

# Data Driven Computer Animation

HKU COMP 3360

Tutorial 2 - Scripting for Animation

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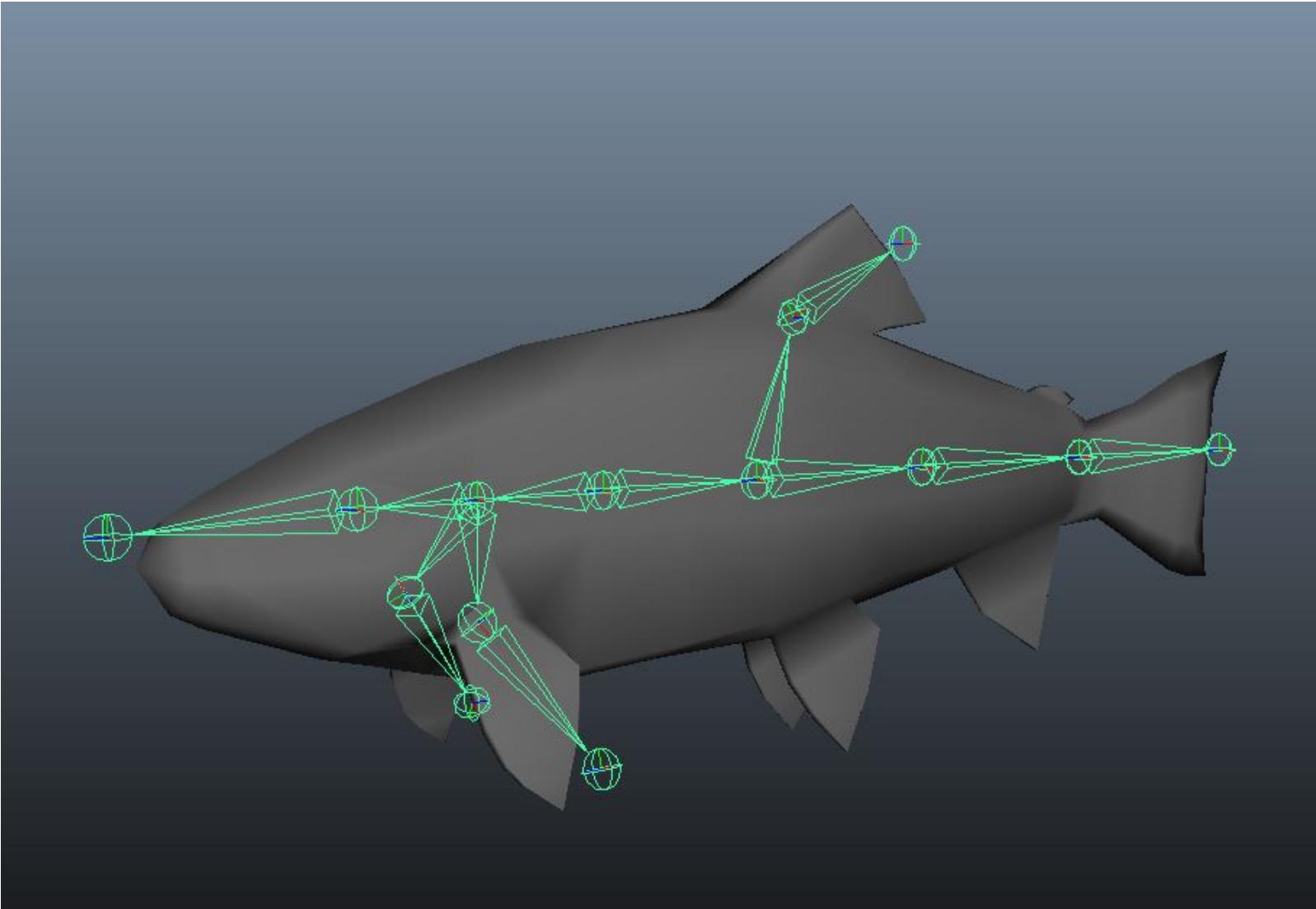
SECTION 2A, 2021



# Some questions by Email

1. Does rigging work on other 3d model like animals?

Yes. Rigging is a basic technology for helping the manipulation on any kind of mesh with control points. Humanoid model is more common, but for other mesh, the basic idea is same.



Rigging example on fish model

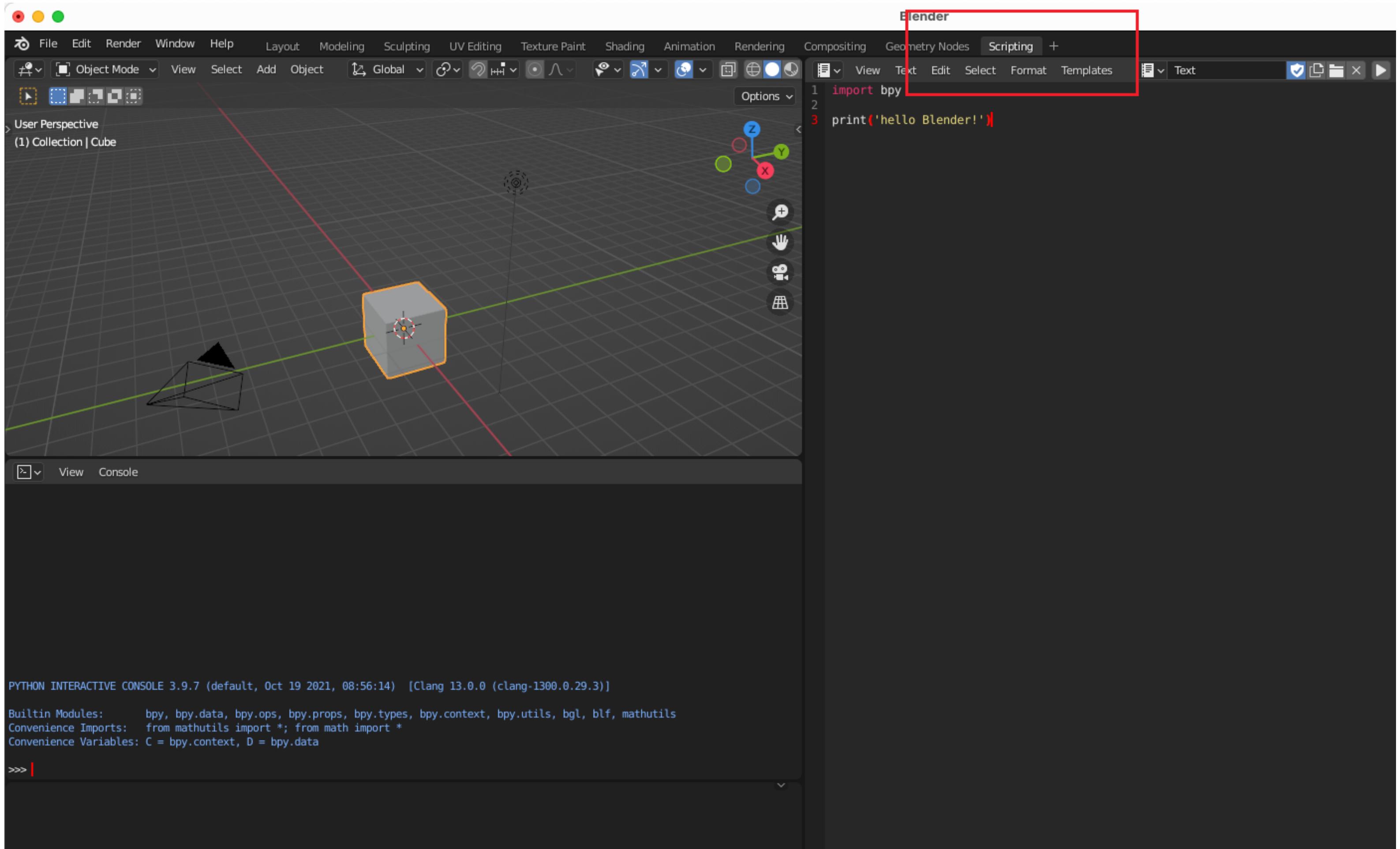


MoCap on Cat (<https://youtu.be/UTB452OV8ak>)

# Tutorial 2 - Agenda

- Scripting in Animation
- BVH File Structure and Visualization
- Inverse Kinematics

# Scripting in Blender



← Activate scripting window

Why we need scripting?

1. Reduce repeating stuff
2. Event simulation
3. More controllability and flexibility \*

# Operator - Add object

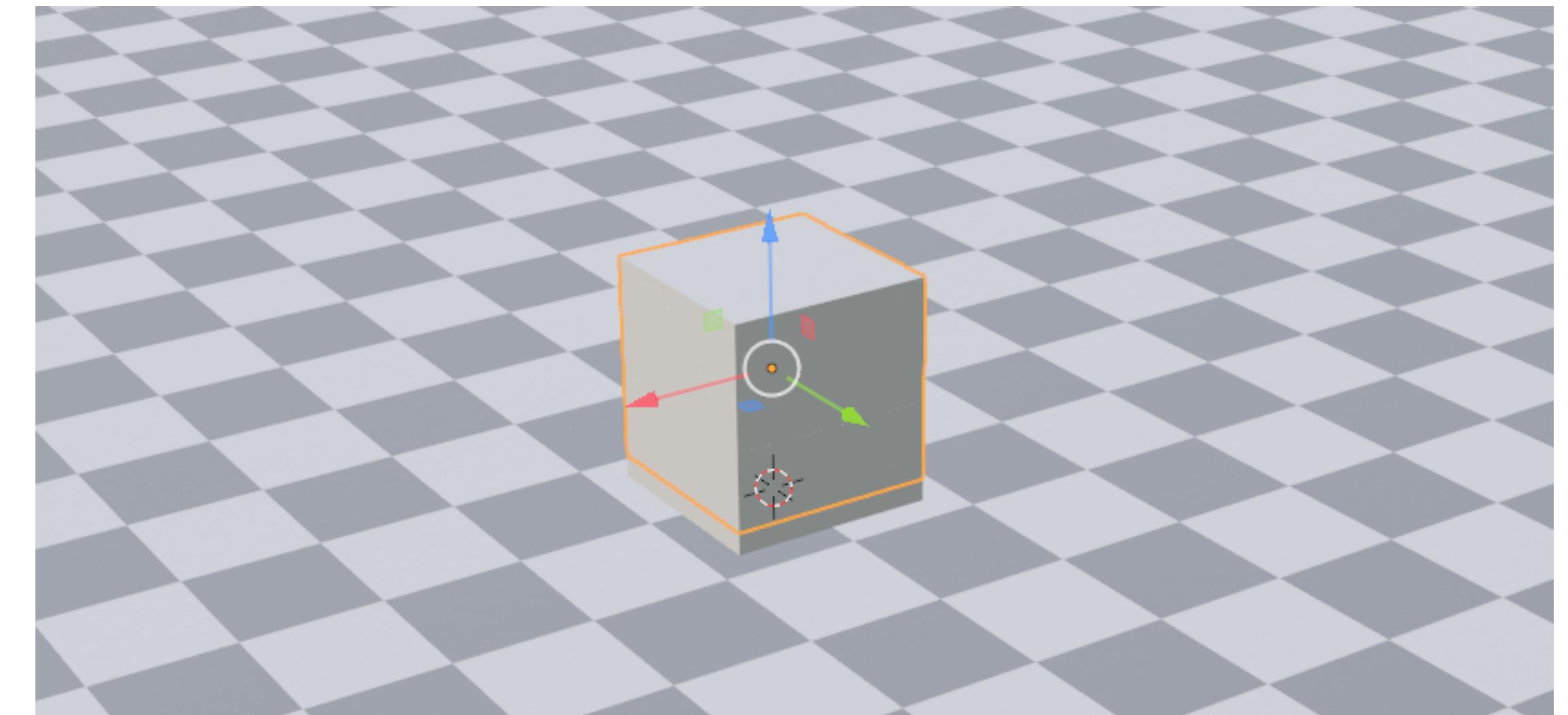
```
def add_cube(location=[0, 0, 0], size=1):
    bpy.ops.mesh.primitive_cube_add(size=size)
    c_obj = bpy.context.object
    # c_obj = bpy.data.objects[bpy.context.active_object.name] # Another selection way
    c_obj.location = location
    c_obj.rotation_euler = [np.radians(0), np.radians(0), np.radians(0)]
    return c_obj
```

1. Add a new object
2. Make a pointer to this object
3. Custom Properties

# Operator - Add materials

```
def add_floor(location=[0, 0, 0]):  
    bpy.ops.mesh.primitive_plane_add(size=100, location=location)  
    f_obj = bpy.context.object  
    f_obj.name = 'floor'  
  
    floor_mat = bpy.data.materials.new(name="floorMaterial")  
    floor_mat.use_nodes = True  
    bsdf = floor_mat.node_tree.nodes["Principled BSDF"]  
    floor_text = floor_mat.node_tree.nodes.new("ShaderNodeTexChecker")  
    floor_text.inputs[3].default_value = 150  
    floor_mat.node_tree.links.new(bsdf.inputs['Base Color'], floor_text.outputs['Color'])  
  
    f_obj.data.materials.append(floor_mat)  
    return f_obj
```

