

# A Particle-based Method for Preserving Fluid Sheets

Ryoichi Ando

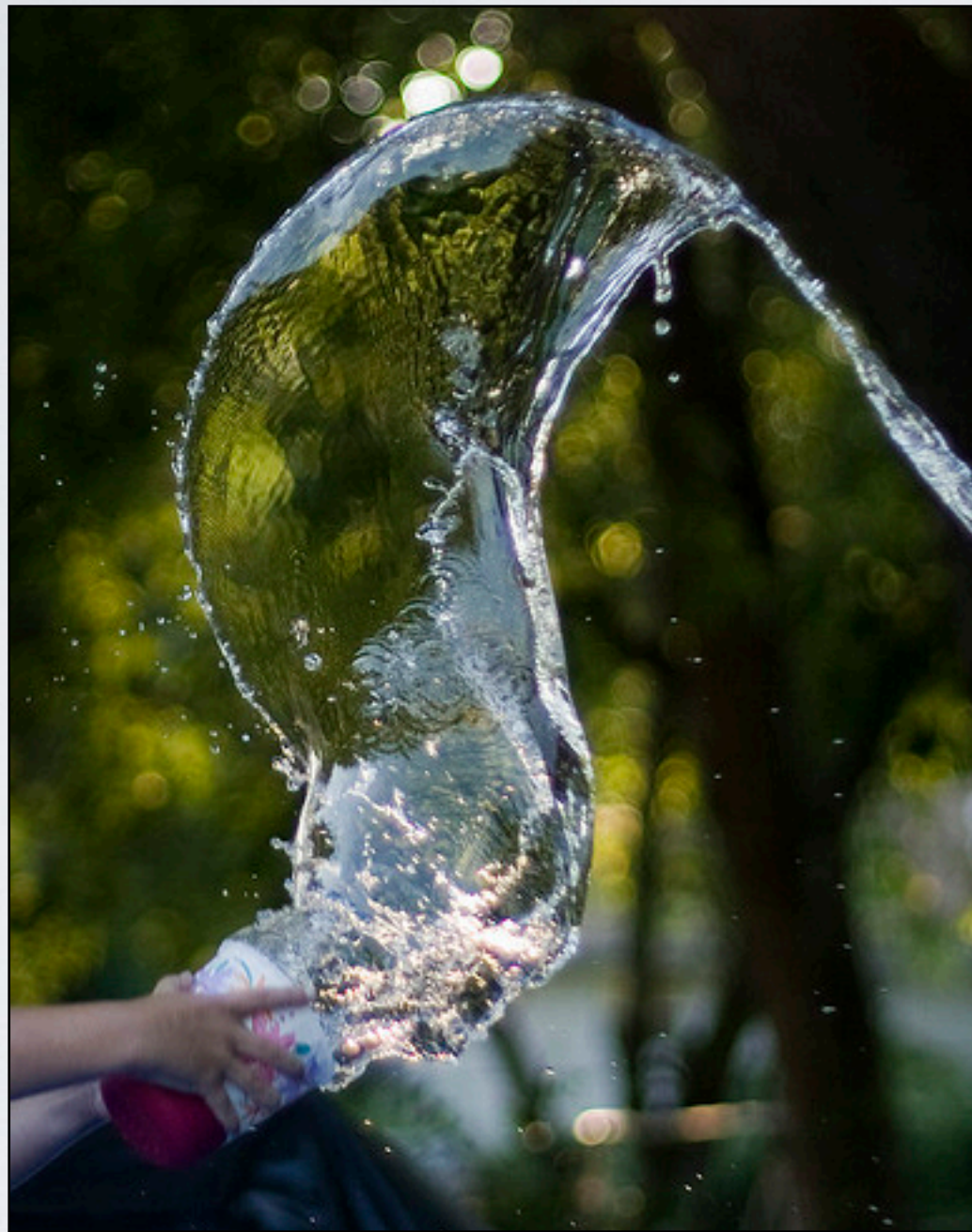
Reiji Tsuruno

Kyushu University, Japan





# Real Fluid Sheets



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/cayusa/2583501396/>



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/jmarty/124861514>



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/sanjibm/4543398007/>

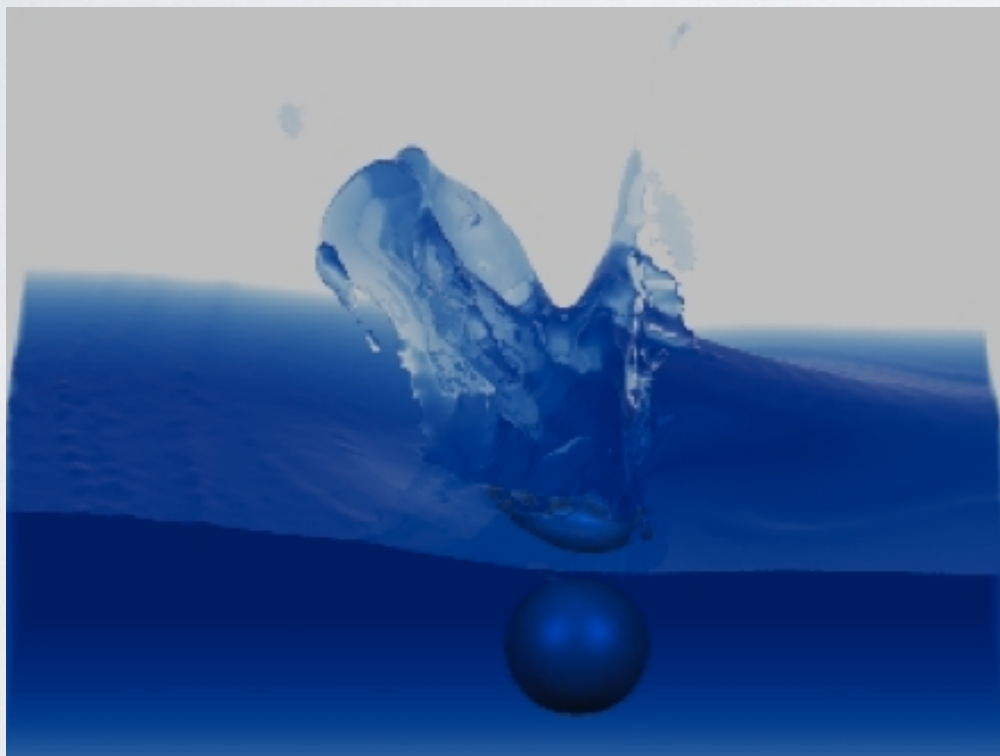


# Traditional Methods

Numerical dissipation (smear)

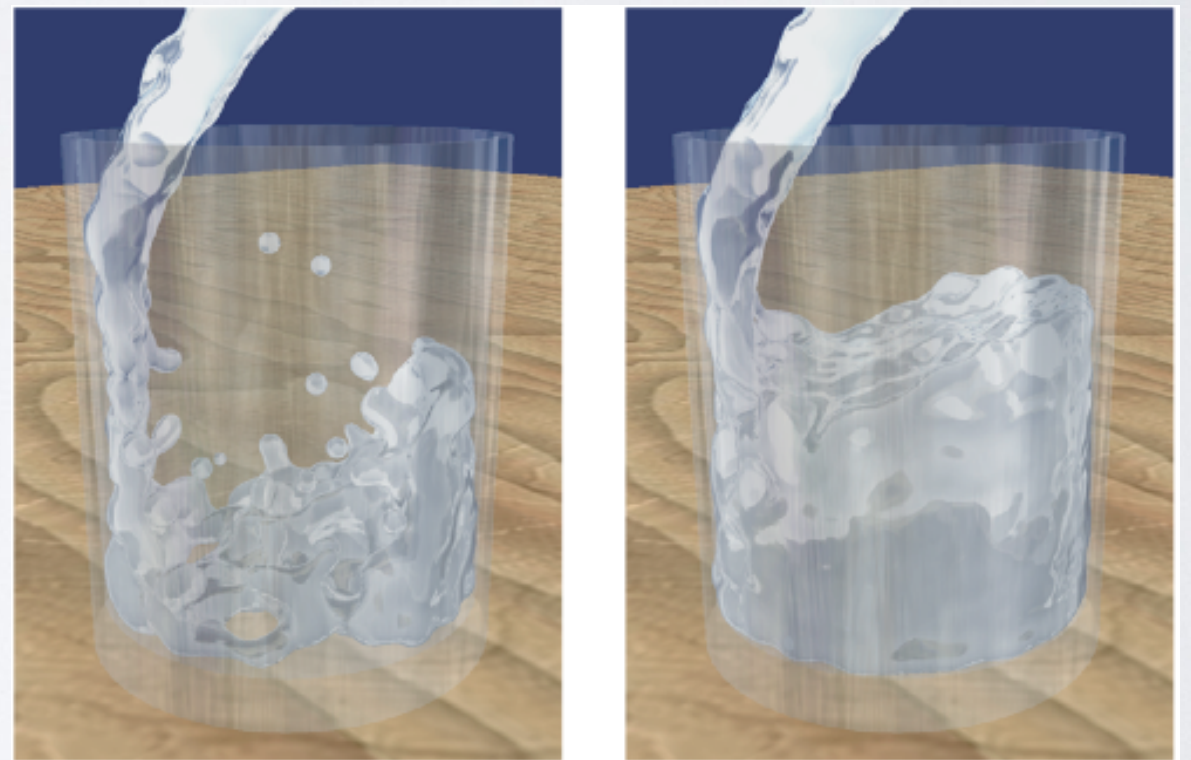
Bloppy ruptures

Levelset-based



Foster & Fedkiew [SIG01]

SPH-based



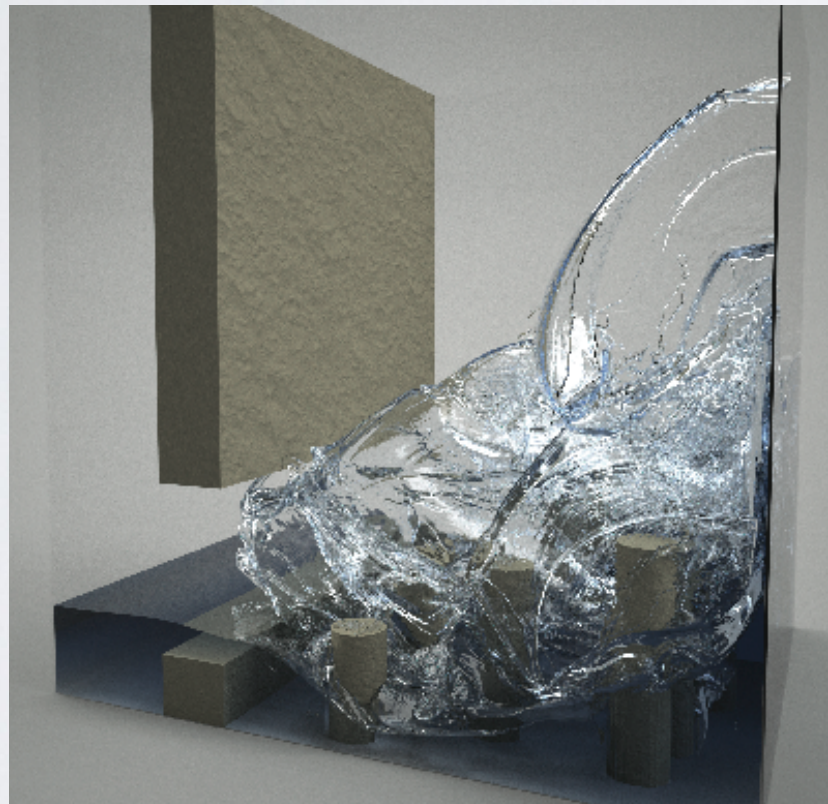
Müller et al. [SCA03]



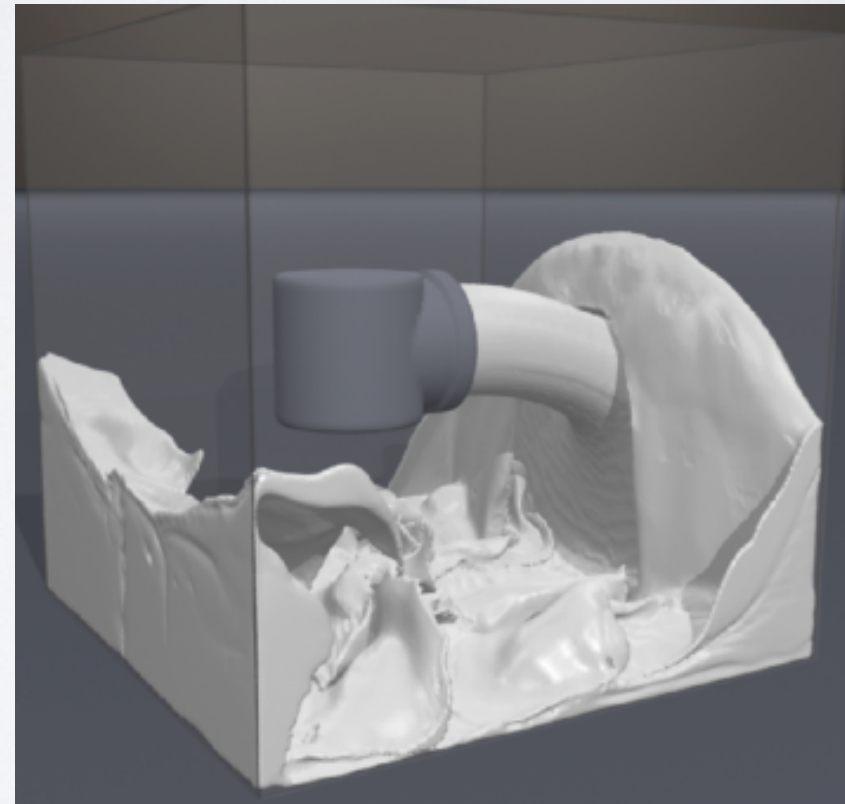
# Levelset Extended

Highly accurate tracking & redistancing.

Seed auxiliary particles inside the levelset sheets.



