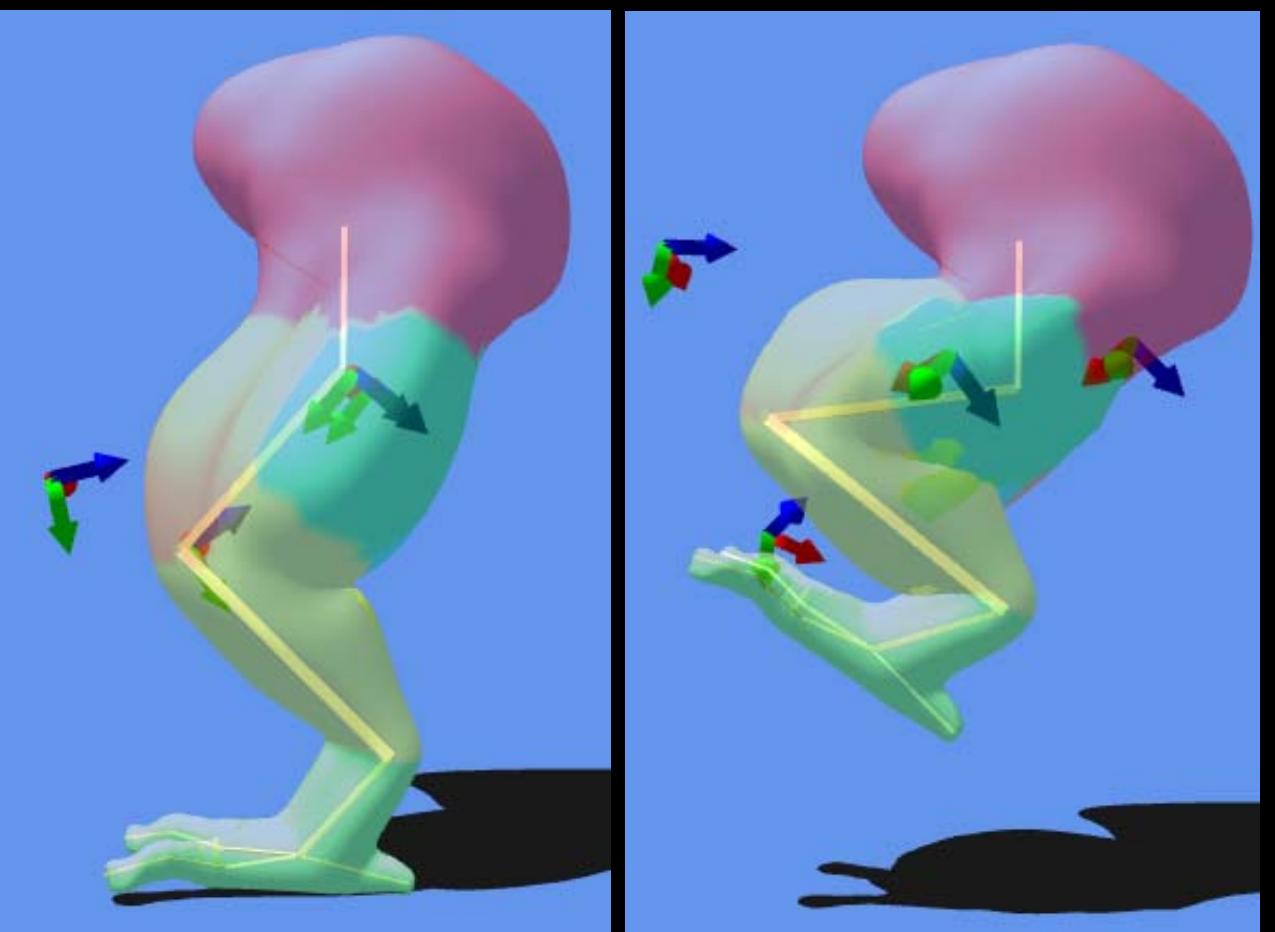


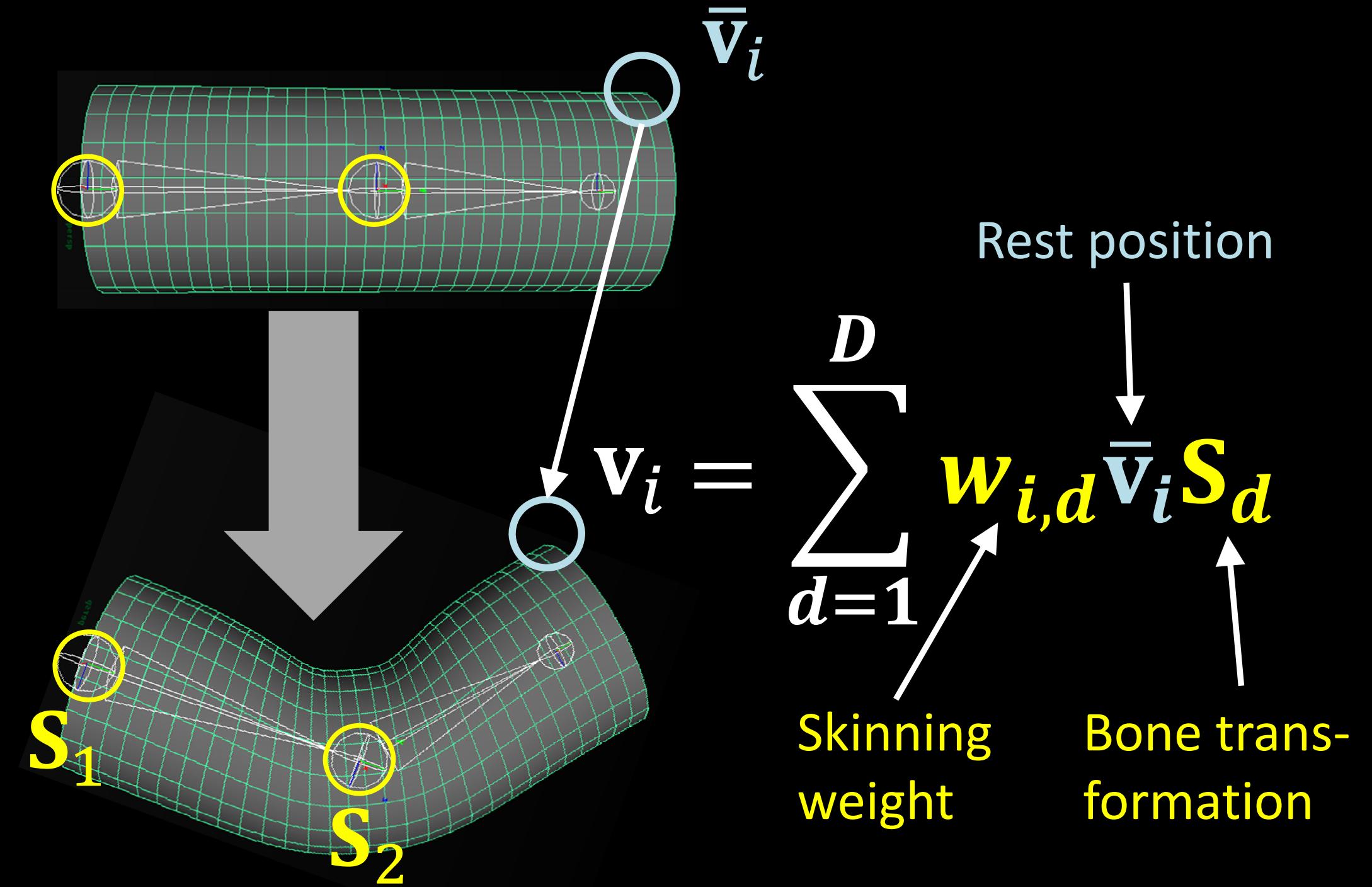
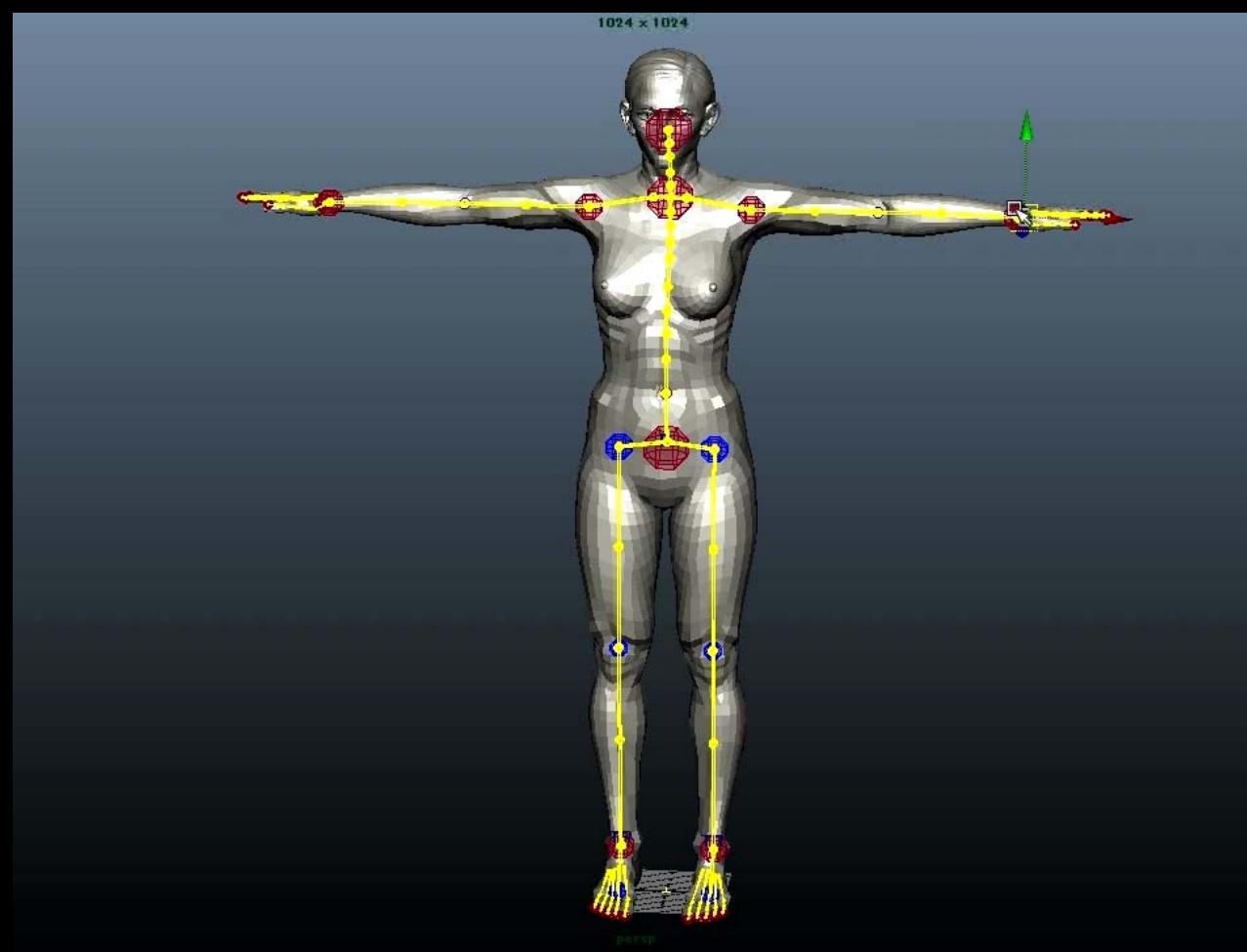
Building Helper Bone Rigs from Examples

