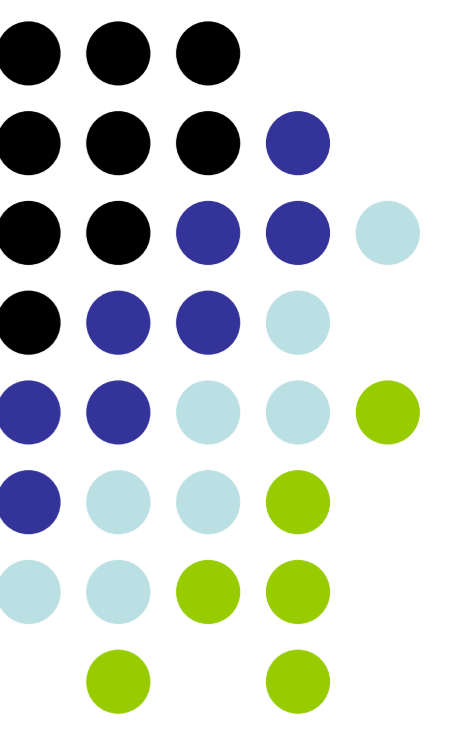


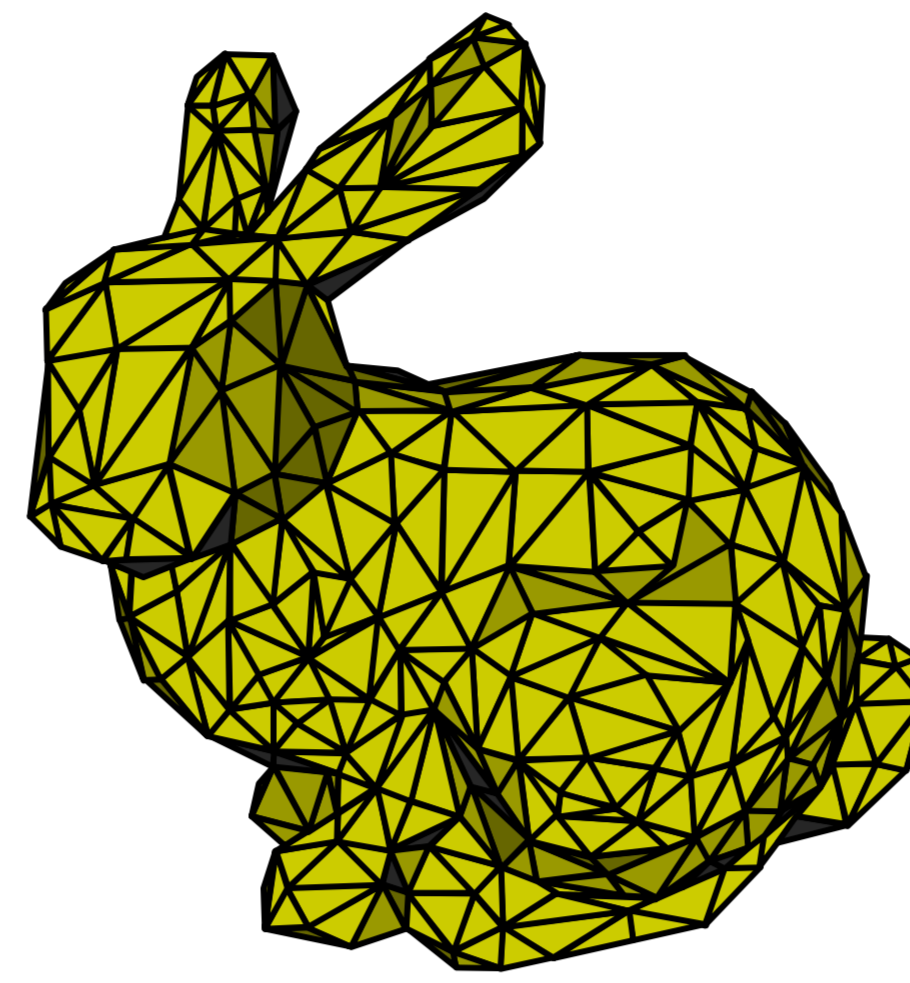
A Compact Encoding of Plane Triangulations with Efficient Query Supports



○ Katsuhisa Yamanaka (UEC Tokyo) and Shin-ichi Nakano (Gunma Univ.)

