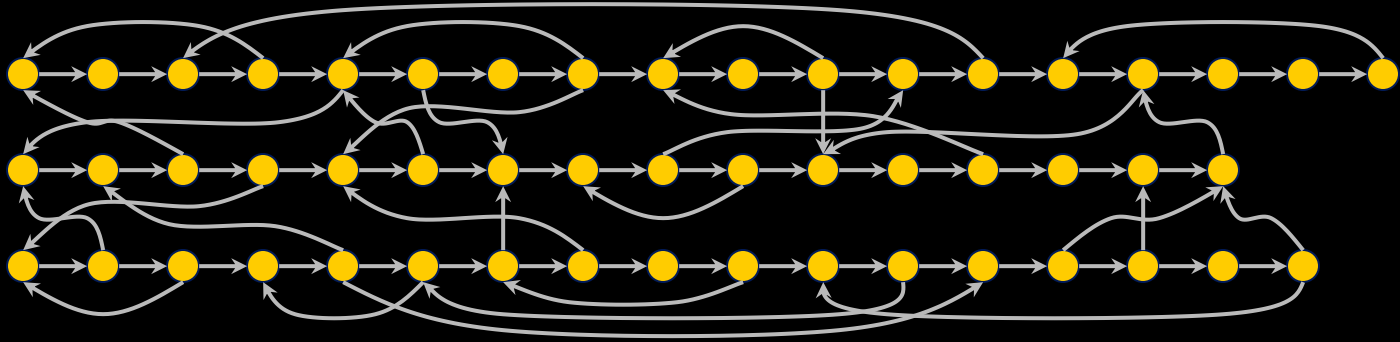


Motion Graph—Video Textures



Slides and videos from

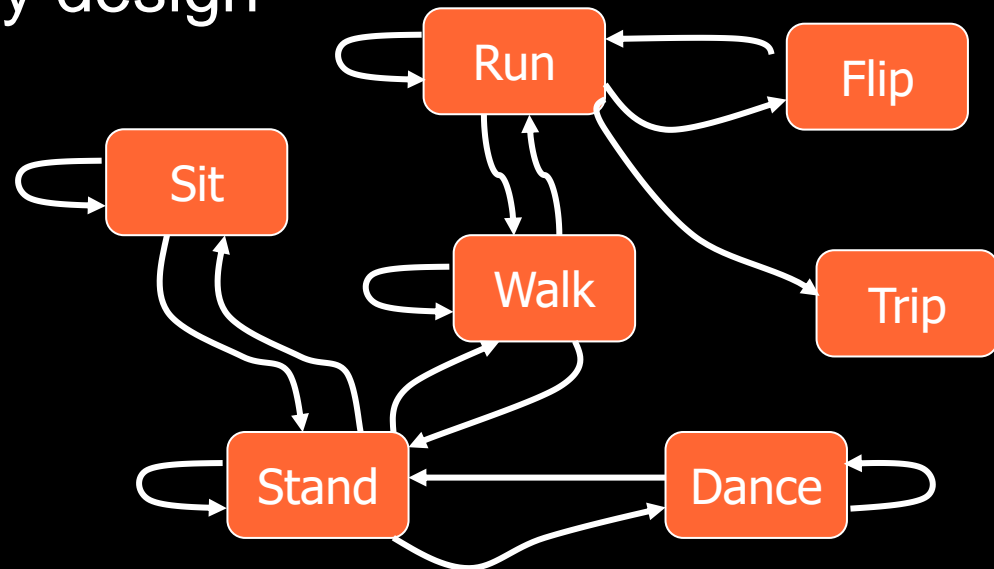
<http://cpl.cc.gatech.edu/projects/videotexture/SIGGRAPH2000>

Motion Synthesis from Examples

- High Quality, Expressive Motion
 - Need motion capture (examples)
- Flexible, long-running, controllable
 - Need synthesis
- Synthesis from Examples!

Motion Graph

- Hand build motion graphs in games
 - Many short, carefully planned, labeled motion clips
 - Significant amount of work required
 - Limited transitions by design



Motion Graph (cont.)

- Motion graphs can also be built automatically
 - Unlabelled motion database
 - Continuous, long sequence

Inspiration from Video Textures

- Schödl et al., “Video Textures”, SIGGRAPH’00



video clip



video texture

Slides and videos from
<http://cpl.cc.gatech.edu/projects/videotexture/SIGGRAPH2000>

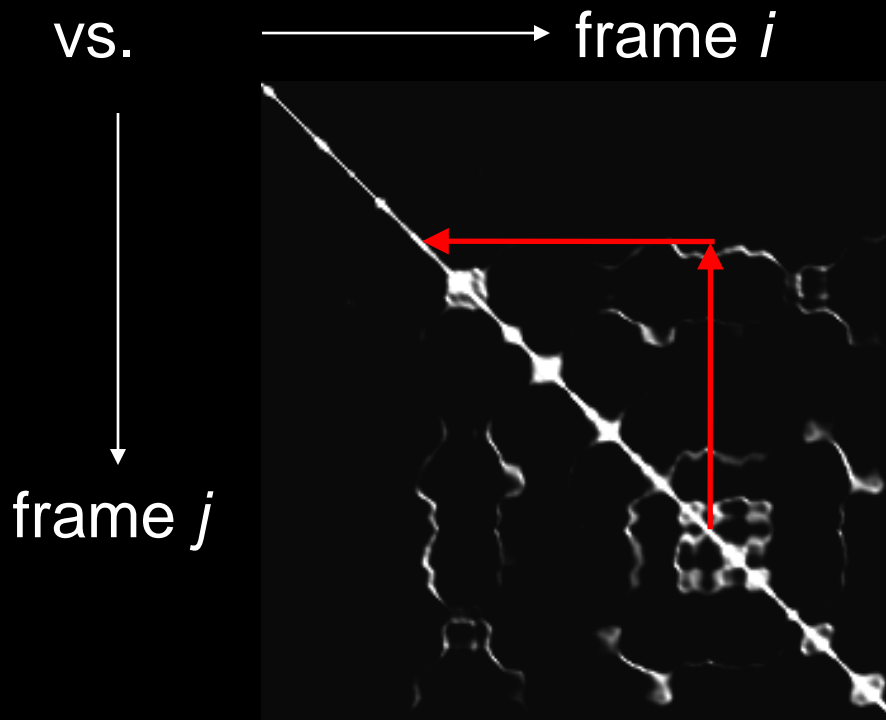
Video Textures



How do we find good transitions?

