

# OpenCascade BRep Format Description

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摘要 Abstract: 本文结合 OpenCascade 的 BRep 格式描述文档和源程序, 对 BRep 格式进行分析, 详细说明 BRep 的数据组织形式。结合源程序, 可以对 OpenCascade 中 Modeling Data 模块中的模型数据结构进行理解。

关键字 Key Words: OpenCascade, BRep Format, ModelingData

## 一、引言 Introduction

OpenCascade 中的 BRep 格式主要用来存储 3D 模型, 也可用来存储由下列元素组成的模型: vertices, edges, wires, faces, shells, solids, compsolids, compounds, edge triangulations, face triangulations, polylines on triangulations, space location and orientation.

本格式的目的就是为了便于理解, 也使用了类似 BNF 的定义方式。以下章节都是按下面的格式组织的:

- 该部分的示例;
- 该部分的类 BNF 定义;
- 该部分的详细说明;
- 该部分的源程序片段。

## 二、通用结构 Format Common Structure

BRep 格式文件的读写采用了 ASCII 的编码方式, 该格式的数据都是文本形式存储。BRep 格式使用了下面的 BNF 术语:

- 1) `<\n>`: 换行;
- 2) `<_ \n>`;
- 3) `<_>`: 空格;
- 4) `<flag>`: 标志位: 0 和 1;
- 5) `<int>`: 整数, 范围  $-2^{31}$  到  $2^{31}-1$ ;
- 6) `<real>`: 实数, 范围  $-1.7976931348623159 \times 10^{308}$  到  $1.7976931348623158 \times 10^{308}$ ;
- 7) `<2D point>`: 二维点, 两个实数;
- 8) `<3D point>`: 三维点, 三个实数;
- 9) `<2D direction>`: 二维方向矢量, 两个实数, 平方和为 1, 即为单位方向矢量;
- 10) `<3D direction>`: 三维方向矢量, 三个实数, 平方和为 1, 即为单位方向矢量;
- 11) `<+>`

BRep 格式包含以下部分:

- 1) `<content type>`
- 2) `<version>`
- 3) `<locations>`

4) <geometry>

5) <shapes>

<content type>部分:

```
<content type> = "DBRep_DrawableShape" < \n> < \n>;
```

<content type>也可以有其它的值。

<version>部分:

```
<version> = ("CASCADE Topology V1, (c) Matra-Datavision" |  
"CASCADE Topology V2, (c) Matra-Datavision") < \n>;
```

不同版本之间的区别将会在本文档中说明。

### 三、<locations>部分 Section <locations>

示例：

Locations 3				
1				
	0	0	1	0
	1	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0
1				
	1	0	0	4
	0	1	0	5
	0	0	1	6
2 1 1 2 1 0				

BNF 定义：

<b>BNF-like Definition</b>
<locations> = <location header> <_ \n> <location records>;
<location header> = "Locations" <_> <location record count>;
<location record count> = <int>;
<location records> = <location record> ^ <location record count>;
<location record> = <location record 1>   <location record 2>;
<location record 1> = "1" <_ \n> <location data 1>;
<location record 2> = "2" <_> <location data 2>;
<location data 1> = ((<_> <real>) ^ 4 <_ \n>) ^ 3;
<location data 2> = (<int> <_> <int> <_>)* "0" <_ \n>;

详细说明：

<location data 1>定义了 3X4 的矩阵 Q，描述了三维空间的线性变换，并满足如下约定：

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} & q_{13} & q_{14} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} & q_{23} & q_{24} \\ q_{31} & q_{32} & q_{33} & q_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1) Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} & q_{13} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} & q_{23} \\ q_{31} & q_{32} & q_{33} \end{pmatrix}, d = |Q_2|, d \neq 0$$

$$2) Q_3 = Q_2 / d^{\frac{1}{3}}, Q_3^T = Q_3^{-1}$$

矩阵 Q 是线性变换矩阵，它可以通过矩阵乘法将一个点 (x, y, z) 变换成另外一点 (u, v, w):

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = Q \cdot (x \ y \ z \ 1)^T = \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} \cdot x + q_{12} \cdot y + q_{13} \cdot z + q_{14} \\ q_{21} \cdot x + q_{22} \cdot y + q_{23} \cdot z + q_{24} \\ q_{31} \cdot x + q_{32} \cdot y + q_{33} \cdot z + q_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

Q 也可能是以下基本变换矩阵的组合:

1) 平移变换矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & q_{14} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & q_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & q_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

2) 绕任意轴旋转的变换矩阵，轴的方向为 D (Dx, Dy, Dz)，旋转角度  $\psi$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} D_x^2 \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) + \cos \varphi & D_x \cdot D_y \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) - D_z \cdot \sin \varphi & D_x \cdot D_z \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) + D_y \cdot \sin \varphi & 0 \\ D_x \cdot D_y \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) + D_z \cdot \sin \varphi & D_y^2 \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) + \cos \varphi & D_y \cdot D_z \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) - D_x \cdot \sin \varphi & 0 \\ D_x \cdot D_z \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) - D_y \cdot \sin \varphi & D_y \cdot D_z \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) + D_x \cdot \sin \varphi & D_z^2 \cdot (1 - \cos \varphi) + \cos \varphi & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3) 缩放变换矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4) 中心对称变换矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

5) 轴对称变换矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6) 平面对称变换矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

<location data 2>解释为组合变换的幂。<location data 2>是整数对  $l_i, p_i$  的序列。这个序列将被解释为:

$$L_{l_1}^{p_1}, \dots, L_{l_n}^{p_n}$$

$L_{l_i}$  是 <location record> 部分的变换矩阵。

读取 <locations> 部分的类为 TopTools\_LocationSet, 程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : Read
//purpose :
//=====
void TopTools_LocationSet::Read(Standard_IStream& IS)
{
    myMap.Clear();

    char buffer[255];
    Standard_Integer ll,p;

    IS >> buffer;
    if (strcmp(buffer,"Locations")) {
        cout << "Not a location table "<<endl;
        return;
    }
}
```

```

Standard_Integer i, nbLoc;
IS >> nbLoc;

TopLoc_Location L;
gp_Trsf T;

//OCC19559
Message_ProgressSentry PS(GetProgress(), "Locations", 0, nbLoc, 1);
for (i = 1; i <= nbLoc && PS.More(); i++, PS.Next()) {
    if (!GetProgress().IsNull())
        GetProgress()->Show();

    Standard_Integer typLoc;
    IS >> typLoc;

    if (typLoc == 1) {
        ReadTrsf(T, IS);
        L = T;
    }

    else if (typLoc == 2) {
        L = TopLoc_Location();
        IS >> l1;
        while (l1 != 0) {
            IS >> p;
            TopLoc_Location L1 = myMap(l1);
            L = L1.Powered(p) * L;
            IS >> l1;
        }
    }

    if (!L.IsIdentity()) myMap.Add(L);
}
}

```

虽然代码风格不好，缩进、括号什么的都不工整，看起来很吃力，但是结合源程序，对上面的详细说明了理解还是很有帮助的。

其中变量 nbLoc 是 <location record count> 的值，成员变量 myMap 是 TopLoc\_Location 的一个 map。当是 <location record 1> 时把 <location data 1> 都放到 TopLoc\_Location 的 map 中。当是 <location record 2> 时将 li 的变换矩阵 TopLoc\_Location 乘 pi 次方。<flag>0 表示 <location data 2> 的结束。

## 四、<geometry>部分

<geometry>包含以下子部分：

1. <2D curves>
2. <3D curves>
3. <3D polygons>
4. <polygons on triangulations>
5. <surfaces>
6. <triangulations>

读取<geometry>部分的类为 BRepTools\_ShapeSet，程序代码如下所示：

```
//=====
//function : ReadGeometry
//purpose  :
//=====
void BRepTools_ShapeSet::ReadGeometry(Standard_IStream& IS)
{
    //OCC19559
    myCurves2d.SetProgress(GetProgress());
    myCurves.SetProgress(GetProgress());
    mySurfaces.SetProgress(GetProgress());

    if ( !GetProgress().IsNull() ) {
        if( GetProgress()->UserBreak() ) return;
        GetProgress()->NewScope ( 15, "2D Curves" );
    }
    myCurves2d.Read(IS);

    if ( !GetProgress().IsNull() ) {
        if( GetProgress()->UserBreak() ) return;
        GetProgress()->EndScope();
        GetProgress()->Show();

        GetProgress()->NewScope ( 15, "3D Curves" );
    }
    myCurves.Read(IS);

    if ( !GetProgress().IsNull() ) {
        if( GetProgress()->UserBreak() ) return;
        GetProgress()->EndScope();
        GetProgress()->Show();

        GetProgress()->NewScope ( 10, "3D Polygons" );
    }
    ReadPolygon3D(IS);
}
```

```

if ( !GetProgress().IsNull() ) {
    if( GetProgress()->UserBreak() ) return;
    GetProgress()->EndScope();
    GetProgress()->Show();

    GetProgress()->NewScope ( 10, "Polygons On Triangulation" );
}
ReadPolygonOnTriangulation(IS);
if ( !GetProgress().IsNull() ) {
    if( GetProgress()->UserBreak() ) return;
    GetProgress()->EndScope();
    GetProgress()->Show();

    GetProgress()->NewScope ( 10, "Surfaces" );
}
mySurfaces.Read(IS);
if ( !GetProgress().IsNull() ) {
    if( GetProgress()->UserBreak() ) return;
    GetProgress()->EndScope();
    GetProgress()->Show();

    GetProgress()->NewScope ( 15, "Triangulations" );
}
ReadTriangulation(IS);
if ( !GetProgress().IsNull() ) {
    if( GetProgress()->UserBreak() ) return;
    GetProgress()->EndScope();
    GetProgress()->Show();
}
}

```



## 4.1 子部分<3D curves>

示例:

```
Curves 13
1 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 3 -0 1 0
1 0 2 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 -0 1 0
1 1 0 0 0 0 1
1 1 0 3 0 1 0
1 1 2 0 0 0 1
1 1 0 0 -0 1 0
1 0 0 0 1 0 -0
1 0 0 3 1 0 -0
1 0 2 0 1 0 -0
1 0 2 3 1 0 -0
1 1 0 0 1 0 0
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<3D curves> = <3D curve header> <_\n> <3D curve records>;

<3D curve header> = "Curves" <_> <3D curve count>;

<3D curve count> = <int>;

<3D curve records> = <3D curve record> ^ <3D curve count>;

<3D curve record> =
<3D curve record 1> |
<3D curve record 2> |
<3D curve record 3> |
<3D curve record 4> |
<3D curve record 5> |
<3D curve record 6> |
<3D curve record 7> |
<3D curve record 8> |
<3D curve record 9>;
```

详细说明:

由 Curves 开始, 后面是曲线的数量, 再下面是每条曲线的具体数据。

读取<curves>部分的类为 `GeomTools_CurveSet`, 程序代码如下所示:

```
#define LINE      1
#define CIRCLE    2
#define ELLIPSE   3
#define PARABOLA  4
#define HYPERBOLA 5
#define BEZIER    6
#define BSPLINE   7
```

```

#define TRIMMED 8
#define OFFSET 9
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose :
//=====
Standard_IStream& GeomTools_CurveSet::ReadCurve(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                                Handle(Geom_Curve)& C)
{
    Standard_Integer ctype;

    try {
        OCC_CATCH_SIGNALS
        IS >> ctype;
        switch (ctype) {

            case LINE :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_Line) CC;
                    IS >> CC;
                    C = CC;
                }
                break;

            case CIRCLE :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_Circle) CC;
                    IS >> CC;
                    C = CC;
                }
                break;

            case ELLIPSE :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_Ellipse) CC;
                    IS >> CC;
                    C = CC;
                }
                break;

            case PARABOLA :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_Parabola) CC;
                    IS >> CC;
                }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    C = CC;
}
break;

case HYPERBOLA :
{
    Handle(Geom_Hyperbola) CC;
    IS >> CC;
    C = CC;
}
break;

case BEZIER :
{
    Handle(Geom_BezierCurve) CC;
    IS >> CC;
    C = CC;
}
break;

case BSPLINE :
{
    Handle(Geom_BSplineCurve) CC;
    IS >> CC;
    C = CC;
}
break;

case TRIMMED :
{
    Handle(Geom_TrimmedCurve) CC;
    IS >> CC;
    C = CC;
}
break;

case OFFSET :
{
    Handle(Geom_OffsetCurve) CC;
    IS >> CC;
    C = CC;
}
break;
```

```

default:
{
    Handle(Geom_Curve) CC;
    GeomTools::GetUndefinedTypeHandler()->ReadCurve(ctype, IS, CC);
    C = CC;
}
}
}
catch(Standard_Failure) {
#ifdef DEB
    Handle(Standard_Failure) anExc = Standard_Failure::Caught();
    cout <<"EXCEPTION in GeomTools_CurveSet::ReadCurve(..)!!!" << endl;
    cout << anExc << endl;
#endif
    C = NULL;
}
return IS;
}

```

因为重载了操作符>>, 使不同的类调用了不同的处理函数。

因为读取点和方向用得很频繁, 所以将读取点和方向的函数程序先列出如下所示:

```

//=====
//function : ReadPnt
//purpose :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS, gp_Pnt& P)
{
    Standard_Real X=0., Y=0., Z=0.;
    IS >> X >> Y >> Z;
    P.SetCoord(X, Y, Z);
    return IS;
}

