

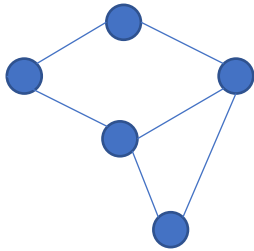
Position Based Dynamics – Oriented Particles Dynamics

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Position based dynamics

Inputs:

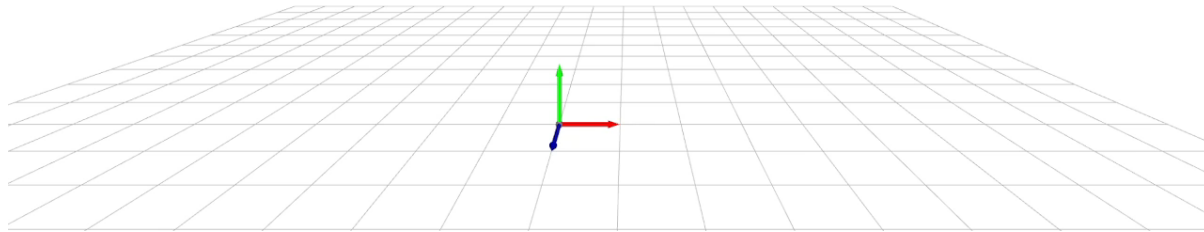
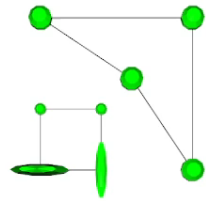


Set of
particles (x_i, v_i, m_i) .

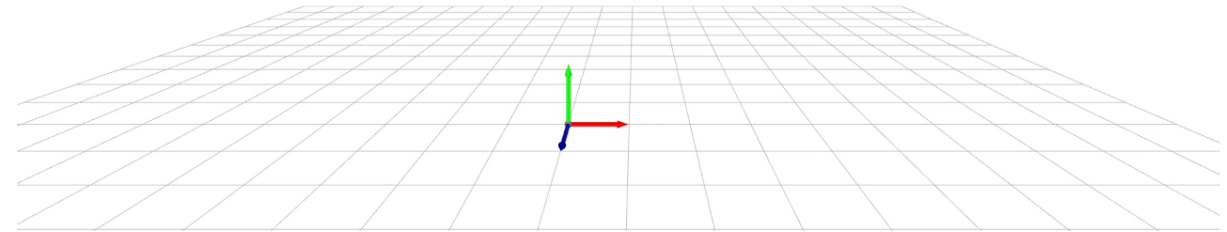
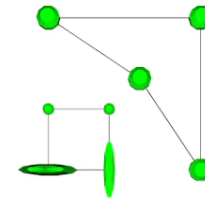
Set of constraints
(e.g springs)

- For each time step:
 - Estimate the new velocity (v) and position (p) using stored positions (x) and velocity (v)
 - $v_i(t + dt) = v_i(t) + dt * g$
 - $p_i(t + dt) = x_i(t) + dt * v_i(t + dt)$
 - Damp velocities
 - Correct each position with a corrective term, such that the constraints are satisfied (in a Gauss-Seidel fashion):
 - $p_i(t + dt) = p_i(t) + \Delta p_i$
 - $\Delta p_i \propto \text{abs}(p_1 - p_2 - d) * \frac{(p_1 - p_2)}{\text{abs}(p_1 - p_2)}$
 - Update the positions and velocities
 - $v_i(t + dt) = \frac{p_i(t + dt) - x_i(t)}{dt}$
 - $x_i(t + dt) = p_i(t + dt)$
 - Perform frictions with ground and particles

Position based dynamics – Damping tests



Simulation without damping

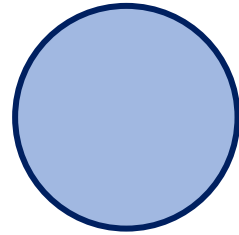


Simulation with damping

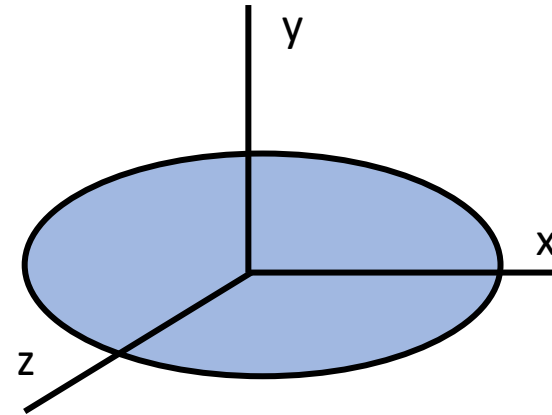
Observation: Bodies are stiffer

Oriented Particles Dynamics

Particles become ellipsoids:

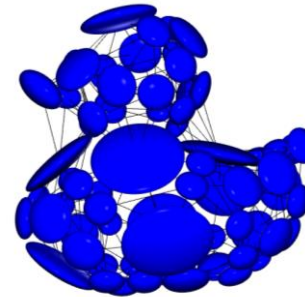


(x_i, v_i)



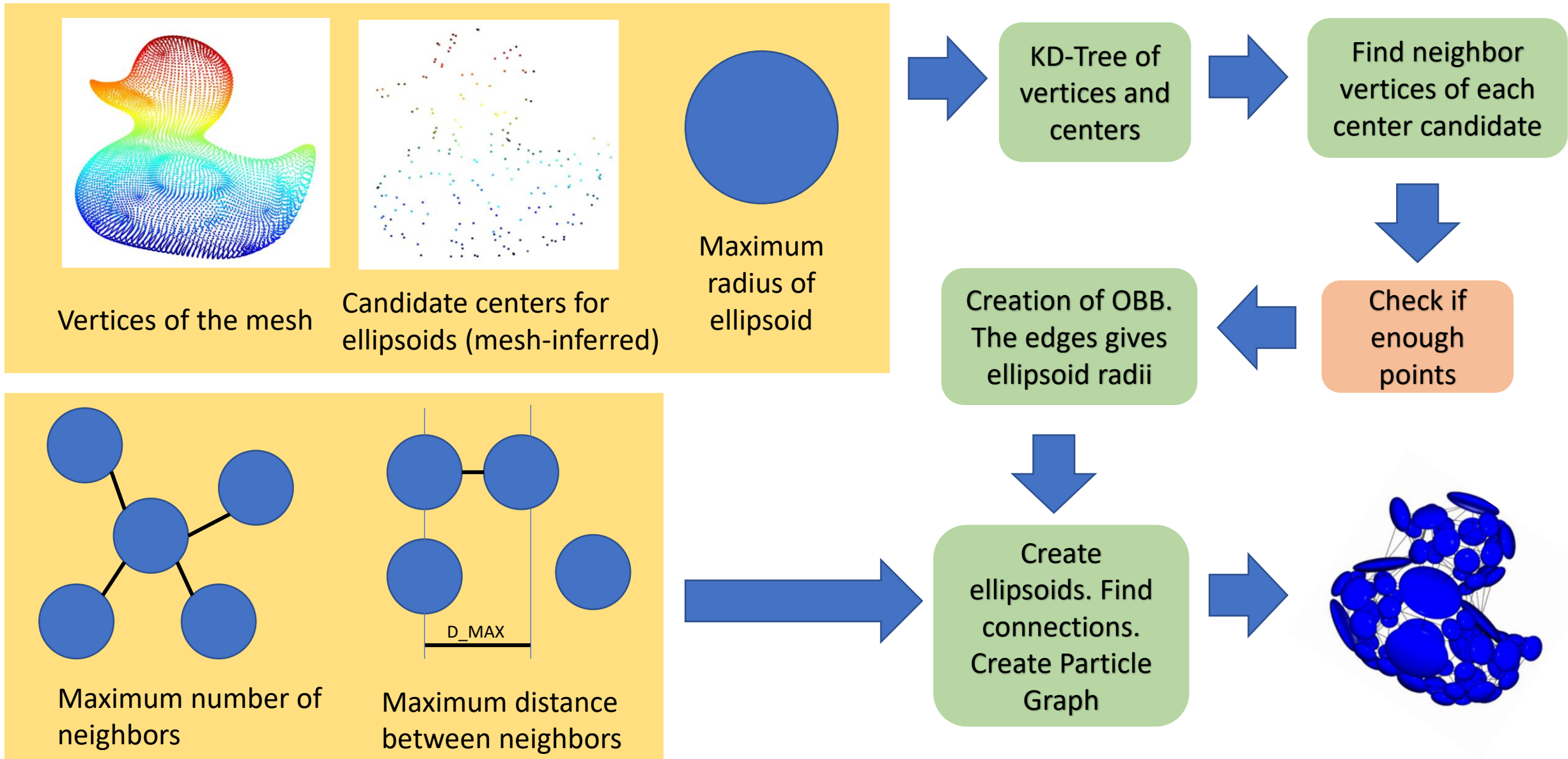
$(x_i, v_i, q_i, \omega_i)$

We represent a mesh with a graph of ellipsoids

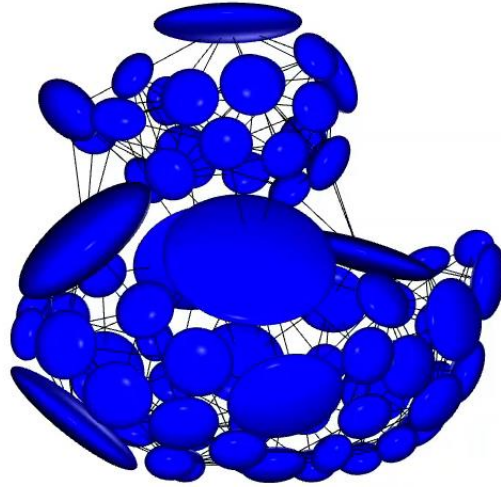
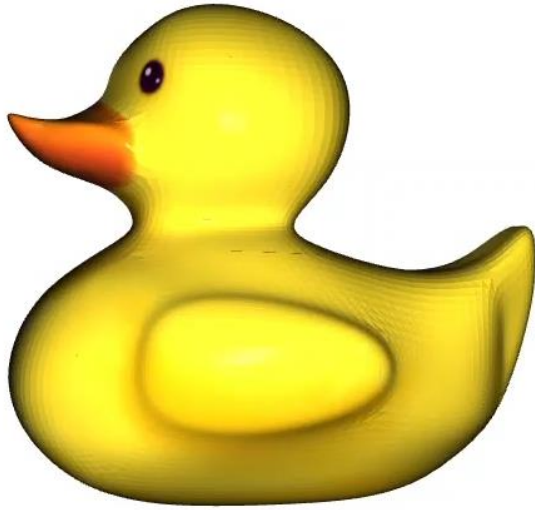


