

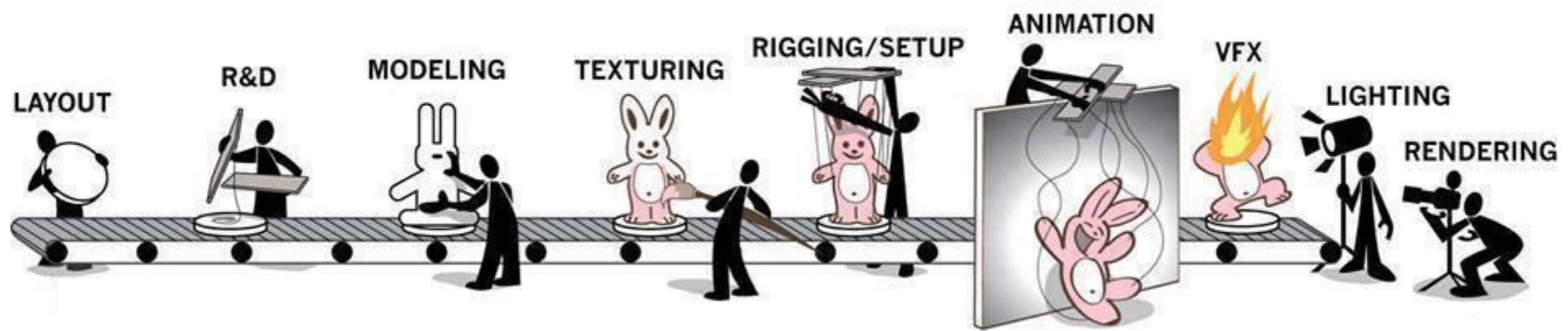
CAN WE LEARN TO SIM?

HENRIQUE TELES MAIA

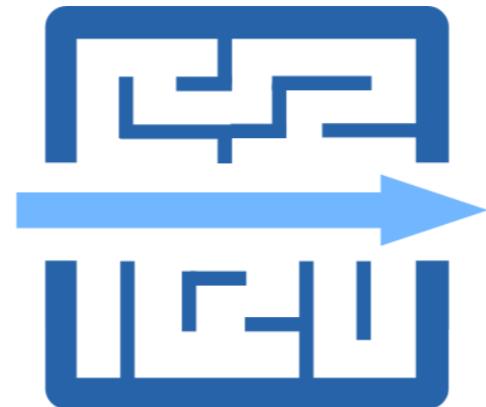
MACHINE LEARNING IN GRAPHICS



MACHINE LEARNING IN GRAPHICS



speed



simplicity



visual quality



robustness

OUTLINE

- ▶ ML for use in Production
- ▶ 3D Modeling
- ▶ Robotic Control Schemes
- ▶ Virtual Character Control
- ▶ Learning for Deformable Simulations
- ▶ Fluid Simulation
- ▶ Where is it not yet?



FLAVORS OF

Training

- ▶ Neural Network

Random noise

- ▶ Convolutional AutoEncoder

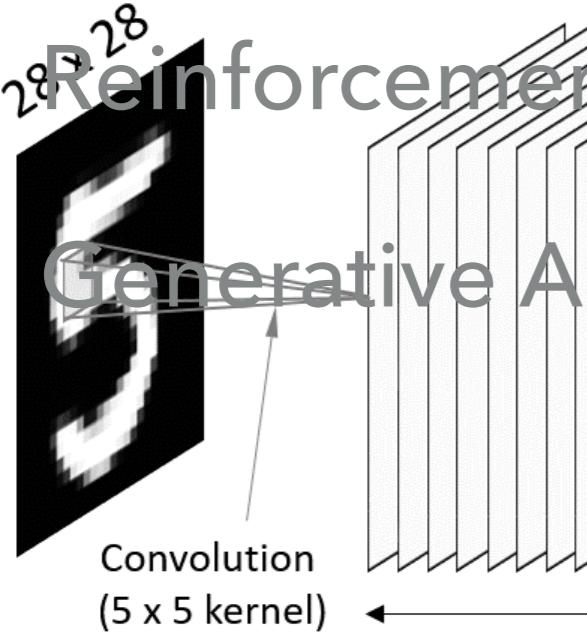
AutoEncoder

- ▶ Reinforcement Learning - RL

Reinforcement Learning - RL

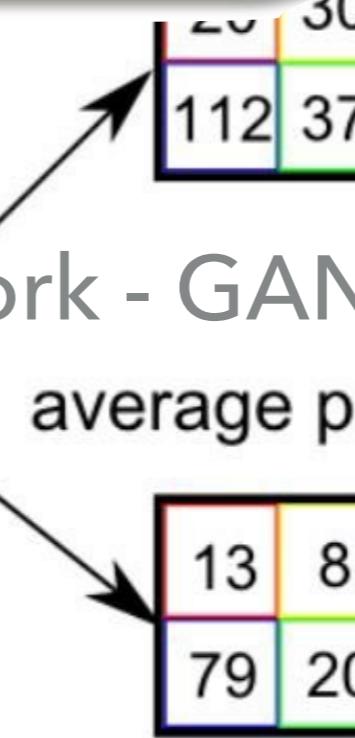
Generative Adversarial Network - GAN

Input



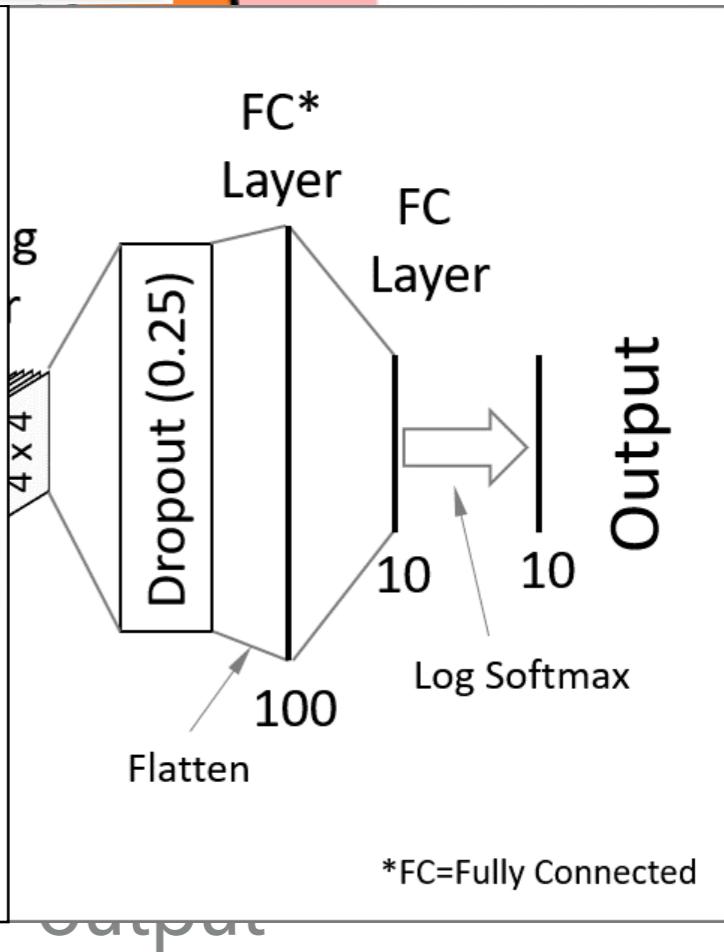
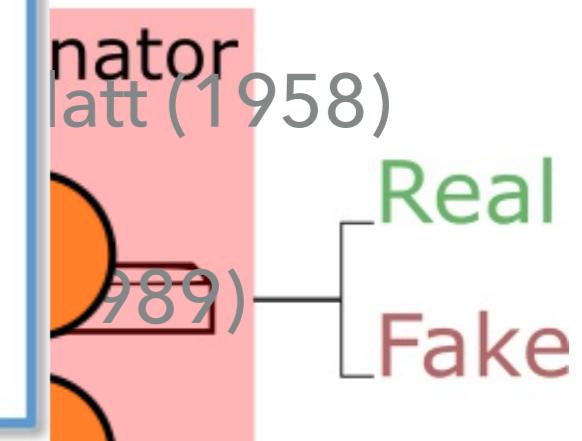
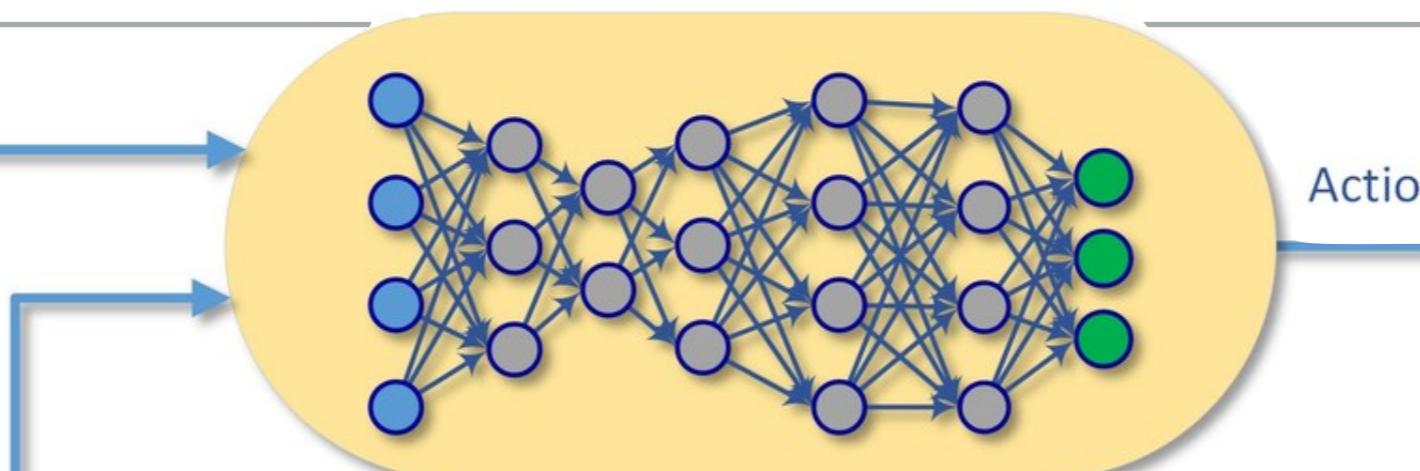
12	20	30	0
34	70	37	4
112	100	25	12

20	30
112	37



encoder

Agent

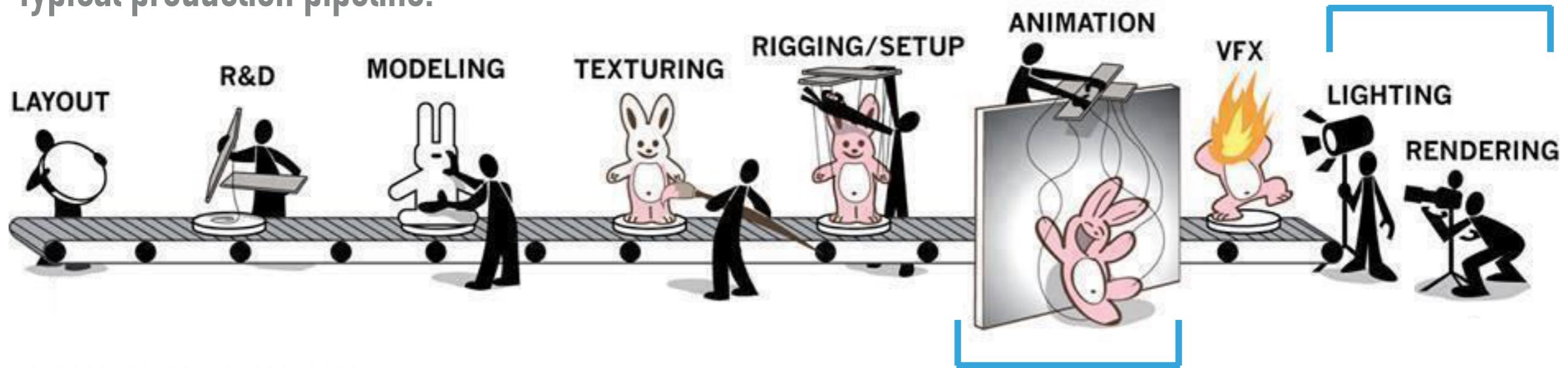


OUTLINE

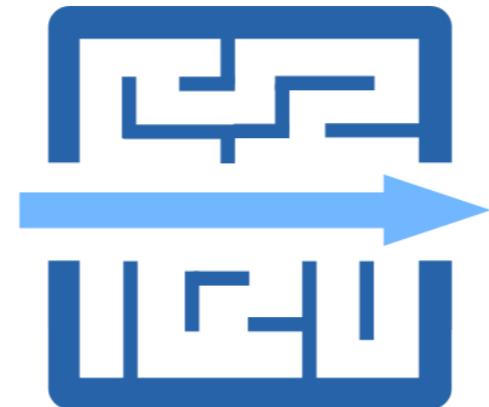
- ▶ **ML for use in Production**
- ▶ 3D Modeling
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ML IN PRODUCTION

Typical production pipeline:



speed

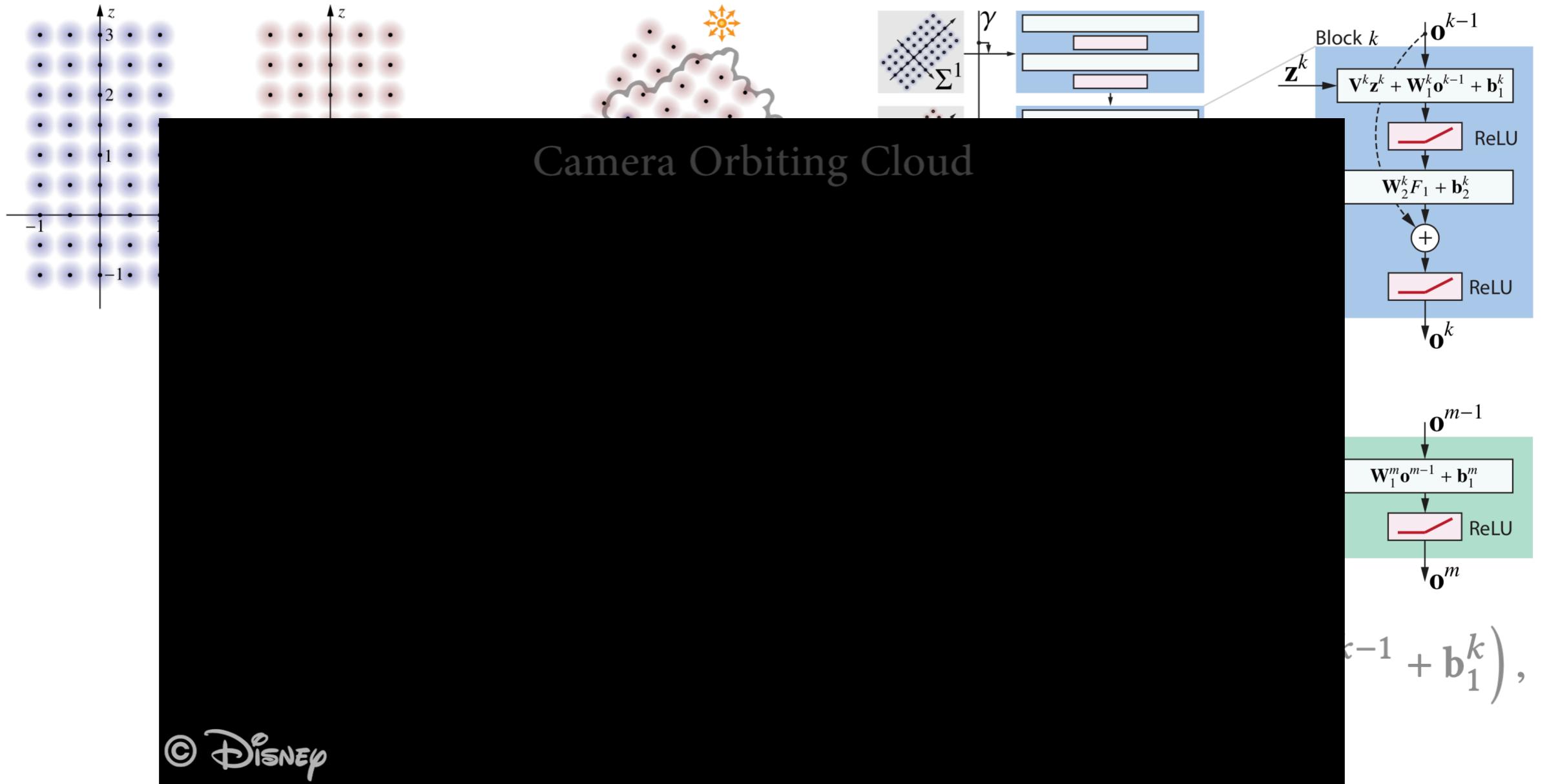


visual quality



RADIANCE PREDICTION

Kallweit et al (2017)



$$\mathbf{o}^k = f \left(\mathbf{F}_2^k + \mathbf{o}^{k-1} + \mathbf{b}_1^k \right),$$

60

NEURAL AMBIENT OCCLUSIONS

NNAO Disabled
Holden et al (2016)

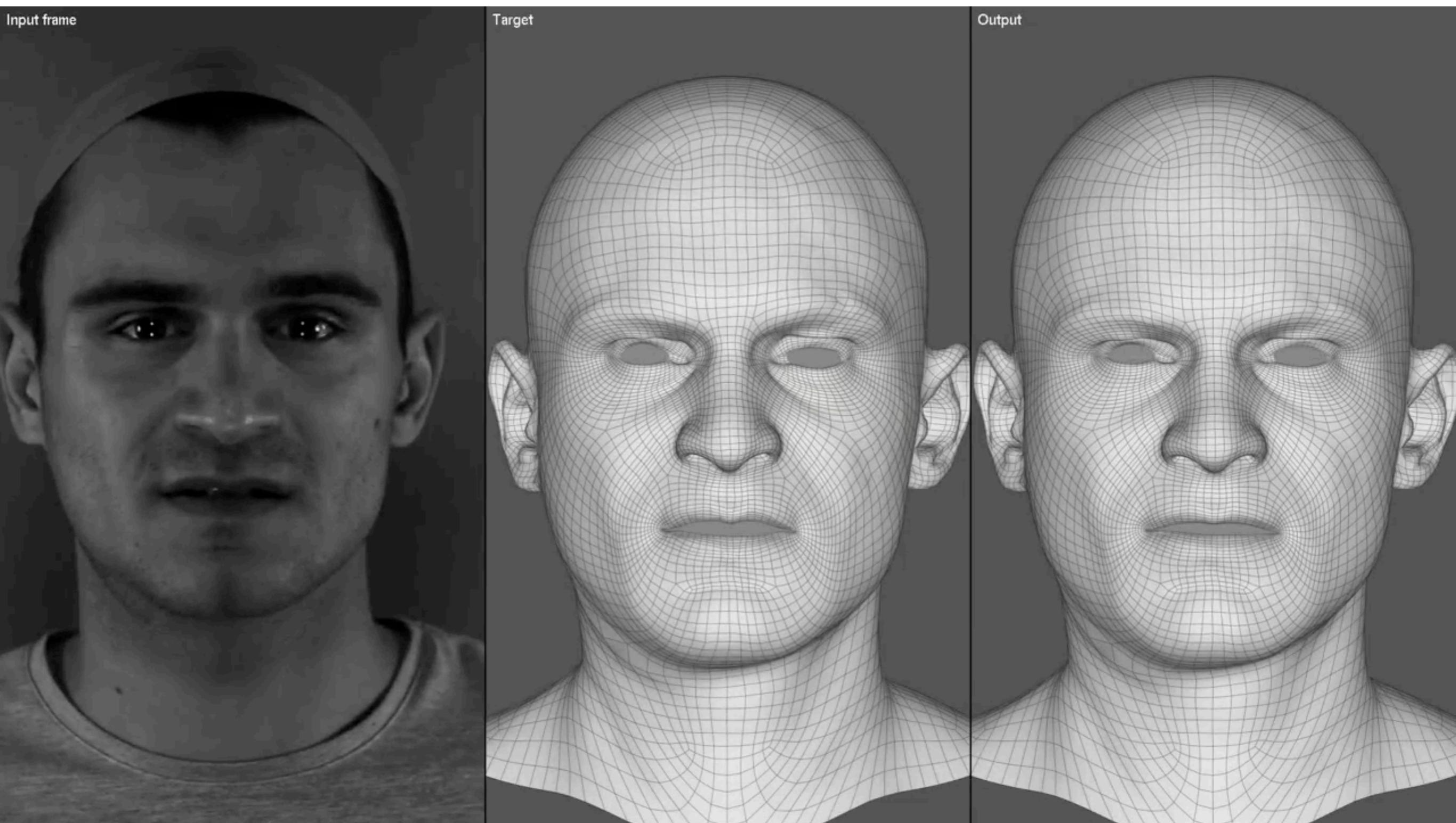


Object Piano Cello Imrod Dino Corvette sloop galleon cannon house_a gunman



RETARGETING PERFORMANCE CAPTURE

Laine et al (2017)



