

3DXPERT-WARPAGE EXERCISE

3DXpert 15

Tutorial_V1 - Updated: 15,0202,1774,850(SP2P2)





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Introduction

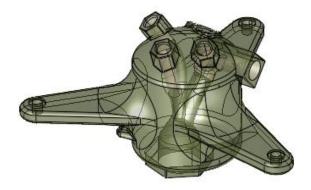
In this exercise, we will use various tools of the 'Part Correction' process. These tools allows comparing the actual printed part (either by manufacturing the part and scanning it, or from a simulation system), to the designed part, and changing the design of the CAD model to compensate for warpage, so that the final printed part fits the required dimensions and tolerances.

Part 1 Auto Alignment

The Auto Alignment tool is used to help with the alignment of 2 objects. This is usually useful when you import a scan of a manufactured part and compare it with the designed model to look for deviations or for the Warpage Compensation process.

In this exercise, we will use a compensated model from the build simulation system, however, let's go over the auto alignment option first, while importing a scan of a manufactured part to be compared with the designed model.

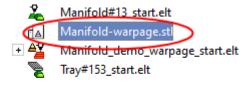
1. Unpack the **Manifold_demo_warpage_start_Auto Alignment.ctf** and load the assembly.



2. Add the compensated model, select **Add 3DP Component** from the guide.

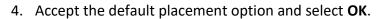


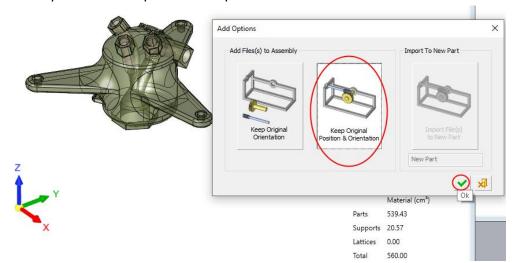
3. Select the **Manifold-warpage.stl.** This file resemble a scan of a manufactured part.

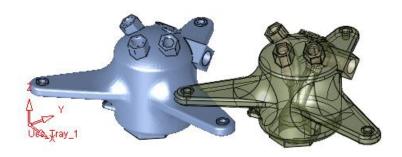




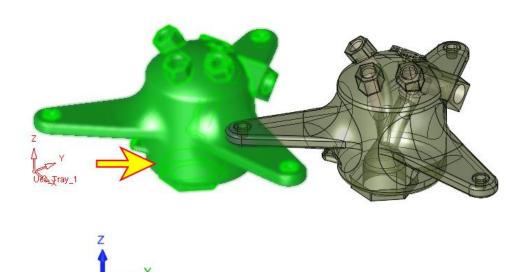








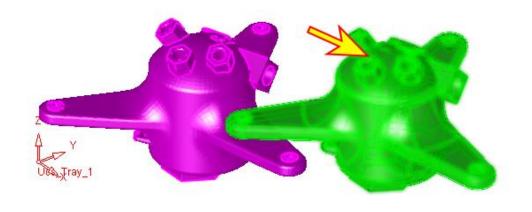
5. Pick the object (B-rep or Mesh) to be aligned.

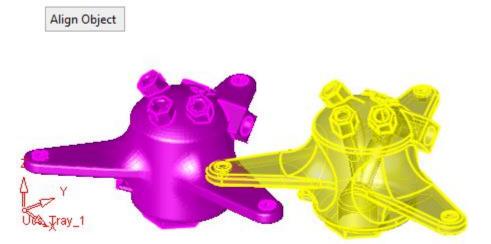






6. Pick the reference (target position) object (B-rep or Mesh). The alignment of this object is fixed. The object selected in stage 1 is aligned to the object selected in stage 2.





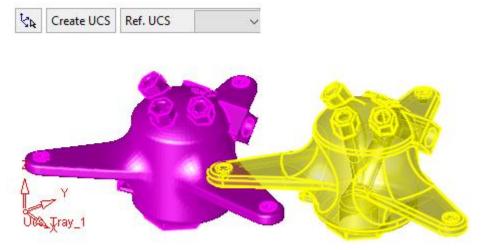
7. Accept the default option: **Align Object**. This aligns the object selected in stage 1 to the orientation of the object selected in stage 2.



