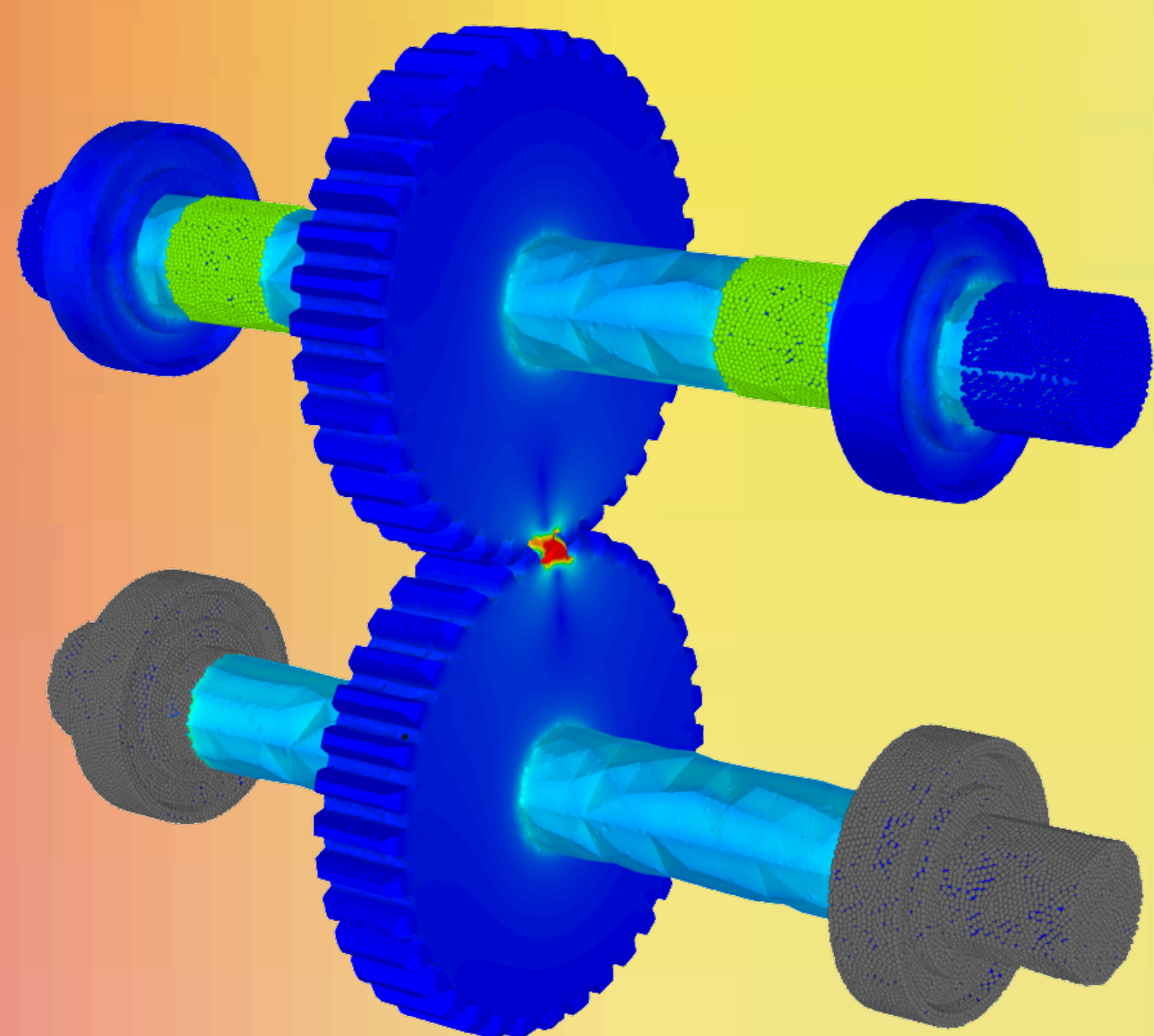


## PROBLEM

Simulating **contact between deformable** objects requires the solution of **indefinite systems**, which generally are solved using **direct methods**. For high numbers of degrees of freedom this can be very **inefficient**, instead using **iterative solvers** like the preconditioned conjugate gradient (PCG) method is favorable, which can only be used for **symmetric positive definite systems**.