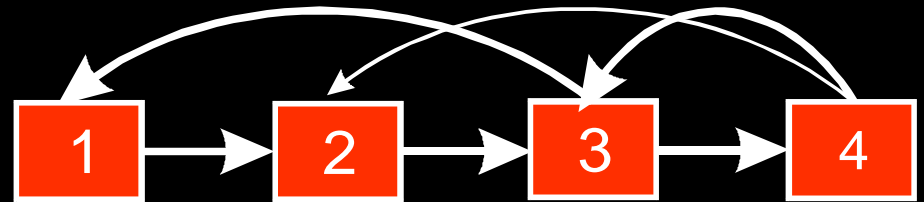
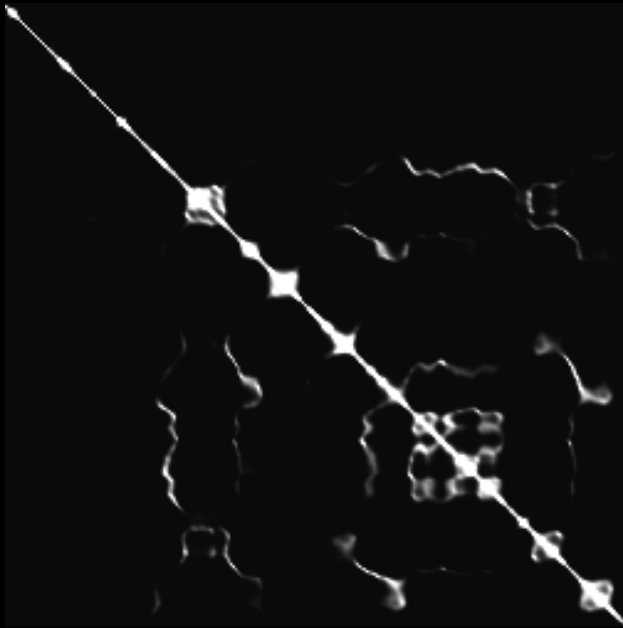
Finding good transitions

- Compute L_2 distance $D_{i,j}$ between all frames



- Similar frames make good transitions

Markov Chain Representation

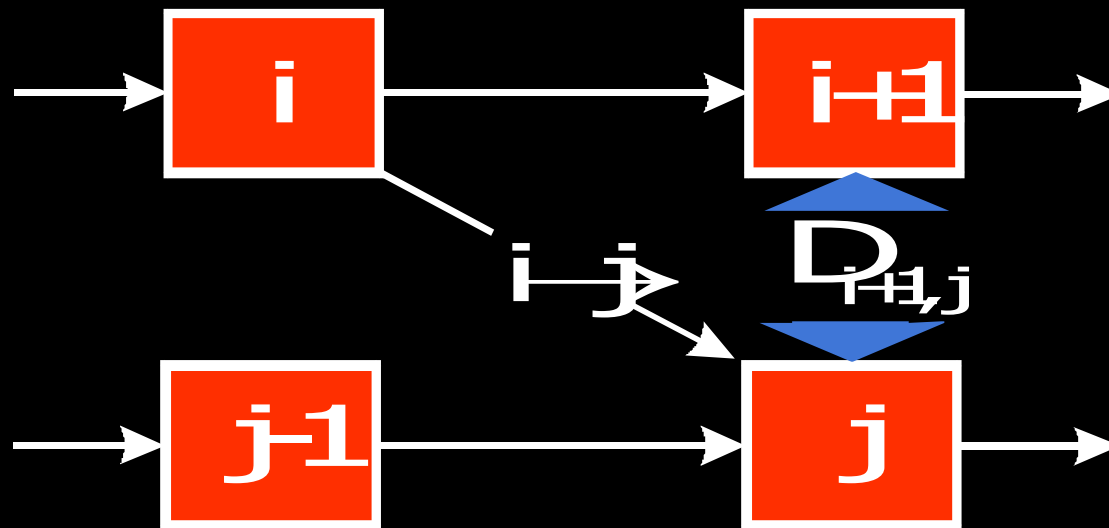


Similar frames make good transitions

Transition Costs

- Transition from i to j
if successor of i is similar to j

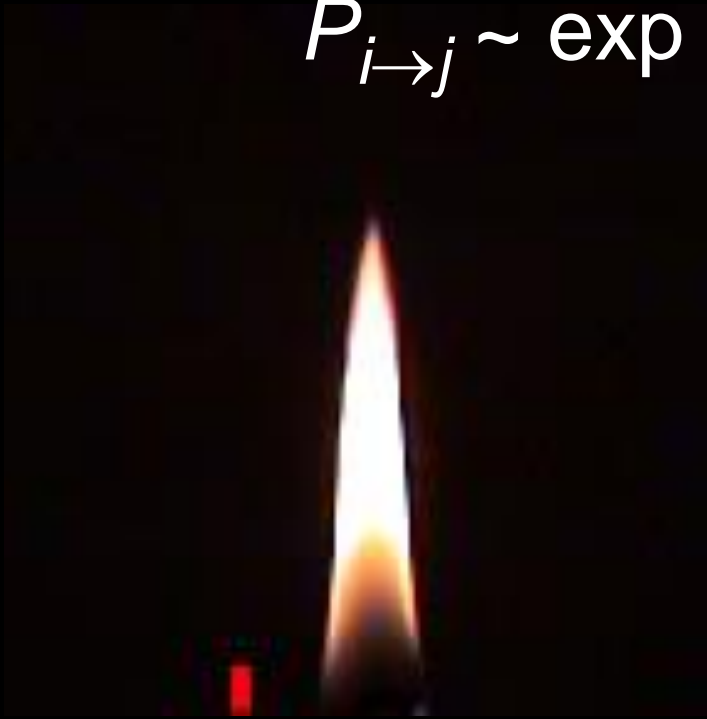
Cost function: $C_{i \rightarrow j} = D_{i+1, j}$



