

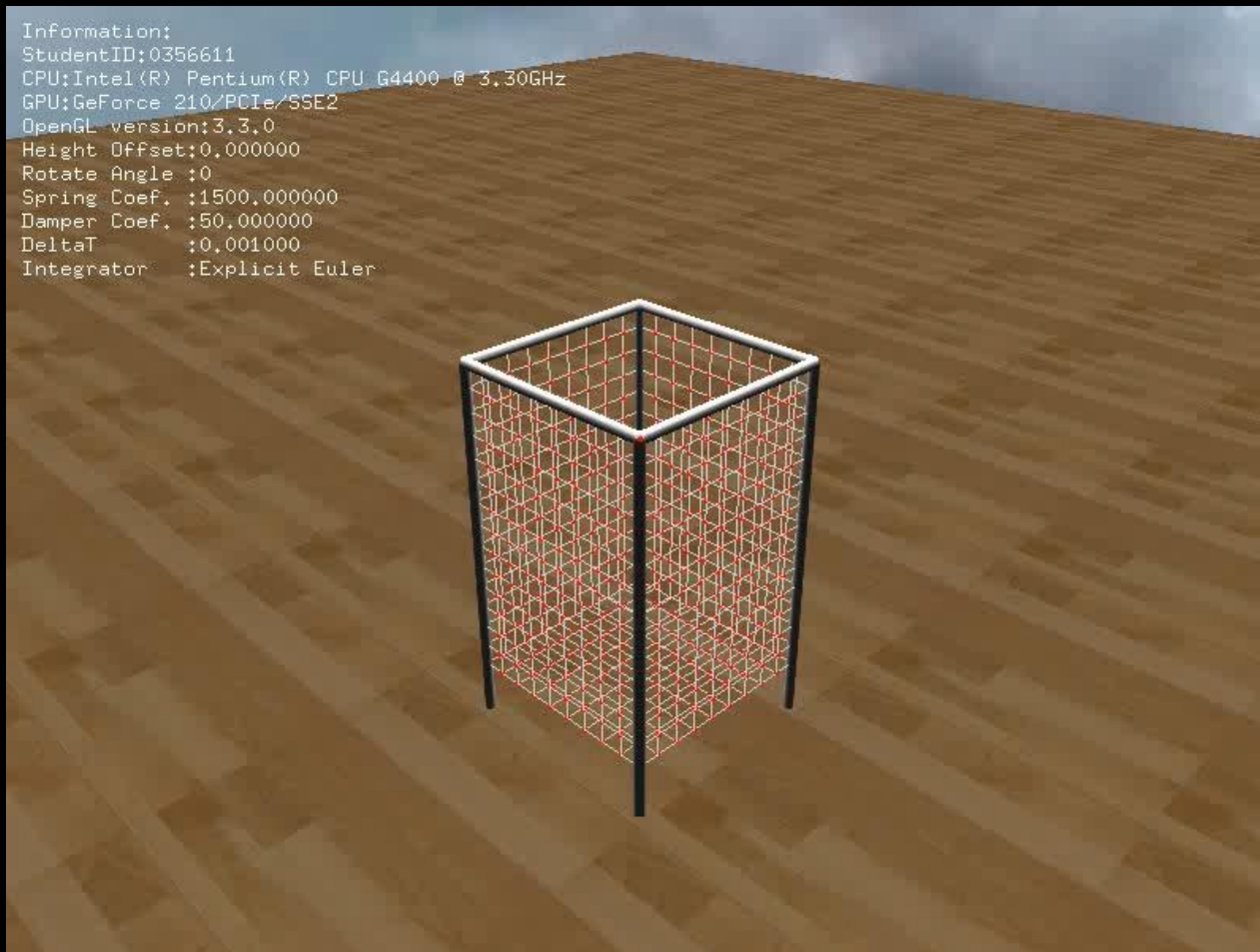
# Particle System

## Soft Body Simulation

TA: 劉彥廷

2018/03/29

# Demo

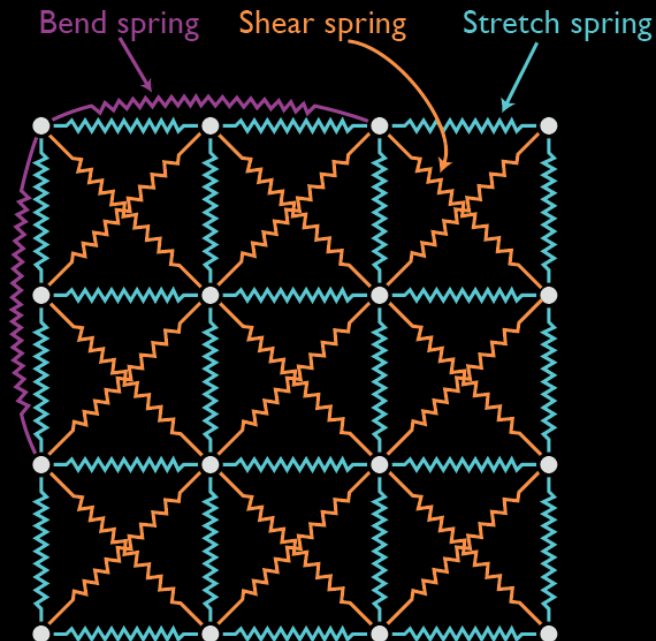


# Objective

- Simulate soft body by mass-spring system
  - Initialize the mass-spring system
  - Compute spring and damper forces
  - Handle collision
  - Integrate
  - Generate video

