

Realtime Particle System Simulation and Rendering in Embedded Systems

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Motivation

- Smartphones / tablets (so called embedded systems) will replace PCs in consumer households
 - Already happening
 - PCs in the future will only be used for work, and probably hardcore gaming

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- Smartphones / tablets (so called embedded systems) will replace PCs in consumer households
 - Already happening
 - PCs in the future will only be used for work, and probably hardcore gaming
- Rapid growing market for games on embedded systems
 - Considered to be one of (if not: the) most important market
 - Mainly small, casual games, but even many with advanced graphics

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 - Efficiency optimized, not performance optimized like PCs
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- Embedded systems: performance constrained
 - Efficiency optimized, not performance optimized like PCs
 - Also: very high resolution screens, no upscale
- Different architecture as PCs / gaming consoles
 - Shared memory, shared bus between ALL the components
 - In comparison to PC only limited distributed memory (e.g. caches, in case of the GPU in the Nexus 10: ≤ 256 kbytes) => need to make the most of it

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- Ice Storm: cross platform benchmark
 - Nexus 10 as used during this project: 8006
 - NVIDIA GeForce GTX 660: 137246
- => more than 17 times faster!

Background

- Particle effects in computer graphics
 - Water, smoke, fire etc.
 - Navier-Stokes based solutions, e.g. “Simple and Fast Fluids”
- Current games for smartphones / tablets
 - Particle systems
 - Basically animated billboards moving in predetermined or pseudorandom way

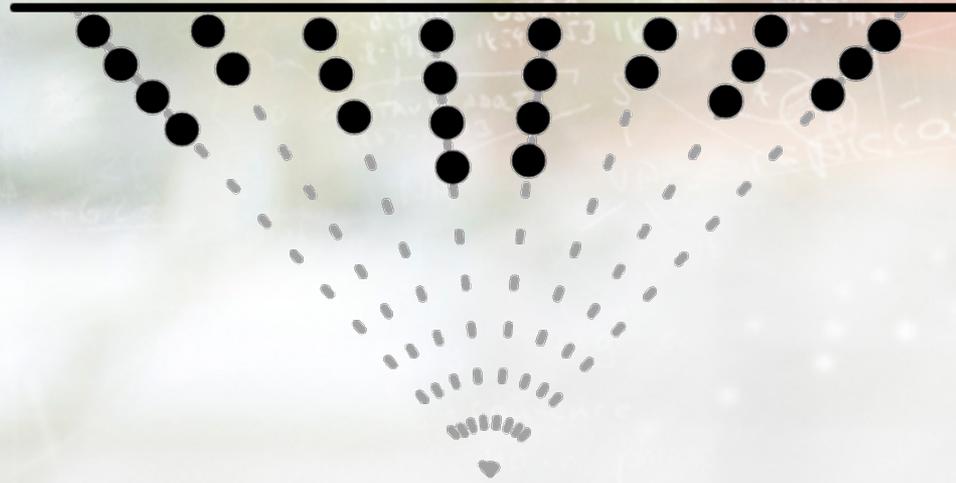
Our contribution

- First work on effects based on simulated particle movement on embedded systems
- Based on a novel, forced-based motion model
 - No need for additional, space-consuming pressure field
 - Simulation completely done in 2D

