



SIGGRAPH 2026
Los Angeles 19–23 JUL

The Premier Conference & Exhibition on
Computer Graphics & Interactive Techniques

Generic Variational Spacetime Optimization of Vortex Core Manifolds

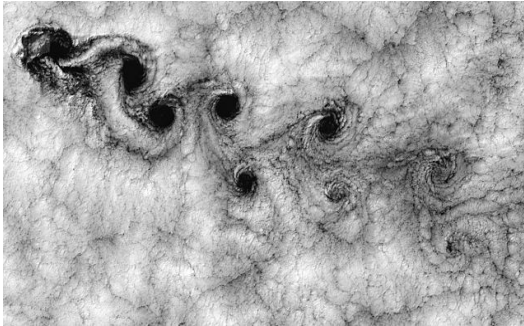
Xingdi Zhang, Peter Rautek, Markus Hadwiger
KAUST



2026



Flow Visualization & Vortex Extraction



geophysical meteorology¹



airfoil design³



oceanography and eddy detection²

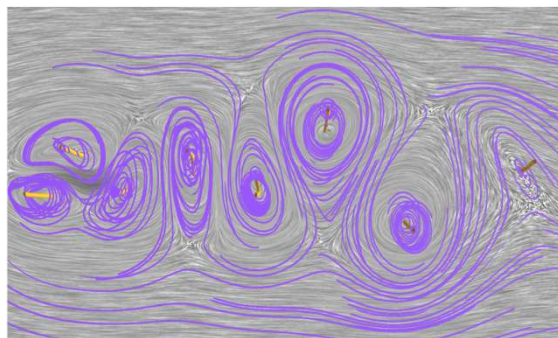
1. [image by Landsat, from wikimedia]
2. [image by Olrat, from shutterstock]
3. [image from Wikipedia]

Flow Visualization & Vortex Extraction

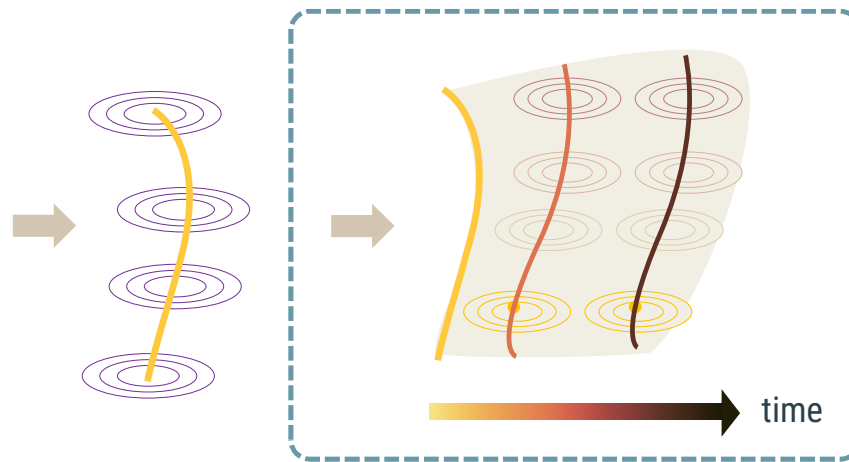


No universal agreement on what constitutes a vortex

- In a **reference frame** following a vortex, streamlines should be circles/spirals
- 3D unsteady flow: Reference frame cannot perfectly follow a vortex



vortex street



Our focus:
General 3D unsteady flow

Reference Frames / Observers and Killing Fields

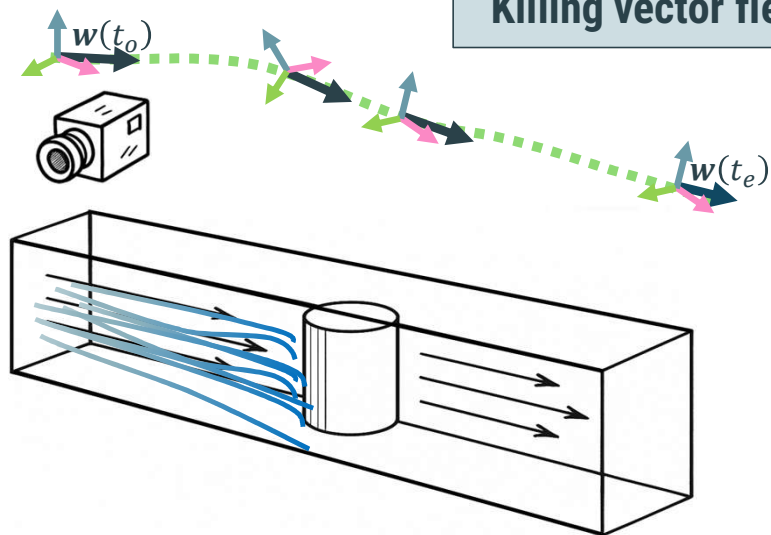


Observer motion is rigid transformation

$$x^* = Q(t) x + c(t)$$

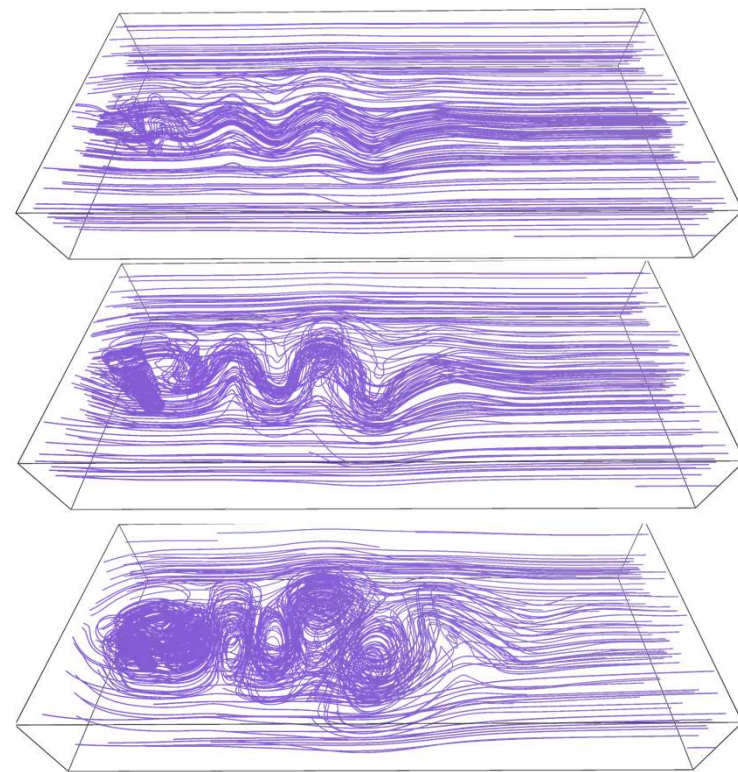
Derivative:

