



This lecture will be recorded



C O M P A S

064-0026-00L: COMPAS II

Introduction to Computational Methods for Digital
Fabrication in Architecture

```
def smooth_mesh_length(mesh, lmin, lmax, fixed=None, kmax=100):
    """Smooth the mesh length by iteratively adjusting the vertex positions.
    The function iterates up to kmax times, adjusting the vertex positions
    until the mesh length is within the specified range [lmin, lmax].
    If a callback function is provided, it will be called after each iteration.
    """
    # Initialize the mesh length
    l = mesh.length()

    # Iterate until the mesh length is within the specified range
    for k in range(kmax):
        # Update the mesh length
        l = mesh.length()

        # Check if the mesh length is within the specified range
        if lmin <= l <= lmax:
            break

        # If the mesh length is not within the specified range,
        # adjust the vertex positions
        for key in mesh.vertices():
            if key not in fixed:
                # Calculate the distance from the center of mass to the vertex
                c = center_of_mass_polygon([key_xyz[ nbr ] for nbr in mesh.vertex_neighbours(key, ordered=True)])
                d = (c[0] - key_xyz[key][0])**2 + (c[1] - key_xyz[key][1])**2 + (c[2] - key_xyz[key][2])**2
                d = d**0.5

                # Calculate the adjustment factor
                attr = mesh.vertex[key]
                attr['x'] += d * (c[0] - key_xyz[key][0])
                attr['y'] += d * (c[1] - key_xyz[key][1])
                attr['z'] += d * (c[2] - key_xyz[key][2])

        # Call the callback function
        if callable(callback):
            callback(mesh, k, callback_args)

    # Return the smoothed mesh
    return mesh
```

slides + code

<https://dfab.link/fs2022>

discussion

<https://metroretro.io/board/LBCY66ABUEJQ>

TODAY

reachability map

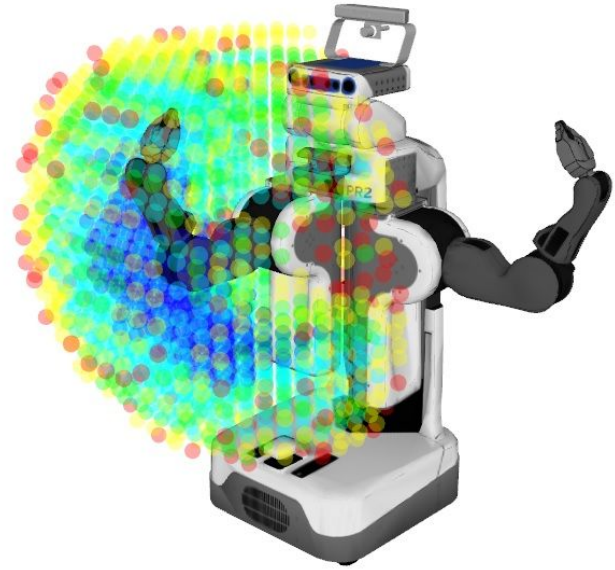
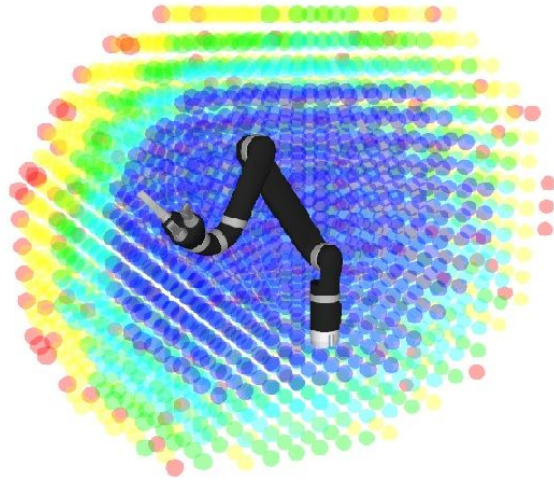
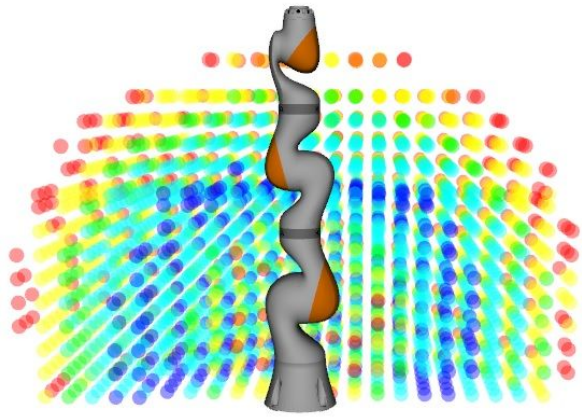
graphs

