Particle Systems

What are particle systems?

A particle system is a collection of point masses that obey some physical laws (e.g., gravity, heat convection, spring behavior, ...).

Particle systems can be used to simulate all sorts of physical phenomena:

- Snow
- Rain
- Fire
- Fireworks
- Waterfalls
- Swarming behavior
- Water surface (height field deformation)
- Hair
- Cloth
- Jello
- Flesh on bones

Particle in a flow field

We begin with a single particle with:

- Position: \( \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \)

- Velocity: \( \mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \end{bmatrix} \)

Suppose the velocity is actually dictated by some driving function \( g \):

\[ \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{g}(x, t) \]
Vector fields

At any moment in time, the function \( g \) defines a vector field over \( x \):

We want to figure out how our particle moves through the vector field.

Diff eqs and integral curves

The equation

\[ \dot{x} = g(x, t) \]

is actually a first order differential equation.

We can solve for \( x \) through time by starting at an initial point and stepping along the vector field:

This is called an initial value problem and the solution is called an integral curve.

Euler's method

One simple approach is to choose a time step, \( \Delta t \), and take linear steps along the flow:

\[
\begin{align*}
\vec{x}(t + \Delta t) &= \vec{x}(t) + \Delta t \cdot \vec{\dot{x}}(t) \\
&= \vec{x}(t) + \Delta t \cdot \vec{g}(\vec{x}, t)
\end{align*}
\]

Writing as a time iteration:

\[
\vec{x}^{n+1} = \vec{x}^n + \Delta t \cdot \vec{g}^n(\vec{x}^n, t)
\]

This approach is called Euler's method and looks like:

Particle in a force field

Now consider a particle in a force field \( f \).

In this case, the particle has:

* Mass, \( m \)
* Acceleration, \( a = \ddot{x} - \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \)

The particle obeys Newton's law:

\[
f = ma = m \ddot{x}
\]

So, given a force, we can solve for the acceleration:

\[
\ddot{x} = \frac{f}{m}
\]

The force field \( f \) can in general depend on the position and velocity of the particle as well as time.

Thus, with some rearrangement, we end up with:

\[
x = \frac{f(x, \dot{x}, t)}{m}
\]
Second order equations

This equation:
\[
\begin{align*}
    \mathbf{x} &= \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{m} \\
    \mathbf{v} &= \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{m}
\end{align*}
\]

is a second order differential equation.

Our solution method, though, works on first order differential equations.

We can rewrite the second order equation as:
\[
\begin{align*}
    \dot{\mathbf{x}} &= \mathbf{v} \\
    \dot{\mathbf{v}} &= \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{m}
\end{align*}
\]

where we substitute in \( \mathbf{v} \) and its derivative to get a pair of coupled first order equations.

Phase space

Concatenate \( \mathbf{x} \) and \( \mathbf{v} \) to make a 6-vector position in phase space.

Taking the time derivative another 6-vector.

A pair of first order differential equations.

Differential equation solver

Starting with:
\[
\begin{align*}
    \dot{\mathbf{x}} &= \mathbf{v} \\
    \dot{\mathbf{v}} &= \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{m}
\end{align*}
\]

Applying Euler's method:
\[
\begin{align*}
    \mathbf{x}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{x}(t) + \Delta t \cdot \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) \\
    \mathbf{v}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{v}(t) + \Delta t \cdot \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{m}
\end{align*}
\]

And making substitutions:
\[
\begin{align*}
    \mathbf{x}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{x}(t) + \Delta t \cdot \mathbf{v}(t) \\
    \mathbf{v}(t+\Delta t) &= \mathbf{v}(t) + \Delta t \cdot \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{m}
\end{align*}
\]

Writing this as an iteration, we have:
\[
\begin{align*}
    \mathbf{x}^{n+1} &= \mathbf{x}^n + \Delta t \cdot \mathbf{v}^n \\
    \mathbf{v}^{n+1} &= \mathbf{v}^n + \Delta t \cdot \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{m}
\end{align*}
\]

Again, performs poorly for large \( \Delta t \).

