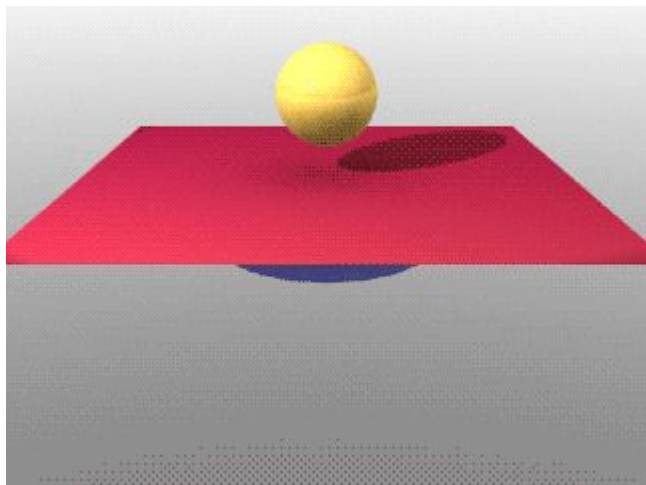


Compute Shader cloth

github.com/likangning93/GPU_cloth

Motivation

Animators need to see cloth motion quickly to make edits and control decisions.



Academics: “It’s physically accurate!”



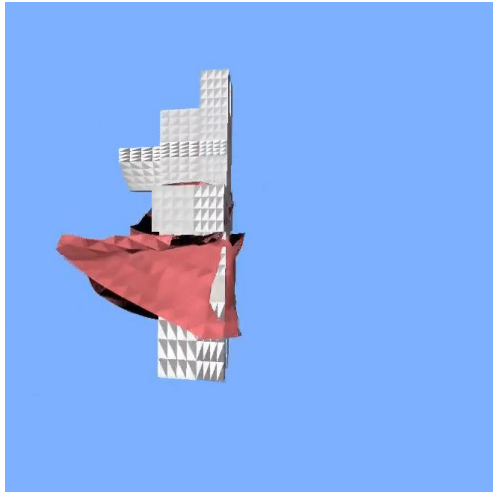
Artists: “But what if I want her dress to swish like *this* instead? or like *this*? or like *this*? or like ...”

What I did:

- convertor from obj -> simulation internal format
 - including internal constraint generation
- basic rendering with a geometry shader
- simulation solver - caveats and details to follow
- performance analysis tools

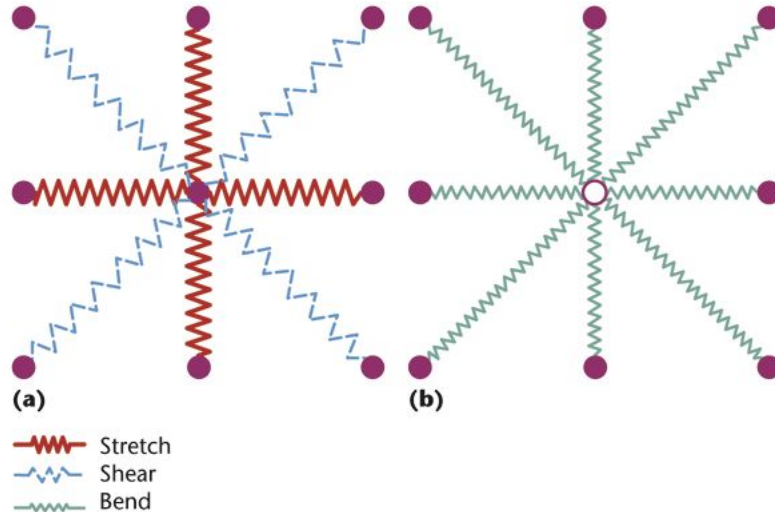
How close did I get?

There's still a lot of work to be done... but it's a start!



Cloth Simulation

- cloth is often simulated as a mass-spring system
- basically, every step involves moving a bunch of points according to forces and maintaining distance relationships to neighbors



Position Based Dynamics - Overview

In each timestep:

- 1) apply external forces (gravity) and damping to velocities
- 2) compute predicted positions
- 3) correct predictions with internal constraints
 - a) the “springs” in the mass spring system
 - b) solved N times \rightarrow more stable as N increases
- 4) generate and resolve collision constraints
- 5) set start positions and velocities for the next timestep

details and math here:

<http://matthias-mueller-fischer.ch/publications/posBasedDyn.pdf>

Position Based Dynamics - On the GPU?

