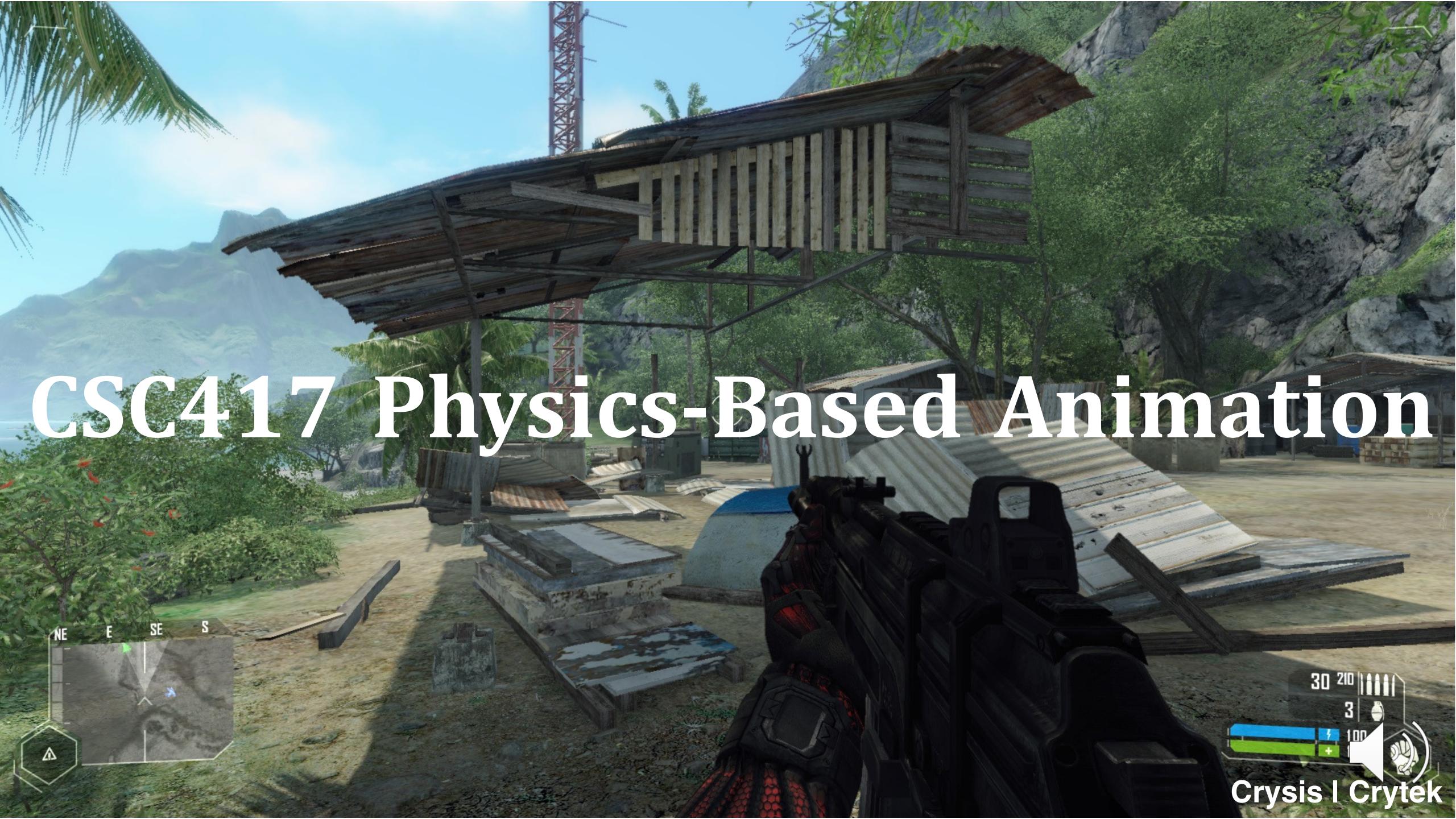
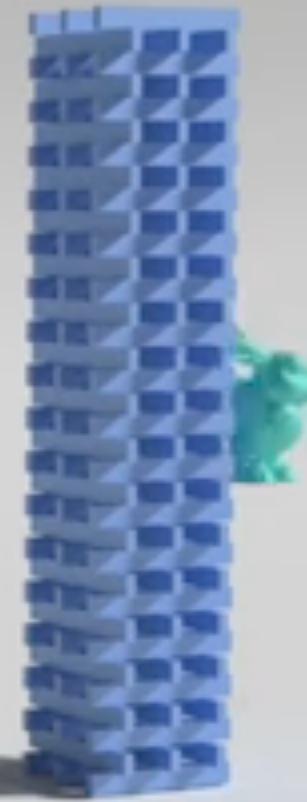


CSC417 Physics-Based Animation

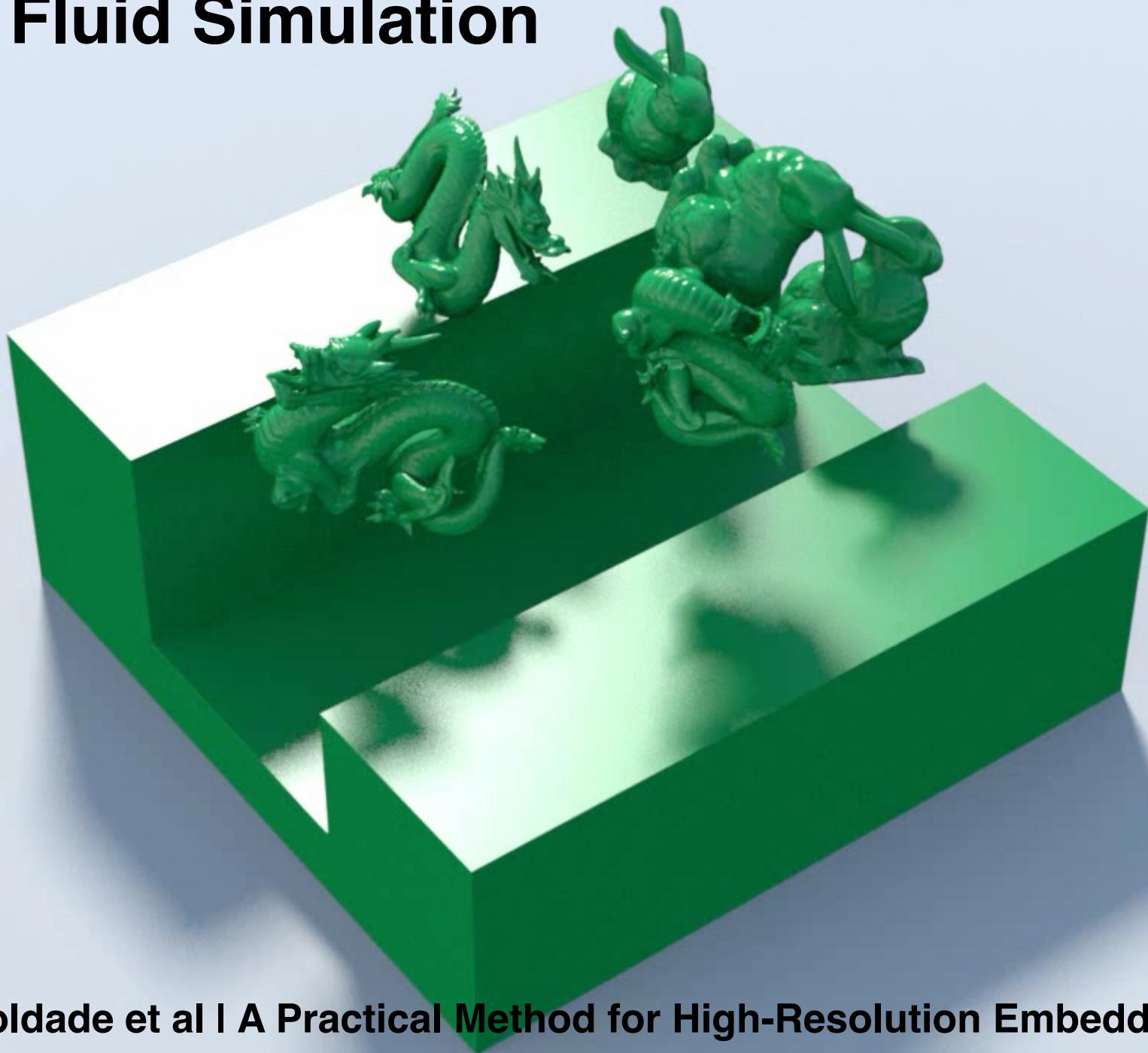


Crysis | Crytek

Last Video: Rigid Body Simulation with Contact



This Video: Fluid Simulation



Goldade et al | A Practical Method for High-Resolution Embedded Liquid Surfaces

SECOND EDITION

Fluid Simulation for Computer Graphics

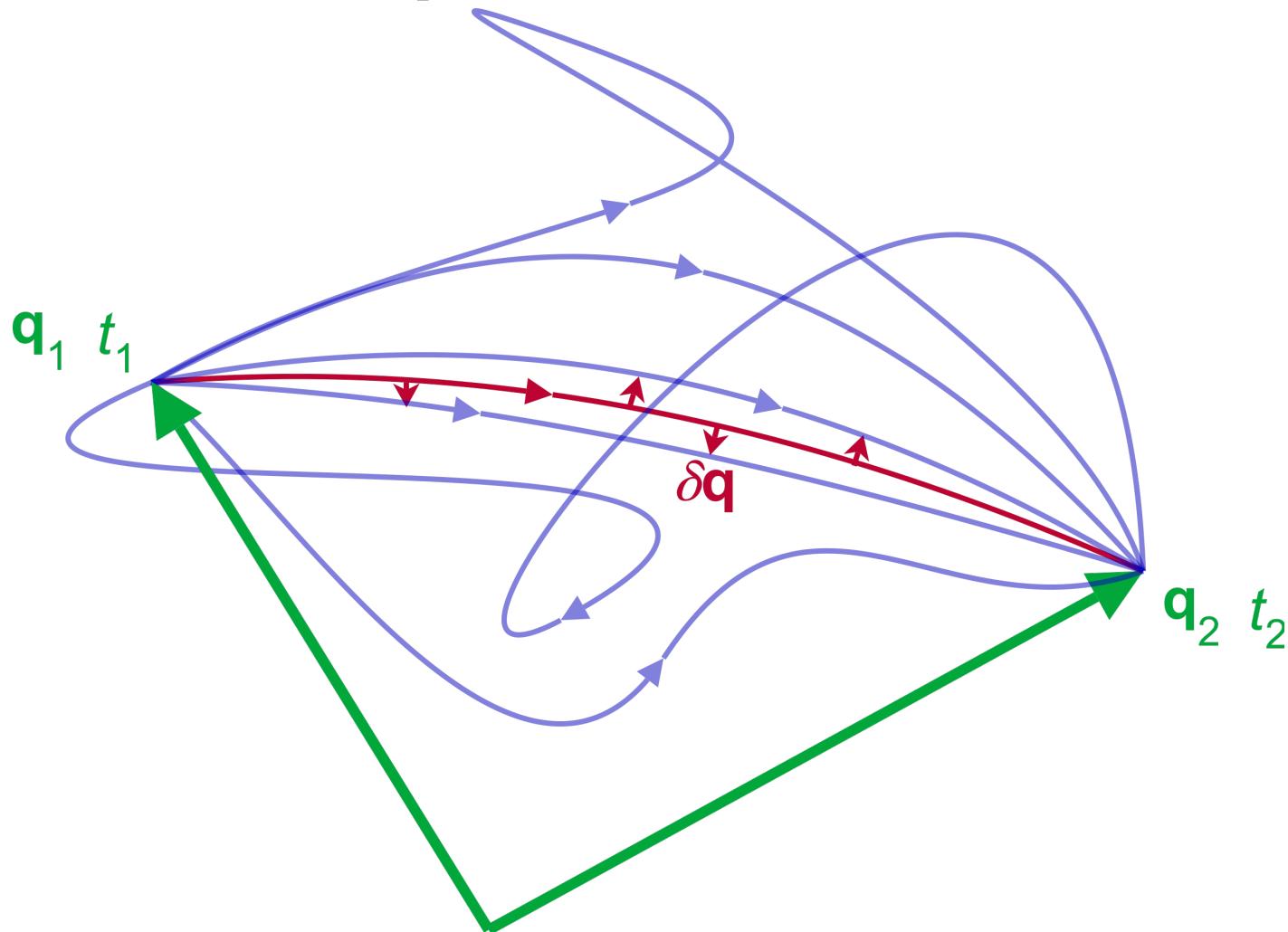


Robert Bridson



CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group
AN A K PETERS BOOK
Copyrighted Material

The Principle of Least Action



Assume you know the end points, find the path between them by finding a stationary point of the ACTION



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
(was pretty good at mat¹)

Newton's Laws

momentum $\frac{m\mathbf{v}}{\text{mass}}$

time rate-of-change of the momentum = force **Vectorial Mechanics**

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{f}$$

for constant mass

acceleration

$$m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}$$



Newton's Laws

momentum $m\frac{\mathbf{v}}{\text{mass}}$

velocity
T
mass

time rate-of-change of the momentum

force

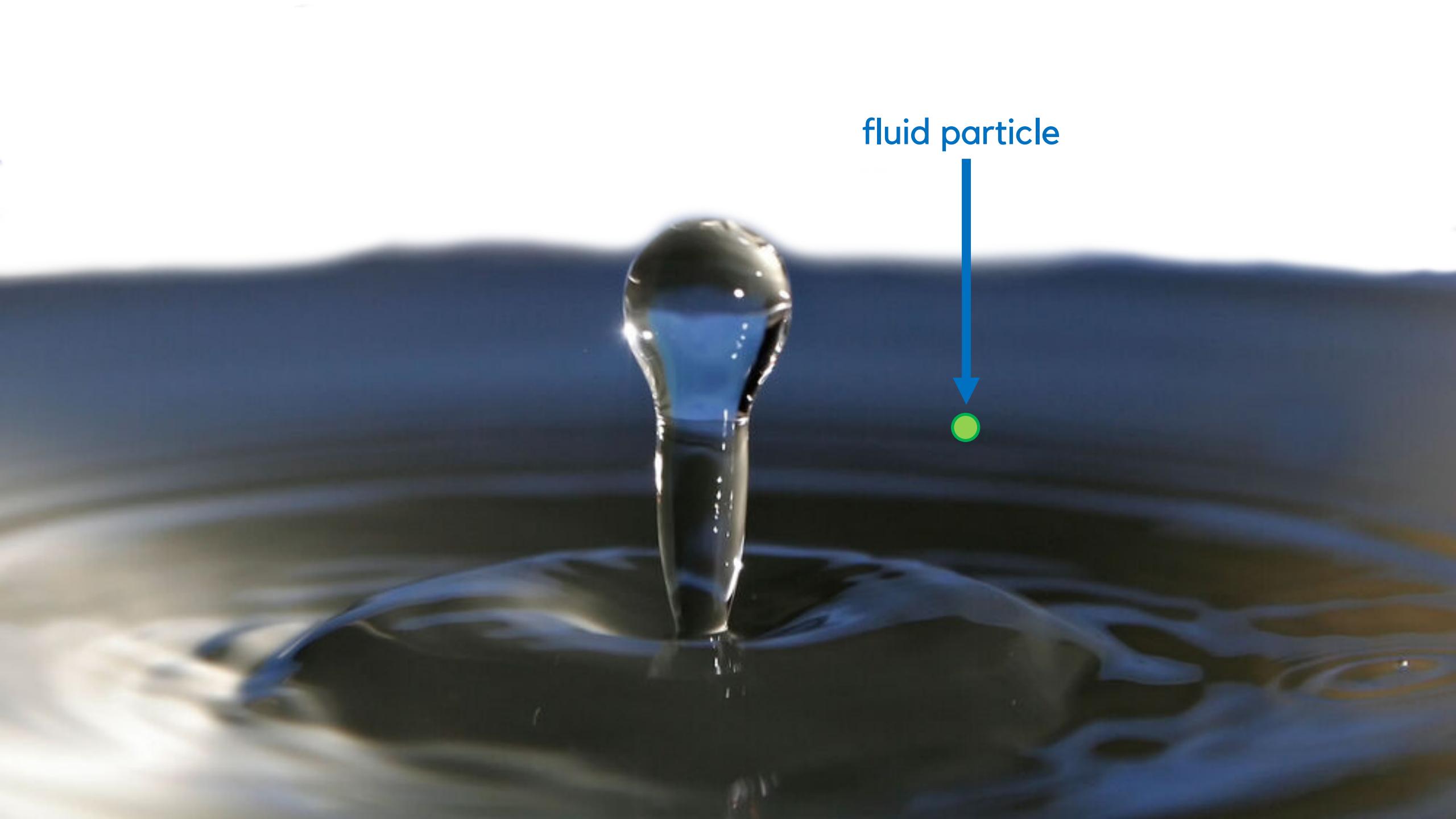
$$\frac{d}{dt} (m\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{f}$$

for constant mass

acceleration
 $\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$

$$m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}$$





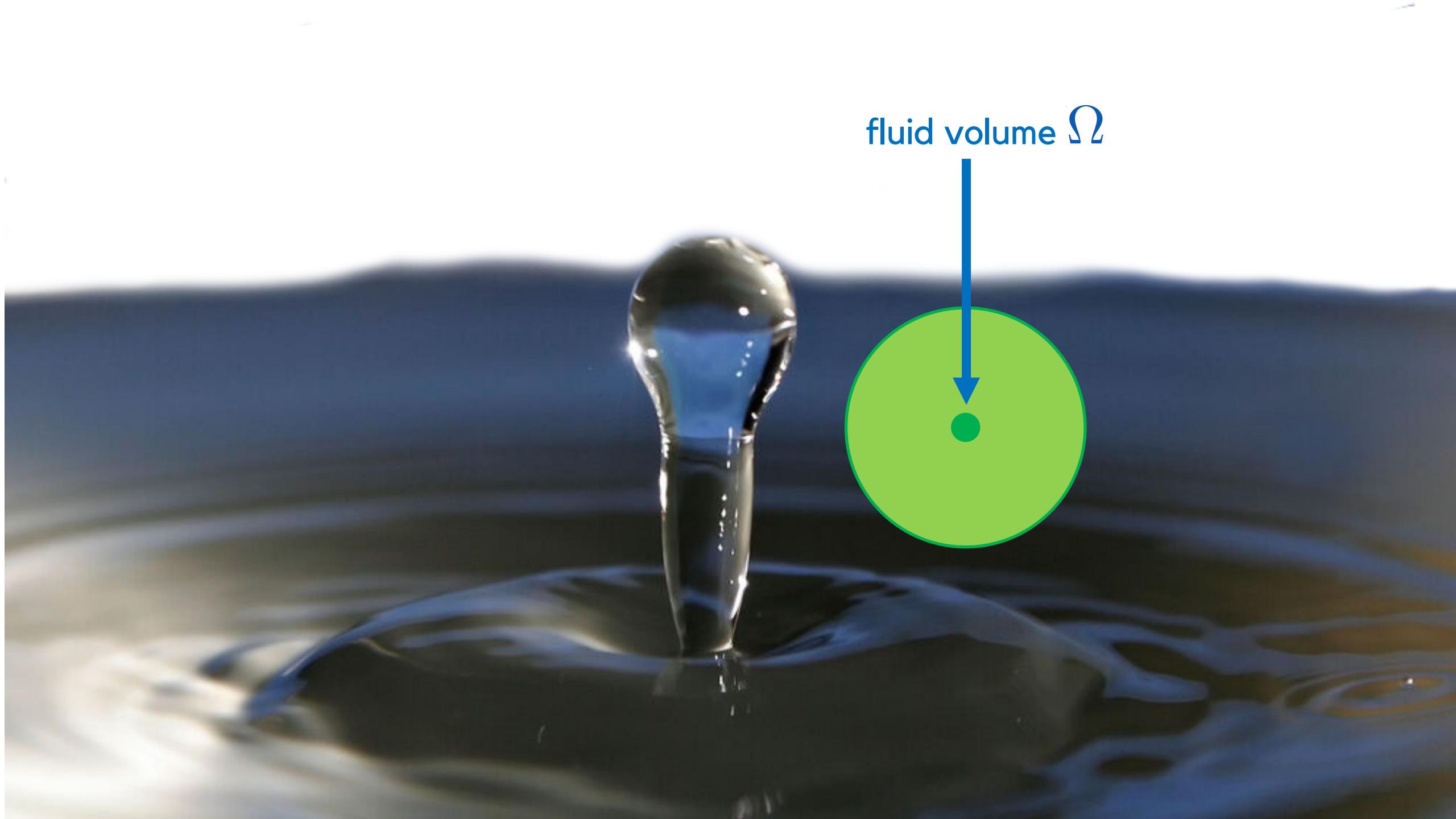
fluid particle



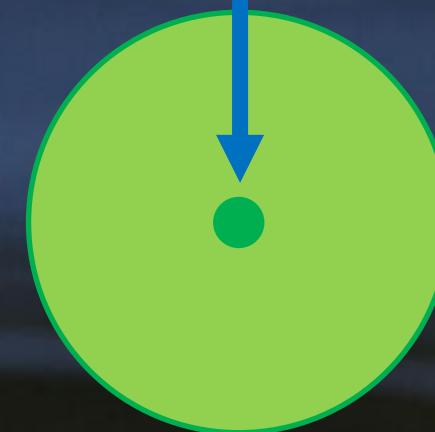
$$m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}$$

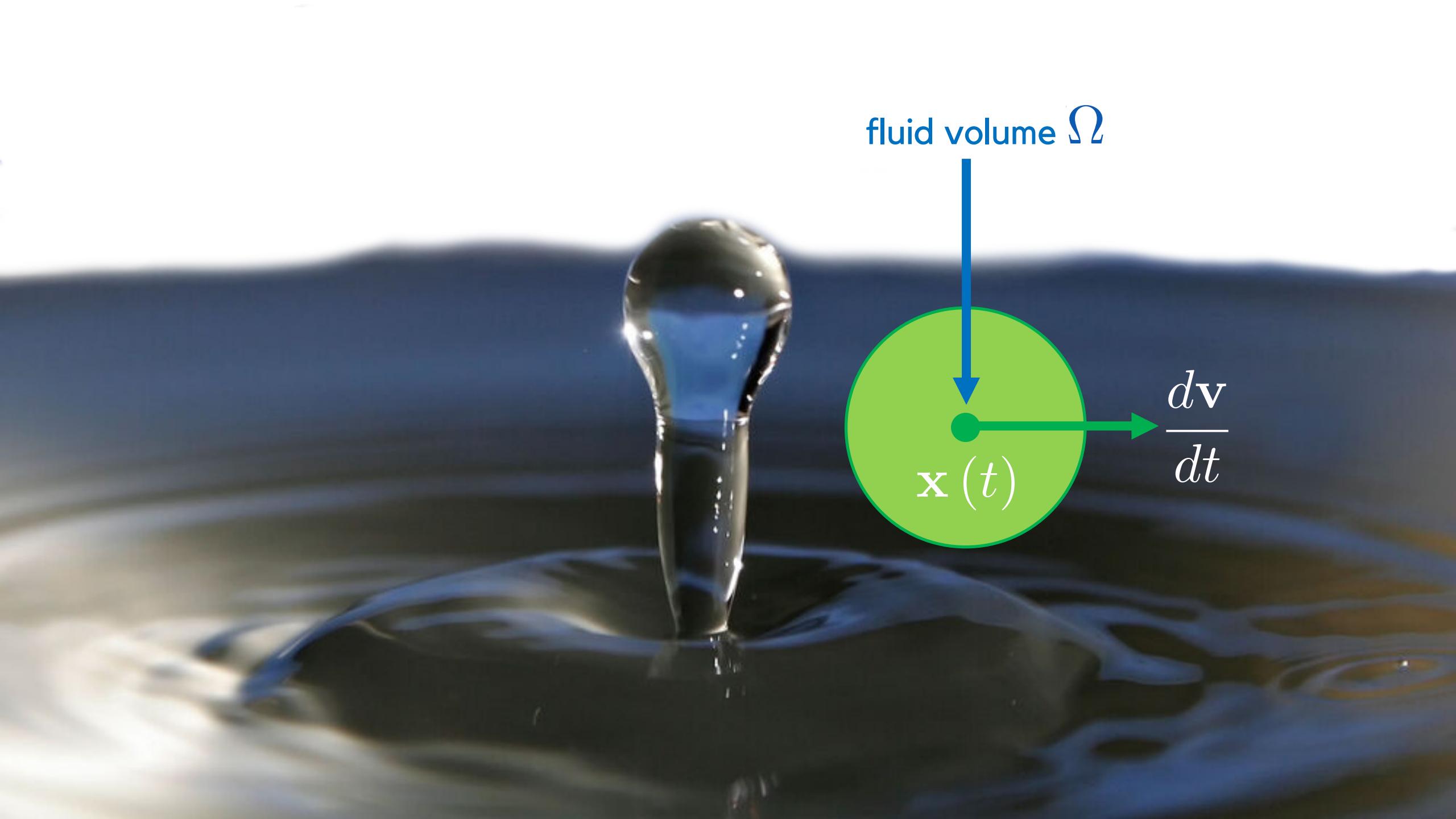


$\mathbf{x}(t)$

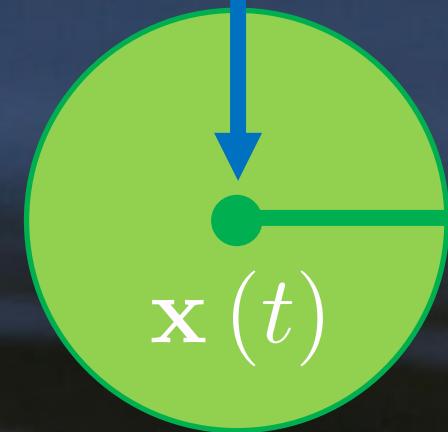
A close-up photograph of a single water droplet hitting a dark, reflective surface. The impact has created a large, central splash with concentric ripples spreading outwards. The water is a deep blue-grey color.

fluid volume Ω

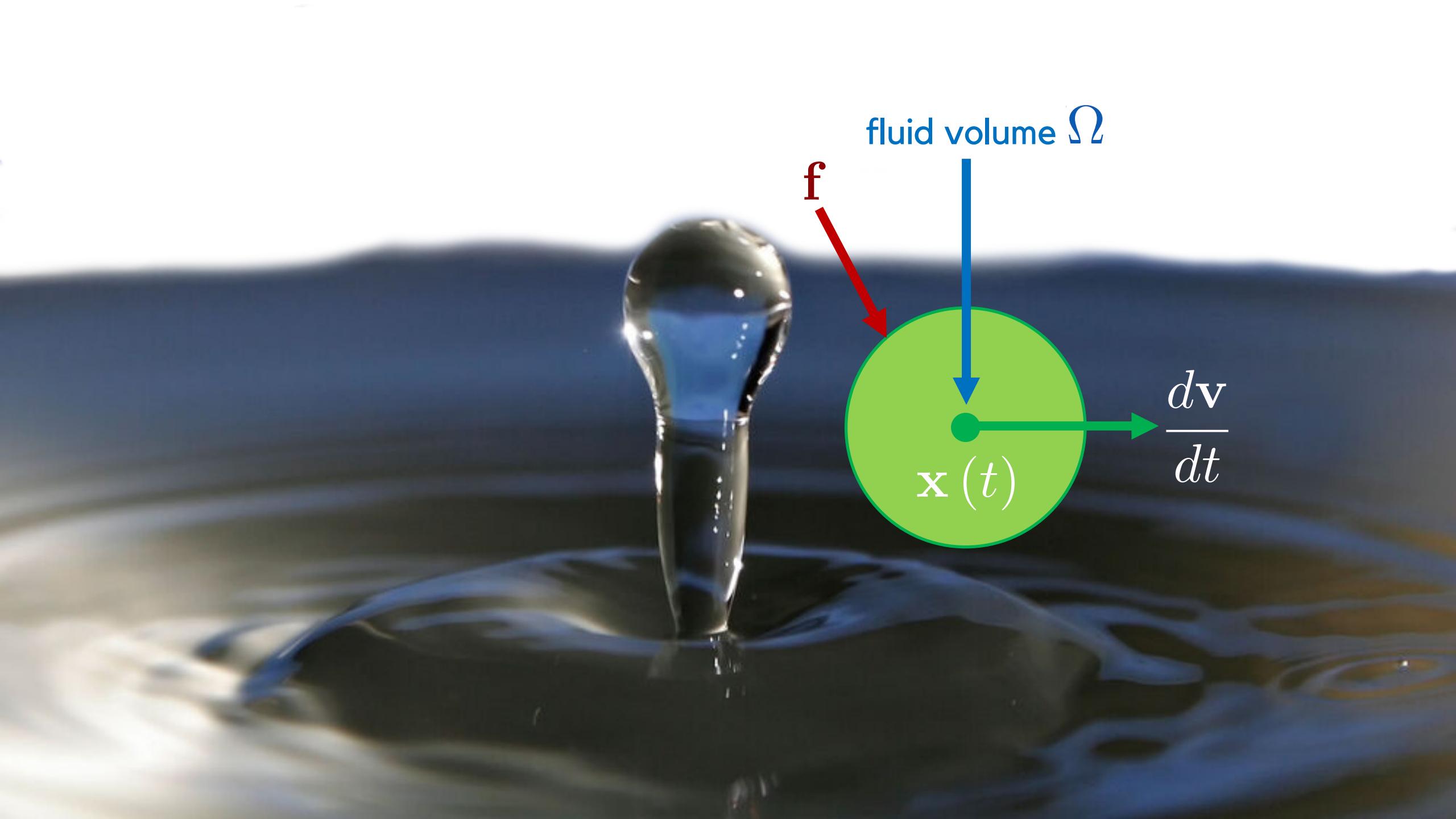




fluid volume Ω



$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$$

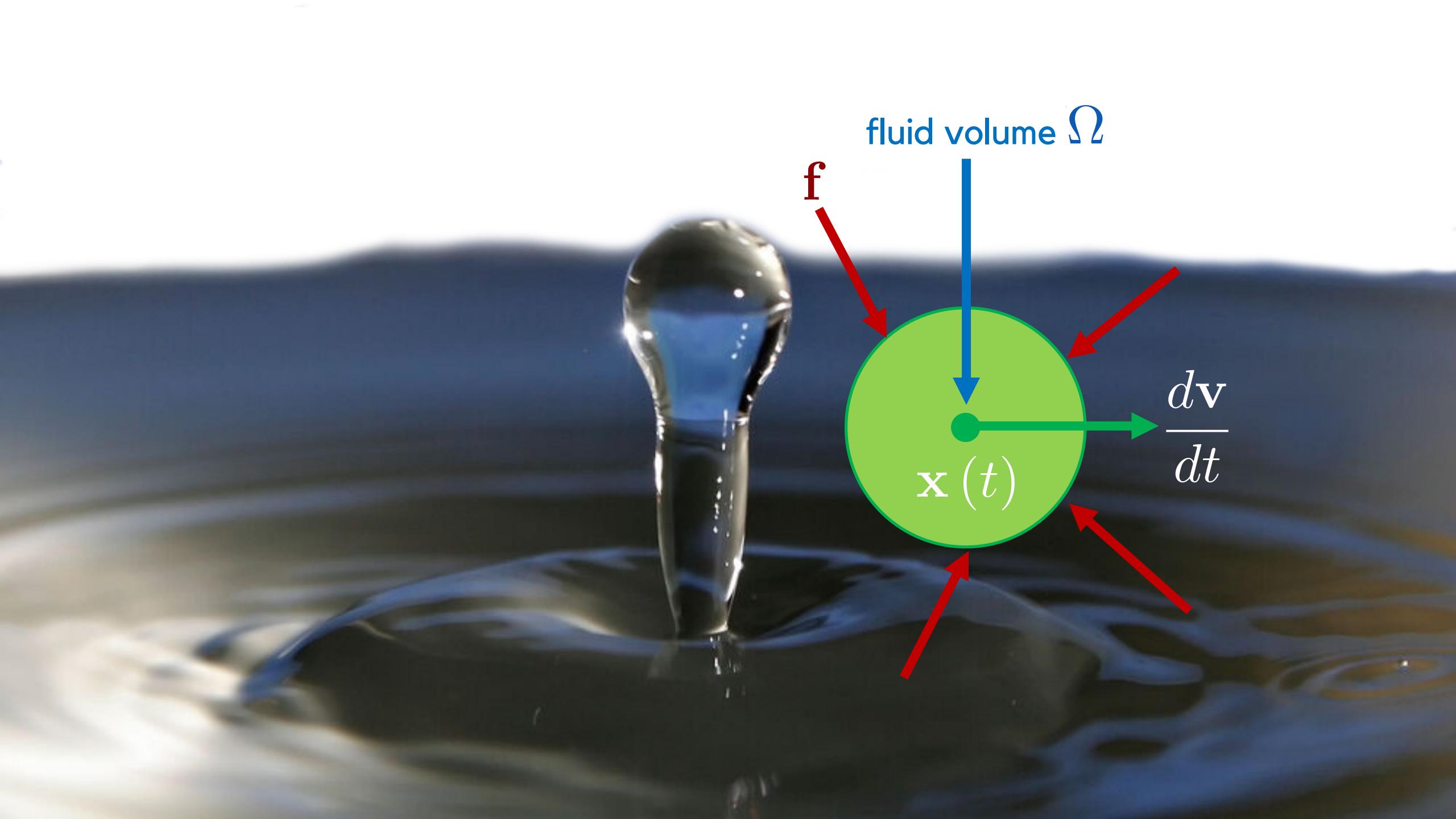


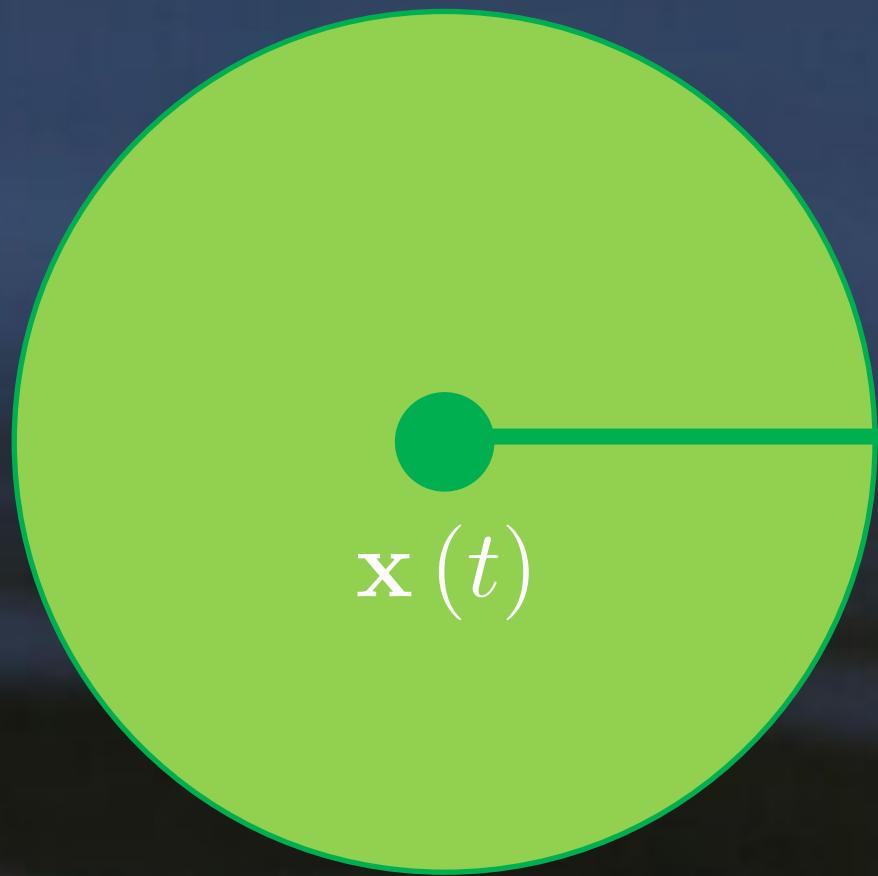
fluid volume Ω

f

$x(t)$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$$





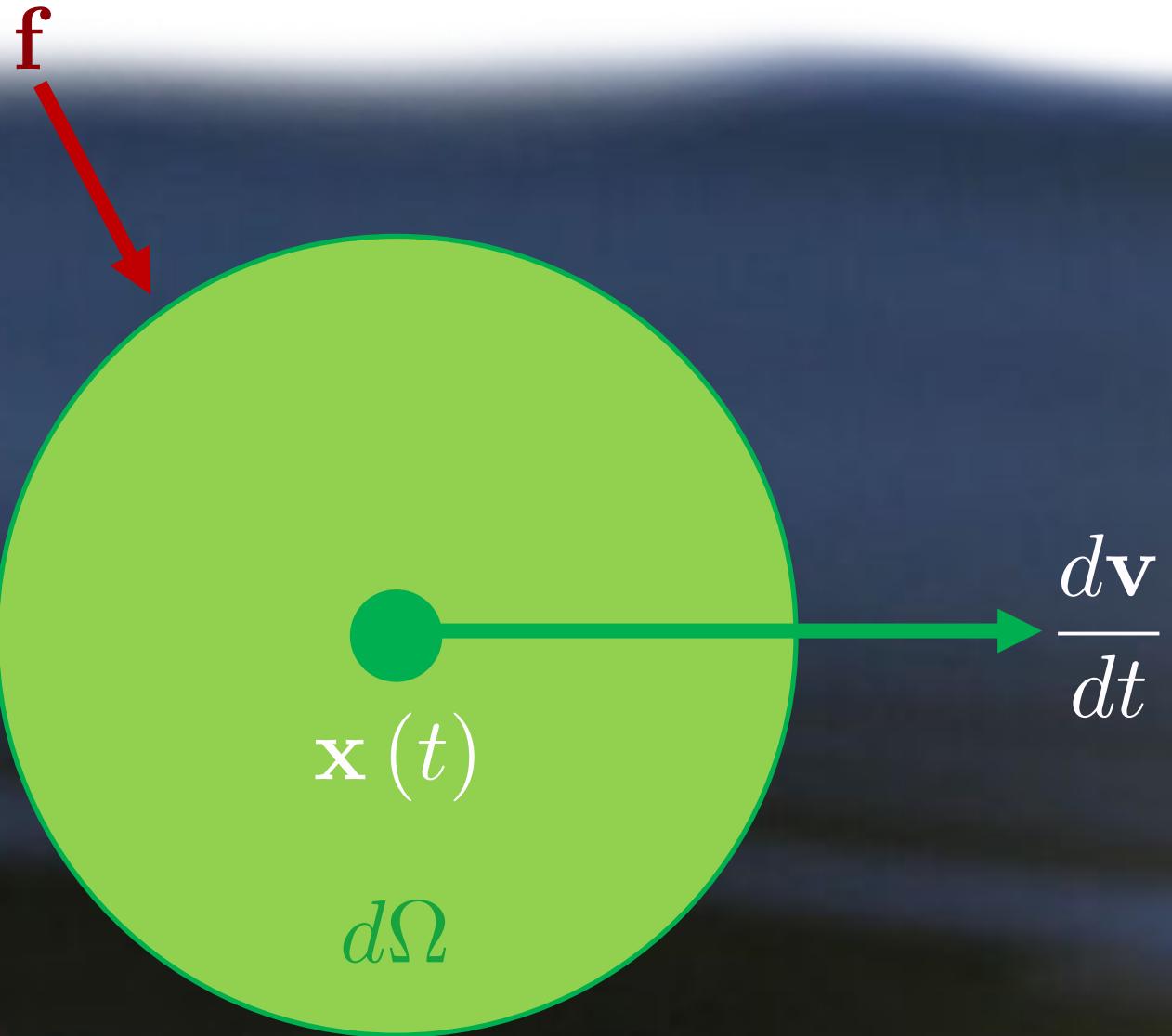
$$m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}$$

