



Geometric Morphology

Geometric Design with IT

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<http://geometry.compute.dtu.dk/>

IT Camp for Girls, DTU Compute, October 18. 2019

Intro

- When you peel a potato



Intro

○ - or an apple



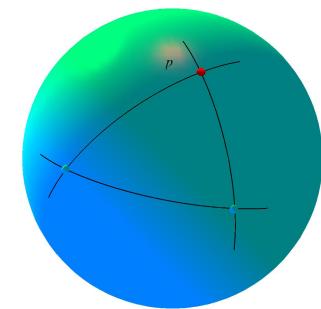
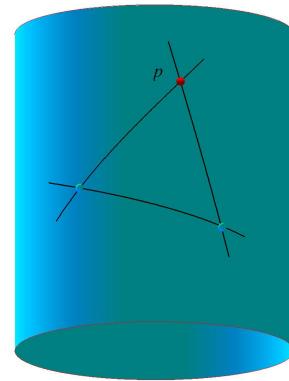
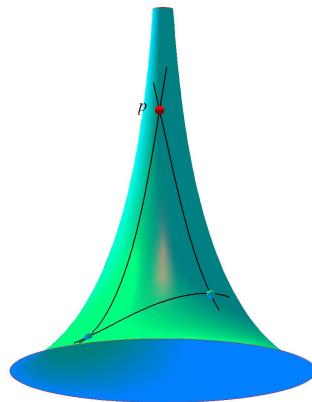
Intro

○ - or an apple



What is the curvature of the cut-surface?

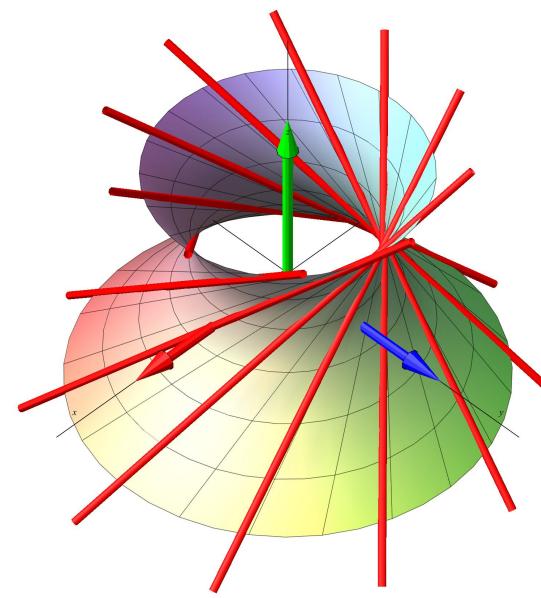
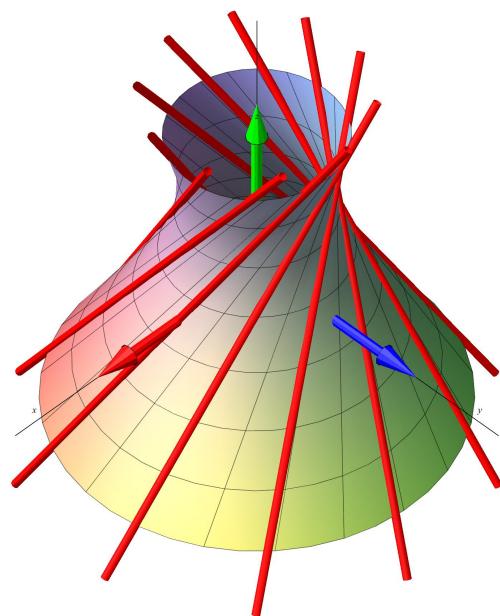
- Negative, zero, or positive curvature?



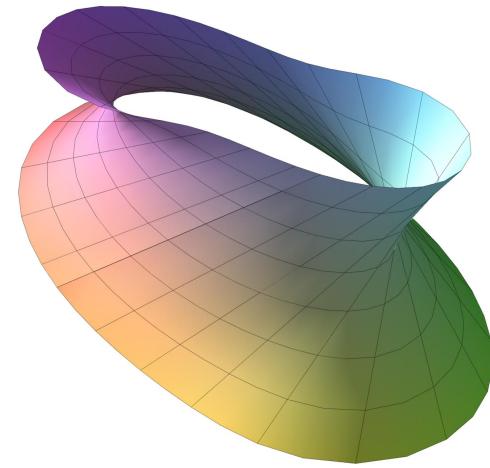
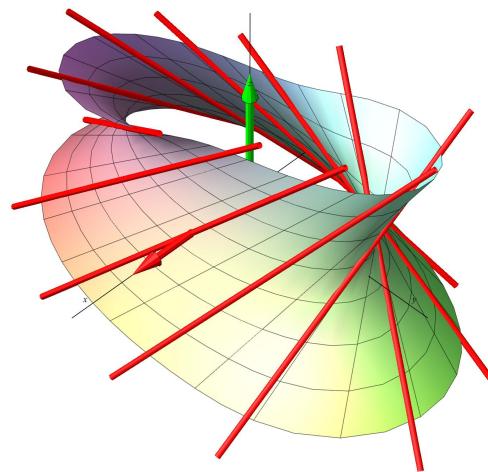
What is the curvature of the cut-surface?

- When using a (straight) knife or string for cutting, the ensuing curvature is typically negative!

What is the curvature of the cut-surface?



What is the curvature of the cut-surface?



