



DETC2014-34801

Open Source 3D Scanning and Printing for Design Conceptualization and Realization

8/20/2014

**Conrad S. Tucker, David St. John, Ishan
Behoora, Alexandre Marcireau
{ctucker4,iub5,aem28}@psu.edu,
{dbsaintjohn}@engr.psu.edu**



PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

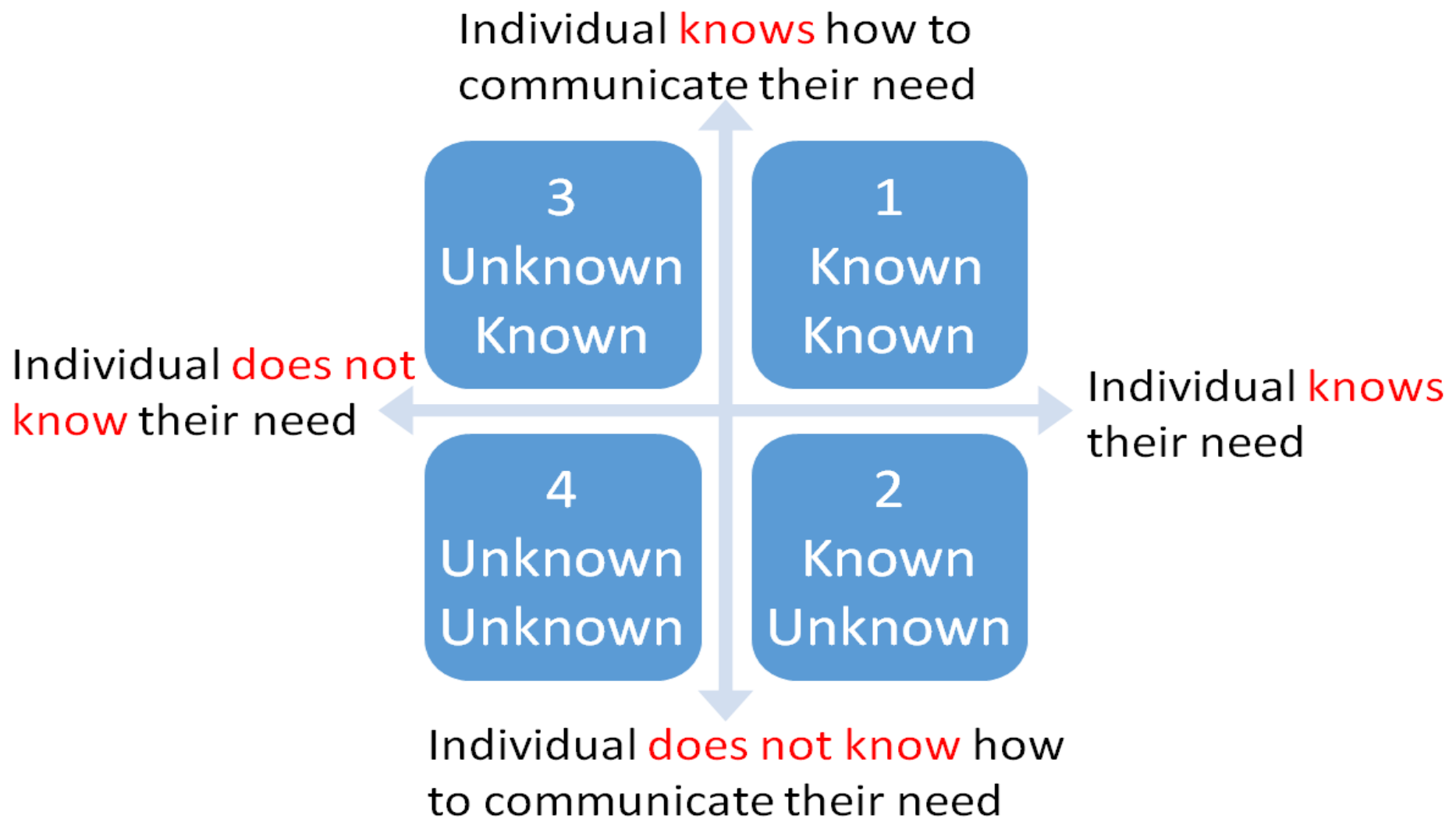


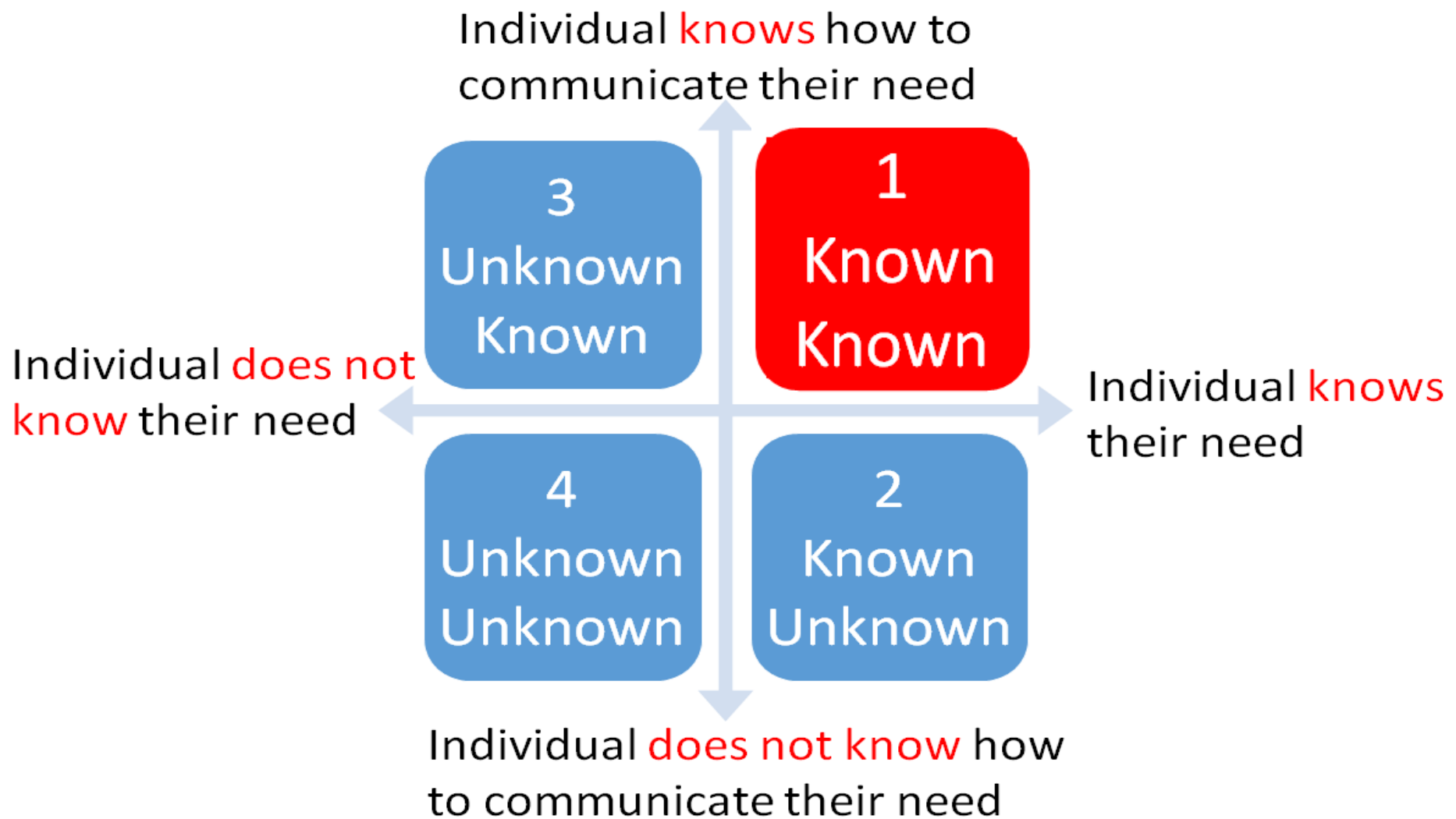
- Background
- Motivation
- Methodology
- Case Study
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future Work

Where do I pour my coffee?