//=====
//function : ReadDir
//purpose :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS, gp_Dir& D)
{
    Standard_Real X=0., Y=0., Z=0.;
    IS >> X >> Y >> Z;
    D.SetCoord(X, Y, Z);
    return IS;
}

```

## 4.1.1 <3D curve record 1>-Line

示例:

```
1 1 0 3 0 1 0
```

BNF 定义:

### BNF-like Definition

```
<3D curve record 1> = "1" <_> <3D point> <_> <3D direction> <_> \n;
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 1>定义了直线。直线数据由一个三维点 P 和一个三维方向向量 D 组成。通过点 P 且方向为 D 的直线由下面的参数方程来定义:

$$C(u) = P + u \cdot D, u \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

示例数据表示的直线为通过点 P (1, 0, 3), 方向 D (0, 1, 0), 得到的参数方程为:

$$C(u) = (1, 0, 3) + u \cdot (0, 1, 0)$$

读取直线部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_Line)& L)
{
    gp_Pnt P(0.,0.,0.);
    gp_Dir AX(1.,0.,0.);
    IS >> P >> AX;
    L = new Geom_Line(P, AX);
    return IS;
}
```

## 4.1.2 <3D curve record 2>-Circle

示例:

```
2 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 4
```

BNF 定义:

### BNF-like Definition

```
<3D curve record 2> = "2" <_> <3D circle center> <_> <3D circle N> <_> <3D circle Dx> <_>  
<3D circle Dy> <_> <3D circle radius> <_>\n";
```

```
<3D circle center> = <3D point>;
```

```
<3D circle N> = <3D direction>;
```

```
<3D circle Dx> = <3D direction>;
```

```
<3D circle Dy> = <3D direction>;
```

```
<3D circle radius> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 2>定义了圆。圆的数据包含一个三维点 P，一个正交坐标系的三个轴的方向 N，Dx，Dy，还有一个非负的实数 r。其中点 P 为圆心坐标，圆位于平面的法向量为 N 的平面上，圆的半径为 r。圆的参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = P + r \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot D_x + \sin(u) \cdot D_y), u \in [0, 2\pi).$$

示例数据表示的圆为: 圆心 P (1, 2, 3)，位于平面的法向量 N (0, 0, 1)，圆的方向 Dx = (1, 0, -0)，Dy = (-0, 1, 0)，半径 r=4，其参数方向为:

$$C(u) = (1,2,3) + 4 \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot (1,0,-0) + \sin(u) \cdot (0,1,0))$$

读取圆部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====  
//function : ReadCurve  
//purpose :  
//=====  
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,  
                                     Handle(Geom_Circle)& C)  
{  
    gp_Pnt P(0.,0.,0.);  
    gp_Dir A(1.,0.,0.),AX(1.,0.,0.),AY(1.,0.,0.);  
    Standard_Real R=0.;  
    IS >> P >> A >> AX >> AY >> R;  
    C = new Geom_Circle(gp_Ax2(P,A,AX),R);  
    return IS;  
}
```

### 4.1.3 <3D curve record 3>-Ellipse

示例:

```
3 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 5 4
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition
<3D curve record 3> = "3" <_> <3D ellipse center> <_> <3D ellipse N> <_> <3D ellipse Dmaj>
<_> <3D ellipse Dmin> <_> <3D ellipse Rmaj> <_> <3D ellipse Rmin> <_<n>;

<3D ellipse center> = <3D point>;
<3D ellipse N> = <3D direction>;
<3D ellipse Dmaj> = <3D direction>;
<3D ellipse Dmin> = <3D direction>;
<3D ellipse Rmaj> = <real>;
<3D ellipse Rmin> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 3>定义了椭圆。椭圆的数据包含三维点 P，三维正交坐标系 N、D<sub>maj</sub>、D<sub>min</sub> 和两个非负实数 r<sub>maj</sub> 和 r<sub>min</sub>，且 r<sub>min</sub> ≤ r<sub>maj</sub>。椭圆位于中心点 P，法向量为 N 的平面上，且长轴、短轴的方向分别为 D<sub>maj</sub>、D<sub>min</sub>，长轴、短轴上的半径分别为 r<sub>maj</sub>、r<sub>min</sub>。椭圆的参数方程定义如下所示:

$$C(u) = P + r_{maj} \cdot \cos(u) \cdot D_{maj} + r_{min} \cdot \sin(u) \cdot D_{min}, u \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi).$$

示例数据表示的椭圆的中心点 P = (1, 2, 3)，平面的法向量 N = (0, 0, 1)，长轴方向 D<sub>maj</sub> = (1, 0, -0)，短轴方向 D<sub>min</sub> = (-0, 1, 0)，长轴半径为 5，短轴半径为 4，

$$C(u) = (1, 2, 3) + 5 \cdot \cos(u) \cdot (1, 0, -0) + 4 \cdot \sin(u) \cdot (0, 1, 0).$$

读取椭圆部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_Ellipse)& E)
{
    gp_Pnt P(0., 0., 0.);
    gp_Dir A(1., 0., 0.), AX(1., 0., 0.), AY(1., 0., 0.);
    Standard_Real R1=0., R2=0.;
    IS >> P >> A >> AX >> AY >> R1 >> R2;
    E = new Geom_Ellipse(gp_Ax2(P, A, AX), R1, R2);
    return IS;
}
```

## 4.1.4 <3D curve record 4>-Parabola

示例:

```
4 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 16
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition
<3D curve record 4> = "4" <_> <3D parabola origin> <_> <3D parabola N> <_>
<3D parabola Dx> <_> <3D parabola Dy> <_> <3D parabola focal length> <_>\n";
<3D parabola origin> = <3D point>;
<3D parabola N> = <3D direction>;
<3D parabola Dx> = <3D direction>;
<3D parabola Dy> = <3D direction>;
<3D parabola focal length> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 4>定义了抛物线。抛物线数据包含三维点 P，三维正交坐标系坐标轴方向 N，Dx，Dy 和一个非负的实数 f。抛物线通过点 P，且位于法向量为 N 的平面上，焦点长度为 f，其参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = P + \frac{u^2}{4 \cdot f} \cdot D_x + u \cdot D_y, u \in (-\infty, \infty) \leftarrow f \neq 0;$$

示例数据表示的抛物线过点 P= (1, 2, 3)，位于平面的法向 N= (0, 0, 1)，抛物线的另两个轴方向 Dx= (1, 0, -0)，Dy= (-0, 1, 0)，焦点长度 f=16。参数方程为:

$$C(u) = (1,2,3) + \frac{u^2}{64} \cdot (1,0,-0) + u \cdot (-0,1,0).$$

读取抛物线部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_Parabola)& C)
{
    gp_Pnt P(0.,0.,0.);
    gp_Dir A(1.,0.,0.),AX(1.,0.,0.),AY(1.,0.,0.);
    Standard_Real R1=0.;
    IS >> P >> A >> AX >> AY >> R1;
    C = new Geom_Parabola(gp_Ax2(P,A,AX),R1);
    return IS;
}
```



## 4.1.5 <3D curve record 5>-Hyperbola

示例:

```
5 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 5 4
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<3D curve record 5> = "5" <_> <3D hyperbola origin> <_> <3D hyperbola N> <_>
<3D hyperbola Dx> <_> <3D hyperbola Dy> <_> <3D hyperbola Kx> <_> <3D hyperbola Ky>
<_> \n>;

<3D hyperbola origin> = <3D point>;

<3D hyperbola N> = <3D direction>;

<3D hyperbola Dx> = <3D direction>;

<3D hyperbola Dy> = <3D direction>;

<3D hyperbola Kx> = <real>;

<3D hyperbola Ky> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 5>定义了双曲线。双曲线定义数据有三维点 P，三维正交坐标系坐标轴方向为 N，Dx，Dy 和两个非负实数 Kx，Ky。双曲线过 P 点且法向量为 N 的平面上，其参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = P + k_x \cdot \cosh(u) \cdot D_x + k_y \cdot \sinh(u) \cdot D_y, u \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

示例数据表示的双曲线过点 P = (1, 2, 3) 且位于的平面的法向 N = (0, 0, 1)，其它的数据 Dx = (1, 0, -0)，Dy = (-0, 1, 0)，Kx = 5 和 Ky = 4。其参数方程为:

$$C(u) = (1,2,3) + 5 \cdot \cosh(u) \cdot (1,0,0) + 4 \cdot \sinh(u) \cdot (0,1,0).$$

读取双曲线部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_Hyperbola)& H)
{
    gp_Pnt P(0.,0.,0.);
    gp_Dir A(1.,0.,0.),AX(1.,0.,0.),AY(1.,0.,0.);
    Standard_Real R1=0.,R2=0.;
    IS >> P >> A >> AX >> AY >> R1 >> R2;
    H = new Geom_Hyperbola(gp_Ax2(P,A,AX),R1,R2);
    return IS;
}
```

## 4.1.6 <3D curve record 6>-Bezier Curve

示例:

```
6 1 2 0 1 0 4 1 -2 0 5 2 3 0 6
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition
<3D curve record 6> = "6" <_> <3D Bezier rational flag> <_> <3D Bezier degree>
<3D Bezier weight poles> <_> \n>;

<3D Bezier rational flag> = <flag>;

<3D Bezier degree> = <int>;

<3D Bezier weight poles> = (<_> <3D Bezier weight pole>) ^ (<3D Bezier degree> <+> "1");

<3D Bezier weight pole> = <3D point> [<_> <real>];
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 6>定义了 Bezier 曲线。Bezier 曲线数据包含有理标志 r，曲线的次数 m (degree m ≤ 25 查看源代码可知 OpenCascade 可处理的 B 样条次数不超过 25)和带权的控制点 (weight poles)。当有理标志位 r=0 时，weight poles 就是 m+1 个三维点: B0, B1...Bn; 当有理标志位 r=1 时，weight poles 就是带权的控制点 B0 h0... Bm hm。Bi 是三维点, hi 是 [0, m] 正实数，即权因子。当有理标志位 r=0 时，即不是有理 Bezier 曲线时，hi=1。Bezier 曲线参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m B_i \cdot h_i \cdot C_m^i \cdot u^i \cdot (1-u)^{m-i}}{\sum_{i=0}^m h_i \cdot C_m^i \cdot u^i \cdot (1-u)^{m-i}}, u \in [0,1]$$

示例数据表示的 Bezier 曲线是有理 Bezier 曲线，因其有理标志位 r=1，次数 m=2，带权控制点及权因子分别为: B0 = (0, 1, 0), h0=4, B1 = (1, -2, 0), h1=5, B2 = (2, 3, 0), h2=6。Bezier 曲线的参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = \frac{(0,1,0) \cdot 4 \cdot (1-u)^2 + (1,-2,0) \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot u \cdot (1-u) + (2,3,0) \cdot 6 \cdot u^2}{4 \cdot (1-u)^2 + 5 \cdot 2 \cdot u \cdot (1-u) + 6 \cdot u^2}$$

读取 Bezier 曲线部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_BezierCurve)& B)
{
    Standard_Boolean rational=Standard_False;
```

```
IS >> rational;

// poles and weights
Standard_Integer i=0, degree=0;
IS >> degree;

TColgp_Array1OfPnt poles(1, degree+1);
TColStd_Array1OfReal weights(1, degree+1);

for (i = 1; i <= degree+1; i++) {
  IS >> poles(i);
  if (rational)
    IS >> weights(i);
}

if (rational)
  B = new Geom_BezierCurve(poles, weights);
else
  B = new Geom_BezierCurve(poles);

return IS;
}
```

## 4.1.7 <3D curve record 7>-B-Spline curve

示例:

