



DIGITAL TO  
PHYSICAL

Making things with code.

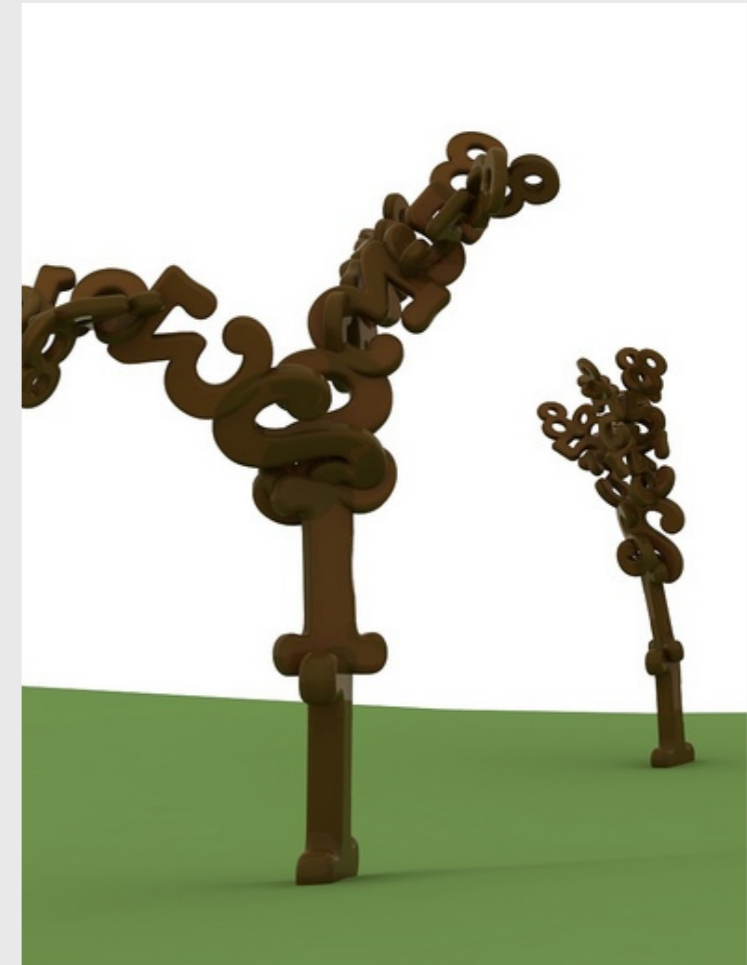
CRAFT IS NOT DEAD



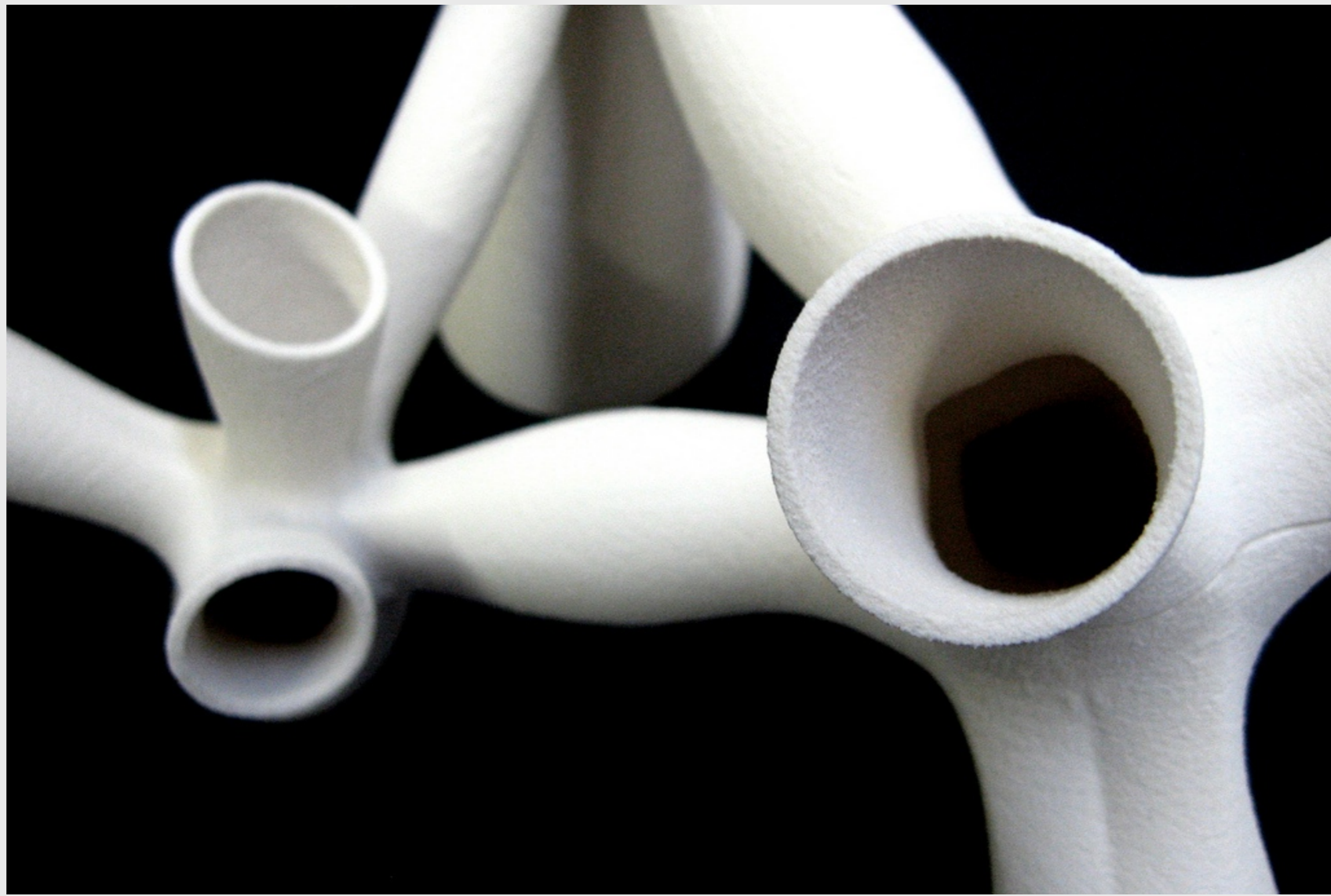
# EXPRESS THE MACHINE

Making things with computers and the machines they can control can be every bit as personal, and tactile, as traditional processes.

Each line of code you write and bezier you draw shapes your object in a way that's your own.



