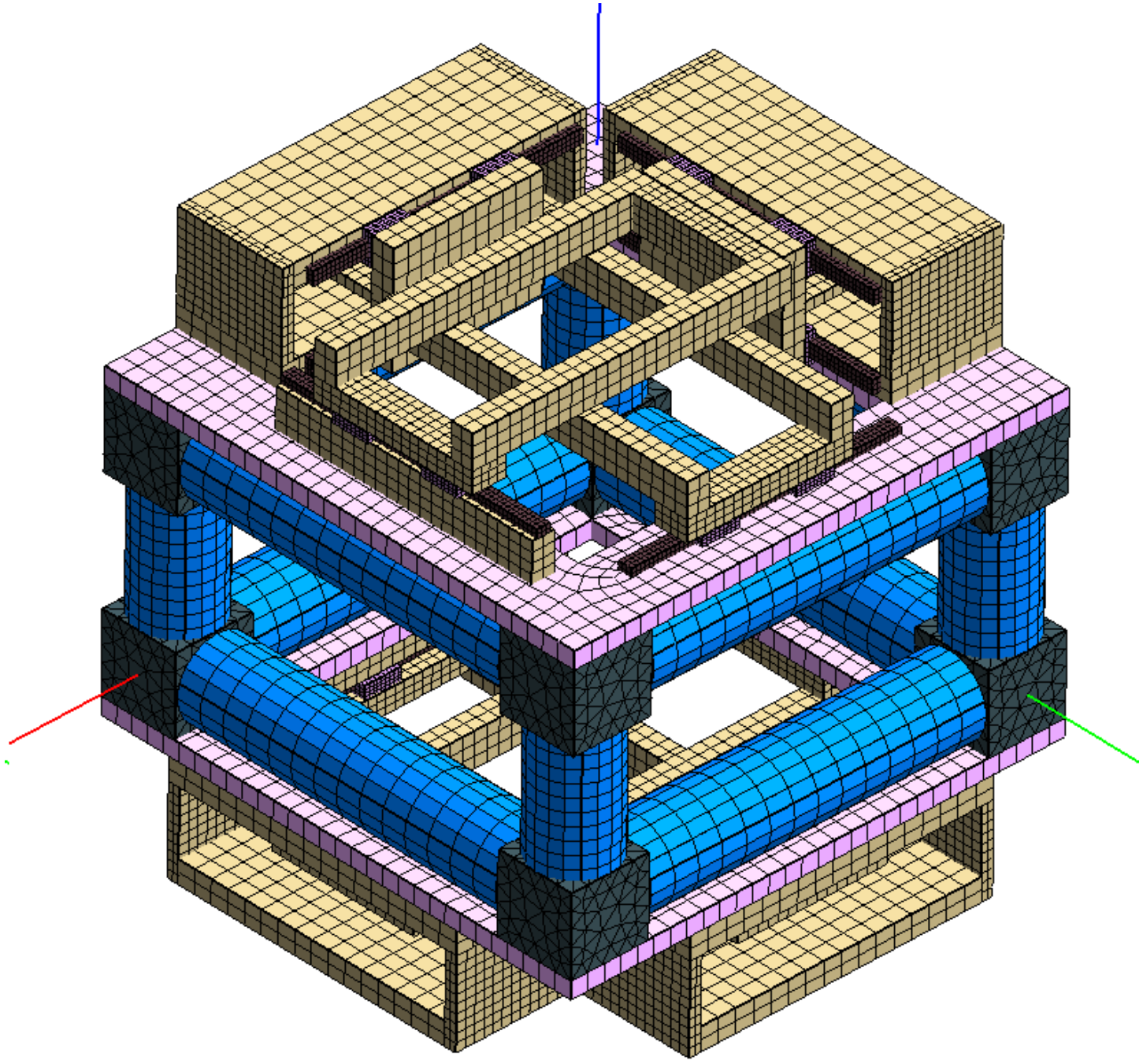
# Using dictionaries to store, manage and visualize 3D data



Alexandru Dadalau, EuroTcl 2015

# What you will see:

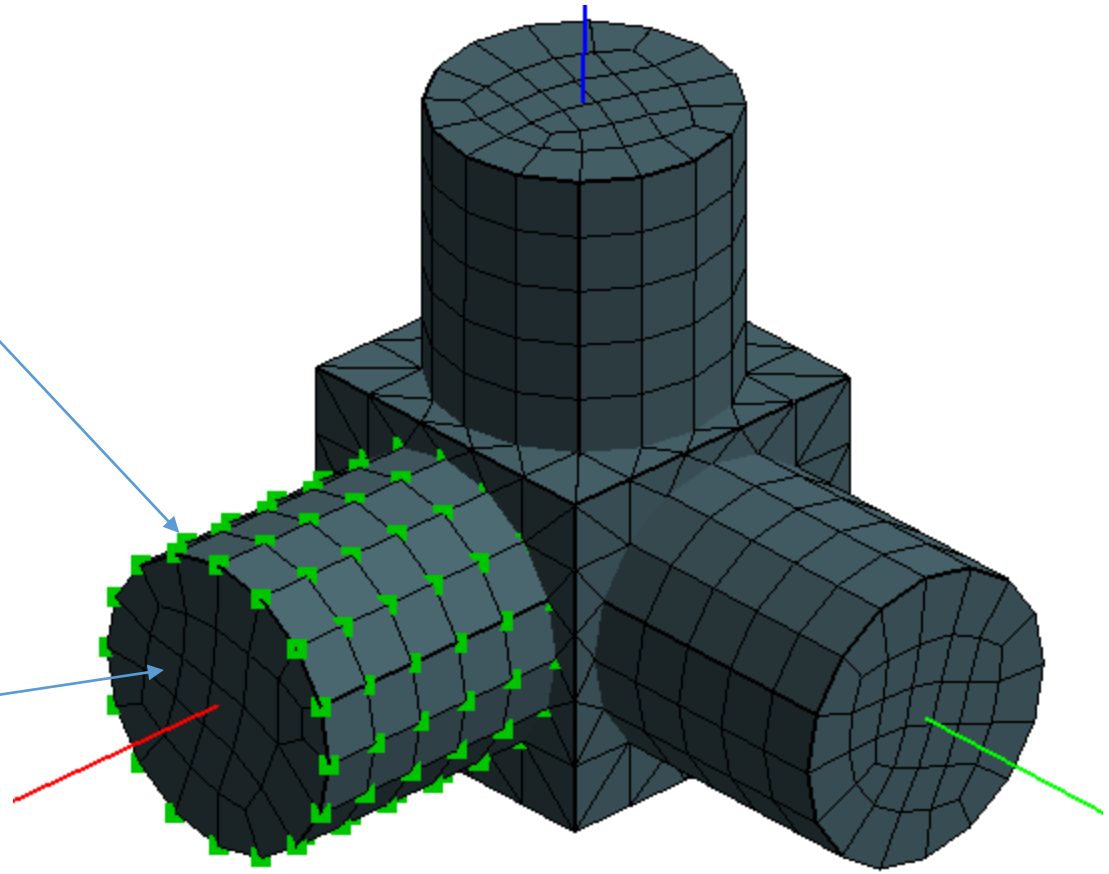
- How I read FE data with Tcl
- How I use Tcl to extract the surface mesh from FE data
- How is the performance of Tcl dict with the 3D FE data

# Example of 3D FE mesh

Finite element model

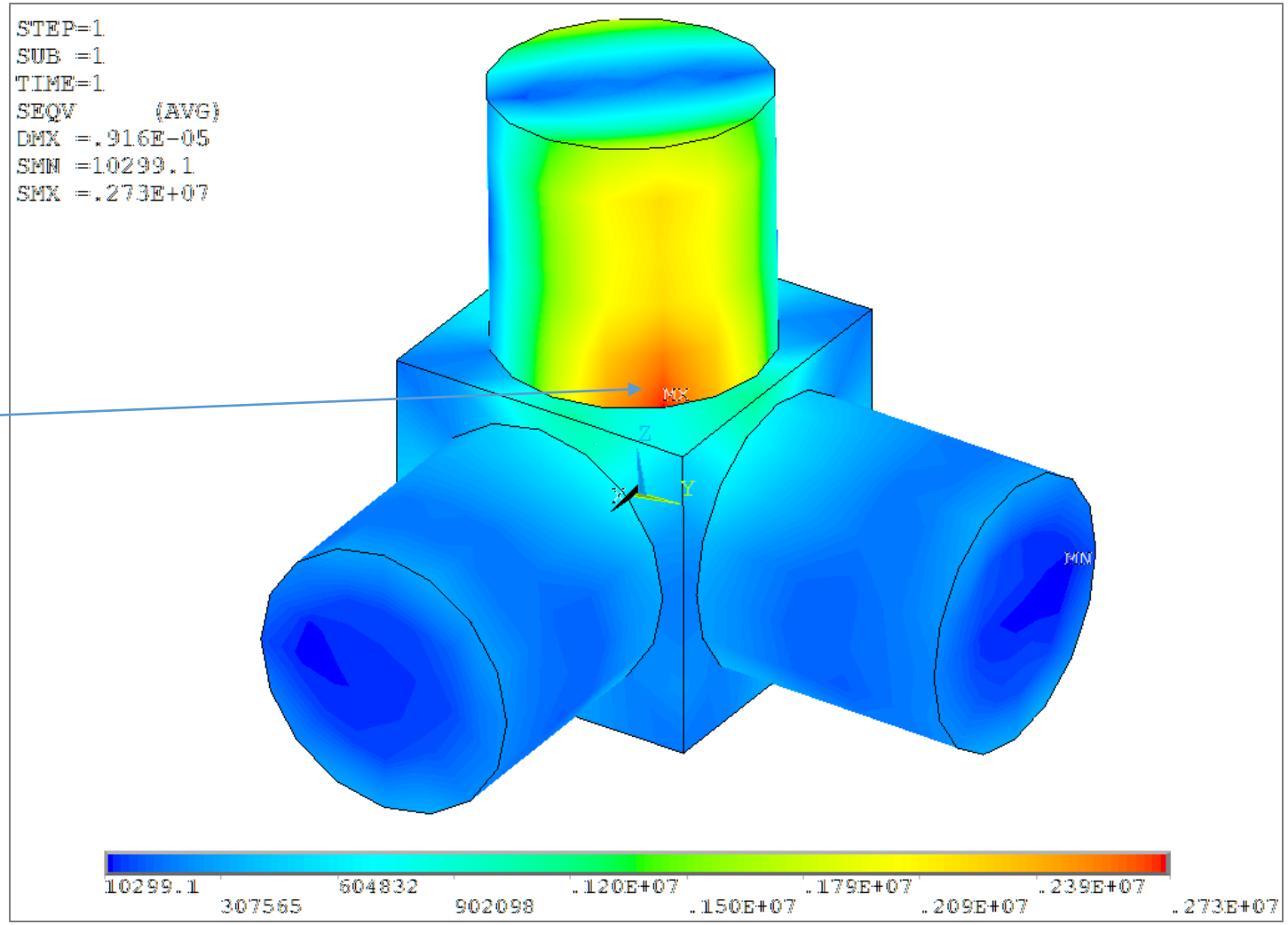
Nodes (x,y,z coordinates)

