



DSCarver: Decompose-and-Spiral-Carve for Subtractive Manufacturing

Haisen Zhao¹, Hao (Richard) Zhang², Shiqing Xin¹, Yuanmin Deng¹, Changhe Tu¹, Wenping Wang³, Daniel Cohen-Or⁴, Baoquan Chen^{1,5}

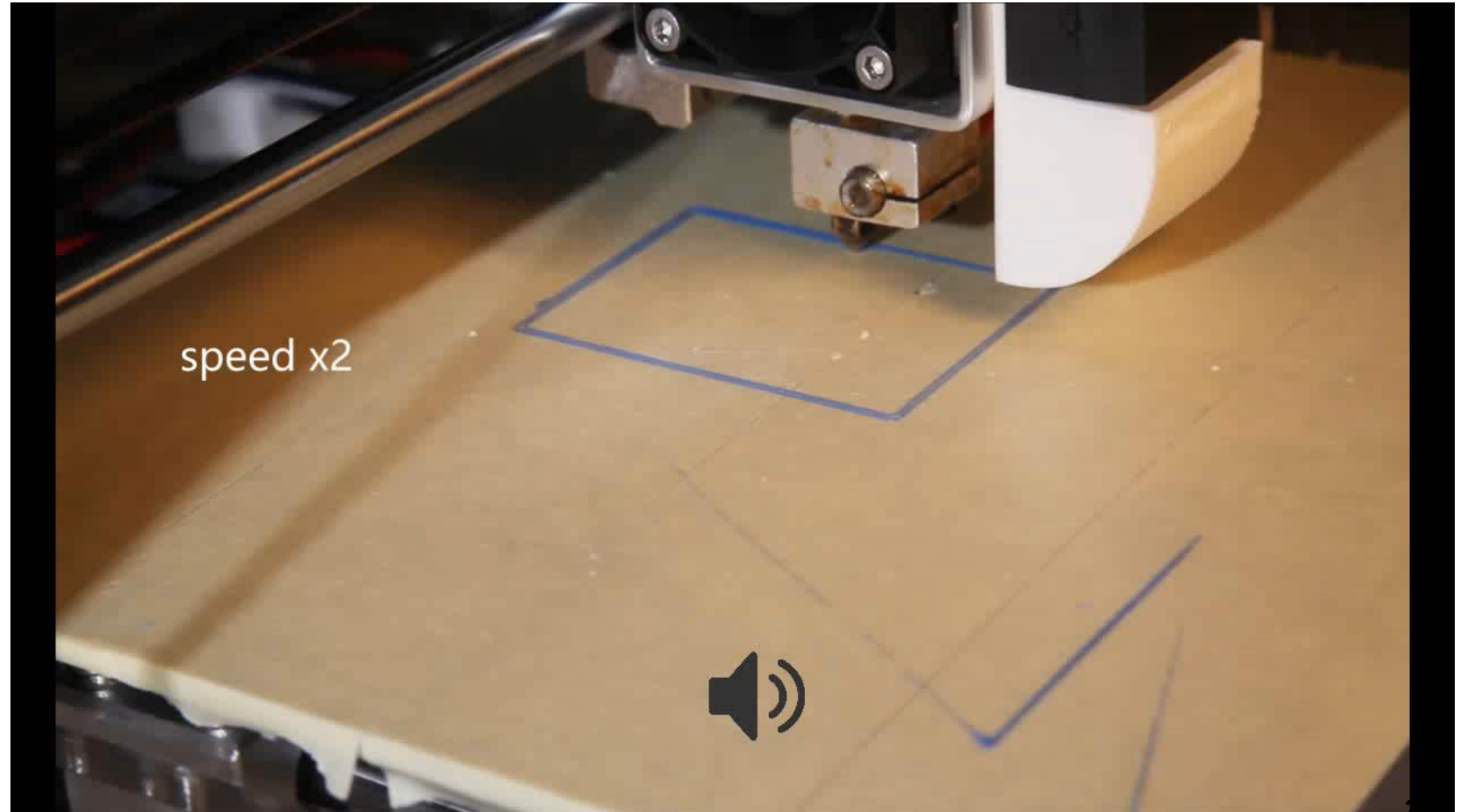
¹Shandong University ²Simon Fraser University ³Hong Kong University

⁴Tel-Aviv University ⁵Peking University



Inspiration

- Connected [Fermat Spirals](#) for Layered Fabrication, SIG 2016



Connected Fermat spirals: continuous



A Fermat spiral



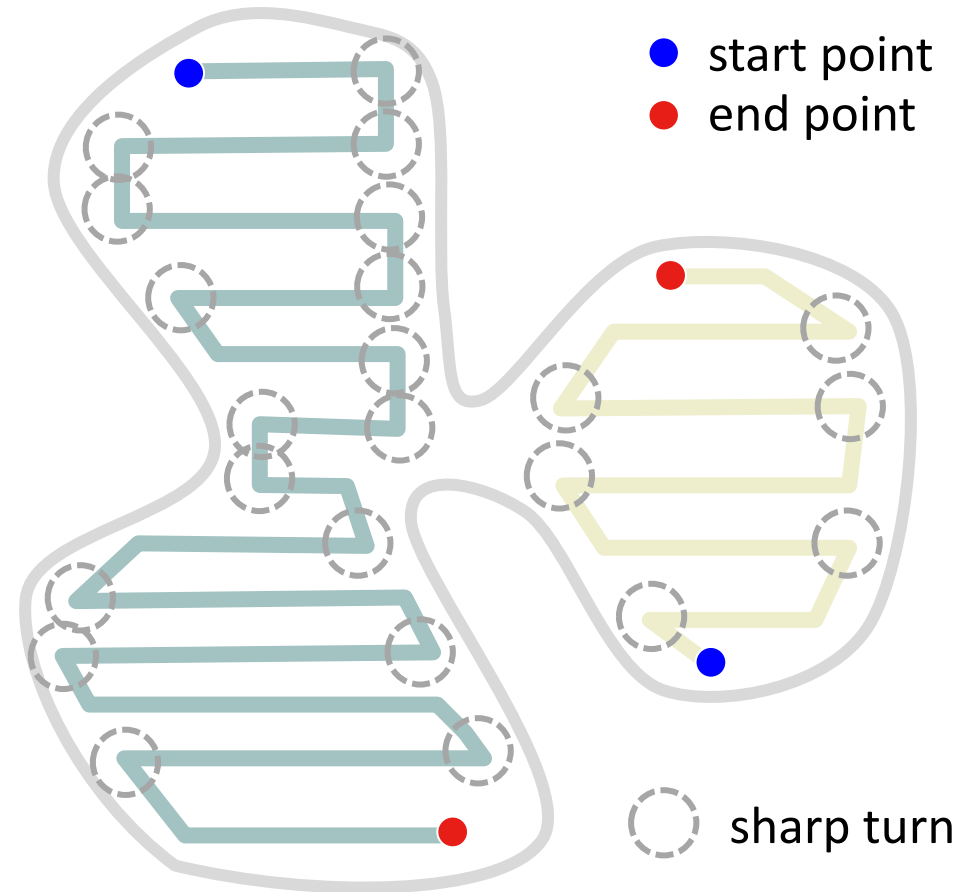
Connected Fermat Spirals
(globally continuous space filling curves)

Connected Fermat spirals: lower curvature



Connected Fermat spirals

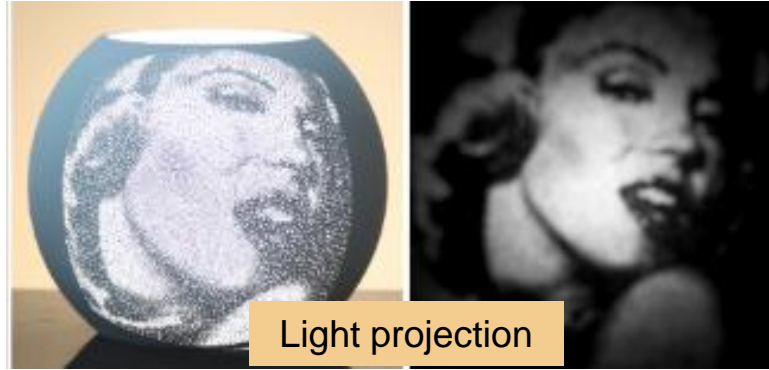
(lower curvature and less number of sharp turns)



Zigzag

Additive manufacturing is popular!

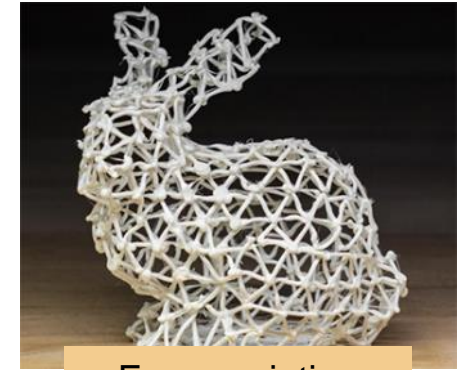
Slicing optimization



Light projection



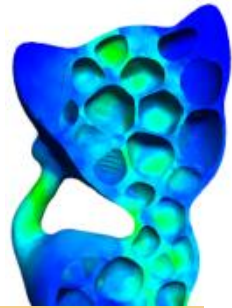
Designs



Frame printing



Decomposition and packing



Hollowing



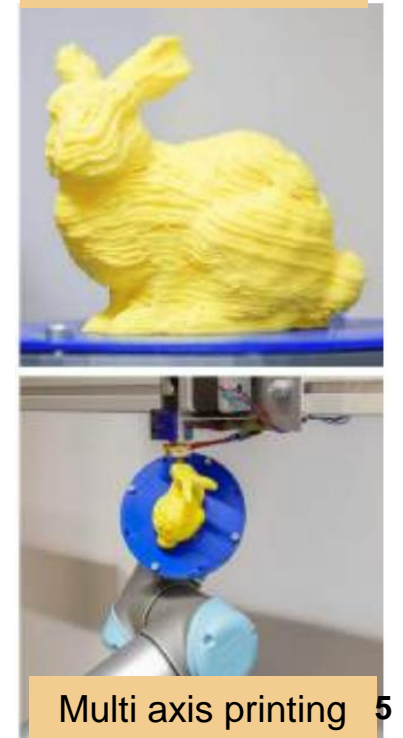
Clever support



Improving stability



Large object



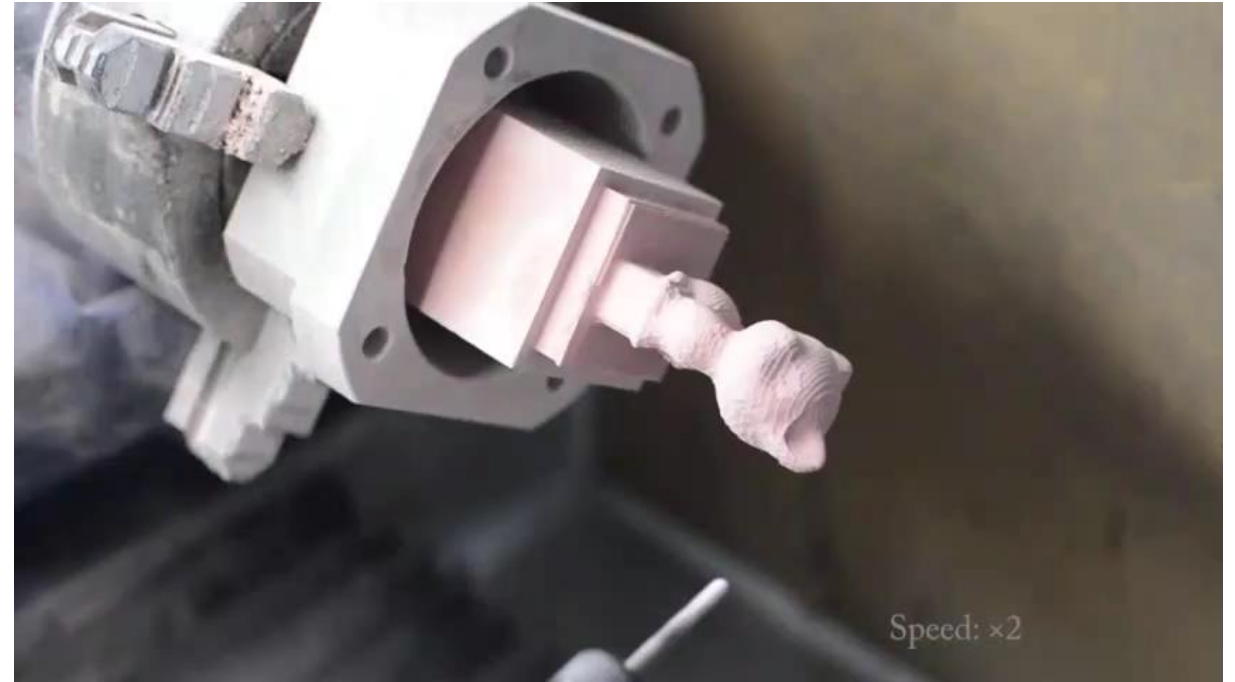
Multi axis printing

Subtractive manufacturing

- Still a **more dominant** fabrication technology



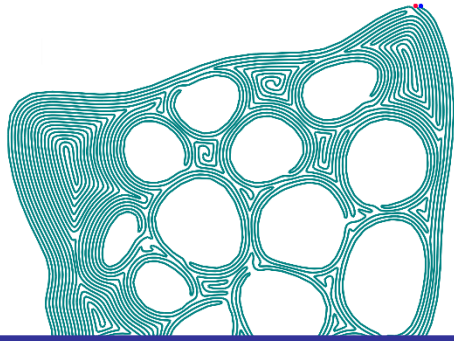
A CNC machine



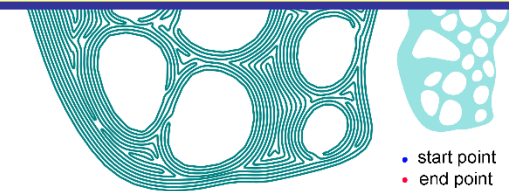
CNC machining process

Subtractive manufacturing

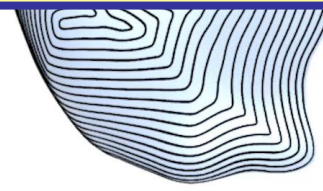
- Tool path planning
 - Space filling curves to cover surface regions



