

# Polyhedra with Spherical Faces and Quasi-Fuchsian Fractals

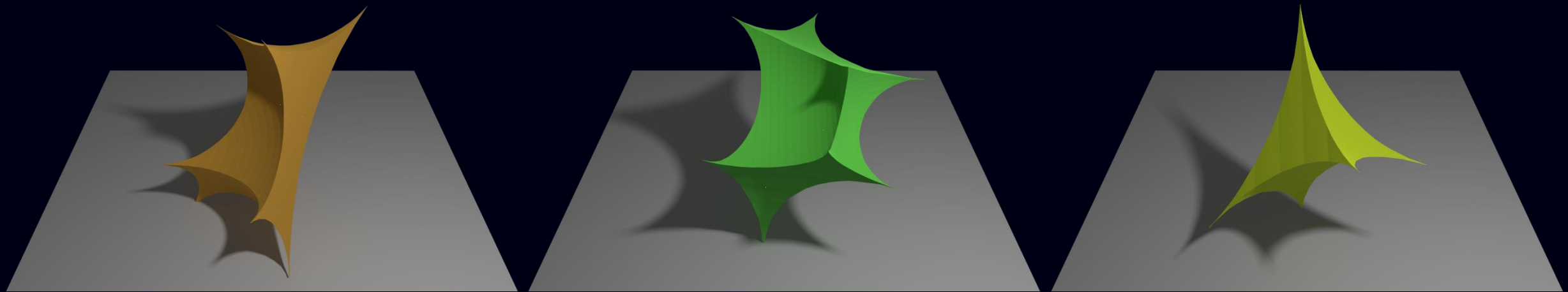
Kento Nakamura

Graduate School of Advanced Mathematical Science, Meiji University

# Sphairahedron

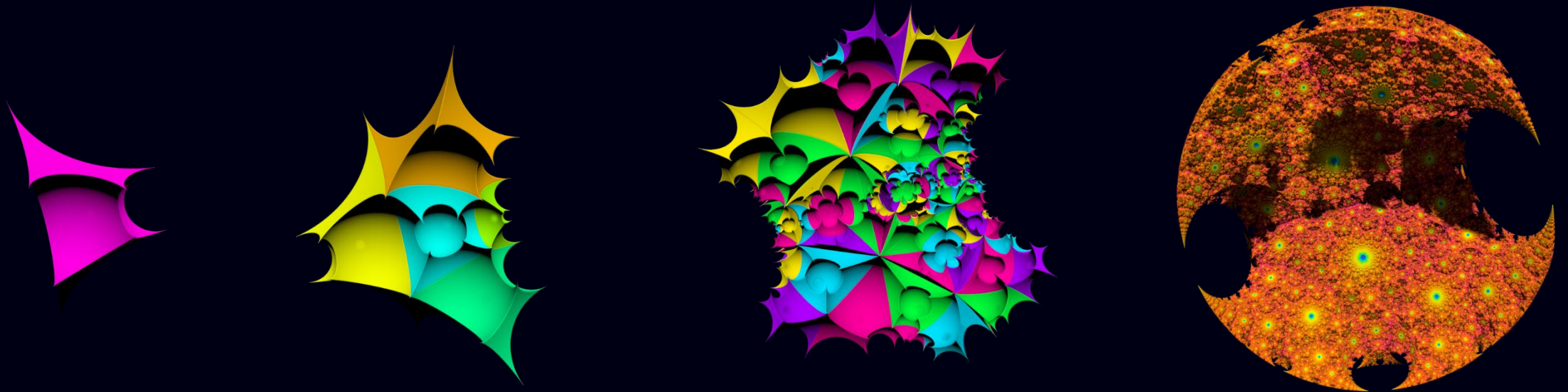
‘sphaira-’ (= spherical) + ‘-hedron’ (= polyhedron)

New geometrical concept invented by Kazushi Ahara and Yoshiaki Araki (2003)



# Quasi-sphere

One of the early examples of the 3-dimensional fractals



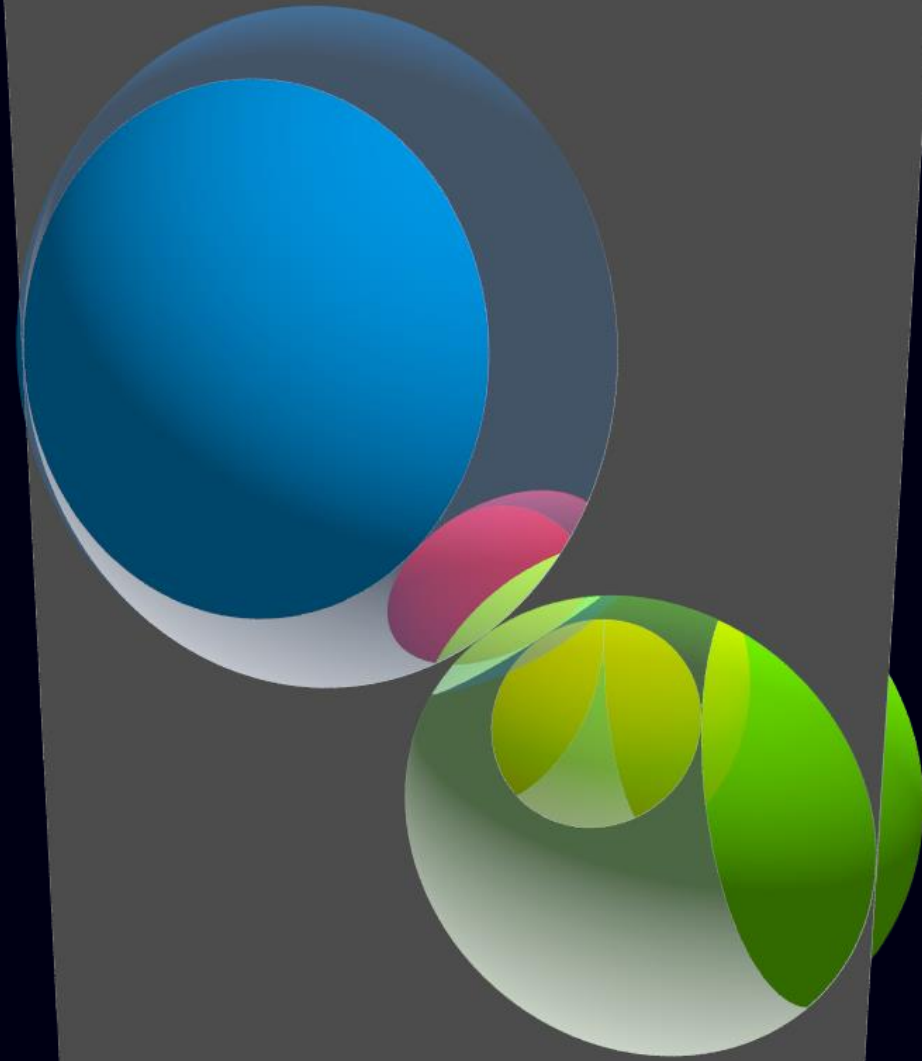
Sphairahedron

# Sphairahedron

$$S^3 = R^3 \cup \{\infty\}$$

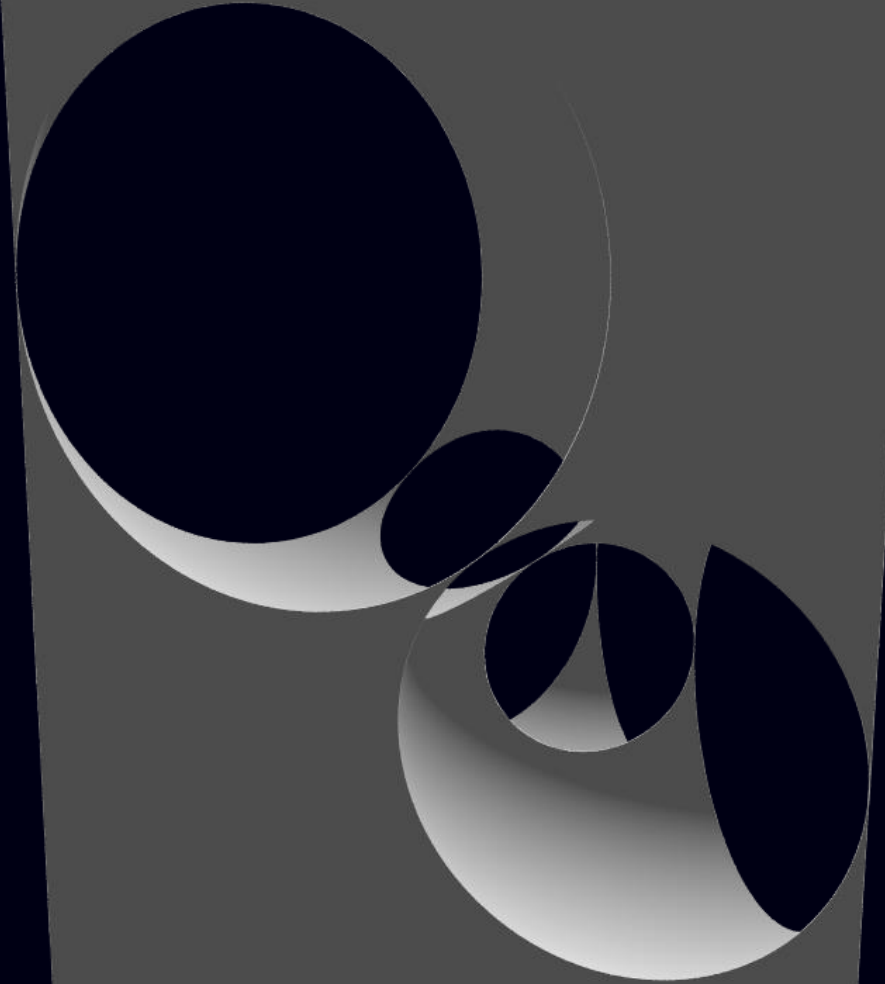
closed-ball:  $O_1, O_2, \dots, O_n$

$$A = S^3 - (O_1 \cup O_2 \dots \cup O_n)$$



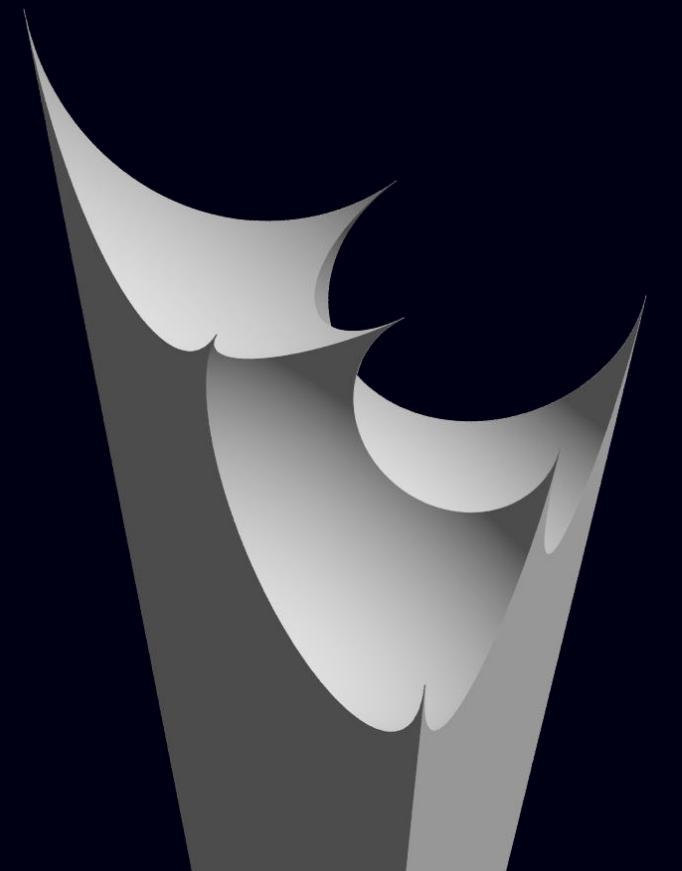
# Sphairahedron

One side of the simply  
connected two components of  $A$



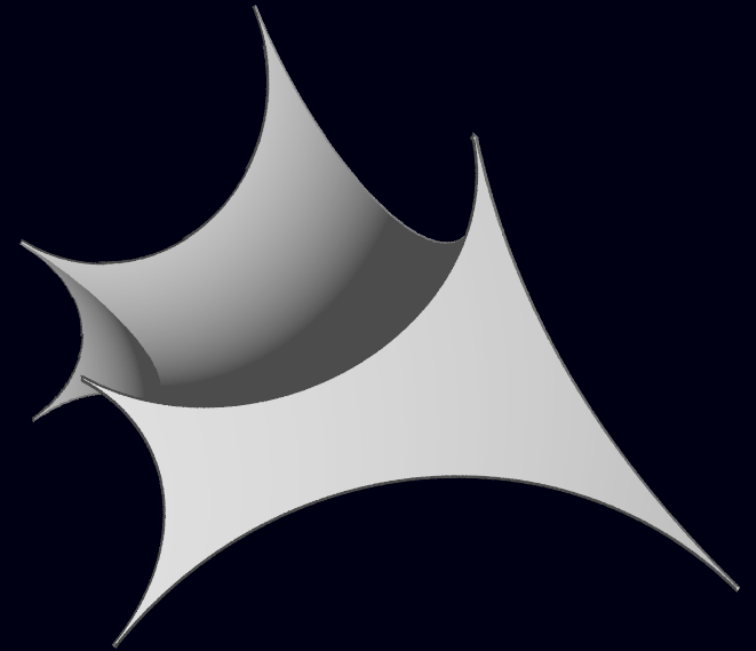
# Sphairahedron

One side of the simply  
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# Sphairahedron

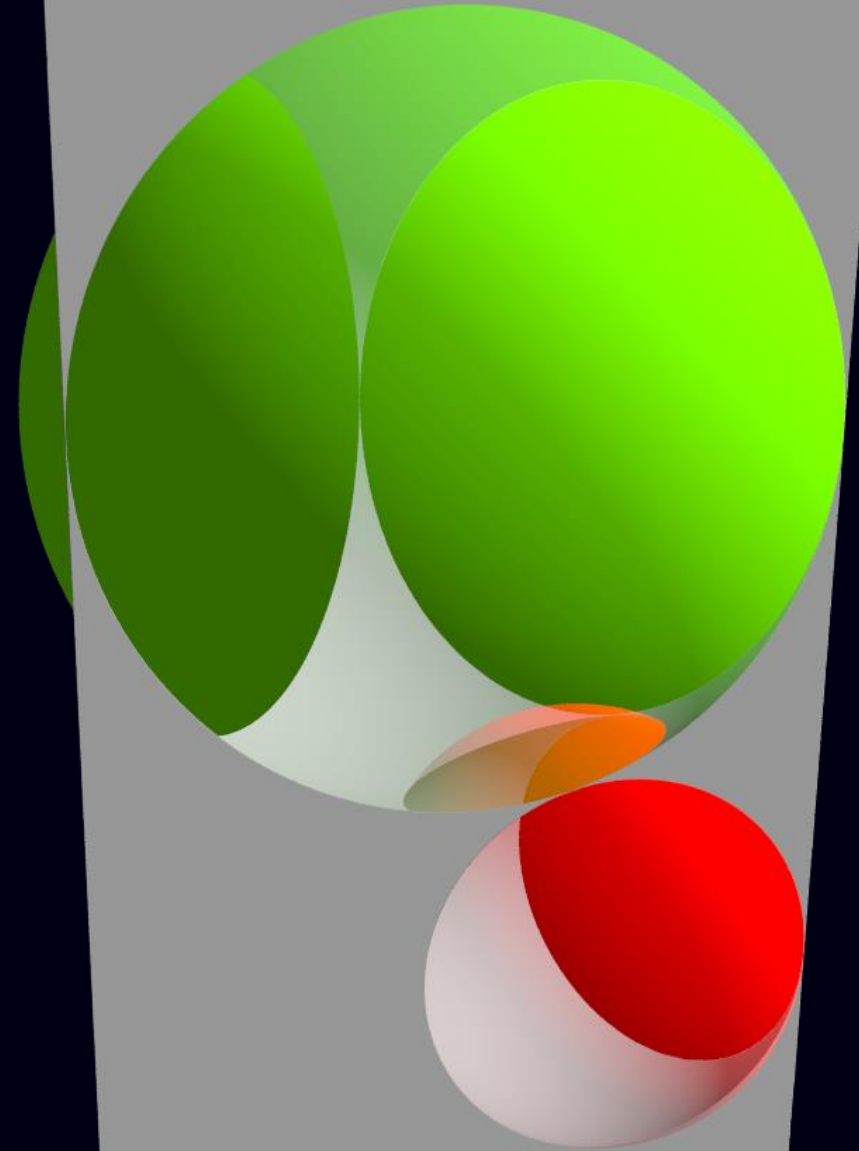
One side of the simply  
connected two components of  $A$





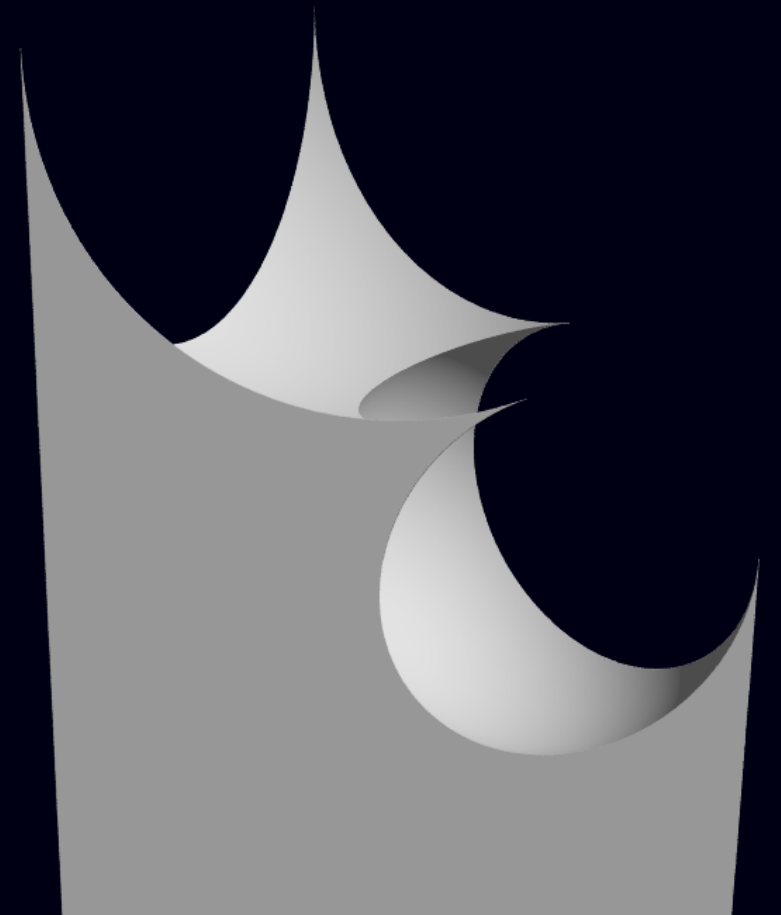
# Semi-Sphairahedron

One side of the simply connected  
three or more components of  $A$



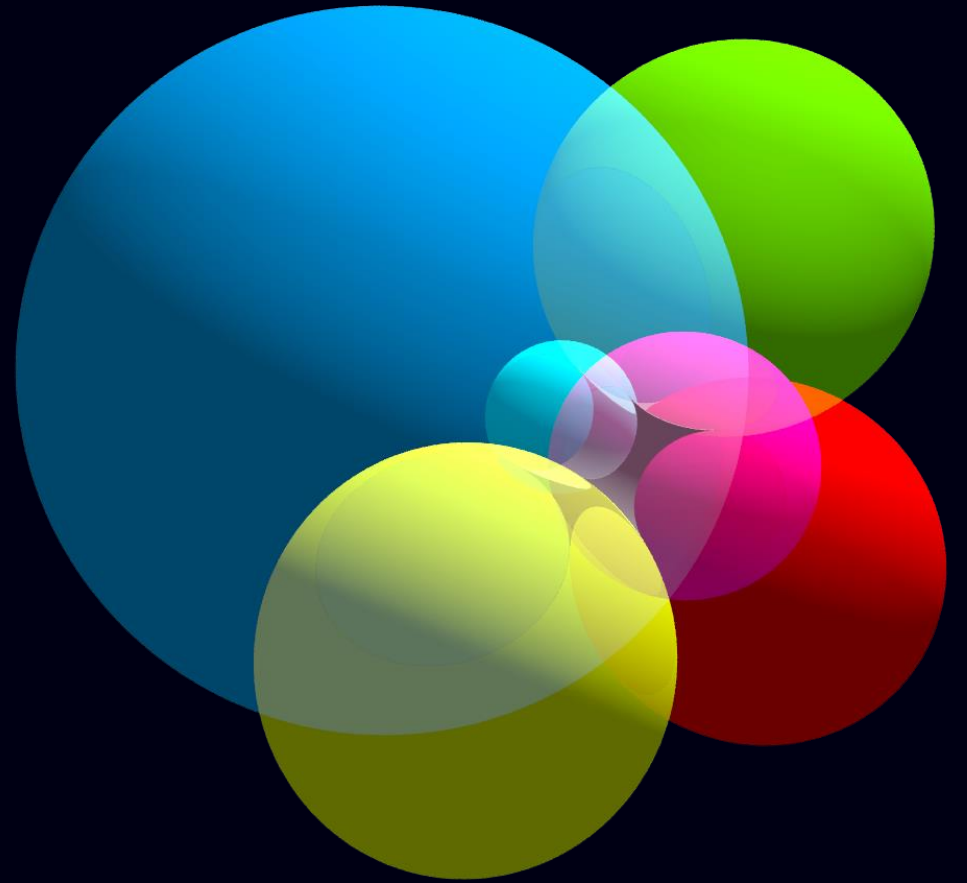
# Semi-Sphairahedron

One side of the simply connected  
three or more components of  $A$

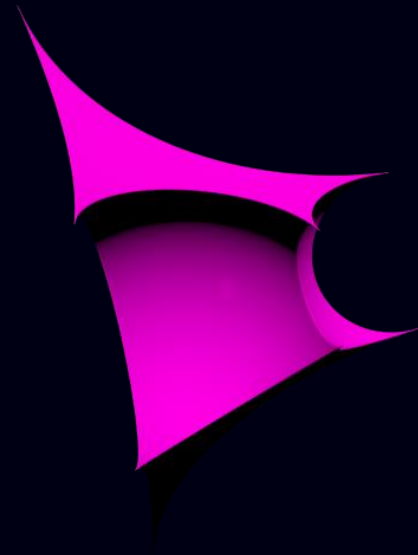


# Sphairahedron Group

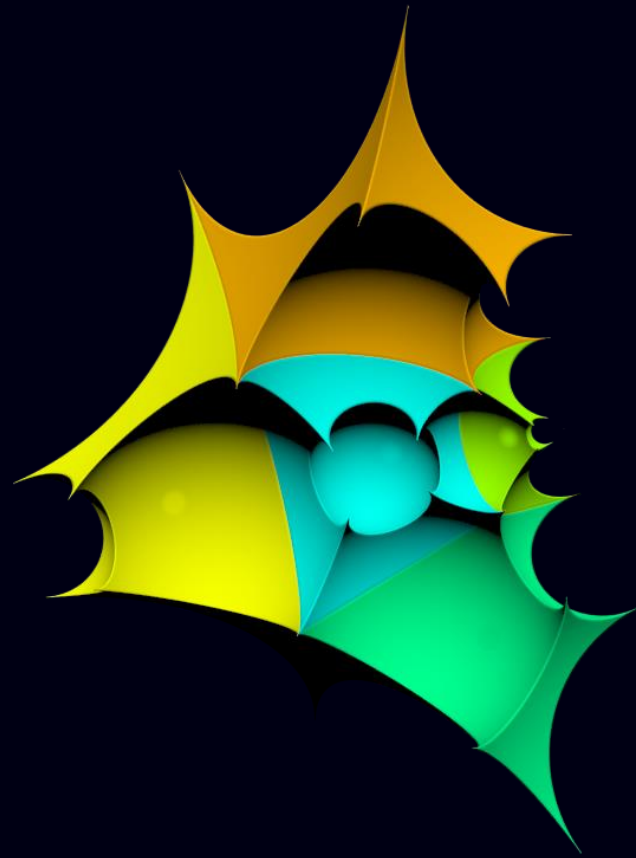
$f_i$ : Inversion in  $O_i$   
 $G = \langle f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n \rangle$



