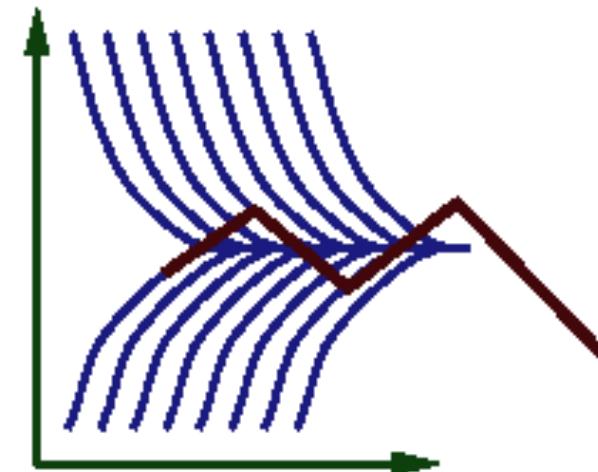
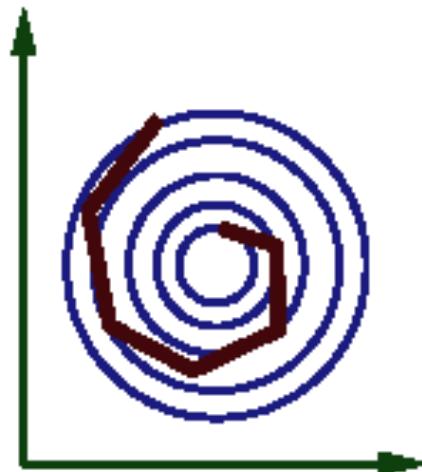




Solving the Equations of Motion

- Forward (explicit) Euler integration
 - $x(t+\Delta t) \leftarrow x(t) + \Delta t v(t)$
 - $v(t+\Delta t) \leftarrow v(t) + \Delta t f(x(t), v(t), t) / m$
- Problem:
 - Accuracy decreases as Δt gets bigger



Hodgins

Solving the Equations of Motion



Explicit Euler step

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_n, y_n)$$

Implicit Euler step

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$$

Why are these methods called like this?

→ solve (nonlinear) equation(s)!



Solving the Equations of Motion

Explicit Euler step

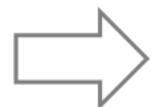
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_n, y_n)$$

Implicit Euler step

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$$

Why are these methods called like this?

- **Explicit:** all quantities are known (*given explicitly*)
- **Implicit:** y_{n+1} is unknown (*given implicitly*)
- Stability conditions for Euler
 - Explicit $y_n = (1+h\lambda)^n y_0 < \infty \Leftrightarrow |1+h\lambda| < 1$
 - Implicit $y_n = (1-h\lambda)^{-n} y_0 < \infty \Leftrightarrow |1-h\lambda|^{-1} < 1$



Implicit Euler is stable for all $h > 0$!

More Complex Particle Systems



Particle System Forces

- Gravity
 - Force due to gravitational pull (of earth)
 - g = acceleration due to gravity (m/s^2)

$$f_g = mg$$



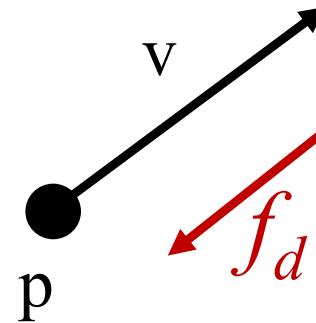
$$g = (0, -9.80665, 0)$$



Particle System Forces

- Drag
 - Force due to resistance of medium
 - k_{drag} = drag coefficient (kg/s)

$$f_d = -k_{drag}v$$



- Air resistance sometimes taken as proportional to v^2

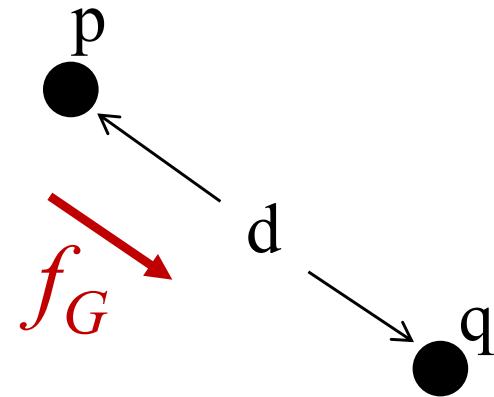


Particle System Forces

- Gravitational pull of other particles
 - Newton's universal law of gravitation

$$f_G = G \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{d^2}$$

$$G = 6.67428 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$$



Examples: Fountain, Gravity



Spring-Mass Models



Particle System Forces

- Springs
 - Hooke's law

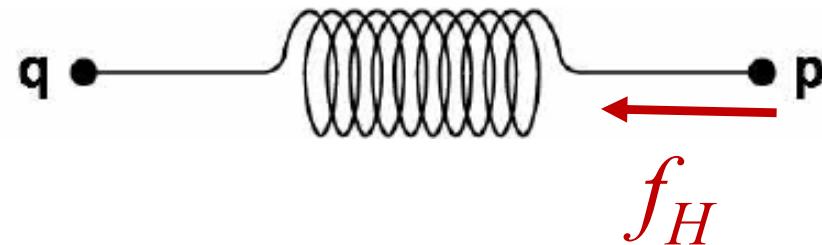
$$f_H(p) = k_s(d(p, q) - s) D$$

$$D = (q - p) / \|q - p\|$$

$$d(p, q) = \|q - p\|$$

s = resting length

k_s = spring coefficient



Binary, n -ary Forces

Much more interesting behaviors to be had from particles that interact

Simplest: binary forces, e.g. springs

$$\vec{f}_i(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j) = -k_s(\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\| - r_{ij}) \frac{\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j}{\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|}$$

Nice example project with mass-spring systems:

