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Optimal Nesting and Generation of Cutting
Paths for Model Ship Production

2023 08

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심사위원 김 기 수 인

2

(Nesting)

Phi-function

Breadth-first Search

(f_y, f_{xy})

(0,0)

가

가

x

y

가

가

가 가

(Polyline)

, Non-Fit-Polygon,

Optimal Nesting and Generation of Cutting Paths for Model Ship Production

Junho Choi

Department of Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering, Ulsan University

Abstract

2D nesting, a widely employed technique in industries such as shipbuilding, automotive, and apparel, aims to minimize resource and material waste by effectively arranging components. By automating the layout process, it reduces labor and increases productivity. However, the current manual approach to piece placement in model ship production results in lengthy work hours and difficulty in finding the optimal placement with minimal material waste. To address this challenge, this study proposes an automated method for optimizing nesting in model ship production to minimize material scrap. The objective is to achieve an optimal arrangement within the raw material sheet, maximizing the number of pieces while avoiding overlapping shapes. A nesting algorithm for multiple sheet layouts, considering the characteristics of model ship pieces, is implemented. The chosen representation method is grid-based, as it provides a simple depiction of shapes and facilitates overlap detection compared to alternative methods. Additionally, a novel approach utilizing the properties of negative functions is presented to represent piece outlines on the grid. The interior of shapes is defined using the Breadth-first Search algorithm on a multidimensional array. Rotation of shapes is performed based on a global coordinate system, with adjustments made to ensure positive or zero coordinate values. The placement algorithm utilizes two objective functions to compare results, employing genetic algorithms to determine the optimal placement order that minimizes scrap rate and identify the optimal rotation angle for each piece in that order. Furthermore, a cutting path generation algorithm is introduced to minimize tool cutting paths, employing a selection process based on proximity to the origin and previously cut pieces. The algorithm calculates the minimum travel distance between points using line segments and arcs associated with each piece. The proposed method offers shorter execution times and provides reasonable cutting paths compared to metaheuristic algorithms.

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1
1.1.

가
,
가
.[1]

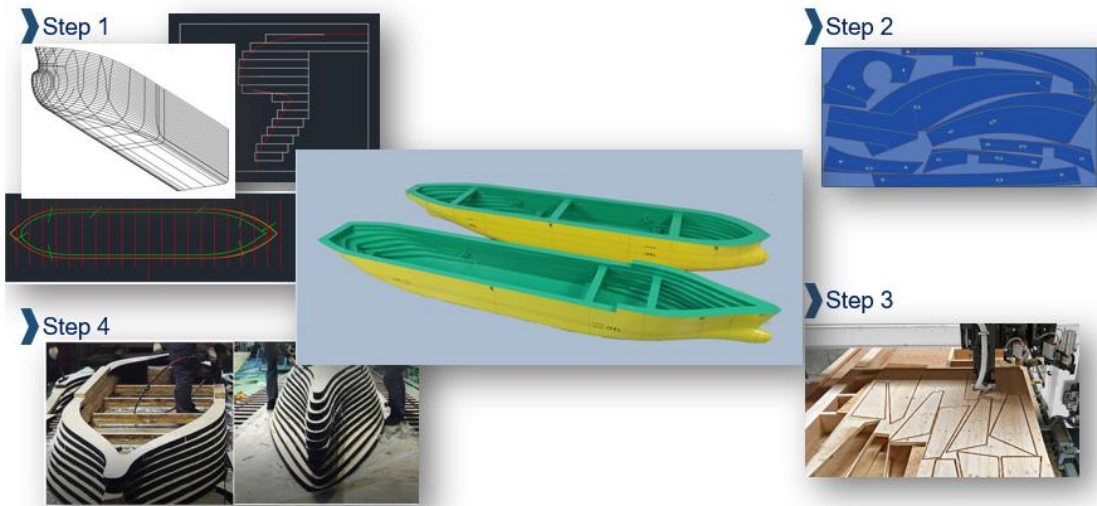


Fig. 1.1. Model ship manufacturing process

Fig. 1.1. . CAD
waterline section .
가 2400mm, 1200mm (Scrap
ratio)
NC (Numerical Control)

가 가
가 가
/ .
NC .
가

NC

1.2.

[2]

. Dori, D. and Ben-Bassat[3]

. Adamowicz, M. and Albano, A.[4][5]

Non-Fit-Polygon(NFP)

. Babu

A.R and Babu N.R[6] 2

[7],

[8],

[9]

Kang[10]

. Kim[11]

Sliding

, Weng and Kuo[12] Bottom-left filling

algorithm, Tabu search Genetic algorithm, Greedy
[13]

[14][15], 가 [16]

가 .

가 가 .[17]

NP-hard(Non-deterministic Polynomial-time
hard) 가 .[9] Park[18]
Han[9] (Piercing Point)
. Al-Sahib[19]

. Lee[20]

2 . Hajad[21]
Large

Neighborhood Search (Simulated Annealing)
. Bang[22]

. Manber and Israni[23]

. Jo[24], Han[25]

1.3.

Implicit function
'1' . Breath-first Search
[26] '1' .

Kang[10]

가 , 가

가 .

가 .

가

(Polyline)

가 가

(Polygon)

1.4.

, 4

. 2

5

, 3

2
2.1.

. No-Fit-Polygon(NFP)

. Fig.
NFP

2.1.

A, B가

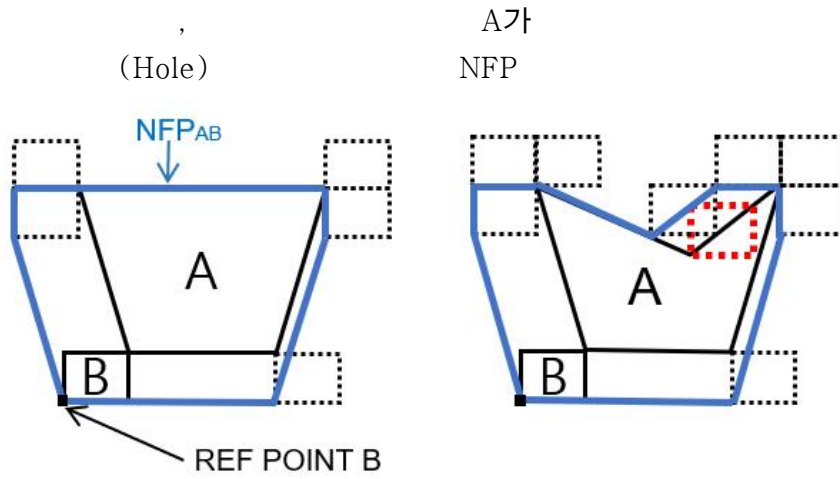


Fig. 2.1. No-Fit-Polygon method

Fig. 2.2.

. NFP

가 . 가
가 . 가
가 . 가
가 . 가

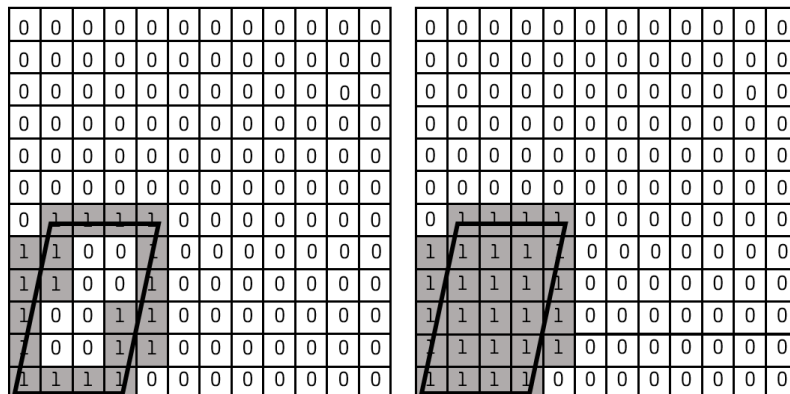


Fig. 2.2. Grid representation method

NFP

, 2

가 .[27] NFP
 .[27]
 . NFP
 가 .
 implicit function

Fig. 2.3.

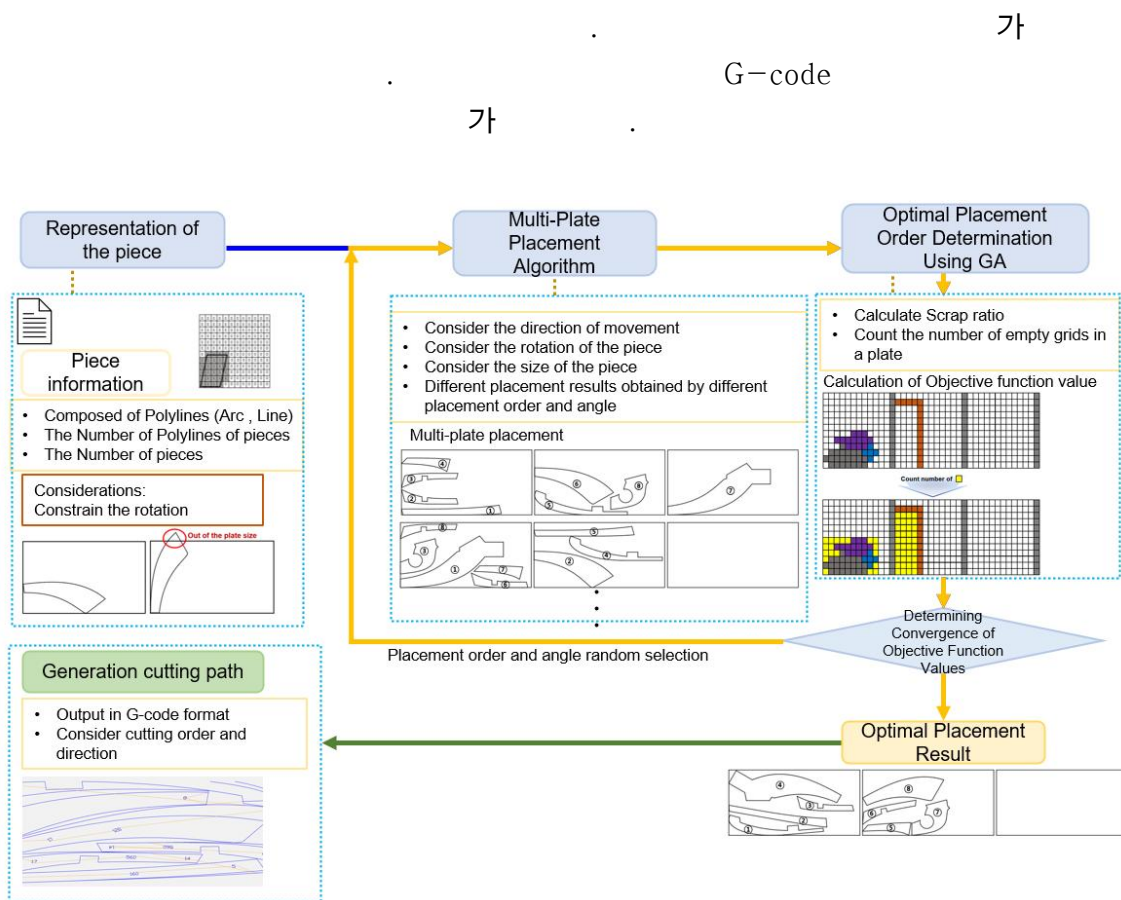


Fig. 2.3. Algorithm flow chart for model ship piece placement and cutting path generation

2.2.

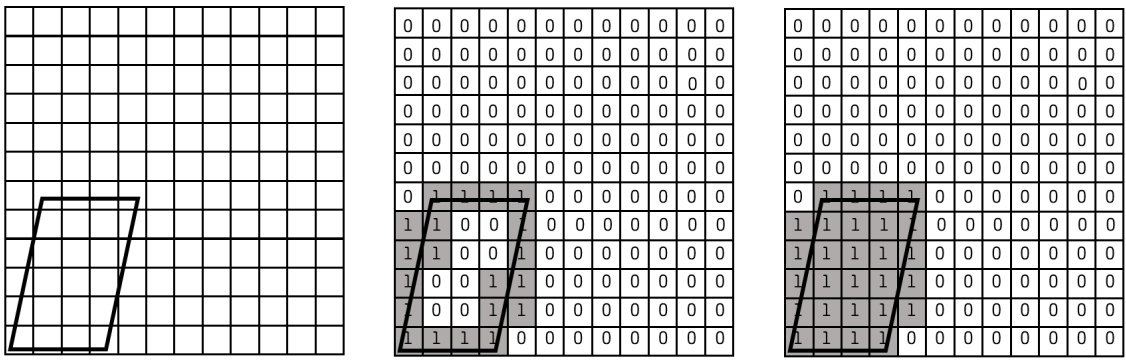


Fig. 2.4. The process of defining the shape of a piece

Fig. 2.4.

가

2

'0'

'1'

'1'

'1'

2.3.

가
가 ,
가
4가
24 by 24 576 , 48 by 48
2304 . , 가 ,
가 가 가
가

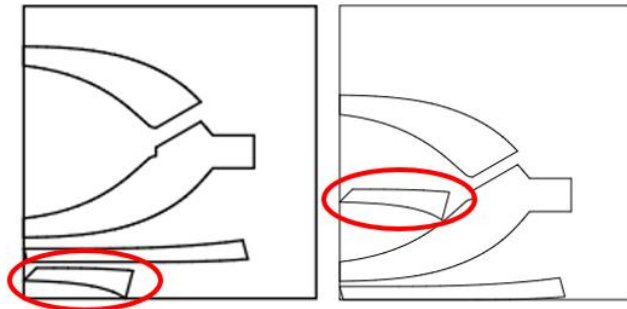


Fig. 2.5. Placement result due to resolution difference

2.4.

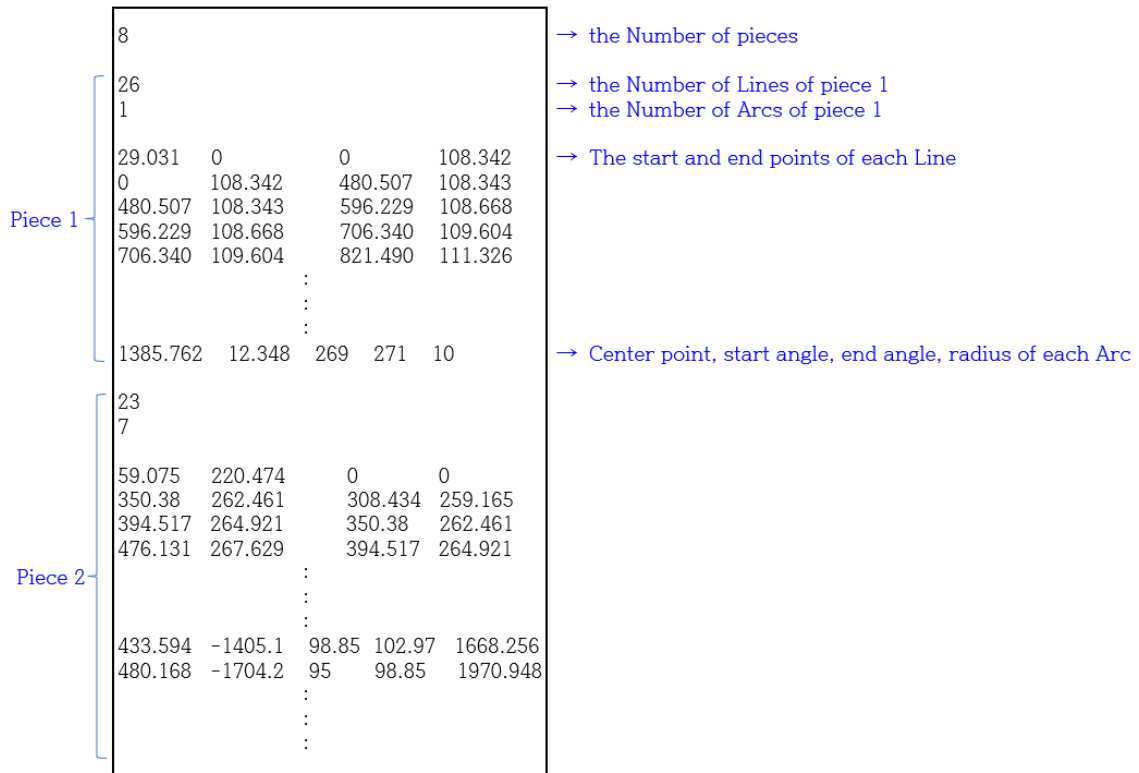


Fig. 2.6. Data of the piece shape

CAD

Fig. 2.6.

point) (end point), (line) , (arc) , (start angle), (end angle), (radius) (center point), (start

2.5.

