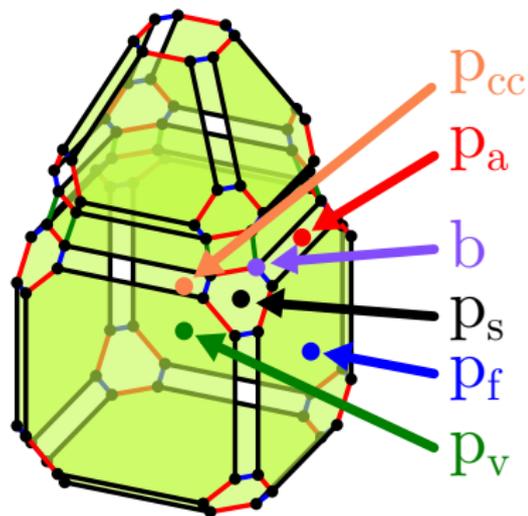


$$p_{cc} = \text{middle}(\text{position}_{\langle 0,1,2,3 \rangle}(b))$$

Points d'intérêt

avec

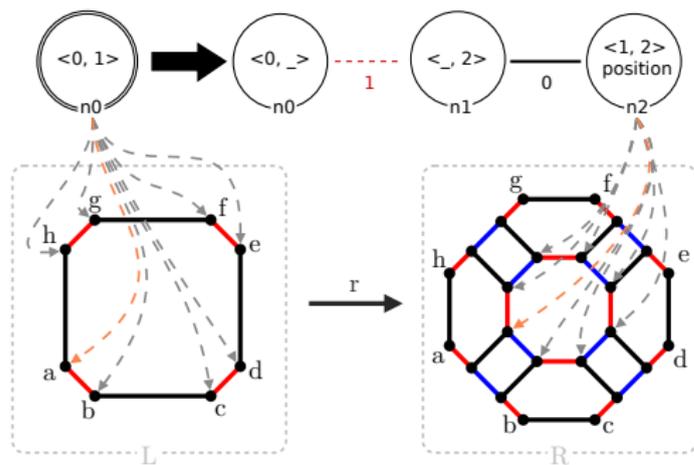
- p_s : position du sommet
- p_a : milieu de l'arête
- p_f : milieu de la face
- p_v : milieu du volume
- p_{cc} : milieu de la composante connexe



Via les points d'intérêt, le système se réécrit

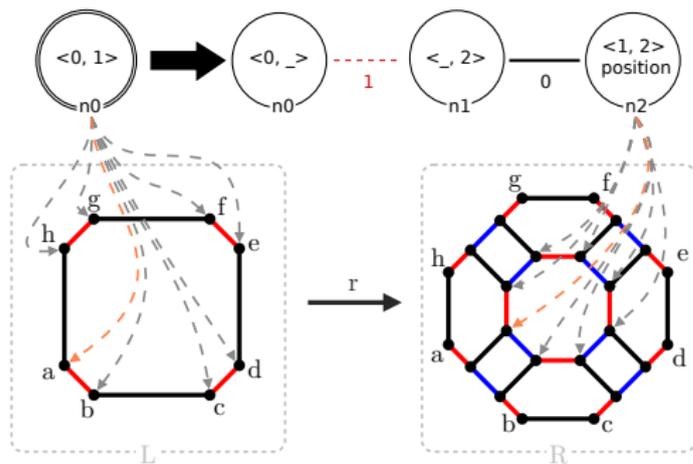
$$p = a_s p_s + a_a p_a + a_f p_f + a_v p_v + a_{cc} p_{cc} + t$$