Observer velocity field $w(t)$
Killing vector field

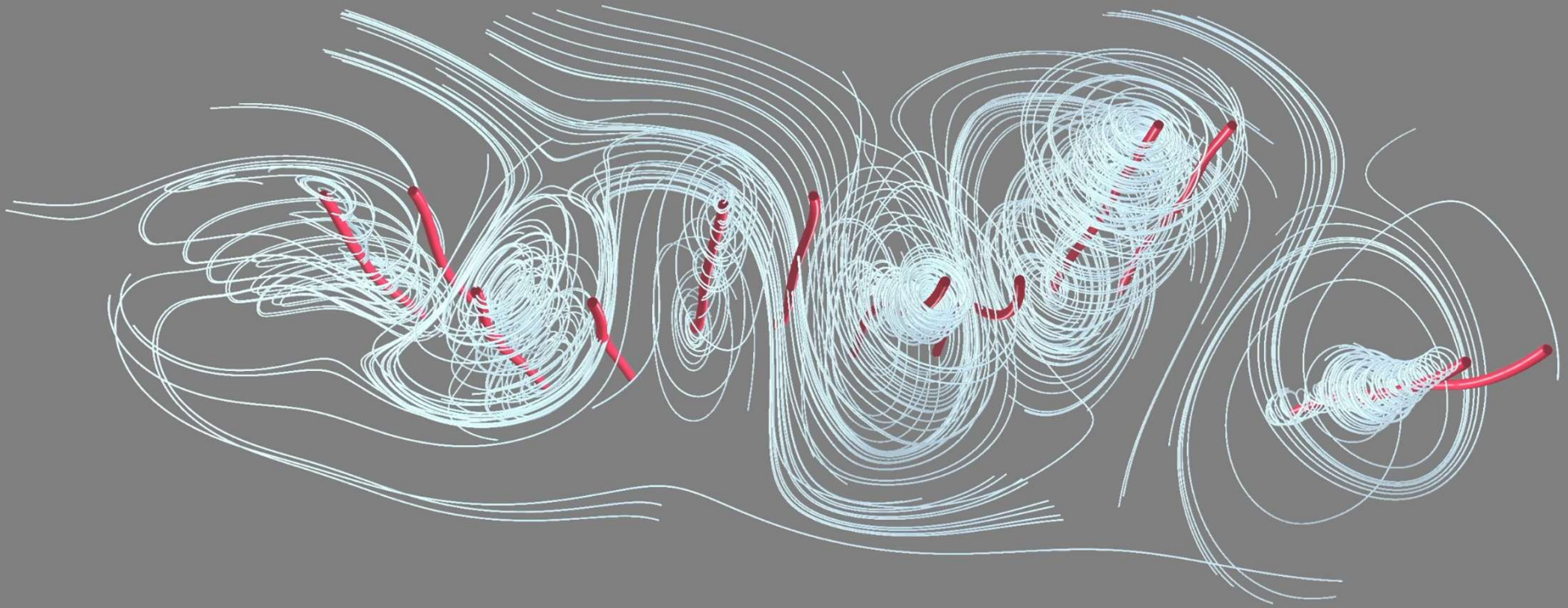


input
frame

co-moving
frame



Vortex Cores are Spacetime 2-Manifolds



Our Method

SIGGRAPH

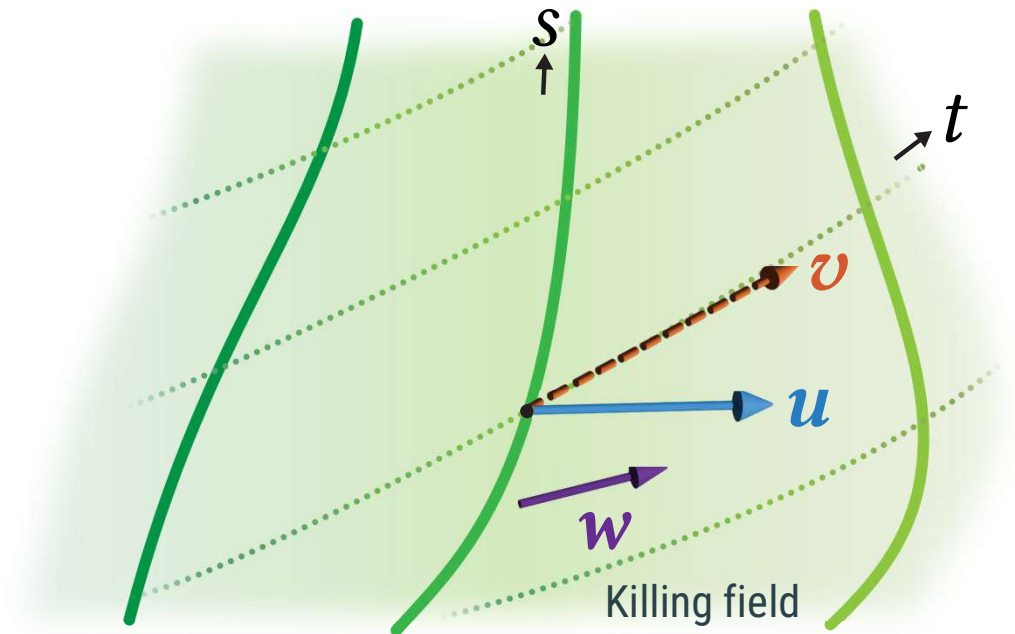


Generalization of steady flow case

- Vortex core line $\rightarrow$ spacetime 2-manifold
- Killing field $w \rightarrow$ **approximate** Killing field u