```
7 1 0 1 3 5 0 1 0 4 1 -2 0 5 2 3 0 6
0 1 0.25 1 0.5 1 0.75 1 1 1
```

BNF 定义:

**BNF-like Definition**

<3D curve record 7> = "7" <\_> <3D B-spline rational flag> <\_> "0" <\_> <3D B-spline degree> <\_> <3D B-spline pole count> <\_> <3D B-spline multiplicity knot count> <3D B-spline weight poles> <\_> <n> <3D B-spline multiplicity knots> <\_> <n>;

<3D B-spline rational flag> = <flag>;

<3D B-spline degree> = <int>;

<3D B-spline pole count> = <int>;

<3D B-spline multiplicity knot count> = <int>;

<3D B-spline weight poles> = (<\_> <3D B-spline weight pole>) ^ <3D B-spline pole count>;

<3D B-spline weight pole> = <3D point> [<\_> <real>];

<3D B-spline multiplicity knots> = (<\_> <3D B-spline multiplicity knot>) ^ <3D B-spline multiplicity knot count>;

<3D B-spline multiplicity knot> = <real> <\_> <int>;

详细说明:

<3D curve record 7>定义了 B-Spline 曲线。B-Spline 曲线包含了有理标志位  $r$ ，曲线次数  $m \leq 25$ ，控制点数  $n \geq 2$ ，重节点数  $k$ ，带权控制点  $wieght\ poles$  和重节点  $multiplicity\ knots$ 。

当有理标志位  $r=0$  时，是非有理 B 样条曲线， $wieght\ poles$  有  $n$  个三维点  $B_1, \dots, B_n$ ；当有理标志位  $r=1$  时，是有理 B 样条曲线， $wieght\ poles$  是  $n$  个带权控制点对： $B_1, h_1, \dots, B_n, h_n$ 。这里  $B_i$  表示一个三维点， $h_i$  表示一个  $[0, 1]$  正实数。当有理标志位  $r=0$  时， $h_i=1$ 。

重节点有  $k$  对  $u_1, q_1, \dots, u_k, q_k$ 。这里  $u_i$  是重复度为  $q_i \geq 1$  的节点。

$$u_i < u_{i+1} \quad (1 \leq i \leq k-1),$$

$$q_1 \leq m+1, \quad q_k \leq m+1, \quad q_i \leq m \quad (2 \leq i \leq k-1), \quad \sum_{i=1}^k q_i = m+n+1.$$

B-Spline 曲线的参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i \cdot h_i \cdot N_{i,m+1}(u)}{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i \cdot N_{i,m+1}(u)}, \quad u \in [u_1, u_k]$$

其中基函数  $N_{i,j}$  有如下的递归定义:

$$N_{i,1}(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \bar{u}_i \leq u < \bar{u}_{i+1} \\ 0 & 0 \leq u < \bar{u}_i \vee \bar{u}_{i+1} \leq u \end{cases}, \quad N_{i,j}(u) = \frac{(u - \bar{u}_i) \cdot N_{i,j-1}(u)}{\bar{u}_{i+j-1} - \bar{u}_i} + \frac{(\bar{u}_{i+j} - u) \cdot N_{i+1,j-1}(u)}{\bar{u}_{i+j} - \bar{u}_{i+1}} \quad (2 \leq j \leq m+1)$$

$$\bar{u}_i = u_j \quad (1 \leq j \leq k, \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} q_l + 1 \leq i \leq \sum_{l=1}^j q_l).$$

示例数据表示的 B 样条曲线为：有理标志位  $r=1$ ，次数  $m=1$ ，控制点数  $n=3$ ，重节点数  $k=5$ ，带权控制点： $B_1 = (0, 1, 0)$ ， $h_1=4$ ， $B_2 = (1, -2, 0)$ ， $h_2=5$ ， $B_3 = (2, 3, 0)$ ， $h_3=6$ ；重节点  $u_1=0$ ， $q_1=1$ ， $u_2=0.25$ ， $q_2=1$ ， $u_3=0.5$ ， $q_3=1$ ， $u_4=0.75$ ， $q_4=1$ ， $u_5=1$ ， $q_5=1$ 。B-Spline 曲线的参数方程如下所示：

$$C(u) = \frac{(0,1,0) \cdot 4 \cdot N_{1,2}(u) + (1,-2,0) \cdot 5 \cdot N_{2,2}(u) + (2,3,0) \cdot 6 \cdot N_{3,2}(u)}{4 \cdot N_{1,2}(u) + 5 \cdot N_{2,2}(u) + 6 \cdot N_{3,2}(u)}.$$

读取 B-Spline 曲线部分的程序代码如下所示：

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_BSplineCurve)& B)
{
    Standard_Boolean rational=Standard_False,periodic=Standard_False;
    IS >> rational >> periodic;

    // poles and weights
    Standard_Integer i=0,degree=0,nbpoles=0,nbknots=0;
    IS >> degree >> nbpoles >> nbknots;

    TColgp_Array1OfPnt poles(1,nbpoles);
    TColStd_Array1OfReal weights(1,nbpoles);

    for (i = 1; i <= nbpoles; i++) {
        IS >> poles(i);
        if (rational)
            IS >> weights(i);
    }

    TColStd_Array1OfReal knots(1,nbknots);
    TColStd_Array1OfInteger mults(1,nbknots);
```

```
for (i = 1; i <= nbknots; i++) {
    IS >> knots(i) >> mults(i);
}

if (rational)
    B = new Geom_BSplineCurve(poles, weights, knots, mults, degree, periodic);
else
    B = new Geom_BSplineCurve(poles, knots, mults, degree, periodic);

return IS;
}
```

## 4.1.8 <3D curve record 8>-Trimmed Curve

示例:

```
8 4 -5
1 1 2 3 1 0 0
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition
<3D curve record 8> = "8" <_> <3D trimmed curve u min> <_> <3D trimmed curve u max> <_\n>
<3D curve record>;
<3D trimmed curve u min> = <real>;
<3D trimmed curve u max> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 8>定义了裁剪曲线 (trimmed curve)。裁剪曲线数据包含: 两个实数  $u_{\min}$ ,  $u_{\max}$  和<3D curve record>, 且  $u_{\min} < u_{\max}$ 。裁剪曲线是将<3D curve record>描述的曲线 B 限制在  $[u_{\min}, u_{\max}]$ 。裁剪曲线的参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = B(u), u \in [u_{\min}, u_{\max}].$$

示例数据表示的裁剪曲线为:  $u_{\min} = -4$ ,  $u_{\max} = 5$ , 曲线  $B(u) = (1, 2, 3) + u(1, 0, 0)$ 。裁剪曲线的参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = (1, 2, 3) + u \cdot (1, 0, 0), u \in [-4, 5].$$

读取裁剪曲线部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose  :
//=====

static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_TrimmedCurve)& C)
{
    Standard_Real p1=0., p2=0.;
    IS >> p1 >> p2;
    Handle(Geom_Curve) BC;
    GeomTools_CurveSet::ReadCurve(IS, BC);
    C = new Geom_TrimmedCurve(BC, p1, p2);
    return IS;
}
```

## 4.1.9 <3D curve record 9>-Offset Curve

示例:

```
9 2
0 1 0
1 1 2 3 1 0 0
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<3D curve record 9> = "9" <_> <3D offset curve distance> <_ \n>
<3D offset curve direction> <_ \n>
<3D curve record>;

<3D offset curve distance> = <real>;

<3D offset curve direction> = <3D direction>;
```

详细说明:

<3D curve record 9>定义了偏移曲线 (offset curve)。偏移曲线的数据包含偏移距离  $d$ , 偏移方向  $D$  和曲线数据<3D curve record>。偏移曲线是将<3D curve record>描述的曲线沿矢

量  $[B'(u), D] \neq \vec{0}$  偏移距离  $d$  后的结果。偏移曲线的参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = B(u) + d \cdot \frac{[B'(u), D]}{[B'(u), D]}, u \in \text{domain}(B).$$

示例数据表示的偏移曲线为偏移距离  $d=2$ , 方向  $D=(0, 1, 0)$ , 基曲线  $B(u)=(1, 2, 3)+u(1, 0, 0)$ , 其参数方程如下所示:

$$C(u) = (1, 2, 3) + u \cdot (1, 0, 0) + 2 \cdot (0, 0, 1).$$

读取偏移曲线部分程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadCurve
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_OffsetCurve)& C)
{
    Standard_Real p=0.;
    IS >> p;
    gp_Dir D(1.,0.,0.);
    IS >> D;
```



```
Handle (Geom_Curve) BC;  
GeomTools_CurveSet::ReadCurve (IS, BC) ;  
C = new Geom_OffsetCurve (BC, p, D) ;  
return IS;  
}
```

#### 4.2 <surface>子部分

示例:

```
Surfaces 6
1 0 0 0 1 0 -0 0 0 1 0 -1 0
1 0 0 0 -0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 -0
1 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0
1 0 2 0 -0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 -0
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0
1 1 0 0 1 0 -0 0 0 1 0 -1 0
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<surfaces> = <surface header> <_\n> <surface records>;

<surface header> = "Surfaces" <_> <surface count>;

<surface records> = <surface record> ^ <surface count>;

<surface record> =
<surface record 1> |
<surface record 2> |
<surface record 3> |
<surface record 4> |
<surface record 5> |
<surface record 6> |
<surface record 7> |
<surface record 8> |
<surface record 9> |
<surface record 10> |
<surface record 11>;
```

读取<surface>部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
#define PLANE 1
#define CYLINDER 2
#define CONE 3
#define SPHERE 4
#define TORUS 5
#define LINEAREXTRUSION 6
#define REVOLUTION 7
#define BEZIER 8
#define BSPLINE 9
#define RECTANGULAR 10
```

```

#define OFFSET          11

//=====
//function : ReadSurface
//purpose  :
//=====
Standard_IStream& GeomTools_SurfaceSet::ReadSurface(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                                    Handle(Geom_Surface)& S)
{
    Standard_Integer stype;

    try {
        OCC_CATCH_SIGNALS
        IS >> stype;
        switch (stype) {

            case PLANE :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_Plane) SS;
                    IS >> SS;
                    S = SS;
                }
                break;

            case CYLINDER :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_CylindricalSurface) SS;
                    IS >> SS;
                    S = SS;
                }
                break;

            case CONE :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_ConicalSurface) SS;
                    IS >> SS;
                    S = SS;
                }
                break;

            case SPHERE :
                {
                    Handle(Geom_SphericalSurface) SS;
                    IS >> SS;
                }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    S = SS;
}
break;

case TORUS :
{
    Handle(Geom_ToroidalSurface) SS;
    IS >> SS;
    S = SS;
}
break;

case LINEAREXTRUSION :
{
    Handle(Geom_SurfaceOfLinearExtrusion) SS;
    IS >> SS;
    S = SS;
}
break;

case REVOLUTION :
{
    Handle(Geom_SurfaceOfRevolution) SS;
    IS >> SS;
    S = SS;
}
break;

case BEZIER :
{
    Handle(Geom_BezierSurface) SS;
    IS >> SS;
    S = SS;
}
break;

case BSPLINE :
{
    Handle(Geom_BSplineSurface) SS;
    IS >> SS;
    S = SS;
}
break;
```

```

case RECTANGULAR :
{
    Handle(Geom_RectangularTrimmedSurface) SS;
    IS >> SS;
    S = SS;
}
break;

case OFFSET :
{
    Handle(Geom_OffsetSurface) SS;
    IS >> SS;
    S = SS;
}
break;

default :
{
    Handle(Geom_Surface) SS;
    GeomTools::GetUndefinedTypeHandler()->ReadSurface(stype, IS, SS);
    S = SS;
}
break;
}
}
catch(Standard_Failure) {
#ifdef DEB
    Handle(Standard_Failure) anExc = Standard_Failure::Caught();
    cout << "EXCEPTION in GeomTools_SurfaceSet::ReadSurface(..)!!!" << endl;
    cout << anExc << endl;
#endif
    S = NULL;
}
return IS;
}

```

#### 4.2.1 <surface record 1>-Plane

示例:

```
1 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0
```

BNF 定义:

##### BNF-like Definition

```
<surface record 1> = "1" <_> <3D point> (<_> <3D direction>) ^ 3 <_ \n>;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 1>定义了平面。平面数据包含三维点 P 和三维正交坐标系 N, Du, Dv。平面通过点 P, 且其法向量为 N。其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = P + u \cdot D_u + v \cdot D_v, (u, v) \in (-\infty, \infty) \times (-\infty, \infty).$$

示例数据表示的平面为通过点 P= (0, 0, 3), 法向量 N= (0, 0, 1), 其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (0, 0, 3) + u \cdot (1, 0, 0) + v \cdot (0, 1, 0).$$

读取平面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadAx3
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS, gp_Ax3& A3)
{
    gp_Pnt P(0., 0., 0.);
    gp_Dir A(1., 0., 0.), AX(1., 0., 0.), AY(1., 0., 0.);
    IS >> P >> A >> AX >> AY;
    gp_Ax3 ax3(P, A, AX);
    if (AY.DotCross(A, AX) < 0)
        ax3.YReverse();
    A3 = ax3;
    return IS;
}

static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_Plane)& S)
{
    gp_Ax3 A;
    IS >> A;
    S = new Geom_Plane(A);
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.2.2 <surface record 2>-Cylinder

示例:

```
2 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 4
```

BNF 定义:

##### BNF-like Definition

```
<surface record 2> = "2" <_> <3D point> (<_> <3D direction>) ^ 3 <_> <real> <_> \n;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 2>定义了圆柱面。圆柱面的数据包含三维点 P，三维正交坐标系 Dv，Dx，Dy 和一个非负实数 r。圆柱面的轴通过点 P，方向为 Dv，圆柱面的半径为 r，其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = P + r \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot D_x + \sin(u) \cdot D_y) + v \cdot D_v, (u, v) \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi) \times (-\infty, \infty).$$

示例数据表示的圆柱面为轴通过点 P = (1, 2, 3)，轴的方向 Dv = (0, 0, 1)，方向 Dx = (1, 0, -0)，Dy = (-0, 1, 0)，半径 r = 4，其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + 4 \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot D_x + \sin(u) \cdot D_y) + v \cdot D_v.$$

读取圆柱面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_CylindricalSurface)& S)
{
    gp_Ax3 A;
    Standard_Real R=0. ;
    IS >> A >> R;
    S = new Geom_CylindricalSurface(A, R);
    return IS;
}
```

### 4.2.3 <surface record 3>-Cone

示例:

```
3 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 4
0.75
```

BNF 定义:

#### BNF-like Definition

