

nto



aula 2 / primitivas, superfícies. modelação direta

260924



Sumário (TP+P)

Apresentação semanal Ai
Primitivas, superfícies. Modelação direta.



<https://forms.office.com/e/fR29HVDxs2>



Planeamento provisório

Aula	Data (2024/25)	FASE	Conteúdo	Deliverable
1	19-Sep	M0	Apresentação, Estrutura, Programa e Objetivos da Disciplina, Metodologia e Avaliação. Revisões CAD	
2	26-Sep	M0	Primitivas, superfícies. Modelação direta	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
3	03-Oct	M0	M0, Apresentações fase 0	M0_ Apresentação + entrega Projeto fase 0 (20%)
4	10-Oct	M1	Estratégias computacionais em modelação 3D	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
5	17-Oct	M1	Design paramétrico, algorítmico e generativo. Scripting em CAD	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
6	24-Oct	M1	Simulação numérica estrutural	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
7	31-Oct	M1	GD Autodesk	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
8	07-Nov	M1	M1, Apresentações fase 1	M1_ Apresentação + entrega Projeto fase 1 (30%)
9	14-Nov	M2	Fundamentos de otimização	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
10	21-Nov	M2	Otimização estrutural em engenharia	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
11	28-Nov	M2	Otimização topológica	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
12	05-Dec	M2	Otimização em estratégias generativas	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
13	12-Dec	M2	Pós-processamento de soluções	Ai - apresentações semanais! Início de aula (SUM 10%)
14	19-Dec	M2	Balanço da UC; M2, Apresentações Finais (fase 2)	M2_ Apresentação + entrega Projeto fase 2 (40%)



NEW



Apresentações grupos?

Constituição? =)

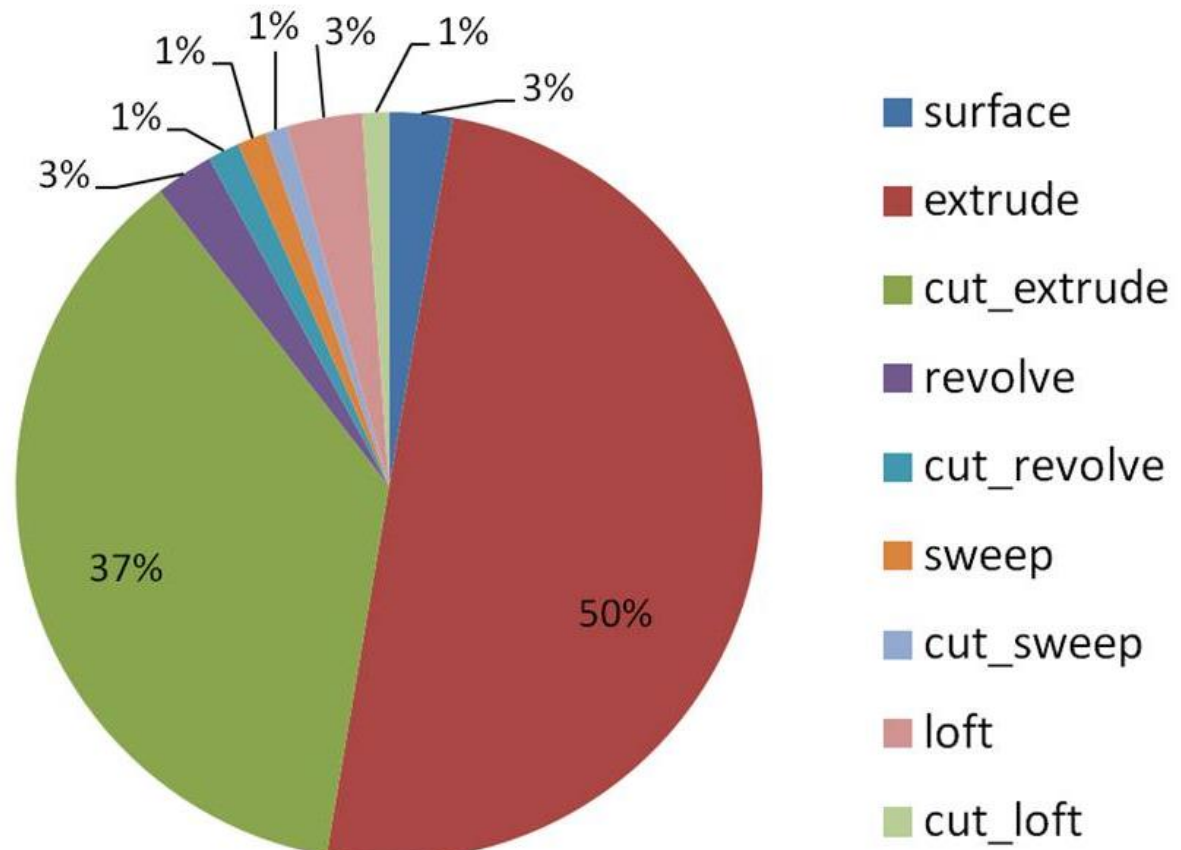
Teams...



