

Skeletal Animation and skinning

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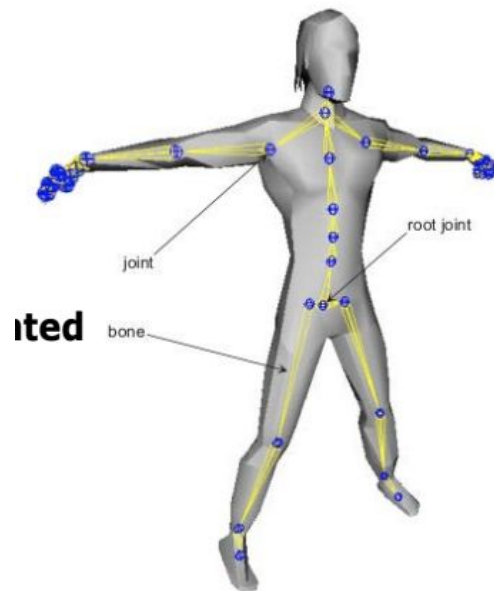
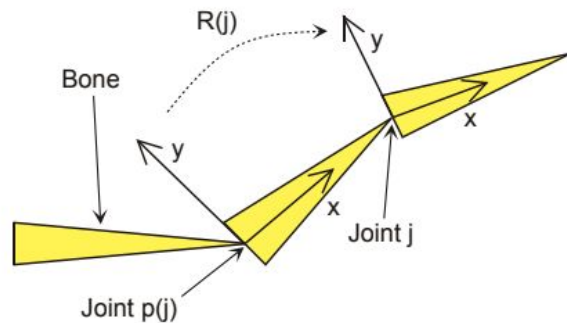
Reference: Ladislav Kavan University of Utah CS 4600 lecture slides

Background

- Project from CS 4600 Computer Graphics
- Animation
 - Skeletal animation (Joints Transformation)
 - Skinning
- Using Visual Studio community 2017
- Parallelize with TBB
- OpenGL 1.0 to render animation
- 8 Cores

Skeletal Animation

- Skeleton is represented by a tree of nodes(joints) and edges (bones)
 - Joints are local coordinate systems (frames)
- Animation (by matrix)
 - Root node (have no parent, value in parent matrix = -1)
 - Rest pose matrix(R)
 - Transformation matrix (T)
 - Includes rotation and translation
 - Animation pose matrix (F)
 - Parent matrix (p)
- Goal is to compute animation matrix from Rest pose and transformation matrix
- Algorithm: $F(j) = F(p(j)) R(j) T(j)$

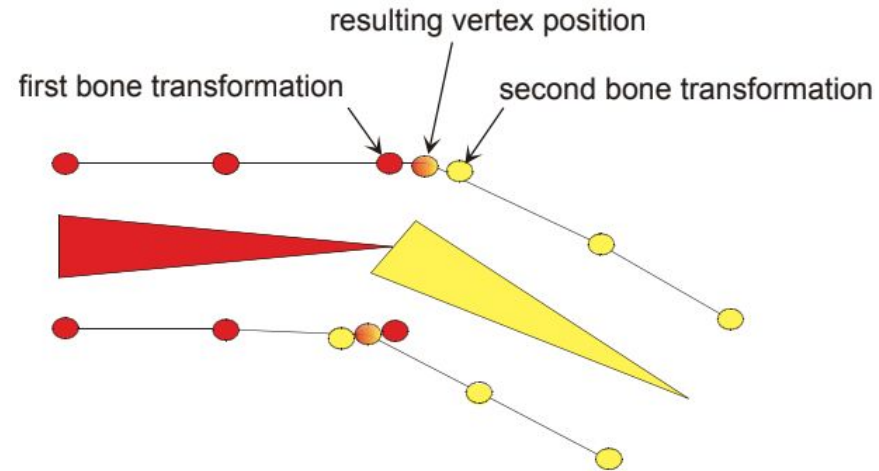


Code

```
void computeJointTransformations(  
    const std::vector<Matrix4f>& p_local,  
    const std::vector<Matrix4f>& p_offset,  
    const std::vector<int>& p_jointParent,  
    const unsigned int p_numJoints,  
    std::vector<Matrix4f>& p_global,  
    int start, int end)  
{  
    p_global[0] = p_offset[0] * p_local[0];  
    for (unsigned int j = 1; j < p_numJoints; j++)  
    {  
        p_global[j] = p_global[p_jointParent[j]] * p_offset[j] * p_local[j];  
    }  
}
```

