Data Driven Motion Generation

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Kiran Chhatre | Team Education, KTH AI Society

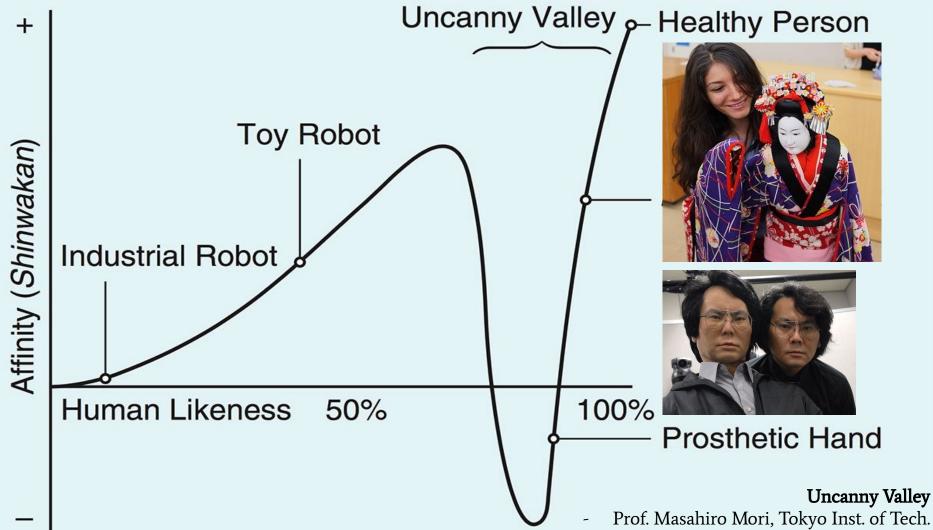
30 March 2021

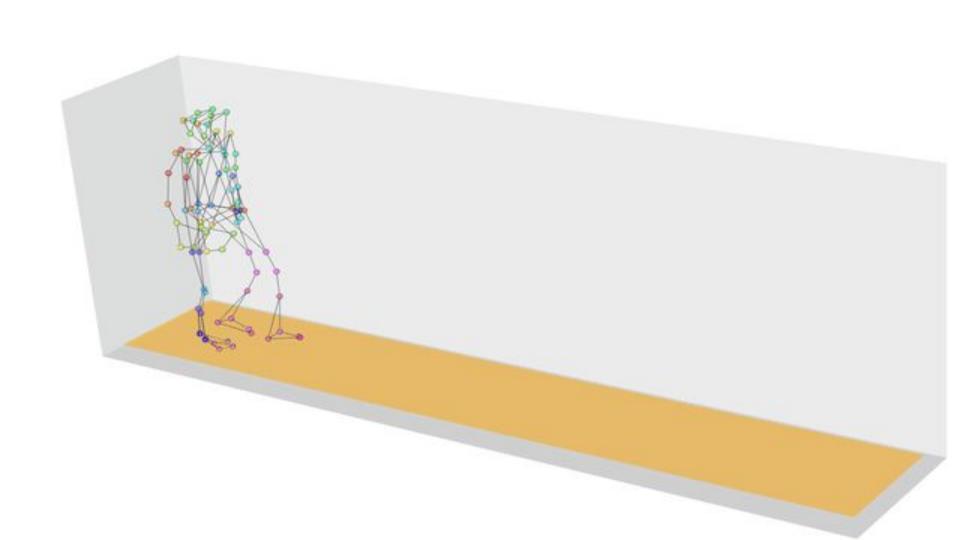
Agenda

- 1. What is motion synthesis?
- 2. Statistical movement generation
- 3. Training data
- 4. Breaking down the complexity of movements & temporality
- 5. Generation algorithms and control techniques