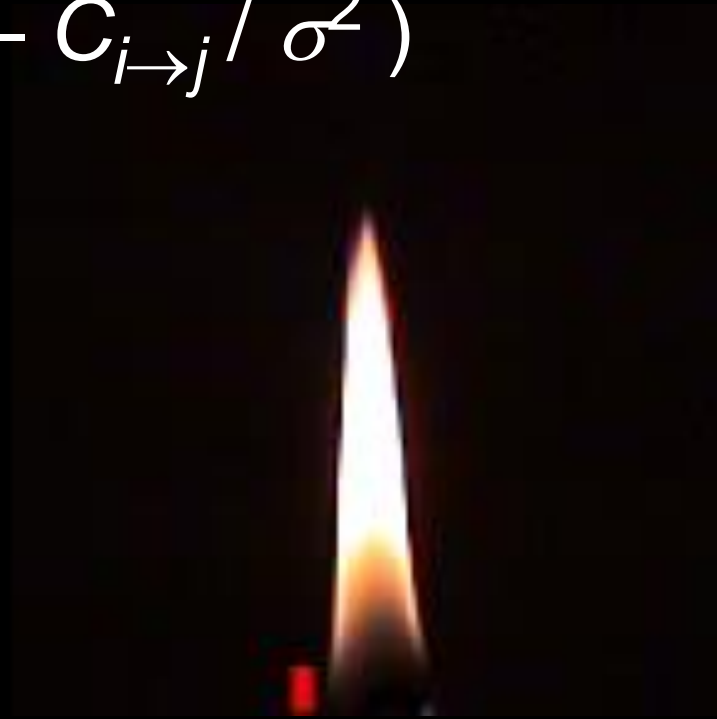
Transition Probabilities

- Probability for transition $P_{i \rightarrow j}$ inversely related to cost

$$P_{i \rightarrow j} \sim \exp (- C_{i \rightarrow j} / \sigma^2)$$



high σ

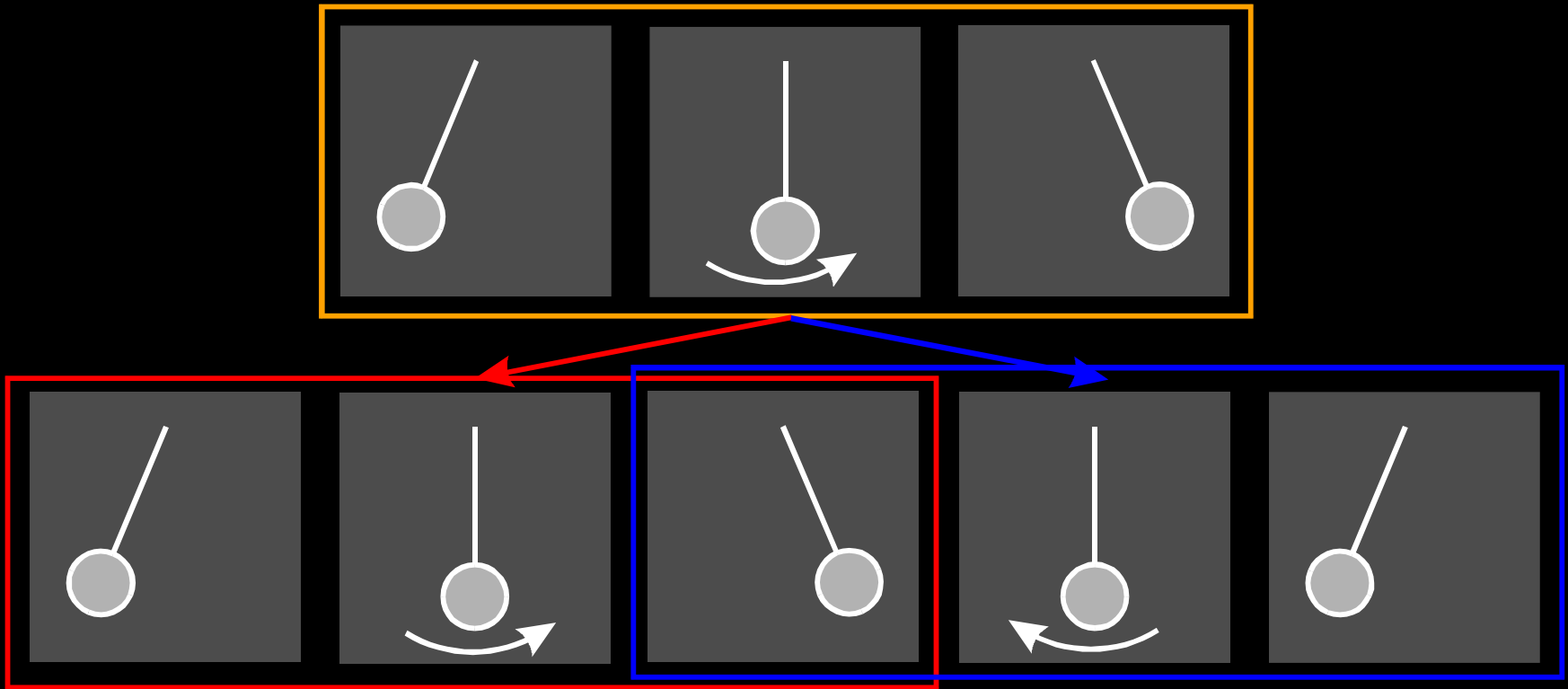


low σ

Preserving Dynamics



Preserving Dynamics



Preserving Dynamics

- Cos

$$C_{i \rightarrow j} = \sum_{k=-N}^N w_k D_{i+k+1, j+k}$$



Preserving Dynamics—effect

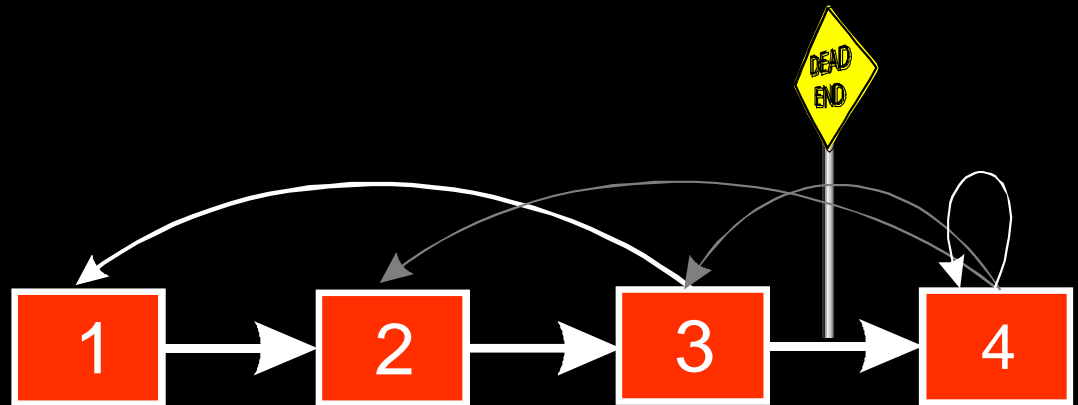
- Cost for transition $i \rightarrow j$

