CD-MPM Continuum Damage Material Point Methods for Dynamic Fracture Animation

Siggraph 2019

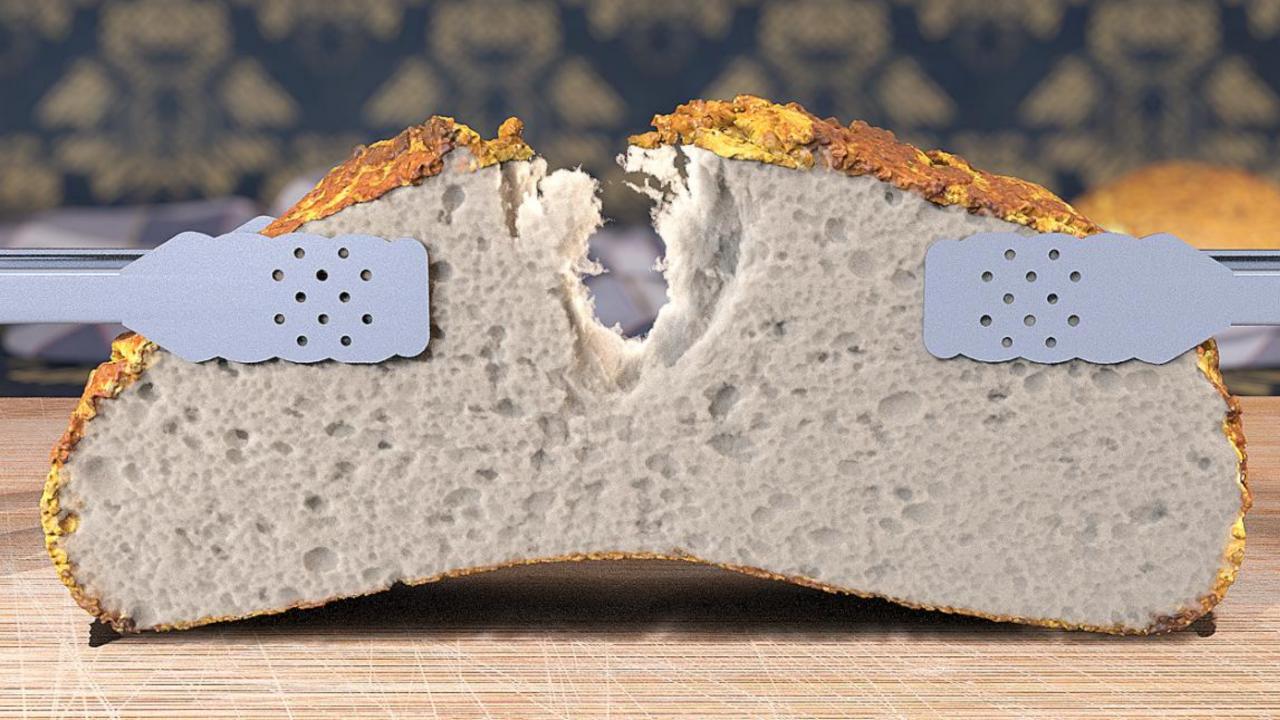


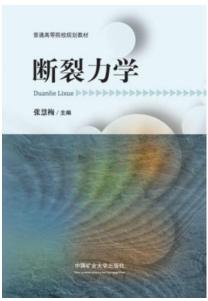
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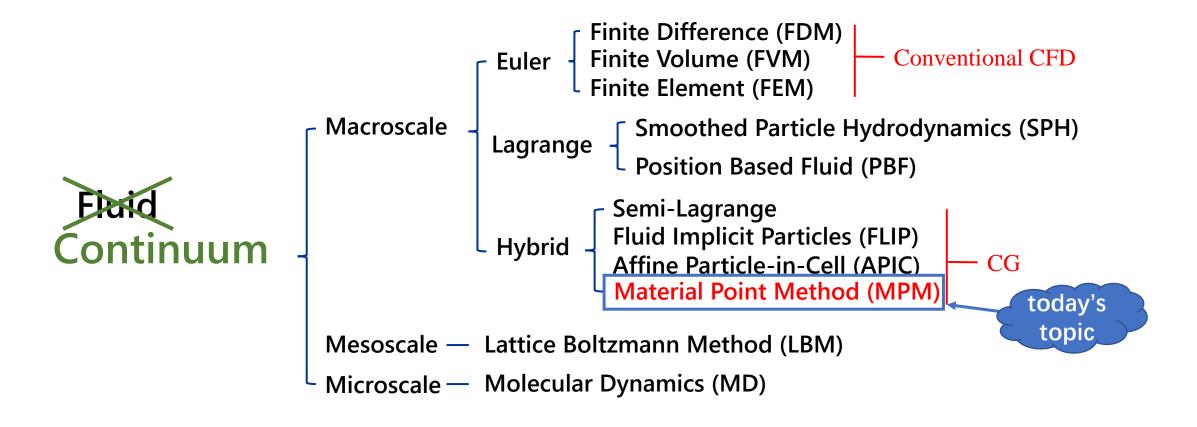






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Flaid Simulation in Computer Graphics Continuum



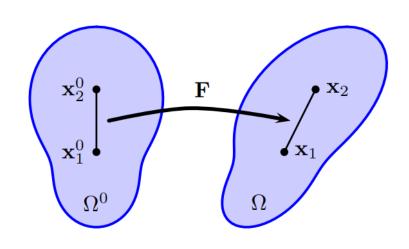
Section 1.

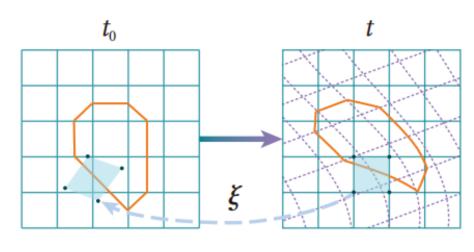
Deformation

Deformation

- 如何形式化定义形变?
- 假设无形变空间是 \mathbf{X} ,形变空间是 \mathbf{x} ,那么形变就是 $\phi(\mathbf{X},t)$: $\Omega^0 \to \Omega^t$,即 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{X},t) = \phi(\mathbf{X},t)$
- 例如,对于刚体形变,x = RX + b
- 定义形变梯度表示任意时刻形变的雅可比矩阵:

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X},t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X},t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial \mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X},t)$$

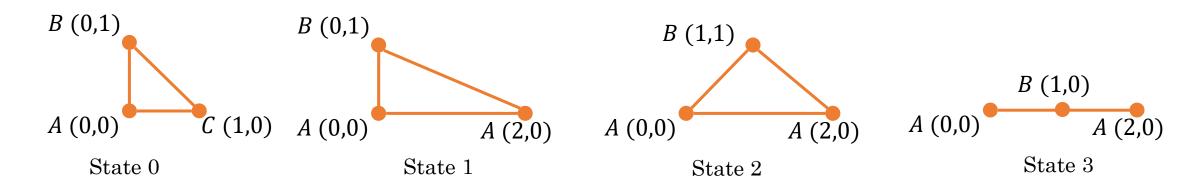




Deformation

- 形变梯度的行列式记为/,表示了体积变化
 - *J* > 1表示体积增加, *J* < 1表示体积减小
 - 对于刚体形变, $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{R}$, 则J = 1。说明刚体形变不影响体积,很合理。
- 实际上, ϕ 建立起了Euler视角和Lagrange视角之间的联系
 - $\mathbf{X} = \phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, t)$,假设 ϕ 双射
 - $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x},t)$ 表示当前点 \mathbf{x} 当下的速度, $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x},t) = \mathbf{V}(\phi^{-1}(\mathbf{x},t),t)$: ϕ^{-1} 找到了 \mathbf{x} 初始对应点 \mathbf{X}
 - V(X,t)表示初始点X当下的速度, $V(X,t) = v(\phi(X,t),t)$: ϕ 找到了初始点X的当前位置
 - 对于其他物理量, 有类似的性质
- 物质导数
 - $\frac{D}{Dt}f(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(\mathbf{x},t) + \sum_{j} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{j}}(\mathbf{x},t)v_{j}(\mathbf{x},t)$
 - 分成当地导数和迁移导数两部分

Example



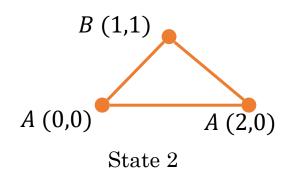
已知如上四个状态,如何求State 1、2、3的形变梯度? 考虑dx = FdX,在一个三角形微元内,可以认为形变遵循坐标变换

因此构造两个状态的基坐标系 $A, B, 则BA^{-1}$ 就是目标形变梯度。

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B_1} = \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B_2} = \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B_3} = \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = 2 \qquad \qquad J = 0$$

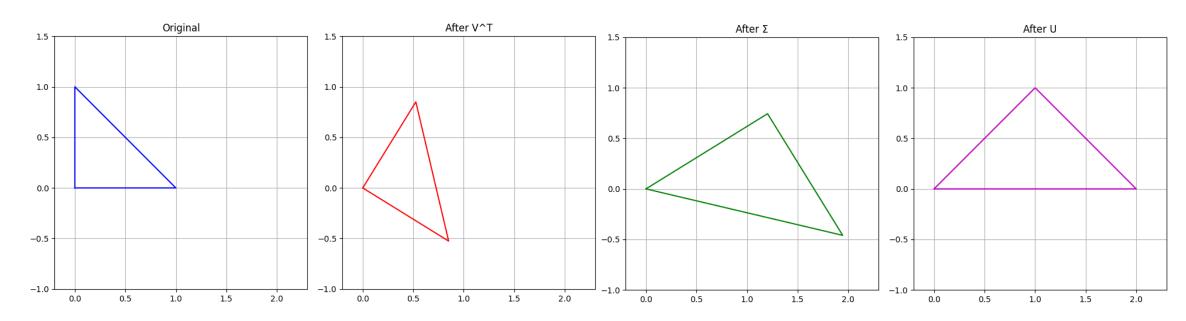
Example



$$\mathbf{B_2} = \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$J = 2$$

这个东西表示什么?考虑SVD分解...