Linear blend skinning (LBS)

- Each vertex v attached to multiple joints with given weights
- The weight w_i describes the amount of influence of joint j_i
- Algorithm: $v' = \sum (W * F(j) * A(j)^{-1} * v)$
 - V' - vertex position in the animated pose
 - V - vertex position in the rest pose
 - $F(j)$ - joint transformation matrix
 - $A(j)^{-1}$ - inverse of joint transformation matrix
 - W - Weights for each vertex



Code (serial)

```
void skinning(
    const std::vector<Vector3f>& p_vertices,
    const unsigned int p_numJoints,
    const std::vector<Matrix4f>& p_jointTrans,
    const std::vector<Matrix4f>& p_jointTransRestInv,
    const std::vector<std::vector<float>>& p_weights,
    std::vector<Vector3f>& p_deformedVertices) {

    for (unsigned int v = 0; v < p_vertices.size(); v++) {
        Vector4f tmp;
        tmp.setZero();

        for (unsigned int i = 1; i < p_numJoints; i++) {
            tmp += p_weights[i - 1][v] * p_jointTrans[i - 1]
* p_jointTransRestInv[i - 1] * toHomog(p_vertices[v]);
        }
        p_deformedVertices[v] = fromHomog(tmp);
    }
}
```

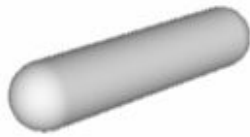
Code (parallel)

```
void skinning(
    const std::vector<Vector3f>& p_vertices,
    const unsigned int p_numJoints,
    const std::vector<Matrix4f>& p_jointTrans,
    const std::vector<Matrix4f>& p_jointTransRestInv,
    const std::vector<std::vector<float>>& p_weights,
    std::vector<Vector3f>& p_deformedVertices,
    int start, int end) {
    tbb::task_group g;
    if (end < p_vertices.size() - 1) {
        int tmpSize = end - start;
        // start next section
        g.run([=] {skinning(p_vertices, p_numJoints, p_jointTrans, p_jointTransRestInv, p_weights, g_deformedVertices, end, end +
tmpSize); });
    } else {
        end = p_vertices.size();
    }
    for (unsigned int v = start; v < end; v++) {
        Vector4f tmp;
        tmp.setZero();

        for (unsigned int i = 1; i < p_numJoints; i++){
            tmp += p_weights[i - 1][v] * p_jointTrans[i - 1] * p_jointTransRestInv[i - 1] * toHomog(p_vertices[v]);
        }
        //skinningInnerLoop(p_vertices, p_numJoints, p_jointTrans, p_jointTransRestInv, p_weights, 0, 1, v, tmp);
        p_deformedVertices[v] = fromHomog(tmp);
    }
    g.wait(); }
```

