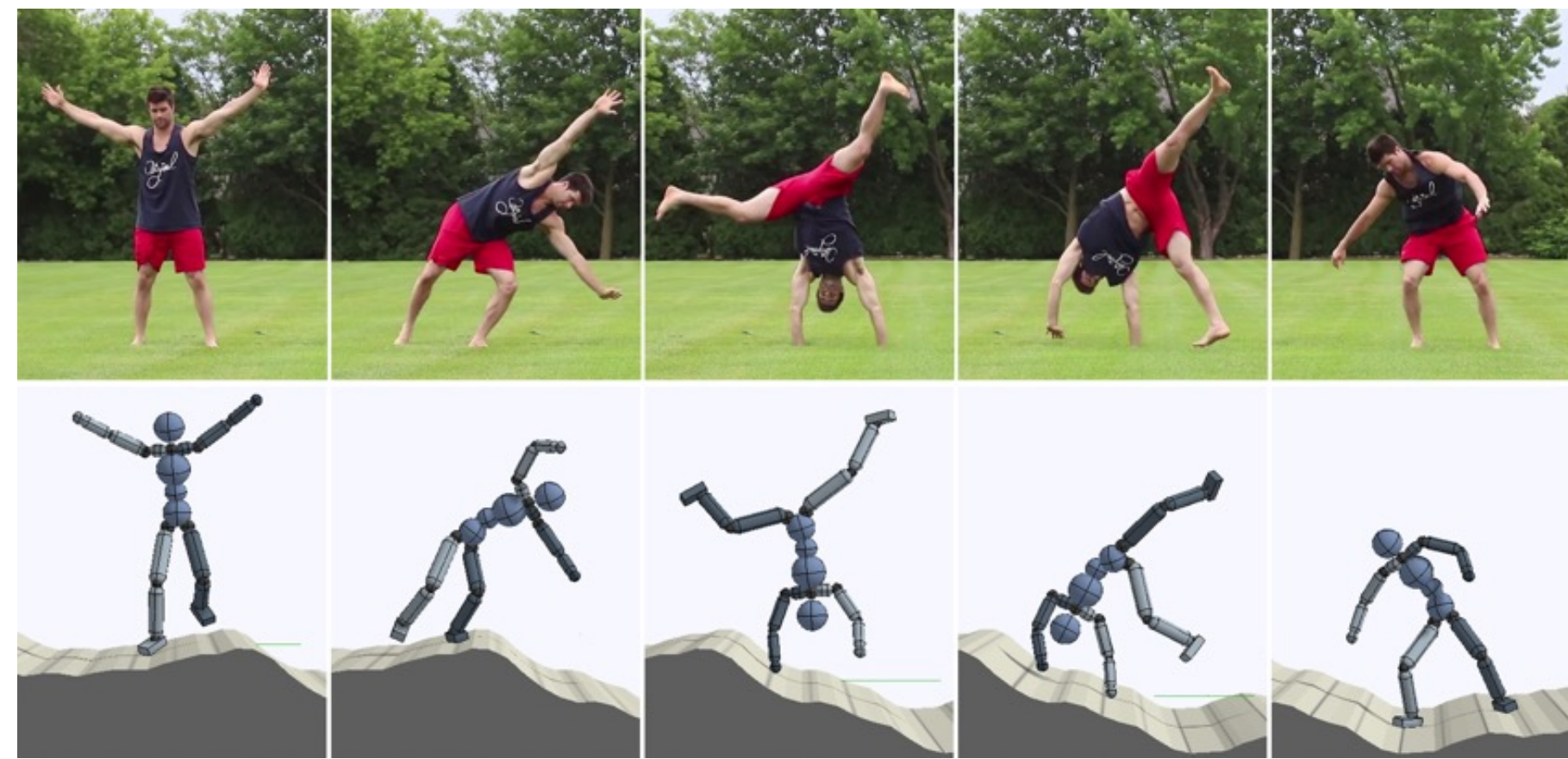


Motivation

- Motion capture: Most common source of motion data for motion imitation
- But mocap is quite a hassle, often requiring heavy instrumentation.
- There are lots of videos on the Internet (300hr/min uploaded to YouTube)
- Can we enable physically simulated characters to learn **skills from videos** (SFV)?



