

Real time fluid dynamics

Leonardo Toffalini

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1. Notation

$$\nabla = (\partial_1, \partial_2, \dots, \partial_n) \quad (\text{Nabla operator})$$

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$$u \cdot \nabla = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \partial_i$$

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$$u \cdot \nabla = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \partial_i$$

$$(u \cdot \nabla)u = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \partial_i u.$$

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$$u \cdot \nabla = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \partial_i$$

$$(u \cdot \nabla)u = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \partial_i u.$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla u = \Delta u = \sum_{i=1}^n (\partial_i u)^2 \quad (\text{Laplace operator})$$

2. Equations of fluids

2.1 Navier–Stokes equations

2. Equations of fluids

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

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

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

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

- \mathbf{u} is the velocity vector field.

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- \mathbf{u} is the velocity vector field.
- \mathbf{f} is the external forces.

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- \mathbf{u} is the velocity vector field.
- \mathbf{f} is the external forces.
- ρ is the scalar density field.

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

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- \mathbf{u} is the velocity vector field.
- \mathbf{f} is the external forces.
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- p is the pressure field.

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

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

- \mathbf{u} is the velocity vector field.
- \mathbf{f} is the external forces.
- ρ is the scalar density field.
- p is the pressure field.
- ν is the kinematic viscosity.

2.1 Navier–Stokes equations

2. Equations of fluids

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \overbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}^{\text{Advection}} = \underbrace{\nu \Delta \mathbf{u}}_{\text{Diffusion}} \quad \overbrace{-\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p}^{\text{Internal source}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{f}}_{\text{External source}} .$$

2.1 Navier–Stokes equations

2. Equations of fluids

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \overbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}^{\text{Advection}} = \underbrace{\nu \Delta \mathbf{u}}_{\text{Diffusion}} \quad \overbrace{-\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p}^{\text{Internal source}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{f}}_{\text{External source}} .$$

1. Advection – How the velocity moves.

2.1 Navier–Stokes equations

2. Equations of fluids

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \overbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}^{\text{Advection}} = \underbrace{\nu \Delta \mathbf{u}}_{\text{Diffusion}} \quad \overbrace{-\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p}^{\text{Internal source}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{f}}_{\text{External source}} .$$

1. Advection – How the velocity moves.
2. Diffusion – How the velocity spreads out.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \overbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}^{\text{Advection}} = \underbrace{\nu \Delta \mathbf{u}}_{\text{Diffusion}} \quad \overbrace{-\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p}^{\text{Internal source}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{f}}_{\text{External source}} .$$

1. Advection – How the velocity moves.
2. Diffusion – How the velocity spreads out.
3. Internal source – How the velocity points towards parts of lesser pressure.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \overbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}^{\text{Advection}} = \underbrace{\nu \Delta \mathbf{u}}_{\text{Diffusion}} \quad \overbrace{-\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p}^{\text{Internal source}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{f}}_{\text{External source}} .$$

1. Advection – How the velocity moves.
2. Diffusion – How the velocity spreads out.
3. Internal source – How the velocity points towards parts of lesser pressure.
4. External source – How the velocity is changed subject to external intervention, like a fan blowing air.

3. Equations for fluid simulations

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

3.1 Navier–Stokes equations 2

3. Equations for fluid simulations

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

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \rho + \kappa \Delta \rho + S$$

3.1 Navier–Stokes equations 2

3. Equations for fluid simulations

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

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \rho + \kappa \Delta \rho + S$$

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

3.1 Navier–Stokes equations 2

3. Equations for fluid simulations

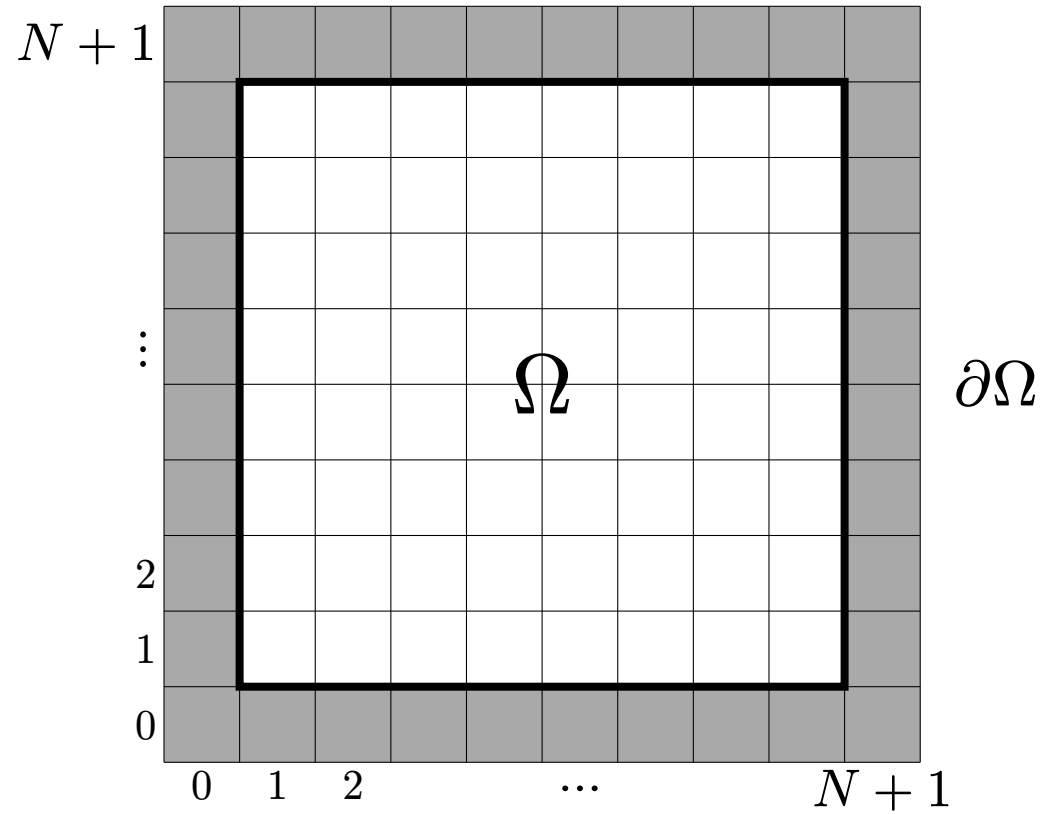
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \rho + \kappa \Delta \rho + S$$

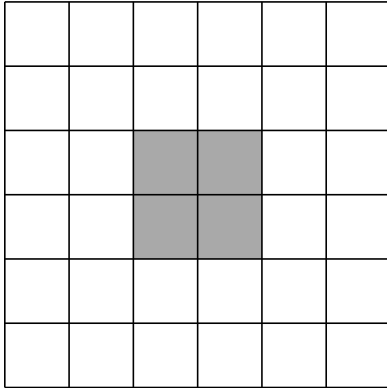
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\partial_\nu \mathbf{u}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$$

