

Pushing the Envelope

Stretching the limits of Generative Design

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SIGraDI 2013

Stretching the Limits

*Geometry may still serve as the output of the design,
but the design representation shifts, **at least partially**,
into the realm of programming.*

Kilian, 2006

Stretching the Limits

*Geometry may still serve as the output of the design,
but the design representation shifts, **at least partially**,
into the realm of programming.*

Kilian, 2006

*Geometry may still serve as the output of the design,
but the design representation shifts, **totally**, into the
realm of programming.*

Leitão, 2013

Context

Teaching Computer Science (in just one semester)

- ▶ Emphasis on Mathematics
- ▶ Translated to *expressive* programming languages

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Volume of frustum of square pyramid - Egyptian Math



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Volume of frustum of square pyramid - Egyptian Math

If you are told: a truncated pyramid of h for the vertical height by b on the base by t on the top:

1. You are to square the b ; result r_1 .
2. You are to multiply b and t ; result r_2 .
3. You are to square the t ; result r_3 .
4. You are to add the r_1 and the r_2 and the r_3 ; result r_4 .
5. You are to take 1/3 of h ; result r_5 .
6. You are to take r_4 times r_5 ; result r_6 .

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Volume of frustum of square pyramid - Modern Math

$$\text{Volume}(h, b, t) = \frac{h}{3}(b^2 + bt + t^2)$$

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Volume of frustum of square pyramid - Python

```
def volume (h,b,t):  
    return h/3.0*(pow(b,2)+b*t+pow(t,2))
```

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Volume of frustum of square pyramid - JavaScript

```
function volume (h,b,t)
    return h/3.0*(Math.pow(b,2)+b*t+Math.pow(t,2));
```

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Volume of frustum of square pyramid - Lisp

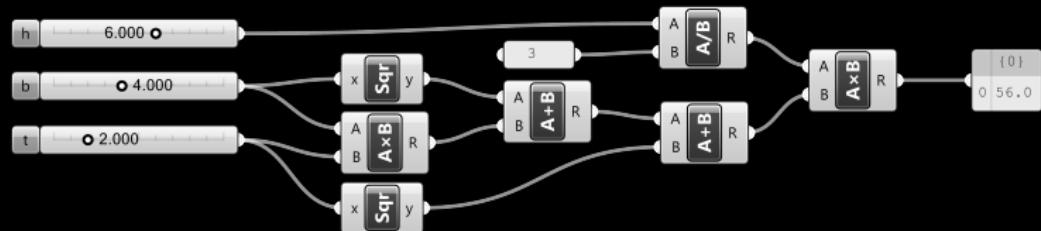
```
(defun volume (h b t)
  (* (/ h 3) (+ (pow b 2) (* b t) (pow t 2))))
```

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Volume of frustum of square pyramid - Grasshopper



Primitives & Abstractions



Primitives & Abstractions



column($p, h_f, r_{bf}, h_c, r_{bc}, h_a, l_a$) =
frustum(p, h_f, r_{bf}, r_{bc}) \cup
frustum($+_z(p, h_f), h_c, r_{bc}, l_a/2$) \cup
box($+_z(p, h_f + h_c), h_a, l_a$)

Primitives & Abstractions

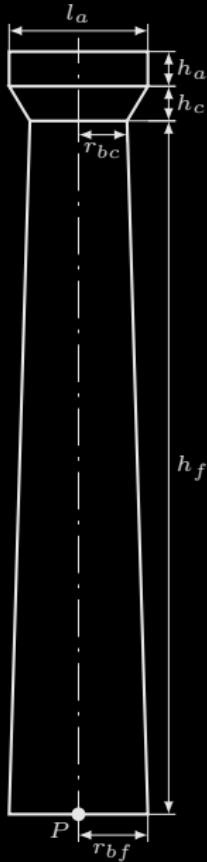


column($p, h_f, r_{bf}, h_c, r_{bc}, h_a, l_a$) =
frustum(p, h_f, r_{bf}, r_{bc}) \cup
frustum($+_z(p, h_f), h_c, r_{bc}, l_a/2$) \cup
box($+_z(p, h_f + h_c), h_a, l_a$)

The diameter of the columns will be two modules, the height including the capital 14, the height of the capital is one module, the width two modules and a sixth. The height of the capital is to be divided into three parts.

Vitruvius

Primitives & Abstractions



column($p, h_f, r_{bf}, h_c, r_{bc}, h_a, l_a$) =
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box($+_z(p, h_f + h_c), h_a, l_a$)

$$h_f = 13r_{bf} \quad h_c = \frac{2}{3}r_{bf}$$

$$h_a = \frac{1}{3}r_{bf} \quad l_a = \frac{13}{6}r_{bf}$$

Primitives & Abstractions



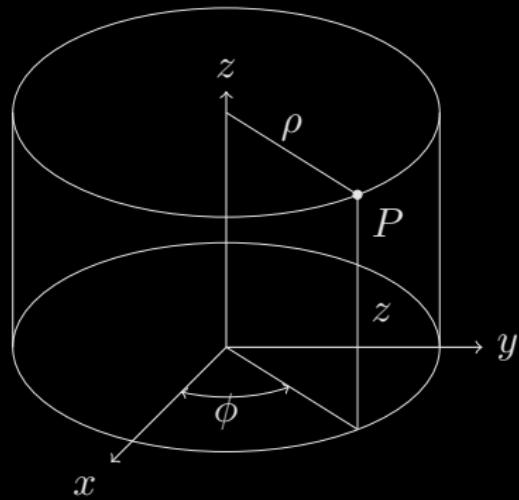
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doricColumn(p, r_{bf}, r_{bc}) =
column($p, 13r_{bf}, r_{bf}, \frac{2}{3}r_{bf}, r_{bc}, \frac{1}{3}r_{bf}, \frac{13}{6}r_{bf}$)

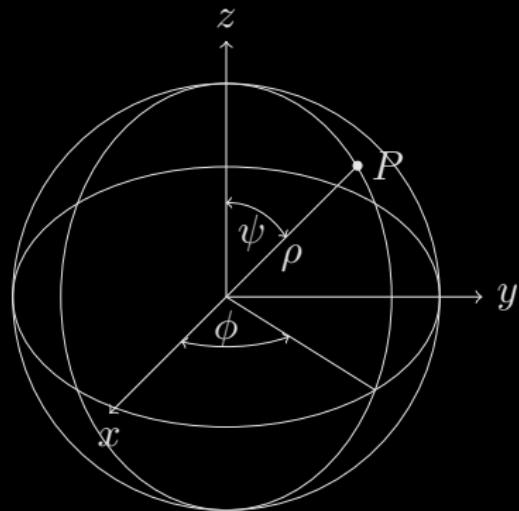
Coordinate Systems



$\forall s \in [0, \dots, n]$

step(cyl($r_i, \Delta_\omega \cdot s, \Delta_h \cdot s$),
cyl($r_e, \Delta_\omega \cdot s, \Delta_h \cdot s$)**)**

Coordinate Systems



$$\forall_{\psi} \in \{0, \frac{\pi}{10}, \dots, \pi\}$$

$$\forall_{\phi} \in \{\frac{\pi}{10}, 2\frac{\pi}{10}, \dots, 2\pi\}$$

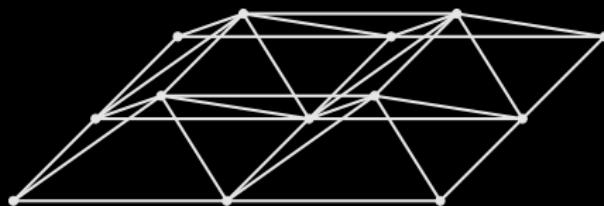
`cone(sph(1, φ, ψ), sin ψ / 10, xyz(0, 0, 0))`

Randomness

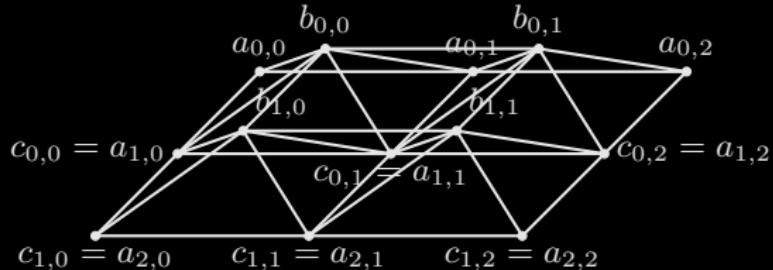
Gaussian Distribution

$$f(x, y) = e^{-\left(\left(\frac{x-x_o}{\sigma_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-y_o}{\sigma_y}\right)^2\right)}$$

Data Structures



Data Structures



$$\begin{aligned} & ((a_{0,0} \quad a_{0,1} \quad a_{0,2} \quad \dots \quad a_{0,n-1} \quad a_{0,n}) \\ & (b_{0,0} \quad b_{0,1} \quad b_{0,2} \quad \dots \quad b_{0,n-1}) \\ & (a_{1,0} \quad a_{1,1} \quad a_{1,2} \quad \dots \quad a_{1,n-1} \quad a_{1,n}) \\ & \dots \\ & (c_{m,0} \quad c_{m,1} \quad c_{m,2} \quad \dots \quad c_{m,n-1} \quad c_{m,n})) \end{aligned}$$

Data Structures

Solid Geometry

Operations

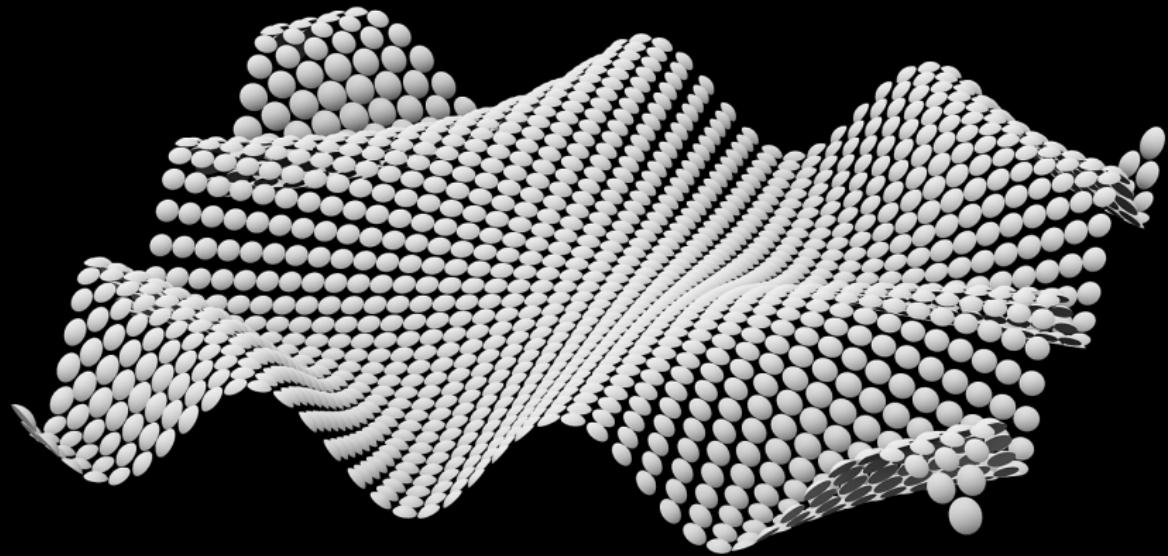
- ▶ Regular polygon
- ▶ Region
- ▶ Sweep
- ▶ Rotation
- ▶ Scale
- ▶ Union
- ▶ Intersection

Parametric Descriptions

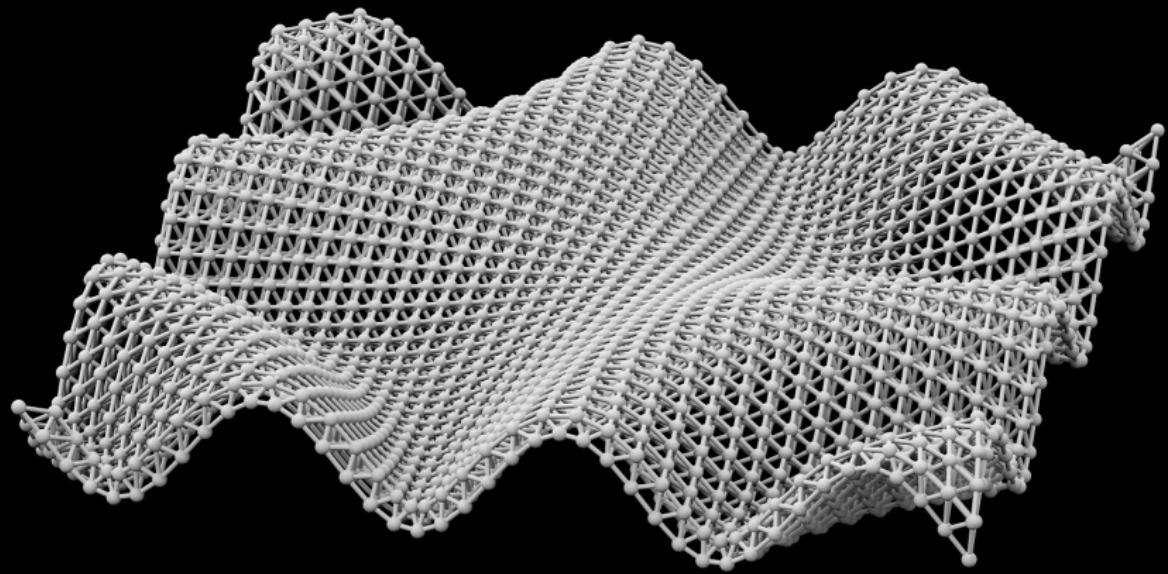
$$\begin{cases} \rho(u, v) = 1 + v \cos \frac{u}{2} \\ \theta(u, v) = u \\ z(u, v) = v \sin \frac{u}{2} \end{cases}$$

Parametric Composition

Tesselations



Tesselations



Generative Design

How far can we go?

