I would like to fold an example of the edge tuck and vertex tuck molecules from Origamizer.

Is there a simple Origamizer crease pattern you can have us fold? I don't have 10 free hours to spend folding a bunny, but it would be neat to see how the folds work in person.

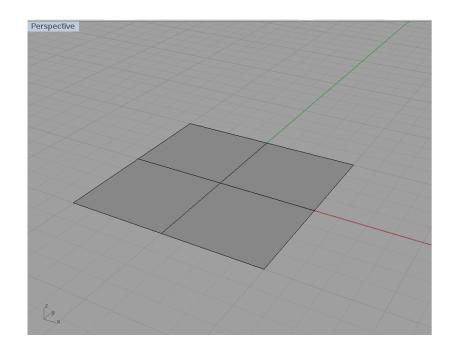
Perspective Z y x y Right Front Ven Vear Point VMid Ven VInt Perp 📝 Tan 📝 Quad 📝 Knot 🔄 Project 🔤 STrack 🔄 Disable CPlane x -0.271 y -3.910 z 0.000 Default Snap Ortho Planar Osnap Record History

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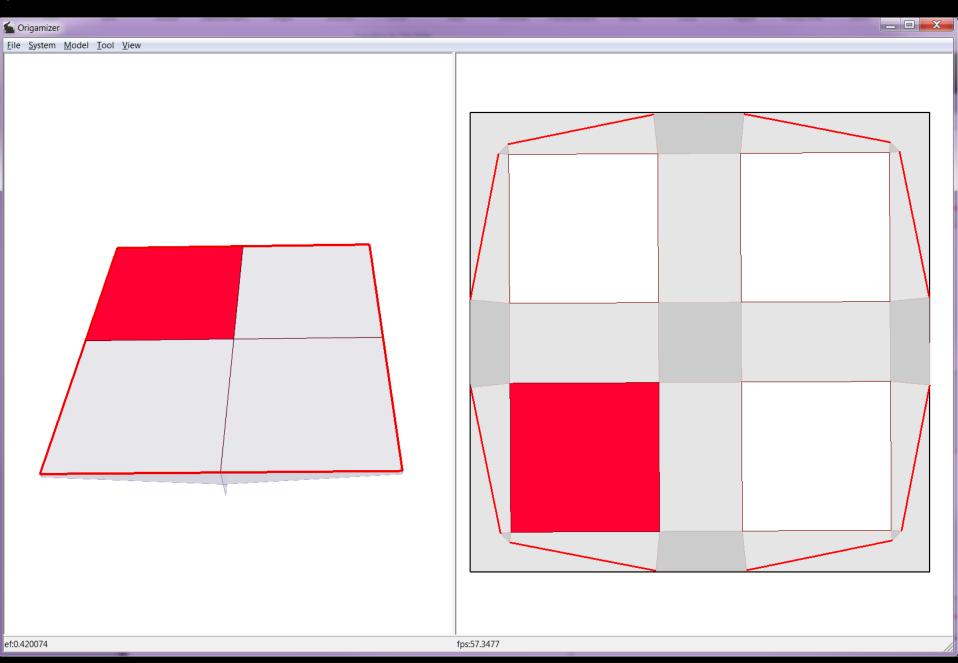
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OBJ:	v	-1	1	0	
	v	0	1	0	
	v	1	0	0	
	v	1	1	0	
	v	-1	-1	0	
	v	-1	0	0	
	v	0	-1	0	
	v	0	0	0	
	v	1	-1	0	
	f	2	1	6	8
	f	4	2	8	3
	f	8	6	5	7
	f	3	8	7	9

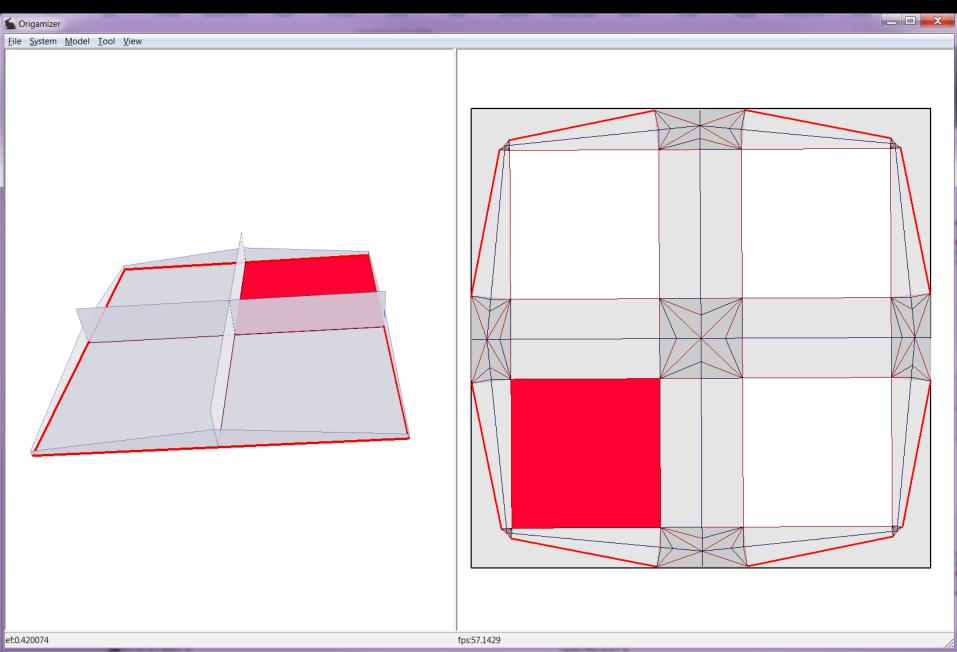
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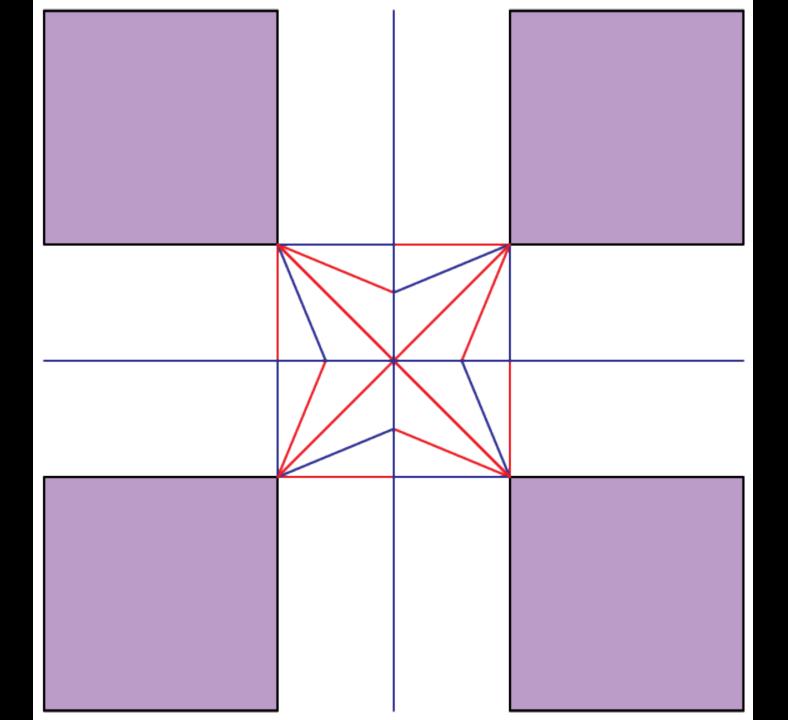












