

# Visual Simulation of Smoke

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# Smoke in Computer Graphics

Ideally:

Looks Good + Fast

# Non-Physical Models

Early CG models

Texture maps + simple primitives

Too much control...

# Physical Models

Natural framework for fluid modeling

Reuse literature

Hard to solve !

# Physical Smoke Models in CG

## Incompressible

Yaeger'86

Gamito'95

Two dimensions

Foster'97

unstable

Stam'99

stable

## Compressible

Yngve'00

explosions

# Our New Model

Improve Stam'99 (Stable Fluids)

- Handle moving boundaries
- Reduce numerical dissipation
- Add high quality volume rendering

Method still fast but looks more “smoke-like”

# Incompressible Euler Equations

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f}$$

self-advection                      forces

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

incompressible

(Navier-Stokes without viscosity)

# Additional Equations

smoke's  
density

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \rho + S$$

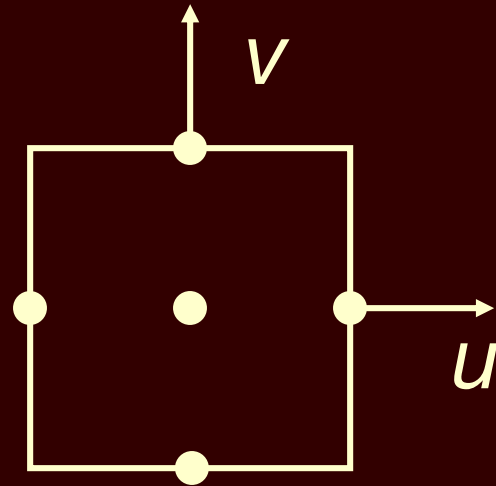
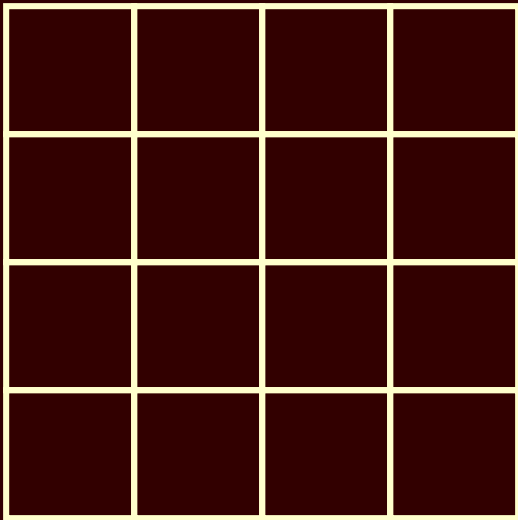
temperature

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) T + H$$

$$\mathbf{f} = -\alpha \rho \mathbf{z} + \beta (T - T_{\text{amb}}) \mathbf{z}$$



# Discretization



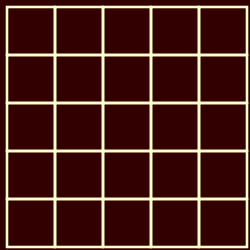
MAC (staggered) grid

# Algorithm

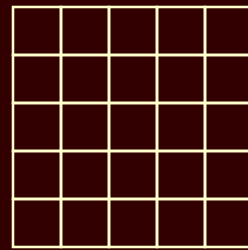
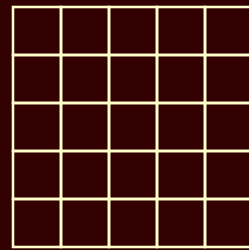
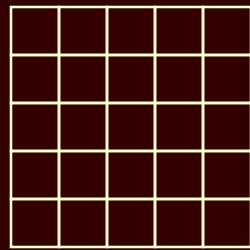
add forces

self-advect

project

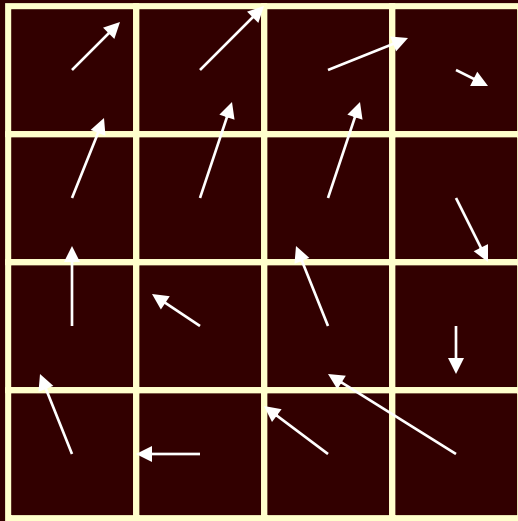


$t = 0$

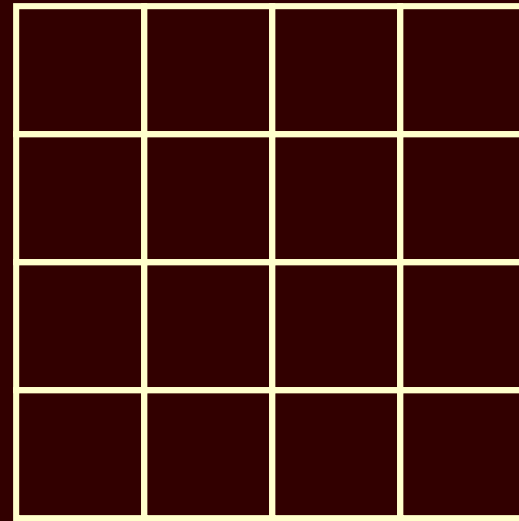


$t = t + dt$

# Self-Advection



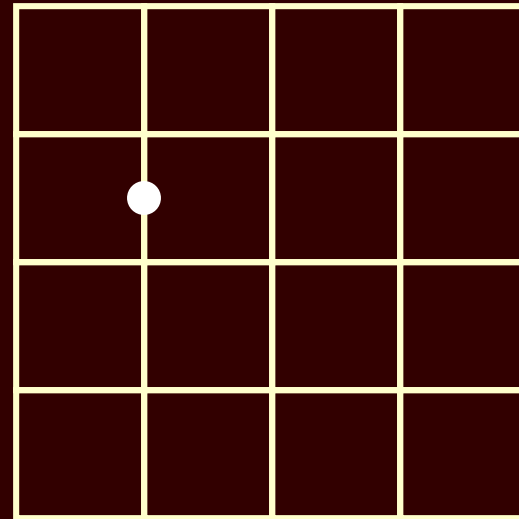
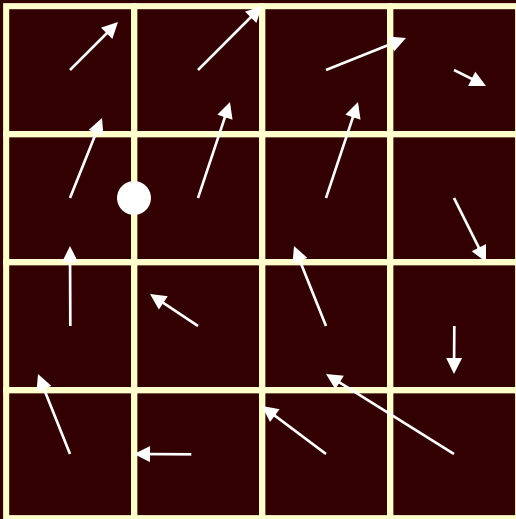
$t$