2.5.1

2.5.1.1, 2.5.1.2

2.5.1. Implicit functions

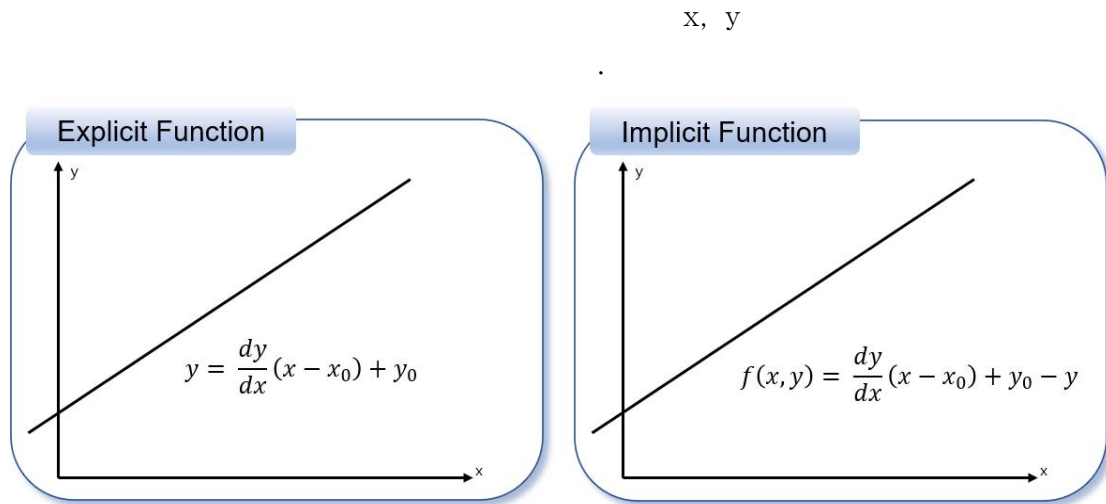


Fig. 2.7. Representation of Explicit functions and Implicit functions

Fig. 2.7.

Explicit function

Explicit function $y = f(x)$ x x y

Implicit function $f(x, y)$ x x y

Explicit function

Explicit function $f(x, y)$ x x y

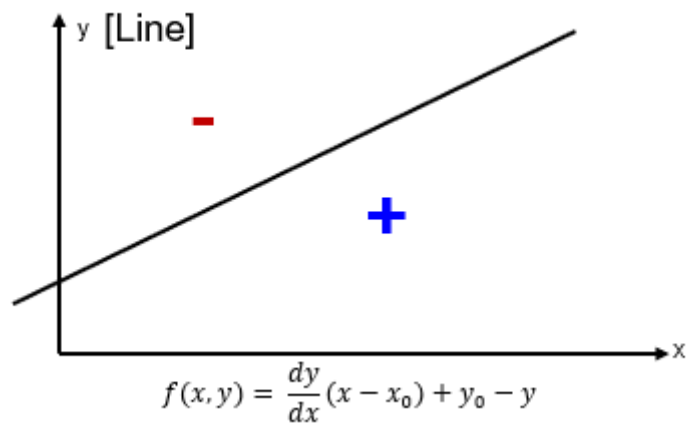


Fig. 2.8. Expression of the implicit function for the equation of a straight line

Table. 2.1. Determining the sign of the equation of a straight line

position of (x_1, y_1)	sign
upper side of the line	$f(x_1, y_1) < 0$
down side of the line	$f(x_1, y_1) > 0$
on the line	$f(x_1, y_1) = 0$

Implicit function $f(x, y) = 0$ Fig. 2.8. Table. 2.1.
 , (x_1, y_1) Implicit function ,
 '0' . (x_1, y_1)
 , 0
 . '-1', '1', '0'
 '1' 4 '0'

Fig. 2.9. Table. 2.2. Implicit function 가 θ_1 θ_1



Fig. 2.9. Expression of the implicit function for the equation of an arc

Table. 2.2. Determining the sign of the equation of an arc

position of (x_1, y_1)	sign
outside of the arc	$f(x_1, y_1) < 0$
inside of the arc	$f(x_1, y_1) > 0$
on the arc	$f(x_1, y_1) = 0$

2.5.1.1. Line

Bresenham's algorithm[28]

가 1

implicit function

가

(0.5,0.5) (3.2,3.5)

explicit function (2.1)

$$y = \frac{10}{9}x - \frac{1}{18} \quad (2.1)$$

implicit function (2.2)

$$f(x,y) = \frac{10}{9}x - \frac{1}{18} - y \quad (2.2)$$

가 가 6

1 가 가 7 . (Fig. 2.10.)

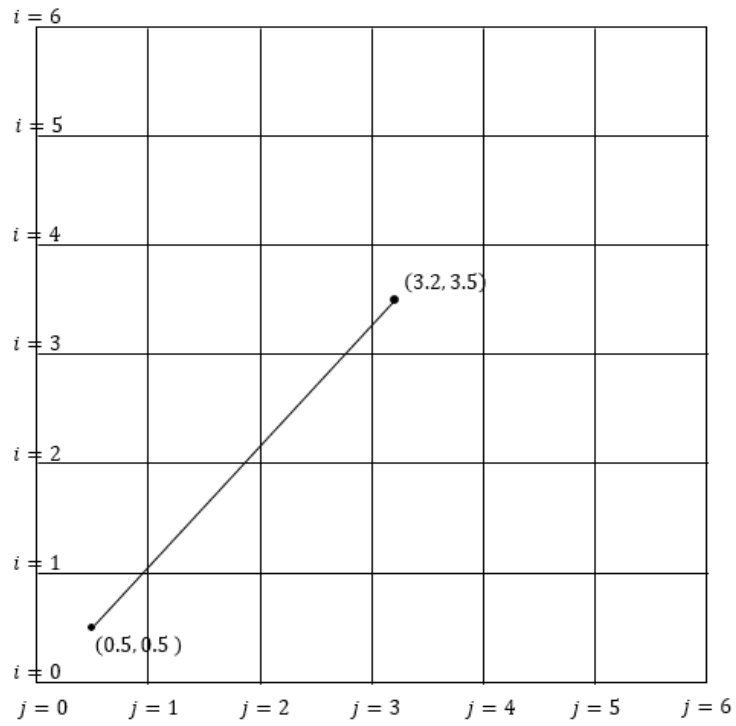


Fig. 2.10. Creation of a grid for representing line segments

(2.3) (a,b) '0' '1' , '0'
 '-1' , '0' '0' . Fig. 2.11.
 '-1' '1' .

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(a,b) > 0 & : 1 \\
 f(a,b) < 0 & : -1 \\
 f(a,b) = 0 & : 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.3}$$

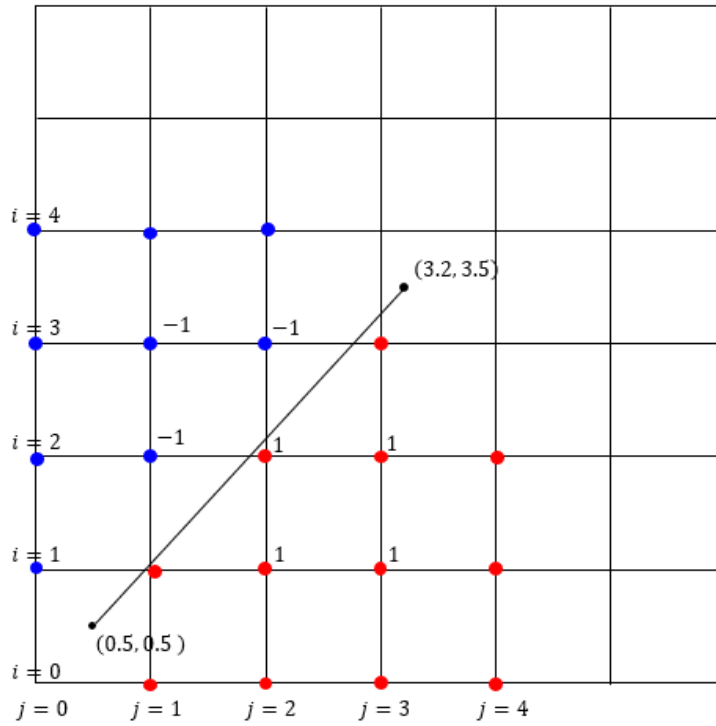


Fig. 2. 11. Assigned values for lattice vertices

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{if } \text{corner}[i,j+1], \text{corner}[i+1,j], \text{corner}[i+1,j+1] \text{ are all 1, then } \text{grid}[i,j] = 1 \\
 & \text{if not, then } \text{grid}[i,j] = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.4}$$

$$-2 \leq \text{corner}[n,n] + \text{corner}[n,n+1] + \text{corner}[n+1,n] + \text{corner}[n+1,n+1] \leq 2 \tag{2.4}$$

if satisfied, $\text{grid}[n,n] = 1$

if not, $\text{grid}[n,n] = 0$

'1'

'0'

Fig. 2.12.

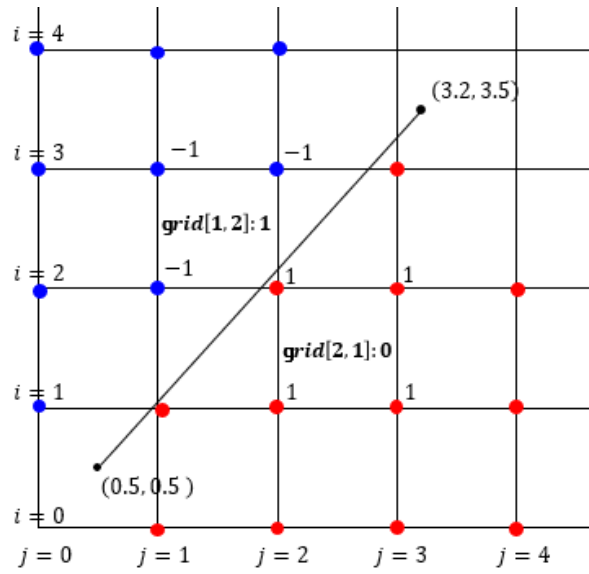


Fig. 2.12. Assigned values for the grid

$i = 1, j = 2$

가

'-2'

'1'

$i = 2, j = 1$

가

'4'

'0'

'1'

(2.5)

(2.6)

$$(\text{int})y_0 \leq i < (\text{int})y_1, (y_0 < y_1)$$

(2.5)

$$(\text{int})x_0 \leq j < (\text{int})x_1, (x_0 < x_1)$$

(2.6)

'0'

Fig. 2.13.

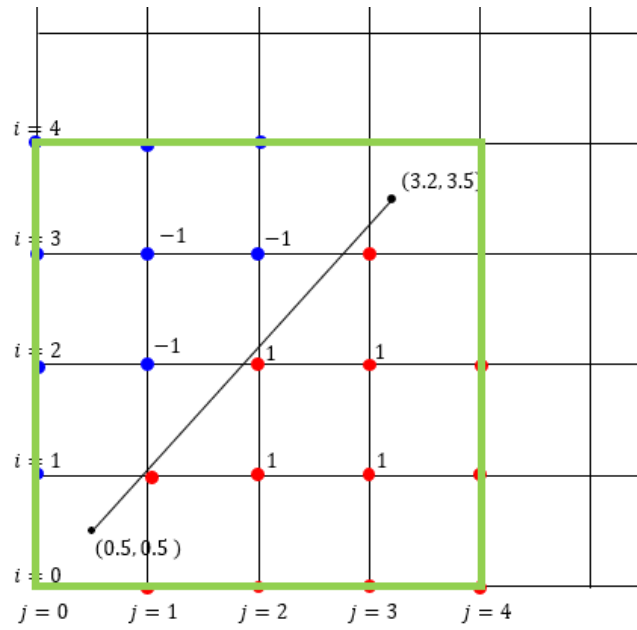


Fig. 2.13. Calculation range of the grid

Fig. 2.14. .

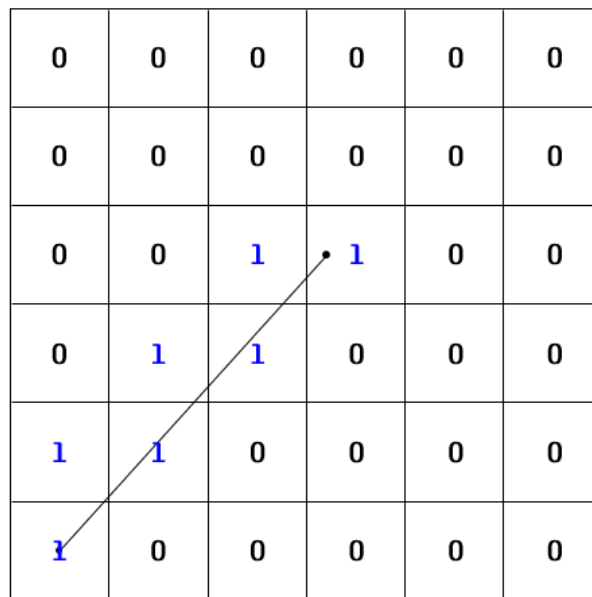


Fig. 2.14. Calculation result of the line segment

2.5.1.2. Arc

(x_0, y_0) 가 R 가 6 ,
 6 가 , 1

Table. 2.3. Range of θ_1 and θ_2 to represent an arc

θ_1	θ_2
$0^\circ \leq R < 90^\circ$	$0^\circ < R \leq 90^\circ$
	$90^\circ < R \leq 180^\circ$
	$180^\circ < R \leq 270^\circ$
	$270^\circ < R \leq 360^\circ$
$90^\circ \leq R < 180^\circ$	$90^\circ < R \leq 180^\circ$
	$180^\circ < R \leq 270^\circ$
	$270^\circ < R \leq 360^\circ$
	$360^\circ < R \leq 450^\circ$
$180^\circ \leq R < 270^\circ$	$180^\circ < R \leq 270^\circ$
	$270^\circ < R \leq 360^\circ$
	$360^\circ < R \leq 450^\circ$
	$450^\circ < R \leq 540^\circ$
$270^\circ \leq R < 360^\circ$	$270^\circ < R \leq 360^\circ$
	$360^\circ < R \leq 450^\circ$
	$450^\circ < R \leq 540^\circ$
	$540^\circ < R \leq 630^\circ$

Table. 2.3. θ_1 θ_2 가
 16가 가
 θ_1 θ_2 가 가
 4 가
 0

Fig. 2.15.

