### Parasolid 3

Human Centered CAD Laboratory

2009-04-30

### Contents

Preview Forms of PK Interfaces

\_\_\_\_\_

- Creating Bodies
- Boolean Operations
- Profiling
- Blending

### **Preview Forms of PK interfaces**

### PK classes

Usually, names are of the form, 'PK\_XXXX\_XXX\_t'.

### PK functions

PK\_ <OBJECT>\_ <text> (received arguments,..., returned arguments)

### PK option structures

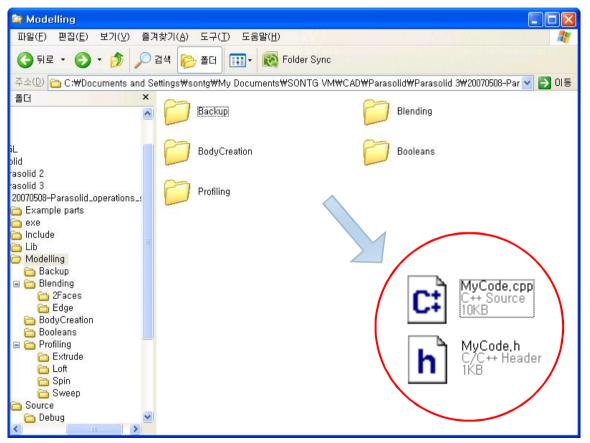
- Option structure : "\_o\_t"
- ▶ Initialize of Option structure : "\_o\_t"  $\rightarrow$  "\_o\_m"

## **Preview Forms of PK interfaces**

- Freeing memory used by return structures
  - Some return structures have code supplied to free the space pointed to by the structure. For a return structure whose name is of the form:
    - PK\_<something>\_r\_t
  - then the freeing code is:
    - PK\_<something>\_r\_f

# How To?

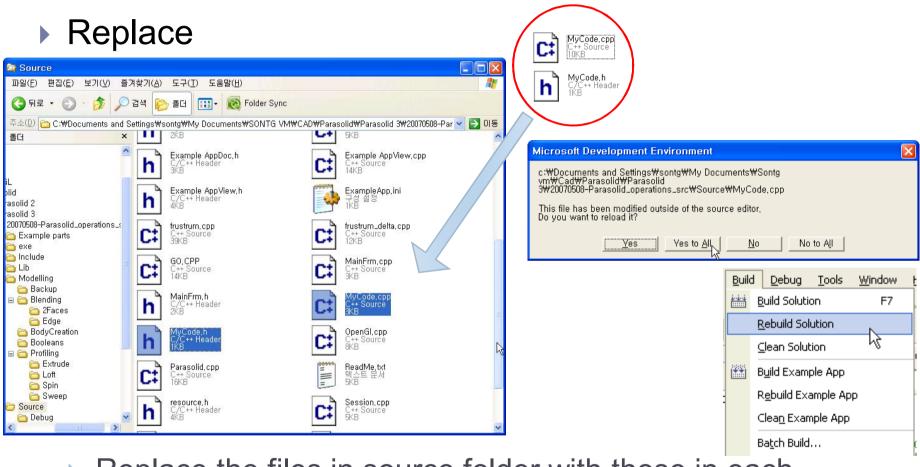
#### Source Files



Each directory has two files for each practice

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# How To ?



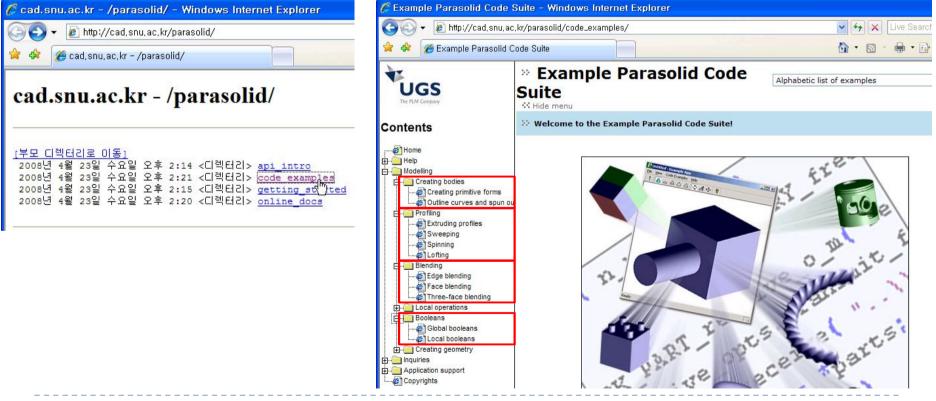
Replace the files in source folder with those in each example folder and "Rebuild Solution"

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### Reference

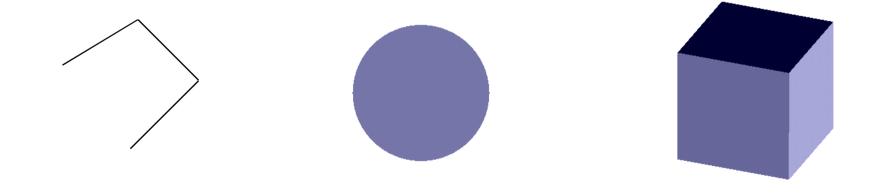
#### Documentation on the Web

- http://cad.snu.ac.kr/parasolid
- code\_example directory



# **Primitives – Creating Bodies**

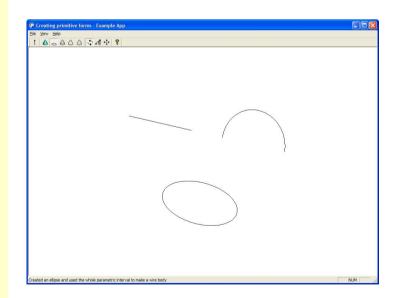
- Wire body
- Sheet body
- Solid body



### Primitives – Creating Wire body

- Step 1~3 1. Create a line and use it to make a wire body
  - 2. Create a circle and minimum body and imprint the circle on the minimum body
  - 3. Create a ellipse and use it to make a wire body

PK\_CURVE\_make\_wire\_body\_2 ( ---- received arguments ---int n\_curves, ---- number of curves (ie, length arrays) const PK\_CURVE\_t curves[], ---- curves to create a wire body const PK\_INTERVAL\_t bounds[], ---- bounds of each curve const PK\_CURVE\_make\_wire\_body\_o\_t \*options, ---- options structure ---- returned arguments ----PK\_BODY\_t \*const body, ---- the created wire body int \*const n\_new\_edges, ---- number of new edges PK\_EDGE\_t \*\*const new\_edges, ---- new edges int \*\*const edge\_index ---- pos in original array



## Primitives – Creating Sheet body

- Step4~7 4. Create a circle
  - 5. Create a plane
  - 6. Create a rectangle
  - 7. Create a polygon