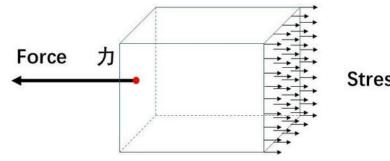
$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^T$



Stress

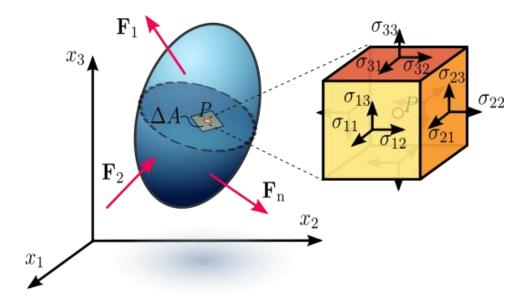
• 应力: 单位面积所受的承受力

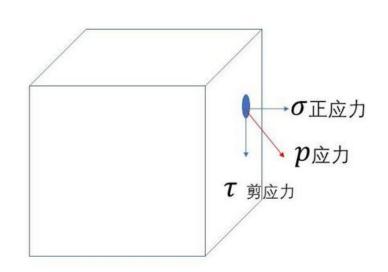
$$\sigma_{ij} = \lim_{\Delta A_i \to 0} \frac{\Delta F_j}{\Delta A_i} \quad \stackrel{\text{Force}}{\longleftarrow}$$



Stress 应力

- 应力张量可以分解成压强和剪应力两部分:
 - $p = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tr}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}), \boldsymbol{\tau} = \boldsymbol{\sigma} + p \mathbf{I}$
 - 考虑流体,只有垂直于每个面的力,那么每个面都有 $p = \frac{F}{\varsigma}$





Section 2.

Hyperelastic

First Piola-Kirchoff Stress

- 假设Strain Energy Density Function是 Ψ , 一阶Piola-Kirchoff张量定义为 $\mathbf{P} = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \mathbf{F}}$
- 假设材质有**各向同性**,那么我们可以把Ψ写成**F**^T**F**的函数,称为right Cauchy-Green Tensor,一般记作**C**:
 - 如果带有旋转,比如F = RQ,那么 $F^TF = Q^TR^TRQ = Q^TQ$,可以约去旋转部分
 - 同时可以发现C是一个对称矩阵: $\mathbf{C}_{ij} = \mathbf{F}_{ik}\mathbf{F}_{jk} = \mathbf{C}_{ji}$
- 考虑C的特征值:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33}
\end{bmatrix} - \lambda \mathbf{I} \qquad \mathbf{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} - \lambda & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} - \lambda & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} = 0$$

• 可以转换成如下特征多项式

$$\lambda^3 - I_C \lambda^2 - II_C \lambda - III_C = 0$$

First Piola-Kirchoff Stress (Cont.)

• 如果我们实际求一下,就会发现

$$I_{\mathbf{C}} = \text{tr}(\mathbf{C})$$

$$II_{\mathbf{C}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(I_C^2 - \text{tr}(\mathbf{CC}) \right)$$

$$III_{\mathbf{C}} = \det(\mathbf{C}) = J^2$$

- 这三个量称为各向同性不变量。在一部分文献中,也直接用下面的关系来表示二阶 $II_{\mathbf{C}} = \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{CC})$
-它的几何含义?
- 在图形学中,用 $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^{\mathsf{T}}$ 进行 $\mathbf{Polar}\ \mathbf{SVD}$ 分解, \mathbf{U} , \mathbf{V} 表示旋转, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ 表示缩放。而缩 放与**奇异值**强相关,因此 \mathbf{F} 的**奇异值** σ_1 , σ_2 , σ_3 就表示了形变特性。则完全可以用 \mathbf{F} 的**奇异值**来表示这三个参量:

$$I_C = \sigma_i^2$$
, $II_C = \sigma_i^2 \sigma_i^2 \delta_{ij}$, $III_C = \sigma_i^4$

回忆: 矩阵奇异值等于 A^TA 或 AA^T 非负特征值的平方根

Neo-Hookean

• 下面我们可以写出Energy Density Function的具体形式:

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\mu}{2}(I_C - d) - \mu \ln J + \frac{\lambda}{2} \ln^2 J$$

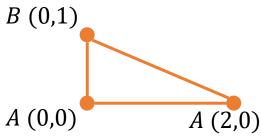
• d表示维度:二维取2,三维取3;假设杨氏模量为E,泊松比为 ν ,有

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}, \lambda = \frac{E\nu}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$

- 回想一下要计算的 $\mathbf{P} = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \mathbf{F}}$,对上式求导 $\mathbf{P} = \mu(\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^{-T}) + \lambda \ln J \mathbf{F}^{-T}$
- 这基于 $\frac{d|\mathbf{A}|}{d\mathbf{A}} = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A}^{-T}$,其中 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 表示 $\det \mathbf{A}$ 。
- 带进去刚体运动F = R,则 $I_C = 3$,J = 1,最后能量为0,这也是能量最小值。如果满足det F > 0,则有 $\Psi(F) > 0$ 。

Example

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\mu}{2}(I_C - d) - \mu \ln J + \frac{\lambda}{2} \ln^2 J$$



State 1

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

State 0

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B_1} = \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$I = 2$$

State 2

$$\mathbf{B_2} = \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$I = 2$$

$$\mathbf{B_3} = \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

I = 0

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\mu}{2} - \mu \ln 2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \ln^2 2$$

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\mu}{2} - \mu \ln 2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \ln^2 2$$

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = +\infty!$$

$$\mathbf{F}^{-T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mu \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \ln 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F}^{-T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mu \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \ln 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P} = \mu \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \ln 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fixed Corotated Constitutive Model

- 解决了旋转后体积可能变大的问题
- 假设 $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^T$,特征值为 σ_i ,则有如下模型

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = \sum_{i} \mu(\sigma_{i} - 1)^{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2}(J - 1)^{2}$$

• 考虑极分解F = RS, R是正交矩阵, S是半正定矩阵:

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^T = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{V}^T\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^T = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{S}$$

- 那么 $\mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^{\mathsf{T}}$,所以 $\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{\Sigma}) = \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{F})$ 。根据这一结论可以得出,一阶 PK 张量 $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{F}) = 2\mu(\mathbf{F} \mathbf{R}) + \lambda(J-1)J\mathbf{F}^{-T}$
- 在实践中,如果使用隐式积分,还需要用到一阶PK张量的导数,这一推导结论在<u>附</u> 录1中给出。
- <u>附录2</u>给出了一种求解弹性张量的通用方法。
- •特别的, Cauchy Stress $\sigma = \frac{1}{J} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{F}^T$

Section 3.

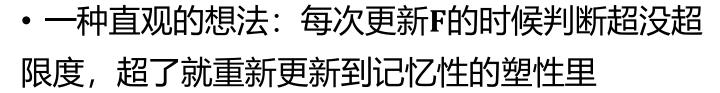
Plasticity

Plasticity..?

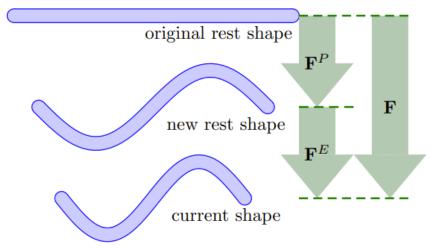
• 简单的思路: 把形变梯度分解成弹性和塑性部分

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_E \mathbf{F}_P$$

- \mathbf{F}_P 表示无记忆的部分:形变后不可恢复
- 考虑右面的金属杆, 把它窝弯了之后......
- 此时,弹性响应只跟 \mathbf{F}_E 有关



- 对弹性项的奇异值做一个限制,超过就认为是塑性了……
- 形式化描述



Simplied Plasiticity

• 假设我们定义弹性范围是 $[1-\theta_c,1+\theta_s]$,从n时间步转换到n+1时间步,所有的形变都是弹性形变

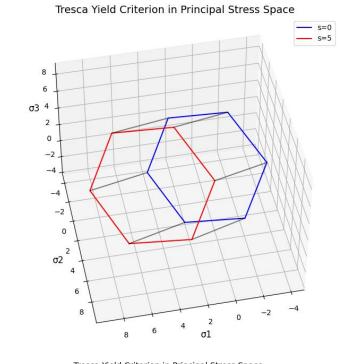
$$\mathbf{F}^{n+1} = \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_E^{n+1} \mathbf{F}_P^n$$

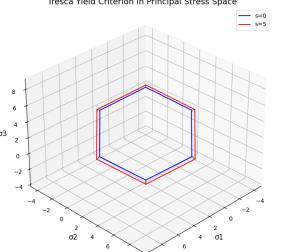
- 对 $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{E}^{n+1}$ 进行分解,假设奇异值是 $\tilde{\sigma}_{Ei}^{n+1}$,对每个奇异值进行 clamp 操作,得到 $\mathbf{F}_{E}^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_{E}^{n+1}\operatorname{diag}\left(\operatorname{clamp}\left(\tilde{\sigma}_{Ei}^{n+1}, 1 \theta_{c}, 1 + \theta_{s}\right)\right)\mathbf{V}_{E}^{n+1}$
- 再把对应的塑性项更新回来

$$\mathbf{F}_{P}^{n+1} = (\mathbf{F}_{E}^{n+1})^{-1}\mathbf{F}^{n+1}$$

- 有没有更加物理准确的描述?
- 实际上我们要做的就是如何计算 \mathbf{F}_E^{n+1} 来完成投影操作,我们介绍常用的Drucker-Prager方法。

- 屈服准则: 什么条件下进入塑性状态
- 最简单的准则: Tresca准则
- 假设考虑Kirhoff应力 τ , 它的核心形变由三个特征值 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ 决定,Tresca准则说明:最大的应力与最小的应力之间距离大于某个值的时候进入塑性
- 它是什么形状? 六棱柱
- 它的截面是什么特征? 一个正六边形
- 从什么地方截? x = y = z方向
- 我们把 $p = -\frac{1}{d} \operatorname{tr}(\tau)$ 称为**静水压力**,表示了材料的等向性压缩。如果只有纯静水压力影响,材料只有体积变化而无剪切。Tresca准则下屈服与静水压力无关。





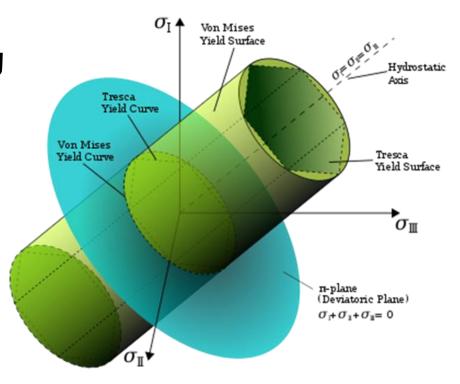
- Von-Mises准则
- 上面的屈服准则用的大于等于太难处理了,为什么不直接简化成π平面上一个圆?
- 为了让它仍然保证静水压力无关,使用如下等效应力