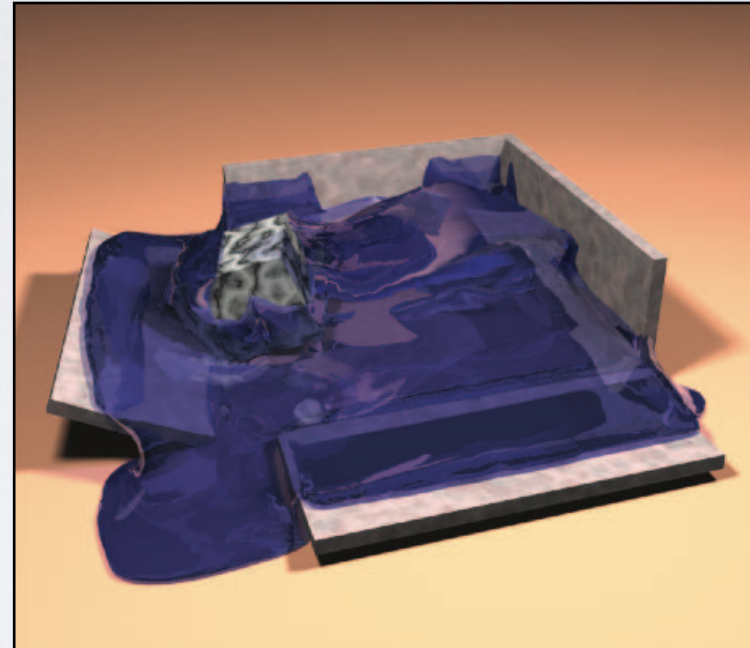
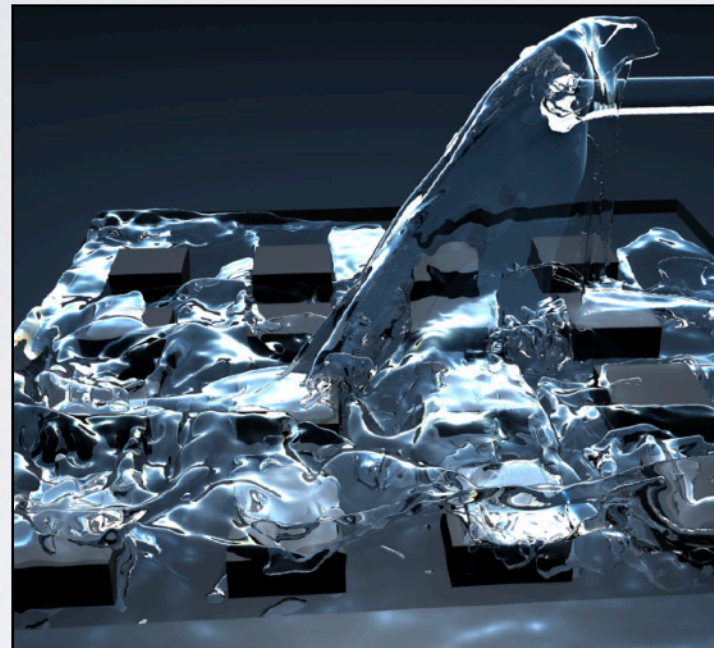
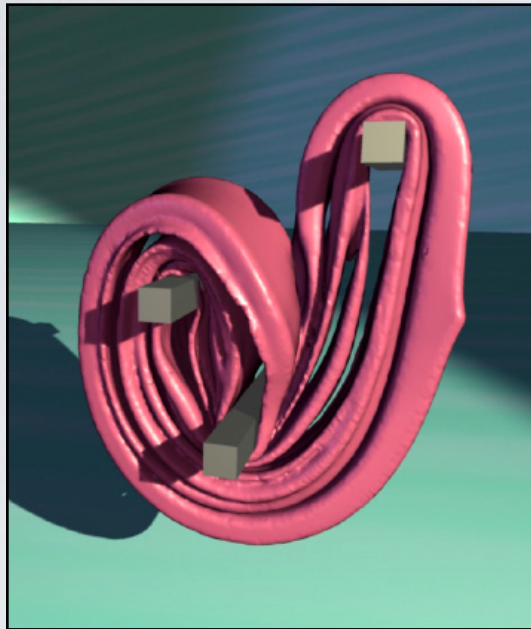
Heo & Ko [SIGA10]



Chentanez et al. [SCA07,SIG11]



# Mesh-based Surface Tracking Methods in Fluid

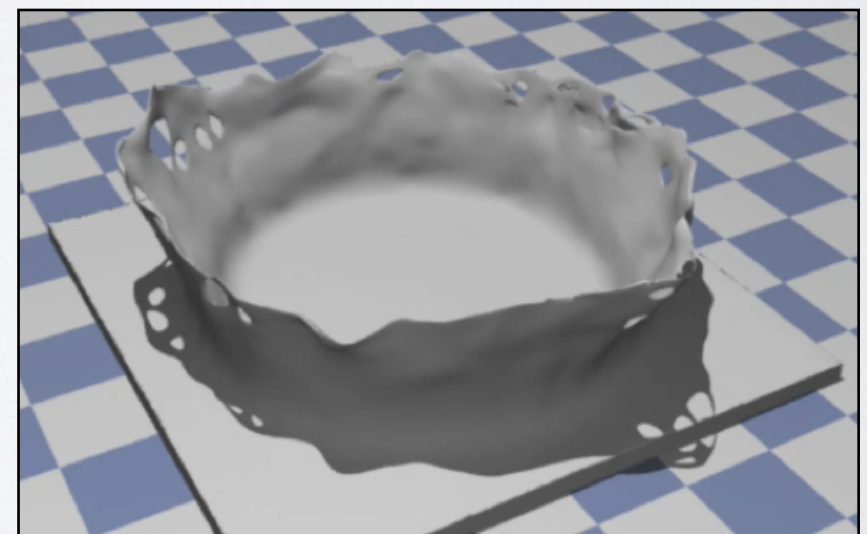


Wojtan et al. [SIG09,SIG10]

Müller [SCA09]



Thürey et al. [SIG10]

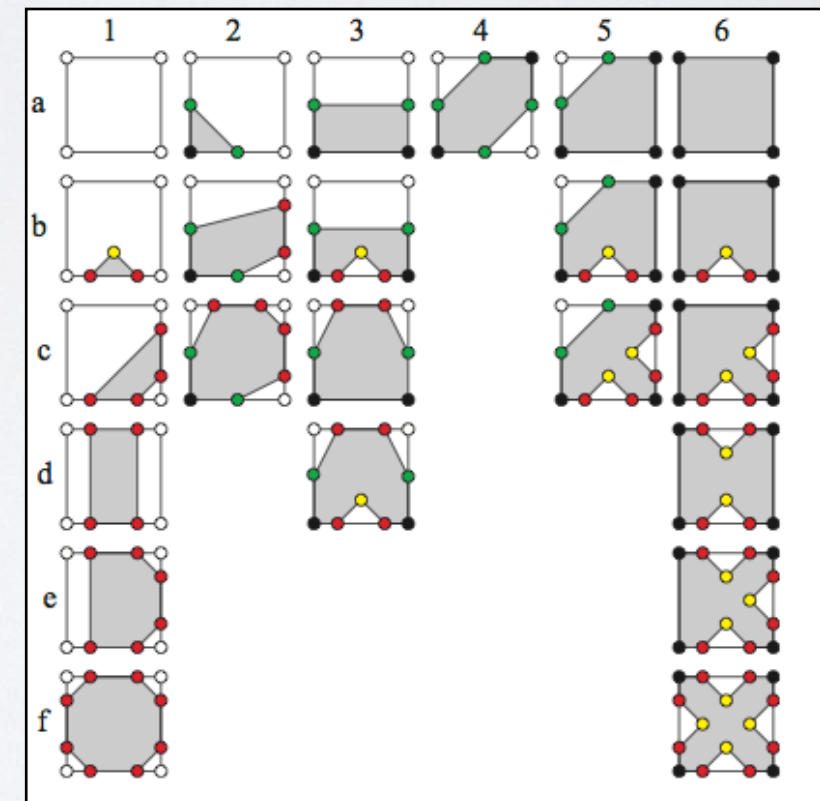
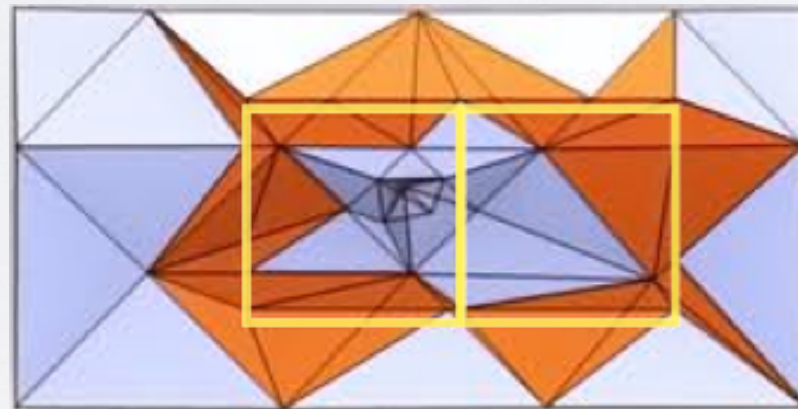


Brochu et al. [SIG10]



# Mesh-based Surface Tracking Methods

Difficult topological changes.



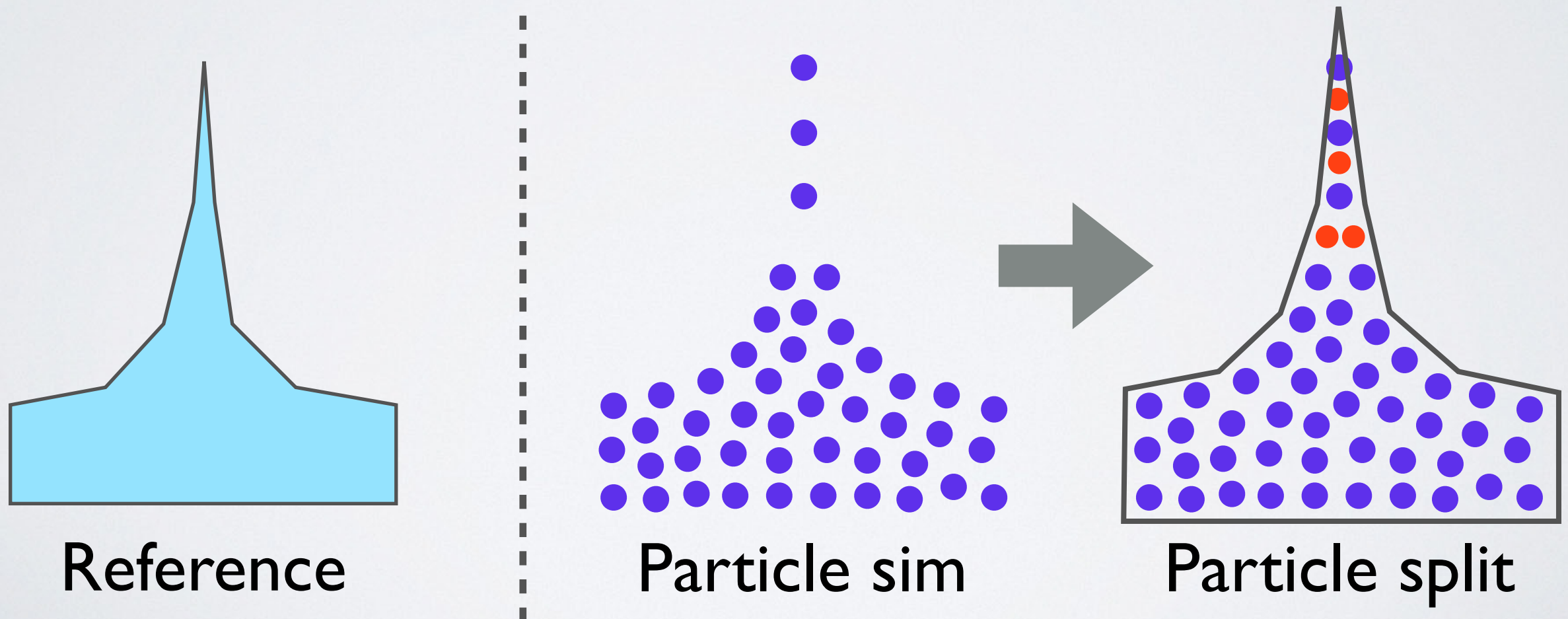


# Introducing a Particle-based Alternative.

Fill liquids with particles.

Split particles to prevent the rupture of fluid sheets.

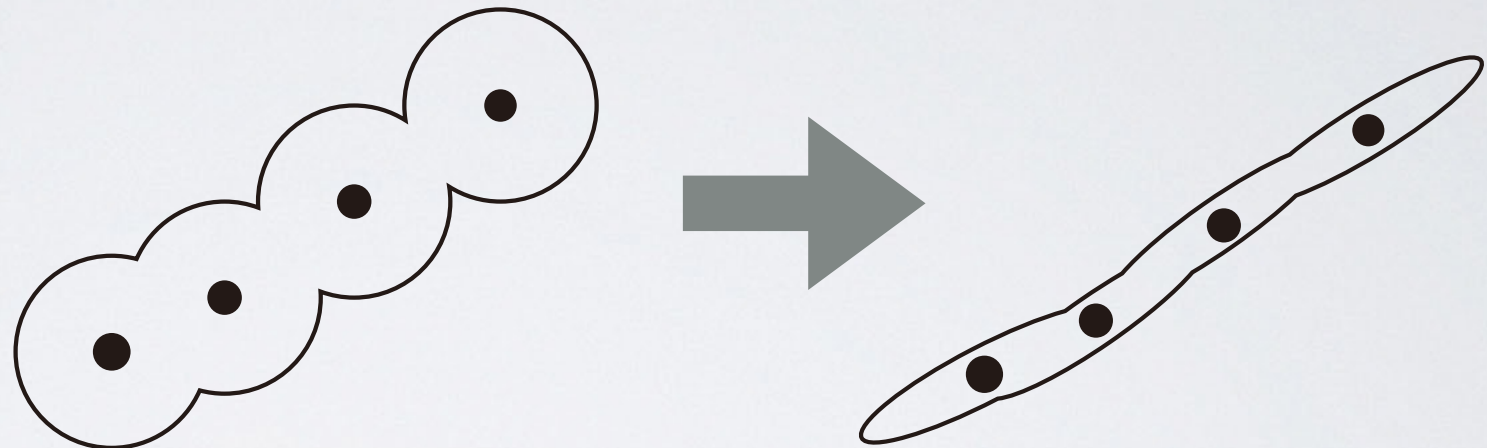
Reconstruct thin smooth meshes.





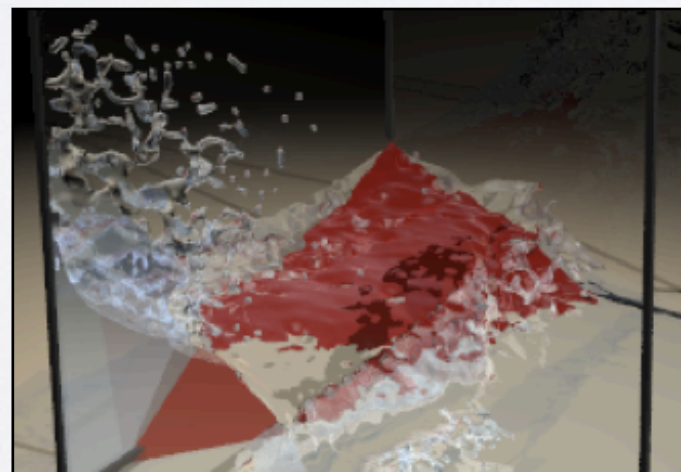
Thin sheets with particles ?  
You may doubt this because

Particle surfaces are usually blobby and thick !

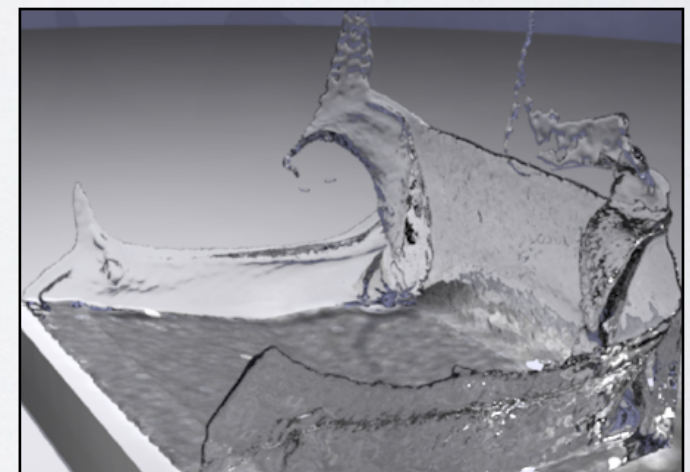
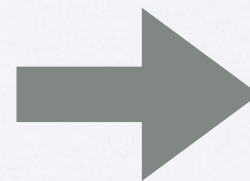


Yu & Turk [SCA10]

Particles are often splashy !



