

Implementing a CFD steering system for immersive environments

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Contents

- Background – the VIRTUALFIRES project
- Current implementation
- Conclusions for the future

VIRTUALFIRES partners

- <http://www.virtualfires.org/>
 - SiTu, TU Graz, Austria
 - CD, Uni Leoben, Austria
 - PDC, KTH, Sweden
 - FIGD, FhG, Germany
 - EUVE, Spain
 - FDDo, Germany
 - LTF, France
 - CETU, France

VIRTUALFIRES – the aims

- Real-time numerical simulation of tunnel fires
- Real-time steering of simulation parameters
- Immersive visualisation
- Safety studies of future tunnels
- Scenario training for fire fighters
- (Support partners' pet projects)

Desired interface

- Users should be able to set boundary conditions interactively in the displayed tunnel geometry
- Users should be able to interactively place fire loads, fire-fighting equipment and other items in the tunnel
- Users should be able to indicate events happening at future times in a scenario (ventilation turned on/off, fire extinguishers used, etc)

Further desirables

- Multiplatform – PC to supercomputer
- Ideally use identical user interfaces in CAVE, in HMD and on desktop
- Support non-expert users
- Easily extensible interface

Choices made

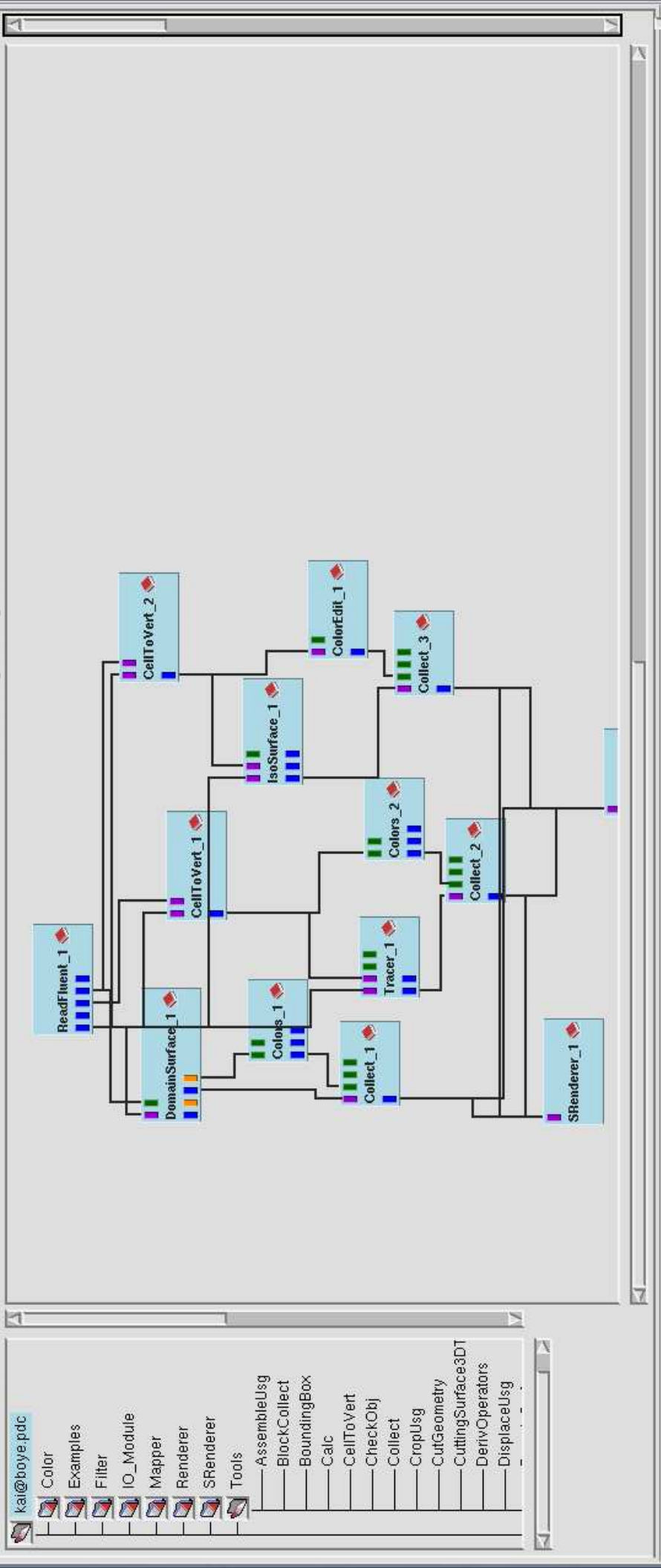
- Small-size GUI
 - Displayable on PDA for CAVE version
 - Fits in HMD view
 - Can be used on desktop screen
- Use COVISE as visualisation platform

