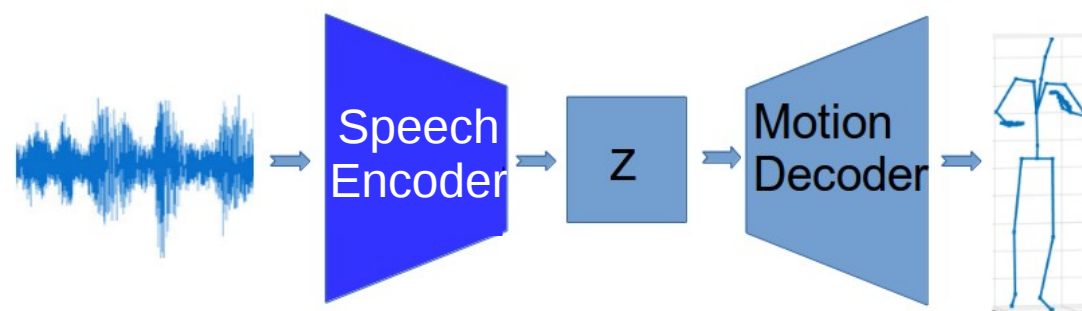


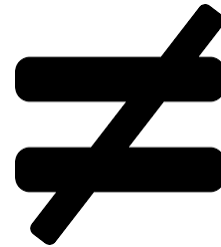
# Analyzing Input and Output Representations for Speech-Driven Gesture Generation



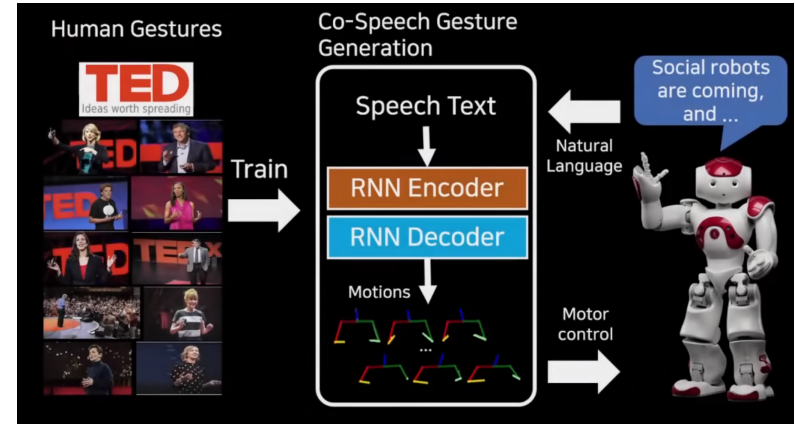
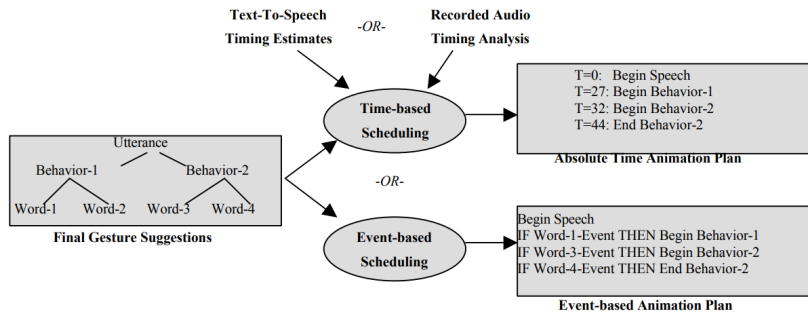
Taras Kucherenko, Dai Hasegawa, Gustav Eje Henter, Naoshi Kaneko, Hedvig Kjellström



# Importance of body language



# Why data-driven?



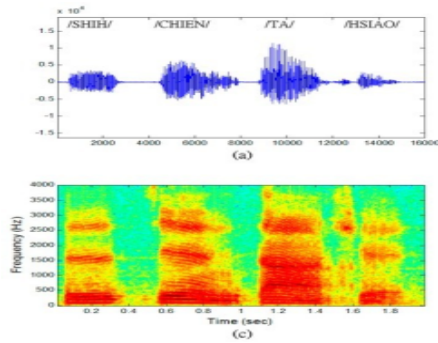
Cassell et al. "BEAT: the Behavior Expression Animation Toolkit" In SIGGRAPH, 2001.

