Challenges on the Construction of Topological Interlocking Configurations on Solids and Meshes



Hello!

I am Andres Bejarano

Interested in Computer Graphics and Geometry. Currently working on interlocking configurations, advised by professor **Christoph Hoffmann**.

Content

Concept

Challenges

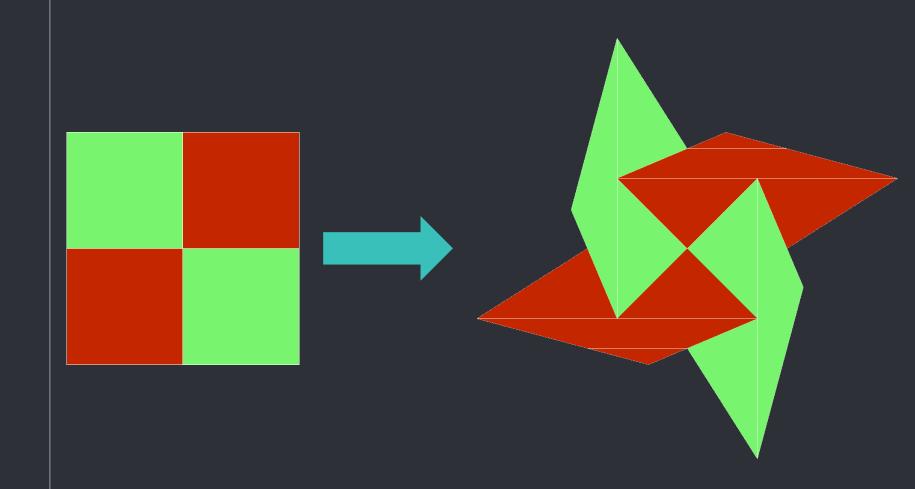
TIGER (yep, we have one)

Examples

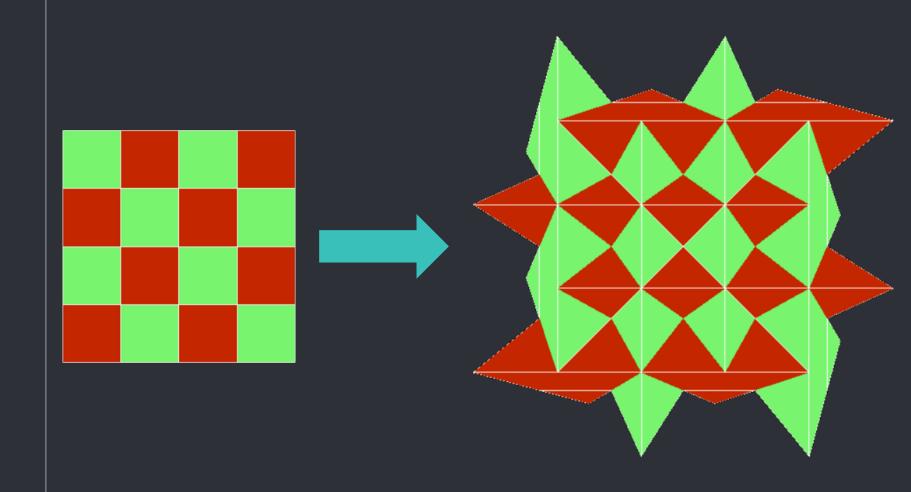
1 CONCEPT

What is this all about

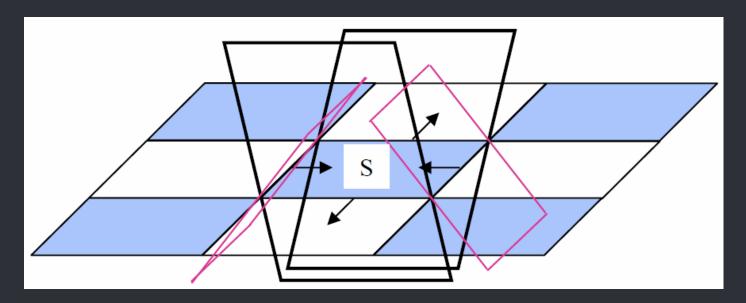
Can interlocking occur using only convex shapes?