Applications

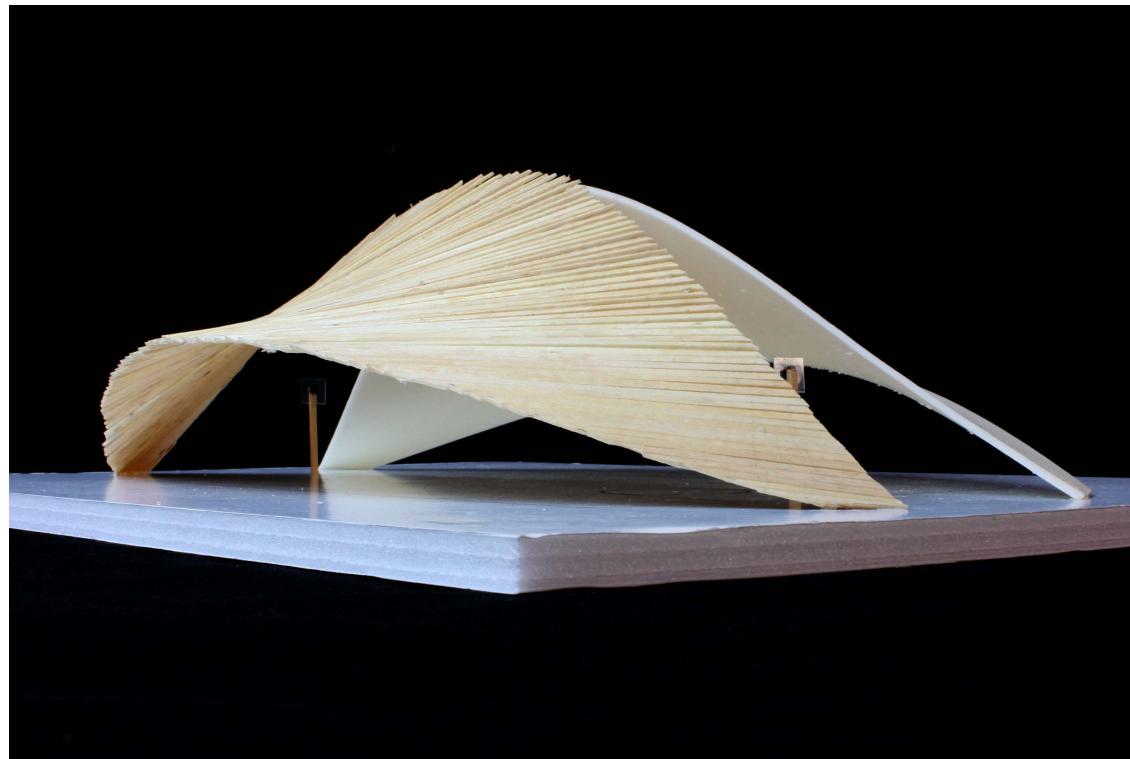


Applications

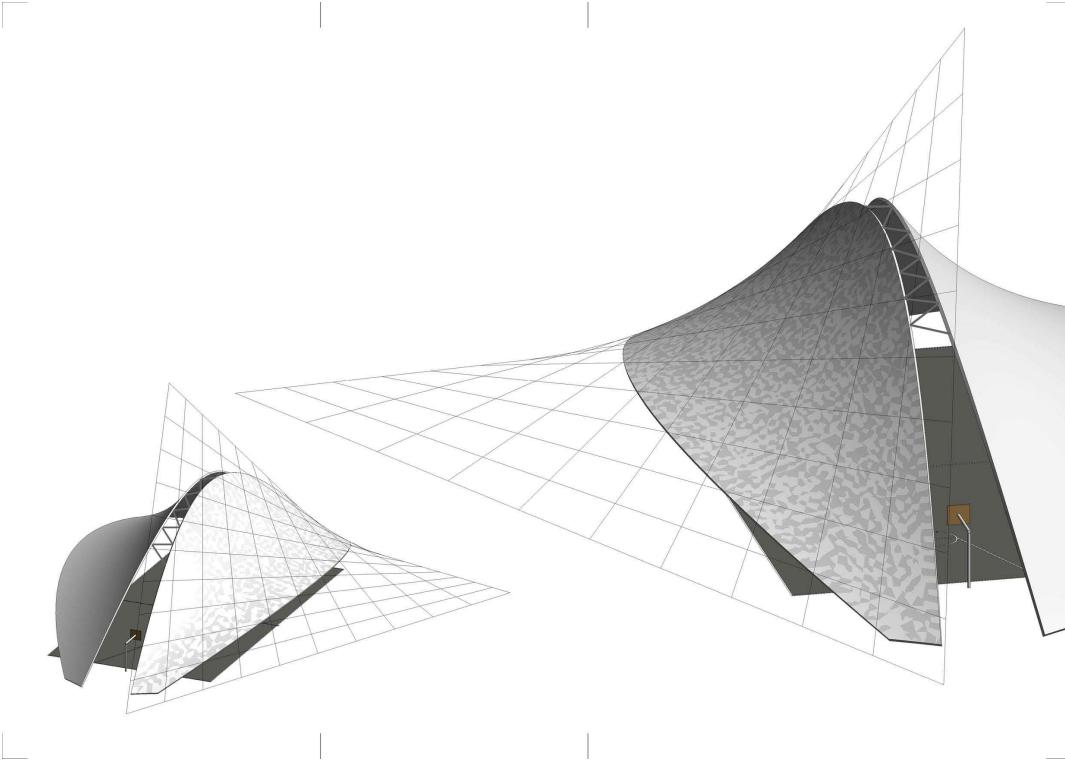
○ The Roof

A 3. semester project at
DTU Architectural Engineering

Applications



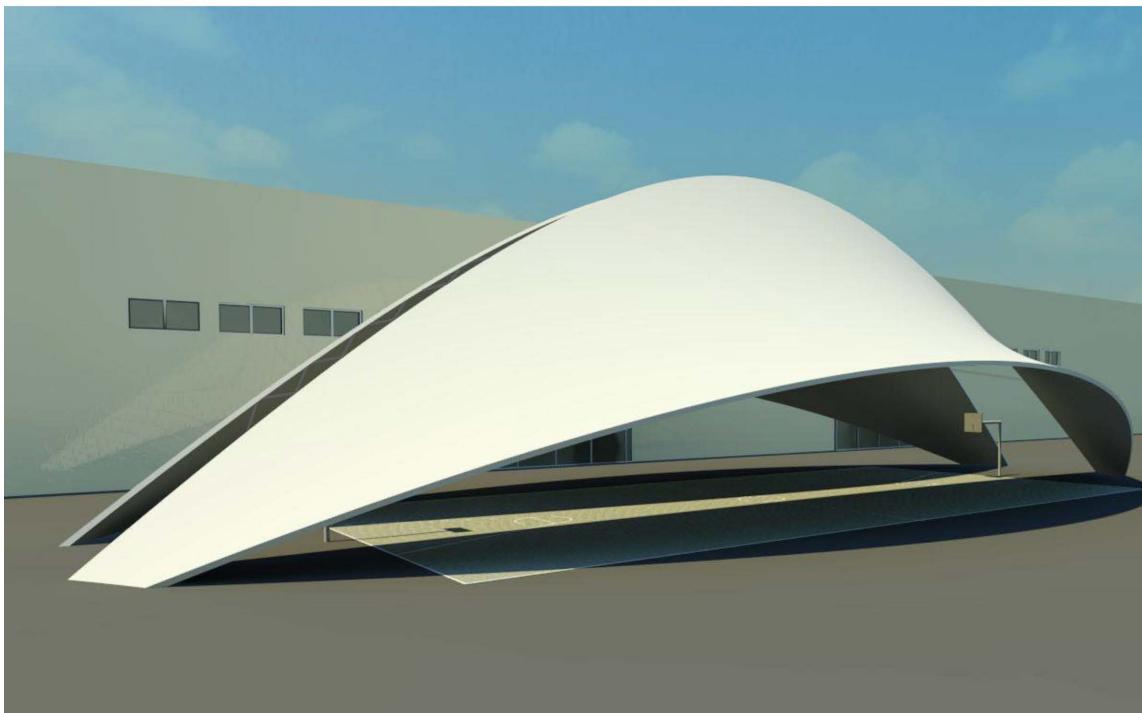
Applications



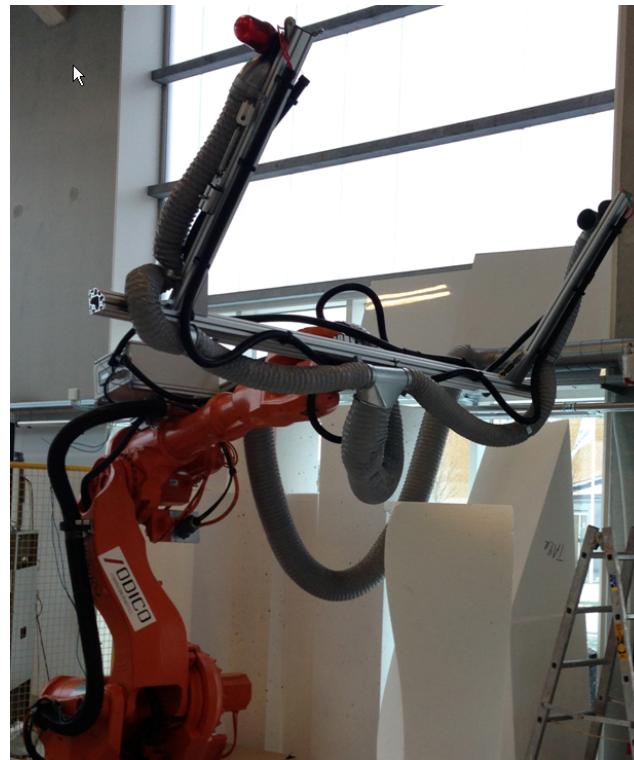
Applications

Applications

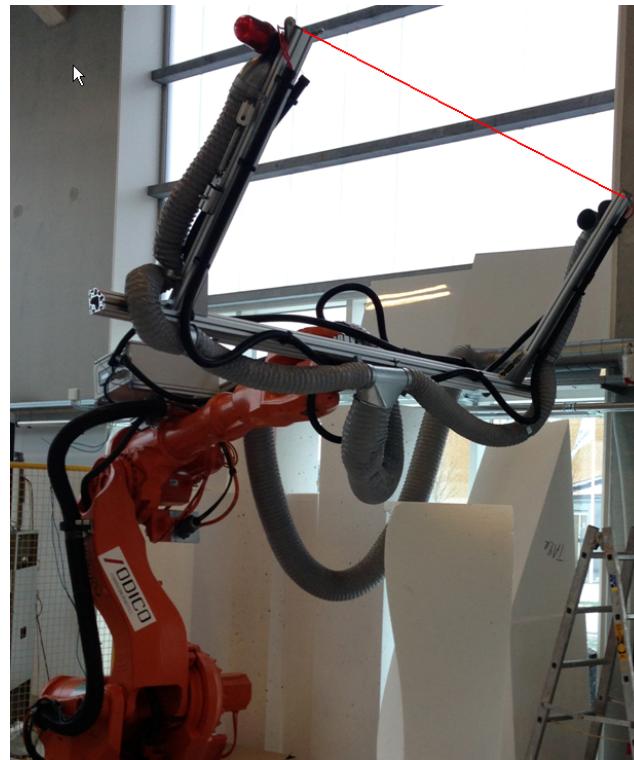
Applications



Applications – The Robot



Applications – The Robot



Applications

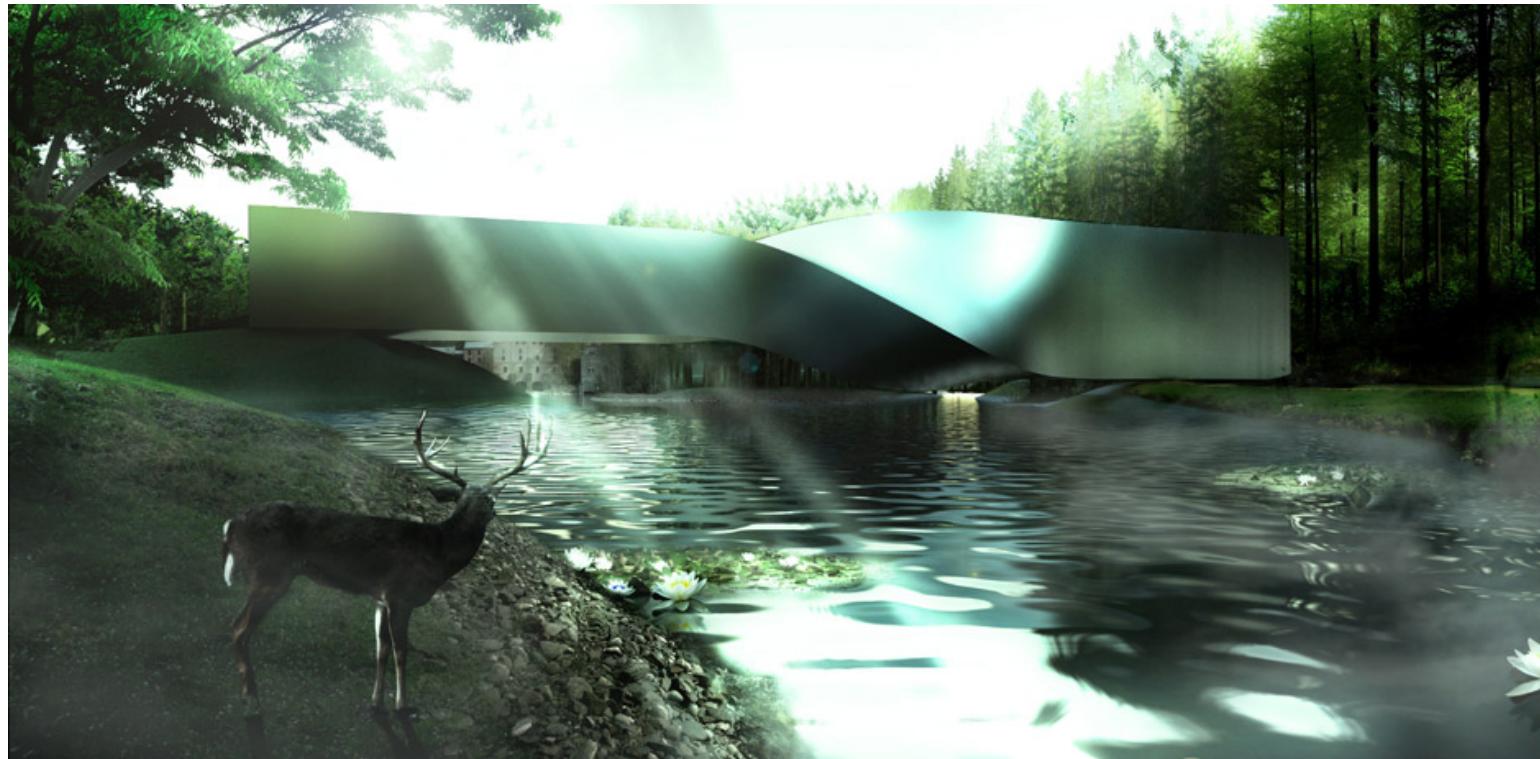
Hot Wire Cutting

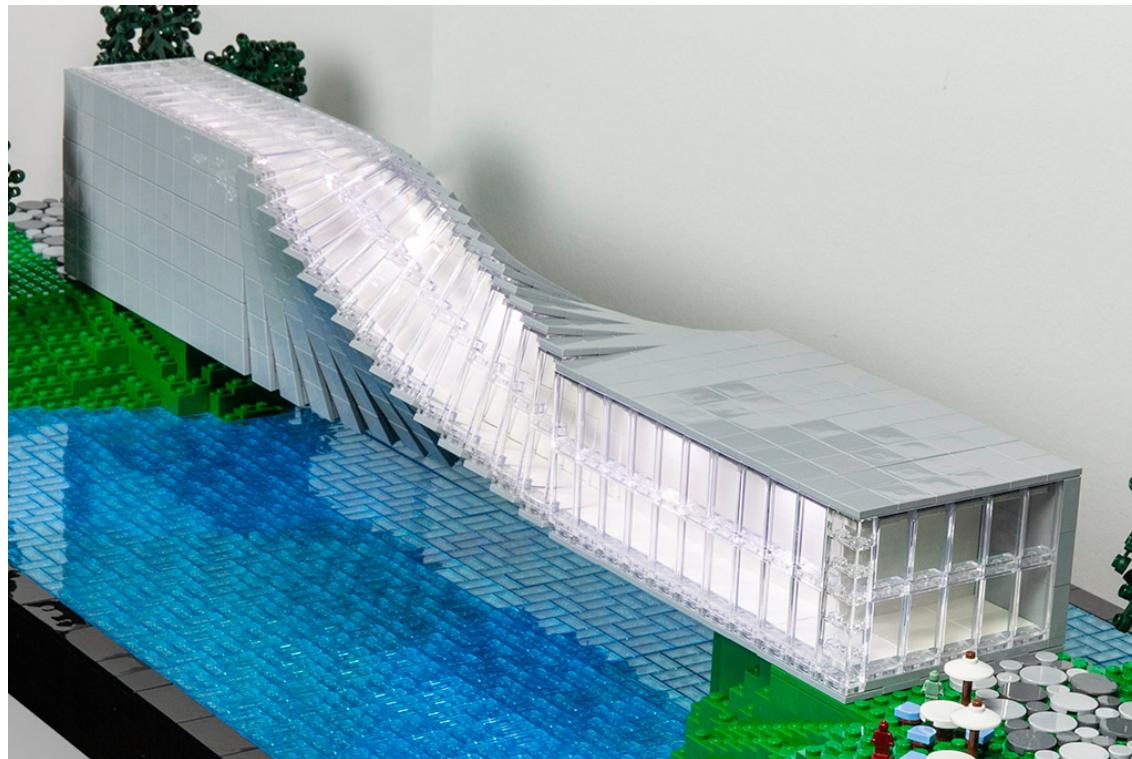
The almost flat reindeer

Patent: Extension to curved hot wire cutting, 2017.

PhD thesis: Ann-Sofie Fisker, 2018: Surface design and rationalization for robotic hot-blade cutting.

The Kistefos Museum in Norway













The problem of bending a flat ribbon in space

- Parametrization of a surface in space:

$$R(u, v) = (R_1(u, v), R_2(u, v), R_3(u, v)) , \quad u \in [a, b] , \quad v \in [c, d] .$$

Geometric Analysis

- Parametrization of a curve
on a surface in space:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma(t) &= R(u(t), v(t)) = R(\Gamma(t)) \\ &= (R_1(u(t), v(t)), R_2(u(t), v(t)), R_3(u(t), v(t))) , \quad t \in [0, T] .\end{aligned}$$

Geometric Analysis

- Parametrization of a ruled surface in space
 - as obtained from peeling by a straight knife or string:

