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#### HM-3550: Morph Volume

## **Model Files**

This exercise uses the  $body_side.hm$  file, which can be found in the hm.zip file. Copy the file(s) from this directory to your working directory.

# Exercise: Changing the Shape of the B-pillar with the Help of Morph Volume

This exercise shows how to smoothly change the shape of a B-pillar via morph volumes.





B-Pillar before and after morphing

### Step 1: Load and review the model.

- 1. Start HyperMesh Desktop.
- 2. To open a model file, click *File* > *Open* > *Model* from the menu bar, or click **I** on the **Standard** toolbar.
- 3. In the **Open Model** dialog, open the body\_side.hm file. A model appears in the graphics area.

## Step 2: Create morph volumes.

- 1. To open the **Morph Volumes** panel, click **Morphing** > **Create** > **Morph Volumes** from the menu bar.
- 2. Set the creation method to *pick on screen*.

create	▼ pick on screen		
C update mvols			
C update edges			
⊂ split/combine	<ul> <li>shrink depth</li> </ul>		
C save/load		handle placement:	reject
C convert		<ul> <li>corners only</li> </ul>	
C parameters		auto-tangent	return



- 3. Set handle placement to *corners only*.
- 4. Select the *auto-tangent* check box.
- 5. On the **Standard Views** toolbar, click 💭.
- 6. Click the four red circles indicated in the image below to draw a window. HyperMesh creates a morph volume, which encloses the area.



Points for creating the morph volume

# Step 3: Split the morph volumes.

- 1. Go to the *split/combine* subpanel.
- 2. Set the **by nodes/by edge** toggle to **by edges**
- 3. Select an edge of the morph volume close to location 1 as indicated in the following image. A green colored cross moves to the location of the black dot.



Locations to split the morph volume



- 4. Click *split*. HyperMesh splits the morph volume into two.
- 5. Repeat steps 3.3 and 3.4, except select an edge of the morph volume close to location 2 as indicated in the previous image.

# Step 4: Change the profile of the b-pillar.

#### Method 1: Fixed value based

- 1. To open the **Morph** panel, click *Morphing* > *Morph* from the menu bar.
- 2. Go to the *move handles* subpanel.
- 3. Set the morphing method to *translate*.

• move handles	handles I4	▼ translate		morph
C alter dimensions				
C set biasing		▼ along xyz		undo
C set constraints		xval = 0.000		redo
C save shape		yval= 0.000		undo all
C apply shapes		z val = 0.000		redo all
C morph surfaces	use system for nodes	🜲 global system	options	return

- 4. Set the orientation selector to *along xyz*.
- 5. In the **y val**= field, enter 100.
- 6. Leave the **x val**= and **z val**= fields set to 0.
- 7. Press and hold *SHIFT*, then drag your mouse around the the eight handles indicated in the image below.



Select handles for morphing

8. Click *morph*.





9. To verify that the b-pillar is morphed, rotate the model.

10. To restore the model's original shape, click **undo**.

#### Method 2: Interactive graphic manipulator base

11. In the **move nodes** subpanel, set the morphing method to *interactive* and *manipulators*.

<ul> <li>move handles</li> <li>alter dimensions</li> </ul>		▼ interactive		
C set biasing		manipulator	single manipulator	undo rodo
C save shape		_ <b>=   =  </b> onencio giobai	♦ manip:active	undo all
C apply shapes C morph surfaces	_●constant rot	origin: node	options	redo all

- 12. Leave the other parameters and options set to their default values.
- 13. On the **Standard Views** toolbar, click **4**.
- 14. Press and hold *SHIFT*, then drag your mouse around the the eight handles indicated in the image below. A manipulator appears.





15. Optional: You can select another node as the **origin** to set the manipulator in a different position.



16. Zoom in and rotate close to the manipulator area.



17. To translate the nodes, click and drag, graphically, one of the three yellow arrows of the manipulator.





- 18. Click *undo.*
- 19. To rotate the nodes about the center of the manipulator, click and drag, graphically, one of the three yellow arcs of the manipulator.



- 20. Click **undo**.
- 21. To move the nodes in a plane, click and drag, graphically, one of the three yellow right angles of the manipulator.





- 22. Click undo.
- 23. To create more than one manipulator at a time, set the **single manipulator/multiple** toggle to **multiple**.

move handles	✓ handles I4	▼ interactive	🜲 🛛 real time	
C alter dimensions				
C set biasing		▼ manipulator	🜲 multiple new manip	undo
C set constraints		🜲 🌲 orient to global		redo
C save shape			🜲 manip:active	undo all
C apply shapes	🜲 🛛 constant rot.	origin:		redo all
C morph surfaces	True rotation	node 🚺	options	return

24. To create a new manipulator, click **new manip** and then graphically select one or more moving nodes.

Note: The different manipulators may have different selected entities and different parameters, and can be moved independently of one another.

- 25. To move a manipulator, click a manipulator or simply move your mouse over a manipulator. HyperMesh updates the panel to the parameters associated to that manipulator. You can change the parameters or the entities associated with them if you desire.
- 26. To make manipulators active or inactive, switch the **manip:active/manip:inactive** toggle. When active, the manipulators morph the model when you move them. When inactive, the manipulators will only change their own position and orientation when you move them.

move handles     ■	✓ handles I	▼ interactive	🜲 real time	
C alter dimensions				
C set biasing		<ul> <li>manipulator</li> </ul>	🜲 multiple new manip	undo
C set constraints		🜲 🌲 orient to global		redo
C save shape			manip:active	undo all
C apply shapes	🜲 🛛 constant rot. 🗌	origin:		redo all
C morph surfaces	True rotation	node 🔣	options	return

## Summary

In both methods, you morphed the b-pillar in a smooth fashion with minimum distortion to the elements.

