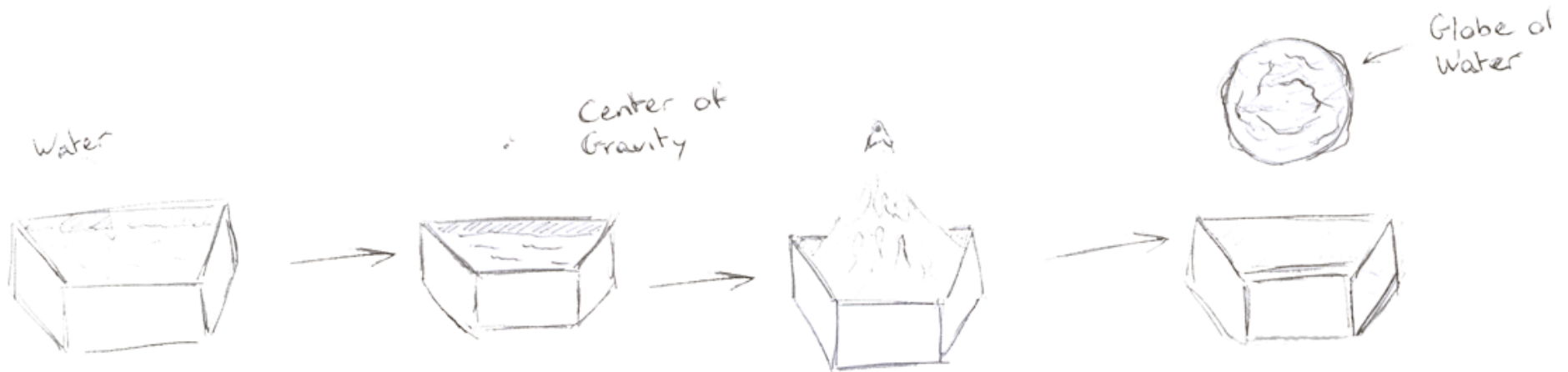


Fluid Simulation Project

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2. Physics

2.a. Simulation step

- Velocity advection
- Force addition → Euler
- Incompressibility conditions → Gauss-Seidel
- Surface tracking → Particles
- Boundaries tracking

2. Physics

2.a. Simulation step

Incompressibility

Incompressibility \Leftrightarrow Velocity Field Divergence Free
Solved using Gauss-Seidel iterations on the Poisson equation
(as seen during the lectures)

Interpretation of the divergence of a point in the grid:
divergence < 0 : the fluid tends to collapse
divergence > 0 : the fluid tends to expand