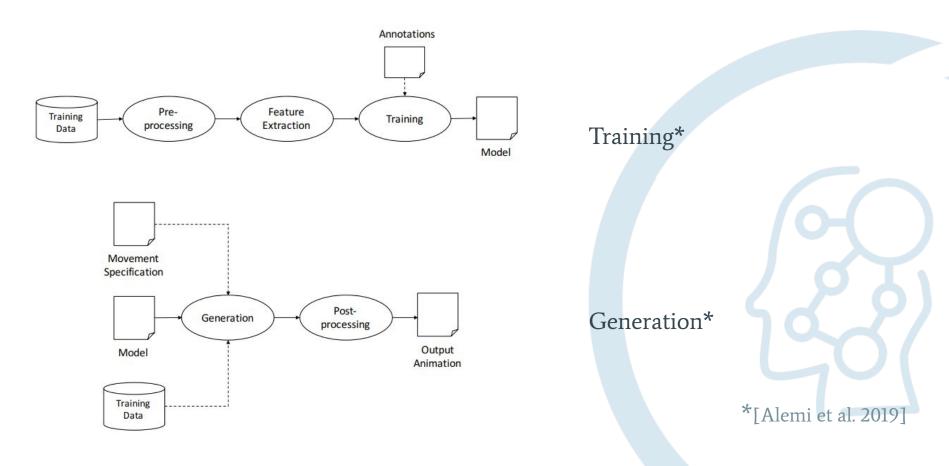








Statistical Movement Generation

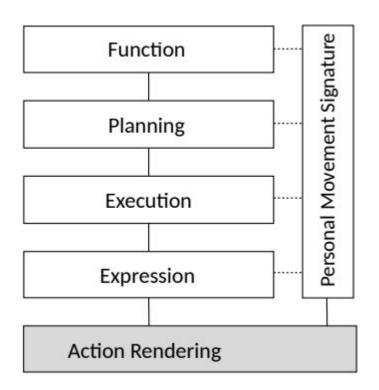


Training Data

Choice of Scenarios

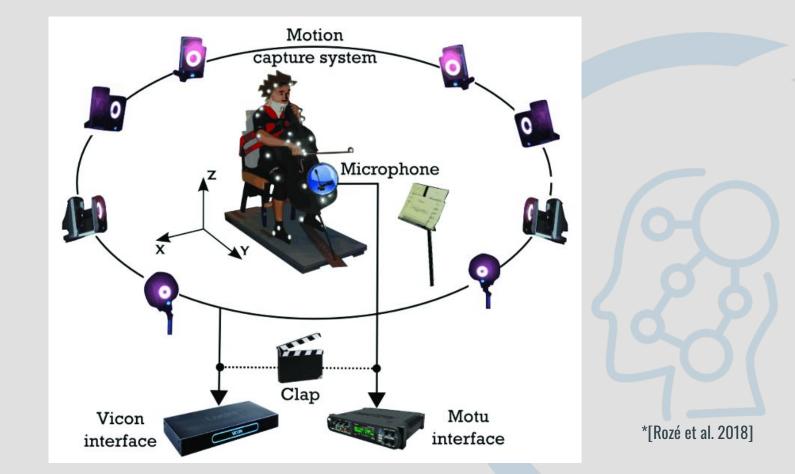
Dance movements (bollywood, hiphop, salsa, ballet); Sports (kickboxing, tennis, cricket); Waving a hand while walking, standing, running, biking; Handshake, smoking, eating, grasping, climbing; Debate conversations, etc.

Control Factors*





Capturing Human Movement*



Output data format:

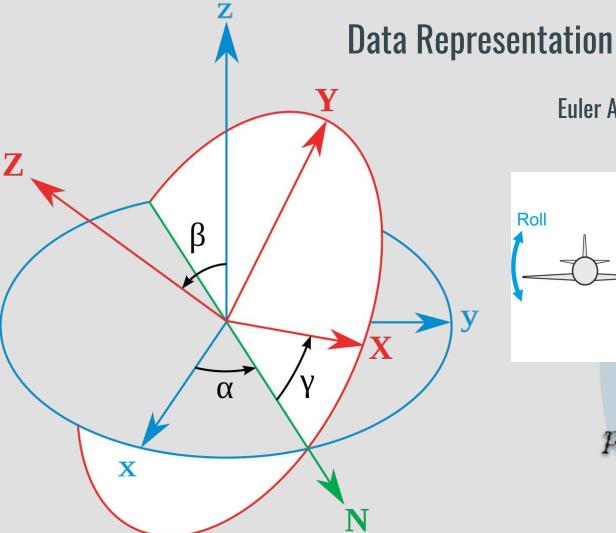
C3D, BVH, Vicon, COLLADA, FBX

Life as a mocap performer

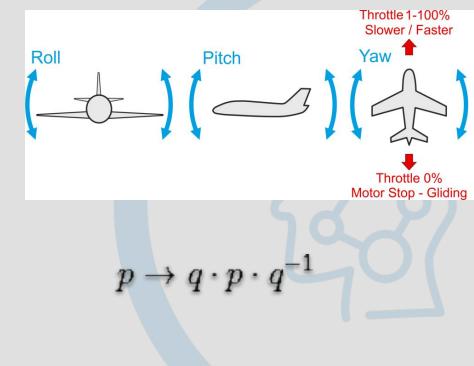


Mocap at KTH: **PMIL** (https://www.kth.se/social/group/pmil/)