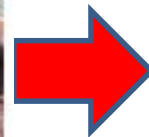
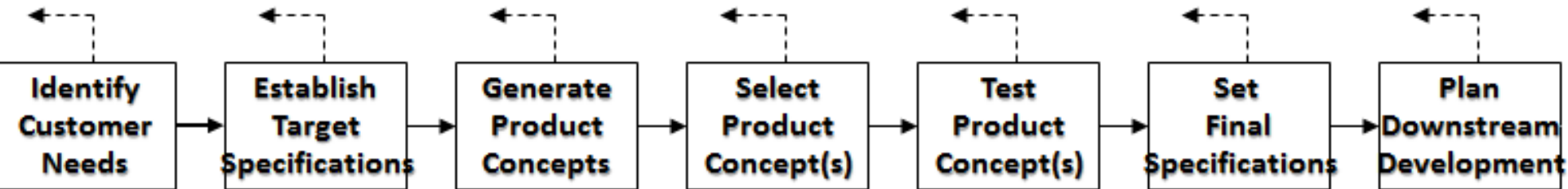
- “I need a product that can hold hot liquid in the morning and that I can drink from (with one hand), while driving to work”





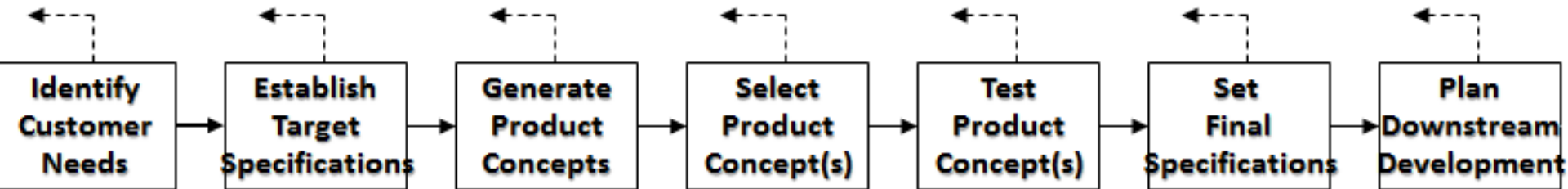


Product Design and Development Process



•Wassenaar, H.J. and W. Chen (2003); Michalek, *et al.* (2005); Lewis *et al.* (2006), Kumar *et al.* (2007), Hoyle, C. and W. Chen (2009); Agard, B. and A. Kusiak (2004), Moon, *et al.* (2006), Simpson *et al.* (2014)