4. Simulating fluids



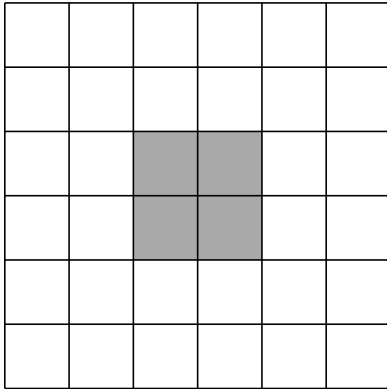
Initial density



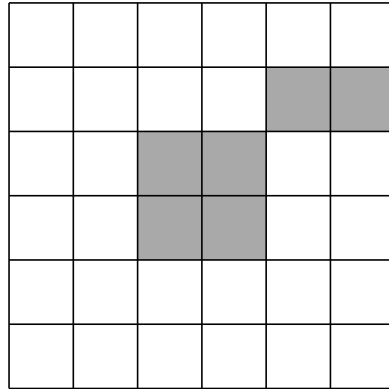
4.2 Moving densities

4. Simulating fluids

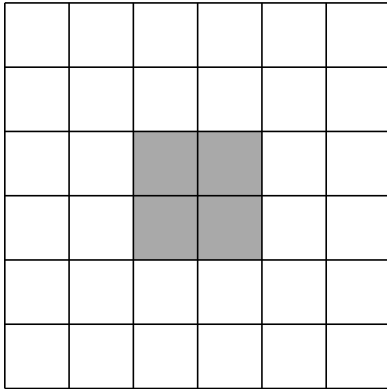
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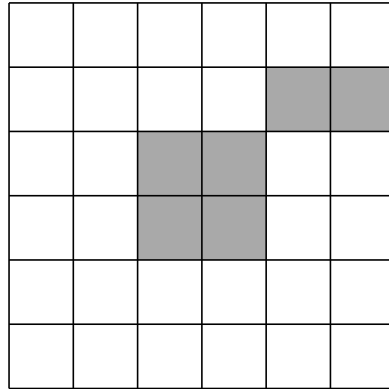
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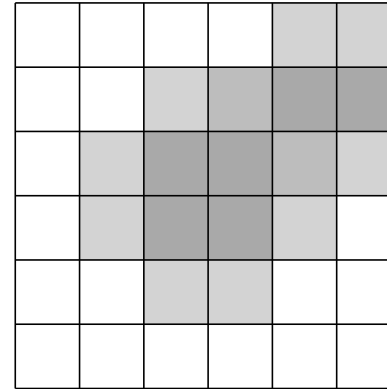
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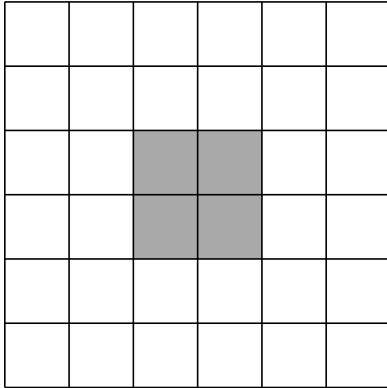
Diffusion



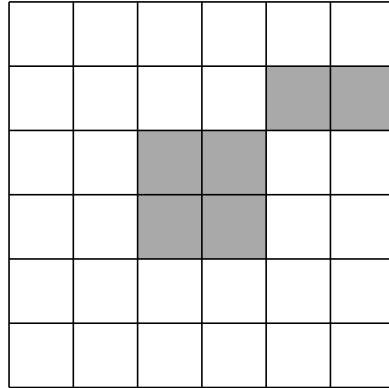
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4. Simulating fluids

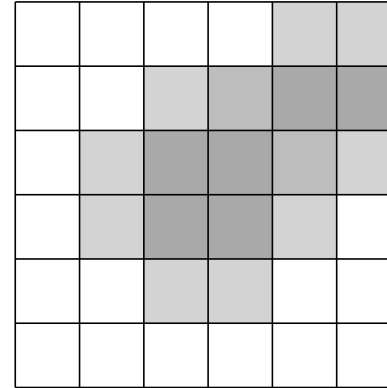
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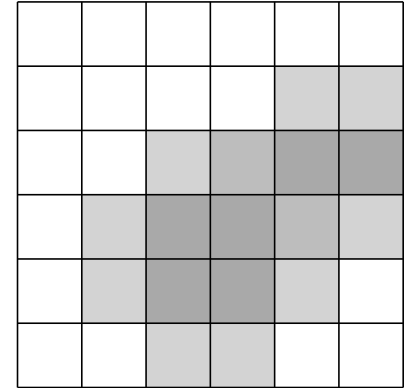
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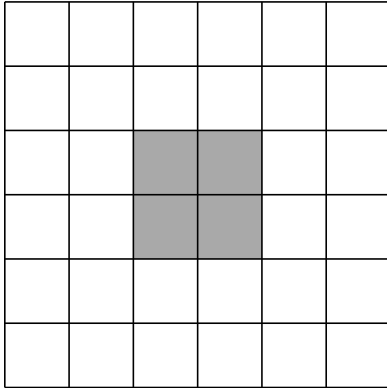
Diffusion



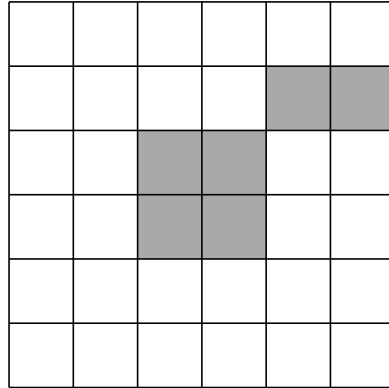
Advection



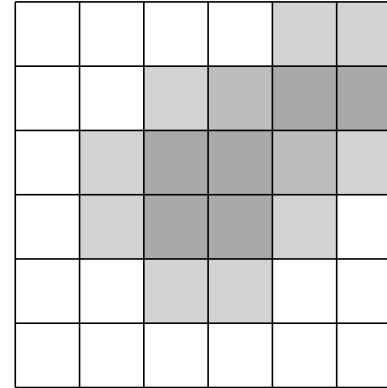
Initial density



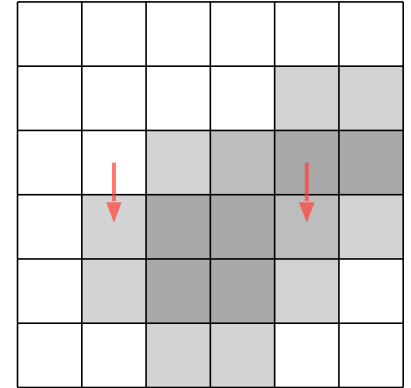
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Diffusion



Advection



5. Diffusion

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \kappa \Delta \rho$$

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$$\frac{\rho_{\text{next}} - \rho_{\text{prev}}}{\Delta t} = \kappa \Delta \rho_{\text{prev}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \kappa \Delta \rho$$

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{next}} - \rho_{\text{prev}}}{\Delta t} = \kappa \Delta \rho_{\text{prev}} \quad (\text{Forward difference})$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \kappa \Delta \rho$$

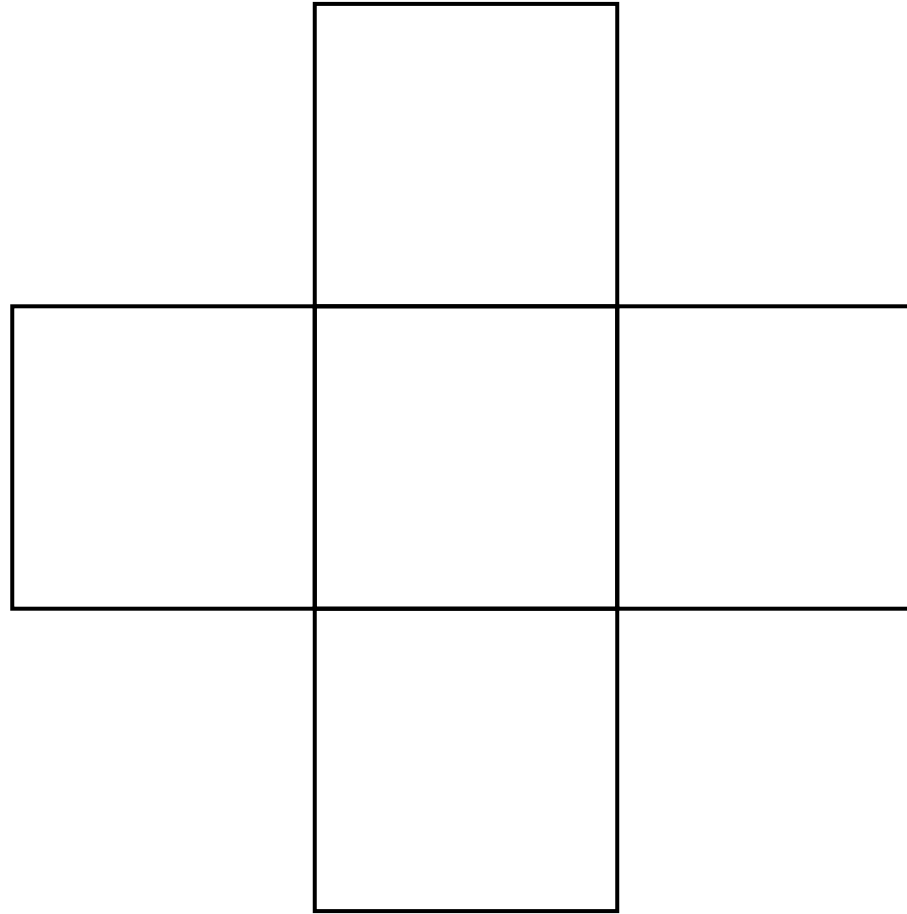
$$\frac{\rho_{\text{next}} - \rho_{\text{prev}}}{\Delta t} = \kappa \Delta \rho_{\text{prev}} \quad (\text{Forward difference})$$

