

# Adult2Child: Dynamic Scaling Laws to Create Child-Like Motion

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# Motivation

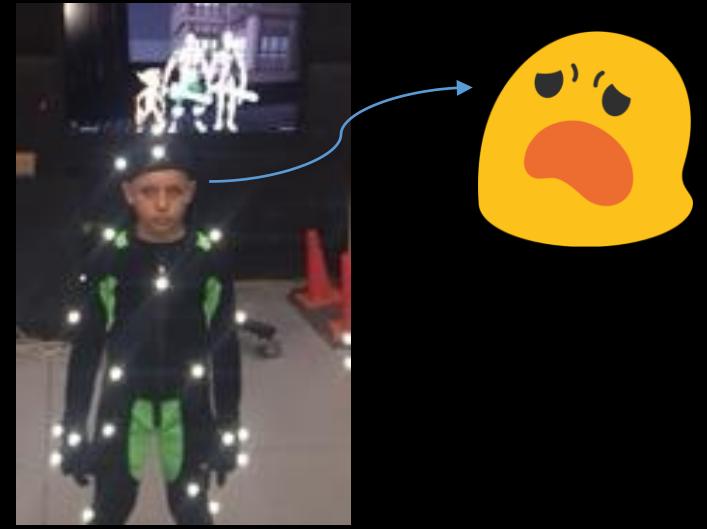
- There is a demand for creating child motion for variety of applications such as games, movies, avatars in online education.



8 years old Clementine from game “Walking dead”

# Challenge

- However, motion capturing children is difficult.
  - Lack of patience
  - Easily distracted
  - Hard to follow instructions



Fast Motion Studios

- Given the difficulties of motion capturing children, can we just use adult motion capture data instead of child data?

Adult



Actor 921

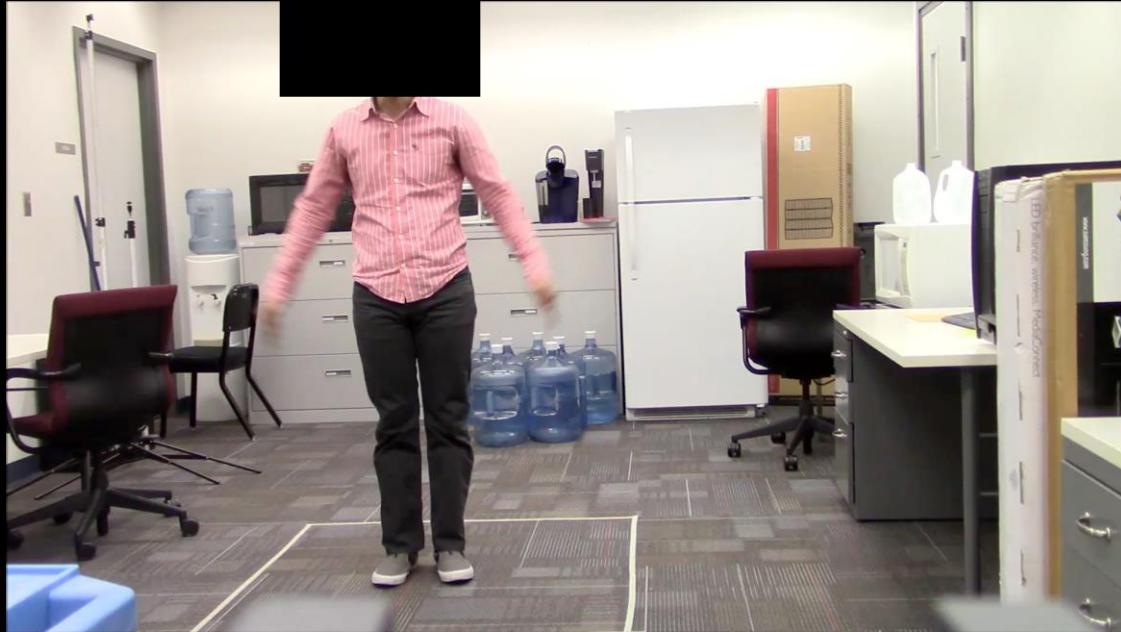
Child



Actor 290

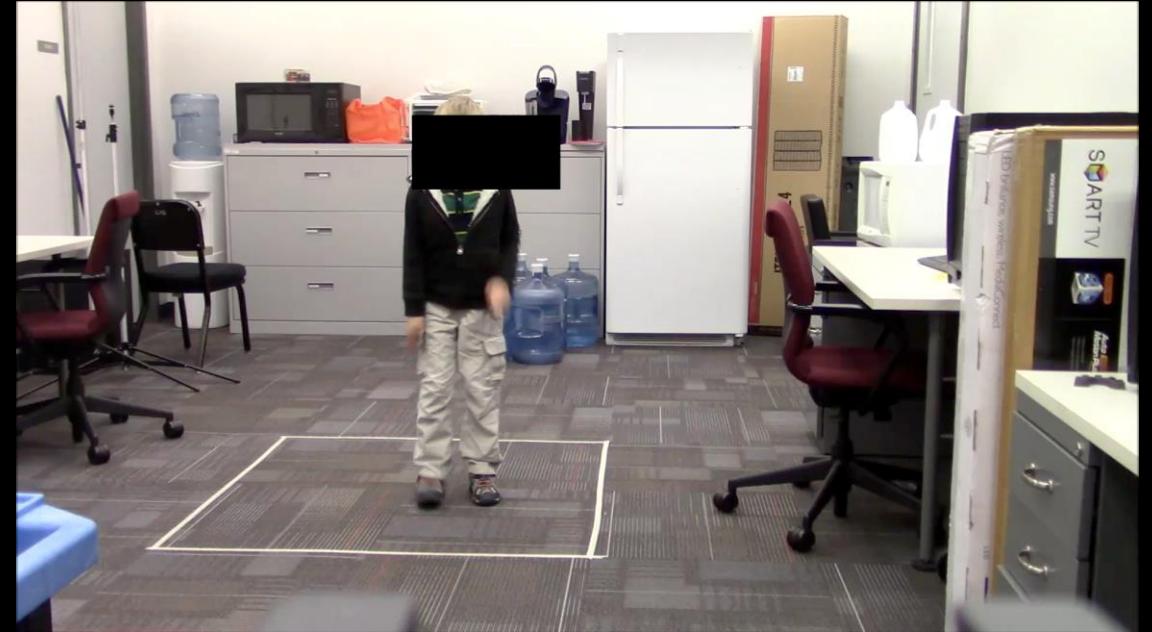
Not really. Jain et al. [ 2016] showed that viewers could identify if a motion came from a child actor or an adult actor, even without appearance or height information.

Adult



Actor 921

Child



Actor 290

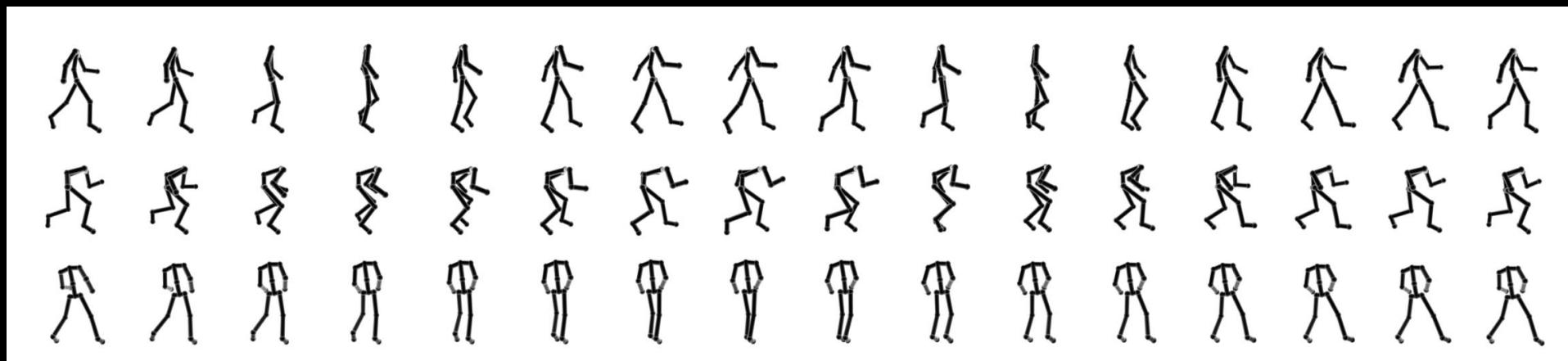
Our work: can we algorithmically modify adult motion data in such a way that it appears child like to a viewer.

