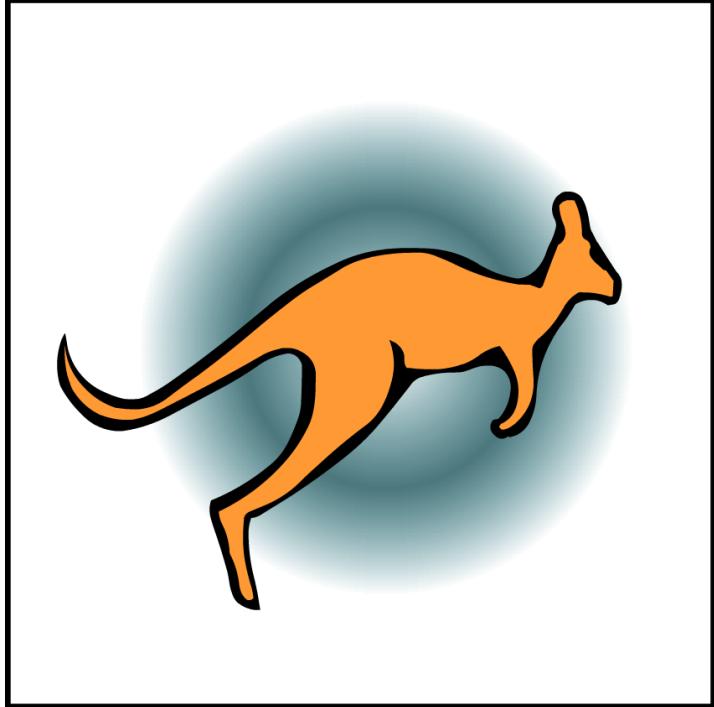


Apply physics in design

Kangaroo physics



- Physics engine for interactive simulation, form-finding, optimisation and constraint solving.
- Mainly written by Daniel Piker

<https://www.food4rhino.com/app/kangaroo-physics>

The idea of Kangaroo



Define different
types of goals

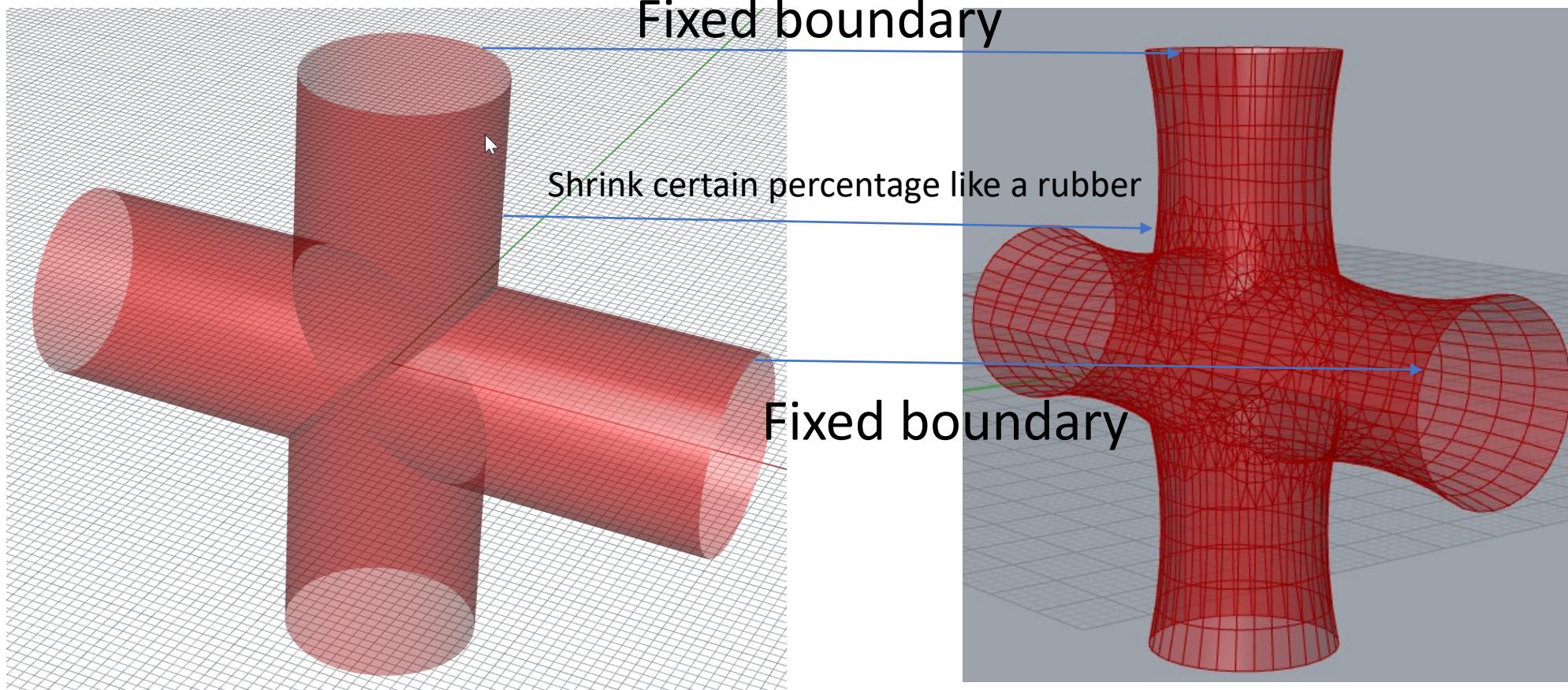


Minimize it
using a solver



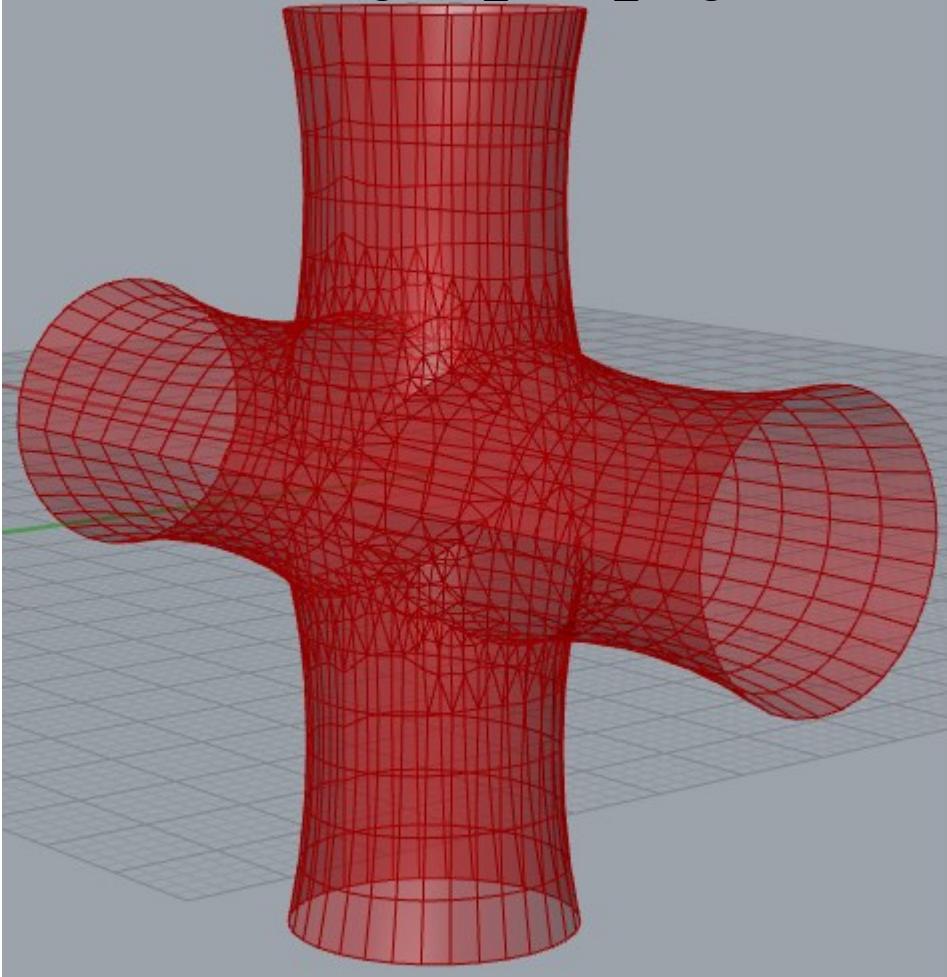
10602_Rubber_Duck_v1_L3.obj

Case – Create an organic “cross” surface



Case – Create an organic “cross” surface

07.01.kangraoo_mesh_3d.gh



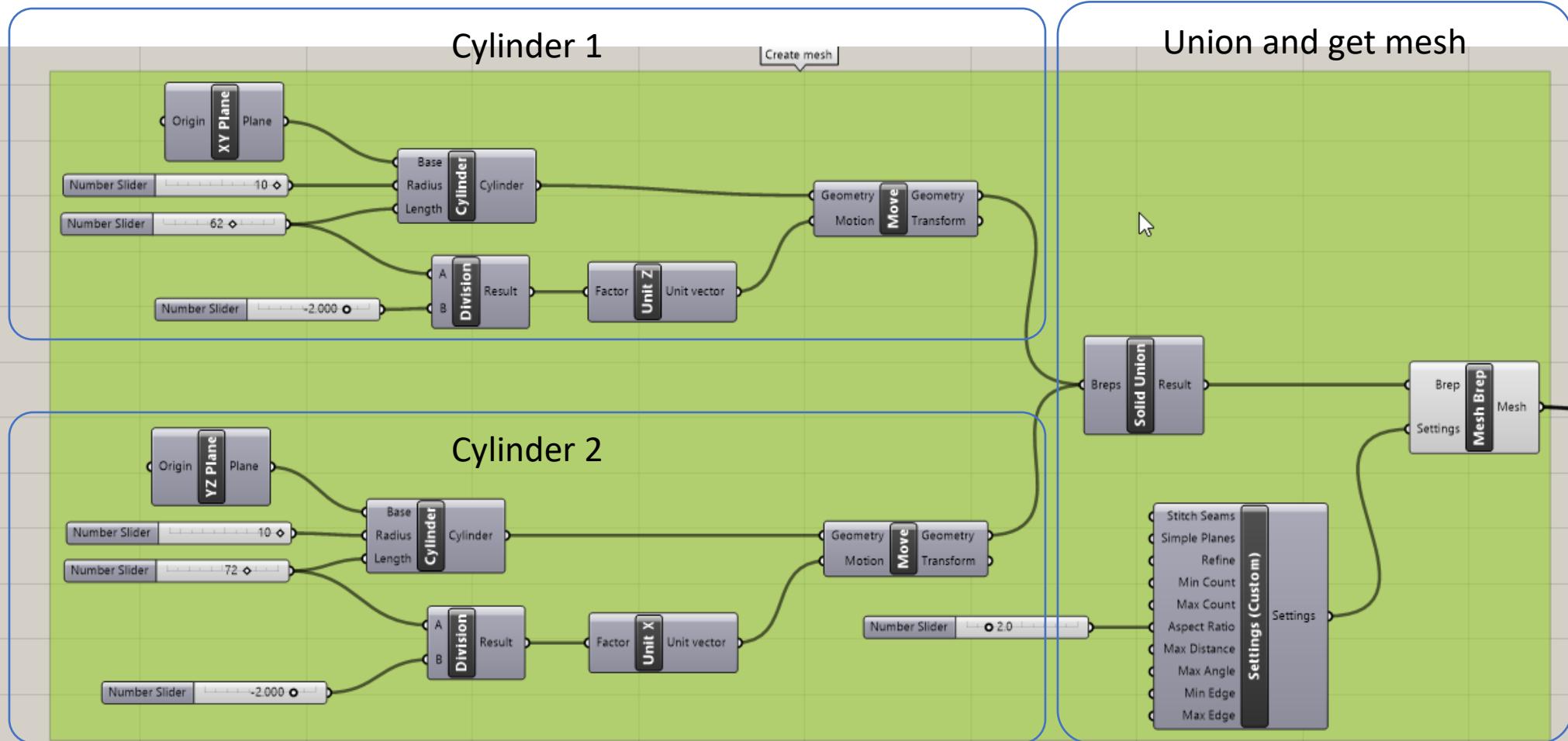
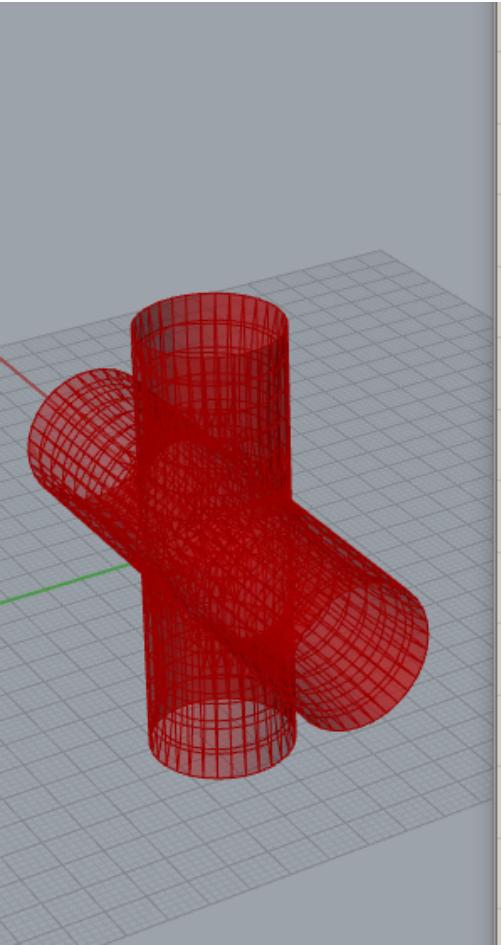
Create a surface with 2 cylindrical surface across

Subdivide the surface to many rectangular “cells”

Make all boundary vertices as anchors

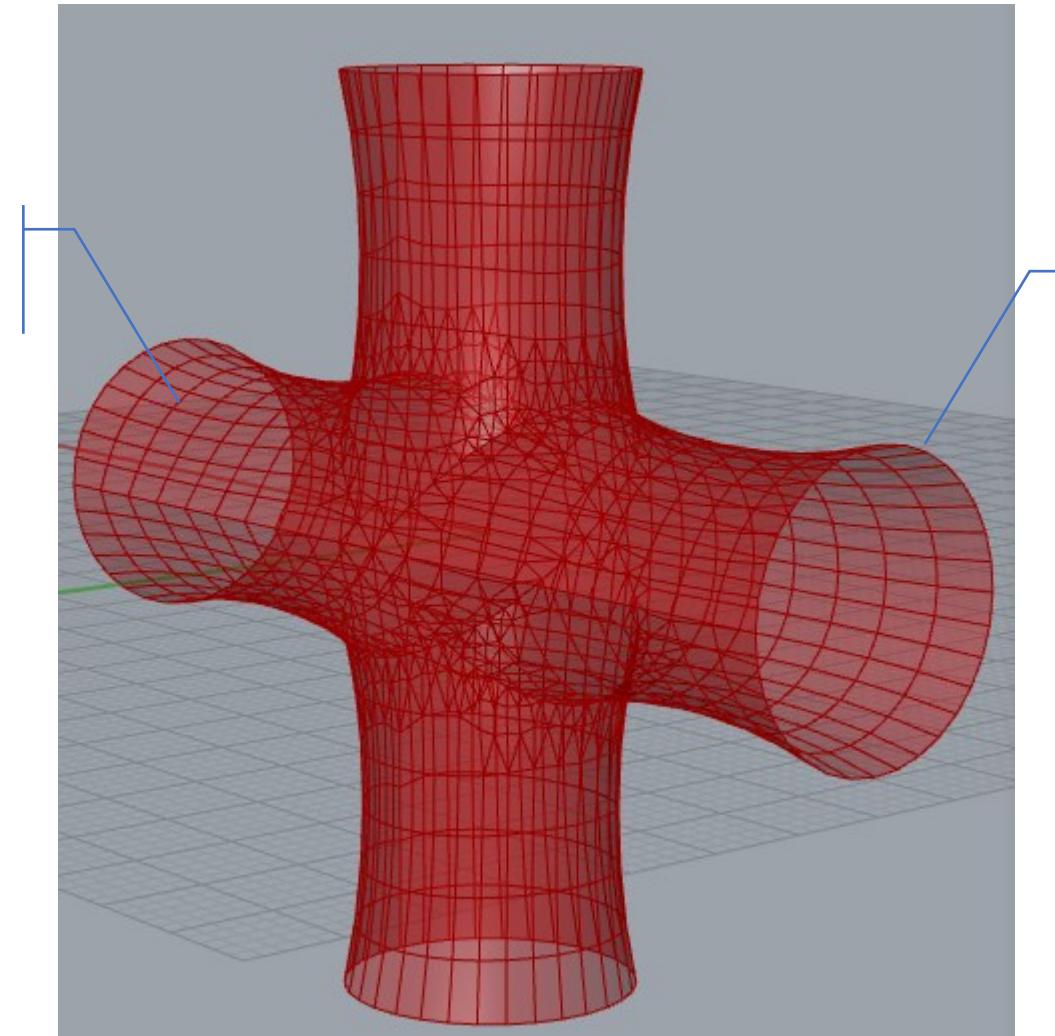
Target: Shrink the edge to 50% like a “rubber” tube