PRODUCTION & ML

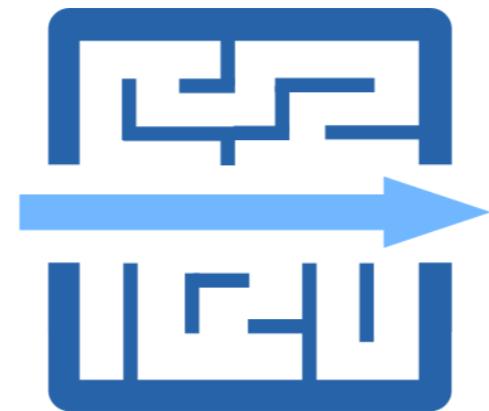
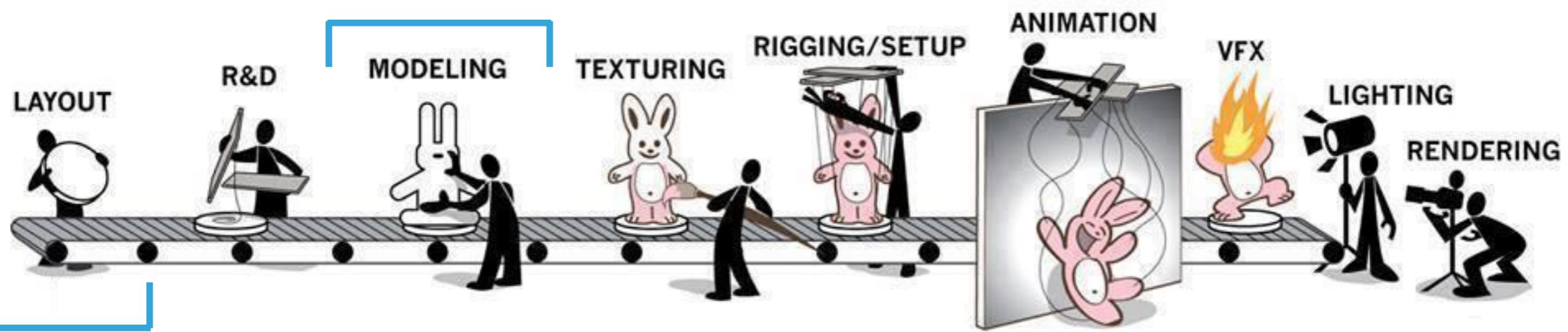
	Net Type	Contribution	Limitations
Kallweit et al (2017)	NN	highly accurate and significantly faster	train new net for every type of cloud
Holden et al (2016)	CNN	higher sampling rate for AO than existing methods	new net required depending on scale of features
Laine et al (2017)	CNN	fully automated pipeline replaces manual work	-per user calibration -requires expensive capture setup

- ▶ **Outperform previous methods**
- ▶ **but are limited to privileged data**

OUTLINE

- ▶ ML for use in Production
- ▶ **3D Modeling**
- ▶ Robotic Control Schemes
- ▶ Virtual Character Control
- ▶ Learning for Deformable Simulations
- ▶ Fluid Simulation

3D MODELING WITH ML



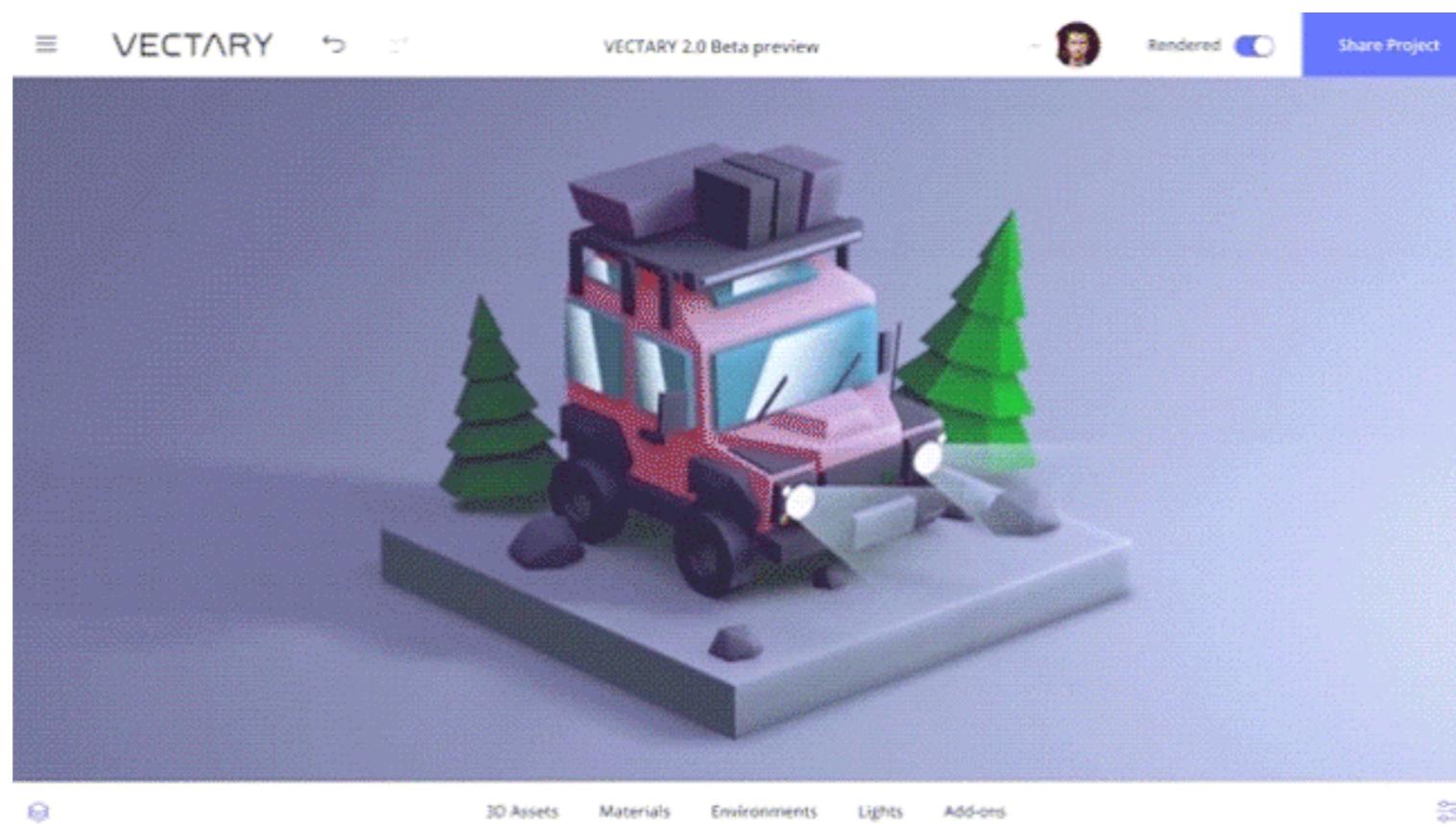
simplicity



robustness

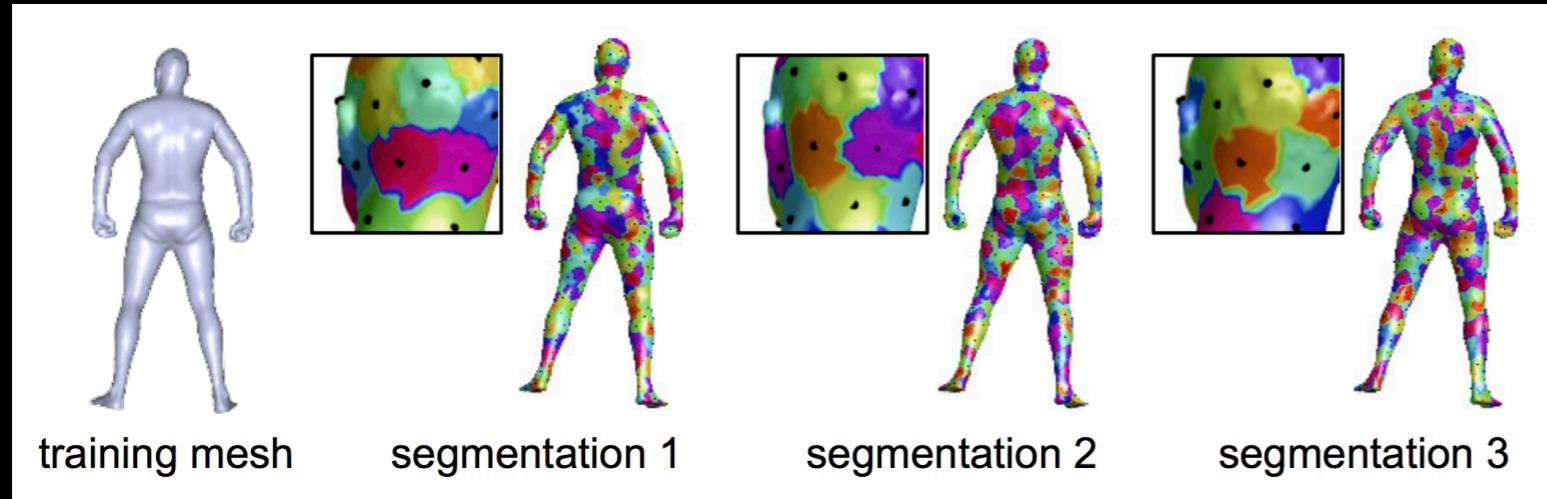
3D MODELING WITH ML

- ▶ How do we acquire our shapes and models?
- ▶ How do we structure and layout our shapes into a scene?
- ▶ How do we process our shapes?



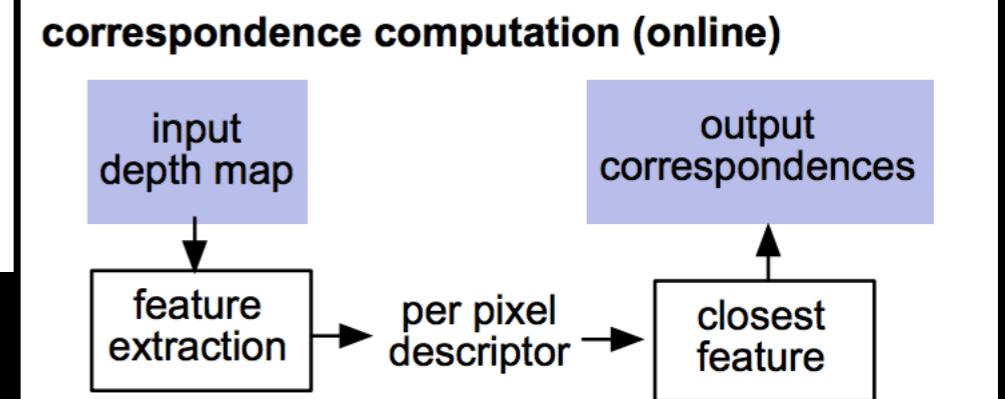
STITCHING SCANS

Wei et al (2016)



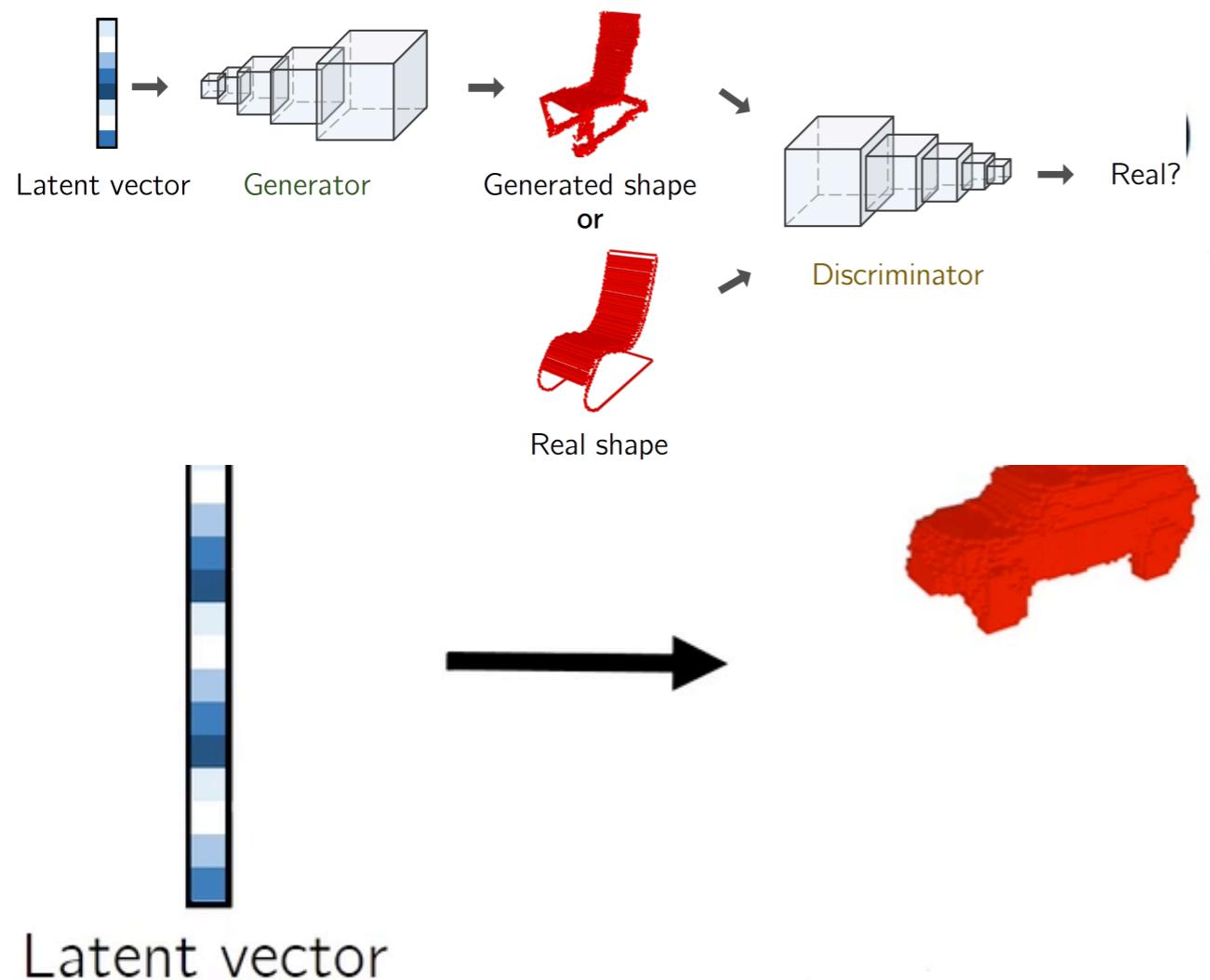
Results

full-to-partial correspondences

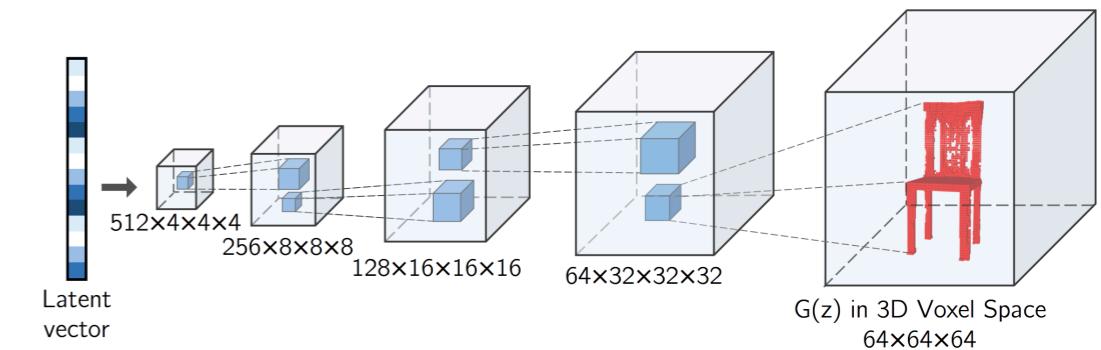
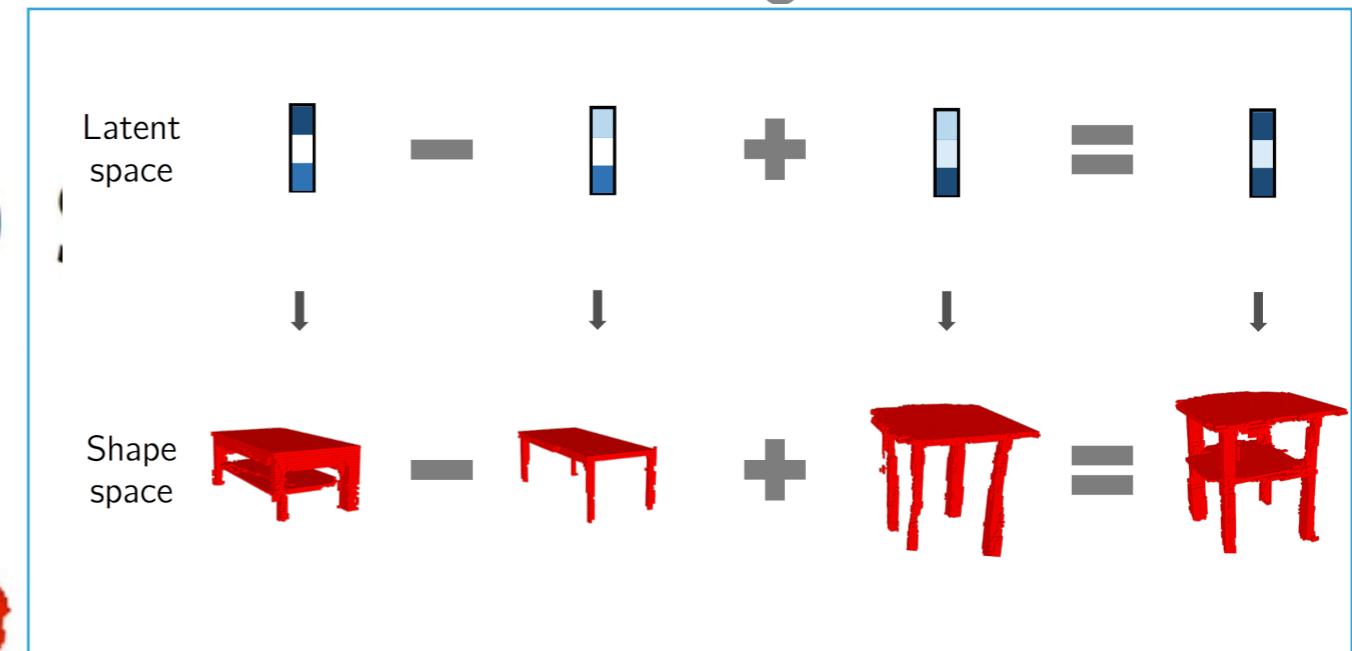


- ▶ f depends only on pixel location on body
- ▶ irrespective of pose, clothing, view angle, or body shape
- ▶ $\|f(p)-f(q)\|$ is small when p and q are nearby, and large for distant points

