

Progress Report

Bruce Alcock

A Procedural, Minimal Input, Natural Terrain Plug-in for Blender

Supervisors: Kevin Glass and Shaun Bangay

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1 Previous Objectives

- Fix the proportional distribution of water using the algorithm presented in [1].
- Implement evaporation of water over time [1].

2 Progress

Proportional distribution of water was achieved by pre-calculating the amount of water that each lower neighbour wanted, and then distributing them fairly according to the following formula: $\Delta w_i = \Delta w \frac{h_i}{sum}$ where Δw_i is the quantity of water that should be distributed to neighbour i , Δw is the total amount of water being transferred from the current location, h_i is the initial difference in height between the current location with its water and the neighbour with its water, and sum is the accumulation of all the initial lower differences between the current location and its neighbours. [1]

Water is also being evaporated, currently just at a constant rate so as to not use extra time each timestep to calculate this rate per vertex. This works as follows: $w_{t+1} = w_t e^{-K_e} - T$ where w represents the water level at different timesteps, e^{-K_e} is a constant defined rate and T is a threshold level at which the water is just considered to be zero. The threshold is irrelevant at the moment because the rate is a constant, but the rate is meant to increase exponentially so as to simulate smaller amounts of water evaporating faster in accordance with the following formula: $w_t = w_0 e^{-K_e t} - T$. [1]

The results show more accurate erosion than previously. See Figure 1, which shows the standard fBm terrain through 200 and 2000 steps of erosion, and a curvey terrain through 2000 steps of erosion.

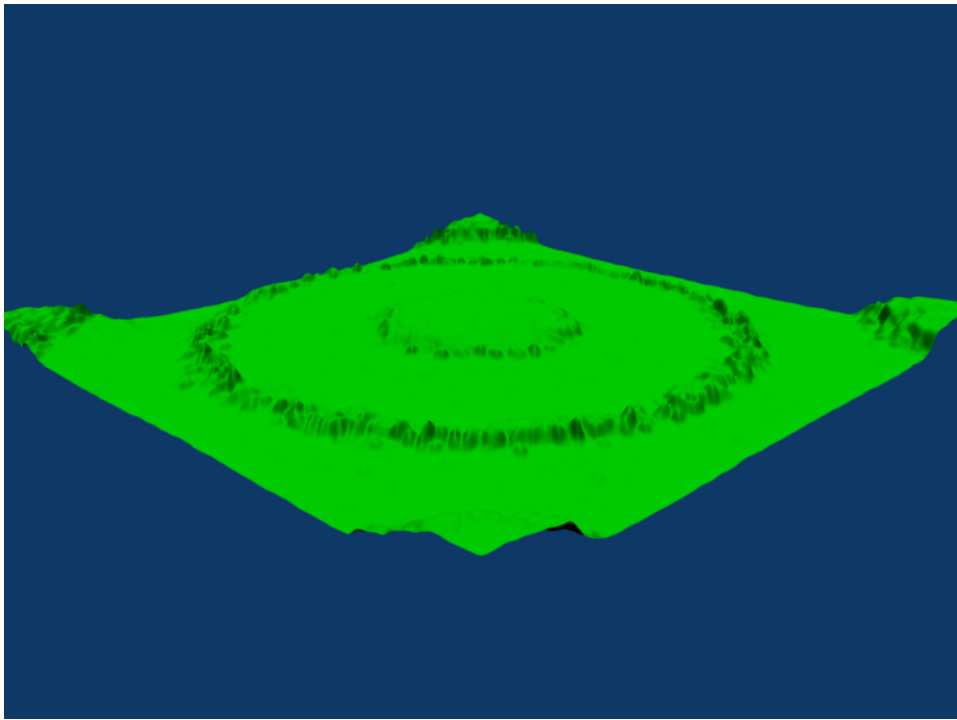
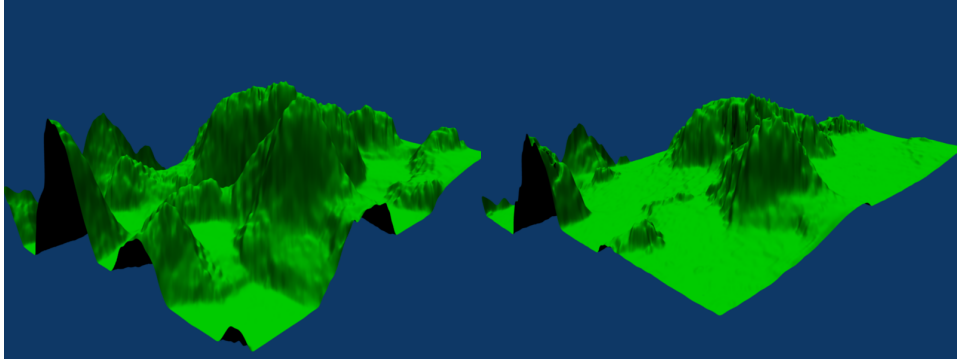


Figure 1: Terrain Erosion

3 Problems

None.

4 Objectives for Next Week

- Distribute the water and sediment in a more random fashion, so as to get variation on the ground plane of the terrain.

References

- [1] Bedrich Benes and Rafael Forsbach. Visual simulation of hydraulic erosion. In *WSCG 2002 Conference*, 2002.