The starting point



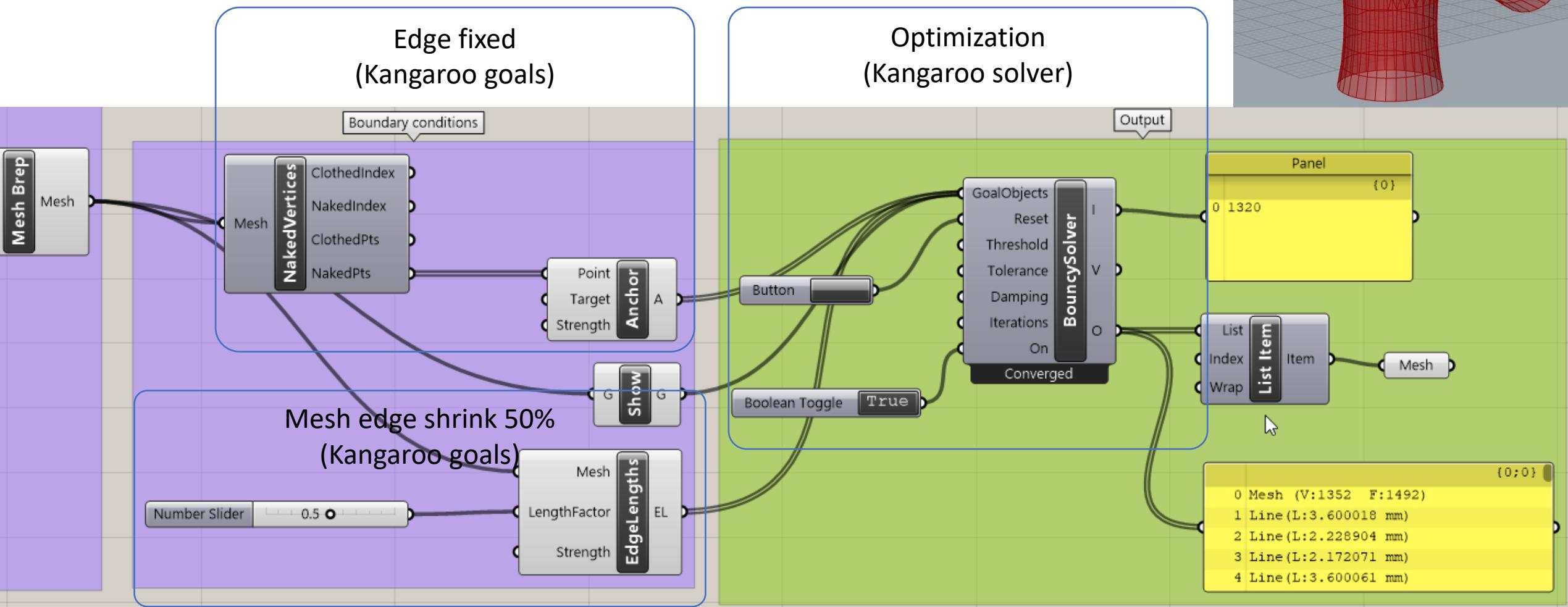
Boundary conditions

All cells will contract towards
0.5 edge length

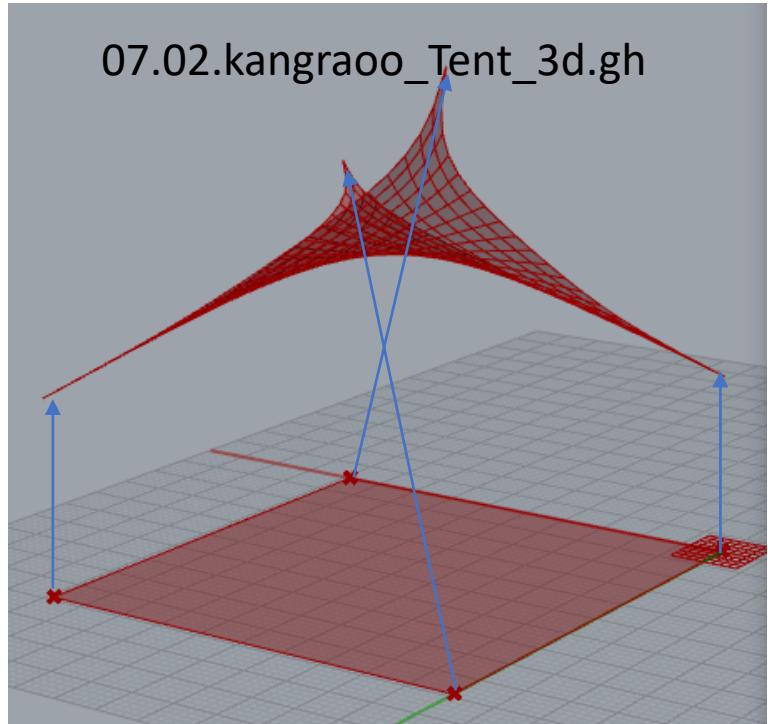


All naked boundaries are
fixed

Computational design



A similar case



Create a rectangular surface

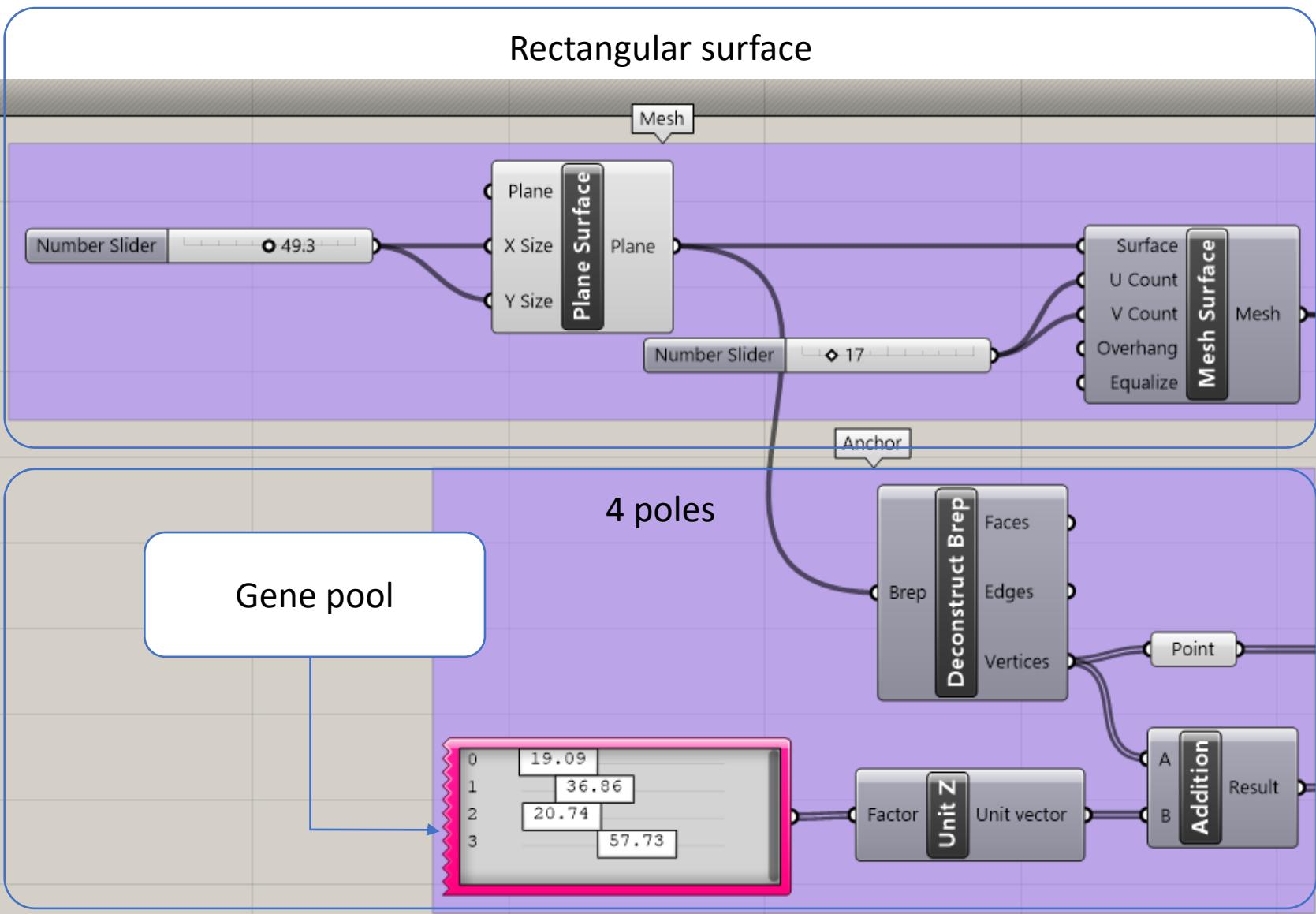
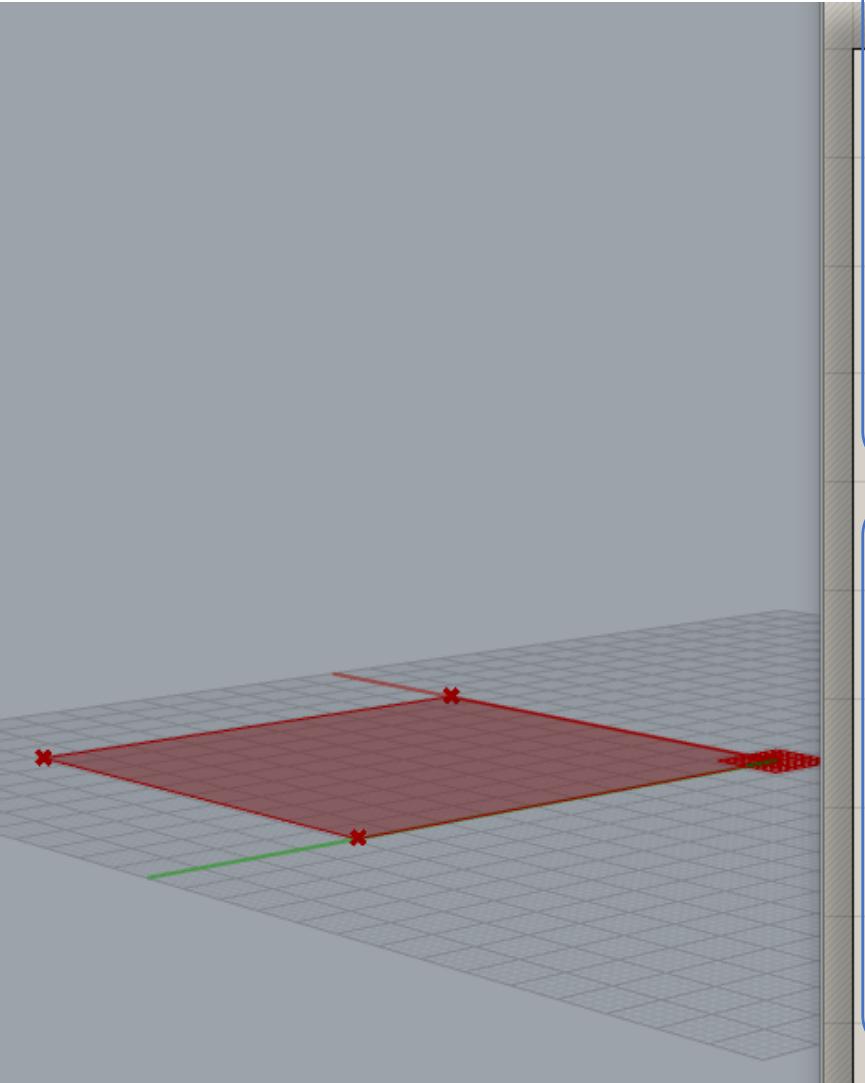
Subdivide it to many rectangular “cells”