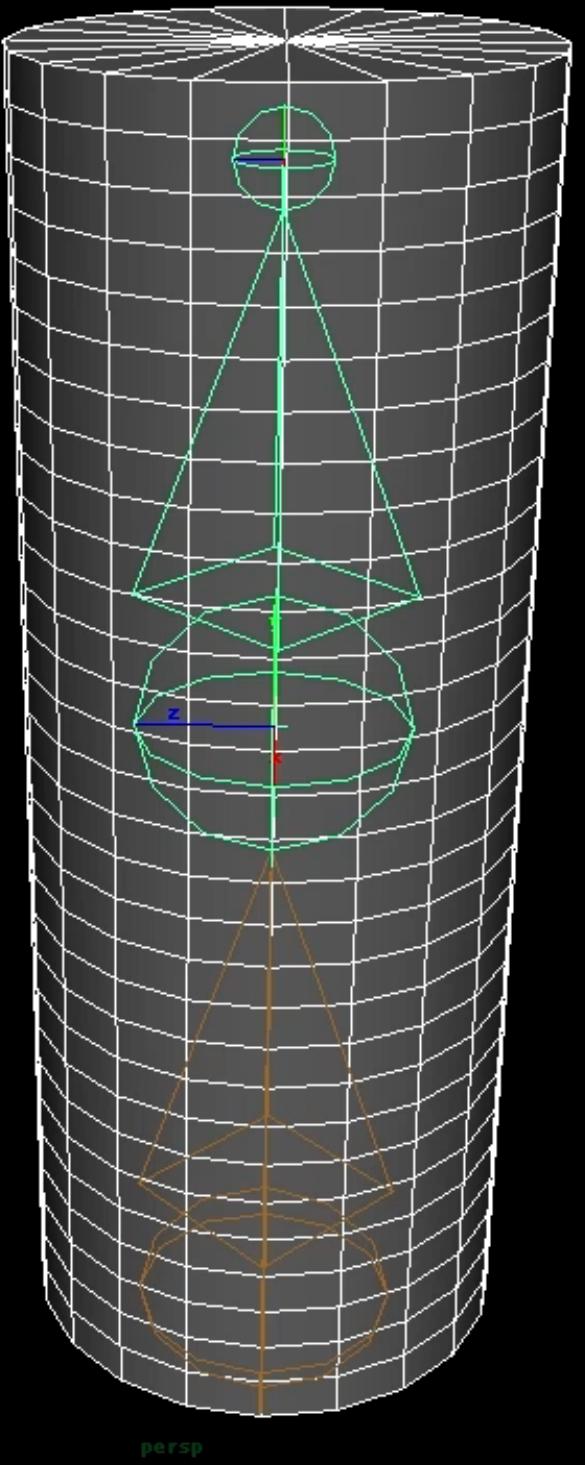
Tomohiko MUKAI



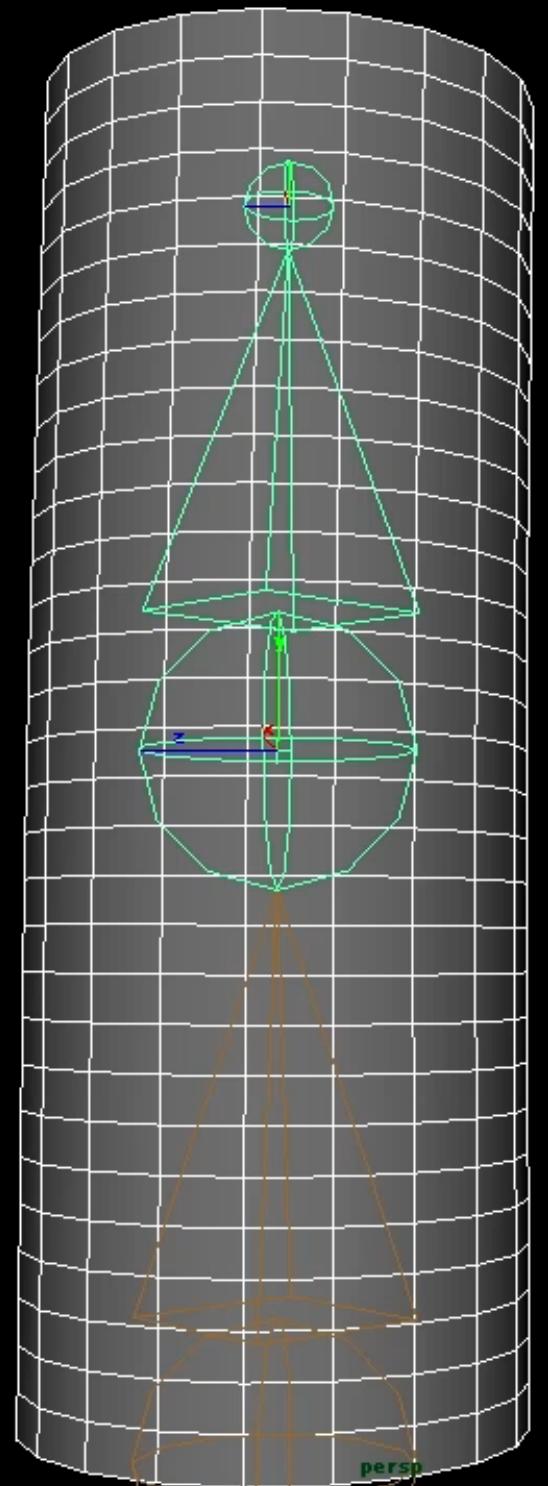
I3D 2015, Feb. 28

Linear Blend Skinning (LBS)