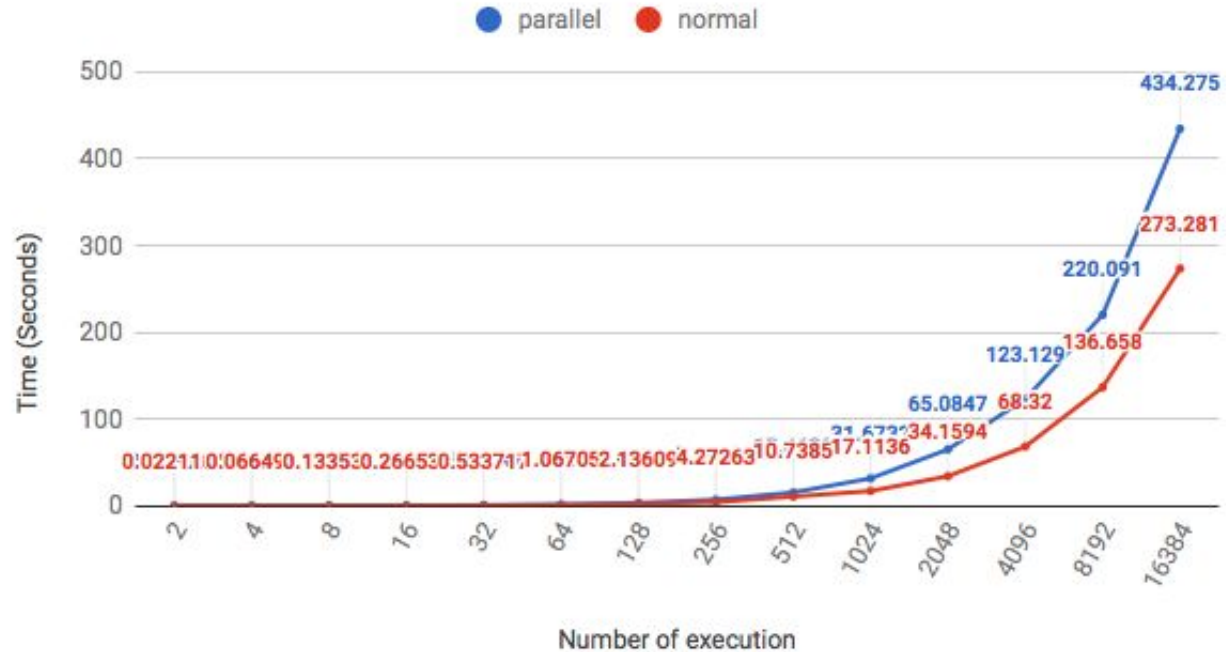
Results

Capsule



Capsule

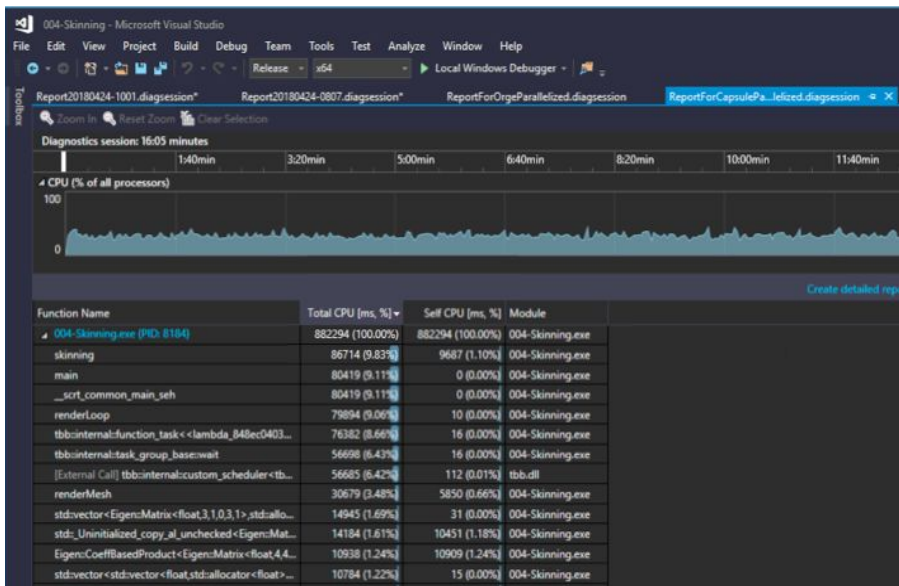
