Curvature combs and harmonized paths in METAPOST

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Abstract

Most font editors offer curvature related tools. One of these tools is the visualization of curvature via curvature combs. Another tool is the so-called harmonicization, which makes the curvature continuous along paths. An implementation of both tools in METAPOST will be presented. Curvature optimized paths already play a significant role in METAFONT and METAPOST and therefore some exemplary METAPOST paths will be examined for their curvature behavior.

1 Curvature

The curvature in a point of a curve is the inverse of the radius of the osculating circle at this point (depicted here as a “curvature vector” on the opposite side of the radius):

\[ \frac{1}{\rho} \]

For straight segments, the curvature is constantly zero, since the radius of the osculating circle is infinitely large. Vice versa, the curvature becomes infinitely large when the radius of the osculating circle tends to zero.

2 Curvature combs in METAPOST

We can assemble these curvature vectors into a curvature comb:

The curvature may be additionally mapped to a color and the gaps may be filled:

A figure as above can be achieved by

\texttt{path p; p = \langle path \rangle \; comb(p,300); draw p;}

using the \texttt{comb} macro that will be presented here (the 300 scales the curvature comb). We start by defining the macro \texttt{crossprod} that returns the cross product between two given vectors \( \vec{w} \) and \( \vec{z} \):

\[
\text{primarydef } w \text{ crossprod } z = (xpart w * ypart z - ypart w * xpart z) \\text{enddef;}
\]

Then the macro \texttt{curv} shall be applied to a path \( p \) in order to return a “curvature vector” that is orthogonal to the path in its initial point. The length of the vector is proportional to the initial curvature of the path:

\[
\text{vardef curv expr p = save v,w,l; pair v,w; v = direction 0 of p; l = length v; v := v/l; w = (point 0 of p - 2*postcontrol 0 of p + precontrol 1 of p)/l; 2/3*(v crossprod w)/l*(v rotated -90) enddef;}
\]

Here is the math behind this macro. A cubic Bézier segment can be described by:

\[
\begin{align*}
x(t) & = t^3(3\vec{Q} - \vec{P} + \vec{S} - 3\vec{R}) + 3t^2(\vec{P} - 2\vec{Q} + \vec{R}) + 3t(\vec{Q} - \vec{P}) + \vec{P} \\
y(t) & = 3t^2(\vec{Q} - \vec{P}) + 3t(\vec{Q} - \vec{P}) + \vec{P}
\end{align*}
\]

The initial derivatives are then:

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{x}(0) & = 3(\vec{Q} - \vec{P}) \\
\dot{y}(0) & = 3t(\vec{Q} - \vec{P})
\end{align*}
\]

The signed curvature is calculated by \( \frac{\dot{x}(0) \times \dot{y}(0)}{|\dot{x}(0)|^3} \).

Using \( l := |\vec{v}| \) we finally have the formula used in the macro for the initial curvature:

\[
3\vec{v} \times 6\vec{w} \quad (3l)^3 = 2 \frac{\vec{v} \times \vec{w}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}} = 2 \frac{1}{l} \vec{v} \times \vec{w}
\]

The divisions by \( l \) are necessary to prevent arithmetic overflows. The special case \( |\dot{x}(0)| = 0 \) is not handled here. The curvature then would diverge to \( \pm \infty \) (or be 0 if the cubic Bézier segment is a line segment).

Now we define the curvature comb macro of a path \( p \) by subdividing each segment in 50 parts and filling an area over each part. Each part of the comb is made of two subsequent “curvature” vectors \( \vec{k}, \vec{c} \) that are scaled by a constant factor \( s \) given by the user. The color depends on the average length of them.

Curvature combs and harmonized paths in METAPOST
The condition if i<25: +1 fi makes the subpath as large as possible to get better accuracy.

A curvature of 0 is mapped to yellow and an infinitely large curvature is mapped to red. This is done by changing the green value between 1 and 0. If you increase the .1, the green value tends faster to 0.

3 Harmonize paths in METAPOST

In METAPOST, the code

```
z0 = (70,60); z1 = (0,30); z2 = (20,0);
draw z0{left} .. z1 .. z2{right};
```

produces the following curve:

While the directions at the start and the end of the path were set by the user, METAPOST has chosen the angle of the path in z1 to equalize the so-called mock curvature on both sides. The mock curvature is a Taylor approximation of the real curvature (Hobby, 1986). After that, two cubic Bézier segments that nearly minimize the curve energy have been drawn between the given points.