# Background Literature

- The difference in the motion characteristics of child motion and adult motion have been studied in the context of walking and jumping actions. [Thomas et al.1980; Horita et al. 1991].
  - Children usually move faster than adult

# Background Literature

- Motion stylization has been used to change a character's gait [Hsu et al. 2005] , conveyed emotion [Xia et al. 2015] and so on .
- These approaches either require long training sequences [Hsu et al. 2005] or large training samples [Xia et al. 2015].



# Background Literature

- Dynamic scaling laws transfer motion from one character to its scaled version [Raibert & Hodgins, 1991; Hodgins & Pollard, 1997].



Raibert & Hodgins, 1991



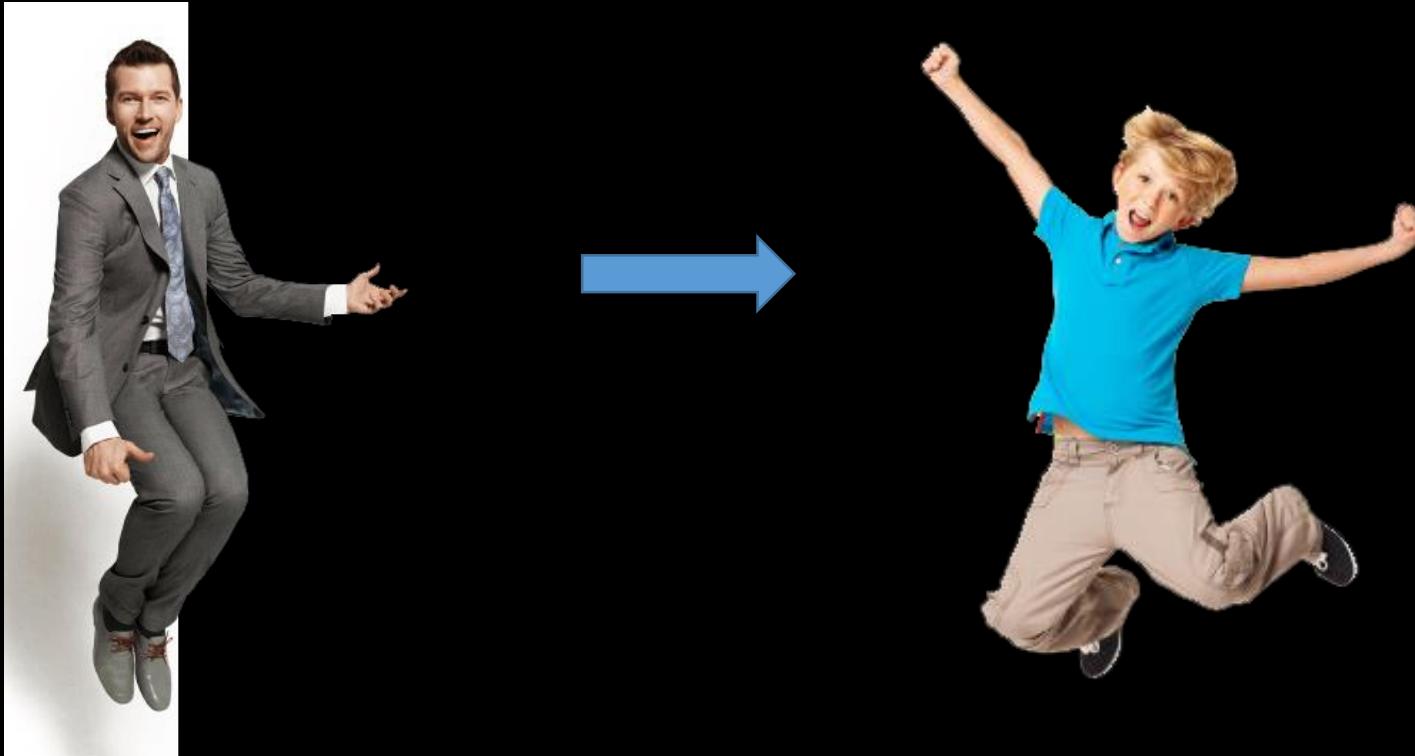
Hodgins & Pollard, 1997

# Background Literature

- Studies have shown that a point light display can convey information regarding
  - Motion [Pavlova et al, 2001]
  - Actor's identity [Cutting & Kozlowski, 1977; Beardworth & Buckner 1981; Loula et al]
  - Gender [Barclay et al, 1987]
  - Emotions [Atkinson et al, 2004].

# Key Idea

- How effective if dynamic scaling laws be used to transform adult motion to appear more child-like?



# Contribution

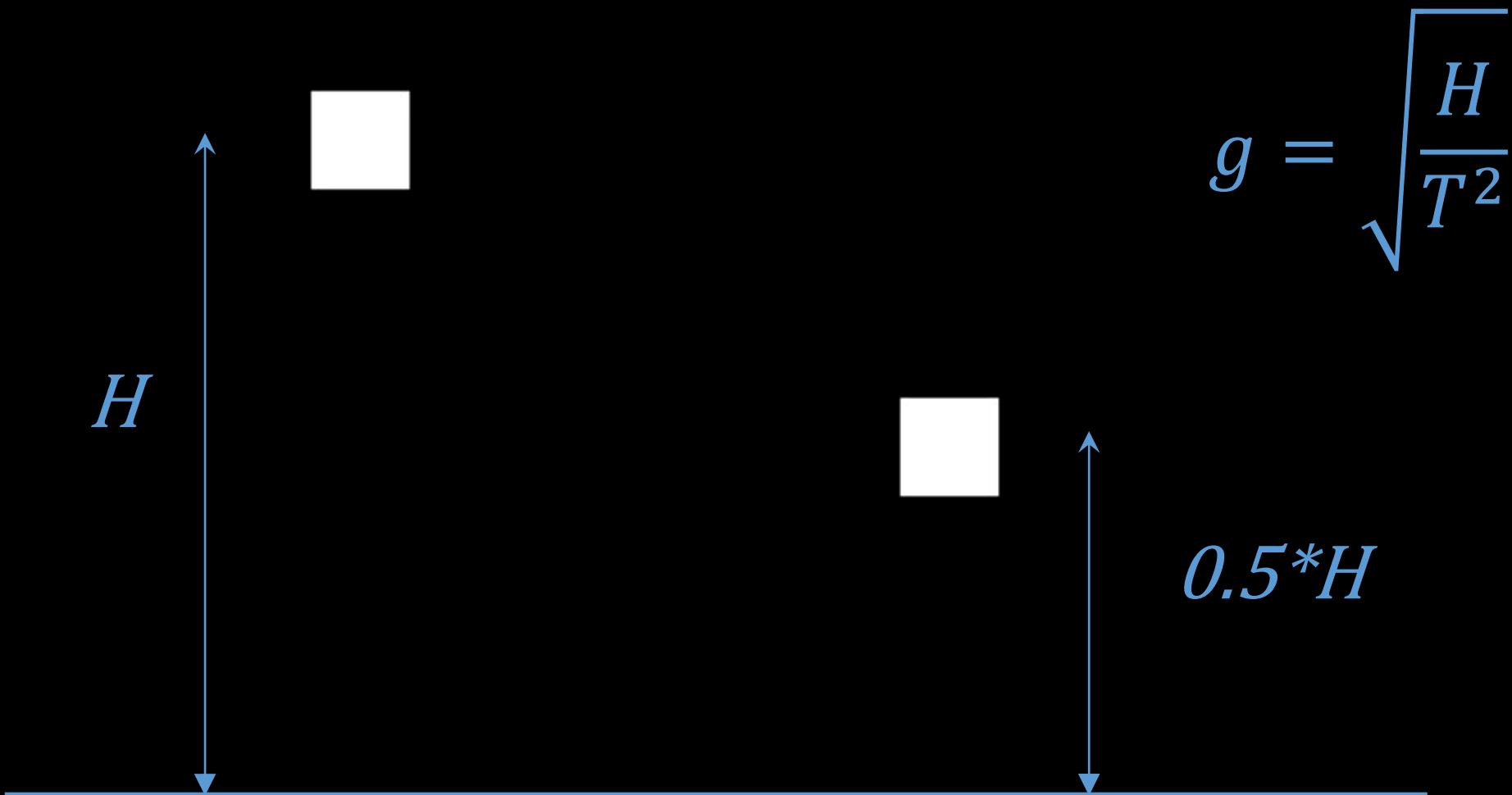
- The application of dynamic scaling laws to create child-like motion from adult motion capture data.
- The perception study conducted to evaluate how viewers perceive dynamically scaled adult motion.