In one timestep:

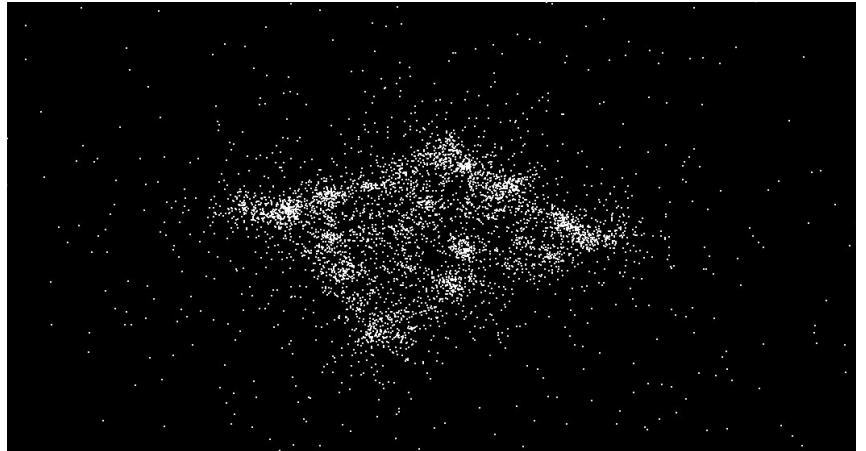
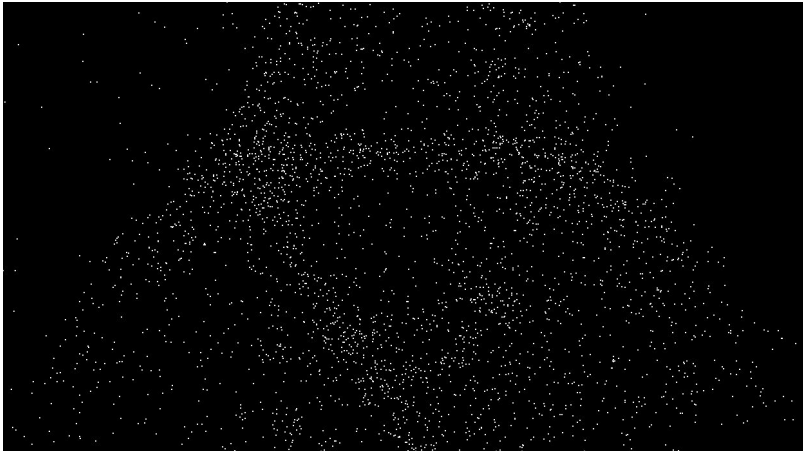
- 1) apply external forces (gravity) and damping to velocities - parallelize by vertex
- 2) compute predicted positions - parallelize by vertex
- 3) correct predictions with internal constraints - parallelize by constraint
 - a) the “springs” in the mass spring system
 - b) solved N times -> more stable as N increases
- 4) collision constraints - at most 1 per vertex, so parallelize by vertex
- 5) set start positions and velocities for the next timestep - by vertex

So basically the simulated cloth needs two types of data in buffers:

- vertex info (velocity, position, mass)
- constraint info (“these two vertices shouldn’t separate by more than x ”)

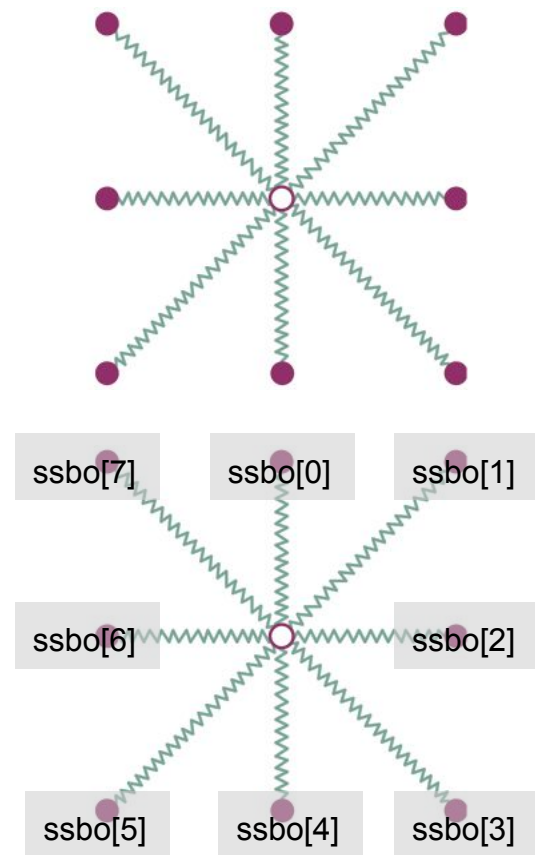
Caveats and Details: how does SSBO data work?!

