Volumetric Michell Trusses for Parametric Design & Fabrication

Rahul Arora, University of Toronto

with

Alec Jacobson, Timothy R Langlois, Yijiang Huang, Caitlin Mueller, Wojciech Matusik, Ariel Shamir, Karan Singh, David IW Levin





Engineer image by GraphicMama-team from Pixabay.



Structural optimization methods that can introduce topological changes

A user-centric approach to structural optimization.

By generating a **parametrized output**, our method generates structures that can be **easily controlled and edited** a posteriori.















Background

[A.G.M. Michell. 1904. The limits of economy of material in frame-structures.] 14

Position material along the directions of principal stresses

A.G.M. **Michell**. 1904. The limits of economy of materia in frame-structures.]

Stress magnitude visualization

$\sigma \equiv \frac{d \times d}{1}$ symmetric matrix

d = 2 in 2D, d = 3 in 3D

Stress /

Eigendecomposition of a stress matrix

Eigendecomposition of a stress matrix

. . .

Cross-field symmetry

Computed eigenvectors

Cross-field symmetry

Computed eigenvectors

Cross-field symmetry

Computed eigenvectors

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lsotropic stress tensor (tensor field singularity)

Method

Algorithm: Overview

Step 0: Problem Specification

Step 1: Stress-field

Step 2: Stress-aligned frame-field

Step 3: Texture parametrization

Step 4: Truss layout

Finally: Editing & fabrication

1. Stress Field Computation

2. Stress-Aligned Frame-Field Generation

Stress field Smooth frame field

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \\ | & | & | & | \\ Frame \end{bmatrix}_{d \times d} r_1, r_2, r_3 \text{ are unit vectors}$$

$$E_{align}(R) = (\mathbf{r_1}^T \sigma_+ \mathbf{r_1})^{1/2} + (\mathbf{r_2}^T \sigma_+ \mathbf{r_2})^{1/2} + (\mathbf{r_3}^T \sigma_+ \mathbf{r_3})^{1/2}$$

 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \lambda_3$

 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=\lambda_3$

3. Texture Parametrization

 $\phi: \mathcal{M} \to \mathbb{R}^d$ `ℝ^d-valued parametrization

= R

4. Truss Layout Extraction

Results

- *d* orthogonal families of smooth end-to-end curves

—Curves in each family are identified with a pair of integers —Each curve itself is parametrized

-d orthogonal families of smooth end-to-end curves -Curves in each family are identified with d - 1 integers -Each curve itself is parametrized

RodSteward

A Design-to-Assembly System for Fabrication using 3D-Printed Joints and Precision-Cut Rods

Alec Jacobson jacobson@cs.toronto.cdu University of Toronto Kindly presented by Rahul Arora

Come see the poster! RodSteward: A Design-to-Assembly System for Fabrication using 3D-Printed Joints and Precision-Cut Rods

ALEC JACOBSON, University of Toronto

Problem

3D-printed geometries can be complex, but must fit in the build volume - Laser cutting beds are larger, but two-dimensional What is the best way to leverage both machines to design and fabricate furniture-scale

Goals Furniture scale Fabrication-aware design Simple, straight-cut rods Arbitrary topology joints Circular or polygonal rods

imit the angles / sizes of joints^{ia, a} or rely on slow design loop()

RodSteward allows manipulation of nodes through in feasible designs, highlighting issues (e.g., rod-rod inter sections) interactively to allow exploration toward a fabricable design. Real-time interaction is key

We pack all of the rod-lengths into a single cut plan over a small number of raw rods. Rods are posiin place using a "comb" jig with holes cut at regular in-tervals. All cuts take less than a few minutes.

ous joint geometry me rod intersections at joints. A per-edge offset is neces sary and can be minimized on a case-by-case basis

Existing wiremeshing algorithms twist along edges eading to inconsistent rod-orientations at either end Our joint-construction algorithm avoids this

Guided assembly interface embraces a focus+contex design. The current object is centered and the zoom is initialized to fit the entire object in view in case the user wishes to tumble the camera

d orthogonal families of smooth end-to-end curves
Curves in each family are identified with a pair of integers
Each curve itself is parametrized

Image Source: William Dwight Whitney *The Century Dictionary: An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language* (New York, NY: The Century Co., 1911)

Structural Tests

Ours

Regular grid (unoptimized)

GRAND3 [Zegard and Paulino 2015]

Testing the cantilever beam

Limitations and Future Work

-Manufacturing constraints not accounted for

- -Wire-bend each curve
- -Generate construction sequences for dowel assembly

-Sizing optimization

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Open-source! (MIT License)

https://github.com/rarora7777/VolumetricTruss

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Project pagehttps://www.dgp.toronto.edu/projects/michellCodehttps://github.com/rarora777/VolumetricTrussContactarorar@dgp.toronto.edu