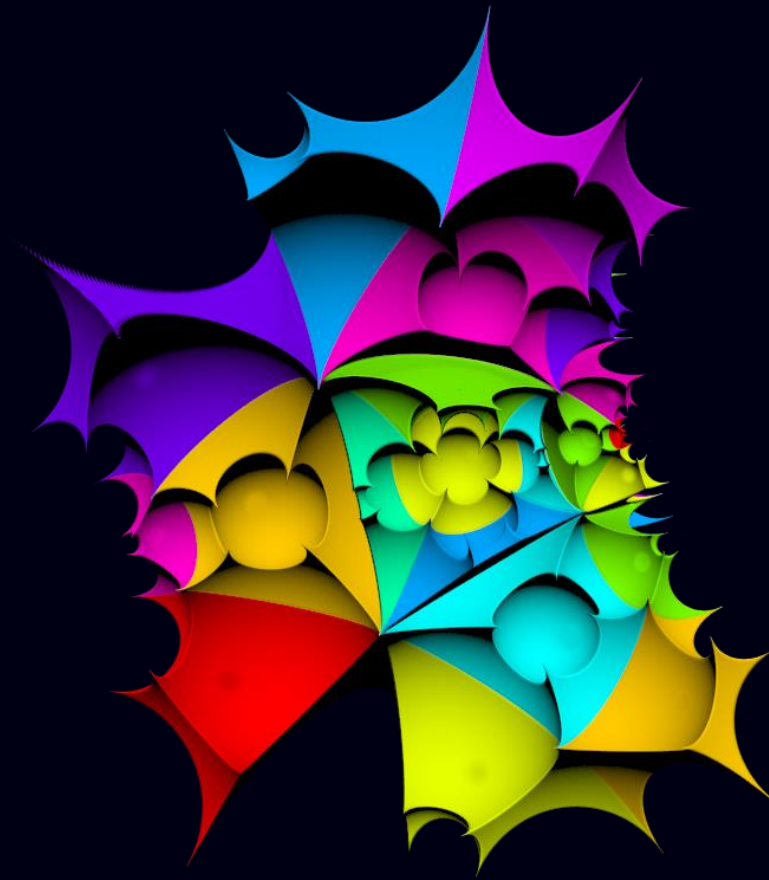
# Tessellation by G



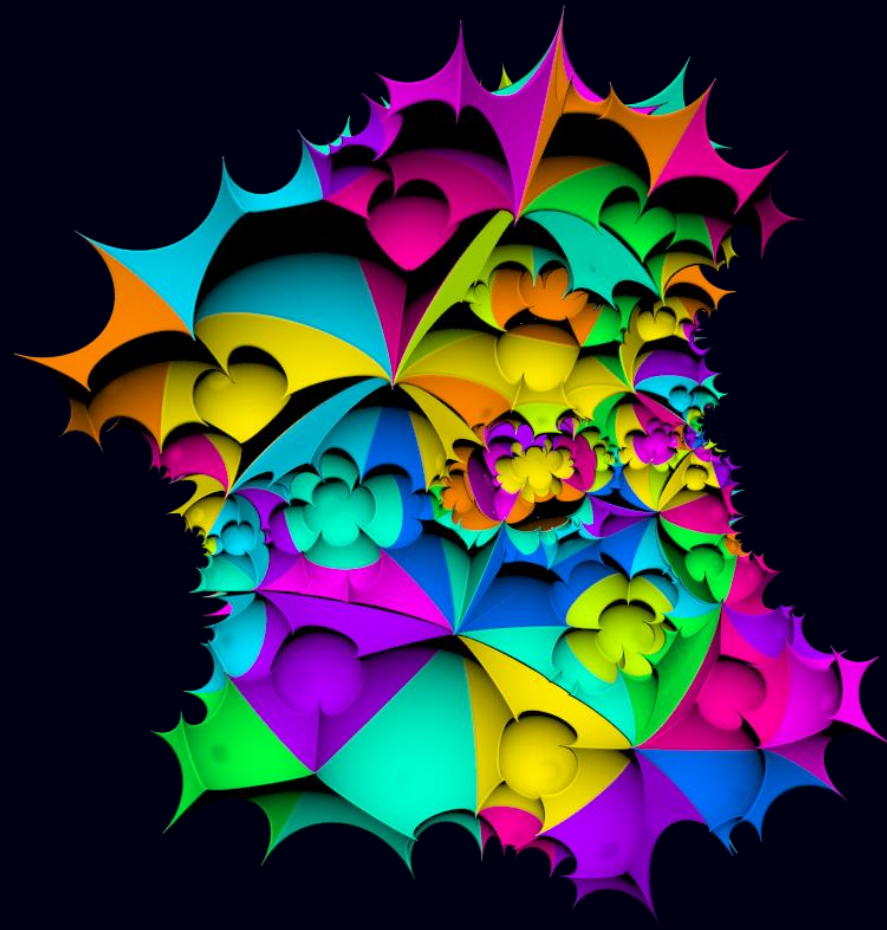
# Tessellation by G



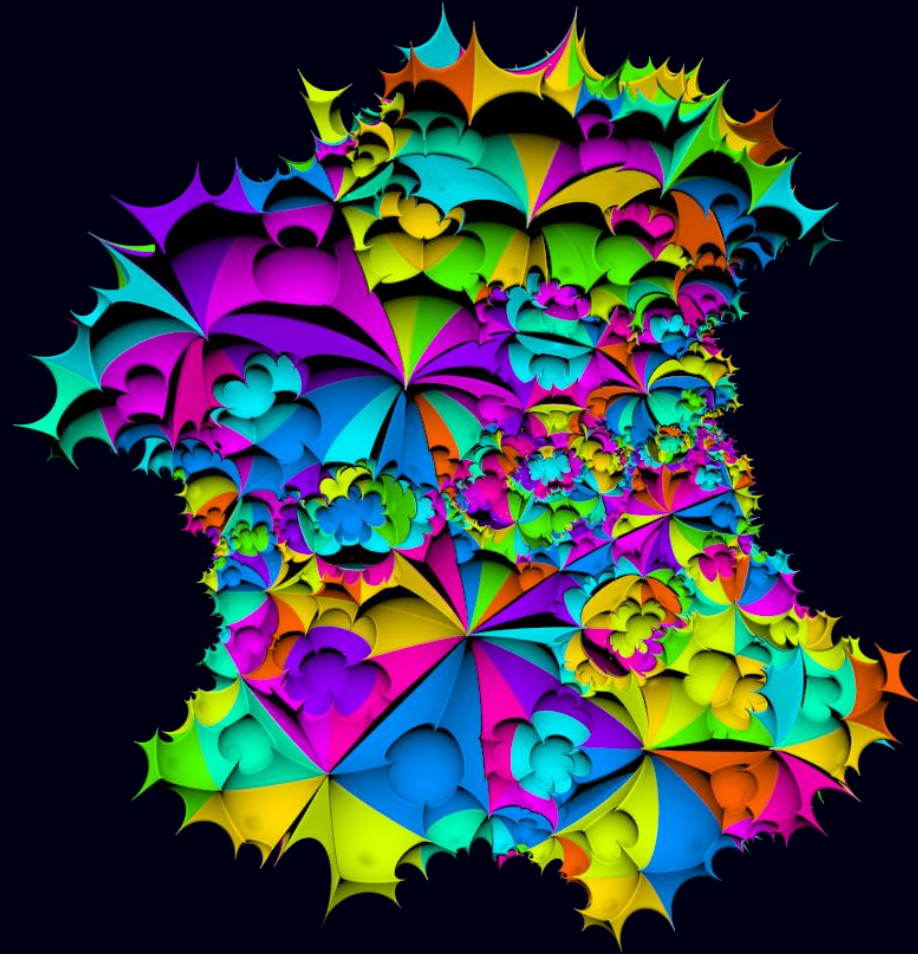
# Tessellation by G



# Tessellation by G

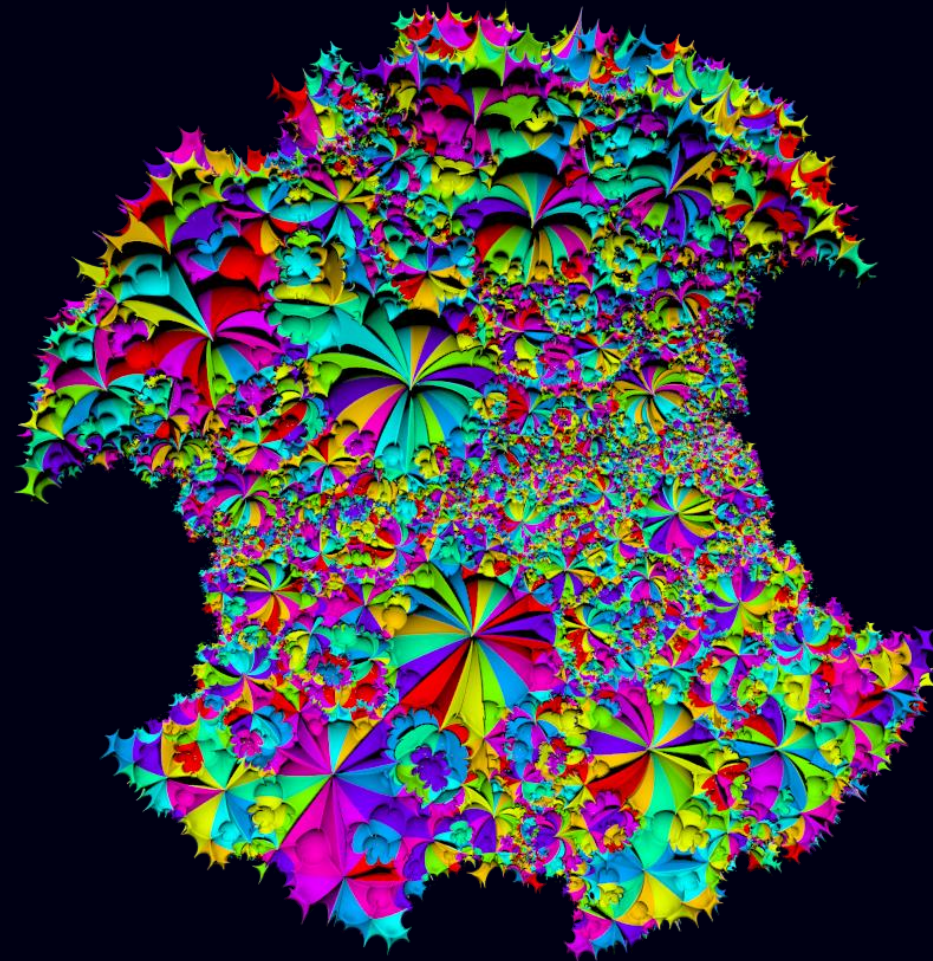


# Tessellation by G

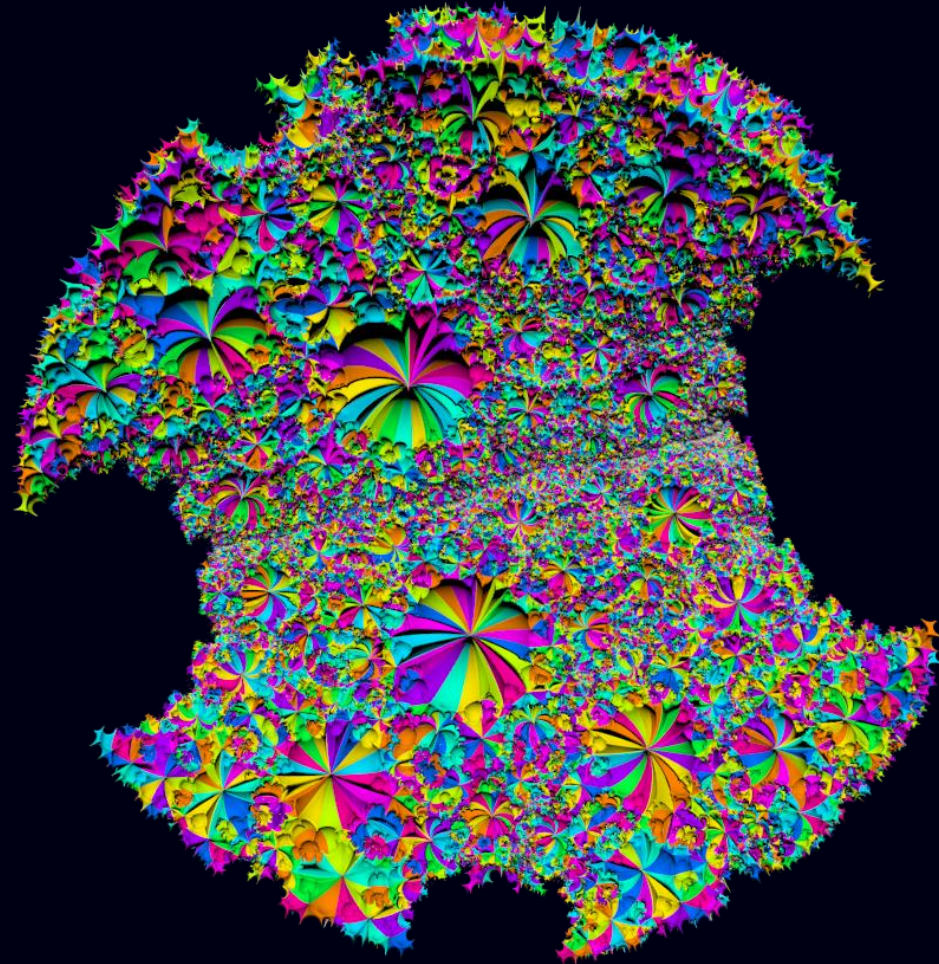




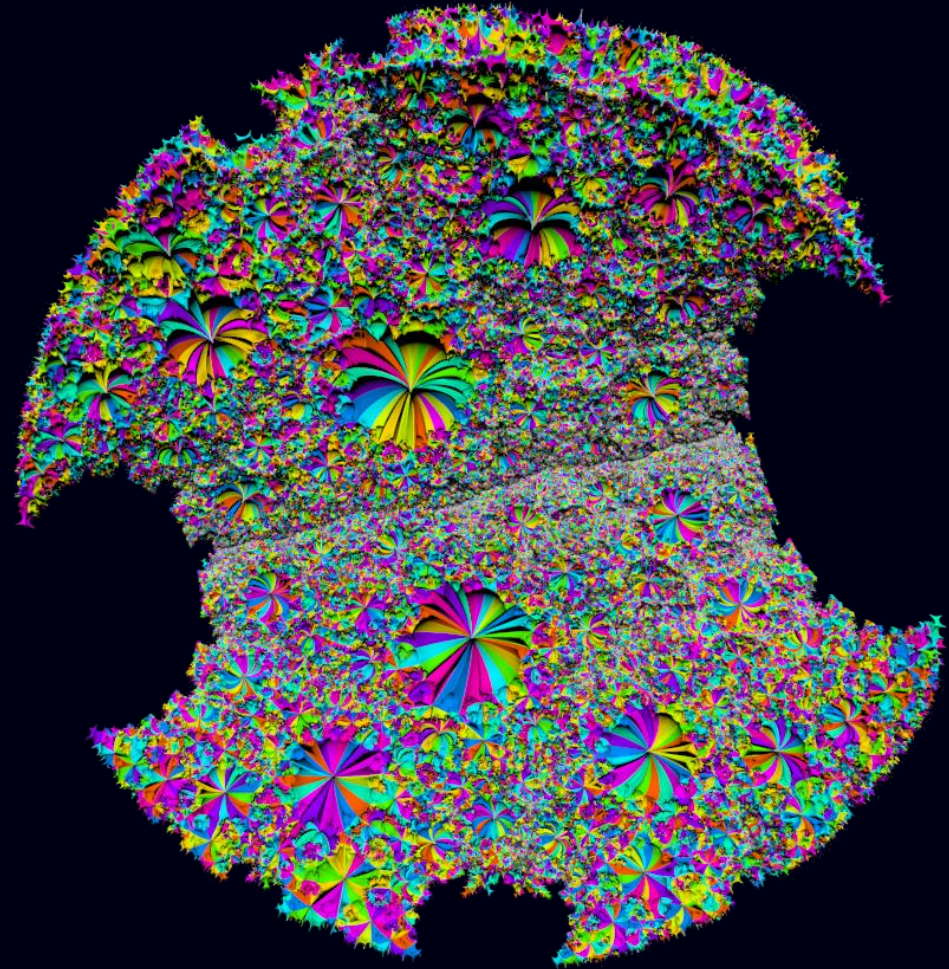
# Tessellation by G



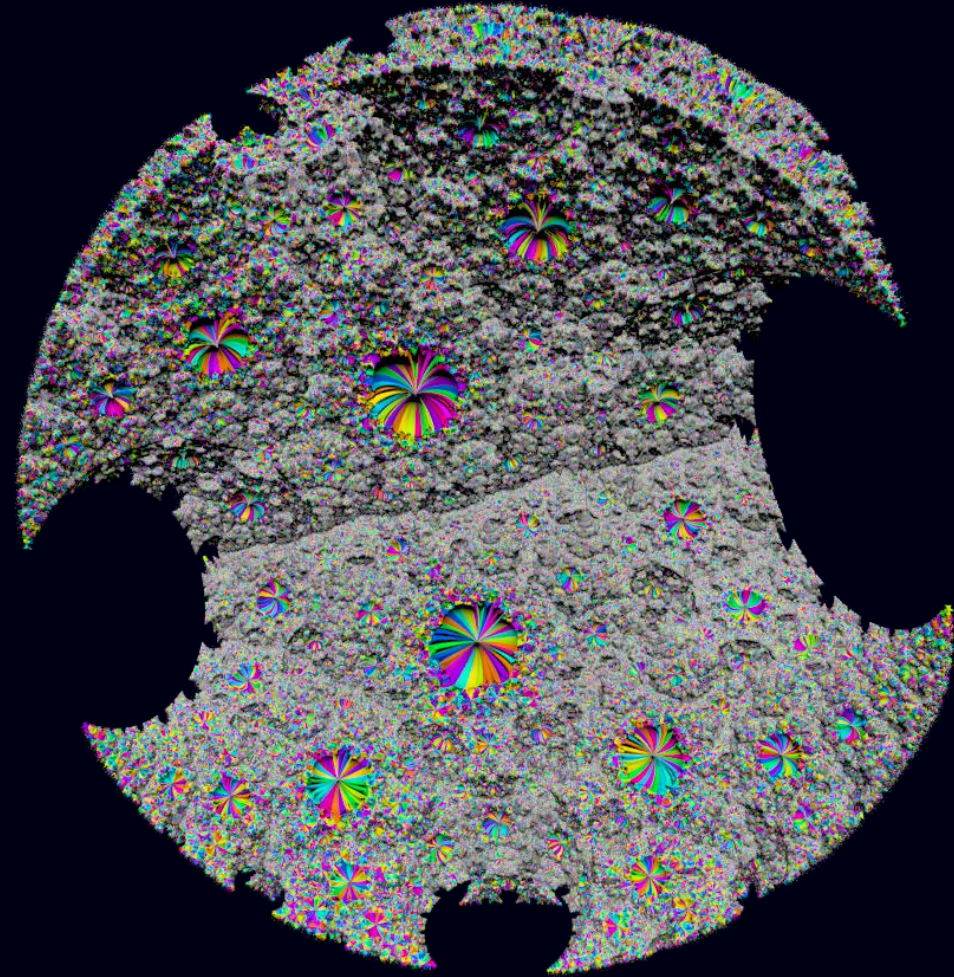
# Tessellation by G



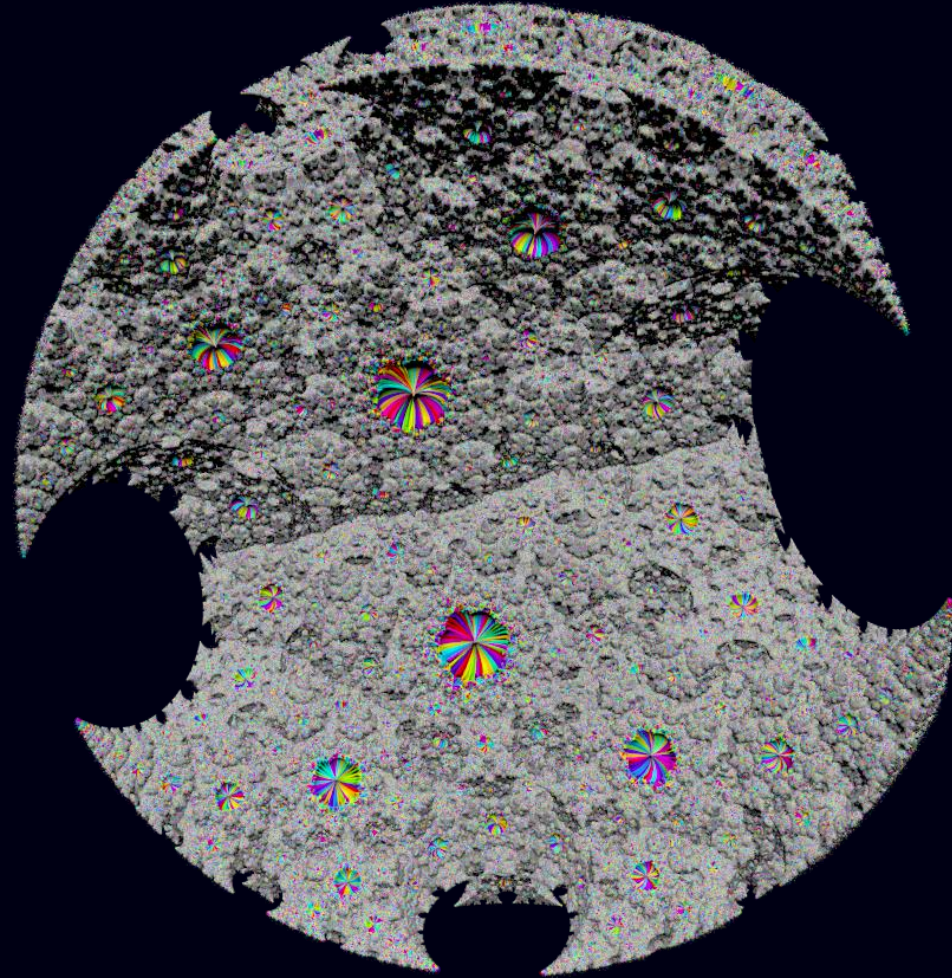
# Tessellation by G



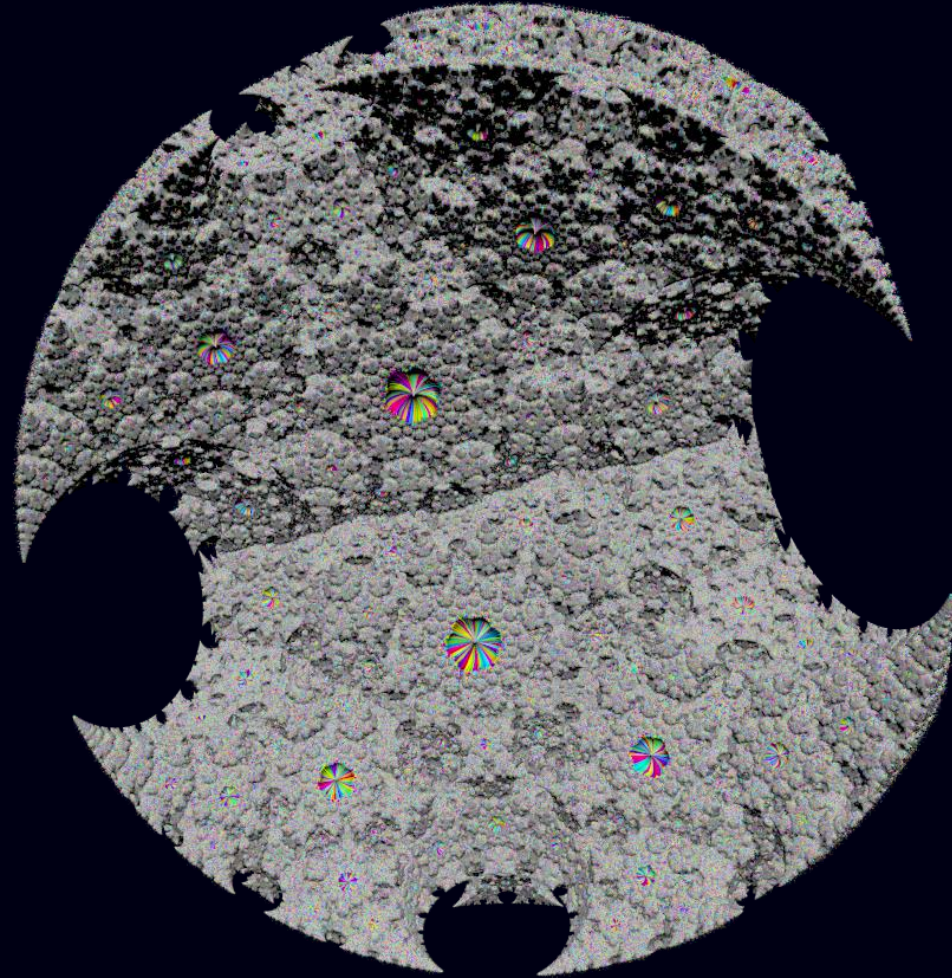
# Tessellation by G



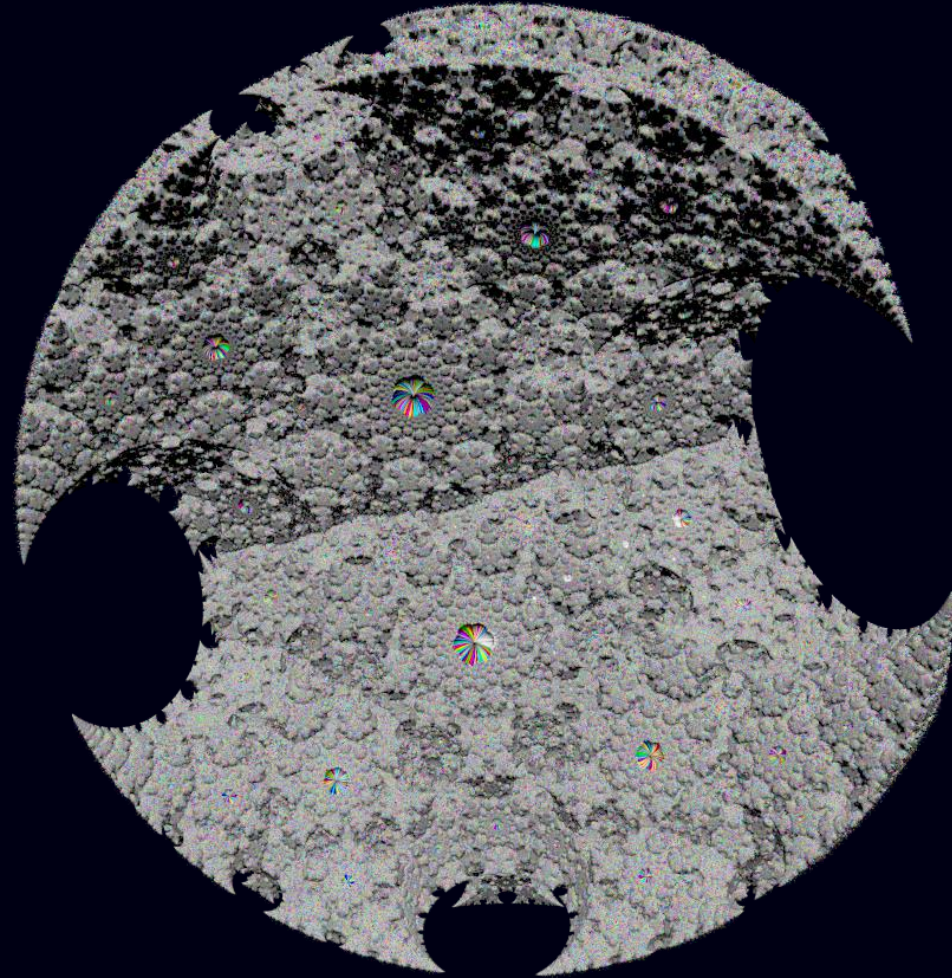
# Tessellation by G



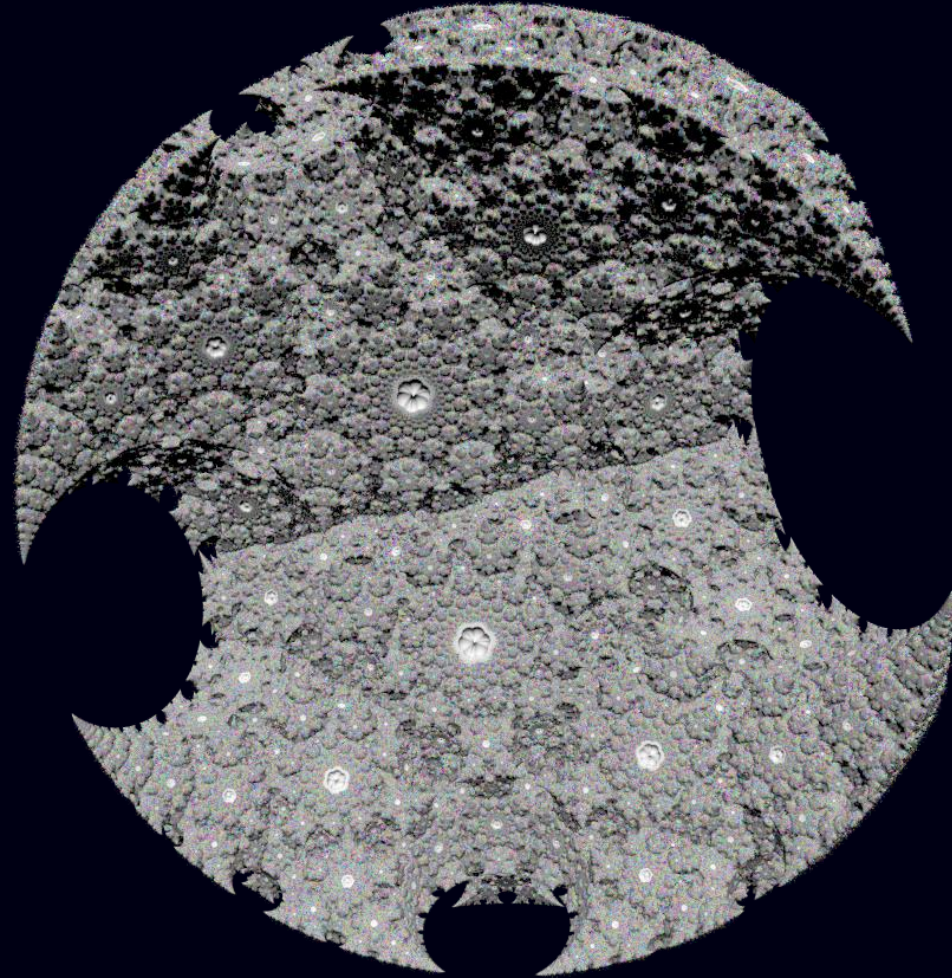
