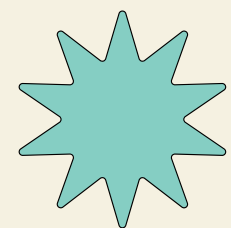
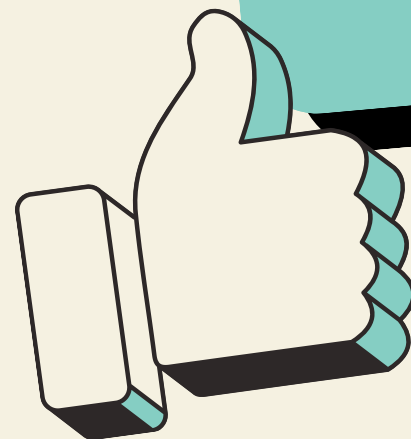
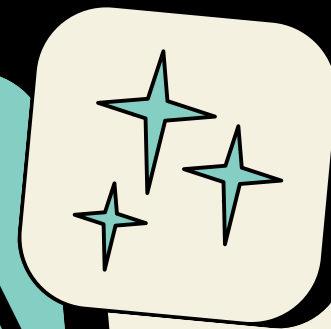
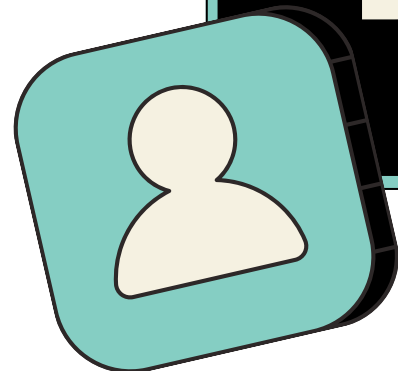


MESH

**UMA EXTENSÃO COM FLUIDOS
ESTÁVEIS COM FFT EM JULIA PARA
3D**




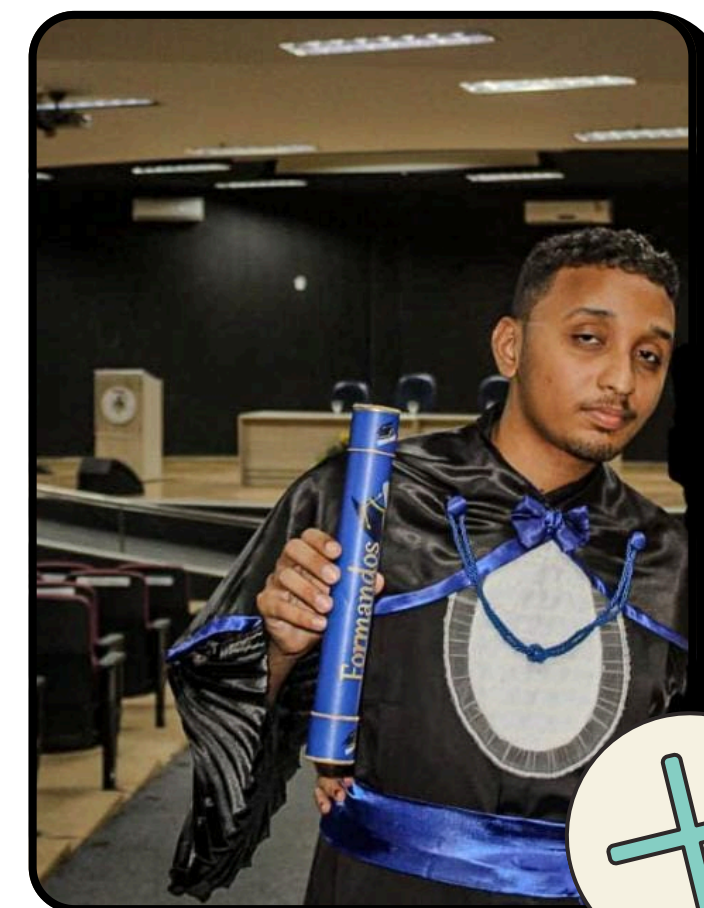
DESENVOLVEDORES



ANDRE MOURA

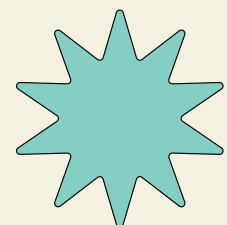
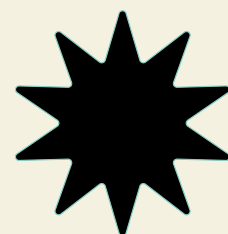
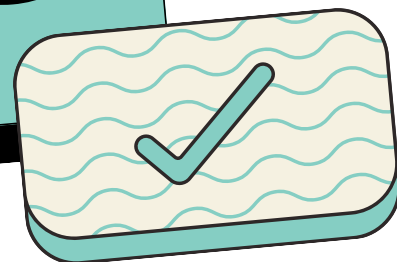
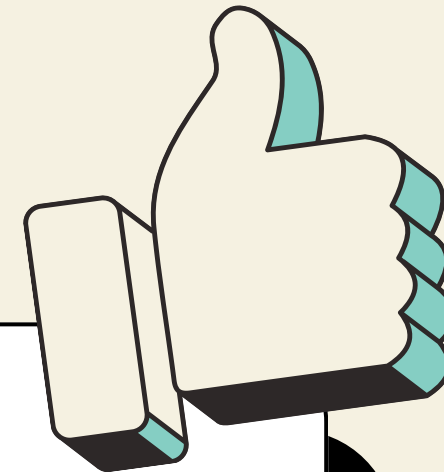
Projeto desenvolvido para obtenção de nota da unidade 1 da disciplina de Computação Gráfica do curso de Engenharia da Computação, ministrada pelo Professor Dr. Haroldo Gomes Barros Filho.

Todos os códigos deste projeto e dos seguintes encontram-se no seguinte Github: 



VICTOR COELHO

SUMÁRIO



01

O que é
mesh



02

Objetivo



03

Metodologia
do Código



04

Características
Técnicas



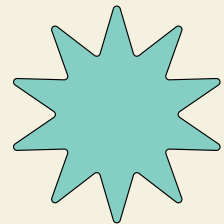
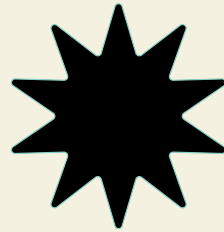
05

Resultados da
alteração

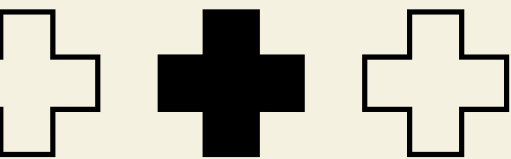


06

Conclusão

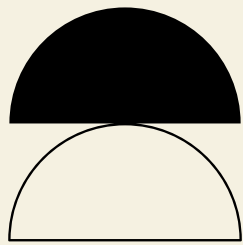
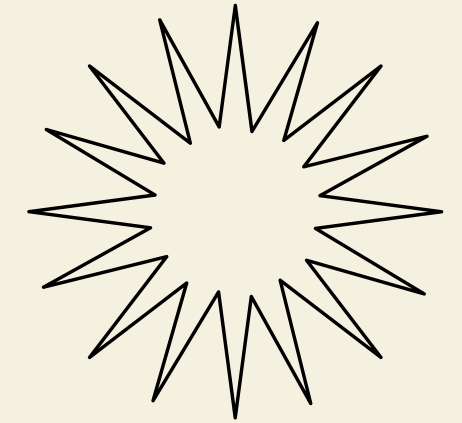
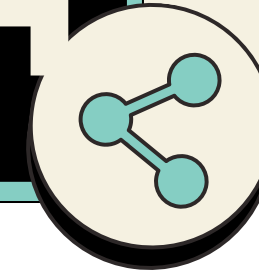


O QUE É MESH ?