```
<surface record 3> = "3" <_> <3D point> (<_> <3D direction>) ^ 3 (<_> <real>) ^ 2 <_> \n;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 3>定义了圆锥面。圆锥面的数据包含三维点 P, 正交坐标系 Dz, Dx, Dy, 非负实数 r 和实数  $\psi$  (范围为  $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ )。圆锥面通过点 P 且轴的方向为 Dz。过点 P 且与方向 Dx, Dy 平行的平面为圆锥面的参考平面 (referenced plane)。参考平面截圆锥面为一个圆, 其半径为 r。其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = P + (r + v \cdot \sin(\varphi)) \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot D_x + \sin(u) \cdot D_y) + v \cdot \cos(\varphi) \cdot D_z, (u, v) \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi) \times (-\infty, \infty).$$

示例数据表示的圆锥面的轴通过点 P = (1, 2, 3), 方向 Dz = (0, 0, 1)。圆锥面的其他数据是 Dx = (1, 0, -0), Dy = (-0, 1, 0), 半径 r = 4, 角度  $\psi = 0.75$ 。其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + (4 + v \cdot \sin(0.75)) \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot (1, 0, -0) + \sin(u) \cdot (-0, 1, 0)) + v \cdot \cos(0.75) \cdot (0, 0, 1).$$

读取圆锥面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_ConicalSurface)& S)
{
    gp_Ax3 A;
    Standard_Real R=0., Ang=0.;
    IS >> A >> R >> Ang;
    S = new Geom_ConicalSurface(A, Ang, R);
    return IS;
}
```



#### 4.2.4 <surface record 4>-Sphere

示例:

```
4 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 4
```

BNF 定义:

##### BNF-like Definition

```
<surface record 4> = "4" <_> <3D point> (<_> <3D direction>) ^ 3 <_> <real> <_> \n;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 4>定义了球面。球面的数据包含三维点 P, 三维正交坐标系 Dz, Dx, Dy 和非负实数 r。即球面的球心为点 P, 半径为 r, 其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = P + r \cdot \cos(v) \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot D_x + \sin(u) \cdot D_y) + r \cdot \sin(v) \cdot D_z, (u, v) \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi) \times [-\pi/2, \pi/2].$$

示例数据表示的球面为球心过点 P = (1, 2, 3), 方向分别为 Dz = (0, 0, 1), Dx = (1, 0, -0), Dy = (-0, 1, 0), 半径 r = 4。其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + 4 \cdot \cos(v) \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot (1, 0, -0) + \sin(u) \cdot (-0, 1, 0)) + 4 \cdot \sin(v) \cdot (0, 0, 1).$$

读取球面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_SphericalSurface)& S)
{
    gp_Ax3 A;
    Standard_Real R=0. ;
    IS >> A >> R;
    S = new Geom_SphericalSurface(A, R);
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.2.5 <surface record 5>-Torus

示例:

```
5 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 8 4
```

BNF 定义:

##### BNF-like Definition

```
<surface record 5> = "5" <_> <3D point> (<_> <3D direction>) ^ 3 (<_> <real>) ^ 2 <_> \n;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 5>定义了圆环面。圆环面的数据包含三维点 P, 三维正交坐标系 Dz, Dx, Dy 和非负实数 r1, r2。圆环面的轴通过点 P, 方向为 Dz, r1 是从圆环面的圆的中心到点 P 的距离, 圆环面的圆的半径为 r2。圆环面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = P + (r_1 + r_2 \cdot \cos(v)) \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot D_x + \sin(u) \cdot D_y) + r_2 \cdot \sin(v) \cdot D_z, (u, v) \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi) \times [0, 2 \cdot \pi).$$

示例数据表示的圆环面的轴通过点 P = (1, 2, 3), 轴的方向为 Dz = (0, 0, 1)。其它数据为 Dx = (1, 0, -0), Dy = (0, 1, 0), r1=8, r2=4, 其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + (8 + 4 \cdot \cos(v)) \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot (1, 0, -0) + \sin(u) \cdot (-0, 1, 0)) + 4 \cdot \sin(v) \cdot (0, 0, 1).$$

读取圆环面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose  :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_ToroidalSurface)& S)
{
    gp_Ax3 A;
    Standard_Real R1=0., R2=0.;
    IS >> A >> R1 >> R2;
    S = new Geom_ToroidalSurface(A, R1, R2);
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.2.6 <surface record 6>-Linear Extrusion

示例:

```
6 0 0.6 0.8
2 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 4
```

BNF 定义:

##### BNF-like Definition

```
<surface record 6> = "6" <_> <3D direction> <_n> <3D curve record>;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 6>定义了线性拉伸面。线性拉伸面的数据包含三维方向  $D_v$  和三维曲线 <3D curve record>。其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = C(u) + v \cdot D_v, (u, v) \in \text{domain}(C) \times (-\infty, \infty).$$

示例数据表示的线性拉伸面的拉伸方向  $D_v = (0, 0.6, 0.8)$ , 拉伸曲线为圆。拉伸面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + 4 \cdot (\cos(u) \cdot (1, 0, -0) + \sin(u) \cdot (-0, 1, 0)) + v \cdot (0, 0.6, 0.8), (u, v) \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi) \times (-\infty, \infty).$$

读取线性拉伸面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose  :
//=====

static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_SurfaceOfLinearExtrusion)& S)
{
    gp_Dir D(1., 0., 0.);
    Handle(Geom_Curve) C;
    IS >> D;
    GeomTools_CurveSet::ReadCurve(IS, C);
    S = new Geom_SurfaceOfLinearExtrusion(C, D);
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.2.7 <surface record 7>-Revolution Surface

示例:

```
7 -4 0 3 0 1 0
2 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0 4
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition
<surface record 7> = "7" <_> <3D point> <_> <3D direction> <_> <3D curve record>;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 7>定义了旋转曲面。旋转曲面的数据包含三维点 P, 三维方向 D 和三维曲线。旋转曲面的轴通过点 P 且方向为 D, 旋转曲线为 C 与旋转轴共面。旋转曲面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = P + V_D(v) + \cos(u) \cdot (V(v) - V_D(v)) + \sin(u) \cdot [D, V(v)], \quad (u, v) \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi] \times \text{domain}(C)$$

where  $V(v) = C(v) - P$ ,  $V_D(v) = (D, V(v)) \cdot D$ .

示例数据表示的旋转曲面的旋转轴通过点 P = (-4, 0, 3), 方向 D = (0, 1, 0), 旋转曲线是一个圆。其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (-4, 0, 3) + V_D(v) + \cos(u) \cdot (V(v) - V_D(v)) + \sin(u) \cdot [(0, 1, 0), V(v)], \quad (u, v) \in [0, 2 \cdot \pi] \times [0, 2 \cdot \pi] \quad \text{where}$$

$$V(v) = (5, 2, 0) + 4 \cdot (\cos(v) \cdot (1, 0, -0) + \sin(v) \cdot (-0, 1, 0)), \quad V_D(v) = ((0, 1, 0), V(v)) \cdot (0, 1, 0).$$

读取旋转曲面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose :
//=====

static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_SurfaceOfRevolution)& S)
{
    gp_Pnt P(0., 0., 0.);
    gp_Dir D(1., 0., 0.);
    Handle(Geom_Curve) C;
    IS >> P >> D;
    GeomTools_CurveSet::ReadCurve(IS, C);
    S = new Geom_SurfaceOfRevolution(C, gp_Ax1(P, D));
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.2.8 <surface record 8>-Bezier Surface

示例:

8	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	-4	10
0	1	-2	8	1	1	5	11					
0	2	3	9	1	2	6	12					

BNF 定义:

```

BNF-like Definition

<surface record 8> = "8" <_> <Bezier surface u rational flag> <_> <Bezier surface v rational flag>
<_> <Bezier surface u degree> <_> <Bezier surface v degree> <_>
<Bezier surface weight poles>;

<Bezier surface u rational flag> = <flag>;

<Bezier surface v rational flag> = <flag>;

<Bezier surface u degree> = <int>;

<Bezier surface v degree> = <int>;

<Bezier surface weight poles> =
(<Bezier surface weight pole group> <_>) ^ (<Bezier surface u degree> <+> "1");

<Bezier surface weight pole group> = <Bezier surface weight pole>
(<_> <Bezier surface weight pole>) ^ <Bezier surface v degree>;

<Bezier surface weight pole> = <3D point> [<_> <real>];
    
```

详细说明:

<surface record 8>定义了 Bezier 曲面。曲面的数据包含 u 有理标志位 ru, v 有理标志位 rv, 曲面次数 mu, mv, 和 weight poles。u,v 的次数都不能大于 25。

当 ru+rv=0 时, weight poles 是 (mu+1)(mv+1) 个三维点 Bi,j ((i, j) ∈ {0, ..., mu}x{0,...,mv}), hi,j=1 ((i, j) ∈ {0, ..., mu}x{0,...,mv});

当 ru+rv≠0 时, weight poles 是 (mu+1)(mv+1) 个带权控制点对 Bi,j, hi,j。Bi,j 是三维点, hi,j 是权因子, 正实数。

Bezier 曲面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m_u} \sum_{j=0}^{m_v} B_{i,j} \cdot h_{i,j} \cdot C_{m_u}^i \cdot u^i \cdot (1-u)^{m_u-i} \cdot C_{m_v}^j \cdot v^j \cdot (1-v)^{m_v-j}}{\sum_{i=0}^{m_u} \sum_{j=0}^{m_v} h_{i,j} \cdot C_{m_u}^i \cdot u^i \cdot (1-u)^{m_u-i} \cdot C_{m_v}^j \cdot v^j \cdot (1-v)^{m_v-j}}, (u, v) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$$

示例数据表示的 Bezier 曲面为: u 有理标志位 ru=1, v 有理标志位 rv=1, 次数 mu=2, mv=1, weight poles 为: B0,0= (0, 0, 1), h0,0=7, B0,1= (1, 0, -4), h0,1=10, B1,0= (0, 1, -2), h1,0=8, B1,1= (1, 1, 5), h1,1=11, B2,0= (0, 2, 3), h2,0=9, B2,1= (1, 2, 6), h2,1=12。曲面的参数方程为:

$$S(u,v) = \frac{\begin{aligned} &[(0,0,1) \cdot 7 \cdot (1-u)^2 \cdot (1-v) + (1,0,-4) \cdot 10 \cdot (1-u)^2 \cdot v + \\ &(0,1,-2) \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \cdot u \cdot (1-u) \cdot (1-v) + (1,1,5) \cdot 11 \cdot 2 \cdot u \cdot (1-u) \cdot v + \\ &(0,2,3) \cdot 9 \cdot u^2 \cdot (1-v) + (1,2,6) \cdot 12 \cdot u^2 \cdot v] \div \\ &[7 \cdot (1-u)^2 \cdot (1-v) + 10 \cdot (1-u)^2 \cdot v + \\ &8 \cdot 2 \cdot u \cdot (1-u) \cdot (1-v) + 11 \cdot 2 \cdot u \cdot (1-u) \cdot v + \\ &9 \cdot u^2 \cdot (1-v) + 12 \cdot u^2 \cdot v] \end{aligned}}$$

读取 Bezier 曲面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose :
//=====

static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_BezierSurface)& S)
{
    Standard_Boolean uration=Standard_False, vrational=Standard_False;
    IS >> uration >> vrational;
    Standard_Integer udegree=0, vdegree=0;
    IS >> udegree >> vdegree;
    TColgp_Array2OfPnt poles(1,udegree+1,1,vdegree+1);
    TColStd_Array2OfReal weights(1,udegree+1,1,vdegree+1);

    Standard_Integer i, j;
    for (i = 1; i <= udegree+1; i++) {
        for (j = 1; j <= vdegree+1; j++) {
            IS >> poles(i, j);
            if (uration || vrational)
                IS >> weights(i, j);
        }
    }

    if (uration || vrational)
        S = new Geom_BezierSurface(poles, weights);
    else
        S = new Geom_BezierSurface(poles);
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.2.9 <surface record 9>-B-Spline Surface

示例:

```
9 1 1 0 0 1 1 3 2 5 4 0 0 1 7 1 0 -4 10
0 1 -2 8 1 1 5 11
0 2 3 9 1 2 6 12

0 1
0.25 1
0.5 1
0.75 1
1 1

0 1
0.3 1
0.7 1
1 1
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<surface record 9> = "9" <_> <B-spline surface u rational flag> <_>
<B-spline surface v rational flag> <_> "0" <_> "0" <_> <B-spline surface u degree> <_>
<B-spline surface v degree> <_> <B-spline surface u pole count> <_>
<B-spline surface v pole count> <_> <B-spline surface u multiplicity knot count> <_>
<B-spline surface v multiplicity knot count> <_> <B-spline surface weight poles> <_ \n>
<B-spline surface u multiplicity knots> <_ \n> <B-spline surface v multiplicity knots>;

<B-spline surface u rational flag> = <flag>;

<B-spline surface v rational flag> = <flag>;

<B-spline surface u degree> = <int>;

<B-spline surface v degree> = <int>;

<B-spline surface u pole count> = <int>;

<B-spline surface v pole count> = <int>;

<B-spline surface u multiplicity knot count> = <int>;

<B-spline surface v multiplicity knot count> = <int>;

<B-spline surface weight poles> =
(<B-spline surface weight pole group> <_ \n>) ^ <B-spline surface u pole count>;

<B-spline surface weight pole group> =
(<B-spline surface weight pole> <_>) ^ <B-spline surface v pole count>;

<B-spline surface weight pole> = <3D point> [<_> <real>];

<B-spline surface u multiplicity knots> =
(<B-spline surface u multiplicity knot> <_ \n>) ^ <B-spline surface u multiplicity knot count>;

