Parallel Implementation of Interactive Soft Body Dynamics

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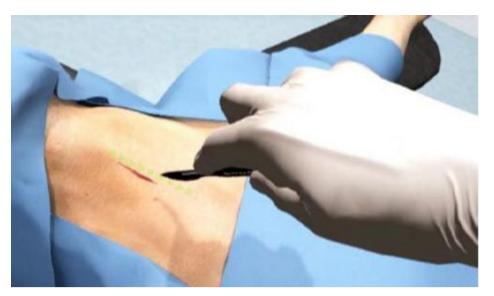
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Motivation

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- Soft body simulations for surgical training
- Rising demand for realistic and interactive simulations
- Interactive in real-time



Surgical simulation, from Surega VR



Main Objectives

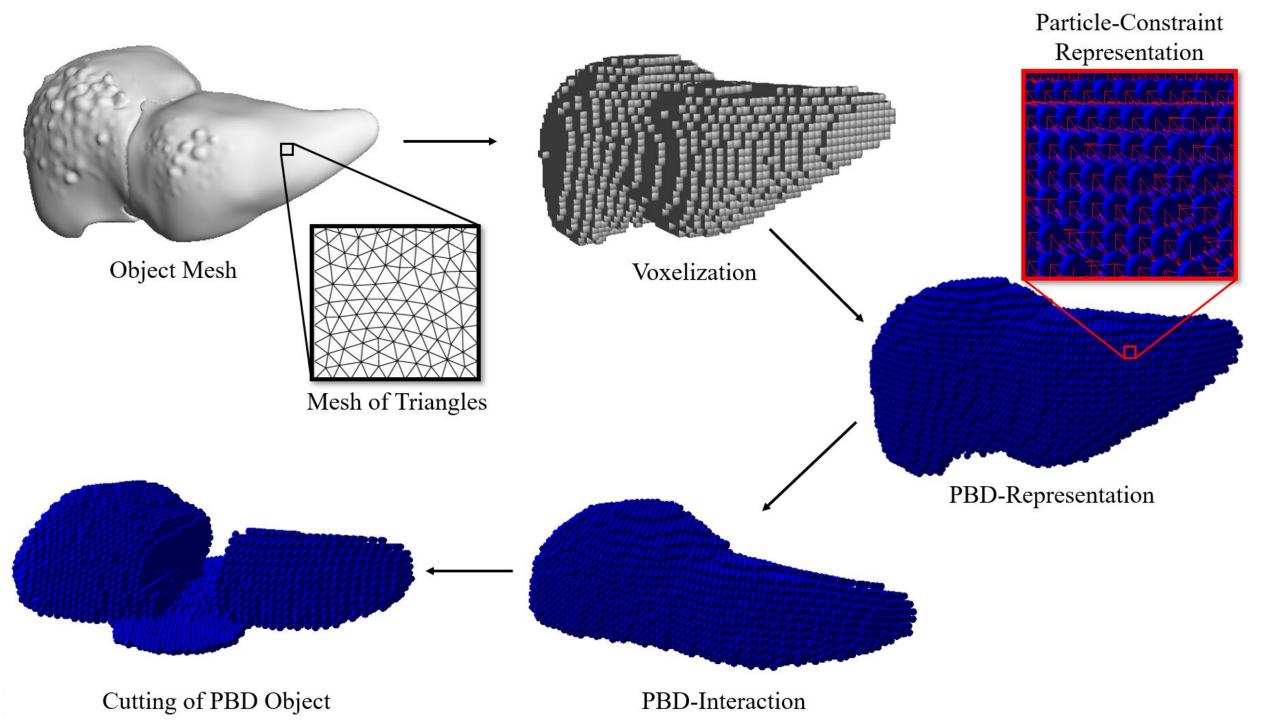
1) Creation of an interactive real-time soft body simulation

- Position Based Dynamics was parallelized
- Includes a cutting tool for user interaction

- 2) Visualization and modeling of organic tissue
 - Enable the usage of arbitrary triangle meshes within the simulation

