Implementing Wave Particles for Real-time Water Waves with Object Interaction

Cem Yuksel Donald H. House John Keyser Texas A&M University

Outline



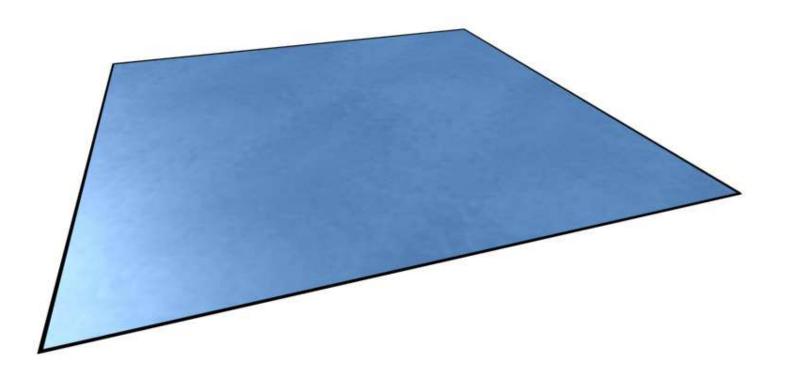
Introduction to Wave Particles

- Wave Particle Iteration
- Rendering the Height Field
- Wave Generation
- **D** Forces on Objects
- □ The Overall System