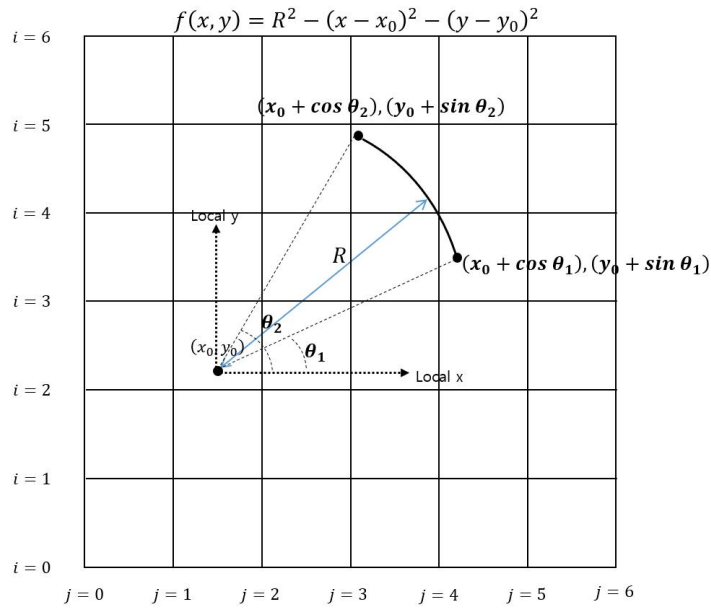


Fig. 2.15. θ_1 and θ_2 in the first quadrant

$$\theta_1 \quad \theta_2 \geq 1 \quad (2.7), \quad (2.8)$$

$$(\text{int})(y_0 + R \cdot \sin \theta_1) \leq i < (\text{int})(y_0 + R \cdot \sin \theta_2) \quad (2.7)$$

$$(\text{int})(x_0 + R \cdot \cos \theta_2) \leq j < (\text{int})(x_0 + R \cdot \cos \theta_1) \quad (2.8)$$

Fig. 2.16.

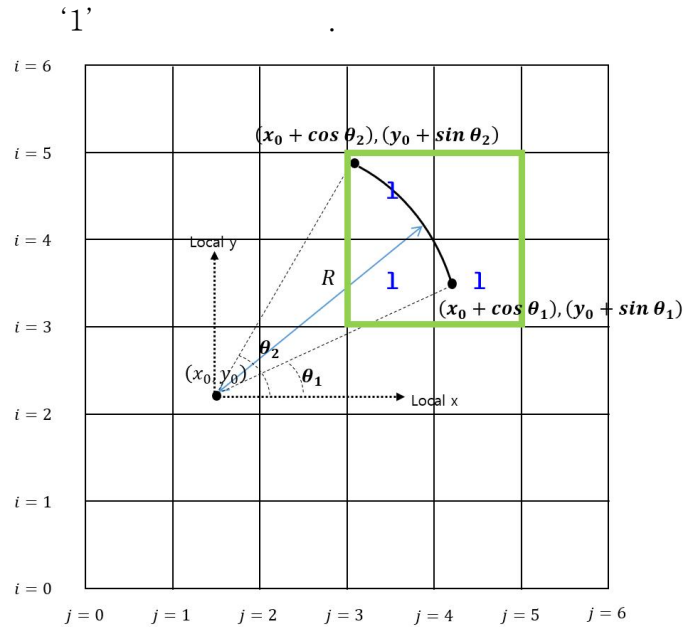


Fig. 2.16. Calculation range when θ_1 and θ_2 are in the first quadrant

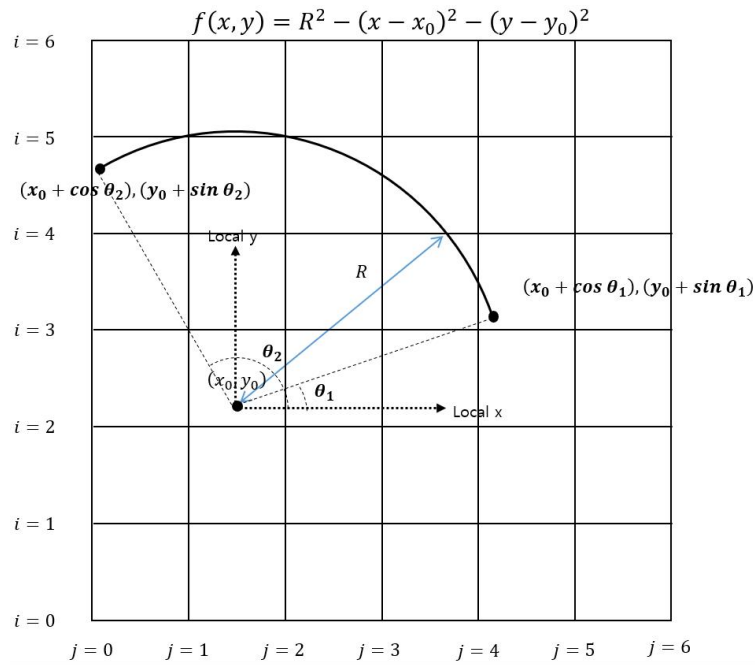


Fig. 2.17. θ_1 in the first quadrant and θ_2 in the second quadrant

Fig. 2.17.

Fig. 2.18.

2

(2.9), (2.10)

$$(\text{int})(y_0 + R \cdot \sin\theta_1) \leq i < (\text{int})(y_0 + R \cdot \sin 90^\circ) \tag{2.9}$$

$$(\text{int})(x_0 + R \cdot \cos 90^\circ) \leq j < (\text{int})(x_0 + R \cdot \cos\theta_1) \tag{2.10}$$

(2.11), (2.12)

$$(\text{int})(y_0 + R \cdot \sin\theta_2) \leq i < (\text{int})(y_0 + R \cdot \sin 90^\circ) \tag{2.11}$$

$$(\text{int})(x_0 + R \cdot \cos\theta_2) \leq j < (\text{int})(x_0 + R \cdot \cos 90^\circ) \tag{2.12}$$

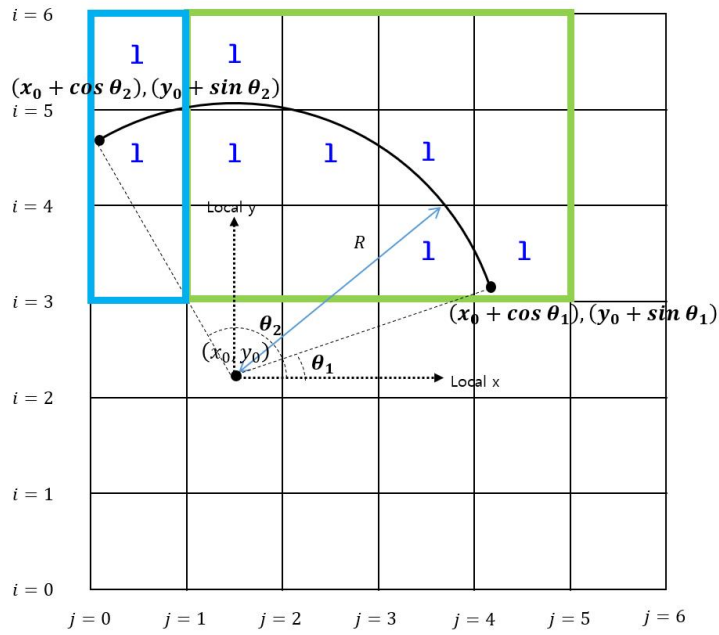


Fig. 2.18. Calculation range when θ_1 is in the second quadrant and θ_2 is in the second quadrant

2.6.

Breath-First Search(BFS)

[26] BFS

(Queue)

가 가

가

BFS

'1'

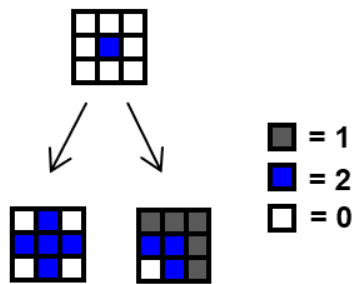


Fig. 2.19. Search direction of BFS algorithm

Fig. 2.19.

‘0’ 가 ,
 ‘2’ , BFS
 ‘0’ ‘2’
 ‘0’ ‘1’ ‘2’

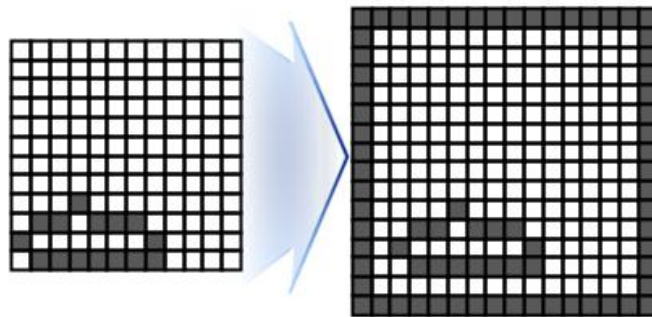


Fig. 2.20. Creation of additional grids

Fig. 2.20.

가
 ‘1’

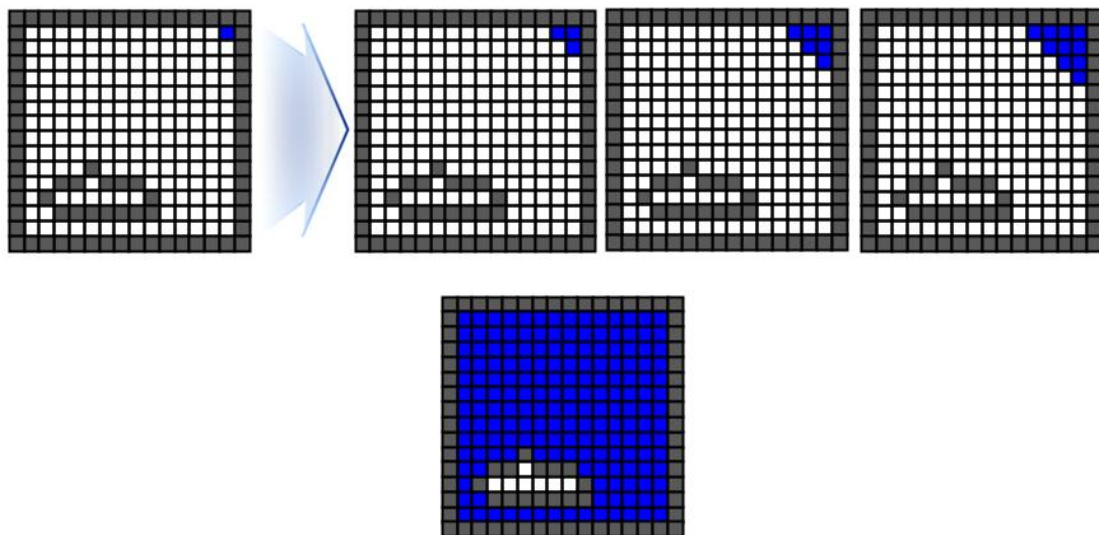


Fig. 2.21. Process of BFS Algorithm

Fig. 2.21.

‘0’ 가 가
 ‘2’ . 가

BFS

가 ‘2’

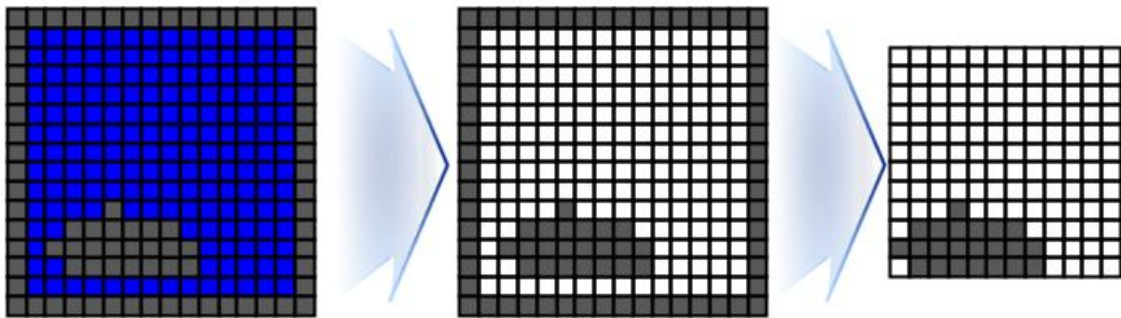


Fig. 2.22. Post-processing after applying the BFS algorithm

가 ‘2’ 가 ‘1’
 ‘2’ 가 ‘0’ 가
 ‘1’

Fig. 2.22.

Fig. 2.23.

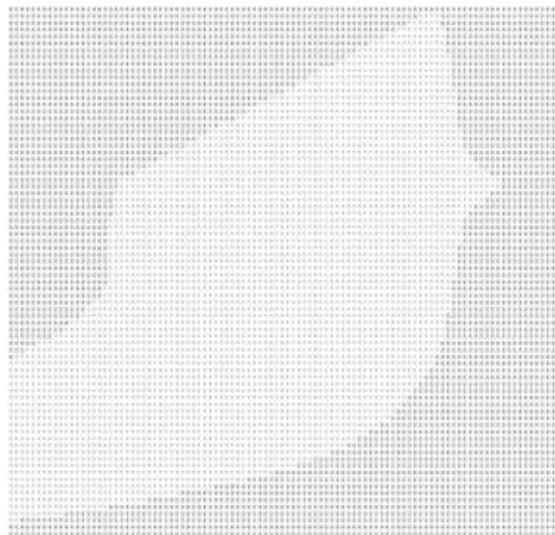


Fig. 2.23. Result of geometric representation of the model ship piece

2.7.

가
 . 0° 360°
 .
 .
 가 가
 . 가 가
 , 가
 가 가 90° 2D
 가 가
 . 0°, 5°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 30°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 150°, 180°
 °, 210°, 240°, 270°, 300°, 330°, 340°, 345°, 350°, 355°
 Fig. 2.24. 90° 가
 3 .

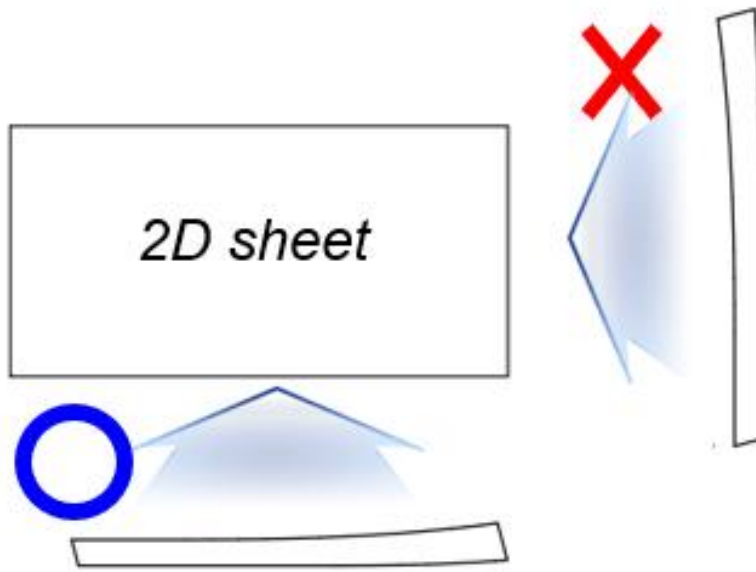


Fig. 2.24. Arrangement at angles that cannot be placed

(2.13)

(x_R, y_R)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_N \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_R \\ y_R \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.13)$$

Fig. 2.25.

가 가

'0'
'0'

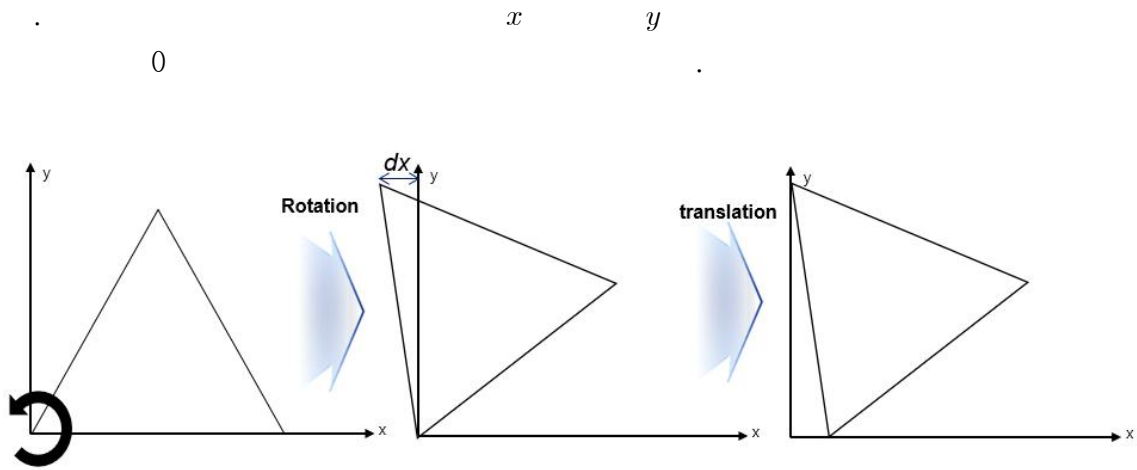


Fig. 2.25. Rotation of the piece

3

3.1. (single plate)

가

.(Fig. 3.1.)