mass = density X volume

↓

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} d\Omega = \mathbf{f}$$

T
density



$$\int_{\Omega} \rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} d\Omega = \mathbf{f}$$



f

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{T}$$

surface area

traction

$$f = \frac{1}{t} d\Gamma$$



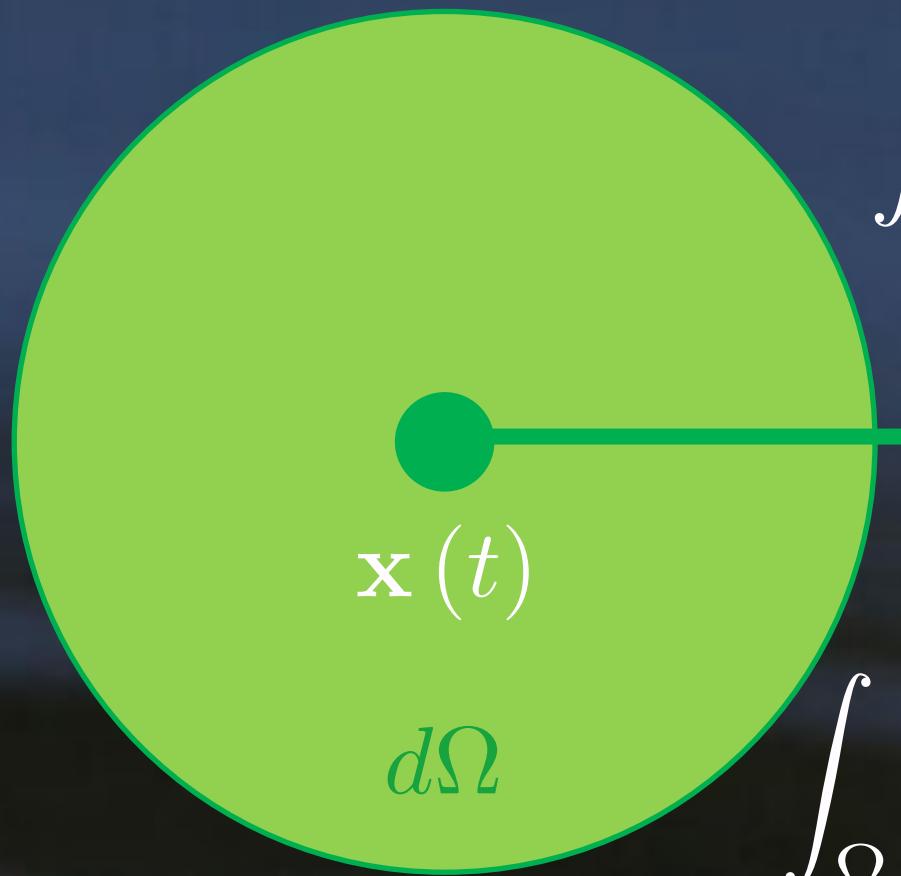
$$\mathbf{f} = (-p\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r}) d\Gamma$$



$$\mathbf{f} = (p\mathbf{n} + \tau\mathbf{n}) d\Gamma$$

$$\mathbf{f} = (-p\mathbf{n} + \tau\mathbf{n}) d\Gamma$$

 $d\Gamma$

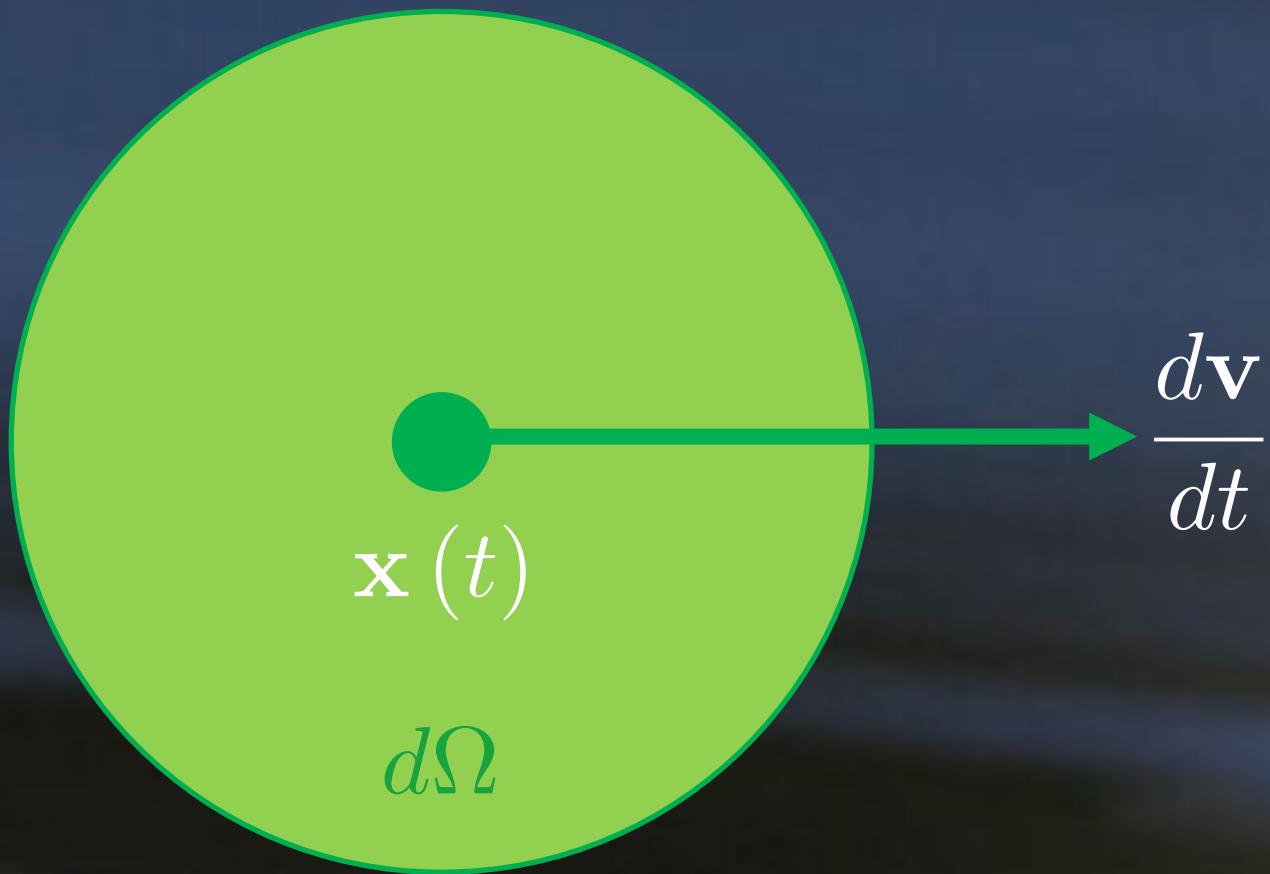


$$\int_{\Omega} \rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} d\Omega = \int_{\Gamma} (-p\mathbf{n} + \boldsymbol{\tau}\mathbf{n}) d\Gamma$$

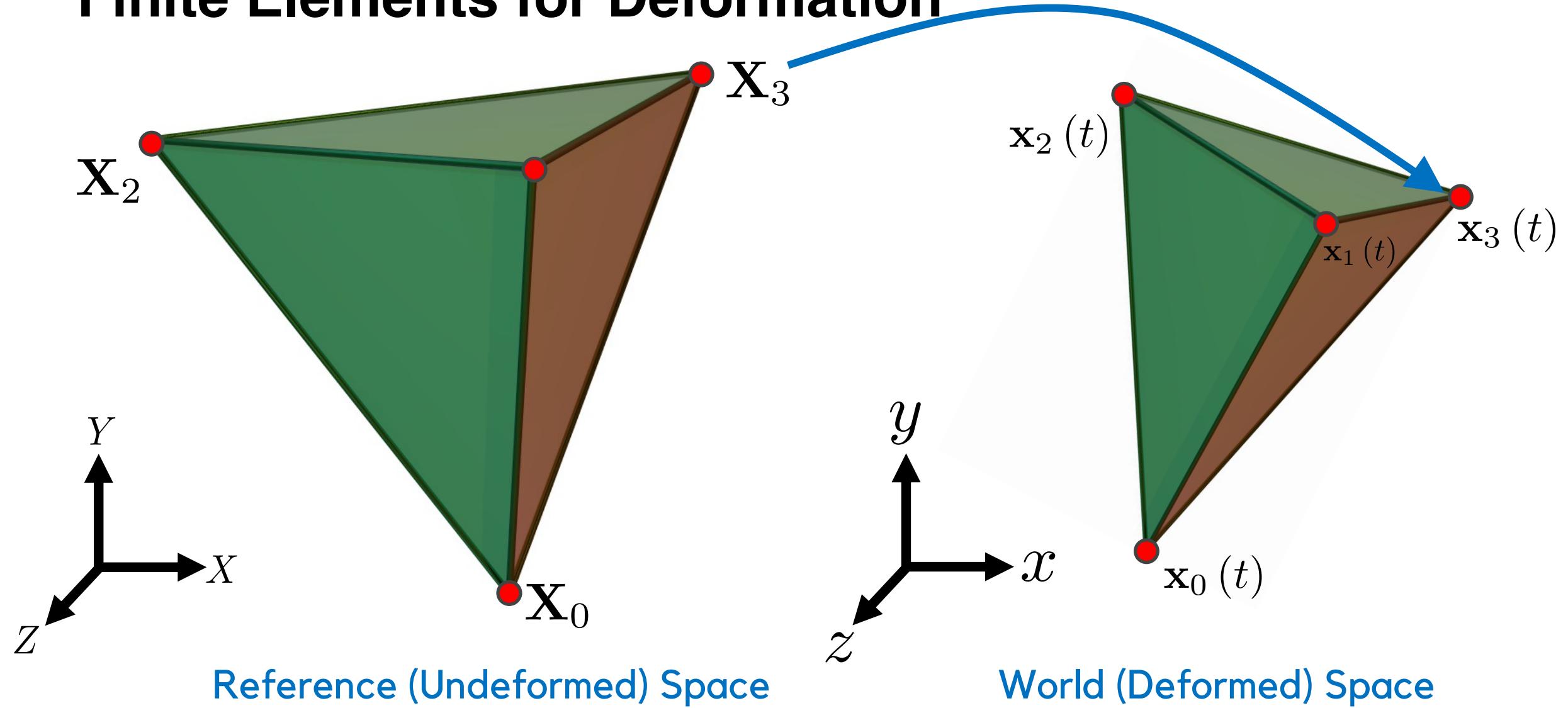
Green's Identity

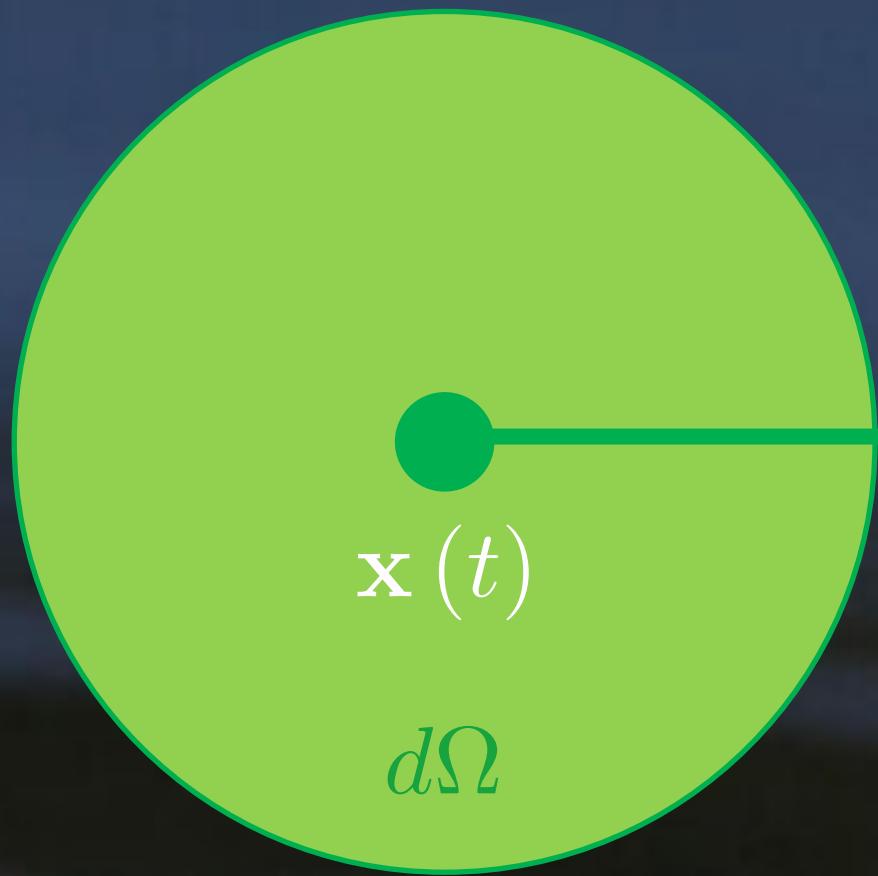
$$\int_{\Omega} \rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} (-\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}) d\Gamma$$

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}$$



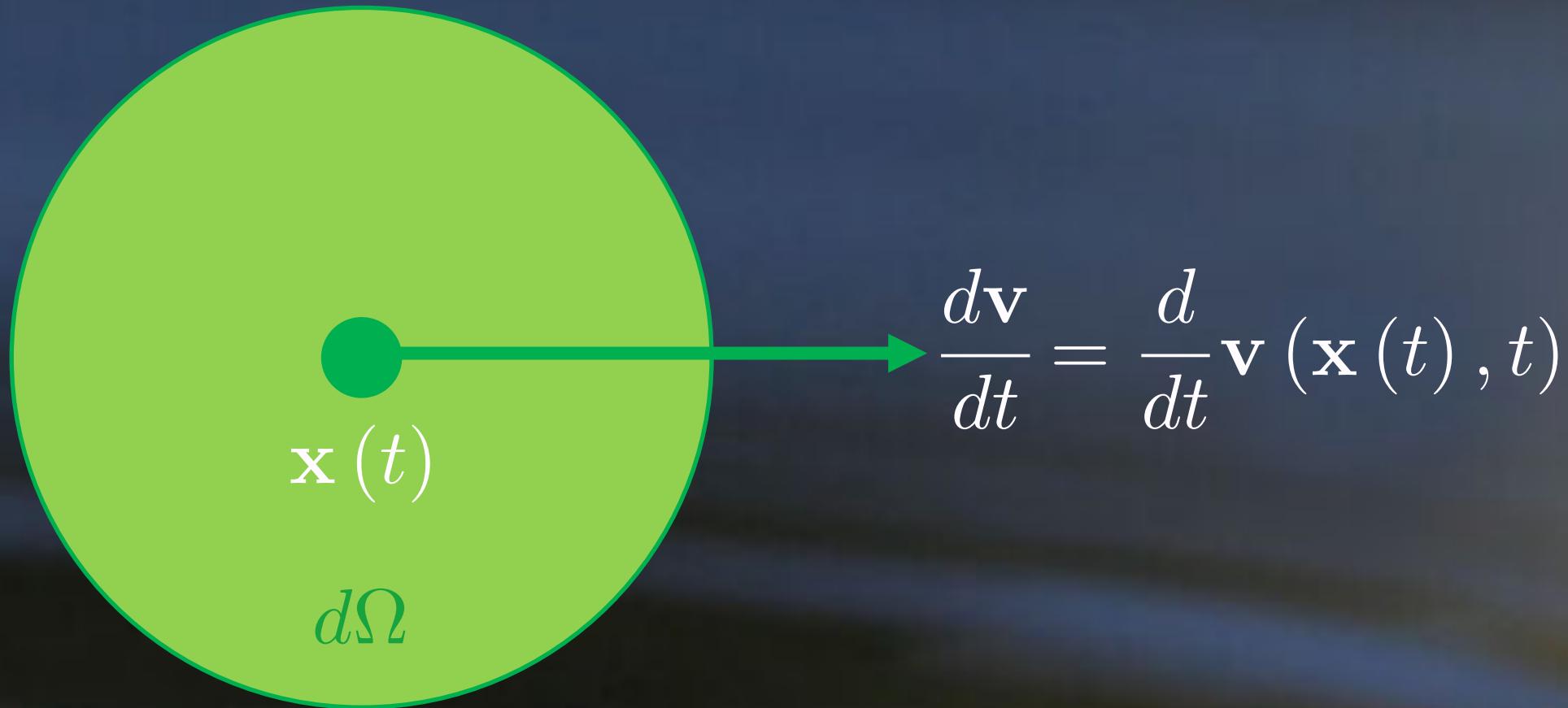
Finite Elements for Deformation



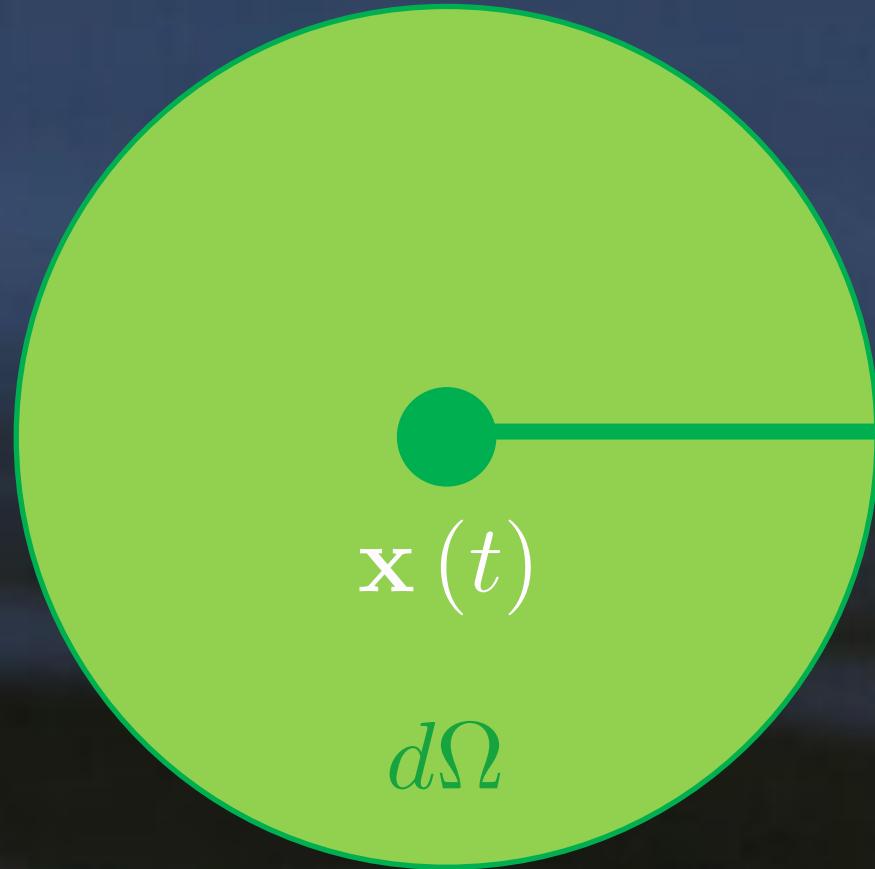


$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{v} (\mathbf{x} (t), t)$$

Material Derivative



Material Derivative

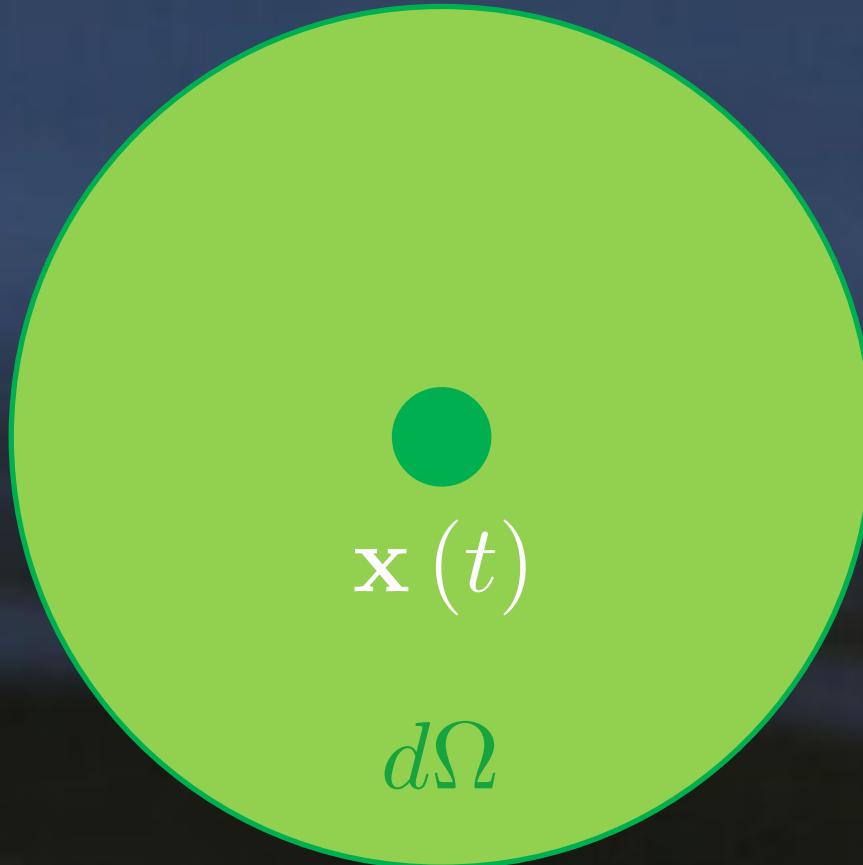


$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

The Navier-Stokes Equations



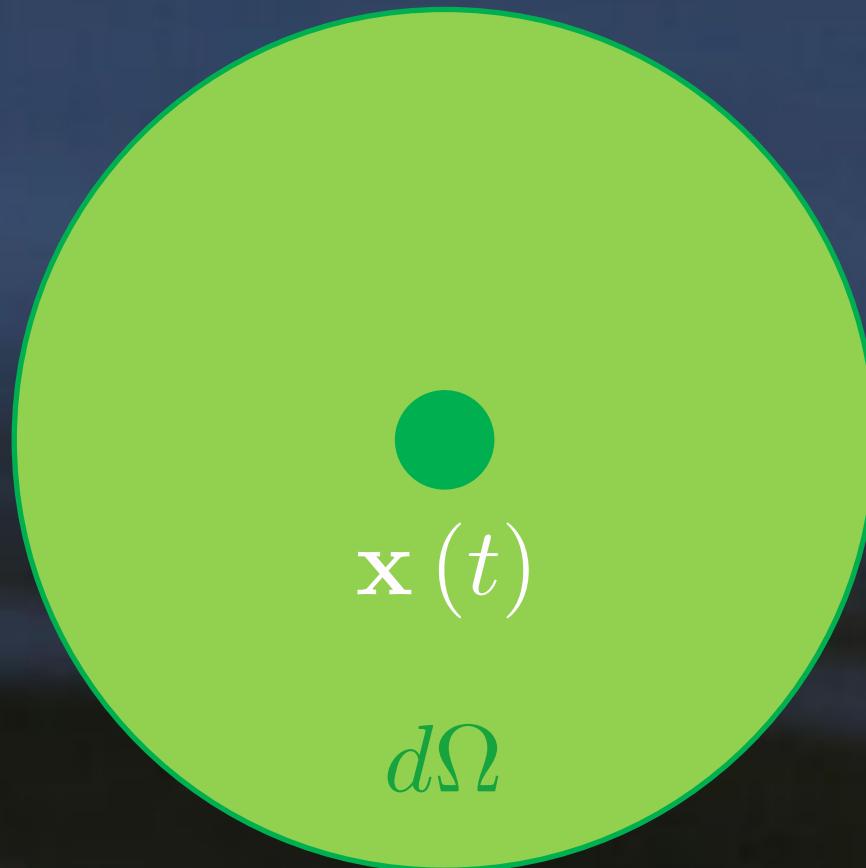
The Navier-Stokes Equations



$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \rho \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + \cancel{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}} + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

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

Equations for Incompressible, Inviscid Flow



$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \rho \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

Advection

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

External Force



Pressure

Fluid Simulation via Splitting

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

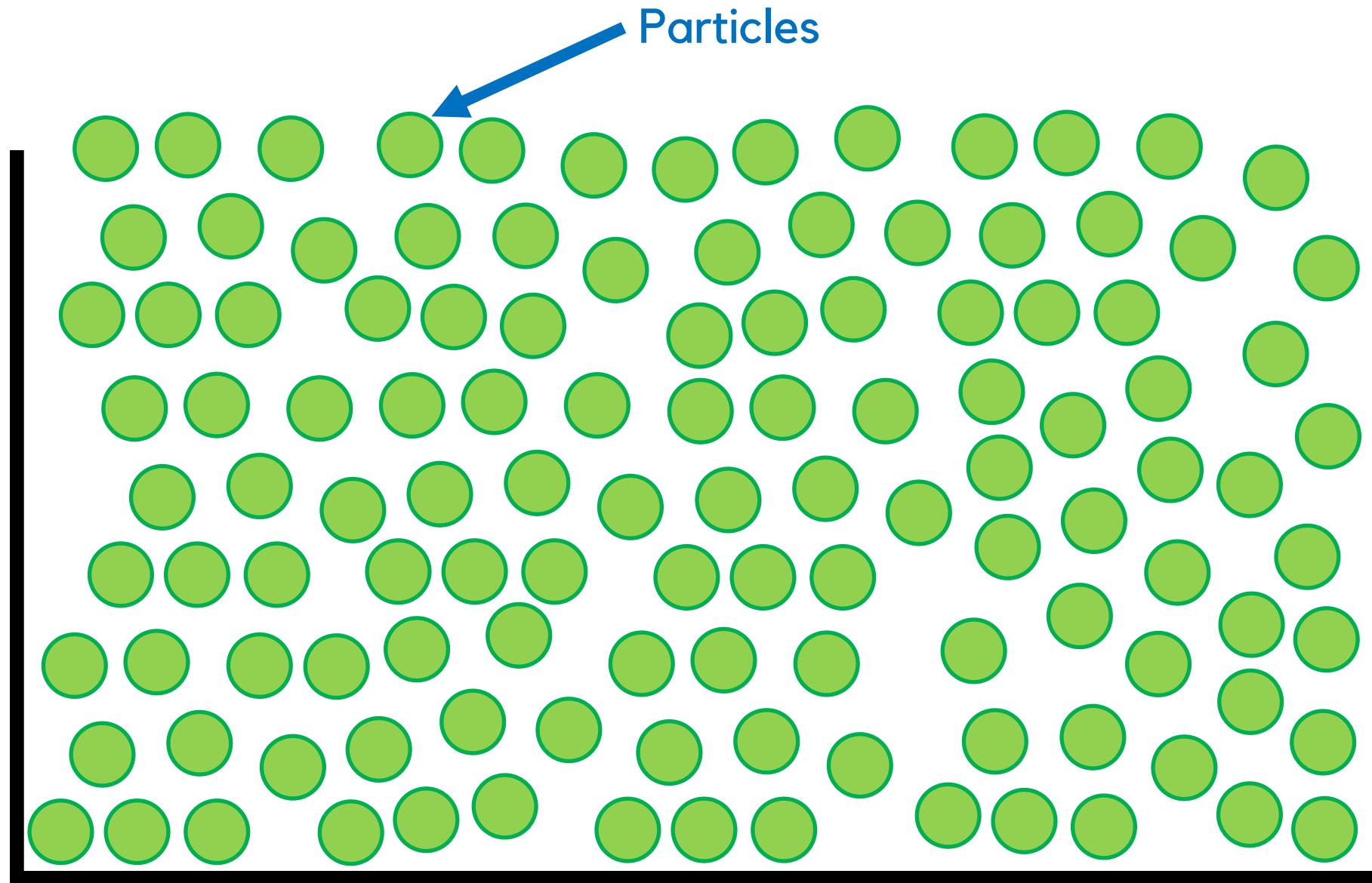
Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

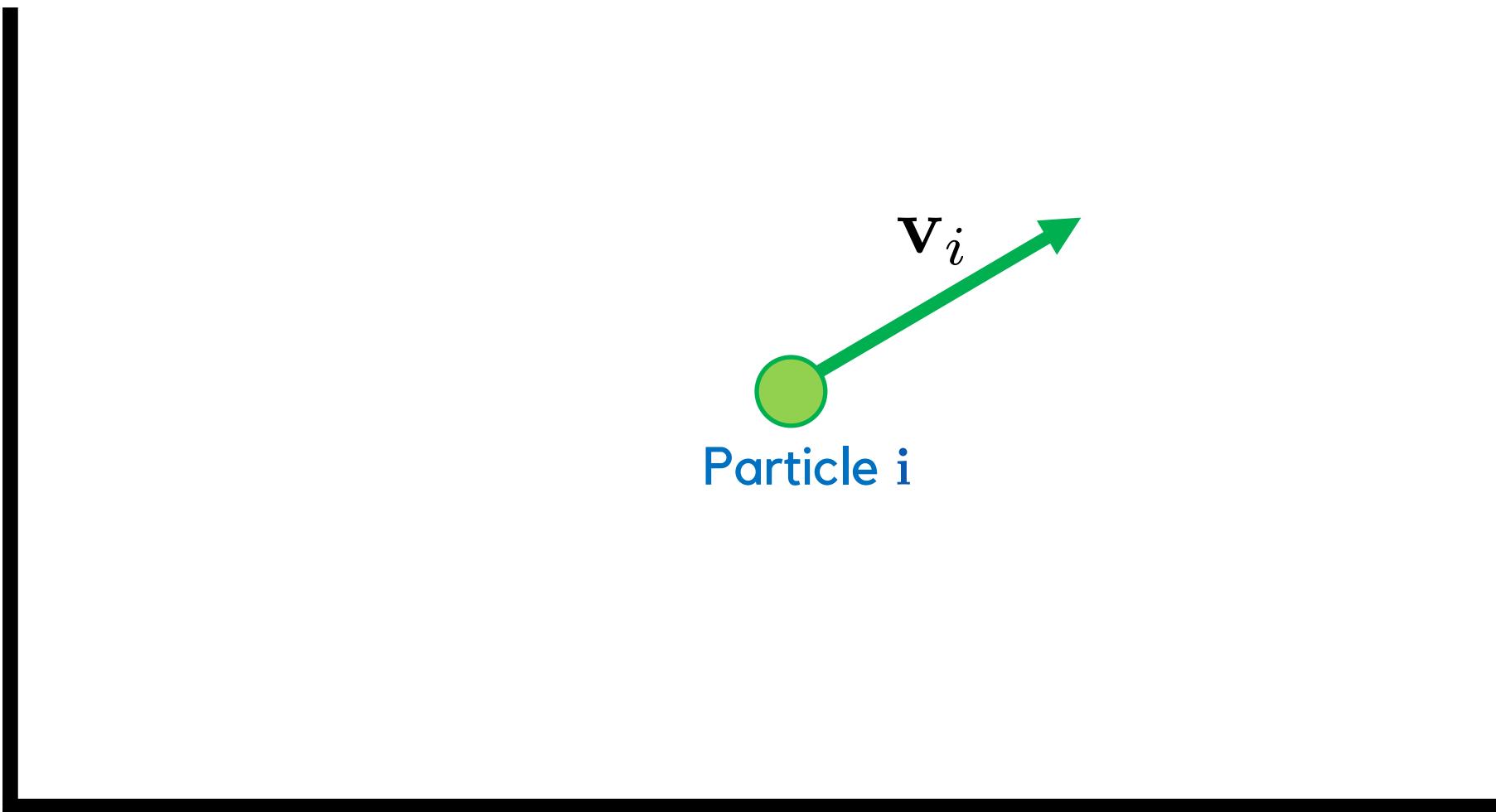
$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Fluid Discretization



Fluid Discretization



Fluid Simulation - Advection

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

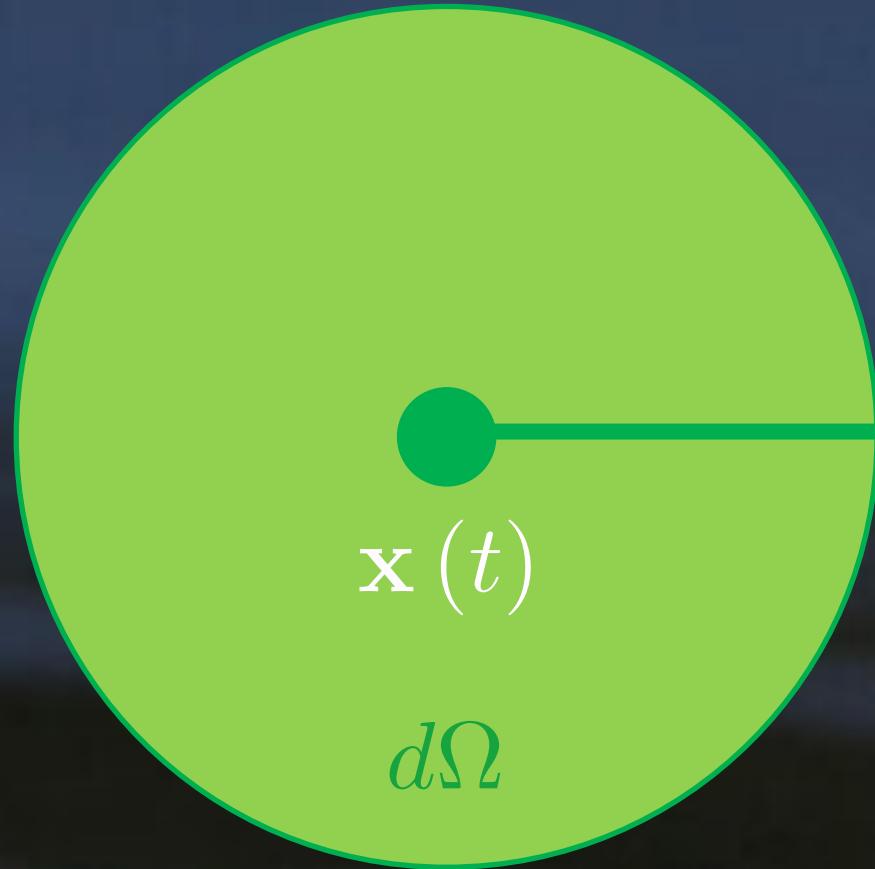
Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