Yoon et al. "Robots Learn Social Skills: End-to-End Learning of Co-Speech Gesture Generation for Humanoid Robots." In ICRA. 2019

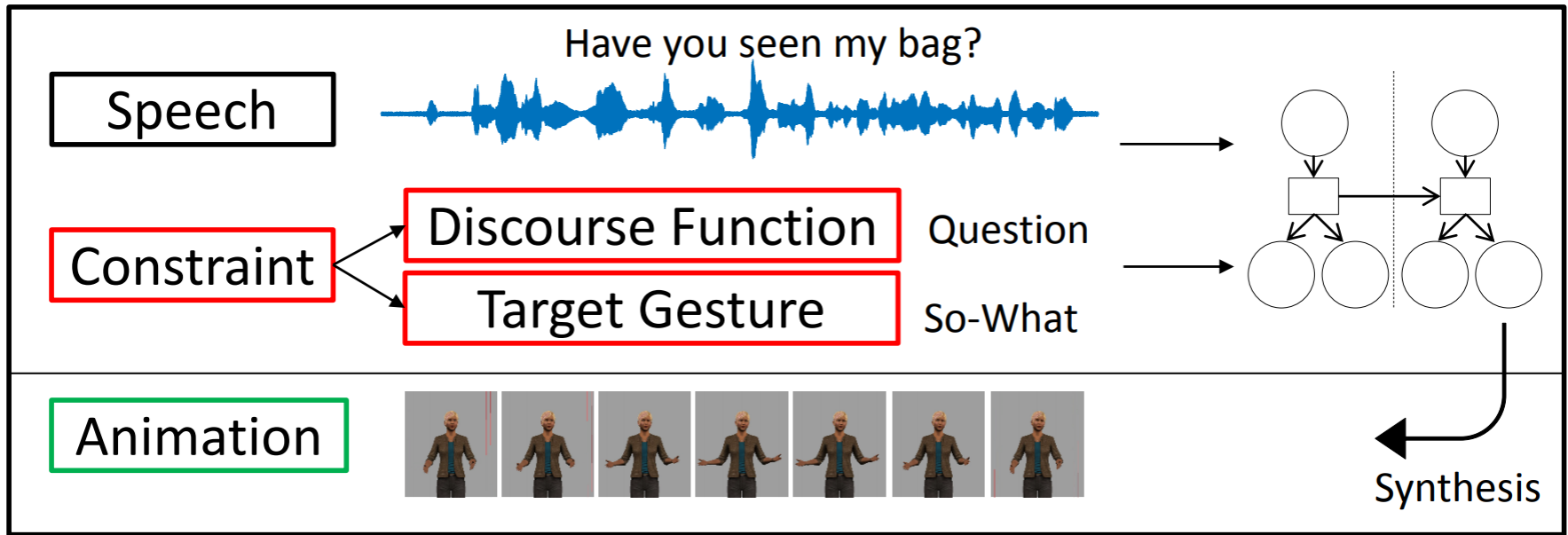
- ✓ Scalability
- ✓ Adaptability
- ✓ Variability

# Speech-driven gesture generation

?