PK\_BODY\_create\_sheet\_circle (

--- received arguments ---

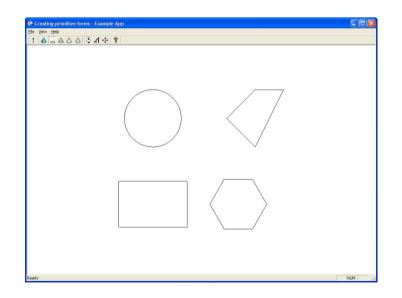
```
double radius, --- radius of circle (>0)
```

const <u>PK\_AXIS2\_sf\_t</u> \*basis\_set, --- position and orientation (may be NULL)

```
--- returned arguments ---
```

PK\_BODY\_t \*const body --- sheet body returned

```
PK_BODY_create_sheet_planar
PK_BODY_create_sheet_rectangle
PK_BODY_create_sheet_polygon
```



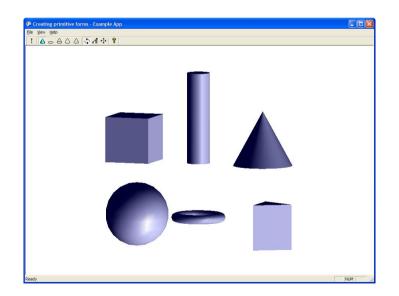
### Primitives – Solid body

- Step 8~13 8. Create a block
  - 9. Create a cylinder
  - 10. Create a cone

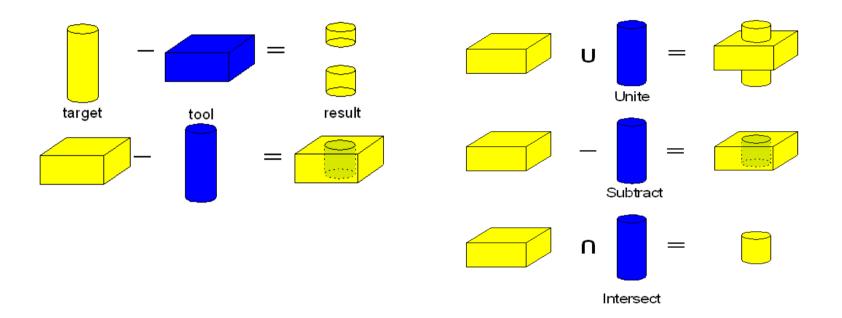
- 11. Create a sphere
- 12. Create a torus
- 13. Create a prism

PK\_BODY\_create\_solid\_block ( ---- received arguments ---double x, ---- block extent in local x direction (>0) double y, ---- block extent in local y direction (>0) double z, ---- block extent in local z direction (>0) const PK\_AXIS2\_sf\_t \*basis\_set, ---- position and orientation (may be NULL) ---- returned arguments ----PK\_BODY\_t \*const body ---- solid body returned )

PK\_BODY\_create\_solid\_sphere PK\_BODY\_create\_solid\_torus PK\_BODY\_create\_solid\_cyl PK\_BODY\_create\_solid\_cone PK\_BODY\_create\_solid\_prism



### Boolean



#### Target & Tool

The target is modified by the tool, and the tool is deleted at the end of the operation. Global Booleans (PK\_BODY\_boolean\_2)

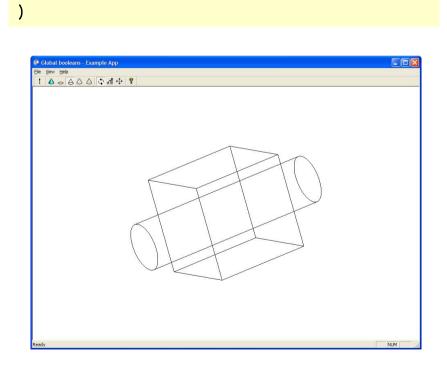
Comparison of all face pairs from the target and tool bodies

#### The functions without options

PK\_BODY\_unite\_bodies PK\_BODY\_subtract\_bodies

PK\_BODY\_intersect\_bodies

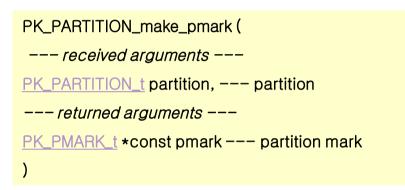
#### Step 1 - Create a block and a cylinder



PK\_PARTITION\_t \*const partition --- current partition

PK\_SESSION\_ask\_curr\_partition (

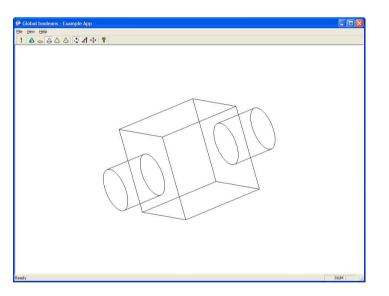
--- returned arguments ---



PK\_PMARK\_goto ( --- received arguments ---PK\_PMARK\_t pmark, --- pmark to go to --- returned arguments ---

#### Step 2 - Unite the two bodies

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_2 ( ---- received arguments ----PK\_BODY\_t target, ---- body to receive message int n\_tools, ---- number of tool bodies const PK\_BODY\_t tools[], ---- tool bodies const PK\_BODY\_boolean\_o\_t \*options, ---- boolean options ---- returned arguments ----PK\_TOPOL\_track\_r\_t \*const tracking, ---- tracking information PK\_boolean\_r\_t \*const results ---- boolean results )



```
PK_BODY_boolean_o_m( opts );
PK_BODY_boolean_2( block, 1, &cylinder, &opts, &tracking, &results );
PK_TOPOL_track_r_f(&tracking);
PK_boolean_r_f(&results );
```

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#### Step 3 - Rollback

#### PK\_PMARK\_goto (

--- received arguments ---

PK\_PMARK\_t pmark, --- pmark to go to

--- returned arguments ---

int \*const n\_new,

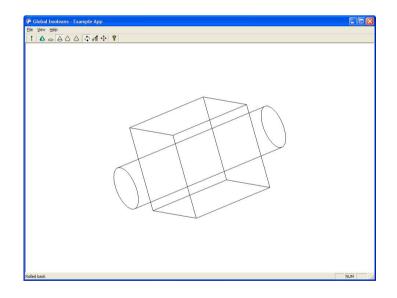
<u>PK\_ENTITY\_t</u> \*\*const new\_entities, --- entities created by roll operation

int \*const n\_mod,

<u>PK\_ENTITY\_t</u> \*\*const mod\_entities, --- entities modified by roll operation

int \*const n\_del,

int \*\*const del\_entities --- entities deleted by roll operation

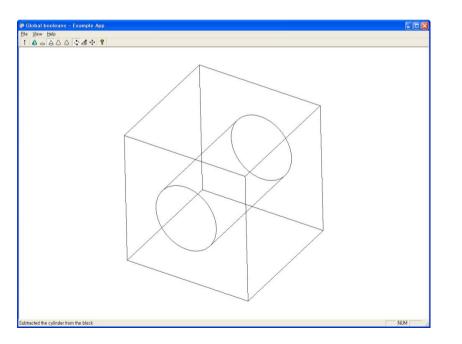


#### Step 4 - Subtract the bodies

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_o\_m( opts );

opts.function = PK\_boolean\_subtract\_c;