Whether **connected Fermat spirals** can be extended to **subtractive manufacturing of freeform 3D objects?**



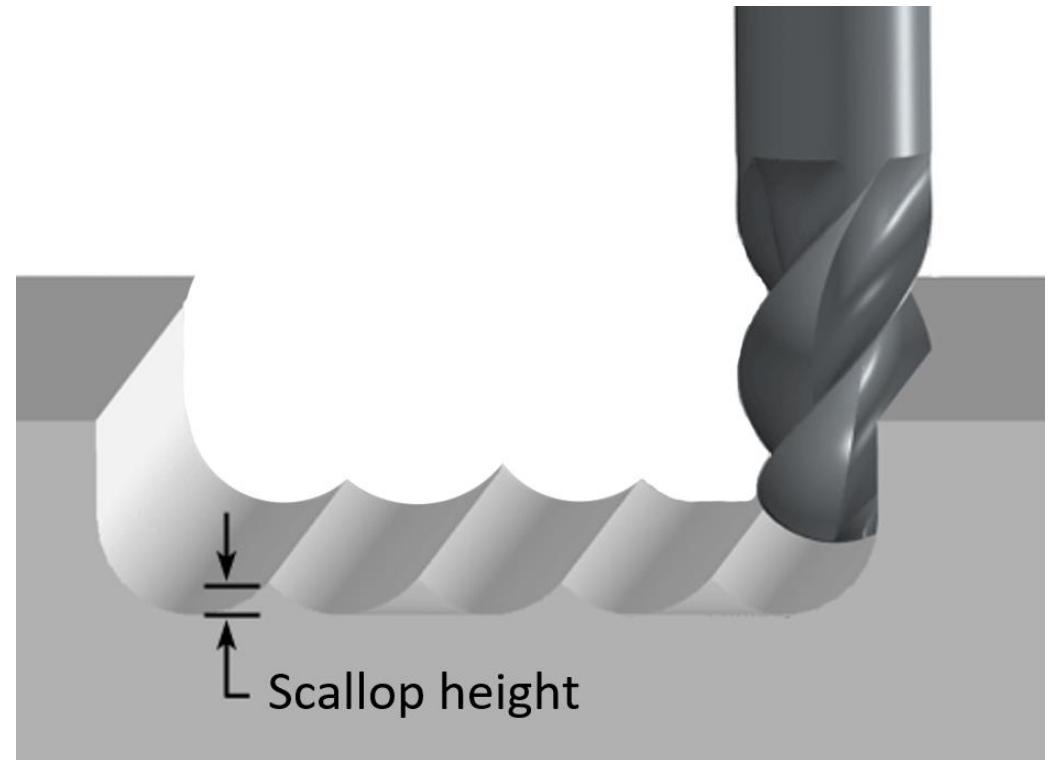
2D layers in 3D printing



Curved surfaces

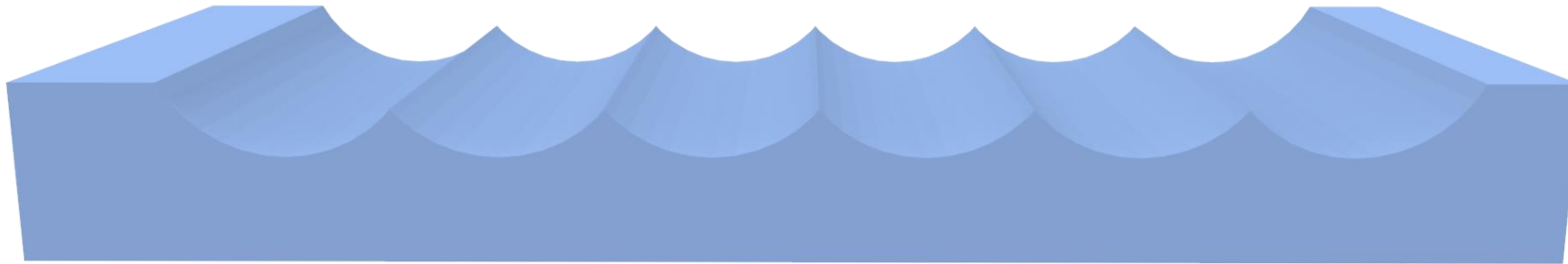
Carved surface quality

- Carved surface exposed outside
 - **Visual quality** is very important
- Critical measures of quality
 - **Scallop**: residual material after carving
- High-quality surface finishes
 - Scallop to be **uniform** distribution
- ISO-scallop tool paths

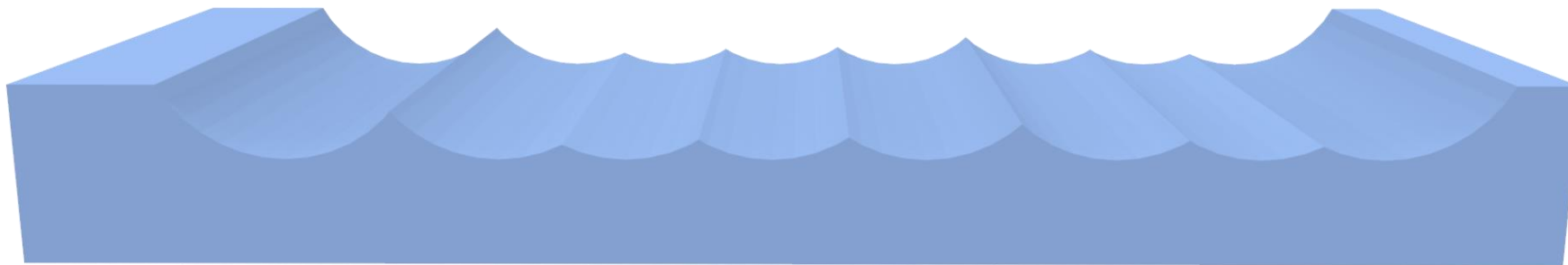


Carved surface efficiency

- Uniform scallop distribution also increase **machining efficiency**
- **Maximal scallop height**

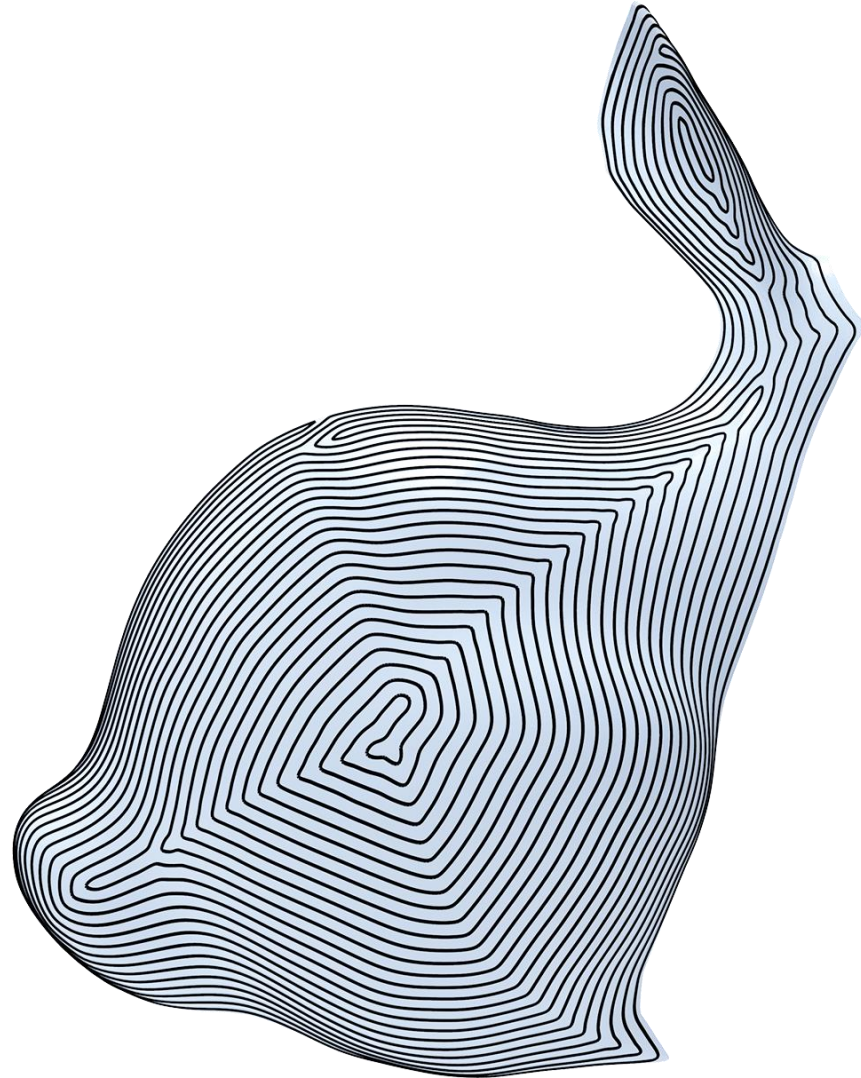


ISO-scallop tool path

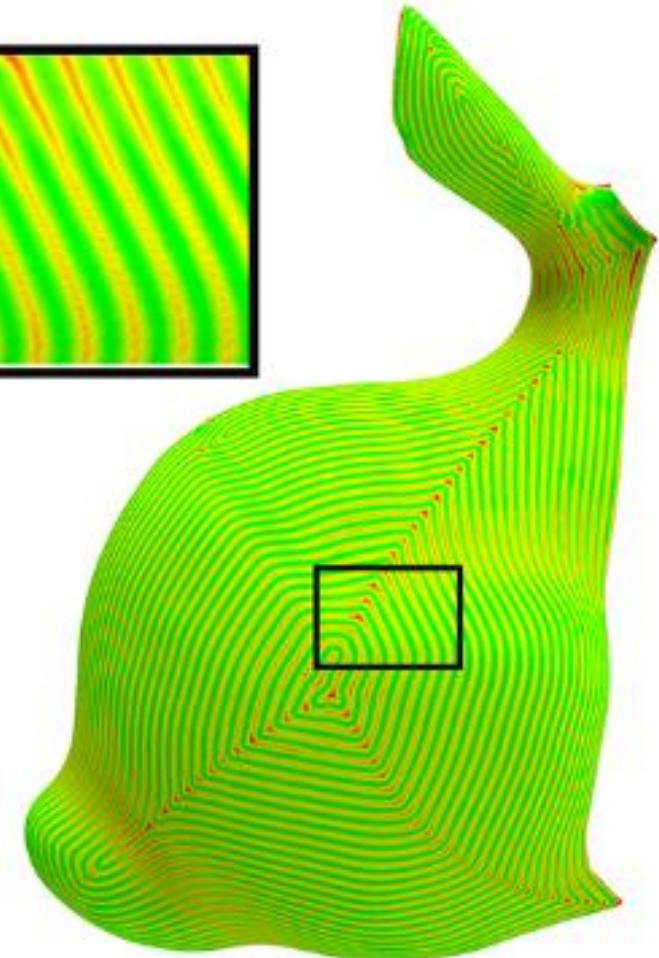
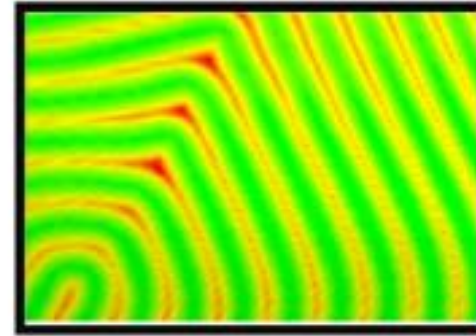