assemblies

Today's goal

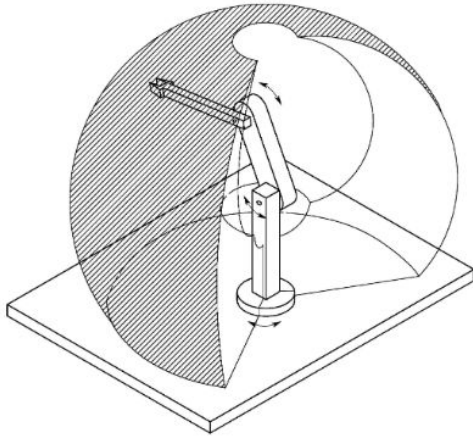
Understand **data structures** to plan a **discrete assembly process**

reachability map

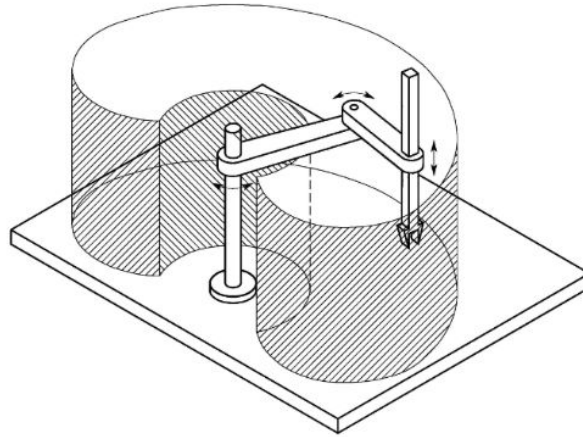


images from <http://wiki.ros.org/reuleaux>

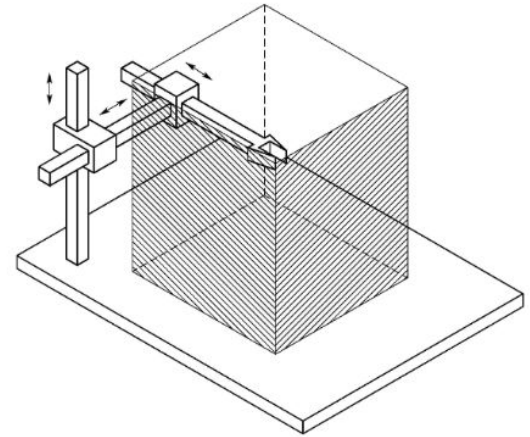
Reachability map != Robot workspace



Anthropomorphic manipulator

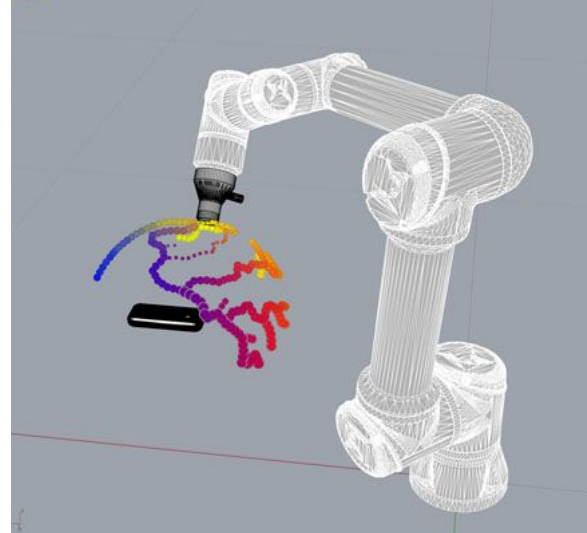


SCARA manipulator



Cartesian manipulator

Robotic 360° Lightpainting



[Example 360° Image](#)