Exemple de résolution



Position de n_2 dépend
uniquement de n_0

Exemple de résolution

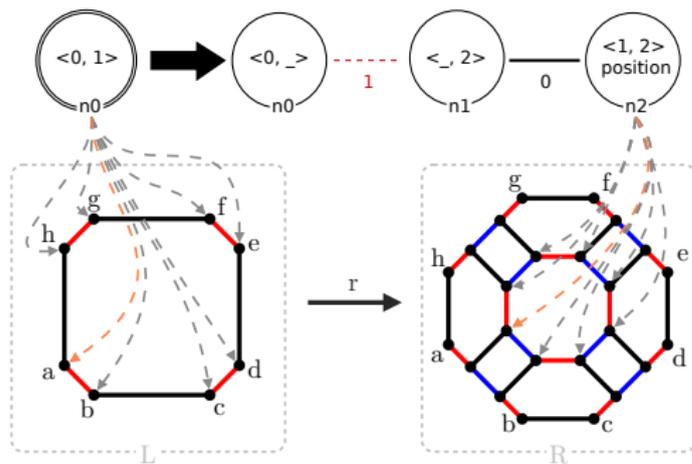


Position de $n2$ dépend uniquement de $n0$

Equation symbolique

$$n2.position = a_s n0.p_s + a_a n0.p_a + a_f n0.p_f + a_v n0.p_v + a_{cc} n0.p_{cc} + t$$

Exemple de résolution



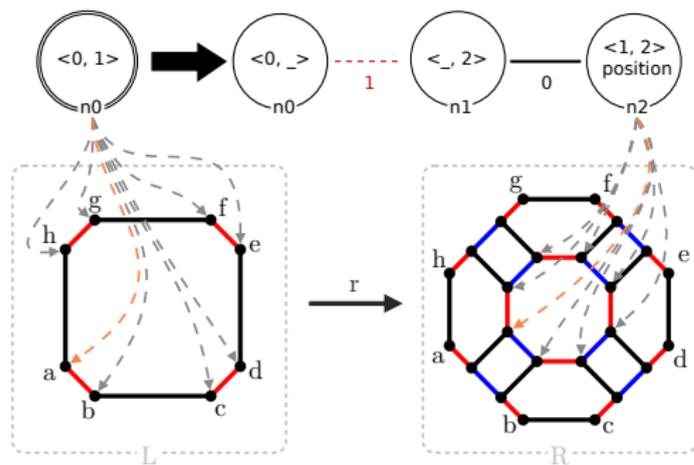
Position de $n2$ dépend
uniquement de $n0$

- Une équation par brin de $n0$ (8 brins)

Equation symbolique

$$n2.position = a_s n0.p_s + a_a n0.p_a + a_f n0.p_f + a_v n0.p_v + a_{cc} n0.p_{cc} + t$$

Exemple de résolution



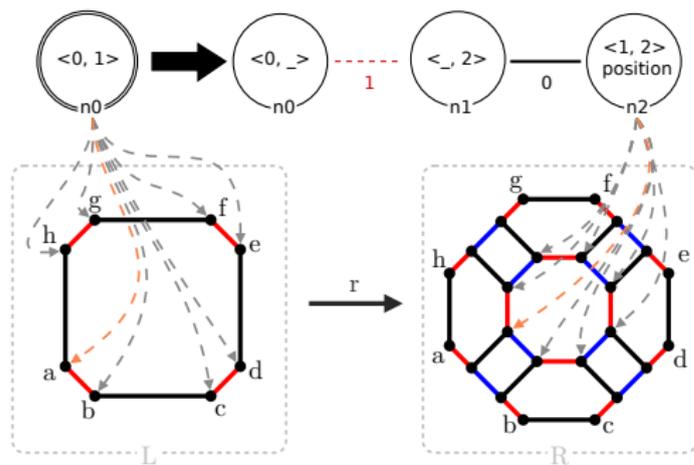
Position de $n2$ dépend uniquement de $n0$

- Une équation par brin de $n0$ (8 brins)
- Séparation sur x, y, z

Equation symbolique

$$n2.position = a_s n0.p_s + a_a n0.p_a + a_f n0.p_f + a_v n0.p_v + a_{cc} n0.p_{cc} + t$$