EXPLORING 3D SHAPE-SPACE



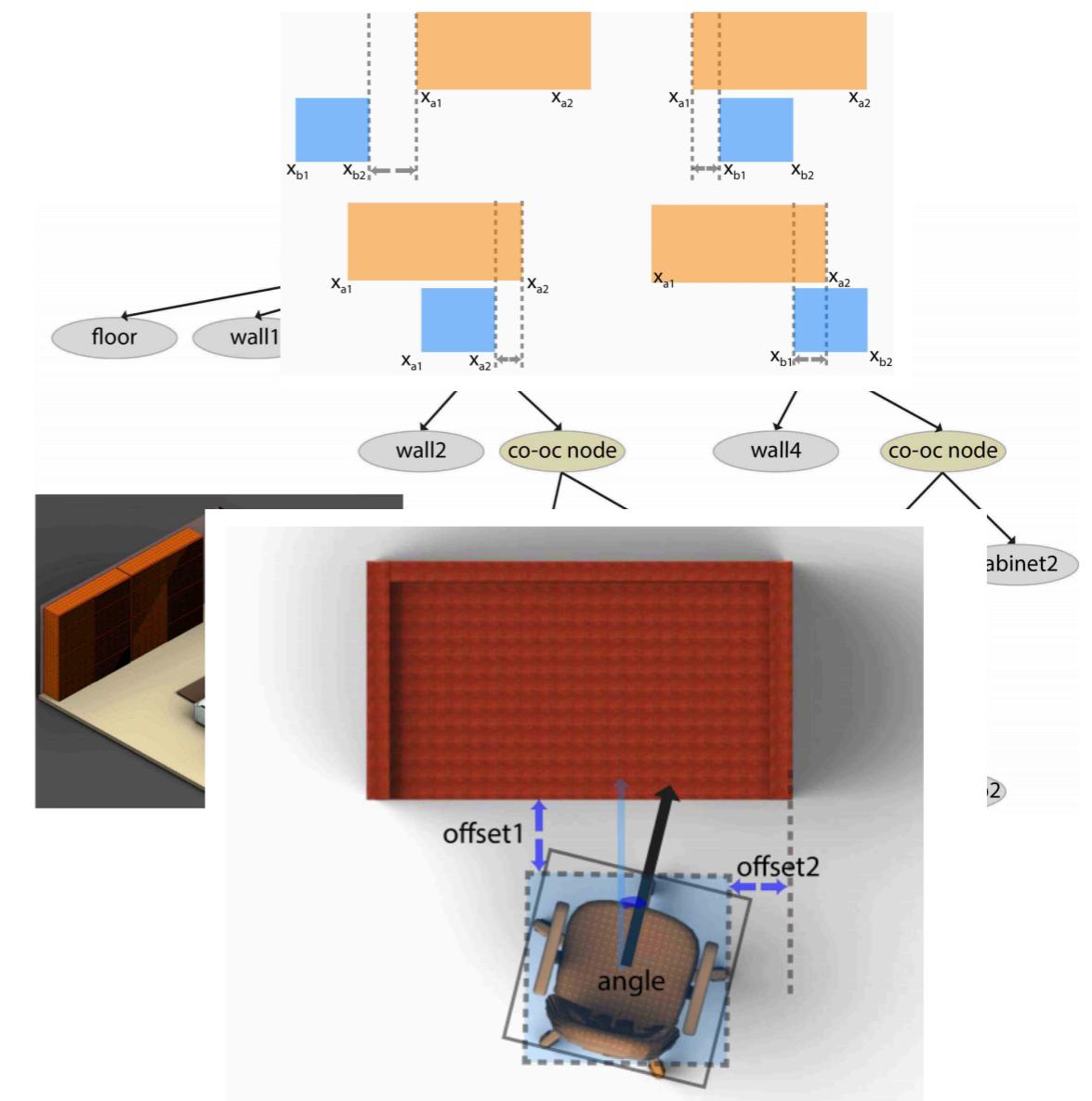
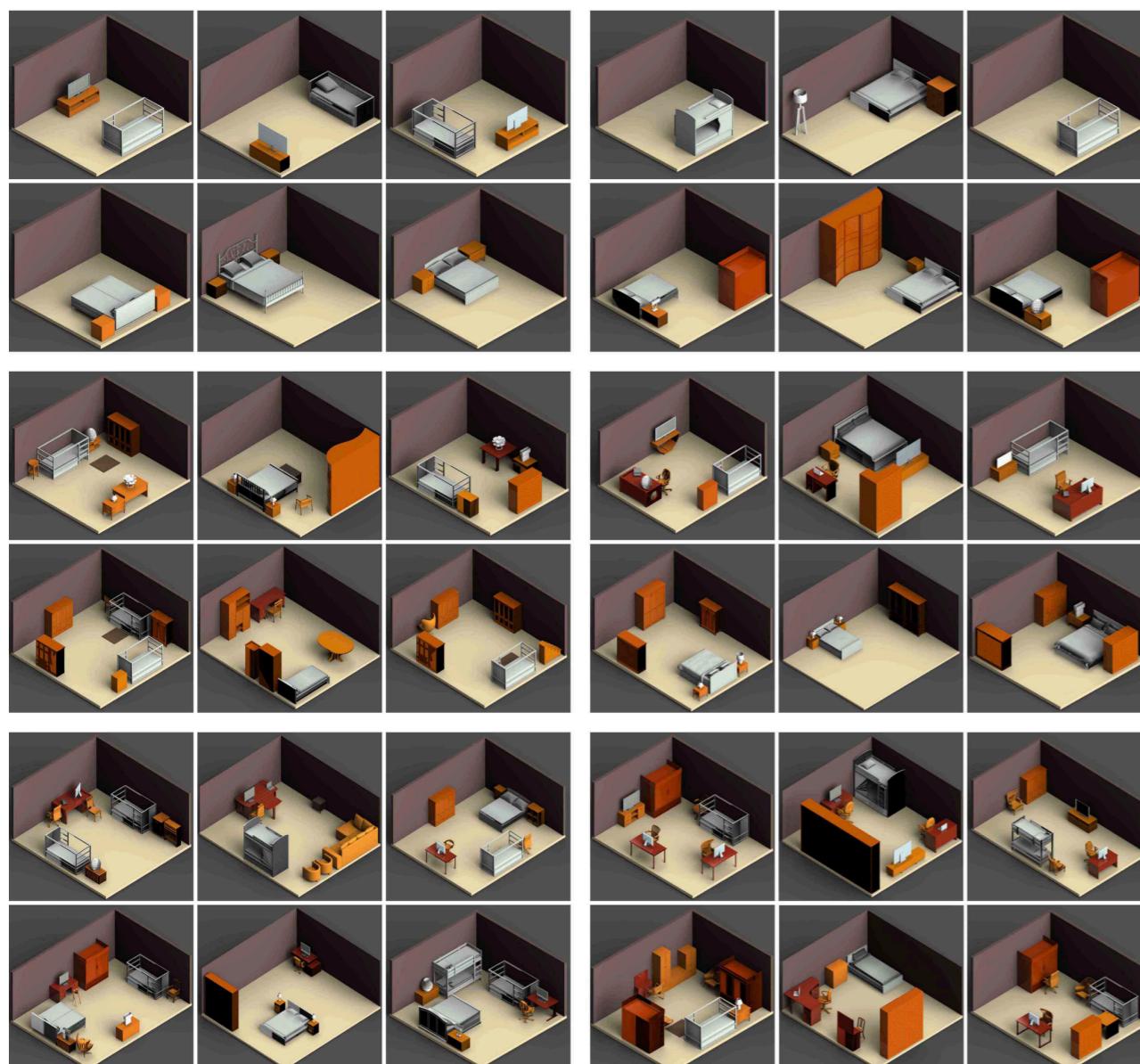
Wu & Zhang et al (2016)



In this work, we build a model to generate 3D shapes from latent vectors.

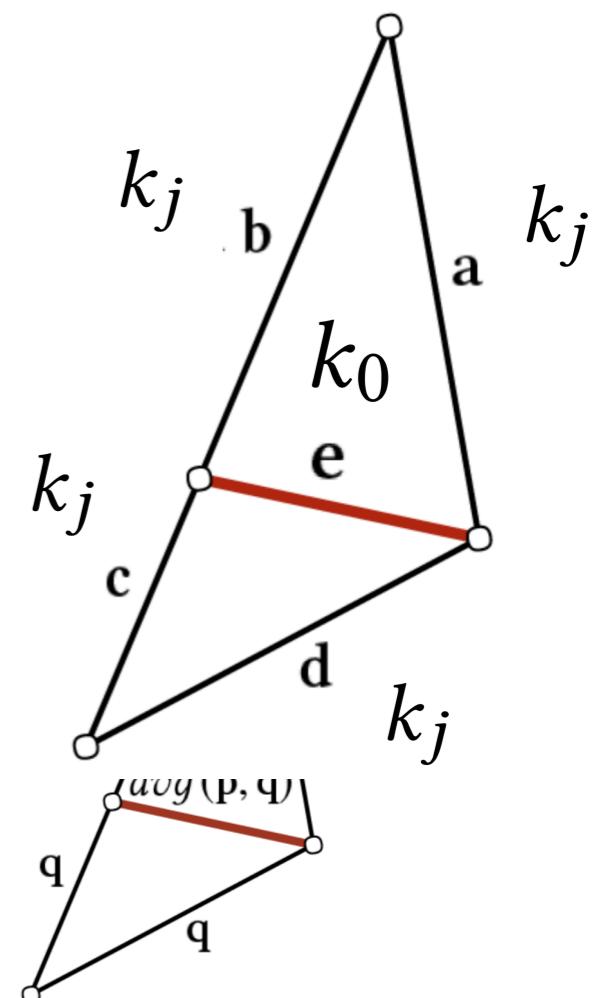
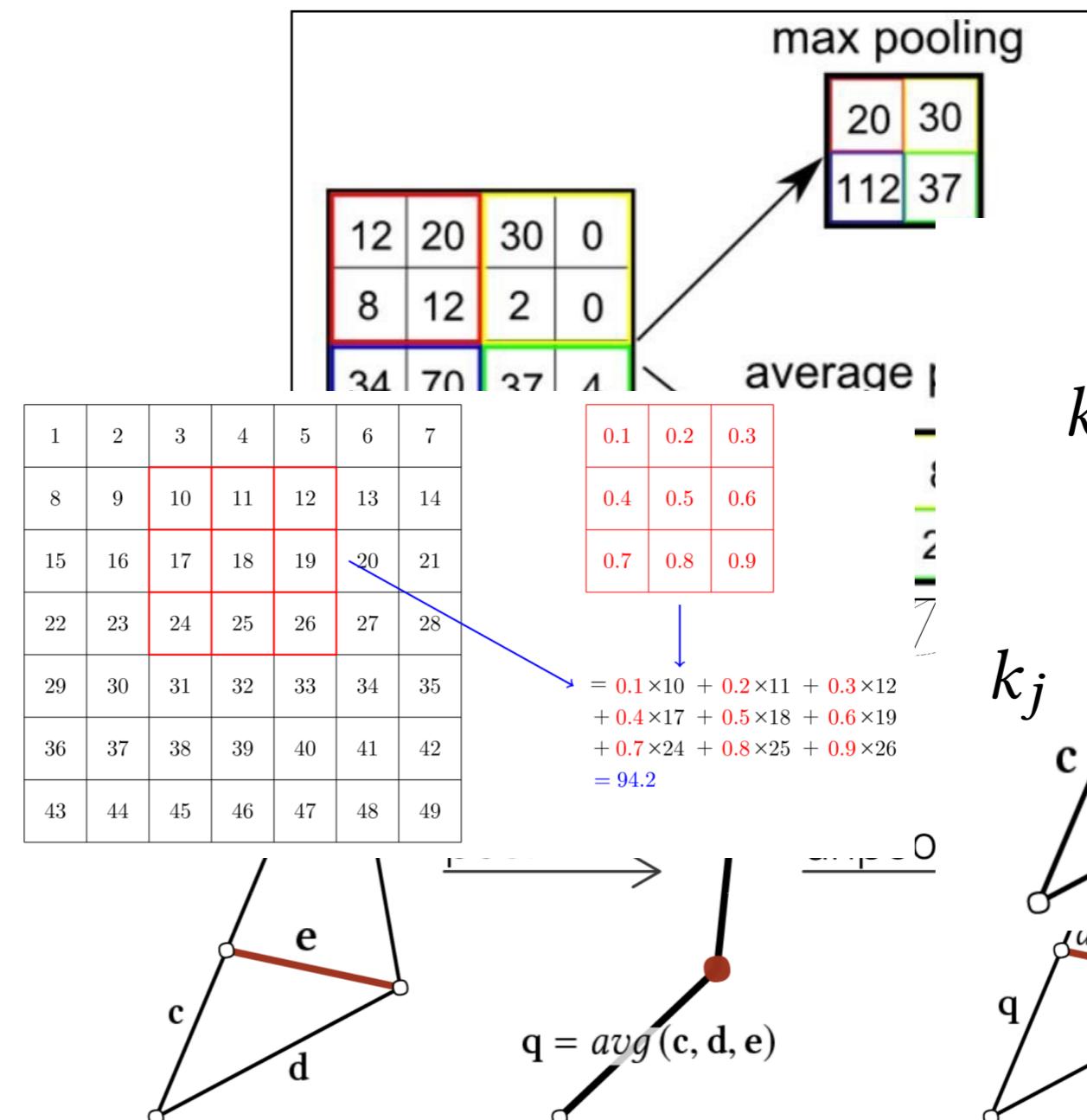
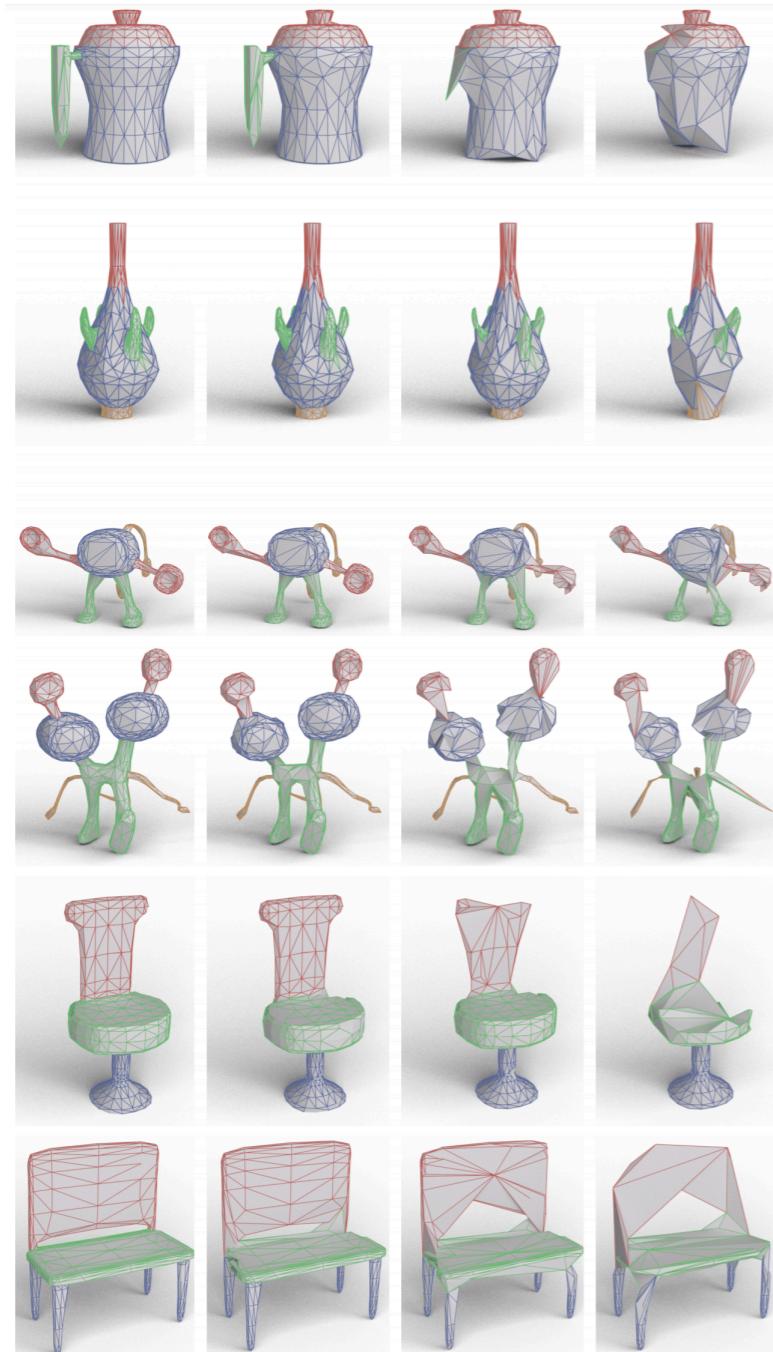
EXPLORING 3D SCENE HIERARCHIES

Li et al (2019)



EXTENDING CONVOLUTIONS TO MESHES

Hanocka et al (2019)



COMPARISON OF PREVIOUSLY SEEN METHODS

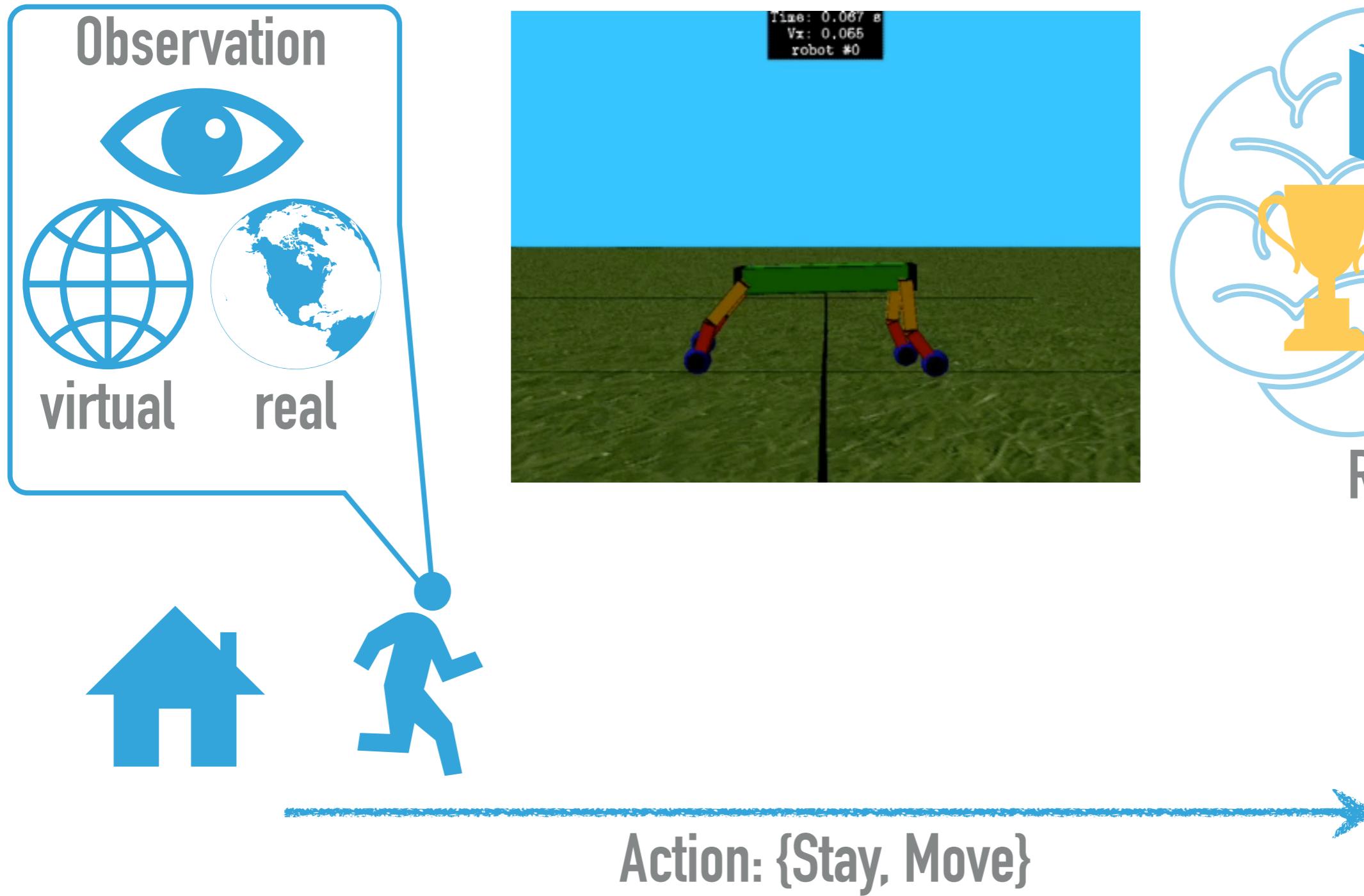
	Net Type	Contribution	Limitations
Wei et al (2016)	CNN	scan correspondence in seconds	new clothing and poses require new net (250 hours train)
Wu & Zhang et al (2016)	GAN	shape generation, interpolation, and arithmetic	complexity limited by voxel-grid resolution
Li et al (2019)	AE	sample/search new scene layouts	limited by complexity of node descriptors
Hanocka et al (2019)	CNN	ability to view mesh as an image	Requires expensive priority queue updates