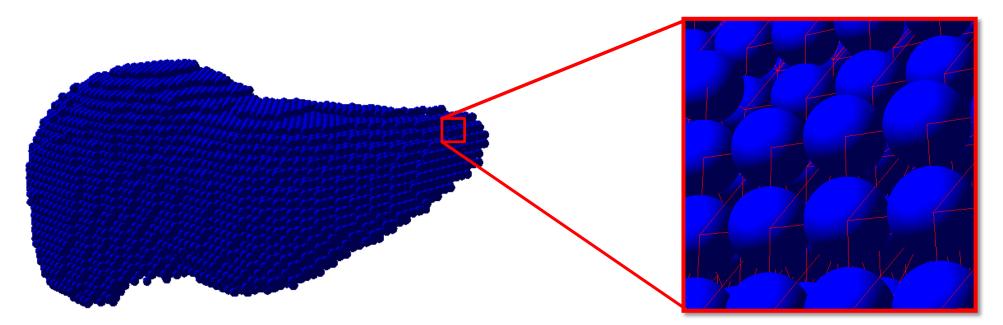






PBD – Position Based Dynamics

- Based on particles and constraints
- Uses a Gauss-Seidel linear equation solver for state updates





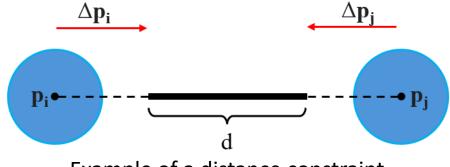


Constraints

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- Different forms of constraints
 - Fixed, Distance, Collision, ...
- Act on particle positions

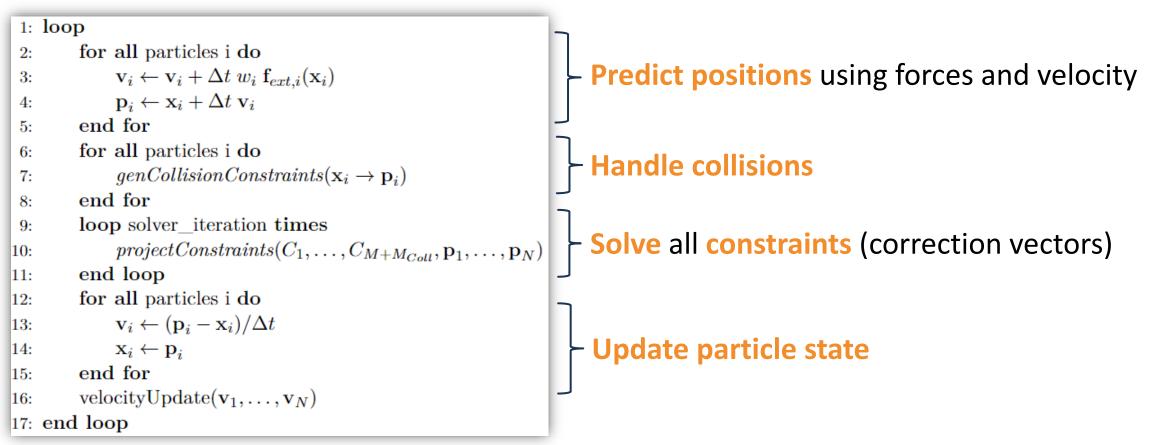


Example of a distance constraint

- Categorized into permanent and temporary
 - Permanent are always active
 - Temporary are reset every loop iteration



PBD – Position Based Dynamics



PBD algorithm [1]