Create 4 anchors in the 3D space

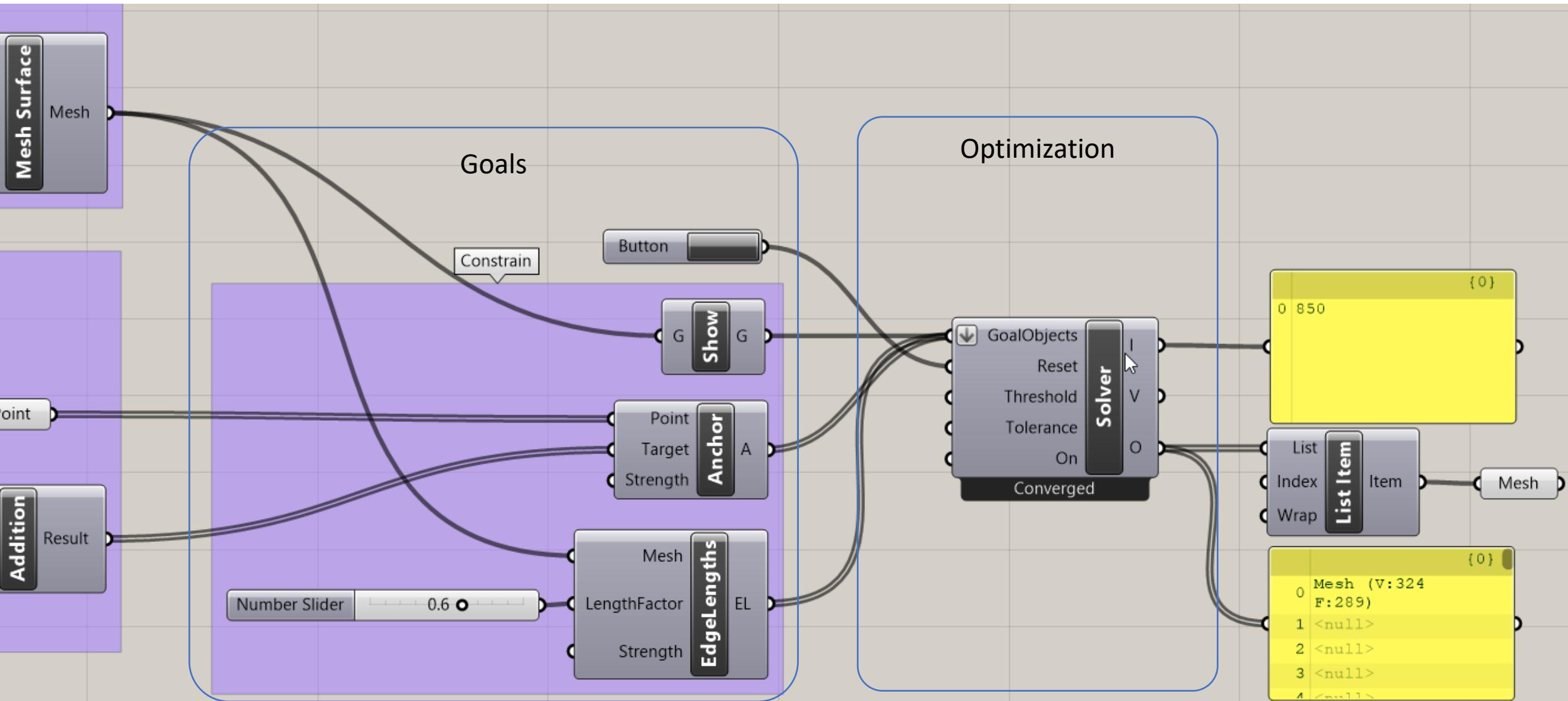
“Hang” surface on the 4 anchors

Target: Shrink the edge to 60% like a “rubber” sheet

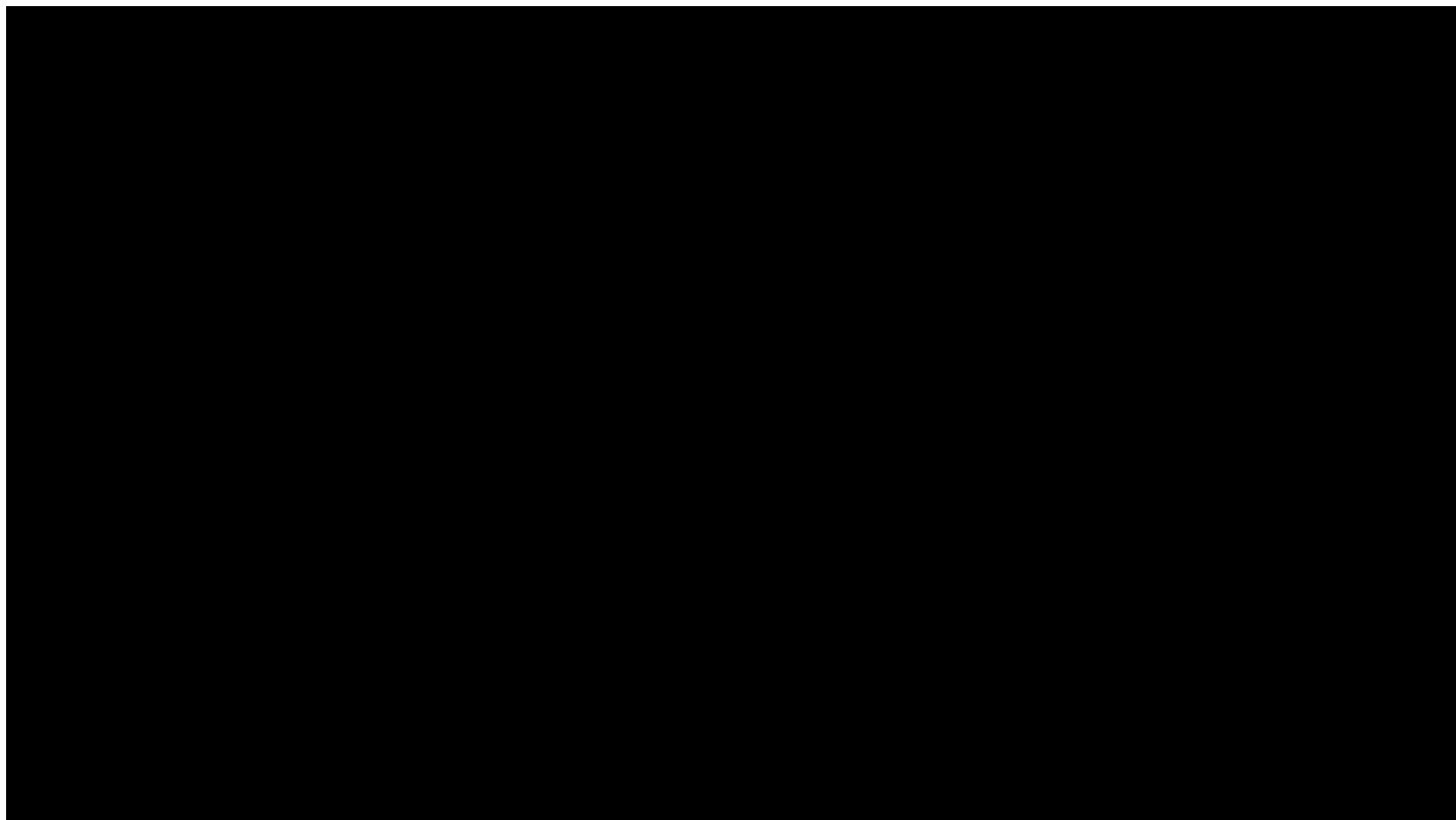
The starting point



Make a rubber tent

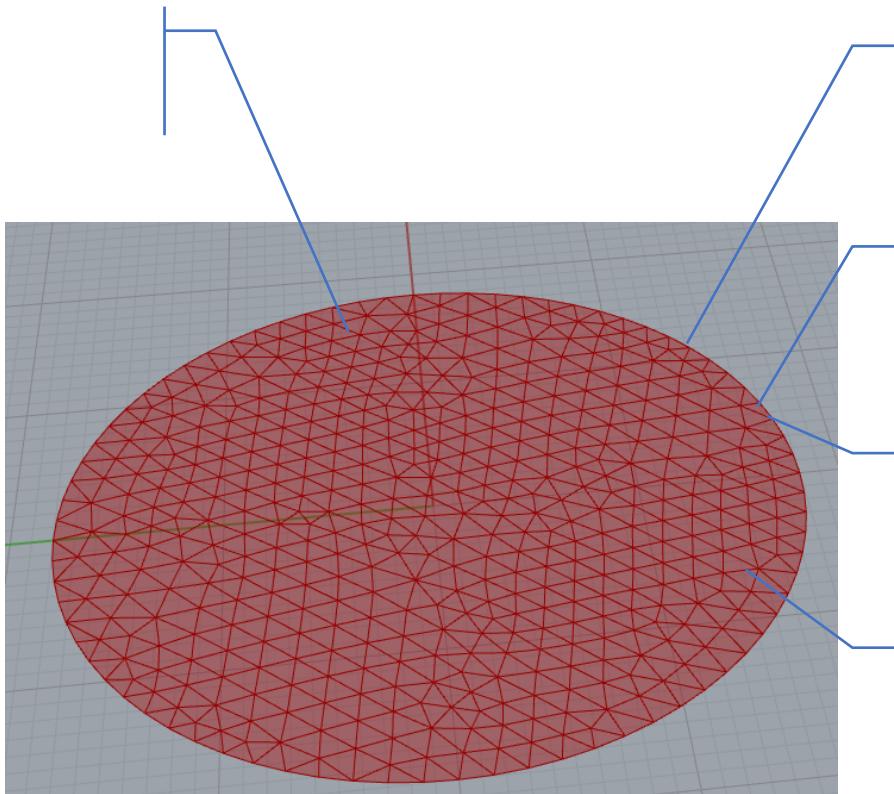


4D printing Programmable Textiles



The idea

Define a disk mesh

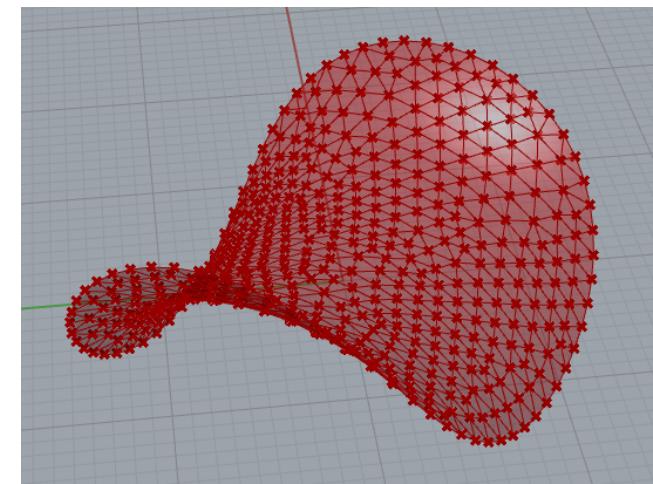


All naked boundaries are like Rod

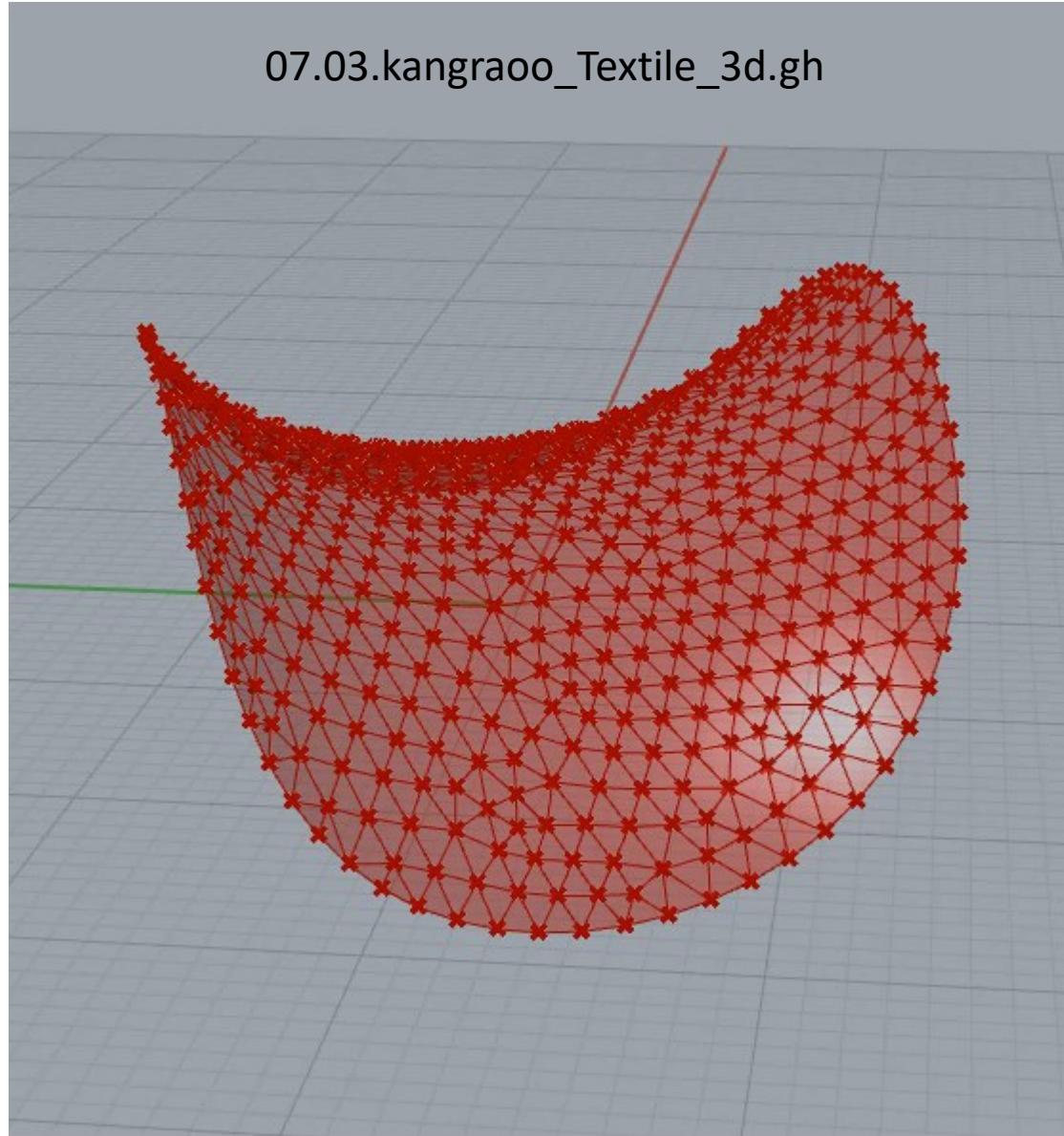
Add a very small force on a vertex

Anchor another vertex