Euler-Lagrange solve for optimal **curve**

- Flow is known: **Curve gives optimal 2-manifold**





S
I
G
G
R
A
P
H

2
0
2
6

Key Idea #1

Search for Minimally Deforming Vortex Core Line

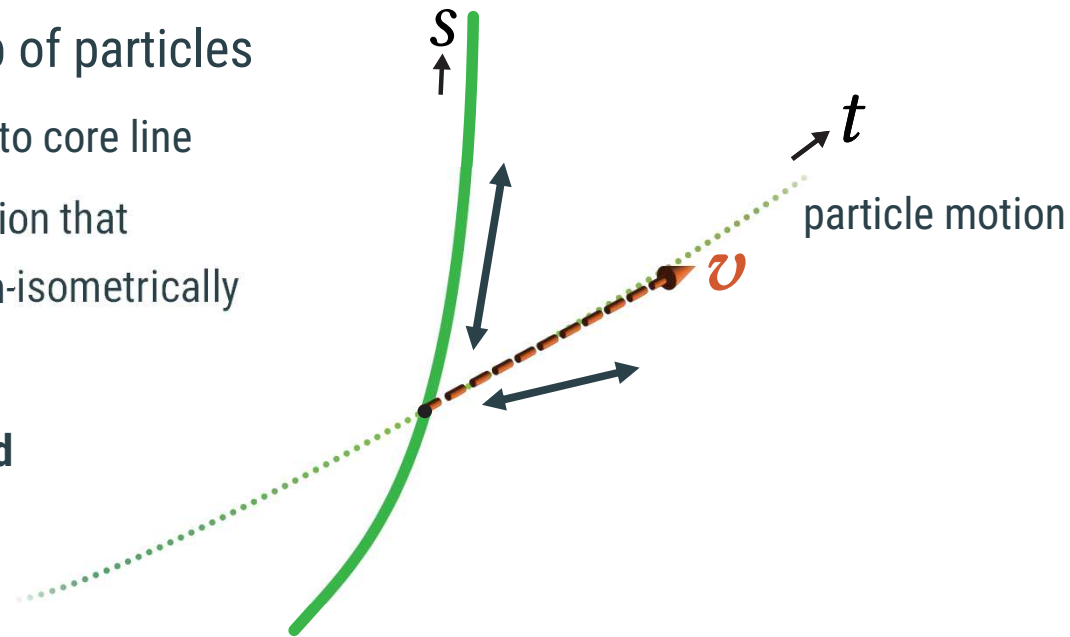
Spacetime Search: Minimally Deforming Core Line



Vortex core line made up of particles

- Arbitrary motion *tangential* to core line
- Minimal *non-tangential* motion that transports the core line non-isometrically

Non-tangential motion should be “*as-Killing-as-possible*”



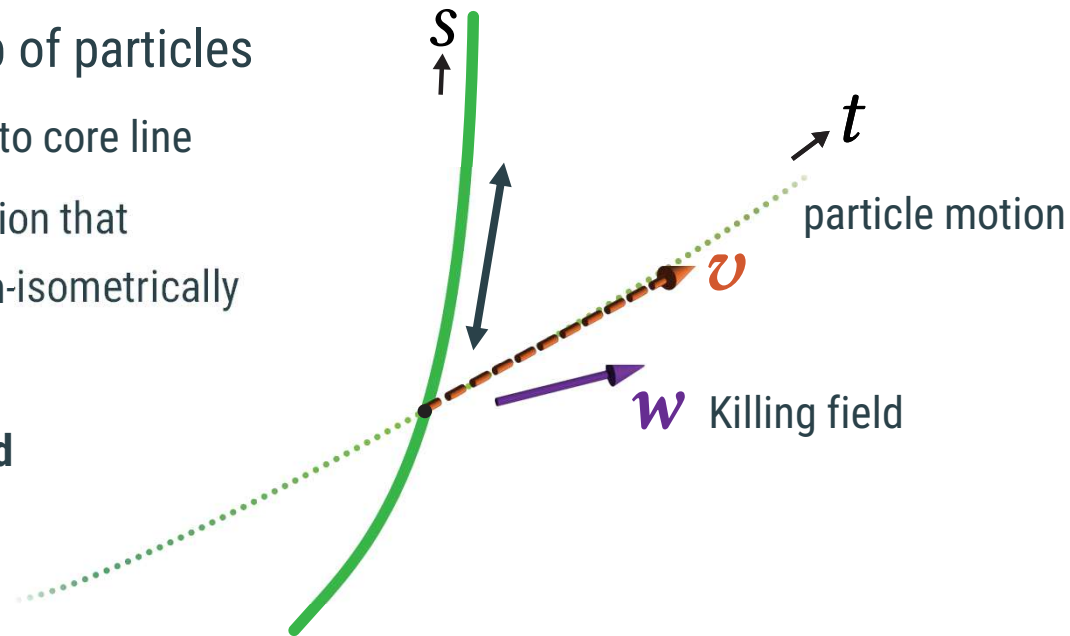
Spacetime Search: Minimally Deforming Core Line



Vortex core line made up of particles

- Arbitrary motion *tangential* to core line
- Minimal *non-tangential* motion that transports the core line non-isometrically

Non-tangential motion should be “*as-Killing-as-possible*”