2. Physics

2.a. Simulation step

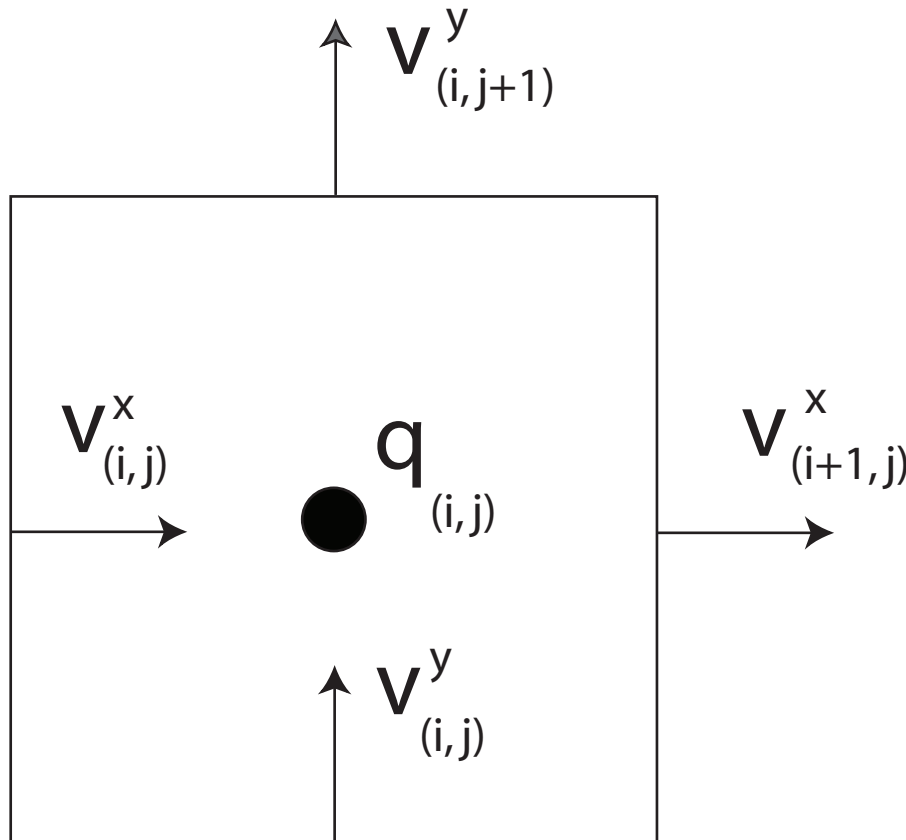
Surface Tracking

Approaches:

- Particle Testing (simple, no surface smoothing)
- Level Set (smooth surfaces, no ripples and small details)
- Particle Level Set (hybrid)

2. Physics

2.b. Grid



$q_{(i,j)} =$

- Pressure
- Force field
- Particle count
- Cell state

Cell states: **Water, Air, Solid, Boundary**

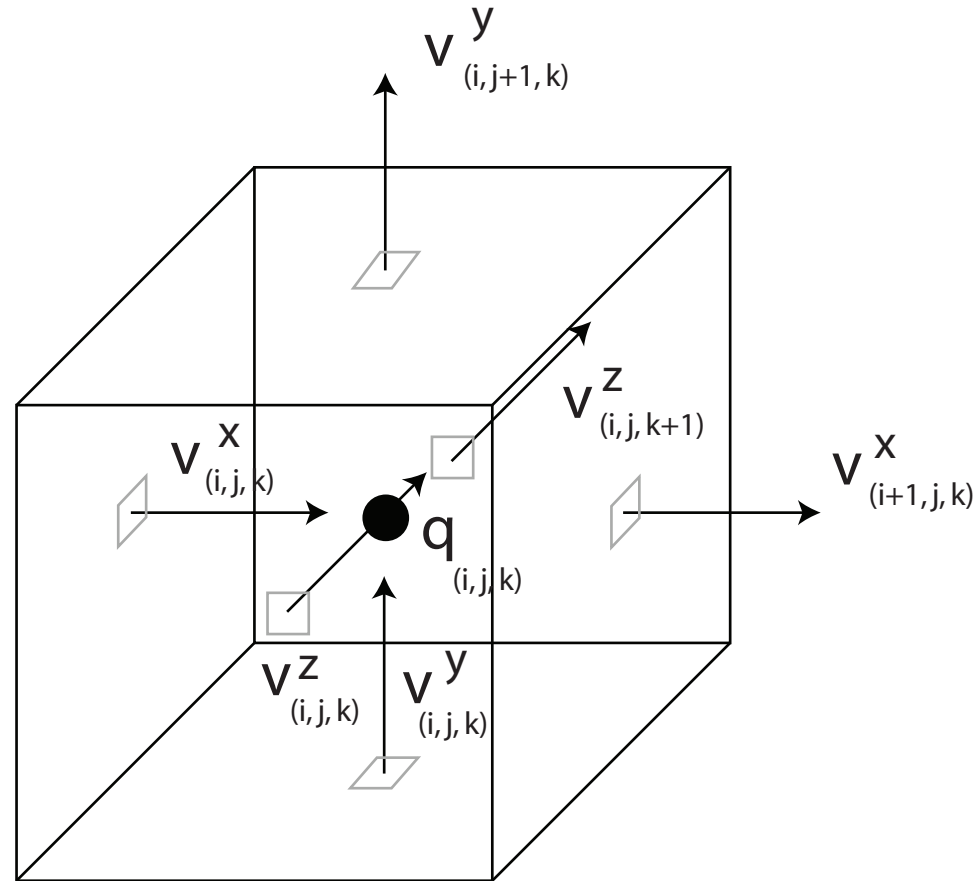
Fluid Simulation Project

1. Introduction
2. Physics
3. Marching Cubes
4. References

- 2.a. Simulation step
- 2.b. Grid
- 2.c. Notes

2. Physics

2.b. Grid



2. Physics

2.c. Notes

Two different particle generators
have two completely different effects:

8 random particles per cell:
- heavy loss of volume
- correct reaction to forces

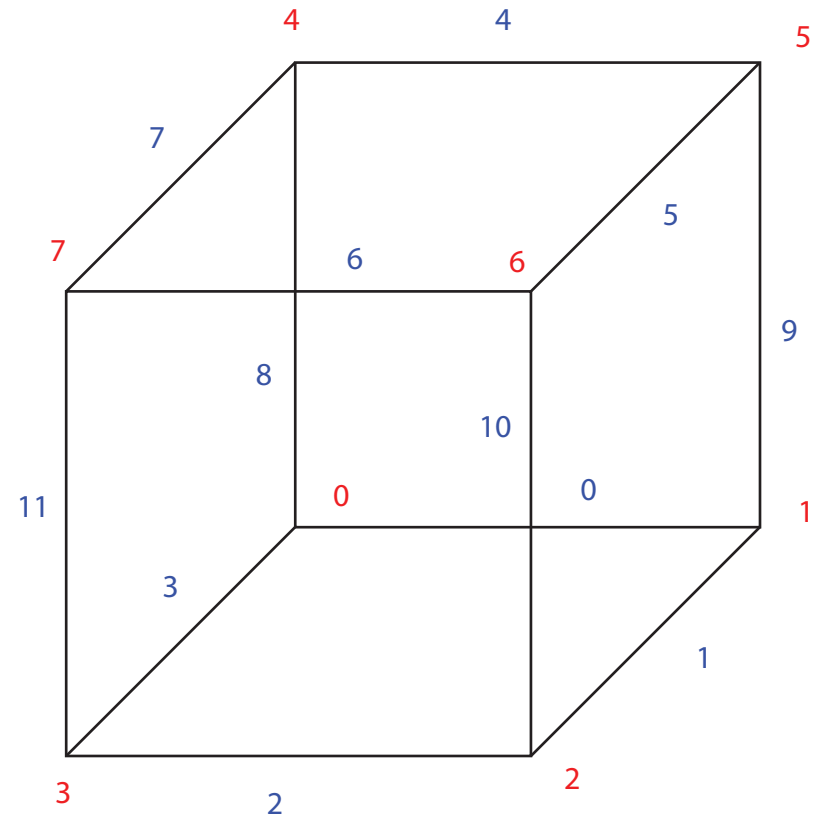
1 random particle per cell
sector (8 total):
- gain of volume (variable)
- wrong reaction to forces