Why is it harder to make a concave vertex than a convex one? Couldn't you just push a convex vertex in, or redefine the inside and outside?

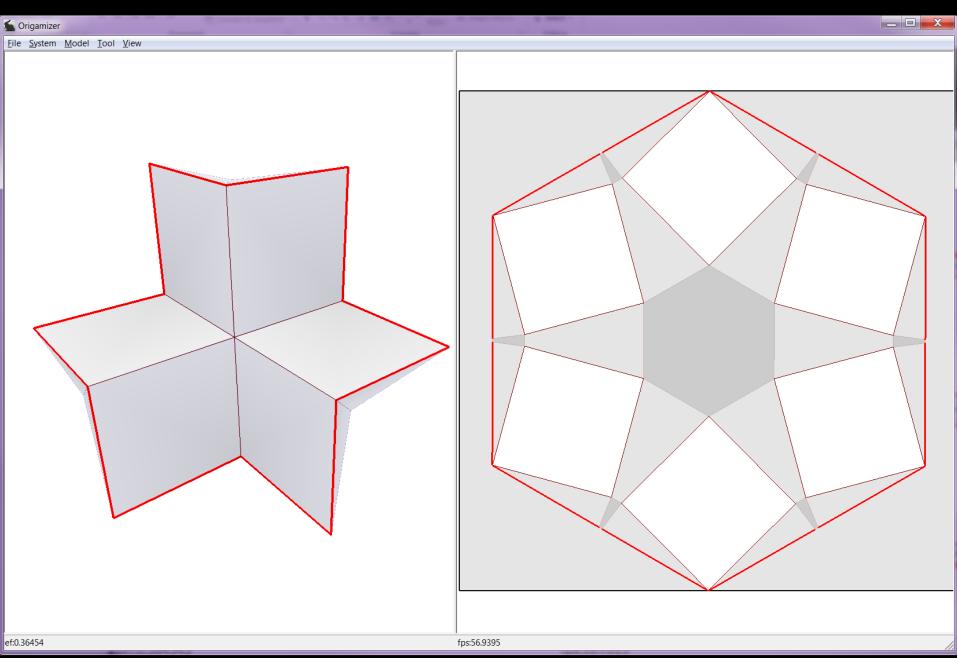
ert.3dm - Rhinoceros (Educational)			
Edit View Curve Surface Solid Mesh Dimension Iransform Tools Analyze Render Help			
uccessfully written as U:\Courses\6.849\Fall2012\slides\C06\qbert.3dm mand:			
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 Image: Construction
 Image: Construct