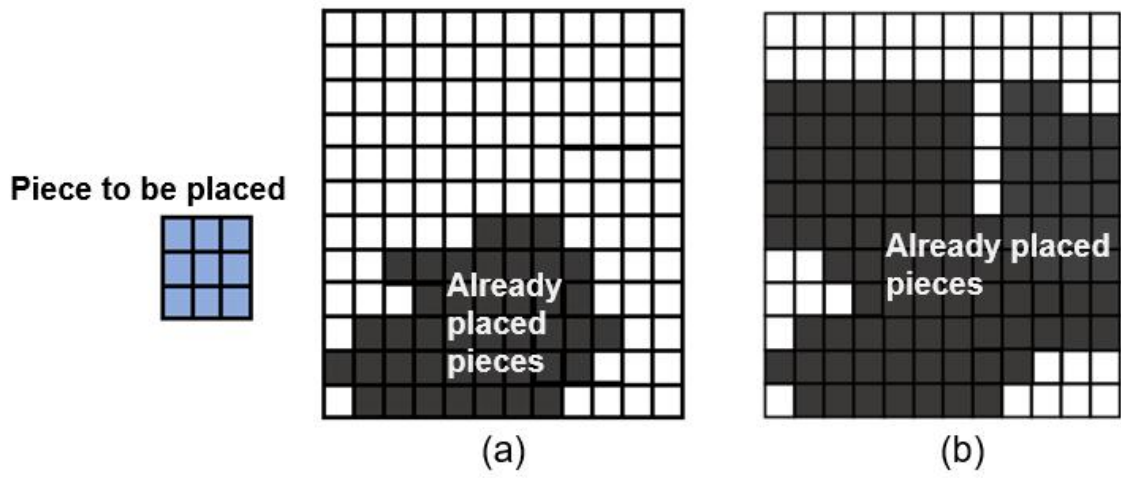


Fig. 3.1. Placing a piece on a single plate

Fig. 3.1. (a) 가 가 (b)
 가 가 , 가
 가 가

3.2. (multiple plate)

2D

2D

가

Fig. 3.1.

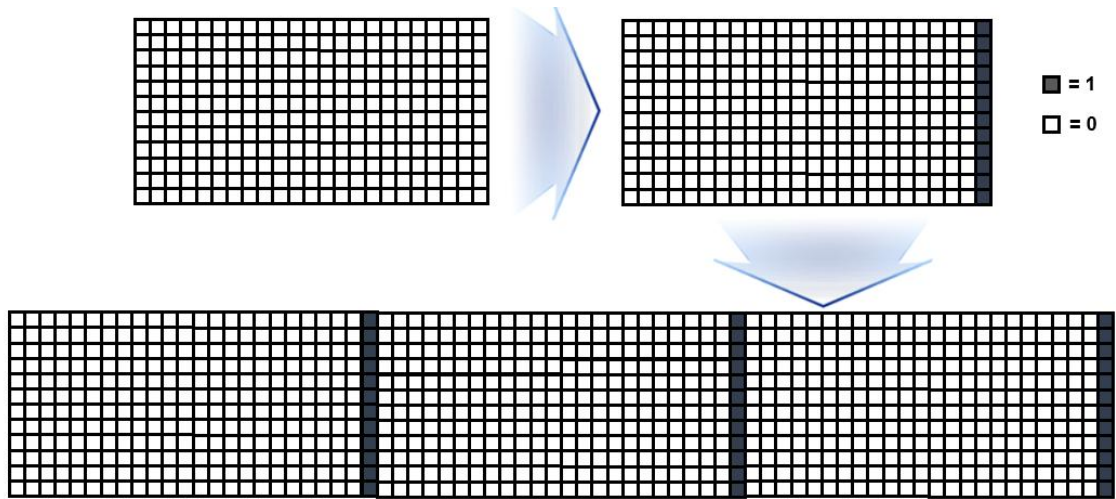


Fig. 3.2. Representation of multiplate grids

Fig. 3.2. 가 . 가 , 가 '1'

3.3.

3.3.1.

(GA, Genetic Algorithm)

[29]

(Population) 가

(Population)

(Gene)

(Chromosome)

Fig. 3.3.

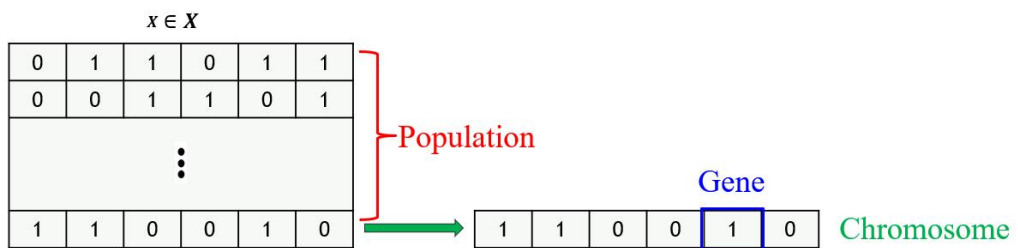


Fig. 3.3. The components of a poluation

(Mutation) (Selection), (Crossover), 가

Fig. 3.4

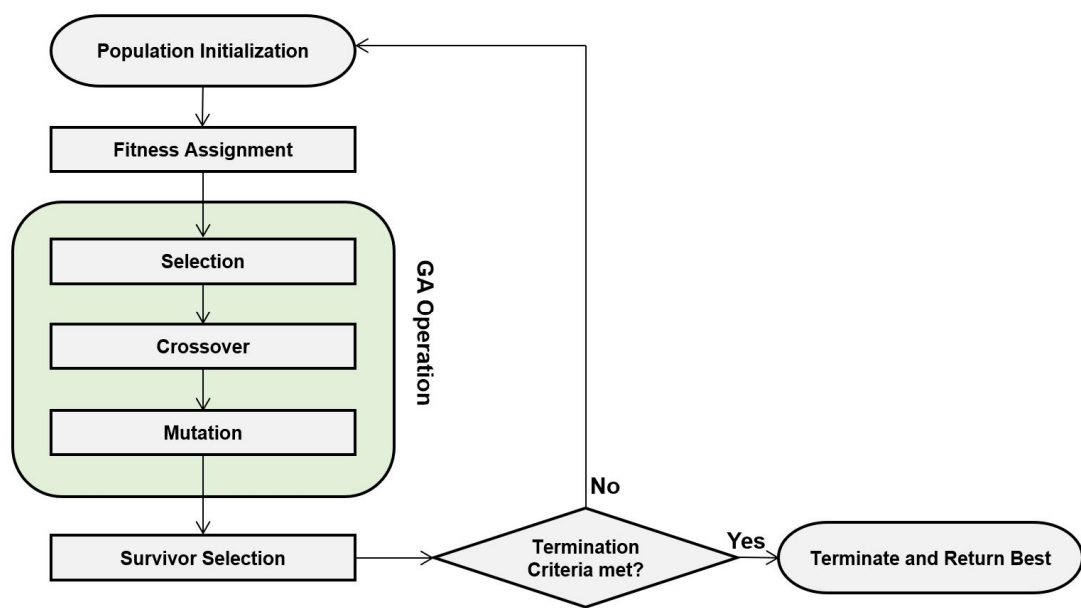


Fig. 3.4. Basic steps of genetic algorithm

Table. 3.1. [29]

가

Table. 3.1. The procedure of a general GA[30]

Algorithm. Genetic Algorithm

Step1: Set $t=1$. Randomly make N solutions to form the chromosome, P_1 . Evaluate the fitness of solution in P_1 .

Step2: Fitness assignment: Evaluate and obtain a fitness value to each solution $x \in Q_t$ using its objective function value.

Step3: Selection: Select N solutions from Q_t based on their fitness and copy them to P_{t+1}

Step4: Crossover: Generate an offspring chromosomes Q_t as follows:

4.1 Select several solutions x from P_t based on the fitness values

4.2 Using a crossover operator, generate offspring and add them to Q_t

Step5: Mutation: Mutate each solution $x \in Q_t$ with a predefined probability

Step6: If the object function is converged, terminate the search and return to the current best solution, else, set $t=t+1$ go to *Step2:*

. Kim[31]

가

가

가

3.2.1.1

3.3.1.1. Fitness function

가

Fitness function

가

가

(3.1)

$$fitness = \sum_{i=1}^{i = NumberOfPlates} i^2 \cdot f_i \quad (3.1)$$

(3.1) i f_i i Fig. 3.5. 4 가 Fig.
 3.5. 가 , 가
 f_1 , f_2 가 . $fitness$
 i^2 가
 Fig. 3.6. Fig. 3.5. 가
 i^2 Fig. 3.5. Fig. 3.6.
 Fig. 3.6.

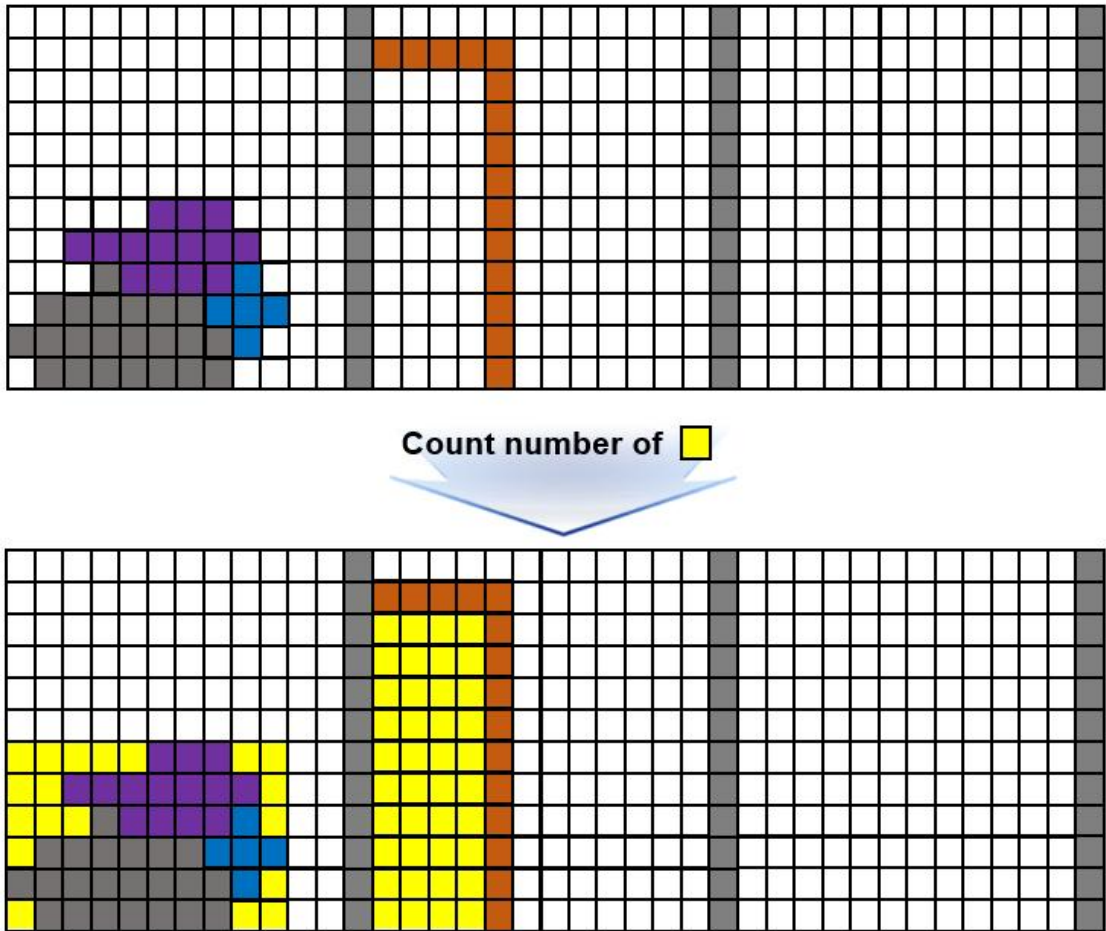


Fig. 3.5. Case1 : Calculation of the fitness function

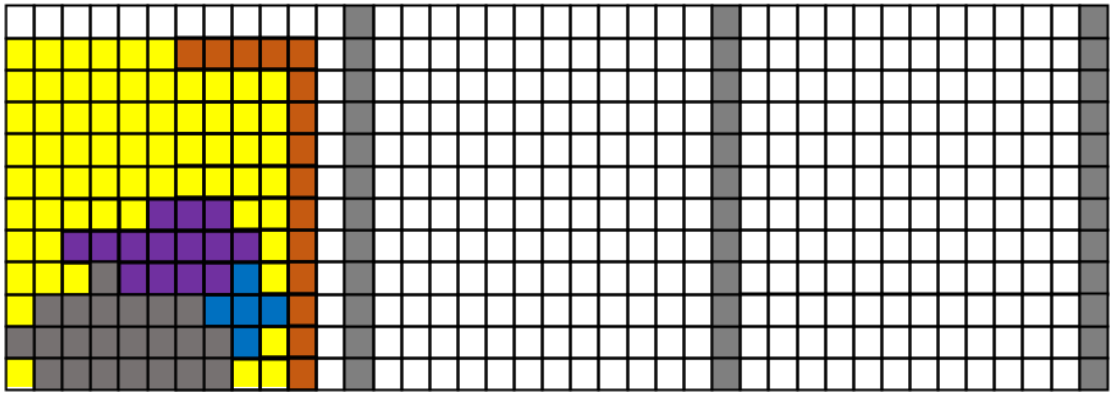
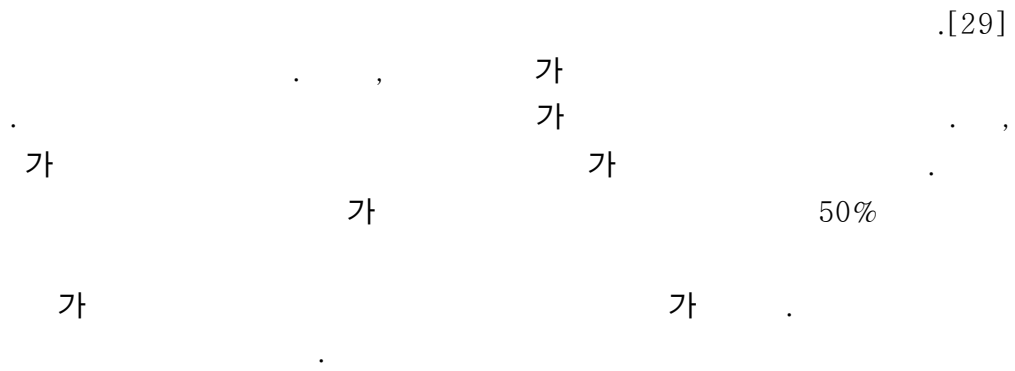
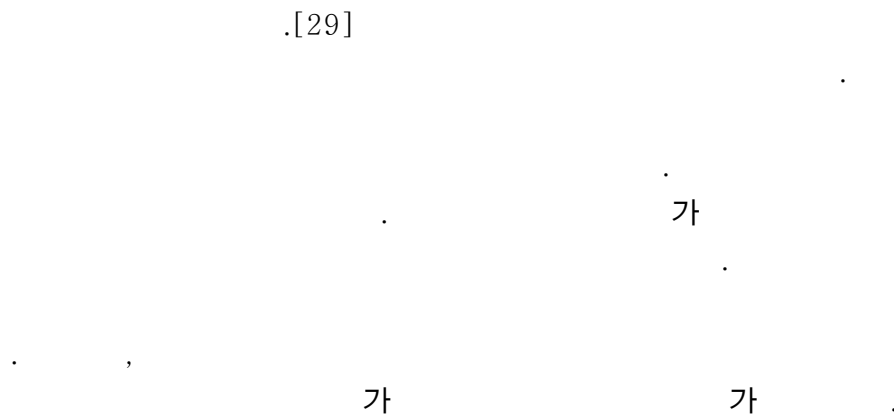


