

# Simulation and Control of Skeleton-driven Soft Body Characters

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Bin Wang†

Baining Guo‡

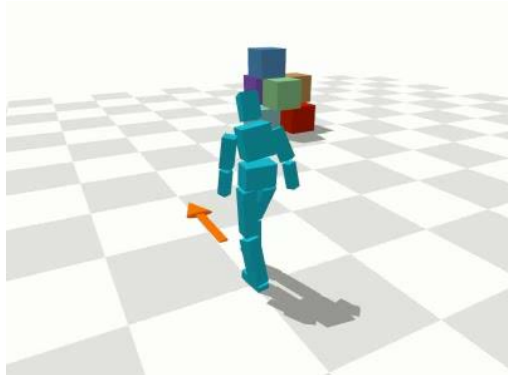
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†National University of Singapore

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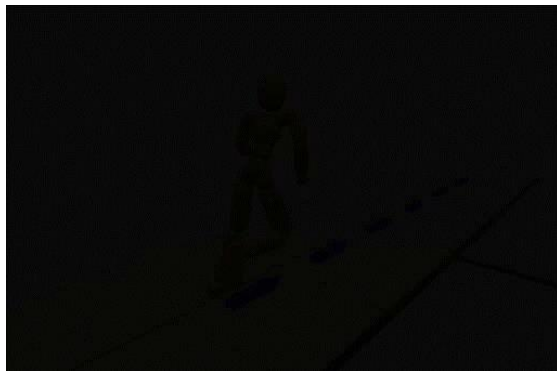
## ► Simulation and Control of Rigid Body Characters



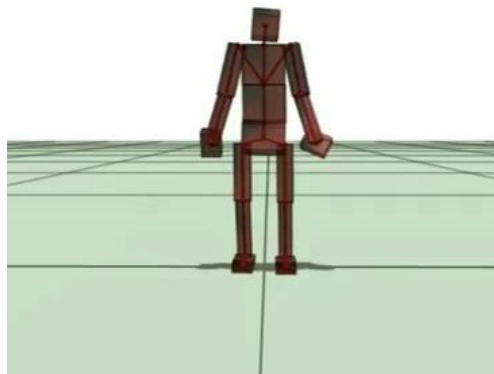
[Lee et al. 2010]



[Coros et al. 2010]

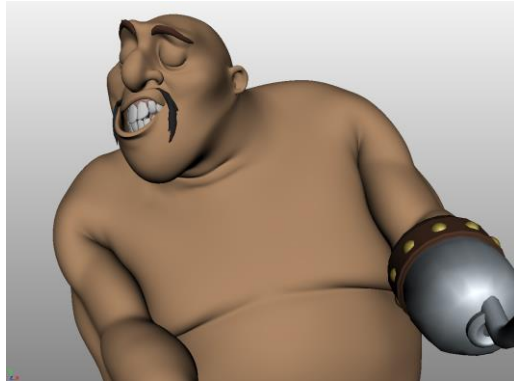


[Liu et al. 2012]

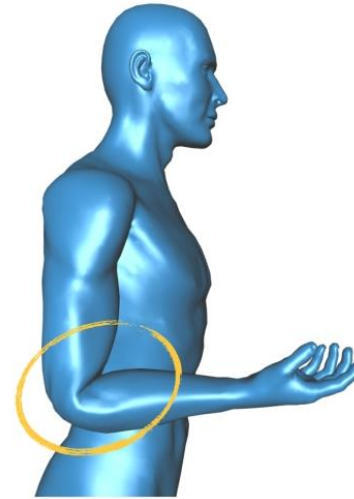


[Al Borno et al. 2013]

- ▶ Deformation as Secondary Animation
  - ▶ Skinning



[McAdams et al. 2011]



[Kavan and Sorkine 2012]

- ▶ Skeleton-driven jigglig



[Capell et al. 2002]



[Kim and Pollard 2011]

# Motivation

- ▶ Controllable Soft Bodies

- ▶ External force

- ▶ Internal force

- ▶ Muscle fibers

- ▶ Rest shapes

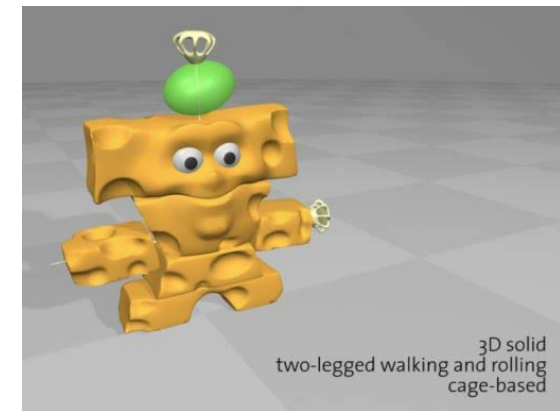
- ▶ Skeleton-driven



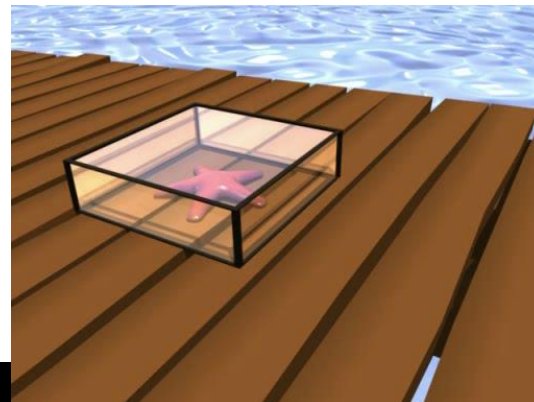
[Barbič and Popović 2008]



[Tan et al. 2012]



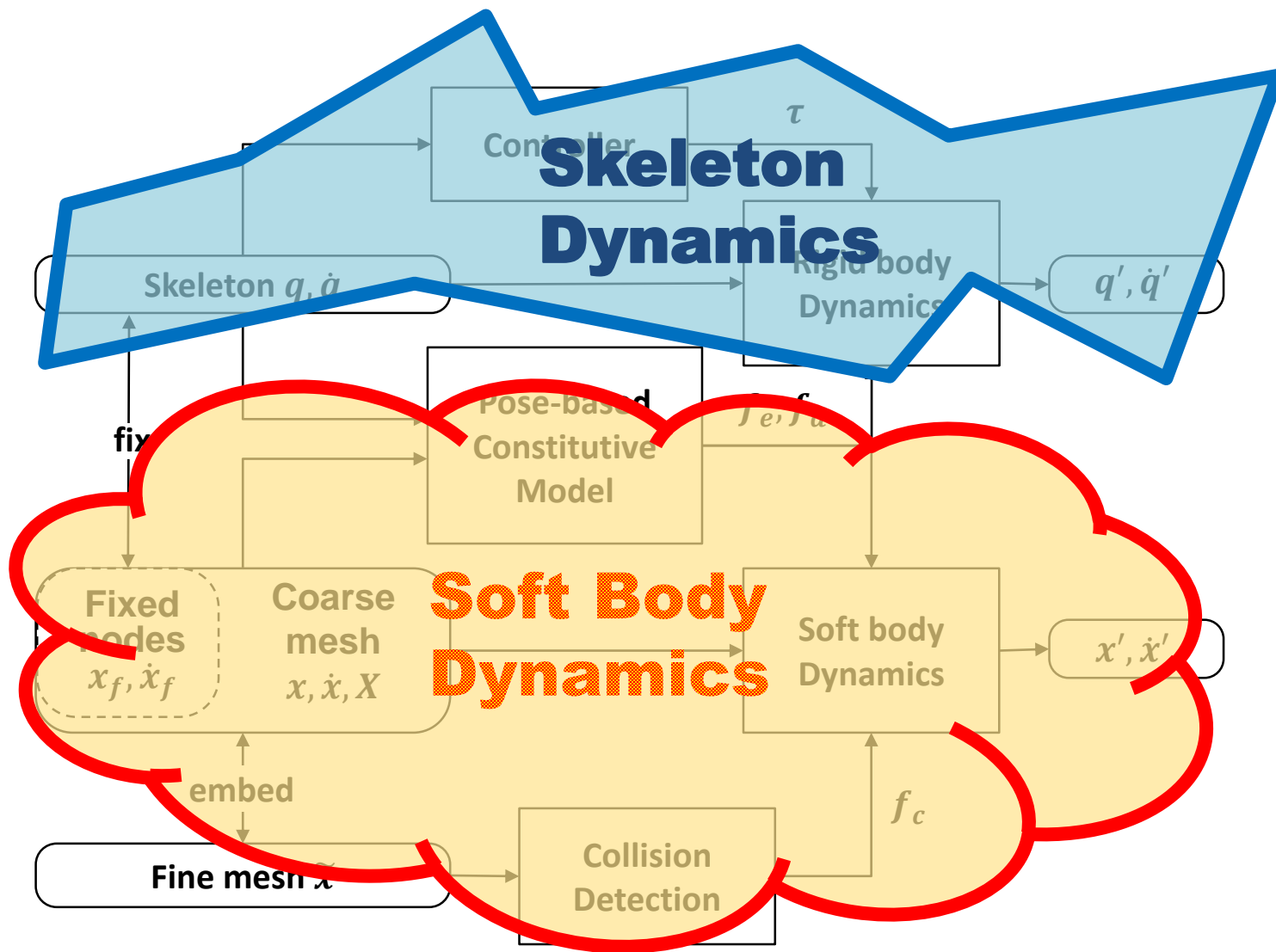
[Coros et al. 2012]



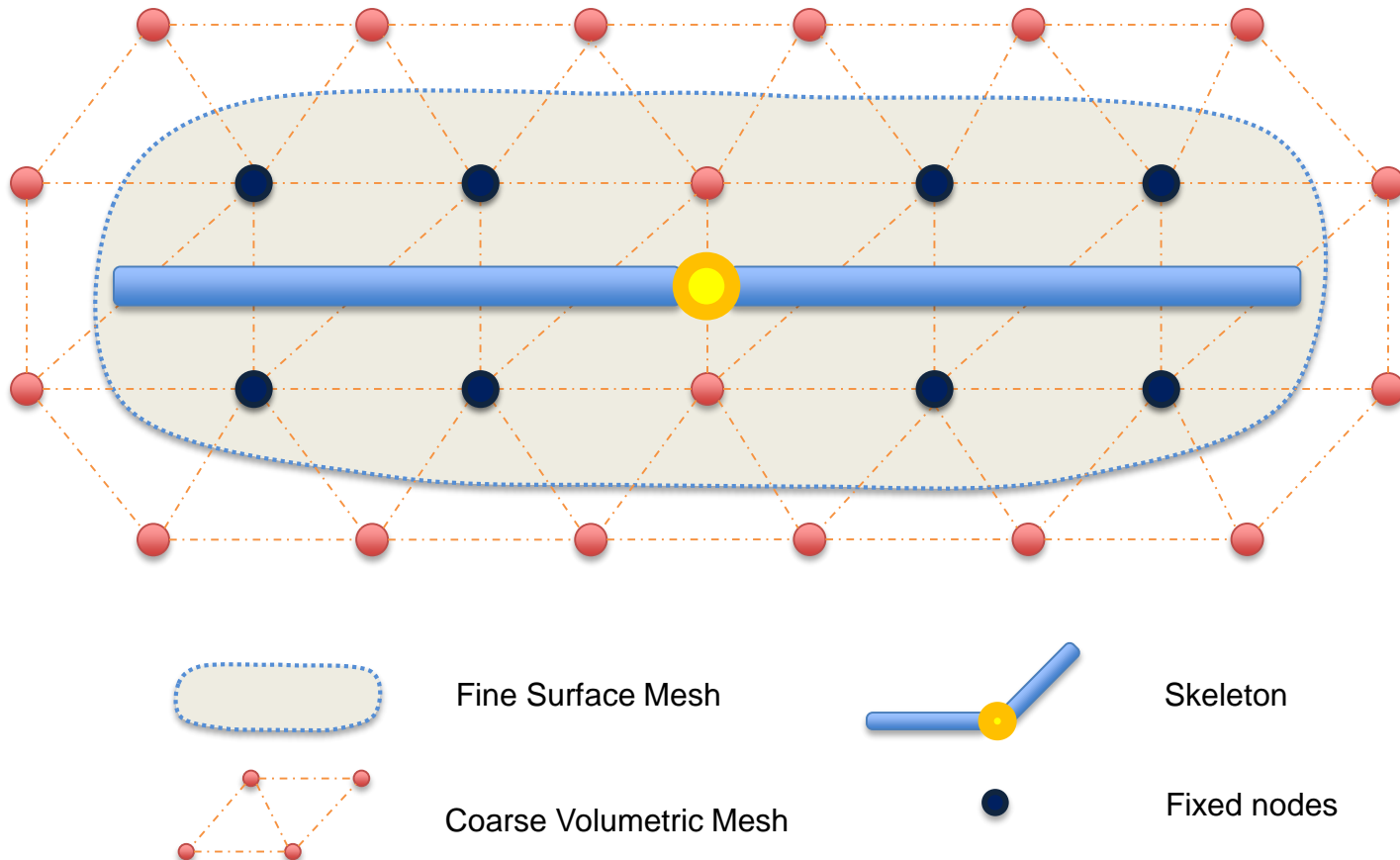
[Kim and Pollard 2011]  
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- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ System Overview
- ▶ Skeleton-driven Soft Body Dynamics
  - ▶ Skeleton dynamics
  - ▶ Soft body dynamics
- ▶ Motion Control
  - ▶ Inverse dynamics
  - ▶ Time scaling
- ▶ Conclusion