NOW

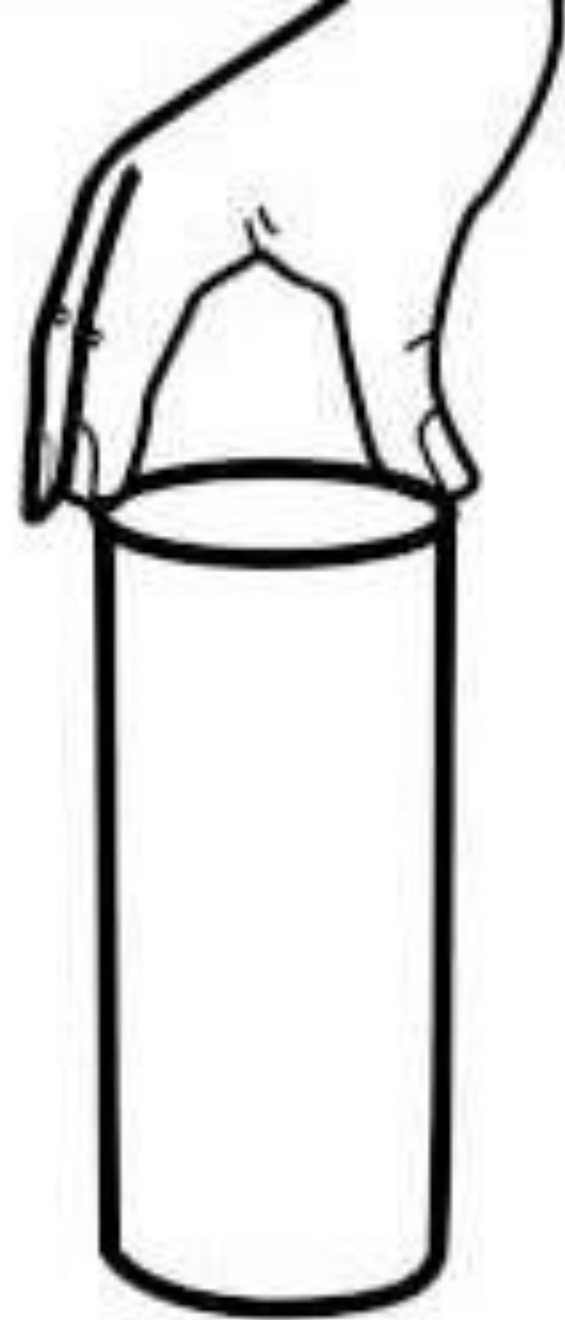


Tópicos gerais muito rápidos, hoje vamos aos projetos!



(c) Carlos Relvas







Freeform



Parametric



Surface



Direct



Sheet metal

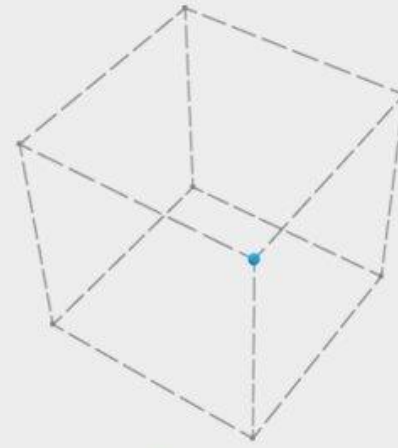


Assemblies

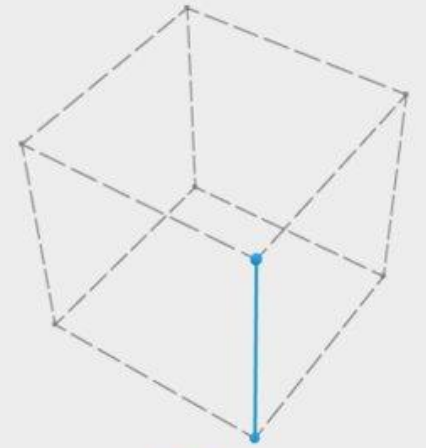
pergunta possivelmente estranha: precisamos de volumes/sólidos?