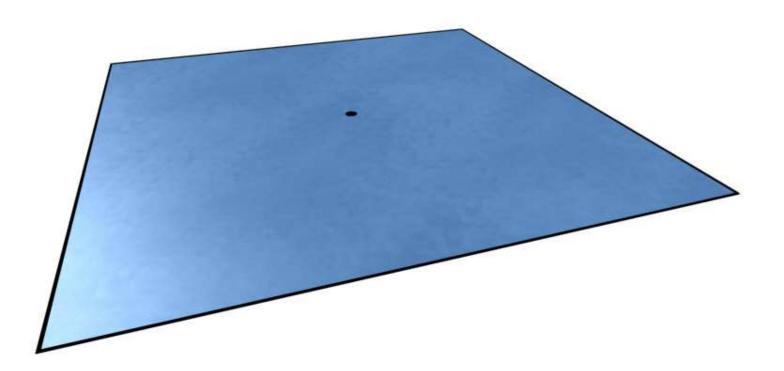


□ Fluid surface



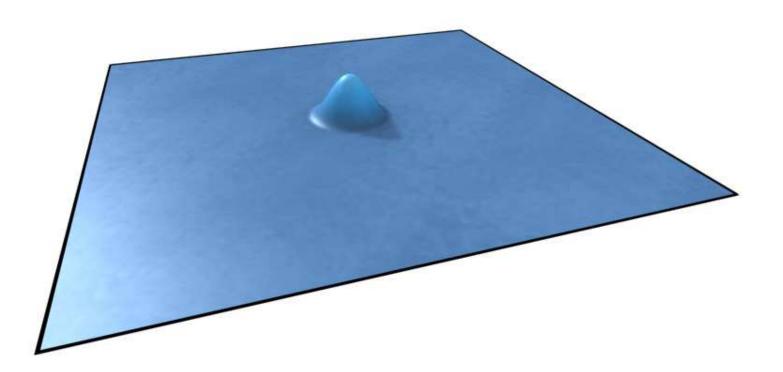


D Wave particle



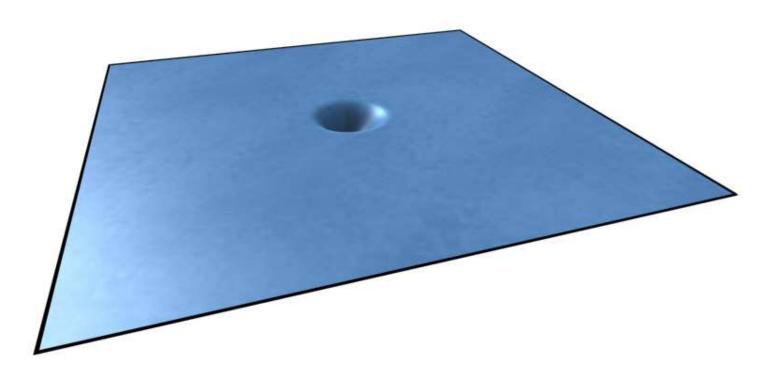


D Bump



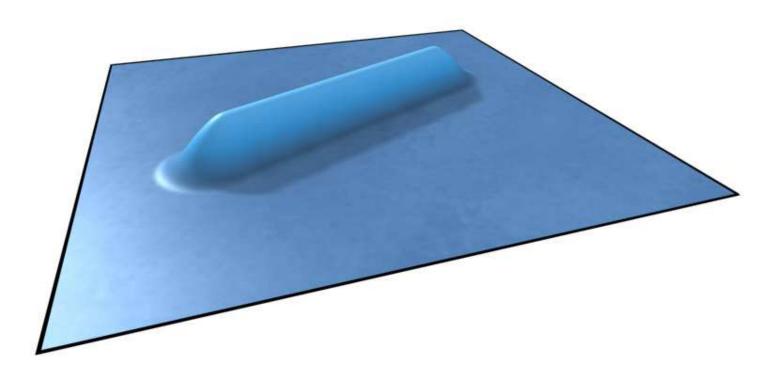


Dent



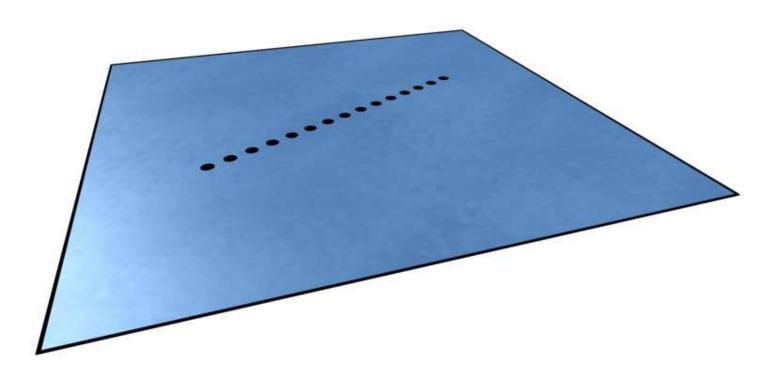


Wavefront



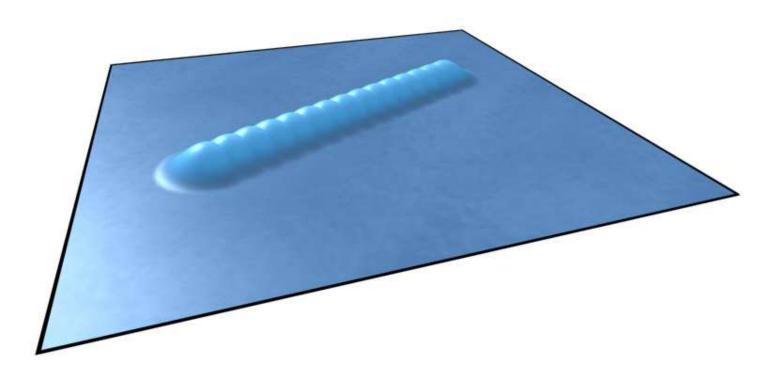


□ Wave particles



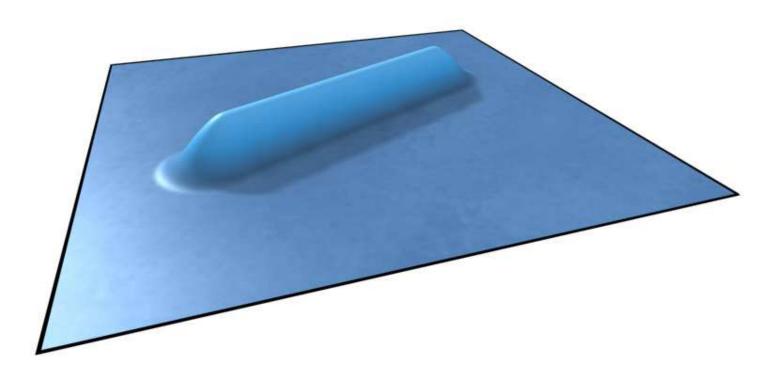


D Bumps



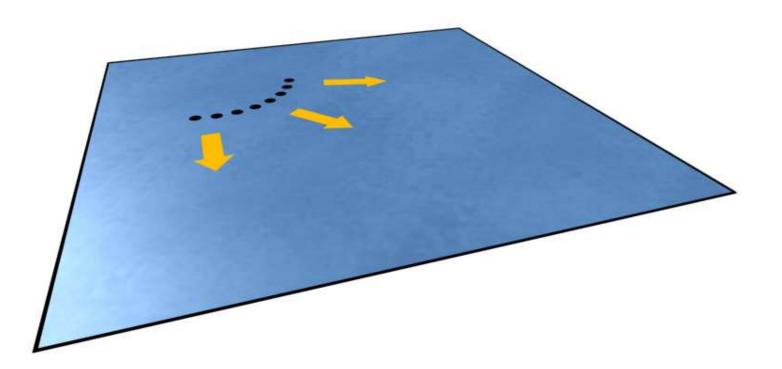


Wavefront



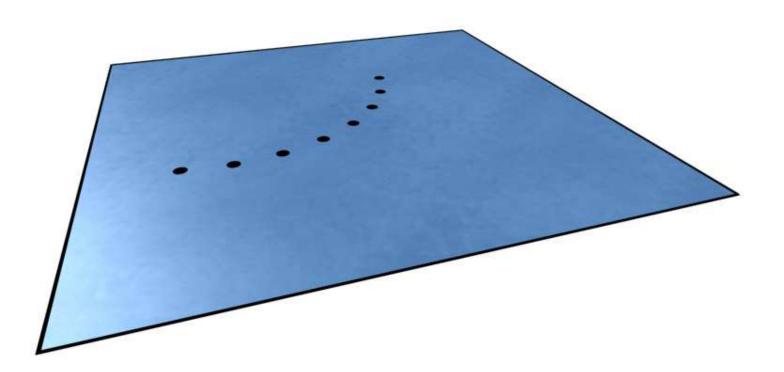


D Expanding wavefront



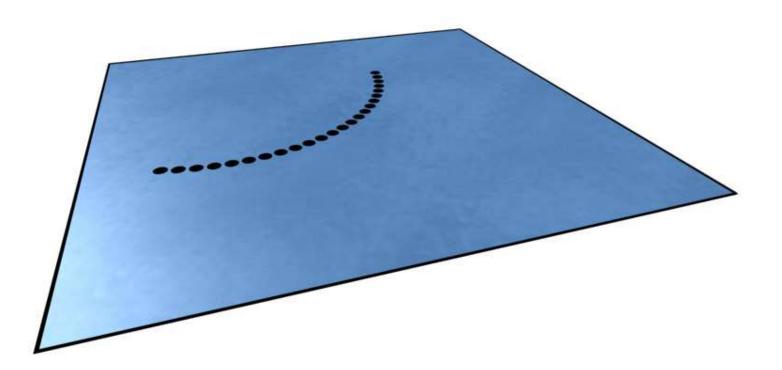


Subdivision