capsule



Capsule

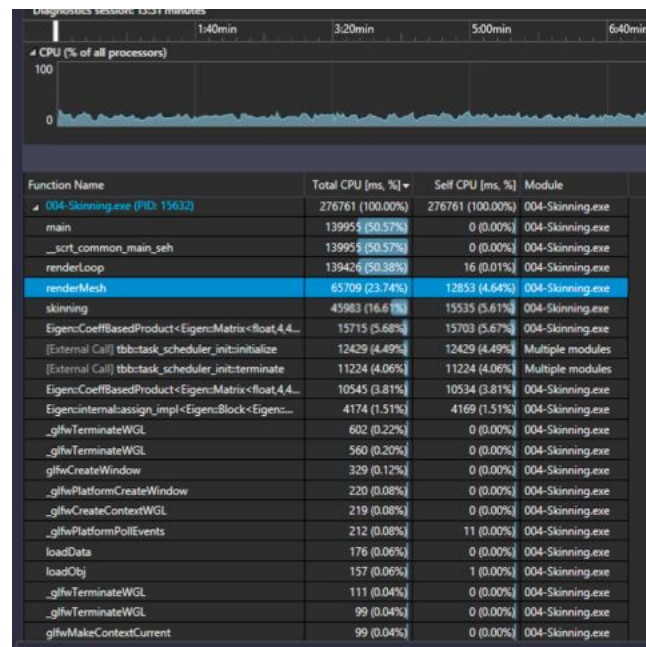
Parallel:

Total CPU: 9.83% Self CPU: 1.10%



serial:

Total CPU: 16.6% Self CPU: 4.64%

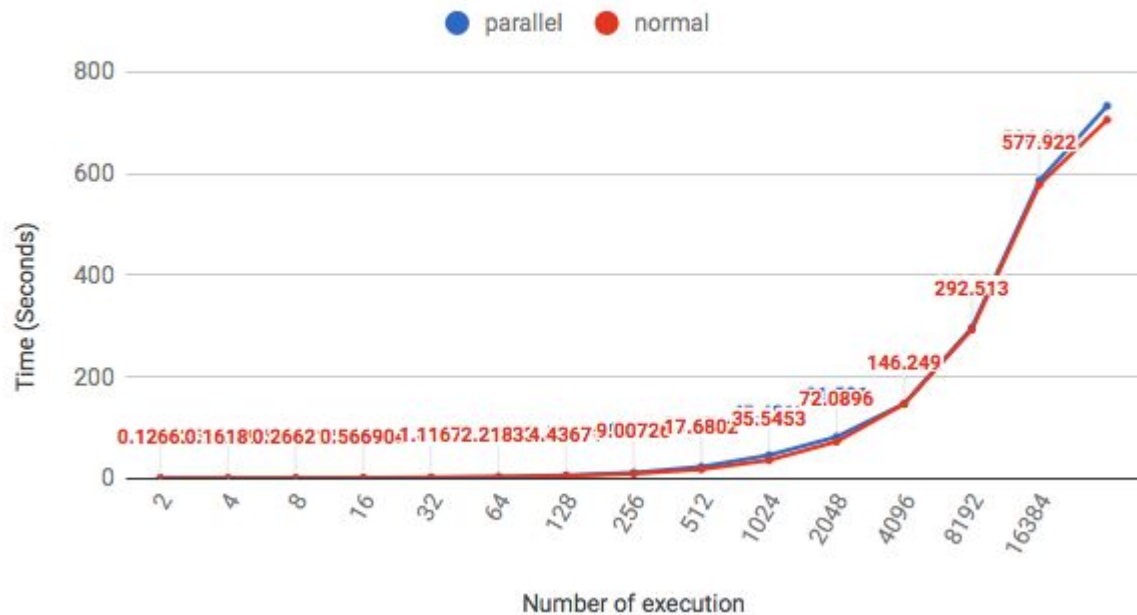


Ogre



Ogre

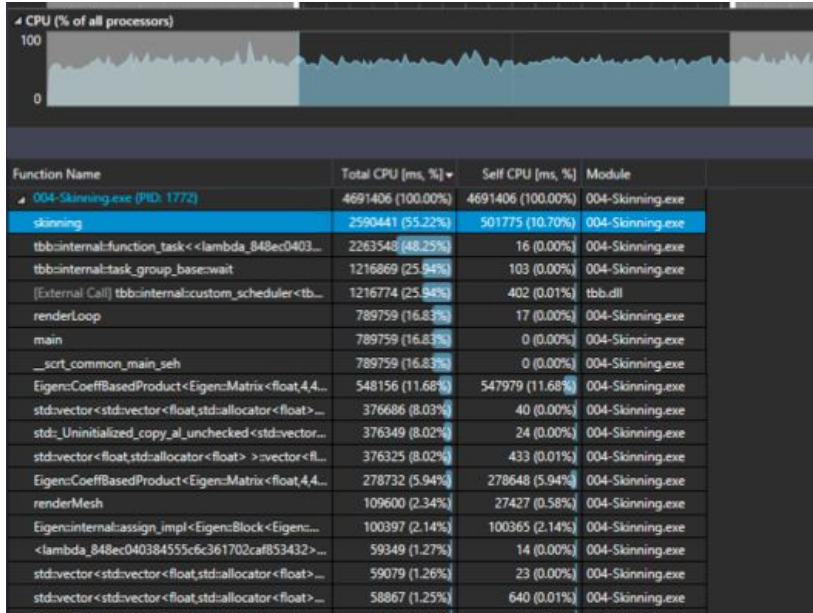
Ogre



Ogre

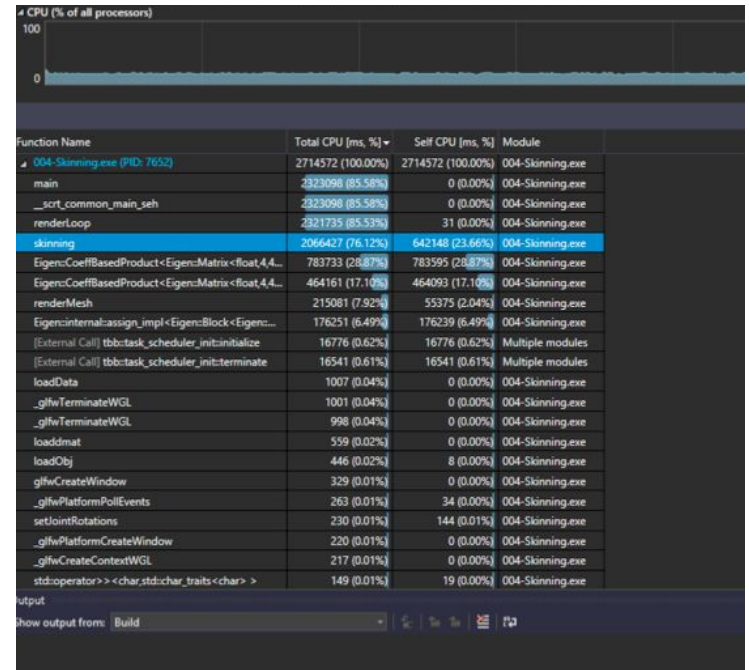
Parallel:

Total CPU: 55.22% Self CPU: 10.7%



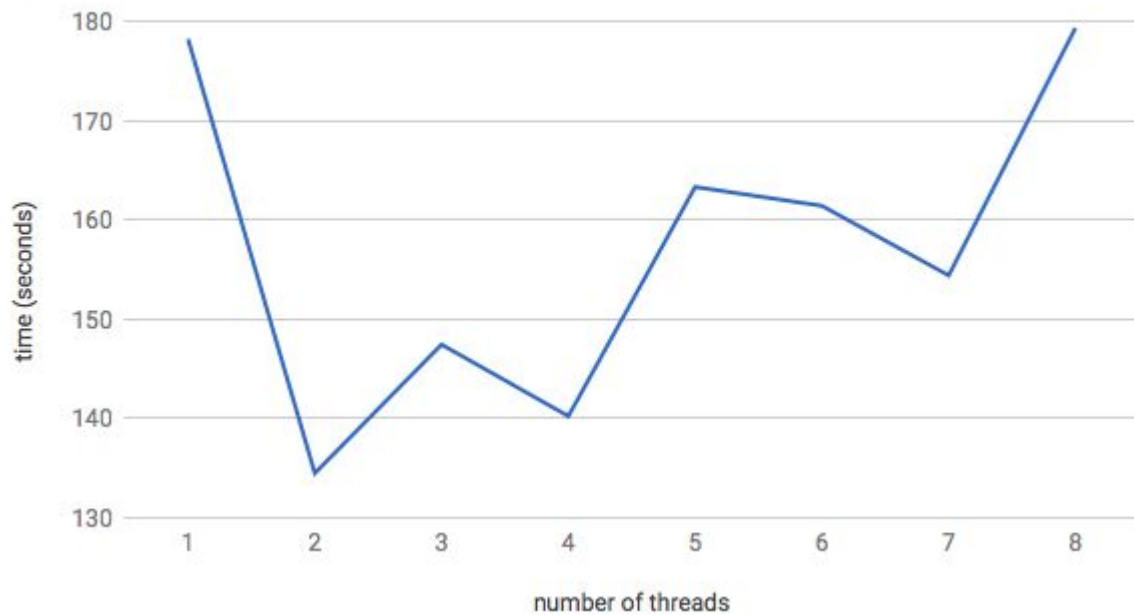
serial:

Total CPU: 76.12% Self CPU: 23.84%



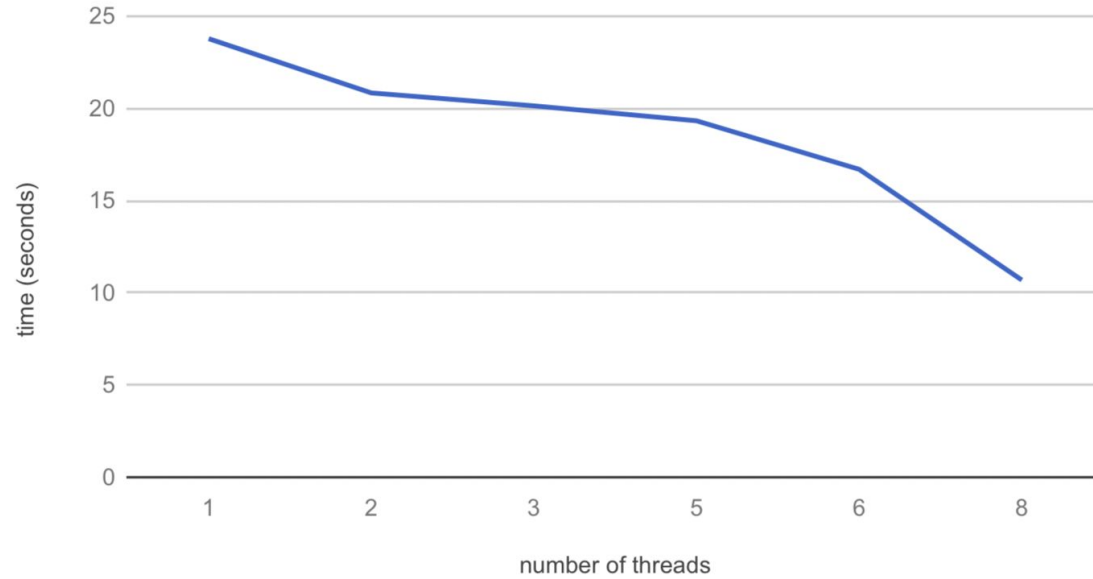
Ogre

Strong Scaling



Ogre

Strong Scaling CPU Run Time



Questions