

Training Avatars Animated with Human Motion Data

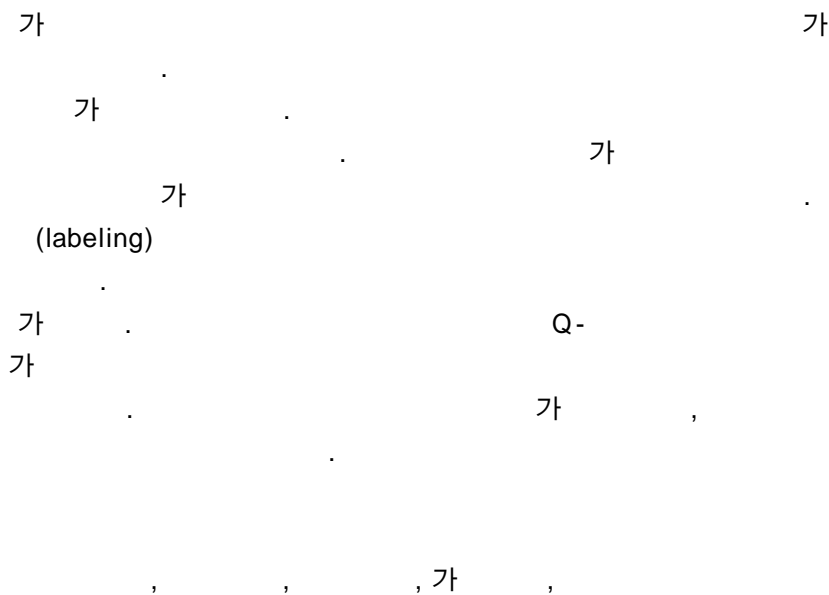
Kang Hoon Lee, Jehee Lee

Movement Research Lab., School of Computer Science, Seoul National University

3, 가

: 56-1 302 312-1
: 151-744
: 02-880-1864
: 02-871-4912
E-mail : zoi@mrl.snu.ac.kr

Training Avatars Animated with Human Motion Data



Creating controllable, responsive avatars is an important problem in computer games and virtual environments. Recently, large collections of motion capture data have been exploited for increased realism in avatar animation and control. Large motion sets have the advantage of accommodating a broad variety of natural human motion. However, when a motion set is large, the time required to identify an appropriate sequence of motions is the bottleneck for achieving interactive avatar control. In this paper, we present a novel method for training avatar behaviors from unlabelled motion data in order to animate and control avatars at minimal runtime cost. Based on machine learning technique, called Q-learning, our training method allows the avatar to learn how to act in any given situation through trial-and-error interactions with a dynamic environment. We demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach through examples that include avatars interacting with each other and with the user.

human animation, motion capture, reinforcement learning, virtual environments, interactive control

1.

가 3

가

가

가

가

(directed graph)

가

(Markov process)

(hidden Markov model)

[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10].

가

가

(pre-computation)

(action)

가

(state)

(utility)

가

Q- (Q-learning)

(machine learning)

Q-

(control policy)

가

가

(state-space search)

(path planning)

가

가

(resolution-complete)

가

가

가

가

(k-mean clustering) [7]. k- [5].

PCA 가
(Bregler) 가 (Pullen)
[8]. (Kovar) 가
(Forsyth) [4]. (Arikan)
(randomized search) [1].
on-line search) (local 5~8

[6]. 가
()
가 [24].
가
(dynamic programming)
[25].
,가

(Sims) 가 가 (dynamic controller) (Ngo) (Mark) [26].
[27]. (Grzeszczuk) 가
[28,29].
(Faloutsos) 가
" " (SVM) [30].
SVM , 가
[25].

(reinforcement learning)

. [31,32]

(Atkeson)
(juggling)

가
[33].

(Mataric)

[34].
(Blumberg)

가

가

[35].

가

(global illumination)

(dynamic deformation)

(global radiance)

가

[36,37,38].