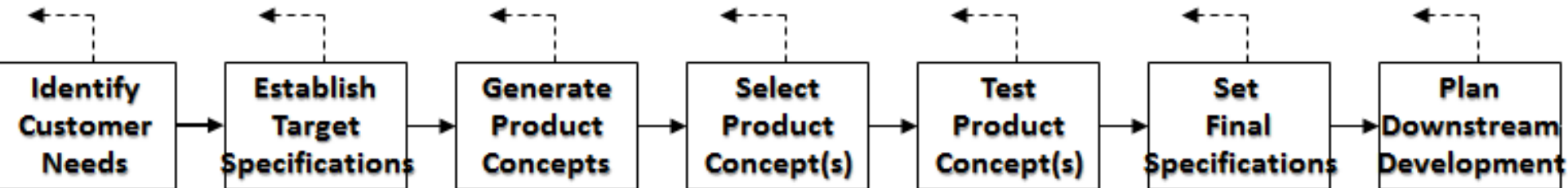
Product Design and Development Process



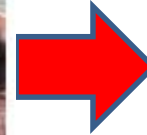
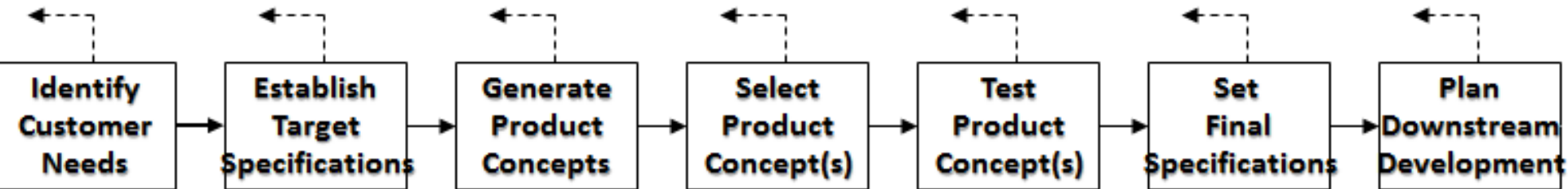
Coffee Mug



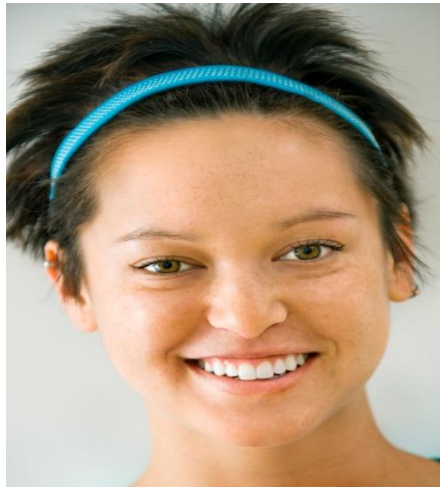
Product Design and Development Process



Product Design and Development Process

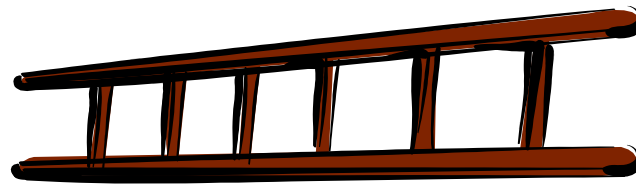


What distinguishes YOU from an “expert designer”?