- <https://vimeo.com/73188339>

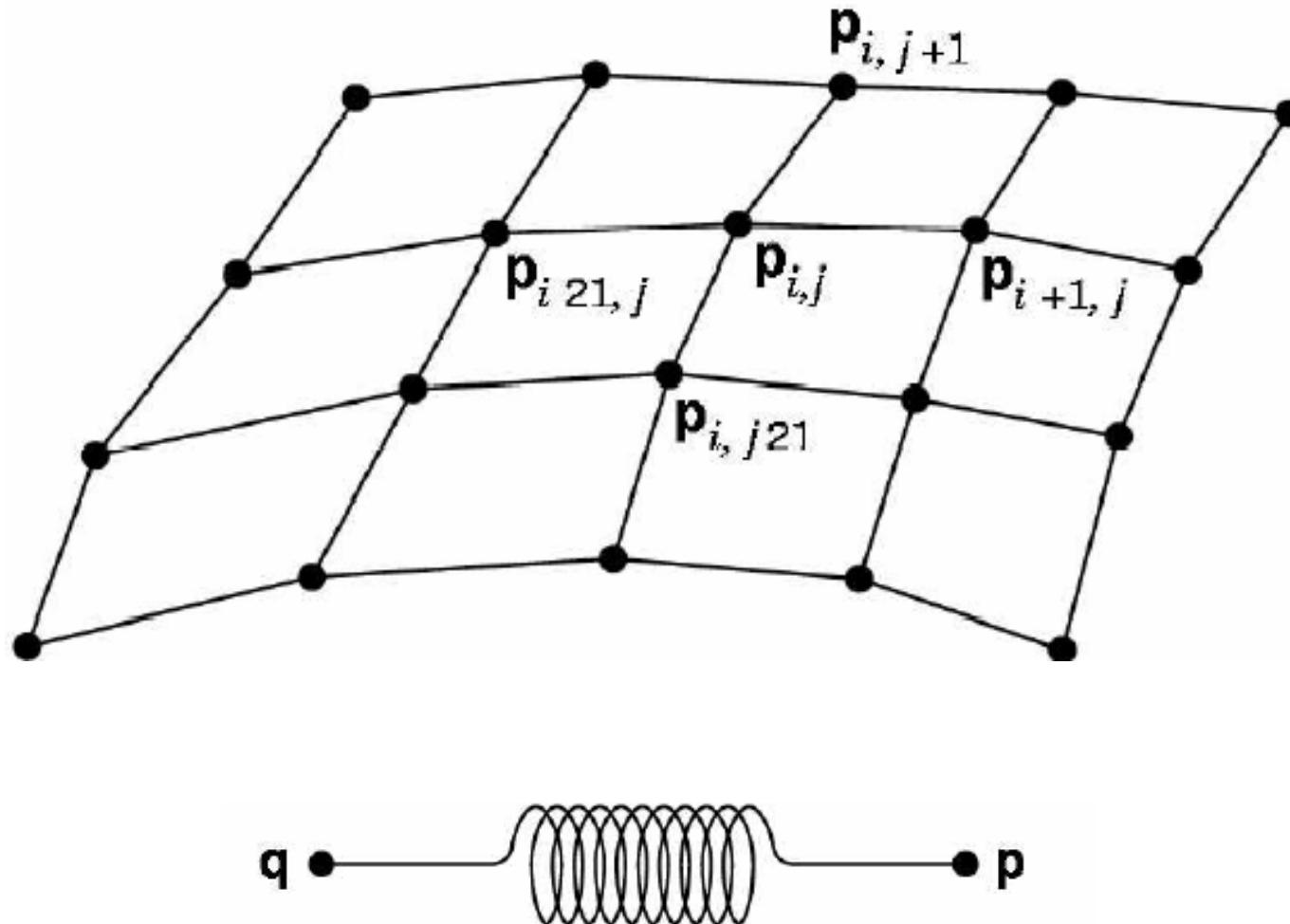
More sophisticated models for deformable things use forces relating 3 or more particles

Examples: Rope



Particle System Forces

- Spring-mass mesh



Hodgins

Solving Spring-Mass Systems

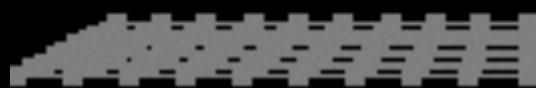
- Can be set up as an Euler integration
- \mathbf{f}_0 accumulates the spring forces, \mathbf{M}^{-1} is a matrix of the masses at each point
- $\Delta\mathbf{x}$, $\Delta\mathbf{v}$ describe the discretized position and velocity update

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta\mathbf{x} \\ \Delta\mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} = h \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_0 \\ \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{f}_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Compare with implicit form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta\mathbf{x} \\ \Delta\mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} = h \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_0 + \Delta\mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0 + \Delta\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}_0 + \Delta\mathbf{v}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Examples: Cloth, Flag

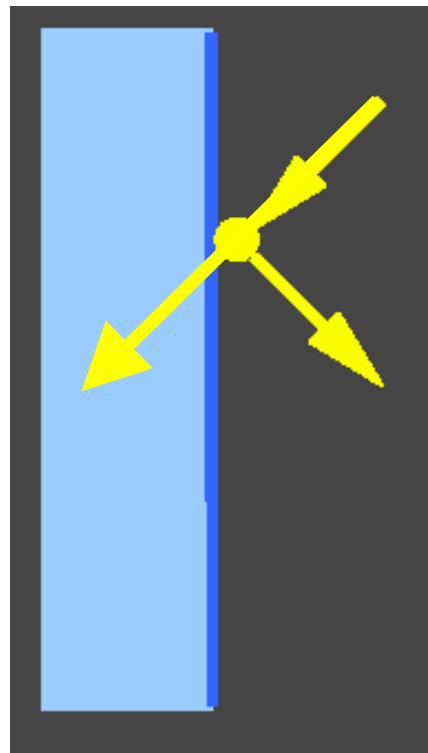


Collision



Particle System Forces

- Collisions
 - Collision detection
 - Collision response

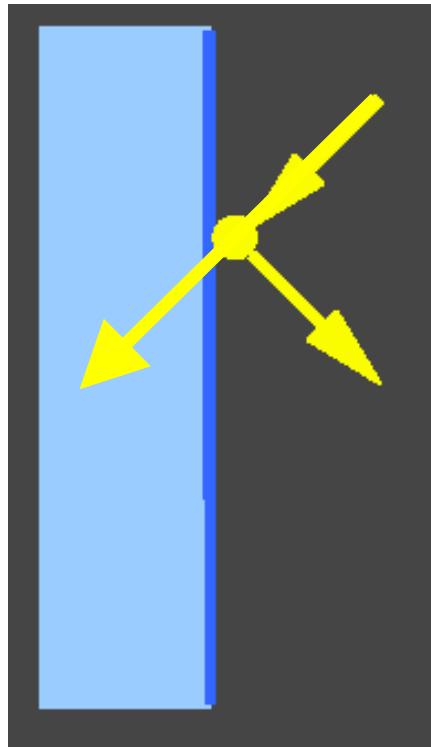


Witkin



Particle System Forces

- Collision detection
 - Intersect ray with scene
 - Compute up to Δt at time of first collision, and then continue from there

