

**User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing** 

# Mutation Testing in Additive Manufacturing

Dr. Johannes Erbel





### Content



- Additive Manufacturing
- 2) Mutation Testing in Additive Manufacturing
- 3) Feasibility Study: Gcode Mutation Operators
- 4) Lessons Learned
- 5) Conclusion





### Foundations of 3D printing

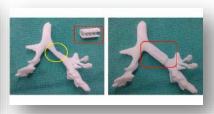
### Layer-wise Fabrication



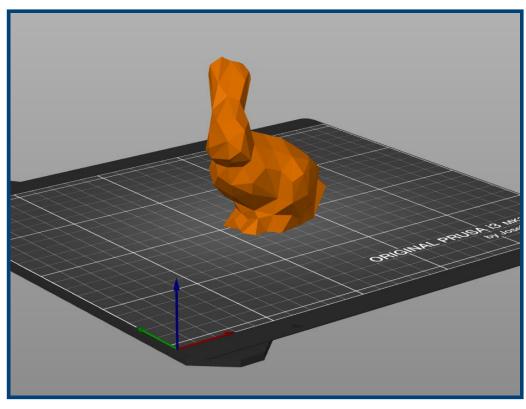
Hasbro, Toy Puzzle



AM Aircraft Hinge with 50% less weight (EADS)



Custom airway stent (U. Michigan)



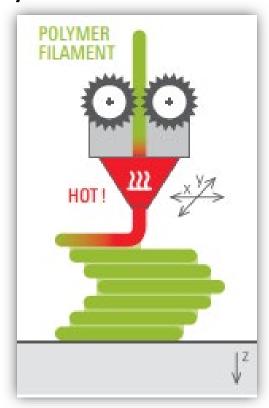
PrusaSlicer



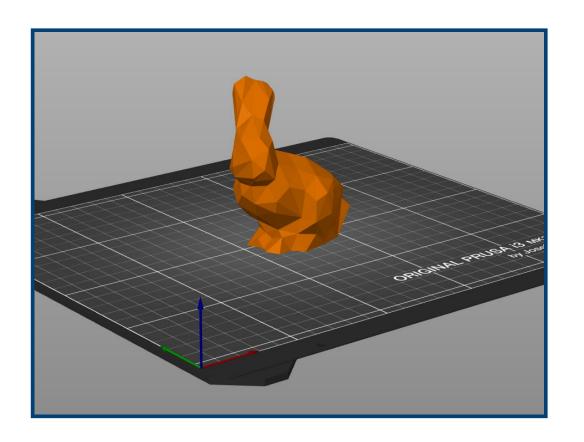


### Foundations of 3D printing

### Layer-wise Fabrication



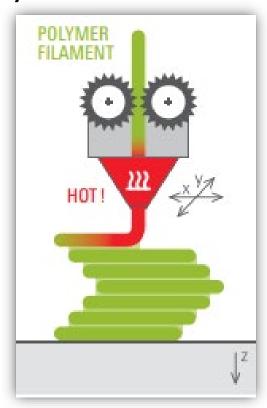
Formnext, AM Field Guide, Messe Frankfurt, 2021





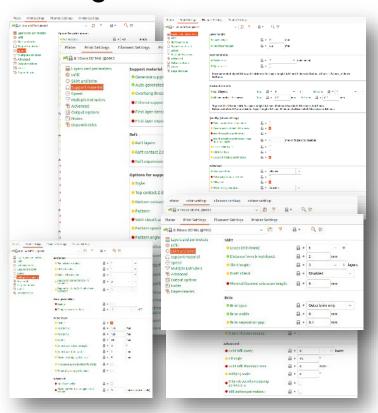
### Difficulties in AM

#### Layer-wise Fabrication



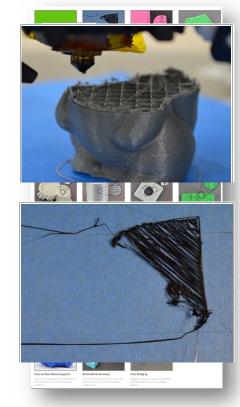
Formnext, AM Field Guide, Messe Frankfurt, 2021