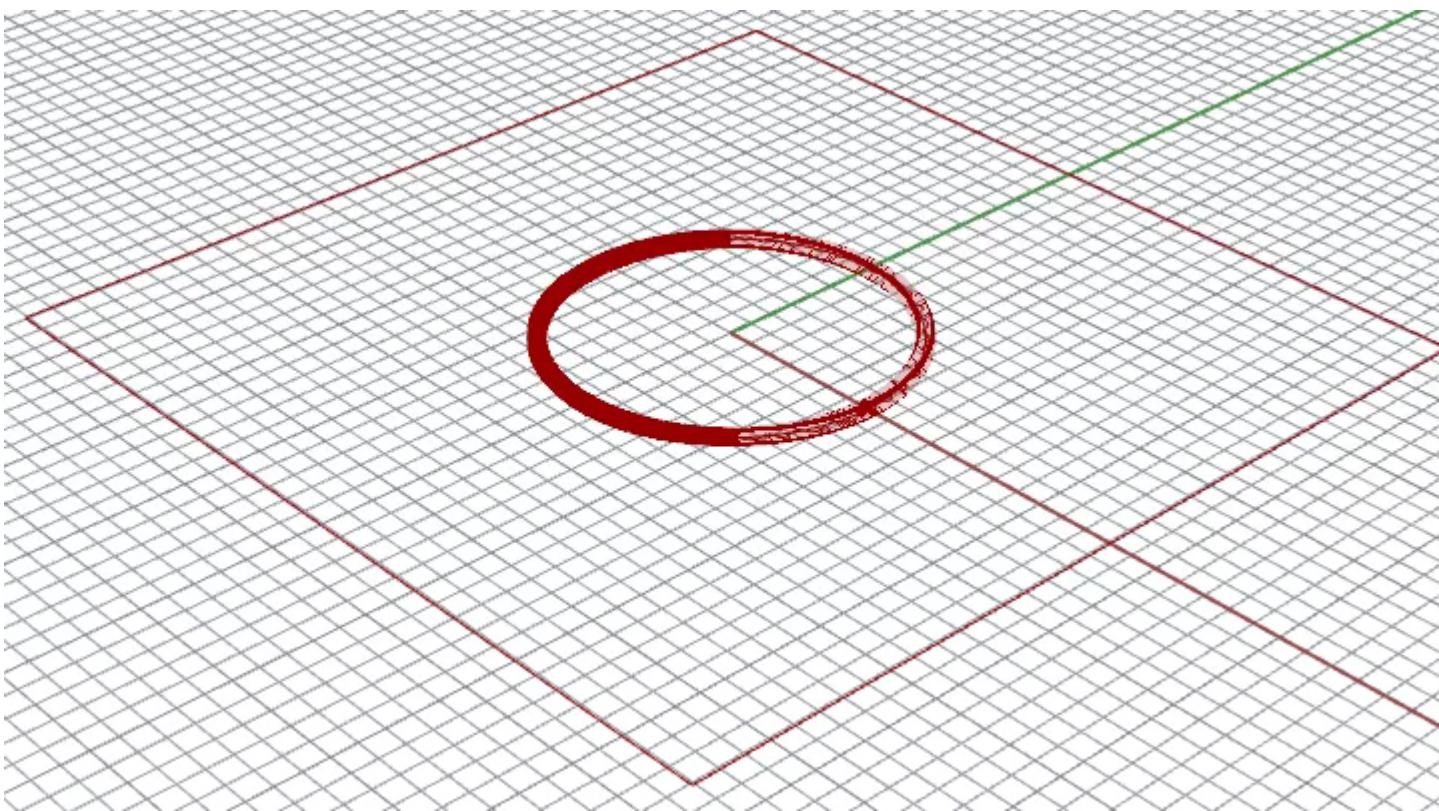
All edges shrink towards 0.5



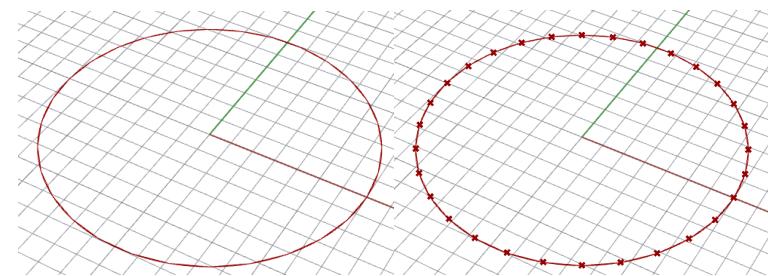
The result



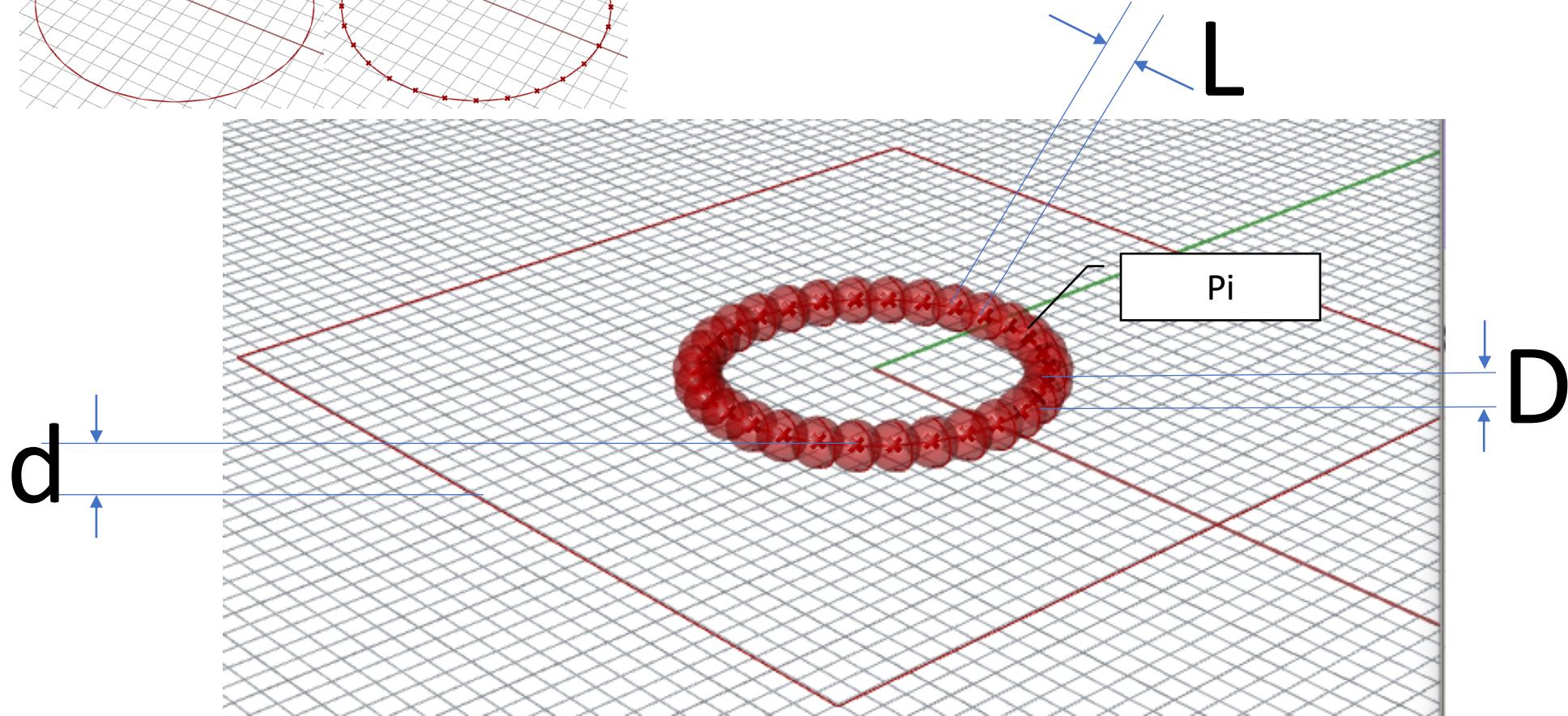
Line growth



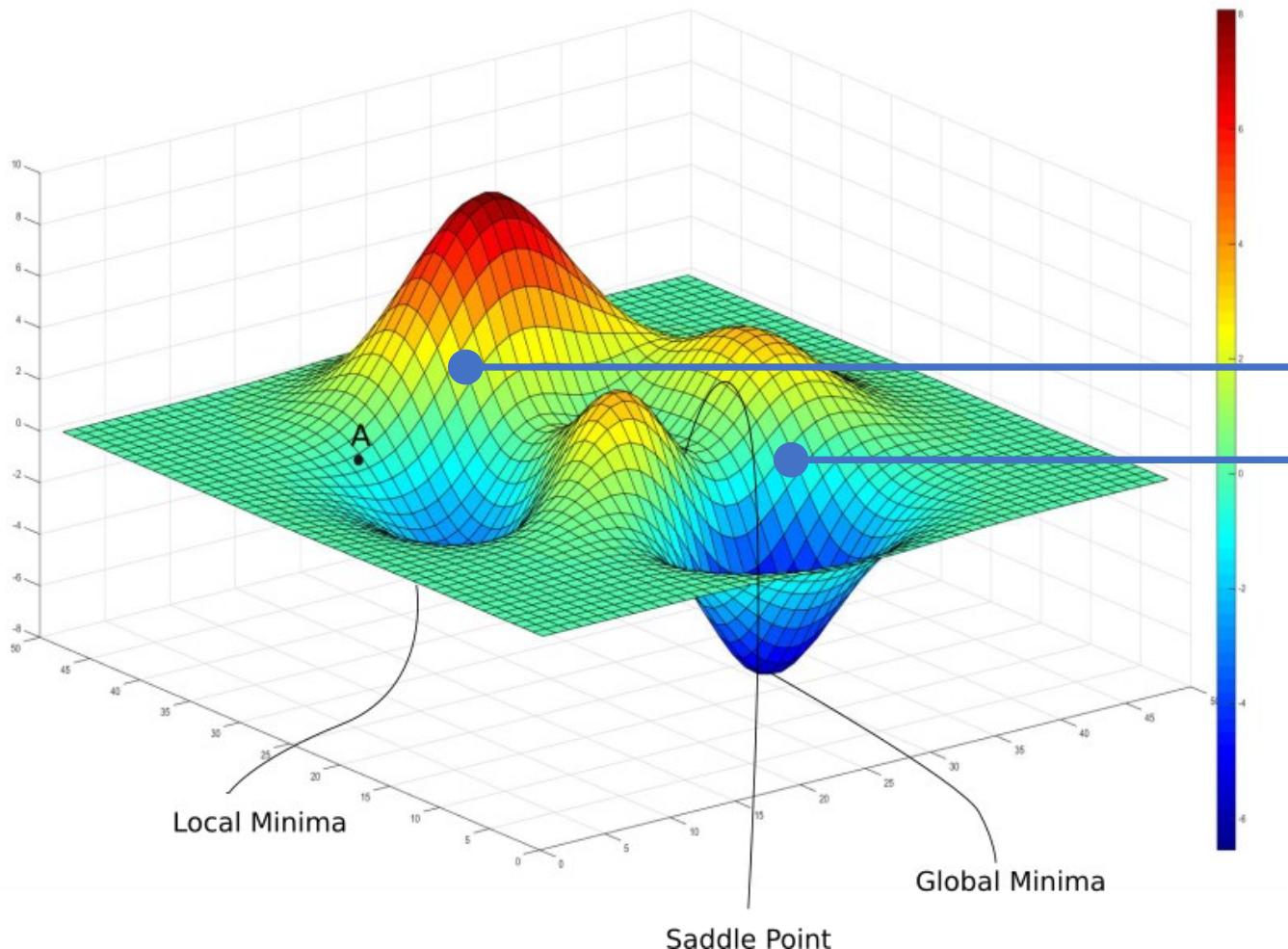
Line growth



$$\arg \min_{p_i \in R^3} (\lambda_1 M_1(L) + \lambda_2 M_2(d) + \lambda_3 M_3(D))$$

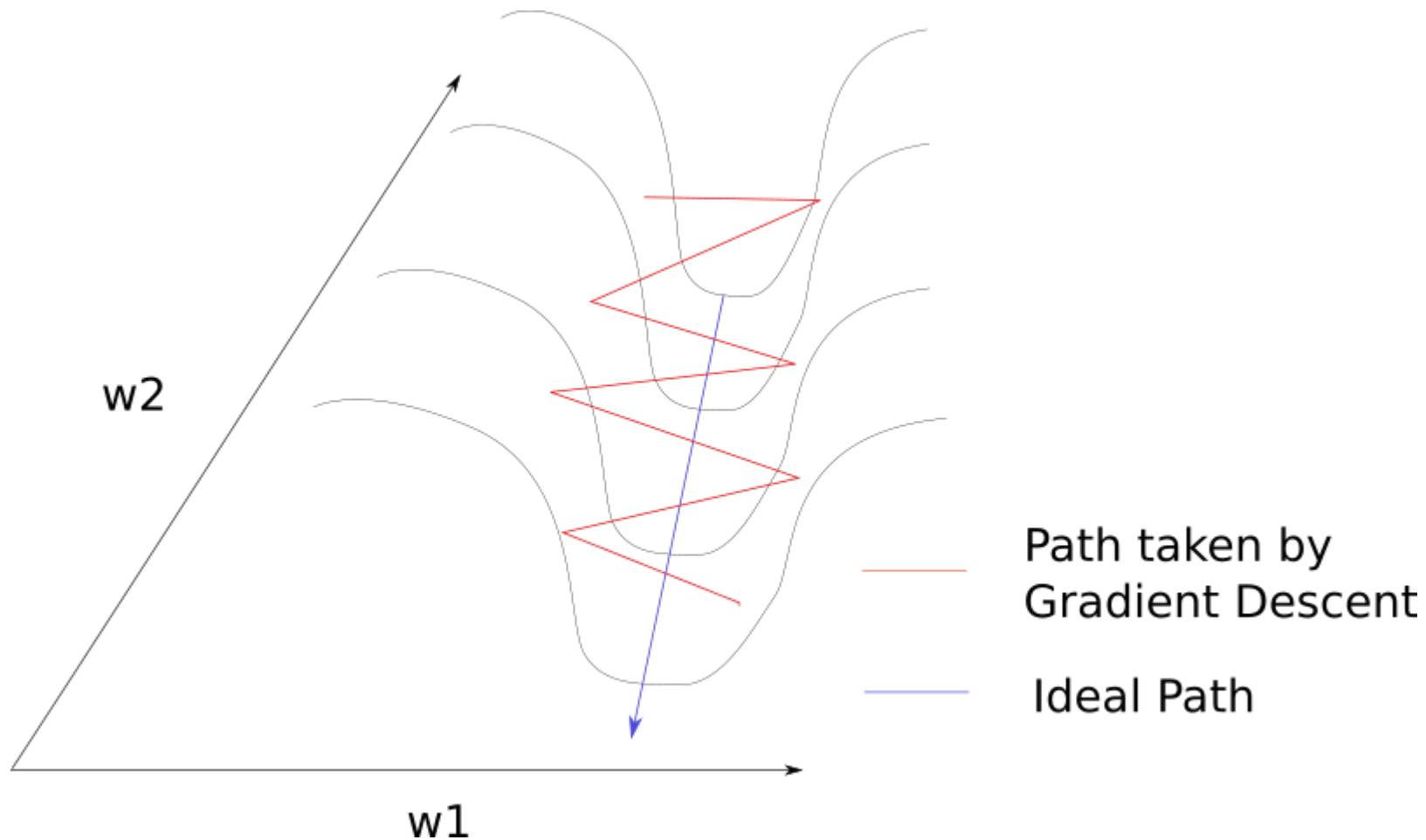


Optimization: Local and global minimum



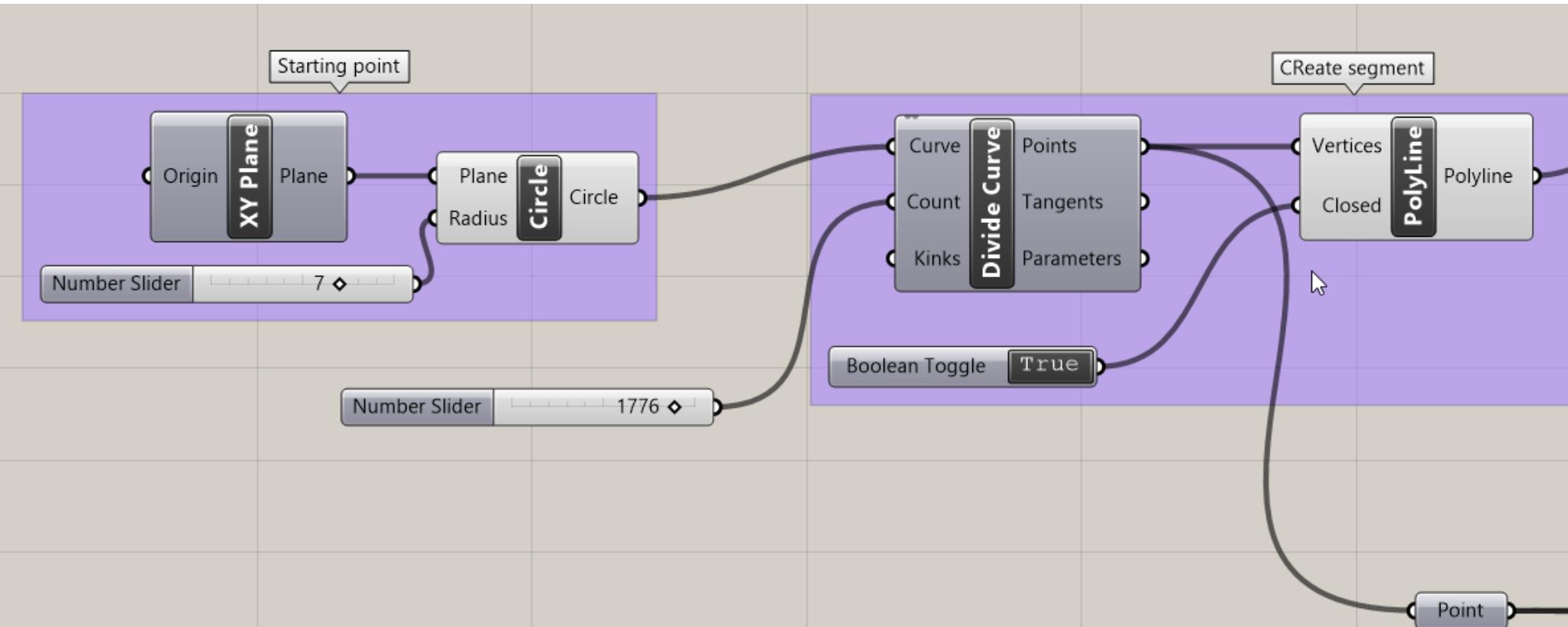
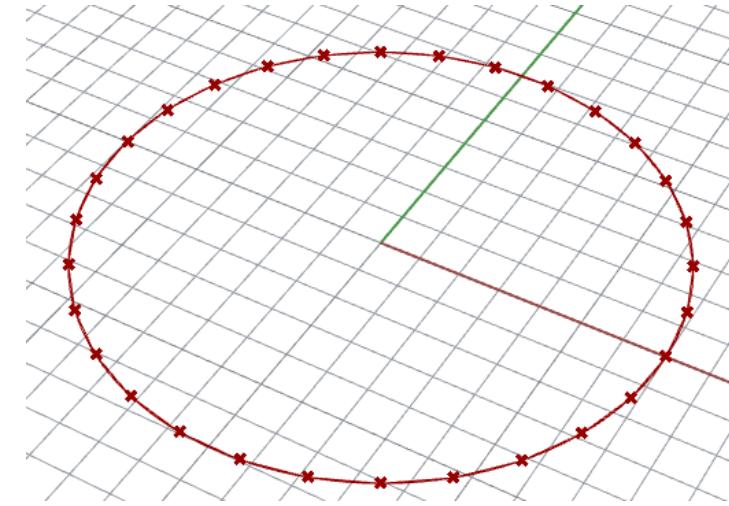
Different starting point
may have different results