3. Marching Cubes

3.a. Main idea

Vertices

Edges



Fluid Simulation Project

1. Introduction
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- 3.a. Main idea
- 3.b. Problem
- 3.c. Solution

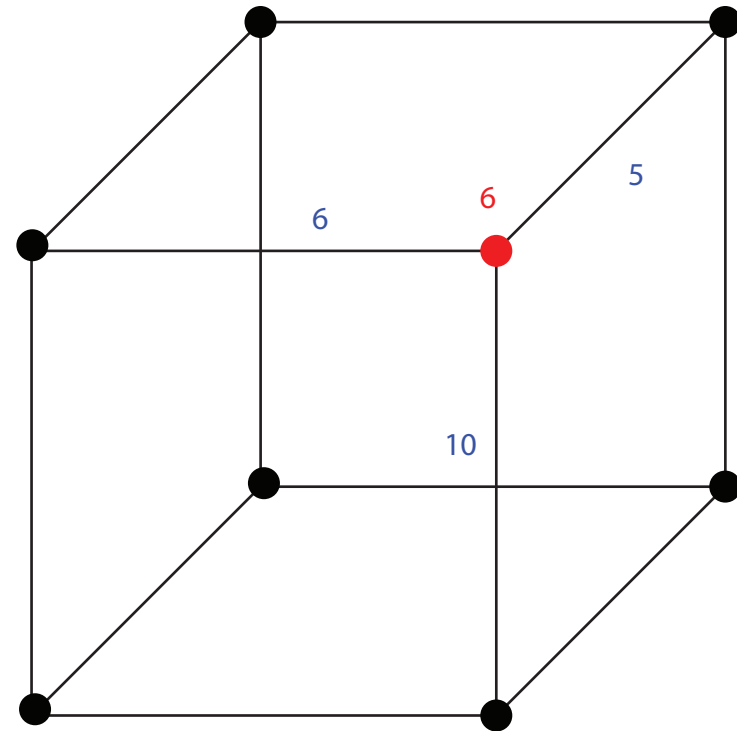
3. Marching Cubes

3.a. Main idea

Find which vertices are inside the surface and which are outside

8 bits vertex flag

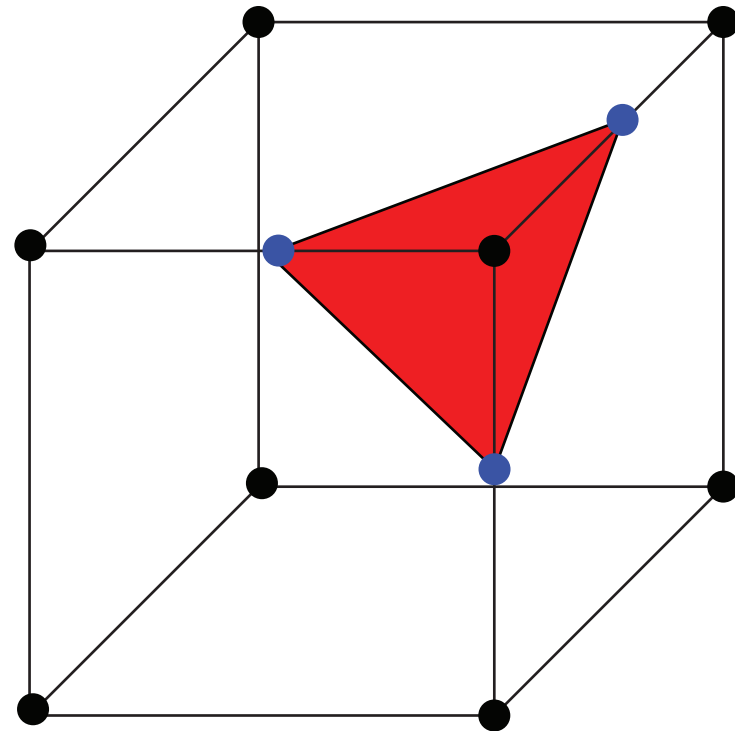
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



3. Marching Cubes

3.a. Main idea

Find which edges we have to cut to create the triangle(s)