Repeat process until infinity... or some physical border



Generating a TIC on the plane



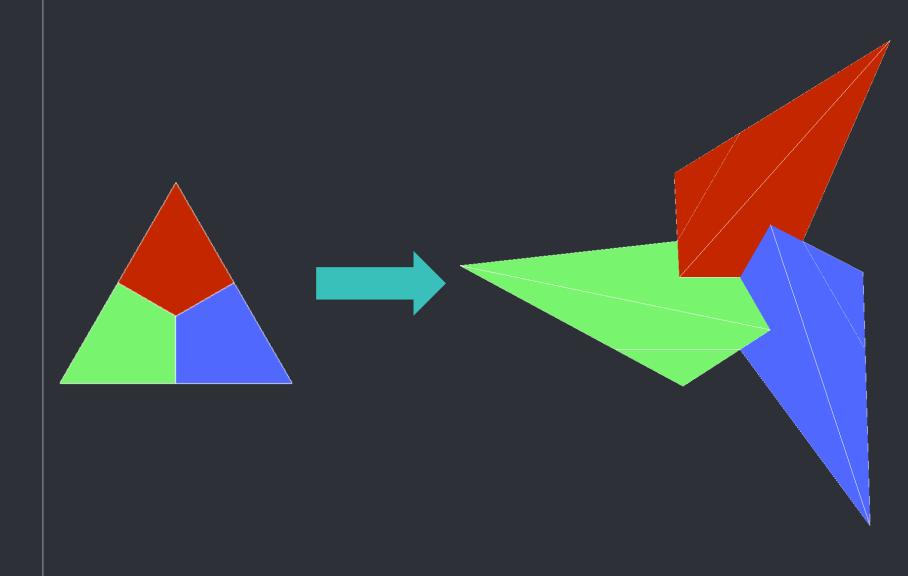
It requires a chessboard, some directions on each square based on its color, and four overlapping planes per square.

(Kanel-Belov, 2008)

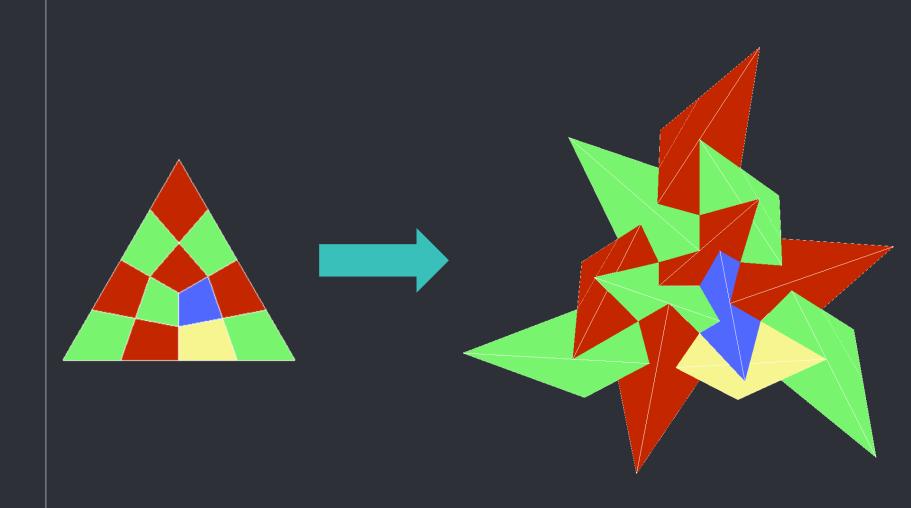
"

Interlocking is achieved if in every row of elements one can identify two sections normal to the assembly plane such that while one section ensures kinematic constraint in one direction (normal to the assembly plane), the other section provides the same elements with constraint in the opposite direction." (Kanel-Belov et al., 2008)

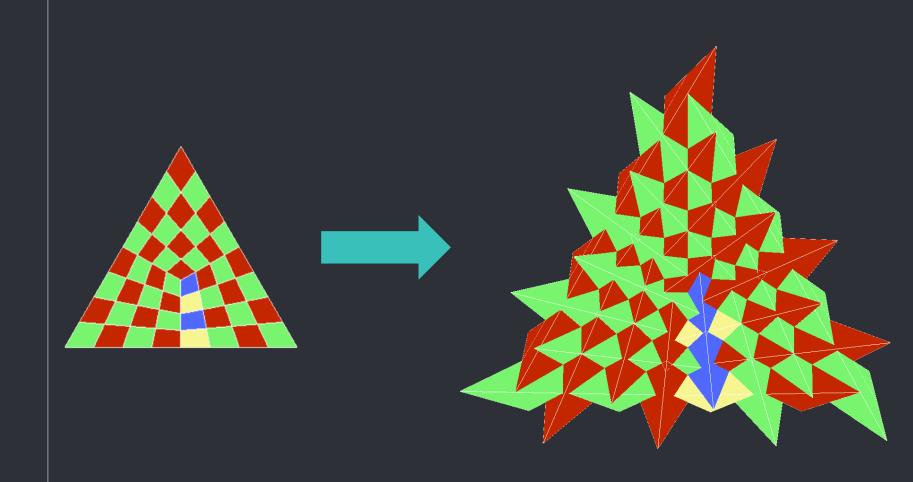
In theory, any quadrilateral should work



Looking good!