Particle Fields



Particle Fields

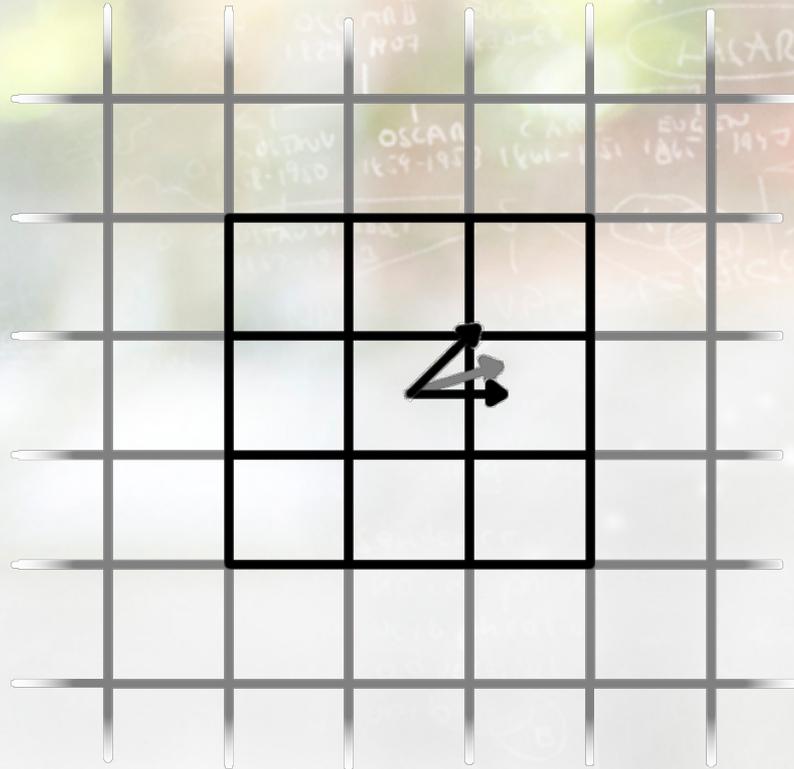


Particle Fields

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|



Motion Model



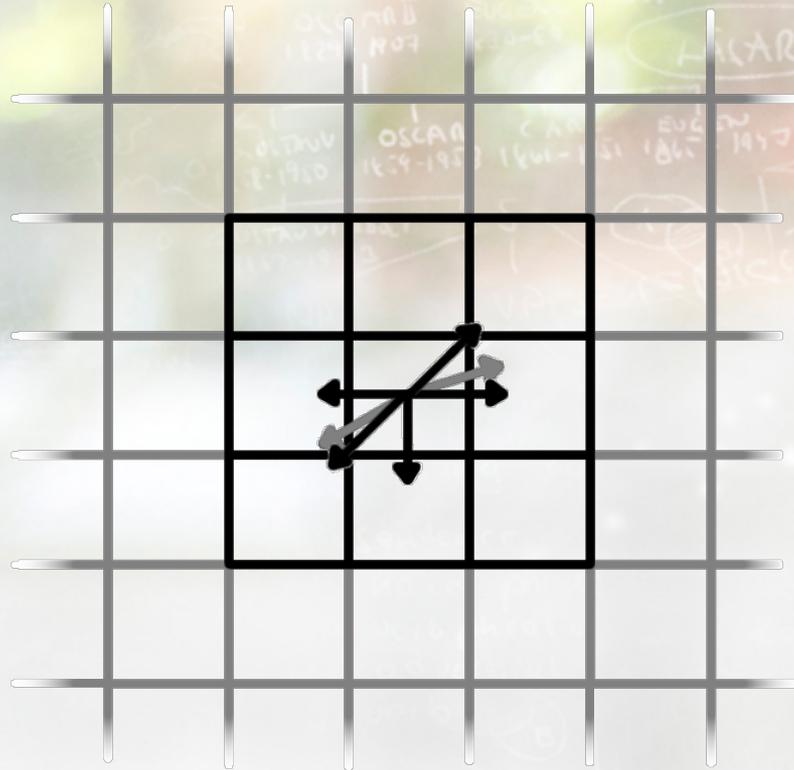
Motion Model



Motion Model



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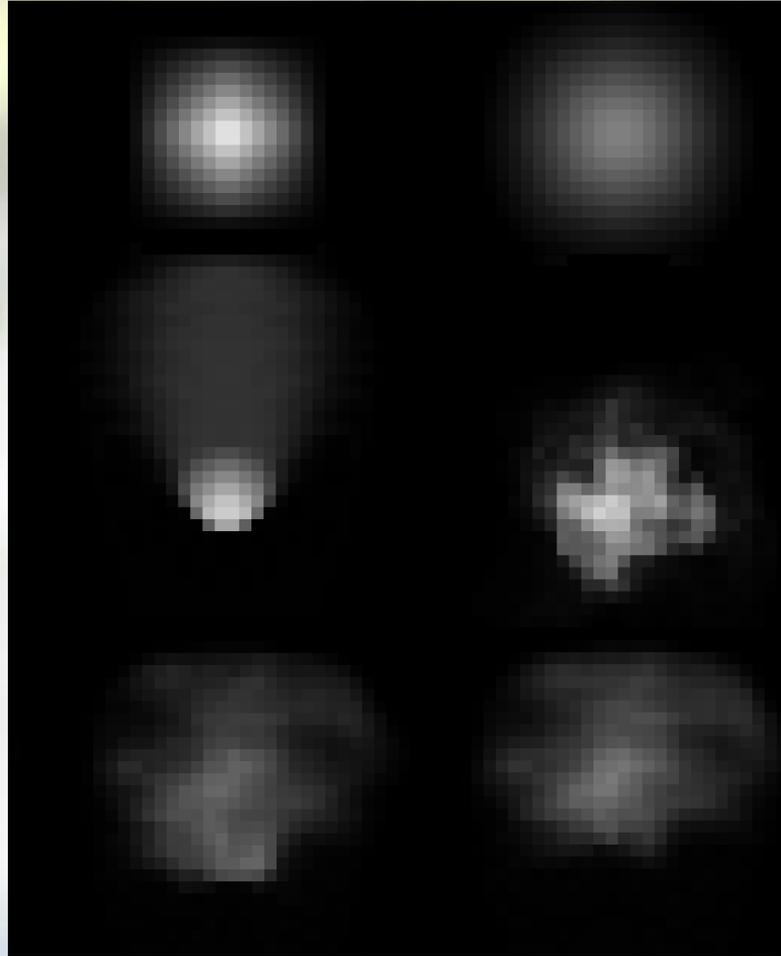
Force based motion