PCISPH



PIC/FLIP



# Method

(1) Underlying Fluid

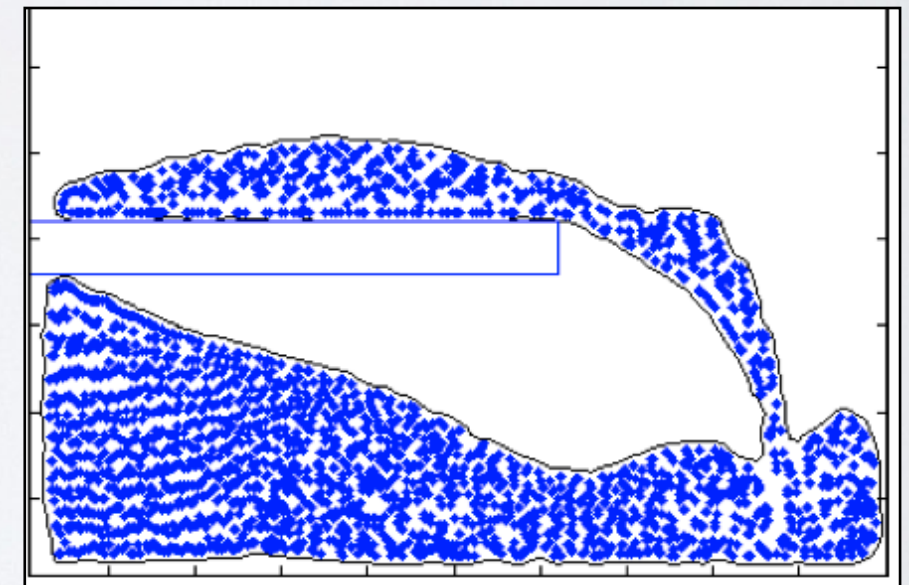
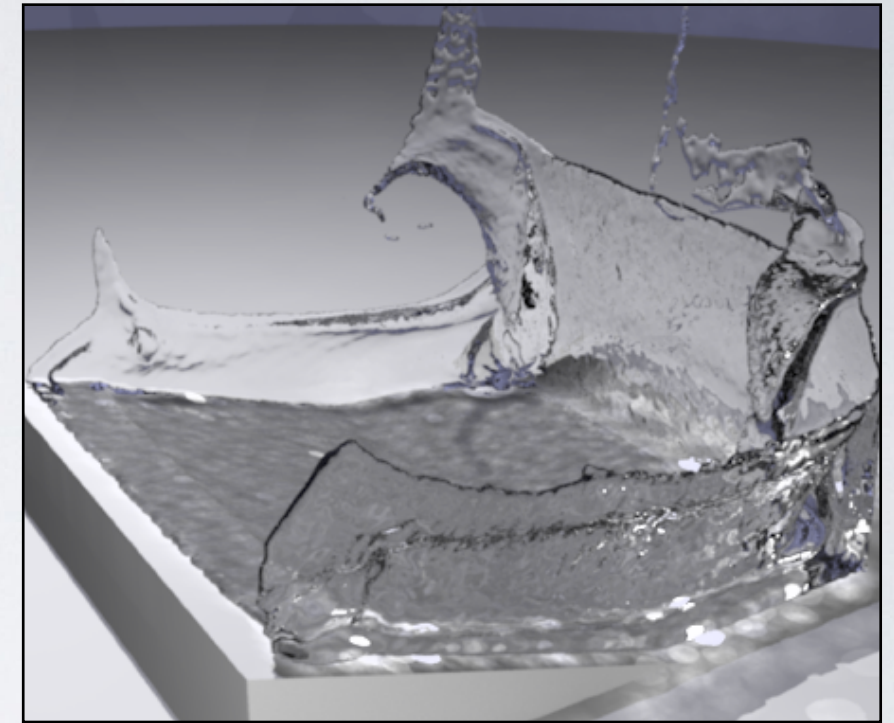
(2) Preserving Sheets



# Underlying Fluid

We extend PIC/FLIP method  
[Zhu&Bridson05]

- + Eulerian-like fluid
- + Stable, fast, and easy to implement.



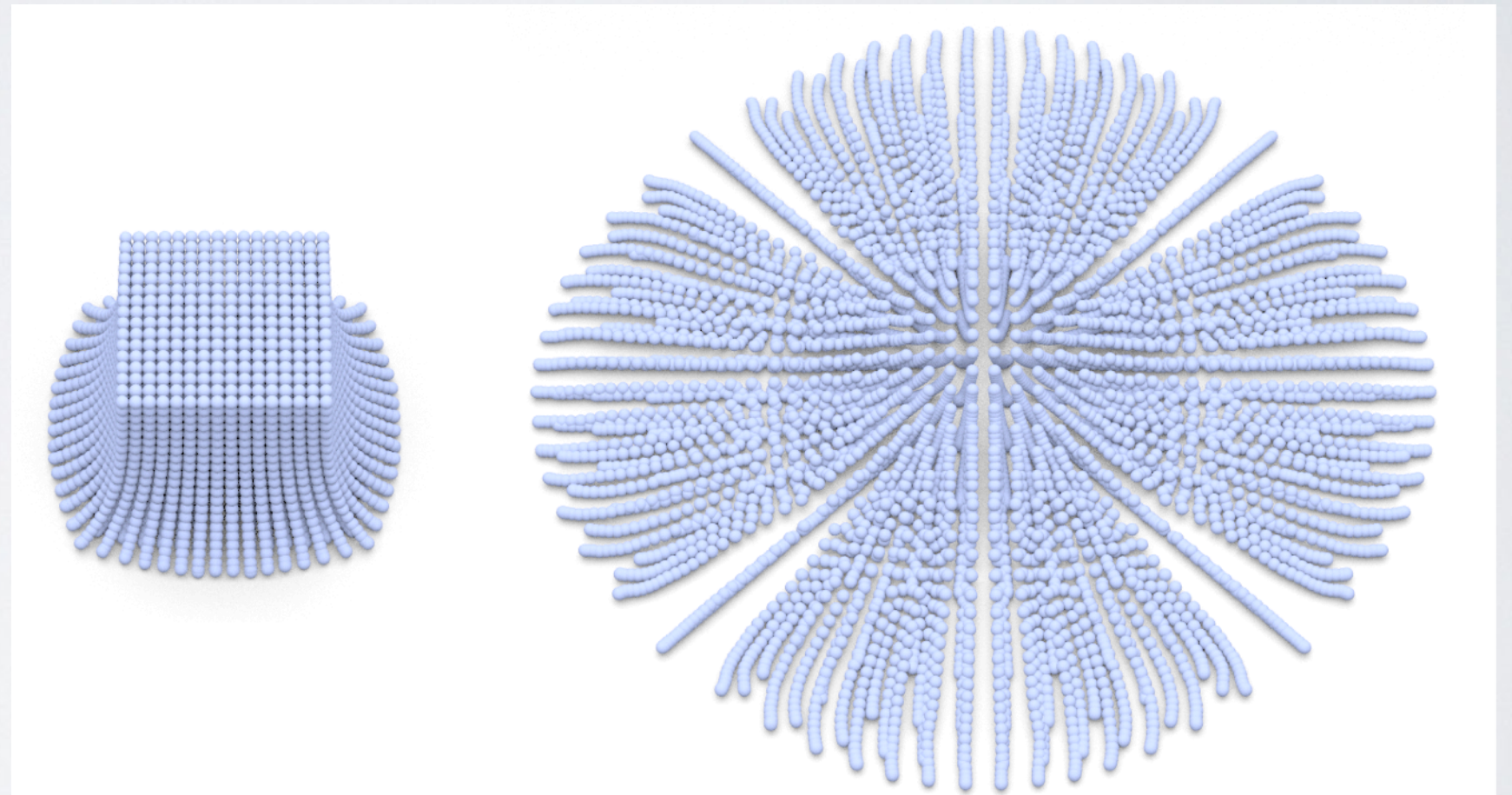
Zhu & Bridson [SIG05]



# Underlying Fluid

But uniform particles can easily develop uneven.

Splitting noisy particles is not reliable.



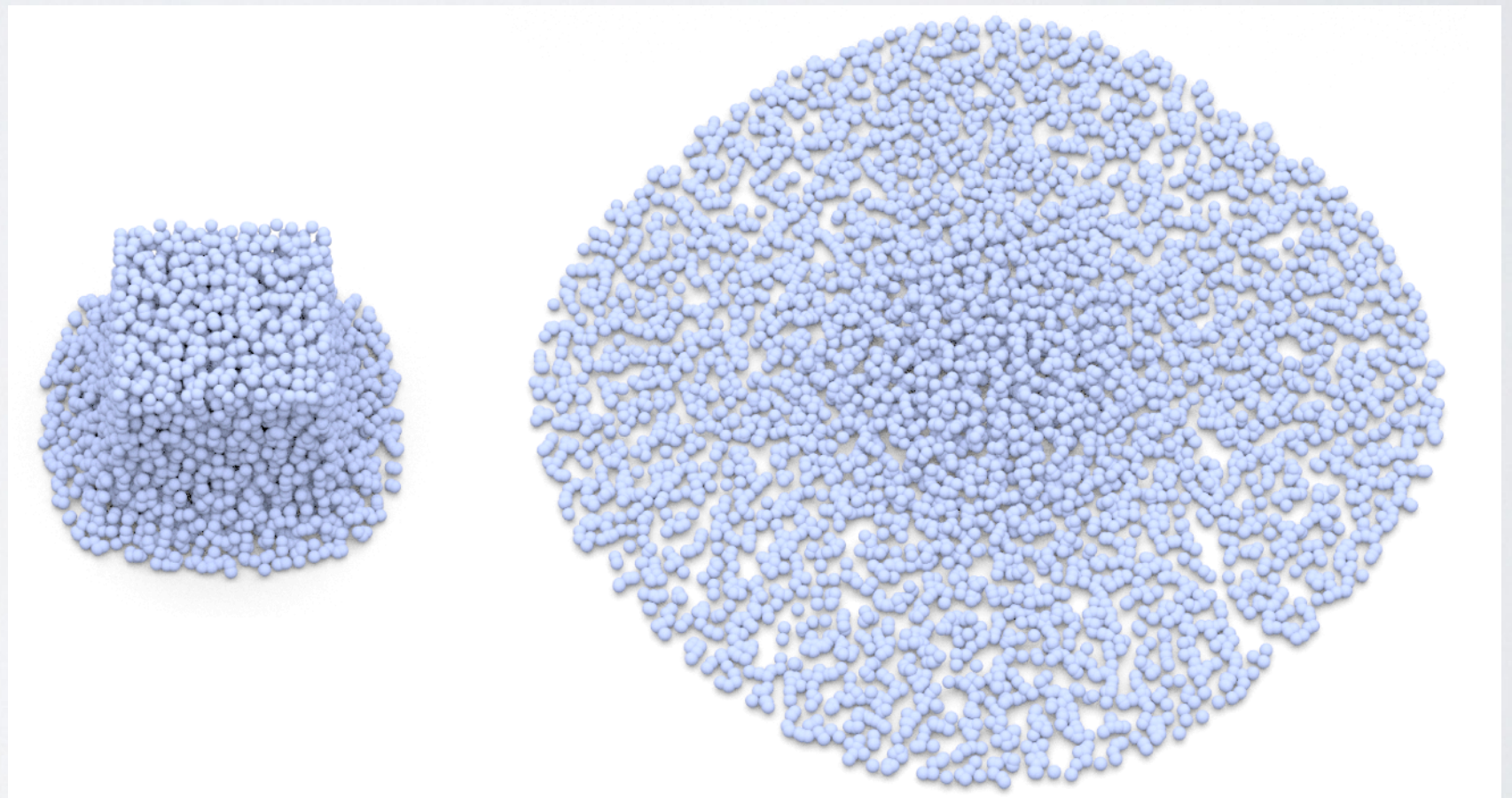
PIC/FLIP alone.



# Underlying Fluid

Why not just use jittered particles ? that should do the trick !

- Yes, it does but only at the beginning. Not a panacea.

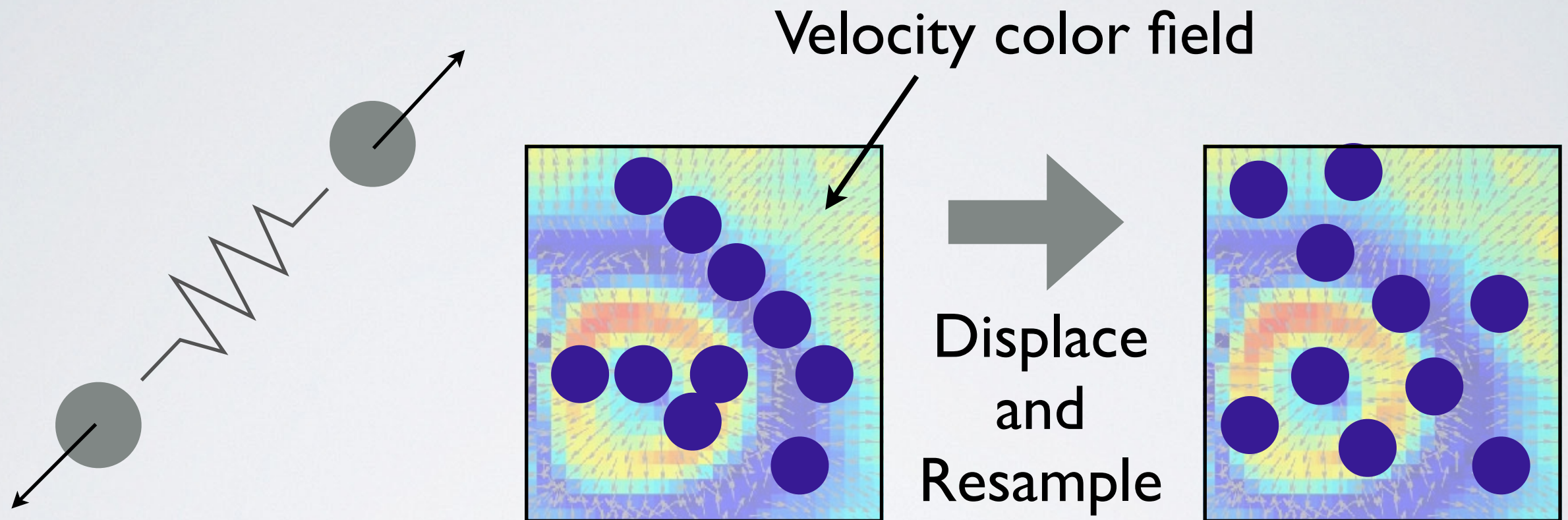


Jittered PIC/FLIP.



# Underlying Fluid

Displace particles and resample.



Displace particles  
by SPH-like weak  
spring force

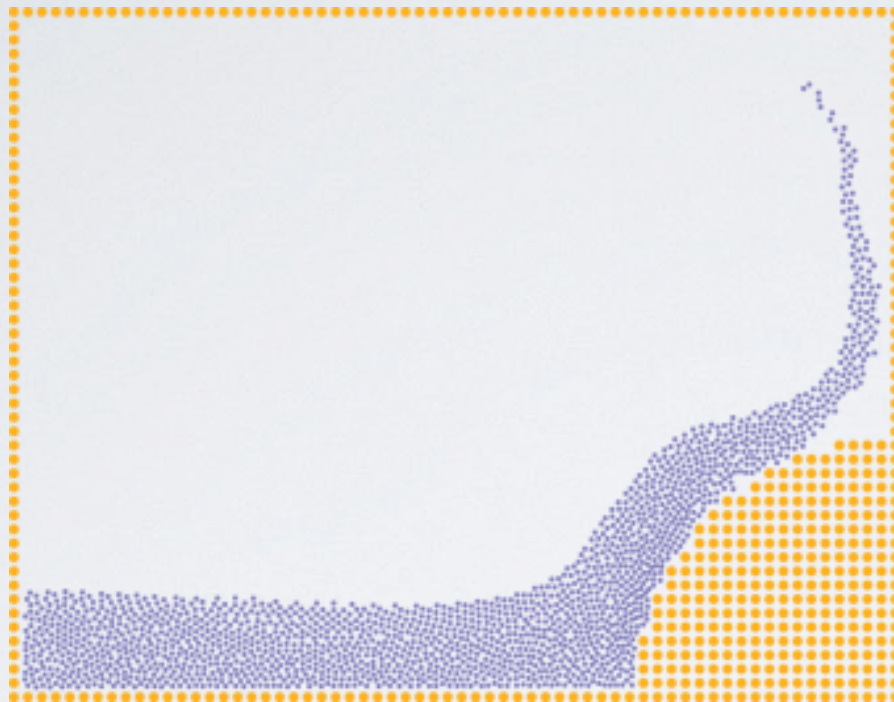
Compute a new particle velocity  
from the old nearby particles.  
( try keep same velocity field )



