



# Large Scale Simulations with USD in Houdini Solaris

By Christopher Hosken



# Project Outline

In this practice-led project I will explore how to create large scale simulations in Houdini Solaris with USD. I will specifically be focusing on:

- Understanding FX in a USD pipeline context.
- Combining different kinds of FX together in one shot.

*This exploration was done entirely in Houdini due to its compatibility with USD. However, the concepts in this study can be applied to other softwares.*



# Context

USD is beginning to become more popular in the Animation / VFX industry.

However, it is confusing to use and there is not a lot of information about how to go about doing a shot pipeline.

Studios have also invented their own ways of using USD in production; some are 100% USD based, some are 50/50, some don't use USD at all.

This project looks to explore how to create a full USD FX shot in Houdini Solaris. It will answer:

*How does USD work in a shot context?*

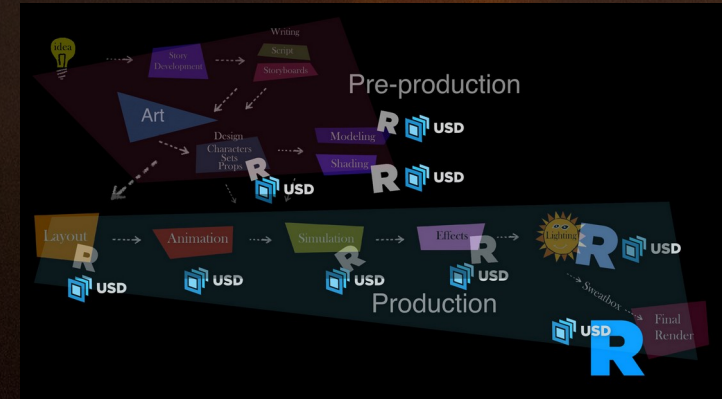
*How can I effectively bring my RBD, Vellum, and SOP simulations into USD?*

*What's the most optimal way to cache fluids in USD, and what are procedurals?*

*How can I include Volume simulations in my USD file?*

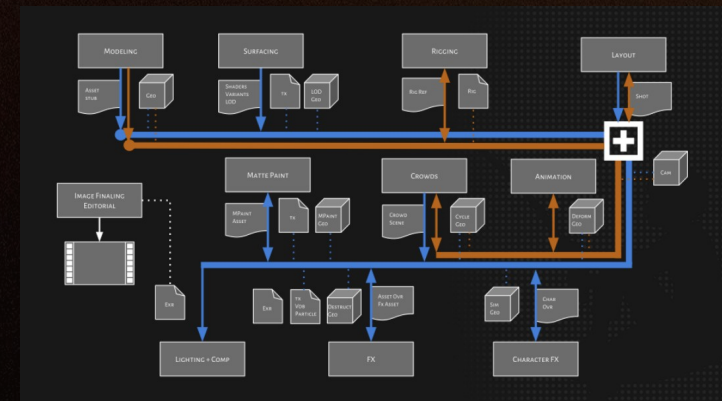
Pixar's USD Pipeline:

Full USD



Dreamwork's USD Pipeline:

50/50 split up until FX.





# 01

# USD Layering

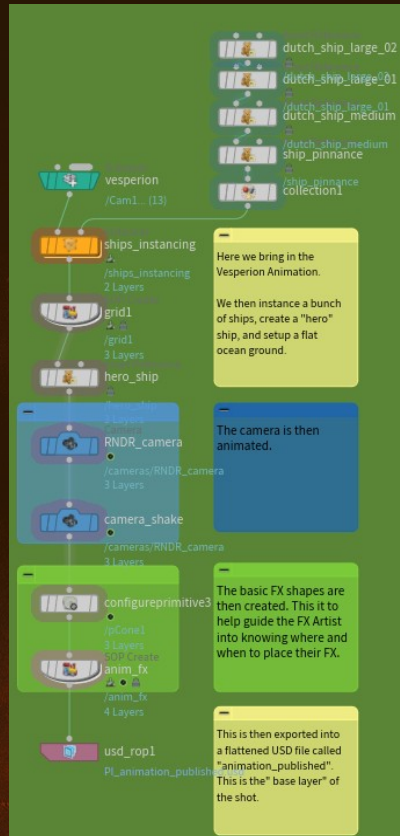
*How does USD work in a shot context?*



I began by looking at how USD stages are composed. The two biggest takeaways I got were:

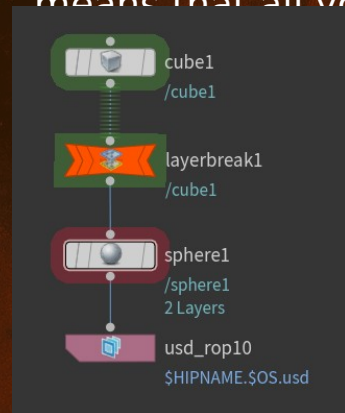
- USD objects are called “prims”
- USD files can have “layers”
- USD is non-destructive
- Referencing, Flattening, & Breaking

I then took the Vesperion Dragon alembic animation and re-exported a USD file alongside some animated FX shapes.



Sublayers or Asset References reference other .usd files.

Flattening is when all the references are “resolved” and baked into 1 file. This destroys references but means that all your data is



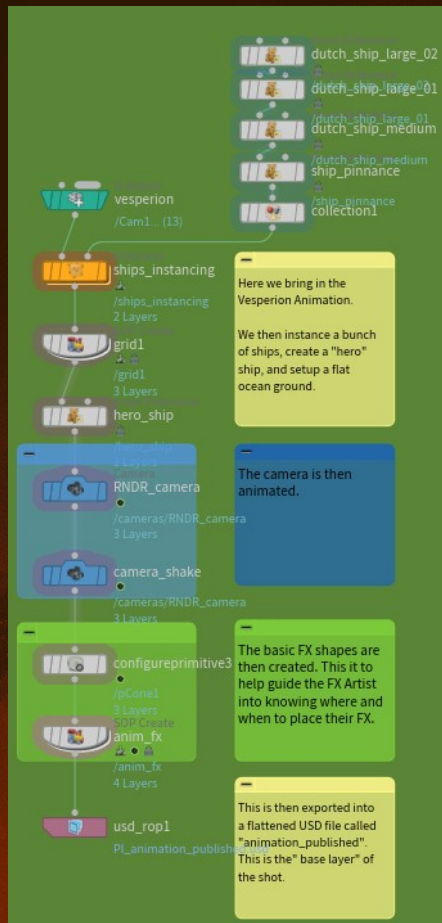
Anything above a layer break doesn't get included in a USD export.

# Iteration 1

The animation layer is about  
11.5GB



Initial Animation



The dragon animation is by [creaturestation.com](http://creaturestation.com) | The boat assets are from [polyhaven.com](http://polyhaven.com)



