

Fitting the World: A biomechanical approach to foot ik

Clifford Roche / Carlos Torres-Cros Animation Programmers, Ubisoft

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Philosophy

- Predictive is better than Reactive
- Preserve the original motion
- Take inspiration from biomechanics

Predictive

- Prediction per foot
- Distance and time
- Tells us
 - Location
 - Blend time / ratio





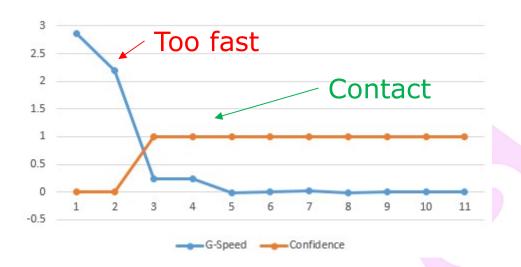
Prediction Data Setup

- Absolutely must be automated
- Need delay and distance for each step
- Debug data!!!



Toe Pos / Vel Filter

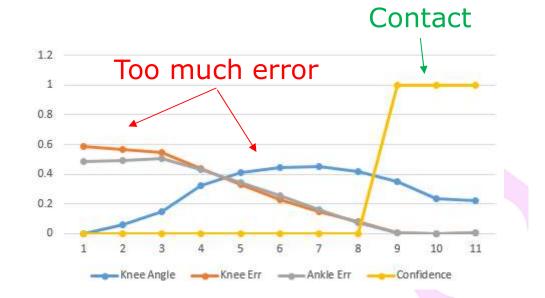
- Toe speed
- Toe height

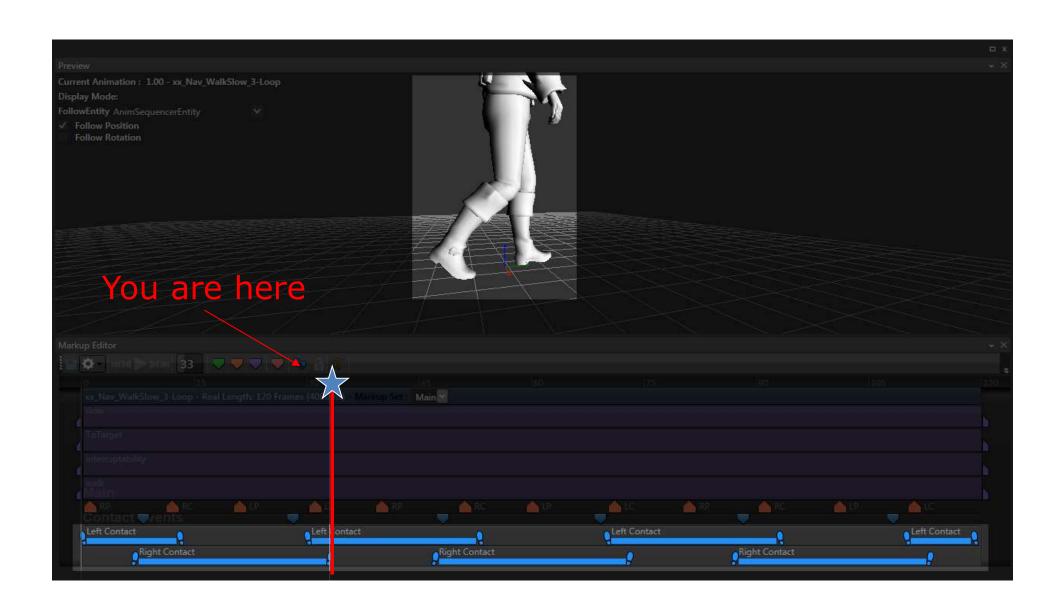




IK Pose Filter

- Assume ground
- Solve foot
- Check pos error
- Check rot error







Predictive Character Motion

- Happens largely through the hips
- Use slope from last to predicted position
- Hip height follows the slope
- Use the forward speed from the anim





Predictive Foot Motion

- Each foot is fully independant
 - Foot forward comes from animations
 - Height in anim is height above foot path
 - Never let the foot go below foot path





Foot Locking

- Locking is fully defined in the data
- Don't fully lock the foot!
 - Multiple constraint scenarios