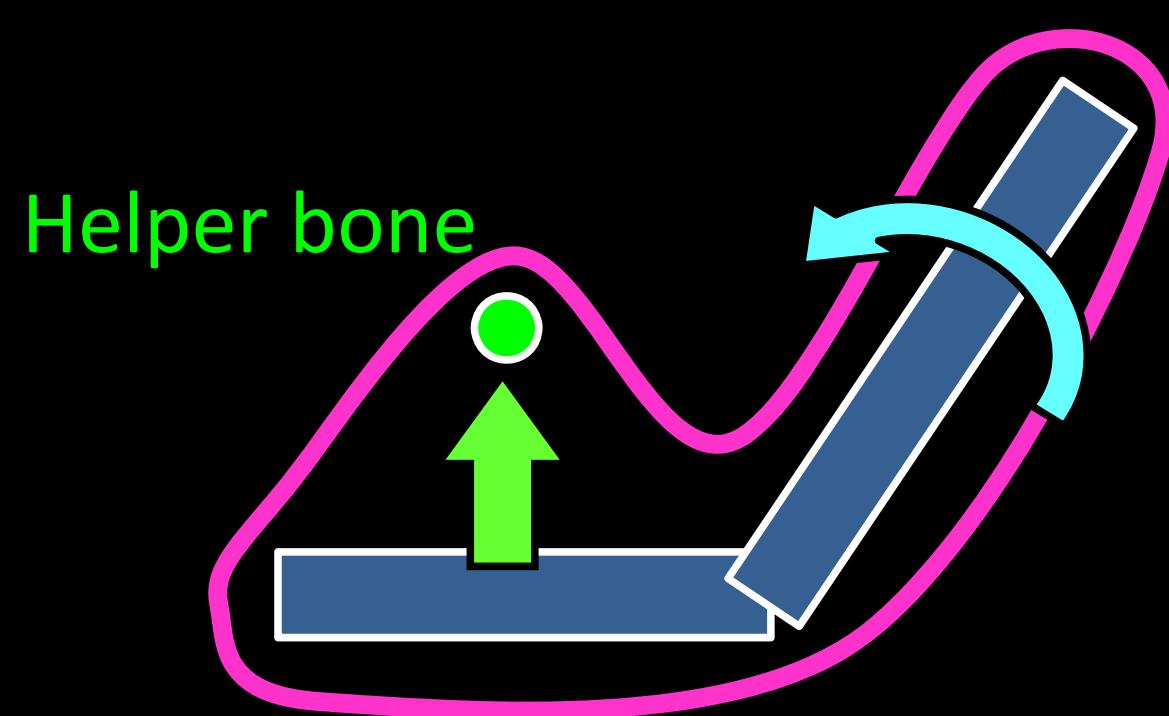
Candy-wrapper



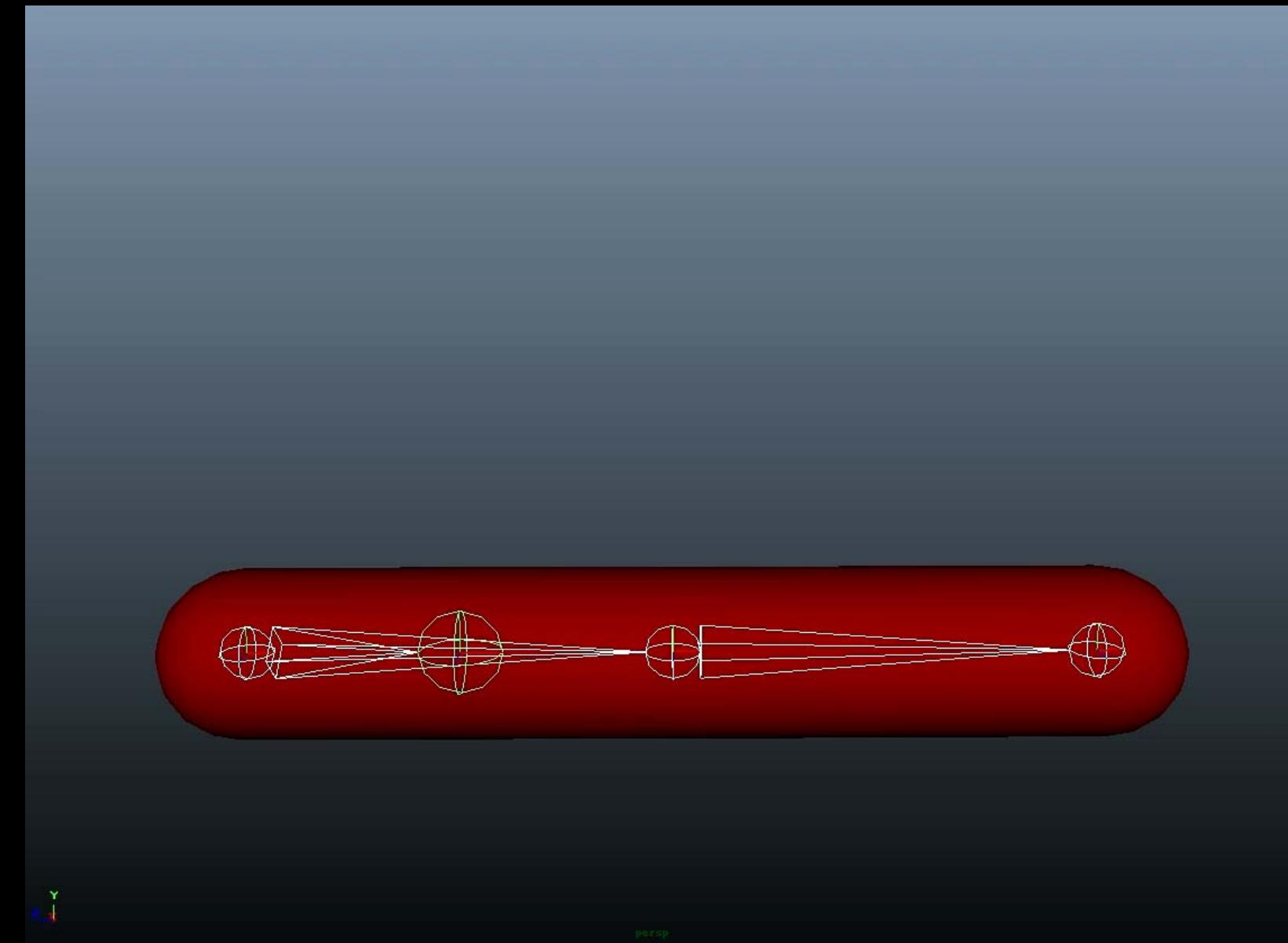
Elbow-collapse

Helper Bone System

[Mohr et al., 2003, Parks 2005@GDC]



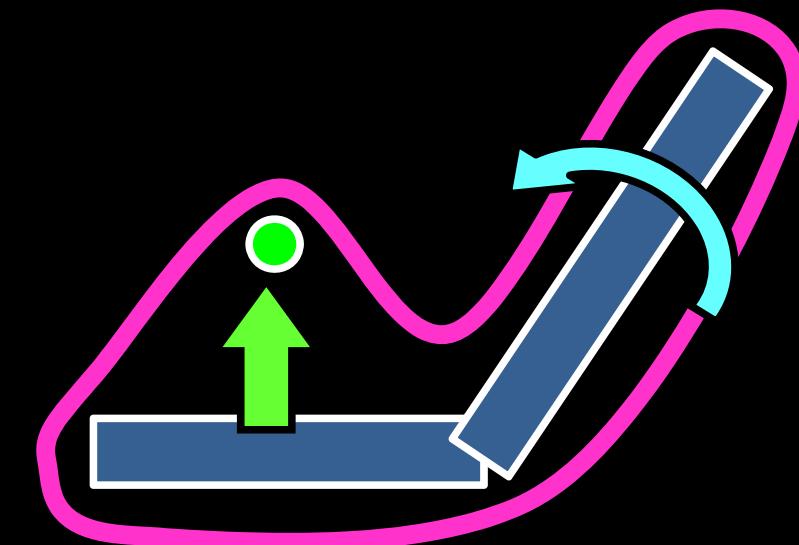
Maya expression -----
HelperBone.translateY
 $= 0.02 * \text{joint.rotateZ}$



Helper Bone Rigging

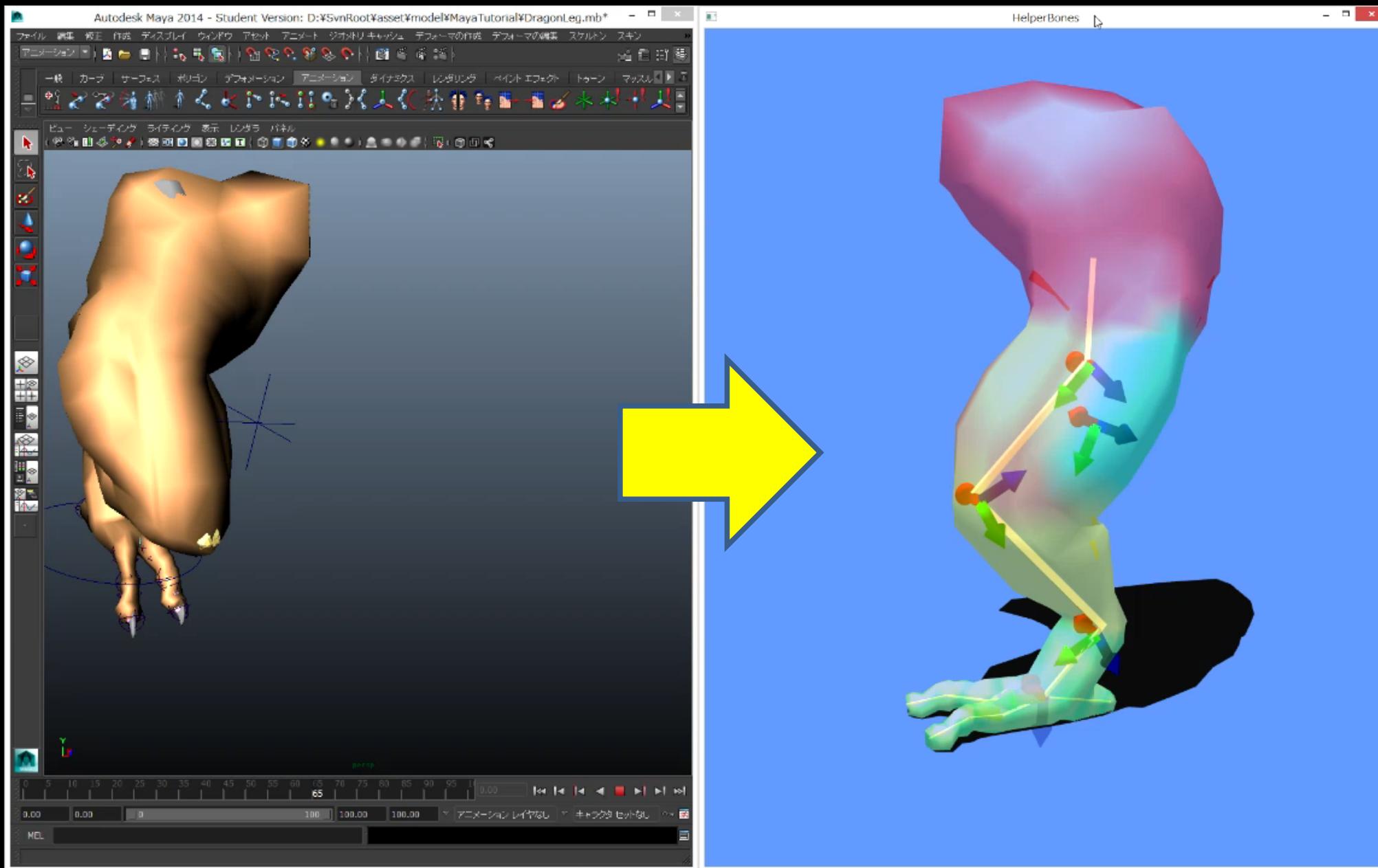
[Mohr et al., 2003, Parks 2005@GDC]

- No physical / anatomical meaning
 - How many?
 - Where to add?
 - Which primary bone does drive?
- Heuristic scripting
 - Polynomial?
 - IF-THEN rule?



Expression -----
HelperBone.transform
= ???