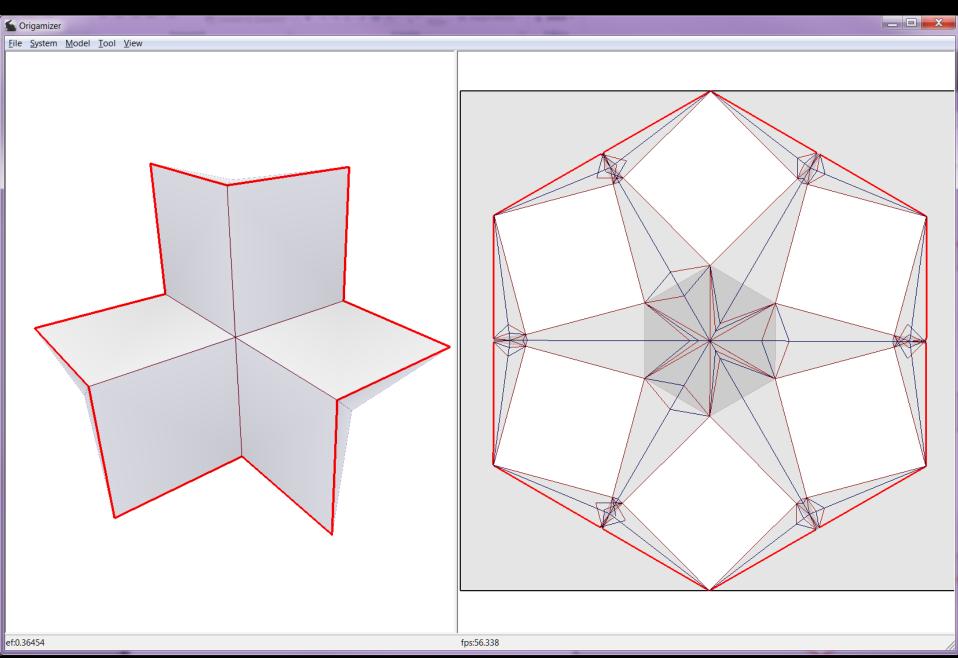


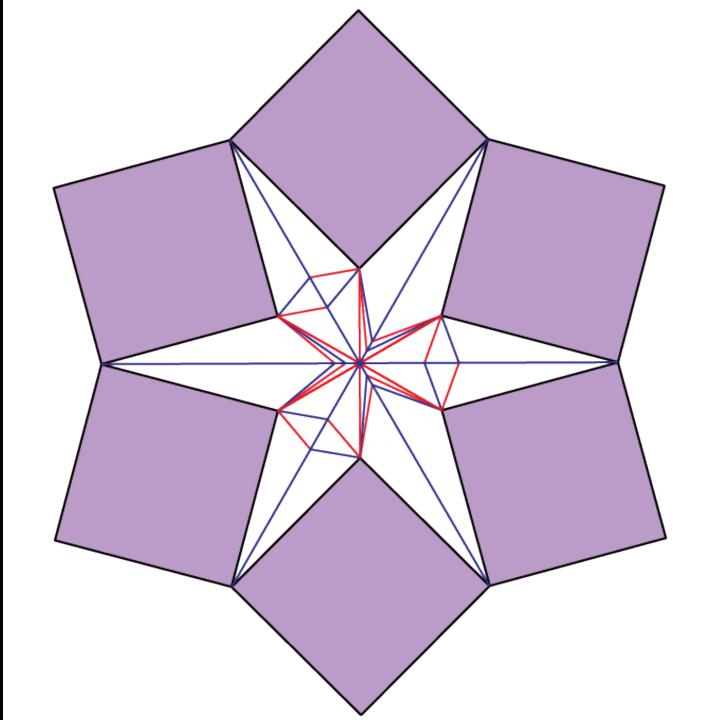








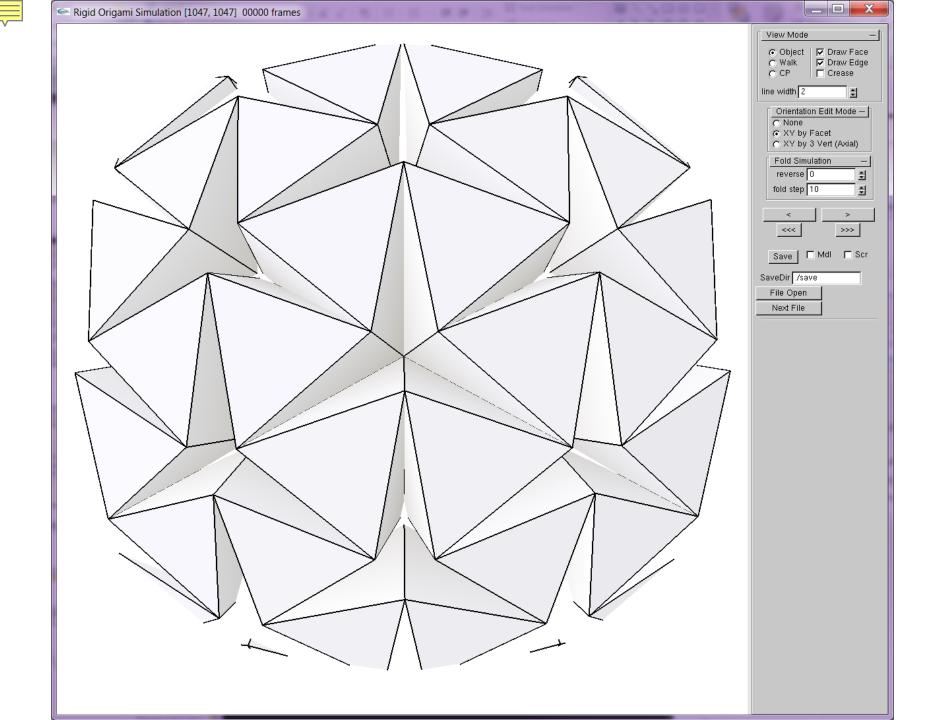


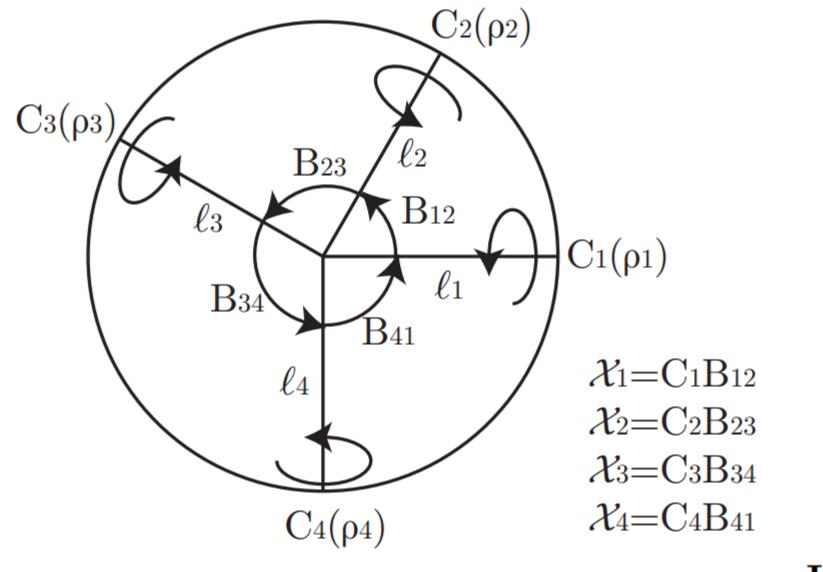


Can you elaborate more on the part of Freeform Origami, especially how the crease patterns change when you drag a point on the structure? It seems to me that ... dragging one point would cause the structure to look different without changing the original origami design.

2. it would be helpful to go through the geometric constraints used in Origamizer.
3. ditto for rigid origami.

1 DOF rigid foldability is awesome! Can you go over what conditions this imposes on the crease pattern?

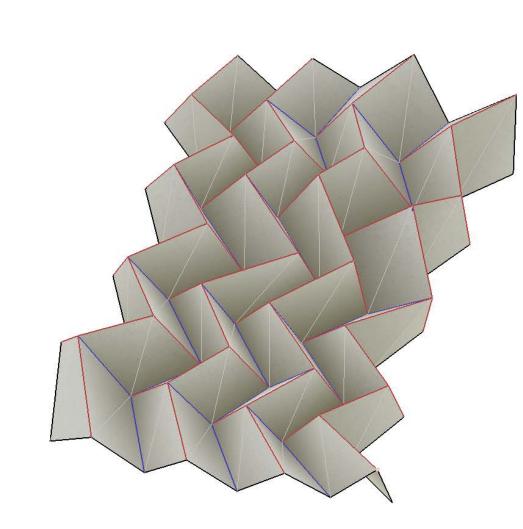


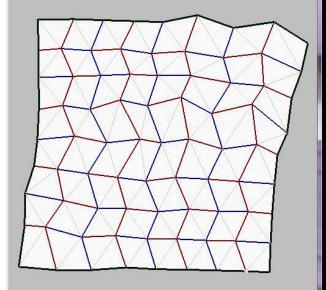


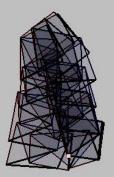
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 $\chi_1 \cdots \chi_{n-1} \chi_n = \mathbf{I}$