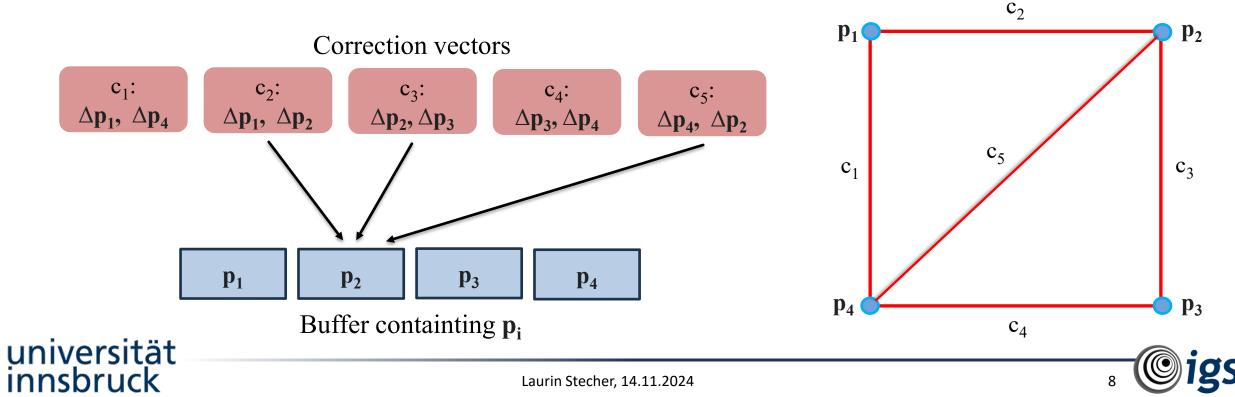
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Challenges for Parallelism

- Particles
 - Each thread writes to different array entry
- Constraints
 - Multiple threads write to the same array entry



GPU-Implementation

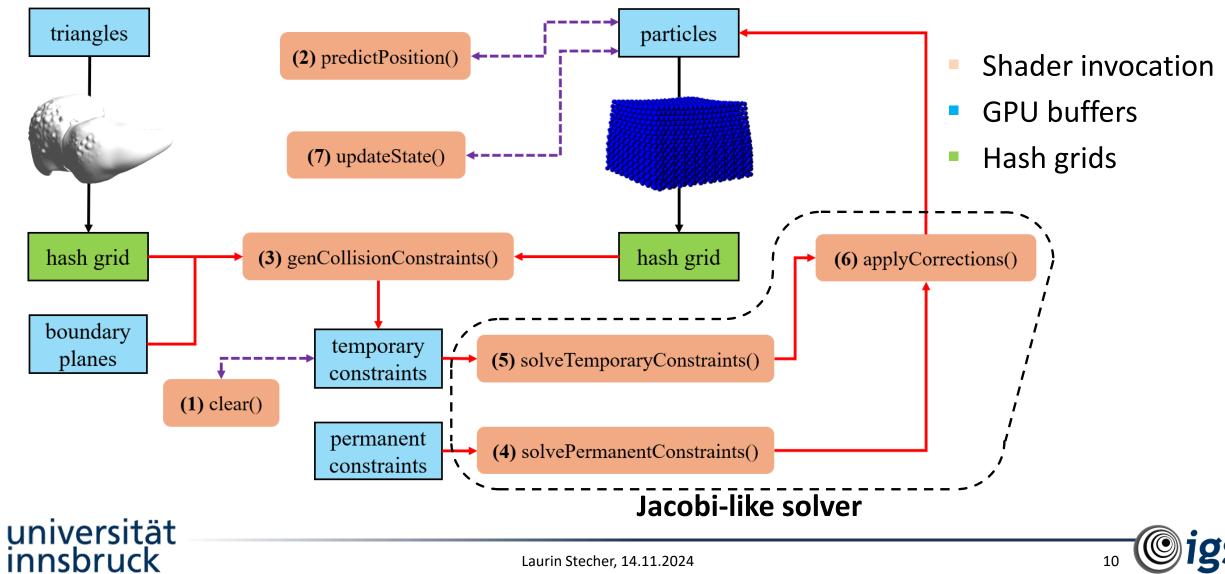
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- Implemented using C++ with OpenGL
- The algorithm is computed in parallel on the GPU using Compute Shaders
- Introduces a weighted Jacobi-like solver to avoid race conditions when solving constraints in parallel
 - Writes corrections to a buffer for every particle, applies them in a weighted form
- Used GPU buffers to store needed data (particles, constraints, ...)
 - No data transfer between GPU and CPU