- SSBO: shader storage buffer object
- like a more generalized version of a VBO
- compute shaders expect data to be transferred as vec4s - transfer positions as vec3s and you get something like this instead of this:



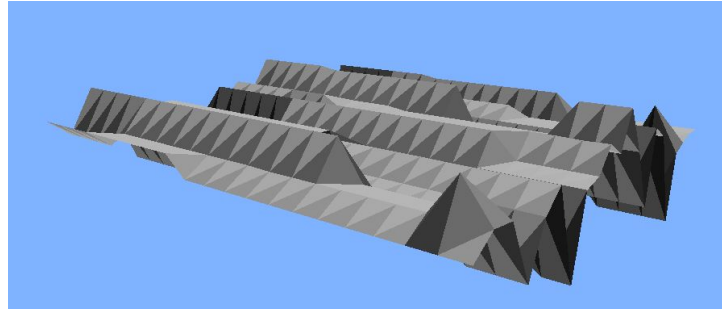
Caveats and Details: Constraints

- a vertex's position is corrected by **constraints**, which in turn are based on its neighboring vertices
- each vertex may have up to 8 constraints!
- how to parallelize without race conditions?
 - atomics? OpenGL compute only offers atomics for ints!
- **solution:**
 - build multiple buffers of non-conflicting constraints
 - evaluate constraint sets in separate passes



Caveats and Details: incoherent memory, tragedy

- Compute Shaders operate on “incoherent” memory
- so compute shader invocation B might not wait for a previous invocation A to finish up with data before starting
- 3-week long bug: with only gravitational influence, my cloth did this:



- solution: `glMemoryBarrier`
- prevents access to A 's memory
- until A is done with it
- PBD's stability: even before memory barriers it *kind of* worked!

Caveats and Details: incoherent memory, tragedy

How did I find out about this?

- ran simulation with debug code between shader calls: problem disappeared!
- ran simulation on a machine with a slower CPU: problem disappeared!
- finally read up on the OpenGL compute memory model:

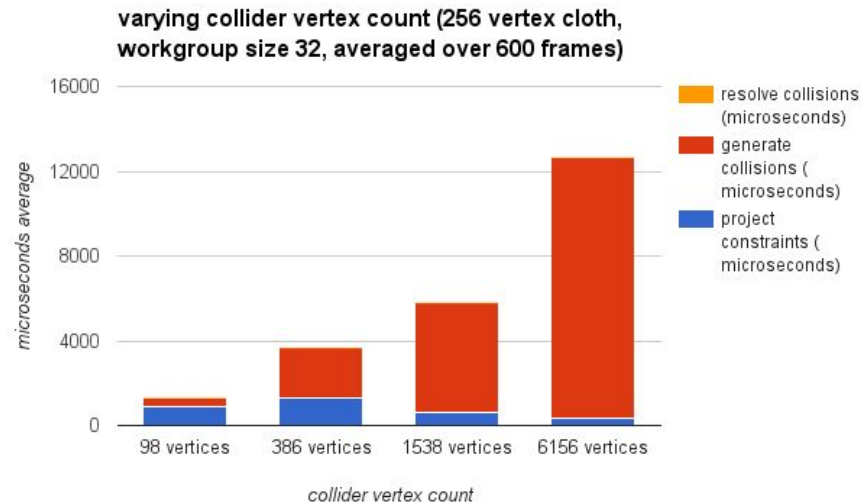
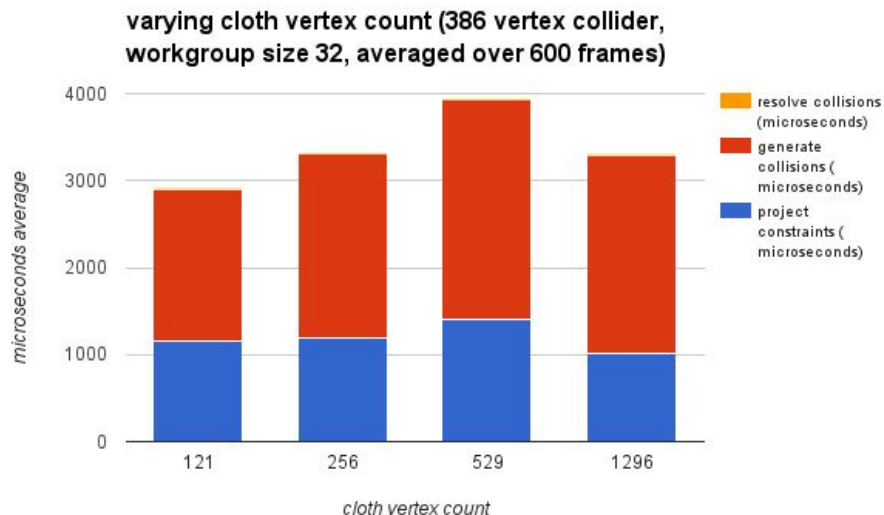
https://www.opengl.org/wiki/Memory_Model