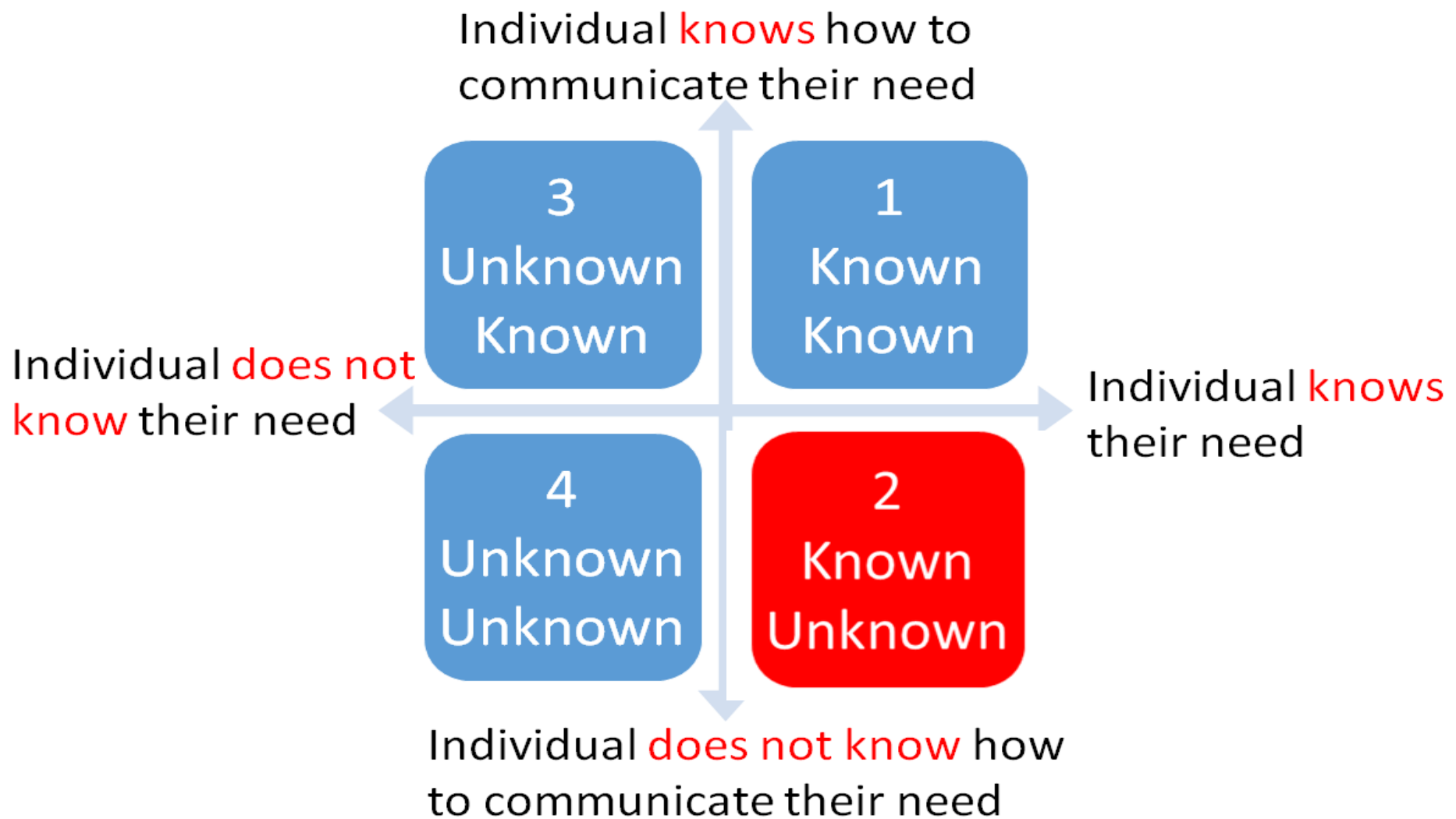


Individual

Knowledge
Technology



“Expert Designer”





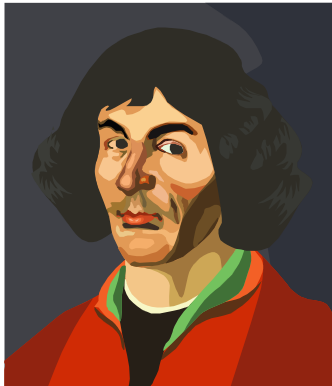
Research Hypothesis

Off-the-shelf scanning hardware and Open Source software enable design capture, reuse and realization with minimal loss of information