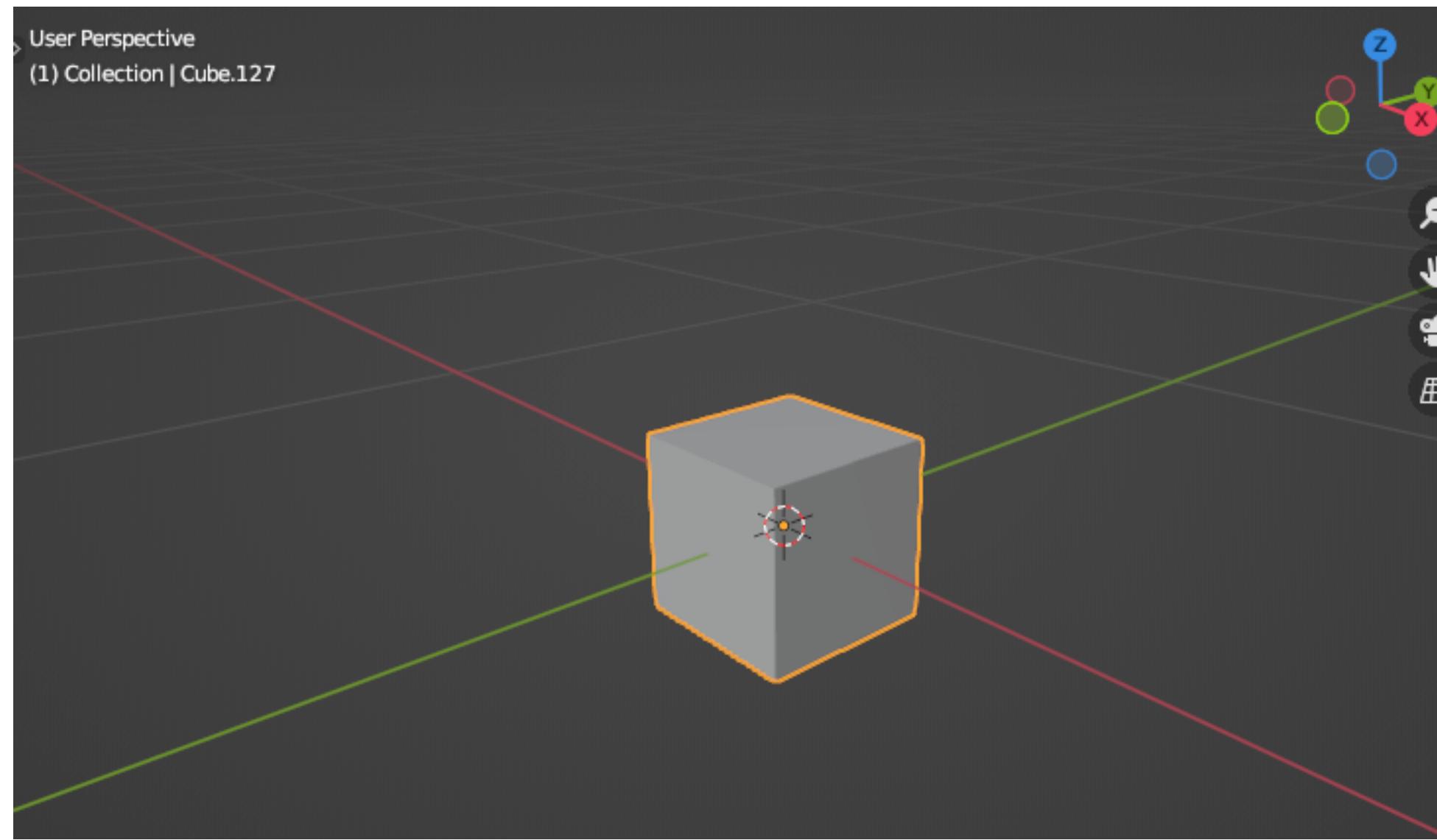
No need in Assignment



# Example - Add objects in a loop

```
def add_cube(location=[0, 0, 0], size=1):
    bpy.ops.mesh.primitive_cube_add(size=size)
    c_obj = bpy.context.object
    # c_obj = bpy.data.objects[bpy.context.active_object.name] # Another selection way
    c_obj.location = location
    c_obj.rotation_euler = [np.radians(0), np.radians(0), np.radians(0)]
    return c_obj
```

× 64

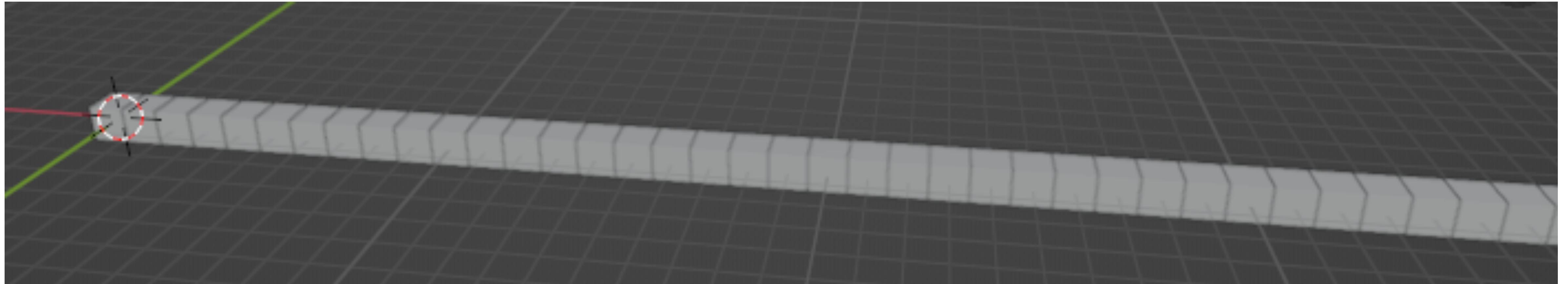


Lots of cube in a  
same place  
(looks stupid)

# Example - Add objects in a loop

If we apply different location for each cube, like:

```
for i in range(64):  
    add_cube(location=[i, 0, 0], size=1)
```

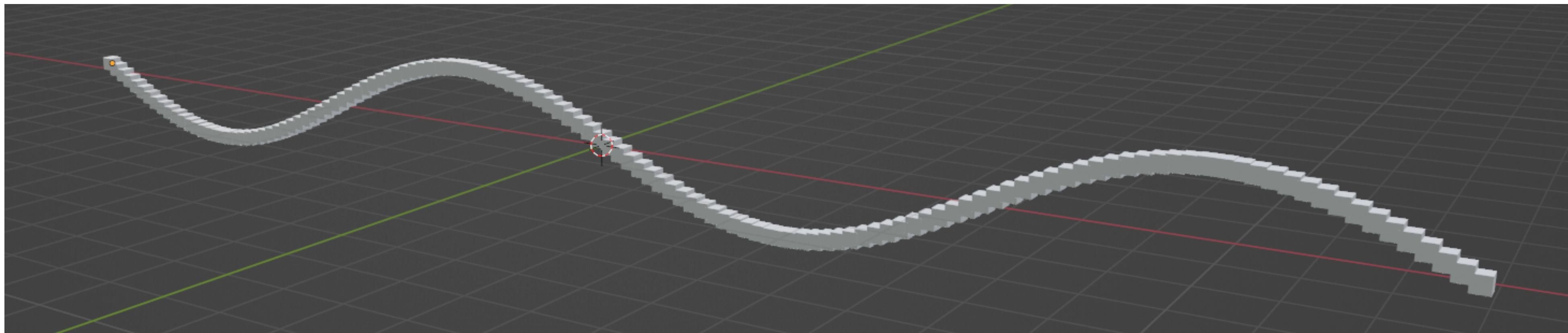


We can get a line of cubes

# Example - Add objects in a loop

We can make the location to be more different:

```
for i in range(64):
    z = np.sin(i*0.1)
    add_cube(location=[i, 0, z], size=1)
```



A sin curve (basic point-based animation)

# Example - Add objects in a loop with keyframe

We can make the location to be different in frames:

```
def toy_animation():
    N = 128
    frame = 500
    locations = np.zeros((N, frame, 3))
    toy_objects = add_joints([[0, 0, 0]]*N)
    bpy.context.scene.frame_end = frame
    for frame_idx in range(frame):
        for i in range(N):
            toy_objects[i].location = [i, 0, np.sin(i*0.1 + frame_idx*0.05)]
            toy_objects[i].keyframe_insert(data_path='location', frame=frame_idx)
```

Check: [example.py](#)

# Use this pipeline for human skeleton

They are almost same!

- Lots of key joints
- Joints are always moving
- There are connection between joints

# Example - Simple skeleton

```
skeleton example

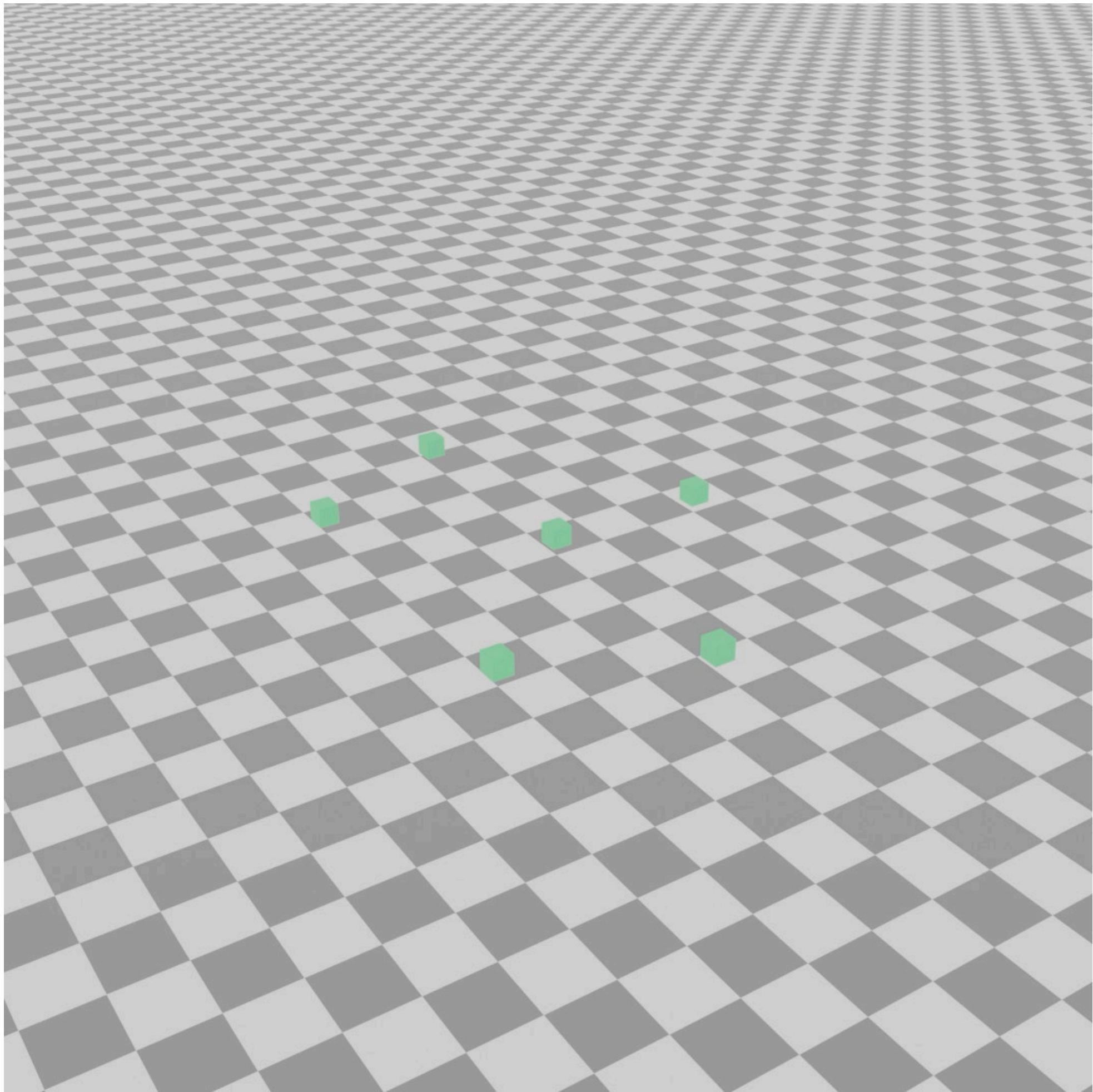
    J5          # (0, 4)
    |
J4 - J0 - J1      # (-3, 2), (0, 2), (3, 2)
    / \
J3   J2          # (-2, 0), (2, 0)

joints = [[0, 2, 0], [3, 2, 0], [2, 0, 0], [-2, 0, 0], [-3, 2, 0], [0, 4, 0]]
parents = [-1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0] # the index of parent joint, -1 means itself
```

```
def add_skeleton(joints, parents):
    assert(len(joints) == len(parents))
    bpy.ops.object.armature_add(enter_editmode=False, align='WORLD', location=(0, 0, 0), scale=(1, 1, 1))
    b_obj = bpy.context.object
    bpy.ops.object.mode_set(mode='EDIT', toggle=False)
    edit_bones = b_obj.data.edit_bones
    edit_bones.remove(b_obj.data.edit_bones[0])
    for joint_idx, parent_idx in enumerate(parents):
        if parent_idx == -1:
            continue
        b1 = edit_bones.new('name%0' % joint_idx)
        b1.head = joints[parent_idx]
        b1.tail = joints[joint_idx]
    bpy.ops.object.mode_set(mode='OBJECT')
    print(b_obj.keys())
    return b_obj
```

```
def set_animation(target, start_positions, end_positions, frames=20):
    assert(len(start_positions) == len(target))
    assert(len(start_positions) == len(end_positions))
    bpy.context.scene.frame_start = 0
    bpy.context.scene.frame_end = frames
    joint_number = len(target)
    start_positions, end_positions = np.array(start_positions, dtype=np.float32), np.array(end_positions, dtype=np.float32),
    base_increment = (end_positions - start_positions)/frames
    for frame_idx in range(frames):
        new_position = start_positions + base_increment*frame_idx
        for joint_idx in range(joint_number):
            target[joint_idx].location = new_position[joint_idx]
            target[joint_idx].keyframe_insert(data_path='location', frame=frame_idx)
```