Motion Reconstruction

Predict the actor's 3D pose in each frame via a vision-based 3D pose estimator [1]



Human Mesh Recovery (HMR) [1] recovers the 3D mesh and pose of the person as the 3D rotation of 23 joints from a single image

But per-frame prediction results in a jittery trajectory + noisy output on challenging images.

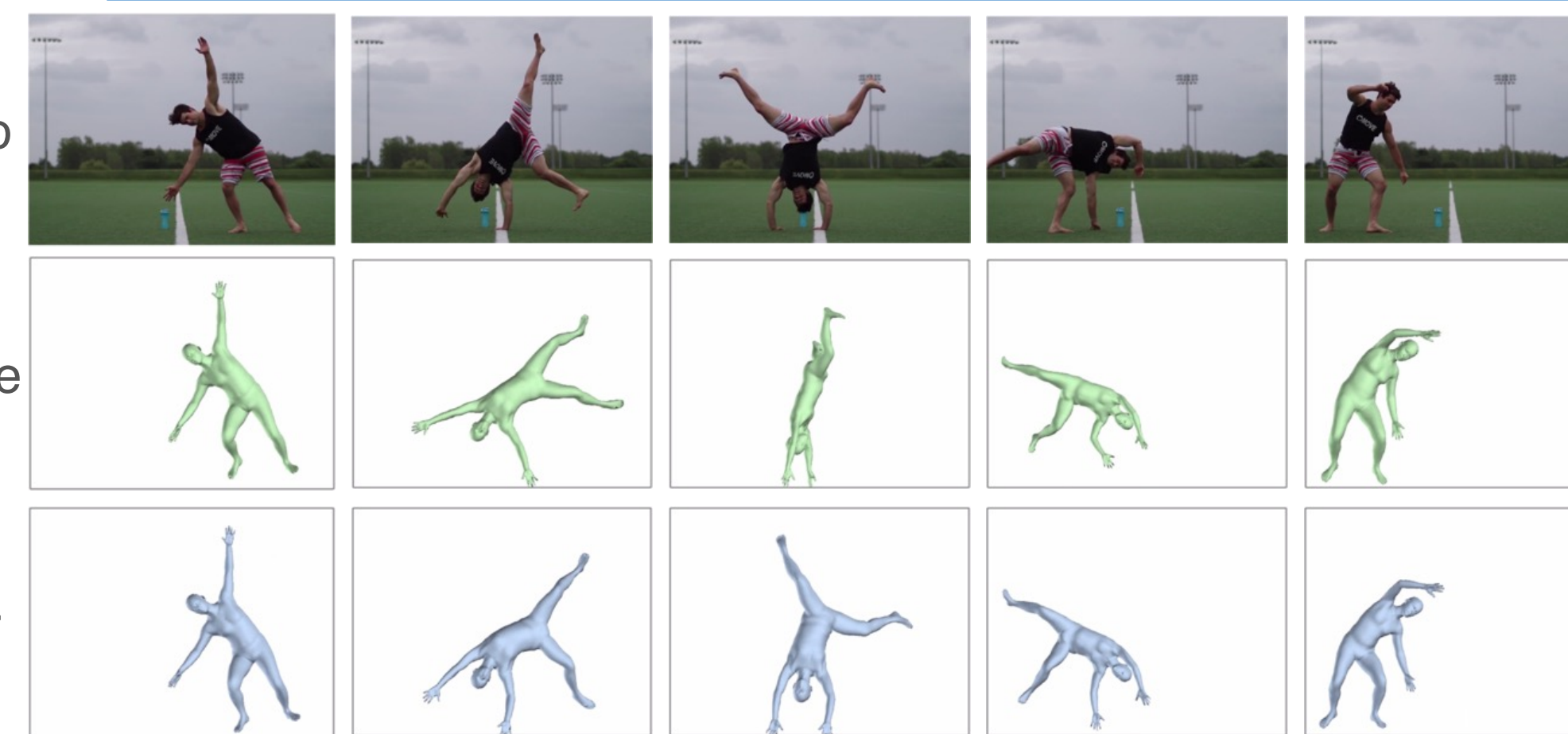
→ Recover a temporally consistent pose via optimization