Align Object

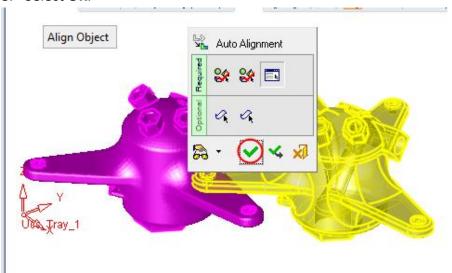
You may toggle between the 'Align Object' options in order to define the alignments by UCS.

to 'Create UCS'

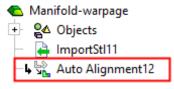


Note that you can also use the optional stage to pick faces (for B-rep) or facets (for Mesh) from the object selected in stage 1 or 2 to be used for the alignment calculation. The selected entities will be used instead of the main object.

8. Select OK.



9. When completed, the **Auto Alignment** feature will appear in the feature tree.



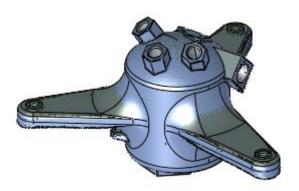
10. Exit the project.





Part 2 Deviation Map

1. Unpack the Manifold_demo_warpage_start.ctf and load the assembly. As mentioned before in this exercise, we will use a compensated model from the build simulation system.



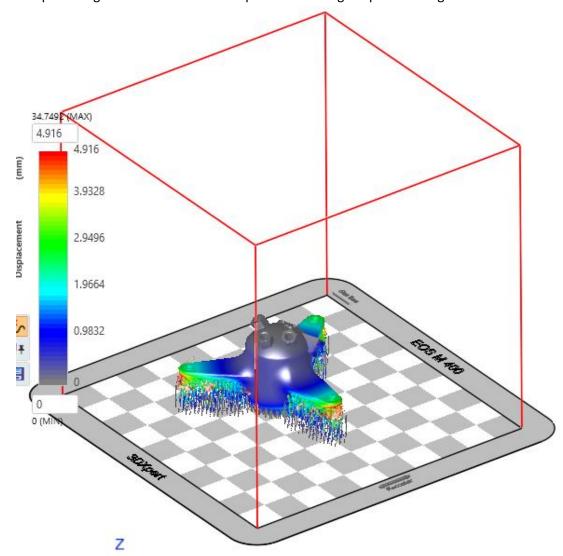
2. Notice the Compensated Model object in the feature tree.





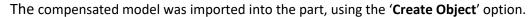


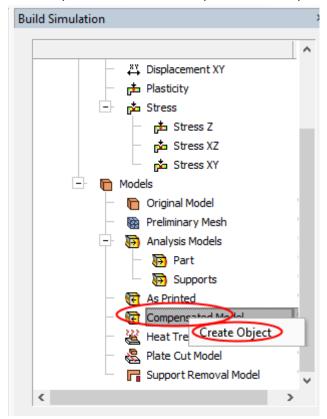
This object was created in the build simulation environment. The system calculates the Compensated Model during the build simulation. The compensated model represents the geometry of the model as it should appear when printed; after compensating for all the deviations to produce the original part as designed.







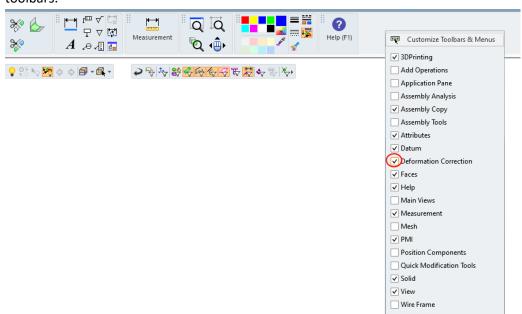




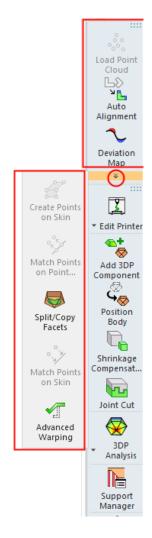
Before Proceeding with the exercise, show the Deformation Correction toolbar. This toolbar lists the appropriate functions in a logical order to guide you through the deformation correction process, from start to finish. This toolbar contains commands related to importing, aligning and fixing of deformation data.