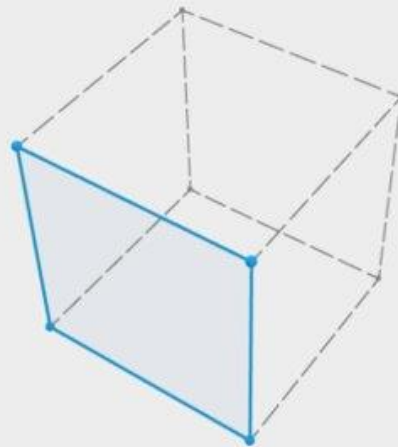
AUTODESK



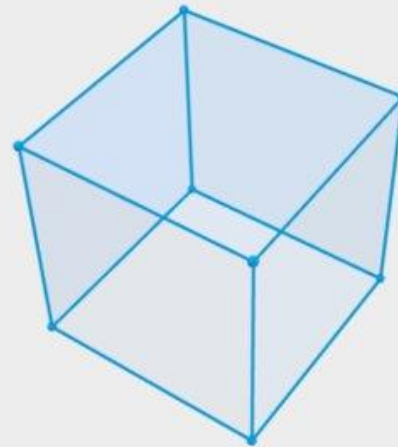
Vertex



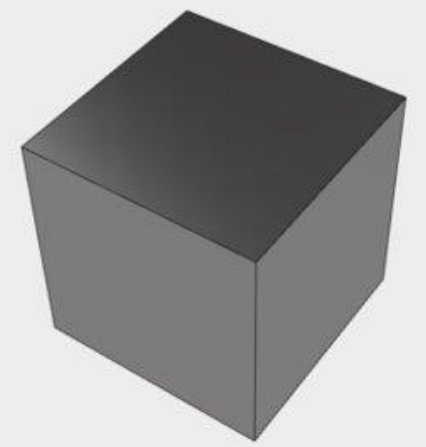
Edge



Face



Boundary



Solid

Solid modelling [emphasis on physical fidelity](#) [wiki]

Boundary representation—often abbreviated as **B-rep** or **BREP**—is a method for representing shapes using the limits. A solid is represented as a collection of connected surface elements, which define the boundary between interior and exterior points.

Constructive solid geometry (CSG) representation, which uses only primitive objects and Boolean operations to combine them, boundary representation is more flexible and has a much richer operation set. In addition to the Boolean operations, B-rep has extrusion (or sweeping), chamfer, blending, drafting, shelling, tweaking and other operations which make use of these.

In the world of data-exchange, STEP, the **Standard for the Exchange of Product Model** data also defines some data models for boundary representations. The common generic topological and geometric models are defined in ISO 10303-42 Geometric and topological representation.

Primitivas e base paramétrica

Mesh

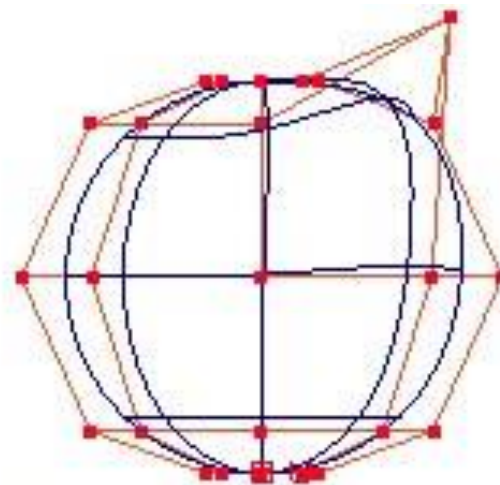
NURBS

T-splines

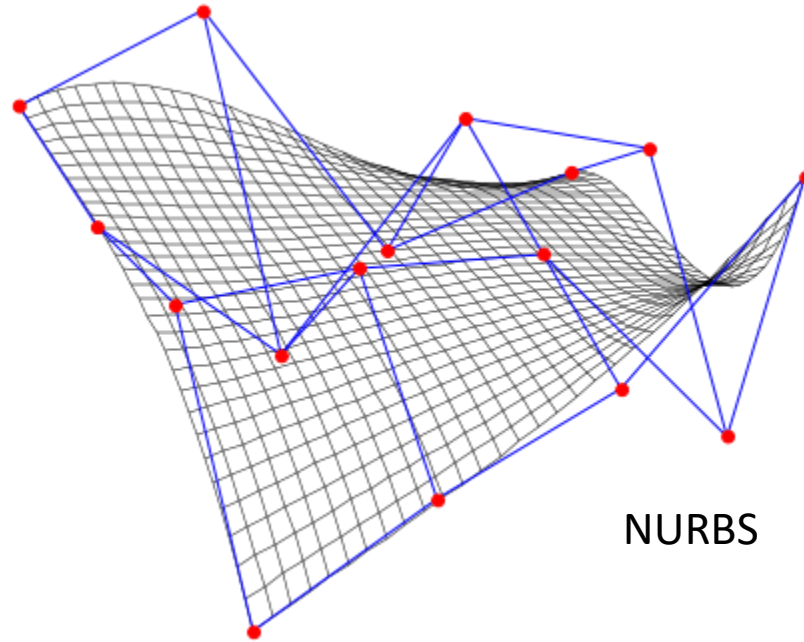
...