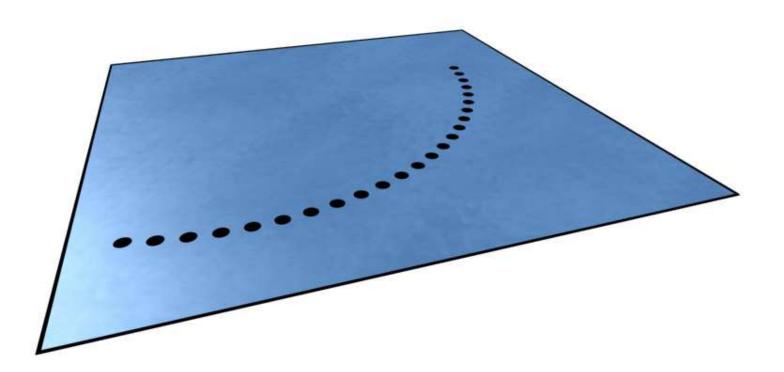


Subdivision





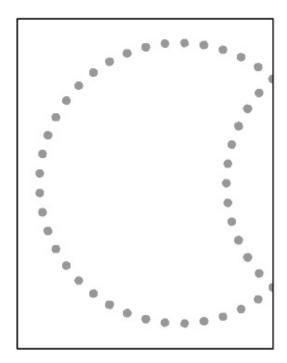
D Subdivision



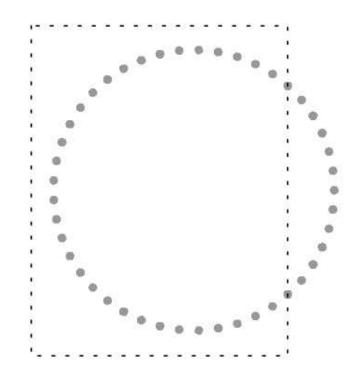
Boundaries



- **D** Boundary collision
 - Waves reflect
 - Wave particles bounce back



- No boundaries
 - Infinite ocean!
 - Wave particles continue on



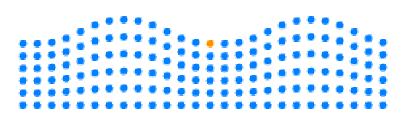


Wave particles

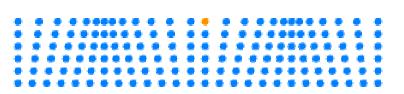
- Collectively represent wavefronts
- DO NOT interact
- Move independently
- Reflect independently
- Subdivide independently
 - into smaller wave particles
 - Die when too small