 To show the **Deformation Correction Toolbar**, right-click a currently displayed toolbar and select the **Deformation Correction** checkbox from the popup list of available toolbars.



4. See the additional functions in the guide:



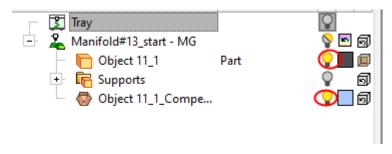




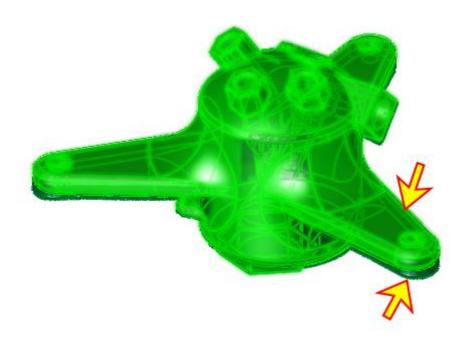
5. Click the **Deviation Map** option to calculate the distances between two parts.



6. Ensure that both the original object and the compensated object are shown.

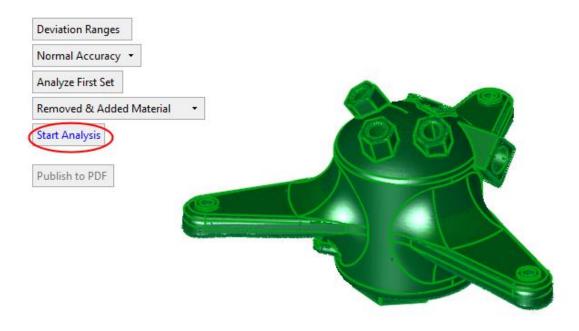


7. Pick the original object and then pick the mesh compensated object.

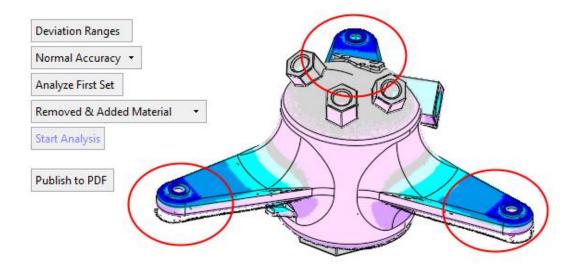




8. Accept the default parameters and press the **Start Analysis** option.



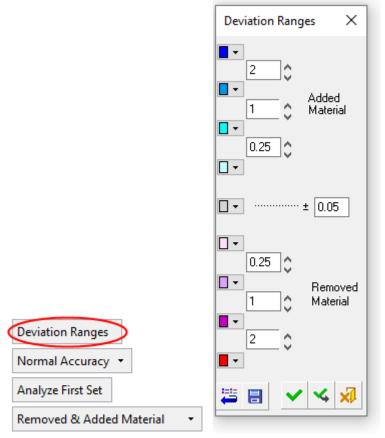
9. The result is a color-coded map of the distances between the original and target parts. Notice the problematic areas.



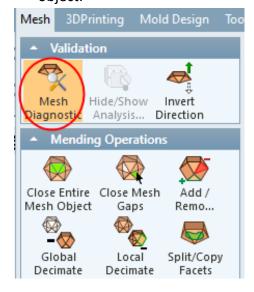




11. Click the Deviation Range button to display the dialog showing the color-coded deviation ranges.



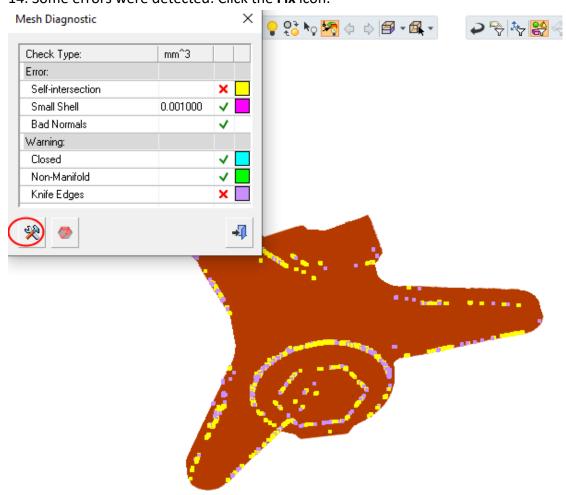
- 12. Exit the dialog.
- 13. Next, we will check the mesh object and apply corrections if needed. From the Mesh dialog, select the option: Mesh Diagnostic and pick the mesh object.