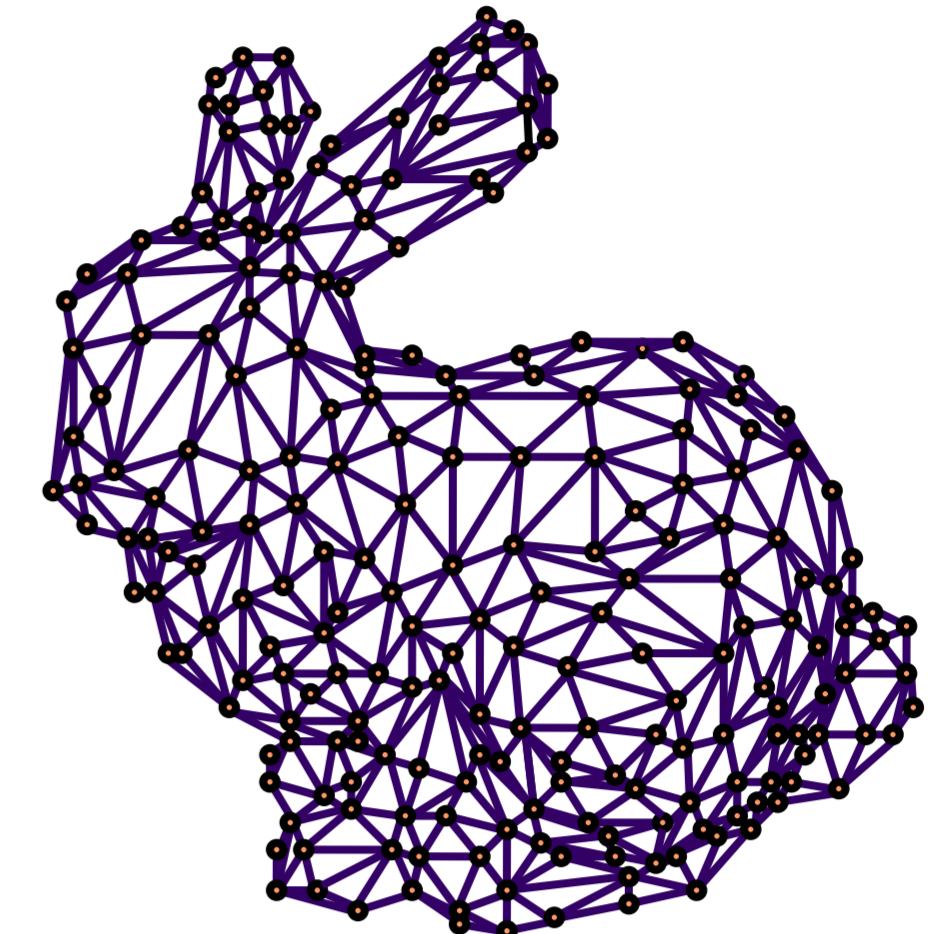
Motivation

A *fine* 3D object is represented as *large* plane triangulation



3D object

Representation as plane triangulation



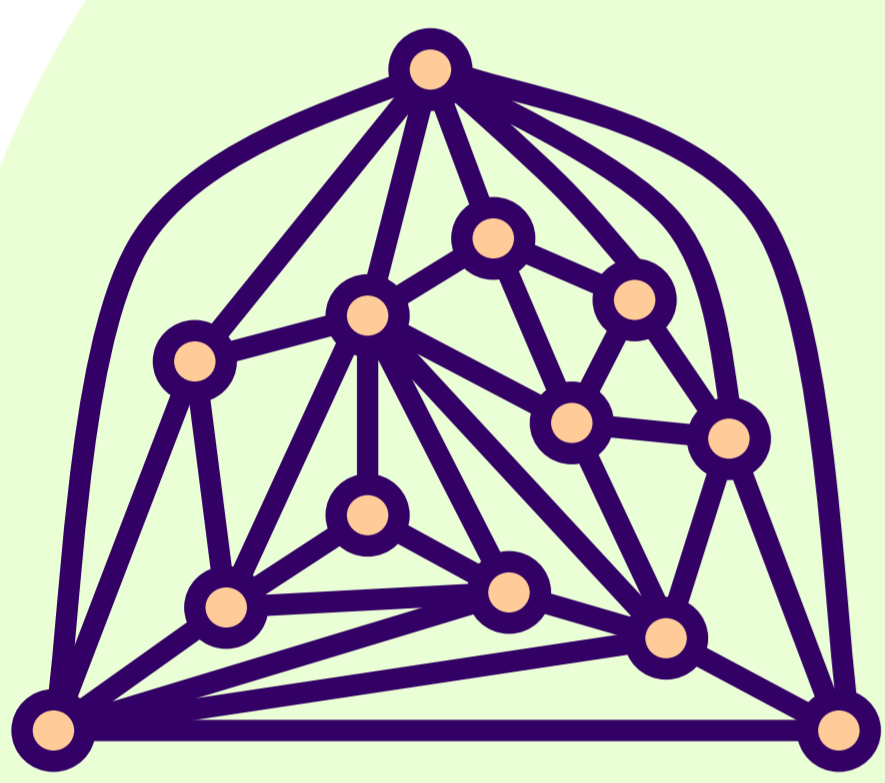