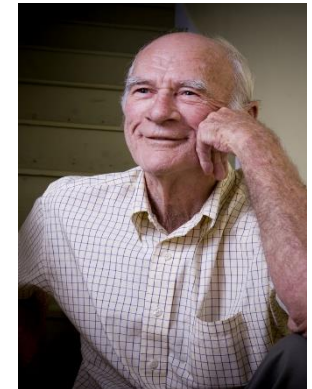


History of Knowledge Democratization Via Technological Advancements

Then



Now



- Speed/Efficiency
- Loss of Information

Then



Now



Methodology

START



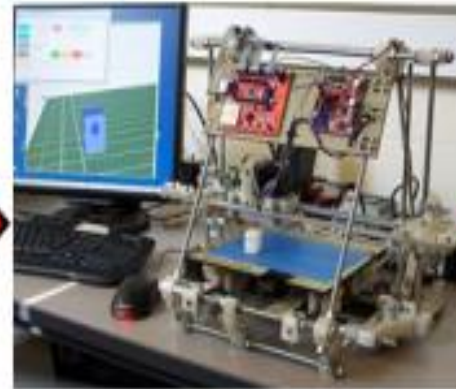
Physical-Digital
3D Scan



3D CAD file

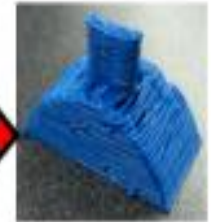


Open Source
Network



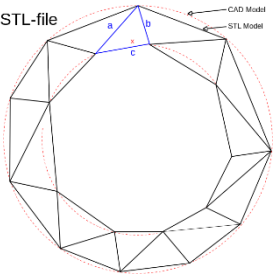
3D printing

END



Digital-Physical
Prototype

Quantifying Information Propagation



$$Complexity = Density^{Curvature} \quad \text{Singh et al. (2011)}$$

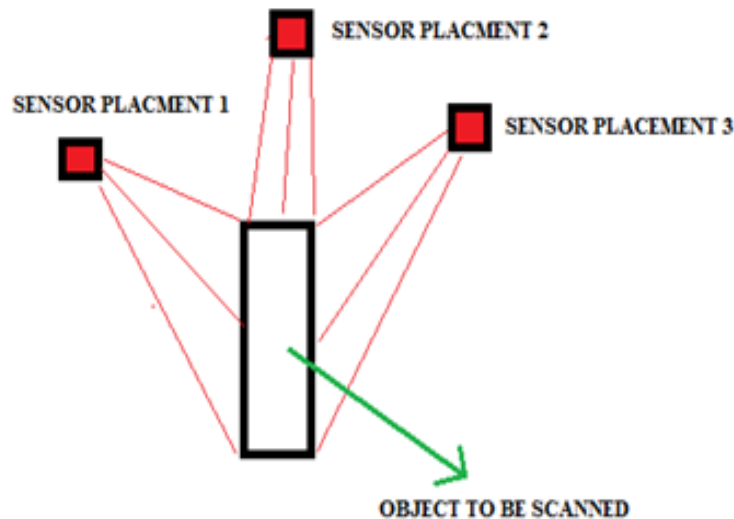
$$Density(V) = \frac{numNbrs(V)}{\sum_{i=1}^{numNbrs(V)} edgeLength(V, V_i)} \quad Curvature(V) = \sum_{i=1}^{numNbrs(V)} \frac{cdiff(N(V), N(V_i))}{numNbrs(V)}$$

- $numNbrs(V)$ = Number of neighbors for vertex V
- $edgeLength(V, V_i)$ = Edge length between vertex V and its adjacent vertices V_i
- $cdiff(x, y)$ = cosine difference between normal vectors of vertex V and V_i (x and y are adjacent normal vectors represented by n_i, n_j and n_k)



Open Source 3D scanning

- Off-the-shelf sensors are utilized to create 3D scans by taking multiple readings



Open Source 3D scanning

- 3D models are generated and exported as STL files

Visualization of Depth Readings

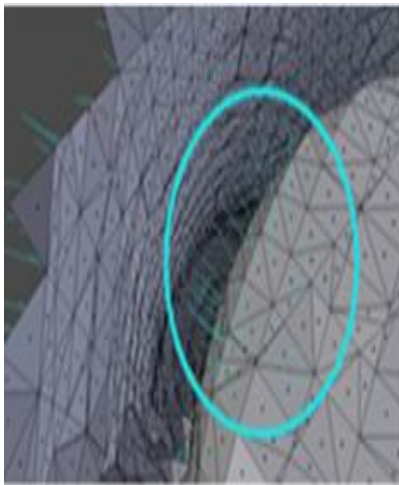


Resulting 3D Rendered Image

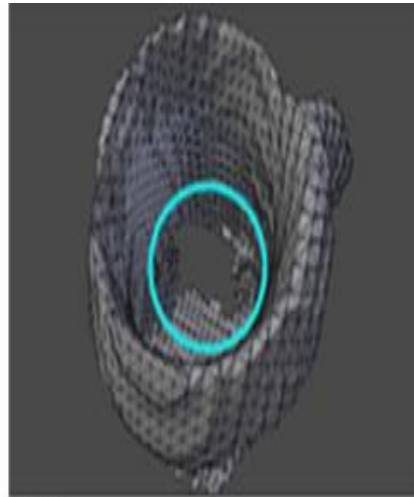


Design Restoration

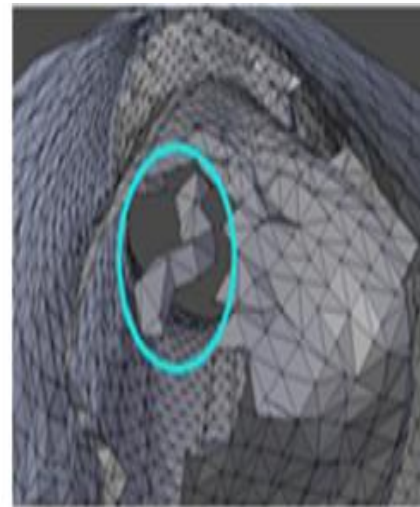
- 3D point cloud data must be a manifold and free of errors
- The Open Source software, blender is used to repair errors



Inverted normals



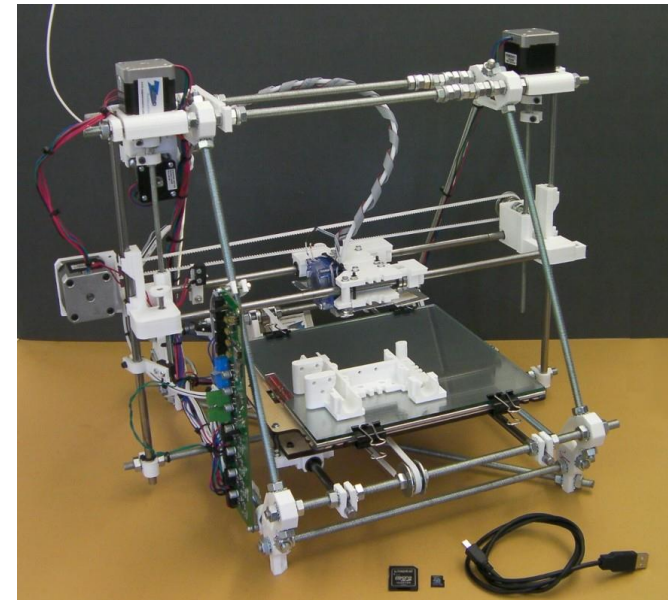
Hole



Isolated faces

Prototyping

- The augmented design can then be digitally transmitted and shared
- 3D models are printed using low cost options such as RepRaps



