

CAD/CAM (21-342)

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

Session # 5



Course Description

▪ *Instructor*

- *Omid Fatahi Valilai, Ph.D. Industrial Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology*
- *Email: FValilai@sharif.edu, Tel: 6616-5706*
- *Website: Sharif.edu/~fvalilai*

▪ *Class time*

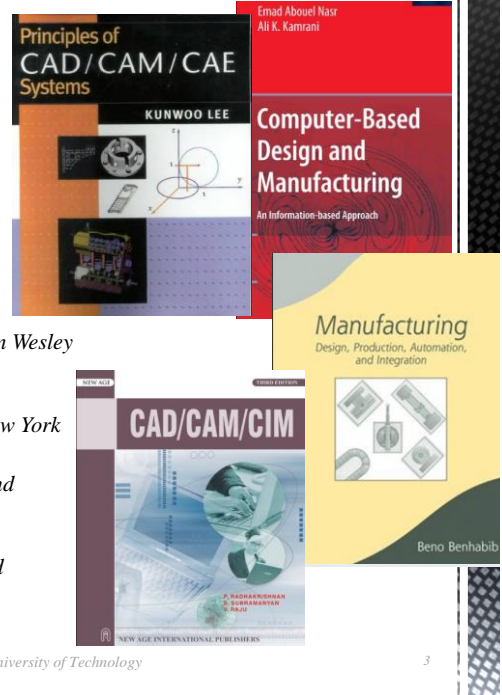
- *Saturday- Monday 10:30-12:00*

▪ *Course evaluation*

- *Mid-term (25%)*
- *Final exam (40%)*
- *Quiz (5%)*
- *Exercise (30%)*

Course Description (Continued ...)

- **Mid-term session:**
 - Monday: 8th Ordibehesht 1393, 10:30 ~ 12:30
- **Final Exam:**
 - Saturday: 24th Khordad 1393, 15:00 ~ 17:30
- **Reference:**
 - Lee, Kunwoo; "Principles of CAD/CAM/CAE systems", 1999, Addison Wesley
 - Abouel Nasr, Emad; Kamrani, Ali K.; "Computer-Based Design and Manufacturing: An Information-Based Approach", 2007, Springer, New York
 - Benhabib, Beno; "Manufacturing: Design, Production, CAD/CAM, and Integration", 2003, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York
 - Radhakrishnan, P.; Subramanian, S.; Raju, V.; "CAD/CAM/CIM", 3rd edition, 2005, New age international (P) limited publishers, New York



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Course Description (Continued..)

- **Contents:**
 - Introduction to CAD/CAM/CAE systems (5 sessions)
 - Components of CAD/CAM/CAE systems (2 sessions)
 - Geometric modeling systems (3 sessions)
 - Optimization in CAD (5 sessions)
 - Rapid prototyping and manufacturing (3 sessions)
 - Virtual engineering (2 sessions)
 - Product Life Cycle Cost Model (2 sessions)
 - Computer-Based Design and Features/Methodologies of Feature Representations (5 sessions)
 - Feature-Based Process Planning and Techniques (3 sessions)
 - Collaborative Engineering (2 sessions)

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Course Description (Continued..)

▪ Contents:

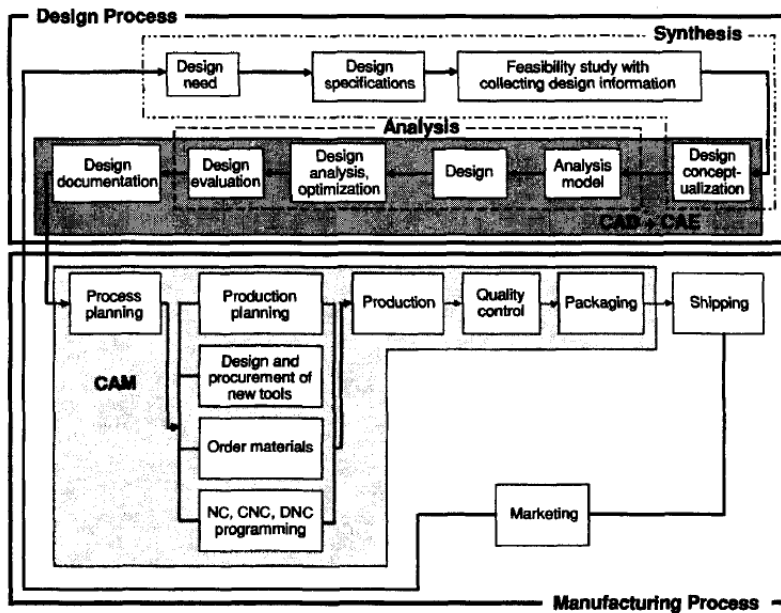
- Geometric modeling systems
- Wireframe modeling systems
- Surface modeling systems
- Solid modeling systems
- Non-manifold modeling systems
- Assembly modeling systems

(3 sessions)

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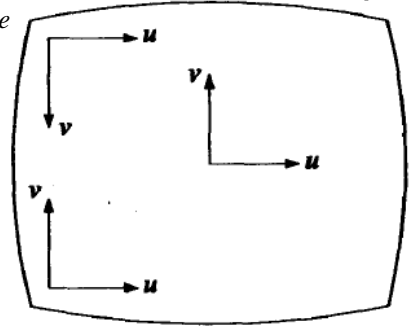
Introduction to CAD/CAM/CAE systems



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Geometric modeling systems

- Basic concepts of a graphic programming system
 - Coordinate systems
 - Two basic tasks required to display an image of an object on a graphics device
 - Specifying the location of all the points on the object in space
 - Determining which locations on the display
 - Device coordinate system
 - Virtual device coordinate system



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Geometric modeling systems

- Graphic primitives:

- Transformations
 - Scaling

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Translation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Rotation

$$R_z = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\phi & \sin\phi & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\phi & 0 & -\sin\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\phi & 0 & \cos\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

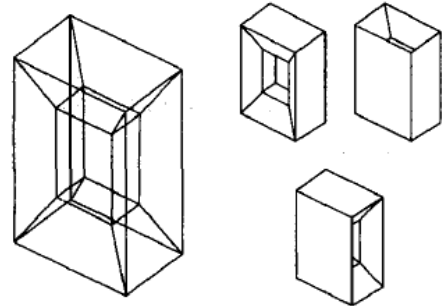
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Geometric modeling systems

▪ Wireframe modeling systems

- This system represent a shape by its characteristics lines and end points.
- The system uses lines and points to display three-dimensional shapes and allow manipulation of the shapes by modifying the lines and points.



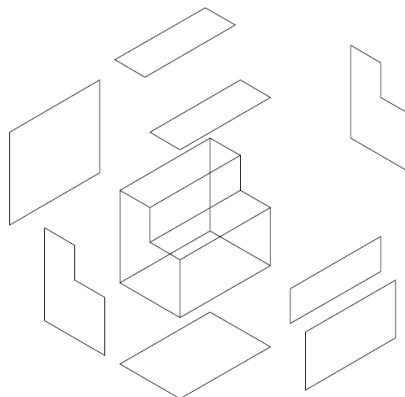
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Geometric modeling systems

▪ Surface modeling

- In this approach, a component is represented by its surfaces which in turn are represented by their vertices and edges.



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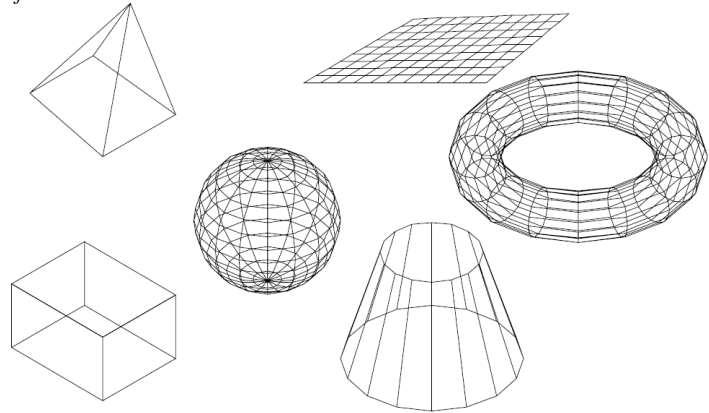
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Geometric modeling systems