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]}$$

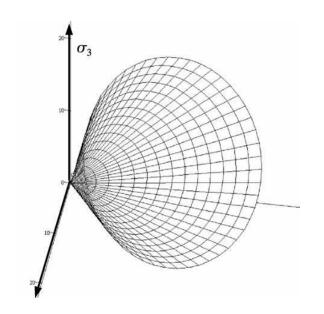
• 为了方便计算,引入偏应力张量 $\mathbf{s} = \boldsymbol{\tau} + p\mathbf{I}$,则偏应力张量反应了无体积变化的部分。则有如下关系:

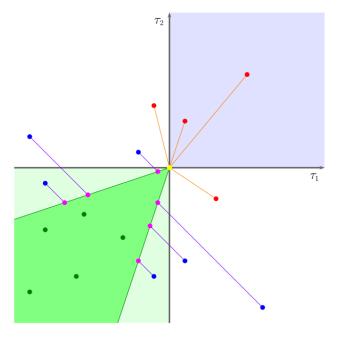
$$q = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \|\mathbf{s}\|_F}$$

• 这样, Von-Mises准则确立一个圆柱体

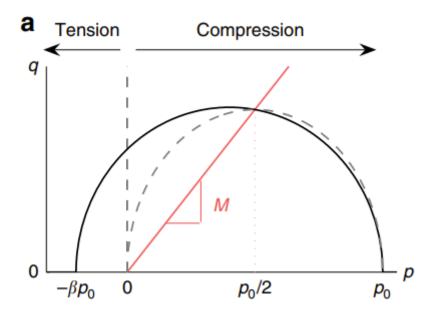


- 但是真的跟静压力无关吗?
- 一个直观的观察:对于摩擦形材料(比如沙子和岩石),我们使劲按压的时候它发生滑动比较难
- 所以静水压力越大,就越难发生塑性流动
- 怎么办? 给屈服条件加一个静水压力的补正
- Drucker-Prager模型
- 屈服准则是一个圆锥面:
 - 原点,表示体积不变化,没有抗拉能力
 - 侧壁,表示有明显的屈服极限
- 如果用来模拟沙子或者雪:
 - 红色部分表示产生拉伸,直接对应到原点
 - 蓝色部分表示压缩超过限度, 投影到圆锥侧壁上





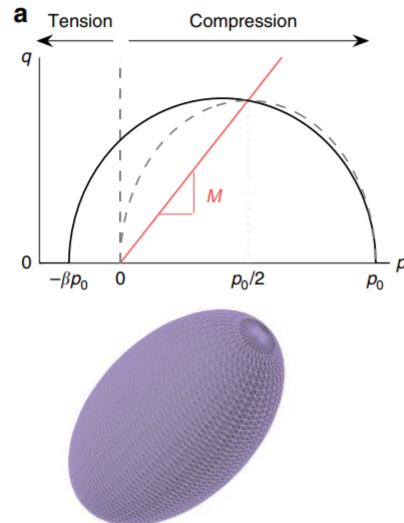
- 还有没有其他应该考虑的因素?
 - 过压时抗剪能力反而变差
 - 如果不是仿真沙子,应该有拉伸
- 修改的Cam-Clay模型 $y(p,q) = q^2(1+2\beta) + M^2(p+\beta p_0)(p-p_0)$ $p_0 = K \sinh(\xi \max(-a,0))$
- 屈服准则是个椭球
 - p_0 表示硬化压力
 - M表示关键状态线斜率, 反应摩擦大小
 - β表示拉伸和压缩的状态
- 那么如何把屈服准则和前面介绍的东西联系在一起?





- 直观感受:
 - β越大, 抗拉伸能力越强
 - α越大, 越容易达到破碎临界点





- 数学公式又回来了
- 定义左Cauchy Green张量 $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^T$,那么考虑 $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}^E\mathbf{F}^P$,有 $\mathbf{b}^E = \mathbf{F}^E\mathbf{F}^E^T = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{F}^P)^{-1}(\mathbf{F}^P)^{-T}\mathbf{F}^T = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}}\mathbf{F}^T$
- 所以弹性势能的左Cauchy Green张量可以这样演化:

$$\frac{D\mathbf{b}^{E}}{Dt} = \frac{D\mathbf{F}}{Dt}\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}}\mathbf{F}^{T} + \mathbf{F}\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}}\frac{D\mathbf{F}^{T}}{Dt} + \mathbf{F}\frac{D\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}}}{Dt}\mathbf{F}^{T}$$

• 对它做分裂,变成两步求解过程。第一步:

$$\frac{D\mathbf{b}^{E0}}{Dt} = \frac{D\mathbf{F}}{Dt}\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}}\mathbf{F}^{T} + \mathbf{F}\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}}\frac{D\mathbf{F}^{T}}{Dt}$$

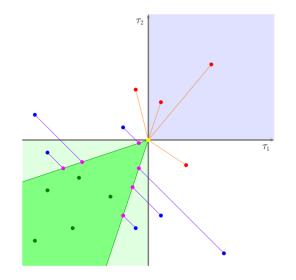
- 这个时候相当于我们假设变形没有塑性,那么 $\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}} = \mathbf{I}$,完全相当于演化弹性。
- 第二步:

$$\frac{D\mathbf{b}^E}{Dt} = \mathbf{F} \frac{D\mathbf{C}^{P^{-1}}}{Dt} \mathbf{F}^T$$

• 这玩意一般称为Lie导数。它肯定是不能直接算的,所以我们直接假设: $\frac{D\mathbf{b}^E}{Dt} = -2\gamma \mathrm{dev}\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{\tau}}\right)\mathbf{b}^E$

$$\frac{D\mathbf{b}^{E}}{Dt} = -2\gamma \operatorname{dev}\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{\tau}}\right)\mathbf{b}^{E}$$

- 这里的y就是屈服平面。看上去摸不着头脑,一层一层看:
 - $\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)$ 可以理解成屈服面上的梯度函数,指向下降最快的方向
 - $dev\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \tau}\right)$ 把这个梯度函数去掉了体积部分,只留下形变部分
 - 所以它就相当于沿着形变方向走一段距离来尽可能靠近屈服面!
- 回顾:蓝色粒子的表现



 $dev(A) = A - \frac{1}{d}tr(A)I$ 它相当干去掉体积变化部分 只考虑纯粹的形变

- 如何求解这个微分方程 $\frac{D\mathbf{b}^E}{Dt} = -2\gamma \operatorname{dev}\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \tau}\right)\mathbf{b}^E$?
- 直接建立隐式格式, \mathbf{b}^{E0} 是假设全部弹性计算的结果

$$\mathbf{b}^{E,n+1} - \mathbf{b}^{E0} = -2\delta\gamma \operatorname{dev}\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mathbf{\tau}}\right) \mathbf{b}^{E,n+1}$$

- 假设 $\mathbf{s} = \text{dev}(\mathbf{\tau})$,表示变形分量。那么,向屈服面投影应该不改变偏应力方向,即 $\frac{\mathbf{s}^{n+1}}{\|\mathbf{s}^{n+1}\|} = \frac{\mathbf{s}^{n0}}{\|\mathbf{s}^{n0}\|}$
- 而根据一系列推导,有

$$y = \frac{6-d}{2} \|\mathbf{s}^{n+1}\|^2 (1+2\beta) + M^2 (p^{n0} + \beta p_0)(p^{n0} - p_0) = 0$$

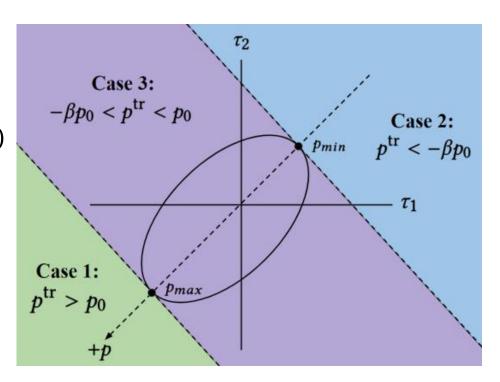
• 这个方程根据 p^{n0} 而确定解的类型, $p^{n0} = -\frac{1}{d}\operatorname{tr}(\tau) = -J^{E0}\Psi'(J^{E0})$

- 分成三类:
- · Case 3,这个时候方程有解,直接解

$$\mathbf{s}^{n+1} = \frac{\mathbf{s}^{n0}}{\|\mathbf{s}^{n0}\|} M \sqrt{\frac{2(p^{n0} + \beta p_0)(p^{n0} - p_0)}{(d - 6)(1 + 2\beta)}}$$

$$\mathbf{b}^{E,n+1} = \text{dev}(\mathbf{b}^{E,n+1}) + \frac{1}{d} \text{tr}(\mathbf{b}^{E,n+1}) \mathbf{I} = \frac{\mathbf{s}^{n+1}}{\mu J^{2a}} + \text{tr}(\mathbf{F}^{n0} \mathbf{F}^{n0}^T)$$

- Case 1, $p^{n+1} = p_{\max} = p_0, q = 0$
- Case 2, $p^{n+1} = p_{\min} = -\beta p_0, q = 0$
- 然后反推特征值



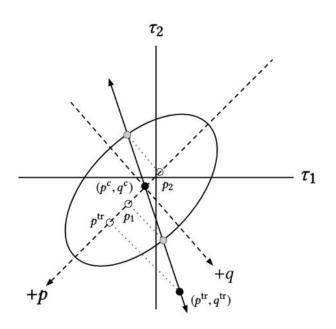
硬化

- 硬化: 随着塑性变化的发生, 屈服面发生改变
- 为此,在屈服面中考虑硬化参数α:

$$p_0 = K \sinh(\xi \max(-a, 0))$$

• 然后每次迭代后更新 α

$$\alpha^{n+1} = \log\left(\frac{J^{E,n0}}{J^{E,n+1}}\right) + \alpha^n$$



- 问题是在State3中,用dev更新不改变体积,导致α无法正确更新。所以重新计算与屈服面的交点作为正确的值做更新:
 - 全弹性时候计算出来点是 (p^{tr}, q^{tr})
 - 椭圆的中心是 (p^c, q^c)
 - 两点连线与椭圆方程形成一个二次型,交点 (p^{\times},q^{\times})
 - 使用 p^{\times} 计算新的 J^{\times} ,然后用上述公式更新 α^{n+1}

