
CS 15-467/15-667: Simulation Methods for Animation and Digital Fabrication

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What is this course about?



Modeling the physics of daily life

Modeling the physics of daily life

◆ Equations known for a long time

- Motion (Newton, 1660)
- Elasticity (Hooke, 1670)
- Fluids (Navier, Stokes, 1822)

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

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}\cdot\nabla\mathbf{v}\right) = -k\nabla\rho + \rho\mathbf{g} + \mu\nabla^2\mathbf{v}$$

◆ Simulation made possible by computers

1938: Zuse Z1



0.2 ops

2014: Tianhe-2 @ NUDT (China)



54,902 teraflops (3.12M cores)

<http://www.top500.org/list/2015/06/>

Computational Sciences

- Technological progress → *Scientific Computing*
 - Computational Elasticity
 - Computational Fluid Dynamics
 - Computational Astrophysics, ...
- Leverages and drives Numerical Modeling
 - Basis for simulation of natural phenomena



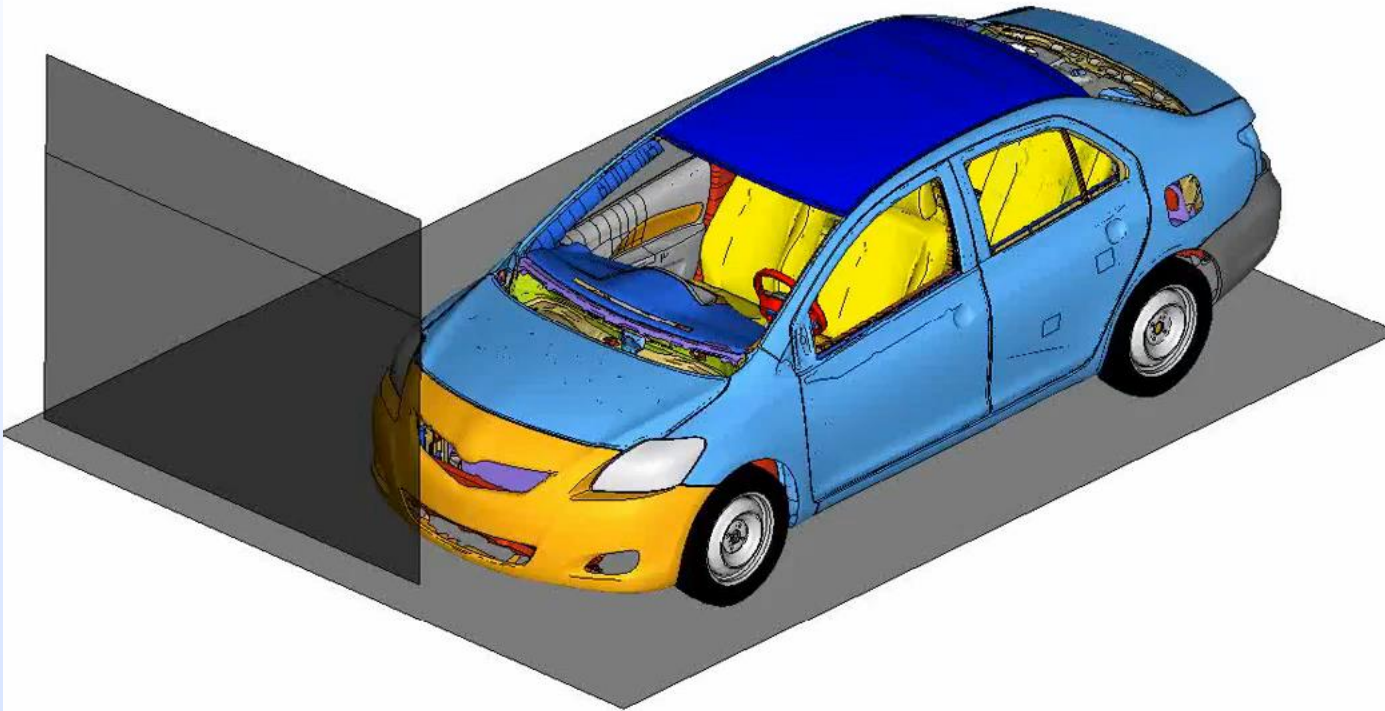
Aims of Physical Simulations

Computational Sciences

- ◆ **Reproduction** of physical phenomena
- ◆ Predictive capability (accuracy!)