Fig. 3.6. Case2 : Calculation of the fitness function

3.3.1.2. Selection



3.3.1.3. Crossover



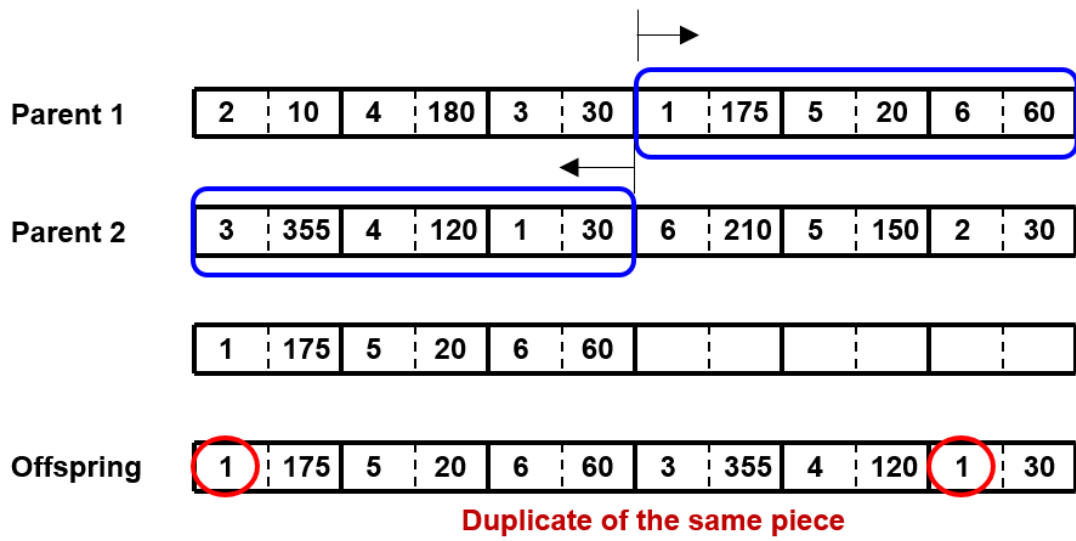


Fig. 3.7. Duplication of genes

Fig. 3.7.

가

(Fig. 3.8.)

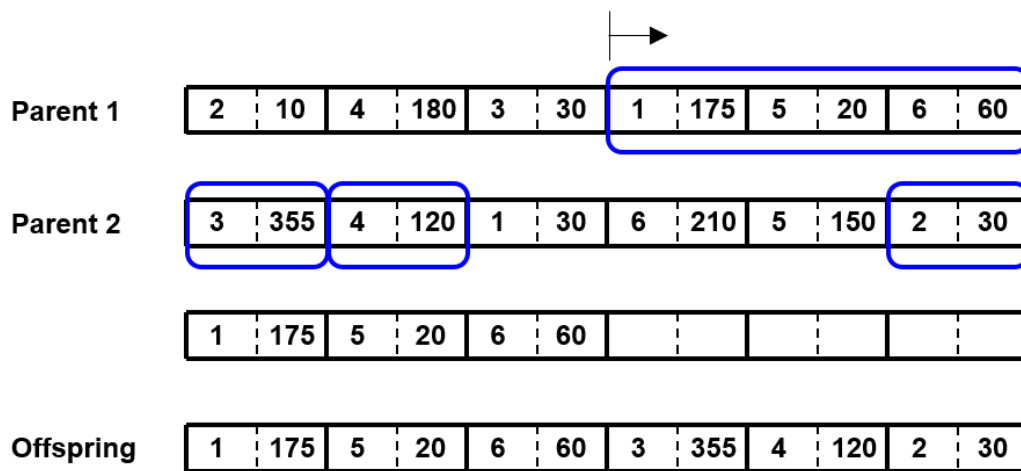


Fig. 3.8. Elimination of gene duplication

3.3.1.4. Mutation

가

가

가

가

. (Fig. 3.9.)

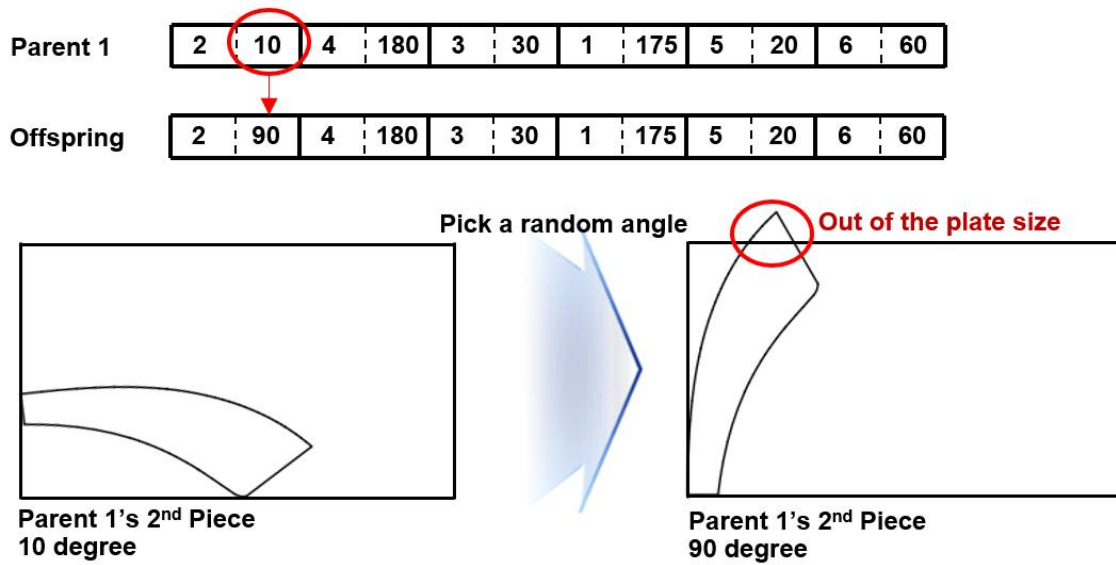


Fig. 3.9. Increased piece vertical size due to rotation of angle

가

가

.(Fig. 3.10.)

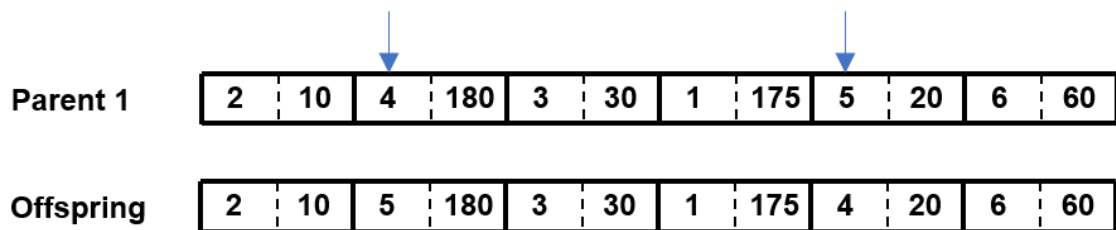


Fig. 3.10. Mutation operation on layout order

3.4.

3.4.1.

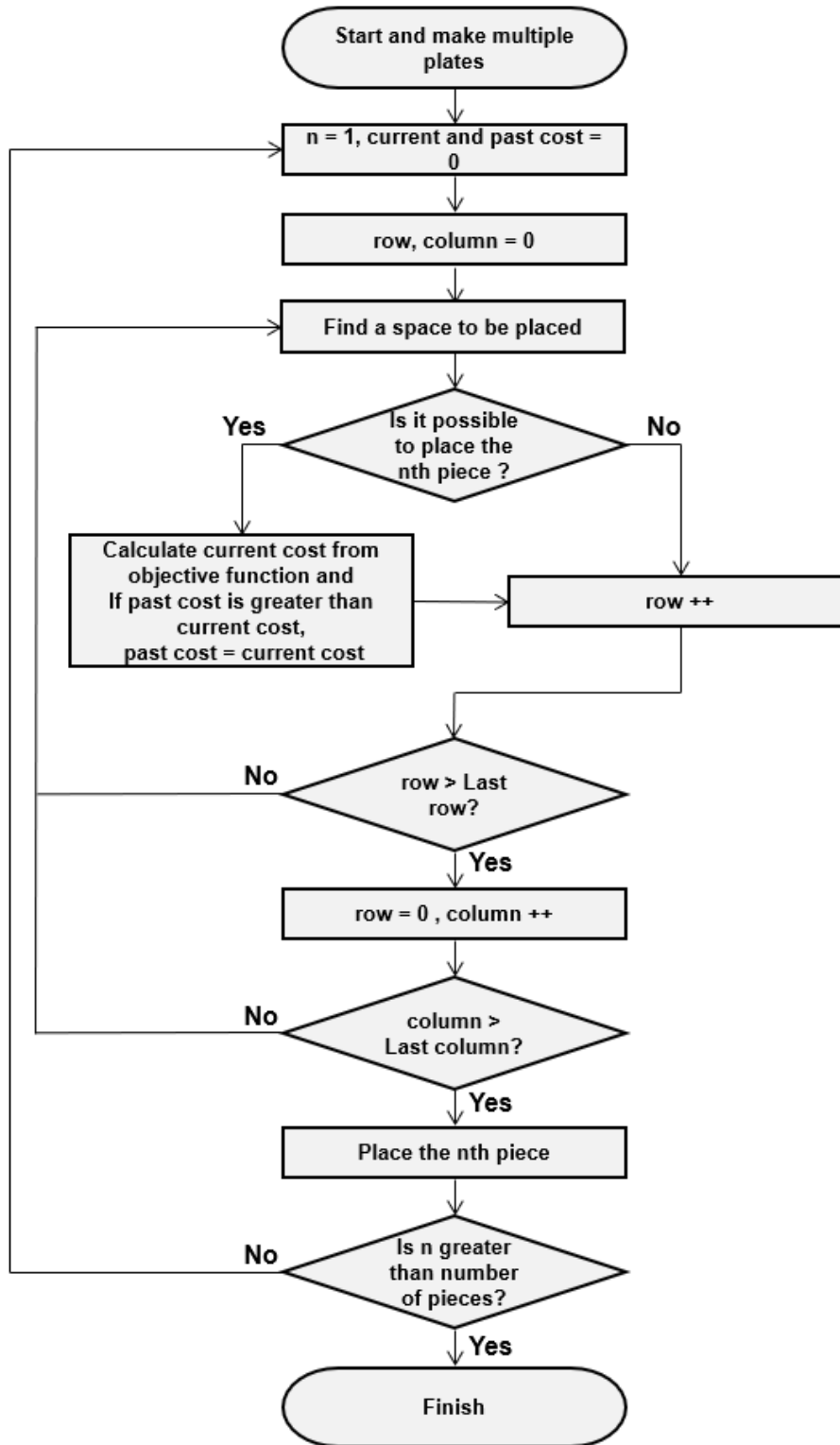


Fig. 3.11. Layout algorithm flow chart

Kang[10]

가 '1' '1' '1'
 .(Fig. 3.12.)

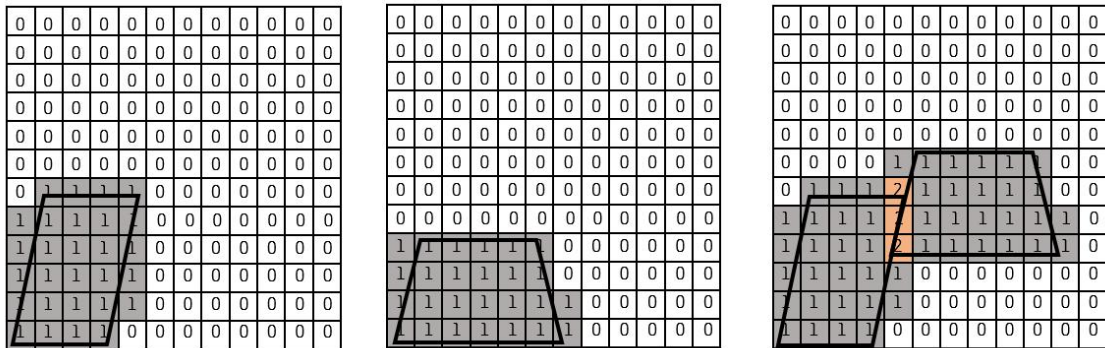


Fig. 3.12. Overlap detection of two pieces

Fig. 3.13.

가

Case1

가

Case2

가

가

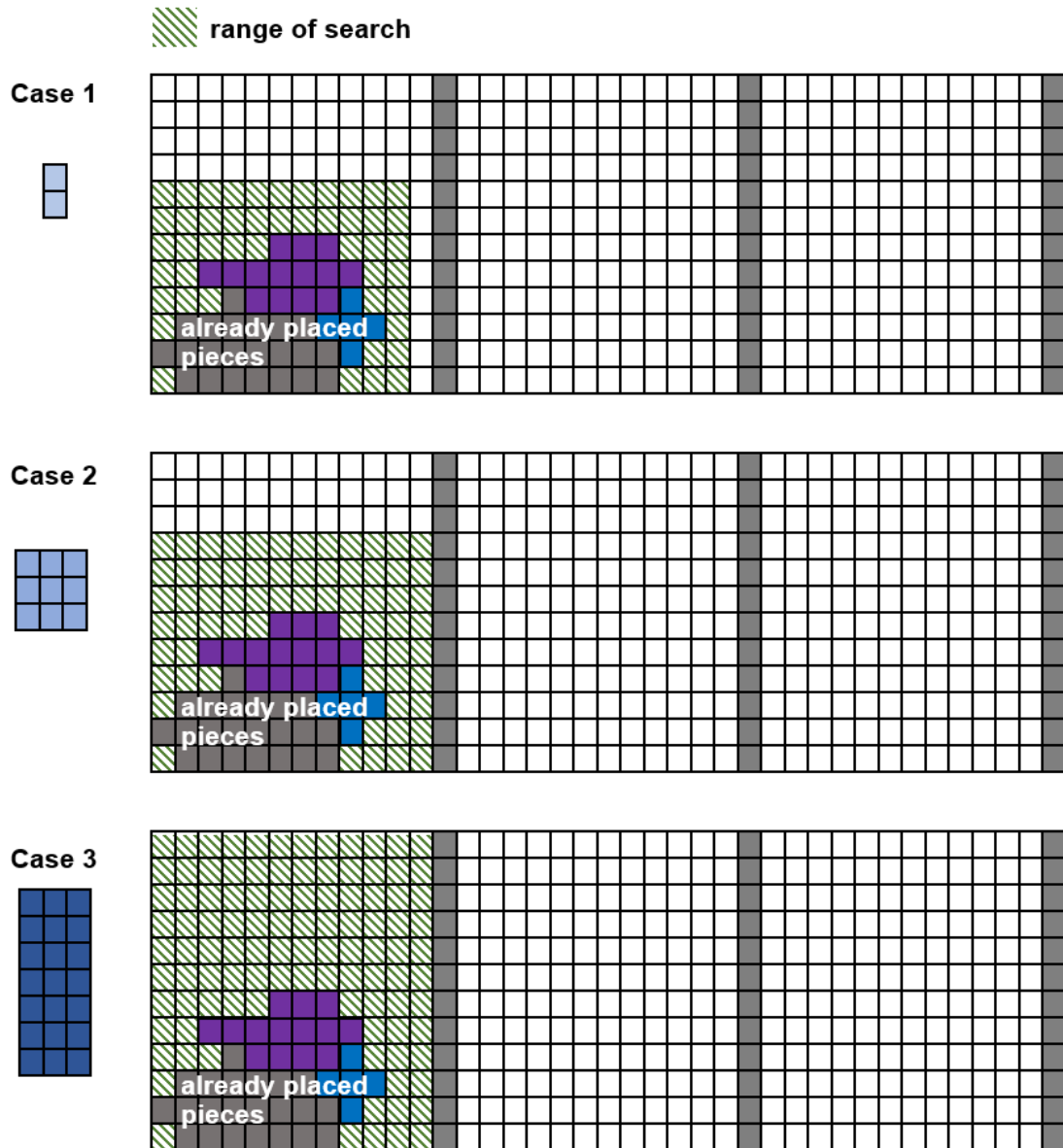


Fig. 3.13. Search Range of pieces to be placed

3.4.2.

