

Realtime Particle System Simulation and Rendering in Embedded Systems

Linköpings University
Information Coding Group
Jens Ogniewski

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

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
- 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

Motivation

- Embedded systems: performance constrained
 - Efficiency optimized, not performance optimized like PCs
 - Also: very high resolution screens, no upscale

Motivation

- 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

Motivation



- Ice Storm: cross platform benchmark



Motivation



- Ice Storm: cross platform benchmark
- Nexus 10 as used during this project: 8006

Motivation



- 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

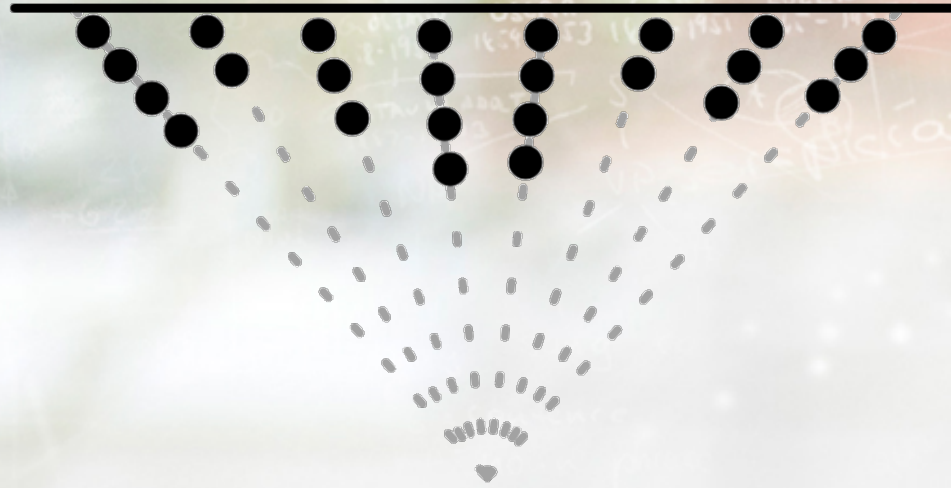
Our contribution

- 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