Aims of Physical Simulations: Substitute expensive experiments



Aims of Physical Simulations:

Substitute expensive experiments



Aims of Physical Simulations: Substitute expensive experiments



Aims of Physical Simulations: Predictive Models for Robotics Applications



Aims of Physical Simulations: Predictive Models for Robotics Applications

Building a rope bridge
with flying machines



GRAMAZIO
KOHLER
RESEARCH
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ETH zürich

Aims of Physical Simulations: Predictive Models for Robotics Applications



Aims of Physical Simulations: Predictive Models for Robotics Applications

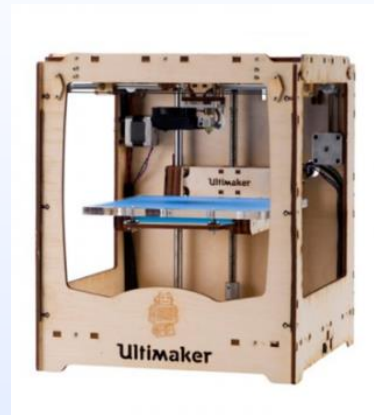


Aims of Physical Simulations: Predictive Models for Robotics Applications

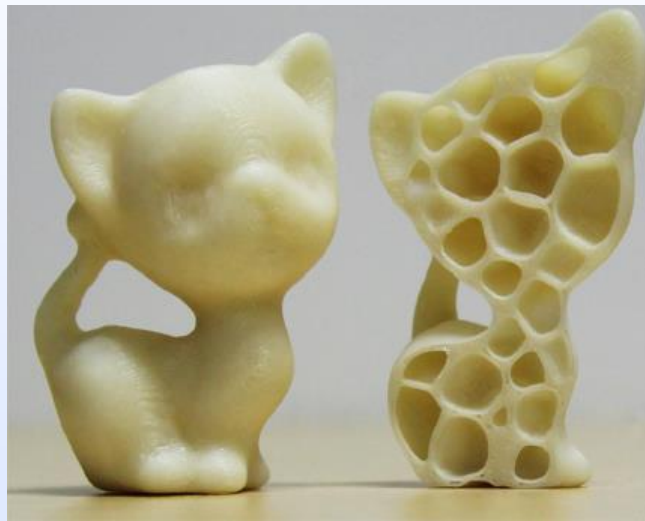
Ever wonder what it would be like
to see evolution happening
right before your eyes?

Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication

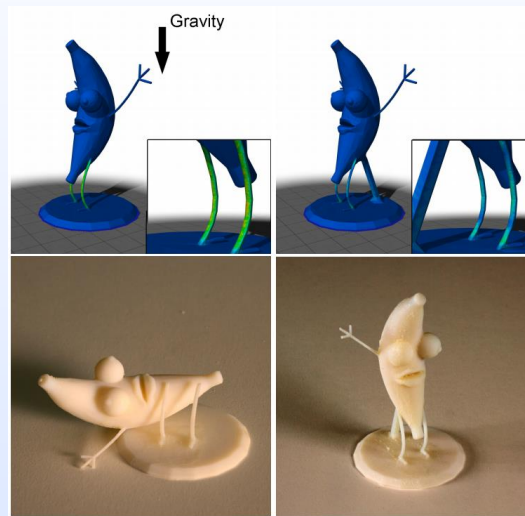
Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication



Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication



Lu et al., Siggraph 2014



Stava et al., Siggraph 2012

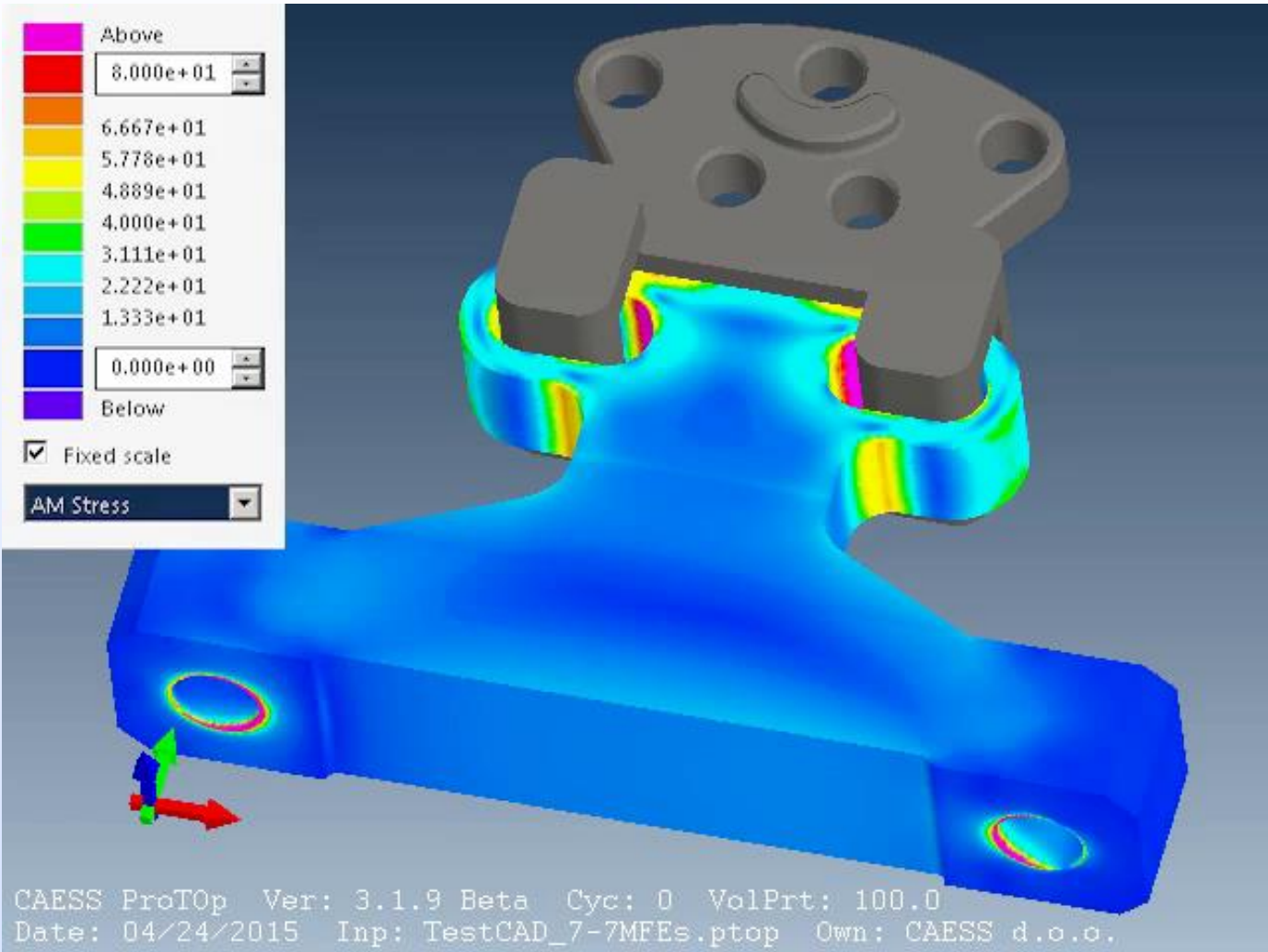


Wang et al., Siggraph Asia 2013

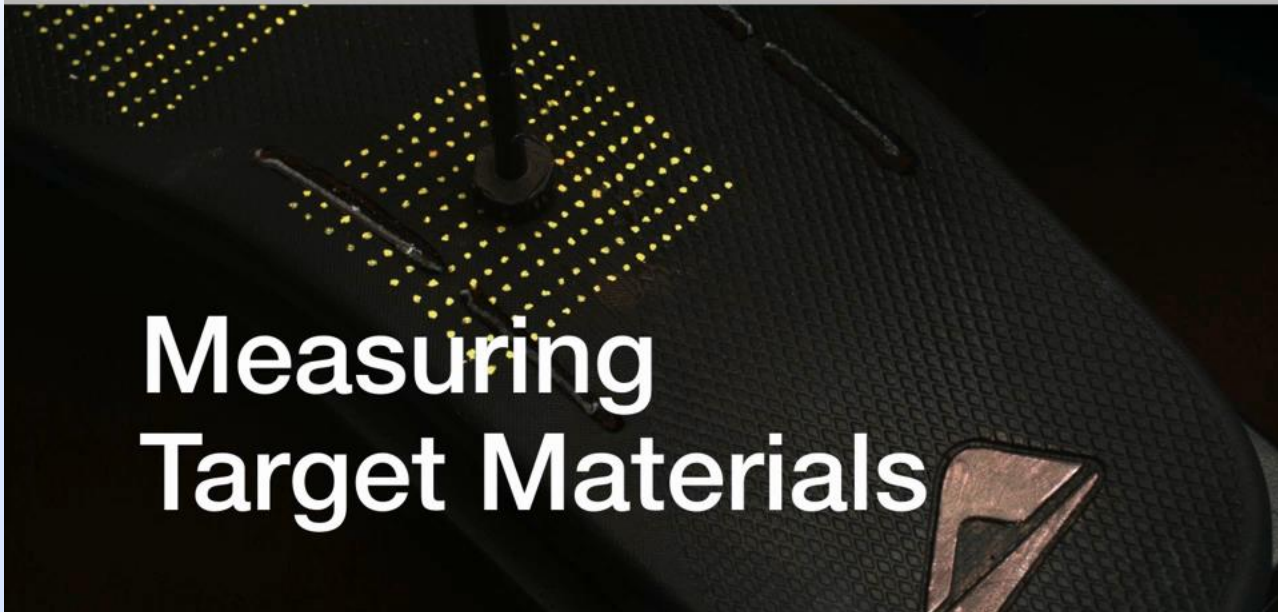
Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication



Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication



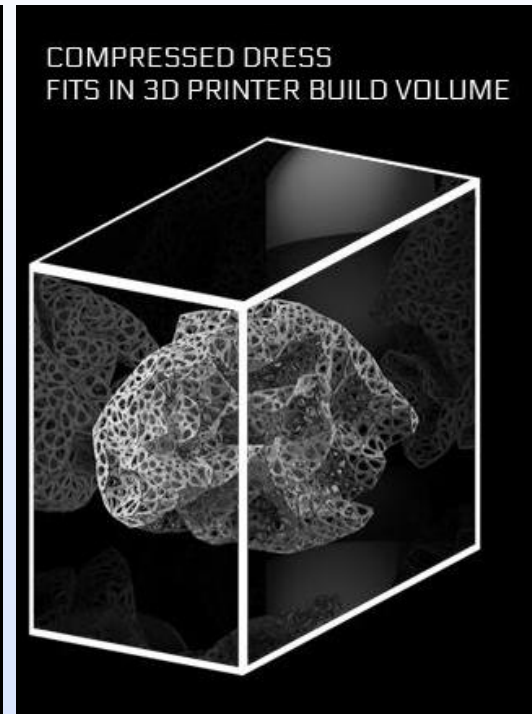
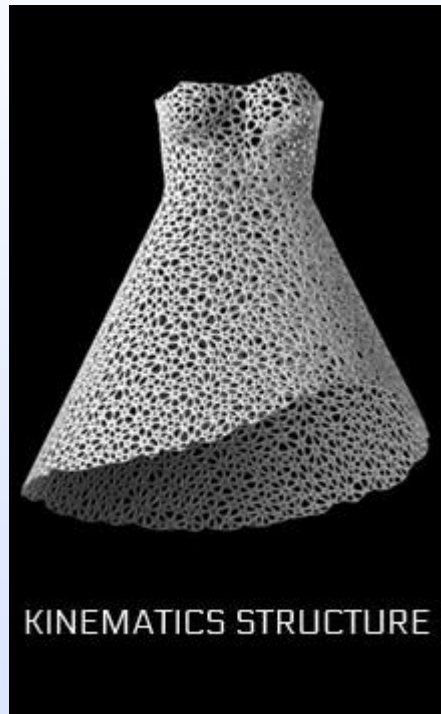
Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication



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Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication



Aims of Physical Simulations: Computational Design and Digital Fabrication



Aims of Physical Simulations

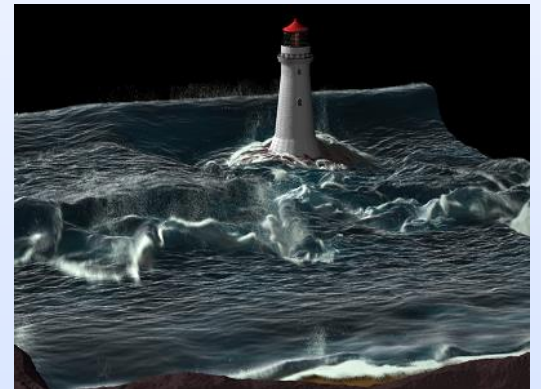
Computational Sciences

- ◆ **Reproduction** of physical phenomena
- ◆ Predictive capability (accuracy!)



Computer Graphics/Animation

- ◆ **Imitation** of physical phenomena
 - Visually plausible behavior
- ◆ Speed, stability, art-directability



Different goals require different methods!

If you understand how the physical world works, you can create your own worlds...



Animation

Goal: create believable and compelling virtual worlds!



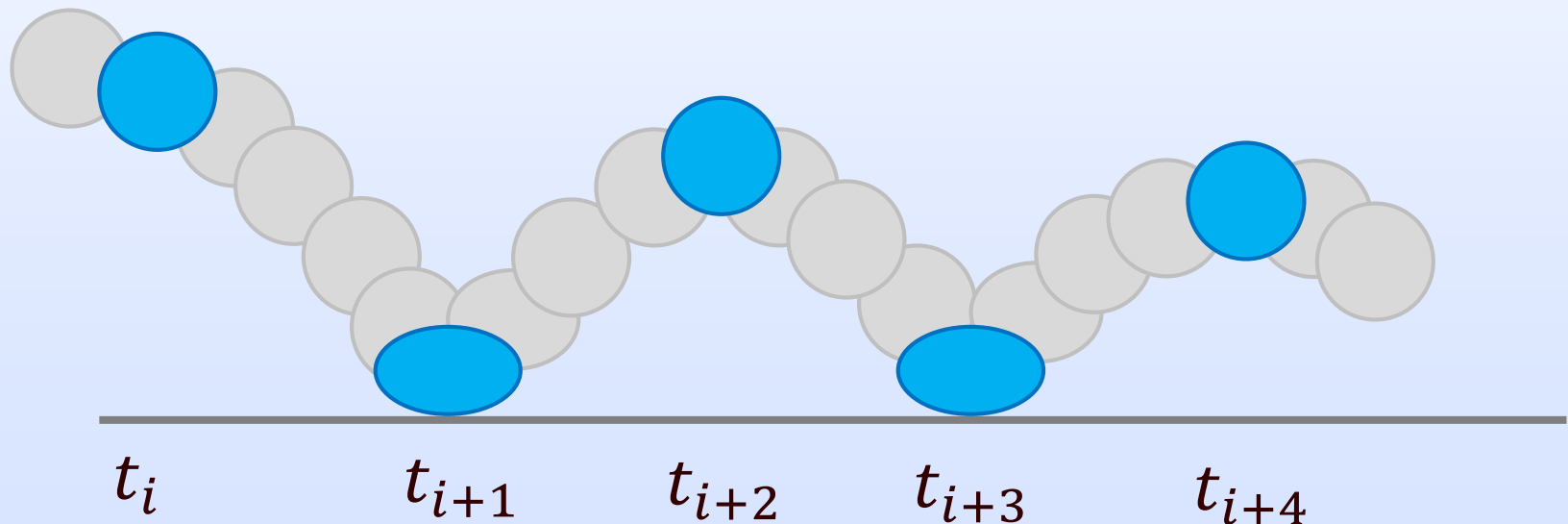
Examples:

- Character animation (humans, animals)
- Secondary motion (hair, cloth)
- Physical world (rigid bodies, water, fire)

Animation Techniques

Keyframing

- ◆ Manually specify system state at times t_i
- ◆ Interpolate inbetween



Animation Techniques

Keyframing

- ◆ Animator moves/poses characters by hand



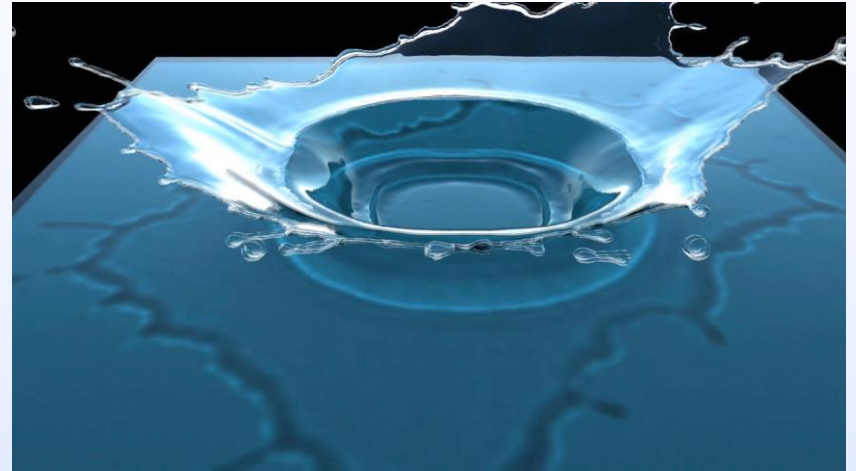
Animation Techniques

Motion Capture

- ◆ Record motion of actors to move/pose characters



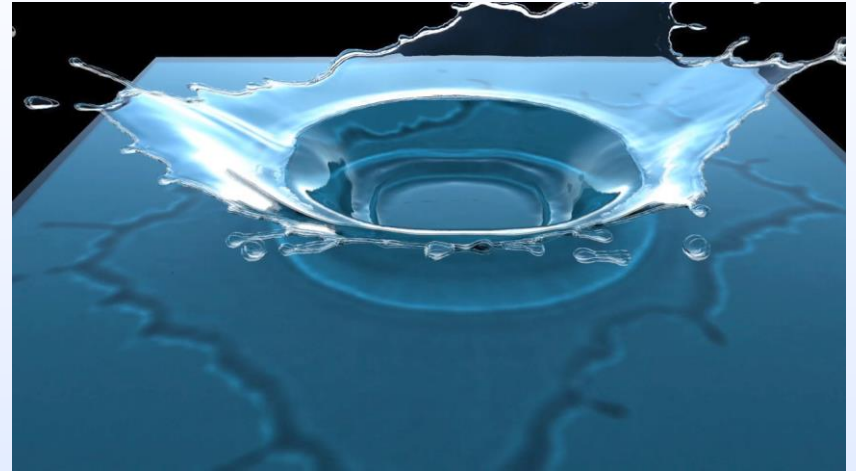
Animating Complex Systems?



Keyframing/motion capture

- ◆ fine for characters and simple motions
- ◆ but many physical systems are just too complex

Alternative: Physical Simulation



1. Identify/derive mathematical model (ODE, PDE)
2. Develop *computer* model
3. Simulate

Cloth & Hair



Disney's Tangled

Muscles & Flesh



Nvidia's The Great Kulu

The Great Kulu Nvidia Tech Demo, 2008



Fluids



Movie Battleship

Fluids



Movie *Battleship*

Particles & Rigid Bodies




Movie 2012

Particles & Rigid Bodies

www.cgchannel.com

2012
DIGITALDOMAIN

Wed 04 Mar 2009

24.181mm  1017

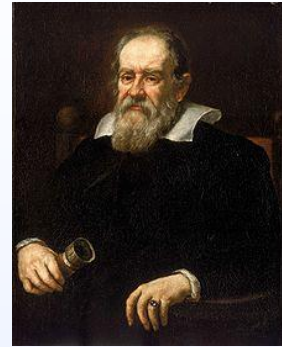
Input Resolution: 960x540

Course Fast Forward

- ◆ Will explore various phenomena
- ◆ Questions you should ask:
 - What do you want to simulate?
 - How do you want to simulate it?
 - Interactively? Accurately? Other criteria?
 - How do you know the simulation model works well?
 - Where does the model break?