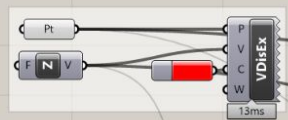
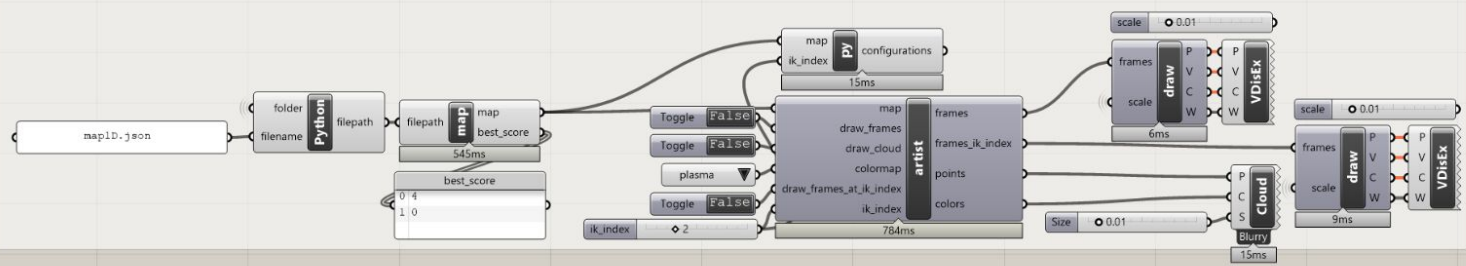


```
# 1. Define frames on a sphere
sphere = Sphere((0.4, 0, 0), 0.15)

def points_on_sphere_generator(sphere):
    for theta_deg in range(0, 360, 20):
        for phi_deg in range(0, 90, 10):
            theta = math.radians(theta_deg)
            phi = math.radians(phi_deg)
            x = sphere.point.x + sphere.radius * math.cos(theta) * math.sin(phi)
            y = sphere.point.y + sphere.radius * math.sin(theta) * math.sin(phi)
            z = sphere.point.z + sphere.radius * math.cos(phi)
            point = Point(x, y, z)
            axis = sphere.point - point
            plane = Plane((x, y, z), axis)
            f = Frame.from_plane(plane)
            # for UR5 is zaxis the xaxis
            yield [Frame(f.point, f.zaxis, f.yaxis)] # 2D frame generator

# [..]
```

Example 01: reachability map 1D



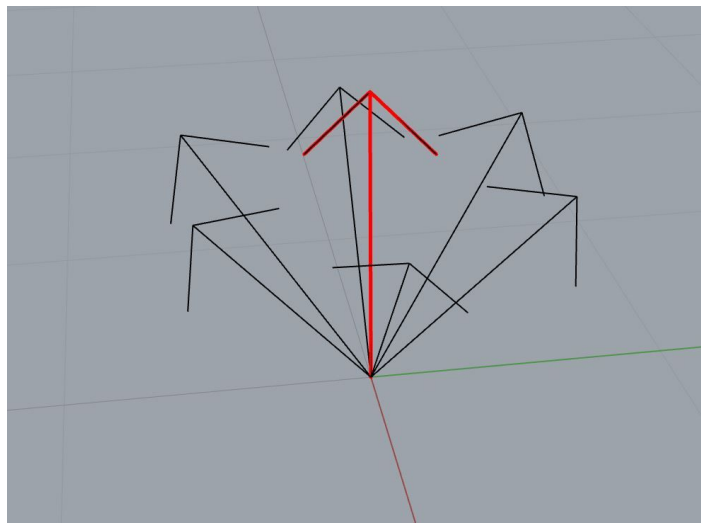
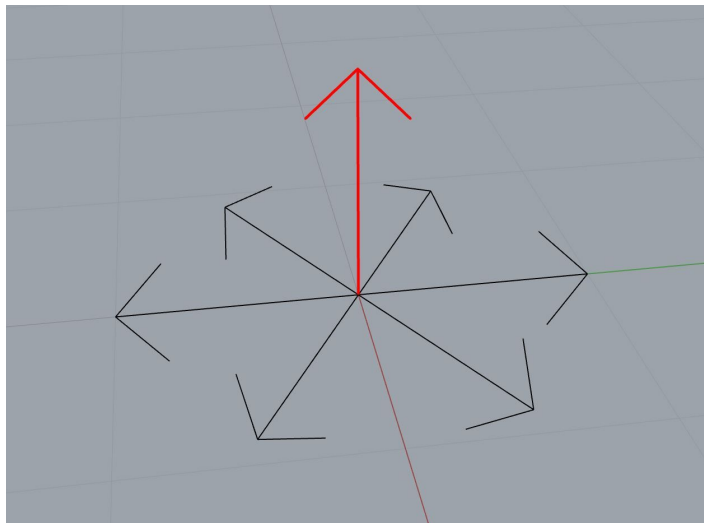
OrthonormalVectorsFromAxisGenerator