(James)

(Fatahalian)

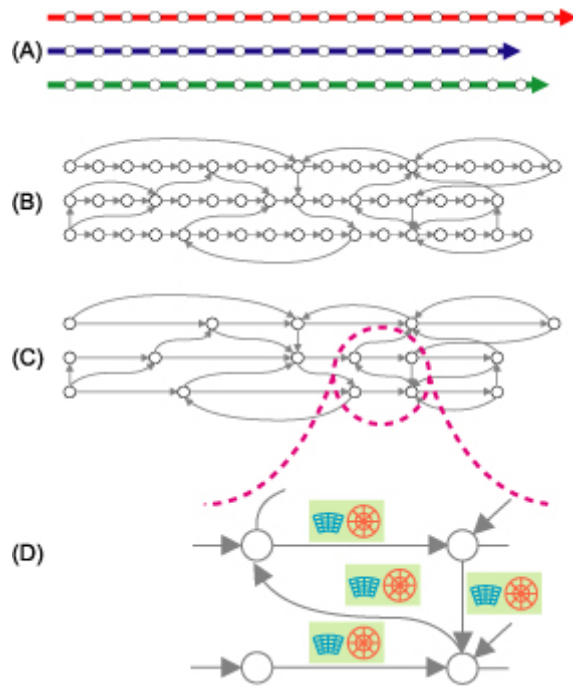
가

[39].

3. -

A 가 , (discrete) S
 E 가 가 .
 $\{(S, E), A\}$
 가

(discretization)
 가



2: (A)

(B)

(C) 가 가

(S, A)

S , A

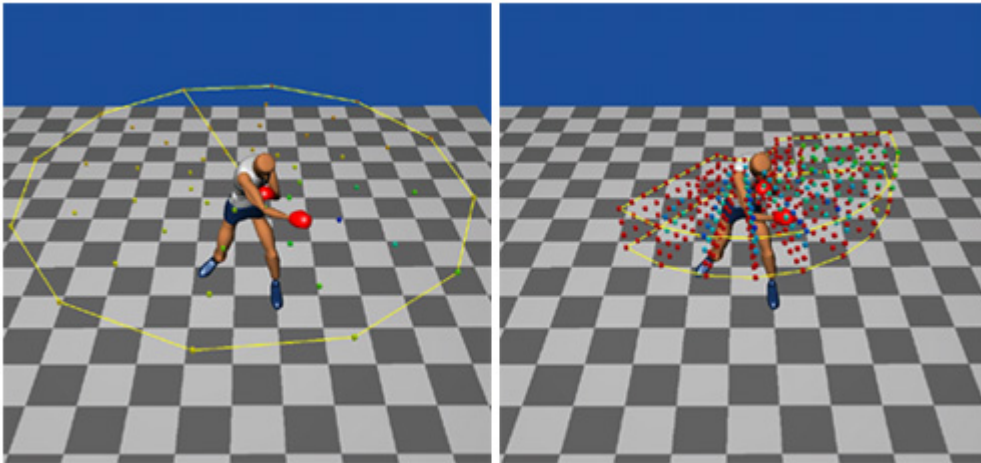
(D)
 Q-

[6]. (node)

(edge)

가

가 (out-going transition)
 가 . 가 S A
 가 S 가 ,
 A 가 . S
 , A
 (2(c)).



3:
 " : () "
) " 가 " 2 . (3 .
 가 .
 가 .
 (dimension) (polar coordinate) (grid)
 (range)
 가 "가 (3). , " " "
 , x, y, z 3 .
 가 2 가 ,
 가 .
 가 .
 (resolution) 가

4.

$a \in A$ $(s, e) \in S \times E$

가

(s, e) a 가

가 (가)

4.1

가

가
() s e

가

$$G = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t r_t$$

$$0 < \gamma < 1$$

Q- (Q-learning) (Watkins)가 Q-
가 [40].