<B-spline surface u multiplicity knot> = <real> <_> <int>;

<B-spline surface v multiplicity knots> =
(<B-spline surface v multiplicity knot> <_ \n>) ^ <B-spline surface v multiplicity knot count>;

<B-spline surface v multiplicity knot> = <real> <_> <int>;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 9>定义了 B-Spline 曲面。B 样条曲面数据包含 u 有理标志位 ru, v 有理标志位 rv, u 次数 mu<=25; v 次数 mv<=25, u 控制点数 nu>=2, v 控制点数 nv>=2, u 重节点数 ku, v 重节点数 kn, weight poles, u 重节点, v 重节点。

当 ru+rv=0 时, weight poles 是 (mu+1)(mv+1) 个三维点 Bi,j ((i, j) ∈ {0, ..., mu}x{0, ..., mv}), hi,j=1 ((i, j) ∈ {0, ..., mu}x{0, ..., mv});

当 ru+rv≠0 时, weight poles 是 (mu+1)(mv+1) 个带权控制点对 Bi,j, hi,j。Bi,j 是三维点, hi,j 是权因子, 正实数。

u 重节点及其重数有 ku 对: u1,q1,...,uku,qku。这里 ui 是重数为 qi>=1 的节点:

$$u_i < u_{i+1} \quad (1 \leq i \leq k_u - 1),$$

$$q_1 \leq m_u + 1, q_{k_u} \leq m_u + 1, q_i \leq m_u \quad (2 \leq i \leq k_u - 1), \sum_{i=1}^{k_u} q_i = m_u + n_u + 1.$$

v 重节点及其重数有 kv 对: u1,q1,...,ukv,qkv。这里 vi 是重数为 qi>=1 的节点:

$$v_j < v_{j+1} \quad (1 \leq j \leq k_v - 1),$$

$$t_1 \leq m_v + 1, t_{k_v} \leq m_v + 1, t_j \leq m_v \quad (2 \leq j \leq k_v - 1), \sum_{j=1}^{k_v} t_j = m_v + n_v + 1.$$

B-Spline 曲面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_u} \sum_{j=1}^{n_v} B_{i,j} \cdot h_{i,j} \cdot N_{i,m_u+1}(u) \cdot M_{j,m_v+1}(v)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_u} \sum_{j=1}^{n_v} h_{i,j} \cdot N_{i,m_u+1}(u) \cdot M_{j,m_v+1}(v)}, \quad (u, v) \in [u_1, u_{k_u}] \times [v_1, v_{k_v}]$$

基函数 Ni,j 和 Mi,j 有如下的递归定义:

$$N_{i,l}(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \leftarrow \bar{u}_i \leq u < \bar{u}_{i+1} \\ 0 & \leftarrow u < \bar{u}_i \vee \bar{u}_{i+1} \leq u \end{cases}, \quad N_{i,j}(u) = \frac{(u - \bar{u}_i) \cdot N_{i,j-1}(u)}{\bar{u}_{i+j-1} - \bar{u}_i} + \frac{(\bar{u}_{i+j} - u) \cdot N_{i+1,j-1}(u)}{\bar{u}_{i+j} - \bar{u}_{i+1}} \quad (2 \leq j \leq m_u + 1);$$

$$M_{i,l}(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \leftarrow \bar{v}_i \leq v < \bar{v}_{i+1} \\ 0 & \leftarrow v < \bar{v}_i \vee \bar{v}_{i+1} \leq v \end{cases}, \quad M_{i,j}(v) = \frac{(v - \bar{v}_i) \cdot M_{i,j-1}(v)}{\bar{v}_{i+j-1} - \bar{v}_i} + \frac{(\bar{v}_{i+j} - v) \cdot M_{i+1,j-1}(v)}{\bar{v}_{i+j} - \bar{v}_{i+1}} \quad (2 \leq j \leq m_v + 1);$$

$$\bar{u}_i = u_j \quad (1 \leq j \leq k_u, \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} q_l + 1 \leq i \leq \sum_{l=1}^j q_l),$$

$$\bar{v}_i = v_j \quad (1 \leq j \leq k_v, \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} t_l + 1 \leq i \leq \sum_{l=1}^j t_l).$$



示例数据表示的 B-Spline 曲面为: u 有理标志位  $ru=1$ , v 有理标志位  $rv=1$ , u 次数  $mu=1$ , v 次数  $mv=1$ , u 控制点数  $nu=3$ , v 控制点数  $nv=2$ , u 有重复度的节点数  $ku=5$ , v 有重复度节点数  $kv=4$ , 带权控制点  $B_{1,1}=(0, 0, 1)$ ,  $h_{1,1}=7$ ,  $B_{1,2}=(1, 0, -4)$ ,  $h_{1,2}=10$ ,  $B_{2,1}=(0, 1, -2)$ ,  $h_{2,1}=8$ ,  $B_{2,2}=(1, 1, 5)$ ,  $h_{2,2}=11$ ,  $B_{3,1}=(0, 2, 3)$ ,  $h_{3,1}=9$ ,  $B_{3,2}=(1, 2, 6)$ ,  $h_{3,2}=12$ , u 有重复度节点  $u_1=0$ ,  $q_1=1$ ,  $u_2=0.25$ ,  $q_2=1$ ,  $u_3=0.5$ ,  $q_3=1$ ,  $u_4=0.75$ ,  $q_4=1$ ,  $u_5=1$ ,  $q_5=1$ , v 有重复度节点  $v_1=0$ ,  $r_1=1$ ,  $v_2=0.3$ ,  $r_2=1$ ,  $v_3=0.7$ ,  $r_3=1$ ,  $v_4=1$ ,  $r_4=1$ 。B-Spline 曲面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u,v) = \frac{\begin{aligned} &[(0,0,1) \cdot 7 \cdot N_{1,2}(u) \cdot M_{1,2}(v) + (1,0,-4) \cdot 10 \cdot N_{1,2}(u) \cdot M_{2,2}(v) + \\ &(0,1,-2) \cdot 8 \cdot N_{2,2}(u) \cdot M_{1,2}(v) + (1,1,5) \cdot 11 \cdot N_{2,2}(u) \cdot M_{2,2}(v) + \\ &(0,2,3) \cdot 9 \cdot N_{3,2}(u) \cdot M_{1,2}(v) + (1,2,6) \cdot 12 \cdot N_{3,2}(u) \cdot M_{2,2}(v)] \div \\ &[7 \cdot N_{1,2}(u) \cdot M_{1,2}(v) + 10 \cdot N_{1,2}(u) \cdot M_{2,2}(v) + \\ &8 \cdot N_{2,2}(u) \cdot M_{1,2}(v) + 11 \cdot N_{2,2}(u) \cdot M_{2,2}(v) + \\ &9 \cdot N_{3,2}(u) \cdot M_{1,2}(v) + 12 \cdot N_{3,2}(u) \cdot M_{2,2}(v)] \end{aligned}}$$

读取 B-Spline 曲面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose :
//=====
static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_BSplineSurface)& S)
{
    Standard_Boolean urationa=Standard_False, vrational=Standard_False,
                    uperiodic=Standard_False, vperiodic=Standard_False;
    IS >> urationa >> vrational;
    IS >> uperiodic >> vperiodic;
    Standard_Integer                                udegree=0,
    vdegree=0, nbupoles=0, nbvpoles=0, nbuknots=0, nbvknots=0;
    IS >> udegree >> vdegree;
    IS >> nbupoles >> nbvpoles;
    IS >> nbuknots >> nbvknots;

    TColgp_Array2OfPnt poles(1, nbupoles, 1, nbvpoles);
    TColStd_Array2OfReal weights(1, nbupoles, 1, nbvpoles);

    Standard_Integer i, j;
    for (i = 1; i <= nbupoles; i++) {
        for (j = 1; j <= nbvpoles; j++) {
            IS >> poles(i, j);
            if (urationa || vrational)
                IS >> weights(i, j);
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

TColStd_Array1OfReal uknots(1, nbuknots);
TColStd_Array1OfInteger umults(1, nbuknots);
for (i = 1; i <= nbuknots; i++) {
    IS >> uknots(i) >> umults(i);
}

TColStd_Array1OfReal vknots(1, nbvknots);
TColStd_Array1OfInteger vmults(1, nbvknots);
for (i = 1; i <= nbvknots; i++) {
    IS >> vknots(i) >> vmults(i);
}

if (urational || vrational)
    S = new Geom_BSplineSurface(poles, weights, uknots, vknots, umults, vmults,
                                udegree, vdegree, uperiodic, vperiodic);
else
    S = new Geom_BSplineSurface(poles, uknots, vknots, umults, vmults,
                                udegree, vdegree, uperiodic, vperiodic);
return IS;
}

```

#### 4.2.10 <surface record 10>-Rectangular Trim Surface

示例:

```
10 -1 2 -3 4
1 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<surface record 10> = "10" <_> <trim surface u min> <_> <trim surface u max> <_>
<trim surface v min> <_> <trim surface v max> <_> <surface record>;

<trim surface u min> = <real>;

<trim surface u max> = <real>;

<trim surface v min> = <real>;

<trim surface v max> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 10>定义了矩形裁剪曲面。矩形裁剪曲面的数据包含实数  $u_{min}$ ,  $u_{max}$ ,  $v_{min}$ ,  $v_{max}$  和一个曲面。矩形裁剪曲面是将曲面限制在矩形区域 $[u_{min}, u_{max}] \times [v_{min}, v_{max}]$ 内得到的曲面。曲面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = B(u, v), (u, v) \in [u_{min}, u_{max}] \times [v_{min}, v_{max}].$$

示例数据表示的矩形裁剪曲面的矩形裁剪区域为 $[-1, 2] \times [-3, 4]$ , 被裁剪曲面  $B(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + u \cdot (1, 0, 0) + v \cdot (0, 1, 0)$ 。其参数方程如下所示:

$$B(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + u \cdot (1, 0, 0) + v \cdot (0, 1, 0), (u, v) \in [-1, 2] \times [-3, 4].$$

读取矩形裁剪曲面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose  :
//=====

static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_RectangularTrimmedSurface)& S)
{
    Standard_Real U1=0., U2=0., V1=0., V2=0.;
    IS >> U1 >> U2 >> V1 >> V2;
    Handle(Geom_Surface) BS;
    GeomTools_SurfaceSet::ReadSurface(IS, BS);
    S = new Geom_RectangularTrimmedSurface(BS, U1, U2, V1, V2);
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.2.11 <surface record 11>-Offset Surface

示例:

```
11 -2
1 1 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 -0 -0 1 0
```

BNF 定义:

##### BNF-like Definition

```
<surface record 11> = "11" <_> <surface record distance> <_ \n> <surface record>;
<surface record distance> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<surface record 11>定义了偏移曲面。偏移曲面的数据包含偏移距离  $d$  和曲面。偏移曲面的就是将基准曲面  $B$  沿曲面的法向  $N$  上偏移距离  $d$  得到的曲面。偏移曲面的参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = B(u, v) + d \cdot N(u, v), (u, v) \in \text{domain}(B).$$
$$N(u, v) = [S'_u(u, v), S'_v(u, v)]$$

if  $[S'_u(u, v), S'_v(u, v)] \neq \vec{0}$ .

示例数据表示的偏移曲面的偏移距离  $d = -2$ , 基准曲面  $B(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + u(1, 0, 0) + v(0, 1, 0)$ 。其参数方程如下所示:

$$S(u, v) = (1, 2, 3) + u \cdot (1, 0, 0) + v \cdot (0, 1, 0) - 2 \cdot (0, 0, 1).$$

读取偏移曲面部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : operator>>
//purpose  :
//=====

static Standard_IStream& operator>>(Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     Handle(Geom_OffsetSurface)& S)
{
    Standard_Real d=0.;
    IS >> d;
    Handle(Geom_Surface) BS;
    GeomTools_SurfaceSet::ReadSurface(IS, BS);
    S = new Geom_OffsetSurface(BS, d);
    return IS;
}
```

#### 4.3 <2D curves>子部分

因与<3D curves>部分基本相同，略去此部分，请参考原文。

#### 4.4 <3D polygons>子部分

示例:

```
Polygon3D 1
2 1
0.1
1 0 0 2 0 0
0 1
```

BNF 定义:

##### BNF-like Definition

```
<3D polygons> = <3D polygon header> <_ \n> <3D polygon records>;
<3D polygon header> = "Polygon3D" <_> <3D polygon record count>;
<3D polygon records> = <3D polygon record> ^ <3D polygon record count>;
<3D polygon record> =
<3D polygon node count> <_> <3D polygon flag of parameter presence> <_ \n>
<3D polygon deflection> <_ \n>
<3D polygon nodes> <_ \n>
[<3D polygon parameters> <_ \n>];
<3D polygon node count> = <int>;
<3D polygon flag of parameter presence> = <flag>;
<3D polygon deflection> = <real>;
<3D polygon nodes> = (<3D polygon node> <_>) ^ <3D polygon node count>;
<3D polygon node> = <3D point>;
<3D polygon u parameters> = (<3D polygon u parameter> <_>) ^ <3D polygon node count>;
<3D polygon u parameter> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<3D polygon record>定义了空间多段线 (3D polyline) L, 用来逼近空间曲线 C。多段线的数据包含节点数  $m \geq 2$ , 参数显示标志位  $p$ , 逼近偏差(deflection)  $d \geq 0$ , 节点  $N_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$ , 参数  $u_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$ 。当参数显示标志位  $p=1$  时, 参数  $u$  才会显示。多段线 L 通过这些节点, 多段线 L 逼近曲线 C 的逼近偏差定义如下所示:

$$\max_{P \in C} \min_{Q \in L} |Q - P| \leq d.$$

参数  $u_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$  是曲线 C 上通过节点  $N_i$  的参数值:

$$C(u_i) = N_i.$$

示例数据表示的多段线为:  $m=2$ , 参数显示标志位  $p=1$ , 逼近偏差  $d=0.1$ , 节点  $N_1 = (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $N_2 = (2, 0, 0)$ , 参数  $u_1=0$ ,  $u_2=1$ 。

读取 polygons 部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadPolygon3D
//purpose  :
//=====
void BRepTools_ShapeSet::ReadPolygon3D(Standard_IStream& IS)
{
    char buffer[255];
    // Standard_Integer i, j, p, val, nbpol, nbnodes, hasparameters;
    Standard_Integer i, j, p, nbpol=0, nbnodes =0, hasparameters = Standard_False;
    Standard_Real d, x, y, z;

    IS >> buffer;
    if (strstr(buffer, "Polygon3D") == NULL) return;
    Handle(Poly_Polygon3D) P;
    IS >> nbpol;
    //OCC19559
    Handle(Message_ProgressIndicator) progress = GetProgress();
    Message_ProgressSentry PS(progress, "3D Polygons", 0, nbpol, 1);
    for (i=1; i<=nbpol && PS.More(); i++, PS.Next()) {
        if ( !progress.IsNull() )
            progress->Show();

        IS >> nbnodes;
        IS >> hasparameters;
        TColgp_Array1OfPnt Nodes(1, nbnodes);
        IS >> d;
        for (j = 1; j <= nbnodes; j++) {
            IS >> x >> y >> z;
            Nodes(j).SetCoord(x, y, z);
        }
        if (hasparameters) {
            TColStd_Array1OfReal Param(1, nbnodes);
            for (p = 1; p <= nbnodes; p++) {
                IS >> Param(p);
            }
            P = new Poly_Polygon3D(Nodes, Param);
        }
        else P = new Poly_Polygon3D(Nodes);
        P->Deflection(d);
        myPolygons3D.Add(P);
    }
}
```

#### 4.5 <triangulations>子部分

示例:

```
Triangulations 6
4 2 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 3 -2 0 -2 2 4 3 2 1 4
4 2 1 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 3 1 3 0 3 2 1 3 1 4
4 2 1 0
0 0 3 0 2 3 1 2 3 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 3 2 1 3 1 4
4 2 1 0
0 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 3 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 3 1 3 0 3 2 1 3 1 4
4 2 1 0
0 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 3 2 1 3 1 4
4 2 1 0
1 0 0 1 0 3 1 2 3 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 3 -2 0 -2 2 4 3 2 1 4
```

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<triangulations> = <triangulation header> <_ \n> <triangulation records>;

<triangulation header> = "Triangulations" <_> <triangulation count>;

<triangulation records> = <triangulation record> ^ <triangulation count>;

<triangulation record> = <triangulation node count> <_> <triangulation triangle count> <_>
<triangulation parameter presence flag> <_> <triangulation deflection> <_ \n>
<triangulation nodes> [<_> <triangulation u v parameters>] <_> <triangulation triangles> <_ \n>;

<triangulation node count> = <int>;

<triangulation triangle count> = <int>;

<triangulation parameter presence flag> = <flag>;

<triangulation deflection> = <real>;

<triangulation nodes> = (<triangulation node> <_>) ^ <triangulation node count>;

<triangulation node> = <3D point>;

<triangulation u v parameters> =
(<triangulation u v parameter pair> <_>) ^ <triangulation node count>;

<triangulation u v parameter pair> = <real> <_> <real>;

<triangulation triangles> = (<triangulation triangle> <_>) ^ <triangulation triangle count>;

<triangulation triangle> = <int> <_> <int> <_> <int>.
```

详细说明:

<triangulation record>定义了逼近曲面 S 的三角剖分 T (triangulation)。三角剖分的数据包含节点数  $m \geq 3$ , 三角形数  $k \geq 1$ , 参数显示标志位 p, 逼近偏差  $d \geq 0$ , 节点  $N_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$ , 参数对  $u_i, v_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$ , 三角形  $n_{j,1}, n_{j,2}, n_{j,3}$ 。参数只有当参数显示标志位  $p=1$  时才显示。三角剖分逼近曲面的偏差 d 定义如下所示:

$$\max_{P \in S} \min_{Q \in T} |Q - P| \leq d.$$



参数对  $u_i, v_i$  描述了曲面  $S$  上过节点  $N_i$  的参数:

$$S(u_i, v_i) = N_i.$$

三角形  $n_{j,1}, n_{j,2}, n_{j,3}$  用来取得三角形的三个顶点值  $N_{nj,1}, N_{nj,2}, N_{nj,3}$ , 节点遍历的顺序就是  $N_{nj,1}, N_{nj,2}, N_{nj,3}$ 。从三角剖分  $T$  的任意一侧遍历, 所有三角形都有相同的方向: 顺时针或逆时针。

三角剖分中的三角形数据:

```
4 2 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 3 -2 0 -2 2 4 3 2 1 4
```

表示的三角剖分为:  $m=4$  个节点,  $k=2$  个三角形, 参数显示标志位  $p=1$ , 逼近偏差  $d=0$ , 节点  $N_1(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $N_2(0, 0, 3)$ ,  $N_3(0, 2, 3)$ ,  $N_4(0, 2, 0)$ , 参数值  $(u_1, v_1) = (0, 0)$ ,  $(u_2, v_2) = (3, 0)$ ,  $(u_3, v_3) = (3, -2)$ ,  $(u_4, v_4) = (0, -2)$ 。从点  $(1, 0, 0)$  ( $(-1, 0, 0)$ ), 三角形是顺时针 (逆时针) 的。

读取三角剖分部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadTriangulation
//purpose :
//=====
void BRepTools_ShapeSet::ReadTriangulation(Standard_IStream& IS)
{
    char buffer[255];
    // Standard_Integer i, j, val, nbtri;
    Standard_Integer i, j, nbtri =0;
    Standard_Real d, x, y, z;
    Standard_Integer nbNodes =0, nbTriangles=0;
    Standard_Boolean hasUV= Standard_False;

    Handle(Poly_Triangulation) T;

    IS >> buffer;
    if (strstr(buffer, "Triangulations") == NULL) return;

    IS >> nbtri;
    //OCC19559
    Handle(Message_ProgressIndicator) progress = GetProgress();
    Message_ProgressSentry PS(progress, "Triangulations", 0, nbtri, 1);
    for (i=1; i<=nbtri && PS.More(); i++, PS.Next()) {
        if ( !progress.IsNull() )
            progress->Show();

        IS >> nbNodes >> nbTriangles >> hasUV;
        IS >> d;
```

```

TColgp_Array1OfPnt Nodes(1, nbNodes);
TColgp_Array1OfPnt2d UVNodes(1, nbNodes);

for (j = 1; j <= nbNodes; j++) {
    IS >> x >> y >> z;
    Nodes(j).SetCoord(x, y, z);
}

if (hasUV) {
    for (j = 1; j <= nbNodes; j++) {
        IS >> x >> y;
        UVNodes(j).SetCoord(x, y);
    }
}

// read the triangles
Standard_Integer n1, n2, n3;
Poly_Array1OfTriangle Triangles(1, nbTriangles);
for (j = 1; j <= nbTriangles; j++) {
    IS >> n1 >> n2 >> n3;
    Triangles(j).Set(n1, n2, n3);
}

if (hasUV) T = new Poly_Triangulation(Nodes, UVNodes, Triangles);
else T = new Poly_Triangulation(Nodes, Triangles);

T->Deflection(d);

myTriangulations.Add(T);
}
}

```

4.6 <polygons on triangulations>子部分  
示例:

```
PolygonOnTriangulations 24
2 1 2
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 1 4
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 2 3
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 1 2
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 4 3
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 1 4
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 1 4
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 1 2
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 1 2
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 2 3
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 2 3
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 4 3
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 4 3
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 2 3
p 0.1 1 0 3
2 1 4
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 4 3
p 0.1 1 0 2
2 1 2
p 0.1 1 0 1
2 1 4
p 0.1 1 0 1
2 4 3
p 0.1 1 0 1
2 1 4
p 0.1 1 0 1
2 1 2
p 0.1 1 0 1
2 2 3
p 0.1 1 0 1
2 4 3
p 0.1 1 0 1
2 2 3
p 0.1 1 0 1
```

BNF 定义:

#### BNF-like Definition

```
<polygons on triangulations> = <polygons on triangulations header> <_ \n>
<polygons on triangulations records>;

<polygons on triangulations header> =
"PolygonOnTriangulations" <_> <polygons on triangulations record count>;

<polygons on triangulations record count> = <int>;

<polygons on triangulations records> =
<polygons on triangulations record> ^ <polygons on triangulations record count>;

<polygons on triangulations record> =
<polygons on triangulations node count> <_> <polygons on triangulations node numbers> <_ \n>
"p" <_> <polygons on triangulations deflection> <_>
<polygons on triangulations parameter presence flag>
[ <_> <polygons on triangulations u parameters> ] <_ \n>;

<polygons on triangulations node count> = <int>;

<polygons on triangulations node numbers> =
<polygons on triangulations node number> ^ <polygons on triangulations node count>;

<polygons on triangulations node number> = <int>;

<polygons on triangulations deflection> = <real>;

<polygons on triangulations parameter presence flag> = <flag>;

<polygons on triangulations u parameters> =
(<polygons on triangulations u parameter> <_>) ^ <polygons on triangulations node count>;

<polygons on triangulations u parameter> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<polygons on triangulations>定义三角剖分上逼近曲线 C 的多段线 L。多段线 L 的数据包  
含节点数  $m \geq 2$ ，节点号  $n_i \geq 1$ ，逼近偏差  $d \geq 0$ ，参数显示标志位 p 和参数  $u_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ )。  
参数只有在参数显示标志位 p=1 时才显示。多段线 L 逼近曲线 C 的偏差 d 的定义为:

$$\max_{P \in C} \min_{Q \in L} |Q - P| \leq d .$$

参数  $u_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ ) 是曲线 C 上的第  $n_i$  个节点的参数。

读取多段线部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadPolygonOnTriangulation
//purpose  :
//=====
void BRepTools_ShapeSet::ReadPolygonOnTriangulation(Standard_IStream& IS)
{
    char buffer[255];
    IS >> buffer;
    if (strstr(buffer, "PolygonOnTriangulations") == NULL) return;
    Standard_Integer i, j, val, nbpol = 0, nbnodes = 0;
```

```

Standard_Integer hasparameters;
Standard_Real par;
Handle(TColStd_HArray1OfReal) Param;
Handle(Poly_PolygonOnTriangulation) Poly;
IS >> nbpol;
//OCC19559
Handle(Message_ProgressIndicator) progress = GetProgress();
Message_ProgressSentry PS(progress, "Polygons On Triangulation", 0, nbpol, 1);
for (i=1; i<=nbpol&& PS.More(); i++, PS.Next()) {
    if ( !progress.IsNull() )
        progress->Show();

    IS >> nbnodes;
    TColStd_Array1OfInteger Nodes(1, nbnodes);
    for (j = 1; j <= nbnodes; j++) {
        IS >> val;
        Nodes(j) = val;
    }
    IS >> buffer;
    //    if (!strcasecmp(buffer, "p")) {
    Standard_Real def;
    IS >> def;
    IS >> hasparameters;
    if (hasparameters) {
        TColStd_Array1OfReal Param1(1, nbnodes);
        for (j = 1; j <= nbnodes; j++) {
            IS >> par;
            Param1(j) = par;
        }
        Poly = new Poly_PolygonOnTriangulation(Nodes, Param1);
    }
    else Poly = new Poly_PolygonOnTriangulation(Nodes);
    Poly->Deflection(def);
    //    }
    //    else {
    //        IS.seekg(ppp);
    //        Poly = new Poly_PolygonOnTriangulation(Nodes);
    //    }
    myNodes.Add(Poly);
}
// }
// else IS.seekg(pos);
}

```

几何意义上的曲线  $C$  是由参数方程中的参数往  $u$  增加的方向确定的。

## 五、<shapes>部分

示例:

一个包含<shapes>部分的完整\*.brep 文件在附录中给出了。

BNF 定义:

```
BNF-like Definition

<shapes> = <shape header> <_ \n> <shape records> <_ \n> <shape final record>;

<shape header> = "TShapes" <_> <shape count>;

<shape count> = <int>;

<shape records> = <shape record> ^ <shape count>;

<shape record> = <shape subrecord> <_ \n> <shape flag word> <_ \n> <shape subshapes>
<_ \n>;

<shape flag word> = <flag> ^ 7;

<shape subshapes> = (<shape subshape> <_>)* """;

<shape subshape> =
<shape subshape orientation> <shape subshape number> <_> <shape location number>;

<shape subshape orientation> = "+" | "-" | "i" | "e";

<shape subshape number> = <int>;

<shape location number> = <int>;

<shape final record> = <shape subshape>;

<shape subrecord> =
("Ve" <_ \n> <vertex data> <_ \n>) |
("Ed" <_ \n> <edge data> <_ \n>) |
("Wi" <_ \n> <_ \n>) |
("Fa" <_ \n> <face data>) |
("Sh" <_ \n> <_ \n>) |
("So" <_ \n> <_ \n>) |
("CS" <_ \n> <_ \n>) |
("Co" <_ \n> <_ \n>);
```

详细说明:

<shape flag word> f1 f2 f3 f4 f5 f6 f7 中的每一位都有意义, 如下所示:

- 1) f1 : free
- 2) f2 : modified
- 3) f3: IGNORED(version 1)/checked (version 2)
- 4) f4: orientable
- 5) f5: closed
- 6) f6: infinite
- 7) f7: convex

The flags are used in a special way[1].