# Tessellation by G



# Tessellation by G

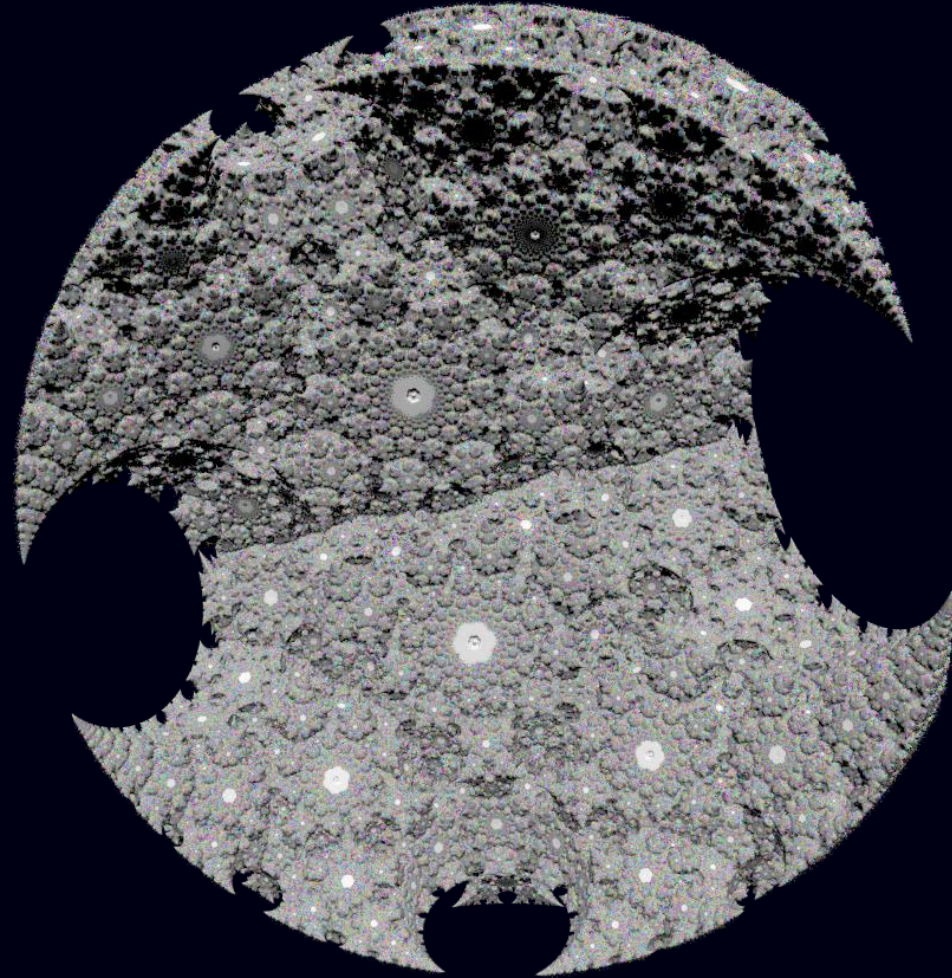


# Tessellation by G

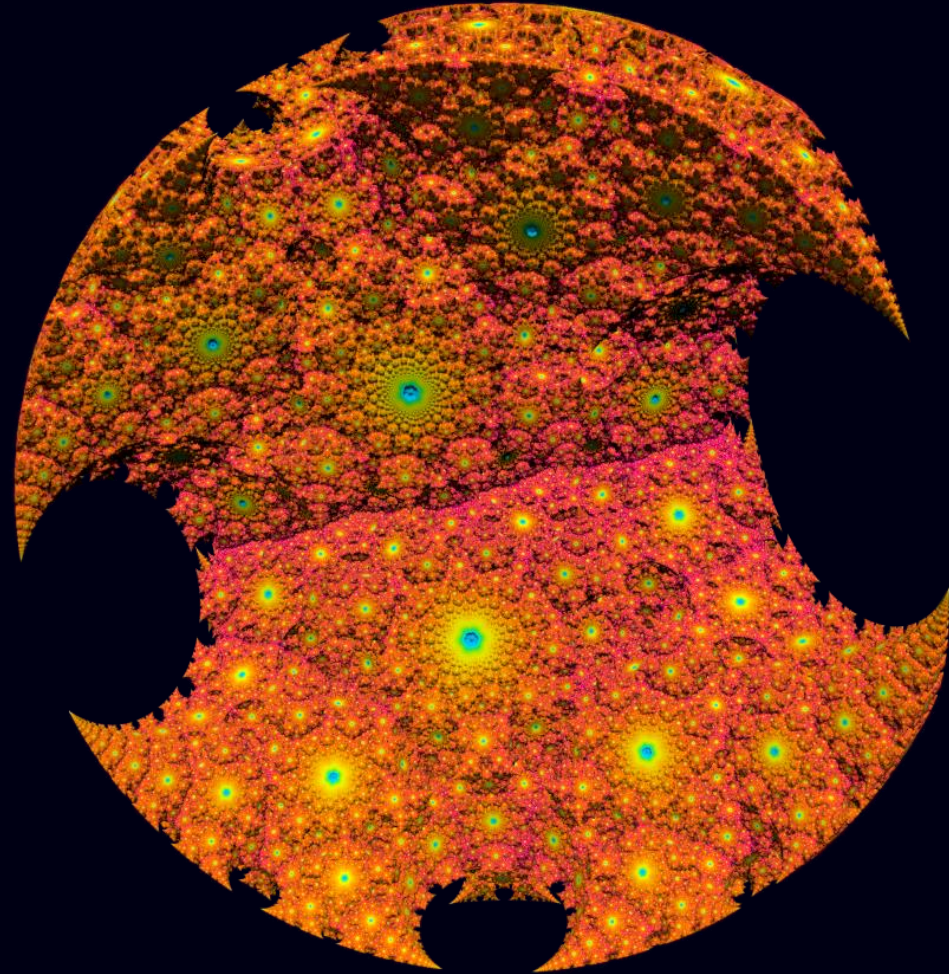




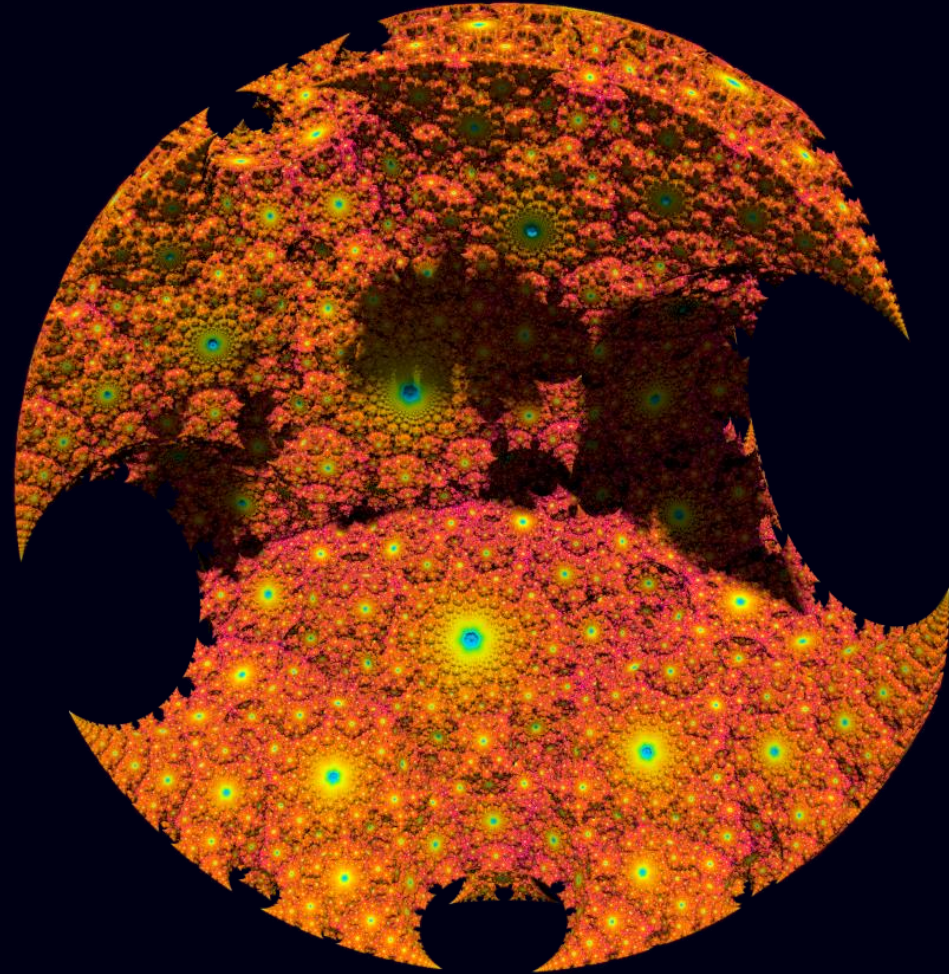
# Tessellation by G



# Tessellation by G



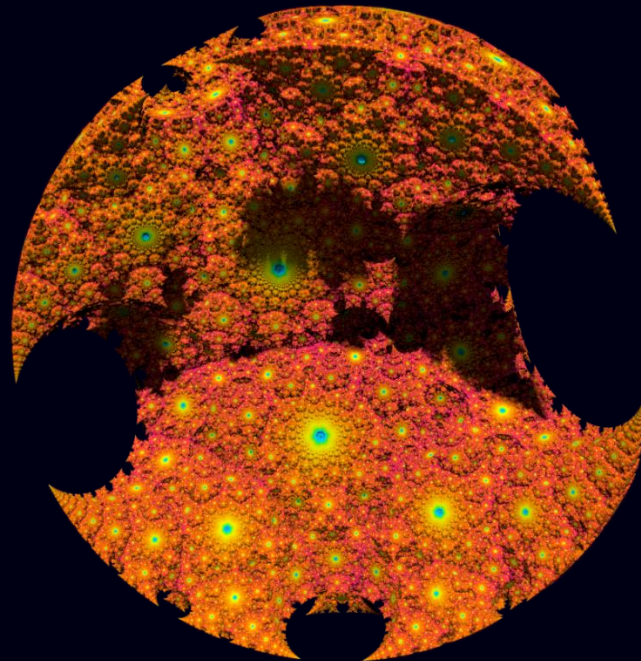
# The Limit Set of $G$



# Rationality and Ideality

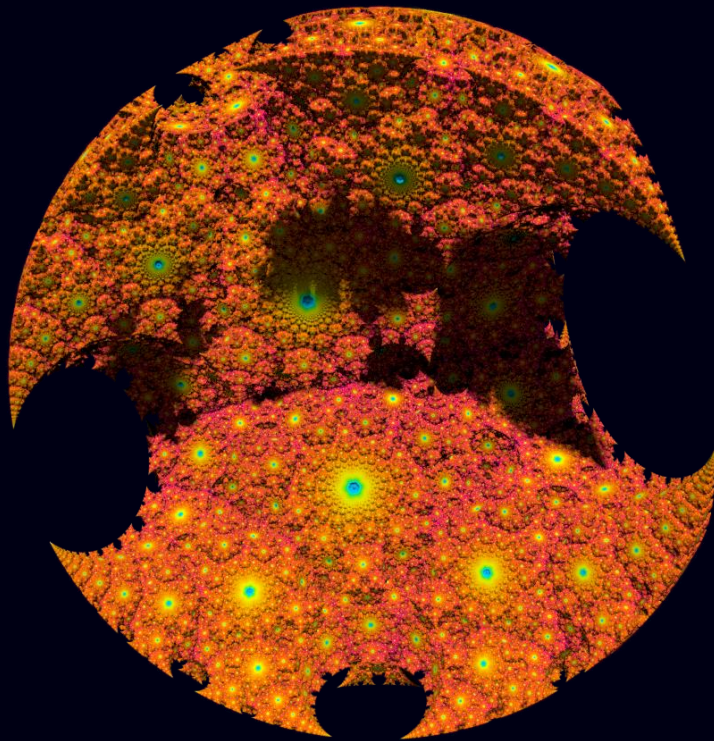
Two properties to characterize sphairahedron

If a sphairahedron is rational and ideal,  $G$  is discrete.

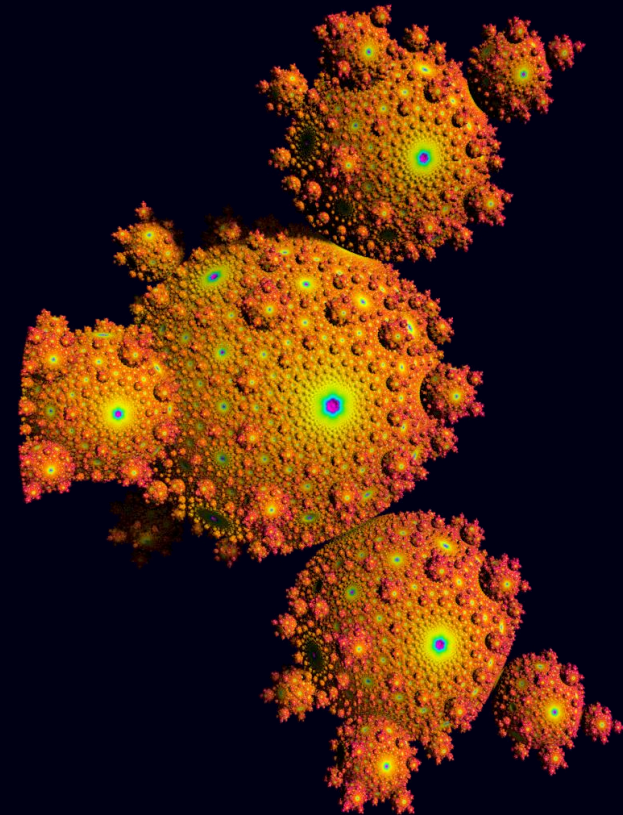


# Rational Ideal Sphairahedron Group

Sphairahedron



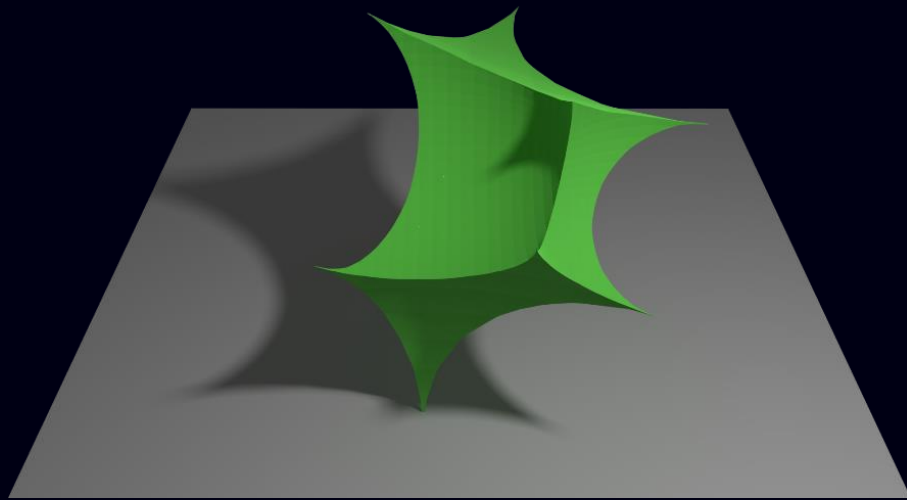
Semi-sphairahedron



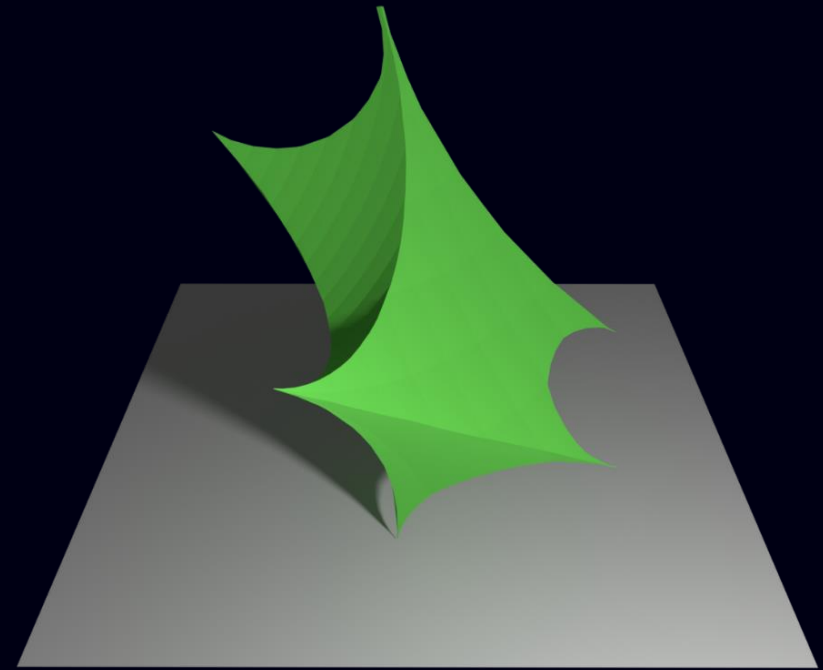
Quasi-sphere (homeomorphic to a sphere)