Each ellipsoid describes a local rigid transformation of the mesh, thanks to (x_i, q_i) . The inverse transformation will be done with skinning.

Mesh Generator: Inputs, process and outputs

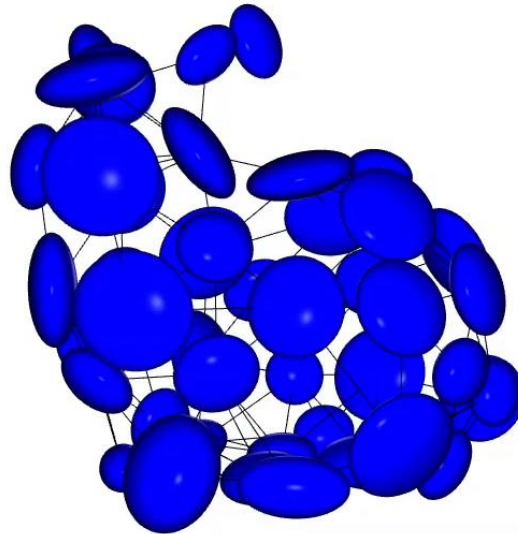
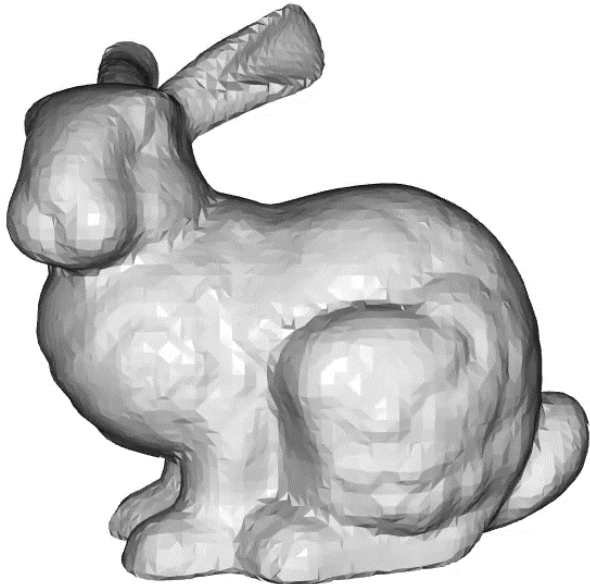


Results of mesh generator



Parameters:

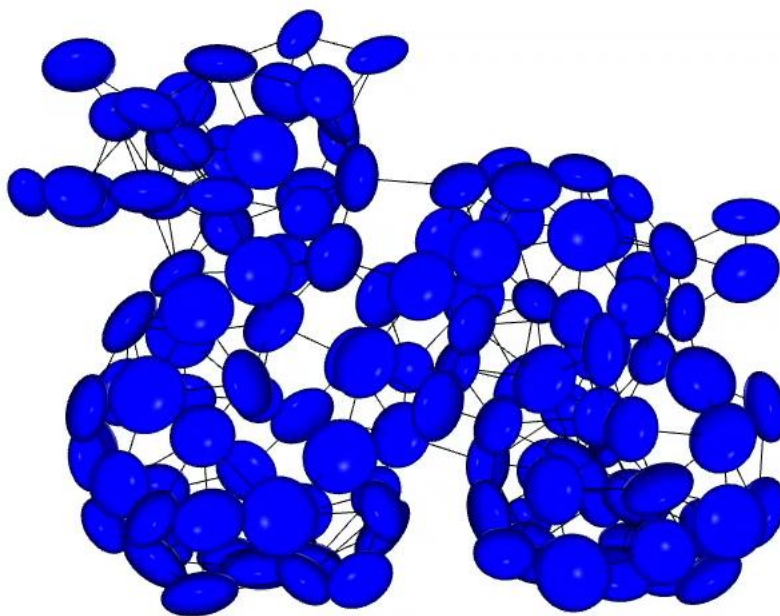
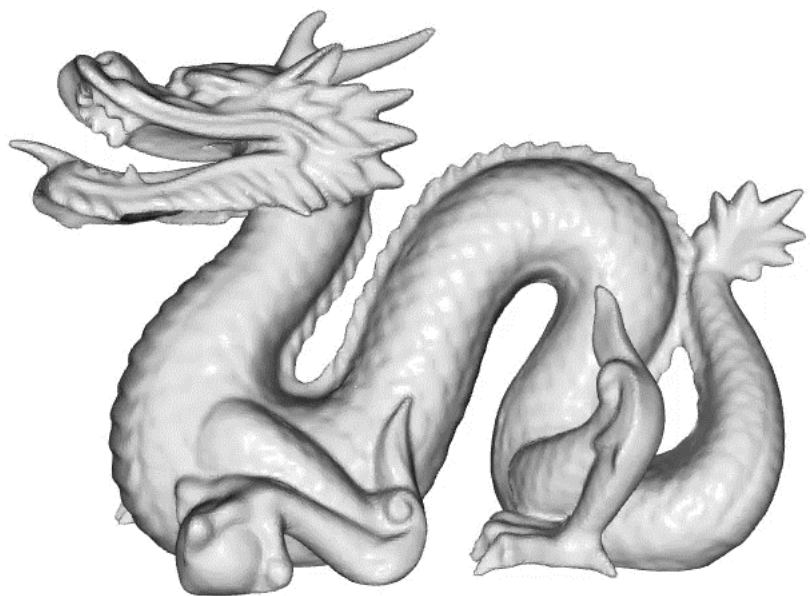
- `max_radius = 0.90`
- `num_candidate_centers = 1500`
- `max_distance_neighbors = 1.75`
- `max_num_neighbors = 9`



Parameters:

- `max_radius = 0.90`
- `num_candidate_centers = 1500`
- `max_distance_neighbors = 1.4`
- `max_num_neighbors = 9`

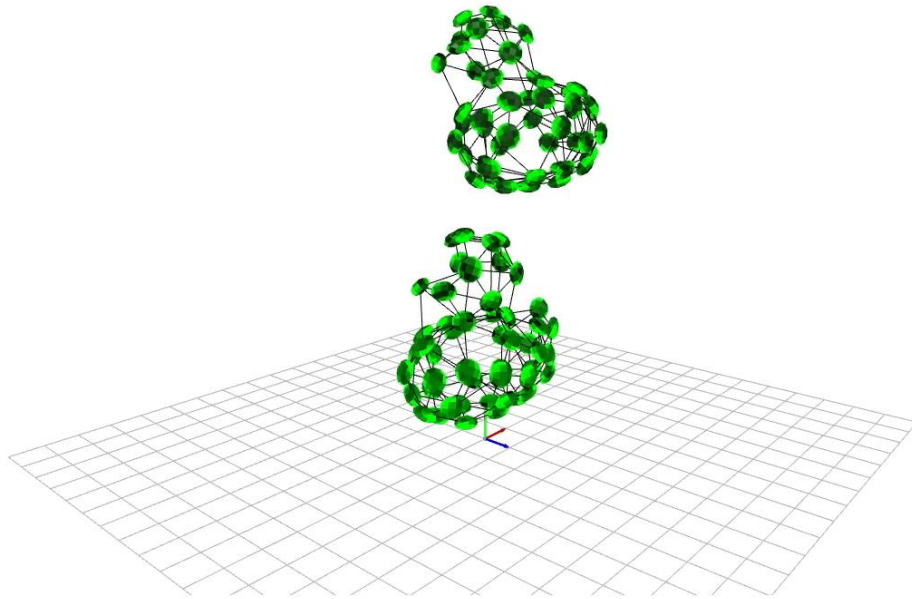
Results of mesh generator



Parameters:

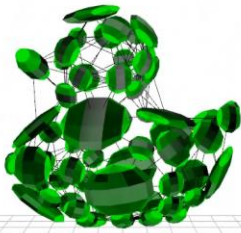
- `max_radius` = 0.4
- `num_candidate_centers` = 1000
- `max_distance_neighbors` = 1.3
- `max_num_neighbors` = 9

Results of mesh generator



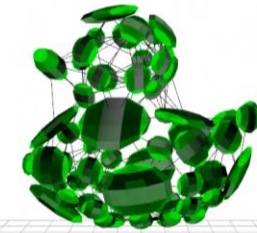
Observation: A graph with small particles
can lead to entanglement

Oriented Particles Dynamics – Shape matching tests



Shape matching stiffness of 0.005

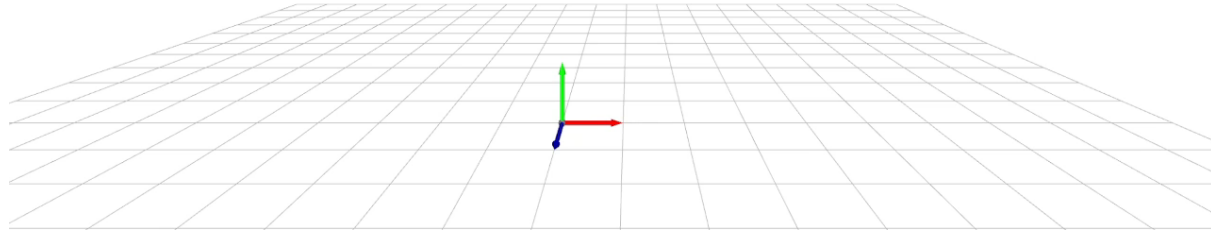
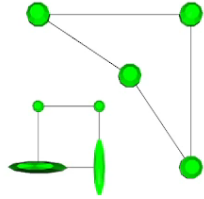
Observation : Simulate a soft body



Shape matching stiffness of 1.

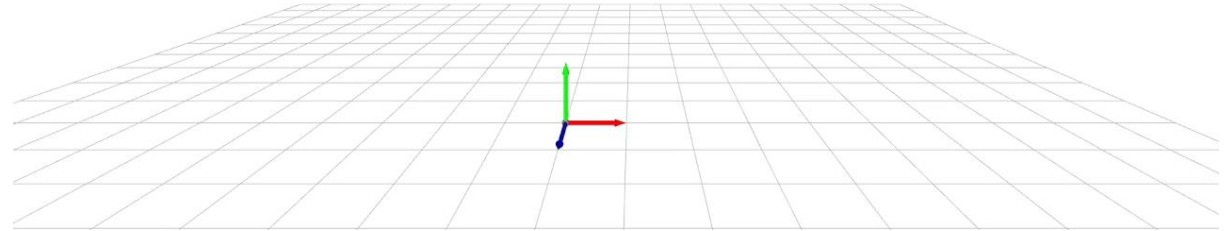
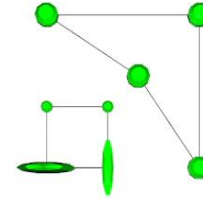
Observation : Simulate a rigid body

Oriented Particles Dynamics – New damping



Simulation with $\sigma = 1000$ (weak damping)

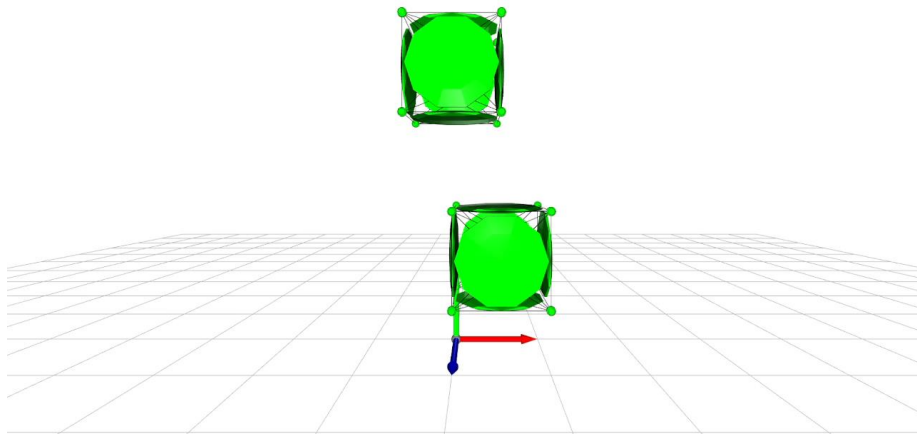
Observation: Bodies are flying after impacts