가

(Q-)

(local update rule)

(scalara) s a 가 r e a
 s a 가 s a 가 ,

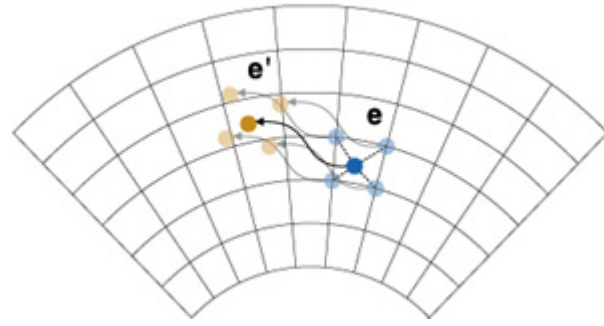
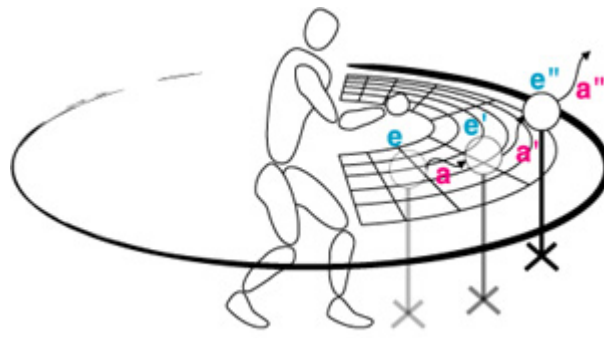
$$r(e, a) = \max_t (\gamma^t I(t) w(t))$$

t $I(t) = 0$ $w(t)$ 가 $I(t) = 1$,

$$r(e, a) = \max_t (\gamma^t w(t) \exp(-\frac{|e(t) - e_d|}{\sigma}))$$

e_d

$Q(e, a)$ e a 가 e a e Q-



4: Q-

. ()
 . ()

Q-

4.2

가

Q-

. s e()
 . a a s' 가
 e' . Q- (e, a)
 . e'

(4()).

Q-

$$Q(e, a) := Q(e, a) + \alpha (r + \gamma^t \max_{a'} Q(e', a') - Q(e, a))$$

e a e' 가 r
 . r Q(e, a)
 . 0 < \gamma < 1

. t a가 . α 1 가

e e'

. e e' a가 e
Q- 가 (4()). e
e' , e' Q- Q-

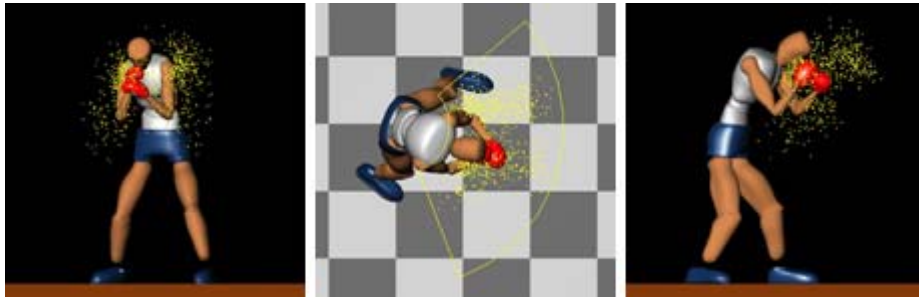
5.

Q- 가 가 가 Q-

가 가 (,
가) Q-
Q- 가 (weighted sum)

가 (randomness) 가 ,

가 , Q- (candidate actions)



5: 가 , ,

6.

(Vicon) 120
 15 (down-sampling)
 ()
 1Gbyte 가 4 2.4GHz

8 가
 가
 (punch) (footwork) 가
 20 가
 (straight) (jab) (hook)
 (uppercut) 2~4
 (ducking), (dodging), (blocking)

(가 , 5) (90)

가 가
 가 가
 (가) 가 가
 [6]. 가
 가 가

hitting point) (5). 788 가 (effective 가

i 가 j 가 , i $j-1$

가 (strongly connected component)

[6].