## RELATED WORK

Li et al. [1] simulate contact by solving a non-linear optimization problem using the barrier-method. This requires a direct solver to solve the resulting indefinite systems.

Cheshmi et al. [2] introduce a solver for large-scale quadratic programs based on the active-set method. In each active-set iteration the matrix factorisation is updated to solve the current indefinite system.

## CONTRIBUTION

We extend

- MPCG by Baraff and Witkin [3]
- Prefiltered approach by Tamstorf et al. [4] to handle contact constraints between deformables.

► Solve QPs using (GPU-parallelized) iterative solvers

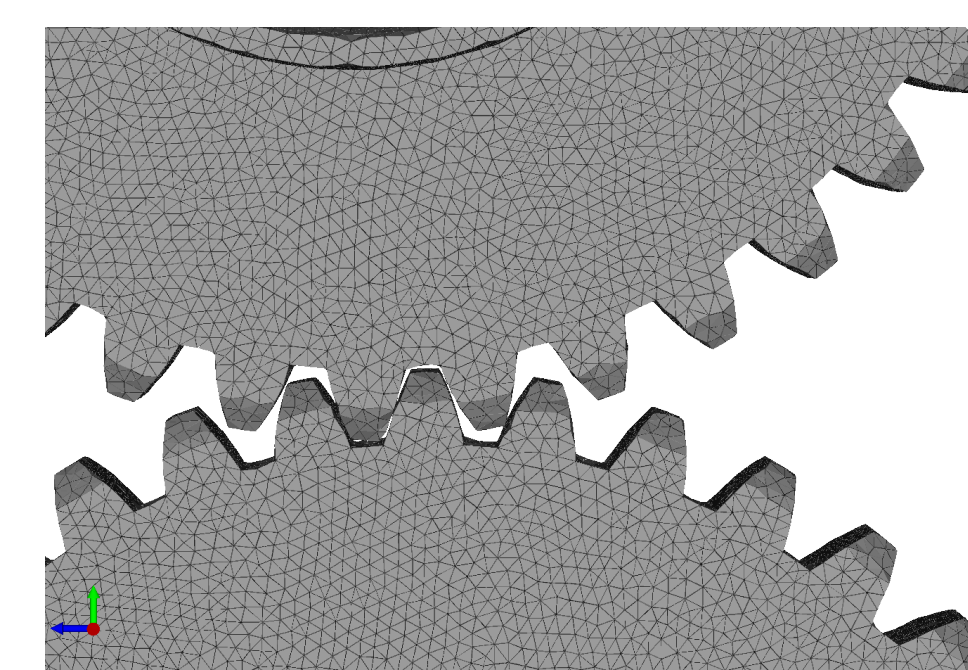
## REFERENCES

- [1] Minchen Li et al.. 2020. Incremental potential contact: intersection-and inversion-free, large-deformation dynamics. ACM Transactions on Graphics 39, 4
- [2] Kazem Cheshmi et al. 2020. NASOQ: Numerically Accurate Sparsity-Oriented QP Solver. ACM Transactions on Graphics 39, 4
- [3] David Baraff and Andrew Witkin. 1998. Large steps in cloth simulation. In Proceedings of the 25th annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques -SIGGRAPH '98. ACM Press.
- [4] Rasmus Tamstorf et al. 2015. Smoothed aggregation multigrid for cloth simulation. ACM Transactions on Graphics 34, 6

## BACKGROUND

- Compute deformation using FEM – results in large sparse systems
- Contact modeled as distance constraints between node-triangle and edge-edge pairs

► Quadratic Program: 
$$\min \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{f}$$
  
s.t.  $\mathbf{C}_{\text{ineq}} \mathbf{u} \geq \mathbf{g}$



## APPROACH

### ACTIVE-SET METHOD

Compute step direction  $\mathbf{d}$

$$\min \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{b}_k$$
  
s.t.  $\mathbf{C}_k \mathbf{d} = 0$

take step  $\mathbf{u}_k + \alpha \mathbf{d}_k$

update  $\mathbf{C}_k$  and  $\mathbf{b}_k$

### MPCG FOR CONTACT CONSTRAINTS

Solve  $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{b}_k$   
while enforcing  $\mathbf{C}_k \mathbf{d} = 0$

