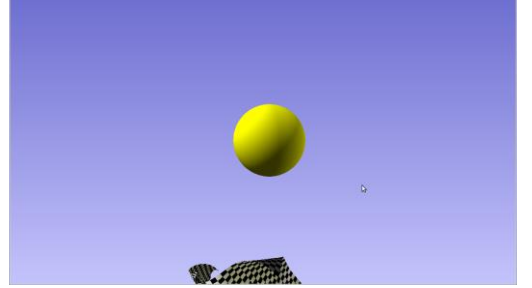
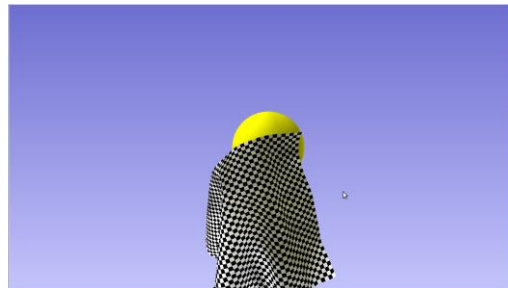
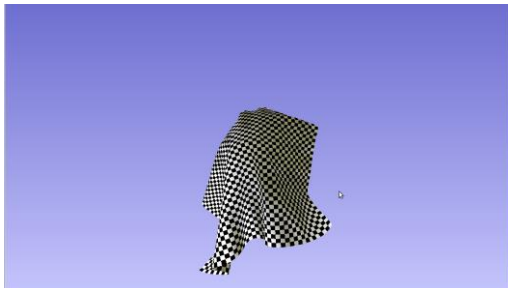
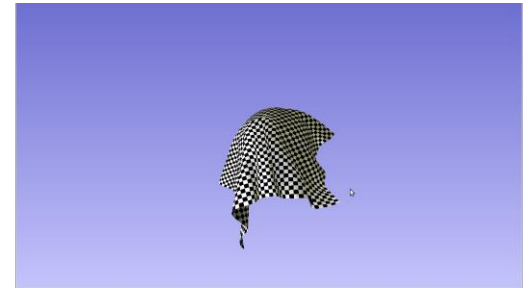
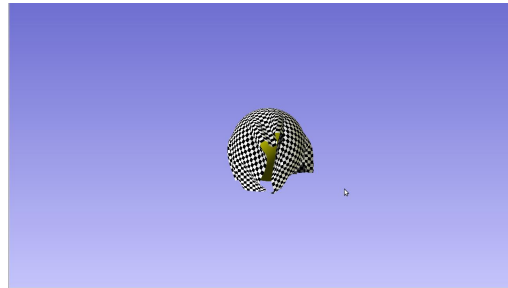
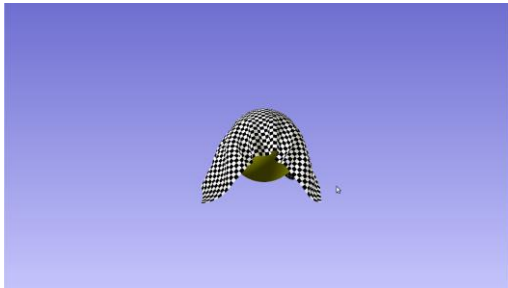
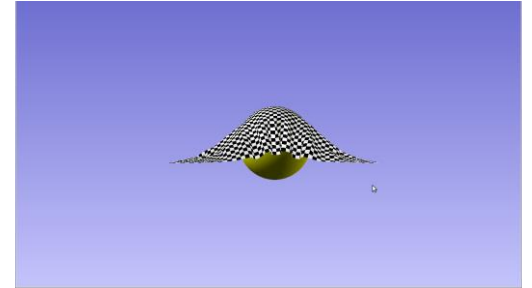
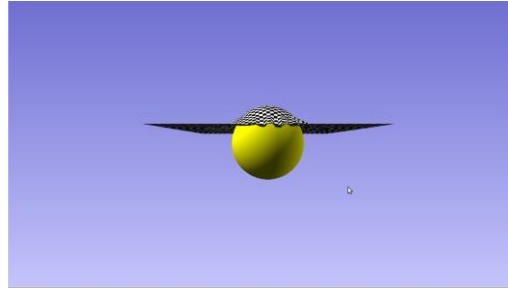
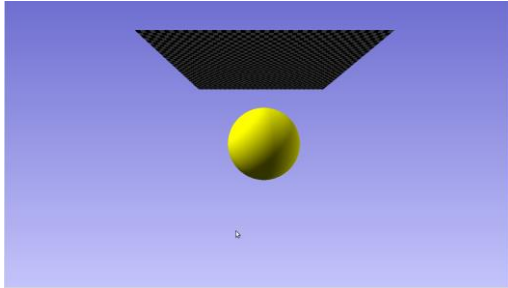