Exemple de résolution



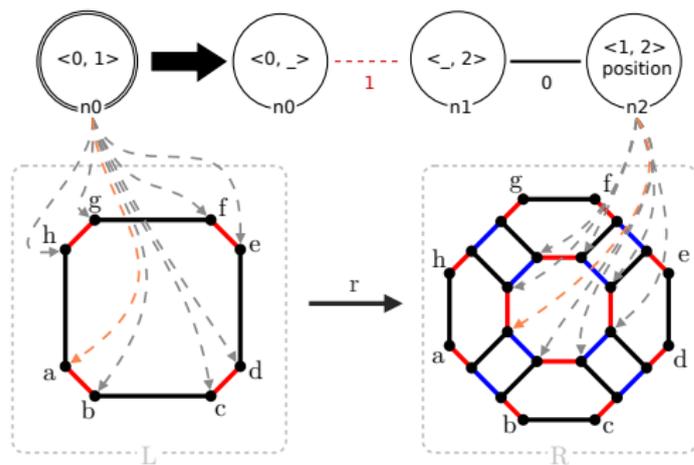
Equation symbolique

$$n2.position = a_s n0.p_s + a_a n0.p_a + a_f n0.p_f + a_v n0.p_v + a_{cc} n0.p_{cc} + t$$

Position de $n2$ dépend uniquement de $n0$

- Une équation par brin de $n0$ (8 brins)
- Séparation sur x, y, z
- Système de 24 équations avec 8 variables

Exemple de résolution



Equation symbolique

$$n2.position = a_s n0.p_s + a_a n0.p_a + a_f n0.p_f + a_v n0.p_v + a_{cc} n0.p_{cc} + t$$

Résolution par CSP (Z3, OR-Tools)

Position de $n2$ dépend uniquement de $n0$

- Une équation par brin de $n0$ (8 brins)
- Séparation sur x, y, z
- Système de 24 équations avec 8 variables