Elements (nodes + material properties)



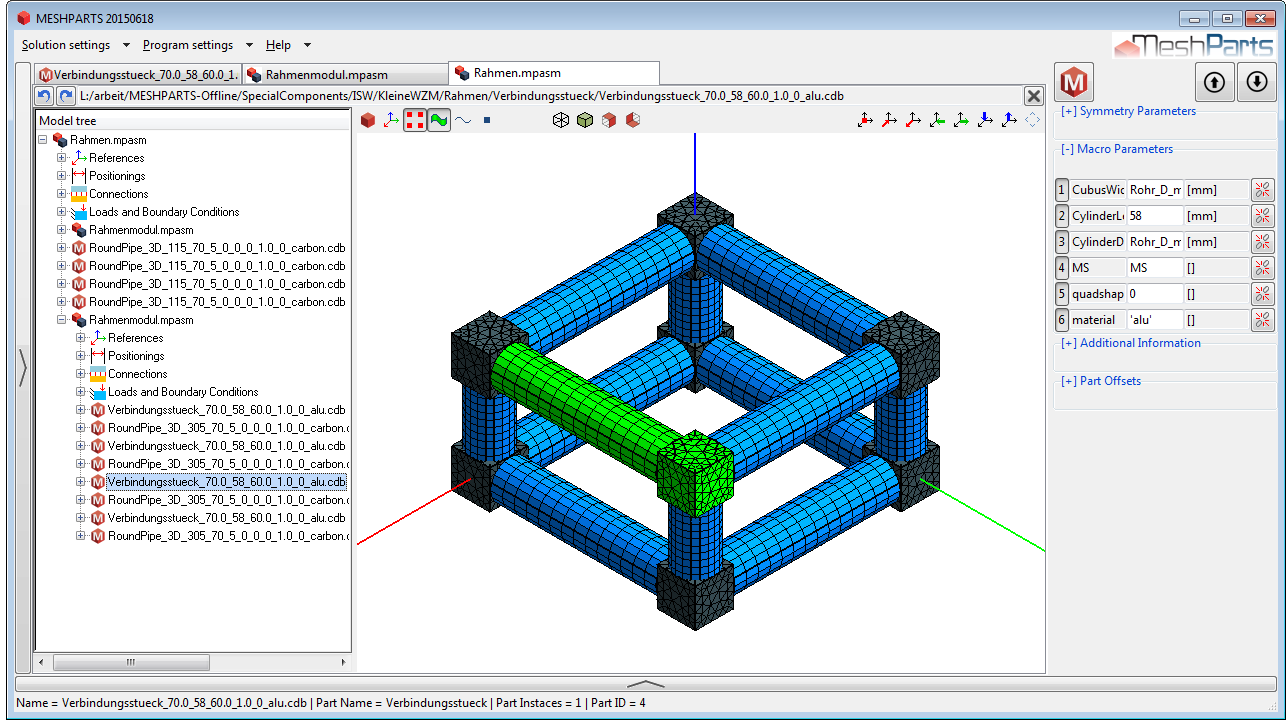
# Example of 3D FE results

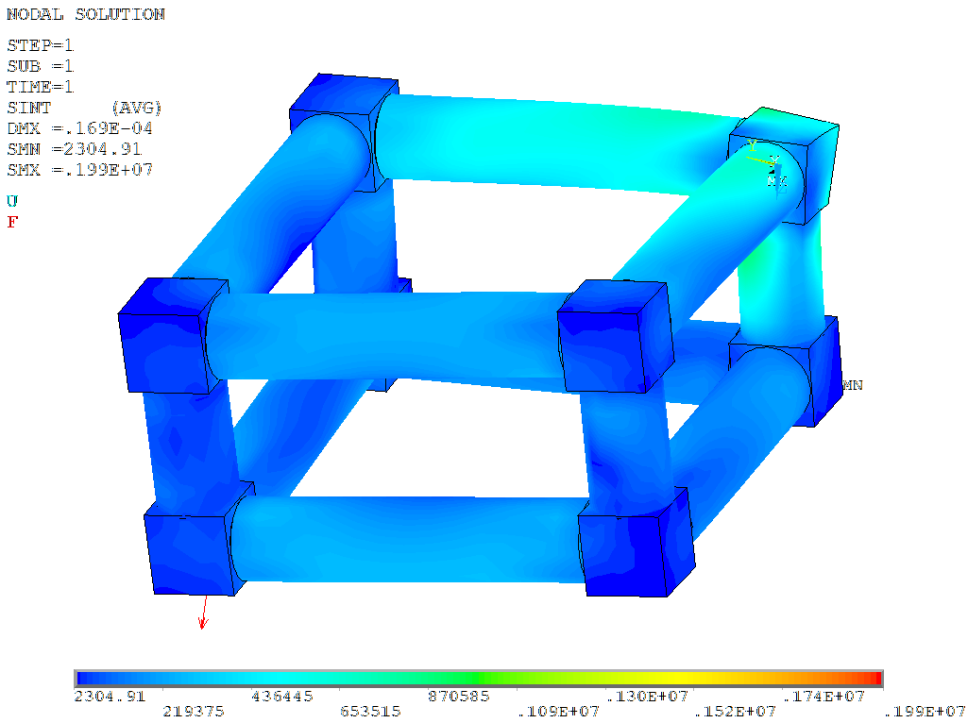
## Material stresses




Break point

# What is the role of Tcl/Tk in all this?




## Create a software that helps you to:

- **read** single FE models,
- **configure** FE assemblies
- **write** input files for the popular FE solvers

# Read FE data

Node IDs

Node coordinates

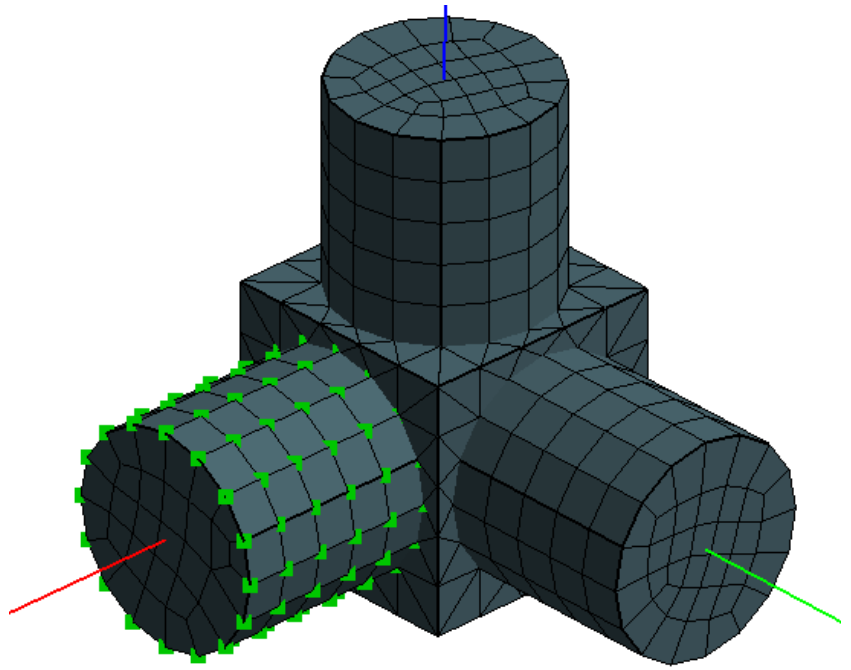
```
NBLOCK,6,SOLID,      1030,      1030
(3i9,6e20.13)
        1   3.5000000000000E-02
        2   0.0000000000000E+00 3.5000000000000E-02
        3   0.0000000000000E+00 0.0000000000000E+00 3.5000000000000E-02
        4   3.5000000000000E-02-9.4797148810905E-03 6.2958884784459E-03
        5   3.5000000000000E-02 4.1394885988930E-03-7.7629911498991E-03
        6   3.5000000000000E-02-1.5834484717831E-02 1.4929881199078E-02
        7   3.5000000000000E-02-8.5376950800066E-03 1.6230790225320E-02
        8   3.5000000000000E-02 2.2886530059457E-02 9.1420745366150E-03
        9   3.5000000000000E-02 1.6340131003353E-02-1.3586974418736E-03
       10   3.5000000000000E-02 7.5699484761175E-03-1.9193690274370E-02
```

```
EBLOCK,19,SOLID,      2065,      1950
(19i9)
       1       120       123       207       201       460       448       371       370
       2       460       448       371       370       461       449       378       377
       3       461       449       378       377       462       450       385       384
       4       462       450       385       384       463       451       392       391
       5       463       451       392       391        65        62       399       398
       6       123       124       204       207       448       492       372       371
       7       448       492       372       371       449       493       379       378
       8       449       493       379       378       450       494       386       385
       9       450       494       386       385       451       495       393       392
      10       451       495       393       392        62        61       400       399
      11       124       125       205       204       492       496       373       372
      12       492       496       373       372       493       497       380       379
```

Element IDs

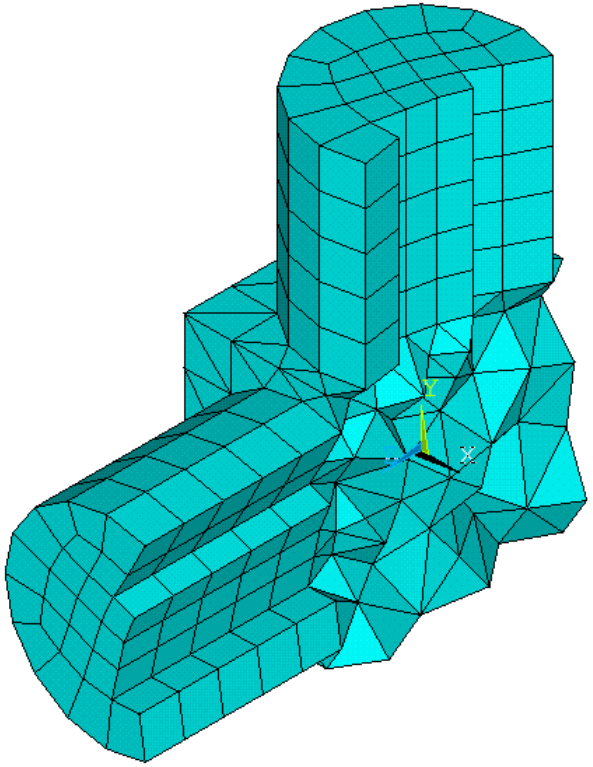
Node IDs

# Show FE data

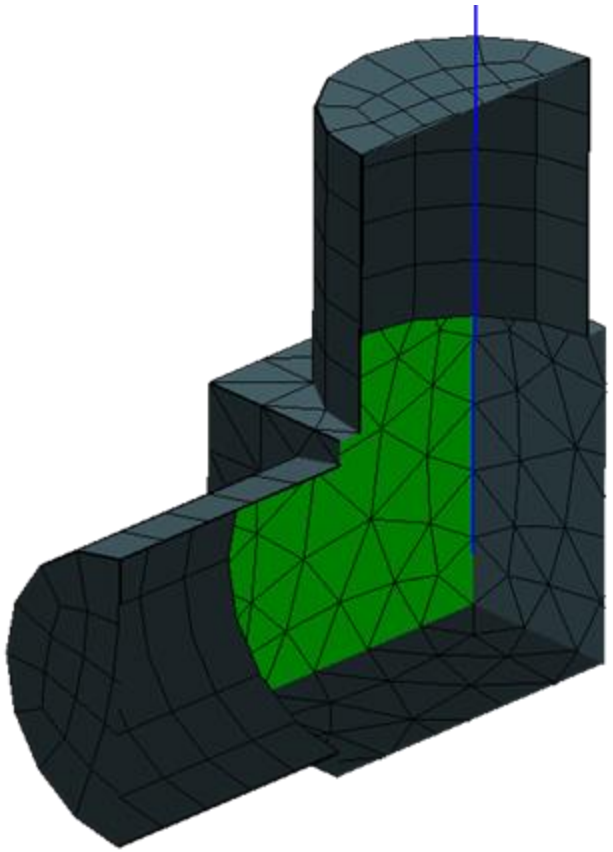


Paul‘s Obermeier Tcl3D package
(http://www.tcl3d.org/)

