

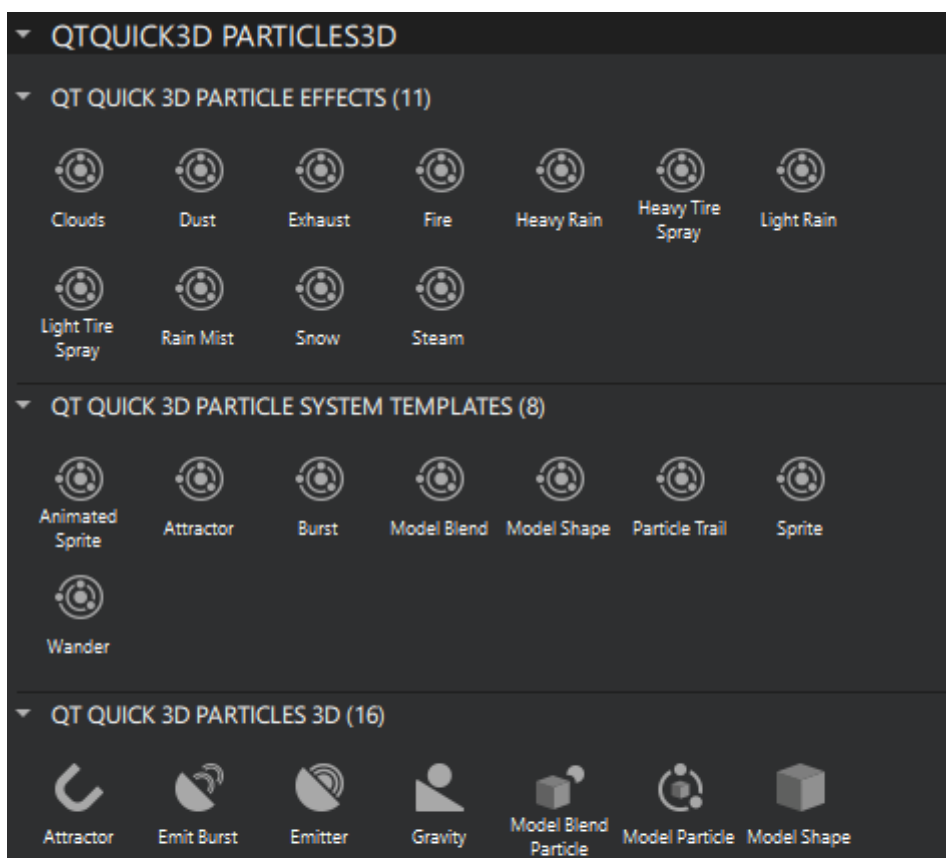
Particles

With a *particle system* you can use sprites, 3D models, or images to create effects that are hard to reproduce with conventional rendering techniques. This includes chaotic systems, natural phenomena, or processes caused by chemical reactions. For example, you can simulate fire, smoke, sparks, explosions, flowing water, fog, snow, stars, and galaxies.

The Qt Design Studio particle system contains the following main types of components:

- > [Particle System](#)
- > [Logical Particles](#)
- > [Particle Emitters](#)
- > [Particle Affectors](#)
- > [Particle Directions](#)

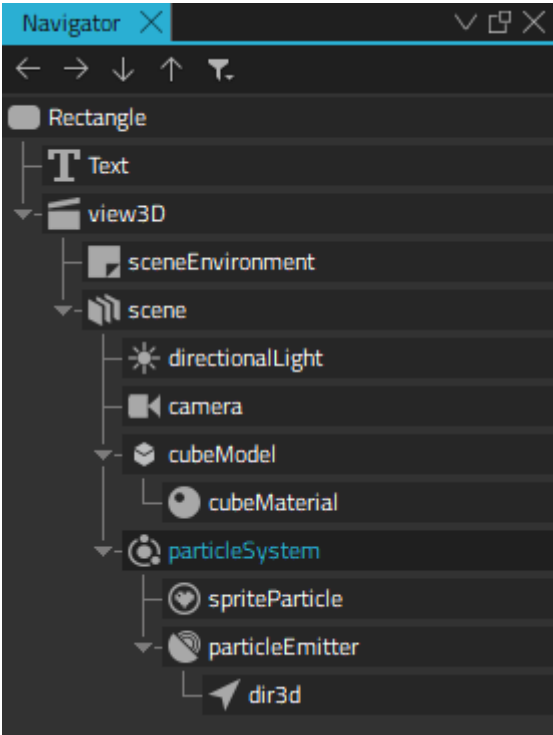
Preset particle [components](#), [templates](#), and [effects](#) are available in **Components > QtQuick3D Particles3D** after you add the **QtQuick3D.Particles3D** module to your project, as instructed in [Adding and Removing Modules](#).