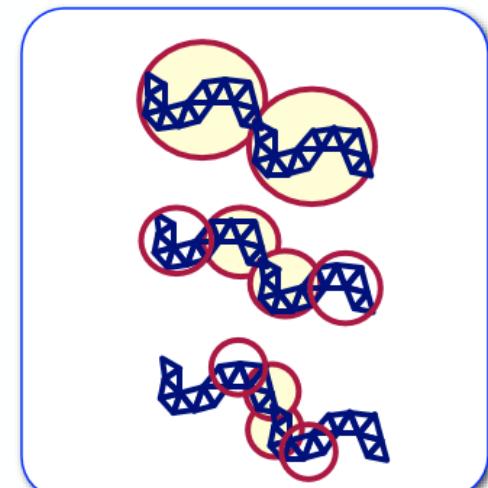
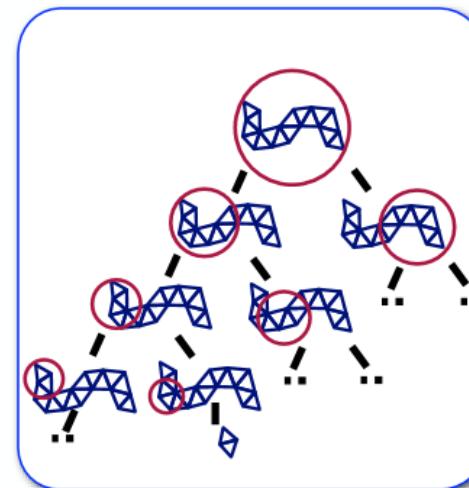
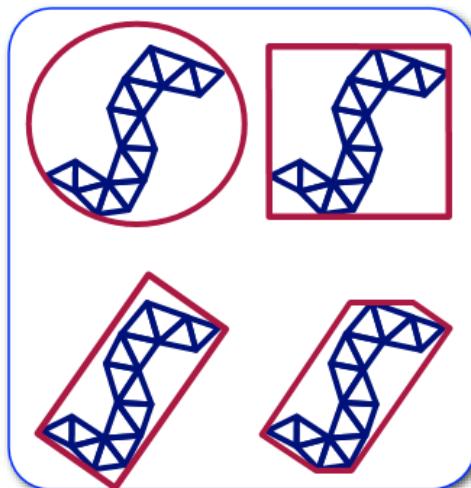


Witkin

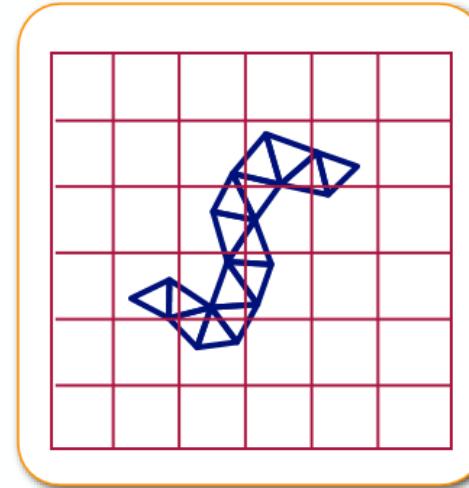
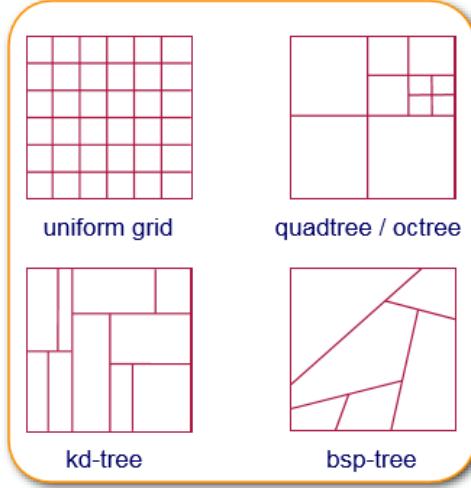


Collision Detection

Bounding Volumes

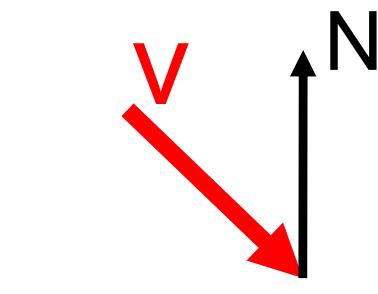


Spatial Partitioning

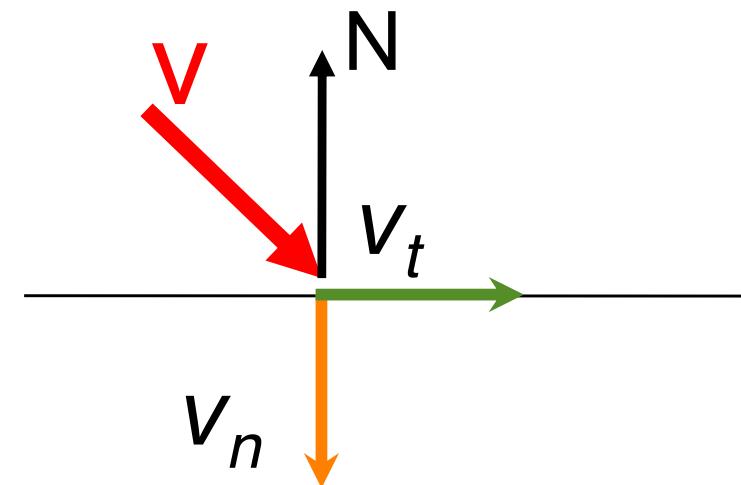
An orange-bordered box containing a 5x5 grid table where each cell is assigned a value (1, 2, or 3). The values represent the partition assigned to that specific grid cell.

	1	1	1	2	
	1	1	1	2	
	1	1	2	2	2
1	1	1		2	2

Collision Response for Particles



Collision Response for Particles



$$v = v_n + v_t$$

normal component
tangential component

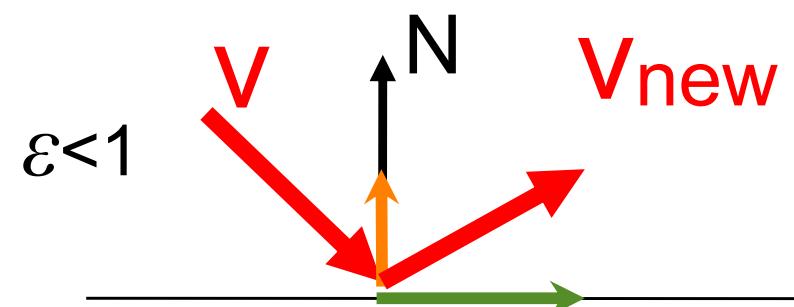
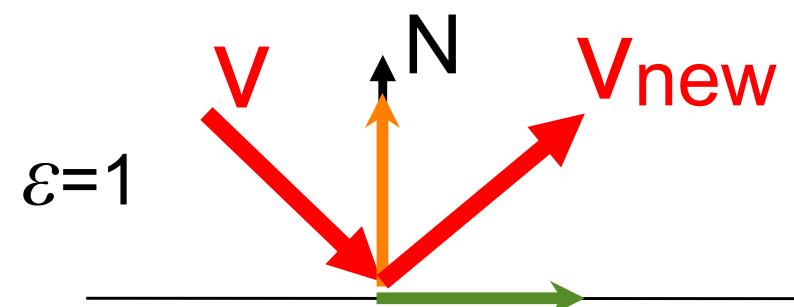
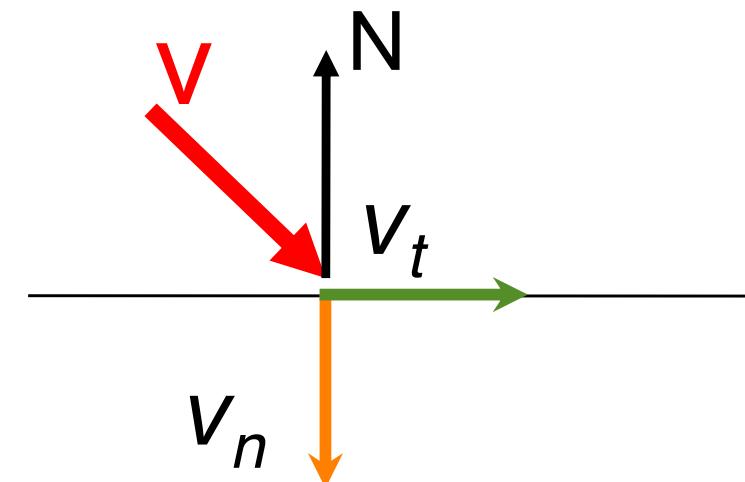
Collision Response for Particles