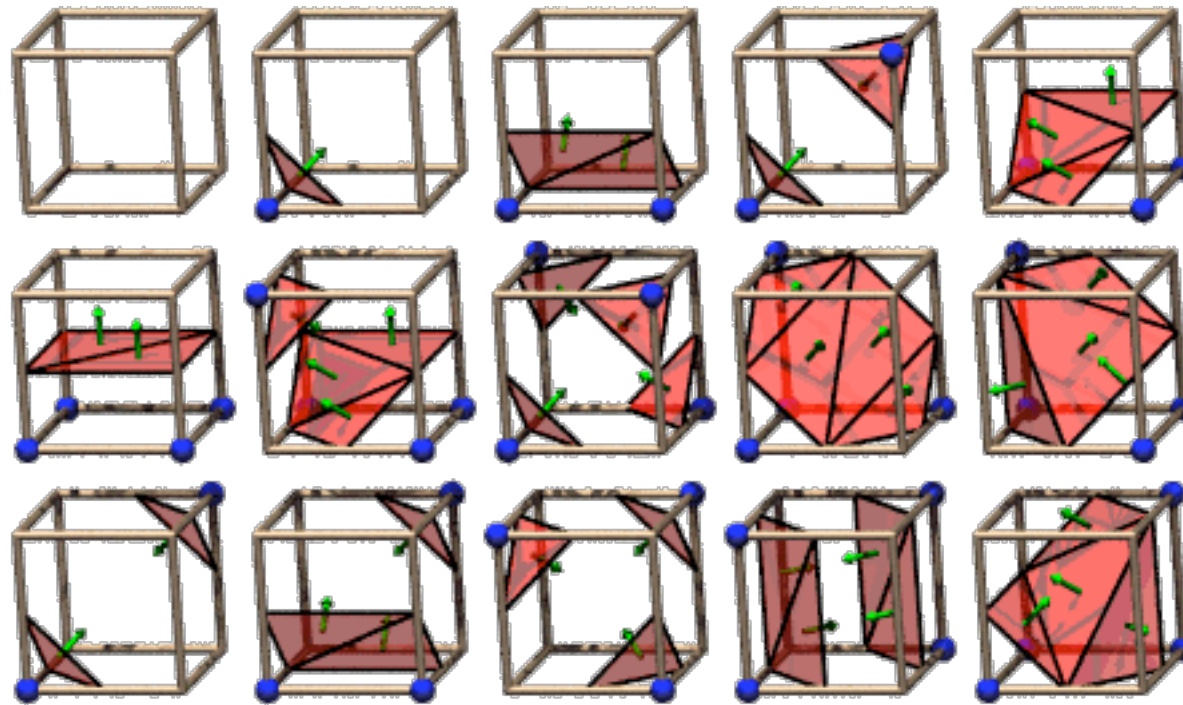


Edge index

{10, 6, 5, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1}

3. Marching Cubes

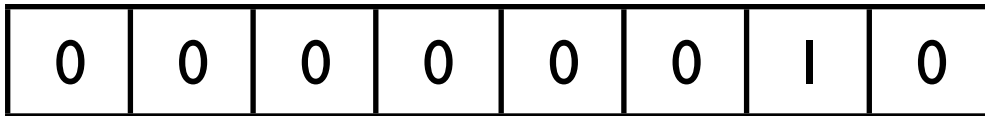
3.a. Main idea



The 15 Cube Combinations

3. Marching Cubes

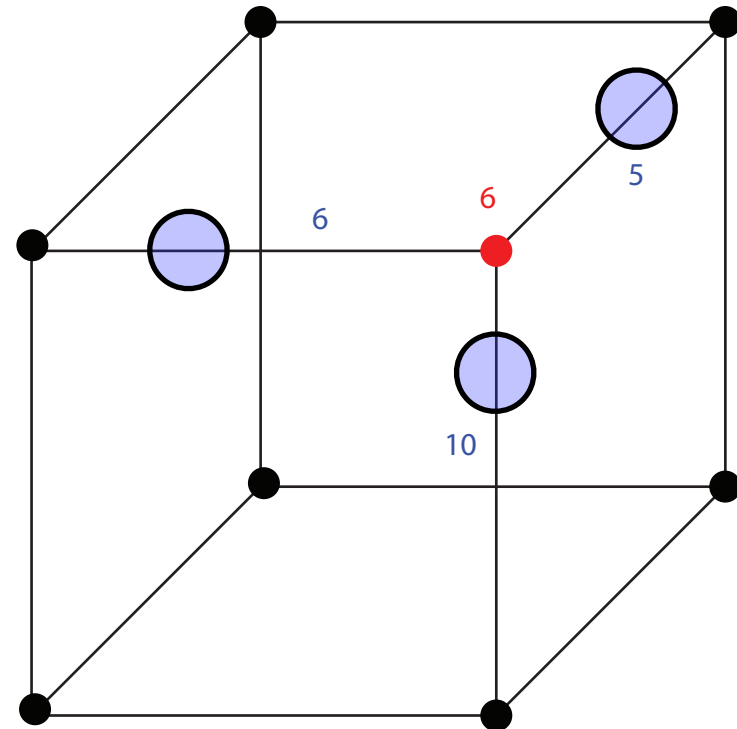
3.b. Problem



$$2^8 = 256$$

different combinations...

Where do we have to cut the edges?



3. Marching Cubes

3.c. Solution

Using a “Look-up table”:

vertex flags

...

0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



{5, 7, 0, 5, 0, 9, 7, 11, 0, 1, 0, 10, 11, 10, 0, -1}

0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



{11, 10, 0, 11, 0, 3, 10, 5, 0, 8, 0, 7, 5, 7, 0, -1}

0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



{11, 10, 5, 7, 11, 5, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1}

0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



{10, 6, 5, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1}

0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



{0, 8, 3, 5, 10, 6, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1}

...