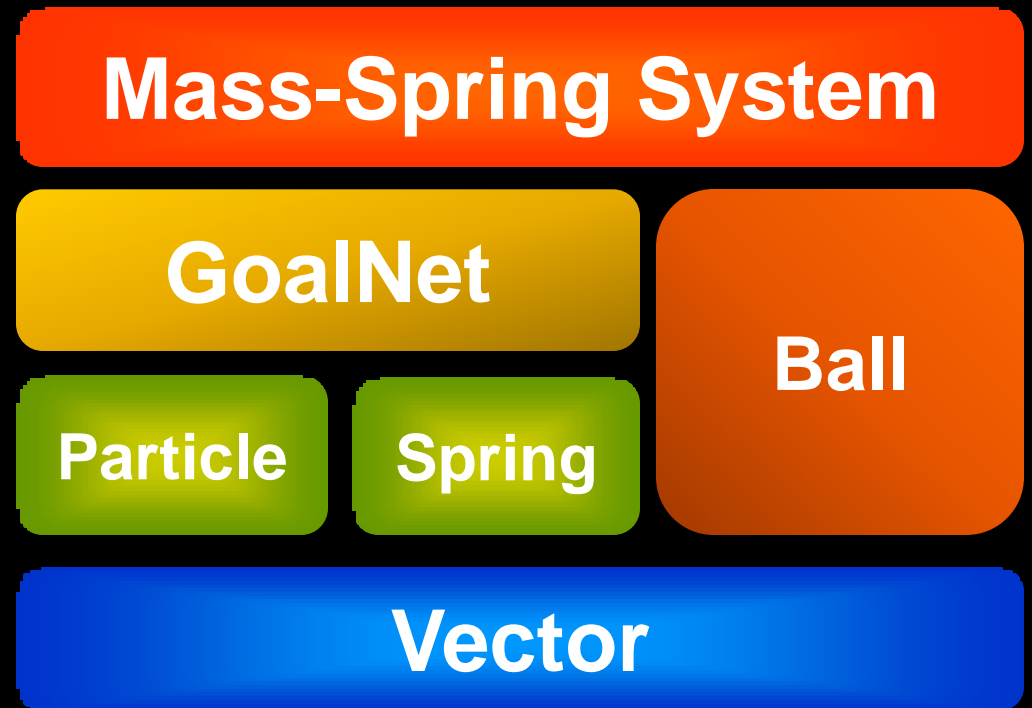
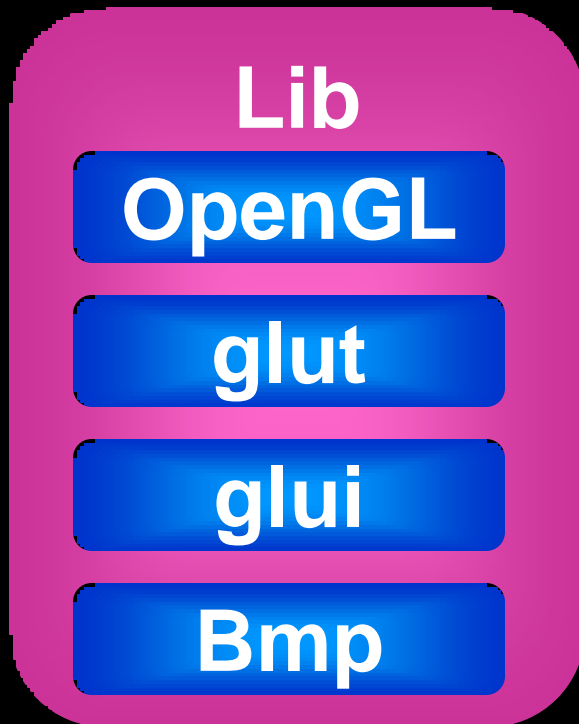
# Mass-Spring System

- A set of particles are connected by springs
- A simple approach to simulate solid deformable objects



