



清华大学

Tsinghua University

基于OSG的建筑倒塌场景模拟

——土木工程**CAE**课程大作业报告

土博13班 曾翔

指导老师：胡振中

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1.选题背景回顾

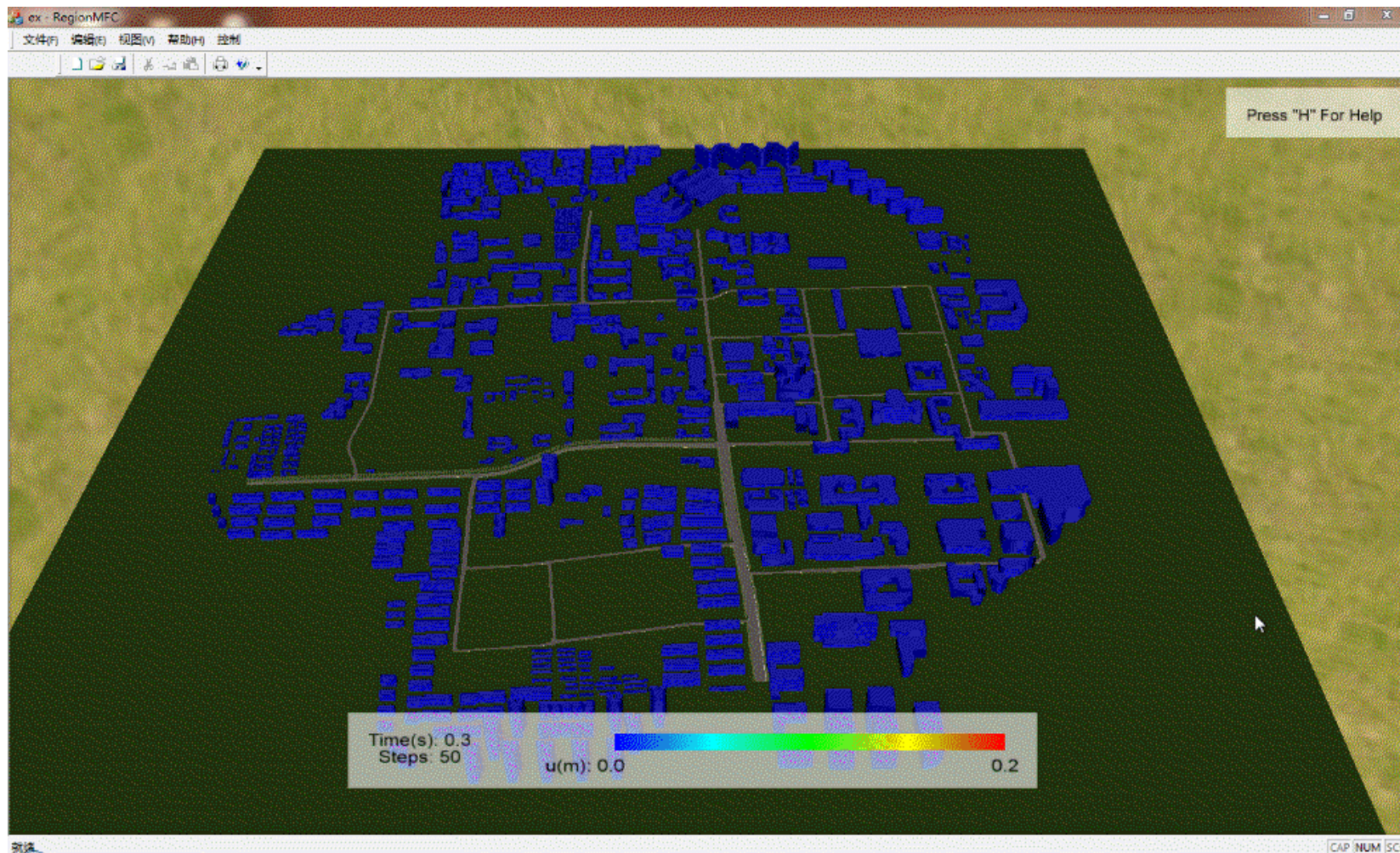


□ “清华校园震害预测及展示” 程序

1.选题背景回顾



□ “清华校园震害预测及展示”程序



1.选题背景回顾

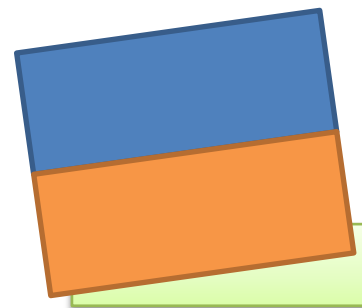
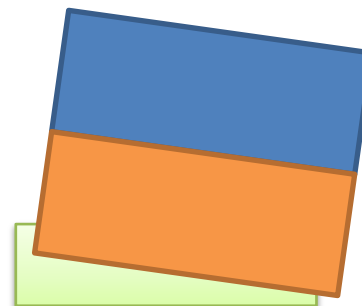
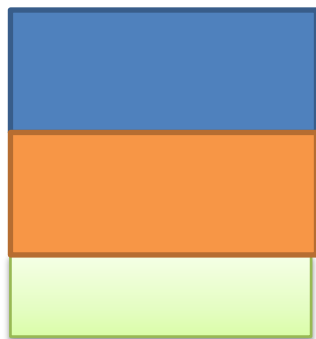
- **OSG: OpenSceneGraph**, 是一个基于**OpenGL**的开源三维图形引擎
- 研究内容:
 - 一栋建筑
 - 给定各层位移时程和倒塌破坏限值
 - 利用**OSG**实现简单的倒塌场景模拟

