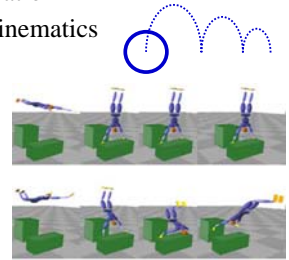
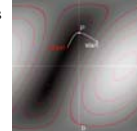
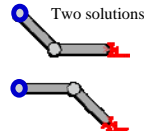


# Rigid Body Dynamics, Fracture, & Deformation

## Last Time?

- Keyframing
- Procedural Animation
- Physically-Based Animation
- Forward and Inverse Kinematics
- Motion Capture

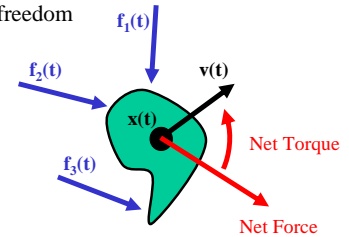


## Today

- **Rigid Body Dynamics**
- Finite Element Method
- Deformation
- Fracture

## Rigid Body Dynamics

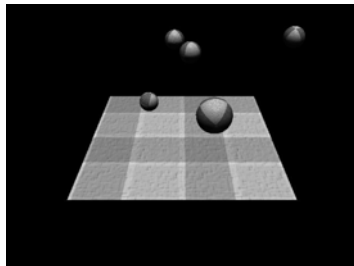
- Could use particles for all points on the object
  - But rigid body does not deform
  - Few degrees of freedom
- Use only one particle at the center of mass
- Compute Net Force & Net Torque



Nice Reference Material: <http://www.pixar.com/companyinfo/research/pbm2001/>

## Rigid Body Dynamics

- Physics
  - Velocity
  - Acceleration
  - Angular Momentum
- Collisions
- Friction

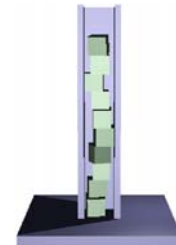


from: Darren Lewis  
<http://www-cs-students.stanford.edu/~dalewis/cs448a/rigidbody.html>

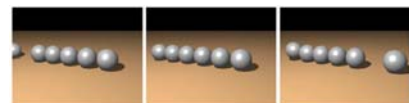
## Collisions

Victor J. Milenkovic & Harald Schmidl  
*Optimization-Based Animation*  
SIGGRAPH 2001

- We know how to simulate bouncing really well
- But resting collisions are hard to manage



Guendelman, Bridson & Fedkiw  
*Nonconvex Rigid Bodies with Stacking*  
SIGGRAPH 2003

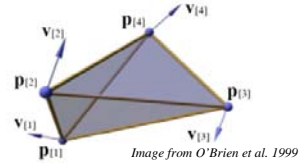


## Today

- Rigid Body Dynamics
- **Finite Element Method**
- Deformation
- Fracture

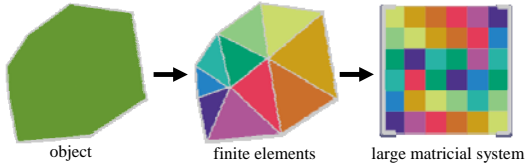
## Simulation of Non-Rigid Objects

- We modeled string & cloth using mass-spring systems. Can we do the same?
- Yes...
- But a more physically accurate model uses *volumetric elements*:



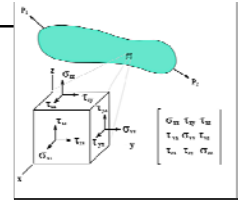
## Finite Element Method

- To solve the continuous problem (deformation of all points of the object)
  - Discretize the problem
  - Express the interrelationship
  - Solve a big linear system
- More principled than Mass-Spring



## Strain & Stress

- Stress
  - the internal distribution of forces within a body that balance and react to the loads applied to it
  - *normal stress & shear stress*



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Stress\\_tensor.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Stress_tensor.png)

- Strain
  - material deformation caused by stress.
  - measured by the change in length of a line or by the change in angle between two lines

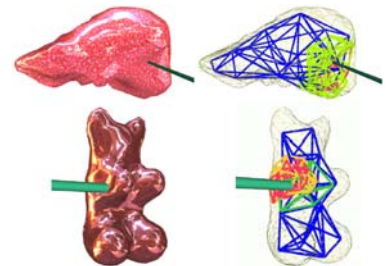
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0}$$

## Today

- Rigid Body Dynamics
- Finite Element Method
- **Deformation**
- Fracture

## Level of Detail

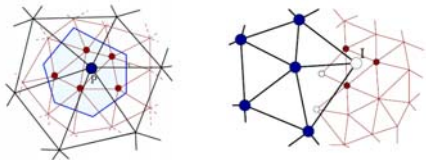
- Interactive shape deformation
- Use high-resolution model only in areas of extreme deformation