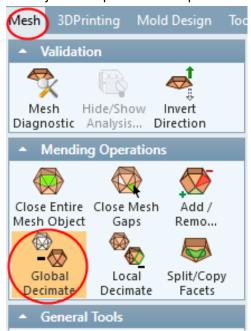


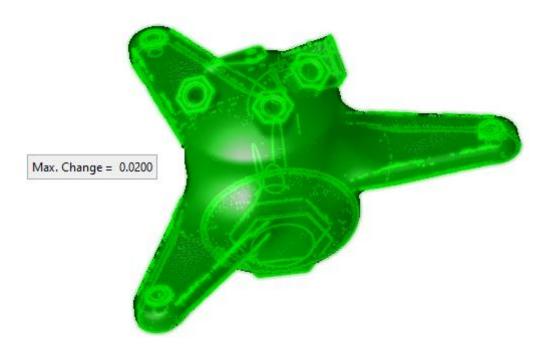
14. Some errors were detected. Click the **Fix** icon.





15. **Exit** the dialog. Invoke the **Global Decimate** option to simplify the entire mesh object. Accept the default parameters and select **OK**.



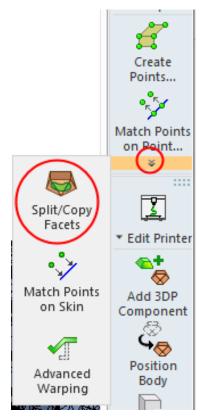




Part 3 Split/Copy Facets

We will now split the areas where deformation correction is required.

16. Invoke the **Split/Copy Facets** option.

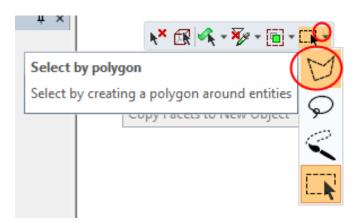


17. Show only the Mesh object in the tree.

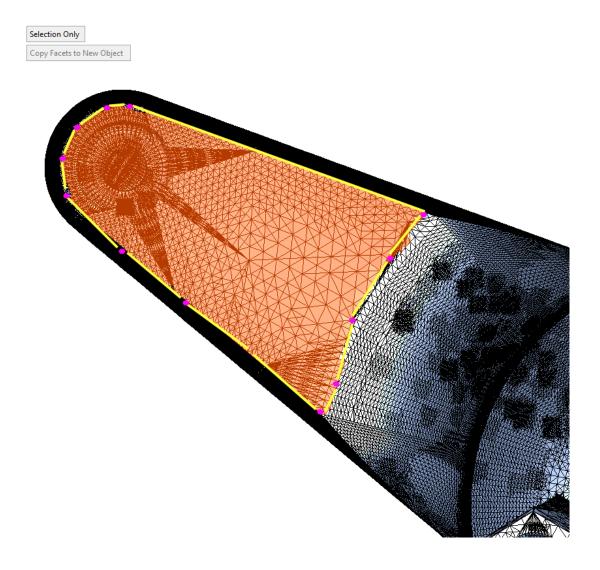




18. Use the **Select by polygon** option.



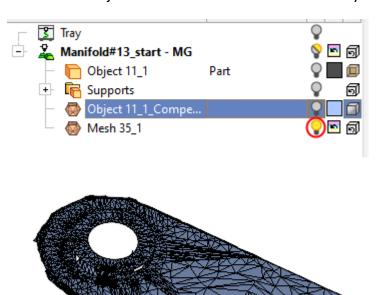
19. Select the poligon as shown in the picture below and click OK.