New applications of ML to 3D models

OUTLINE

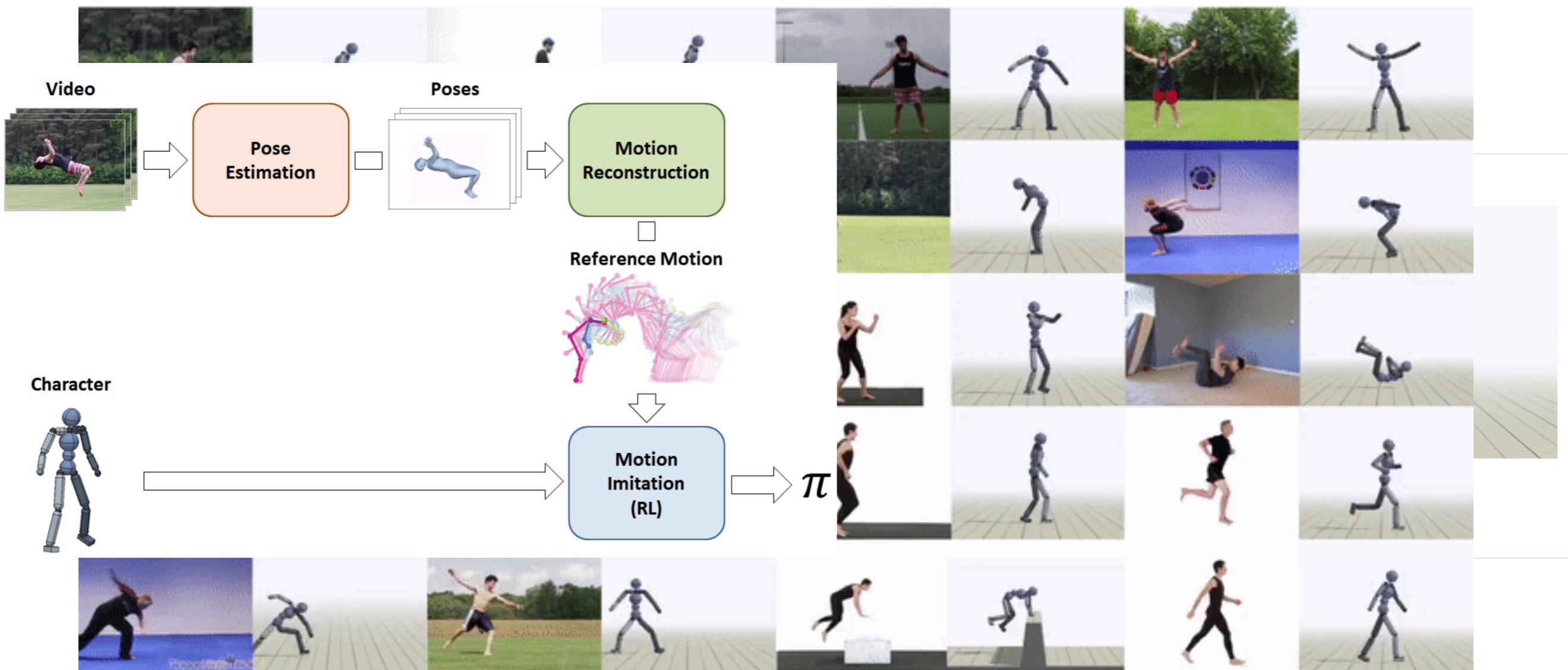
- ▶ ML for use in Production
- ▶ 3D Modeling
- ▶ **Robotic Control Schemes**
- ▶ Virtual Character Control
- ▶ Learning for Deformable Simulations
- ▶ Fluid Simulation

ROBOTICS CONTROL SCHEMES



PHYSICAL SKILLS FROM VIDEOS

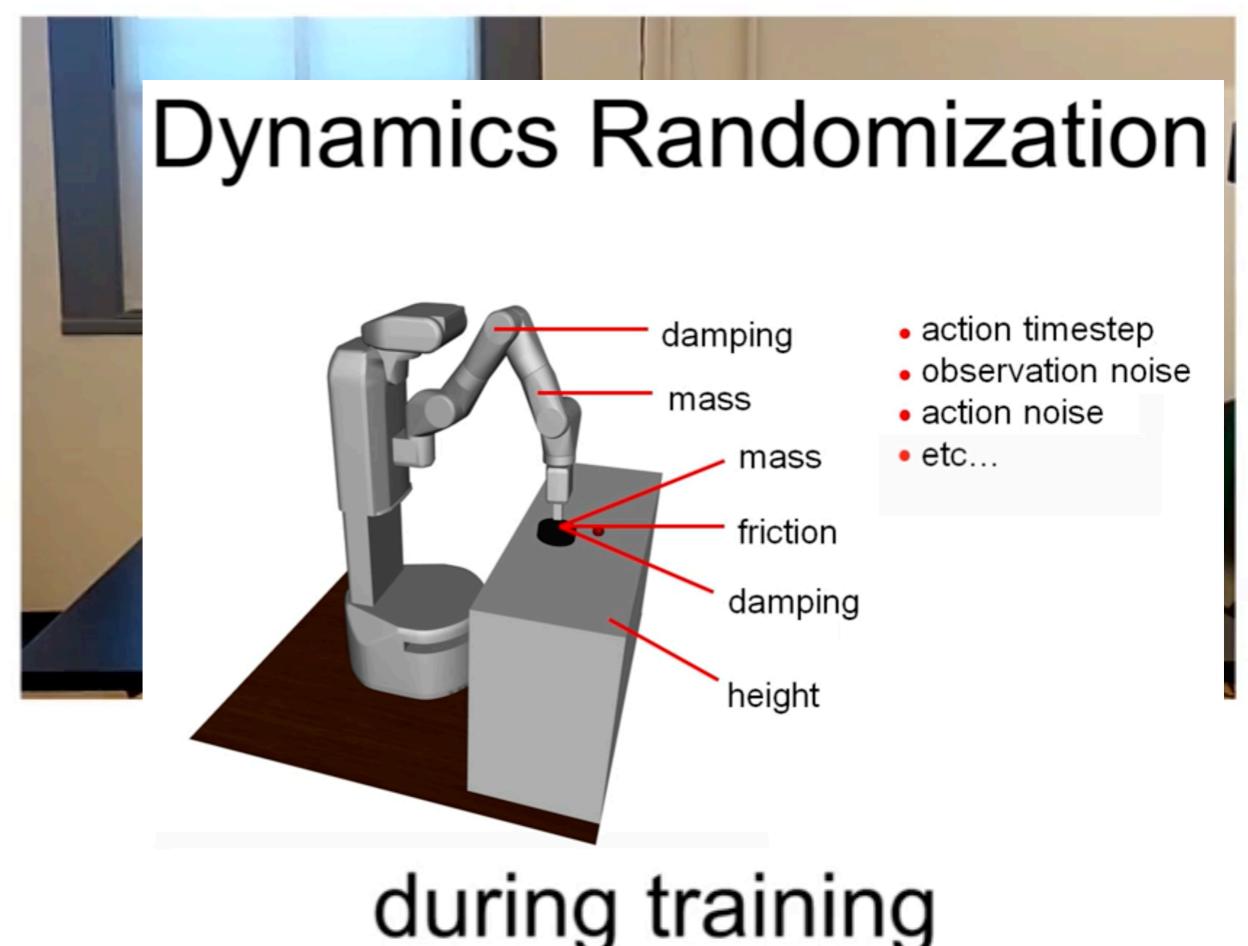
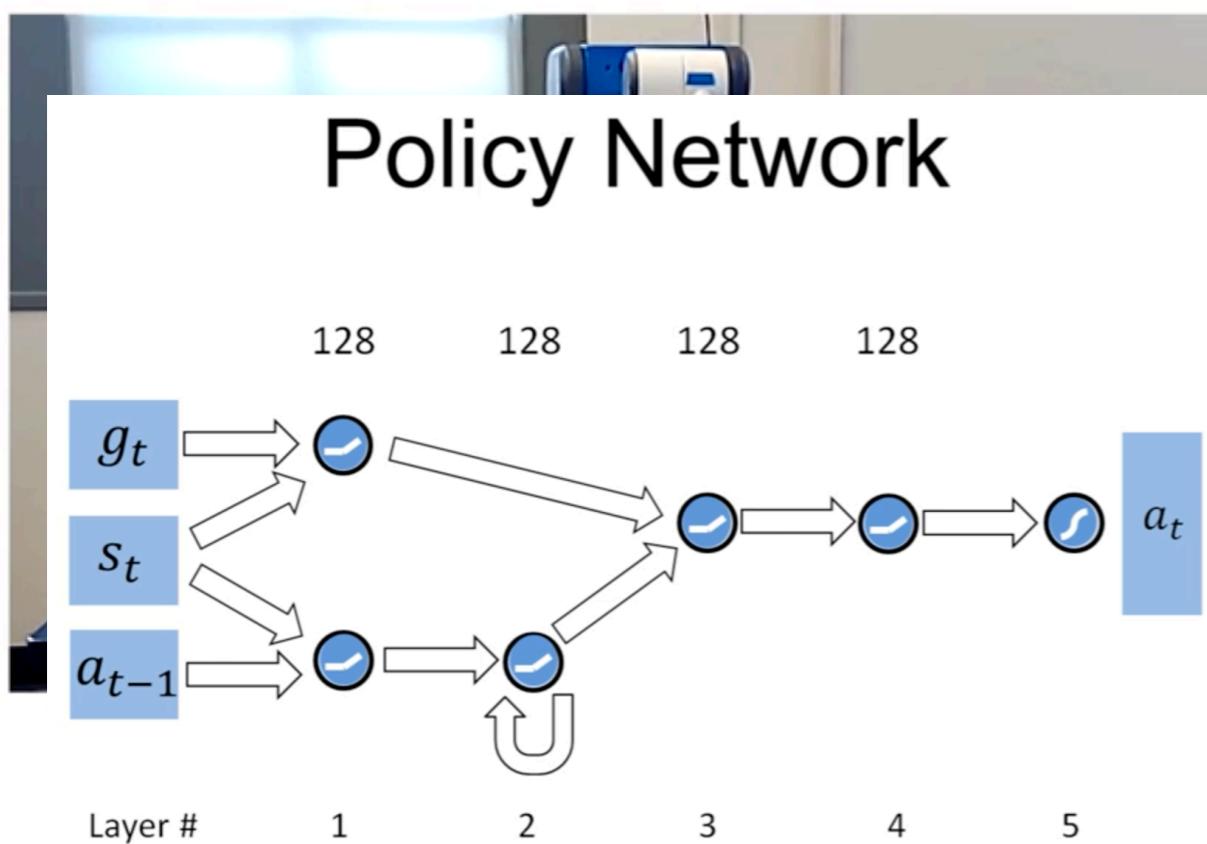
Peng et al (2018a)



DYNAMICS RANDOMIZATION

Peng et al (2018b)

Comparisons



ROBOTICS CONTROL SCHEMES



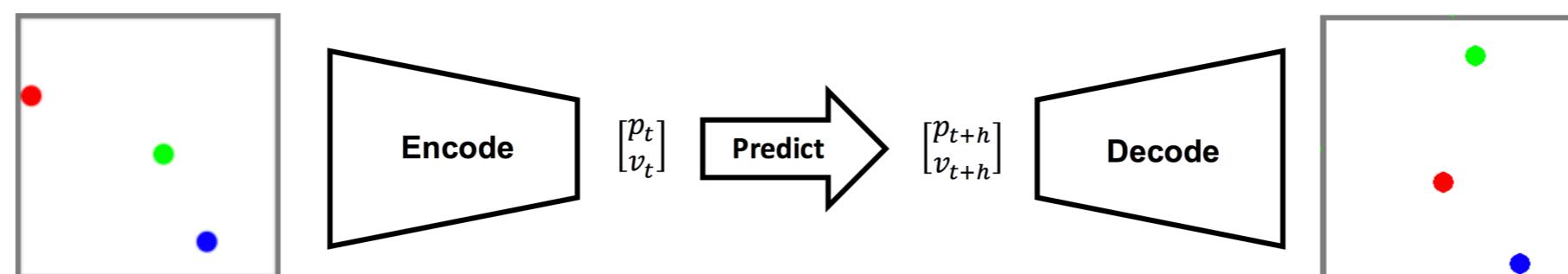
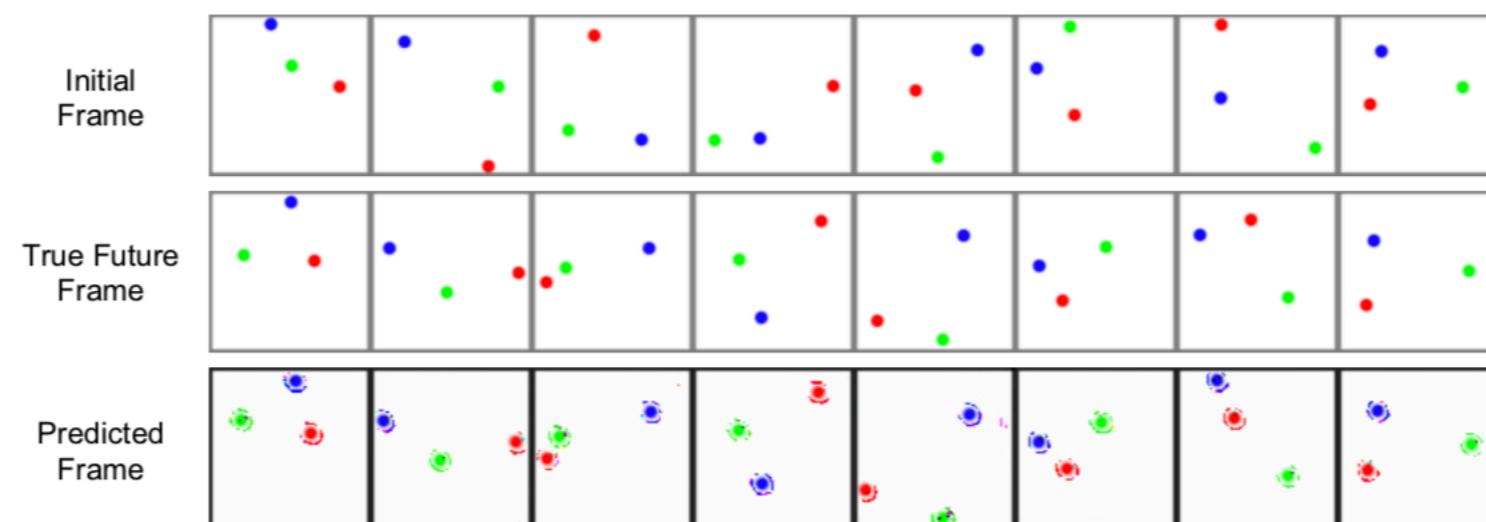
what if we could trace
gradients through
our environment?



Action: {Stay, Move}

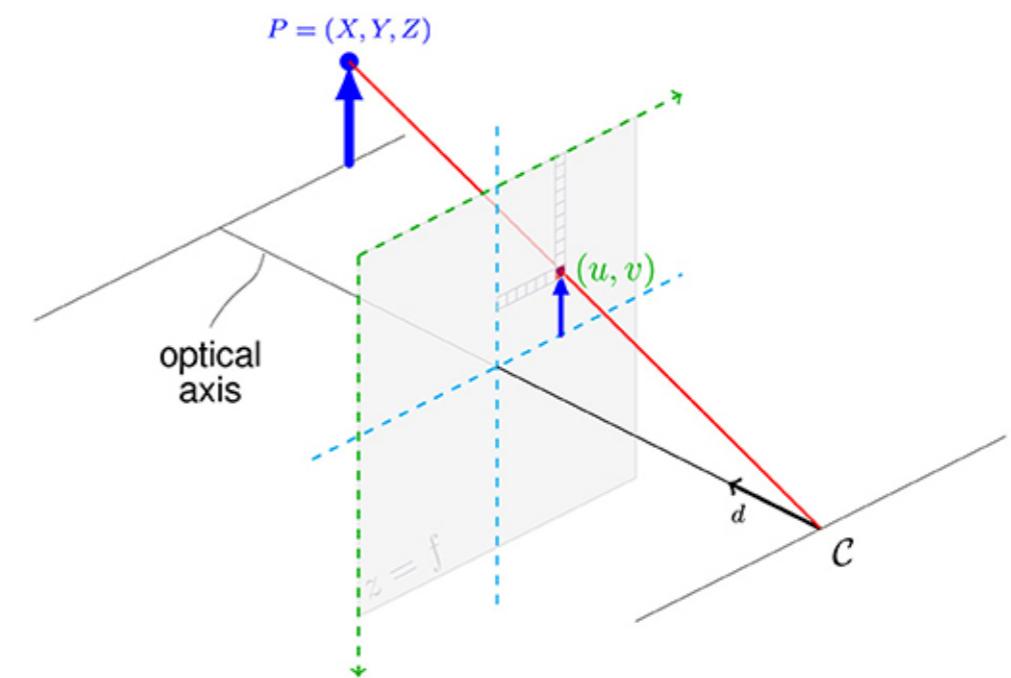
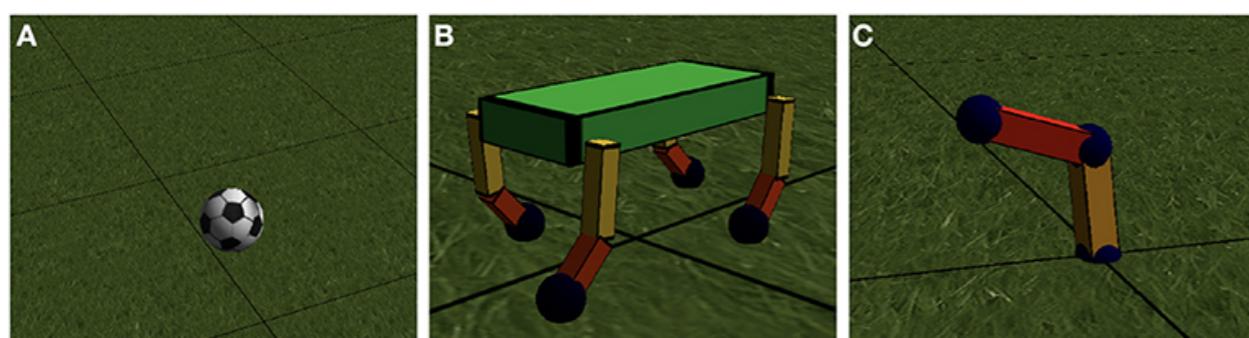
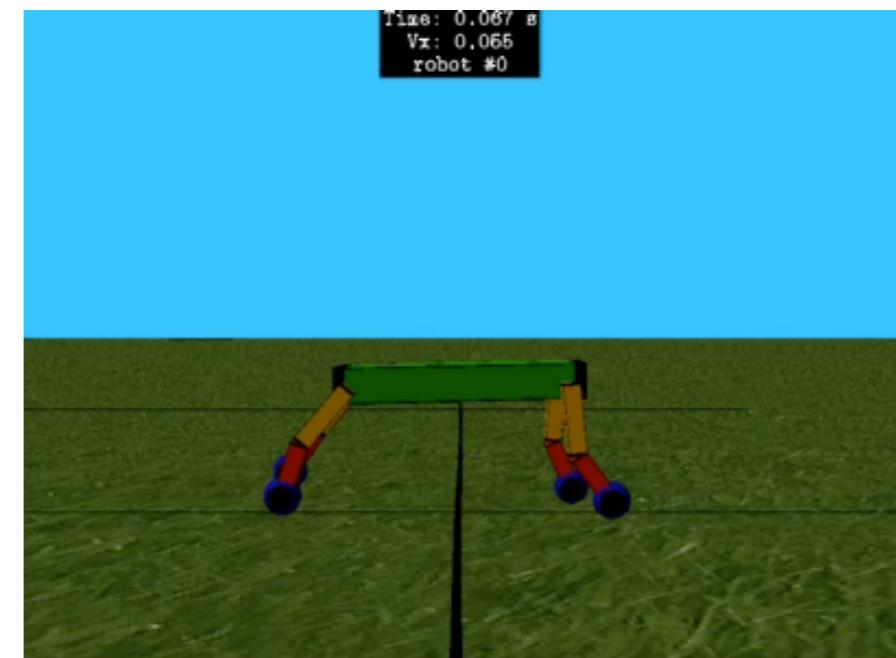
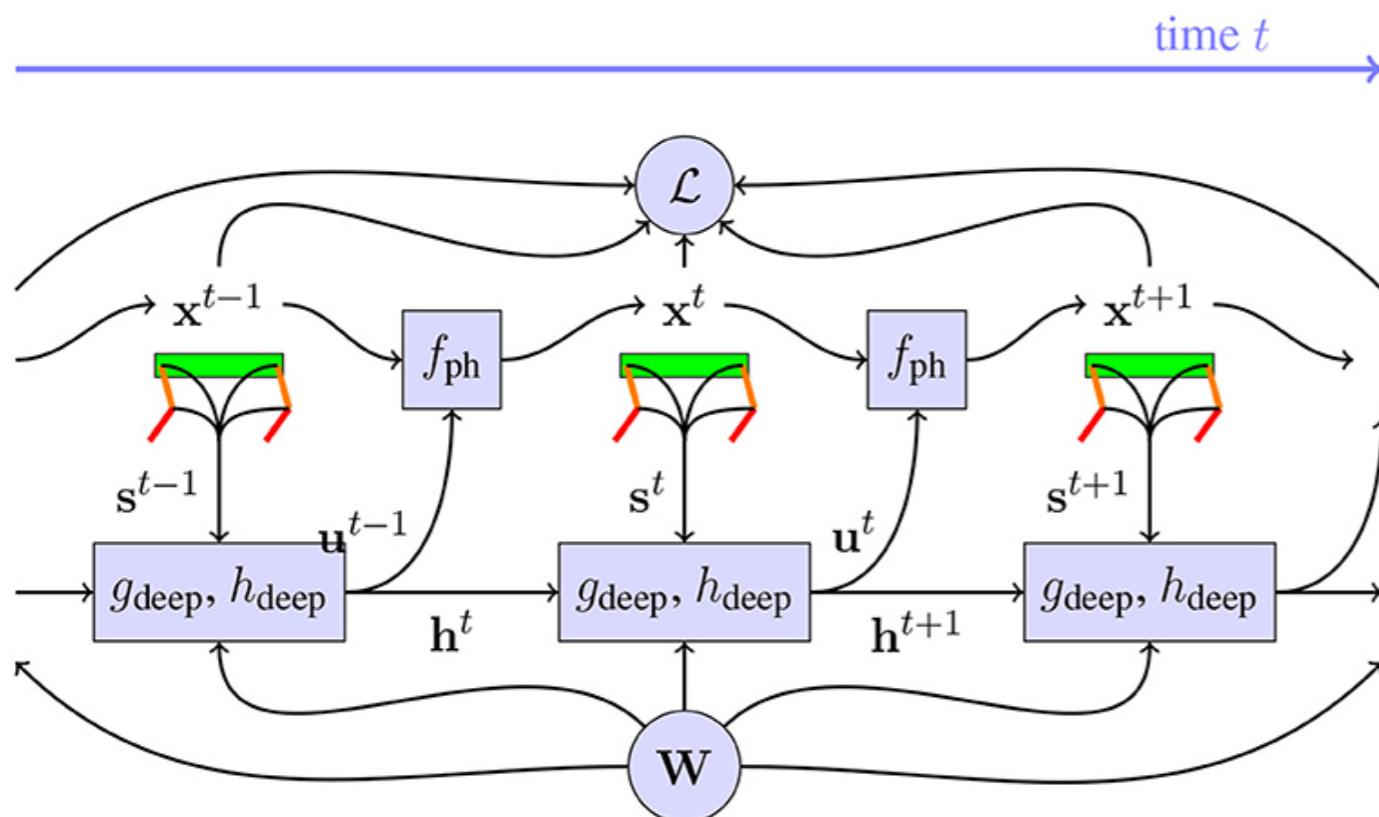
LEARNING FROM FRAMES