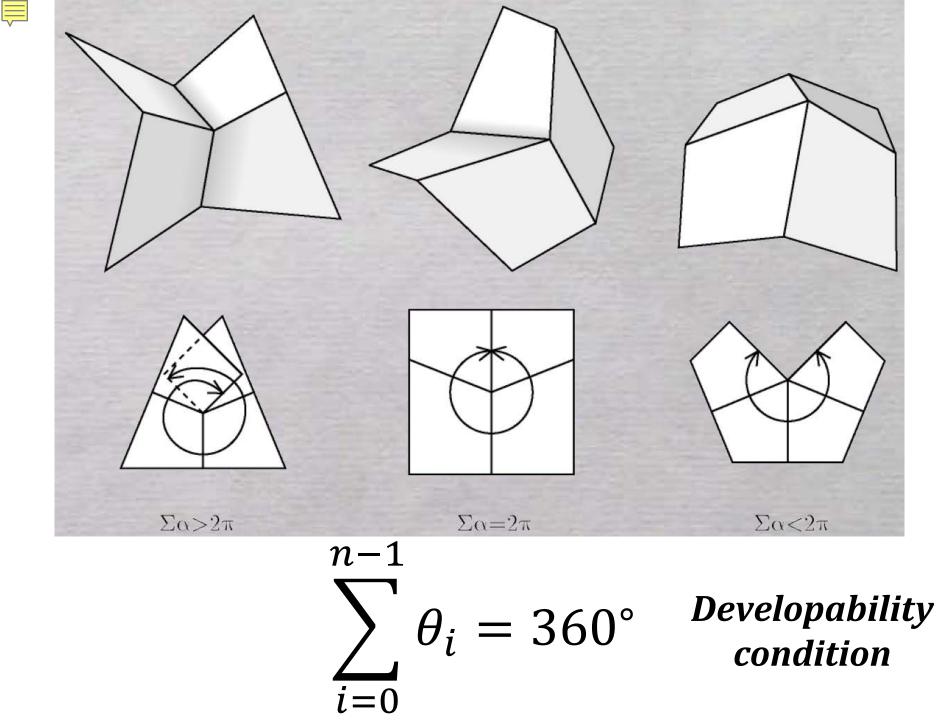
[belcastro & Hull 2001]

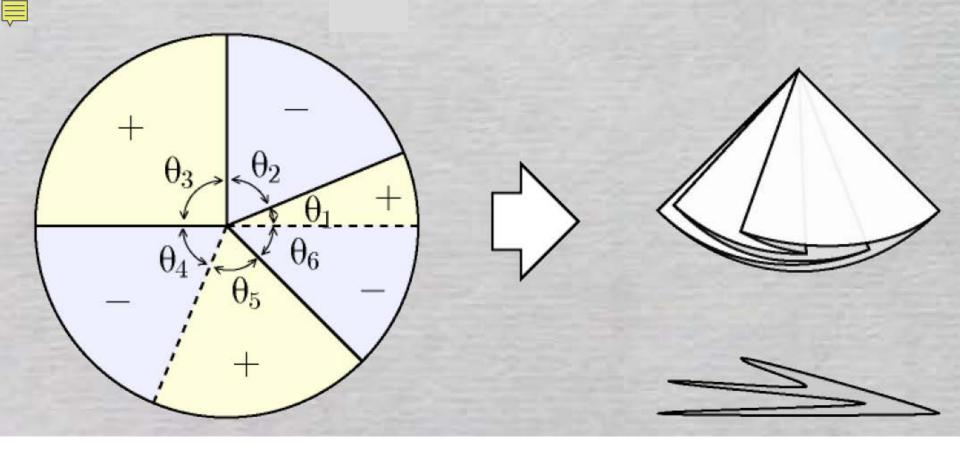






Freeform Origamifps:38.3693 <u>Eile System M</u>odel <u>I</u>ool <u>V</u>iew <u>H</u>elp