# 3D PRINTING

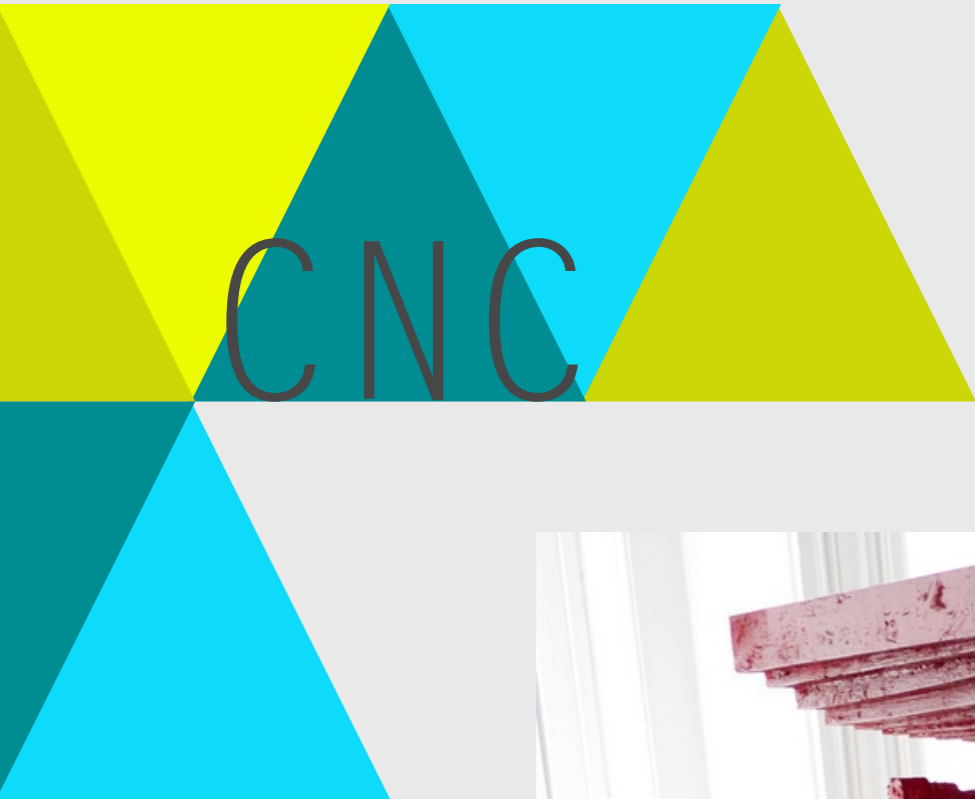


# LASER CUTTING



# PEN & KNIFE PLOTTING





TOOLS





TO A HAMMER

EVERYTHING IS

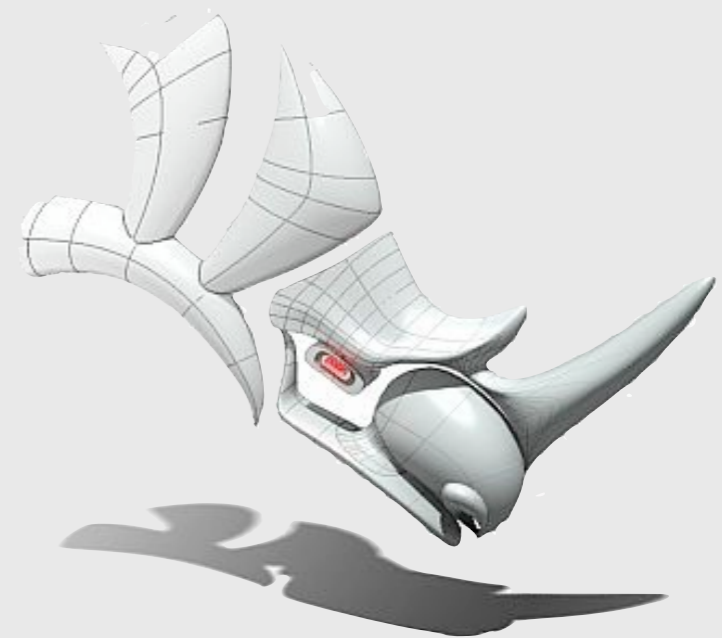
A NAIL

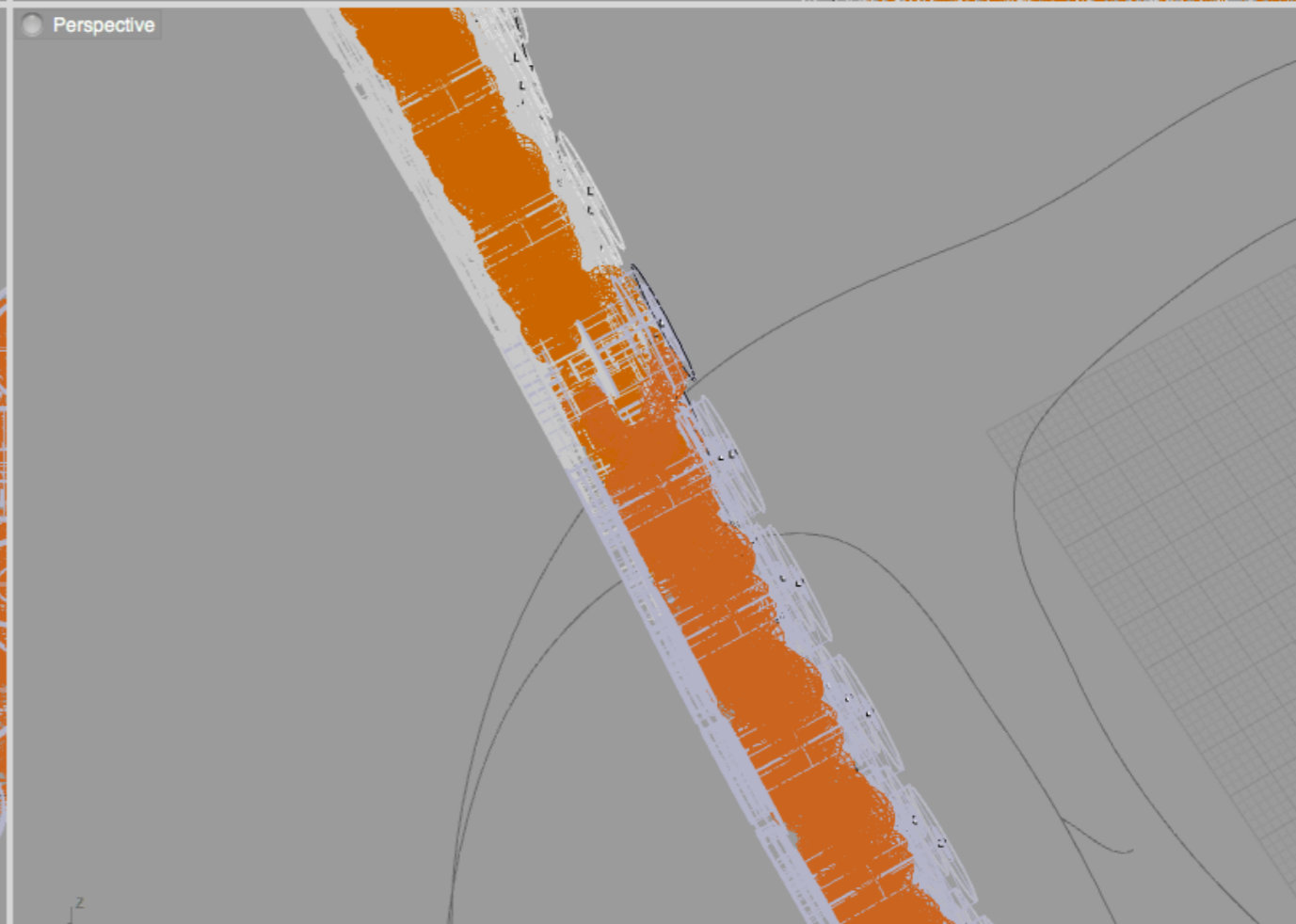
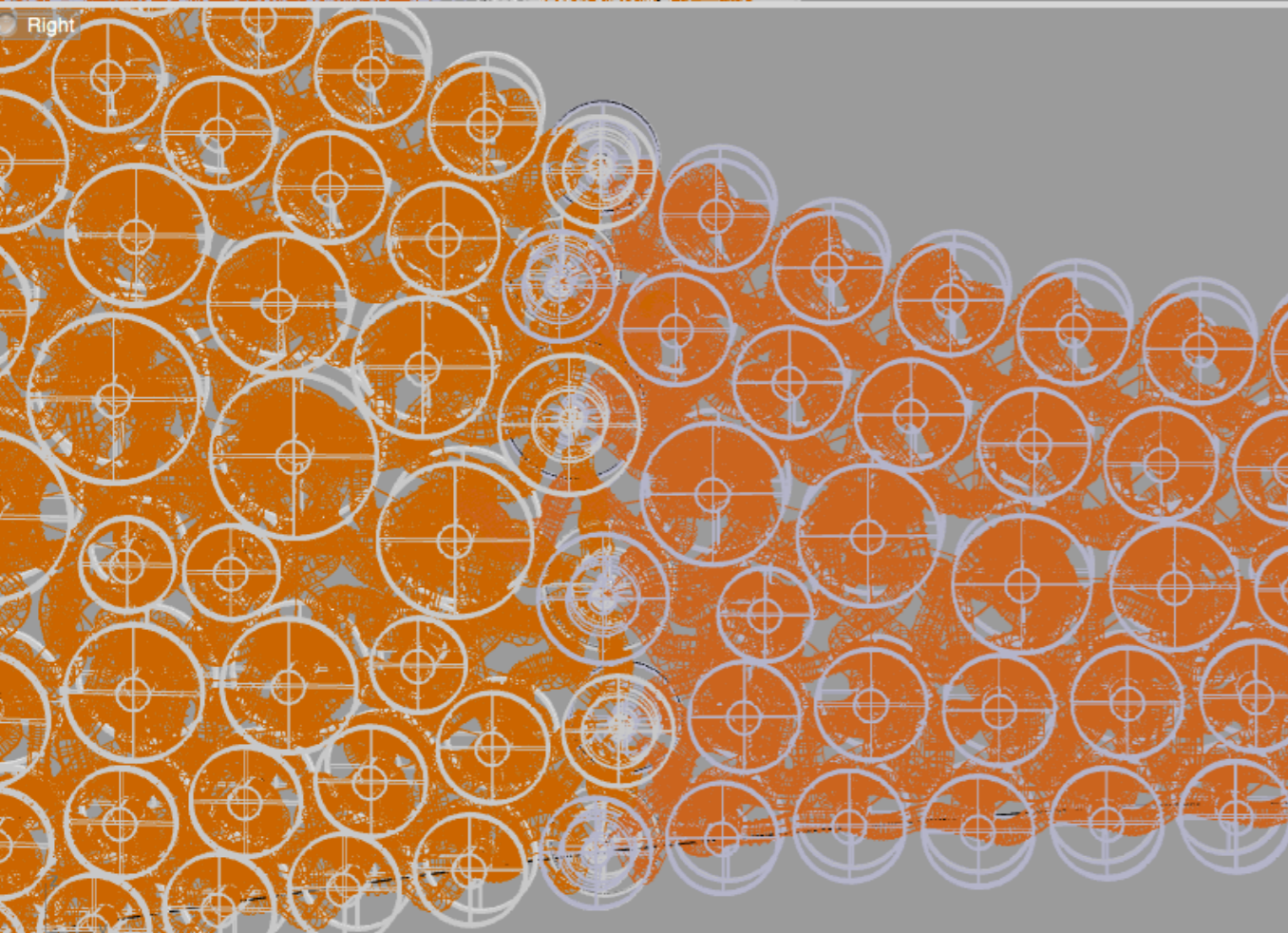
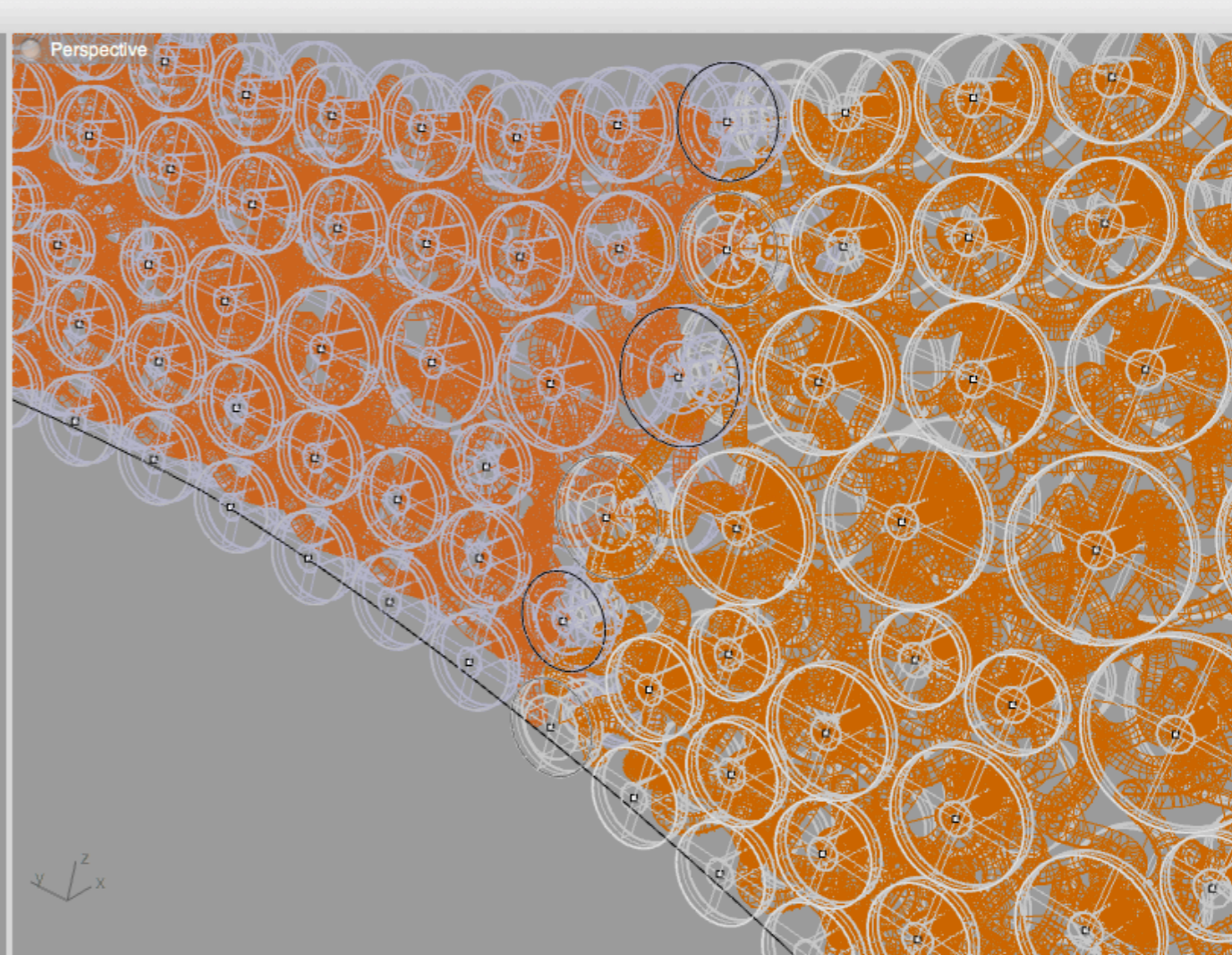
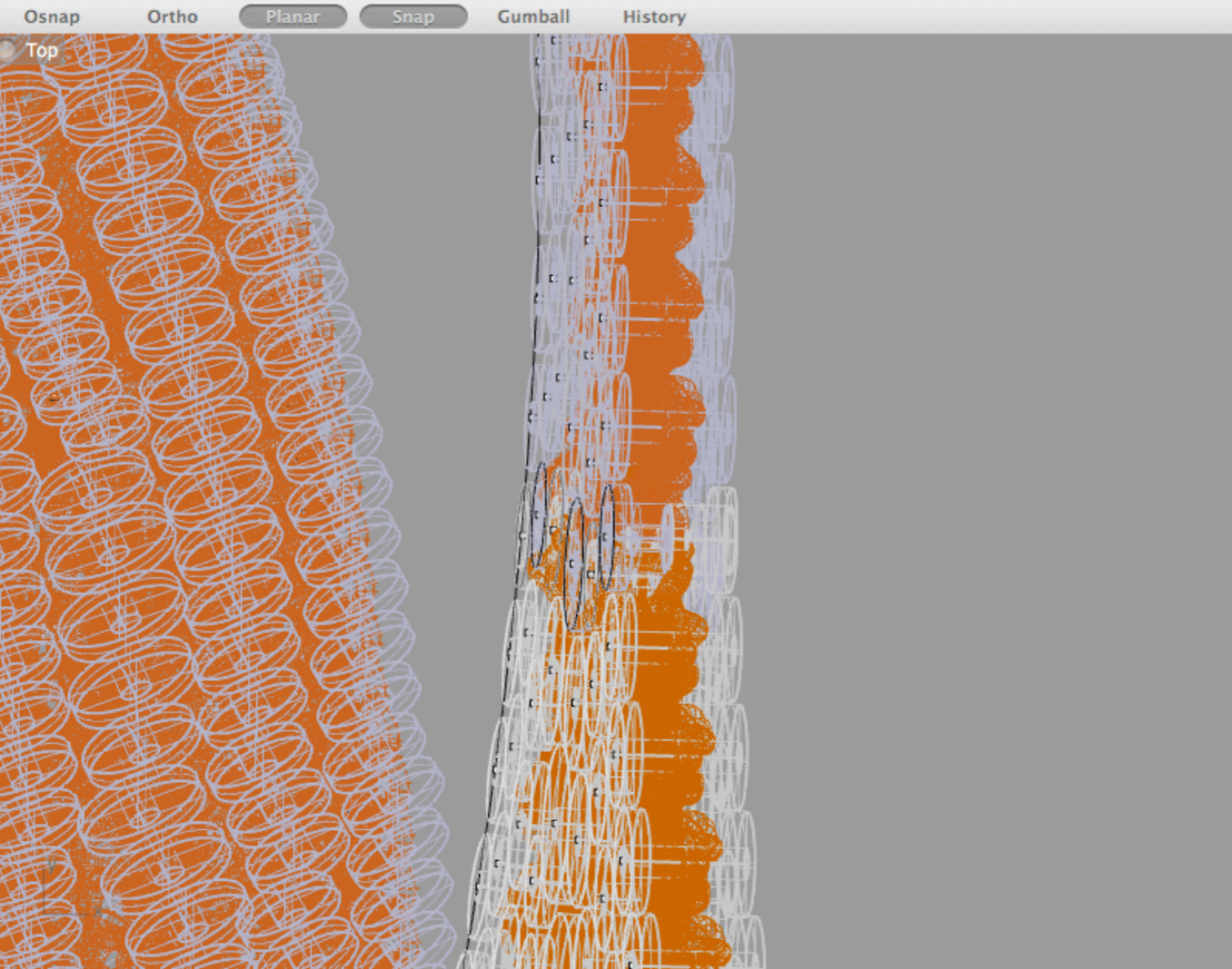
Just because you're using software, doesn't mean you don't need to specialize. What are you making? How should it be represented? What machines will you ultimately be using? All these questions will inform what program(s) and platform(s) you use.