Optimization: Step length

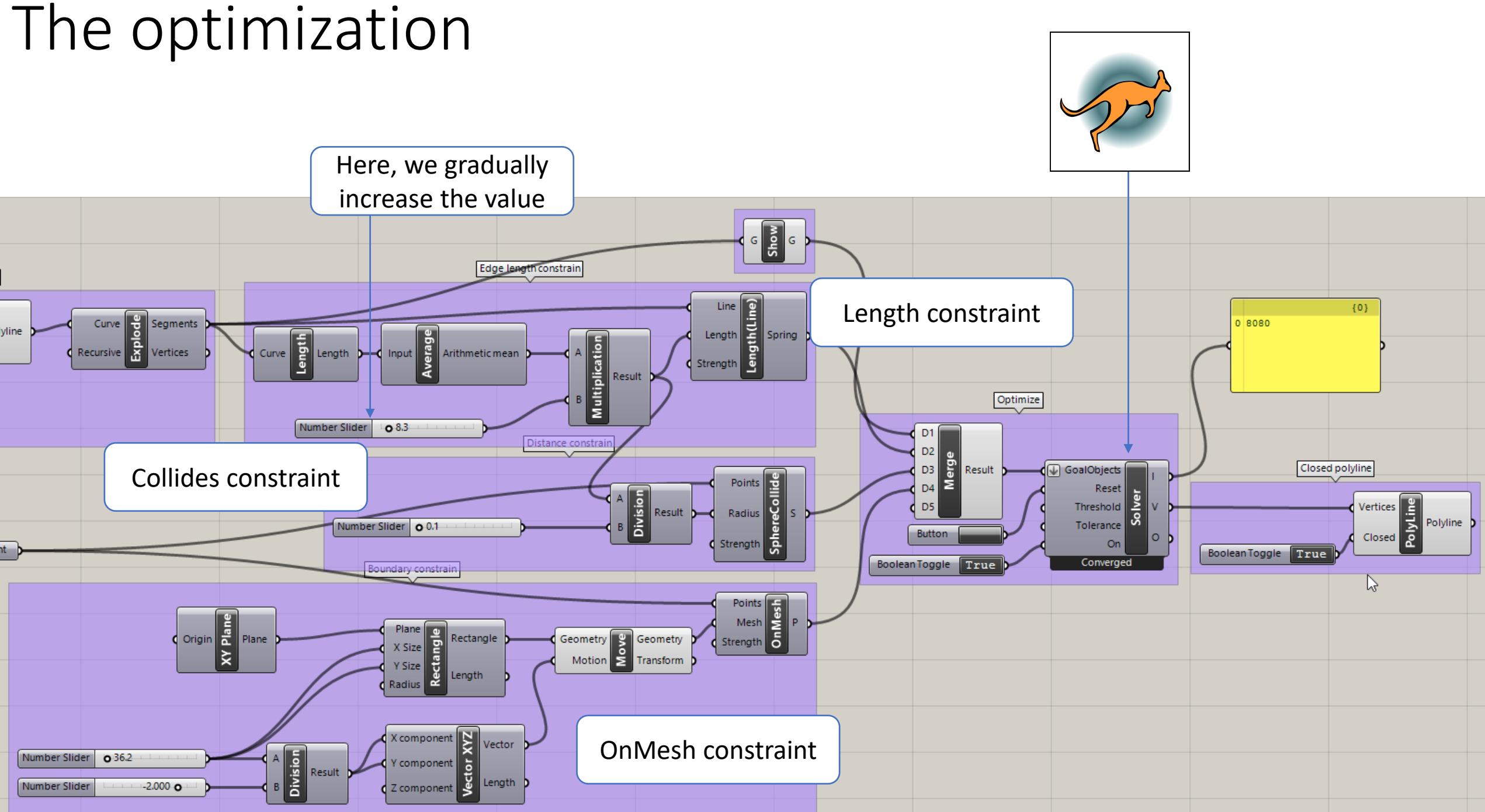


The starting point

07.04.kangraoo_grow_in_3d.gh

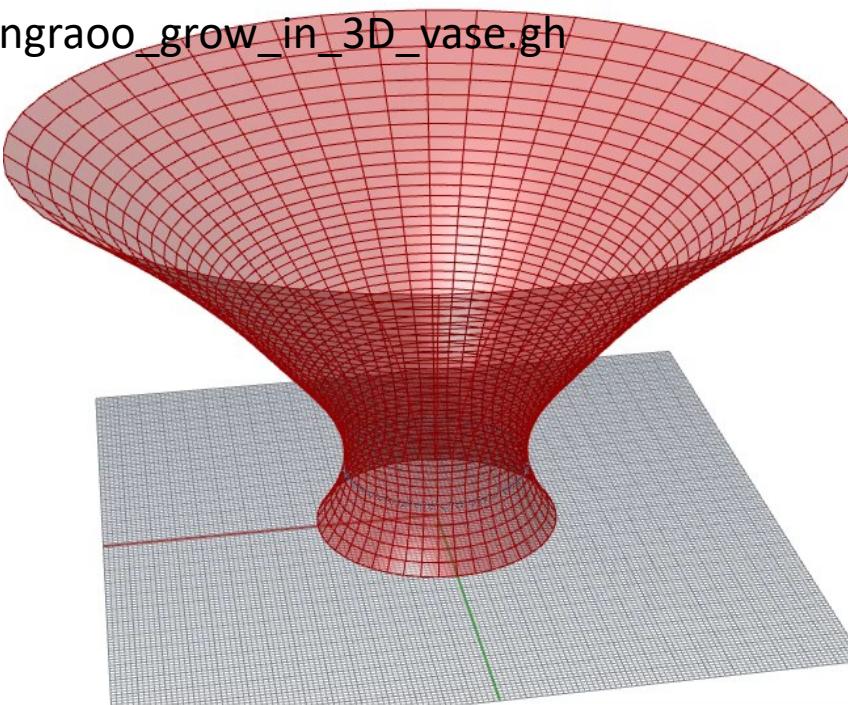


The optimization



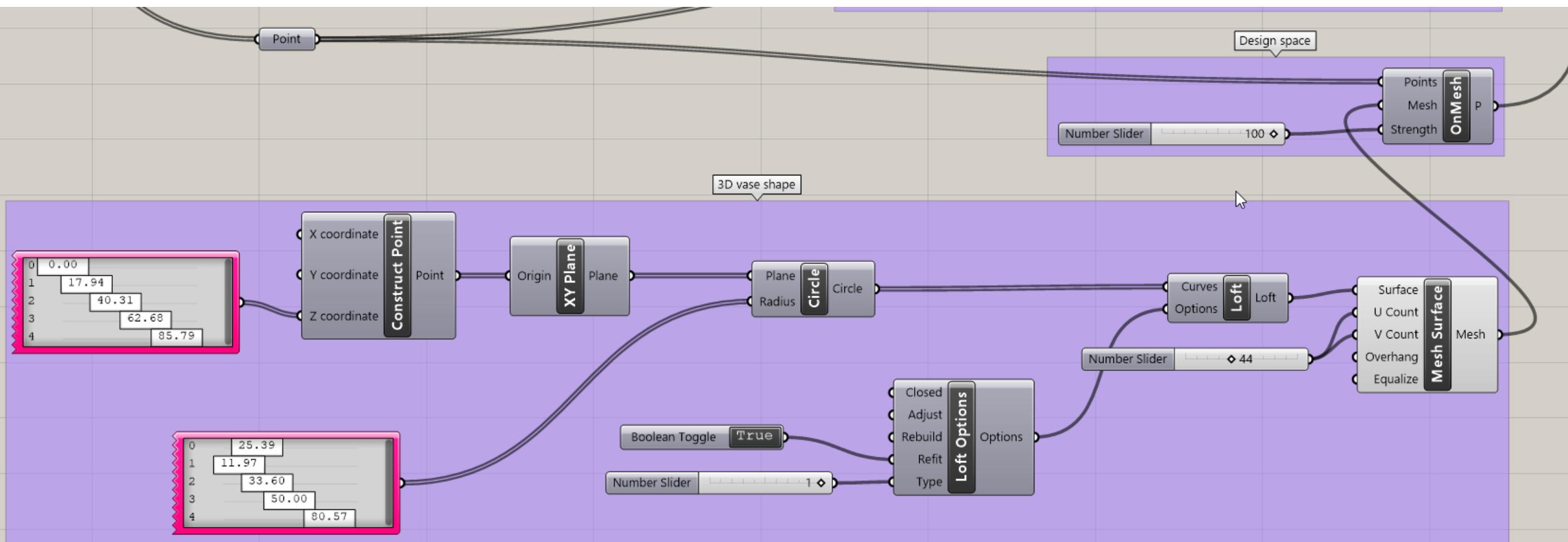
Line growth in 3D

07.04.kangraoo_grow_in_3D_vase.gh

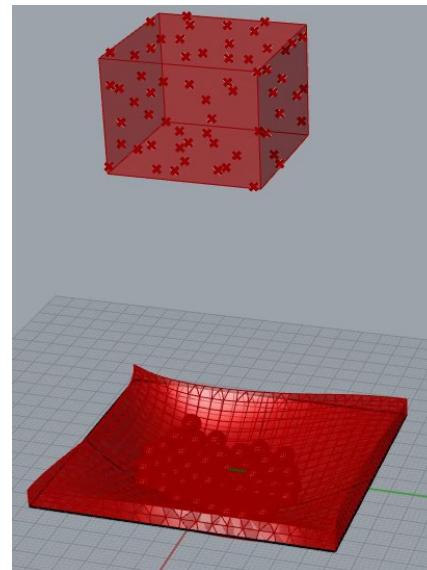


Add a surface constrain

07.04.kangraoo_grow_in_3D_vase.gh



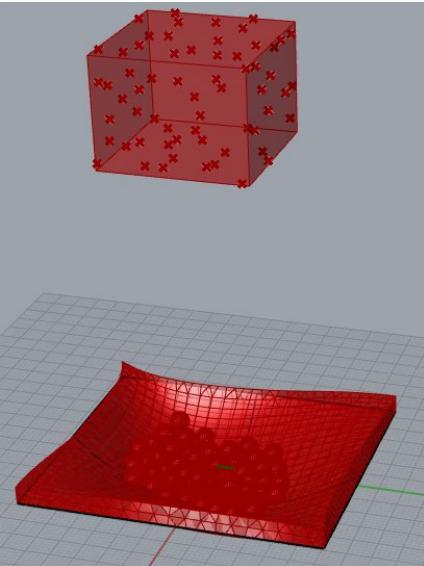
Discreet simulation



Idea

07.05.Bouncing_ball.3dm

07.05.Bouncing_ball.gh



Create a box, randomly put some points as the center of balls

Create a solid “basin”

Give each point a diameter as a ball

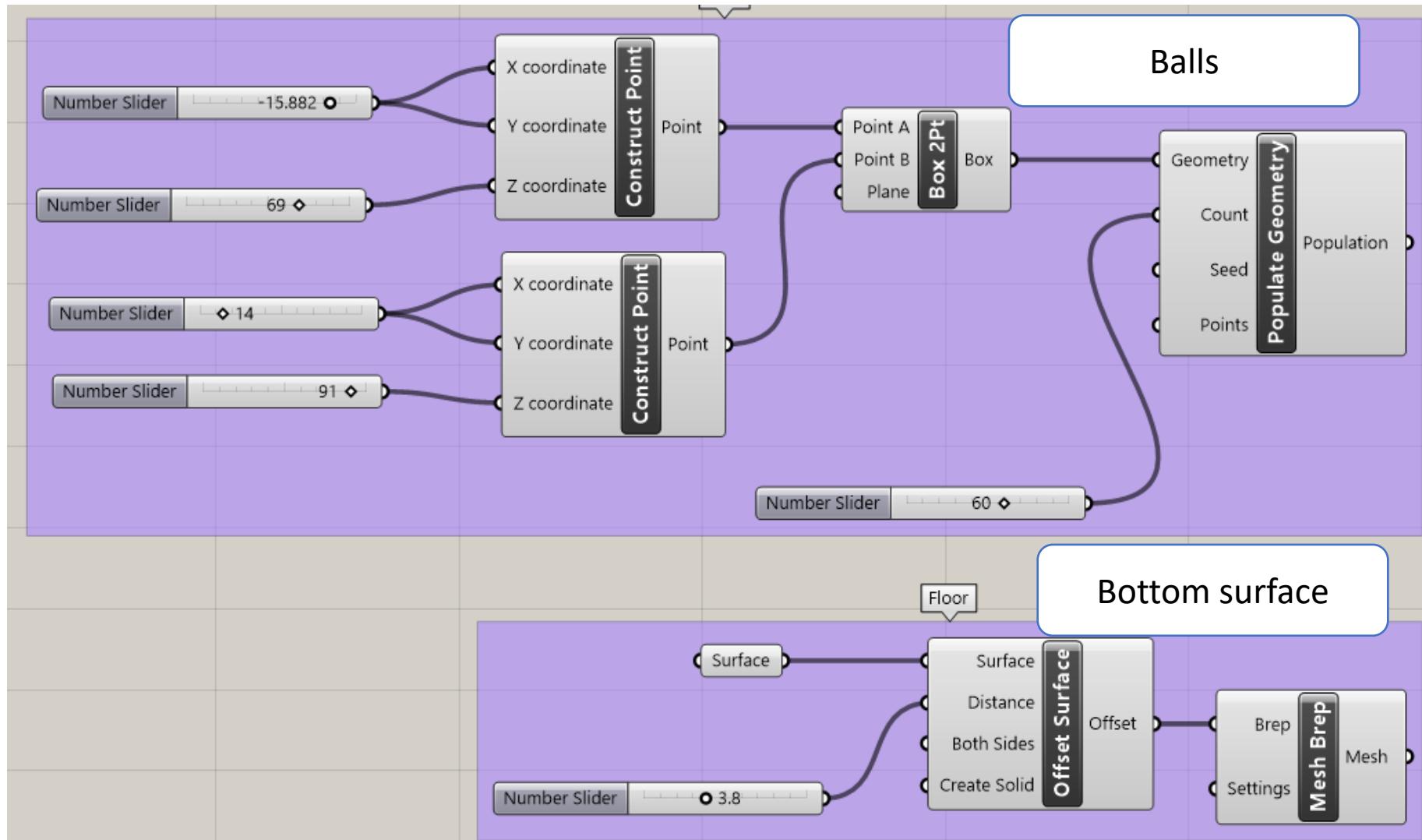
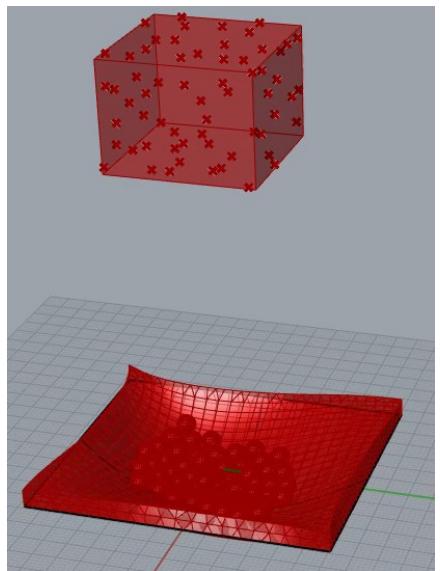
Define ball – ball collide conditions

Define ball- basin surface collide conditions

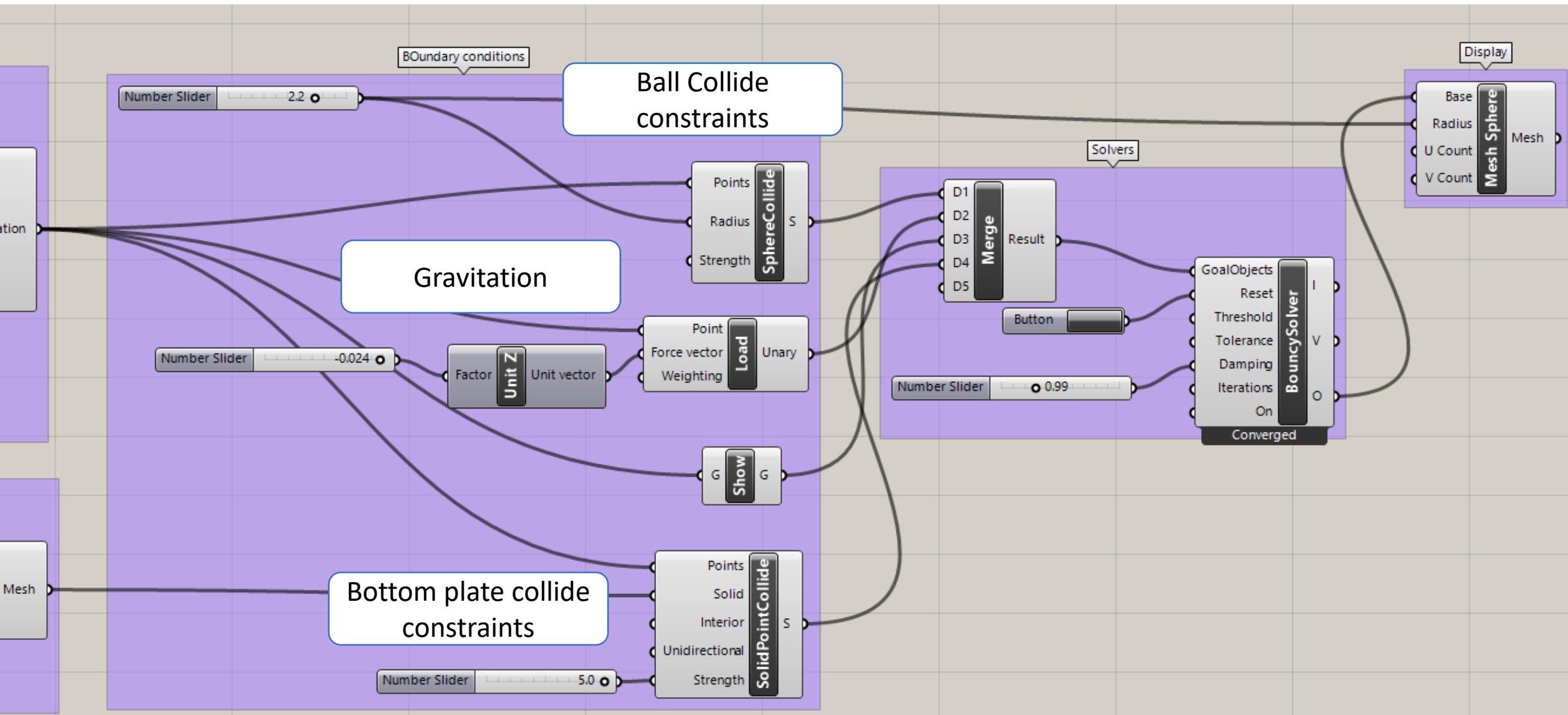
Assignment grivation

Target: motion stopped

Setup



Our approach

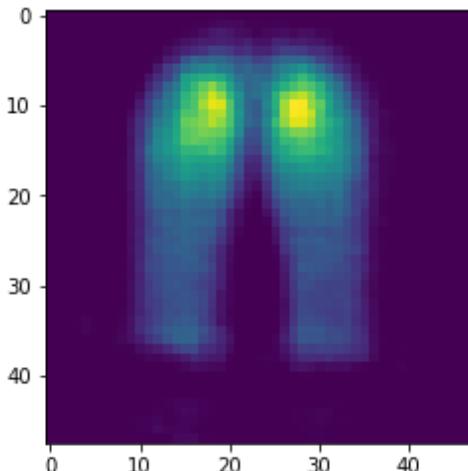
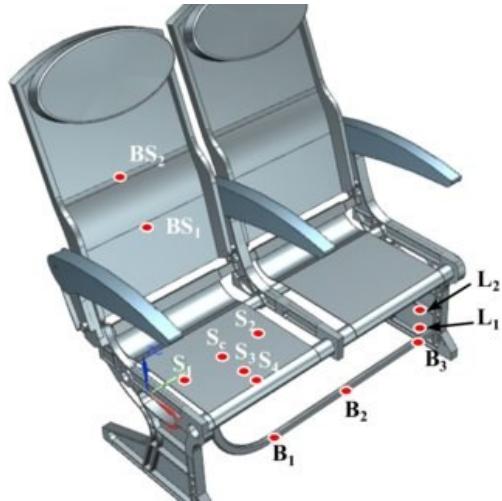


Data-driven design

Using data in design

- Syntenic data
- Directly use data
- Data derived boundary conditions
- ...