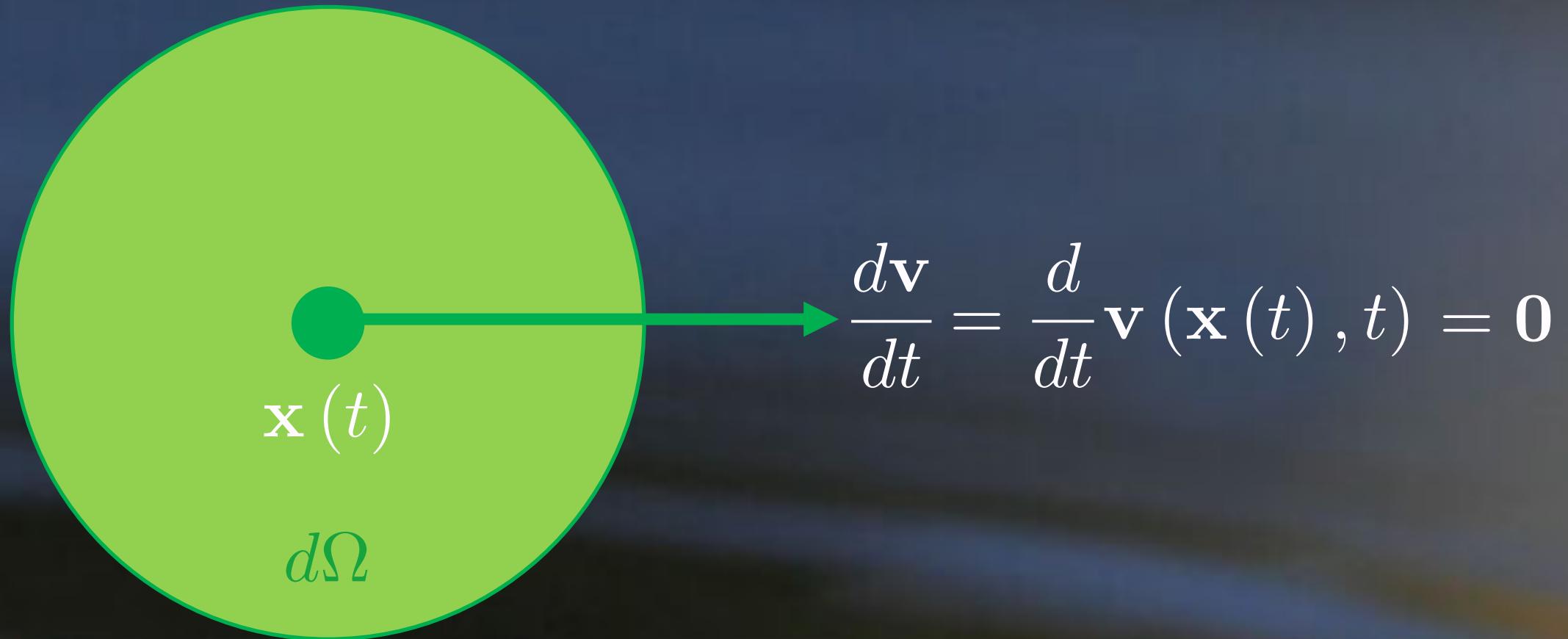
$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Material Derivative

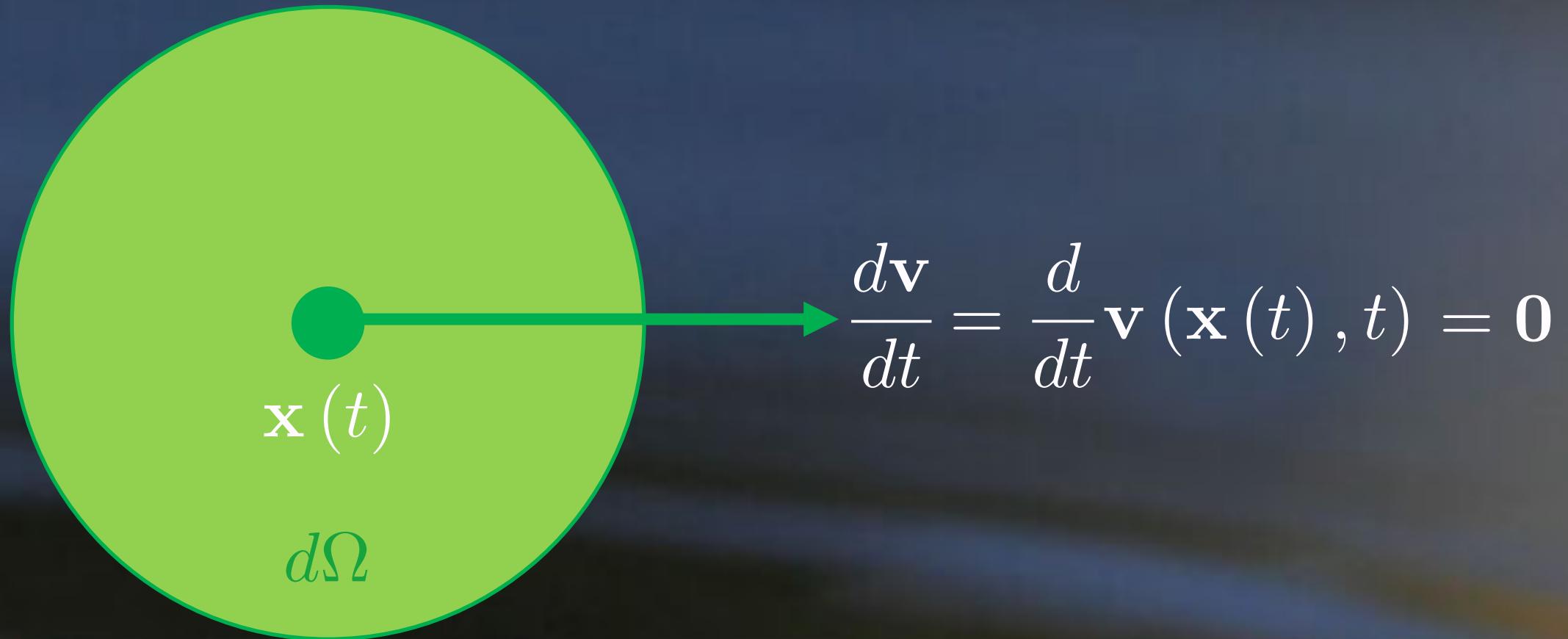


$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

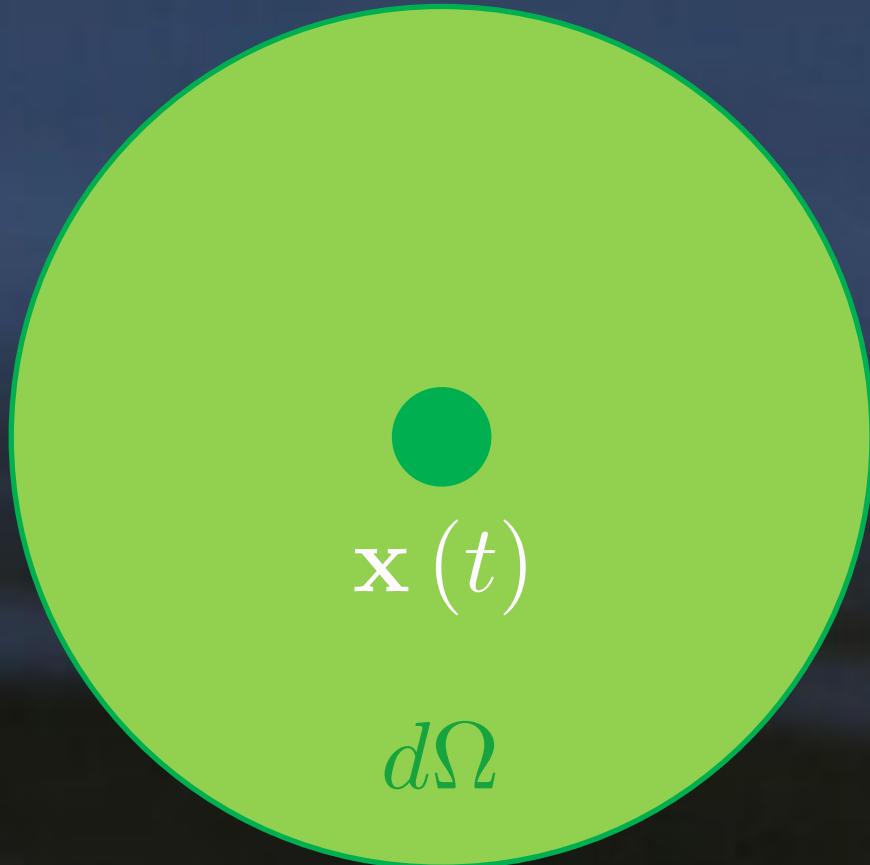
Fluid Simulation - Advection



Fluid Simulation - Advection



Fluid Simulation - Advection



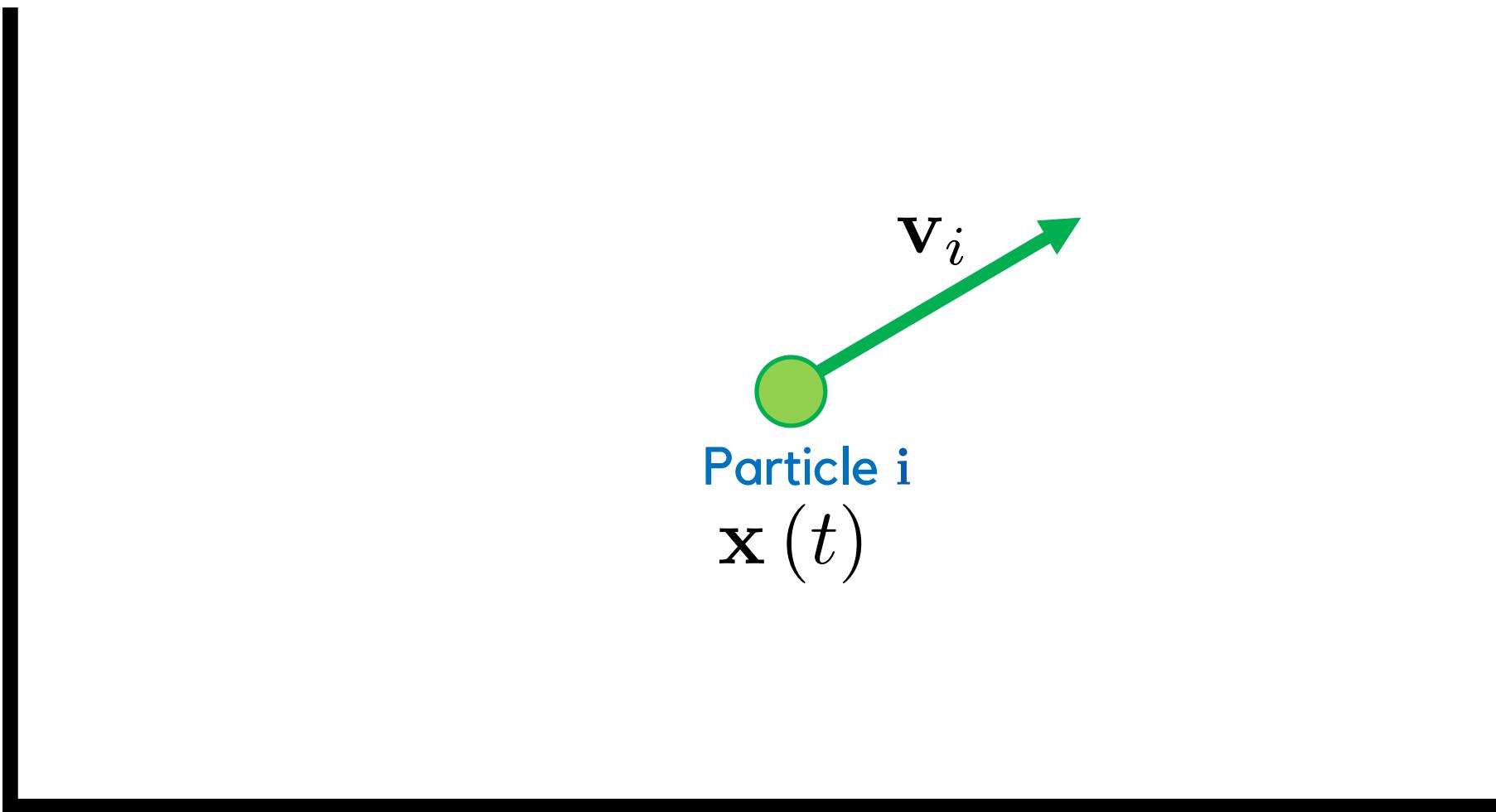
$$\overline{\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t + \Delta t), t + \Delta t)} = \overline{\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t), t)}$$

Updated Position

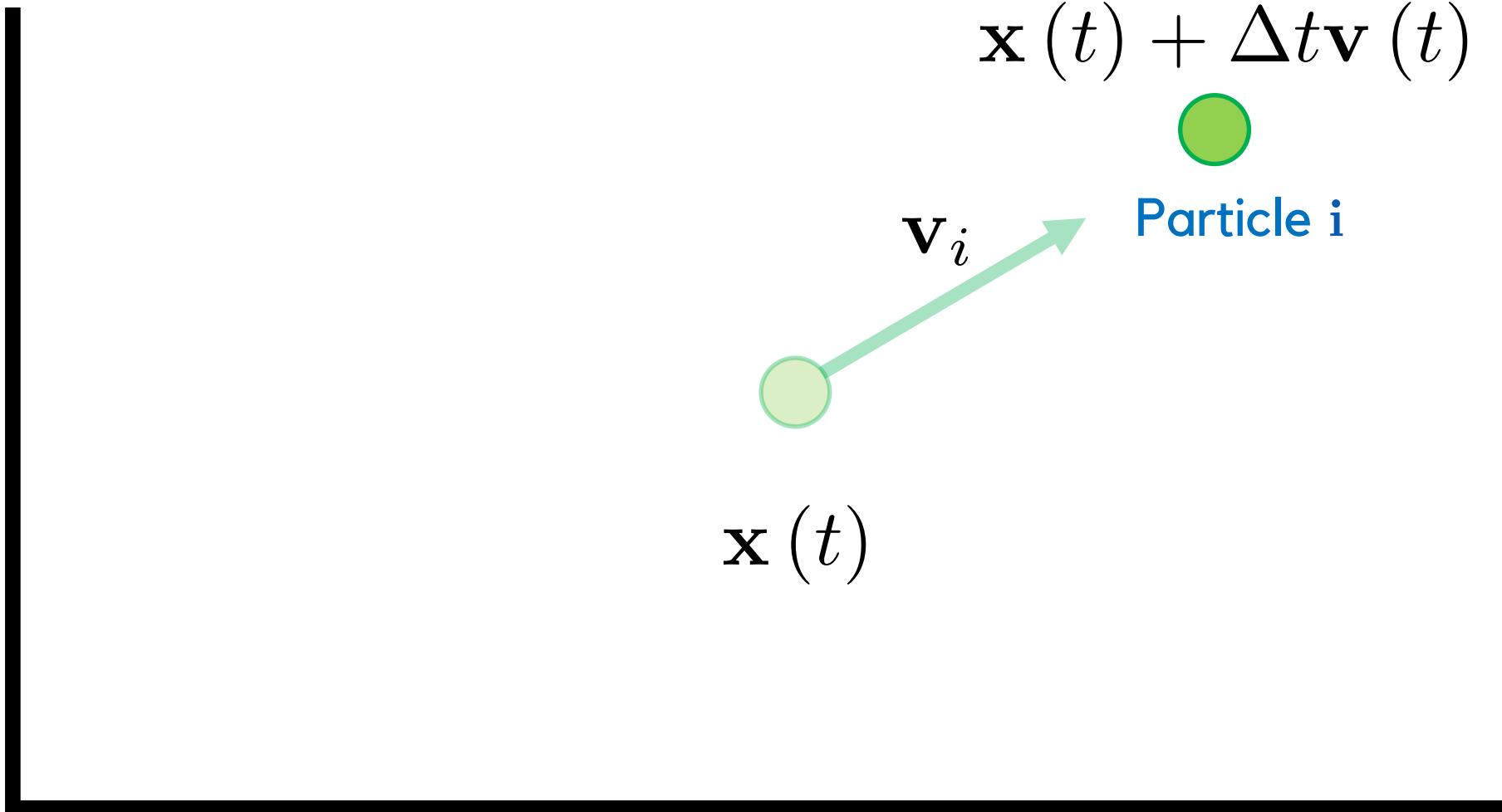
Current Position

$$\mathbf{x}(t + \Delta t) \approx \mathbf{x}(t) + \Delta t \mathbf{v}(t)$$

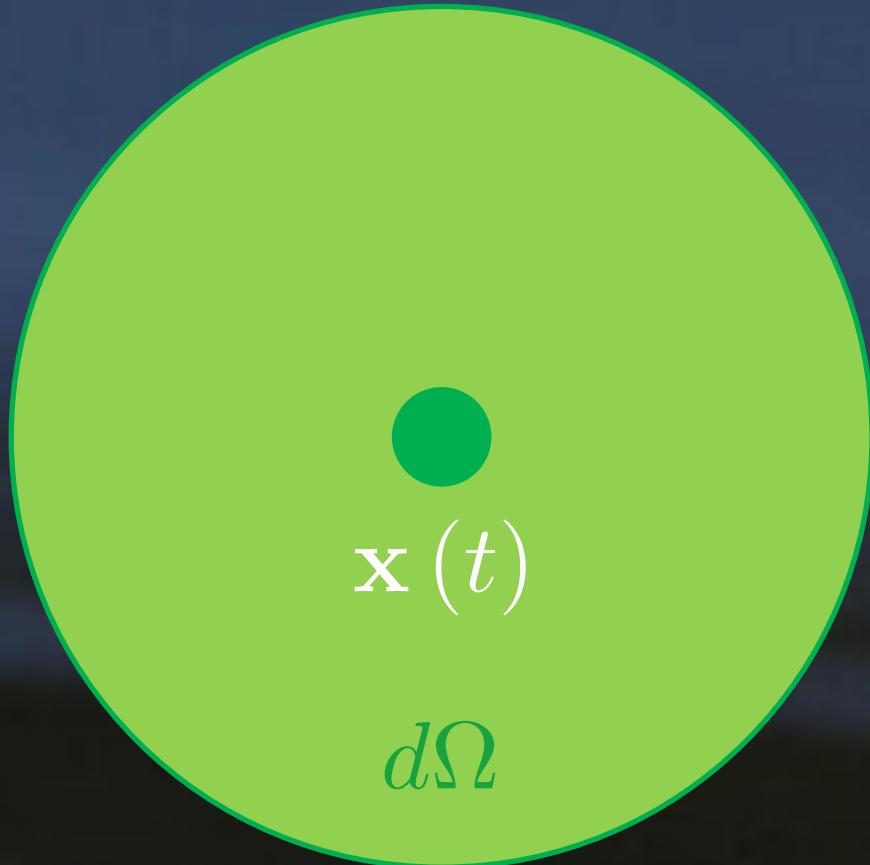
Fluid Simulation - Advection



Fluid Simulation - Advection



Fluid Simulation - Advection



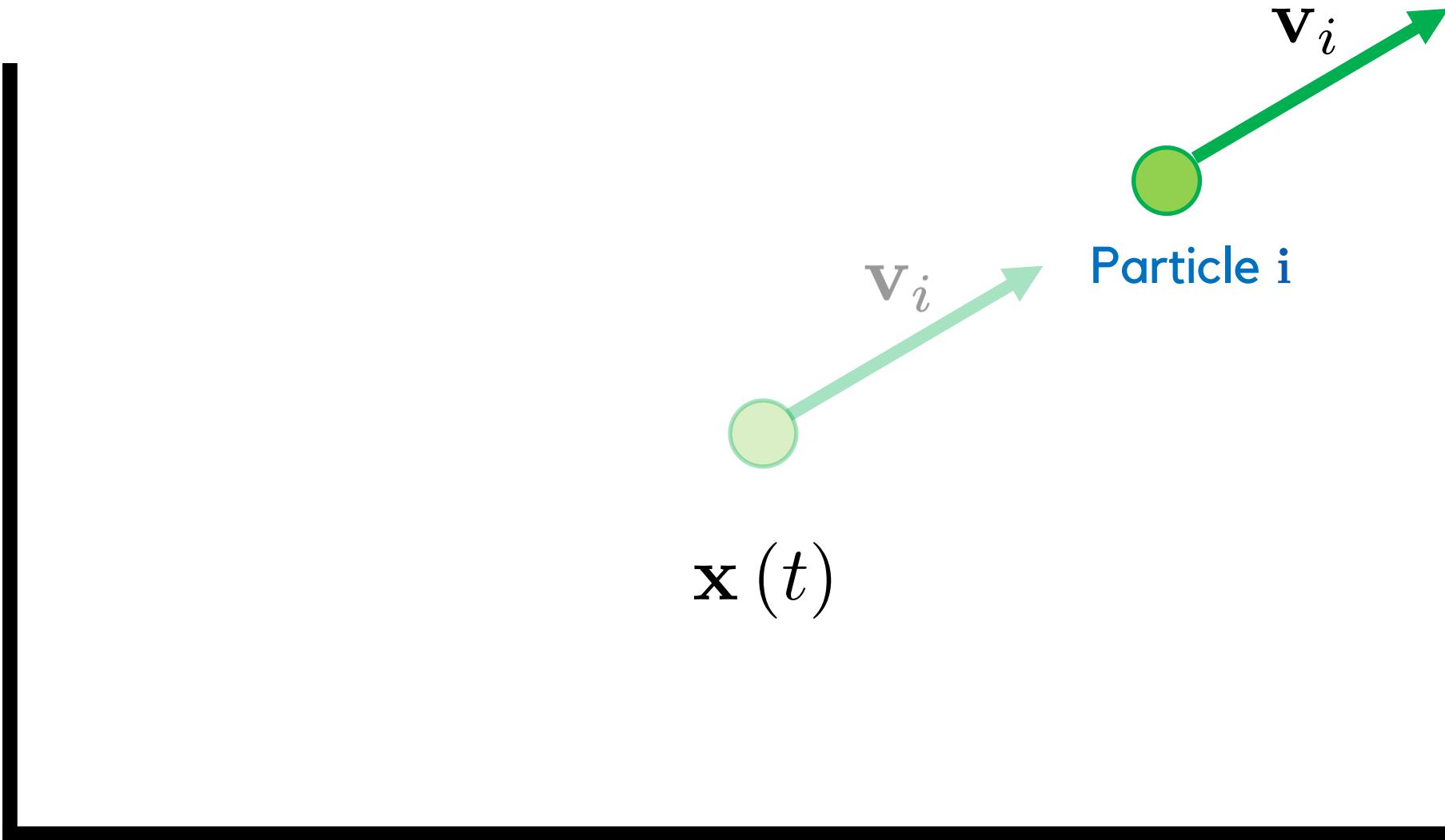
$$\overline{\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t + \Delta t), t + \Delta t)} = \overline{\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t), t)}$$

Updated Position

Current Position

$$\mathbf{x}(t + \Delta t) \approx \mathbf{x}(t) + \Delta t \mathbf{v}(t)$$

Fluid Simulation - Advection



Fluid Simulation - Advection

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Fluid Simulation – External Forces

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

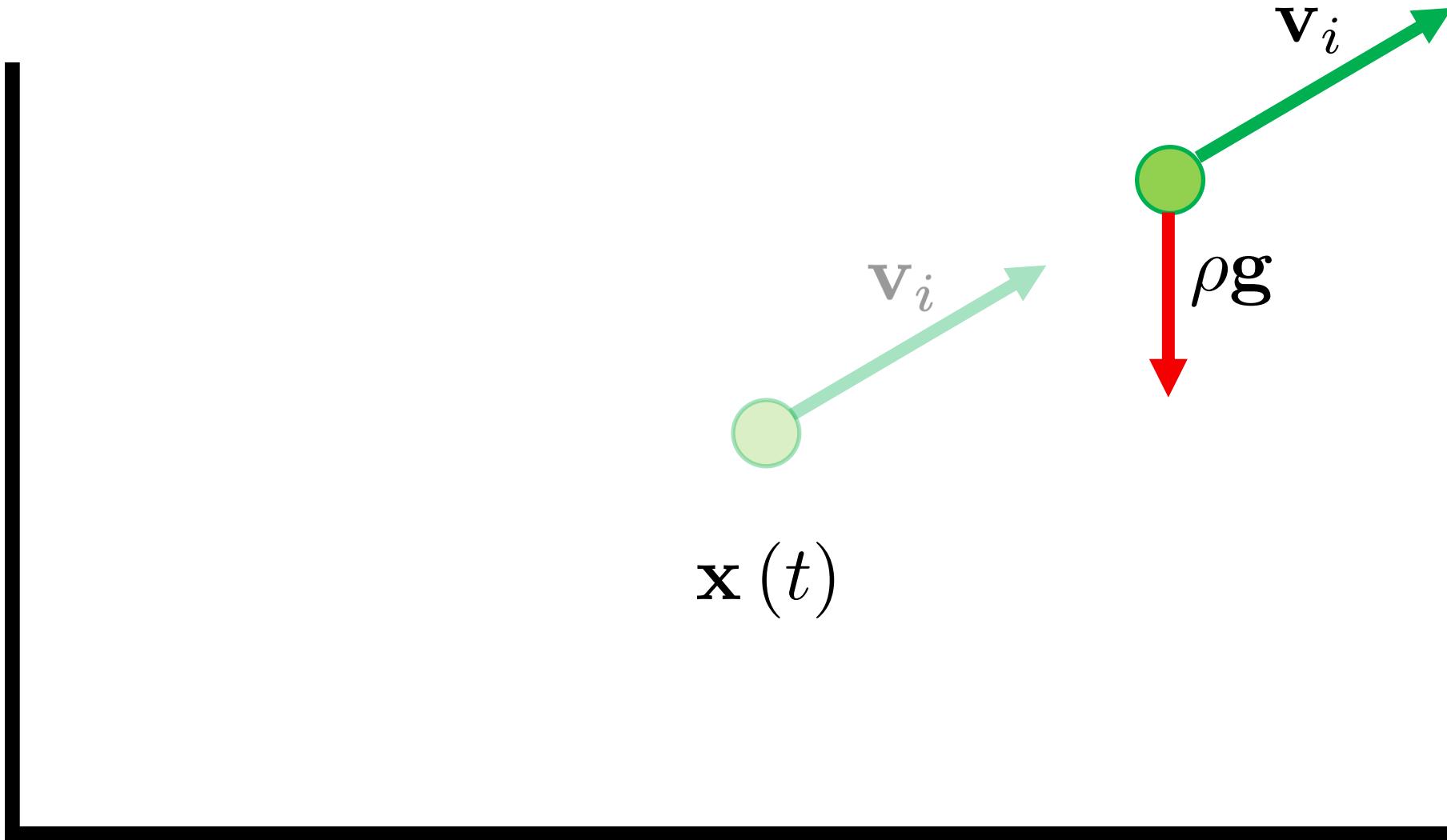
Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

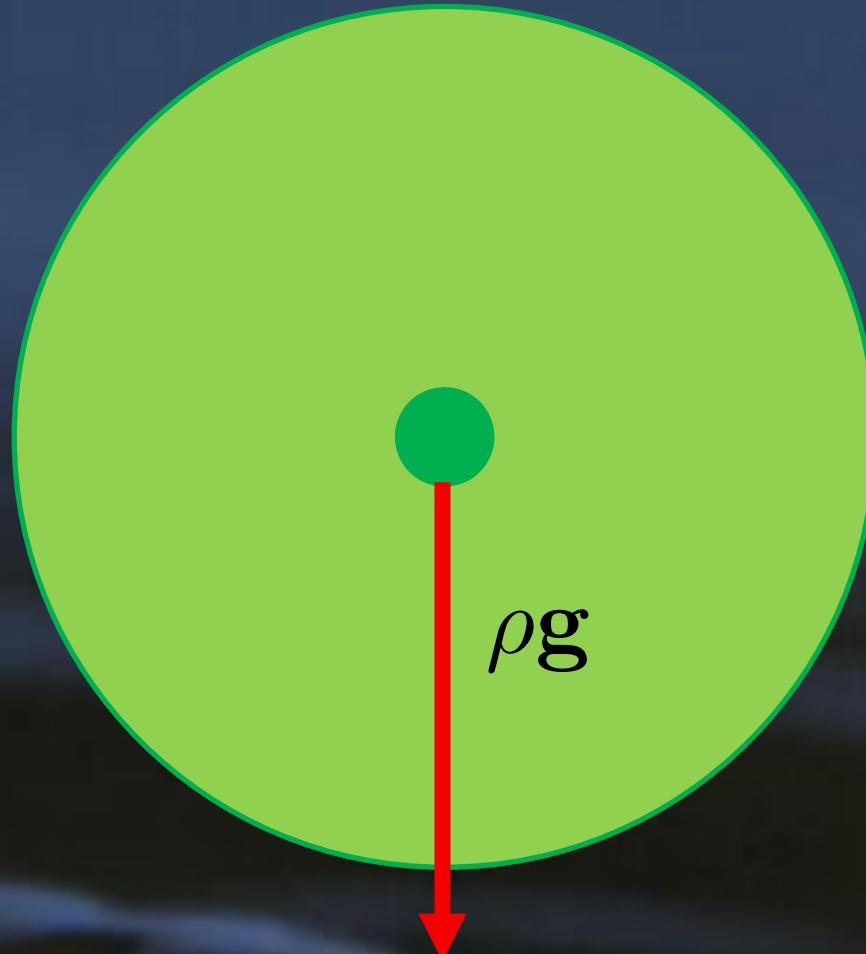
$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Fluid Simulation – External Forces

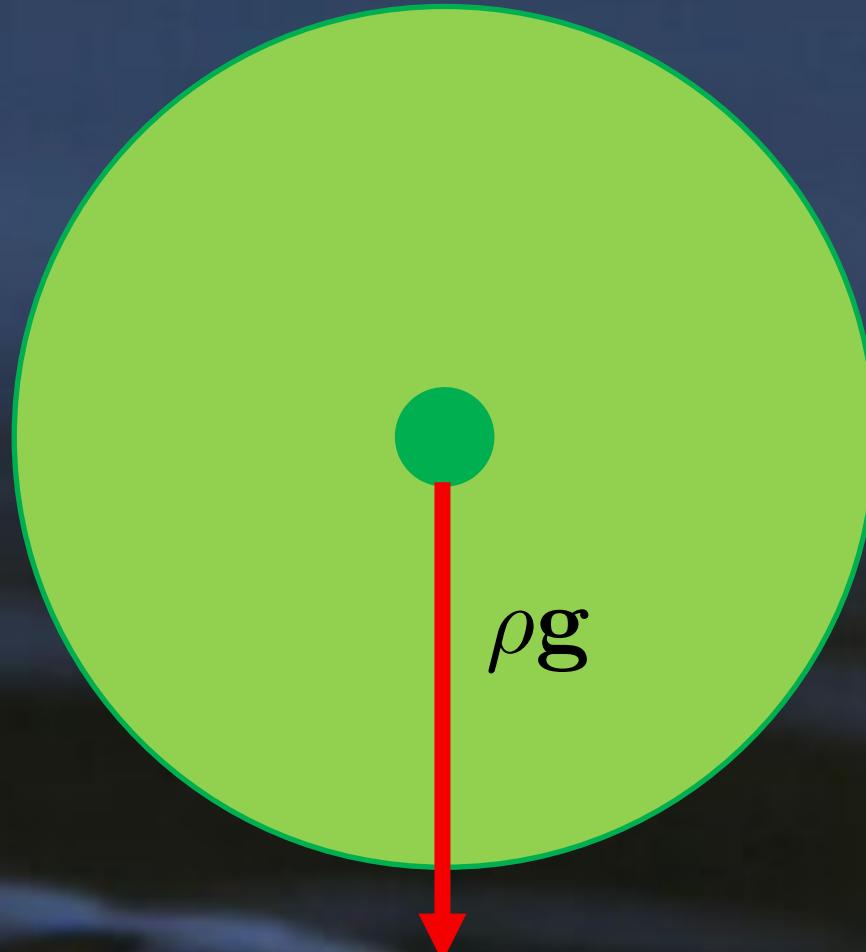


Fluid Simulation – External Forces



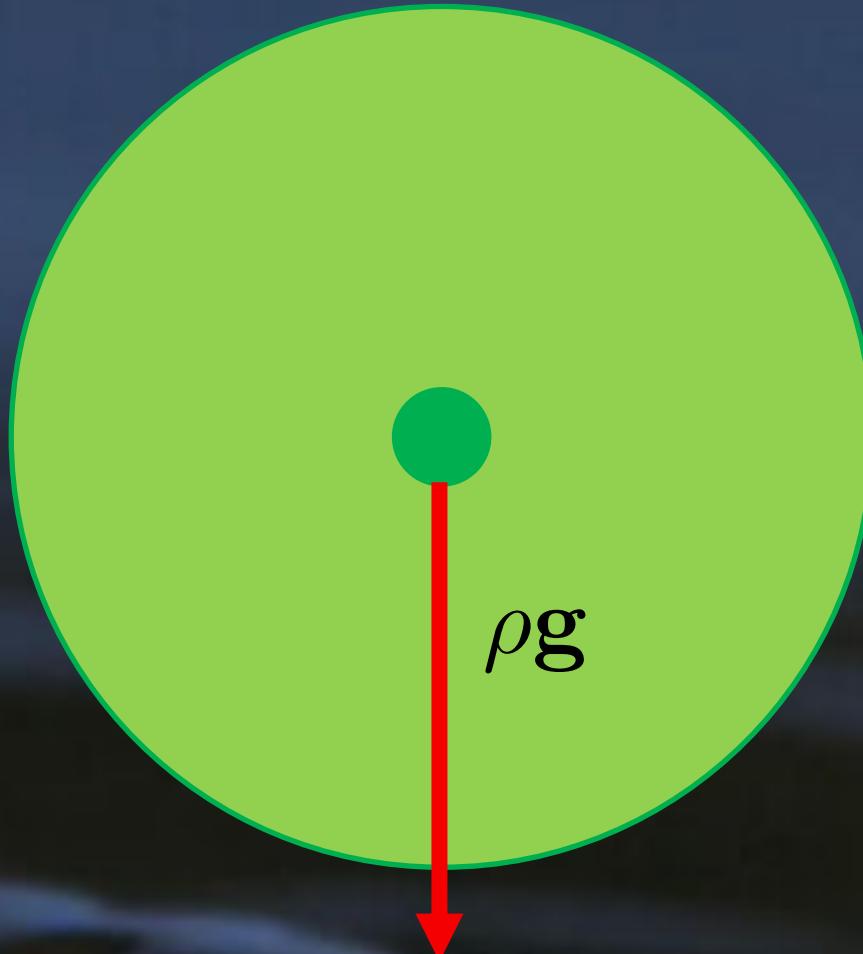
$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g}$$

Fluid Simulation – External Forces



$$\cancel{\rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \cancel{\rho} \mathbf{g}$$

Fluid Simulation – External Forces



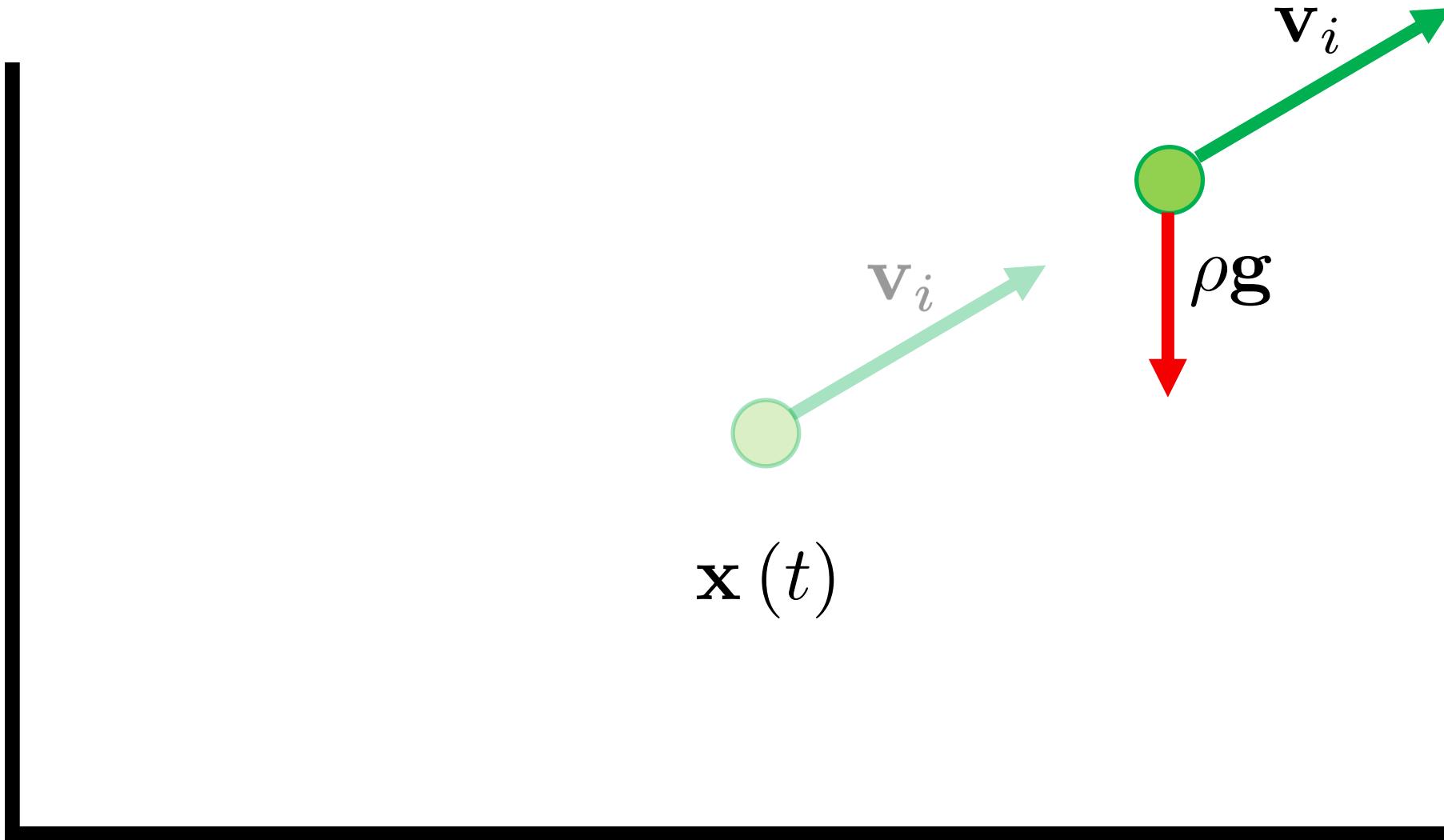
First-Order Update

$$\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t), t + \Delta t) \approx \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t), t) + \Delta t \mathbf{g}$$