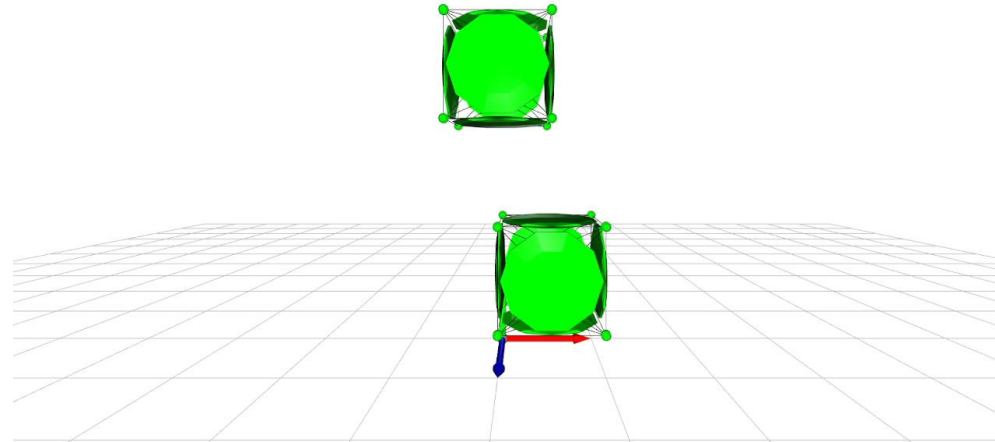
Simulation with $\sigma = 0.01$ (strong damping)

Observation: Bounces are reduced

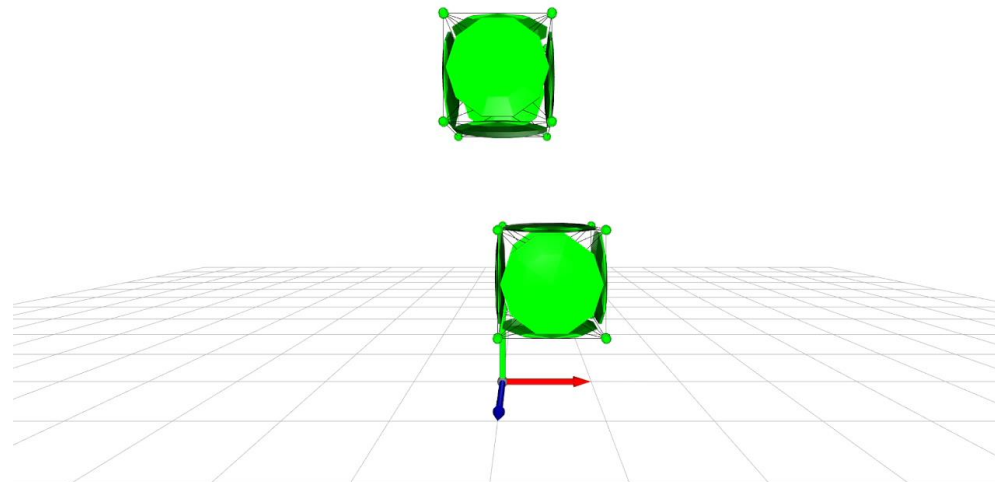
Oriented Particles Dynamics – Friction tests