...

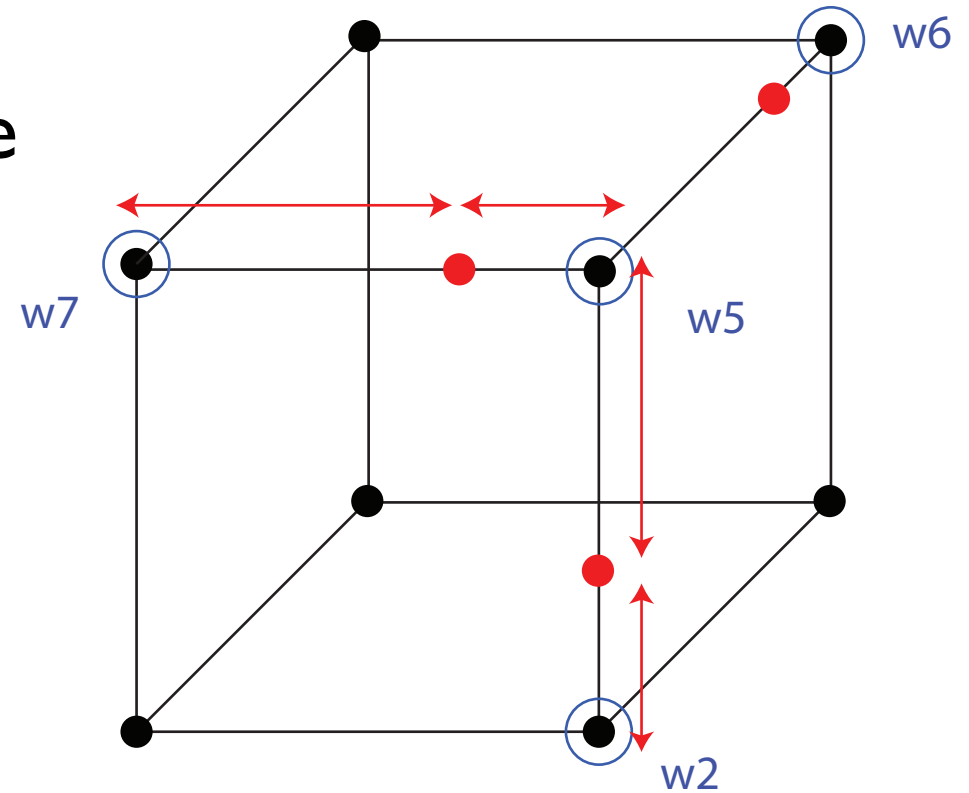
edge index

...

