

Advanced Cloth Simulation Using C++ and OpenGL

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Demo

Overview

- The project implementation can be explained in 2 steps:
 1. Simulating Cloth
 2. Rendering Scene

Simulating Cloth

- Mass-spring systems provide a simple yet practical method for simulating cloths
- However, obtaining realistic material behaviors typically requires constitutive parameters that result in numerically stiff systems.
- Explicit time integration methods are fast but when applied to these stiff systems they have stability problems and are prone to failure

Simulating Cloth

- Traditional methods for implicit integration remain stable but require solving large systems of equations.
- The high cost of solving these systems of equations limits their utility for real-time applications.

Simulating Cloth

- However, the following research paper proposes a fast implicit solver for standard mass-spring systems with spring forces governed by Hooke's law

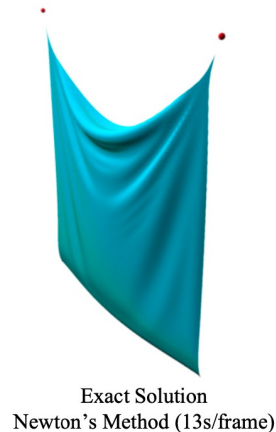
Fast Simulation of Mass-Spring Systems

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Simulating Cloth

- **Main idea:** The implicit Euler method can be expressed as an energy minimization problem. This minimization problem, then, can be solved using block coordinate descent method

Simulating Cloth

- The equation (a discretized version of Newton's second law $F = Ma$)

$$\mathbf{q}_{n+1} - 2\mathbf{q}_n + \mathbf{q}_{n-1} = h^2 \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}_{n+1})$$

\mathbf{q}_{n-1} : Vertices in the previous time step

\mathbf{q}_n : Vertices in the current time step

\mathbf{q}_{n+1} : Vertices in the next time step

h : Time step

$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}_{n+1})$: Forces acting on the vertices in the next time step

\mathbf{M}^{-1} : Inverse Mass Matrix

Simulating Cloth

Is turned into an optimization problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{3m}, \mathbf{d} \in U} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^\top (\mathbf{M} + h^2 \mathbf{L}) \mathbf{x} - h^2 \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{J} \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{b}$$

The value of \mathbf{x} that will minimize the above equation is the vertices in the next time step

Simulating Cloth

- Differentiating the equation and equating it to zero results in the final equation to be implemented:

$$(M + h^2 L) \cdot X = h^2 \cdot J^T d - b$$

This linear equation will be solved using the technique Block Coordinate Descent (explained in the paper)

Rendering Scene

- The project features:
 - Physically-Based Rendering (PBR):
 - PBR simulates the way light interacts with surfaces, providing a more realistic and dynamic range of visual effects.
 - Used for rendering direct lighting and radiance, PBR enhances the realism of the cloth texture and its interaction with light.

Rendering Scene

- Image-Based Lighting (IBL):
 - IBL is a technique that uses images to create realistic lighting effects, particularly for indirect light sources
 - Implements indirect lighting and irradiance, adding depth and richness to the scene, especially in shadows and reflections

Rendering Scene

- HDR Skybox:
 - An HDR (High Dynamic Range) Skybox creates a more lifelike and vibrant background, offering a broader range of light and color intensities.
 - The HDR Skybox contributes to the overall lighting and ambiance of the scene, affecting how the cloth appears in different environmental settings.

Rendering Scene

- Fog Rendering:
 - Utilizes a simple exponential function to simulate fog, adding a layer of atmospheric depth to the scene
 - Fog rendering enhances the sense of realism and scale, particularly in large or outdoor scenes

Resources

- **Fast Simulation of Mass-Spring Systems:** <http://graphics.berkeley.edu/papers/Liu-FSM-2013-11/Liu-FSM-2013-11.pdf>
- **3D Models:** <https://www.cgtrader.com>
- **PBR Materials:** <https://freepbr.com/c/base-metals/>
- **HDR Skybox:** <https://polyhaven.com/hdris/skies>

Questions ?

Thank You