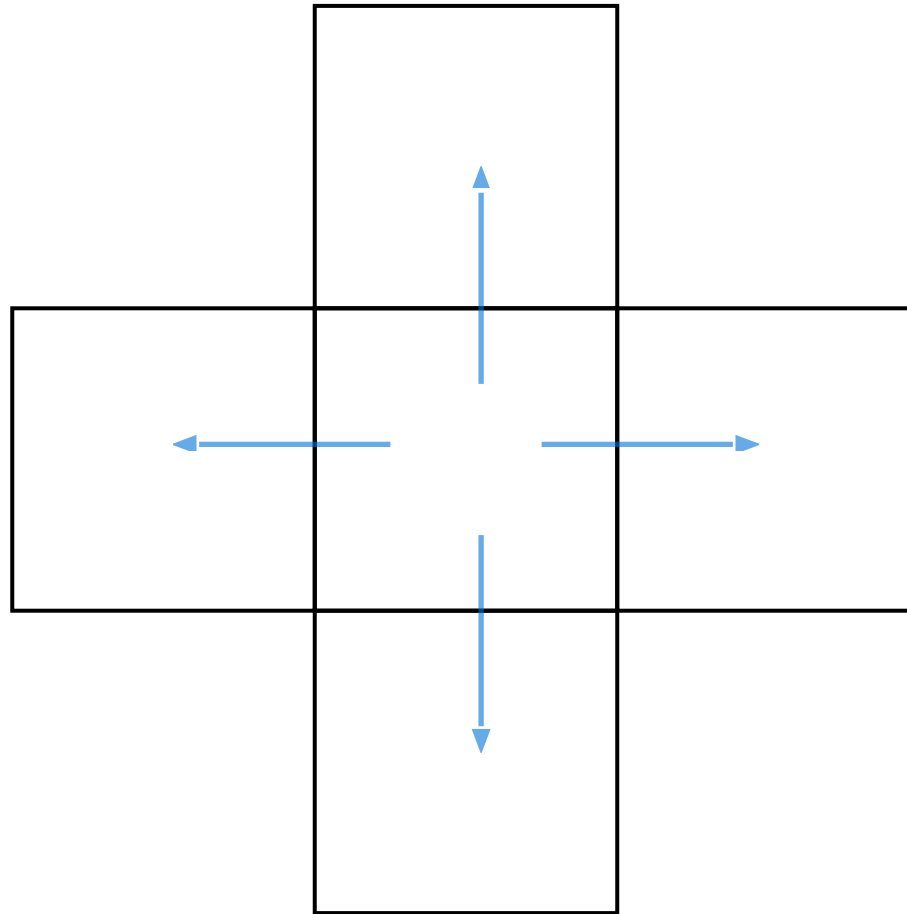
$$\rho_{\text{next}} = \rho_{\text{prev}} + (\Delta t) \kappa \Delta \rho_{\text{prev}}$$

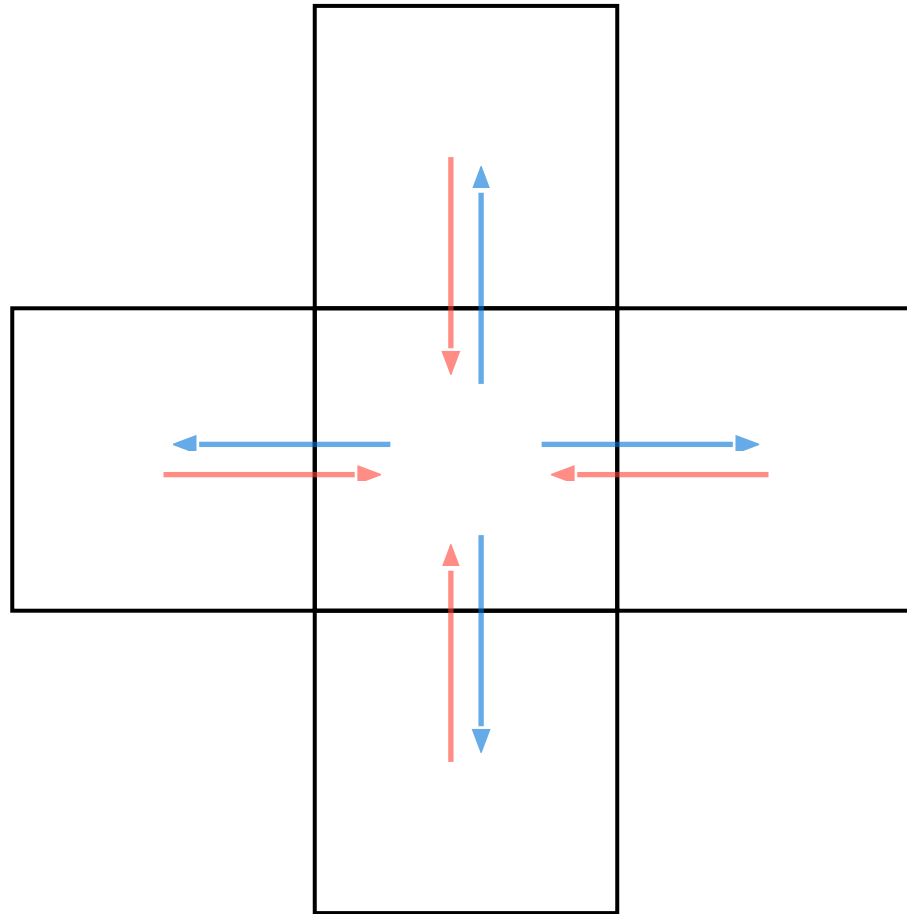
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \kappa \Delta \rho$$

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{next}} - \rho_{\text{prev}}}{\Delta t} = \kappa \Delta \rho_{\text{prev}} \quad (\text{Forward difference})$$

$$\rho_{\text{next}} = \rho_{\text{prev}} + (\Delta t) \kappa \Delta \rho_{\text{prev}} \quad (\text{Helmholtz eq.})$$







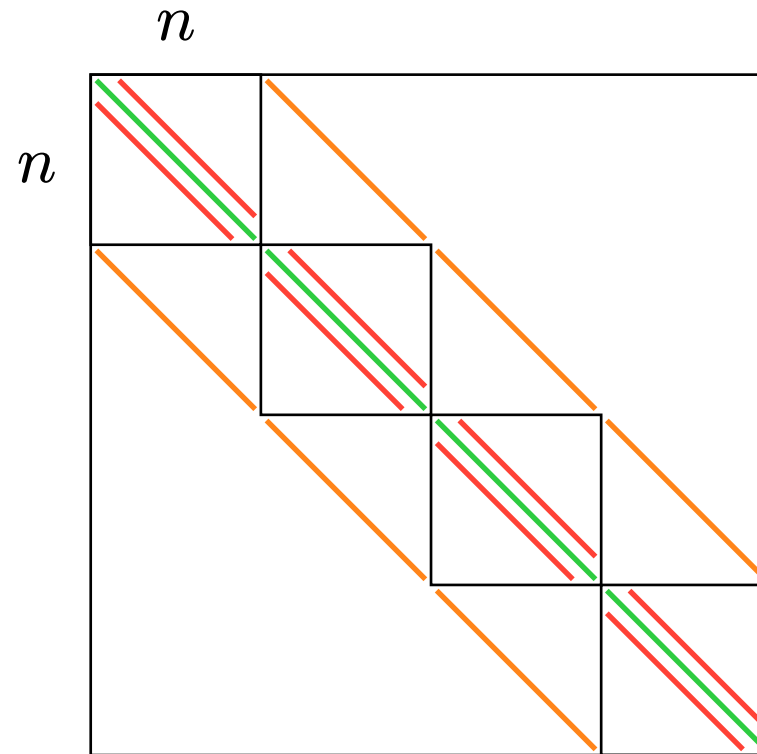
$$\partial_1^2 \rho \approx \frac{u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}}{h^2}$$

