

Recovering Primitives in 3D CAD meshes

Roseline Bènière^{1,2}

G. Subsol¹, G. Gesquière³, F. Le Breton² and W. Puech¹

LIRMM, University of Montpellier 2/CNRS, France (1)

C4W, Montpellier, France (2)

LSIS, Aix Marseille University, France(3)

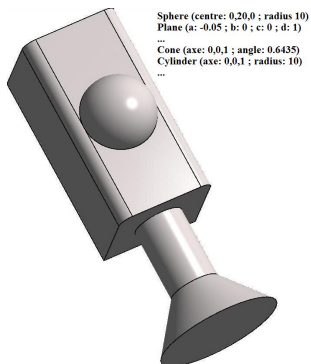
January 26st

SPIE 2011



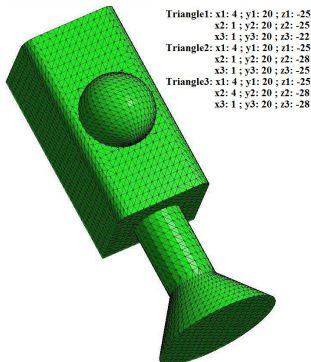
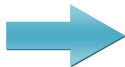
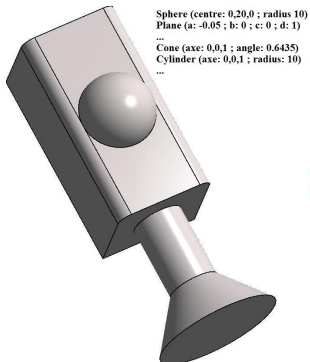
Objective

- A CAD object is usually modeled by a structured combination of primitive surfaces (Plane, Sphere, Cone, Cylinder, Splines ...)



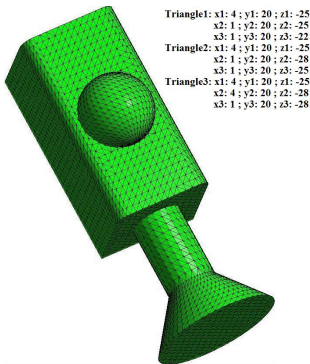
Objective

- A CAD object is usually modeled by a structured combination of primitive surfaces (Plane, Sphere, Cone, Cylinder, Splines ...)
- But a discretization into a 3D mesh is used in many cases



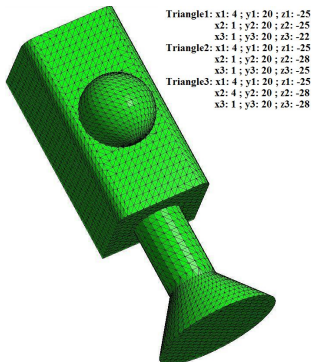
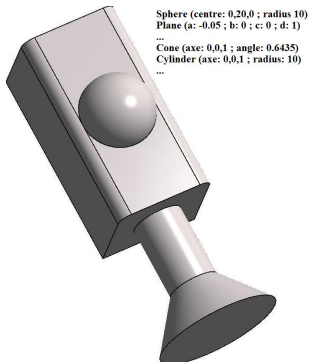
Objective

- A CAD object is usually modeled by a structured combination of primitive surfaces (Plane, Sphere, Cone, Cylinder, Splines ...)
- But a discretization into a 3D mesh is used in many cases
- And the initial continuous model can be lost or not correspond anymore



Objective

- A CAD object is usually modeled by a structured combination of primitive surfaces (Plane, Sphere, Cone, Cylinder, Splines ...)
- But a discretization into a 3D mesh is used in many cases
- And the initial continuous model can be lost or not correspond anymore
- Then a primitive extraction algorithm may be required to reconstruct a continuous representation



Overview



Benkō et al.

Algorithms for reverse engineering boundary representation models

Computer-Aided Design 33(11): 839-851 2001



Sunil and Pande

Automatic recognition of features from freeform surface CAD models

Computer-Aided Design 40(4): 502-517 2008

Overview



Benkō *et al.*

Algorithms for reverse engineering boundary representation models

Computer-Aided Design 33(11): 839-851 2001



Sunil and Pande

Automatic recognition of features from freeform surface CAD models

Computer-Aided Design 40(4): 502-517 2008

Our method:



1 Definition of a local shape criterion

Overview



[Benkō et al.](#)

Algorithms for reverse engineering boundary representation models

Computer-Aided Design 33(11): 839-851 2001



[Sunil and Pande](#)

Automatic recognition of features from freeform surface CAD models

Computer-Aided Design 40(4): 502-517 2008

Our method:

- 1 Definition of a local shape criterion
- 2 Grouping vertices into areas corresponding to one primitive type

Overview



Benkō et al.