$t+dt$

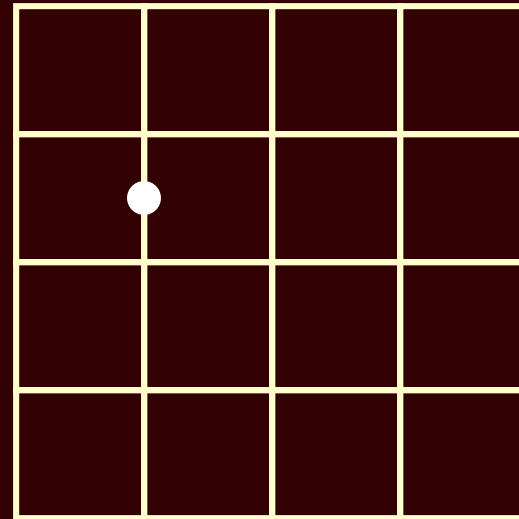
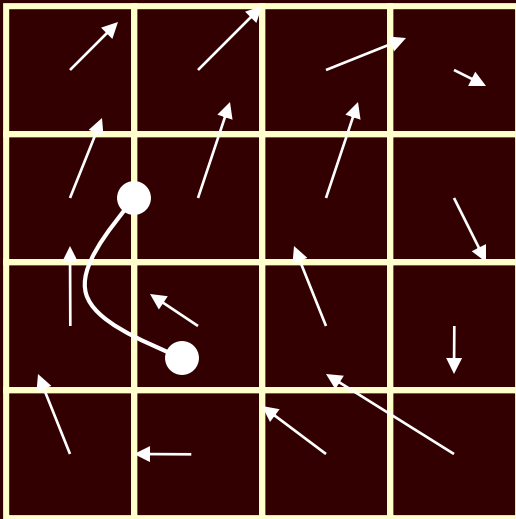
**Semi-Lagrangian solver** (Courant, Issacson & Rees 1952)

# Self-Advection



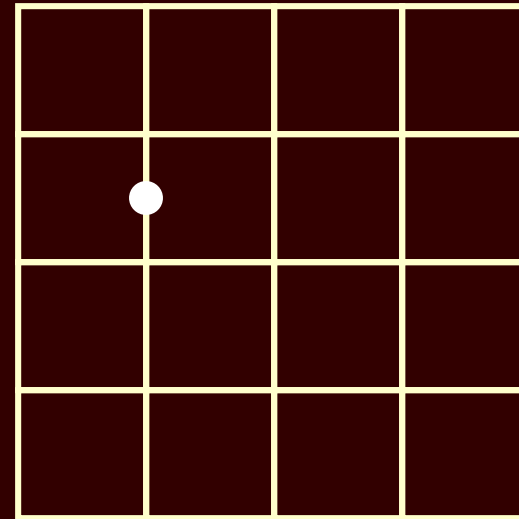
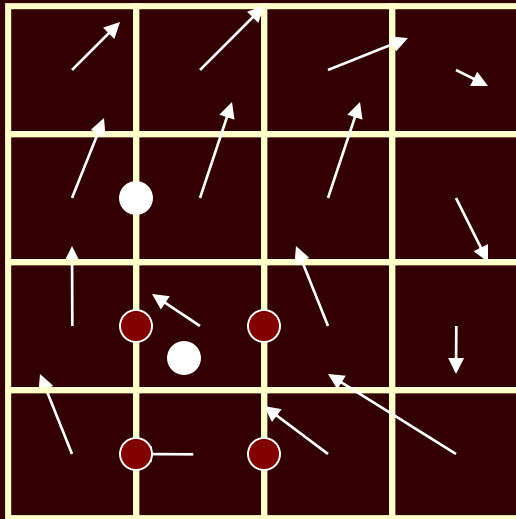
For each u-component...

# Self-Advection



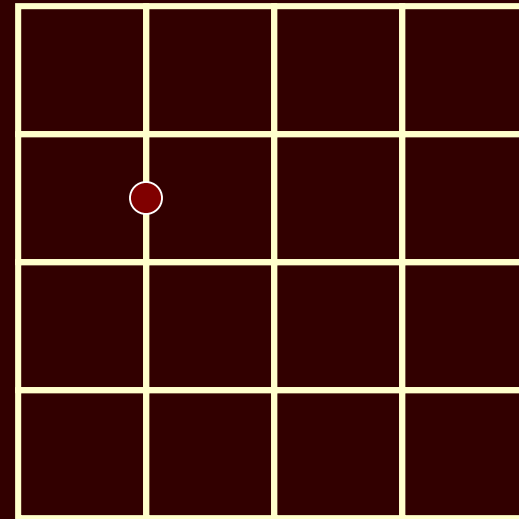
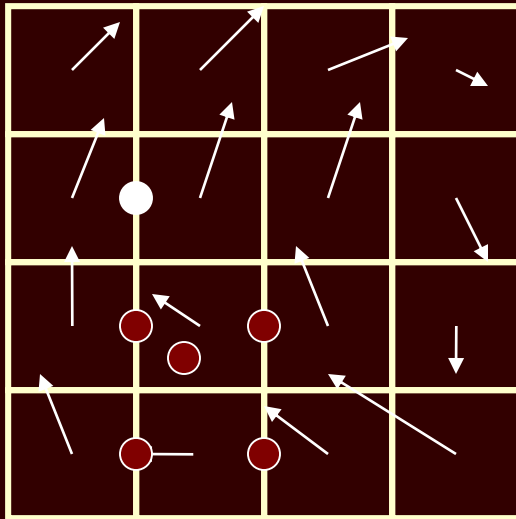
Trace backward through the field

# Self-Advection



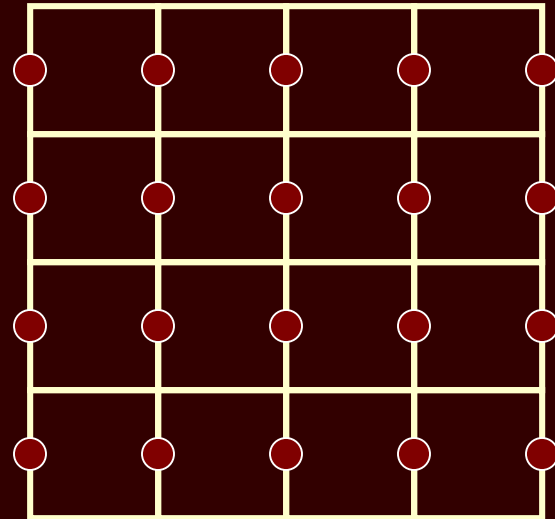
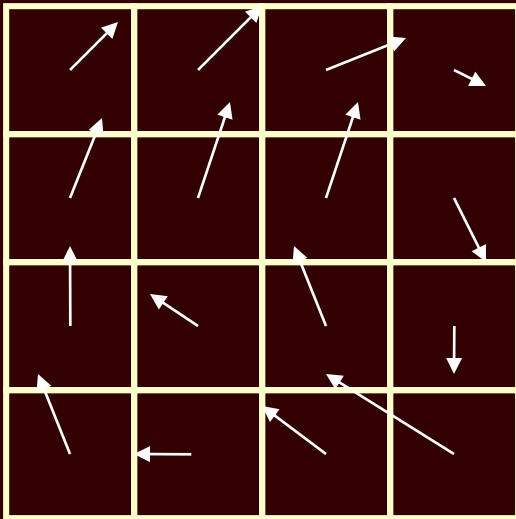
Interpolate from neighbors