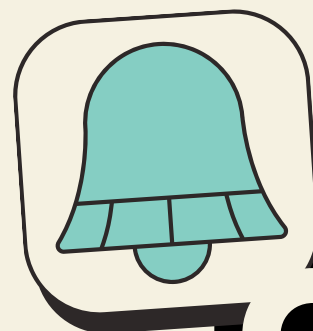
O QUE É MESH



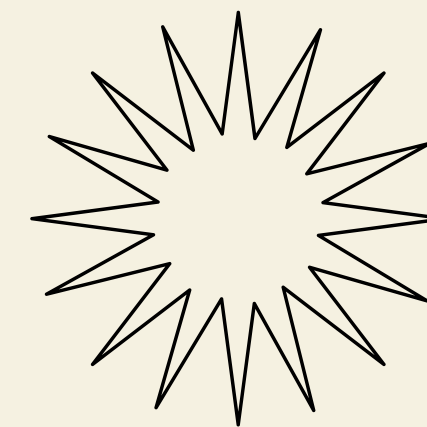
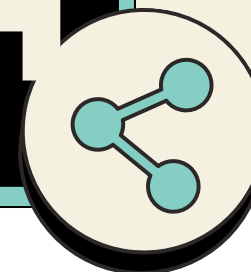
Mesh, ou tecido, em tradução livre, é uma parte importante na computação gráfica em 3D, pois é composta pelo conjunto de vértices, bordas, superfícies e tudo que dá forma a um objeto tridimensional renderizado (KERBER,2021)

É um tipo de objeto ou modelo consistindo de vértices, arestas e faces, ou seja, é basicamente um arquivo de o grafo com regras de conexão(RODRIGUES, 2007).





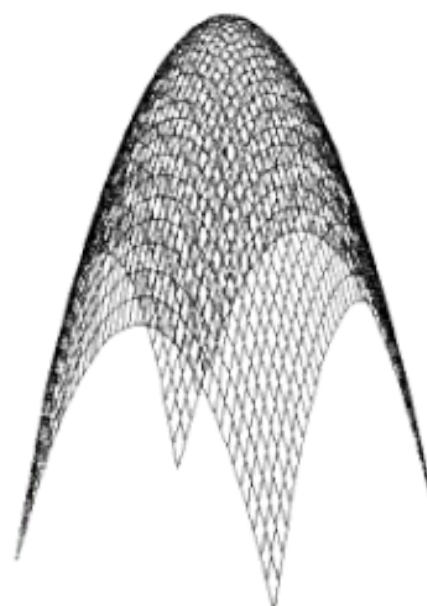
O QUE É MESH



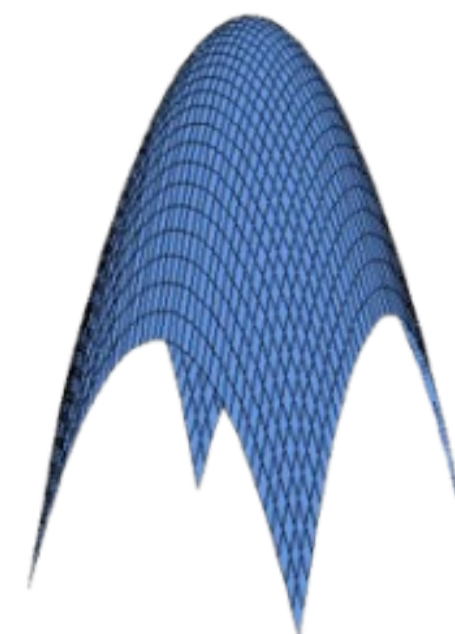
Superfícies Curvas

Representação de objetos:

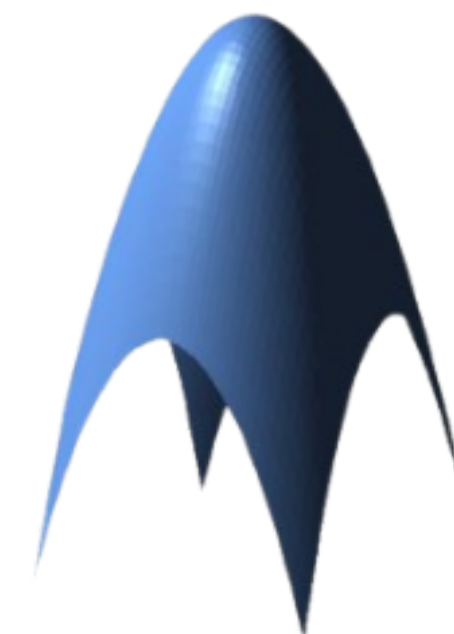
- **Pontos:** coordenadas (x, y, z)
- **Linhas:** Conectam dois ou mais pontos no espaço.
- **Planos :** Representam as superfícies visíveis de um objeto.



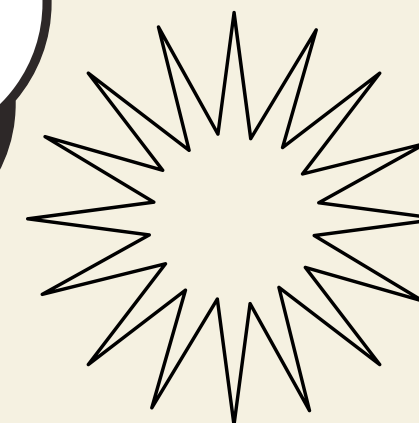
wireframe



com preenchimento

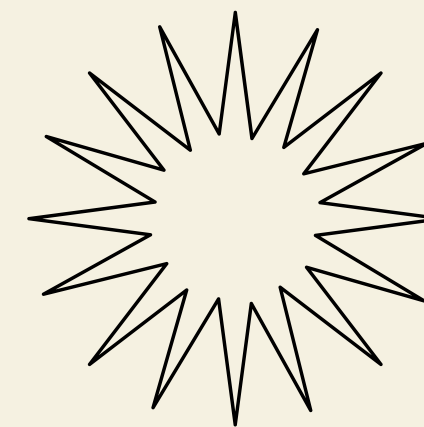
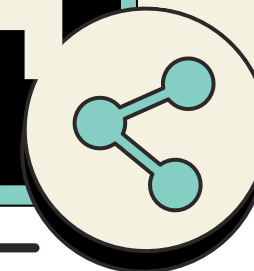