Check: [example.py](#)

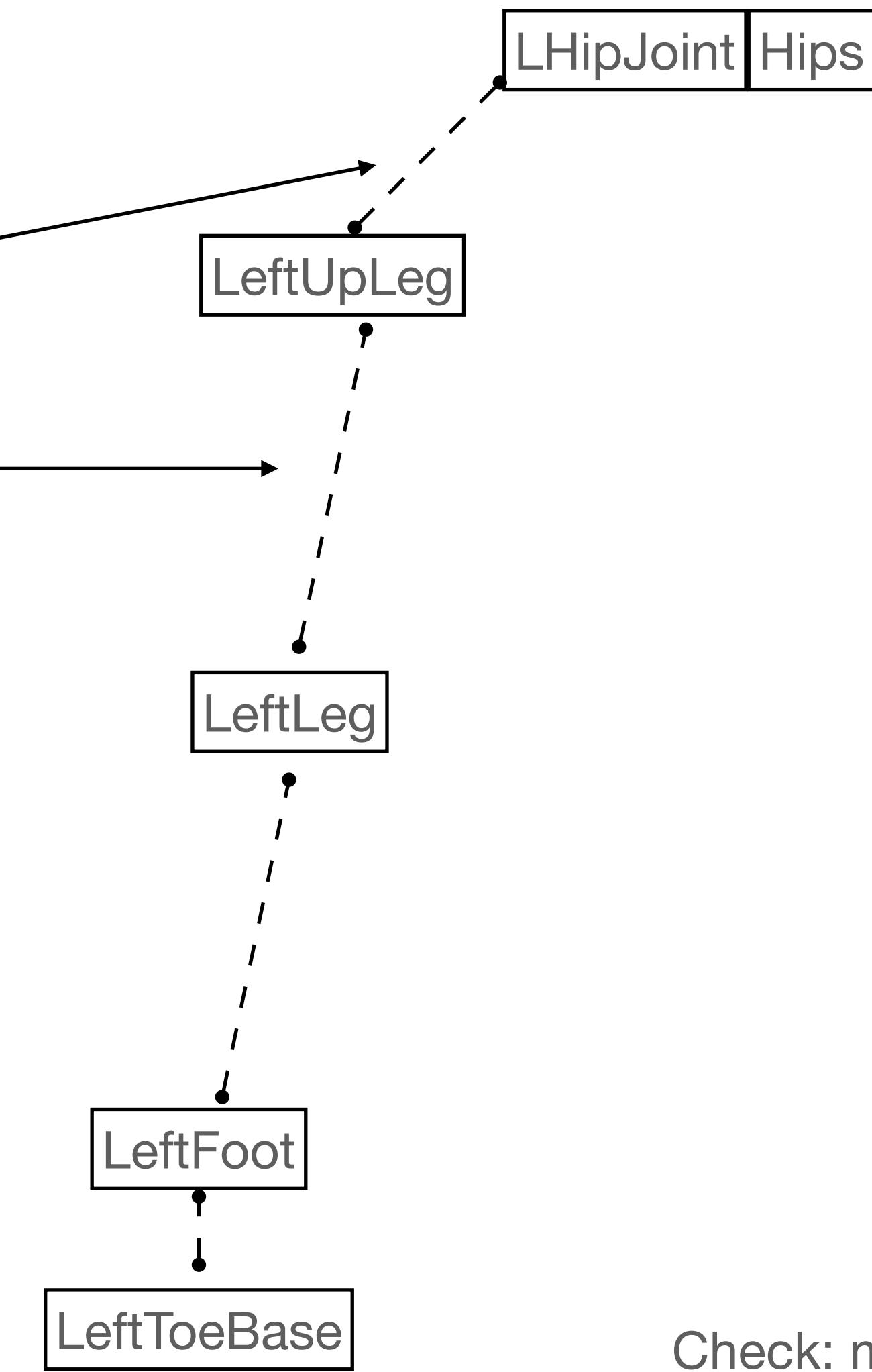


With our simple interpolation,  
there is no any constrains, so  
the motion is too bad.

Motion capture data will be  
useful to create animation,  
they are stored by **BVH** file

# BVH file - example

```
HIERARCHY
ROOT Hips
{
    OFFSET 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
    CHANNELS 6 Xposition Yposition Zposition Yrotation Xrotation
    JOINT LHipJoint
    {
        OFFSET 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
        CHANNELS 3 Zrotation Yrotation Xrotation
        JOINT LeftUpLeg
        {
            OFFSET 1.363060 -1.794630 0.839290
            CHANNELS 3 Zrotation Yrotation Xrotation
            JOINT LeftLeg
            {
                OFFSET 2.448110 -6.726130 0.000000
                CHANNELS 3 Zrotation Yrotation Xrotation
                JOINT LeftFoot
                {
                    OFFSET 2.562200 -7.039590 0.000000
                    CHANNELS 3 Zrotation Yrotation Xrotation
                    JOINT LeftToeBase
                    {
                        OFFSET 0.157640 -0.433110 2.322550
                        CHANNELS 3 Zrotation Yrotation Xrotation
                        End Site
                        {
                            OFFSET 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
JOINT RHipJoint
{
    OFFSET 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
    CHANNELS 3 Zrotation Yrotation Xrotation
    JOINT RightUpLeg
    {
        OFFSET -1.305520 -1.794630 0.839290
    }
}
```



Check: [motion basket.bvh](#)

# BVH file - example



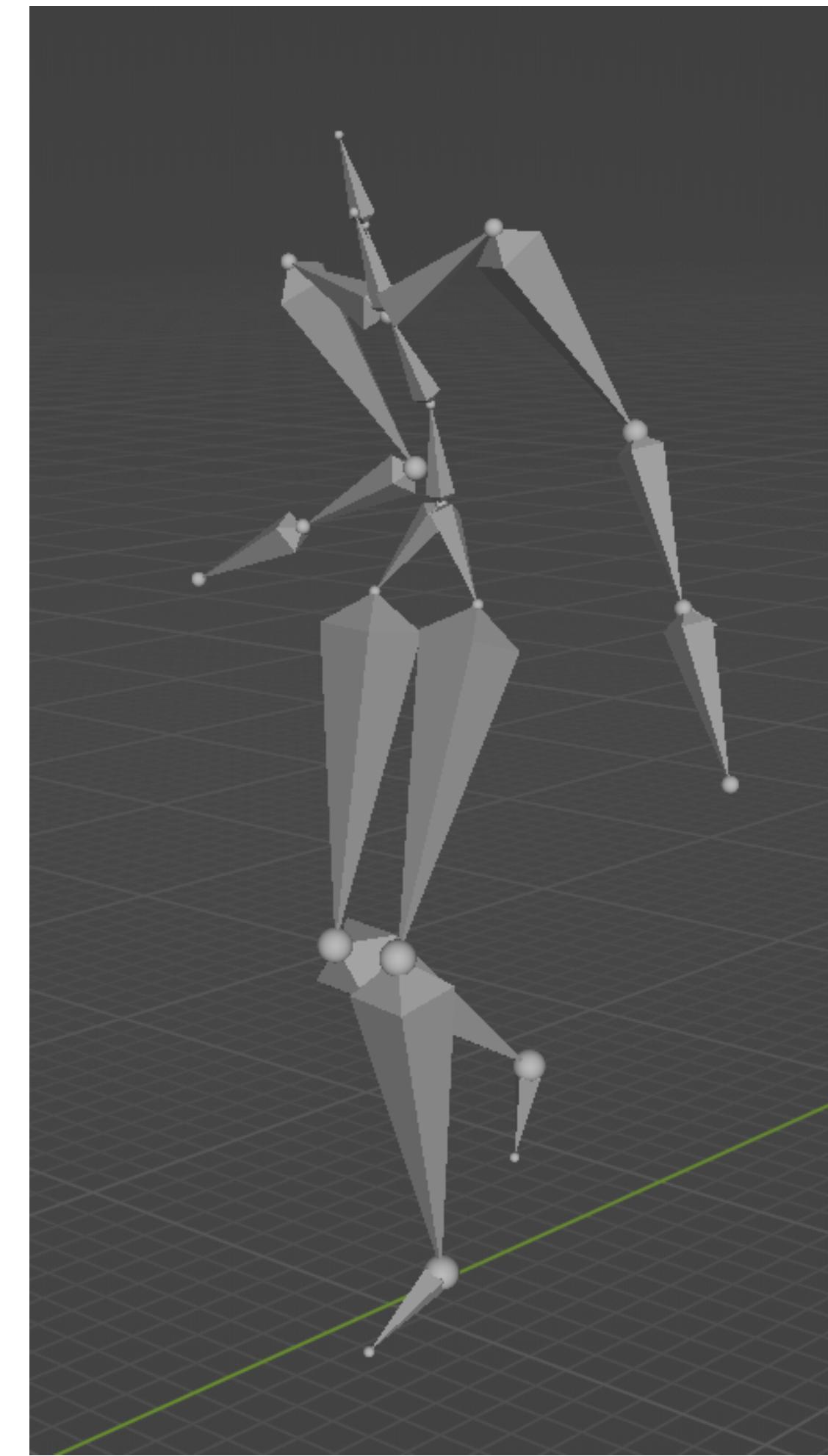
With the OFFSETs, it's able to  
create a reset skeleton already

But it cannot move

# BVH file - example

```
MOTION
Frames: 1146
Frame Time: 0.008333
-2.063732 18.011760 39.447933 179.127828 2.634550 -177.920153 1.206874 4.754803 4.104683 -23.563419 -11.889129 -18.828557 1.1858
-5.215836 4.517962 18.873920 7.311934 -12.506019 -11.950456 -16.033348 62.352482 2.786593 -18.765751 16.995573 -0.776200 -5.6251
-0.181365 -12.787612 -1.374329 -1.227442 -13.084216 -2.114110 0.138130 17.403246 -1.172200 0.092200 7.219200 -1.832485 1.104533
-0.555222 -6.507470 10.210135 49.935446 7.757400 -7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 -59.405500 74.075000 -44.346900 0.189166 -0.665463
0.207908 -36.148443 -9.663323 -0.878073 0.223500 7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 13.646200 -31.169300 4.732600
-2.070192 18.006791 39.330956 178.872573 1.870162 -178.041505 1.215018 4.778846 4.131116 -23.973632 -12.129823 -18.094388 1.1615
-5.208678 4.507877 18.846497 7.003885 -13.980773 -12.482011 -16.338560 64.272492 2.851874 -18.525429 15.834672 -0.626600 -5.0655
-0.295907 -12.798922 -1.165232 -1.205185 -13.831668 -2.205391 0.165837 17.659073 -1.229600 0.092900 7.421300 -1.823523 1.105351
-0.553590 -6.773480 10.030447 50.815154 7.713000 -7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 -62.397000 74.371400 -47.269400 0.208751 -0.650728
0.221464 -34.827075 -9.766024 -0.469250 0.160600 7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 13.528600 -30.787700 4.817200
-2.111436 18.010667 39.146001 178.712021 2.518295 -178.525697 1.201978 4.838431 4.197904 -24.494111 -11.742339 -16.851865 1.1540
-5.210053 4.512771 18.537530 7.616456 -14.618746 -12.903965 -16.568441 65.835281 2.761408 -17.782671 15.080130 -0.470500 -4.3993
-0.260308 -12.585790 -1.197374 -1.072545 -13.684112 -2.457030 0.417679 17.679626 -1.277200 0.197600 7.415200 -1.820126 1.086665
-0.557626 -7.064862 10.429341 51.289808 8.087700 -7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 -63.799200 74.705000 -48.872200 0.216774 -0.651851
0.213348 -33.597487 -10.203720 -0.316924 0.140900 7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 13.191500 -30.645100 4.737500
-2.130220 18.004704 39.013819 178.581251 2.288734 -178.515897 1.220191 4.844444 4.203782 -24.824199 -11.667838 -16.281330 1.1383
-5.198383 4.501691 18.479783 7.736503 -16.089027 -13.356942 -16.822103 67.453385 2.829419 -17.577012 13.901420 -0.380600 -3.9618
-0.331326 -12.970865 -1.353835 -1.044161 -13.069214 -2.736947 0.562816 17.683820 -1.314800 0.258500 7.312600 -1.840209 1.094920
-0.562172 -6.813896 10.627283 51.151272 8.232100 -7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 -63.221000 74.731300 -48.386300 0.228027 -0.655531
0.213939 -33.157573 -10.275641 -0.231756 0.127300 7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 13.131900 -30.564500 4.741100
-2.154570 18.002219 38.867524 178.482929 2.267110 -178.654585 1.221228 4.877126 4.248485 -25.126794 -11.487232 -15.552914 1.1294
-5.191192 4.508421 18.443492 7.935466 -17.303557 -13.742063 -17.022801 68.822310 2.979118 -17.597506 12.427723 -0.357400 -3.8410
-0.409895 -12.616380 -1.437290 -1.040795 -12.860014 -2.796393 0.562540 17.460794 -1.322500 0.248600 7.222200 -1.836681 1.054439
-0.560976 -6.422287 9.959104 51.050415 7.687100 -7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 -63.237300 74.438300 -48.084000 0.254412 -0.652732 0
0.222695 -33.150211 -10.278689 -0.151111 0.115200 7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 13.121100 -30.496000 4.759100
-2.159837 17.992579 38.760585 178.343237 1.459571 -178.682082 1.239828 4.889306 4.257075 -25.381015 -11.524257 -15.043042 1.1257
-5.184132 4.502501 18.532326 7.684861 -18.844429 -14.108236 -17.223905 70.114736 3.161199 -17.777201 10.866564 -0.369200 -3.9029
-0.565171 -12.855348 -1.297146 -0.974048 -12.543931 -3.087013 0.678504 17.376072 -1.415200 0.298600 7.147100 -1.842484 1.049521
-0.555024 -6.248881 11.878535 50.144795 9.109900 -7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 -58.981700 74.804400 -44.745900 0.281839 -0.645240
0.232628 -33.625174 -10.257540 -0.035880 0.097400 7.125000 0.000000 0.000000 13.119500 -30.395800 4.790800
-2.180807 17.985820 38.628801 178.190322 1.303193 -178.710378 1.250646 4.907288 4.273854 -25.716849 -11.321019 -14.525437 1.1326
-5.173345 4.507122 18.426008 7.899075 -20.199854 -14.382289 -17.390261 71.141430 3.280793 -17.683031 9.243297 -0.481700 -4.45090
-12.857105 -1.051684 -0.831465 -12.824773 -3.383156 0.943970 17.725193 -1.515600 0.418400 7.307000 -1.852672 1.045659 -0.977942
```