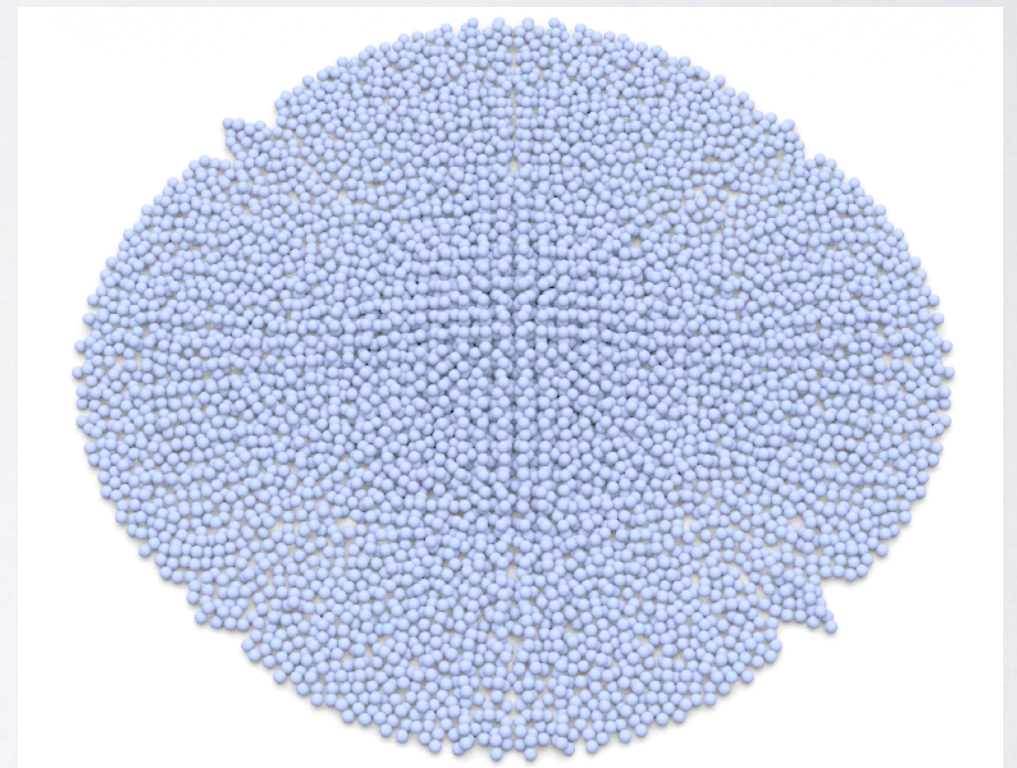
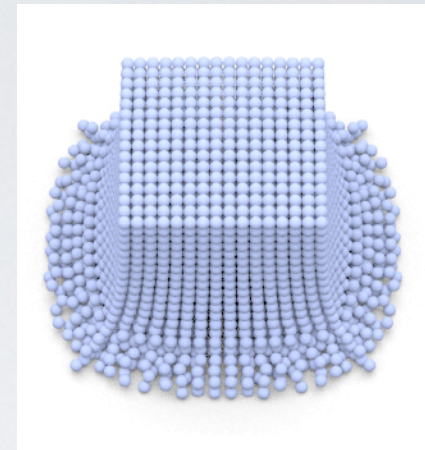
# Underlying Fluid

This just works.

Ours



PIC/FLIP  
alone

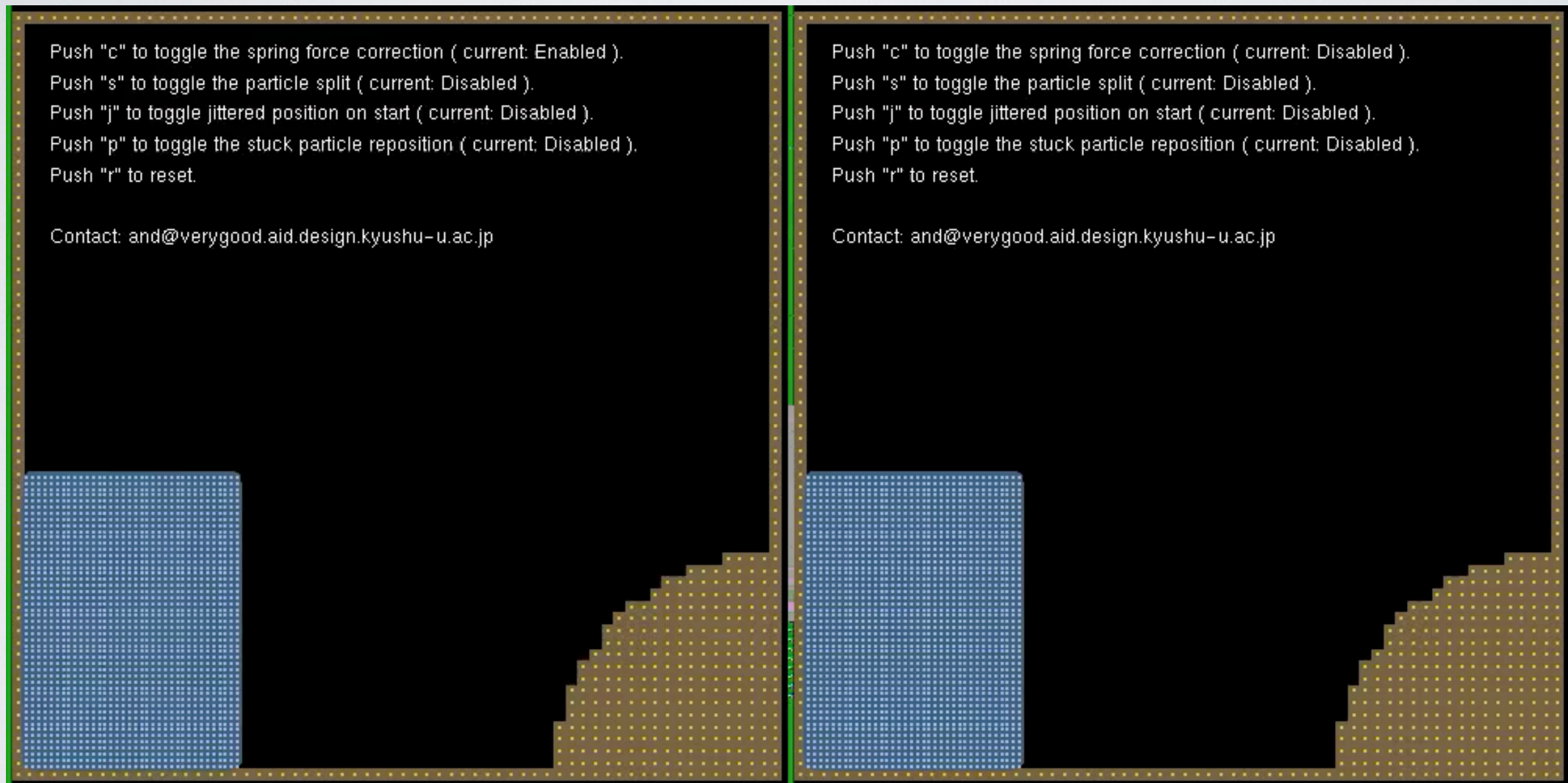


PIC/FLIP with weak spring  
force correction.



# Underlying Fluid

## 2D Comparison



Our liquid solver

PIC/FLIP alone.

# Method

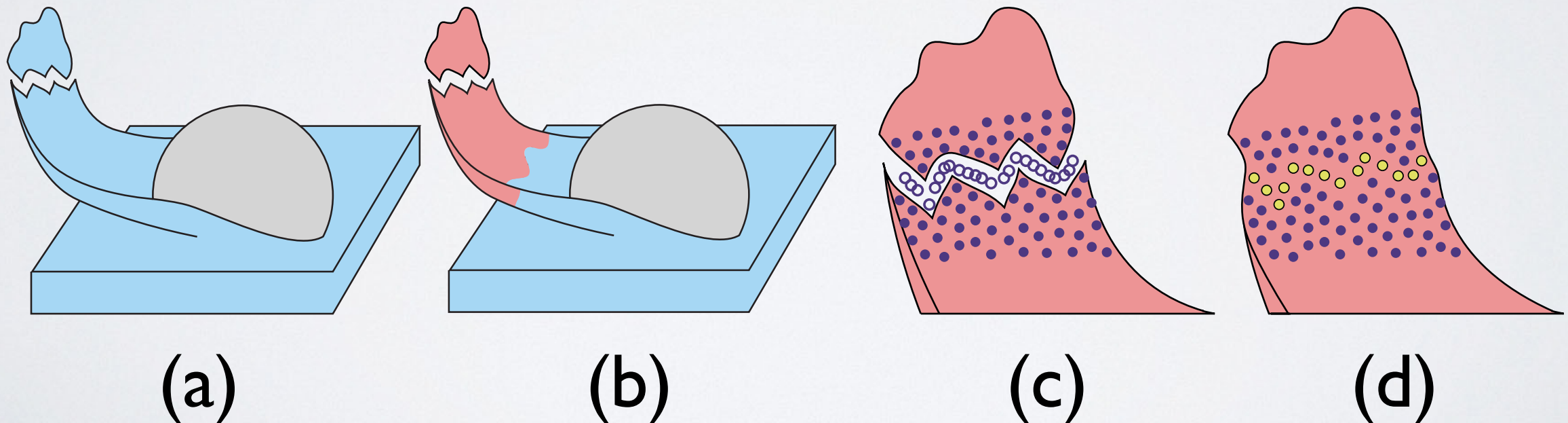
(1) Underlying Fluid

(2) Preserving Sheets



# Preserving Sheets: Overview

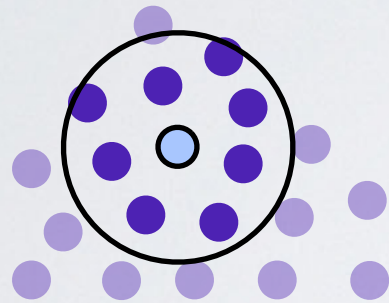
- (a) Given an input simulation
- (b) Clip out thin particles
- (c) Find candidate split particles
- (d) Insert candidates without collision



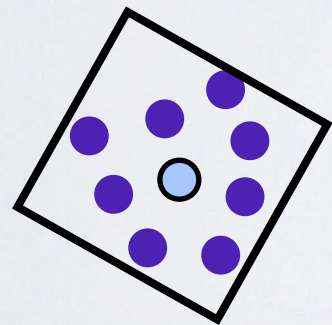
# Extracting Thin Particles



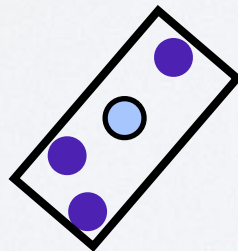
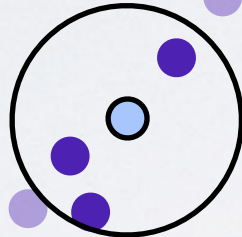
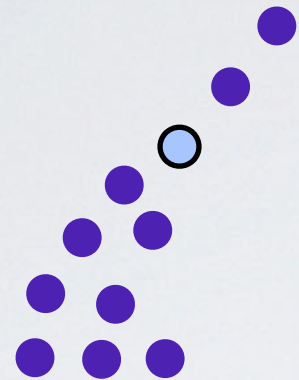
Gather...



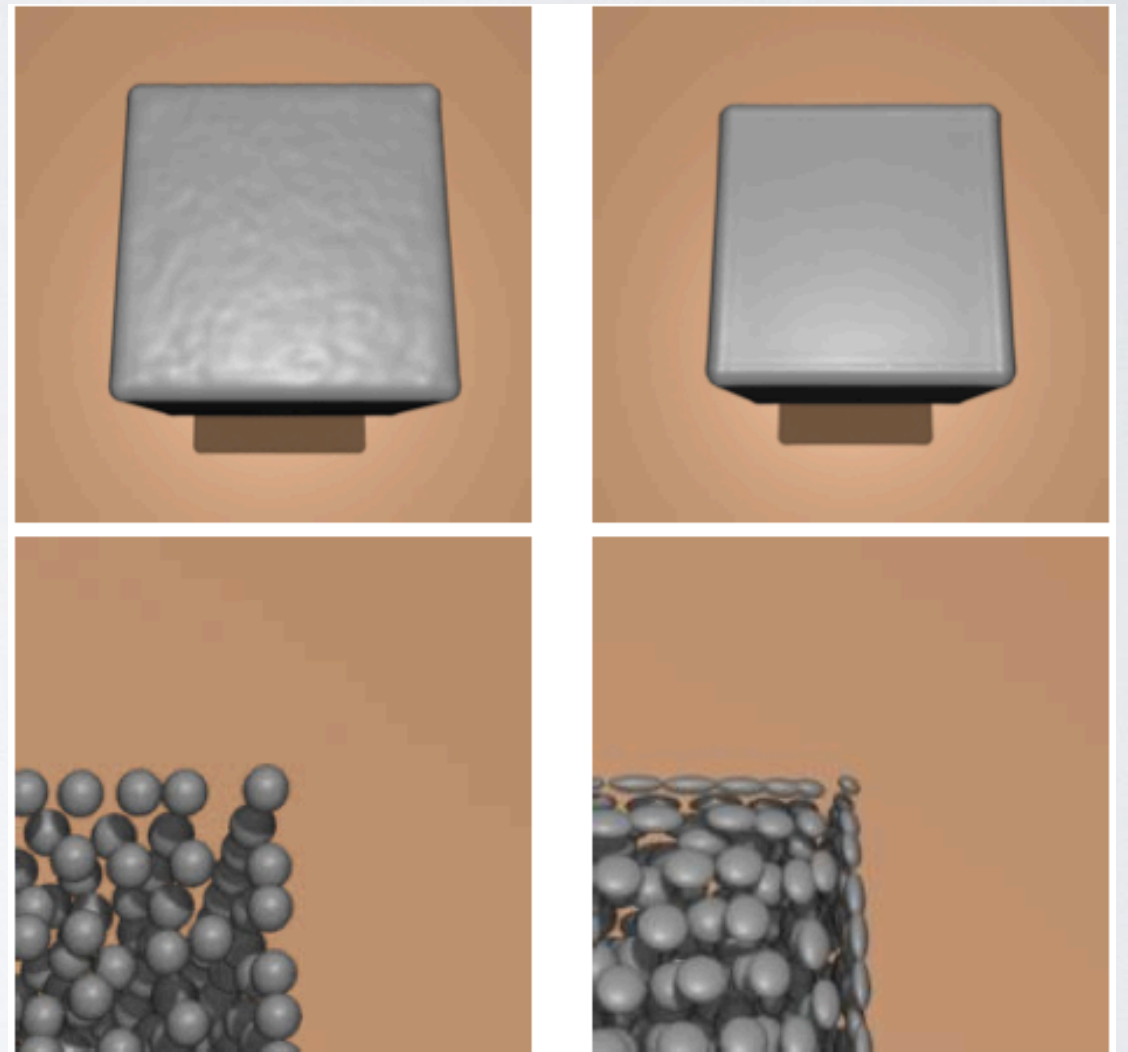
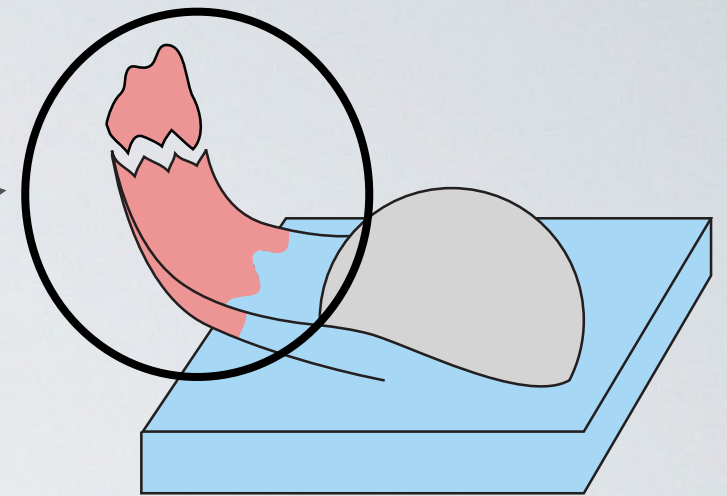
PCA