Performance: Analysis Overview

- data collected using OpenGL Timer Queries on specific stages
 - internal constraints stage
 - collision detection stage (naive detection)
 - collision resolution stage
- technique: <http://www.lighthouse3d.com/tutorials/opengl-timer-query/>
- varied:
 - Cloth size
 - Rigidbody collider size
 - compute shader work group size

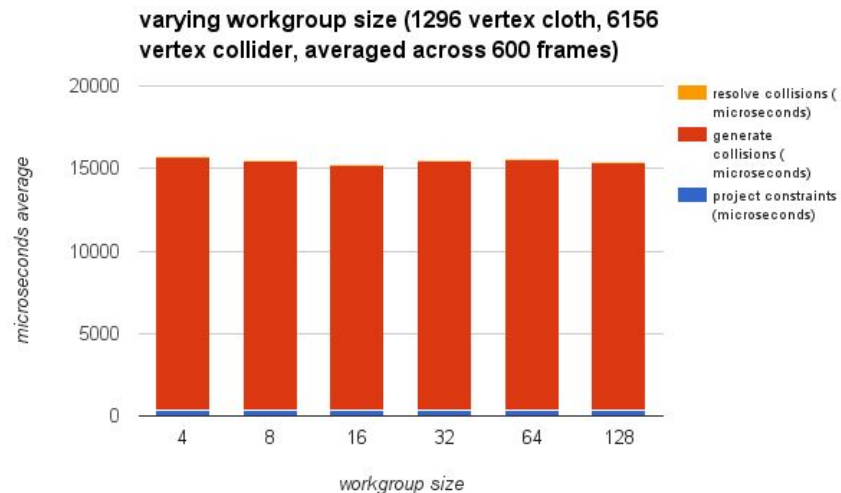
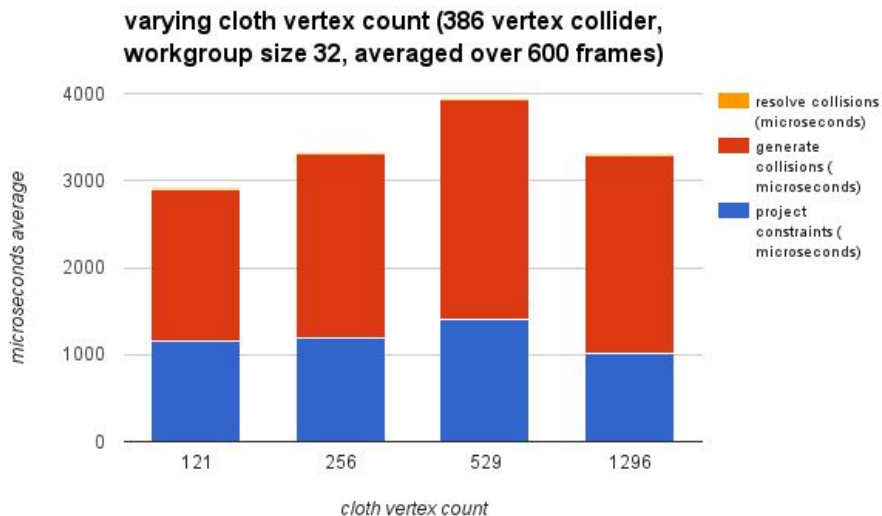
```
1 GLint64 startTime, stopTime;
2 unsigned int queryID[2];
3
4 // generate two queries
5 glGenQueries(2, queryID);
6
7 // issue the first query
8 // Records the time only after all previous
9 // commands have been completed
10 glQueryCounter(queryID[0], GL_TIMESTAMP);
11
12 // call a sequence of OpenGL commands
13
14 // issue the second query
15 // records the time when the sequence of OpenGL
16 // commands has been fully executed
17 glQueryCounter(queryID[1], GL_TIMESTAMP);
18
19 // wait until the results are available
20 unsigned int stopTimerAvailable = 0;
21 while (!stopTimerAvailable) {
22     glGetQueryObjectiv(queryID[1],
23                        GL_QUERY_RESULT_AVAILABLE,
24                        &stopTimerAvailable);
25 }
26
27 // get query results
28 glGetQueryObjectui64v(queryID[0], GL_QUERY_RESULT, &startTime);
29 glGetQueryObjectui64v(queryID[1], GL_QUERY_RESULT, &stopTime);
30
```