# Dynamic Scaling Laws

When the body of a character is scaled by a factor  $L$ , its new motion can be found using the table below.

Quantity	Units	Geom. Scaling	Mass Scaling
<b>basic variables</b>			
length	$L$	$L$	-
time	$T$	$L^{1/2}$	-
<b>Motion variables</b>			
displacement	$L$	$L$	-
velocity	$LT^{-1}$	$L^{1/2}$	-
acceleration	$LT^{-2}$	1	-
angular displacement	-	1	-
angular velocity	$T^{-1}$	$L^{-1/2}$	-
angular acceleration	$T^{-2}$	$L^{-1}$	-

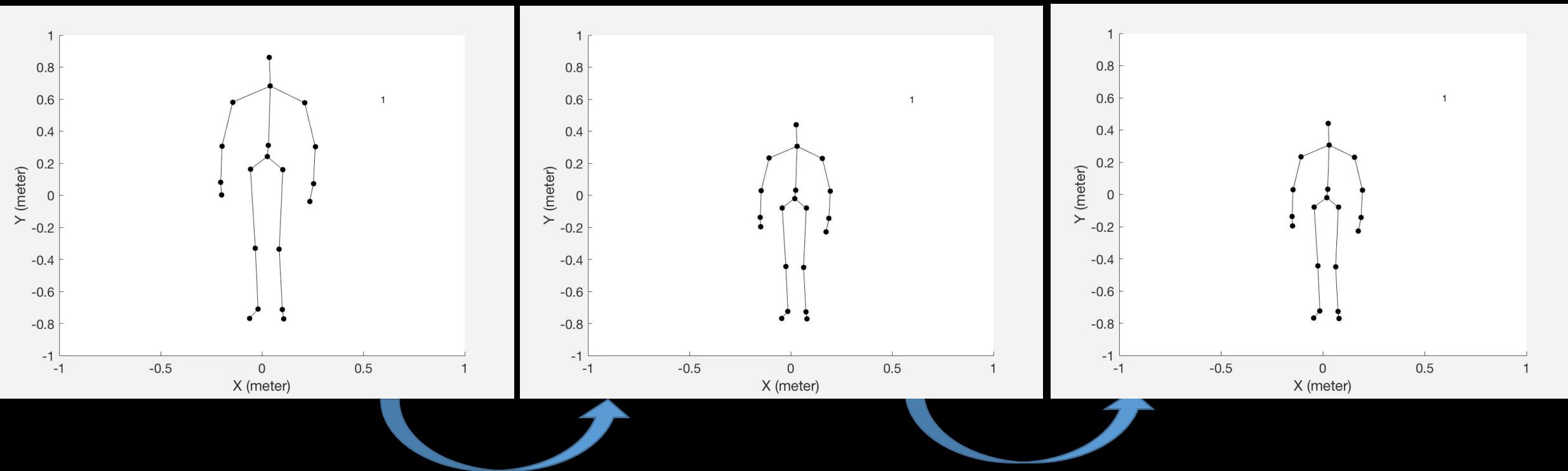
This procedure preserves the gravity in a jump



# Run Fast (showing dynamic scaling procedure)

Height of character, limb length,  
displacement scaled by  $L$

Faster by  $\sqrt{L}$



Actor 921

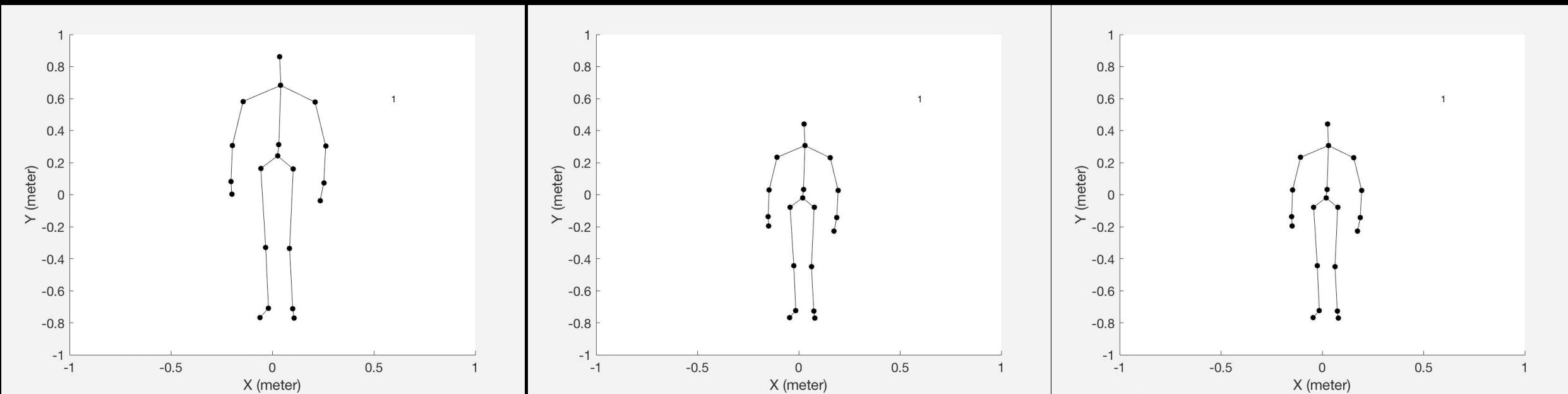
Length scaled

Length and time scaled

# Run Fast (showing dynamic scaling procedure)

Height of character, limb length,  
displacement scaled by  $L$

Faster by  $\sqrt{L}$



Actor 921

Length scaled

Length and time scaled

# Evaluation

- Actor Type: Adult, Child, Dynamically Scaled (DS) adult.
- Four actors per actor type.
- Action: Walk, Wave, Fly Like a Bird, Jump High, Run Fast, Jumping Jacks.
- $3*4*6=72$  videos in total
- Order of videos randomized
- 24 participants: 11 male, 13 female

## Online Experiment

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...

...

...

Does this motion belong to a Child or an Adult?

- Child
- Adult

What is the action being performed?

Indicate your confidence level in the answer on a scale of 1 (Really not confident) to 7 (Really confident).    • 1    • 2    • 3    • 4    • 5    • 6    • 7

# Run fast

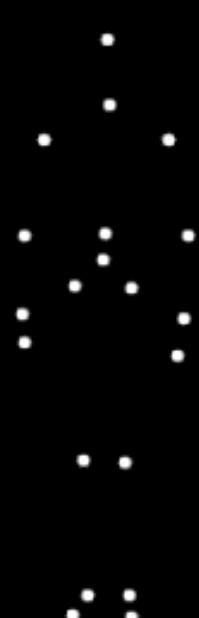
Adult

Our result (Dynamic  
Scaling Procedure)