Water Waves

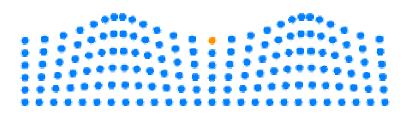




transverse waves



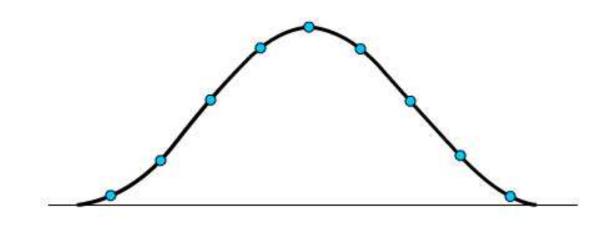
longitudinal waves



water waves



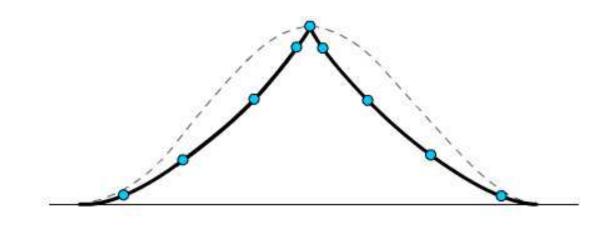
- Vertical deviation
 - cosine based





Horizontal deviation

sine based



Outline



- Introduction to Wave Particles
- Wave Particle Iteration
- Rendering the Height Field
- Wave Generation
- **D** Forces on Objects
- □ The Overall System

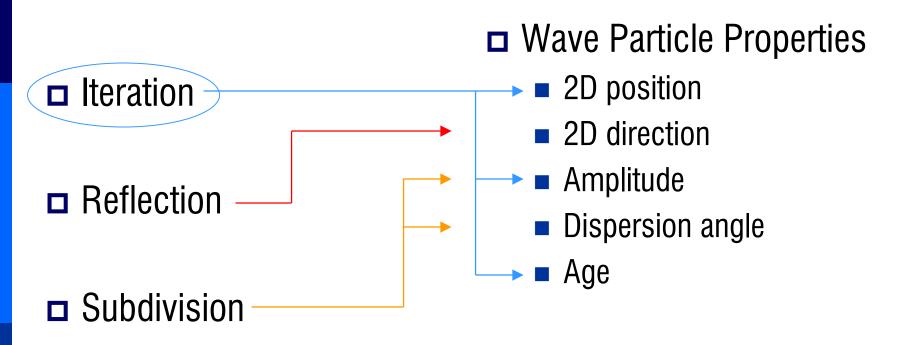




Wave Particle Properties

- 2D position
- 2D direction (not velocity)
- Amplitude
- Dispersion angle
- Age

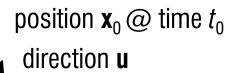




Iteration: numerical integration on CPU / GPU / Neither!



□ Neither ?



$$\mathbf{x}_{1} = \mathbf{x}_{0} + \mathbf{u} (t_{1} - t_{0}) v$$

constant wave speed v

position \mathbf{x}_1 @ time t_1



□ Wave Particle Properties

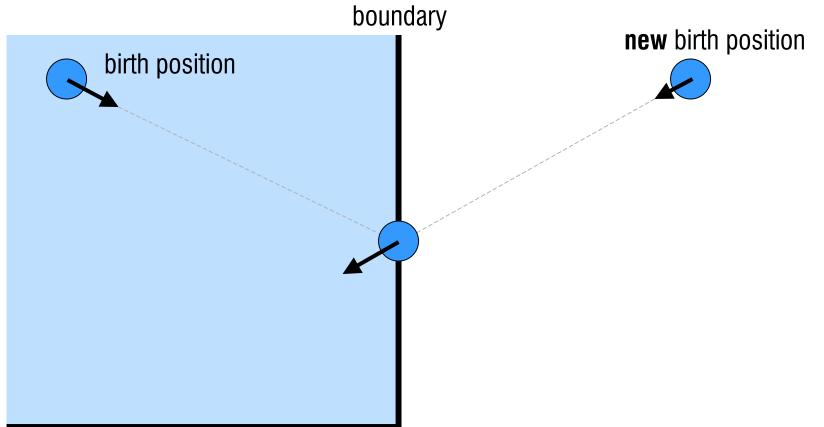
- 2D position 2D birth position
- 2D direction
- Amplitude
- Dispersion angle
- Age Birth time