$$C_{i \rightarrow j} = \sum_{k=-N}^N w_k D_{i+k+1, j+k}$$



Dead Ends

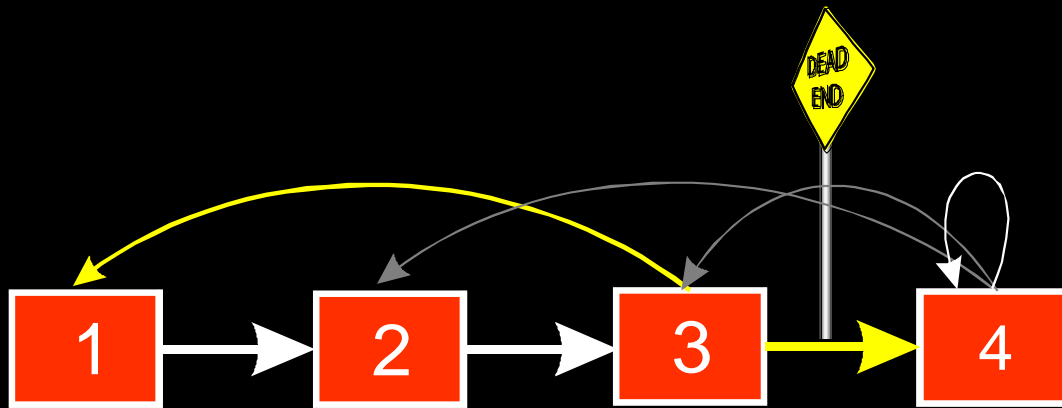
- No good transition at the end of sequence



Future Cost

- Propagate future transition costs backward
- Iteratively compute new cost

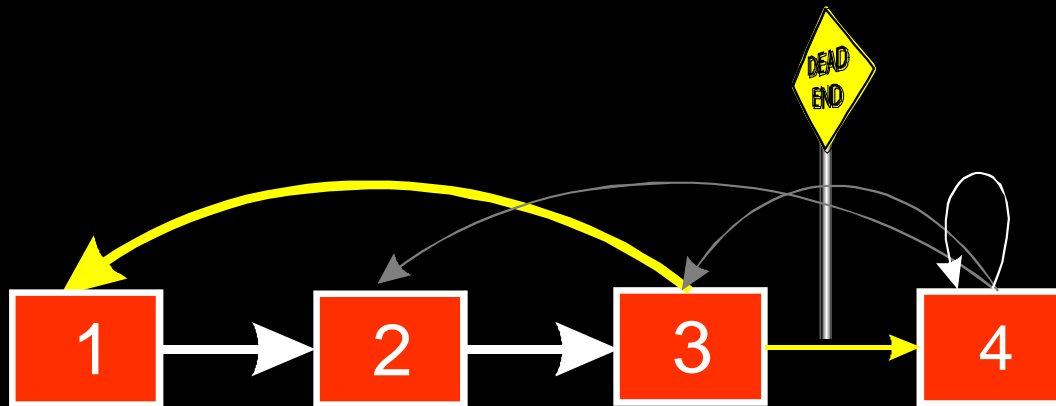
$$F_{i \rightarrow j} = C_{i \rightarrow j} + \alpha \min_k F_{j \rightarrow k}$$



Future Cost

- Propagate future transition costs backward
- Iteratively compute new cost

$$F_{i \rightarrow j} = C_{i \rightarrow j} + \alpha \min_k F_{j \rightarrow k}$$