Polígonos

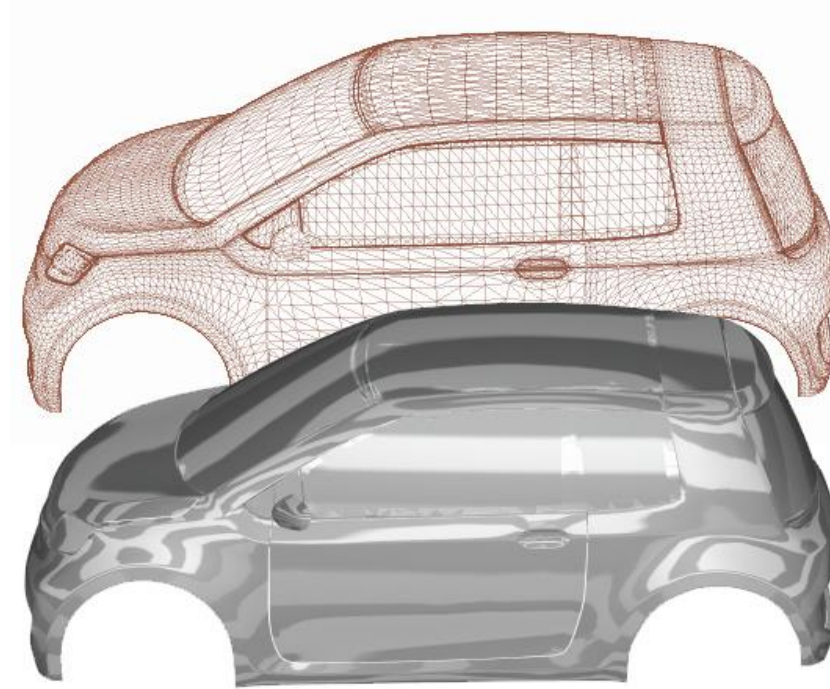


NURBS



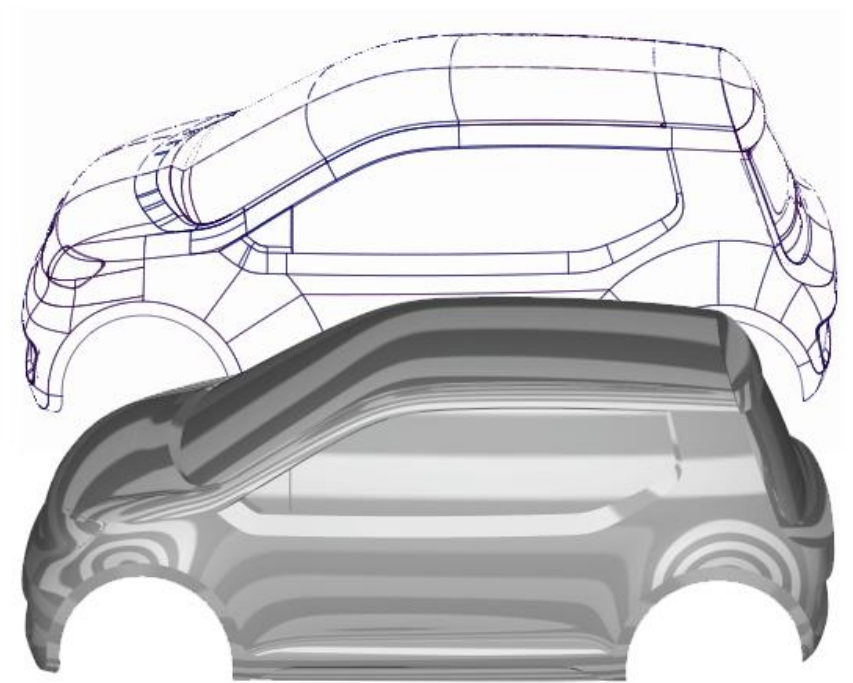
NURBS

Polygon model



Poor surface quality

NURBS model



Pure, smooth highlights



Curvas Bézier

Curvas **Bézier**

(de Pierre Bézier, que usava estas curvas para desenhar na Renault)

Segmento único

Linear Bézier curves [\[edit \]](#)

Given distinct points \mathbf{P}_0 and \mathbf{P}_1 , a linear Bézier curve is simply a [line](#) between those two points. The

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{P}_0 + t(\mathbf{P}_1 - \mathbf{P}_0) = (1 - t)\mathbf{P}_0 + t\mathbf{P}_1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

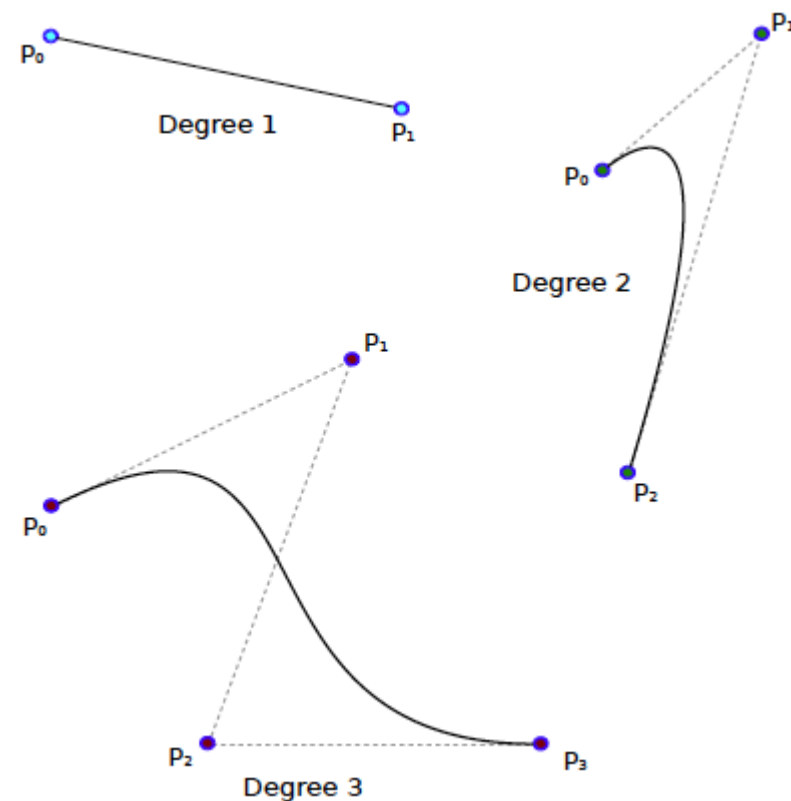
and is equivalent to [linear interpolation](#). The quantity $\mathbf{P}_1 - \mathbf{P}_0$ represents the [displacement vector](#)