# SURFACES

NURBS can generally be thought of as 3D versions of curves and are often built from series of curves in space. Surfaces are great for accurately representing complex and double curved surfaces while retaining a good deal of construction information.



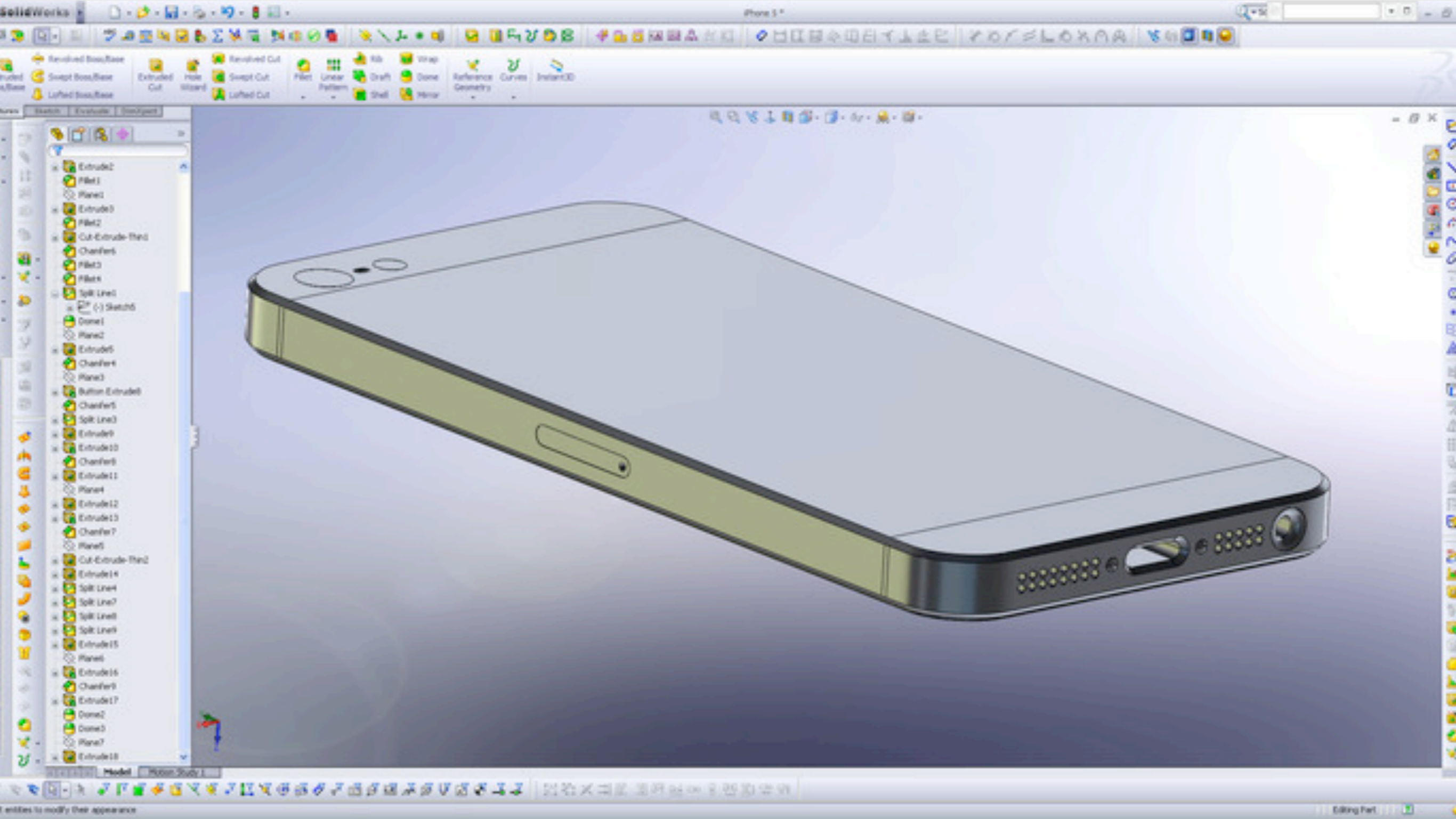




# SOLIDS

Solid modeling is more common in industrial design and most applicable to complex milling projects or for objects that will be mass manufactured. Solids are easily parameterizable which can lead to great flexibility in well designed models.







# MESHES

Meshes are possibly the most conceptually simple of the standard 3D representations. While they can be used in precision modeling—usually they would be created directly from data or code—meshes are great for representing complex surfaces for rendering and printing. And, just like all computer graphics are eventually pixels, all 3D files are, eventually, triangles.