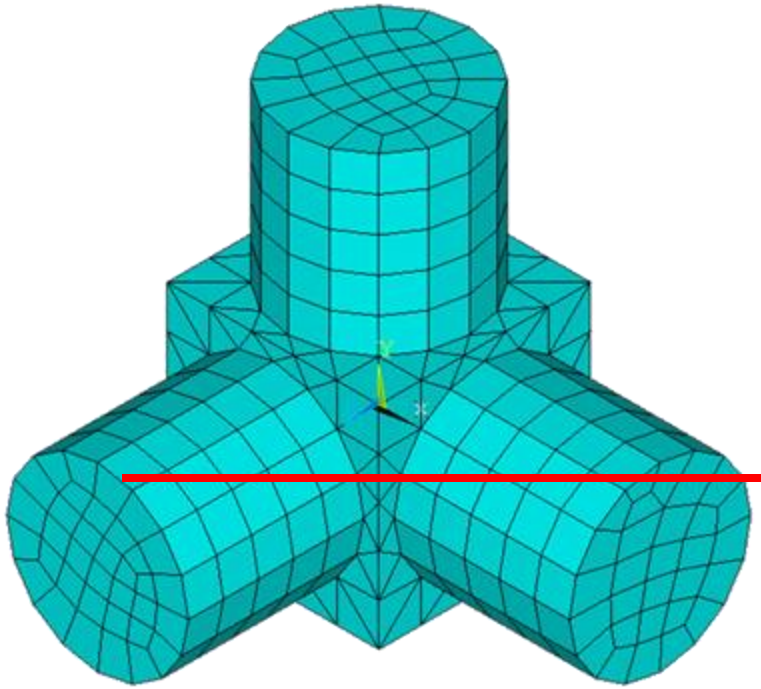
# A matter of efficiency



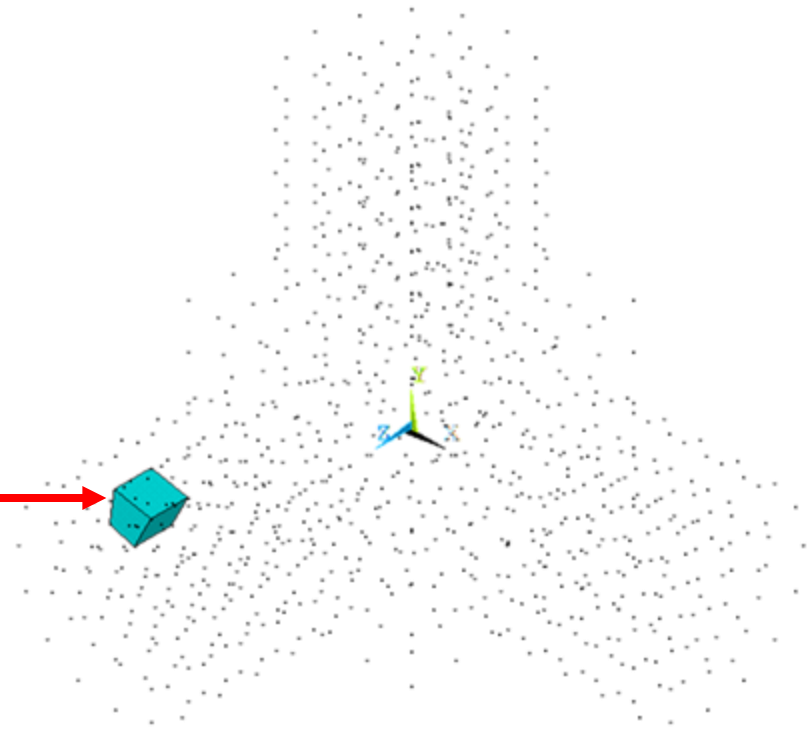
Available volume mesh



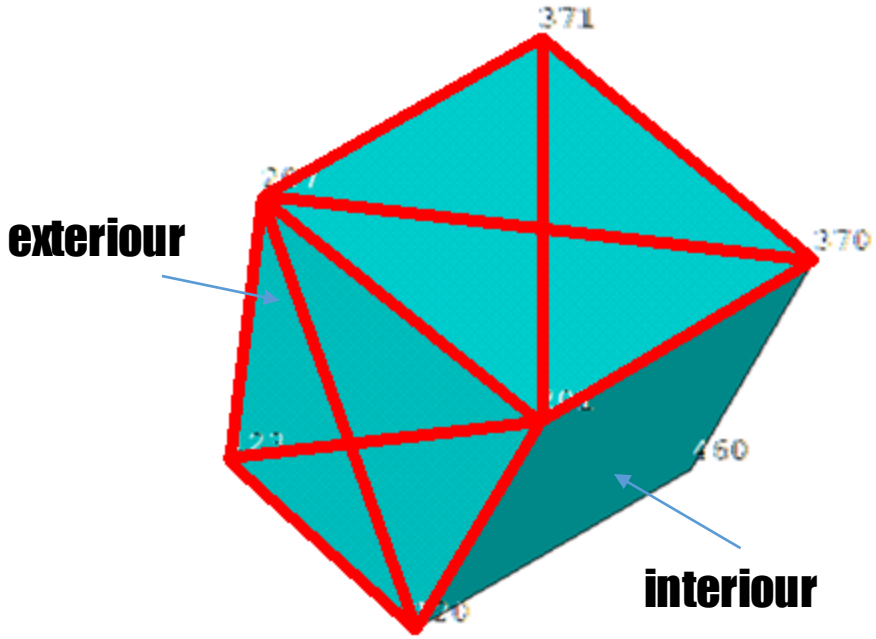
Display only surface mesh



Volume mesh



Isolated element



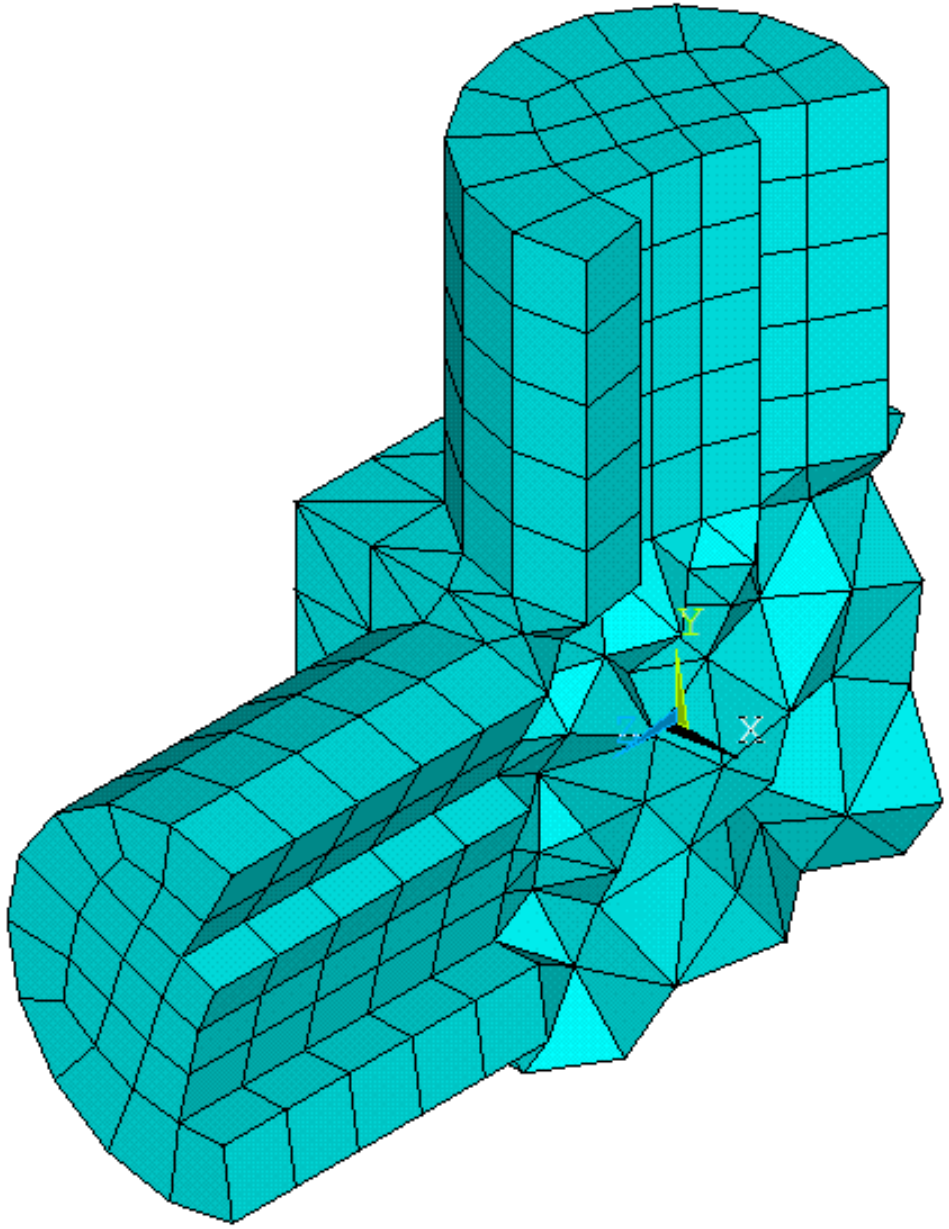

Element faces

A surface mesh is a collection of exteriour element faces.

An element face is exteriour when it belongs to just one element.