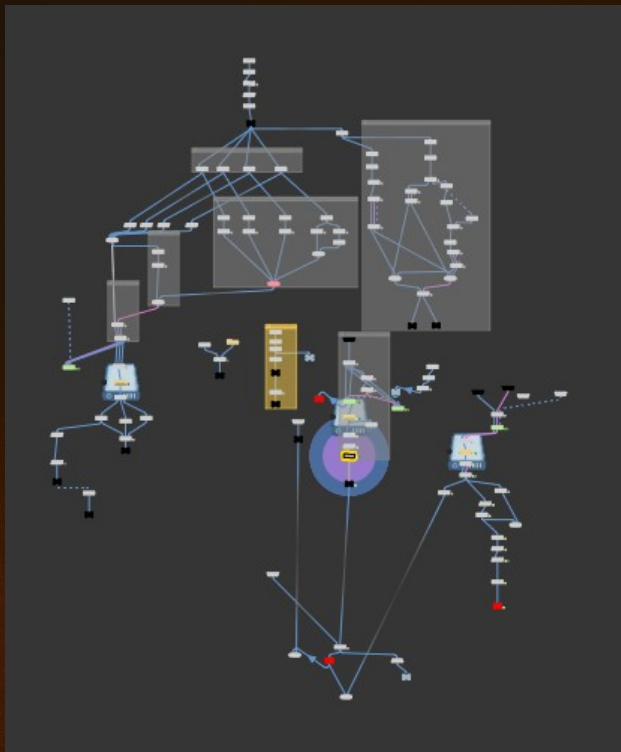


# 02

## RBD, Vellum, & SOPs

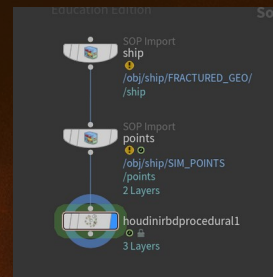
*How can I effectively bring my RBD, Vellum,  
and SOP simulations into USD?*

I found that Vellum and small SOP simulations could be directly converted into USD by using a SOP Import node and then a USD Render ROP, or using a SOP USD Export node.



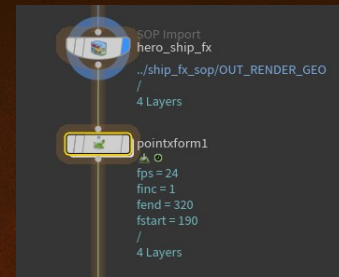
## SOP Import

Directory convert the data into USD. This was extremely slow and simulation cache sizes were massive.



## Houdini RBD Procedural

Use Houdini's procedural to display destruction at render time. Confusing to use but a viable option. Also had to be previewed with a Houdini preview procedural.



## Transform by SOP Points (pointxform)

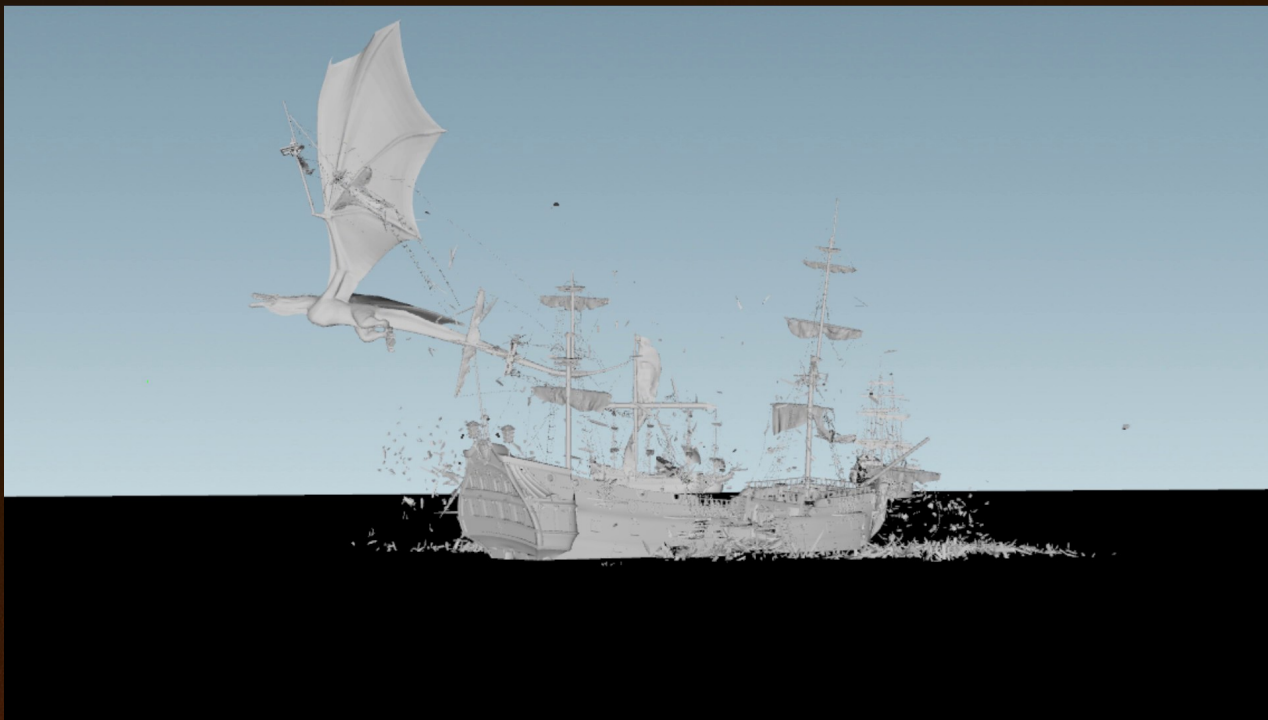
Transform primitives by points based on name match. I found this to be the quickest and easiest to use out of the 3.