### **Slicing and Instructions**



PrusaSlicer

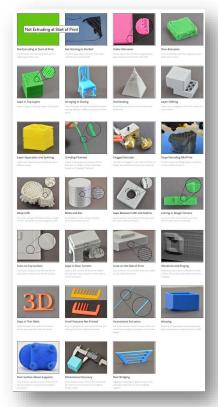
### **Huge Defect Variety**



Simplify3D



#### **Huge Defect Variety**

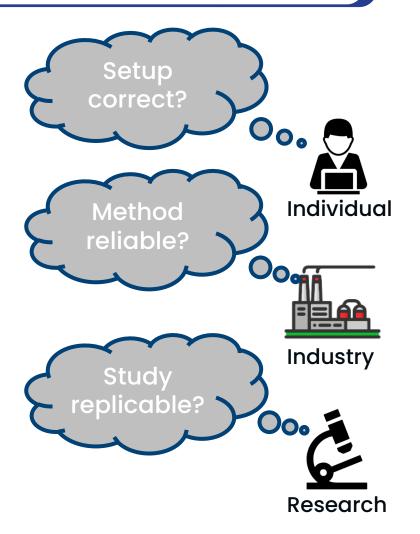


Simplify3D

#### **Defect Detection Methods**



Obico

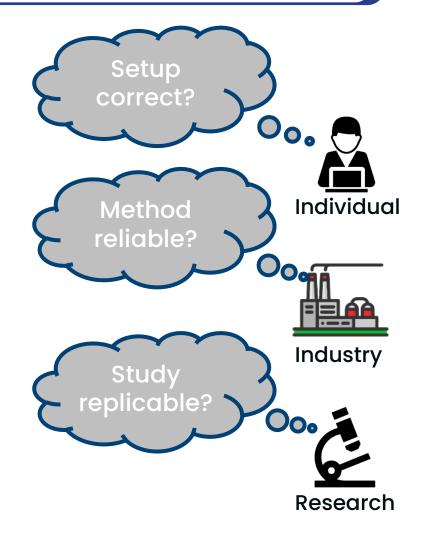




### Content

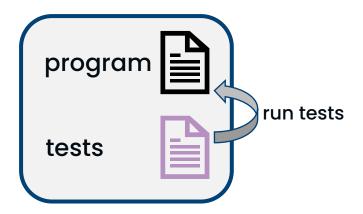


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# Mutation Testing in Software Engineering \*\*CAAT

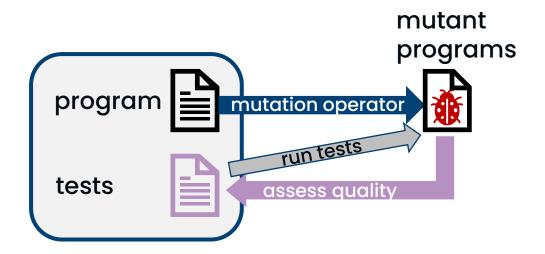


```
def bubbleSort(arr):
n = len(arr)
# optimize code, so if the array is already sorted, it doesn't need
# to go through the entire process
 swapped = False
# Traverse through all array elements
for i in range(n-1):
    # range(n) also work but outer loop will
    # repeat one time more than needed.
    # Last i elements are already in place
    for j in range(0, n-i-1):
        # traverse the array from 0 to n-i-1
        # Swap if the element found is greater
        # than the next element
        if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
            swapped = True
            arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
    if not swapped:
        # if we haven't needed to make a single swap, we
        # can just exit the main loop.
                                           program
         return
```

Bubblesort, geeksforgeeks



# Mutation Testing in Software Engineering \*\*CAAT



To what extent can my tests find bugs in my source code?

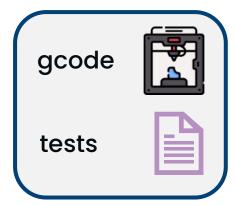
Adapted from Petrovic et al., 2021

```
def bubbleSort(arr):
n = len(arr)
# optimize code, so if the array is already sorted, it doesn't need
# to go through the entire process
swapped = False
                                                mutation
# Traverse through all array elements
for i in range(n+1):
                                                operator
    # range(n) also work but outer loop will
    # repeat one time more than needed.
    # Last i elements are already in place
    for j in range(0, n-i-1):
        # traverse the array from 0 to n-i-1
        # Swap if the element found is greater
        # than the next element
        if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
            swapped = True
            arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
                                         mutant
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        return
```

Bubblesort, geeksforgeeks







- One Instruction per Line
  - Comments
  - Movement
    - Feedrate (Speed)
    - Coordinates
    - Filament Extrusion
  - Misc
    - Temperature
    - Fan
    - Progress

