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AUDIO DRIVEN FACE ANIMATION

Mid Term Report

For final Year Project

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# Abstract

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# Introduction

The aim

# Literature Review

Audio driven face animation plays an important role in engineering and computer systems with a vast variety of uses in the entertainment and gaming industry.  Eadweard Muybridge captured the first ever motion sequence on June 15, 1898. The experiment's main purpose was to see if a sprinting horse could lift all four feet off the ground. Using analogue cameras with fast shutter speeds, Eadweard was able to produce a video that comprises of quick frames and visualizes the horse's action. Engineers and programmers were able to evaluate more complicated and detailed activities such as facial animation and pattern recognition thanks to advanced video cameras and a significant advancement in computer vision. Such analytics provide a unique perspective on day-to-day activities. By integrating the physical and digital worlds, creating a digital person, or in this case a digital face, can change the world as we know it. The sections 2.1 and 2.2 will go through how deep neural networks are utilized to generate various analytics from motion sequences in detail. Different strategies for capturing and modifying datasets, as well as developing neural networks, will also be discussed. [1]

* 1. Facial Animation–Dataset Capturing Strategies for Diverse Applications

[Chart

Description automatically generated](https://research.nvidia.com/sites/default/files/publications/karras2017siggraph-paper_0.pdf)Most of the time, a deep neural network is utilized to infer face movements from speech. The network makes extensive use of audio samples and waveforms. In some circumstances, the dataset contains emotional states that can be used by the neural network to improve the accuracy and detail of the face animation. Everything is happening in real time with low latency, and the network's mapping of all the different waveforms to the 3D vertex coordinates of the face aids in the creation of a better animation that could not be created only through the use of audio. [2]

Figure 2.1.1.: Deep neural network with audio and emotional input

<https://research.nvidia.com/sites/default/files/publications/karras2017siggraph-paper_0.pdf>

While audio-based performance capture algorithms will never be on par with vision systems in terms of fidelity, they do provide additional advantages. Most crucially, using vision-based algorithms, it is extremely expensive to produce tens of hours of speech uttered by in-game characters in many recent games. As a result, vision systems are often used to create only crucial animations, such as cinematics, and audio and transcript systems are used to deliver the majority of in-game information. Unfortunately, that practice is far from ideal. Telepresence is another type of audio facial animation that demands real-time processing, which adds to the challenges.

In order for the output to appear realistic, the animation must account for complex and interdependent phenomena such as phoneme coarticulation, lexical stress, and the interaction between facial muscles and skin tissue. Pay attention to the entire face, not just the lips and mouth. A content-driven approach is used, training a deep neural network from start to finish to replicate the key effects observed in the training data. The difficulty may look unsolvable at first because to the inherent ambiguity of the problem—the identical sounds can be pronounced with a wide range of facial expressions, and the audio track simply does not provide enough information to distinguish between the various versions [Petrushin 1998].

While contemporary convolutional neural networks have shown to be incredibly efficient in a variety of inference and categorization tasks, they have a tendency to regress to the mean when the training data is ambiguous. We propose three important contributions to address these issues:

* A convolutional network architecture that is specifically designed to interpret human voice and generalize across multiple speakers.
* A novel method for allowing the network to detect fluctuations in the training data that cannot be explained only by the audio, such as apparent emotional state.
* Even with very confusing training data, a three-way loss function means that the network stays temporally robust and fast during animation.[2]

## Linguistic Based Models

A transcript is frequently included with an audio file to aid in the transmission of explicit knowledge about the phoneme content. The animation is then created using complex coarticulation techniques and is based on visemes, which are the visual equivalents of phonemes. The dominance model refers to systems like this. Based on psycholinguistic considerations, JALI factors in facial animation, lip and jaw movements, and is capable of successfully reproducing a wide range of speaking styles regardless of the actual speech content. A transcript is frequently included with an audio file to aid in the transmission of explicit knowledge about the phoneme content. The animation is then created using complex coarticulation techniques and is based on visemes, which are the visual equivalents of phonemes. The dominance model refers to systems like this. Based on psycholinguistic considerations, JALI factors in facial animation, lip and jaw movements, and is capable of successfully reproducing a wide range of speaking styles regardless of the actual speech content. The key benefit of utilising this method is the explicit control over the entire process, which allows the face to explicitly ensure that the mouth closes properly when spelling out a bilabial "m","p","b" or that the bottom lip hits the upper teeth while saying labiodentals "f", "v" etc. Even with vision-based capturing, both of these scenarios are challenging.