A *compact* representation

Encoding Ideas

n : # vertices
 m : # edges

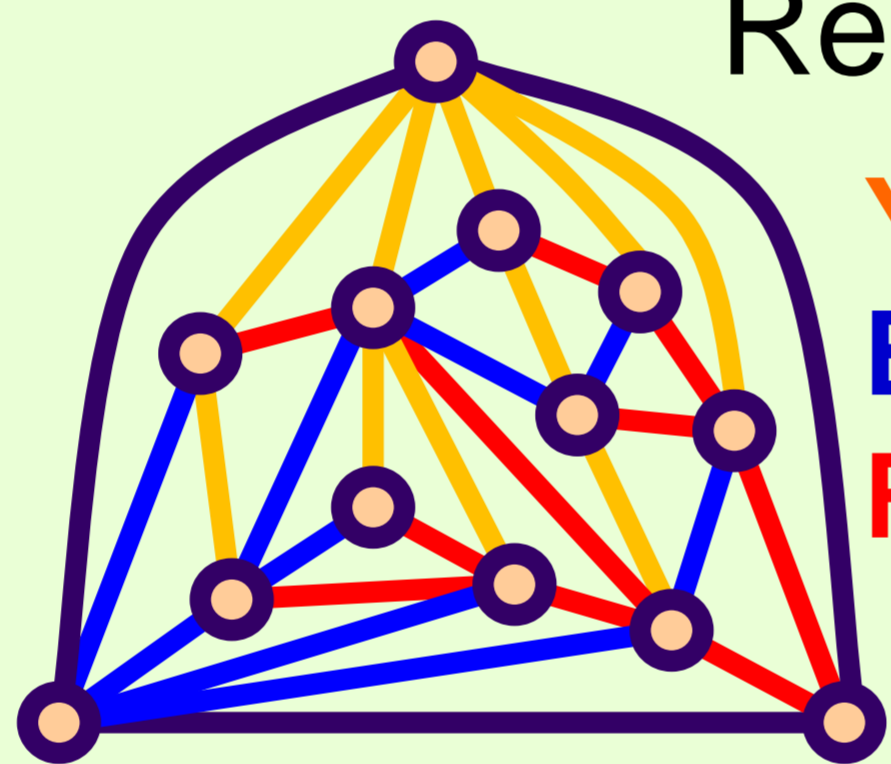
Plane triangulation

[A plane graph in which every face is a *triangle*]