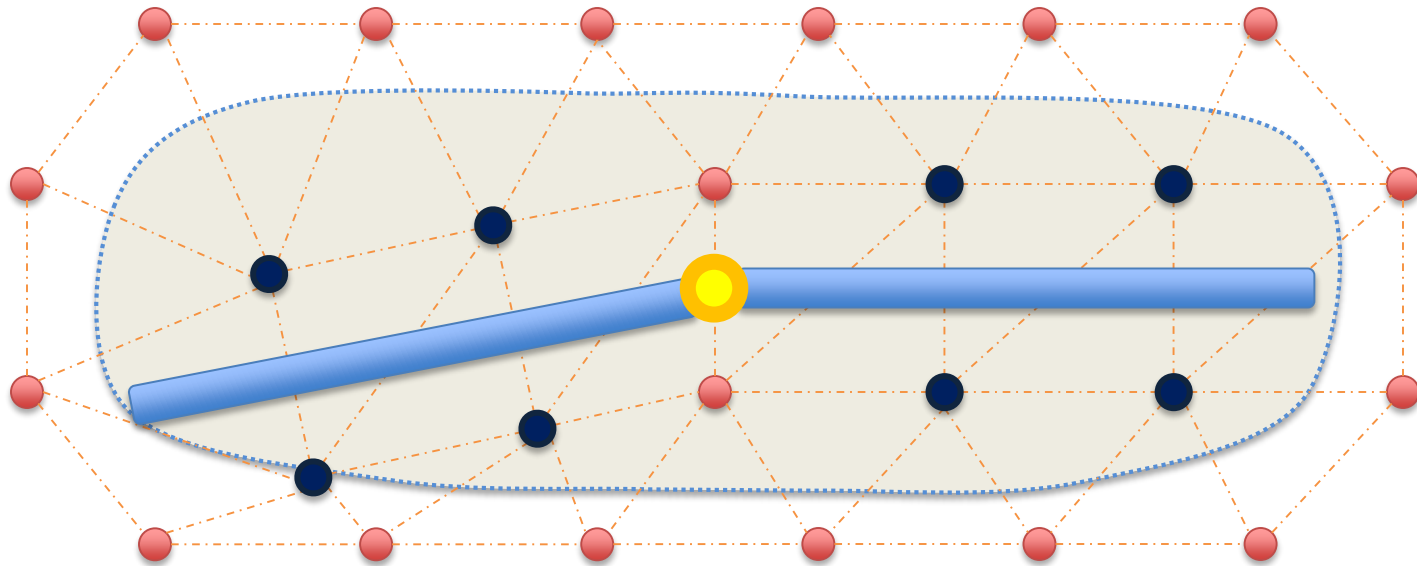


## Skeleton & Soft Body



## Simulation

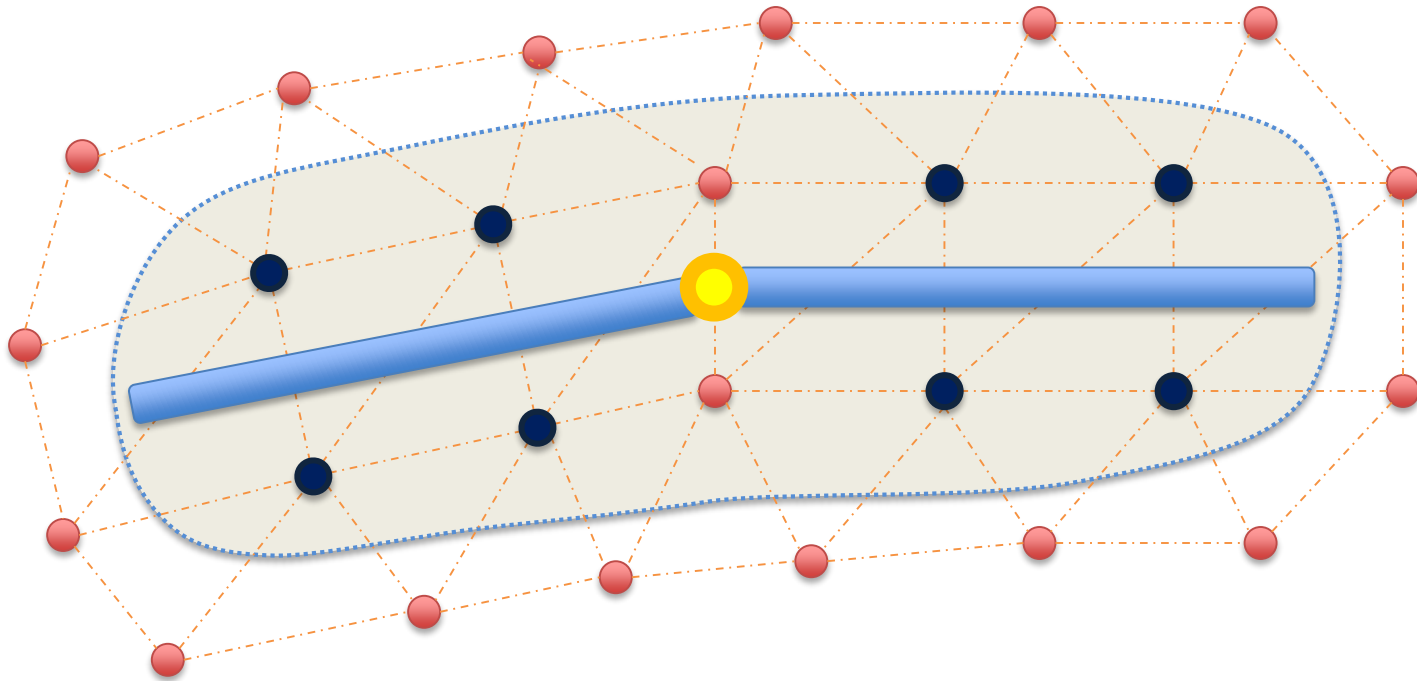
Simulate skeleton





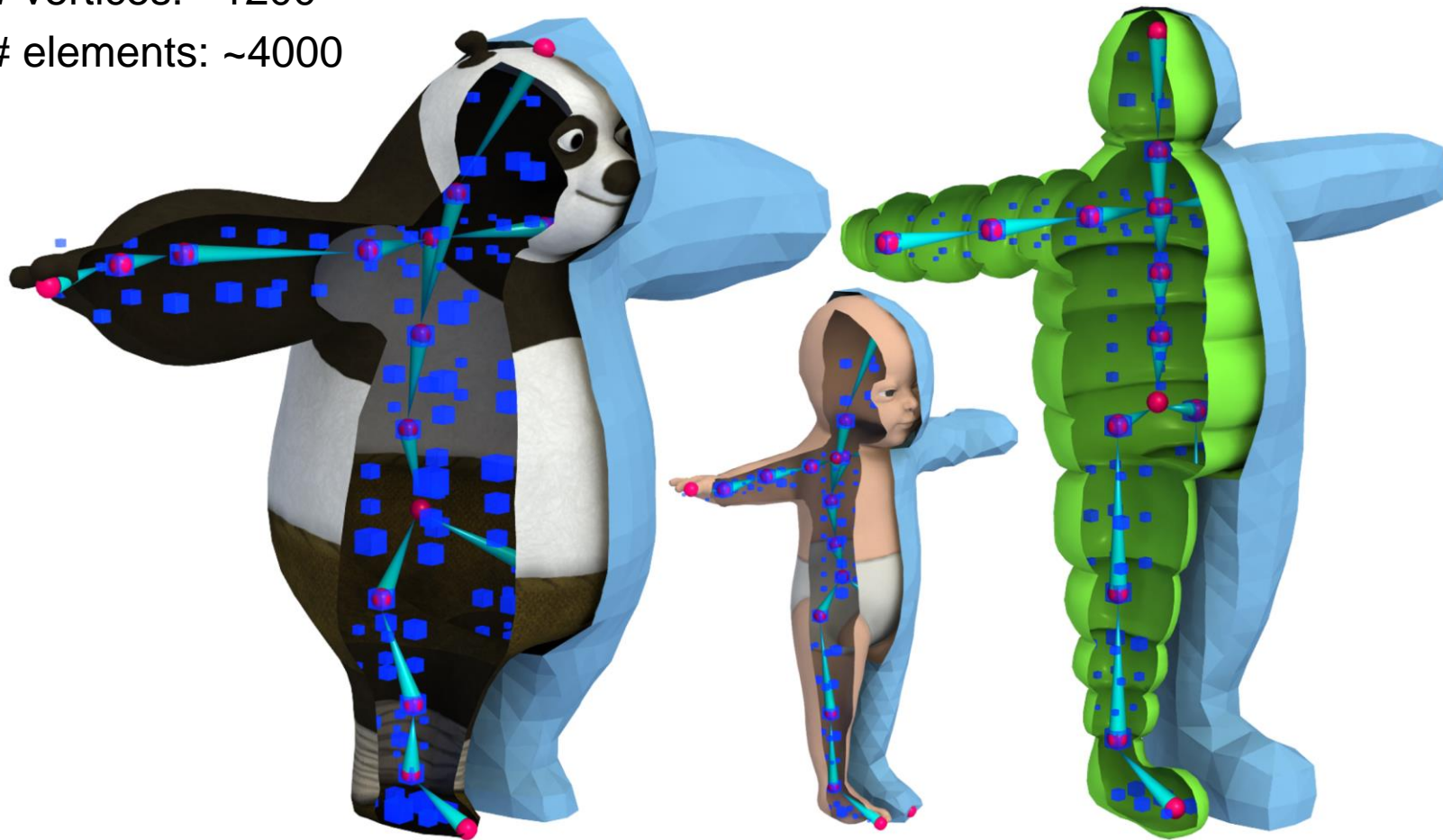
## Simulation

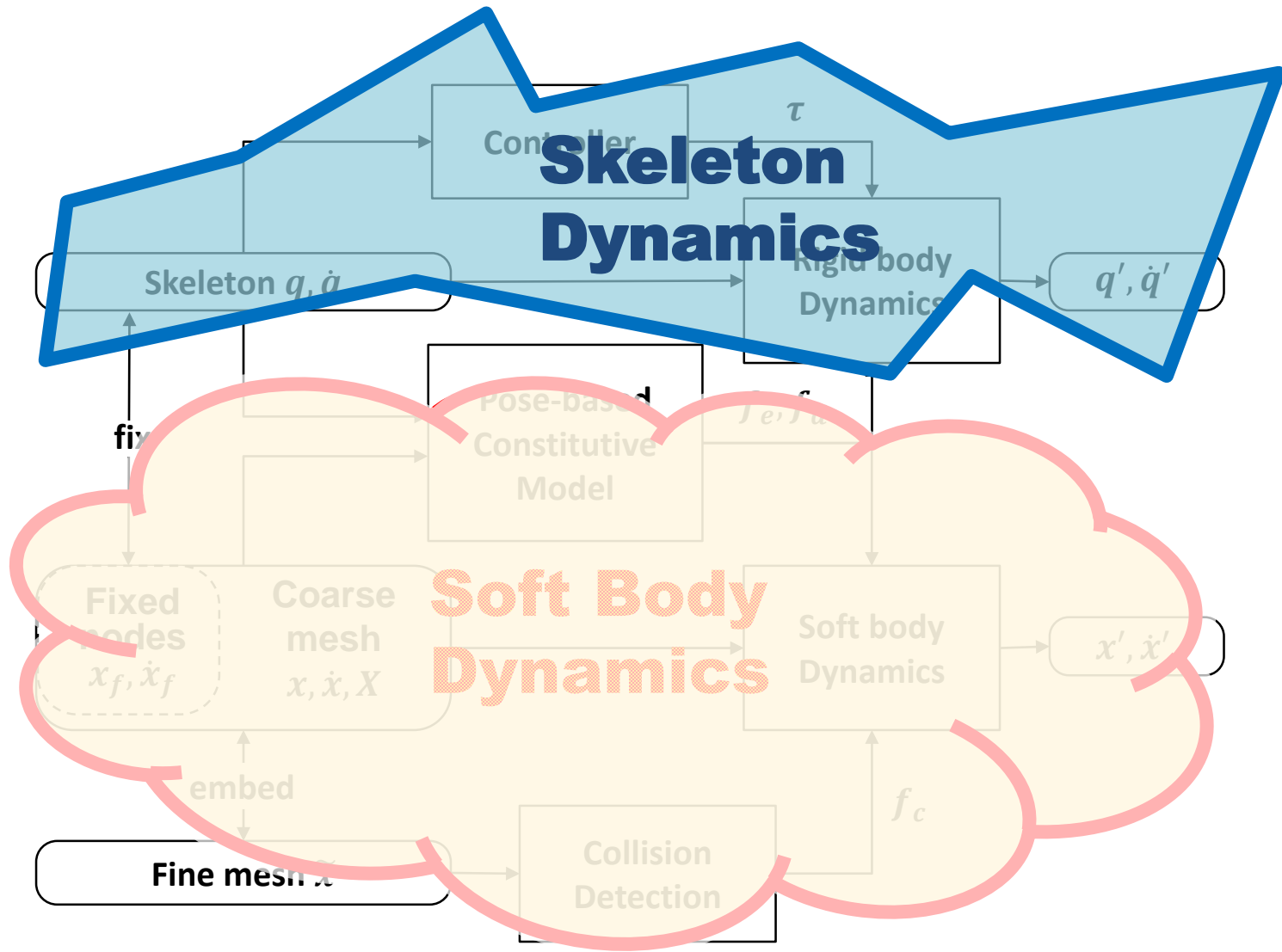
Simulate soft body



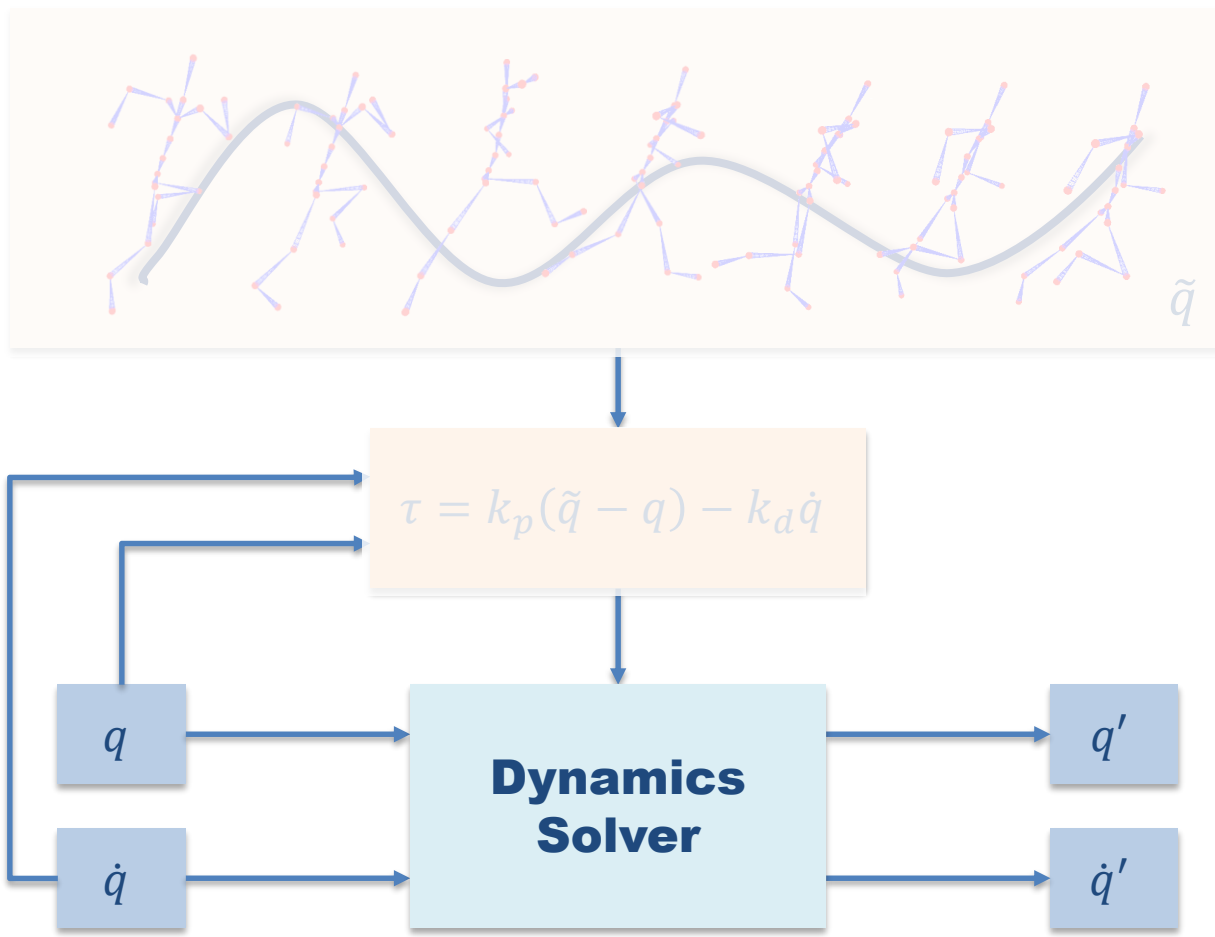
## ► Model Statistics

- # vertices: ~1200
- # elements: ~4000

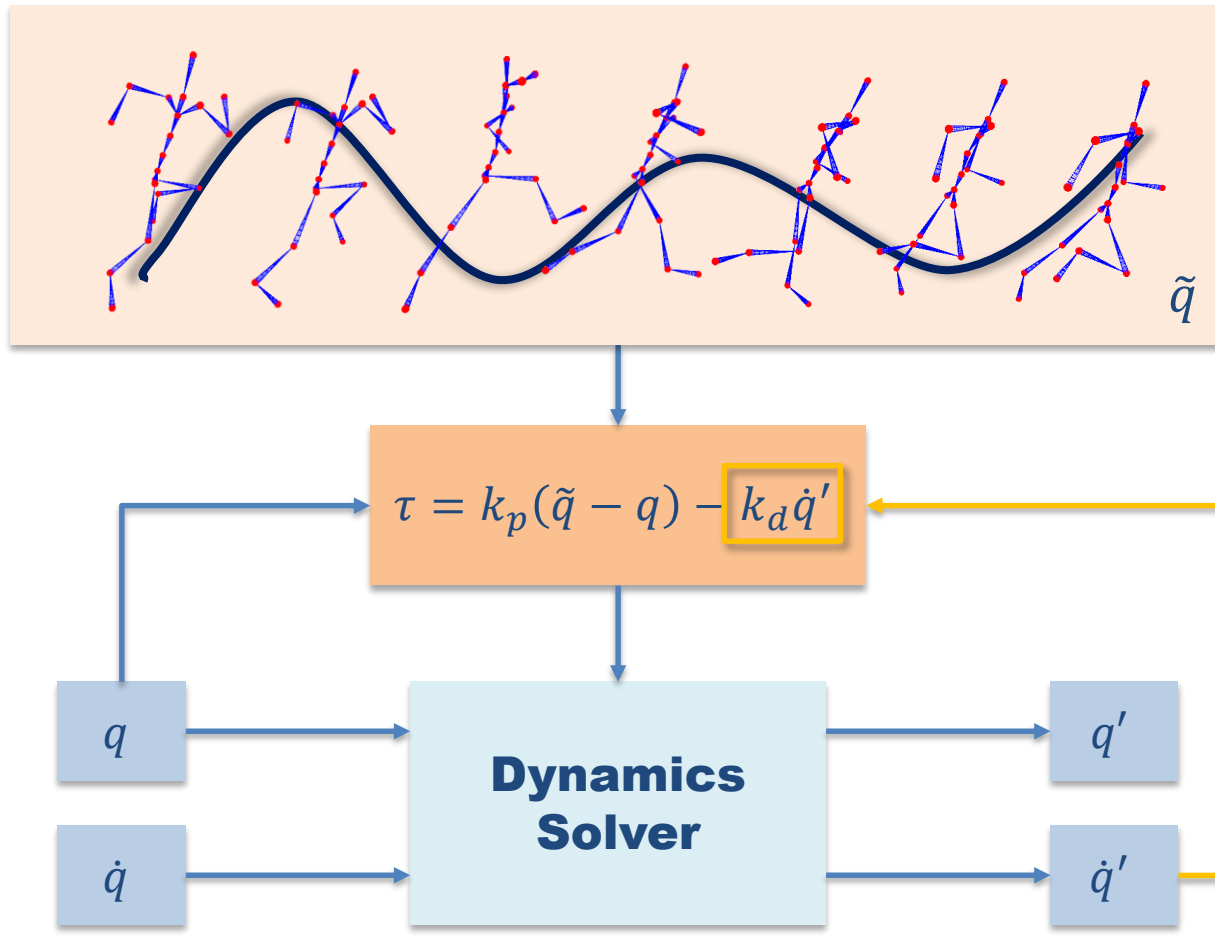




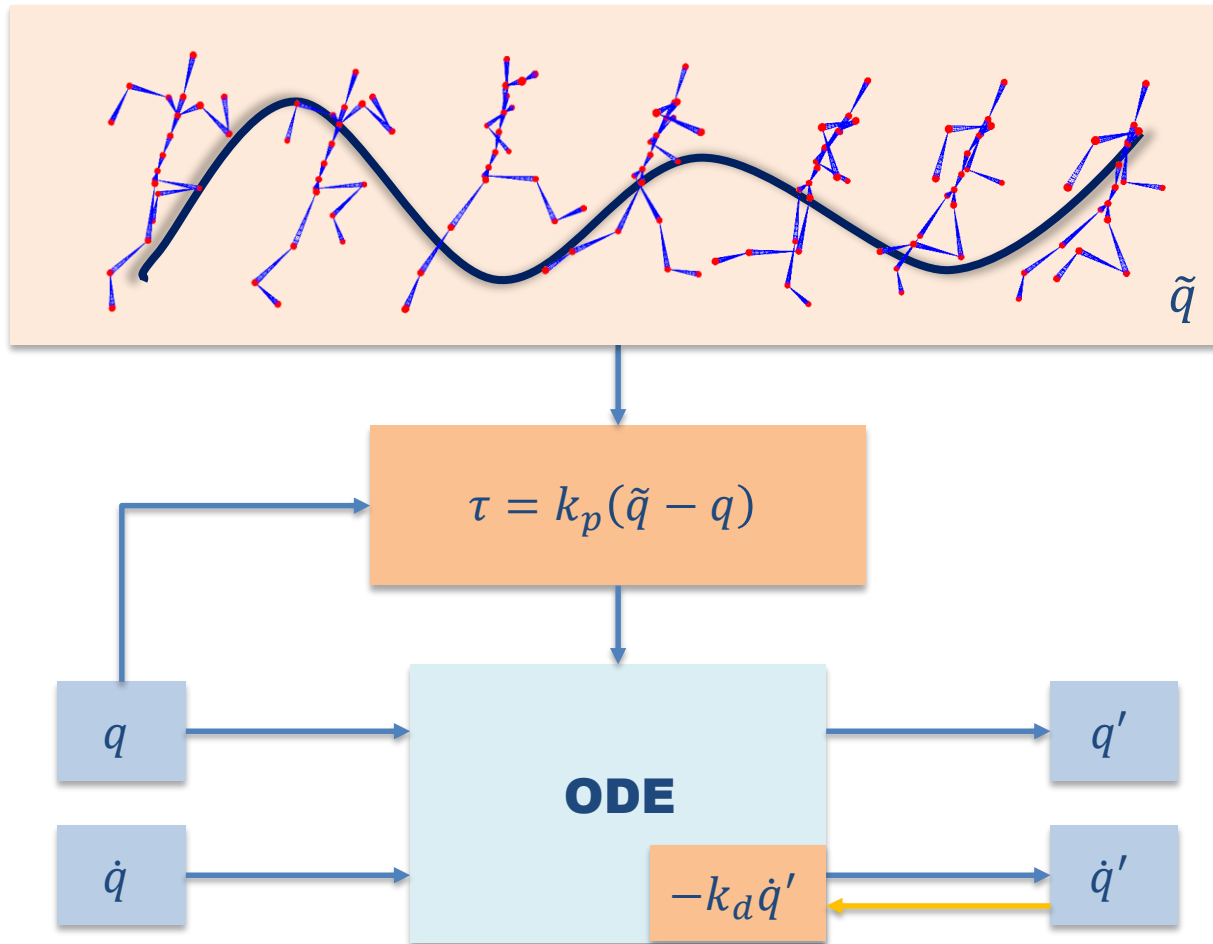
## ► PD-servos

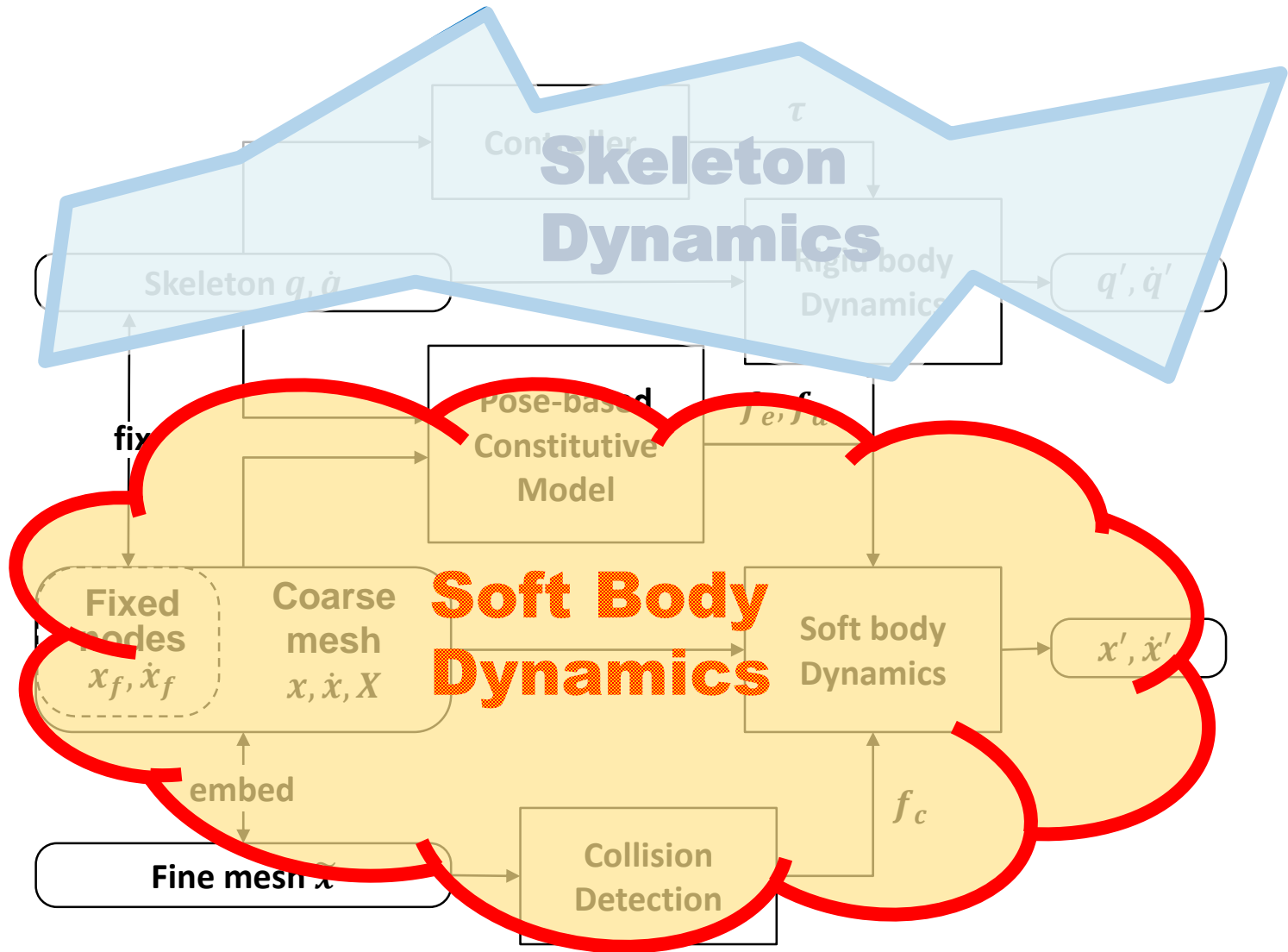


- ▶ Stable PD-servos [Baraff and Witkin 1998; Tan et al. 2011]