The second part, represents the values which are defined in first part



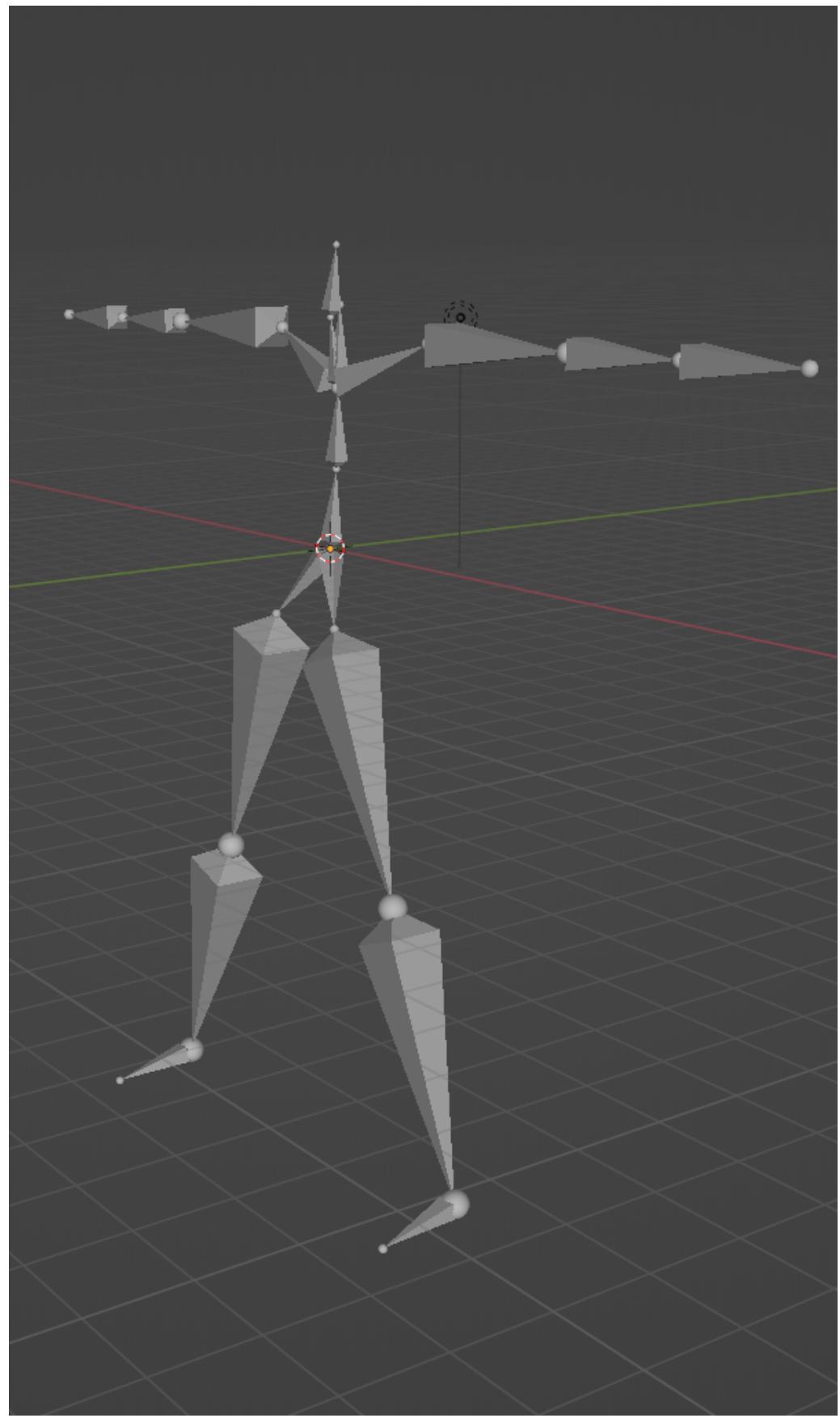
Check: [motion\\_basket.bvh](#)

# BVH file - example

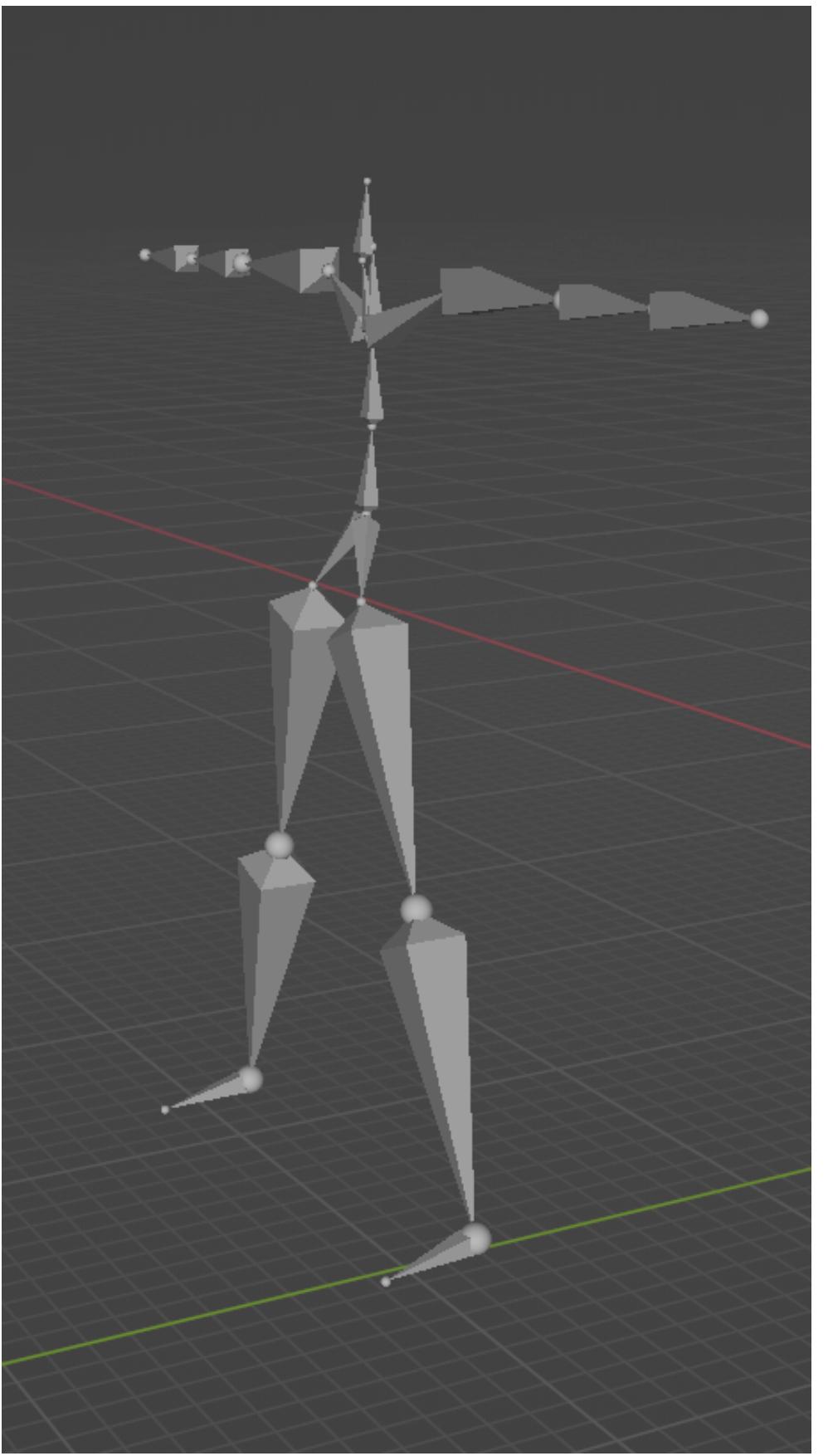
Let's check how three numbers impact the skeleton