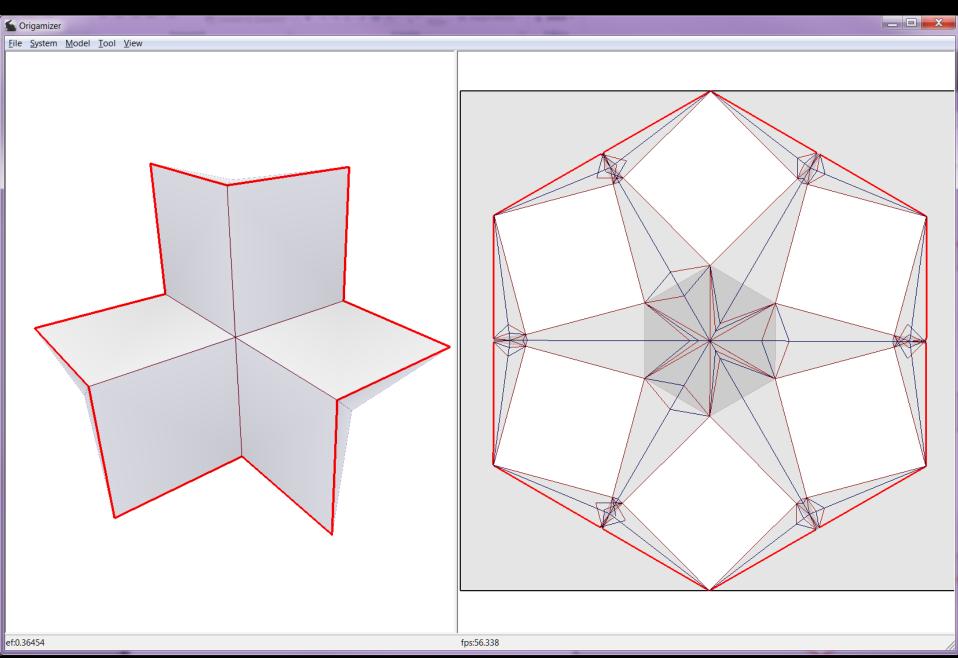


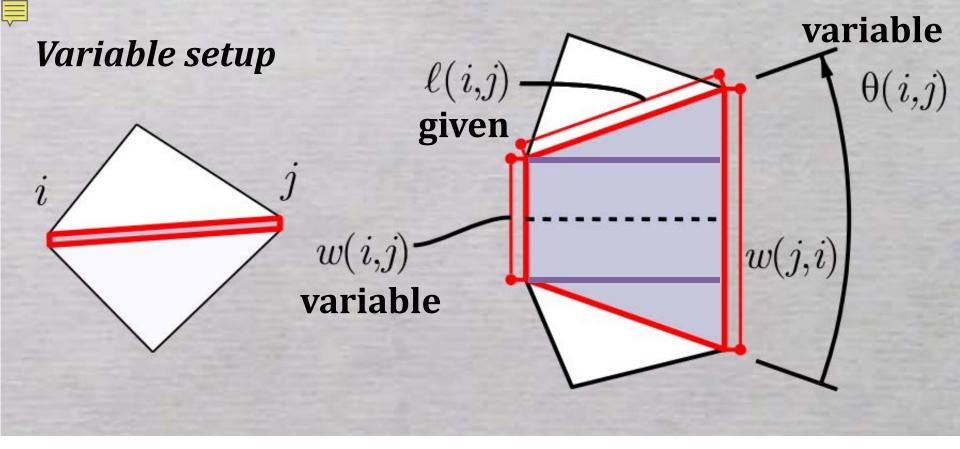


$\theta_1 - \theta_2 + \theta_3 - \theta_4 + \dots = 0$

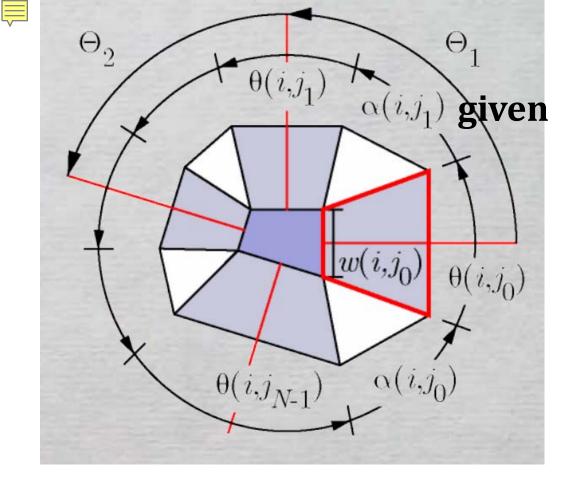
Flat-foldability condition





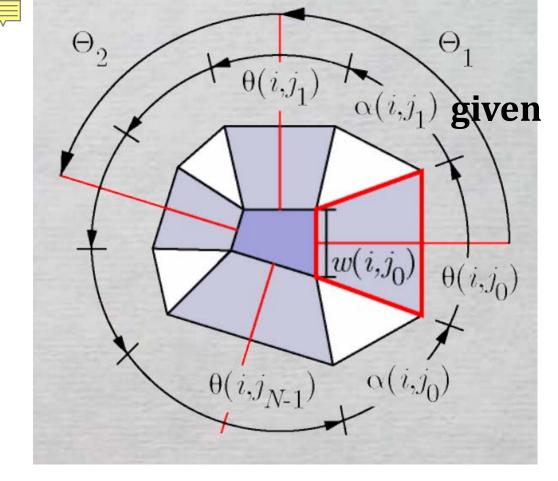


$\theta(j,i) = -\theta(i,j)$ $w(j,i) = w(i,j) + 2\ell(i,j)\sin\frac{1}{2}\theta(i,j)$



Closure around a vertex

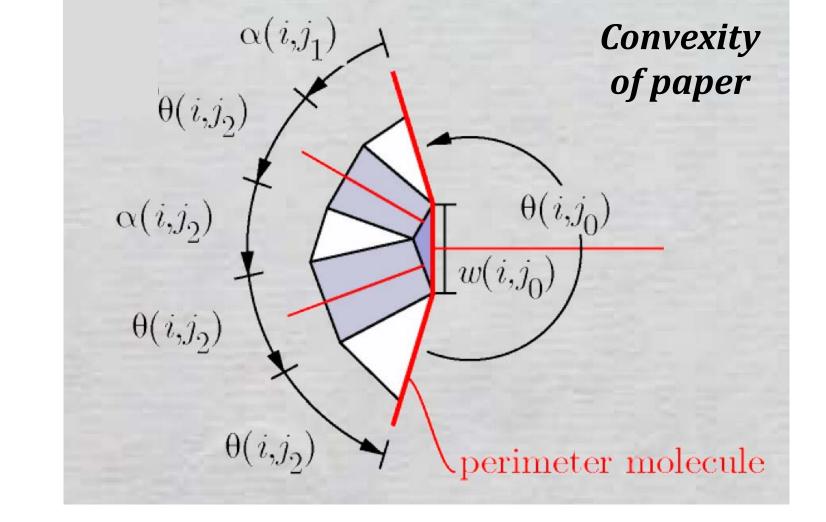
N-1N-1 $\theta(i, j_k) = 360^\circ -$ $\alpha(i, j_k)$ k=0k=0



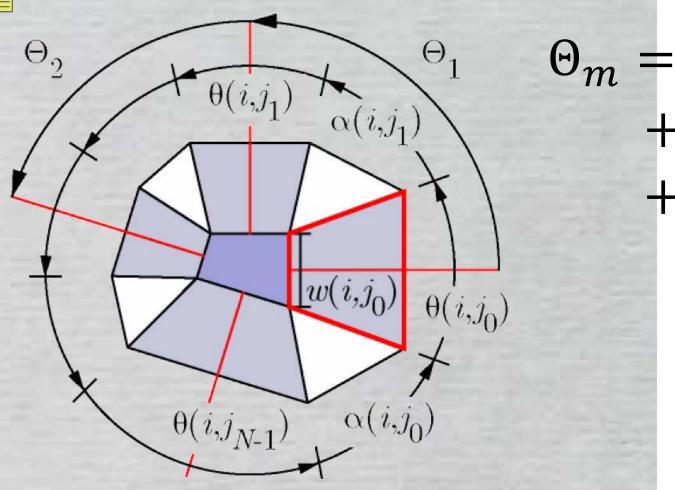
 $\Theta_m = \frac{1}{2} \theta(i, j_m)$ $+ \alpha(i, j_m)$ $+\frac{1}{2}\theta(i,j_m)$

Closure around a vertex

N-1 $w(i, j_k) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\Theta_1 + \dots + \Theta_k) \\ \sin(\Theta_1 + \dots + \Theta_k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ k=0