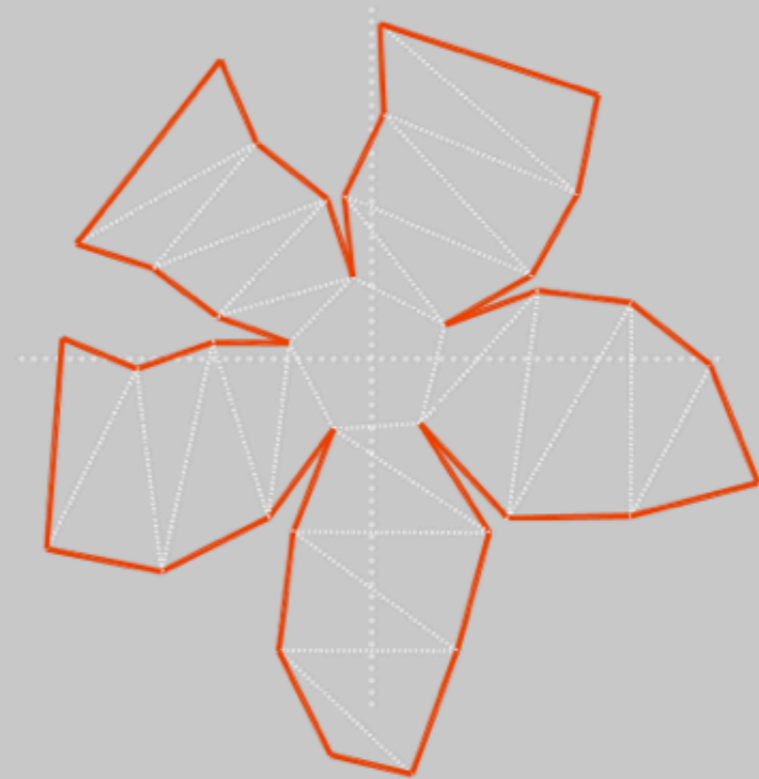
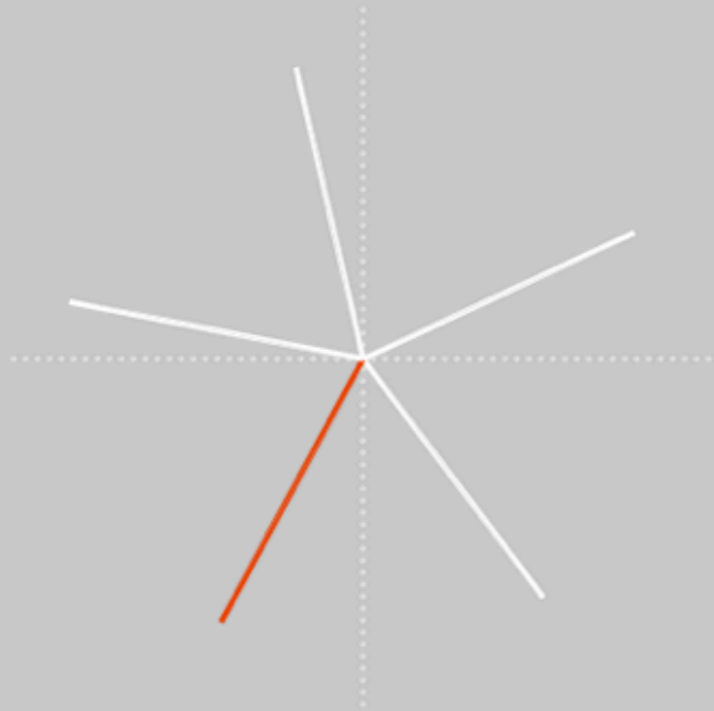
The image displays the Blender 2.65 interface in Edit Mode. The central 3D viewport shows a wireframe model of a human face. Three orthographic views are visible: 'User Ortho' (top-left), 'Right Ortho' (bottom-right), and a third view (middle-right). A 'Plane' object is positioned in front of the face. The Properties panel on the right shows the 'Plane' object's settings, including 'Add Modifier', 'Image' properties (Axis: Front, Source: Single Image, Color Space: sRGB, Opacity: 0.629), and 'Catmull-Clark' subdivision settings. The bottom status bar shows the current frame is 142, with a range from Start: 1 to End: 250.

# ROLL YOUR OWN

Sometimes existing tools just don't have the data structure or features you want. When that happens, just write your own! Processing and C++ are good places to start.





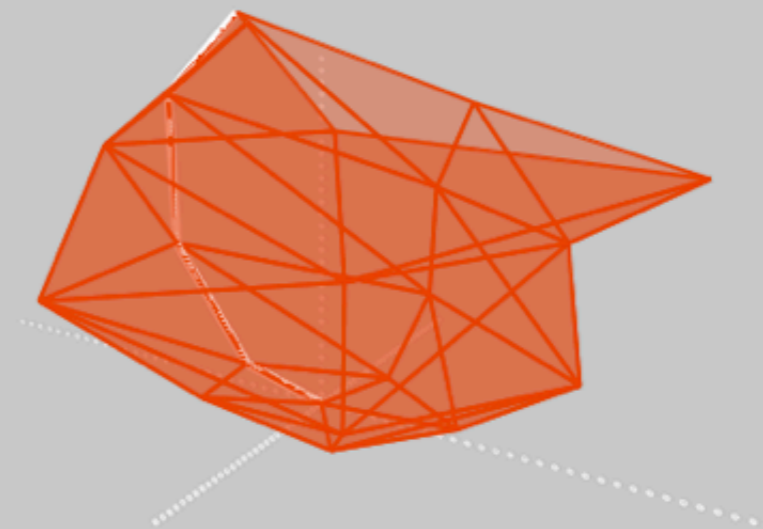


Press ← or → to change the active rib's angle.

Press ↑ or ↓ to change the number of segments.

Press 'e' to remove the active rib

Press '2' to save a cut PDF or '3' to save a DXF.



# D.bowl

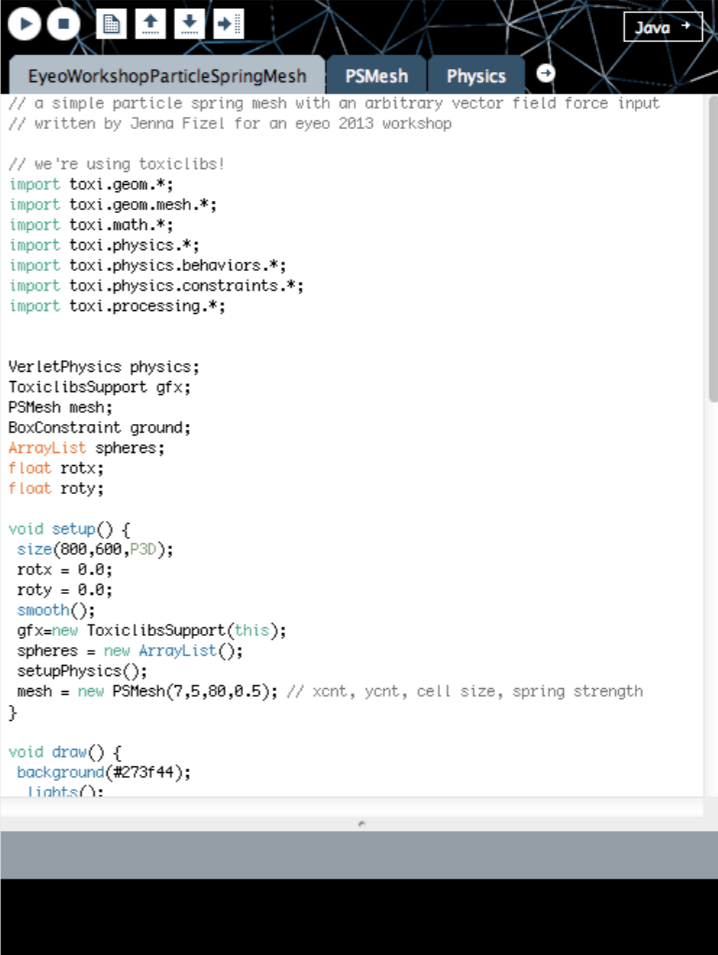


LETS MAKE  
SOMETHING

go to [digitaltophysical.tumblr.com](https://digitaltophysical.tumblr.com)

# PROCESSING

Not only a popular way to learn to code, Processing is a great tool for creating producible geometry. Combined with the toxiclibs library, it's a flexible modeler and simple physics simulator.



```
EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh PSMesh Physics Java
// a simple particle spring mesh with an arbitrary vector field force input
// written by Jenna Fazel for an eyeo 2013 workshop

// we're using toxiclibs!
import toxilibs.geom.*;
import toxilibs.geom.mesh.*;
import toxilibs.math.*;
import toxilibs.physics.*;
import toxilibs.physics.behaviors.*;
import toxilibs.physics.constraints.*;
import toxilibs.processing.*;

VerletPhysics physics;
ToxiclibsSupport gfx;
PSMesh mesh;
BoxConstraint ground;
ArrayList spheres;
float rotx;
float roty;

void setup() {
  size(800,600,P3D);
  rotx = 0.0;
  roty = 0.0;
  smooth();
  gfx=new ToxiclibsSupport(this);
  spheres = new ArrayList();
  setupPhysics();
  mesh = new PSMesh(7,5,80,0.5); // xcnt, ycnt, cell size, spring strength
}

void draw() {
  background(#273f44);
  lights();
```



# WHAT YOU'LL NEED

Processing

[processing.org](http://processing.org)

Toxiclibs

[http://](http://hg.postspectacular.com/toxiclibs/downloads/toxiclibs-complete-0020.zip)

[hg.postspectacular.com/](http://hg.postspectacular.com/toxiclibs/downloads/toxiclibs-complete-0020.zip)

[toxiclibs/downloads/](http://hg.postspectacular.com/toxiclibs/downloads/toxiclibs-complete-0020.zip)

[toxiclibs-complete-0020.zip](http://hg.postspectacular.com/toxiclibs/downloads/toxiclibs-complete-0020.zip)

Sketch

[http://](http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh.zip)

[trianglesandcurves.com/](http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh.zip)