# Self-Advection



Set interpolated value in new grid

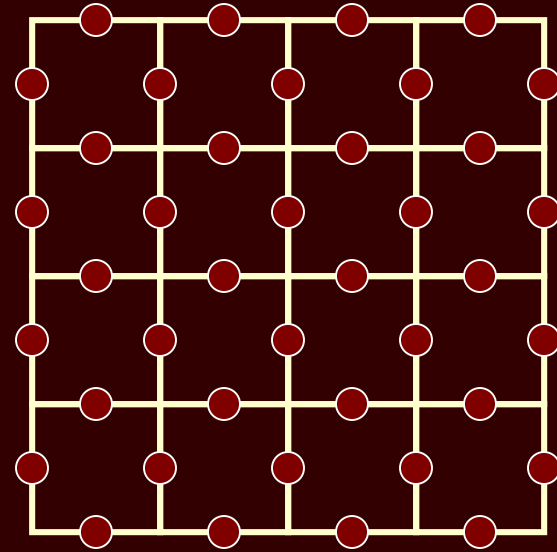
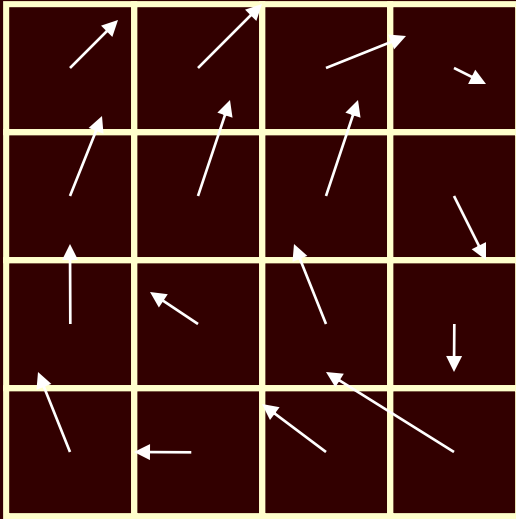
# Self-Advection