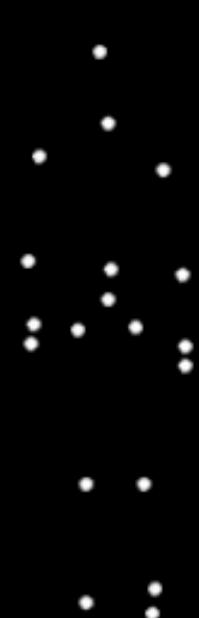
Child



Actor 921



Dynamically scaled actor 921



Actor 290

# Analyze the Data

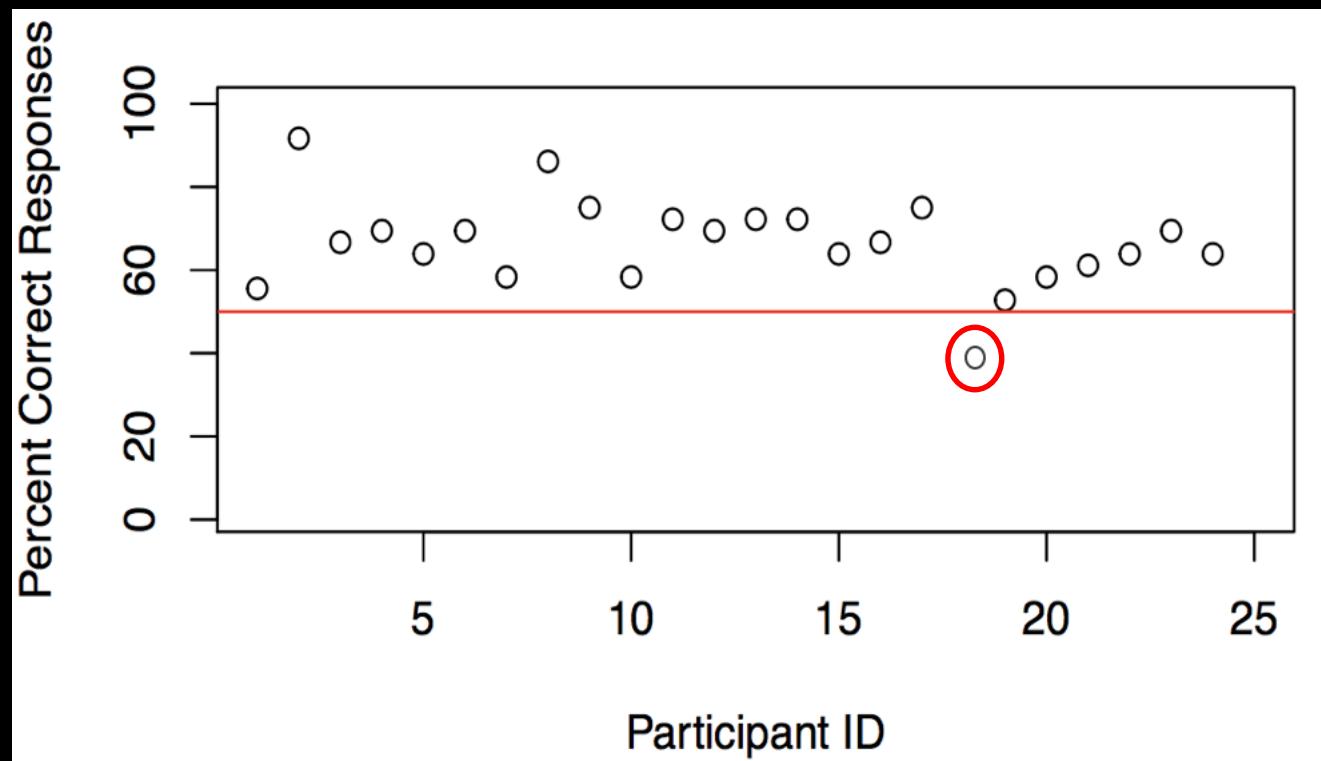
- Are participants able to identify Child and Adult videos correctly?
- Do participants attribute Dynamically Scaled(DS) videos to a Child actor?

# Analyze the Data

- Are participants able to identify Child and Adult videos correctly?
  - Only consider the Child videos and Adult videos and seen by the participant.
  - For each video, match the response(Child/Adult) with the actual Actor Type.
  - If it matches, it is a correct response.
  - For each participant, compute the percentage of correct responses.

# Analyze the Data

- Are participants able to identify Child and Adult videos correctly?



Removed from  
subsequence  
analysis

# Analyze the Data

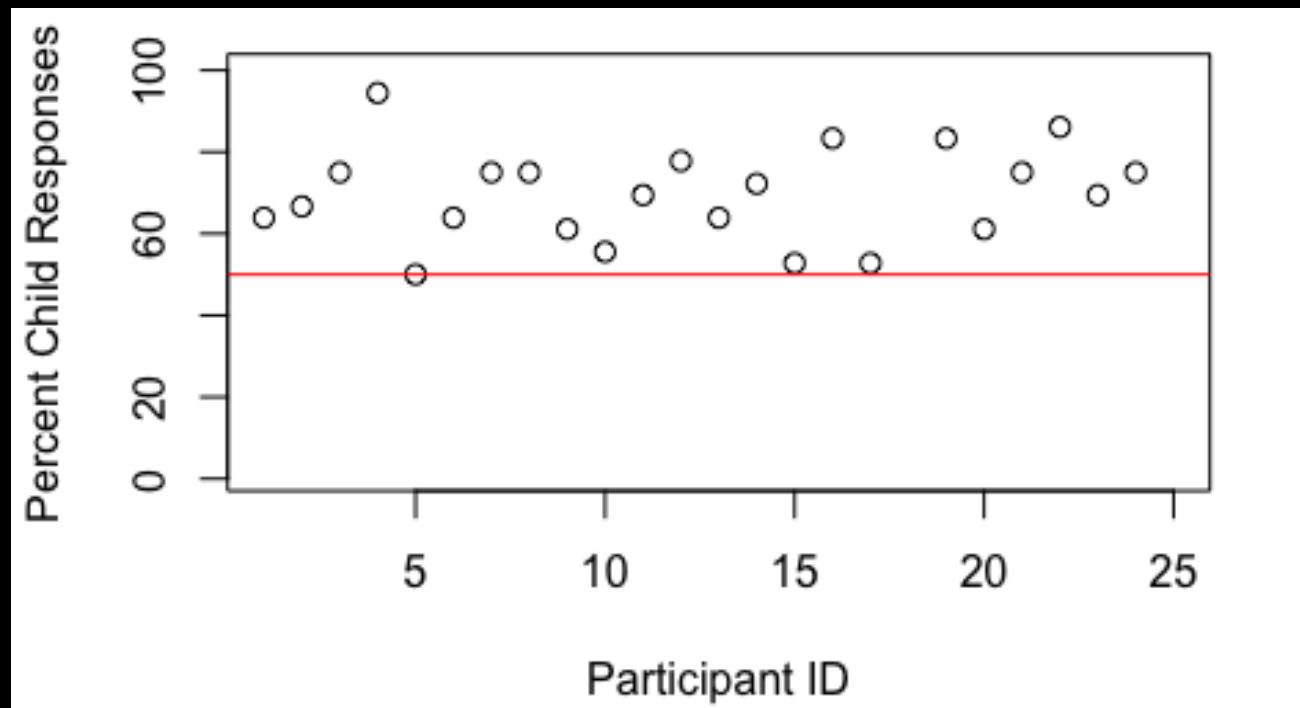
- Are participants able to identify Child and Adult videos correctly?
- Do participants attribute Dynamically Scaled(DS) videos to a Child actor?

# Analyze the Data

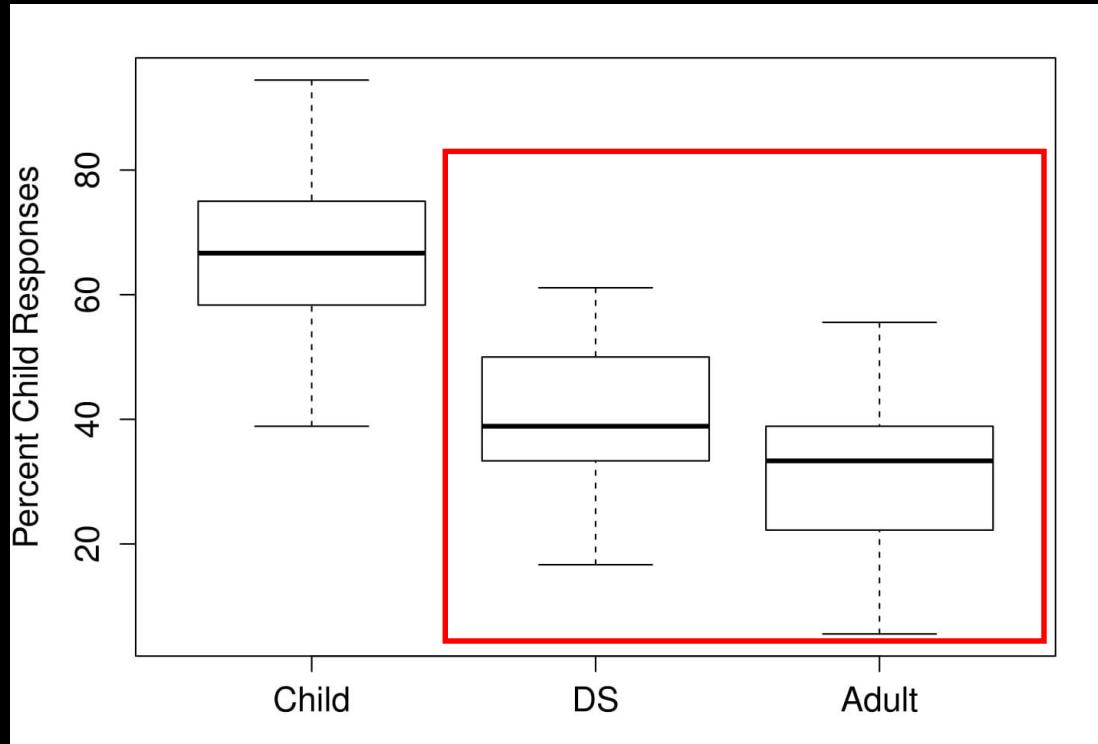
- Do participants attribute Dynamically Scaled (DS) videos to a Child actor?
  - Considering Child, Adult, Dynamically Scaled (DS) videos.
  - For each video, match the response (Child/Adult) with Child.
  - If matches, then the participant attributed the video to a child actor.
  - For each participant, compute the percentage of child responses for each actor type.
  - For each participant, compute the percentage of child responses for each action .

