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Exploring Deep Learning Approaches for Real-Time Interactive Character Animation

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***Abstract*— Xxx**

Index Terms

Character Animation, Deep Learning, Neural Networks, Interactive, Real-time

1. Introduction

2. Literature Review

2.1. Interactive Character Animation

Interactive character animation is made up of multiple underlying technologies. At its core, it consists of the presentation component and the state management component. The end goal of the presentation component is to provide a visual feedback of the animation towards the user. The presentation component heavily depends on the state management component which decides what pose to be displayed at a given point in time. Managing a state machine well can be a day and night difference between having a good or bad animation response for a given scenario.

2.1.1. Mesh Skinning

Skinning is the process of performing mesh deformation through the movement of several skeletons. It plays a major role in the presentation component.

Linear Blend Skinning (LBS) is a commonly used technique in character animation where each vertex of the character mesh is influenced by a weighted sum of the transformations of nearby bones (Lander, 1998). It is being used in *AAA* game engines like Unity3D and Unreal Engine. LBS is known for its fast and simple algorithm that maps advantageously to the graphics hardware.

Spherical Blend Skinning (SBS) is another form of skinning technique that employs spherical interpolation to smoothly blend between bone transformations (Kavan & Žára, 2005). SBS aims to solve the “lost of volume” artifact that LBS brings despite its efficient algorithm.

To solve the computational and memory overhead that SBS brings, Kavan et al. (2007) propose Dual Quaternion Blending (DQB). DQB uses dual quaternions to represent both translation and rotation, allowing for more accurate and natural deformations of the character mesh. Unlike SBS, it does not require additional memory to cache rotation centers. The DQB technique is also extremely efficient. However, DBQ comes with a limitation, it only supports rigid transformation and is not suitable for scaling or shearing effects.

2.1.2. Inverse Kinematics

Inverse kinematics (IK) is widely used in video games and robotics to create realistic poses within a defined constraint. In short, the ultimate goal of IK is to determine an appropriate joint configuration that allow the end effectors to reach a target position (Aristidou et al., 2018).

One use case of IK is to perform animation retargeting to map movements between characters with different proportions (Molla et al., 2017). In the context of interactive applications like games, IK can also be used to perform secondary motions on top of an already playing animation (Ruuskanen, 2018). For example, turning the head towards an interest point, or moving the hand towards a target position.

At its current state, there is a total of 4 main categories towards IK:

1. **Analytical**

   Analytical IK solvers aim to determine all potential solutions based on mechanism lengths, initial posture, and rotation constraints. They often rely on assumptions to compute a single solution.

2. **Numerical**

   Numerical methods often require a set of iterations to achieve a satisfactory approximation by minimizing a predefined cost function.

3. **Data-Driven**

   Data-driven methods relies on large accurate animation databases. Most data-driven methods employs some kind of machine learning algorithms to learn from the dataset.

4. **Hybrid**

   The hybrid method is simply a way of combining 2 or more different IK methods into a single solution.

2.1.3. Physics Based Animation

Physics based animation offers a completely new solution for developers to prioritize physics accuracy over animation precision. It forces characters to obey the laws of physics like preventing collisions between collidable objects and interacting with external forces such as gravity, pressure, etc (Ye Hu, 2016).

Authoring physics based animation can be extremely hard. This is due to the unpredictability of the physical world. For example, a character might accidentally get hit by a physical object during runtime, resulting in unexpected movements or behaviors that can disrupt the intended animation sequence.

A major limitation of physics based animation is the inability to precisely control the artistic intent for achieving specific visual effect. Additionally, ensuring computational efficiency while simulating complex physical interactions adds another layer of challenge to the authoring process.

2.1.4. Animation System

Multiple animation clips are normally used in interactive environments to create a variety of dynamic motions. In a conference talk by Holden (2018), he mentioned that Assassin's Creed Origins had around 15,000 animations in the game. These animations are needed to be handled by an animation system to systematically select the correct animation clips to sample depending on the current scenario.

Game engines like Unity3D uses a hierarchical state machine (HSM) graph to control the sampling of animation clips and the transition between them. This allows developers to divide complex systems into smaller isolated modules (Berg, 2023). During runtime, the animation system will traverse the state machine graph and subsequently transition to the animation clip it reaches.

In some cases, animators would also like to mix and match different animation clips together. For example, an in between animation of walking and jogging to produce a slow jog. This can be achieved using a method called blend trees (Berg, 2023).

Another technique known as motion blending is also used to apply motion trajectories onto the rig, based on a weighted sum of multiple animation clips (Ménardais et al., 2004). This can create interesting motion dynamics like a walking animation clip towards the lower body part and a punching animation towards the upper body part.

2.2. Deep Learning in Animation

The key idea of using neural networks is to attempt to generalize the problem and solve the scalability issue of many traditional animation systems.

2.3. The Hybrid Approach

3. Methodology

3.1. Target user

3.2. Sampling method

3.3. Data collection method

4. Conclusion

Real-time interactive character animation contributes largely into the immersion of interactive applications such as games. Constructing such system that can react realistically and naturally to dynamic environments is extremely challenging without incorporating machine learning components. Thanks to the adoption of neural networks and the abundance of accelerated computing of GPUs in recent years, the animation industry has been able to benefit from it by harnessing the enormous learning capability of neural networks to revolutionize the interactive application industry.

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