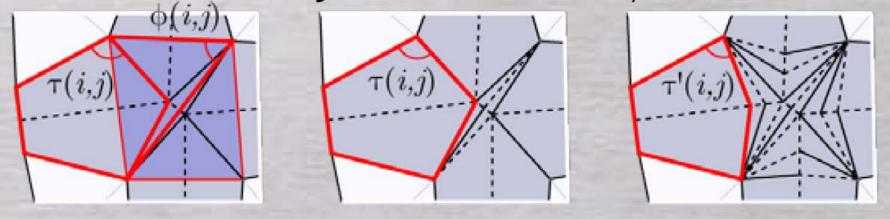
 $\theta(i, j_0) \ge 180^\circ$ $w(i, j_0) \ge 0$



 $\Theta_m = \frac{1}{2}\theta(i,j_m)$ $+ \alpha(i, j_m)$ $+\frac{1}{2}\theta(i,j_m)$

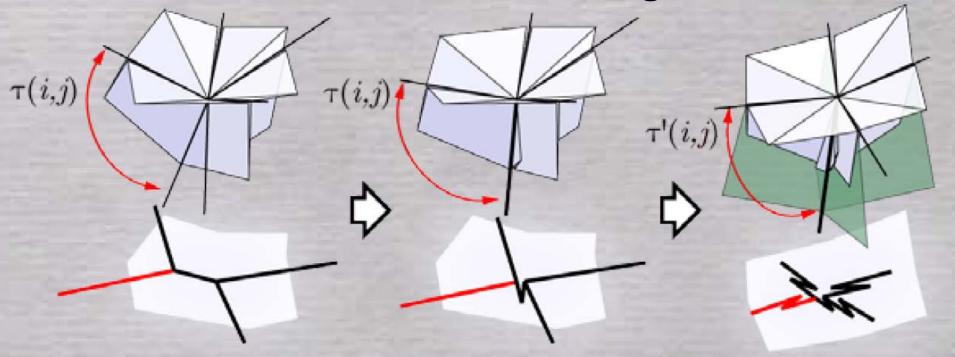
Convexity of edge-tucking molecule

 $-180^{\circ} \leq \theta(i,j) \leq 180^{\circ}$ $0 \leq w(i,j)$ $0 \le \Theta_m < 180^\circ$

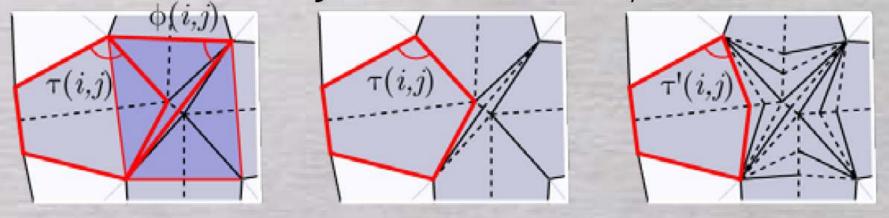


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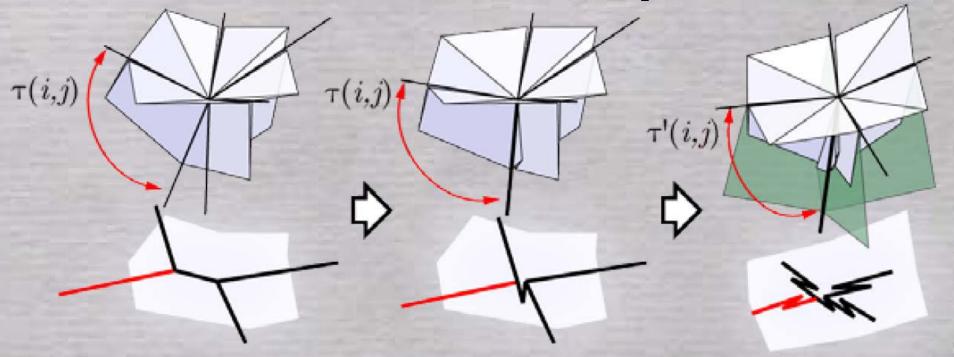
Tuck angle condition



$\phi(i,j) - \frac{1}{2}\theta(i,j) \le 180^\circ - \tau'(i,j)$



Tuck depth condition

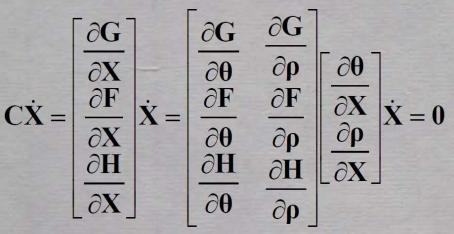


$w(i,j) \le 2\sin\left(\tau'(i,j) - \frac{1}{2}\alpha(i,j)\right)d'(i)$

Can we work an example of building a linear system from the local constraints at vertices of an origami pattern, like those shown in the talk?

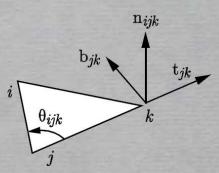
Solve Non-linear Equation

The infinitesimal motion satisfies:



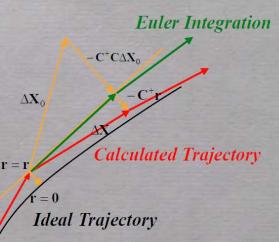
For an arbitrarily given (through GUI) Infinitesimal Deformation $\Delta X_{\rm O}$

$$\Delta \mathbf{X} = -\mathbf{C}^{+}\mathbf{r} + \left(\mathbf{I}_{3N_{v}} - \mathbf{C}^{+}\mathbf{C}\right)\Delta \mathbf{X}_{0}$$



$$\mathbf{G}_{v} = 2\pi - \sum_{i=0}^{kv} \theta_{i} = 0$$
$$\mathbf{F}_{v} = \sum_{i=0}^{kv} \operatorname{sgn}(i) \theta_{i} = 0$$

 $\frac{\partial \theta_{ijk}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_i} = -\frac{1}{\ell_{ij}} \mathbf{b}_{ij}^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\frac{\partial \theta_{ijk}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_j} = \frac{1}{\ell_{ij}} \mathbf{b}_{ij}^{\mathrm{T}} + \frac{1}{\ell_{jk}} \mathbf{b}_{jk}^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\frac{\partial \theta_{ijk}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} = -\frac{1}{\ell_{ik}} \mathbf{b}_{jk}^{\mathrm{T}}$



When discussing flatfoldability [...], I didn't understand Professor Tachi's explanation about why we "don't need to worry about the **NP-Complete** part."