Not a thin particle



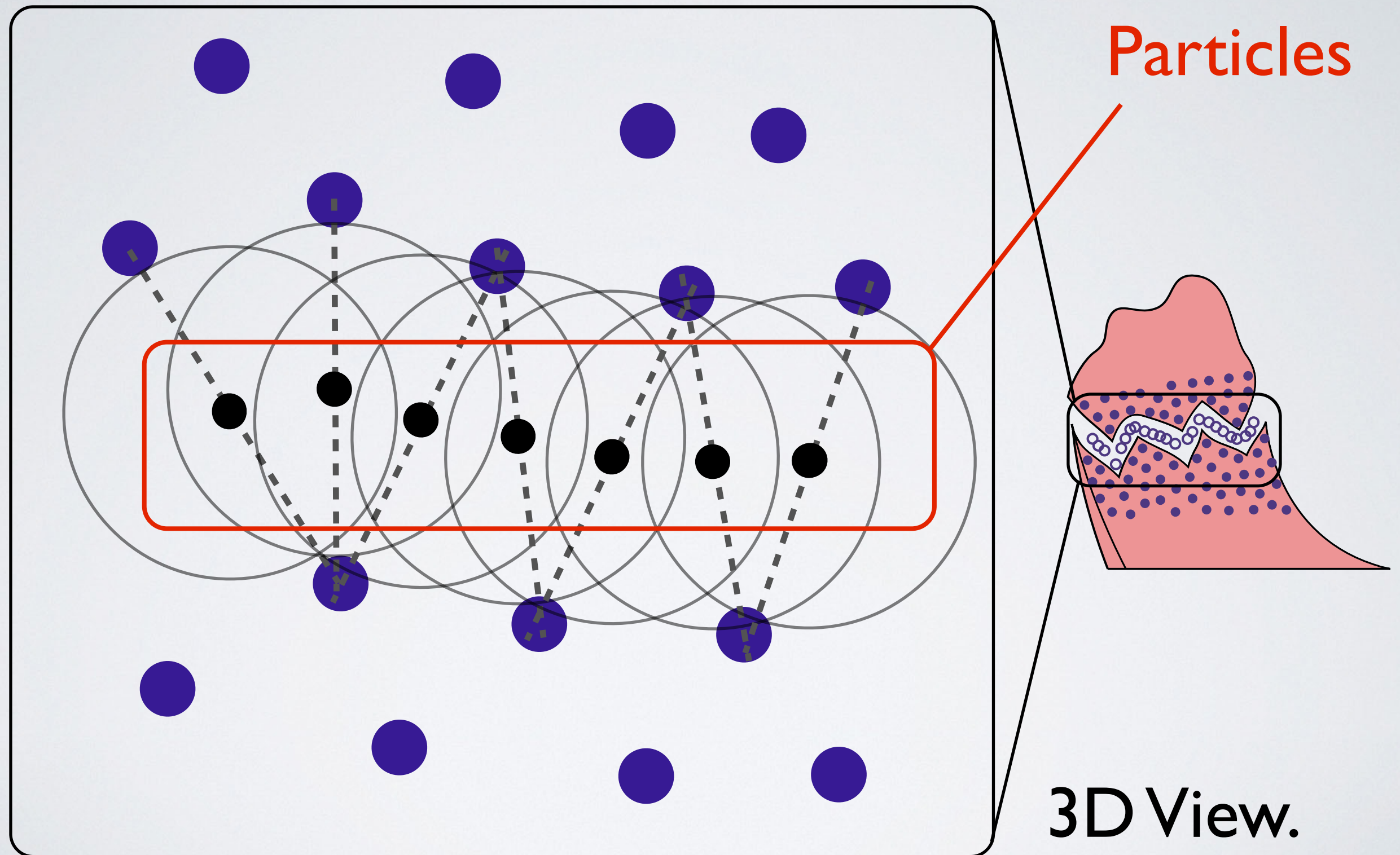
Thin particle !



Yu & Turk [SCA10]