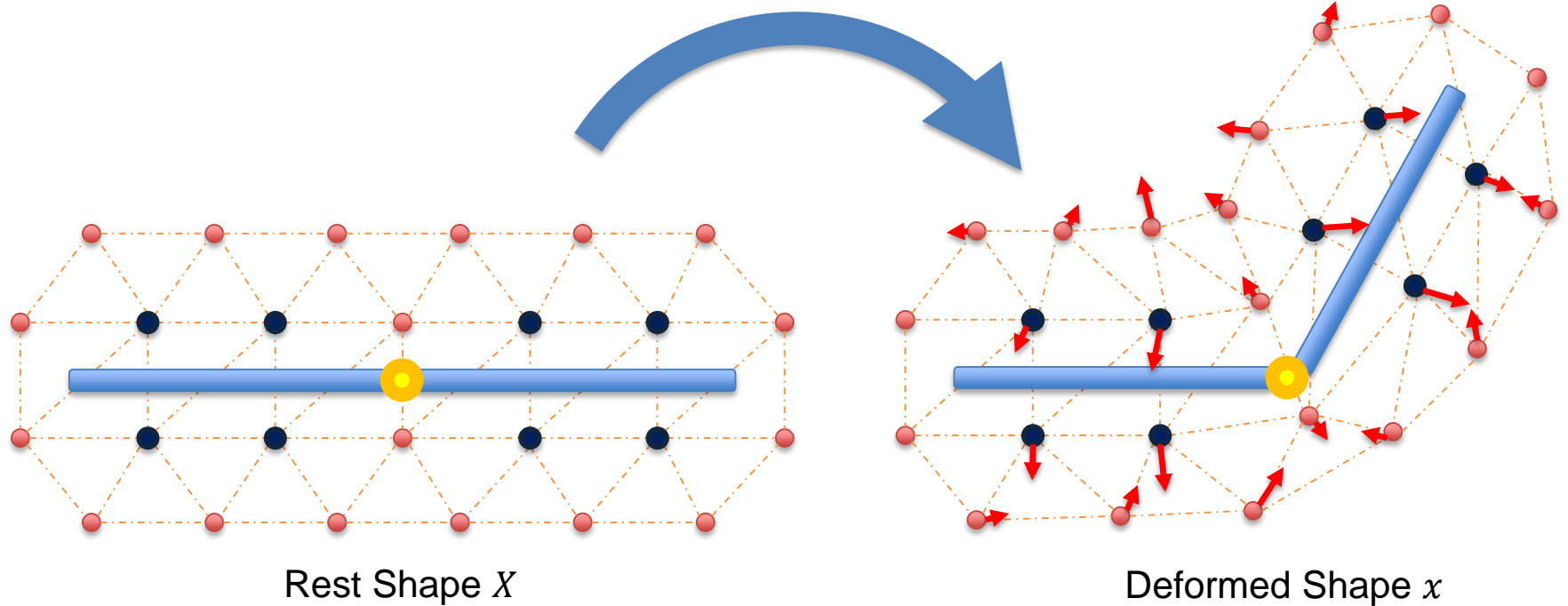


## ► Integration with Open Dynamic Engine



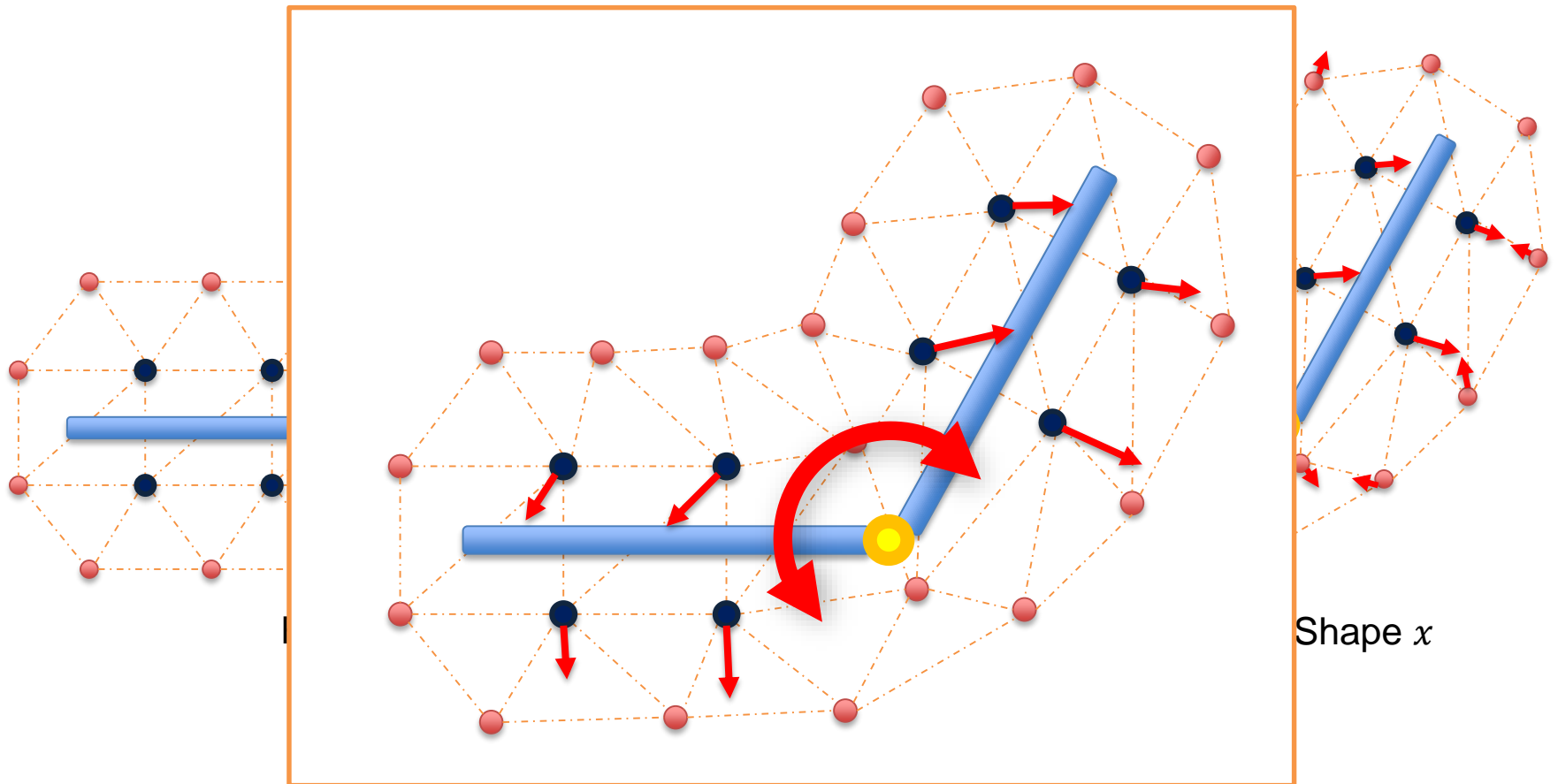


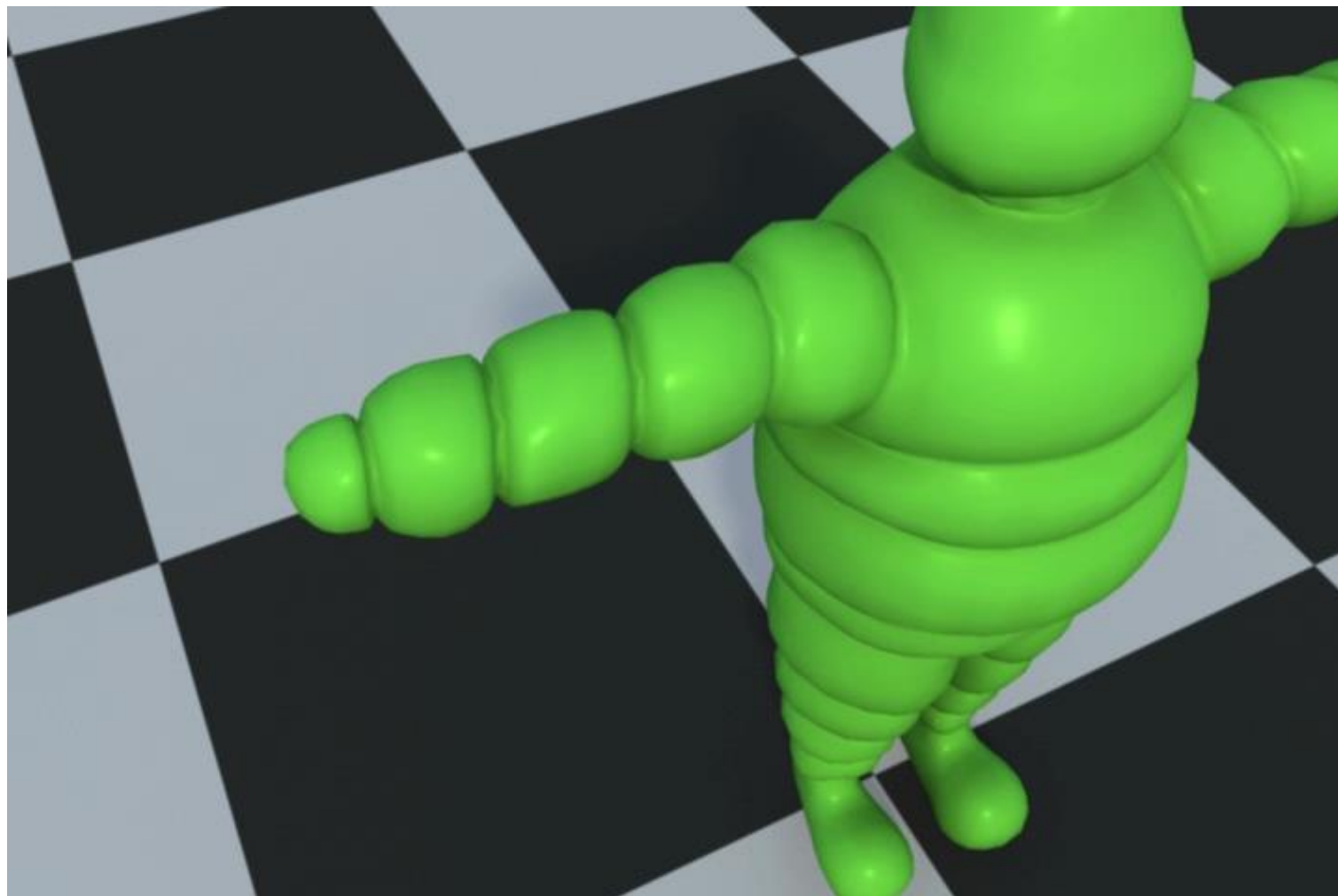
## ► Elastic Force



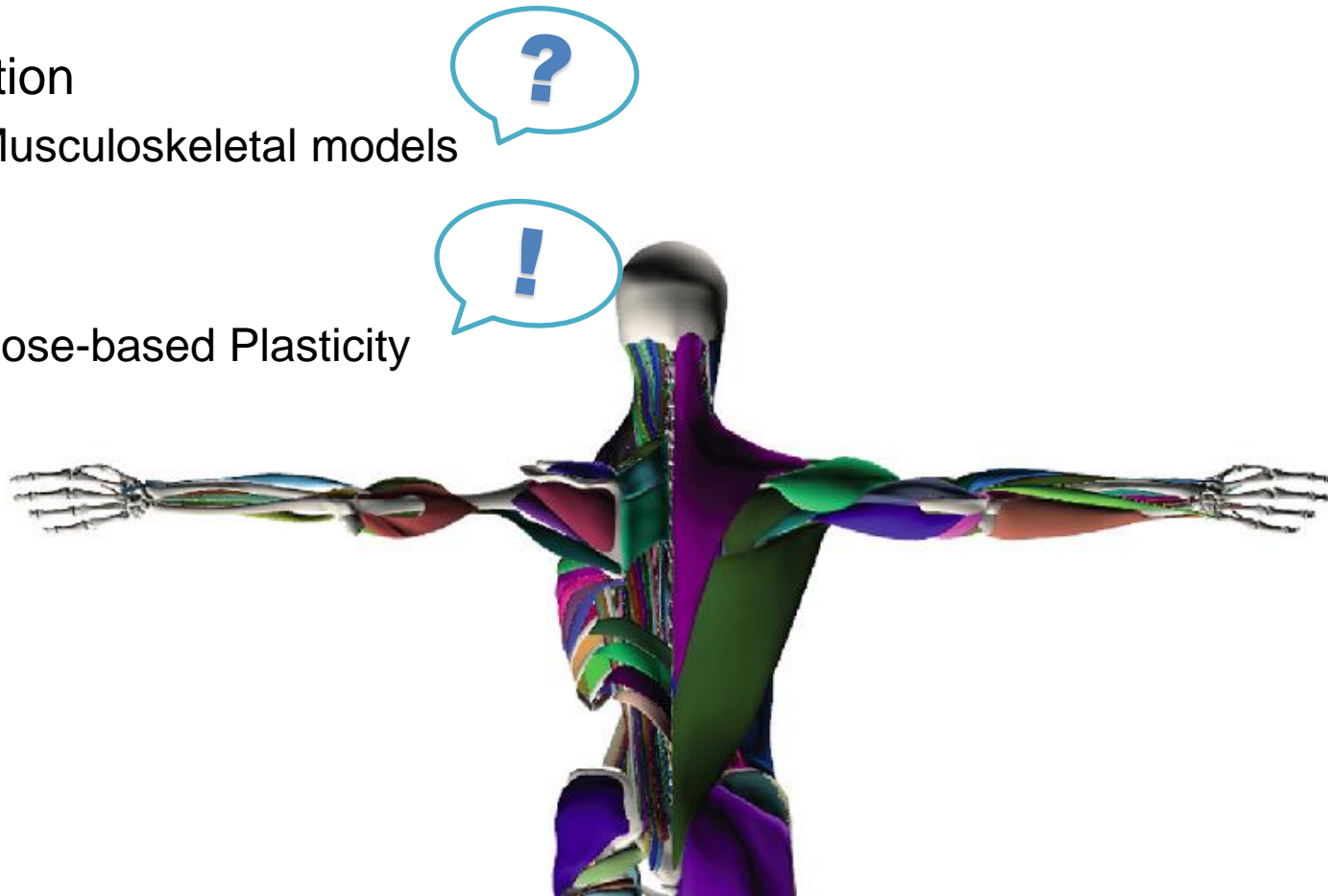


## ► Problem of Large Deformations



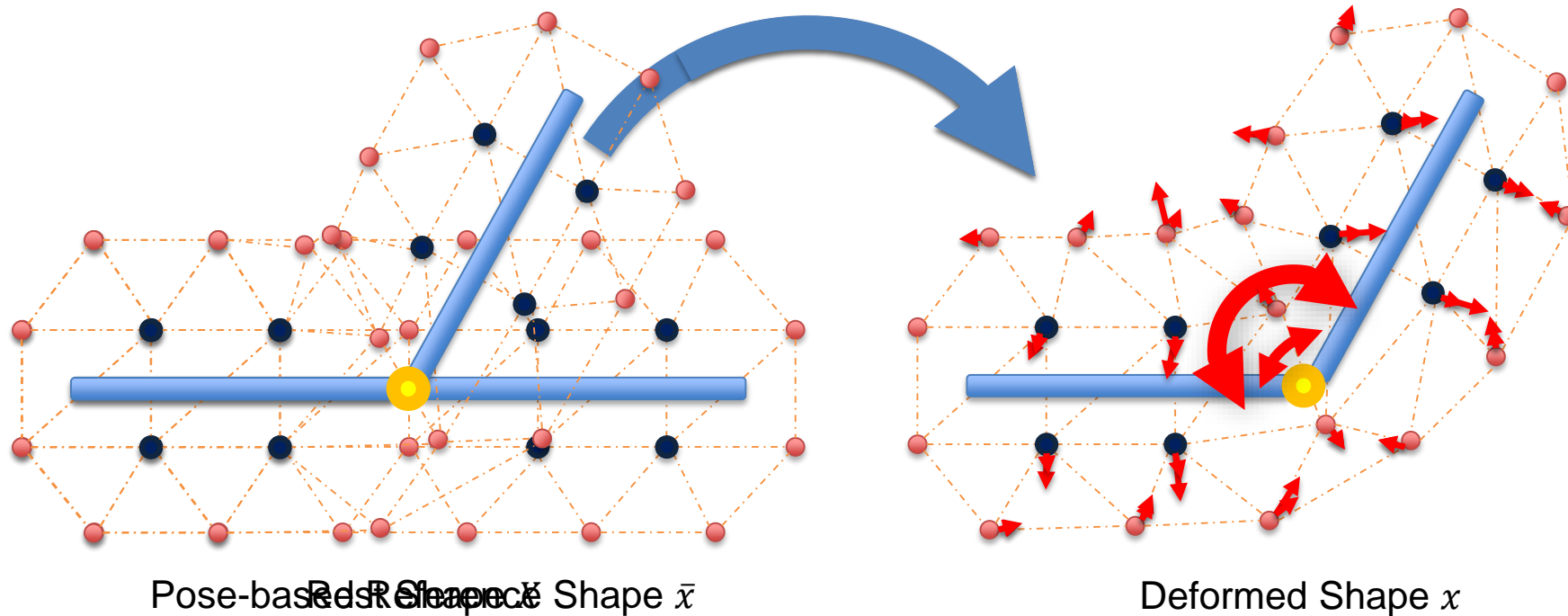


- ▶ Solution
  - ▶ Musculoskeletal models
- ▶ Pose-based Plasticity

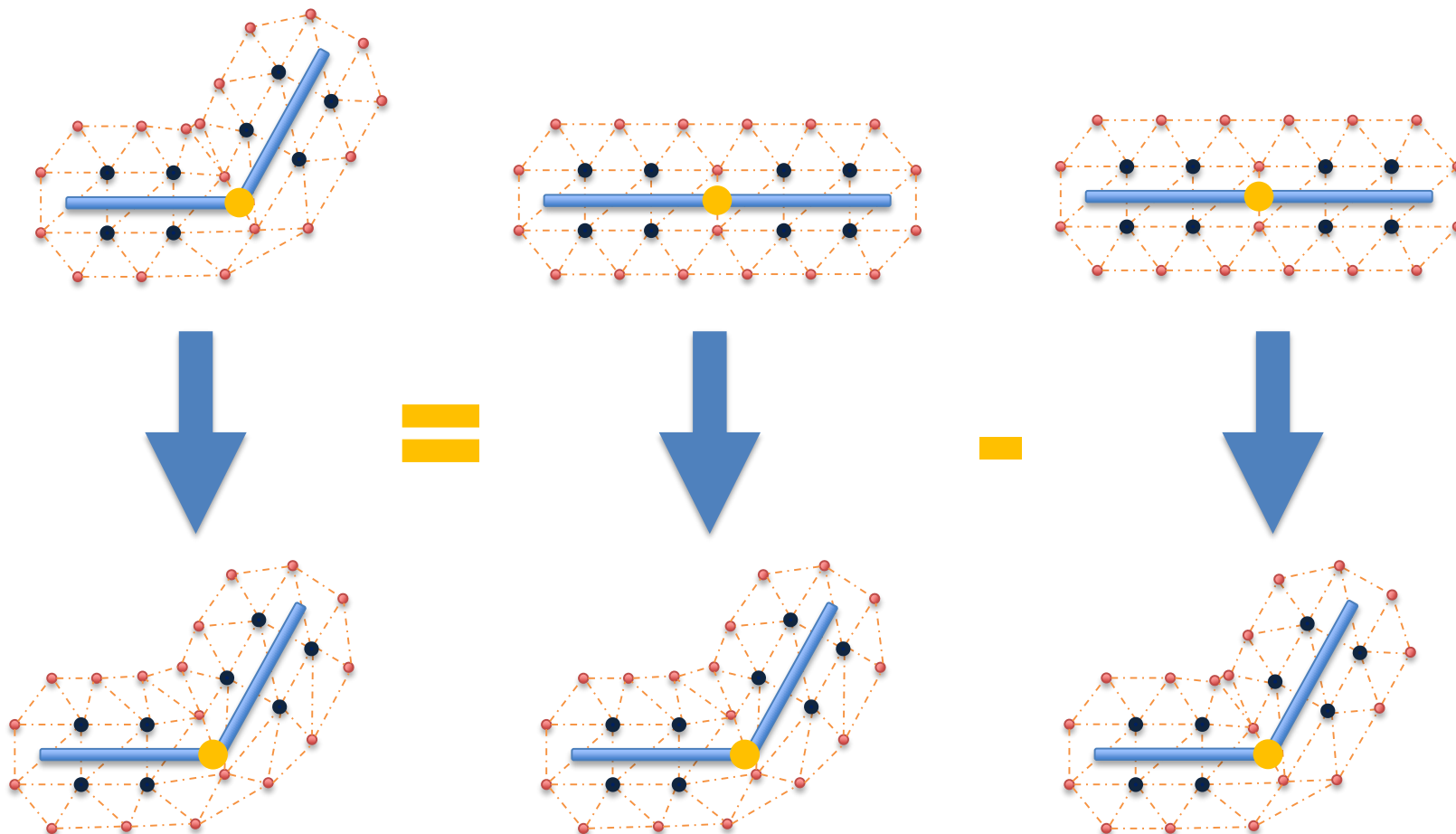


[Lee et al. 2009]