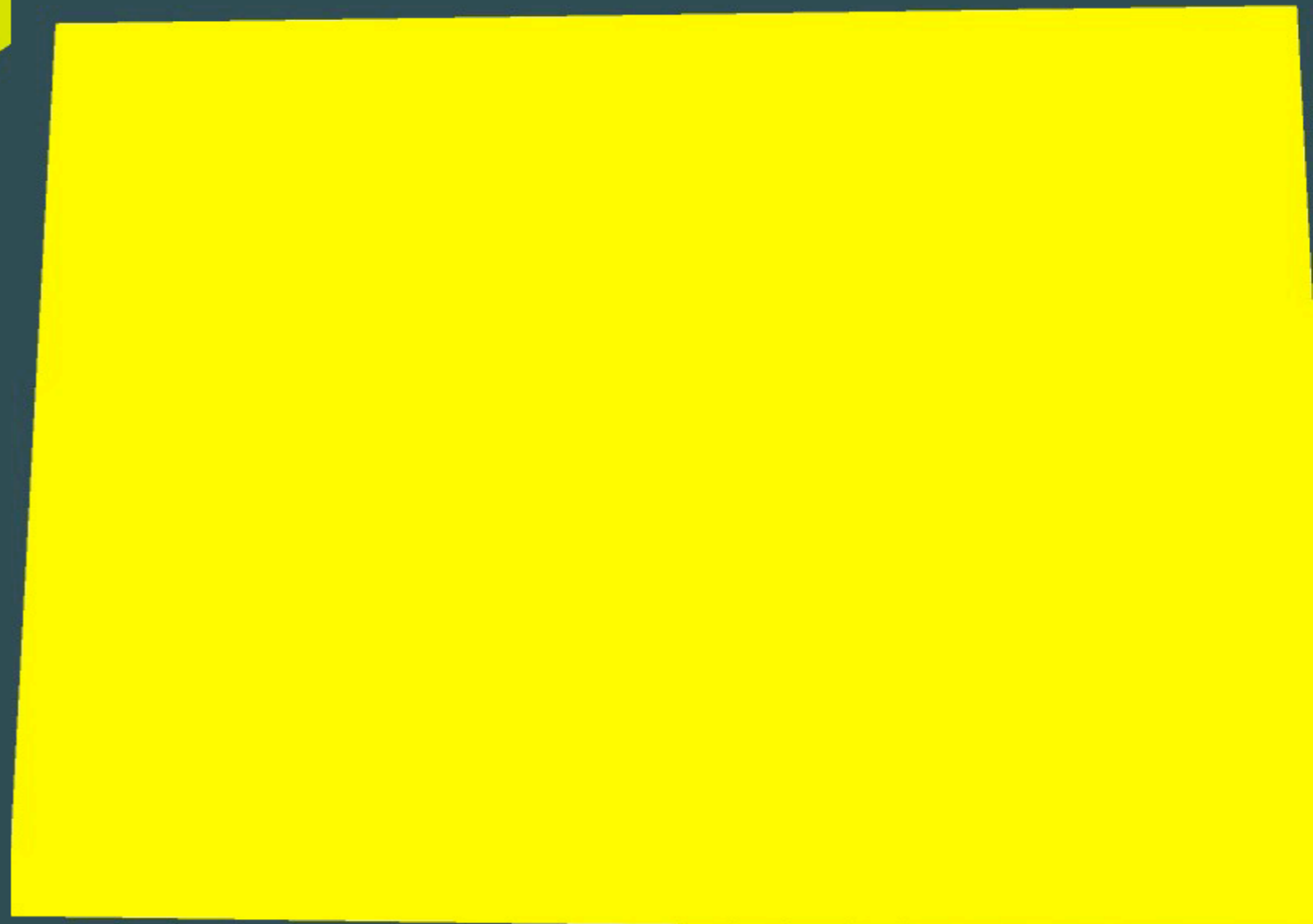
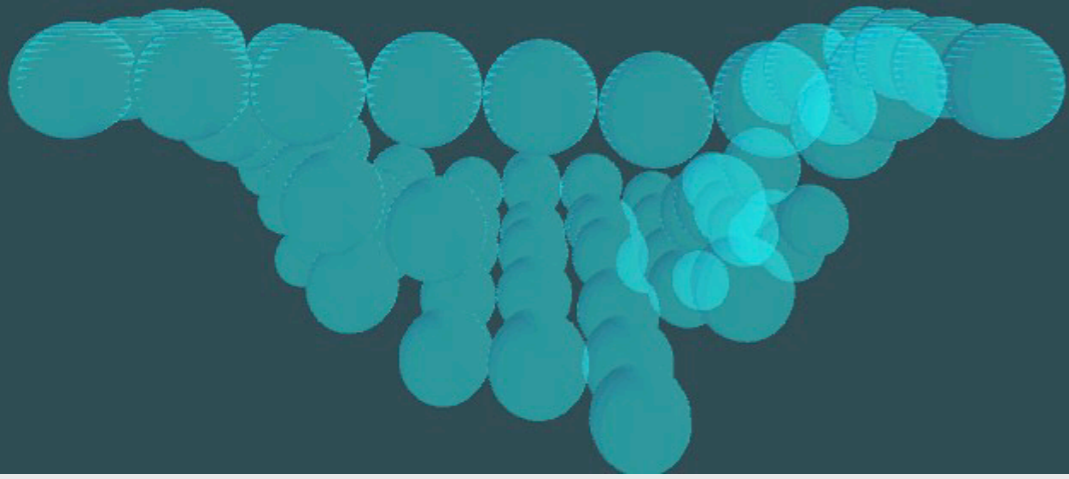
[eyeo/](http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh.zip)

[EyeoWorkshopParticleSpring](http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh.zip)

[Mesh.zip](http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh.zip)

You may also want an image to generate a height field or, if you're feeling ambitious, some other data source like an mp3 or an rss feed.

# CLOTH SIM ON SPHERE ARRAY FROM IMAGE

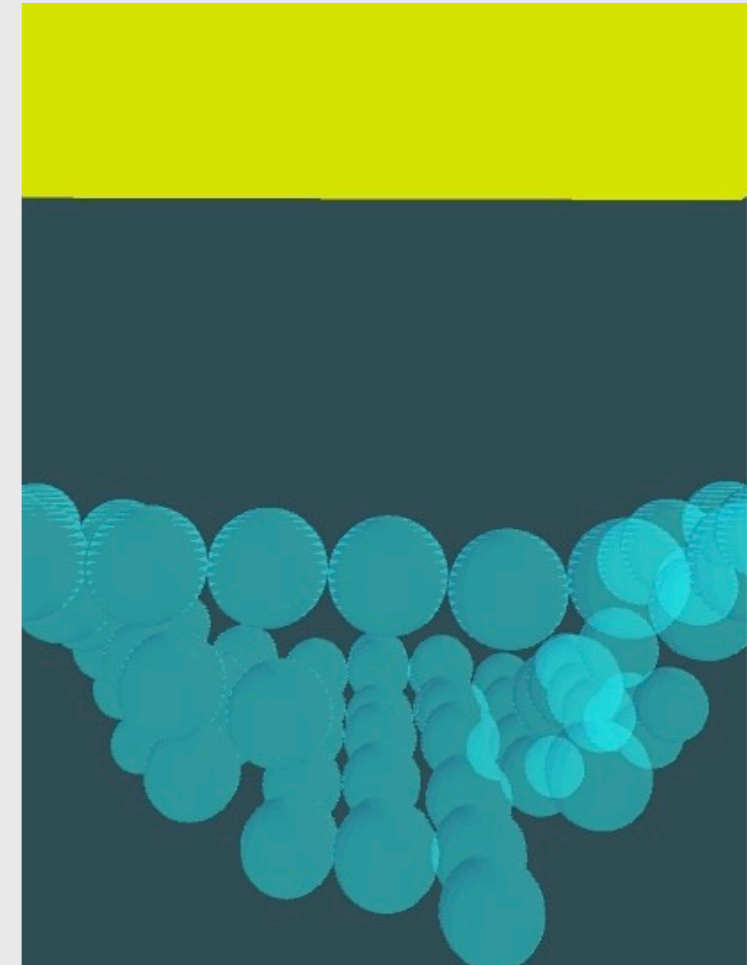


# HOW TO USE THE SKETCH

Drag to change your view

Press 's' to save out a data file of the current state

Press 'f' to save an image



# LETS LOOK AT SOME CODE

```
EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh | Processing 2.0b9  
EyeoWorkshopParticleSpringMesh PSMesh Physics §  
void setupPhysics() {  
  physics=new VerletPhysics();  
  physics.setDrag(0.1);  
  physics.setWorldBounds(new AABB(new Vec3D(), width*3));  
  physics.addBehavior(new GravityBehavior(new Vec3D(0, 0.3, 0)));  
  // overall size of the ground  
  float w = 400.0;  
  float h = 400.0;  
  ground=new BoxConstraint(new AABB(new Vec3D(0,320,0),new Vec3D(w,50,h)));  
  ground.setRestitution(0);  
  
  // this is where you can add and change things! I'm going to make a heightfeild form an image  
  PImage img = loadImage("eyeoexample.jpg");  
  float iw = img.width;  
  float ih = img.height;  
  float samps = 9.0;  
  ih = ih/iw*samps;  
  iw = samps;  
  img.resize(int(iw),int(ih));  
  img.loadPixels();  
  for (int i=0;i<iw;i++) {  
    for (int j=0;j<ih;j++) {  
      Vec3D p0 = new Vec3D((i+0.5)/iw*w-w*0.5,0,(j+0.5)/ih*h-h*0.5);  
      color col = img.pixels[int(j*iw+i)];  
      float ht = brightness(col)*0.5;  
      p0.y = 300-ht*2;  
      SphereConstraint s = new SphereConstraint(new Sphere(p0,w/iw*0.5),false);  
      spheres.add(s);  
    }  
  }  
}
```



# RHINO

Scriptable, robust and surprisingly inexpensive, Rhino is a great tool for turning data and drawings into produceable objects.

```
readpointsandbuildgeometry.py (/Volumes/Sqornshellous Zeta/Dropbox/eyeo)
Start Page readpointsandbuildgeometry.py x
1 #import data file from processing and build geometry
2 import rhinoscriptsyntax as rs
3
4 def importFile():
5     #prompt the user for a file to import
6     filter = "Text file (*.txt)|*.txt|All Files (*.*)|*.*|*"
7     filename = rs.OpenFileName("Open Point File", filter)
8     if not filename: return
9
10    #read each line from the file
11    file = open(filename, "r")
12    contents = file.readlines()
13    file.close()
14
15    def _parseLine(line):
16        segments = line.split("q ")
17        quads = []
18        for quad in segments[1:]:
19            quads.append(_parseQuad(quad))
20        return quads
21
22    def _parseQuad(quad):
23        pointstrs = quad.split(" ")
24        points = []
25        for point in pointstrs:
26            if len(point) > 2:
27                points.append(__point_from_string(point))
28        return points
29
30    def __point_from_string(text):
31        items = text.strip("\n\r ").split(",")
32        x = float(items[0])
33        y = float(items[1])
34        z = float(items[2])
35        rs.AddPoint(x,y,z)
36        return x, y, z
37
38    lcnt = 0
39    strips = []
```