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_2( block, 1, &cylinder, &opts, &tracking, &results );



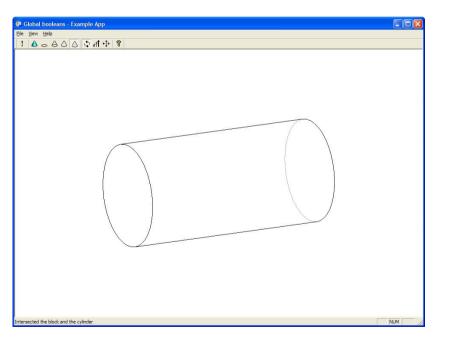
## Boolean – Disjoint target

#### Step 5, 6 - Rollback and intersect the bodies

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_o\_m( opts );

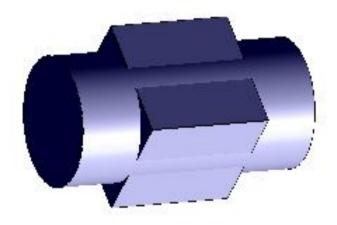
opts.function = PK\_boolean\_intersect\_c;

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_2( block, 1, &cylinder, &opts, &tracking, &results );



### Boolean – Disjoint target

Step 7 - Delete the cylinder and create a bigger cylinder



## Boolean – Disjoint target

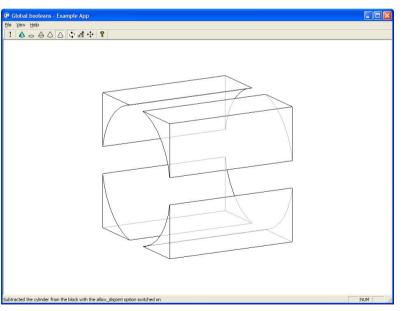
#### Step 8 - Subtract the bodies, creating a disjoint result

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_o\_m( opts );

opts.function = PK\_boolean\_subtract\_c;

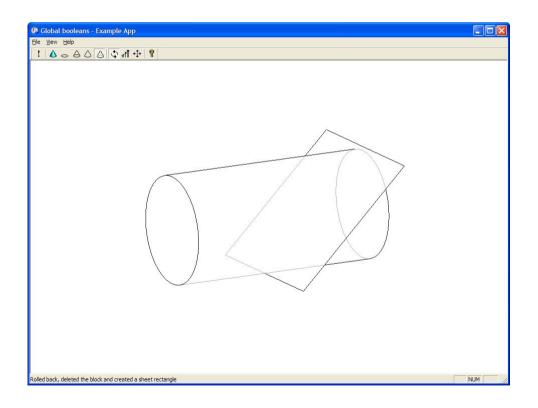
opts.allow\_disjoint = PK\_LOGICAL\_true;

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_2( block, 1, &cylinder, &opts, &tracking, &results );



## Boolean – Fence options and sheet punching

#### Step 9 - Delete the block and create a sheet

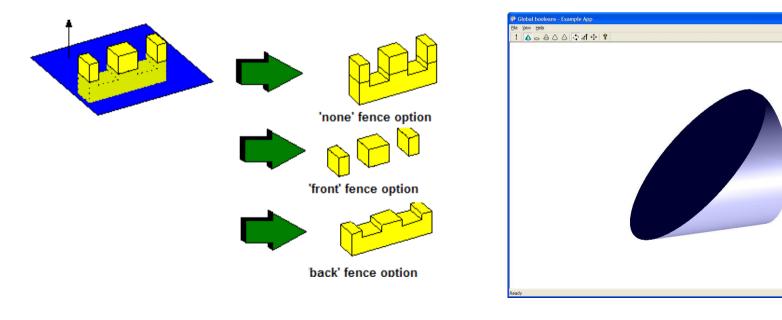


# Boolean – Fence options and sheet punching

#### Step 10 - Subtract the sheet using "back fence" option

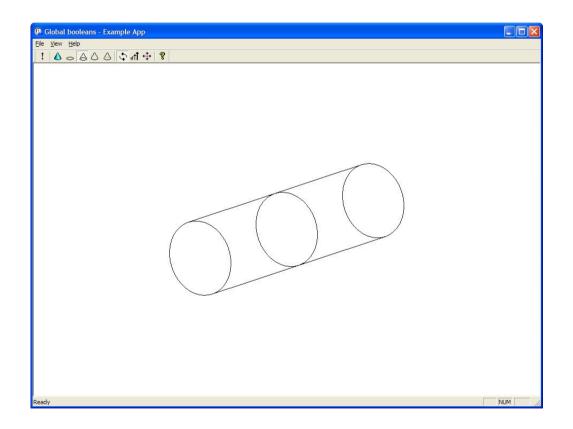
PK\_BODY\_boolean\_o\_m( opts ); opts.function = PK\_boolean\_subtract\_c; opts.fence = PK\_boolean\_fence\_back\_c;

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_2( cylinder, 1, &rectangle, &opts, &tracking, &results );



## Boolean - Merge imprinted

### Step 11 - Delete sheet and create a second cylinder



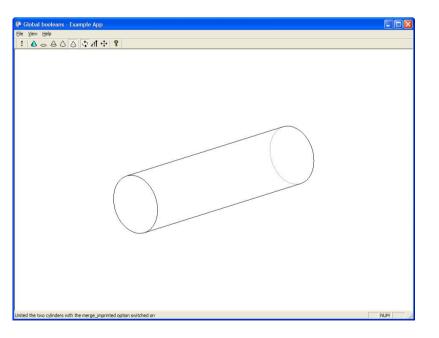
# **Boolean - Merge imprinted**

#### Step 12 - Unite, merging imprinted edges

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_o\_m( opts );

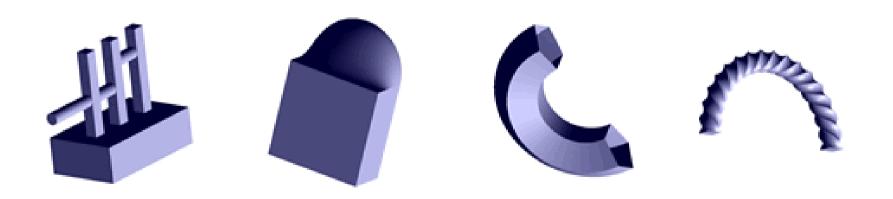
opts.merge\_imprinted = PK\_LOGICAL\_true;

PK\_BODY\_boolean\_2( cylinder, 1, &cylinder\_2, &opts, &tracking, &results );