Algorithms for reverse engineering boundary representation models

Computer-Aided Design 33(11): 839-851 2001



Sunil and Pande

Automatic recognition of features from freeform surface CAD models

Computer-Aided Design 40(4): 502-517 2008

Our method:

- 1 Definition of a local shape criterion
- 2 Grouping vertices into areas corresponding to one primitive type
- 3 Computation of the primitive parameters

Local shape definition

The shape definition uses

Local shape definition

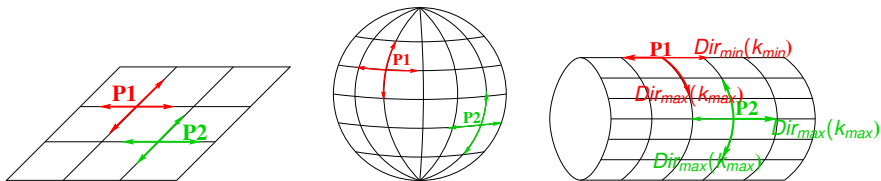
The shape definition uses **Curvature**

⇒ points contained in Plane, Sphere, Cone or Cylinder have specific features:

Local shape definition

The shape definition uses **Curvature**

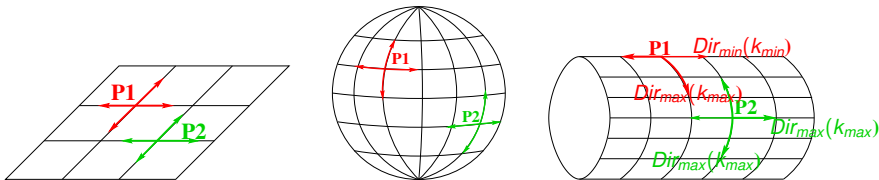
⇒ points contained in Plane, Sphere, Cone or Cylinder have specific features:



Local shape definition

The shape definition uses **Curvature**

⇒ points contained in Plane, Sphere, Cone or Cylinder have specific features:



	k_{min}	k_{max}	Dir_{min}	Dir_{max}
Plane	= 0	= 0	not defined	not defined
Sphere	= $\frac{1}{Radius}$	= $\frac{1}{Radius}$	not defined	not defined
Cone/Cylinder	= 0	= $\frac{1}{Radius}$	= generating line	not used
	= $\frac{1}{Radius}$	= 0	not used	= generating line

Curvature computation

⇒ We choose a method based on **Euler formula**



[Dong and Wang](#)

Curvatures estimation on triangular mesh

Journal of Zhejiang University-Science A 6(1): 128-136

2005

Curvature computation

⇒ We choose a method based on **Euler formula**

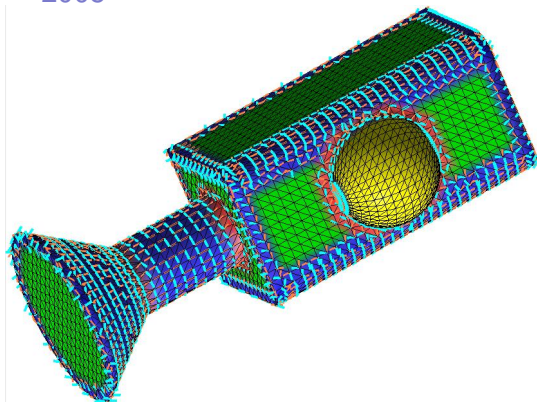


Dong and Wang

Curvatures estimation on triangular mesh

Journal of Zhejiang University-Science A 6(1): 128-136

2005



Concave point

Convex point

Plane point

Sphere point

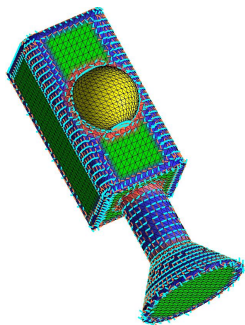
Dir_{max}

Dir_{min}

Neighborhood ring= 1

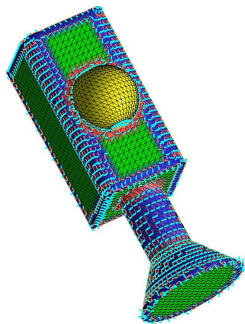
Plane/Sphere Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}