1.选题背景回顾



- 模拟不同的倒塌场景

1) 左右倾塌



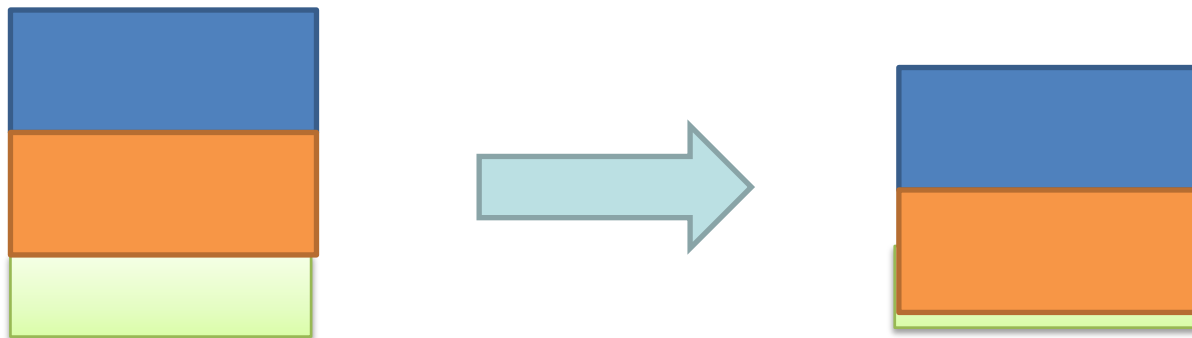
“歪脖”式

1.选题背景回顾



- 模拟不同的倒塌场景

2) 底层压垮

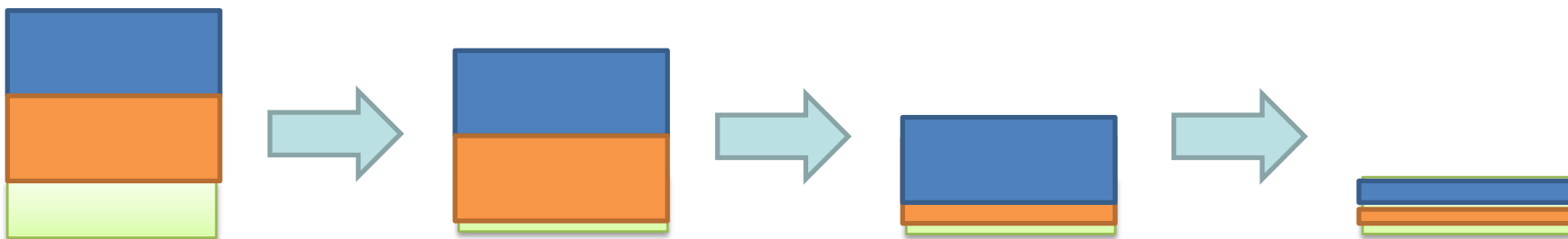


“给跪”式

1. 选题背景回顾

- 模拟不同的倒塌场景

3) 连续倒塌



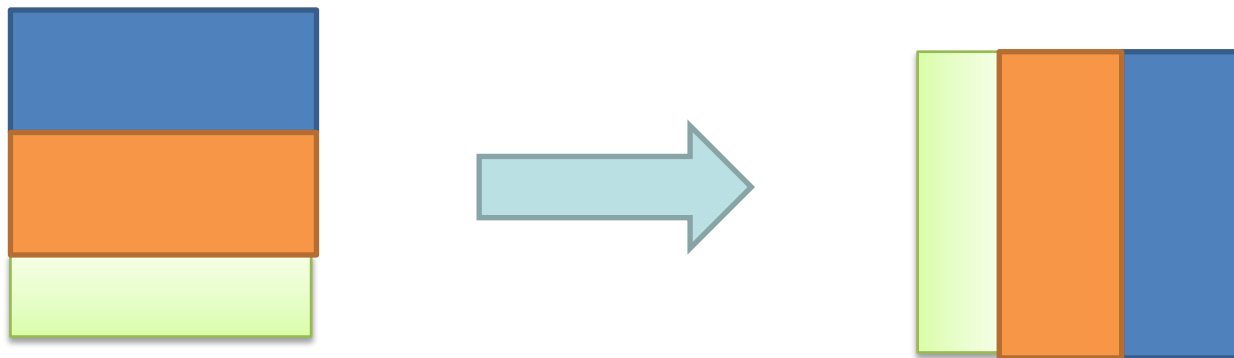
“前赴后继”式

1.选题背景回顾



- 模拟不同的倒塌场景

4) 整体倾覆



“脆脆”式

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2.OSG知识学习



□ OSG的安装、编译与环境配置



土木系大部分同学一辈子都不会碰的工具 ==

□ OSG程序的运行流程

```
//常规程序
Main()
{
  语句1;
  语句2;
  ...
  语句n;

  Return 0;
}
```

```
//OSG 程序
Main() {
  语句1;
  语句2;
  ...
  语句n;

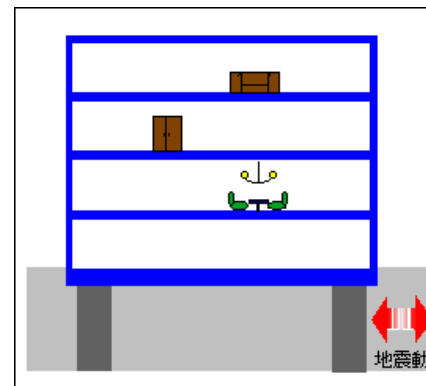
  Viewer.run();

  Return 0; }
```