In regards to applications in say manufacturing, would the entire process be do-able by a machine? I.e. making all the crimps etc. Otherwise, I guess it's a bit more of "print by machine, assemble by hand"?





Harvard Microrobotics Lab Monolithic Bee

('Mobee')

[Harvard Microrobotics Lab 2011]

What are some of the main open problems on freeform or rigid origami?

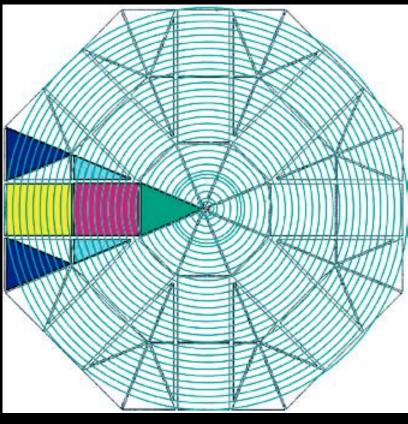


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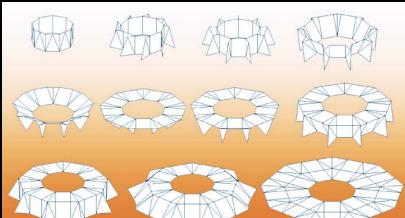








[Lang & LLNL 2002]

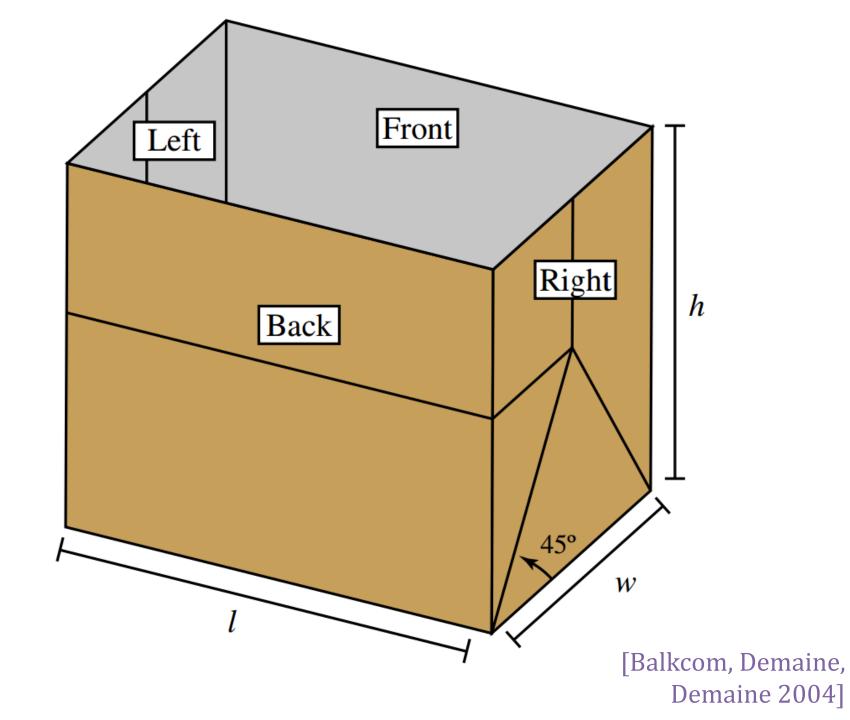




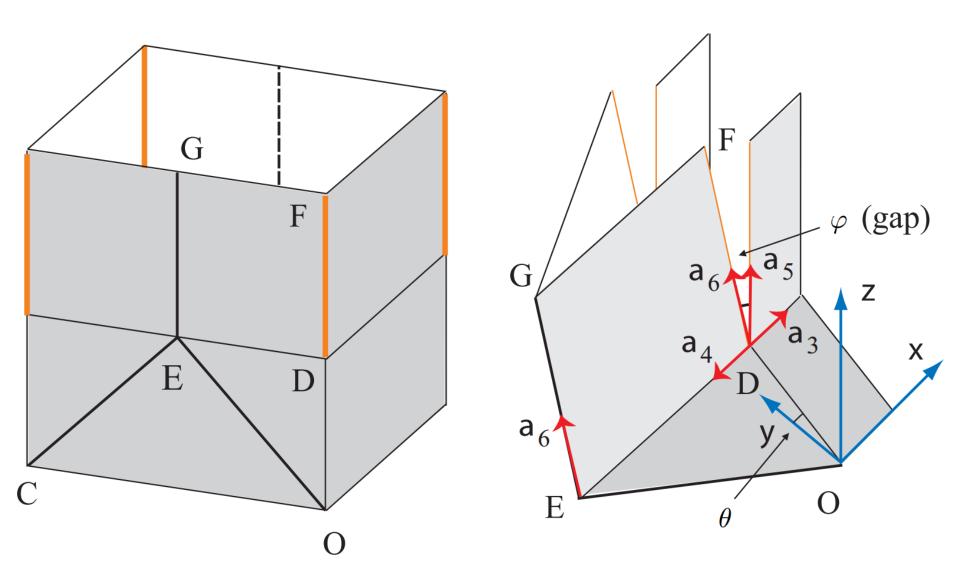


[You & Kuribayashi 2003]



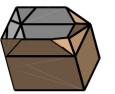


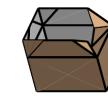


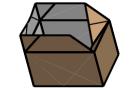


[Balkcom, Demaine, Demaine 2004]