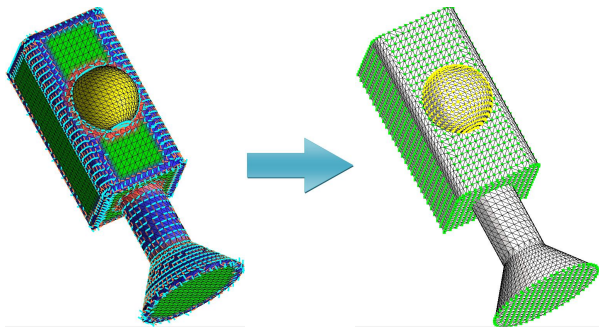
Plane/Sphere Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}
- Group all adjacent points with $k_{max} = k_{min} \approx k$
(if plane then $k = 0$)



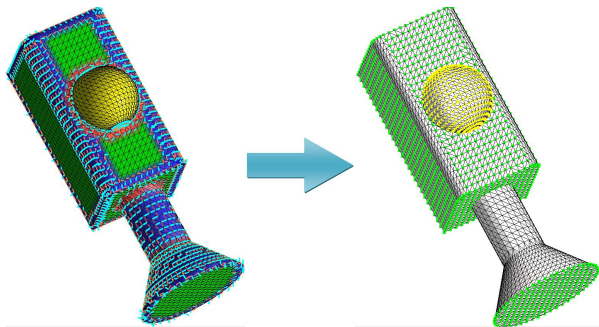
Plane/Sphere Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}
- Group all adjacent points with $k_{max} = k_{min} \approx k$
(if plane then $k = 0$)



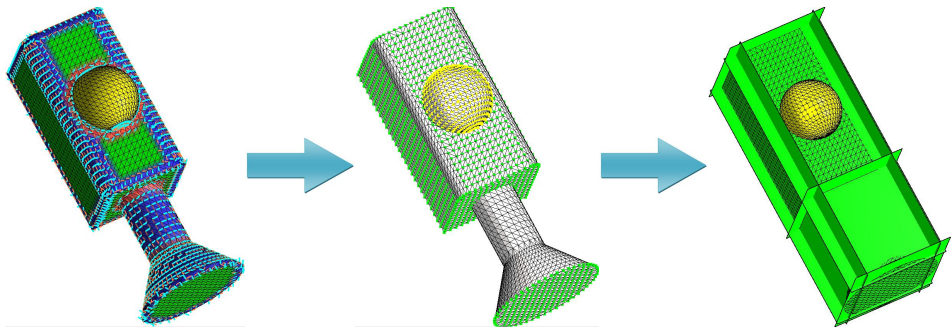
Plane/Sphere Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , \mathbf{Dir}_{min} and \mathbf{Dir}_{max}
- Group all adjacent points with $k_{max} = k_{min} \approx k$ (if plane then $k = 0$)
- Approximation by a least square regression with the implicit equations



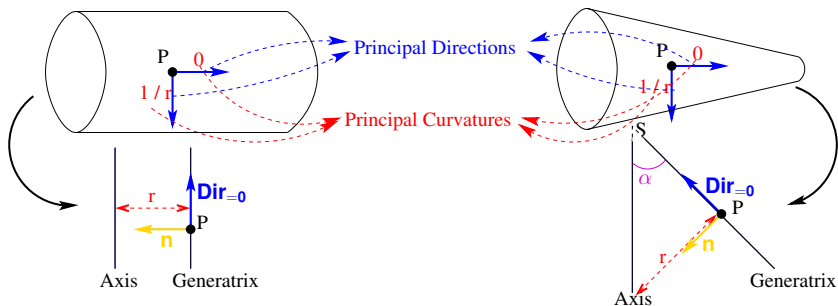
Plane/Sphere Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , \mathbf{Dir}_{min} and \mathbf{Dir}_{max}
- Group all adjacent points with $k_{max} = k_{min} \approx k$
(if plane then $k = 0$)
- Approximation by a least square regression with the implicit equations



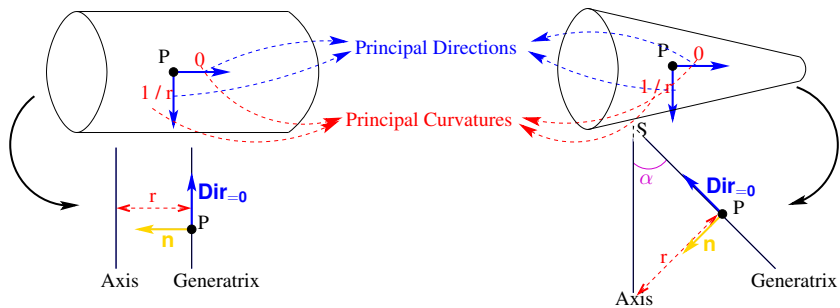
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

General features of cones and cylinders:



Cone/Cylinder Extraction

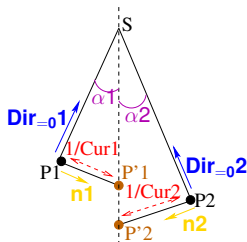
General features of cones and cylinders:



Criterion (C):

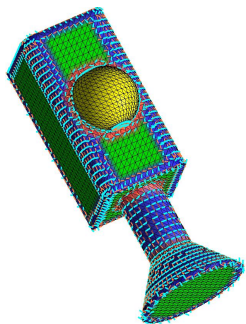
If P_1 and $P_2 \in$ same cone

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$



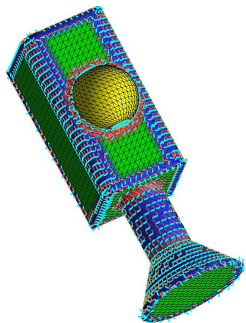
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}



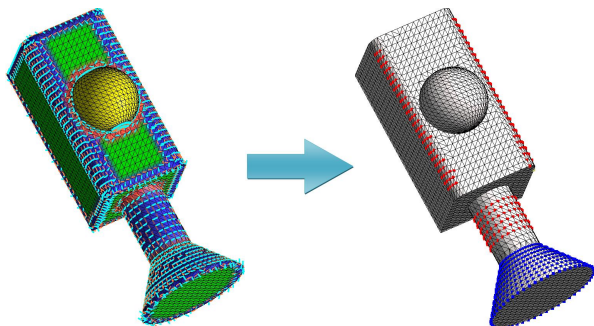
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}
- Group adjacent points with ($k_{min} = 0$ & $k_{max} \neq 0$) or ($k_{min} \neq 0$ & $k_{max} = 0$) and the criterion (C)



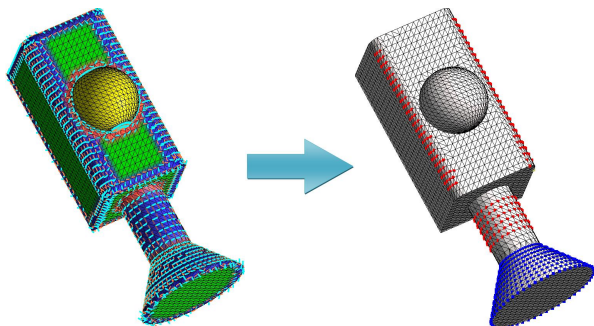
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}
- Group adjacent points with $(k_{min} = 0 \ \& \ k_{max} \neq 0)$ or $(k_{min} \neq 0 \ \& \ k_{max} = 0)$ and the criterion (C)



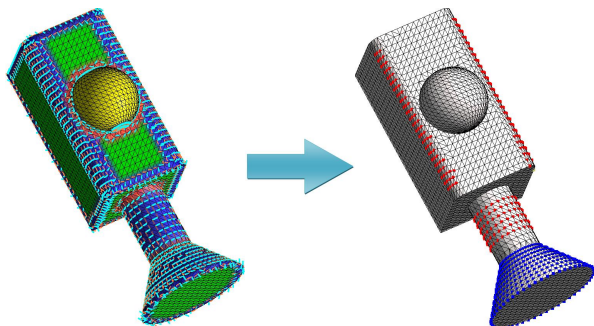
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}
- Group adjacent points with ($k_{min} = 0$ & $k_{max} \neq 0$) or ($k_{min} \neq 0$ & $k_{max} = 0$) and the criterion (C)
- By regression on all *pointAxis* (P') \Rightarrow rotation axis



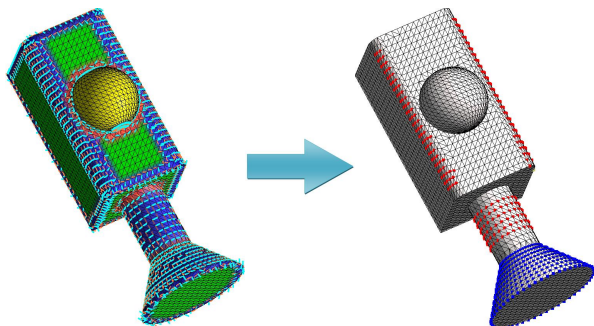
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir_{min}** and **Dir_{max}**
- Group adjacent points with ($k_{min} = 0$ & $k_{max} \neq 0$) or ($k_{min} \neq 0$ & $k_{max} = 0$) and the criterion (C)
- By regression on all *pointAxis* (P') \Rightarrow rotation axis
 $\Rightarrow \alpha =$ average of angles between rotation axis and $Dir_{=0}$