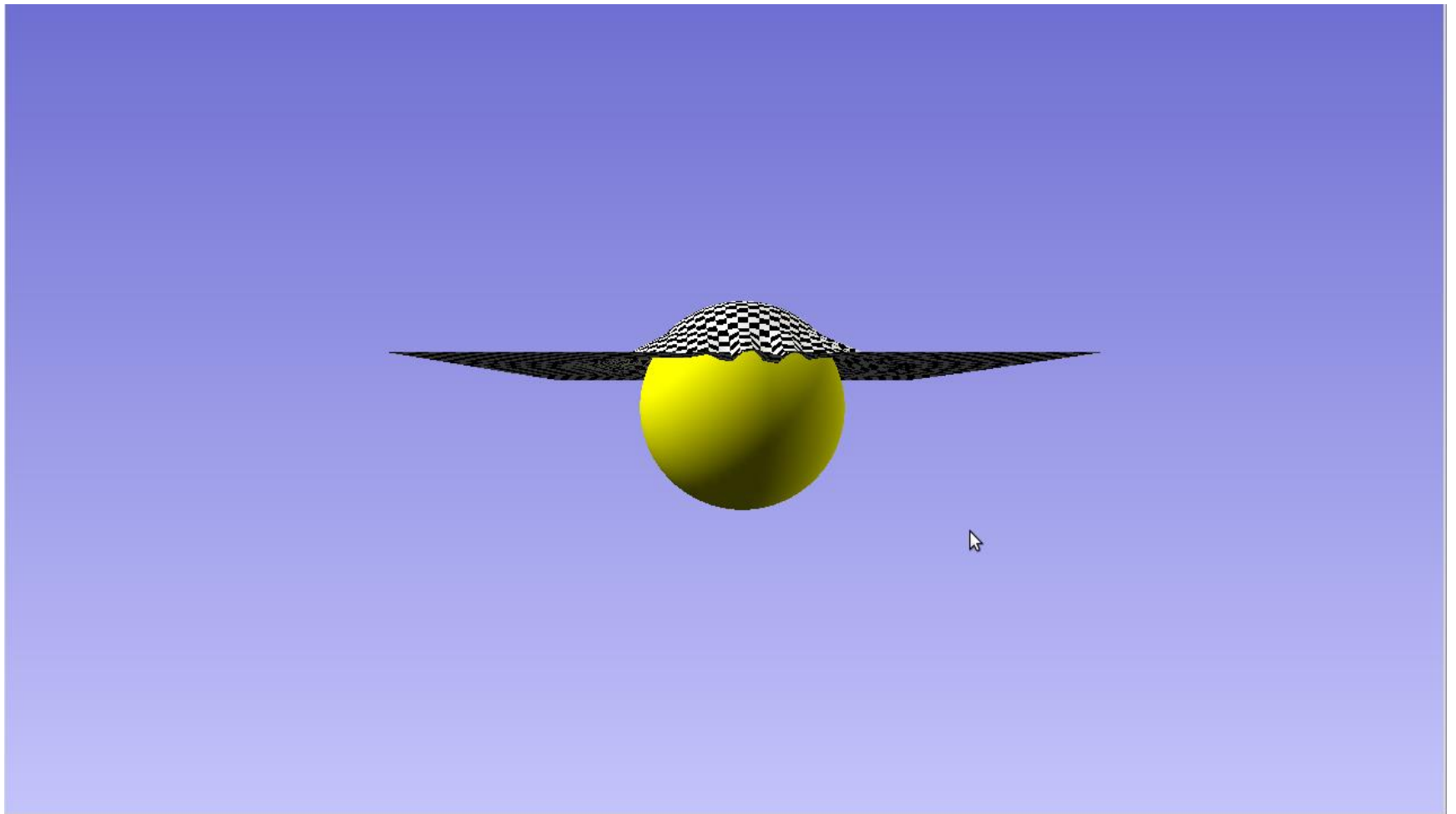
Collision Detection

CS-116B: Computer Graphics Algorithms
Spring 2018

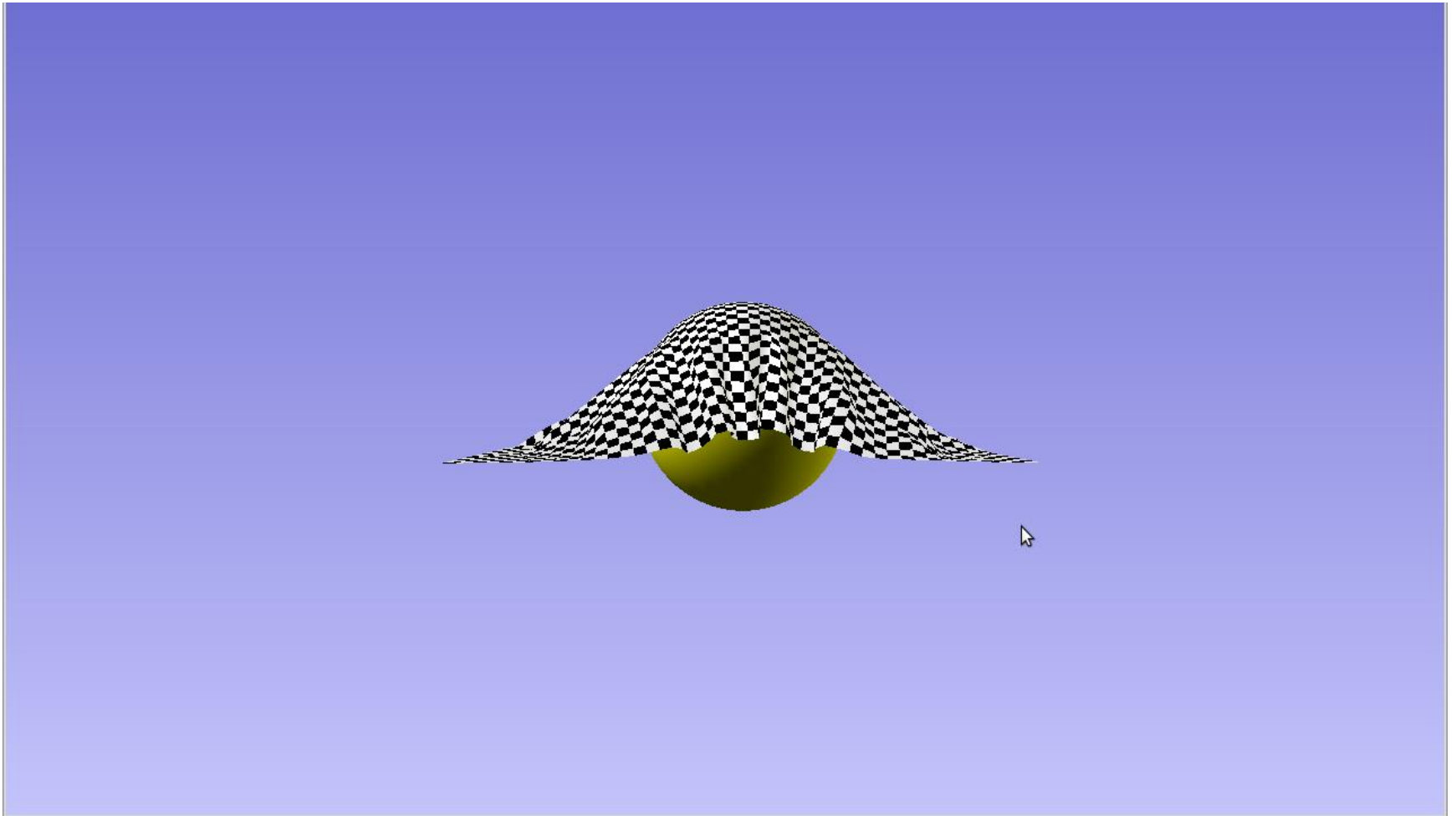
Cloth falling onto a stationary sphere



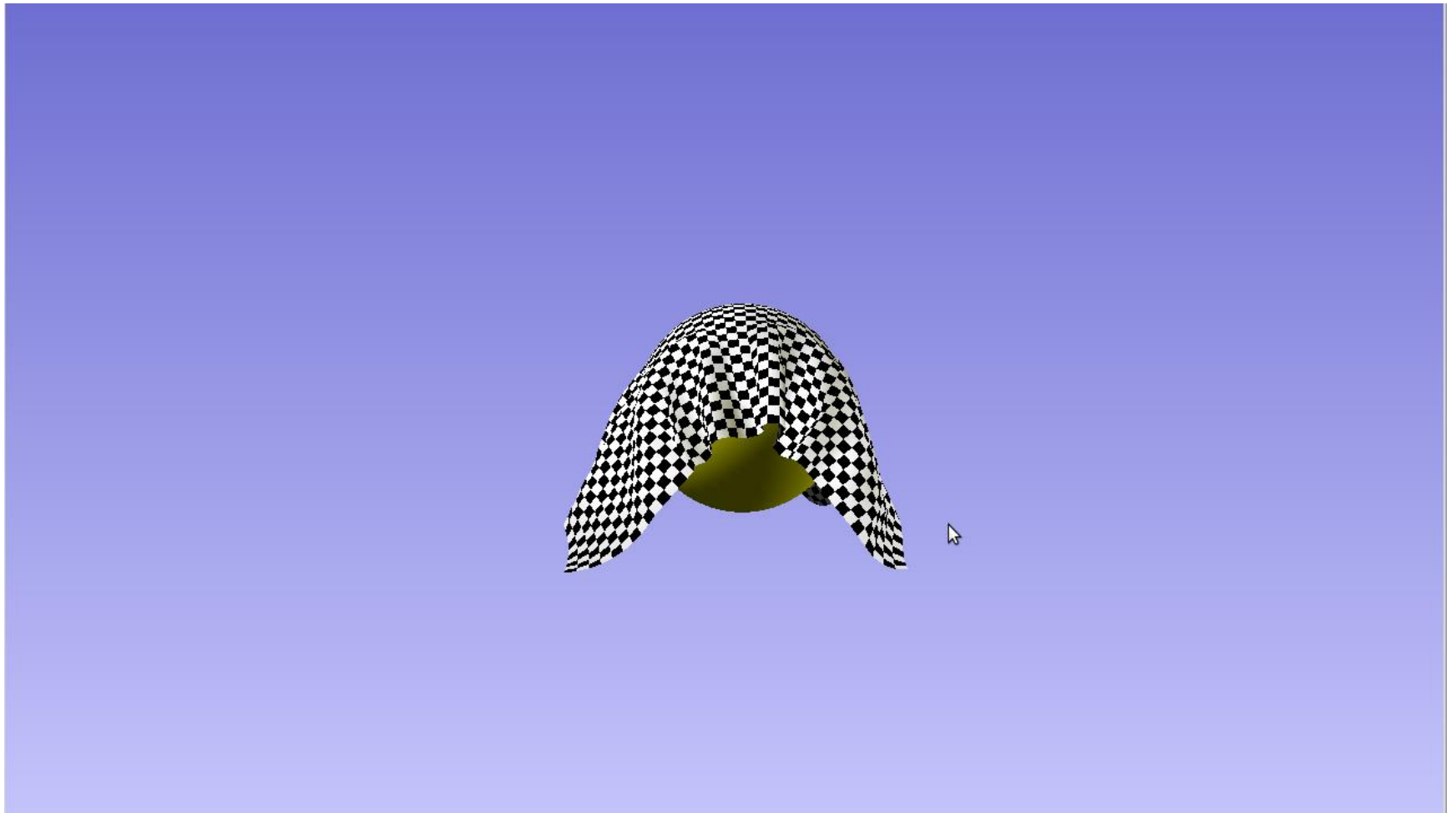
Closeup: Cloth falling onto a stationary sphere



Closeup: Cloth falling onto a stationary sphere



Closeup: Cloth falling onto a stationary sphere



Closeup: Cloth falling onto a stationary sphere



Collision detection with a sphere

Take advantage of the simplistic geometry of a sphere. Every point on the surface of the sphere is equidistant from the sphere center.

We measure the euclidean distance from each particle to the sphere's surface.

Remember: you should subtract the radius of your sphere because we do not want the particle to penetrate the sphere.