COVISE

- <http://www.vircinity.de/>
- Modular visualisation system
- Graphical programming language
- Distributed system
 - Modules on different machines
 - Support for remote collaboration
- Immersive rendering module – COVER
- User-extensible

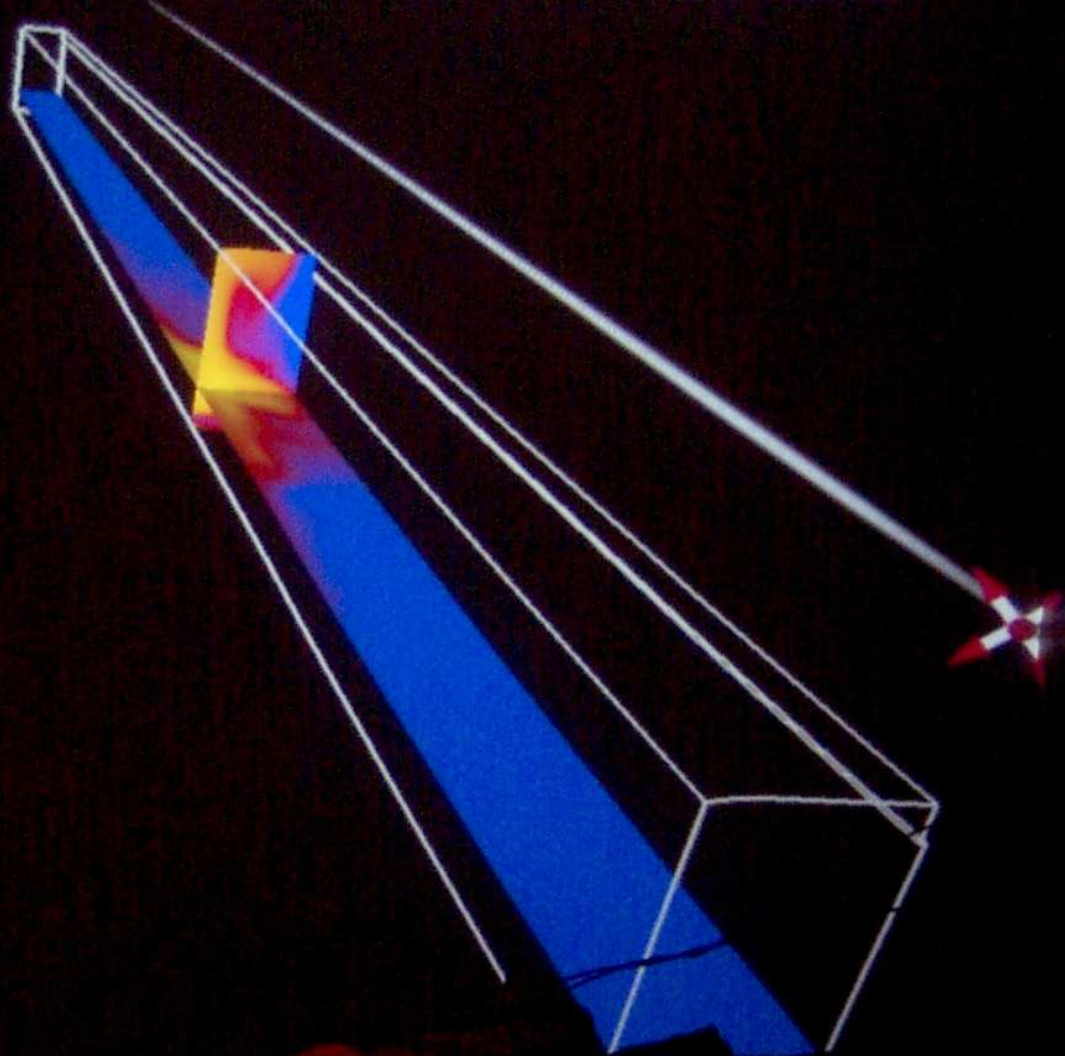
COVISE programming model


- Fairly strict dataflow, but modules can attach messages to data
- Plugins in COVER can intercept these messages and send responses to the originator
- Plugins can send messages to each other
- Plugins can access the scene graph



```

.. ReadFluent_1@boye.pdc.kth.se :: Thread variables:
.. ReadFluent_1@boye.pdc.kth.se :: Boundary profiles:
.. ReadFluent_1@boye.pdc.kth.se :: User defined section:
    
```



- COVER** 
- move world
 - scale world
 - stop headtracking
 - fly
 - nav ...
 - part manip ...
 - view opt ...
 - misc ...
 - view all
 - Covise ...
 - Volume
 - Marker
 - Viewpoints

Location Knob

Transfer Function Window

Color Bar

Alpha Hat
Alpha Ramp
Alpha Blank
Color Pin
Settings

The image shows a software interface for a transfer function window. The window is titled "Transfer Function Window" and contains a "Color Bar" on the left showing a rainbow gradient. The main area is a grid with "Alpha Ramp Pin" and "Color Pins" labels. Below the grid are buttons for "Default Color", "Default Alpha", and "Undo". To the right of the window are several knobs and sliders labeled "Scale 1.0", "Min 0.0", and "Max 1.0" for various parameters. The interface is dark-themed with white text and icons.

Icon Bar

Delete Button

Default Configurations

Undo Button
Histogram

COMPAQ

iPAQ

Pocket PC

Virtual Fires GUI; Author...