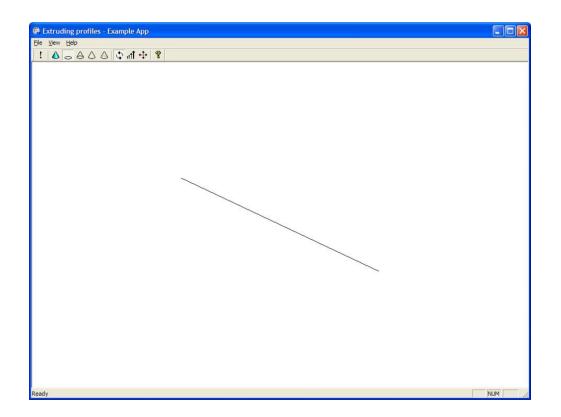


# Profiling

- Extrude
- Loft
- Spin
- Sweep



#### Step 1 - Create a wire body



#### Step 2 - Extrude the wire to a sheet

#### PK\_BODY\_extrude (

--- received arguments ---

<u>PK\_BODY\_t</u> profile, --- minimum, wire or sheet profile --- to extrude

PK\_VECTOR1\_t path, --- direction of linear extrusion

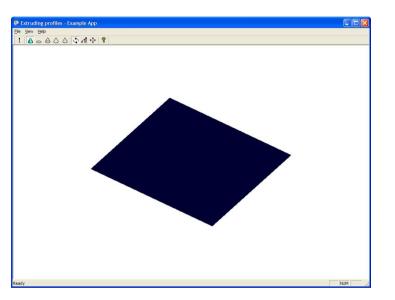
const <a>PK\_BODY\_extrude\_o\_t \*options, --- options structure</a>

--- returned arguments ---

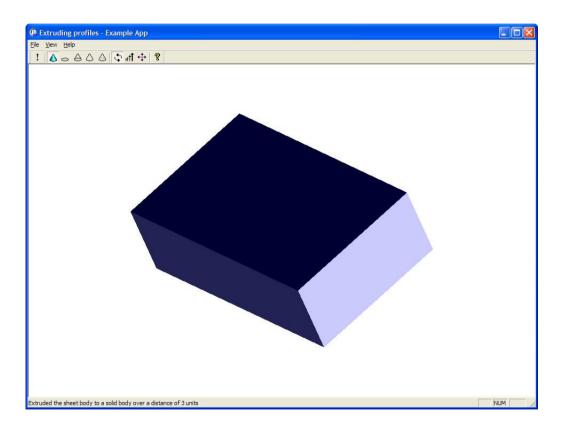
PK\_BODY\_t \*const body, --- resulting extruded body

PK\_TOPOL\_track\_r\_t \*const tracking, --- tracking information

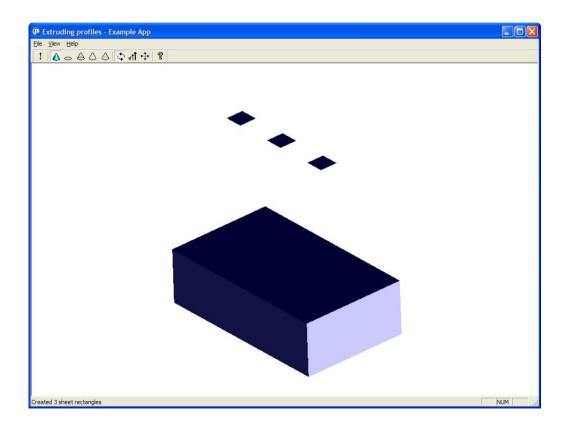
PK\_TOPOL\_local\_r\_t \*const results --- status information



#### Step 3 - Extrude the sheet to a block



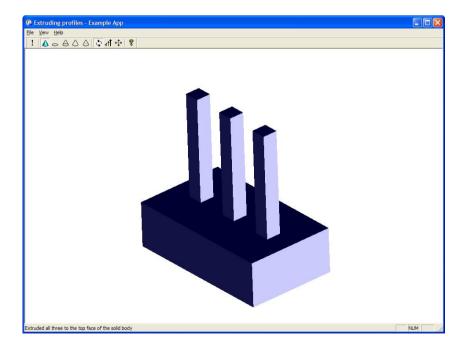
#### Step 4 - Create three sheet rectangles



#### Step 5 - Extrude each rect. to the top face of the solid

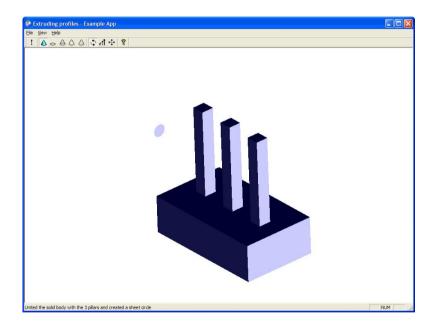
PK\_BODY\_extrude\_o\_m( extrude\_opts ); extrude\_opts.end\_bound.bound = PK\_bound\_face\_c ; extrude\_opts.end\_bound.entity = face;

PK\_BODY\_extrude(sheet\_rectangle[0], path, &extrude\_opts, &extruded\_body, &tracking, &results);



#### Step 6 - Create a sheet circle

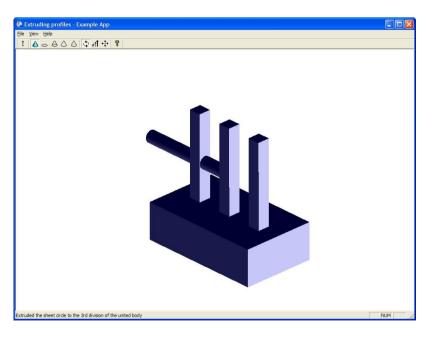
PK\_BODY\_unite\_bodies ( ---- received arguments ----PK\_BODY\_t target, ---- Body to receive message int n\_tools, ---- Number of tool bodies const PK\_BODY\_t tools[], ---- Tool bodies ---- returned arguments ---int \*const n\_bodies, ---- Number of resultant bodies PK\_BODY\_t \*\*const bodies ---- Resultant bodies )



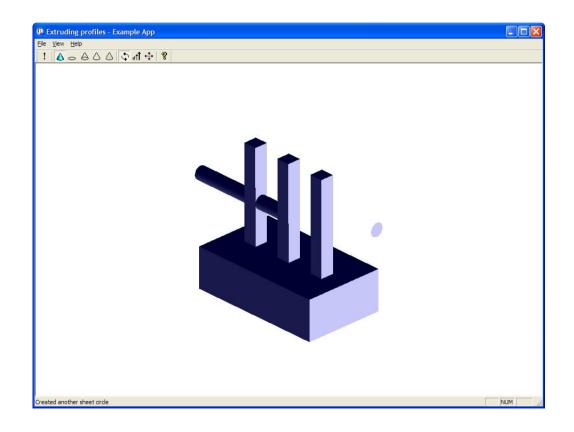
#### Step 7 - Extrude circle to 3rd division of body

PK\_BODY\_extrude\_o\_m( extrude\_opts ); extrude\_opts.end\_bound.bound = PK\_bound\_body\_c; extrude\_opts.end\_bound.entity = united\_body[0]; extrude\_opts.end\_bound.nth\_division = 3;