Non-uniform scallop tool path

ISO-scallop Fermat spiral tool path



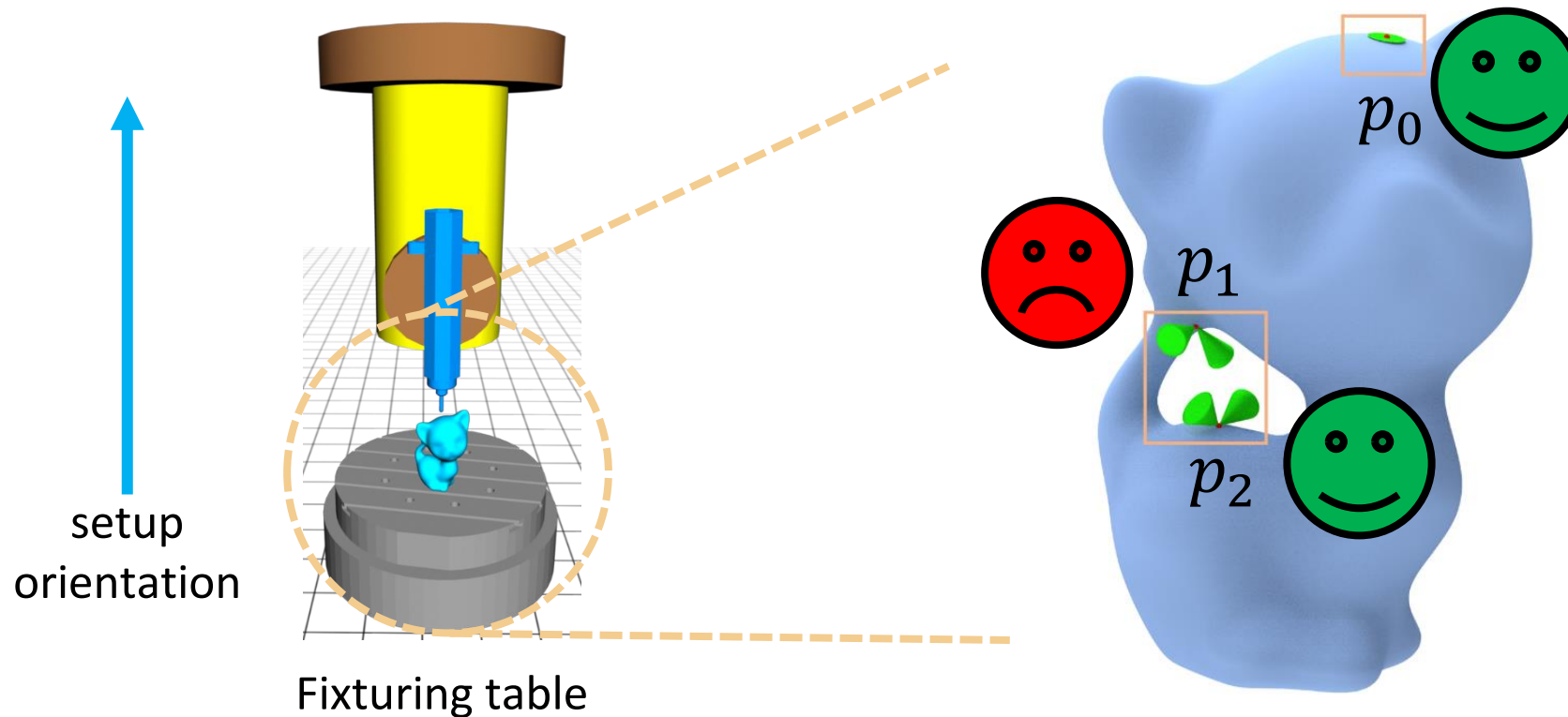
ISO-scallop Fermat spiral tool path



Scallop height visualization

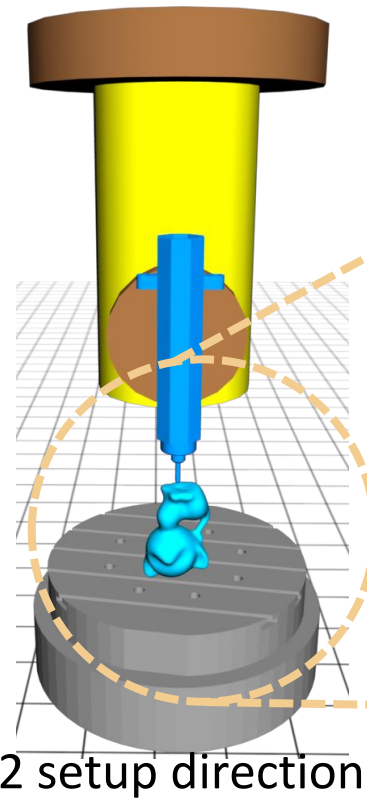
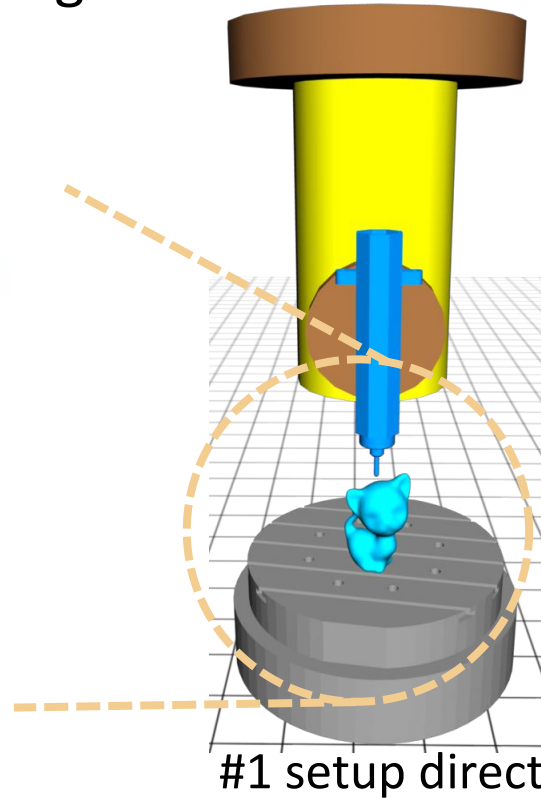
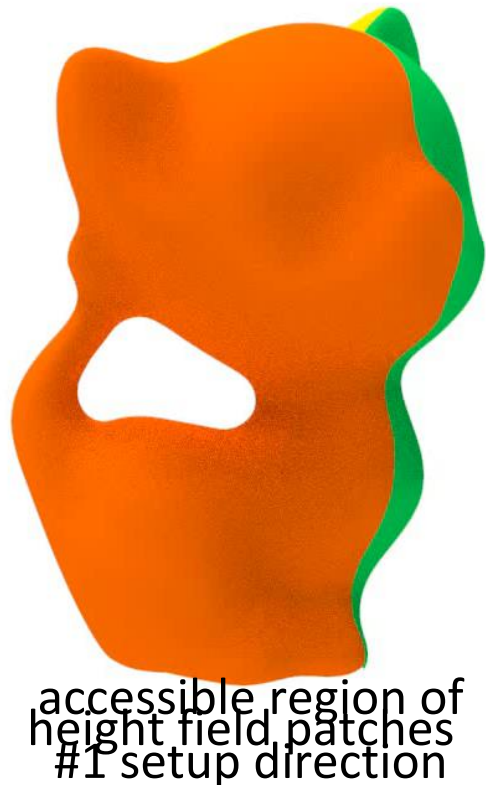
Problems before surface carving

- Ensure that all surface regions are **accessible** by the CNC cutter
- In general, the cutter **cannot access all regions** of an arbitrary 3D object



Decomposition problem

- Decompose the surface of an input 3D object into a **small number of accessible regions** by the cutter
- Minimizing the number of accessible regions
 - Each accessible region => CNC machine needs to be calibrated and set up



Contributions

- Connected Fermat spirals from additive to subtractive manufacturing
 - Accessibility-based decomposition
 - ISO-scallop tool path planning over curved surface regions

- Contributions in this work
 - A decomposition algorithm
 - A tool path planning process based on ISO-scallop connected Fermat spirals

Contributions

- CAD models
 - much attention in CNC machining
 - many efficient methods for each planning step



CAD models

(planes and other parameterizable patches)

- Free-form 3D objects
 - **hard to apply an automatic process** of CNC machining



Free-form 3D objects

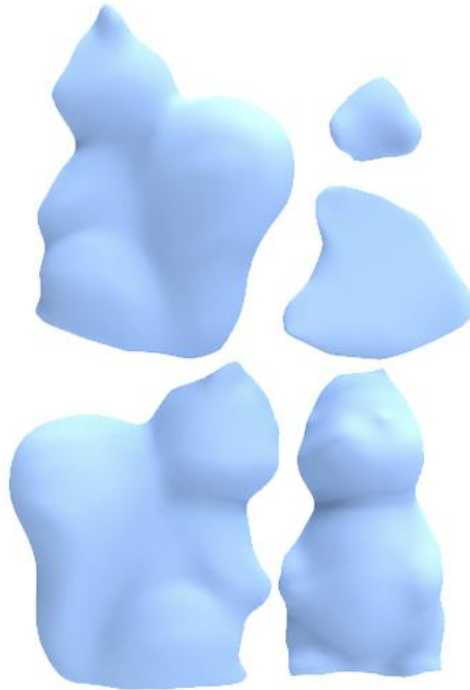
(formed by free-form or sculpted surfaces)

Pipeline

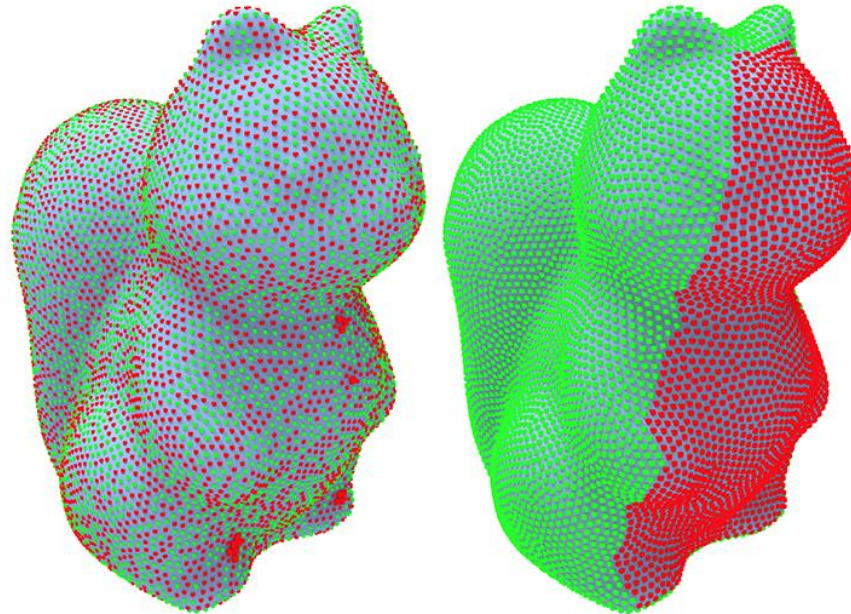
- *DSCarver*: Decompose-and-Spiral-Carve
- Subtractive manufacturing of freeform 3D objects



Freeform 3D object



Height fields



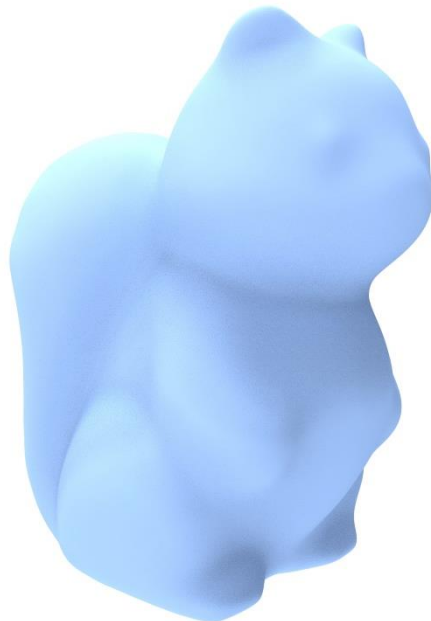
Minimum number of accessible regions



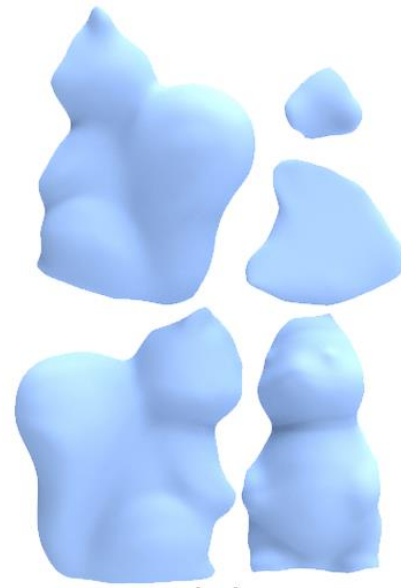
Tool path generation

Height fields decomposition

- Approximated height fields decomposition method for 3-axis milling[Philipp et al. 2015]
- Pre-computing stage (3+2 machining mode)



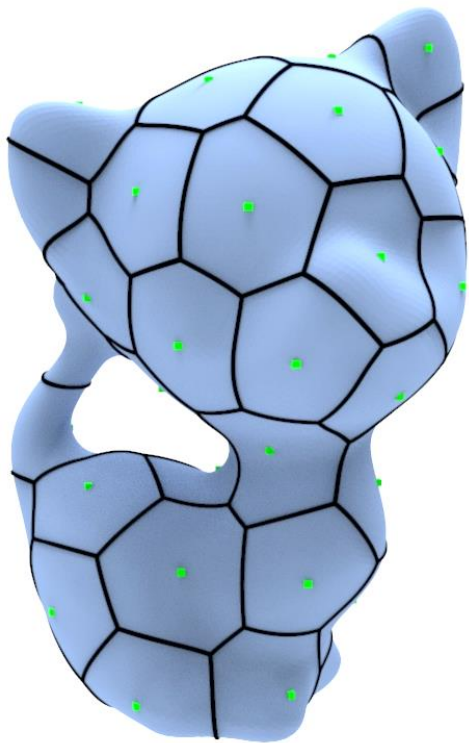
Input surface



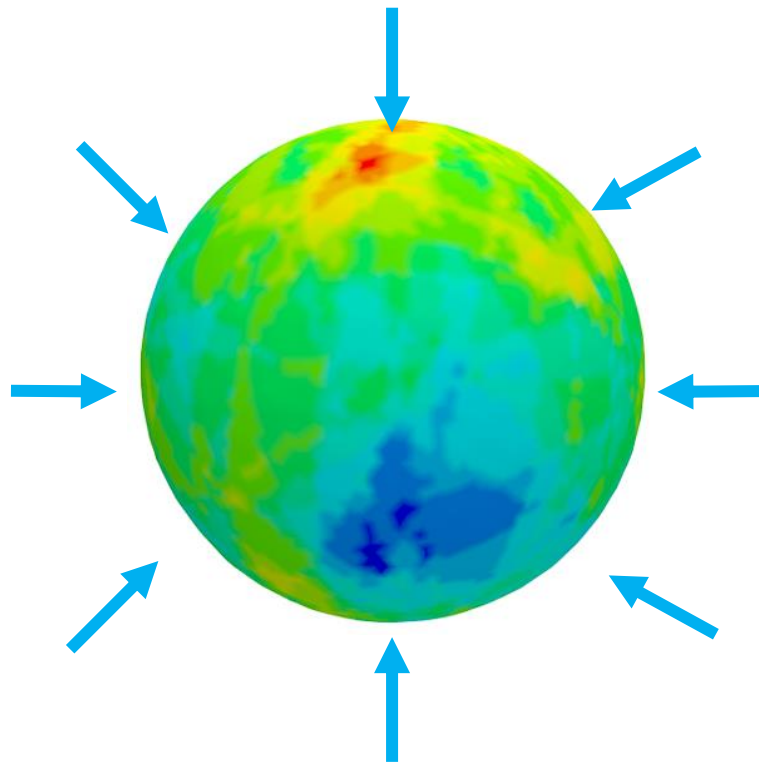
A small number of height fields

Setup directions sampling

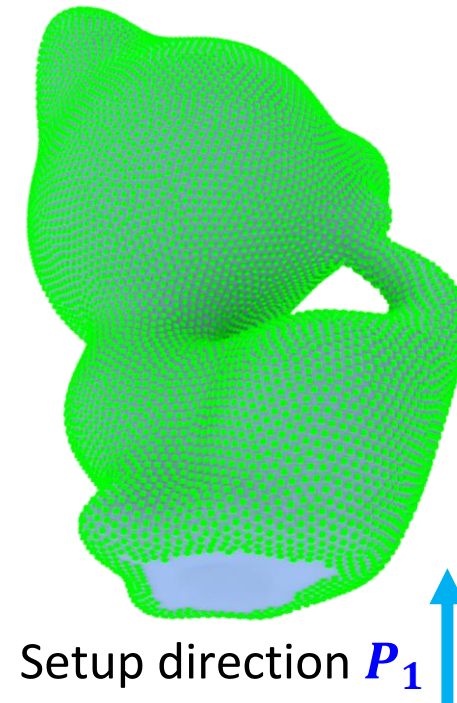
- Select a set of candidate setup directions