Quadratic Bézier curves [\[edit \]](#)

A quadratic Bézier curve is the path traced by the [function](#) $\mathbf{B}(t)$, given points \mathbf{P}_0 , \mathbf{P}_1 , and \mathbf{P}_2 ,

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = (1 - t)[(1 - t)\mathbf{P}_0 + t\mathbf{P}_1] + t[(1 - t)\mathbf{P}_1 + t\mathbf{P}_2], \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

...





Curvas Bézier

Linear Bézier curves [\[edit \]](#)

Given distinct points \mathbf{P}_0 and \mathbf{P}_1 , a linear Bézier curve is simply a [line](#) between those two points. The

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{P}_0 + t(\mathbf{P}_1 - \mathbf{P}_0) = (1 - t)\mathbf{P}_0 + t\mathbf{P}_1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

and is equivalent to [linear interpolation](#). The quantity $\mathbf{P}_1 - \mathbf{P}_0$ represents the [displacement vector](#).

Recursive definition

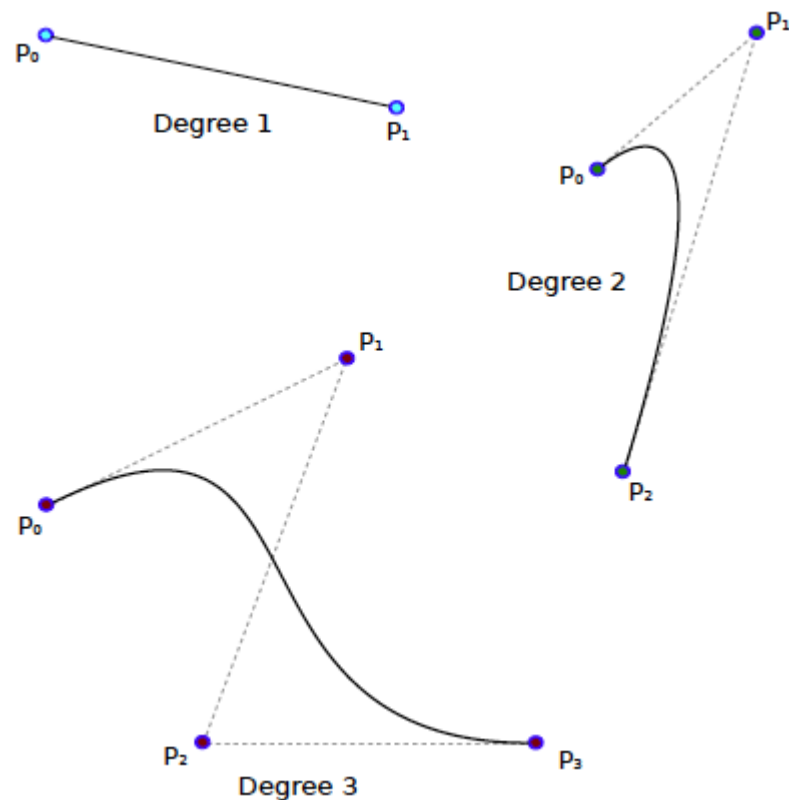
The formula can be expressed explicitly as follows (where t^0 and $(1-t)^0$ are extended continuously):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (1-t)^{n-i} t^i \mathbf{P}_i \\ &= (1-t)^n \mathbf{P}_0 + \binom{n}{1} (1-t)^{n-1} t \mathbf{P}_1 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n-1} (1-t) t^{n-1} \mathbf{P}_{n-1} + t^n \mathbf{P}_n, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

where $\binom{n}{i}$ are the [binomial coefficients](#).

For example, when $n = 5$:

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = (1-t)^5 \mathbf{P}_0 + 5t(1-t)^4 \mathbf{P}_1 + 10t^2(1-t)^3 \mathbf{P}_2 + 10t^3(1-t)^2 \mathbf{P}_3 + 5t^4(1-t) \mathbf{P}_4 + t^5 \mathbf{P}_5, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$



General form of a NURBS curve [\[edit \]](#)

Using the definitions of the basis functions $N_{i,n}$ from the previous paragraph, a NURBS curve takes the following form:^[10]

$$C(u) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{N_{i,n}(u)w_i}{\sum_{j=1}^k N_{j,n}(u)w_j} \mathbf{P}_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k N_{i,n}(u)w_i \mathbf{P}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k N_{i,n}(u)w_i}$$