Future Cost—effect

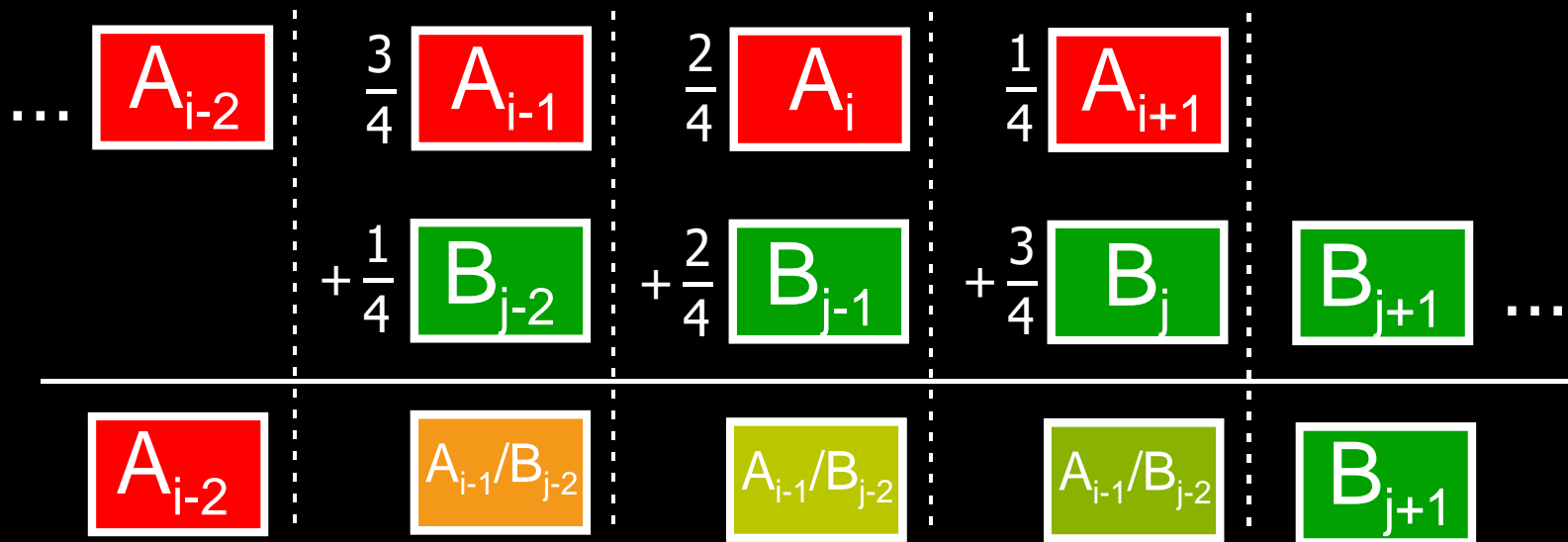


Visual Discontinuities

- Lowest transition cost doesn't guarantee no discontinuities
- Blending frames at transition is needed
- This is even more important for motion data!

Blending at Transition

- $C(t) = w(t)A(t) + (1-w(t)) B(t)$, $t=i-M, \dots, i+M$



Beyond Random Walk

- Interactive control

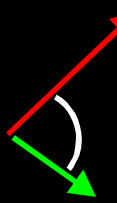


blue screen matting
and velocity estimation



Adding Control

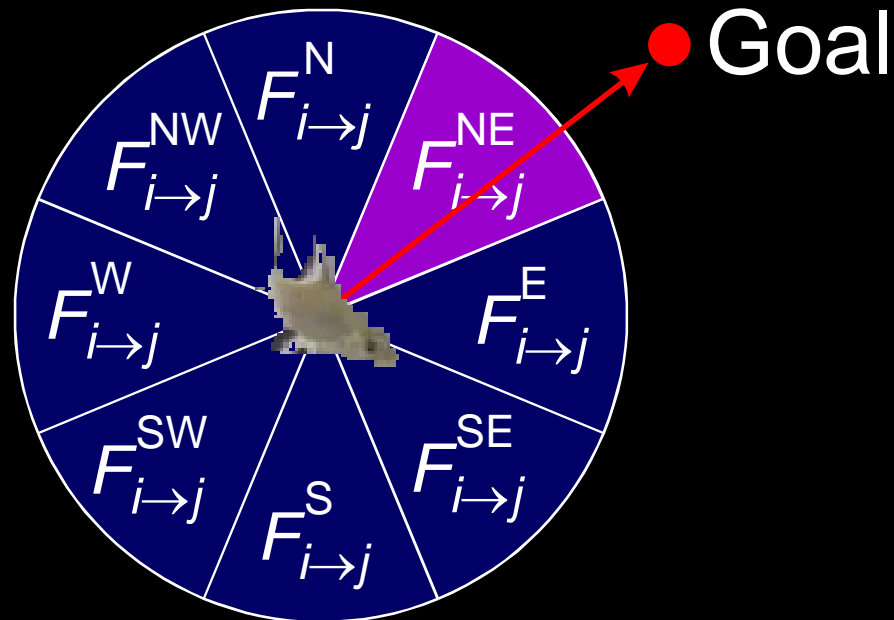
- Augmented transition cost

$$C_{i \rightarrow j}^{\text{Animation}} = \alpha \underbrace{C_{i \rightarrow j}}_{\text{Similarity term}} + \beta \underbrace{\text{angle}}_{\text{Control term}}$$


The diagram illustrates the 'Control term' as the angle between two vectors. A red vector points upwards and to the right, labeled 'vector to mouse pointer'. A green vector points downwards and to the right, labeled 'velocity vector'. An arc between the two vectors indicates the angle being measured.

Adding Control

- Need future cost computation
- Precompute future costs for a few angles.
- Switch between precomputed angles according to user input



Interactive Fish



More Fish



Controlled Animation of Video Sprites

Schödl and Essa, SCA'02



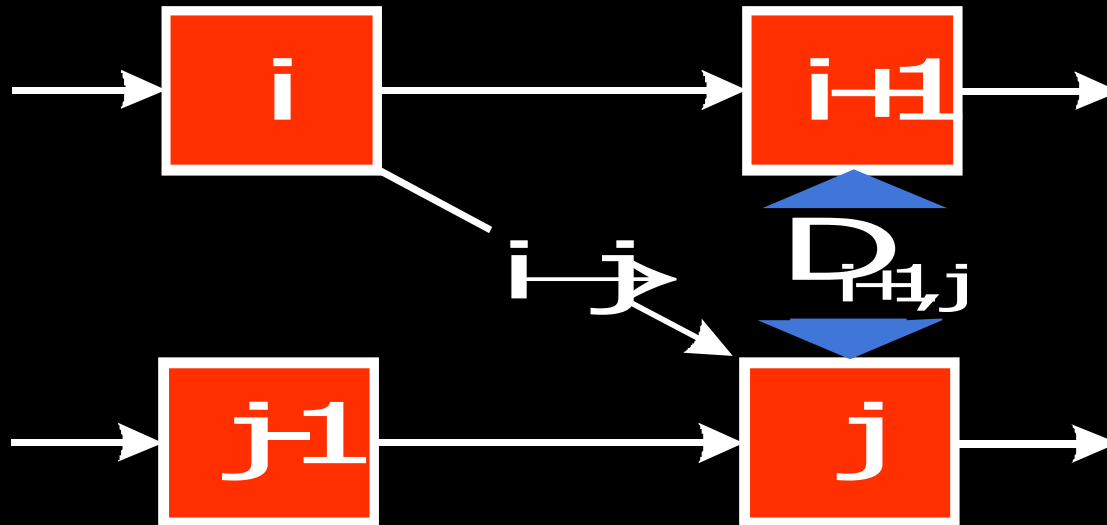
Apply “video textures” to mocap data

- SIGGRAPH'02
 - Li et al., “Motion Textures”
 - Kovar & Gleicher, “Motion Graphs”
 - Arkan & Forsyth, “Interactive Motion Generation from Examples”
 - Lee et al., “Interactive Control of Avatars Animated with Human Motion Data”
 - Pullen & Bregler, “Motion Capture Assisted Animation: Texturing and Synthesis”