## ► Pose-based Plasticity

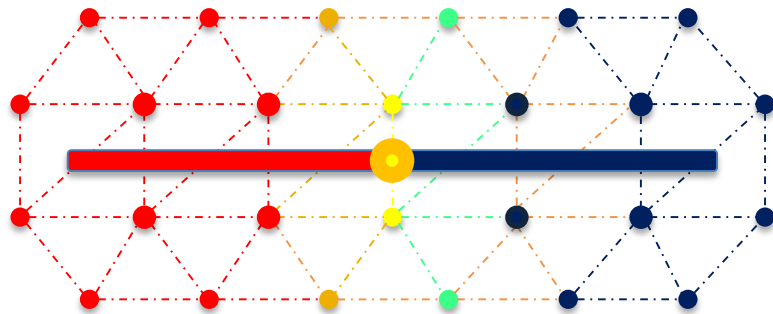


## ► Additive Plasticity

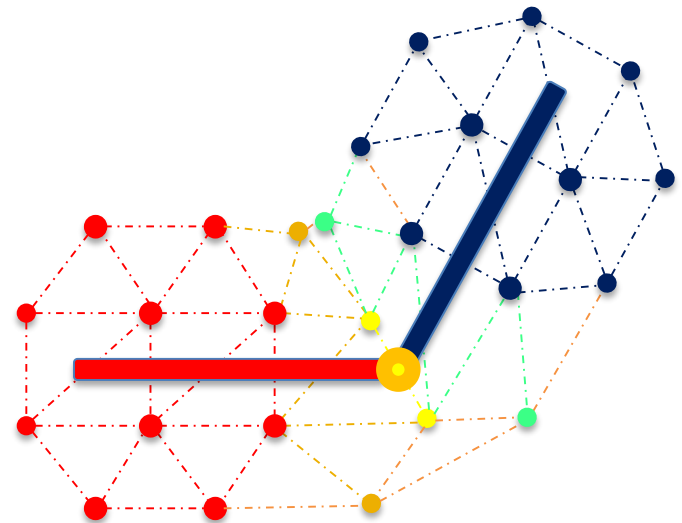


- ▶ Generate Reference Shape

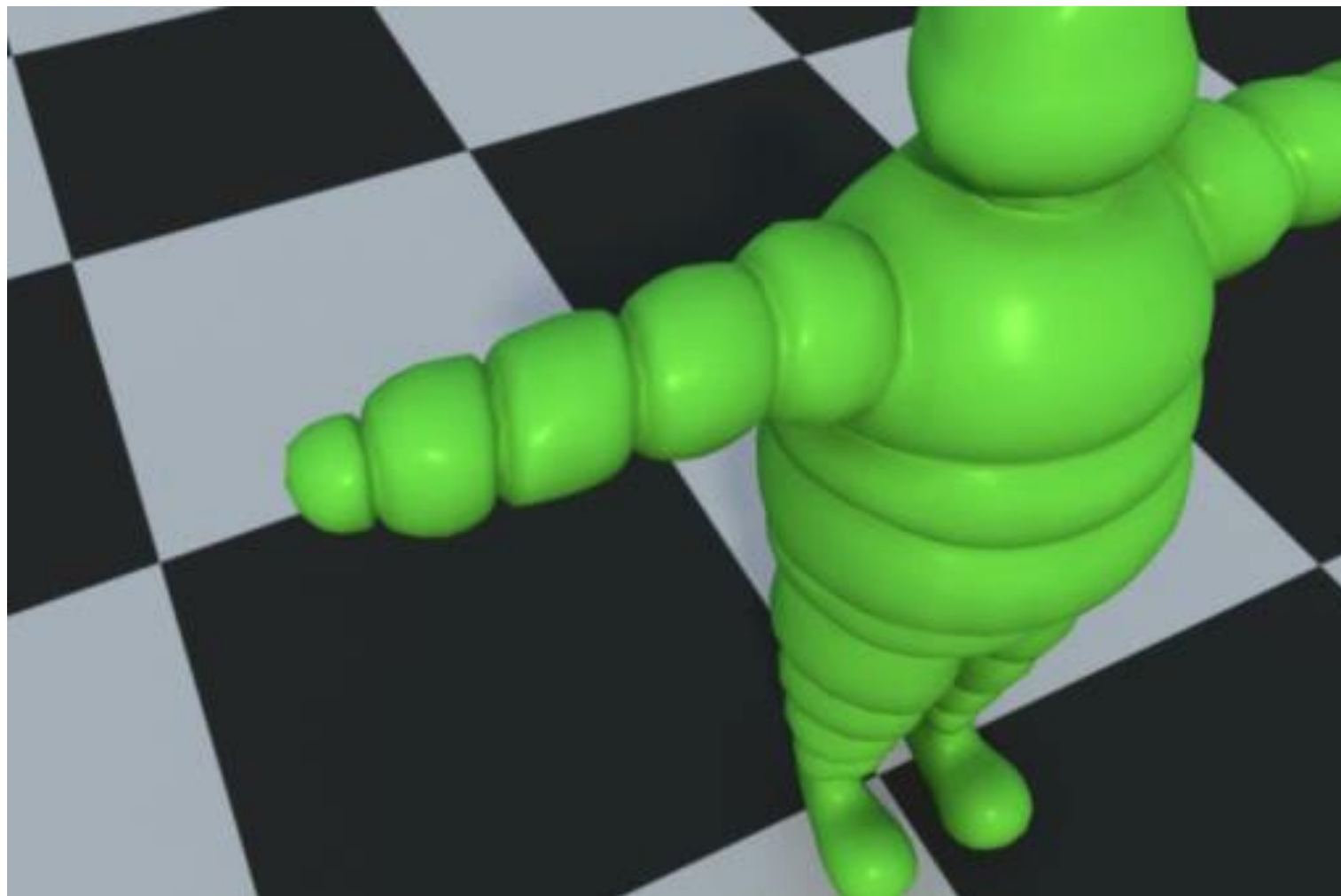
- ▶ Linear Blend Skinning
- ▶ Dual Quaternion Skinning [Kavan et al. 2007]
- ▶ Elasticity-inspired methods [Kavan and Sorkine 2012]
- ▶ Physically based methods [McAdams et al. 2011]
- ▶ .....



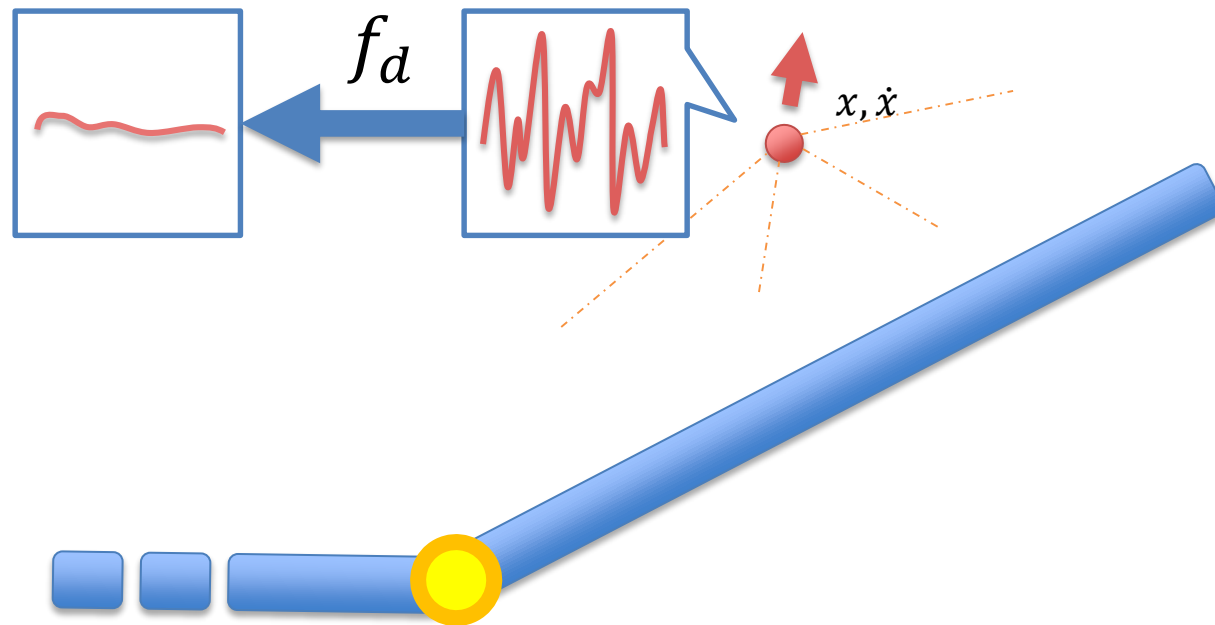
Rest Shape  $X$



Pose-based Reference Shape  $\bar{x}$

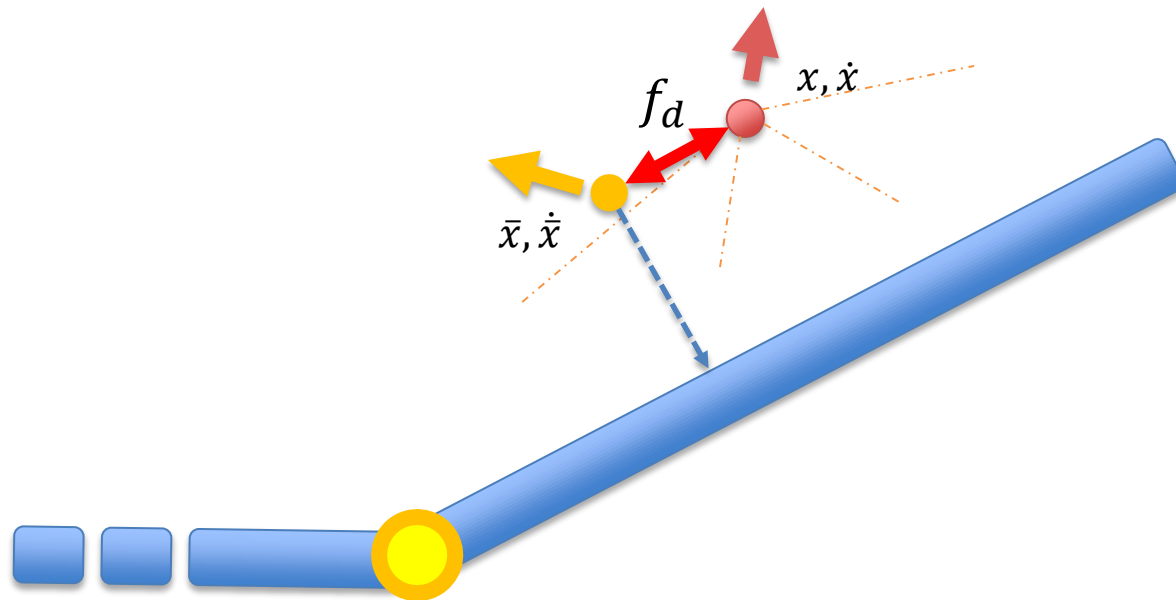


## ► Pose-based Damping

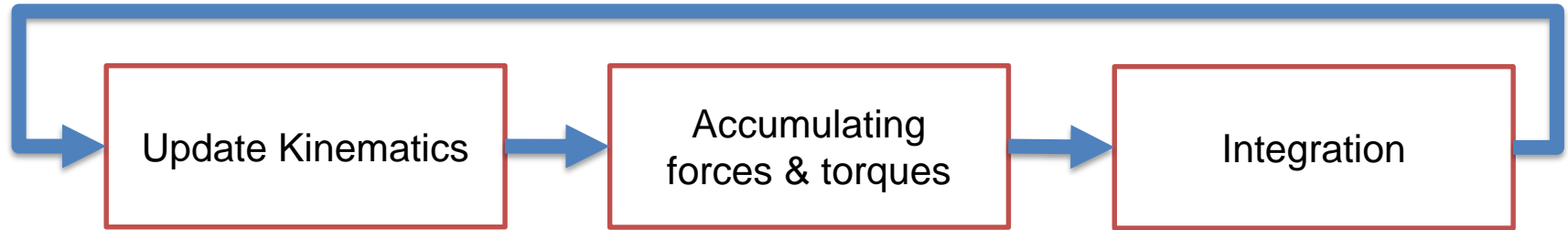




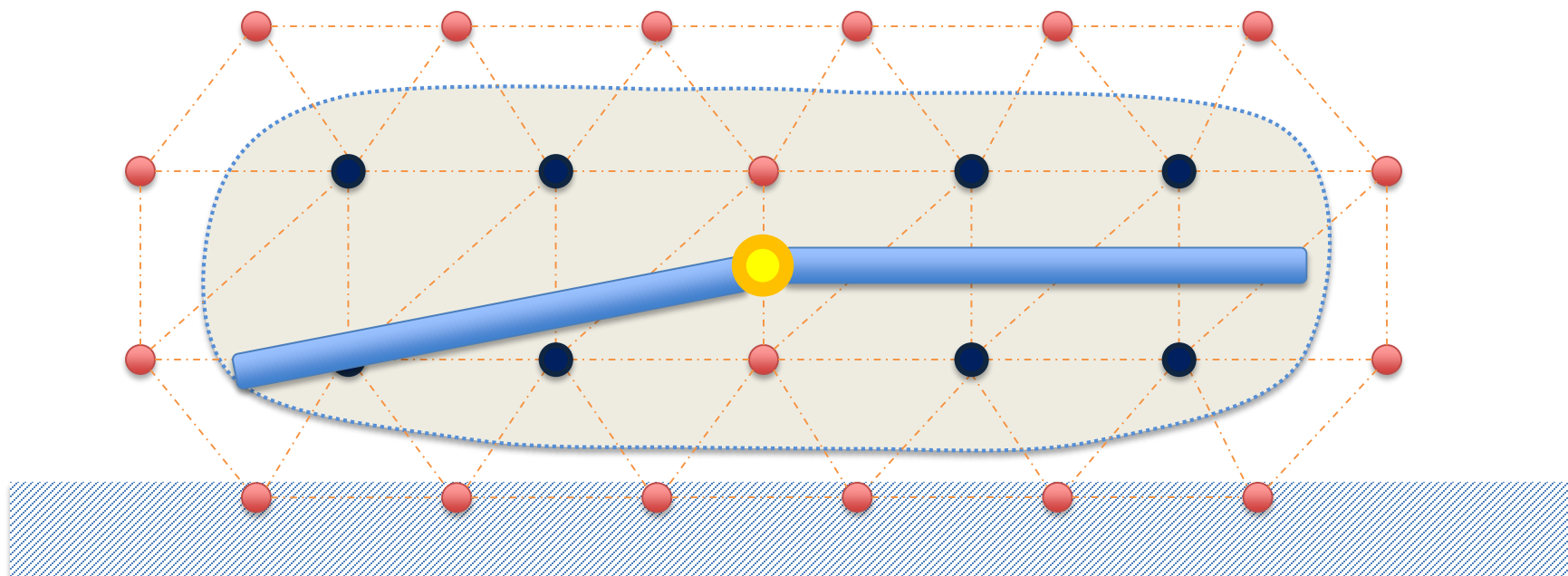
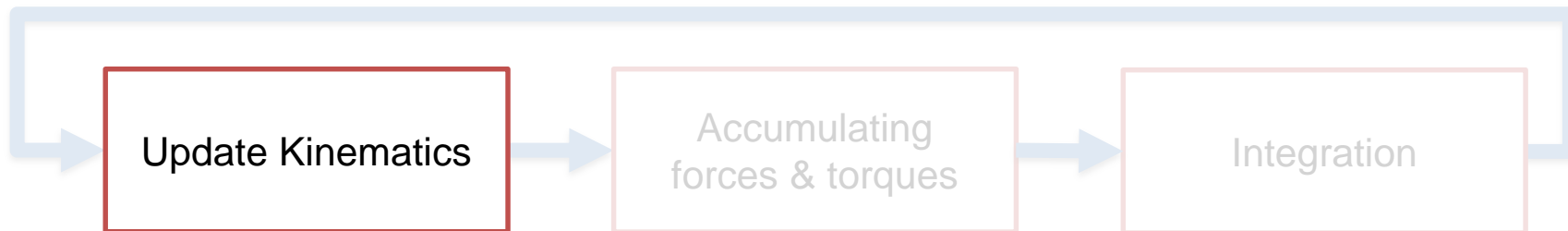
- ▶ Pose-based Damping
  - ▶ Damping reference point