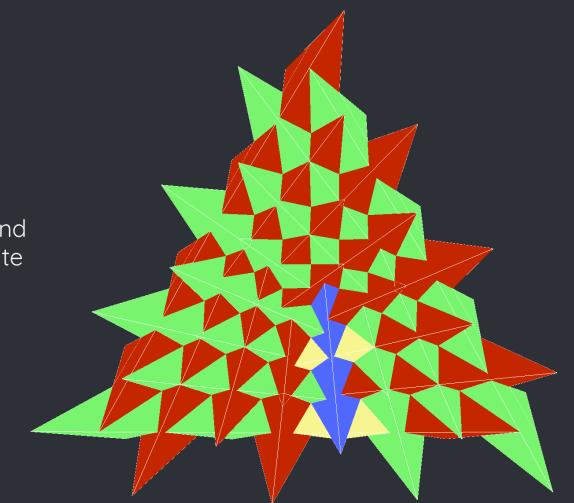


Houston, we have a problem



Losing symmetry and nonlinearity generate

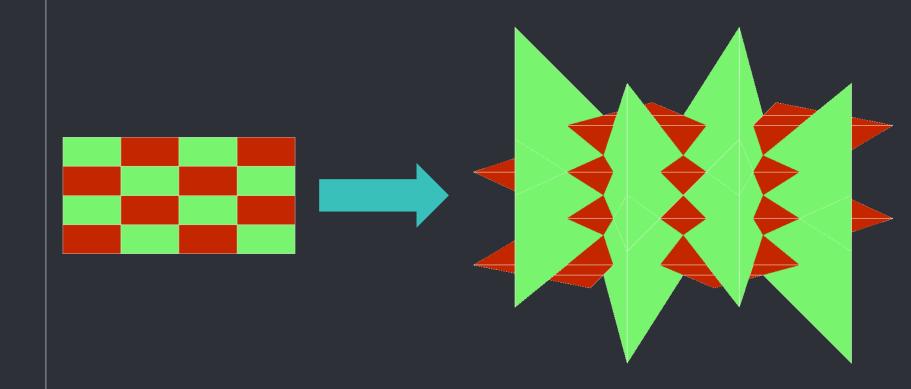
Overlappings



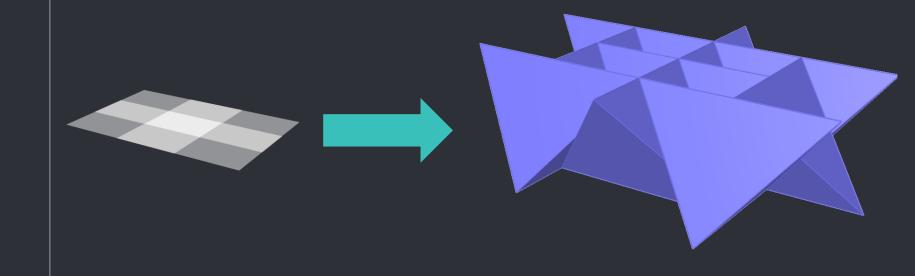
2 CHALLENGES

A little bit of Math

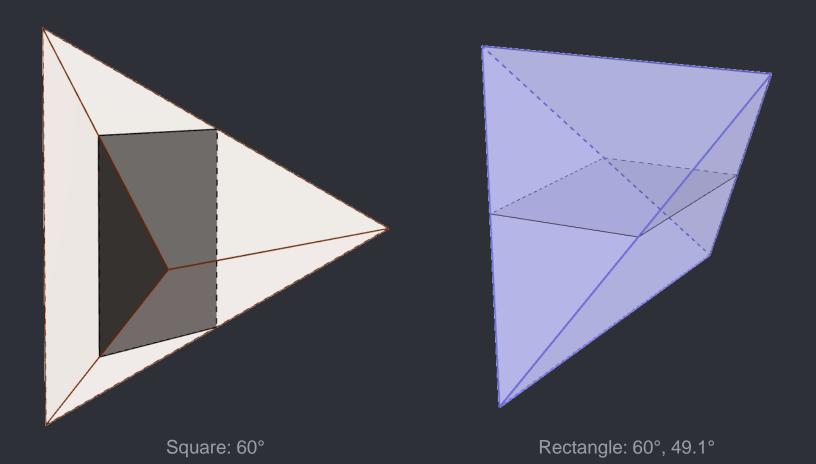
Even an innocent rectangle suffers overlappings



Having two different angles solves the problem



Problem: Find angles such that the quadrilateral is exactly the midsection of the generated tetrahedron



Problem Formulation (angle based)

Given a quadrilateral $Q = \{V, E\}, V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}, E = \{(v_1, v_2), (v_2, v_3), (v_3, v_4), (v_4, v_1)\}$ in space (vertices assumed to be coplanar), a direction value $dir(E_i) \in \{1, -1\}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ assigned to each edge in Q such that not two consecutive edges have the same direction value, and rotation angles θ_i , i = 1, 2, 3, 4 assigned to each edge. A tetrahedron whose midsection is the given quadrilateral is generated as follows:

Let rotation axes R_i be the direction vectors for each edge E_i . Set the normal NE_i associated to each edge be the normal N of the quadrilateral. The normal for each plane incident to each edge is given by expression $NP_i = AxisAngleRotation(R_i, dir(E_i) * \theta_i, NE_i)$ where

$$AxisAngleRotation(K, \theta, V) = Vcos(\theta) + (K \times V)sin(\theta) + K(K \cdot V)(1 - cos(\theta))$$

is the rotation of vector V around vector axis K for an angle θ . This is also known as Rodrigue's Rotation.