# Iteration 2

*The RBD/vellum FX layer is about 860MB*





# 03

## Fluids & Procedurals

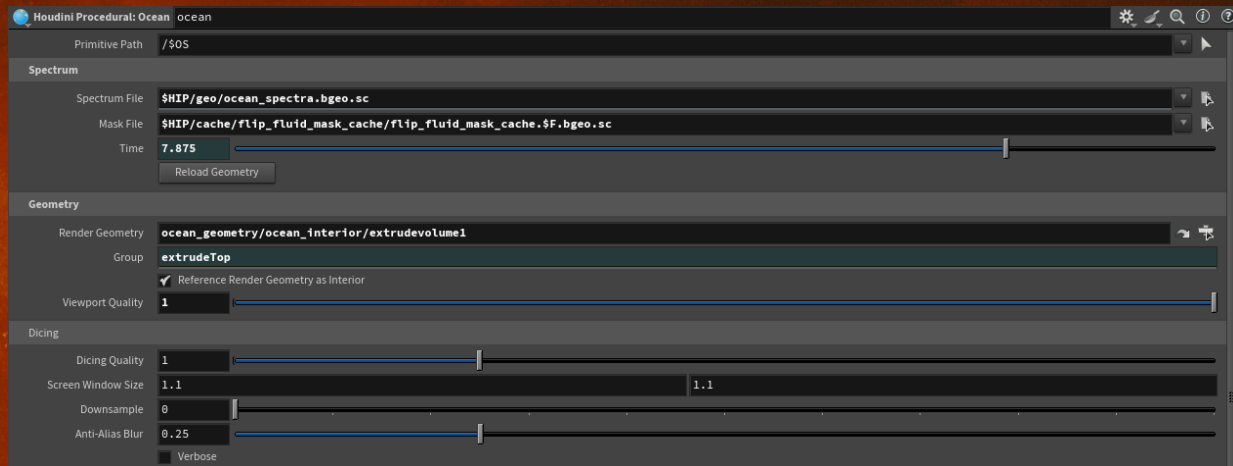
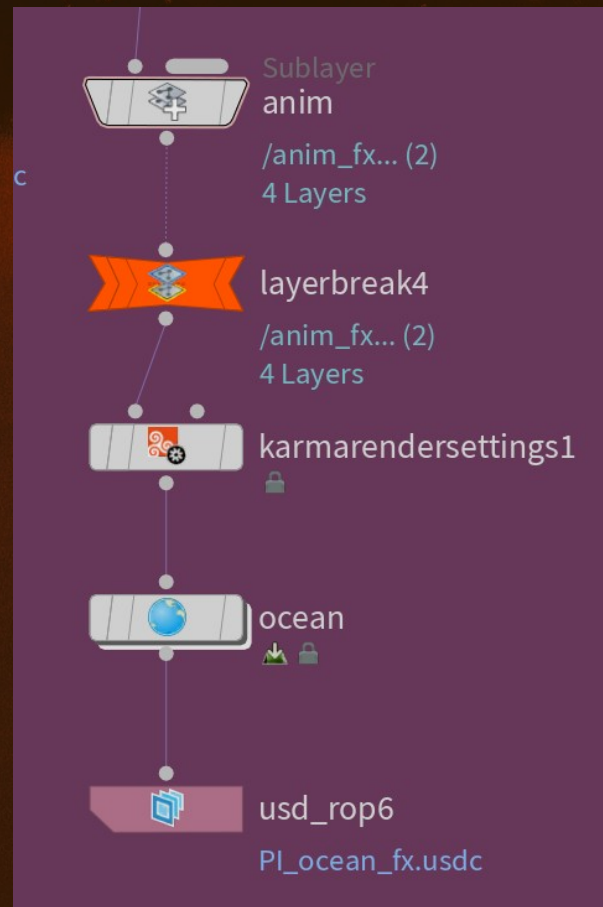
*What's the most optimal way to cache fluids in USD, and what are procedurals?*