- Tangential velocity v_t often unchanged
- Normal velocity v_n reflects:

$$v = v_t + v_n$$

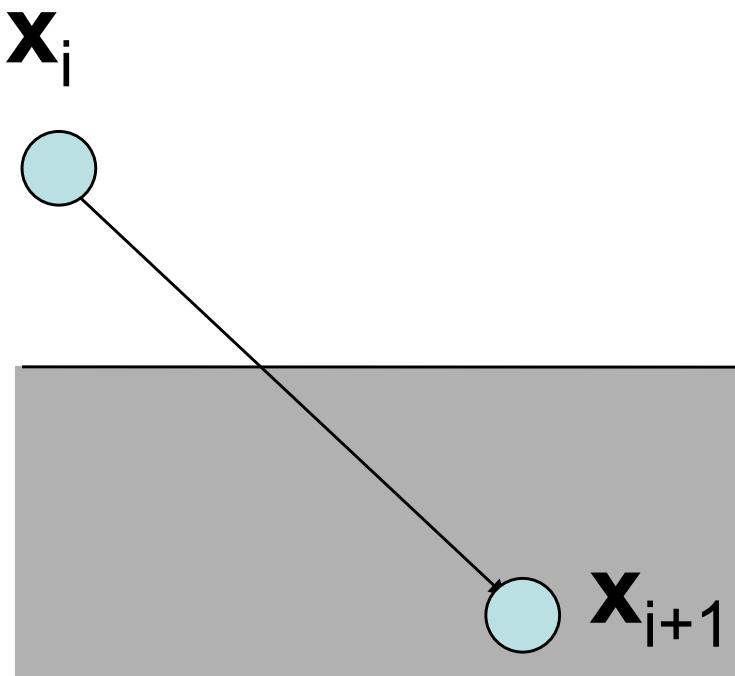
$$v \leftarrow v_t - \epsilon v_n$$

- Coefficient of restitution ϵ
- When $\epsilon = 1$, mirror reflection



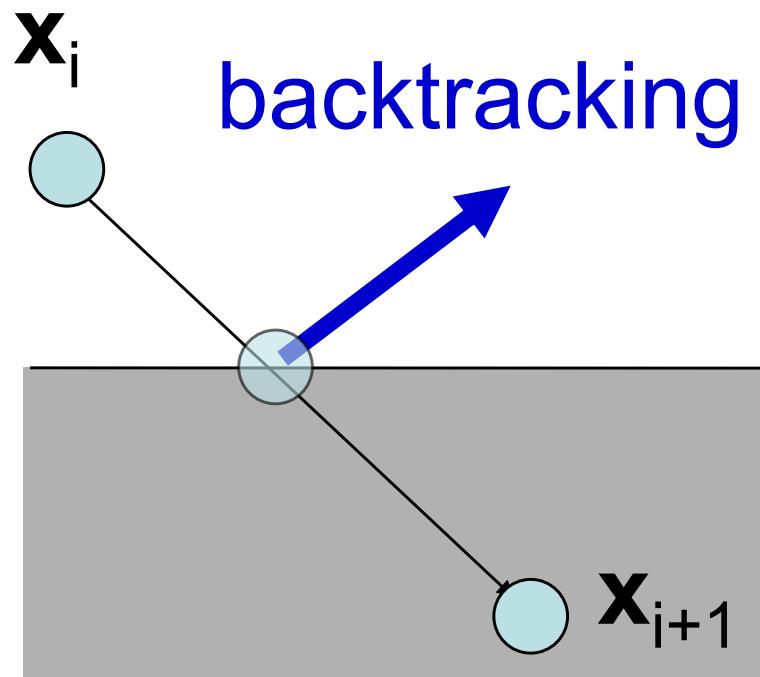
Collisions – Overshooting

- Usually, we detect collision when it is too late:
we are already inside



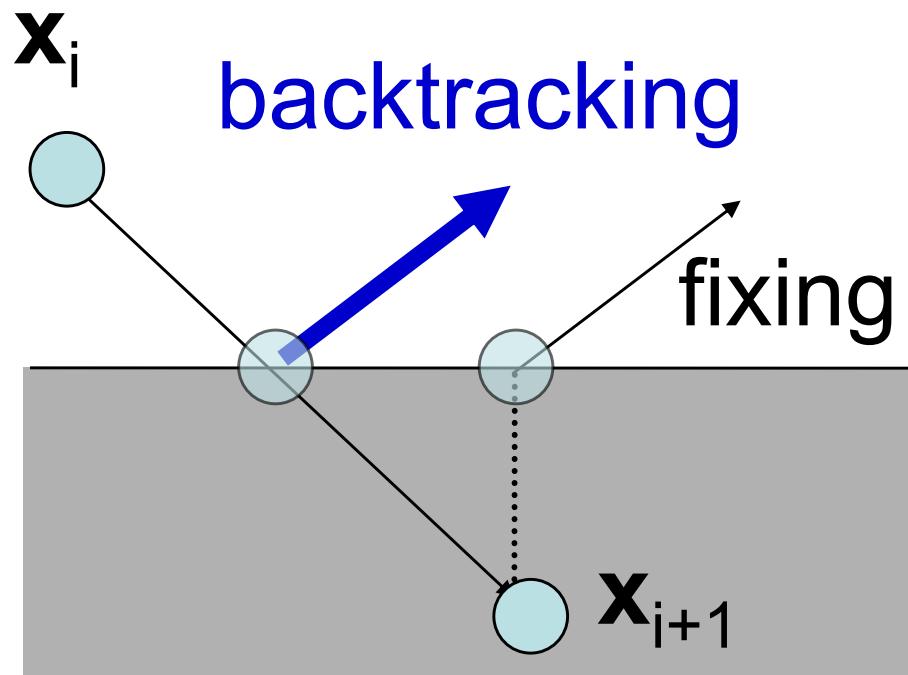
Collisions – Overshooting

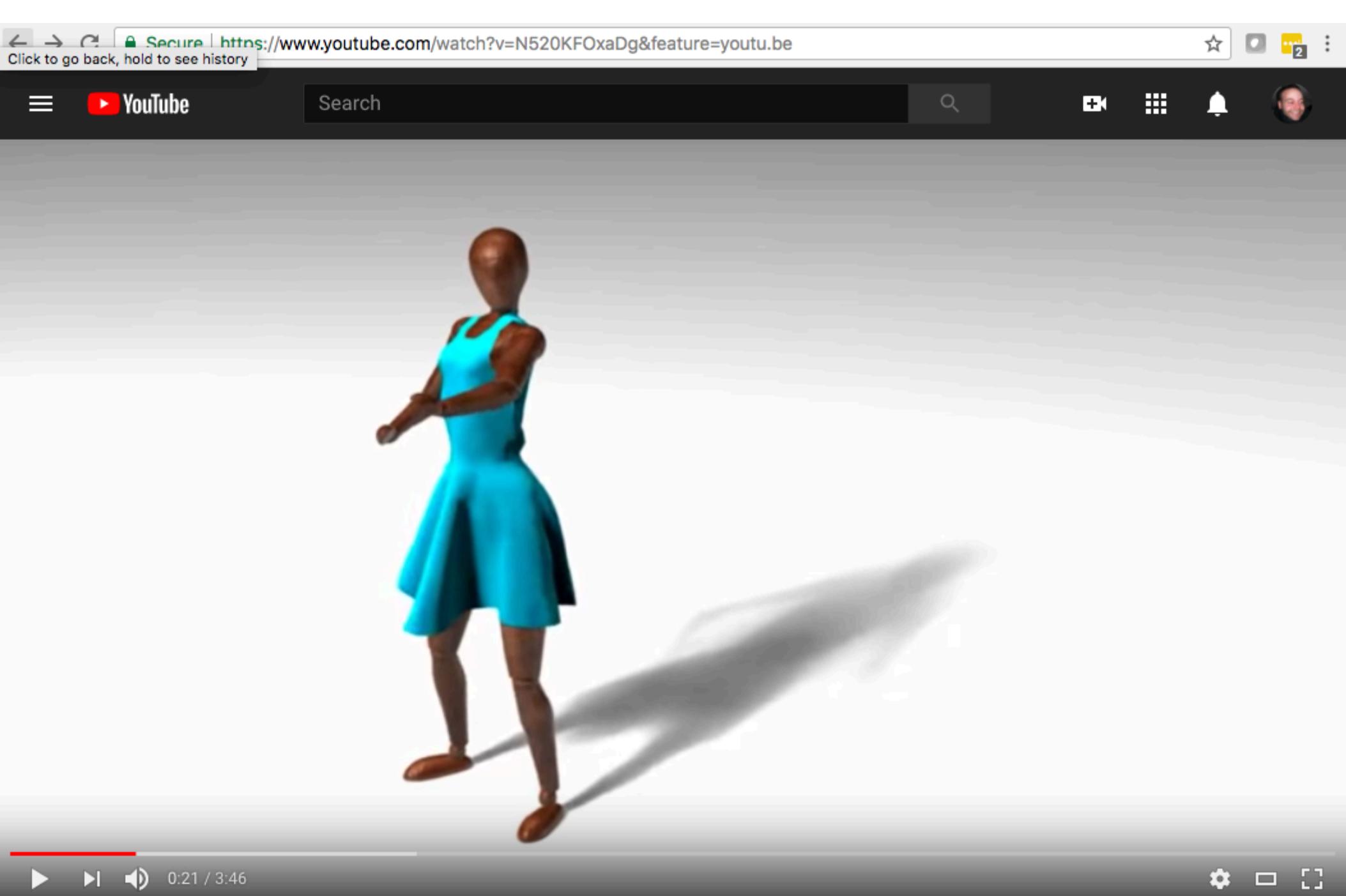
- Usually, we detect collision when it is too late:
we are already inside
- Solution: Back up
 - Compute intersection point
 - Ray-object intersection!
 - Compute response there
 - Advance for remaining
fractional time step



Collisions – Overshooting

- Usually, we detect collision when it is too late:
we are already inside
- Solution: Back up
 - Compute intersection point
 - Ray-object intersection!
 - Compute response there
 - Advance for remaining fractional time step
- Other solution:
Quick and dirty hack
 - Just project back to object closest point





Fast Simulation of Mass-Spring Systems - full talk <http://graphics.berkeley.edu/papers/Liu-FSM-2013-11/>

2,519 views

14

0

SHARE

...

<https://youtu.be/N520KFOxaDg>

Up next

AUTOPLAY

Fast Simulation of Mass Spring Systems - full talk
Tiantian Liu

Animation So Far

- Interpolation based animation:
 - Interpolation of images, for example based on keyframes
 - Interpolation of motions, for example scripted character animation by designing transformation on per entity basis
- Physically-based animation techniques where we solve an ODE of some sort
 - We've started talking about this with particle-based physics
 - Today we'll talk about another scheme for it
- Next: we'll talk about non-physical animations through behaviors.

Animating Based on Behavioral Rules



Boids

- Powerful, simple model
 - No central control
 - Only simple rules for each individual
 - Complex, emergent phenomena
 - Self-organization, swarm intelligence



Reynolds



Boids

- Computer graphics motivation
 - Scripting of the path of many individual objects using traditional computer animation techniques is tedious.