# Analyze the Data

- Do participants attribute Dynamically Scaled(DS) videos to a Child actor?

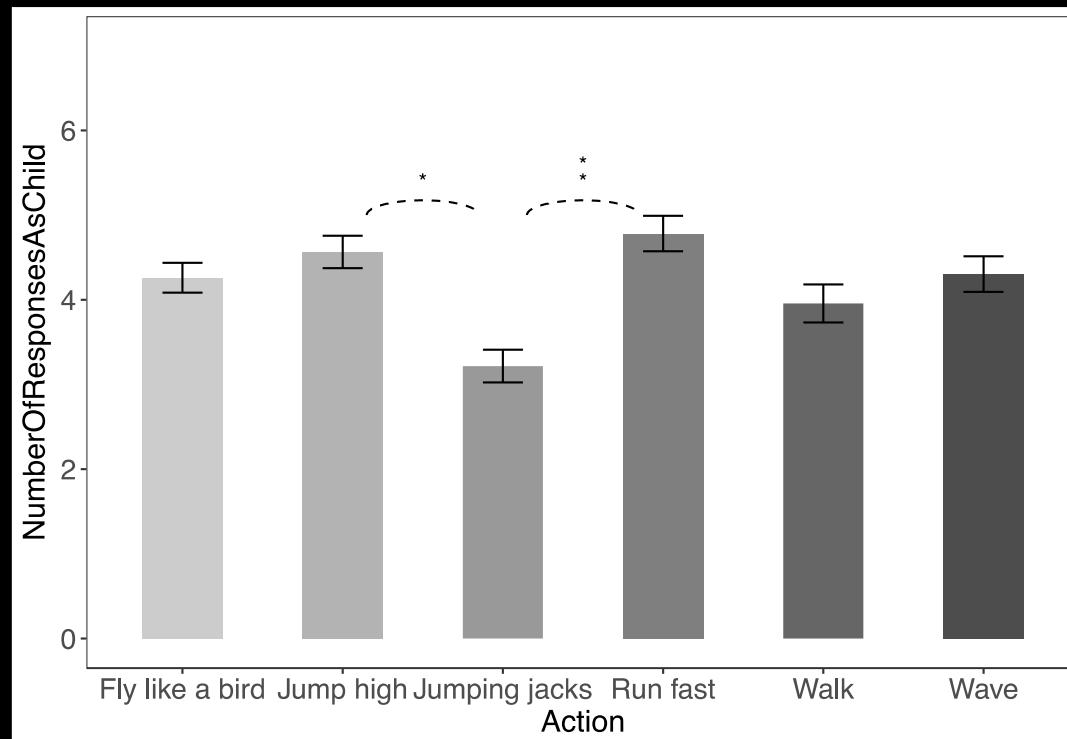


# Results



- Our results were more likely to be identified as child motion compared to adult motion.
- Two way ANOVA followed by Tukey HSD
- Significant main effect of actor type ( $p<0.05$ ).

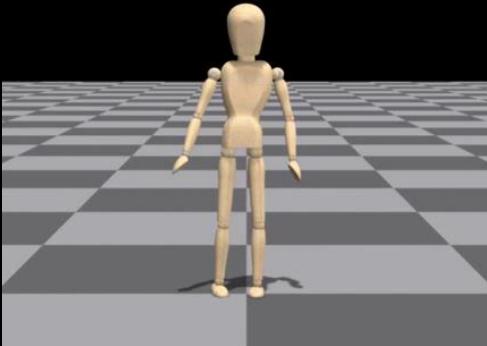
# Results



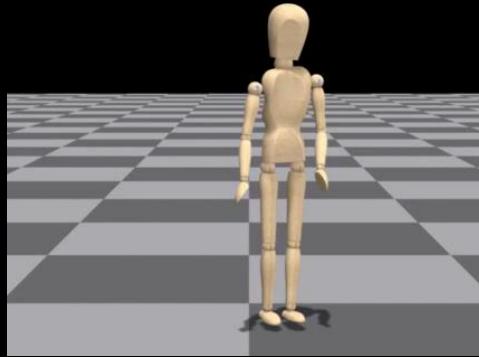
- Two way ANOVA followed by Tukey HSD.
- significant main effect of action ( $p<0.05$ ).
- Viewers were generally more likely to attribute “Jump High” and “Run Fast” to a child actor.

# Discussion

Child  
jump high

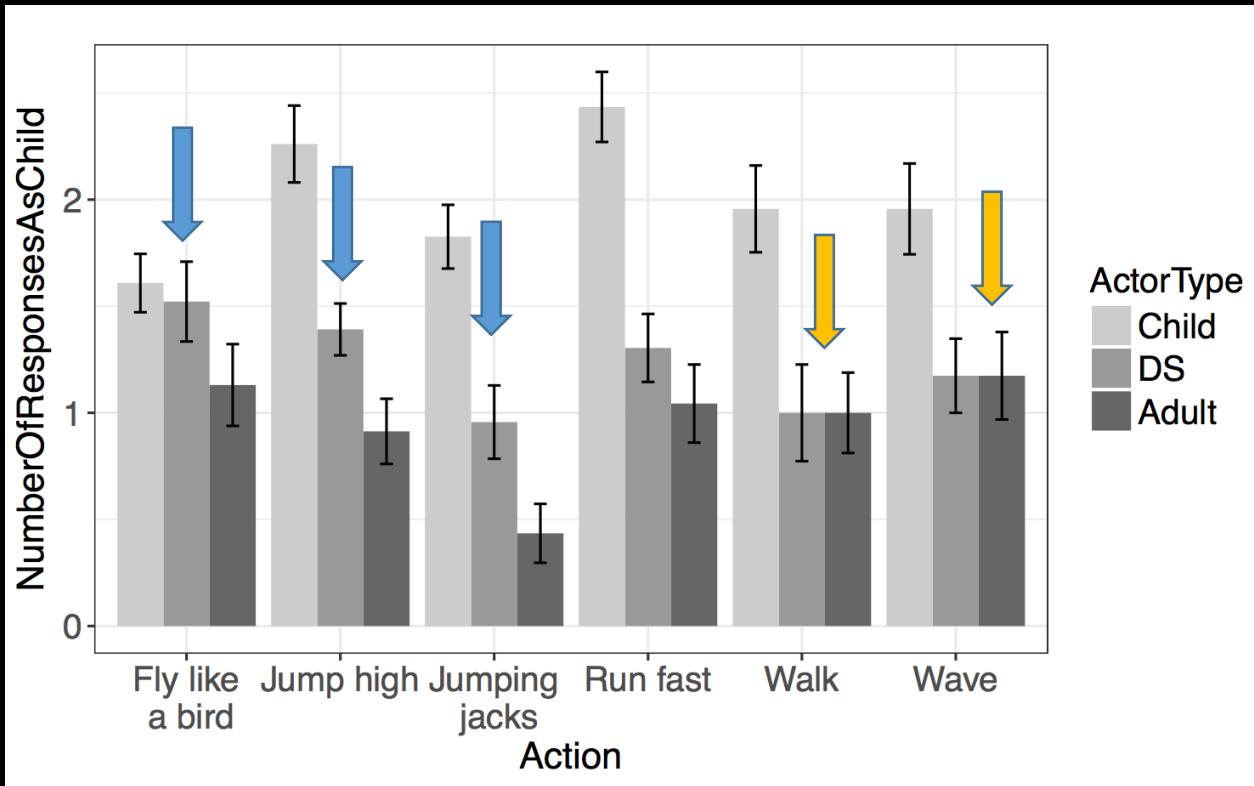


Child  
run fast



- Viewers have no difficulties saying the motion came from a child.
- In contrast, for more coordinated action viewers sometimes think that the child motion capture data came from an adult.