3. Marching Cubes

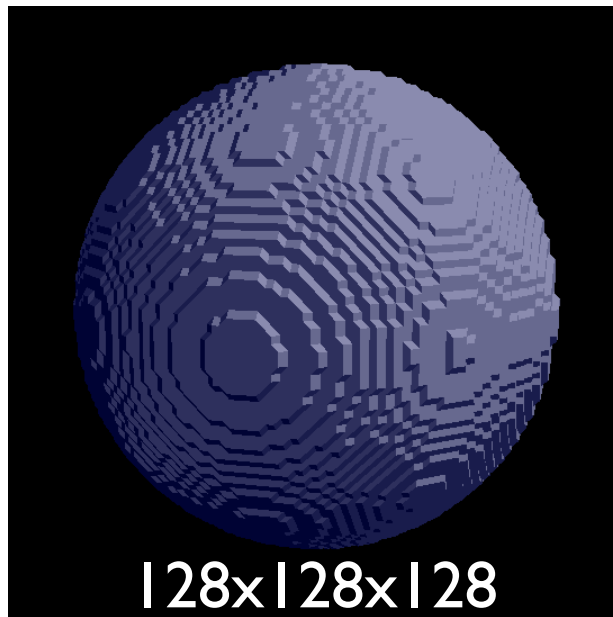
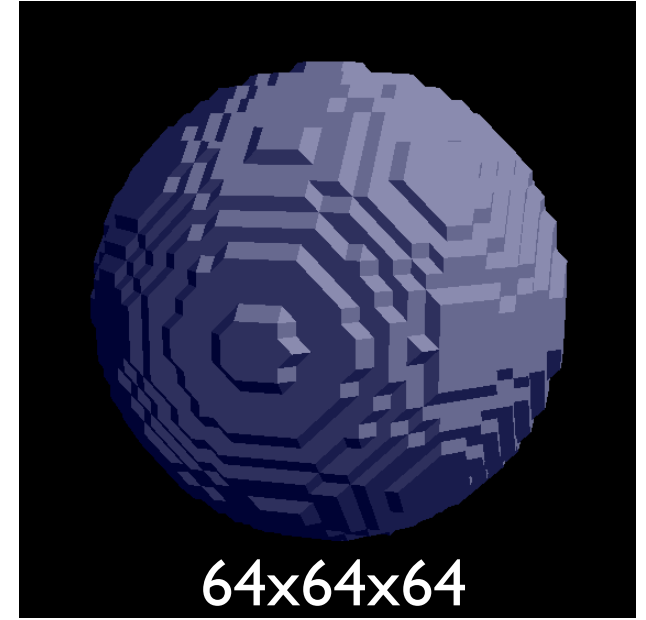
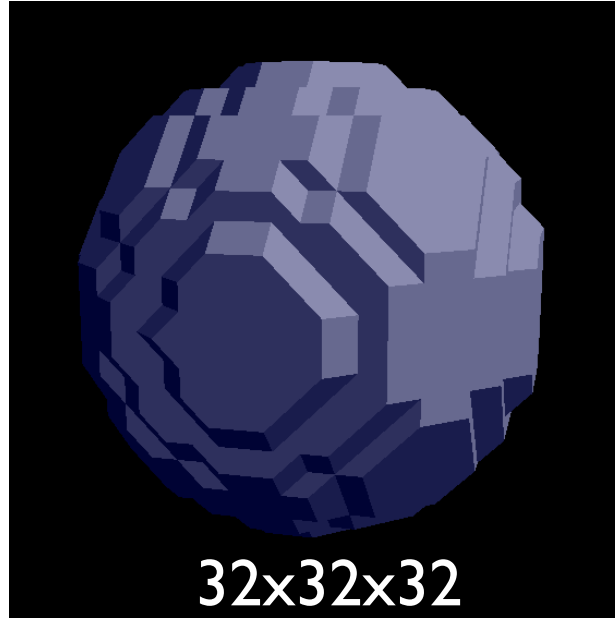
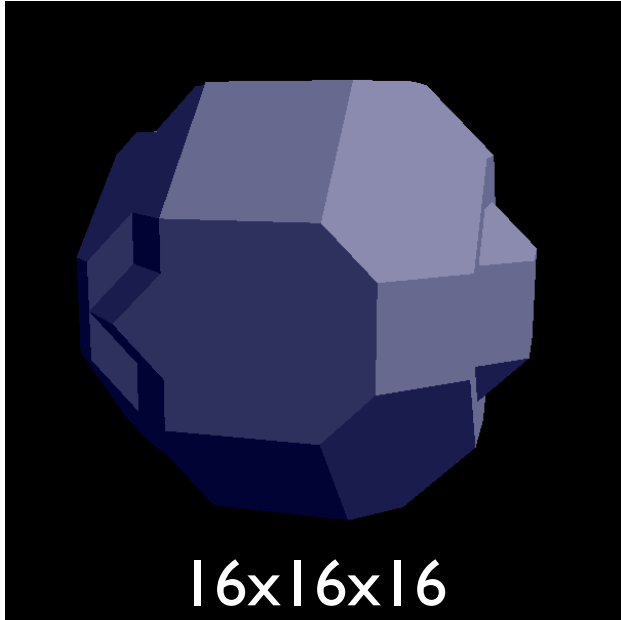
3.c. Solution

- Linear interpolation with the weights of each vertex w_0, w_1, \dots, w_7
- Not used in our project.
Take the point in the middle



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4. References

R. Bridson, M. Müller-Fischer, E. Guendelman
“Fluid Simulation, SIGGRAPH 2006 Course Notes”

Course Notes from “Physically-based Simulation”,
ETHZ 2006

<http://local.wasp.uwa.edu.au/~pbourke/geometry/polygonise/>

<http://www.google.com>