#### ;TYPE:External perimeter

G1 F1200

G1 X81.41 Y81.41 E.53867

G1 X98.59 Y81.41 E.53867

G1 X98.59 Y98.59 E.53867

G1 X81.47 Y98.59 E.53678

M204 P1000

G1 X81.514 Y98.204 F9000

G1 E-2.24 F2700

;WIPE START

G1 F7200

G1 X81.461 Y96.03 E-.912

;WIPE\_END

G1 E-.048 F2700

G1 Z.4 F720

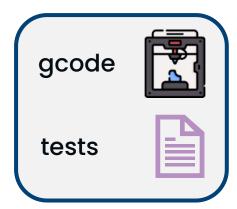
object perimeter



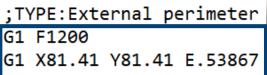
3D printer images from: www.freepik.com







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G1 X98.59 Y81.41 E.53867

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M204 P1000

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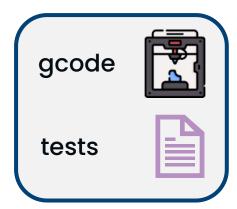
object perimeter

> 1200 mm/s

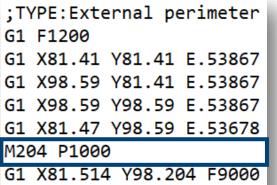








- One Instruction per Line
  - Comments
  - Movement
    - Feedrate (Speed)
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    - Filament Extrusion
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    - Progress



G1 X81.514 Y98.204 F9000 G1 E-2.24 F2700 ;WIPE\_START G1 F7200

G1 X81.461 Y96.03 E-.912 ;WIPE END

G1 E-.048 F2700

G1 Z.4 F720

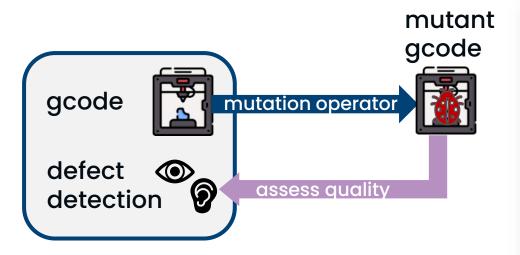


1200 mm/s

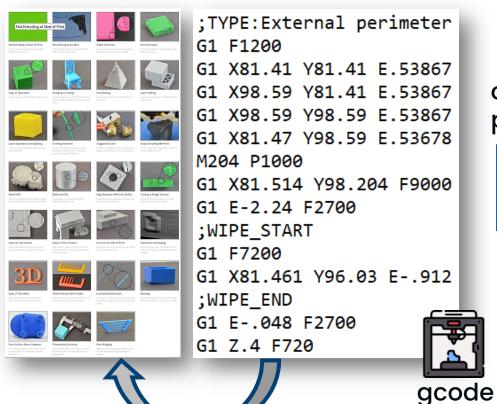


gcode





To what extent can mutation operators imitate print defects to evaluate defect detection methods?