Belbute-Peres et al (2018)



DIFFERENTIABLE PHYSICS ENGINE

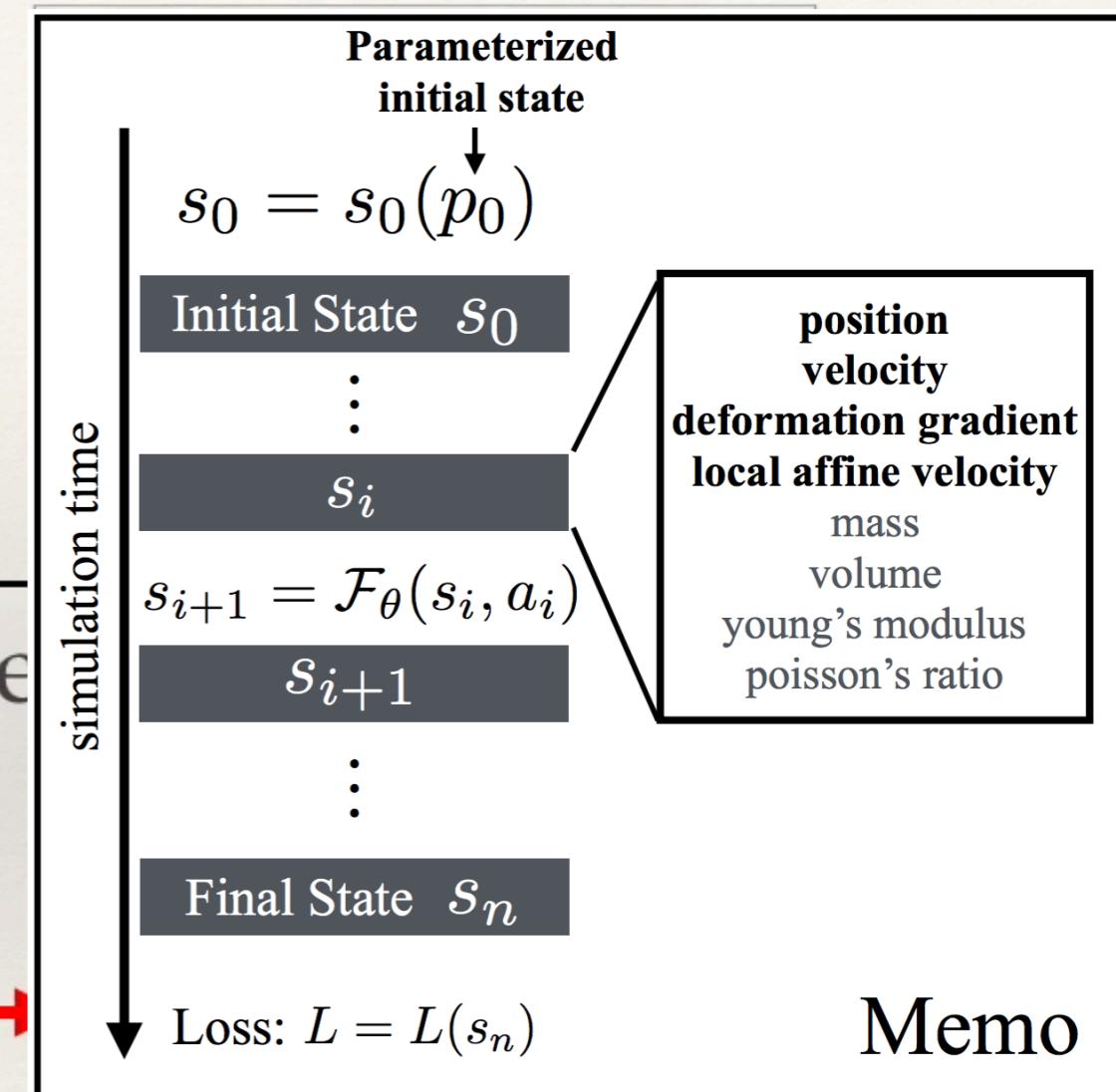
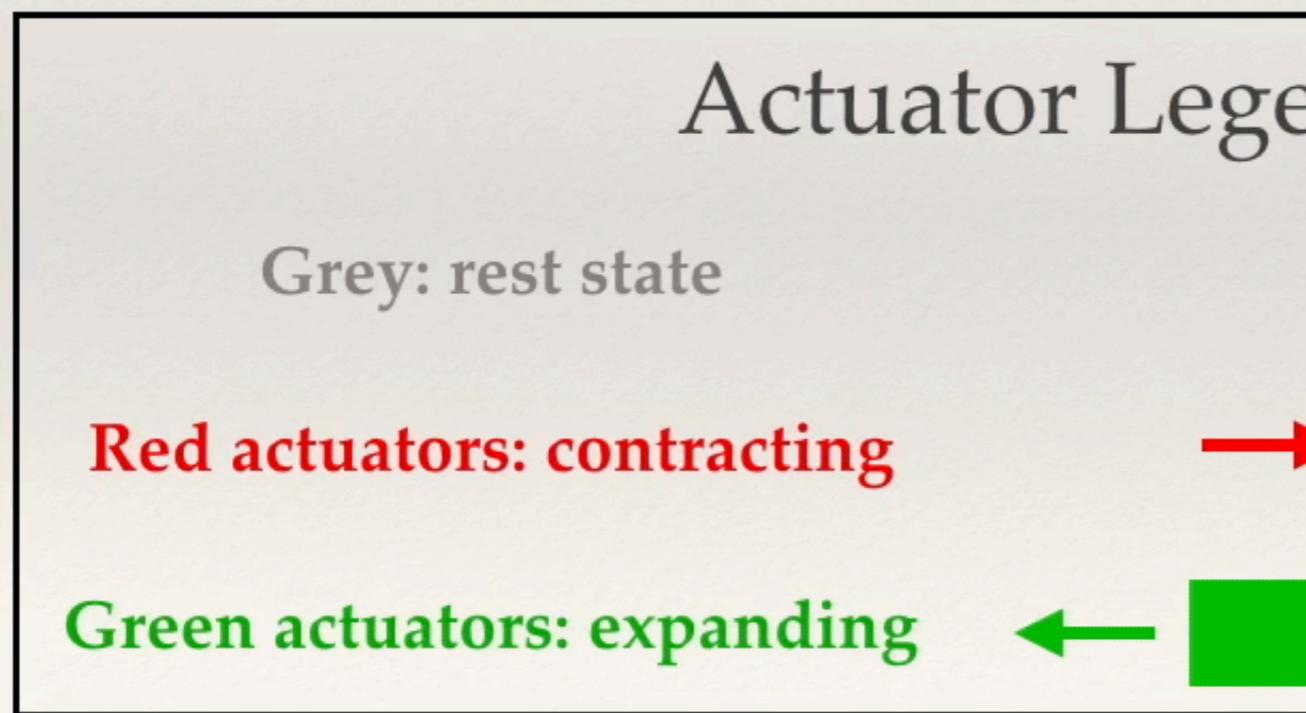
Degrave et al (2019)



ML-MLS-MPM FOR SOFT ROBOTICS

Hu et al (2019)

Application II Controller Design



COMPARISON OF PREVIOUSLY SEEN METHODS

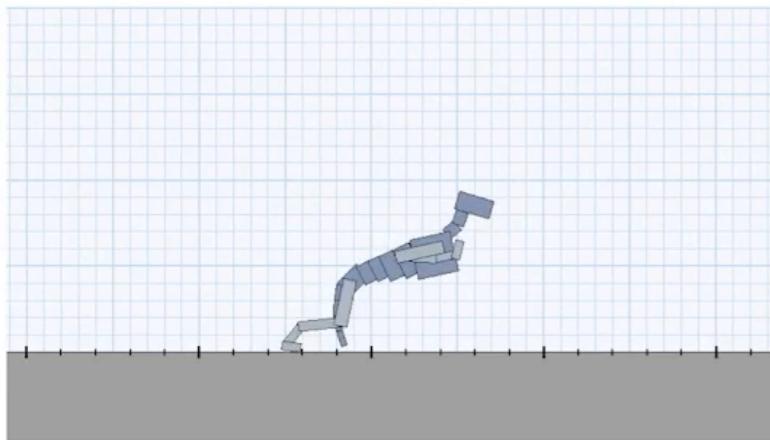
	Net Type	Contribution	Limitations
Peng et al (2018a)	RL	teach agents from wealth of videos	unable to reproduce fast motions
Peng et al (2018b)	RL	key insight on closing 'reality gap'	evaluated on limited tasks
Belbute-Peres et al (2018)	AE	handles contact	2D RB simulations
Degrave et al (2019)	RL	3D PD control scenarios	limited motions and no contact
Hu et al (2019)	RL	3D soft robotics	limited motions/ tasks

- ▶ often try to simulate the entire pipeline,
- ▶ unnatural behavior arises that satisfies the goal

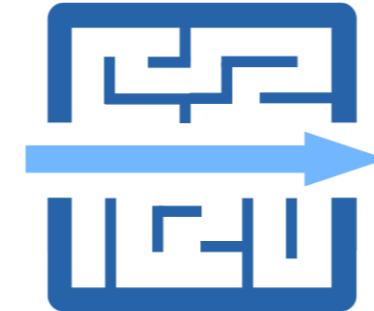
OUTLINE

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MOTIVATE SUBCATEGORY WITH EXAMPLE/QUESTIONS



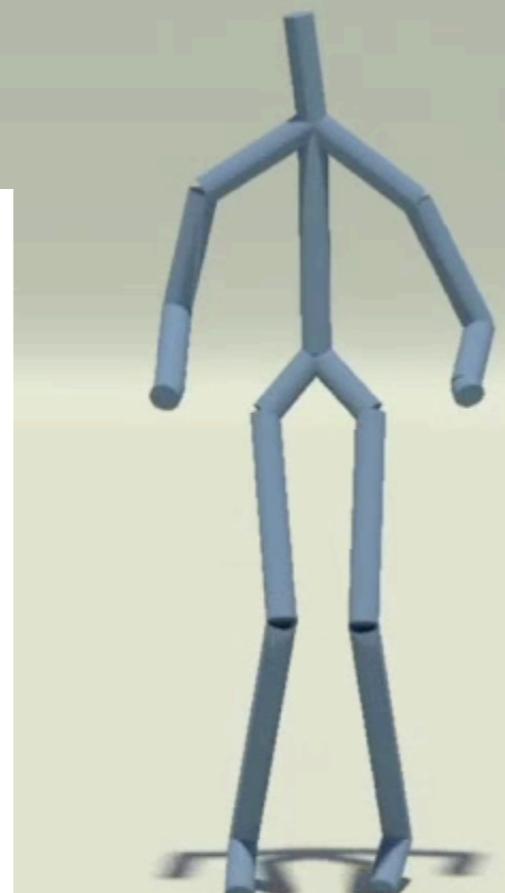
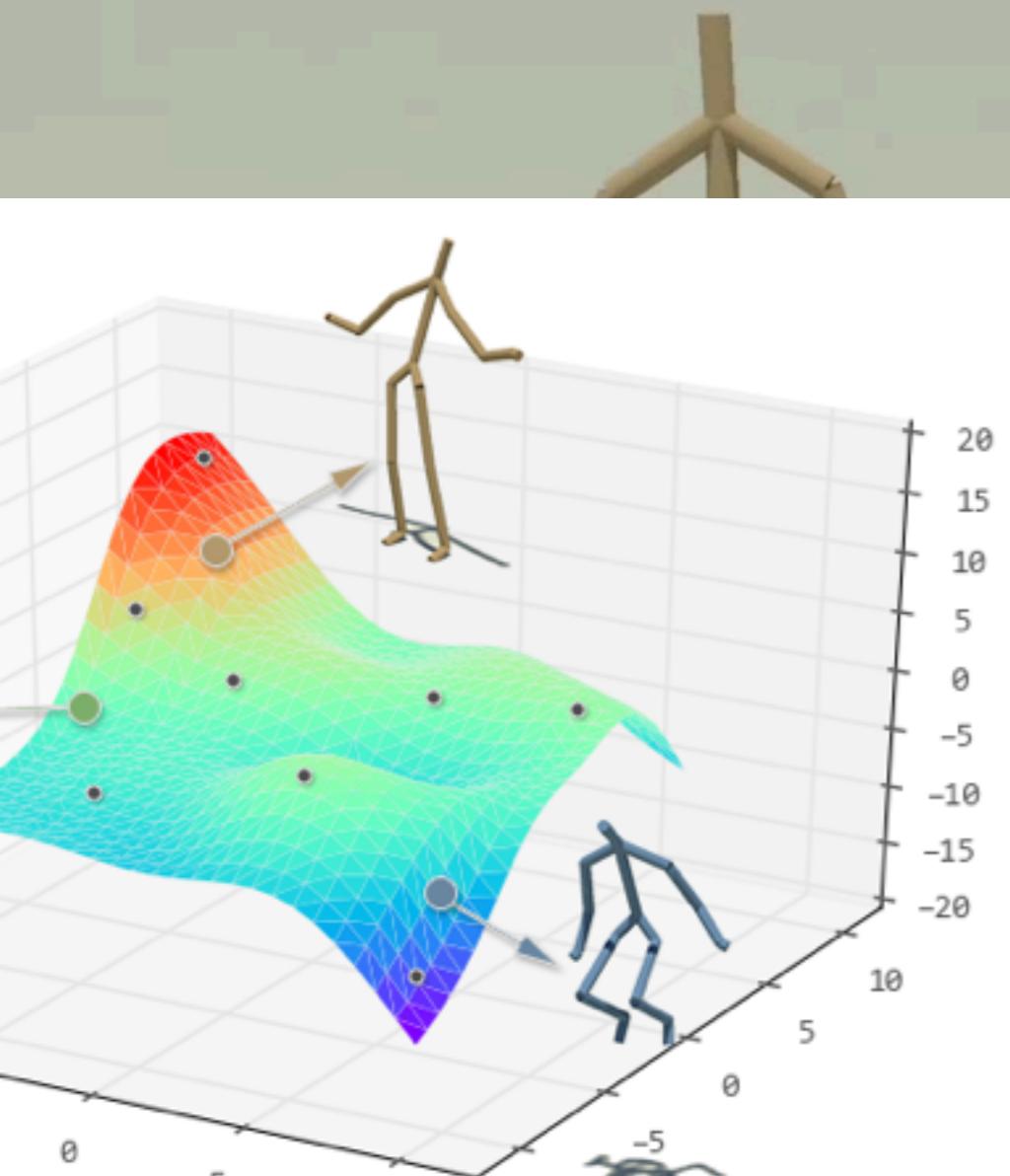
Reference



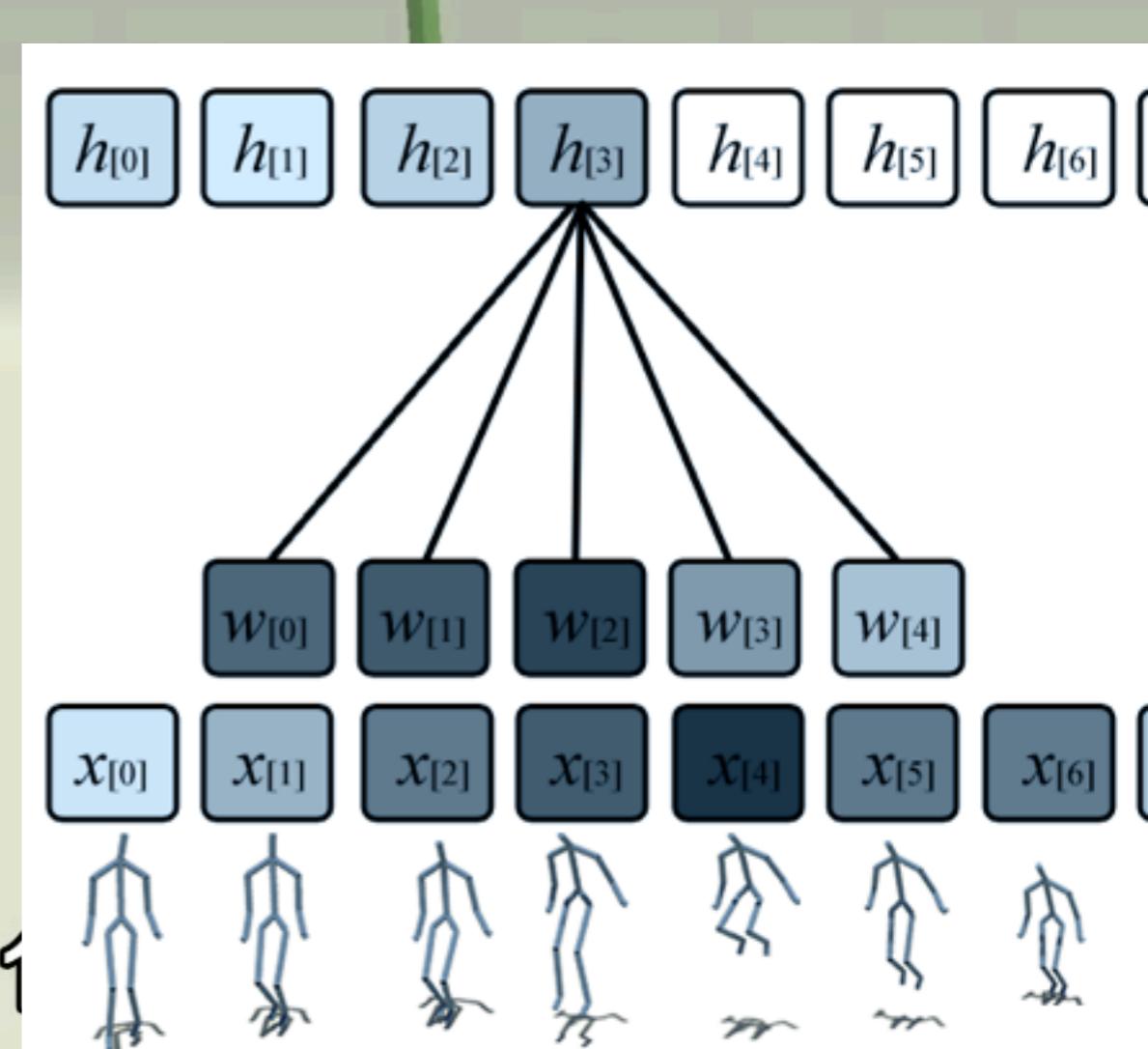
LEARNING MOTION MANIFOLDS

Holden et al (2015)