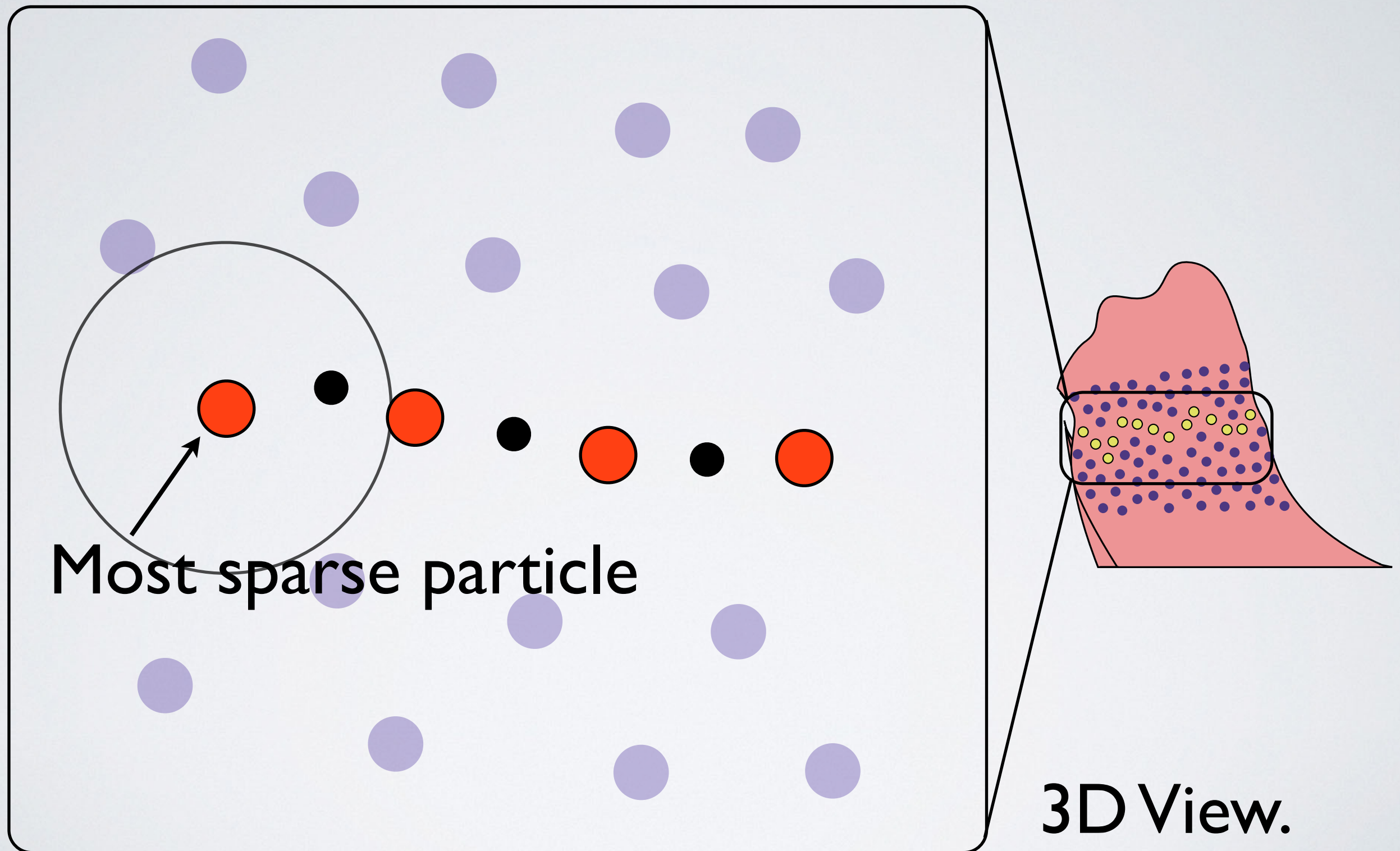


# Computing Candidate Particles



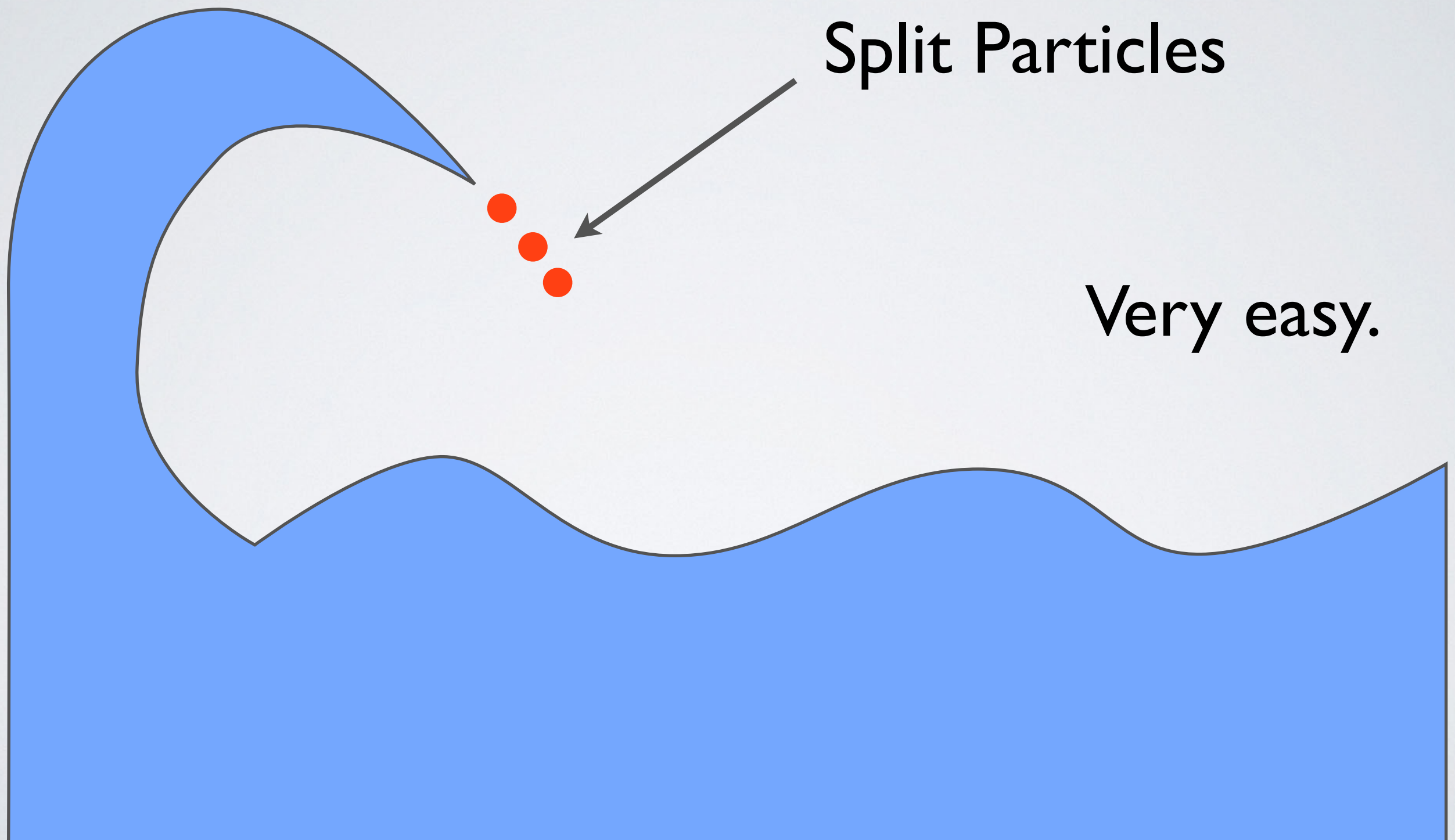


# Final Particle Insertion (Split)

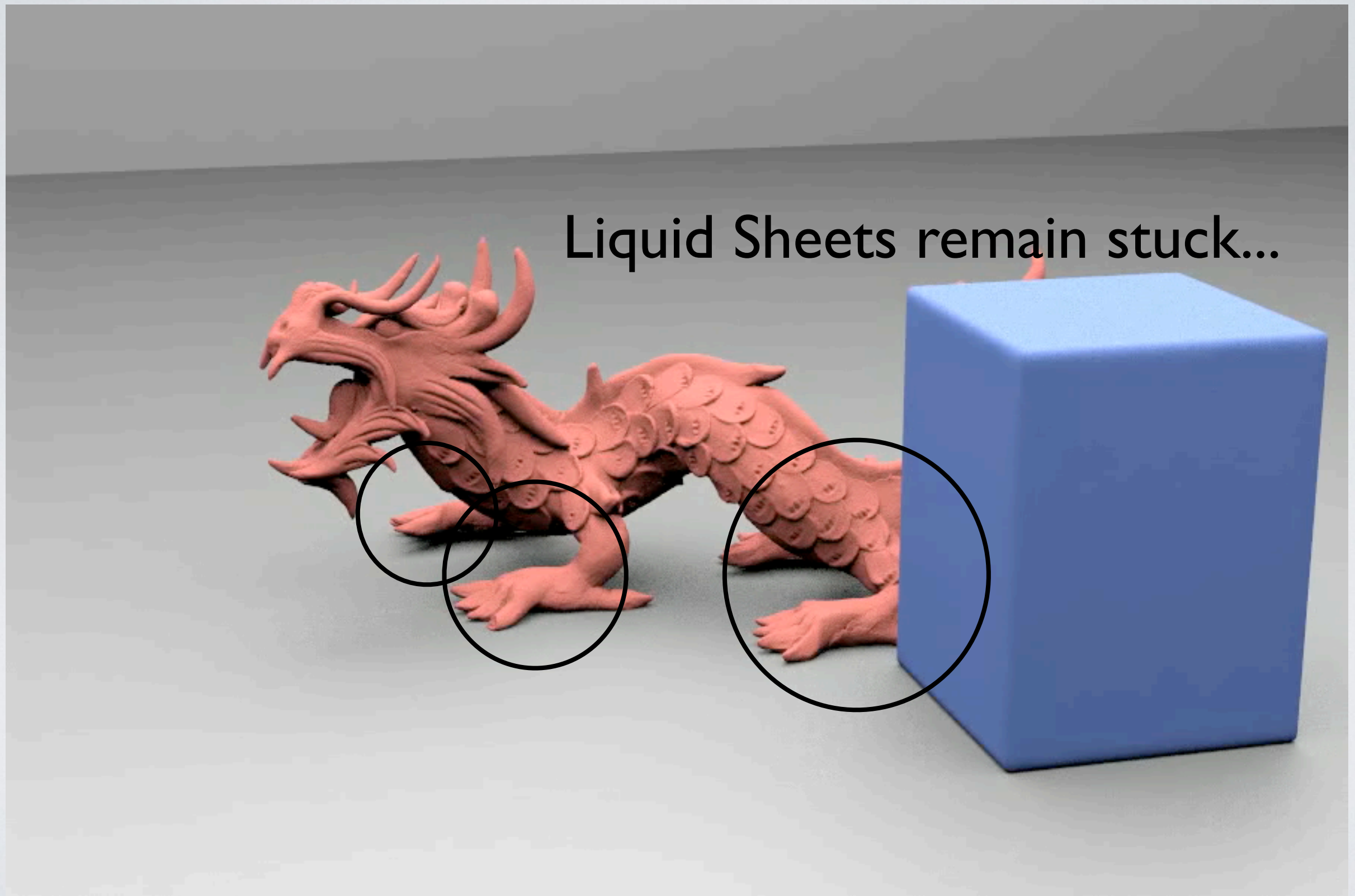




# Particle Collapse

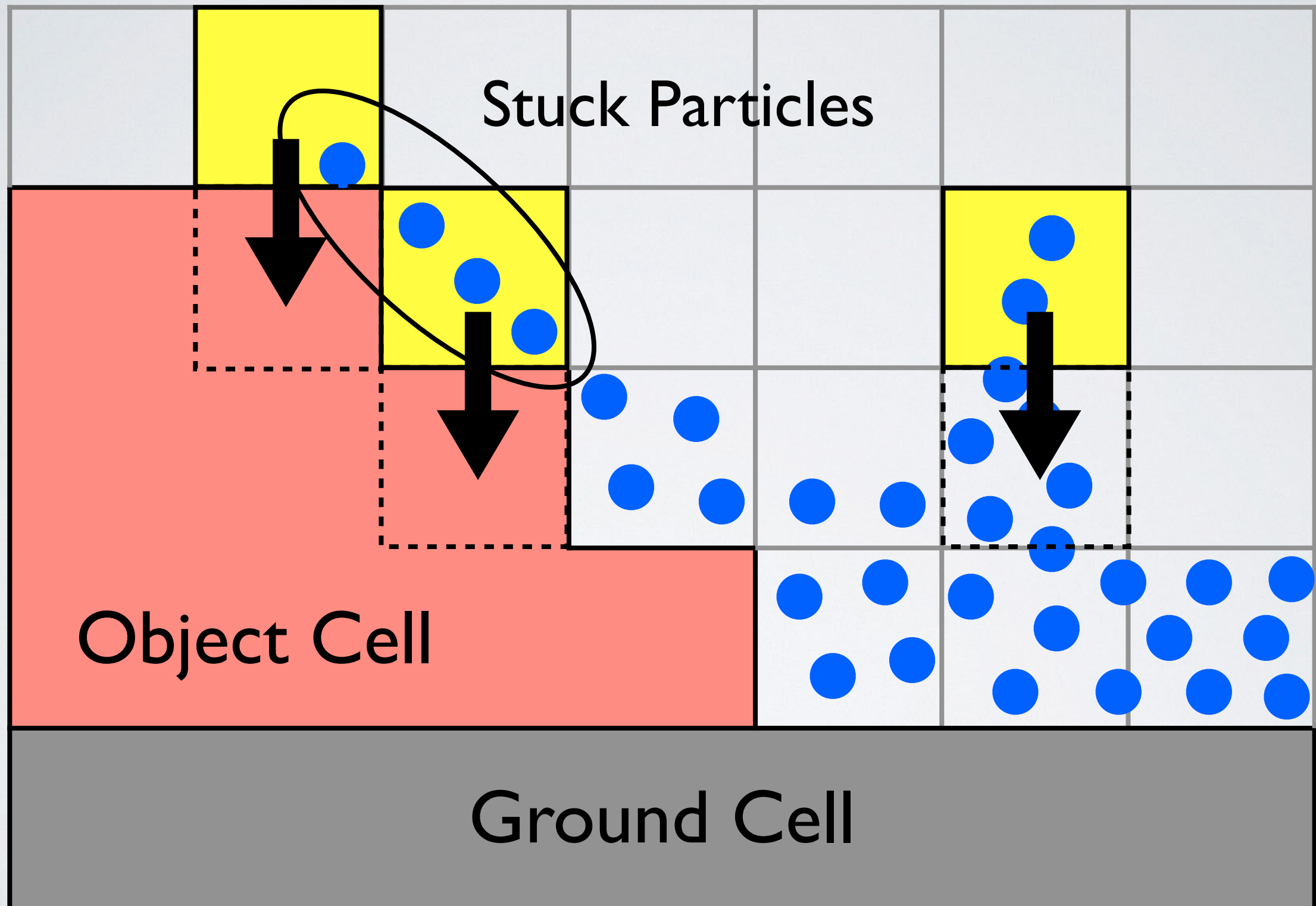


# Removing Stuck Sheets on Objects

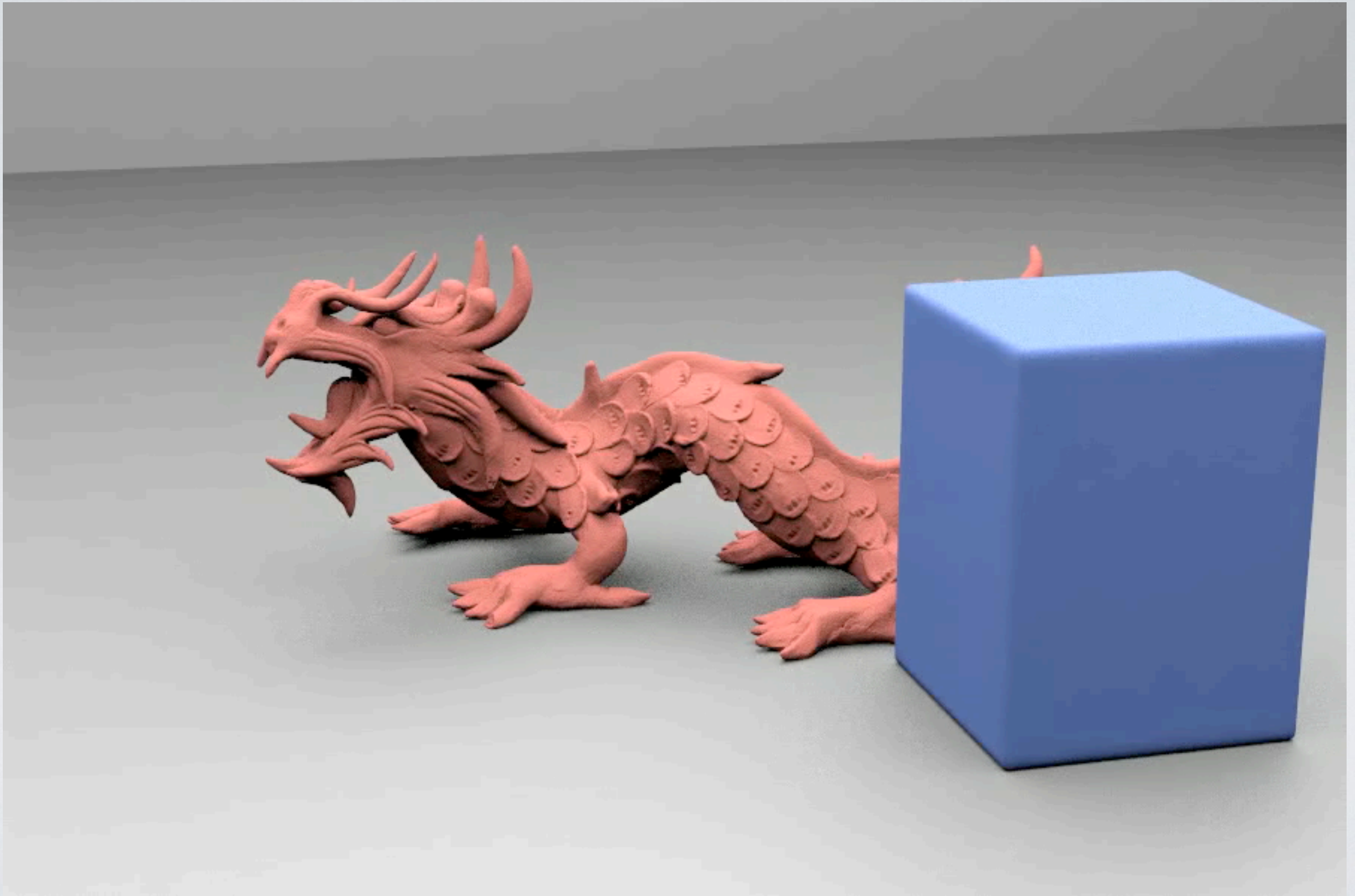




# Removing Stuck Sheets on Objects

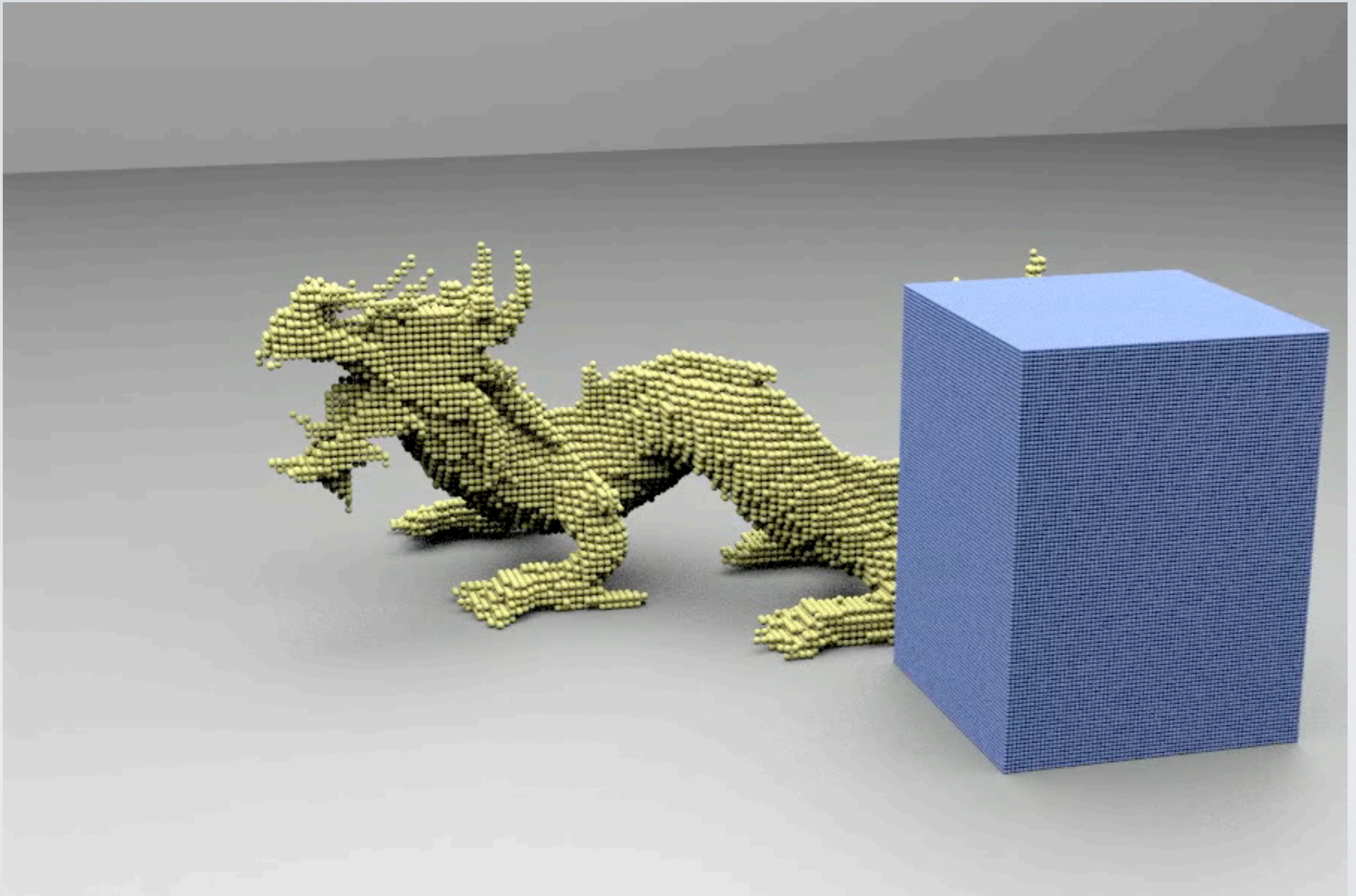


# Removing Stuck Sheets on Objects





# Particle View

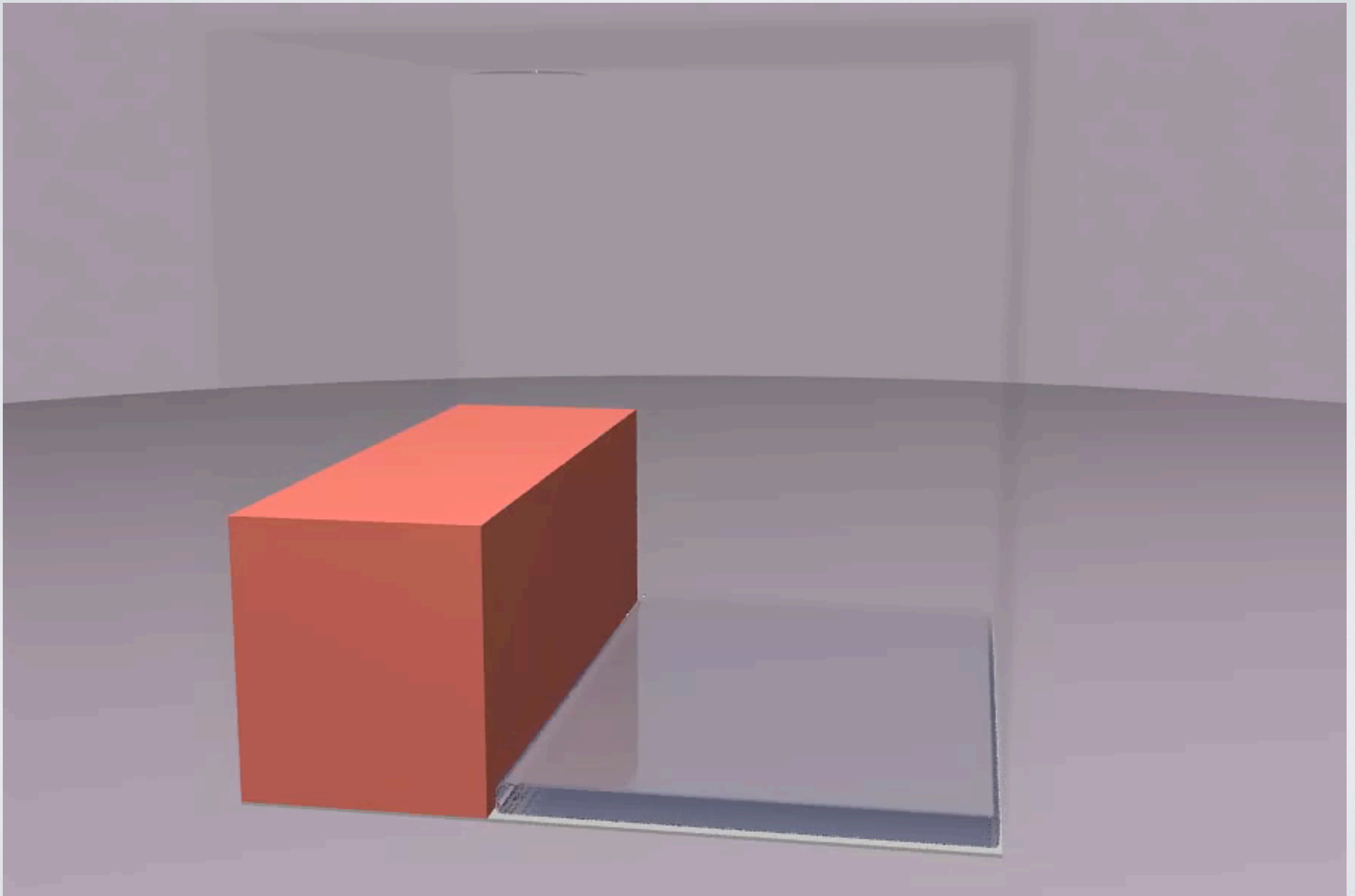


# Results



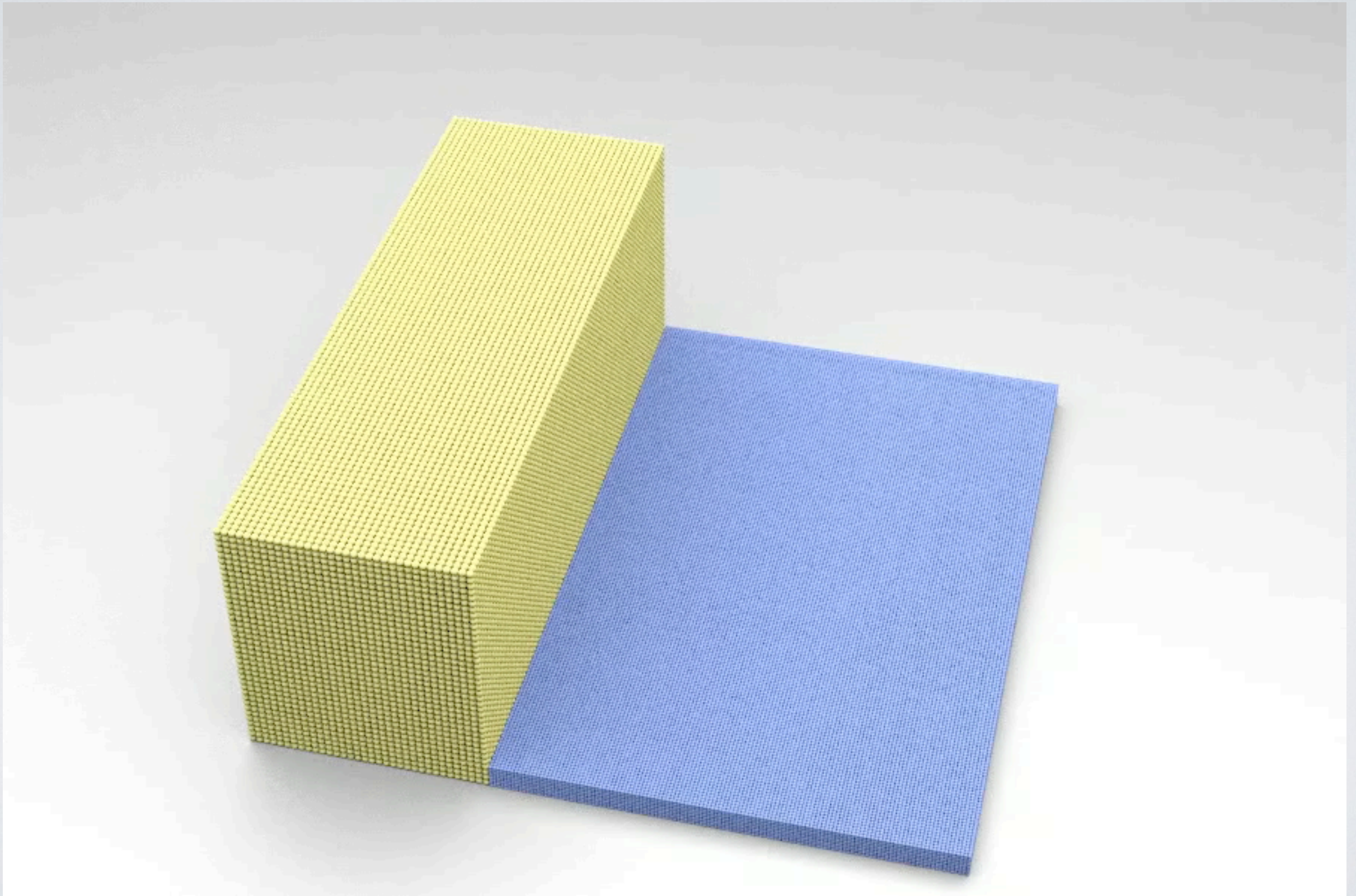
# Water Pouring

5~40 sec/timestep



# Water Pouring

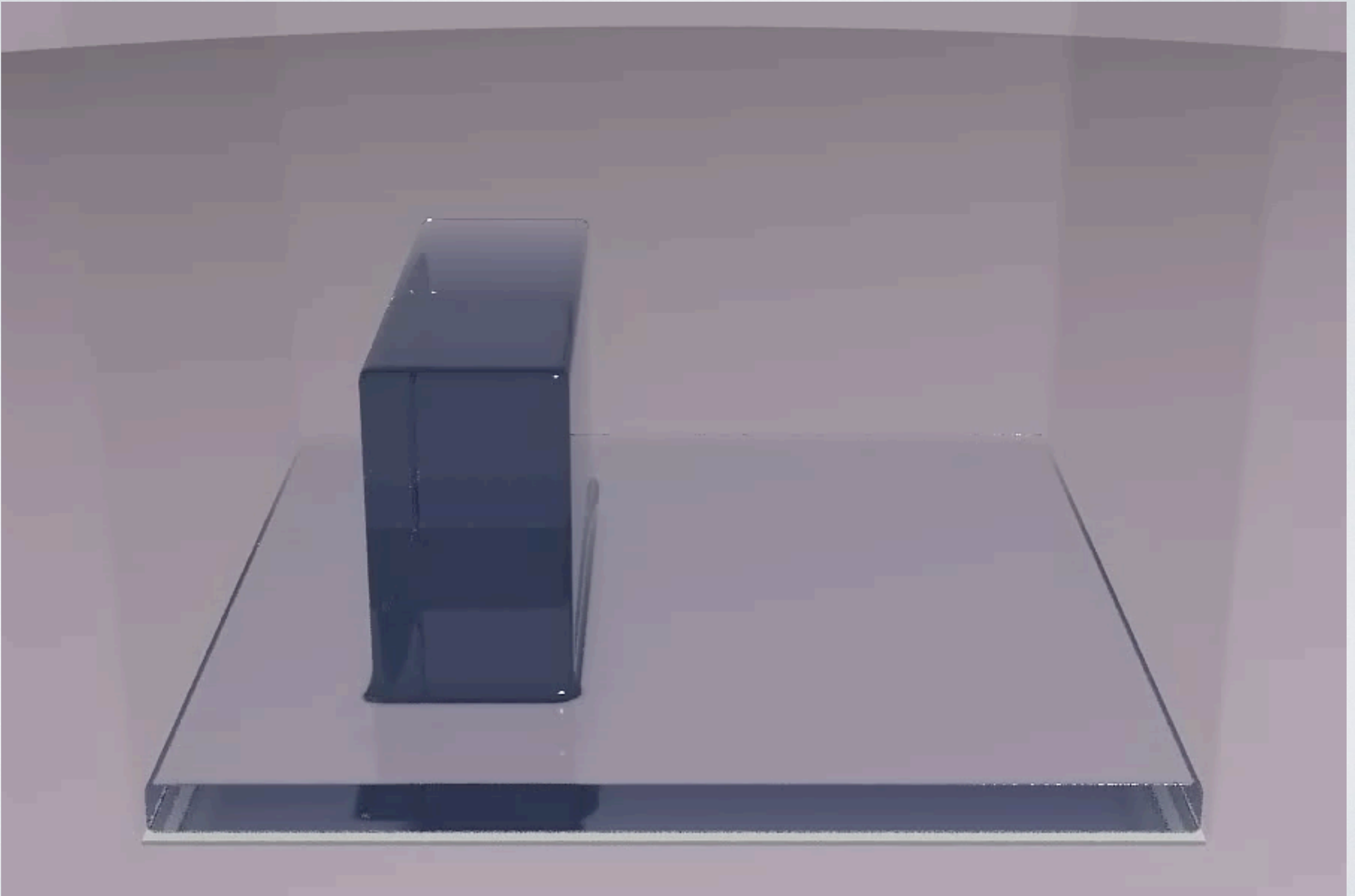