Résolution

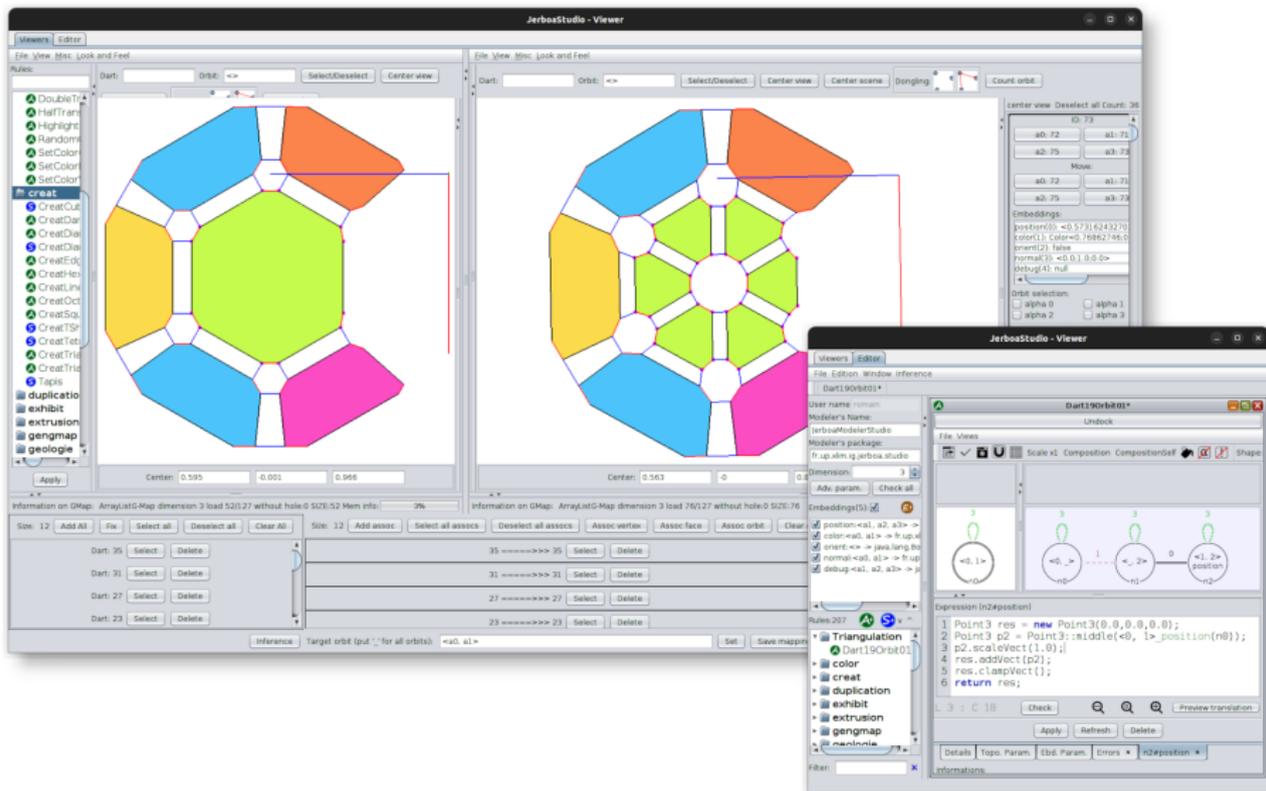
Equation symbolique

$$n2.position = a_s n0.p_s + a_a n0.p_a + a_f n0.p_f + a_v n0.p_v + a_{cc} n0.p_{cc} + t$$

JerboaStudio et applications

- ▶ Mise en œuvre dans Jerboa

JerboaStudio



Code généré pour la triangulation



```
// translation nulle
Point3 res = new Point3(0.0,0.0,0.0);

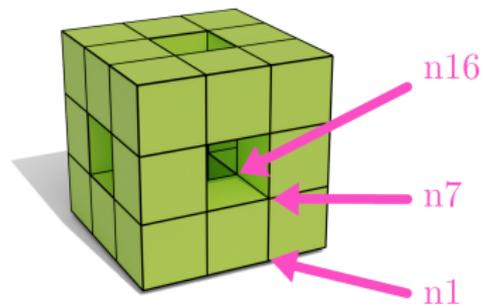
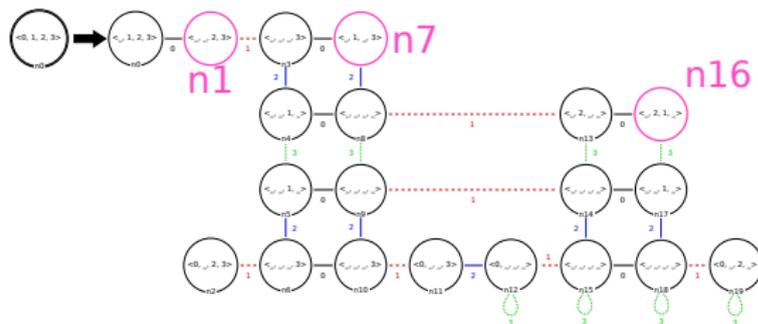
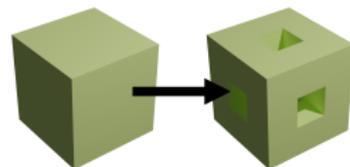
// face
Point3 p2 = Point3::middle(<0,1>_position(n0));

// poids
p2.scale(1.0);

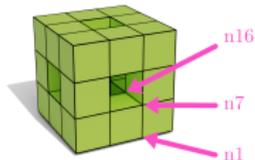
// ajout au resultat
res.addVect(p2);

// retour de la valeur
return res;
```

Éponge de Menger



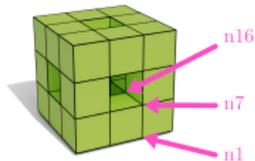
Éponge de Menger



Nœud $n1$

```
Point3 res = new Point3(0.0,0.0,0.0);
Point3 p0 = Point3::middle(<>_position(n0));
p0.scale(0.3333333134651184);
res.addVect(p0);
Point3 p1 = Point3::middle(<0>_position(n0));
p1.scale(0.6666666865348816);
res.addVect(p1);
return res;
```