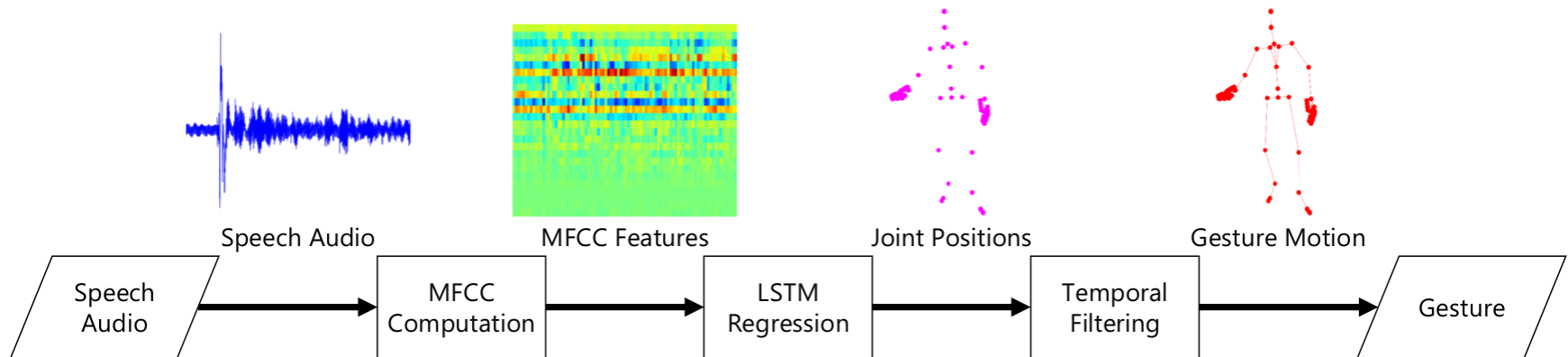
# Related work



- Hybrid between data-driven and rule-based approaches
- Based on PGM with an additional hidden node for a constraint
- Evaluate 3 hand gestures and 2 head motions.
- Do smoothing afterwards

Sadoughi et al. "Speech-driven animation with meaningful behaviors."  
Speech Communication 110. 2019

# Related work



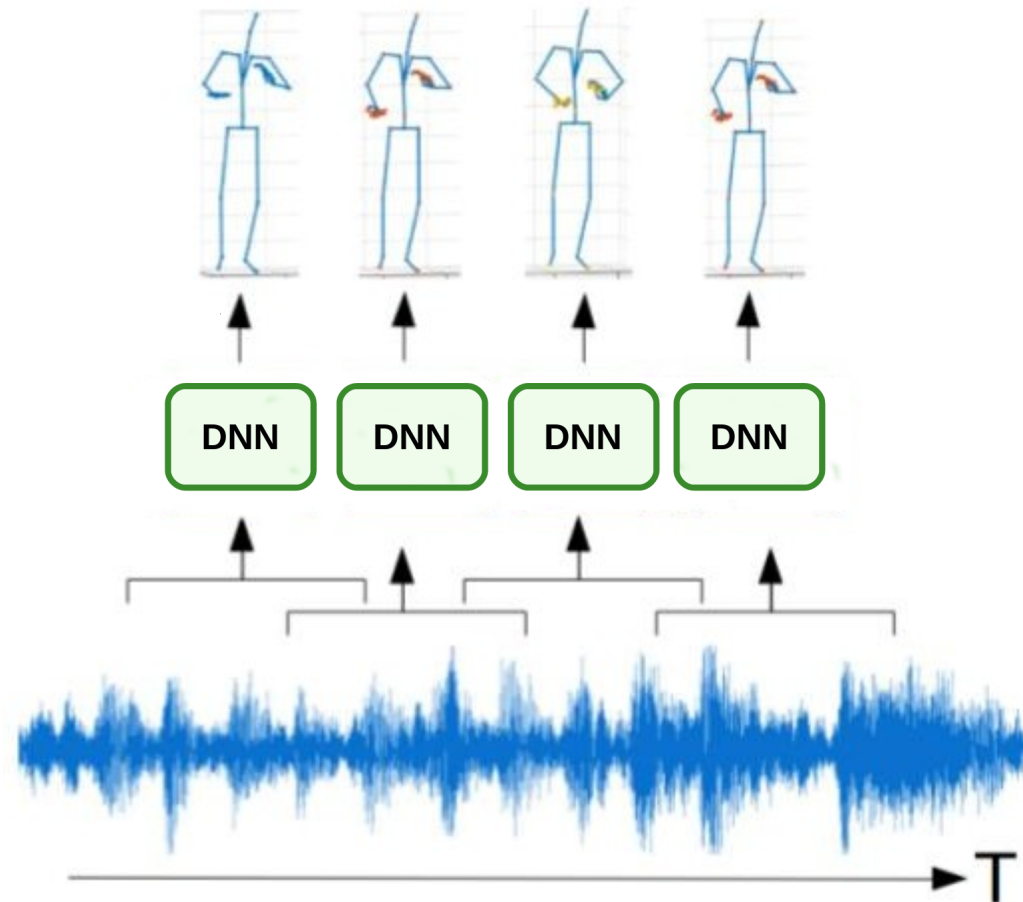
- From speech to 3D motion
- Deep-learning based approach
- Applied a lot of smoothing as post-processing

Hasegawa et al. "Evaluation of Speech-to-Gesture Generation Using Bi-Directional LSTM Network." In IVA'18. ACM. 2018.