Spacetime Search: Minimally Deforming Core Line

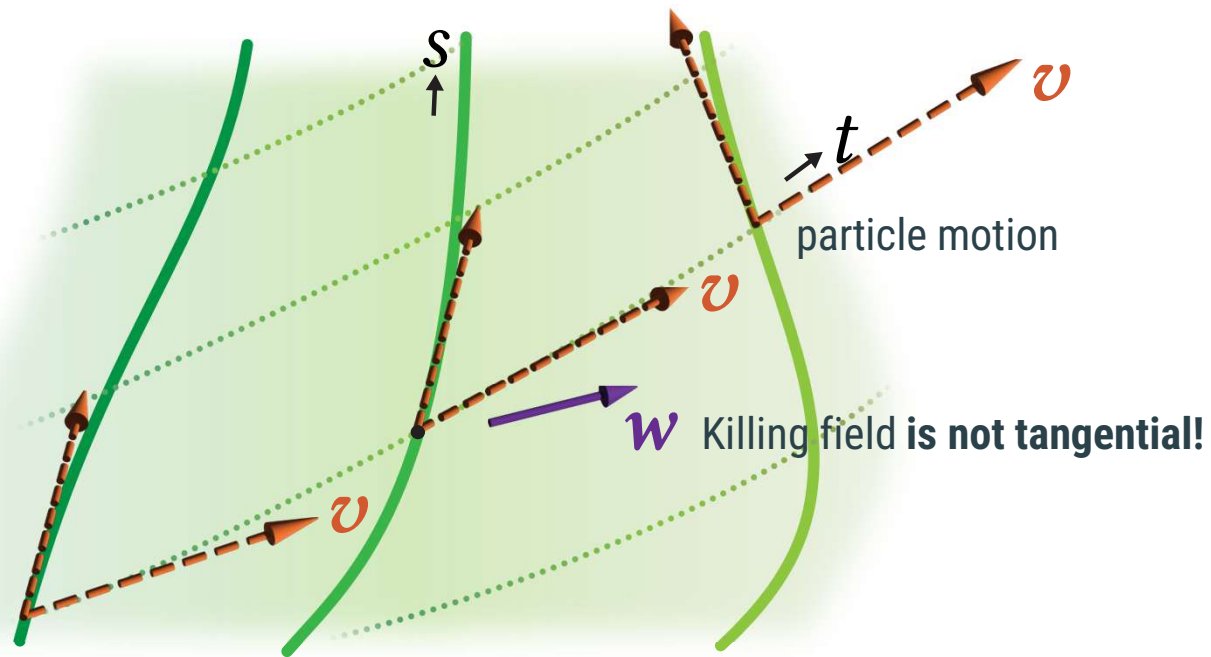


Core line sweeps out
surface in spacetime

Quantify deformation
using spacetime basis

w does not work

v does not work



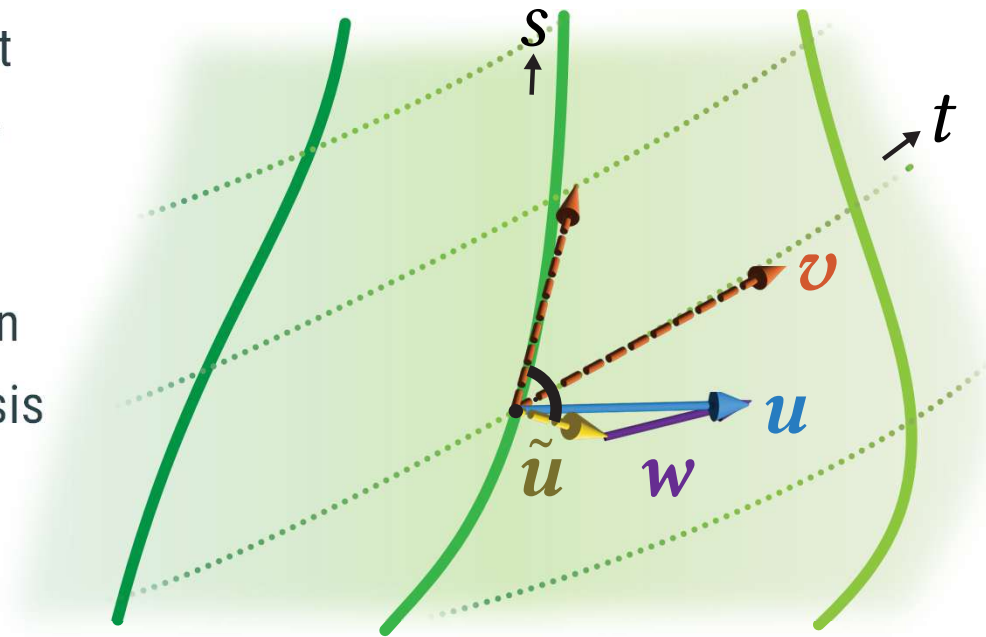
Spacetime Search: Minimally Deforming Core Line



Core line sweeps out
surface in spacetime

Quantify deformation
using spacetime basis

$\mathbf{u}$ approximate
Killing field
(tangential)



$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}$ deformation field
 $\mathbf{w}$ Killing field
(both not tangential)

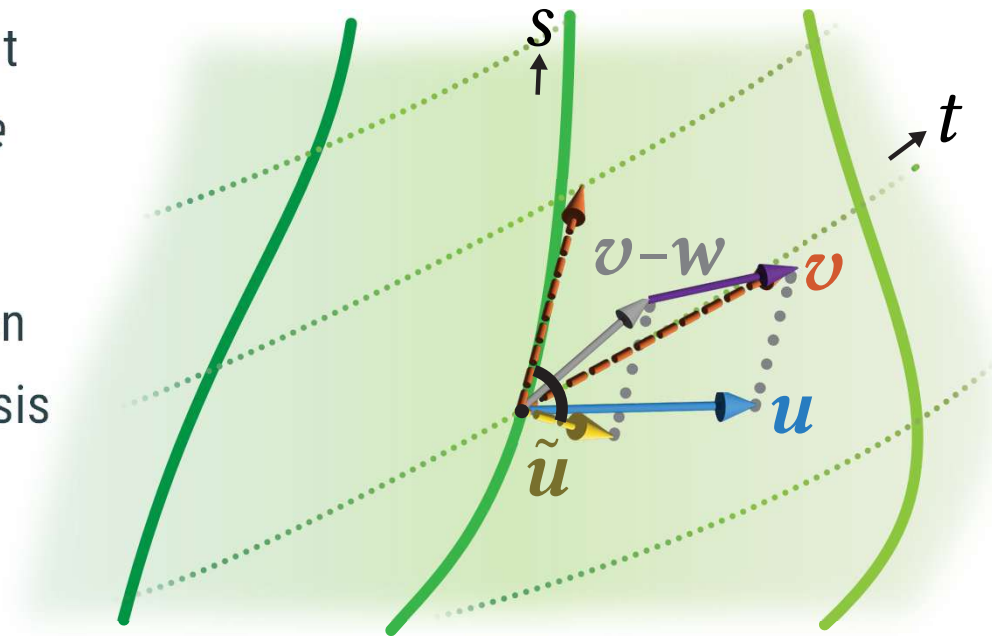
Spacetime Search: Minimally Deforming Core Line



Core line sweeps out
surface in spacetime

Quantify deformation
using spacetime basis

u approximate
Killing field
(tangential)