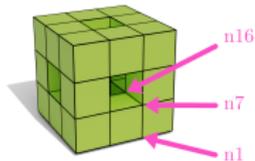
Éponge de Menger



Nœud $n7$

```
Point3 res = new Point3(0.0,0.0,0.0);
Point3 p0 = Point3::middle(<>_position(n0));
p0.scale(0.3333333134651184);
res.addVect(p0);
Point3 p2 = Point3::middle(<0,1>_position(n0));
p2.scale(0.6666666865348816);
res.addVect(p2);
return res;
```

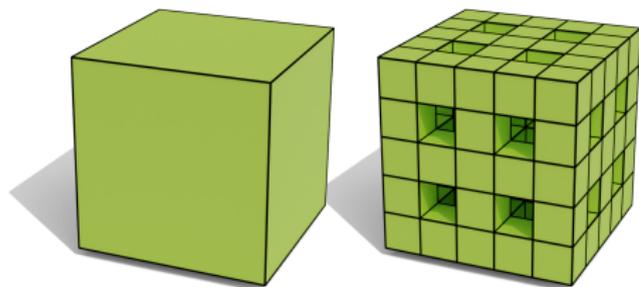
Éponge de Menger



Nœud $n16$

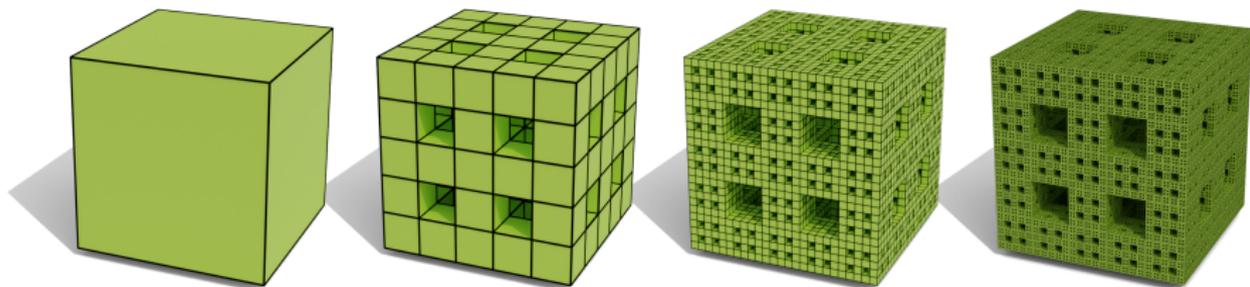
```
Point3 res = new Point3(0.0,0.0,0.0);  
Point3 p0 = Point3::middle(<>_position(n0));  
p0.scale(0.3333333134651184);  
res.addVect(p0);  
Point3 p3 = Point3::middle(<0,1,2>_position(n0));  
p3.scale(0.6666666865348816);  
res.addVect(p3);  
return res;
```