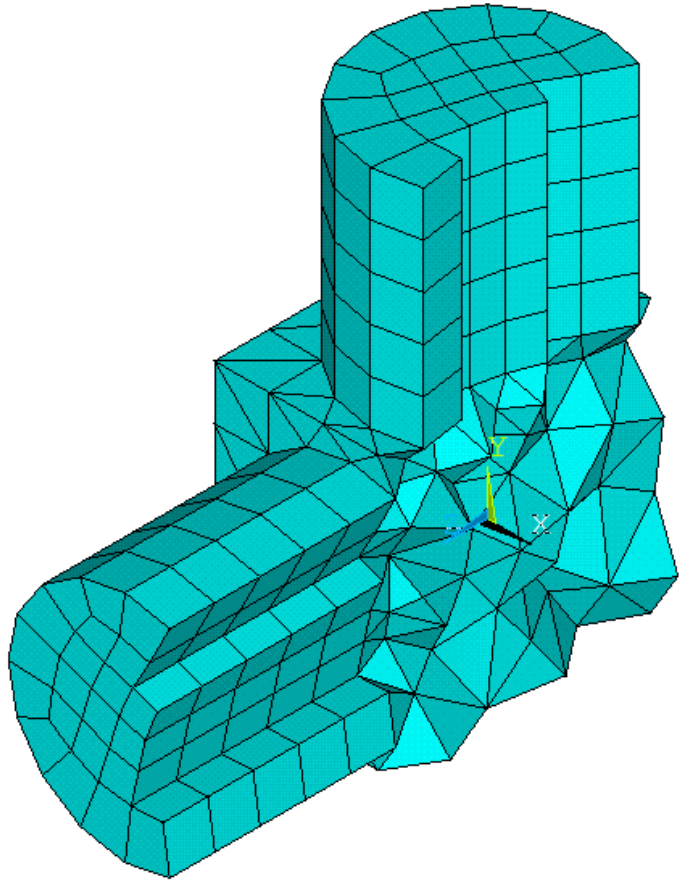
# Extract surface mesh

This is where Tcl dictionaries come into play.



# Naive search of external faces:

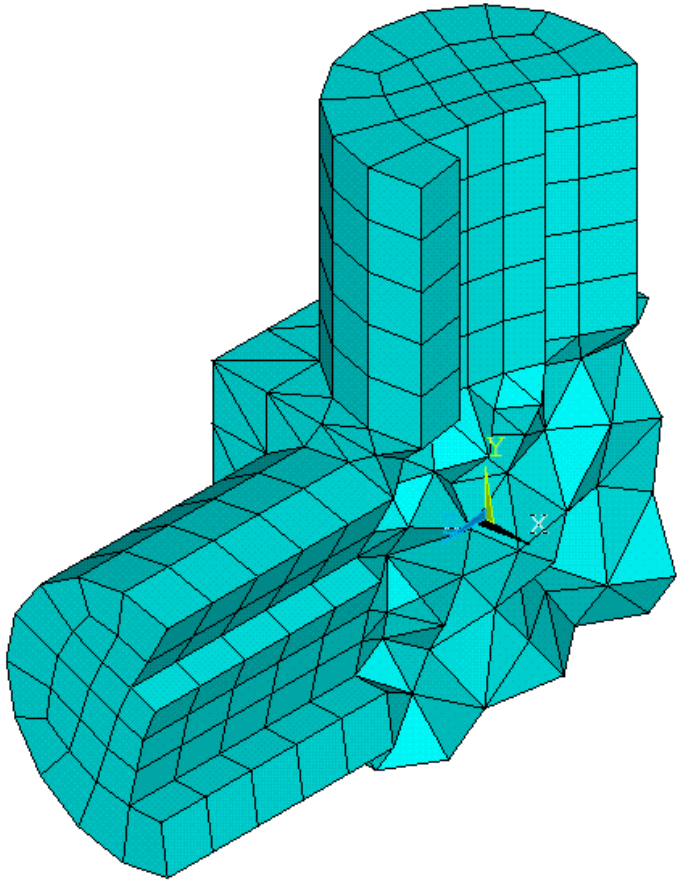
```
Loop through all element IDs
```



```
End Loop
```

# Naive search of external faces:

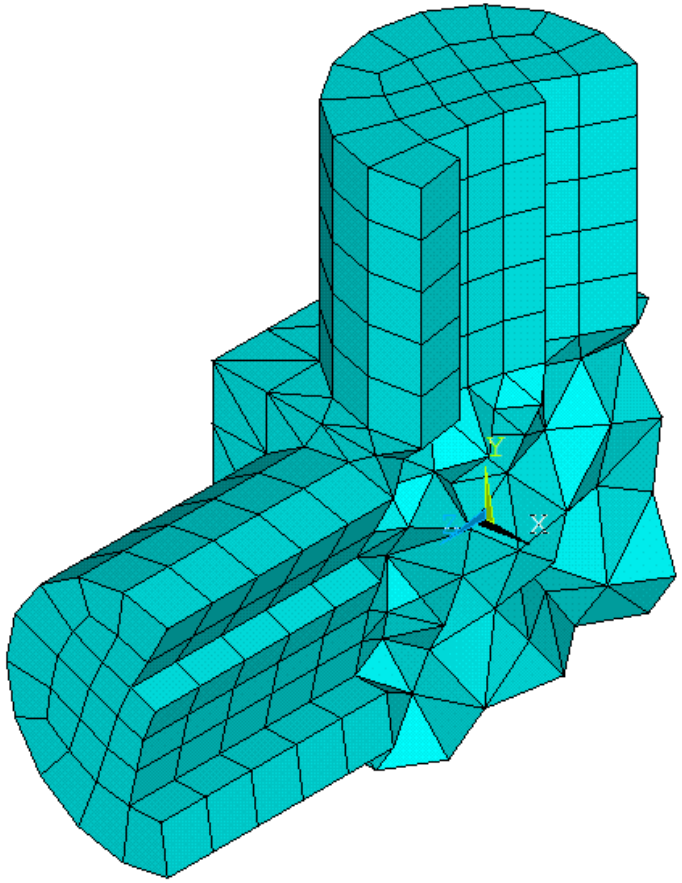
```
Loop through all element IDs
   Loop through all element faces
```



```
   End Loop
End Loop
```

# Naive search of external faces:

```
Loop through all element IDs
   Loop through all element faces
      Get first list of face nodes
```

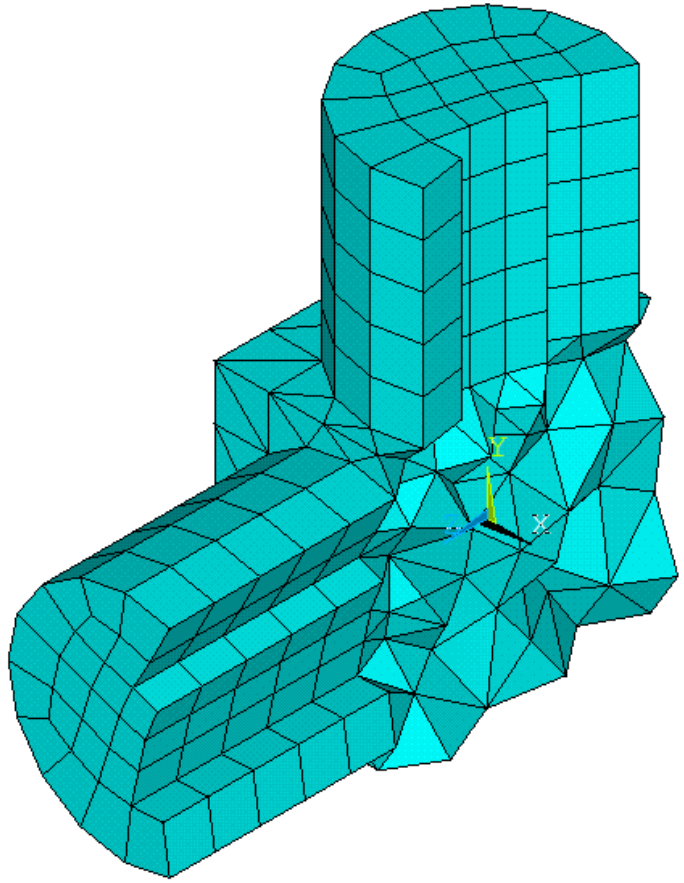


```
      If nothing found, this is an external face
   End Loop
End Loop
```

# Naive search of external faces:

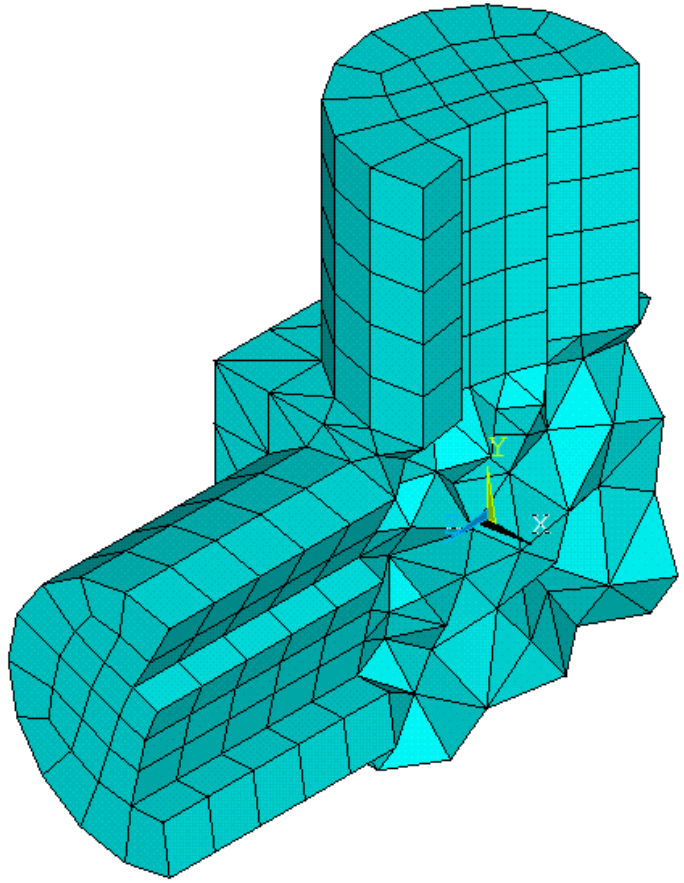
```
Loop through all element IDs
   Loop through all element faces
      Get first list of face nodes
      Loop through all elements

      End Loop
      If nothing found, this is an external face
   End Loop
End Loop
```



