

## Algorithms for 3D Printing and Other Manufacturing Processes

## Final project

Dan Halperin School of Computer Science Tel Aviv University

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#### Guidelines

- Keep it small!
- More important than the size:

The project needs to be thorough and sound

- Must have a software component
- The software needs to be robust and testable
- The final report shall be succinct and include a review of existing solutions or similar tools

#### Important dates

All submissions are to Efi Fogel as with the standard assignments

- June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017: submission of the project plan (one page)
- July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017: submission of a progress report (one page)
- August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017: submission of the final project, including
  - A report summarizing the project, up to five pages, starting with an abstract; in English or Hebrew as you prefer
  - The software that has been developed, well documented and with clear operating instructions
  - 3D printed parts you can leave on the table near the Ultimaker, in a designated tray, with your name attached to the object (attach photos of the objects to your report)
  - If you prefer to hand in the project in person, write to Danny before August 31<sup>st</sup> to Schedule a meeting

# Suggestd projects

# Interference Diagram for multi-step translations in the plane

• Devise an interactive graphic program to answer the partition problem for query multi-step-translations paths for polygonal parts in the plane. Analyze the complexity of each step.

Remarks:

- The ID is given almost for free with CGAL (Minkowski sums + arrangements of segments)
- Challenge 1: construct an efficient version of the ID (not all details in a Minkowski sum may be necessary)
- Challenge 2: allow for tight passages in the partition paths

#### Strong-connectivity tests with look-ahead

- Recall: One can use the knowledge about the sequence of insertions and deletions of edges in all the DBGs together to improve the amortized running time of a strong-connectivity test to O(n<sup>1.376</sup>) [Khanna-Motwani-Wilson '98]
- Implement a variant of efficient amortized multi-strong-connectivity tests and apply it to M-space of single translations of polygonal parts in the plane
- Show experimentally how much you gain by comparing the naïve strong-connectivity tests vs. this amortized variant

#### (Model,) adapt and 3D-print a 3D puzzle

• Take a model of a 3D puzzle. Write a program that insets the model parts so that one can assemble and then solve the puzzle. 3D print the puzzle to demonstrate the adequacy of your approach



Remark

 It may be challenging to decide what exactly is the needed insetting, and to choose a meaningful procedure that would also be reasonable to implement

#### From GearGenerator to 3D mechanism

• Design a scaffold for simple spur-gear-mechanisms. Take the output of GearGenerator and translate it into a printable full-fledged mechanism. 3D-print a couple of examples.

Remarks

• In full generality this could be a huge task. You may restrict yourself to a small subset of simple mechanisms, which you will specify.

#### Reflecting Gaussian maps (CGAL)

- The objective is to develop code that accepts the Gaussian map of a polyhedron P and produces the Gaussian map of -P
- The Gaussian maps are represented by CGAL 2D Arrangements
- In particular, the students are asked to develop two functions:
  - 1.1. A function that accepts a 2D arrangement and produces a reflection of the 2D arrangement. The function must work on arrangement on surfaces.
  - 1.2. A function that accepts a Gaussian map of a polyhedron P. It uses the function above. In addition it has to update the primal points associated with arrangement faces and primal normals (or planes) associated with arrangement vertices.
- The task includes other CGAL requirements (details will be supplied by Efi Fogel)

#### Model fixing

- Issues that came up with models in the plaster printing project
- Project 1: Repairing a model that has holes
- Project 2: Repairing a model that has degenerate walls



#### Projects suggested by students

- Castability of 3D models
- Nesting 2D parts using genetic algorithms
- 2D part orienting
- Planning attachable base for given models

#### Bio-3D-printing, Prof. Sachi-Fainaro's Lab

- Complement model, support model
- Generating models of blood vessels
- In situ quality control via slice images
- Identifying cancer cells in detailed maps

## THE END