- 4 different forces
 - Diffusion
 - External forces (e.g. gravity)
 - Inertia
 - Random

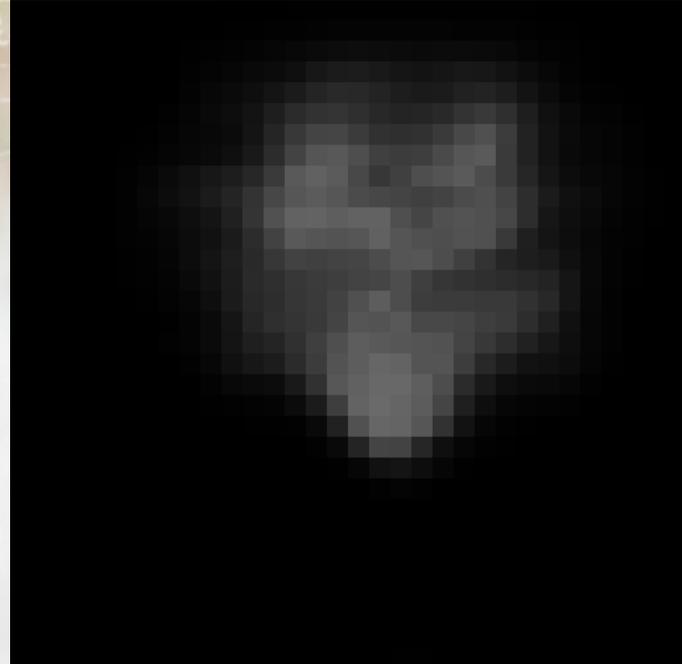
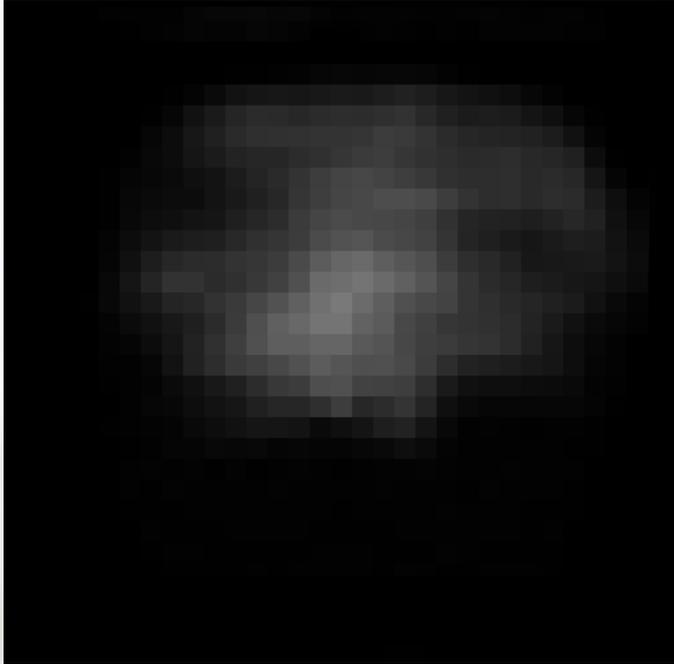
Force based motion

- 4 different forces
 - Diffusion
 - External forces (e.g. gravity)
 - Inertia
 - Random
- Combined using different weights for each

Force based motion



Force based motion



Results

| | Size of particlefield | Reference (time/ms) | Simulation (time/ms) | Rendering (time/ms) | Est. FPS |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Nexus 10, resolution: 2560x1600 | | | | | |
| Fire | 32x32 | 4.89 | 3.17 | 26.7 | 36.3 |
| Water | 64x64 | | 3.59 | 43.2 | 22.3 |
| Smoke | 64x64 | | 3.93 | 11.4 | 84.3 |
| | | | | | |
| iPhone 5, resolution: 1136x640 (preliminary) | | | | | |
| Fire | 32x32 | | 3.4 | 34.2 | 28.2 |
| Water | 64x64 | | 6.3 | 47.6 | 19.7 |
| Smoke | 64x64 | | 7.6 | 7.2 | 138 |

Conclusion

- Effects based on simulated particle movement for games in embedded systems
- Based on novel, force-based motion model
 - Faster than fastest Navier-Stokes (by 35%)
 - Much less data (up to 80% less)
 - Easy to configure for the designer
 - Allows fast particle spreading

Conclusion

- Future work
 - Optimize the code
 - More unified approach
 - Improve visual quality