## Disadvantage of the method

* Complexity
* There are language-rules that have to be followed
* Quality of datasets is not always perfect
* Non-phoneme sounds make it hard for facial reactions to be realistic
* Many parts of the face will not be animated to avoid complex computations [2]

## Deep Fakes

Deep fakes were created as a result of recent advances in artificial intelligence, and are now more commonly connected with "fake news" or "false information." Deep fakes are created by modifying existing data to create misleading data in the form of audios, videos, or images. Techniques can be used maliciously to harm one's image or create supremacy in global or local politics. There is a huge gap in the quantity of skill available for both creating and identifying deep fakes. More work is being done to invent new algorithms and strategies that will enable for deep fakes to be indistinguishable from genuine data. An example of Deep Fakes implementation would be “wombo.ai” which although is used as a social media application it has the capabilities of producing corrupted information regarding public figures. [4]

* + 1. Understanding Deep Fakes

The problem posed by Deep Fakes can be solved from the ground up via algorithmic analysis. Face Swapping is one of the main techniques used for creating Deep Fakes. Deep neural networks are mainly used to create deep fakes. Face swap is one of the various strategies for creating deep fake images. Face swap can be done in a variety of ways, the most noteworthy of which are the following. Deep neural networks are primarily employed in the creation of deep fakes. Face swap is one of the many techniques used to create deep fake images. Face swapping can be accomplished in a variety of ways, the most notable of which are listed below. The first step is to use Feature Selection Networks, followed by Open-Set Identity Preserving Face Synthesis.

In Feature Selection Network face swaps, deep neural networks are used. They're based on 3D morphable models that split a face into two parts. A mesh consisting of a mean face and two matrices, one for form and the other for face texturing, was created at first. The two specified matrices describe various forms of variation of the face component from the mean. [4]



Figure 2.3.1.1: Dimensional Morphable Model

<https://wvvw.easychair.org/publications/preprint_download/RK3j>

* 1. Machine Learning Introduction

The art of designing algorithms without explicitly developing an algorithm by programming is known as machine learning (ML). A tremendous amount of data has been accumulated in the last twenty years, and so most industries have been fully digitised. Machine learning (ML) systems use this data to construct predictive models and handle various time-consuming operations.

Flow is fully defined and understood in advance for logic-based algorithms, but there are some real-life circumstances like image classification where logic cannot be described. Machine learning has shown to be quite effective in these situations. Machine learning approaches produce reasoning associated with the input parameters and expected reference data output.

**Machine Learning is divided into two different categories.**

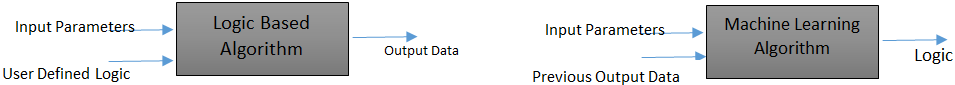
* Supervised Machine Learning: At the input, the supervised Machine Learning algorithm receives input data which most of the time is called "features" and output labelled data. They're most commonly utilised for classification and regression problems.
* Unsupervised Machine Learning: Unsupervised machine learning algorithms are used to cluster data into various segments associated with the input features and do not require any labelled data.

Figure 2.4.1.: Difference of Machine Learning with Explicitly Programmed Algorithm

[Introduction To Machine Learning | Application of Machine Learning (educba.com)](https://www.educba.com/introduction-to-machine-learning/?source=leftnav)

## Applications of Machine Learning

Healthcare, social media, digital marketing, real estate, logistics, supply chain, and manufacturing have all been revolutionized by machine learning during the last decade. Early adopters in these fields have already profited. A trained workforce with machine learning is becoming increasingly in demand to make the implementation of machine learning a global phenomenon utilized by all organizations.