# System Overview

- OS: Windows
- IDE: Visual Studio 2013

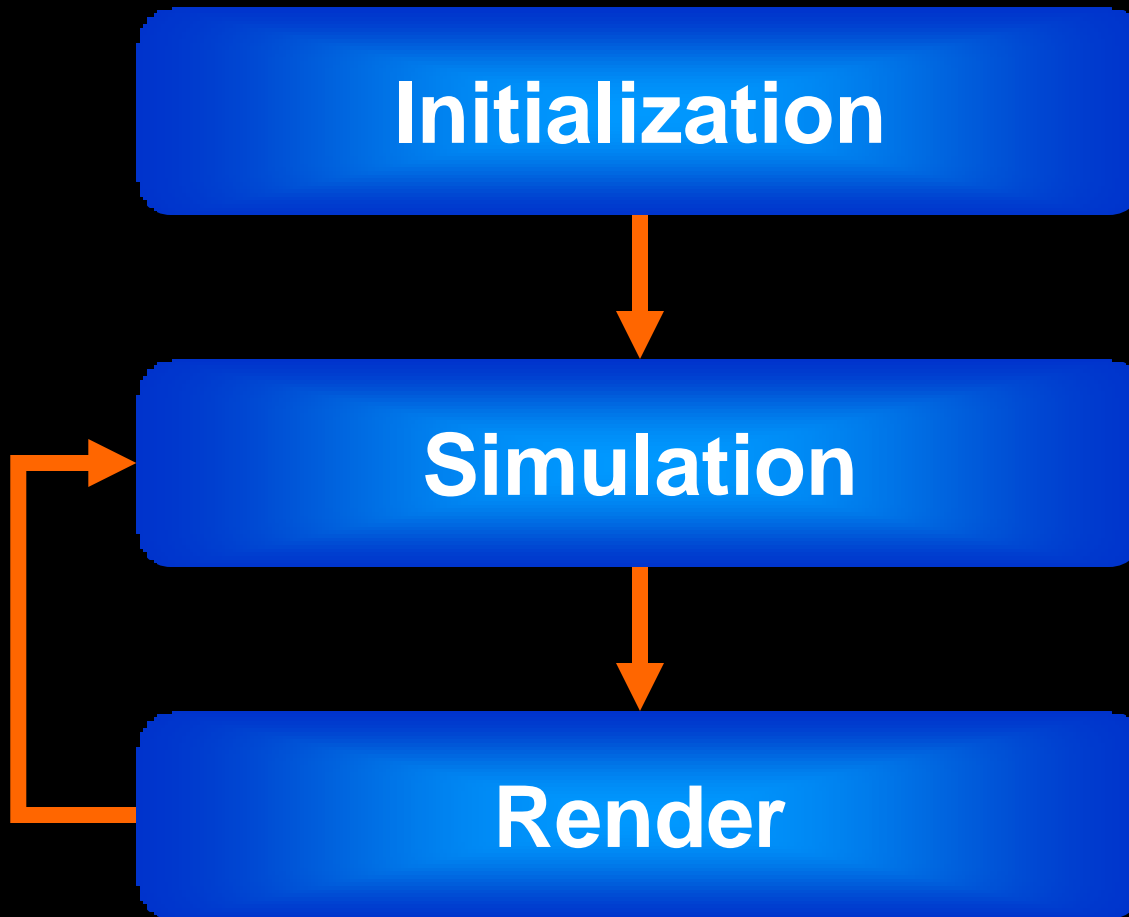


# Note

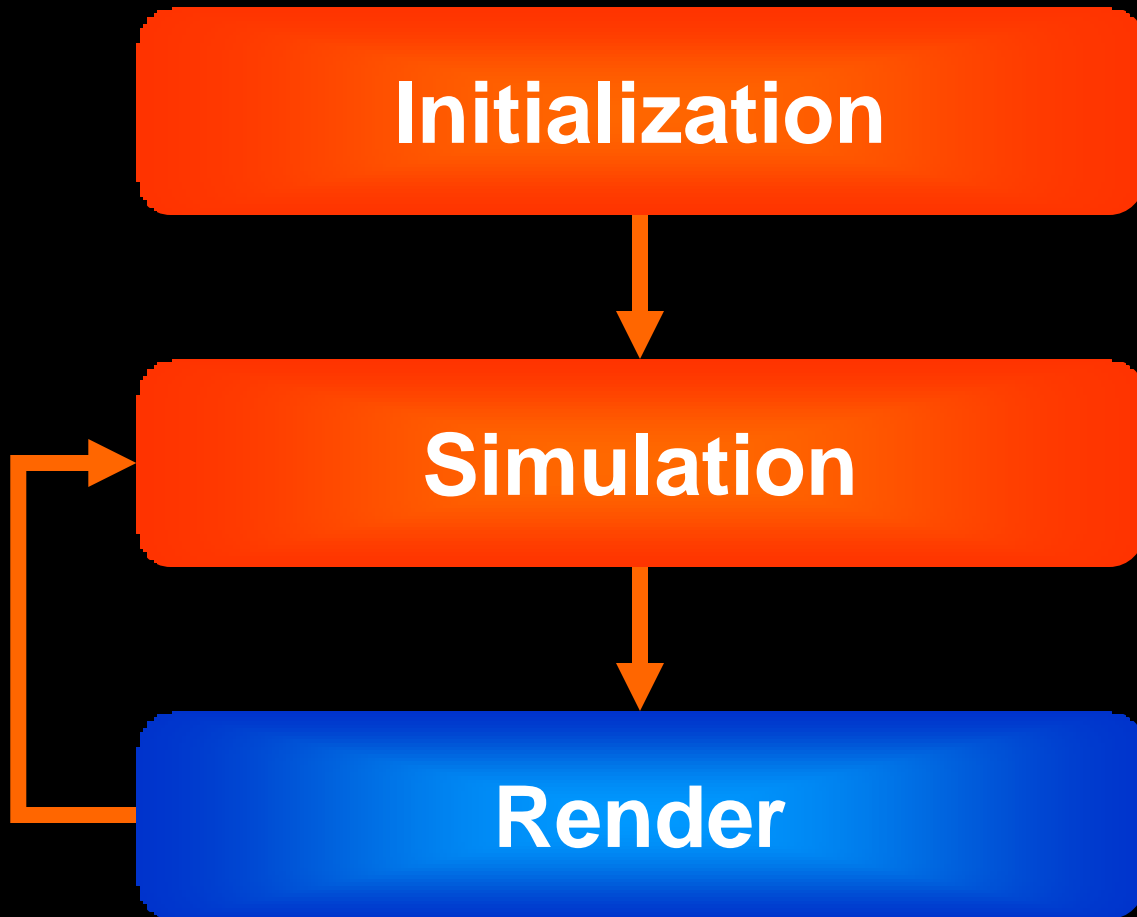
- Remember to modify your Student ID in the “Configuration.txt”

```
*Student ID  
0356611
```