# Naive search of external faces:

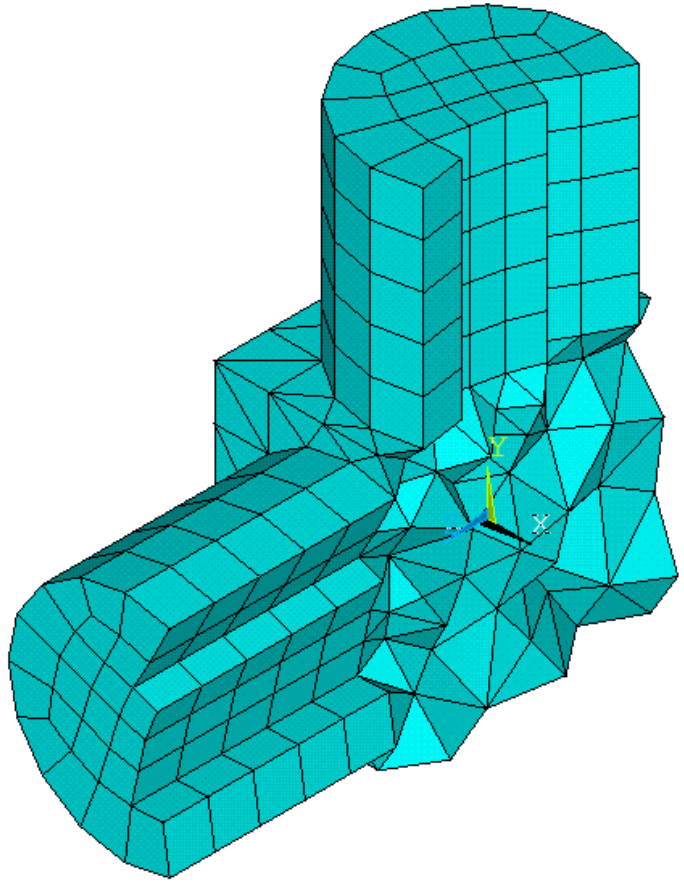
```
Loop through all element IDs
   Loop through all element faces
      Get first list of face nodes
      Loop through all elements
         Loop through all element faces
```



```
         End Loop
      End Loop
      If nothing found, this is an external face
   End Loop
End Loop
```

# Naive search of external faces:

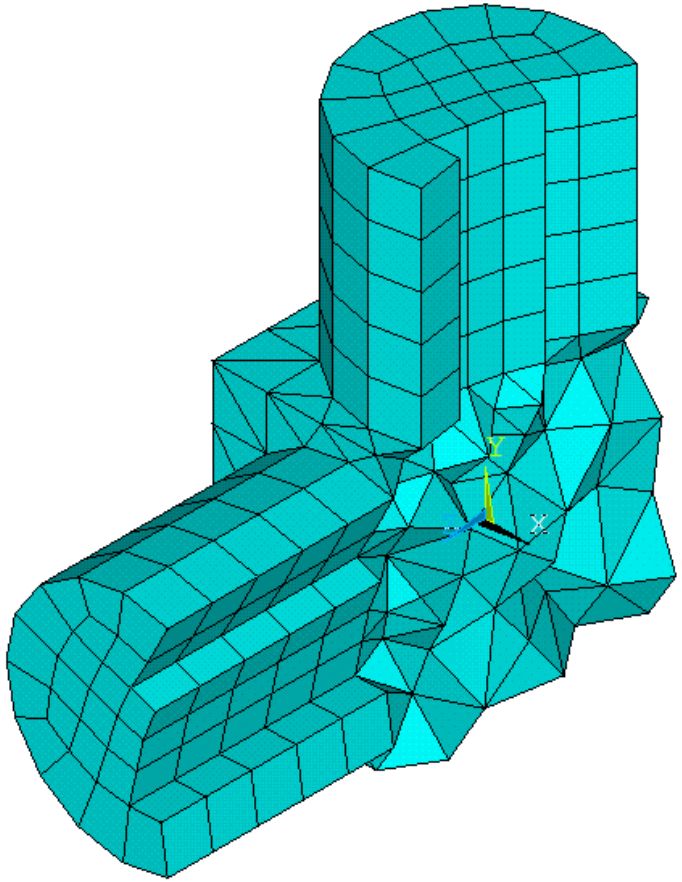
```
Loop through all element IDs
   Loop through all element faces
      Get first list of face nodes
      Loop through all elements
         Loop through all element faces
            Get second list of face nodes
```



```
         End Loop
      End Loop
      If nothing found, this is an external face
   End Loop
End Loop
```

# Naive search of external faces:

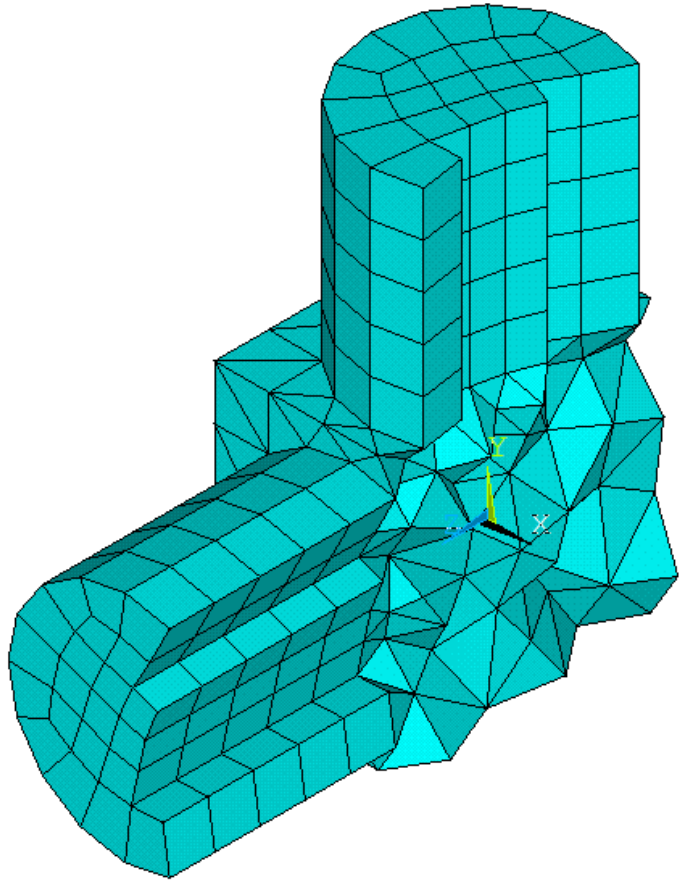
```
Loop through all element IDs
   Loop through all element faces
      Get first list of face nodes
      Loop through all elements
         Loop through all element faces
            Get second list of face nodes
            If first and second list have same nodes
               This is an internal face
               Exit loop
            End If
         End Loop
      End Loop
      If nothing found, this is an external face
   End Loop
End Loop
```



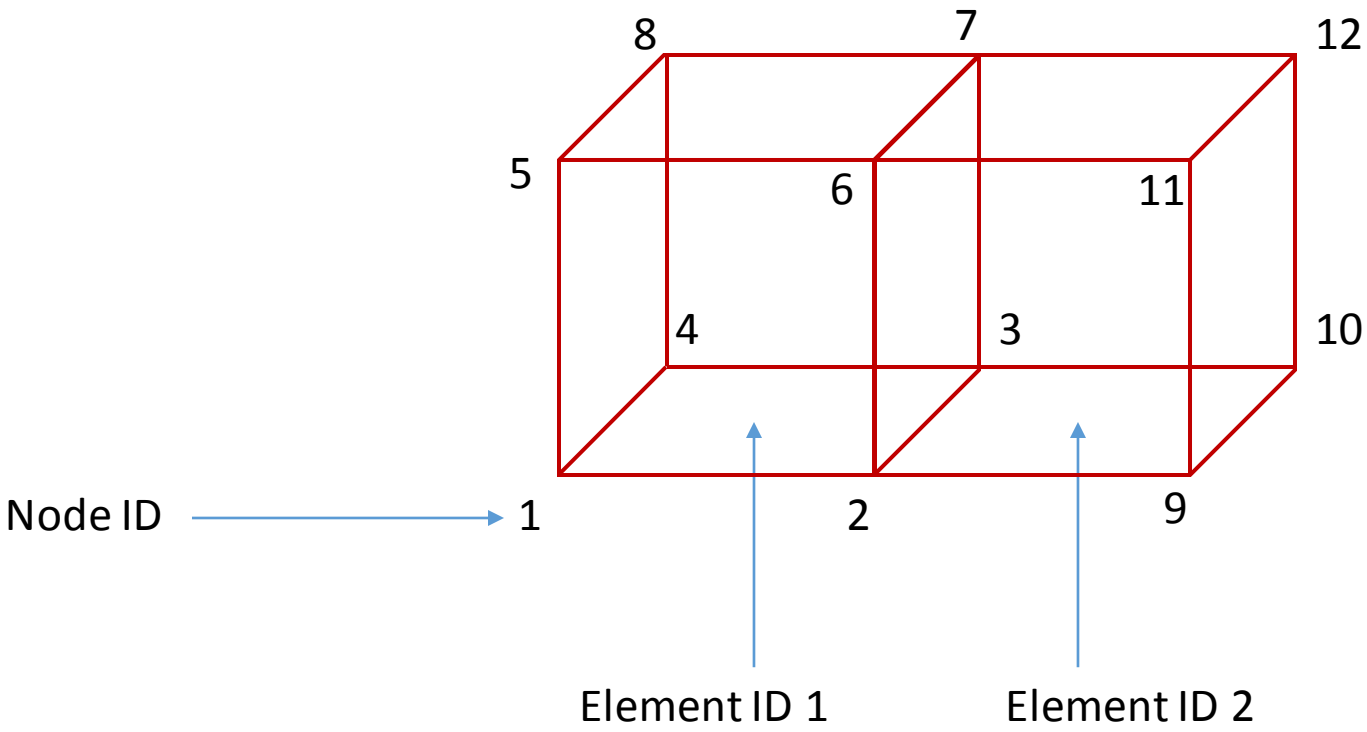
**Computing time has quadratic dependency on the element number.**

# Dictionary based search of external faces:

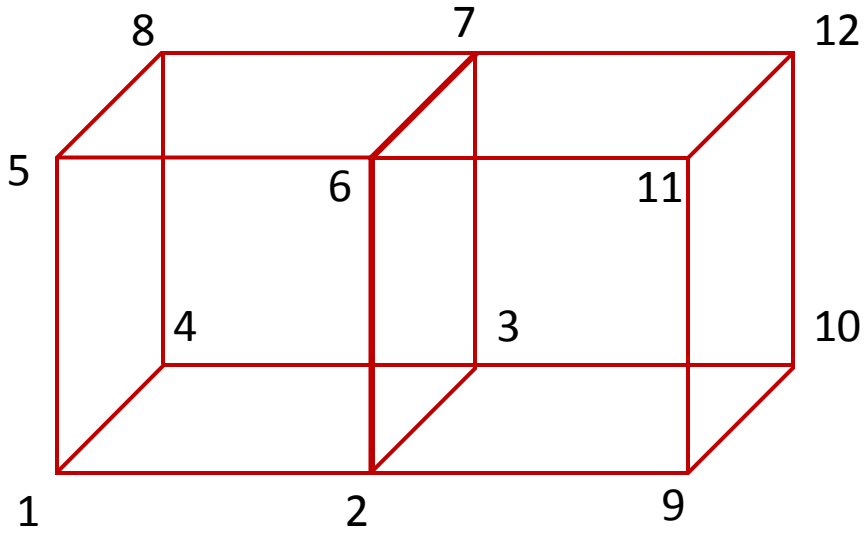
```
Loop through all element IDs
   Loop through all element faces
      Get list of face nodes
      Sort list of face nodes
      # This is the trick:
      dict set faces {*}$facenodes $elemid
   End Loop
End Loop
```