In each MPCG iteration:  
Project search direction  $\mathbf{p}_i$   
onto feasible space

$$\mathbf{p}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{P} \mathbf{p}_i$$

### PREFILTERING FOR CONTACT CONSTRAINTS

Better preconditioning if prefiltered system is used

$$(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{b}_k$$

solve using PCG method

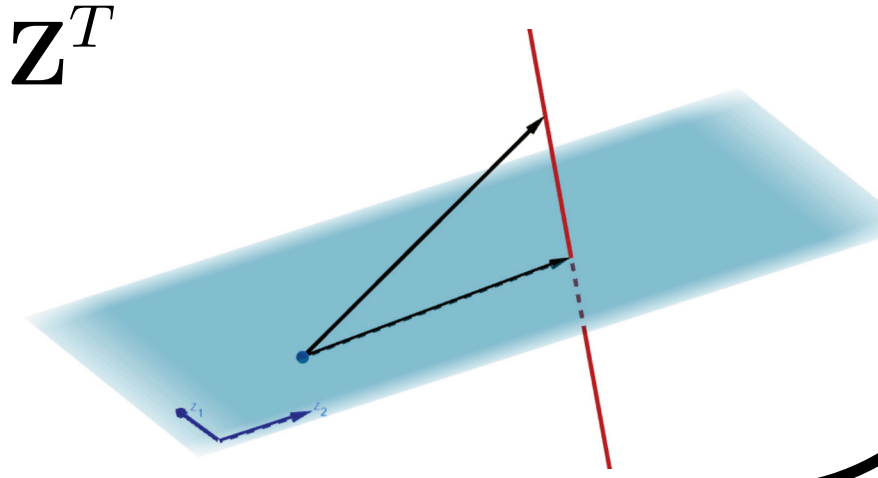
**Post-Filtering:**  $\mathbf{d} \leftarrow \mathbf{P} \mathbf{d}$

Required to fulfill requested accuracy

### PROJECTION-BASED METHODS

$\mathbf{P}$  orthogonal projection onto the nullspace of  $\mathbf{C}$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{Z}^T$$

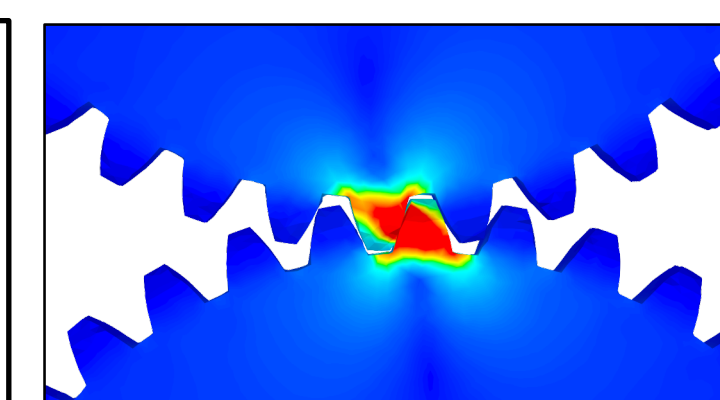


## RESULTS

### Gears simulation scenario:

2.2 M degrees of freedom, ~1T potential contacts (3 active at optimal solution)

	MPCG	Prefiltering and PCG
Solve Time	6.8 s	11.2 s
Residual	5.1 e-4	2.8 e-4
Max. constraint violation	1.9 e-19	8.5 e-20



- GPU-parallelized iterative methods to solve QPs
- Constraints are enforced with very high accuracy
- Minimization error independent of constraint violation error

### LIMITATIONS

- Requires feasible starting point – currently only usable in combination with a primal active-set method
- Recomputation of projection matrix in each active-set iteration necessary
- Prefiltering: Recomputation of preconditioner in each active-set iteration