

A close-up photograph of a brown sloth holding two halves of an orange in its paws. The sloth's face is visible in the background, looking directly at the camera. The orange is being held in front of its mouth, and a small amount of juice is dripping from the bottom of the fruit. The background is dark and out of focus.

CSC2549 Physics-Based Animation

Paddington I Frame Store

Reminders

Assignment #1 Marks Released (Avg: 96%)

Assignment #3 is live and is due on October 18th

<https://github.com/dilevin/CSC2549-a3-finite-elements-3d>

Assignment #4 (Cloth Simulation) coming soon.

Graphics Reading Group

Seminar Room in BA5166 (Dynamic Graphics Project)

Wednesdays 11am

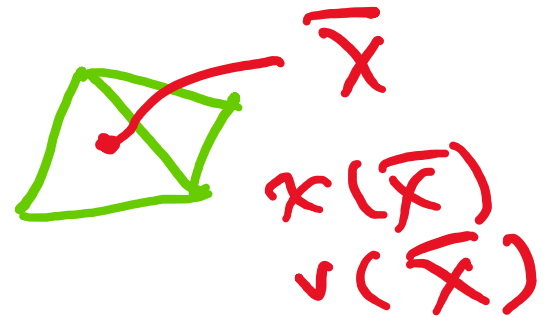
$$N(\bar{x}) = (\lambda_0(\bar{x})I, \lambda_1(\bar{x})I, \lambda_2I, \lambda_3(x)I)$$

$$I \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}, \text{ identity}$$

$$N \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 12}$$

$$x \in \bar{x}) = N(\bar{x}) q, \quad q =$$

$$v(\bar{x}) = \frac{d}{dt} x = N(\bar{x}) \dot{q}$$



$$q = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Potential Energy

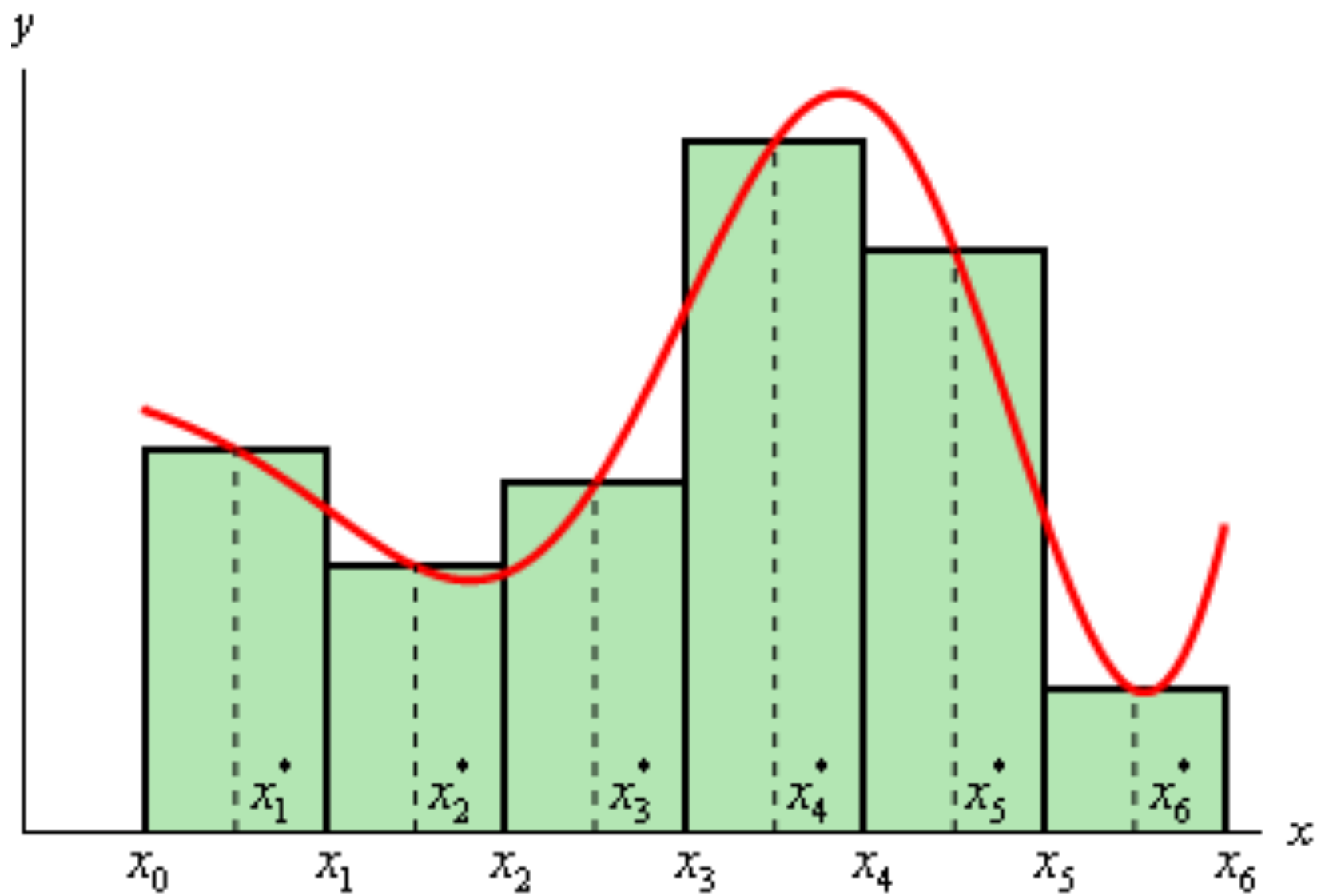
Neo-hookean material model measures "strain energy density" as a function of the deformation gradient