Goal

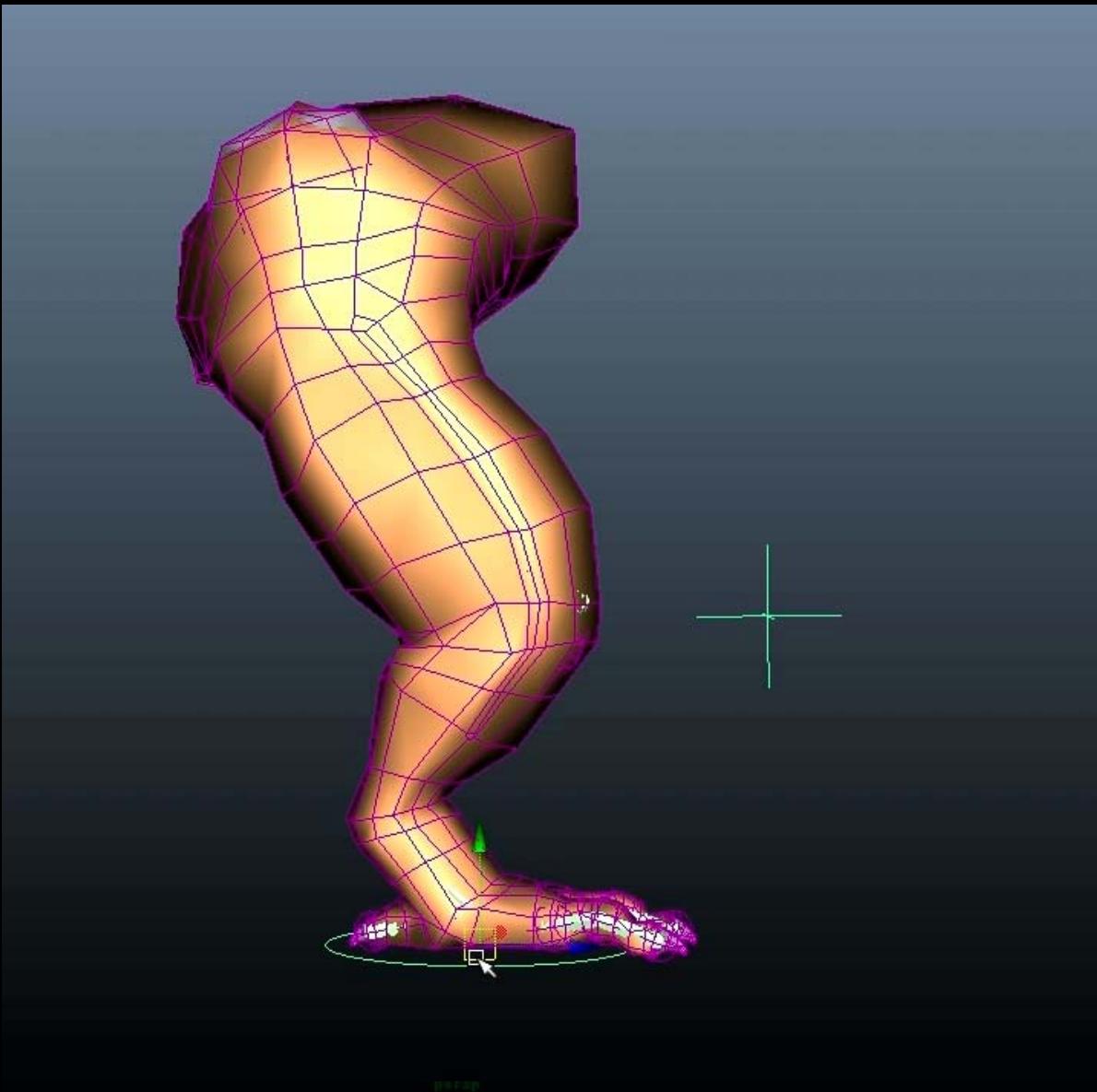


Skin shape + skeleton pose
(crafted asset, physics simulation)

Real-time helper bone rig

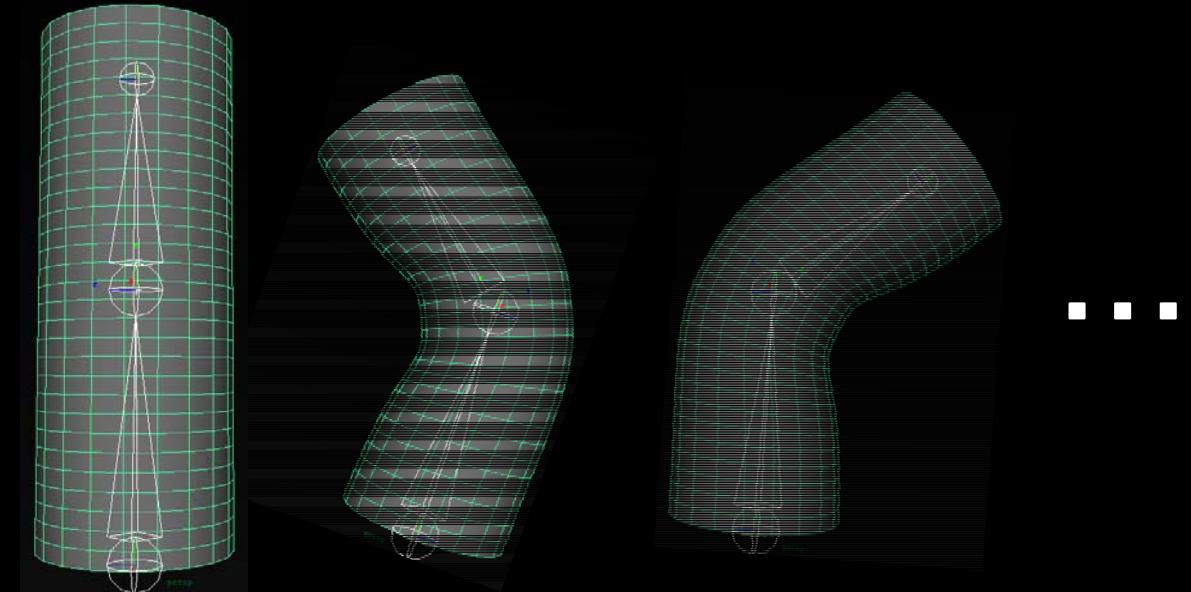
Experiment - *DragonLeg*

- 663 vertices
- 5 DOFs of primary skeleton
- 11 virtual muscles
- 6,750 pairs of examples
 - Uniform sampling of joint DOFs

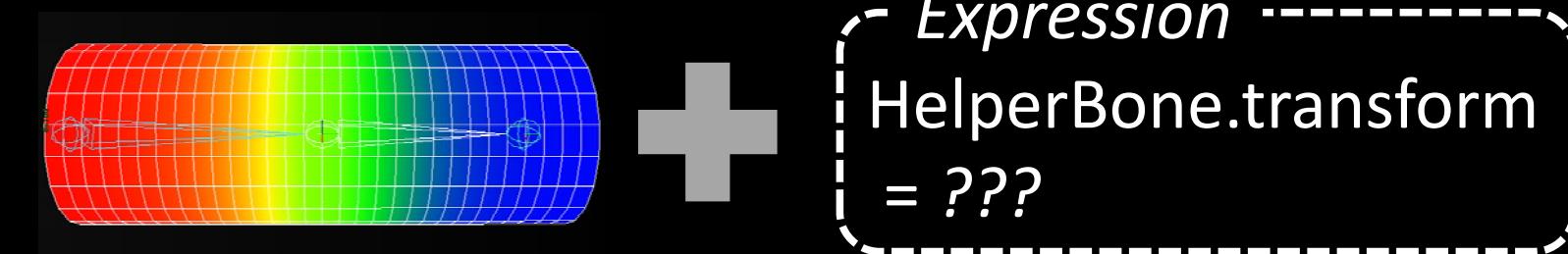


Input & Output

- Input
 - Bind mesh + primary skeleton
 - Example shape + skeleton pose
 - Number of helper bones

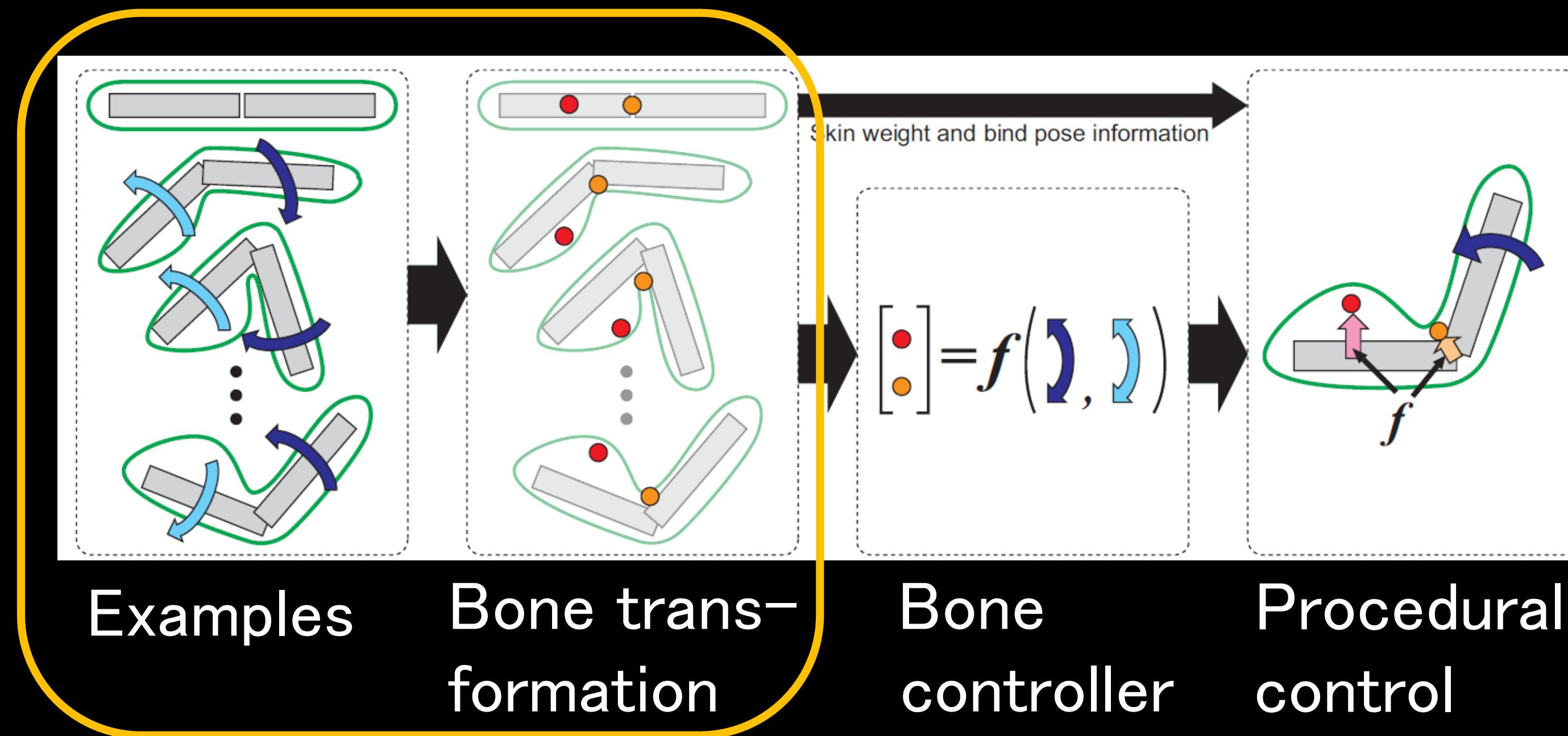


- Output
 - Skinning weight
 - Helper bone controller



- Least-square approximation
 - Reconstruction error of vertex position

Approach



Optimal Skinning Weights and Helper Bone Transformation

of examples # of vertices

$$\min \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^J \left| \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{j,n} - \sum_{d=1}^D w_{j,d} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{d,n} - \sum_{h=1}^H \hat{w}_{j,h} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{h,n} \right|_2^2$$