Particle Components

When you add an instance of the **Particle System** component to a scene, Qt Design Studio automatically adds instances of the **Sprite Particle**, **Emitter**, and **Vector Direction** components for you.













The **Sprite Particle** is a visual **2D texture** particle. To use **3D model** particles, add instances of the **Model Particle** component to the particle system. It is important to define the amount of particles to use in **Properties > Particle > Max amount**, so that the optimal buffer sizes get allocated. You can also specify the color and opacity of the particles, as well as the speed at which they fade in and out.

The **Emitter** component emits the sprite or model particles. You can specify particle shape and the area where they are emitted. Use variation in particle size and rotation for more natural results. Further, define the life span and initial direction of speed of the emitted particles.

Usually, affectors are used to make particle movement more interesting. For example, you could add an instance of the **Gravity** component to simulate falling objects, an instance of the **Wander** component to simulate flying objects that follow wavy curves, or an instance of the **Point Rotator** to simulate windy weather.

The following table lists preset particle components.

Icon	Name	Purpose
	Attractor	Attracts particles towards a specific point.
	Emit Burst	Generates declarative emitter bursts.
	Emitter	Emits logical particles.
	Gravity	Accelerates particles to a vector of the specified magnitude in the specified direction.
	Model Blend Particle	Blends a particle effect with an instance of a Model component

	Model Shape	Provides 3D shapes from a model to emitters and affectors.
	Particle Shape	Provides 3D shapes to emitters and affectors.
	Particle System	Creates a particle system that includes particle, emitter, and affector components.
	Point Rotator	Rotates particles around a pivot point.
	Sprite Particle	Creates particles that use a 2D sprite texture.
	Sprite Sequence	Provides image sequence features for Sprite Particle component instances.
	Target Direction	Specifies a direction towards the target position.
	Trail Emitter	Emits logical particles from other particles.
	Vector Direction	Specifies a direction towards the target direction.
	Wander	Applies random wave curves to particles.

Particle Templates

A particle template is a preset of particle components that you can use to create specific particle effects in a convenient way.

The following table lists particle templates and their components.

Template	Components
Animated Sprite	Particle System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particle Emitter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sprite Particle Sprite Sequence Texture Vector Direction
Attractor	Particle System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particle Emitter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sprite Particle Vector Direction Particle Attractor
Burst	Particle System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particle Emitter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sprite Particle Vector Direction Emit Burst
Template	Components

	<div>Particle Emitter</div> <div><div>› Node</div><div>› Model Blend Particle</div><div>› Particle Emitter</div><div>› Vector Direction</div></div>
Model Shape	<div>Particle System</div> <div><div>› Particle Emitter</div><div>› Sprite Particle</div><div>› Vector Direction</div></div> <div>› Particle Model Shape</div>
Particle Trail	<div>Particle System</div> <div><div>› Trail Emitter</div><div>› Vector Direction</div><div>› Sprite Particle</div></div> <div><div>› Particle Emitter</div><div>› Vector Direction</div><div>› Sprite Particle</div></div>
Sprite	<div>Particle System</div> <div><div>› Sprite Emitter</div><div>› Sprite Particle</div><div>› Vector Direction</div></div>
Wander	<div>Particle System</div> <div><div>› Sprite Emitter</div><div>› Sprite Particle</div><div>› Texture</div></div> <div><div>› Wander</div><div>› Node</div></div>

Particle Effects

A particle effect is a ready-made effect that you can use to create, for example, fire, rain, or mist in a convenient way.