NACC Step

```
if p_0 > 0.0001 and p^{tr} < p_0 - 0.0001 and p^{tr} > -\beta p_0 + 0.0001 then
                                                                                                                                        22:
Algorithm 2 NACC Plasticity
                                                                                                                                                          p^{c} = (1 - \beta) \frac{p_{0}}{2}
                                                                                                                                        23:
 1: Run MPM step until we have updated elastic deformation gradients, F_p^{\,E,n+1}
                                                                                                                                                         q^{tr} = \sqrt{rac{6-d}{2}}||\hat{oldsymbol{s}}^{tr}||
 2: procedure PROJECTSTRAINNACC
                                                                                                                                        24:
           U, \Sigma, V^T = SVD(F_n^{E,n+1})
                                                                                                                                                          direction[0] = p^c - p^{tr}
                                                                                                                                        25:
           p_0 = \kappa \ (0.00001 + \xi \ \text{sinh}(\text{max}(-\alpha,0))) \ //\text{buffer prevents YS from collapsing} \ 26:
                                                                                                                                                          direction[1] = 0 - q^{tr}
           J^{E,tr} = \Sigma_{0.0} * \Sigma_{1.1} * \Sigma_{2.2}
                                                                                                                                                          direction = \frac{direction}{||direction||}
                                                                                                                                         27:
           \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{tr} = \mu J^{E, tr^{\frac{-2}{d}}} \operatorname{dev}(\Sigma^2)
                                                                                                                                                          C = M^2(p^c + \beta p_0)(p^c - p_0)
                                                                                                                                         28:
         \Psi^{\kappa'} = \frac{\kappa}{2} (J^{E,tr} - \frac{1}{J^{E,tr}})
p^{tr} = -\Psi^{\kappa'} J^{E,tr}
                                                                                                                                                          B = M^2 direction[0](2p^c - p_0 + \beta p_0)
                                                                                                                                         29:
                                                                                                                                                          A = M^2 direction[0]^2 + (1+2\beta) direction[1]^2
                                                                                                                                         30:
           if p^{tr} > p_0 then //Case 1: Project to max tip of YS
                                                                                                                                                          l_1 = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}
                                                                                                                                         31:
                 J^{E,n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{-2p_0}{\kappa}} + 1
10:
                                                                                                                                                         l_2 = \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}
                                                                                                                                        32:
                \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i,i} = J^{E,n+1} \frac{1}{d} for i = 0, 1, 2
                                                                                                                                                          p_1 = p^c + l_1 direction[0]
11:
                                                                                                                                                         p_2 = p^c + l_2 direction[0]
                \alpha += \log(\frac{J^{E,tr}}{J^{E,n+1}})
                                                                                                                                         34:
12:
                                                                                                                                                         p^{\times} = (p^{tr} - p^c)(p_1 - p^c) ? p_1 : p_2
                 return U * \Sigma^{n+1} * V^T
                                                                                                                                         35:
13:
                                                                                                                                                          J^{E,\times} = \sqrt{\frac{-2p^{\times}}{\kappa}} + 1
           if p^{tr} < -\beta p_0 then //Case 2: Project to min tip of YS
14:
                                                                                                                                        36:
                 J^{E,n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta p_0}{\kappa}} + 1
                                                                                                                                                          if J^{E,\times} > 0.0001 then
15:
                                                                                                                                         37:
                                                                                                                                                               \alpha += \log(\frac{J^{E,tr}}{JE \times})
                                                                                                                                         38:
                 \Sigma^{n+1}{}_{i,i} = J^{E,n+1}^{\frac{1}{d}} for i = 0, 1, 2
16:
                                                                                                                                                     //Case 3: Yield Surface Projection
                \alpha += \log(\frac{J^{E,tr}}{J^{E,n+1}})
return U * \Sigma^{n+1} * V^T
                                                                                                                                         39:
17:
                                                                                                                                                    \hat{\boldsymbol{b}}^{E,n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{-M^2(p^{tr} + \beta p_0)(p^{tr} - p_0)}{(1+2\beta)(\frac{6-d}{2})}} \left(\frac{J^{E,tr}\frac{2}{d}}{\mu}\right) \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{s}}^{tr}}{||\hat{\boldsymbol{s}}^{tr}||} + \frac{1}{d}\operatorname{trace}(\Sigma^2)
18:
                                                                                                                                        40:
           y = (1+2\beta)(\frac{6-d}{2})||\hat{s}^{tr}|| + M^2(p^{tr} + \beta p_0)(p^{tr} - p_0)
19:
                                                                                                                                                    \Sigma^{n+1}{}_{i,i} = \sqrt{\hat{\boldsymbol{b}}_{i}^{E,n+1}} \text{ for } i = 0, 1, 2
            if y < 0.0001 then //Inside YS
20:
                                                                                                                                        41:
                 return U * \Sigma * V^T
21:
                                                                                                                                                    return U * \Sigma^{n+1} * V^T
                                                                                                                                        42:
```

Section 4.

MLS-MPM

Review: Semi-Lagrange Solver

• 动机: 将NS方程拆开分步计算

Any Solver, e.g. RK4

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} = f(q) + g(q)$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{q}^{(n)} = q^{(n)} + \Delta t f(q^{(n)}) \\ q^{(n+1)} = \tilde{q}^{(n)} + \Delta t g(\tilde{q}^{(n)}) \end{cases}$$
Generalize
$$\begin{cases} \tilde{q}^{(n)} = F(\Delta t, q^{(n)}) \\ q^{(n+1)} = G(\Delta t, \tilde{q}^{(n)}) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{D\boldsymbol{u}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p + \nu\nabla^2\boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{g} - \delta_{\partial\Omega}\sigma\kappa\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}$$

$$Split$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{D\boldsymbol{u}}{Dt} = 0 & \text{Advection} \\ \frac{\partial\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{g} & \text{Forward Euler} \\ \frac{\partial\boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p = 0 & \text{Projection} \end{cases}$$

MPM是弱可压 不需要压力投影!

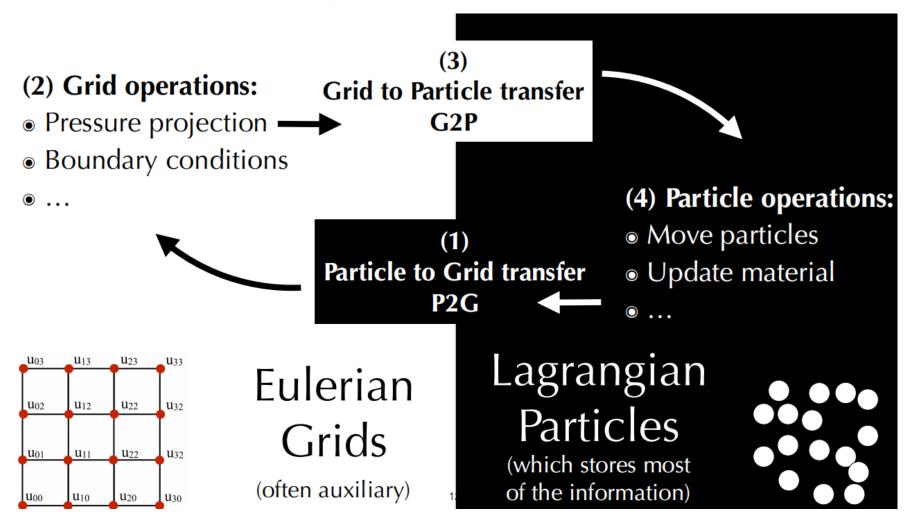
- 1. initialize \boldsymbol{u} , such that $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0$
- 2. for time step n = 0,1,2,...

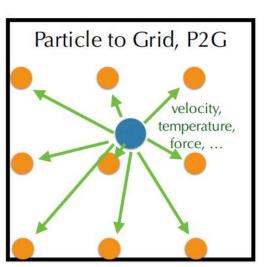
2.1
$$t_{n+1} = t_n + \Delta t$$

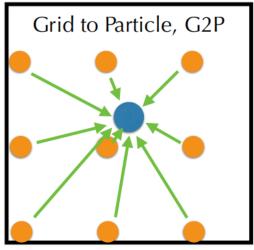
2.2 $\boldsymbol{u}^A = \operatorname{advect}(\boldsymbol{u}^{(n)}, \Delta t)$
2.3 $\boldsymbol{u}^B = \boldsymbol{u}^A + \Delta t \boldsymbol{g}$
2.4 $\boldsymbol{u}^{(n+1)} = \operatorname{project}(\Delta t, \boldsymbol{u}^B)$

From Semi-Langrage to PIC

• 拉格朗日视角适合求解粒子状态传递, 欧拉视角来做力计算, 为什么不结合?







From Semi-Langrage to PIC

• P2G: 分成三个方向分别影响

$$N_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{x}_p) = N\left(\frac{x_p - x_i}{h}\right) N\left(\frac{y_p - y_i}{h}\right) N\left(\frac{z_p - z_i}{h}\right)$$

Linear

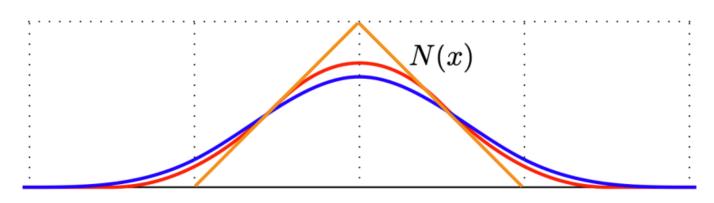
$$N(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x| & 0 \leqslant |x| < 1 \\ 0 & 1 \leqslant |x| \end{cases}$$

Quadratic

$$N(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} - |x|^2 & 0 \le |x| < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3}{2} - |x|)^2 & \frac{1}{2} \le |x| < \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} \le |x| \end{cases}$$

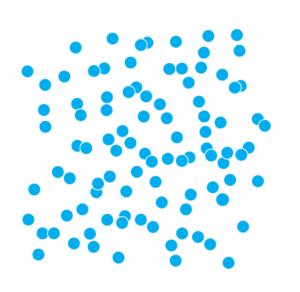
Cubic

$$N(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x| & 0 \leqslant |x| < 1 \\ 0 & 1 \leqslant |x| \end{cases} \qquad N(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} - |x|^2 & 0 \leqslant |x| < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - |x|\right)^2 & \frac{1}{2} \leqslant |x| < \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} \leqslant |x| \end{cases} \qquad N(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} |x|^3 - |x|^2 + \frac{2}{3} & 0 \leqslant |x| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} (2 - |x|)^3 & 1 \leqslant |x| < 2 \\ 0 & 2 \leqslant |x| \end{cases}$$