PK\_BODY\_extrude(circle, path, &extrude\_opts, &extruded\_body, &tracking, &results);



#### Step 8 - Create a second circle

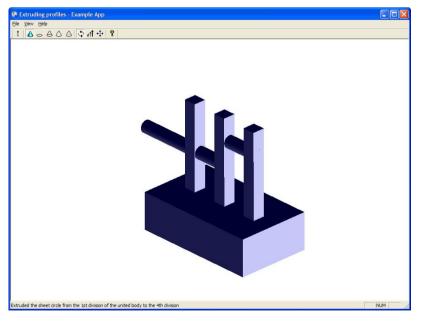


#### Step 9 - Extrude circle between 1st and 4th divisions

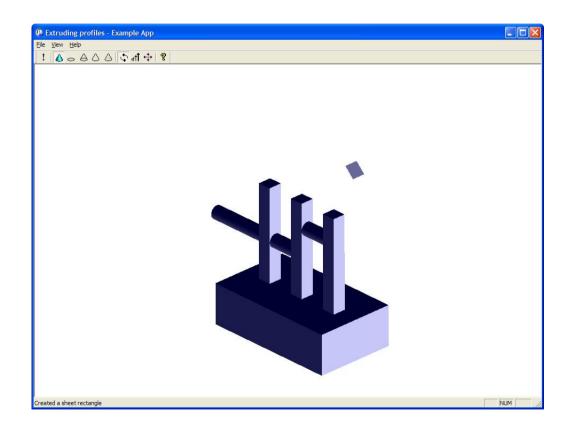
PK\_BODY\_extrude\_o\_m( extrude\_opts );

extrude\_opts.start\_bound.bound = PK\_bound\_body\_c; extrude\_opts.start\_bound.entity = united\_body[0]; extrude\_opts.start\_bound.nth\_division = 1; extrude\_opts.end\_bound.bound = PK\_bound\_body\_c; extrude\_opts.end\_bound.entity = united\_body[0]; extrude\_opts.end\_bound.nth\_division = 3;

PK\_BODY\_extrude(circle, path, &extrude\_opts, &extruded\_body, &tracking, &results);



#### Step 10 - Create a rectangle

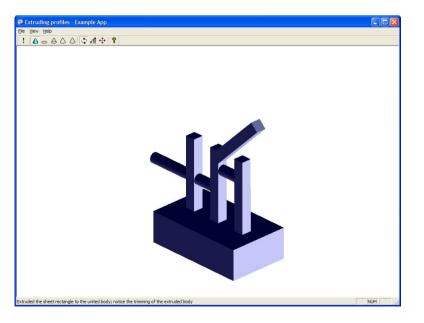


#### Step 11 - Extrude rectangle to body

path.coord[0] = -0.70710678118654752440084436210485; path.coord[1] = -0.70710678118654752440084436210485; path.coord[2] = 0.;

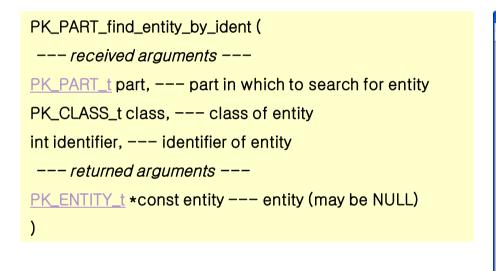
PK\_BODY\_extrude\_o\_m( extrude\_opts ); extrude\_opts.end\_bound.bound = PK\_bound\_body\_c; extrude\_opts.end\_bound.entity = united\_body[0];

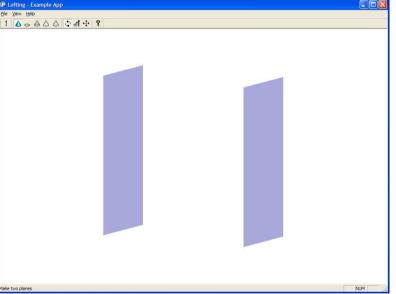
PK\_BODY\_extrude(rectangle, path, &extrude\_opts, &extruded\_body, &tracking, &results);



# Profiling – Loft ; Simple Loft

#### Step 1 - Receive two planar sheets

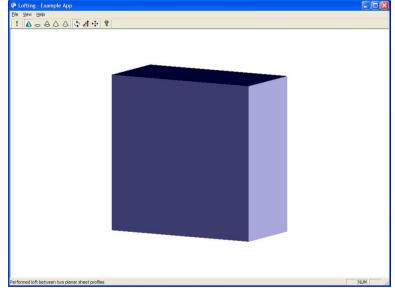




# Profiling – Loft ; Simple Loft

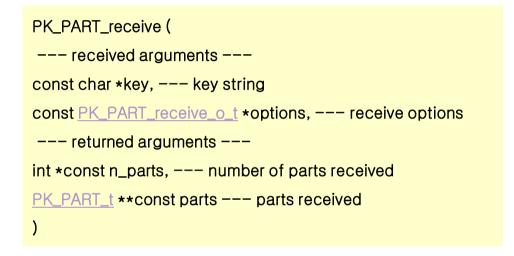
### Step 2 - Create solid block by lofting between them

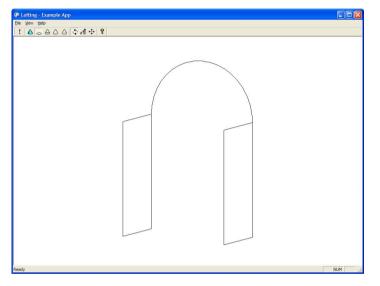
#### PK\_BODY\_make\_lofted\_body ( ---- received arguments ---int n\_profiles, ---- number of profiles const PK\_BODY\_t profiles[], ---- profiles to loft const PK\_VERTEX\_t start\_vertices[],---- start vertices const PK\_BODY\_make\_lofted\_body\_o\_t \*options, ---options on lofting ---- returned arguments ----PK\_BODY\_tracked\_loft\_r\_t \*const lofted\_body ---- result lofted body )



# Profiling – Loft ; with Guide Wire

### Step 3 - Roll back and read in guide wire





PK\_PART\_receive\_o\_m( receive\_opts ); receive\_opts.transmit\_format = PK\_transmit\_format\_text\_c; PK\_PART\_receive( "..\\Example Parts\\wire-body", &receive\_opts, &n\_parts, &parts );



wire\_pentagon.x\_t

Parasolid file



Read and load existing file

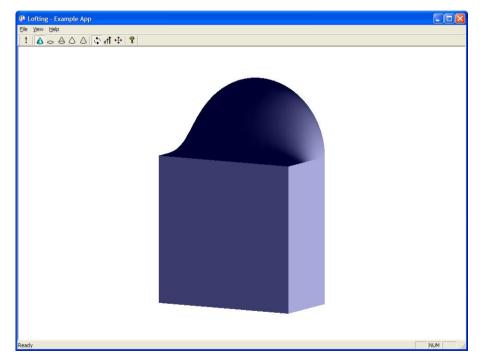


# Profiling – Loft ; with Guide Wire

### Step 4 - Perform loft using guide wire to constrain shape

loft\_opts.n\_guide\_wires = 1; loft\_opts.guide\_wires = &guide\_body;