com iluminação





O QUE É MESH



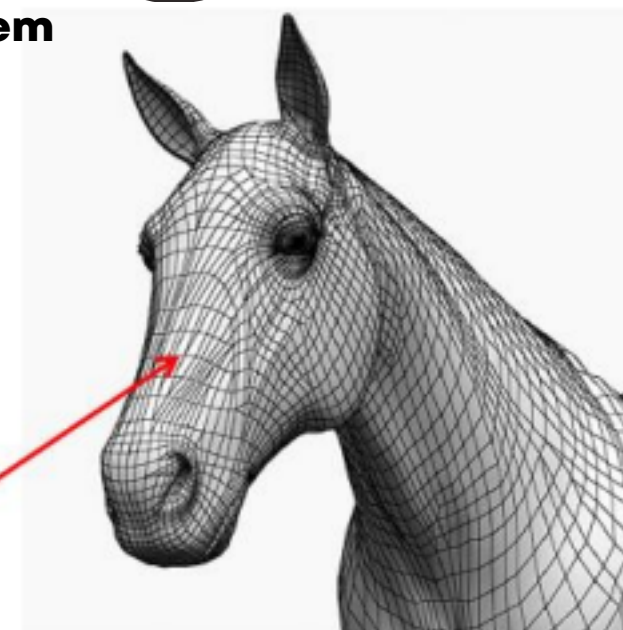
Síntese de imagem

MESH (MALHAS DE POLÍGONO)

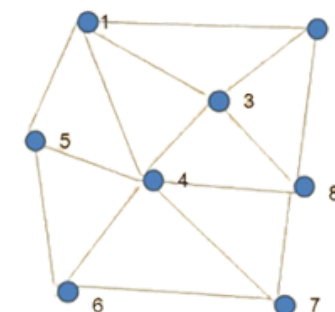
“Polygonal Mesh”

- Conjunto de polígonos - faces - que compõem a superfície do objeto;
- Representam bem superfícies complexas;
- Maior flexibilidade;
- Exemplos:

Malhas triangulares



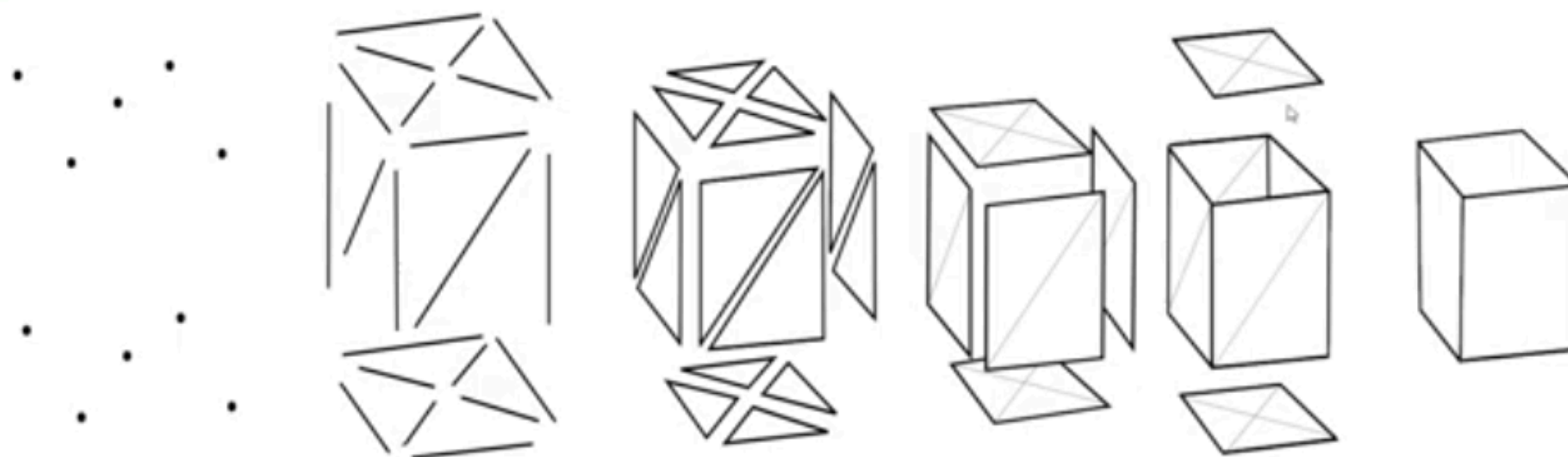
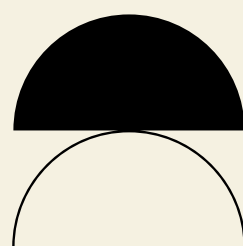
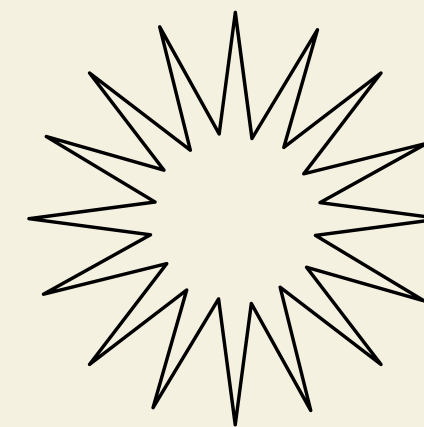
Cada face da malha é um polígono



0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0



O QUE É MESH



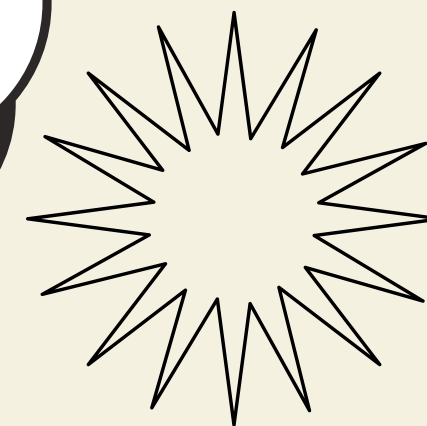
vertices

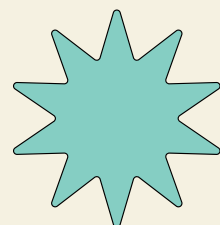
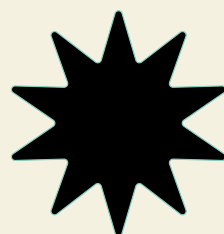
edges

faces

polygons

surfaces



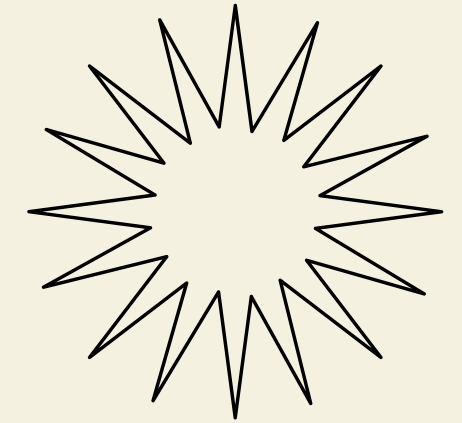
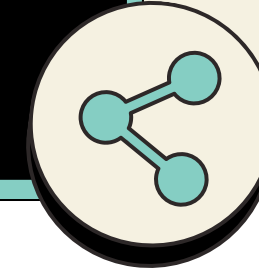