Transition Costs

pose difference

Cost function: $C_{i \rightarrow j} = D_{i+1, j}$

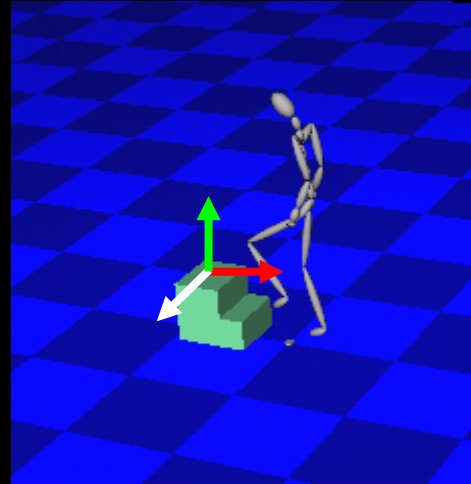


Pose Difference

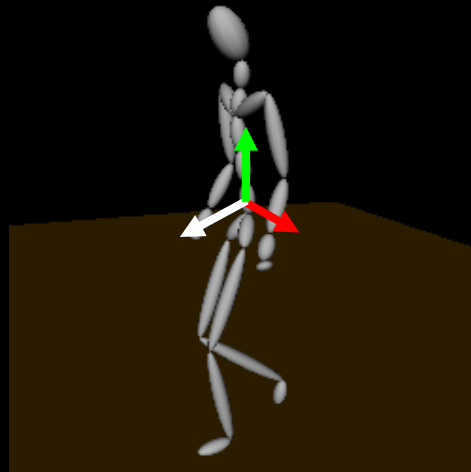
- Various definitions
 - weighted joint angle and velocity difference
 - Lee et al.
 - weighted joint position and velocities in root coord.
 - Arikan & Forsyth
 - weighted point clouds difference (simplified mesh)
 - Kovar & Gleicher

Pose Difference at Root Joint

Global, fixed,
object-relative
coordinates

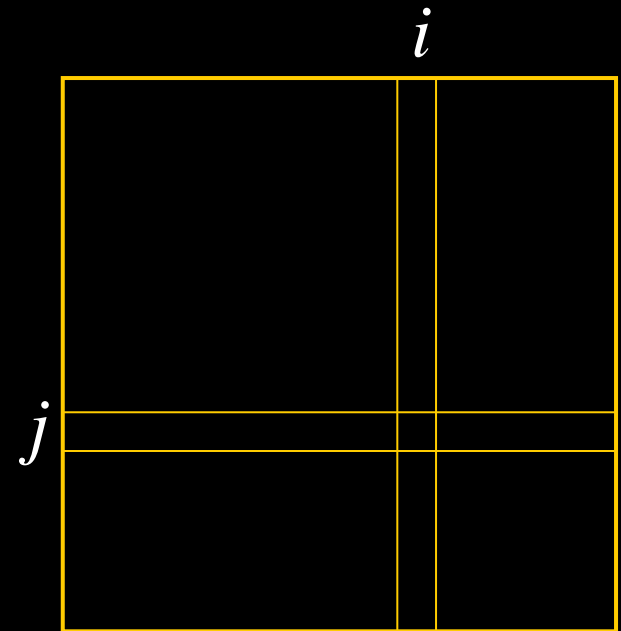


Local, moving,
body-relative
coordinates



Pruning Transitions

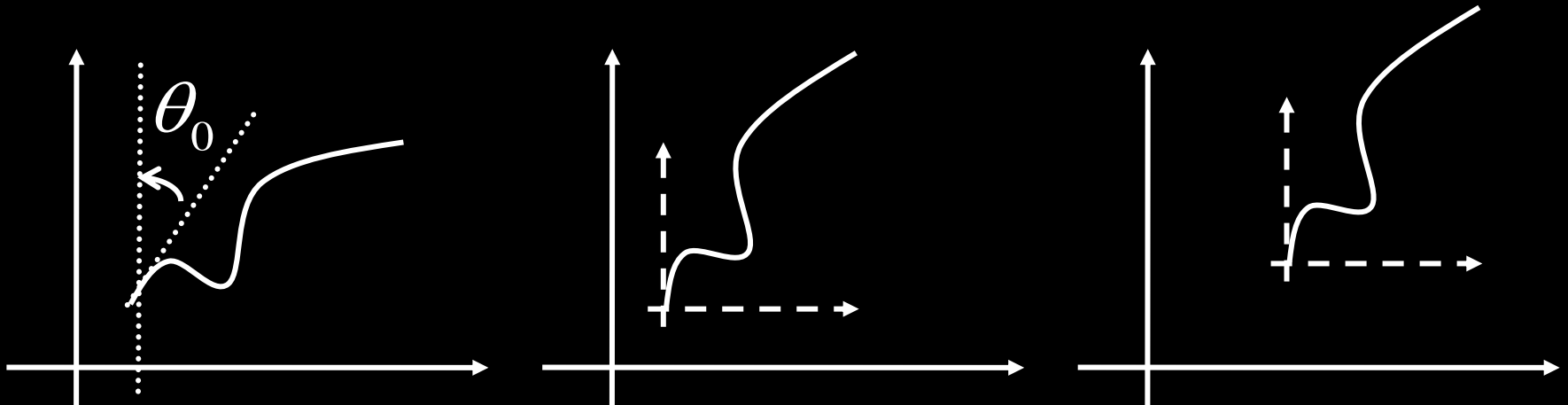
- Reduce storage space
 - Graph is usually represented as a matrix
 - $O(n^2)$ will be prohibitive
- Better quality
 - Pruning “bad” transitions
- Efficient search
 - Sparse graph