Gilles DeBunne, Mathieu Desbrun, Marie-Paule Cani, & Alan H. Barr  
*Dynamic Real-Time Deformations using Space & Time Adaptive Sampling*  
 SIGGRAPH 2001

## Multi-Resolution Deformation

- Use voronoi diagrams to match parent & child vertices.
- Interpolate values for inactive interface vertices from active parent/child vertices



- *Need to avoid interference of vibrations between simulations at different resolutions*

Debunne et al. "Dynamic Real-Time Deformations using Space & Time Adaptive Sampling", 2001

## Voronoi Diagram on a Plane

- How to re-district the Netherlands into provinces so that everyone reports to the closest capital
- Supports efficient *Nearest Neighbor* queries



<http://ccc.inaoep.mx/~rodrigo/robotica/Trigui.pdf>

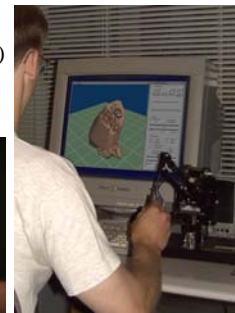
## "Optimally" site the next Starbucks



[http://findbyclick.com/coffee\\_s.html](http://findbyclick.com/coffee_s.html)

## Haptic Device

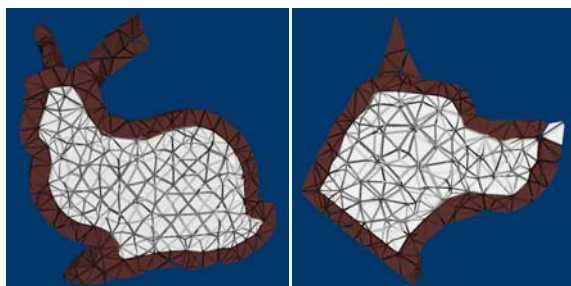
- "3D mouse" + force feedback
- 6 DOF (position & orientation)
- *requires 1000 Hz refresh (visual only requires ~30 Hz)*



Sensable's Phantom  
<http://www.sensable.com/>

## Multiple Materials

Mueller, Dorsey, McMillan, Jagnow, & Cutler  
*Stable Real-Time Deformations*  
Symposium on Computer Animation 2002



## Tree Stump



Images from Cutler et al. 2002



## Today

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- Rigid Body Dynamics
- Finite Element Method
- Deformation
- **Fracture**

## Fracture

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James O'Brien & Jessica Hodgins  
*Graphical Modeling and Animation of Brittle Fracture*  
 SIGGRAPH 1999

- Fracture threshold
- Remeshing
- Material properties
- Parameter tuning

– need connectivity info!

## Fracture Opening Modes

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Image from O'Brien et al. 1999

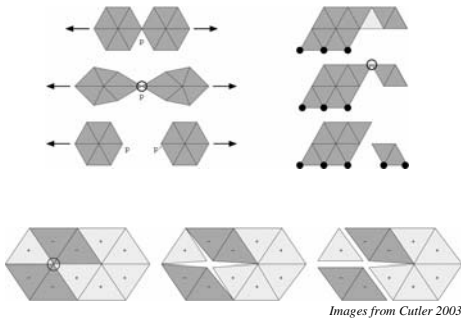
Figure 6: Three loading modes that can be experienced by a crack. Mode I: Opening, Mode II: In-Plane Shear, and Mode III: Out-of-Plane Shear. Adapted from Anderson [1].

## Local Mesh Refinement

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Images from O'Brien et al. 1999

## Managing Fracture Adjacency



Images from Cutler 2003

## Fracture Propagation Difficulties

- Need to track direction of fracture propagation?

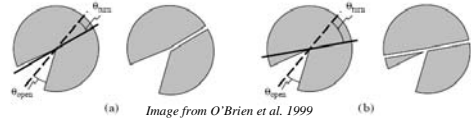


Image from O'Brien et al. 1999

- Need to track crack tip?

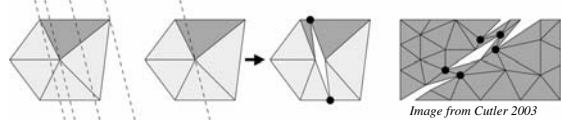
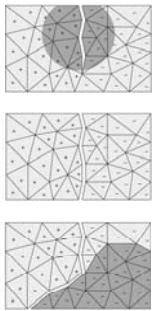
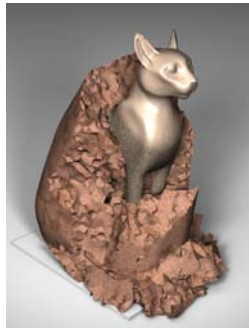


Image from Cutler 2003

## Controlling Speed of Propagation



(no remeshing)



Images from Cutler 2003

## Questions?