I found that oceans in USD are best approached with using procedurals.

The Houdini Ocean Procedural takes in a thin surface mesh and an ocean spectrum and then dices and displaces it at render time.

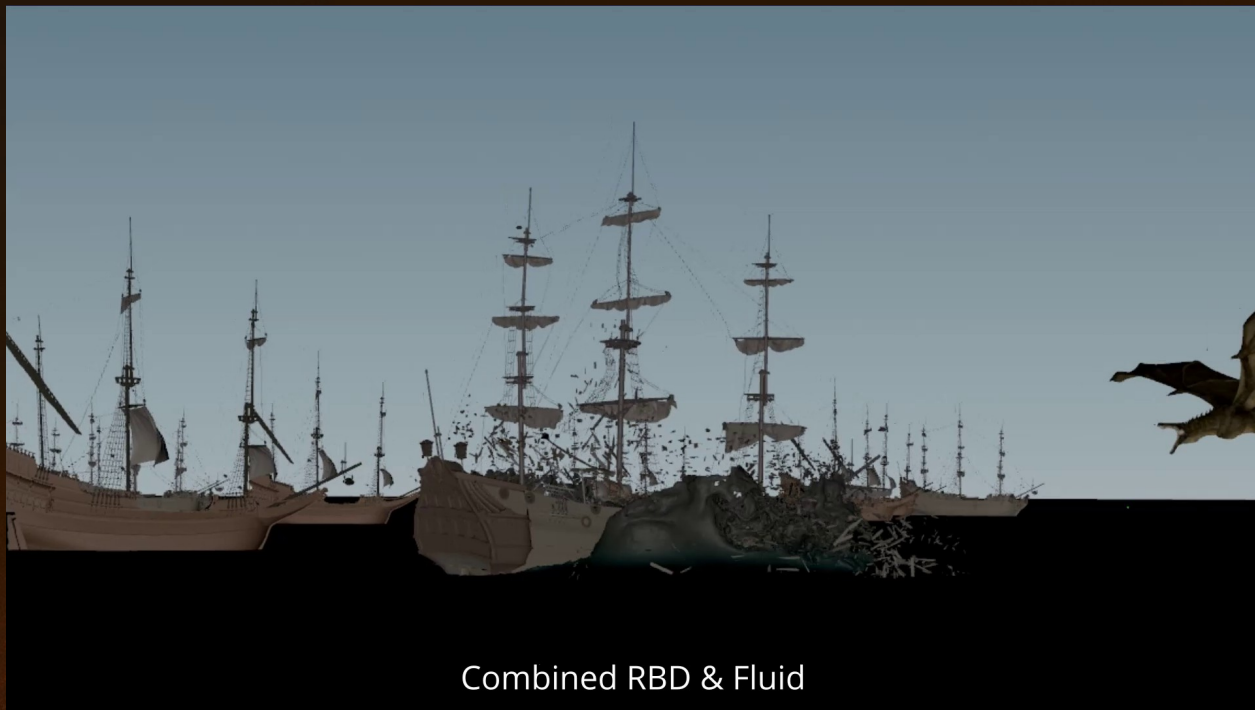
It's much faster (and smaller in cache size) than trying to dice your mesh for each frame.