가 (Objective functions)
 (Cost) . 가 . Kang[10]

$$Min(F) = f_x + f_y + f_{xy} \quad (3.2)$$

f_x, f_y, f_{xy} .

f_x 가 f_y 가 f_{xy} 가

(Fig. 3.14.)

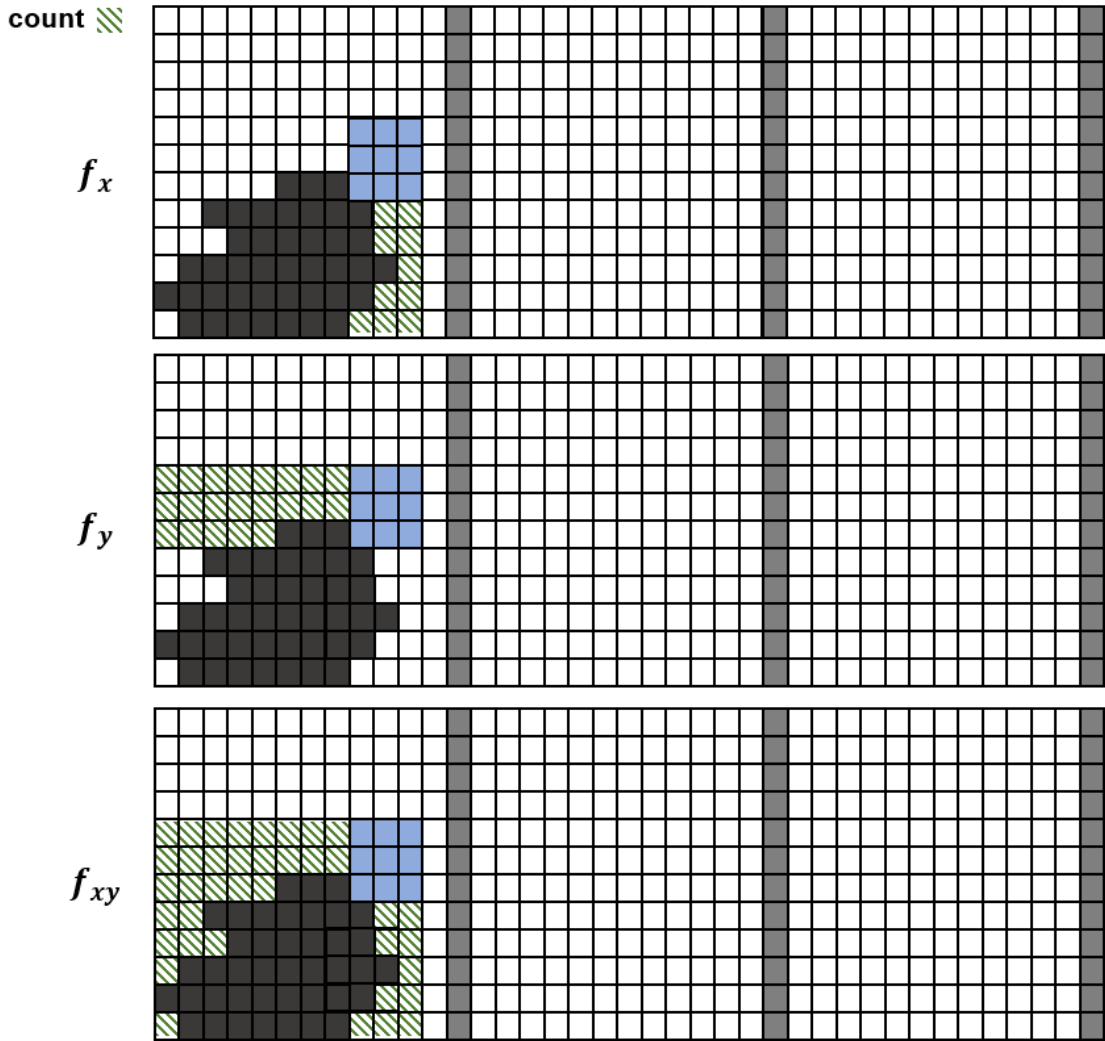


Fig. 3.14. Calculation of the objective function f_x , f_y , and f_{xy}

Lee[32] (Scrap ratio) 가

$$f_y, f_{xy}, f_y, f_{xy}$$

(3.3)

$$Min(F) = \sum_{i=1}^{Number\ of\ Plates} (f_y)_i + (f_{xy})_i \quad (3.3)$$

3.5.

: 1200mm, 가 : 2400mm 25mm
 50mm 가
 0°, 5°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 30°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 150°, 180°, 210°, 240°, 270°, 300°, 330°, 340°, 345°, 350°, 355°
 20° 5°
 30° . Fig. 3.15. 8
 post script
 Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-10900 CPU @ 2.80GHz
 16.0GB RAM .

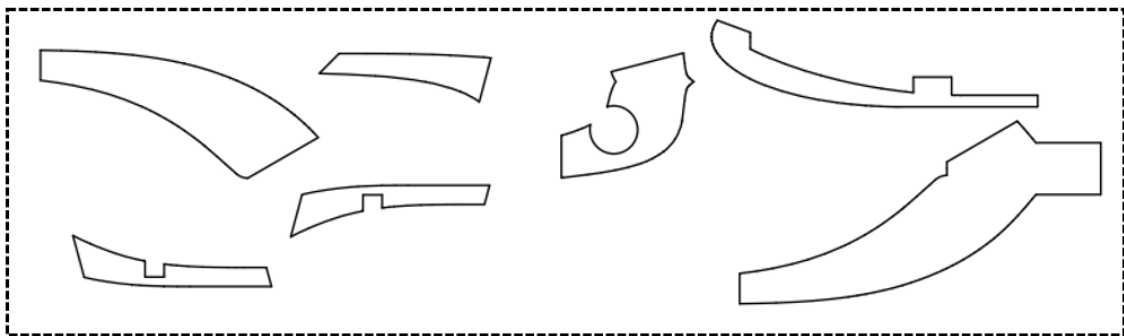


Fig. 3.15. Pieces of the Model ship

5가

가 5가
 (3.1) . Fig. 3.16 Fig. 3.17 25mm
 . Fig. 3.16.

가 3.19381 .

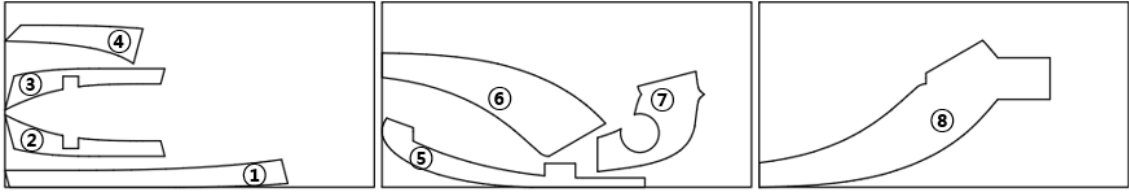


Fig. 3.16. Arrangement in order of aspect ratio

Fig. 3.17.
1.62284 .

가

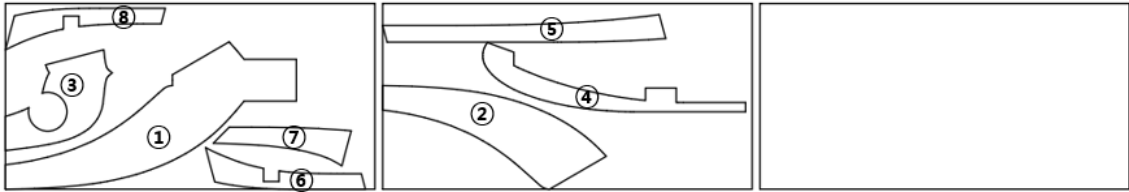


Fig. 3.17. Arrangement in order of area

Fig. 3.16. Fig. 3.17

Fig. 3.18.

f_{xy}

가

1.27155 .

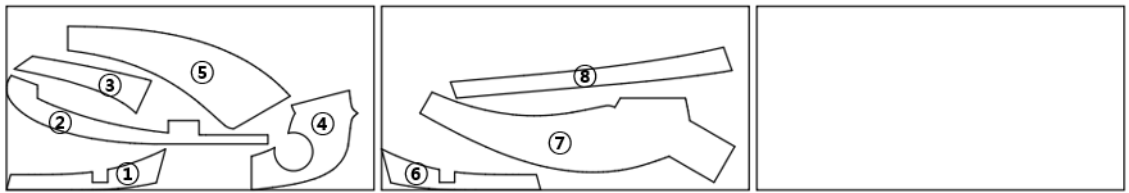


Fig. 3.18. Case 1 of Arrangement using genetic algorithm

Fig. 3.19. 가

Fig. 3.18 .

가

1.17361 .

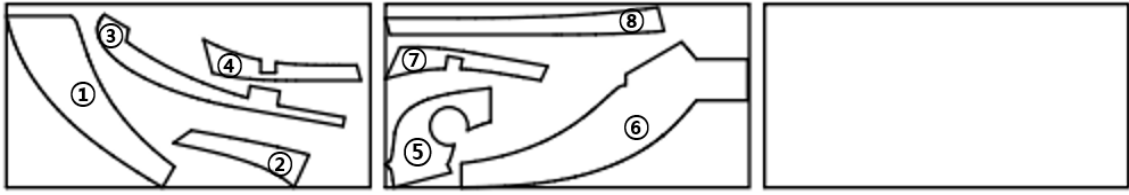


Fig. 3.19. Case 1 of Arrangement using genetic algorithm when the grid size is 50mm

Fig. 3.18. Fig. 3.19.

가 . 가
 가 가 .
 가
 가 .

Fig. 3.20.

f_{xy} . 가
 1.10652 .

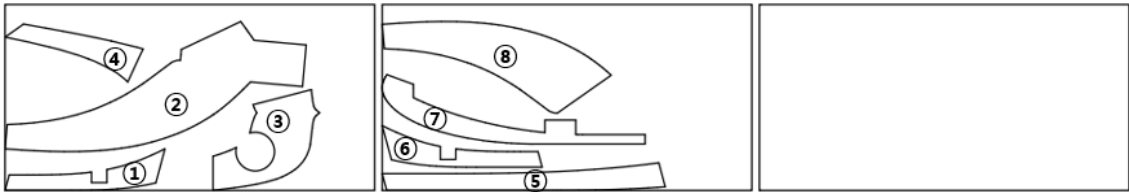


Fig. 3.20. Case 2 of Arrangement using genetic algorithm when the grid size is 25mm

Fig. 3.21.

Fig. 3.20 . 가 1.17361 .

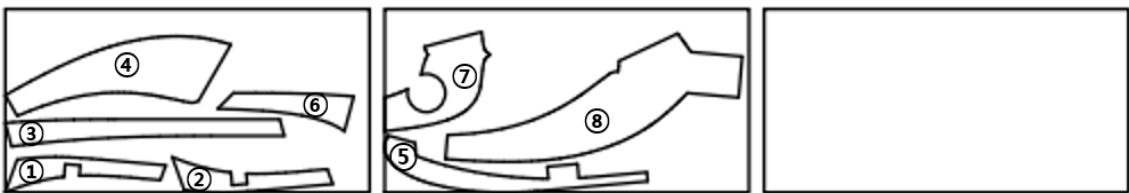


Fig. 3.21. Case 2 of Arrangement using genetic algorithm when the grid size is 50mm

Fig. 3.21. 5 가 가 6
 가
 Fig. 3.18. Fig. 3.19 가 Fig. 3.20. Fig. 3.21.
 가 가 가
 . Case 1 Case 2 , 가
 가 가
 가

Fig. 3.22.

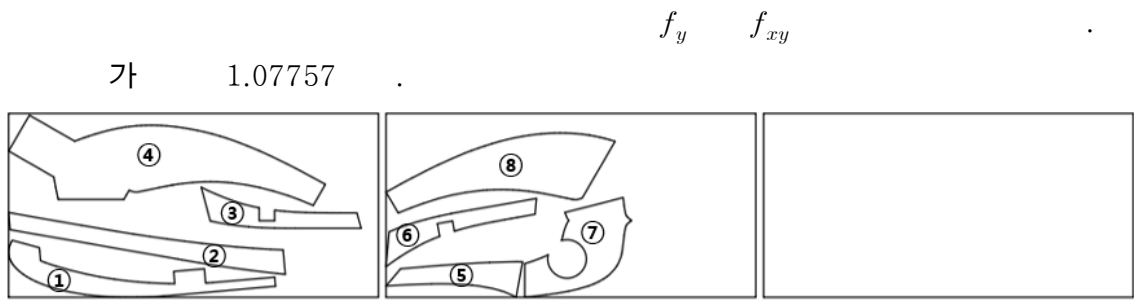


Fig. 3.22. Case 3 of Arrangement using genetic algorithm when the grid size is 25mm

Fig. 3.23.

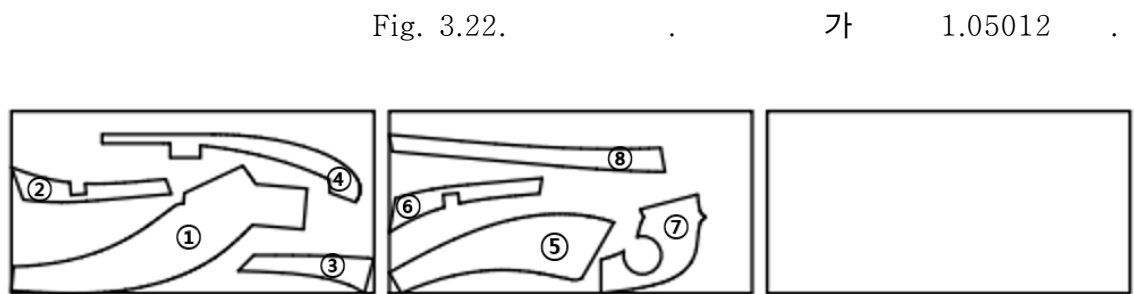


Fig. 3.23. Case 3 of Arrangement using genetic algorithm when the grid size is 25mm

Fig. 3.22 Fig. 3.23 , 25mm

Fig. 3.24
 (b)가 (a) 가 (b)가

(a), (b)
가

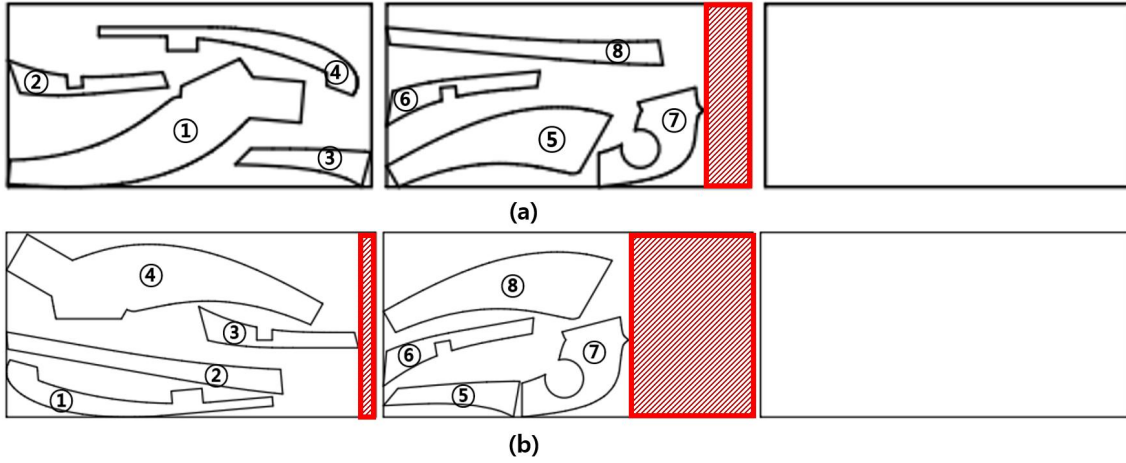


Fig. 3.24. Comparison of reusability when grid sizes are different

(Fig. 3.16.),
(Fig. 3.17.)