Frame

The Material Point Method as of 2018

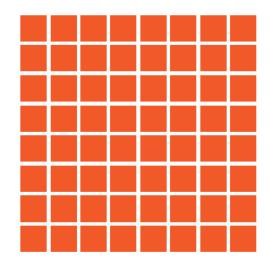


Particle to Grid (P2G)

Grid to Particle (G2P)

Transfer (Particle-in-Cell, PIC)

Affine PIC, APIC [Jiang et al. 2016]
Polynomial PIC, PolyPIC [Fu et al. 2017]
High-performance GIMP [Gao et al. 2017]
Moving Least Squares [Hu et al. 2018]
Compatible PIC [Hu et al. 2018]



Particles (Constitutive models)

Snow [Stomakhin et al. 2013], Foam [Ram et al. 2015, Yue et al. 2015] Sand [Klar et al. 2015, Pradhana et al 2017] Grid

SPGrid [Setaluri et al. 2014], OpenVDB [Museth 2013] Multiple Grids [Pradhana et al. 2017]

34

Transfer

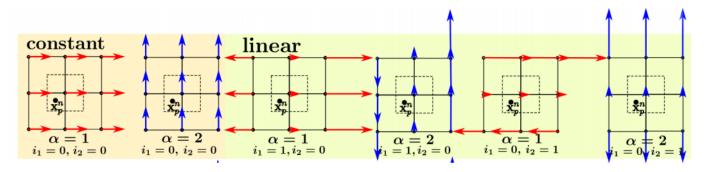
- 简单的传递方式:
- · P2G传递过程

$$m_{\mathbf{i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}} m_{\mathbf{p}} N_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{p}})$$
, $(m\mathbf{v})_{\mathbf{i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}} m_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{p}} N_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{p}})$, $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{i}} = \frac{(m\mathbf{v})_{\mathbf{i}}}{m_{\mathbf{i}}}$

• 反过来, G2P传递过程

$$v_{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\mathbf{i}} m_{\mathbf{i}} N_{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}})$$

• 问题:会丢失自由度,假如3x3传递,这样的网格有18个自由度,而生成的粒子只有一个=>APIC v_0 v_1 c_0 c_0 c_0 c_0



Transfer

• APIC Transfer: 额外引入一个仿射变换矩阵做动量传递

$$m_{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{i}} = \sum_{p} w_{\mathbf{i}p} m_{p} \left(\mathbf{v}_{p} + \mathbf{B}_{p} (\mathbf{D}_{p})^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{x}_{p}) \right)$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{D}_p = \sum_{\mathbf{i}} w_{\mathbf{i}p} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_p) (\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}} - \mathbf{x}_p)^T$$

- 对于二次插值, $\mathbf{D}_p = \frac{1}{4}\Delta x^2 \mathbf{I}$; 对于三次插值, $\mathbf{D}_p = \frac{1}{3}\Delta x^2 \mathbf{I}$ 。
- 而 B_p 是粒子一个特征,可以在G2P的时候顺便更新:

$$\mathbf{B}_p = \sum_{\mathbf{i}} w_{\mathbf{i}p} \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{i}} (\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}} - \mathbf{x}_p)^T$$

Transfer

- taichi Code
- easy to impl

```
for p in x:
    base = (x[p] * inv_dx - 0.5).cast(int)
    fx = x[p] * inv_dx - base.cast(float)
# Quadratic B-spline
w = [0.5 * (1.5 - fx) ** 2, 0.75 - (fx - 1) ** 2, 0.5 * (fx - 0.5) ** 2]
affine = C[p]
for i in ti.static(range(3)):
    for j in ti.static(range(3)):
        offset = ti.Vector([i, j])
        dpos = (offset.cast(float) - fx) * dx
        weight = w[i][0] * w[j][1]
        grid_v[base + offset] += weight * (v[p] + affine @ dpos)
        grid_m[base + offset] += weight
```

```
for p in x:
   base = (x[p] * inv_dx - 0.5).cast(int)
   fx = x[p] * inv_dx - base.cast(float)
   # Quadratic B-spline
   w = [
       0.5 * (1.5 - fx) ** 2, 0.75 - (fx - 1.0) ** 2, 0.5 * (fx - 0.5) ** 2
   new_v = ti.Vector.zero(ti.f32, 2)
   new_C = ti.Matrix.zero(ti.f32, 2, 2)
   for i in ti.static(range(3)):
       for j in ti.static(range(3)):
           dpos = ti.Vector([i, j]).cast(float) - fx
           g_v = grid_v[base + ti.Vector([i, j])]
           weight = w[i][0] * w[j][1]
           new_v += weight * g_v
           new_C += 4 * weight * g_v.outer_product(dpos) * inv_dx
   x[p] = clamp_pos(x[p] + new_v * dt)
   v[p] = new_v
   C[p] = new_C
```

Force Update

- Appendix D&E&F
- 直接写结论:

$$\mathbf{F}_p^{n+1} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \Delta t \mathbf{B}_p^n (\mathbf{D}_p)^{-1}\right) \mathbf{F}_p^n$$

- 使用塑性模型对 \mathbf{F}_p^{n+1} 进行投影,得到 $\mathbf{\bar{F}}_p^{n+1}$
- 计算力

$$\mathbf{f} = -\frac{4}{\Lambda x^2} V_p^0 \mathbf{P} (\mathbf{F}_p) \mathbf{F}_p^T w_{ip} (x_i - x_p)$$

• 计算动量

$$(m\mathbf{v})_{\mathbf{i}} = \sum_{p} w_{\mathbf{i}p} (m_{p}\mathbf{v}_{p} + m_{p}\mathbf{B}_{p}^{n}(\mathbf{D}_{p})^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}} - \mathbf{x}_{p}) + \mathbf{f}\Delta t)$$

• 计算速度: $\mathbf{v_i} = \frac{(m\mathbf{v})_i}{m_i}$

Frame – Explicit MPM

- 1 Particle to grid (P2G)
 - $\mathbf{F}_p^{n+1} = (\mathbf{I} + \Delta t \mathbf{C}_p^n) \mathbf{F}_p^n, \dots$ (Deformation update)
 - $(m\mathbf{v})_i^{n+1} = \sum_p w_{ip} \{ m_p \mathbf{v}_p^n + [m_p \mathbf{C}_p^n \frac{4\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \sum_p V_p^0 \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{F}_p^{n+1}) (\mathbf{F}_p^{n+1})^T] (\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_p^n) \}$ (Grid momentum)
 - $m_i^{n+1} = \sum_p m_p w_{ip}$ (Grid mass)
- ② Grid operations
 - $\hat{\mathbf{v}}_i^{n+1} = (m\mathbf{v})_i^{n+1}/m_i^{n+1}$ (Grid velocity)
 - $\mathbf{v}_i^{n+1} = \mathsf{BC}(\hat{\mathbf{v}}_i^{n+1})$ (Grid boundary condition. BC is the boundary condition operator.)
- 3 Grid to particle (G2P)
 - $\mathbf{v}_p^{n+1} = \sum_i w_{ip} \mathbf{v}_i^{n+1}$ (Particle velocity)
 - $\mathbf{C}_p^{n+1} = \frac{4}{\Delta x^2} \sum_i w_{ip} \mathbf{v}_i^{n+1} (\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_p^n)^T$ (Particle velocity gradient)
 - $\mathbf{x}_p^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}_p^n + \Delta t \mathbf{v}_p^{n+1}$ (Particle position)

Force Update - impl

• MPM99 - P2G 简化塑性模型

```
for p in x: # Particle state update and scatter to grid (P2G)
   base = (x[p] * inv dx - 0.5).cast(int)
   fx = x[p] * inv dx - base.cast(float)
   # Quadratic kernels [http://mpm.graphics Eqn. 123, with x=fx, fx-1,fx-2]
   W = [0.5 * (1.5 - fx) ** 2, 0.75 - (fx - 1) ** 2, 0.5 * (fx - 0.5) ** 2]
   # F[p]: deformation gradient update
   F[p] = (ti.Matrix.identity(float, 2) + dt * C[p]) @ F[p]
   # h: Hardening coefficient: snow gets harder when compressed
   h = ti.exp(10 * (1.0 - Jp[p]))
   if material[p] == 1: # jelly, make it softer
       h = 0.3
   mu, la = mu 0 * h, lambda 0 * h
   if material[p] == 0: # liquid
       mu = 0.0
   U, sig, V = ti.svd(F[p])
   # Avoid zero eigenvalues because of numerical errors
   for d in ti.static(range(2)):
        sig[d, d] = ti.max(sig[d, d], 1e-6)
    J = 1.0
   for d in ti.static(range(2)):
       new sig = sig[d, d]
       if material[p] == 2: # Snow
           new sig = ti.min(ti.max(sig[d, d], 1 - 2.5e-2), 1 + 4.5e-3) #
           Plasticity
       Jp[p] *= sig[d, d] / new sig
       sig[d, d] = new sig
       J *= new sig
```

```
if material[p] == 0:
    # Reset deformation gradient to avoid numerical instability
    F[p] = ti.Matrix.identity(float, 2) * ti.sqrt(J)
elif material[p] == 2:
    # Reconstruct elastic deformation gradient after plasticity
   F[p] = U @ sig @ V.transpose()
stress = 2 * mu * (F[p] - U @ V.transpose()) @ F[p].transpose() + ti.Matrix.
identity(float, 2) * la * J * (J - 1)
stress = (-dt * p_vol * 4 * inv_dx * inv_dx) * stress
affine = stress + p_mass * C[p]
# Loop over 3x3 grid node neighborhood
for i, j in ti.static(ti.ndrange(3, 3)):
   offset = ti.Vector([i, j])
   dpos = (offset.cast(float) - fx) * dx
   weight = w[i][0] * w[j][1]
    grid v[base + offset] += weight * (p mass * v[p] + affine @ dpos)
    grid m[base + offset] += weight * p mass
```

Force Update - impl

Boundary & external force

• G2P

```
for p in x: # grid to particle (G2P)
  base = (x[p] * inv_dx - 0.5).cast(int)
  fx = x[p] * inv_dx - base.cast(float)
  w = [0.5 * (1.5 - fx) ** 2, 0.75 - (fx - 1.0) ** 2, 0.5 * (fx - 0.5) ** 2]
  new_v = ti.Vector.zero(float, 2)
  new_C = ti.Matrix.zero(float, 2, 2)
  for i, j in ti.static(ti.ndrange(3, 3)):
    # loop over 3x3 grid node neighborhood
    dpos = ti.Vector([i, j]).cast(float) - fx
    g_v = grid_v[base + ti.Vector([i, j])]
    weight = w[i][0] * w[j][1]
    new_v += weight * g_v
    new_C += 4 * inv_dx * weight * g_v.outer_product(dpos)
    v[p], C[p] = new_v, new_C
    x[p] += dt * v[p] # advection
```

Section 5.