Skinning weight Helper bone transformation

Example shape and skeleton pose

The diagram illustrates the components of the optimization equation. It shows three main terms: 1) The target vertex position $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{j,n}$ (green arrow), 2) The weighted sum of skinning weights $w_{j,d}$ (yellow arrow) and skeleton poses $\bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{d,n}$ (green arrow), which is enclosed in a purple rounded rectangle. 3) The weighted sum of helper bone transformation weights $\hat{w}_{j,h}$ (yellow arrow) and helper bone poses $\bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{h,n}$ (blue arrow), which is enclosed in a blue rounded rectangle. The final error is calculated as the squared L2 norm of the difference between the target and the sum of these two terms.

Constrained Least Square Problem

$$\min \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^J \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{j,n} - \sum_{d=1}^D w_{j,d} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{d,n} - \sum_{h=1}^H \hat{w}_{j,h} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{h,n} \right\|_2^2$$

Subject to $\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{h,n}$: Rigid transformation (rotation & translation)

$w_{j,d}, \hat{w}_{j,h}$: Non-negative

$w_{j,d}, \hat{w}_{j,h}$: Partition of unity for each vertex

$w_{j,d}, \hat{w}_{j,h}$: Maximum count of non-zeros
for each vertex

Previous Work

- Smooth Skinning Decomposition with Rigid bones:
SSDR model [Le and Deng 2012, 2014]

Extension of SSDR Model

- SSDR model

$$\min \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^J \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{j,n} - \left(\sum_{d=1}^D w_{j,d} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \mathbf{S}_{d,n} \right) \right\|_2^2$$

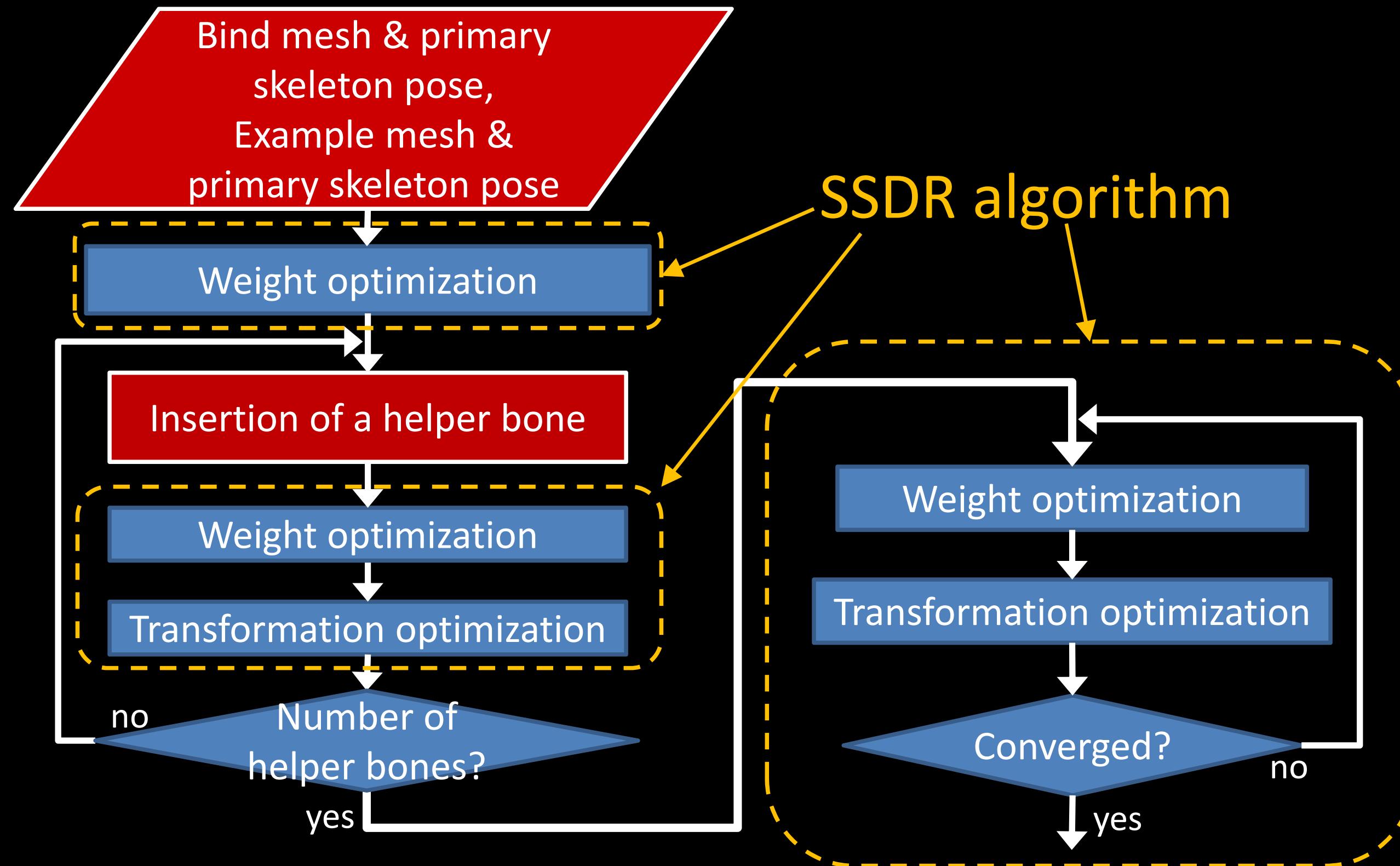
- Helper bone rigging

$$\min \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^J \left\| \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{j,n} - \left(\sum_{d=1}^D w_{j,d} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{d,n} \right) + \left(\sum_{h=1}^H \hat{w}_{j,h} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_j \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{h,n} \right) \right\|_2^2$$

(Under same constraints)