Collision detection: example code

```
void compute_ball_collision (particle_node *particle_list_head, vec3 ball_center, float
ball_radius)
{
    particle_node *particle_element;
    int x, y;
    float length_particle_to_ball;
    vec3 particle_to_ball, particle_to_ball_normalized;

    particle_element = particle_list_head;
    for (y = 0; y < NUM_PARTICLES_HEIGHT; y++)
    {
        for (x = 0; x < NUM_PARTICLES_WIDTH; x++)
        {
            particle_to_ball.x = particle_element->pos.x - ball_center.x;
            particle_to_ball.y = particle_element->pos.y - ball_center.y;
            particle_to_ball.z = particle_element->pos.z - ball_center.z;
            length_particle_to_ball = compute_vector_magnitude (particle_to_ball);
            if (length_particle_to_ball < ball_radius) // if the particle is inside the ball
            {
                particle_to_ball_normalized = compute_normalized_vector (particle_to_ball);
                particle_to_ball_normalized.x = particle_to_ball_normalized.x * (ball_radius -
length_particle_to_ball);
                particle_to_ball_normalized.y = particle_to_ball_normalized.y * (ball_radius -
length_particle_to_ball);
                particle_to_ball_normalized.z = particle_to_ball_normalized.z * (ball_radius -
length_particle_to_ball);
                particle_offset_position (particle_element, particle_to_ball_normalized); // project
the particle on the surface of the ball
            }
            particle_element++;
        }
    }
}
```