Fracture

Phase Field

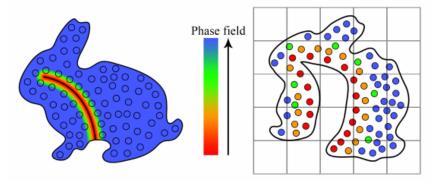
• 从能量说起: 假设裂缝区域是Γ, 那么总体能量是

$$E(\mathbf{F}, \Gamma) = \int_{\Omega^0} \Psi(\mathbf{F}) d\mathbf{X} + \int_{\Gamma} G d\mathbf{X}$$

- 这里的G表示单位区域断裂时释放的能量。理论上,这个方程的最小化可以用来预测断裂的演化趋势,但后面那个很难直接求解。
- 基本思路:将右面的积分转换到整个区域上,引入一个 $c(\mathbf{X},t)$ 表示断裂程度: 0表示完全断裂,1表示完全弹性,那么

$$\int_{\Gamma} G d\mathbf{X} = \int_{\Omega^0} \left(\frac{(c-1)^2}{4l_0} + l_0 |\nabla c|^2 \right) G d\mathbf{X}$$

- c=0, 能量变大; c=1, 能量变小;
- ∇c 惩罚变化趋势,尽可能保证变化平缓
- 在MPM中,取 $l_0 = 0.5\Delta x$



Phase Field (Cont.)

既然有了这个定义,那么弹性能量也需要加权重来促进材料沿裂纹分离。假如超弹性可以分解成拉伸项Ψ+和压缩项Ψ-:

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = g(c)\Psi^{+}(\mathbf{F}) + \Psi^{-}(\mathbf{F})$$

• 其中, $g(c) = (1 - \varepsilon)c^2 + \varepsilon$, ε 用来防止浮点误差。最终, 综合上面的定义, 得到带有断裂特性的材料本构:

$$\Psi(\mathbf{F}, c) = g(c)\Psi^{+}(\mathbf{F}) + \Psi^{-}(\mathbf{F}) + \left(\frac{(c-1)^{2}}{4l_{0}} + l_{0}|\nabla c|^{2}\right)G$$

也就是比起传统MPM,只需要用这个来维护P的计算即可。现在还有一个问题:如何定义这里的超弹性模型?分别用剪切和体积项定义,详见Appendix C.

$$\widehat{\Psi} = \Psi^{\mu}(\mathbf{F}) + \Psi^{\kappa}(J), \Psi^{\mu}(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\mu}{2} (\text{tr}(\mathbf{F}^{T}\mathbf{F}) - d), \Psi^{\kappa}(J) = \frac{\kappa}{2} \left(\frac{J^{2} - 1}{2} - \log J \right)$$

$$\Psi^{+} = \begin{cases} \Psi^{\mu}(J^{a}\mathbf{F}) + \Psi^{\kappa}(\mathbf{F}), J \geq 1 \\ \Psi^{\mu}(J^{a}\mathbf{F}), J < 1 \end{cases}, \Psi^{-} = \begin{cases} 0, J \geq 1 \\ \Psi^{\kappa}(\mathbf{F}), J < 1 \end{cases}, a = -\frac{1}{d}$$

Phase Evolution

- 如何更新下一个时间步的断裂状态 c^{n+1} ?
- 一种简单的作法: 对于每个质点分析, 如果应力超过某个阈值则认为断裂

$$c^{n+1} = \min\left(c^n, 1 - H_s\left(1 - \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_f}\right)\right)$$

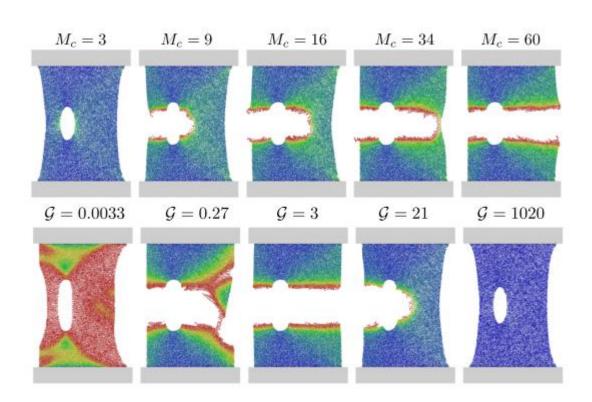
- σ_f 是临界点, H_s 是一个常数。应力越大就越容易断裂
- 问题: 只有局部特征, 没有全局特征

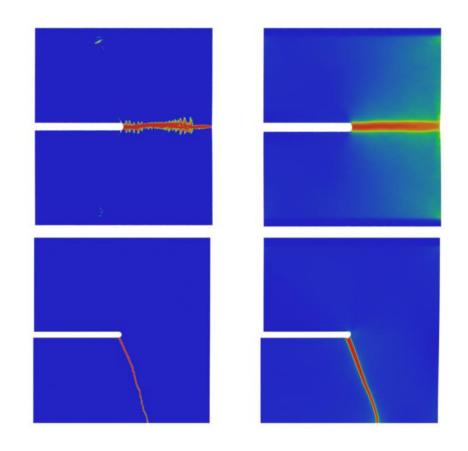
• 解决方案:建立有关断裂的变分,使用Euler-Lagarangian方程得到
$$\left(\frac{4l_0M_c(1-r)\Psi^+}{G} + M_c + \frac{1}{\Delta t}\right)c^{n+1} - (4l_0^2M_c)\nabla^2c^{n+1} = M_c + \frac{c^n}{t}$$

• 其中 $M_c = \frac{G}{2R_c l_0}$ 。这样就可以迭代求解。

Phase Evolution(Cont.)

• 参数分析: M_c 越大, 越容易断裂; G影响 • 对比分析: 更平滑、在低分辨率网格能量扩散特性 下也可以做的比较好

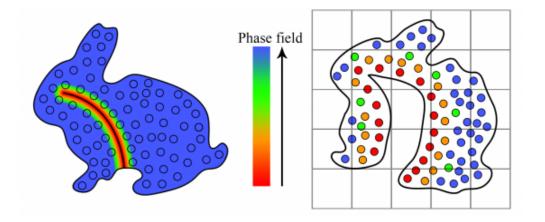




Phase Field Integration

• 怎么演化?用粒子来携带c属性进行正常的MPM操作,类似的PhaseP2G和

PhaseG2P



- 使用一阶精度来gather和scatter:
 - P2G: $c_{i}^{n} = w_{ip}c_{p}^{n}$
 - G2P: $c_p^{n+1} = \max(0, \min(c_p^n, c_p^n + \sum_{i}(c_i^{n+1} c_i^n)w_{ip}))$ [FLIP transfer]
- 最后的问题: 在MPM框架下如何计算 c_p^{n+1} ?

Phase Field Integration(Cont.)

• 不加证明的给出结论(啃不动了): (M + H)c = r

• 建立一个线性系统,将
$$i,j$$
展平为一个统一的下标
$$M_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \sum_{p} V_{p}^{n} \left(\frac{4l_{0}M_{c}(1-r)\Psi^{+}}{G} + M_{c} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} \right) w_{ip}$$

$$H_{ij} = \sum_{p} V_{p}^{n} 4l_{0}M_{c} \left(M_{p}^{-1} w_{ip}^{n} (x_{\alpha i} - x_{\alpha p}^{n}) \right)^{T} \left(M_{p}^{-1} w_{jp}^{n} (x_{\alpha j} - x_{\alpha p}^{n}) \right)$$

$$r_{i} = \sum_{p} V_{p}^{n} \left(M_{c} + \frac{c_{p}^{n}}{\Delta t} \right) w_{ip}^{n}$$

• 用Jacobi作为Preconditioner的共轭梯度求解即可

PFF-MPM Step

Algorithm 1 PFF-MPM Step

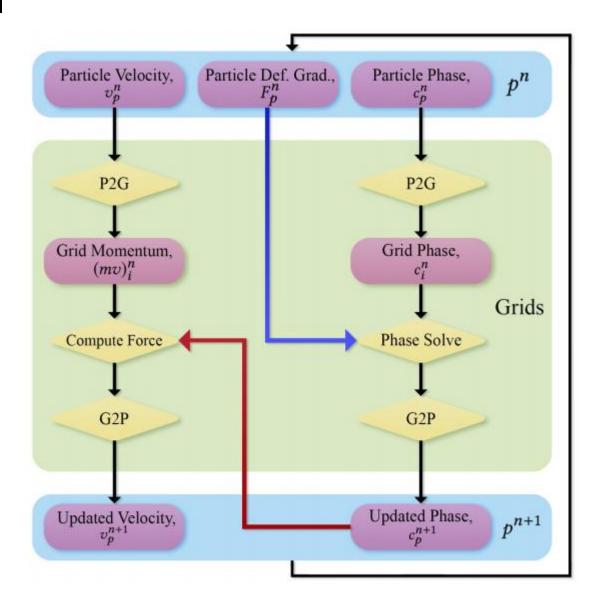
```
1: procedure PhaseP2G
           Compute interpolation weights, w_{ip}^n //We use quadratic B-spline
           for each grid node, i do
               c_i^n = \frac{\sum_p w_{ip}^n c_p^n}{\sum_p w_i^n}
 5: procedure PhaseSolve
           //Goal is to contruct and solve this system for \mathbf{c}: (\mathcal{M} + \mathbf{H})\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{r}
          \mathbf{r} = [r_i] = \sum_{n} V_n^n (M_c + \frac{c_p^n}{\Delta t}) w_{ip}^n //Build rhs
          \boldsymbol{H} = [\boldsymbol{H}_{ij}] = \sum_{p} V_p^n (4l_0^2 M_c) (\nabla \Theta_i(\boldsymbol{x}_p^n))^T (\nabla \Theta_j(\boldsymbol{x}_p^n)) //Build MPM discrete Laplace operator
         \mathcal{M} = [\mathcal{M}_{ii}] = \sum_{p} V_p^n \left( \frac{4l_0 M_c (1-r) \Psi_p^{\mathcal{H}}}{\mathcal{G}} + M_c + \frac{1}{\Delta t} \right) w_{ip}^n // \text{Build diagonal lumped mass matrix} \right)
10:
           Solve the system with PCG (Jacobi preconditioner takes around 4 iters)
11: procedure PhaseG2P
           for each particle, p do
12:
                c_p^{n+1} = \max(0, \min(c_p^n, c_p^n + \sum_i (c_i^{n+1} - c_i^n) w_{ip}^n)) //Prevent material healing and keep c \in [0, 1]
13:
14: Run traditional MPM step as usual until computeForce
15: procedure COMPUTEFORCE //Key difference is this incorporates c_n^{n+1}
           if symplectic then
           \begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{f}_i^n = -\sum_p V_p^0 w_{ip}^n M_p^{-1} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \boldsymbol{F}}(\boldsymbol{F}_p^n, c_p^{n+1}) \boldsymbol{F}_p^{nT} (\boldsymbol{x}_i^n - \boldsymbol{x}_p^n) \\ \text{else if implicit then} \end{array}
17:
18:
                \mathbf{f}_i^{n+1} = -\sum_n V_p^0 w_{ip}^n M_p^{-1} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \mathbf{F}} (\mathbf{F}_p^{n+1}, c_p^{n+1}) \mathbf{F}_p^{nT} (\mathbf{x}_i^n - \mathbf{x}_p^n)
19:
20: Finish MPM step like usual (with or without plasticity return mapping)
```