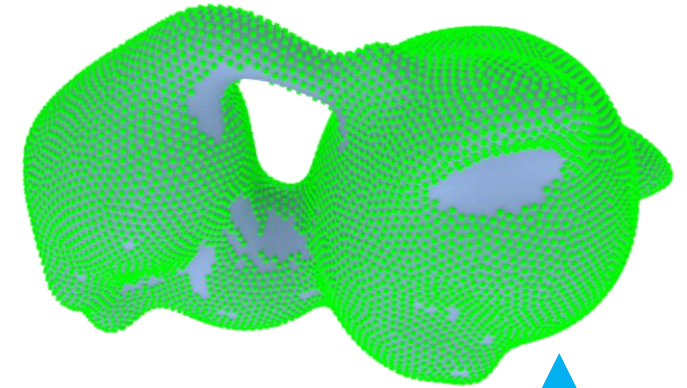
Voronoi tessellation



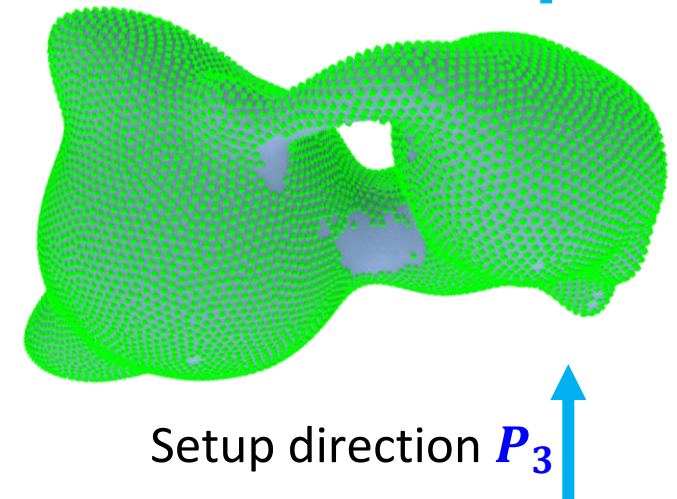
Gaussian sphere



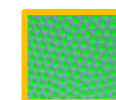
Setup direction P_1



Setup direction P_2



Setup direction P_3

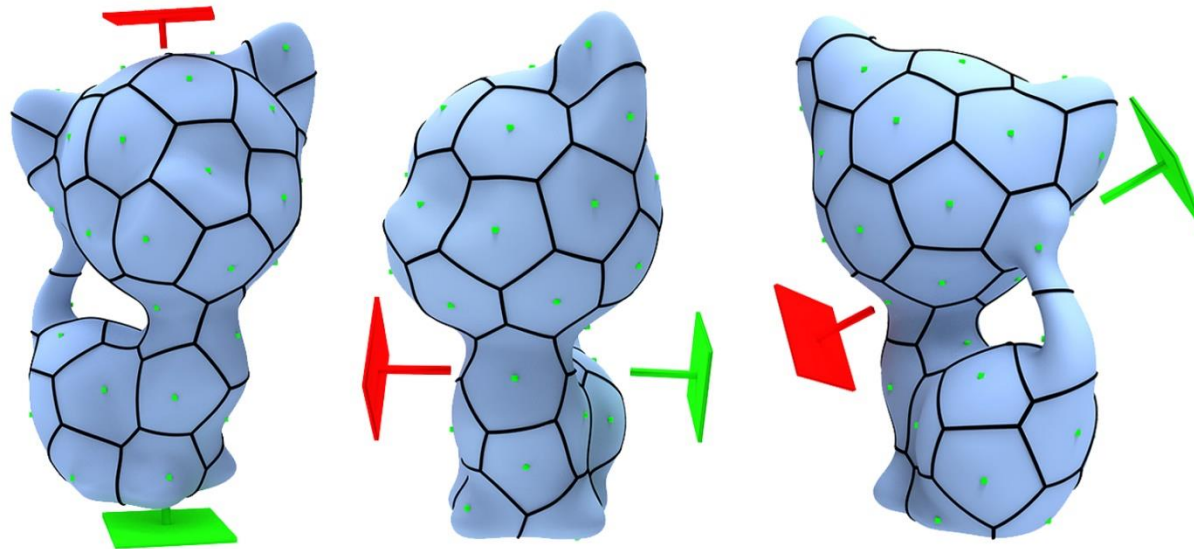


Accessible region

Set cover to MINORI

Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, and Clifford Stein. 2001. Introduction to Algorithms. MIT Press and McGraw-Hill.

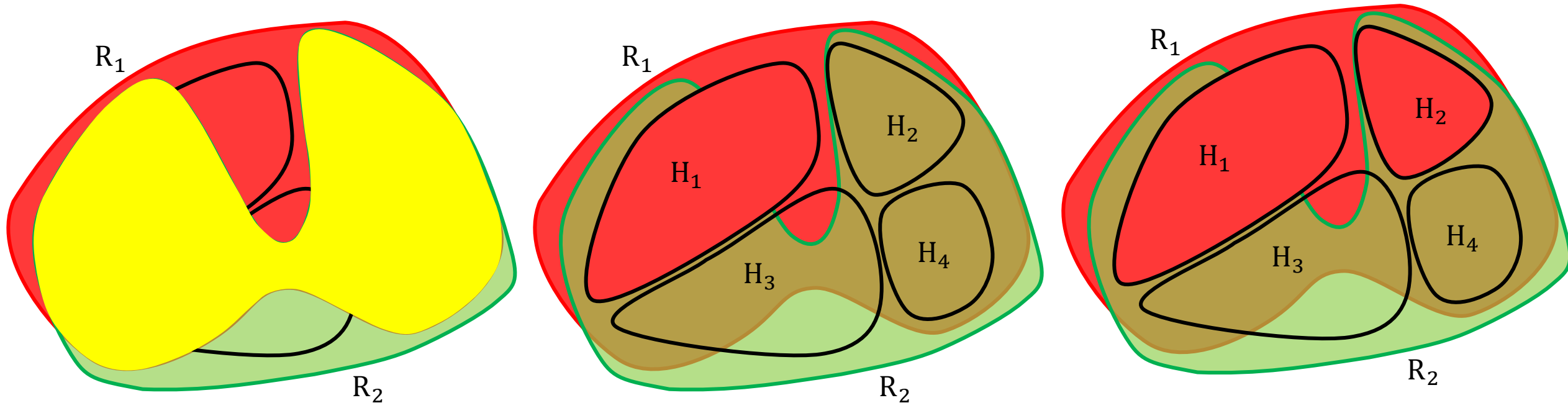
- Accessible regions computing problem as a set-cover problem[Chvatal 1979]
 - Voronoi cells c_i as elements of the universe U ;
 - Accessible region S_i of each setup direction P_i is a subset of universe U ;
- **MINORI**: a set of minimal number of orientations



Three MINORIs with two setup directions

Label assignment and propagation

- A MINORI solution typically contains many cells that are **accessible from more than one setup direction**.



- Unassigned height fields are split by a **graph cut** process!

Overlap resolution by graph cut

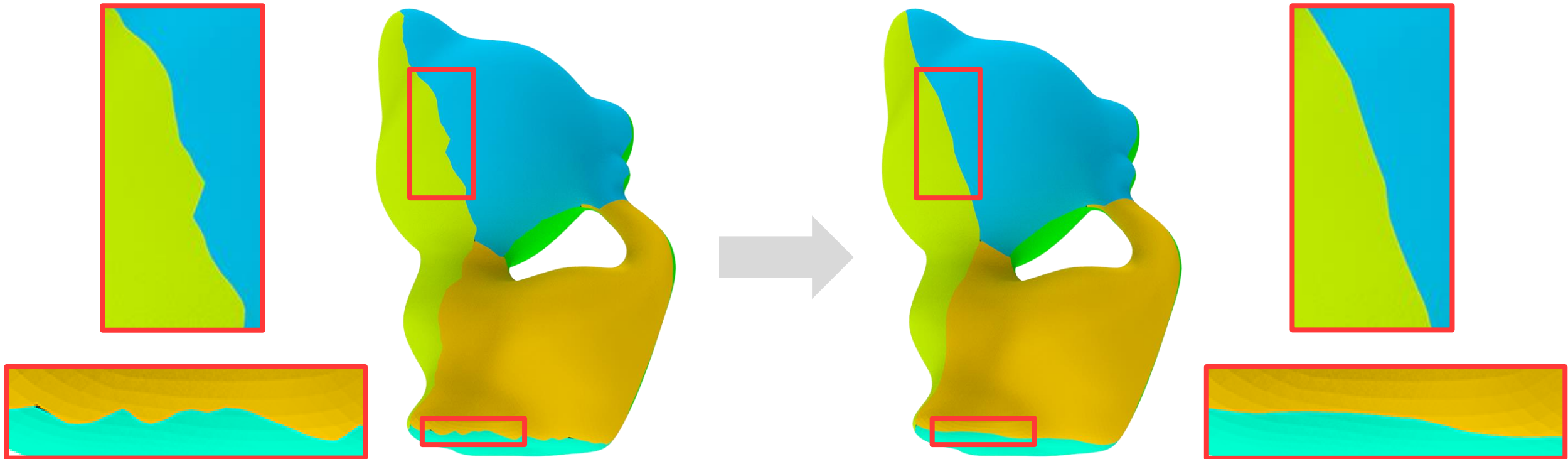
- Graph cut [Boykov et al. 2001] to split unassigned height fields
 - boundary **smoothness**
 - along **low curvature** paths
- Energy minimization defined over the cells $c_i, i = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ in the overlapping region:

$$E(r) = \sum_{i=1}^m D(r(c_i)) + \alpha \sum_{(ij)} S(r(c_i), r(c_j)),$$

Yuri Boykov, Olga Veksler, and Ramin Zabih. 2001. Fast Approximate Energy Minimization via Graph Cuts. *IEEE Trans. Pat. Ana. & Mach. Int.* 23, 11 (2001), 1222–1239

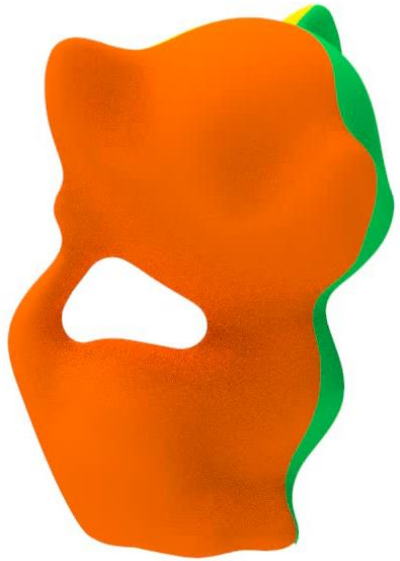
Boundary smoothness

- Geometric snake method[Lee and Lee 2002].

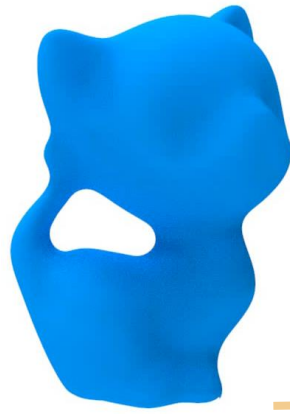


Accessible regions decomposition

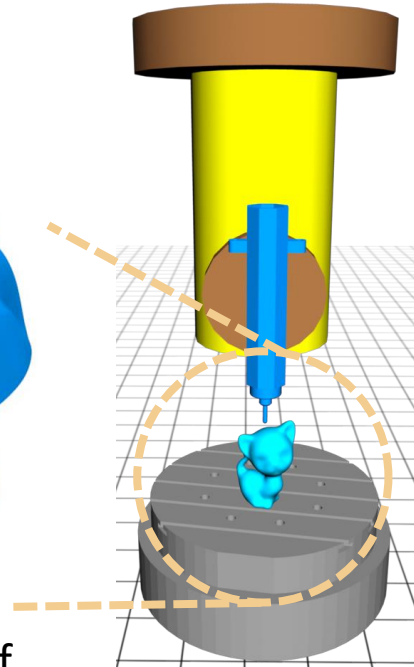
- Minimal number of **accessible regions** corresponding to **setup directions**