Deviation Vectors Generator



Vector Generators





```
# 1. Define frames on a sphere
sphere = Sphere((0.4, 0, 0), 0.15)

def points_on_sphere_generator(sphere):
    # [..]

def deviation_vector_generator(frame):
    for xaxis in DeviationVectorsGenerator(frame.xaxis, math.radians(40), 1):
        yaxis = frame.zaxis.cross(xaxis)
        yield Frame(frame.point, xaxis, yaxis)

# [..]
```



```
# 1. Define frames on a sphere
sphere = Sphere((0.4, 0, 0), 0.15)

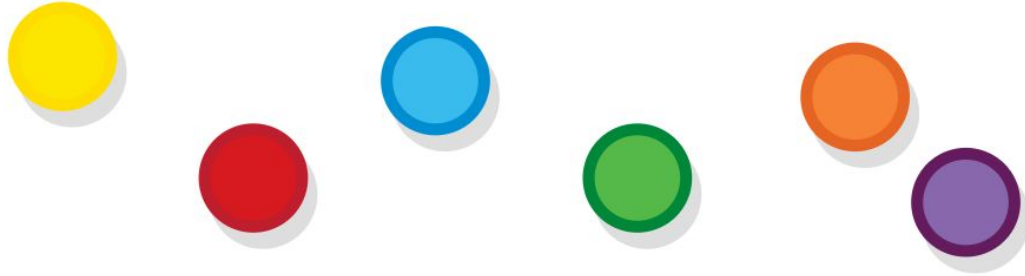
def points_on_sphere_generator(sphere):
    # [...]

def sphere_generator():
    sphere = Sphere((0.4, 0, 0), 0.15)
    for x in range(5):
        for z in range(7):
            center = sphere.point + Vector(x, 0, z) * 0.05
            yield Sphere(center, sphere.radius)

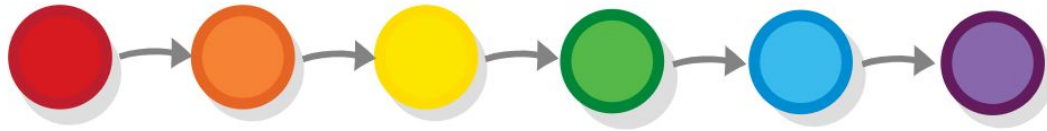
# [...]
```


graphs

Sets



Linear order





```
@functools.total_ordering
class BoxComparer(object):
    def __init__(self, box, *args):
        self.box = box

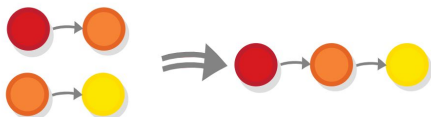
    def __eq__(self, other):
        return self.box.data == other.box.data

    def __lt__(self, other):
        return self.box.dimensions < other.box.dimensions
```



Reflexivity

Each object has to be bigger or equal to itself.



Transitivity

If A is bigger than B, and B is bigger than C, then A is bigger than C.



Antisymmetry

The order function cannot give contradictory results for the opposite pair.