Main objective:

$$\min_{\hat{Q}} w_{plp} l_p(\hat{Q}) + w_{sm} l_{sm}(\hat{Q})$$

$$\| \text{pose}_1 - \text{pose}_2 \|^2 \quad \| \text{pose}_2 - \text{pose}_3 \|^2$$

Stay close to original Smooth motion



Motion Imitation

State:

- Link positions
- Link velocities
- Phase variable (197D)

Action:

PD targets (36D)

Reward:

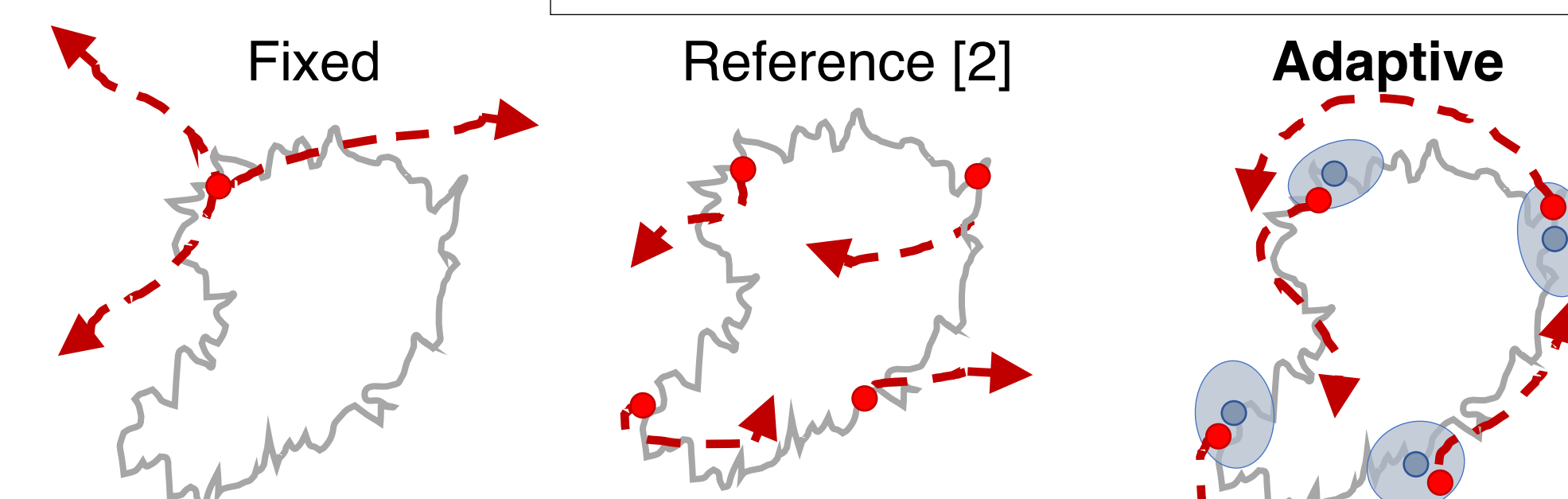
Per-frame difference of pose between the reference and the simulated character

$$r_t = \exp \left(-\| \text{pose}_1 - \text{pose}_2 \|^2 \right)$$

As in [2]

$$\pi(a|s) = \mathcal{N}(\mu(s), \Sigma)$$

State Initialization:

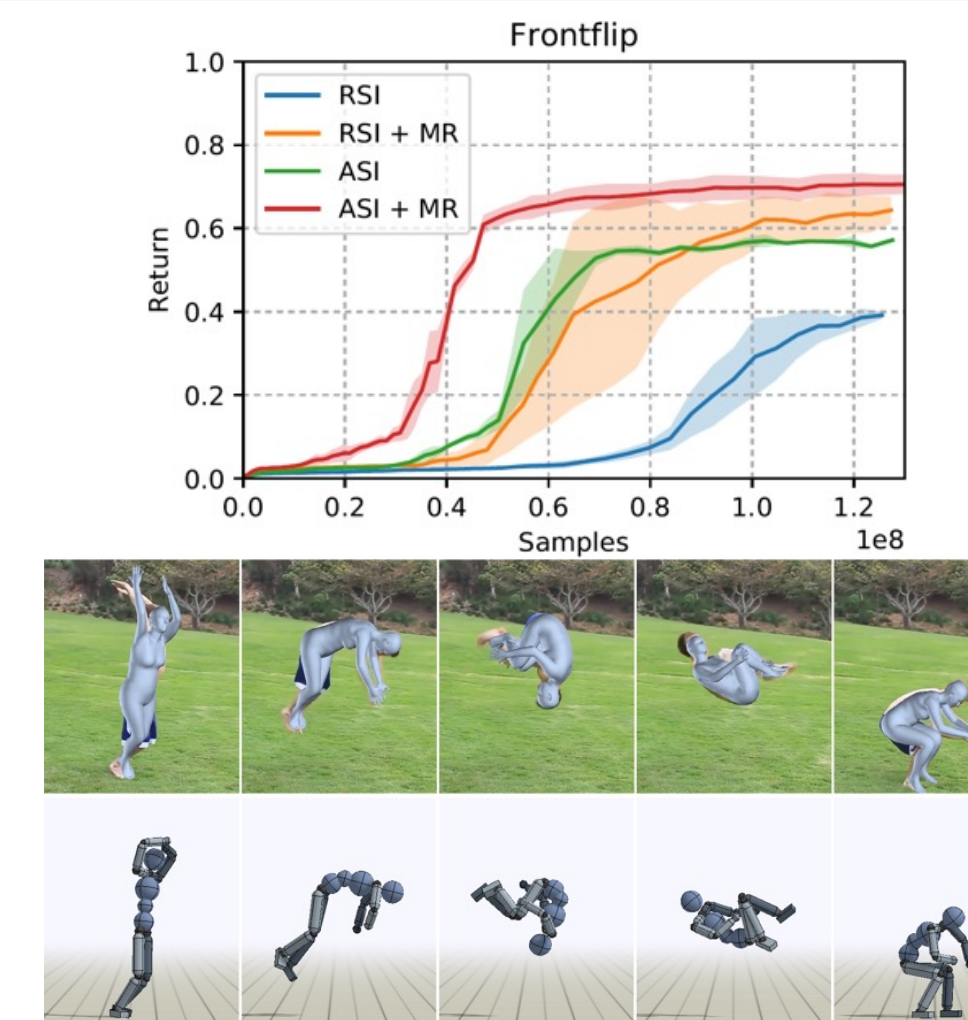


✗ Hard to observe good states

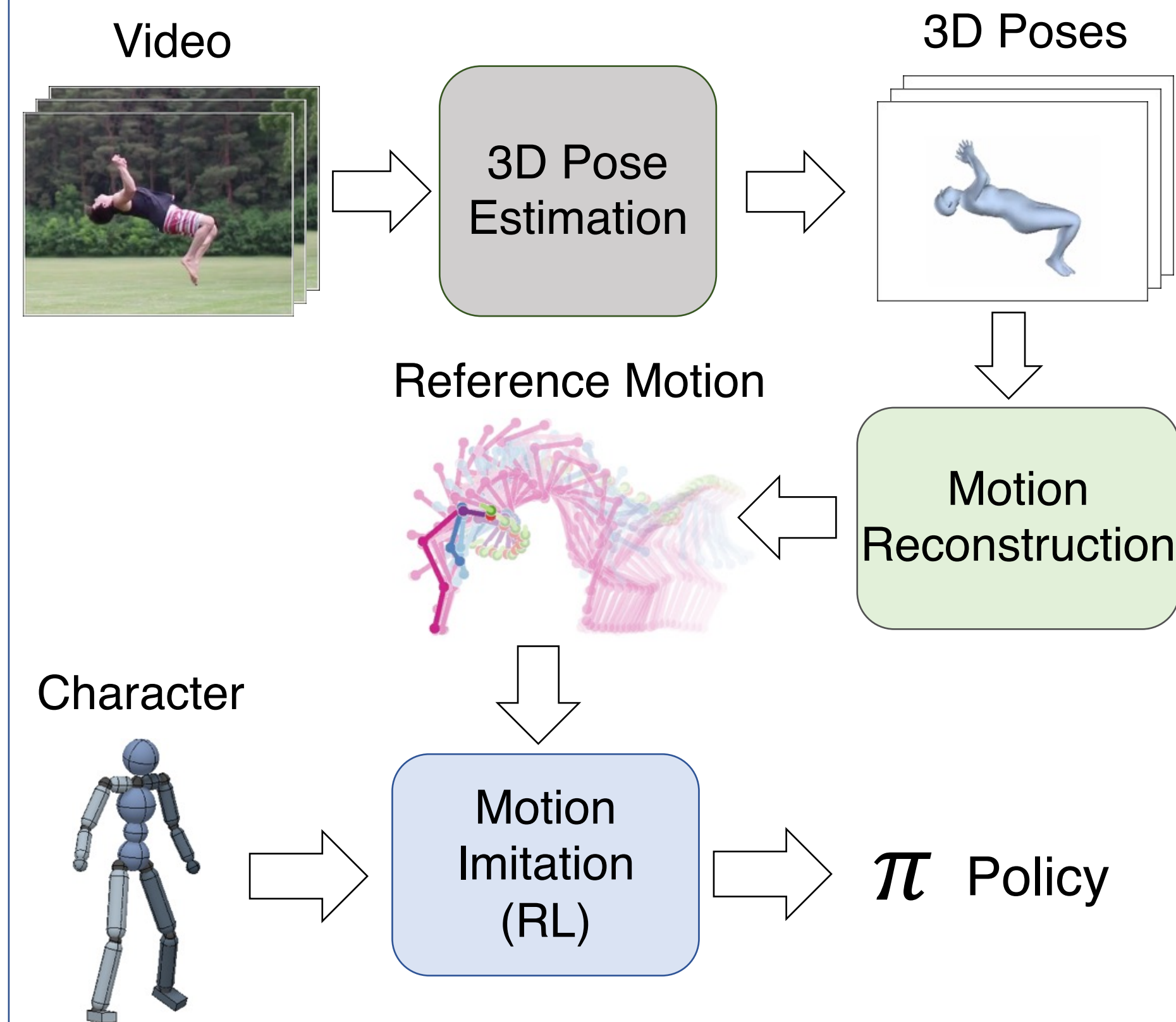