Strain Energy Density is the strain energy *per unit volume*

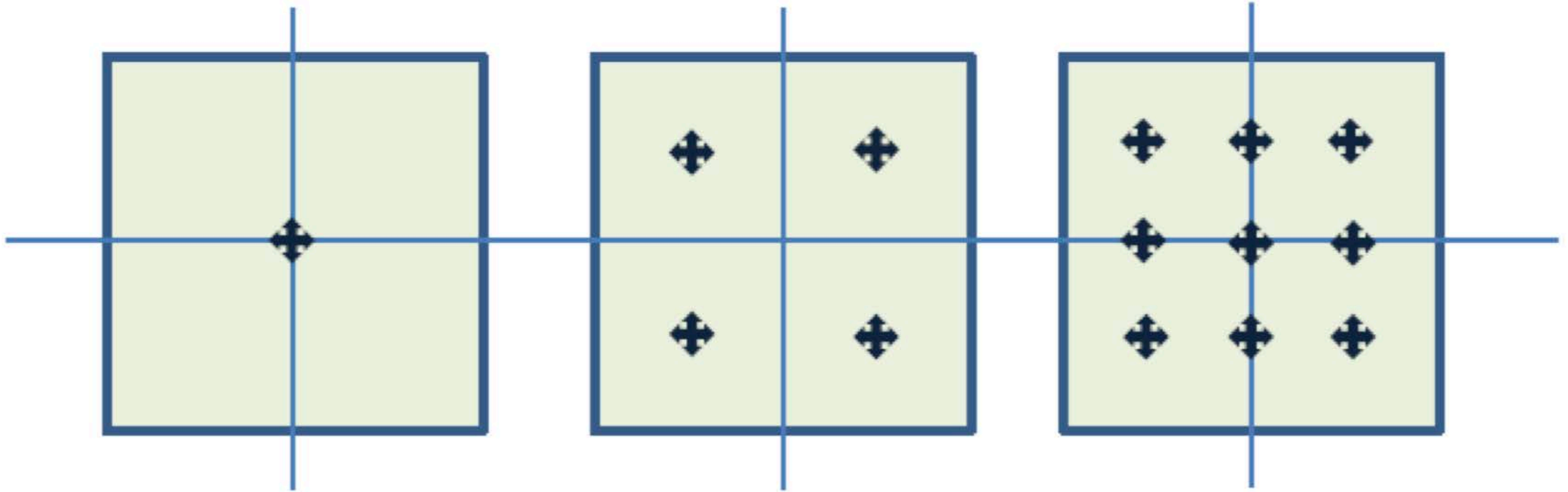
We need to integrate to get the actual potential energy

$$\begin{aligned} &NH(F(\bar{x})) \rightarrow E \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\int_{\text{Tetrahedron}} \psi(F(\bar{x})) d\bar{x} = U = \text{potential energy} \end{aligned}$$

Quadrature



Quadrature



Quadrature

$$\int F(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} = \sum_{i=0}^n F(\bar{x}_i) \bar{w}_i$$