Eg. $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$ only iff $x == y$



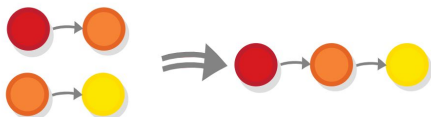
Totality

All elements should be comparable to each other



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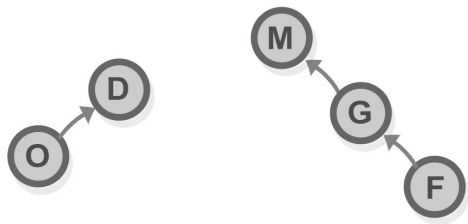
Eg. $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$ only iff $x == y$



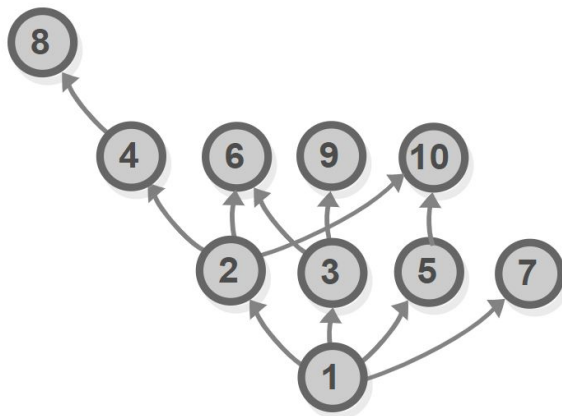
Totality

All elements should be comparable to each other

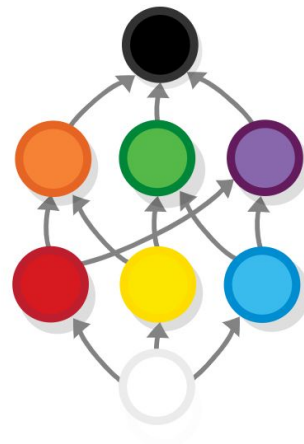
Partial order



Linearly-ordered subsets



Partial order

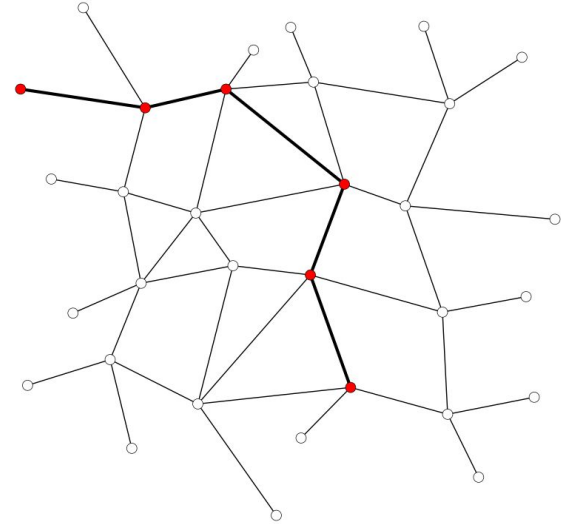


Lattice

Network

compas.datastructures

- directed edge graph data structure
- graph: topological
- network: geometric implementation of graph
- edge, node, degree, neighbors
- custom attributes
- networkx lossless conversion





```
network = Network()

s = network.add_node(x=11, y=30, z=0, color=(000, 000, 000), text='black')

o = network.add_node(x=1., y=20, z=0, color=(255, 128, 000), text='orange')
g = network.add_node(x=11, y=20, z=0, color=(000, 255, 000), text='green')
p = network.add_node(x=21, y=20, z=0, color=(128, 000, 128), text='purple')

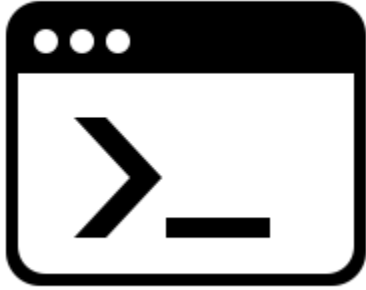
r = network.add_node(x=1., y=10, z=0, color=(255, 000, 000), text='red')
y = network.add_node(x=11, y=10, z=0, color=(255, 255, 000), text='yellow')
b = network.add_node(x=21, y=10, z=0, color=(000, 000, 255), text='blue')

w = network.add_node(x=11, y=00, z=0, color=(255, 255, 255), text='white')

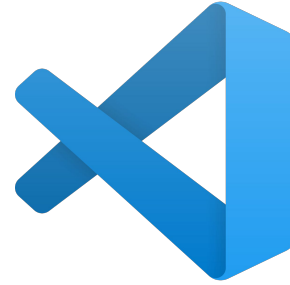
network.add_edge(w, r)
network.add_edge(w, y)
network.add_edge(w, b)

network.add_edge(r, o)
network.add_edge(r, p)

# [..]
```