GPU-Implementation – Workflow

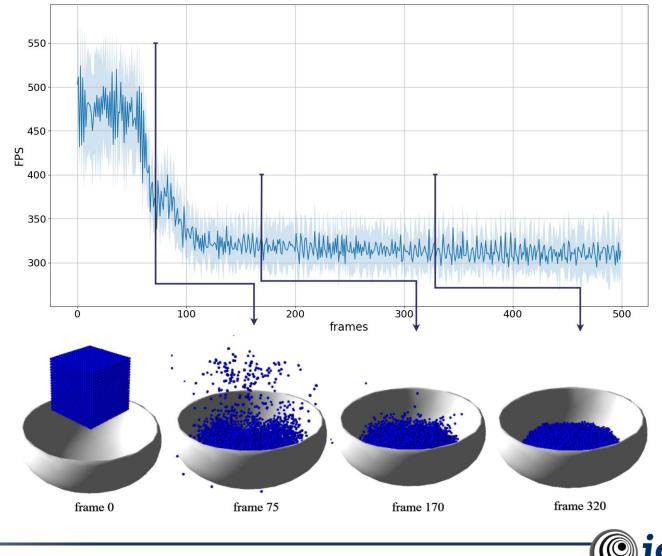


Collision Detection

- Realized by employing hash grid-based collision detection
 - For particles and faces
 - Based on position in space
- Depending on hash cell size, only neighboring cells are searched

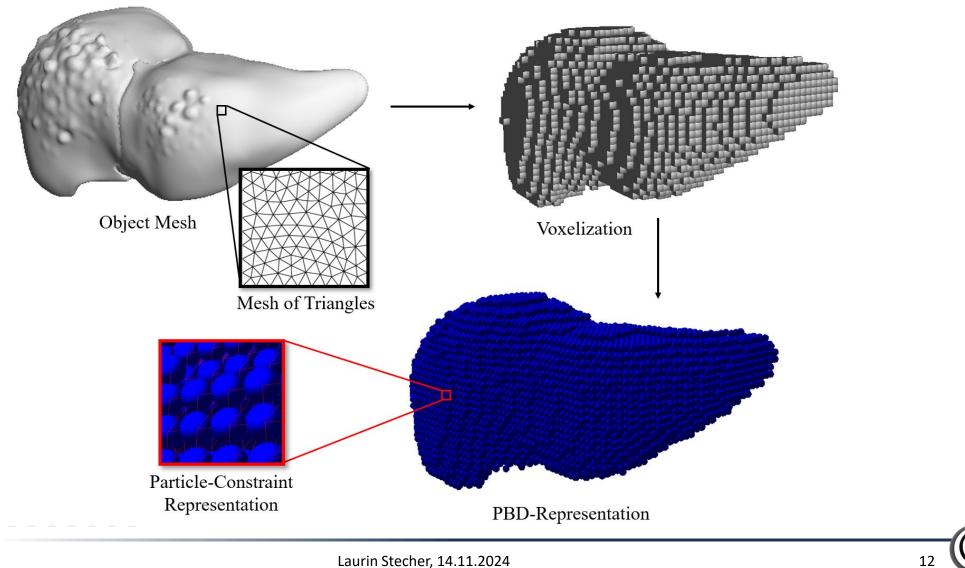
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Model Descretization

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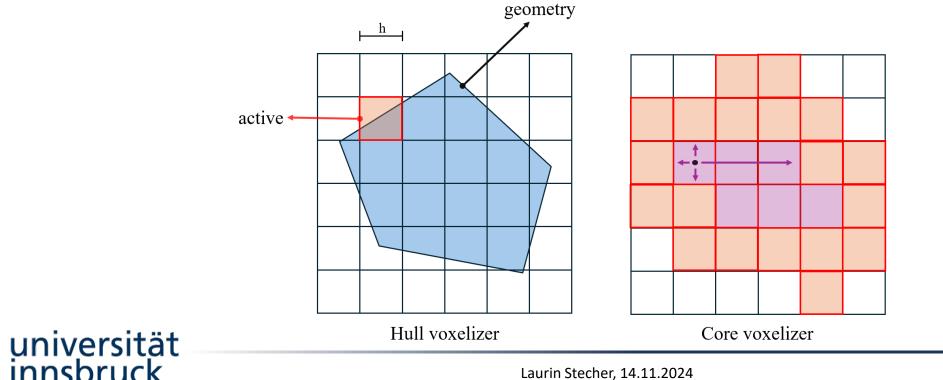
Model Descretization