Course Fast Forward

The book of nature is written in the language of mathematics.



Galileo Galilei

DERIVATION OF SIMPLE HAIR BENDING FORCES

Jan 29/07

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = k \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{k}{2} [1 - \cos \theta] \quad \text{but } \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ab}$$

$$\text{but } \partial_x \cos \theta = \frac{1}{ab} [a \cdot \partial_x b + b \cdot \partial_x a] - \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{(ab)^2} \left[\frac{|a|}{|b|} (\partial_x b) \cdot \vec{b} + \frac{|b|}{|a|} (\partial_x a) \cdot \vec{a} \right]$$

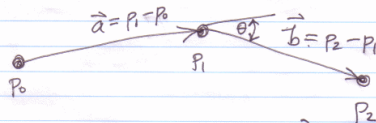
$$\Rightarrow f_0 = -\partial_x E = +\frac{k}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{ab} (0 + -b) \right\} - \frac{a \cdot b}{(ab)^2} \left[\frac{|a|}{|b|} \times 0 + \frac{|b|}{|a|} a \right]$$

$$f_z = -\partial_z E = +\frac{k}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{ab} [\vec{a} + 0] - \frac{a \cdot b}{(ab)^2} \left[\frac{|a|}{|b|} \vec{b} - 0 \right] \right\}$$

$$f_1 = -f_0 - f_z$$

$$f_0 = +\frac{k}{2|a||b|} \left\{ -\vec{b} + \frac{(a \cdot b)}{ab} \frac{|b|}{|a|} \vec{a} \right\} = \frac{k}{2|a||b|} \left\{ -\vec{b} + \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}{\|a\|^2} \vec{a} \right\}$$

$$f_z = +\frac{k}{2|a||b|} \left\{ \vec{a} - \frac{(a \cdot b)}{ab} \frac{|a|}{|b|} \vec{b} \right\} = \frac{k}{2|a||b|} \left\{ +\vec{a} - \frac{(a \cdot b)}{\|b\|^2} \vec{b} \right\}$$



$$\begin{cases} \partial_{P_0} \vec{a} = -\mathbf{I}, & \partial_{P_1} \vec{a} = \mathbf{I}, & \partial_{P_2} \vec{a} = 0 \\ \partial_{P_0} \vec{b} = 0, & \partial_{P_1} \vec{b} = -\mathbf{I}, & \partial_{P_2} \vec{b} = \mathbf{I}. \end{cases}$$

Course Fast Forward

- ◆ ODEs & Numerical Integration
- ◆ Particle & Mass-Spring Systems
- ◆ Intro to PDEs
- ◆ Fluid Simulation
- ◆ Continuum Mechanics and Finite Elements
- ◆ Rigid Body Kinematics and Dynamics
- ◆ ...
- ◆ Applications to animation, robotics and digital fabrication

Course Fast Forward

◆ Goals

- Learn techniques & some cool math
- Fun coding & problem solving
- Presentation Skills

Course Fast Forward

◆ Grading Scheme

- Assignments (40%) (+ Prizes!)
 - Mass-spring systems (10%)
 - Particle-based fluids (10%)
 - Finite Element Method (10%)
 - Rigid Body Dynamics (10%)
- Test (10%)
- Final Project (50%)
 - Paper presentation & project proposal (20%)
 - Final report & presentation (30%)
 - Talk to me about topics as early as possible

Questions?

Questions for you

- ◆ What is your name?
 - Tell us about yourself
- ◆ Experience
 - OpenGL? C++? Math?
- ◆ What do you hope to learn? What do you want to simulate?