\bar{x}_i quadrature point

\bar{w}_i weight

QR $F(\bar{x}_{\text{ANYWHERE}})$ volume (tetrahedra)

Potential Energy

$$V_{\text{Tet}} = 4 (F(\bar{\gamma}_{\text{ANY}})) \text{ vol}(\text{tetrahedra})$$

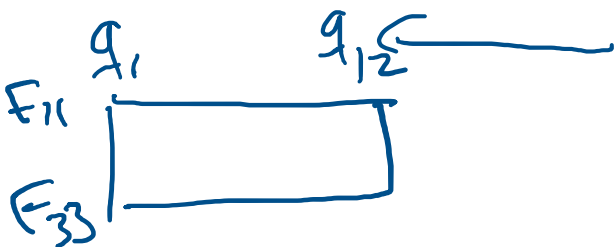
Forces

$$\text{force} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = - \frac{\partial V(F(q))}{\partial q} \quad \text{vol}(t, t)$$

$$\text{forces} = \frac{\partial F^T}{\partial q} \frac{\partial V}{\partial F} \quad \text{vol}(t, t)$$

$$F \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

$$F = [F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ \dots \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33}]$$



B^T

The Stiffness Matrix

$$K = - B^T \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial F^2} B \text{ vol (tet)}$$

Assemble F , K and do things

Equations of Motion for 3D Finite Elements

$$M \ddot{q} = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q} \quad , \quad V \in \mathbb{R} \quad , \quad q \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Implicit Euler

Linearly Implicit Euler

$$(M - \Delta t F) \dot{q}^{t+1} = M \dot{q}^t + \Delta t F(q^t)$$

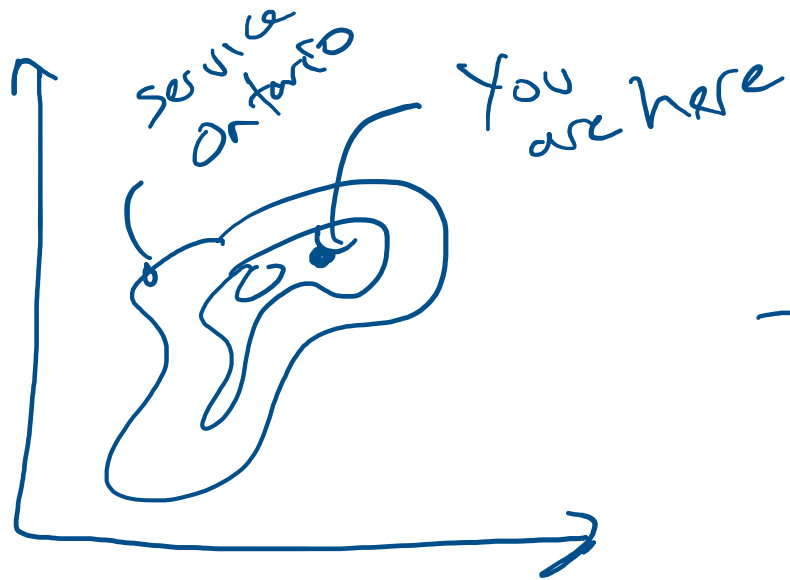
Fully Implicit Euler

$$M \ddot{q} = F(q^{t+1})$$

$$M \dot{q}^{t+1} - M \dot{q}^t + \Delta t F(q^t + \Delta t \dot{q}^{t+1}) = 0$$

Backward Euler using Optimization

$$\dot{q}^{t+1} = \underset{v}{\operatorname{argmin}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (v - \dot{q}^t)^T M (v - \dot{q}^t) + V(q^t + \Delta t v)}_{E(\dot{q}^{t+1})}$$



$$\dot{q}^{t+1} = \dot{q}^t + \Delta V$$

$$\Delta V^* = \underset{\Delta V}{\operatorname{argmin}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \Delta V^T \underset{\substack{\text{Hessian}}}{H} \Delta V + \Delta V^T \underset{\substack{\text{gradient}}}{g}$$

$$\Delta V^* = -H^{-1}g \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{q}_{(k)}^{t+1} = \dot{q}_{(k-1)}^{t+1} + \Delta V \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{q}_{(k)}^{t+1} = \dot{q}^t + \Delta^k \dot{q}_{(k)}^{t+1} \quad (3)$$