Minimize $\tilde{u}$



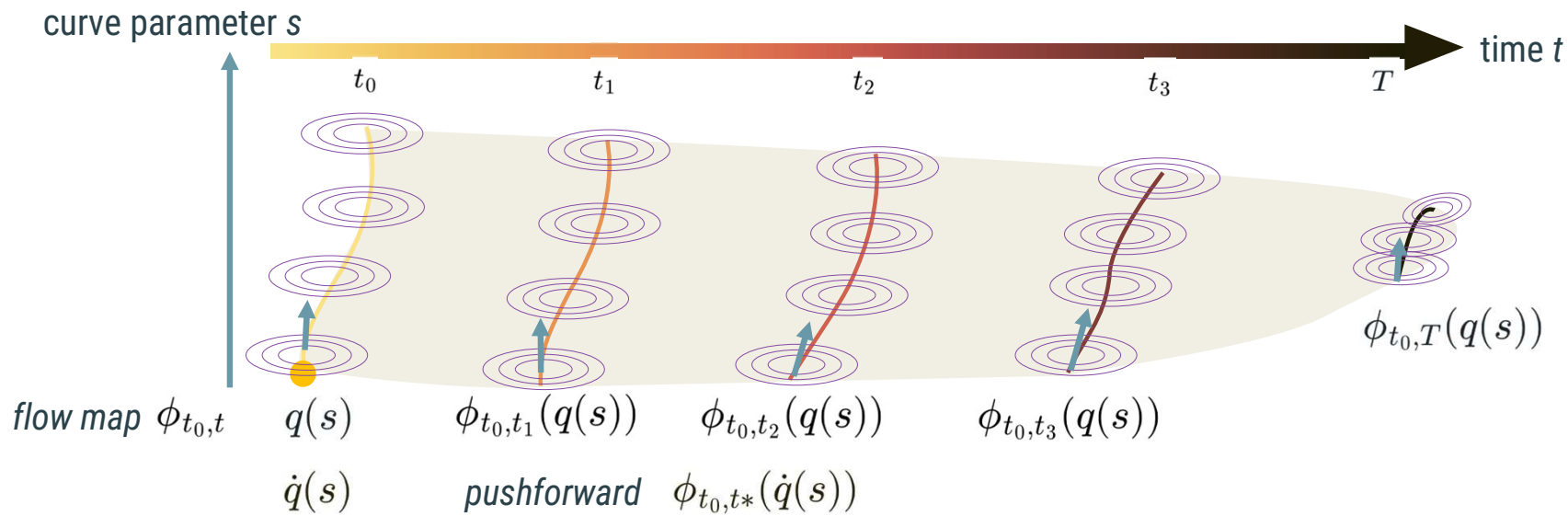
S
I
G
G
R
A
P
H

2
0
2
6

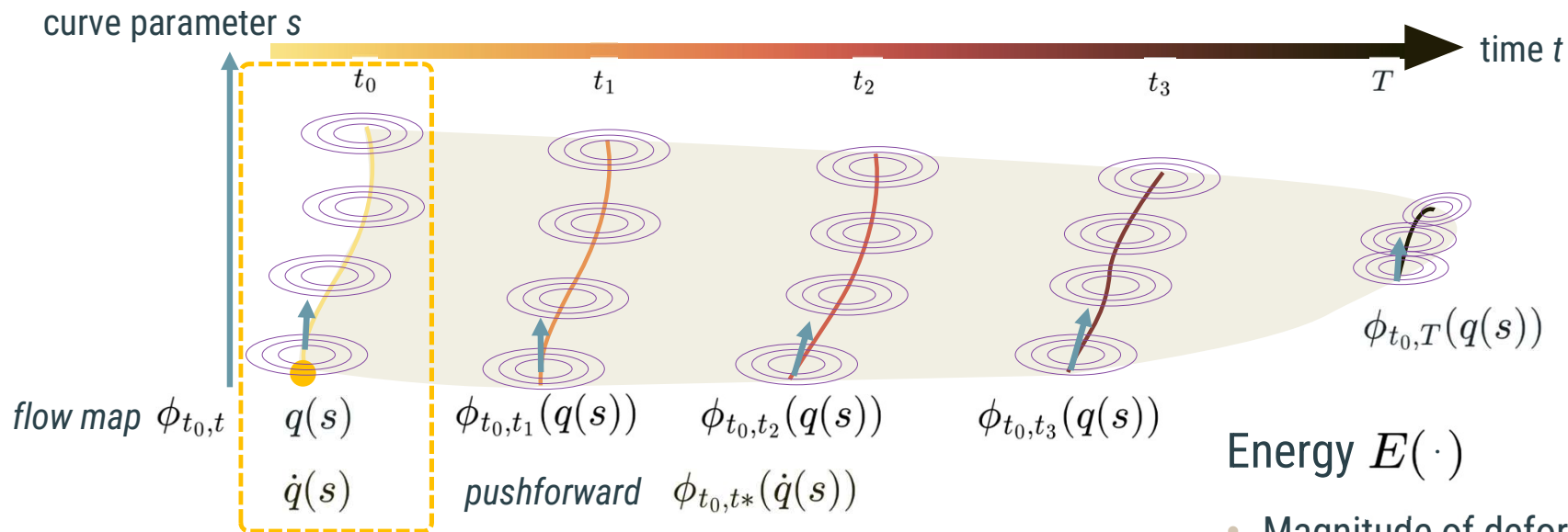
Key Idea #2

Define Lagrangian via Time Pre-Integration of Energy

Pre-Integrated Lagrangian: Curve gives Surface



Pre-Integrated Lagrangian: Curve gives Surface



$$L(q, \dot{q}, s) = \int_{t_0}^T E(\phi_{t_0,t}(q), \phi_{t_0,t*}(\dot{q}), t) dt$$

Energy $E(\cdot)$

- Magnitude of deformation $\tilde{u}$
- Generic vortex criterion (e.g., IVD)
- Additional regularization



S
I
G
G
R
A
P
H

2
0
2
6

Key Idea #3

Simplify Euler-Lagrange with Properties of our Lagrangian

Solving the Euler-Lagrange Equation



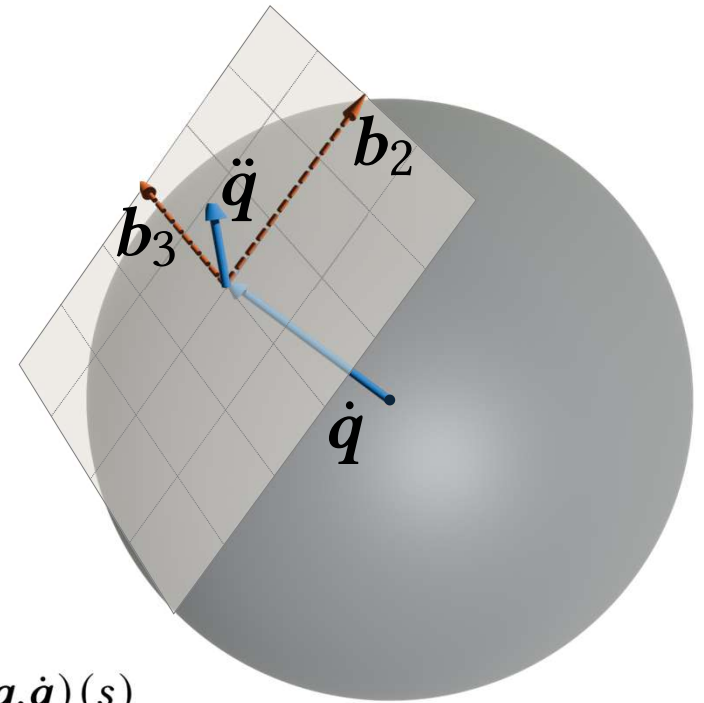
Lagrangian independent of $\|\dot{\mathbf{q}}\|$ + arc length constraint:

Solve for $\ddot{\mathbf{q}}$ in plane orthogonal to core line tangent $\dot{\mathbf{q}}$

Each step is simple 2x2 linear system solve

Compute 2x2 Hessian matrix in spherical coordinates

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}}(s) = \left[(\mathbf{b}_2 | \mathbf{b}_3) \left(\bar{\mathbf{H}} + 2\lambda(s) \mathbf{I}^{2 \times 2} \right)^{-1} (\mathbf{b}_2 | \mathbf{b}_3)^T \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \right]_{(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})(s)}$$