Foot Locked

- Foot on ground
- Position locked
- Free to rotate
- Most used scenario





Foot Sliding

- Foot kept on ground
- Free to slide (a bit)
- Free to rotate
- Match anim silhouette
- Small difference in anim pos





Foot Unlocked

- Fully break the lock
- Prefer smooth motion
- Large difference in anim pos



Stabilizing the Hips

- Hips will bounce on slopes
- Define a support leg, use for hip height
 - Differs when ascending/descending
- Critical springs on hip to remove bounce
 - Directly use displacement
 - Use spring to add the pull



Unstable



Stable





Foot Orientation

- Adjust pitch based on heading
 - Foot horizontal when going up
 - Foot parallel when going down
- Limit pitch and roll, will pull on hips
- Don't use it at all when running



Orientation Off

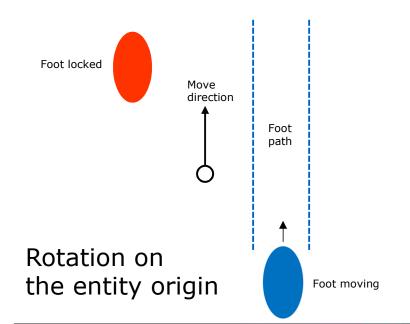


Orientation On



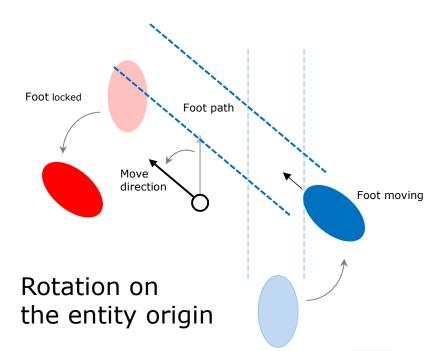


Moving forward



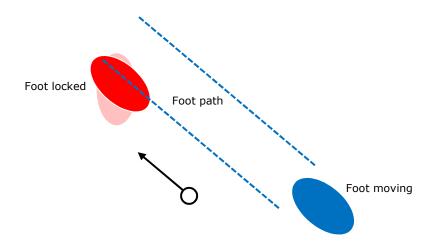


Rotation translates the feet when unlocked



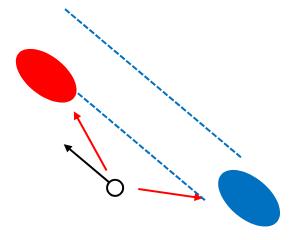


Rotation rotates the feet when locked



Rotation on the entity origin

Body unbalanced Foot penetration



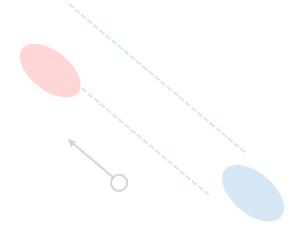
Rotation on the entity origin



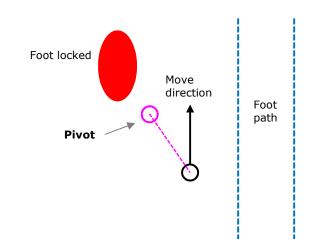


Body unbalanced the contact foot Legs penetration