`docker-compose up -d`



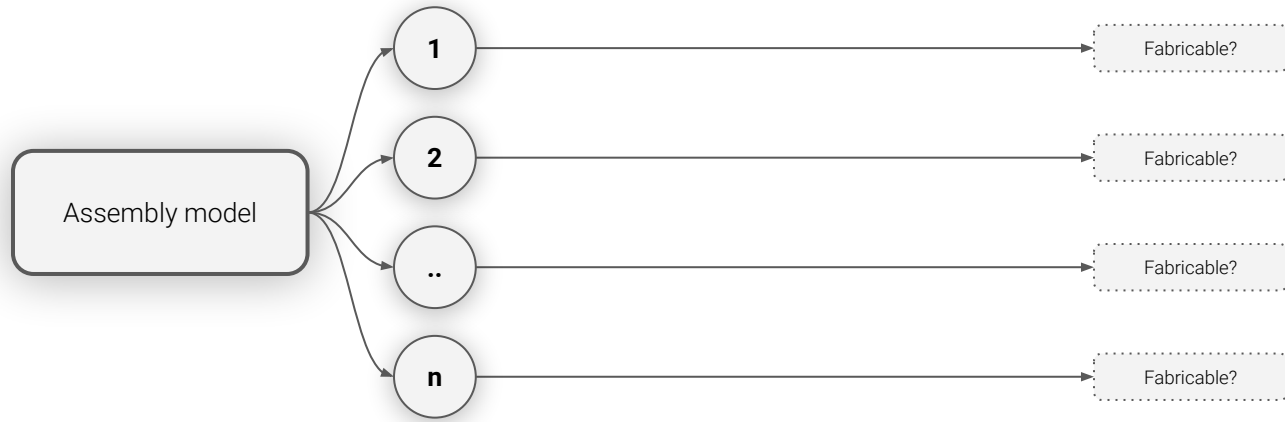
Right-click → Compose Up

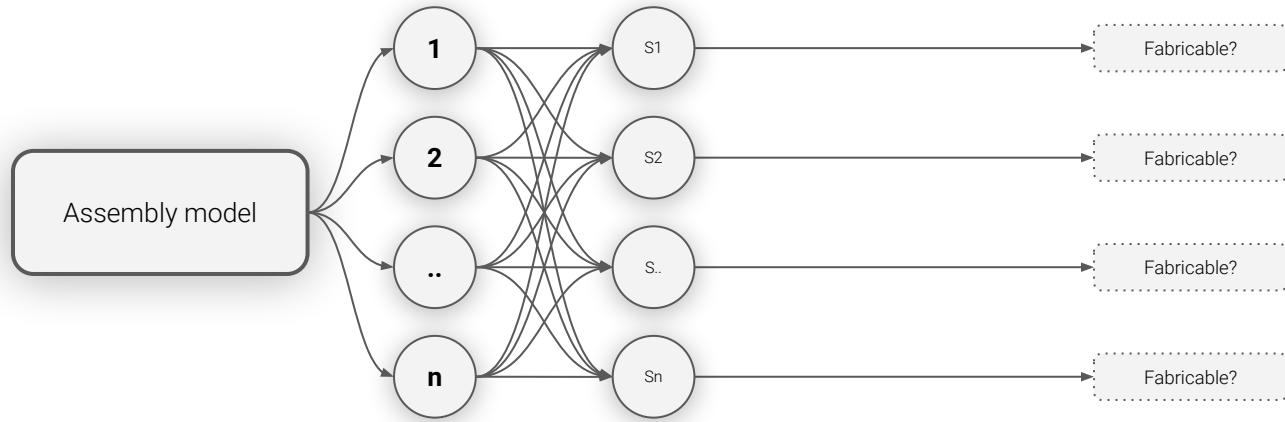


```
assembly = Assembly('picknplace')
assembly.attributes['start_configuration'] = start_configuration.data
assembly.attributes['tool'] = tool.data

part = Part(part_key, shape=get_part_shape(part_key), frame=get_place_frame(part_key))
assembly.add_part(part, key=part_key)

compas.json_dump(assembly)
```