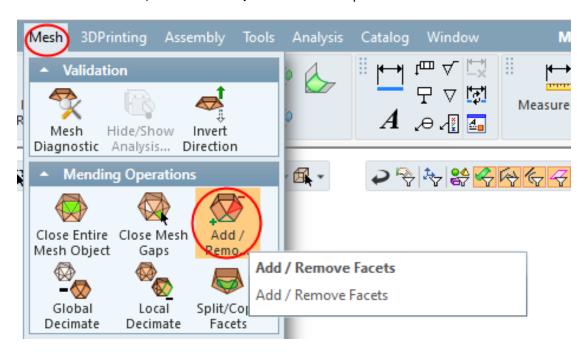




20. A new mesh object was created in the tree. Show only the new object.



21. From the Mesh menu, invoke the Add/Remove Facets option.







22. Remove the extra facets as shown in the picture below:



Remove

Selection Only







23. Repeat the same proccess for the other "wings".

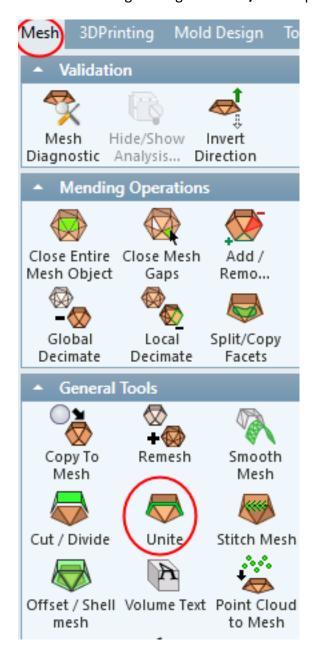






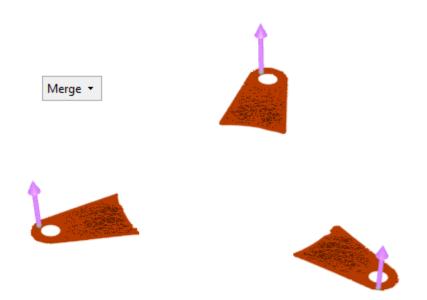


24. Unite the 3 "wings" using the **Mesh/Unite** option.





25. Merge the 3 objects and select **OK**.

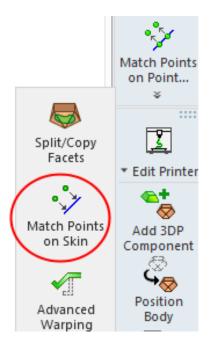




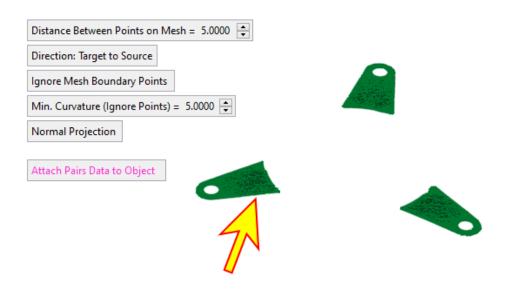
Part 4 Match Points on Skin

To compensate for warpage, create pairs of vectors between a source body (a mesh, a point cloud or regular points) and their projection onto the skin of a target body (Brep or mesh). The result is paired data between the source and target and can either be saved within the 3DXpert file or saved in an external CSV file.

26. Activate the part. From the guide, select the option: Match Points on Skin.



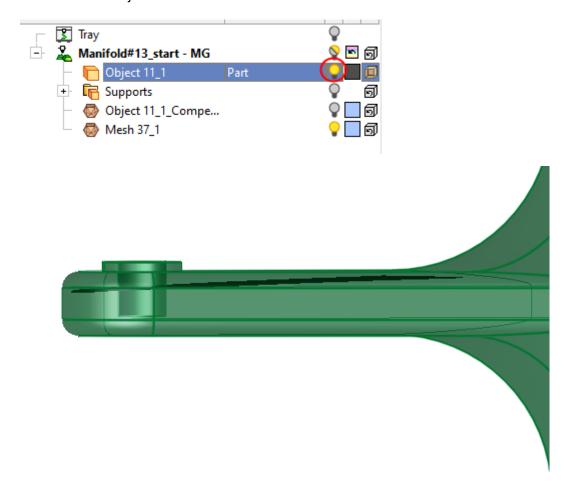
27. Pick the 3 "wings" as the source body to be projected onto the target skin and then exit. (The source body can be a mesh, a point cloud or regular points).