- ▶ Case study
- ▶ Formalize an actual design using GD
- ▶ Simulate changes
- ▶ Evaluate their impact in time and effort
- ▶ Compare with conventional approach

Compare the effort

- ▶ Complex models
- ▶ Handling changes

Case Study



©MVRDV

Case Study

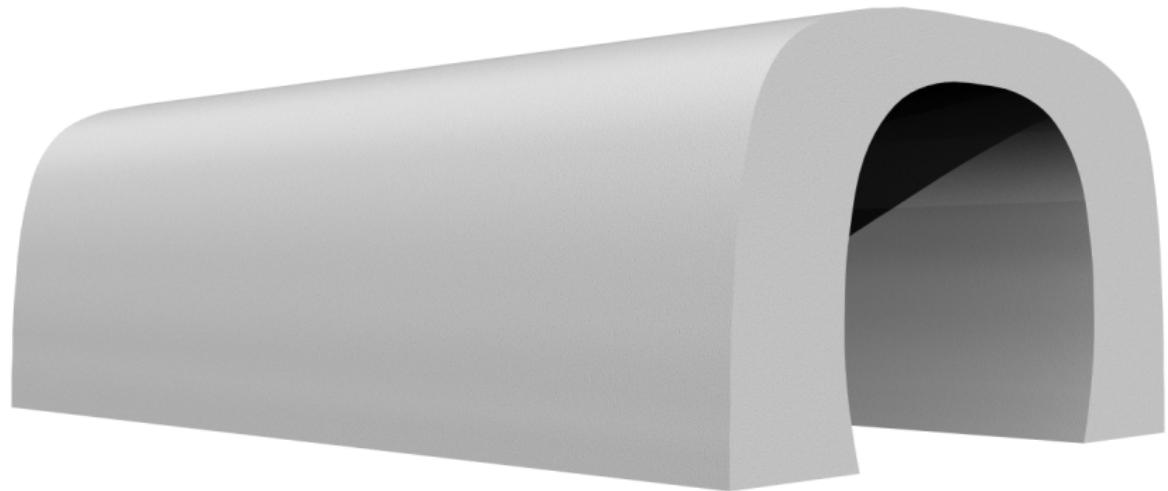
Modeling Process

1. Overall shape
2. Building elements (walls, slabs, etc.)
3. Openings and frames
4. Detailed elements (posts, glass facade, etc.)

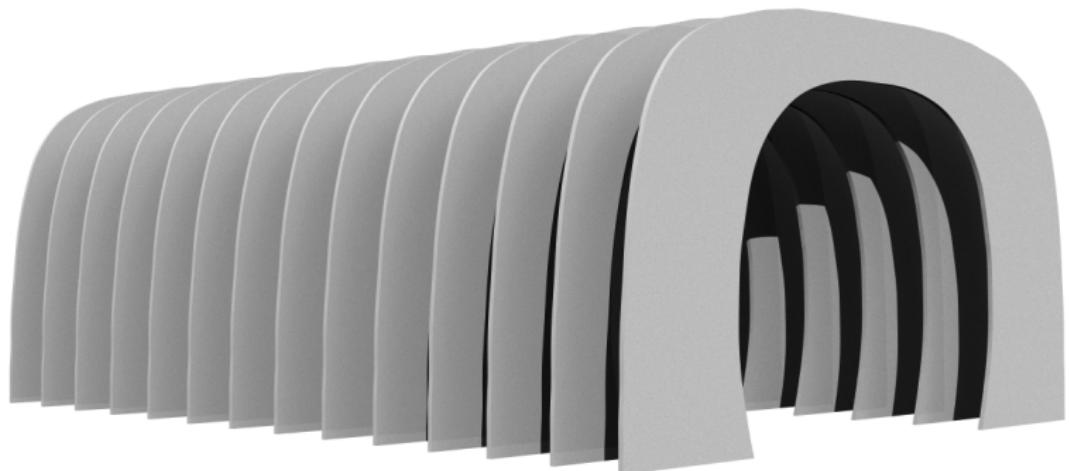
Consequences

- ▶ The output of each phase is the input of the next one
- ▶ Each phase increases the detail of the model
- ▶ Each phase creates dependencies between elements
- ▶ Changes in previous phases are propagated to the next phases