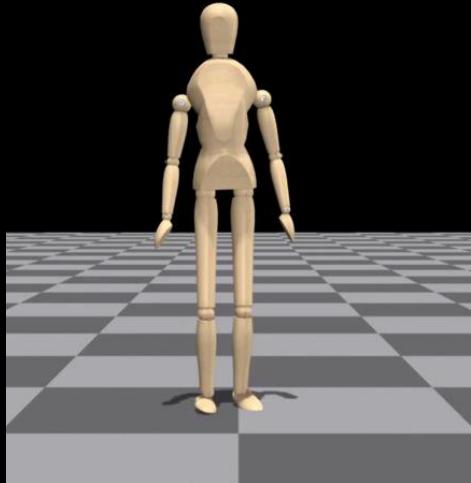
# Results



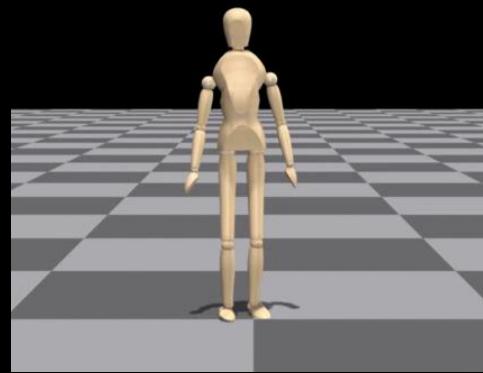
- For faster motion such as “Jump high”, “Jumping Jacks” and “Fly like a bird”, viewers are more generally attribute DS motion as performed by a child.
- For slower motion like “Walk” and “Wave”, DS motion is more likely to be identified as belonging to an adult.

# Discussion

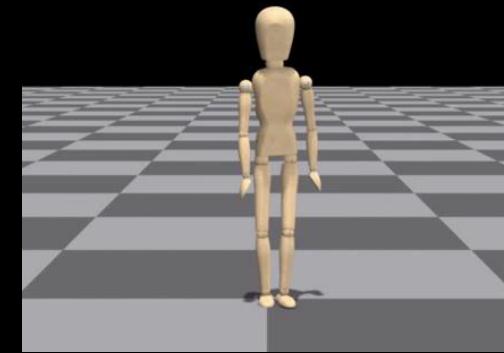
Adult



Our result



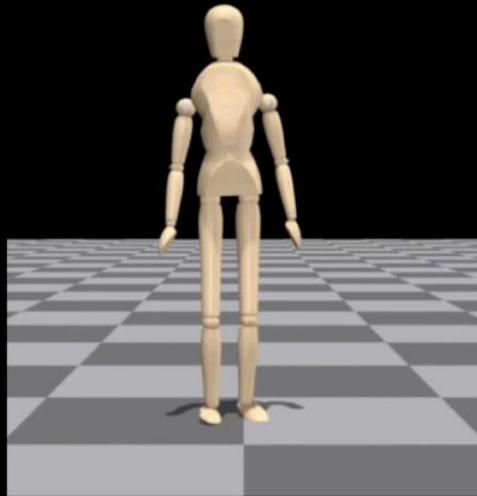
Child



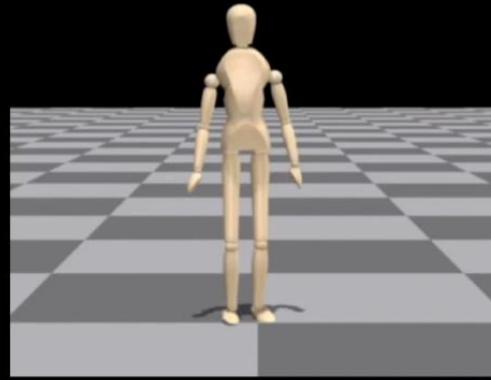
- The coordination level of dynamic scaled motion seems similar to that of adults, but the speed is faster than adult motion.
- Viewers may perceive faster actions as belonging to children.

# Discussion

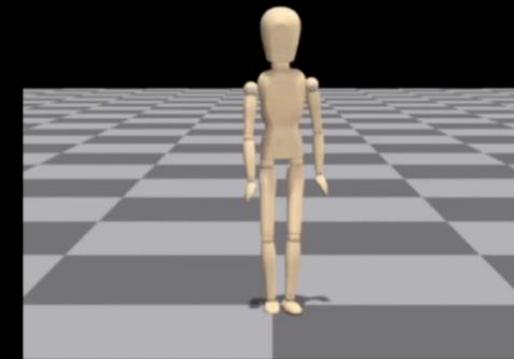
Adult



Our result



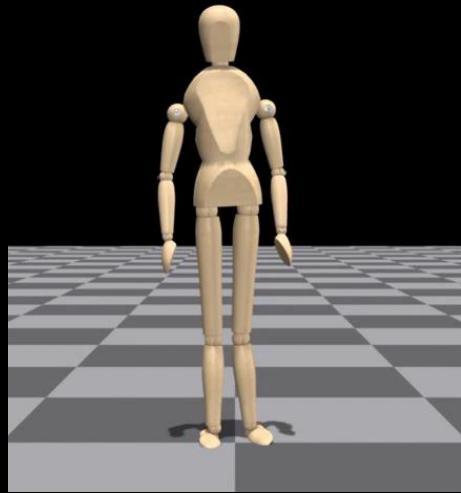
Child



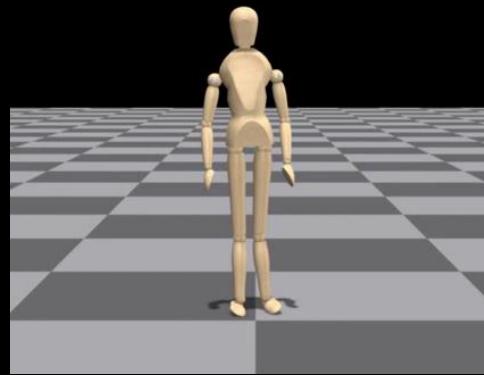
- The coordination level of dynamic scaled motion seems similar to that of adults, but the speed is faster than adult motion.
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# Discussion

Adult



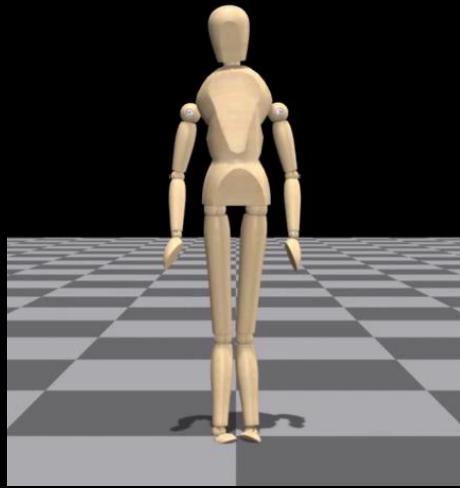
Our result



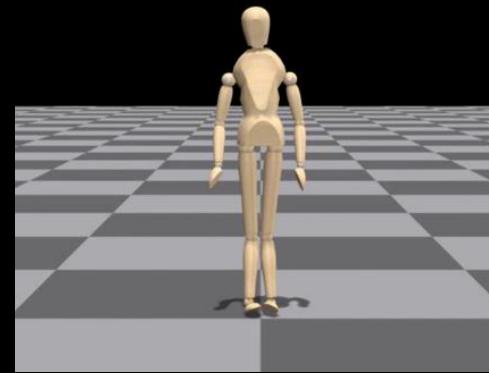
- For slower motion such as walk and wave, the visual difference between DS actor and adult actor is not that noticeable.

# Discussion

Adult



Our result



- For slower motion such as walk and wave, the visual difference between DS actor and adult actor is not that noticeable.