# Algorithm Overview

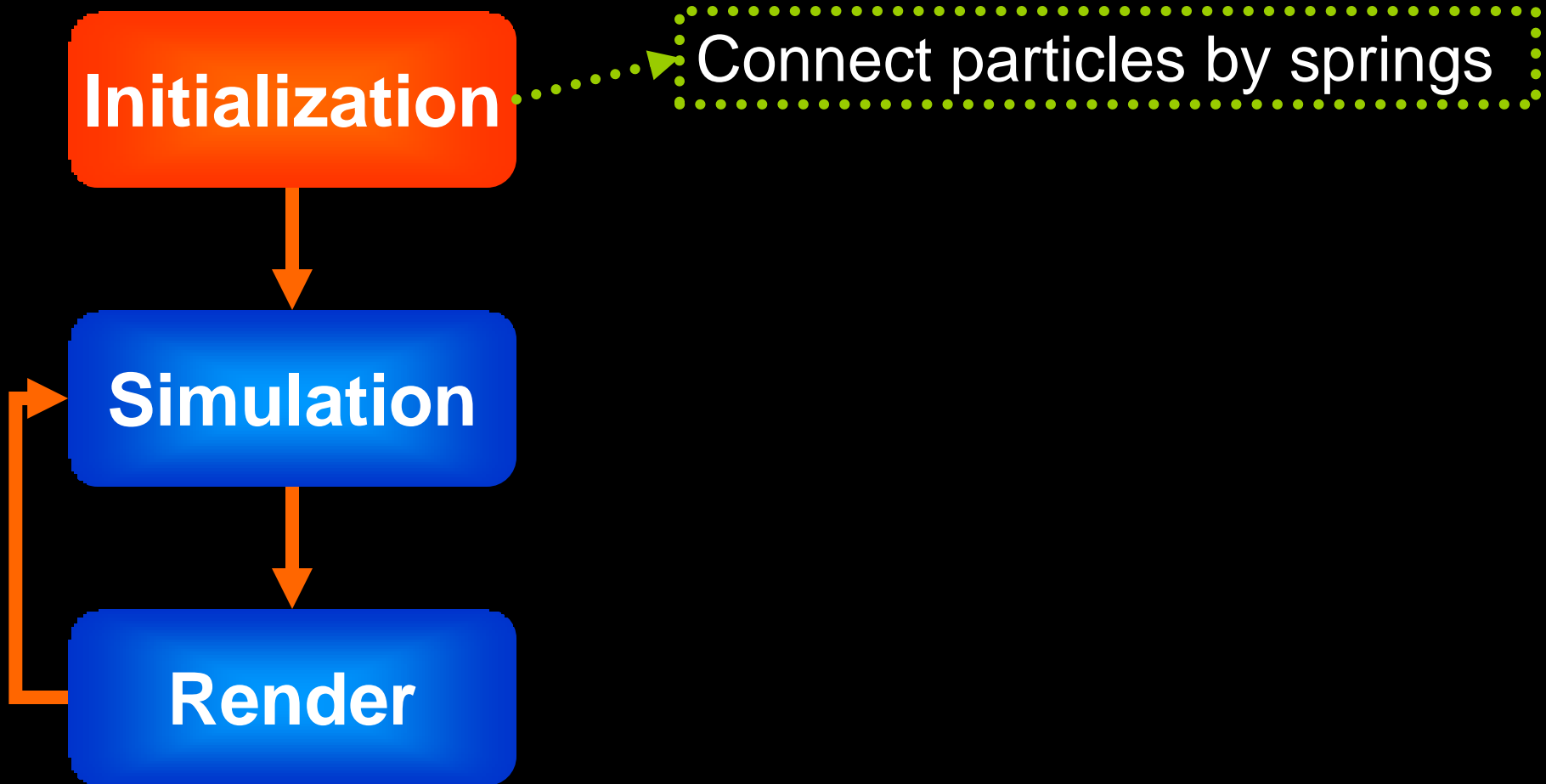


# What You Should Do



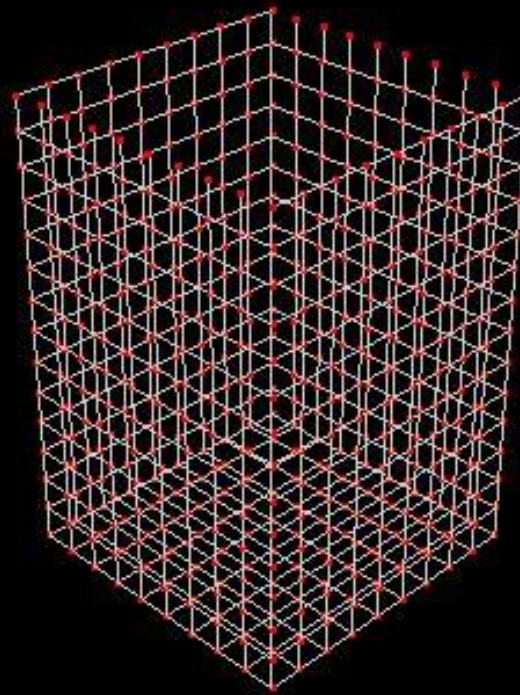


# Initialization

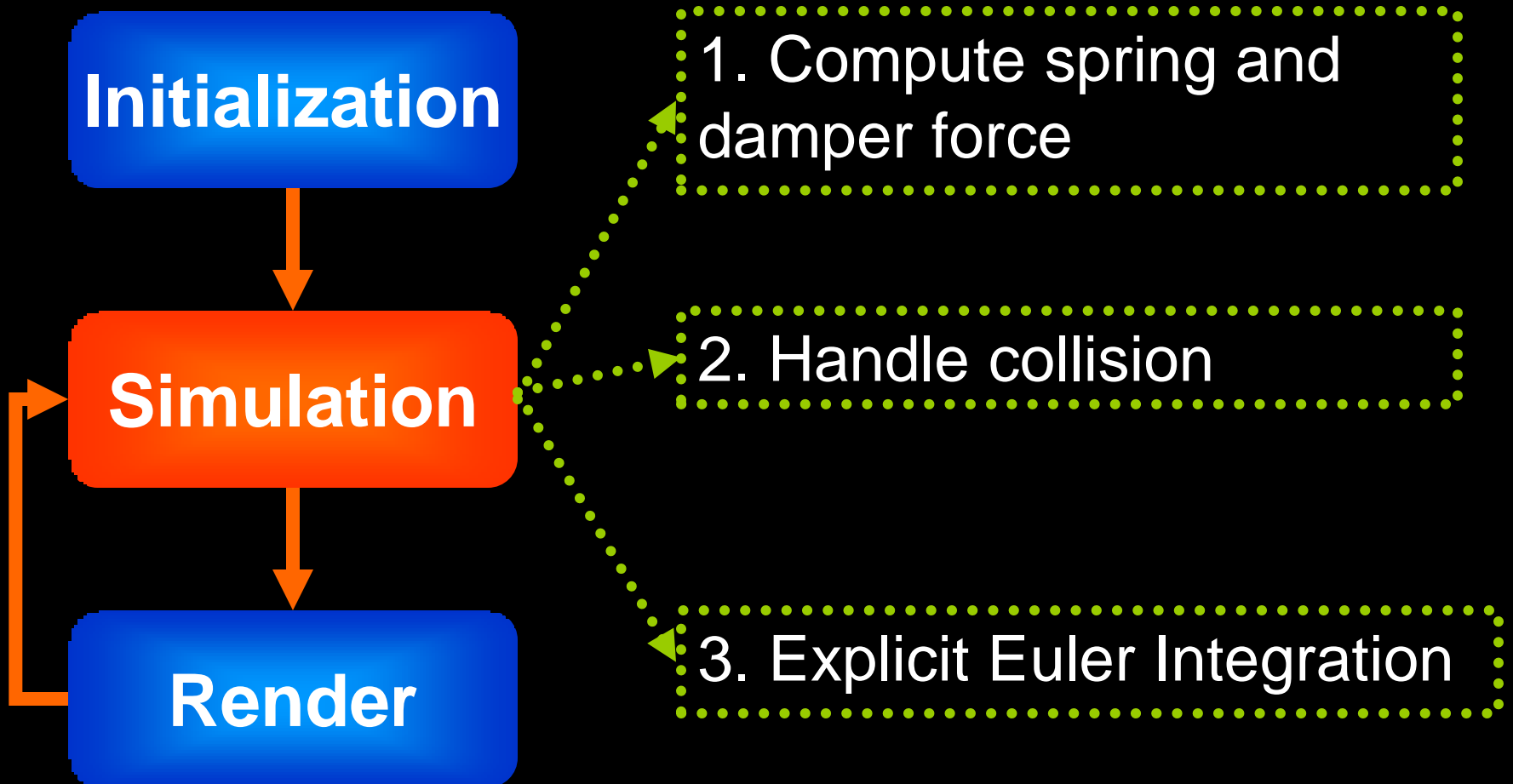


# Structural Spring

- Establish the basic structure of the net
- Connect every particle to its direct 5 neighbors



# Simulation



# Spring and Damper Forces

- Review “particle.ppt” from p.9-p.13

# Point-Plane Collision

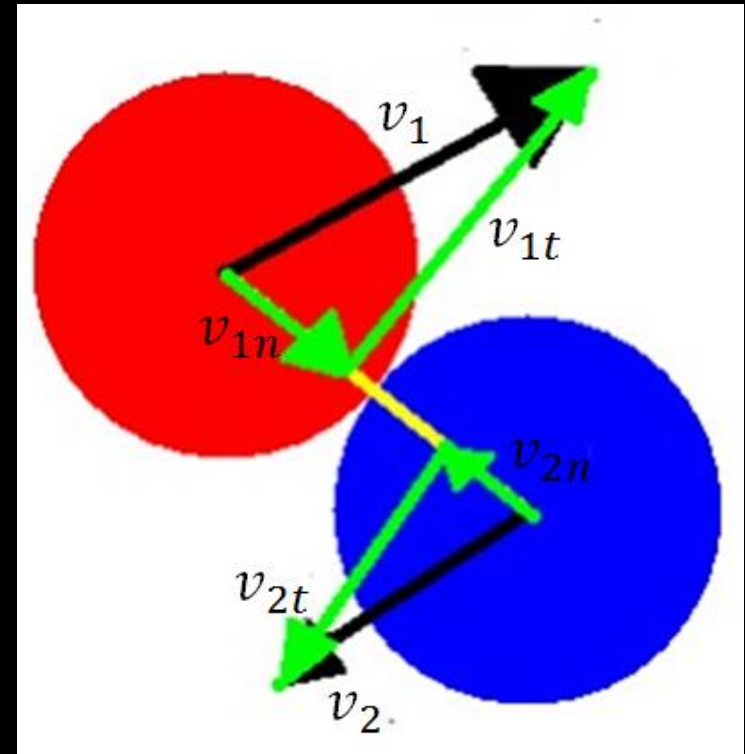
- Review “particle.ppt” from p.14-p.19
- The default plane is  $y=-1$
- Recommend  $\varepsilon$  is 0.01
