

Sensitive Deformables

Tutorial A3

Organizational stuff

- Printed linkages after easter break
- No tutorial next week

Questions?

→ <https://github.com/computational-robotics-lab/comp-fab-a3/issues>

→ if you use your private repo's issues, make sure to mention me: @moritzge

- After easter break: Project Q&A sessions during tutorials
- Don't forget to hand-in your project proposal! (moritzge@inf.ethz.ch)
- Solution to A1 and A2 will be pushed asap

Last assignment:

This assignment:

Simulation

Linkages - Simulation

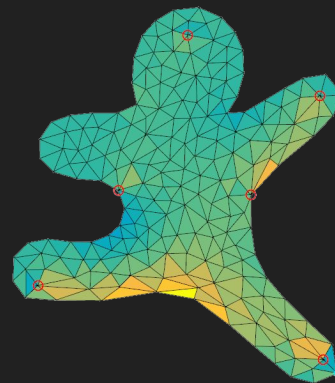
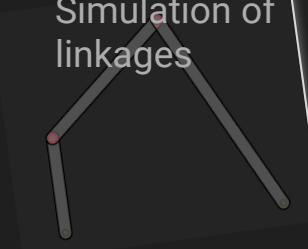
$$x = \operatorname{argmin}_x \frac{1}{2} c(\bar{x})^T c(\bar{x}) = \operatorname{argmin}_x f(\bar{x})$$

Vector with states of all rigid bodies

Vector with constraints of all joints

Solve using a numerical optimization method (e.g. Newton's method)

Simulation of linkages



Simulation of deformables

Shape Optimization

Design optimization of linkages

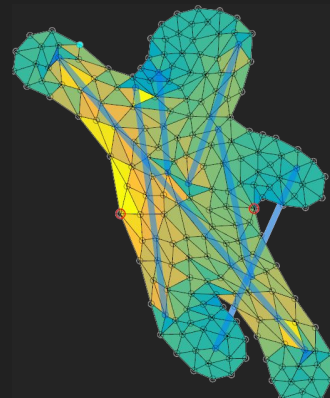
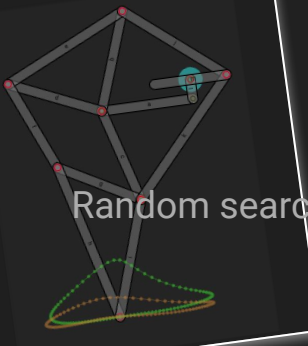
Trajectory given design parameters p

Target trajectory

$$f_t(p) = \min_p \|s(p) - s_t\|^2$$

Random search

In this assignment: solve using random search!

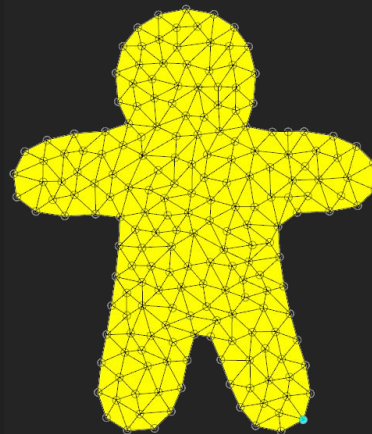


Sensitivity Analysis
Steepest Descent
(SASD)

Finite Element

Deformation energy:

$$W_d(x) = \int_{e \in E} \Psi_{NH}(\mathbf{F}) dA_e$$



Strain energy density: (Neo-Hookean)

$$\Psi_{NH}(\mathbf{F}) = \frac{\mu}{2}(\text{tr}(\mathbf{C}) - 2) - \mu \ln(J) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \ln(J)^2$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F}$$

$$J = \det(\mathbf{F})$$

Discretization: (linear basis fctns \rightarrow const $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$)

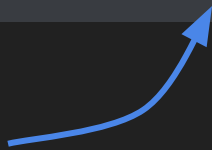
$$W_d(x) = \int_{e \in E} \Psi_{NH}(\mathbf{F}) dA_e = \sum_{e \in E} \Psi_{NH}(\bar{\mathbf{F}}) A_e$$

FEM Simulation

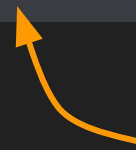
$$x = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{x}} W_d(\tilde{x})$$

$$x = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{x}} W_d(\tilde{x}) + W_f(\tilde{x}) + W_m(\tilde{x})$$