# WHAT YOU'LL NEED

Rhino

<http://mac.rhino3d.com/>

Python plugin

<http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/python20120911.macrho>

Base file

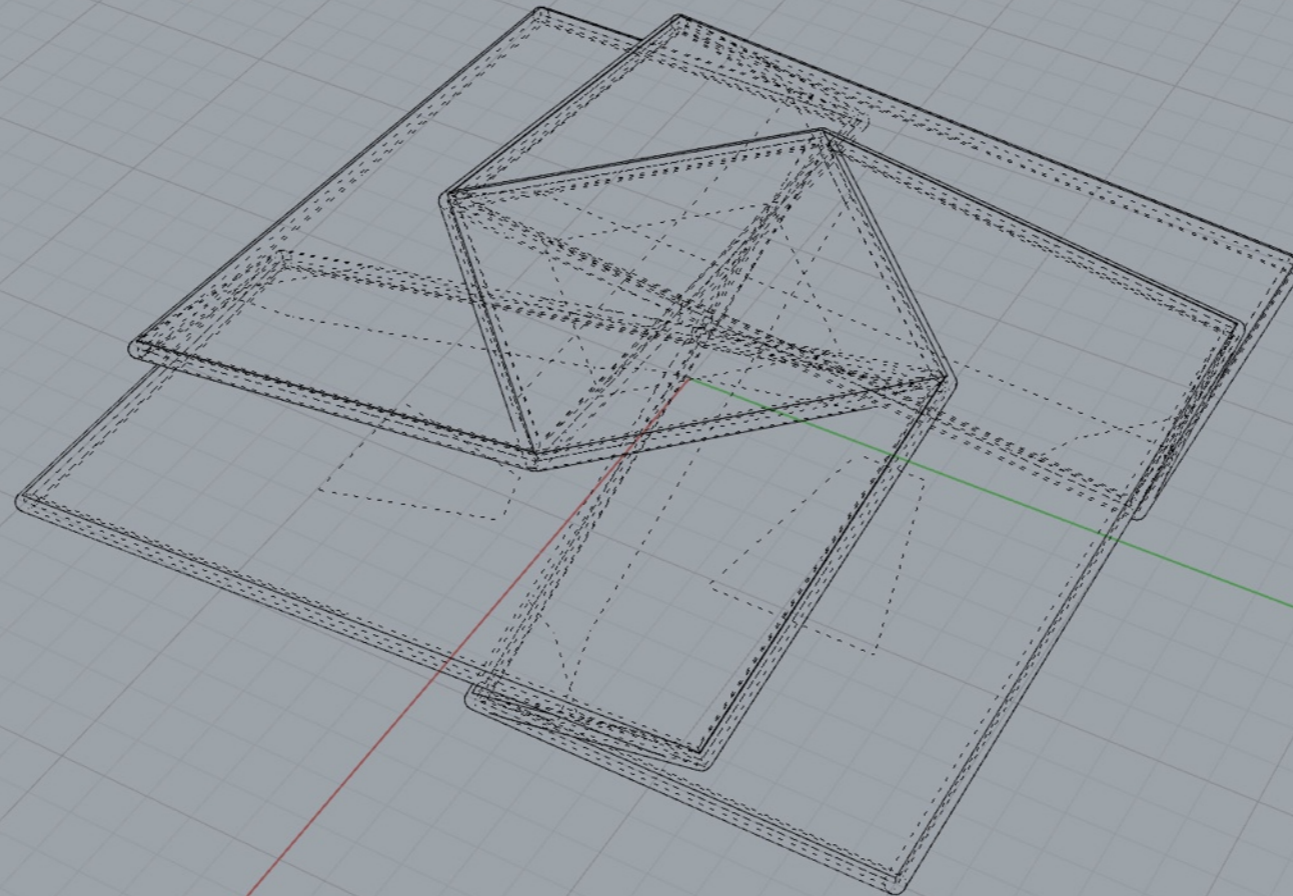
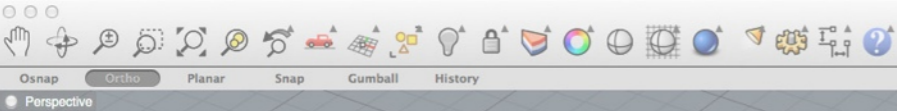
<http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/twist%20fold%20base.3dm>

