Advanced visualisation for SPH models

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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Main goals
- 3. Development Stages
- 4. Conclusions

INTRODUCTION

Visualisation is a communication tool to transmit achievements

Normal people don't understand about SPH. Why is the left one better than the right one?





Bring SPH simulations closer to Visual Effects Industry. Simplified SPH models have been heavily used in many recent films.



Scientists are -usually- not 3D artists. We need suitable tools to easily produce high quality animations.

MAIN GOALS

- Increase the impact on scientific publications and meetings.
- Improve the appearance of project presentations.
- Explore the suitability of DualSPHysics for graphical applications.

Blender

- Blender is a multi-platform open source 3D creation software.
- Includes an advanced path-tracing render engine.
- Easily customizable via Python.



- Evolutionary Prototyping
- A first prototype is built with the initial requirements.
- This prototype will be improved, adding features and modifications as the requirements are refined.

DEVELOPMENT STAGES

- Load and update DualSPHysics data into Blender.
- Realistic lighting.
- Texturing support.
- Camera motion.

FLOATING BOAT SIMULATION



CHESS SIMULATION



New Chess simulation



COASTAL SIMULATION



Natural water flows produce foam. This phenomenom occur due to air entrance into the fluid.



- The method of [Ihmsen et al. 2012] was used.
- Allows to simulate foam effects in post-processing.
- Produces foam, spray and buble particles (from now diffuse particles) that behave different depending on their position.
- This method looks for fluid particles that can generate diffuse particles.

FOAM DETECTION: SPEED DIFFERENCES

Strong speed differences between particles can originate foam.



To detect this diferences the scaled velocity difference is used:

$$\begin{split} v_i^{\text{diff}} &= \sum_j \|v_{ij}\| (1 - \hat{v}_{ij} \cdot \hat{x}_{ij}) W(x_{ij}, h) \\ \hat{v}_{ij} &= \frac{v_i - v_j}{\|v_i - v_j\|} \\ \hat{x}_{ij} &= \frac{x_i - x_j}{\|x_i - x_j\|} \\ W(x_{ij}, h) &= \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\|x_{ij}\|}{h} & \|x_{ij}\| \leq h \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

FOAM DETECTION: WAVE CRESTS

Instabilities can occur on wave crests and this can lead to an air entrance.



Particles on locally convex surfaces should be detected.

$$\begin{split} \kappa_{i} &= \sum_{j} \kappa_{ij} = \sum_{j} (1 - \hat{n}_{i} \cdot \hat{n}_{j}) W(x_{ij}, h) \\ & \tilde{\kappa}_{i} = \sum_{j} \tilde{\kappa}_{ij} \\ & \tilde{\kappa}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \hat{x}_{ji} \cdot \hat{n}_{i} \ge 0 \\ \kappa_{ij} & \hat{x}_{ji} \cdot \hat{n}_{i} < 0 \end{cases} \\ & \delta_{i}^{\upsilon n} = \begin{cases} 0 & \hat{v}_{i} \cdot \hat{n}_{i} < 0.6 \\ 1 & \hat{v}_{i} \cdot \hat{n}_{i} \ge 0.6 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

GENERATION



Kinetic energy:

$$E_{k,i}=0.5m_iv_i^2 \\$$

Clamping function:

$$\phi(\mathbf{I}, \tau^{\min}, \tau^{\max}) = rac{\min(\mathbf{I}, \tau^{\max}) - \min(\mathbf{I}, \tau^{\min})}{\tau^{\max} - \tau^{\min}}$$

Number of diffuse particles generated by a fluid particle:

 $n_d = I_k (k_{ta} I_{ta} + k_{wc} I_{wc}) \Delta t$

MOVEMENT

Spray:

$$\begin{split} v_{spray}(t+\Delta t) &= v_{spray}(t) + \Delta t \dot{g} \\ x_{spray}(t+\Delta t) &= x_{spray}(t) + \Delta t \dot{v}_{spray}(t+\Delta t) \end{split}$$

Foam:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{v}_{f}(x_{d}, t + \Delta t) &= \frac{\sum_{f} v_{f}(t) W(x_{d}(t) - x_{f}(t), h)}{\sum_{f} W(x_{d}(t) - x_{f}(t), h)} \\ x_{foam}(t + \Delta t) &= x_{foam}(t) + \Delta t \tilde{v}_{f}(x_{d}, t + \Delta t) \end{split}$$

Bubbles:

CRUISE SIMULATION



WAVE BREAKER SIMULATION



- Parallelize foam simulation with OpenMP.
- Develop a fast C++ library for Blender to load VTK files directly.

OFFICE SIMULATION



MOTION BLUR



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NATURAL CREEK SIMULATION



CONCLUSIONS

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