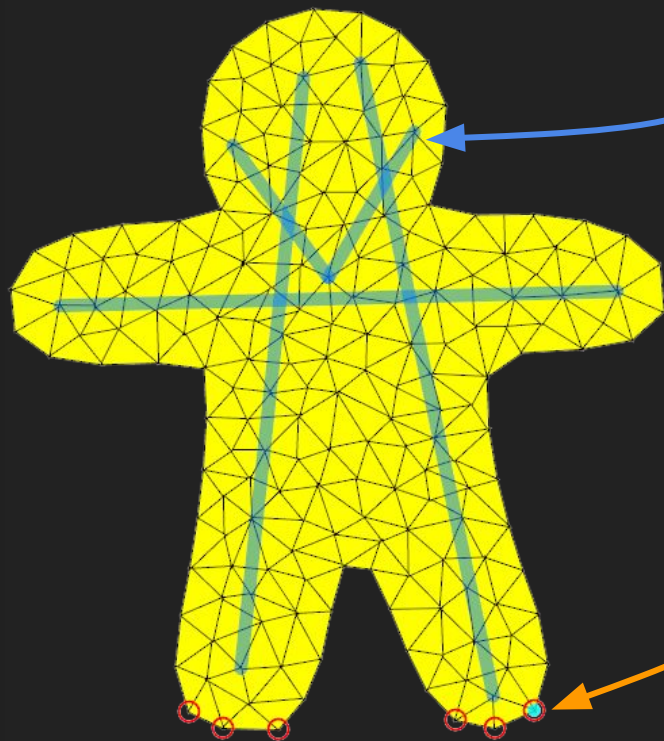
Fixed points



Muscles



Muscles & fixed point elements



Muscles:

$$W_{m,i}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{k}{2} (\|x_1 - x_2\| - l)^2$$

parameters

Fixed point elements:

$$W_{f,i}(x_j) = \frac{k}{2} \|x_j - p_t\|^2$$

Sensitivity Analysis

Given an optimization problem

$$x(p) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{x}} W(\tilde{x}, p)$$

How does \mathbf{x} change w.r.t. \mathbf{p} ?


$$\frac{dx}{dp} = ?$$

$$f = \nabla_x W$$


$$f(x(p)) = 0, f(x(p + \Delta p)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta p \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x(p + \Delta p)) - f(x(p))}{\Delta p} = \frac{df}{dp} = 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dp} = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p}$$


$$\frac{dx}{dp} = -\frac{\partial f^{-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p}$$

Shape Optimization

We want to minimize an objective function

$$p = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{p}} T(\tilde{p}, x(\tilde{p}))$$

Given the simulation:

$$x(p) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{x}} W(\tilde{x}, p)$$

Random search? → slow!

Gradient descent? → need

$$\frac{dT}{dp}$$

Sensitivity Analysis to the rescue!

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = \frac{dx}{dp}^T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial p}$$

Sensitivity Analysis Steepest Descent

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = \frac{dx^T}{dp} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dp} = -\frac{\partial f^{-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p}$$

Sensitivity Analysis

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = -\frac{\partial f^T}{\partial p} \underbrace{\frac{\partial f^{-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}}_g + \frac{\partial T}{\partial p}$$

$$g = \frac{\partial f^{-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} g = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

Adjoint method

Sensitivity Analysis Steepest Descent

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = \frac{dx^T}{dp} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dp} = -\frac{\partial f^{-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p}$$

Sensitivity Analysis

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = -\frac{\partial f^T}{\partial p} \underbrace{\frac{\partial f^{-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}}_g + \frac{\partial T}{\partial p}$$

easy!

Analytical form!

$$g = \frac{\partial f^{-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} g = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

Hessian of W

easy!

Adjoint method

$$W_{m,i}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{k}{2} (\|x_1 - x_2\| - l)^2$$

The Eigen library

Documentation: <http://eigen.tuxfamily.org/dox/>

```
Matrix<double, N, M> A; // matrix of size NxM
Matrix<double, -1, -1> B(N, M); // dynamically sized matrix
double y = A(i,j); // element at (i,j)
auto C = A.block<n, m>(p, q); // submatrix at A(p,q), size NxM
B.block<n,m>(i,j) = A.block<n, m>(p, q); // can also write to block-matrix!
A.setZero(); // sets all elements to zero
auto D = A.transpose() * B; // operator overloading
// for common operations
```

Libraries for your project

- 2D rendering: nanovg
- 3D rendering: OpenGL ← example code after easter break
- GUI: ImGui
- File I/O: nlohmann::json ← A3
- File dialogs: portable-file-dialogs ← A3
- Obj reading: tinyobjloader ← A3
- Simulation & optimization: this class!

After easter break we'll have a closer look at all this :)

→ Code Review

starter code:

github.com/computational-robotics-lab/comp-fab-a3

post issues there!

Questions

- Questions about assignments on corresponding issues page: <https://github.com/computational-robotics-lab/comp-fab-a3/issues>
- Other questions: in your personal repo, or moritzge@inf.ethz.ch