Repeat for all u-nodes

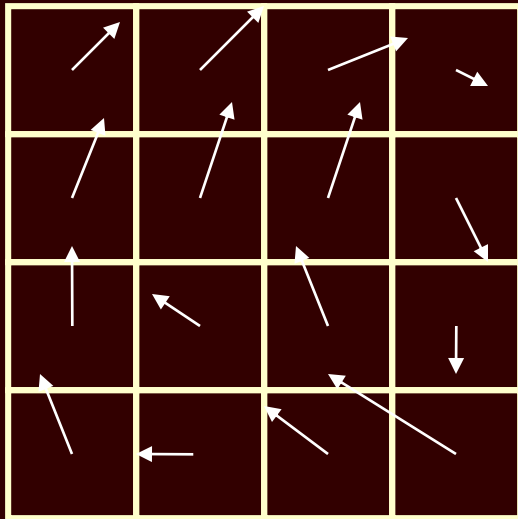


# Self-Advection



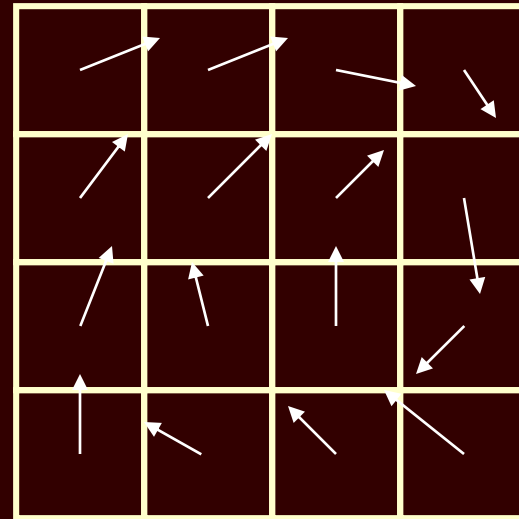
Similar for v-nodes

# Self-Advection



$V_{max}$

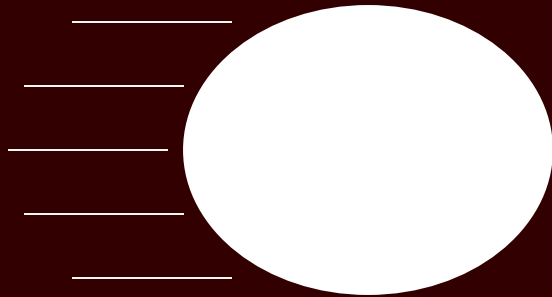
$>$



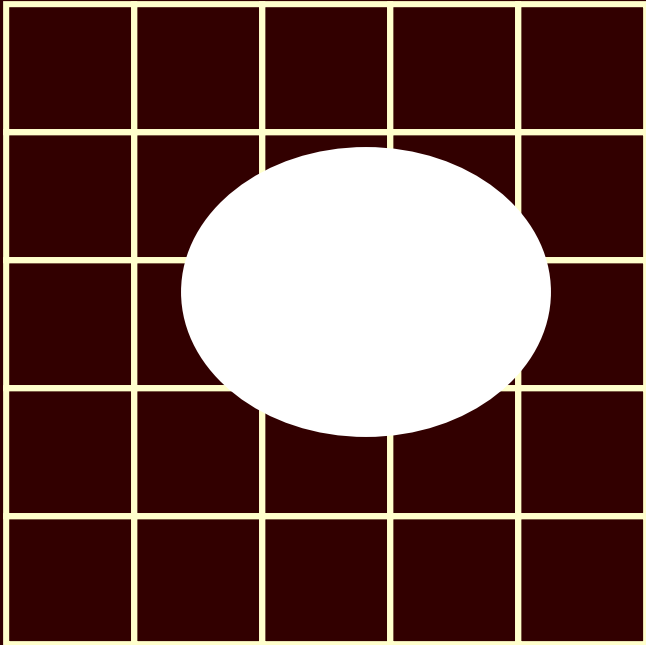
$V_{max}$

Advected velocity field

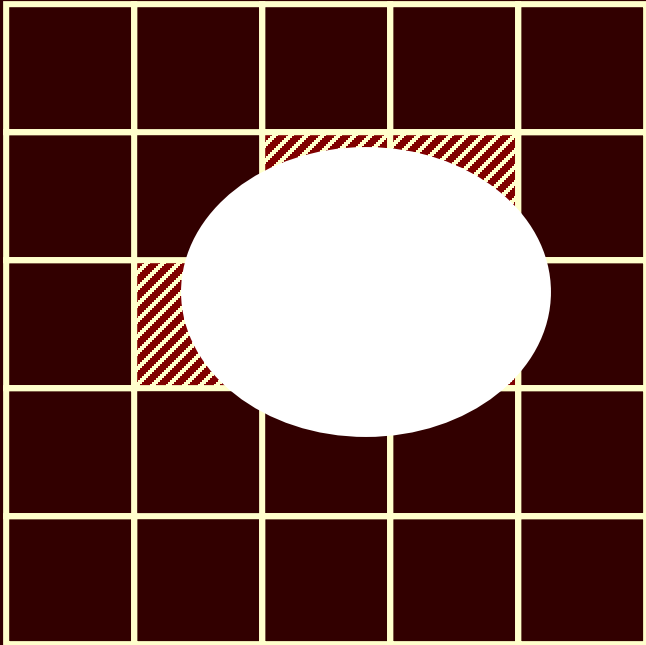
# Moving Objects



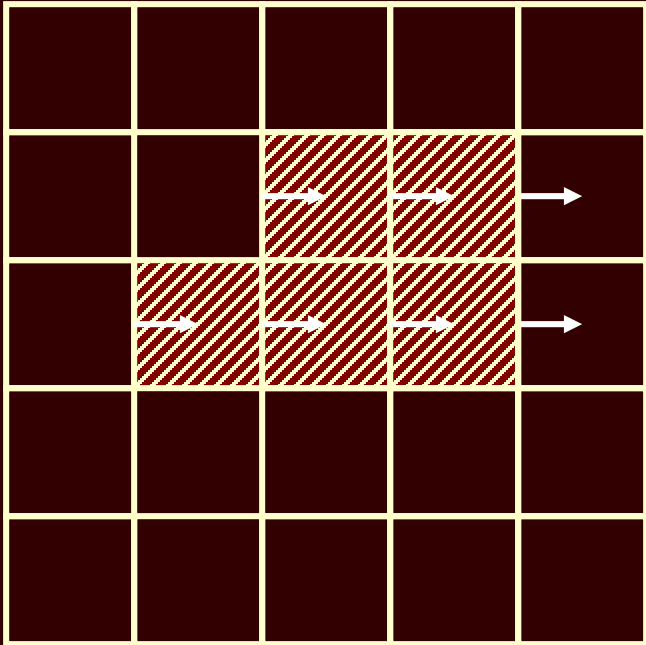
# Moving Objects



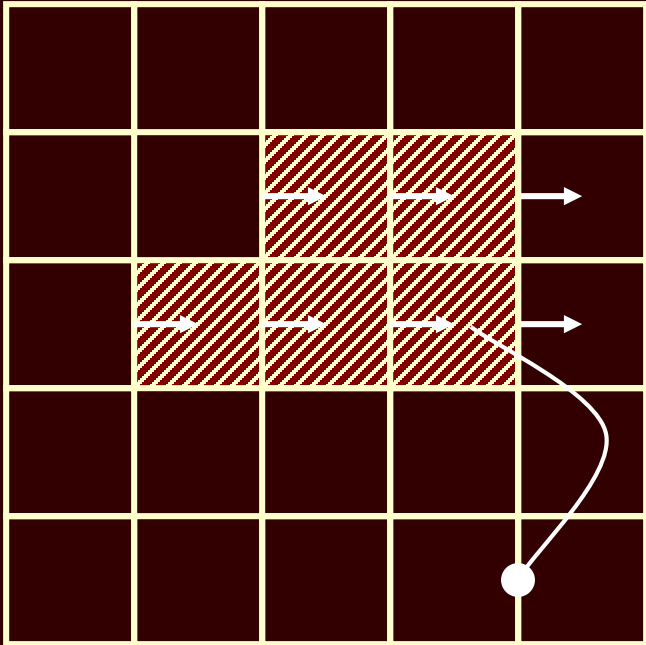