Case study

- A off-the-shelf and relatively low cost depth sensor (30 Hz, 640 X 480, MS Kinect)

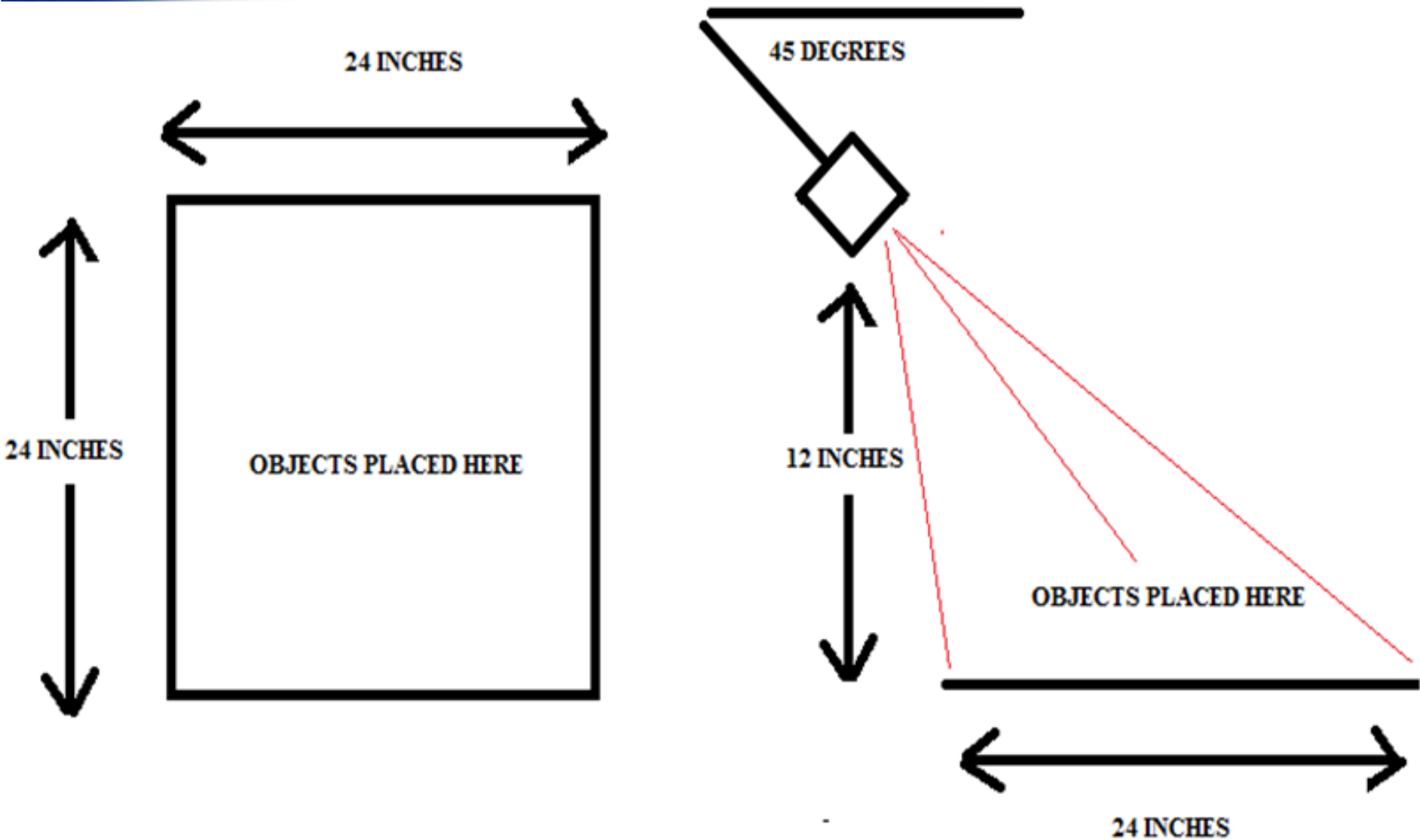


Case study

- The sensor was used to scan
 - i) a bottle of quick dry glue
 - ii) a white board eraser marker
 - iii) a coffee mug