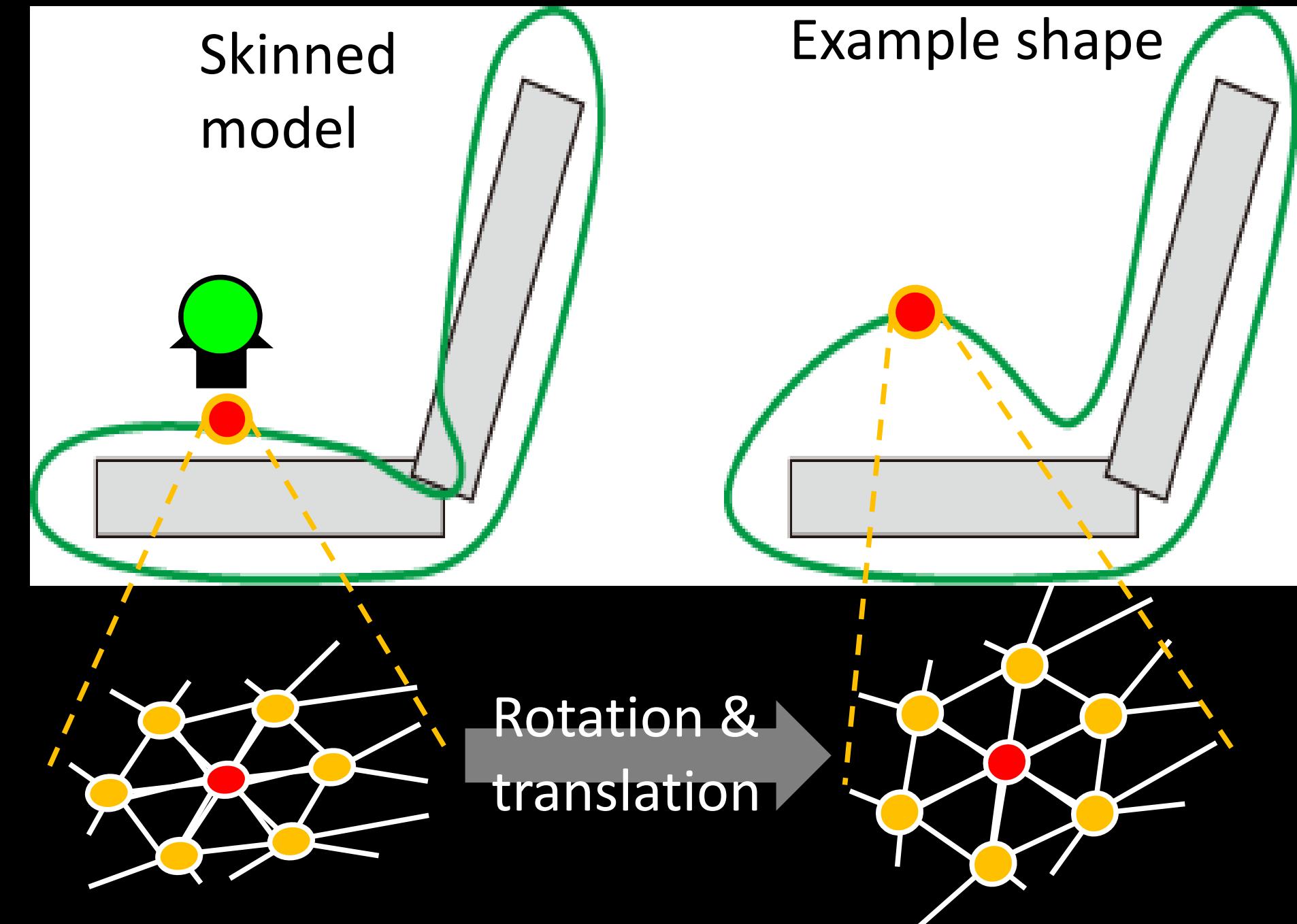
Example

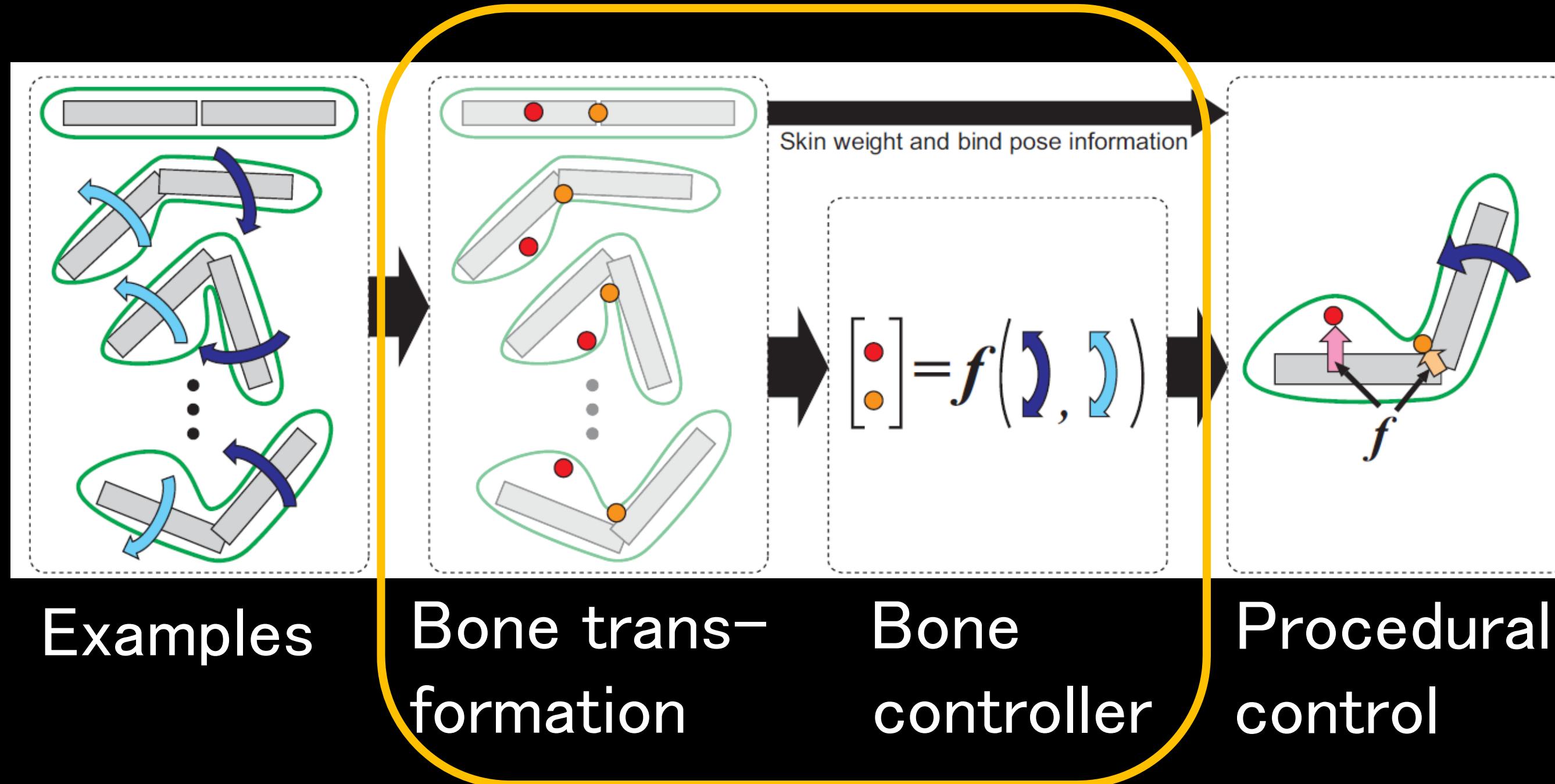
Optimization Procedure



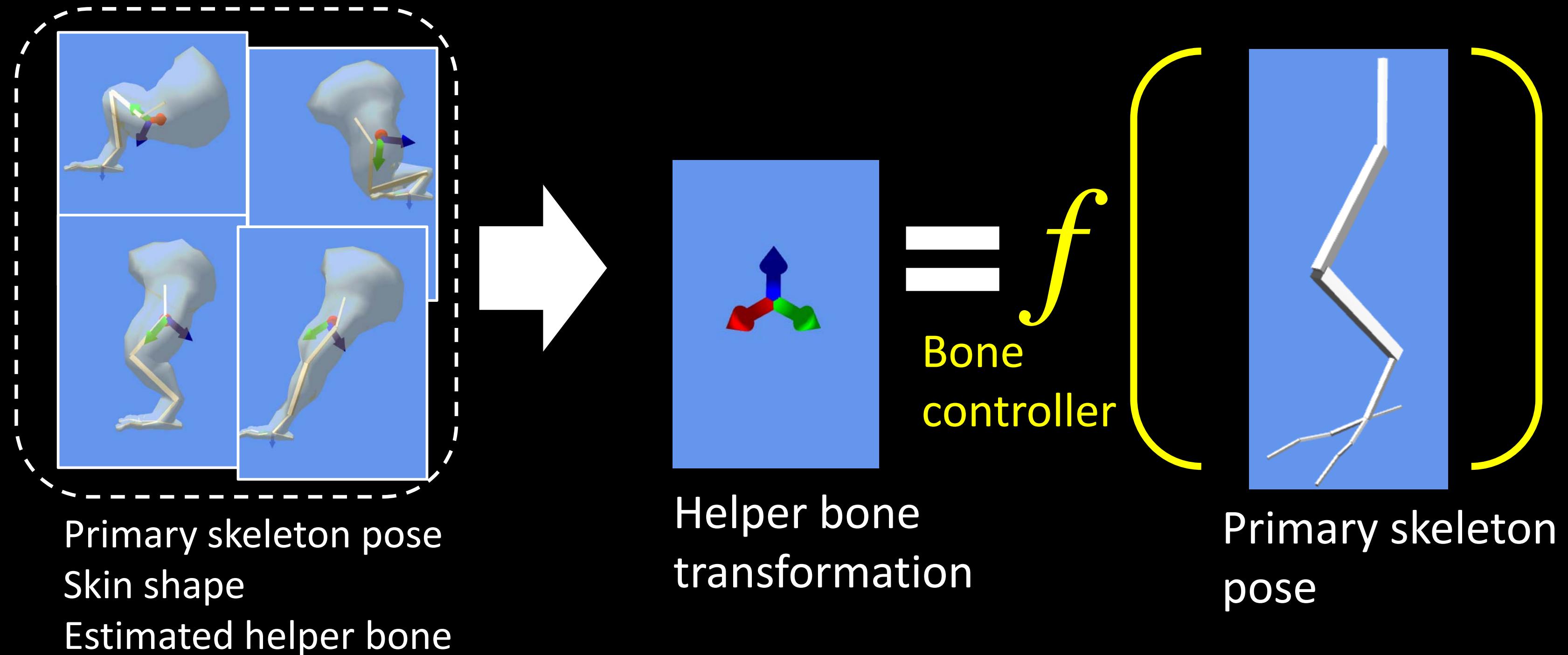
Insertion of Helper Bone

1. Find a vertex  showing the largest error and its 1-ring neighbors
2. Estimate rigid transformation 
3. Inserting a new helper bone  using the rigid transformation





Bone Controller Construction



Second Degree Polynomial as Controller

HelperBone.translateX -----

$f1 * \text{joint1.rotateX} + f2 * \text{joint1.rotateY} + f3 * \text{joint1.rotateY}$
 $+ f4 * \text{joint1.rotateX}^2 + f5 * \text{joint1.rotateY}^2 +$
 $\dots + f53 * \text{joint9.rotate}^2 + f54 * \text{joint9.rotateZ}^2 + f55$

HelperBone.translateY -----

:
:
:

HelperBone.rotateZ -----

Second Degree Polynomial as Controller

HelperBone.translateX

$$\begin{aligned} & f1 * \text{joint1.rotateX} + f2 * \text{joint1.rotateY} + f3 * \text{joint1.rotateY} \\ & + f4 * \text{joint1.rotateX}^2 + f5 * \text{joint1.rotateY}^2 + \\ & \dots + f53 * \text{joint9.rotate}^2 + f54 * \text{joint9.rotateZ}^2 + f55 \end{aligned}$$