Polycube de Menger $(2, 2, 2)^1$



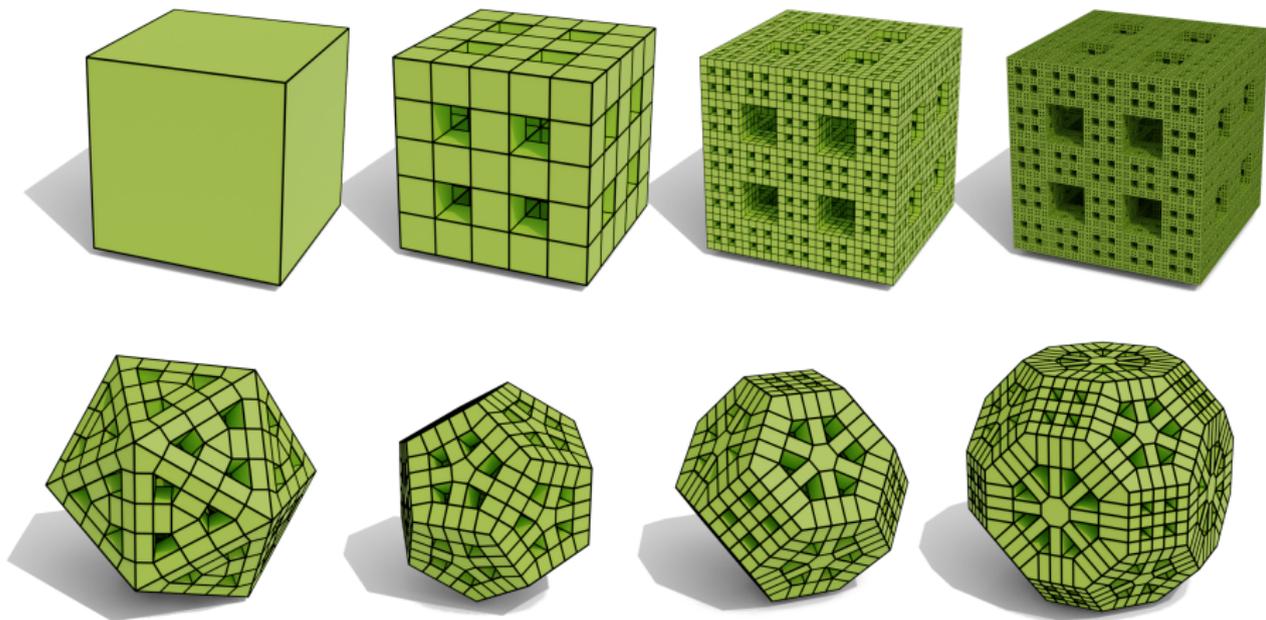
¹Richaume et al. 2019.

Polycube de Menger $(2, 2, 2)^1$



¹Richaume et al. 2019.

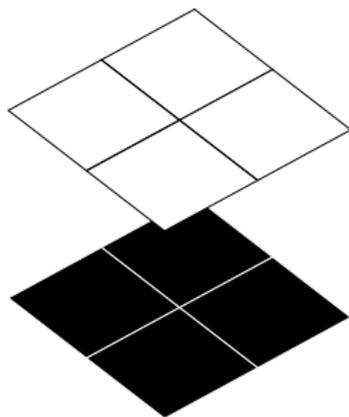
Polycube de Menger $(2, 2, 2)^1$



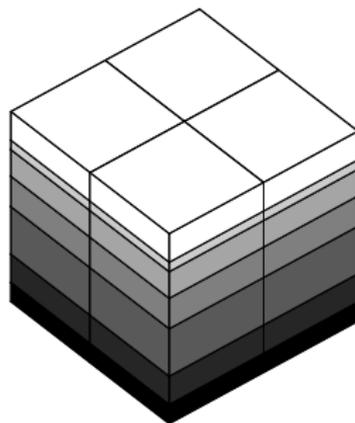
¹Richaume et al. 2019.