# Rationality (Regularity)

All of the dihedral angles of edges is rational.  
( $\pi/n$  for the natural number  $n$ )



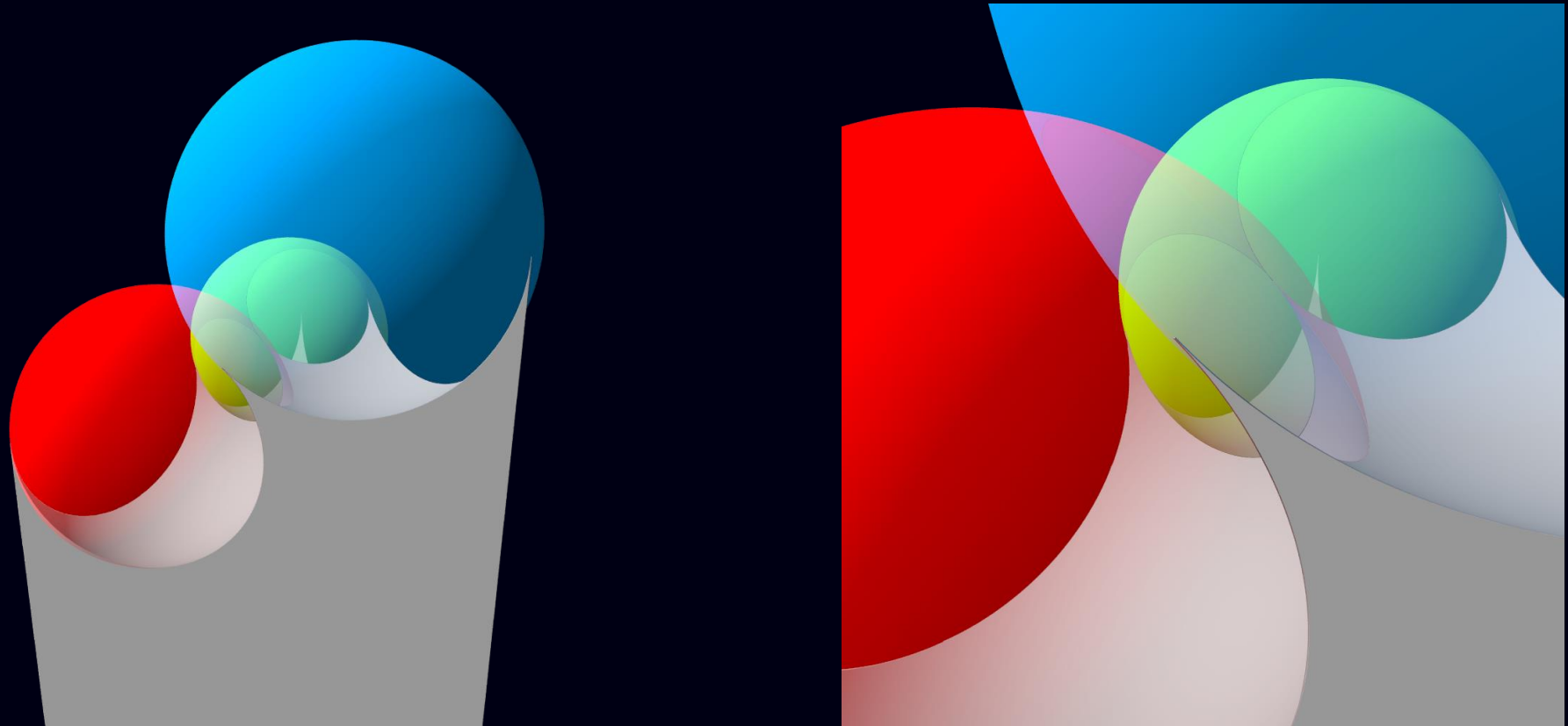
$$\pi/3$$



$$\pi/2, \pi/3, \pi/6$$

# Ideality

All of the edges are mutually tangent at its vertex

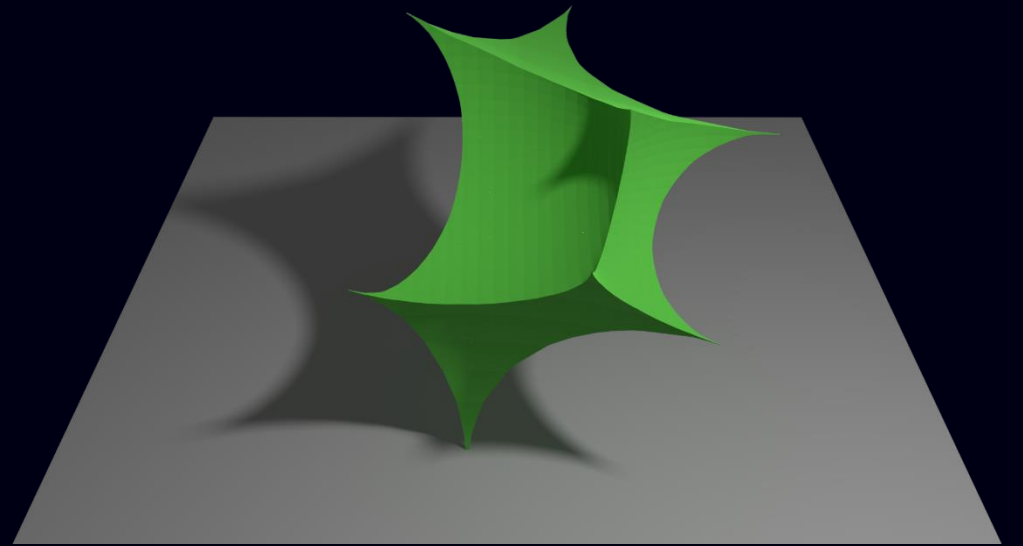
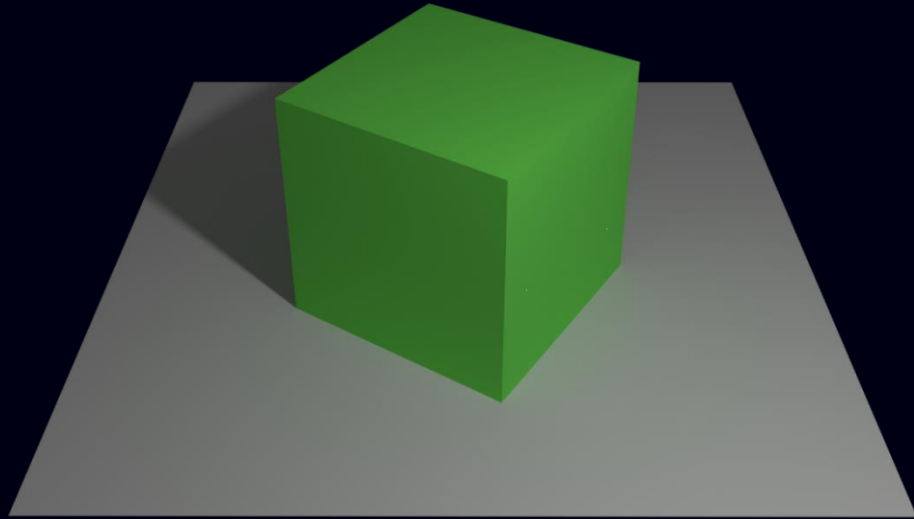


# Parameter Space

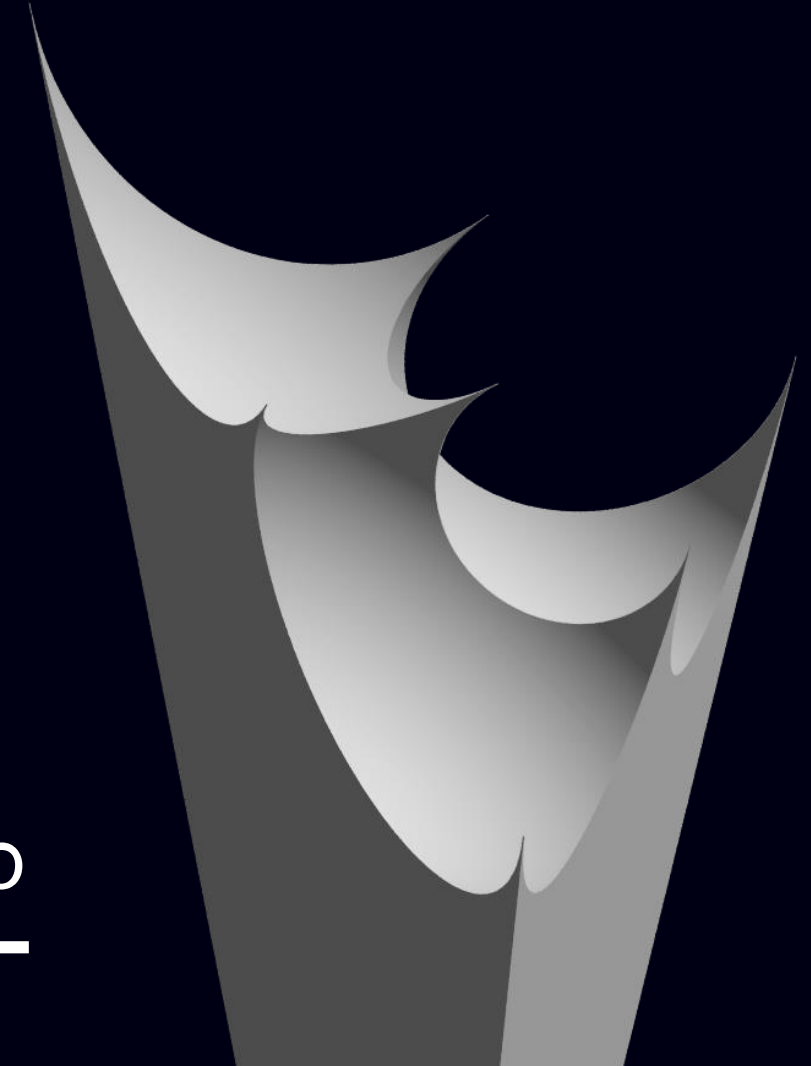
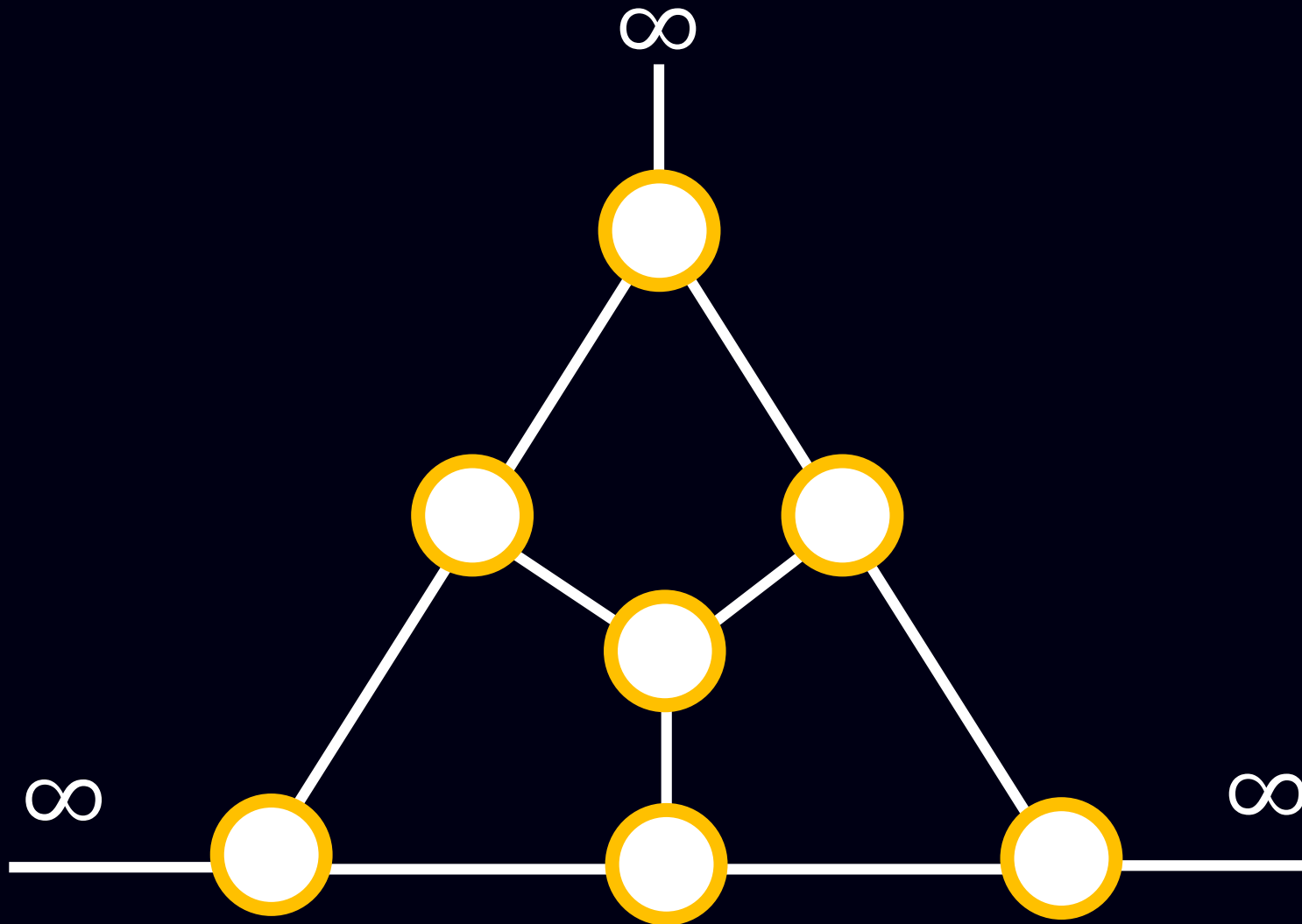


# Derivation of Parameter Space

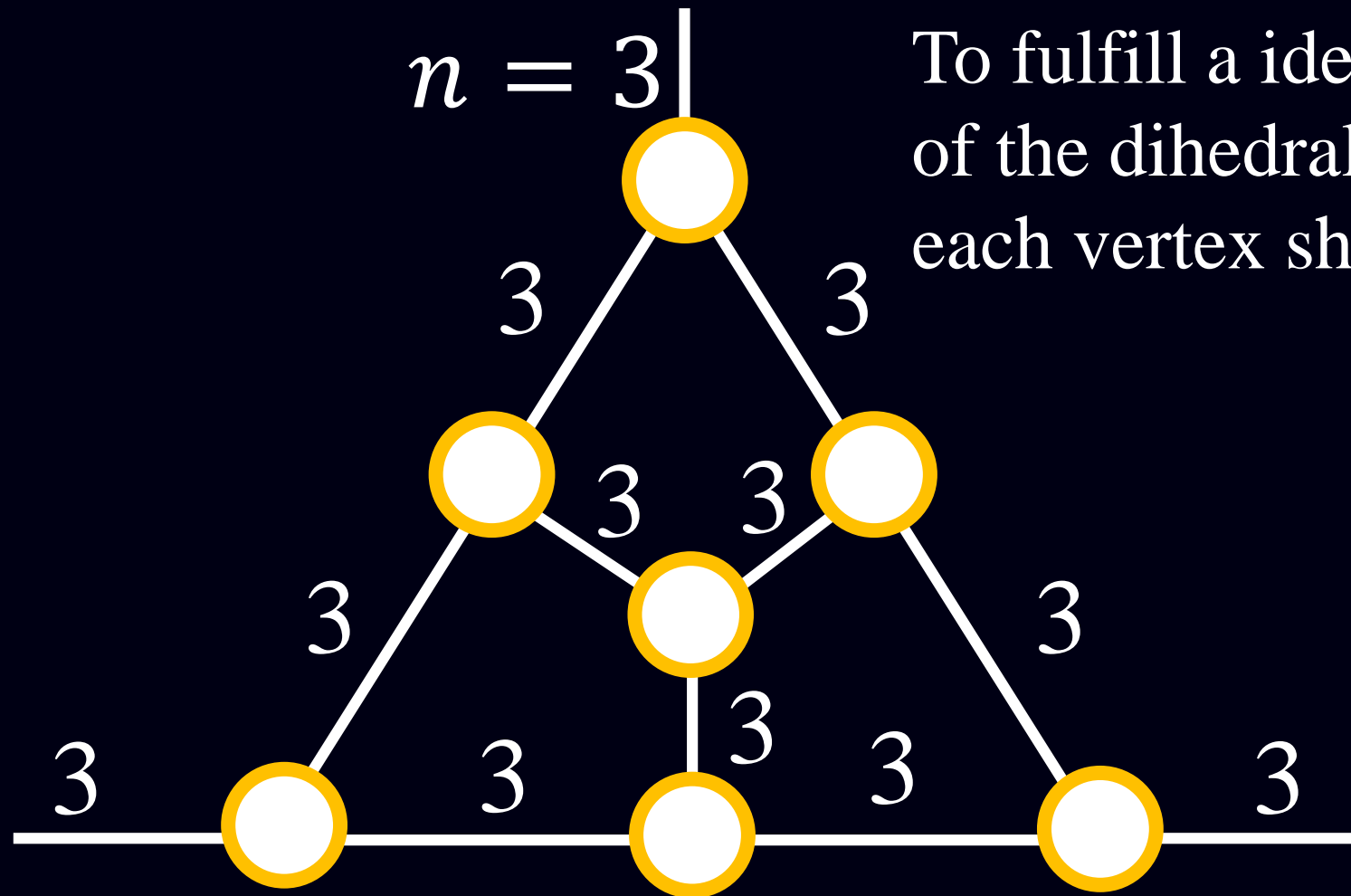
Cube-type sphairahedron



# Graph Representation

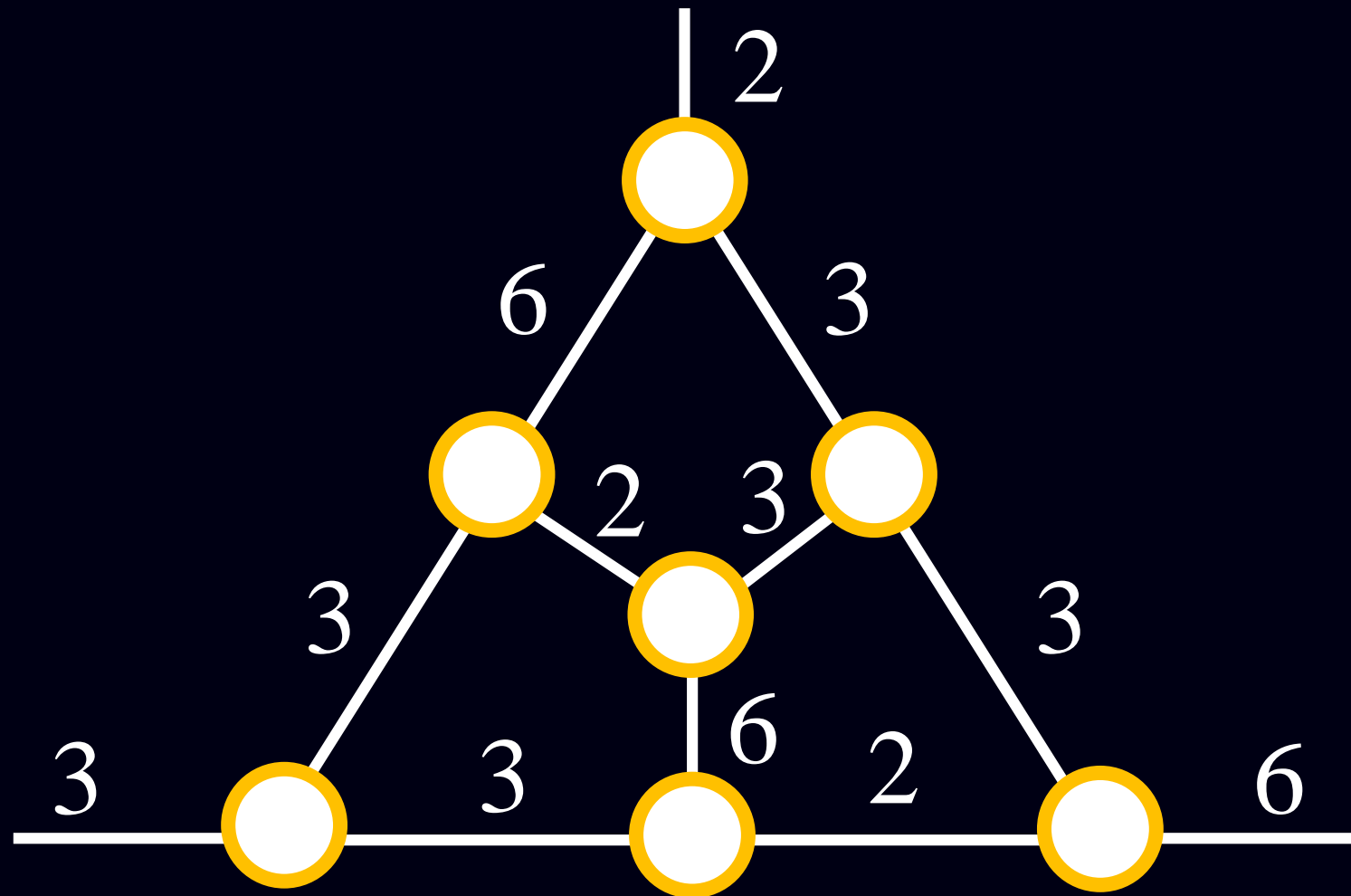


# Combination of Dihedral Angles

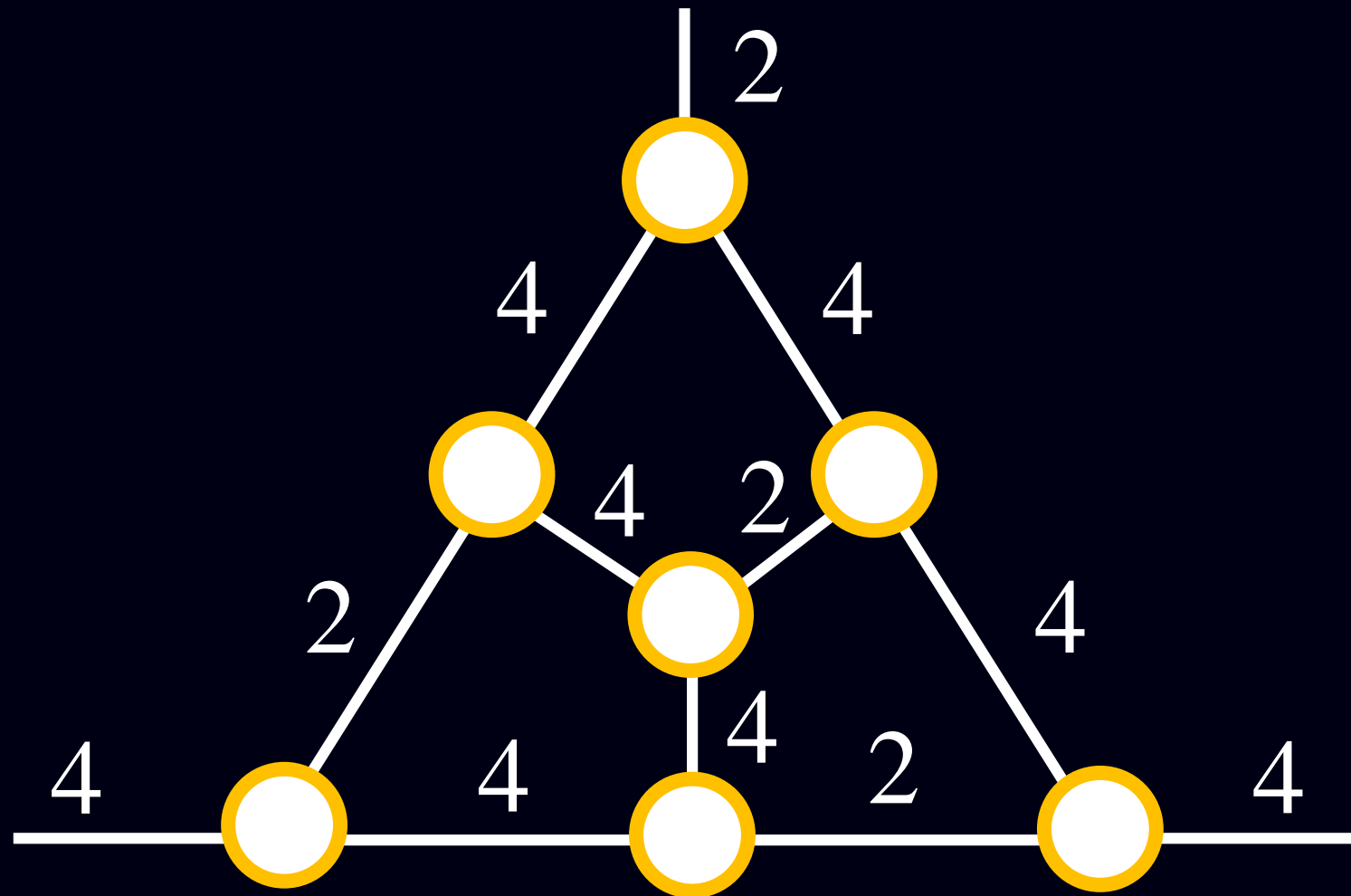


To fulfill an ideality, the sum of the dihedral angles at each vertex should be  $\pi$