**Examples of Machine Learning Application.**

* Spam Messages/Email classification: To categorise email as spam or not spam with labelled answers based on data like message content, advertising terminology, sender email account, sender IP, links, numeric formatting, and other factors.

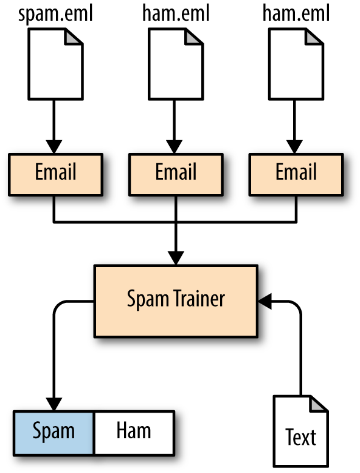


Figure 2.4.1.1: Naive Bayesian Classification

[4. Naive Bayesian Classification - Thoughtful Machine Learning [Book] (oreilly.com)](https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/thoughtful-machine-learning/9781449374075/ch04.html)

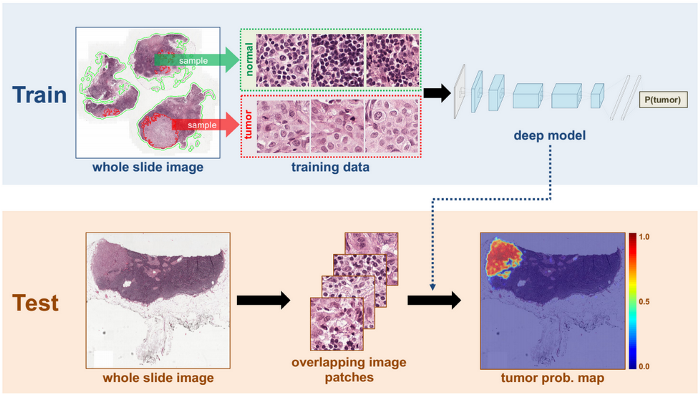
* Cancer Detection: Medical data from prior patients is rapidly being used in machine learning for diagnosing or even cancer detection in healthcare. The training method uses inputs including tumour size, radius, curvature, and perimeter to detect breast cancer. We receive the probability of the tumour becoming cancerous or not as a result of the output.

Figure 2.4.1.2: Cancer Detection Using Machine Learning.

[Understanding Cancer using Machine Learning - KDnuggets](https://www.kdnuggets.com/2019/08/understanding-cancer-machine-learning.html)

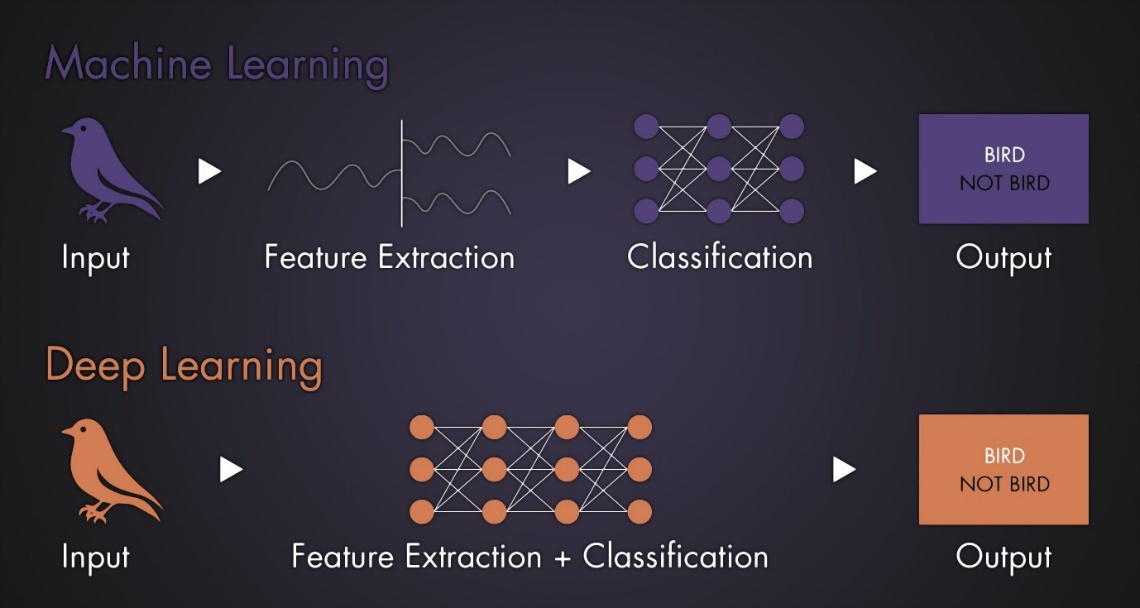
* Video/Audio Interpretation: Digital Assistants like Alexa, Siri, and Google are becoming increasingly clever at processing audio data in a variety of languages and accents.  In these cases, a large volume of data is taught to introduce machine learning techniques. [3]