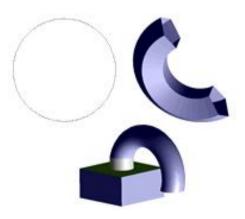
PK\_BODY\_make\_lofted\_body(2, profiles, vertices, &loft\_opts, &loft\_track);



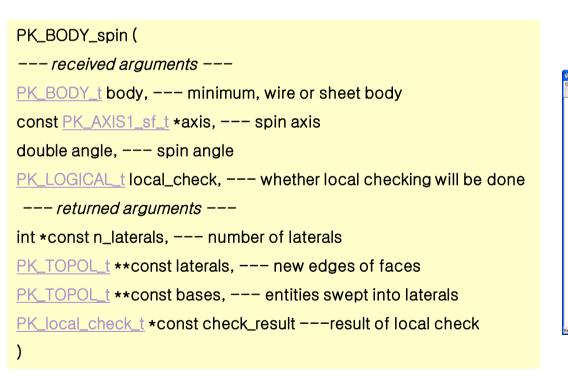
### Step 1

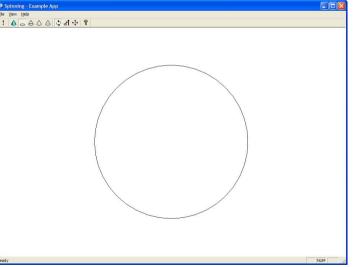
Spun Bodies	Laterals	Result
Minimal body	One edge	Wire body
Wire body	One or more faces	Sheet body
Sheet body	One or more faces	Solid body
General body	One or more faces and edges	General body

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

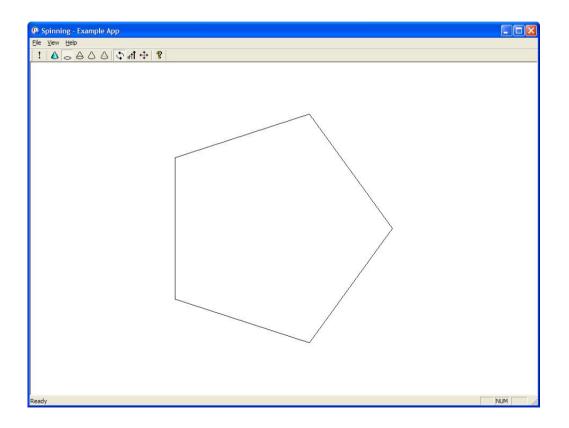


Step 1 - Create a point and a minimum body
 Spin minimum body to create wire circle





### Step 2 - Receive a wire body

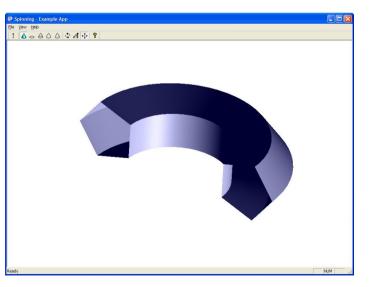


### Step 3 -Spin wire body to create sheet body

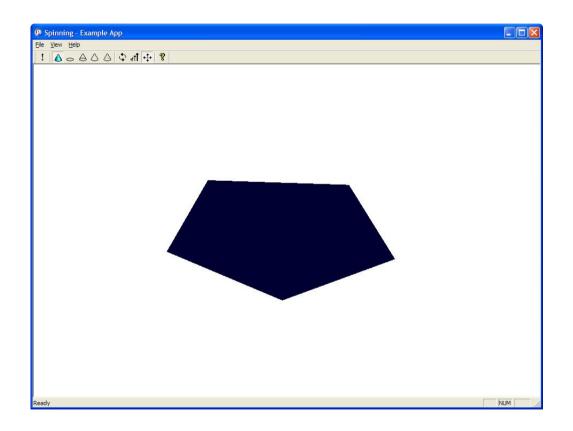
axis2.location.coord[0] = -10; axis2.location.coord[1] = 0; axis2.location.coord[2] = 0;

axis2.axis.coord[0] = 0; axis2.axis.coord[1] = -1; axis2.axis.coord[2] = 0;

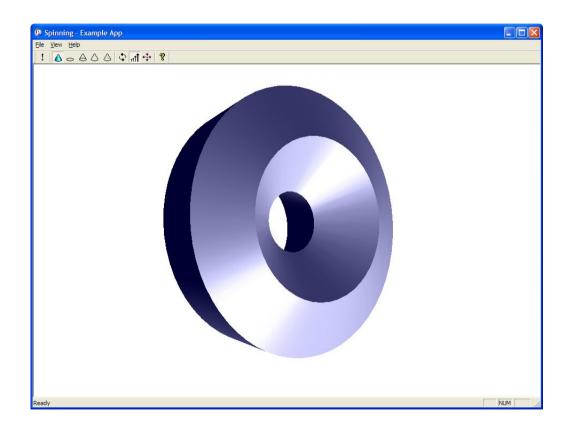
PK\_BODY\_spin(wire\_body,&axis2,3.14,PK\_LOGICAL\_true,&n\_laterals,&laterals,&bases,&check\_result);



### Step 4 - Create a sheet body

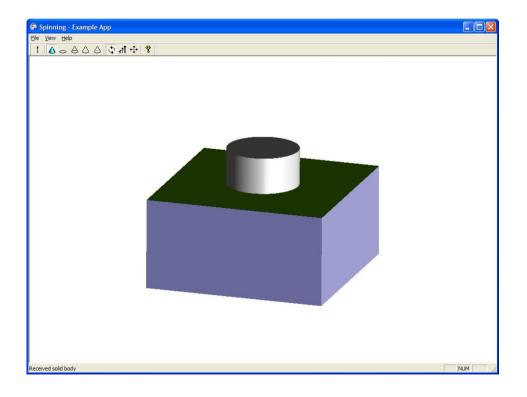


### Step 5 - Spin sheet body to create solid body



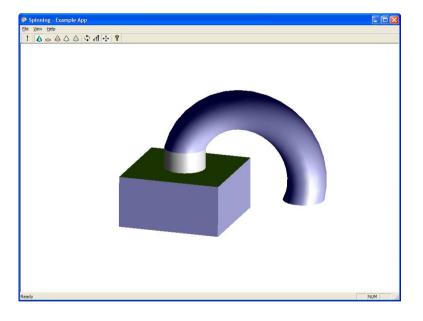
### Step 6 - Receive a solid body and identify a face on solid body

PK\_PART\_find\_entity\_by\_ident (\*parts, PK\_CLASS\_face, 89, &face\_to\_spin);