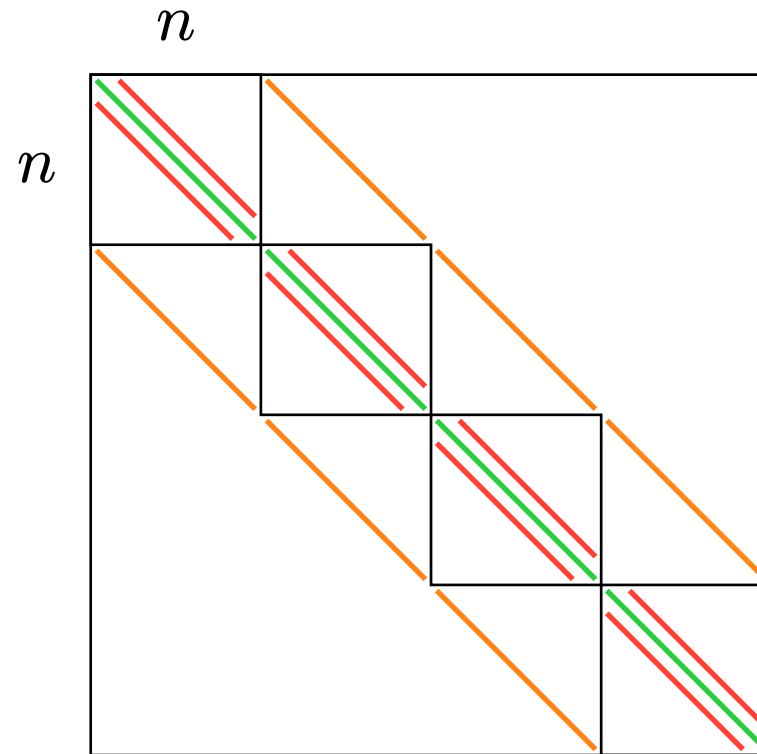
$$\partial_2^2 \rho \approx \frac{u_{i,j+1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j-1}}{h^2}$$

$$\partial_1^2 \rho \approx \frac{u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}}{h^2}$$

$$\partial_2^2 \rho \approx \frac{u_{i,j+1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j-1}}{h^2}$$

$$(\Delta_h \rho_h)_{i,j} = \frac{\rho_{i+1,j} + \rho_{i-1,j} + \rho_{i,j+1} + \rho_{i,j-1} - 4\rho_{i,j}}{h^2}$$



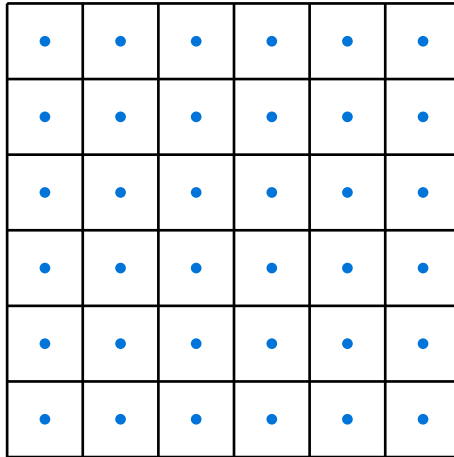


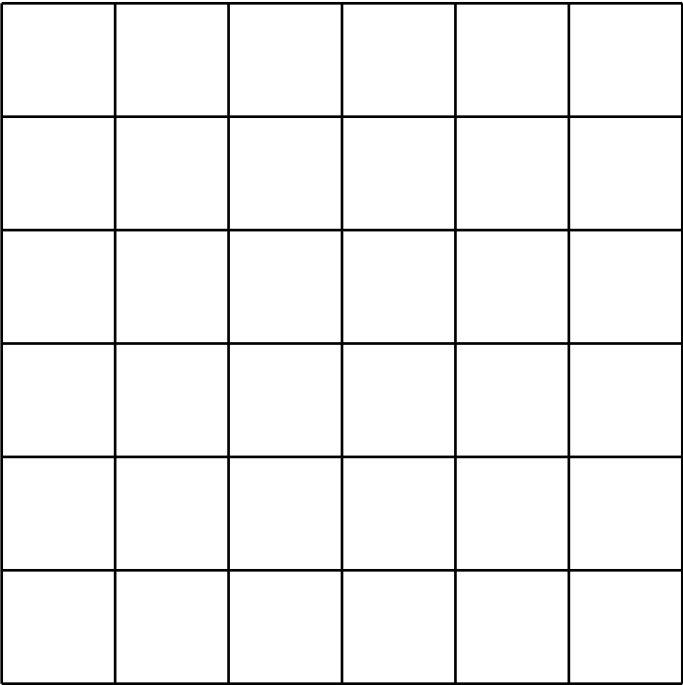
green = $4/h^2$, red = $-1/h^2$, orange = $-1/h^2$

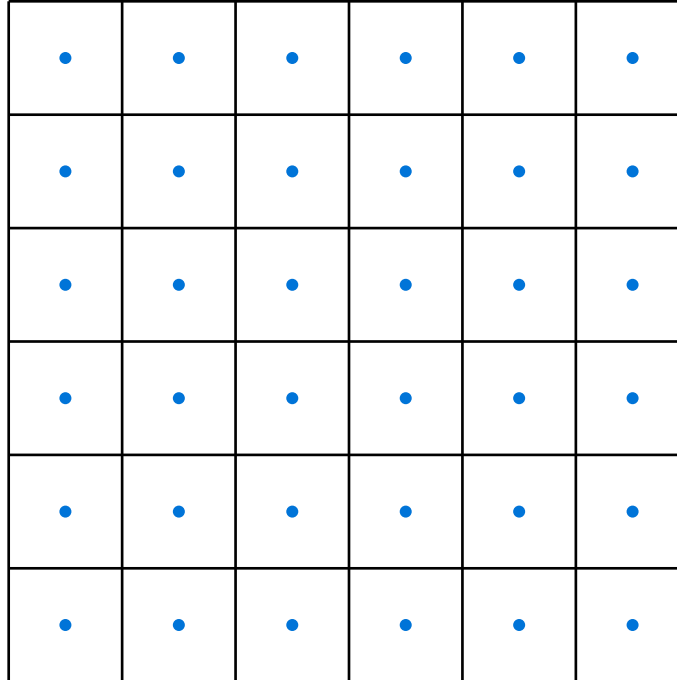
6. *Advection*

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \rho$$

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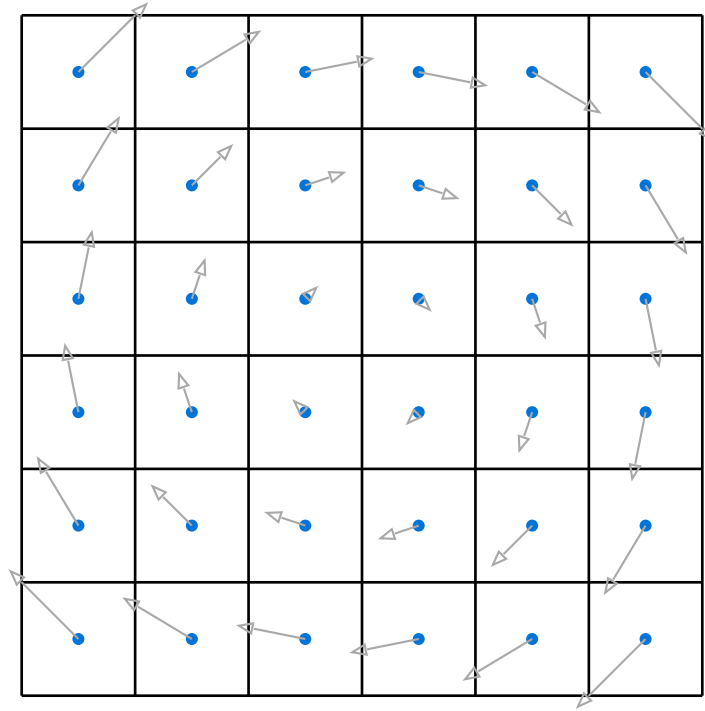