Script

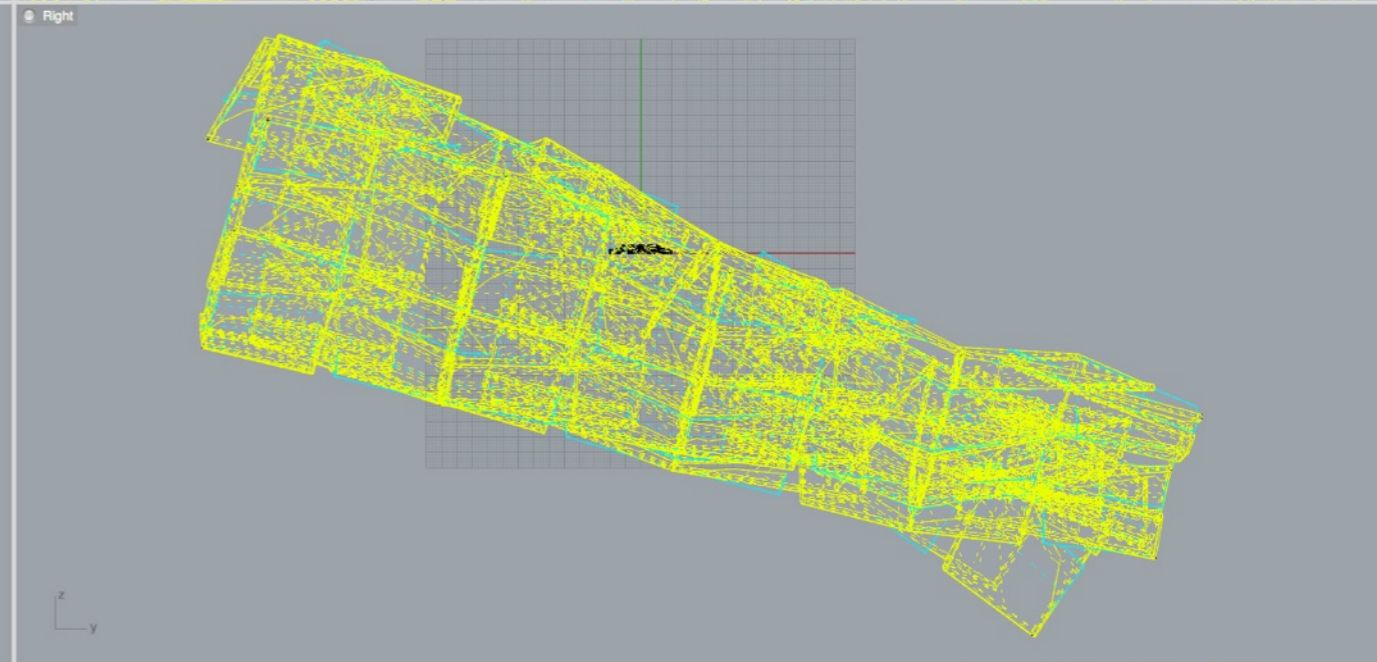
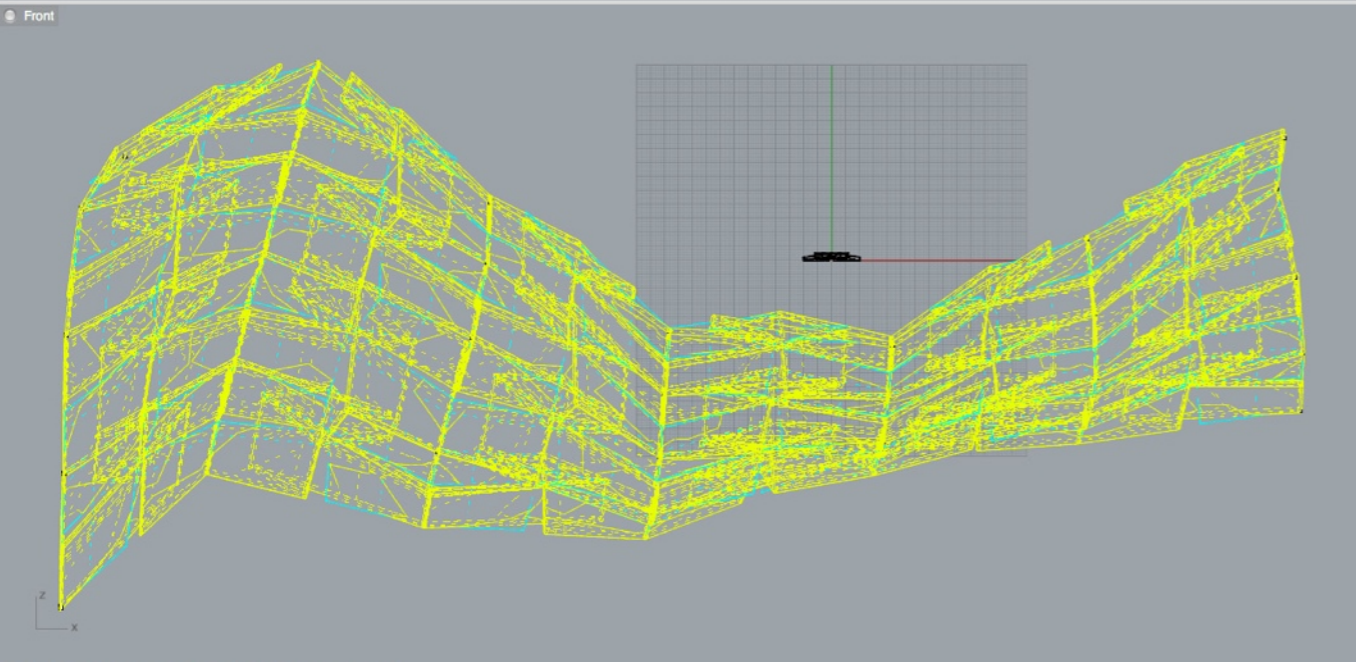
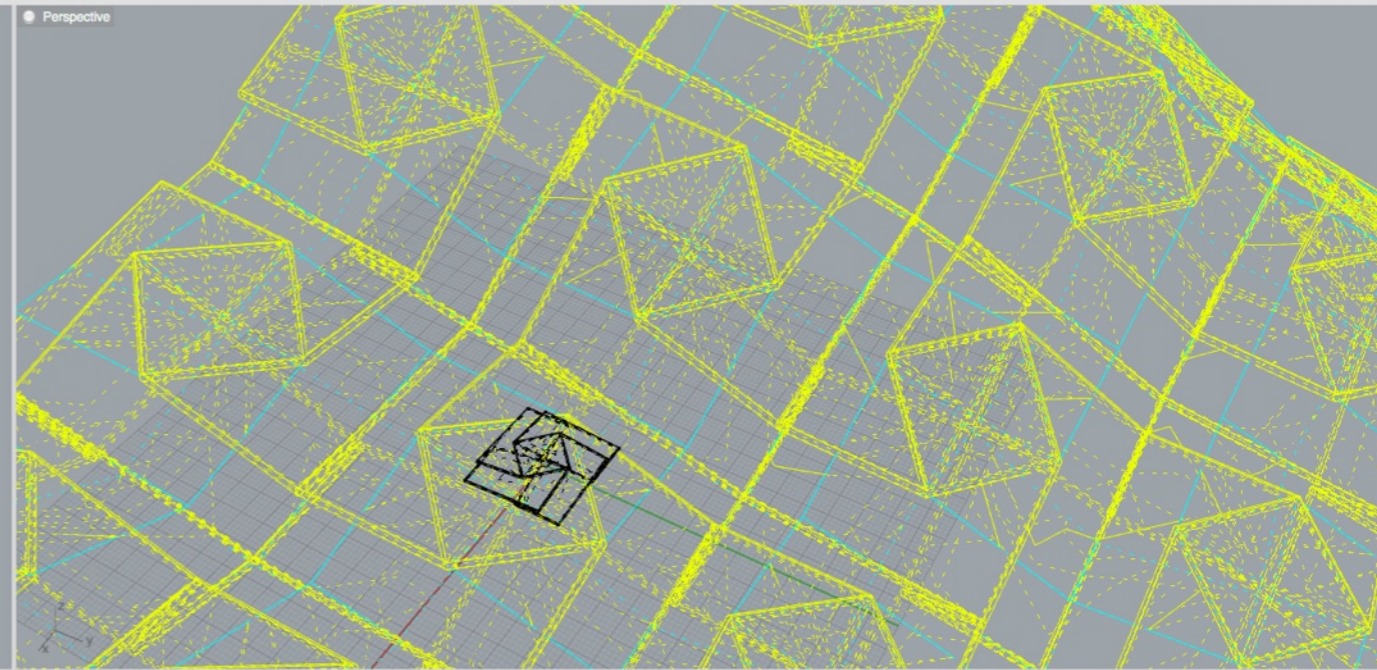
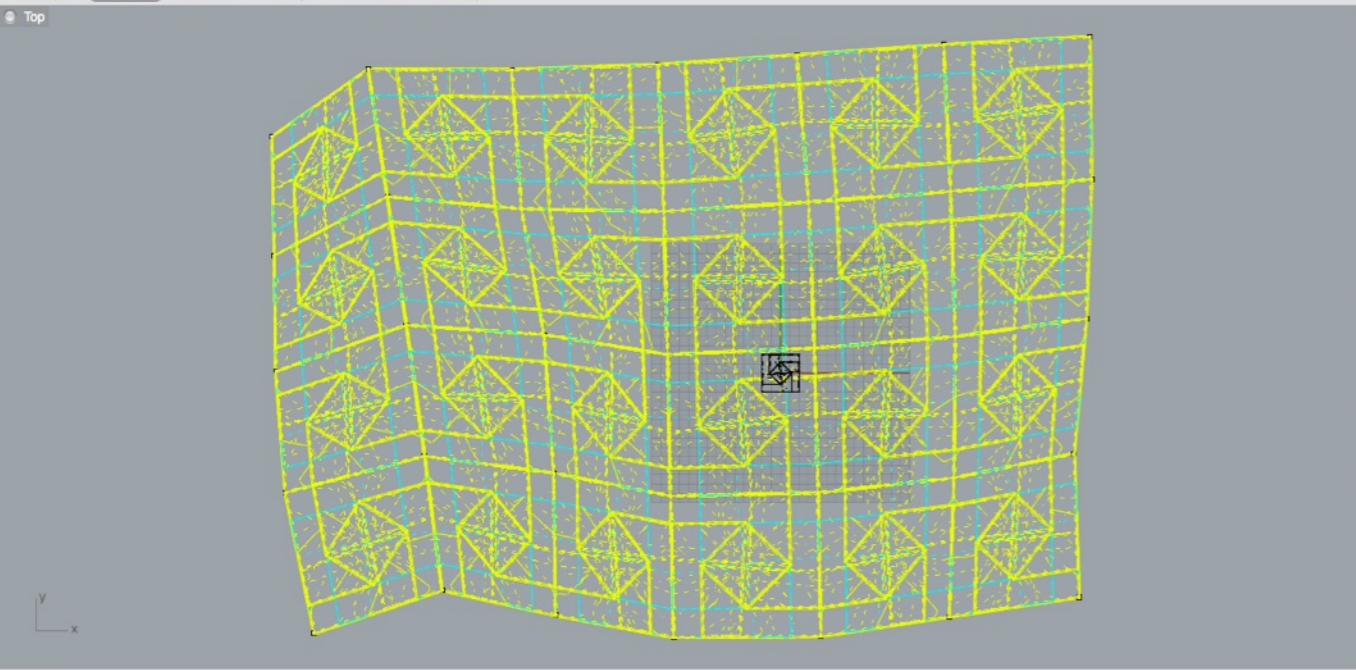
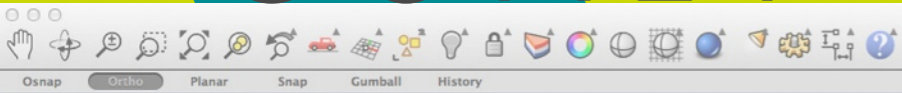
<http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/readpointsandbuildgeometry.py>

# BASE UNIT

twist fold base — Edited

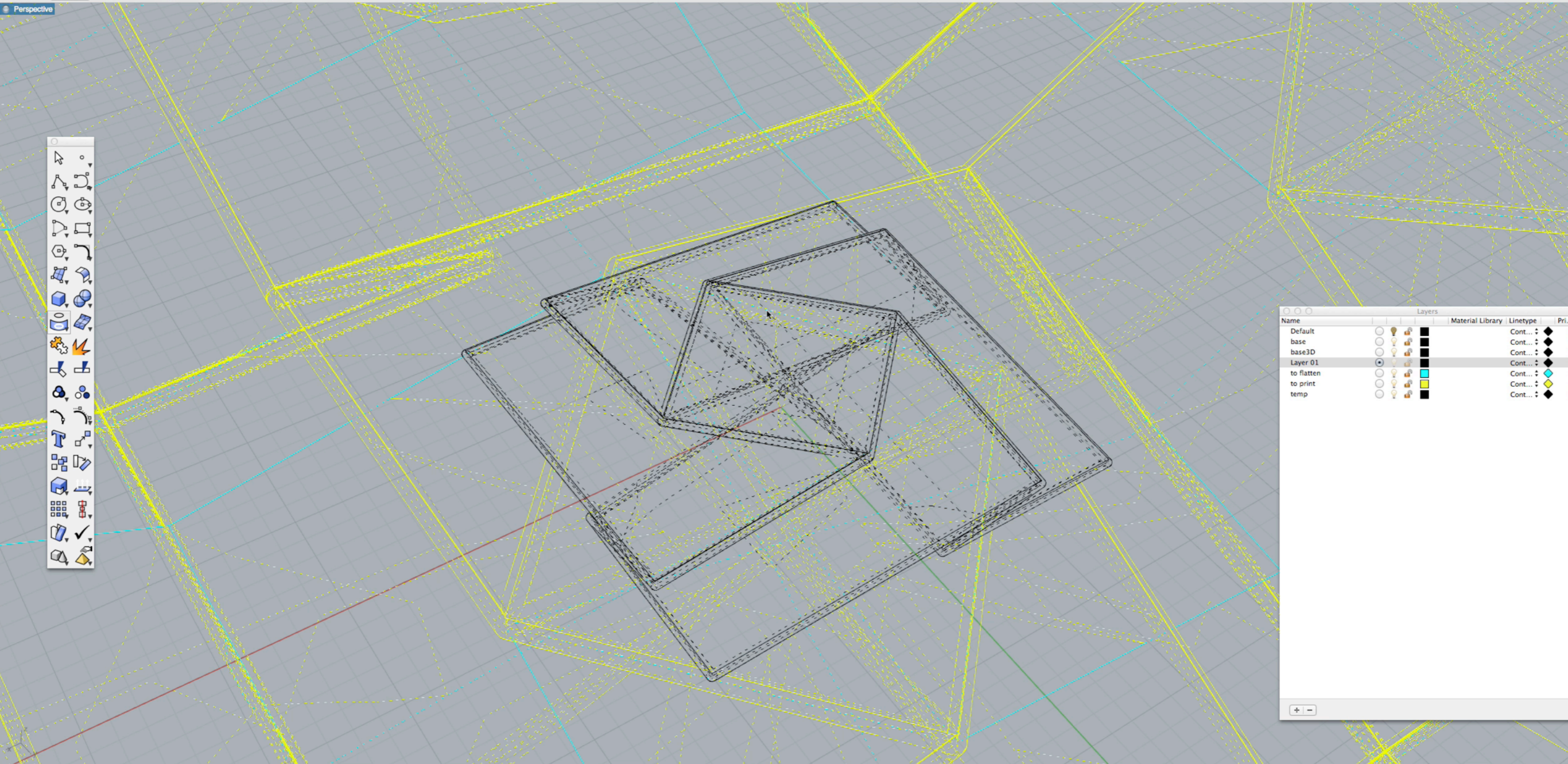
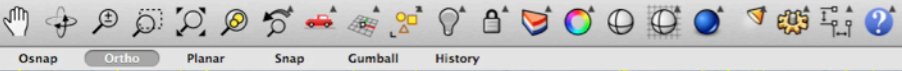