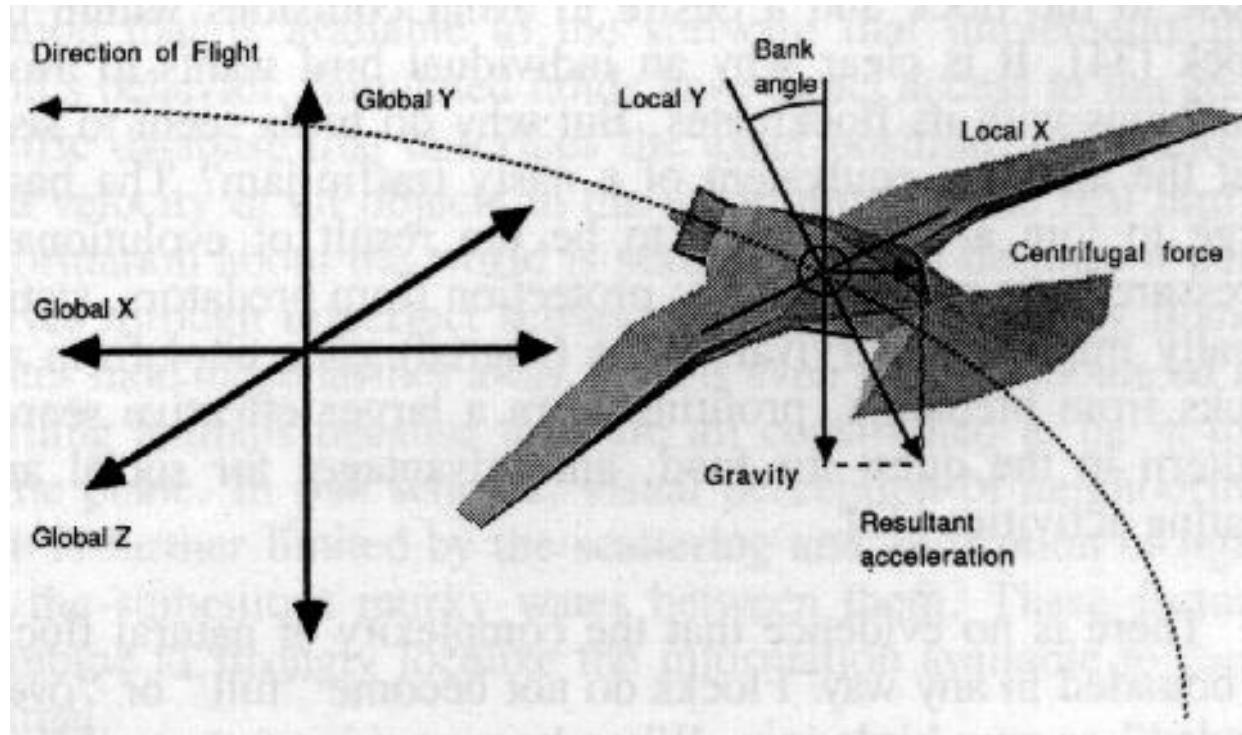


Reynolds



Boids

- Like a particle system, except ...
 - Each boid may be an entire polygonal object with a local coordinate system (rather than a point)

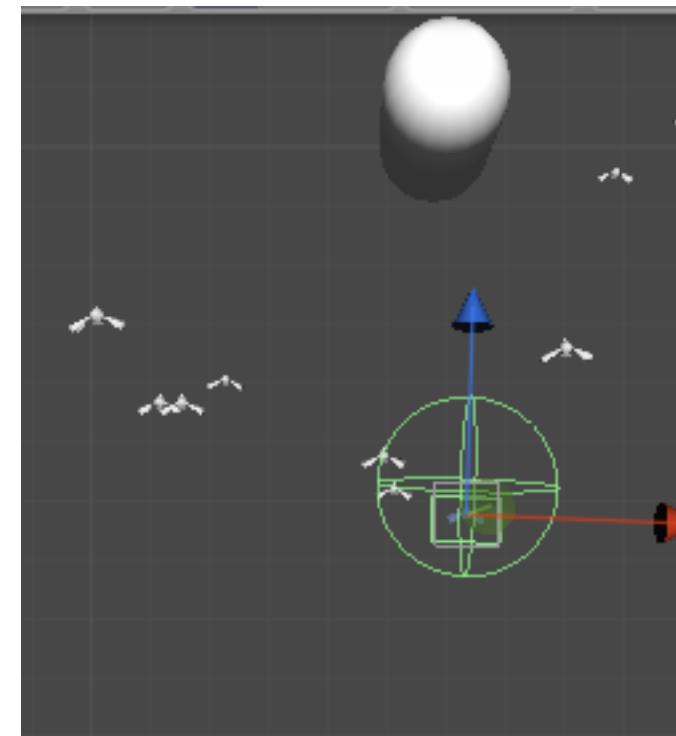
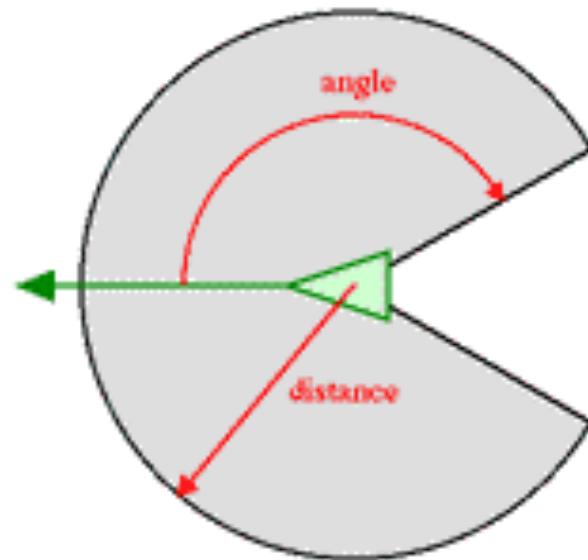


Reynolds



Boids

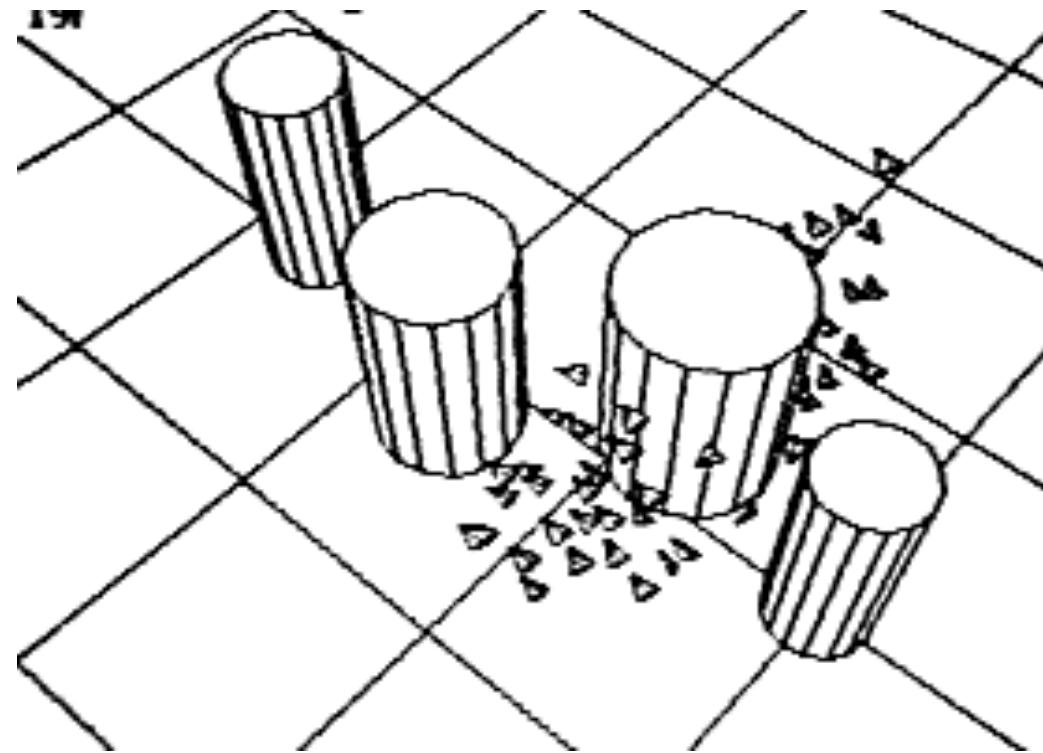
- Like a particle system, except ...
 - Each boid can “perceive” a local region around it, e.g., a spherical neighborhood





Boids

- Like a particle system, except ...
 - Each boid exerts “intentional forces”



