

Human Motion Modeling and Tracking with Gaussian Process Dynamic Model

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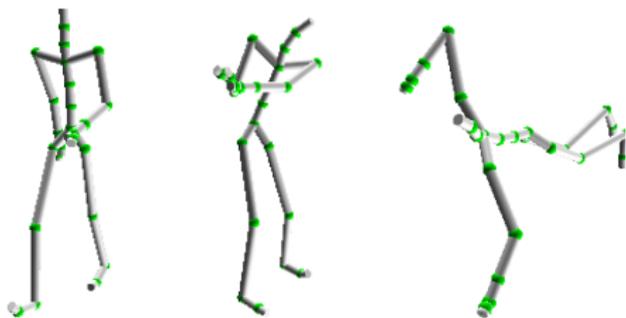


Figure: Walk, Golf Swing and Swim Motions from CMU Motion Data

- **Data Property:** High-Dimensional Observation
- **Goal:** Human Motion Modeling & Tracking

- **What to do?**

- Modeling: **Low-Dimensional Latent Representation**
- Tracking: **State Estimation & Prediction**

- **How to do?**

- Modeling: **Gaussian Process Dynamic Model (GPDM)**
- Tracking: **Bayesian Filtering**

- **Why to use them?**

- Flexible Bayesian Framework
- Strong Connections

- **How to use them?**

- **Interaction between GPDM and Bayesian Filtering**

Modeling:

Gaussian Process Dynamic Model (GPDM)

State Space Model (SSM) for Dynamic Systems

Prediction Model:

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{f}_x(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) + \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_x^2 I) \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{x}_{t-1}) \quad (1)$$

Observation Model:

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{f}_y(\mathbf{x}_t) + \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_y^2 I) \longrightarrow p(\mathbf{y}_t | \mathbf{x}_t) \quad (2)$$

- $\mathbf{x}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{D_x}$: state vector
- $\mathbf{y}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{D_y}$: observation vector
- $\mathbf{f}_x(\cdot)$ and $\mathbf{f}_y(\cdot)$: nonlinear functions

• Gaussian Process Prior On Nonlinear Functions

[C. E. Rasmussen and C. K. I. Williams, 2006]

- $f_{\mathbf{x}}(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_{\zeta_x}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$
- $f_{\mathbf{y}}(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_{\zeta_y}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$
- $\Theta = (\zeta_x, \zeta_y, \sigma_x^2, \sigma_y^2)$

• Training Set for SSM

- For Prediction Model: $\mathcal{X}_{T_0} = \{(\mathbf{x}_{i-1}, \mathbf{x}_i)\}_{i=2}^{T_0}$
- For Observation Model: $\mathcal{Y}_{T_0} = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)\}_{i=1}^{T_0}$

• Standard GP Regression for SSM

- $p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \Theta, \mathcal{X}_{T_0})$
- $p(\mathbf{y}_t | \mathbf{x}_t, \Theta, \mathcal{Y}_{T_0})$

- **Challenge:**

Unknown states $\mathbf{x}_{1:T_0}$ in the training set

- **Solution:**

- Minimizing $-\log(p(\mathbf{x}_{1:T_0}, \Theta | \mathbf{y}_{1:T_0}))$ with respect to $\mathbf{x}_{1:T_0}, \Theta$
- The low dimensional \mathbf{x}_t where $D_x \ll D_y$

Tracking:

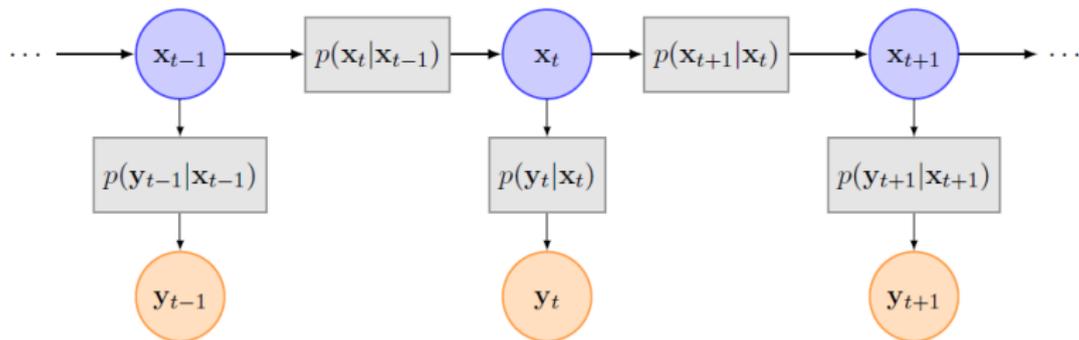
Bayesian Filtering

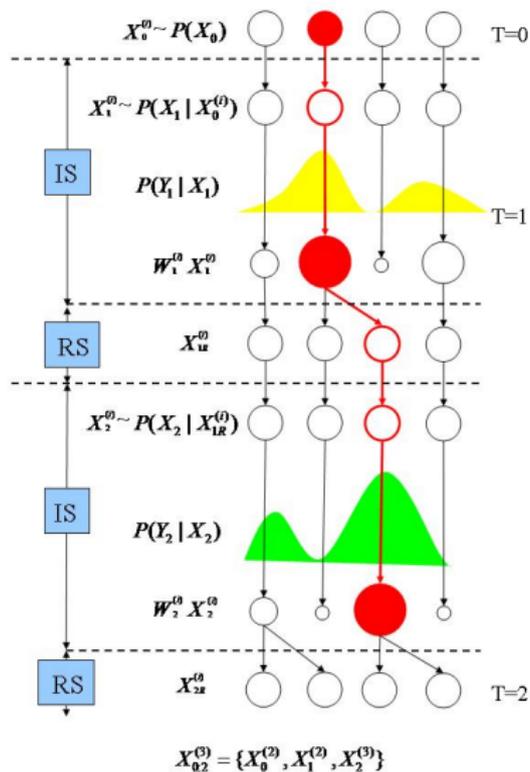
Bayesian Filtering

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{y}_{0:t-1}) \xrightarrow{\text{Predict}} p(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{y}_{0:t-1}) = \int p(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_{t-1})p(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{y}_{0:t-1})d\mathbf{x}_{t-1}$$

Update

$$p(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{y}_{0:t}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{y}_t|\mathbf{x}_t)p(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{y}_{0:t-1})}{p(\mathbf{y}_t|\mathbf{y}_{0:t-1})}$$





- **Modeling SSM by GPDM** ($t = 1$ to T_0)
 - $p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \Theta, \mathcal{X}_{T_0})$
 - $p(\mathbf{y}_t | \mathbf{x}_t, \Theta, \mathcal{Y}_{T_0})$
- **Tracking by Particle Filter** ($t > T_0$)
 - $p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{y}_{T_0+1:t})$ using $p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \Theta, \mathcal{X}_{T_0})$ and $p(\mathbf{y}_t | \mathbf{x}_t, \Theta, \mathcal{Y}_{T_0})$
- **Drawback**
 - **GPDM will be fixed during tracking!**

Thank you for your attention