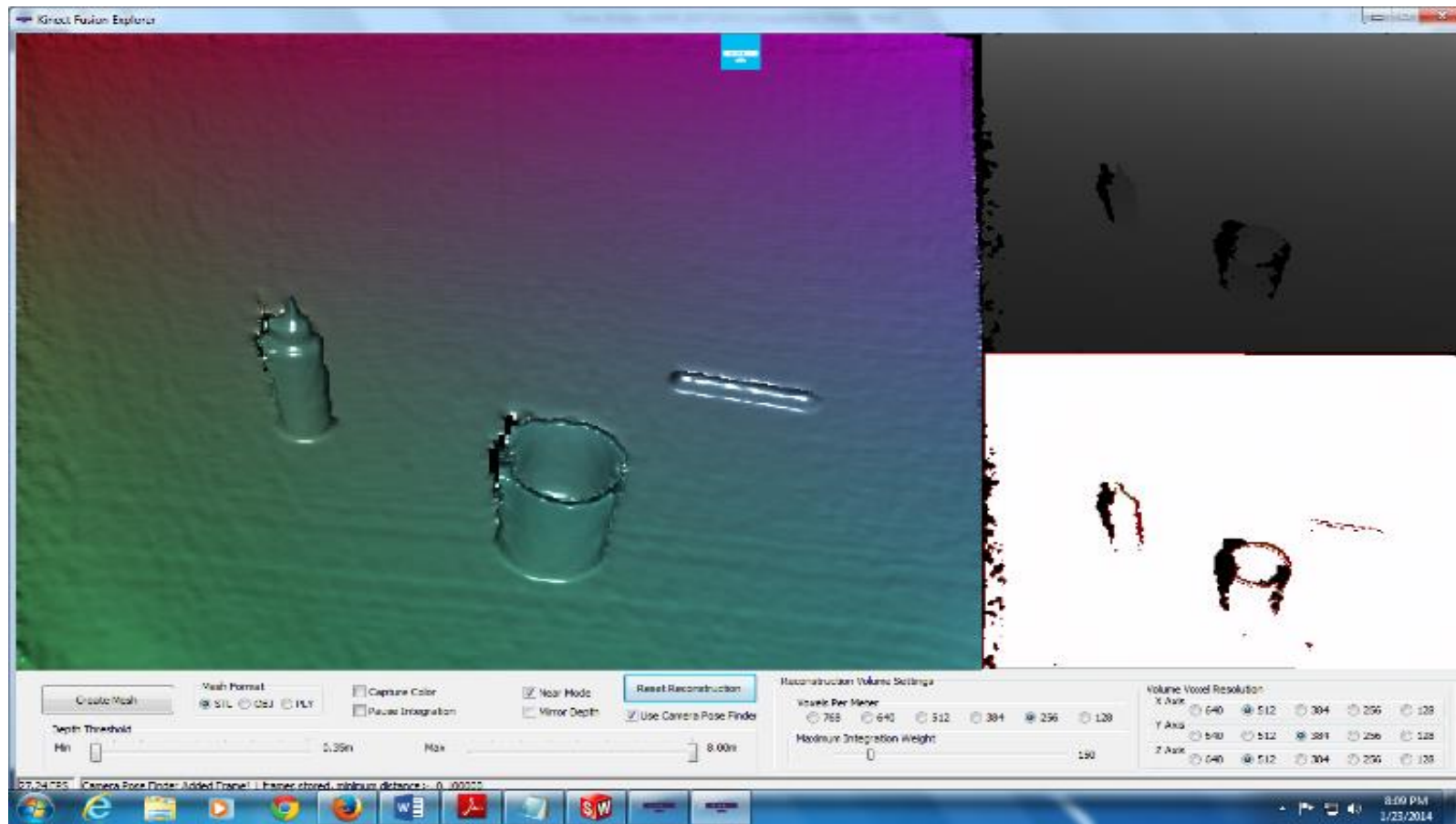


Scan Schematic



Dynamic 3D Generation

- Rotating the sensor around the objects created 3d scans



3D Design Augmentation

- Relevant parts selected and repaired

Mesh Identification

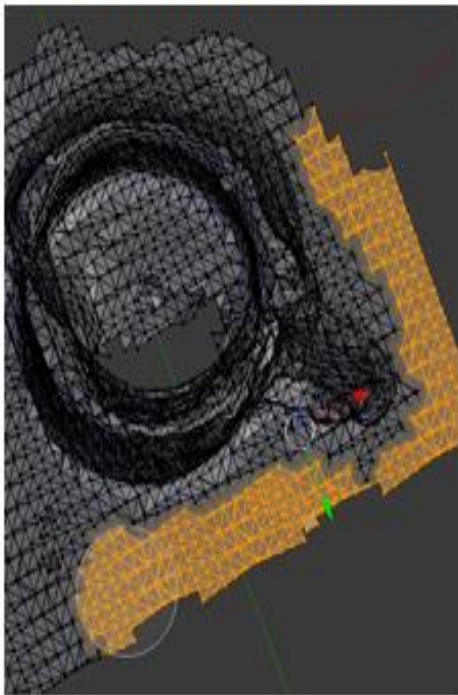


Image 1

Cleaned Mesh

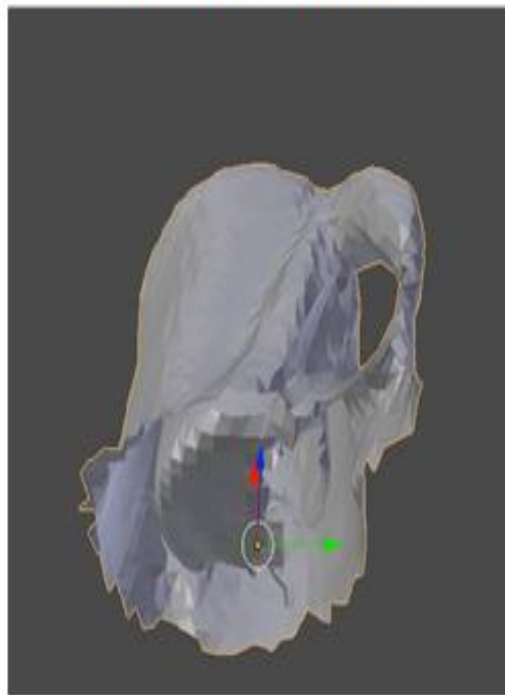


Image 2

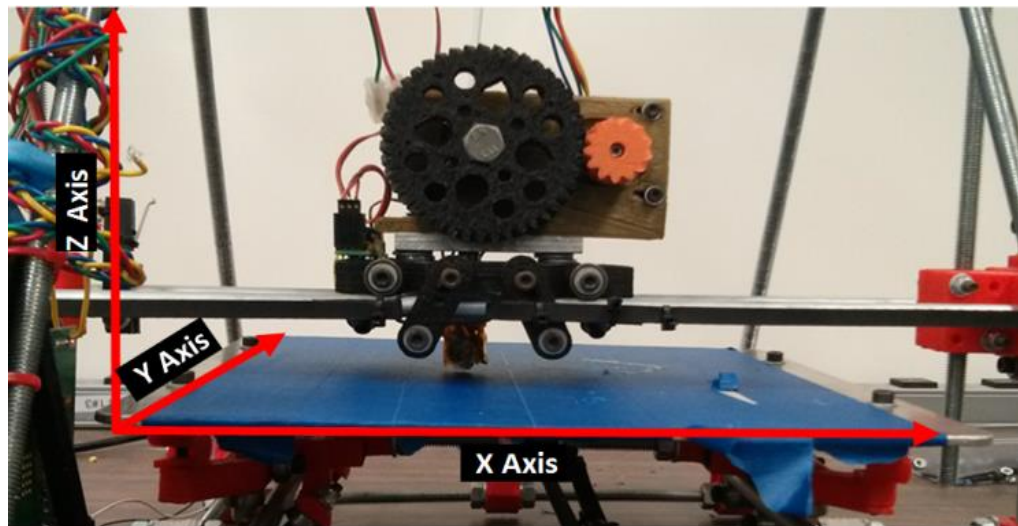
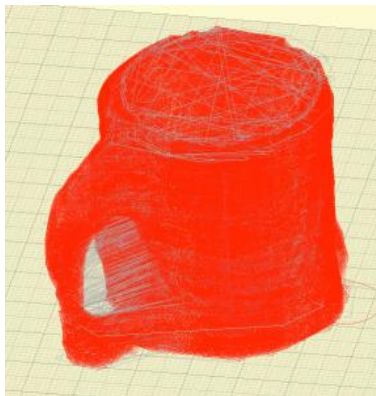
Final Repaired Mesh



Image 3

Physical Design Realization

- The mesh's orientation and scale were checked before finally printing



Results and Discussion

Complexity Metric	Original 3D Scanned STL	Repaired 3D STL
Density	2.06	9.13
Curvature	0.019	0.026
Overall Complexity	1.013	1.059

Original Object



3D Printed Object



Efficiency of Design Capture and Realization

	3D Scan	3D Repair	3D Print
Duration	5 minutes	60 minutes	120 minutes
Expertise	STL, KinectFusion	Manipulate a mesh in Blender)	G-Code, STL, RepRap
# Steps	4	2 (clean, repair)	3 (orient, slice, print)
Hardware Needed	Kinect Sensor, PC	PC	PC 3D printer
Software Needed	Kinect SDK, KinectFusion code	Blender Netfabb (cloud service)	ReplicatorG Slic3r Pronterface



Where do I pour my coffee?

- “I need a product that can hold hot liquid in the morning and that I can drink from (with one hand), while driving to work”





Conclusion and Future Work

- Off-the-shelf scanning hardware and Open Source software enable design capture, reuse and realization with minimal loss of information
- Quantified the time and technology requirements of the design capture, reuse and realization process
- New data handling approaches and methods and reduction of error propagation

Acknowledgement & References

Contributors:

- D.A.T.A. Lab: Conrad S. Tucker, David St. John, Ishan Behoora, Alexandre Marcireau

References

- [1] S. Rusinkiewicz, O. Hall-Holt, and M. Levoy, "Real-time 3D Model Acquisition," in *Proceedings of the 29th Annual Conference on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques*, New York, NY, USA, 2002, pp. 438–446.
- [2] E. N. Wiebe, "Transfer of Learning Between 3D Modeling Systems," *EDGJ*, vol. 67, no. 3, Jun. 2009.
- [3] H. M. Daanen and G. J. van de Water, "Whole body scanners," *Displays*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 111–120, Nov. 1998.
- [4] "Professional 3D Printing | Stratasys." [Online]. Available: <http://www.stratasys.com/>. [Accessed: 25-Jan-2014].





Questions