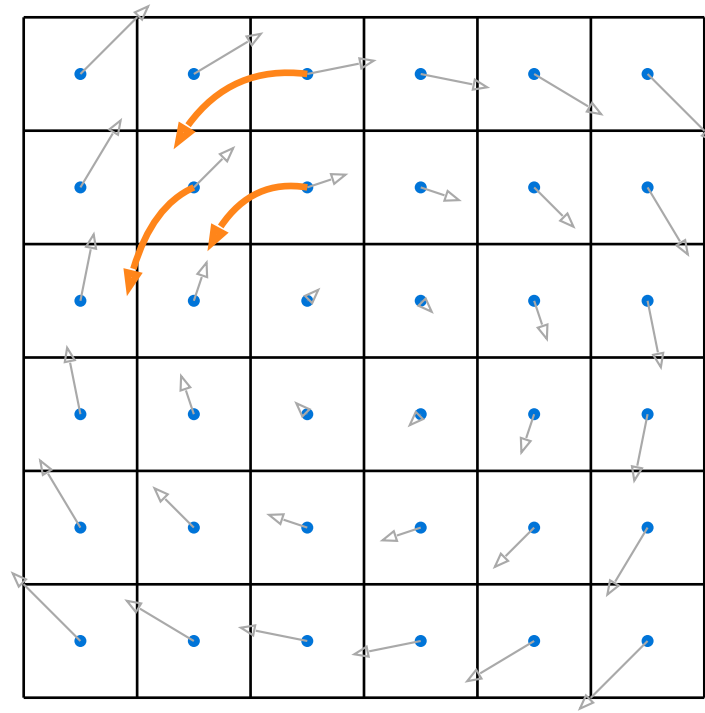
6.2 Semi-Lagrange

6. Advection



6.2 Semi-Lagrange

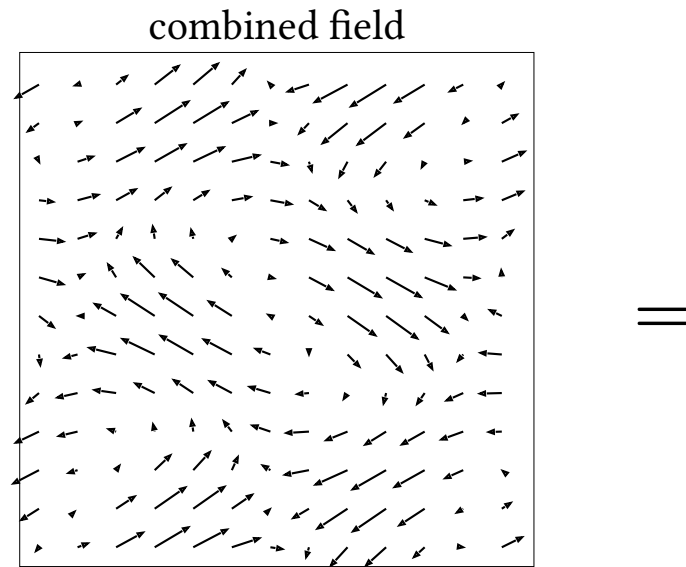
6. Advection



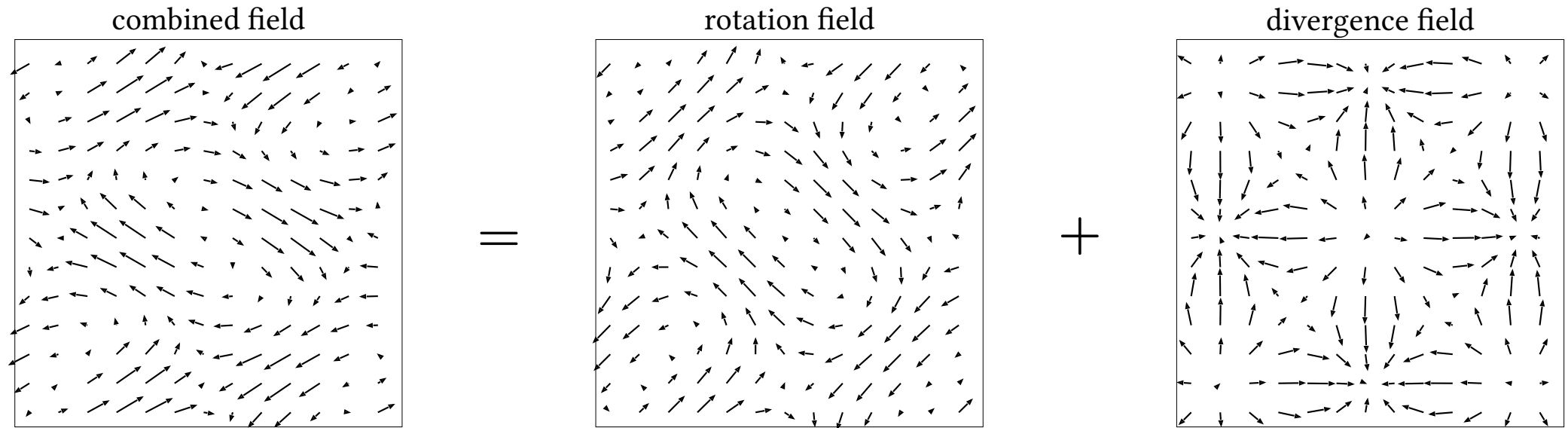
7. Evolving velocities

7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition

7. Evolving velocities



7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition



7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition

7. Evolving velocities

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{w} &= \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla q \\ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} &= 0, \quad q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition

7. Evolving velocities

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0, \quad q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition

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$$\boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla q$$

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$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = 0 + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition

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$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = 0 + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \Delta q$$

7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition

7. Evolving velocities

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0, \quad q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = 0 + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \Delta q \quad (\text{Poisson eq.})$$

7.1 Helmholtz–Hodge decomposition

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0, \quad q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

