Example-Based Skeleton Extraction

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Example-Based Deformation



- Mesh-based Inverse Kinematics [Sumner et al. 2005], [Der et al. 2006]
 - Example-based deformation method
 - Non-linear minimization
 - ♦ Not real-time



Objective

- Determine parameters for skeletal animation from set of examples
 - Bone transformations
 - Vertex weights
 - Bone connectivity
 - ♦ Joint locations
 - ♦ Root node



- Skeleton from shape decomposition
 - ◆ [Katz, Tal 2003]
 - ◆ [de Aguilar et al. 2004]
 - ♦ [Theobalt et al. 2004]
 - ◆ [Katz et al. 2005]
 - ◆ [Lien et al. 2006]



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Image taken from [Lien et al. 2006]

- Example-based skinning
 - [Wang et al. 2002]
 - ◆ [Mohr, Gleicher 2003]



- Skinning Mesh Animations [James, Twigg 2005]
 - Robust face clustering for bone estimation
 - Non-negative least squares for weights
 - Compresses animations for display on GPU
 - No connectivity/hierarchy/joint positions



Image taken from [James, Twigg 2005]

Skeletons from real world data

- ♦ [Kurihara, Miyata 2004]
- ♦ [Anguelov et al. 2004]
- ◆ [Kirk et al. 2005]



Image taken from [Kirk et al. 2005]



Image taken from [Kurihara, Miyata 2004]

- Bone estimation
- Skinning
- Finding bone connectivity
- Estimating joint locations

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Bone Estimation

Cluster faces that transform in the same rigid manner



$$\min_{R^{T}R=I,T} \sum_{i} \int_{t} \left| Rp_{i}^{0}(t) + T - p_{i}^{k}(t) \right|^{2} dt$$



$$T = \overline{p}^k - R\overline{p}^0$$
 where $\overline{p}^k = \frac{\sum_{i=t}^{k} p_i^k(t)dt}{\sum_{i=t}^{k} dt}$



 $M = \int_{t} \hat{p}_{i}^{0}(t) \hat{p}_{i}^{k}(t)^{T} dt \text{ where } \hat{p}_{i}^{k}(t) = p_{i}^{k}(t) - \overline{p}_{i}^{k}$



M = RS where $S = S^T$ and $R^T R = I$ [Shoemake et al. 1992], [Alexa et al. 2000], [Müller et al. 2005]



■ Eigen decomposition of 4x4 matrix [Horn 1987]



■ Compact representation (17 floats)



- Weight properties:
 - Match the motion of the example poses
 - Translation invariant
 - Four or less bone
 weights per vertex
 - Positive weights









Skin Weight Validation



Vertex weights indicate information about bone connectivity!!!



Vertex weights indicate information about bone connectivity!!!



Vertex weights indicate information about bone connectivity!!!



- Extract maximal spanning tree to determine connectivity
- For each vertex
 - ♦ For each bone weight
 - Let α_{max} be the maximum weight
 - Add weight α_j to edge between (max, j)





 Joint has same position with respect to both bone transformations



- Many joints act as hinges and bend along an axis
- Yields infinite number of solutions to minimization!!!



Vertex weights indicate information about joint locations!!!



Vertex weights indicate information about joint locations!!!
Joint close to



Vertex weights indicate information about joint locations!!!
Joint not close



Vertex weights indicate information about joint locations!!! Joint not close

Minimize distance to

to this vertex

estimated joint location

Root of Skeleton

- Very arbitrary...
- We choose bone closest to center of mass
- Center of mass important
 in physical calculations so
 makes sense to set root there



Examples

















Examples







Results Examples AN.















Performance

Model	Faces	Example Poses	Bones	Face Clustering	Skinning	Skeleton Extraction
Hand	15789	46	19	9.96s	6.46s	0.00s
Horse	16843	23	29	5.53s	11.14s	0.00s
Cat	14410	9	24	2.11s	4.01s	0.00s
Armadillo	30000	9	12	5.21s	2.53s	0.00s
Elephant	84638	23	22	32.29s	32.23s	0.02s
Lion	9996	9	19	1.57s	1.85s	0.00s

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Face Clustering 10x-50x faster than Mean Shift Clustering [James, Twigg 2005]

Importing Skeletons

- Maya-script importer
- Manipulate directly in Maya
- No plugins/special software needed
- Works with existing production pipelines

Creating New Poses (Manipulating with Maya)

Future Work

- Skeletons are good but not perfect
- Improve weight fitting
- Add user feedback to create an intelligent system