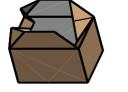






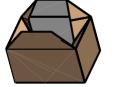












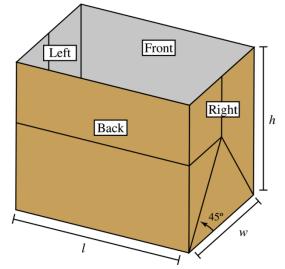










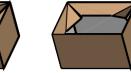


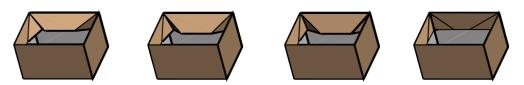






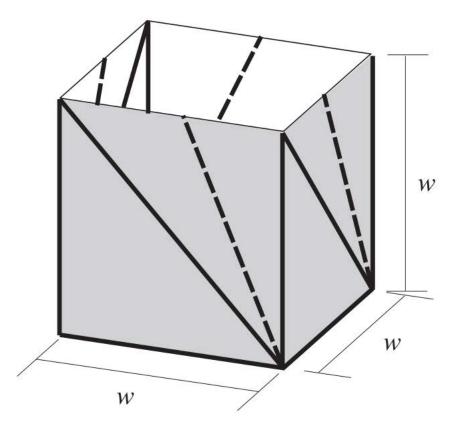


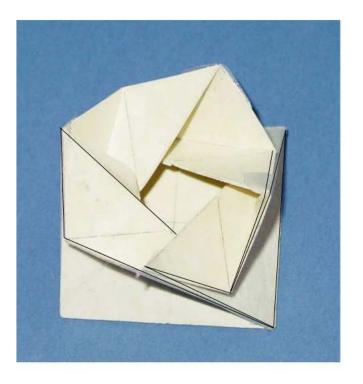




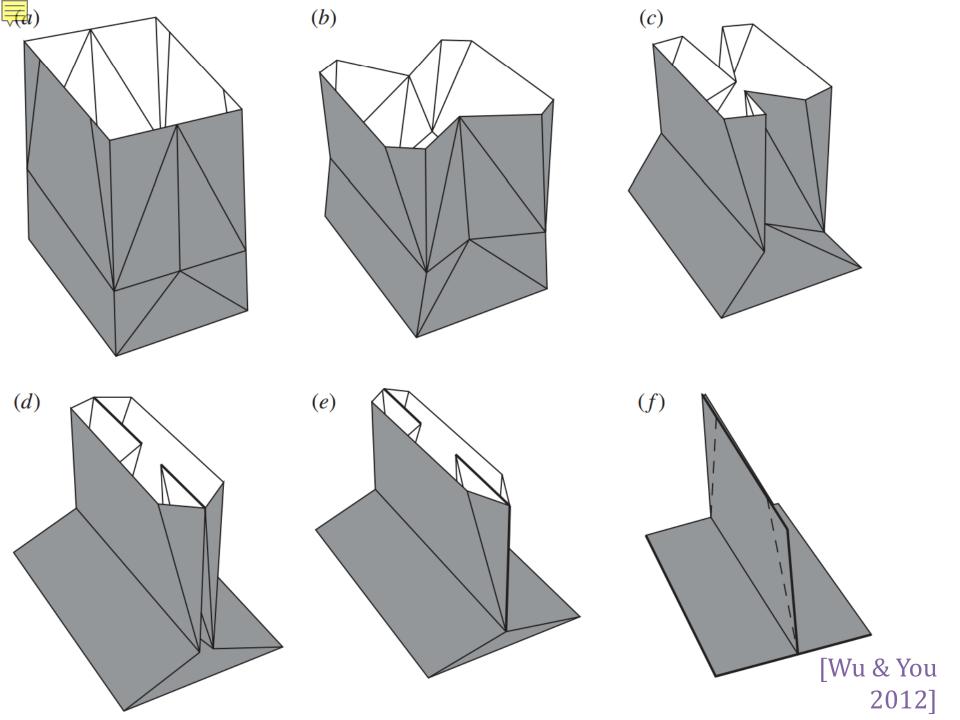
[Balkcom, Demaine, Demaine 2004]



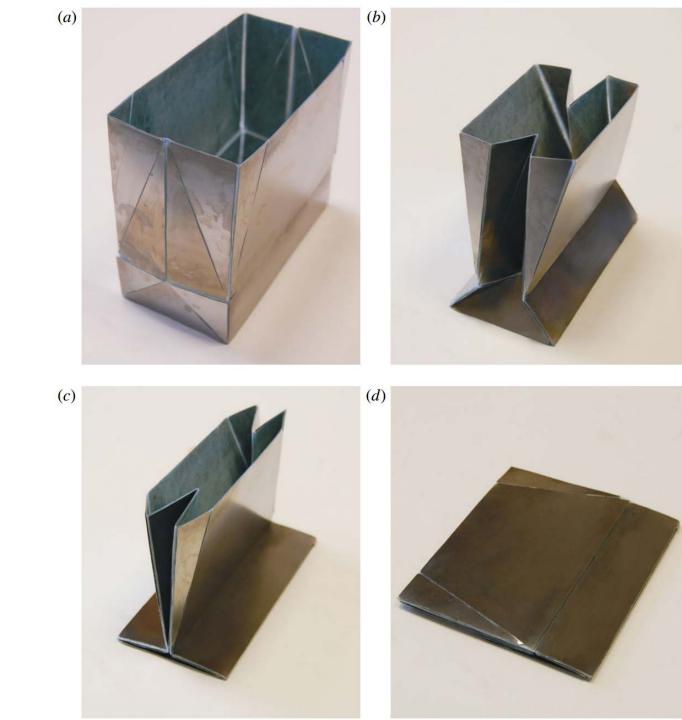




[Balkcom, Demaine, Demaine, Ochsendorf, You 2004]







[Wu & You 2012]

Has anyone considered origami patterns that use a subset of the folds to create a particular shape A, then use another subset to crease particular shape B? Ideally, the number of folds used in **both A and B is a significant** portion of the total folds.

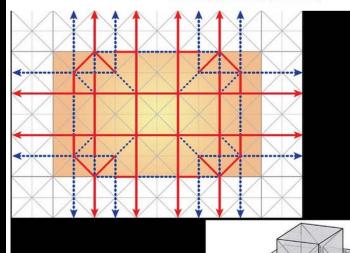
Lecture 7 Video [previous] [next] [completion form]

[+] Universal hinge patterns: box pleating, polycubes; orthogonal maze folding.

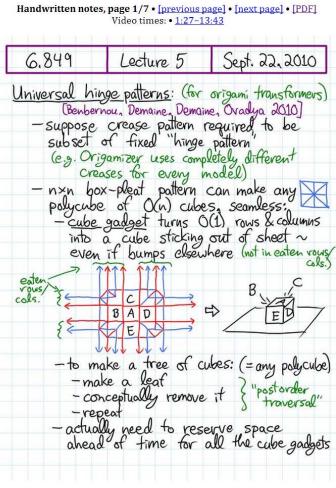
NP-hardness: introduction, reductions; simple foldability; crease pattern flat foldability; disk packing (for tree method).



Slides, page 2/20 • [previous page] • [next page] • [PDF] Video times: • 5:39-7:13 • 7:36-7:47 • 9:42-15:03



[Benbernou, Demaine, Demaine, Ovadya 2010]



Handwritten notes, page 1/7 • [previous page] • [next page] • [PDF]