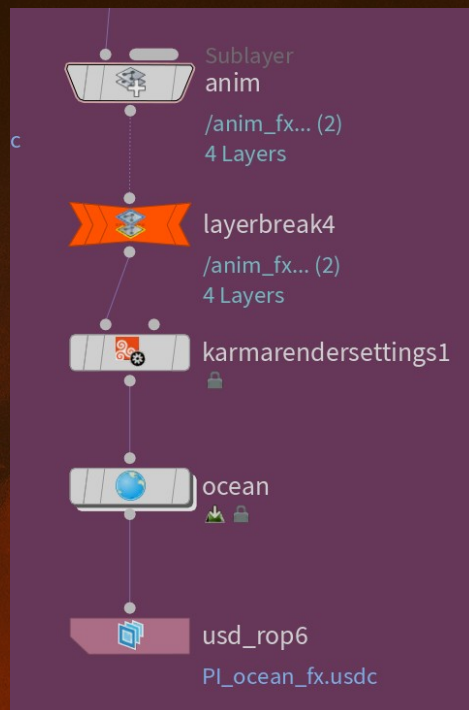


# Iteration 3

The Ocean FX layer is about 11GB



Combined RBD & Fluid



As shown in the playblast, the ocean surface doesn't displace. This is the advantage of a procedural: faster playback.







# 04

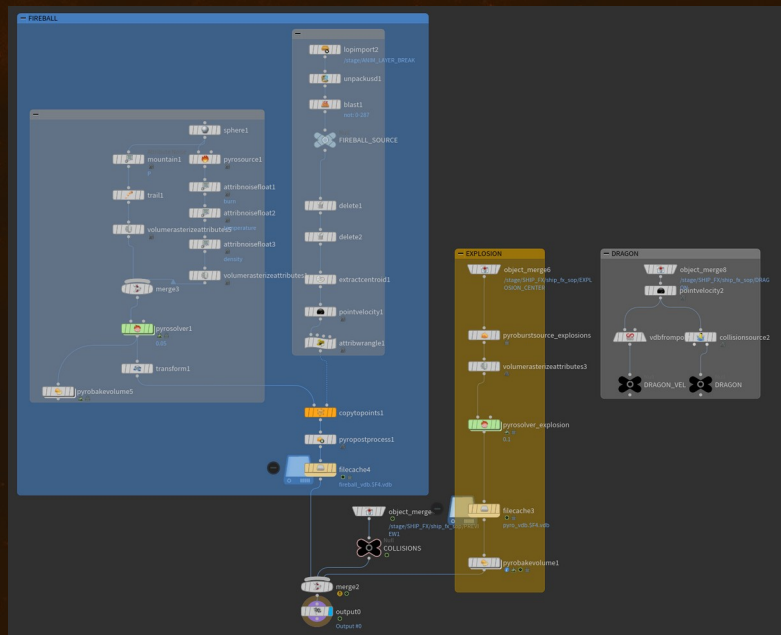
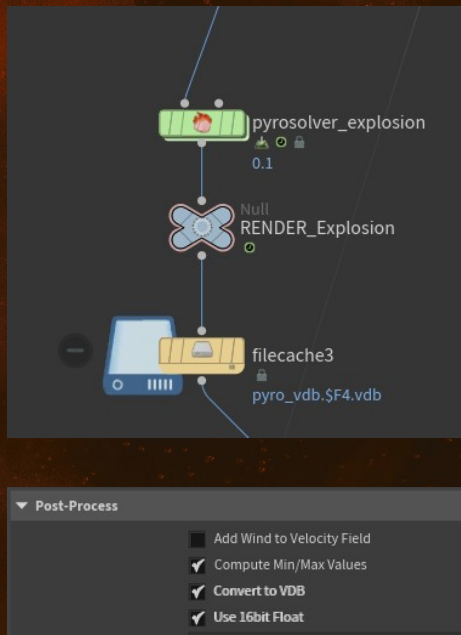
## Volumes

*How can I include Volume simulations in my USD file?*

I found that the best technique for using Volumes in USD is to reference .VDB files.