OBJETIVO





OBJETIVO



Resolver as equações de Navier-Stokes para um fluido incompressível em um domínio cúbico com condições de contorno periódicas, verificando a velocidade e a vorticidade.

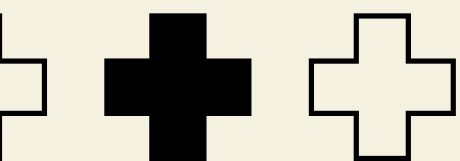
As equações fundamentais são

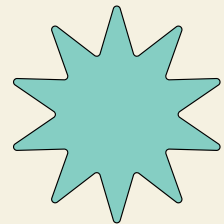
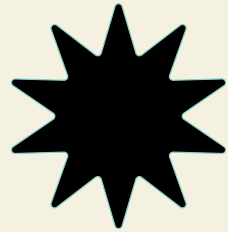
Conservação de Momento (Navier-Stokes):

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f}$$

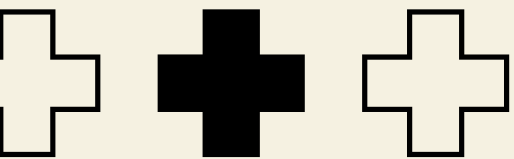
Incompressibilidade:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$



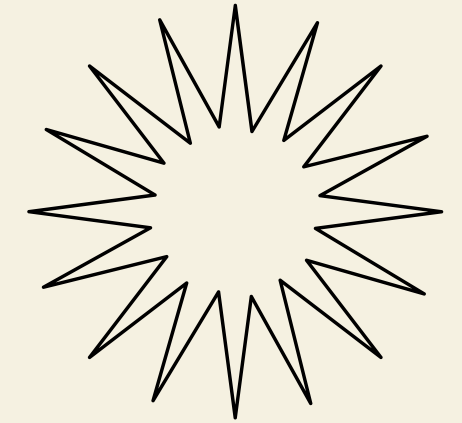
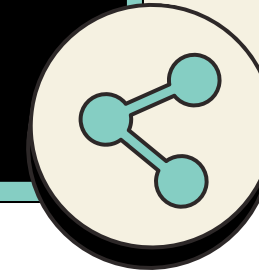


METODOLOGIA DO CÓDIGO



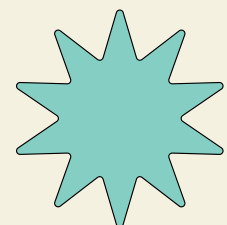
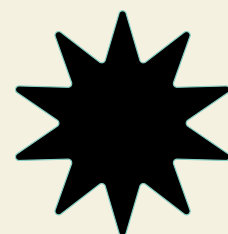


METODOLOGIA DO CÓDIGO



O código segue a metodologia proposta por Jos Stam, utilizando a Transformada de Fourier (FFT) para resolver de maneira eficiente as equações de Navier-Stokes simplifica-das. O processo é desacoplado em etapas de advecção, difusão e projeção. As equações demovimento são resolvidas de maneira implícita, garantindo estabilidade e controle sobre a dissipação de energia no fluido.



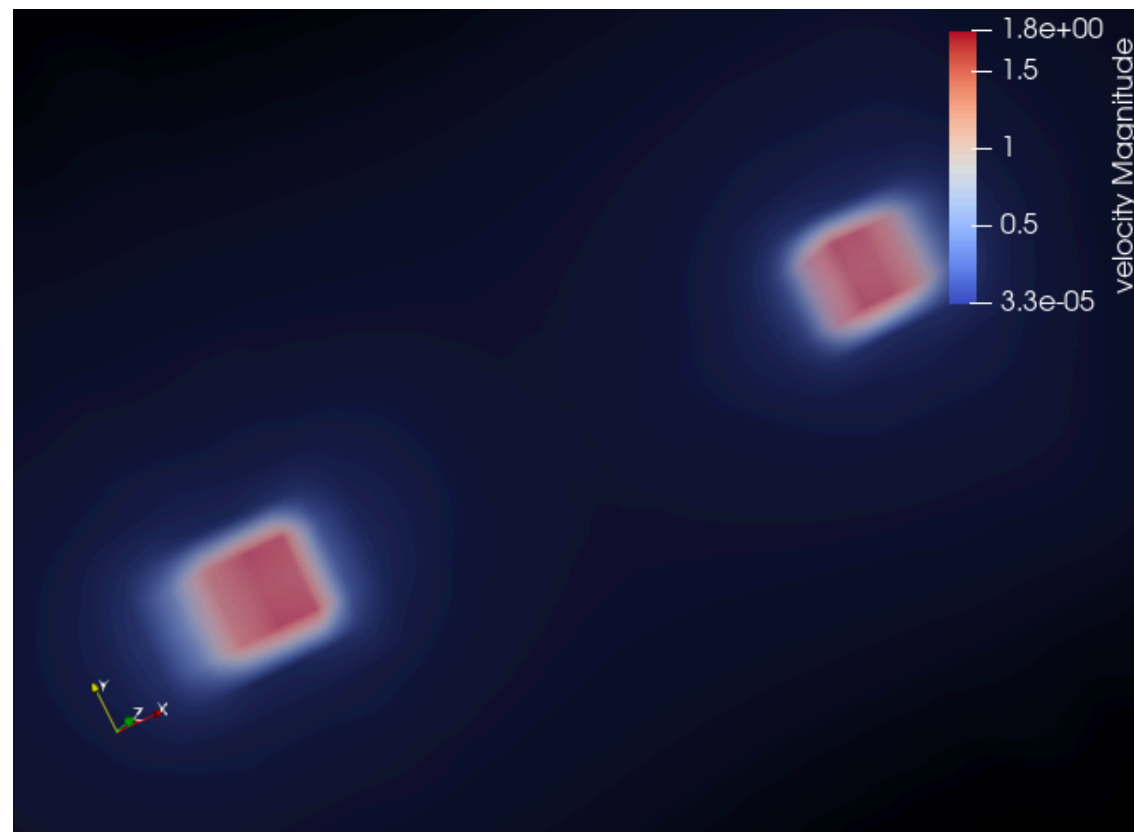
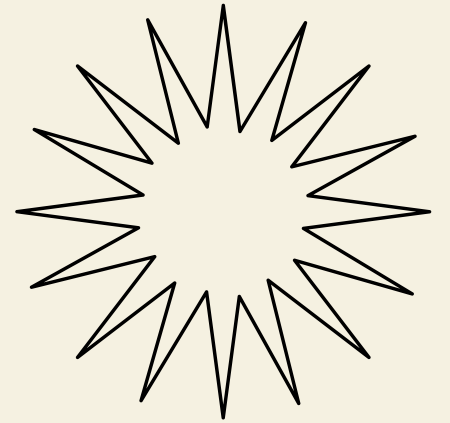
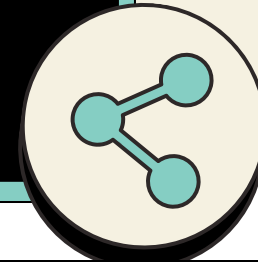