# Moving Objects



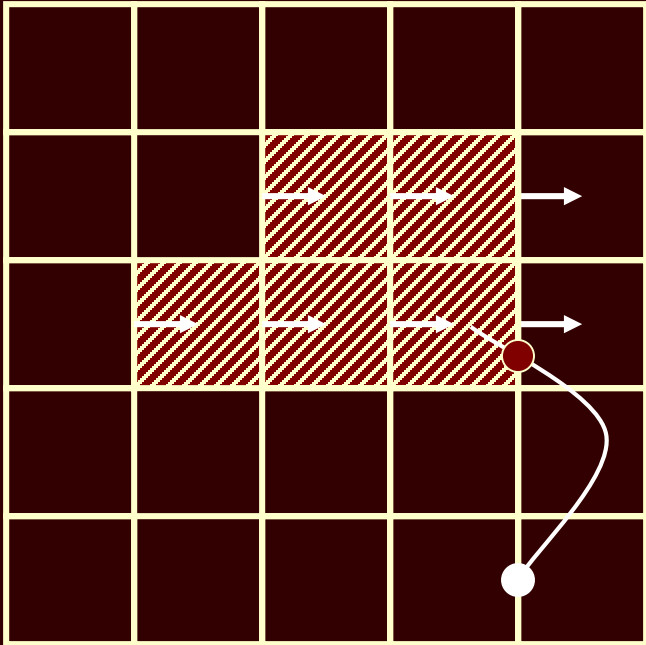
# Moving Objects



# Moving Objects

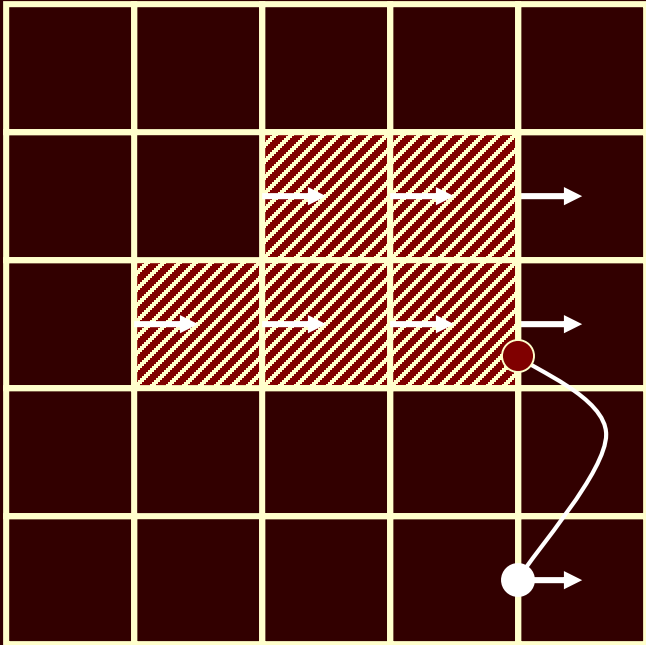


# Moving Objects





# Moving Objects



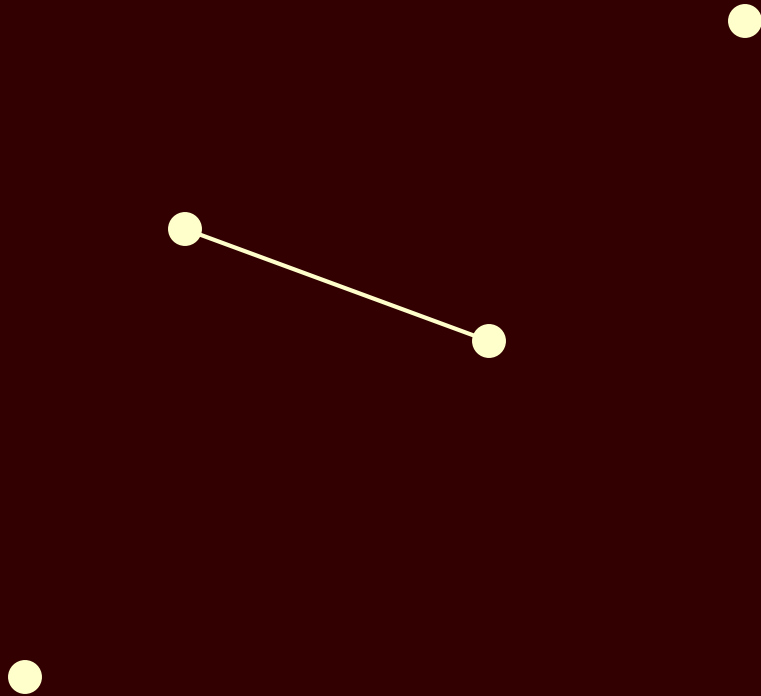
# Numerical Dissipation

Stable Fluids dampens the flows

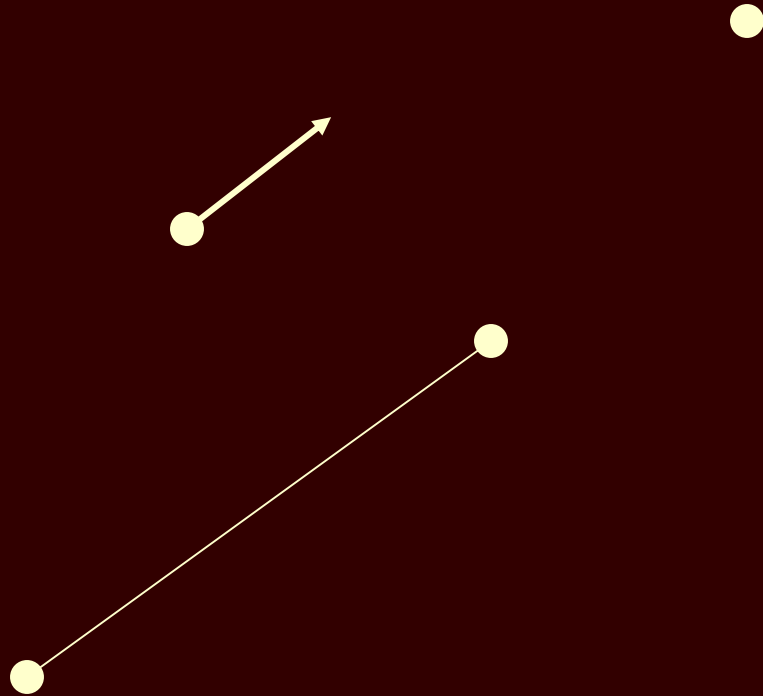
Improve using

- monotonic cubic interpolation
- “Vorticity Confinement” force

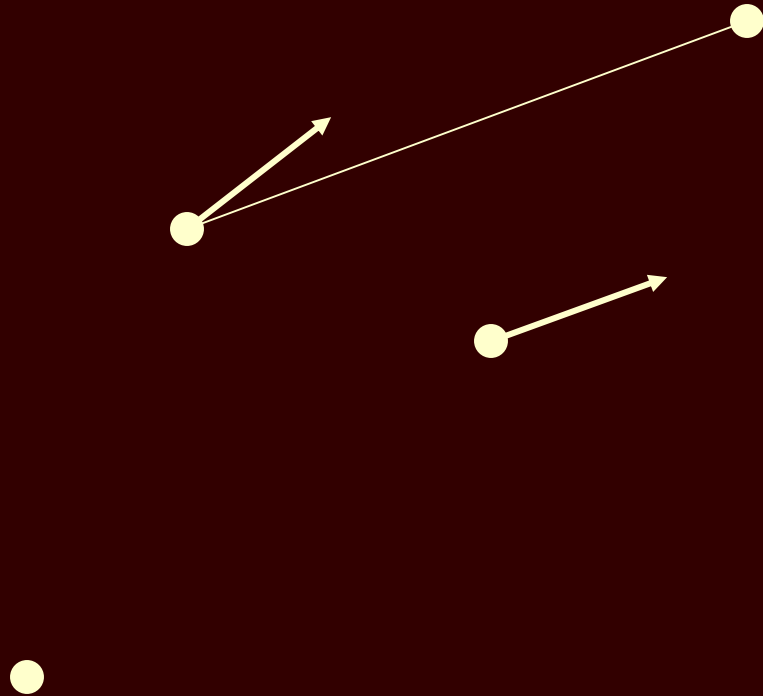