Rotation on the center of mass

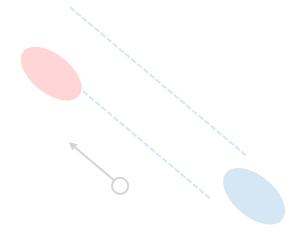


Rotation near contact foot



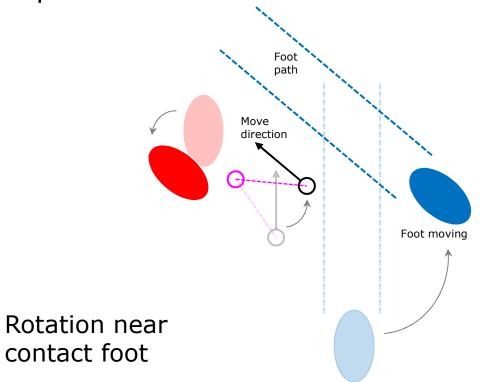


Leg twisted Body unbalanced Legs penetration

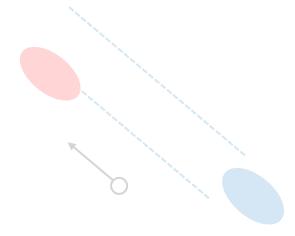


Rotation on the center of mass

Leg twisted Rotation generates a smaller unbalanced displacement on the contact

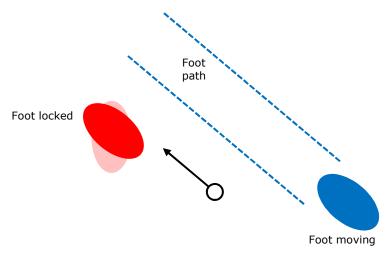






Rotation on the center of mass

Leg twisted Foot remains locked but free to unbalanced rotate



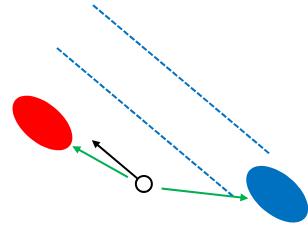
Rotation near contact foot





etration

twisted Body almost balanced alanced No penetration

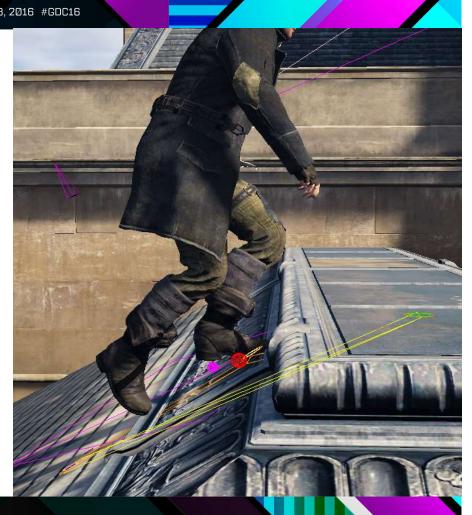


Rotation o the center or mass

Rotation near contact foot

Foot Penetration

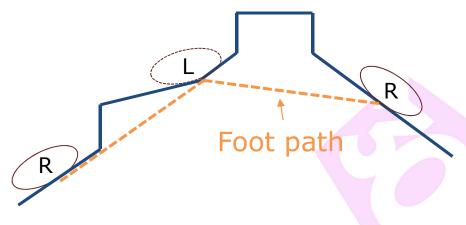
- Small obstacles
- Stairs and peaks
- Impassible rises





Virtual Ground

- Split path on opposing contact
- Emulates real life
- Helps to clear peaks





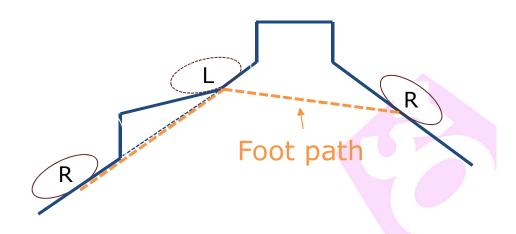
Ground Envelope

- Detect surfaces between steps
- Remove unpassable points
- Convex hull filter



Rooftop Scenario

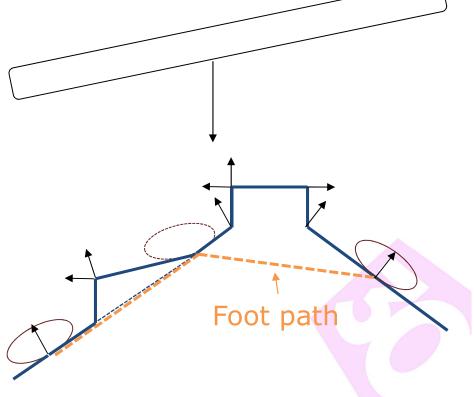
- Prediction on sides of peak
- Does not see top





Ground Detection

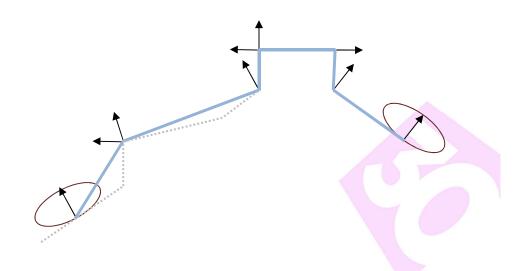
- Capsule cast path of foot
- Have positions
- Have normals