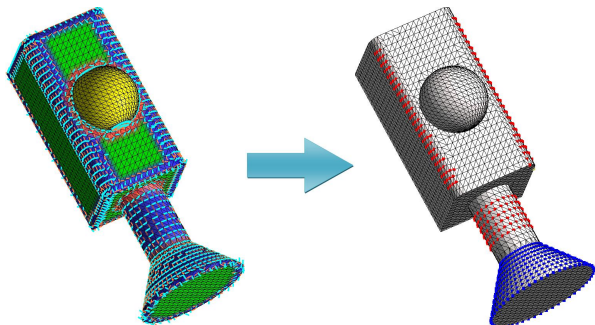
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir_{min}** and **Dir_{max}**
- Group adjacent points with ($k_{min} = 0$ & $k_{max} \neq 0$) or ($k_{min} \neq 0$ & $k_{max} = 0$) and the criterion (C)
- By regression on all *pointAxis* (P') \Rightarrow rotation axis
 $\Rightarrow \alpha =$ average of angles between rotation axis and $Dir_{=0}$
 - $\alpha = \pi \Rightarrow$ Cylinder: Average $\frac{1}{curvature} \Rightarrow$ Radius cylinder



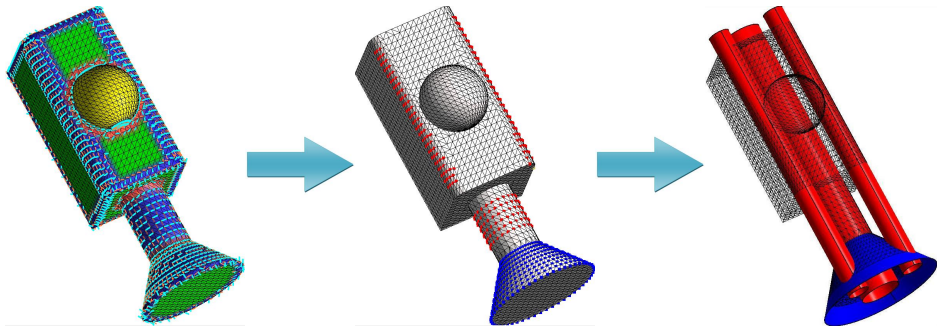
Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}
- Group adjacent points with ($k_{min} = 0$ & $k_{max} \neq 0$) or ($k_{min} \neq 0$ & $k_{max} = 0$) and the criterion (C)
- By regression on all *pointAxis* (P') \Rightarrow rotation axis
 $\Rightarrow \alpha =$ average of angles between rotation axis and $Dir_{=0}$
 - $\alpha = \pi \Rightarrow$ Cylinder: Average $\frac{1}{curvature} \Rightarrow$ Radius cylinder
 - $\alpha \neq \pi \Rightarrow$ Cone: $\alpha \Rightarrow$ Angle cone

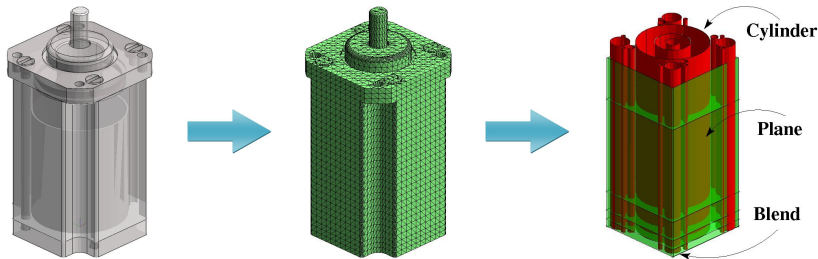


Cone/Cylinder Extraction

- Compute k_{min} , k_{max} , **Dir**_{min} and **Dir**_{max}
- Group adjacent points with ($k_{min} = 0$ & $k_{max} \neq 0$) or ($k_{min} \neq 0$ & $k_{max} = 0$) and the criterion (C)
- By regression on all *pointAxis* (P') \Rightarrow rotation axis
 $\Rightarrow \alpha =$ average of angles between rotation axis and $Dir_{=0}$
 - $\alpha = \pi \Rightarrow$ Cylinder: Average $\frac{1}{curvature} \Rightarrow$ Radius cylinder
 - $\alpha \neq \pi \Rightarrow$ Cone: $\alpha \Rightarrow$ Angle cone