▪ Surface modeling

- Standard surface types available for surface modeling:

- box,
- pyramid,
- wedge,
- dome,
- sphere,
- cone,
- torus,
- dish
- and mesh



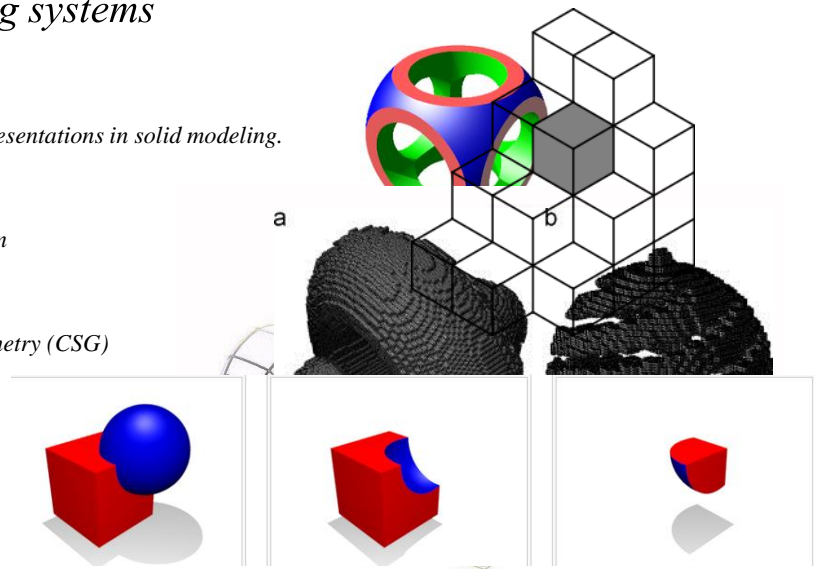
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Geometric modeling systems

▪ Solid modeling

- There are six common representations in solid modeling.
 - Spatial Enumeration
 - Cell Decomposition
 - Boundary Representation
 - Sweep Methods
 - Primitive Instancing
 - Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)



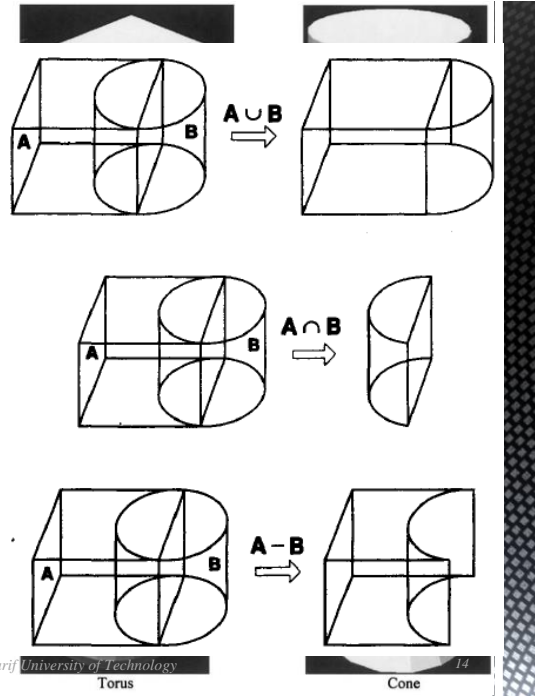
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Geometric modeling systems

▪ Solid modeling

- Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)
- In a CSG model, physical objects are created by combining basic elementary shapes known as primitives like blocks, cylinders, cones, pyramids and spheres.
- The Boolean operations like union (\cup), difference ($-$) and intersection (\cap) are used to carry out this task.