Ground Path

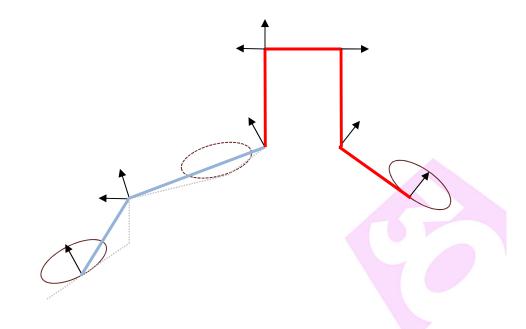
- Sort near to far
- Sort bottom to top
- Validate normals
- Define edge planes





Reachability

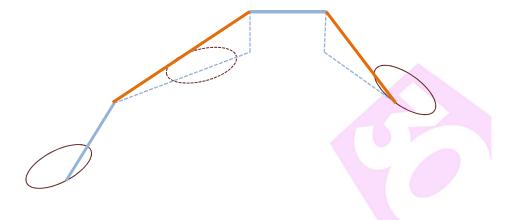
- Check vertical distance of all edges
- Flag large changes





Ground Envelope

- Use convex hull
- Continuous path
- Feet only!





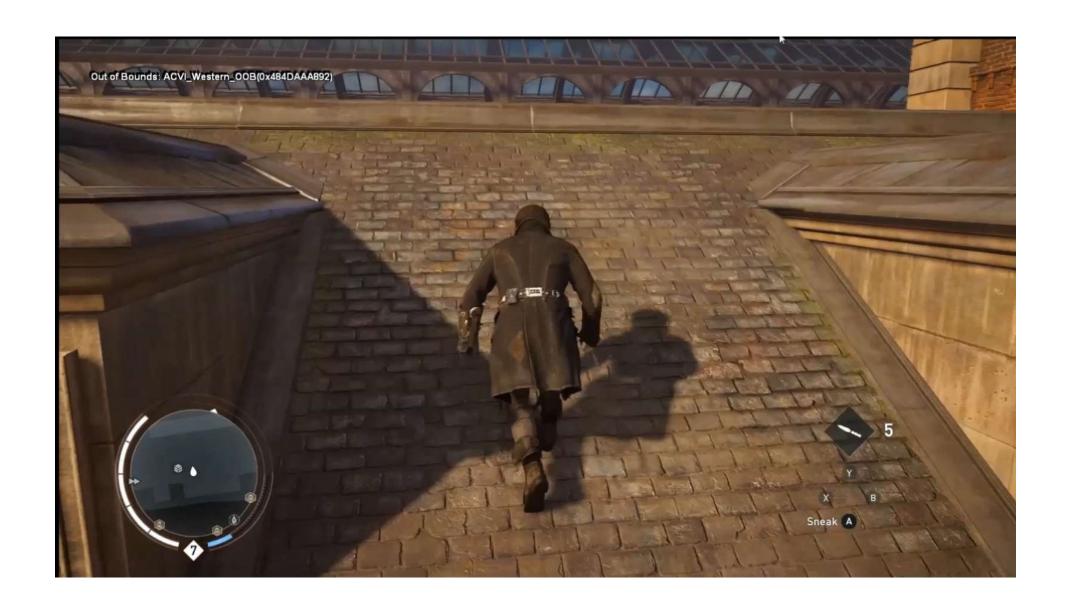
Full Path



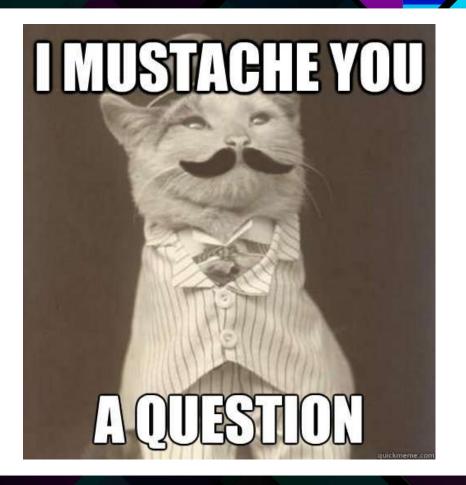
Invalid Segment











THANK YOU

Clifford Roche <clifford.roche@ubisoft.com>

Carlos Torres-Cros <carlos.torres-cros@ubisoft.com>