Section 6.

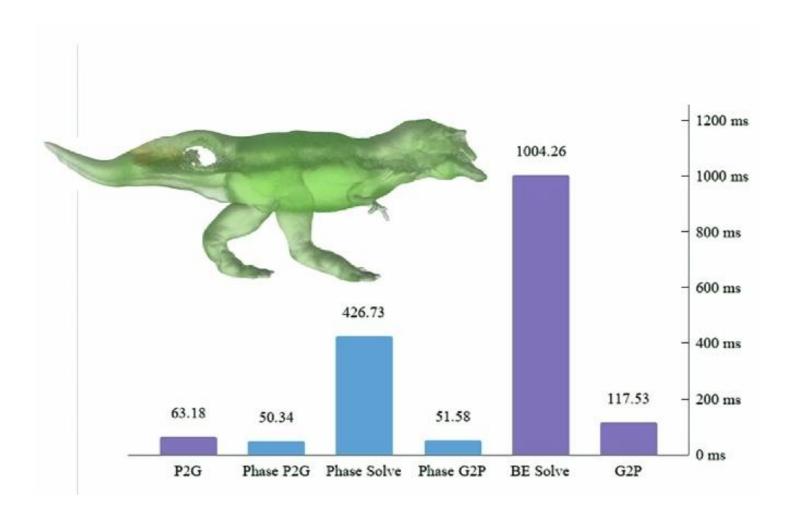
Result

Algorithm in a Nutshell

- 将上述过程嵌入到MPM总过程 里有点麻烦,有没有什么好办 法?
- 交错求解形变和断裂,一直迭代到收敛即可,一般1-2次就够。



Efficiency



剩下的见视频, 来不及截了

Future Works

- 各项异性材质
- 三角网格拉格朗日力
- 流固耦合、IPC结合



Further Materials

MPM Course Note

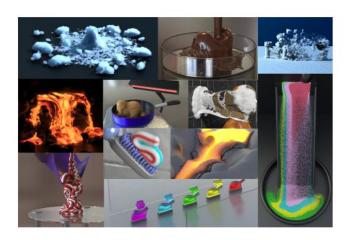
Strongly Recommend

The Material Point Method for Simulating Continuum Materials

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er/author(s). SIGGRAPH '16 Courses, July 24-28, 2016, Anaheim, CA, ACM 978-1-4503-4289-6/16/07. http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2897826.2927348

Appendix A. Deduction of δP

- 首先要理解一件事:对于矩阵运算,通常无法直接定义导数,可以用变分来代替
- 因此有下面的基础公式:

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \mathbf{F}} : \delta \mathbf{F} = \delta A$$

• 这里的:表示双线性收缩,相当于对应分量乘法相加。它实际上相当于变分语境下的 dF(A) = F'(A)dA.同样,如果是一阶PK张量P对矩阵F求导,结果应该是一个高阶 张量;但我们仍然通过对应的双线性收缩,将其变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \mathbf{F} \partial \mathbf{F}} : \delta \mathbf{F} = \delta \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \mathbf{F}} \right) = \delta (2\mu (\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{R}) + \lambda (J - 1)J \mathbf{F}^{-T})$$

- 大多数导数的性质都可以推广到变分上。
- 下面我们来介绍几个重要变分公式。

Appendix A. Deduction of δP (Cont.)

- 几个常用变分结论:
 - (1) $\delta \mathbf{F}^{-1} = -\mathbf{F}^{-1} \delta \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^{-1}$
 - (2) $\delta \mathbf{F}^T = (\delta \mathbf{F})^T$
 - (3) $\delta \mathbf{F}^{-T} = -\mathbf{F}^{-T} (\delta \mathbf{F})^T \mathbf{F}^{-T}$
 - (4) $\delta J = (J\mathbf{F}^{-T}): \delta \mathbf{F}$
- 所以进一步推导:

$$\delta(2\mu(\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{R}) + \lambda(J - 1)J\mathbf{F}^{-T})$$

$$= 2\mu\delta\mathbf{F} - 2\mu\delta\mathbf{R} + \lambda\delta(J - 1)J\mathbf{F}^{-T} + \lambda(J - 1)\delta J\mathbf{F}^{-T} + \lambda(J - 1)J\delta\mathbf{F}^{-T}$$

$$= 2\mu\delta\mathbf{F} - 2\mu\delta\mathbf{R} + \lambda(2J - 1)(J\mathbf{F}^{-T} : \delta\mathbf{F}) - \lambda(J - 1)J\mathbf{F}^{-T}(\delta\mathbf{F})^{T}\mathbf{F}^{-T}$$

• 现在问题很明确?怎么求 δR ?考虑R本身是QR分解得来的……

Appendix A. Deduction of δP (Cont.)

$$\delta \mathbf{F} = \delta \mathbf{R} \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{R} \delta \mathbf{S}$$

• R是一个正交矩阵,S是一个正定矩阵。所以两边同时乘一个 \mathbf{R}^T :

$$\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{R}^T \delta \mathbf{R} \mathbf{S} + \delta \mathbf{S}$$

• 问题转换为怎么转化 δ S。考虑F = RS,则 $F^TR = S^TR^TR = S^T$ 。考虑 δ S是对称矩阵,则 δ S = δ S^T = δ (F^TR) = (δ F^T)R + $F^T\delta$ R = δ F^TR + $F^T\delta$ R。这里其实类似一个分部积分,我们继续往里变形:

$$\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{F} - \delta \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}^T \delta \mathbf{R} \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{F}^T \delta \mathbf{R}$$

• 还是没办法求解,再做一步变形: $\mathbf{F}^T = \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{R}^T = \mathbf{S} \mathbf{R}^T$ 。带进去之后发现上式变成了这样一个形式:

$$\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{F} - \delta \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{R}^T \delta \mathbf{R}) \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{S} (\mathbf{R}^T \delta \mathbf{R})$$

• 这种方程是关于 $\mathbf{R}^T \delta \mathbf{R}$ 李雅普诺夫方程,确实没有直接的解法。但别忘了我们是在一个三维张量下讨论,直接形成一个 $3\mathbf{x}3$ 的线性系统求解即可。最后, $\delta \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{R}^T \delta \mathbf{R})$ 。

• 基于奇异值对求解过程优化。假设 $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^T$,我们又知道 $\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = \widetilde{\Psi}(\Sigma)$,可得到

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{U} \operatorname{diag} \left(\frac{\partial \widehat{\Psi}}{\partial \sigma_i} \right) \mathbf{V}^T$$

- 从直观上理解,U,V都是旋转矩阵,不影响一阶PK张量大小,所以可以等价求解 Σ 。
- 使用该方法对 $\Psi(\mathbf{F}) = \mu(\sigma_i 1)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}(J 1)^2$ 求解: 因为 $J = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3$, 得到 $\lambda(J 1)J$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{U} \operatorname{diag} \left(2\mu \sigma_i - 2\mu + \frac{\lambda (J-1)J}{\sigma_i} \right) \mathbf{V}^T$$

• 拆成三项分开计算,即得原来所求的式子:

Udiag
$$(2\mu\sigma_i)\mathbf{V}^T = 2\mu$$
Udiag $(\sigma_i)\mathbf{V}^T = 2\mu$ F
Udiag $(2\mu)\mathbf{V}^T = 2\mu$ UV $^T = 2\mu$ R

$$\mathbf{U}\operatorname{diag}\left(\frac{\lambda J(J-1)}{\sigma_i}\right)\mathbf{V}^T = \lambda J(J-1)\mathbf{U}\operatorname{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_i}\right)\mathbf{V}^T = \lambda J(J-1)\mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\mathbf{V}^T = \lambda J(J-1)\mathbf{F}^{-T}$$

•接下来讨论如何计算 δ P。我们希望用类似的逻辑,但因为P本身没有分解特性,所以补充两个正交矩阵:

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{F}) = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^T\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Q}^T) = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{R}^T\mathbf{F}\mathbf{Q})\mathbf{Q}^T$$

• 取 $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{U}$, $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{V}$, 那么 $\mathbf{R}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{U}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{U}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{\Sigma}$, 从而

$$\delta \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{F}) = \mathbf{U} \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{F}} (\mathbf{\Sigma}) : (\mathbf{U}^T \delta \mathbf{F} \mathbf{V}) \right] \mathbf{V}^T$$

• 为了更方便,我们用下标表示,得到

$$\delta \mathbf{P}_{ij} = U_{ik} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{F}} (\mathbf{\Sigma}) \right)_{klmn} U_{rm} (\delta \mathbf{F})_{rs} V_{sn} V_{jl}$$

根据变分的基本定义,

$$\delta \mathbf{P}_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{F})\right)_{klmn} (\delta \mathbf{F})_{rs}$$