# Simple example:



# Simple example:




**The dictionary based search algorithm creates this dictionary structure:**

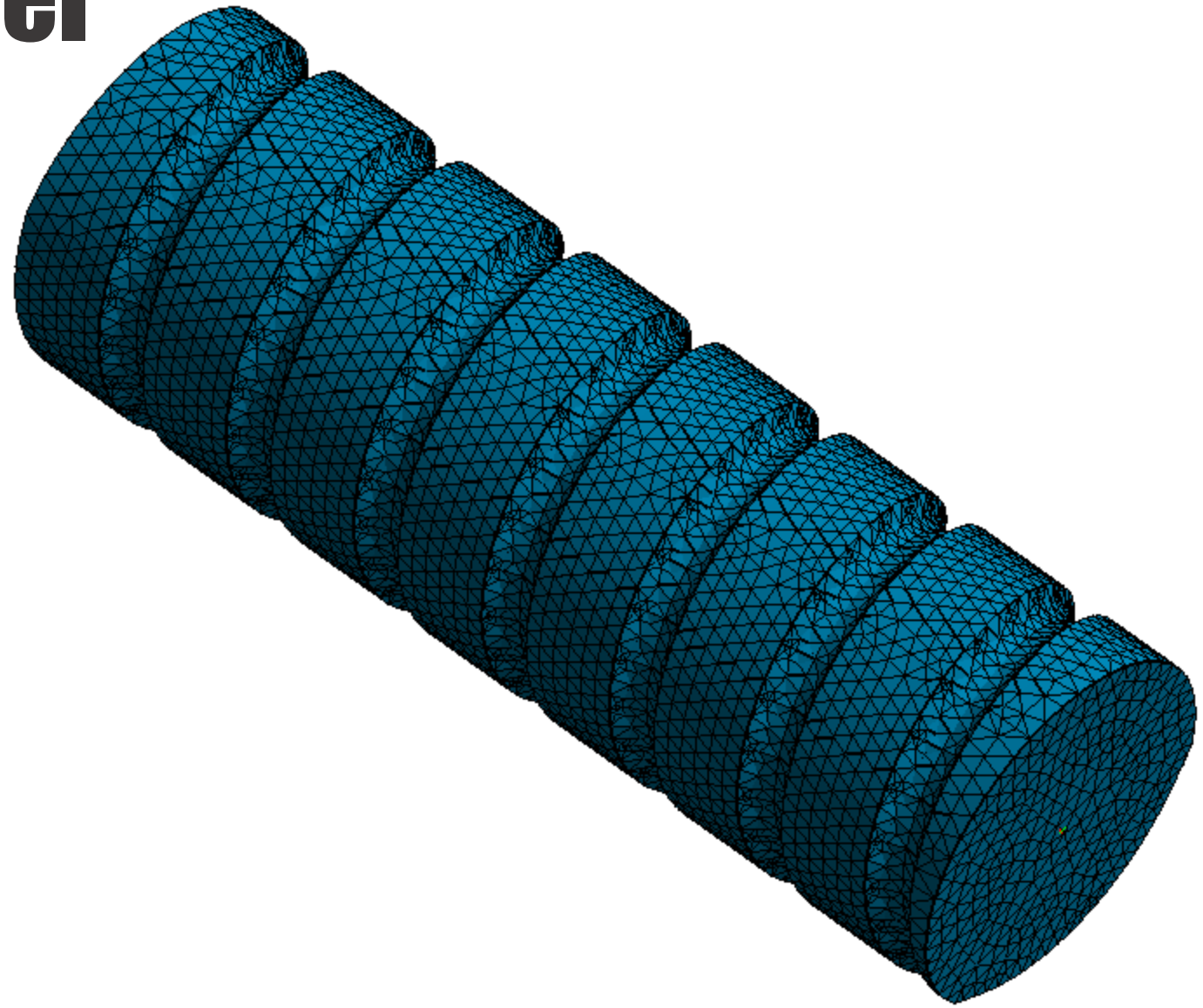
```
1 {2 {3 {4 {1}} 5 {6 {1}}} 4 {5 {8 {1}}}}
2 {3 {6 {7 {1 2}} 9 {10 {2}}} 6 {9 {11 {2}}}}
3 {4 {7 {8 {1}}} 7 {10 {12 {2}}}}
5 {6 {7 {8 {1}}}}
6 {7 {11 {12 {2}}}}
9 {10 {11 {12 {2}}}}
```

**The face refresented by nodes 2,3,6,7 is identified as internal face, because it is shared by two elements (1 and 2)**

# Benchmark model

FE model of a ball screw, coarse mesh

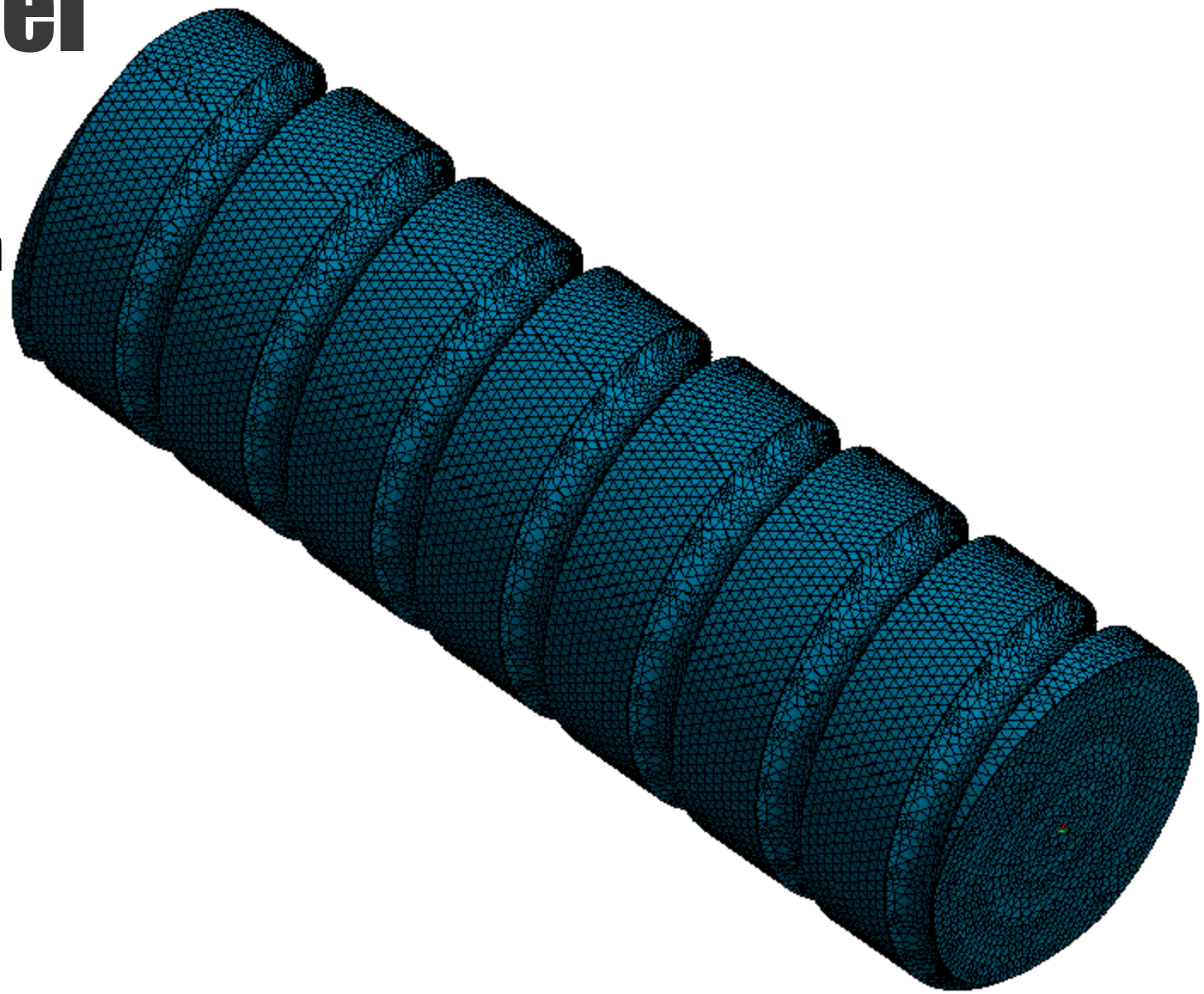
- NODES: 15,000
- ELEMENTS: 66,000
- Time to extract external surfaces: 4 seconds



# Benchmark model

FE model of a ball screw, medium mesh

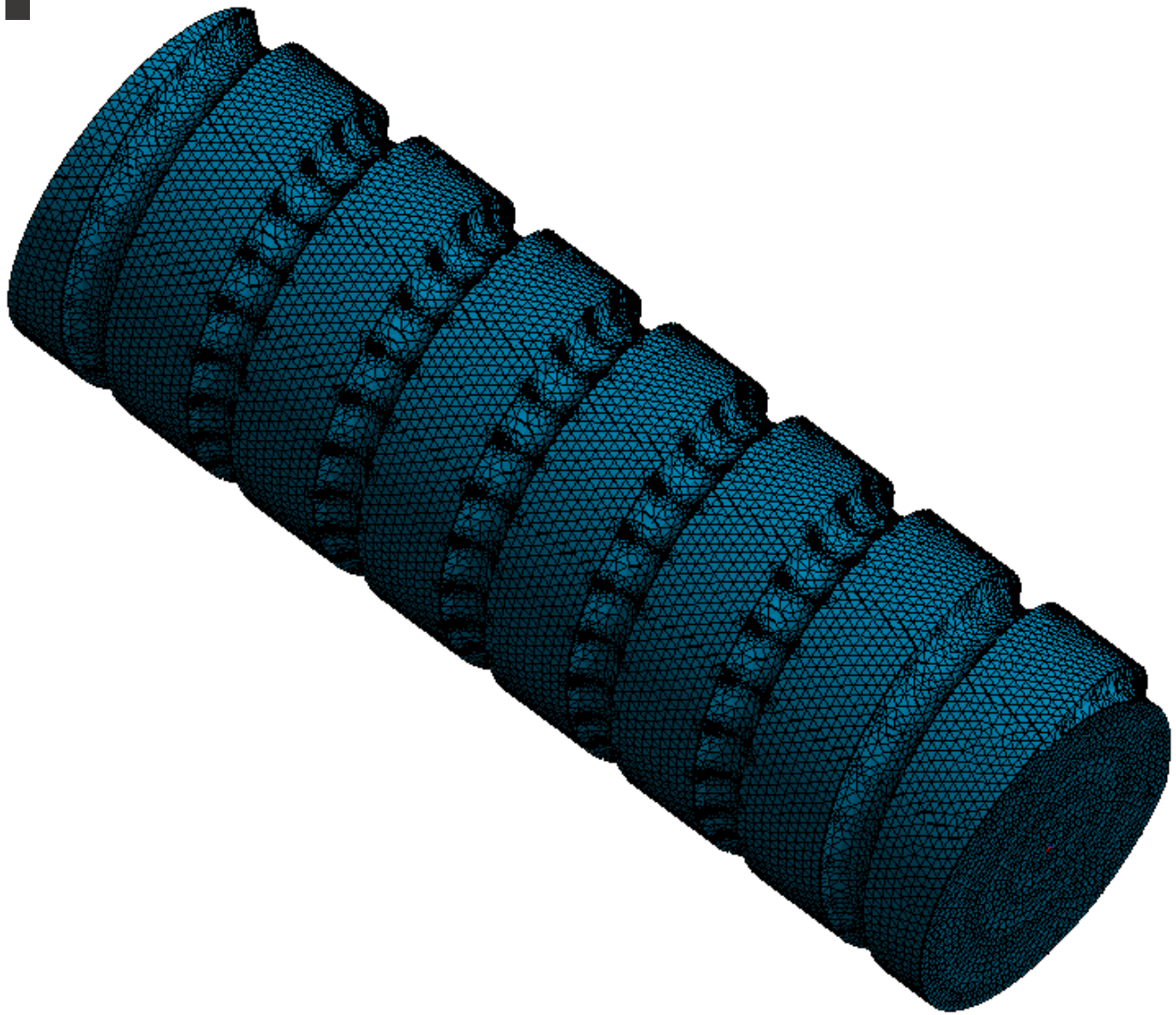
- NODES: 60,000
- ELEMENTS: 312,000
- Time to extract external surfaces: 15 seconds