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First a two-stage voxelization process turns loaded models in voxel 1) representation

Essential for volume preservation

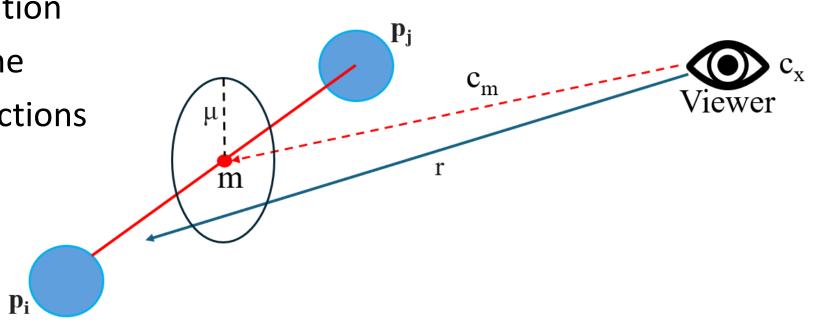
Then particles are placed in voxels and connected by distance constraints 2)





Based on ray-casting and intersection testing with distance constraints

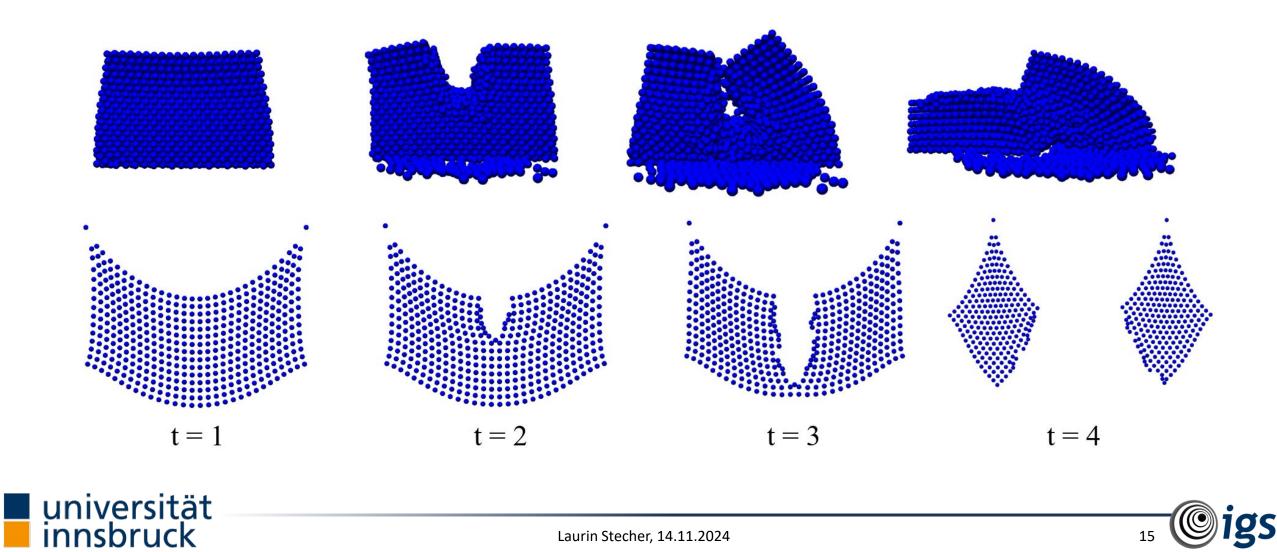
- 1) Track mouse position
- 2) Cast ray into scene
- 3) Check for intersections



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Cutting Algorithm – Examples