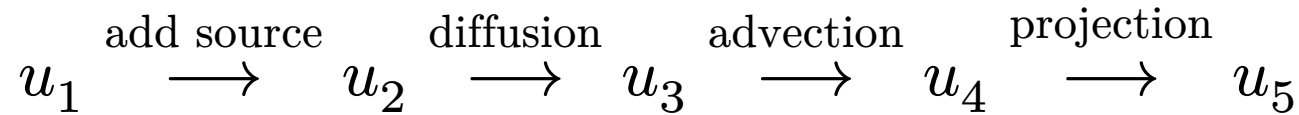
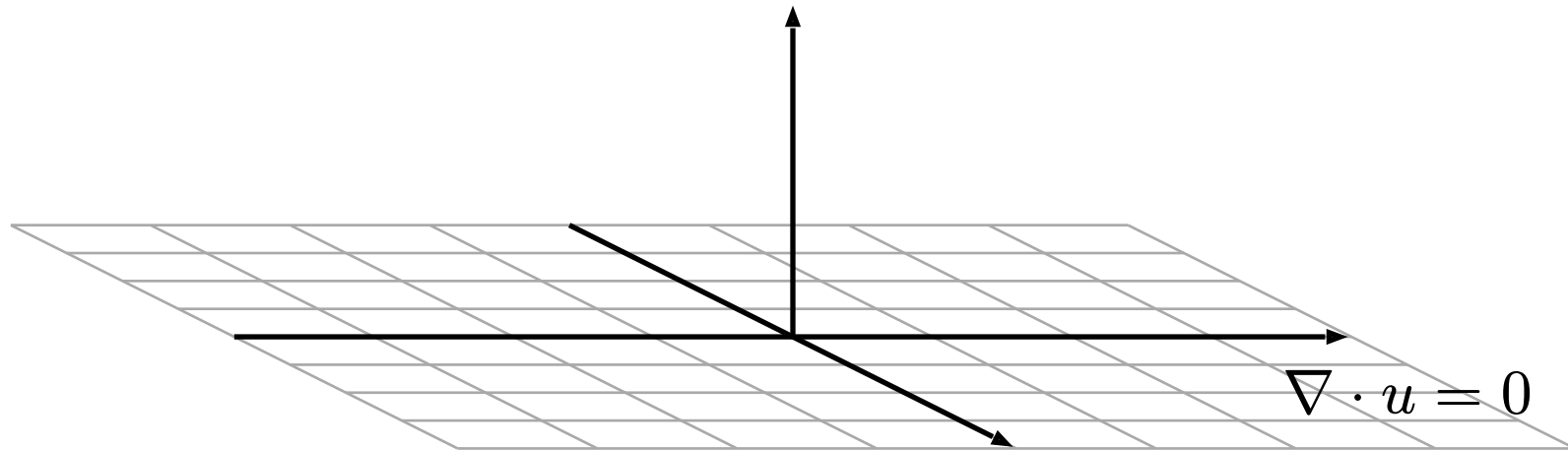
$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = 0 + \nabla \cdot \nabla q$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{w} = \Delta q \quad (\text{Poisson eq.})$$

$$\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{w} - \nabla q$$

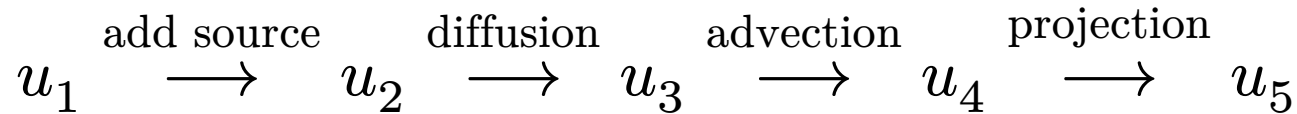
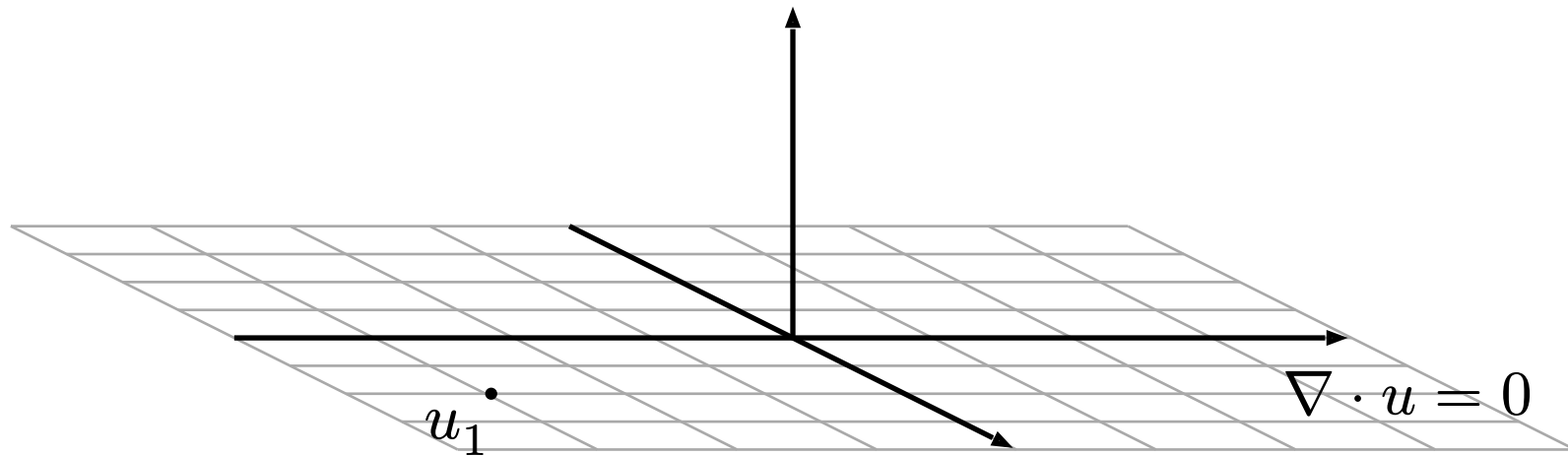
7.2 Simulation steps

7. Evolving velocities



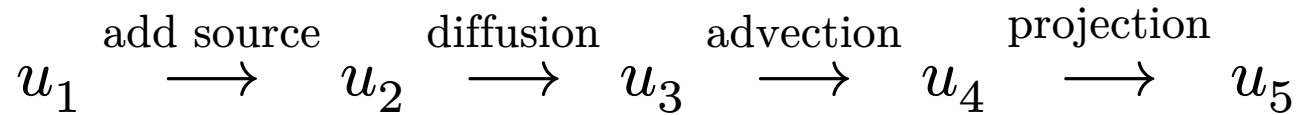
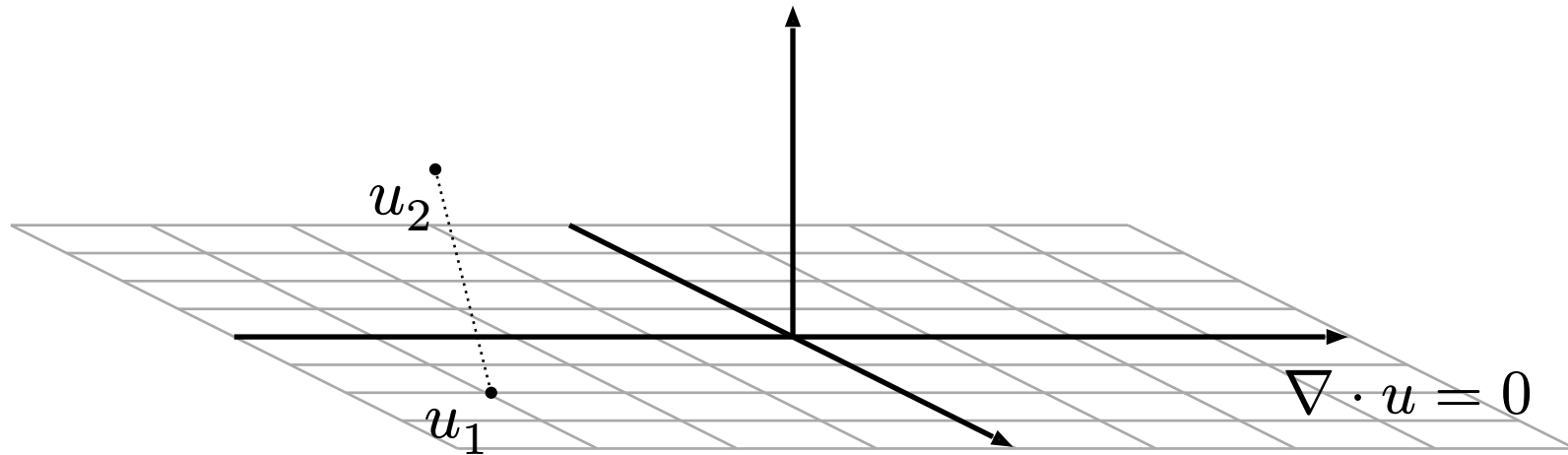
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7. Evolving velocities