# Contributions

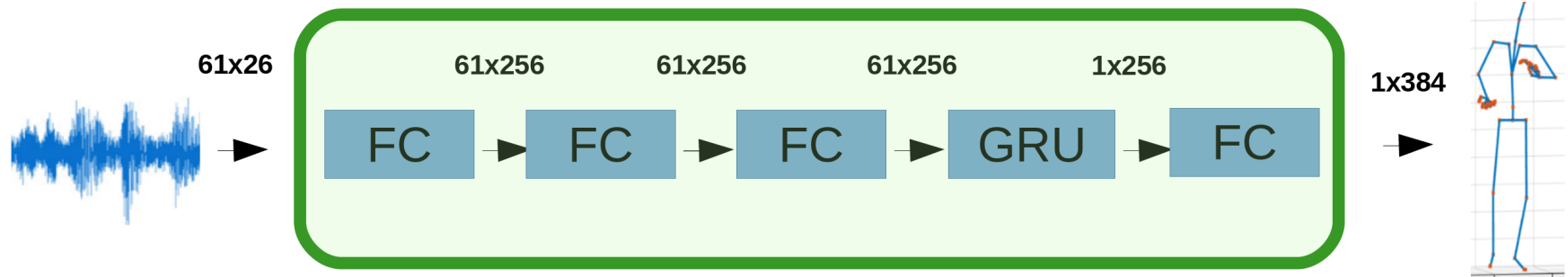
1. A novel speech-driven method for non-verbal behavior generation that can be applied to any embodiment.
2. Evaluation of the importance of representation both for the motion and for the speech