28. Show the main object in the tree.



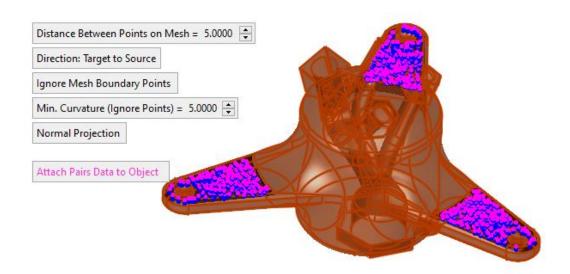
- 29. Pick the main object as the target body. The target body is a skin body (B-rep or mesh).
- 30. Set the parameters as shown in the picture below to define the pair creation method. The parameters displayed depend on the source body (a mesh, a point cloud or regular points) selected in step 1.

Note that the **Attach Pairs Data to Object** is the default option. The resultant pairing between the source and target is saved in the model.





31. Click Preview to examine the result. Select OK.

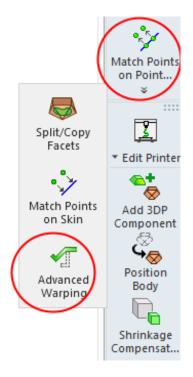




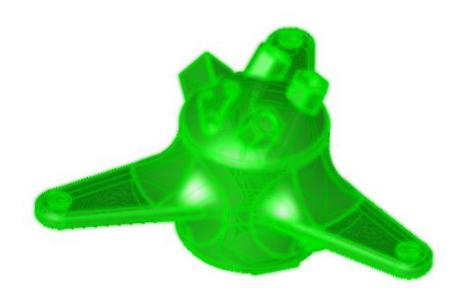
Part 5 Advanced Warping

The **Advanced Warping** option allows changing the design of the CAD model to compensate for warpage so that the final printed part fits the required dimensions and tolerances.

32. Invoke the Advanced Warping option.



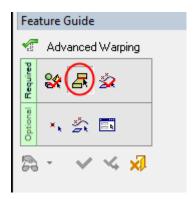
33. Select the original body.

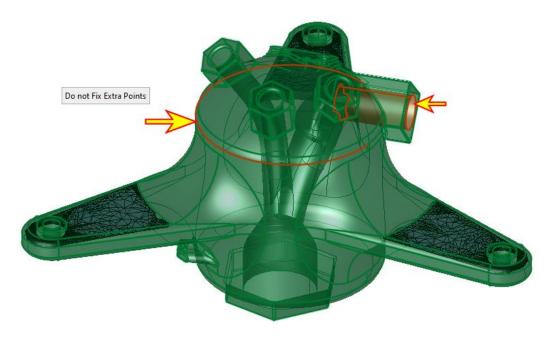




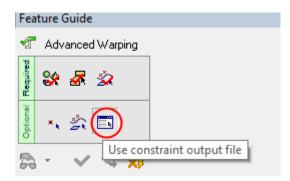


- 34. In the second stage, pick fixed constraints.
- 35. Select the constraint as indicated by the arrows in the picture below:



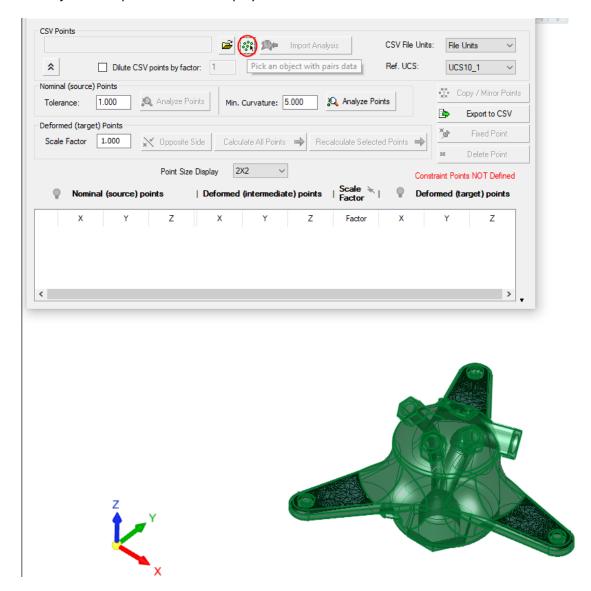


36. Enter the 3rd optional step: Use constraint output file.





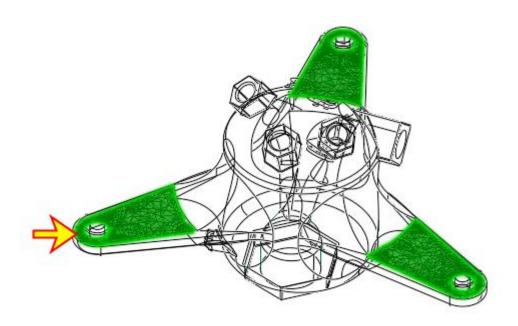
- 37. Toggle the option None to By Table to display the Springback Points dialog.
- 38. Initially, the **Springback Points** dialog is displayed empty. In this dialog you may either load a CSV file (table of points) or import a predefined springback analysis and then adjust the source and target points (defined from the previous steps of this function) to set the final target points.
- 39. Click the 'Pick an object with paired data' button. When this button is pressed, all objects with paired data are displayed with a texture.



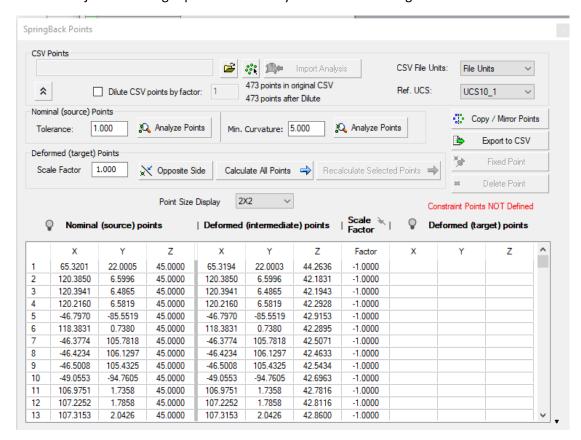




40. Select the object as shown in the picture below:

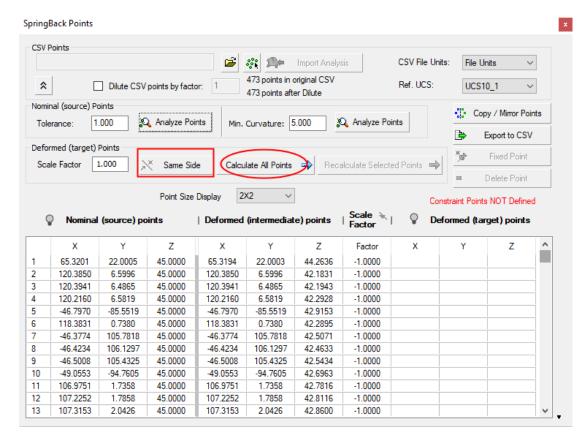


The dialog contains the coordinates of the source and target points defined from the selected objects. The target points are initially shown in this dialog as "intermediate".

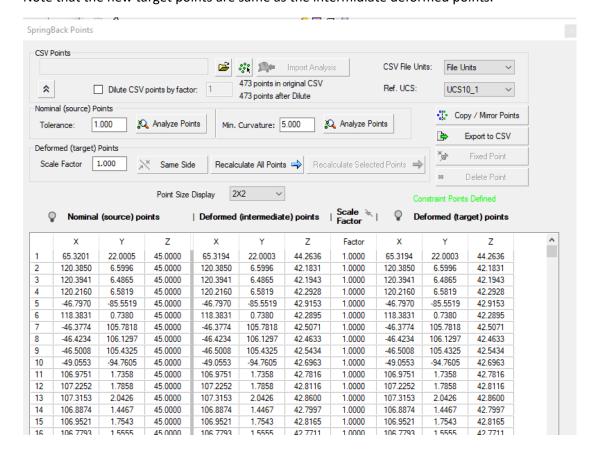




41. We will first calculate the target points, as the 'same side' target points. Press the **Calculate All Points** button.