HelperBone.translateX

$$= \begin{bmatrix} f1 \\ f2 \\ f3 \\ \vdots \\ f54 \\ f55 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \text{joint1} \\ \text{joint1} \\ \text{joint1} \\ \text{joint1} \\ \text{joint1} \\ \text{joint1} \end{bmatrix}^2$$

constant term

Regression with Sparsity Constraint

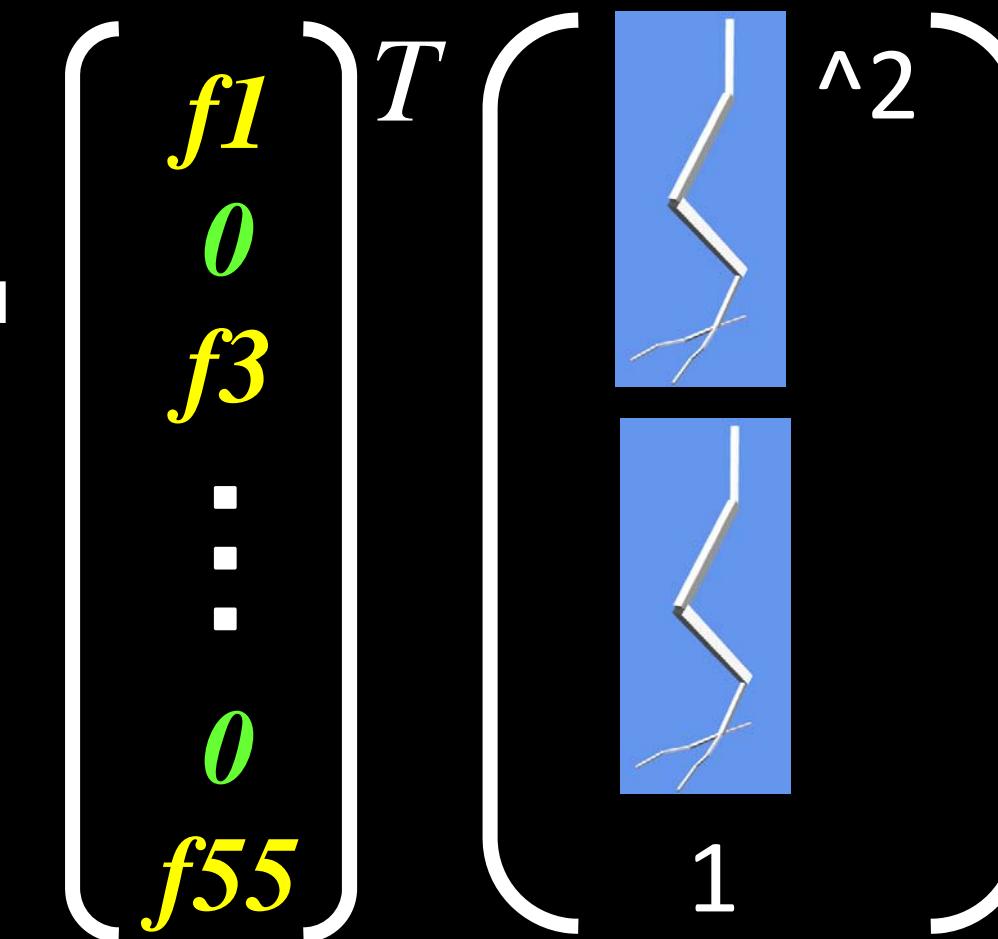
HelperBone.translateX

$$\begin{aligned} & f1 * \text{joint1.rotateX} + 0 * \text{joint1.rotateY} + f3 * \text{joint1.rotateY} \\ & + 0 * \text{joint1.rotateX}^2 + f5 * \text{joint1.rotateY}^2 + \\ & \dots + 0 * \text{joint9.rotate}^2 + 0 * \text{joint9.rotateZ}^2 + f55 \end{aligned}$$

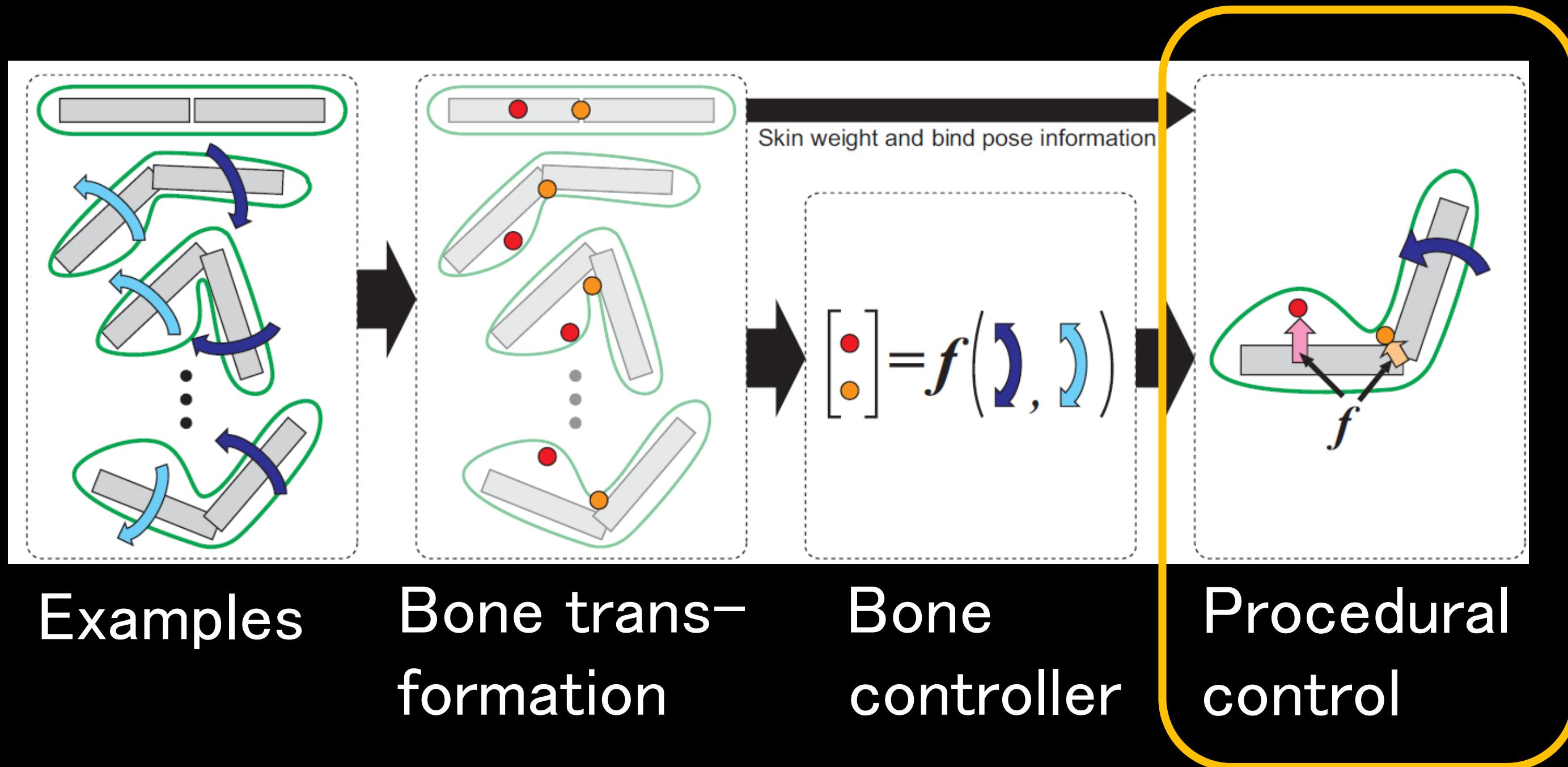
HelperBone.translateX

÷

LASSO
solver

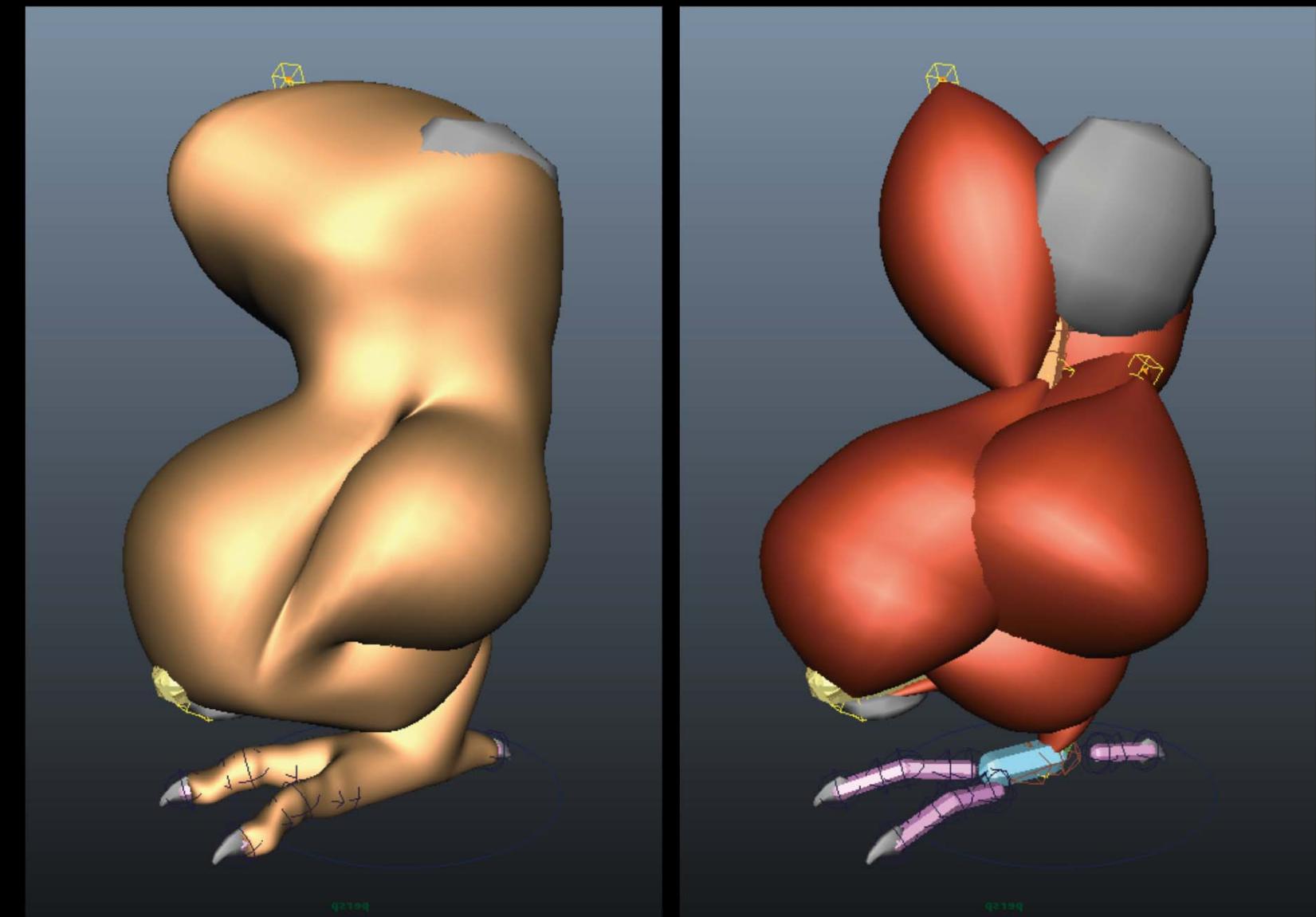
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} f1 \\ 0 \\ f3 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f55 \end{array} \right]^T \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{joint1} \\ \text{joint2} \\ \text{joint3} \\ \vdots \\ \text{joint9} \\ 1 \end{array} \right)^{\wedge 2}$$