CAD results: Motor

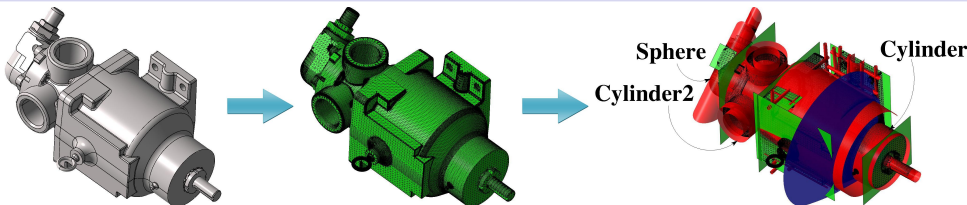


22,482 triangles \Rightarrow extraction of 26 planes + 25 cylinders

		<i>Original Values</i>	<i>MotorMesh</i>
Cylinder	Axis (x;y;z)	0;0;1	0;0;0.999
	Radius	33.5	33.499
Blend	Axis (x;y;z)	0;0;1	0;0;0.999
	Radius	7	7.079
Plane	Coefficients (a;b;c;d)	0;0.024;0;1	0;0.024;0;1

<http://shapes.aimatshape.net/viewgroup.php?id=1242>

CAD results: Pump



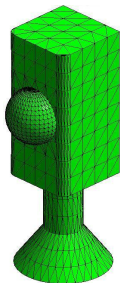
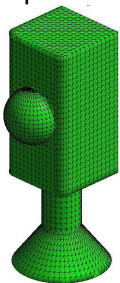
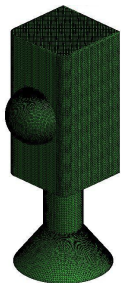
158,746 triangles \Rightarrow extraction of
9 planes + 1 sphere + 1 cone + 13 cylinders + 31 blends

		<i>Original Values</i>	<i>PumpMesh</i>
Cylinder1	Axis (x;y;z)	1;0;0	0.999;-0.011;-0.004
	Radius	49.669	49.669
Cylinder2	Axis (x;y;z)	0;1;0	-0.006;1;0.002
	Radius	34.162	34.175
Sphere	Center (x;y;z)	409.175;367.654;515.722	409.167;367.682;515.780
	Radius	23.114	23.088

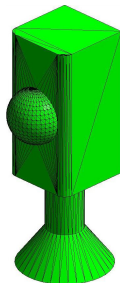
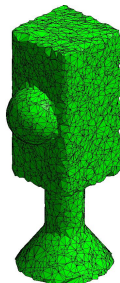
<http://www.vikingpump.com/en/engineering/3dmodels.html>