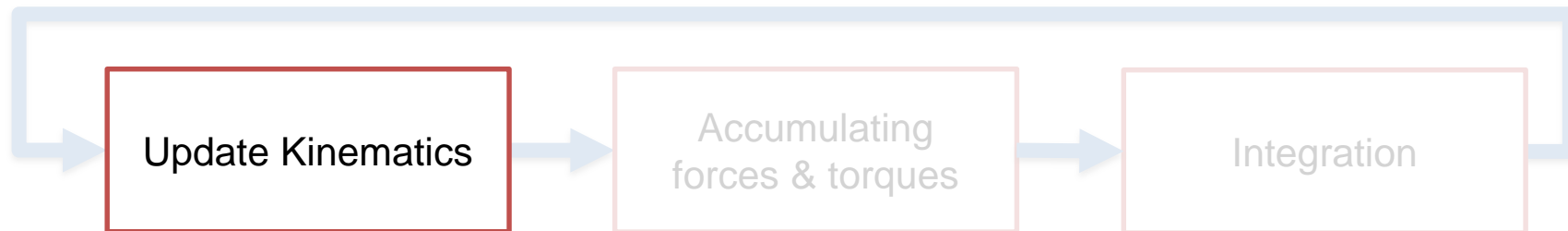
# Simulation Pipeline



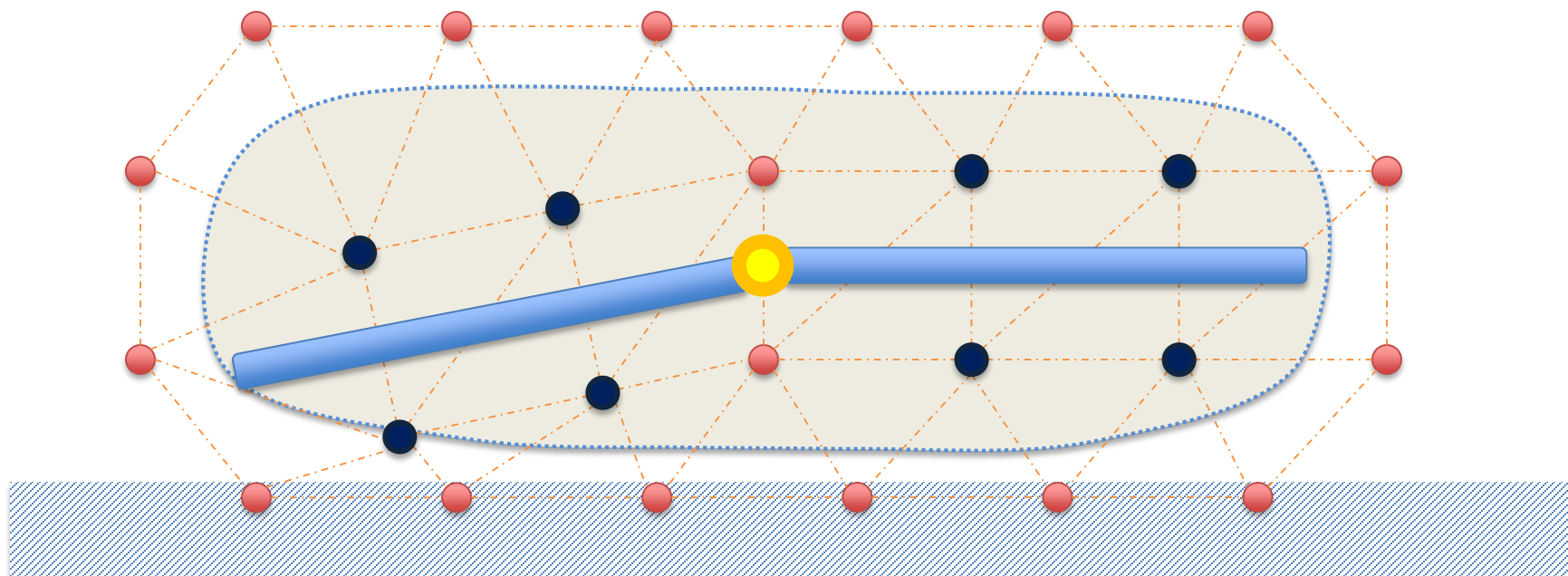
# Simulation Pipeline

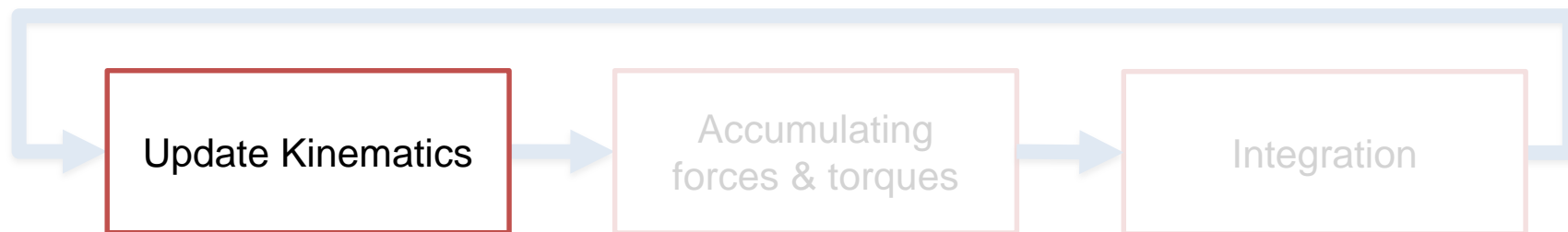


# Simulation Pipeline

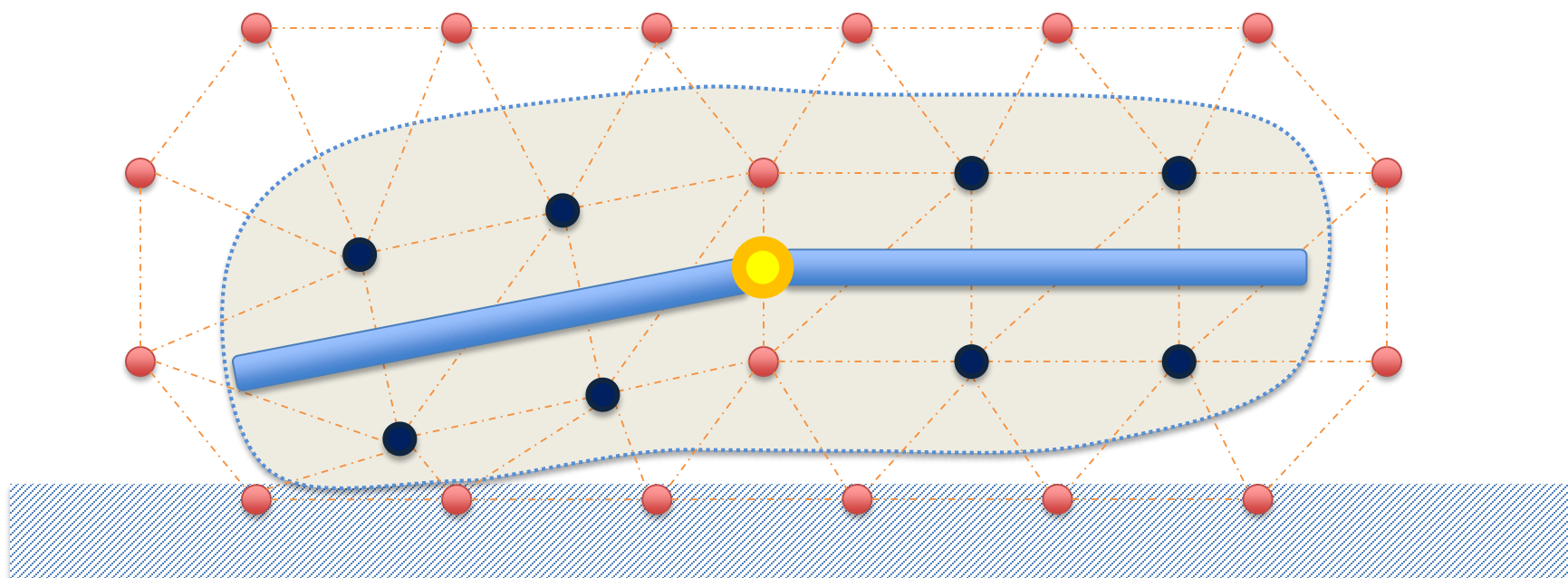


## ► Update fixed nodes

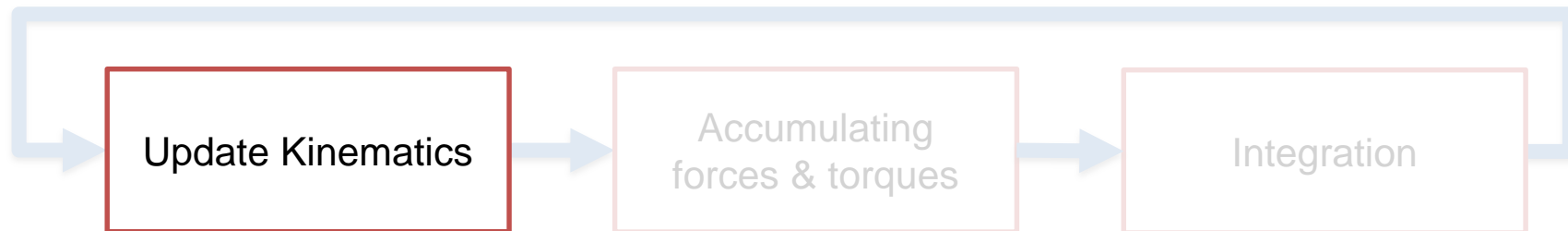




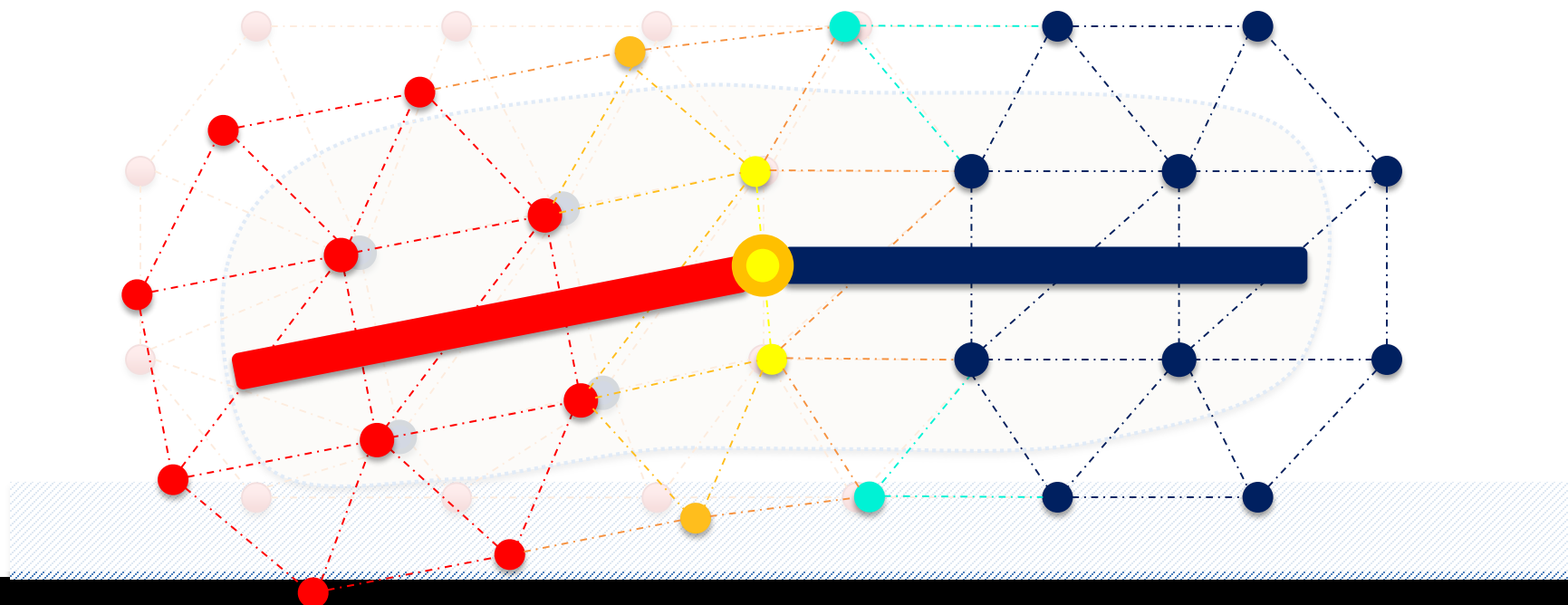
## ► Update fine surface mesh



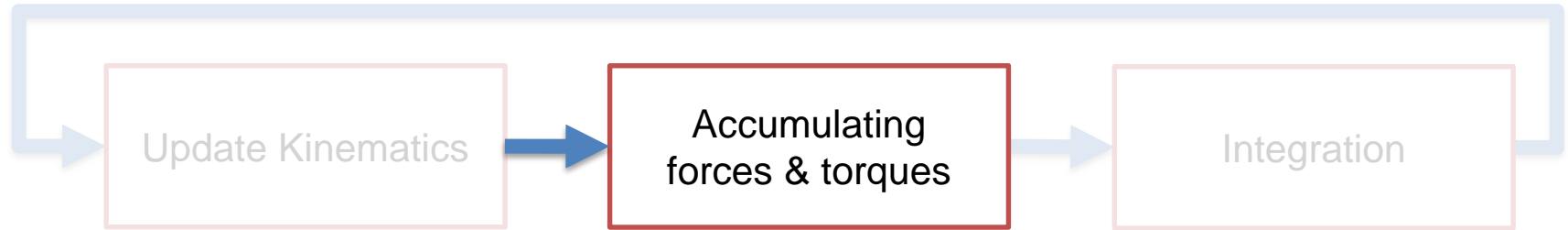
# Simulation Pipeline



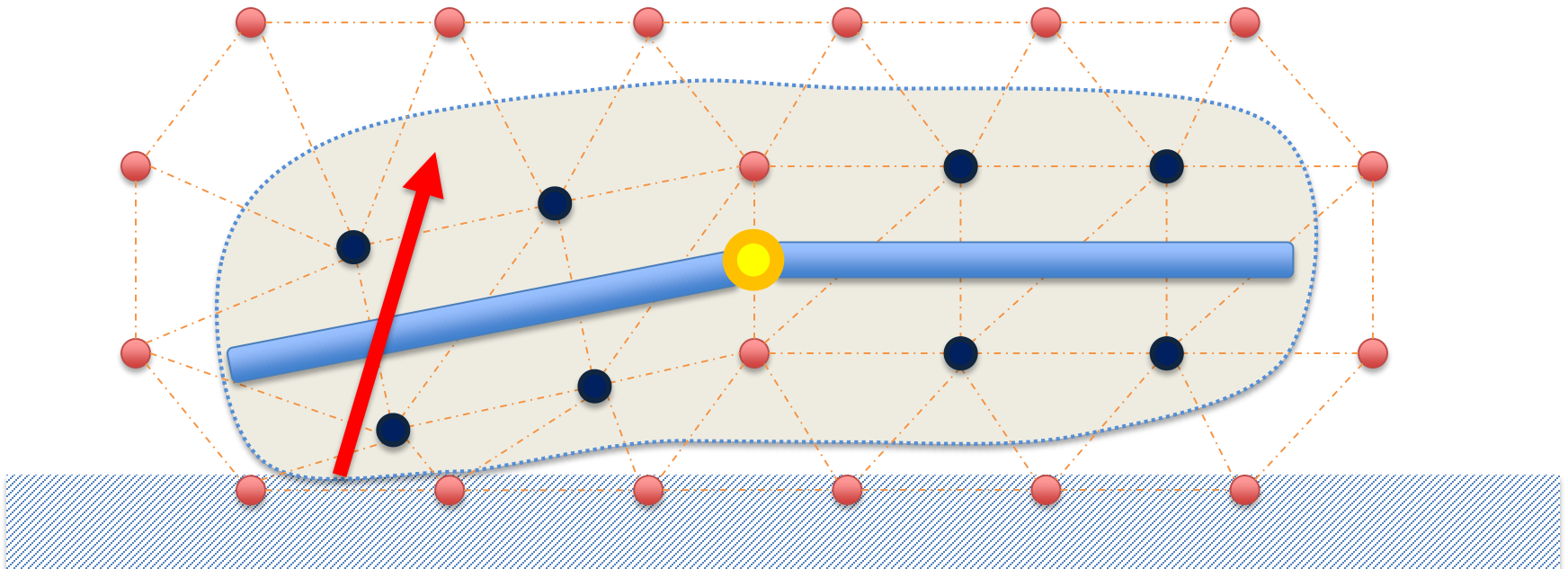
- Update reference pose and velocity

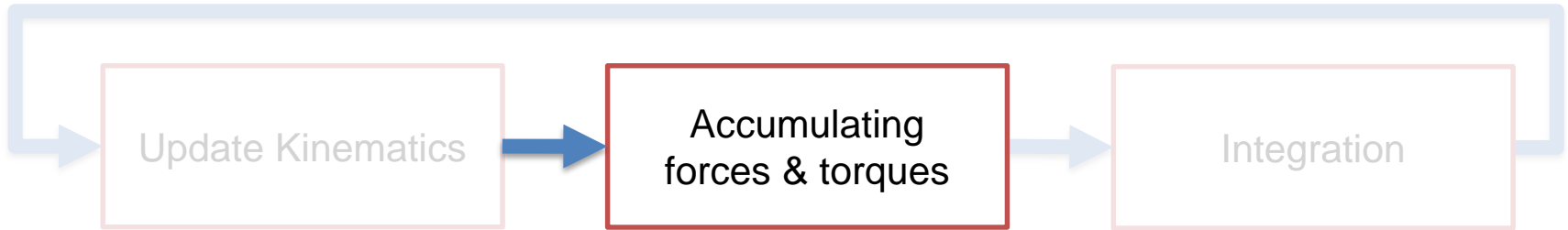


# Simulation Pipeline

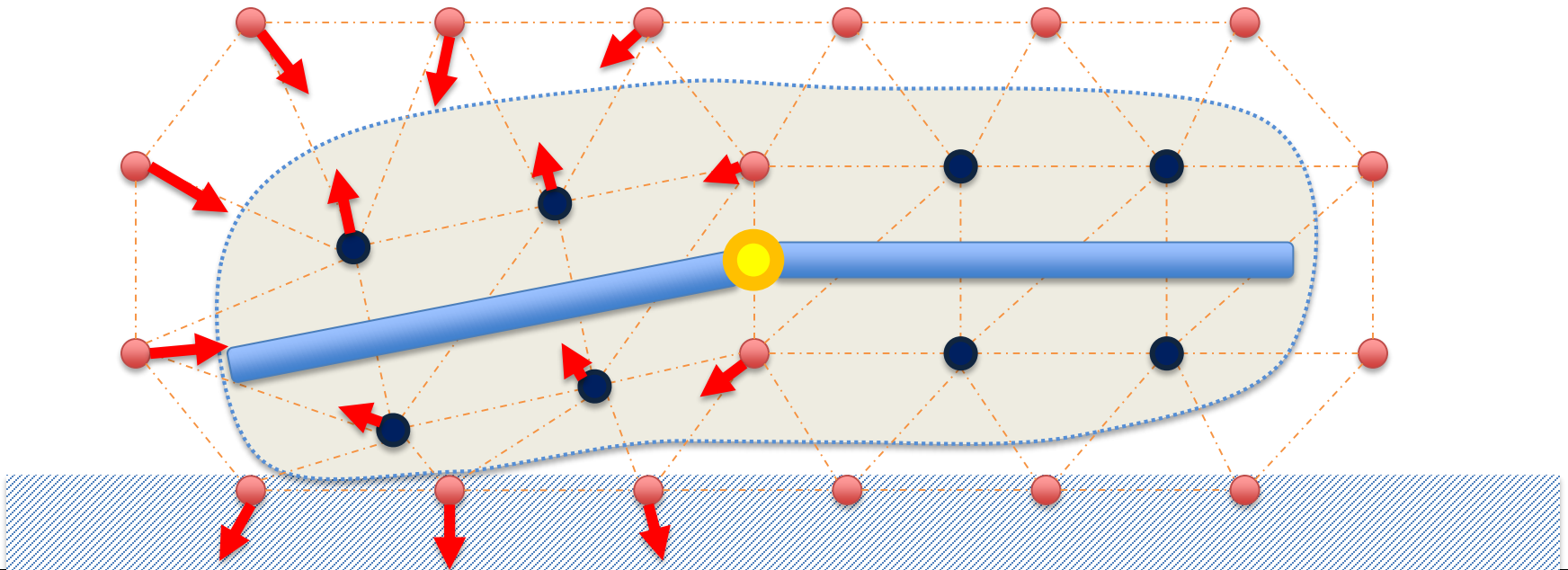


## ► Soft body: contact force

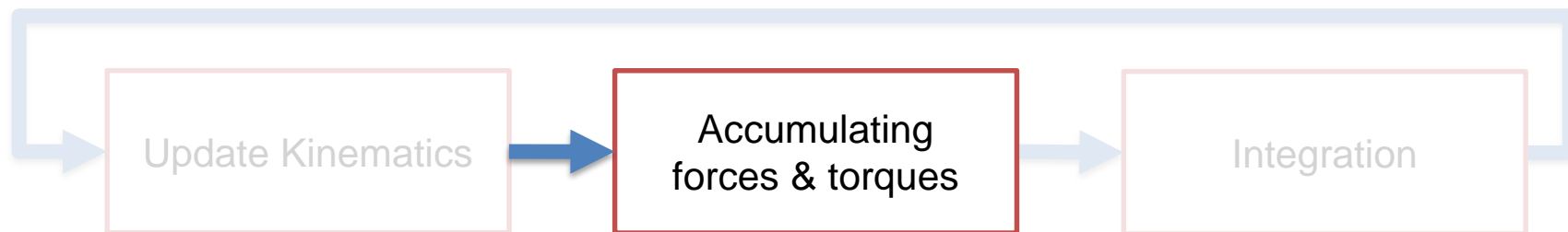




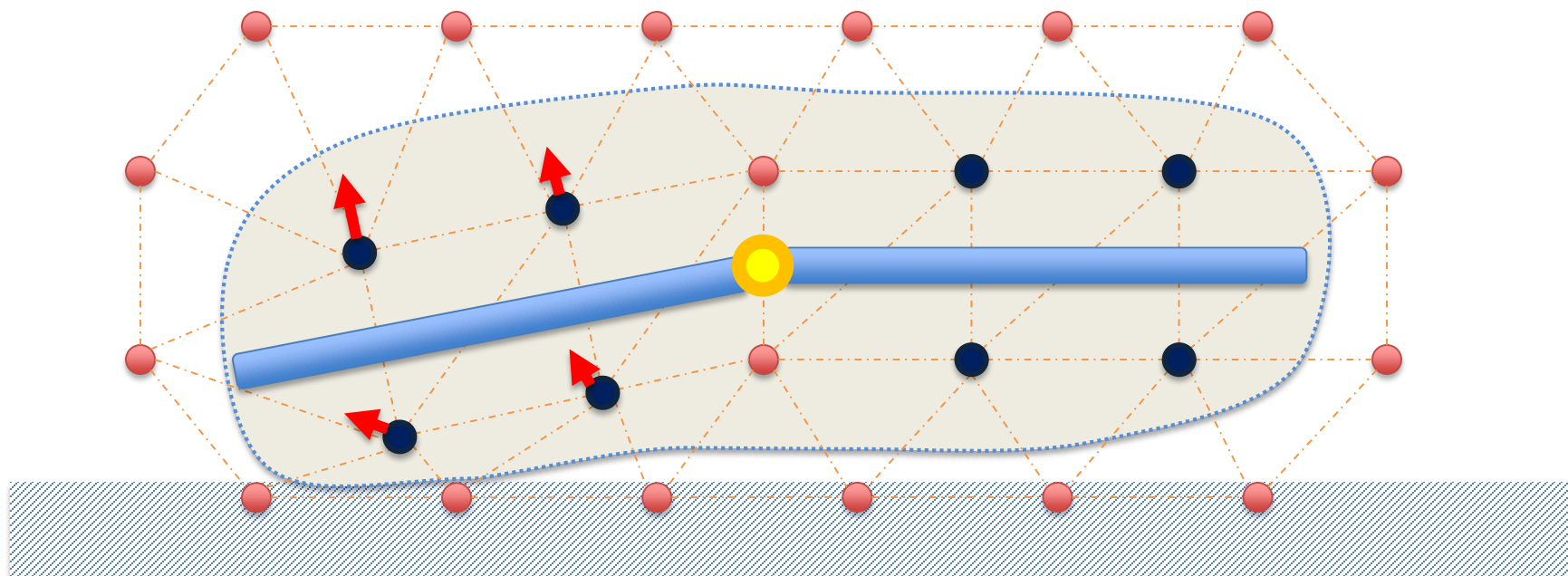
- Soft body: elastic forces and damping forces