Case study: Using seat pressure map in seat design



https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Marwan_Hassan3

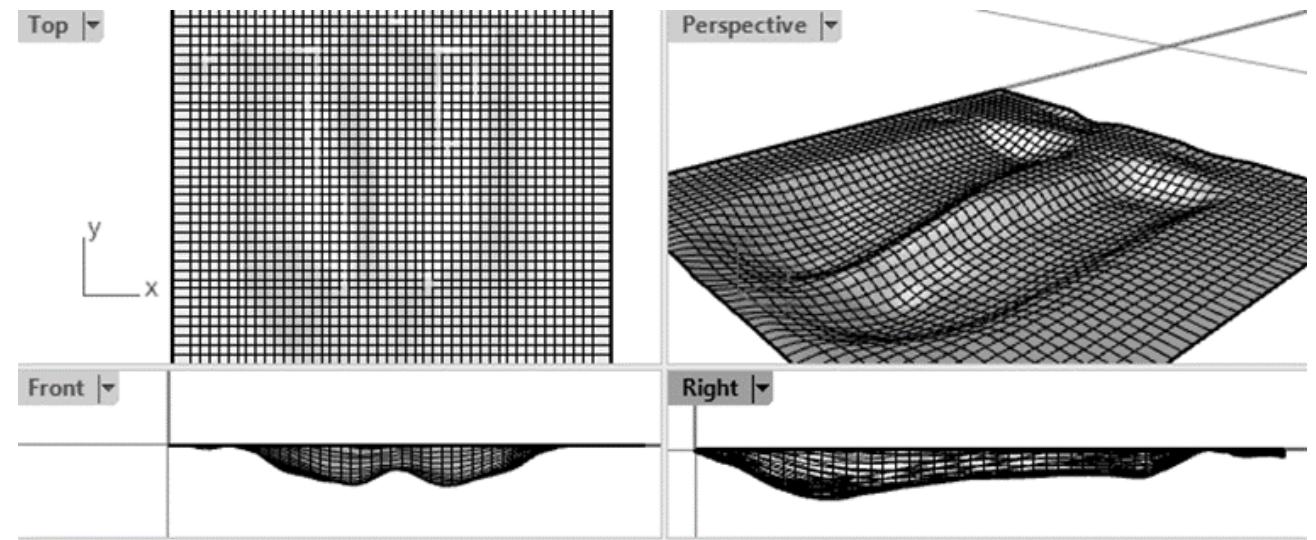
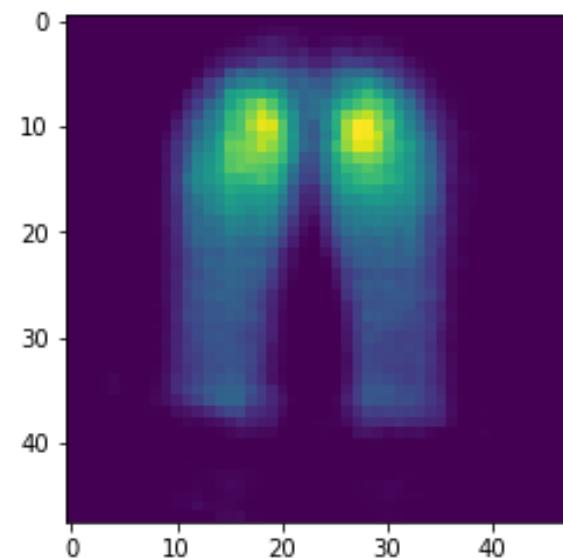


<https://www.walmart.ca/en/ip/Cushion-Pad-Chronic-Rebound-Sofa-Beautiful-Hip-Memory-Foam-Car-Seat-Cushion-Office-Aircraft-Long-distance-Travel-Chair-Thickened-High-Cushion/734IKOW86ULE>



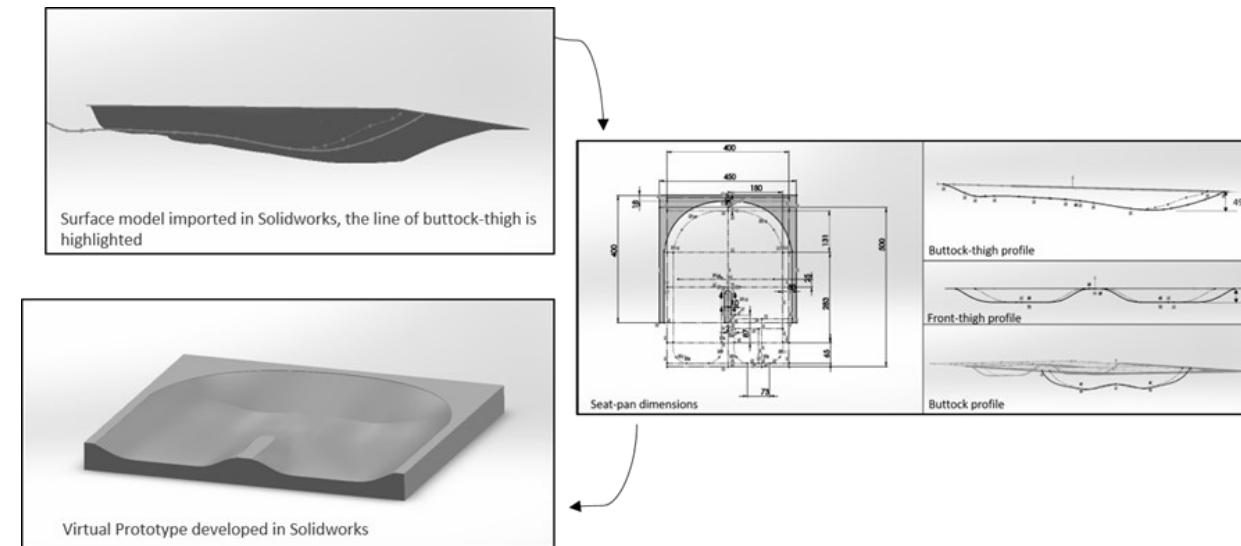
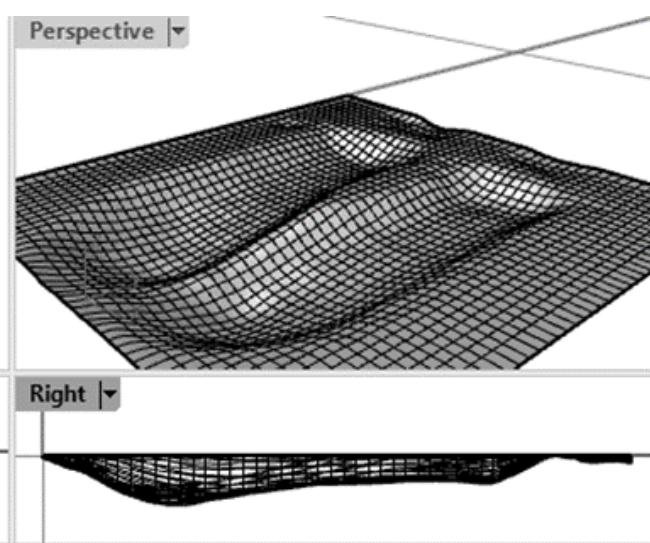
<https://www.octaspringtechnology.com/aerospace/>

Using data to drive a design



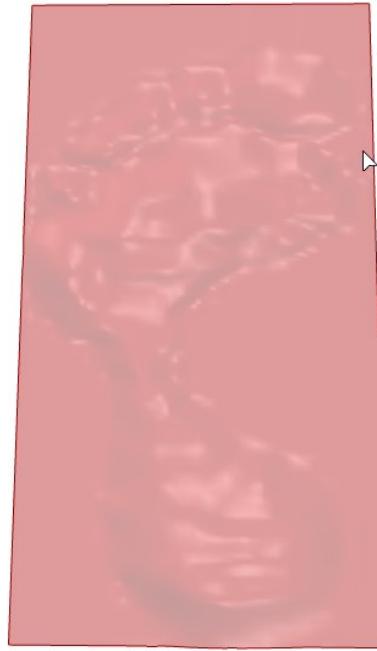
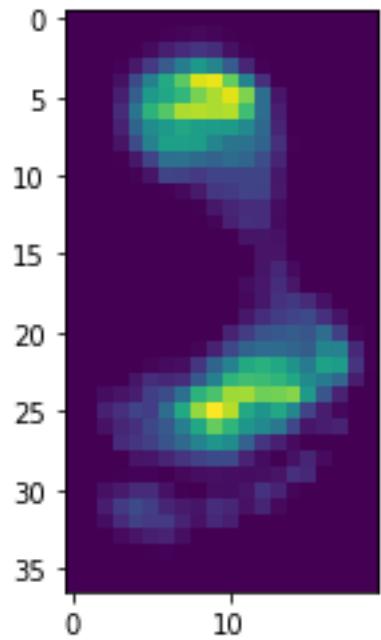
Designing a shaped seat-pan cushion to improve postural (dis)comfort reducing pressure distribution and increasing contact area at the interface, Iolanda Fiorilloa, Yu Song, Peter Vink, Alessandro Naddeo

The cushion



Designing a shaped seat-pan cushion to improve postural (dis)comfort reducing pressure distribution and increasing contact area at the interface, Iolanda Fiorilloa, Yu Song, Peter Vink, Alessandro Naddeo

Example: Foot pressure



Data – CSV format (37 *20)

Comma separated values with a return



Python parse the data

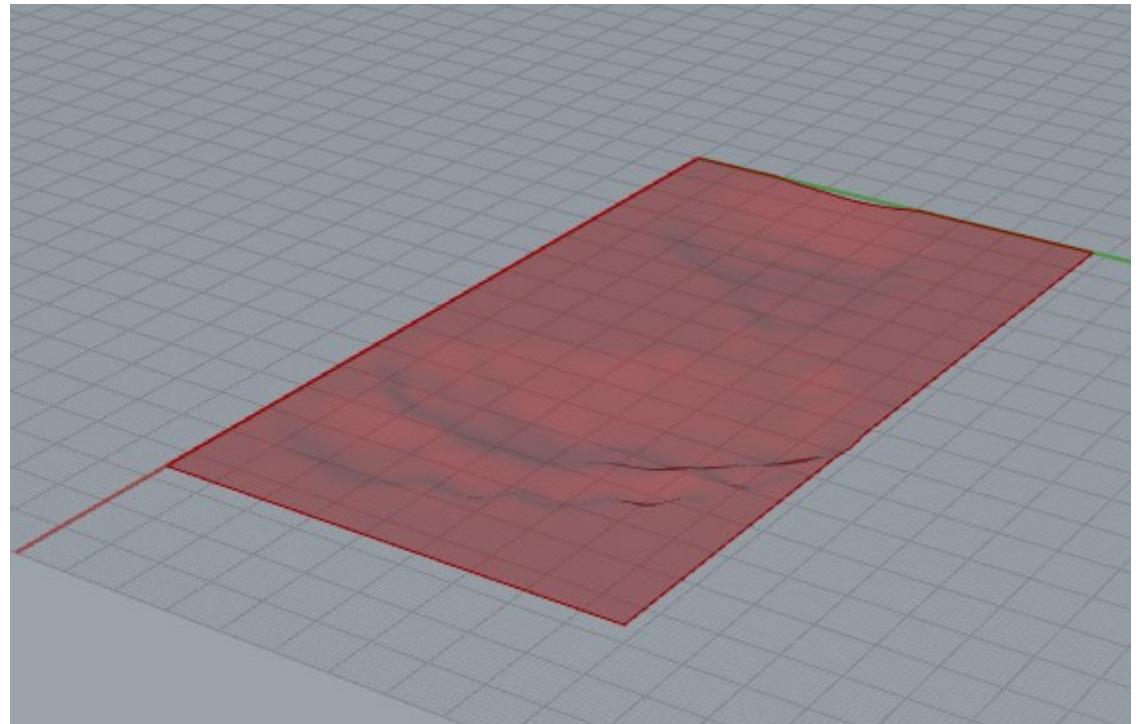
```
....for x in f1:  
....    print (x) _____→ 0.0,0.72.5918.496.518.1231.22.2142.88.3084.76.3891.54.3327.86.2124.02.784.302.59.4168.0,0,0,0,0,0  
....    #remove "\n" i.e. return in the graph  
....    temp = x.rstrip() _____→ 0.0,0.72.5918.496.518.1231.22.2142.88.3084.76.3891.54.3327.86.2124.02.784.302.59.4168.0,0,0,0,0,0  
....    print (temp)  
....    #split text by comma ","  
....    line_value = temp.split(',') _____→ [0, '0', '0', '72.5918', '496.518', '1231.22', '2142.88', '3084.76', '3891.54', '3327.86', '2124.02', '784.302', '59.4168', '0', '0', '0', '0', '0', '0'  
....    print(line_value)  
....    #append this line to the list  
....    text.append(line_value)
```