Influence of the discretization

Isotropic Meshes



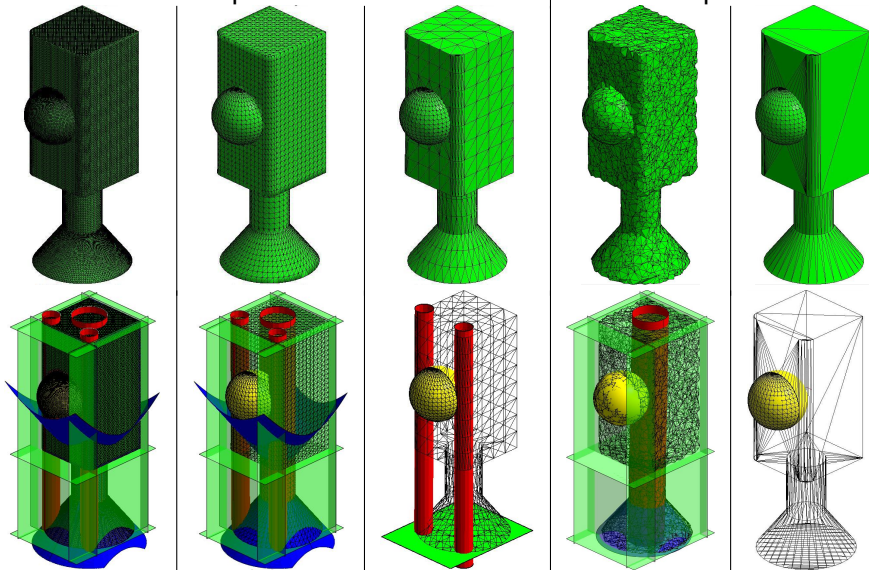
Anisotropic Meshes



Influence of the discretization

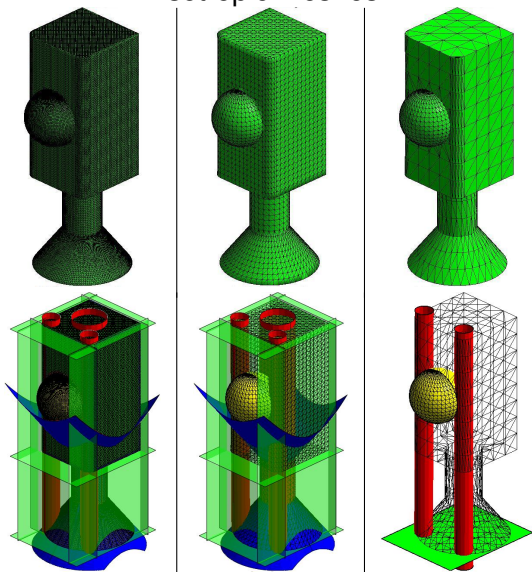
Isotropic Meshes

Anisotropic Meshes

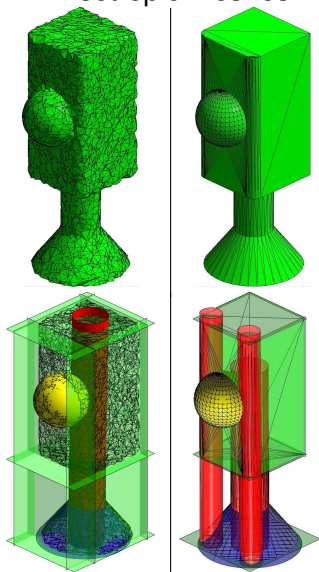


Influence of the discretization

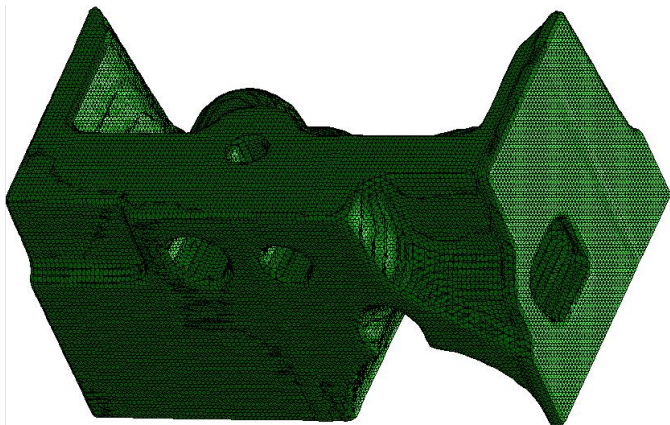
Isotropic Meshes



Anisotropic Meshes

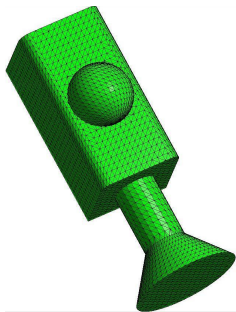


Scanned Mesh



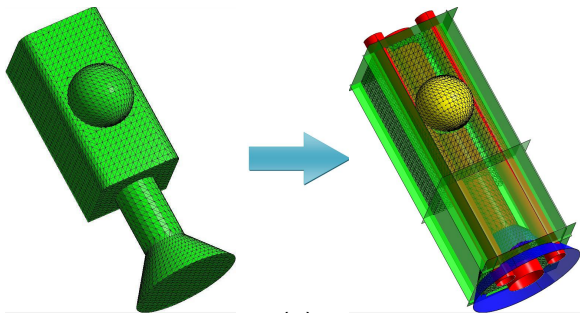
Conclusion

Our method takes a mesh



Conclusion

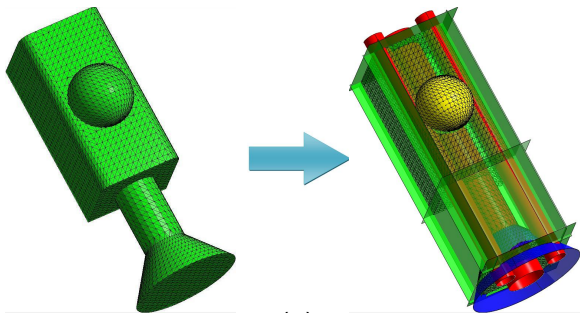
Our method takes a mesh \Rightarrow extract geometrical primitives



Conclusion

Our method takes a mesh \Rightarrow extract geometrical primitives
Future Work:

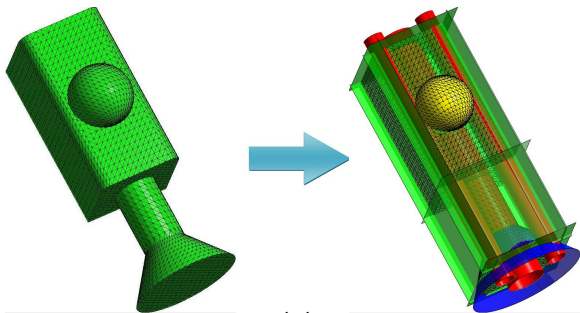
- Improve the cylinder/cone parameter computation (approximation)