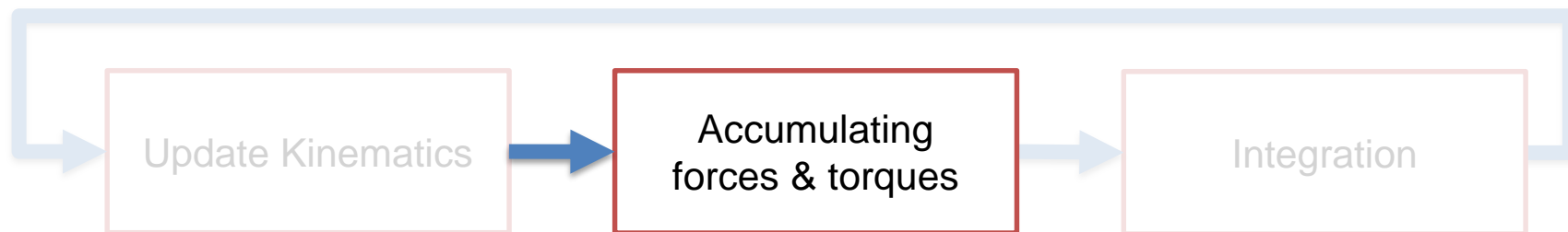




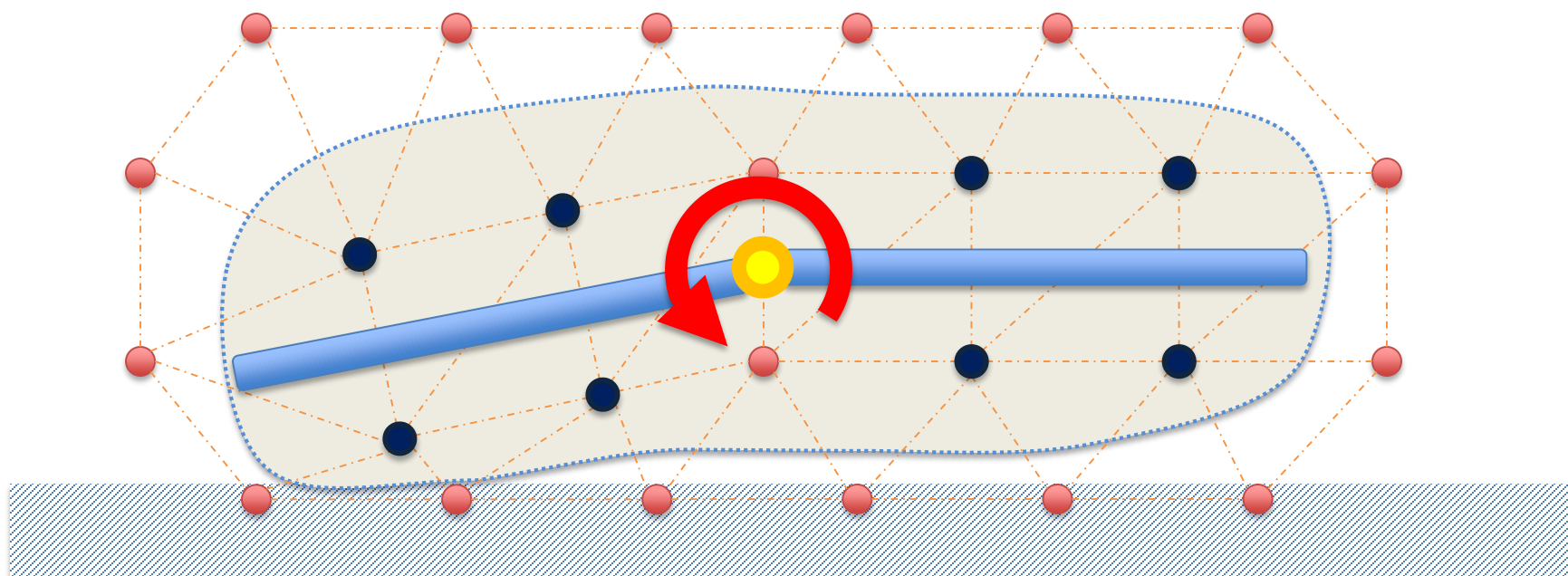


- Skeleton: elastic forces & damping forces from soft body

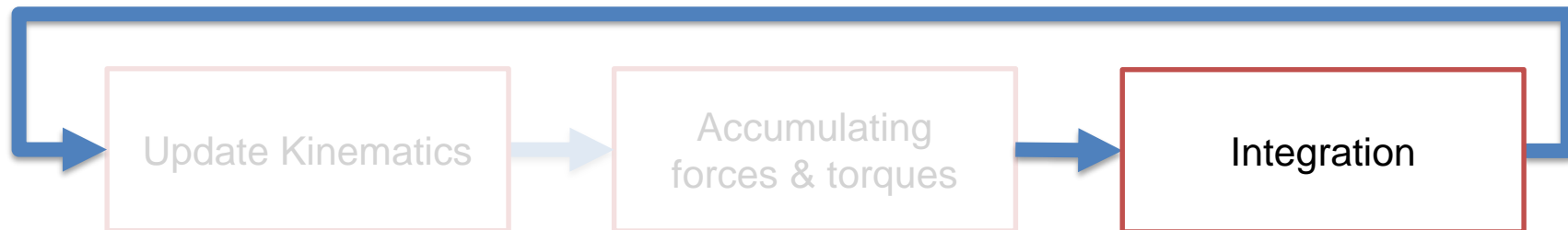




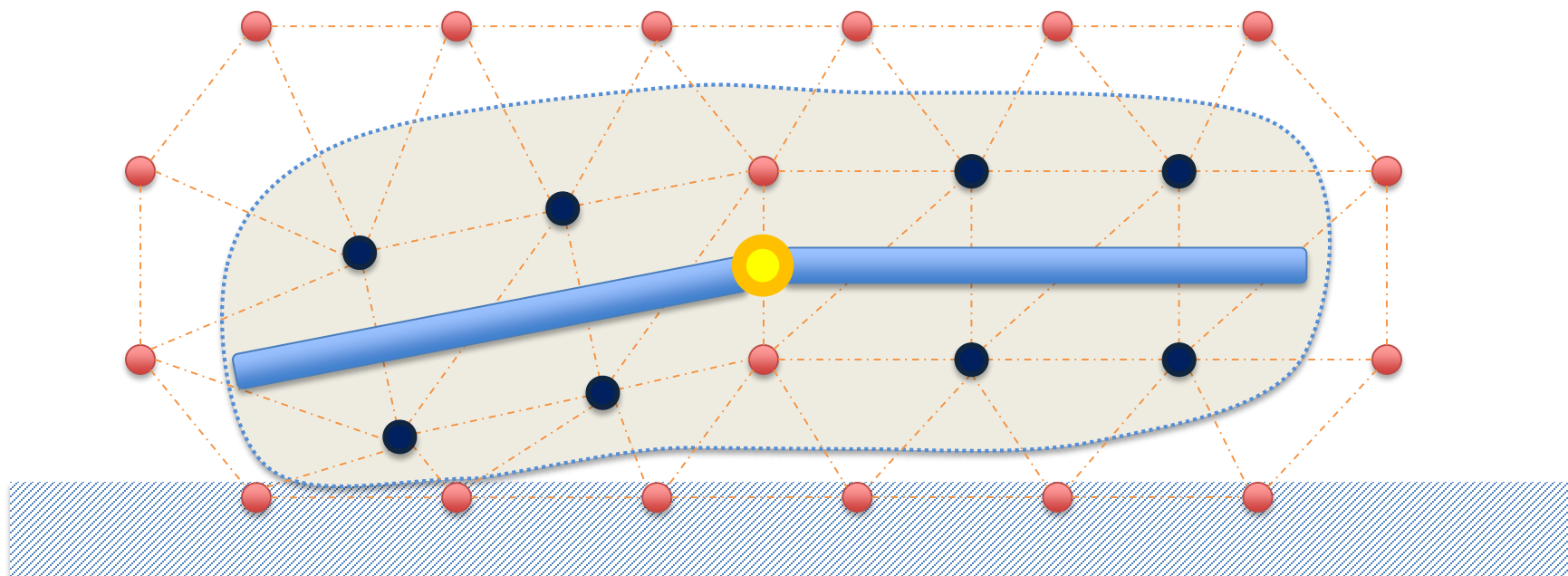
- Skeleton: actuation PD torques



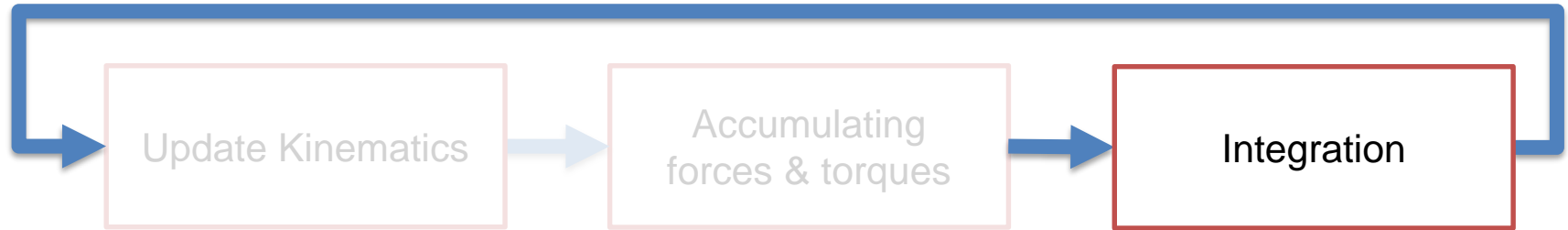
# Simulation Pipeline



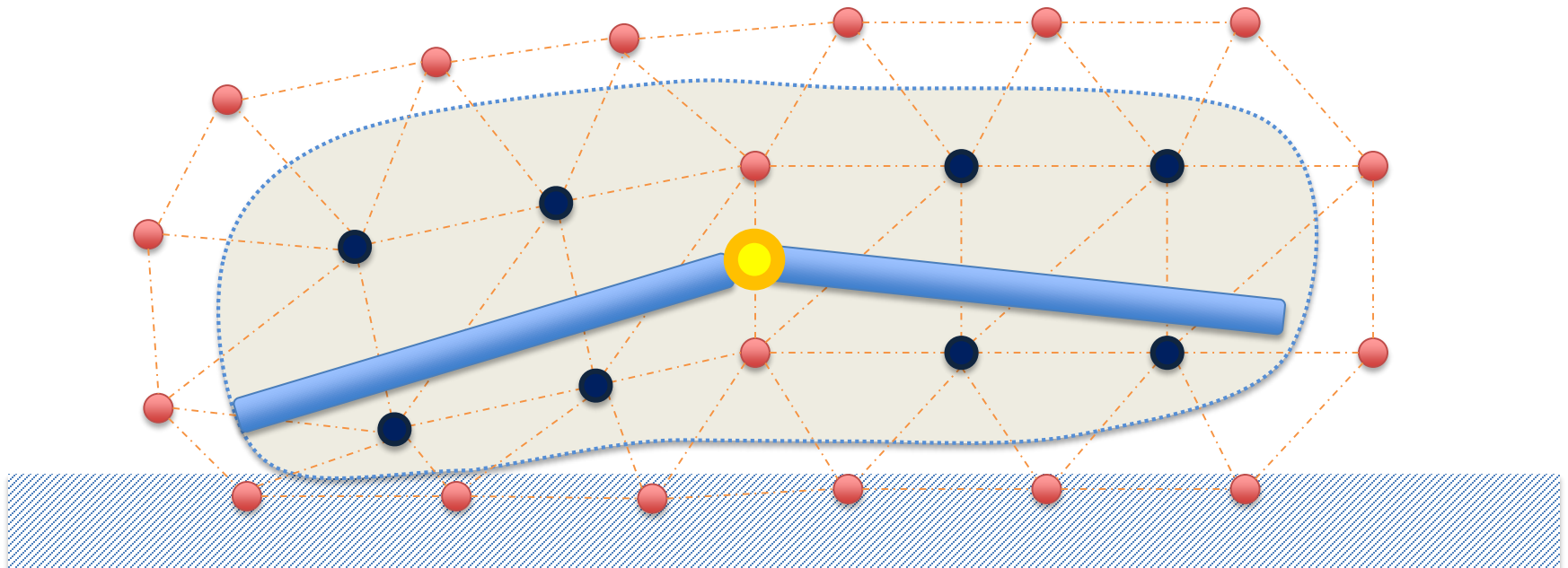
## ► Integration



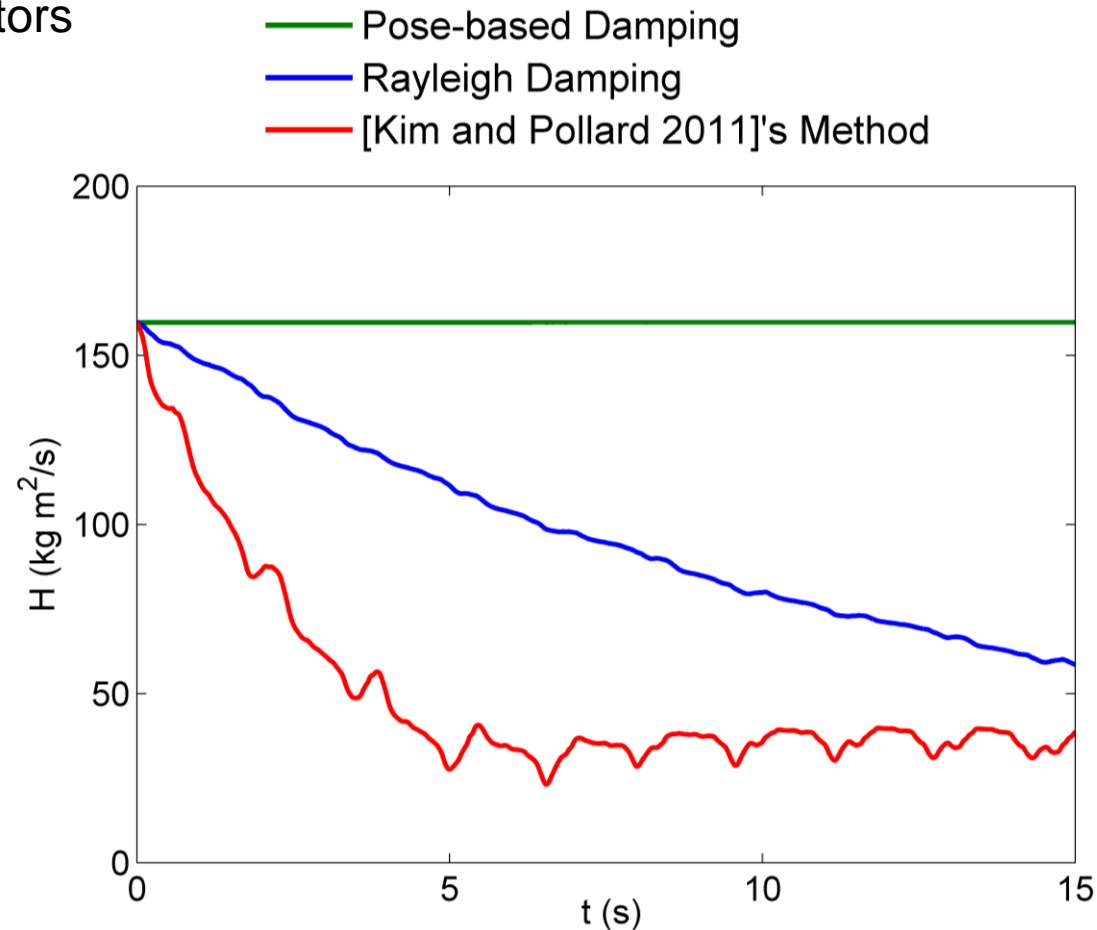
# Simulation Pipeline

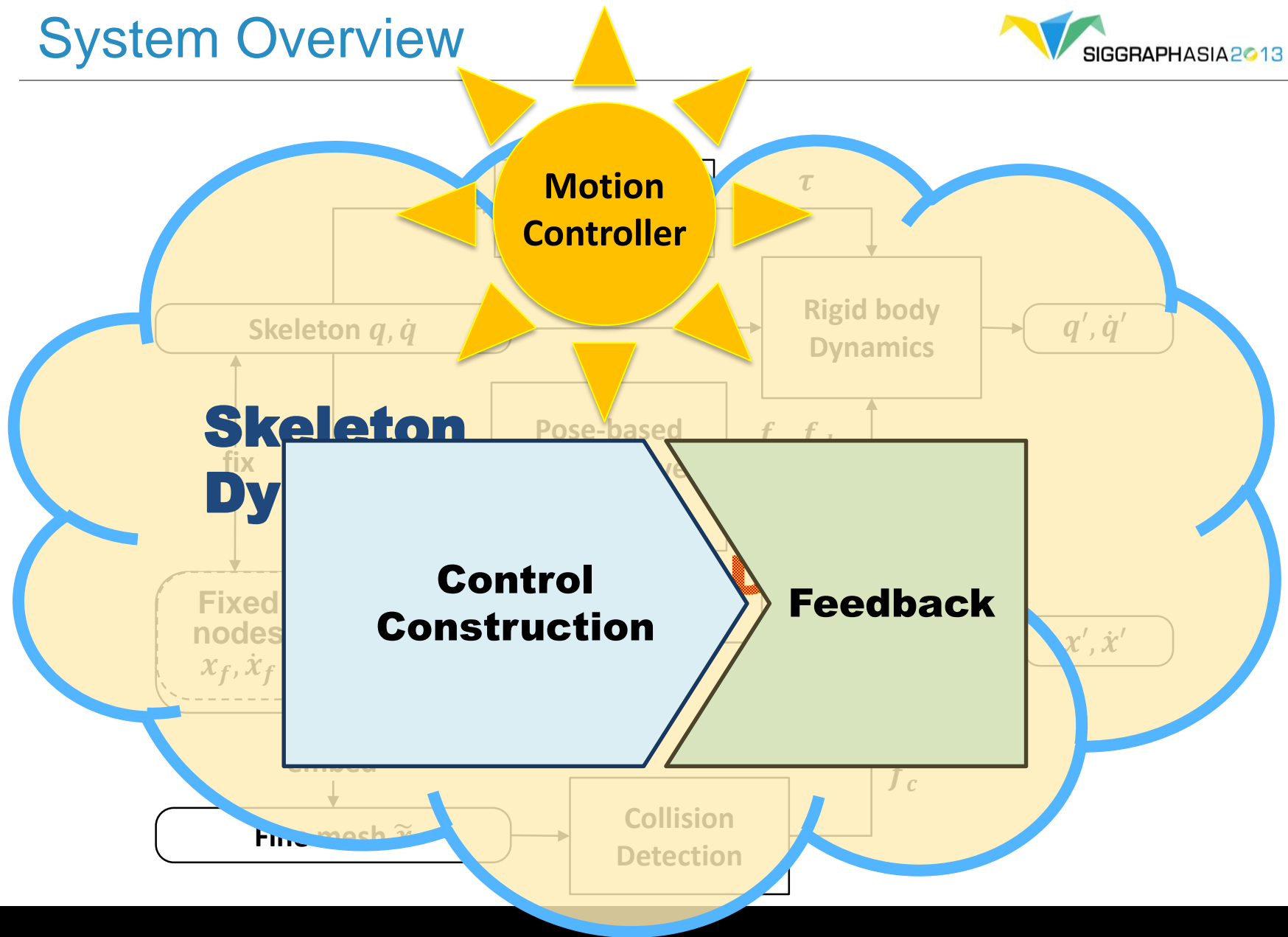


## ► Integration

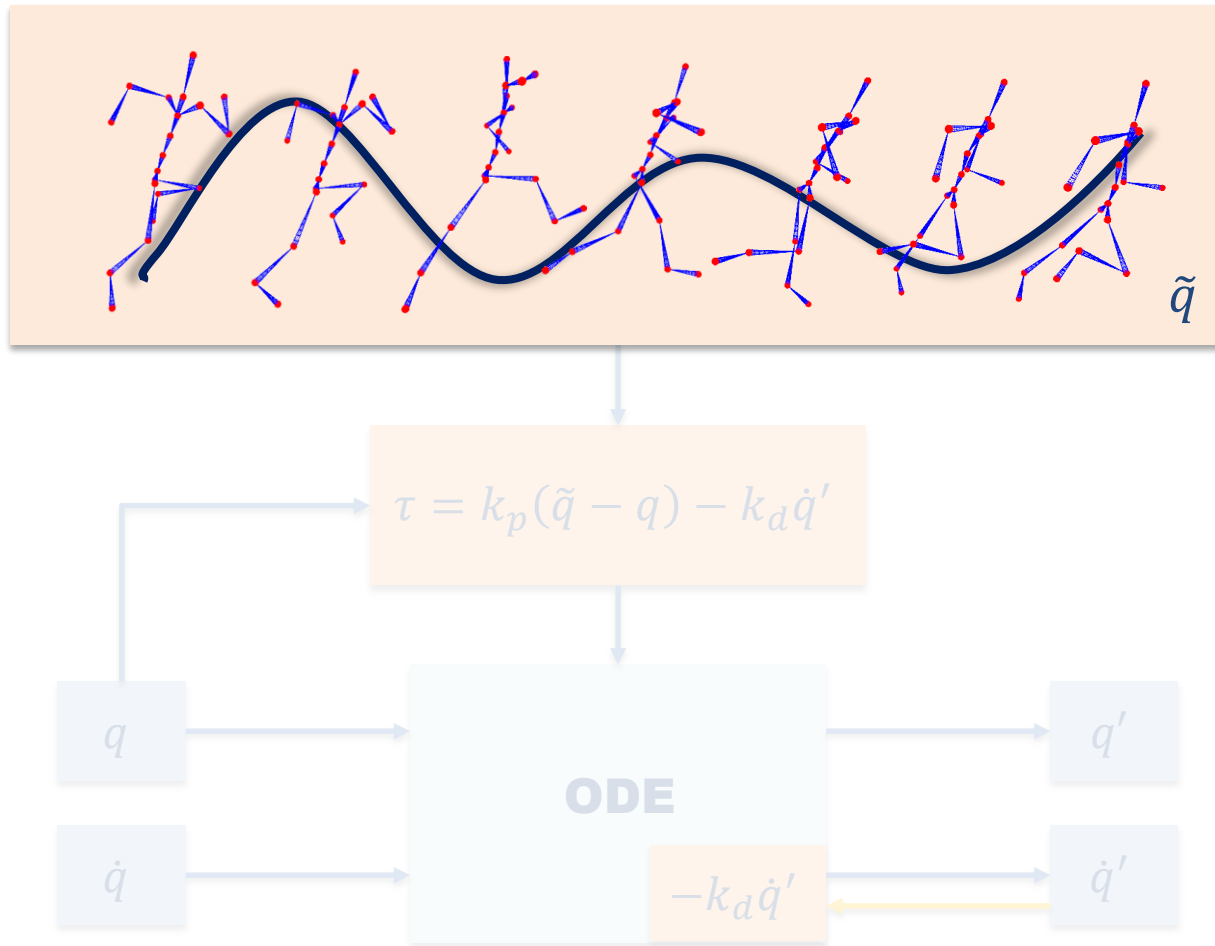


- ▶ The framework conserves angular momentum
  - ▶ Symplectic Euler integrators
  - ▶ Pose-based plasticity
  - ▶ Pose-based damping

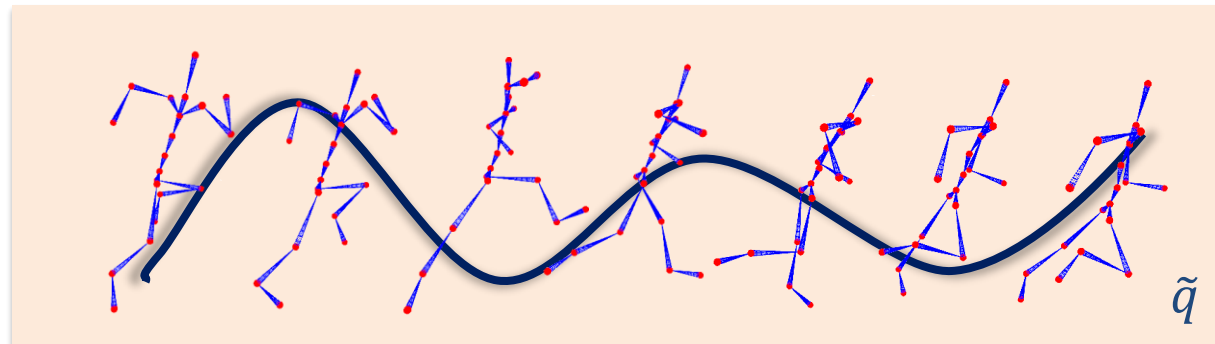
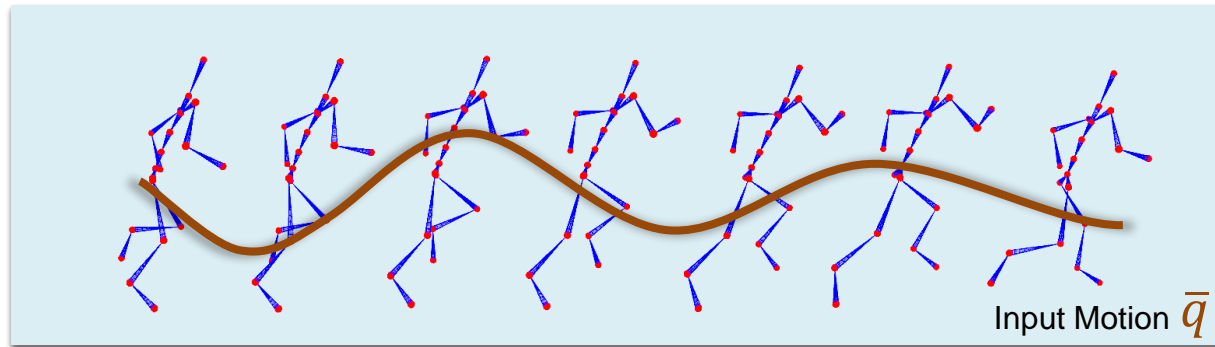