## Check: [motion toy.bvh](#)

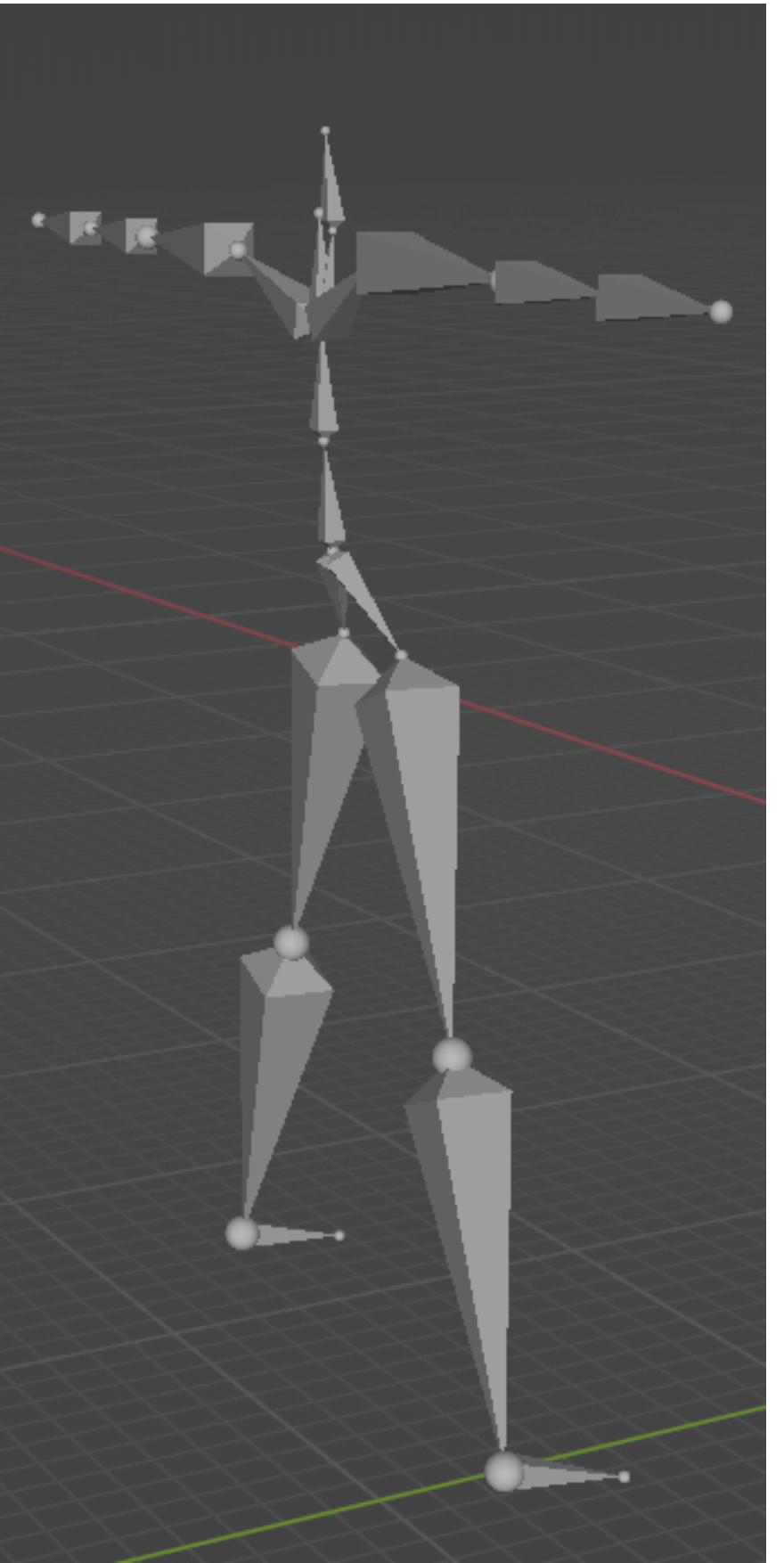
# BVH file - example



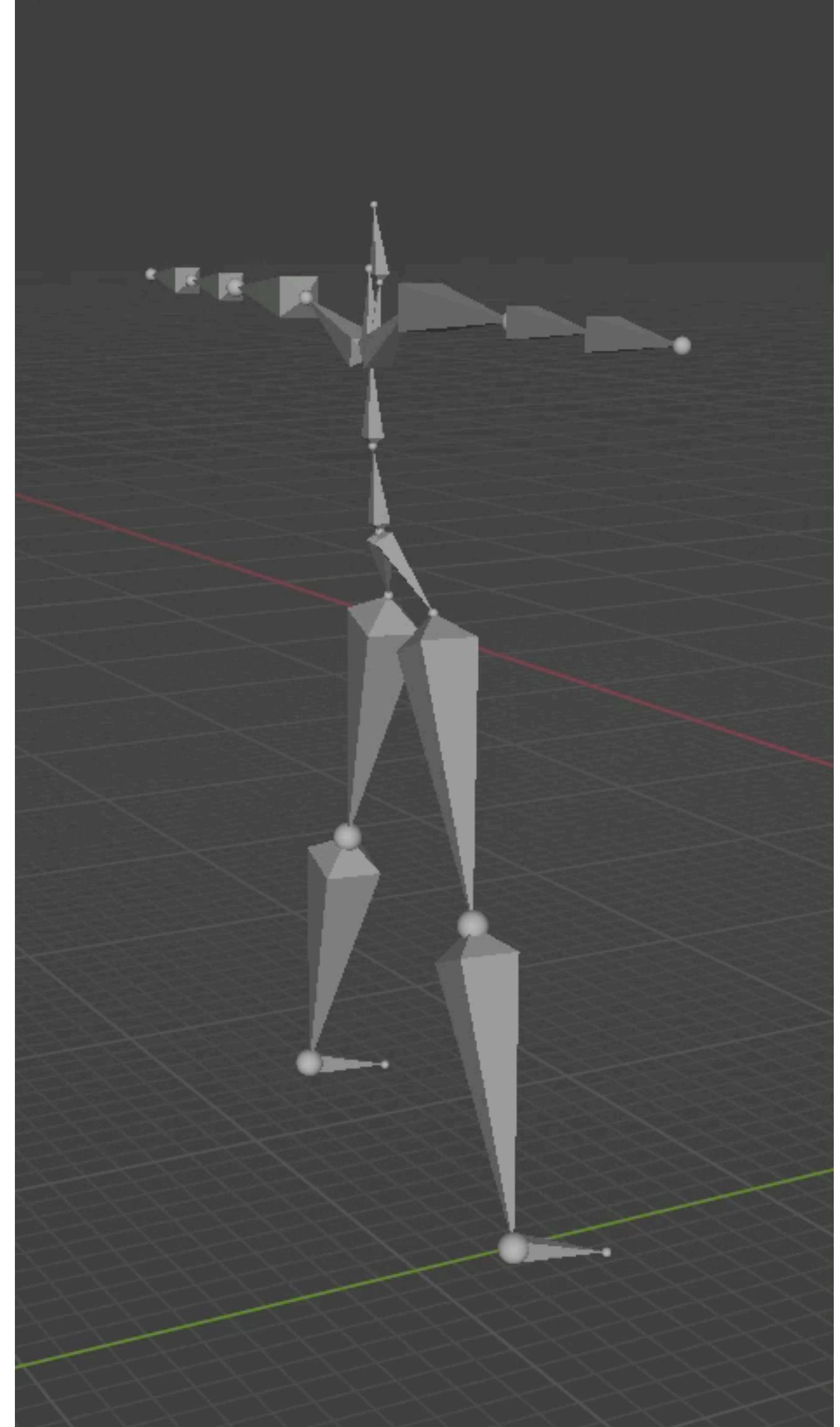
All zeros



Three value -  
Global position



Next three value -  
Global rotation



Then

Check: [motion toy.bvh](#)

# Assignment 1 Part 1 - BVH visualizer

To-Do: Write a script in Blender with Python to visualize BVH file

- The text parsing has been done
- We prepared a version already, you can refer to that
- You are required to calculate the joint position in 3d space, and put a cube on the location of joint.
- Points: 1. Build rest skeleton with OFFSETs 2. Calculate joint position by given rotation 3. Key framing insertion

# Next Part - Inverse Kinematics Solver

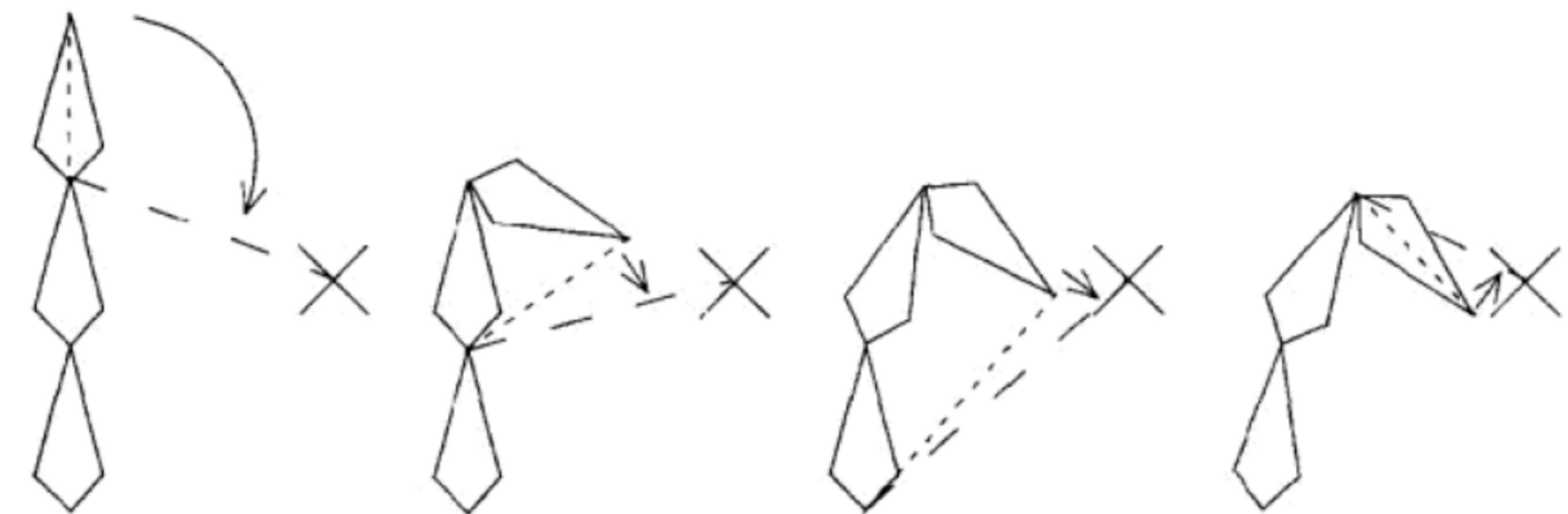
Environment: Unity

Language: C-sharp (c#)



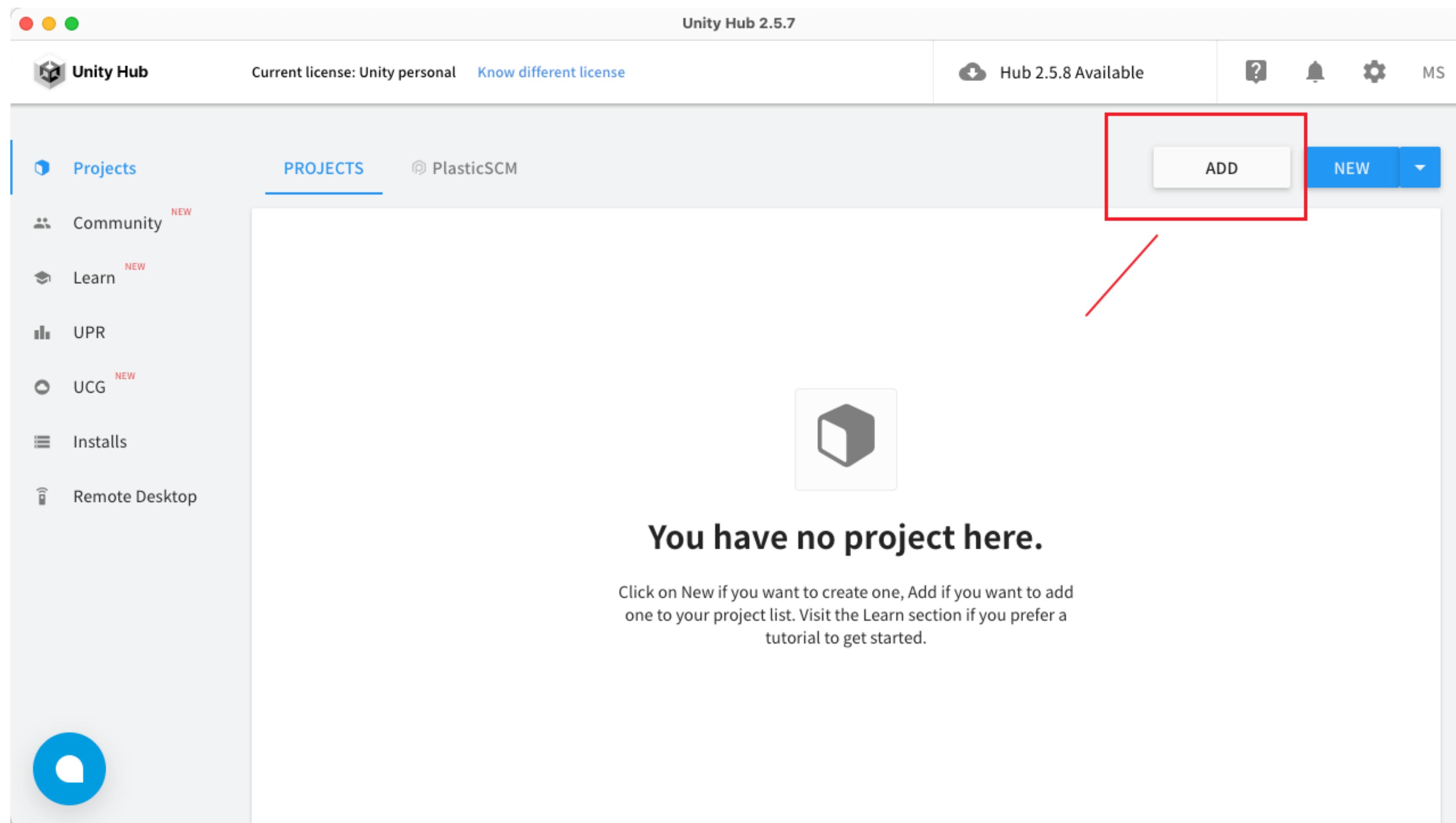
# CCD IK (Position)

Loop N times:

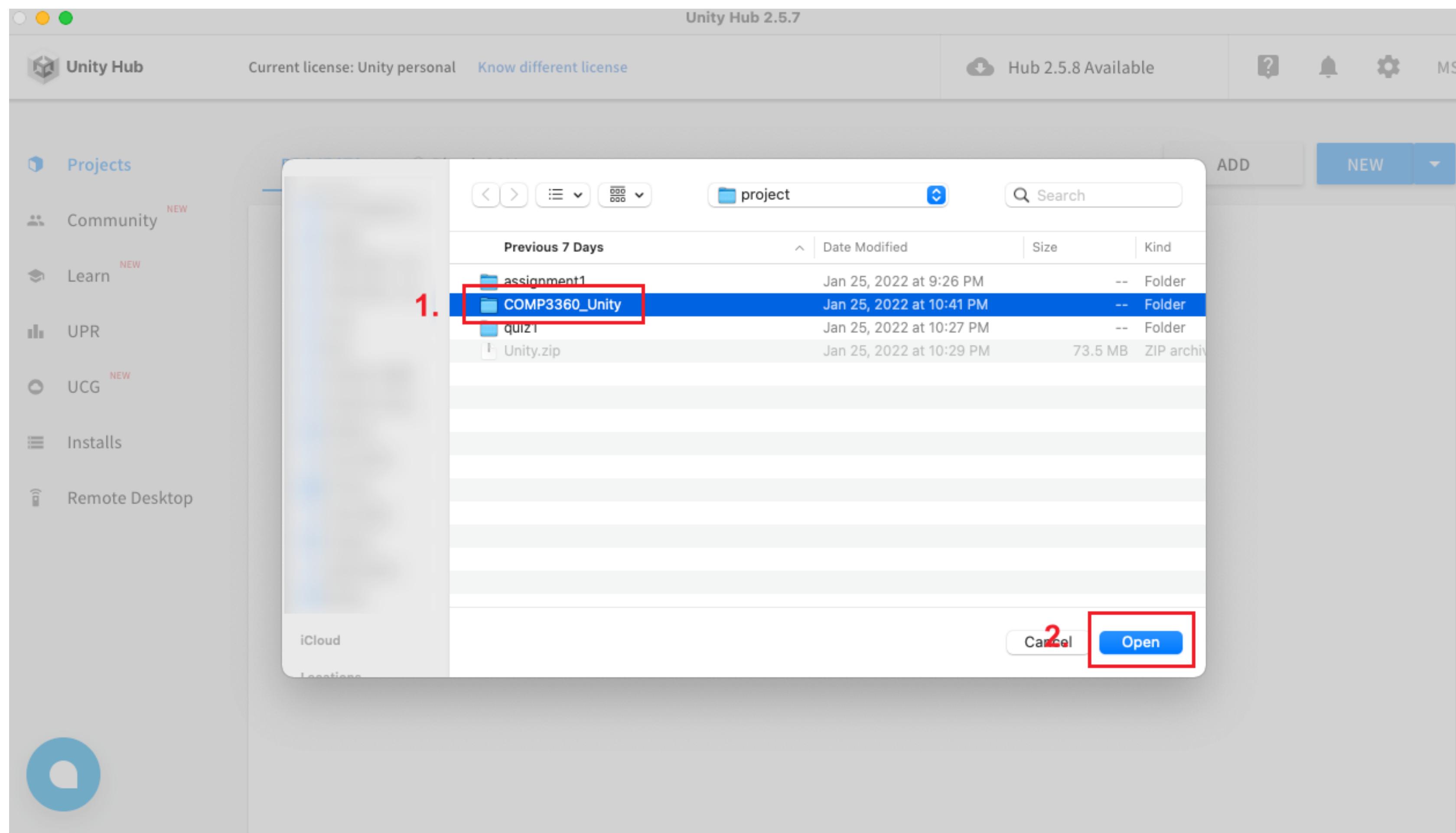


1. Start from the deepest child bone - rotate the bone segment respect to its (origin) joint towards the target.
2. Rotate the upper-level parent bone respect to its (origin) joint so that the line between the joint and the end-effector can point to the target.
3. Repeat the same operation for the higher-level bones until the root bone is rotated

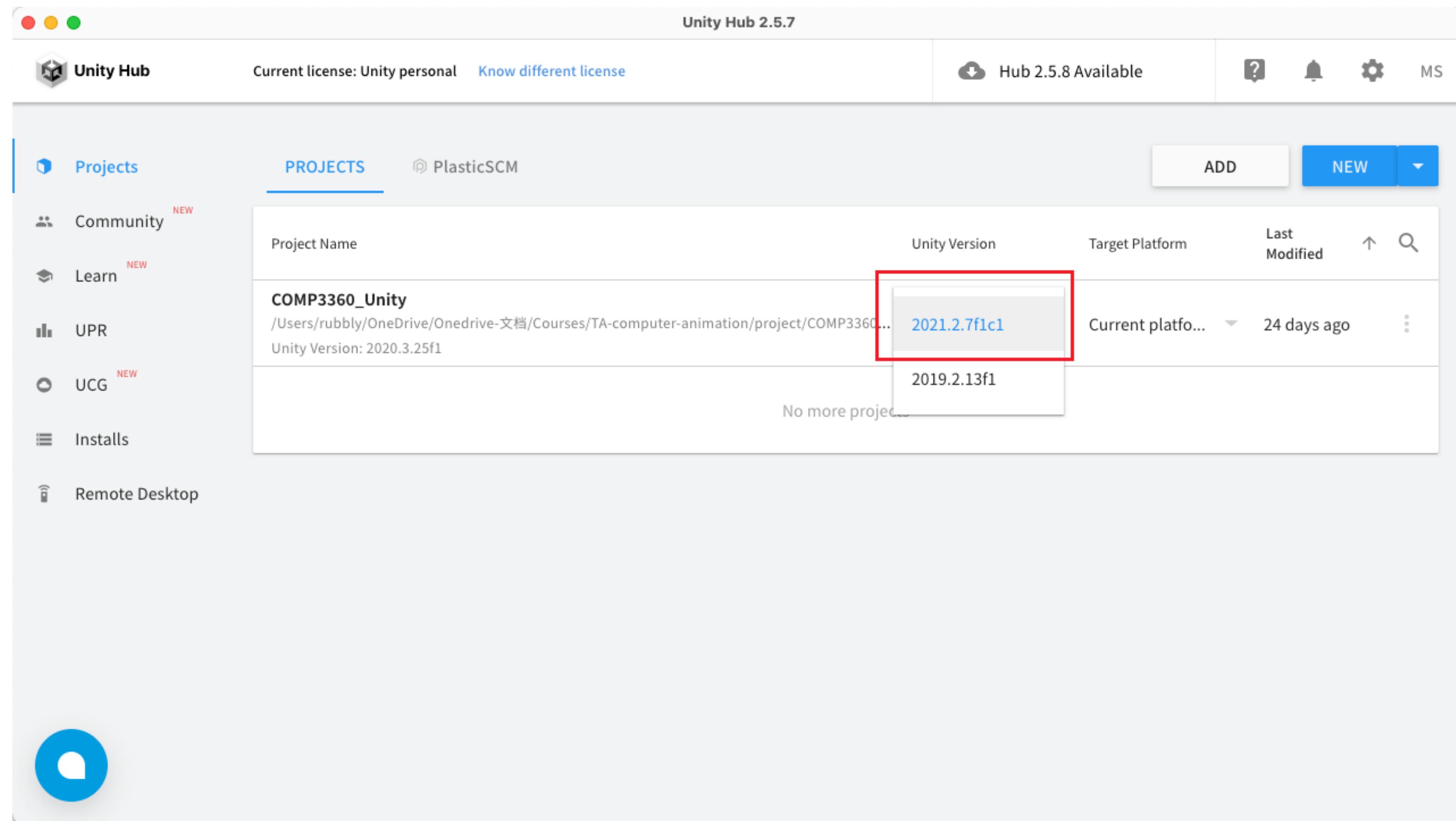
# Unity Project Setting Up



# Unity Project Setting Up

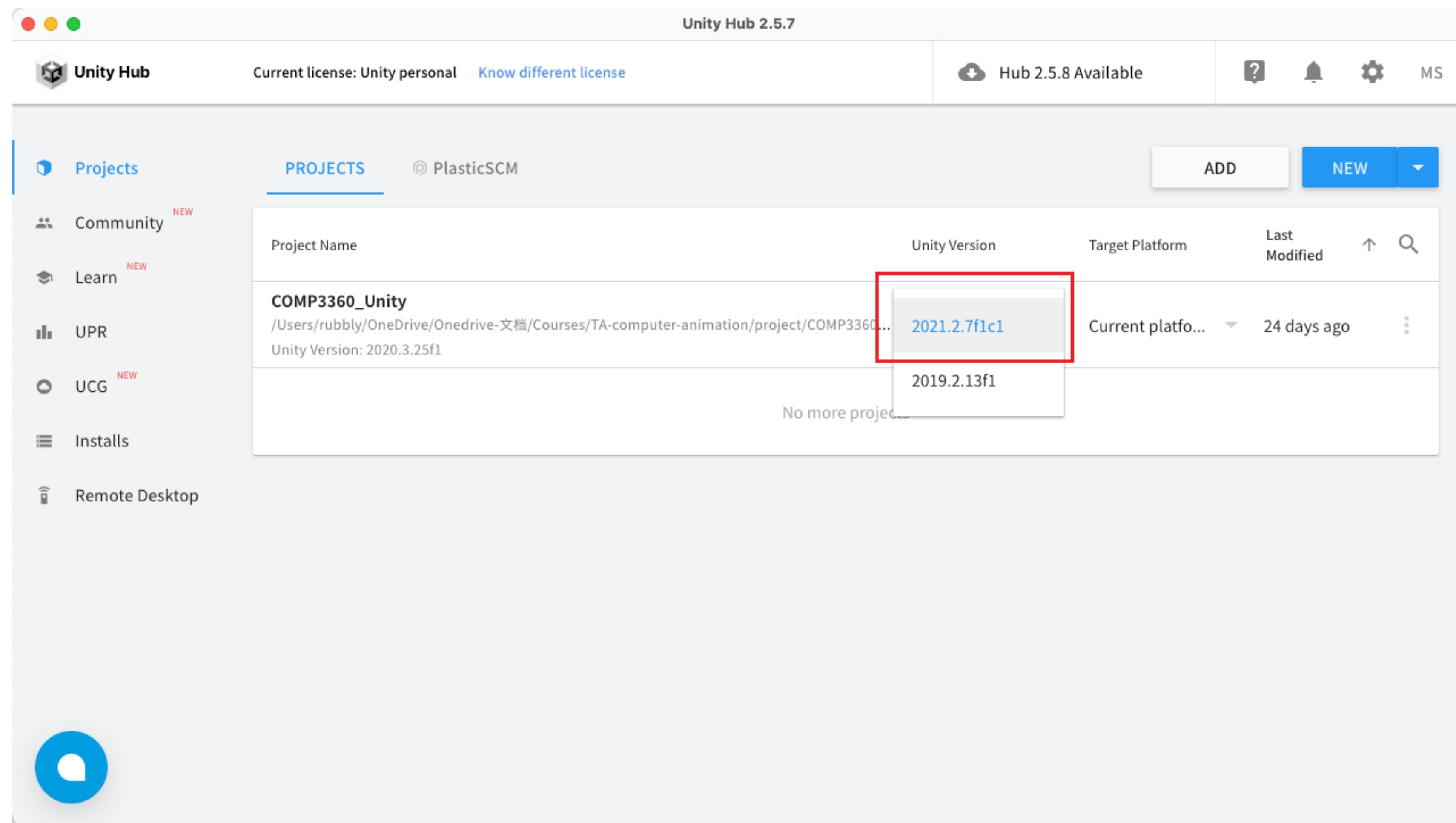


# Unity Project Setting Up



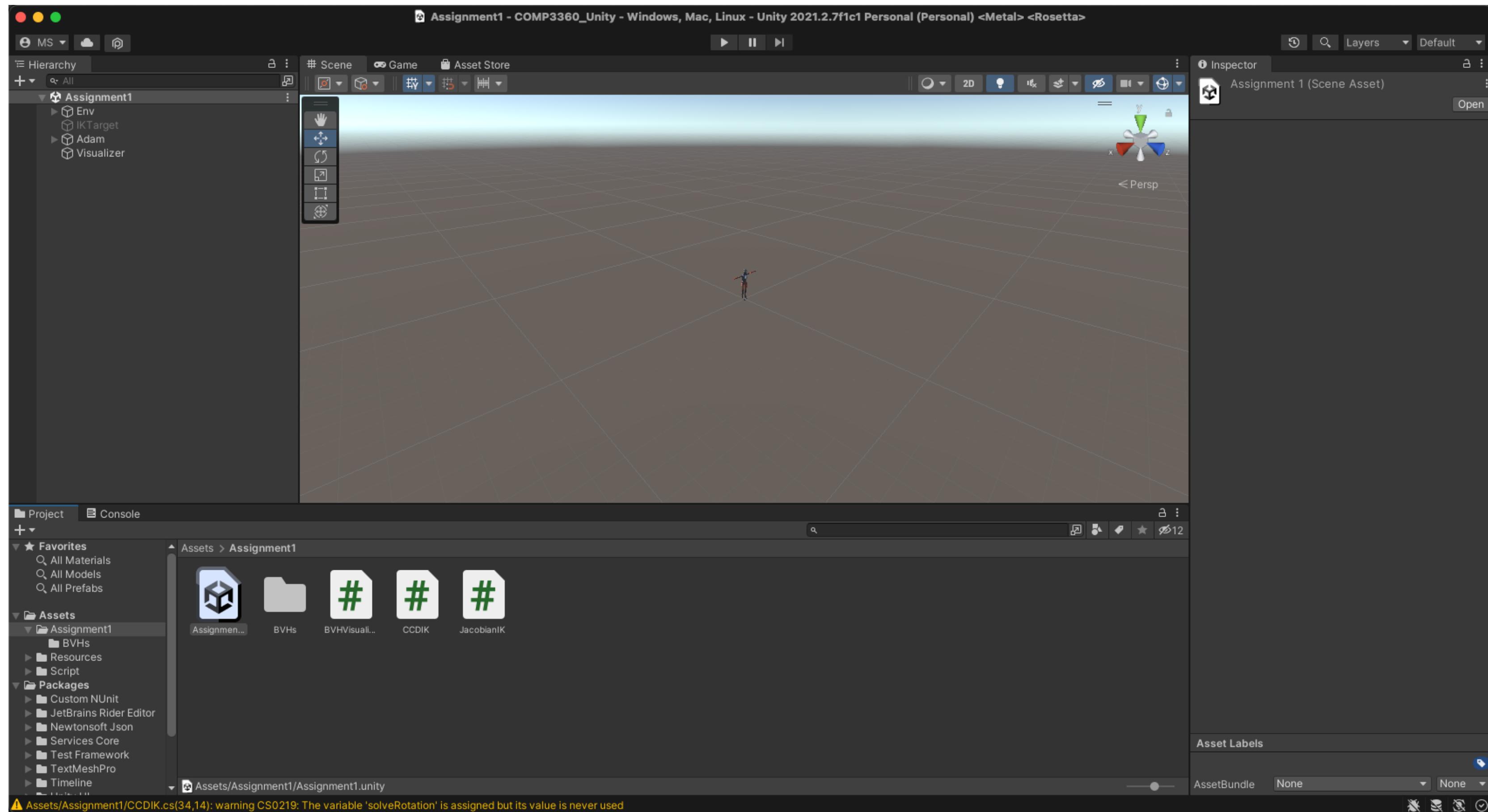
Select a Unity in your machine, original version - 2020.3.25f1, the the new version also works well