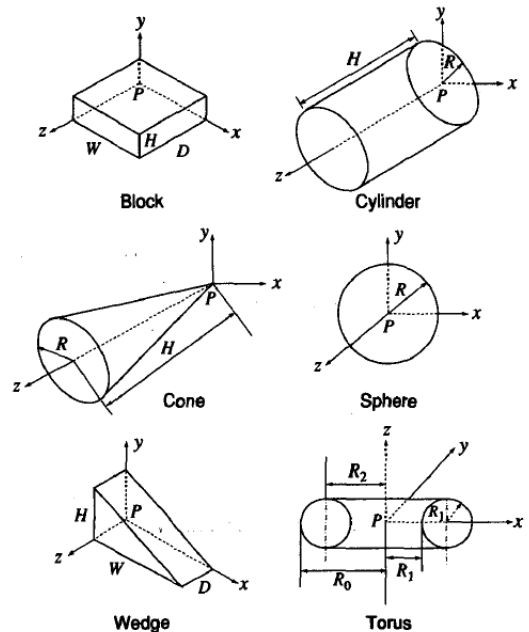


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Geometric modeling systems

▪ Solid modeling

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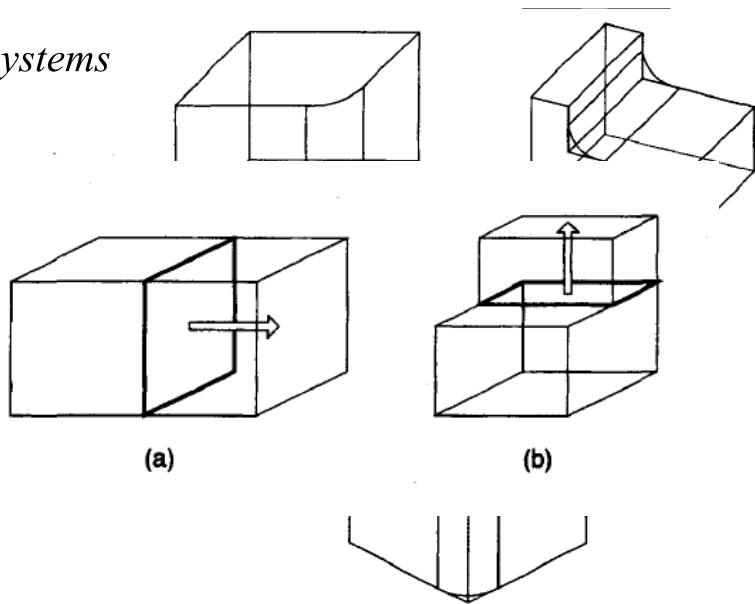


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Geometric modeling systems

▪ Solid modeling

- Operations
 - Boolean operations
 - Sweeping
 - Skinning
 - Rounding
 - Lifting



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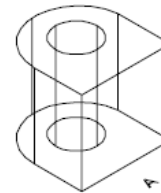
Geometric modeling systems

▪ Solid modeling

- Boundary Representation (B-rep)
- Boundary representation is built on the concept that a physical object is enclosed by a set of faces which themselves are closed and oriented surfaces.

▪ Geometric entities -- Topological entities

- | | | |
|---------------|----|--------|
| ▪ Point | -- | Vertex |
| ▪ Curve, line | -- | Edge |
| ▪ Surface | -- | Face |



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Geometric modeling systems

- *Solid modeling*
 - *Solid models differ from wire frame and surface models in the kind of geometric information they provide.*
 - *Wire frame models only show the edge geometry of an object. They say nothing about what is inside an object.*
 - *Surface models provide surface information, but they too lack information about an object's internal structure. Solid models provide complete geometric descriptions of objects.*

Geometric modeling systems

- *Solid modeling*
 - *Solid models can be used for quick and reliable design analysis.*
 - *Solid models apart from geometric information provide important data such as volume, mass, mass properties and center of gravity.*
 - *The designer can also export models created to other applications like*
 - *finite element analysis (FEA),*
 - *Rapid prototyping and other special engineering applications*