Solving the Euler-Lagrange Equation



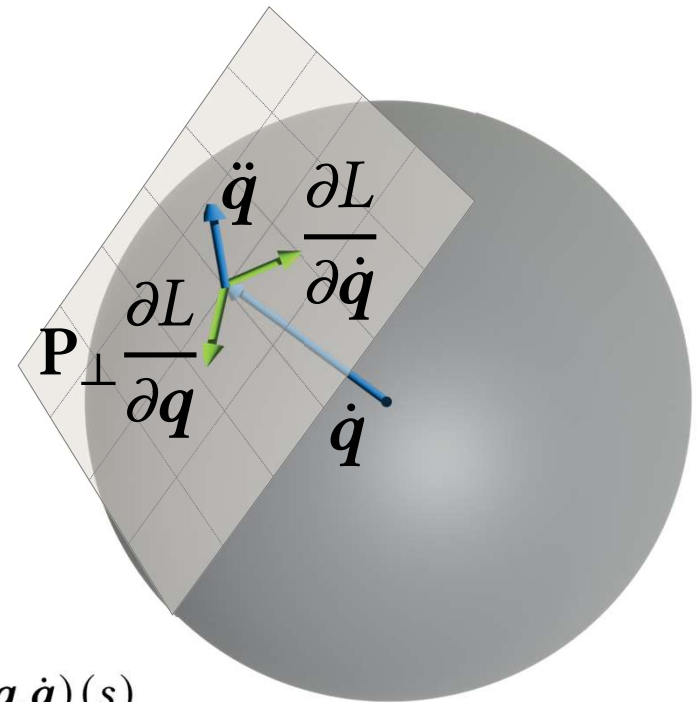
Lagrangian independent of $\|\dot{\mathbf{q}}\|$ + arc length constraint:

Solve for $\ddot{\mathbf{q}}$ in plane orthogonal to core line tangent $\dot{\mathbf{q}}$

Each step is simple 2x2 linear system solve

Compute 2x2 Hessian matrix in spherical coordinates

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}}(s) = \left[(\mathbf{b}_2 | \mathbf{b}_3) \left(\bar{\mathbf{H}} + 2\lambda(s) \mathbf{I}^{2 \times 2} \right)^{-1} (\mathbf{b}_2 | \mathbf{b}_3)^T \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \right]_{(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})(s)}$$

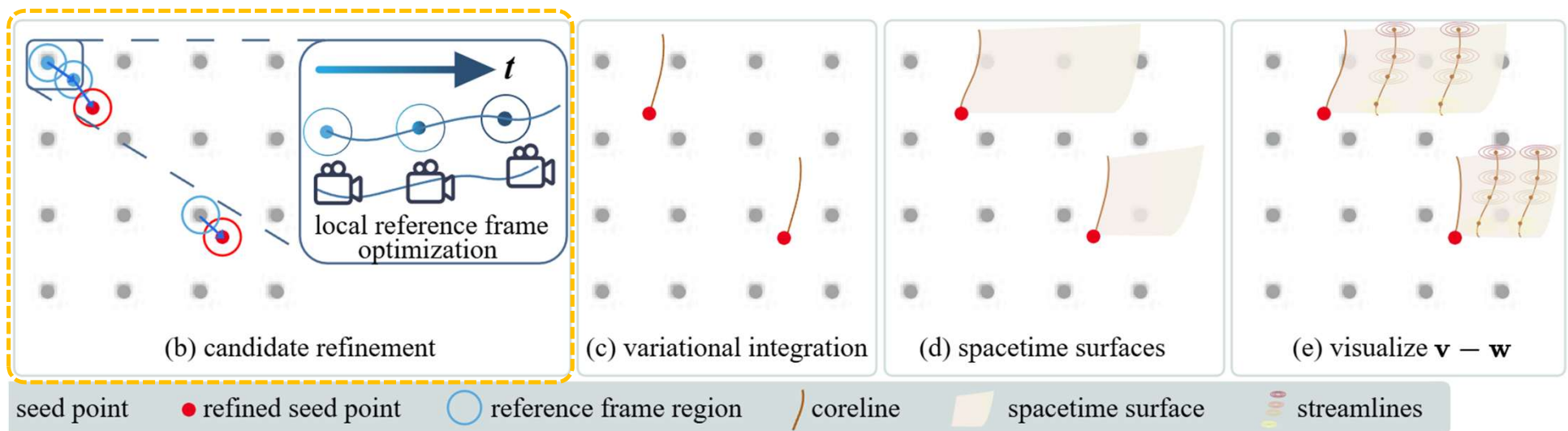




Pipeline Bringing it All Together

Pipeline

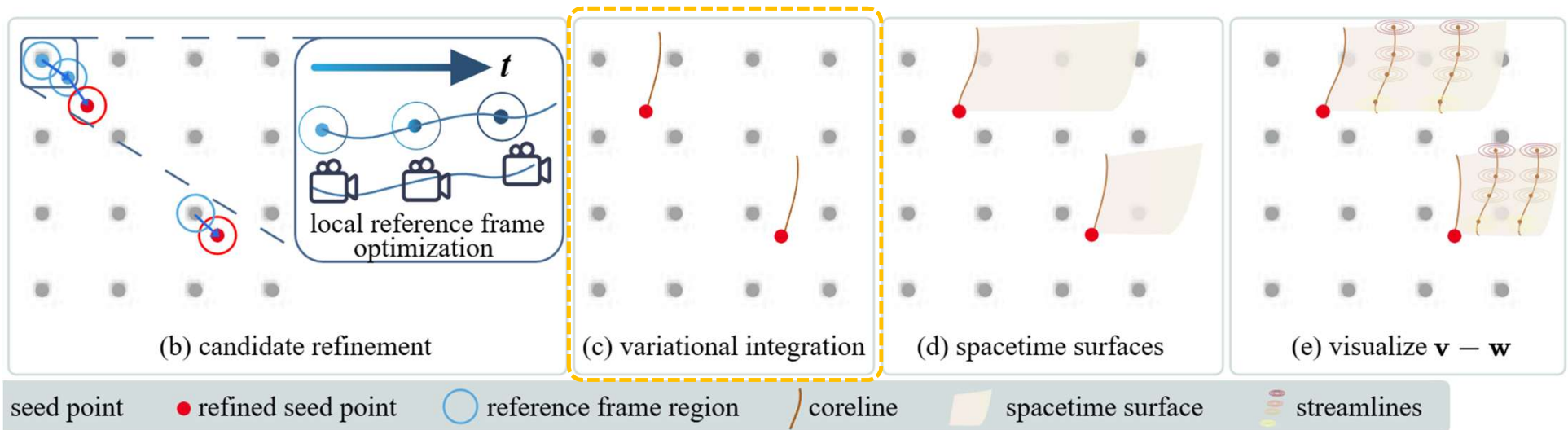
SIGGRAPH



Integrate Euler-Lagrange equation using Runge Kutta 4th order integration (RK4)