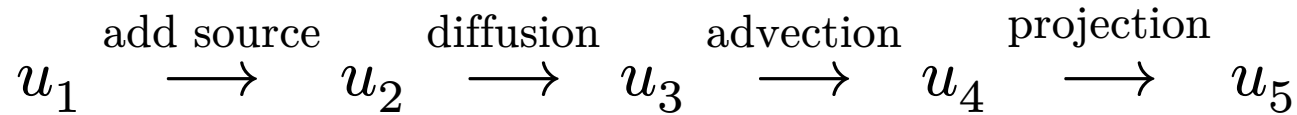
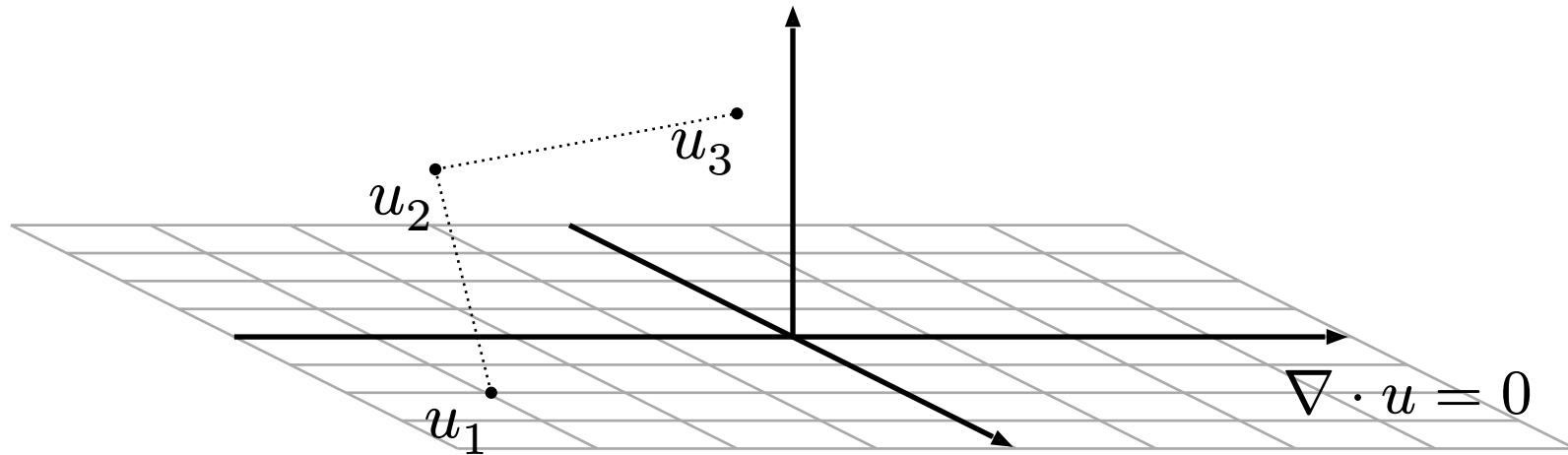
7.2 Simulation steps

7. Evolving velocities

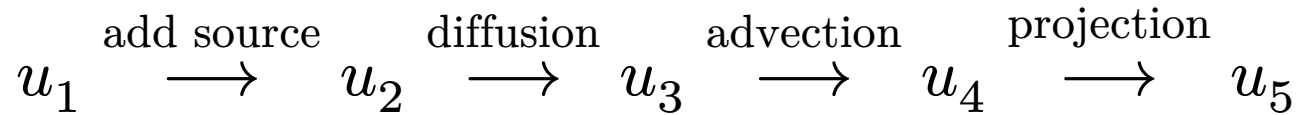


7.2 Simulation steps

7. Evolving velocities

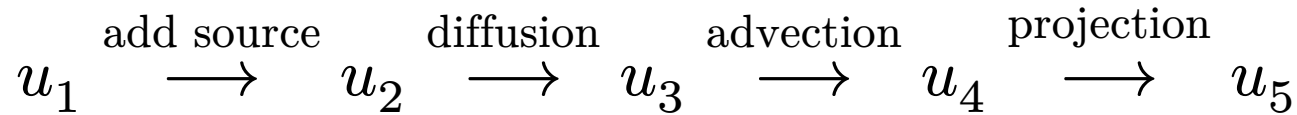
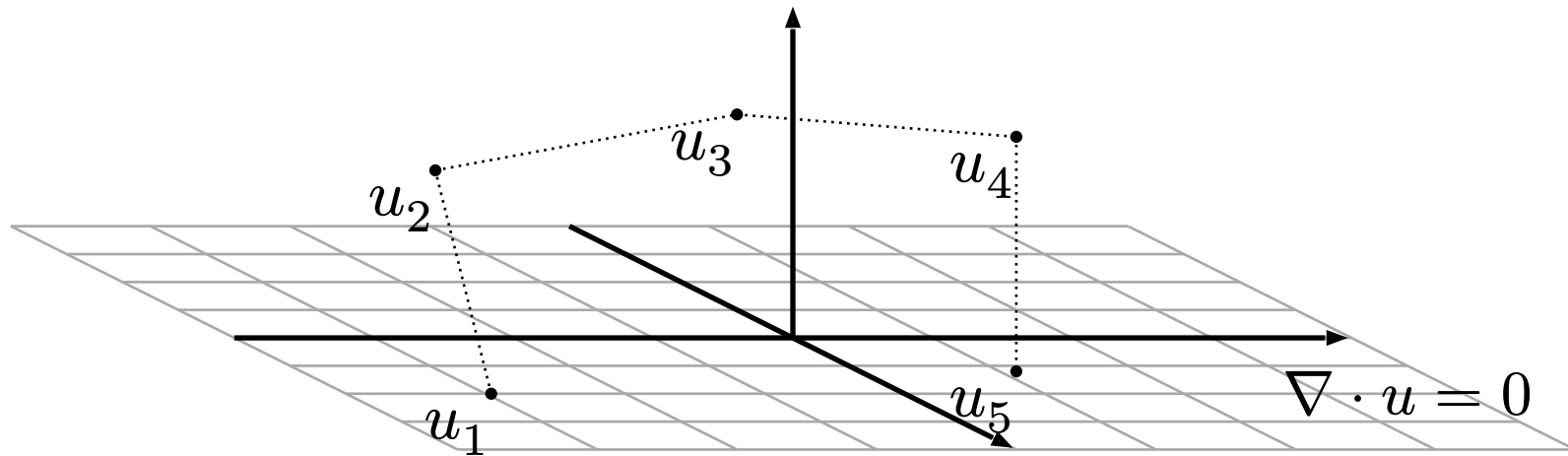


7. Evolving velocities



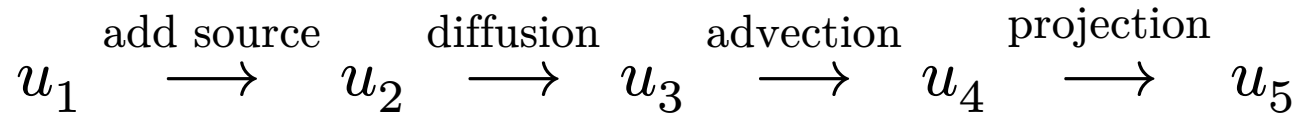
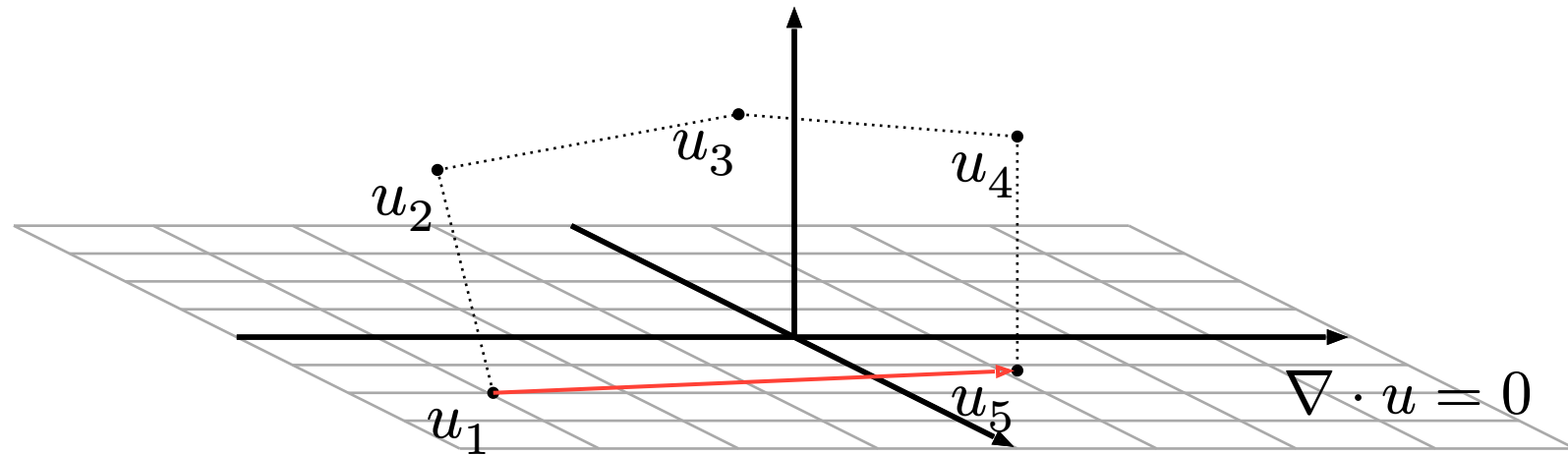
7.2 Simulation steps

