






# A Simple Spring

- Ideal **zero**-length spring


$$\mathbf{f}_{a \rightarrow b} = k_s(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})$$

- Force pulls points together  $\mathbf{f}_{b \rightarrow a} = -\mathbf{f}_{a \rightarrow b}$

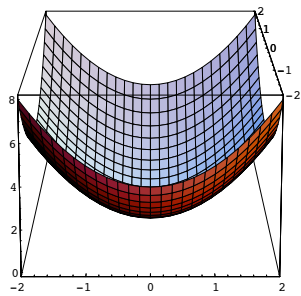
- Strength proportional to distance

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# A Simple Spring

- Energy potential

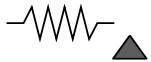


$$E = 1/2 k_s(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{a \rightarrow b} = k_s(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{b \rightarrow a} = -\mathbf{f}_{a \rightarrow b}$$

$$\mathbf{f}_a = -\nabla_a E = - \left[ \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_x}, \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_y}, \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_z} \right]$$

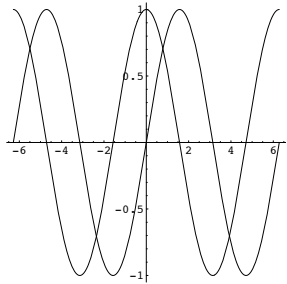


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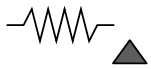
# A Simple Spring

- Energy potential: kinetic vs elastic



$$E = 1/2 k_S (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})$$

$$E = 1/2 m (\dot{\mathbf{b}} - \dot{\mathbf{a}}) \cdot (\dot{\mathbf{b}} - \dot{\mathbf{a}})$$



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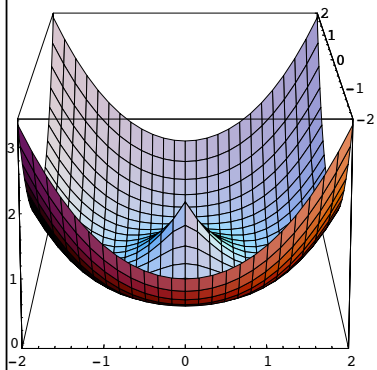
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# Non-Zero Length Springs



$$\mathbf{f}_{a \rightarrow b} = k_S \frac{\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}}{\|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}\|} (\|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}\| - l)$$

Rest length  $\nearrow$



$$E = k_S (\|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}\| - l)^2$$

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# Comments on Springs

- Springs with zero rest length are linear
- Springs with non-zero rest length are nonlinear
  - Force **magnitude** linear w/ displacement (from rest length)
  - Force direction is non-linear
  - Singularity at

$$\|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}\| = 0$$

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# Damping

- “Mass proportional” damping

$$\overleftarrow{\mathbf{f}} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}} \quad \mathbf{f} = -k_d \dot{\mathbf{a}}$$


- Behaves like viscous drag on all motion
- Consider a pair of masses connected by a spring
  - How to model rusty **vs** oiled spring
  - Should internal damping slow group motion of the pair?
- Can help stability... up to a point

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# Damping

- “Stiffness proportional” damping


$$\mathbf{f}_a = -k_d \frac{\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}}{\|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}\|^2} (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\dot{\mathbf{b}} - \dot{\mathbf{a}})$$

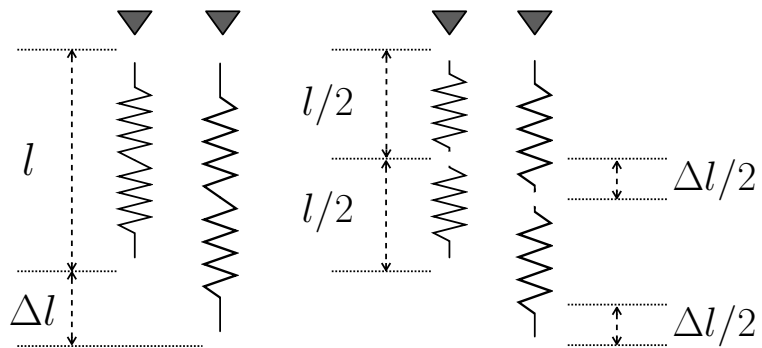
- Behaves viscous drag on change in spring length
- Consider a pair of masses connected by a spring
  - How to model rusty vs oiled spring
  - Should internal damping slow group motion of the pair?

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# Spring Constants

- Two ways to model a single spring



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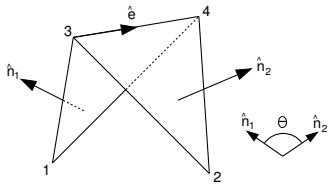








# Edge Springs



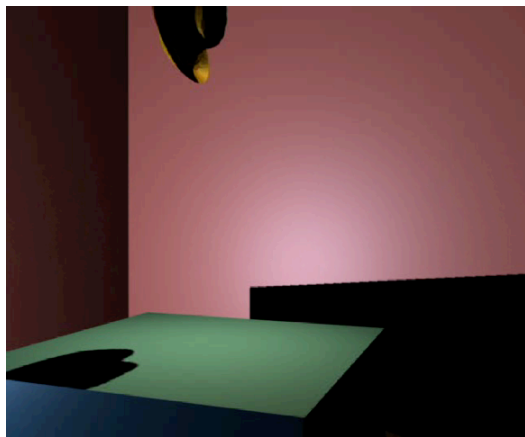
$$u_1 = |E| \frac{N_1}{|N_1|^2} \quad u_2 = |E| \frac{N_2}{|N_2|^2}$$
$$u_3 = \frac{(x_1 - x_4) \cdot E}{|E|} \frac{N_1}{|N_1|^2} + \frac{(x_2 - x_4) \cdot E}{|E|} \frac{N_2}{|N_2|^2}$$
$$u_4 = -\frac{(x_1 - x_3) \cdot E}{|E|} \frac{N_1}{|N_1|^2} - \frac{(x_2 - x_3) \cdot E}{|E|} \frac{N_2}{|N_2|^2}$$
$$F_i^e = k^e \frac{|E|^2}{|N_1| + |N_2|} \sin(\theta/2) u_i$$

From Bridson *et al.*, 2003, also see Grinspun *et al.*, 2003

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# Example: Thin Material



**Discrete Shells**  
SCA 2003  
Eitan Grinspun, Anil Hirani, Mathieu Desbrun and Peter Schröder

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