Computing Three-dimensional Constrained Delaunay Refinement Using the GPU

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ABSTRACT

We propose the first GPU algorithm for the 3D triangulation refinement problem. For an input of a piecewise linear complex \mathcal{G} and a constant B, it produces, by adding Steiner points, a constrained Delaunay triangulation conforming to \mathcal{G} and containing tetrahedra mostly of radius-edge ratios smaller than B. Our implementation of the algorithm shows that it can be an order of magnitude faster than the best CPU algorithm while using a similar amount of Steiner points to produce triangulations of comparable quality.

CCS CONCEPTS

Theory of computation → Computational geometry; • Computing methodologies → Graphics processors;

KEYWORDS

GPGPU, Computational Geometry, Mesh Refinement, Finite Element Analysis

1 INTRODUCTION

Constrained Delaunay triangulations (CDTs) are used in various engineering and scientific applications, such as finite element methods, interpolation etc. Such a CDT, in general, is obtained from a so-called *piecewise linear complex* (PLC) \mathcal{G} containing a point set P, an edge set E (where each edge with endpoints in P), and a polygon set F (where each polygon with boundary edges in E). All vertices, edges and polygons of \mathcal{G} also appear in \mathcal{T} as vertices, union of edges, and union of triangles, respectively; we also say \mathcal{T} conforms to \mathcal{G} in this case. For our discussion, we call an edge in E a *segment*, an edge in \mathcal{T} which is also a part (or whole) of some segment a *subsegment*, and a triangle in \mathcal{T} which is also a part (or whole) of some polygon of F a *subface*.

For a given constant *B* and a CDT \mathcal{T} of \mathcal{G} as input, the constrained Delaunay refinement problem is to add vertices, called *Steiner points*, into \mathcal{T} to eliminate or split most, if not all, bad tetrahedra to generate a new CDT of \mathcal{G} . (A tetrahedron *t* is *bad* if the ratio of the radius of its circumsphere to its shortest edge is larger than *B*.) A solution to the problem should also aims to add few Steiner points. The TetGen software by Si [3] is the best CPU solution known to the problem. It, however, can take a significant amount of time of minutes to hours to compute CDTs for some typical inputs from applications. We thus explore the use of GPU to address this problem.

2 OUR PROPOSED ALGORITHM

Our proposed algorithm gQM3D follows the general Delaunay refinement paradigm where subsegments, subfaces and bad tetrahedra, collectively called *elements*, are split in this order in many rounds until there are no more bad tetrahedra. Each round, the splitting is done to many elements in parallel with many GPU threads. The algorithm first calculates the so-called *splitting points* that can split elements into smaller ones, then decides on a subset of them to be Steiner points for actual insertions into the triangulation \mathcal{T} . Note first that a splitting point is calculated by a GPU thread as the midpoint of a subsegment, the circumcenter of the circumcircle of the subface, and the circumcenter of the circumsphere of the tetrahedron. Note second that not all splitting points calculated can be inserted as Steiner points in a same round as they together can potentially create undesirable short edges in \mathcal{T} to cause nontermination of the algorithm. So, the algorithm must filter away some splitting points.

For a splitting point p, its *Delaunay region* is the set of elements (subfaces or tetrahedra) who will become non-Delaunay (with their circumcircles or circumspheres, respectively, enclosing p) if p is inserted as a Steiner point into \mathcal{T} . We know for two splitting points with disjoint Delaunay regions, their insertions into \mathcal{T} will not result in them forming an edge in \mathcal{T} (while \mathcal{T} is maintained as a constrained Delaunay triangulation at the end of each round). As such, and to achieve good speed up with using the GPU, our algorithm seeks to identify a large set of splitting points with mutually disjoint Delaunay regions in each round. So, the problem becomes how to identify disjoint Delaunay regions efficiently.

The trivial way of one thread taking care of one splitting point to calculate its Delaunay region is inefficient as different threads can need vastly different amounts of computation to process Delaunay regions of different sizes. Instead, a good approach should deploy a number of threads in proportion to the size of a Delaunay region so each thread does more or less similar amount of work. Such a desirable regularized work approach is developed in our *grow-and-blast* scheme as outline in the next paragraph.

Initially, a thread is assigned to an element where the splitting point is located. This element is also a part of the Delaunay region of the splitting point. The thread then checks the neighbors (subfaces and tetrahedra) of this element to decide whether they are also a part of the Delaunay region of the splitting point. For such a neighbor, it is marked (grown) as a part of the Delaunay region, and a thread will be assigned to it to perform the similar kind of checking and marking subsequently. Having said this, when an element appears as a neighbor to many and is to be marked into more than one Delaunay regions, only one is allowed while others with predetermined lower priorities must be stop (blasted) and their corresponding splitting points filtered away. Those Delaunay regions remain are mutually disjoint, and their corresponding splitting points are inserted concurrently into \mathcal{T} as Steiner points.