# Cubic Interpolation



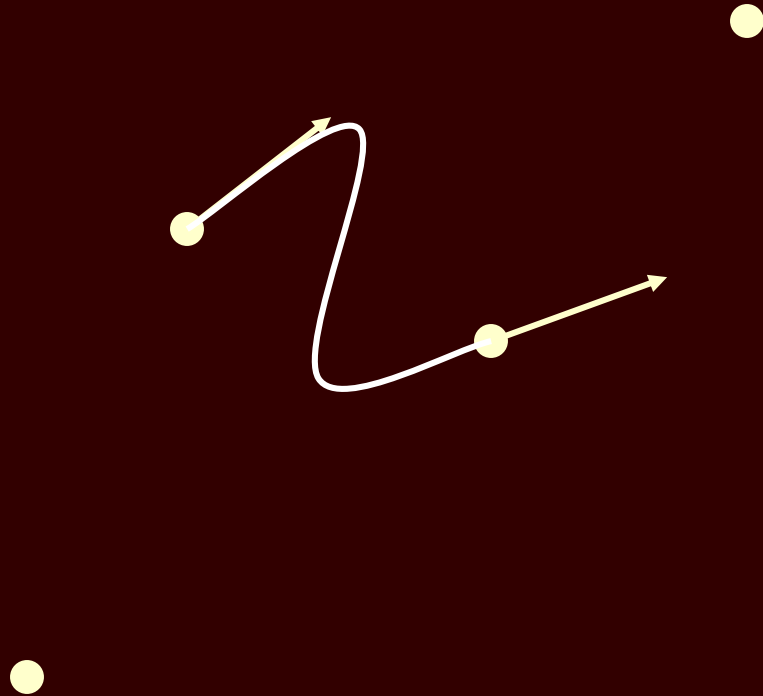
# Cubic Interpolation



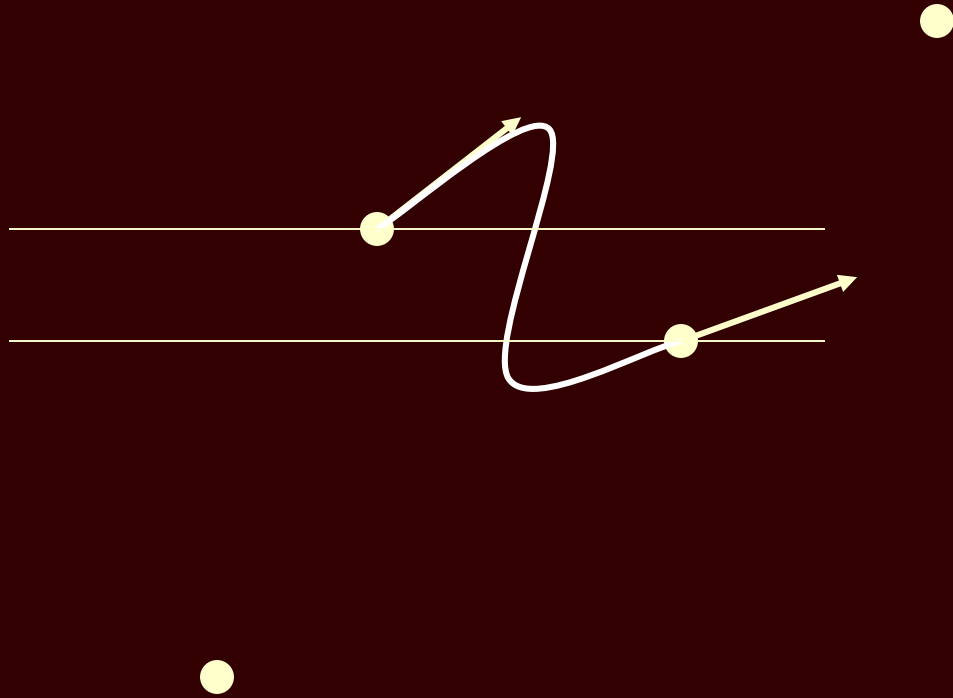
# Cubic Interpolation



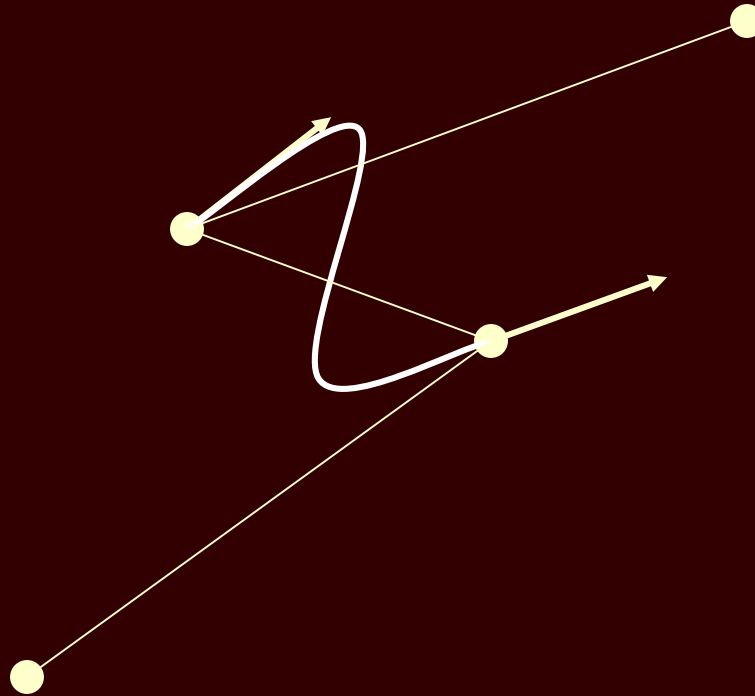
# Cubic Interpolation



# Cubic Interpolation

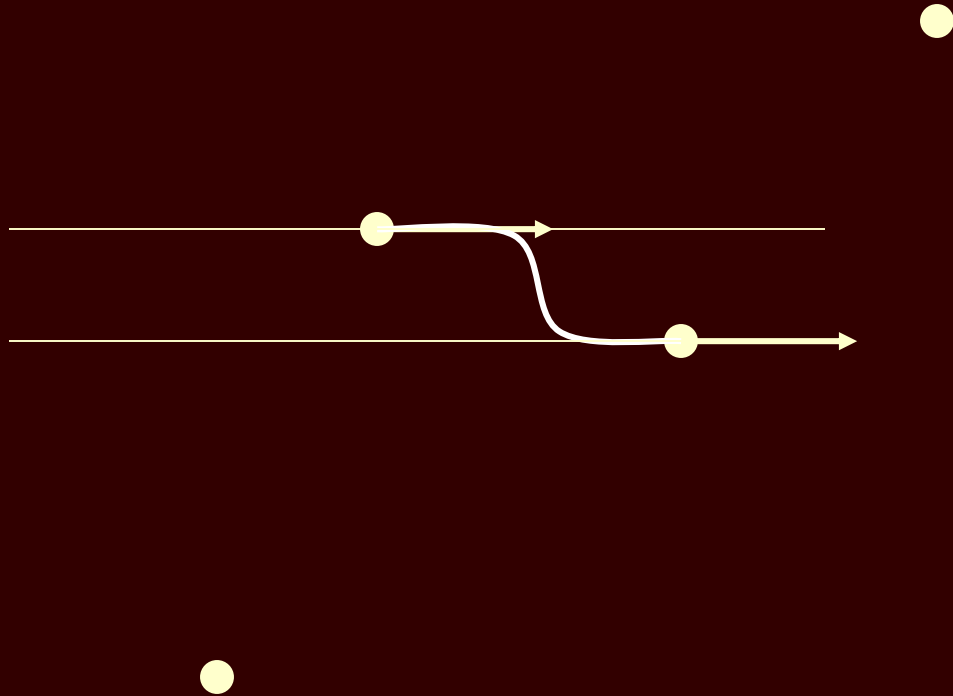


# Cubic Interpolation

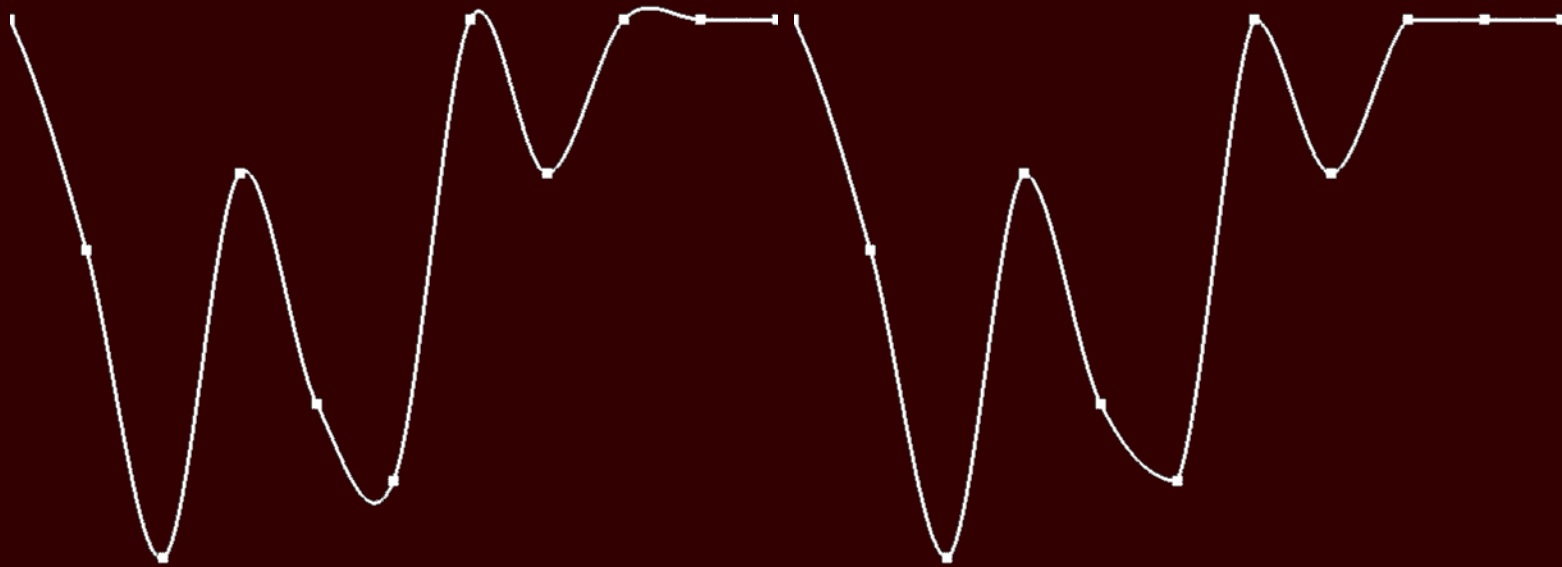




# Cubic Interpolation



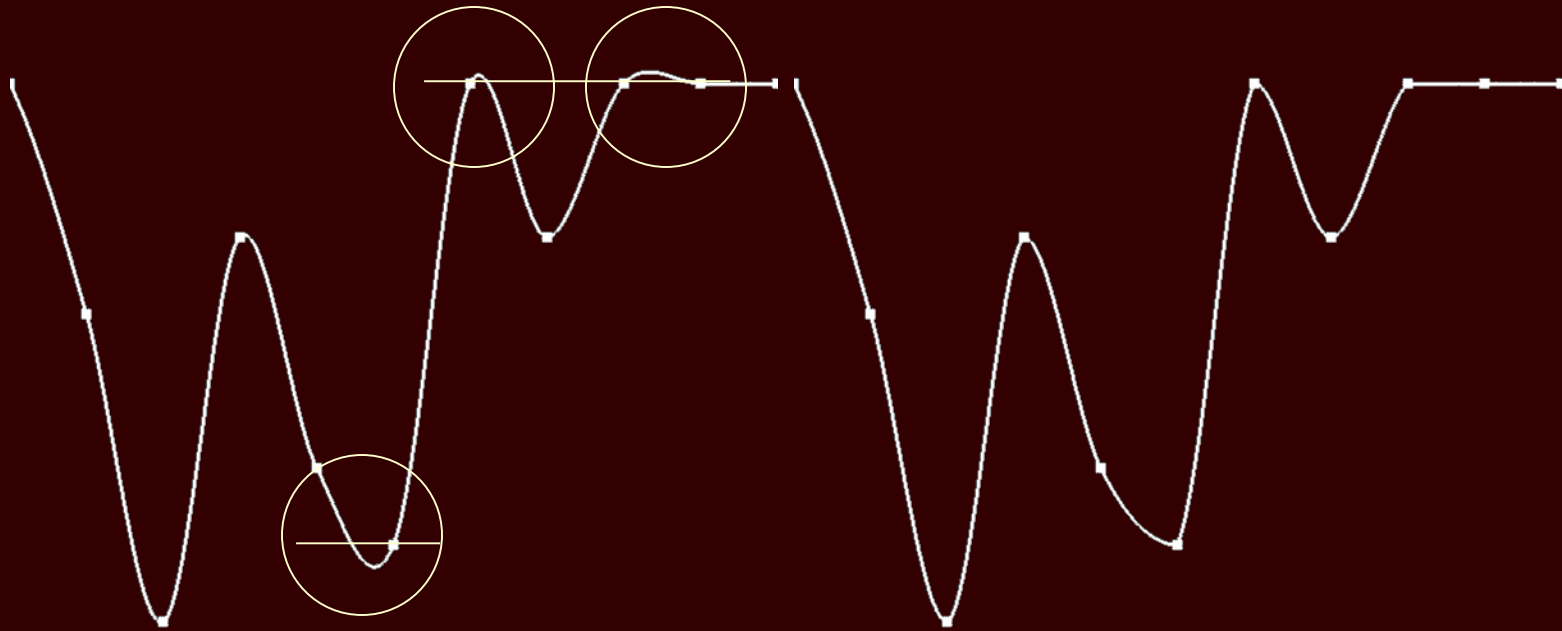
# Cubic Interpolation



Hermite