模型定义



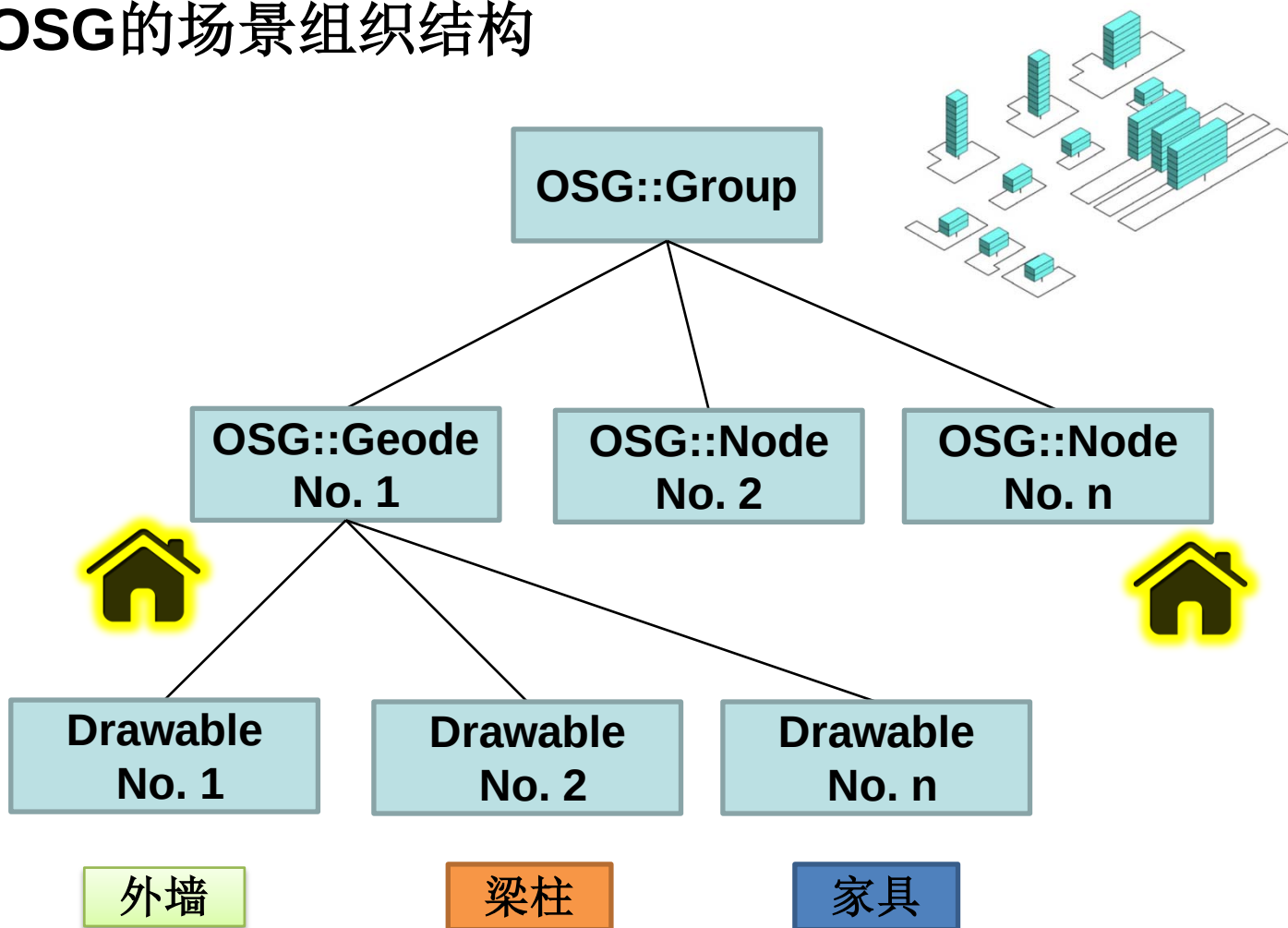
//循环执行每帧的操作，形成动画



2.OSG知识学习



□ OSG的场景组织结构



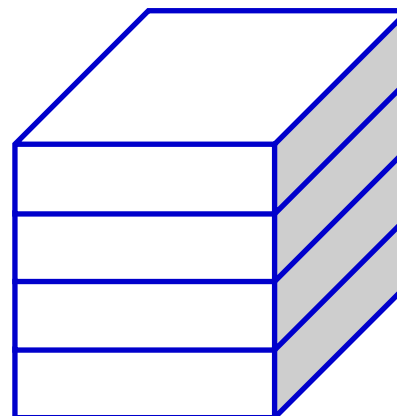
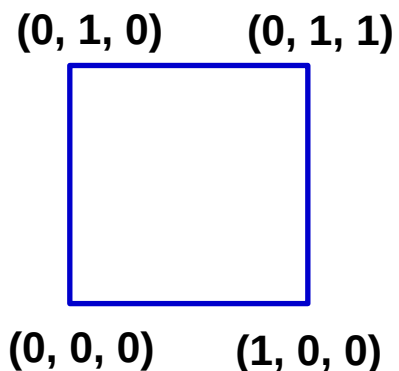
2.OSG知识学习



□ OSG绘制图形

```
osg::ref_ptr<osg::Vec3Array> roofVertices = new osg::Vec3Array;  
roofVertices->push_back(osg::Vec3(0, 0, 0));  
roofVertices->push_back(osg::Vec3(0, 1, 0));  
roofVertices->push_back(osg::Vec3(1, 1, 0));  
roofVertices->push_back(osg::Vec3(1, 0, 0));
```

```
osg::ref_ptr<osg::Geometry> houseRoof = new osg::Geometry;  
houseRoof->setVertexArray(roofVertices);  
houseRoof->addPrimitiveSet(new osg::DrawArrays(osg::DrawArrays::QUADS,0,4));
```



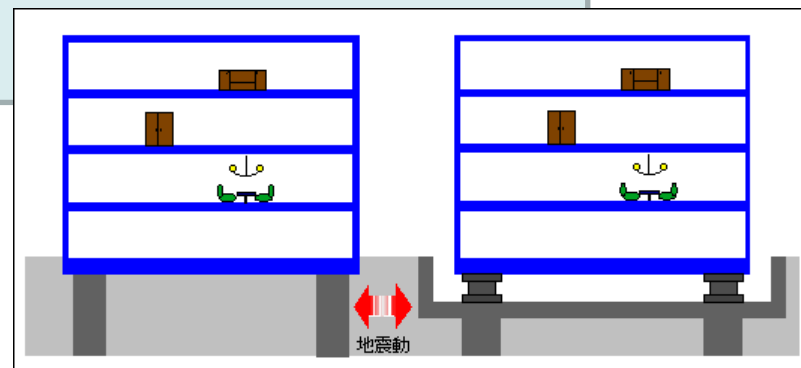
2.OSG知识学习



□ OSG的更新回调——osg::Drawable::UpdateCallback

- 每一帧都会自动调用UpdateCallback::update()方法;
- 重载update()方法, 实现节点沿x轴的平移:

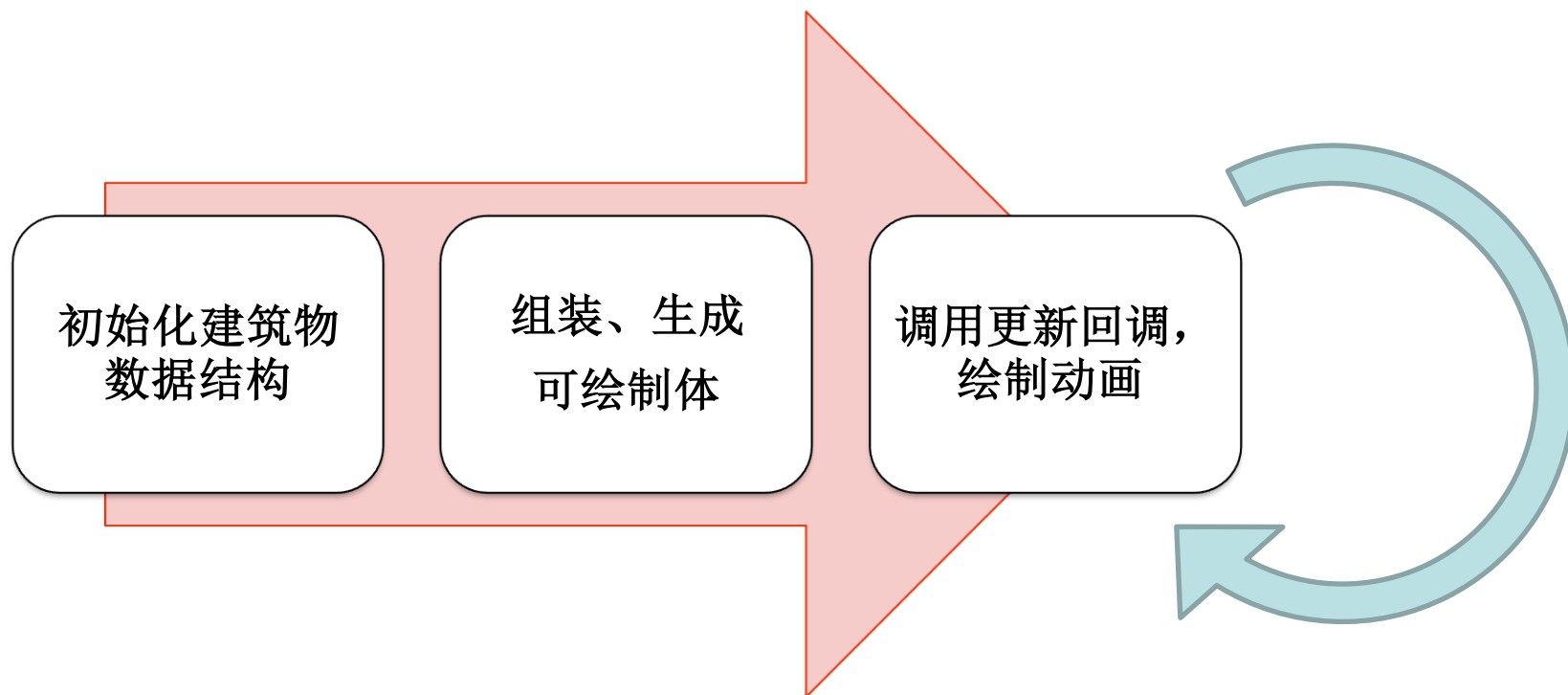
```
void update(osg::NodeVisitor *nv , osg::Drawable * drawable)
{
    osg::Geometry *geom = dynamic_cast<osg::Geometry*>(drawable);
    osg::Vec3Array *vertices = geom->getVertexArray();
    vertices[0].x()+=1;
    vertices->dirty();
}
```