Layer 3 Filters



Filter 11



LEARNING CONTROL FRAGMENTS

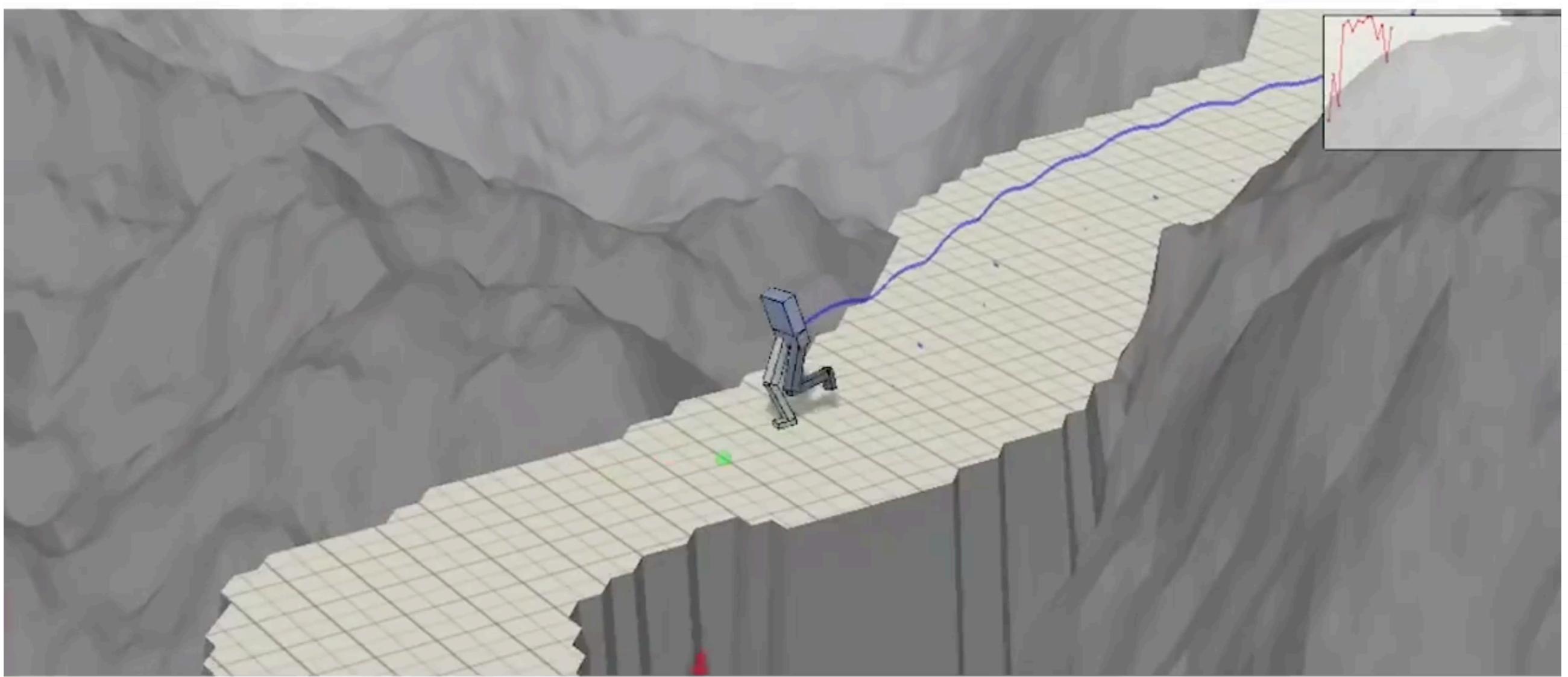
Liu & Hodgins (2017)



DYNAMIC LOCOMOTION

Peng et al (2017)

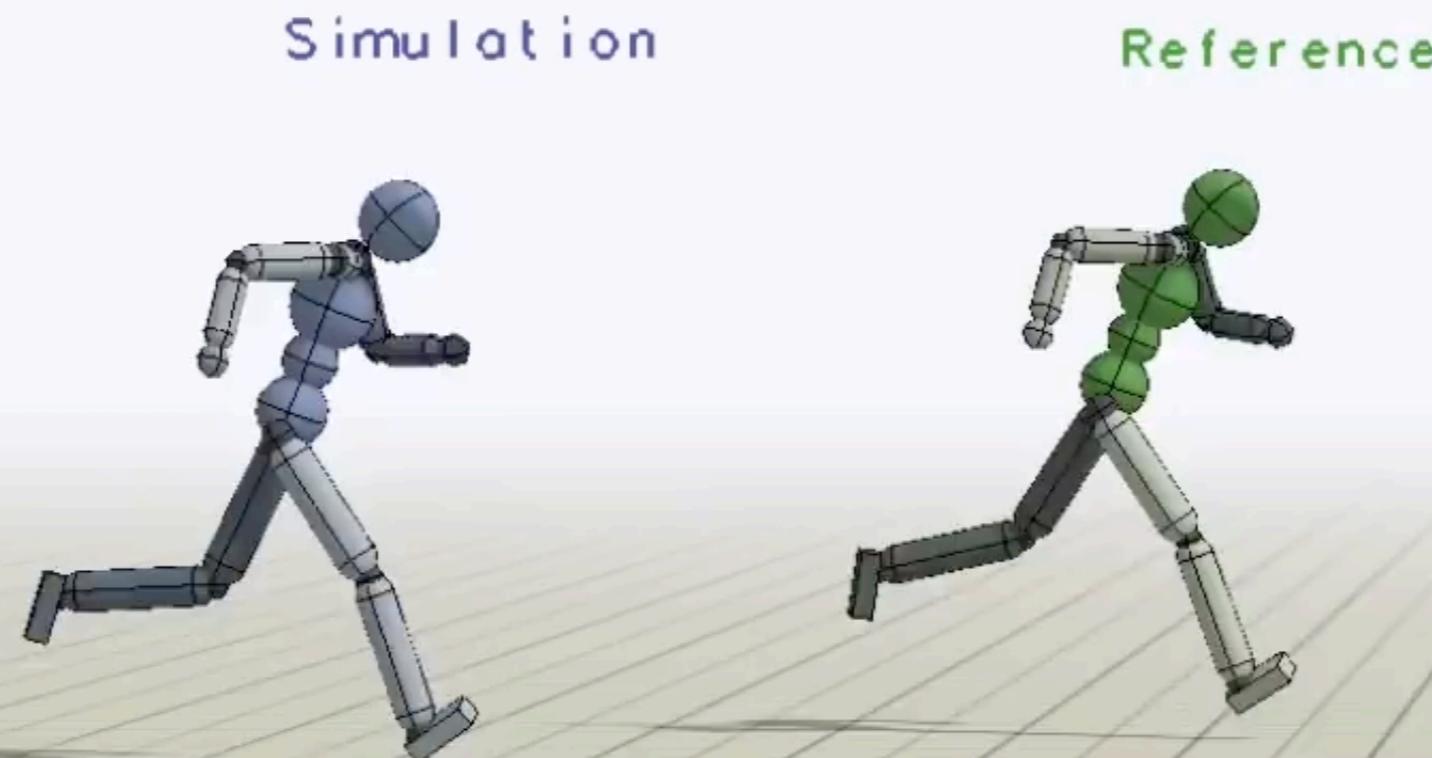
Path Following (Run)



MIMICKING CHARACTER SKILLS

Peng et al (2018c)

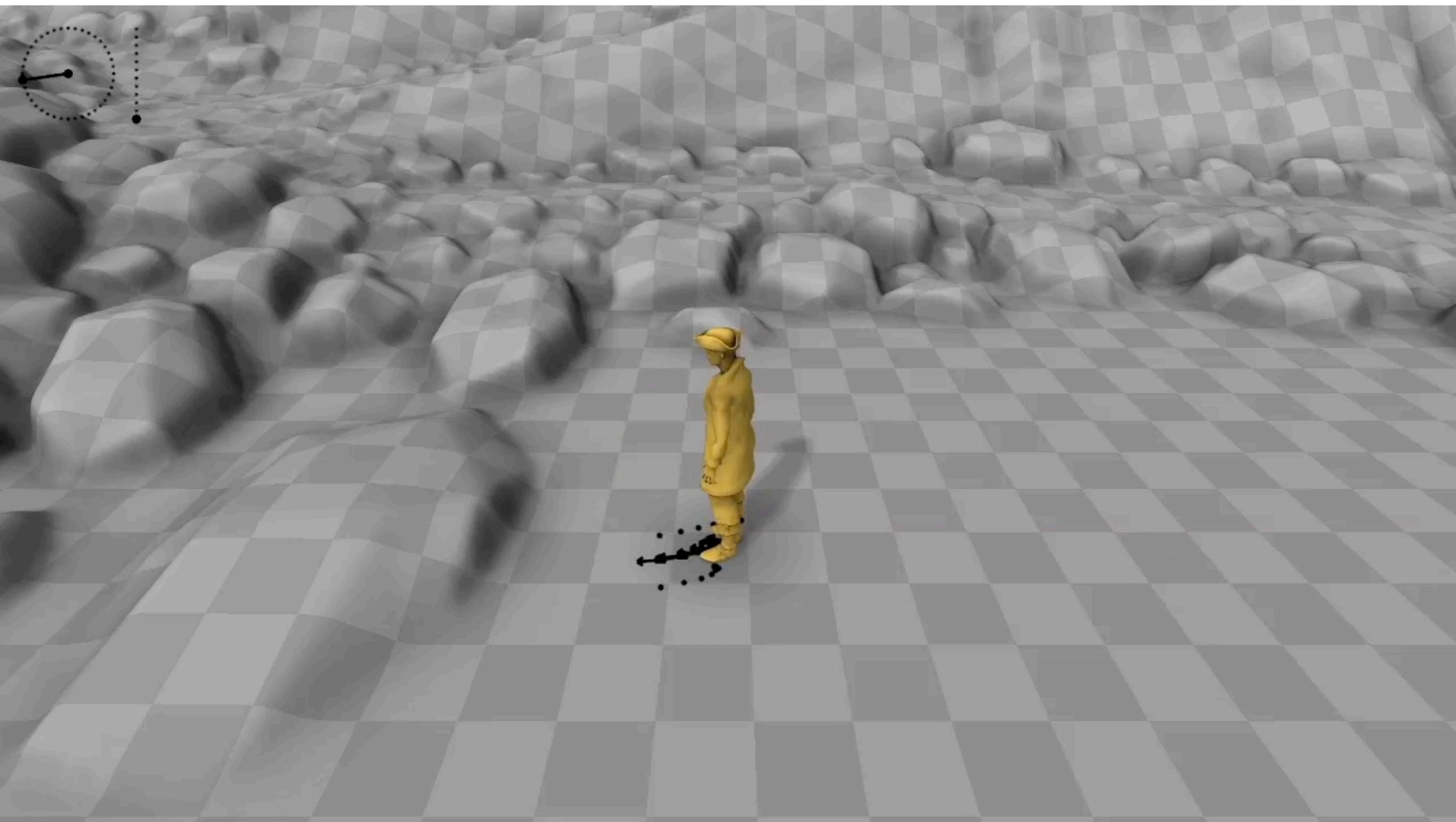
Humanoid: Run



Policy trained to imitate a running clip.

PHASE-FUNCTIONED NETS

Holden et al (2017)



COMPARISON OF PREVIOUSLY SEEN METHODS

	Net Type	Contribution	Limitations
Holden et al (2015)	CNN & AE	fix corrupt/missing data, motion interp	random joint lengths and ground contact
Liu & Hodgins (2017)	RL	highly dynamic balance behaviors	cannot handle complex environ.
Peng et al (2017)	RL	no ref motion clips needed	training two networks
Peng et al (2018c)	RL	smooth motions from clips	several days of training per skill
Holden et al (2017)	NN	adaptive smooth motions	undesirable extrapolations

- ▶ **virtual control tasks are naturally suited for ML**
- ▶ **difficulty generalizing across agents/motions**

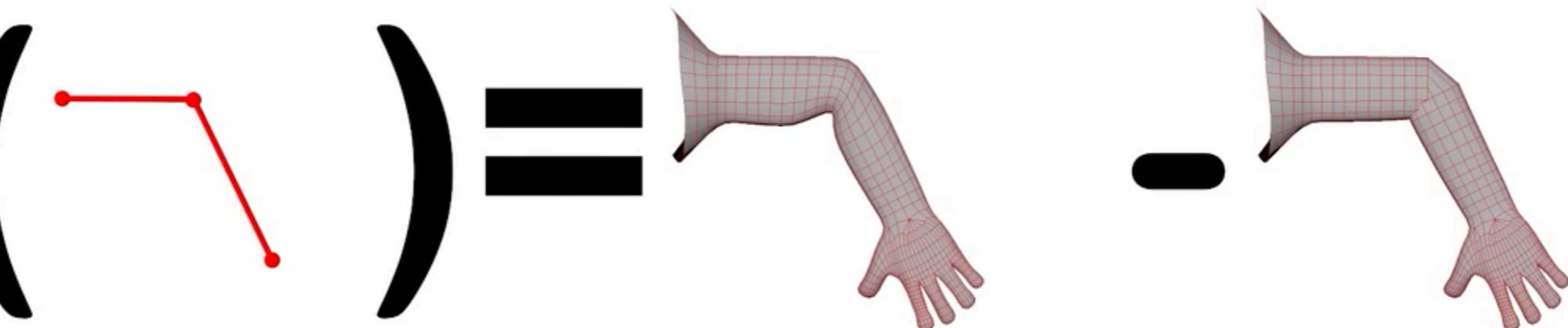
OUTLINE

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- ▶ Fluid Simulation

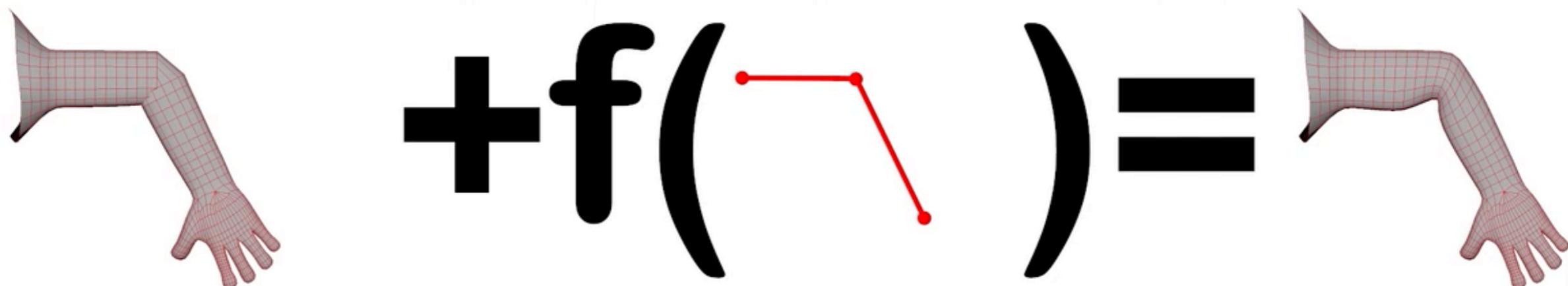
DEEP NONLINEAR BLEND SKINNING

Bailey et al (2018)

approximation function

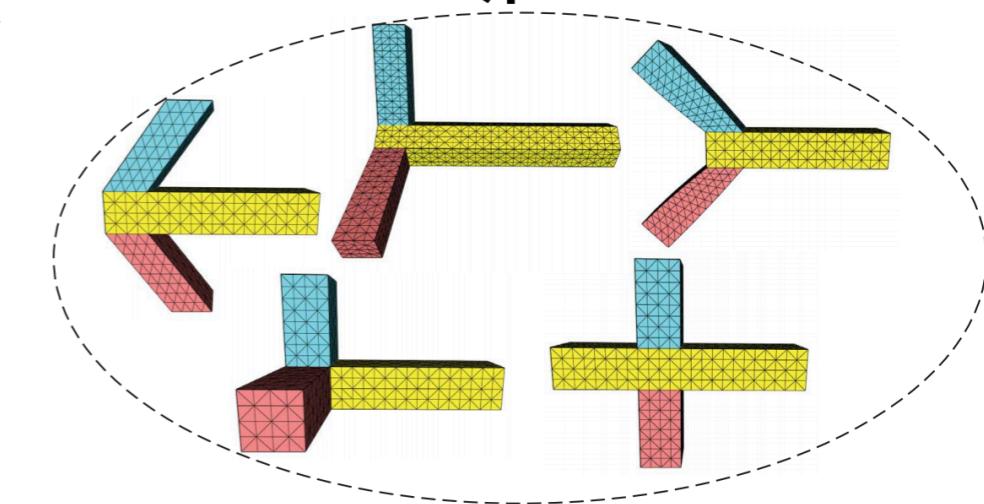
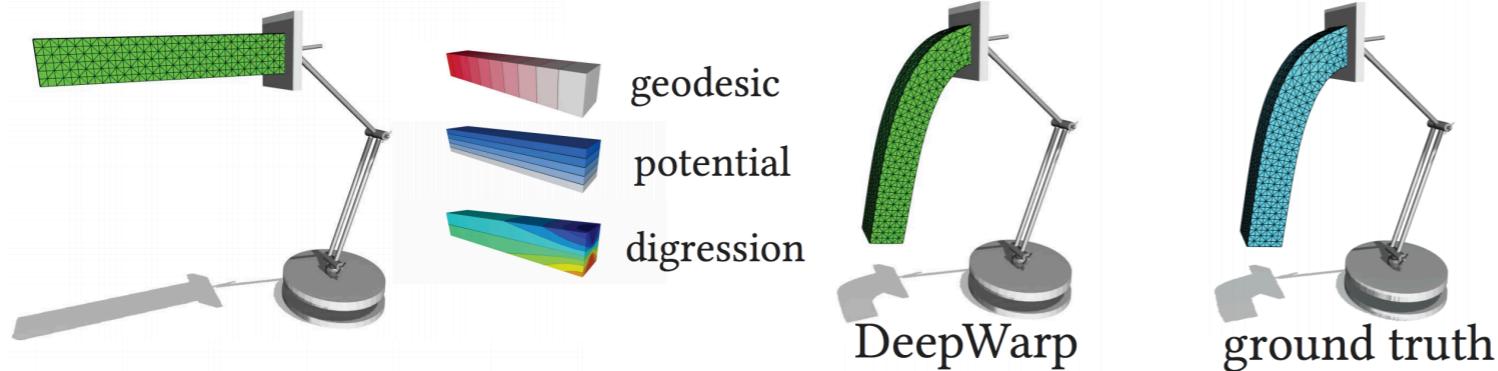
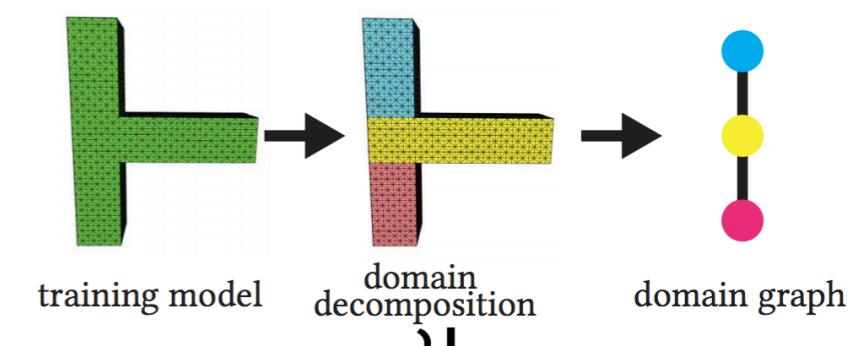
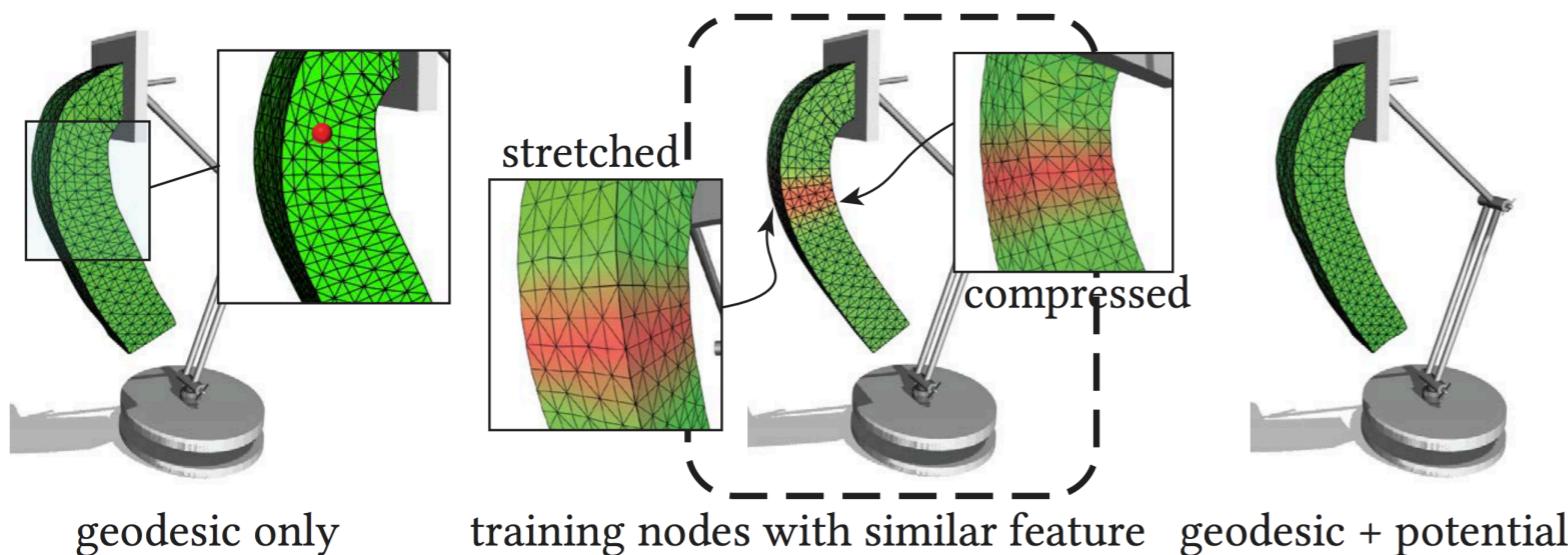
$$f(\text{---}) = \text{---} - \text{---}$$