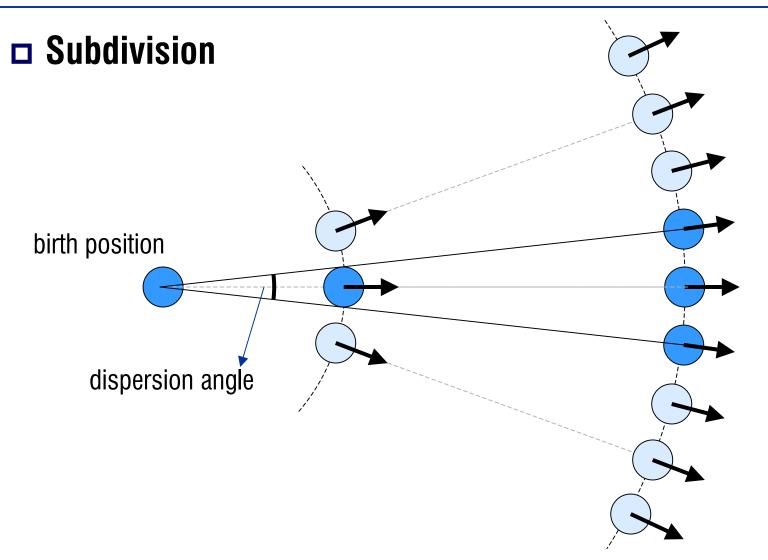
Reflection
Subdivision



Reflection

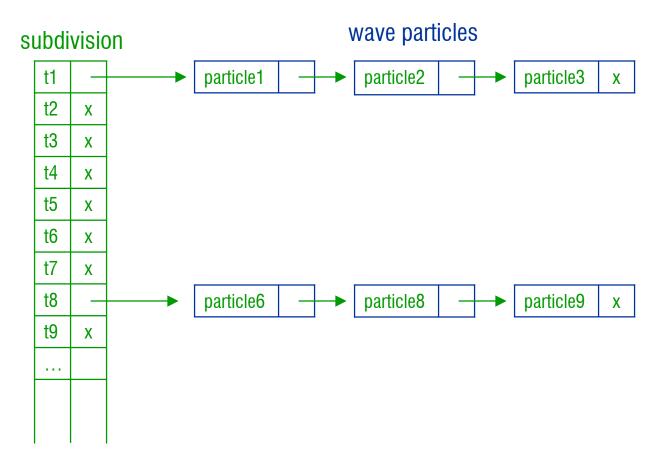






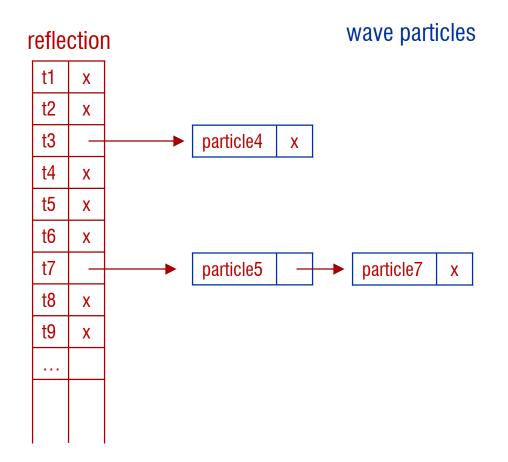


D Time table of events



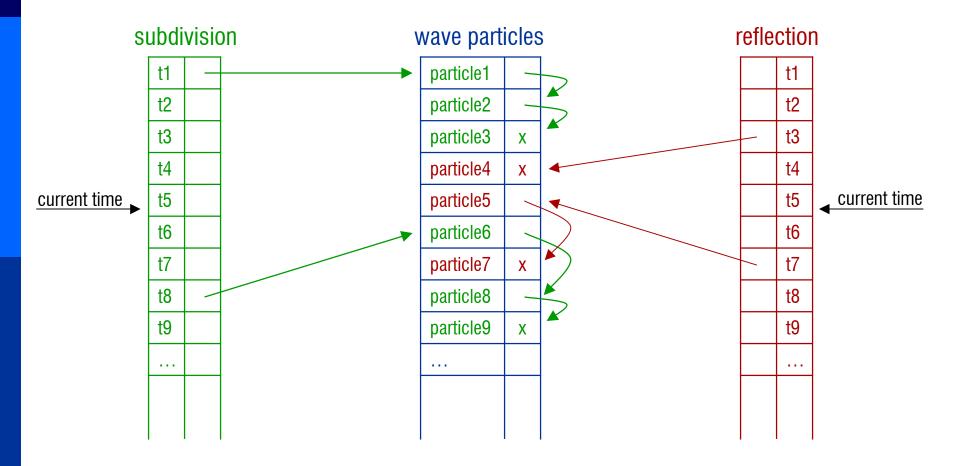


D Time table of events





D Time table of events





When creating

- Find subdivision time
- Find reflection time
- If (reflection time < subdivision time)</p>
 - Place in reflection list at the reflection time
- Else
 - Place in subdivision list at the subdivision time
- After subdivision or reflection
 - Place in the next list



Killing wave particles

- Right before subdivision
- Check amplitude
 - □ If below threshold, KILL
 - **o**therwise, subdivide

Damping

- Optional
- Keep birth amplitude
- amplitude = amplitude_{birth} exp(damping (time time_{birth}))