# SCRIPT RESULTS





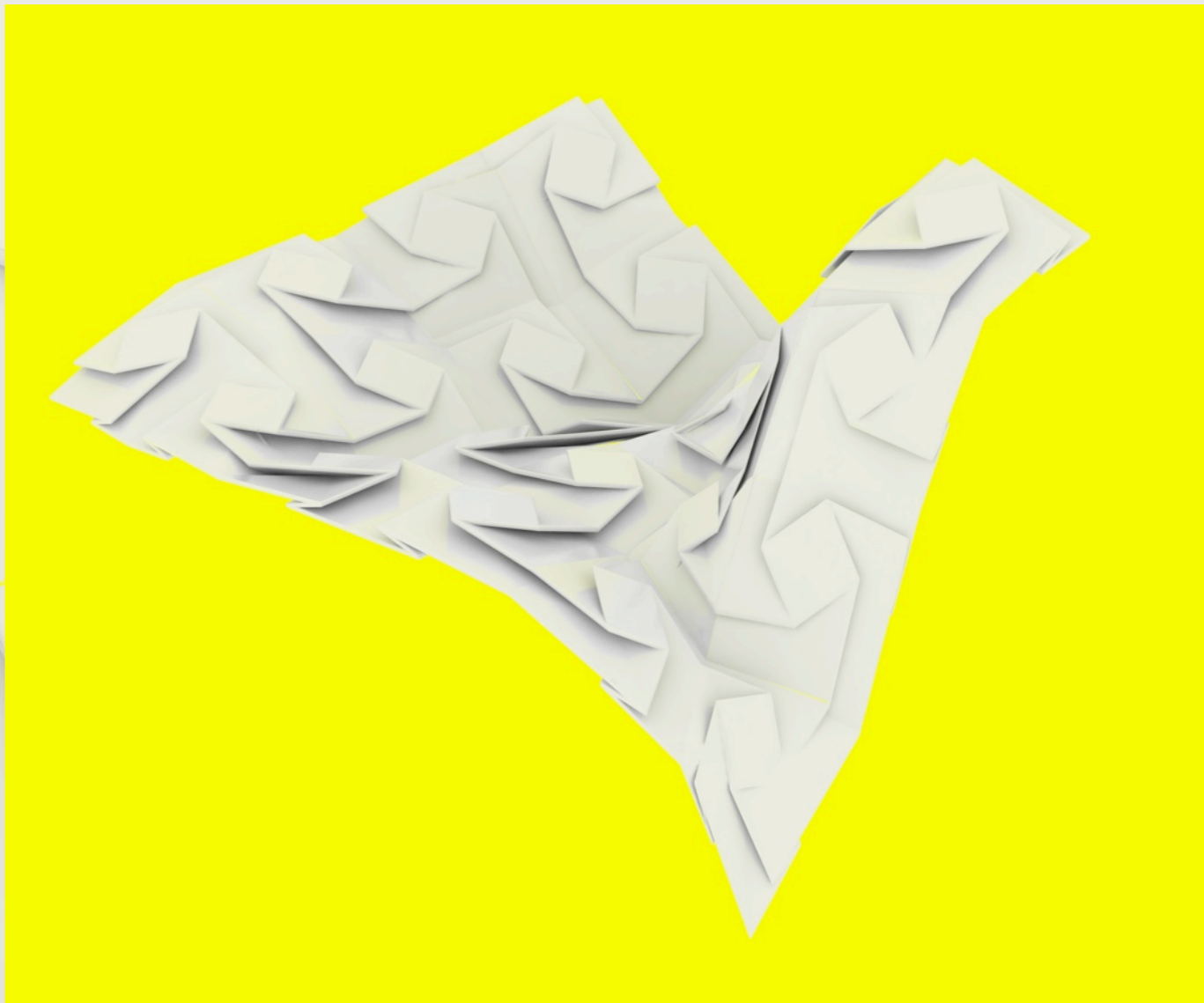
twist fold base — Edited



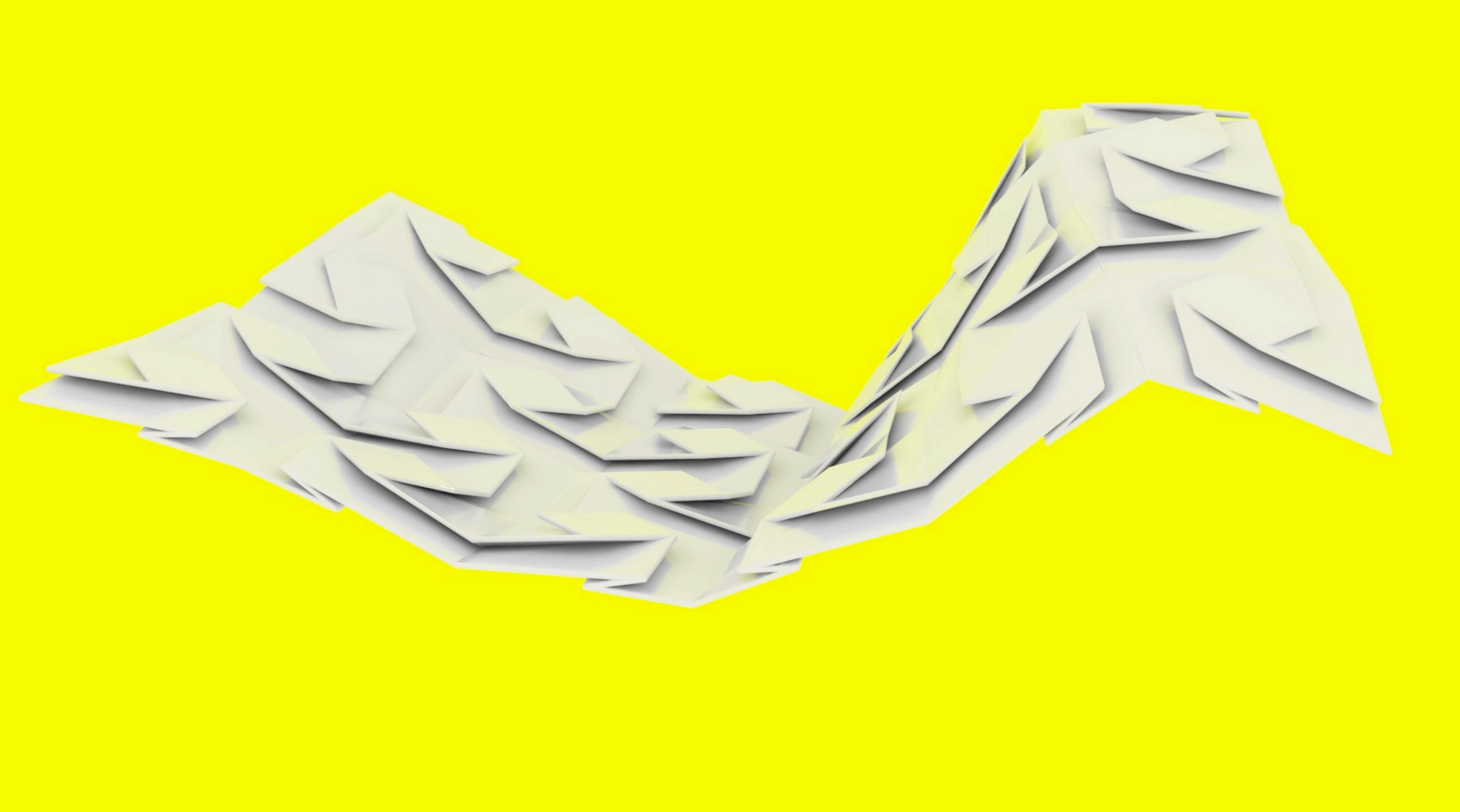
Name	Material Library	Linetype	Pri
Default		Cont...	◆
base		Cont...	◆
base3D		Cont...	◆
Layer 01		Cont...	◆
to flatten		Cont...	◆
to print		Cont...	◆
temp		Cont...	◆

Command: \_Zoom

CPlane X: -3.399 Y: -5.867 Z: 0.000









# MORE RESOURCES

Of course, there are many more programs, plugins and scripts to help you get started making things. And there are a variety of services, labs and co-ops where you can get your things made.





# RESOURCES FOR RHINO

## Scripting

- Rhino Python website  
[http://  
python.rhino3d.com](http://python.rhino3d.com)
- Code sharing community  
[http://  
www.rhinoscript.org/](http://www.rhinoscript.org/)

## Learning

- Tutorials  
[http://wiki.mcneel.com/  
rhino/tutoriallinks](http://wiki.mcneel.com/rhino/tutoriallinks)
- Command List  
[http://  
docs.mcneel.com/rhino/  
5/help/en-us/  
commandlist/  
command\\_list.htm](http://docs.mcneel.com/rhino/5/help/en-us/commandlist/command_list.htm)



# RESOURCES FOR PROCESSING

Some helpful sketches from  
us

- [http://  
trianglesandcurves.com/  
eyeo/etc/](http://trianglesandcurves.com/eyeo/etc/)

Libraries

- Toxiclibs  
<http://toxiclibs.org/>

# OTHER USEFUL PROGRAMS

Blender

<http://www.blender.org/>

free and open source, great for meshes

Solidworks

<http://www.solidworks.com>

the industry standard for parametric and solid modeling

Maya

<http://www.autodesk.com/products/autodesk-maya/overview>

professional grade mesh modeler

OpenFrameworks & Cinder

<http://www.openframeworks.cc/>

<http://libcinder.org/>

C++ frameworks that can handle 3D geometry well

Unity

<http://unity3d.com/>

a game engine and simulation environment that can produce 3D printable models



# MAKING THINGS

## Services

- Shapeways  
<http://www.shapeways.com/>
- Ponoko  
<https://www.ponoko.com/>

## Places

- Fab Labs  
<http://fab.cba.mit.edu/>
- Local maker spaces  
<http://www.dangerawesome.co/>

## At home

- CraftRobo  
<http://www.graphtecamerica.com/>
- Handibot  
<http://www.handibot.com/>
- Makerbot/Ultimaker/Up  
<http://www.pp3dp.com/>  
<http://www.ultimaker.com/>  
<http://www.makerbot.com/>