RESULTADOS E ALTERAÇÕES

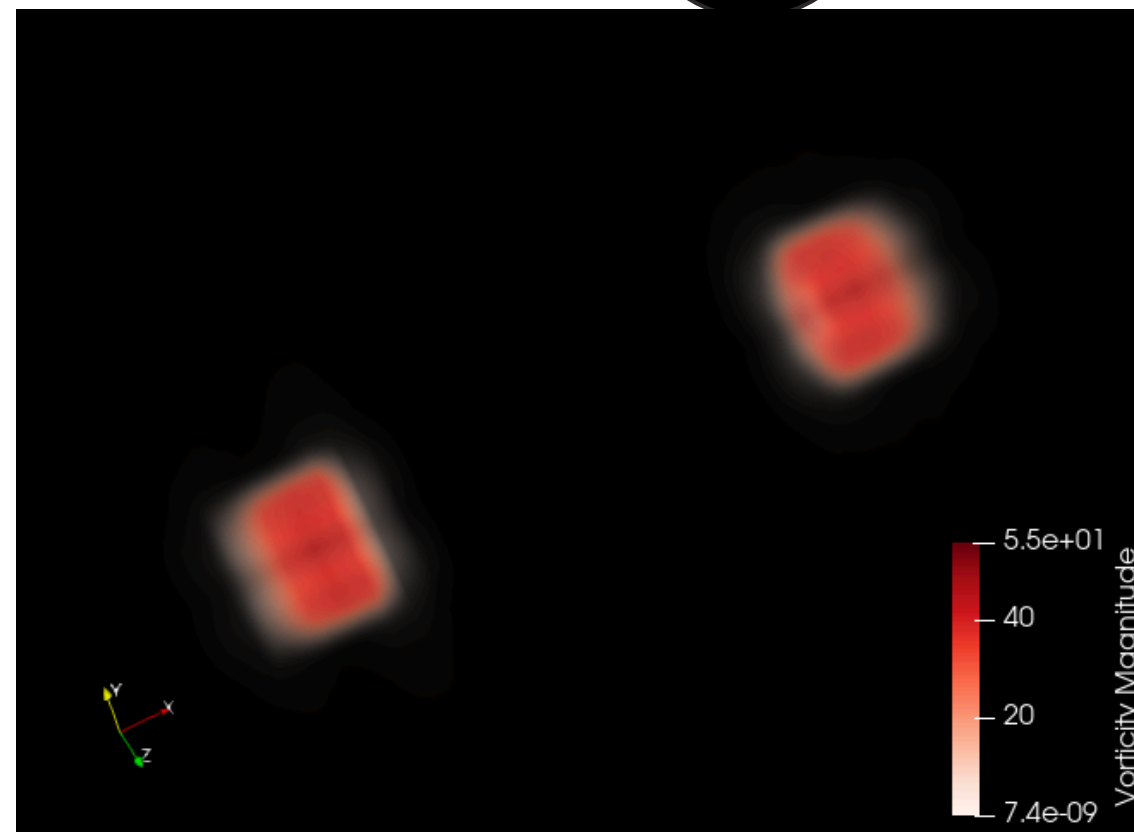




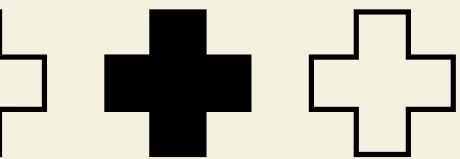
RESULTADOS E ALTERAÇÕES



VELOCIDADE

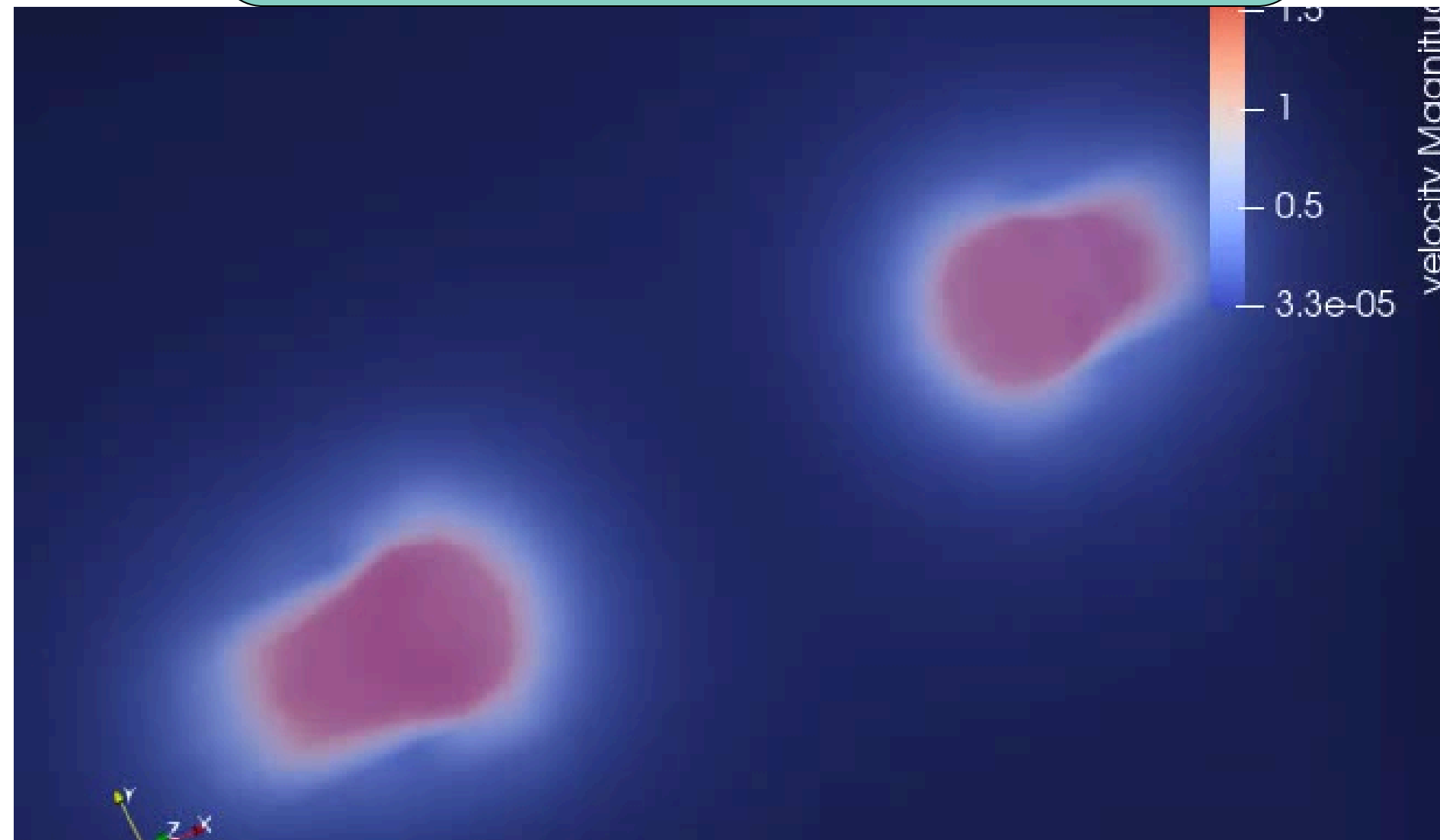
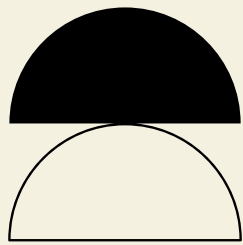
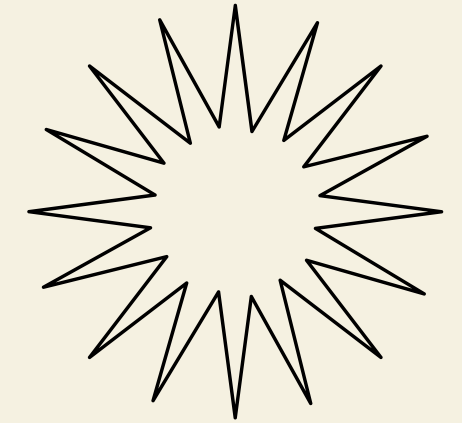
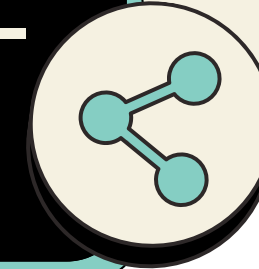


VORTICIDADE

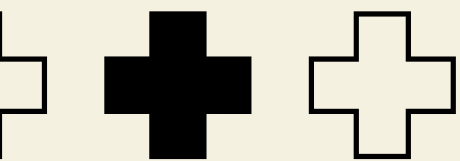