deformation calculation

$$+ f(\text{---}) = \text{---}$$


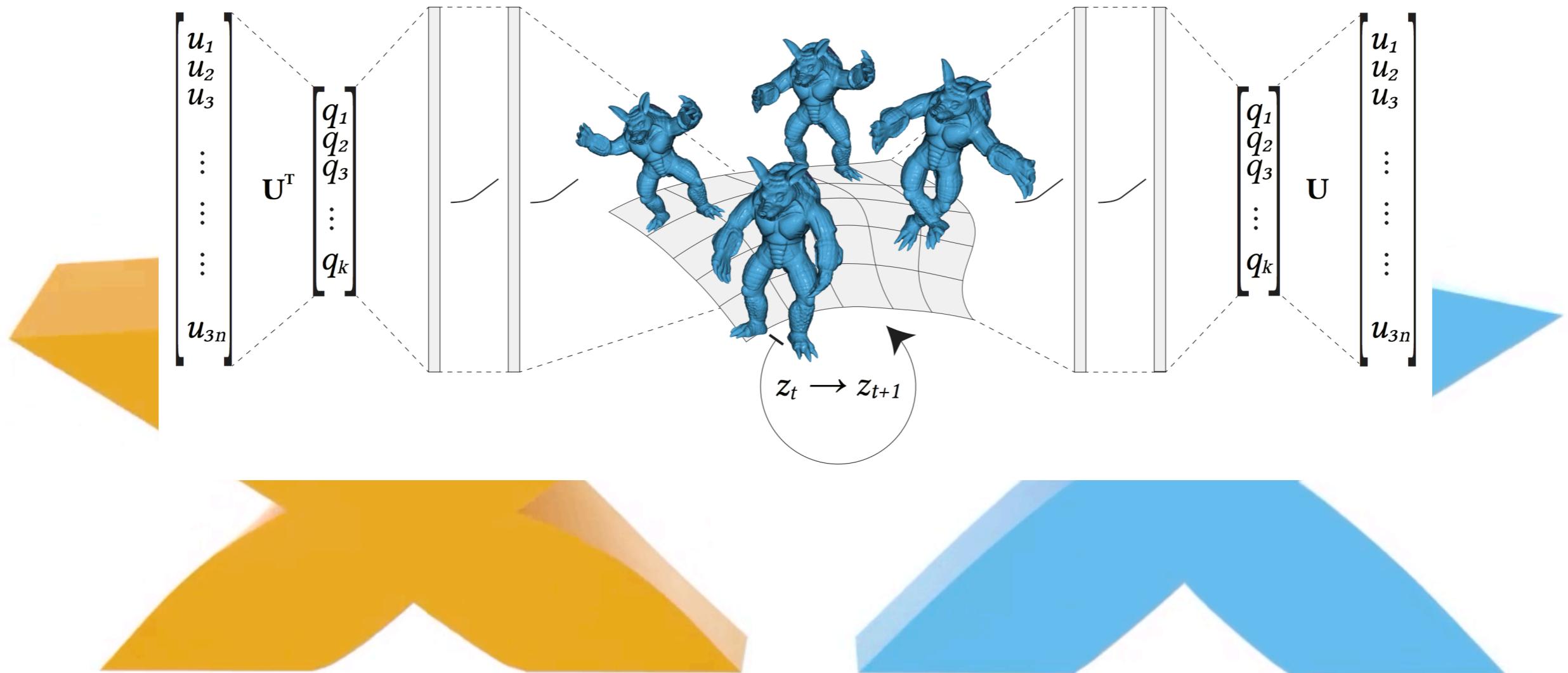
REUSABLE NONLINEAR DISPLACEMENTS

Luo et al (2018)



REDUCED DEFORMABLE ELASTICA

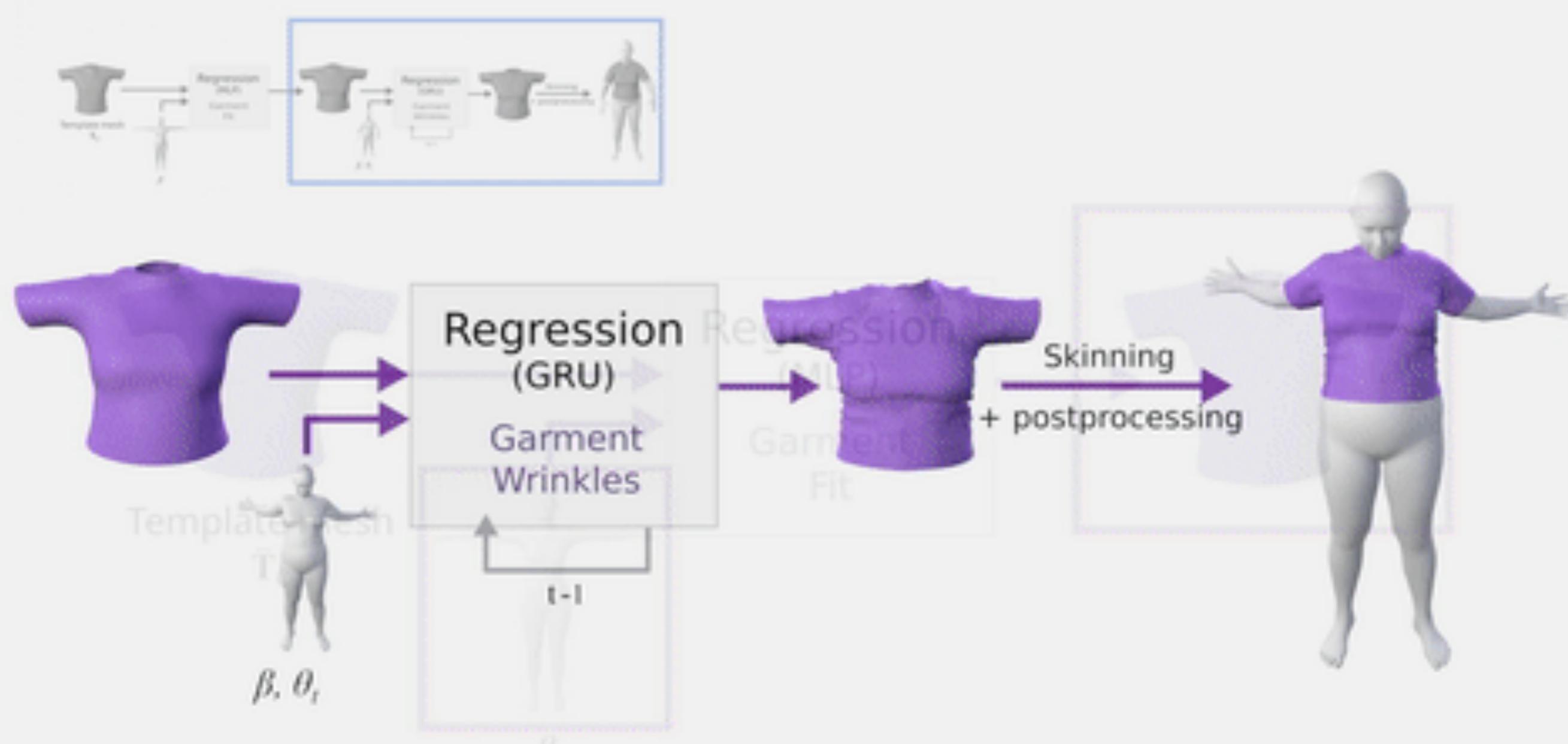
Fulton et al (2019)



6 dof PCA vs 6 dof Autoencoder

LEARNING GARMENT FIT & WRINKLES

Santesteban et al (2019)



Then, we learn a nonlinear model with a recurrent neural network that learns garment wrinkles as a function of body shape and motion

COMPARISON OF PREVIOUSLY SEEN METHODS

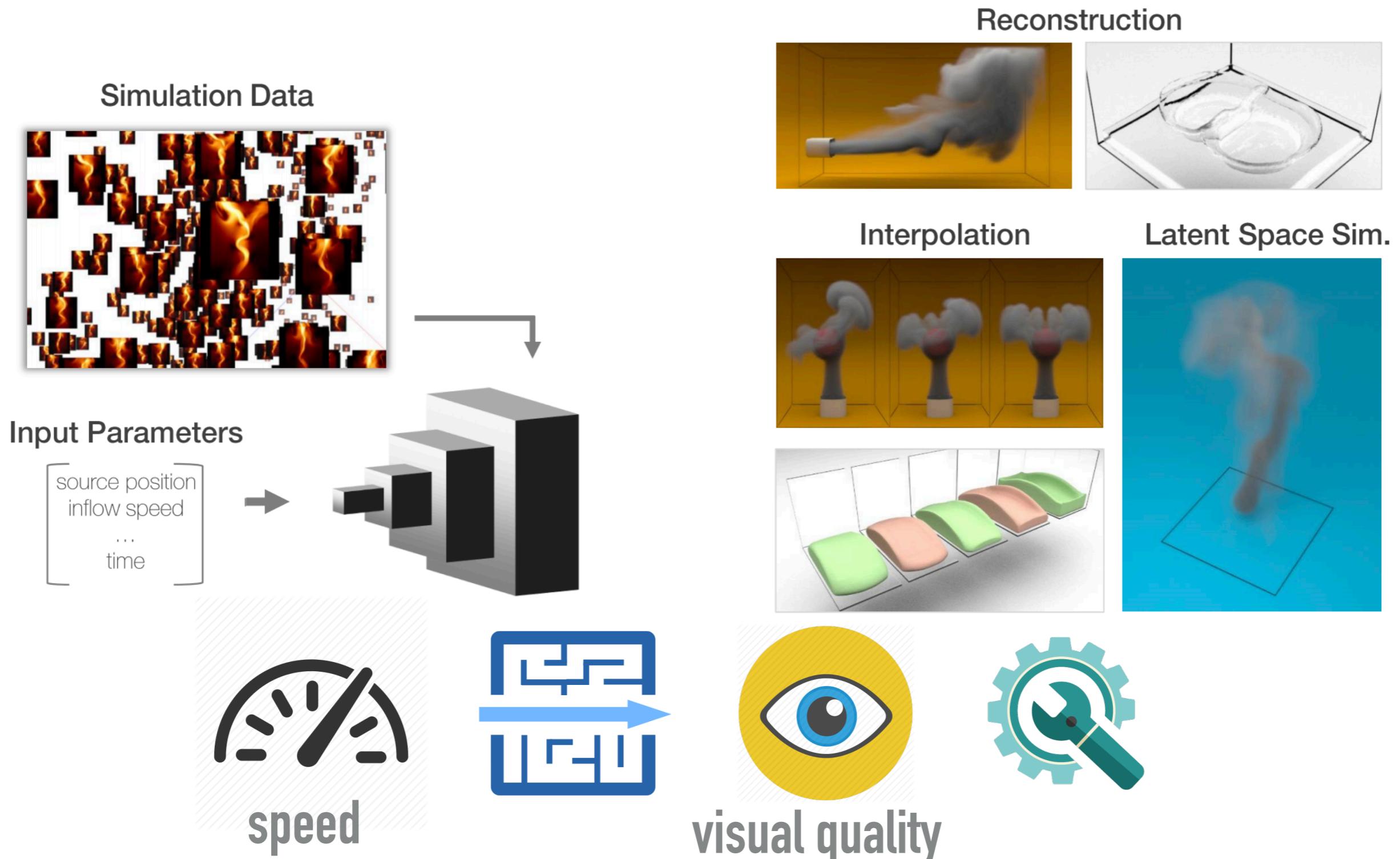
	Net Type	Contribution	Limitations
Bailey et al (2018)	NN	mobile real-time skinning on large meshes	large dataset required
Luo et al (2018)	NN	extrapolate a simple model to complex shapes	difficulties with contacts and extrapolation
Fulton et al (2019)	AE	unsupervised model reduction	modest improvements, trouble extrapolating
Santesteban et al (2019)	NN	virtual try-on of new shape and pose in milliseconds	smooths high frequency wrinkles

- ▶ **fast approximations**
- ▶ **challenges with unseen deformations**

OUTLINE

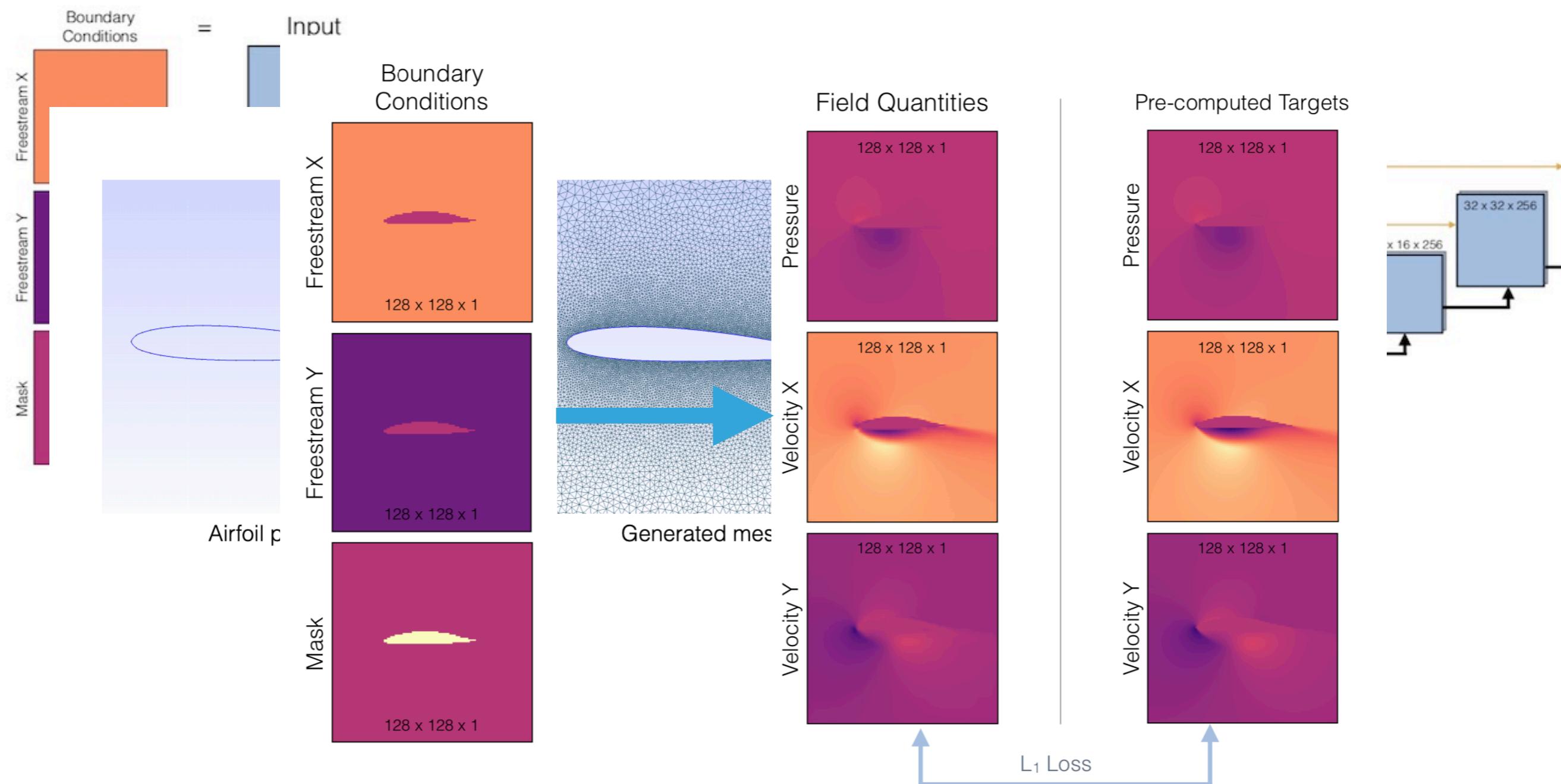
- ▶ ML for use in Production
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- ▶ Virtual Character Control
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MOTIVATE SUBCATEGORY WITH EXAMPLE/QUESTIONS



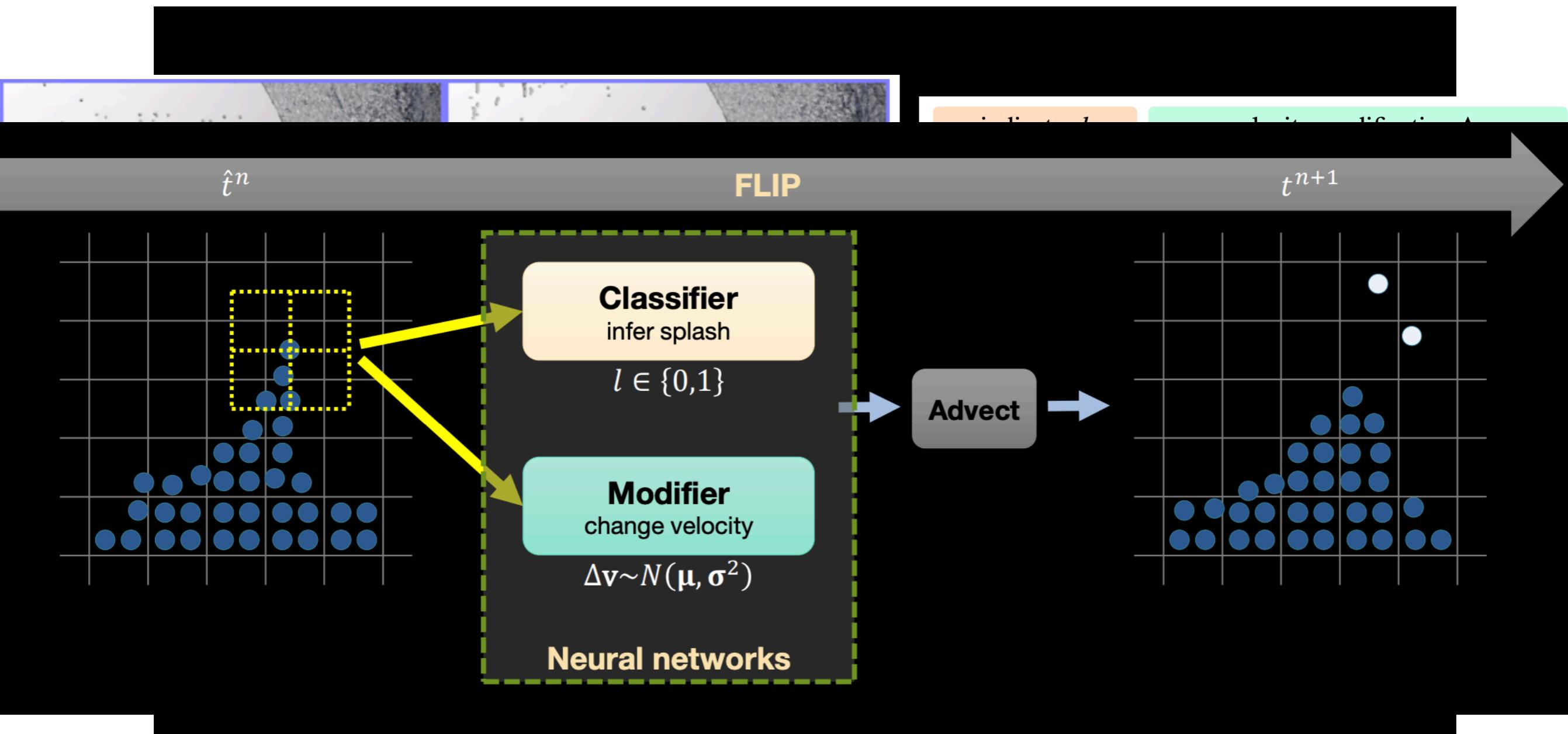
REYNOLDS-AVERAGED AIRFOIL FLOWS

Thuerey et al (2019)



AUGMENTING SPLASHES

Um et al (2017)



AUGMENTING SMOKE

Xie et al (2018)

Green Smoke

A large, billowing cloud of green smoke or vapor is centered against a solid black background. The smoke is a vibrant teal or cyan color, appearing dense and turbulent. It has a somewhat organic, fluid-like shape, with darker, more concentrated areas on the left and lighter, more dispersed areas on the right.