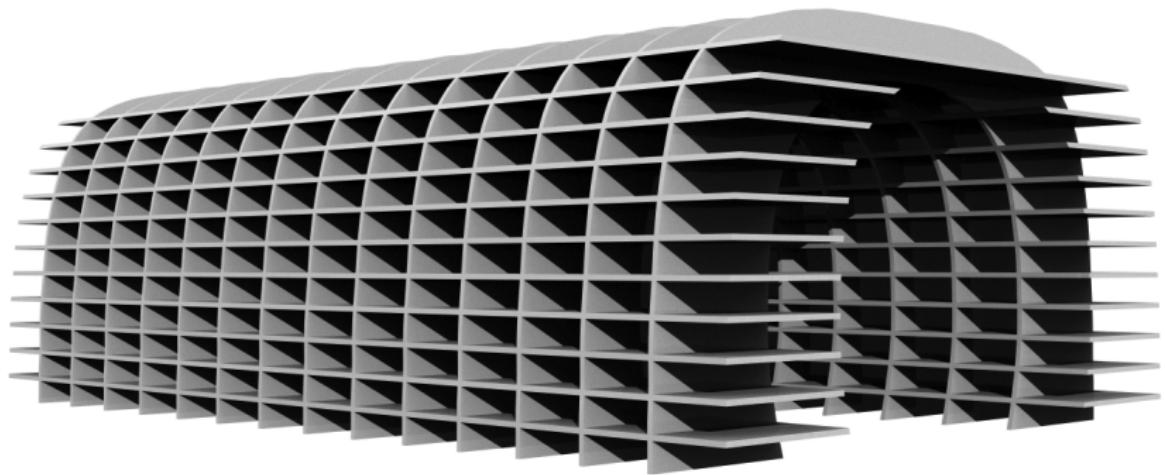
Complex Model Production



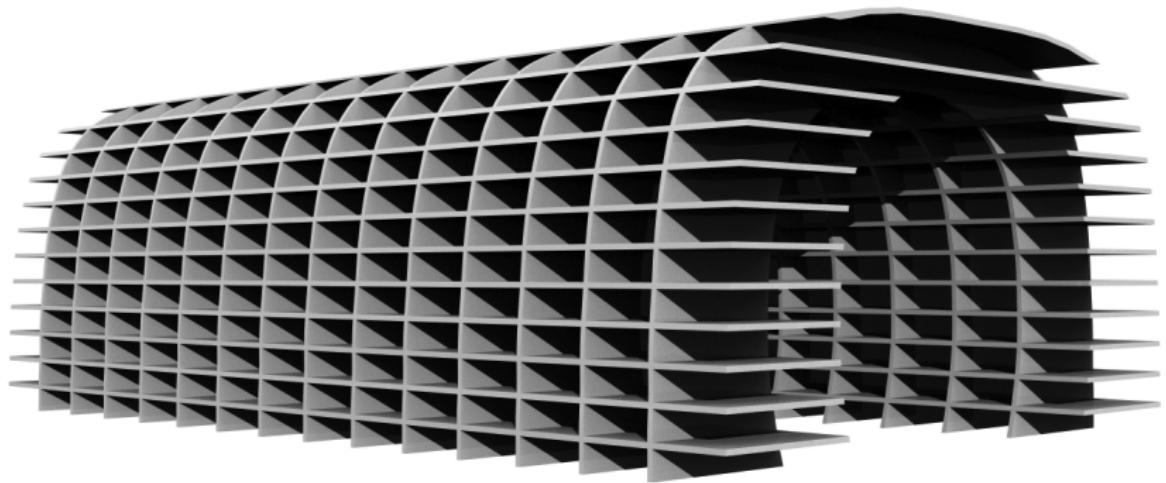
Complex Model Production



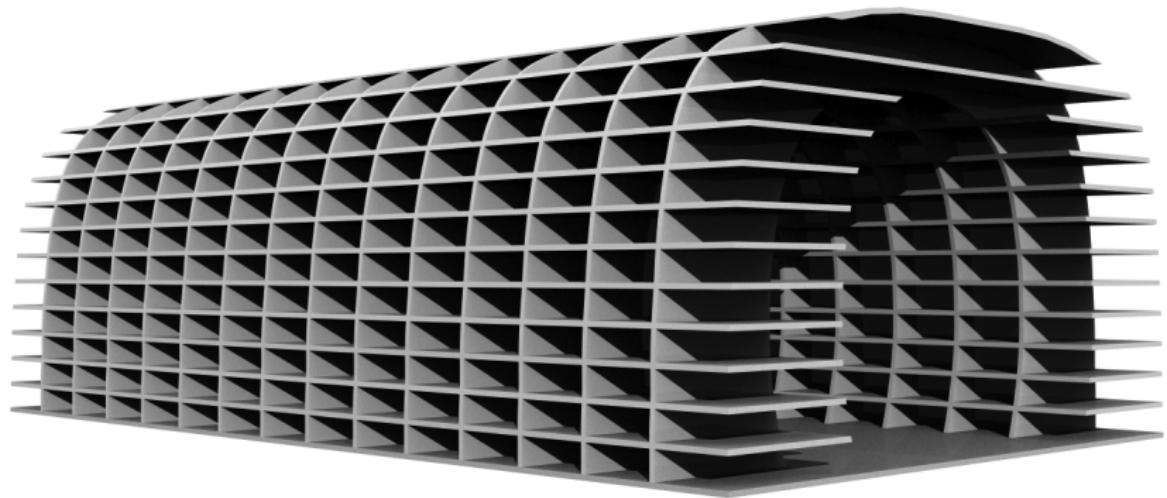
Complex Model Production



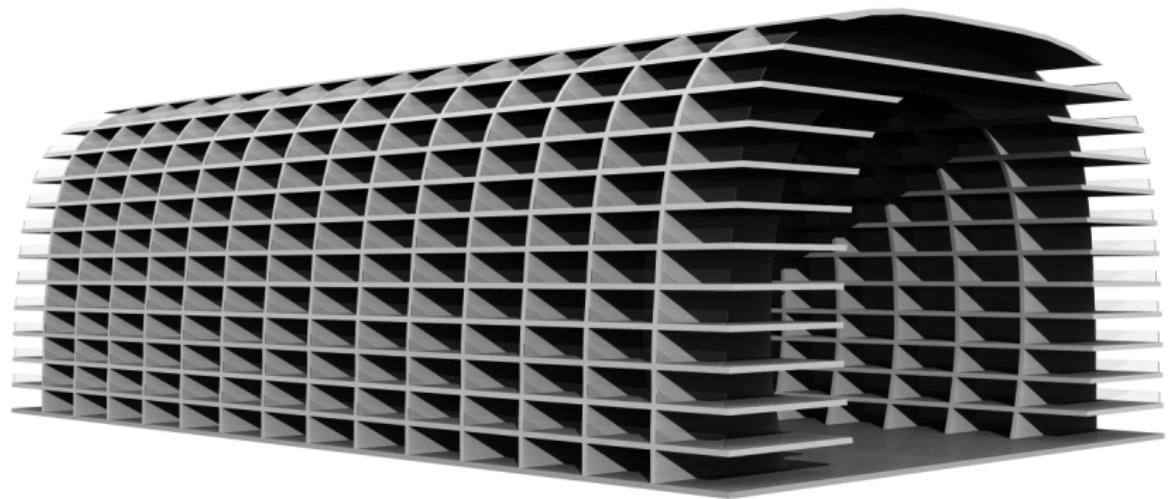
Complex Model Production



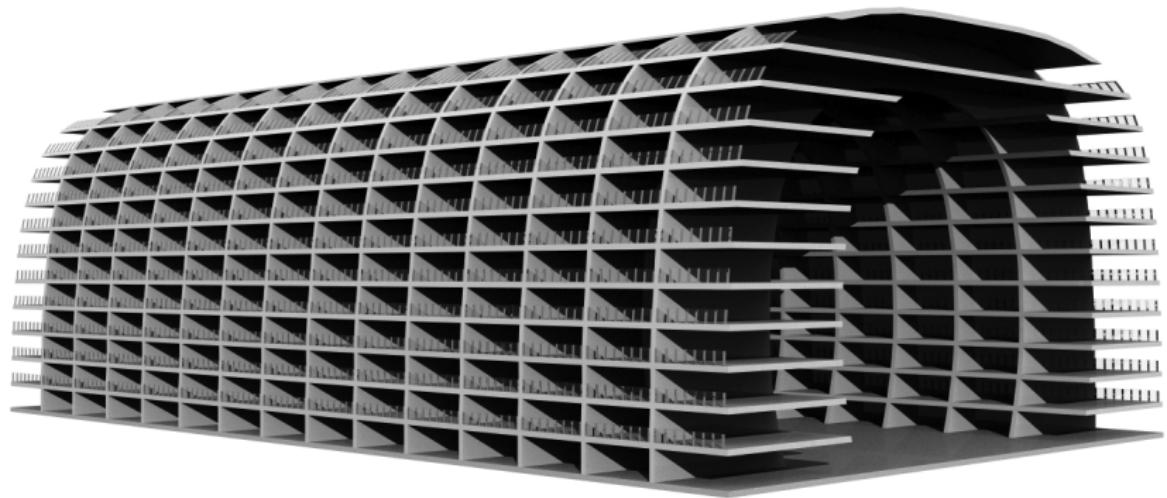
Complex Model Production



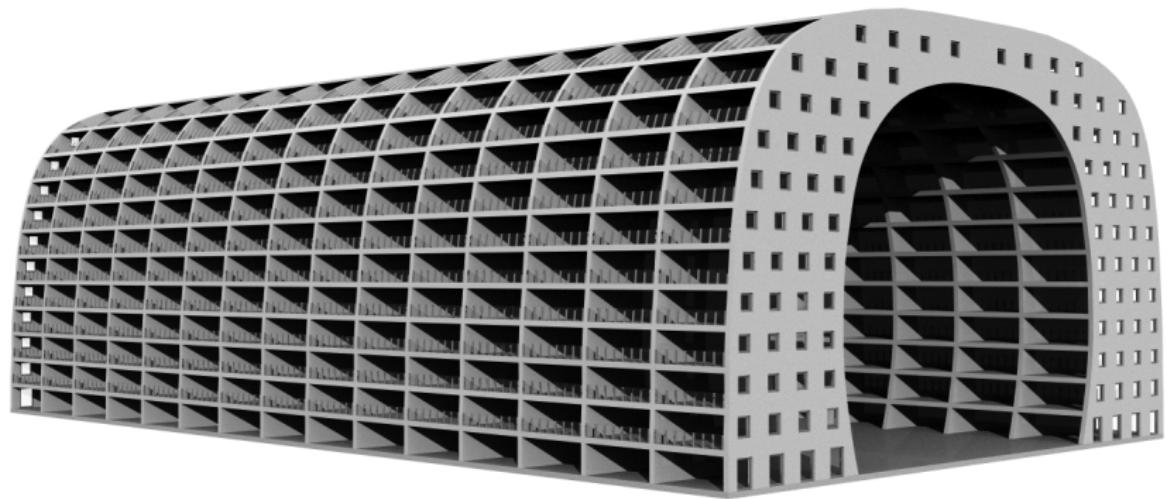
Complex Model Production



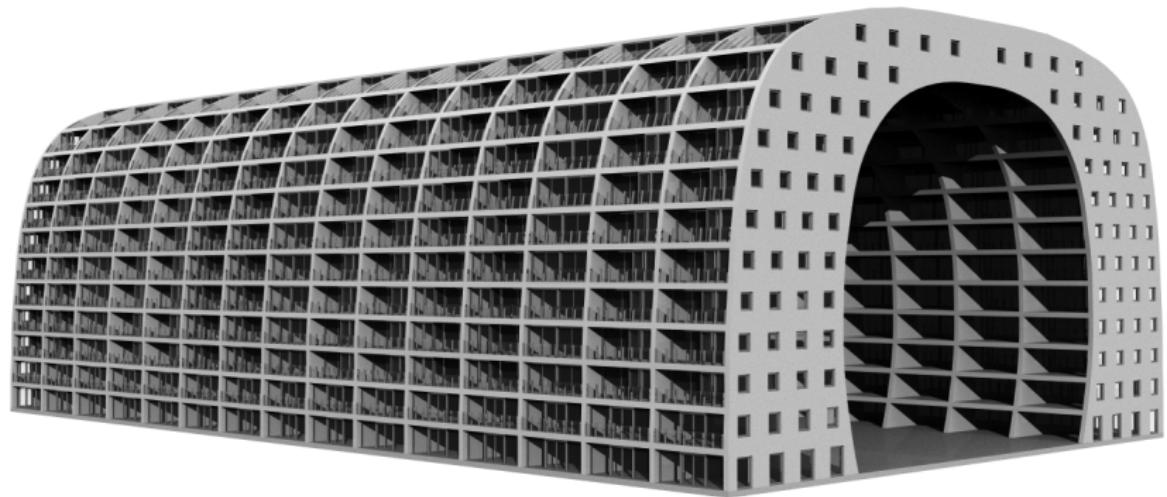
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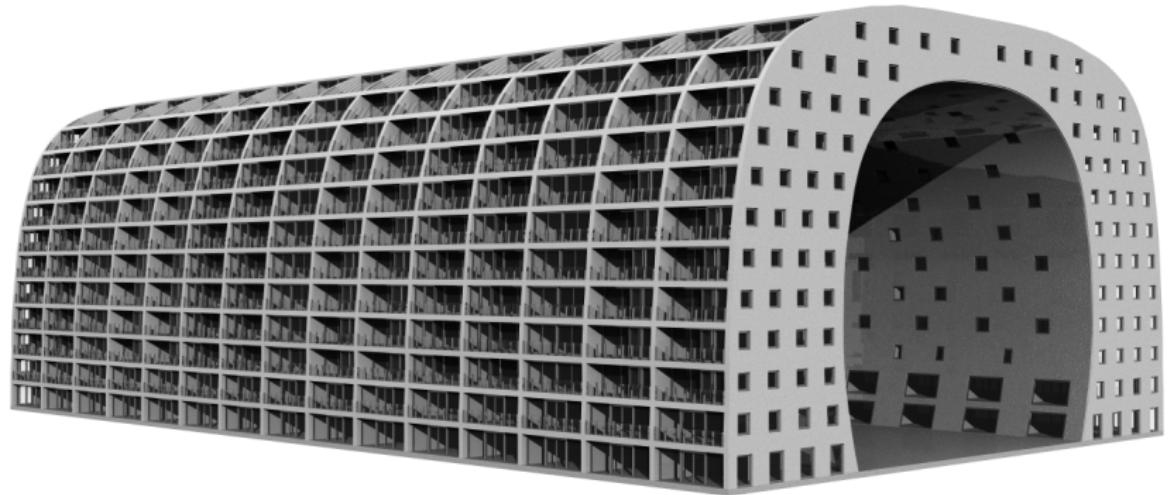
Complex Model Production



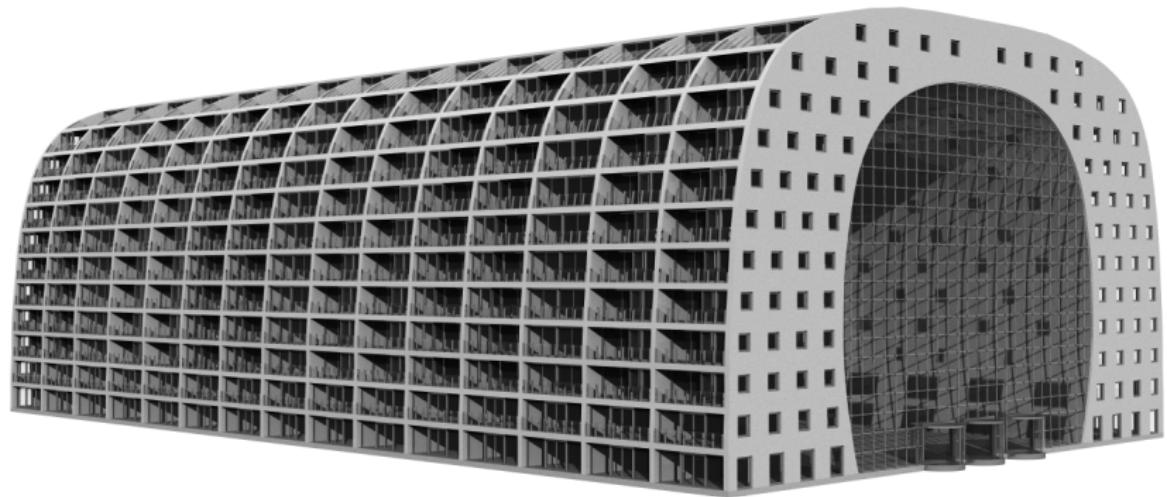
Complex Model Production



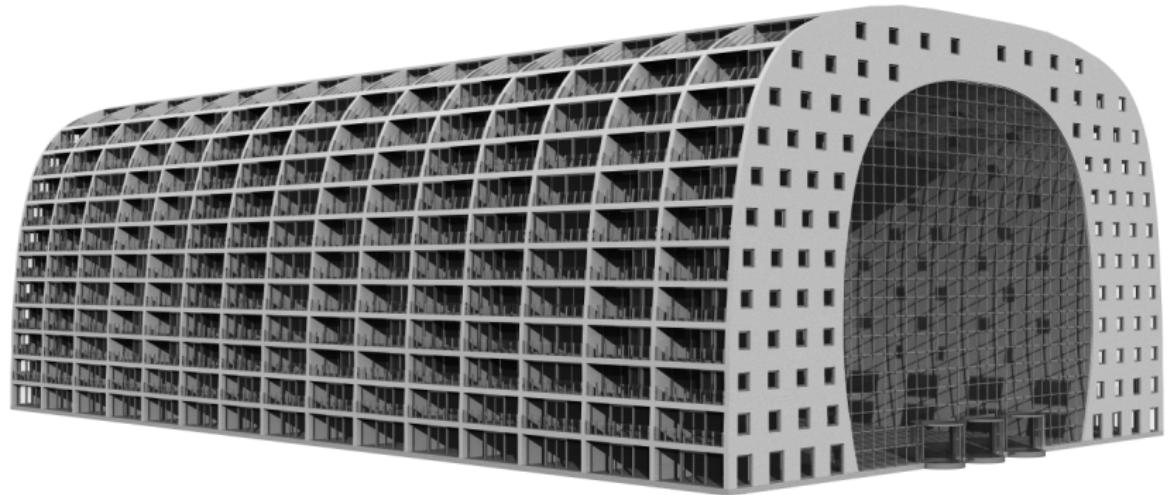
Complex Model Production



Complex Model Production

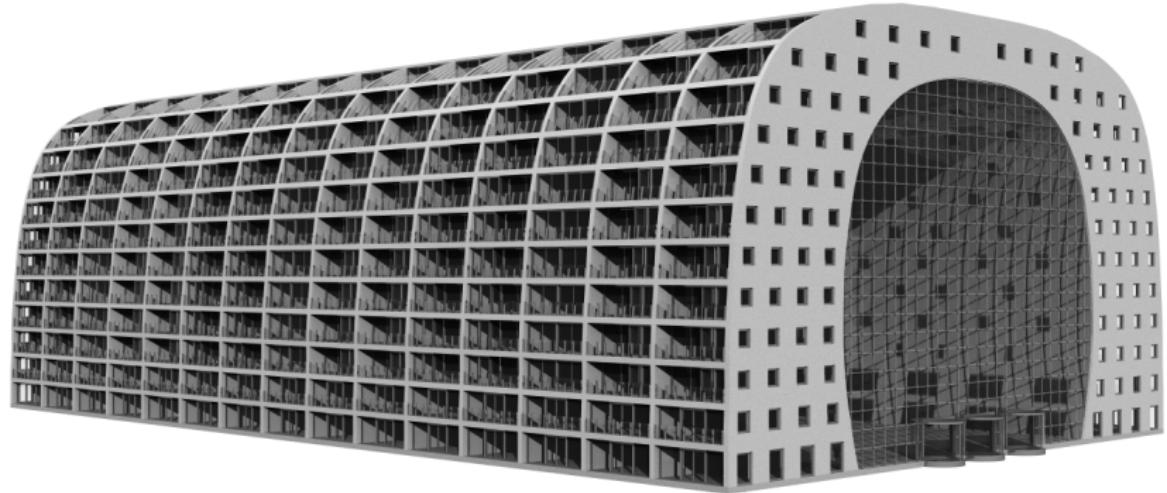


Complex Model Production



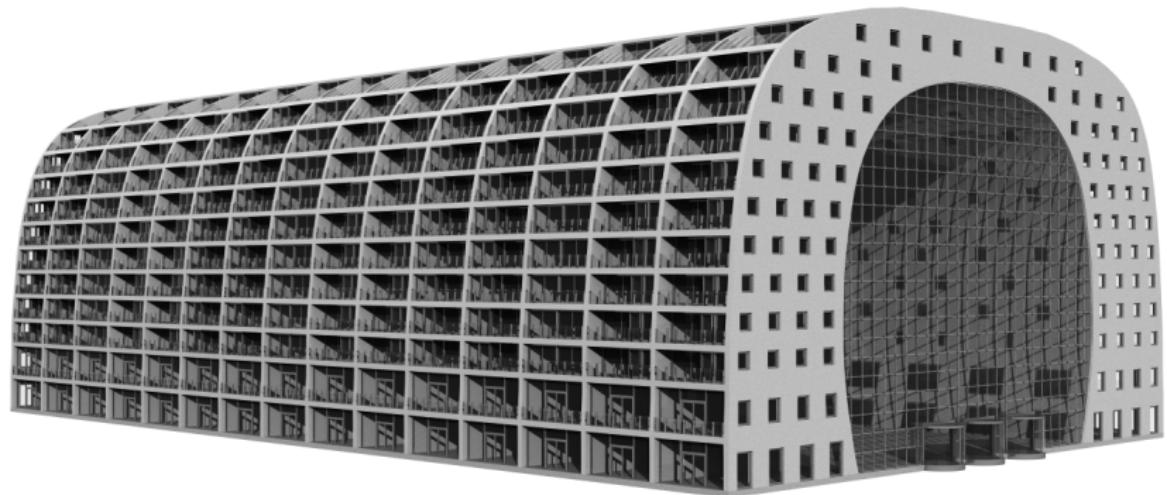
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes



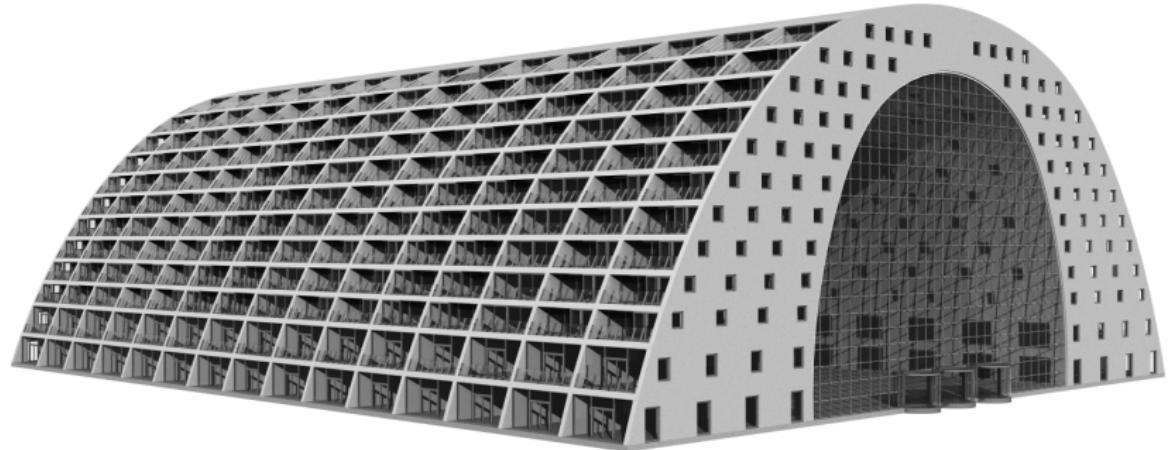
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Elements



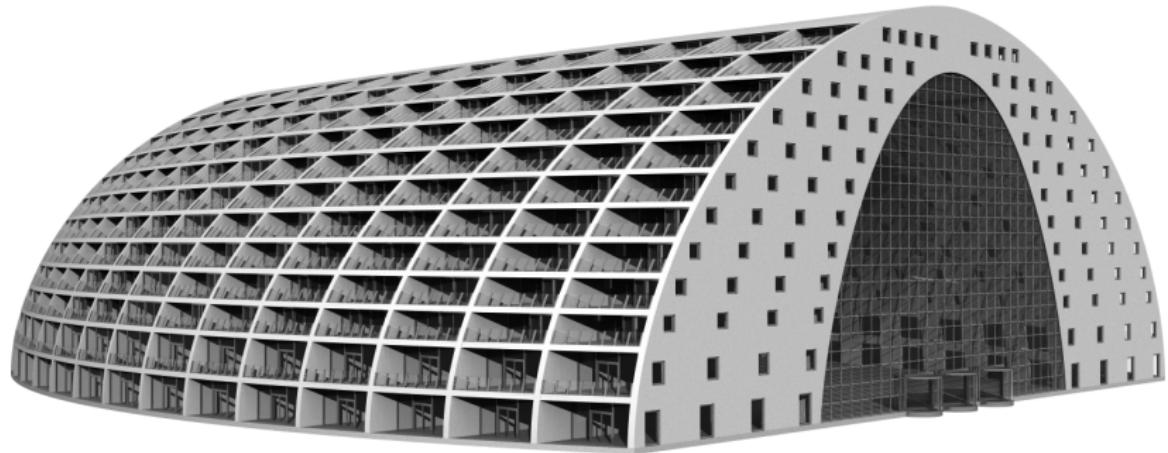
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Overall Shape



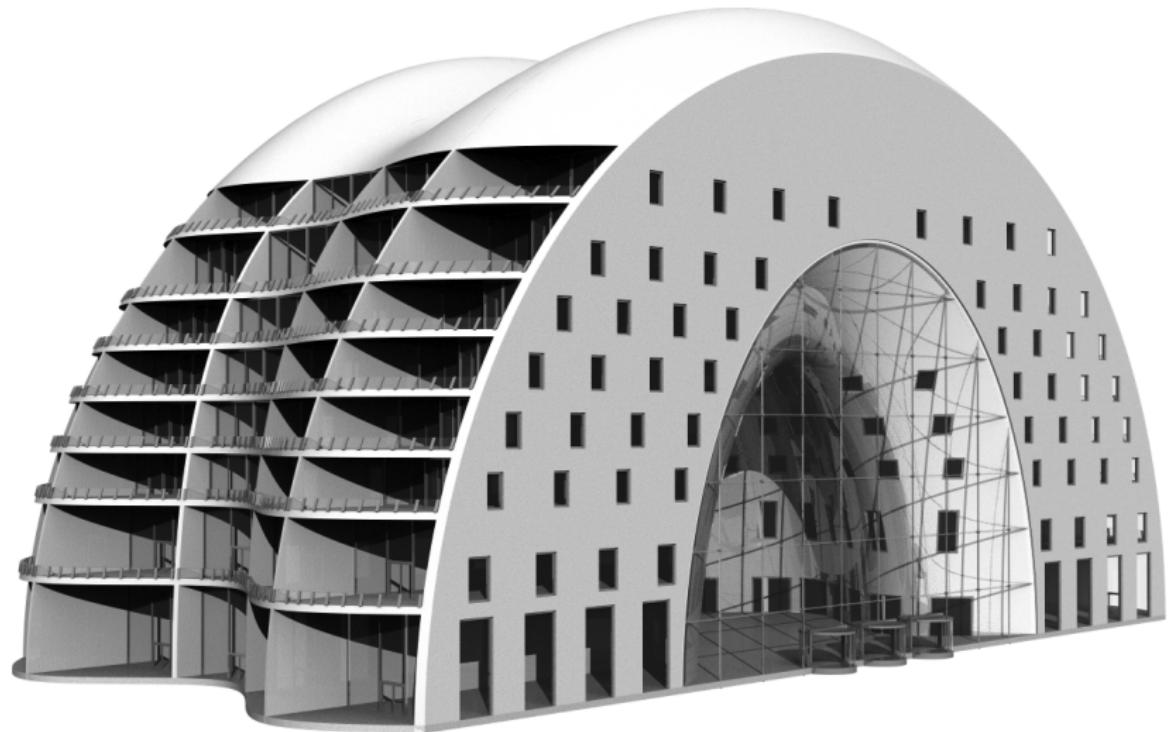
Generative
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Handling Changes--Overall Shape



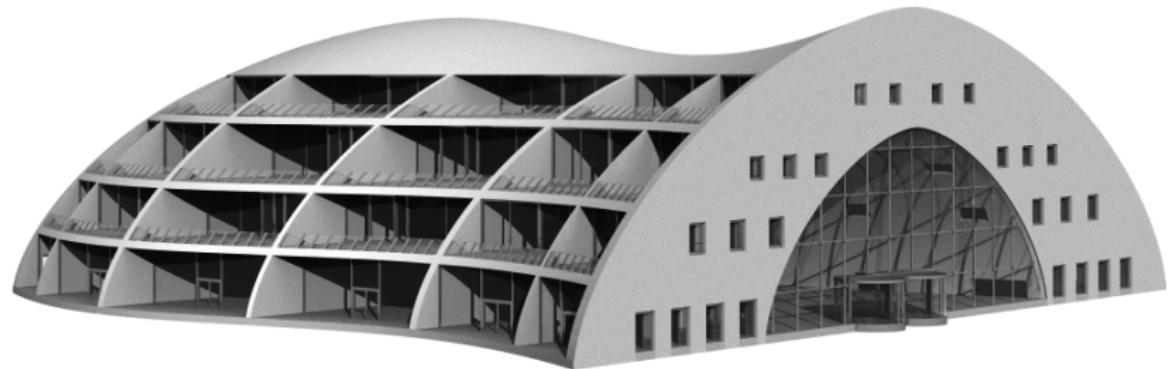
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



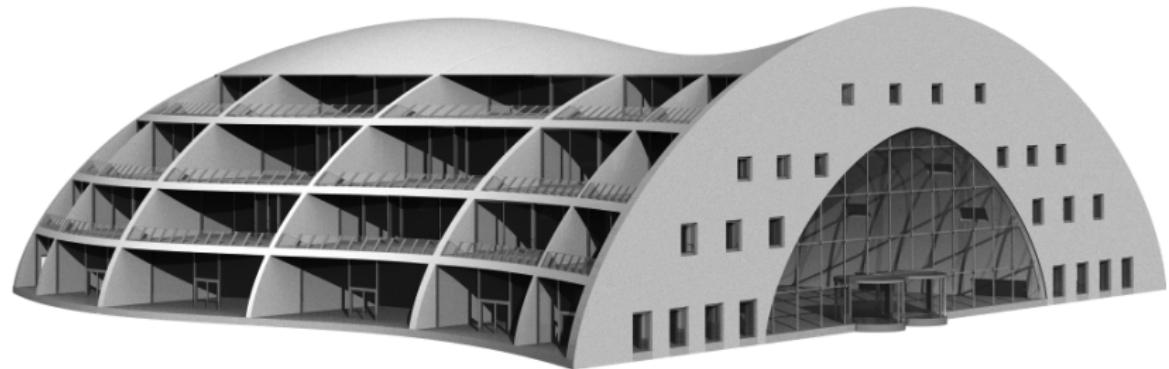
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



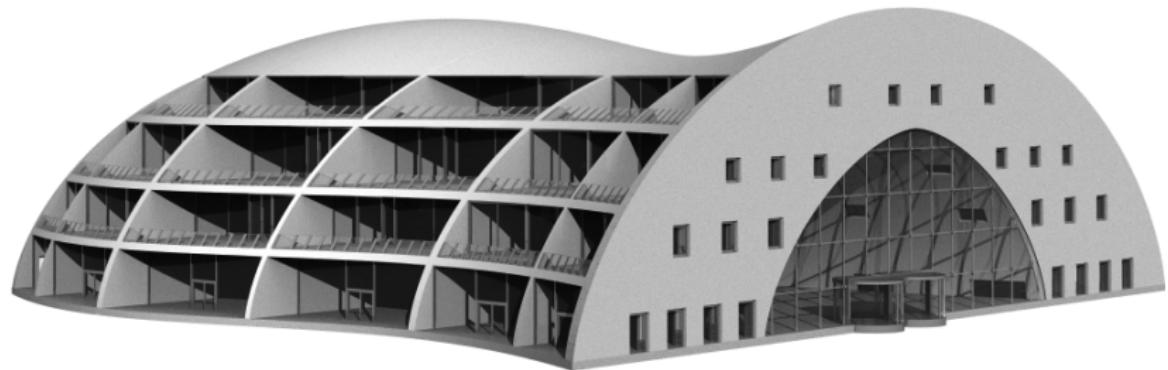
Generative
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



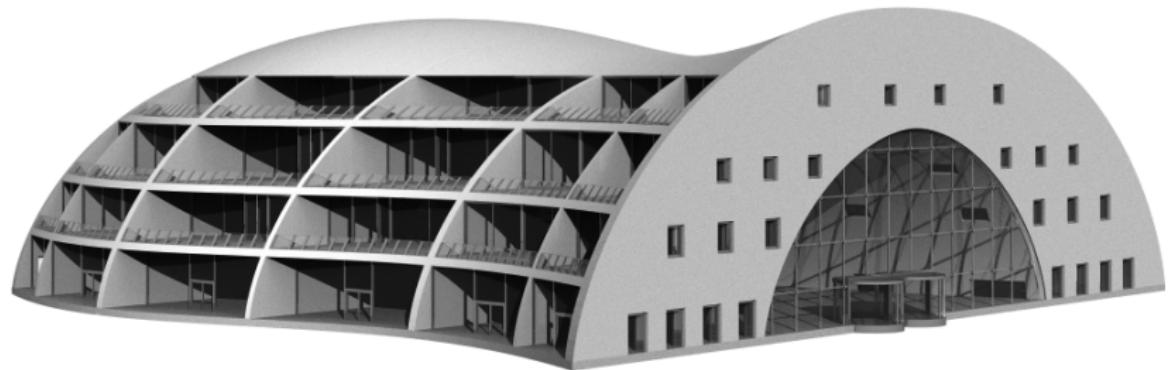
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



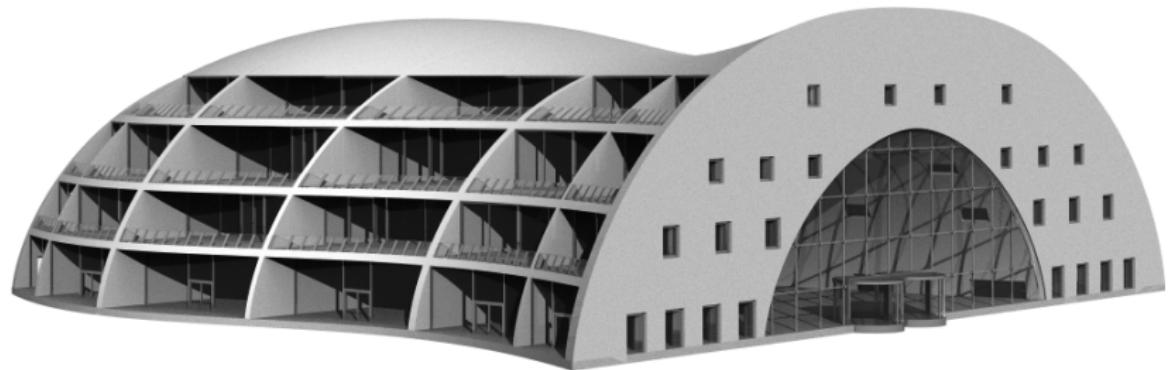
Generative
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