D Summary

- No numerical integration
- Event handling only
 - Visits for subdivision or reflection
- On CPU
- Can be on a separate thread
- Use pre-allocated arrays

Note: Early subdivision is OK

Outline

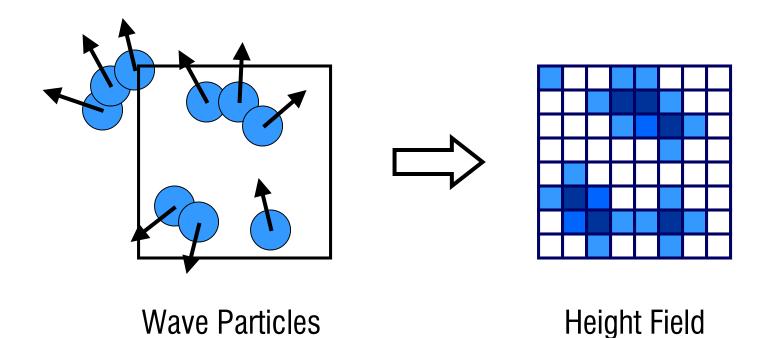


Introduction to Wave Particles
Wave Particle Iteration
Rendering the Height Field
Wave Generation
Forces on Objects
The Overall System





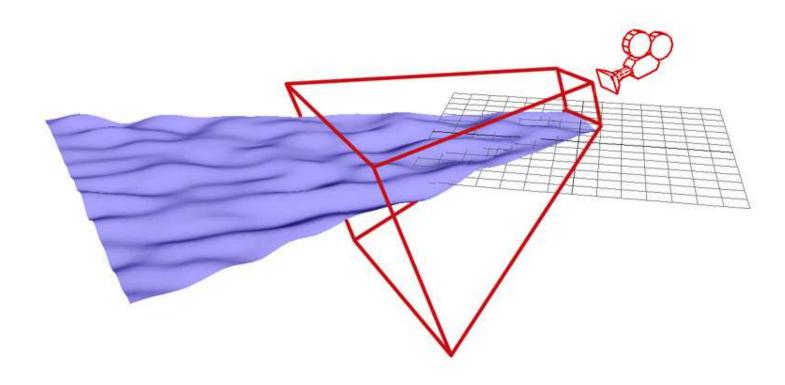
Render to height field texture



Height Field



D Surface attached to camera

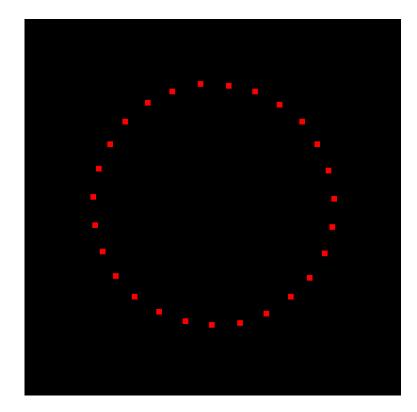




- Point rendering method
 - Approximate 🐬
 - FAST



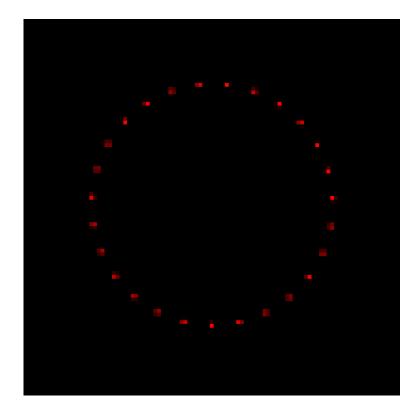
Draw wave particles as points





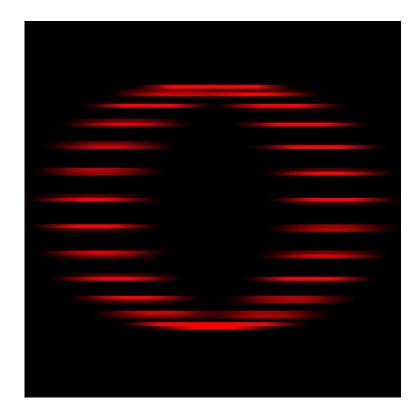
Antialiased points

(Hardware antialiasing can be SLOW!)



