REALTIME SPLINE EXTRUSION MODELING FOR 3D PRINTING

DEVELOPING A USER FRIENDLY CUSTOMIZER

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THE PROBLEM

THE AWESOME PART ABOUT 3D PRINTING IS **PER-USER**CUSTOMIZED OBJECTS

USERS ARE TERRIBLE AT DRAWING, FORGET 3D MODELING

'CUSTOMIZER' SERVICES ARE TOO VARIED, AND RESULT IN USER CONFUSION

WE NEED TO ENABLE USER AGENCY, WHILE BOUNDING THE OUTCOMES

MY APPROACH

SPECIFIC USECASES

ORTHOGONALTOOLS

FRIENDLY INTERFACE





THINGIVERSE HACK ~ 12 HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT

THINGIVERSE HACK

- CATMULL-ROM SPLINES
- FIXED TESSELATION
- EXPORT TO STL
- UPLOAD TO THINGIVERSE
- RUNS ON IOS & ANDROID

BÉZIER SPLINES

WHAT IS A SPLINE?

A SPLINE IS A SERIES OF CURVES, WITH THE END POINTS CONNECTED, AND, OPTIONALLY, CONTINUOUS TANGENTS.

LOTS OF SPLINES

ALL USING THE SAME MATH

- CATMULL-ROM USER DEFINED POINTS ON CURVE
- QUADRATIC BÉZIER CLOSED FORM SOLUTIONS
- CUBIC BÉZIER COMMON IN ART SOFTWARE
- KOCHANEK-BARTELS UNIQUE PARAMETERS

```
public class CatmullRom2D : ISpline2D{
   Vector2[] points;

   public Vector2 EvaluatePosition(float t){
      //the math is on wikipedia
   }
   public Vector2 EvaluateDerivative(float t){
      //dy/dt the math above
   }
}
```

```
public static class SplineMath{
  public static Vector2 EvaluatePosition(
                                   Vector2[] points,
                                   float t
                                   ) {
    //the math is on wikipedia
  public static Vector2 EvaluateDerivative(
                                   Vector2[] points,
                                   float t
                                   ) {
    //dy/dt the math above
```

BÉZIER SPLINES

```
public class CatmullRom2D : ISpline2D{
 private Vector2 EvaluatePosition(float t, int initialPoint){
   Vector2 previousPoint = (initialPoint == 0) ?
points[initialPoint] : points[initialPoint-1];
   Vector2 tangent1 = 0.5f*(points[initialPoint+1] -
previousPoint);
   Vector2 nextPoint = (initialPoint+2 < points.Length) ?</pre>
points[initialPoint+2] : points[initialPoint+1];
   Vector2 tangent2 = 0.5f*(nextPoint - points[initialPoint]);
   float tSquared = t*t;
    float tCubed = t*tSquared;
    return
      (2*tCubed - 3*tSquared + 1) * points[initialPoint] +
      (tCubed - 2*tSquared + t) * tangent1 +
      (-2*tCubed + 3*tSquared) *
                                   points[initialPoint+1] +
      (tCubed - tSquared)
                                   tangent2;
```

```
void PositionVertices(){
  for(int i=0; i<rings; i++){
    for(int j=0; j<slices; j++){</pre>
      float t = Mathf.PI * 2f * ((float)j/(float)slices);
      float percent = (float)i / ((float)rings-1);
      Vector2 pos = spline.EvaluateSplinePosition(percent);
      float xPosition = pos.x*Mathf.Sin(t);
      float zPosition = pos.x*Mathf.Cos(t);
      int idx = j + i*slices;
      vertices[idx] = new Vector3(xPosition,pos.y,zPosition);
```

PRETTY BASIC ...

YES, BY DESIGN. BECAUSE IT'S SO SIMPLE,
WE SHOULD HAVE NO TROUBLE
GENERATING EQUAL AREA UV
COORDINATES, WHICH ALLOWS FOR
ADDITIONAL FEATURES, LIKE LUMINANCE
BASED DISPLACEMENT.

CONSTRAINTS

USING THE SAME UNDERLYING CODE, WE CAN DESIGN DIFFERENT CUSTOMIZERS FOR DIFFERENT PRODUCTS BY IMPOSING CONSTRAINTS.

SIMPLICITY FROM CONSTRAINTS

- MATERIAL PROPERTIES
- ARCHETYPAL FORMS
- HUMAN LIMITS & SCALE
- COMMON UNITS OF MEASURE
- USER-FLOW

CERAMICS APP

DESIGN COMMON HOUSEHOLD
CERAMICS ON A MOBILE DEVICE,
CUSTOMIZED TO YOUR OWN
LIKING, AND HAVETHEM 3D
PRINTED, AND DELIVERED.

CERAMICS SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS

- CLAY WALL SIZE
- COMMON MUG SIZES (20z, 80z, 120z, ETC)
- KILN LIMITATIONS (NO AIR POCKETS)
- GLAZE REQUIREMENTS
- USER-FLOW & PRODUCT ARCHETYPES

NEXT STEPS

LEVERAGE **EXISTING PRODUCT TAXONOMIES**, AND BUILD SPECIFIC
CUSTOMIZATION ENGINES AROUND THOSE
ARCHETYPAL PRODUCTS

THANKS @BIRDIMUS