Exemple inspiré de la géologie

Avant



Après



Positions et couleurs

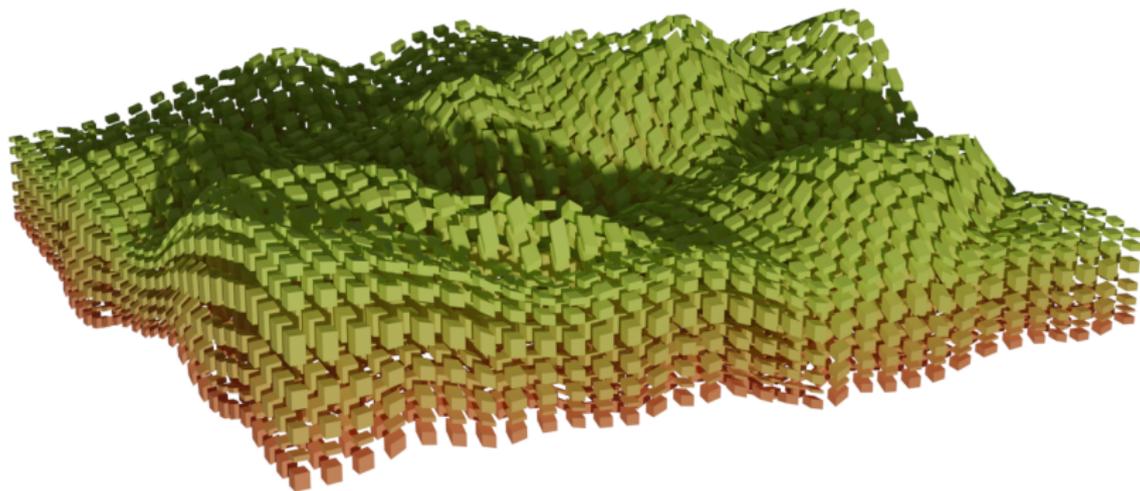
Exemple inspiré de la géologie

Avant



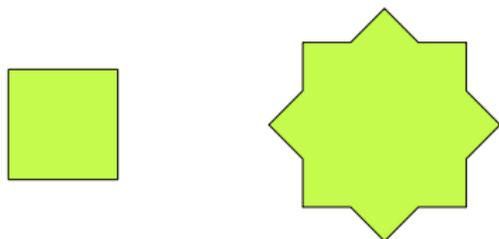
Exemple inspiré de la géologie

Après

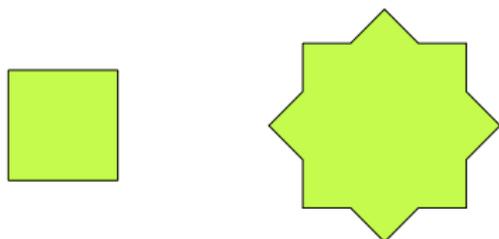


Limites

Flocon de von Koch's généré par L-systèmes