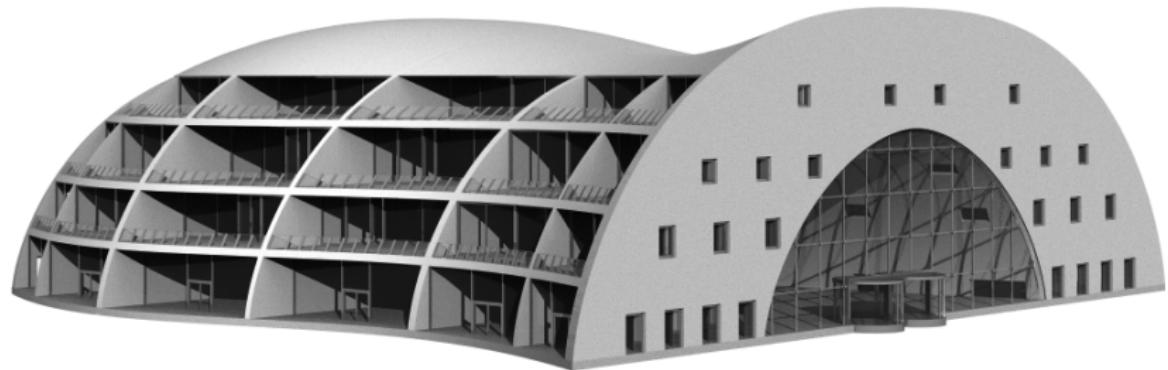
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



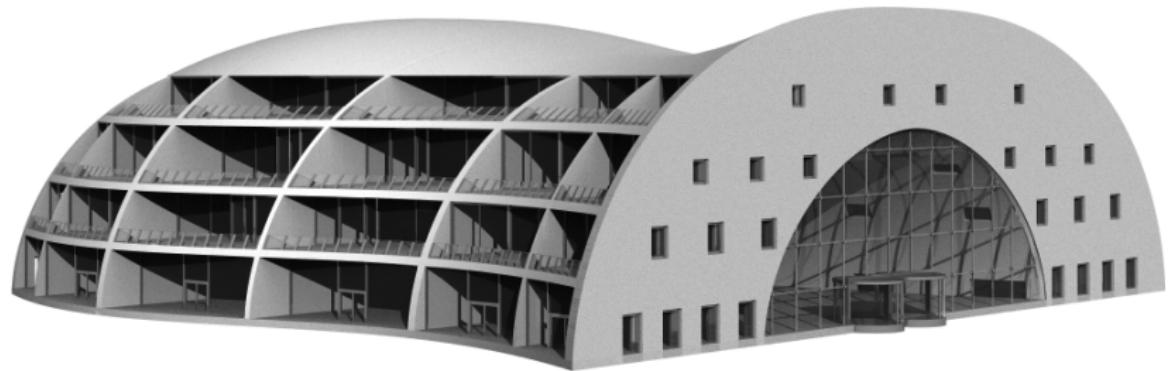
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



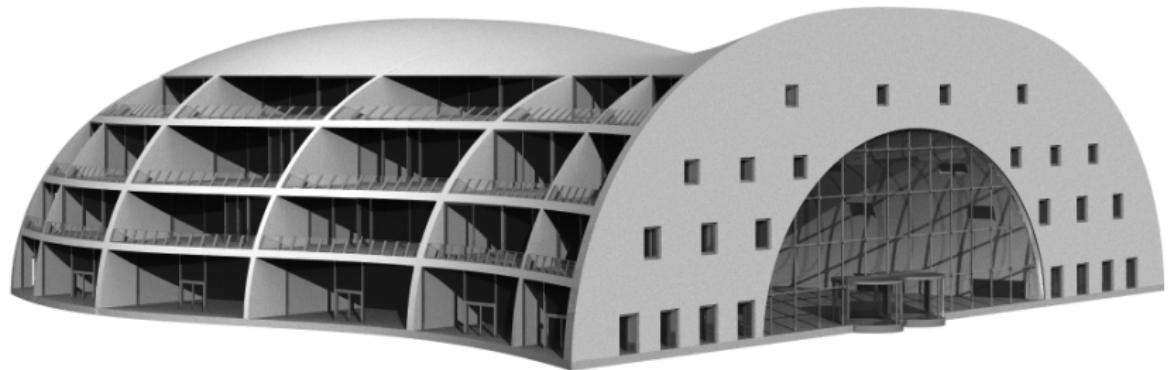
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



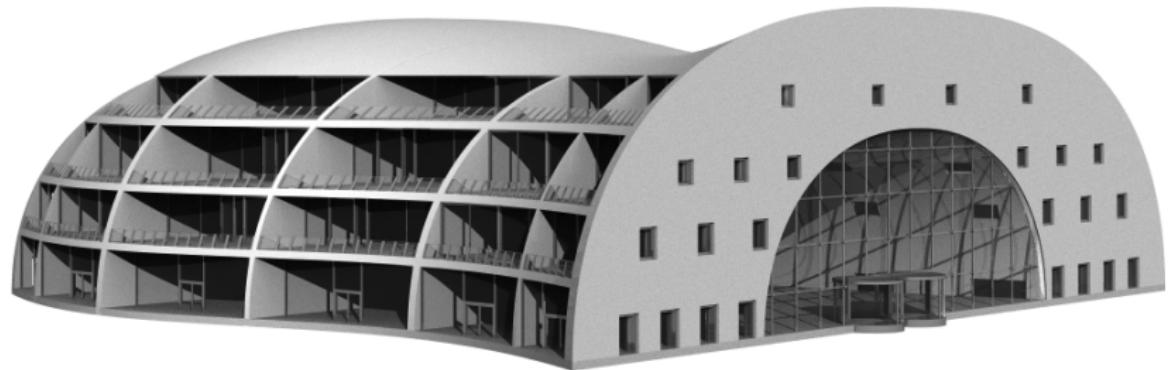
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



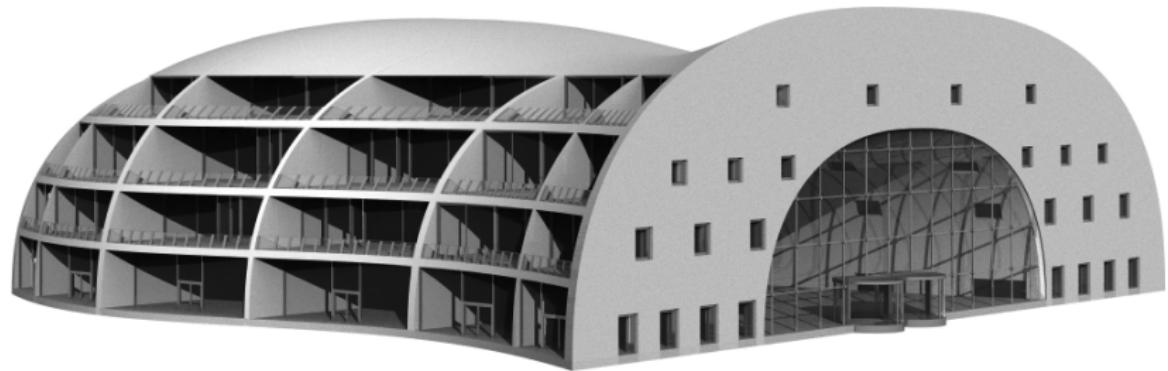
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



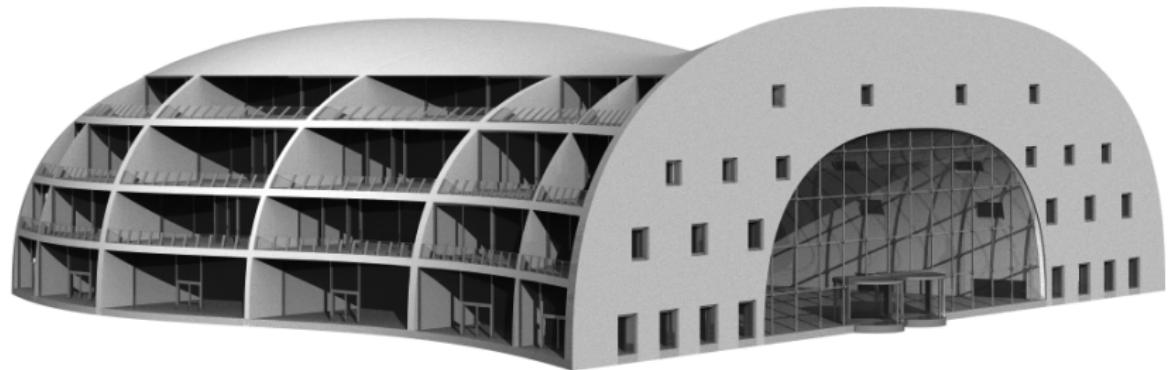
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



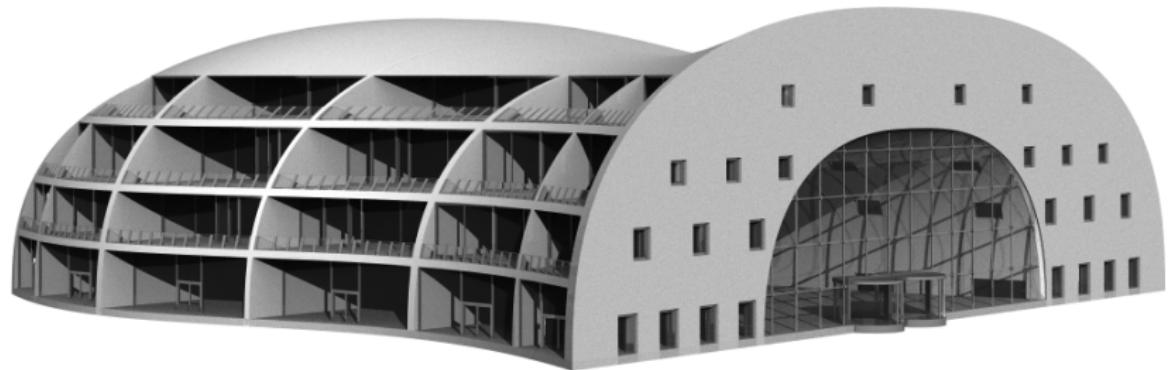
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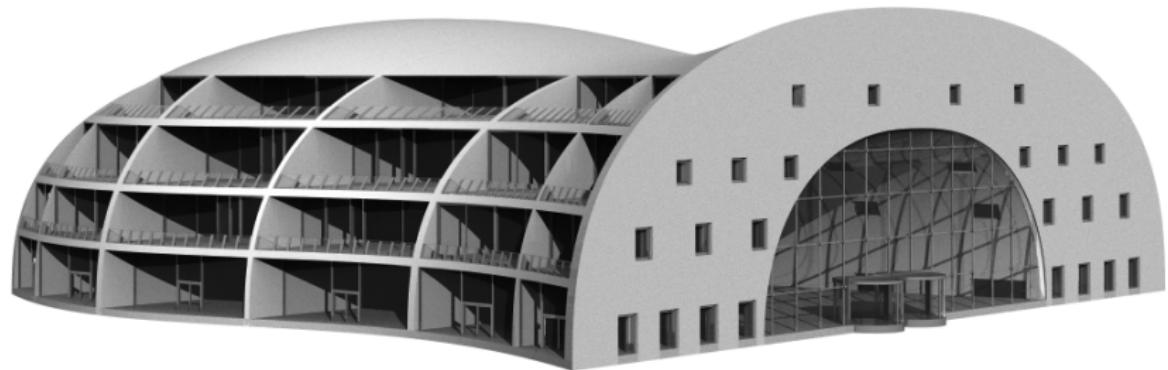
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Handling Changes--Shape, Size, Position



