3D Printing Oriented Design: Geometry and Optimization

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3D Printing Oriented Design: Geometry and Optimization

Siggraph Asia 2014 Course

Part 3: Structural Optimization



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when we forget about structure...





[Prévost et al. 2013]



when we forget about structure...





[Stava et al. 2012



when we forget about structure...





[Zhou et al. 2013]





minimize:

search domain:

subject to:

structural & design objectives

geometric variables

structural, material & manufacturing constraints









structural optimization













- gravity
- gripping
- impact, wear & tear





determine loads gravity





center of mass
$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{mass} \int_{vol} density \times \mathbf{r} \, d\mathbf{r}$$

[Prévost et al. 2013]



determine loads gravity





King's College Chapel, UK



determine loads pinch grip



location of applied pressure







[Stava et al. 2012]



determine loads pinch grip





selection criteria

center of mass, medial axis, surface normal, occlusion, ...

[Stava et al. 2012]







how will the shape fail?



[Zhou et al. 2013]







how will the shape fail?

need to check

all possible breakage points all possible loading conditions expensiv e question

[Zhou et al. 2013]







shape

identify weak regions

[Zhou et al. 2013]











modal analysis

$$\nabla \cdot \underbrace{\sigma(u)}_{\text{stress}} = \rho \ddot{u}_{\text{density acceleration}}$$

[Zhou et al. 2013]







worst case pressure distribution

weak regions

[Zhou et al. 2013]







optimal pressure distributions

[Zhou et al. 2013]





- static equilibrium
- finite element method
- cross-sectional analysis
- frame structure





one rigid body



[Prévost et al. 2013]





















analyze structure static equilibrium





unstable

[Whiting et al. 2009]









analyze structure static equilibrium







[Whiting et al. 2009, 2012







[Vouga et al. 2012]







[Block 2009, Vouga et al. 2012]







[Block 2009, Vouga et al. 2012]















horizontal equilibrium

[Block 2009, Vouga et al. 2012]







[Liu et al. 2013]

[Vouga et al. 2012]





[Panozzo et al. 2013]

[De Goes et al. 2013]





- static equilibrium
- finite element method
- cross-sectional analysis
- frame structure

assumed rigid bodies

- elements infinitely strong
- ignore internal stress
- no fracture





- static equilibrium
- finite element method
- cross-sectional analysis
- frame structure










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"goodness" =
$$\sigma_{yield} - \sigma_{max}$$

tetrahedra





- static equilibrium
- finite element method
- cross-sectional analysis
- frame structure





Euler-Bernoulli beam assumption



- neutral axis does not stretch zero stress
- max stress at boundary

[Umetani et al. 2013]





Euler-Bernoulli beam assumption



- neutral axis does not stretch zero stress
- max stress at boundary

[Umetani et al. 2013]





Euler-Bernoulli beam assumption



- neutral axis does not stretch zero stress
- max stress at boundary

[Umetani et al. 2013]



analyze structure cross-sections





[Umetani et al. 2013]



analyze structure cross-sections





[Umetani et al. 2013]





- static equilibrium
- finite element method
- cross-sectional analysis
- frame structure

assumed rigid or solid

 consider alternative structures









[Wang et al. 2013]







[Wang et al. 2013]







elasticity

[Wang et al. 2013]







elasticity

[Wang et al. 2013]







elasticity $\frac{\Delta axial}{length(strut)} \gamma \leq \max axial \\
\frac{\Delta axial}{length(strut)} \gamma \leq \max axial \\
\frac{\Delta shear}{length(strut)} \mu \leq \max shear \\
stress$

[Wang et al. 2013]









Euler buckling

strut radius limited by slenderness (length/radius)

[Wang et al. 2013]







goal: make structure light under structural constraints

"goodness" = material reduction

[Wang et al. 2013]





Objectives

- balanced
- self-supporting
- robust
- material cost

corrections

- interior fill
- surface geometry







voxel grid represents volume

- binary fill values
- printability constraint

[Prévost et al. 2013]







[Prévost et al. 2013]





shape = \sum deformation handles

reduced number of variables smooth and intuitive deformations

[Lander 1998; Jacobson 2011]



[Prévost et al. 2013]





gradient descent on reduced model:

translation and scale at handles



[Prévost et al. 2013]







[Prévost et al. 2013]







[Prévost et al. 2013]







[Prévost et al. 2013]







[Prévost et al. 2013]





Objectives

- balanced
- self-supporting
- robust
- material cost

masonry structures

- procedural modeling
- thrust networks







[Muller et al. 2006, Whiting et al. 2009]













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nested optimizations

minimize: feasibility energy



[[]Whiting et al. 2009]







sainte chapelle



input: unstable model



4 parameter optimization

[Whiting et al. 2009]





static equilibrium thrust network analysis



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static equilibrium thrust network analysis





[Block 2009, Vouga et al. 2012]







[Aurenhammer 1987, Liu et al. 2013]


apply corrections self-supporting





[Liu et al. 2013]



apply corrections self-supporting





smoothing scheme

update weights of power diagram: uniformly sized cells

[Liu et al. 2013]







Objectives

- balanced
- self-supporting
- robust
- material cost
- deformation

corrections

struts, thickening, hollowing



apply corrections robustness





[Stava et al. 2012]









[Stava et al. 2012]







[Stava et al. 2012]





thickening



medial axis

[Stava et al. 2012]





adding strut



[Stava et al. 2012]



apply corrections robustness





[Stava et al. 2012]





hollowing



reduced mass

[Stava et al. 2012]





Objectives

- balanced
- self-supporting
- robust
- material cost
- deformation

corrections

interior frame









multi-objective optimization

major goalmin: volume of all strutsminor goalmin: #of struts

[Wang et al. 2013]







[Wang et al. 2013]







- min: L0 norm \rightarrow approximated reweighted L1 norm
- s.t.: stress bounded volume does not increase

[Wang et al. 2013]







- min: material volume vars: strut radii, internal nodes
- s.t.: stress bounded, buckling, printability

[Wang et al. 2013]











Objectives

- balanced
- self-supporting
- robust
- material cost
- deformation

corrections

interior voids







[Lu et al. 2014]





[Lu et al. 2014]





hollowing amount

[Lu et al. 2014]









stress map

[Lu et al. 2014]







[Lu et al. 2014] (resists 20N with the weight 92.5g)

[Wang et al. 2013] (resists 5N with the weight 109.3g)





Objectives

- balanced
- self-supporting
- robust
- material cost
- deformation



apply corrections inverse elastic deformation Signaph





[Chen et al. 2014]





















apply corrections inverse elastic deformation SIGGRAPH



[Chen et al. 2014]









structural optimization



Analysis Methods

- static equilibrium
- cross-sectional analysis
- finite element method
- modal analysis

Objectives

- balanced / self-supporting
- robust
- material cost
- visual impact

Material Model

- rigid
- fractures
- deformable

Corrections

- interior fill
- surface geometry
- supporting structure: struts, frames



Thank you!





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