In this, k is the number of control points \mathbf{P}_i and w_i are the corresponding weights. The denominator is a normalizing factor that evaluates to one if all weights are one. This can be seen from the partition of unity property of the basis functions. It is customary to write this as

$$C(u) = \sum_{i=1}^k R_{i,n}(u) \mathbf{P}_i$$

in which the functions

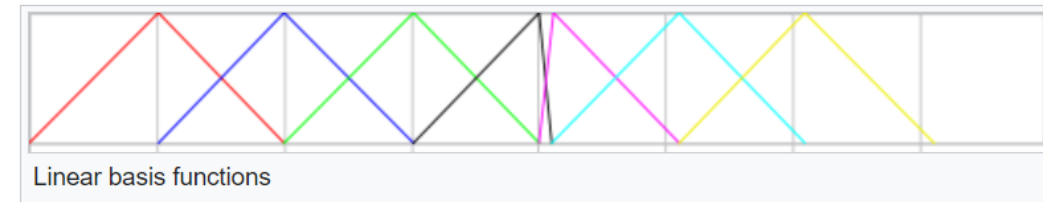
$$R_{i,n}(u) = \frac{N_{i,n}(u)w_i}{\sum_{j=1}^k N_{j,n}(u)w_j}$$

are known as the *rational basis functions*.

Curvas e superfícies NURBS

(Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline)

Generalização, patches de múltiplos segmentos, pesos variáveis



General form of a NURBS curve [\[edit \]](#)

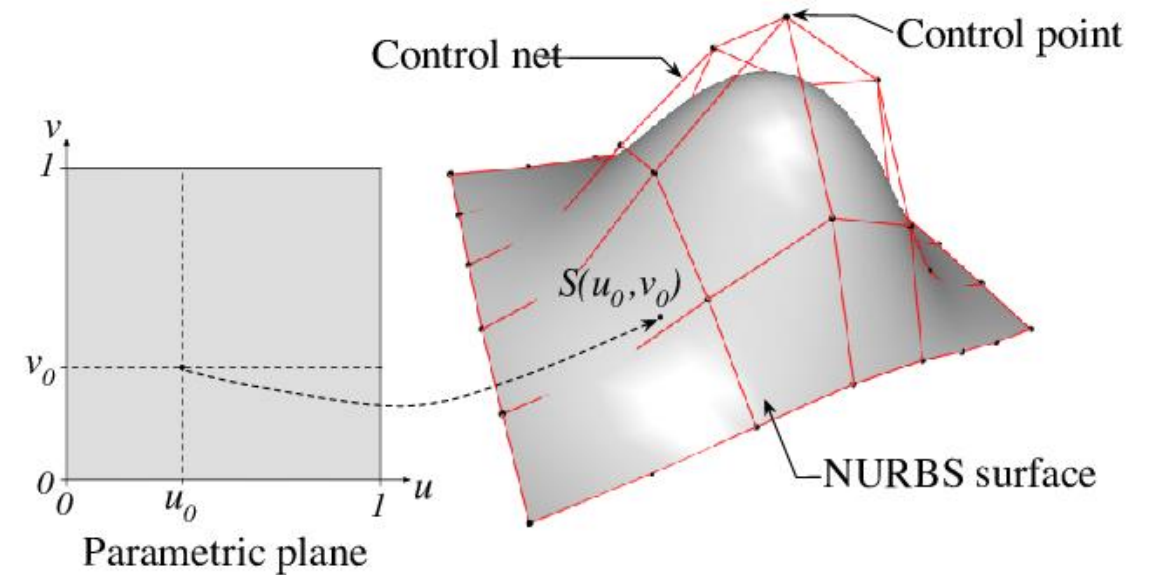
A NURBS surface is obtained as the [tensor product](#) of two NURBS curves, thus using two independent parameters u and v (with indices i and j respectively):^[10]

$$S(u, v) = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^l R_{i,j}(u, v) \mathbf{P}_{i,j}$$

with

$$R_{i,j}(u, v) = \frac{N_{i,n}(u) N_{j,m}(v) w_{i,j}}{\sum_{p=1}^k \sum_{q=1}^l N_{p,n}(u) N_{q,m}(v) w_{p,q}}$$