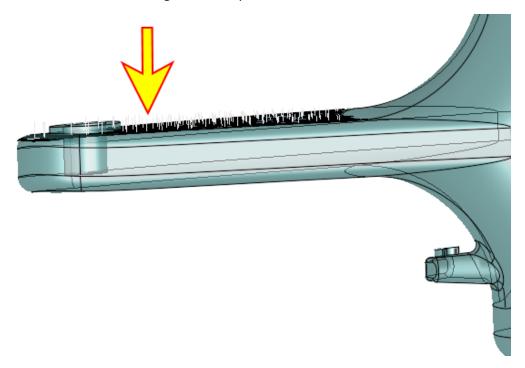
Note that the new target points are same as the intermidiate deformed points.



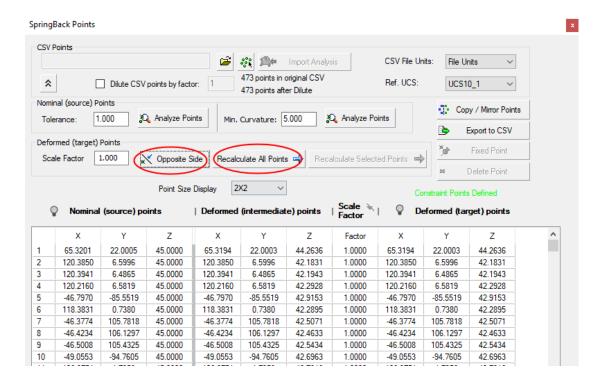




The model was deformed according to the compensated model.



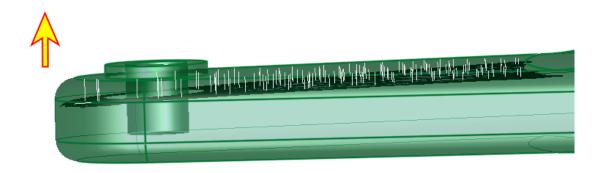
42. If we wish the final model to be the same as the original design, the appropriate calculation should consider the opposite side as the target points side. Toggle the Same Side option to **Opposite Side**. Press the **Recalculate All Points** button.



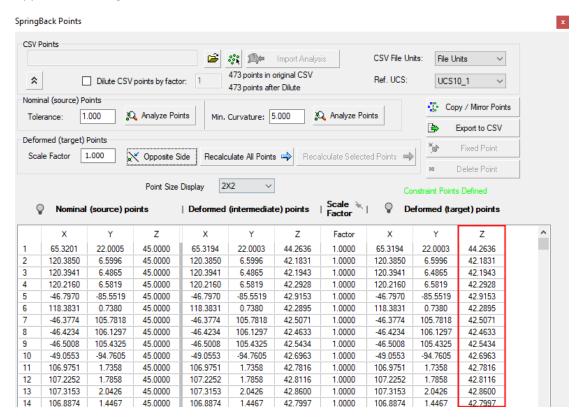




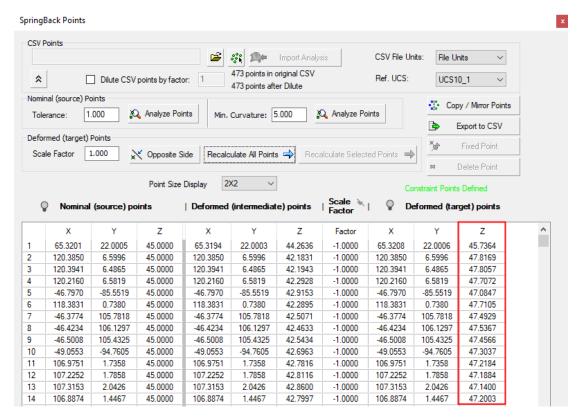
43. Preview the result.



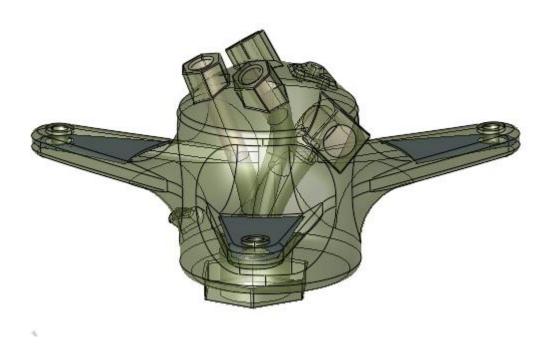
Notice the difference betweeen the coordinates of the same side target and the opposite side target.







44. Select OK.



End of Exercise.