- Coefficient of restitution  $k_r=0.5$
- Coefficient of friction  $k_f=0.3$

# Sphere-sphere collision

- handle ball-ball collision and ball-particle collision

$$v'_1 = \frac{v_{1n}(m_1 - m_2) + 2m_2v_{2n}}{m_1 + m_2} + v_{1t}$$

$$v'_2 = \frac{v_{2n}(m_2 - m_1) + 2m_1v_{1n}}{m_1 + m_2} + v_{2t}$$



# Explicit Euler Integration

- Review “ODE\_basic.ppt” from p.15-p.16
- The default  $\Delta t$  is 0.001

# Runge Kutta 4<sup>th</sup>(RK4) integration

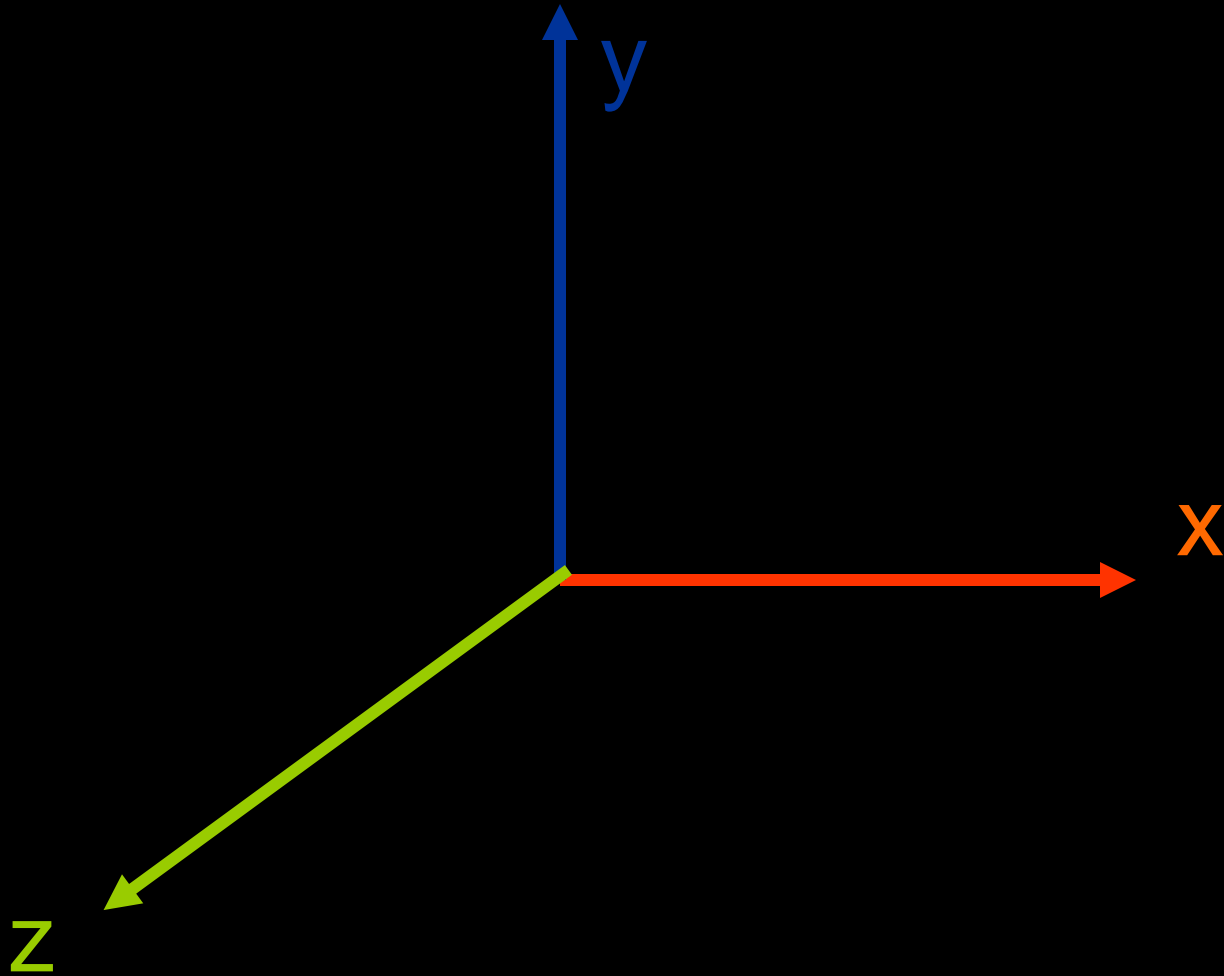
- Review “ODE\_basic.ppt” from p.21
- Or “Physically Based Modeling” from p.B5-p.B6