Particle structure

How do we represent a particle?

\[
\begin{align*}
    \mathbf{x} &\rightarrow \text{position} \\
    \mathbf{v} &\rightarrow \text{velocity} \\
    \mathbf{f} &\rightarrow \text{force accumulator} \\
    m &\rightarrow \text{mass}
\end{align*}
\]
**Single particle solver interface**

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\
v \\
f/m
\end{bmatrix}
\]

- `getDim`
- `setState`
- `setState`
- `derivEval`

Set up \( f \)

\[ S_{\text{old}} = \text{getState}(\cdot) \]
\[ S_{\text{new}} = S_{\text{old}} + \Delta t \cdot \text{derivEval}(\cdot) \]

**Particle systems**

In general, we have a particle system consisting of \( n \) particles to be managed over time:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \\
v_1 \\
f_1/m_1 \\
m_1
\end{bmatrix}
\cdots
\begin{bmatrix}
x_n \\
v_n \\
f_n/m_n \\
m_n
\end{bmatrix}
\]

**Particle system solver interface**

For \( n \) particles, the solver interface now looks like:

**Particle system diff. eq. solver**

We can solve the evolution of a particle system again using the Euler method:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x_{n+1} \\
v_{n+1} \\
m_{n+1}
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
x_n \\
v_n \\
m_n
\end{bmatrix} + \Delta t \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
f_1 \\
f_2 \\
f_n
\end{bmatrix}/m_n
\]

\[ \text{setState}(\cdot) + \Delta t \cdot \text{derivEval}(\cdot) \]
Forces

Each particle can experience a force which sends it on its merry way.

Where do these forces come from? Some examples:
- Constant (gravity)
- Position/time dependent (force fields)
- Velocity-dependent (drag)
- Spring (springs)

How do we compute the net force on a particle?

\[ \text{Sum up forces on each particle (principle of superposition)} \]

Gravity and viscous drag

The force due to gravity is simply:

\[ f_{\text{grav}} = mG \]

\[ p \rightarrow F = p \rightarrow m + P \rightarrow 0 \]

Often, we want to slow things down with viscous drag:

\[ f_{\text{drag}} = -k_{\text{drag}} v \]

\[ p \rightarrow F = -F \rightarrow k + p \rightarrow v \]

Particle systems with forces

Force objects are black boxes that point to the particles they influence and add in their contributions.

We can now visualize the particle system with force objects:

\[ \text{particles} \rightarrow \text{forces} \rightarrow \text{time} \rightarrow \text{nf} \]

\[ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ v_1 \\ f_1 \\ m_1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ v_2 \\ f_2 \\ m_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ v_n \\ f_n \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} \]

Damped spring

A spring is a simple example of an "Nary" force. Recall the equation for the force due to a 1D spring:

\[ f = -k_{\text{spring}} (x-t) \]

With damping:

\[ f = -k_{\text{spring}} (x-t) - k_{\text{drag}} v \]

In 2D or 3D, we get:

\[ r = \left[ x_1 - x_2 \right] \]

\[ \Delta x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} \]

\[ \Delta x = v_1 - v_2 \]

\[ \zeta = -k_{\text{spring}} (\Delta x) - k_{\text{drag}} (\Delta v \cdot \Delta x) \Delta t \]

\[ \zeta = -\zeta \]

Note: stiff spring systems can be very unstable under Euler integration. Simple solutions include heavy damping (may not look good), tiny time step (slow), or better integration (Runge-Kutta is straightforward).
derivEval

1. Clear forces
   • Loop over particles, zero force accumulators
2. Calculate forces
   • Sum all forces into accumulators
3. Return derivatives
   • Loop over particles, return w and f/m

Collision Detection

How do you decide when you've made exact contact with the plane?

$$\text{if } ((x-p) \cdot N = 0)$$

$$(x-p) \cdot N$$ : signed distance from plane

Bouncing off the walls

Handling collisions is a useful add-on for a particle simulator.

For now, we'll just consider simple point-plane collisions.

