

Department of Creative Informatics
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Master's Thesis

**Predicting 3D Bird Flock Motion From 2D
Projection**

2D プロジェクションによる鳥類の 3D モーションを予測する
方法

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January 2019

Abstract

Bird flock animation plays an important role in making realistic outdoor scenes in games and movies. However, since making bird flock animation involves a large quantity of moving entities, it takes effort to create and control them. To solve this problem, we introduce a new approach to make this task easier. Our main idea is using a single-view RGB video as input. From the input video, by using animal tracking technique, the two-dimensional position of each bird is retrieved in each frame. We then predict the depth information of each bird by minimizing error function based on trajectory smoothness and flock behavior. With the predicted depth, the three-dimensional bird flock animation is then generated. In this research, we focus on synthesizing three-dimensional flock motion from two-dimensional projection. Generating visually plausible result by the system is our goal.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The art of flock simulation has received increasing interests in the multi-media and entertainment industry. Bird flock scene is widely used in games and movies to make the scenes more rich or natural. However, since the number of objects involved is large, creating bird flock takes considerable time and efforts.

In this paper, we propose an alternative method for modeling bird flock. Our method uses a single RGB bird flock video as input to synthesize flock motion. The goal of our method is not to reproduce the exactly the same flock motion as it in the video. Instead, our method uses video as a reference to synthesize flocks that looks similar and natural to those in the video. We think perfect reconstruction of bird flock is impossible without depth information, as we do not have precise three-dimension motion data as ground truth for evaluating our result.

The work of Reynolds [1] is our starting point about the study of a distributed behavior model. Reynolds proposed boid model, which described the behavior of large groups of birds, herds, and fish with perceptual skills existing in the real world. Inspired by this rule-based method and based on the bird flock behavior we observed, we believe that the motion is predictable from two-dimensional video.

The biggest challenge of this approach is that RGB video does not contain depth information. This makes flock motion synthesizing a difficult task. The reason why we use RGB video as input is, obtaining depth information of bird flock with depth camera is difficult in outdoor scene. For recording locomotion of a single bird as training data, Ju et al. [2] recorded the motion of dove using marker-based optical motion capture and high-speed video cameras for their work. They used 28 cameras to capture a single dove motion in region of $10\text{m} \times 10\text{m} \times 7\text{m}$. Apparently, more space and devices are needed if we do the capture on a bird flock. In fact, we did capture bird flock motion by taking bird video using a 360-degree camera in outdoor scenes, but we failed to get useful video due to bad condition of outdoor environment. And it is also difficult to set up an indoor scene as Ju et al. did for capturing bird flocks, since the space needed is too large. Thus, we consider predicting depth information of bird flock is helpful for making bird flock motion using real video as reference.

Two-dimensional projection data is the key information to predict three-dimension position. The main contribution of this research is to predict three-dimensional from two-dimensional tracking data retrieved from input video. That is, to predict distance from each bird to the camera in each frame. With predefined camera parameters, if we can predict the distance between the bird and the camera, three-dimensional position of the bird can be obtained.

Human eyes can easily track moving objects, but tracking moving objects, especially bird flocks, is a challenging task in computer vision. We use animal tracking technique for this task. This part is done using interactive feature tracking technique proposed

by Buchanan et al.[3]. Interactive feature tracking is the process of extracting long and accurate tracks of three-dimensional features observed in two-dimensional video. Although the system is designed to track feature points, such as human face or eyes, it is also suitable for tracking bird flock, which contains multiple small trace targets that can also be treated as feature points.

After the track data is obtained, predicting distance is next step. Based on our observations and boid flock models, we define two properties that a should have to retain the quality of flock motion. First, considering one bird flying trajectory, we do not expect a bird in frame f to appear too far from its position in frame $f-1$ from its previous speed. That is, changes in position tend to be gradual. This is the first property: trajectory smoothness. Now we considering a group of birds. Reynolds proposed three steering behavior rules: separation, cohesion and alignment[1]. In case of flock simulation, three rules are considered as three forces applied to each bird in each simulation steps. We also apply these rules in our system as the second property, flock behavior similarity. Considering these rules, target position in frame f can be predicted if we have position in frame $f-1$. We consider an image sequence of length F frames as input, with N birds in each frame. Track data contains two-dimensional projection of each bird in the input video. The set of track data is denoted $P = p_n^f, n < N, f < F$, where $p_n^f = (x_n^f, y_n^f)$. We want to predict depth dnf of bird n in frame f , while maintain the two properties above, as shown in figure (1). The quality of a flight with a candidate depth set X can be defined as:

$$E(X) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{f=0}^{F-1} e(n, f) \quad (1.1)$$

$$e(n, f) = \lambda_t(p_n^f, p_n^{f-1}) + \lambda_f(p_n^f, p_n^{f-1}) \quad (1.2)$$

$e(n, f)$ denotes error function for bird n in frame f , which includes a trajectory smoothness term, $t(\cdot)$, and a flock behavior term, $f(\cdot)$. λ_s and λ_t are tuning parameters respecting to trajectory smoothness and flock behavior. Thus, the predicting problem can be restated as an optimization problem: choose X to minimize $E(X)$. These terms will be further discussed in detail in later chapters.

Note that our contribution is in predicting three-dimensional flock motion from two-dimensional projection, not in tracking bird flocks.

The system presented in this paper can be separated into four stages. The first stage is trace retrieving stage. In this stage, trace data is retrieved by the system with user indications. Trace data contains projected two-dimensional positions in each frame for each bird. The system only allows user to retrieve trace for only one bird at a time, so trace data must be generated and saved for each bird before going to the next stage. The second stage is optimization stage. In this stage, optimization is performed based on defined energy function to predict flock motion in three-dimensional space. Since the processing can be done in real time, user can assign parameters to the systems and see the result directly for better results.

The last stage is refinement stage. Since the system only predict the position in last stage, the orientation of each bird is calculated based on its position in each frame to complete the flock motion as output.

We implemented a flock simulation system to synthesize bird videos that fit the requirements of the system. Despite we used generated results as inputs, we assume the 2D projection to the camera is unknown. This assumption makes the system can also be used for real bird video.

The structure of the paper is as follows: In chapter 2, we discuss related work. In chapter 3, we present the overall design of our system discussing the requirements needed

for predicting flock motion. In chapter 4, we present the results generated by our system. In chapter 5, we discuss about future work and limitations of our system. Finally, we summarize this research in chapter 6.

Body

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$$\sum_{k=1}^n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \quad (2.1)$$

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Chapter 3

Conclusion

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Publications and Research Activities

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Acknowledgements

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Source code

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int main () {  
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