(Fig. 3.18.)(Fig. 3.19.)(Fig. 3.20.)

가

Case1(Fig. 3.18., Fig. 3.19.) ,

f_{xy}

. Case2(Fig. 3.20., Fig. 3.21.)

3.22., Fig. 3.23) Case1, Case2

f_y

f_{xy}

. Case3(Fig.

가

1.07757 1.05012 .

4

(Polyline)

G-code

G-code

. 4.1

4.1 G-code

Table. 4.1. G-code list

G-code	Group	Property	Function
G00	01	modal	Rapid postioning
G01			Linear interpolation
G02			Circular interpolation CW
G03			Circular interpolation CCW

G-code

G-code

. Table. 4.1.

4가 G

G00

. G01

가

G02

G03

가

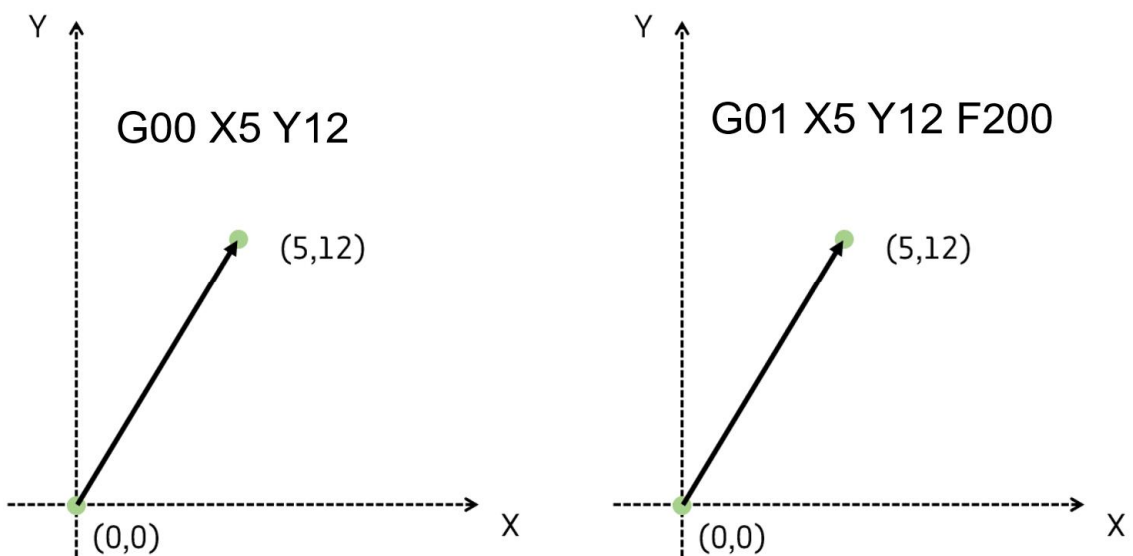


Fig. 4.1. Example for G00 and G01

Fig. 4.1. G00, G01
 G00 X Y . G01 가
 F200 가 .

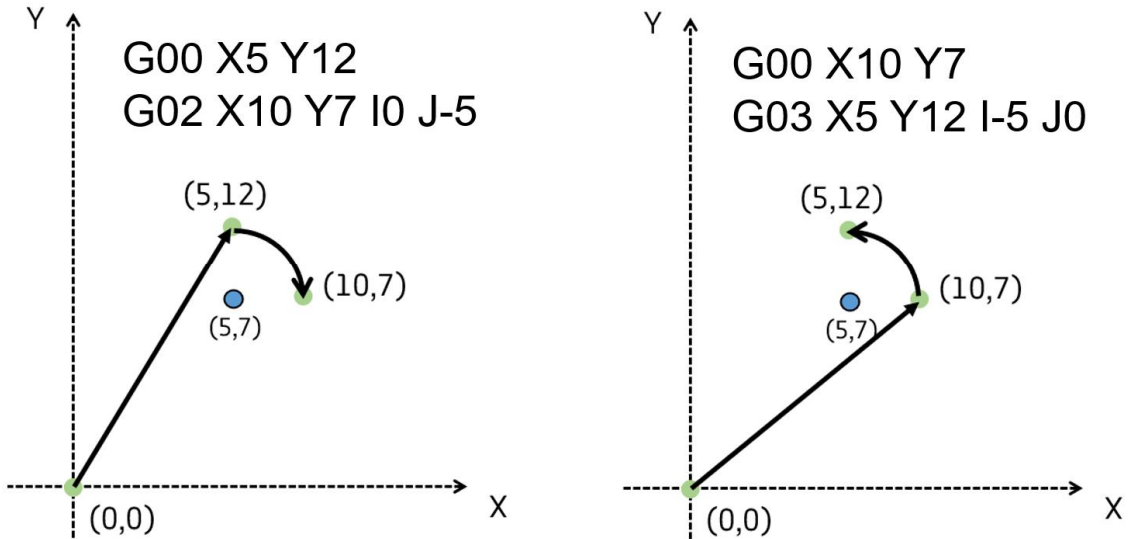


Fig. 4.2. Example for G02 and G03

Fig. 4.2. 가 가 (5,12) G-code
 (5,7) (10,7) Fig. 4.2.
 G-code . I J
 가 G-code

4.2

4.2.1

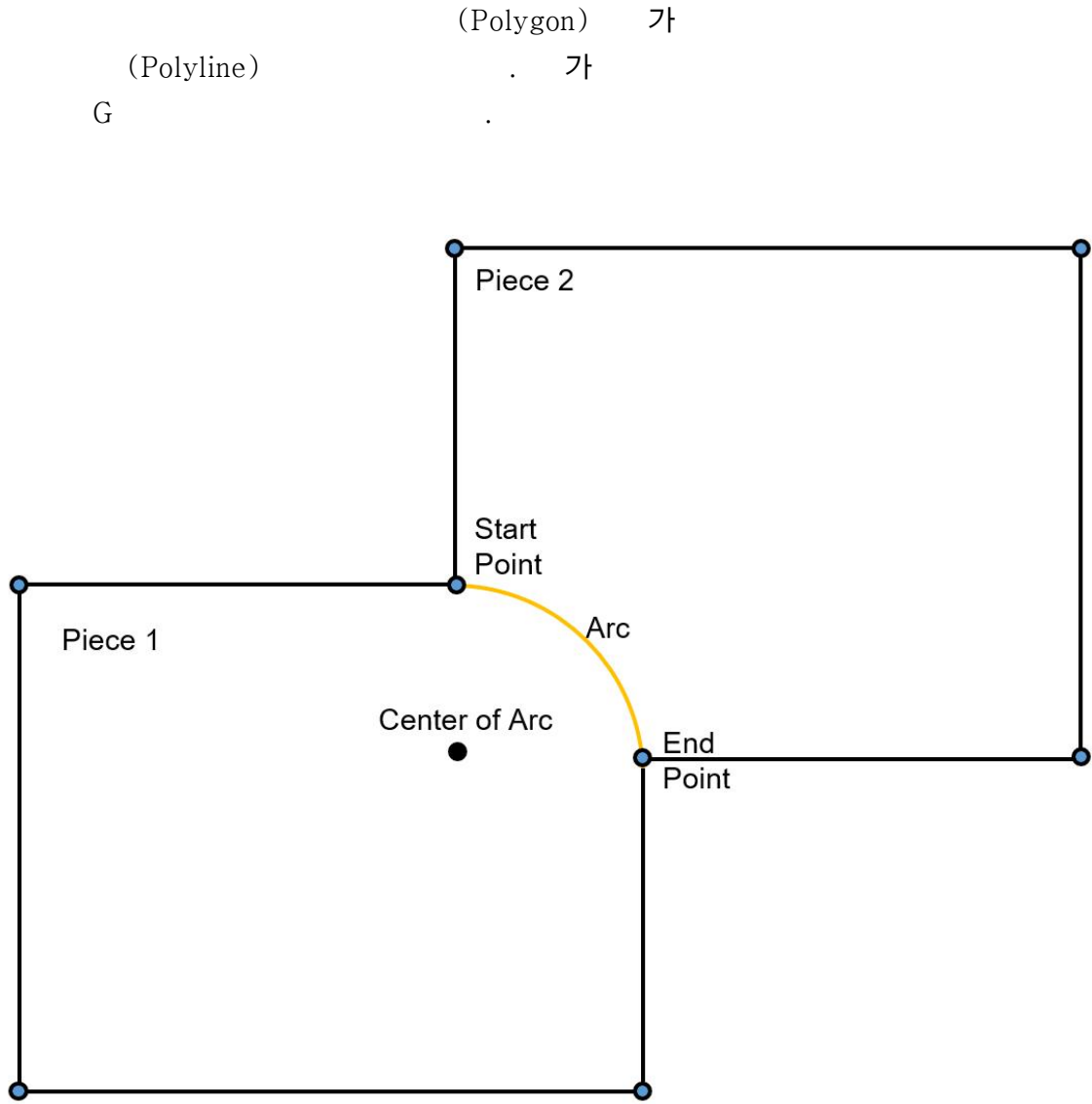


Fig. 4.3. Examples of reasons for judging convexity

Fig. 4.3. Arc ,
 . Piece 1 Arc가
 가 , Arc G02
 . Piece 2 Arc가
 가 , G03
 . G02 G03

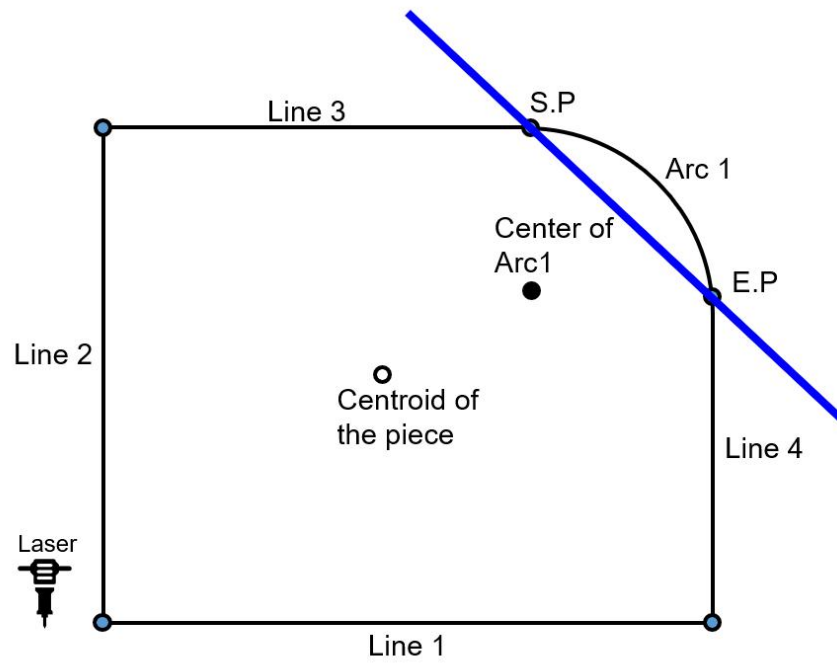


Fig. 4.4. Example when the arc of the piece is convex

Fig. 4.4.

가

x,y

'Arc1'

'Arc1'

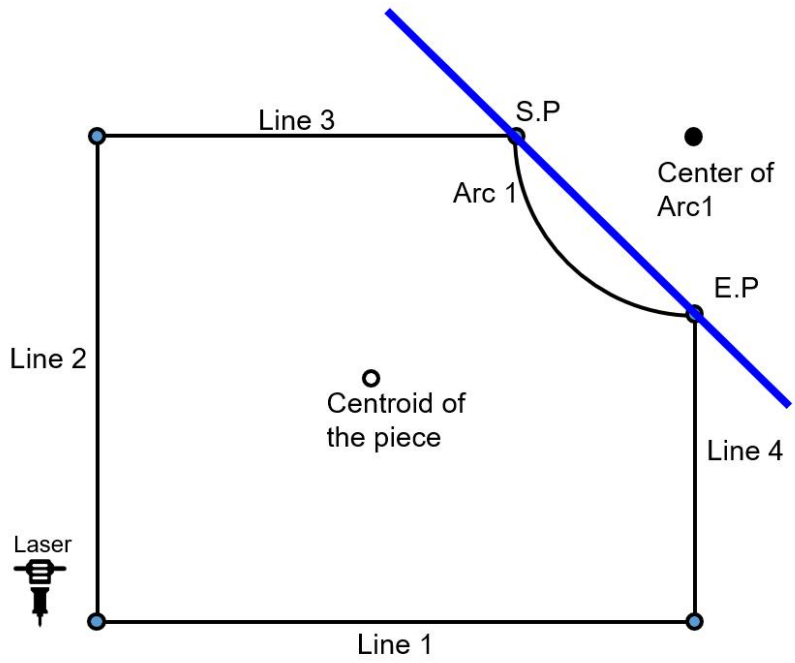


Fig. 4.5. Example when the arc of the piece is concave

Fig. 4.5.

'Arc1'

'Arc1'

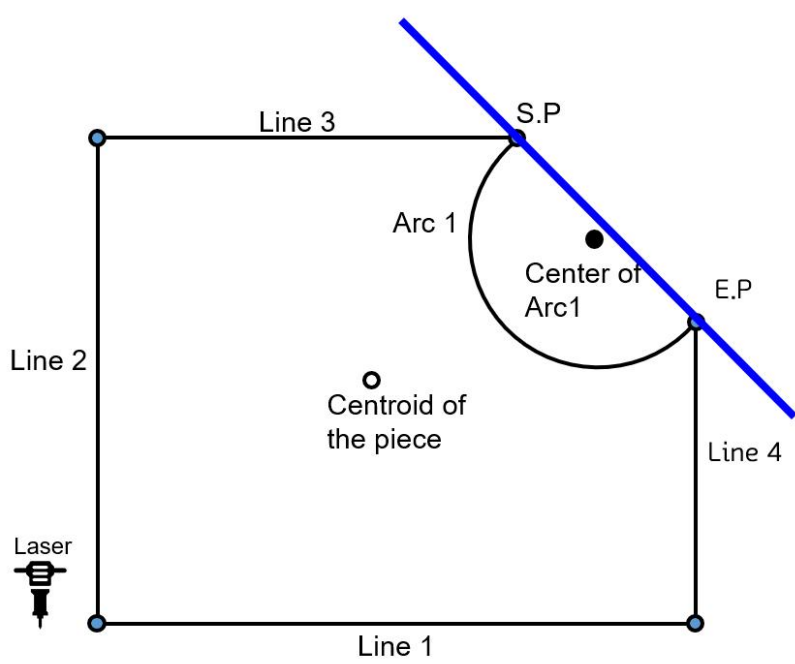


Fig. 4.6. Exception Case example when the arc of the piece is concave

Fig. 4.5.

Fig. 4.6.

가 180°

Fig. 4.7.