[4,6].

6453 가 , 7 17 437 27072 가 가

" " 가 "

$$r = \max_t (\gamma^t \exp(-\frac{|\mathbf{p}(t) - \mathbf{p}_a|}{10}))$$

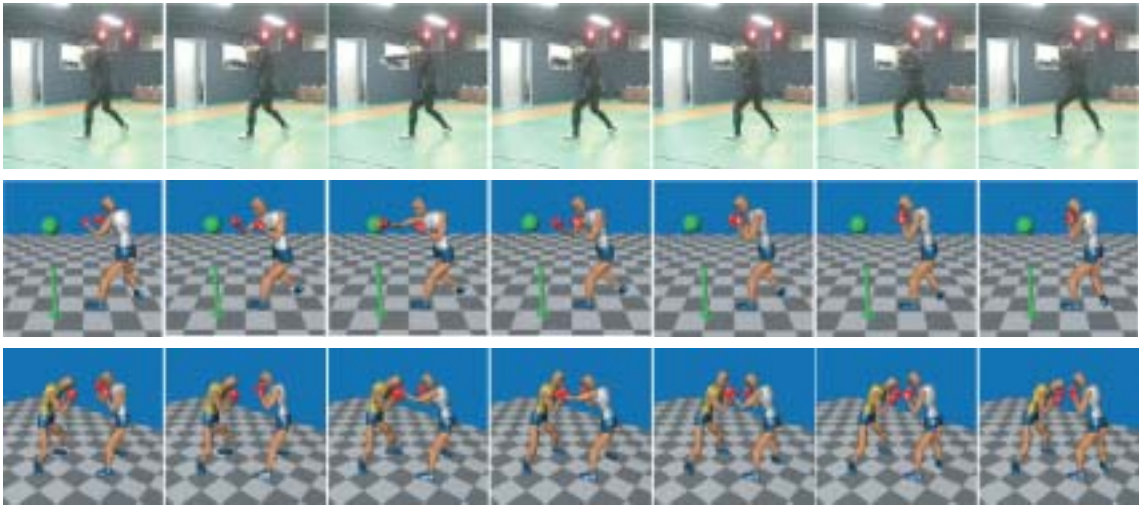
\mathbf{p}_a 2 가 가 $p(t)$ 가 2 r 0.97 2 5 13 (3()).

" 가 "

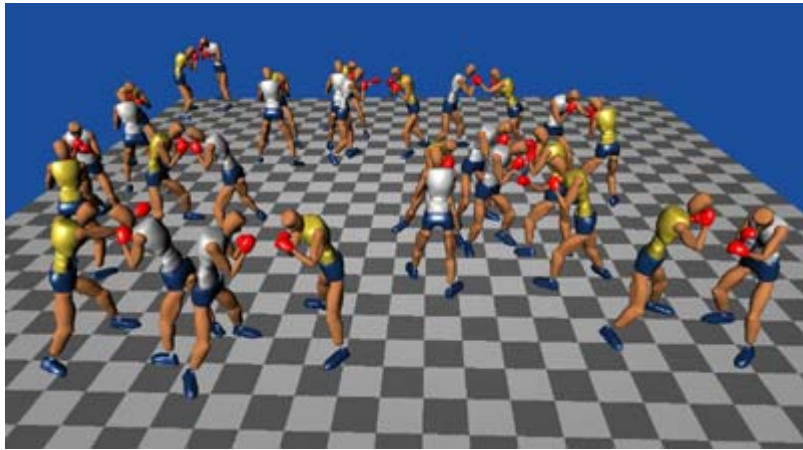
$$r = \max_t (\gamma^t I(t) w(t))$$

가 가 , 가 $I(t) = 1$ $I(t) = 0$ $w(t) < 1$ 가 , 가 가 1 가 (bounding volume) $10 \times 10 \times 4$ -1.114~1.317 (radian) 29.7~129.3mm 126.6~162.4mm . Q- 50MB

" " 5000 " 가
 , 2 . " 가
 " 4 15 .



