

---

# Introduction to Solid Modeling

---

Martiale G. ZEBAZE KANA

---

# Outline

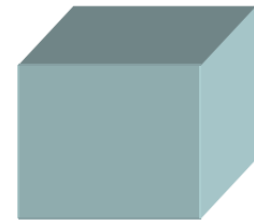
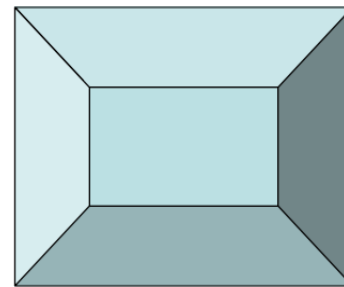
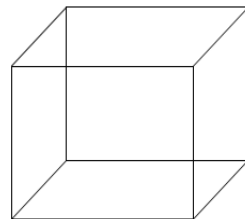
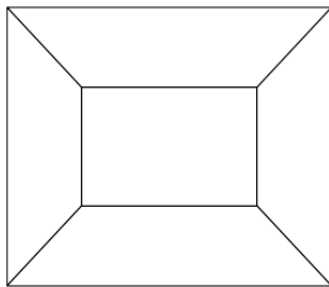
- Background Introduction to Solid Modeling
- Solid Model Representation Schemes
- Solid Primitives
- Operations on Primitives
- Hands-on session on Autodesk Fusion 360 Solid Modeling Software

|

---

# Introduction to Solid Models

- A Solid model is a complete, valid and unambiguous geometric representation of physical object.
- Contrary to the surface (or wireframe) model, a Solid Model provides topological information in addition to the geometrical information.



Wireframe Model

Solid Model

---

# Why Solid Modeling?

- Solid modeling provides a solution to the weakness of wireframe and surface modelling, namely
    - Ambiguity and incompleteness in the geometric description in Wireframe /surface modeling
    - Lack of topological information in wireframe / surface modeling
    - Complexity of the modeling process
  - Precise models of parts and assemblies are created using solid modeling software
  - 3D solid modeling package allows users to develop full solid models in a simulated environment for both design and analysis
-

# Solid Models

- Analysis automation and integration is possible only with solid models: has properties such as weight, moment of inertia, mass.
- Solid model consist of geometric and topological data
- Solid Modeling is used by students, designers, engineers, and other professionals to produce simple and complex parts, assemblies, and drawings.
- This approach saves time, effort, and money that would otherwise be spent prototyping the design.

---

# Some Solid Model Representation Schemes

- Boundary Representation (B-Rep)
  - Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)
  - Sweeping
  - Primitive Instancing
  - 3 most popular schemes : B-rep, CSG, Sweeping
-

---

# Characteristics of Solid Model Representation

- What makes a good solid representation?
    - Accurate
    - Concise
    - Easy acquisition
    - Guaranteed validity
    - Efficient boolean operations
    - Efficient display
-

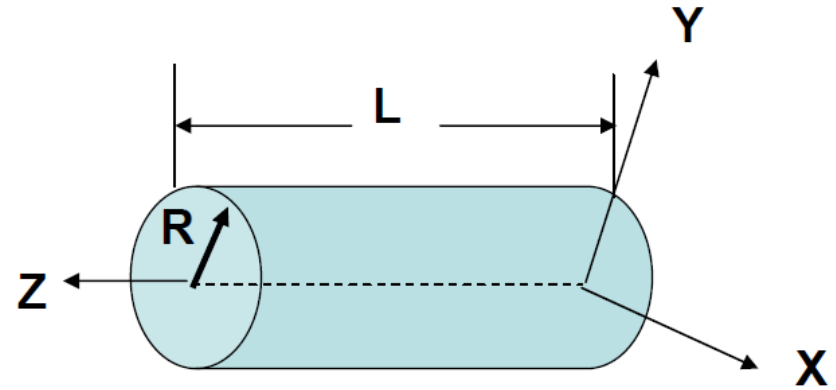
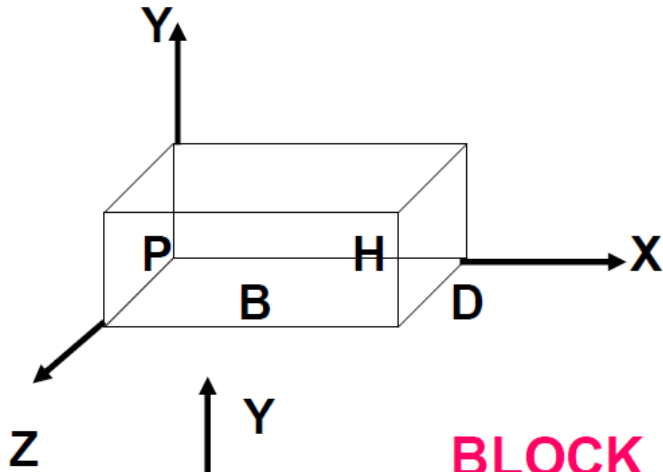
---

## Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)

- Objects are represented as a combination of simpler solid objects (**primitives**).
  - The primitives are such as **cube, cylinder, cone, torus, sphere**, etc.
  - Copies or “instances” of these primitive shapes are created and positioned.
  - A complete solid model is constructed by combining these “instances” using set specific, logic operations (**Boolean Operators**)
-



# Solid Primitives

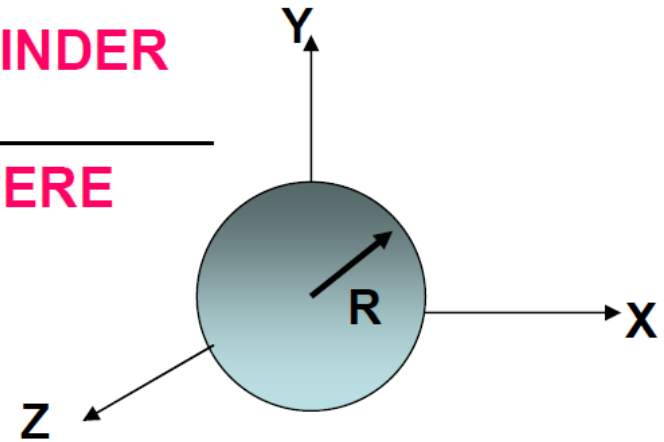
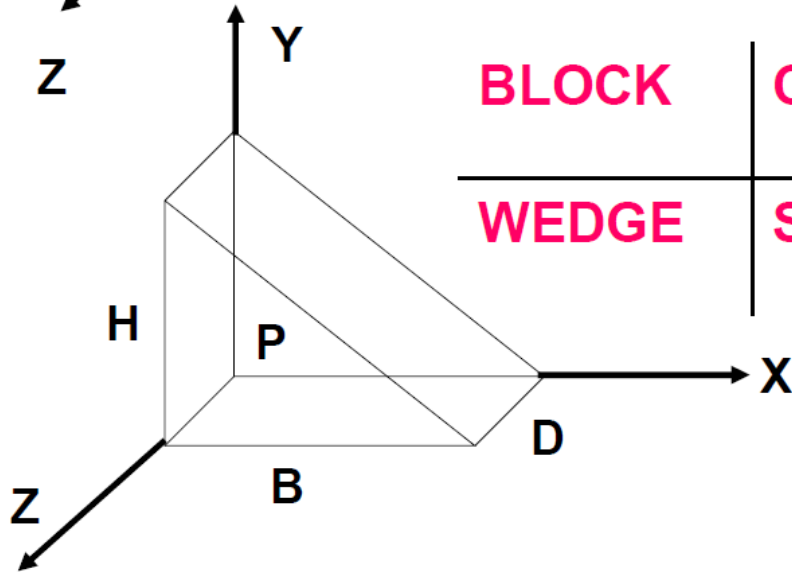