A plane is fully specified by any point $\mathbf{p}$ on the plane and its normal $\mathbf{N}$

Normal and tangential velocity

To compute the collision response, we need to consider the normal and tangential components of a particle's velocity.

$$\mathbf{v} = v_n + v_t$$

$$v_n' = -v_n$$

$$v_t' = v_t$$

Example
Collision Response

The response to collision is then to immediately replace the current velocity with a new velocity:

\[ v' = v_t - k_{\text{damp}} v_N \]

The particle will then move according to this velocity in the next timestep.

Collision without contact

In general, we don't sample moments in time when particles are in exact contact with the surface.

There are a variety of ways to deal with this problem.

The most expensive is **backtracking**; determine if a collision must have occurred, and then roll back the simulation to the moment of contact.

A simple alternative is to determine if a collision must have occurred in the past, and then pretend that you're currently in exact contact.

Very simple collision response

How do you decide when you've had a collision during a timestep?

\[(x - p) \cdot N \leq 0\]

A problem with this approach is that particles will disappear under the surface. We can resolve this problem by essentially offsetting the surface:

\[(x - p) \cdot N \leq \epsilon\]

Also, the response may not be enough to bring a particle to the other side of a wall. In that case, detection should include a velocity check:

for collision velocity towards plane,

\[ v \cdot N < 0 \]

More complicated collision response

Another solution is to modify the update scheme to:

- detect the future time and point of collision
- reflect the particle within the time step
Particle frame of reference

Let's say we had our robot arm example and we wanted to launch particles from its tip.

How would we go about starting the particles from the right place?

First, we need to look at the coordinate systems in the OpenGL pipeline...

The OpenGL geometry pipeline

The OpenGL pipeline consists of several steps:

1. **Projection**: Converts 3D world coordinates to a 2D projection.
2. **Modelview**: Applies transformations to the model's geometry.
3. **View**: Applies transformations to the camera's viewpoint.
4. **Model**: Applies transformations specific to the model.
5. **Projection**: Adds perspective to create a 3D effect.

Projection and modelview matrices

Any piece of geometry will get transformed by a sequence of matrices before drawing:

\[ \mathbf{p} = M_{\text{project}} M_{\text{view}} M_{\text{model}} \mathbf{p} \]

The first matrix is OpenGL's GL_PROJECTION matrix.

The second two matrices, taken as a product, are maintained on OpenGL's GL_MODELVIEW stack:

\[ M_{\text{modelview}} = M_{\text{view}} (M_{\text{model}}) \]

Robot arm code, revisited

Recall that the code for the robot arm looked something like:

```c
glm::translate( thea, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0 );
base(hi);
glm::translate( 0.0, hi, 0.0 );
glm::rotate( phi, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0 );
upper_arm(hi);
glm::translate( 0.0, h2, 0.0 );
glm::rotate( psi, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0 );
lower_arm(h3);
```

All of the GL calls here modify the modelview matrix.

Note that even before these calls are made, the modelview matrix has been modified by the viewpoint transformation, \( M_{\text{view}} \).

Correct launch position = \( M_{3} \cdot (\text{particle}) \)
Computing the particle launch point

To find the world coordinate position of the end of the robot arm, you need to follow a series of steps:

1. Figure out what $M_{kw}$ is before drawing your model.
   
   ```cpp
   Mat4f matCam = glGetModelViewMatrix();
   ```

2. Draw your model and add one more transformation to the tip of the robot arm.
   
   ```cpp
   glTranslatef(0.0, 2.0, 0.0);
   ```

3. Compute $M_{world} = M'_{in} M_{robot}$
   
   ```cpp
   Mat4f particleXform = getWorldXform(matCam);
   ```

4. Transform a point at the origin by the resulting matrix
   
   ```cpp
   Vec3f particleOrigin = particleXform * Vec3f(0, 0, 0);
   ```

Now you're ready to launch a particle from that last computed point.

Summary

What you should take away from this lecture:

- The meanings of all the **boldfaced** terms
- Euler method for solving differential equations
- Combining particles into a particle system
- Physics of a particle system
- Various forces acting on a particle
- Simple collision detection
- How to hook your particle system into the coordinate frame of your model