# Unity Project Setting Up

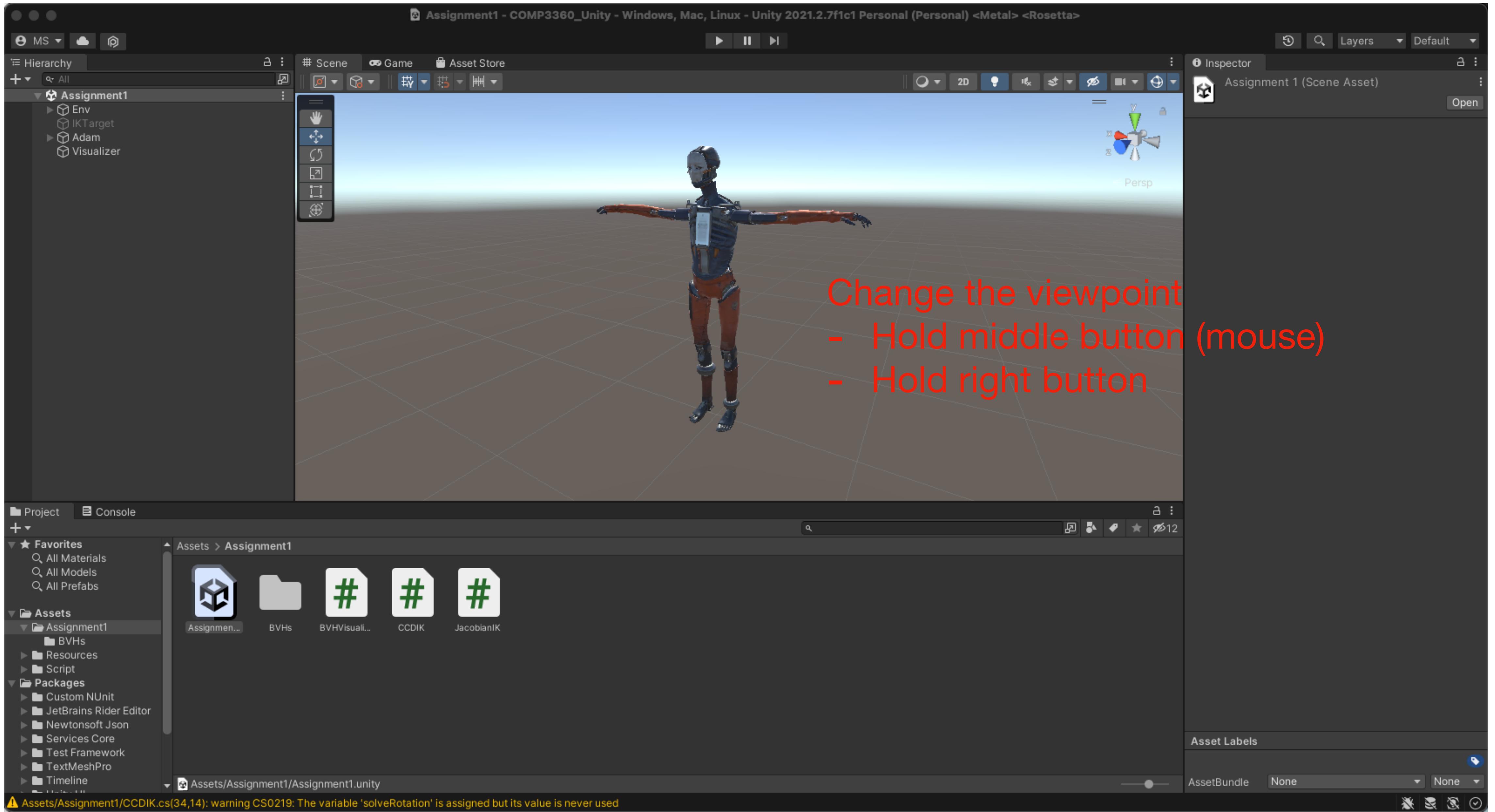


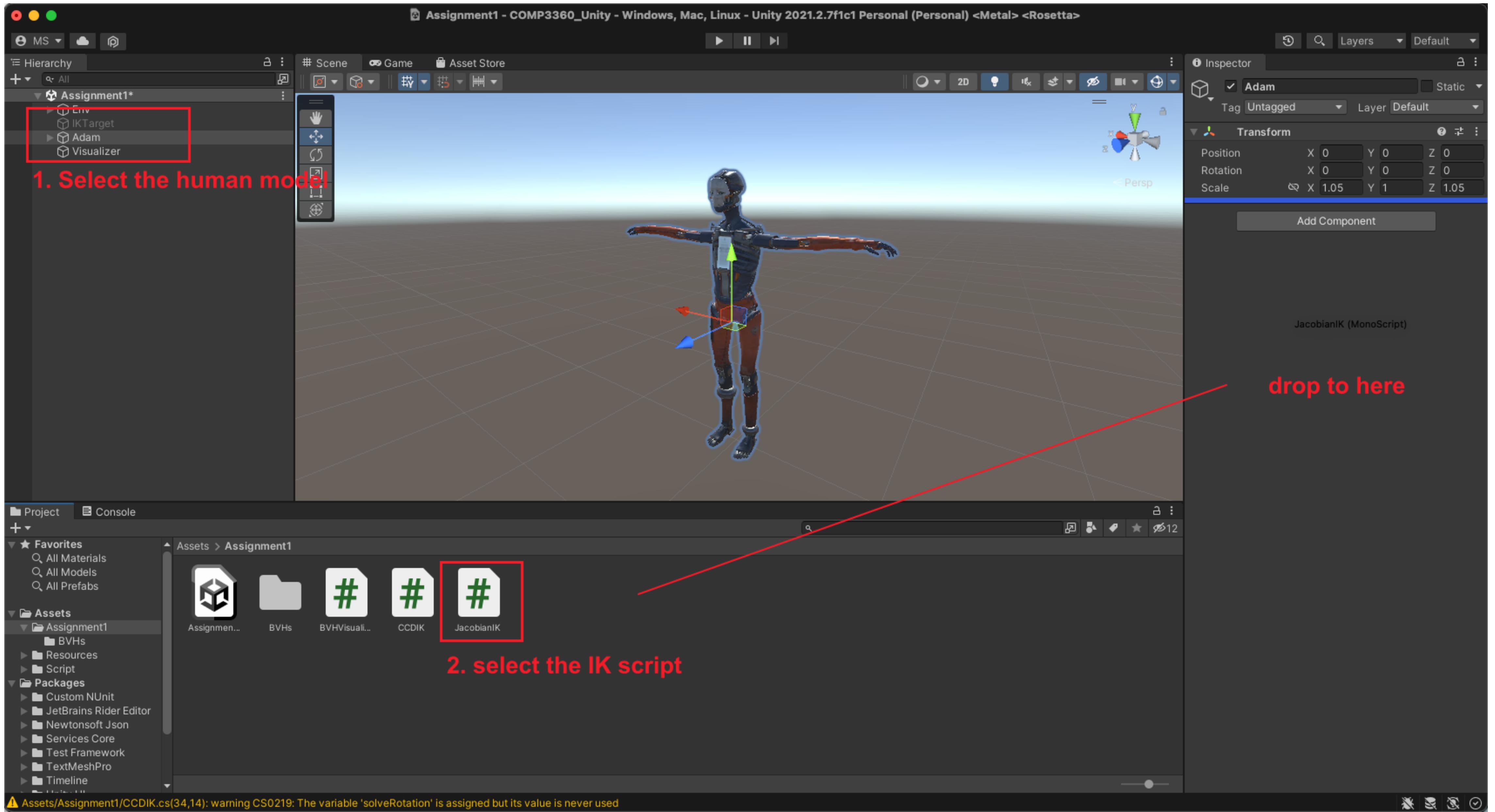
Select a Unity in your machine, original version - 2020.3.25f1, the the new version also works well so you can upgrade the project

