

CADOps-Net: Jointly Learning CAD Operation Types and Steps from Boundary-Representations

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Motivation

The <u>parametric nature</u> of CAD models allows engineers and designers to iterate over the parameters of existing CAD models to <u>edit and adapt</u> them to <u>new contexts</u>.

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BUT

This is only possible if the final shape of the CAD model comes with its **<u>design history</u>**.

CAD construction history

CAD operation step

CAD operation type





CAD construction history

CAD operation step

CAD operation type





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CAD construction history

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CAD operation steps are <u>unordered</u> and the number of CAD steps in a B-Rep is <u>not known in</u> <u>advance.</u>



Input:

B-Rep, \mathcal{B} of f_1 , faces, e_1 , edges and N_c co-edges defined by:

- Face features: $\mathbf{F} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_f \times d_f}$
- Edge features: $\mathbf{E} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_e \times d_e}$
- Co-edge features: $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_c \times d_c}$

<u>Output:</u>

- \circ per-face CAD operation types: $\mathbf{T} = [\mathbf{t}_1; \mathbf{t}_2; \ldots; \mathbf{t}_{N_f}] \in \{0, 1\}^{N_f \times k_t}$
- \circ per-face CAD operation steps: $\mathbf{S} = [\mathbf{s}_1; \mathbf{s}_2; \dots; \mathbf{s}_{N_f}] \in \{0, 1\}^{N_f \times k_s}$

