

# Seminar - Graphische Datenverarbeitung

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# **Topic Overview**

Several topics in the following categories

- Variational Integration
- 3D Texture Synthesis
- Fluid Mechanics
- Medical Dataprocessing
- . . . .

The following slides show a short overview of available topics.









# 3D Texture synthesis

using

2D Textures





#### What are 3D Textures?

- Color information in a 3D domain
- Usually a cuboid (analog to the rectangle in 2D textures)
- 3D objects can be "carved" out of the cuboid





#### What is 3D Texture Synthesis?

- Creation of the 3D Texture
- Utilizes 2D Textures of the surfaces
- Calculates the inner structure





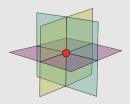




## Solid Texture Synthesis: A Survey

N. Pietroni et al.

- Overview of Texture Synthesis methods
- Methods based on
  - Neighbourhood matching
  - 2 Statistical matching





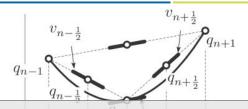
## Solid Texture Synthesis from 2D **Exemplars**

Kopf et al.

- Improved Texture Synthesis methods
- Faster/Better convergence
- Utilizes histogram matching







# Variational Integration $t_{n_{\text{for}}}$ $t_{n-1}$ $t_{n}$

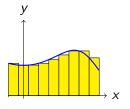
conservative systems





$$\mathbf{F} = m \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

- Physical models need integration techniques
- Most techniques are either fast OR robust
- Variational integrators can solve a subclass fast AND robust





#### What are conservative Systems?

- Energy conserving systems
- All force fields have a potential
- Force fields are irrotational and have no damping

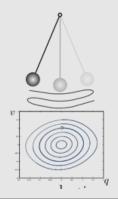




#### Discrete geometric mechanics for variational time integrators

A. Stern et al.

- Improved integration techniques
- Use geometric properties
- Conserve momentum automatically
- Better energy behaviour without drawbacks in performance

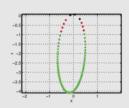




## The Jacobi-Maupertuis Principle in **Variational Integrators**

S. Nair et al.

- Hybrid Integrator based on
  - 1 Least action principle of Jacobi-Maupertius
  - 2 Hamilton principle
- Switch between integrators
- Use velocity as criterion







# Fluid mechanics

for

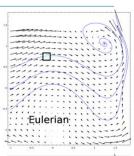
Realtime applications

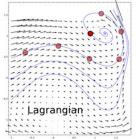




#### How to simulate fluids?

- Methods are categorized into
  - Lagrangian solver
  - Eulerian solver
  - Stochastical methods

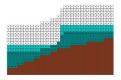






#### How to improve the simulation?

- Use more sohpisticated models
- Employ possibilities of adaptive algorithms
- Choose the right solvers

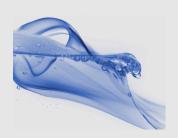




#### Advances in Water Resources

H. P. Langtangen et al.

- Overview of common simulation techniques
- Discretization methods
- Splitting techniques





#### Tall Cell Fluids

N. Chentanez , M. Müller

- Adaptive method for eulerian discretization
- Realtime simulation possible
- Little simplification





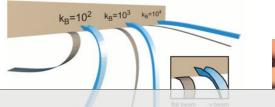
#### A Multigrid Fluid Pressure Solver **Handling Separating Solid Boundary Conditions**

N. Chentanez .M. Müller

- Support for out/inflow boundaries
- Realtime simulation possible!
- New method for solving the LCP problem
- Utilizes multigrid

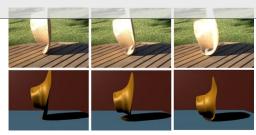






# Advanced techniques

for Deformable objects





#### "State of the Art"-Simulation of Deformable models

- Simulations are time consuming
- Deformable models require highly sophisticated models
- Algorithms must be fast
- Models shouldn't be to complex
- Difficult to find a balance (fast / complex)



#### Discrete Shells

E. Grinspun et al.

- Geometric motivated approach
- Simulating 2D Structurs which are
  - Not stretch- / shearable
  - Bendable
- Deformation based on local curvature





#### Discrete Elastic Rods

M. Bergou et al.

- Physical accurate model of rods
- Takes twist of rod into account
- Utilizes Frenet-Serret formulas





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