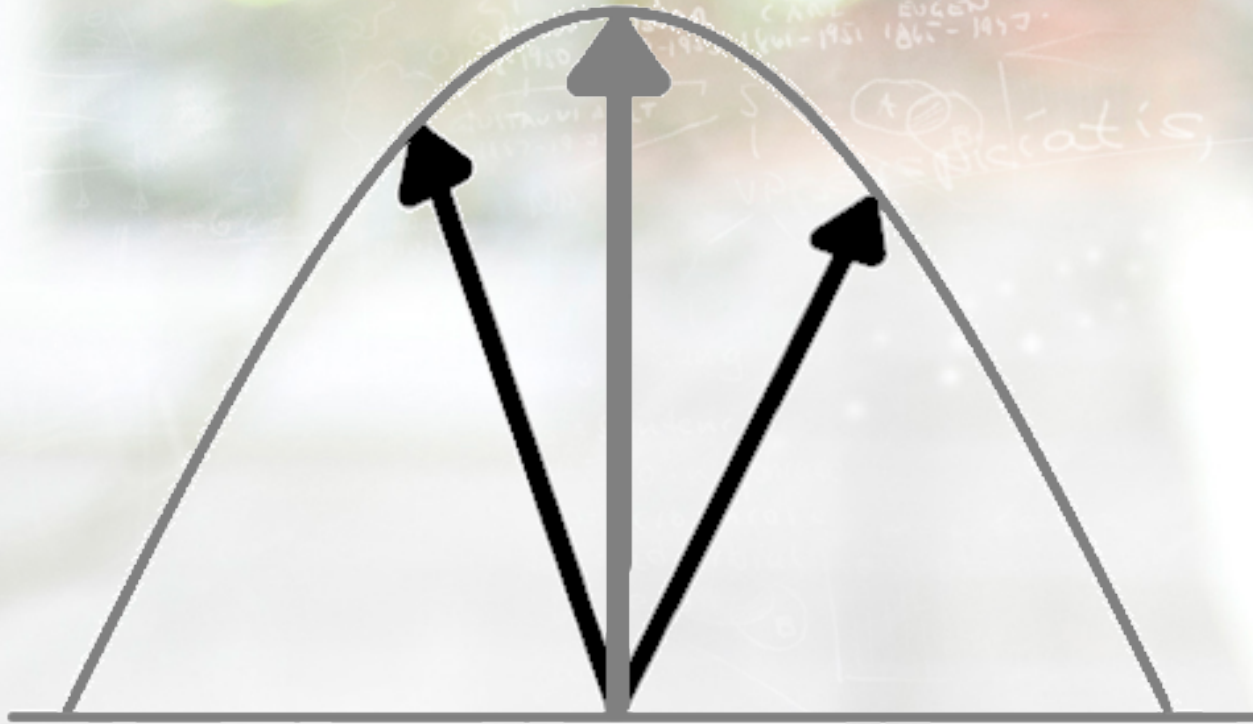
Motion Model



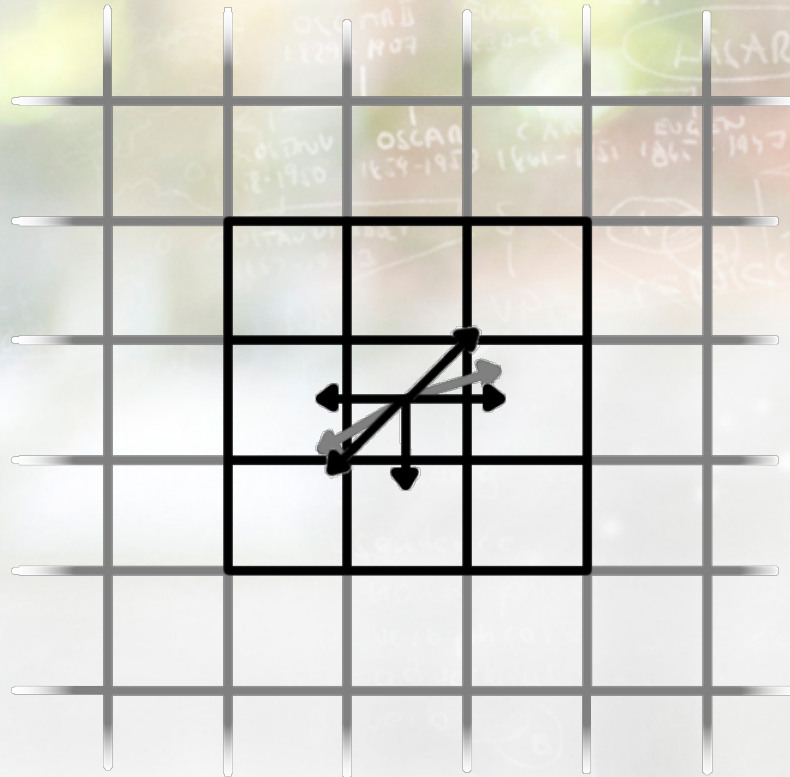
Motion Model



Motion Model



Motion Model



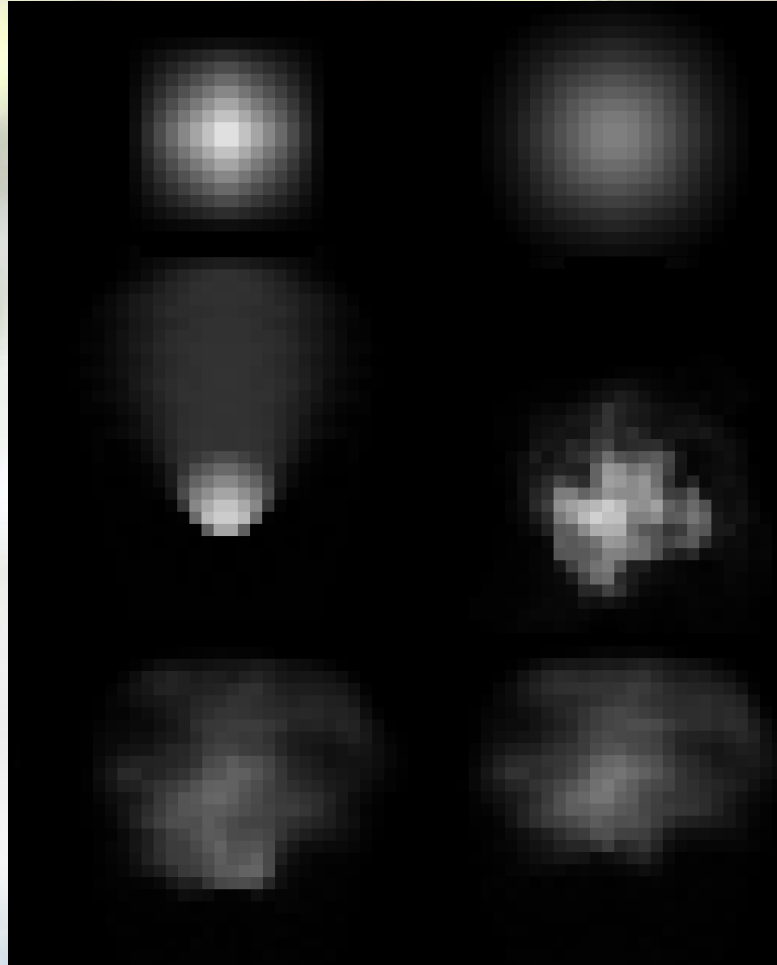
Force based motion

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

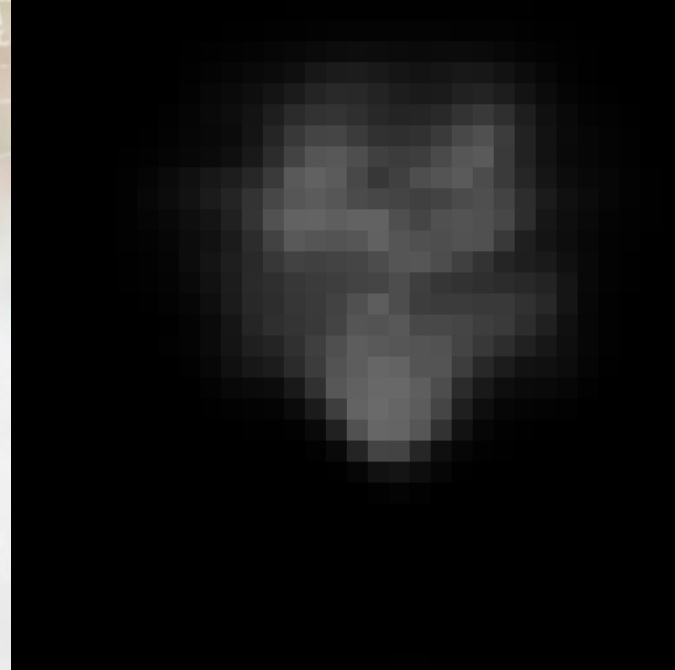
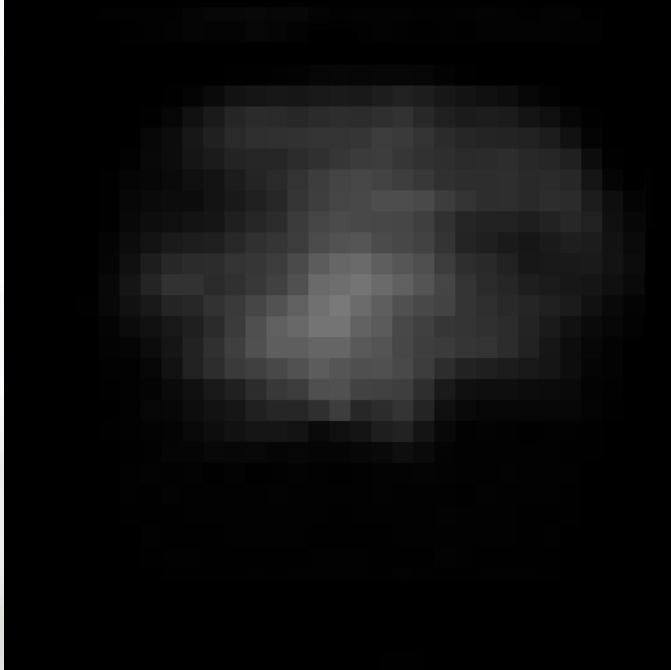
Force based motion

- 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