monotonic Hermite

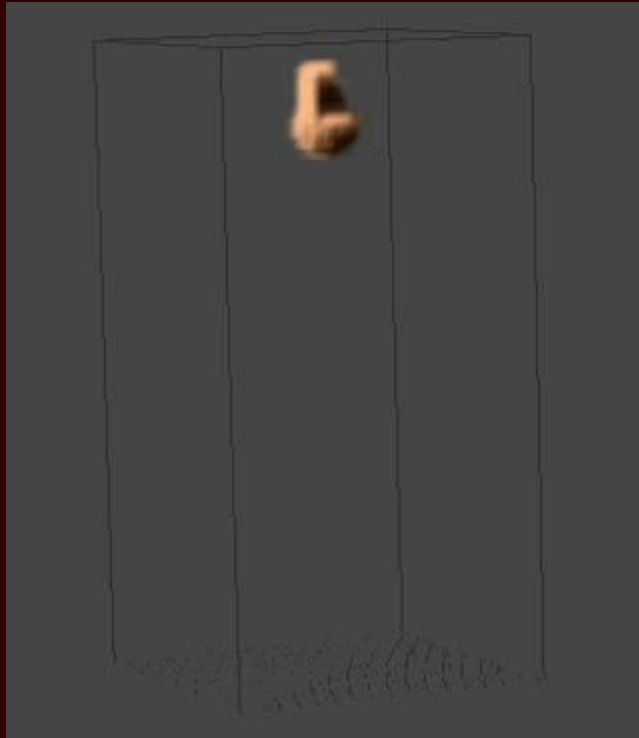
# Cubic Interpolation



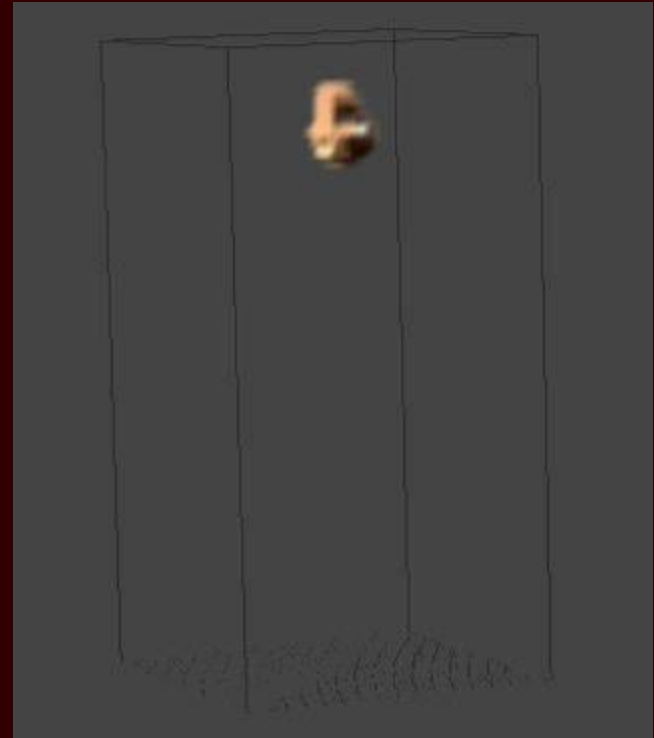
Hermite

monotonic Hermite

# Cubic Interpolation



Linear



monotonic Hermite

# Vorticity Confinement

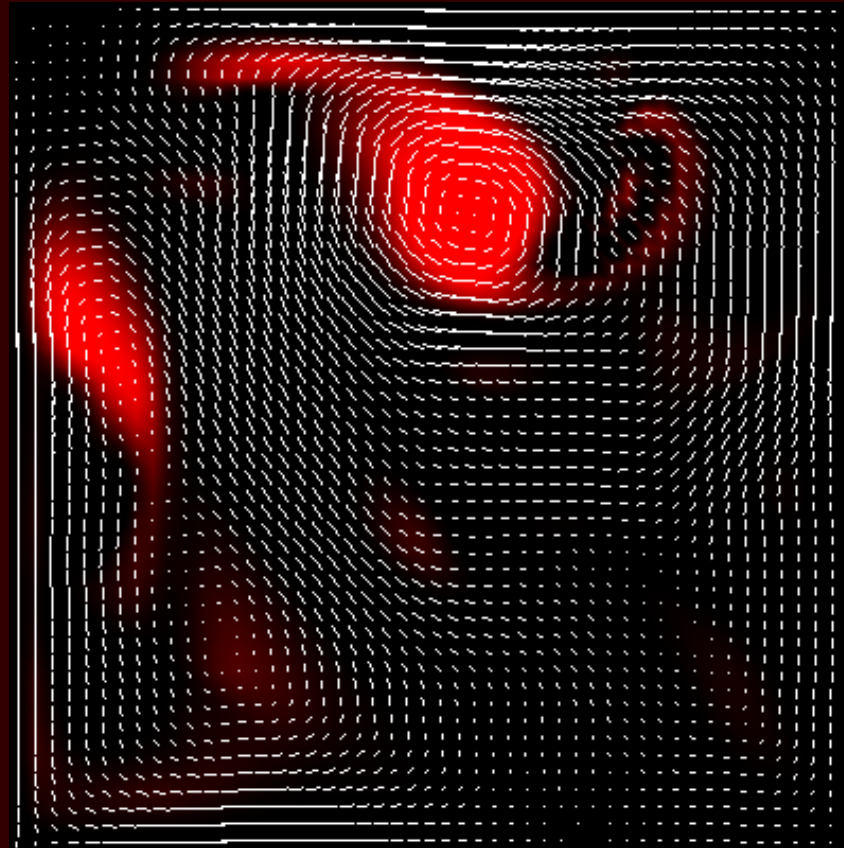
Basic idea:

Add energy lost as an external force

We use “Vorticity Confinement” force

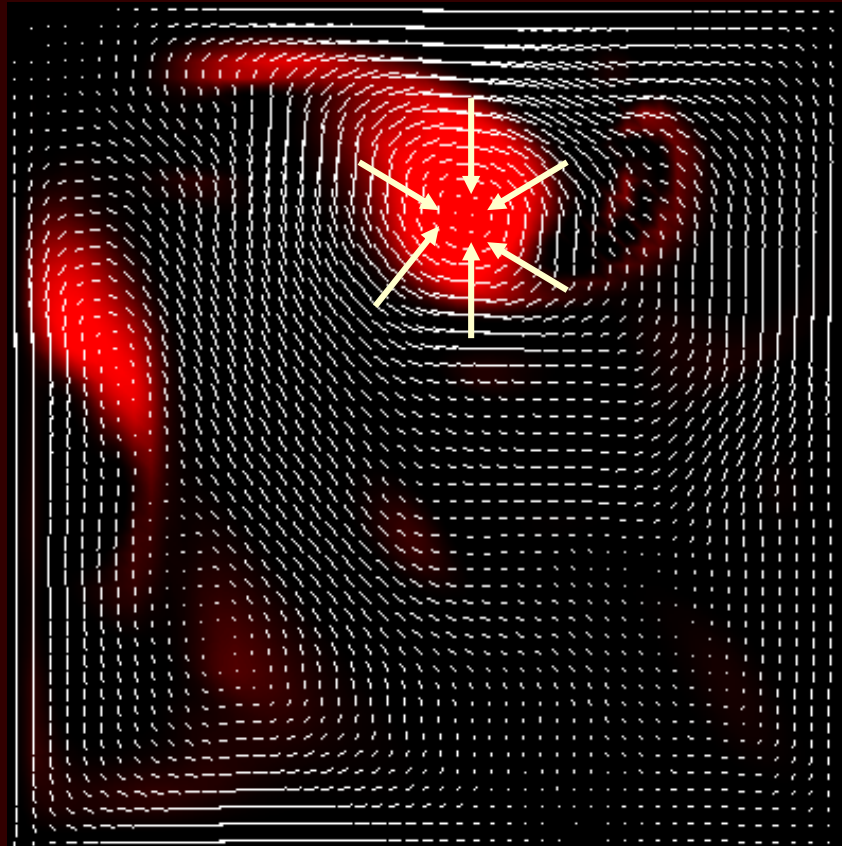
invented by John Steinhoff ~10 years ago