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Y	0.05			0.10			0.15			0.20			0.25		
algorithm B	TetGen	gQM3D	gQM3D+												
1.4															
Time (min)	2.5	1.3	0.9	6.6	2.2	1.5	20.4	3.1	2.3	28.6	3.9	2.9	53.4	4.5	4.0
Points (M)	0.95	0.93	0.93	1.52	1.49	1.50	2.63	2.59	2.61	3.11	3.06	3.08	4.24	4.18	4.21
Tets (M)	5.98	5.85	5.88	9.58	9.40	9.44	16.68	16.37	16.45	19.67	19.35	19.46	26.89	26.44	26.64
Bad Tets	401	308	376	1461	1416	1564	2160	2059	2156	2885	2939	2894	3677	3395	3765
1.6															
Time (min)	1.6	1.3	0.7	4.1	2.2	1.3	12.8	3.1	2.2	18.3	3.9	2.6	34.3	4.5	3.3
Points (M)	0.68	0.69	0.69	1.12	1.13	1.14	2.03	2.06	2.07	2.39	2.44	2.45	3.33	3.39	3.41
Tets (M)	4.27	4.33	4.34	7.00	7.10	7.11	12.73	12.91	12.97	15.06	15.29	15.36	20.94	21.28	21.40
Bad Tets	303	252	285	1279	1152	1245	1877	1725	1848	2520	2355	2480	3235	2924	3264
1.8															
Time (min)	1.11	1.08	0.70	2.90	1.67	1.19	9.02	2.48	1.91	12.76	3.29	2.71	24.13	4.63	3.04
Points (M)	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.92	0.95	0.95	1.73	1.79	1.79	2.05	2.12	2.12	2.88	2.97	2.99
Tets (M)	3.46	3.57	3.58	5.74	5.93	5.93	10.76	11.10	11.14	12.75	13.16	13.22	17.94	18.51	18.60
Bad Tets	251	229	252	1083	1467	1107	1599	1473	1582	1998	2004	2025	2696	2484	2768
2.0															
Time (min)	0.84	1.00	0.58	2.21	1.81	1.04	6.86	2.62	1.77	9.72	3.10	2.06	18.52	3.59	3.02
Points (M)	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.82	0.85	0.85	1.57	1.62	1.63	1.86	1.92	1.93	2.63	2.73	2.74
Tets (M)	3.02	3.14	3.14	5.06	5.26	5.27	9.66	10.03	10.06	11.48	11.89	11.94	16.25	16.85	16.91
Bad Tets	232	201	235	967	935	996	1381	1294	1397	1746	1670	1759	2330	2149	2332

Table 1: Comparison among algorithms with 25K input points of the ball distribution. "Tets" denotes tetrahedra.

3 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

All experiments are conducted on a PC with an Intel i7-7700k 4.2GHz CPU, 32GB of DDR4 RAM and a GTX1080 Ti graphics card with 11GB of video memory. TetGen is the main CPU software we use to compare with our gQM3D implemented with CUDA programming model. During our experimentation, we notice gQM3D does not have particular advantage over CPU approach for the initial part of the computation. We thus replace this part of gQM3D by using TetGen in CPU to obtain a variant called gQM3D⁺. We note that CGAL [1] and TetWild [2] are not part of the comparison for now as they address a slightly different problem that allows output not conforming to the input PLCs.

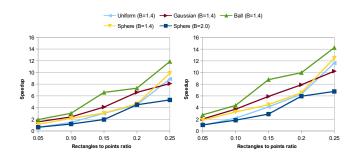
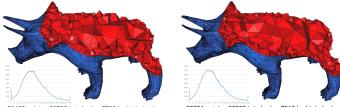


Figure 1: Speedup of gQM3D (left) and gQM3D⁺ (right).

Table 1 and Figure 1 report the running time and triangulation quality obtained with synthetic PLCs with points of different distributions. γ is the ratio of the number of polygons (which are mainly rectangles) to the number of points in the input PLC. Both gQM3D and gQM3D⁺ can achieve speedup of an order of magnitude while generate outputs with similar sizes compared to that of TetGen. Figure 2 shows (cut-off views) the comparison of output triangulations of a real-world object for TetGen and gQM3D. The outputs have similar sizes with the latter having slightly more Steiner points



20465 points, 83768 tetrahedra, 7783 bad tetrahedra

20991 points, 86380 tetrahedra, 7518 bad tetrahed

Figure 2: The output triangulations of a triceratops generated by TetGen (left) and gQM3D (right).

but fewer bad tetrahedra. Both triangulations have similar distribution of dihedral angles (ranging from 0° to 180°) as shown in the inserted line graphs and thus of equally good triangulations.

4 CONCLUDING REMARKS

We propose the first GPU algorithm for the constrained Delaunay refinement problem. It is designed with regularized work in mind to suit GPU computation. With this work and our continuing effort to optimize our implementations of gQM3D and gQM3D⁺, the computation of a quality triangulation can possibly be an integral part of interactive engineering or scientific applications. In addition, the approach and strategy used in this work are of independent interest to studying other variants of 3D and surface triangulation problems such as that by CGAL and TetWild to realize them in GPU.

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