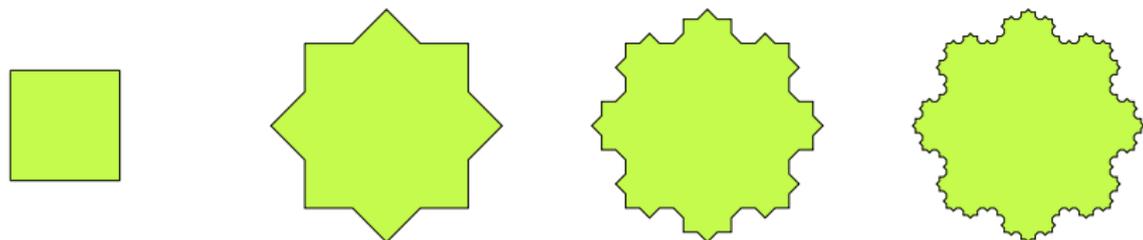


Inféré

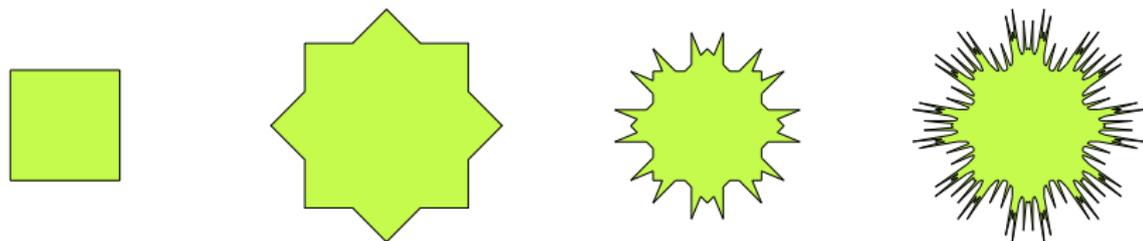


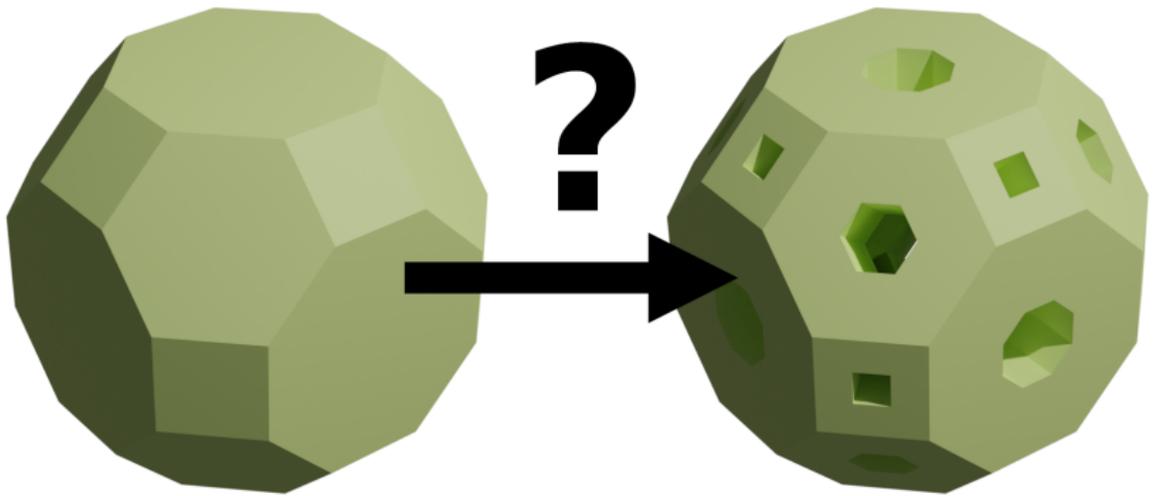
Limites

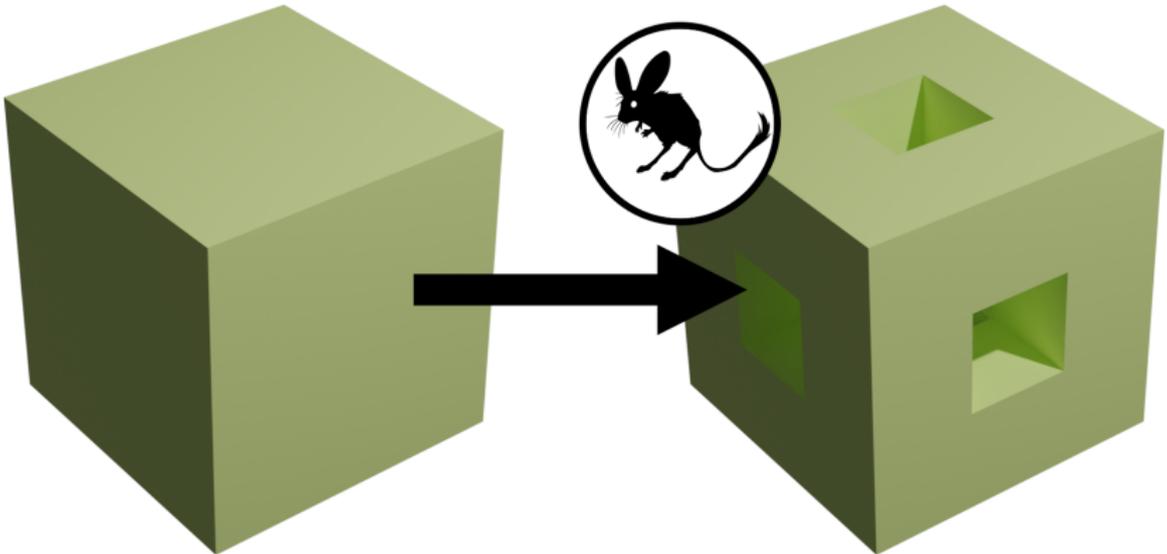
Flocon de von Koch's généré par L-systèmes



Inféré







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