), 1 Number of CAD operation types

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. 1^: Number of CAD operation types
```

$\Psi(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{S}$

CAD operation step mapping: $\Psi: \mathbb{R}^{N_f \times d_f} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_e \times d_e} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_c \times d_c} \to \{0, 1\}^{N_f \times k_s}$

$\Phi: \mathbb{R}^{N_f \times d_f} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_e \times d_e} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_c \times d_c} \to \{0, 1\}^{N_f \times k_t}$ $\Phi(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{T}$

CAD operation type mapping:

Learn mappings Ξ, c and $\underline{C}, \underline{C}$ such that:

Problem Formulation

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CAD construction history recovery

Generative models

<u>SketchGraphs</u> [1]:

- Graph model with constraints as edges and primitives as nodes.
- Graph neural network architecture

CAD as a language [2]:

- Data serialization protocol to model the geometry and constraints
- Transformer + Pointer Net Backbone

[1] Seff, A., Ovadia, Y., Zhou, W., & Adams, R. P. (2020). Sketchgraphs: A large-scale dataset for modeling relational geometry in computer-aided design. arXiv preprint arXiv:2007.08506.

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Only consider 2D sketches not 3D CAD models

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<u>2D sketches:</u> SketchGraphs [1] and CAD as a language [2]

<u>DeepCAD</u> [3]:

- Models construction history as a language
- Transformer architecture
 <u>Fusion360</u> [4]:
- Models construction history as a Markov decision process
- Neurally guided search (reinforcement learning)
 <u>Zonegraph</u> [5] :
- Graph representation of B-Rep
- Nodes: solid regions formed by extending all B-Rep faces
- Edges: geometric adjacencies between nodes
- Graph neural network

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Sketch, extrusion, boolean operation only



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<u>UV-Net</u> [7]:

BRepNet [8]:

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• Focused on machining features • Hierarchical B-Rep graph shape representation • Graph convolutional network

• Extract UV-grids for curves and surfaces and faceadjacency graph from B-Reps • Couples image and graph convolutional neural networks

• Convolutional kernels with respect to oriented coedges • Neural network architecture designed to operate directly on B-rep data structures

^[6] Colligan, A. R., Robinson, T. T., Nolan, D. C., Hua, Y., & Cao, W. (2022). Hierarchical CADNet: Learning from B-Reps for Machining

^[7] Jayaraman, P. K., Sanghi, A., Lambourne, J. G., Willis, K. D., Davies, T., Shayani, H., & Morris, N. (2021). Uv-net: Learning from boundary representations. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 11703-11712). [8] Lambourne, J. G., Willis, K. D., Jayaraman, P. K., Sanghi, A., Meltzer, P., & Shayani, H. (2021). Brepnet: A topological message passing system for solid models. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 12773-12782).

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2D sketches:

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• ABC dataset [1] provides 1M + CAD models with sparse construction history provided in Onshape proprietary format.



[1] Koch, S., Matveev, A., Jiang, Z., Williams, F., Artemov, A., Burnaev, E., ... & Panozzo, D. (2019). Abc: A big cad model dataset for geometric deep learning. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 9601-9611).

- <u>ABC dataset [1], Onshape proprietary format.</u> \bigcirc
- Both MFCAD [2] and MFCAD++ [3] synthetic datasets contain B-Reps and Ο machining feature labels.



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- <u>ABC dataset [1]</u>, *Onshape proprietary format.*
- <u>MFCAD [2] and MFCAD++ [3] datasets</u>, synthetic. \bigcirc
- \circ Fusion360 dataset [4] contains 35k+ CAD models with their corresponding construction history. However most models are *relatively simple*.



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- <u>ABC dataset</u> [1], *Onshape proprietary format*.
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- <u>Fusion360 dataset</u> [4], *relatively simple models*. \bigcirc
- <u>CC3D dataset</u> [5] offers 50k+ pairs of industrial CAD models as triangular meshes and their corresponding 3D scans, but *without construction steps and B-Reps*.



[1] Koch, S., Matveev, A., Jiang, Z., Williams, F., Artemov, A., Burnaev, E., ... & Panozzo, D. (2019). Abc: A big cad model dataset for geometric deep learning. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 9601-9611).

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II Contributions

Contributions

- A neural network, **CADOps-Net**, to learn the segmentation of faces into CAD operation **types** and **steps** from **B-Reps**.
- **A joint learning** method within an end-to-end model.

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- **Novel dataset**, **CC3D-Ops**, with ~**37***k* B-Reps and corresponding per-face CAD operation type and step annotations.



op.step







Contributions

- A neural network, **CADOps-Net**, to learn the segmentation of faces into CAD operation **types** and **steps** from **B-Reps**.
- A **joint learning** method within an end-to-end model.
- **Novel dataset, CC3D-Ops**, with ~**37k** B-Reps and corresponding per-face CAD operation type and step annotations.
- Evaluation on two datasets and compared to recent SOTA methods.
- Possible downstream application: **CAD sketch recovery** from B-Reps.

III Proposed Approach



Extract face embeddings: \mathbf{F}^{Δ}



Predict per face operation step labels: ,1



Predict per face operation step labels:



Use Hungarian matching to identify the correspondance between the ground truth and prediction CAD step labels.

Aggregate face features to obtain step embeddings: $\mathbf{S}^\mathcal{A}$



 \mathcal{A} : Aggregation function

Concatenate face and step embeddings: $\mathbf{F}^{\Delta} \oplus \mathbf{S}^{\mathcal{A}}$



$\mathbf{F}^{\Delta} \oplus \mathbf{S}^{\mathcal{A}}$

Predict per face operation step labels:, 1





CADOps-Net





Network Output

CAD Operation Type: $\widehat{\mathbf{T}} \in [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}]^{N_f imes k_t}$



CAD Operation Step: $\widehat{\mathbf{S}} \in [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}]^{N_f imes k_s}$



- [0, 1]: Number of faces
-), 1] : Number of CAD operation types
- , **1** : Number of CAD operation types

IV Experimental Results

Qualitative Results on CC3D-Ops dataset



Qualitative Results on CC3D-Ops dataset



model.

Observations:

• Correctness of operation type predictions do not depend on the complexity of the

Qualitative Results on CC3D-Ops dataset



- - model.
- This does not appear to be the case for the operation step predictions.
- The operation step segmentation task is Ο more challenging as it relates to the construction history.

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 Correctness of operation type predictions do not depend on the complexity of the

Quantitative Results - SOTA Comparison

	Model	Operat	ion Type	Operation Step		
		mAcc	mIoU	mAcc	mArea	
0	CADNet [5]	88.9	67.9	-	-	
36	UV-Net [12]	92.3	72.4	-	-	
ion	BRepNet [17]	94.3	81.4	-	-	
Fus	Ours w/o JL ⁻	95.5	83.2	80.2	86.2	
	Ours w/ JL ⁺	95.9	84.2	82.5	86.0	
sde	CADNet [5]	57.5	26.9	-	-	
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C31	Ours w/o JL ⁻	76.0	43.0	48.4	50.7	
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Observations:

 The joint learning strategy provides small improvements for both the operation type and step predictions.

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ne joint learning strategy provides gnificant improvements for the peration step predictions on the nore complex CC3D-Ops dataset.

Quantitative Results



Quantitative Results





Quantitative Results





Possible downstream application: Sketch detection



Demonstrate the relevance of predicting both the operation type and step.

Possible downstream application: Sketch detection

- Demonstrate the relevance of predicting both the operation type and step.
- Propose a simple method to detect sketches on models made from extrusion only.

Limitations

Limitations

- There are **different valid methods** to construct the **same CAD model**.
- CADOps-Net sometimes make valid predictions that are labelled as incorrect.

V Conclusions

• **CADOps-Net**, a neural network that **jointly** learns the CAD operation **type** and **step** segmentation of **B-Rep** faces.

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- The **joint learning strategy** leads to
 - significantly better results for the CAD operation step segmentation,
 - state-of-the-art results on the CAD operation type segmentation task.

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 - state-of-the-art results on the CAD operation type segmentation task.
- **Recovery** of further useful information of the **construction history** such as **2D** sketches.
- CC3D-Ops dataset with B-Reps and operation type and step annotations.