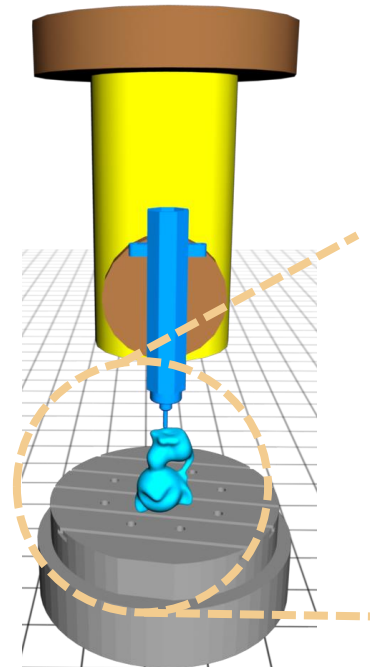
height field patches



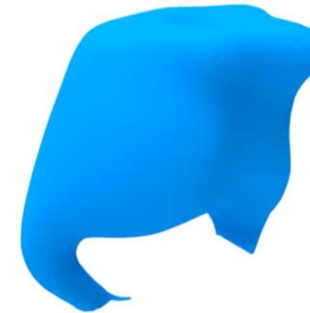
accessible region of
#1 setup direction



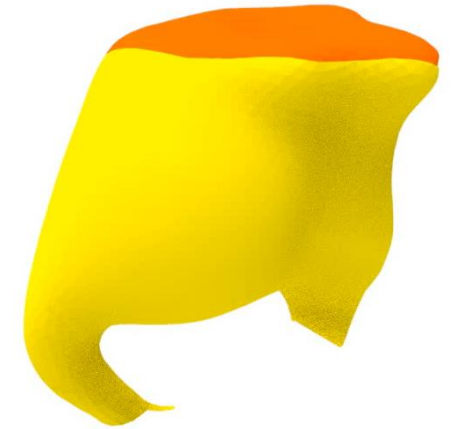
#1 setup direction



#2 setup direction



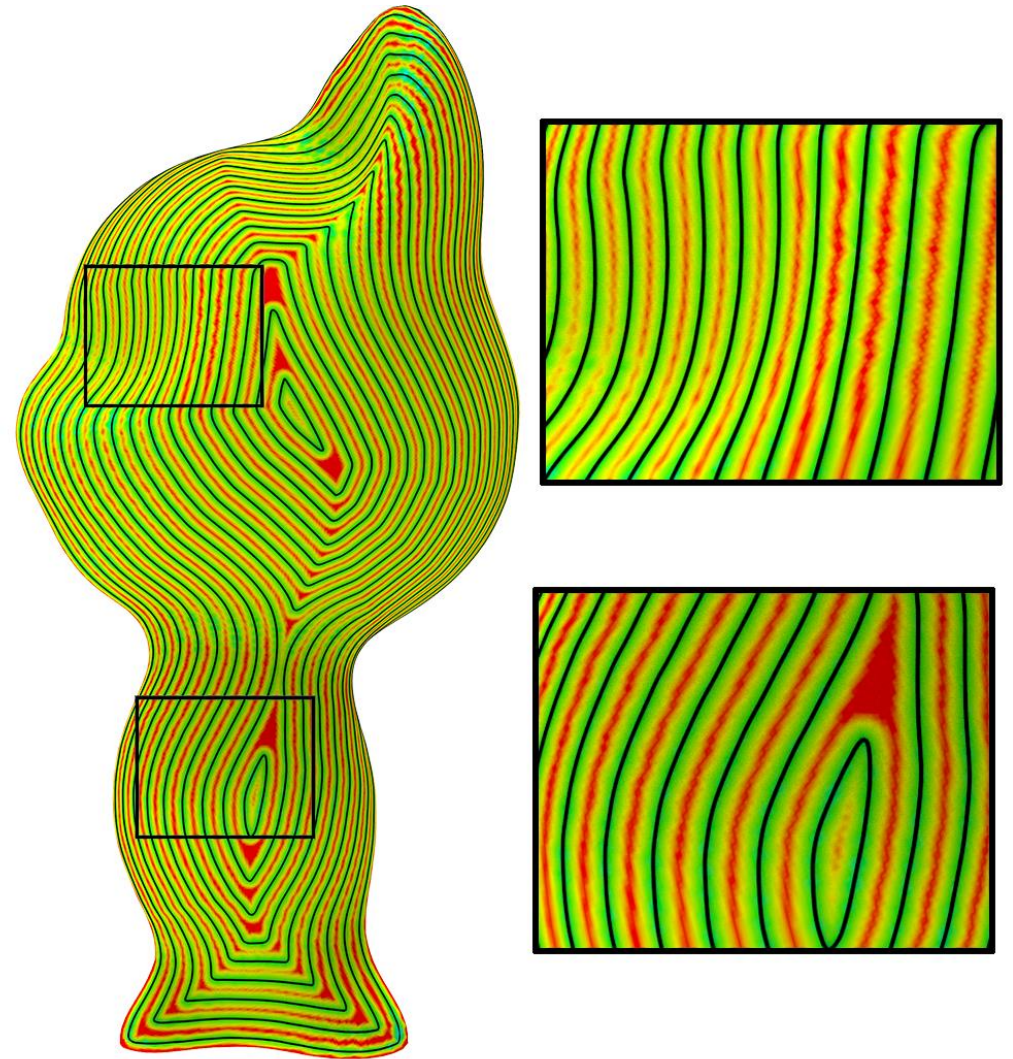
accessible region of
#2 setup direction



height field patches

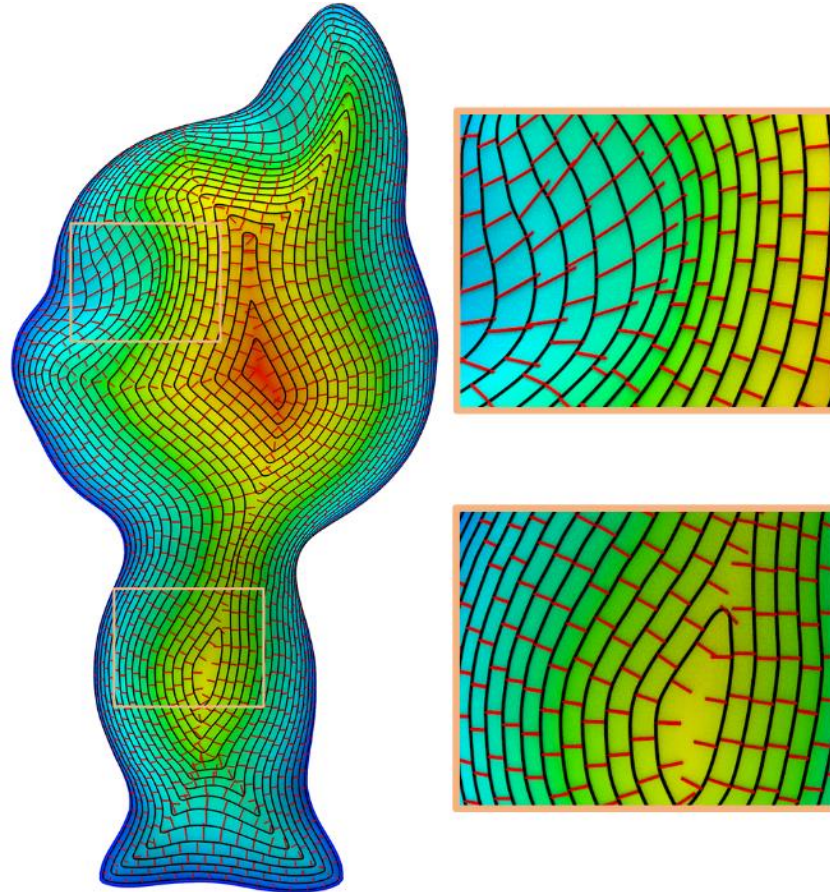
Tool path planning

- Designed for each accessible region
 - Smoothness, continuous
 - maximal uniform scallop distribution
- Equally-spaced curves \neq uniform scallop distribution
- The gap between neighboring paths to be **adaptive!**

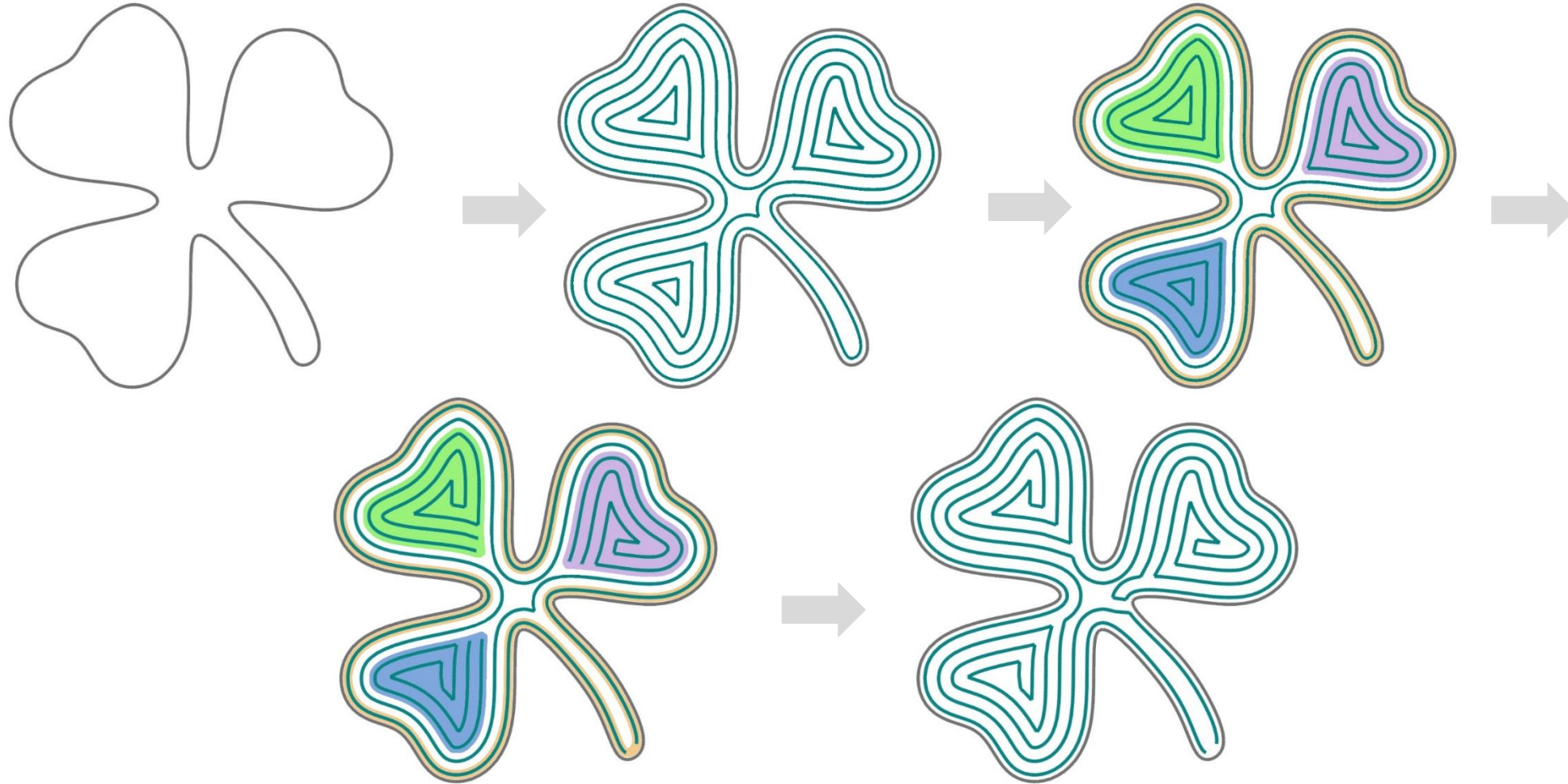


Scallop distribution

- Adaptive scalar field whose isolines meet the gap requirement



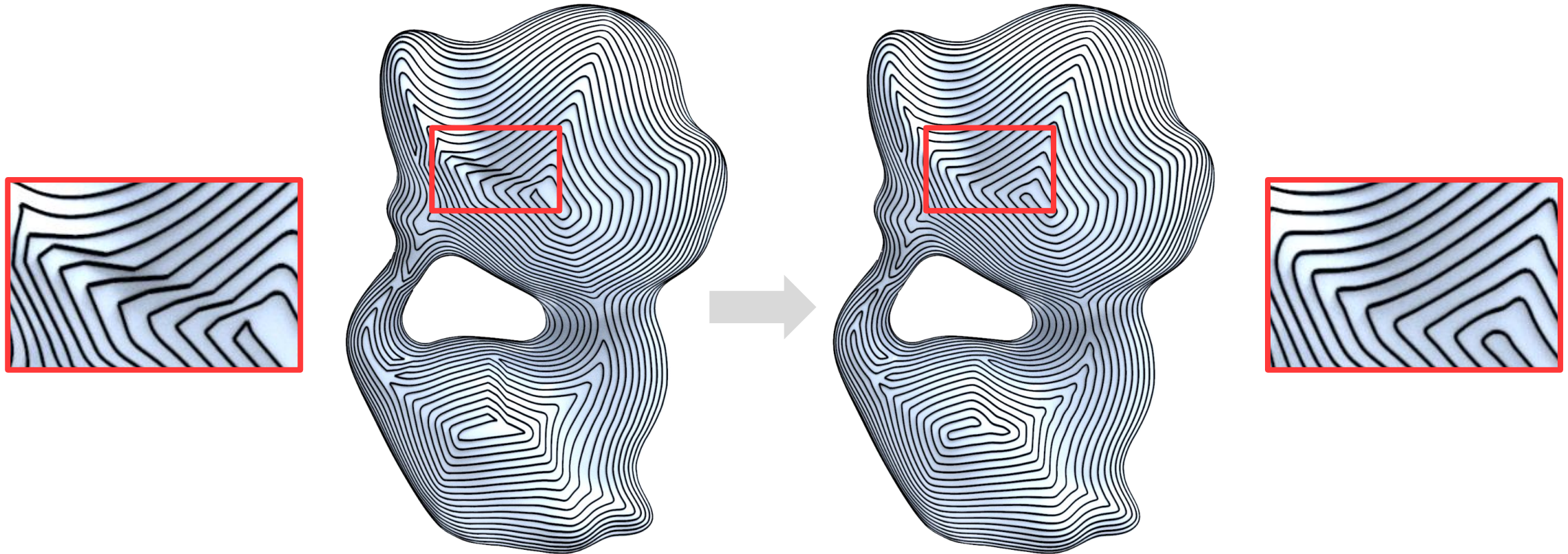
Connected Fermat Spirals (CFS)