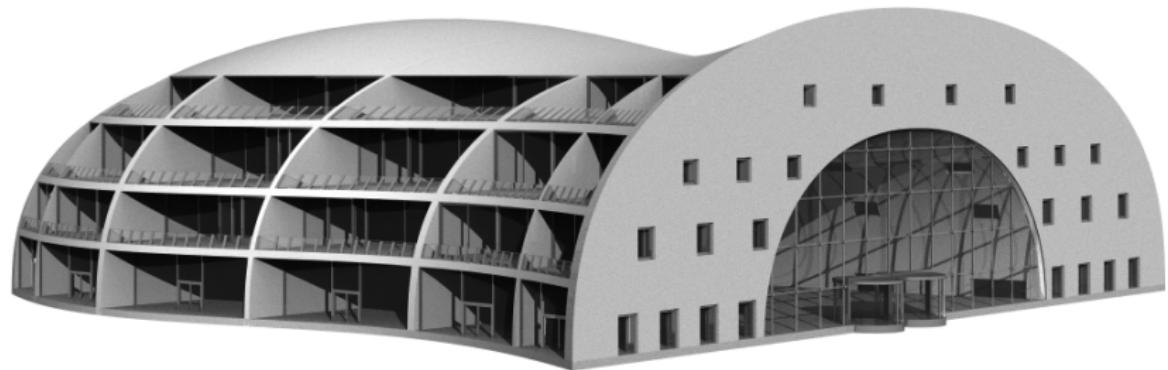
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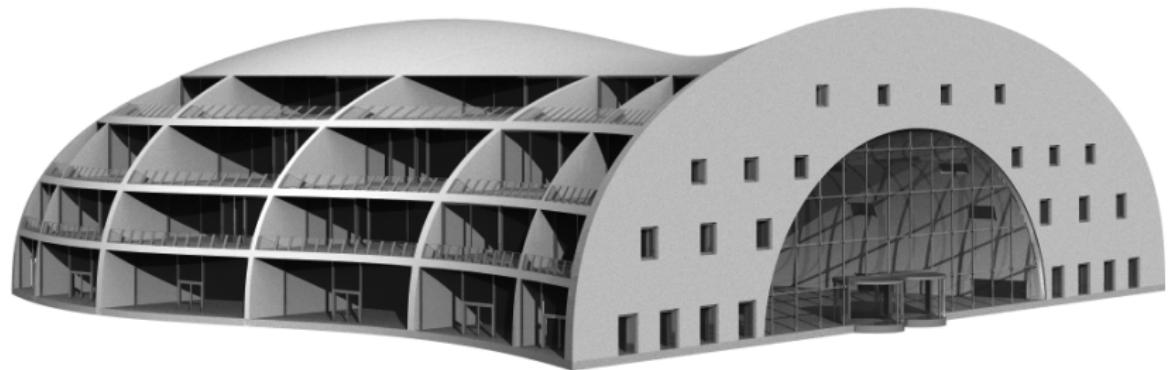
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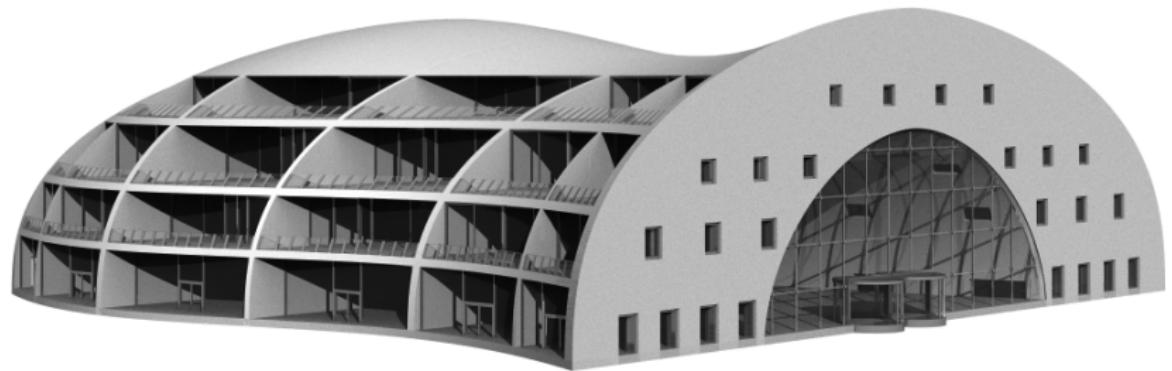
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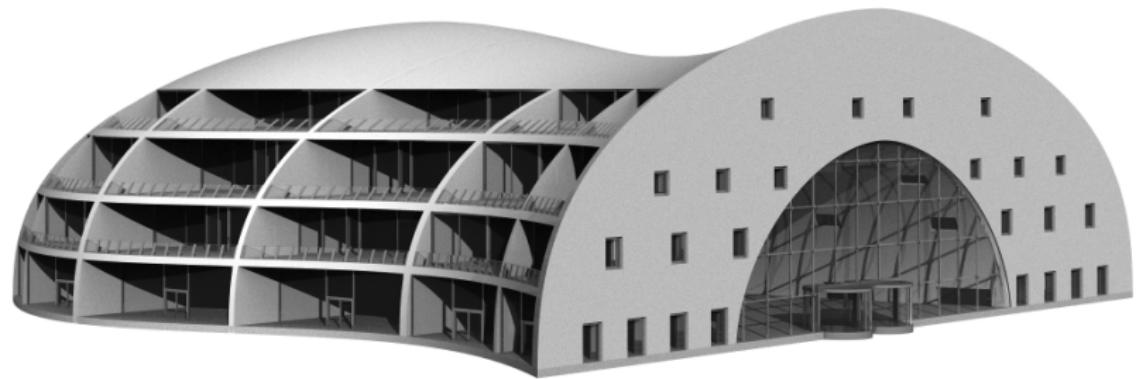
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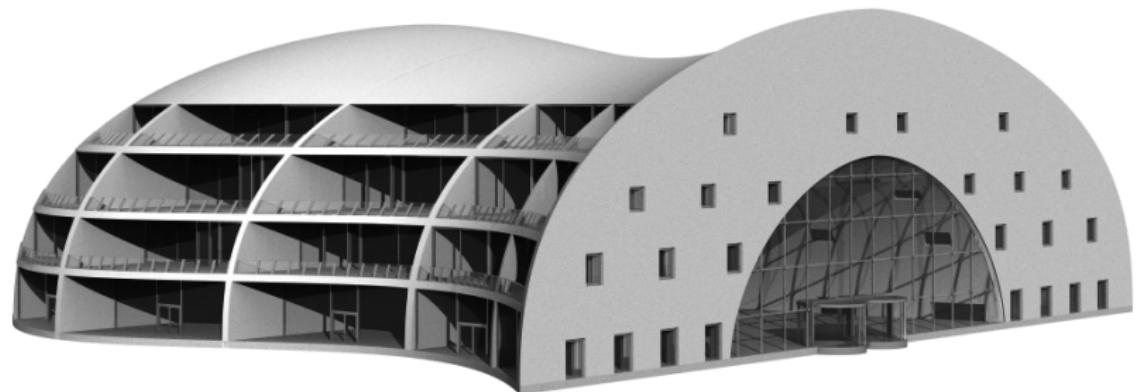
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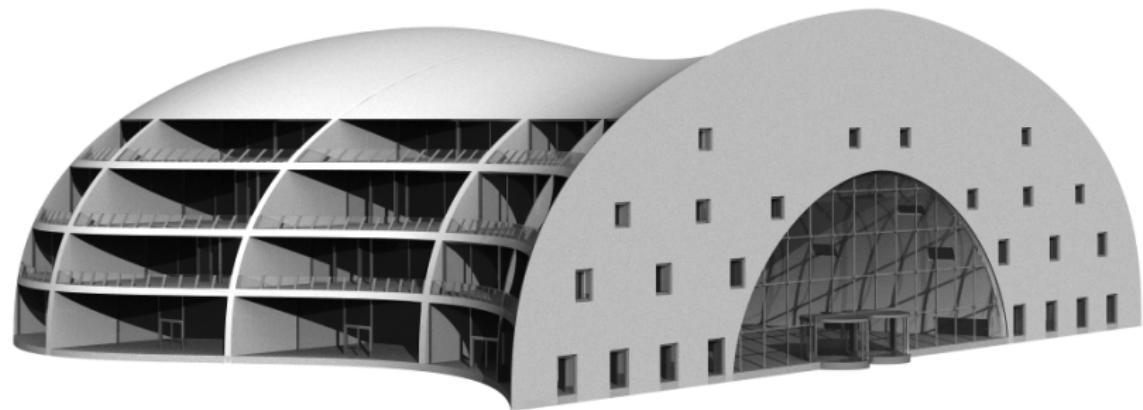
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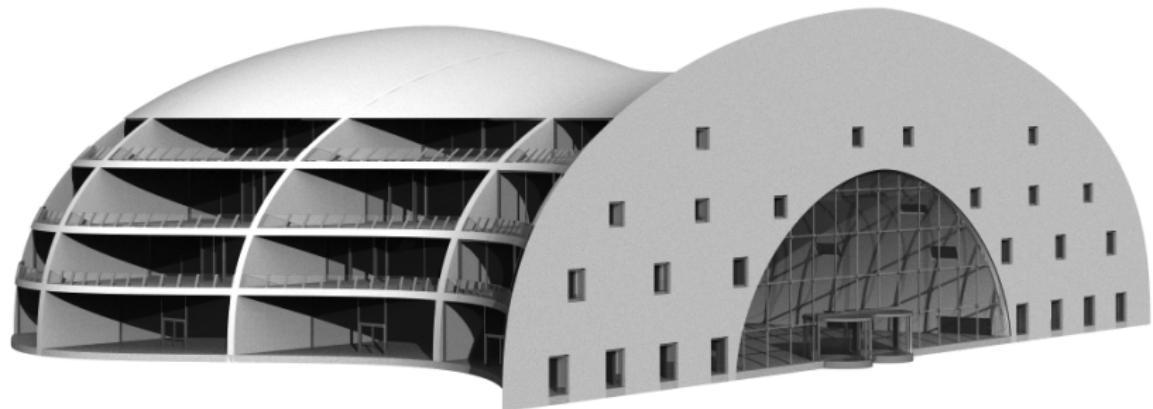
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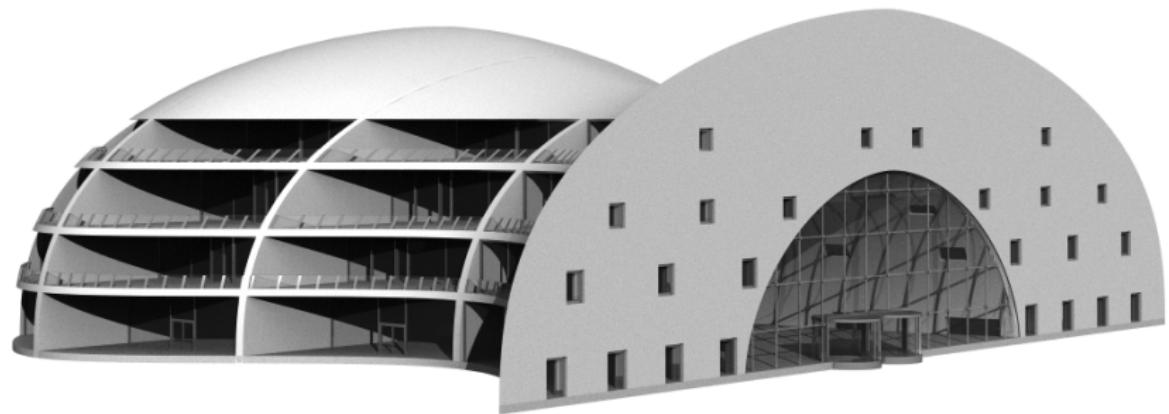
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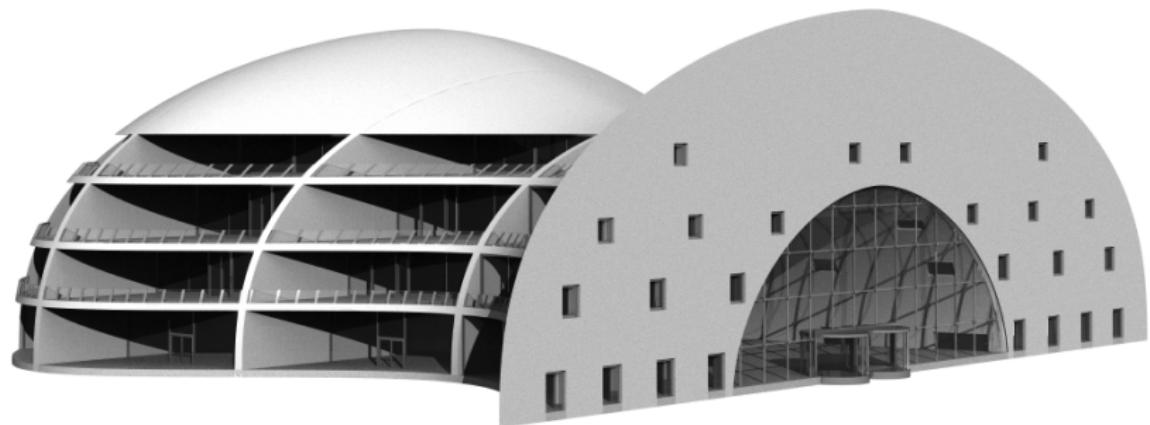
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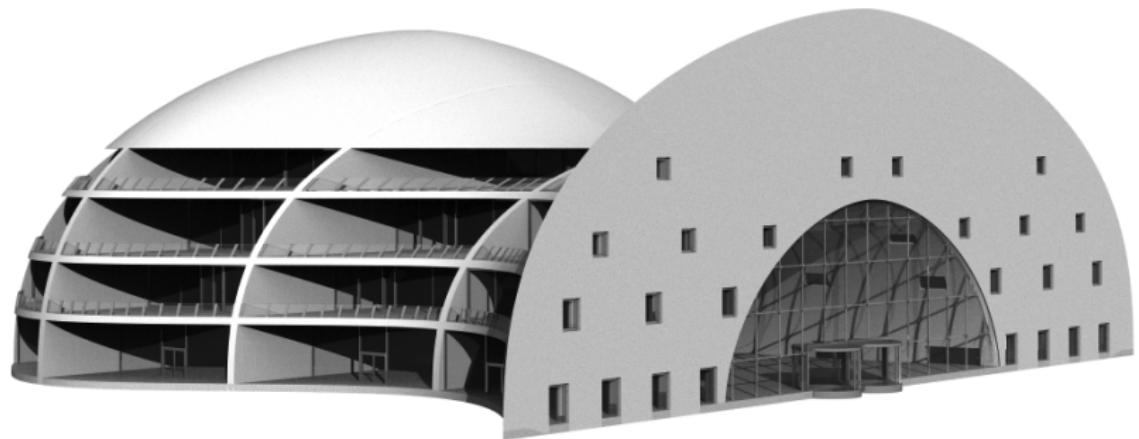
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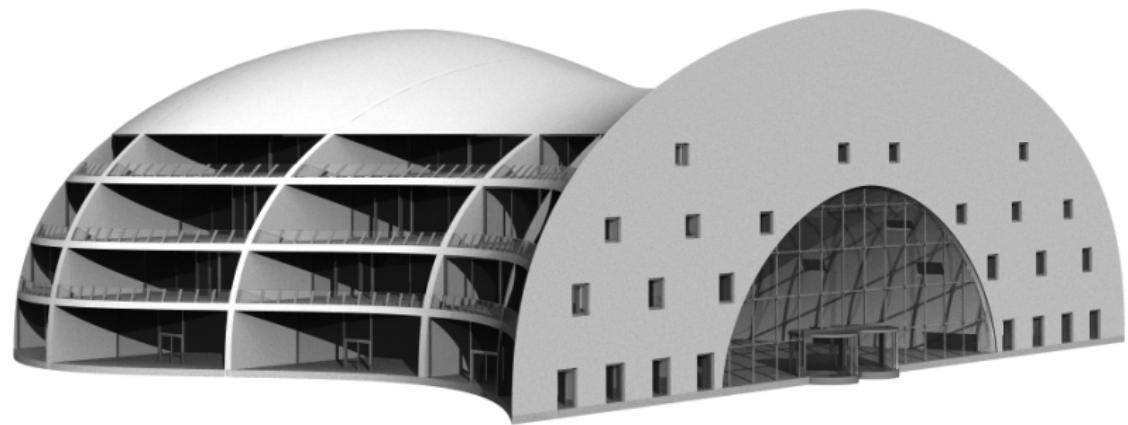
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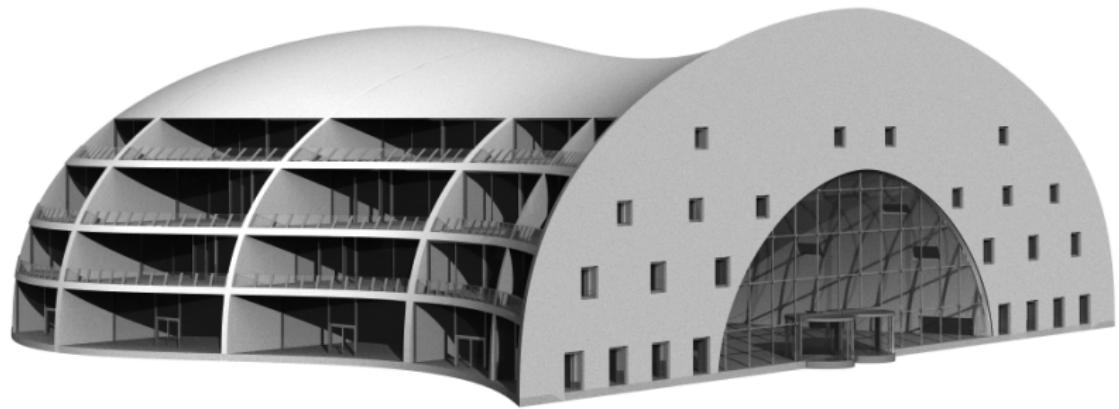
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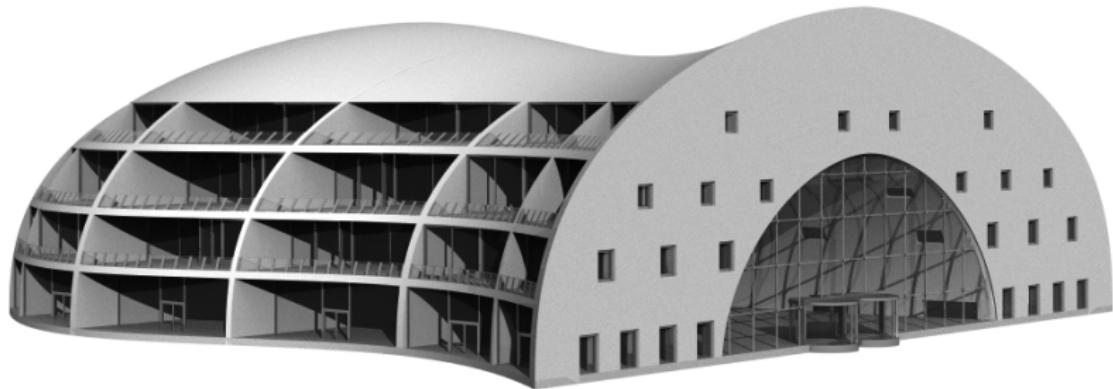
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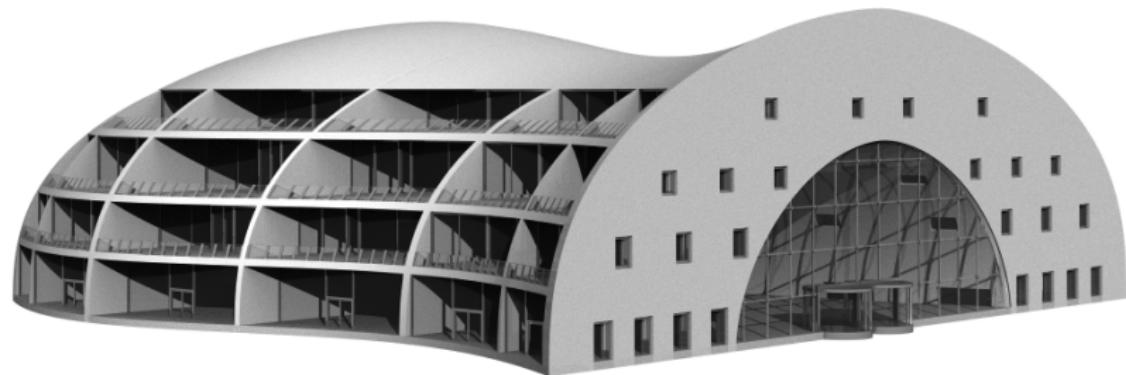
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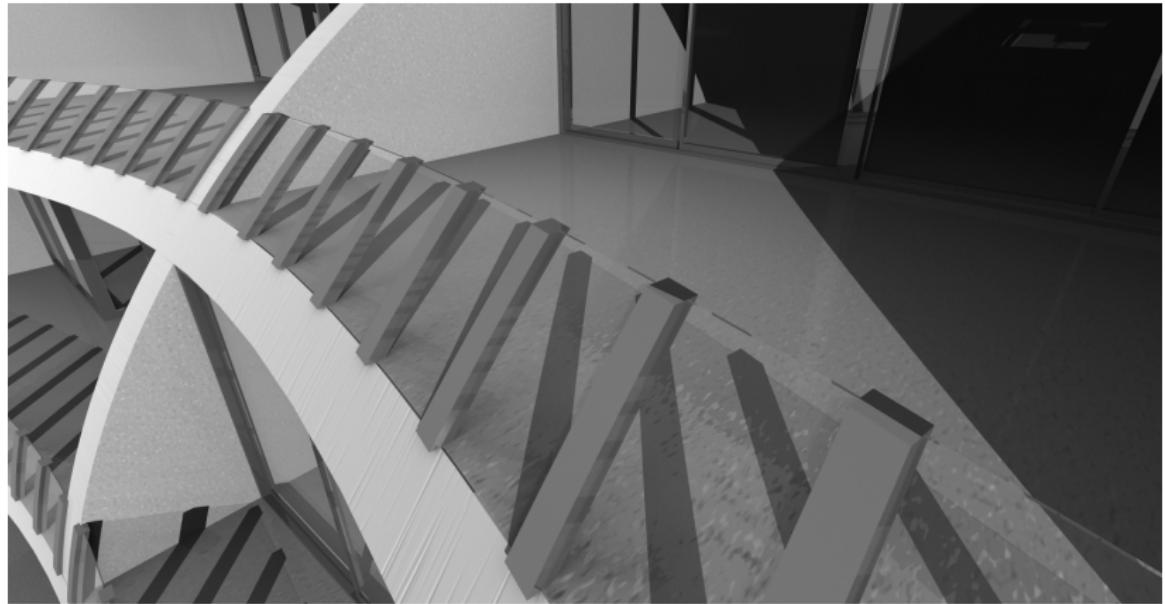
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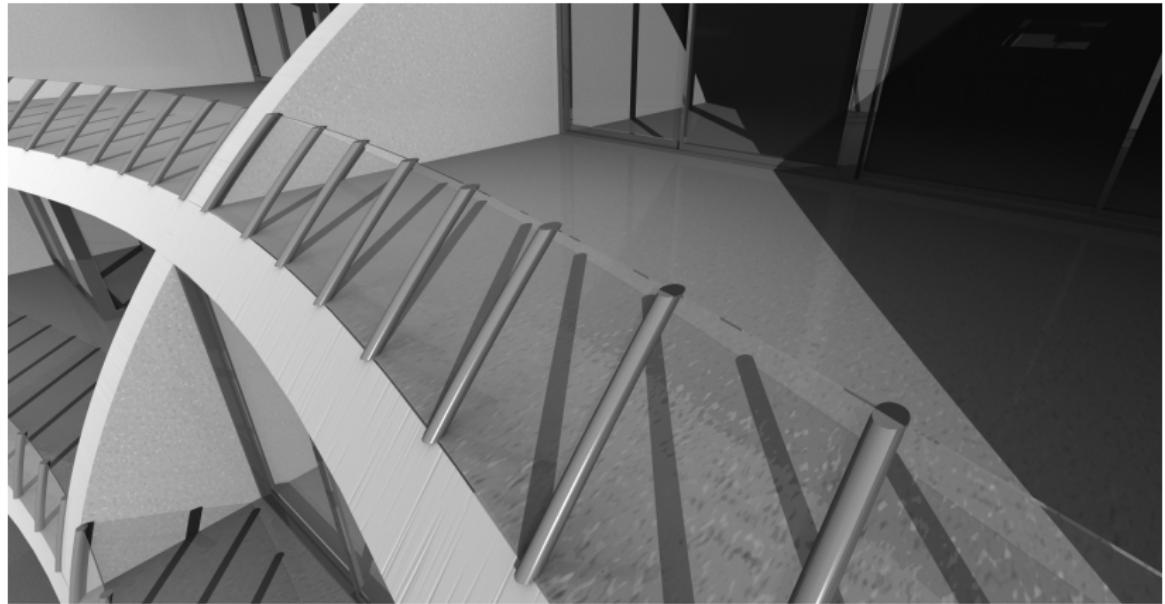
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Elements: Posts