**BLOCK**

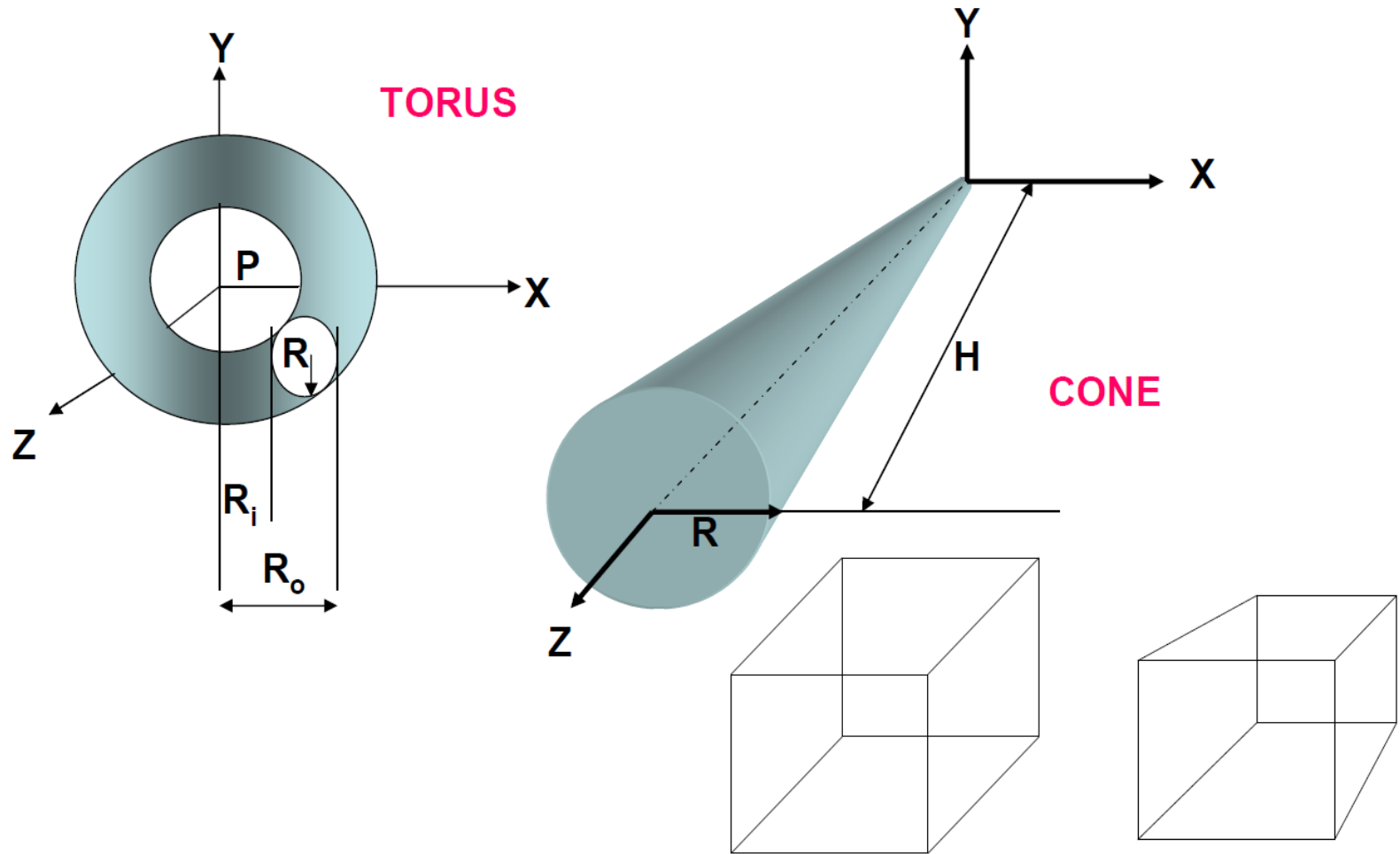
**CYLINDER**

**WEDGE**

**SPHERE**



# Solid Primitives

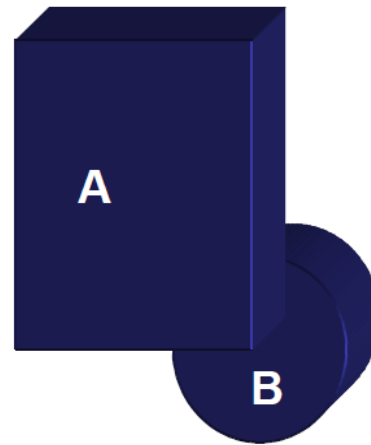
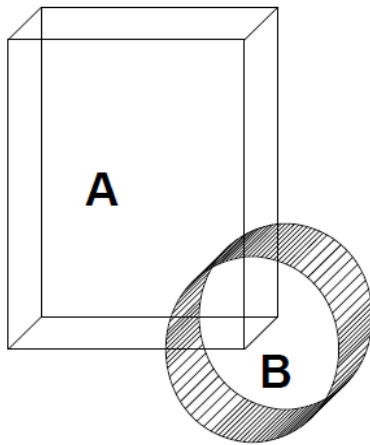


## CSG – Boolean Operations

- Each primitive solid is assumed to be a set of points, a boolean operation is performed on point sets and the result is a solid model.
- Boolean operation  $\square$  union, intersection and difference
- The relative location and orientation of the two primitives have to be defined before the boolean operation can be performed.
- Boolean operation can be applied to two solids other than the primitives.

# Boolean Operations: Union

- The Boolean Operation “Union” represents the sum of all points in each of two defined sets - (logical “OR”). Also referred to as Add, Combine, Join, Merge



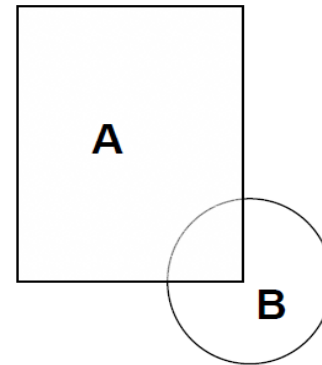
3 Dimensional

UNION: BLOCK  $\cup$  CYLINDER

$A \cup B$

# Boolean Operations- Difference

- The Boolean Operator “Difference” represents the points in a source set minus the points common to a second set - (logical “NOT”)
- Set must share common volume,
- Also referred to as subtraction, remove, cut