Conclusion

Our method takes a mesh \Rightarrow extract geometrical primitives
Future Work:

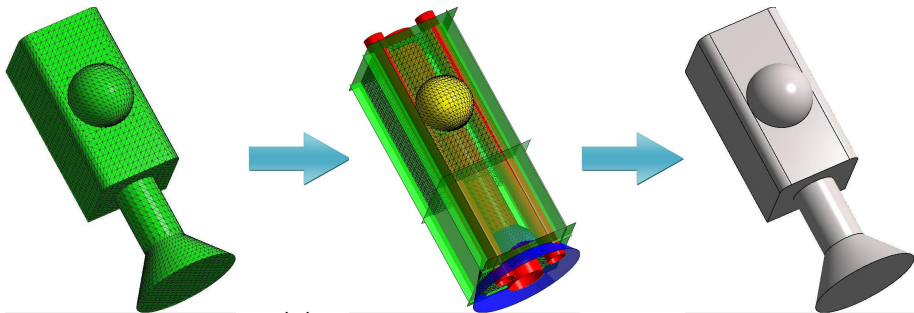
- Improve the cylinder/cone parameter computation (approximation)
- Extract new primitive types (revolution surfaces ...)



Conclusion

Our method takes a mesh \Rightarrow extract geometrical primitives
Future Work:

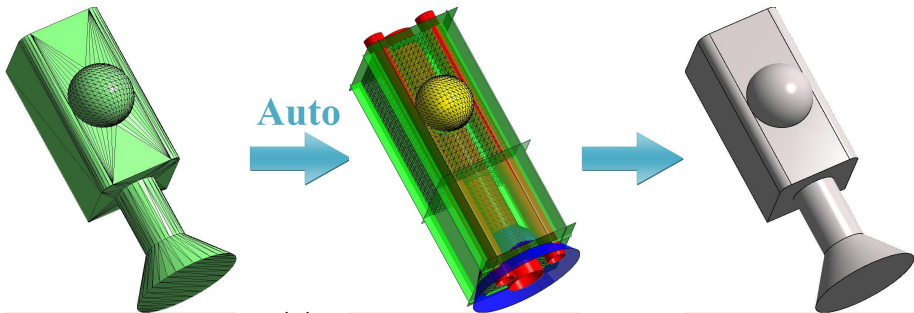
- Improve the cylinder/cone parameter computation (approximation)
- Extract new primitive types (revolution surfaces ...)
- Trim the primitives and reconstruct the object (topology)



Conclusion

Our method takes a mesh \Rightarrow extract geometrical primitives
Future Work:

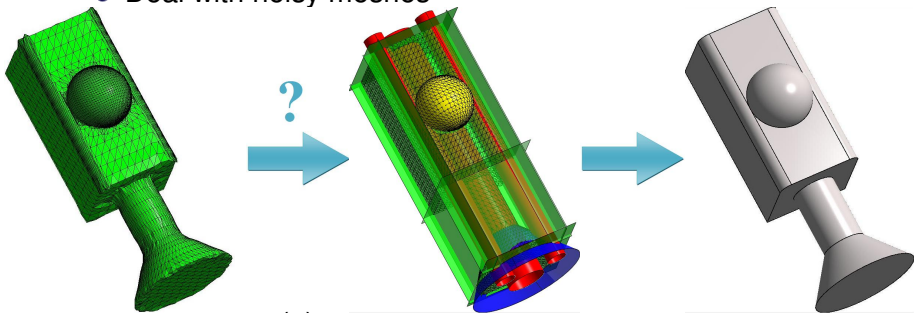
- Improve the cylinder/cone parameter computation (approximation)
- Extract new primitive types (revolution surfaces ...)
- Trim the primitives and reconstruct the object (topology)
- Add an automatic segmentation step (sparse meshes)



Conclusion

Our method takes a mesh \Rightarrow extract geometrical primitives
Future Work:

- Improve the cylinder/cone parameter computation (approximation)
- Extract new primitive types (revolution surfaces ...)
- Trim the primitives and reconstruct the object (topology)
- Add an automatic segmentation step (sparse meshes)
- Deal with noisy meshes



Thank you for your attention

QUESTIONS?

Site: www.lirmm.fr/~beniere

Mail: roseline.beniere@lirmm.fr

C4W site: www.c4w.com

Roseline Bénéière, G. Subsol, G. Gesquière, F. Le Breton and W. Puech,
Recovering Primitives in 3D CAD meshes, SPIE, San Francisco, 2011