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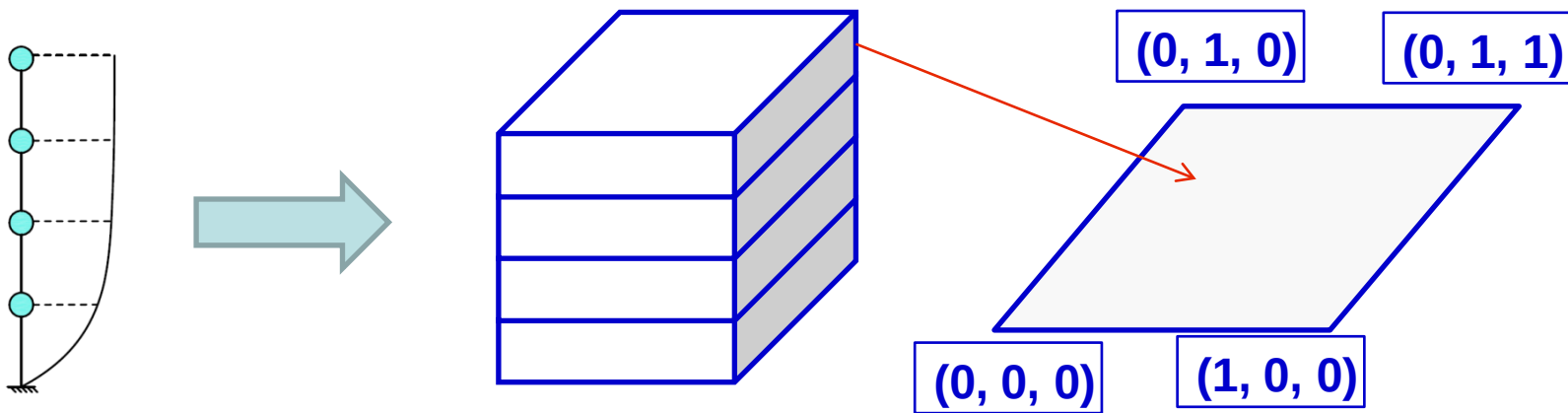
3. 程序框架