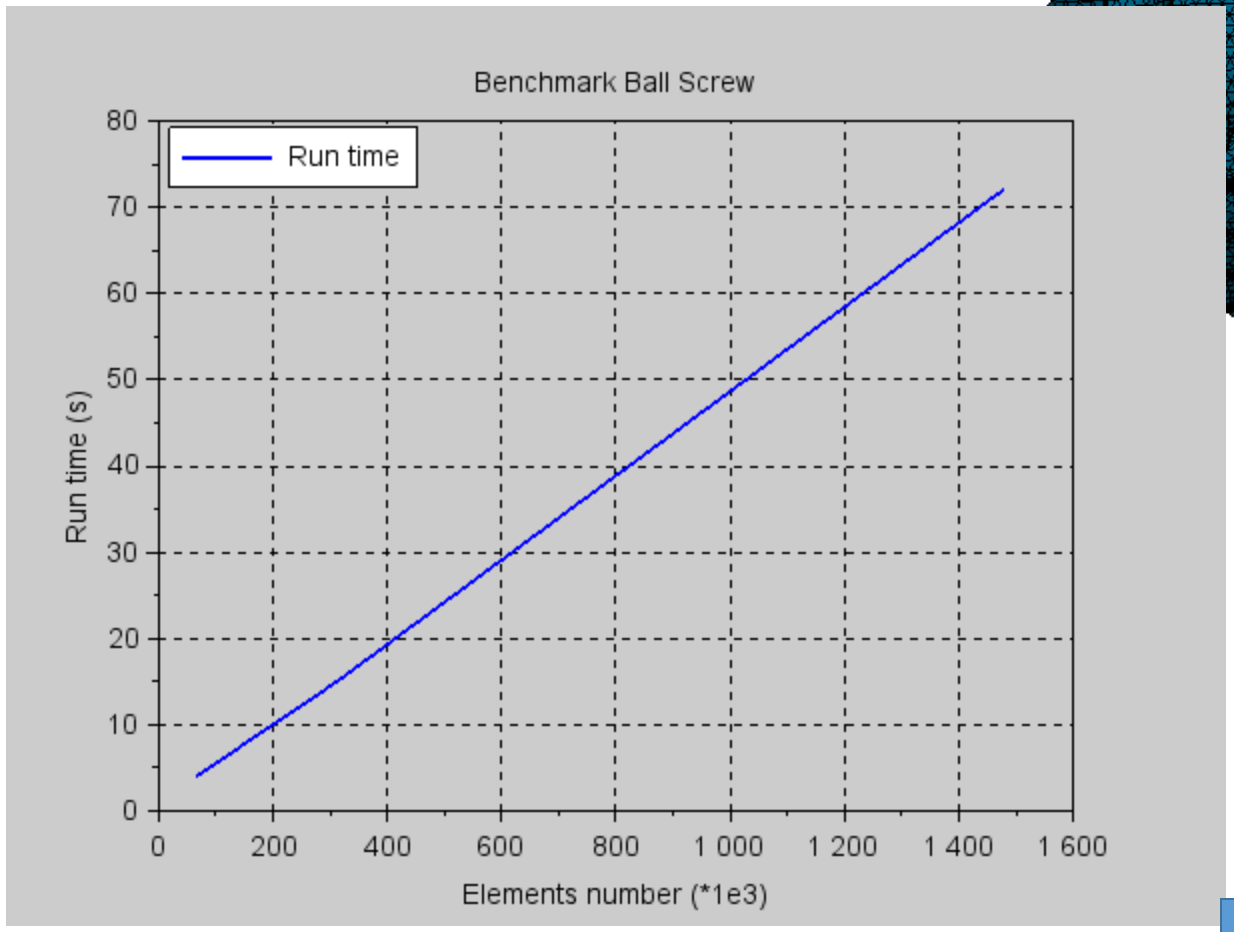
# Benchmark model

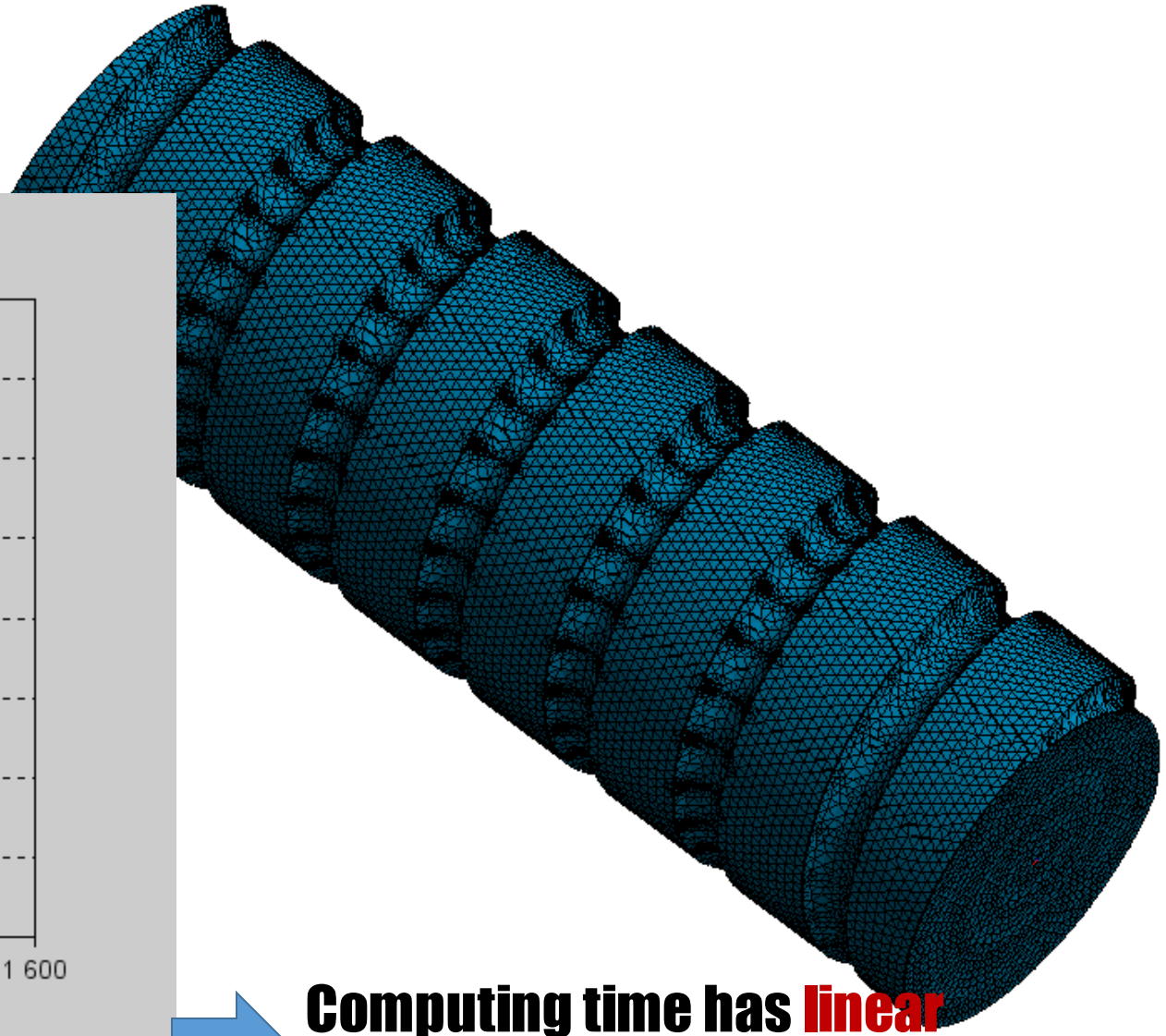
FE model of a ball screw, fine mesh

- NODES: 311,000
- ELEMENTS: 1,477,000
- Time to extract external surfaces: 72 seconds