$$r(t, v) = \gamma(t) + v \cdot \beta(t) , \quad t \in [0, T] , \quad v \in [c, d] ,$$

where β is a vector function of t .

Geometric Analysis

○ The task:

Project 1. Approximate a given surface $R(u, v)$ by a ruled surface $r(t, v)$ along a given curve $\gamma(t)$ on the given surface.

Geometric Analysis

- Cartan approximations can be constructed via **rolling**:

Theorem 2 (K. Nomizu (1978), R-B-M (2017)).
The given surface is rolled on a plane so that the given curve on the surface has a unique contact point on the plane. The track of this contact point is then the center curve of the plane (developed) Cartan approximation.

The instantaneous rotation vector for the rolling is precisely the ruling vector for the developable Cartan approximation:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega(t) &= \|\gamma'(t)\| \cdot \beta(t) \\ &= \|\gamma'(t)\| \cdot (\kappa_n(t) \cdot h(t) - \tau_g(t) \cdot e(t)) \quad .\end{aligned}$$

Geometric Analysis

- Cartan approximations via
rolling
- Illustrated:

Rolling I

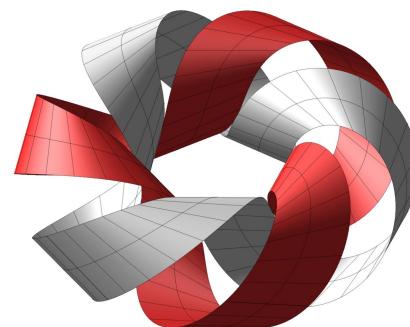
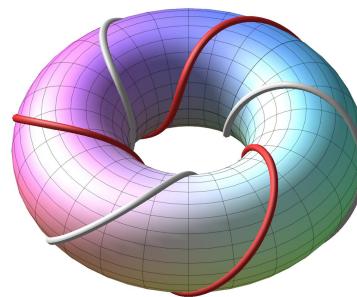
Rolling II

Rolling III

Exotic example: Rolling of a torus

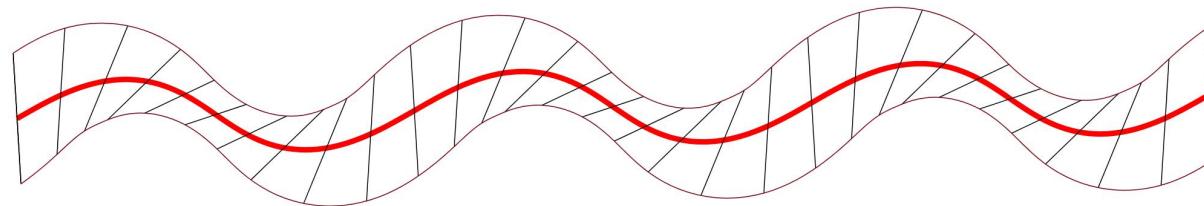
Exotic example: Rolling of a torus

- Cartan approximation of a torus along two center curves:



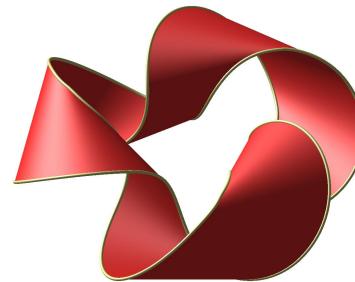
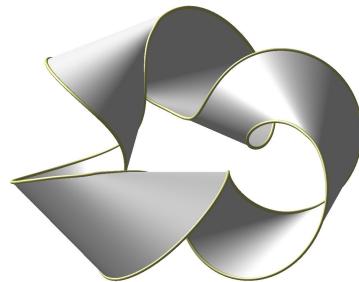
Example: The torus