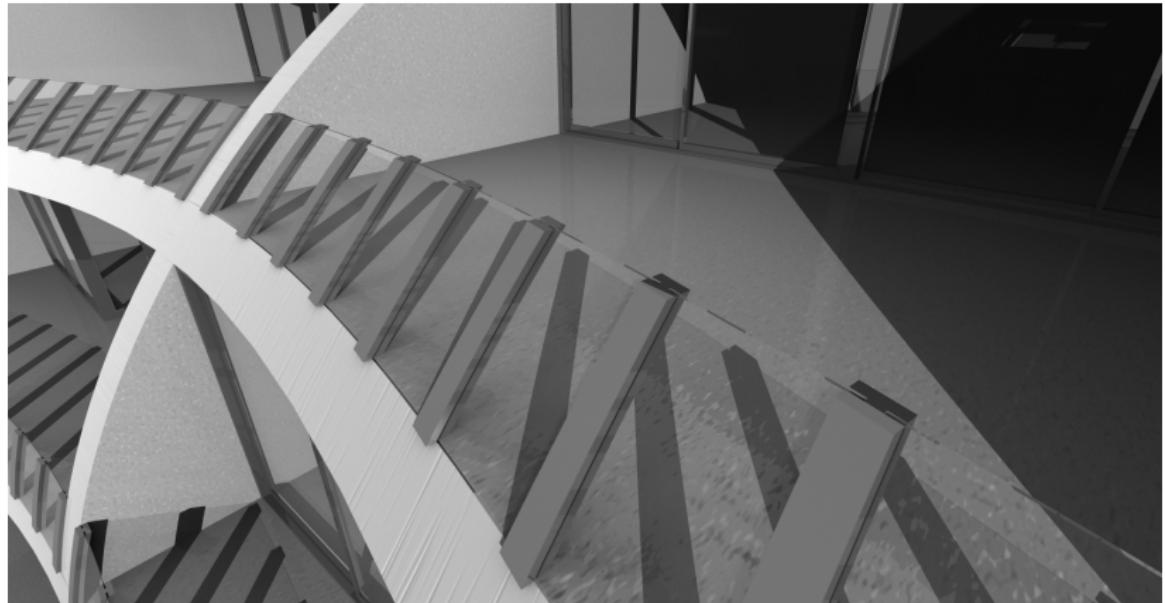
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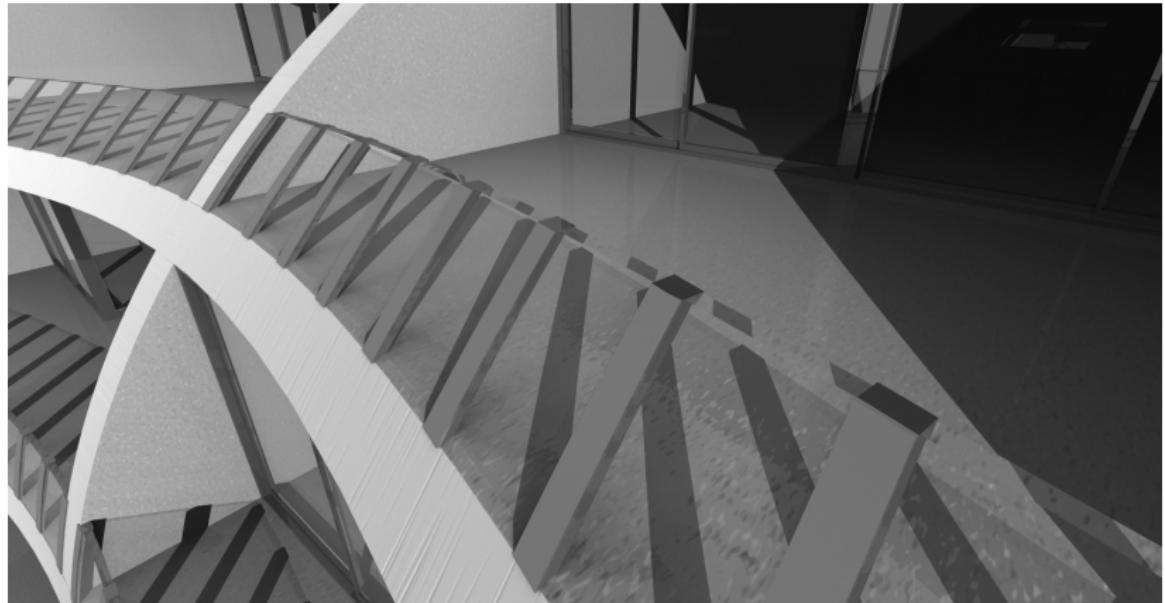
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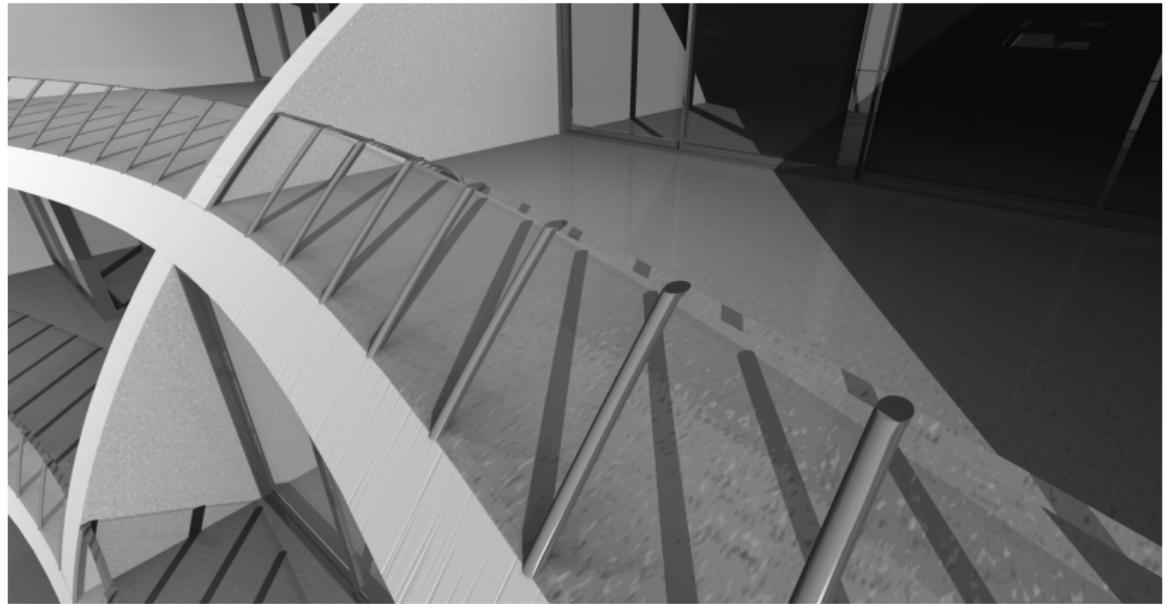
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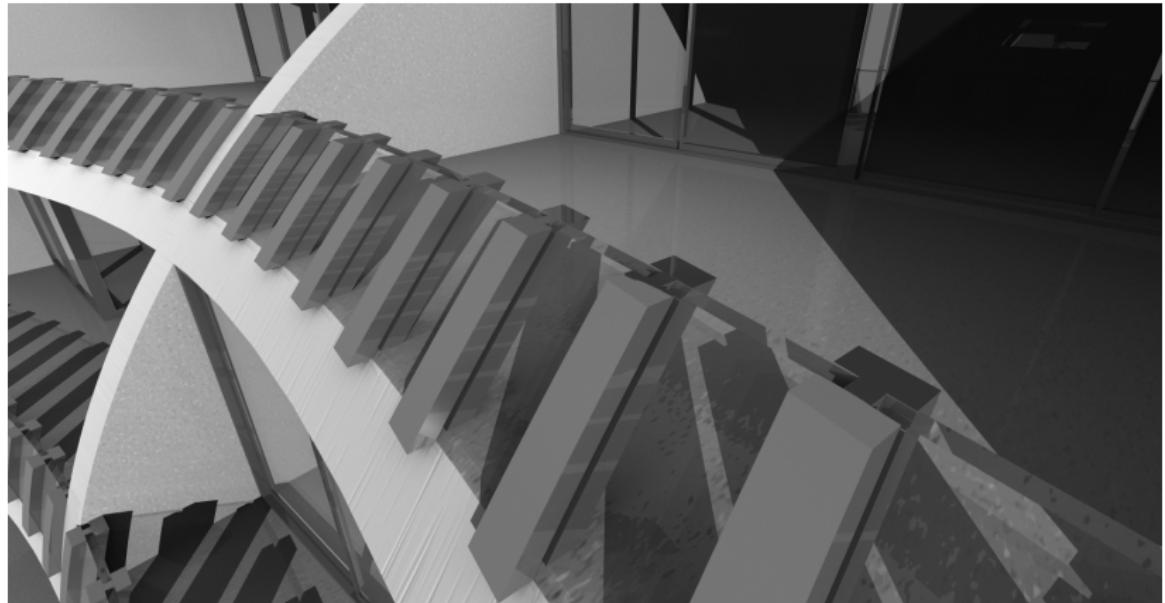
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Conventional