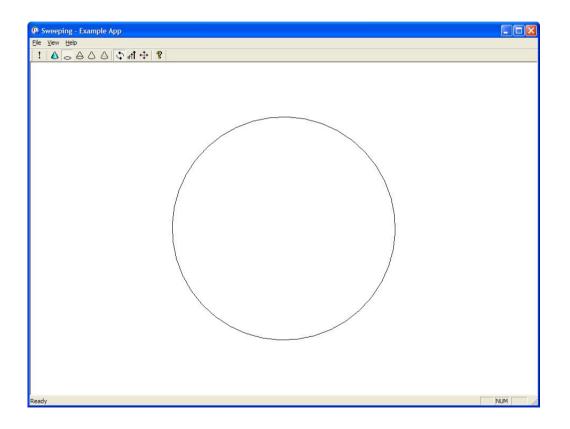


### Step 7 - Spin face on solid body

#### 



### Step 1 - Create a wire profile



### Step 2 - Sweep profile along a path

#### PK\_BODY\_sweep (

--- received arguments ---

PK\_BODY\_t body, --- minimum, wire or sheet body

PK\_VECTOR\_t path, --- translation vector

<u>PK\_LOGICAL\_t</u> local\_check, --- whether local checking will be done

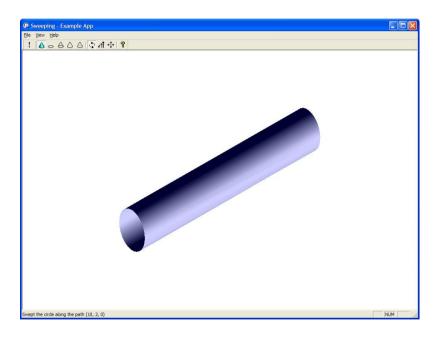
--- returned arguments ---

int \*const n\_laterals, --- number of laterals

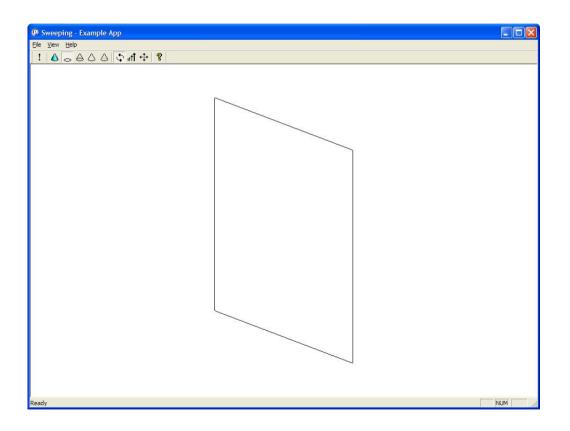
<u>PK\_TOPOL\_t</u> \*\*const laterals, --- new edges or faces (may be NULL)

<u>PK\_TOPOL\_t</u> \*\*const bases, --- entities swept into laterals (may be NULL)

PK\_local\_check\_t \*const check\_result --- result of local check



#### Step 3 - Create a sheet rectangle profile



### Step 4 - Sweep profile, applying a twist

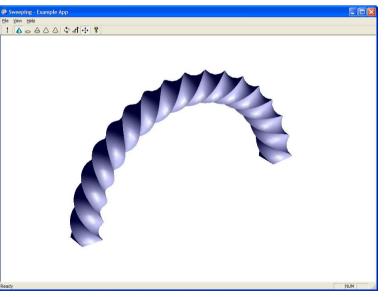
PK\_BODY\_sweep\_law\_t twist;

values[0] = 0.; values[1] = 25;

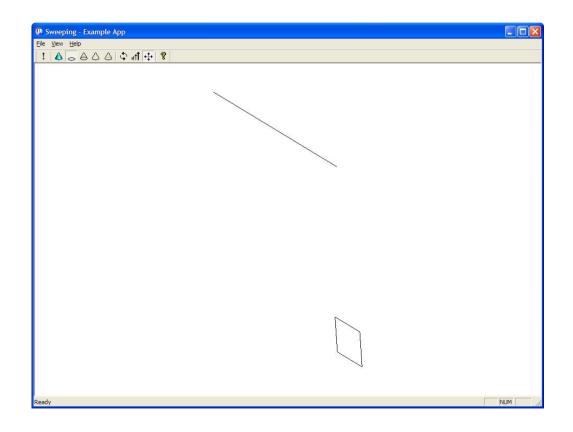
PK\_BODY\_ask\_vertices(path\_body, &n\_vertices, &vertices); twist.law\_type = PK\_BODY\_sweep\_law\_discrete\_c; twist.law\_set.n\_vertices = 2; twist.law\_set.vertices = vertices; twist.law\_set.values = values;

PK\_BODY\_make\_swept\_body\_o\_m( sweep\_opts );
sweep\_opts.twist = twist;

PK\_BODY\_make\_swept\_body(profile\_body, path\_body, PK\_ENTITY\_null, &sweep\_opts, &swept\_res);



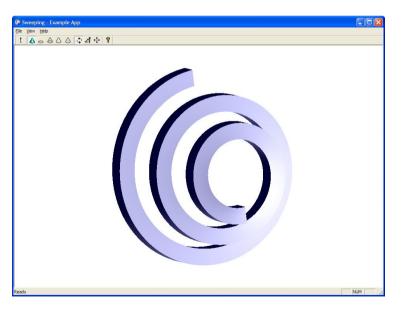
### Step 5 - Create a wire path and a rectangular sheet profile



### Step 6 - Sweep profile along path, applying both scale and twist

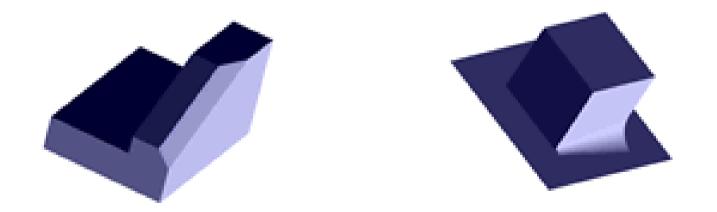
PK\_BODY\_make\_swept\_body\_o\_m( sweep\_opts );

sweep\_opts.twist.law\_type = PK\_BODY\_sweep\_law\_discrete\_c; sweep\_opts.scale.law\_type = PK\_BODY\_sweep\_law\_discrete\_c; sweep\_opts.scale\_type = PK\_BODY\_sweep\_scale\_posn\_c;