- Cartan approximation – the developed ribbon:



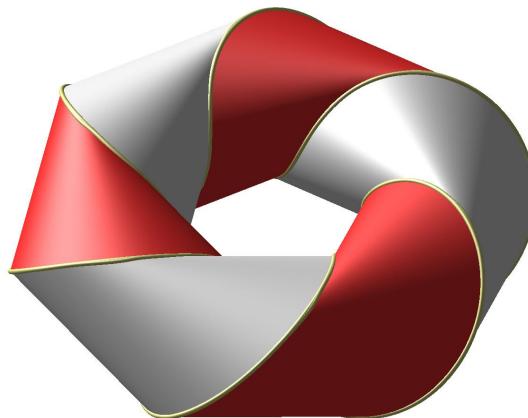
Example: The torus

- Cartan approximation of a torus along two center curves:



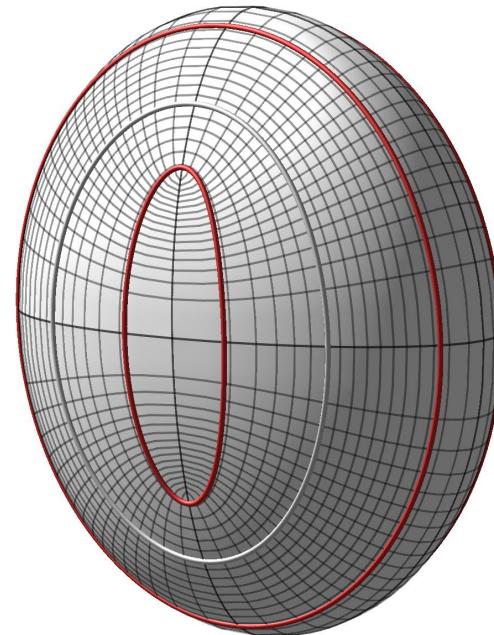
Example: The torus

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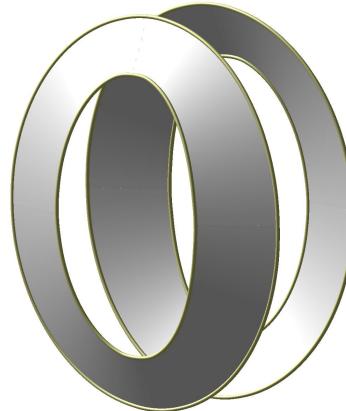
Example: Ellipsoid

- Cartan approximation of an ellipsoid along the so-called curvature lines:



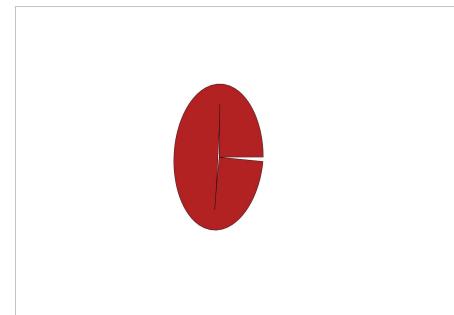
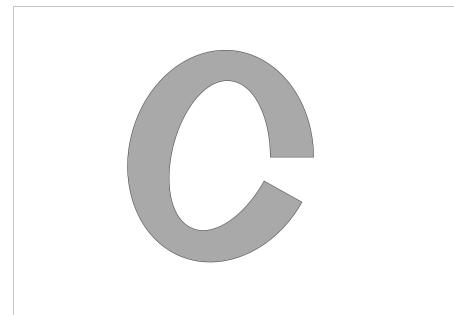
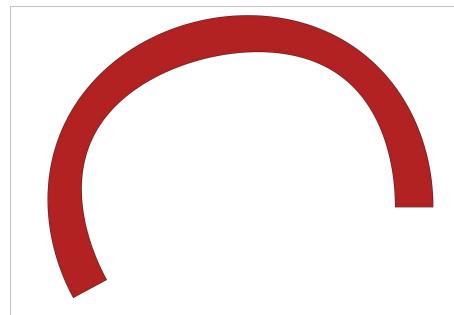
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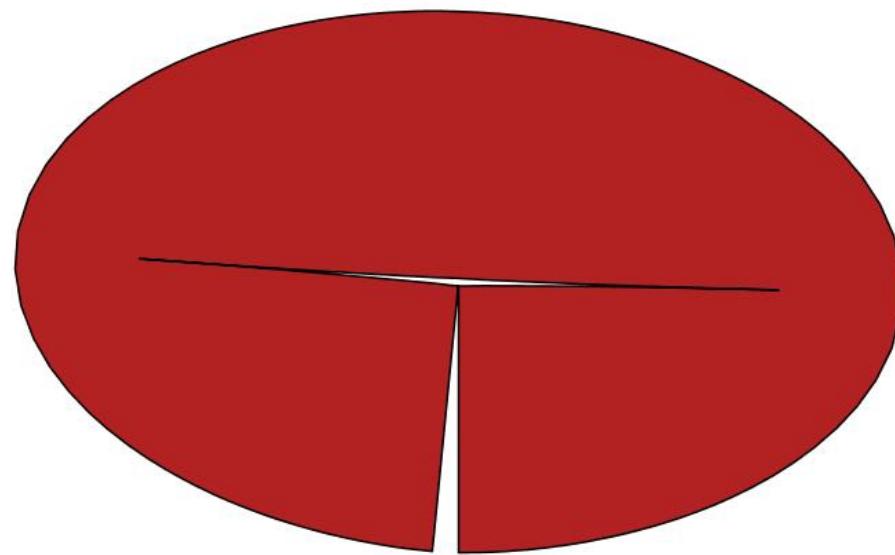
Example: Ellipsoid

- Cartan approximation: The planar developed ribbons:



Example: Ellipsoid

- Cartan approximation: The caps:



Example: Ellipsoid

- Cartan approximation of an ellipsoid along the so-called curvature lines:



Example: Ellipsoid

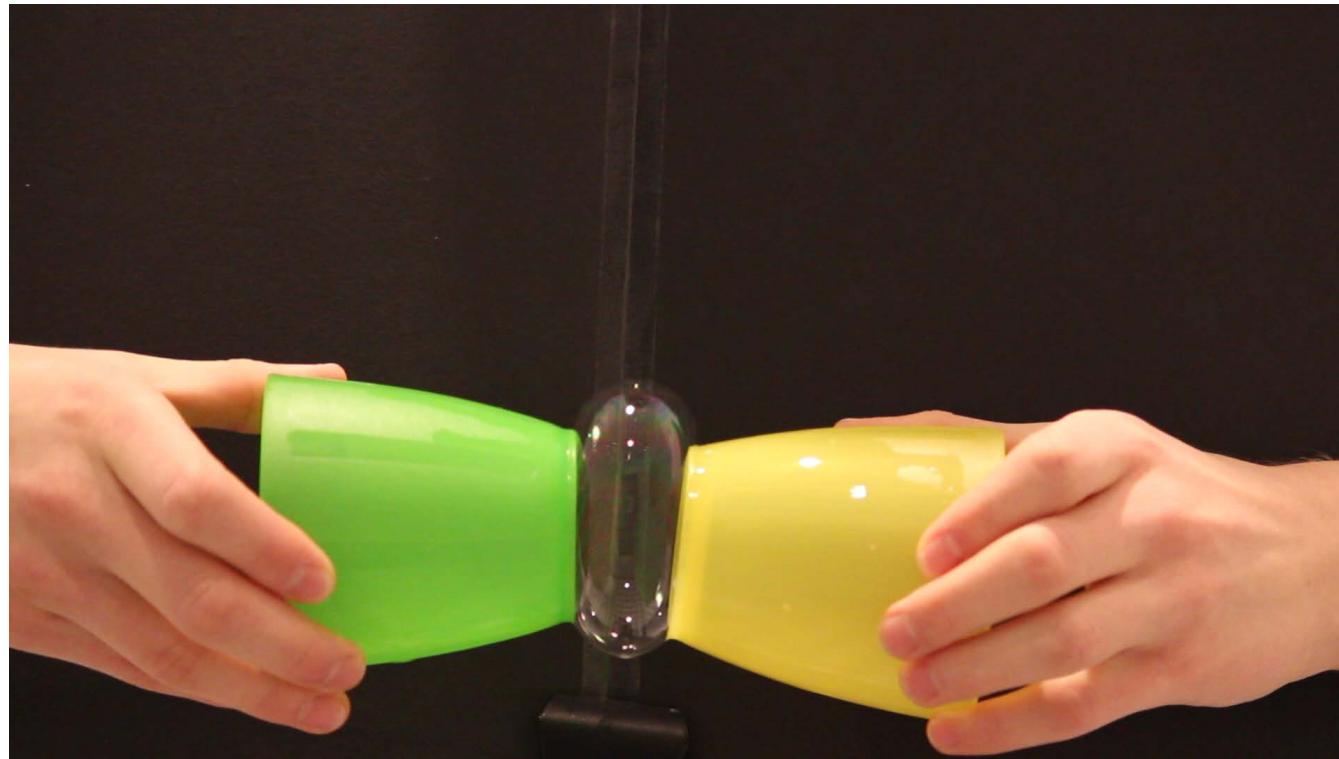
- Cartan approximation of an ellipsoid along the so-called curvature lines:



SRP: How to catch a soap bubble



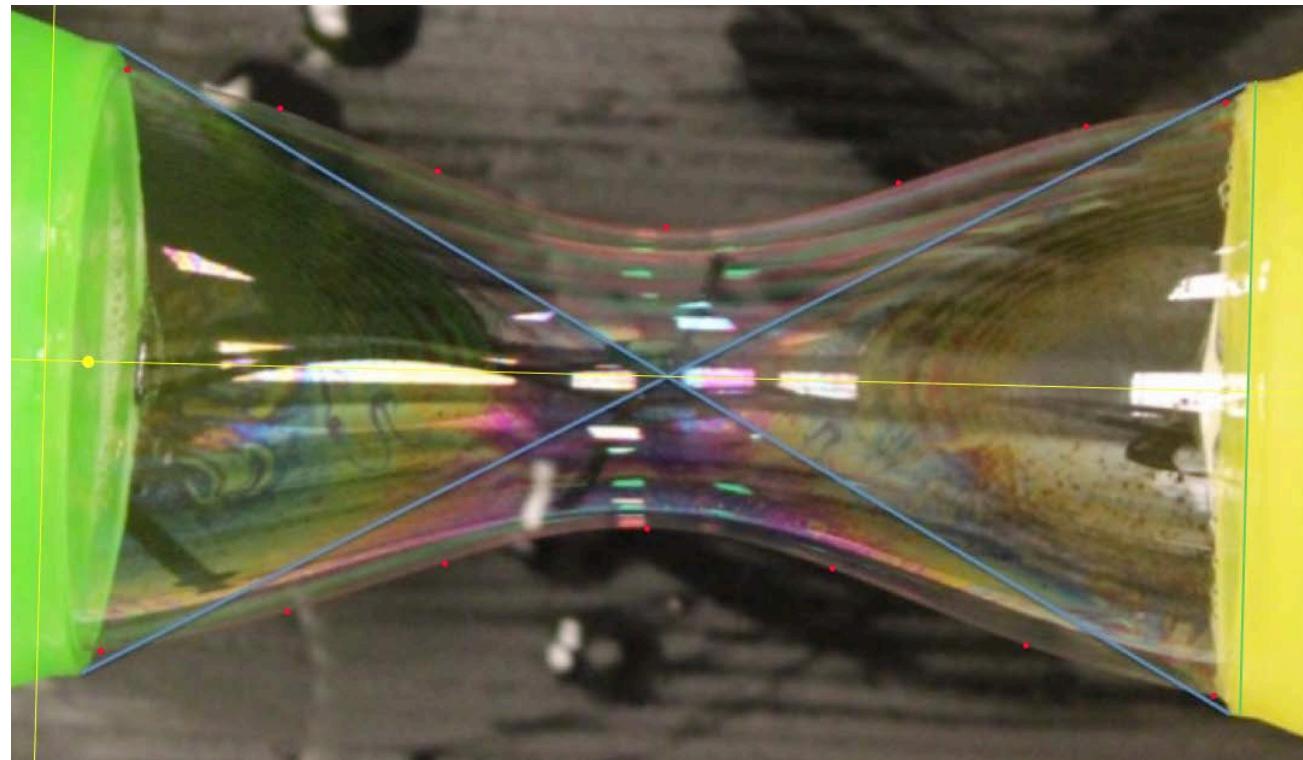
SRP: How to catch a soap bubble



SRP: How to catch a soap bubble



SRP: How to catch a soap bubble



Delaunay–Cosserat sweeping

- Rotation-sweeping with a special curve:

Delaunay–Cosserat sweeping

- Rotation-sweeping with a special curve:

Delaunay–Cosserat sweeping

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Delaunay–Cosserat sweeping

- Rotation-sweeping with a special curve:

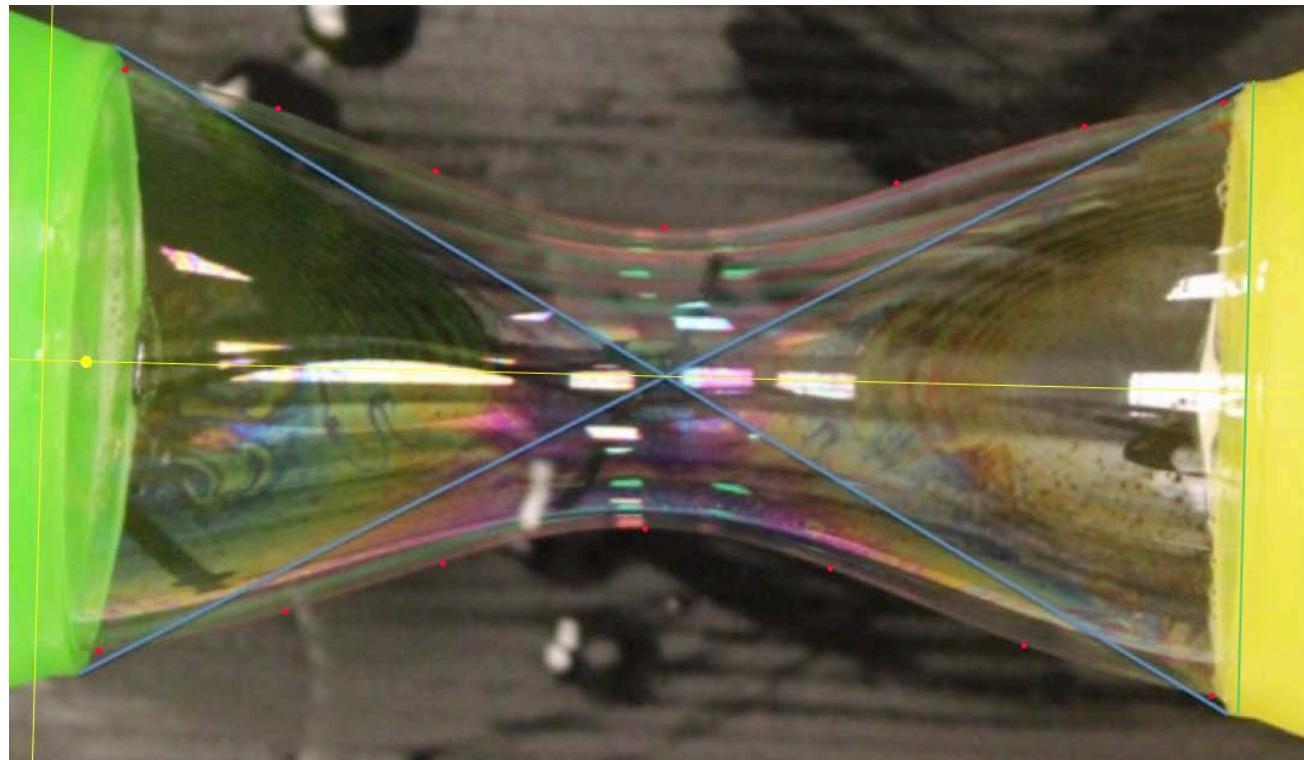
Delaunay–Cosserat sweeping

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Delaunay–Cosserat sweeping

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SRP: How to catch a soap bubble



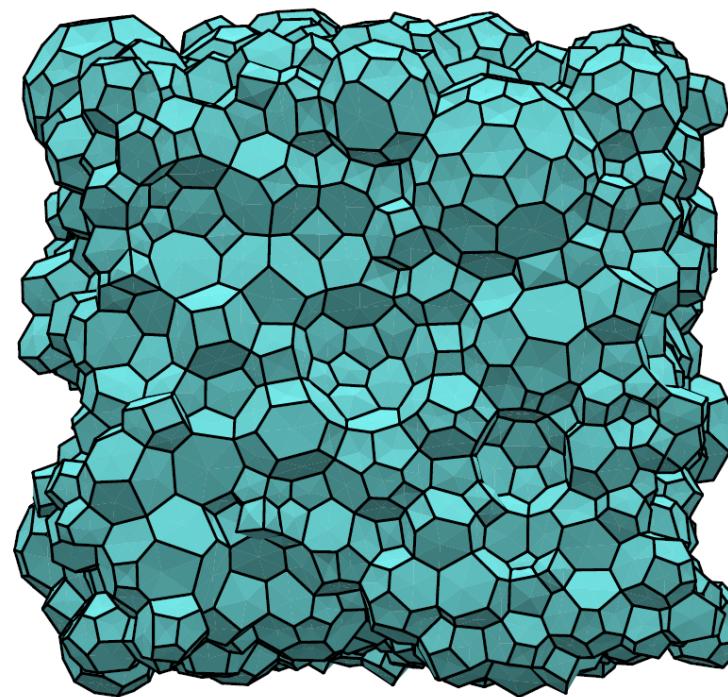
Multi-bubbles

• Foam

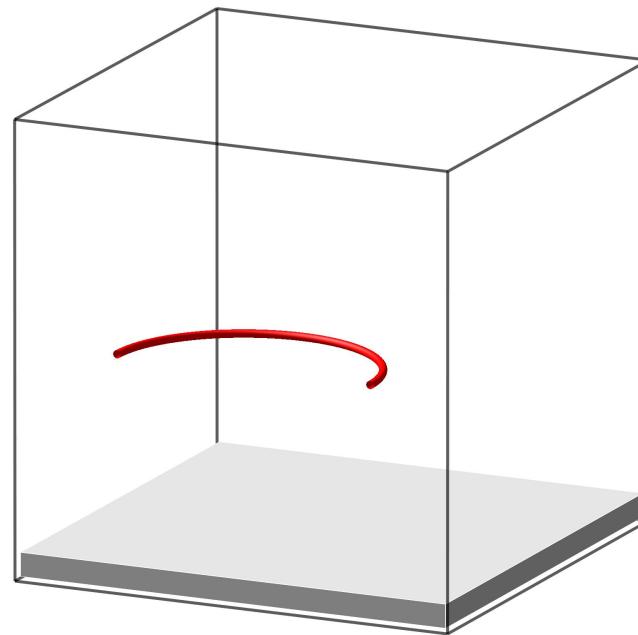


Multi-bubbles

● Foam



SRP: How to 3D-print a formula



Half of a unit circle in space

SRP: How to 3D-print a formula



Half of a unit circle in space

$$Explicit : \quad y = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad , \quad x \in]-1, 1[$$

