Raycast based auto-rigging method for humanoid meshes

Romain Lopez, Christophe Poirel - ESGI Paris

Problem

- Rigging consists of placing a skeleton inside a mesh in order to animate it by moving the bones.
- > Auto-rigging is doing this technique automatically.
- > Can we provide such a process without any human intervention?

Previous work

- ➢ Database based [Miller, Arikan and Fussel, 2010]
- > Mesh discretization [Baran, Popovic, 2007]
- \succ Mesh contraction [Madaras, Durikovic, Agoston and Nishita, 2010]

Motivation

> Rigging has no artistic value and is time consuming

Our method

- \succ The process is fully automated and requires no human intervention
- > It's working only on humanoid meshes which are the most commonly rigged meshes.
- \succ The process is in two parts:
 - 0 A body map which identifies the different limbs.
 - The bones placement is done using the 0 body map, raycasting and bones ratios.

Part 1: Body map

➤ RayCasting toward the

spacing. Intersection

mesh with regular

points are kept.

 \succ The body map is

used to find the

different limbs

Results



 \succ The resulting projections is outlined. We know the spacing between two points.



 \succ So we can find point neighborhood and build three tracks.



> The highest point of the middle track will be the crouch. Using its height, we find the hips on the two other tracks. Other limbs have other algorithms.



 \succ From the entry point inside the mesh, rays are cast all around on entry points in the a horizontal (or vertical) slice.



 \triangleright The intersections points define polygon. A barycenter is found by applying weights to the points depending on the distance to their neighbors.



 \succ The next centers are found by going through the limb and repeating the process.



The armature bone relative ratios are used to determine which centers' locations will be the joints.





➤ 824 faces 3 seconds

Future work



- > Enhancing shoulder positioning
- \succ Hand rigging