✓ Better exploration

✗ Susceptible to artifacts from imperfect reference

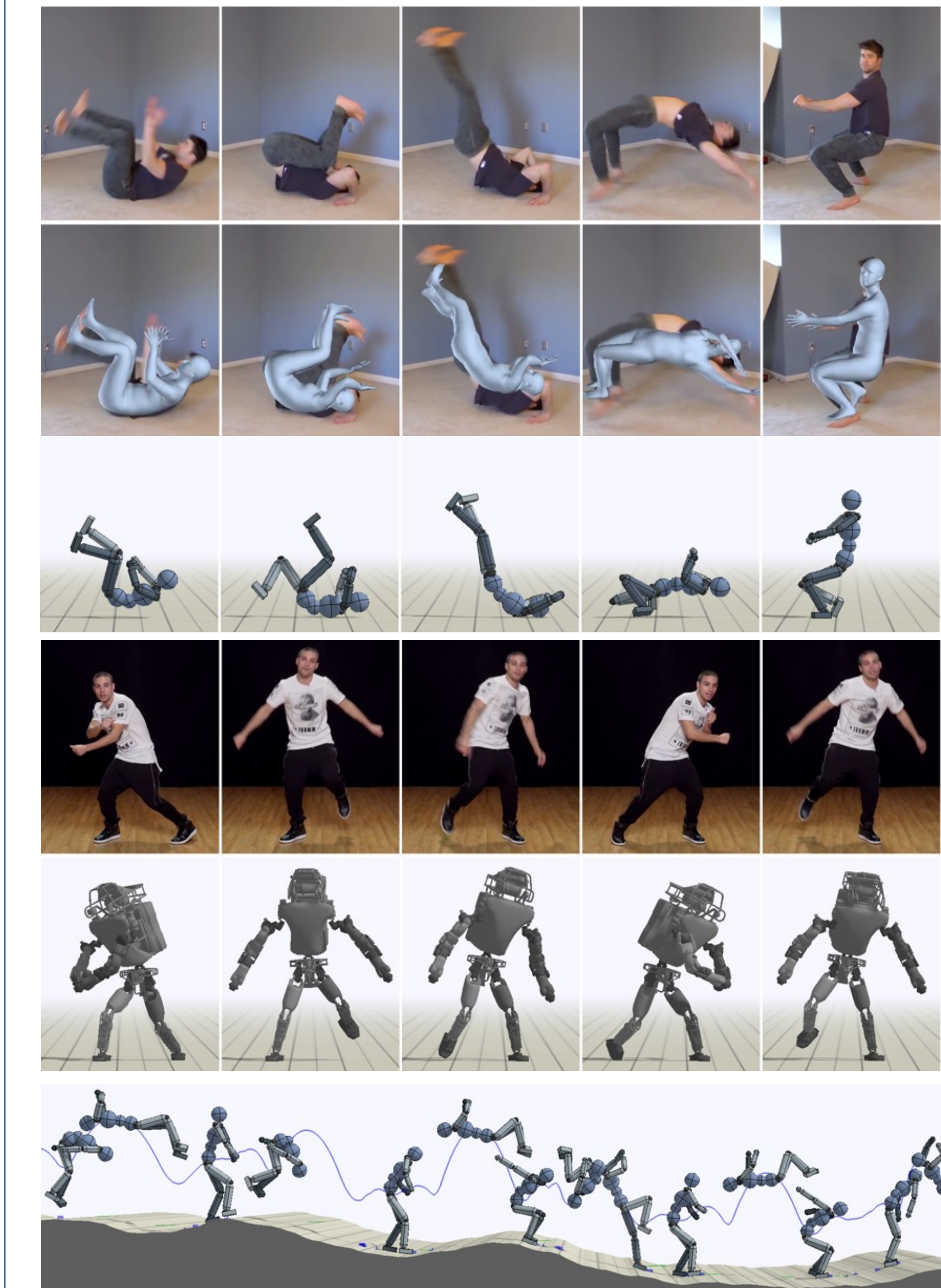
✓ Reduced dependency on reference quality by learning good state distributions