# Combination of Dihedral Angles



# Combination of Dihedral Angles



# Derivation of Parameter Space

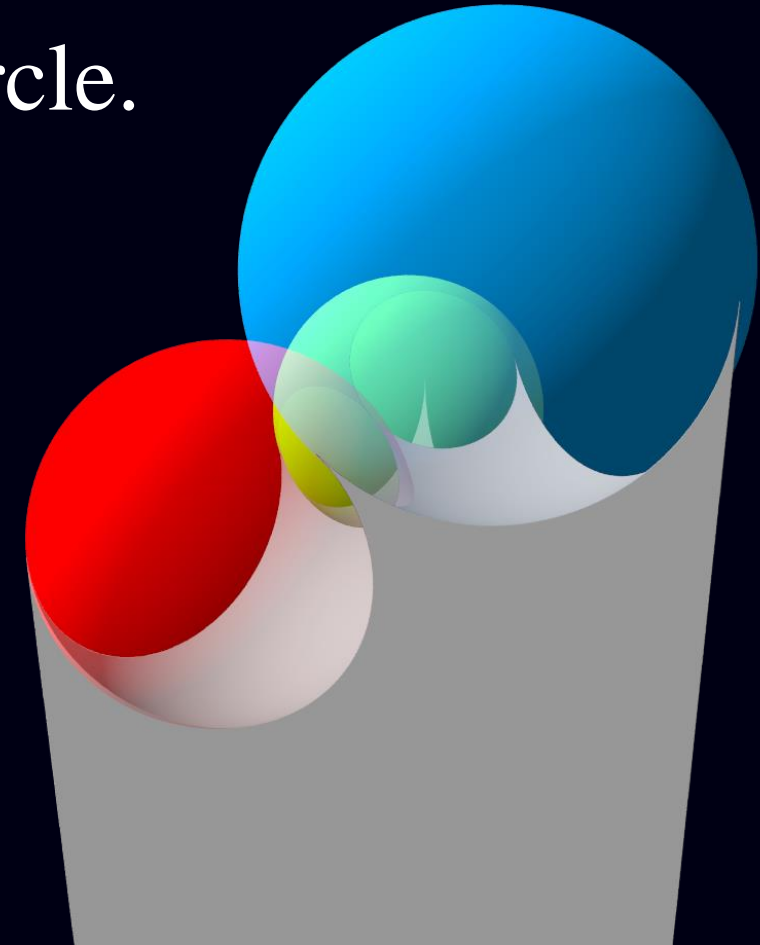
Fix prism and a sphere

- The prism is inscribed inside an unit circle.
- The height of the **red** sphere is 0.

Parameter

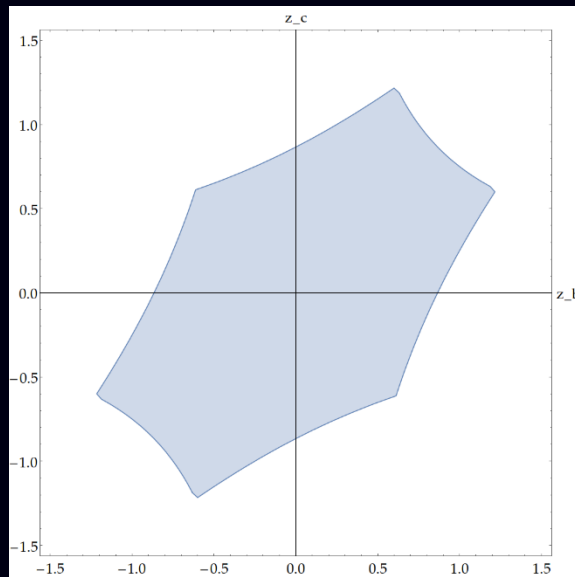
$z_b$  : The height of the **green** sphere

$z_c$  : The height of the **blue** sphere



# Derivation of Parameter Space

All of the dihedral angles are  $\pi/3$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_b z_c < 3/4 \\ z_c^2 - z_b z_c < 3/4 \\ z_b^2 - z_b z_c < 3/4 \end{array} \right.$$

Parameter space of the cube-type sphairahedron is studied by Ahara and Araki (2003) and also Ryo Kageyama (2016).

# Rendering Technique

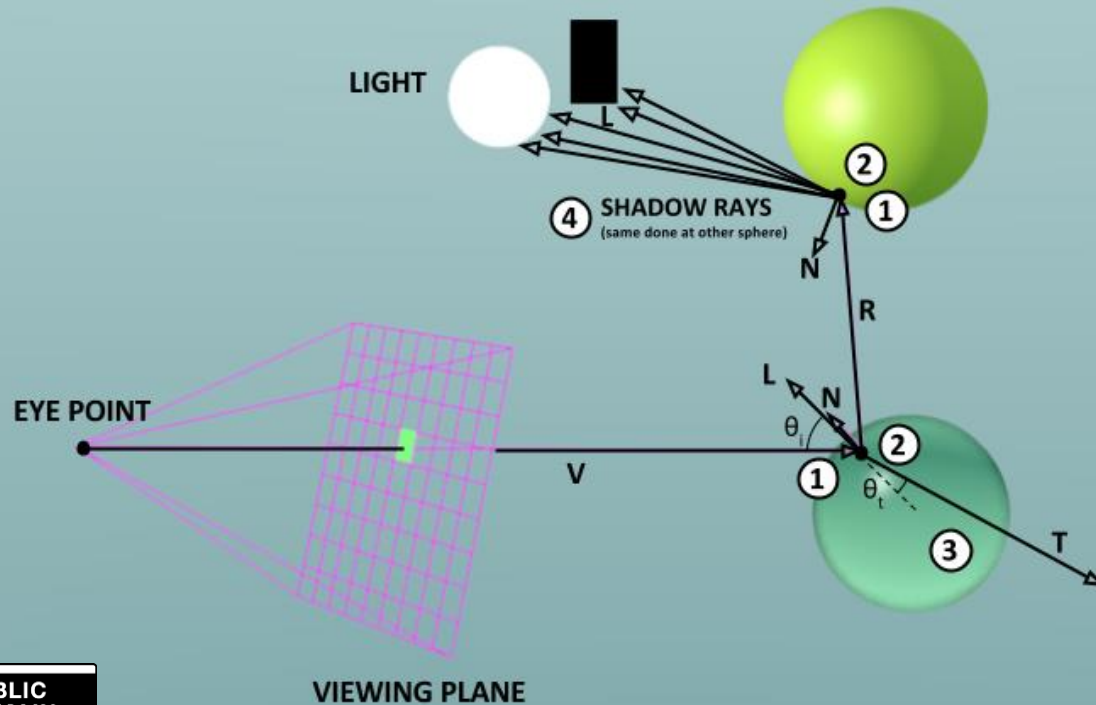


# Ray Tracing

Suited for parallel computing by GPU

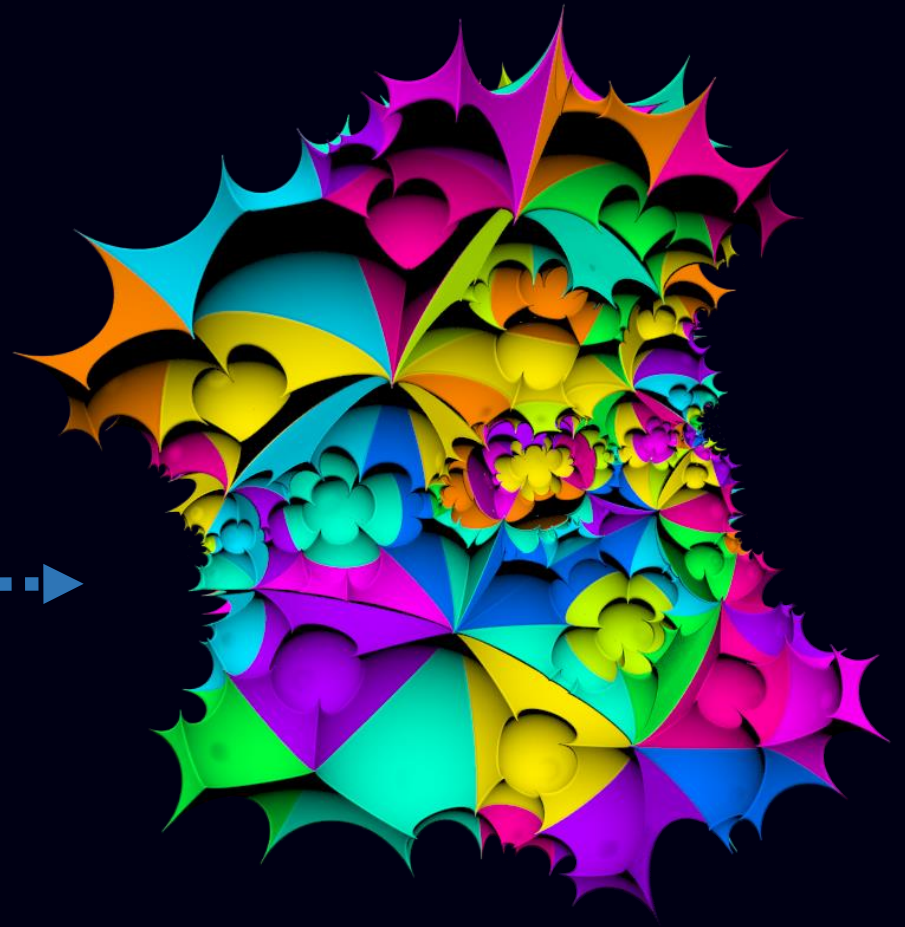
## RAY TRACING

(for one pixel up to first bounce)



# Ray Tracing

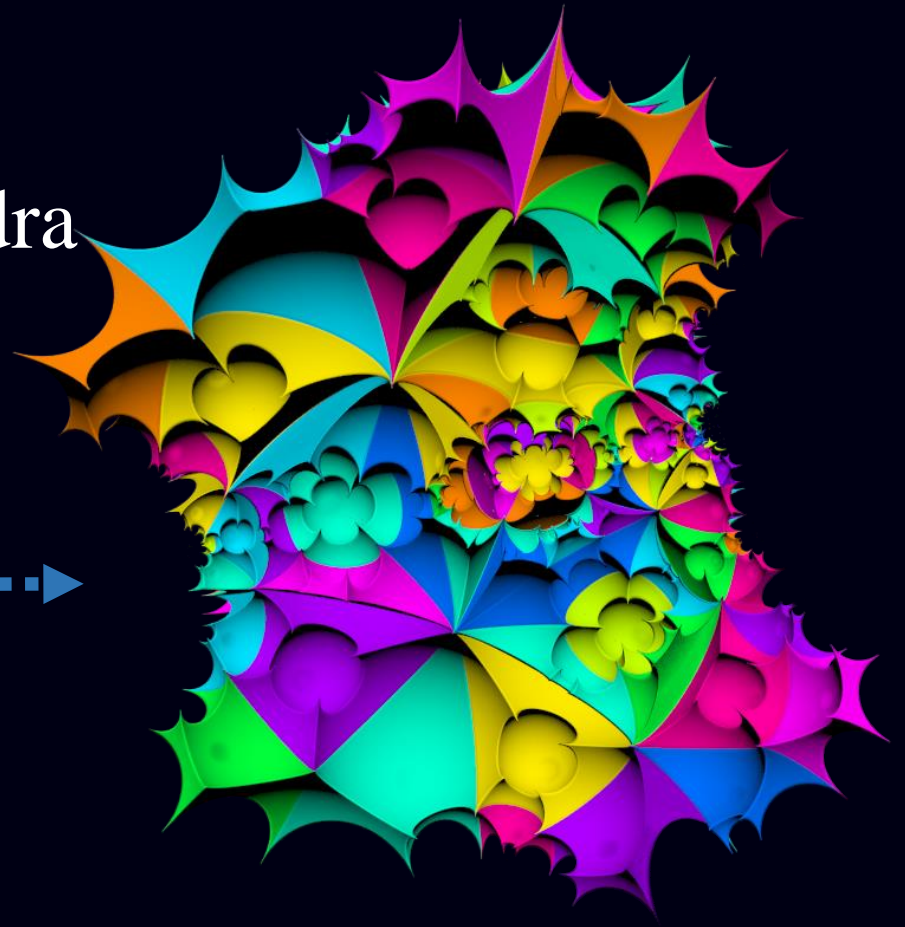
Eye



# Ray Tracing

We have to compute an intersection  
between the ray and many sphairahedra

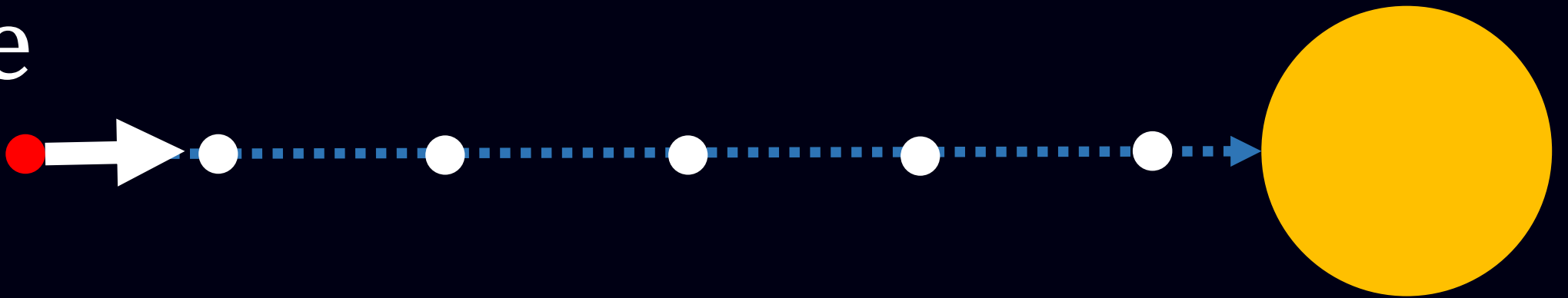
Eye



# Ray Marching

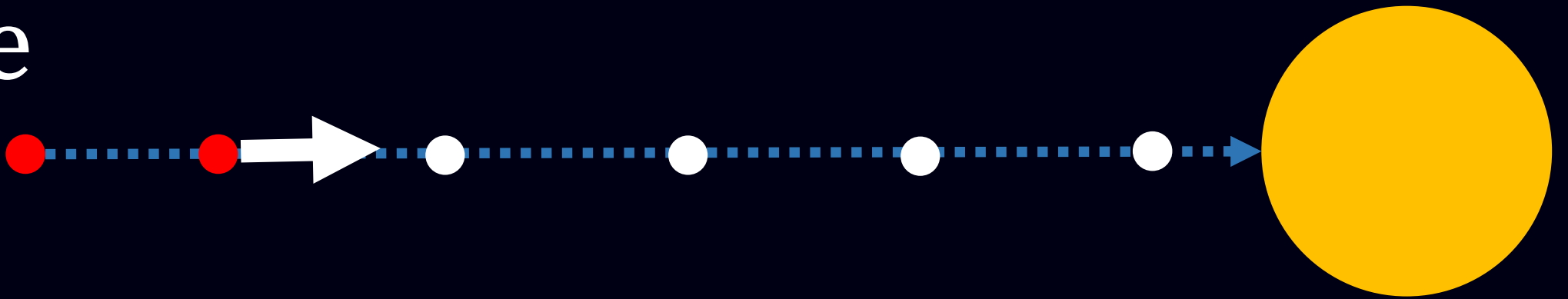
Find intersection between the ray and objects