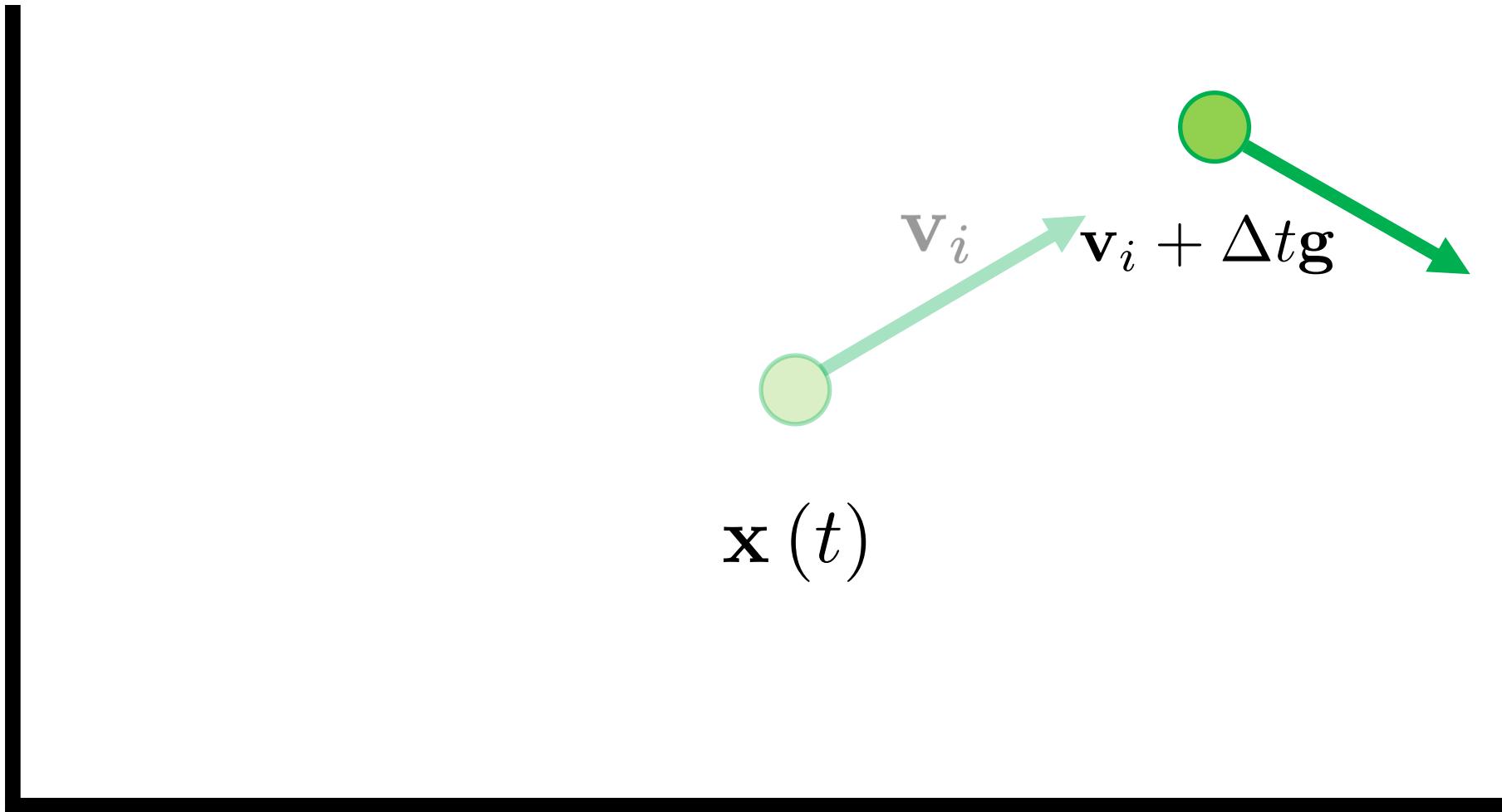
$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

Partial Derivative

Fluid Simulation – External Forces



Fluid Simulation – External Forces



Fluid Simulation – External Forces

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

T

First-Order Update

$$\mathbf{v}^{t+1} = \mathbf{v}^t - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla p$$

Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^{t+1} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^t - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla \cdot \nabla p = 0$$

Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

T

First-Order Update

$$\mathbf{v}^{t+1} = \mathbf{v}^t - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla p$$

Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^{t+1} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^t - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla \cdot \nabla p = 0$$

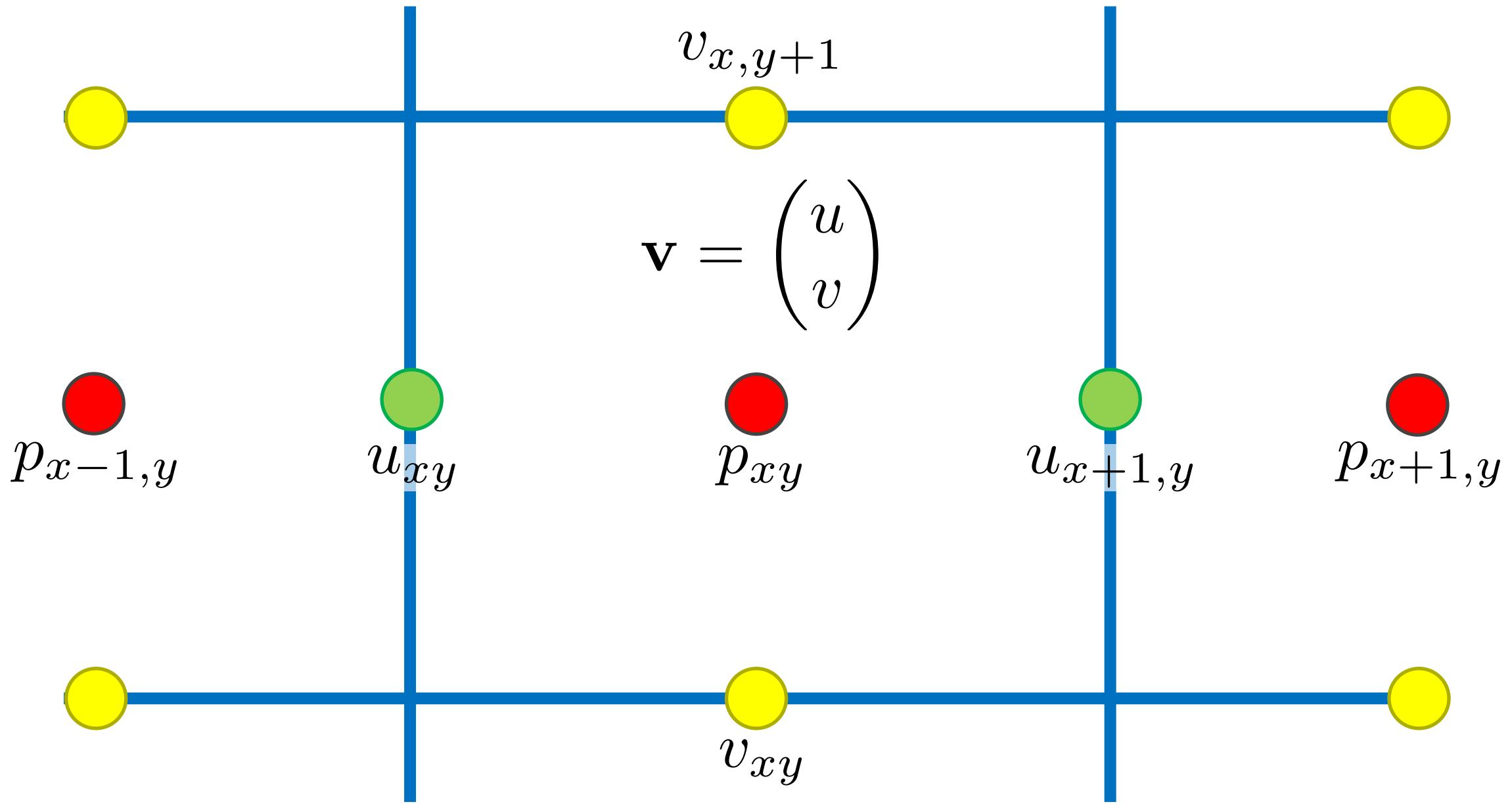
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

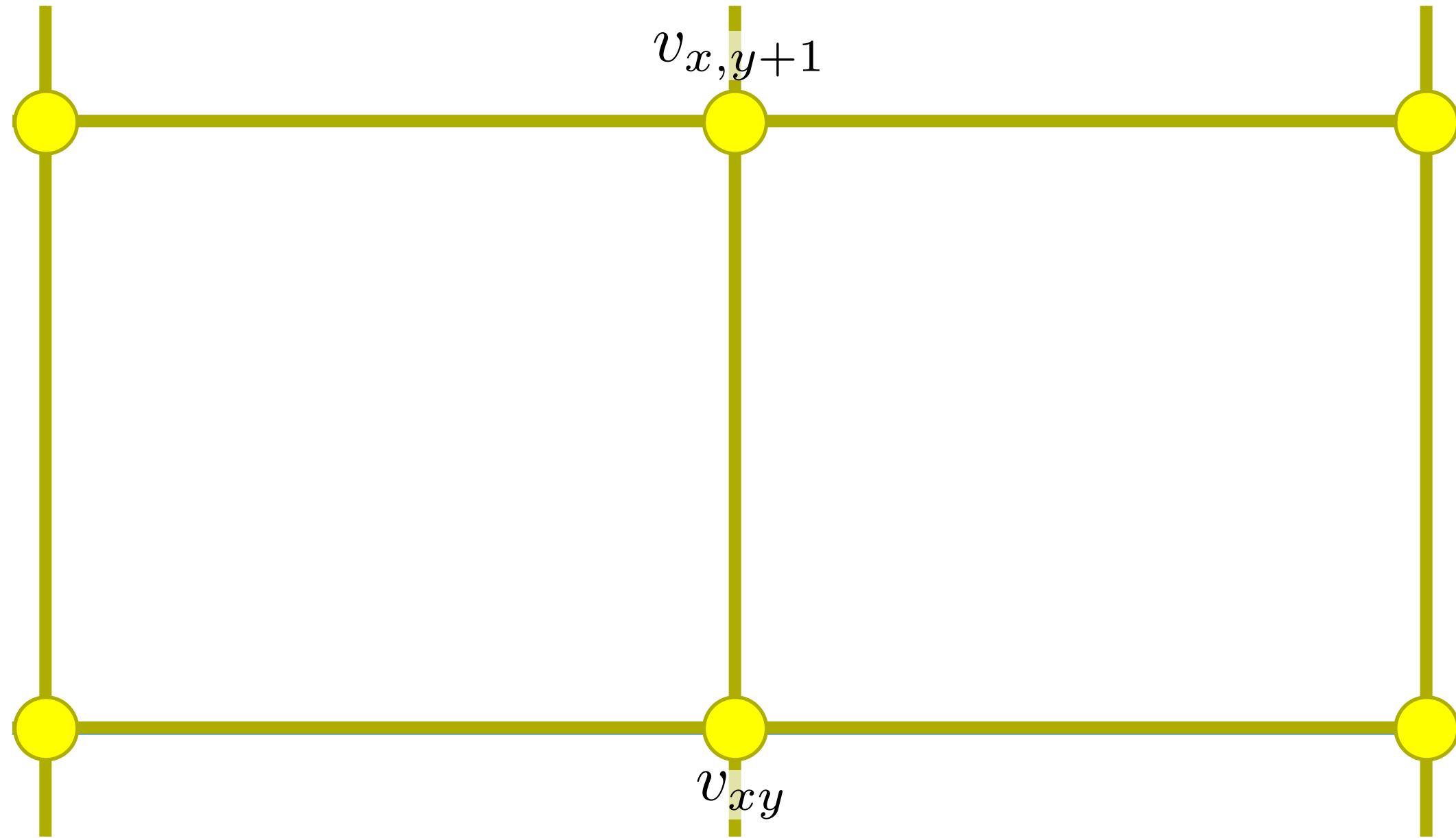
$$\nabla \cdot \nabla p = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^t \quad \text{Solve for pressure}$$

Finite Differences

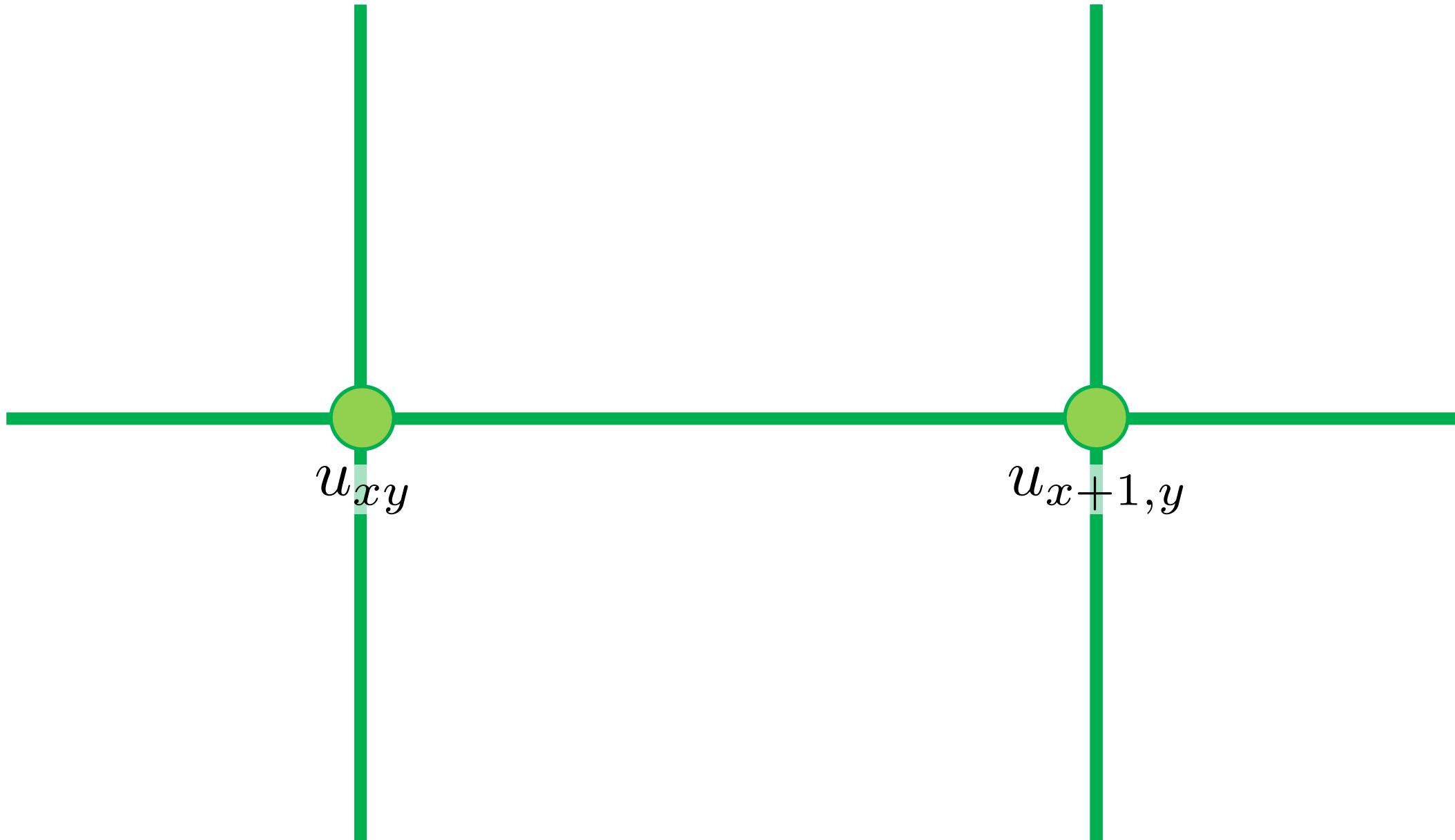
Aside: The Staggered Grid



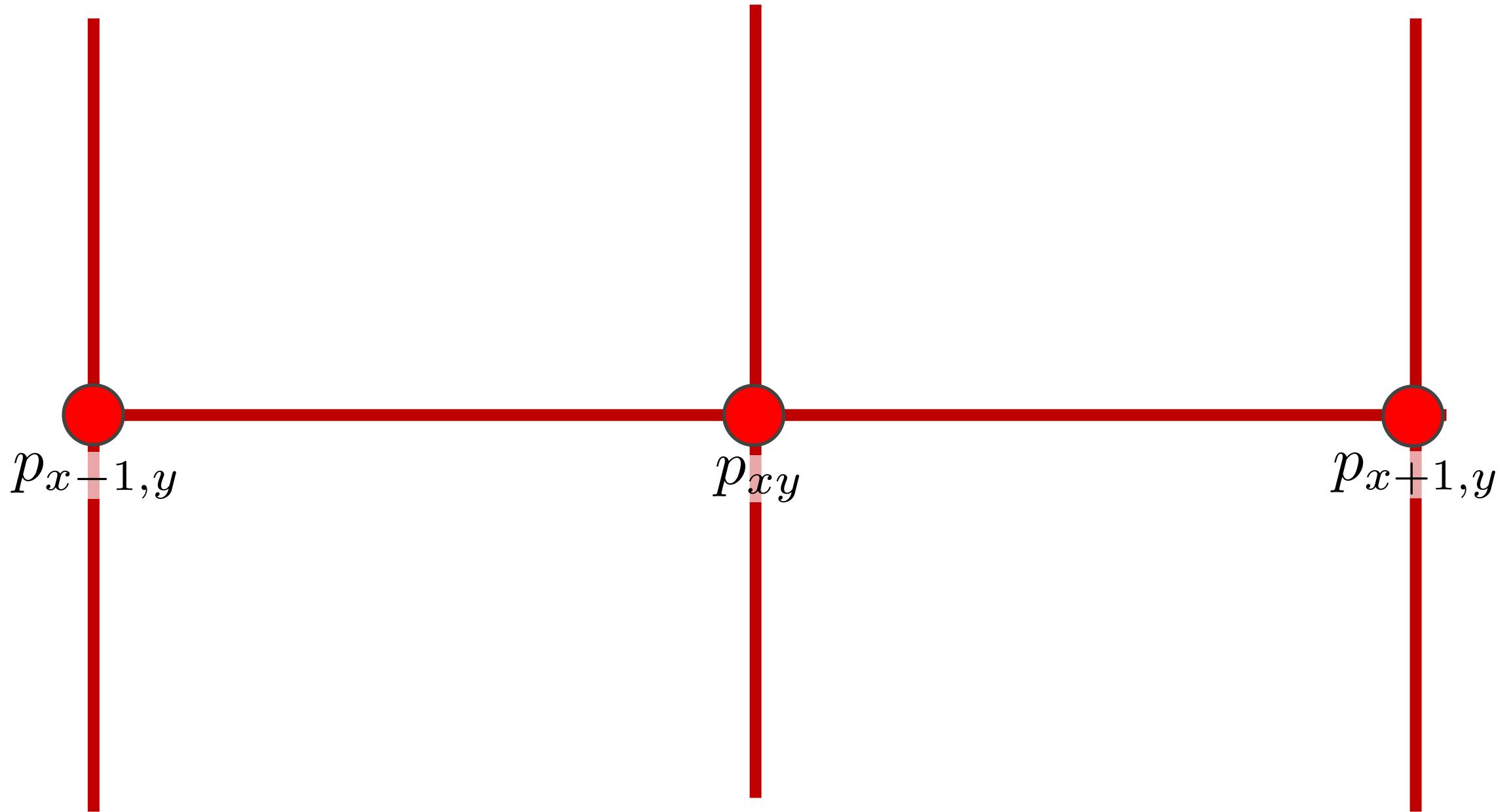
Aside: The Staggered Grid



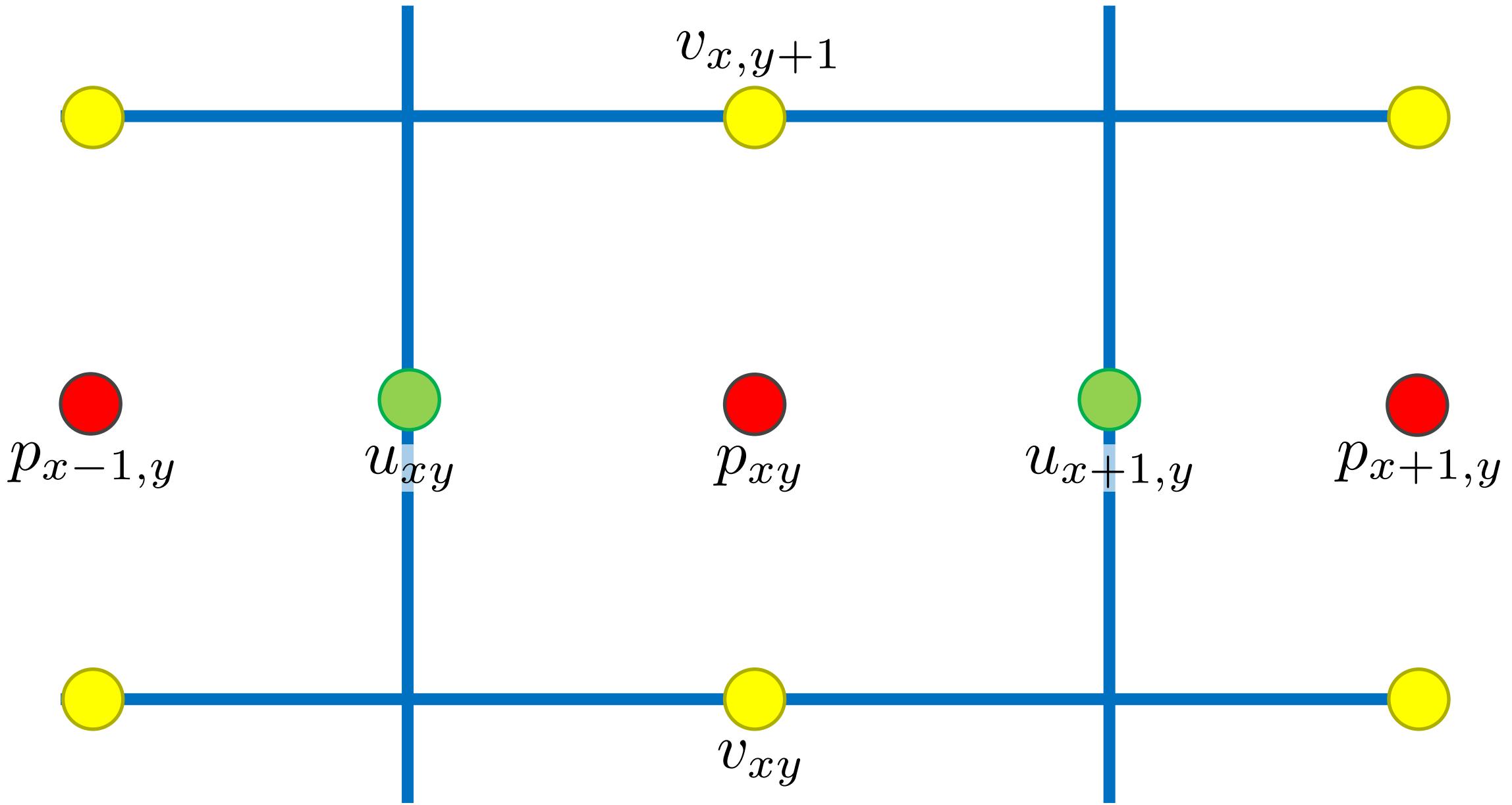
Aside: The Staggered Grid



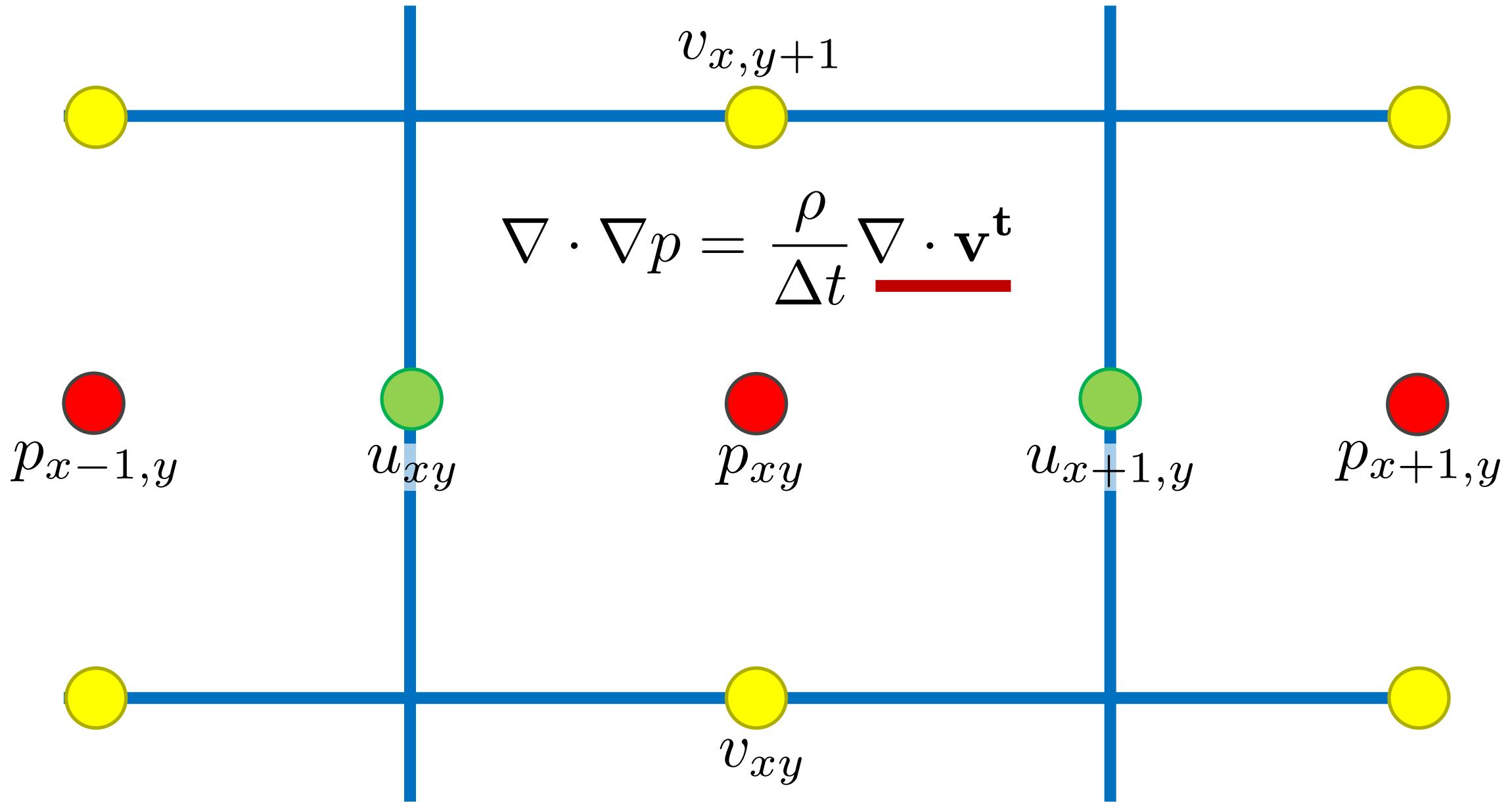
Aside: The Staggered Grid



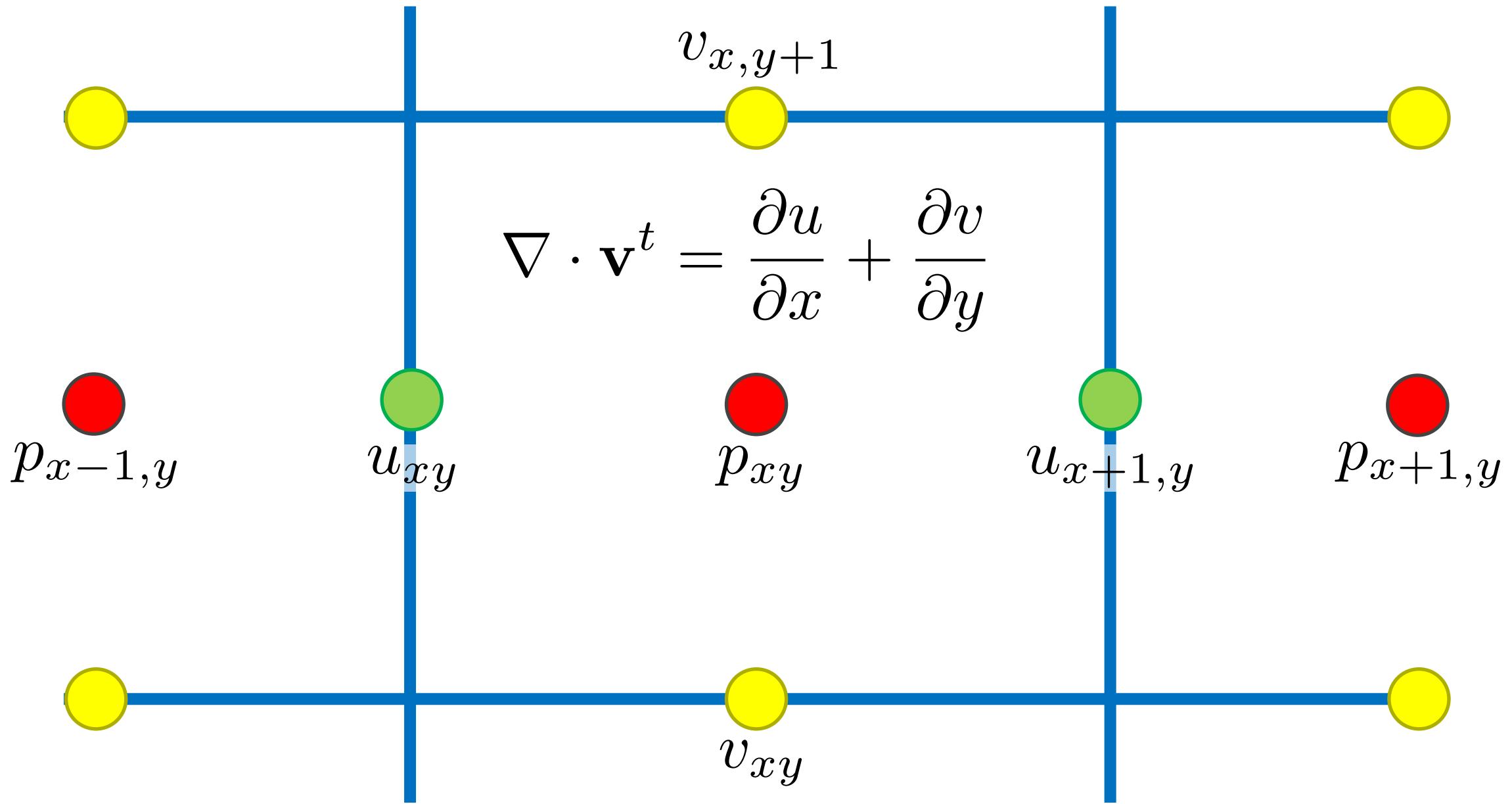
Aside: The Staggered Grid



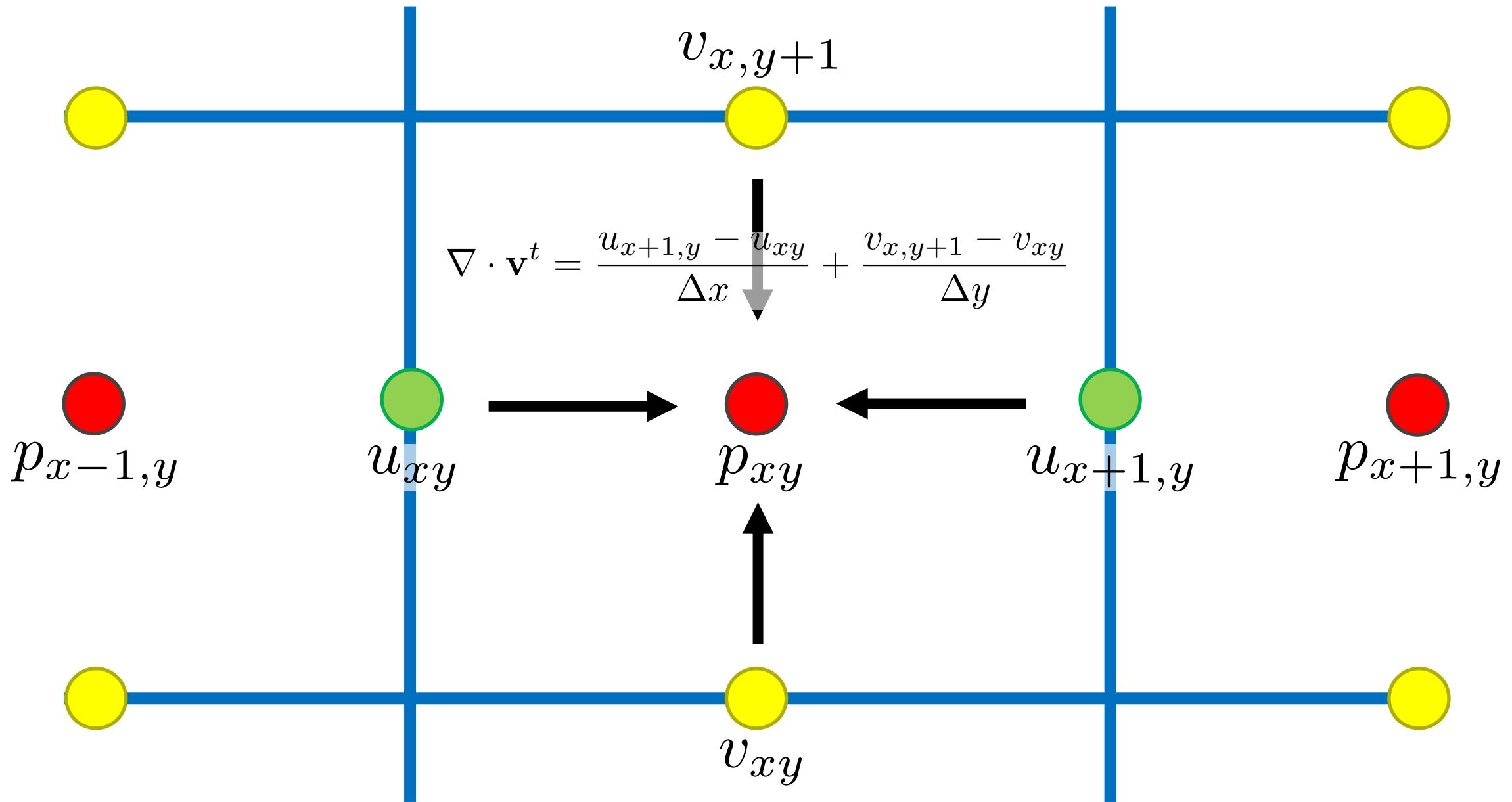
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



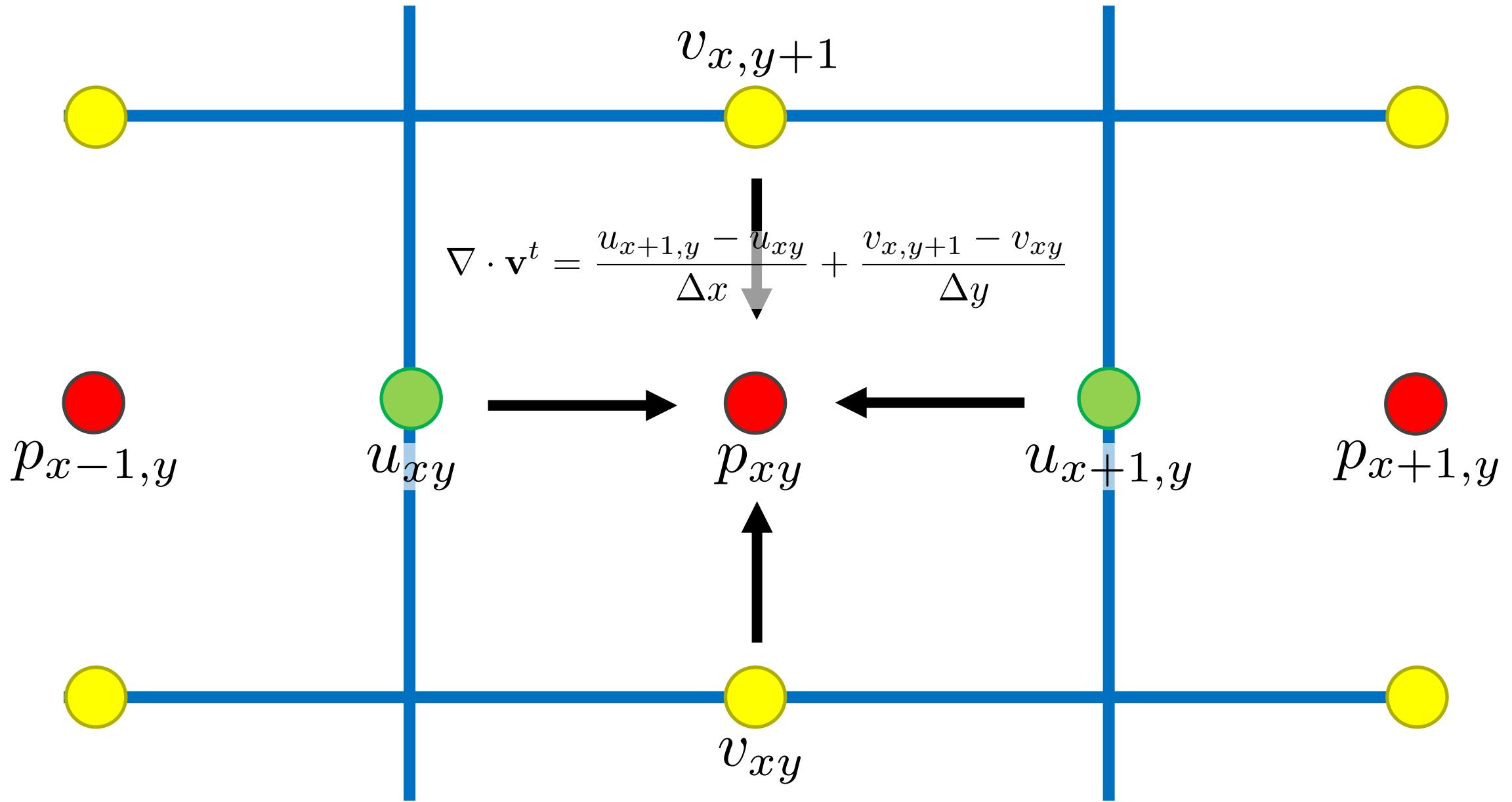
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