5~40 sec/timestep





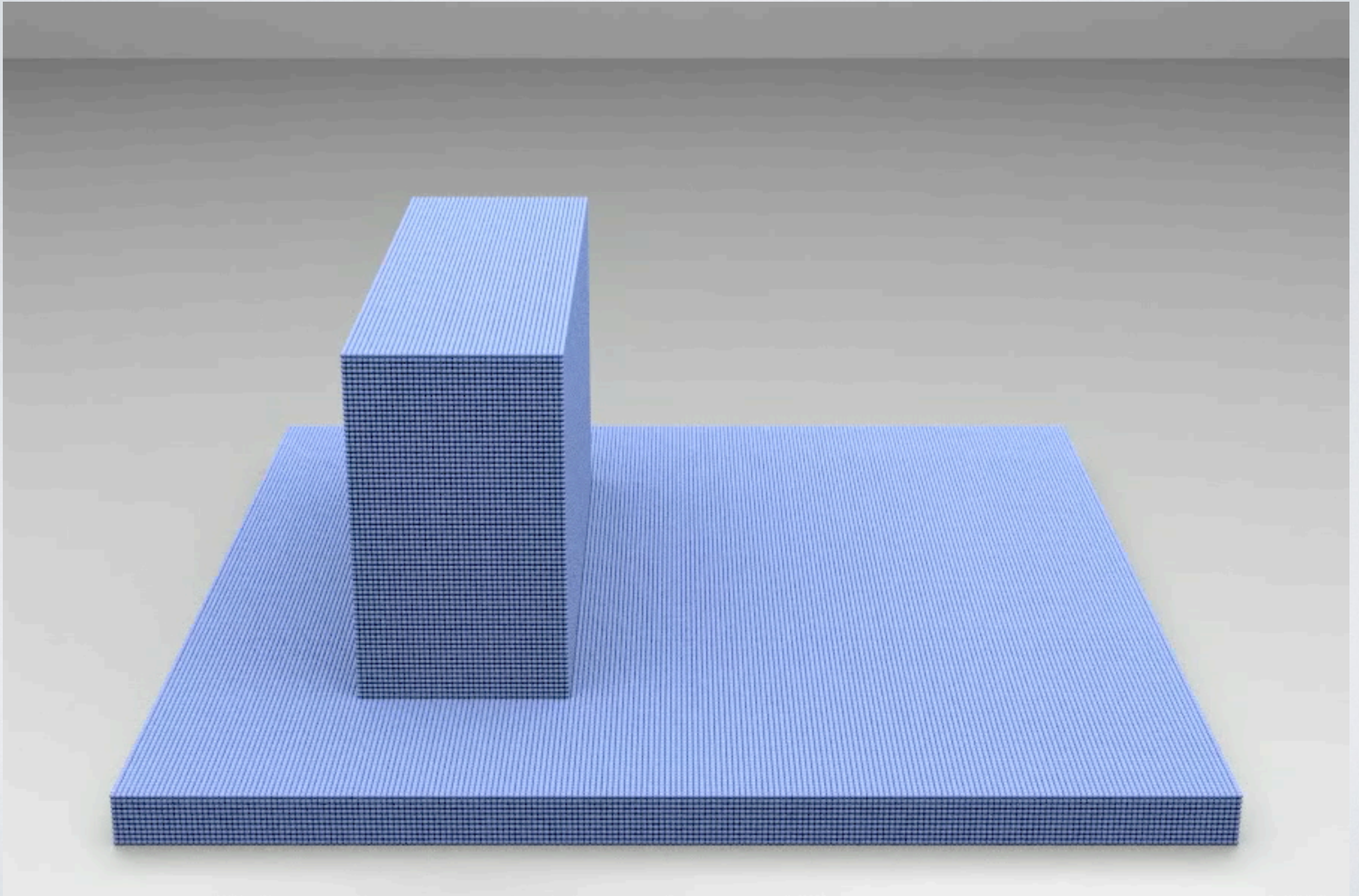
# Dambreak Test

12~21 sec/timestep



# Dambreak Test

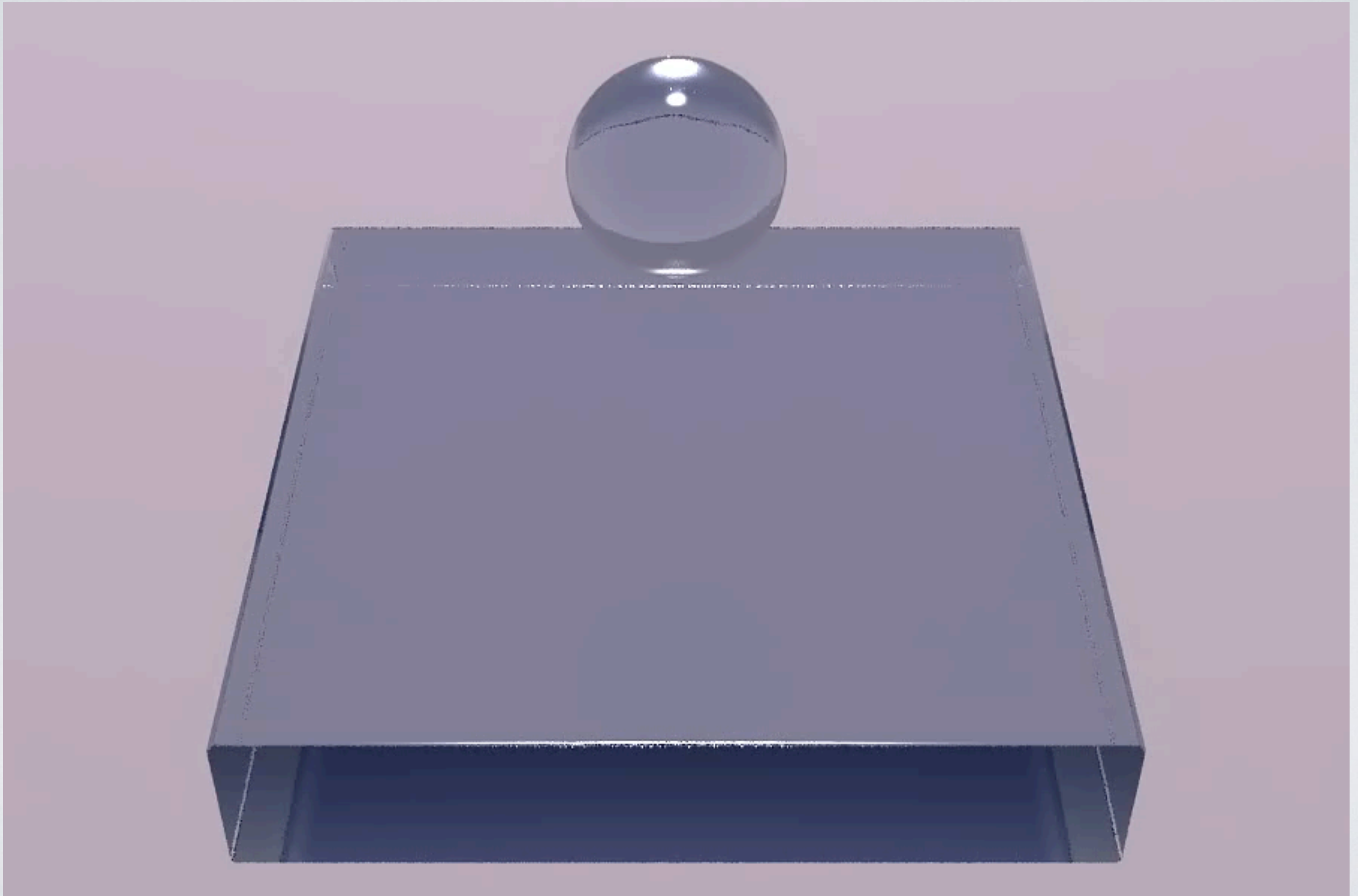
12~21 sec/timestep





# Water Drop Test

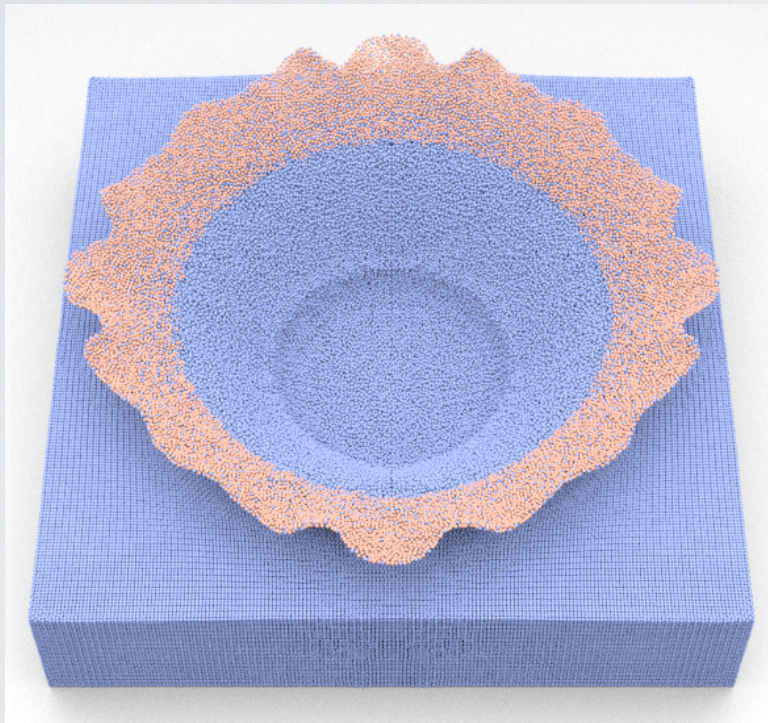
21~28 sec/timestep



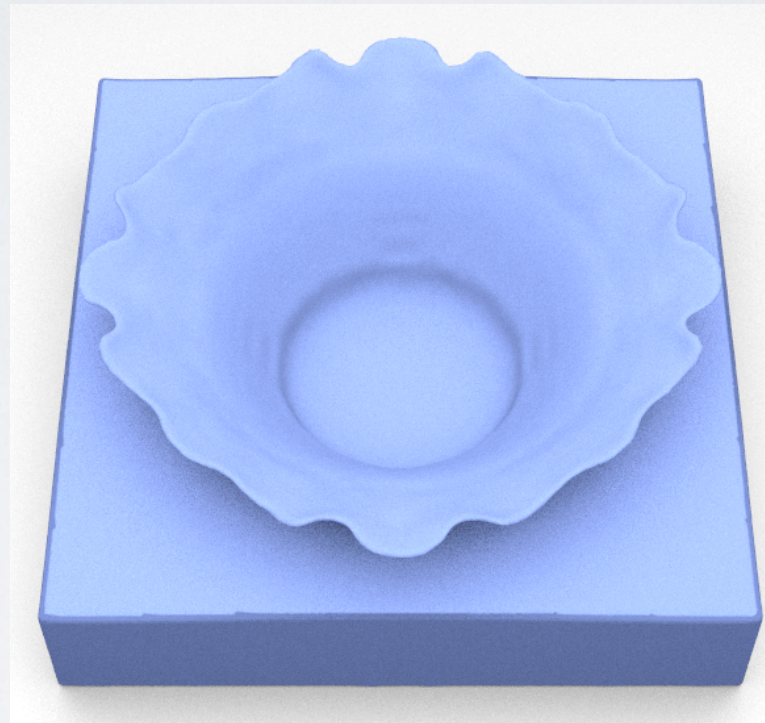


# Water Drop Test

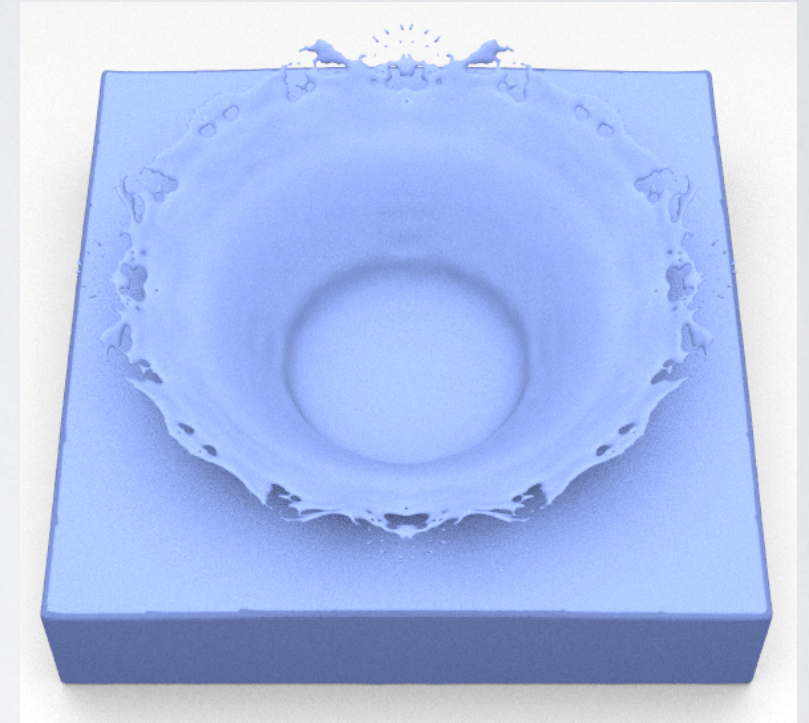
## Comparison



Particle  
visualization with  
particle splitting  
( shown in red )



Thin surface  
generated with  
anisotropic kernels



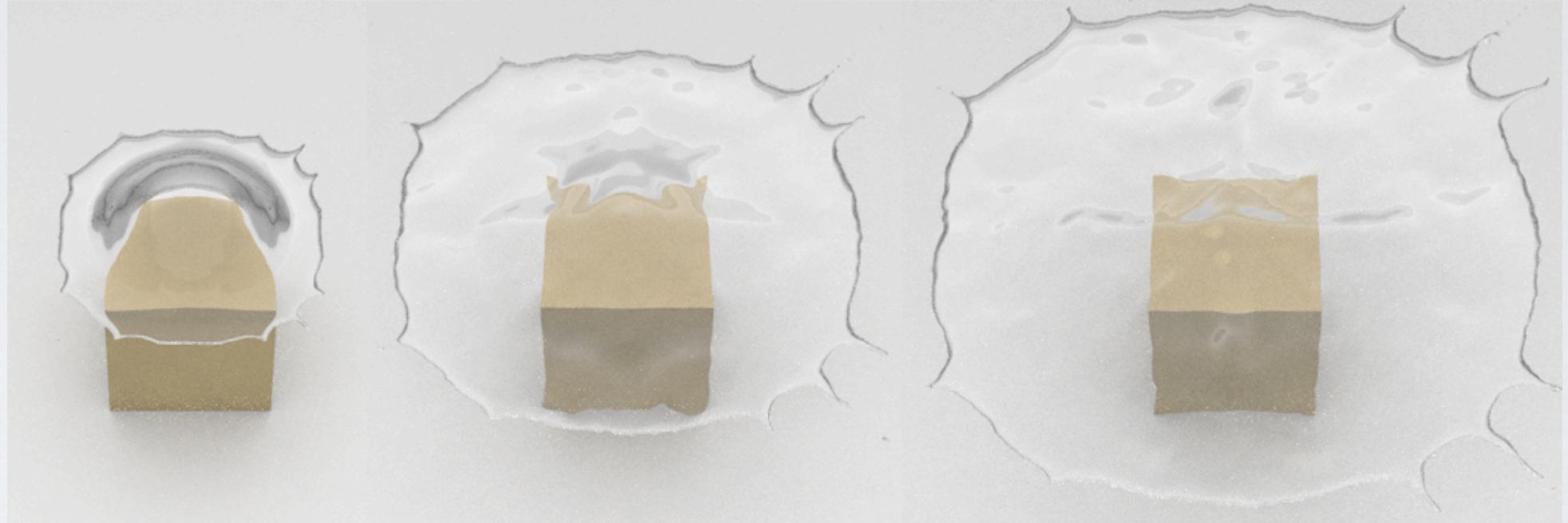
Our method  
without particle  
splitting



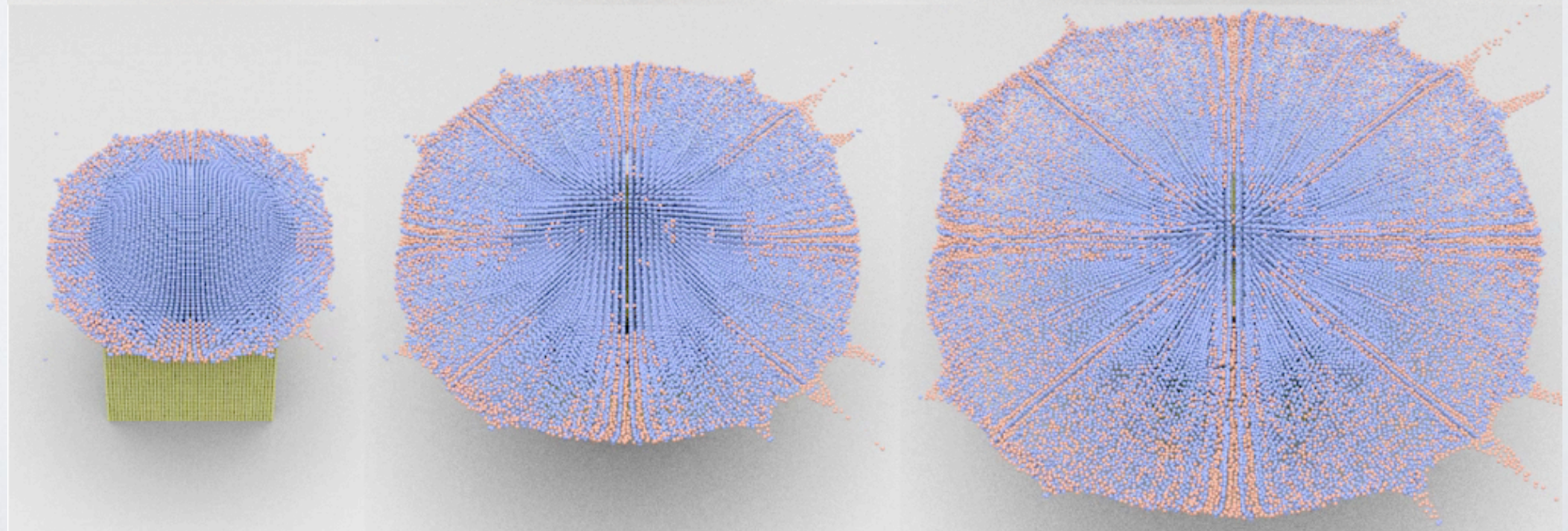
W/o  