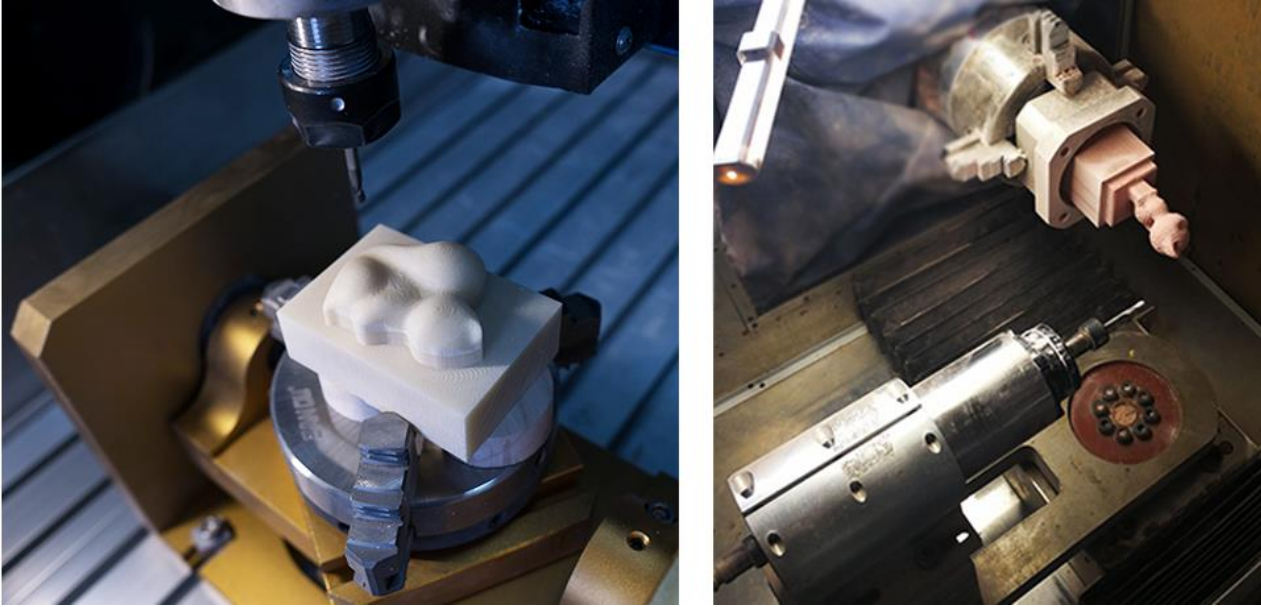
Haisen Zhao, Fanglin Gu, Qi-Xing Huang, Jorge Garcia, Hao Zhang, Daniel Cohen-Or, Yong Chen, Changhe Tu, and Baoquan Chen. 2016. Connected Fermat Spirals for Layered Fabrication. *ACM Trans. on Graph* 35, 4 (2016)

Tool path refinement

- Locally optimize continuous path
 - fairness and uniform scallop distribution

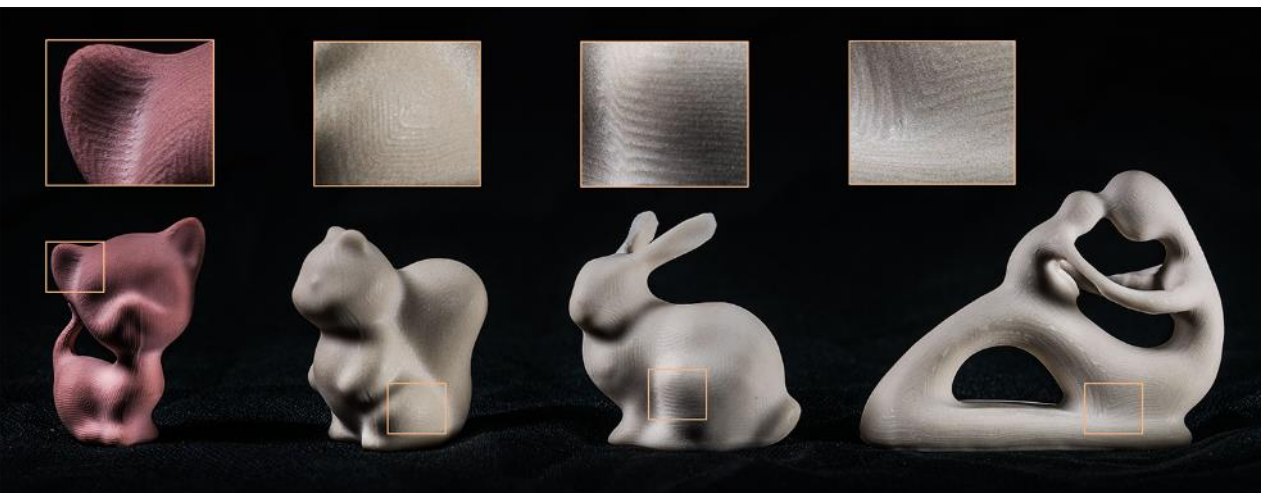


Experiments environment

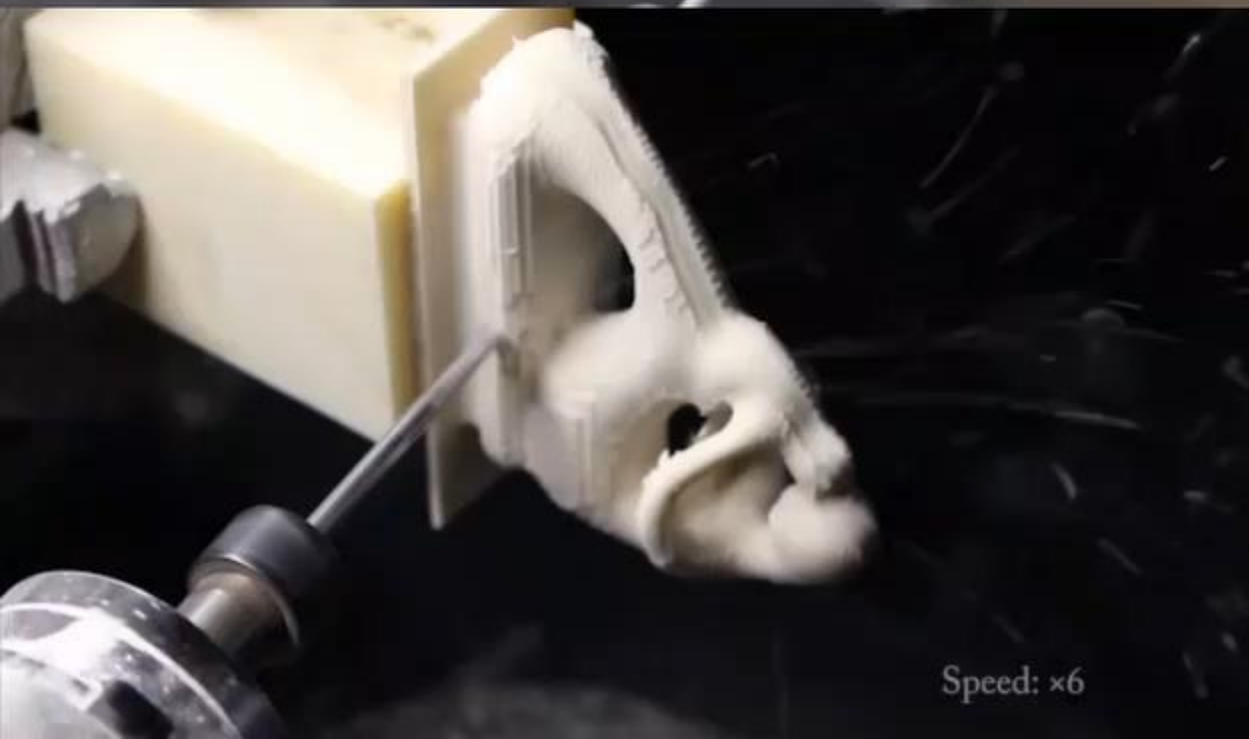
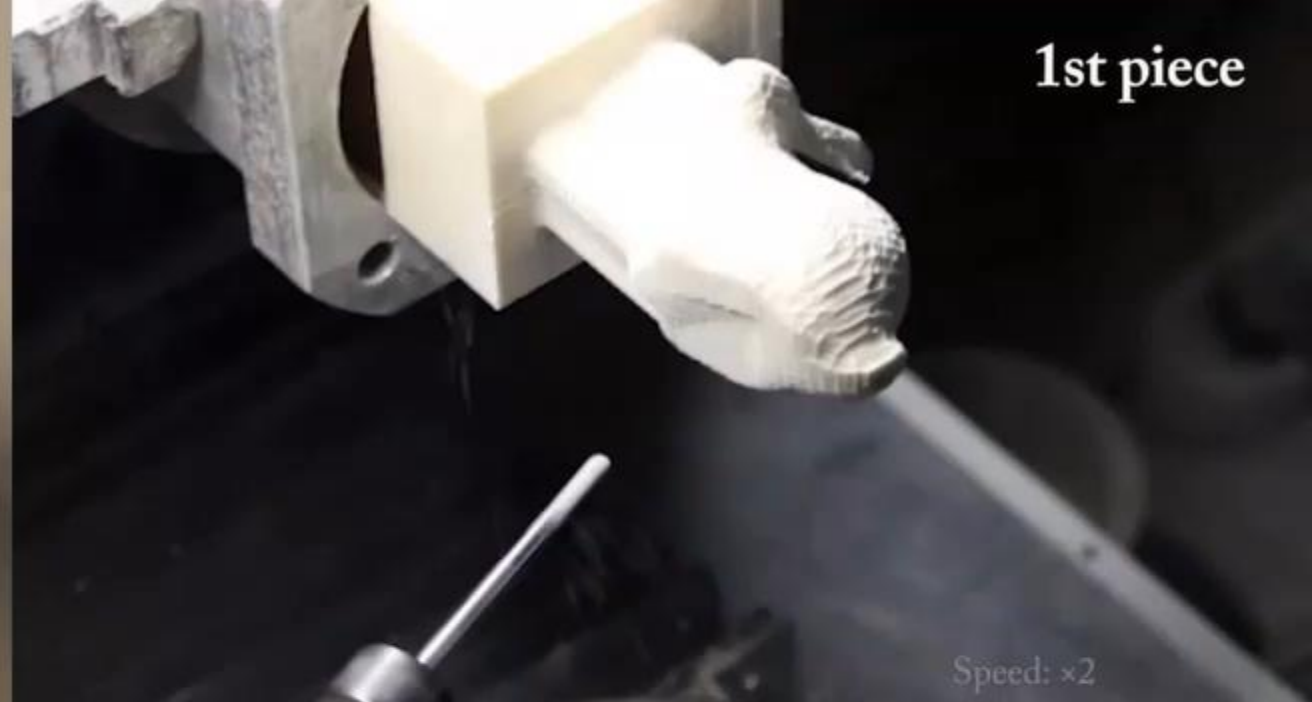
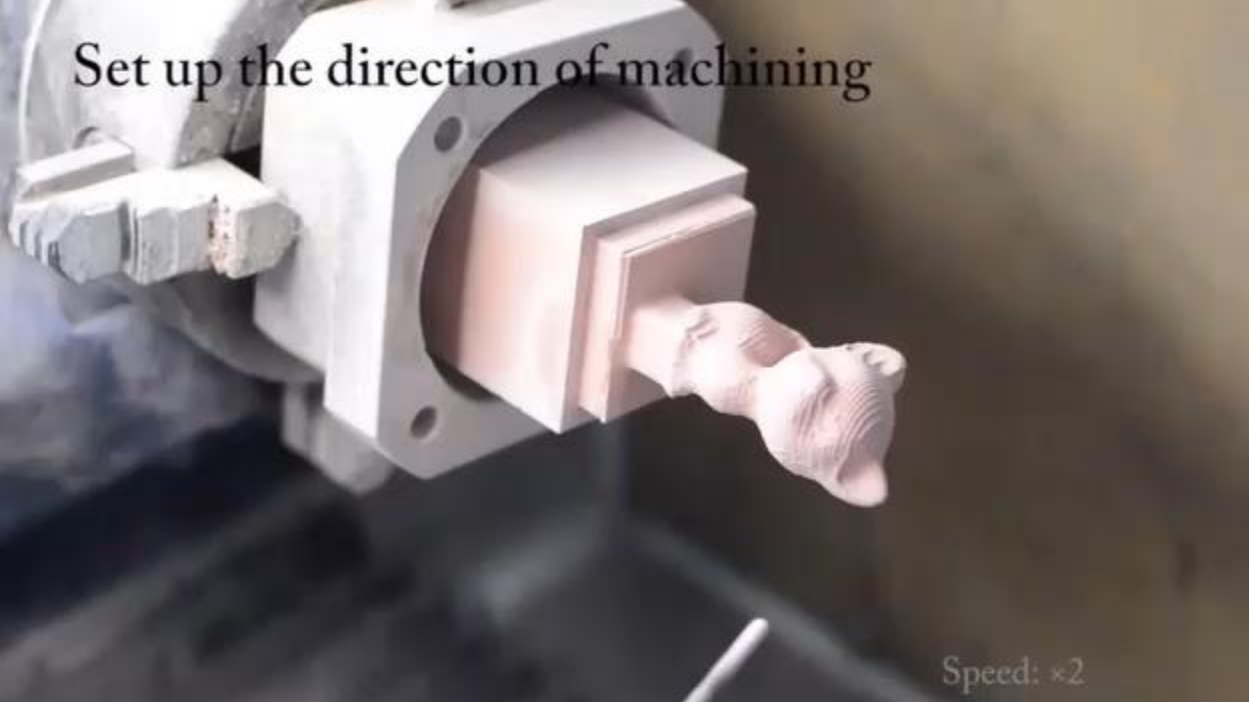