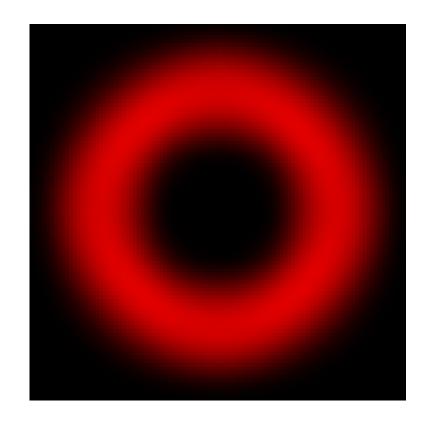


X-Filter





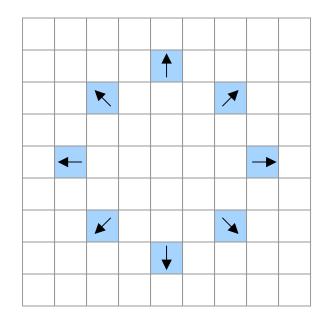
D Y-Filter





Horizontal deviation

- Render points
- Write direction x amplitude
- X-Filter
 - Compute x-deviation from x-direction
 - Filter y-direction
- Y-Filter
 - Compute y-deviation from y-direction
 - Filter x-deviation



Outline



- Introduction to Wave Particles
- Wave Particle Iteration
- Rendering the Height Field
- □ Wave Generation
- **D** Forces on Objects
- □ The Overall System





Each time step

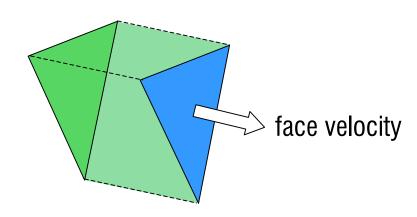
water

- Compute object motion
- Generate waves

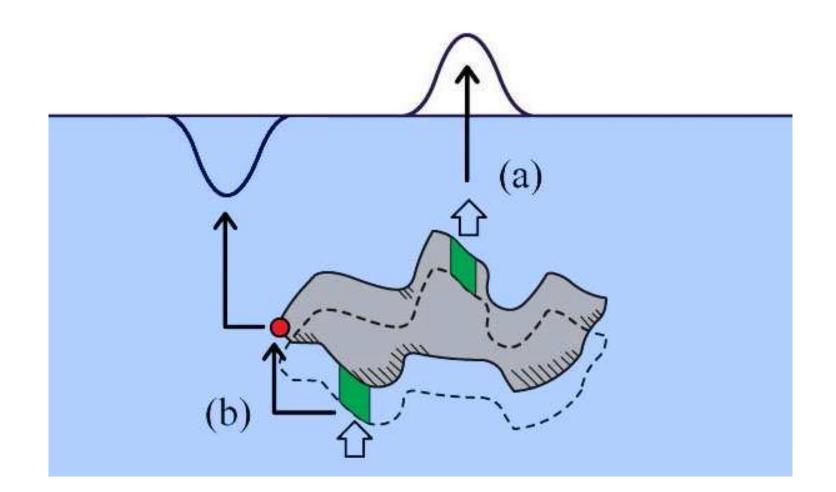


D For each face

- Find the velocity of the face
- Find the area inside the fluid
- Find the volume of fluid moved by the face (wave effect)
 - + Pushed
 - Pulled



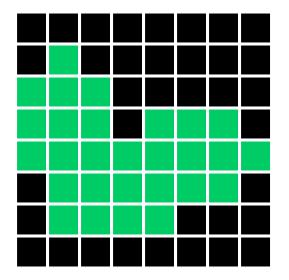






Steps

1. Render low-resolution silhouette (in water)

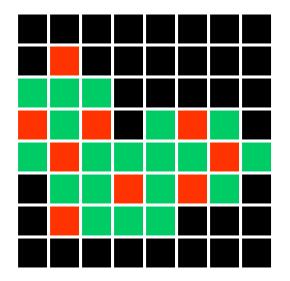




D Steps

2. Render object faces as points

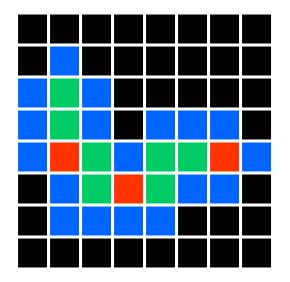
Write wave effect (direct/indirect)