# What You Should Know

- Coordinate
- Class “Vector3d”
- Class “CParticle”
- Class “CSpring”
- Class “GoalNet”
- Class “Ball”
- Class “CMassSpringSystem”
- GUI
- Configuration file
- Output video

# Coordinate



# Class “Vector3d”

- Provide basic vector operators and methods
  - $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $*$ ,  $/$ , DotProduct, CrossProduct, Length, Normalize
- “Length()” returns the length of the vector
- Operator “\*” is neither dot nor cross product

# Class “Vector3d” (con’t)

- “Normalize()” normalizes itself and returns the length of the original vector
- “NormalizedCopy()” returns its normalized vector
- Reference “Vector3d.h” in the directory “Math” for details

# Class “CParticle”

- Important member variables

`double m_dMass;`

`Vector3d m_Position;`

`Vector3d m_Velocity;`

`Vector3d m_Force;`

# Class “CParticle” (con’t)

- No acceleration
- Set and Get acceleration will modify “m\_Force”
- Reference “CParticle.h” in the directory “MassSpringSystem” for details

# Class “CSpring”

- Important member variables

int m\_iSpringStartID;

int m\_iSpringEndID;

double m\_dRestLength;

double m\_dSpringCoef;

double m\_dDamperCoef;

enType\_t m\_nType;

# Class “CSpring” (con’t)

- Constructor

```
CSpring(const int a_ciSpringStartID,  
        const int a_ciSpringEndID,  
        const double a_cdRestLength,  
        const double a_cdSpringCoef,  
        const double a_cdDamperCoef,  
        const Vector3d &a_rcColor,  
        const enType_t a_cType);
```



# Class “CSpring” (con’t)

- “a\_ciSpringStartID” and “a\_ciSpringEndID” are the index in the 1D array which stores particles