Reynolds



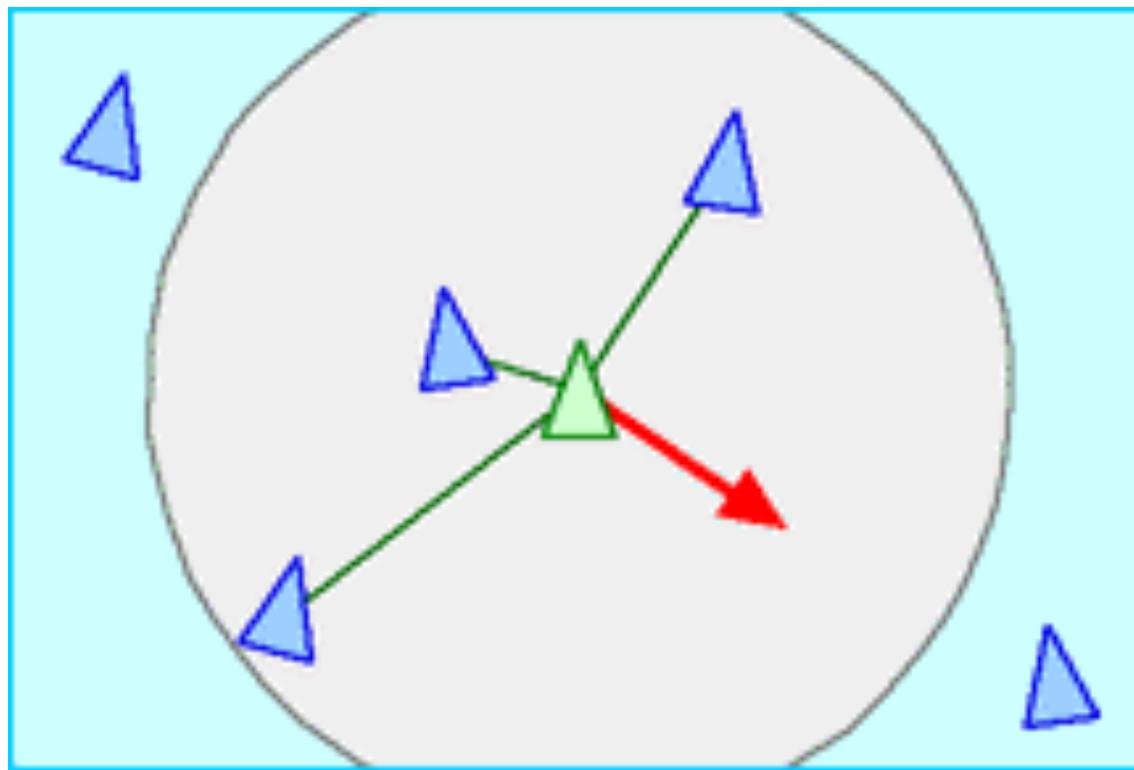
Flocking

- Complex flocking behaviors can be modeled with simple “intentional forces”
 - Separation
 - Alignment
 - Cohesion



Flocking – 3 Behaviors (1)

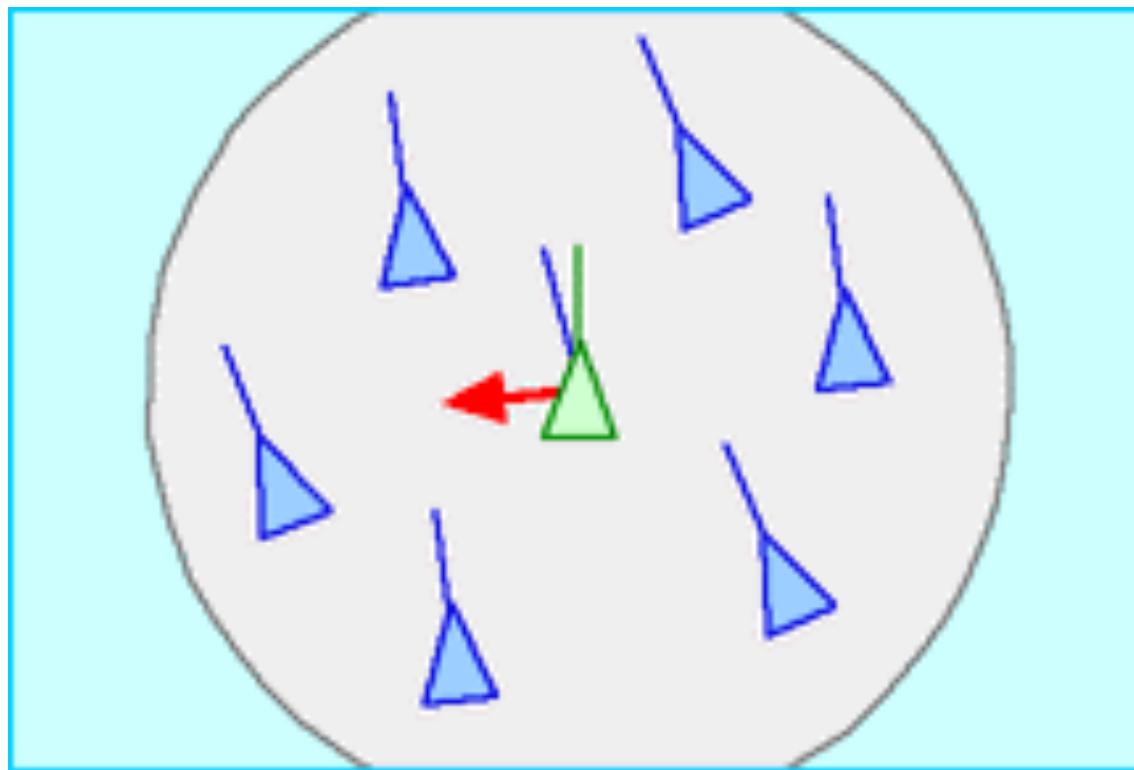
- Separation = collision avoidance:
avoid collisions with nearby flockmates





Flocking – 3 Behaviors (2)