Euler Angles (blue) to Quaternions (red)



Available Databases

Human 3.6M from Romanion Academy: 3.6M 3D human poses and images; 50Hz sampling from 4 calibrated cameras Link: <u>http://vision.imar.ro/human3.6m/description.php</u>

CMU Graphics Lab Motion Capture Database Exhaustive list of actions and varying subjects recorded data in different formats Link: <u>http://mocap.cs.cmu.edu/</u>

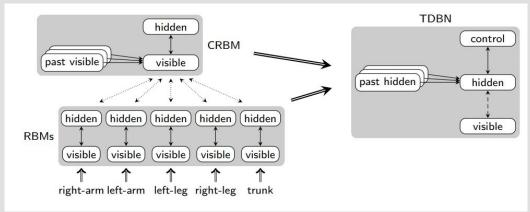
Berkeley Teleimmersion Lab: MHAD Bio-inspired approach to recognize human movements and movement style for 11 actions on 7 m/ 5 f Link: <u>https://tele-immersion.citris-uc.org/berkeley_mhad</u>

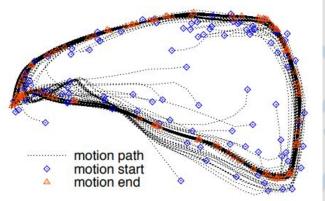
Congreg8 Dataset by ESAL, KTH Dataset of human and robot approach behaviors into small free-standing conversational groups Link: <u>https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0247364</u> AND MANY MORE...

Complexities and Temporality

Breaking down the complexity of movements based on: Physical structure of human body and Segmenting the time dimension

Allocate different machine learning models to different body parts.[Sukhbaatar et al 2011] In this, a 2 layer design is made:







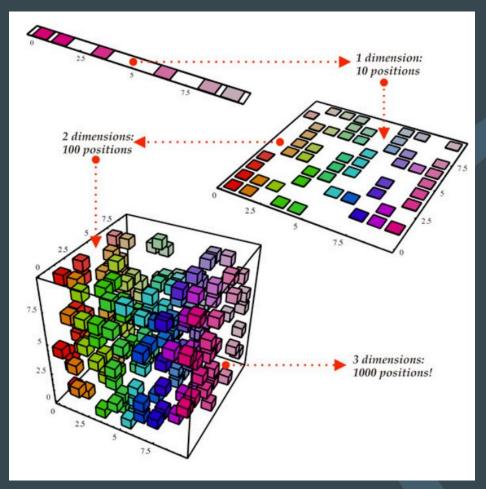
Generative Algorithms

- Dimensionality Reduction
- Gaussian Processes
- Hidden Markov Models
- Artificial Neural Networks
 - Feed-forward neural networks, Boltzmann Machines
 - Recurrent neural networks
 - Convolutional Networks