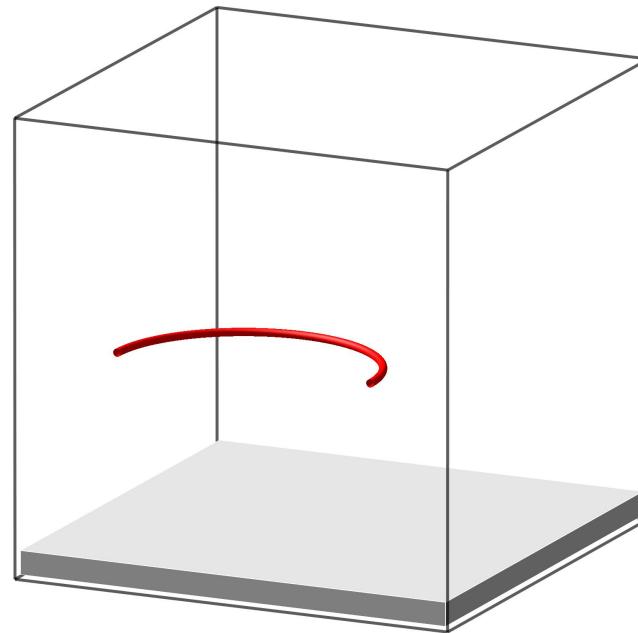
$$Implicit : \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad , \quad y > 0$$

$$Parametric : \quad \mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t), 0) \quad , \quad t \in]0, \pi[$$

Half of a unit circle in space

$$\text{Implicit : } \mathcal{C} : x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad , \quad y > 0 \quad , \quad z = 0$$

Half of a unit circle in space



Den halve enhedscirkel præparereres

3D printning kræver, at objektet fedes op til en veldefineret solid – et massivt 3D legeme.

Opfedningen foretages typisk i 3 trin:

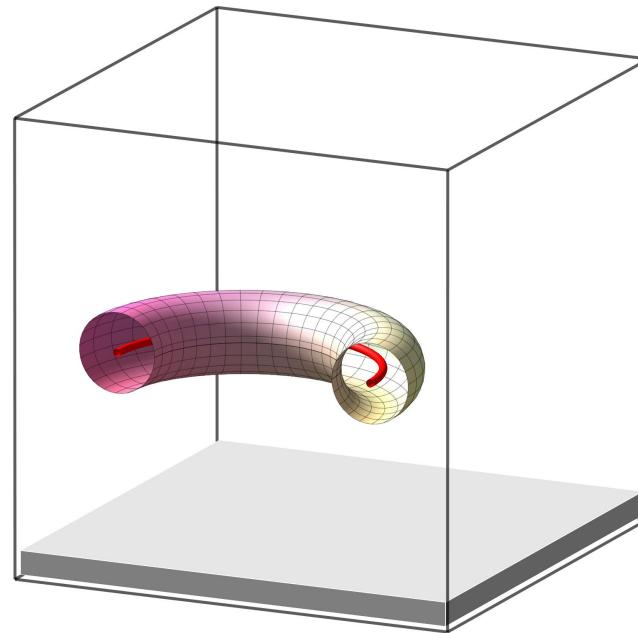
Den halve enhedscirkel, opfødet I

$$\text{Implicit : } \mathcal{C} : x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad , \quad y > 0 \quad , \quad z = 0$$

$$\text{Implicit : } \mathcal{T} : \text{dist}_{\mathcal{C}}^2(x, y, z) = d^2 \quad , \quad y > 0$$

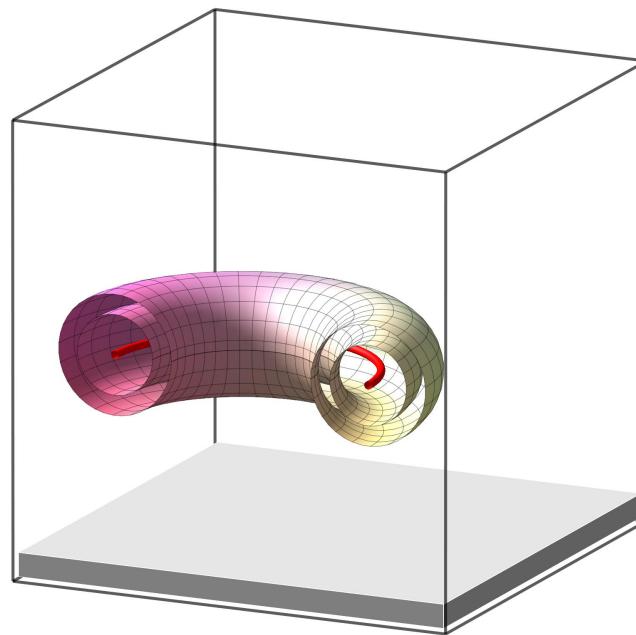
$$\text{Implicit : } \mathcal{T} : \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1 \right)^2 + z^2 = d^2 \quad , \quad y > 0$$

Den halve enhedscirkel, opfødet I



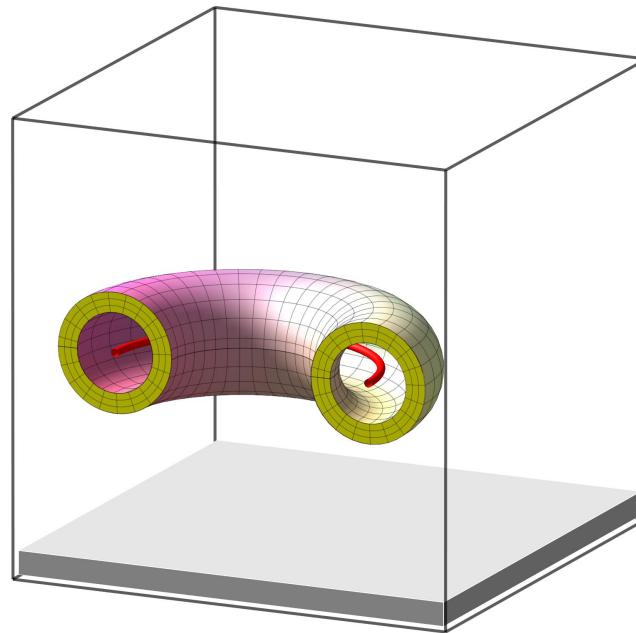
Halv enhedscirkel i rummet opfødet til en halv torus flade

Den halve enhedscirkel, opfødet II



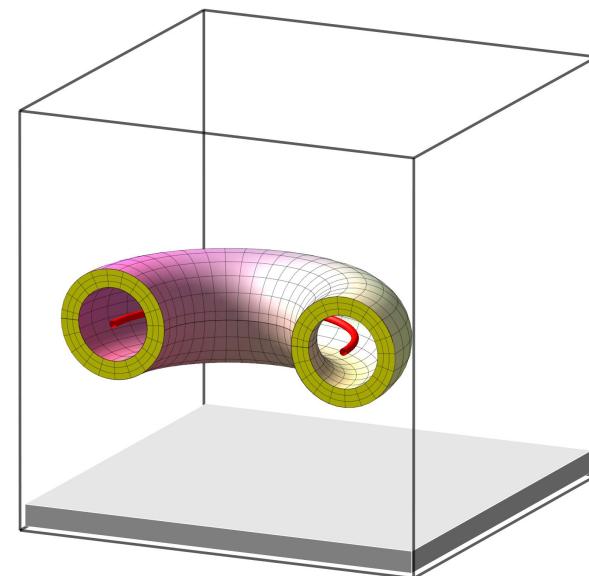
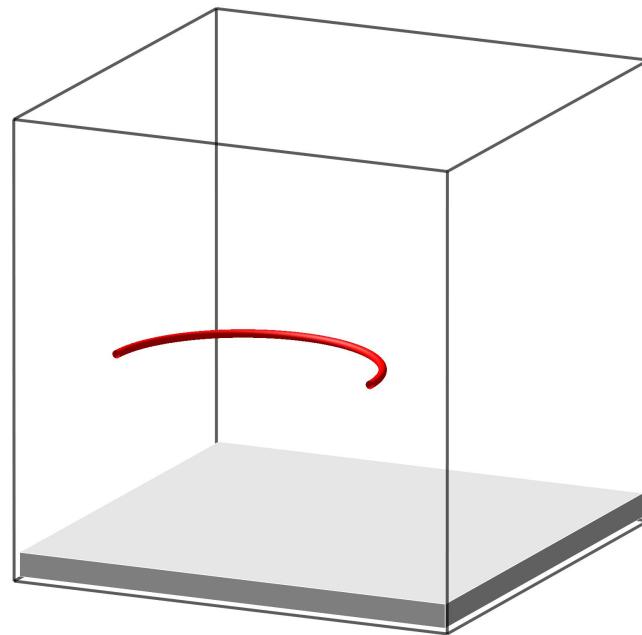
Halv enhedscirkel i rummet dobbelt opfødet

Den halve enhedscirkel, opfødet III



Halv enhedscirkel i rummet dobbelt opfødet og plomberet til en halv massiv torus-solid

Den halve enhedscirkel parat til print?