6: 가 가 . ()
) . () 가 가 . (



7: 30 가 .

6() 가 가가 가

가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가 (inverse kinematic solver)

30 가 (7). 1000
 251 가 ,
 30 100 9

7.

가
 , [1,4]
 [6]

[6]

가 가 ,

$O(NM)$, N , M

가 3 (function approximator)

(adaptive resolution model)

[31,32]. [41]

(labelling)

가

(Zordan)

(Hodgins)

[42].

2005 ()

(KRF-2005-205-R08-2003-000-10167-0)

- [1] Arikan, O., and Forsyth, D. A., "Interactive motion generation from examples," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 483-490, 2002.
- [2] Brand, M., and Hertzmann, A., "Style machines," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2000, pp. 183-192, 2000.
- [3] Galata, A, Johnson, N., and Hogg, D., "Learning variable length markov models of behaviour," Computer Vision and Image Understanding (CVIU) Journal, Vol.81, No.3 (March), pp. 398-413, 2001.
- [4] Kovar, L., Gleicher, M., and Pighin, F., "Motion graphs," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 473-482, 2002.
- [5] Kim, T., Park, S. I., and Shin, S. Y., "Rhythmic-motion synthesis based on motion-beat analysis," ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH 2003), Vol.22, No.3, pp. 392-401, 2003.
- [6] Lee J., Chai, J., Reitsma, P. S. A., Hodgins, J. K., and Pollard, N. S., "Interactive control of avatars animated with human motion data," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 491-500, 2002.
- [7] Li Y., Wang T., and Shum, H.-Y., "Motion texture: a two-level statistical model for character motion synthesis," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 456-472, 2002.
- [8] Pullen , K., and Bregler, C., "Motion capture assisted animation: Textureing and synthesis," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 501-508, 2002.
- [9] Sidenbladh, H., Black, M. J., and Sigal, L., "Implicit probabilistic models of human motion for synthesis and tracking," European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV), pp. 784-800, 2002.
- [10] Molina Tanco, L., and Hilton, A., "Realistic synthesis of novel human movements from a database of motion capture examples," Proceedings of the Workshop on Human Motion, pp. 137-142, 2000.
- [11] Blumberg, B. M., and Galyean, T. A., "Multi-level direction of autonomous creatures for real-time virtual environments," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 95, pp. 47-54, 1995.
- [12] Blumberg, B., "Swamped! Using plush toys to direct autonomous animated characters," SIGGRAPH 98 Conference Abstracts and Applications, p.109, 1998.
- [13] Bruderlin, A., and Calvert, T. W., "Goal-directed, dynamic animation of human walking," Computer Graphics (Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 89), Vol.23, pp. 233-242, 1989.
- [14] Noma, T., Zhao, L., and Badler, N. I., "Design of a virtual human presenter," IEEE Computer Graphics & Applications, Vol.20, No.4 (July/August), 2000.
- [15] Perlin, K., and Goldberg, A., "Improv: A system for scripting interactive actors in virtual worlds," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 96, pp. 205-216, 1996.
- [16] Badler, N. I., Hollick, M., and Granieri, J., "Real-time control of a virtual human using minimal sensors," Presence 2, pp. 82-86, 1993.