An extra “return”
here

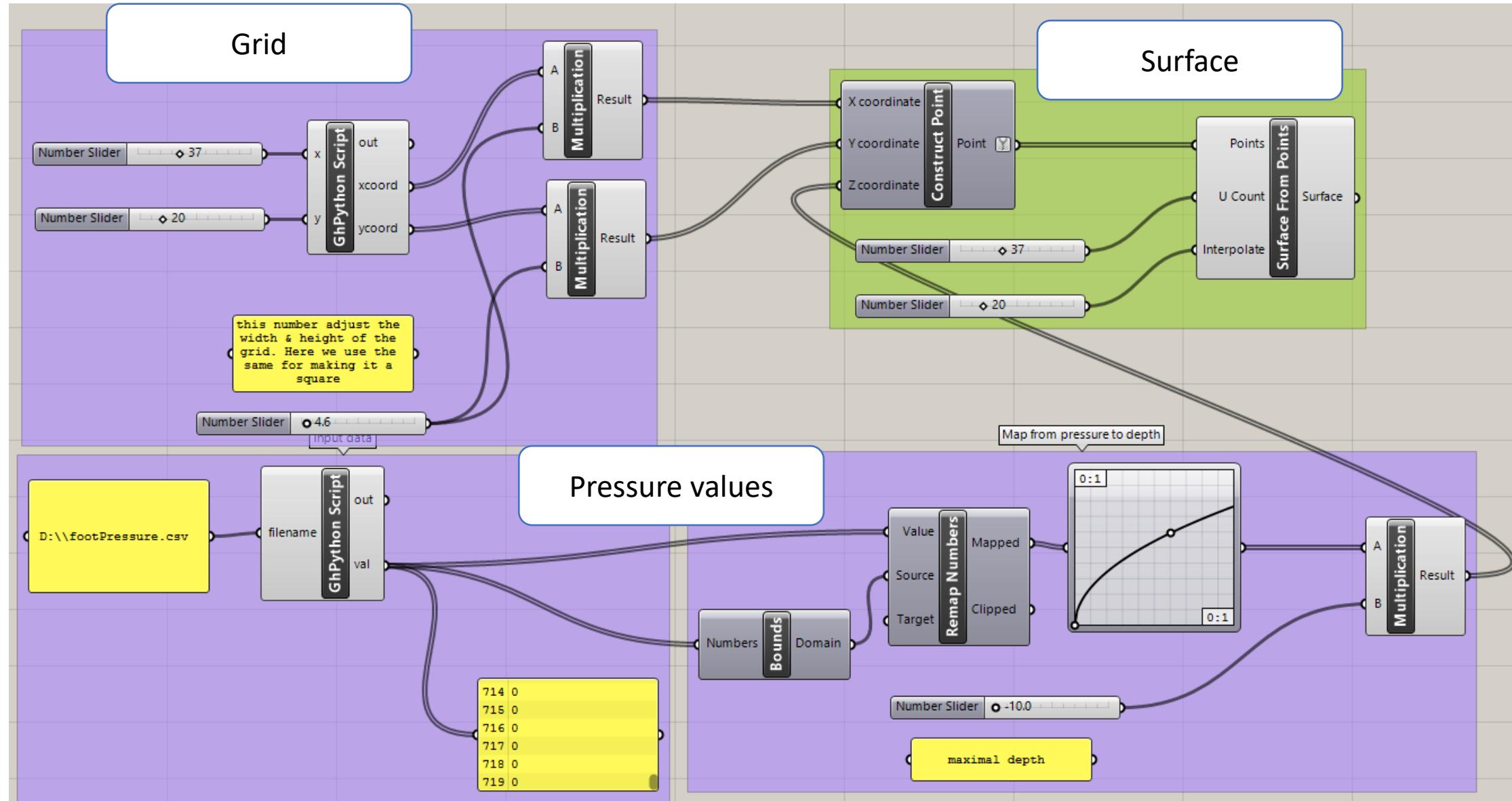
The idea of construction

- 37 * 20 (740) pressure measurement
- Create 37 * 20 (740) -- X coordinates
- Create 37 * 20 (740) -- Y coordinates
- Use X and Y as a grid (* a coefficient A)
- Use Z as depth (* a coefficient B)

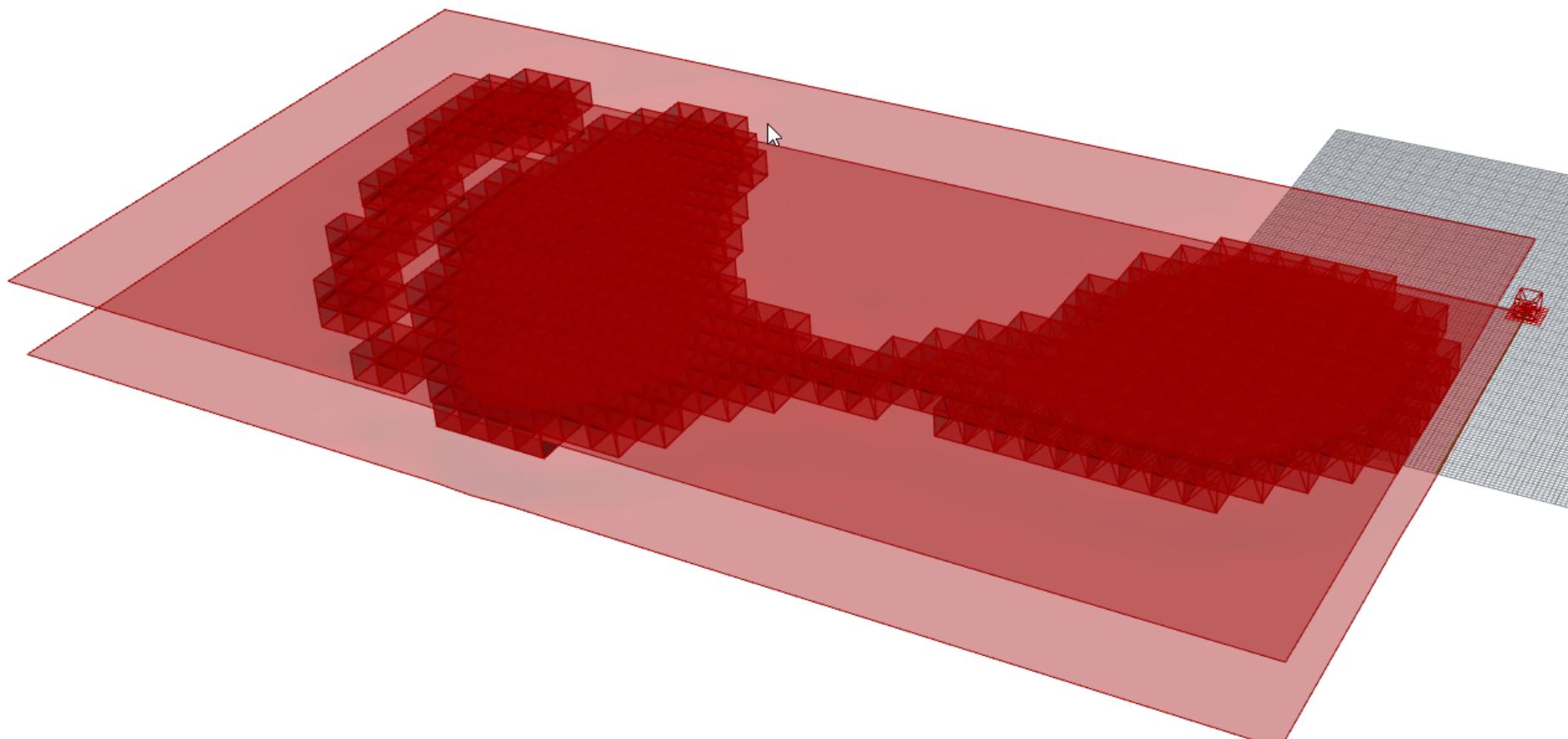
08.01.Data_driven_foot.gh



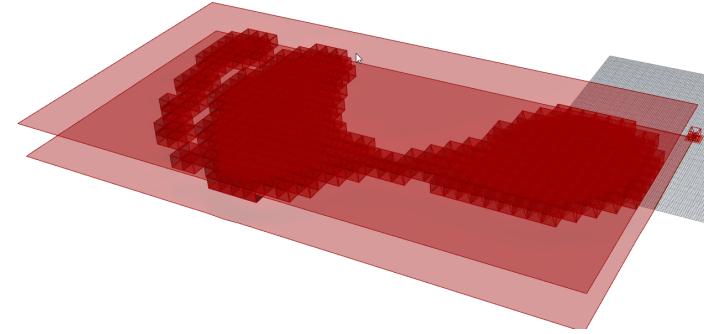
Construction



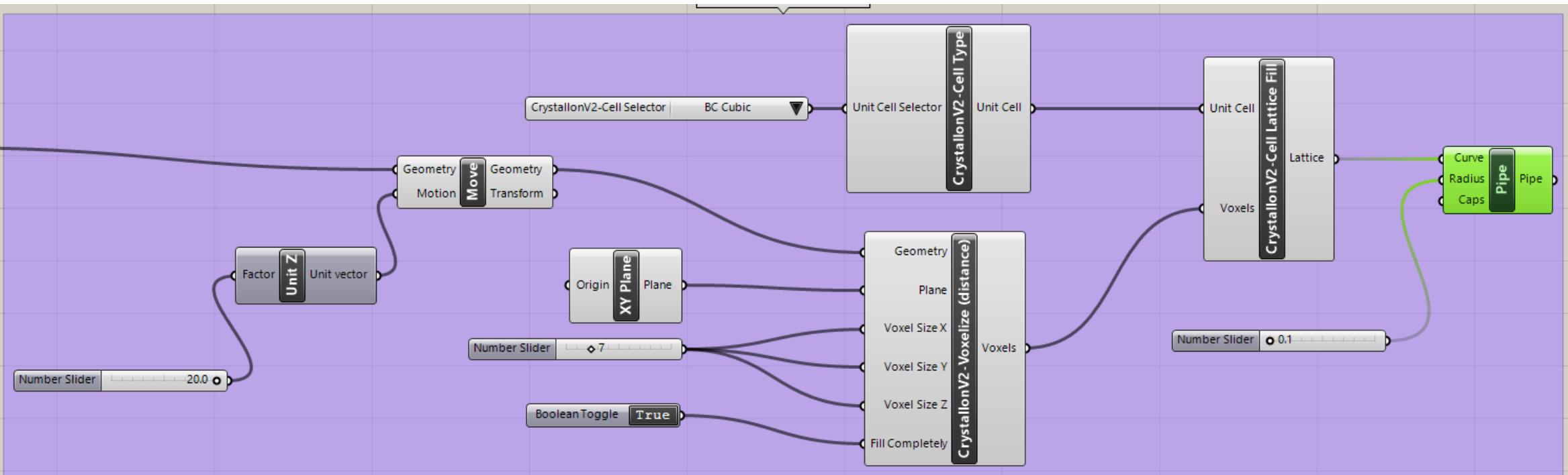
Workshop: Can you add the lattice between this surface and a flat plane?



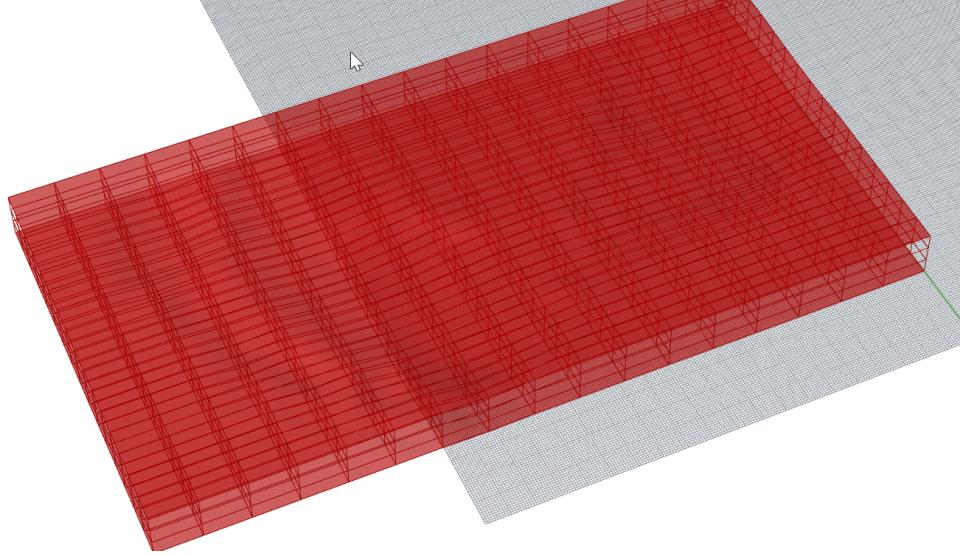
Add lattice - method 1



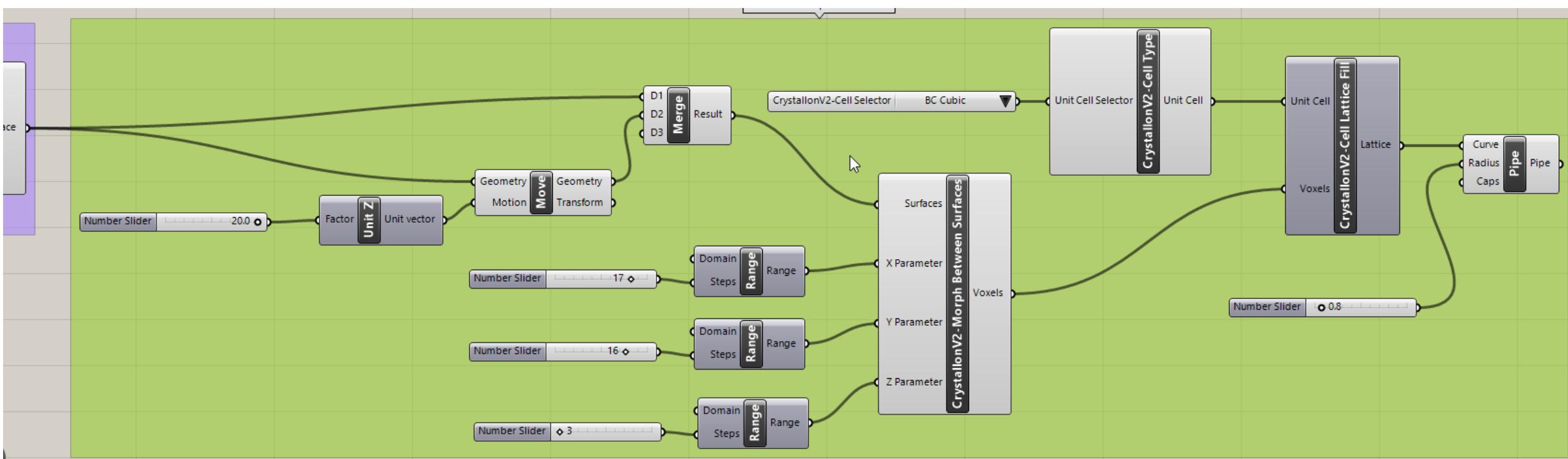
08.02.Data_driven_foot_lattice_method_1.gh



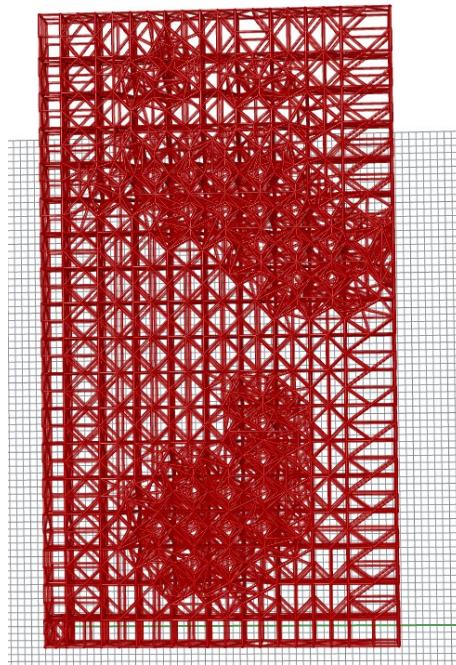
Add lattice - method 2



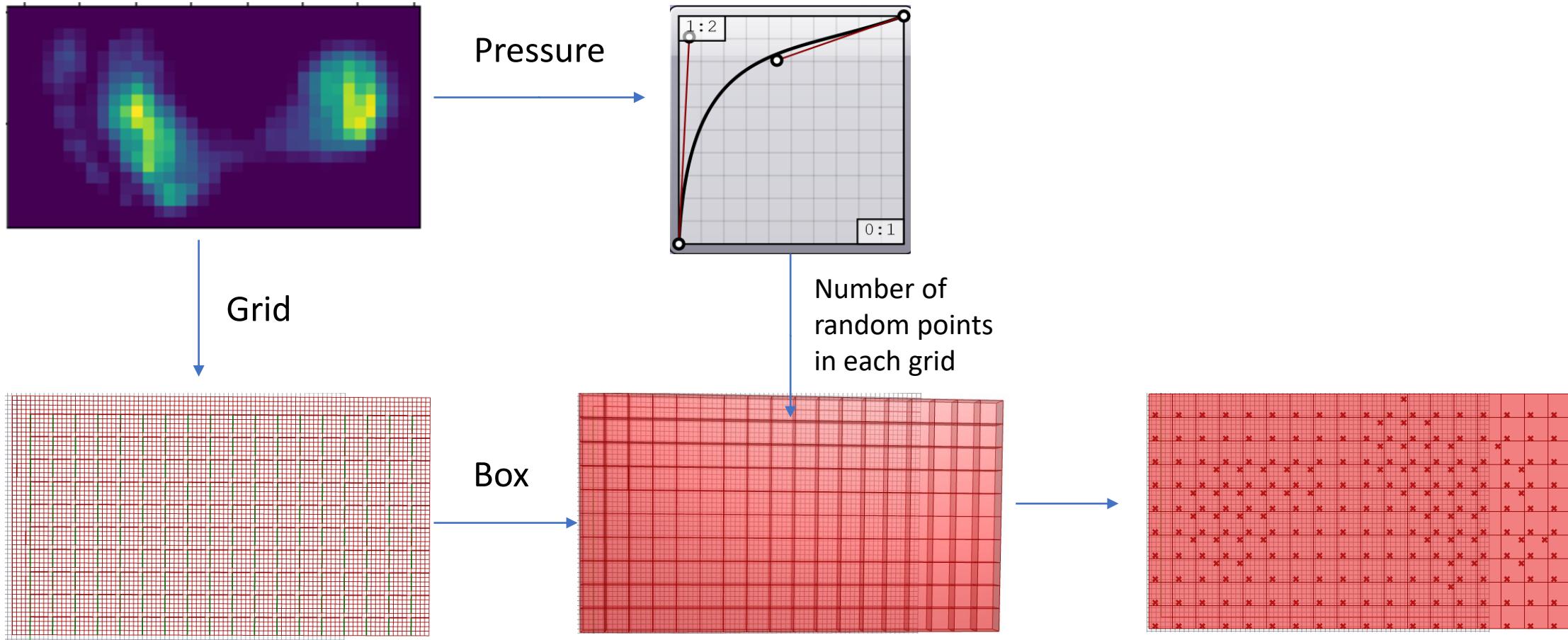
08.02.Data_driven_foot_lattice_method_2.gh