Pipeline

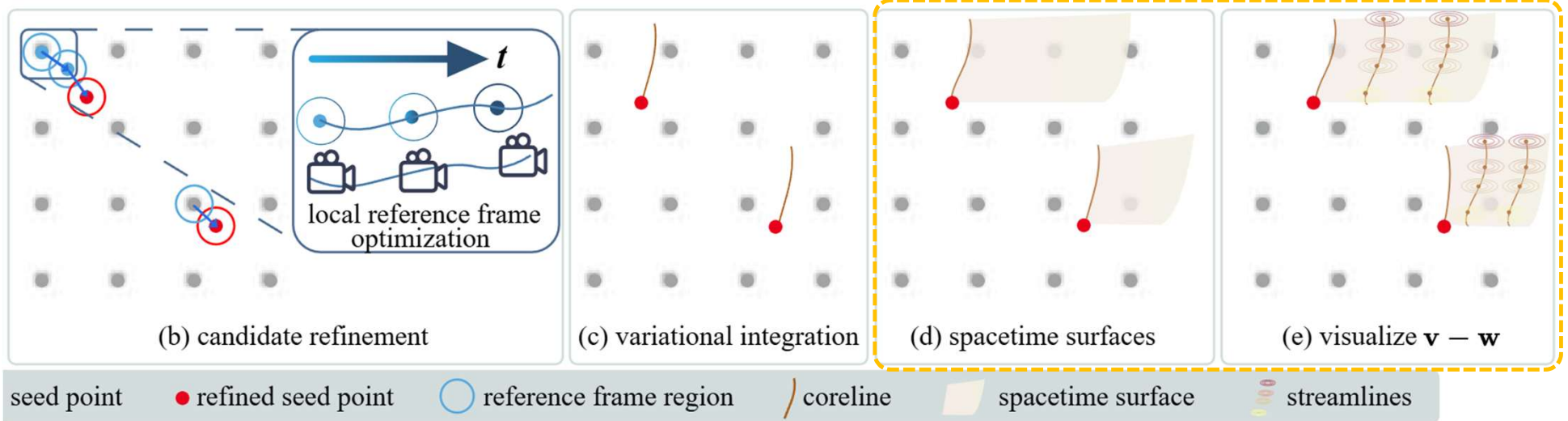
SIGGRAPH



Integrate Euler-Lagrange equation using Runge Kutta 4th order integration (RK4)