Handling Changes--Elements: Posts



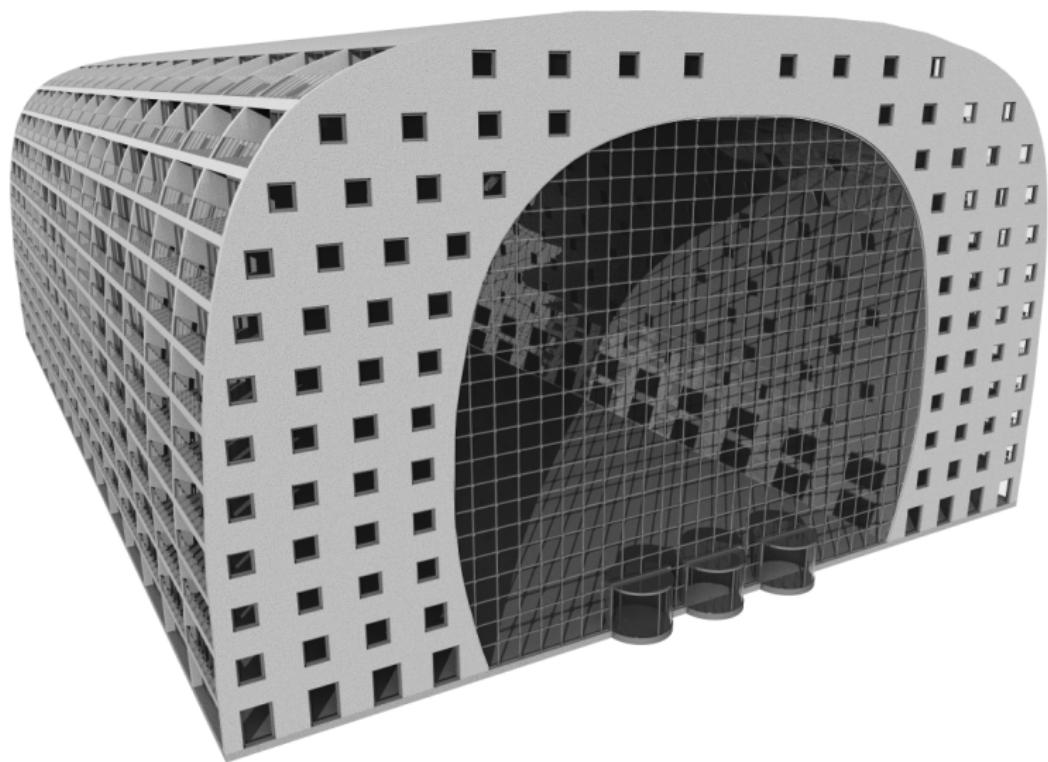
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Elements: Posts



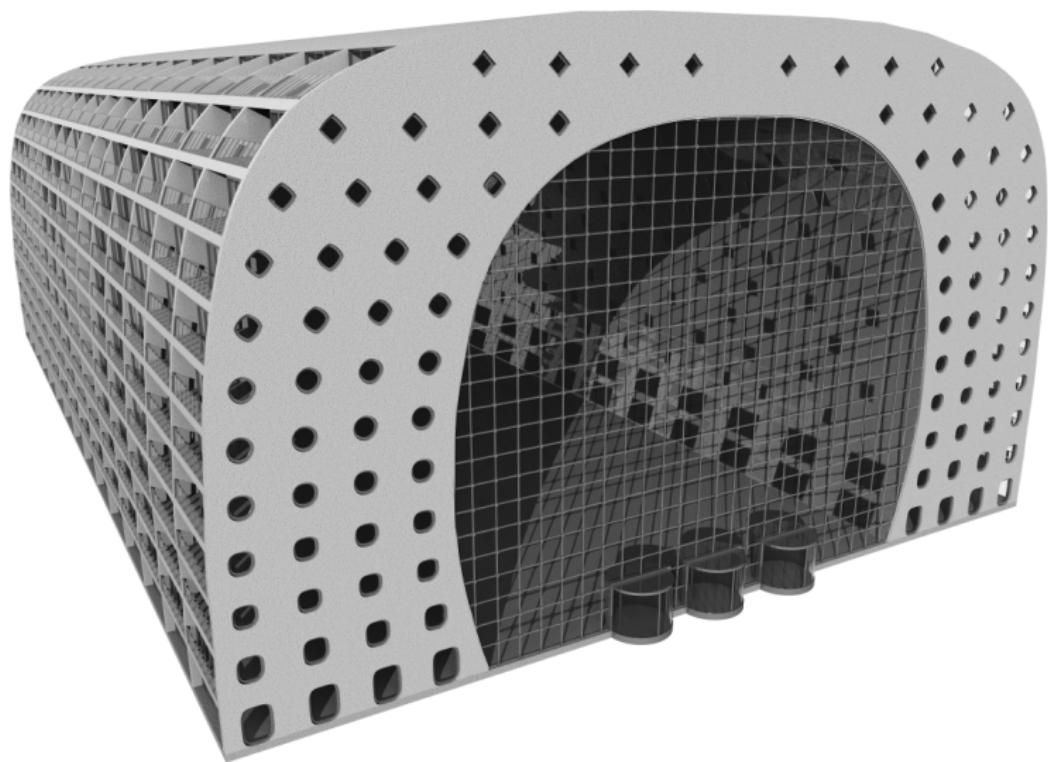
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Elements: Windows



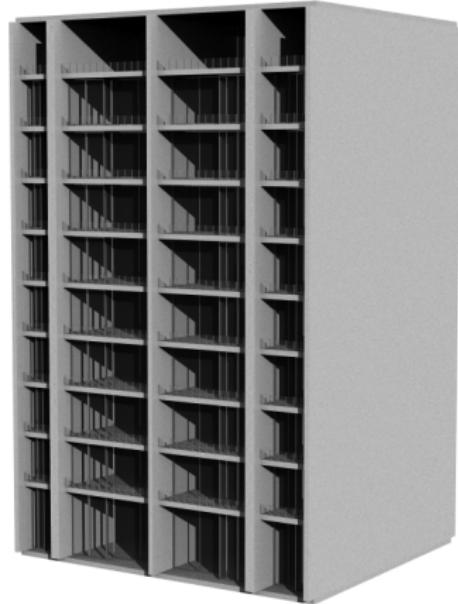
Generative
Conventional

Handling Changes--Elements: Windows



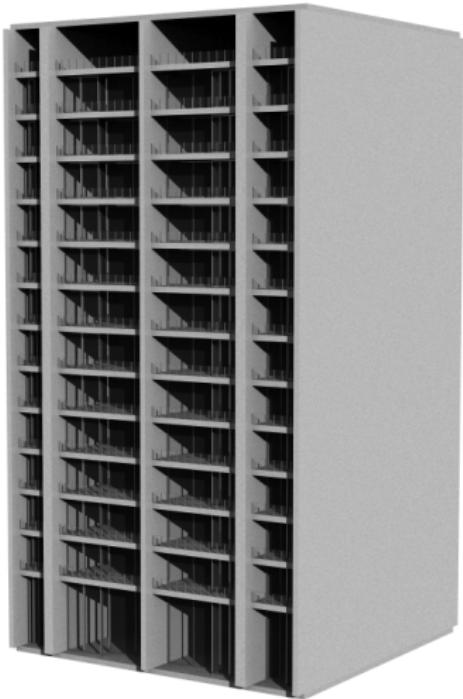
Generative
Conventional

Reuse



Generative
Conventional

Reuse



Generative
Conventional

Conclusions

How far can we go using Generative Design?

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- ▶ We don't know yet

Conclusions

How far can we go using Generative Design?

- ▶ We don't know yet
- ▶ But very far, indeed!

Conclusion

It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.

Charles Darwin

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Questions?