Dimensionality Reduction

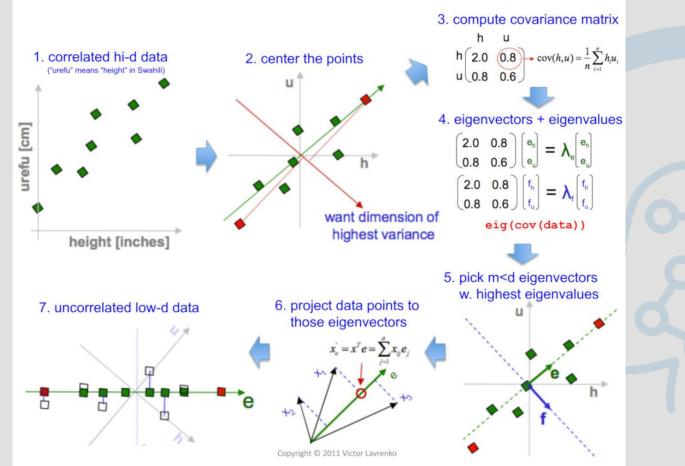






Source: <u>https://bigsnarf.wordpress.com/category/thoughts/page/4/</u>

Principal Component Analysis



Source: <u>https://devopedia.org/principal</u> -component-analysis

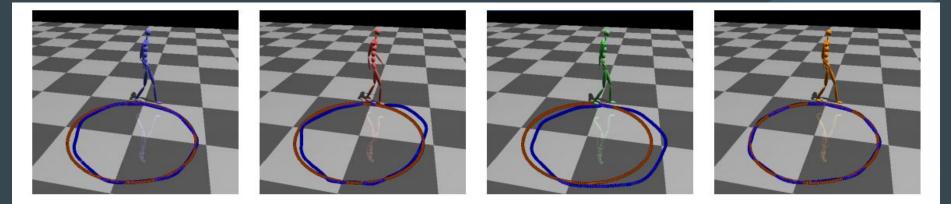


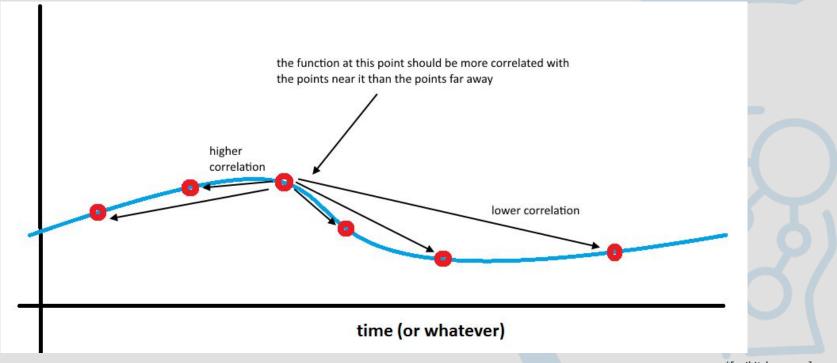
Figure 3: Comparisons against motion graphs and motion interpolations. The results generated by motion graphs, motion interpolations I, motion interpolations II and our method are shown in left to right. Note that we visualize user-specified paths and synthesized paths in blue and maroon, respectively.

Motion graphs ++ (Min and Chai 2012)

Preprocessed movement mapped to fixed length low dimensional representation using a PCA. These representations are modelled using Gaussian mixture model (GMM). During generation you draw sample from GMM and project it back to the movement space.

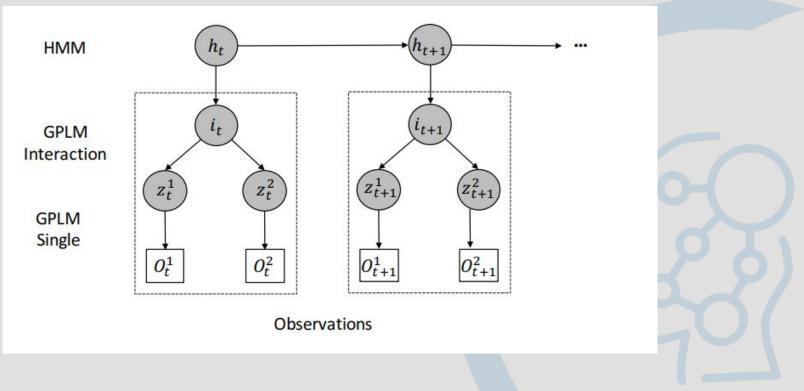
Gaussian Processes

Supervised Learning to solve probabilistic classification problems*



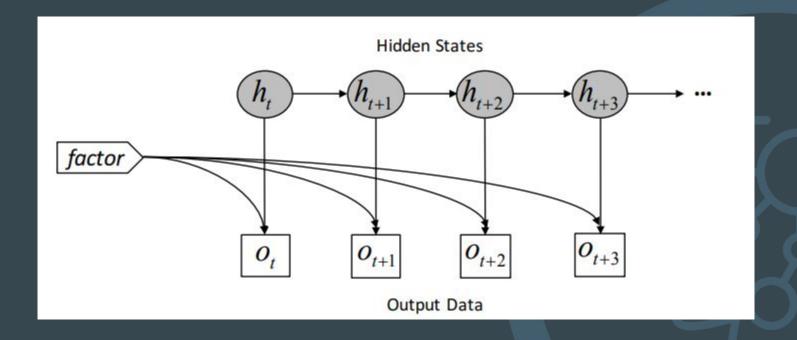
*[scikit-learn.org]

