
stlutils

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1.1 stlutils module

1.1.1 STL file generation

This is a simple “brute force” conversion resulting in large files. Each rectangle in the rastered data is simply converted to two triangles.

The resulting stl file therefore includes: - vertices: x-,y- and z-coordinates of all points in the original surface - faces: triangles represented by the indices of their corner points - vectors: normals of triangle faces

You can reduce the size of the file afterwards in MeshLab using “Filters -> Simplification: Quadratic Edge Collapse Decimation”, where “Percentage reduction” is the target mesh size relative to original.

`stlutils.add_border(array, border, flip)`

add border around 2D height array assuming uniform lattice spacing.

Parameters

- **array** (*np.ndarray*) – array of shape (nx,ny) containing z coordinates.
- **border** (*int*) – width of the border in ‘pixels’.
- **flip** (*bool*) – whether or not to flip the topography upside-down.

Returns updated 2D array of shape (nx+2*border, ny+2*border).

Return type *np.ndarray*

`stlutils.add_foundation(vertex_list)`

add to vertex list the vertices representing the bottom foundation of the 3D model.

Parameters **vertex_list** (*np.ndarray*) – array of shape (nx*ny, 3).

Returns updated vertex list of shape ((nx+2)*(ny+2), 3).

Return type *np.ndarray*

`stlutils.convertArray(array, outpath, Lx=1, Ly=0, norm=1, flip=False, foundation=True, border=0)`

create stl file from 2D numpy array

Parameters

- **array** (*np.ndarray*) – array of shape (nx,ny) containing z coordinates.
- **outpath** (*str*) – filepath to the stl output file.
- **Lx** (*float*) – physical dimension of the topography in x direction.
- **Ly** (*float*) – physical dimension of the topography in y direction.

- **norm** (*float*) – factor, by which to multiply z coordinates.
- **flip** (*bool*) – whether or not to flip the topography upside-down.
- **foundation** (*bool*) – whether or not to add 2 triangles representing the bottom of the 3D model
- **border** (*int*) – width of the border in ‘pixels’.

`stlutils.convertFile(inpath, outpath="", norm=1, flip=True, foundation=True)`
create stl file from config file

Parameters

- **inpath** (*str*) – filepath to a contMech config file containing nx*ny points.
- **outpath** (*str*) – filepath to the stl output file.
- **norm** (*float*) – factor, by which to multiply z coordinates.
- **flip** (*bool*) – whether or not to flip the topography upside-down.
- **foundation** (*bool*) – whether or not to add 2 triangles representing the bottom of the 3D model

`stlutils.create_faces(foundation=True)`
calculate the $2*(nx-1)*(ny-1)$ triangles contained in a nx*ny surface

Parameters **foundation** (*bool*) – whether or not to add 2 triangles representing the bottom of the 3D model

Returns array of shape $(2*(nx-1)*(ny-1) + foundation*2, 3)$ containing the indices of the 3 vertices of each triangle.

Return type np.ndarray

`stlutils.from_array(array, Lx=1, Ly=1, norm=1, flip=False)`
convert 2D height topography to a 3D vertex list assuming uniform lattice spacing.

Parameters

- **array** (*np.ndarray*) – array of shape (nx,ny) containing z coordinates.
- **Lx** (*float*) – physical dimension of the topography in x direction.
- **Ly** (*float*) – physical dimension of the topography in y direction.
- **flip** (*bool*) – whether or not to flip the topography upside-down.

Returns 3D vertex positions as an array of shape (nx*ny, 3).

Return type np.ndarray

`stlutils.from_file(inpath, norm=1, flip=True)`
convert 2D height topography to a 3D vertex list assuming uniform lattice spacing.

Parameters

- **inpath** (*str*) – filepath to a contMech config file containing nx*ny points.
- **norm** (*float*) – factor, by which to multiply z coordinates.
- **flip** (*bool*) – whether or not to flip the topography upside-down.

Returns 3D vertex positions as an array of shape (nx*ny, 3).

Return type np.ndarray

Warning: These files assume that the surface is periodically repeatable!

Warning: flip=True is default since these files store the surface upside down!

`stlutils.save_mesh(vertex_list, faces_list, outpath)`
create mesh from vertices and faces and save it to an stl file

Parameters

- **vertex_list** (*np.ndarray*) – array of shape (nx*ny, 3).
- **faces_list** (*np.ndarray*) – array of 3-tuples of indices, where each of those 3-tuples forms a triangle in vertex_list.
- **outpath** (*str*) – filepath to the stl output file.

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