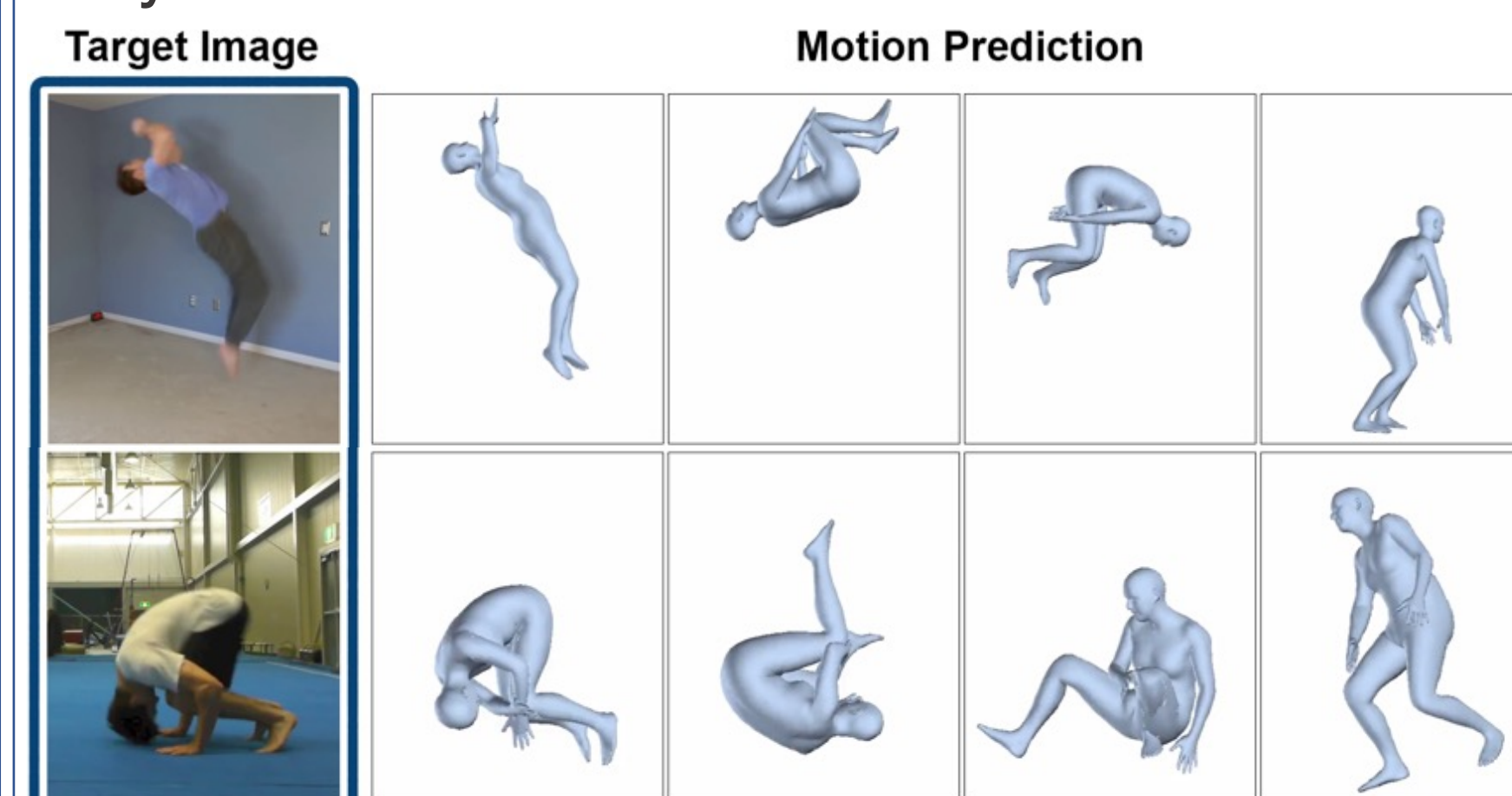
Approach



Results



Physics based Motion Prediction



References

- [1] Angjoo Kanazawa, Michael J. Black, David W. Jacobs, Jitendra Malik, "End-to-end Recovery of Human Shape and Pose", *CVPR 2018*.
 [2] Xue Bin Peng, Pieter Abbeel, Sergey Levine, Michiel van de Panne, "DeepMimic: Example-Guided Deep Reinforcement Learning of Physics-Based Character Skills", *SIGGRAPH 2018*