Simulating Fluid Motion using Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics

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Abstract

Realistic simulation of fluids is an important tool with a wide variety of applications such as within the Aerospace industry to model fluid based phenomena of spacecraft parts and within the computer games industry for authentic graphics. In this paper, I explore a method for simulating fluids known as Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) in order to better understand the mathematical theory behind Computational Fluid Dynamic methods and their implementation in an appropriate programming language, C++.

Contents

1 Introduction

The field of simulation is one with many applications in all industries, with much overlap between Mathematics, Physics and Computer Science due to its predictable behaviour. One such application is Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), or in other words predicting the movement of fluids, which will be the focus for this project.

Simulating fluids involves observation of fluid phenomena such as wind, weather, ocean waves, waves induced by ships or simply pouring a glass of water. Such phenomena may seem extremely trivial at first glance, but in reality involve an extremely deep understanding of physical, mathematical and algorithmic methods.

1.1 Motivation

1.2 Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics

Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) stands out as a Lagrangian (particle-based) approach to fluid simulation, offering a dynamic method for modeling complex fluid behavior. Developed from the work of Lucy [1] and Gingold and Monaghan [2] in astrophysics, its transformative potential was further realized in interactive liquid simulation and rendering, thanks to the efforts of Müller *et al.* [3].

In SPH, the spatial domain is discretized into particles, each embodying various fluid properties like mass, density, and velocity. Throughout the simulation, these particles dynamically interact, forming a fluid-like continuum. Notably, the field quantities characterizing the fluid, such as pressure or velocity, can be precisely evaluated at any point in space by leveraging the overlapping influence spheres of individual particles. This intrinsic adaptability and precision make SPH a compelling choice for simulating fluid phenomena across a spectrum of scales and applications.

1.3 Outline and Structure

I plan to code a small semi-realistic animation of an incompressible liquid in the programming language C++. This will initially involve researching SPH techniques, how they incorporate liquid phenomena and how these phenomena can be described mathematically to come up with a Theoretical model. I will then implement each section of the theoretical model in C++, test its efficacy and possibly look into optimisation techniques as required.

1.4 Skills and Intentions

2 Research Review

3 Theoretical model

4 Development and Testing

5 Conclusion and Final Remarks

References

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