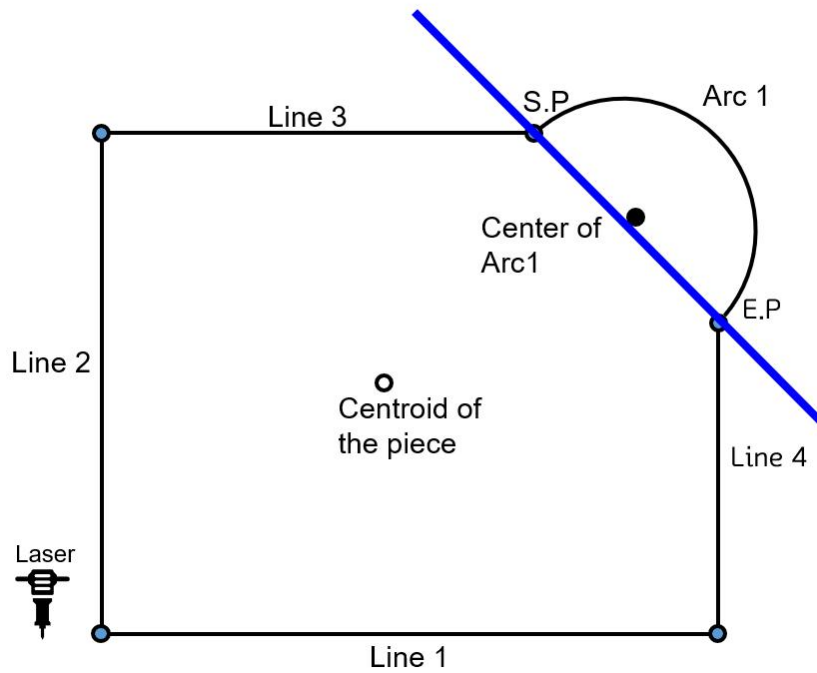


Fig. 4.7. Exception case example when the arc of the piece is convex

Table. 4.2.

Table. 4.2. Determination of convexity according to arc angle

degree	Sign	Convex or Concave
less than 180°	Different Sign	Concave
	Same Sign	Convex
over 180°	Same Sign	Convex
	Different Sign	Concave

4.2.2

(GA)

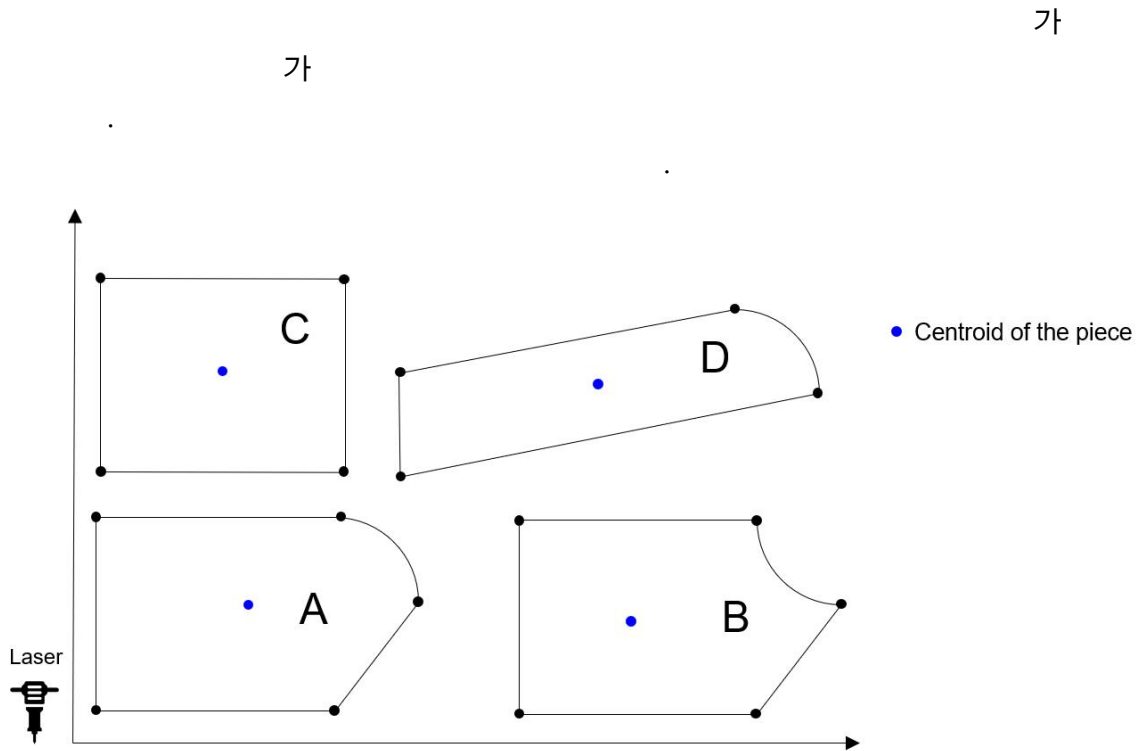


Fig. 4.8. Example of arrangement result including arc and line

Fig. 4.8.

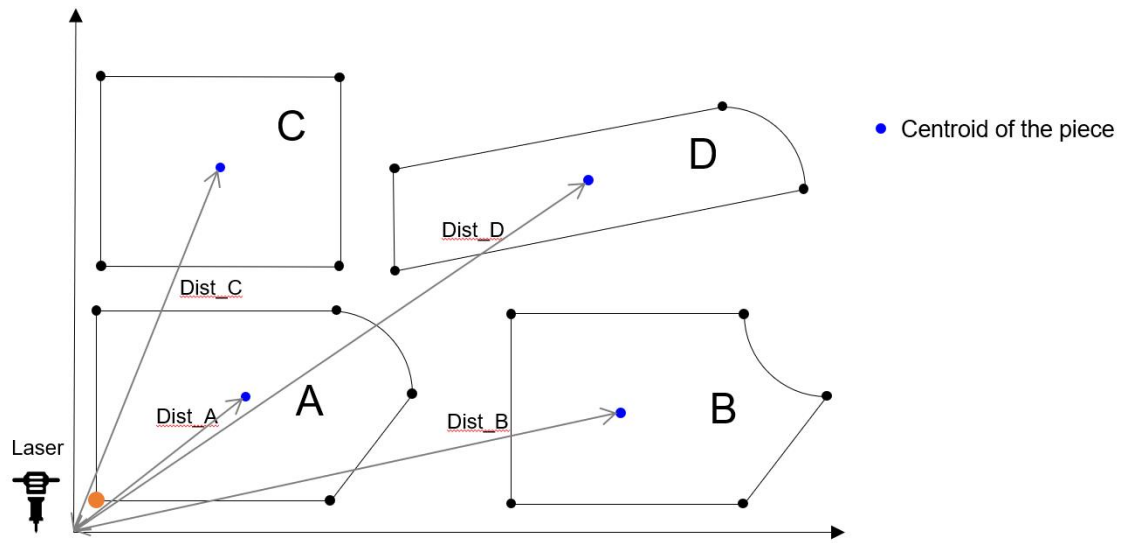


Fig. 4.9. Example of how to select the first piece

가 . Fig. 4.10. A가 . A가
가 가 가

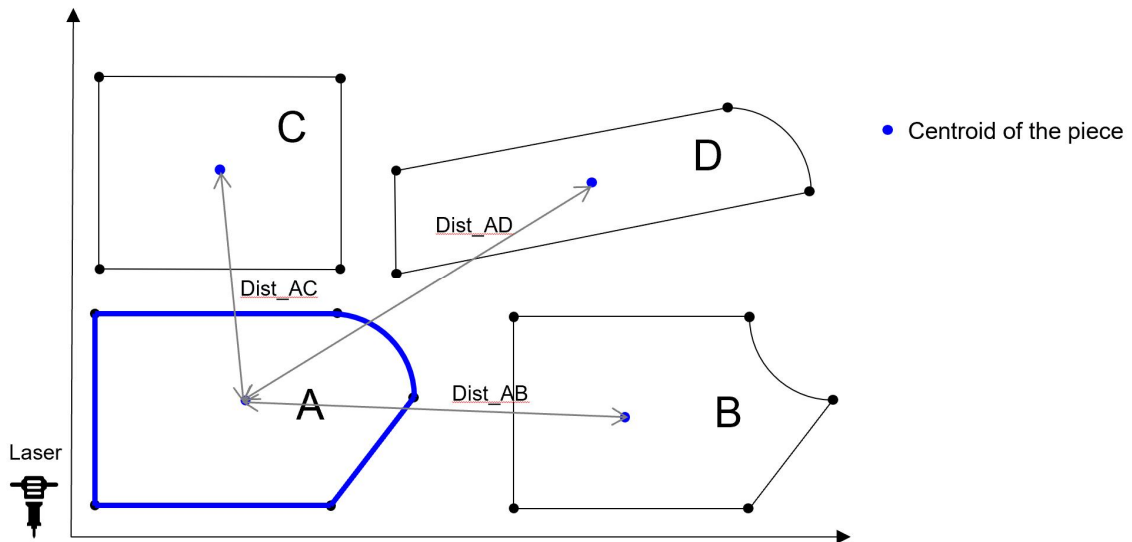


Fig. 4.10. Example of how to select the second piece

A , A
가 가
C .(Fig. 4.11)

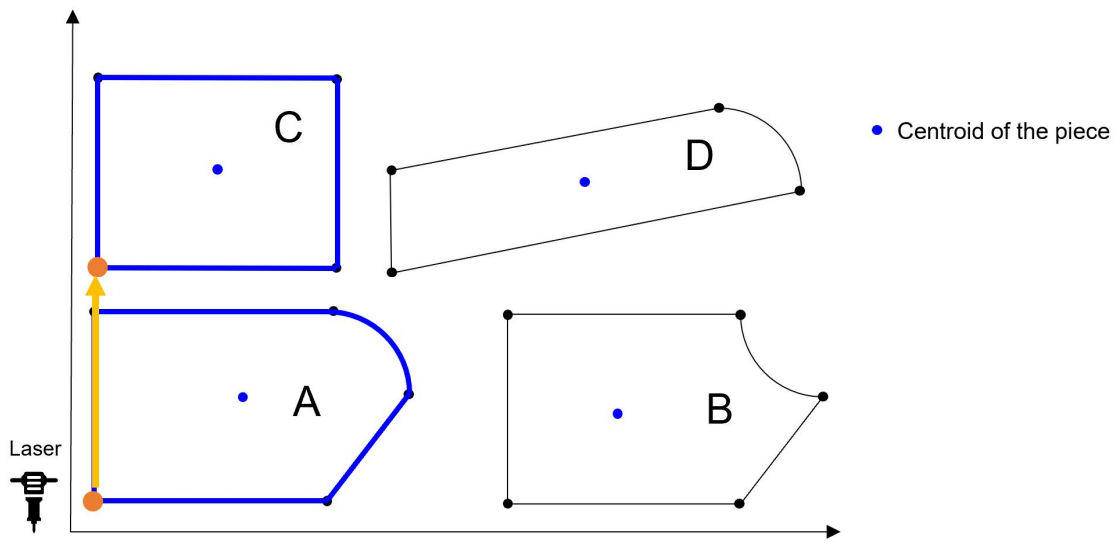


Fig. 4.11. method for calculating the shortest path between the first piece and the second piece

가
가 가
가
가

가
가
가

. Fig. 4.11.
G-code G00

A C 가

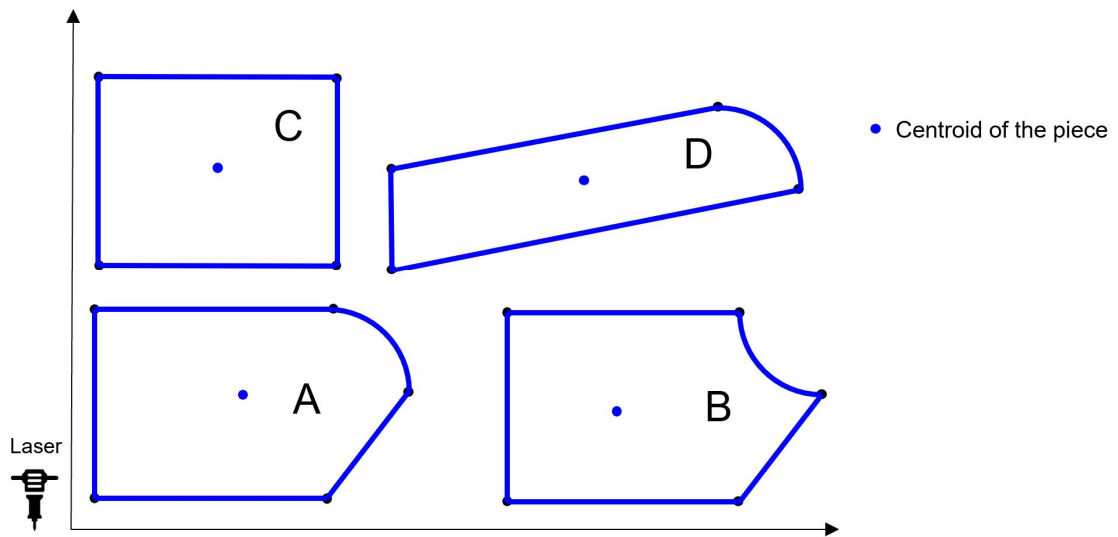


Fig. 4.12. Result of piece cutting completion

Polyline A,B,C,D . (Fig. 4.12.)

4.2.3

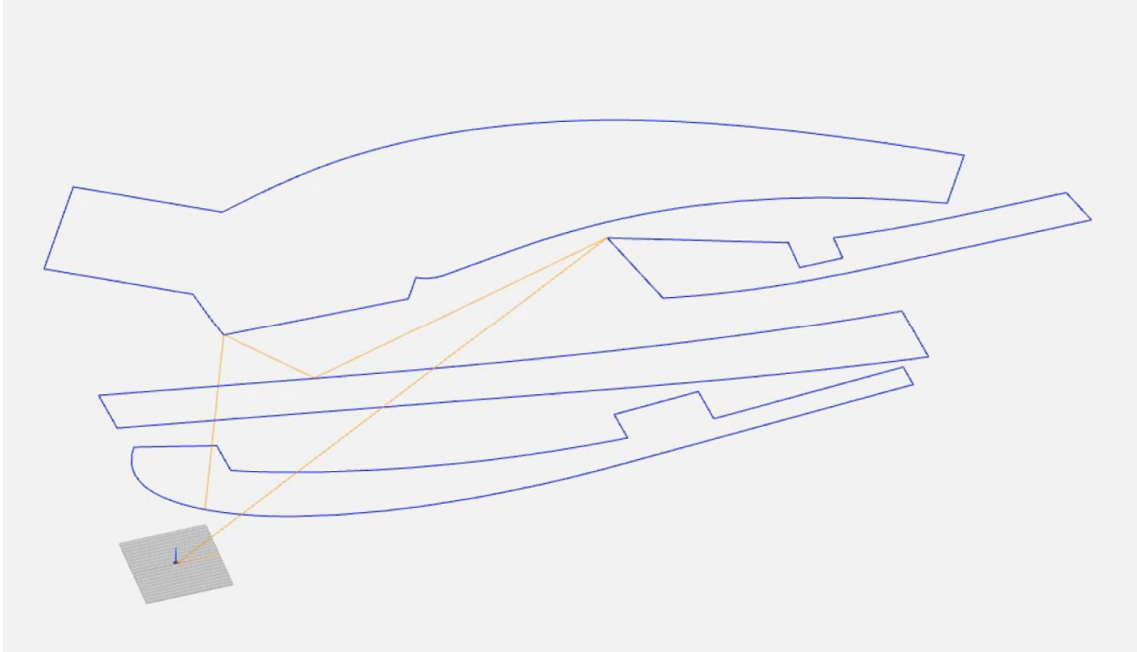


Fig. 4.13. Verification of cutting path generation algorithm of model ship pieces

가

.(Fig. 4.13.)

가

가

가

5

NC

가
가
'1'
가
가 3.19381 3
가 1.62284 2
25mm 50mm
 f_{xy} 2가
가
1.27155 1.17361 2
가 1.10652 1.07411 2
가 25mm
가
가
 f_{xy}, f_y
가 1.07757 1.5012 2
3가 가
waterline
가
가

가 가

가 가

가 가

NC

가

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