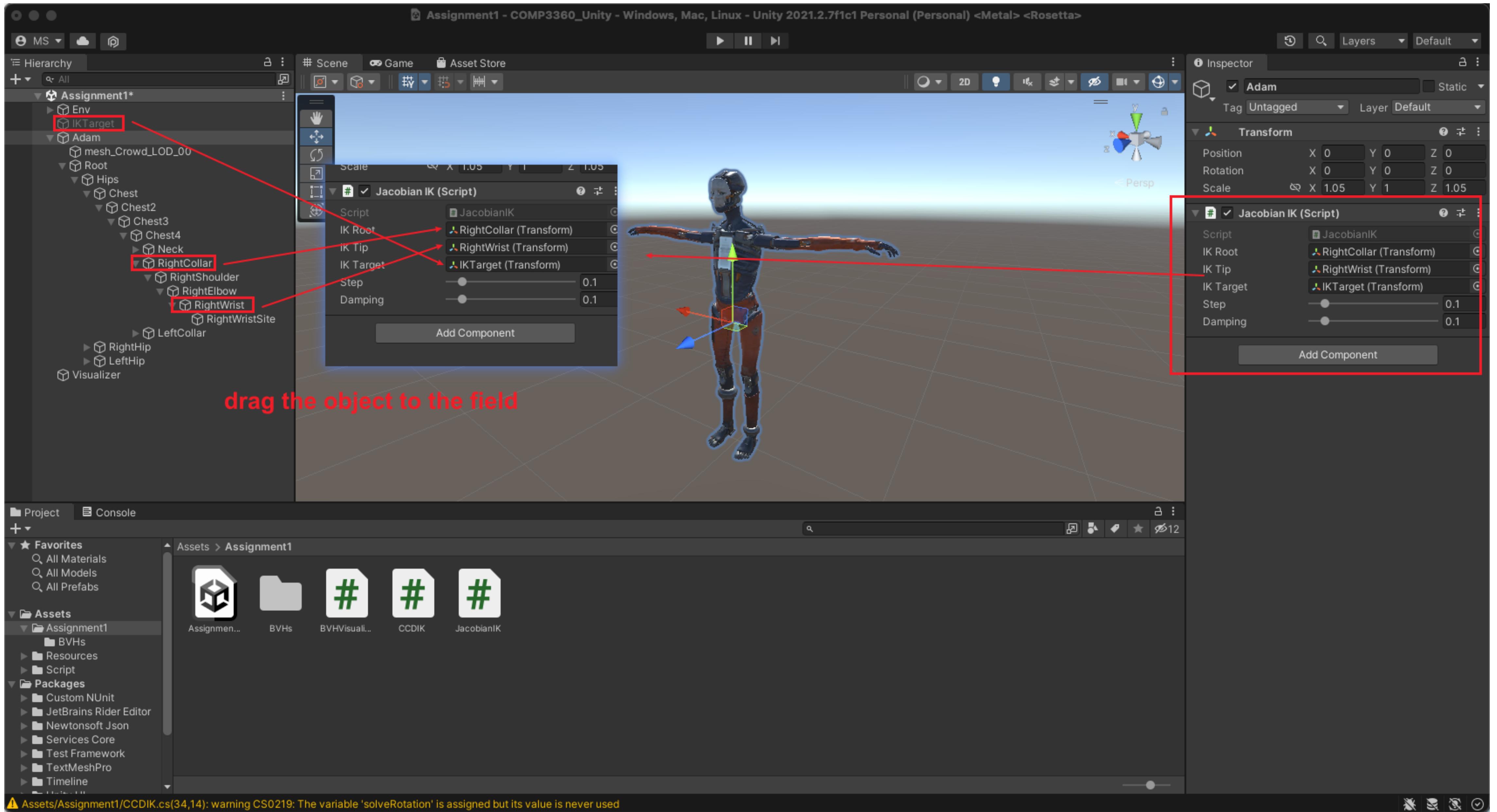
# Unity Project Setting Up

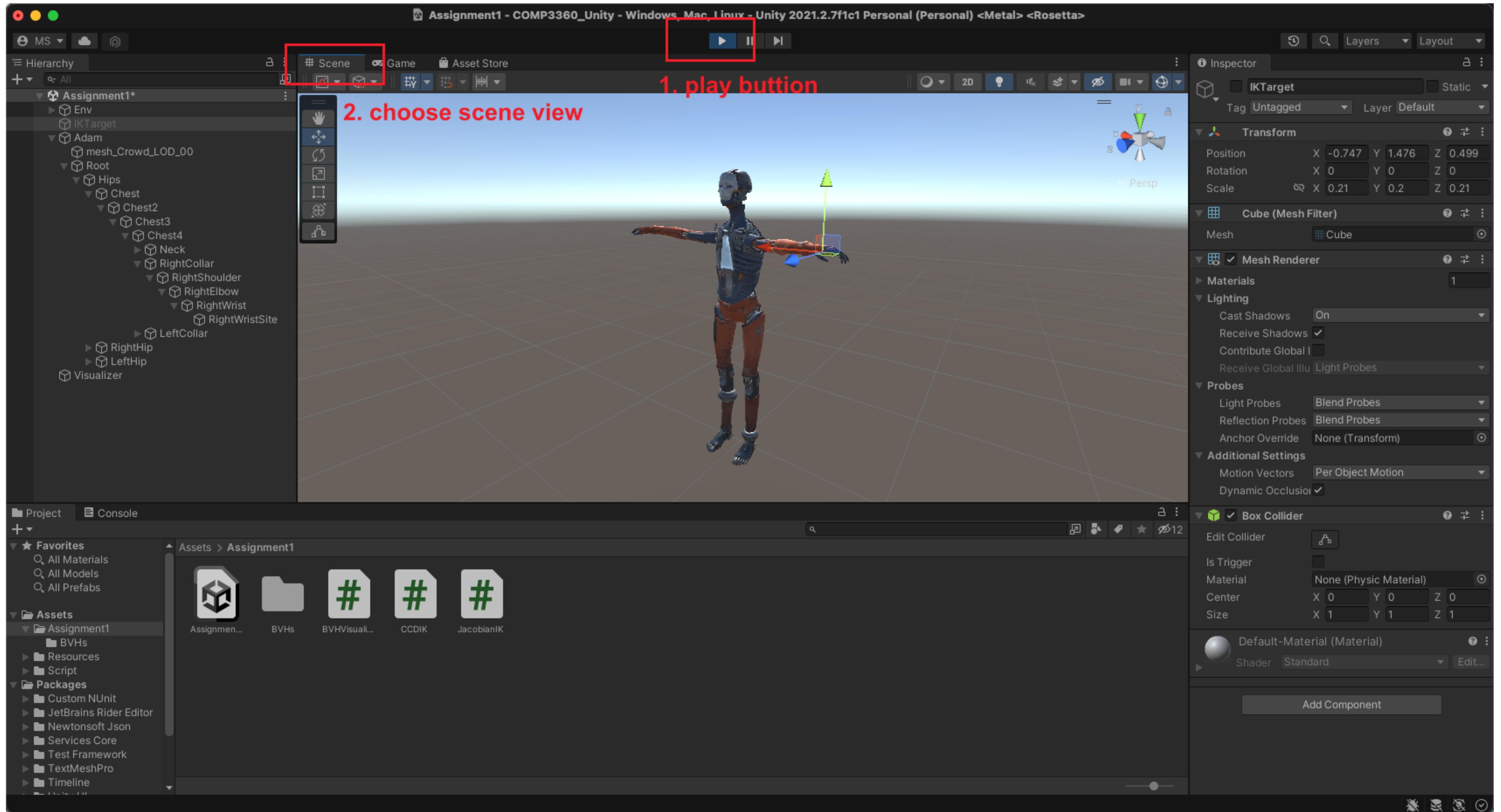


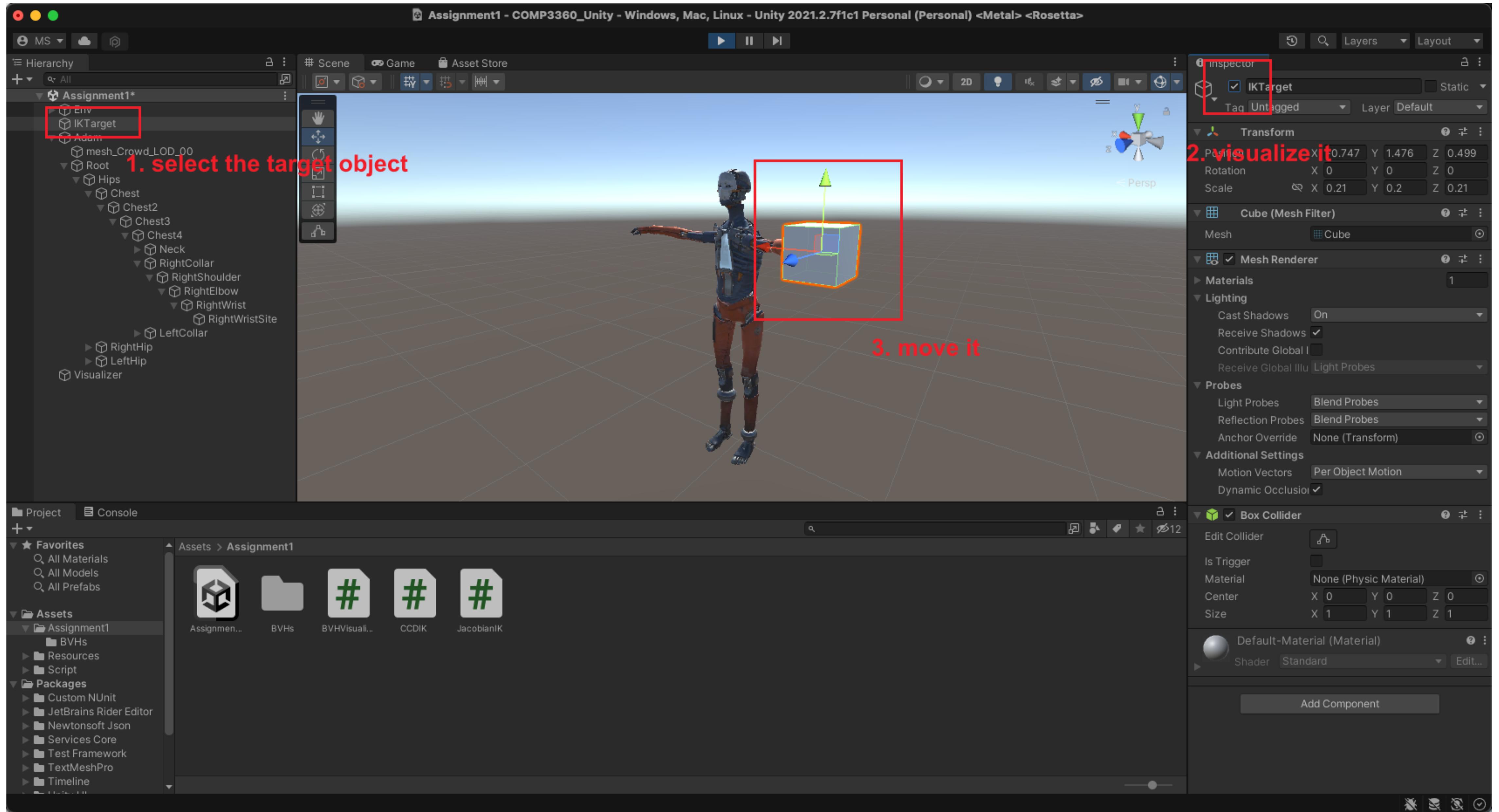
Select the scene file in Assets/Assignment1/Assignment1.unity



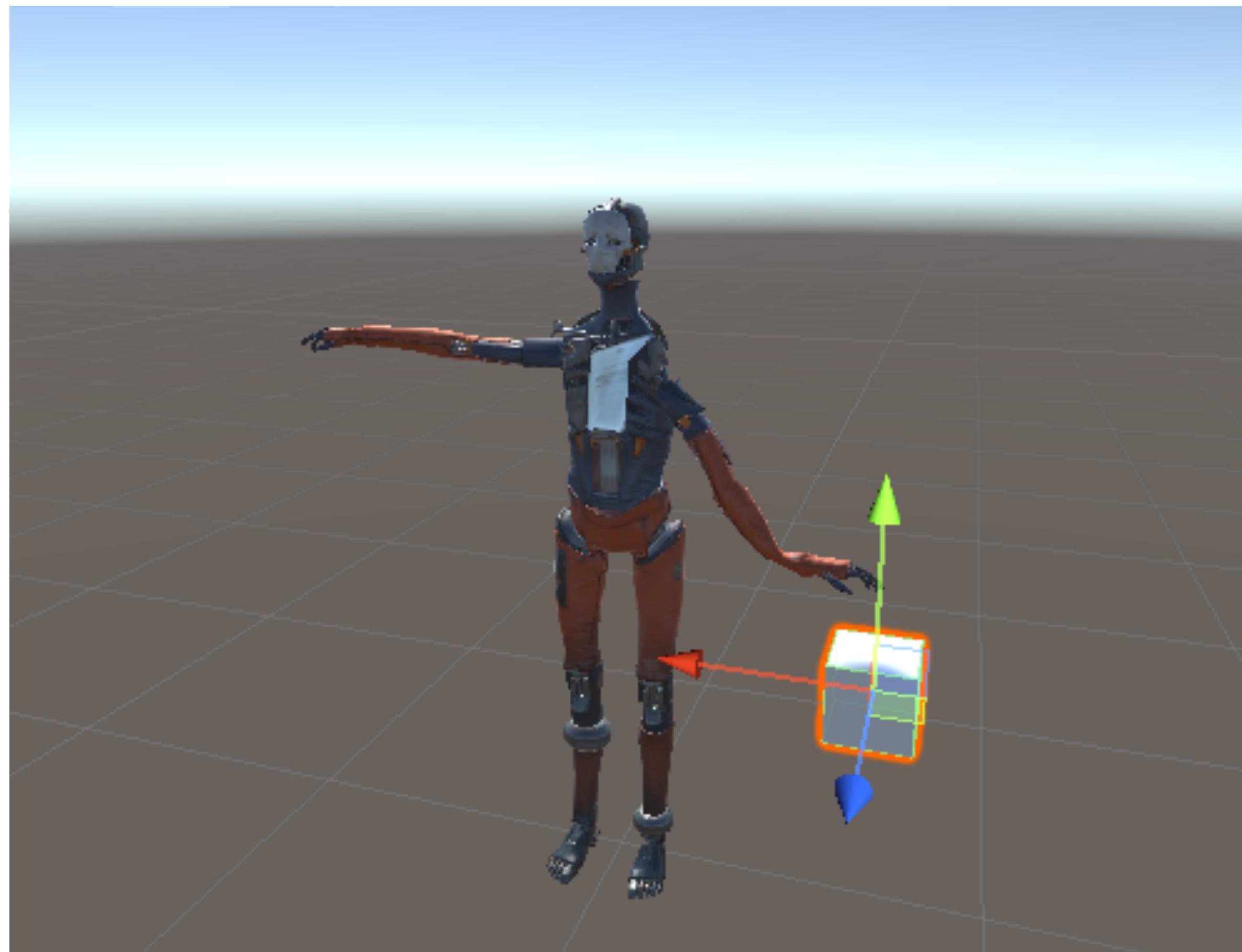








# Unity Project - IK solver



- Try the different IK root and IK Tip setting
- Read the code of Jacobian IK
- Write your own CCD IK

# Assignment 1 Part 2 - CCD IK Solver

To-Do: Fill the function in *CCDIK.cs*

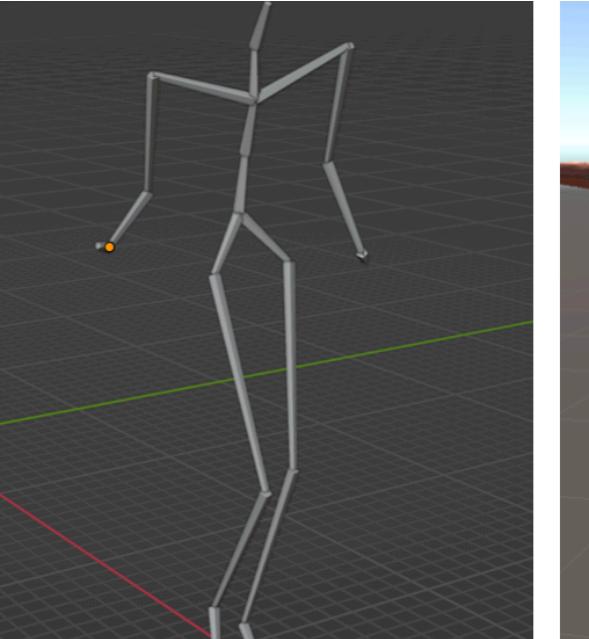
- Only the positional solution is required
- Points: 1. Solve Tip Position 2. Heuristic IK Weight Computation
- The reference source should be mentioned if you use any open-source code

# Assignment 1 Part 2 - CCD IK Solver

Tips: Unity Functions:

- Get tip/end effector position/rotation :  
*tip.position/tip.rotation*
- Get position/rotation of the jth joint on the hierarchical chain :  
*chain[j].position/chain[j].rotation*
- Get target position/rotation  
*target.position/target.rotation*
- Creates a rotation(Quaternion) which rotates from vectorA to vectorB [doc](#)  
*Quaternion.FromToRotation(Vector3 vectorA, Vector3 vectorB);*
- Rotate the jth joint on the chain by a Rotation R(in Quaternion)  
*chain[j].rotation = R \* chain[j].rotation rotations*

# Assignment 1 - Summary



1. Key-framing Animation and Rendered video (15%)
2. BVH visualizer code implement, ***bvh\_visualizer.py*** (45%)
3. Positional CCD IK implement, ***CCDIK.cs*** (30%)
4. Report file, ***uid\_name\_1.pdf*** (10%)

Due to: 13th. Feb, by Moodle