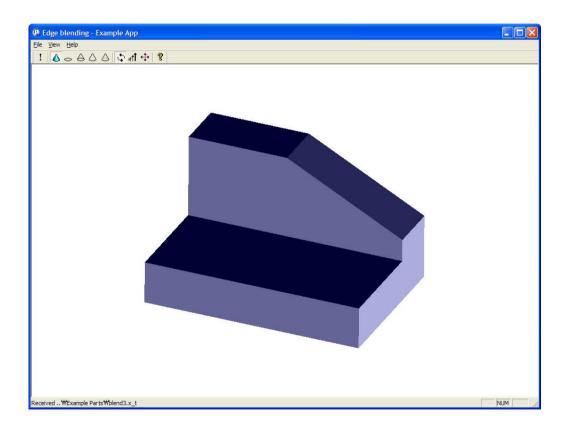
# Blend

- Edge Blending
- Two-Face Blending



### Blend – Edge Blending

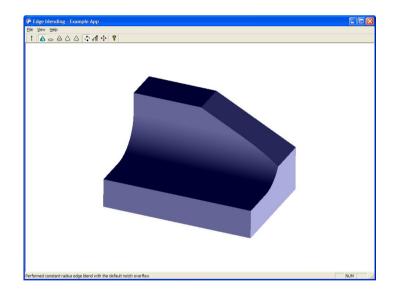
### Step 1 - Receive body with notch



# Blend – Edge Blending

### Step2 -Create blend with default notch overflow

PK\_EDGE\_set\_blend\_constant ( --- received arguments --int n\_edges, --- no. of edges to blend const PK\_EDGE\_t edges[], --- edges to have blends set double radius, --- blend radius const PK\_EDGE\_set\_blend\_constant\_o\_t \*options, --- returned arguments --int \*const n\_blend\_edges, --- no. of edges with blends set PK\_EDGE\_t \*\*const blend\_edges --- edges with blends set )



### Step3 - Rollback

# Blend – Edge Blending

### Step 4 - Create blend with cliff overflow

#### PK\_EDGE\_set\_blend\_chamfer (

--- received arguments ---

int n\_edges, --- no. of edges to blend

const PK\_EDGE\_t edges[], --- edges to have blends set

double range\_1, --- range on first face

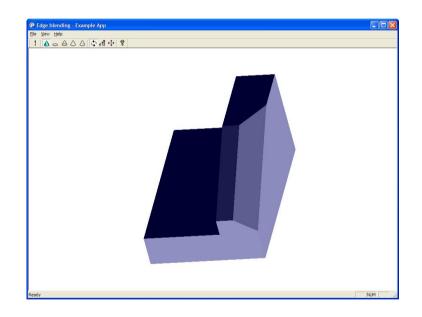
double range\_2, --- range on other face

const <a>PK\_FACE\_t</a> faces</a> faces</a> first range (optional)

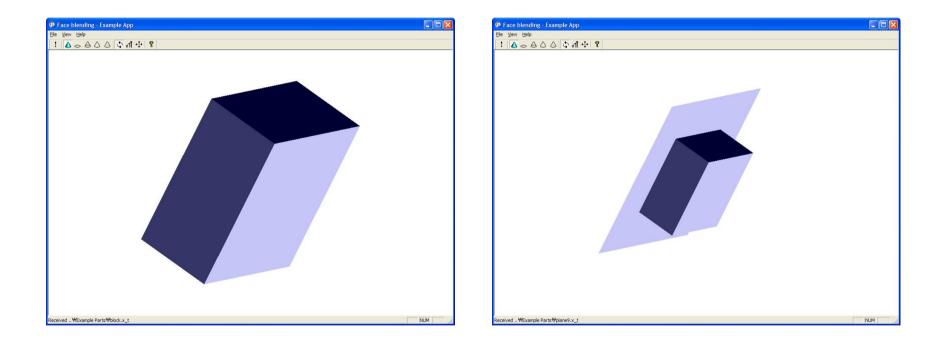
const <u>PK\_EDGE\_set\_blend\_chamfer\_o\_t</u> \*options, --- options structure

--- returned arguments ---

int \*const n\_blend\_edges, --- no. of edges with blends set <u>PK\_EDGE\_t</u> \*\*const blend\_edges --- edges with blends set

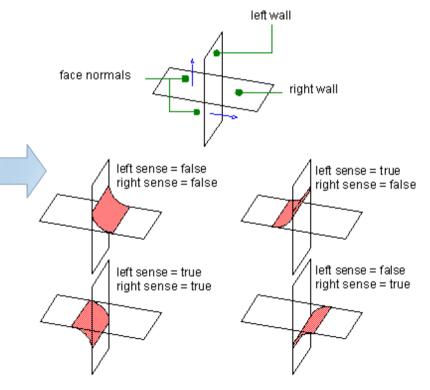


### Step 1, 2 - Load a block and a plane

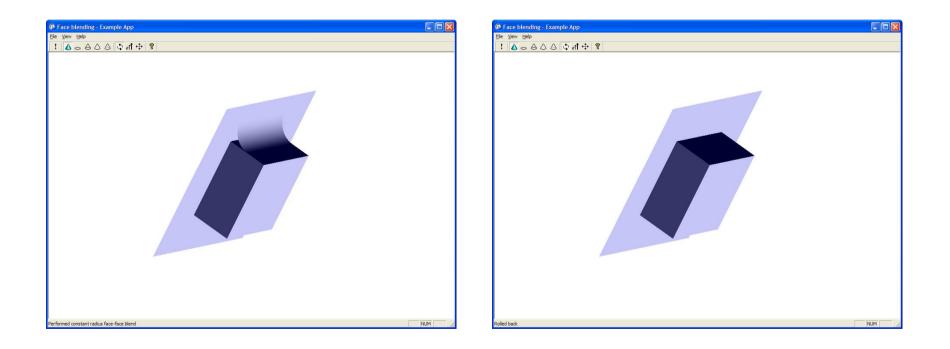


### Step 3 - Create a constant radius rolling ball blend

PK FACE make blend ( --- received arguments --int n\_left\_wall\_faces, --- number of faces in left wall const PK\_FACE\_t left\_wall\_faces[], --- faces in left wall int n\_right\_wall\_faces, --- number of faces in right wall const PK\_FACE\_t right\_wall\_faces[], --- faces in right wall PK\_LOGICAL\_t left\_sense, --- blend direction from left wall PK\_LOGICAL\_t right\_sense, --- blend direction --- from right wall const PK\_FACE\_make\_blend\_o\_t \*options, --- options structure --- returned arguments --int \*const n\_sheet\_bodies, --- number of sheet bodies created PK\_BODY\_t \*\*const sheet\_bodies, --- sheet bodies int \*const n\_blend\_faces, --- number of blend faces created PK FACE t \*\* const blend faces. --- blend faces PK\_TOPOL\_array\_t \*\*const unders, --- underlying topology of each face PK\_blend\_rib\_r\_t \*const ribs, --- ribs returned (if any) PK\_fxf\_error\_t \*const fault --- fault found (if any)



### Step 4 - Rollback



#### Step 5 - Create a chamfer blend

PK\_FACE\_make\_blend\_o\_m( options );

options.shape.parameter = line;

options.shape.radius = 2.5;

options.shape.xs\_shape = PK\_blend\_xs\_shape\_chamfer\_c;

options.walls = PK\_blend\_walls\_trim\_no\_c;