Performance: varying cloth size and collider size



- in general, overall computation time increases with more vertices
- however, drops in constraint solving with increasing vertices needs further investigation
- collision generation time increases as cloth vertices increase, but not as dramatically as when rigidbody collider vertices increase
- probably because increasing rigidbody vertices increases memory access per cloth vertex

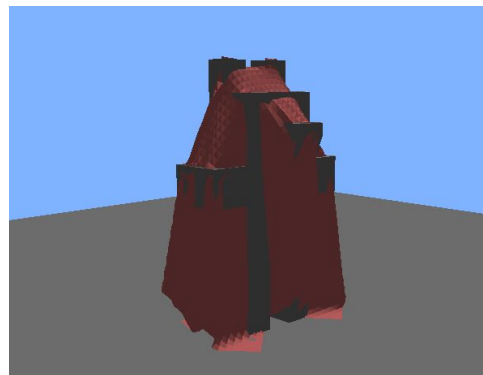
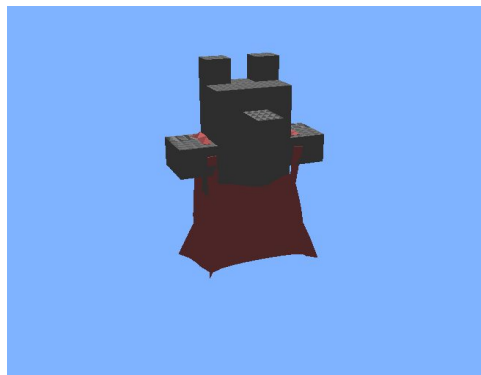
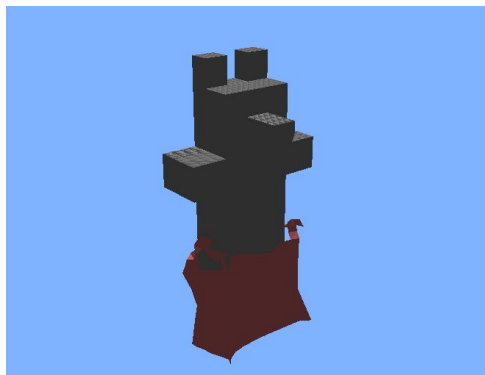
Performance: varying cloth size and work group size



- again, drop in constraint solving time between tests needs further investigation
- increasing work group size seems to help up to a point
- however, more data needs to be collected


Future Work

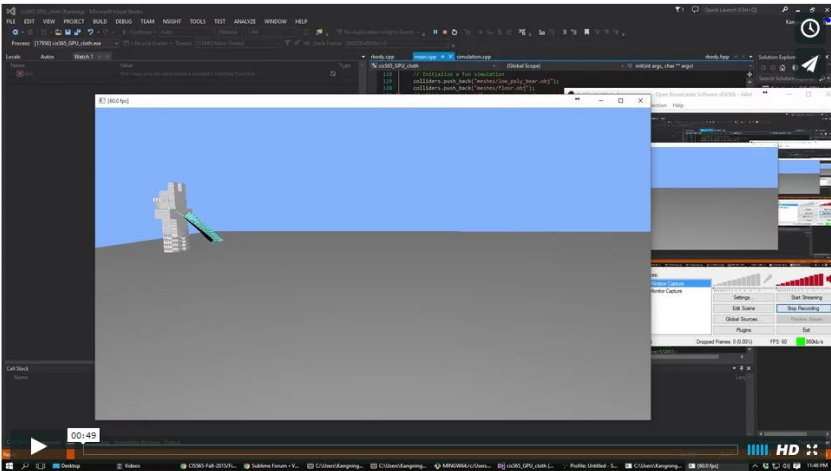
- “real” animation system - BVH player?
- octree acceleration
 - construction with space filling curves
 - short stack traversal
 - <https://www.cse.iitb.ac.in/~rhushabh/publications/octree>
- cloth self collision




Questions?

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 **PBD Cloth with OpenGL Compute Shaders**
from **Kangning Li** 2 hours ago NOT YET RATED