## ► Skeleton Dynamics System



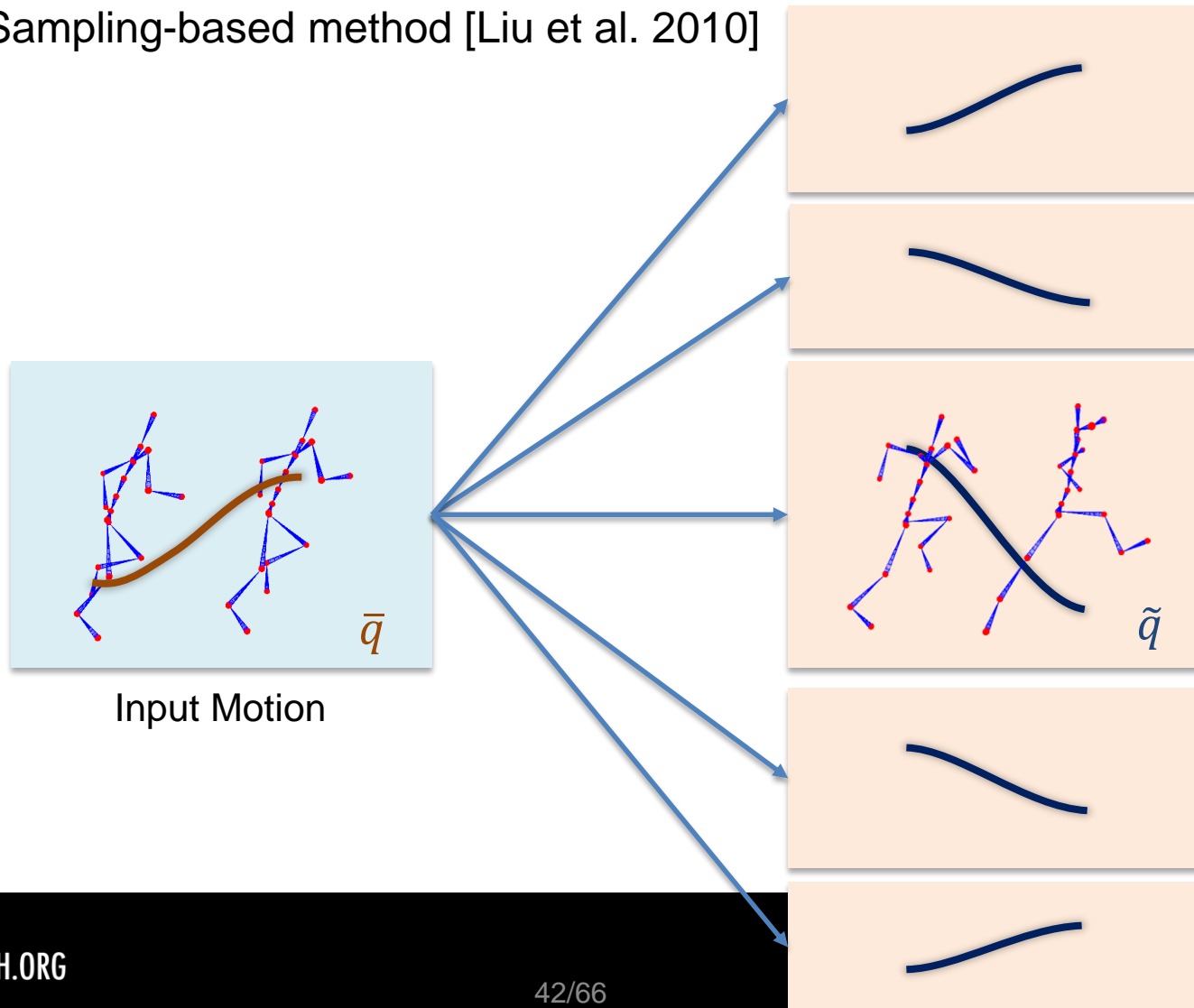
## ► Control Construction

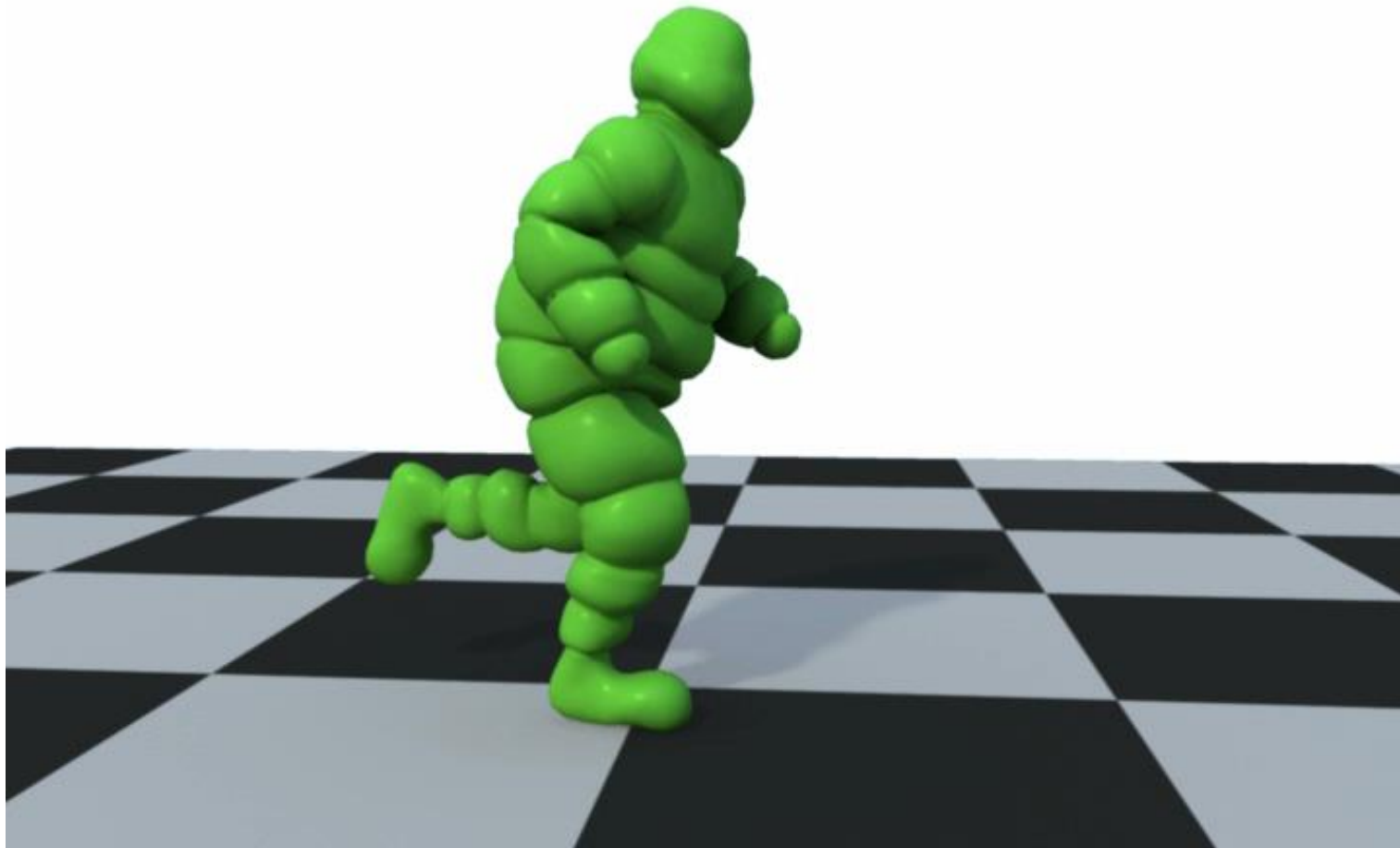




- ▶ Control Construction

- ▶ Sampling-based method [Liu et al. 2010]

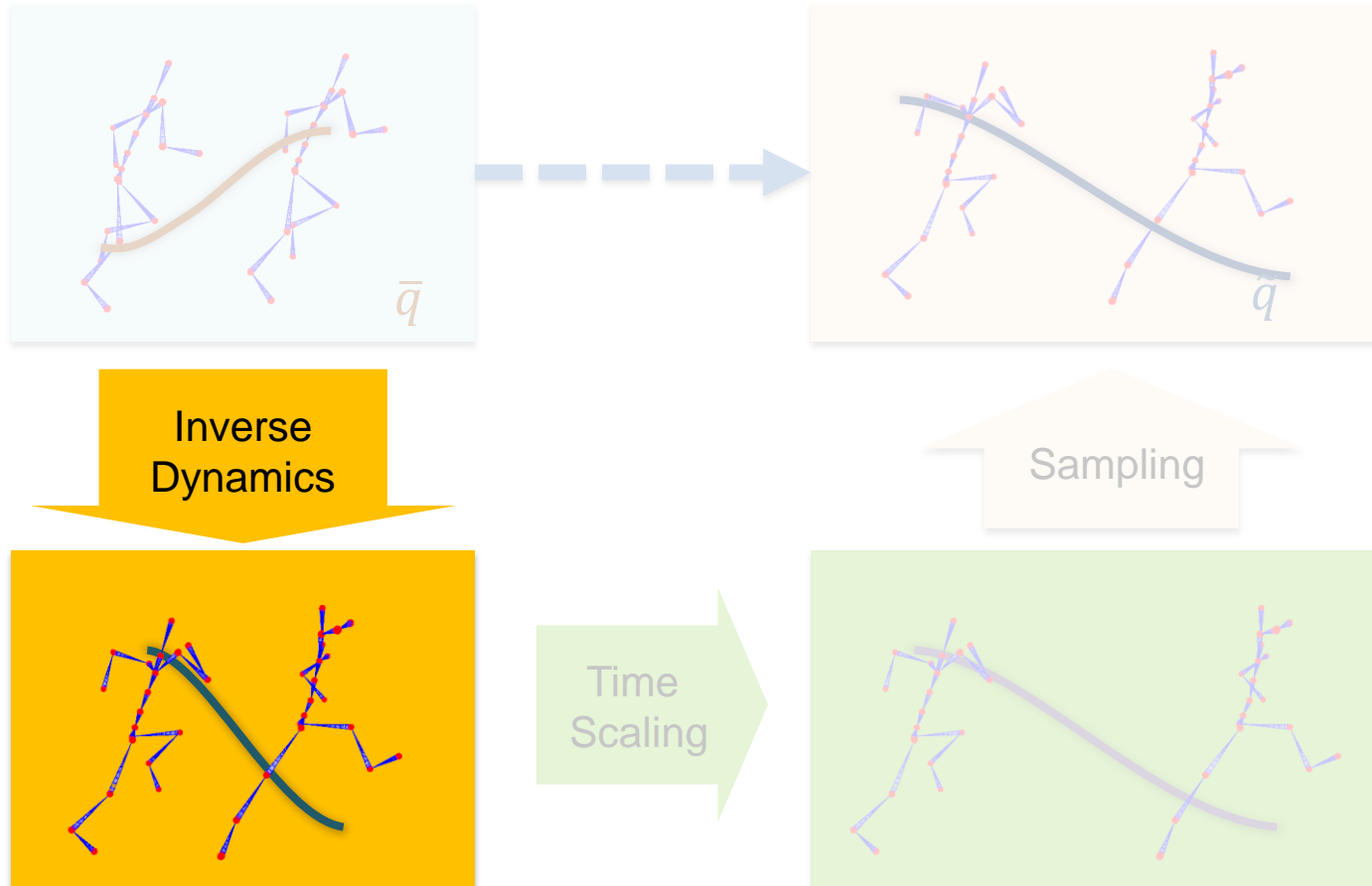




Reference      Simulation



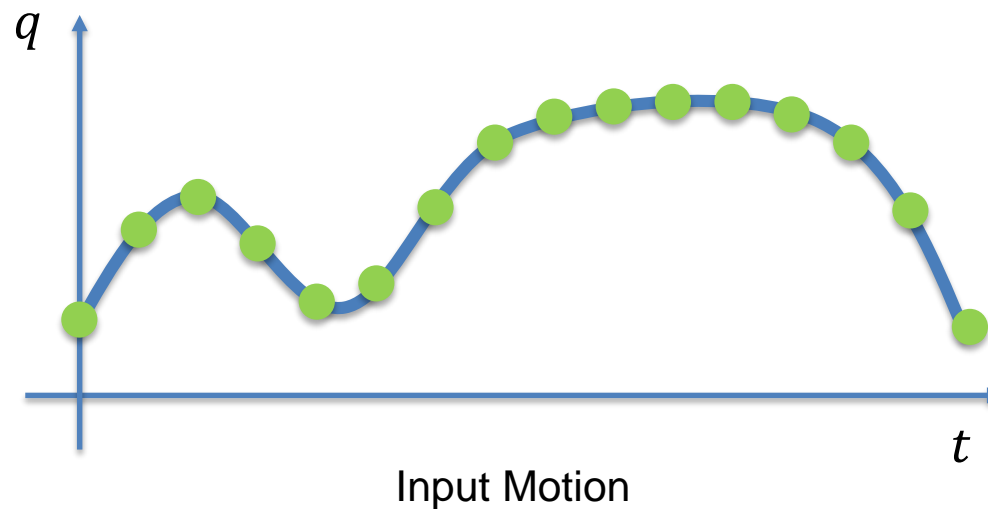
- ▶ Control Construction
  - ▶ Augmented sampling-based method



$$\tau = ID(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}, f_{ext}, \tau_{ext})$$

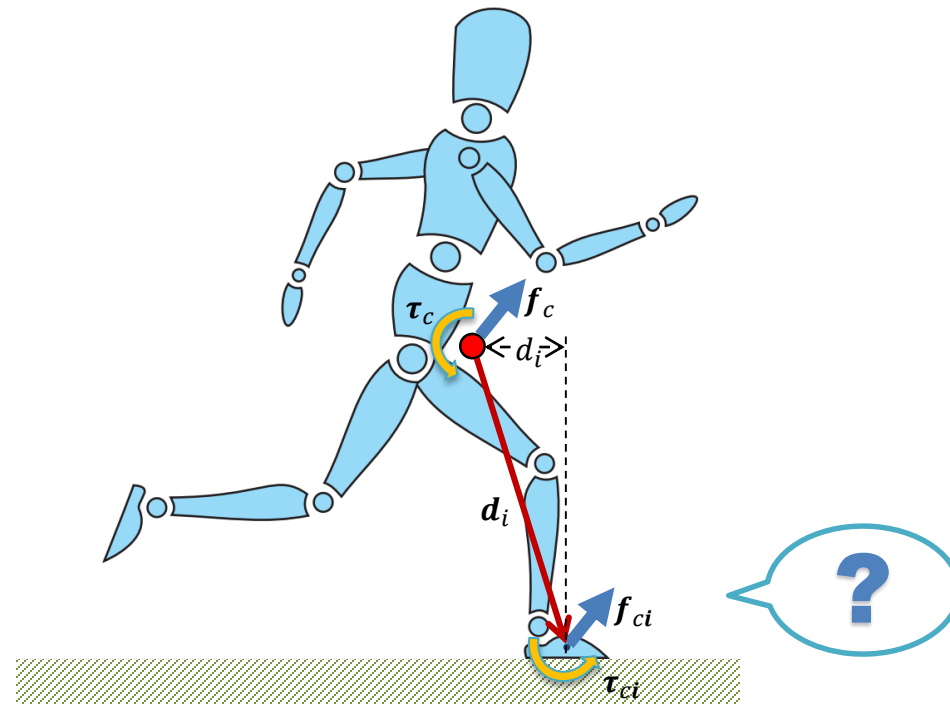
$$\tau = ID(\underline{q}, \dot{\underline{q}}, \ddot{\underline{q}}, \underline{f}_{ext}, \underline{\tau}_{ext})$$

- ▶ Estimate  $\dot{q}, \ddot{q}$ 
  - ▶ forward finite differencing



$$\tau = ID(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}, \underline{f_{ext}}, \underline{\tau_{ext}})$$

- ▶ Estimate  $f_{ext}, \tau_{ext}$ 
  - ▶  $f_{ext}, \tau_{ext} = \text{Gravity} + \text{GRF (Ground Reaction Force)}$



$$\tau = ID(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}, f_{ext}, \tau_{ext})$$

- ▶ Estimate Ground Reaction Force (GRF)
  - ▶ GRF can only push the character

$$f_{\perp} \geq 0$$

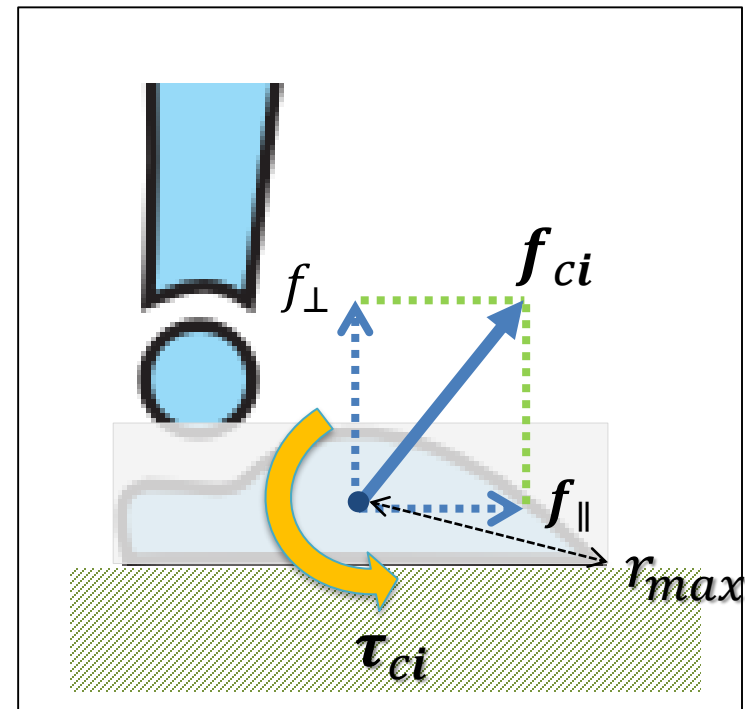
- ▶ Max possible friction

$$\|f_{\parallel}\| \leq \mu f_{\perp}$$

- ▶ Max possible torque

$$\|\tau\| \leq r_{max} f_{max}$$

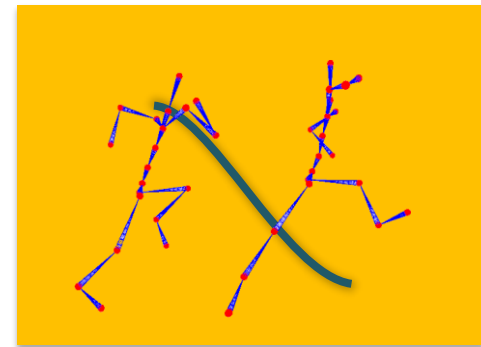
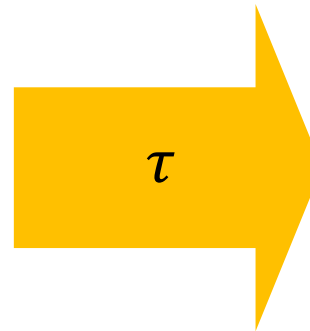
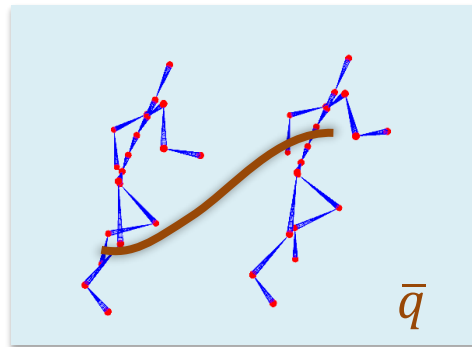
$$f_{max} = \sqrt{1 + \mu^2} f_{\perp}$$