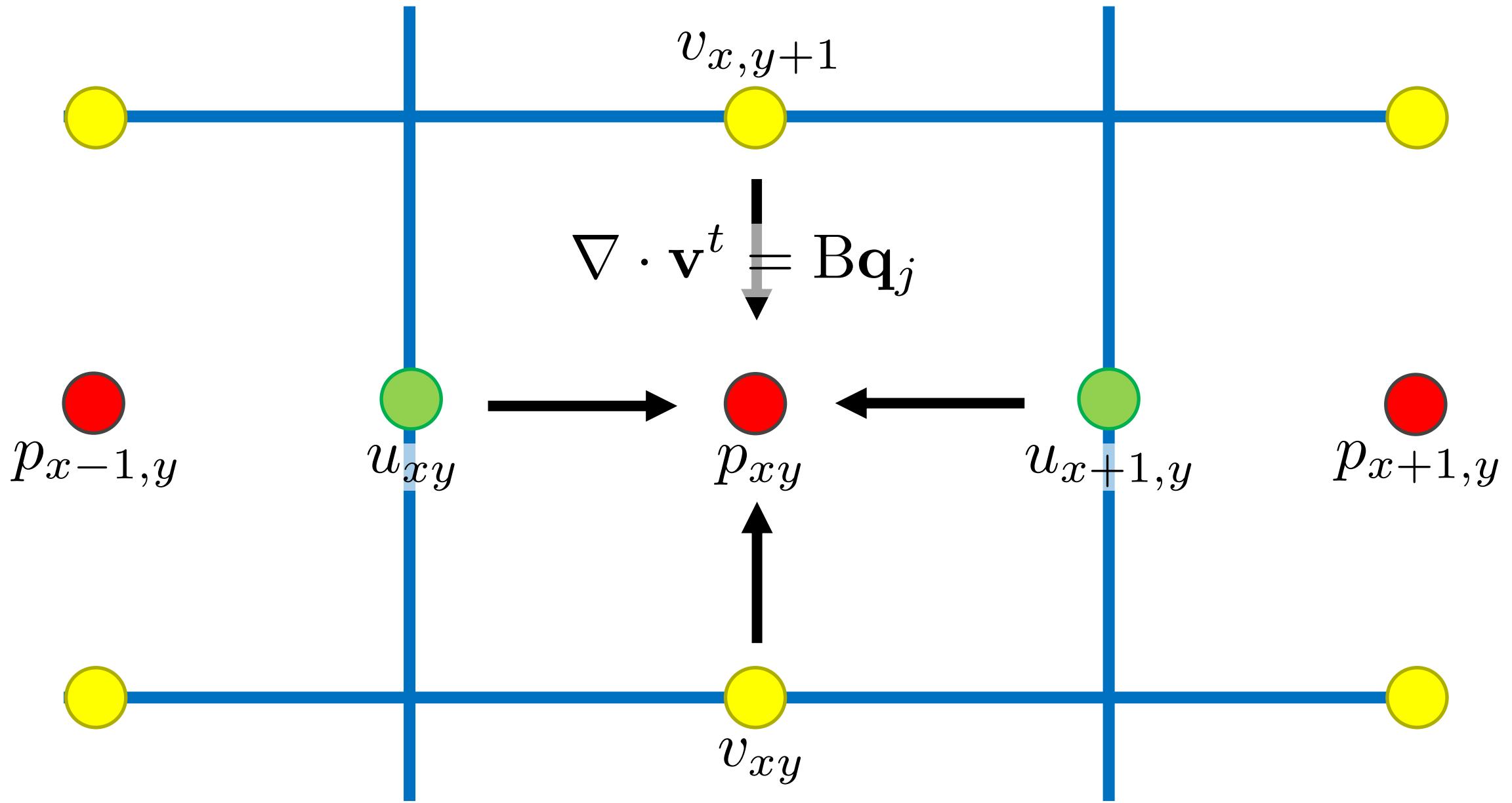
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^t = \frac{u_{x+1,y} - u_{xy}}{\Delta x} + \frac{v_{x,y+1} - v_{xy}}{\Delta y}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^t = \left(-\frac{1}{\Delta x} \quad \frac{1}{\Delta x} \quad -\frac{1}{\Delta y} \quad \frac{1}{\Delta y} \right) \begin{pmatrix} u_{xy} \\ u_{x+1,y} \\ v_{xy} \\ v_{x,y+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

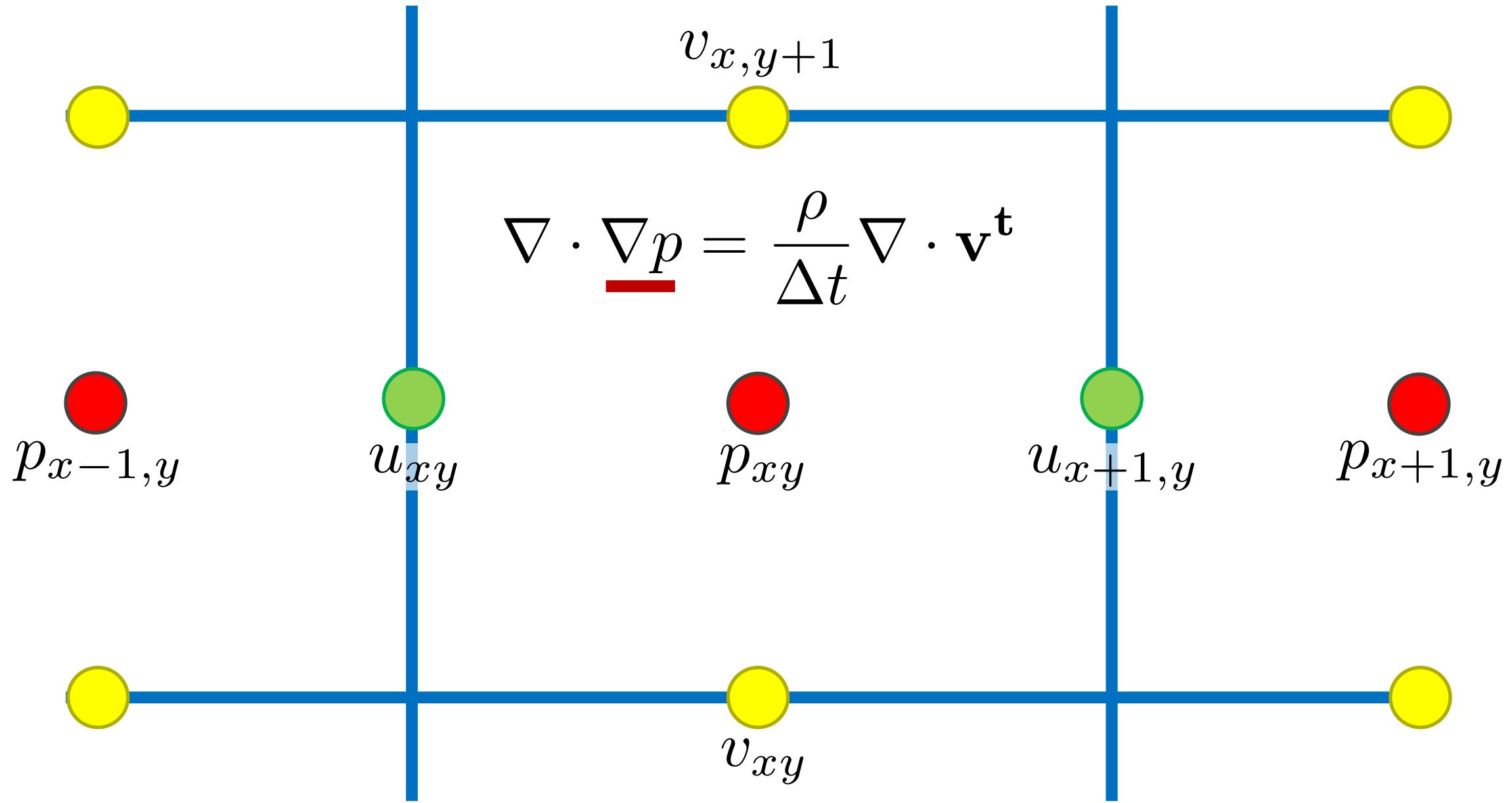
B

\mathbf{q}_j

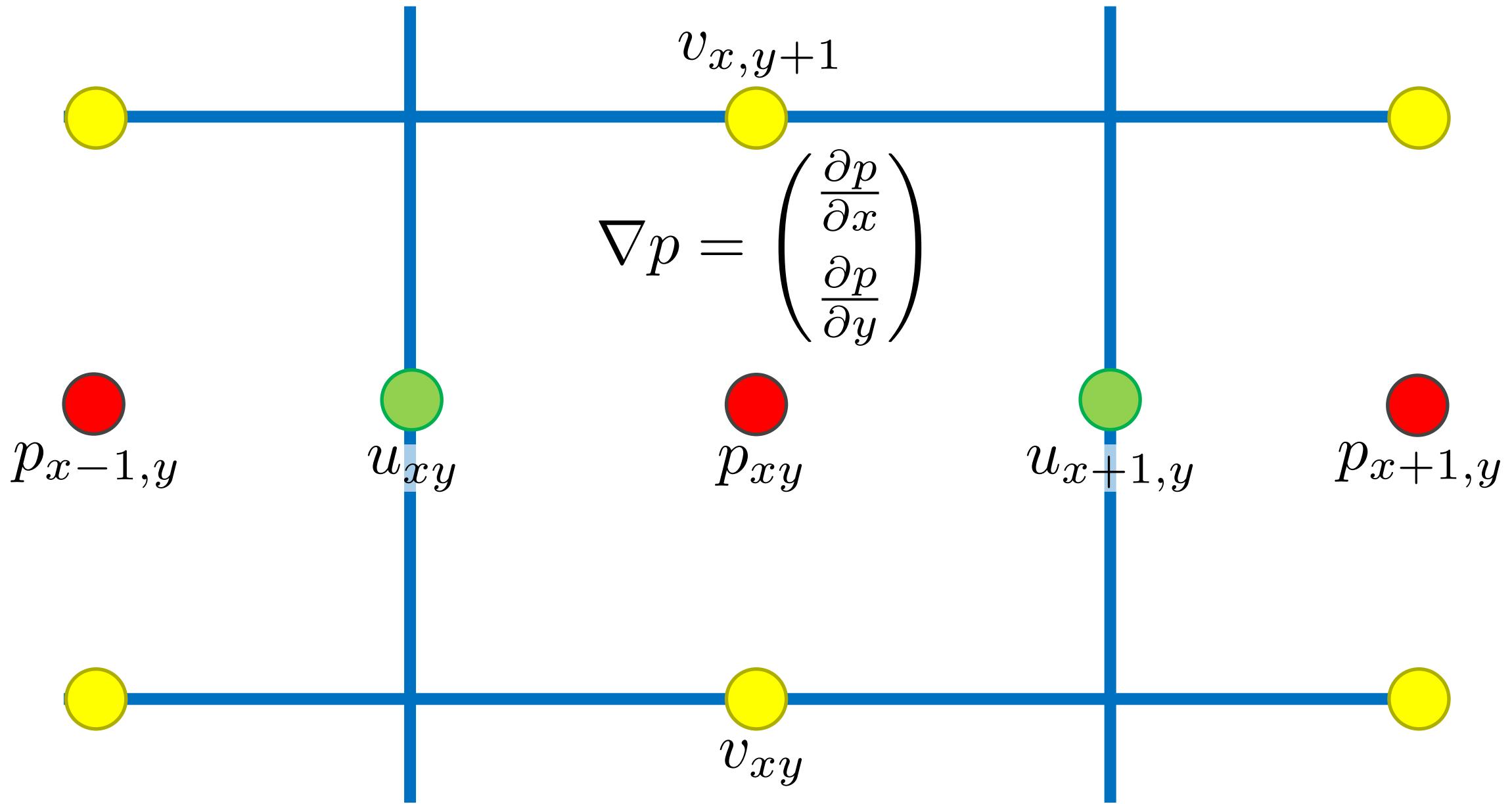
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



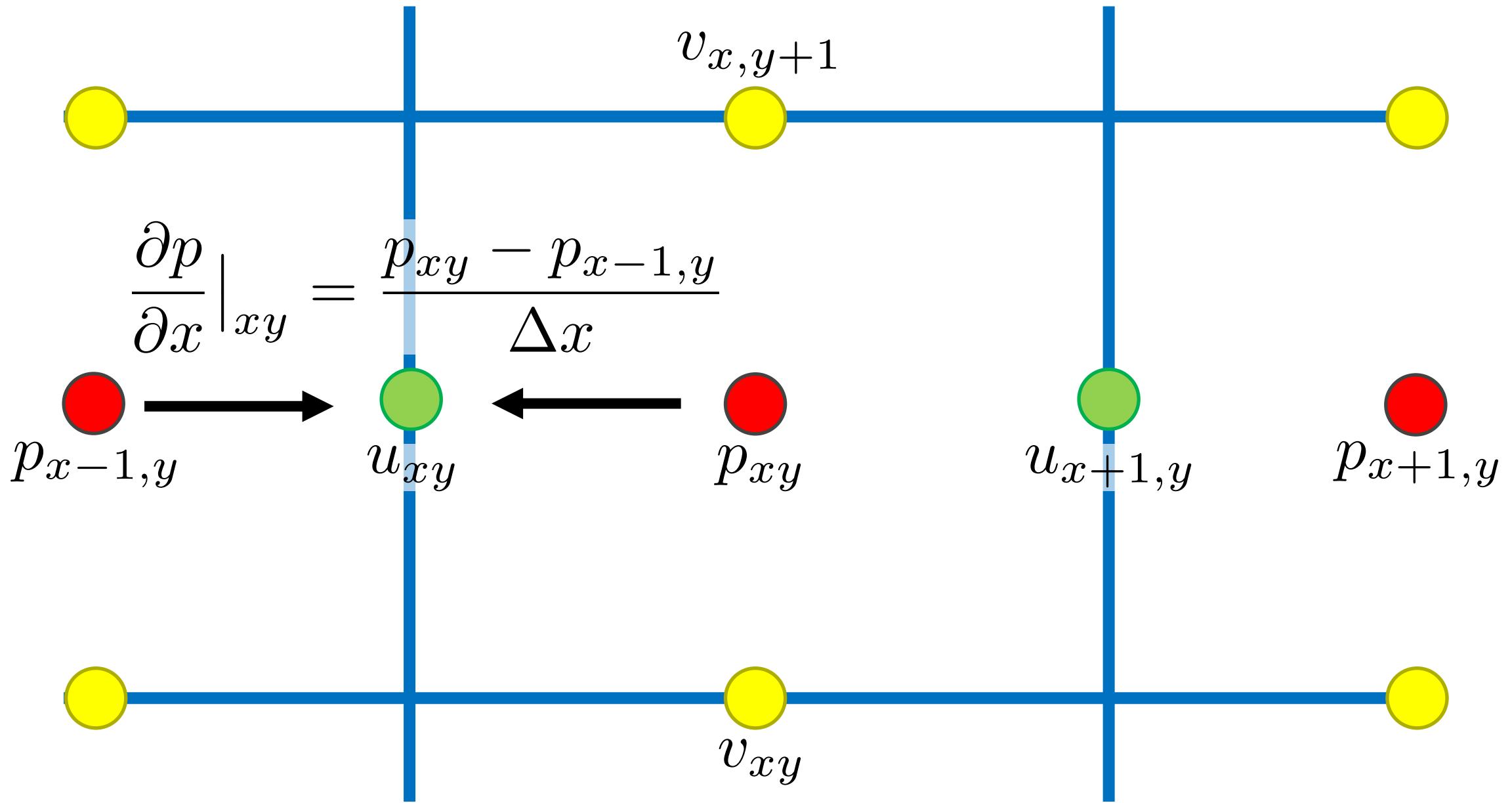
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



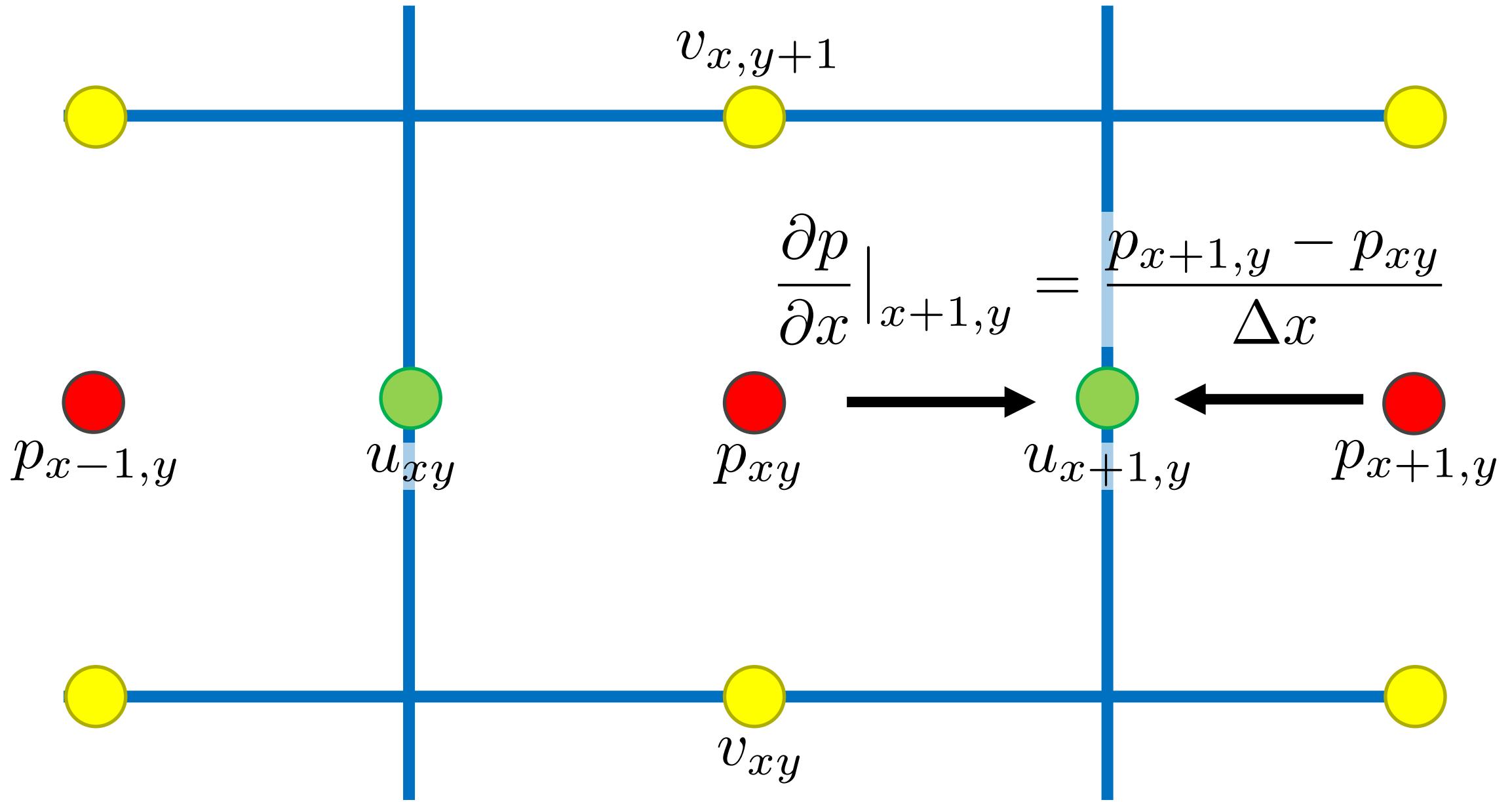
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



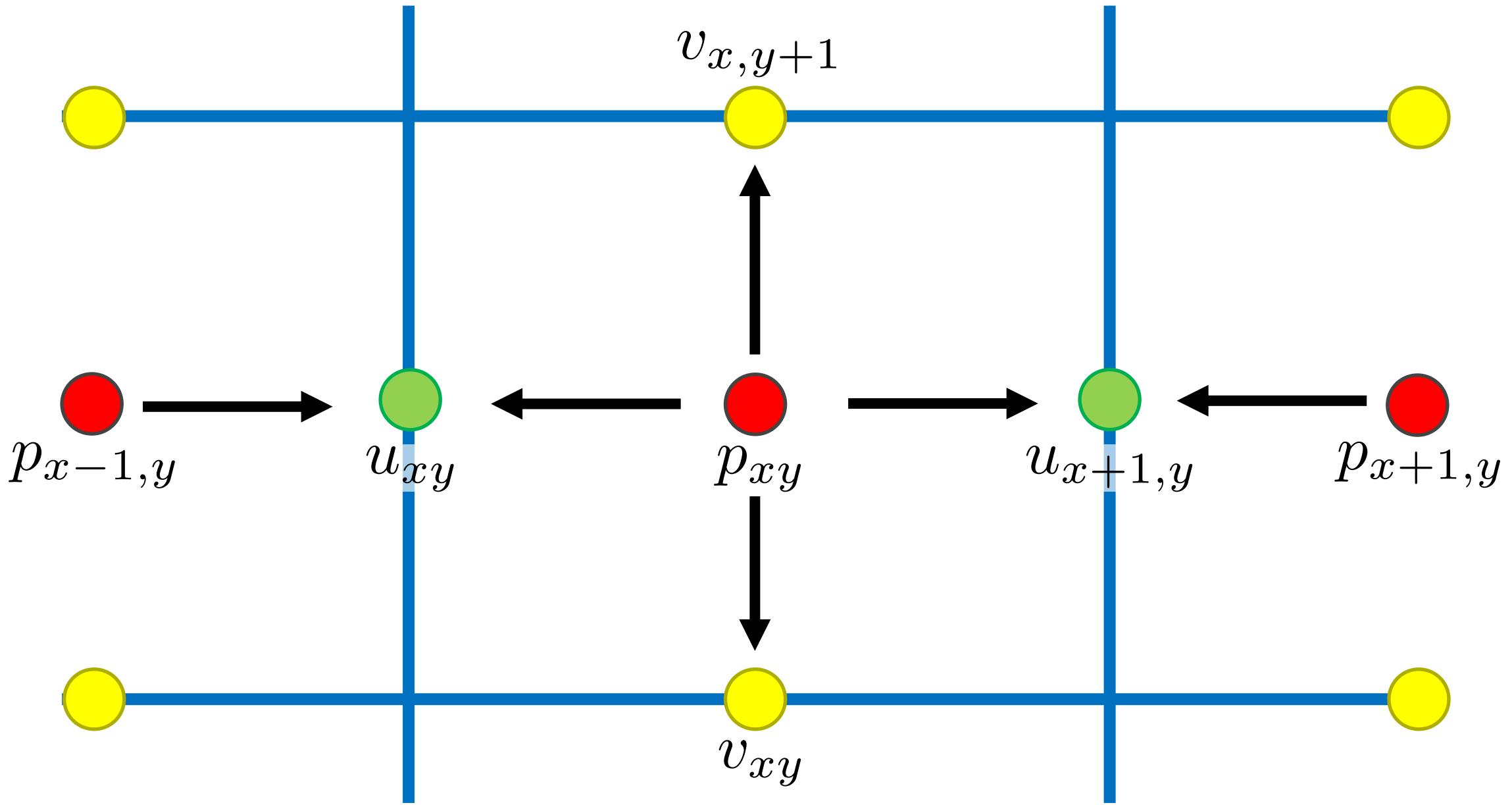
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

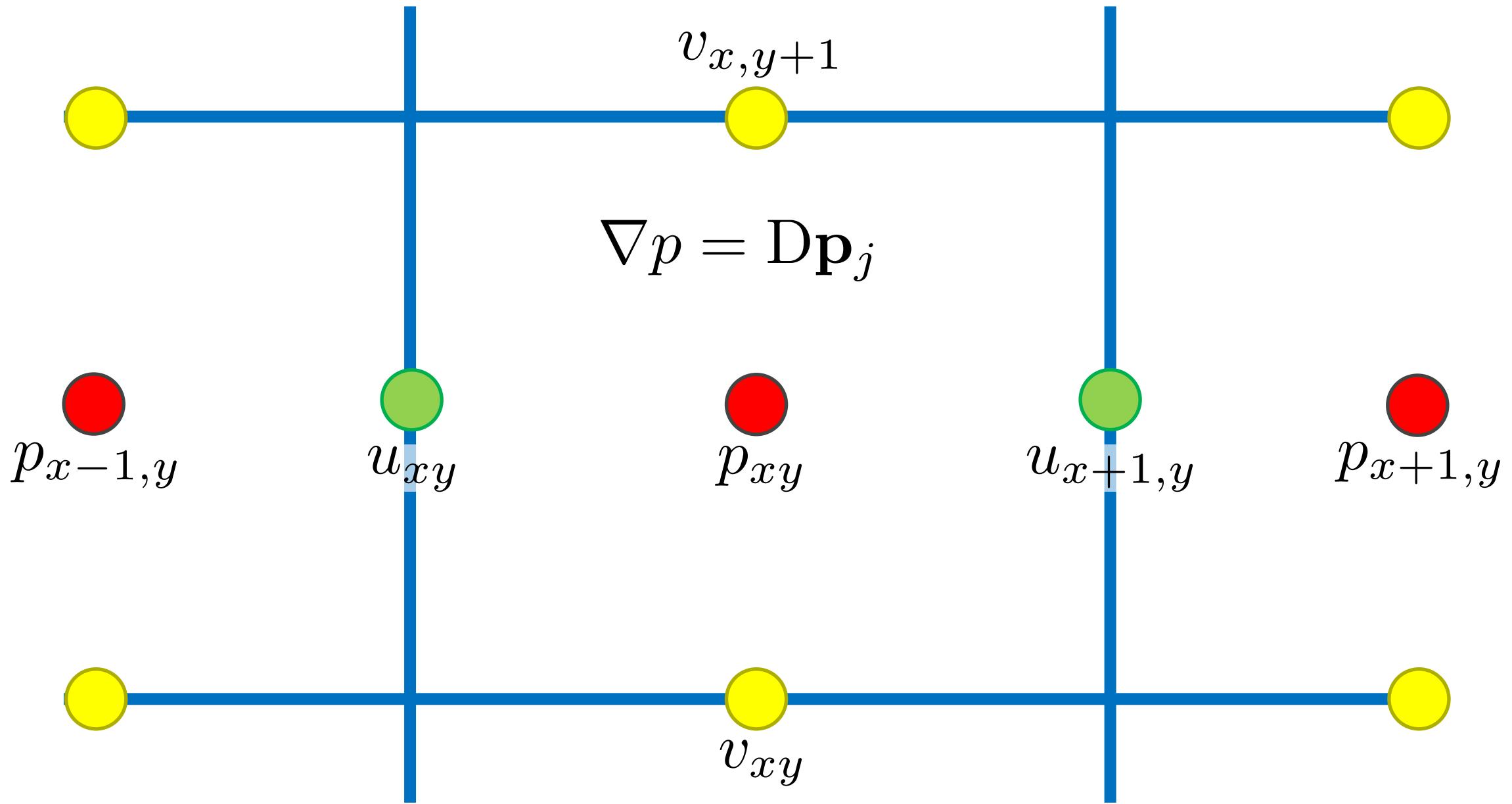


Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

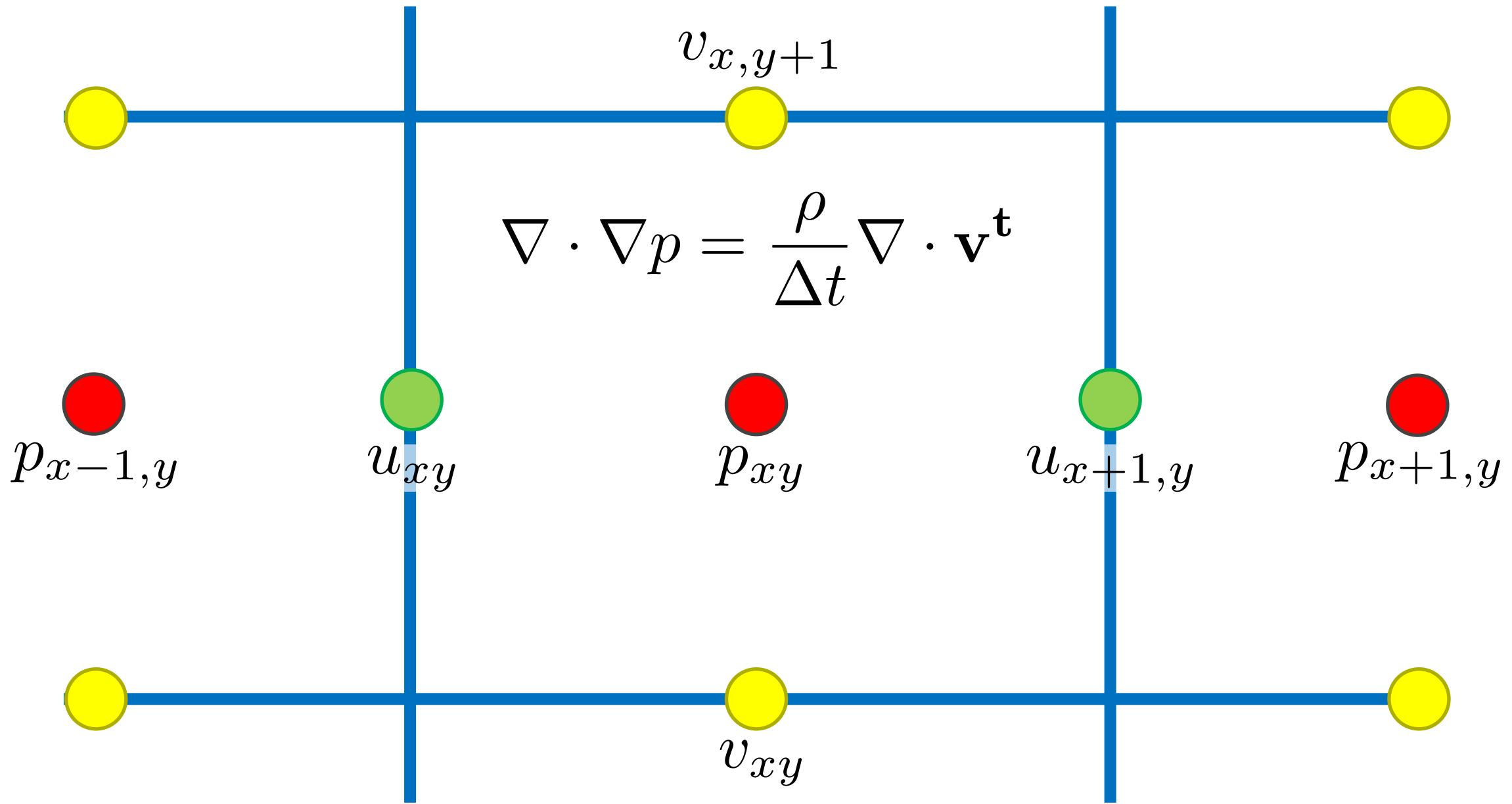
$$\nabla p = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\Delta x} & 0 & \frac{1}{\Delta x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\Delta x} & -\frac{1}{\Delta x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\Delta y} & -\frac{1}{\Delta y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\Delta y} & 0 & \frac{1}{\Delta y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_{x-1,y} \\ p_{x+1,y} \\ p_{xy} \\ p_{xy-1} \\ p_{x,y+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$
 D
 $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$
 p_j

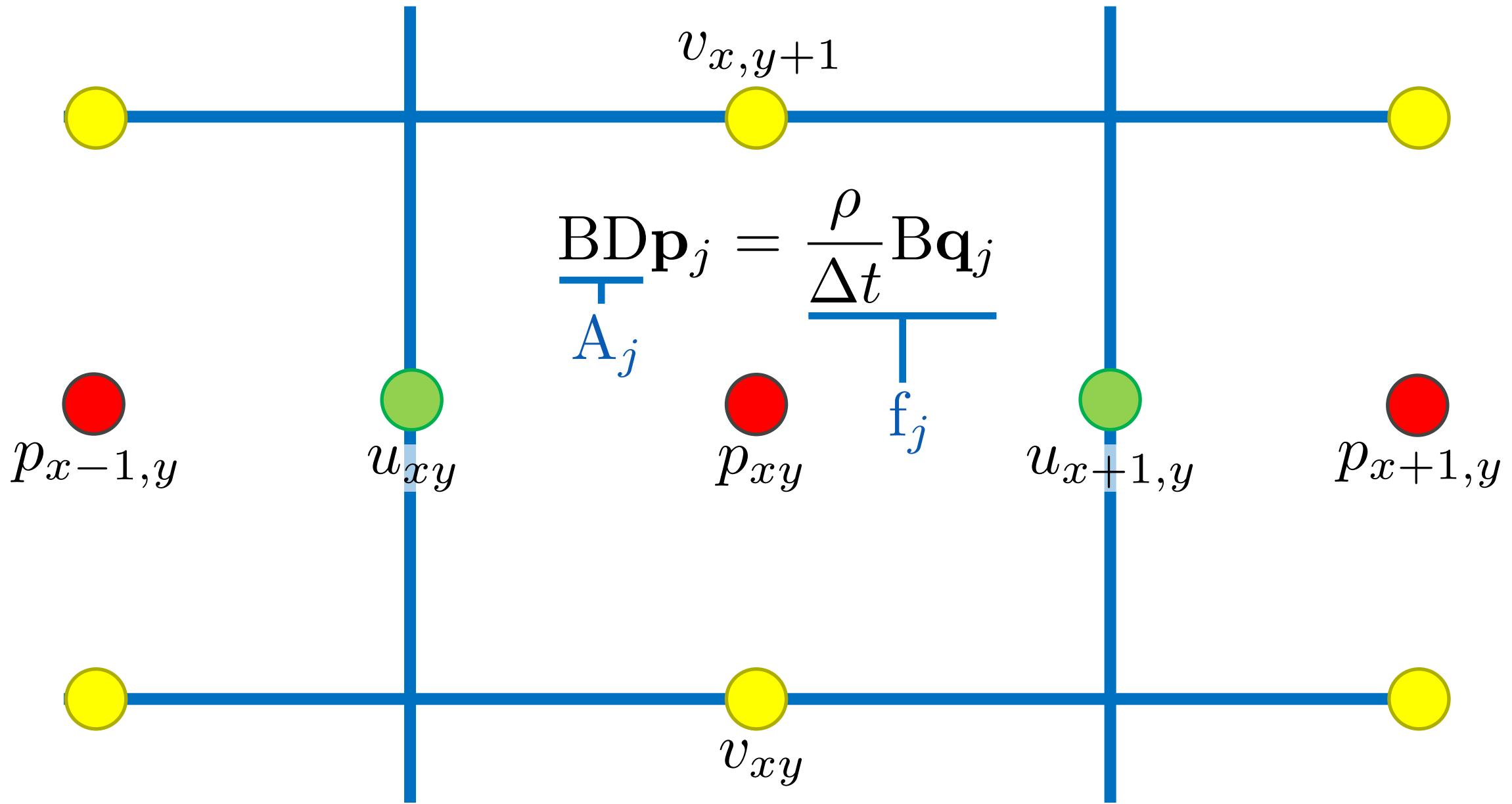
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



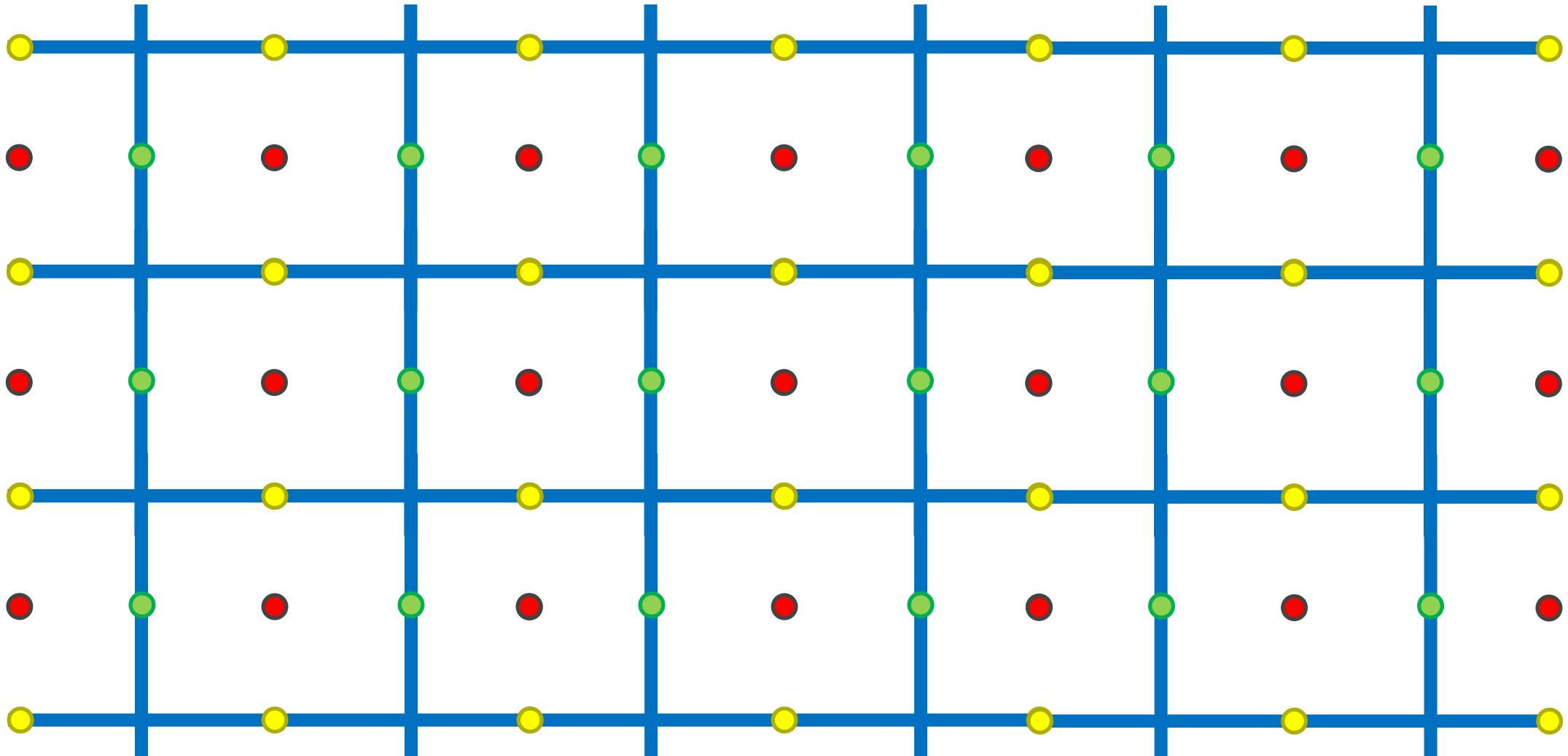
Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection



Assemble: $A_p = d$

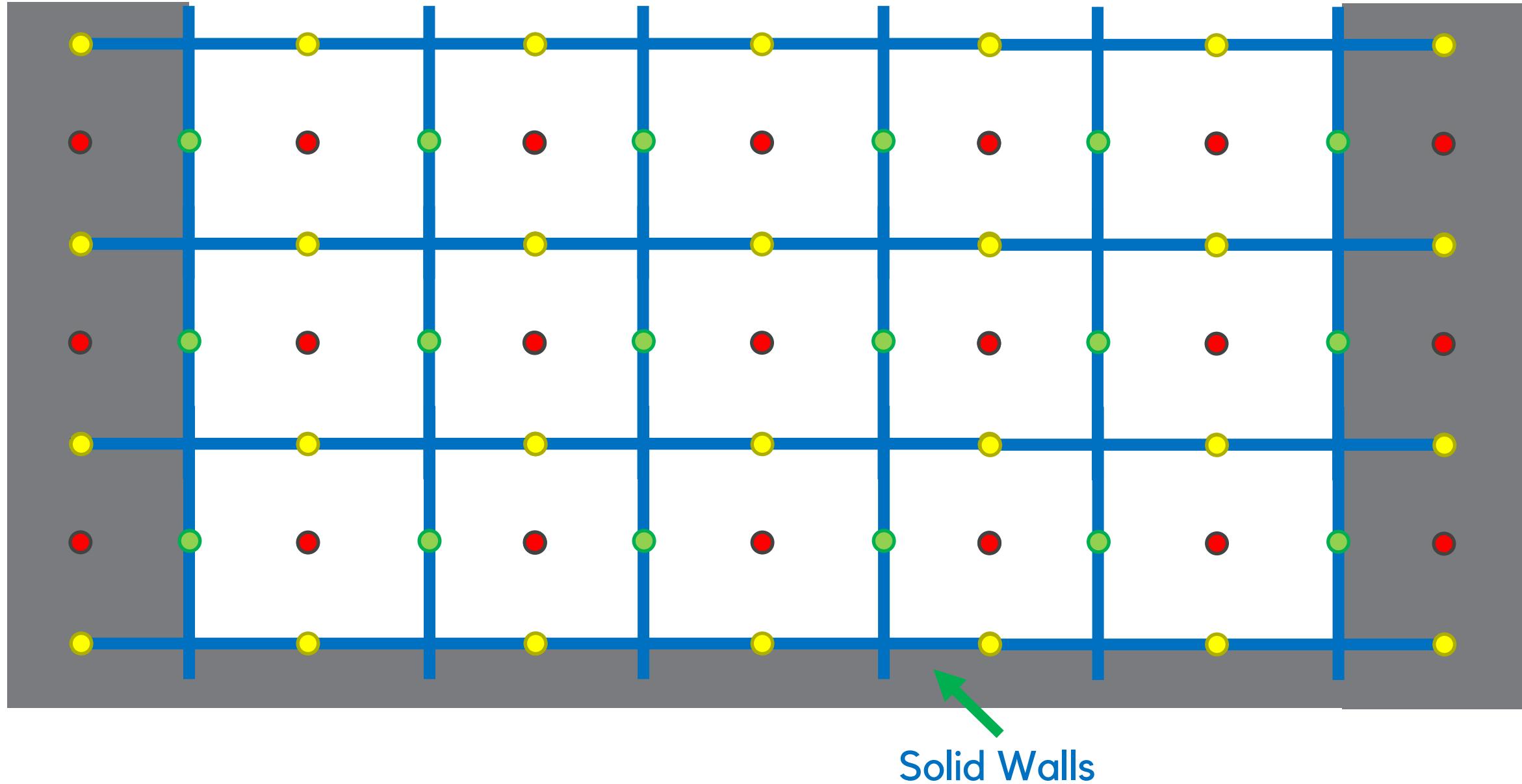
Solve using Conjugate Gradient Method

Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

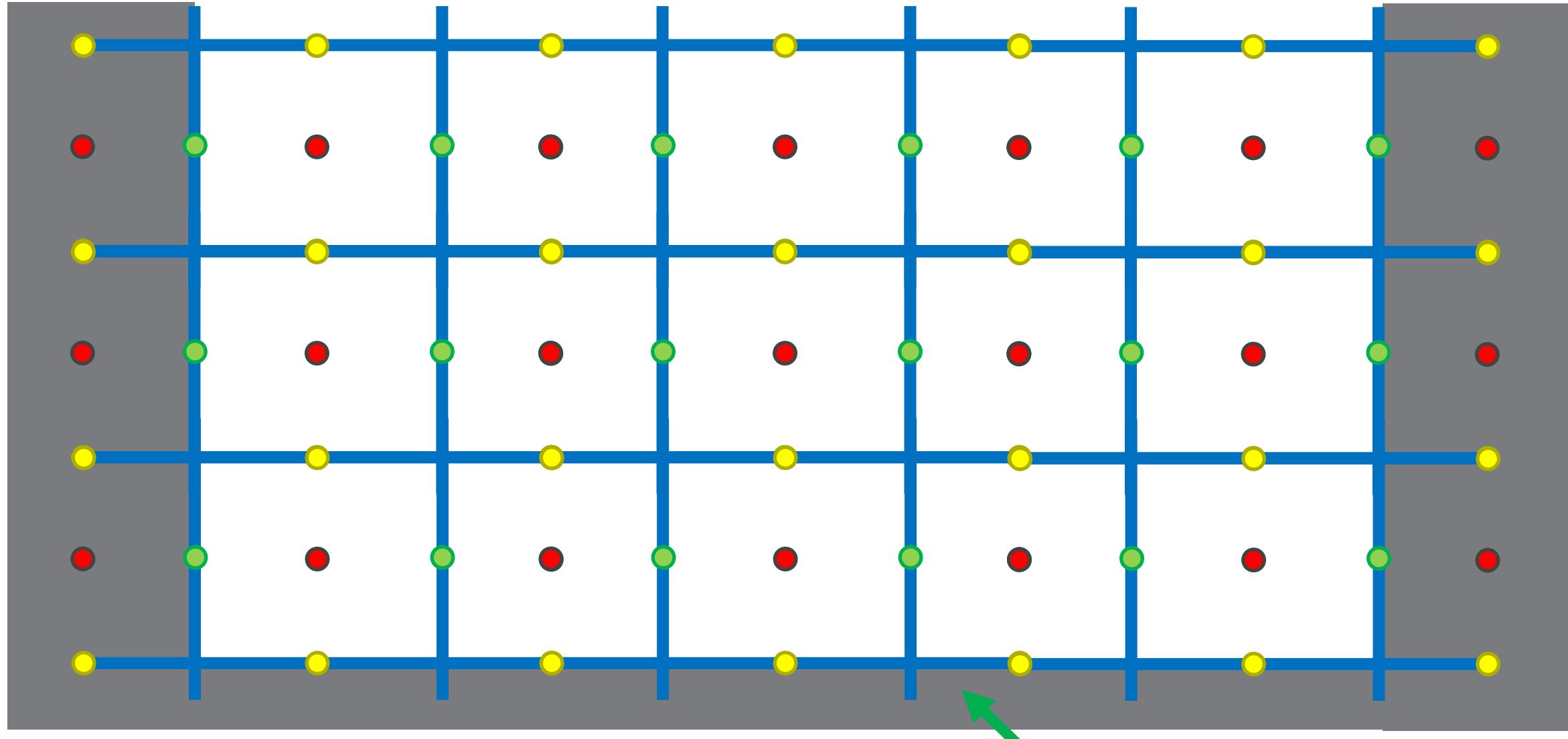
Assemble: $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{d}$

**Solve using Conjugate
Gradient Method**

Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions

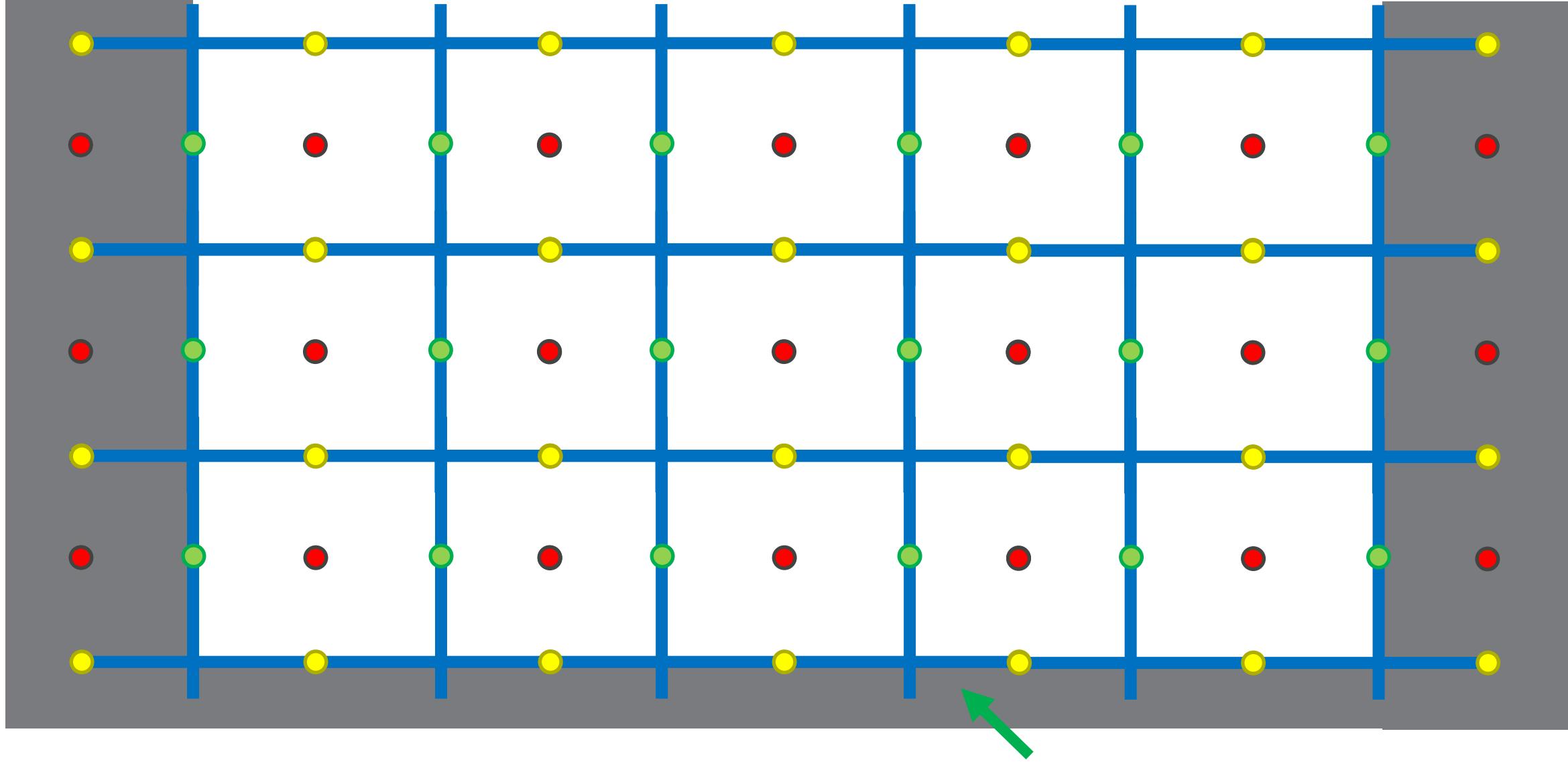


Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions

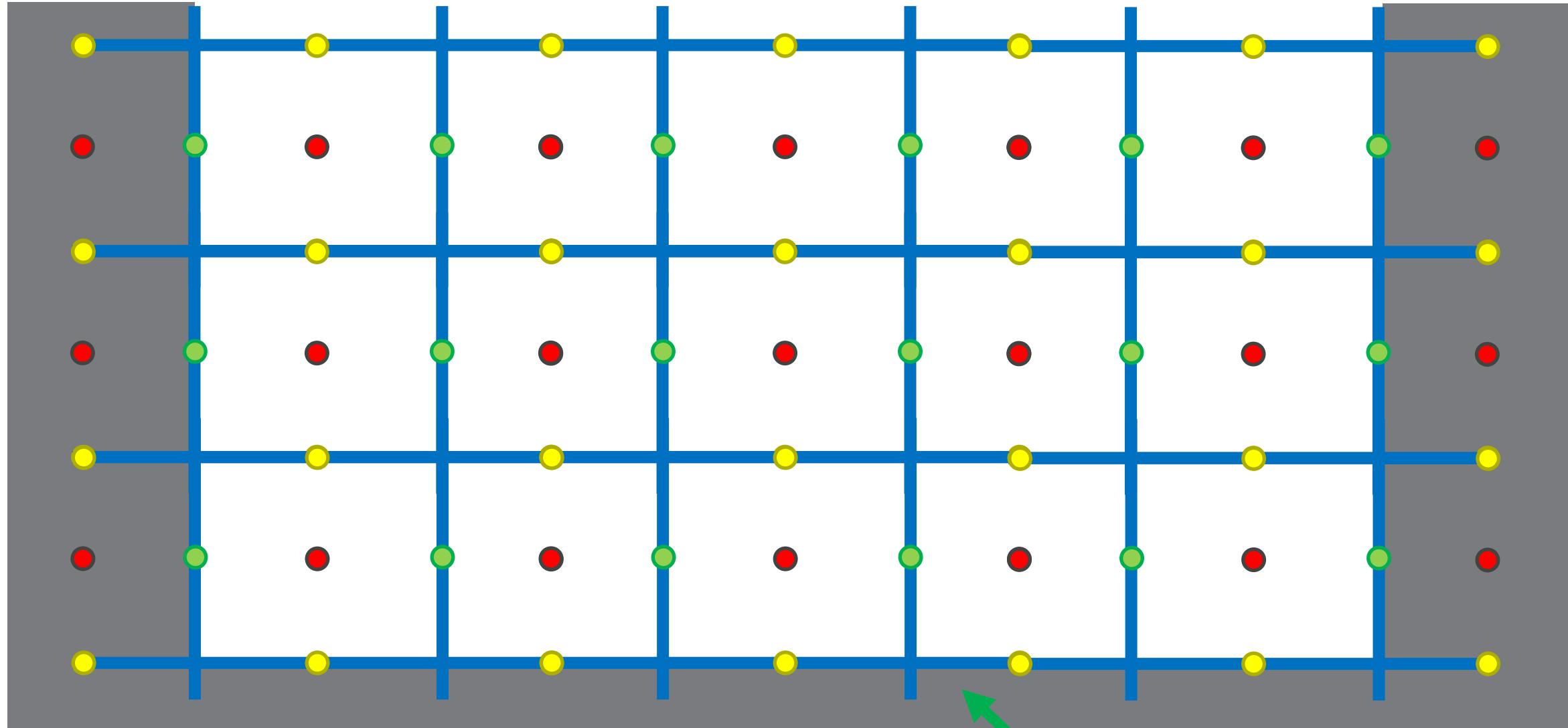


Fluid cannot flow through a solid

Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions

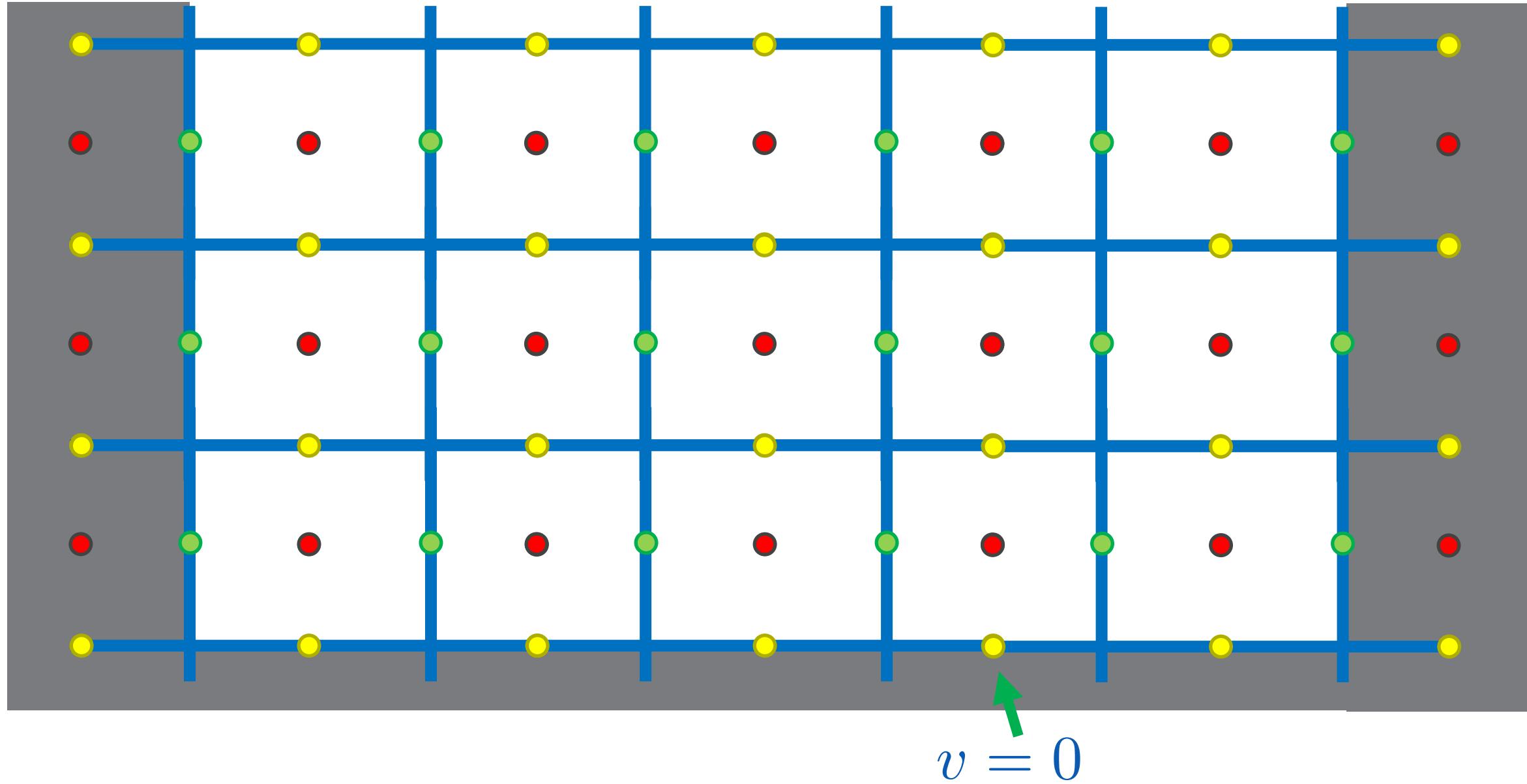


Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions

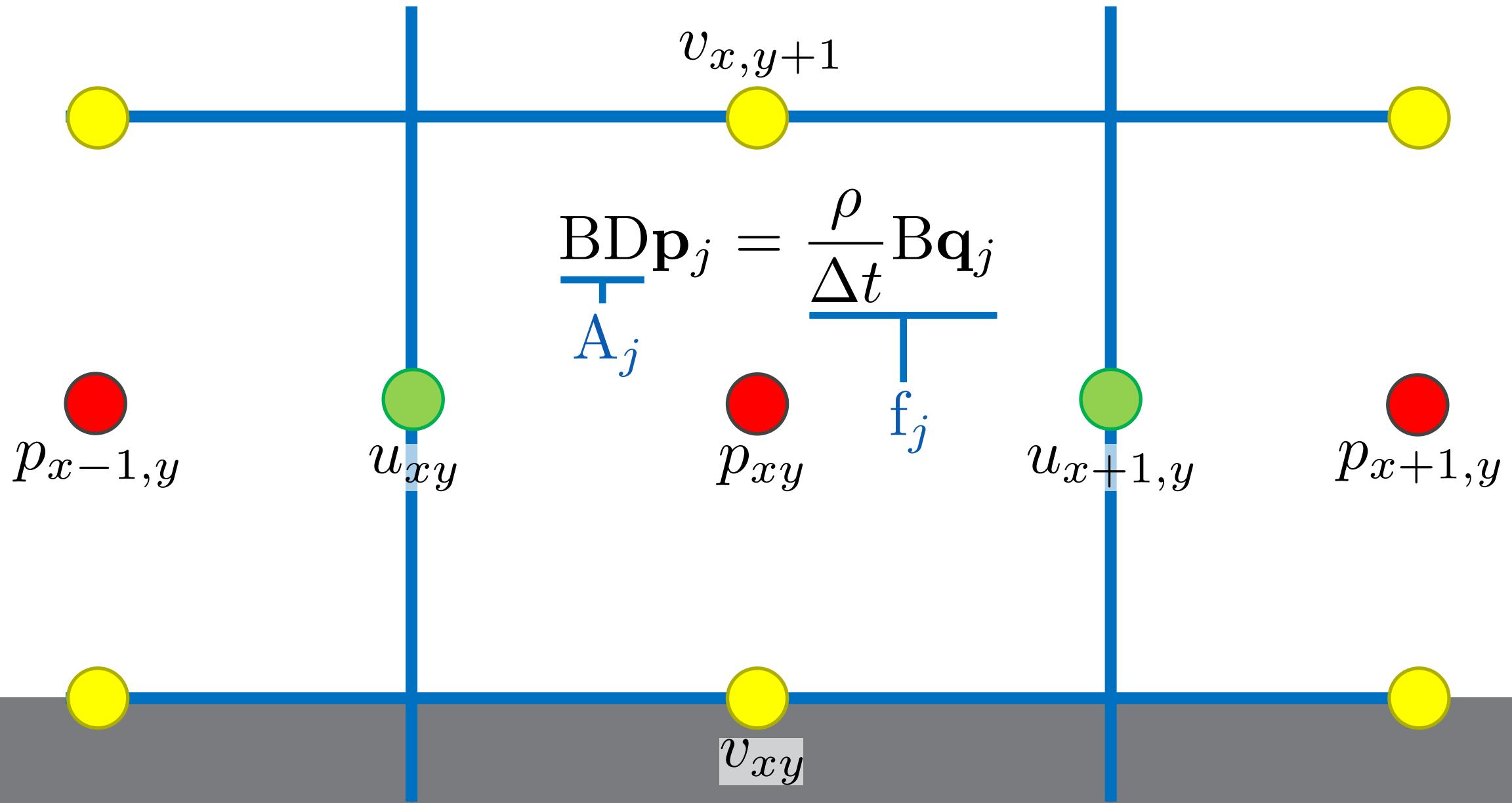


$$v^T n_{solid}$$

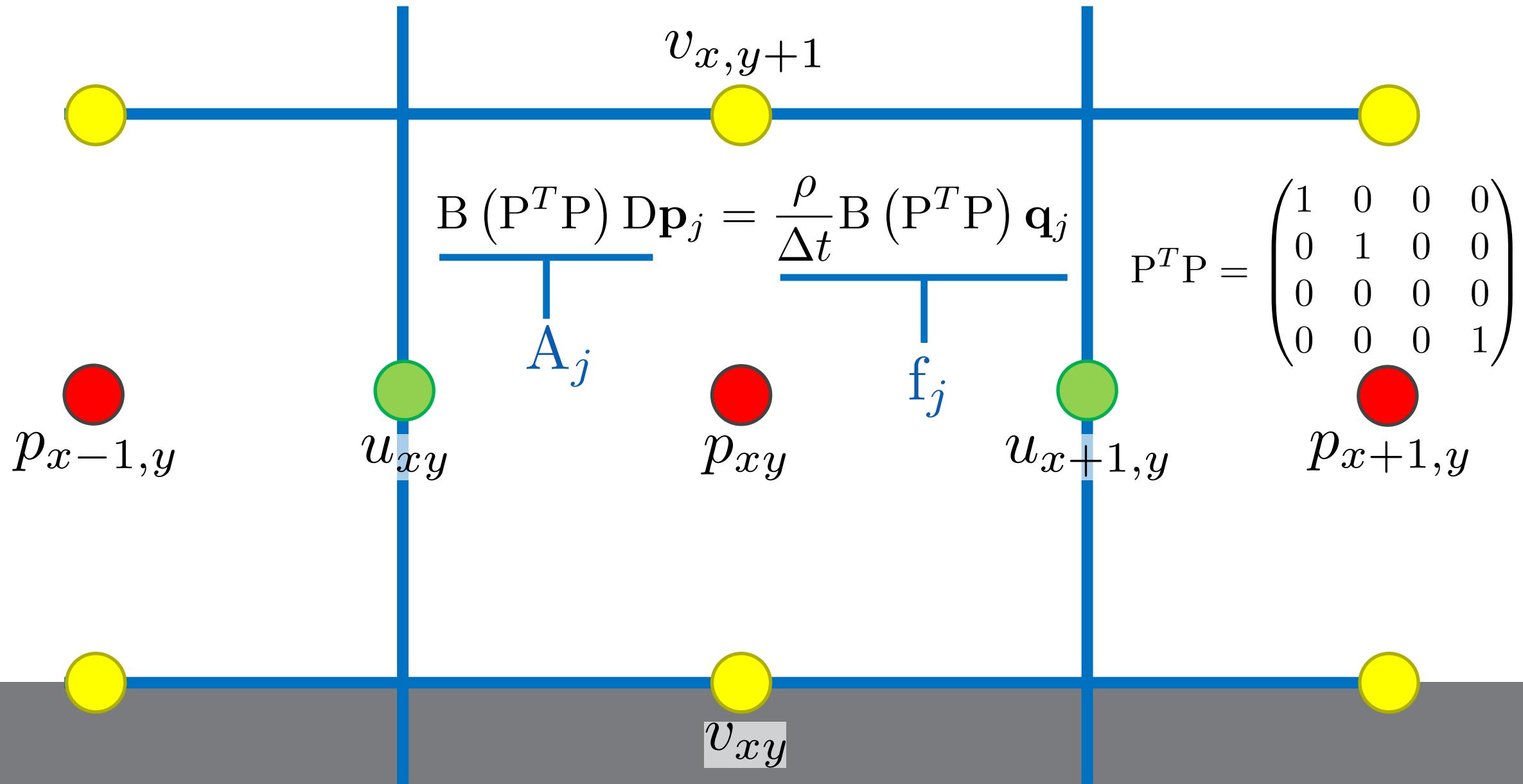
Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions



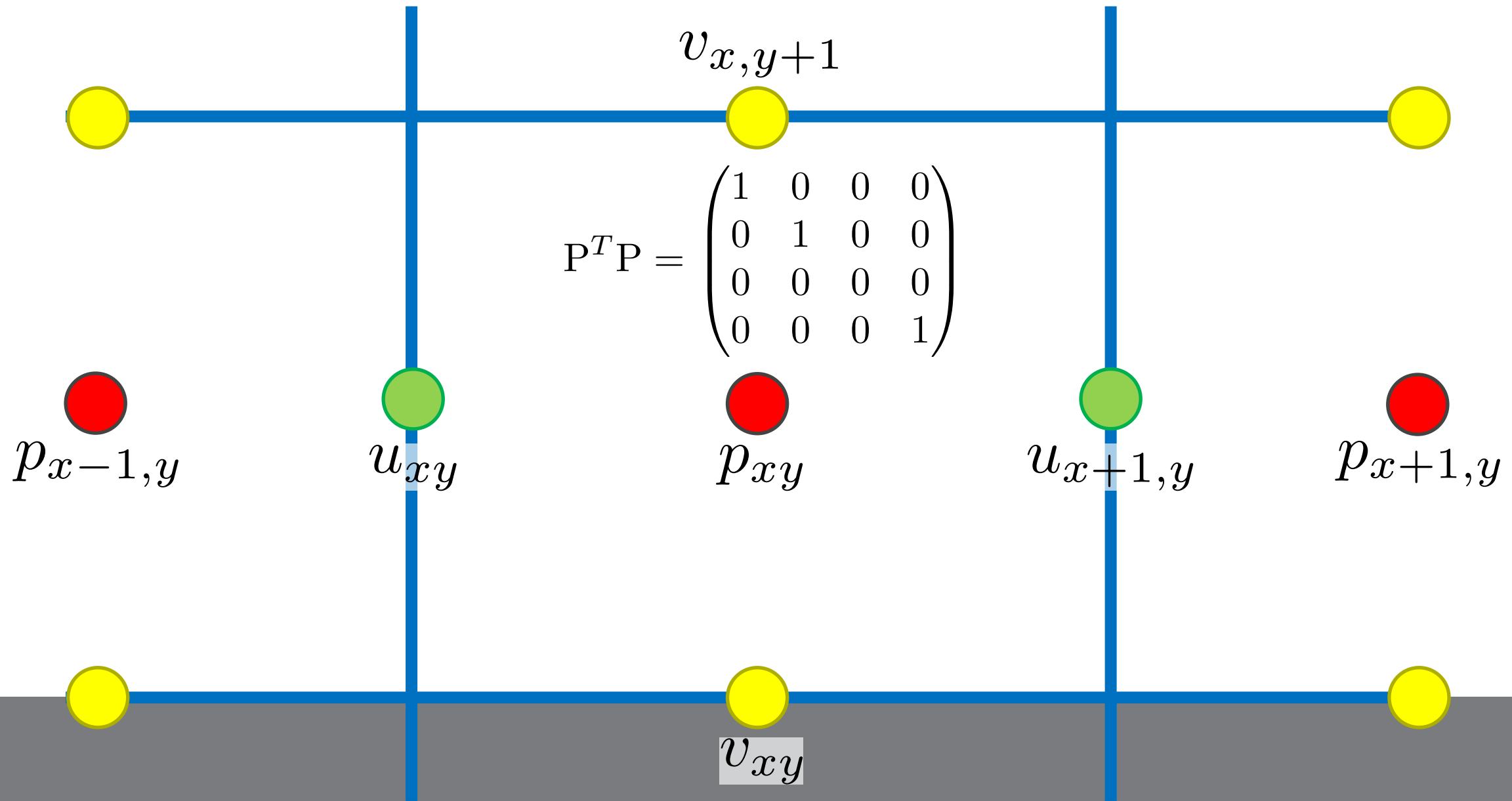
Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions



Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions

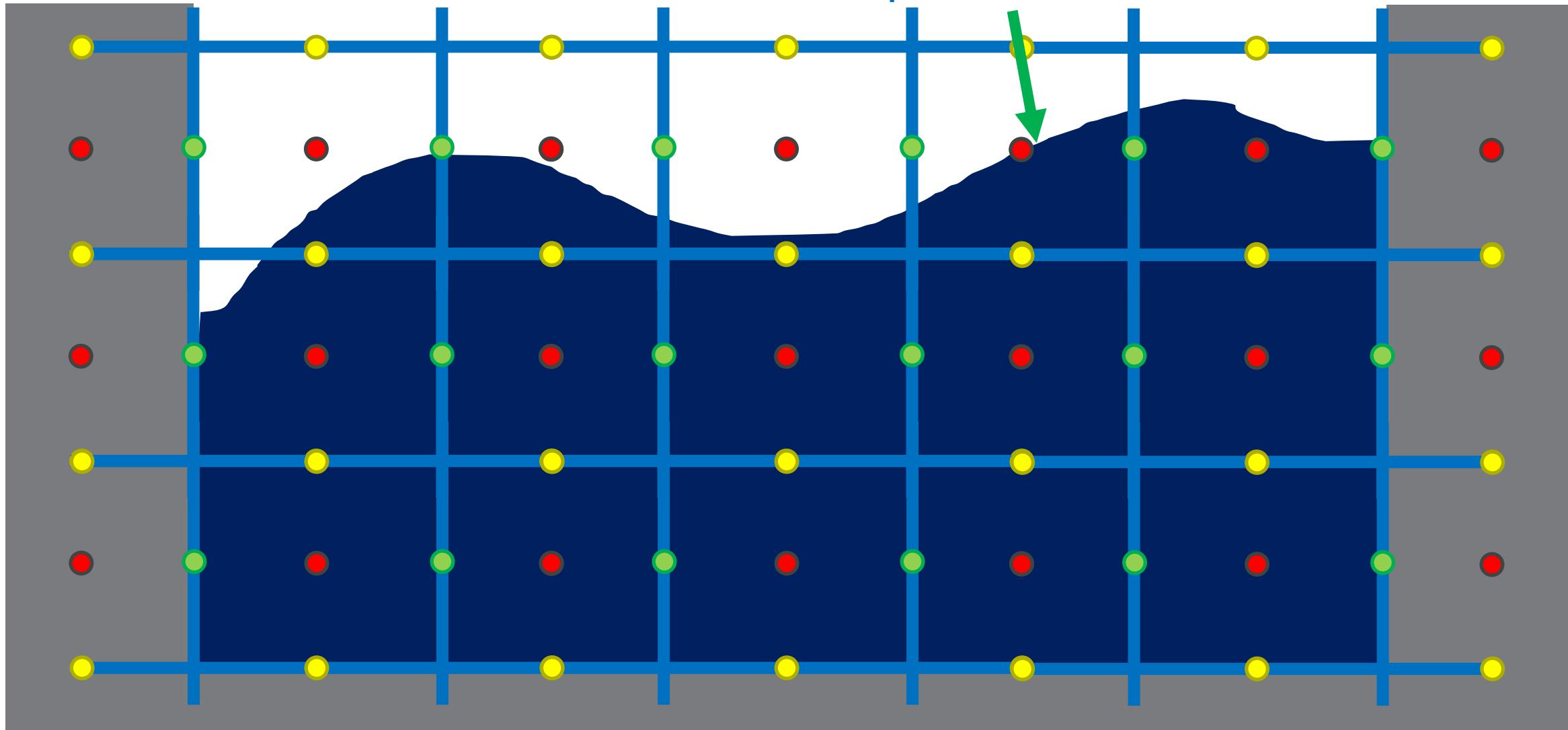


Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions



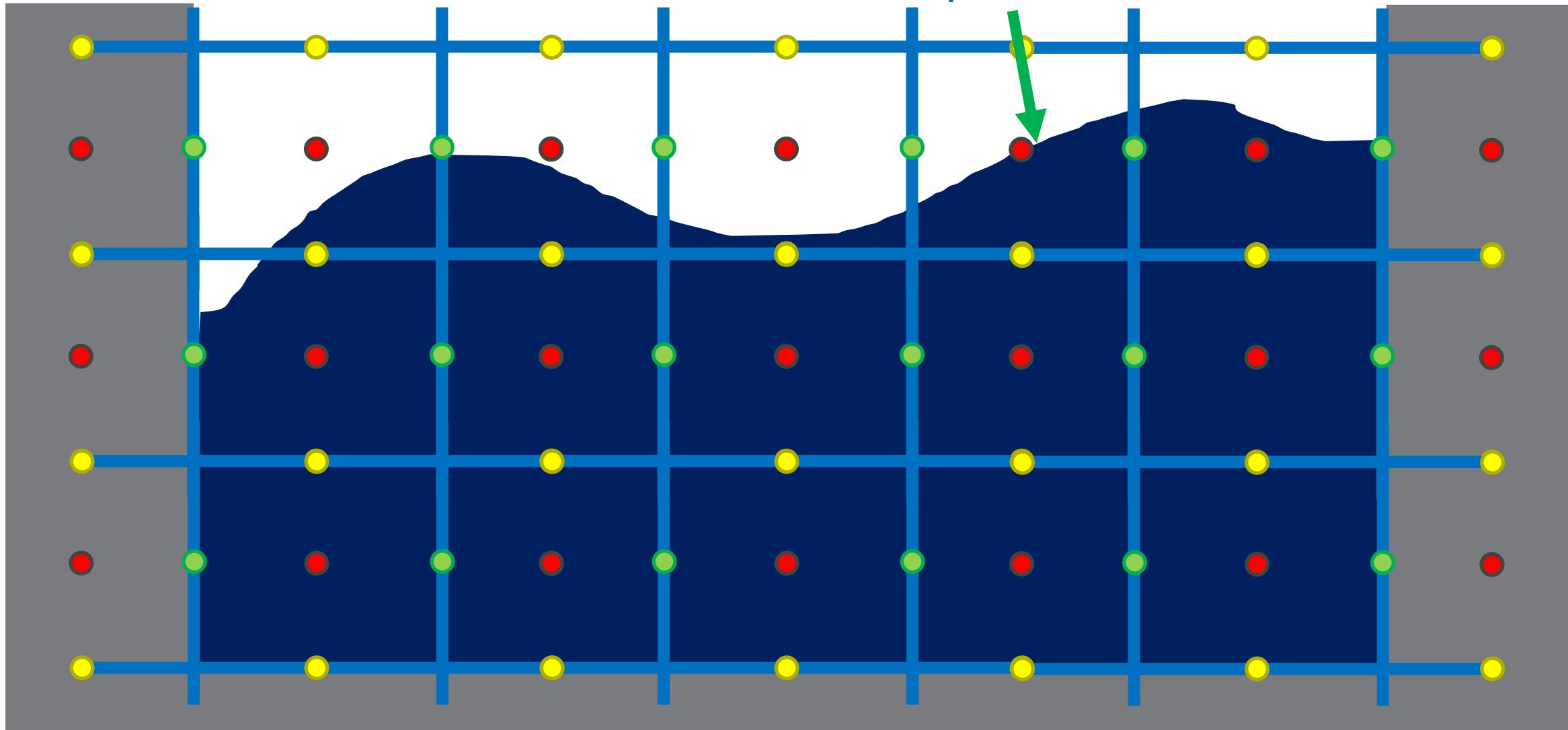
Free Surface Boundary Conditions

Liquid Surface

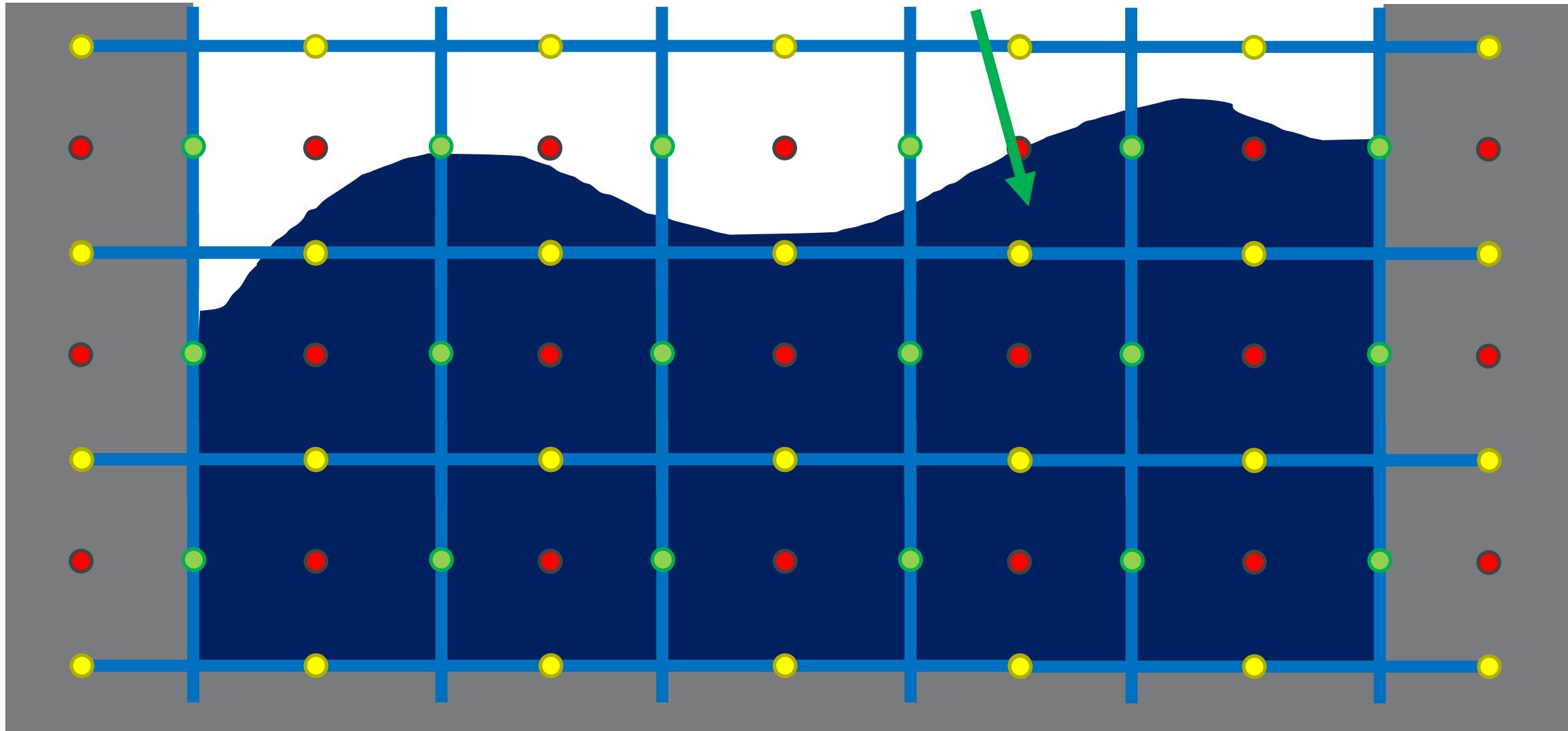


Free Surface Boundary Conditions

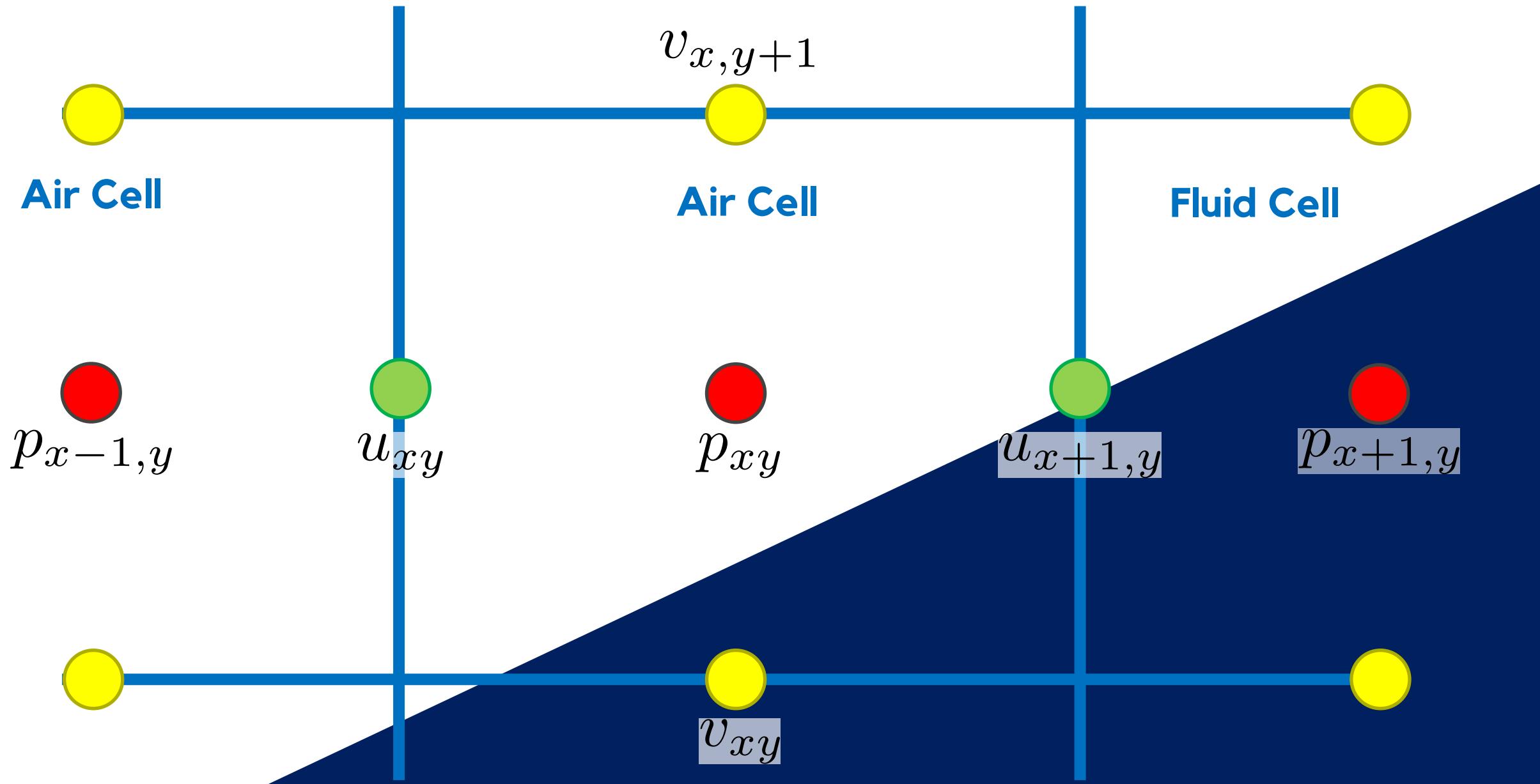
Air exerts no pressure on the fluid



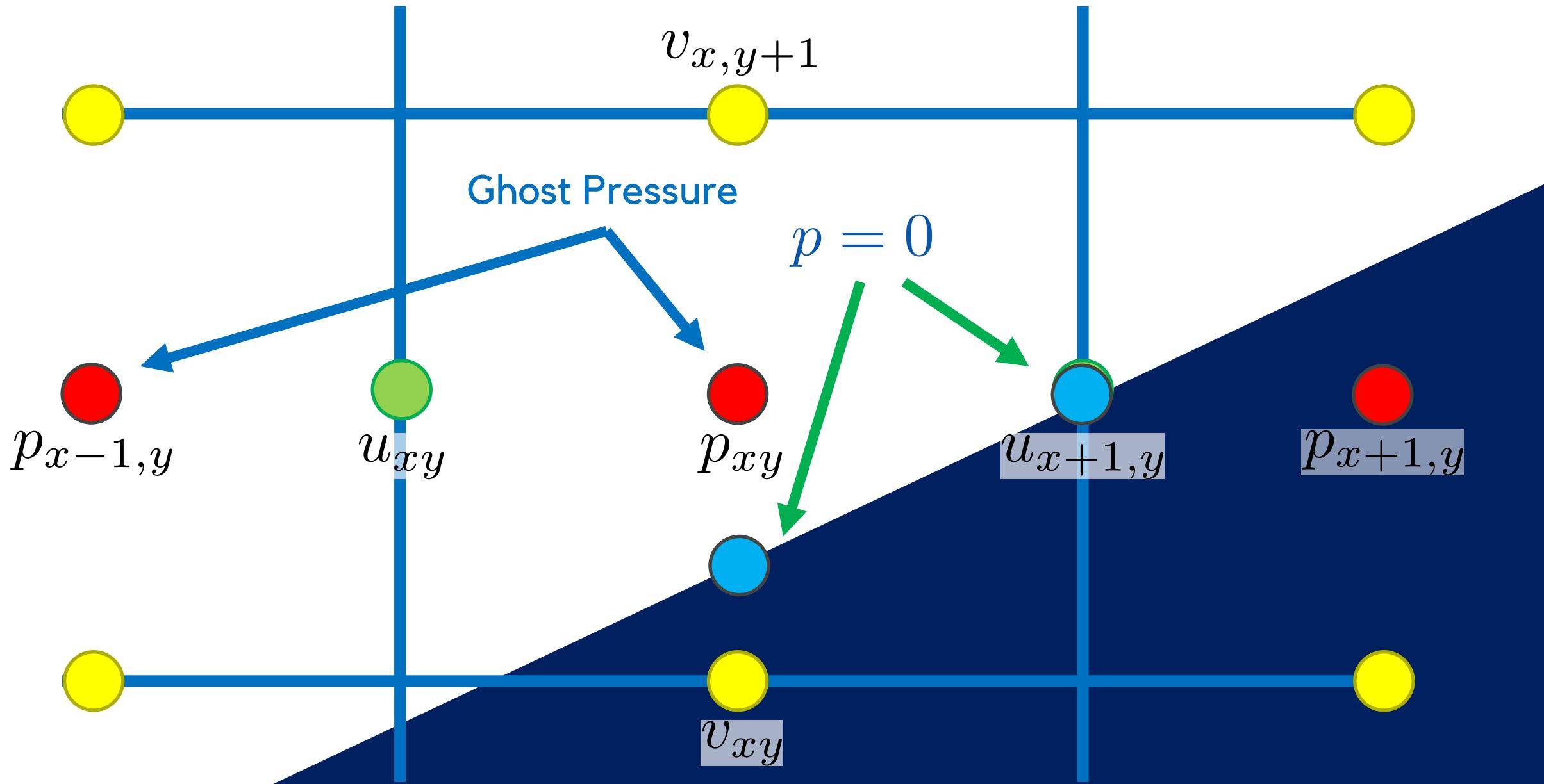
Boundary Condition



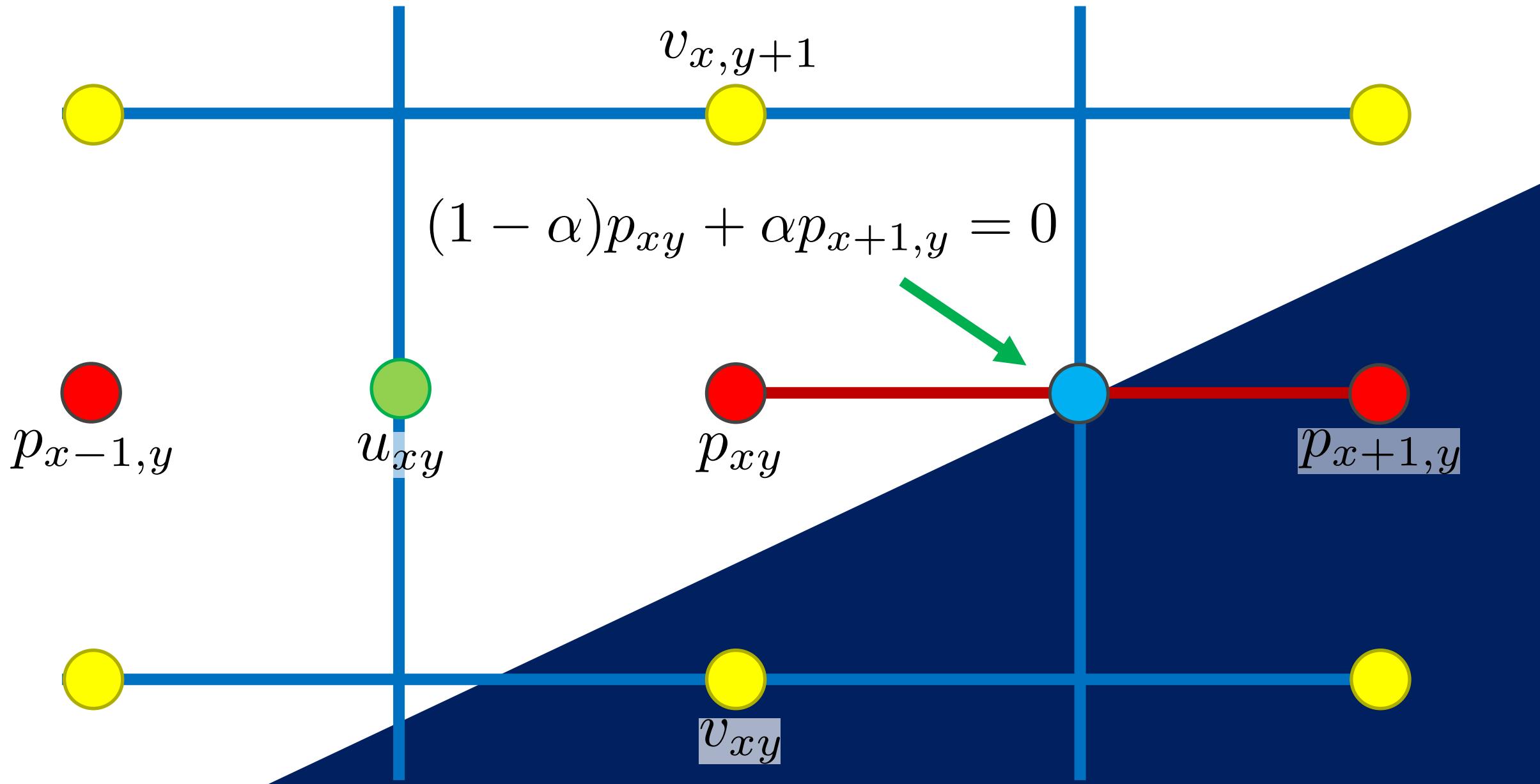
Free Surface Boundary Conditions



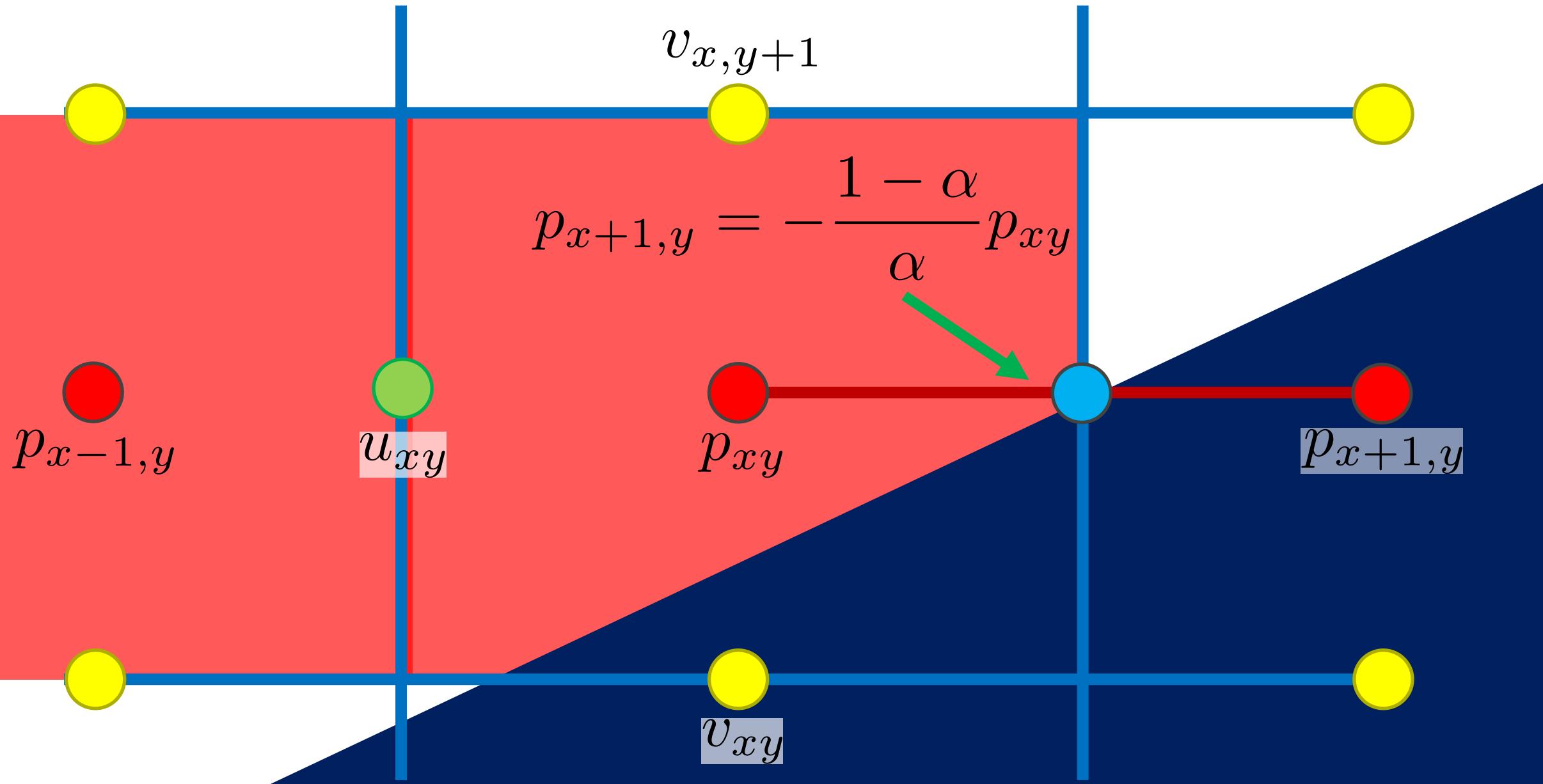
Free Surface Boundary Conditions



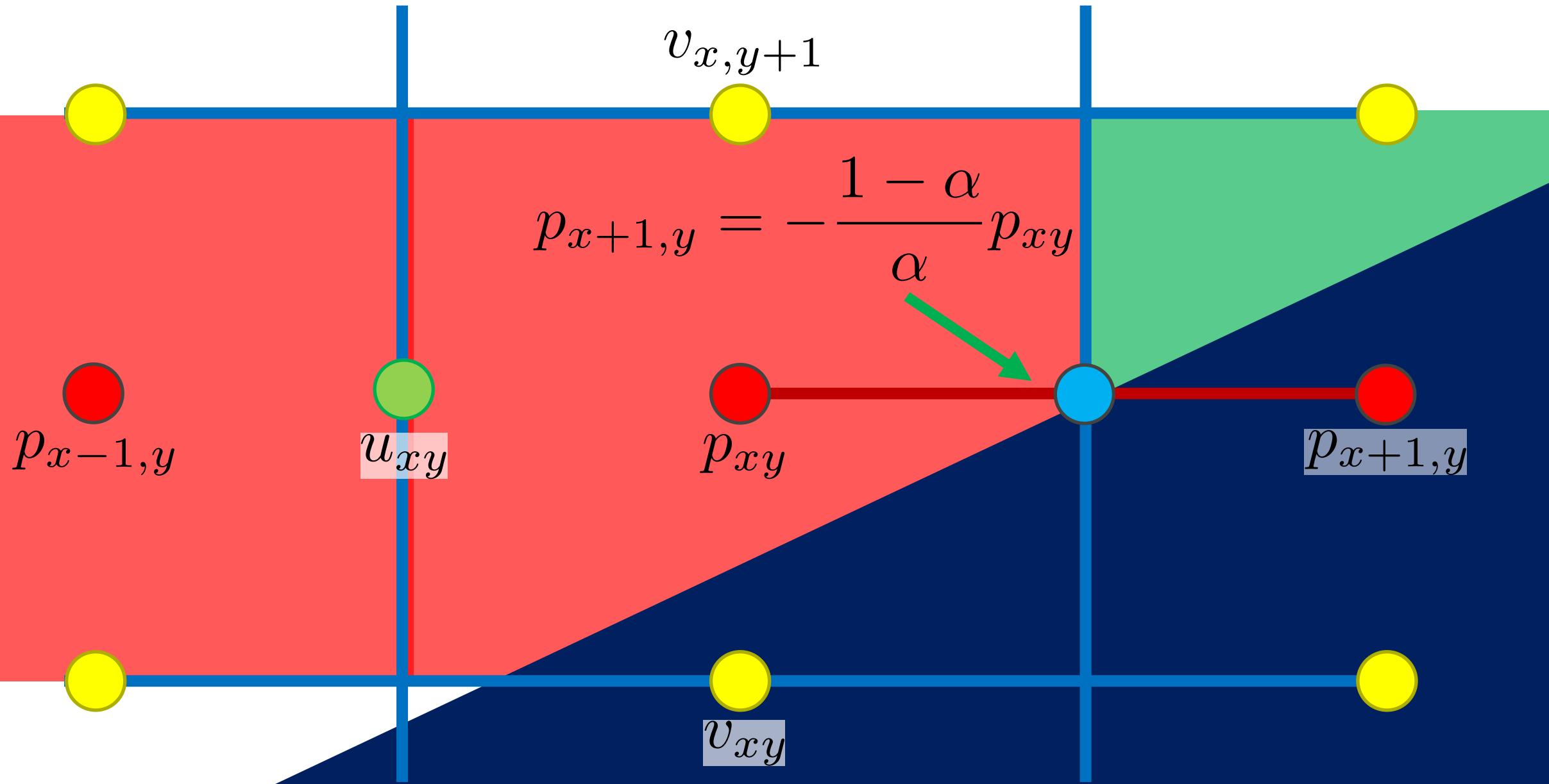
Free Surface Boundary Conditions



Free Surface Boundary Conditions



Free Surface Boundary Conditions

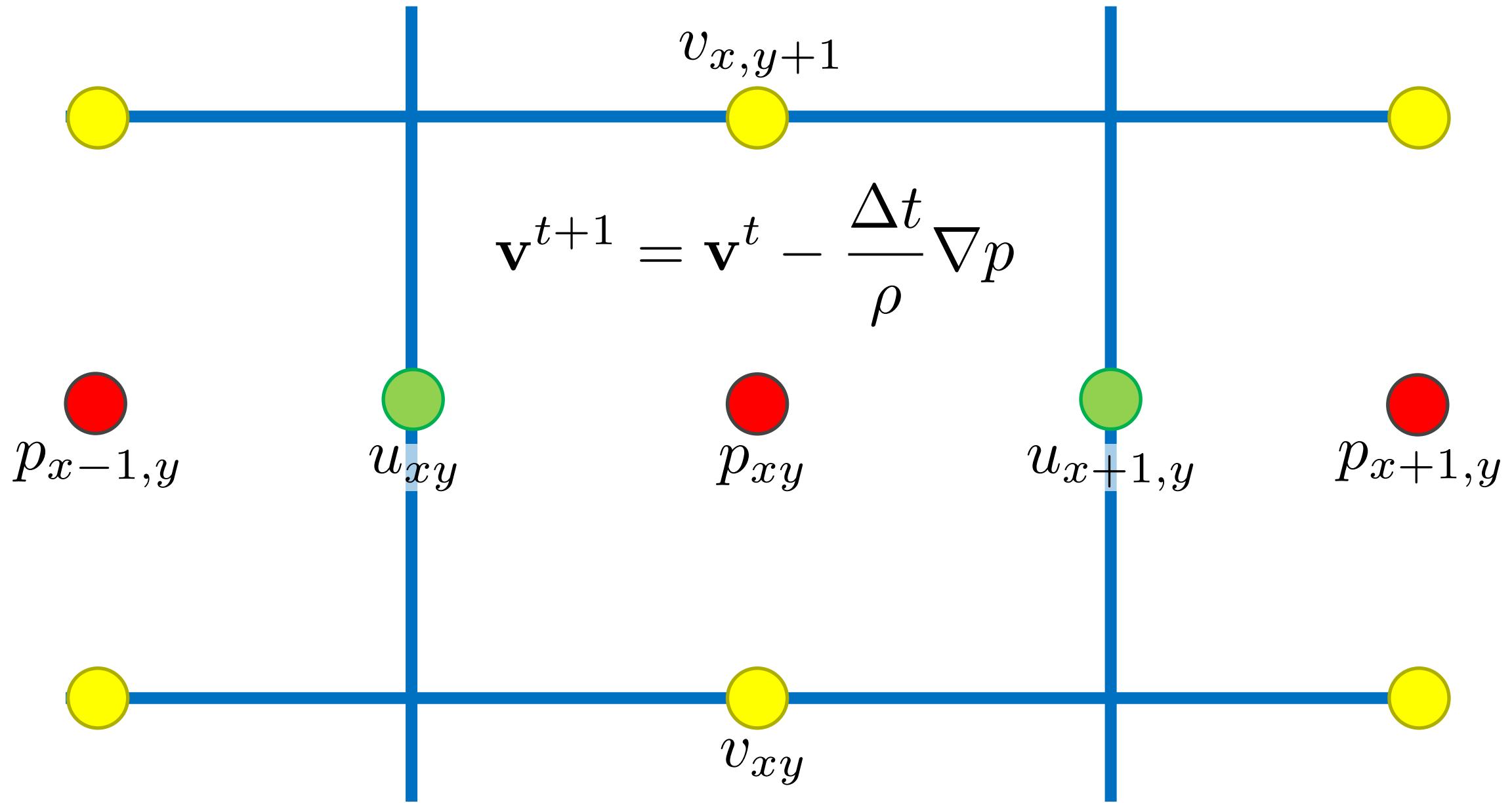


Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

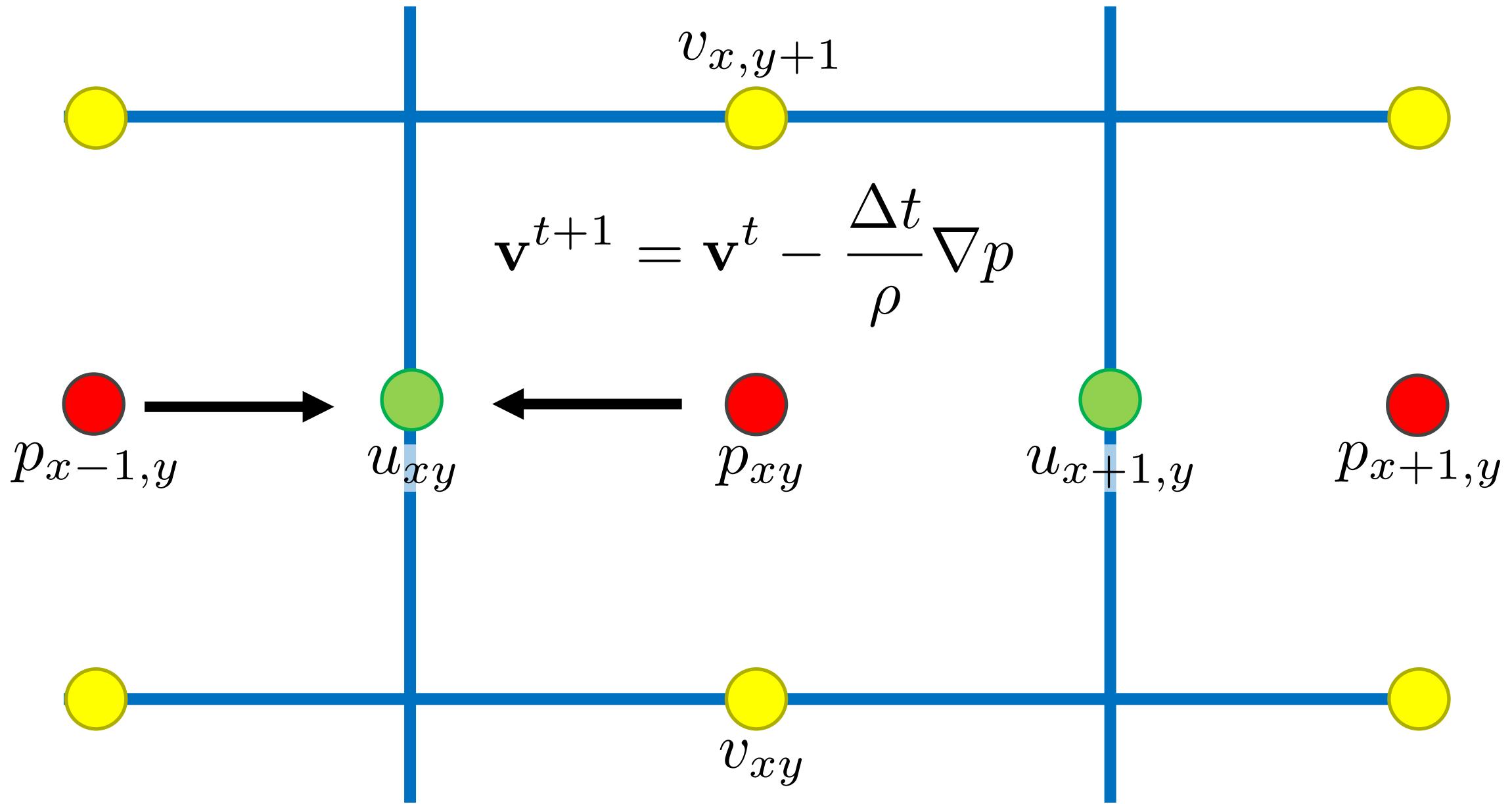
Assemble: $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{d}$

**Solve using Conjugate
Gradient Method**

Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions



Fluid Simulation – Solid Boundary Conditions



Fluid Simulation – Pressure Projection

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Fluid Simulation

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Advection}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = \rho \mathbf{g} \quad \text{External Forces}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\nabla p \text{ subject to } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{Pressure Projection}$$

Fluid Simulation Algorithm

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

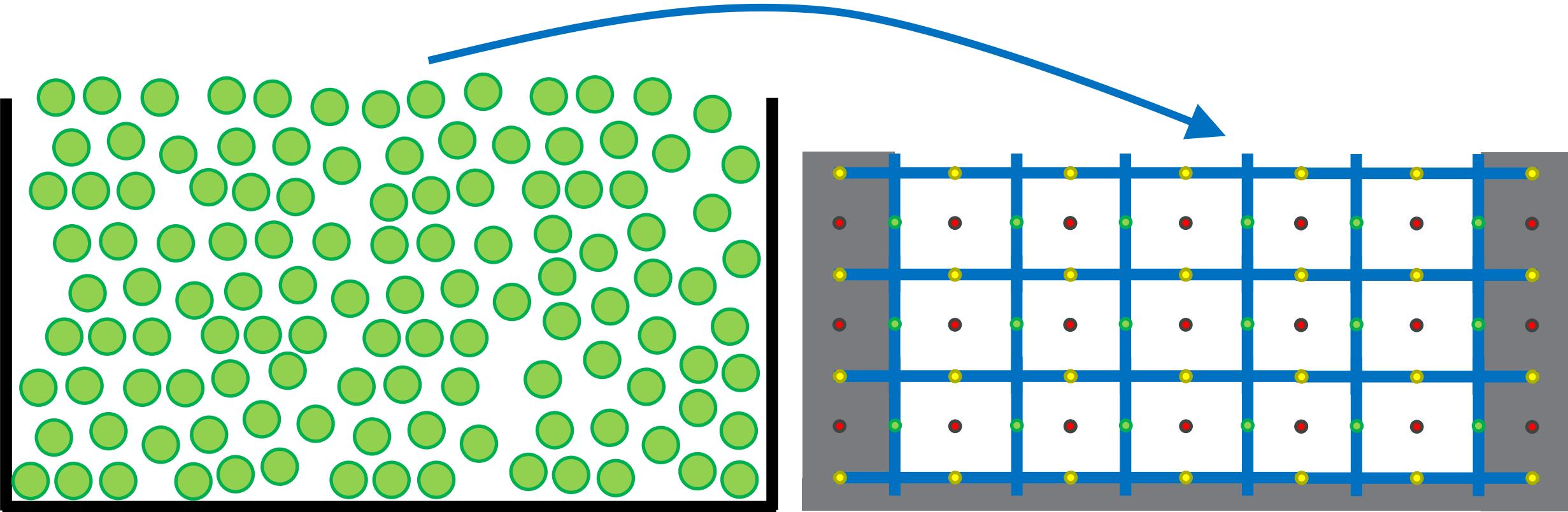
$\mathbf{v}^A = \text{Move particles using } \mathbf{v}^t$ Advection

$\mathbf{v}^B = \mathbf{v}^A + \Delta t \mathbf{g}$ External Forces

Solve $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{d}$ Pressure Projection

$\mathbf{v}^{t+1} = \mathbf{v}^t - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla p$