初始化数据结构



1. 设置建筑层数、位置、面积等参数，生成关键点坐标

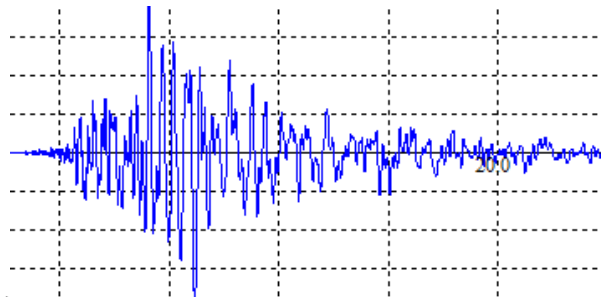


n 个代表点

$4n$ 个关键点

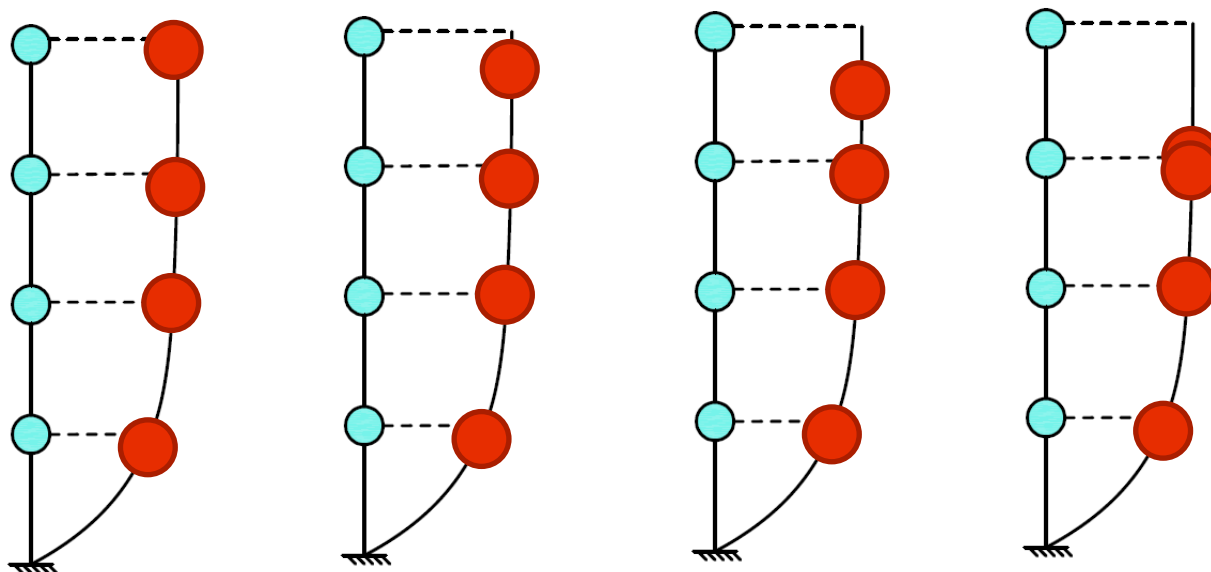
2. 读取各层代表点的NTimePoint个位移时程点

- 生成 $\text{disp}[n][\text{NTimePoint}]$ 数组