Pruning Transitions

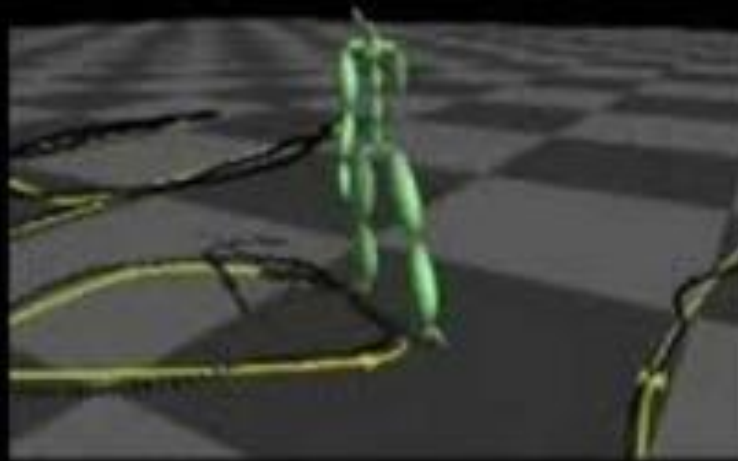
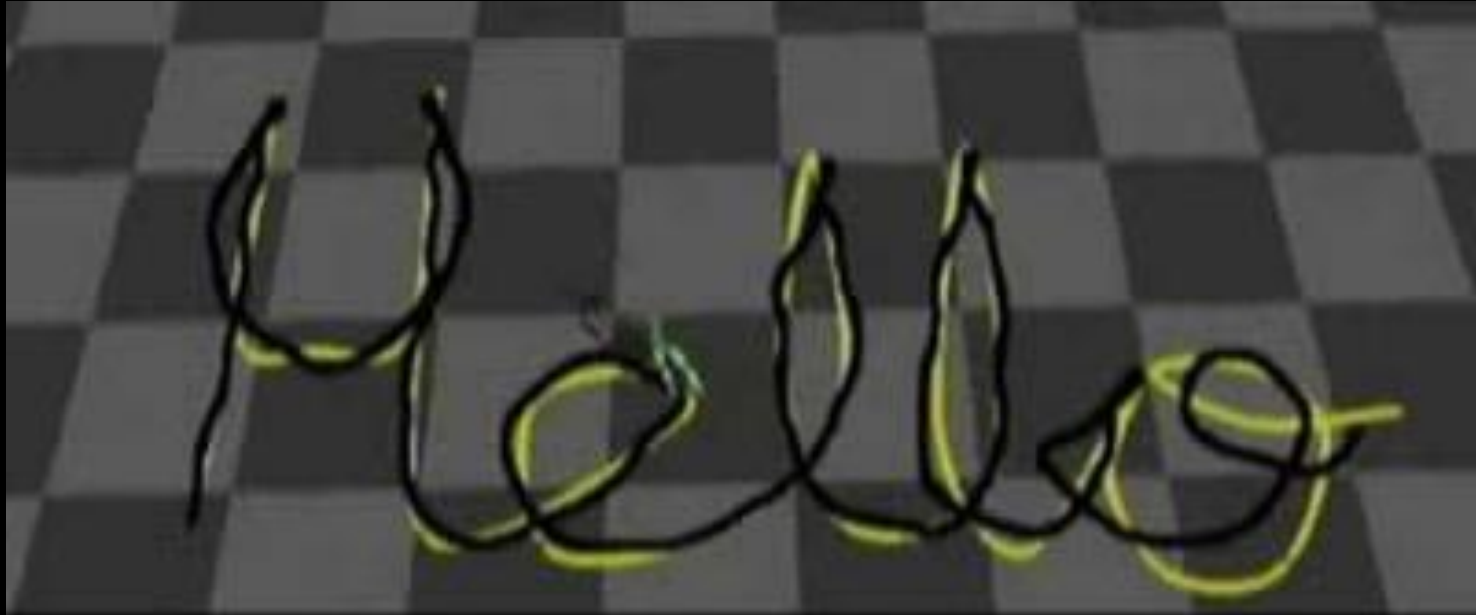
- Contact state:
Avoid transition to dissimilar contact state
- Likelihood:
User-specified threshold
- Similarity:
Local maxima
- Avoid dead-ends:
Strongly connected components