Fortunately, a METAPOST path can be modified to a curvature continuous curve by the later defined harmonize macro that moves the joining knot along its tangent:

```
harmonize z0{left} .. z1{down} .. z2{right}
```

4 The math of harmonization

Assume two adjoint cubic Bézier segments that have the same direction in their joint and do not have zero-handles. Furthermore, assume the joining knot to not be a point of inflection. By translation and rotation we can force one control point next to the joining knot to lie on the origin of the coordinate system and the joining knot tangent to lie on the x-axis:

```
harmonize z0{left} .. z1{down} .. z2{right}
```

We want to choose g such that the curvature is continuous. So the curvature on both sides of (g,0) must
be equal:

\[ \frac{2d}{3g^2} = \frac{2l}{3(i-g)^2} \]

In the special case \( d = l \), we get \( g = i - g \). Solving for \( g \) we get

\[ g = \begin{cases} \frac{d + \sqrt{dl}}{d-l} \cdot i & \text{if } d \neq l, \\ \frac{i}{2} & \text{else.} \end{cases} \]

Since \( \sqrt{dl} \) is the geometric mean between \( d \) and \( l \), the solution \( \frac{d + \sqrt{dl}}{d-l} \cdot i \) guarantees the joining knot to lie between its control points.

If either \( d \) or \( l \) is zero, \( g = \frac{d - \sqrt{dl}}{d-l} \cdot i \) becomes either 0 or \( i \). That means, that the joining knot will become collocated with one of its control points, which generally should be avoided. One reason for this avoidance is that the curvature might become infinitely large:

So, we will not alter the paths at all in the case of either \( d \) or \( l \) being zero. This case occurs also when a straight line goes over to a curve, which is quite frequent in type design:

When the joining knot is a point of inflection, the curvatures \( \frac{2d}{3g^2} \) and \( \frac{2l}{3(i-g)^2} \) must have different signs.

Hence, a curvature-continuous solution forces \( d = l = 0 \). A curvature continuous solution then only has to satisfy that all control points must lie on one line e.g.:

In this situation, one could also satisfy further conditions like the preservation of area. On the other hand, having all four control points on the same line of the two affected cubic Bézier segments is critical. Due to rounding errors, such a conversion is likely to add new points of inflection. So, instead of this, we will only guarantee the absolute value of the curvature to be continuous in the case of points of inflection by moving the joining knot in the same manner as before in between its control points:

Finally, the solution of setting

\[ g_{\text{new}} = \begin{cases} g_{\text{old}} & \text{if } d = 0 \text{ or } l = 0, \\ \frac{d - \sqrt{|dl|}}{|d-l|} \cdot i & \text{else if } |d| = |l|, \\ \frac{i}{2} & \text{else} \end{cases} \]

is chosen here and shall be the definition of harmonization. We define a corresponding macro \texttt{harmonize} that returns a harmonized version of a given path \( p \). In the generic case, the tangent in the joining knot is not the \( x \)-axis (as depicted in the preceding figures), so we calculate \( d \) and \( l \) as the height to the tangent by cross products.
vardef harmonize expr p =
  save t,u,d,l,n,q; pair t,u,q[];
  n = length p;
  for j = if cycle p: 0 else: 1 fi upto n-1:
    q[j] = point j of p;
    t := unitvector(direction j of p);
    u := unitvector(point j of p
      - precontrol j of p);
    if eps > abs((u dotprod t) - 1): % smooth
      l := abs(t crossprod
        (precontrol j+1 of p - point j of p) );
      d := abs(t crossprod
        (postcontrol j-1 of p - point j of p) );
      if not ( (l = 0) or (d = 0) ):
        q[j] := if (d = l): .5 else:
          ((d-sqrt(d*l))/(d-l)) fi
        [precontrol j of p,postcontrol j of p];
    fi
  fi
endfor
if not cycle p:
  q[0] = point 0 of p;
  q[n] = point n of p;
fi
q[0] % start returned path
for j = 0 upto n-1: % define new path
  .. controls postcontrol j of p
    and precontrol j+1 of p ..
  . controls precontrol j of p
    and postcontrol j-1 of p ..
  if (j = n-1)
    and (cycle p): cycle else: q[j+1] fi
endfor
enddef;

A mostly equivalent algorithm has been published in

5 Examples of harmonization

Should you use harmonization? At least it does not
harm to consider it. Most of the time, the changes
are subtle as in the following bulb terminal:

And sometimes they are less subtle as in the following
calligraphic dots:

After harmonization, the dot has become more rounded
and may have lost its “personality”.

6 Smoothing out paths even more

Harmonization does not affect control points nor
the curvatures at other joining knots. Hence, it can
be easily used over several cubic Bézier segments.
Nonetheless, harmonized paths normally no longer
interpolate the knots they were originally meant to.
The author once thought it might therefore be a
good idea to leave the joining knots and move the
control points instead. Then we not only can make
the curvature continuous but also the the change of
curvature. The curve then becomes some kind of
“supersmooth”.

However, there are some problems that come with
this “supersmoothness”: It might introduce addi-
tional points of inflection (see below). Furthermore,
this will normally change the curvature at other knots
and break curvature continuity there.

References

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