<shape subshape orientation> 表示意义如下所示:

- 1) +: forward
- 2) -: reversed
- 3) i: internal
- 4) e: external

<shape subshape orientation> is used in a special way[1].

<shape subshape number>

<shape recored>

<shape subrecord>的类型有如下几种:

- 1) “Ve”: vertex
- 2) “Ed”: edge
- 3) “Wi”: wire
- 4) “Fa”: face
- 5) “Sh”: shell
- 6) “So”: solid
- 7) “CS”: compsolid
- 8) “Co”: compound

<shape final record>

读取<shapes>部分的程序代码如下所示:

```
//=====
//function : ReadGeometry
//purpose :
//=====
void BRepTools_ShapeSet::ReadGeometry(const TopAbs_ShapeEnum T,
                                     Standard_IStream& IS,
                                     TopoDS_Shape& S)
{
    // Read the geometry
    Standard_Integer val,c,pc,pc2,s,s2,l,l2,t, pt, pt2;
    Standard_Real tol,X,Y,Z,first,last,p1,p2;
    Standard_Real PfX,PfY,P1X,P1Y;
    gp_Pnt2d aPf, aP1;
    Standard_Boolean closed;
#ifdef DEB
    GeomAbs_Shape reg = GeomAbs_CO;
#else
    GeomAbs_Shape reg;
#endif
    switch (T) {
        //-----
        // vertex
        //-----
    }
```

```

case TopAbs_VERTEX :
{
  TopoDS_Vertex& V = TopoDS::Vertex(S);

  // Read the point geometry
  IS >> tol;
  IS >> X >> Y >> Z;
  myBuilder.MakeVertex(V, gp_Pnt(X, Y, Z), tol);
  Handle(BRep_TVertex) TV = Handle(BRep_TVertex)::DownCast(V.TShape());

  BRep_ListOfPointRepresentation& lpr = TV->ChangePoints();
  TopLoc_Location L;

  do {
    IS >> p1 >> val;

    Handle(BRep_PointRepresentation) PR;
    switch (val) {
      case 1 :
      {
        IS >> c;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 13:59:09 2002 Begin
        if (myCurves.Curve(c).IsNull())
          break;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 13:59:13 2002 End

        Handle(BRep_PointOnCurve) POC =
          new BRep_PointOnCurve(p1,
                                myCurves.Curve(c),
                                L);

        PR = POC;
      }
      break;

      case 2 :
      {
        IS >> pc >> s;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 13:59:09 2002 Begin
        if (myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc).IsNull() ||
            mySurfaces.Surface(s).IsNull())
          break;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 13:59:13 2002 End

```



```

        Handle(BRep_PointOnCurveOnSurface) POC =
            new BRep_PointOnCurveOnSurface(p1,
                                           myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc),
                                           mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                                           L);

        PR = POC;
    }
    break;

    case 3 :
    {
        IS >> p2 >> s;

// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 13:59:09 2002 Begin
        if (mySurfaces.Surface(s).IsNull())
            break;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 13:59:13 2002 End

        Handle(BRep_PointOnSurface) POC =
            new BRep_PointOnSurface(p1,p2,
                                    mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                                    L);

        PR = POC;
    }
    break;
}

if (val > 0) {
    IS >> 1;
    if (!PR.IsNull()) {
        PR->Location(Locations().Location(1));
        lpr.Append(PR);
    }
}
} while (val > 0);
}
break;

//-----
// edge
//-----
case TopAbs_EDGE :

// Create an edge

```

```

{
  TopoDS_Edge& E = TopoDS::Edge(S);
  myBuilder.MakeEdge(E);

  // Read the curve geometry
  IS >> tol;
  IS >> val;
  myBuilder.SameParameter(E, (val == 1));
  IS >> val;
  myBuilder.SameRange(E, (val == 1));
  IS >> val;
  myBuilder.Degenerated(E, (val == 1));

  do {
    IS >> val;
    switch (val) {

      case 1 :                               // -1- Curve 3D
        IS >> c >> 1;
        if (!myCurves.Curve(c).IsNull()) {
          myBuilder.UpdateEdge(E, myCurves.Curve(c),
                                Locations().Location(1), tol);
        }
        IS >> first >> last;
        if (!myCurves.Curve(c).IsNull()) {
          Standard_Boolean Only3d = Standard_True;
          myBuilder.Range(E, first, last, Only3d);
        }
        break;

      case 2 :                               // -2- Curve on surf
      case 3 :                               // -3- Curve on closed surf
        closed = (val == 3);
        IS >> pc;
        if (closed) {
          IS >> pc2;
          reg = ReadRegularity(IS);
        }

        // surface, location
        IS >> s >> 1;

        // range
        IS >> first >> last;

```

```

// read UV Points // for XML Persistence higher performance
if (FormatNb() == 2)
{
    IS >> PfX >> PfY >> P1X >> P1Y;
    aPf = gp_Pnt2d(PfX,PfY);
    aP1 = gp_Pnt2d(P1X,P1Y);
}

// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 12:11:16 2002 Begin
if (myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc).IsNull() ||
    (closed && myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc2).IsNull()) ||
    mySurfaces.Surface(s).IsNull())
    break;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 12:11:17 2002 End

if (closed) {
    if (FormatNb() == 2)
        myBuilder.UpdateEdge(E, myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc),
                               myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc2),
                               mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                               Locations().Location(1), tol,
                               aPf, aP1);
    else
        myBuilder.UpdateEdge(E, myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc),
                               myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc2),
                               mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                               Locations().Location(1), tol);

    myBuilder.Continuity(E,
                          mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                          mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                          Locations().Location(1),
                          Locations().Location(1),
                          reg);
}
else
{
    if (FormatNb() == 2)
        myBuilder.UpdateEdge(E, myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc),
                               mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                               Locations().Location(1), tol,
                               aPf, aP1);
    else

```

```

        myBuilder.UpdateEdge(E, myCurves2d.Curve2d(pc),
                             mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                             Locations().Location(1), tol);
    }
    myBuilder.Range(E,
                   mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                   Locations().Location(1),
                   first, last);

    break;

    case 4 : // -4- Regularity
        reg = ReadRegularity(IS);
        IS >> s >> 1 >> s2 >> 12;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 12:39:13 2002 Begin
        if (mySurfaces.Surface(s).IsNull() ||
            mySurfaces.Surface(s2).IsNull())
            break;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 12:39:14 2002 End
        myBuilder.Continuity(E,
                             mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                             mySurfaces.Surface(s2),
                             Locations().Location(1),
                             Locations().Location(12),
                             reg);

        break;

    case 5 : // -5- Polygon3D
        IS >> c >> 1;
//szy-02.05.2004
myBuilder.UpdateEdge(E, Handle(Poly_Polygon3D)::DownCast(myPolygons3D(c)));
        if (c > 0 && c <= myPolygons3D.Extent())

myBuilder.UpdateEdge(E, Handle(Poly_Polygon3D)::DownCast(myPolygons3D(c)),
Locations().Location(1));
        break;

    case 6 :
    case 7 :
        closed = (val == 7);
        IS >> pt;
        if (closed) {
            IS >> pt2;
        }
        IS >> t >> 1;

```

```

        if (closed) {
            if (t > 0 && t <= myTriangulations.Extent() &&
                pt > 0 && pt <= myNodes.Extent() &&
                pt2 > 0 && pt2 <= myNodes.Extent())
                myBuilder.UpdateEdge
                    (E,
Handle(Poly_PolygonOnTriangulation)::DownCast(myNodes(pt)),
                Handle(Poly_PolygonOnTriangulation)::DownCast(myNodes(pt2)),
                Handle(Poly_Triangulation)::DownCast(myTriangulations(t)),
                Locations().Location(1));
            }
            else {
                if (t > 0 && t <= myTriangulations.Extent() &&
                    pt > 0 && pt <= myNodes.Extent())
                    myBuilder.UpdateEdge

(E, Handle(Poly_PolygonOnTriangulation)::DownCast(myNodes(pt)),
                Handle(Poly_Triangulation)::DownCast(myTriangulations(t)),
                Locations().Location(1));
            }
            // range

            break;

        }
    } while (val > 0);
}
break;

//-----
// wire
//-----
case TopAbs_WIRE :
    myBuilder.MakeWire(TopoDS::Wire(S));
    break;

//-----
// face
//-----
case TopAbs_FACE :
    {
        // create a face :
        TopoDS_Face& F = TopoDS::Face(S);
//    streampos pos;

```

```

myBuilder.MakeFace(F);

IS >> val; // natural restriction
if (val == 0 || val == 1) {
    IS >> tol >> s >> 1;
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 12:39:13 2002 Begin
    if (!mySurfaces.Surface(s).IsNull()) {
// Modified by Sergey KHROMOV - Wed Apr 24 12:39:14 2002 End
myBuilder.UpdateFace(TopoDS::Face(S),
                    mySurfaces.Surface(s),
                    Locations().Location(1),tol);
myBuilder.NaturalRestriction(TopoDS::Face(S), (val == 1));
    }
//     pos = IS.tellg();
//     IS >> val;
}
else if(val == 2) {
    //only triangulation
    IS >> s;
    myBuilder.UpdateFace(TopoDS::Face(S),

Handle(Poly_Triangulation)::DownCast(myTriangulations(s)));
    }
//     else pos = IS.tellg();

// BUC60769
if(val == 2) break;

char string[260];
IS.getline ( string, 256, '\n' );
IS.getline ( string, 256, '\n' );

if (string[0] == '2') {
    // cas triangulation
    s = atoi ( &string[2] );
    if (s > 0 && s <= myTriangulations.Extent())
        myBuilder.UpdateFace(TopoDS::Face(S),

Handle(Poly_Triangulation)::DownCast(myTriangulations(s)));
    }
//     else IS.seekg(pos);
}
break;

```

```
//-----  
// shell  
//-----  
case TopAbs_SHELL :  
  myBuilder.MakeShell(TopoDS::Shell(S));  
  break;  
  
//-----  
// solid  
//-----  
case TopAbs_SOLID :  
  myBuilder.MakeSolid(TopoDS::Solid(S));  
  break;  
  
//-----  
// compsolid  
//-----  
case TopAbs_COMPSOLID :  
  myBuilder.MakeCompSolid(TopoDS::CompSolid(S));  
  break;  
  
//-----  
// compound  
//-----  
case TopAbs_COMPOUND :  
  myBuilder.MakeCompound(TopoDS::Compound(S));  
  break;  
  
default:  
  break;  
}  
}
```

## 5.1 通用术语 Common Terms

下面的数据定义在<vertex data>、<edge data>、<face data>中都有用到：

BNF 定义：

### BNF-like Definition

```
<location number> = <int>;  
<3D curve number> = <int>;  
<surface number> = <int>;  
<2D curve number> = <int>;  
<3D polygon number> = <int>;  
<triangulation number> = <int>;  
<polygon on triangulation number> = <int>;  
<curve parameter minimal and maximal values> = <real> <_> <real>;  
<curve values for parameter minimal and maximal values> =  
real <_> <real> <_> <real> <_> <real>;
```

详细说明：

<location number>是<locations>部分的<location record>编号。<location record>从 1 开始编号，编号 0 表示是单位矩阵变换。

<3D curve number>是<geometry>部分的<3D curves>子部分中<3D curve record>编号。<3D curve record>编号从 1 开始。

<surface number>是<geometry>部分的<surfaces>子部分中<surface record>编号。<surface record>编号从 1 开始。

<2D curve number>是<geometry>部分的<2D curves>子部分中<2D curve record>编号。<2D curve record>编号从 1 开始。

<3D polygon number>是<geometry>部分的<3D polygons>子部分中<3D polygon record>编号。<3D polygon record>编号从 1 开始。

<triangulation number>是<geometry>部分的<triangulations>子部分中<triangulation record>编号。<triangulation record>编号从 1 开始。

<polygon on triangulation number>是<geometry>部分的<polygons on triangulations>子部分中<polygons on triangulations>编号。<polygons on triangulations>编号从 1 开始。

<curve parameter minimal and maximal values>umin 和 umax 都是参数曲线的取值边界： $umin \leq u \leq umax$ 。

<curve values for parameter minimal and maximal values>根据参数 umin 和 umax 求得的曲线 C 上的值 xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax, 即  $(xmin, ymin) = C(umin)$ ,  $(xmax, ymax) = C(umax)$ 。



## 5.2 <vertex data>

BNF 定义:

### BNF-like Definition

```
<vertex data> = <vertex data tolerance> <_ \n> <vertex data 3D representation> <_ \n>  
<vertex data representations>;
```

```
<vertex data tolerance> = <real>;
```

```
<vertex data 3D representation> = <3D point>;
```

```
<vertex data representations> = (<vertex data representation> <_ \n>)* "0 0";
```

```
<vertex data representation> = <vertex data representation u parameter> <_>
```

```
<vertex data representation data> <_> <location number>;
```

```
<vertex data representation u parameter> = <real>;
```

```
<vertex data representation data> =
```

```
("1" <_> <vertex data representation data 1> |
```

```
"2" <_> <vertex data representation data 2> |
```

```
"3" <_> <vertex data representation data 3>);
```

```
<vertex data representation data 1> = <3D curve number>;
```

```
<vertex data representation data 2> = <2D curve number> <_> <surface number>;
```

```
<vertex data representation data 3> =
```

```
<vertex data representation v parameter> <_> <surface number>;
```

```
<vertex data representation v parameter> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<vertex data representation u parameter>u 的使用方法说明如下:

<vertex data representation data 1> 和参数 u 定义了三维曲线 C 上的点 V 的位置。参数 u 是曲线 C 上点 V 对应的参数:  $C(u) = V$ 。

<vertex data representation data 2>和参数 u 定义了曲面上的二维曲线 C 上点 V 的位置。参数 u 是曲线 C 上点 V 对应的参数:  $C(u) = V$ 。

<vertex data representation data 3>和参数 u 及<vertex data representation v parameter>v 定义了曲面 S 上的点 V:  $S(u, v) = V$ 。

<vertex data tolerance>t 定义如下所示:

$$\max_{P \in R} |P - V| \leq t.$$

### 5.3 <edge data>

BNF 定义:

#### BNF-like Definition

```
<edge data> = <_> <edge data tolerance> <_> <edge data same parameter flag> <_> edge data  
same range flag> <_> <edge data degenerated flag> <_ \n> <edge data representations>;
```

```
<edge data tolerance> = <real>;
```

```
<edge data same parameter flag> = <flag>;
```

```
<edge data same range flag> = <flag>;
```

```
<edge data degenerated flag> = <flag>;
```

```
<edge data representations> = (<edge data representation> <_ \n>)* "0";
```

```
<edge data representation> =
```

```
"1" <_> <edge data representation data 1>
```

```
"2" <_> <edge data representation data 2>
```

```
"3" <_> <edge data representation data 3>
```

```
"4" <_> <edge data representation data 4>
```

```
"5" <_> <edge data representation data 5>
```

```
"6" <_> <edge data representation data 6>
```

```
"7" <_> <edge data representation data 7>;
```

```
<edge data representation data 1> = <3D curve number> <_> <location number> <_>
```

```
<curve parameter minimal and maximal values>;
```

```
<edge data representation data 2> = <2D curve number> <_> <surface number> <_>
```

```
<location number> <_> <curve parameter minimal and maximal values>
```

```
[<_ \n> <curve values for parameter minimal and maximal values>;
```

```
<edge data representation data 3> = (<2D curve number> <_>) ^ 2 <continuity order> <_>
```

```
<surface number> <_> <location number> <_> <curve parameter minimal and maximal values>
```

```
<\n> <curve values for parameter minimal and maximal values>;
```

```
<continuity order> = "C0" | "C1" | "C2" | "C3" | "CN" | "G1" | "G2".
```

```
<edge data representation data 4> =
```

```
<continuity order> (<_> <surface number> <_> <location number>) ^ 2;
```

```
<edge data representation data 5> = <3D polygon number> <_> <location number>;
```

```
<edge data representation data 6> =
```

```
<polygon on triangulation number> <_> <triangulation number> <_> <location number>;
```

```
<edge data representation data 7> = (<polygon on triangulation number> <_>) ^ 2
```

```
<triangulation number> <_> <location number>;
```

详细说明:

标志位 <edge data same parameter flag> , <edge data same range flag> , <edge data degenerated flag> 有特别的用途。

<edge data representation data 1>表示一个三维曲线;

<edge data representation data 2>表示曲面上的一个二维曲线;

<curve values for parameter minimal and maximal values>只在 2 版本中使用;

<edge data representation data 3>表示闭合曲面上的一个二维曲线;

<curve values for parameter minimal and maximal values>只在 2 版本中使用;

<edge data representation data 5>表示一个三维的多段线 (3D polyline);

<edge data representation data 6>表示三角剖分上一条多段线:  
<edge data tolerance> t 的定义如下所示:

$$\max_{C \in R} \max_{P \in E} \min_{Q \in C} |Q - P| \leq t .$$

## 5.4 <face data>

BNF 定义:

### BNF-like Definition

```
<face data> = <face data natural restriction flag> <_> <face data tolerance> <_> <surface number> <_> <location number> <\n> ["2" <_> <triangulation number>];
```

```
<face data natural restriction flag> = <flag>;
```

```
<face data tolerance> = <real>;
```

详细说明:

<face data>描述了面 F 的曲面 S 和三角剖分 T。曲面 S 可能为空: <surface number>=0.

<face data tolerance> t 的定义如下所示:

$$\max_{P \in F} \min_{Q \in S} |Q - P| \leq t.$$

标志位<face data natural restriction flag>有特别的用途。

## 六、实例分析

OpenCascade 的 data 目录中的 face1.brep 文件:

```
DBRep_DrawableShape
```

```
CASCADE Topology V1, (c) Matra-Datavision
```

```
Locations 5
```

```
1
      1      0      0      -0.4
      0      1      0      0
      0      0      1      0
1
      1      0      0      -0.4
      0      1      0      0
      0      0      1      0
1
      1      0      0      0.8
      0      1      0      0
      0      0      1      0
1
      1      0      0      0.8
      0      1      0      0
      0      0      1      0
```

```
2 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 0
```

```
Curve2ds 8
```

```
1 0 0.8 1 0
2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0.8
1 1.82347658193698 0 0 1
1 1 -1.77459666924148 1 0
1 4.45970872524261 0 0 1
1 1 -0.225403330758516 1 0
1 0 0 1 0
2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0.8
```

```
Curves 4
```

```
2 0 0 0.8 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0.8
1 -0.2 0.774596669241484 0 0 0 1
1 -0.2 -0.774596669241484 0 0 0 1
2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0.8
```

```
Polygon3D 0
```

```
PolygonOnTriangulations 0
```

```
Surfaces 4
```

```
2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0.8
1 0 0 0.8 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0
1 -1 -1 -1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 -1 0
```

1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0

Triangulations 0

TShapes 10

Ve

2.0000002e-007

-0.2 0.774596669241483 0.8

0 0

0101101

\*

Ve

2.0000002e-007

-0.2 -0.774596669241484 0.8

0 0

0101101

\*

Ed

1e-007 1 1 0

1 1 0 1.82347658193698 4.45970872524261

2 1 1 0 1.82347658193698 4.45970872524261

2 2 2 0 1.82347658193698 4.45970872524261

0

0101000

+10 0 -9 0 \*

Ve

2.0000002e-007

-0.2 0.774596669241483 0

0 0

0101101

\*

Ed

1e-008 1 1 0

1 2 0 0 0.8

2 3 1 0 0 0.8

2 4 3 5 0 0.8

0

0101000

+7 0 -10 0 \*

Ve

2.0000002e-007  
-0.2 -0.774596669241484 0  
0 0

0101101

\*

Ed

1e-008 1 1 0

1 3 0 0 0.8

2 5 1 0 0 0.8

2 6 3 5 0 0.8

0

0101000

+5 0 -9 0 \*

Ed

1e-007 1 1 0

1 4 0 1.82347658193698 4.45970872524261

2 7 1 0 1.82347658193698 4.45970872524261

2 8 4 0 1.82347658193698 4.45970872524261

0

0101000

+7 0 -5 0 \*

Wi

0101100

-8 0 -6 0 +4 0 +3 0 \*

Fa

0 1e-007 1 0

0101000

+2 0 \*

+1 0

0

显示结果如下图所示：

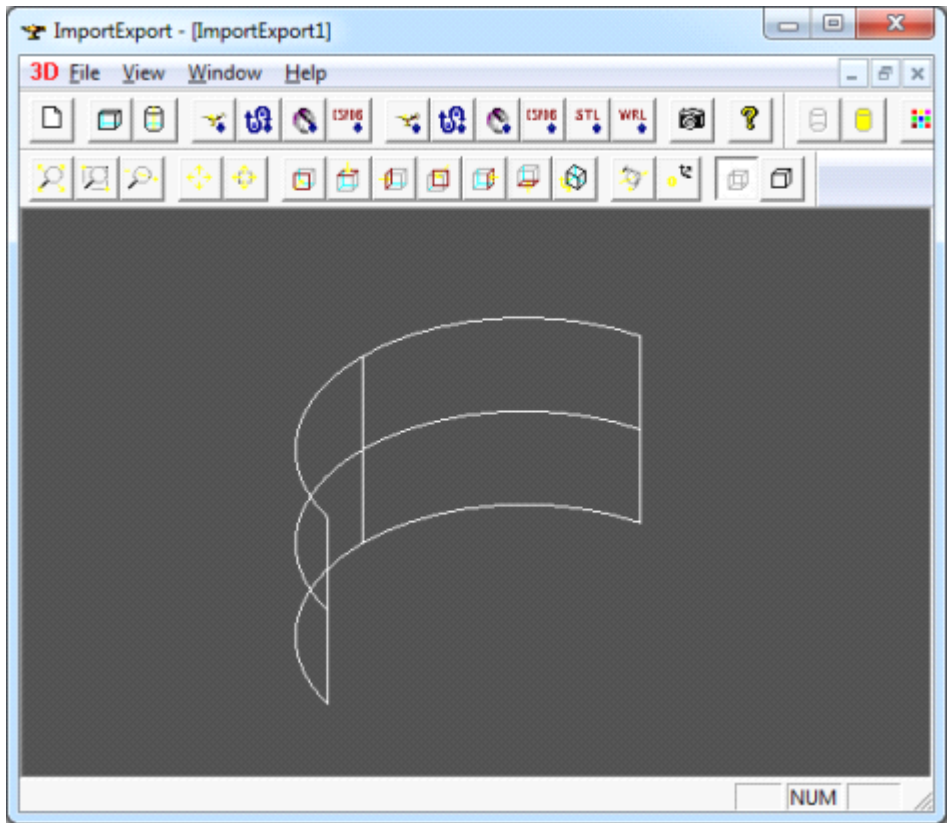


Figure 1. Wireframe mode

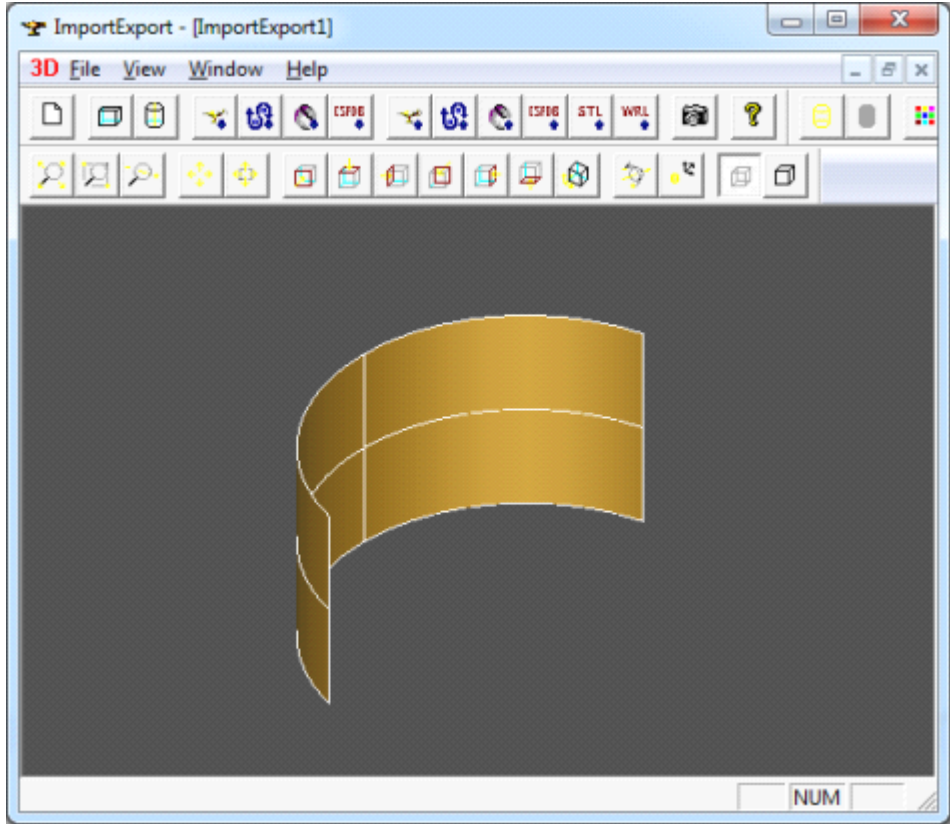


Figure 2. Shaded mode



## 七、结论

因为 OpenCascade 的 Brep 格式是自己的格式，只用到了 ModelingData 模块，不使用 DataExchange 模块，可以作为数据交换的一种格式。

## 八、参考资料

1. BNF 范式: <http://hi.baidu.com/xuyingming2012/item/9060029141427bd81b49df9e>
2. BRep Format Description
3. OpenCascade source code