# General framework



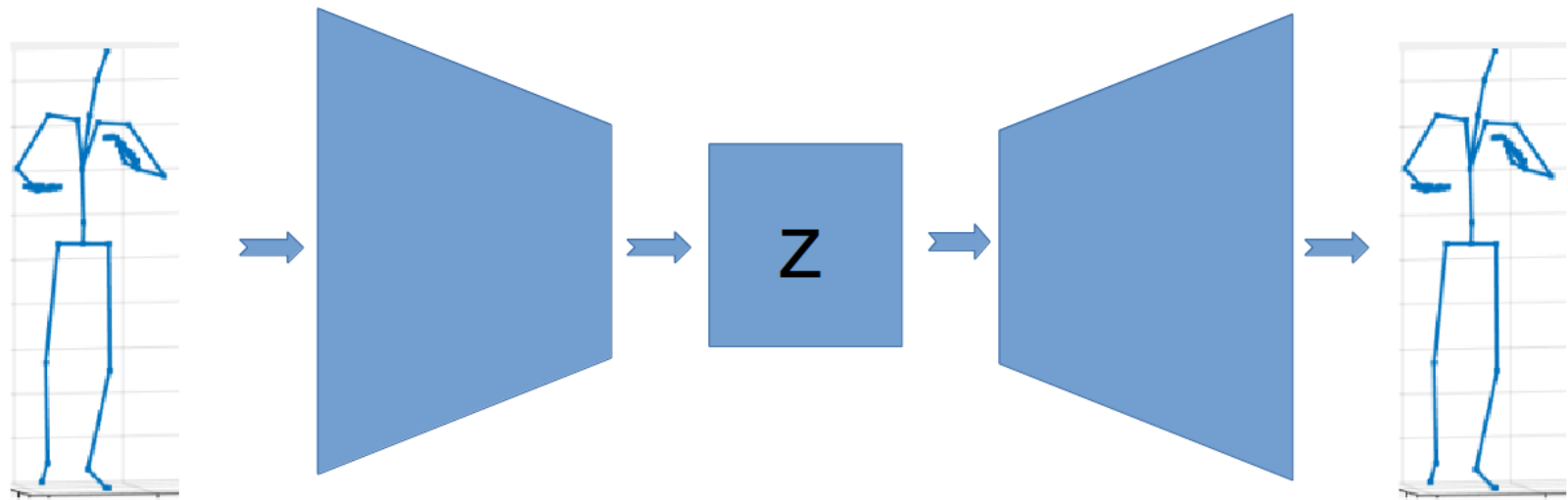


# Our baseline model



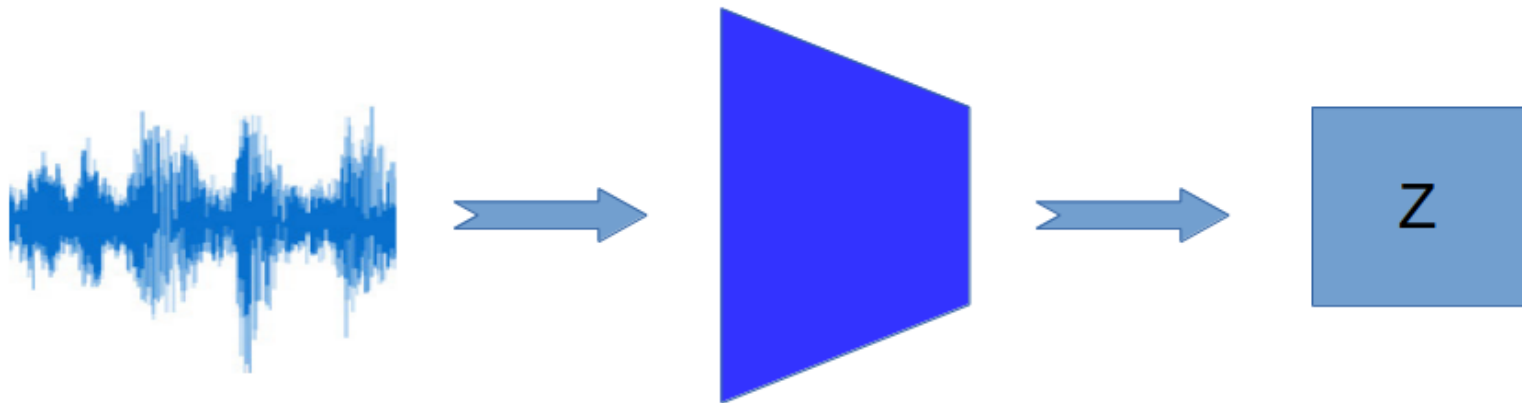
Hasegawa, Dai, Naoshi Kaneko, Shinichi Shirakawa, Hiroshi Sakuta, and Kazuhiko Sumi.  
"Evaluation of Speech-to-Gesture Generation Using Bi-Directional LSTM Network."  
In Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Intelligent Virtual Agents. ACM, pp. 79-86. 2018.