# Conclusion

- Viewers judged dynamically scaled adult motion as belonging to a child significantly more often than the original adult motion, although less than the original child motion.
- The dynamic scaling procedure is simple to implement and achieves some success in convincing viewers.
- This method is a good first step to create child like motion.

# Future work

- Investigate other algorithms that could retarget the motion to child characters with different limb ratios and mass distributions.
- Explore other algorithms that could further stylized the motion with respect to coordination and consistency to be more child like.

**Thank you**





# Why DS actor doesn't match child actor

- Dynamic scaled actor is generated from scaling adult actor to an average height of age 5 to 9 old child using dynamic scaling laws. This procedure is not able to create motion that match the motion of a real child actor.
- The child motion that we use in the paper is for validation and evaluation.

# How to put mocap data on wooden figures how I did it in Maya

- Translate joint angle to joint position. Use the average length of the limb as its limb length
- Convert csv file to bvh file
- Import csv file into Maya
- Export the motion as MotionExport file
- Import the animation for

# How to translate joint position to rotation

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**ALGORITHM 1:** Joint Angle Computation

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**Input:** Joint position in local coordinate  ${}^x_l u_i^j, {}^y_l u_i^j, {}^z_l u_i^j$

**Output:** Joint rotation in local coordinate  $({}^R_x u_i^j, {}^R_y u_i^j, {}^R_z u_i^j)$

**for** each frame  $i$  **do**

**for** each branch in the tree structure **do**

**for** each joint  $j$  from root to leaf **do**

${}^R_y u_i^j = 0$

**if** joint=root node **then**

${}^R_z u_i^j = \arctan({}^z_l u_i^j, {}^y_l u_i^j)$

${}^R_x u_i^j = \arctan({}^y_l u_i^j, \sqrt{{}^y_l u_i^{j2} + {}^z_l u_i^{j2}})$

$R = \text{rotZ}({}^R_z u_i^j) * \text{rotX}(-{}^R_x u_i^j)$

**else**

$({}^x_p u_i^j, {}^y_p u_i^j, {}^z_p u_i^j) = [({}^x_l u_i^j, {}^y_l u_i^j, {}^z_l u_i^j)] * R$

${}^R_z u_i^j = \arctan({}^z_p u_i^j, {}^y_p u_i^j)$

${}^R_x u_i^j = \arctan({}^y_p u_i^j, \sqrt{{}^y_p u_i^{j2} + {}^z_p u_i^{j2}})$

$R = R * \text{rotZ}({}^R_z u_i^j) * \text{rotX}(-{}^R_x u_i^j)$

**end**

**end**

**end**

**end**

# Complete dynamic scaling laws

Quantity	Units	Geom. Scaling	Mass Scaling
<b>Basic variables</b>			
length	$L$	$L$	—
time	$T$	$L^{1/2}$	—
force	$F$	$L^3$	$M$
torque	$FL$	$L^4$	$IL^{-1}$
<b>Motion variables</b>			
displacement	$L$	$L$	—
velocity	$LT^{-1}$	$L^{1/2}$	—
acceleration	$LT^{-2}$	1	—
angular displacement	—	1	—
angular velocity	$T^{-1}$	$L^{-1/2}$	—
angular acceleration	$T^{-2}$	$L^{-1}$	—
<b>Mechanical parameters</b>			
mass	$FL^{-1}T^2$	$L^3$	$M$
stiffness	$FL^{-1}$	$L^2$	$ML^{-1}$
damping	$FL^{-1}T$	$L^{5/2}$	$ML^{-1/2}$
moment of inertia	$FLT^2$	$L^5$	$I$
torsional stiffness	$FL$	$L^4$	$IL^{-1}$
torsional damping	$FLT$	$L^{9/2}$	$IL^{-1/2}$

# Jump High

Adult



Actor 921

Our result (Dynamic  
Scaling Procedure)



Dynamically scaled  
actor 921

Child



Actor 290

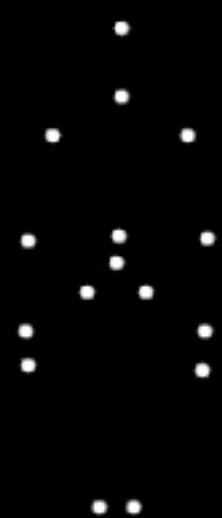
# Wave

Adult



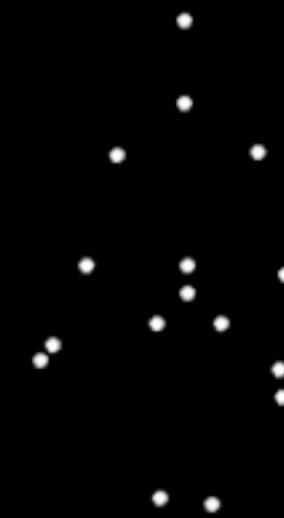
Actor 921

Our result (Dynamic  
Scaling Procedure)



Dynamically scaled  
actor 921

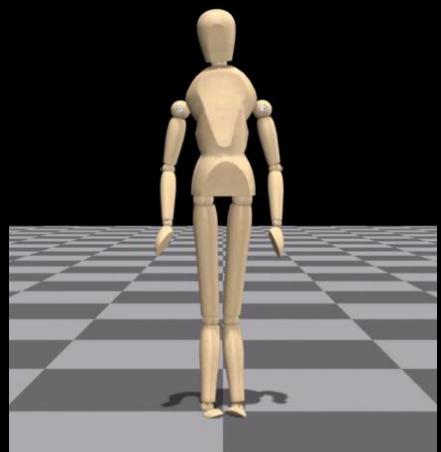
Child



Actor 290

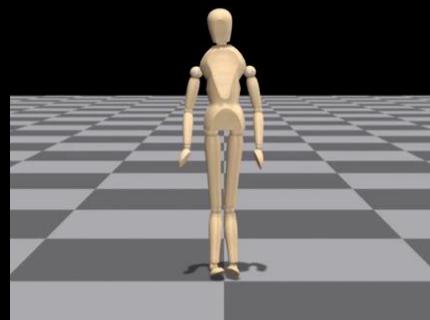
# Wave

Adult



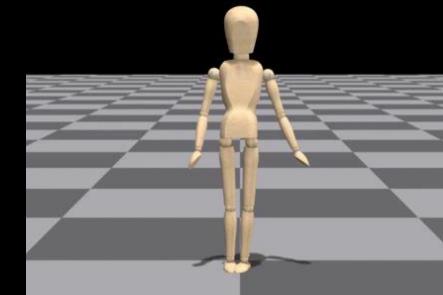
Actor 921

Our result



Dynamically scaled  
actor 921

Child



Actor 290

# Walk

Adult



Actor 921

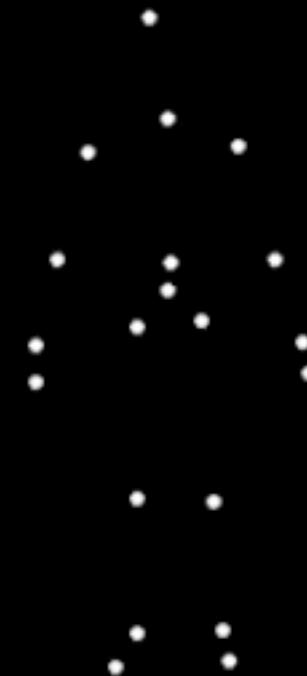
Our result (Dynamic  
Scaling Procedure)