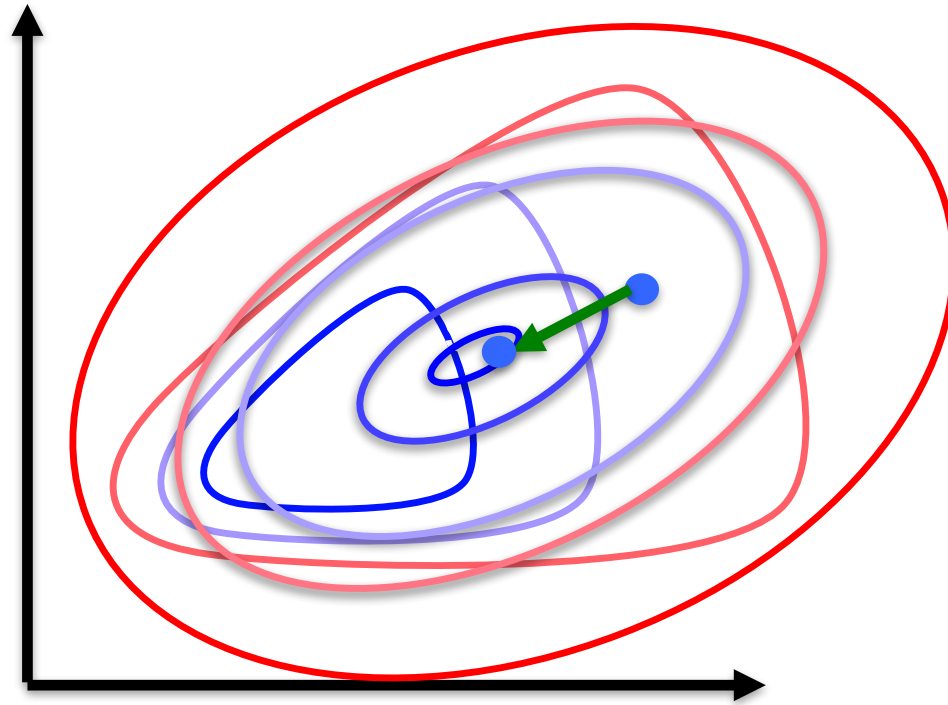
$$g = M \dot{q}_{(k)}^{t+1} - M \dot{q}^t + \Delta t \frac{\partial V}{\partial q} \Big|_{q_{(k)}^{t+1}}$$

$$H = M + \Delta t^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial q^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{L(M - \Delta t^2 K)} \Big|_{q_{(k)}^{t+1}}$$

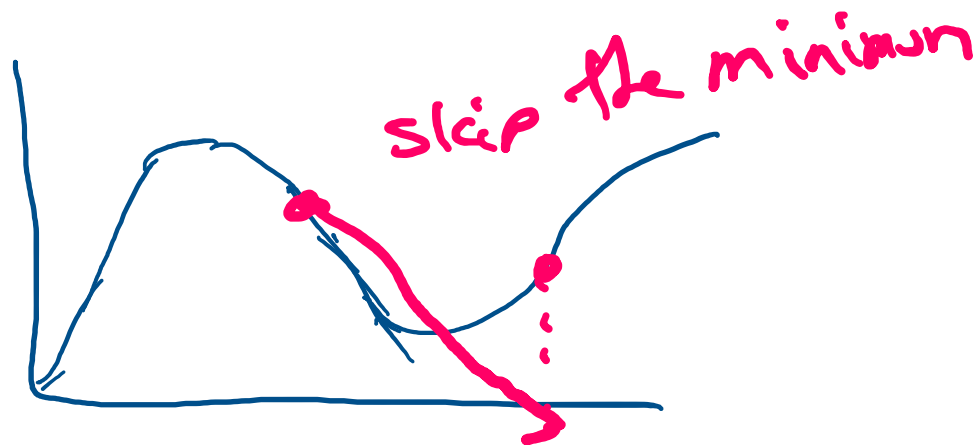
$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \dot{q}^{t+1}}(q^t + \Delta t (\dot{q}^t + \Delta V^{(k)})) = \Delta t \frac{\partial V}{\partial q}(q^t + \Delta t (\dot{q}^t + \Delta V^{(k)}))$$