# Proposed method



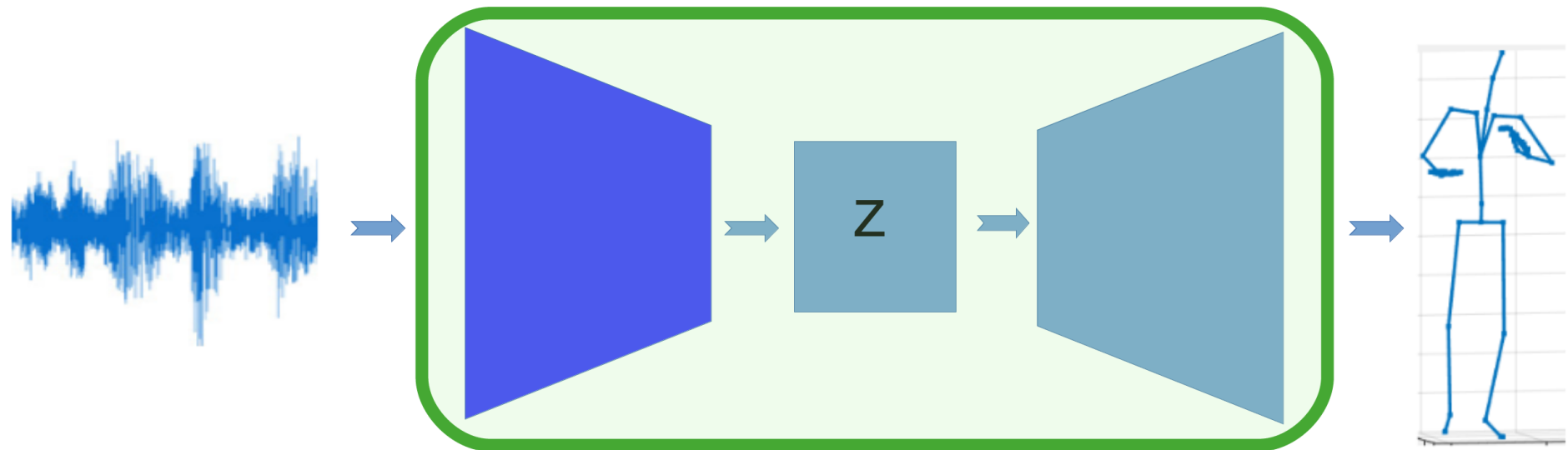
Step 1

# Proposed method



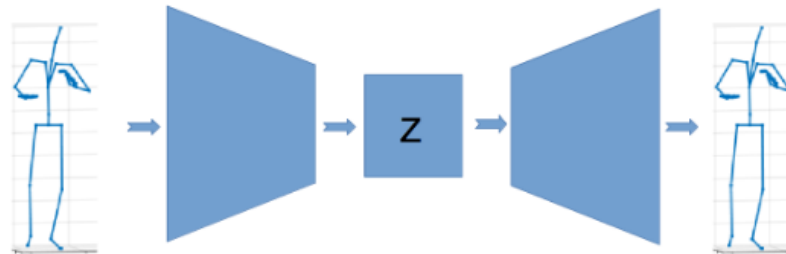
Step 2

# Proposed method

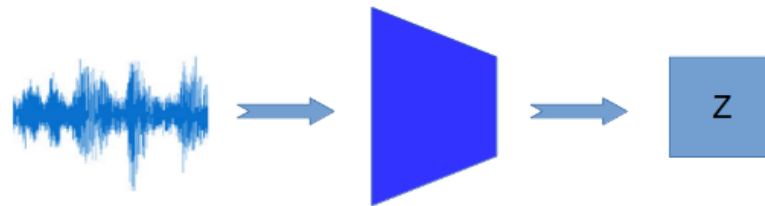


Step 3

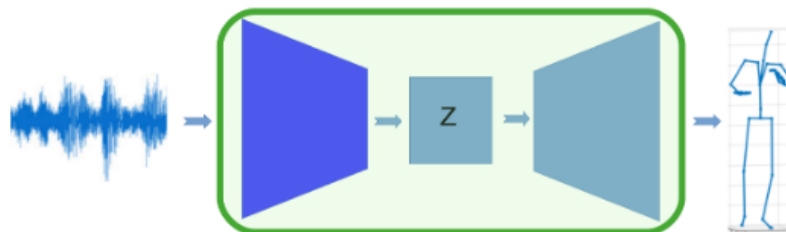
# Proposed method



(a) MotionED: representation learning for the motion



(b) SpeechE: mapping speech to motion representations



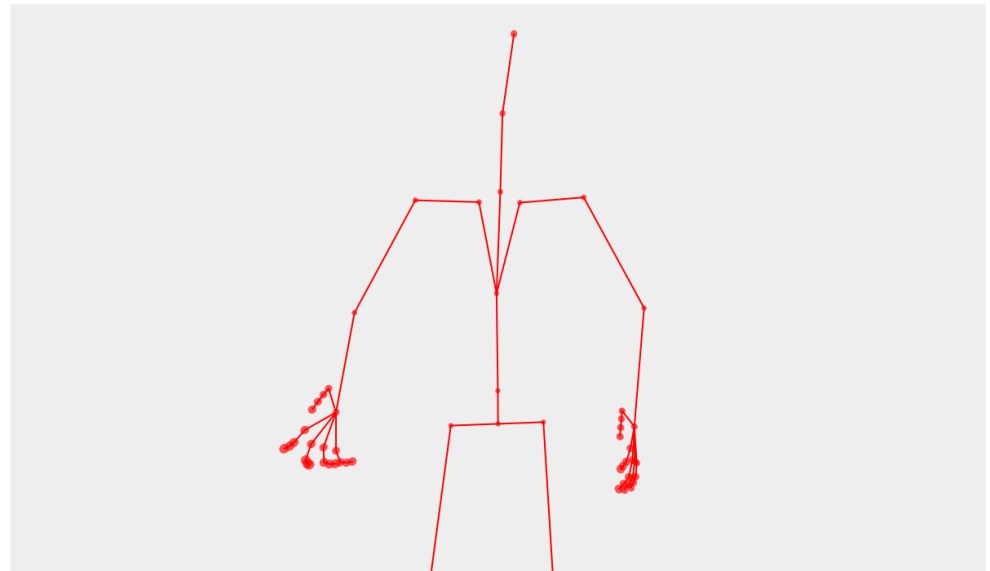
(c) Combining the learned components: SpeechE and MotionD