CNC 6040 2200W 5-axis machine

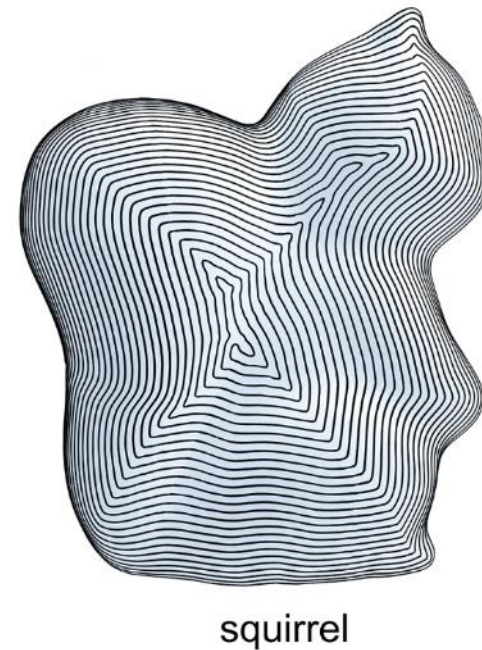
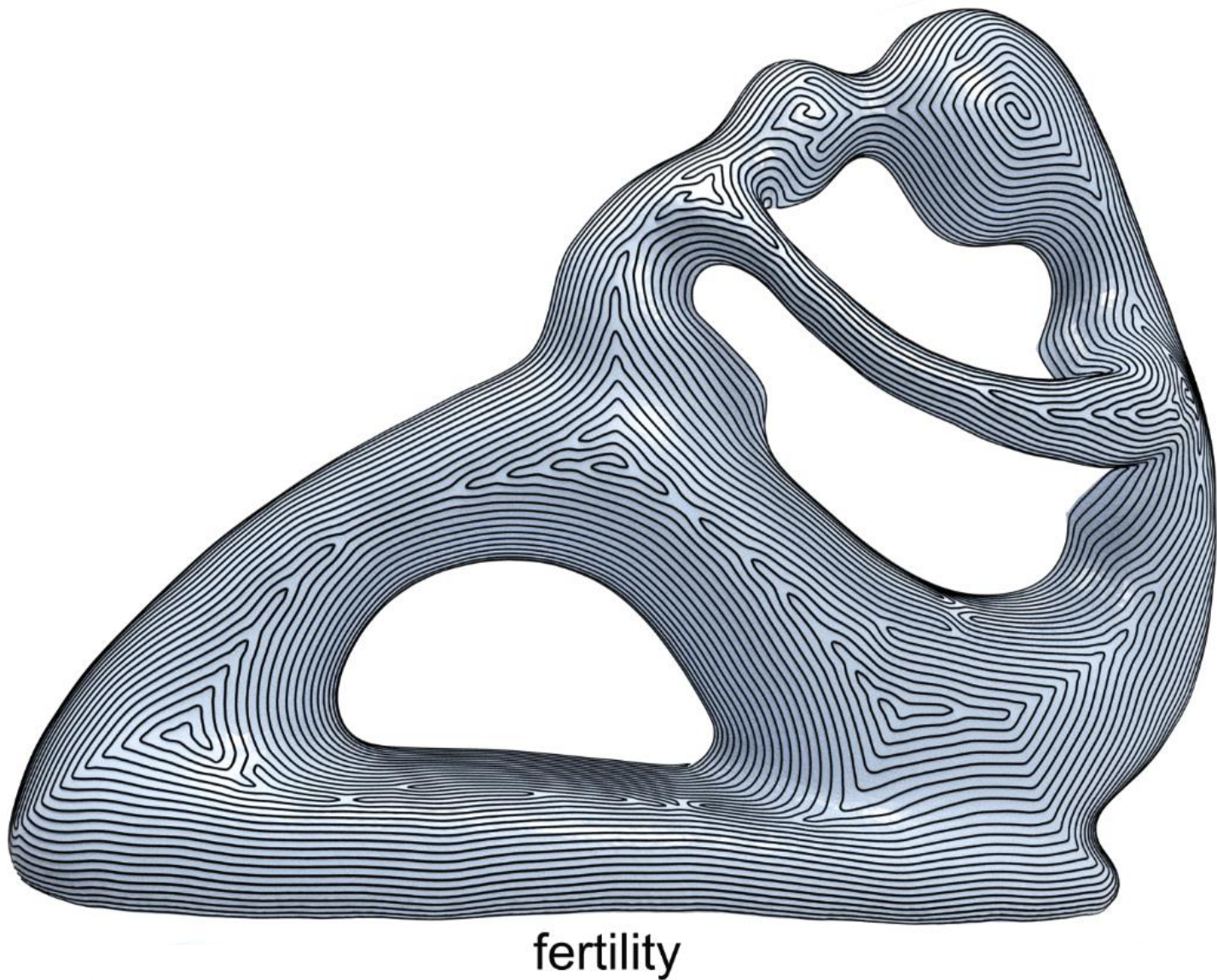
- Max scallop height: 0.045mm
- Cutter diameter: 4.0mm
- Feed rate: 500mm/min
- Chord error: 0.001mm
- Spindle speed: 15000r/min
- G-code is used to transfer the tool paths.



Real machining results of full 3D objects, with machinable resin boards as testing material.



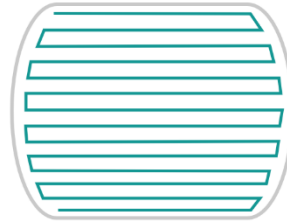
Results



Results

F: ISO-scallop connected Fermat spirals

Z: zigzag paths



C: contour-parallel paths



Patch	#sgZ	#sC	#sgF	%tnZ	%tnC	%tnF	t_Z	t_C	t_F
#1 (BUNNY)	9	4	1	7.1%	4.7%	1.5%	450	368	342
#2 (FERTILITY)	18	6	1	6.6%	4.0%	3.8%	1908	1054	1034
#3 (MAXPLANK)	5	1	1	7.6%	6.0%	2.5%	245	232	205
#4 (SQUIRREL)	6	1	1	6.0%	2.8%	1.9%	539	428	416
#5 (KITTEN)	11	2	1	7.4%	3.7%	2.8%	469	381	370

#disconnected segments

% sharp turns

Real machining time

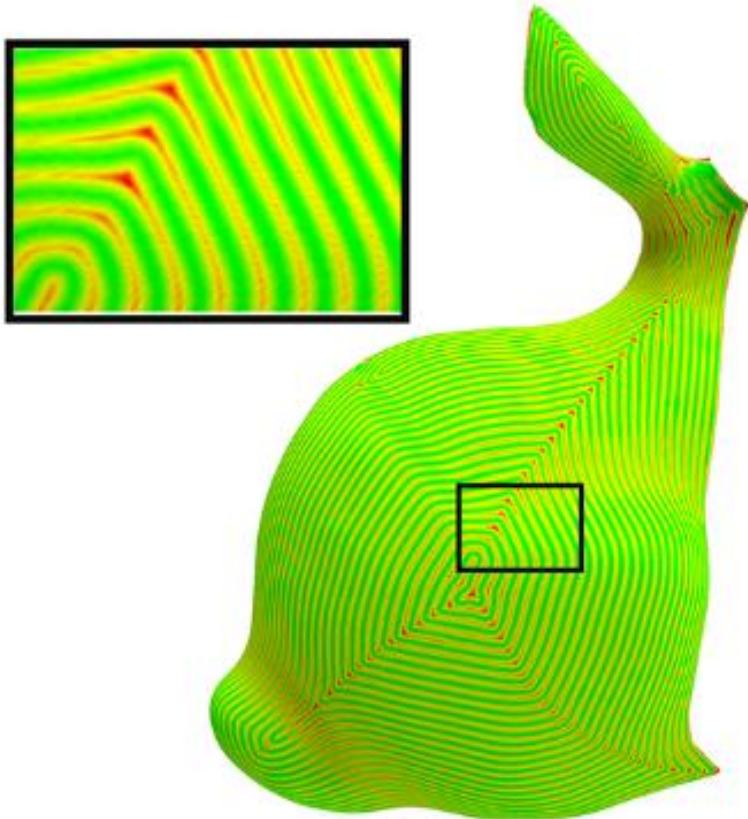
Results

Z: zigzag paths

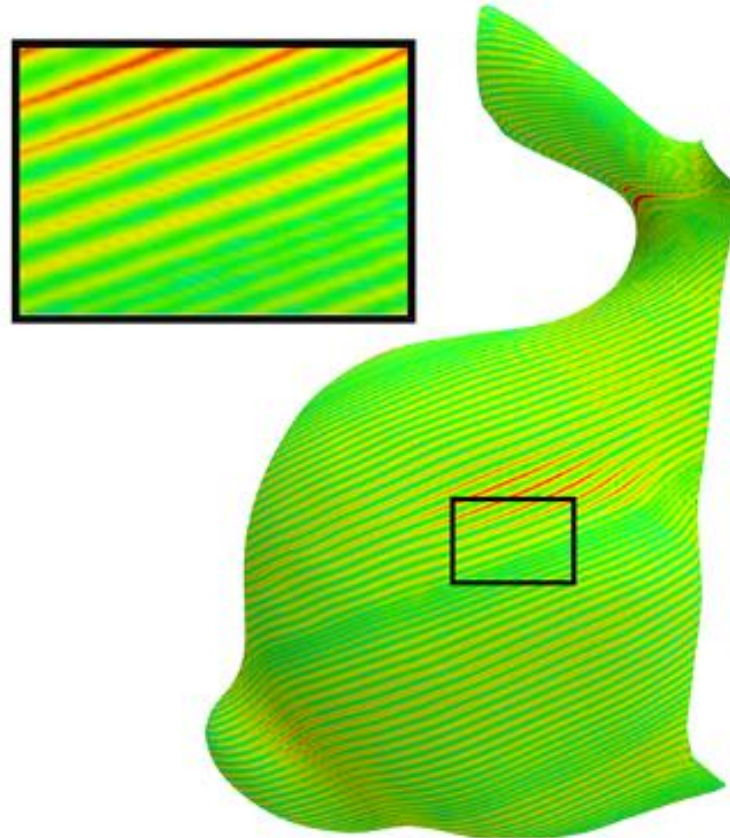
C: contour-parallel paths

F: ISO-scallop connected Fermat spirals

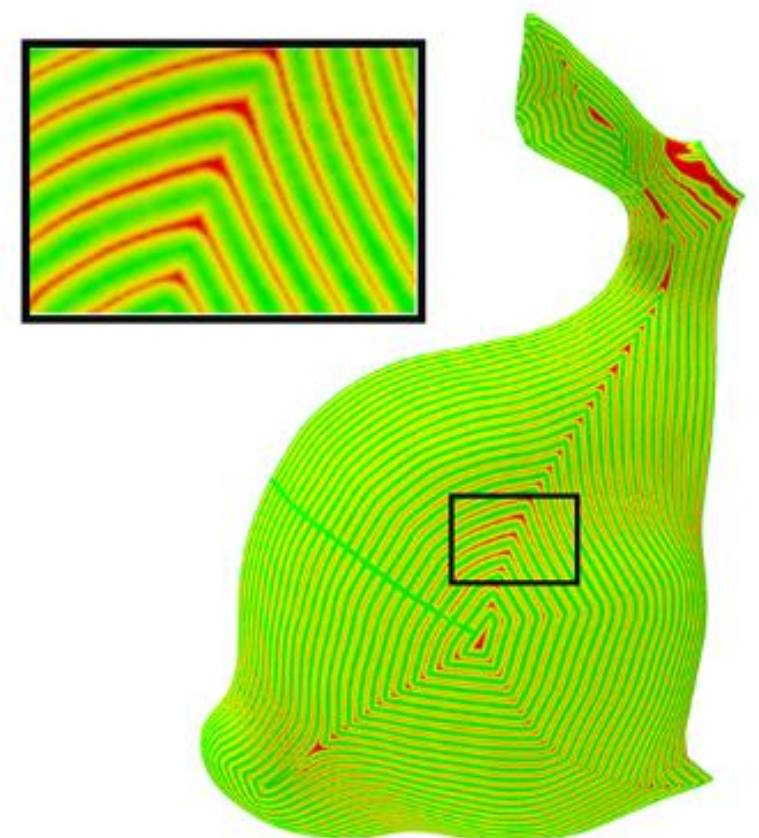
Our path



Zigzag



Contour-parallel



Scallop heights visualization

Results

Z: zigzag paths

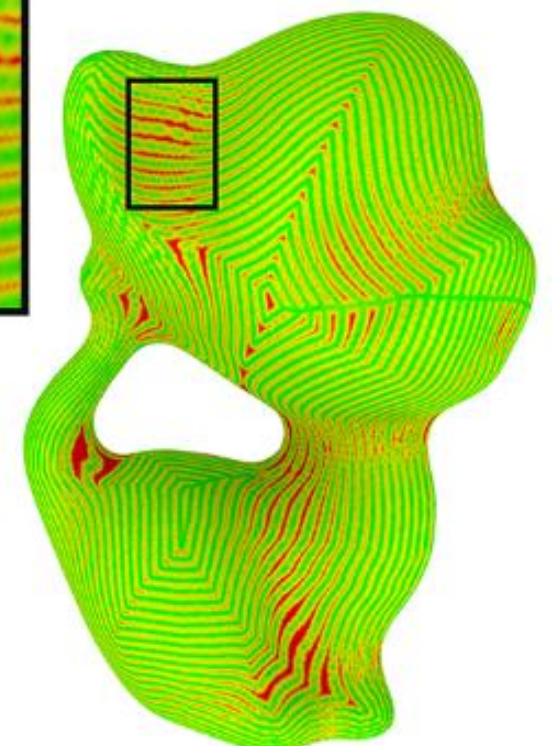
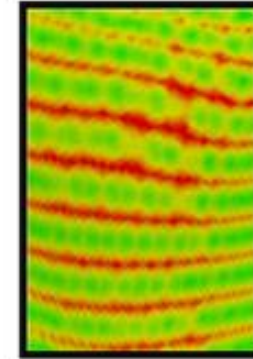
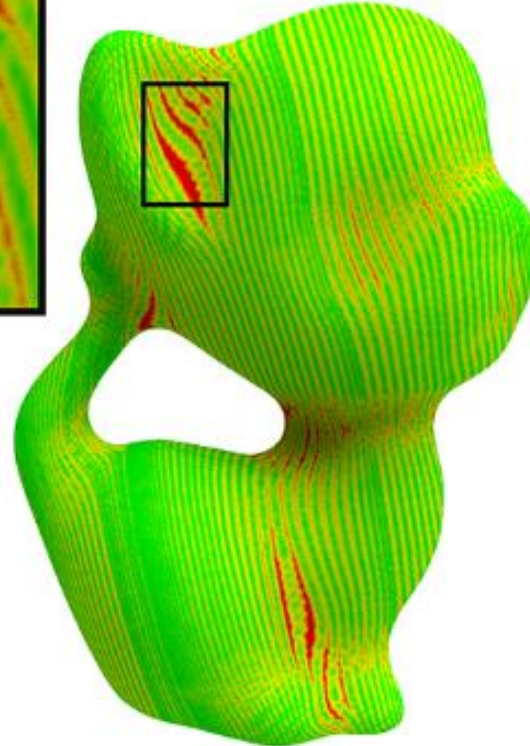
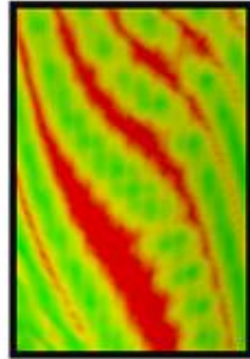
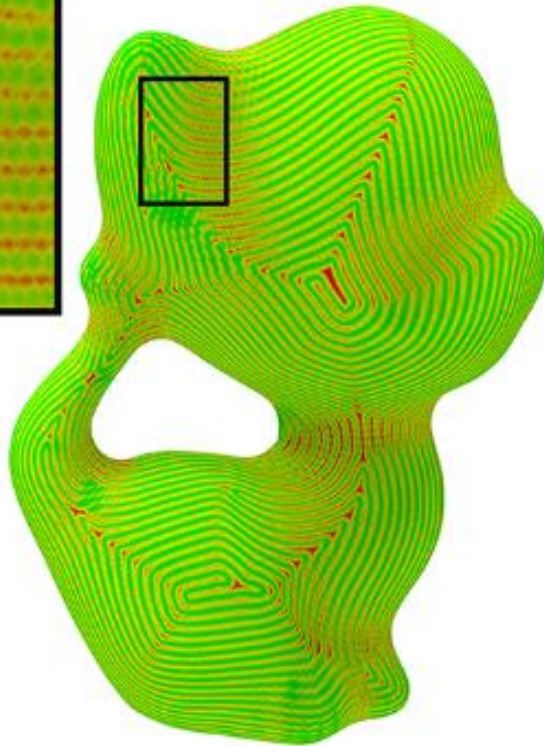
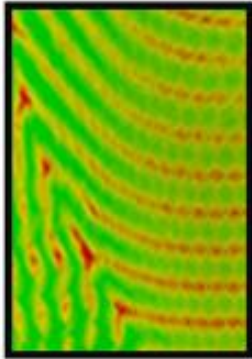
C: contour-parallel paths