No friction



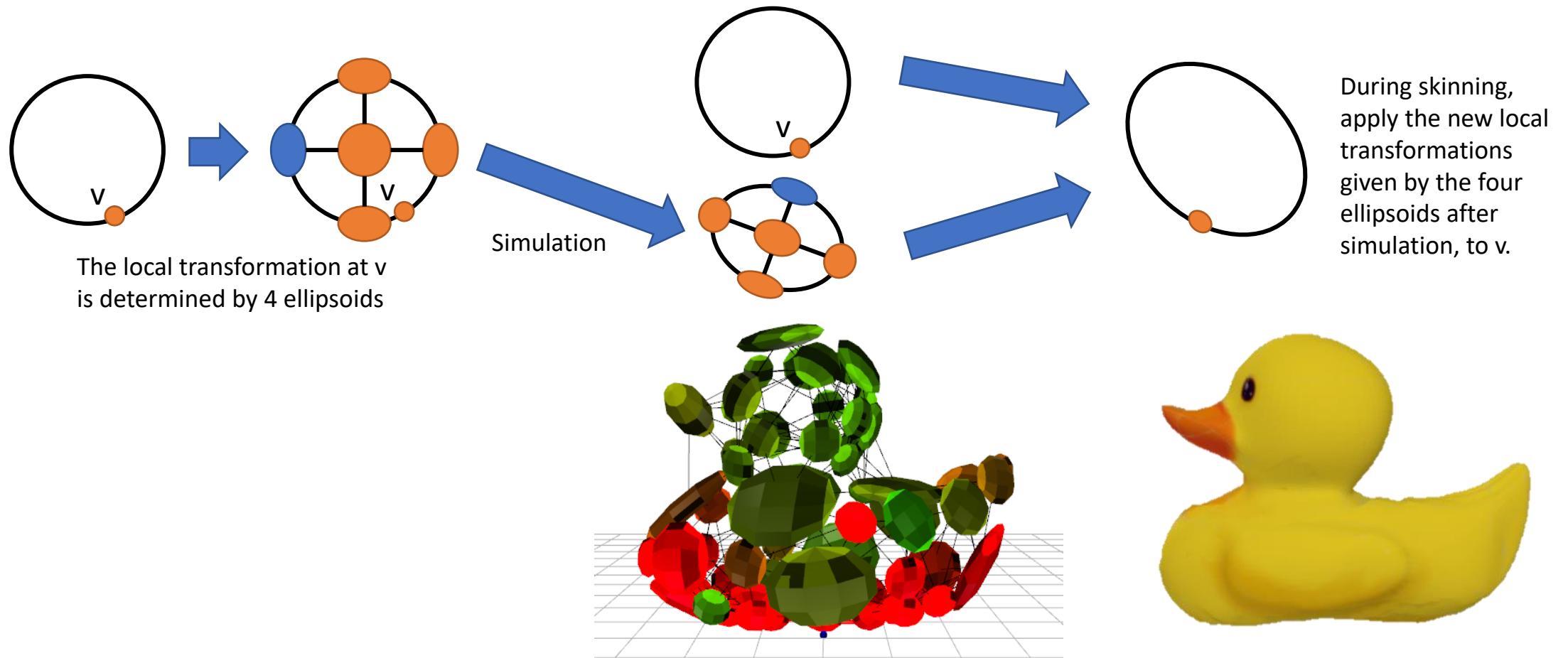
Only strong friction
with the ground



Only friction
between particles

Oriented Particles Dynamics - Skinning

Get the mesh back from the graph: each vertex is transformed according to the weighted local transformations (rotation+translation) of its neighboring ellipsoids.

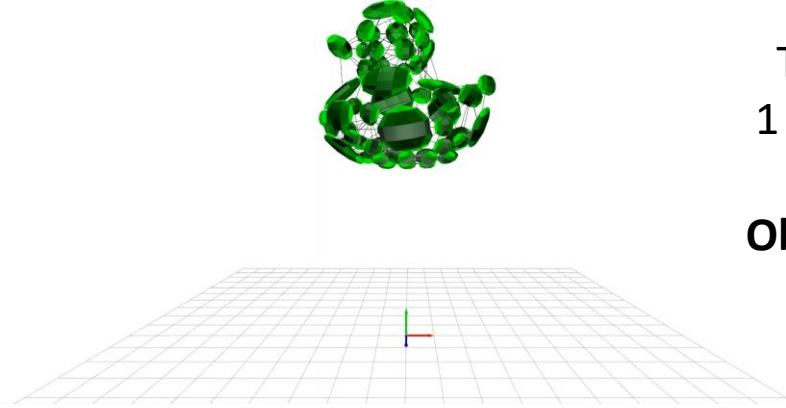


Stability and Time step



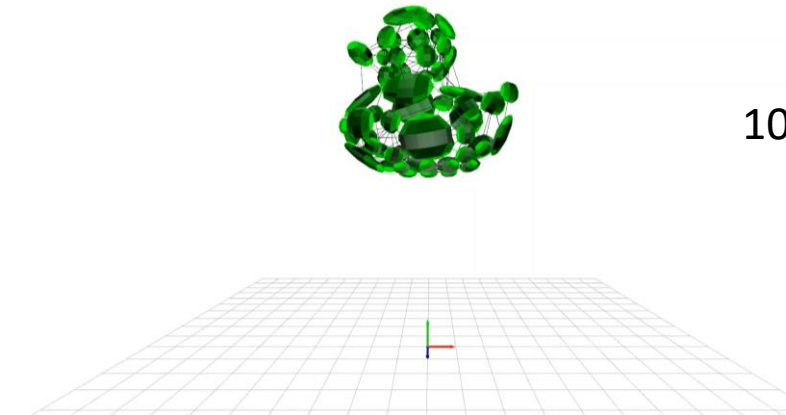
Time step : $3e-3$
1 iteration in the solver