Newton's Method



Newton's Method

$$\dot{q}^{t+1} = \dot{q}^{t(k)} + \Delta V$$

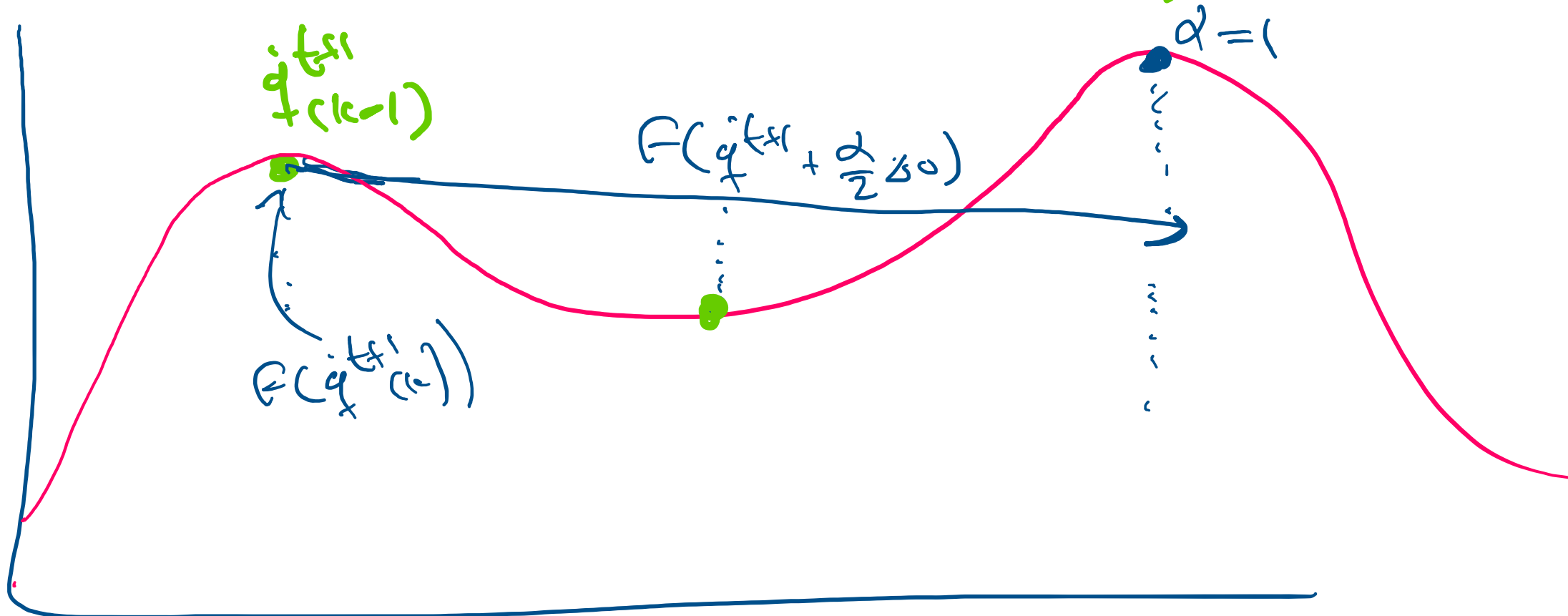


$$\dot{q}^{t+1} = \dot{q}^{t(k)} + \frac{\alpha \Delta V}{L} \text{ step size}$$

LINE SEARCH

Backtracking Line Search

$$1.) F(\dot{q}_{t(k)} + \alpha \Delta V) < F(\dot{q}_{t(k)})$$



Sufficient decrease: $F(\dot{q}_{t+1} + \alpha \Delta V) < F(\dot{q}_{t(k)}) + \frac{\beta \alpha^2 \Delta V}{1e-8}$