Eye



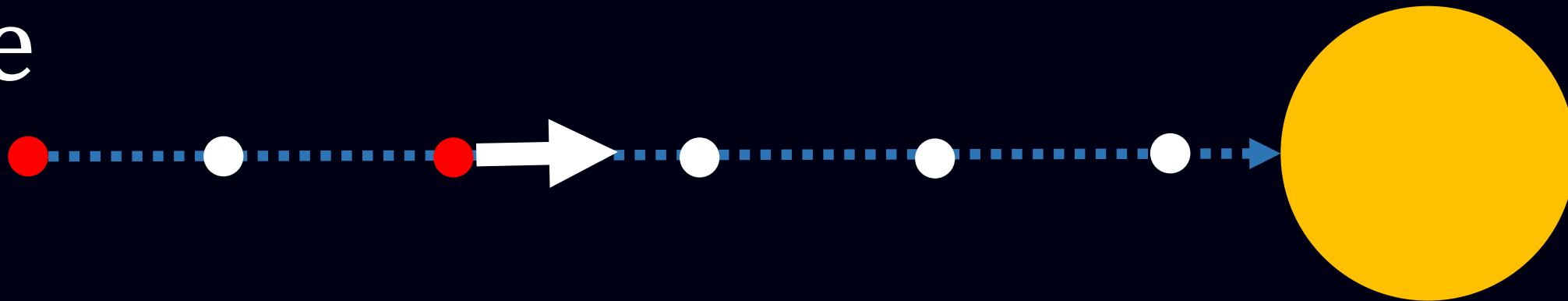
# Ray Marching

Eye



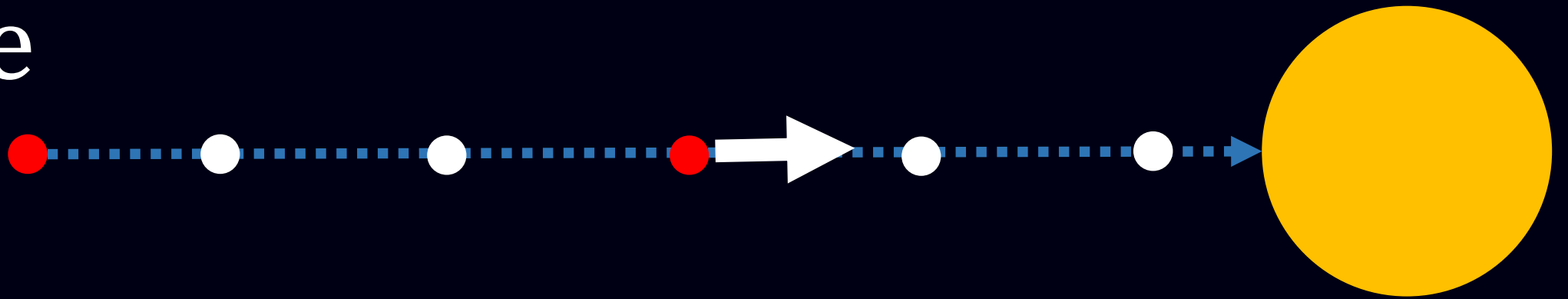
# Ray Marching

Eye



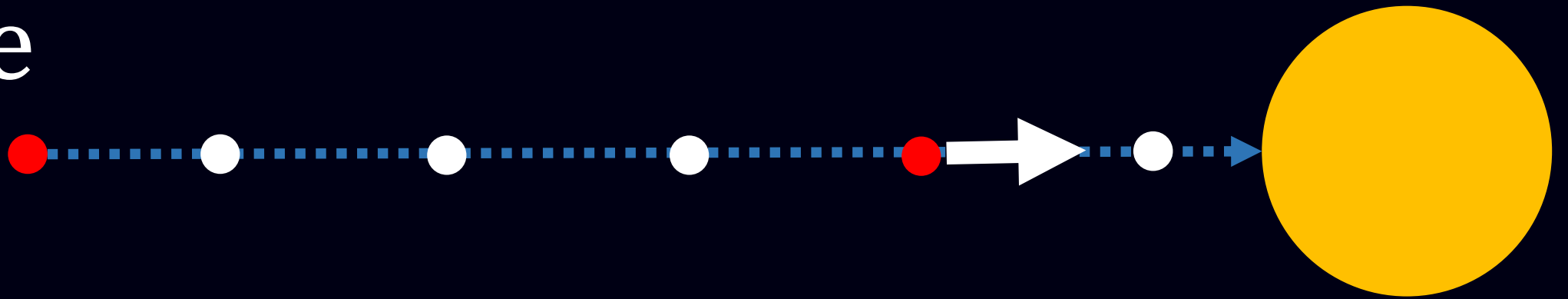
# Ray Marching

Eye



# Ray Marching

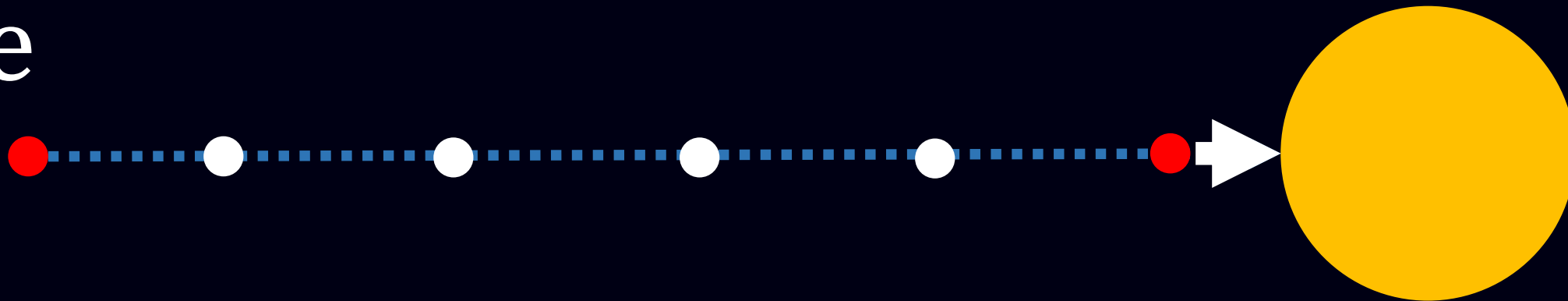
Eye





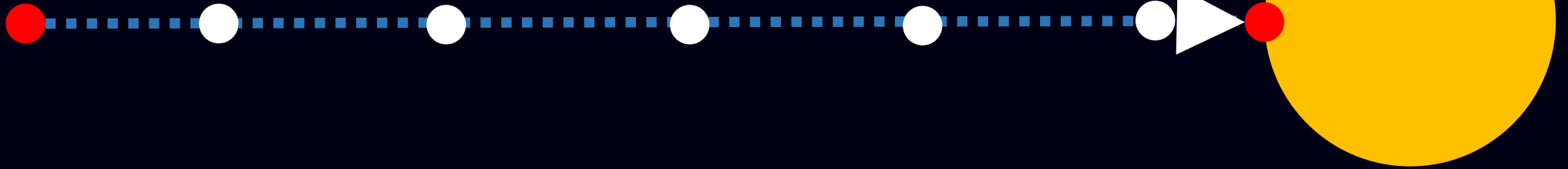
# Ray Marching

Eye



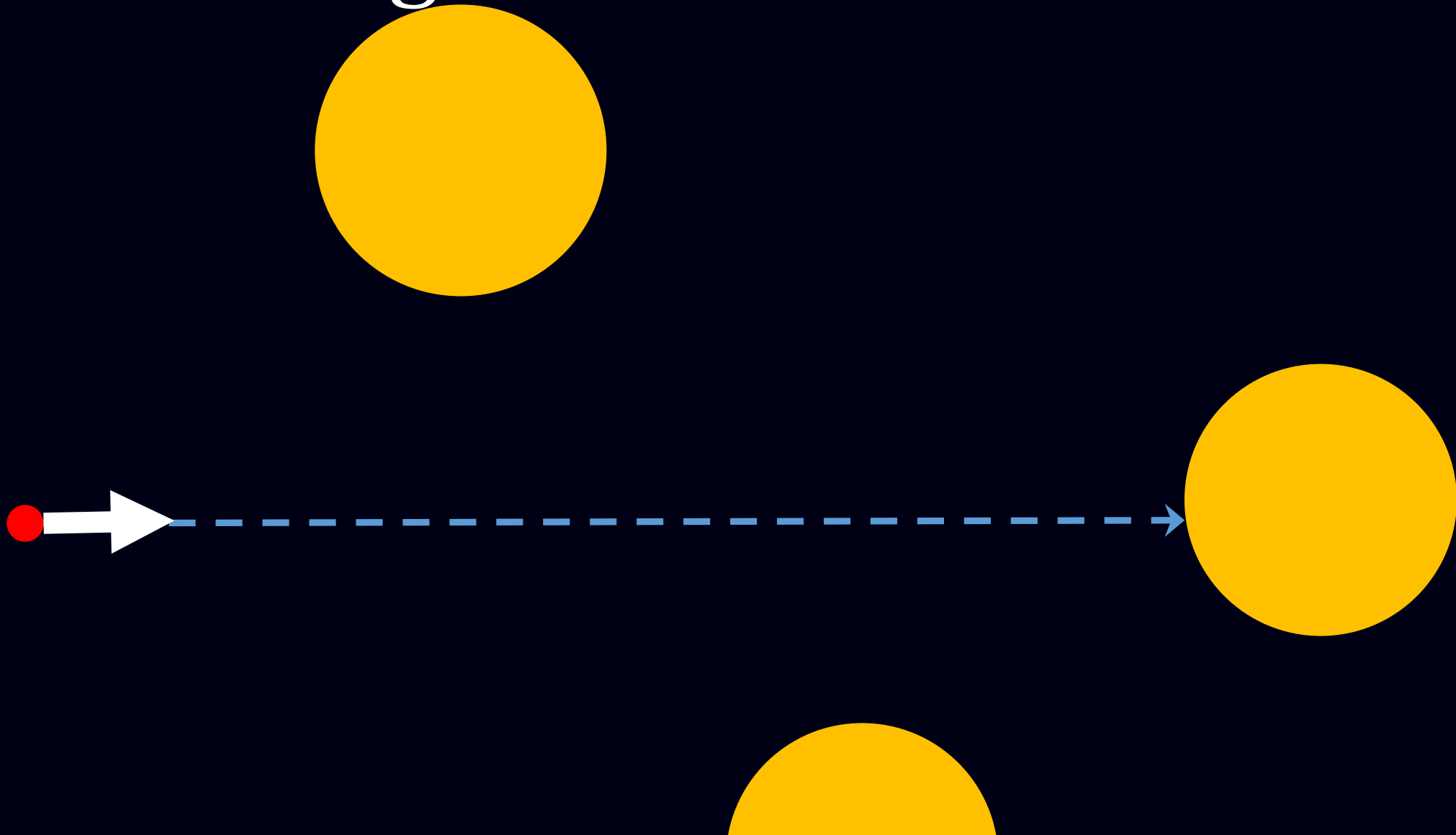
# Ray Marching

Eye

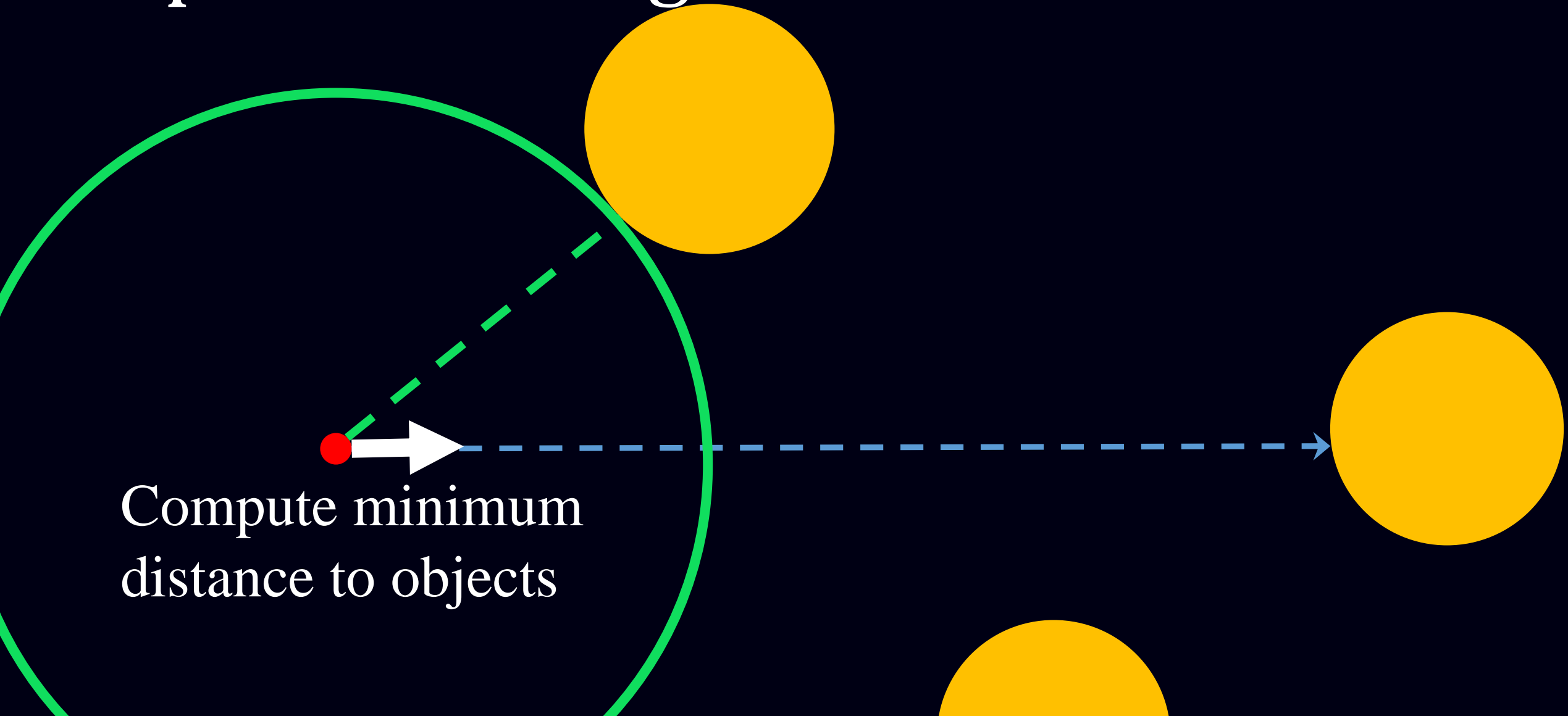


Hit

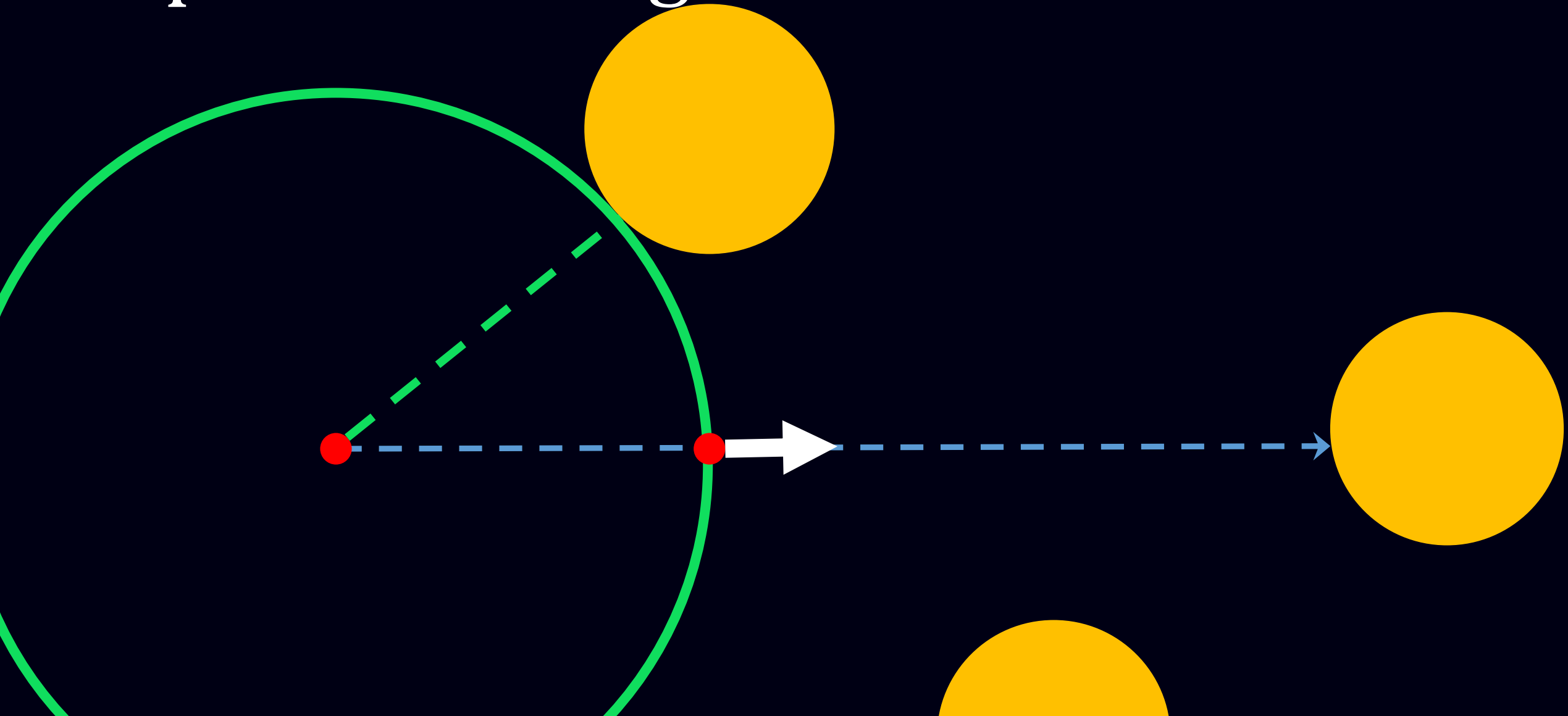
# Sphere Tracing



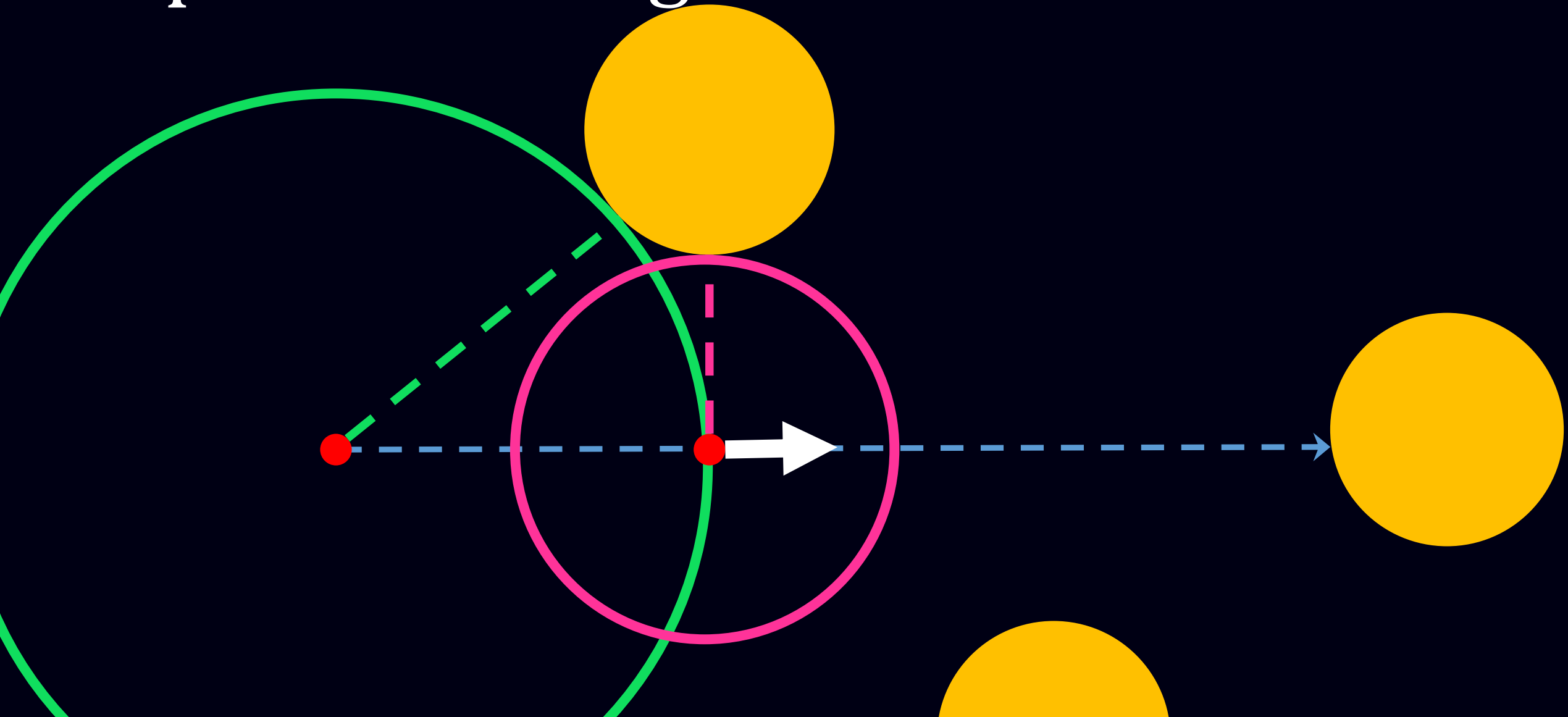
# Sphere Tracing



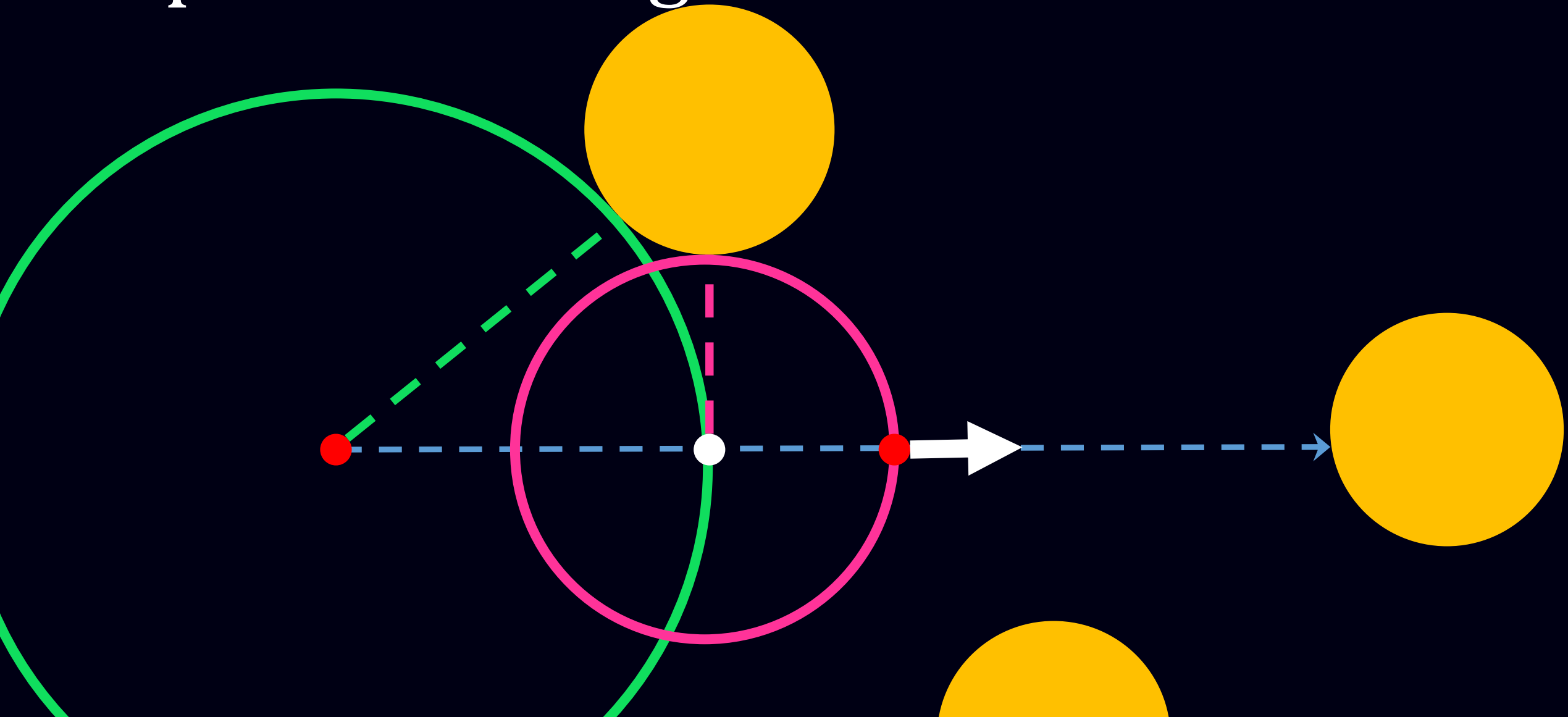
# Sphere Tracing



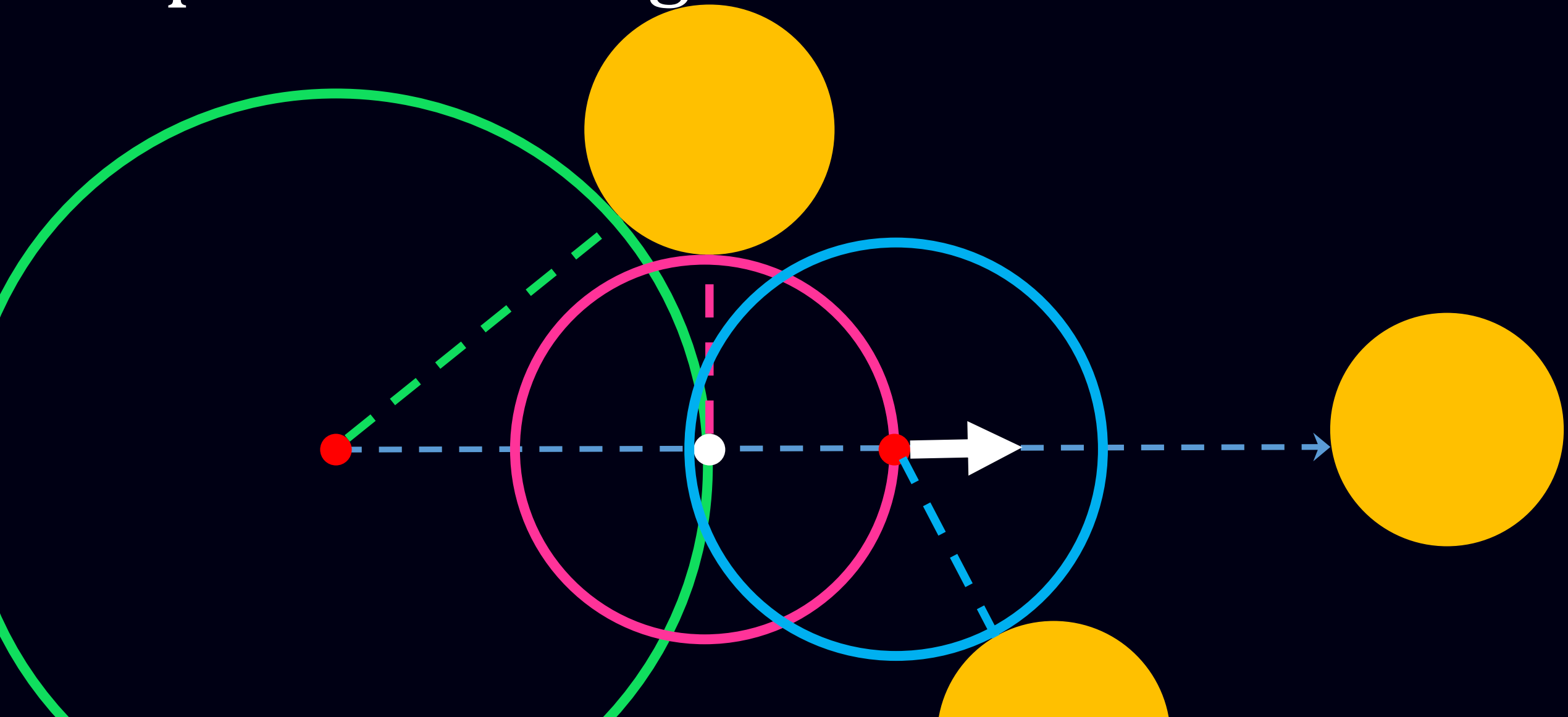
# Sphere Tracing



# Sphere Tracing

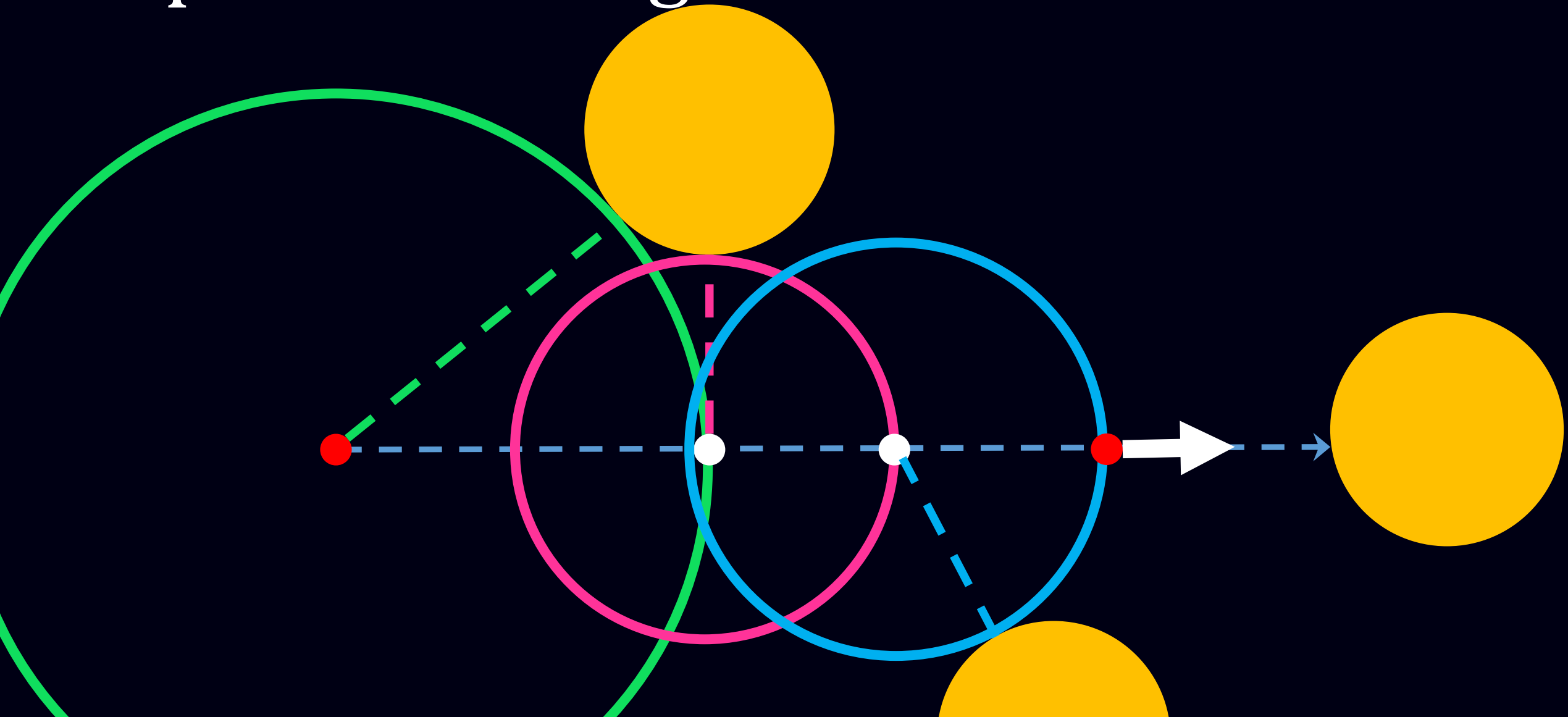


# Sphere Tracing

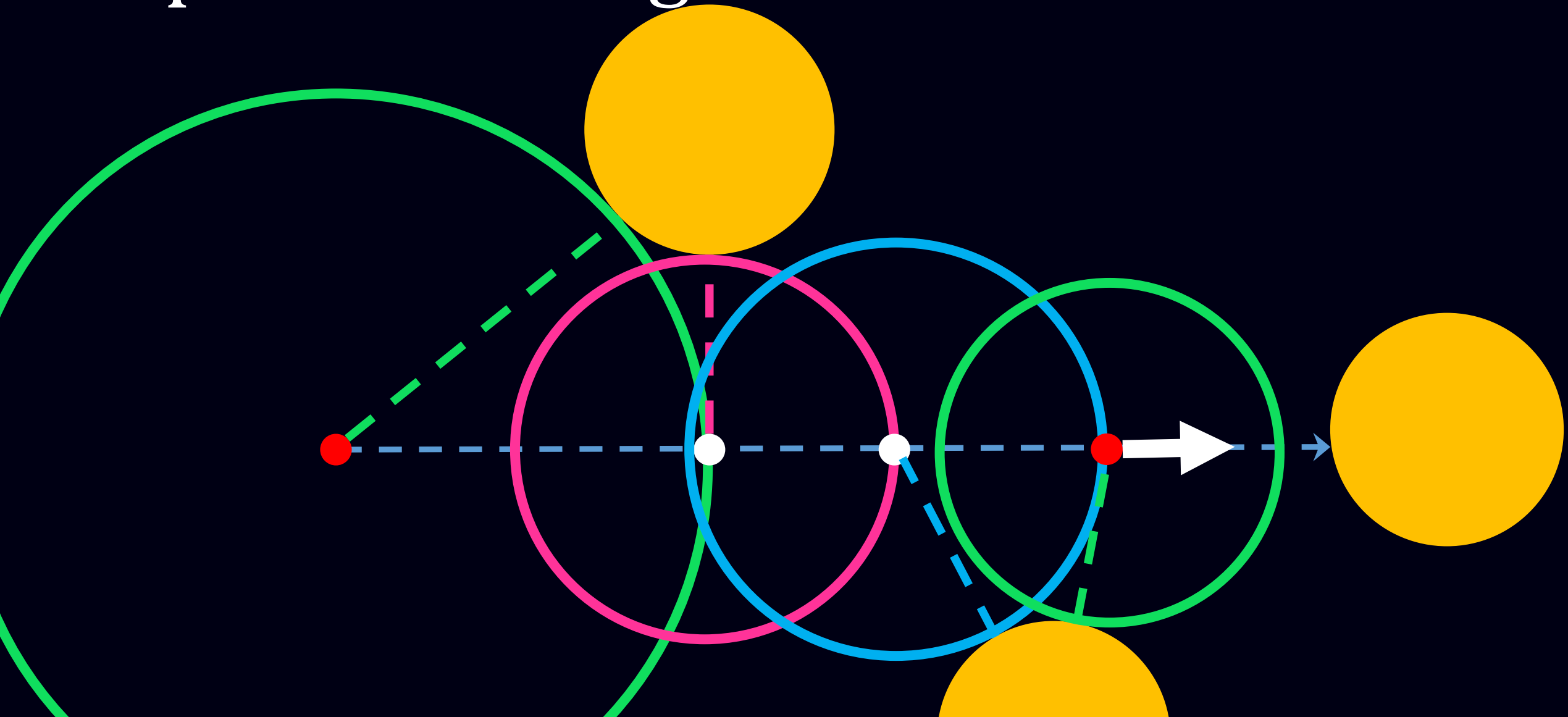