RESULTADOS E ALTERAÇÕES - VELOCIDADE

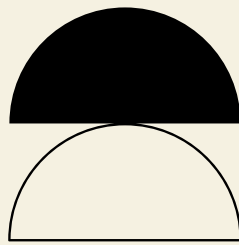
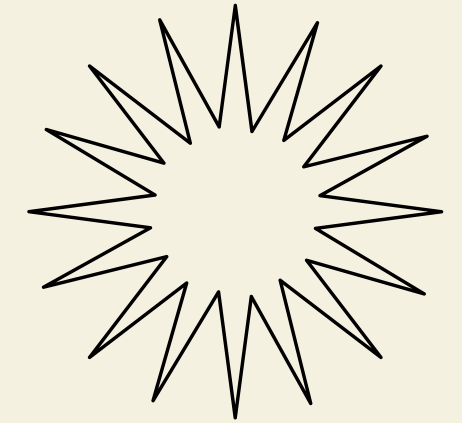
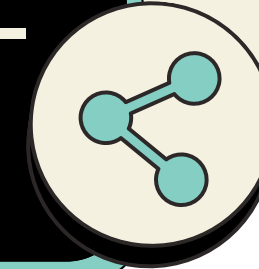


VIDEO ORIGINAL





RESULTADOS E ALTERAÇÕES - VORTICIDADE

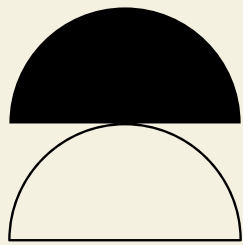
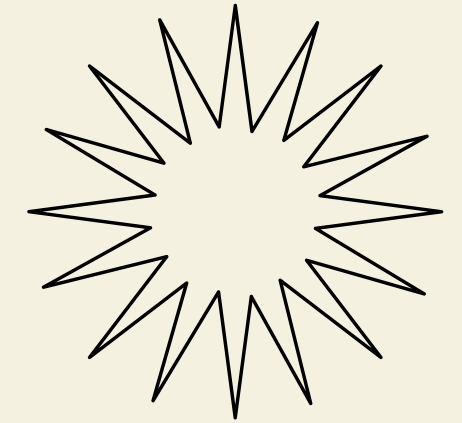
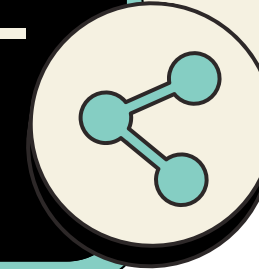