Steps

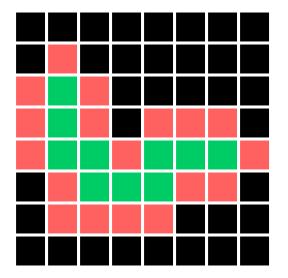
3. Find silhouette boundaries





Steps

4. Distribute indirect wave effects to silhouette boundaries



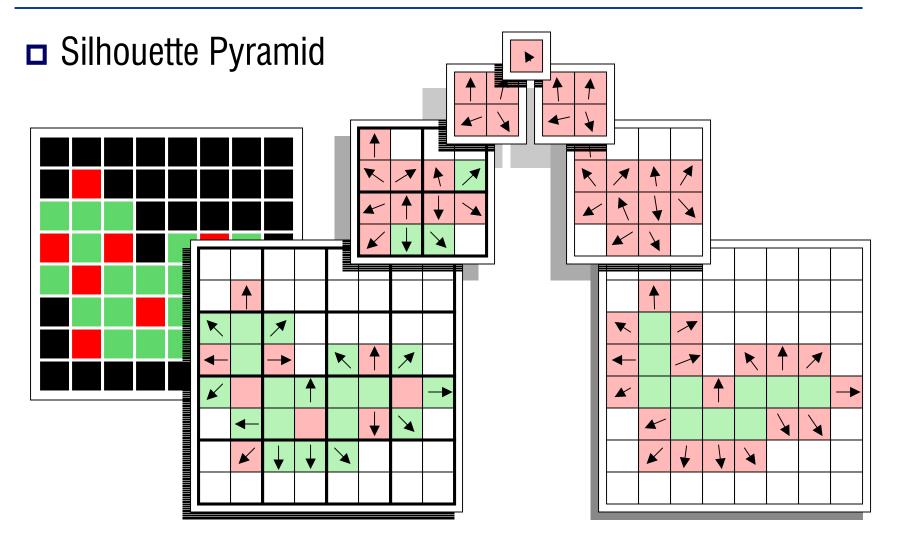


D Steps 5. Generate waves (a) direct waves (b) indirect waves (a) (b)



How to distribute wave effects
How to find wave direction
How to find dispersion angle





Outline



- Introduction to Wave Particles
- Wave Particle Iteration
- Rendering the Height Field
- Wave Generation
- **Forces on Objects**
- □ The Overall System



Forces on Objects



- Static forces
 - Buoyant force

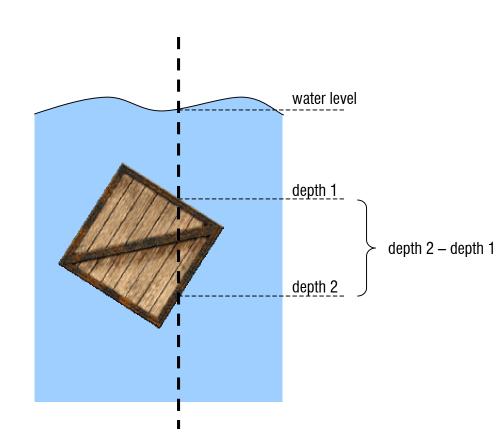
Dynamic forces

- Drag force
- Lift force

Forces on Objects



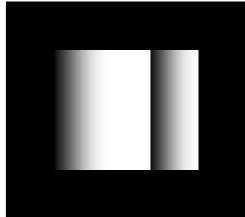
Buoyant force



Procedure:

- Render object from top view with additive blending
- For each fragment
 - Write + depth if backface
 - Write depth if frontface

top view



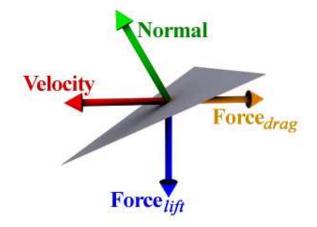
Forces on Objects



Drag and lift forces on each face

- Can be on GPU
- Render each face as a point
- Distribute the computation between
 - Vertex shader
 - Fragment shader

While computing forcesCompute wave effect!



Outline

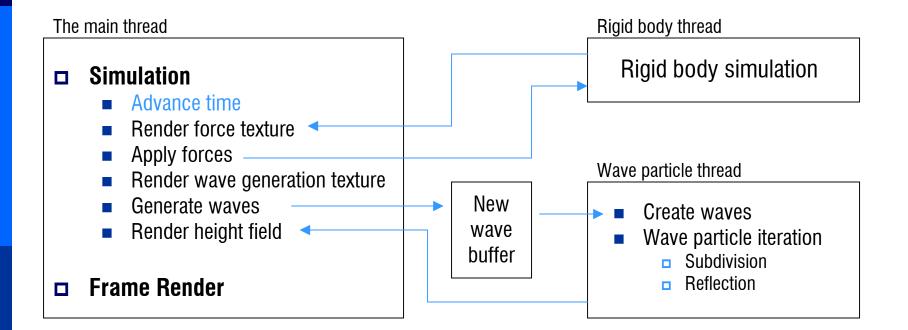


- Introduction to Wave Particles
- Wave Particle Iteration
- Rendering the Height Field
- **D** Wave Generation
- **D** Forces on Objects
- □ The Overall System



The Overall System





Thank you!



Acknowledgements

Can Yuksel, Zeki Melek, Levent Yilmaz, Kuang-An Chang, H. A. K. S. Ariyarathne, Scott Schaefer, Ozan O. Ozener, NSF grant CCR-0220047 and ITR-0326194

■ Wave particles web-page:

http://www.cemyuksel.com/research/waveparticles/

"Wave Particles" paper presentation
 Fluids paper session, Thursday ~11:20 am