Experimental Results



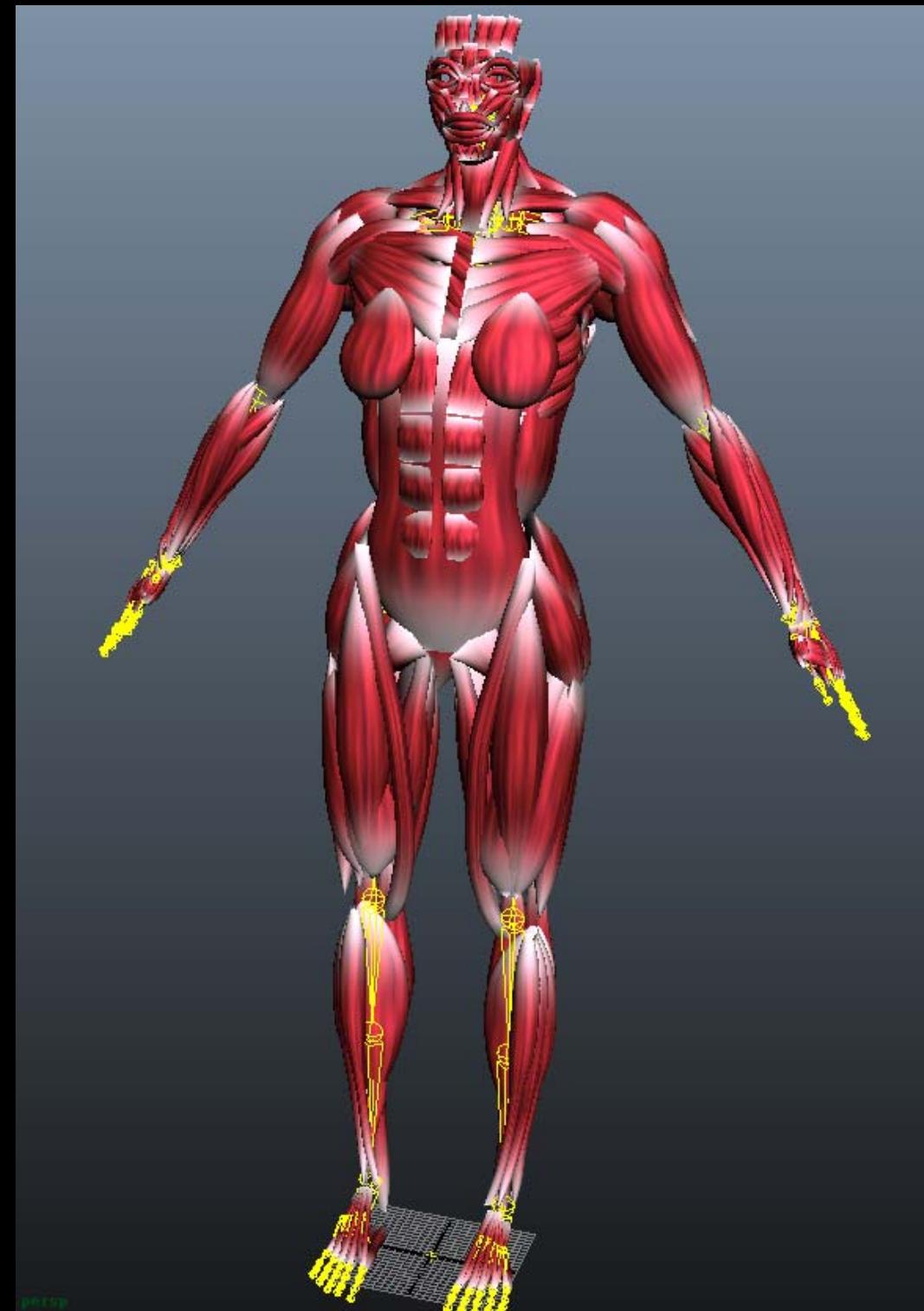
Experiment - *Stylized DragonLeg*

- 8322 vertices
- 5 DoF of primary skeleton
- 11 exaggerated muscles
- Uniform sampling of joint DOF
- 6,750 pairs of examples



Experiment - *Miranda*

- 14,470 vertices
- Whole body skeleton
- A lot of muscles
- Rigging of only arm
 - Shoulder : 3 DOFs
 - Elbow : 1 DOF
 - Wrist : 1 DOF
- About 20,000 examples



Quantitative Evaluation

- DragonLeg (4 bones)
 - 32 sec for build (7k examples)
 - ~ 5 usec/bone for control
 - RMSE = 2.1 cm (height = 2 m)
- Miranda (4 bones)
 - 17 min for build (20k examples)
 - ~ 5 usec/bone for control
 - RMSE = 2.7 cm (height = 1.7m)
- Stylized DragonLeg (4 bones)
 - 420 sec for build (7k examples)
 - ~ 5 usec/bone for control
 - RMSE = 2.9 cm (height = 2m)

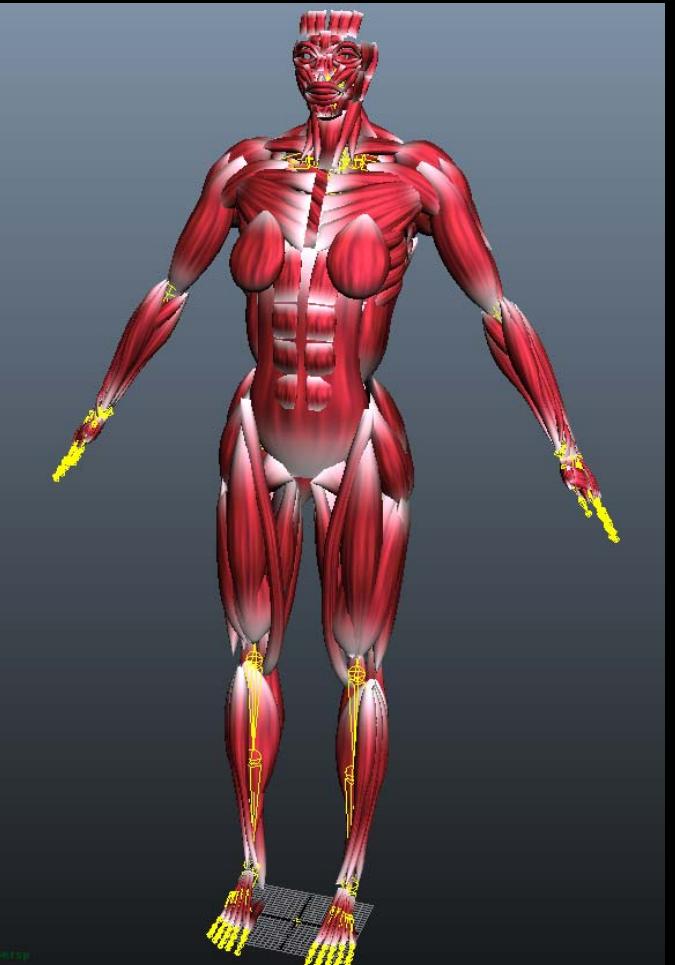
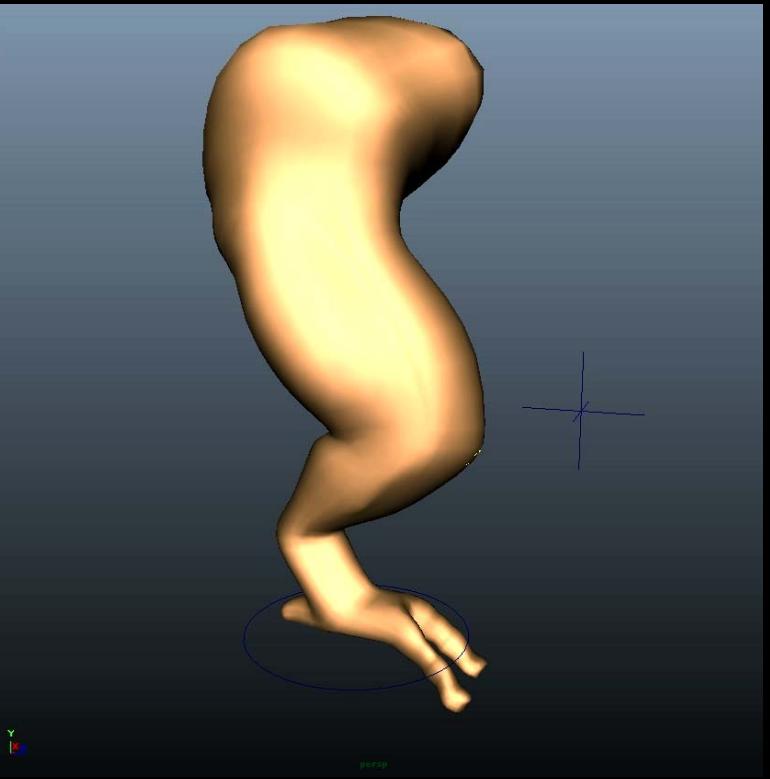
Dual Xeon E5-2687W 3.1GHz
(40 logical cores)
64 GB RAM
VC++2013, Intel TBB, MKL

Discussion

- Creating sufficient number of examples
 - Physically-based deformation [Li et al. 2010, Fang et al. 2014]
 - Shape capture [Neumann et al, 2013]
- Helper bone system
 - vs Scattered-data interpolation (PSD)
 - Faster, more memory efficient
 - ✗ Less accurate

Future Work

- Dynamic skin deformation
 - Velocity and acceleration
- High-res mesh, many joint DOFs
 - Minimal number of example data
 - Level-of-detail control



Building Helper Bone Rigs from Examples

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