VIDEO ORIGINAL

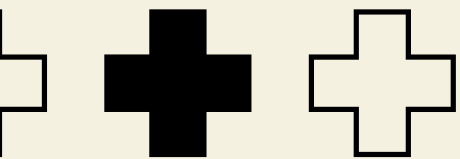




RESULTADOS E ALTERAÇÕES - VELOCIDADE

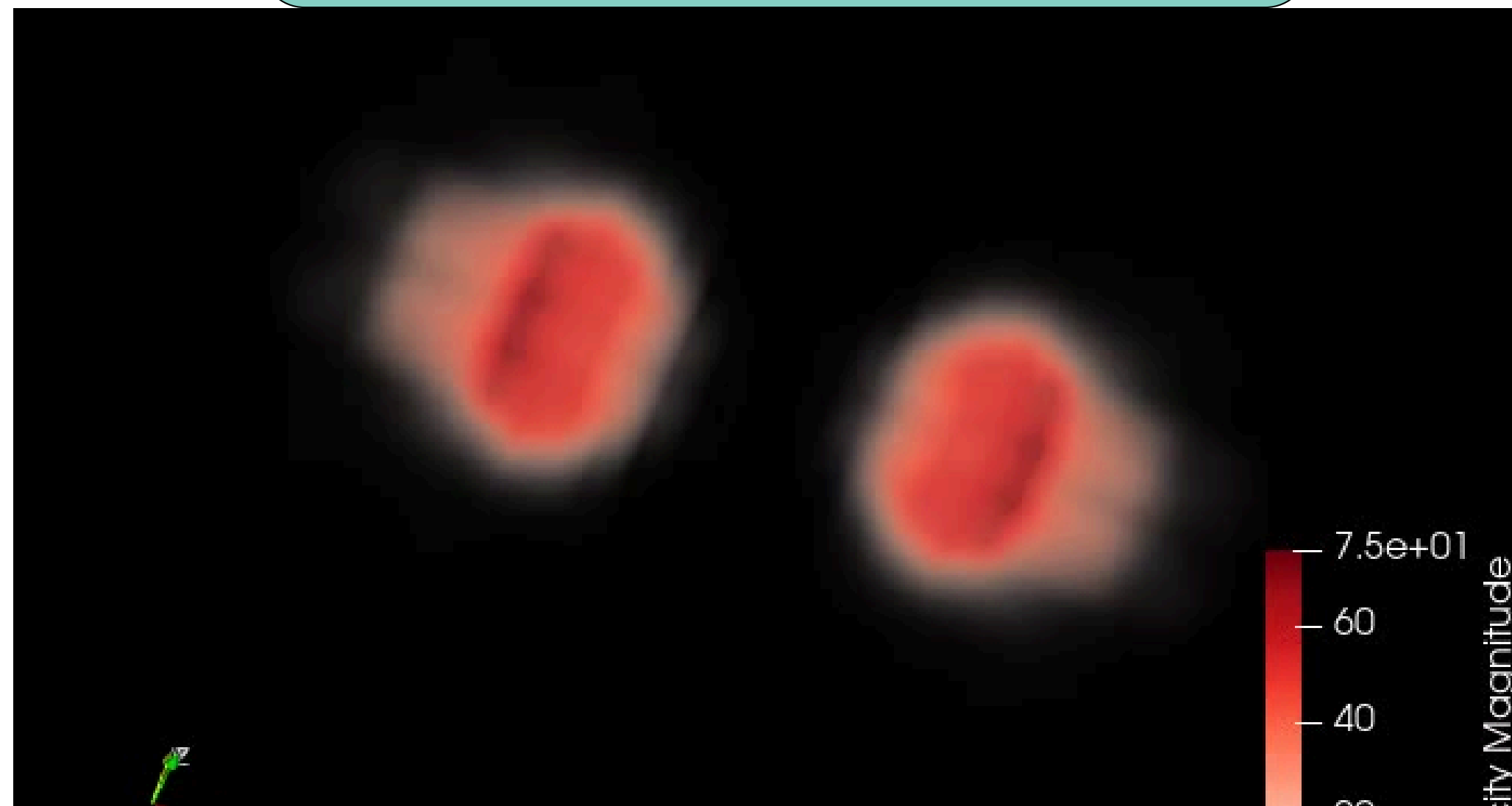
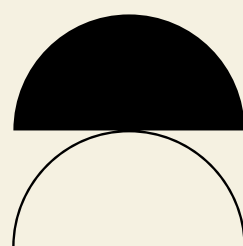
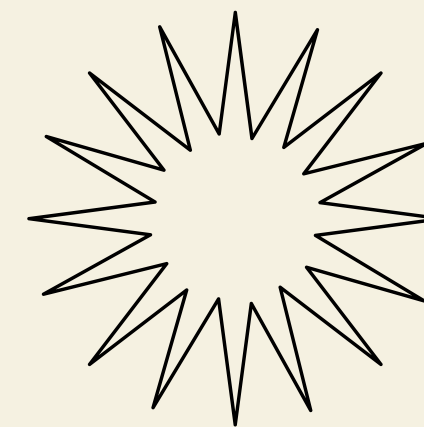
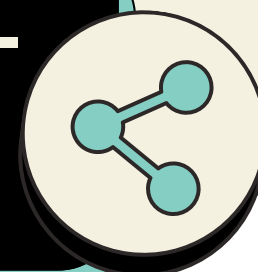


ALTERAÇÃO DOS AUTORES



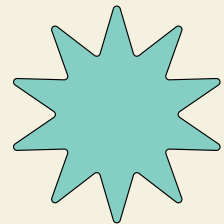
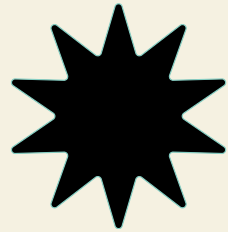


RESULTADOS E ALTERAÇÕES - VORTICIDADE

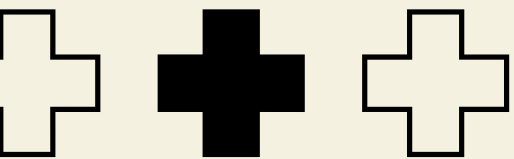


ALTERAÇÃO DOS AUTORES

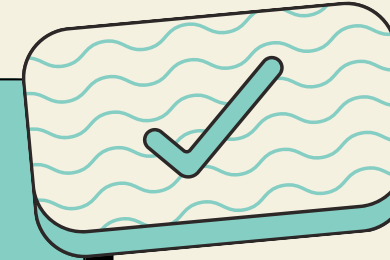




CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS



CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS



FORÇAS LOCALIZADAS

Forças localizadas:
O código aplica forças opostas em dois pontos específicos do domínio para gerar o fluxo

Forças externas:
Forças são definidas em duas regiões, uma com direção positiva e outra com direção negativa, criando um fluxo complexo no domínio.



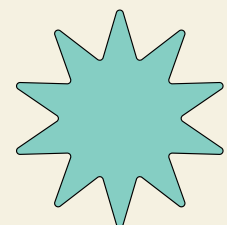
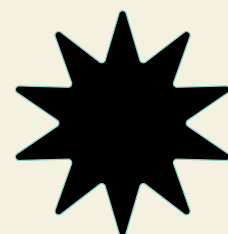
DOMÍNIO E MALHA

O domínio é um cubo unitário dividido em $N \times N \times N$ pontos (configurável com `N_POINTS`). Utiliza condições de contorno periódicas, automaticamente garantidas pela Transformada de Fourier.



DIFUSÃO E PROJEÇÃO

A difusão usa um filtro exponencial $e^{(-k^2 \nu \Delta t)}$ no domínio de Fourier. A projeção para incompressibilidade remove a divergência do campo de velocidade.