# Class “GoalNet”

- Important member variables

`vector<CParticle> m_Particles;`

`vector<CSpring> m_Springs;`

`int m_NumAtWidth;`

`int m_NumAtHeight;`

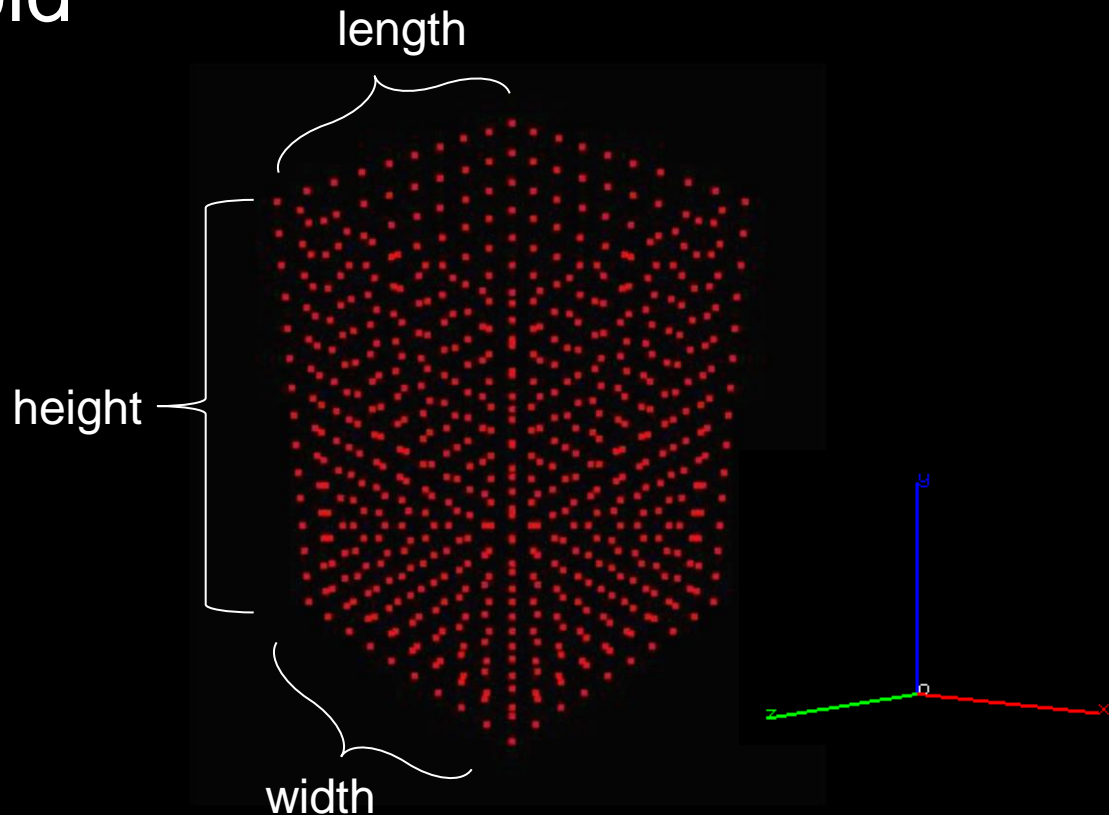
`int m_NumAtLength;`

# Class “GoalNet” (Con’t)

- The “vector” is an STL container, it is not the “Vector3d”.
- “m\_Springs” is not initialized, you should construct springs in correct way as mentioned previously.

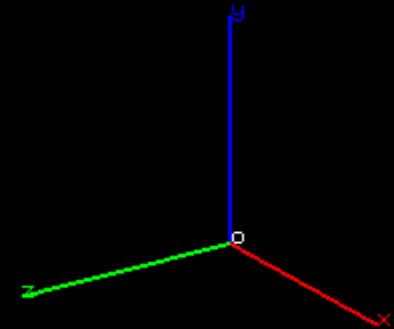
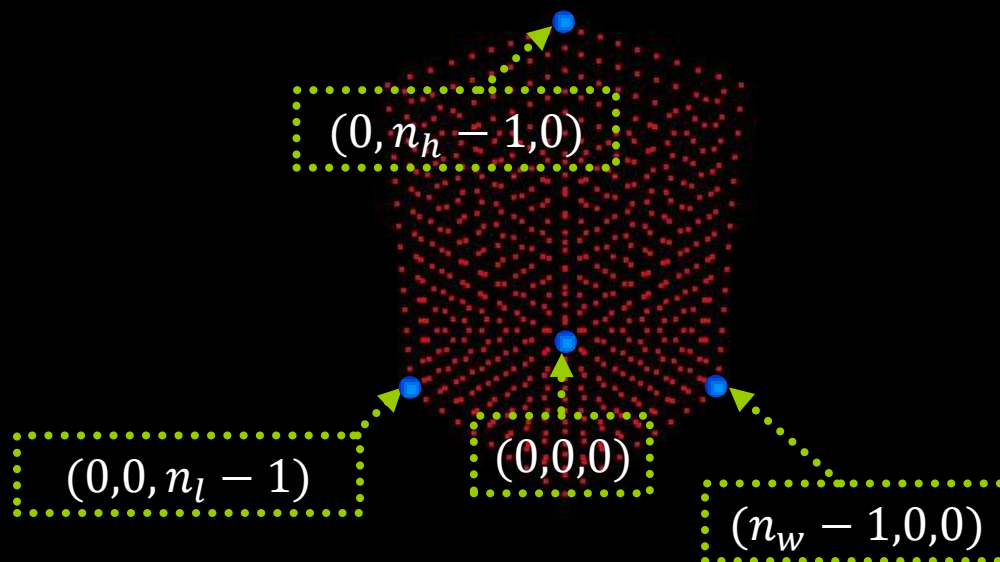
# Class “GoalNet” (con’t)

- For simplicity, you can think of an goal net as a cuboid



# Class “GoalNet” (con’t)

- Use ‘GetParticleID’ to transform index between 1D and 3D array
  - $n_w$  : number of particles at width
  - $n_h$  : number of particles at height
  - $n_l$  : number of particles at length



# Class “GoalNet” (Con’t)

- Finish the following methods:

InitializeSpring()

ComputeInternalForce()

ComputeSpringForce()

ComputeDamperForce()

- Search “TO DO”

# Class “Ball”

- similar to ‘particle’  
double m\_dMass;  
double m\_dRadius;  
Vector3d m\_Position;  
Vector3d m\_Velocity;  
Vector3d m\_Force;

# Class “CMassSpringSystem”

- Important member variables

int m\_iIntegratorType;

double m\_dDeltaT;

GoalNet m\_GoalNet;

vector<Ball> m\_Balls;



# Class “CMassSpringSystem” (Con’t)

- Finish the following methods:

ParticlePlaneCollision

BallPlaneCollision

BallToBallCollision

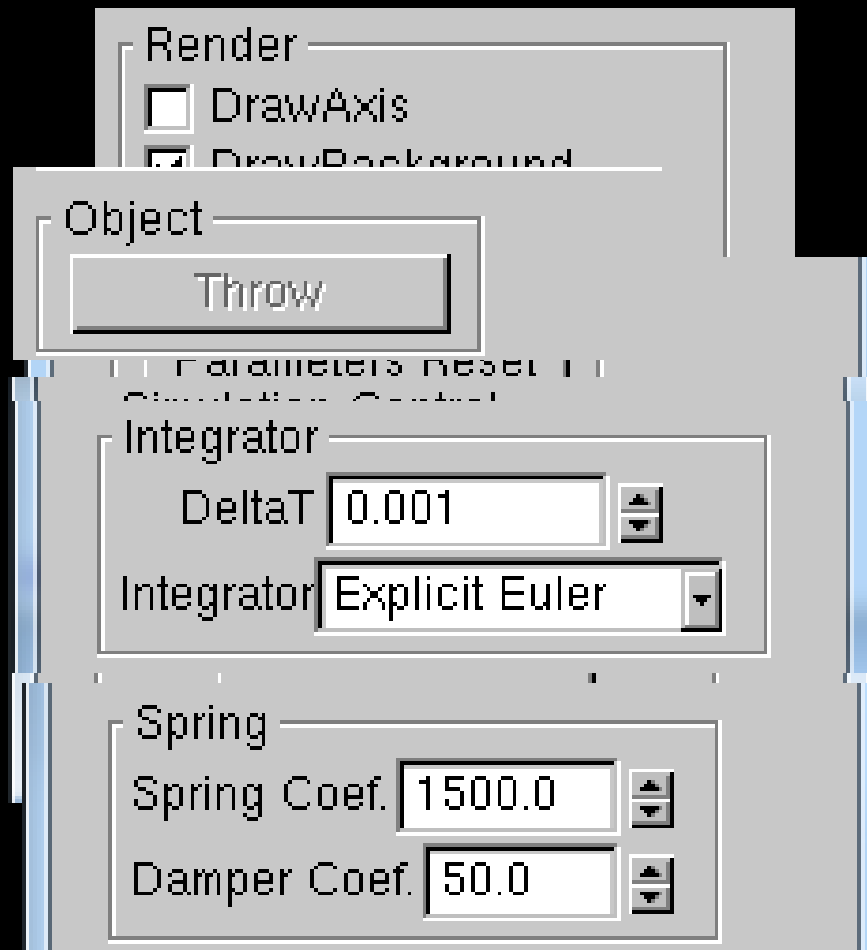
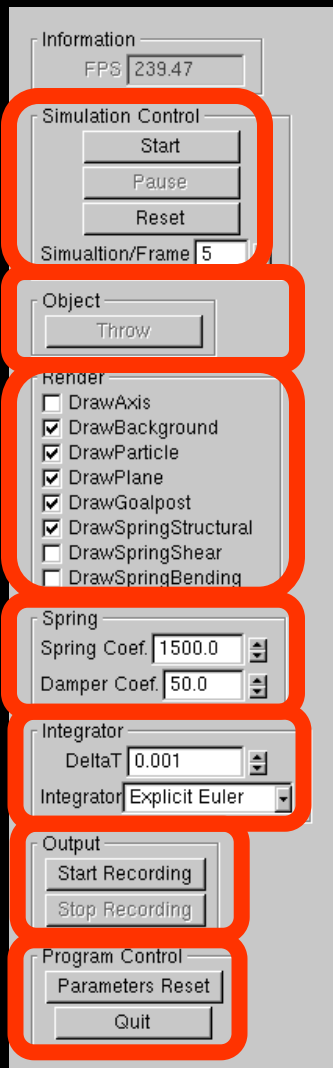
BallParticleCollision

ExplicitEuler

RungeKutta

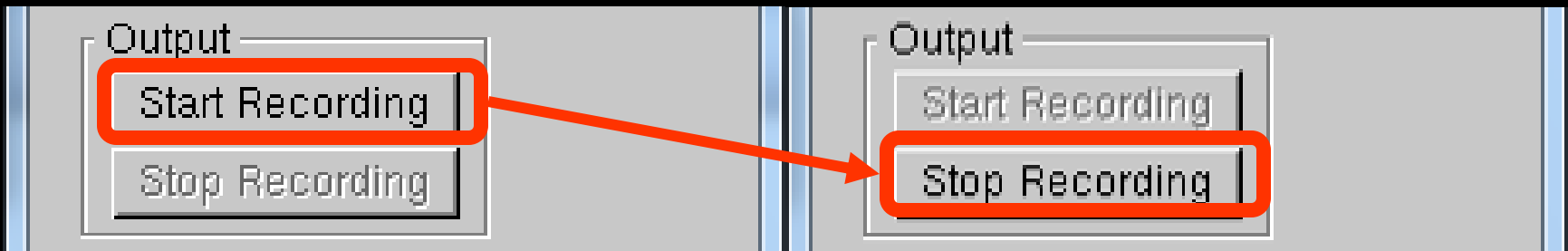
- Search “TO DO”

# GUI



# Output Video

- “Start Recording”
  - output a serial of images after clicking “Start” button
- “Stop Recording”
  - Stop recording and then output video



# Output Video (con't)

- After few seconds, you will get a video in the directory “ParticleSystem”
- Be careful of the new video will replace the old video if their filenames are same

# Configuration File

- All important parameters are in the “Configuration.txt”
- You can modify some of parameters to get different initialization
- For example,

```
*DrawPlane  
true
```



```
*DrawPlane  
false
```

In this case, plane will not be showed in the beginning

# Recommended approach

1. Implement integrator
  - Explicit Euler (or Runge Kutta)
2. Construct the spring
  - Draw the connected spring to confirm the constrained relations
3. Calculate internal force of goal net
  - compute spring force and damper force
4. Detect/resolve the collision

# Grading

- Construct the connection of springs 10%
- Compute spring and damper forces 20%
- Handle collision 30%
  - particle-plane collision 5%
  - ball-plane collision 5%
  - ball-particle collision 10%
  - Ball-ball collision 10%
- Explicit Euler integration 5%
- Runge Kutta 4<sup>th</sup> integration 20%
- Report: 20%
- Bonus 15%

# Bonus

- Material of the net
- Rotating ball
- Any other fun (describe them in your report)



# Suggested Outline of Report

1. Introduction/Motivation
2. Fundamentals
3. Implementation
4. Result and Discussion
  - the difference between Explicit Euler and RK4
  - effect of parameters
5. Conclusion

# Submission

- Compress all the materials into a zip file
  - Naming rule: CA1\_StudentID\_Version, e.g., CA1\_0356611\_v001.zip
- Your zip file shall contain
  - Source code (ensure your project build successfully)
  - 2 videos(include Euler and Runge Kutta)
  - Report in pdf or MS word format, no more than 10 pages
- Upload all your materials to E3
  - No limit to the no. of times of upload
  - The latest version is your final submission

# Late and Cheating

- Late policies
  - Penalty of 10 points of the value of the assignment/day
- Cheating policies
  - 0 points for any cheating on assignments
  - Allowing another student to examine your code is also considered as cheating

# Deadline

- Deadline
  - Thursday ,2018/04/12 ,23:59

# You can find TA in...

- Email:
  - liou8308@gmail.com
- Lab EC229B
  - Need appointment
- Please briefly mention your question when you contact me

# Reference

- Slides on E3
- Real Time Physics (Siggraph 2008 class)
  - <http://www.matthiasmueller.info/realtimephysics/index.html>

# Q&A