# Vorticity Confinement



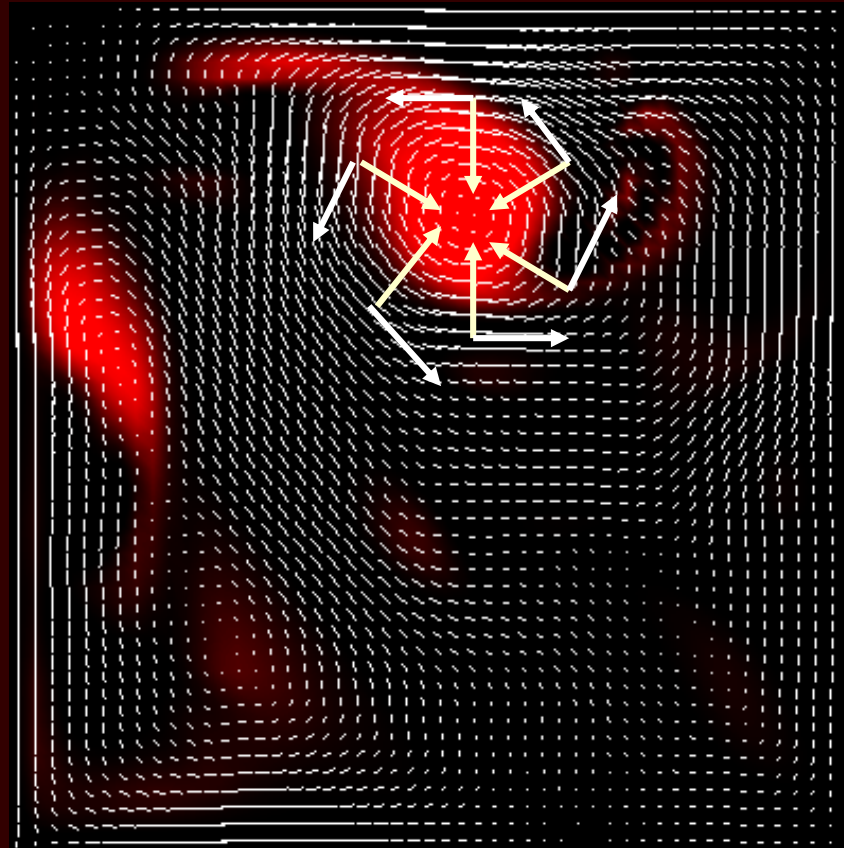
$$\omega = \nabla \times \mathbf{u}$$

# Vorticity Confinement



$$\mathbf{N} = \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \quad \eta = \nabla |\omega|$$

# Vorticity Confinement



$$\mathbf{f} = \epsilon h (\mathbf{N} \times \boldsymbol{\omega})$$



# Vorticity Confinement

Show demo

Intel PIII 1GHz + *nVidia* GeForce2 Go

# Results

100x100x40

30 sec.

20-45 min.

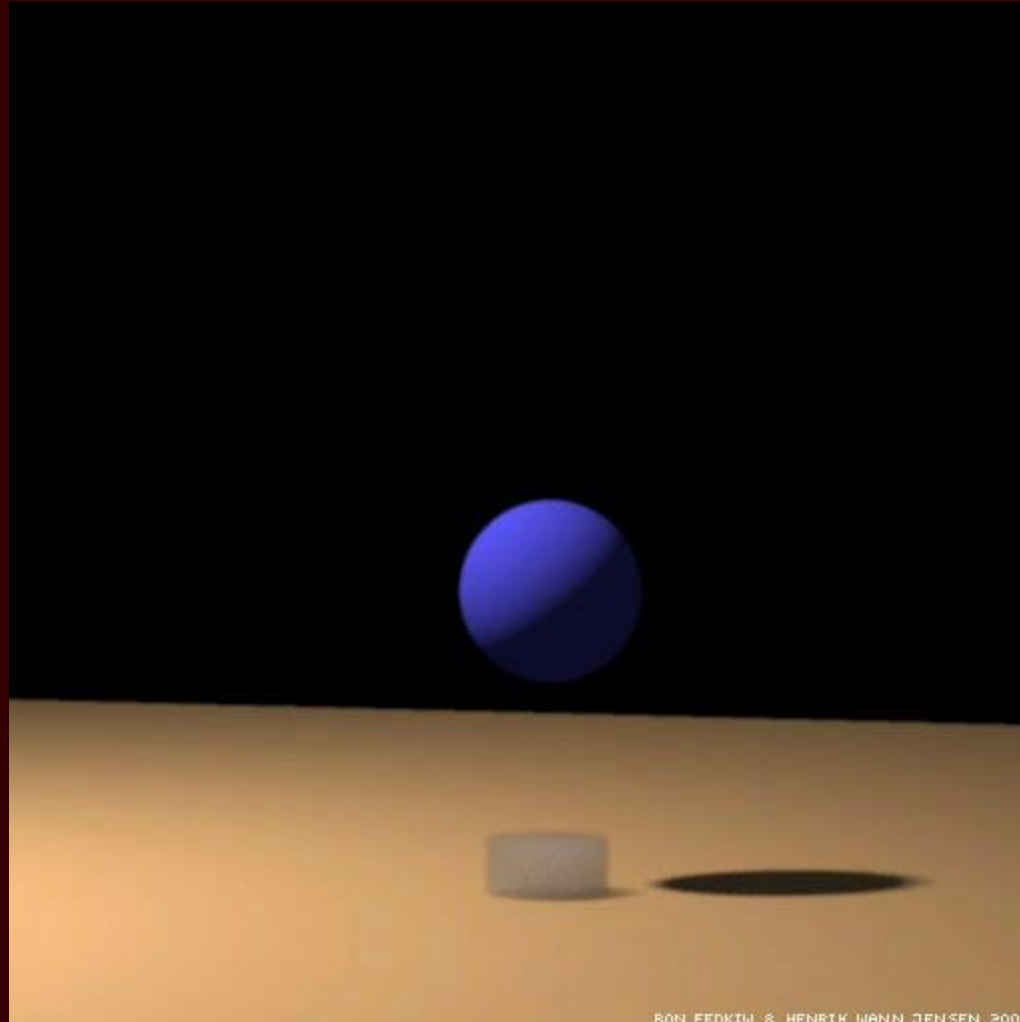


# Results

90x135x90

75 sec.

20-45 min.

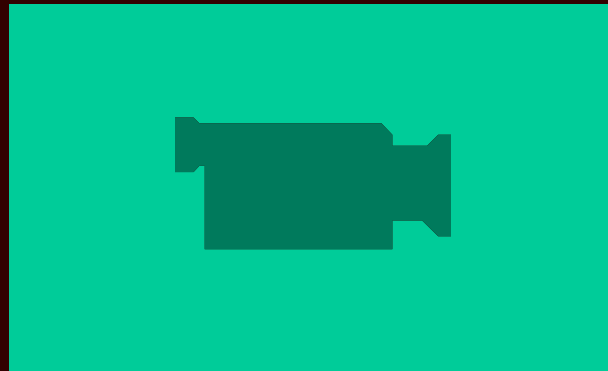


# Results

90x135x90

75 sec.

20-45 min.



# PocketPC Demo

Show demo

StrongARM 200MHz + no GPU

# Future Work

- Adaptive Grids
- Control
- Other confinement-like forces
- Fire (where there is smoke there is...)
- ...