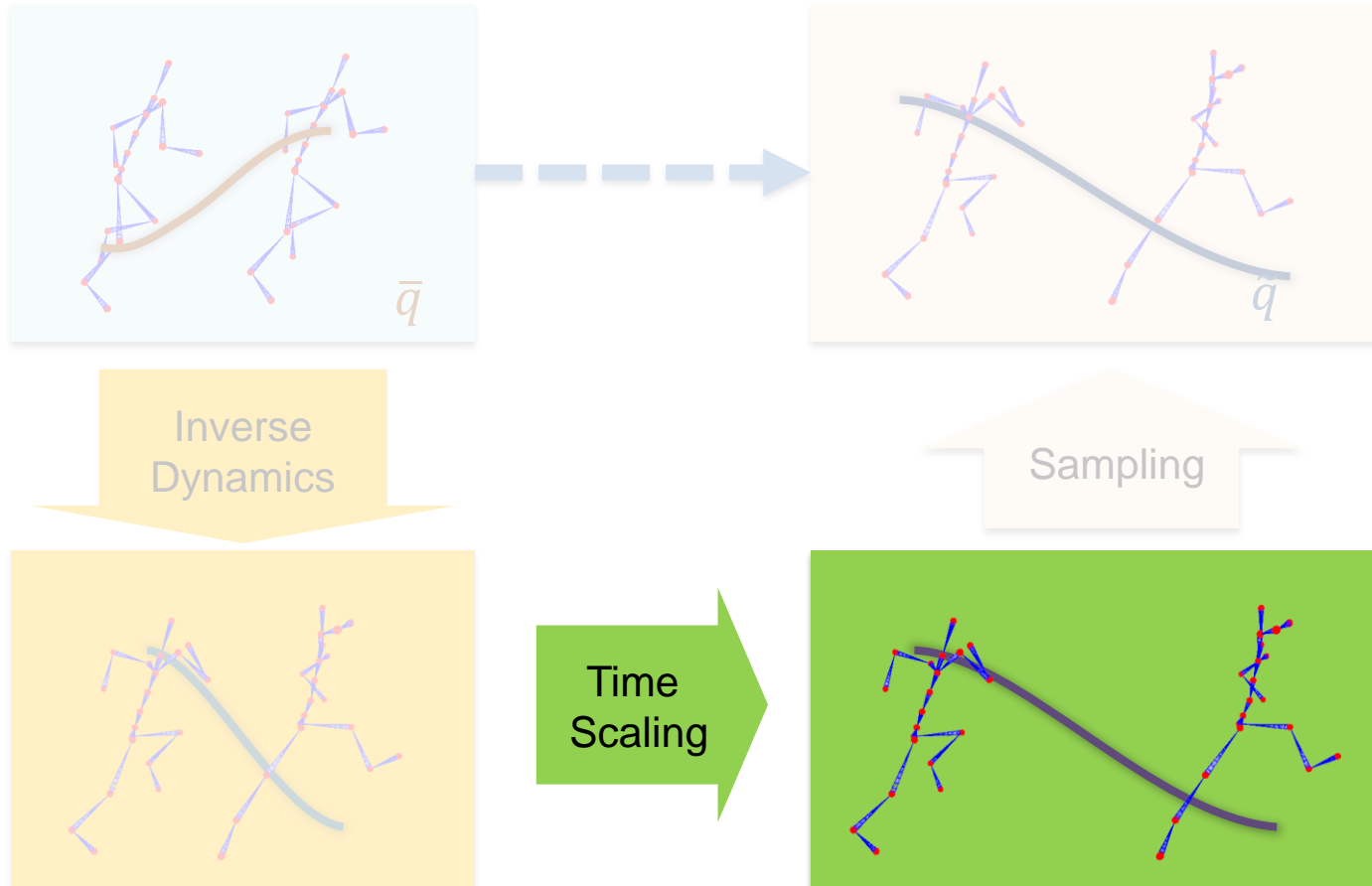
$$\tau = ID(q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}, f_{ext}, \tau_{ext})$$

- ▶ Estimate Target Pose

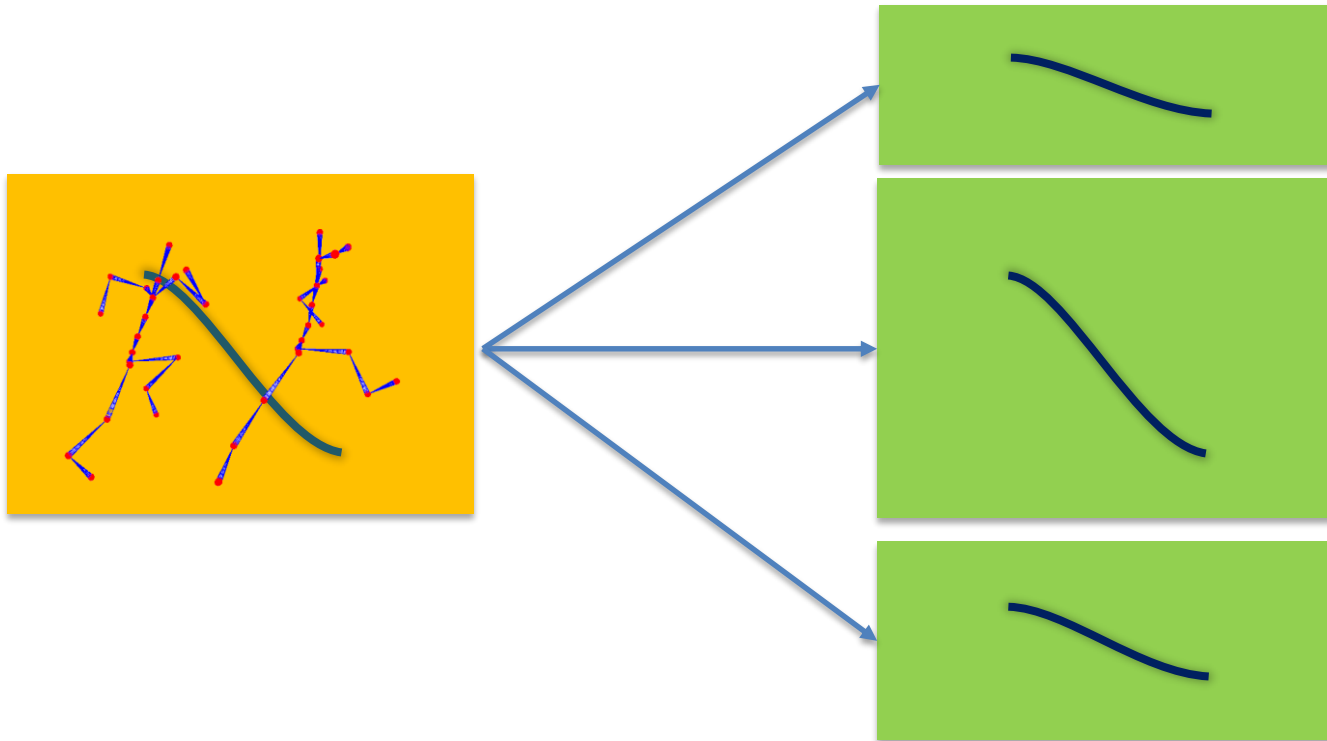




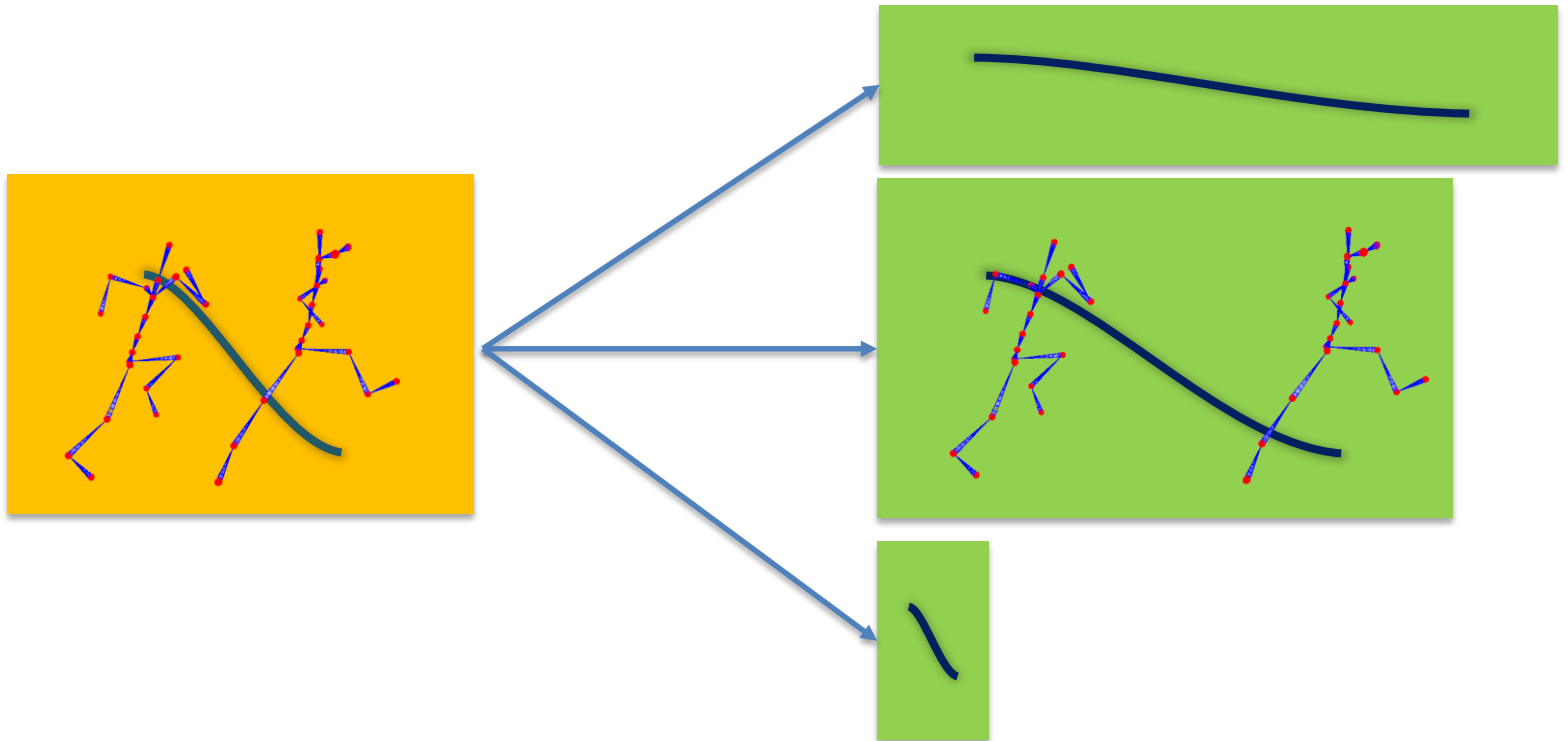
- ▶ Control Construction
  - ▶ Augmented sampling-based method



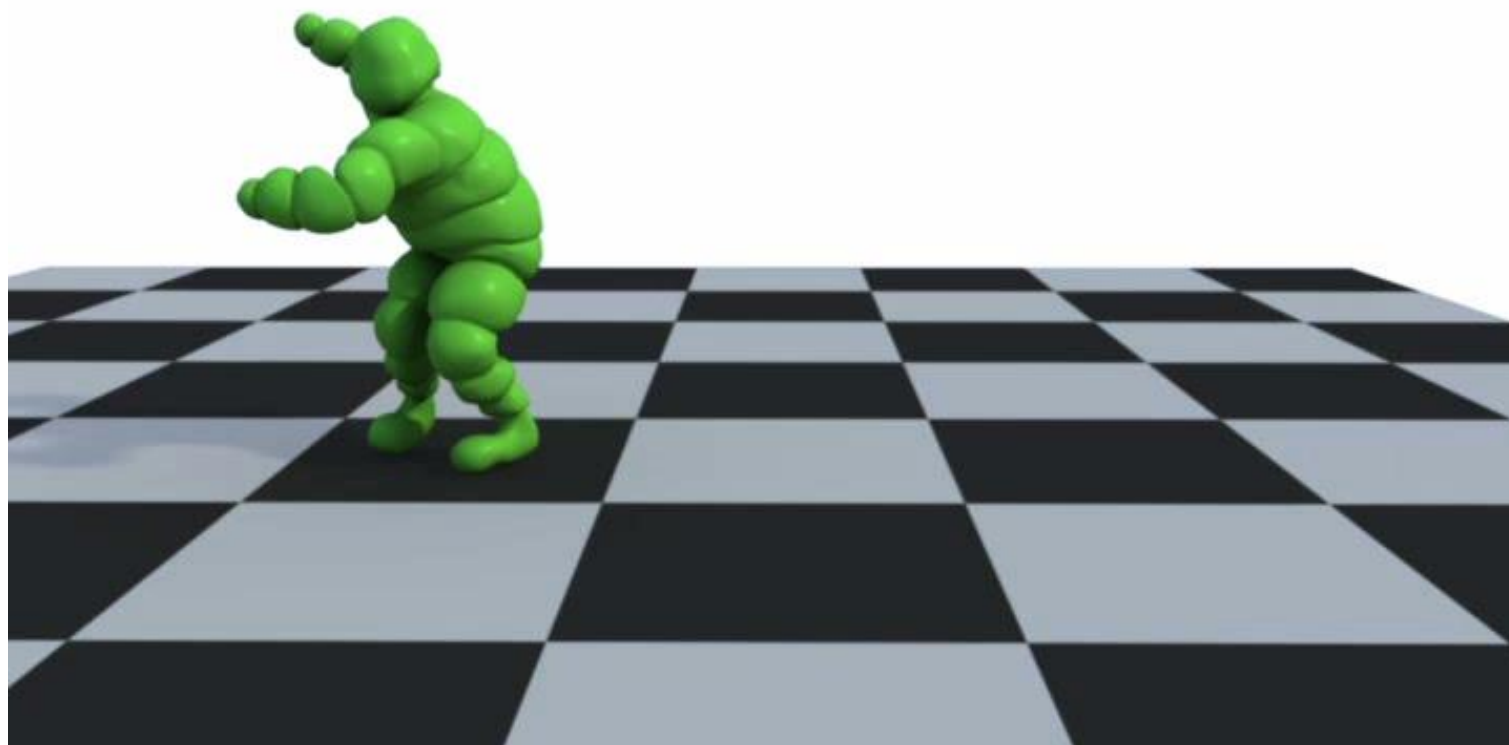
▶ Sample Time Scaling Parameter



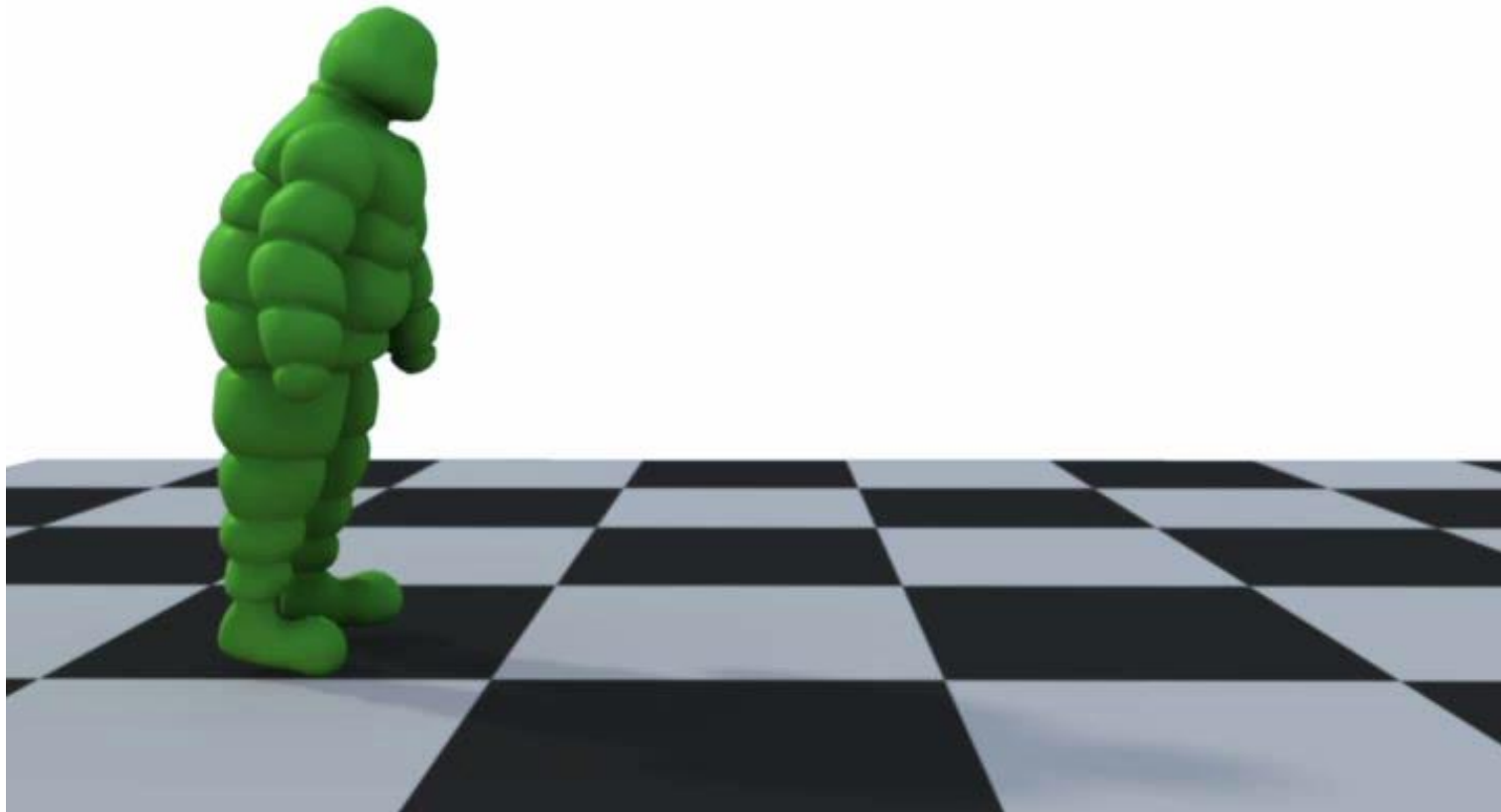
## ▶ Sample Time Scaling Parameter



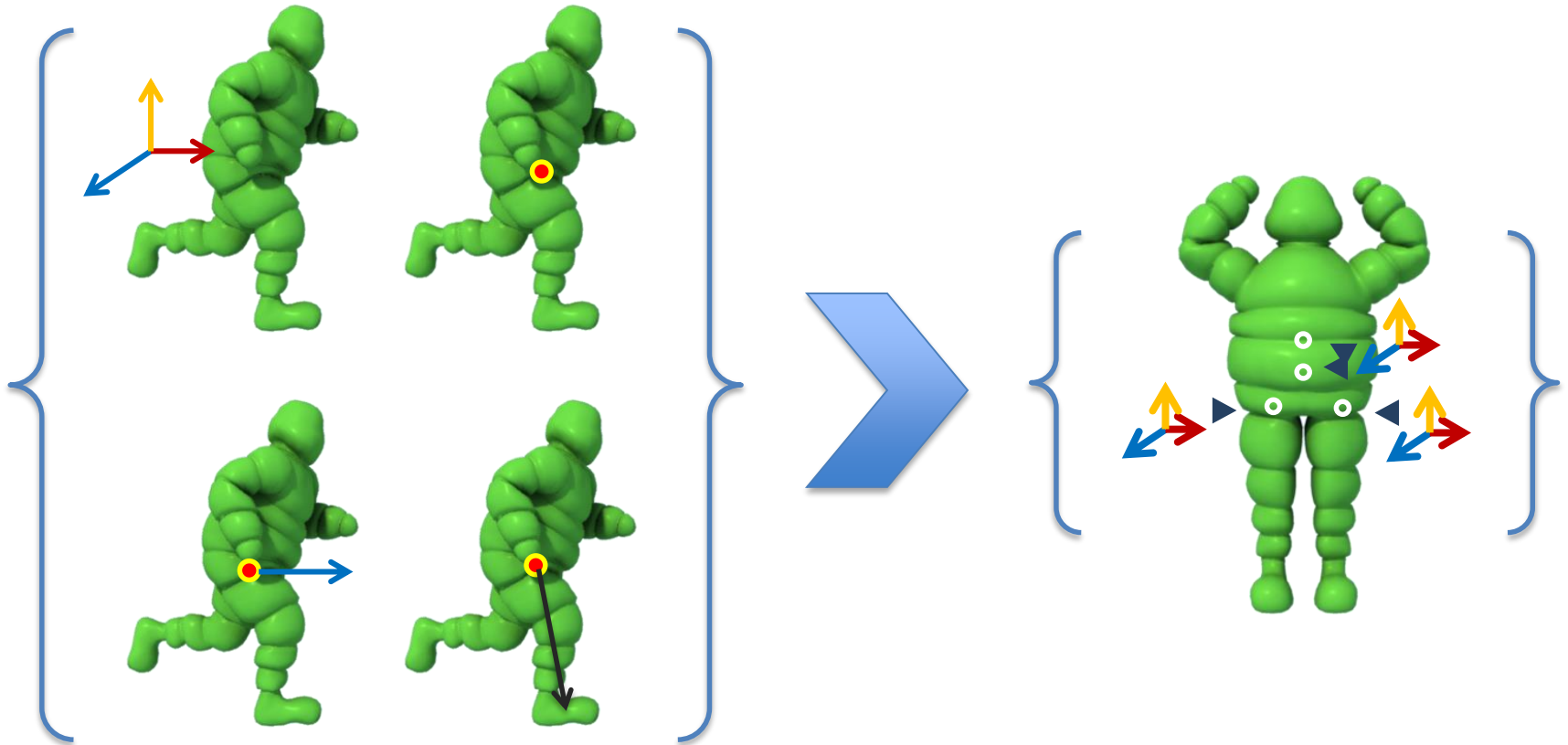
# Time Scaling



# Control Construction



- ▶ Closed-loop Feedback Policies
  - ▶ Linear feedback policies [Liu et al. 2012]





# Closed-loop Feedback Policies



- ▶ Two-way simulation framework for soft body characters
  - ▶ Pose-based plasticity
  - ▶ Angular momentum Conservation
  - ▶ Interactive rates
  
- ▶ Augmented sampling-based control construction
  - ▶ Inverse Dynamics
  - ▶ Time Scaling

- ▶ Stability Issues
  - ▶ Explicit coupling and solver
  
- ▶ Quality Issues
  - ▶ Low-res volumetric mesh
  - ▶ Linear skinning method
  
- ▶ Capability Issues
  - ▶ Success rate < 100%

- ▶ More stable coupling with implicit integrators
- ▶ Remeshing and better skinning techniques
- ▶ Incorporating material properties and planning

# Thanks

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