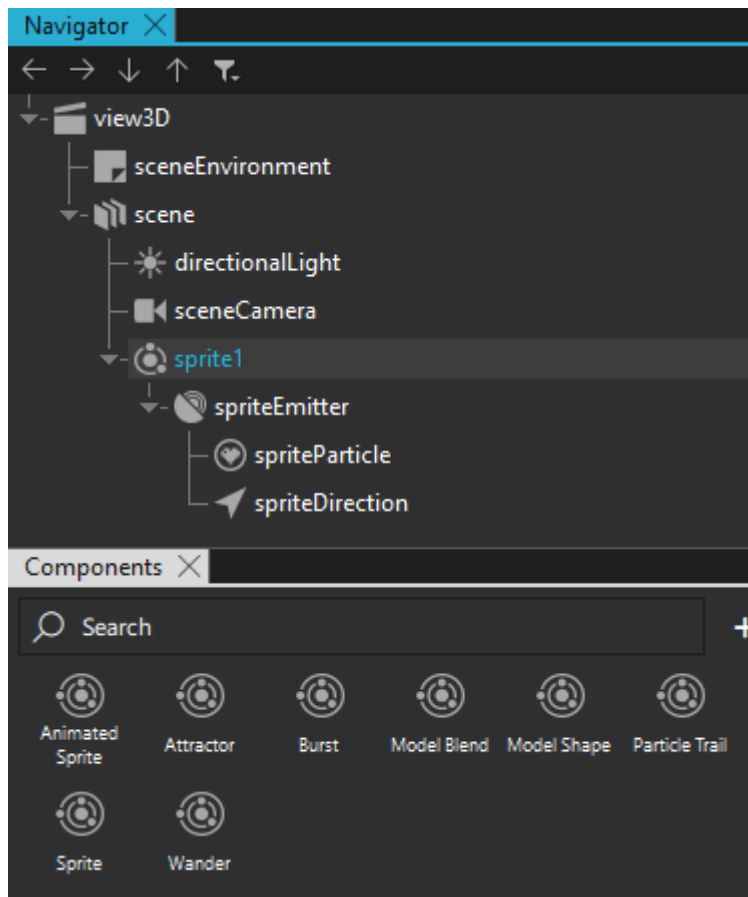
- › Dust
- › Exhaust
- › Fire
- › Heavy Rain
- › Heavy Tire Spray
- › Light Rain
- › Light Tire Spray
- › Rain Mist
- › Snow
- › Steam

Adding a Particle System

The recommended way to add a particle system is to use one of the [particle templates](#) and then add or remove particle components according to your use case.

For example, to add a particle system that emits sprite particles:

- › From **Qt Quick 3D Particles System Templates** in **Components**, drag **Sprite** to a scene component in **Navigator**. You can also drag it to the 3D view.



Performance Considerations

devices. However, in addition to rendering the maximum amount of particle elements on the screen, extensibility to different use-cases, rendering quality, integration with the other UI elements, are also important.

Currently, the rendering runs on GPU, while the particle system logic runs on CPU. However, the *stateless particle system* enables you to move the system logic onto GPU if that seems beneficial. The initial measurements indicate that the system is quite well balanced between CPU and GPU. The stateless system also enables animating particles by using a [timeline](#). The model particles use instanced rendering to boost the performance. Therefore, OpenGL ES 2.0 isn't sufficient to make rendering performant, and at least OpenGL ES 3.0, Vulkan, or some other modern backend is required.

To get a more concrete view on the actual performance, the video below shows a particles Testbed application running on four different Android devices. These devices and their chipsets and GPUs could be considered to be lower-end to mid-range, confirming that the particles can perform well also on affordable hardware.

Particle System Tutorials

- › [Particle System: Fire Effect](#)
- › [Particle System: Rain and Snow Effect](#)

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