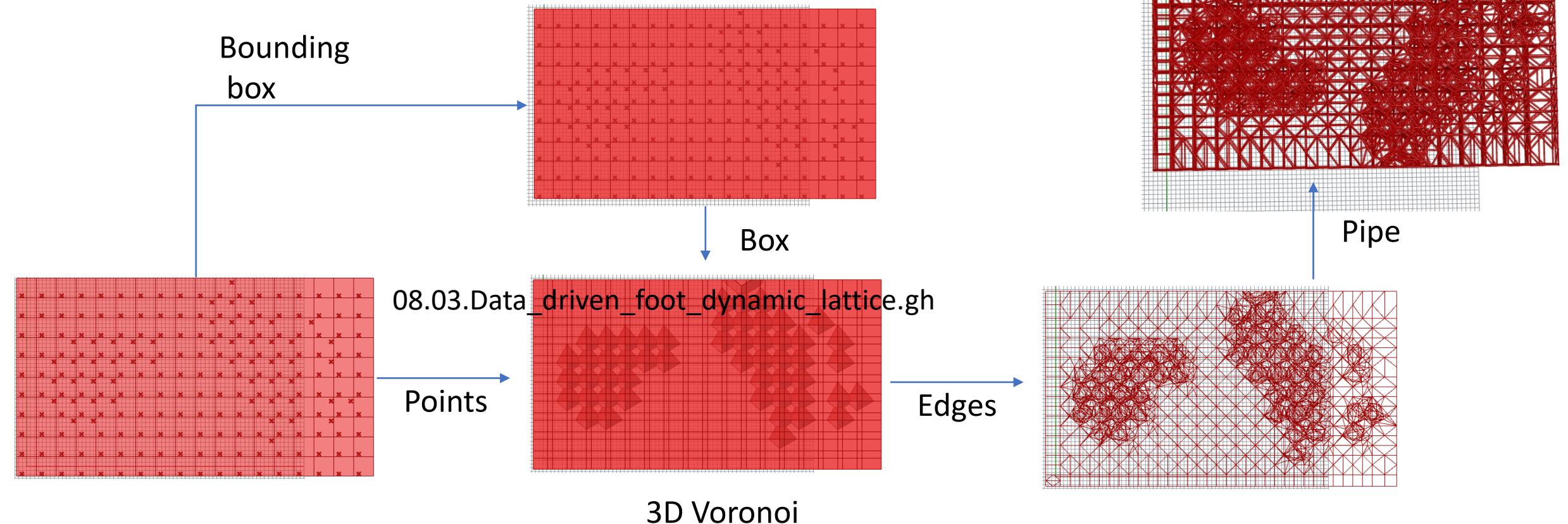
Using data to control 3D lattice



The idea

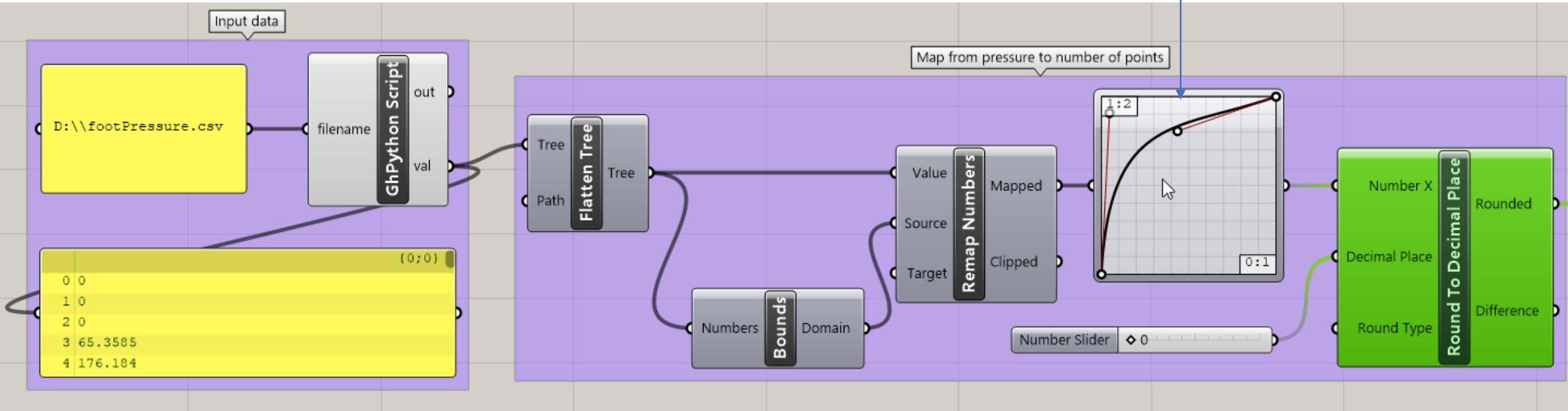


The idea

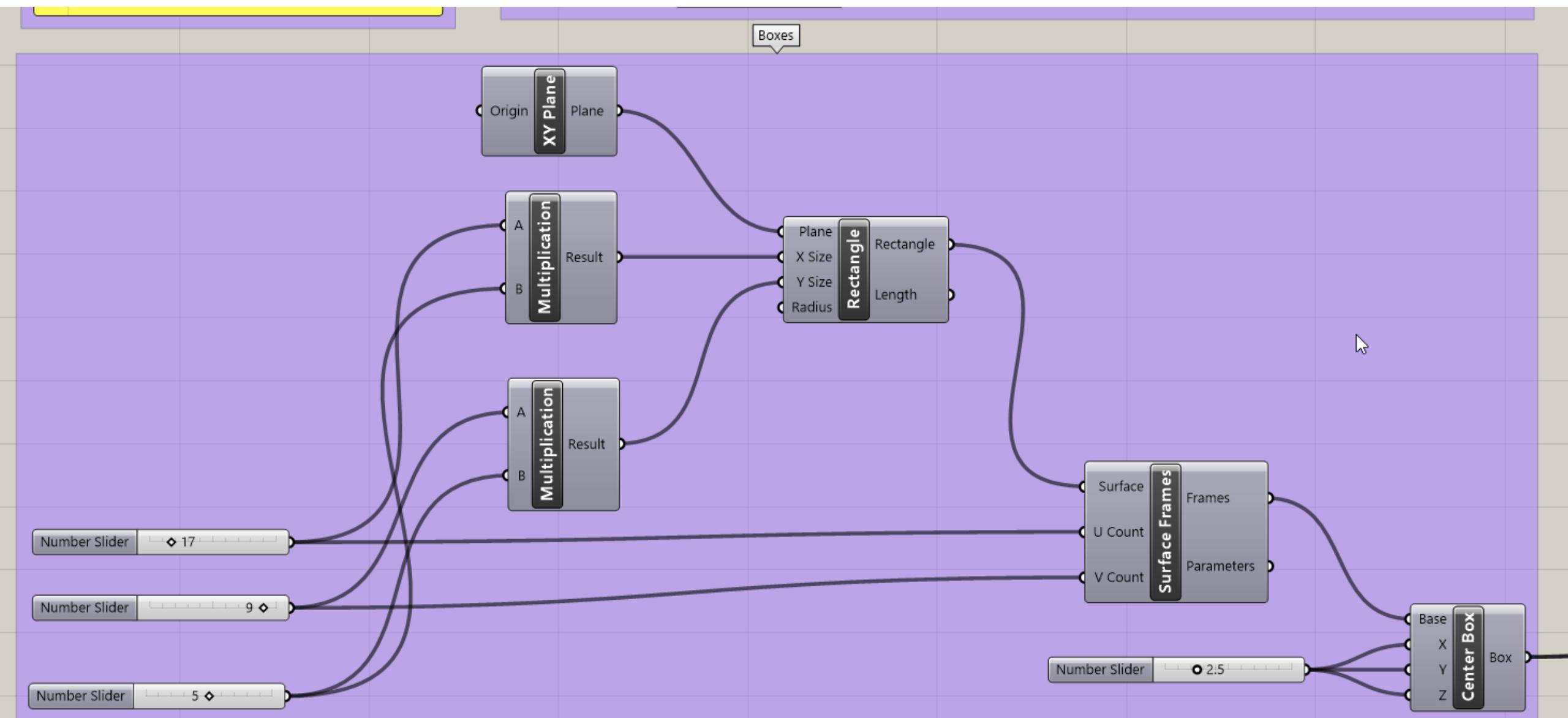


Change pressure value to “numbers of points”

08.03.Data_driven_foot_dynamic_lattice.gh



Create 18 * 10 grid (size 5)



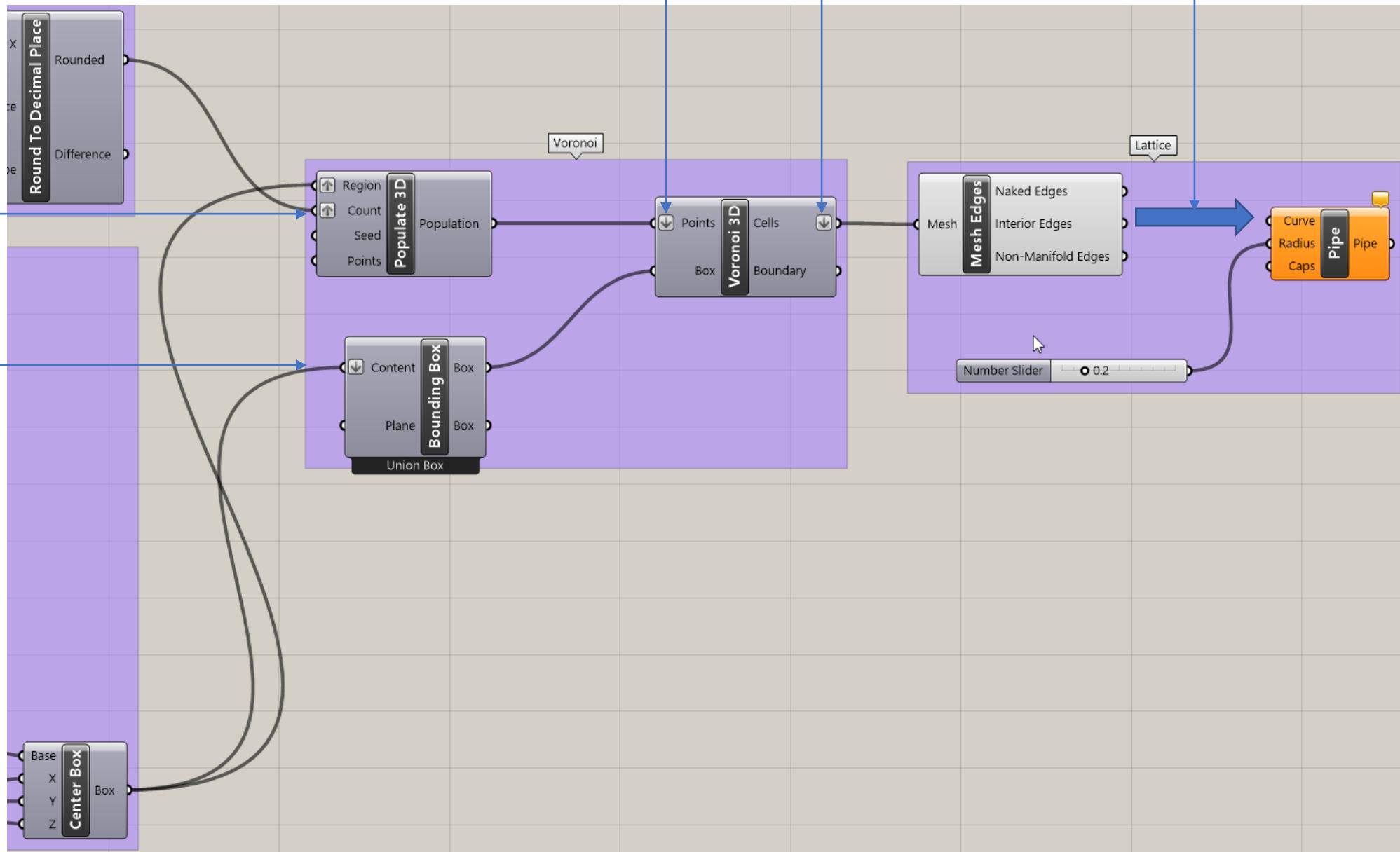
Create 3D Voronoi

Graft

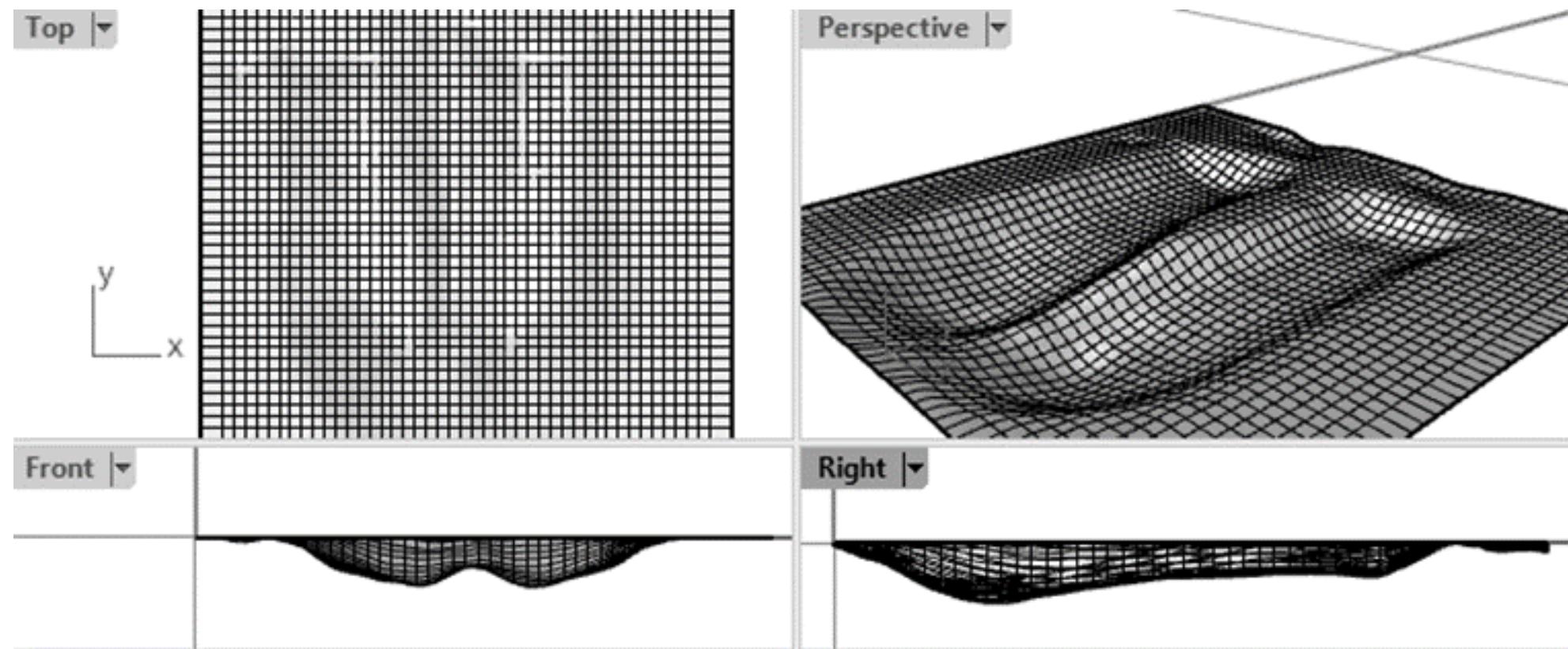
Flatten

Flatten

This is computing expensive



Can you do it with a 48 by 48 cushion?



Thanks