

# SOFA: a modular yet efficient physical simulation architecture

François Faure, INRIA

October 2012



Evasion



MOAIS

# Outline

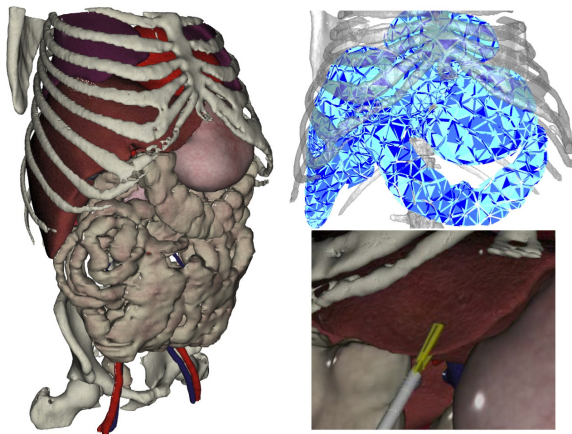
Motivation

Modularity

Software development

Conclusion

# The complexity of physical simulations



Material, internal forces, constraints, contact detection and modeling, ODE solution, visualization, interaction, etc.

# Simulation platforms

- ▶ Current platforms (ODE, Havok, PhysX, etc.) provide :
  - ▶ limited number of material types
  - ▶ limited number of geometry types
  - ▶ no control on collision detection algorithms
  - ▶ no control on interaction modeling
  - ▶ few (if any) control of the numerical models and methods.
  - ▶ no control on the main loop
- ▶ We need much more !
  - ▶ models, algorithms, scheduling, visualization, etc.

# Outline

Motivation

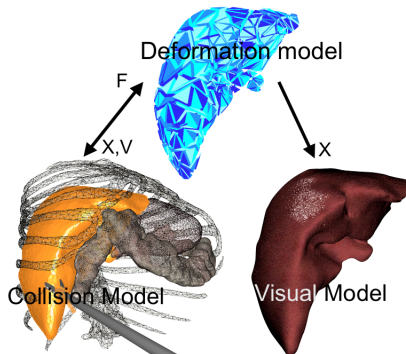
**Modularity**

Software development

Conclusion

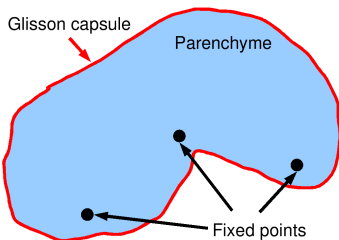
# A generic approach

- ▶ Behavior model : all internal laws
- ▶ Others : interaction with the world
- ▶ Mappings : relations between the models (uni- or bi-directional)



# Animation of a simple body

## ► a liver



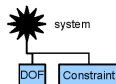
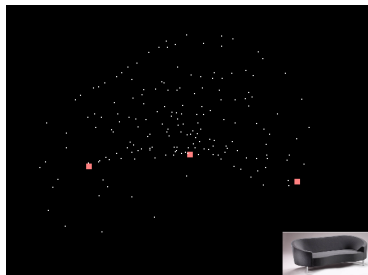
- inside : soft material
- surface : stiffer material

A specialized program :

```
f = M*g
f += F1(x,v)
f += F2(x,v)
a = f/M
a = C(a)
v += a * dt
x += v * dt
display(x)
```

# Component-based simulation object

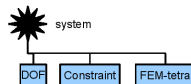
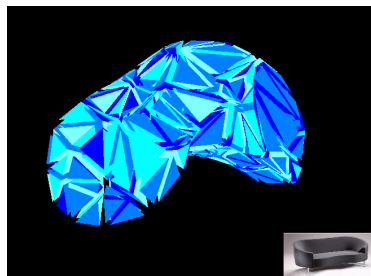
- ▶ state vectors (DOF) :  
 $x, v, a, f$
- ▶ constraints : fixed points  
*other : oscillator, collision plane, etc.*





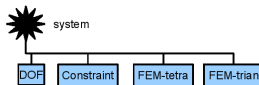
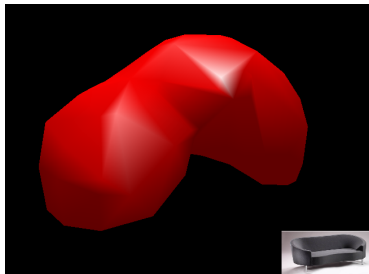
# Component-based simulation object

- ▶ state vectors (DOF) :  
 $x, v, a, f$
- ▶ constraints : fixed points
- ▶ force field : tetrahedron  
FEM  
*other : triangle FEM,  
springs, Lennard-Jones,  
SPH, etc.*



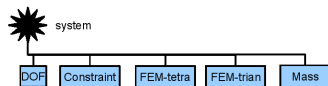
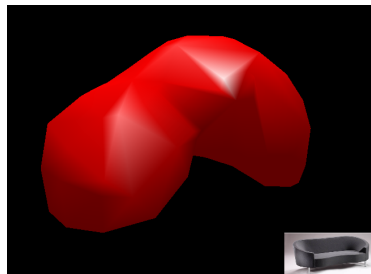
# Component-based simulation object

- ▶ state vectors (DOF) :  
 $x, v, a, f$
- ▶ constraints : fixed points
- ▶ force field : tetrahedron FEM
- ▶ force field : triangle FEM



