

Automation (21-541)

*Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory
Department of Industrial Engineering
Sharif University of Technology*

Session # 9



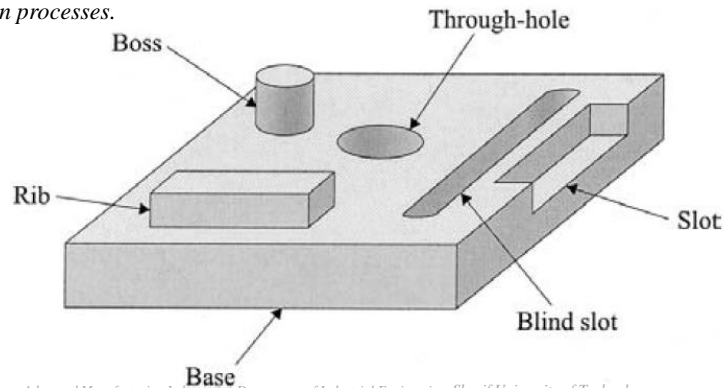
Session Schedule

- *Computer-Aided Design (CAD)*
 - *Geometric modeling*
 - *Geometric modeling techniques*
 - *Geometric data exchange*



Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- *Geometric modeling :*
 - *Feature-Based Design*
 - *Features can be seen as specific geometric shapes on a part that can be associated with certain fabrication processes.*



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Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- *Geometric modeling :*
 - *Feature-Based Design*
 - *The objective of design by features is :*
 - *To increase the efficiency of the designer during the geometric-modeling phase*
 - *To provide a bridge (mapping) to engineering-analysis and process-planning phases of product development.*

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Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

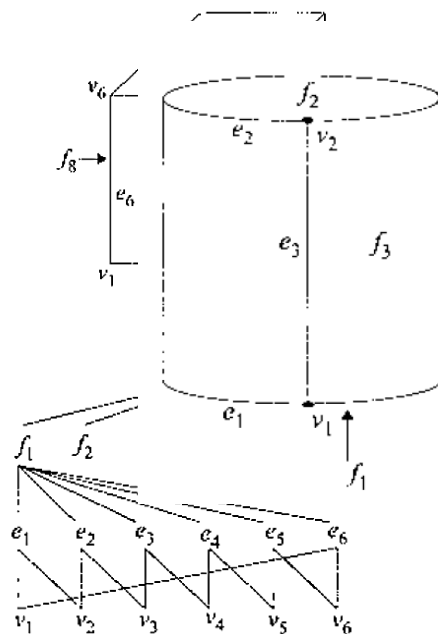
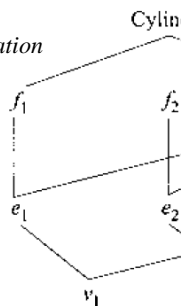
- *Geometric modeling :*
 - *Feature-Based Design*
 - *Form features can be individually modeled by*
 - *The user explicitly using a B-Rep modeler yielding unambiguous topological relationship information*
 - *Implicitly using a CSG modeler yielding a tree representation of corresponding primitives and Boolean operators.*