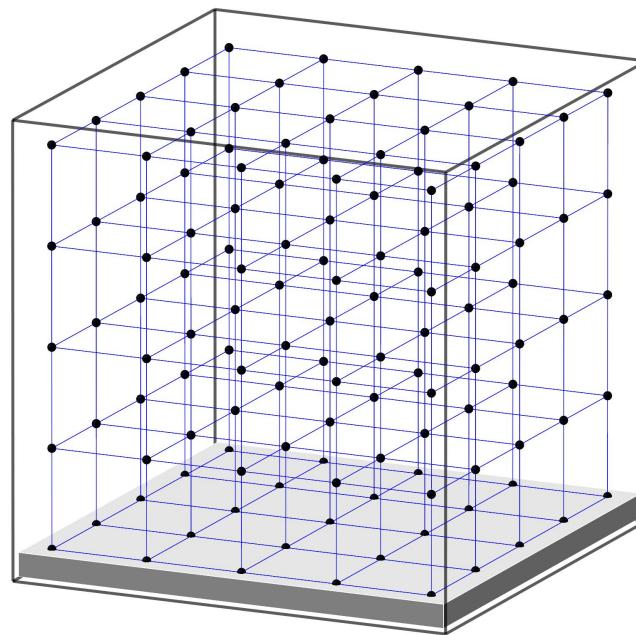
Halv enhedscirkel i rummet og et tilsvarende legeme

Den halve enhedscirkel parat til print?

Ikke helt!

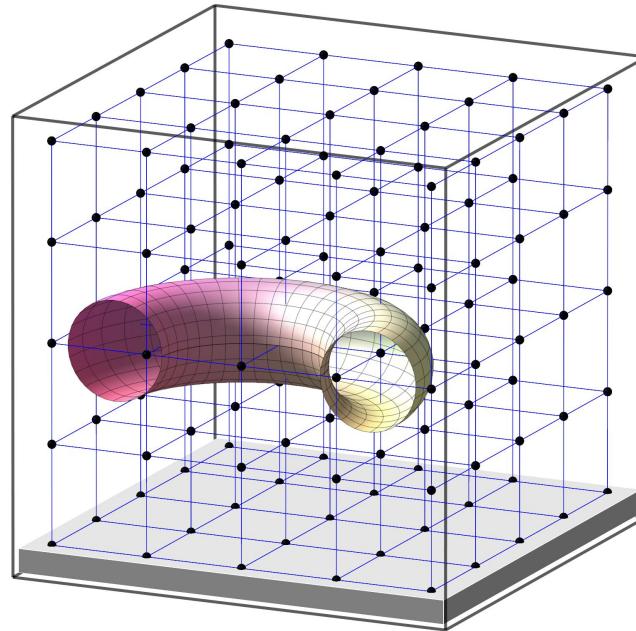
Vi skal **triangulere** den resulterende solid direkte ud fra den implicitte repræsentation:

Den halve enhedscirkel; Triangulering



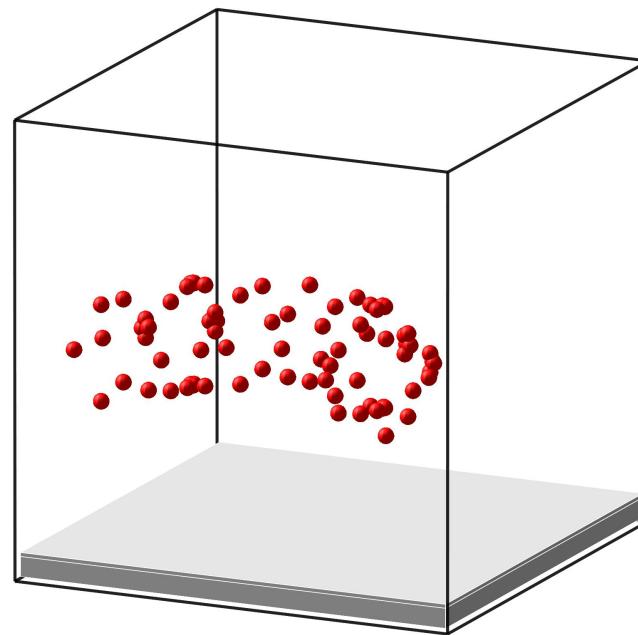
3D gitteret

Den halve enhedscirkel; Triangulering



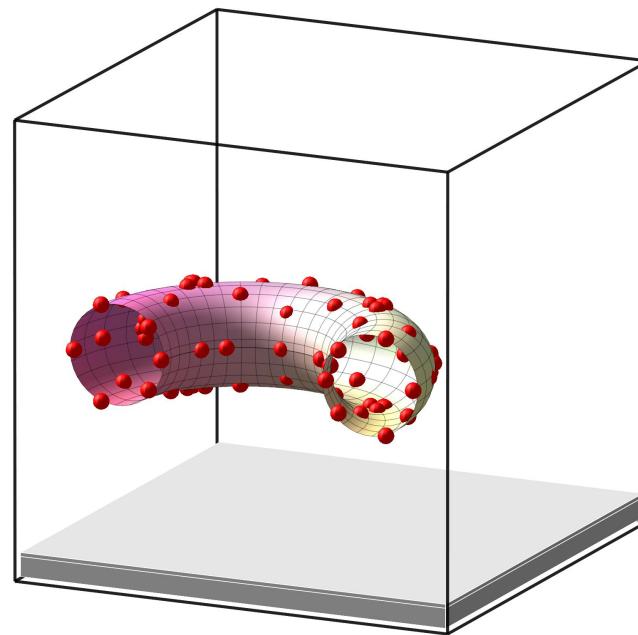
3D gitteret møder den implicit givne første torus-opfødning

Den halve enhedscirkel; Triangulering



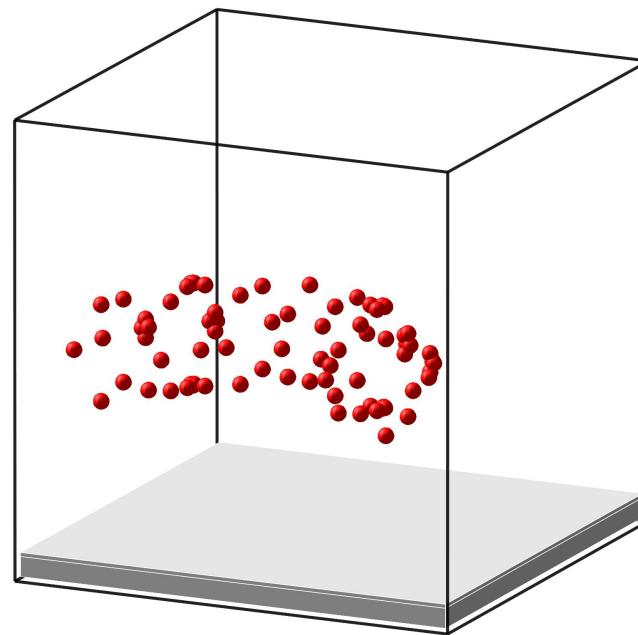
Skæringspunkterne

Den halve enhedscirkel; Triangulering



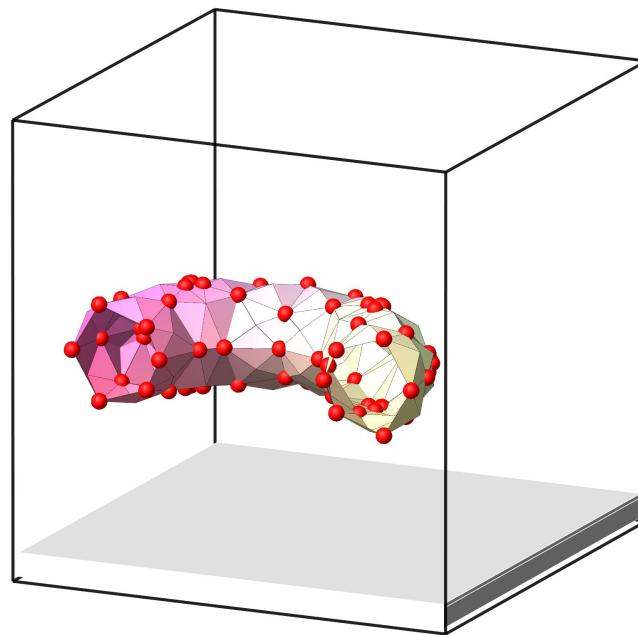
Check: Skæringspunkterne ligger på fladen