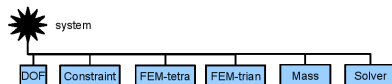
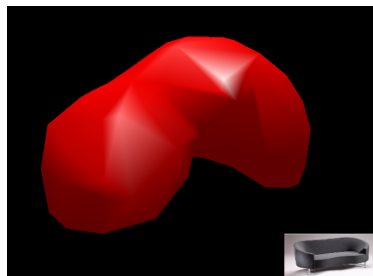
# Component-based simulation object

- ▶ state vectors (DOF) :  
 $x, v, a, f$
- ▶ constraints : fixed points
- ▶ force field : tetrahedron FEM
- ▶ force field : triangle FEM
- ▶ mass : uniform  
*other : diagonal, sparse symmetric matrix*

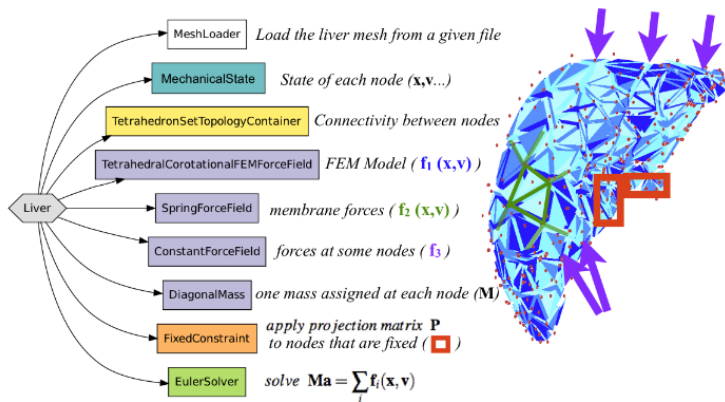


# Component-based simulation object

- ▶ state vectors (DOF) :  
 $x, v, a, f$
- ▶ constraints : fixed points
- ▶ force field : tetrahedron FEM
- ▶ force field : triangle FEM
- ▶ mass : uniform
- ▶ ODE solver : explicit Euler  
*other : Runge-Kutta, implicate Euler, static solution, etc.*

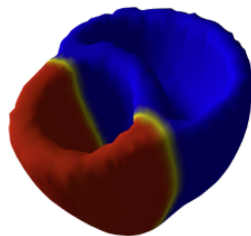
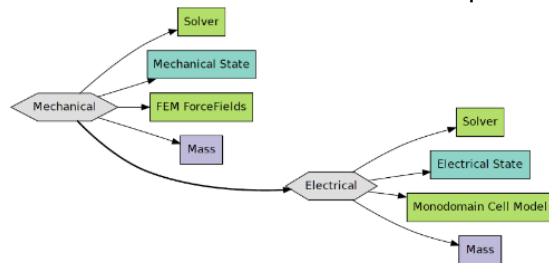


# Actual decomposition



# Multiphysics

Non-mechanical solvers can be coupled with the simulation



# Operations

- ▶ The ODE solver sends visitors to apply operations
- ▶ The visitors traverse the scene and apply virtual methods to the components
- ▶ The methods read and write state vectors (identified by symbolic constants) in the DOF component
- ▶ Example : accumulate force
  - ▶ A `ResetForceVisitor` recursively traverses the nodes of the scene (only one node here)
    - ▶ All the `DOF` objects apply their `resetForce()` method
  - ▶ An `AccumulateForceVisitor` recursively traverses the nodes of the scene
    - ▶ All the `ForceField` objects apply their `addForce( Forces, const Positions, const Velocities )` method
  - ▶ the final value of `f` is weight + tetra fem force + trian fem force

# Outline

Motivation

Modularity

Software development

Conclusion



# Implementation

- ▶ C++ libraries
- ▶ Linux, Windows, Mac
- ▶ 800,000 lines of code
- ▶ 138,000 downloads

# Contributors

80 contributors to the code. Three full-time engineers.

- ▶ Cimit (Boston)/Graphix (Lille)
- ▶ Evasion/Imagine (Grenoble)
- ▶ Epidaure/Asclepios (Sophia-Antipolis)
- ▶ Shacra (Strasbourg)
- ▶ MOAIS (Grenoble), Sed Sophia, ...
- ▶ Companies : Digital Trainers, Bellcurves, InSimo, ...

# Features

- ▶ deformable solids : FEM, cables, frame-based, . . .
- ▶ mass-springs, rigid, SPH
- ▶ soft, stiff, hard constraints
- ▶ iterative and direct solvers
- ▶ collision detection and response
- ▶ multiphysics

# Outline

Motivation

Modularity

Software development

Conclusion

# Conclusion - Features

High modularity :

- ▶ Abstract components : DOF, Force, Constraint, Solver, Topology, Mass, CollisionModel, VisualModel, etc.
- ▶ Multimodel simulations using mappings
- ▶ Explicit and implicit solvers, Lagrange multipliers

Efficiency :

- ▶ global vectors and matrices are avoided
- ▶ parallel implementations

Implementation :

- ▶ currently 450,000 C++ lines
- ▶ Linux, MacOS, Windows

# Ongoing work

- ▶ models and algorithms : better numerical solvers, cutting, haptics, Eulerian fluids...
- ▶ asynchronous simulation/rendering/haptic feedback
- ▶ multiphysics (electrical/mechanical)
- ▶ parallelism for everyone
- ▶ more documentation

[www.sofa-framework.org](http://www.sofa-framework.org)