- [17] Dontcheva, M., Yngve, G., and Popovic, Z., "Layered acting for character animation," ACM Transaction of Graphics (SIGGRAPH 2003), Vol.22, No.3, pp. 409-416, 2003.
- [18] Molet, T., Boulic, R., and Thalmann, D., "A real-time anatomical converter for human motion capture," EGCAS '96: Seventh International Workshop on Computer Animation and Simulation, Eurographics, 1996.
- [19] Semwal, S., Hightower, R., and Stansfield, S., "Mapping algorithms for real-time control of an avatar using eight sensors," Presence 7, No.1, pp. 1-21, 1998.
- [20] Shin, H. J., Lee, J., Shin, S. Y., and Gleicher, M., "Computer puppetry: An importance-based approach," ACM Transactions on Graphics, Vol.20, No.2, pp. 67-94, 2001.
- [21] Bradley, E., and Stuart, J., "Using chaos to generate choreographic variations," Proceedings of the Experimental Chaos Conference, 1997.
- [22] Pullen, K., and Bregler, C., "Animating by multi-level sampling," Computer Animation 2000, IEEE CS Press, pp. 36-42, 2000.
- [23] Bowden, R., "Learning statistical models of human motion," IEEE Workshop on Human Modelling, Analysis and Synthesis, CVPR2000, 2000.
- [24] Choi, M. G., Lee, J., and Shin, S. Y., "Planning beped locomotion using motion capture data and probabilistic roadmaps," ACM Transactions on Graphics, Vol.22, No.2, pp. 182-203, 2003.
- [25] Arikan, O., and Forsyth, D. A., "Interactive motion generation from examples," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 483-490, 2002.
- [26] Ngo, J. T., and Marks, J., "Spacetime constraints revisited," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 93, pp. 343-350, 1993.
- [27] Sims, K., "Evolving virtual creatures," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 94, pp. 15-22, 1994.
- [28] Grzeszczuk, R., and Terzopoulos, D., "Automated learning of muscle-actuated locomotion through control abstraction," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 95, pp. 63-70, 1995.
- [29] Grzeszczuk, R., Terzopoulos, D., and Hinton, G., "Neuroanimator: fast neural network emulation and control of physics-based models," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 98, pp. 9-20, 1998.
- [30] Faloutsos, P., Van De Panne, M., and Terzopoulos, D., "Composable controllers for physics-based character animation," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 251-260, 2001.
- [31] Kaelbling, L. P., Littman, M. L., and Moore, A. W., "Reinforcement learning: A survey," Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research 4, pp. 237-285, 1996.
- [32] Sutton, R. S., and Barto, A. G., "Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction," MIT Press, 1998.
- [33] Atkeson, C., Moore, A., and Schaal, S., "Locally weighted learning for control,"

AI Review 11, pp. 75-113, 1997.

[34] Mataric, M. J., "Reward functions for accelerated learning," Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference on Machine Learning, 1994.

[35] Blumberg, B., Downie, M., Ivanov, Y., Berlin, M., Johnson, M. P., and Tomlinson, B., "Integrated learning for interactive synthetic characters," Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 2002, pp. 417-426, 2002.

[36] Ng, R., Ramamoorthi, R., and Hanrahan, P., "All-frequency shadows using non-linear wavelet lighting approximation," ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH 2003), Vol.22, No.3, pp. 376-381, 2003.

[37] Sloan, P.-P., Hall, J., Hart, J., and Snyder, J., "Clustered principal components for precomputed radiance transfer," ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH 2003), Vol.22, No.3, pp. 382-391, 2003.

[38] Sloan, P.-P., Liu, X., Shum, H.-Y., and Snyder, J., "Bi-scale radiance transfer," ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH 2003), Vol.22, No.3, pp. 370-375, 2003.

[39] James, D. L., and Fatahalian, K., "Precomputing interactive dynamic deformable scenes," ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH 2003), Vol.22, No.3, pp. 879-887, 2003.

[40] Watkins, C. J. C. H., and Dayan, P., "Q-learning," Machine Learning, Vol.8, No.3, pp. 279-292, 1992.

[41] Moore, A., and Atkeson, C., "The parti-game algorithm for variable resolution reinforcement learning in multidimensional state-spaces," Machine Learning, Vol.21, 1995.

[42] Zordan, V. B., and Hodgins, J. K., "Motion capture-driven simulations that hit and react," Proceedings of ACM SIGGRAPH Symposium on Computer Animation, pp. 89-96, 2002.