Den halve enhedscirkel; Triangulering



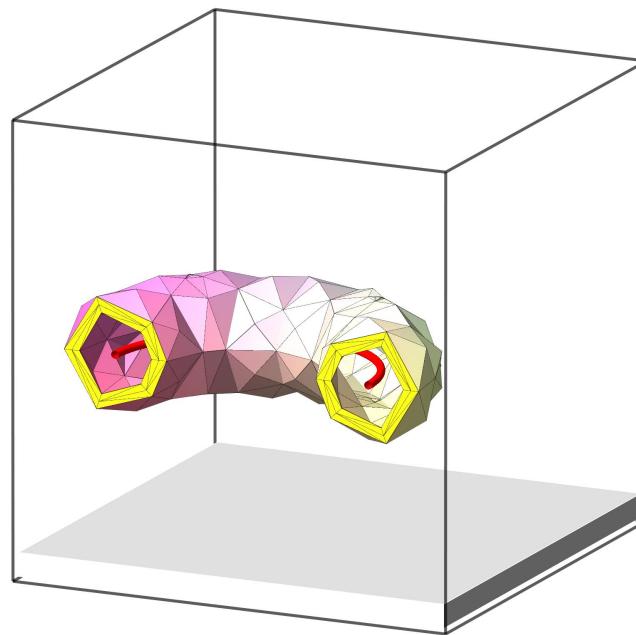
Skæringspunkterne

Den halve enhedscirkel; Triangulering



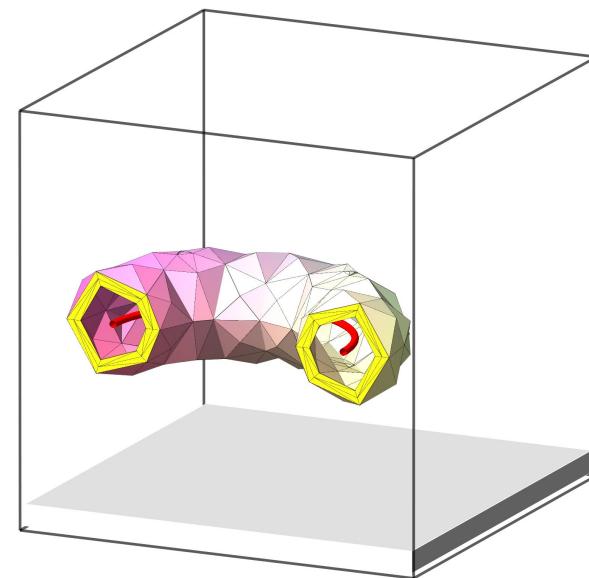
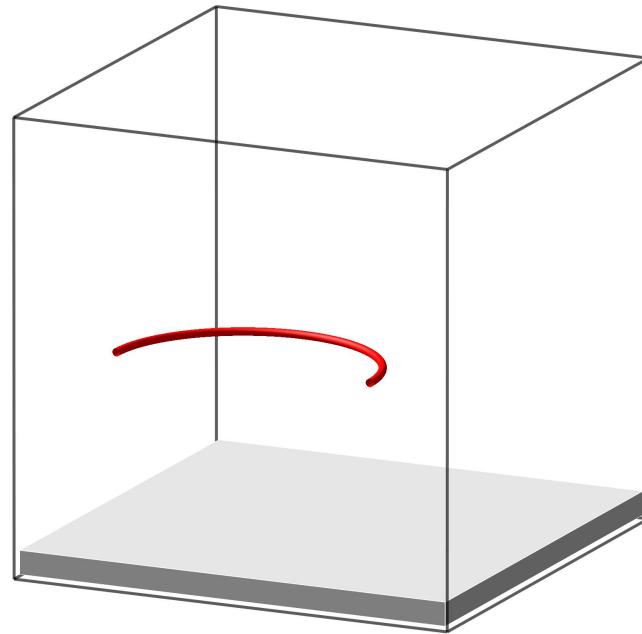
Forbindes til triangulering

Den halve enhedscirkel; Trianguleret



Trianguleret dobbelt opfedning med plombering

Den halve enhedscirkel; Trianguleret



Dobbelt opfedning og plombering – nu med trekant

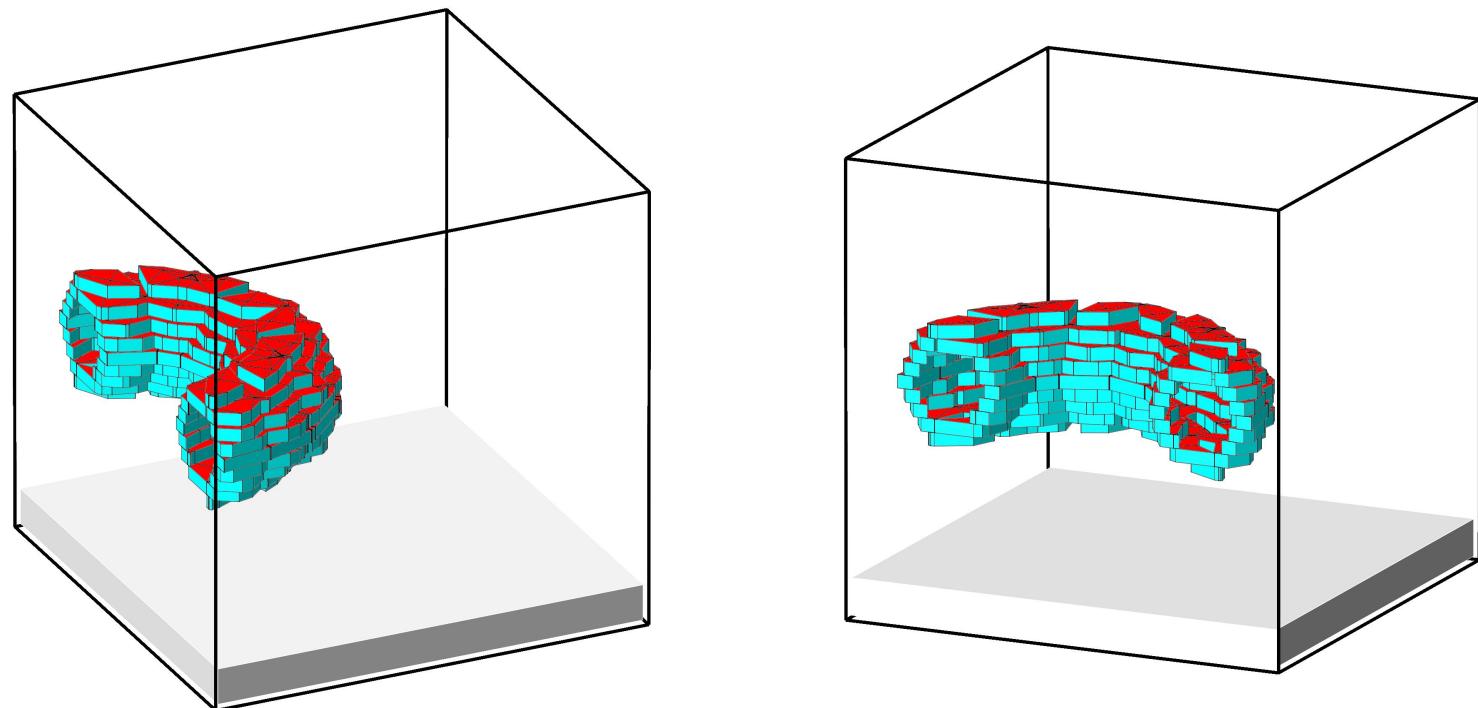
Den halve enhedscirkel 3D printes

Den triangulerede dobbelte opfedning med plombering
kan nu sendes til 3D-printeren:

Den halve enhedscirkel 3D printes

Den halve enhedscirkel 3D printes

Den halve enhedscirkel 3D printet



Den halve enhedscirkel

Der er herefter (mindst) to oplagte muligheder for udbedring af den tydelige 'ruhed' af 3D printet:

Den halve enhedscirkel; Finere gitter

Den halve enhedscirkel; Finere gitter

Den halve enhedscirkel; Ny orientering

Den halve enhedscirkel; Ny orientering

Flere, mere interessante, flader

Scherk's enkelt-periodiske minimalflade

Mere interessante flader

Scherk's enkelt-periodiske minimalflade

Princip

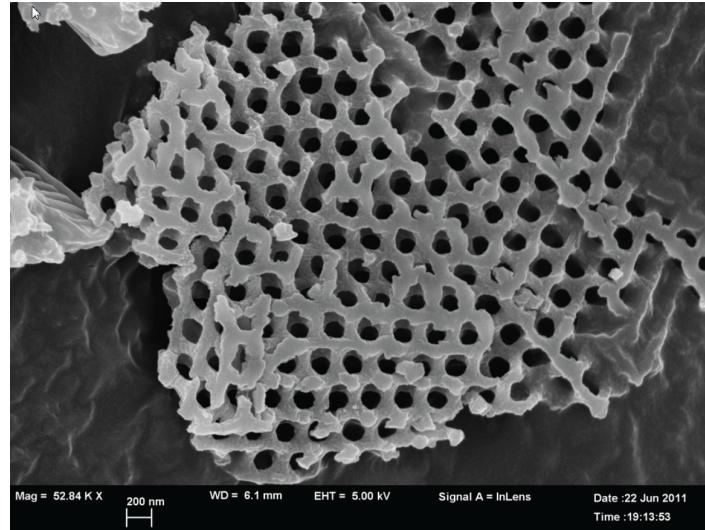
Ethvert passende regulært objekt, som er givet ved en af repræsentationerne:

- Eksplisit
 - Implicit
 - Parametrisk
- kan **i sin helhed** 3D-printes på den angivne måde.

Gyroiden



Grøn busk sommerfugl



Thank you for your attention!

Comments, questions?