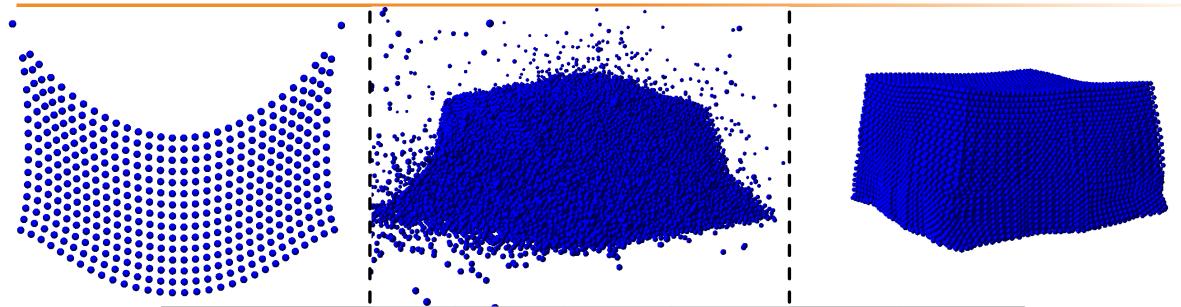


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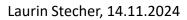
Results

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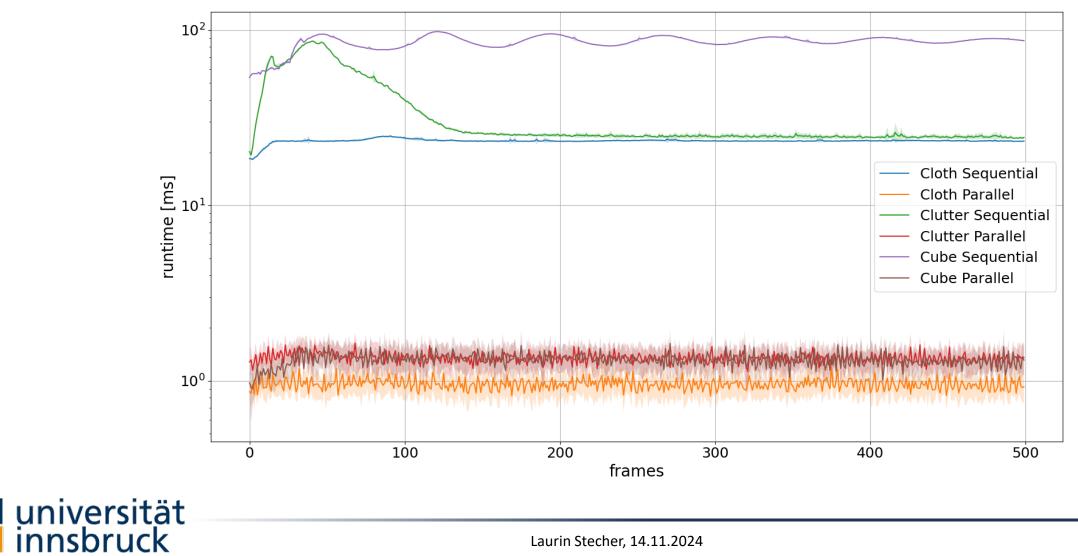


Scene	FPS μ	FPS σ	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Runtime} \\ \mu \ [\mathbf{ms}] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Runtime} \\ \sigma \ [\mathbf{ms}] \end{array}$	Speedup
Cloth - Sequential	42.90	1.56	23.31	0.82	24.536
Cloth - Parallel	1048.64	235.74	0.95	0.18	24.330
Clutter - Sequential	35.22	9.52	28.40	6.04	21.194
Clutter - Parallel	743.65	157.11	1.34	0.23	21.134
Soft Body Cube - Sequential	11.81	1.35	84.68	8.67	65.138
Soft Body Cube - Parallel	766.30	180.47	1.30	0.25	05.150





Results Visualization



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References

- [1] M. Müller, B. Heidelberger, M. Hennix, J. Ratcliff "Position based dynamics". Journal of Visual Communication and Image Representation 18(2), 2006. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1047320307000065
- [2] Joeyd de Vries. Learnopengl. (Website). Available online at: https://learnopengl.com