Aligning Root Joints at Transition



Motion Graphs

Kovar and Gleicher, SIGGRAPH'02



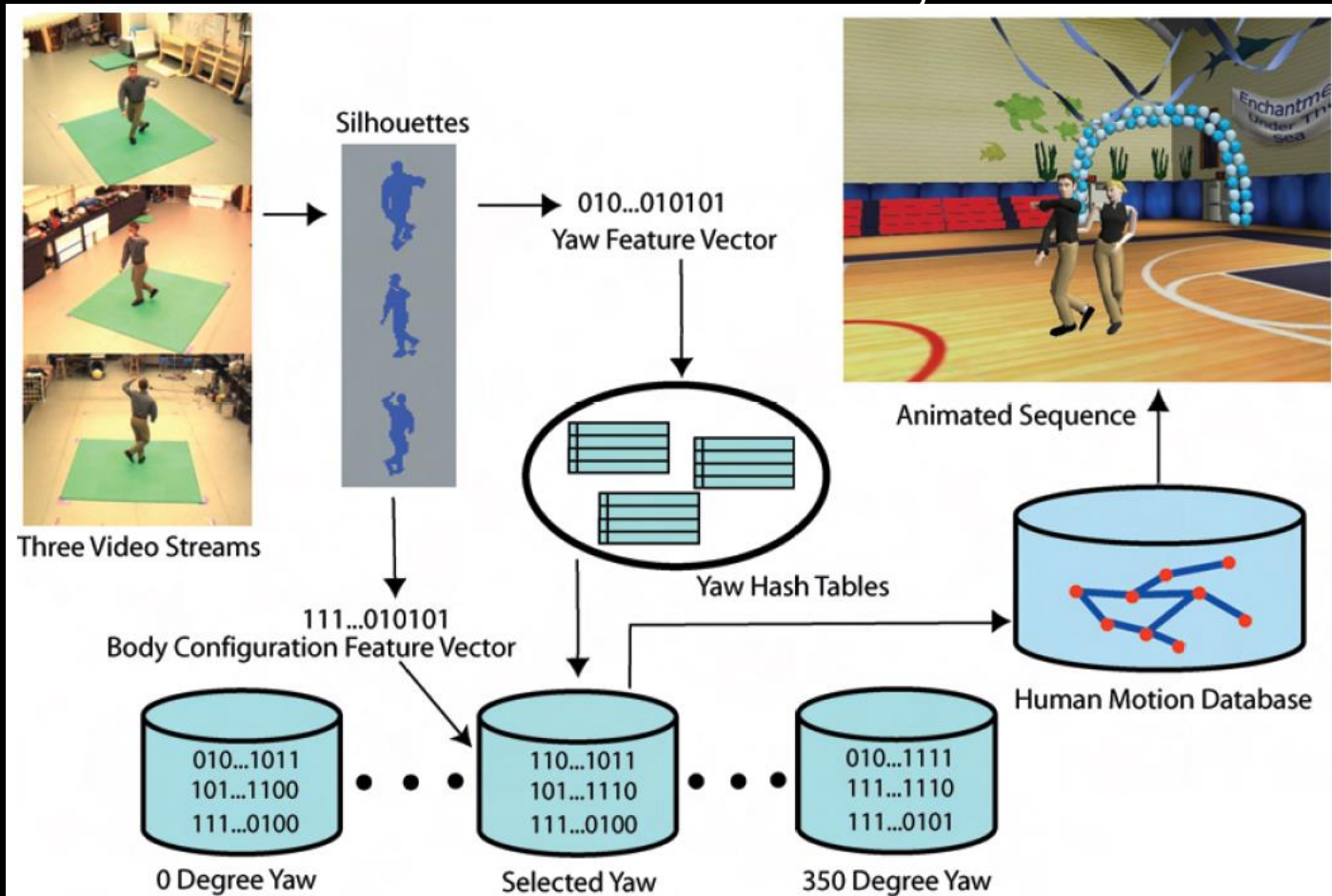
Interactive Avatar Control

Lee, Chai, Reitsma, Hodgins, Pollard, SIGGRAPH'02

- Sketch interface

Application: Video-based Animation

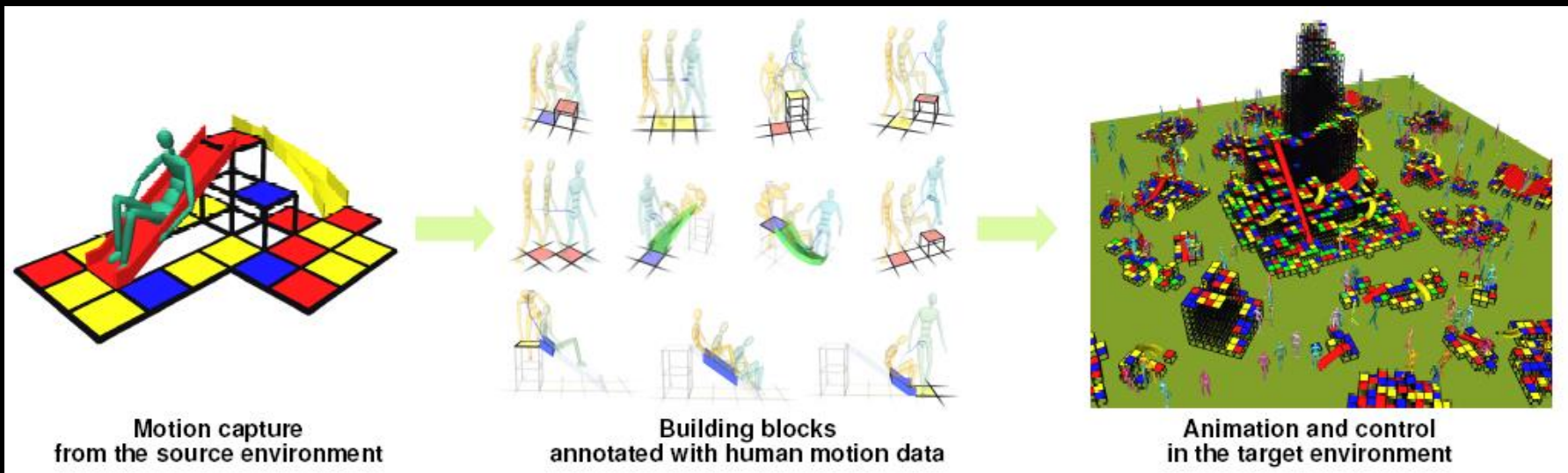
- Liu et al. “Learning Silhouette Features for control of human motion”, TOG’05



System overview
Example: swingtime

Application: Generating Motion in Large Virtual Environment

- Lee et al., “Motion Patches,” SIGGRAPH’06
 - Storing environment annotation in database
 - Synthesizing motion according to assembled virtual environment blocks



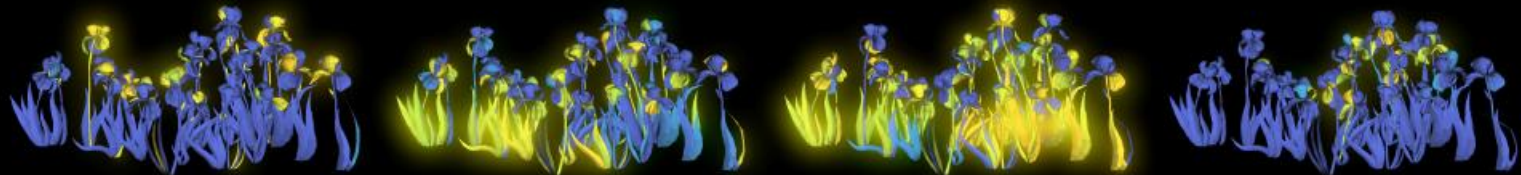
Application: Plant Animation

- Chris Twigg et al., “Mesh Ensemble Motion Graphs,” TOG '07 [Demo Video](#)

- Using precomputed dynamics as motion database
- Curse of dimensionality: few valid transitions



- Increasing good transition using asynchronous transition





Inverse-Foley animation: synchronizing rigid-body motions to sound, SIG'15



Neural Motion Graph, SIGGRAPH Asia 2023

Evaluating Motion Graphs

- Reitsma and Pollard, “Evaluating motion graphs for character navigation,” SCA’04
- Analyzing the properties of motion graphs to determine their capabilities with a target environment