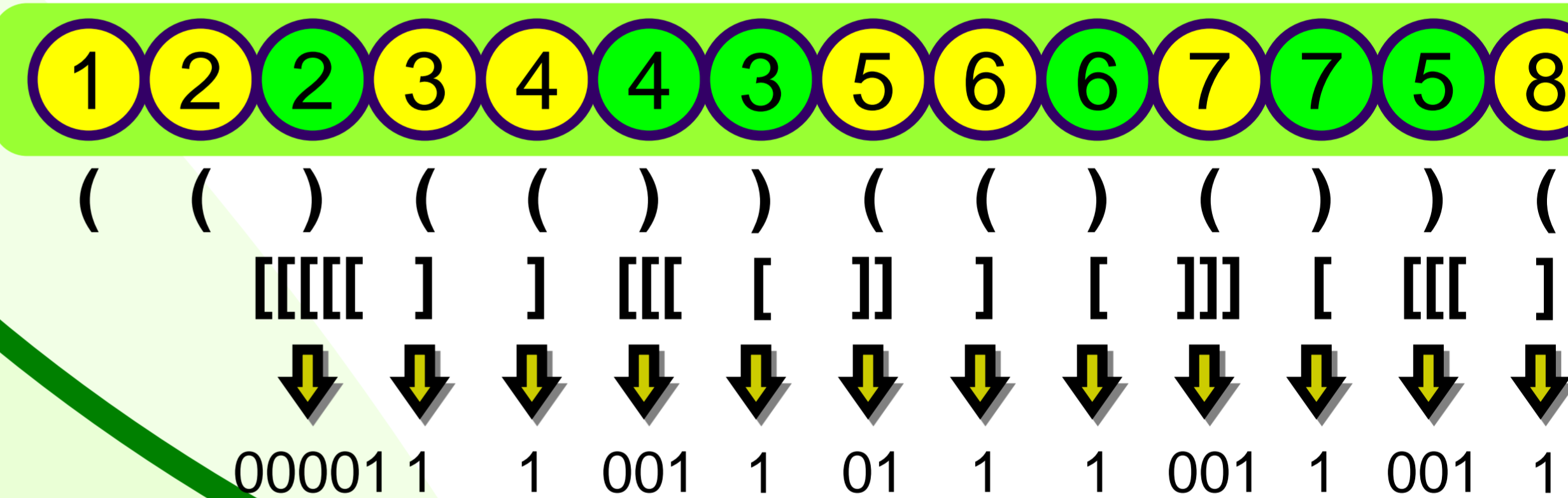
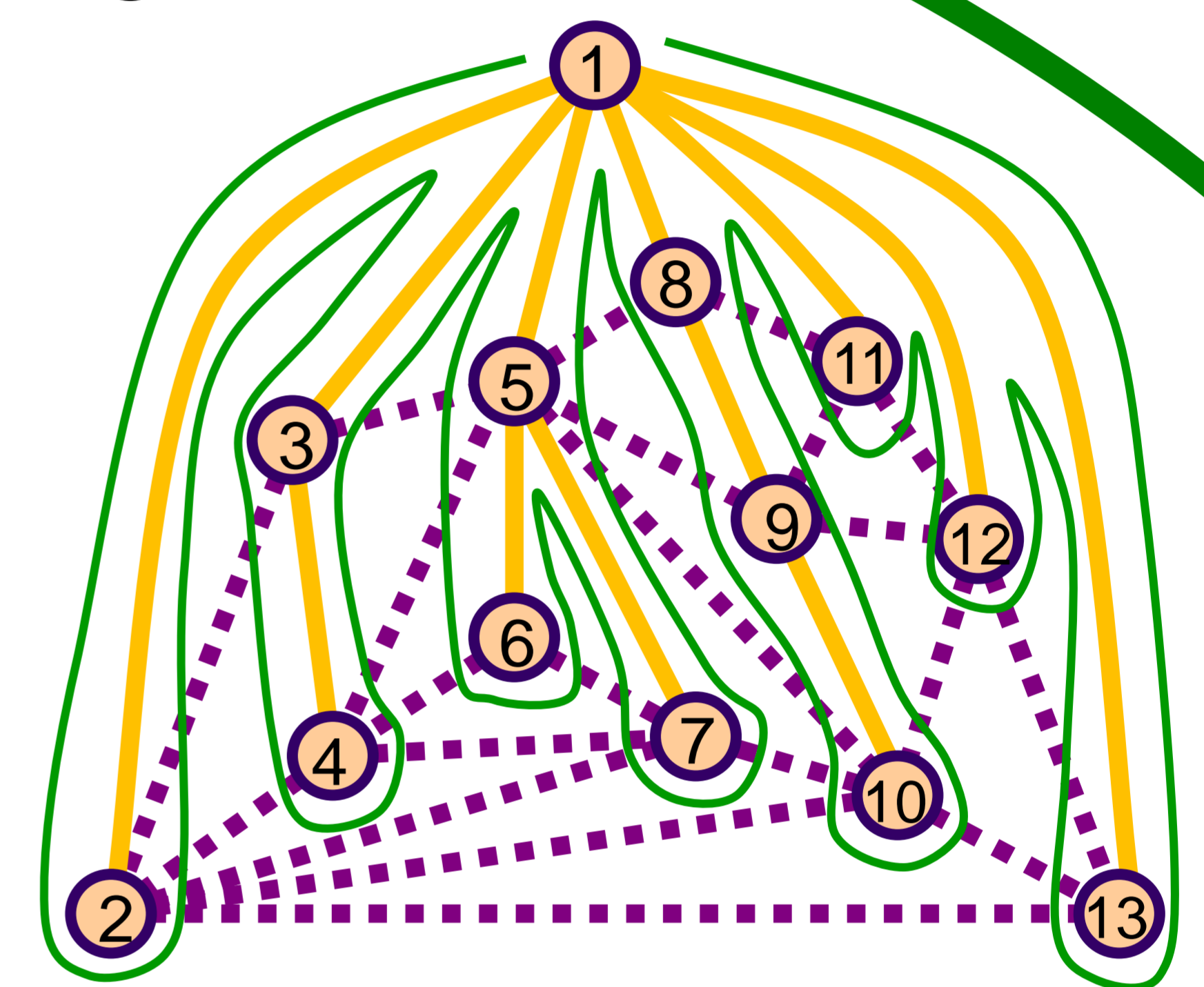
Realizer

Yellow tree
Blue tree
Red tree



Keypoint
Depth first search
(drawn by *green line*)

For each vertex ...



- Spanning-tree (Yellow lines)
- Non-spanning-tree edges (Purple lines)

Binary string ($6n$ bits)

11011001101001110001010100
000011100110111001100111001010110110011001

Compact representation of plane triangulation

Decode

$O(n)$ time

Encode

Query supports

With a help of *auxiliary table* of $o(n)$ bits, we can support a variety of queries in $O(1)$ time

- Adjacency query: Adj.?
- Degree query: Deg.?
- Clockwise neighbour query: k -th clockwise neighbour query
Next?

Known results

Authors	Size (bits)	Published in
Chuang, Garg, et. al.	$7n + o(n)$	Proc. ICALP (1998)
Aleardi, Devillers, et. al.	$4.35n + o(n)$	Proc. WADS (2005)
Aleardi, Devillers, et. al.	$3.24n + o(n)$	Theoretical Computer Science (2008)
Ours	$6n + o(n)$	Information Processing Letters (2010)