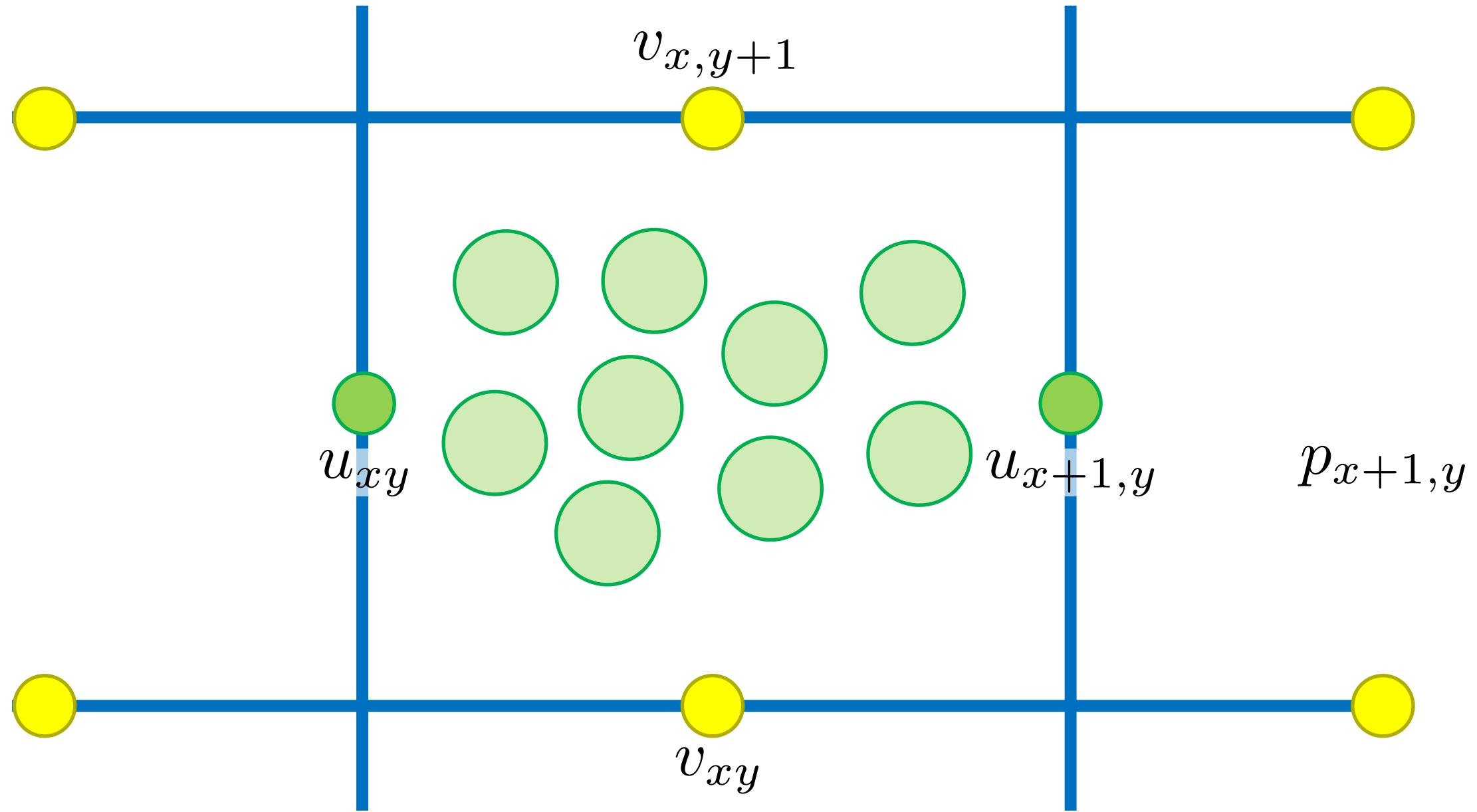
From Particles to the Grid



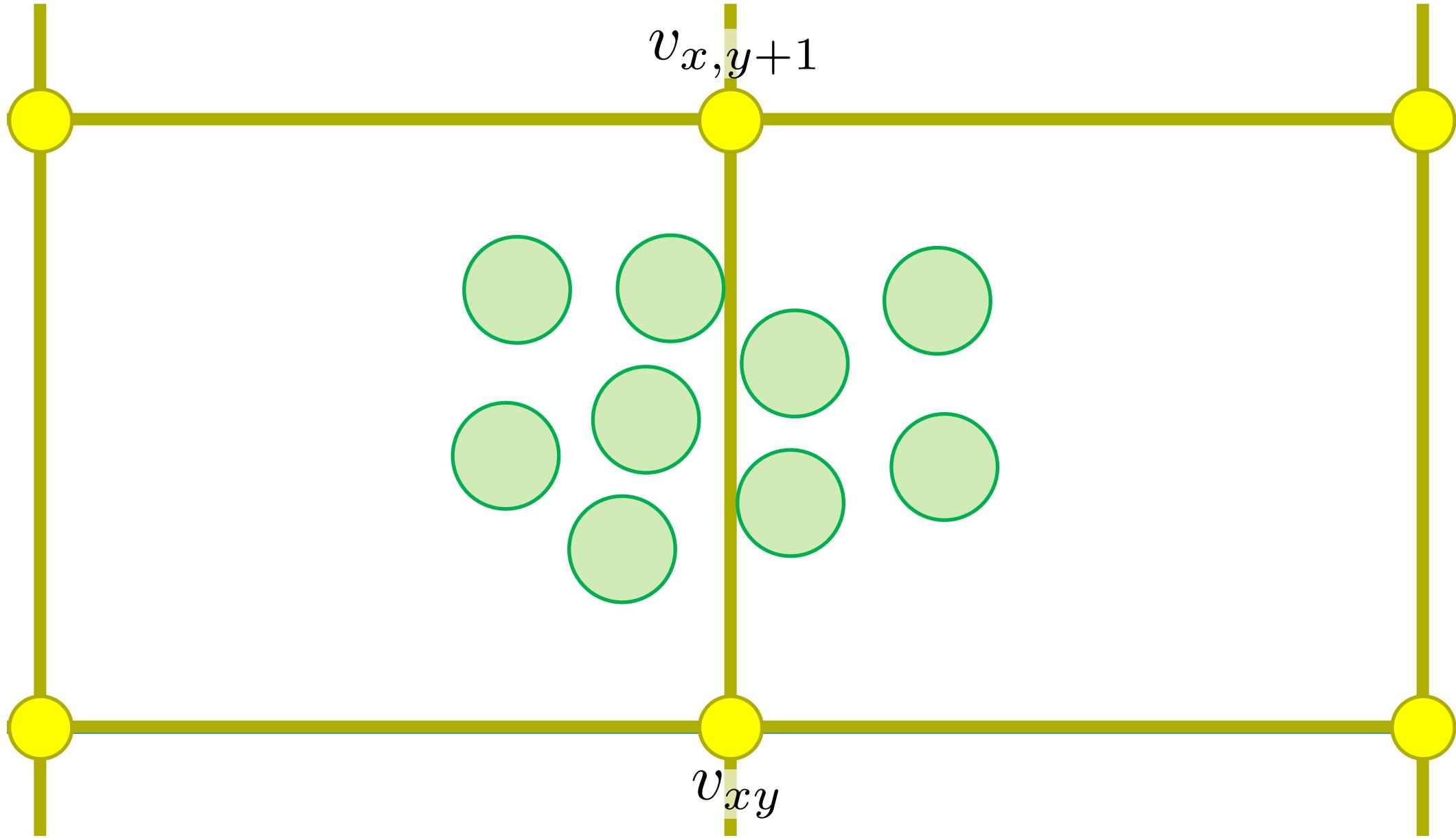
Velocities stored on particles

Pressure projection on grid

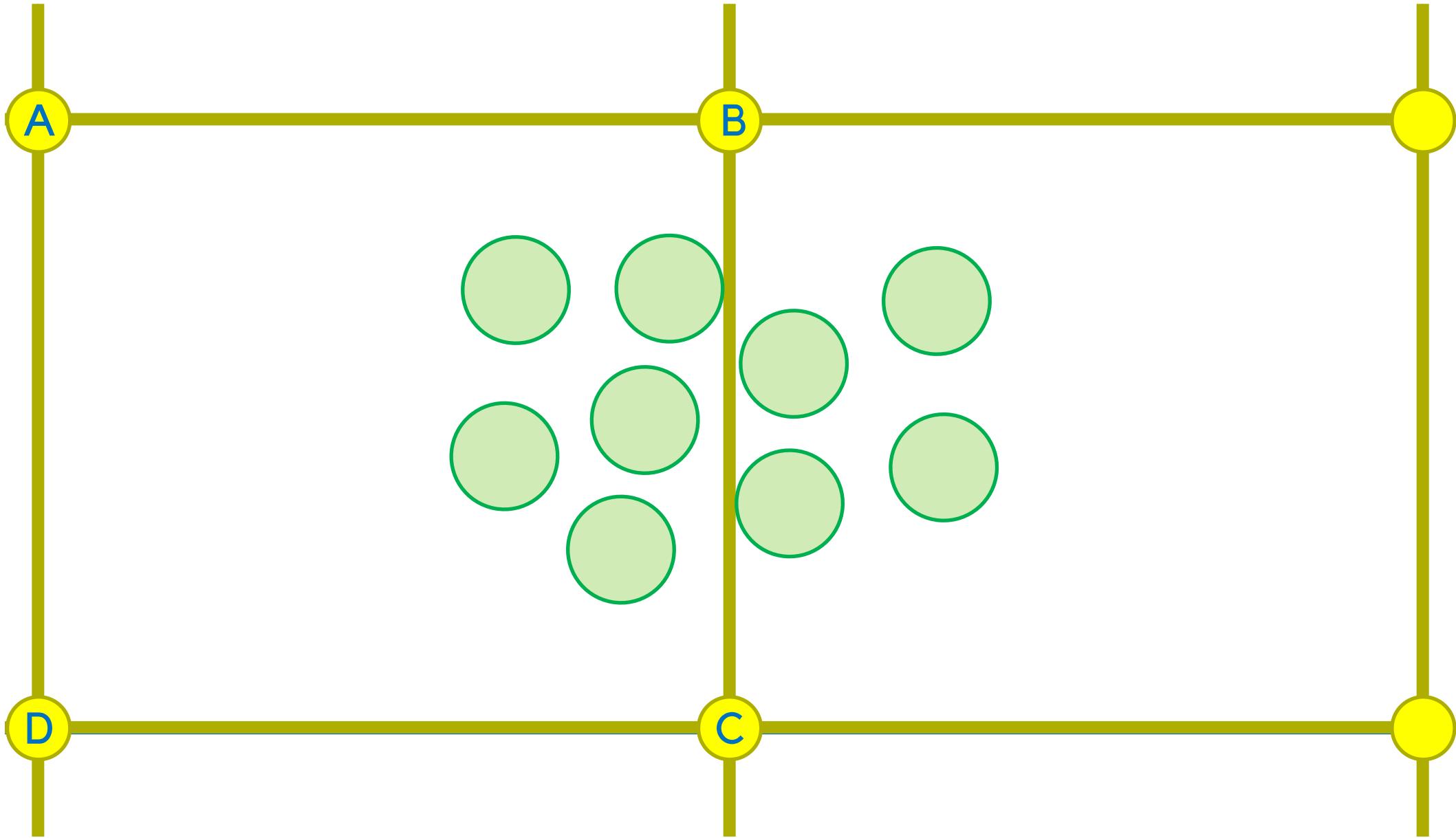
From Particles to the Grid



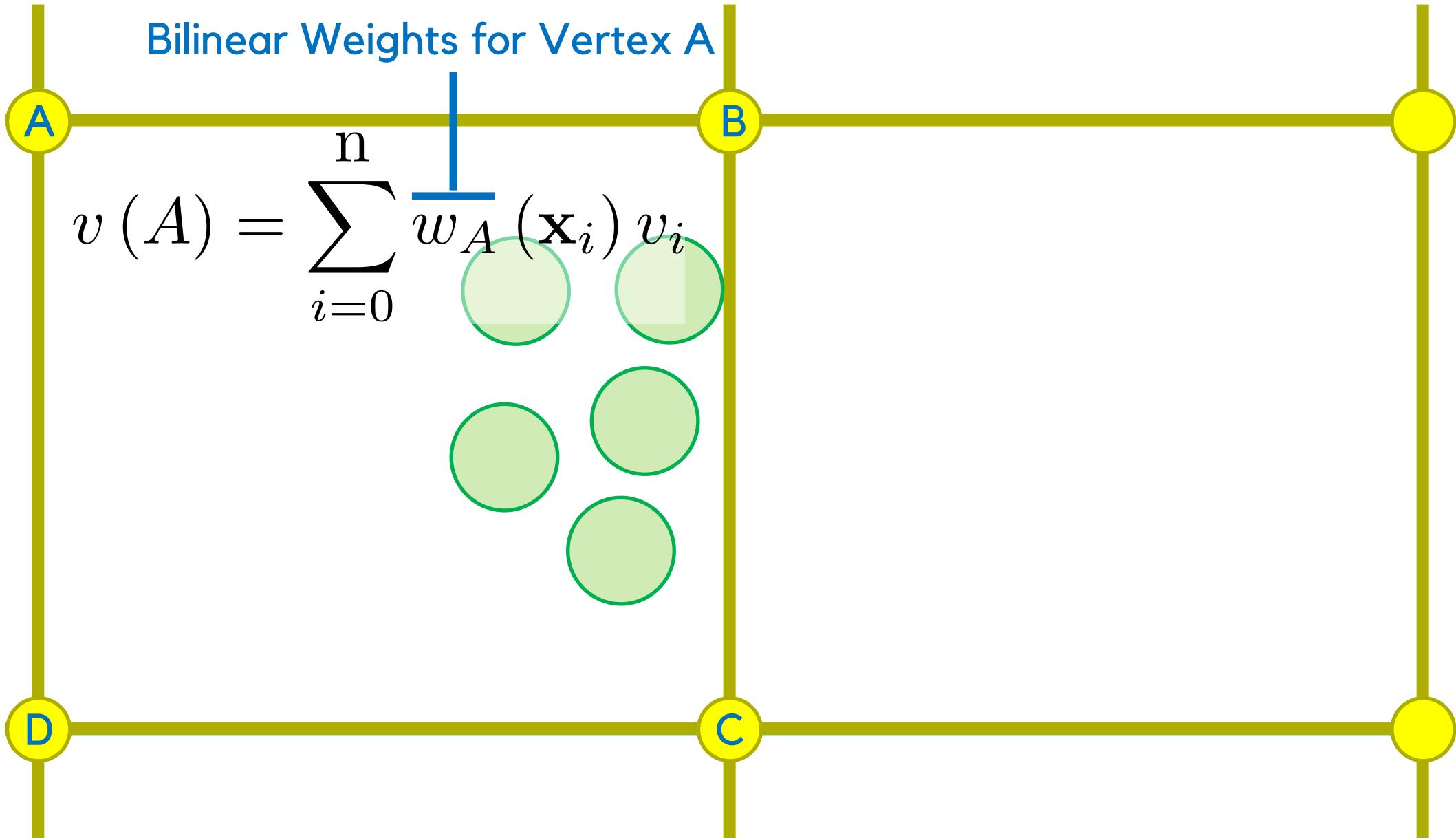
From Particles to the Grid



From Particles to the Grid



From Particles to the Grid



Fluid Simulation Algorithm

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$\mathbf{v}^A = \text{Move particles using } \mathbf{v}^t$ Advection

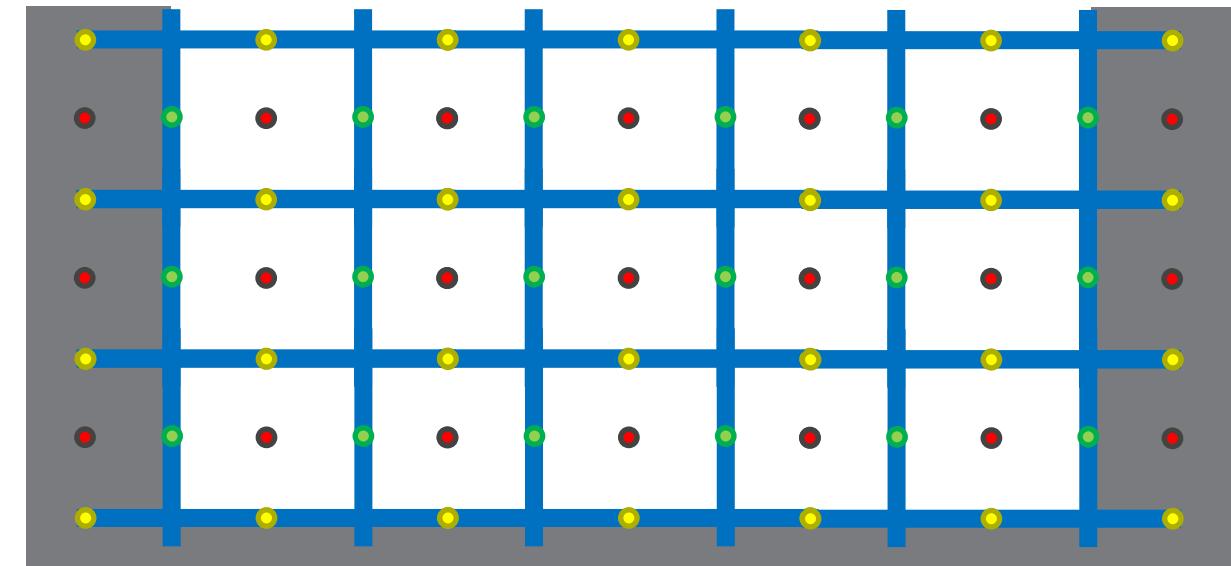
$\mathbf{v}^B = \mathbf{v}^A + \Delta t \mathbf{g}$ External Forces

Transfer \mathbf{v}^B to the grid

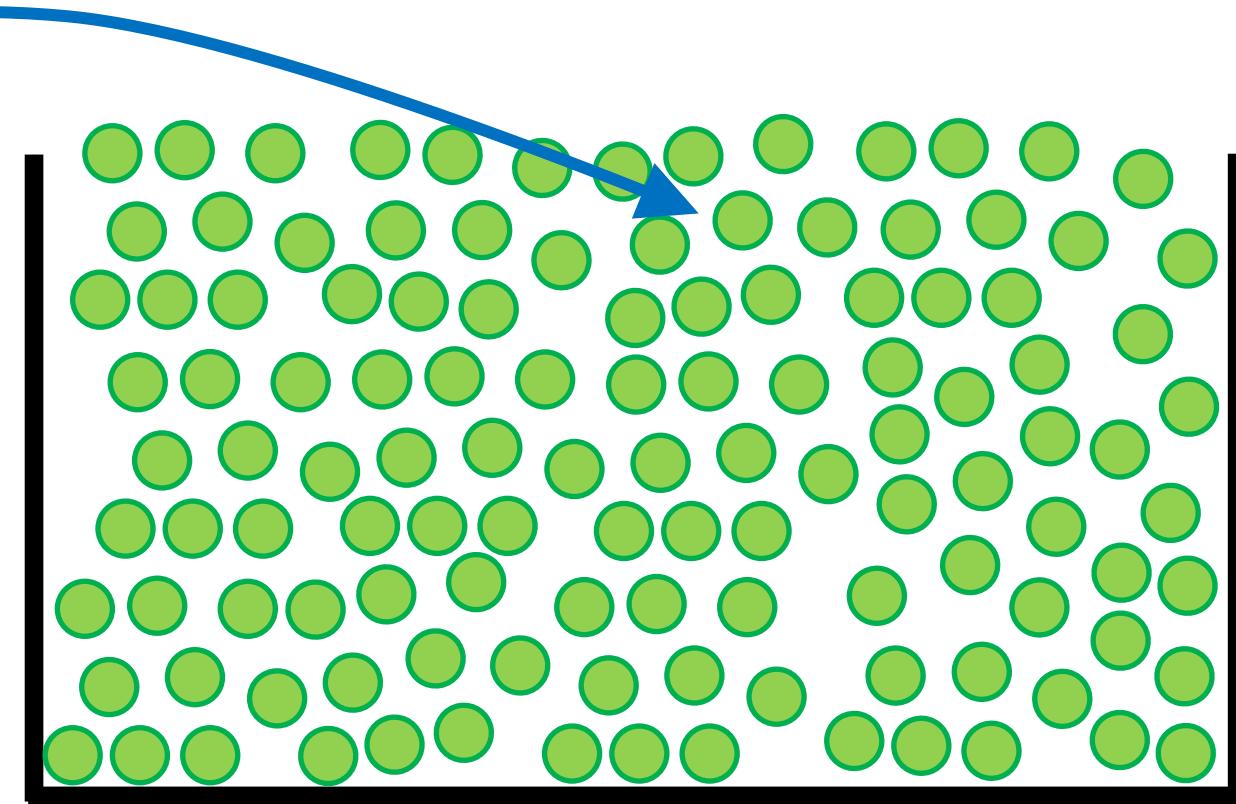
Solve $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{d}$ Pressure Projection

$\mathbf{v}^{t+1} = \mathbf{v}^t - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla p$

From Grid to the Particles

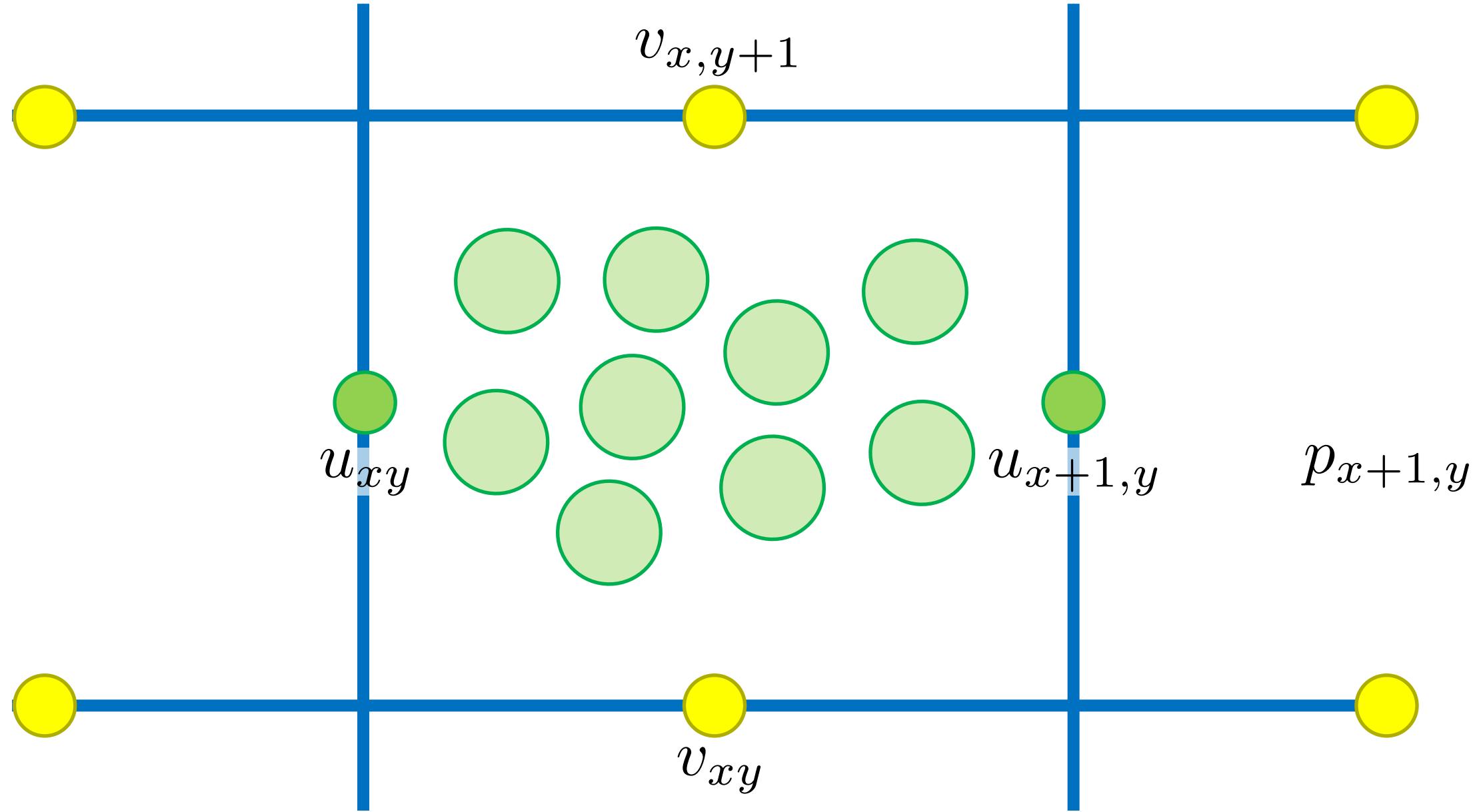


Updated Velocities on Grid

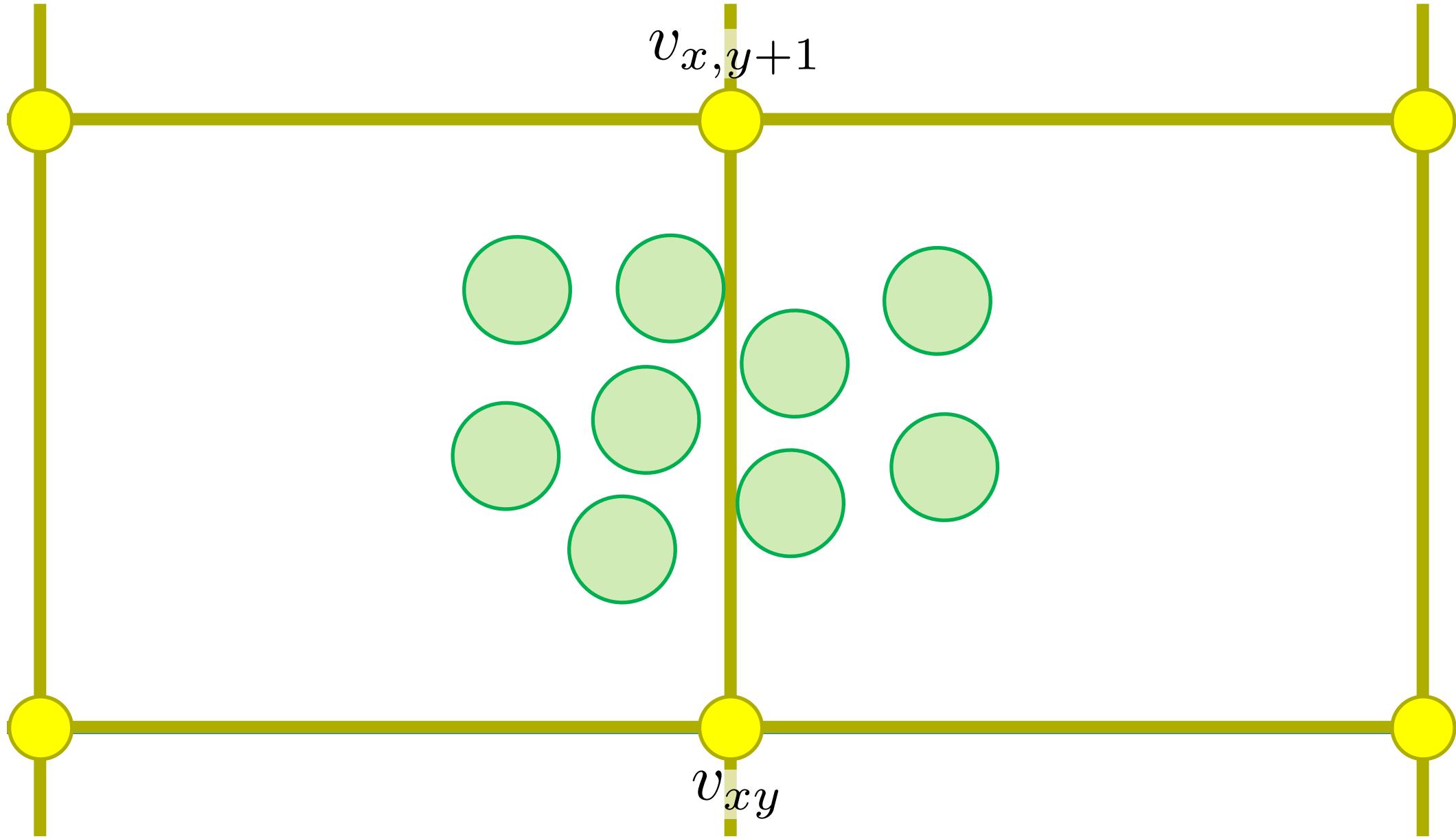


Old Velocities on Particles

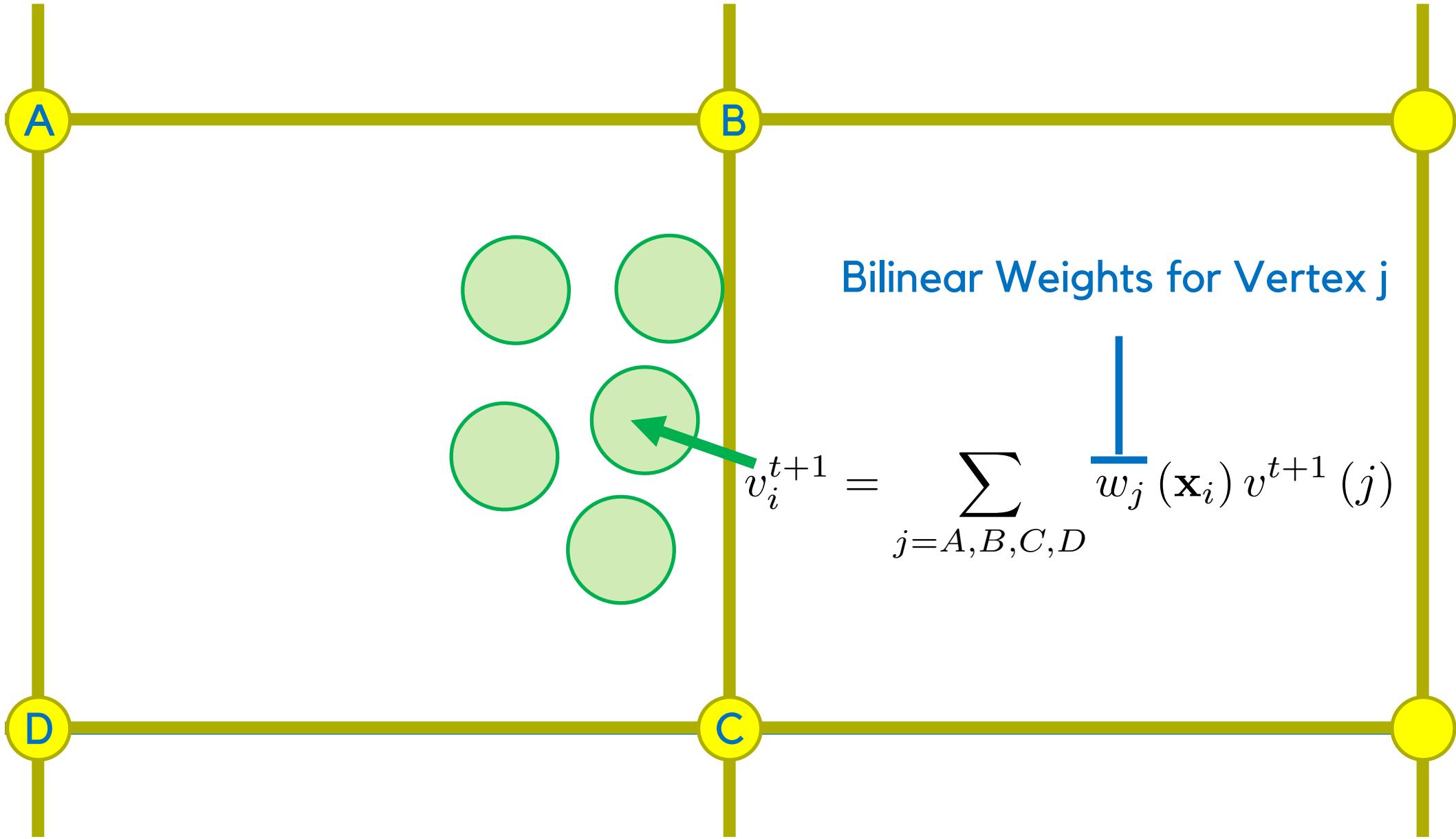
Particle-in-Cell (PIC) Transfer



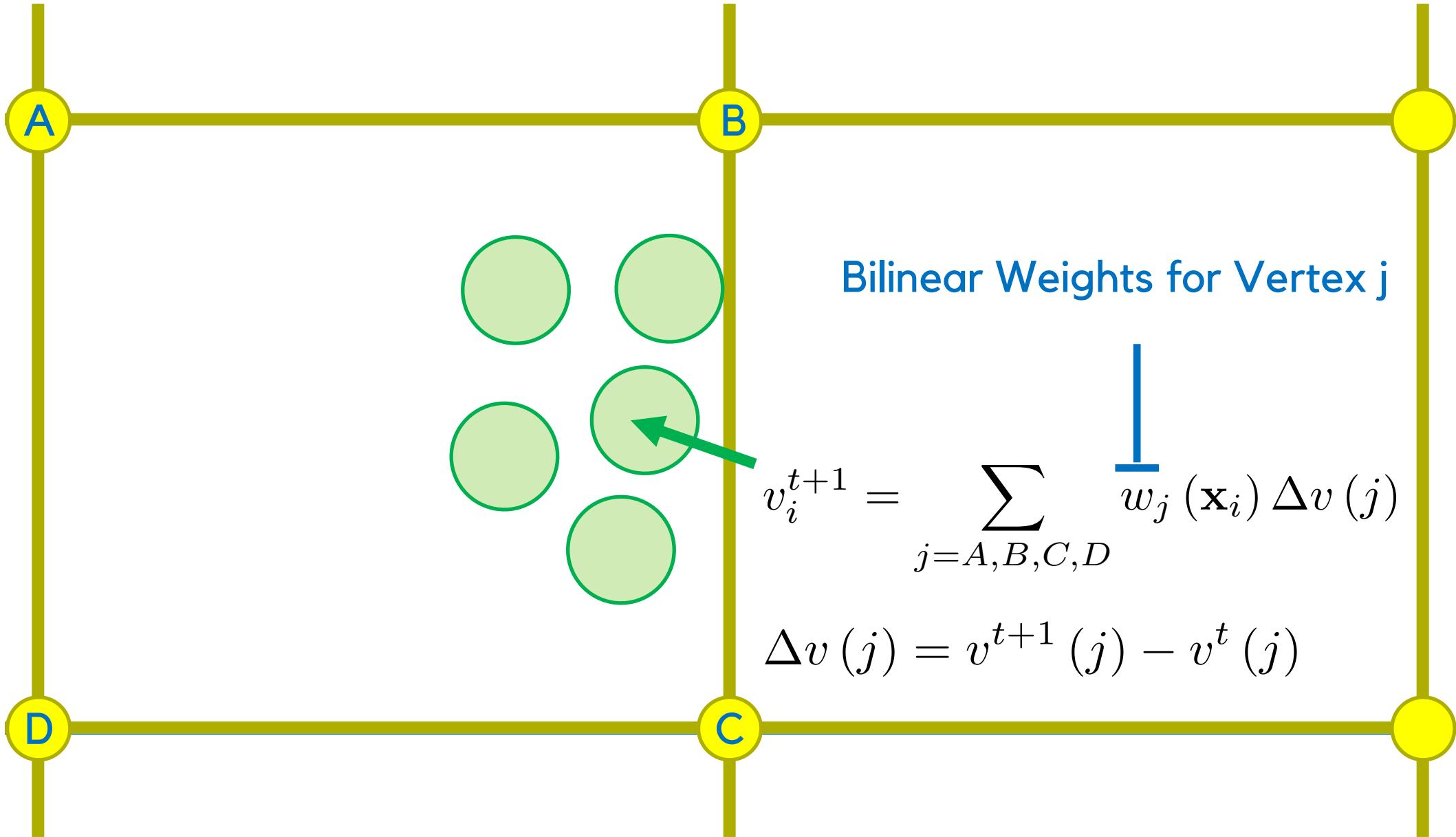
Particle-in-Cell (PIC) Transfer



Particle-in-Cell (PIC) Transfer



Fluid-Implicit-Particle (FLIP) Transfer



Fluid Simulation Algorithm

Input: \mathbf{v}^t (Divergence Free)

Output: \mathbf{v}^{t+1}

$\mathbf{v}^A = \text{Move particles using } \mathbf{v}^t$ Advection

$\mathbf{v}^B = \mathbf{v}^A + \Delta t \mathbf{g}$ External Forces

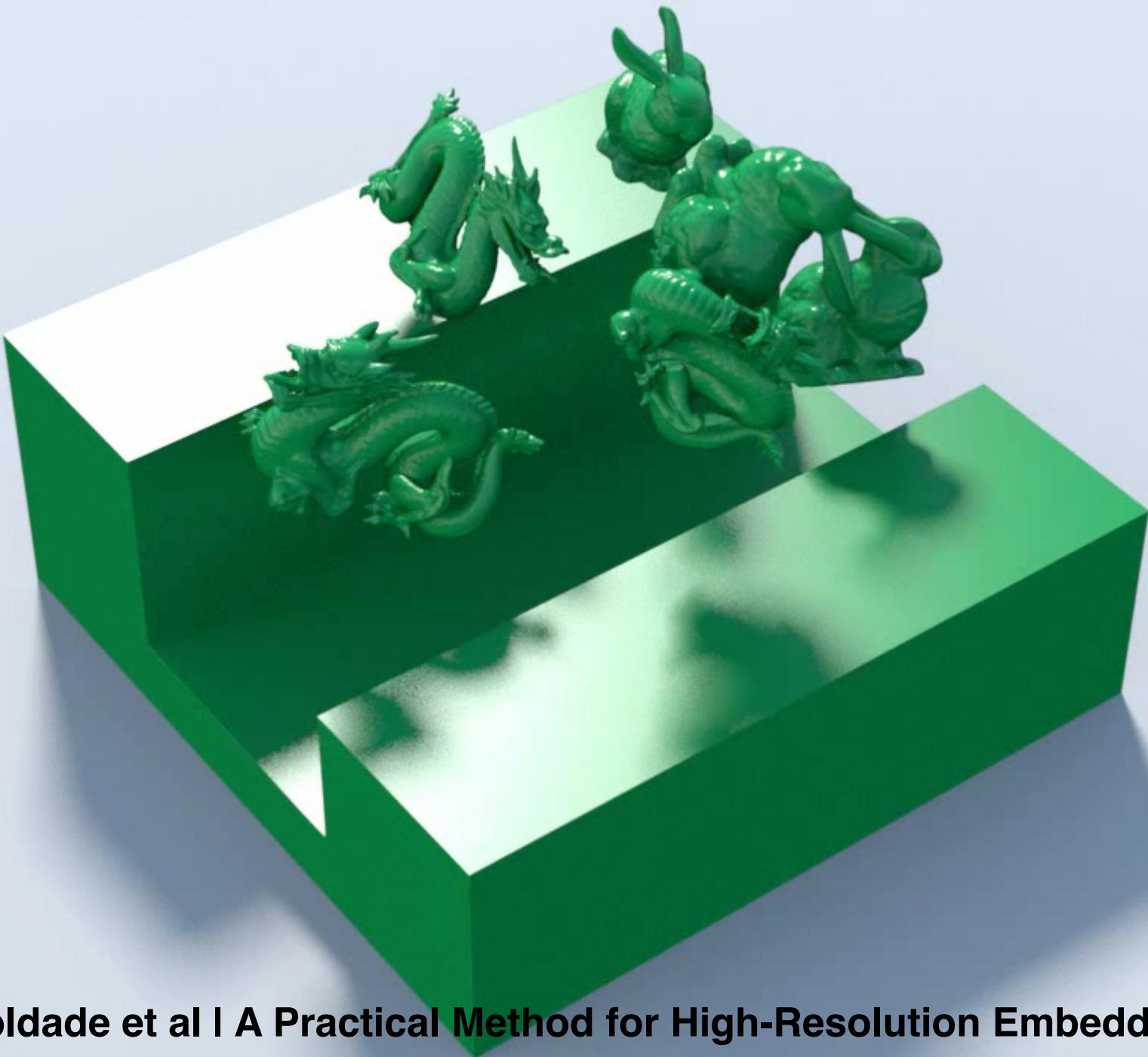
Transfer \mathbf{v}^B to the grid

Solve $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{d}$

Pressure Projection

$\mathbf{v}^{t+1} = \mathbf{v}^t - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \nabla p$

Transfer \mathbf{v}^{t+1} to particles (PIC or FLIP)



Goldade et al | A Practical Method for High-Resolution Embedded Liquid Surfaces



The End . . .
(Or is it?)

OK Go I This Too Shall Pass