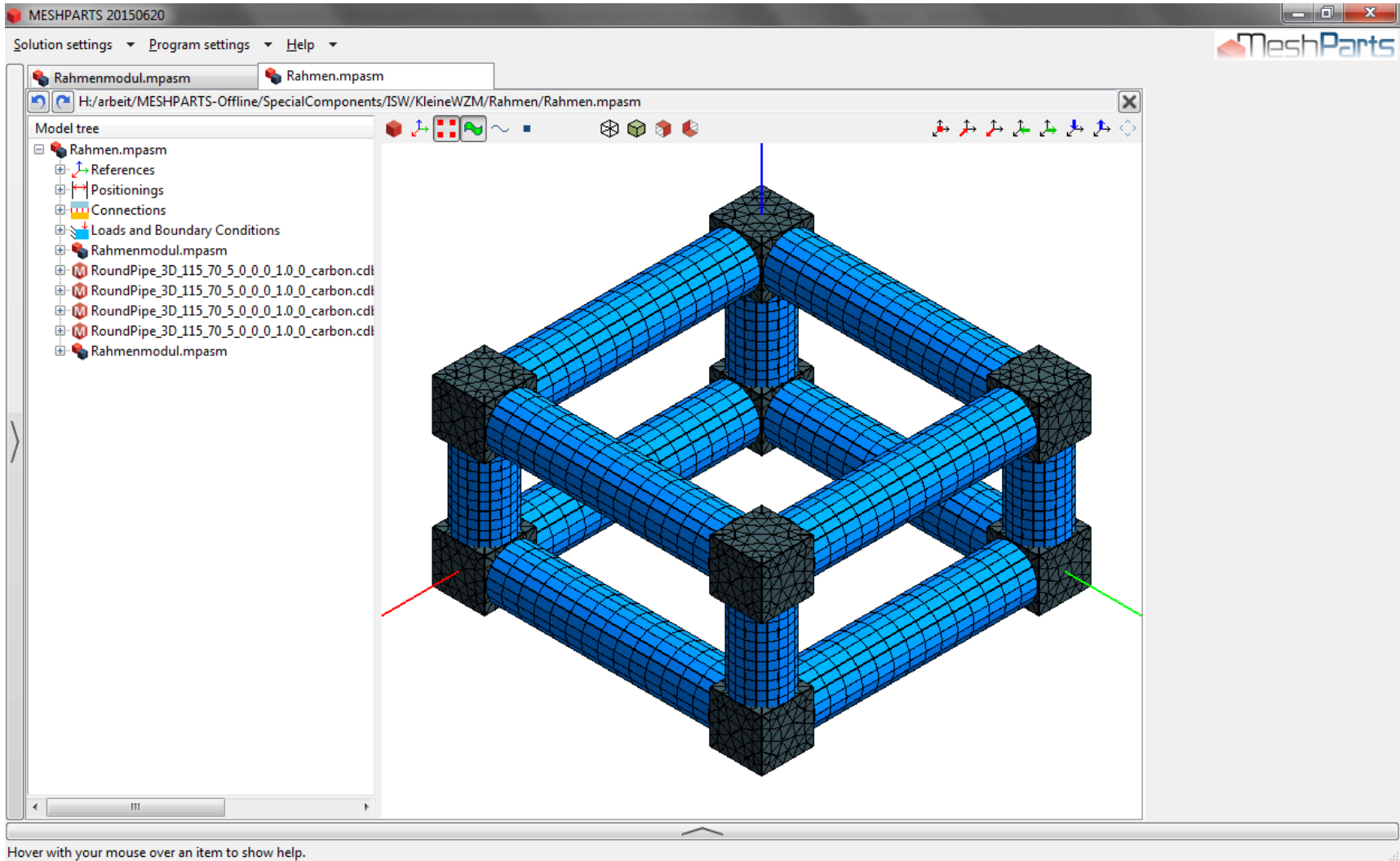
# Benchmark model



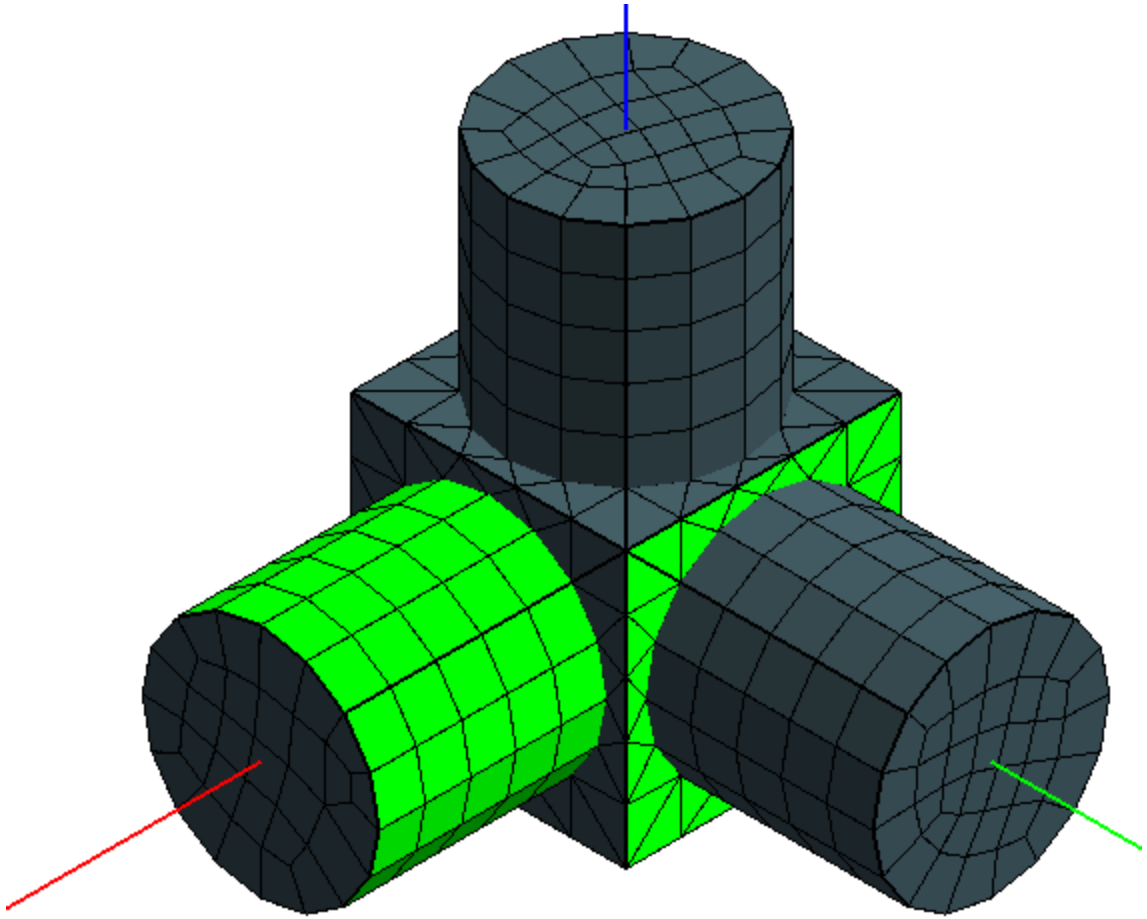



Computing time has linear dependency on the element number.

# Live software demo



# Split the surface into geometry features

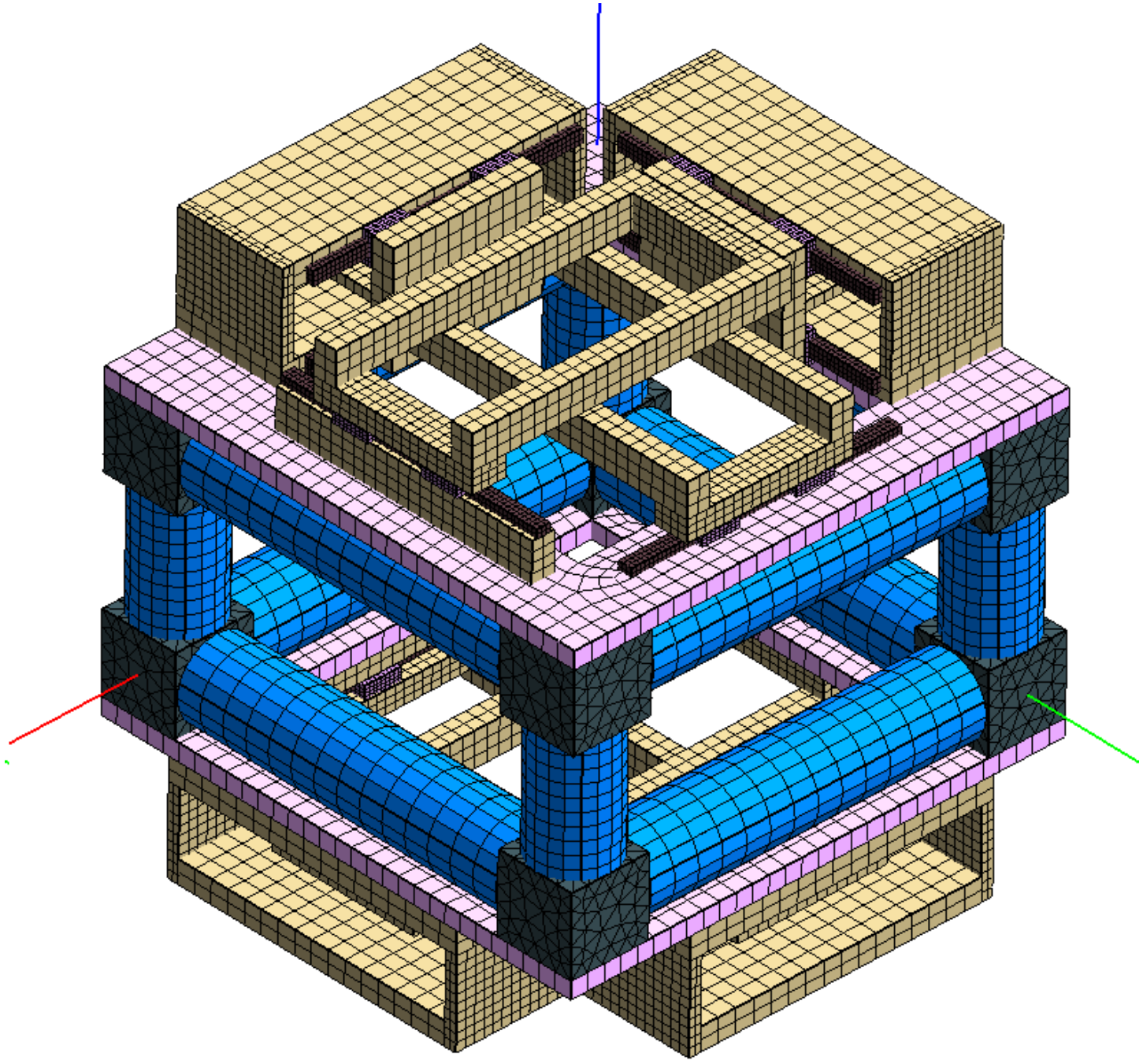


**Keywords:**
Mesh data structure,
Mesh Traversal

## Mesh data structure as a Tcl dictionary:

```
dict set modeldata nodes {1 {5.25E-02 0 0 0 0 0} 2 {0.0E+00
5.25E-02 0 0 0 0} 3 {...
dict set modeldata elems {1 {{98 101 174 170 340 334 310 309}
1 0} 2 {{340 334 310 309 341 335 317 316} 1 0} 3 {....
dict set modeldata face2normal {1.1 {0.0 0.0 1.0} 34.1 {0.0
0.0 1.0} 67.1 {...
dict set modeldata edge2faces {98.101 {1.1 58.1} 98.170 {1.1
34.1} 170.174 {...
dict set modeldata face2edges {1.1 {98.101 98.170 170.174
101.174} 34.1 {...
dict set modeldata node2faces {101 {1.1 4.1 37.1 58.1} 98 {1.1
34.1 58.1 67.1} 170 {...
dict set modeldata surfaces {1 {1.1 4.1 34.1 58.1 7.1 37.1
31.1 67.1 61.1 10.1 40.1 28.1 ...
```

# Thank you for **your** attention!



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https://www.meshparts.de