Gaussian Process Latent Variable Model *



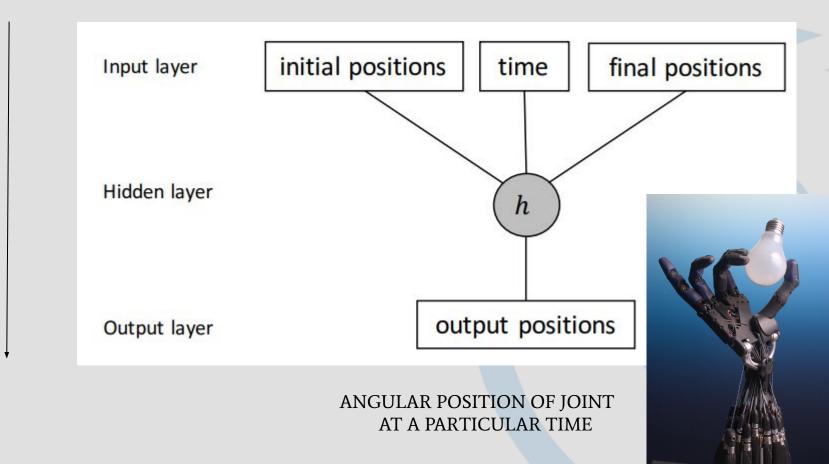
*[Taubert et al 2012]

Parametric Hidden Markov Model*



*[Herzog and Krueger 2009]