SMOKE SYNTHESIS

Chu & Thuerey (2017)

COMPARISON OF PREVIOUSLY SEEN METHODS

	Net Type	Contribution	Limitations
Thuerey et al (2019)	CNN	quick airfoil/flow evaluation in 2D	not yet accurate enough for engineering use
Um et al (2017)	CNN	added splashing effects with little overhead	no interactions between splash particles
Xie et al (2018)	GAN	space-time coherent GAN	fixed resolution difference from low to high
Chu & Thuerey (2017)	CNN	quick upsampling of smoke from database examples	memory intensive and no physical guarantees

- ▶ **heavily dependent on grid resolution**
- ▶ **pairing black boxes with physics**

CONCLUSION

- ▶ What did we learn already?
 - ▶ small networks are often enough
 - ▶ understanding the underlying physics is key
 - ▶ learn nonlinear effects and couple with linear physics
 - ▶ ML provides an overall faster approach to approximations we already concede

UNIFIED PARTICLE PHYSICS

Macklin et al (2014)

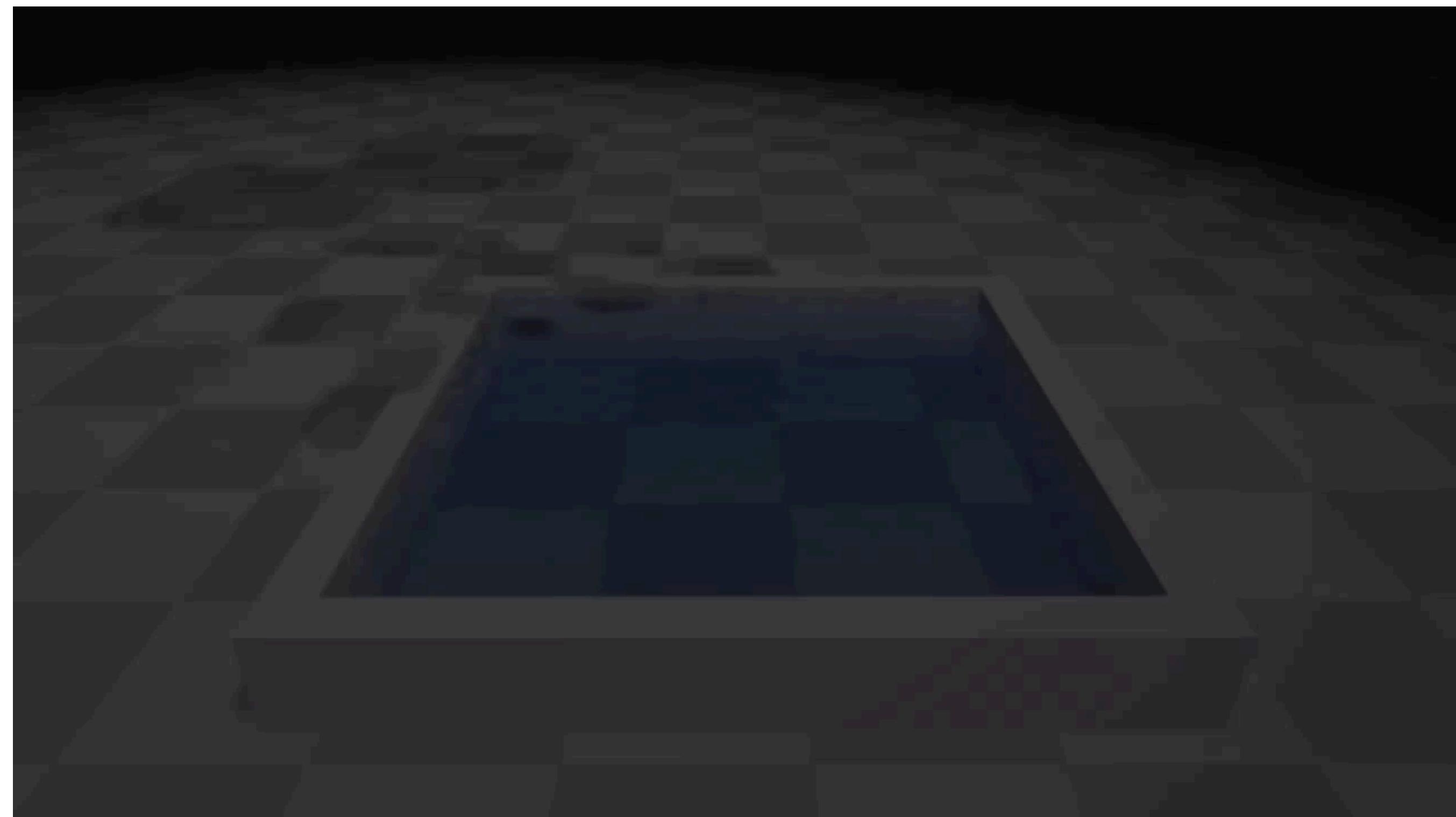
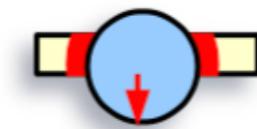
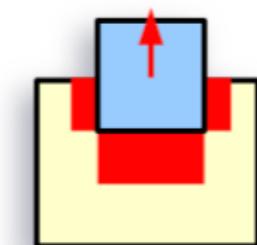
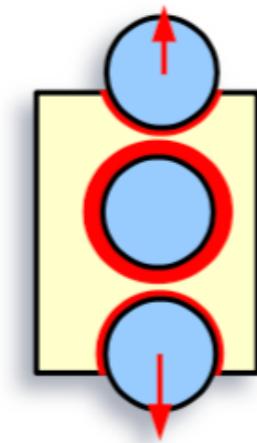
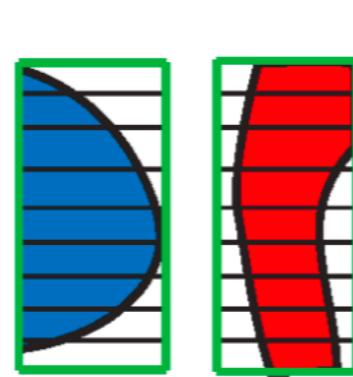
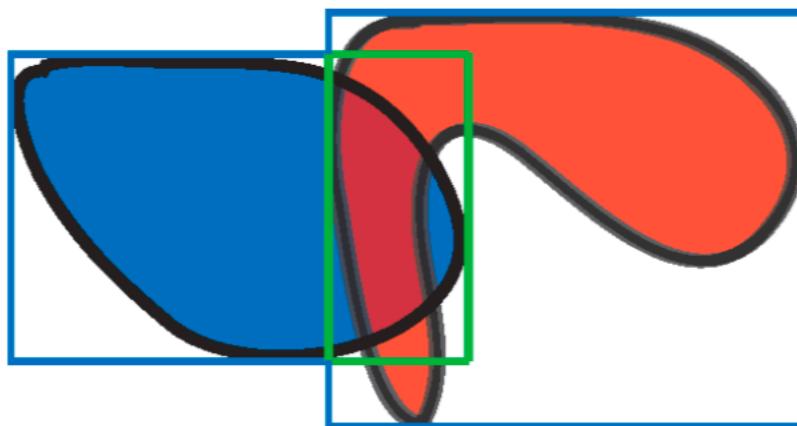
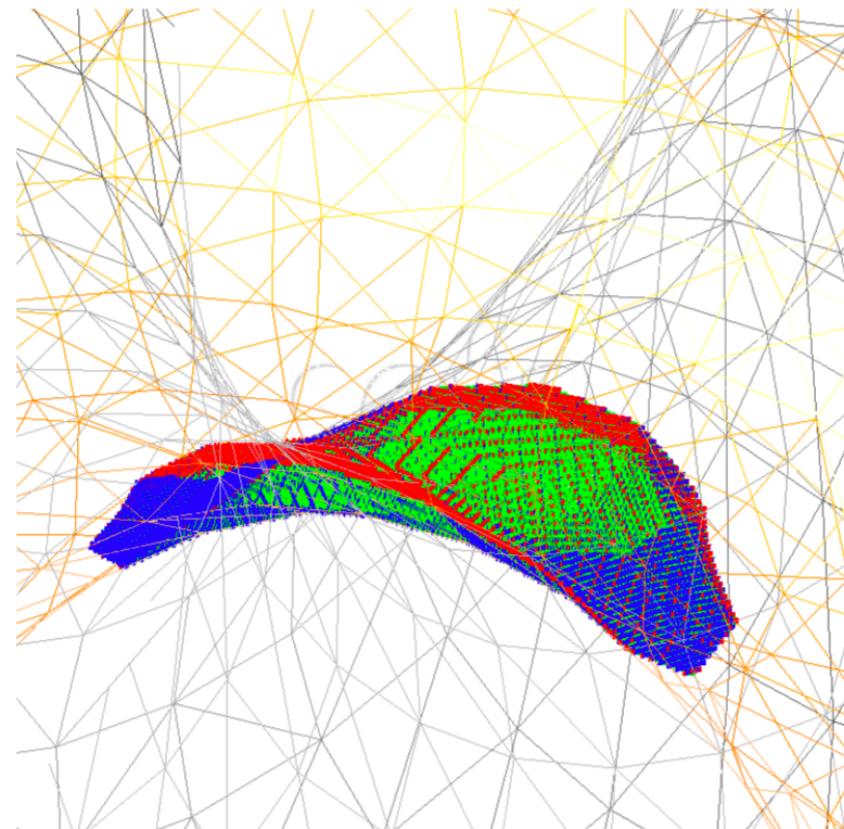


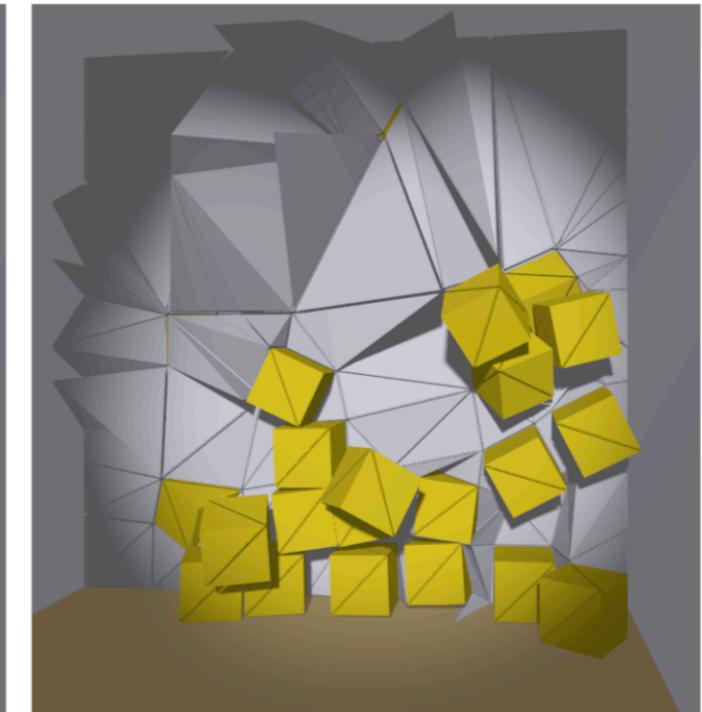
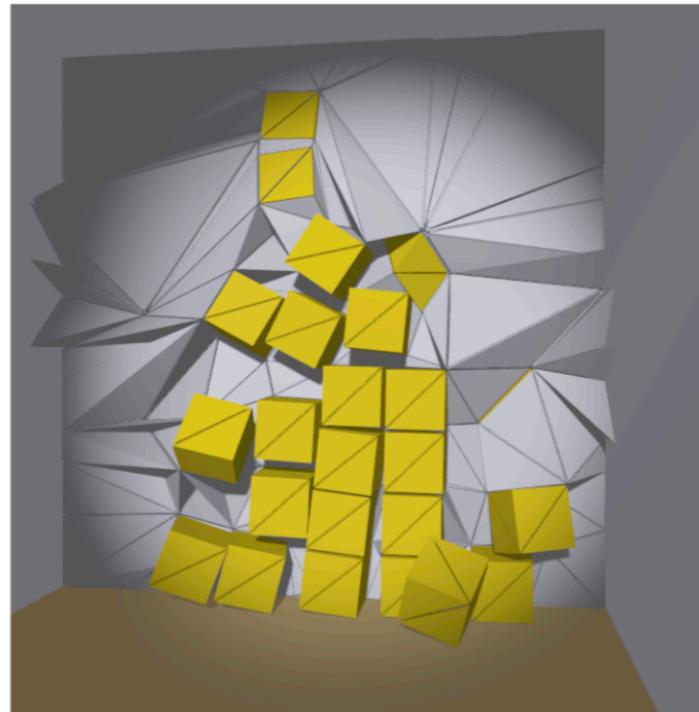
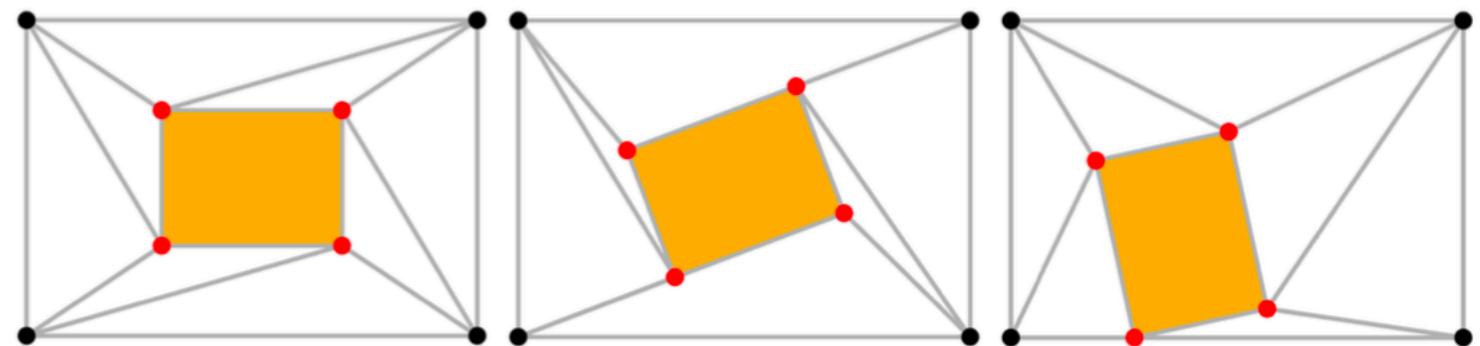
IMAGE-BASED COLLISIONS

Faure et al (2008)



AIR-MESH COLLISION BUFFERS

Muller et al (2015)



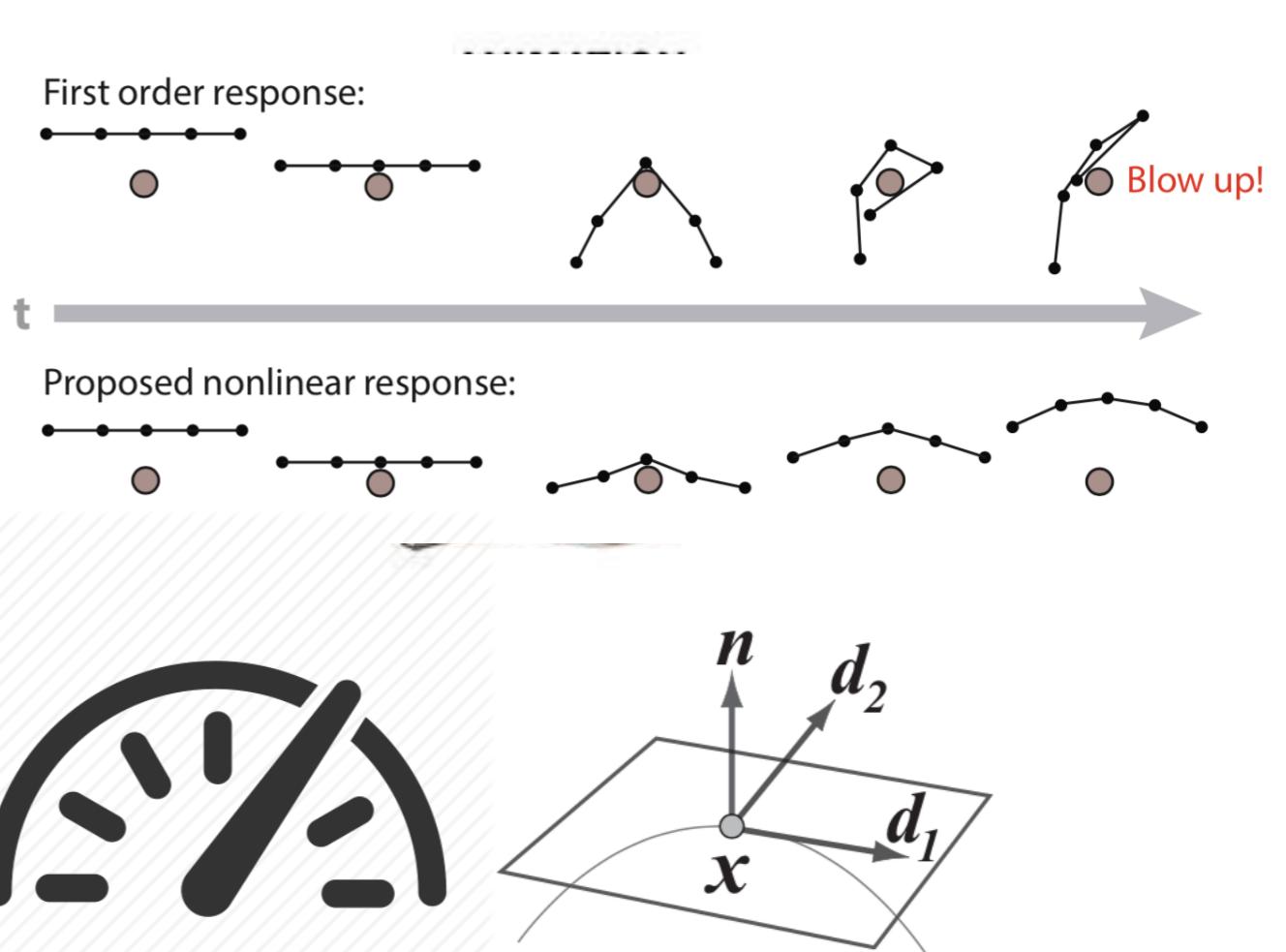
LOOKING AHEAD

Algorithm 1 Simulation Loop

```

1: for all particles  $i$  do
2:   apply forces  $\mathbf{v}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{v}_i + \Delta t \mathbf{f}_{ext}(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 
3:   predict position  $\mathbf{x}_i^* \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_i + \Delta t \mathbf{v}_i$ 
4:   apply mass scaling  $m_i^* = m_i e^{-kh(\mathbf{x}_i^*)}$ 
5: end for
6: for all particles  $i$  do
7:   find neighboring particles  $N_i(\mathbf{x}_i^*)$ 
8:   find solid contacts
9: end for
10: while  $iter < stabilizationIterations$  do
11:    $\Delta\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$ ,  $n \leftarrow 0$ 
12:   solve contact constraints for  $\Delta\mathbf{x}, n$ 
13:   update  $\mathbf{x}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_i + \Delta\mathbf{x}/n$ 
14:   update  $\mathbf{x}^* \leftarrow \mathbf{x}^* + \Delta\mathbf{x}/n$ 
15: end while
16: while  $iter < solverIterations$  do
17:   for each constraint group  $G$  do
18:      $\Delta\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$ ,  $n \leftarrow 0$ 
19:     solve all constraints in  $G$  for  $\Delta\mathbf{x}, n$ 
20:     update  $\mathbf{x}^* \leftarrow \mathbf{x}^* + \Delta\mathbf{x}/n$ 
21:   end for
22: end while
23: for all particles  $i$  do
24:   update velocity  $\mathbf{v}_i \leftarrow \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\mathbf{x}_i^* - \mathbf{x}_i)$ 
25:   advect diffuse particles
26:   apply internal forces  $\mathbf{f}_{drag}, \mathbf{f}_{vort}$ 
27:   update positions  $\mathbf{x}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_i^*$  or apply sleeping
28: end for

```



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?

TECHNICAL DETAILS

BACKUP SLIDES

[AUTHOR & YEAR]

- ▶ one slide for each paper
- ▶ all the difficult relevant technical details