**A - B**

**B - A**

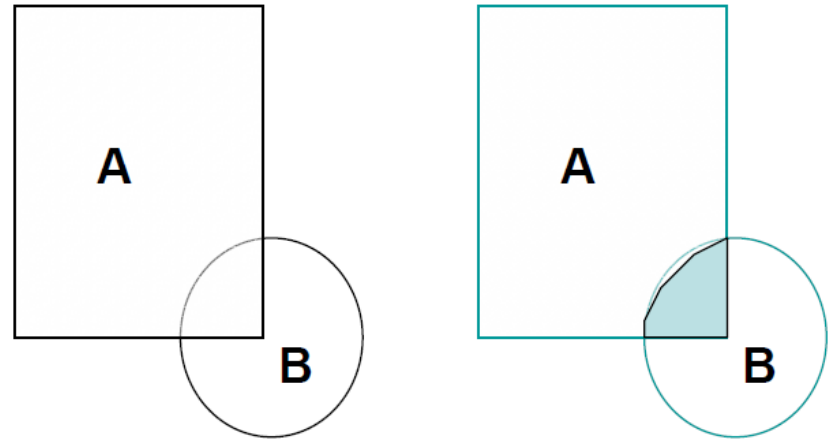


**DIFFERENCE:**

**BLOCK - CYLINDER**

# Boolean Operations: Intersection

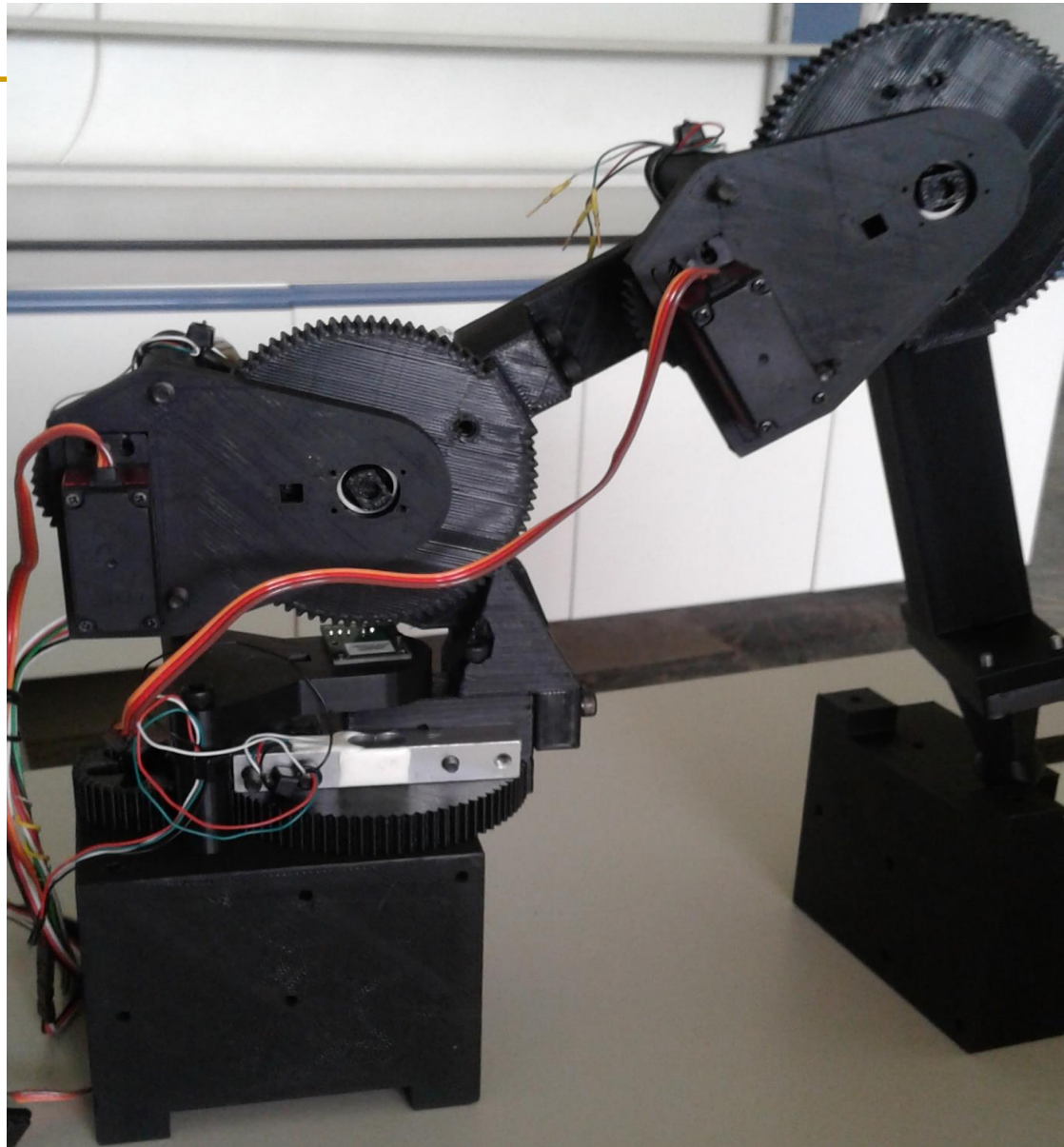
- The Intersection Operator refers to those points common to each of two defined sets (logical “AND”)
- Set must share common volume
- Also referred to as common, conjoin



**INTERSECTION:**

BLOCK  $\cap$  CYLINDER

**$A \cap B$**



# Components - PARTS

A Solid model has some basic components:



- The first, and most basic element of a solid model is a Part.
- Parts consist of primitive geometry and features such as extrudes, revolutions, lofts, sweeps, etc.
- Parts constitute the building blocks for all of the models created



# Components - Assemblies

- Assemblies are collections of parts which are assembled in a particular fashion using mates (constraints).
- Any complex model will usually consist of one, or many assemblies.



---

# Some Solid Modeling Software

- SolidWorks
  - Fusion 360
  - BowlerStudio (Developed at WPI)
  - 3D Studio Max
  - Maya
  - Blender
  - Etc
-