• 联立上两式, 立即得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{F})\right)_{klmn} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{\Sigma})\right)_{klmn} U_{ik} U_{rm} V_{sn} V_{jl}$$

• 下面问题就转化成这个奇异值怎么求。考虑罗德里格斯旋转公式:

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I} + \sin \theta \, \mathbf{K} + (1 - \cos \theta) \mathbf{K}^2$$

- 说明任何一个旋转都可以用三个参数来参数化。因此, U, V 实际上只有三个自由度。因此,我们可以用九个参数对F做重参数化: $(s_1, s_2, s_3, u_1, u_2, u_3, v_1, v_2, v_3)$ 分别代表 奇异值和 UV 的参数。所以我们可以把目标的3x3x3x3矩阵转换成一个9x9的来处理。
- 根据链式法则:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{\Sigma}) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{S}}(\mathbf{\Sigma}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}}{\partial \mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{\Sigma})$$

• 并且,上面的过程可以用符号计算软件来求解。以MMA代码为例:

```
id=IdentityMatrix[3];
var={s1,s2,s3,u1,u2,u3,v1,v2,v3};
3 Sigma=DiagonalMatrix[{s1,s2,s3}];
\{cp[k_1, k_2, k_3] = \{\{o, -k_3, k_2\}, \{k_3, o, -k_1\}, \{-k_2, k_1, o\}\}\};
_{5} vV={v1, v2, v3};
_{6} vU={u1,u2,u3};
                                                        通过罗德里格斯旋转公式
7 nv=Sqrt[Dot[vV,vV]];
                                                        计算参数化矩阵
8 nu=Sqrt[Dot[vU,vU]];
9 UU=cp[u1,u2,u3]/nu;
10 VV=cp[v1, v2, v3]/nv;
U=id+Sin[nu]*UU+(1-Cos[nu])*UU.UU;
V=id+Sin[nv]*VV+(1-Cos[nv])*VV.VV;
F=U. Sigma . Transpose [V];
<sup>1</sup> dFdS=D[Flatten[F],{var}]; ← 符号化计算dF/dS
                                                              将其中旋转参数都换成\epsilon,这样旋转几乎为0
2 dFdSo=dFdS / .{u1−>e, u2−>e, u3−>e, v1−>e, v2−>e, v3−>e};
 dFdS1=Limit[dFdSo,e->o,Direction->-1];			 进一步让\epsilon → +0, 求极限
 dSdFo=Inverse[dFdS1]; ← 将上述结果变成dS/dF
                                                                            求解P(Σ)
5 Phat=DiagonalMatrix [{ t1 [s1, s2, s3], t2 [s1, s2, s3], t3 [s1, s2, s3]}];
6 P=U. Phat. Transpose[V]; ← 求解P(F)
7 dPdS=D[Flatten[P],{var}];
                                                                求解dP/dS
8 dPdSo=dPdS / .{u1->e, u2->e, u3->e, v1->e, v2->e, v3->e};
9 dPdS1=Limit[dPdSo,e->o,Direction->-1];
<sup>10</sup> dPdF=Simplify[dPdS1.dSdFo]; ← 求解dP/dF
```

• 对2D的情况,只需要参数化成两个旋转度数 θ_1 , θ_2 即可

```
id=IdentityMatrix[2];
var={s1,s2,u1,v1};
3 S=DiagonalMatrix[{s1,s2}];
_{4} U={{Cos[u1], -Sin[u1]},{Sin[u1], Cos[u1]}};
_{5} V = \{\{Cos[v1], -Sin[v1]\}, \{Sin[v1], Cos[v1]\}\};
6 F=U.S. Transpose [V];
7 dFdS=D[Flatten[F],{var}];
_{8} dFdSo=dFdS / .\{u1\rightarrow e, v1\rightarrow e\};
_{9} dFdS<sub>1</sub>=Limit[dFdS<sub>0</sub>, e-><sub>0</sub>, Direction ->-<sub>1</sub>];
  dSdFo=Inverse[dFdS1];
Phat=DiagonalMatrix [{ t1[s1,s2], t2[s1,s2]}];
                                                                                         SymPY计算结果
P=U. Phat. Transpose [V];
  dPdS=D[Flatten[P],{var}];
                                                                        -(t_1(s_1, s_2))
                                                                                                                              -(t<sub>1</sub>(S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>))
  dPdSo=dPdS / \{u1->e, v1->e\};
                                                                                   s_1 \cdot t_1(s_1, s_2) - s_2 \cdot t_2(s_1, s_2) - s_1 \cdot t_2(s_1, s_2) + s_2 \cdot t_1(s_1, s_2)
  dPdS_1=Limit[dPdS_0,e->0,Direction->-1];
  dPdF=Simplify[dPdS1.dSdFo];
                                                                                   -S_1 \cdot t_2(S_1, S_2) + S_2 \cdot t_1(S_1, S_2) S_1 \cdot t_1(S_1, S_2) - S_2 \cdot t_2(S_1, S_2)
                                                                        -(t_2(s_1, s_2))
```

Appendix C. Modified Neo-Hookean

• 先列出这一模型的公式:

$$\widehat{\Psi} = \Psi^{\mu}(\mathbf{F}) + \Psi^{\kappa}(J)$$

$$\Psi^{\mu}(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\mu}{2} (\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{F}^{T}\mathbf{F}) - d)$$

$$\Psi^{\kappa}(J) = \frac{\kappa}{2} \left(\frac{J^{2} - 1}{2} - \log J \right)$$

- 这里 $\kappa = \frac{2}{3}\mu + \lambda$ 表示体积模量。对弹性梯度做如下分解: $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}^{dev}\mathbf{F}^{vol} = (J^a\mathbf{F}) \cdot (J^{-a}\mathbf{I})$
- 其中,a = -1/d,dev表示形状的拉伸和扭曲,不涉及体积变化;vol表示体积变化。
- 为什么要这么分解? 因为无形变的时候我们希望 $|J^a \mathbf{F}| = 1 \Rightarrow J^{ad} |\mathbf{F}| = 1 \Rightarrow J^{ad+1} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1/d$
- 也就是此时构造的新参量 J^a **F**是不涉及形变的。这样,我们可以将原式改写成 $\hat{\Psi} = \Psi^{\text{dev}}(J^a\mathbf{F}) + \Psi^{\text{vol}}(J)$

Appendix C. Modified Neo-Hookean

- 下面开始对Kirhoff张量进行推导。首先计算 \mathbf{P}_{dev} $\mathbf{P}_{dev} = \frac{\partial \Psi^{dev}}{\partial \mathbf{F}} \Big|_{J^{a_{\mathbf{F}}}} : \frac{\partial J^{a_{\mathbf{F}}}}{\partial \mathbf{F}}$
- 第一项可以直接求导,结果是 μ F。第二项比较抽象,我们知道它会是个四阶的张量: $\frac{\partial J^a \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{F}} = \mathbf{F} \otimes \frac{\partial J^a}{\partial \mathbf{F}} + J^a \mathbf{I}^{4\text{th}} = J^a (a \mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{F}^{-T} + \mathbf{I}^{4th})$
- 综合上两项,得到 $\mathbf{P}^{dev} = \mu J^a \mathbf{F} : J^a (a \mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{F}^{-T} + \mathbf{I}^{4th}) = \mu J^{2a} (a \mathbf{F} : \mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{F}^{-T} + \mathbf{F})$
- 从而,Kirhoff张量 $\tau_{ij}^{dev} = P_{ik}^{dev} F_{jk} = \mu J^{2a} (aF_{kl}F_{kl}\delta_{ij} + F_{ik}F_{jk})$ 。考虑 $F_{ik}F_{jk} = b_{ij}$, 即左Cauchy张量,再带入a = -1/d,得到 $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{dev} = \mu J^{-\frac{2}{d}} \left(\mathbf{b} - \frac{1}{d} tr(\mathbf{b}) \mathbf{I} \right) = \mu J^{-\frac{2}{d}} \text{dev}(\mathbf{b})$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{dev} = \mu J^{-\frac{2}{d}} \left(\mathbf{b} - \frac{1}{d} tr(\mathbf{b}) \mathbf{I} \right) = \mu J^{-\frac{2}{d}} \text{dev}(\mathbf{b})$$

• 这里dev是一个新定义的算符,定义如上。

Appendix C. Modified Neo-Hookean

• 对Volume项推导则比较直接:

$$\mathbf{P}_{vol} = \frac{\Psi^{\text{vol}}(J)}{\partial \mathbf{F}} = J\Psi^{\text{vol}'}(J)\mathbf{F}^{-T}$$
$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{vol} = J\Psi^{\text{vol}'}(J)\mathbf{I}$$

• 把两项综合起来,得到

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mu J^{-\frac{2}{d}} \operatorname{dev}(\mathbf{b}) + J \Psi^{\operatorname{vol}'}(J) \mathbf{I}$$

- 且容易发现 $dev(\tau) = \tau_{dev}$ 。
- 最后,我们不加证明的写出 $\delta \mathbf{P}^{dev}$ 和 $\delta \mathbf{P}^{vol}$ 的形式:

$$\begin{split} \delta \boldsymbol{P}^{\text{dev}} = & 2a\mu J^{2a}\boldsymbol{F}^{-T} : \delta F(a\boldsymbol{F}:\boldsymbol{F}\boldsymbol{F}^{-T} + \boldsymbol{F}) \\ & + \mu J^{2a}\left(2a\boldsymbol{F}:\delta\boldsymbol{F}\boldsymbol{F}^{-T} - a\boldsymbol{F}:\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{F}^{-1}\delta\boldsymbol{F}\boldsymbol{F}^{-1})^T + \delta\boldsymbol{F}\right) \\ \delta \boldsymbol{P}^{\text{vol}} = & \delta\left(J\Psi^{\text{vol}\prime}(J)\boldsymbol{F}^{-T}\right) \\ & = \delta J\Psi^{\text{vol}\prime}(J)\boldsymbol{F}^{-T} + J\delta(\Psi^{\text{vol}\prime}(J))\boldsymbol{F}^{-T} + J\Psi^{\text{vol}\prime}(J)\delta(\boldsymbol{F}^{-T}) \\ & = \delta J\Psi^{\text{vol}\prime}(J)\boldsymbol{F}^{-T} + J\delta J\Psi^{\text{vol}\prime\prime}(J)\boldsymbol{F}^{-T} + J\Psi^{\text{vol}\prime}(J)\delta(\boldsymbol{F}^{-T}) \end{split}$$