Observation: A correct simulation



Time step : $3e-2$ (big)
1 iteration in the solver

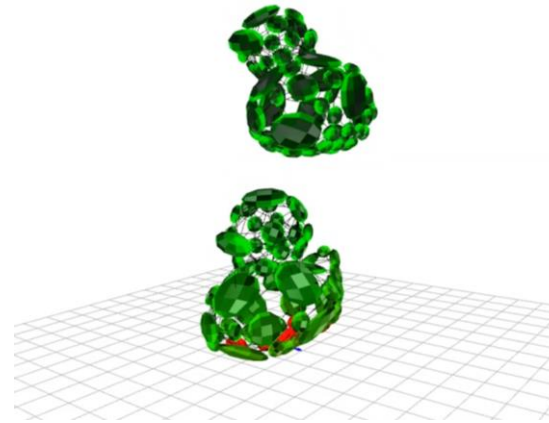
Observation: Unrealistic deformation



Time step : $3e-2$ (big)
100 iterations in the solver

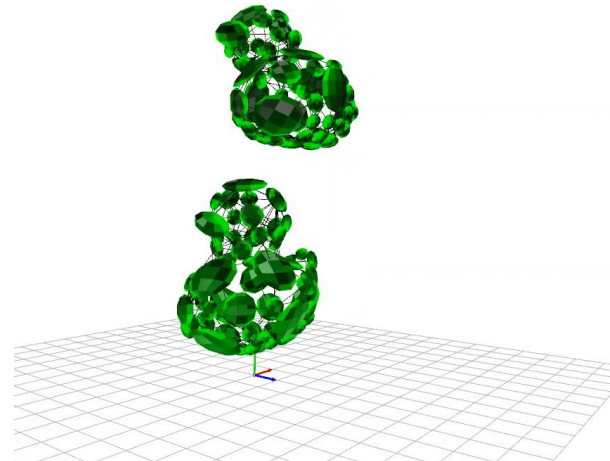
Observation: Sliding artifact

Stability and Time step



Time step : $3e-3$
1 iteration in the solver

Observation: A correct simulation



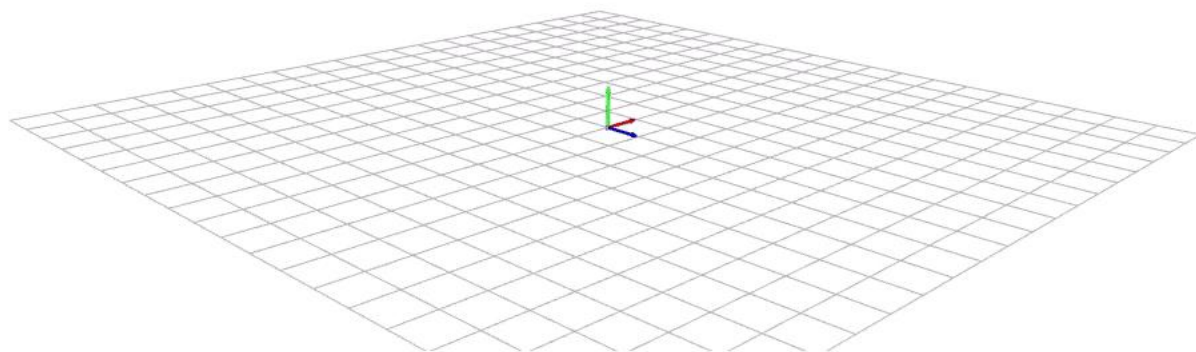
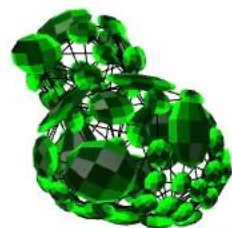
Time step : $3e-2$ (big)
100 iterations in the solver

Observation: Some collisions are not detected

Group 11

Demo





Group 11

This project is implemented in python using Taichi, open3D and Numpy. The rendering was performed in Blender.

Dragon and Bunny meshes from:
<http://graphics.stanford.edu/data/3Dscanrep/>
Textures from:
<https://ambientcg.com/>
The Duck by Davide Corigliano



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Questions?