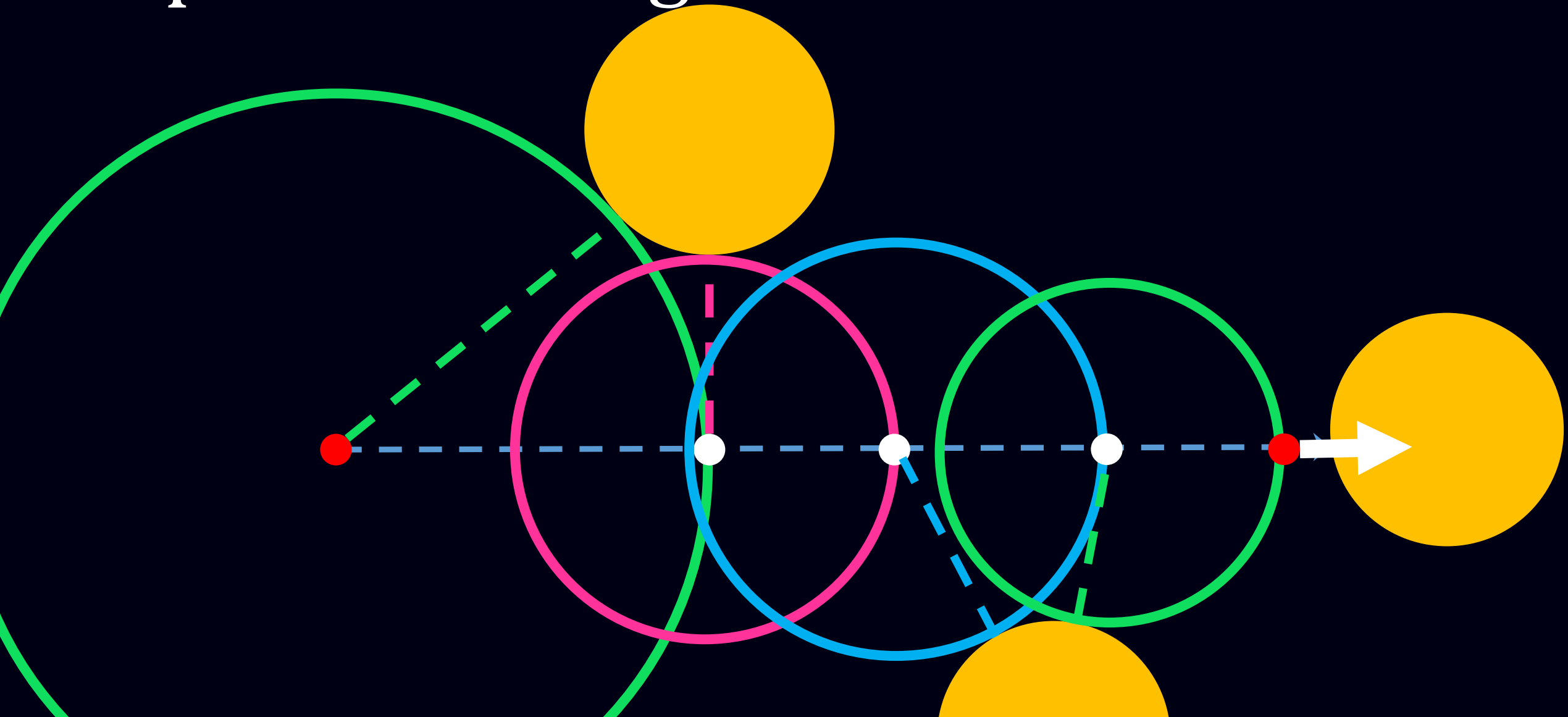
# Sphere Tracing



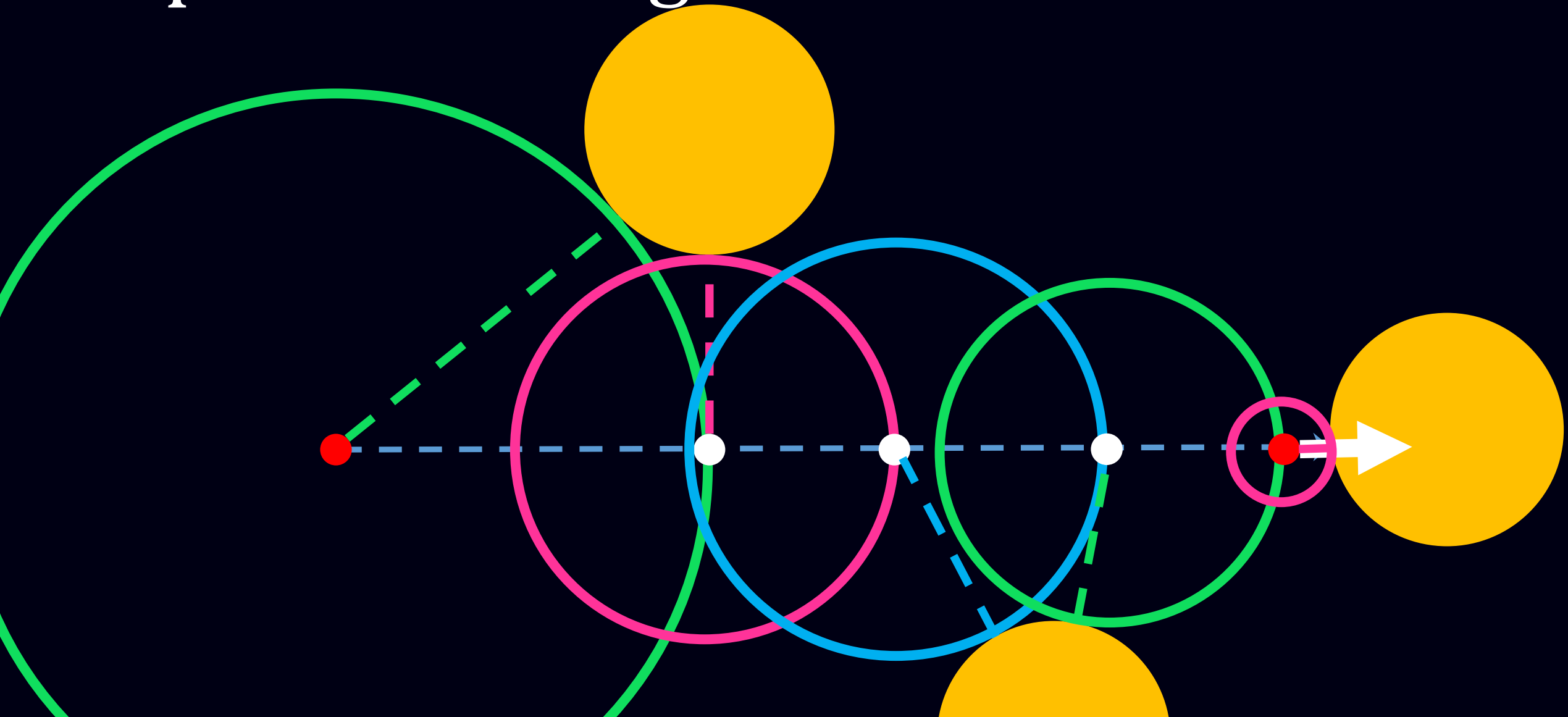
# Sphere Tracing



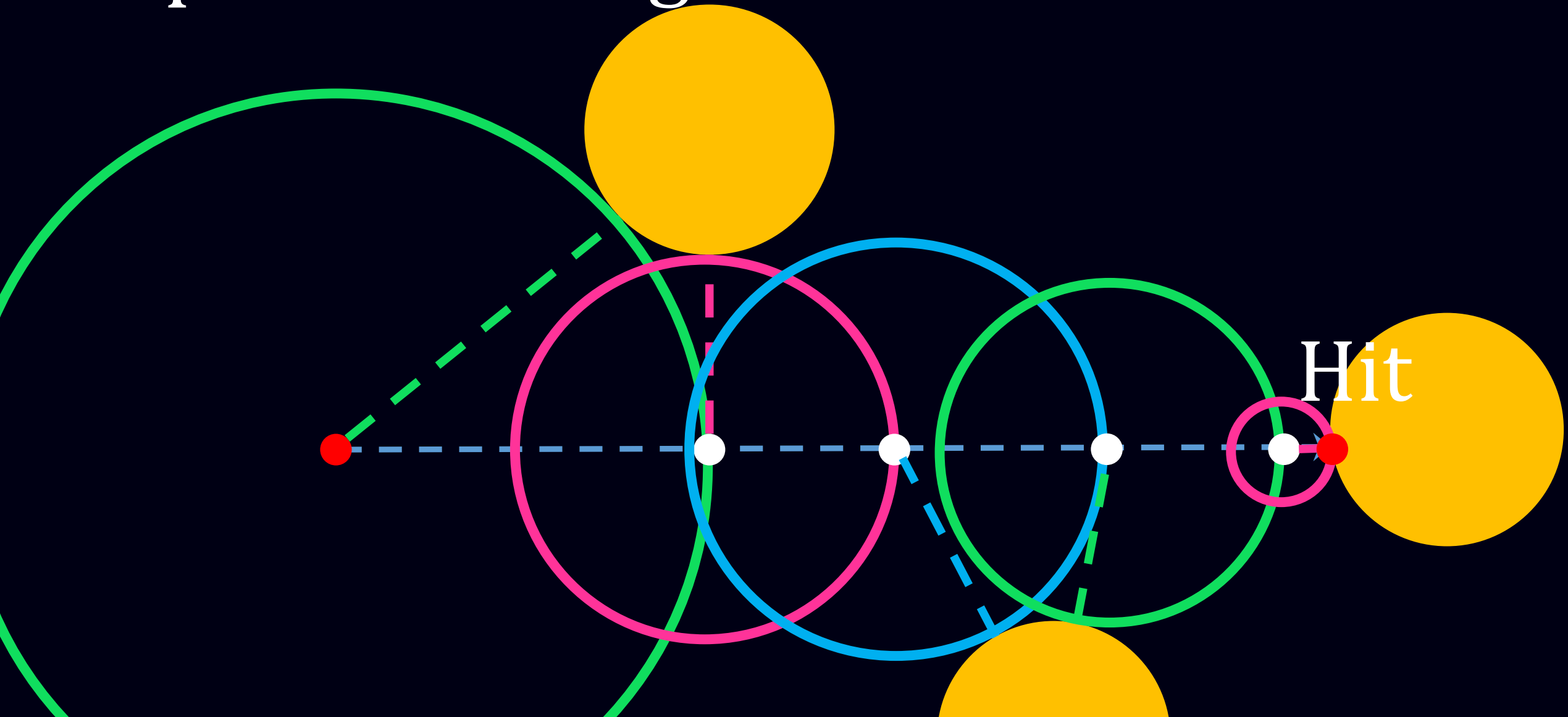
# Sphere Tracing



# Sphere Tracing



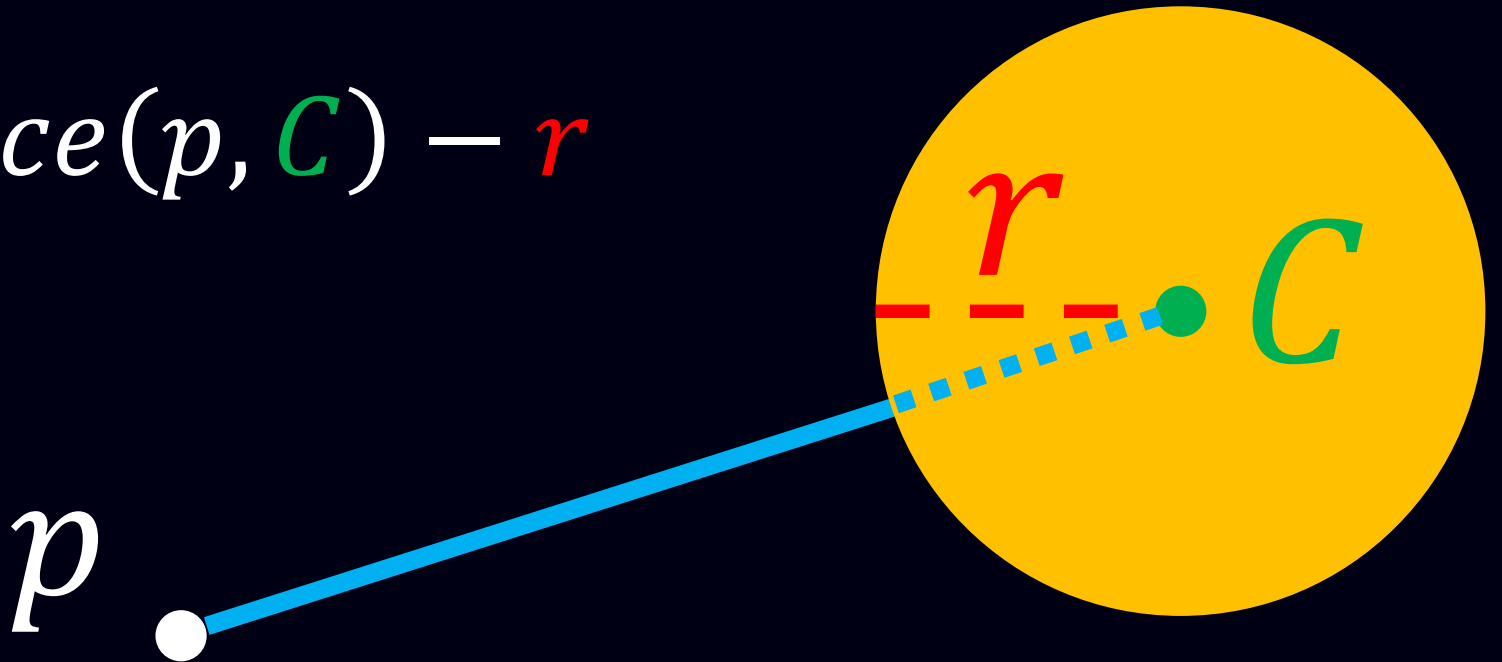
# Sphere Tracing



# Distance Function

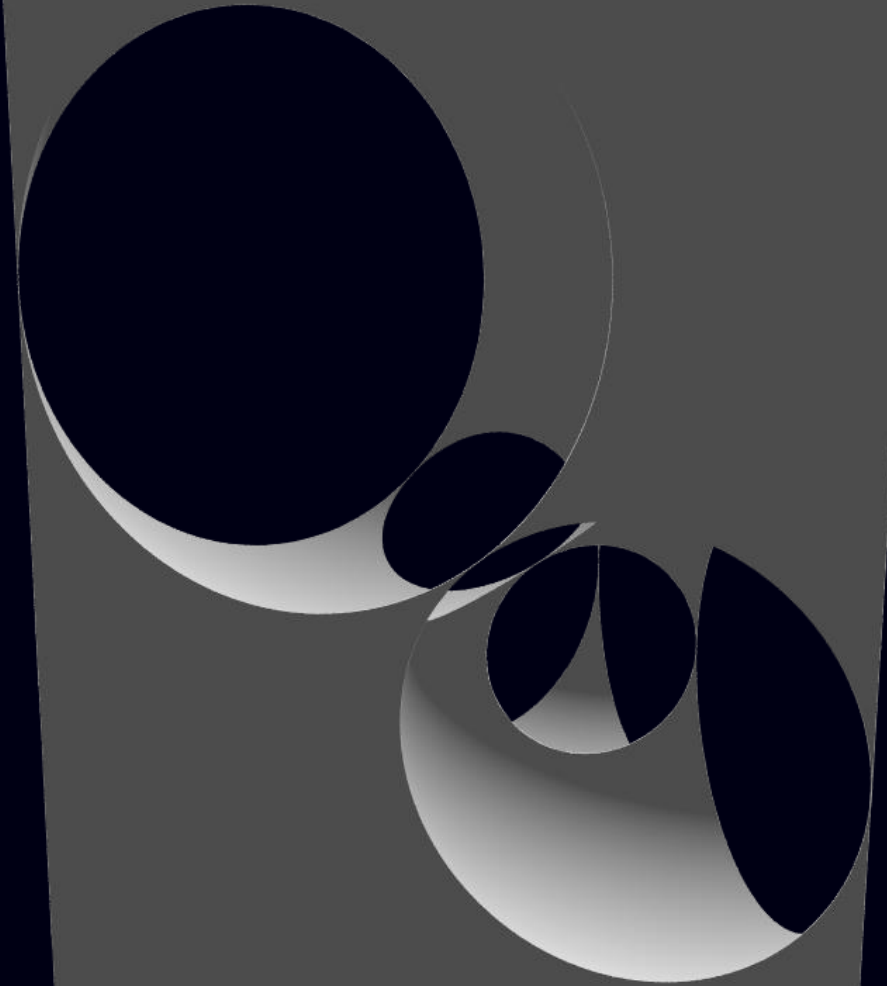
A function returning the minimum distance between given point and object's surface

$$f(p) = \text{distance}(p, C) - r$$



# Distance to Sphairahedron

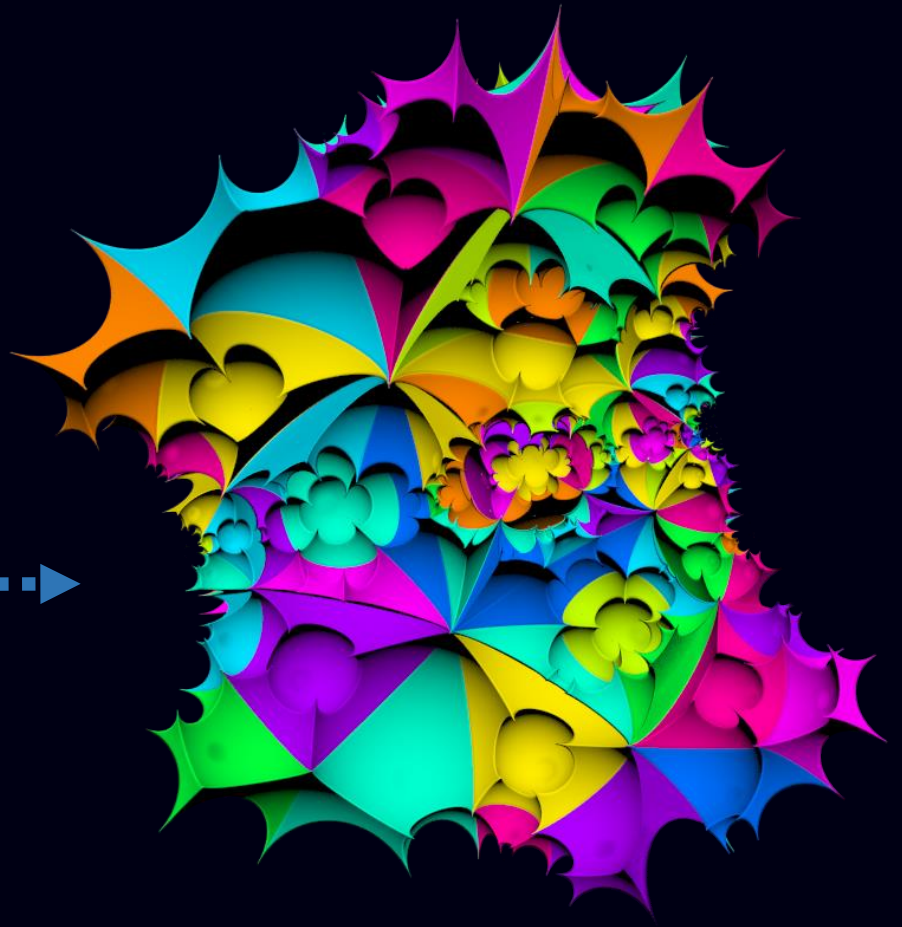
```
float DistanceToSphairahedron (vec3 p) {  
    float d = DistanceToPrism(p);  
    d = max(-DistanceToSphereA(p), d);  
    d = max(-DistanceToSphereB(p), d);  
    d = max(-DistanceToSphereC(p), d);  
    return d;  
}
```