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Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- *Geometric modeling :*
 - *Feature-Based Design*
 - *Form features can be individually modeled by*
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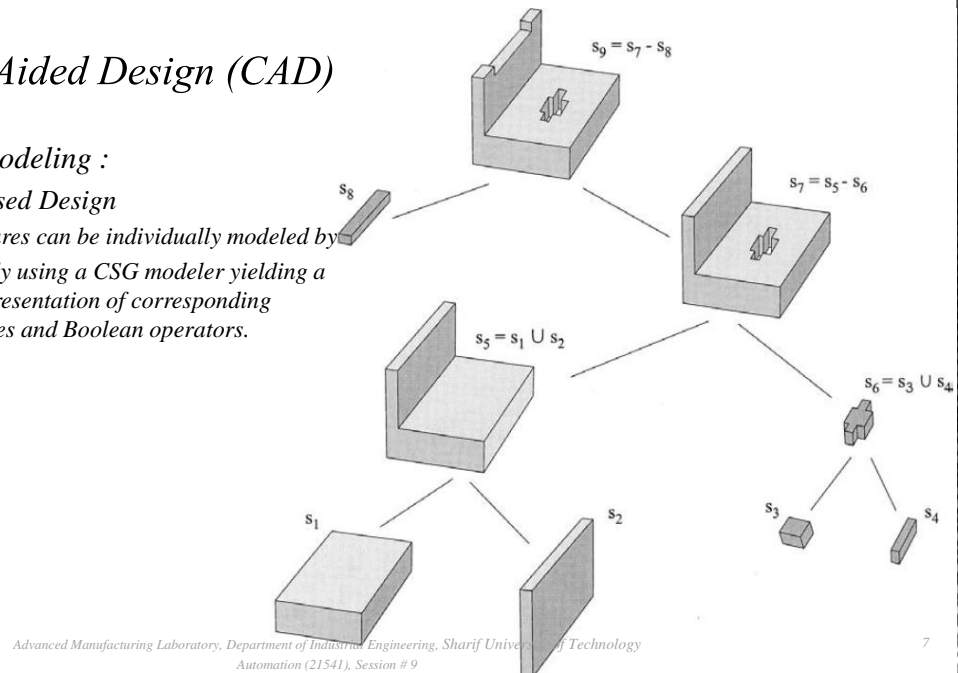


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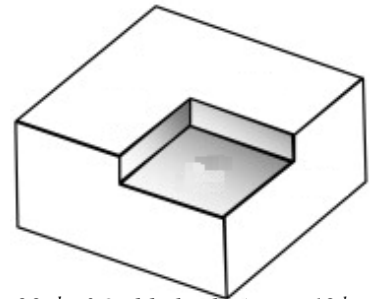
Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- **Geometric modeling :**
 - **Feature-Based Design**
 - Form features can be individually modeled by
 - Implicitly using a CSG modeler yielding a tree representation of corresponding primitives and Boolean operators.



Homework : AT-G-05-#

- **Extend the simple program of HW4 for interpreting simple Features.**
 - Consider the following simple shape. You should use your CIM data base structure to maintain the geometric data.
 - Provide simple structures to maintain the vertex, edge, loop and faces.
 - Provide a simple algorithm to recognize the step in the shape as a design feature.



- The HW should be sent to Fvalilai@Sharif.edu till Monday, 22nd of Ordibehesht (May, 12th, 2014)
- Email subject: "AT-G-05-#"

Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

▪ Geometric data exchange

- *The heart of any CAD model is the component database.*

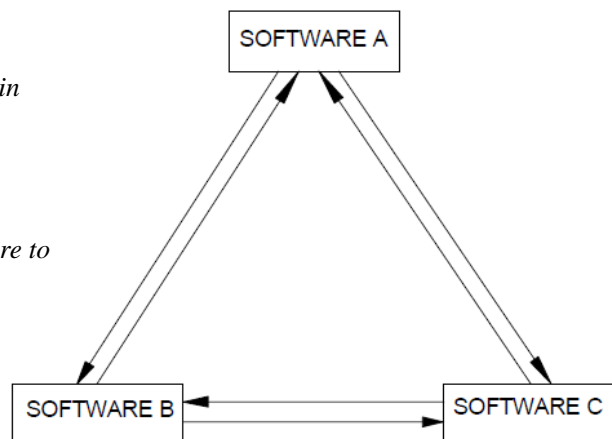
This includes

- *The graphics entities like points, lines, arcs, circles etc. and the co-ordinate points, which define the location of these entities.*
- *This geometric data is used in all downstream applications of CAD, which include*
 - *Finite element modeling and analysis,*
 - *Process planning,*
 - *Estimation,*
 - *CNC programming,*
 - *Robot programming,*
 - *Programming of co-ordinate measuring machines,*
 - *ERP system programming and simulation.*

Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

▪ Geometric data exchange

- *Necessity to translate drawings created in one drafting package to another often arises.*
- *Moreover, it may also be necessary to transfer geometric data from one software to another.*
- *One method to meet this need is to write direct translators from one software to another. This means that each system developer will have to produce its own translators.*



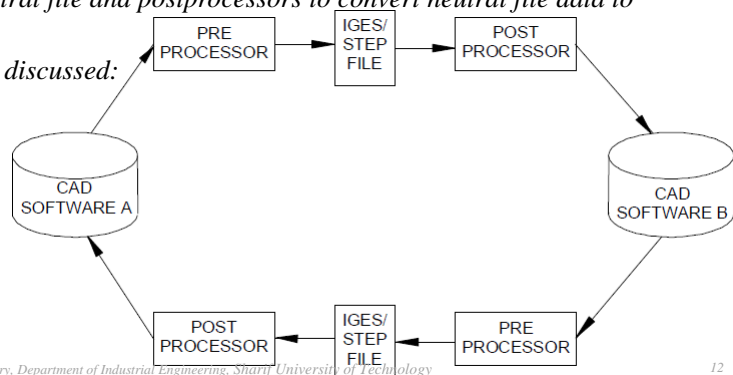
Homework : AT-G-06-#

- In this HW you will try the direct translation of geometric data related to HW8
 - We consider the following chain for providing the geometric data translation:
 - Group1 → Group 2 → Group 3 → ... → Group 5 → Group 6 → Group 7 → Group n

- The HW should be sent to Evalilaisharif.edu till Monday, 29th of Ordibehesht (May, 19th, 2014)
- Email subject: "AT-G-06-#"

Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- Geometric data exchange
 - A solution to the problem of direct translators is to use neutral files.
 - These neutral files will have standard formats and software packages can have pre-processors to convert drawing data to neutral file and postprocessors to convert neutral file data to drawing file.
 - Three types of neutral files are discussed:
 - Drawing exchange files (DXF)
 - IGES files
 - STEP files



Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- *Geometric data exchange*
 - *Drawing exchange files/formats (DXF)*
is a CAD data file format developed by Autodesk for enabling data interoperability between AutoCAD and other programs.
 - *The basic organization of a DXF file is as follows:*
 - *HEADER section*
 - *CLASSES section*
 - *TABLES section*
 - *ENTITIES section*
 - *OBJECTS section*
 - *THUMBNAILIMAGE section*
 - *END OF FILE*

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```

0
SECTION
2
HEADER
9
.
.
.
AcDbEntity
8
0
100
AcDbLine
10
.
.
.
LINE
5
12D
.
.
.
.
ENDSEC
0
EOF

```

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Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- *Geometric data exchange*
 - *Drawing exchange files/formats (DXF) structures:*
 - *HEADER section – General information about the drawing. Each parameter has a variable name and an associated value.*
 - *CLASSES section – Holds the information for application-defined classes whose instances appear in the BLOCKS, ENTITIES, and OBJECTS sections of the database.*
 - *✗ Generally does not provide sufficient information to allow interoperability with other programs.*

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Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- *Geometric data exchange*
 - *Drawing exchange files/formats (DXF) structures:*
 - *TABLES section – This section contains definitions of named items.*
 - *Application ID (APPID) table*
 - *Block Record (BLOCK_RECORD) table*
 - *Dimension Style (DIMSTYLE) table*
 - *Layer (LAYER) table*
 - *Linetype (LTYPE) table*
 - *Text style (STYLE) table*
 - *User Coordinate System (UCS) table*
 - *View (VIEW) table*
 - *Viewport configuration (VPOR) table*

Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

- *Geometric data exchange*
 - *Drawing exchange files/formats (DXF) structures:*
 - *BLOCKS section – This section contains Block Definition entities describing the entities comprising each Block in the drawing.*
 - *ENTITIES section – This section contains the drawing entities, including any Block References.*
 - *OBJECTS section – Contains the data that apply to nongraphical objects, used by AutoLISP and ObjectARX applications.*
 - *THUMBNAILIMAGE section – Contains the preview image for the DXF file.*