Split



W/  
Split

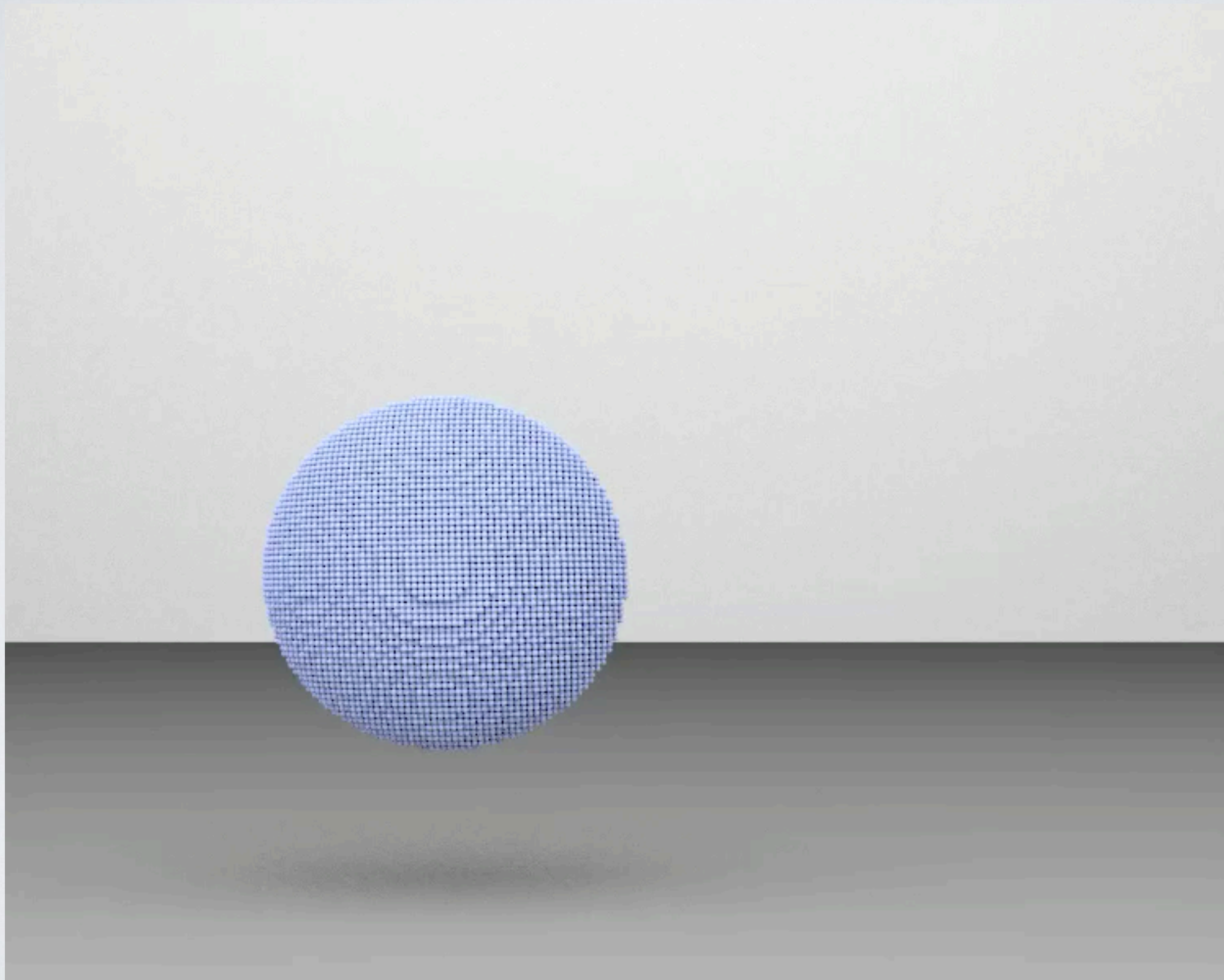


Visualiz





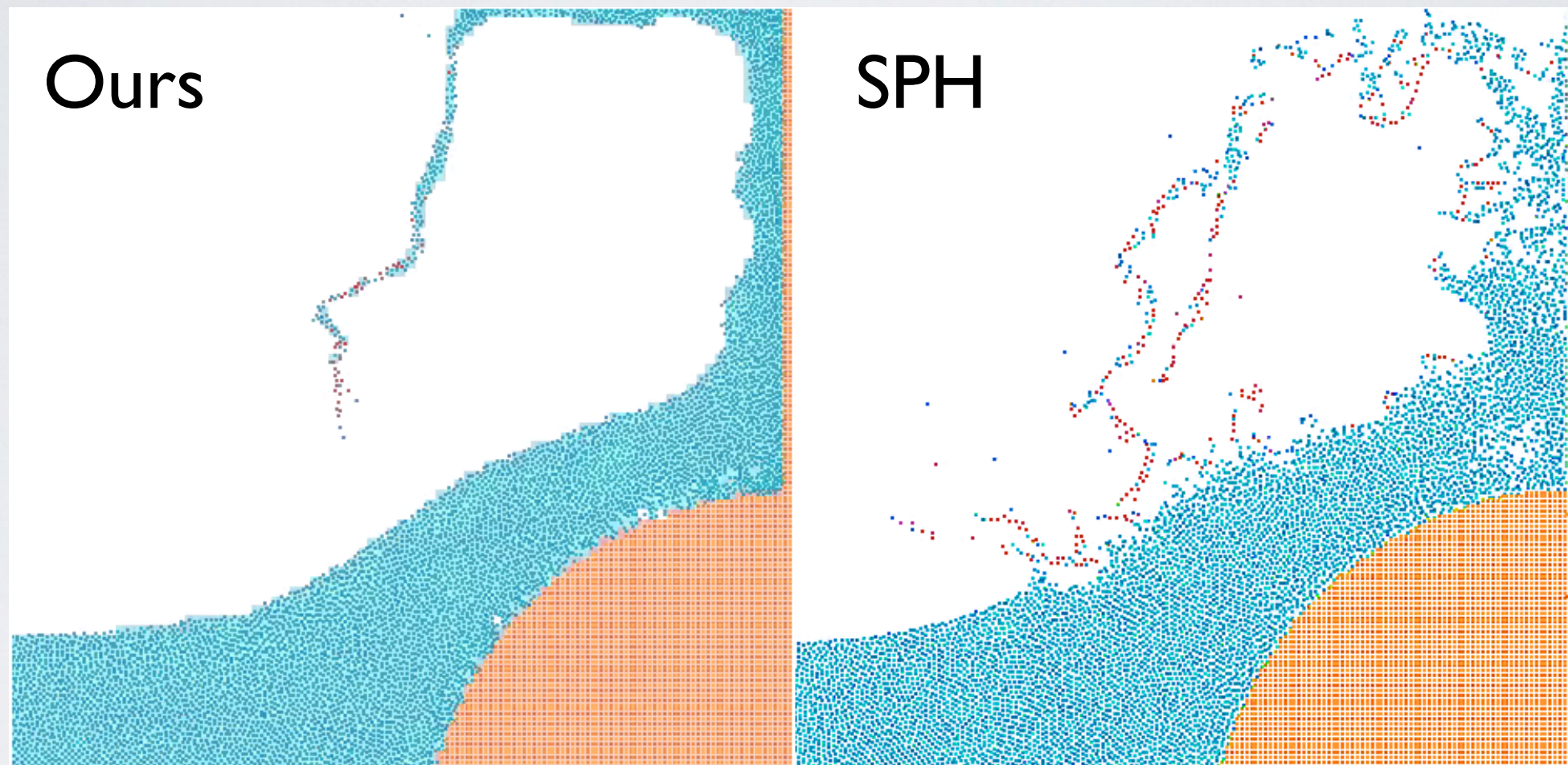
# Enright Deformation Test





# Why not use SPH method ?

A lot of people want to use it.



We failed with simple SPH method.

# Limitations & Future work

Slow. Takes a half minutes for each timestep at  $100^3$  resolution.

Memory intensive.

Use adaptive methods.

Stuck removal fails in some cases.

Extend to viscoelastic materials or wispy smokes.



# Conclusion

A particle-based framework for preserving fluid sheets.

Easy to implement and robust.

Expensive, slow.

Thank you !

Acknowledgements:

Funding by JSPS fellowship.