Child



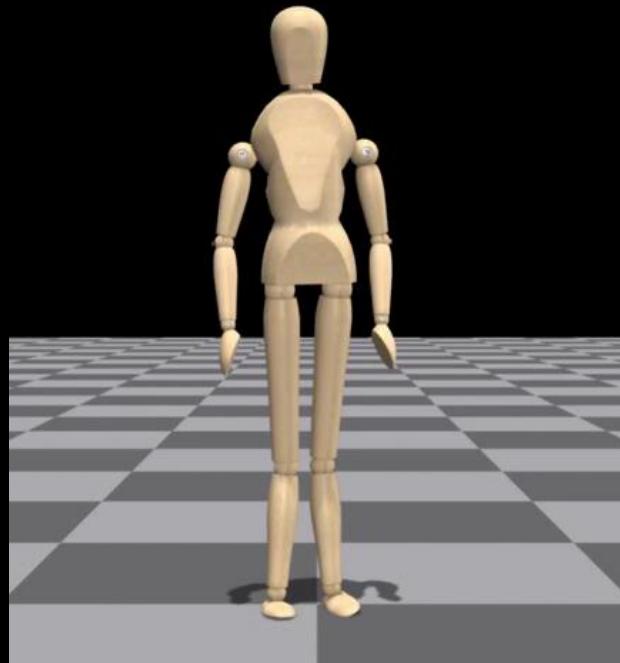
Dynamically scaled  
actor 921

Actor 290



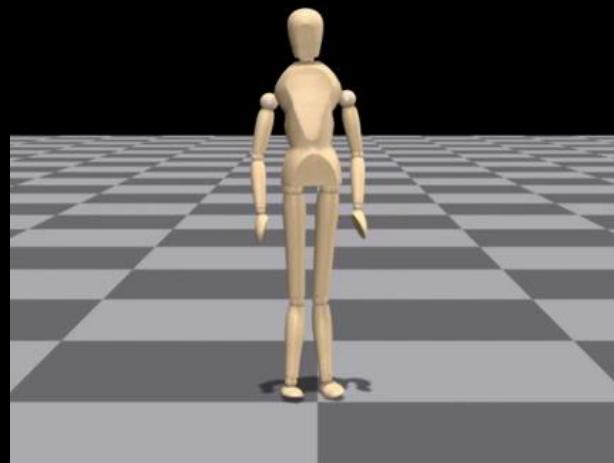
# Run Fast

Adult



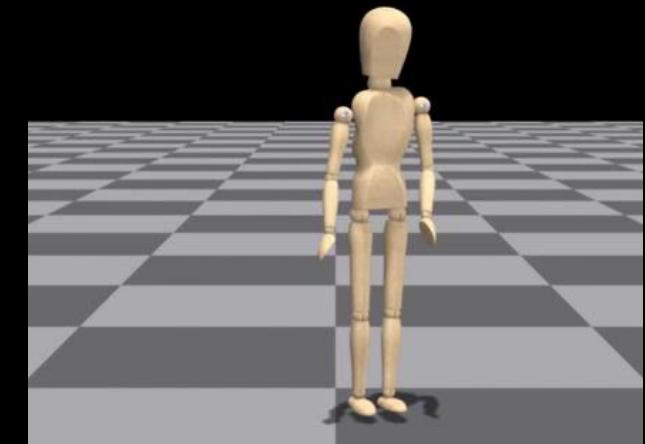
Actor 921

Our result



Dynamically scaled  
actor 921

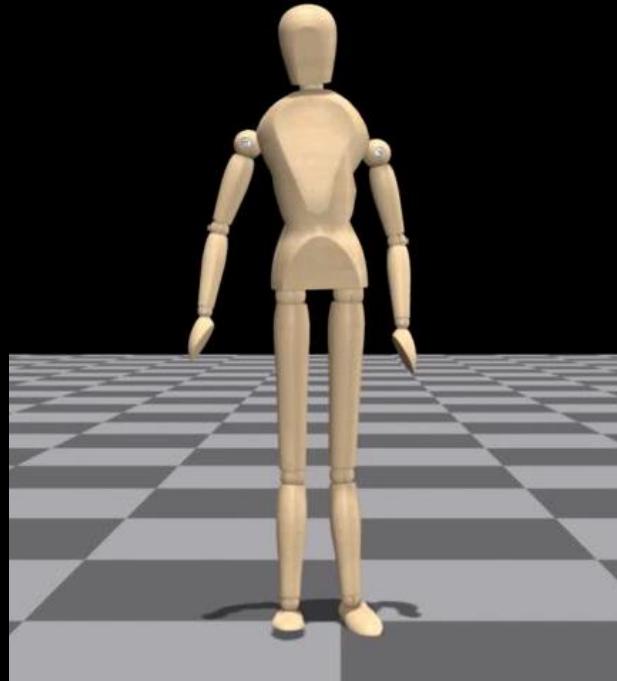
Child



Actor 290

# Fly Like a Bird

Adult



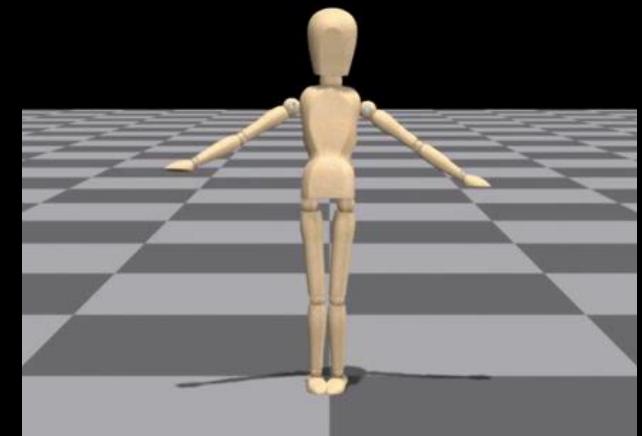
Actor 921

Our result



Dynamically scaled  
actor 921

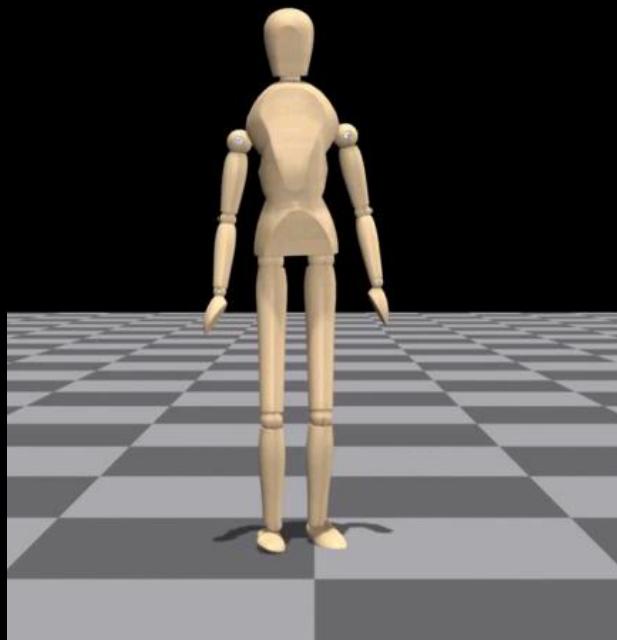
Child



Actor 290

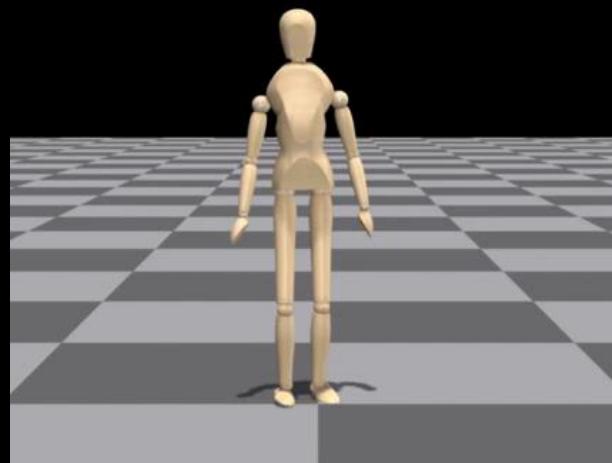
# 5 Jumping Jacks

Adult



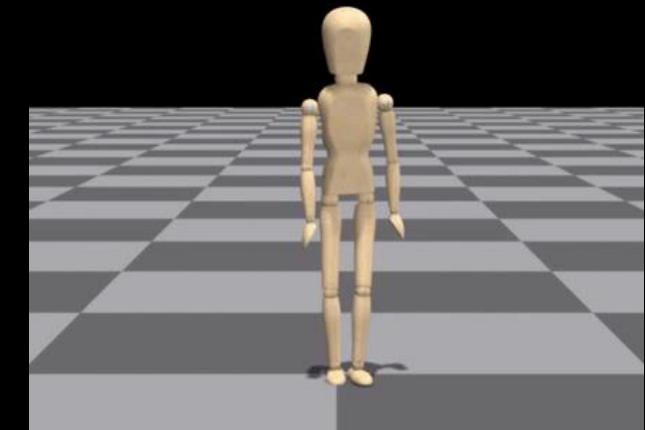
Actor 921

Our result



Dynamically scaled  
actor 921

Child



Actor 290