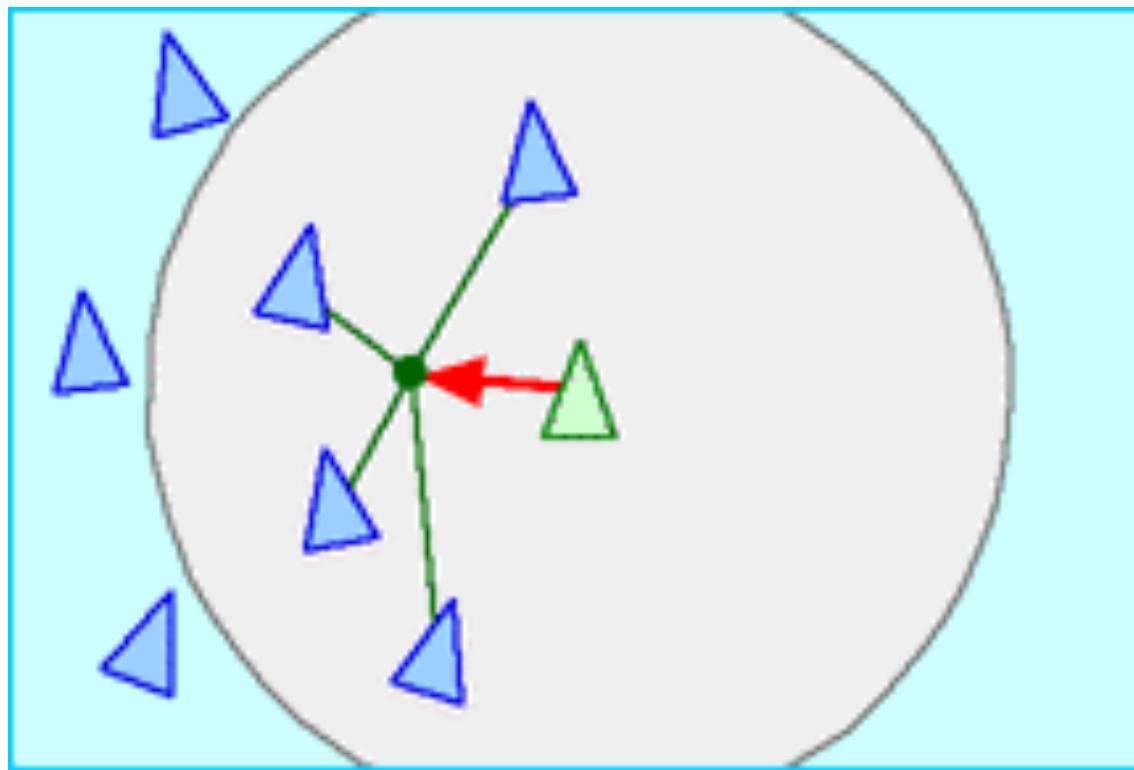
- Alignment = velocity matching:
attempt to match velocity with nearby flockmates





Flocking – 3 Behaviors (3)

- Cohesion = flock centering:
attempt to stay close to nearby flockmates





Other Examples (single behavior)

- Example behaviors
 - Seek
 - Flee
 - Evasion
 - Pursuit
 - Wander
 - Arrival
 - Obstacle
 Avoidance
 - Containment
 - Wall Following
 - Path Following

Examples

COURSE: 07

COURSE ORGANIZER: DEMETRI TERZOPoulos

"BOIDS DEMOS"

CRAIG REYNOLDS

SILICON STUDIOS, MS BL-980

2011 NORTH SHORELINE BLVD.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94039-7211

Improv.js [WIP]

a tool to make tools to make [explorable explanations](#)

Let's say you have a model of a complex system. And you want others to be able to play around with it, explore the system, change its rules, maybe even create their own models with it! Well, that's an incredibly specific goal to have, but hey, you're in luck.

Improv lets you write words normally like this...

```
A "boid" is like a bird, but worse.  
Let's make a flock of {NUMBER count: min=0,max=100} boids,  
and paint 'em all {CHOOSE color: black, red, blue, random colors}!
```

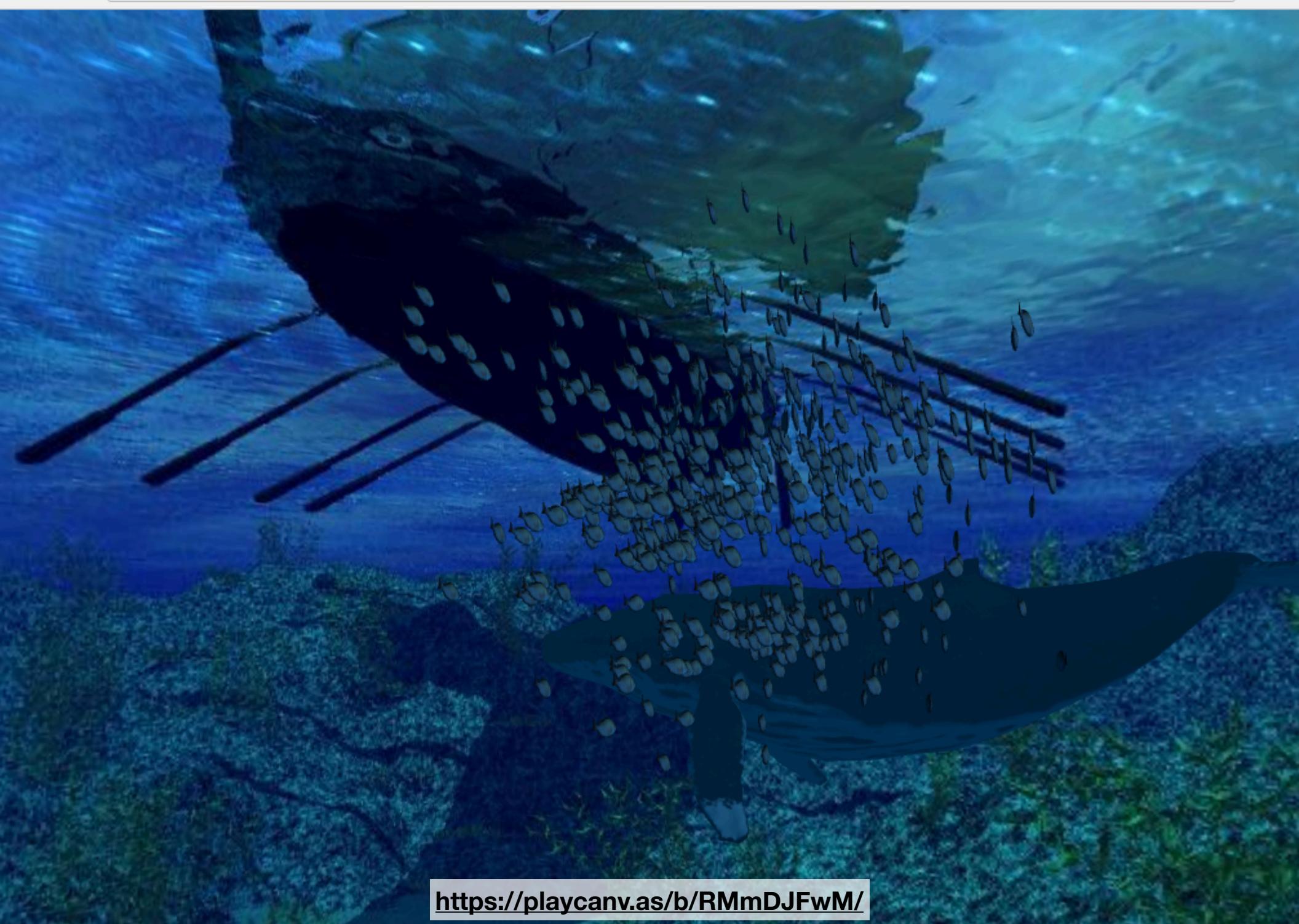
...which will get you something like this:

A "boid" is like a bird, but worse.

Let's make a flock of **50** boids,
and paint 'em all !



<http://ncase.me/improv-wip/>



<https://playcanv.as/b/RMmDJFwM/>