This is because .VDBs can be externally referenced, which makes updating USD files a lot easier.

One issue I came across was that .VDBs don't like to be "empty", so I had to disable the VDB's visibility before I shows because otherwise It would appear.



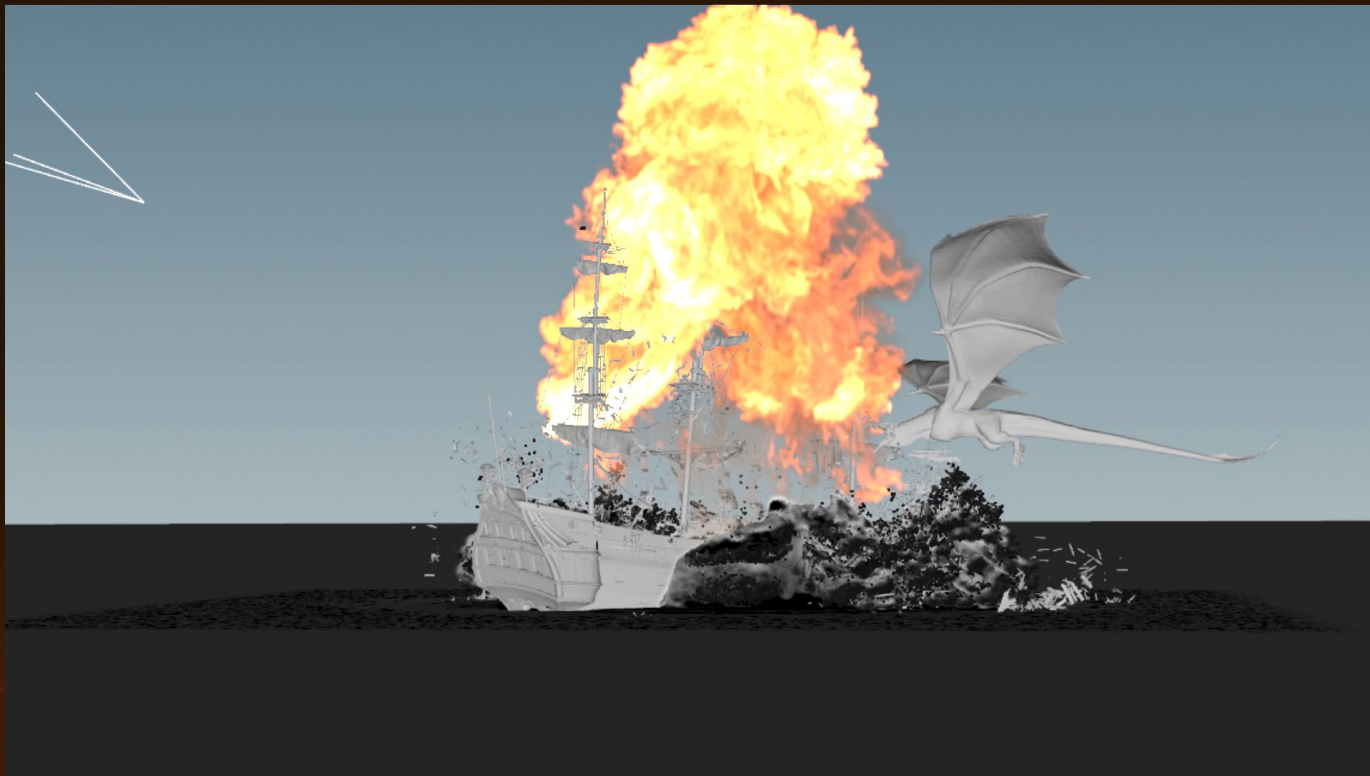
You need to configure the pyro-solver for VDBs. I found that visibility breaks when your density is ever 0.