# Ray Tracing

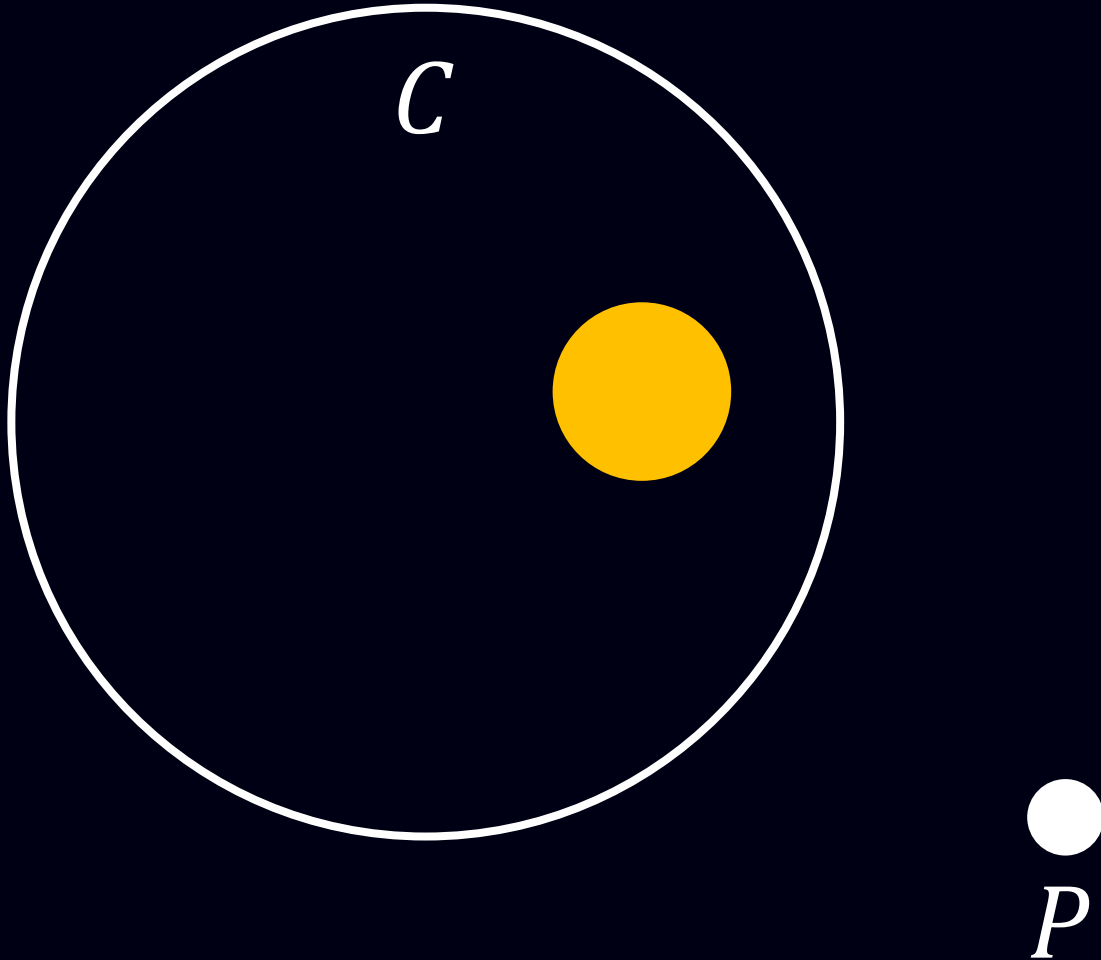
We need the distance to the surface  
of the fractal

Eye

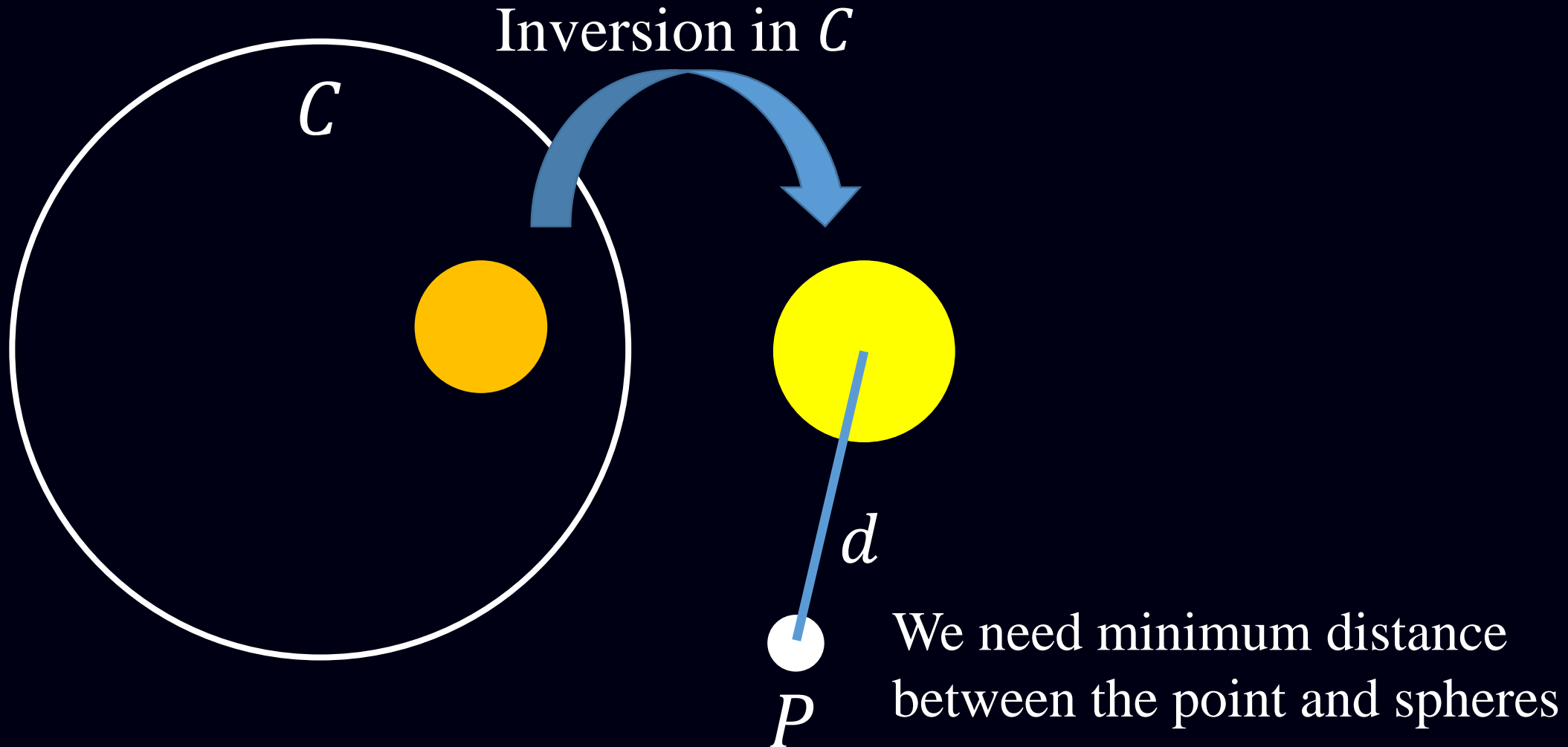




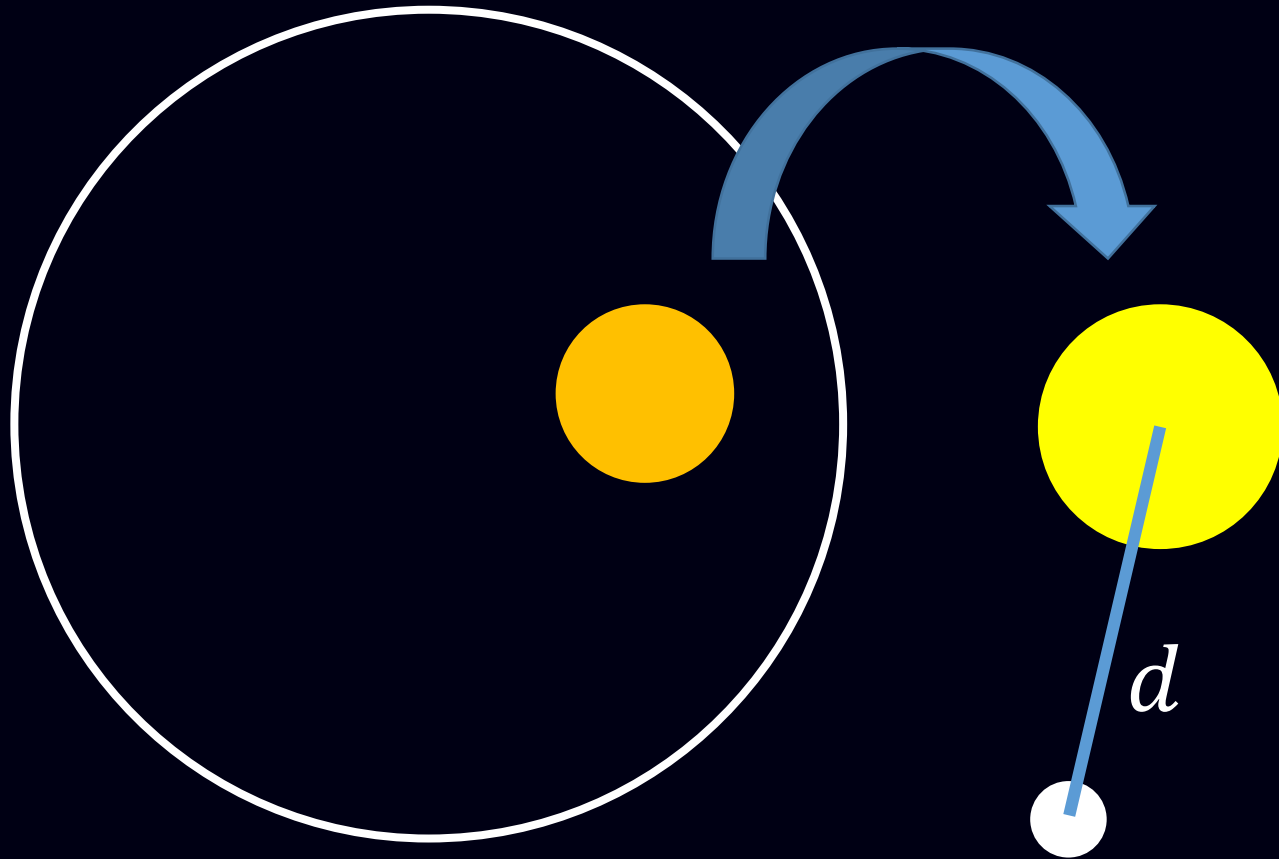
# Distance Field for the orbit of spheres



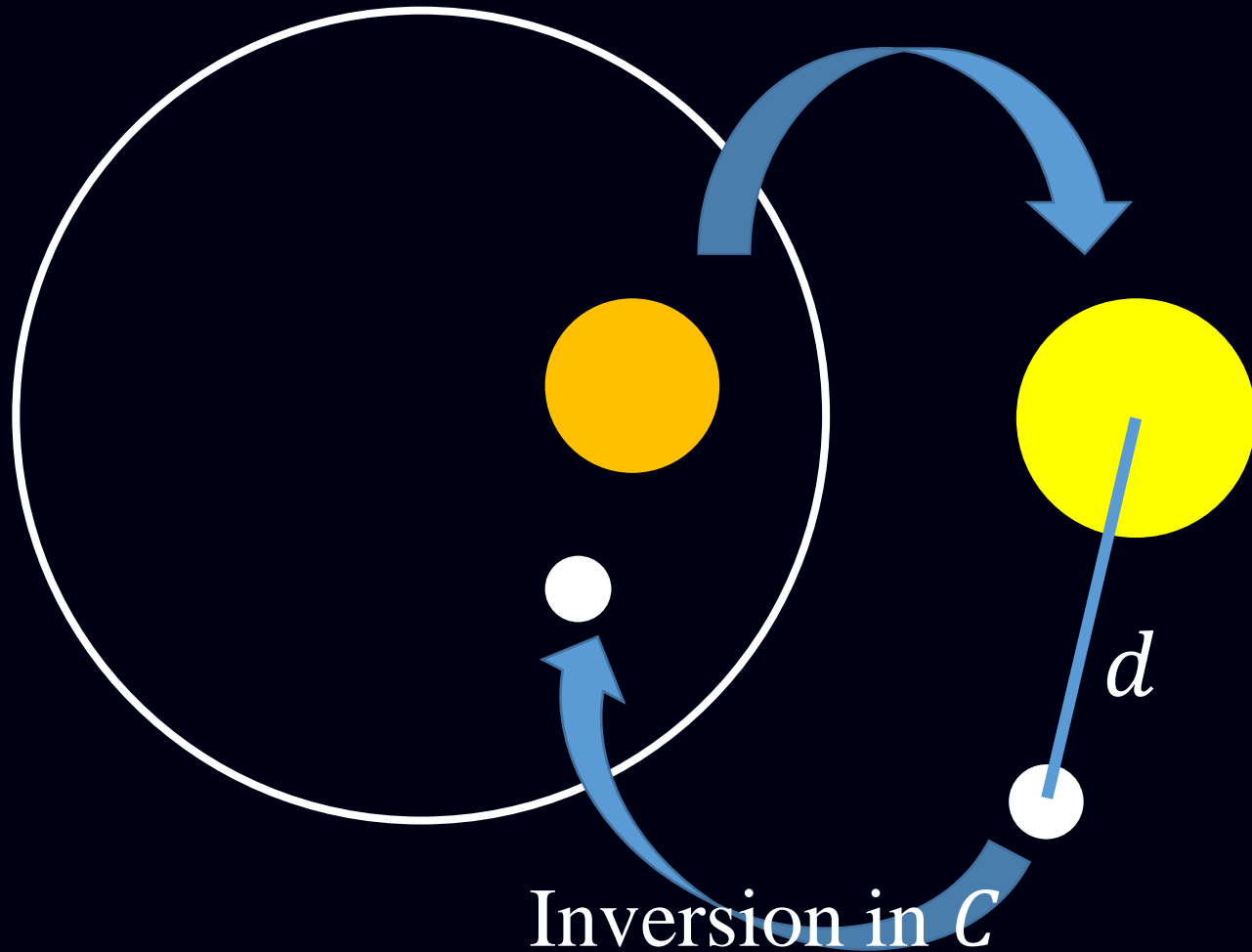
# Distance Field for the orbit of spheres



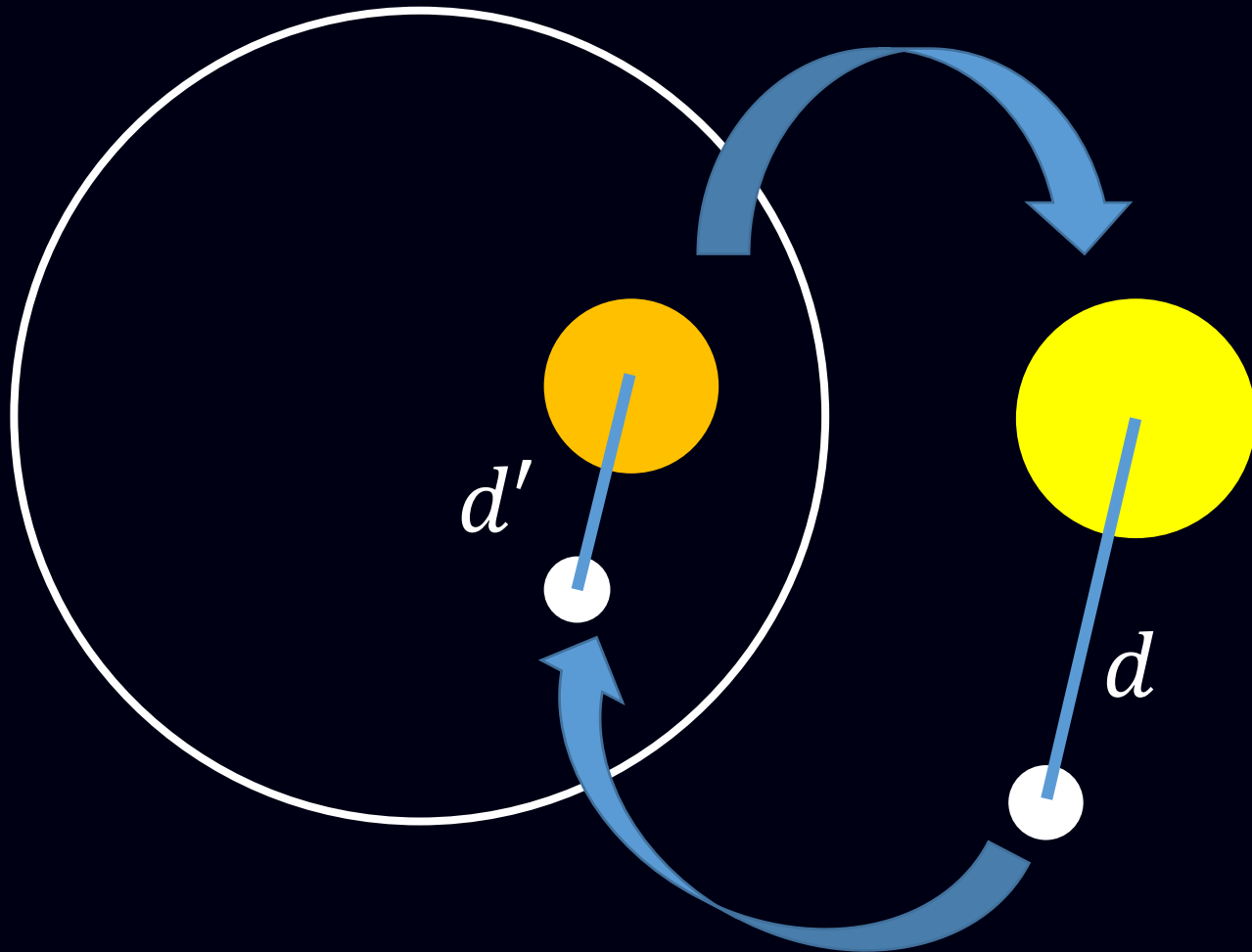
# Distance Field for the orbit of spheres



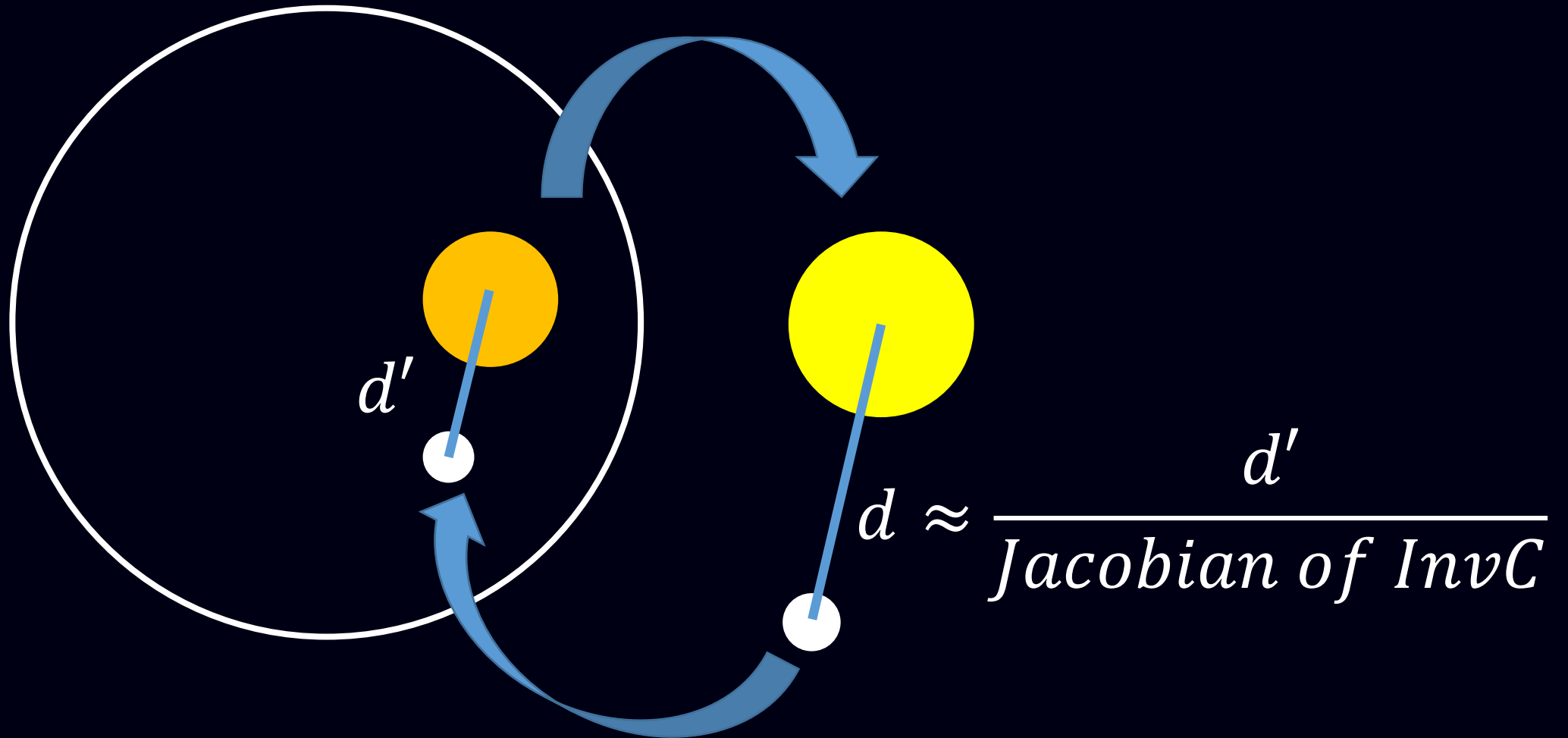
# Distance Field for the orbit of spheres



# Distance Field for the orbit of spheres



# Distance Field for the orbit of spheres



# Experimental Sphairahedron Renderer

- <https://soma-arc.net/SphairahedronExperiment/>
- Environment ... JavaScript + WebGL2.0
- Some parameters may require high GPU Power
- Source code

<https://github.com/soma-arc/SphairahedronExperiment>