Figure 2.4.1.3: Machine learning technique for understanding a bird’s sound

[Machine Learning and Deep Learning for Audio | BOOM Library](https://www.boomlibrary.com/blog/machine-learning-and-deep-learning-for-audio/)

* + 1. Dataset Partitions

The acquisition of data in machine learning must be separated in a precise way. A total of 80% of the data is utilised to train the algorithm, 10% is used for validation, and 10% is used for testing. The test data and the validation data must be distinct. Using the same data for validation and testing is considered a bad practise since the algorithm may end training early if it performs properly with the validation data. As a result, it's critical to keep some unseen test data on hand to evaluate the trained model.

* 1. Few Shot Adversarial Learning

Various studies have demonstrated that convolutional neural networks can be trained to create remarkably realistic human face images. These efforts involve training on a big collection of photos of a single individual in order to construct a personalised talking face model. In practice, however, such customised talking head models must be trained from a few image scans of a person, if not just one.

A collage of people

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure 2.5.: Illustration of Few Shot Adversarial Learning

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1905.08233v2.pdf

 There are systems with such a few-shot capability, however on this project the aim is to produce one face which will be trained in detail with frames captured from the 20 videos taken during the dataset creation. The statistical modelling of the appearance of human faces has a great deal of evidence, with exceptionally good achievements obtained both with traditional techniques and, more recently, using deep learning.  While modelling faces and talking heads are closely related, the latter also involves a more detailed modelling approach and can depict more characteristics such as hair, mouth cavity, and, in some cases, shoulders and upper clothing. These non-facial parts are far less accessible to registration and frequently have higher volatility and diversity than the face part, therefore they can't be handled by a simple extension of face modelling approaches. Face modelling and lips modelling findings can theoretically be merged into an existing head footage. However, because such a design does not offer complete control over the head rotation in the produced video, it does not qualify as a full-fledged talking head system. The few-shot training architecture is heavily influenced by current advances in picture generative modelling. As a result, the system incorporates adversarial training and, more precisely, the concepts behind conditional discriminators, such as projection discriminators. The adaptive instance normalisation mechanism, which has been demonstrated to be useful in large-scale conditional generation problems, is used in the meta-learning stage. We also find that using the concept of content style decomposition to separate the texture from the body pose is quite useful. The model-agnostic meta-learner (MAML) employs meta-learning to acquire an image classifier's initial state, from which it can swiftly converge to image classifiers of unknown classes with a small number of training data. Several studies have also suggested combining adversarial training and meta-learning. As a result, data-augmentation GANs, MetaGANs, and adversarial meta-learning use adversary trained systems to create extra instances for classes that were not visible during the meta-learning phase. While these techniques are focused on improving few-shot performance of the classifier, the initial method described is concerned with the training of image generation models employing adversarial objectives that are comparable to those employed in these techniques. To summarise, adversarial fine-tuning is introduced into the meta learning framework. The former is used once the meta-learning stage has yielded the initial state of the generator and discriminator networks. Finally, two recent works on text-to-speech creation are extremely similar to ours.