3. 判断是否倒塌

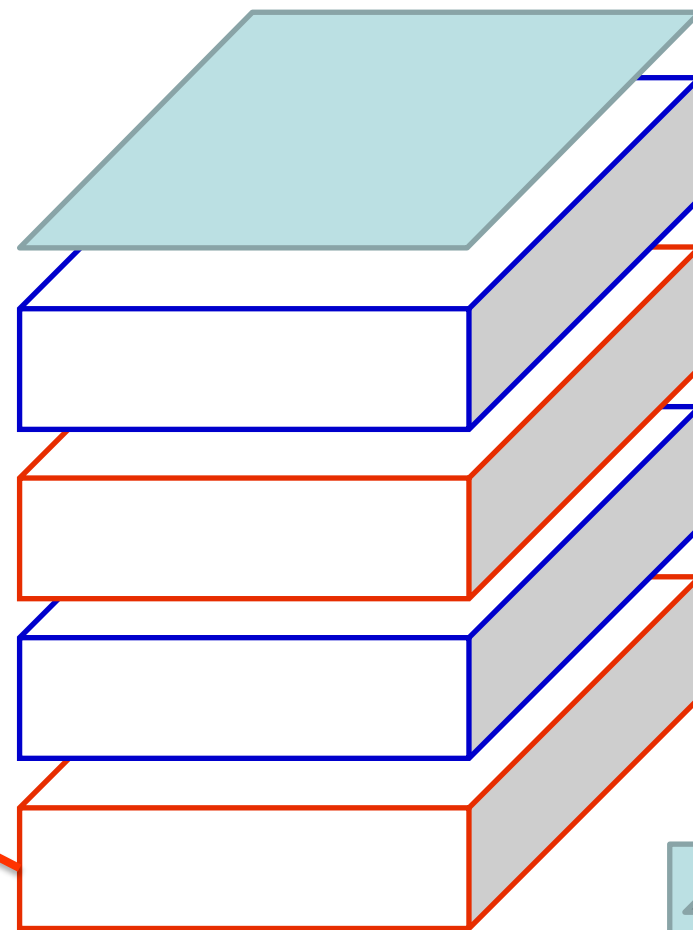
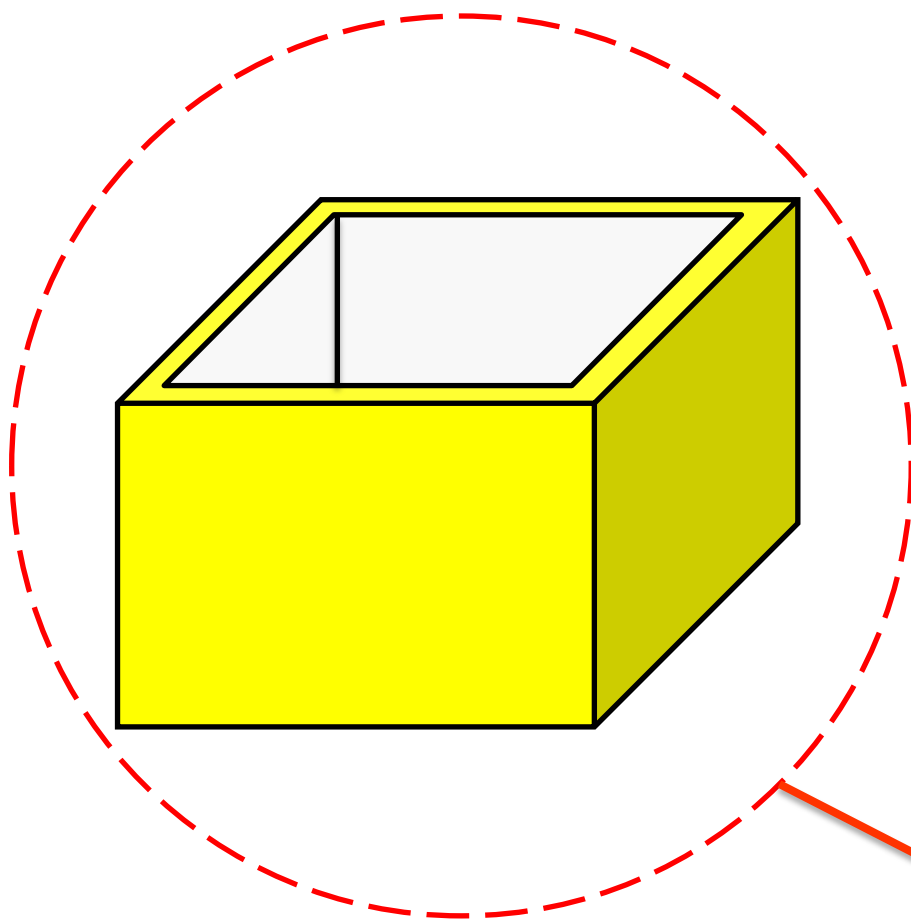
- 层间位移角超限则倒塌
- 判断倒塌模式，生成代表点的倒塌轨迹，用数组`clps[n][clpsFrame]`保存
- 考虑加速度， $dZ = -gt$
- 倒塌在`clpsFrame`步之内完成