7. Evolving velocities



7.2 Simulation steps

7. Evolving velocities



8. Appendix

- <https://github.com/leonardo-toffalini/viscous>
- <https://github.com/leonardo-toffalini/fishy>

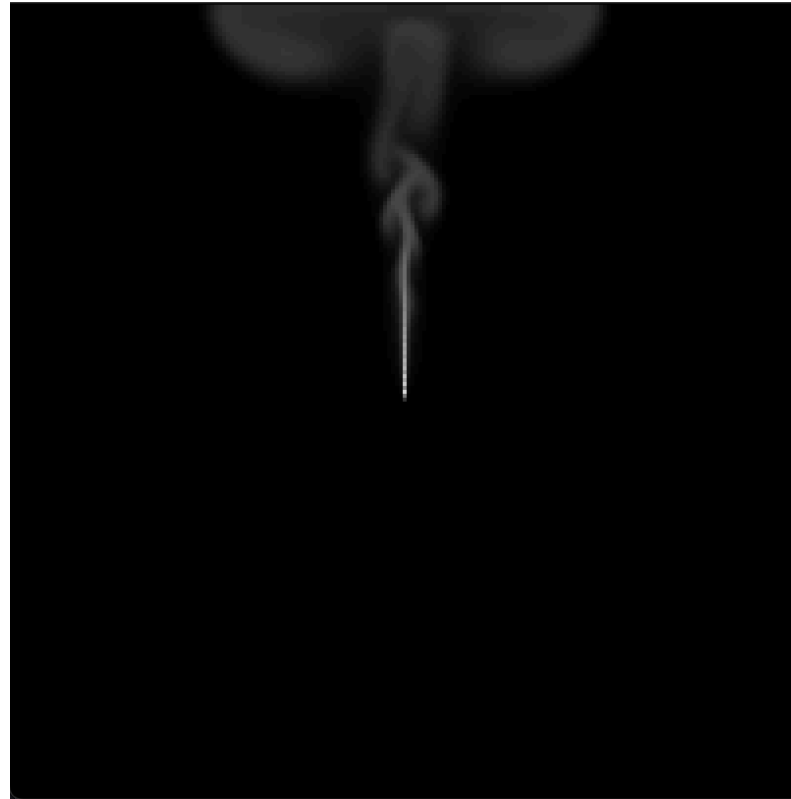


Figure 1: Smoke emitting from the tip of a cigarette

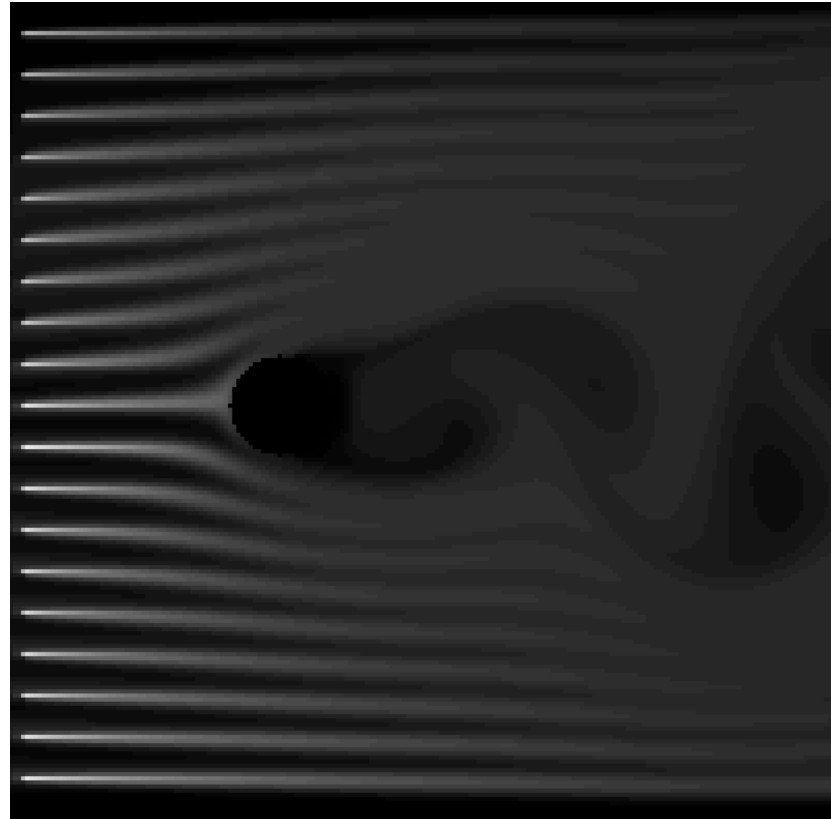


Figure 2: Vortex shedding

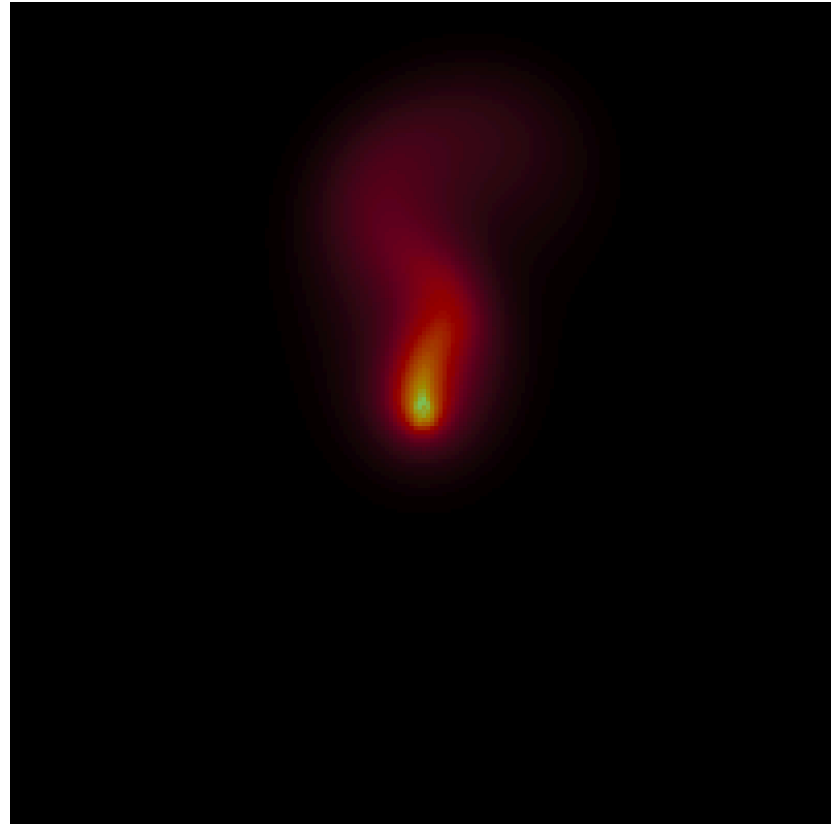


Figure 3: Flickering fire

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