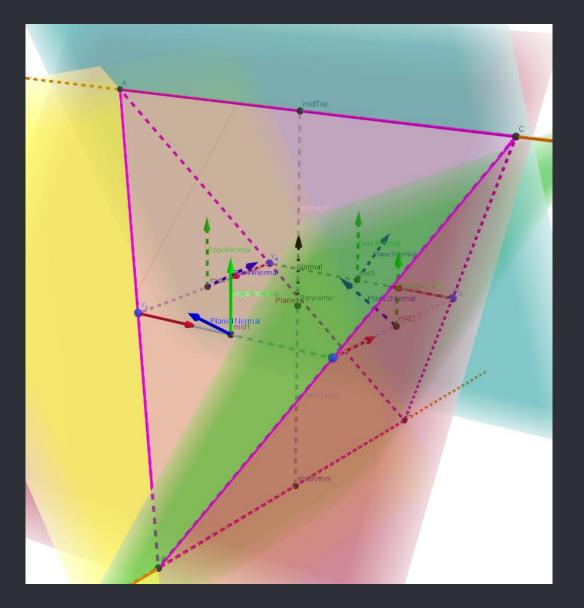
Let mid_i the midpoint for each edge E_i . The plane incident to each edge is $P_i = NP_i \cdot (p - mid_i) = 0$. The vertices of the tetrahedron T are given by the intersection of three consecutive planes, that is:

$$A = Intersection(P_1, P_2, P_3)$$

 $B = Intersection(P_2, P_3, P_4)$
 $C = Intersection(P_3, P_4, P_1)$
 $D = Intersection(P_4, P_1, P_2)$

Let midTop and midBottom be the midpoints for the top and bottom edges of T. Then, Q is the midsection of T if dist(center(Q), midTop) = dist(center(Q), midBottom).

Problem Formulation **Interactive**



3 TIGER

So, we have a TIGER...



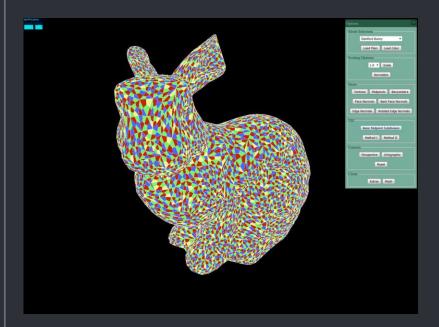


Topological Interlocking GEneratoR

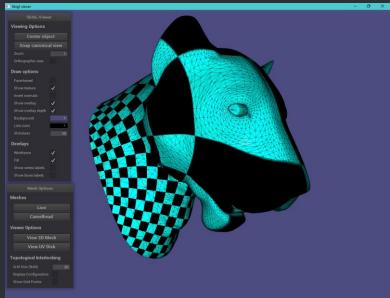
TIGER

Versions

Web (master)



Desktop (branch)



Technical Aspects

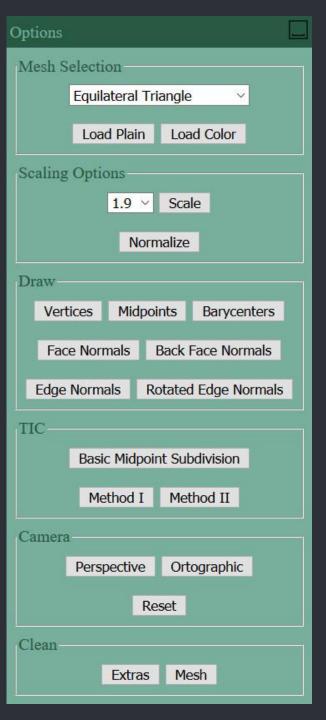
Web (master)

Coded in JavaScript. Uses Three.js and math.js. **Desktop (branch)**

Coded in C++. Uses libigl (includes Eigen + NanoGUI).

Simple Menu

Complex Results



4

EXAMPLES

One TIGER to rule them all

Let's see some

Demos

Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?

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https://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/abejara/

CREDITS

- Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:
 - Presentation template by <u>SlidesCarnival</u>
 - Photographs by <u>Unsplash</u>