# Dataset Design

The dataset collection and design are the most important factors when it comes to the training of a deep neural network. In this part, a dataset of twenty videos capturing a face speaking was recorded. The sentences used for the face speaking were chosen on purpose from the “Harvard Sentences Dataset” which are phonetically balanced and therefore ensured diverse sounds in the dataset. Since the project is done for academic purposes the equipment used was not top-notch although this did not have any effect on the quality of the outcome.

* 1. Harvard Sentences

Harvard sentences, also known as Harvard lines, were designed to evaluate audio speech intelligibility in a range of communication scenarios while offering minimal semantic information. They were employed in the recorded videos because they provide standardised and repeating voice sequences that make training deep neural networks with face alignment and animation simple.

Sentences Used:

* The boy was there when the sun rose.
* A rod is used to catch pink salmon.
* The source of the huge river is the clear spring.
* Kick the ball straight and follow through.
* Help the woman get back to her feet.
* A pot of tea helps to pass the evening.
* Smoky fires lack flame and heat.
* The soft cushion broke the man's fall.
* The salt breeze came across from the sea.
* The girl at the booth sold fifty bonds.
* A king ruled the state in the early days.
* The ship was torn apart on the sharp reef.
* Sickness kept him home the third week.
* The wide road shimmered in the hot sun.
* The lazy cow lay in the cool grass.
* Lift the square stone over the fence.
* The rope will bind the seven books at once.
* Hop over the fence and plunge in.
* The friendly gang left the drug store.
* Mesh wire keeps chicks inside.

For the dataset a small collection of videos in MP4 form were used

# Visual Data Pre-Processing

This section covers the visual data pre-processing used to develop a robust face tracking algorithm that locates the relevant key-points on the face (eyes, centre of the head, lips, and ears) and produces a contour based on those key-points. Furthermore in this section, with the aid of the produced contour, all of the frames of the video data are recorded and analysed.  The procedure of aligning, cropping, and storing each frame is facilitated by constructing the contour and capturing the frames.

* 1. Data Augmentation

Pre-Processing of data can also be referred as Data Augmentation which is something important when we are training a classifier since we want to avoid Over-fitting which is a general problem occurring in neural networks due to high count of parameters to learn. Data Augmentation is a method of amplifying the volume of training data obtained by applying minor adjustments that distinguish it in small quantities and increase the amount of training data. Data augmentation that was performed to train the image network, take the image and just crop a small sub-region of that image to push through that network. Picture classification algorithms such as AlexNet use 244x244 pixels in an image, which is then scaled to 256x256 pixels and cropped at a random location window to prepare it for training. Tiny affine transformations, such as rotation, scaling, and warping, are simply extremely small changes that simulate the type of typical variation that is likely to be encountered in the actual world. It's worth noting that preserving each frame aids in the development of a significant amount of data. If we train with too little data for machine learning, the system will not be diverse enough. Over-fitting of data is thus reduced by increasing the training data amount.

A picture containing text, wall, person, indoor

Description automatically generated

Figure ------------: Key-Points Identification using FAN, a state-of-the-art deep learning based face alignment method

General problems of Object Tracking and Classification:

* Occlusion: This is the technical term used to describe the problem of an object that is moving behind or being obscured by another object. Occlusion can also occur when the object moves outside of the frame bounds.
* Clutter: In computer vision it is difficult to deal with the presence of another similar looking distracting object in the scene, this problem is called Clutter.

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure ------------: Cluttering Problem using OpenCV alogrithm

**//TODO:SAVING PART NOT YET IMPLEMENTED**

# References

[1] Saha, A., 2017. *Read, Write and Display a video using OpenCV |*. [online] LearnOpenCV – OpenCV, PyTorch, Keras, Tensorflow examples and tutorials. Available: <https://learnopencv.com/read-write-and-display-a-video-using-opencv-cpp-python/> [Accessed 5 December 2021].

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# Appendix

Timeline

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Figure : Gantt Chart for Semester 1

Chart

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Figure : Gantt Chart for Semester 2