Newton's Method /w Line Search

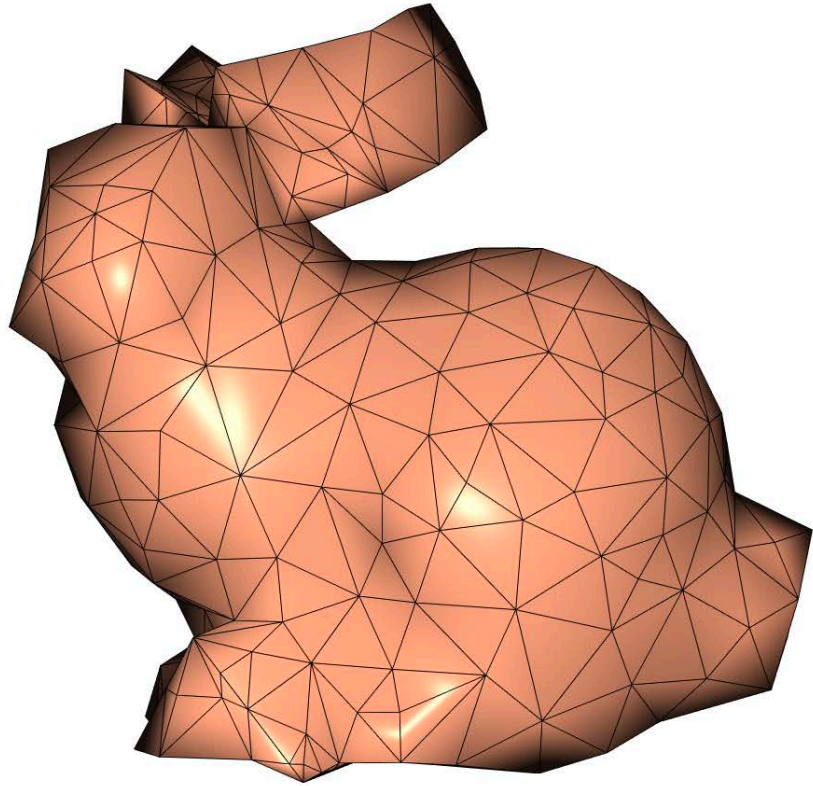
$$\Delta V = -H^{-1}g$$

α using line search

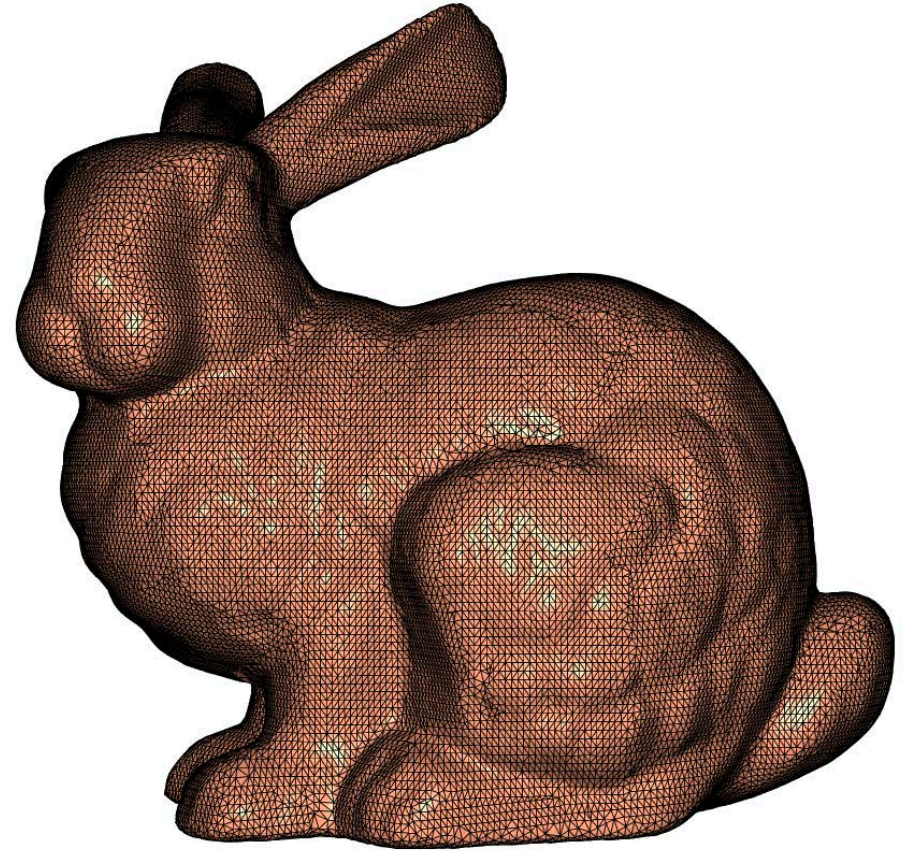
$$\dot{q}_{t(k)}^{t+1} = \dot{q}_{t(k-1)}^{t+1} + \alpha \Delta V$$

$$q_{t(k)}^{t+1} = q_t^t + \Delta t \dot{q}_{t(k)}^{t+1}$$

Skinning Simulations



Simulation Tetrahedral Mesh



Visualization Triangle Mesh

Skinning Simulations

$$W_{\text{cell}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & q \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} q$$