F: ISO-scallop connected Fermat spirals

Our path

Zigzag

Contour-parallel



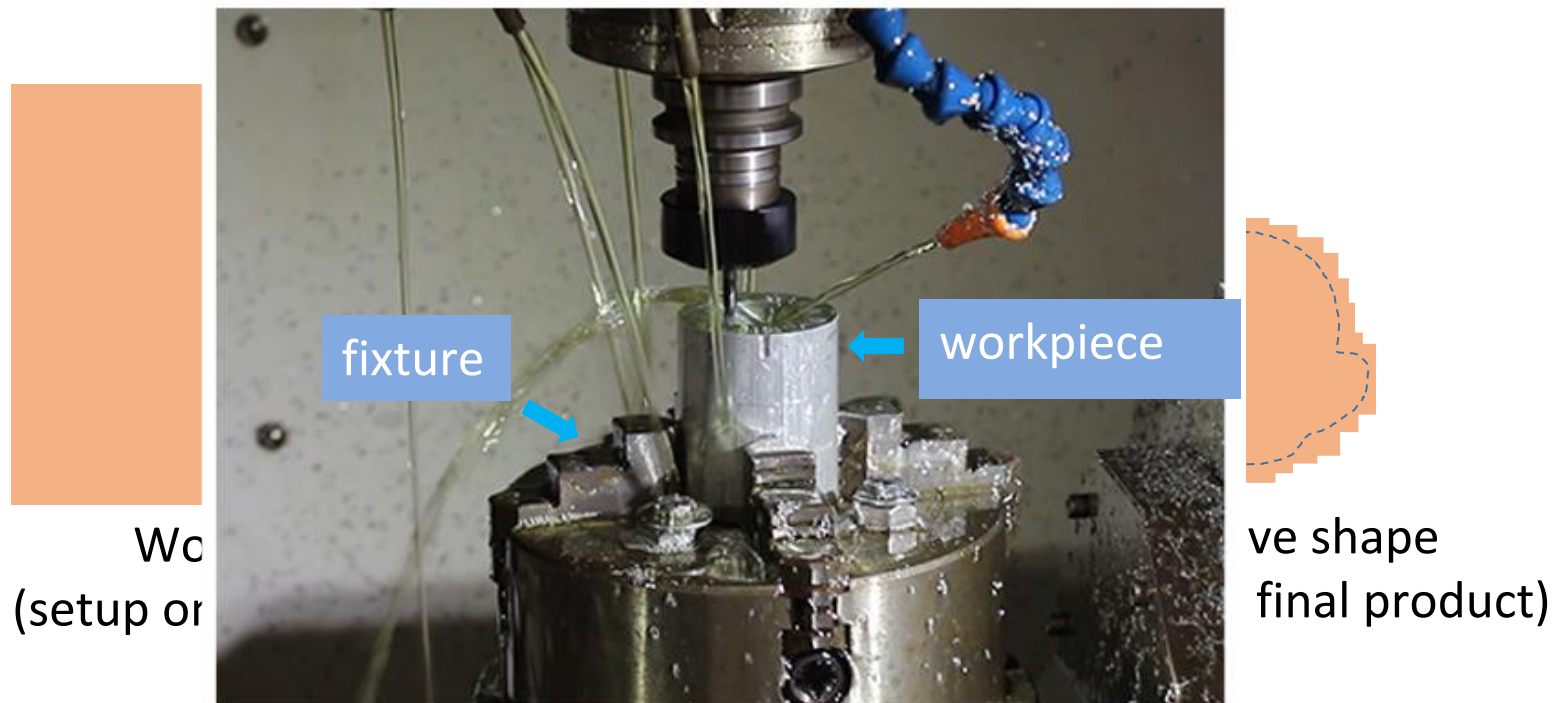
Scallop heights visualization

Conclusion and limitation

- A fully automatic algorithm
 - **Accessibility decomposition** for setup planning
 - **Iso-scallop connected Fermat spirals** for tool path planning
- Practical CNC machining issues
 - Fixture design, cutter switching
 - Rough machining
 - Do not address **inaccessibility** from tunnels or hollow parts
- Do not produce a globally continuous carving path for one setup

Future works

- Rough machining stage for free-form 3D objects
- Fixture design considering setup planning
- Full 5-axis machining tool path generation



Acknowledgements

- Reviewers
- Jinjie Lin
- Jibin Zhao, Libin Sun, Haoyuan Yu...

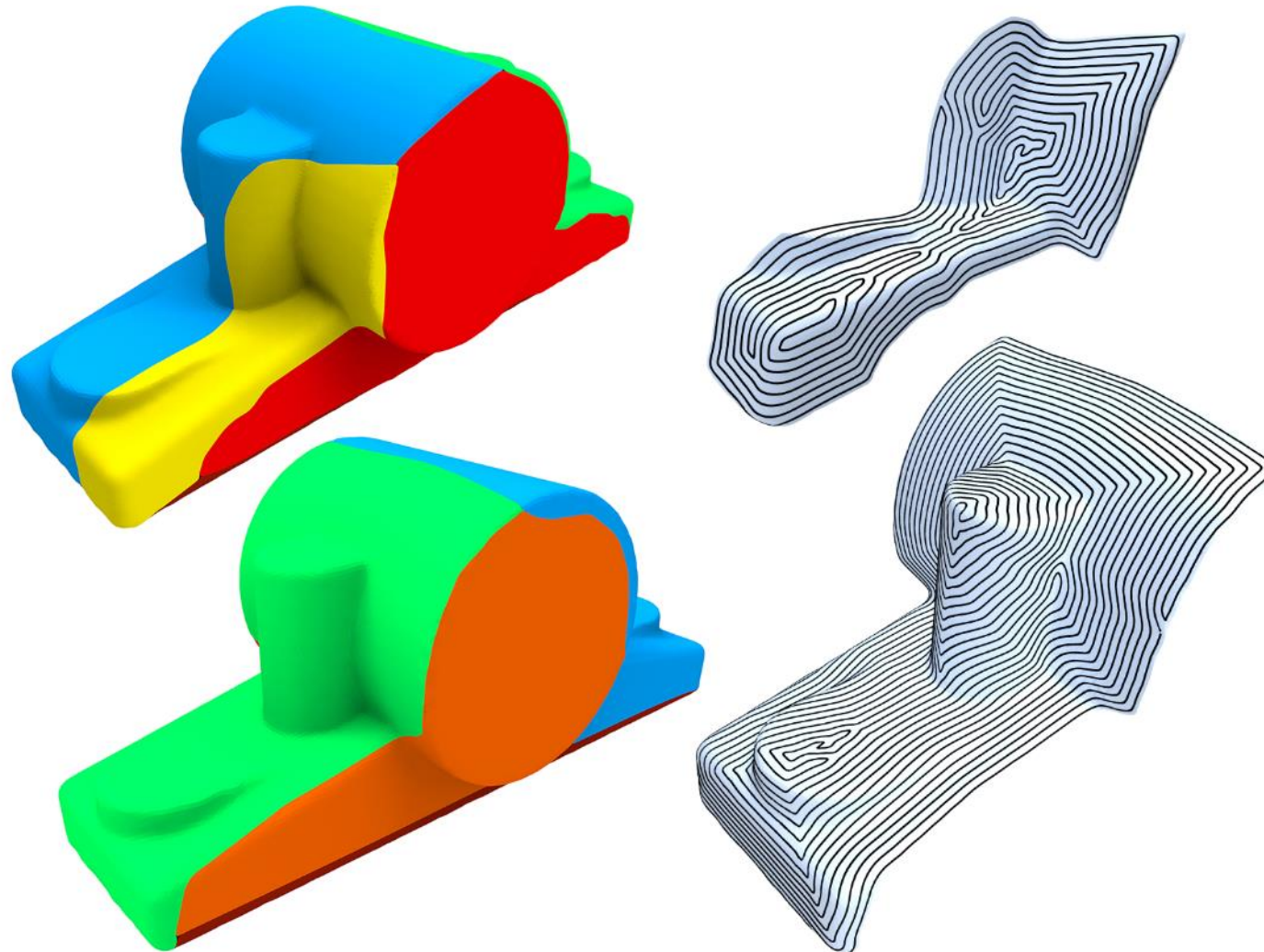
Thank you!



<http://irc.cs.sdu.edu.cn/DSCarver/>



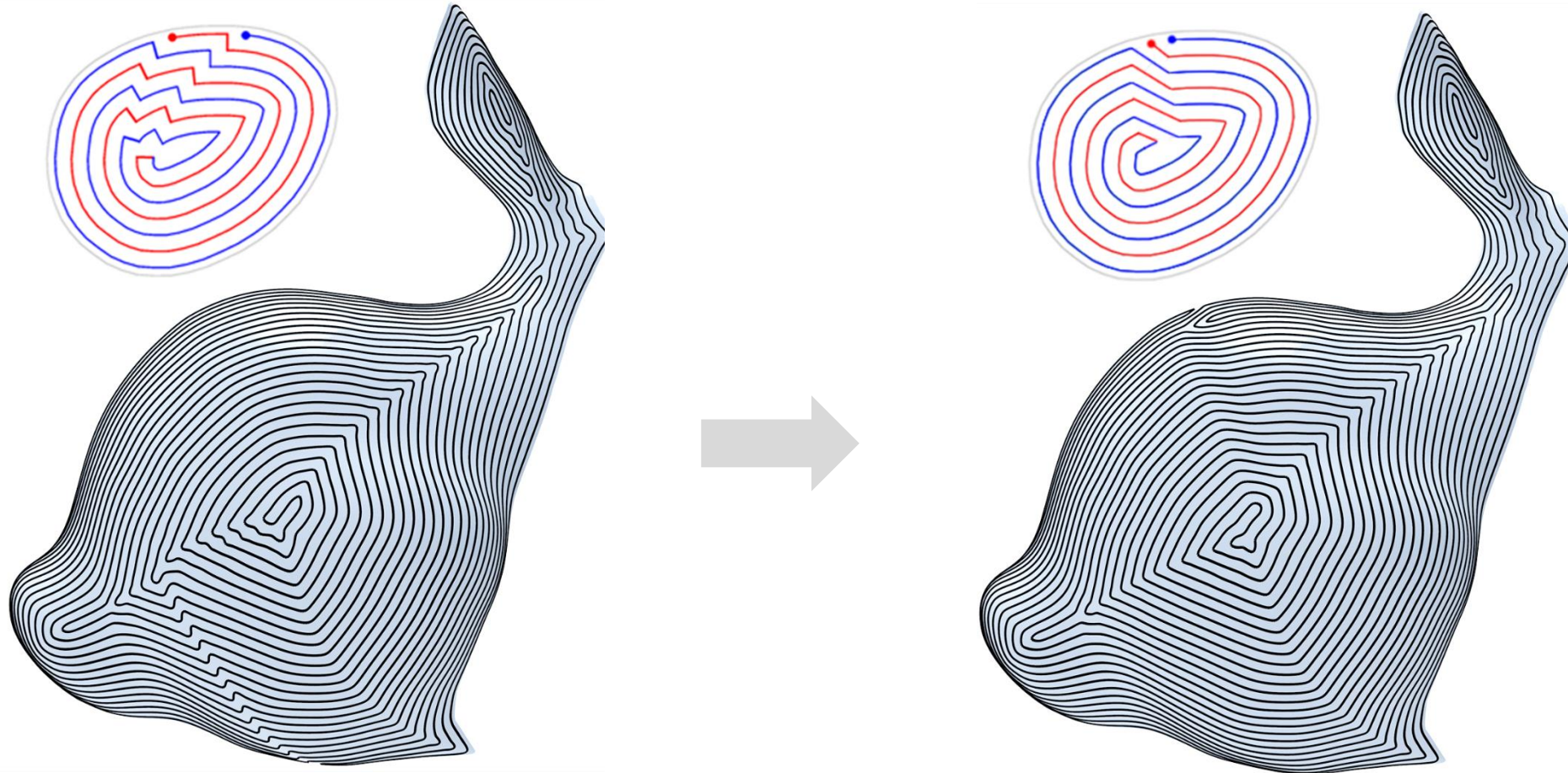
Conclusion



CAD/Engineering parts

Connected Fermat Spirals (CFS)

- Trick: short **“oblique”** curves instead of zigzag connections



zigzag connections

Short “oblique” connections