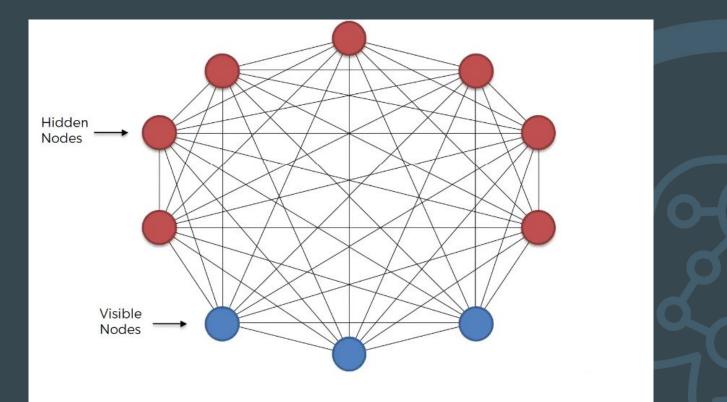
Artificial Neural Networks



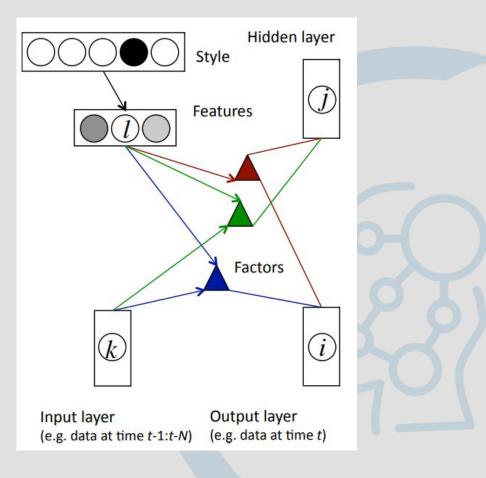
BACKPROP

TRAINING

Boltzmann Machines Generative Unsupervised Model



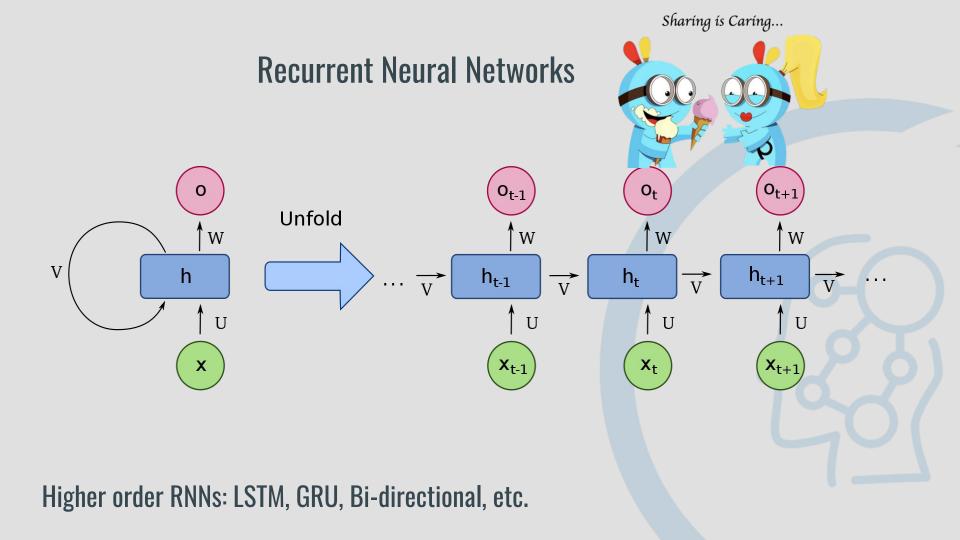
Factored Conditional Restricted Boltzmann Machines (FCRBM)*



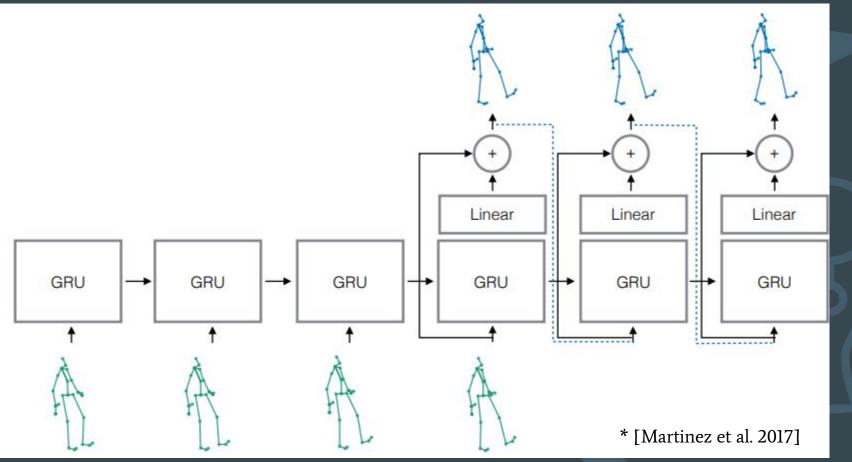
• * [Geoffrey Hinton 2009]

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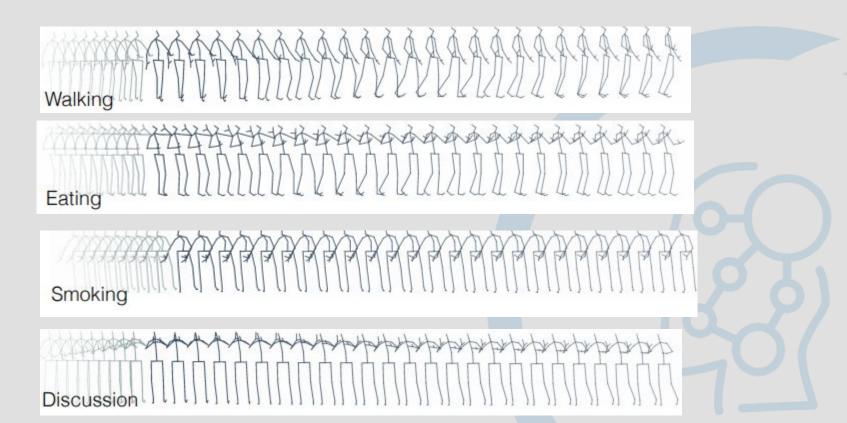
Example: RBM on MNIST



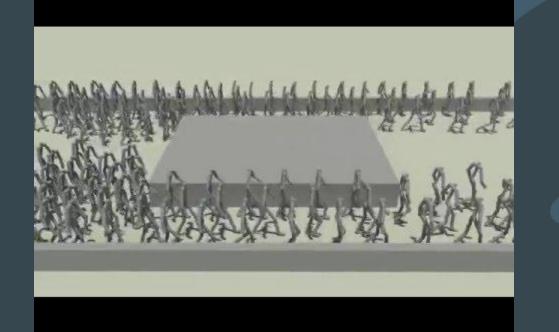
Residual Recurrent Architecture*



Results



Convolutional Networks [Holden, Saito, Komura SIGGRAPH 2016]



QUESTIONS?

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