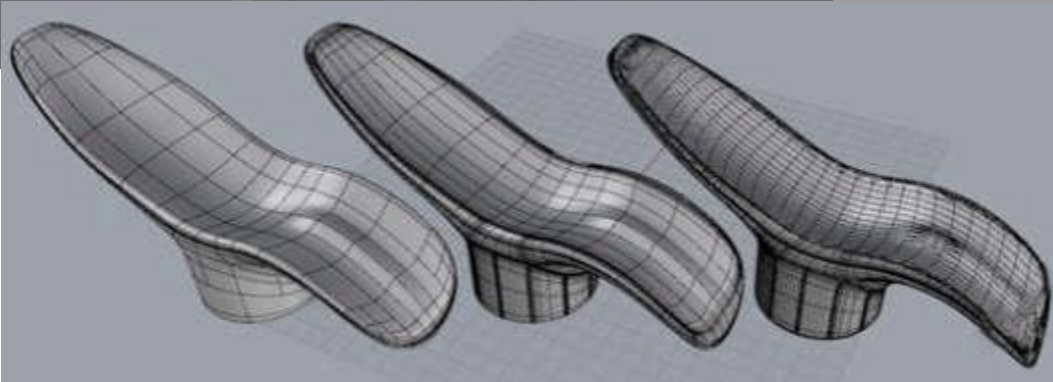
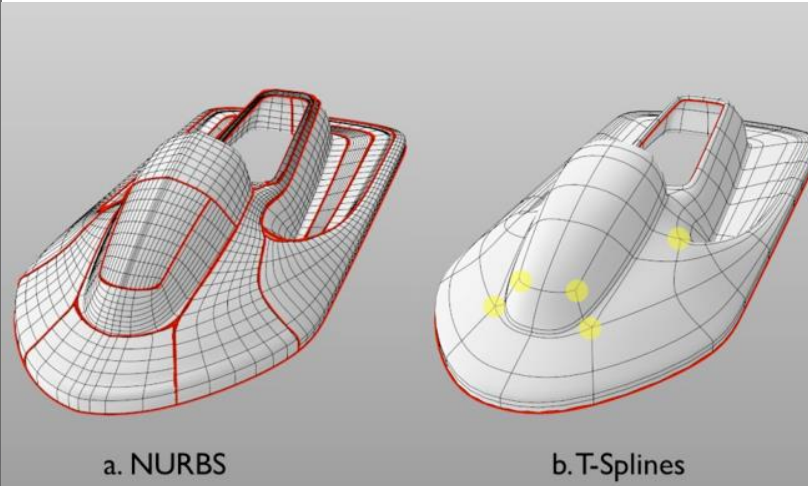
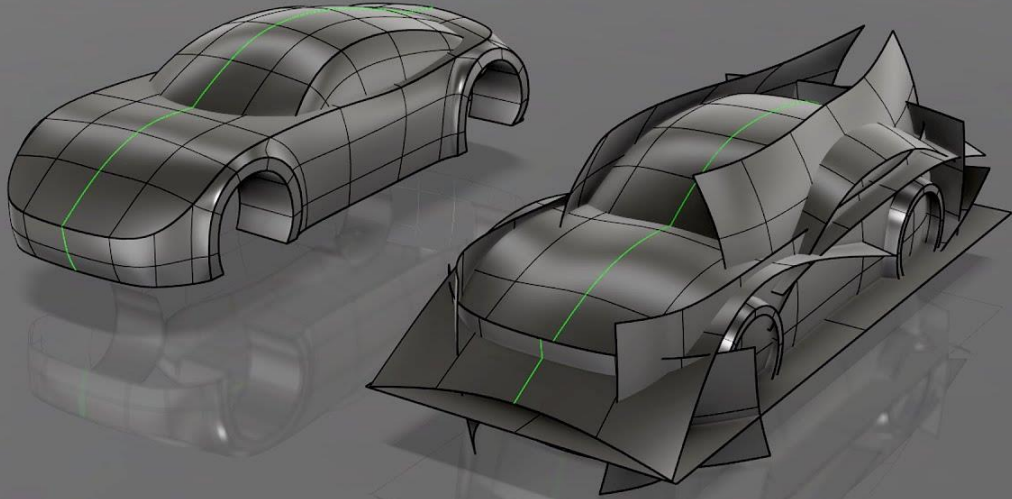
as rational basis functions.