# Iteration 4

*The Pyro/VDB layer is about 24GB*





05

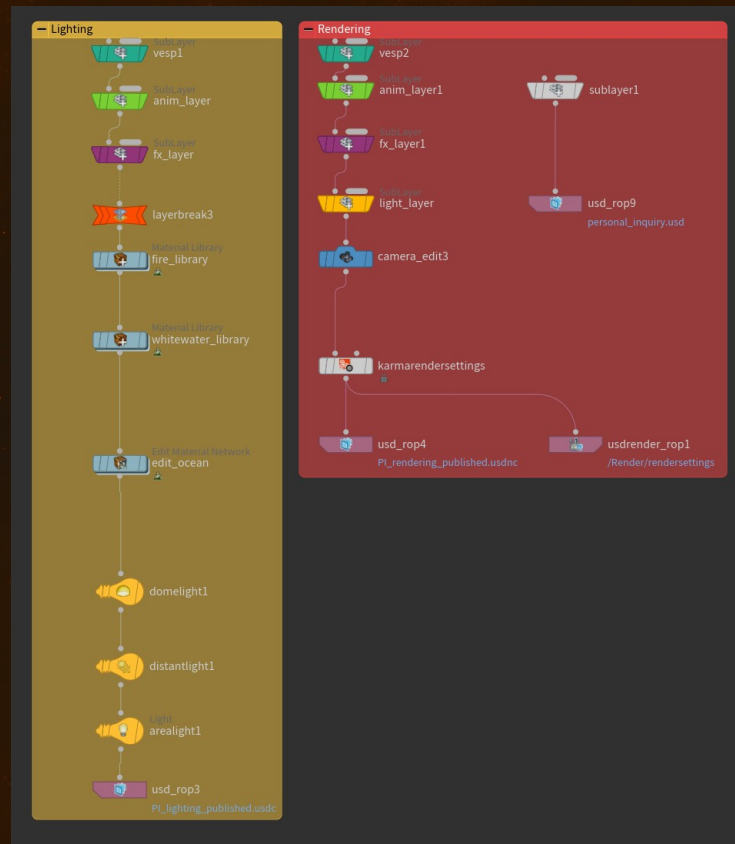
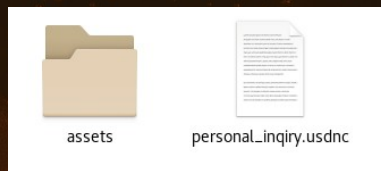
# Final Touches

*What do I do next?*



Like my FX layers, I created a lighting layer. The advantage to using a USD layer system was I could disable the FX layer to quickly preview my lighting and materials.

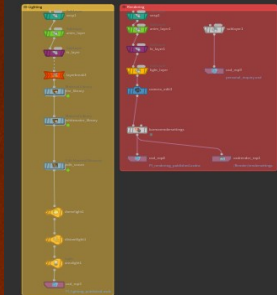
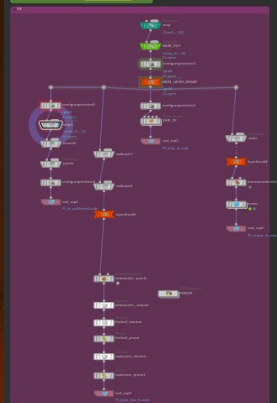
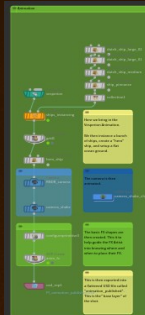
I could then combine all the layers together and render them out. This could be done by creating a master file that references all the layers, or I could flatten the whole project into 1 USD file (and folder with external assets).





# Iteration 5

*The shot in its entirety is about 54GB*





# Takeaways

- USD scenes can be overridden and edited non-destructively.
- SOP Imports are good for most cases, large scale sims work best with "Transform by Points".
- USD Procedurals are extremely useful for saving time and memory.
- VDB's break when "empty" and need to be toggled.
- Projects can be "packaged" which is optimal for render-farm rendering.