Scenario Action Timecontrol Mission Visualization
Computations Quit Test

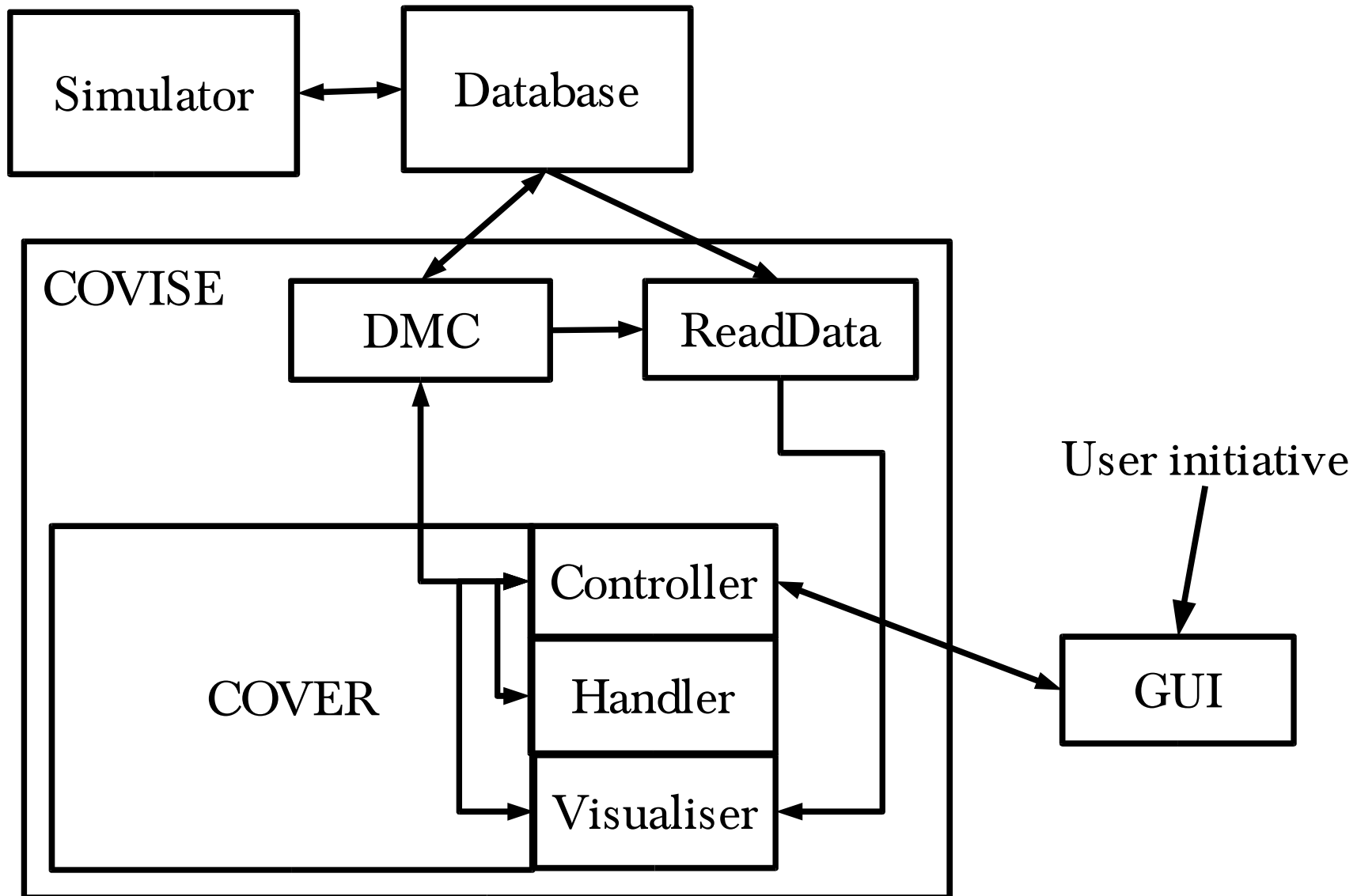
13
14
15

New Load Edit Details

Virtual Fires GUI 16:35



Current system design



Experiences

- Using COVISE did not work out very well
 - Most of the programming model had to be dropped
 - Much functionality had to be reimplemented
- Yet, COVISE is not a bad system
 - What happened?

Analysis

- We were locked in by an application framework. COVISE expects data to come in at the top, be processed and sent to a renderer.
We want to use graphics as *input* to the system as well as output from it.
 - COVISE *did* allow us to implement extensions
 - But, very little of the functionality of COVISE is left

COVISE-specific problems

- The behaviour of COVISE modules is set through module *parameters*
 - Parameters can be interactively set by the user, by editing values in a popup window and/or by adding parameters to a separate *Control panel* window
 - A module can, through an explicit message, allow a COVER plugin to modify its parameter values immersively, but only a few modules send this message, and the rest cannot be modified, only reimplemented.
- System in principle allows customisation, but does not fully support it in practice.

- In our application many operations have to communicate with each other to allow interaction
 - ⇒ use plugins instead of modules
 - But, plugins are invisible in the programming interface
 - ⇒ the logic of the program is hidden in parallel code
 - ⇒ programs are not interpreted but have to be compiled

COVISE-specific remedies

- Input ports instead of “hidden” parameters give more flexibility when programming
- Sub-classable modules diminishes need for reimplementation
- Input ports made available for plugins
- Plugins should not be hidden in the visual program, they need to be made public, showing their connections to other program elements

Better yet

- We should not be constrained by a framework
- Yet we want to use as much existing functionality as possible from a visualisation system
 - We should be able to link in visualisation functions in our program without prejudice
 - Caveat: This is (currently) difficult to do in a purely graphical programming system

The case for open source

- There are very few general visualisation tools for immersive environments:
AVS Express/MPE, COVISE, vGeo
 - It's non-trivial to test commercial systems and get them to work
 - They are difficult to extend beyond their framework
- We need an open source platform for immersive visualisation

Alternatives

- Currently there are two major open visualisation packages: VTK and Open DX
- Both can be linked into external programs
- VTK has already been used for immersive visualisation through VtkActorToPF module, but is not as easy to program
- Open DX has graphical user interface, but no immersive renderer/interaction module

My suggestion

- I would prefer an immersive extension to Open DX, as it is easier for non-experts to program and has more complete functionality