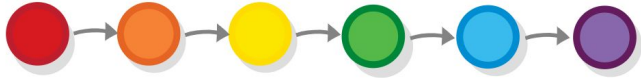




Sequence types

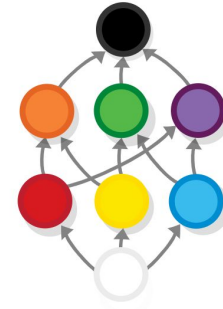
Total orders (fully linear sequences)

- Simple to describe
- Work for simple processes



Partial orders (e.g. dependency graph).

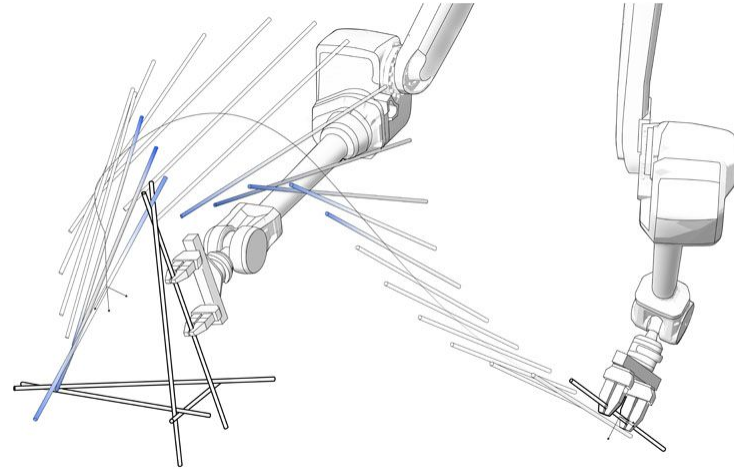
- Allow to express more advanced process (e.g. multiple robots in parallel)
- More involved to describe
- Broader selection of algorithms available



Impact of building sequence

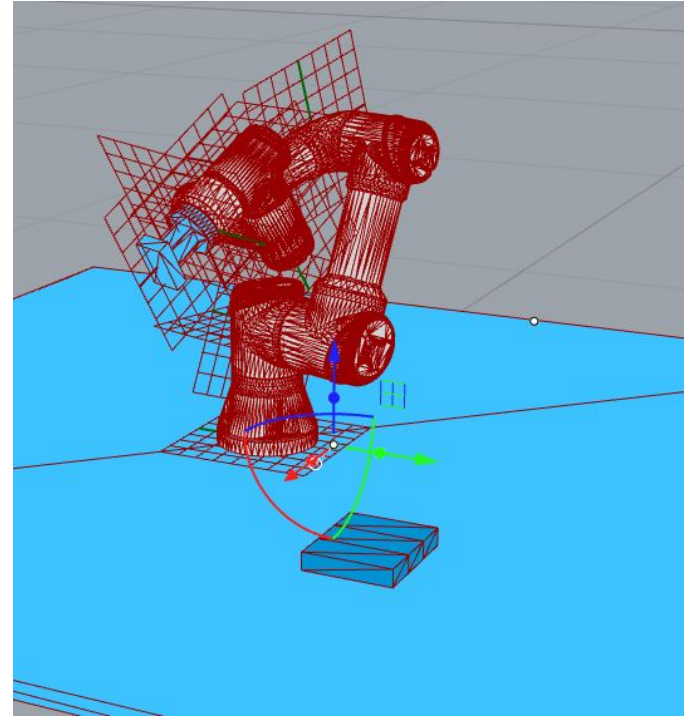
Sequence affects fabricability in multiple ways:

- Stability during fabrication
- Tolerance build-up
- Robotic accessibility
- Material behavior



Assignment

- Create a simple assembly tweaking the functions of example 530.
- Ensure all parts are independently buildable (ie. there are trajectories for all).



Next week

- Assignment submission due: Wed 13th April, 9AM.
- Ask for help if needed: Slack, Forum, Office Hours (Fridays, request via Slack)
- Next lecture:
 - Building up assembly scene
 - Assembly sequencing

Thanks!