Pipeline

SIGGRAPH



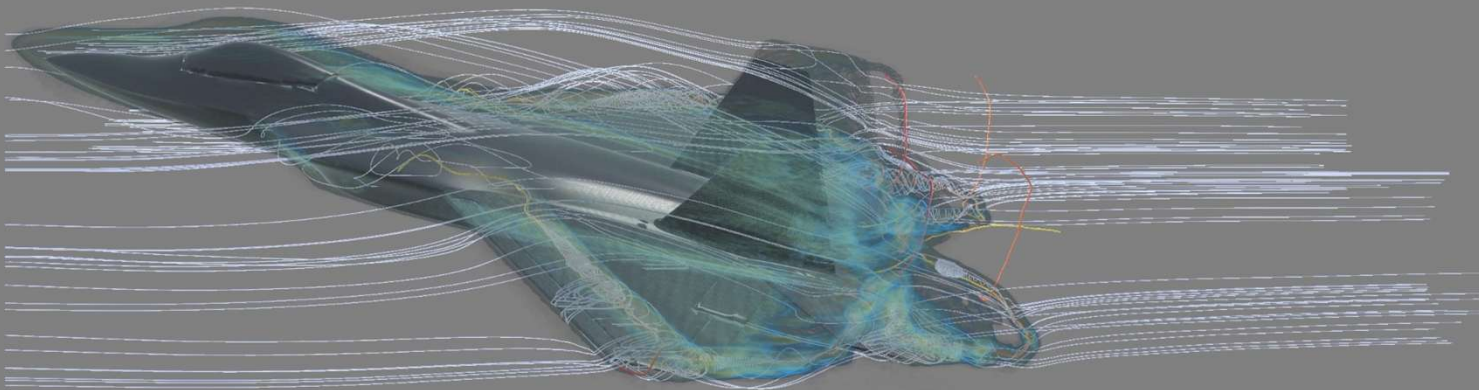
global reference frame

user

local reference frame

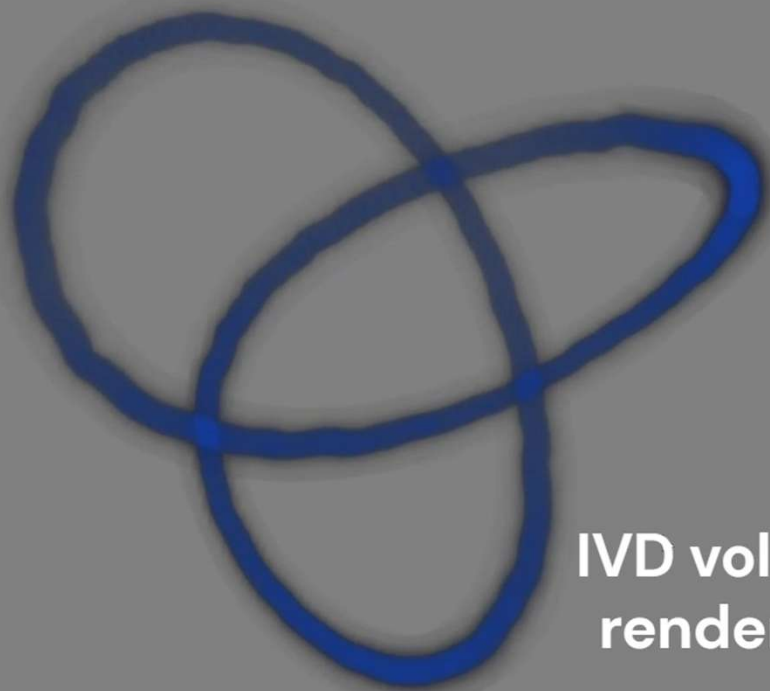
Result: Engineering Flow

SIGGRAPH

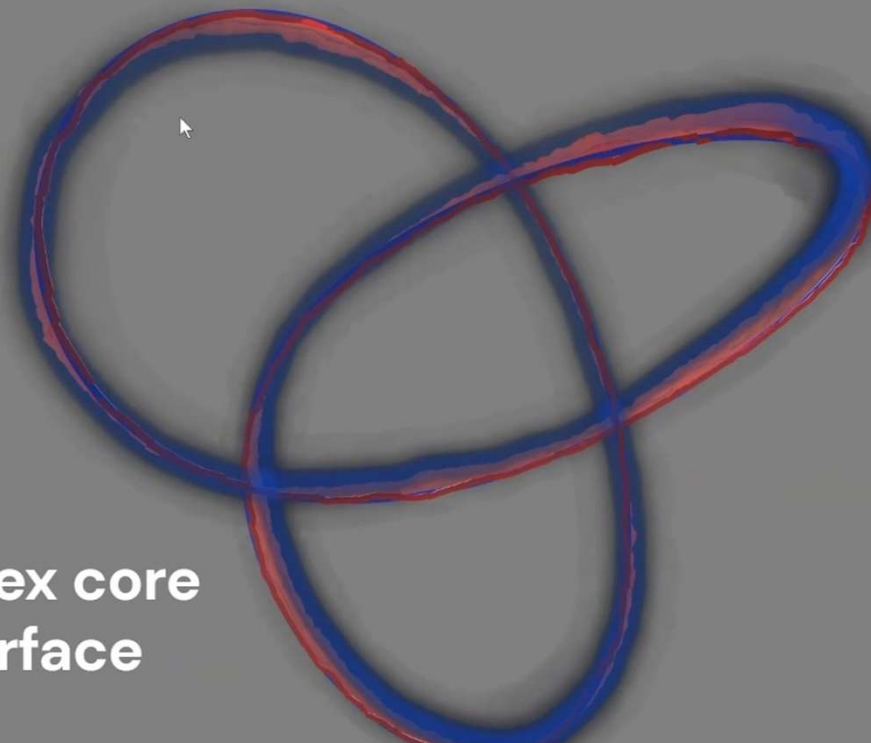


Result: Trefoil Knot

SIGGRAPH



IVD volume
rendering



Vortex core
surface

Conclusions and Limitations

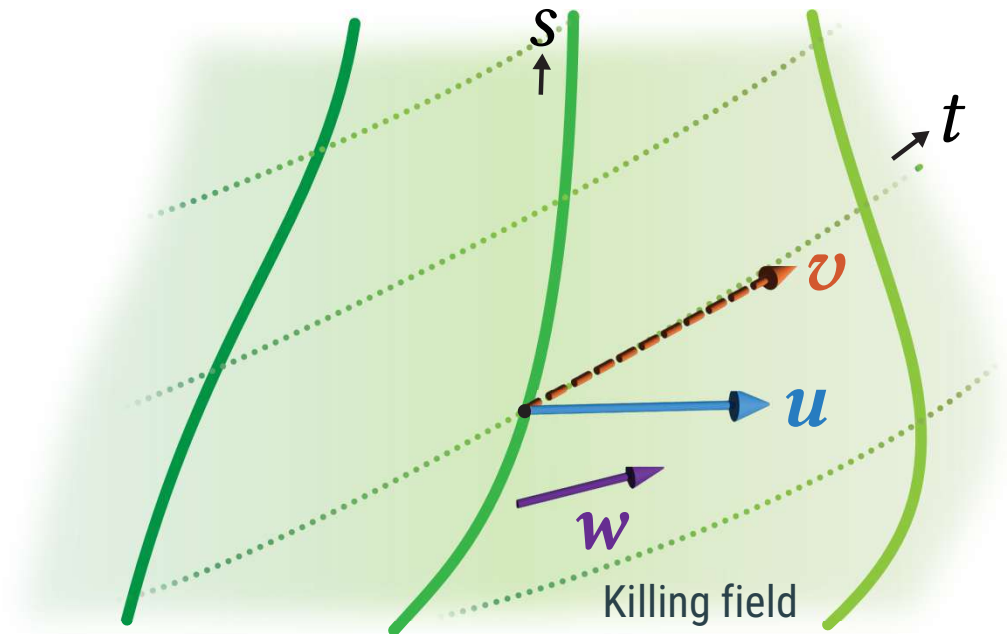


Generalize steady case to unsteady case

- Connect both: approximate Killing field
- Efficient: RK4 integration with 2x2 systems

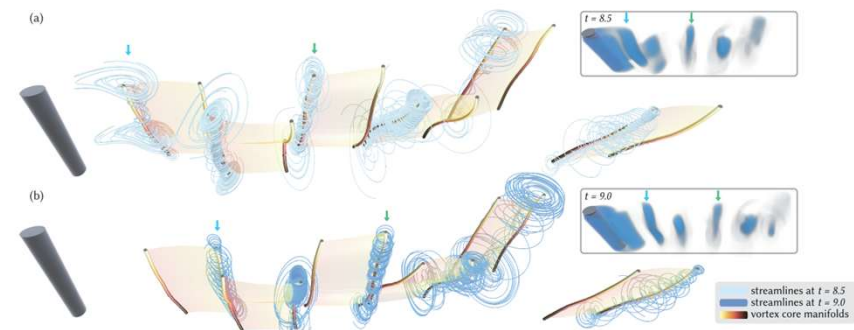
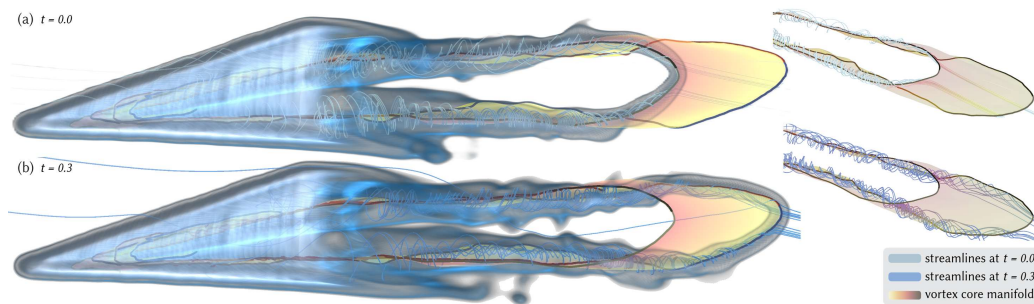
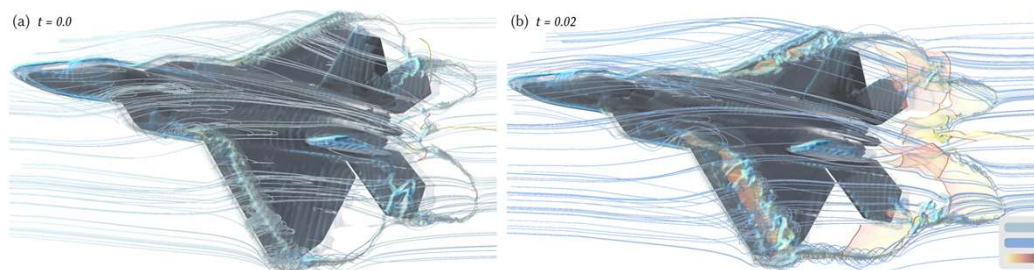
Limitations

- Optimal Killing field computed for 3D region of interest, not (unknown) core line
- Topology changes would require changing the set of particles comprising the vortex core





Thank you for listening!



PAPER



CODE



2026