Curvas e superfícies **NURBS**

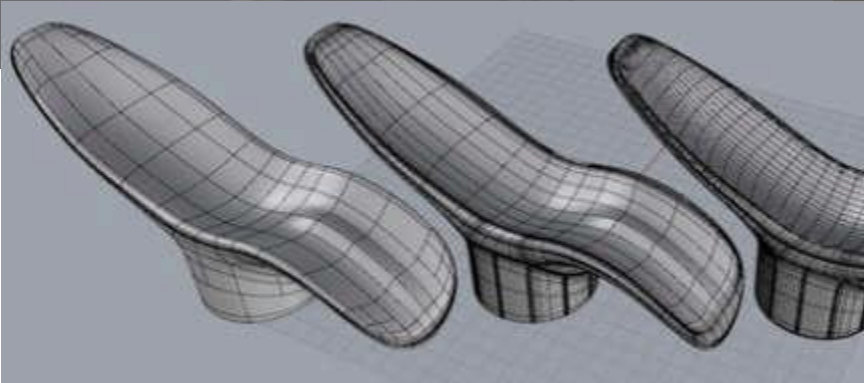
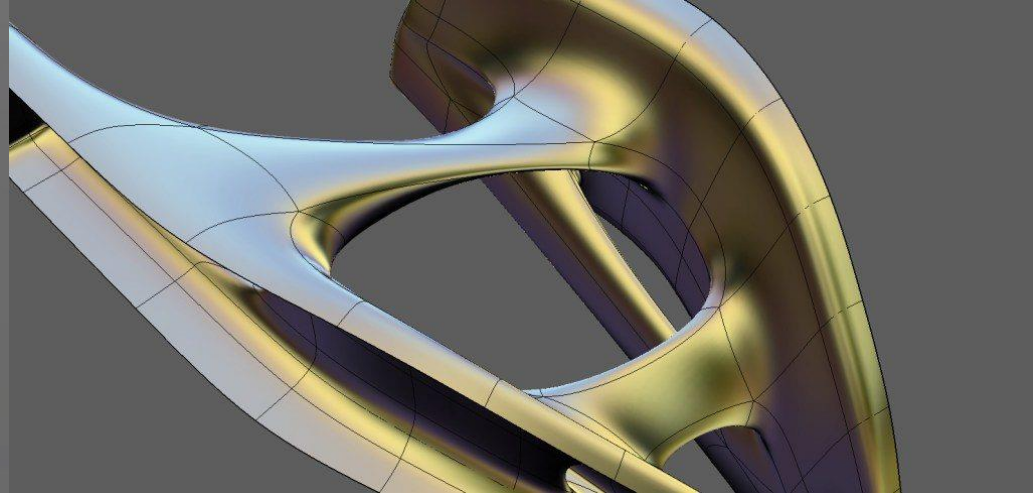
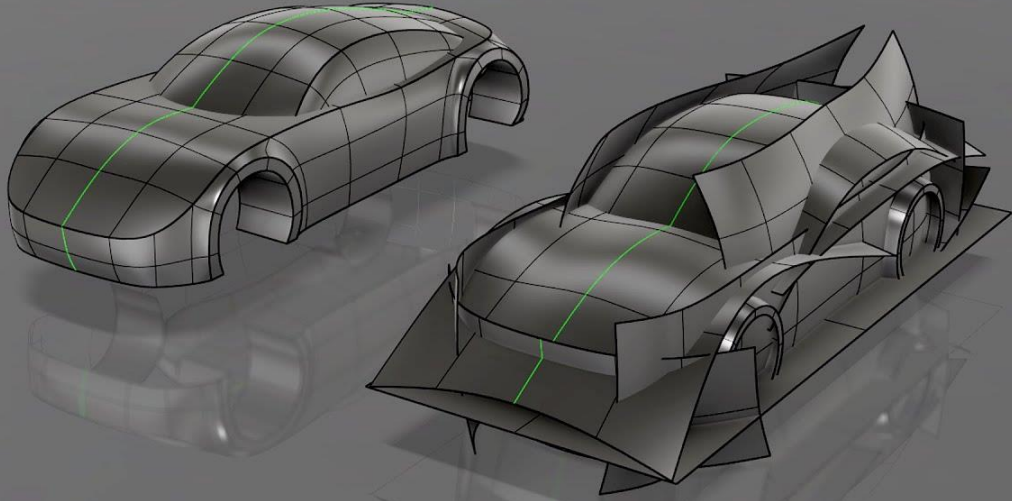
(Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline)

Generalização, patches de múltiplos segmentos, pesos variáveis

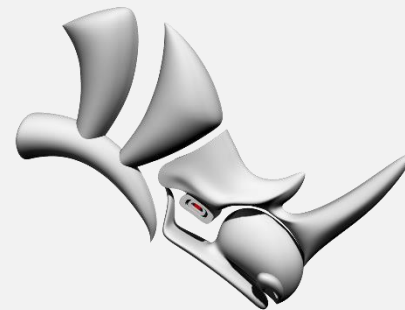


T-splines are a generalization of NURBS surfaces that are capable of minimizing the number of superfluous control points. The T stands for the T-junctions that these splines allow. T-splines are different from regular NURBS as they can be locally refined, used to merge two independent NURBS, and they get rid of many superfluous control points that NURBS often have.

T-Splines
NURBS
Mesh



T-Splines
NURBS
Mesh



Rhino**ceros**



PLUGIN



T-Splines (plugin?)

NURBS

Mesh



Direct vs feature based
Direct vs parametric
Direct vs history based
Explicit vs implicit





modelação direta “em base paramétrica”



5
min



WORK



Projeto

Fase 0



M0 – Modelação 3D assistida por computador (equipa); apresentação em aula e discussão; entrega de elementos CAD; criação de plataforma web, incluindo a memória descritiva relativamente à fase M0, e que será ampliada ao longo do semestre. Esta será pública, acessível também aos colegas.



Tarefas para esta hoje

- . Discutir e acompanhar projetos
- . Necessidades de formação complementar
- . Discussão quanto a entrega M0
- . Preparar “new” ou M0 para apresentar na próxima semana



Tarefas para esta semana

- . Trabalhar na modelação
- . Website
- . Entrega
- . Formação complementar
- . Apresentação (8 min)



Critérios avaliação M0

Apresentação		0.15
Contexto	0.1	
Apresentação	0.3	
CAD	0.3	
Discussão	0.3	
Entrega		0.85
Site (memória descritiva)		0.3
Forma	0.35	
Função	0.65	
CA		
D		0.7
Modelação	0.85	
Assembly	0.15	

Anotações
Formato livre. Importante introduzir equipa e objeto, discutir estratégias, analisar resultados, mostrar espírito crítico e apontar caminho para fases seguintes.
Espírito semelhante ao da apresentação. Mostrar espírito crítico e processo (não "descriçãode botões")
Ficheiros 3D, acompanhados pela discussão na memória descritiva. Assembly correto, com mates adequados.



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