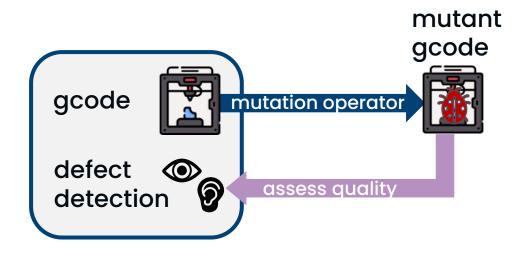


object perimeter

> 1200 mm/s

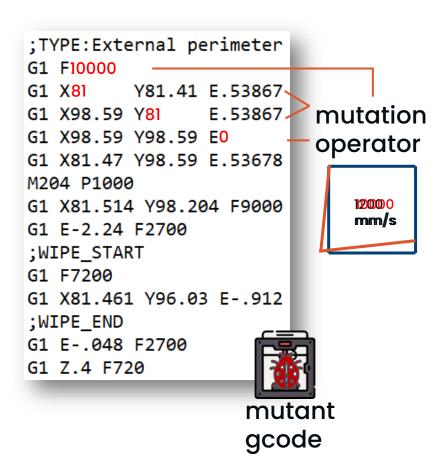




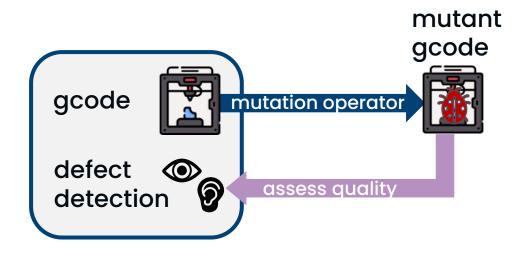


**Control severity** 

Instruction Wise

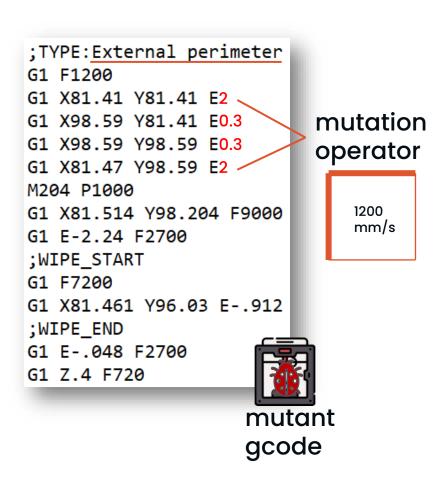




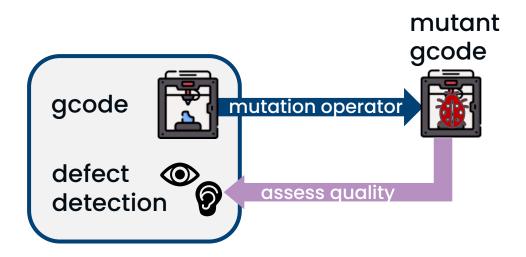


**Control severity** 

- Instruction Wise
- Feature Wise

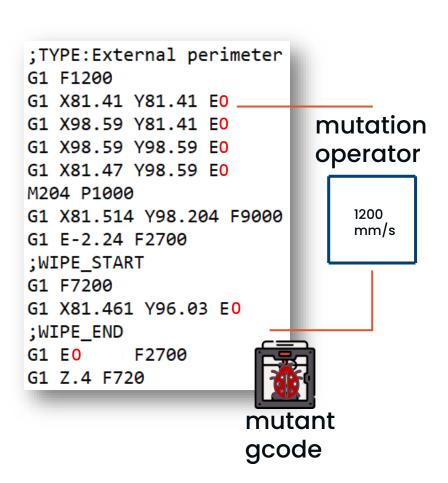






**Control severity** 

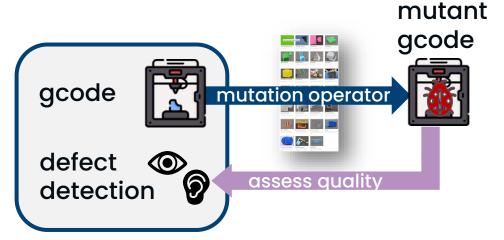
- Instruction Wise
- Feature Wise
- Layer Wise



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JIC/Geronhycopm



### **Under Extrusion**



#### **Under Extrusion**

Printer extrudes less plastic

#### Reason

- Clogged Nozzle
- Wrong slicer configuration

#### Approach

- Mutate extrusion parameter
  - 1. Constant layerwise reduction
  - 2. Increasing reduction layerwise





# Not Sticking to Bed



#### Not Sticking to Bed

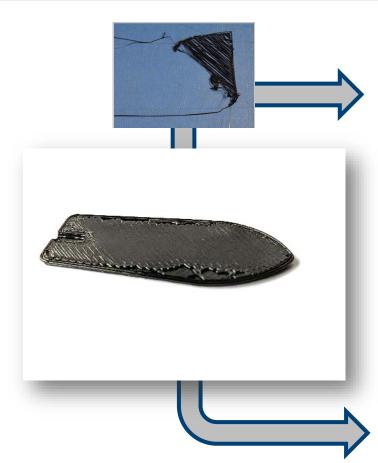
- Print does not stick
- Quickly fails

#### Reason

- Dirty print bed
- Speed to high
- Temperature issues
- Nozzle to high

#### **Approach**

- Mutate speed, temperature, height
- Start with layer 2









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### **Lessons Learned**



- Real problems reproducible by gcode mutants
  - Depending on operator near same results
- Mutations are time consuming
  - First-layer quicker than mid-layer
- First-layer rather severe defects
  - Leave first two layers intact
- Defect masking
  - Small deviations quickly lead to larger faults







### Conclusion

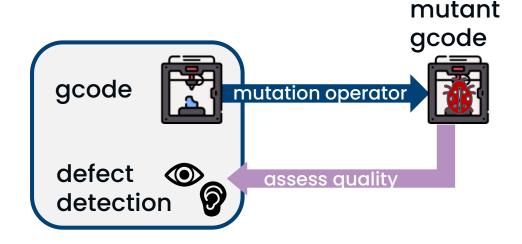


#### **Mutation operators**

- Can be applied to gcode
- Can partially imitate print defects
- May serve as benchmark for defect detection
- Non intrusive and repeatable

#### **Future work**

- 1. Quantitative evaluation
  - Different prints
  - Different printers
  - Comprehensive mutant mapping
- 2. Further analysis
  - Mutant injection points
  - Mutant dependencies



To what extent can mutation operators imitate print defects to evaluate defect detection methods?



# Thank you for your attention!



# Backup

# Warping



#### Warping

- Curled corners
- High temperature prints

#### Reason

Plastic shrinks when cooled

#### **Approach**

- Layer injection
- Repeat perimeter movement
- Turn on fan
- Turn heatbed off