例：顶层倒塌时，代表点的轨迹

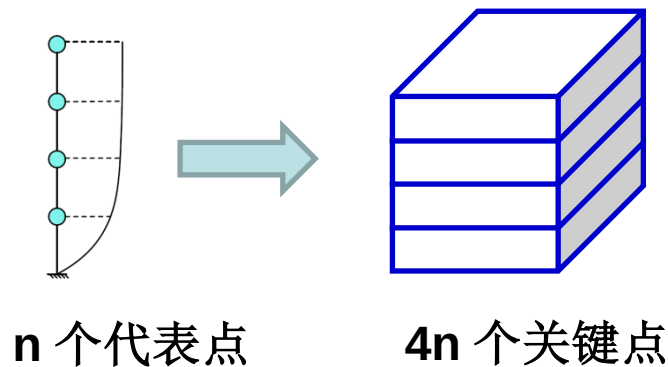
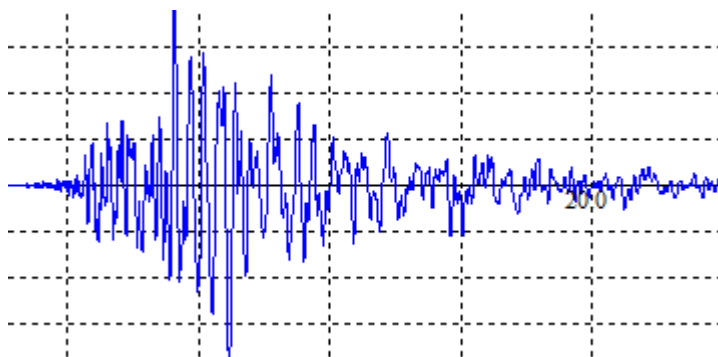


生成可绘制体



调用更新回调

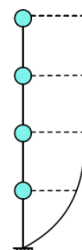
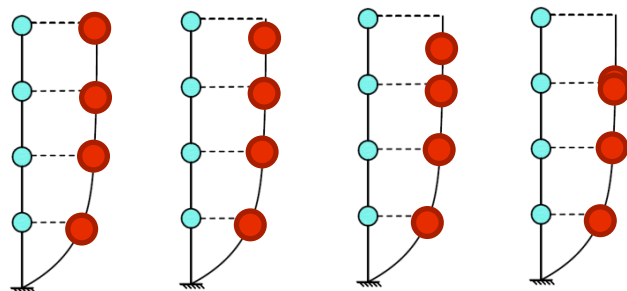
1. 倒塌前：每帧读取代表点的位移时程，进而更新关键点的点坐标



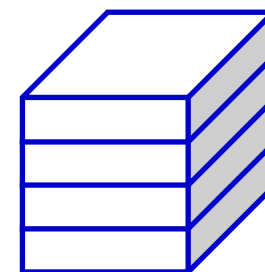
- `disp[n][NTimePoint]`数组

2. 判断是否倒塌。

- 如果建筑在第 k 帧倒塌，则从第 k 帧开始，读取倒塌轨迹数组
- 更新关键点的坐标



n 个代表点



$4n$ 个关键点

- `clps[n][clpsFrame]` 数组

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谢谢！