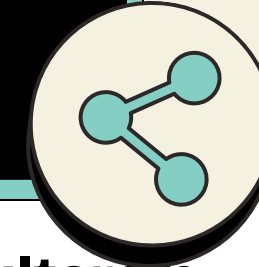


CONCLUSÃO



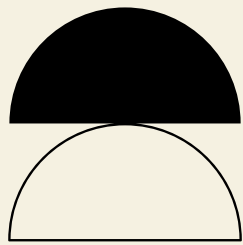
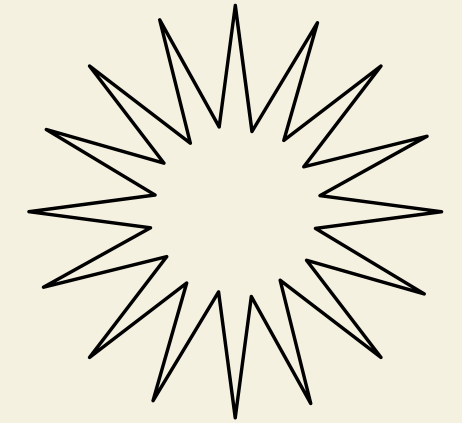


CONCLUSÃO

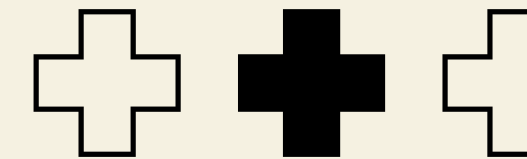


- **Impacto da viscosidade:** Viscosidades menores resultaram em maior turbulência, enquanto viscosidades maiores suavizaram os padrões de fluxo;
- **Resolução espacial:** Um número maior de pontos na malha gerou simulações mais detalhadas, embora mais custosas computacionalmente;
- **Forças aplicadas:** A magnitude e posição das forças alteraram significativamente as dinâmicas do fluido, criando regiões distintas de fluxo.

Dessa forma, a análise comparativa permitiu compreender melhor a relação entre os parâmetros numéricos e os fenômenos físicos simulados, além de validar a eficiência do modelo para resolver equações de Navier-Stokes em 3D.



REFERÊNCIAS



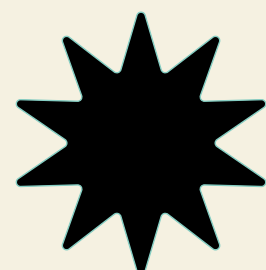
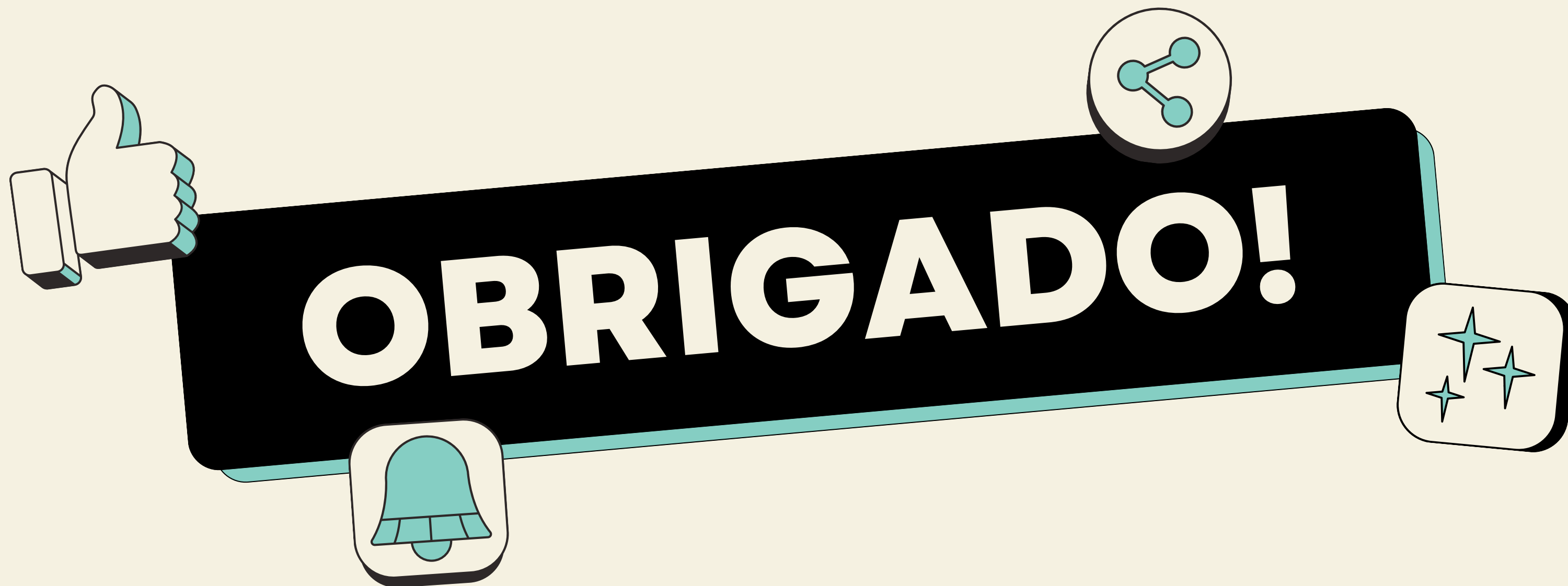
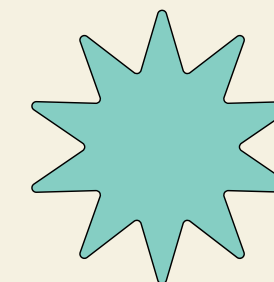
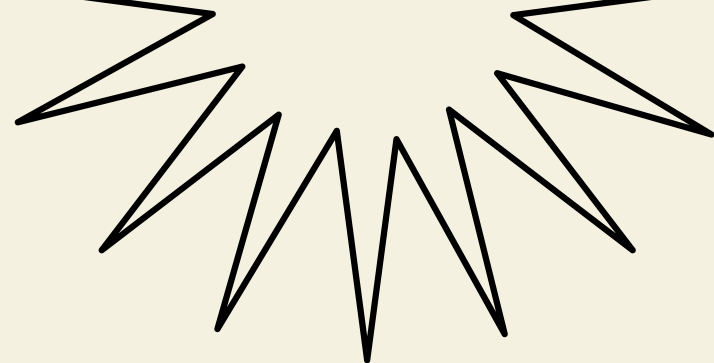
Bracewell, R. N. (2000). The Fourier Transform and Its Applications. McGraw-Hill.

KERBER. D. Adrenaline. 3DMark traz testes de Mesh Shaders; teaser mostra placa Intel Xe HPG rodando, 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.adrenaline.com.br/hardware/3dmark-traz-testes-de-mesh-shaders-teaser-mostra-placa-intel-xe-hpg-rodando>. Acesso em: 23 nov. 2024.

Rodrigues, P. S. Computação Gráfica Teórica, 2007. Disponível em: https://slideplayer.com.br/slide/367032/#google_vignette. Acesso em: 23 nov. 2024.

Stam, J. (1999). "Stable Fluids." Proceedings of the 26th Annual Conference on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques (SIGGRAPH '99), pp. 121-128.





LOG IN 