# Experimental results

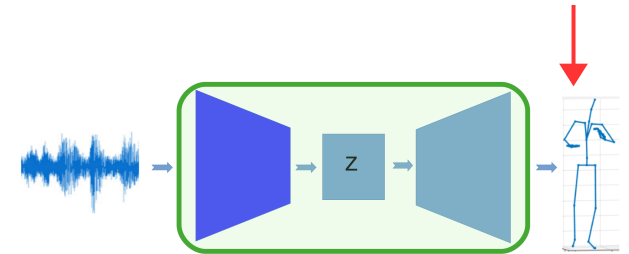
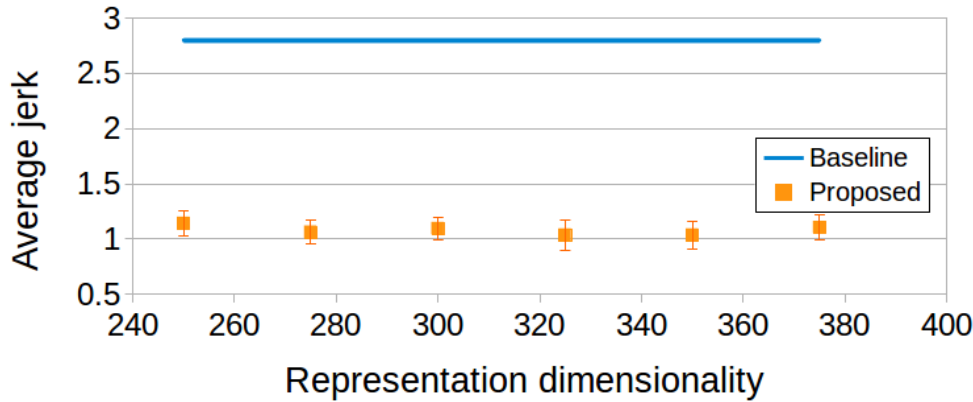
# Dataset used

- **Japanese** language
- 171 min of speech and 3D motion
- Speech in mp3 format
- Motion in bvh format

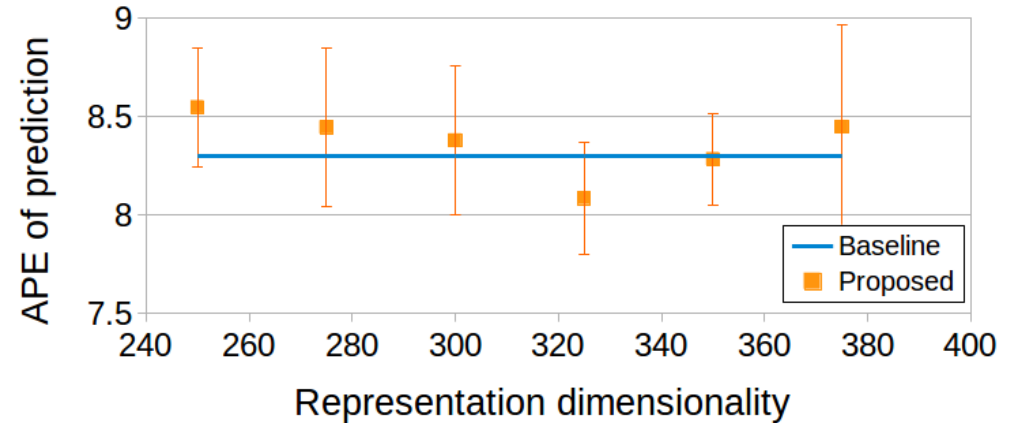


Takeuchi et al. "Creating a gesture-speech dataset for speech-based automatic gesture generation."  
In HCII. 2017.

# Dimensionality choice

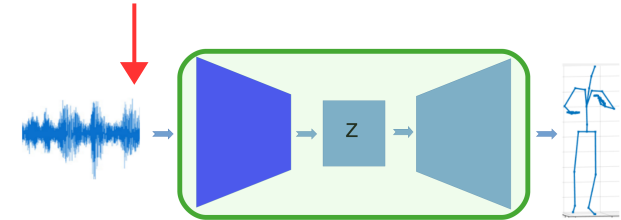


Original dim. was 384



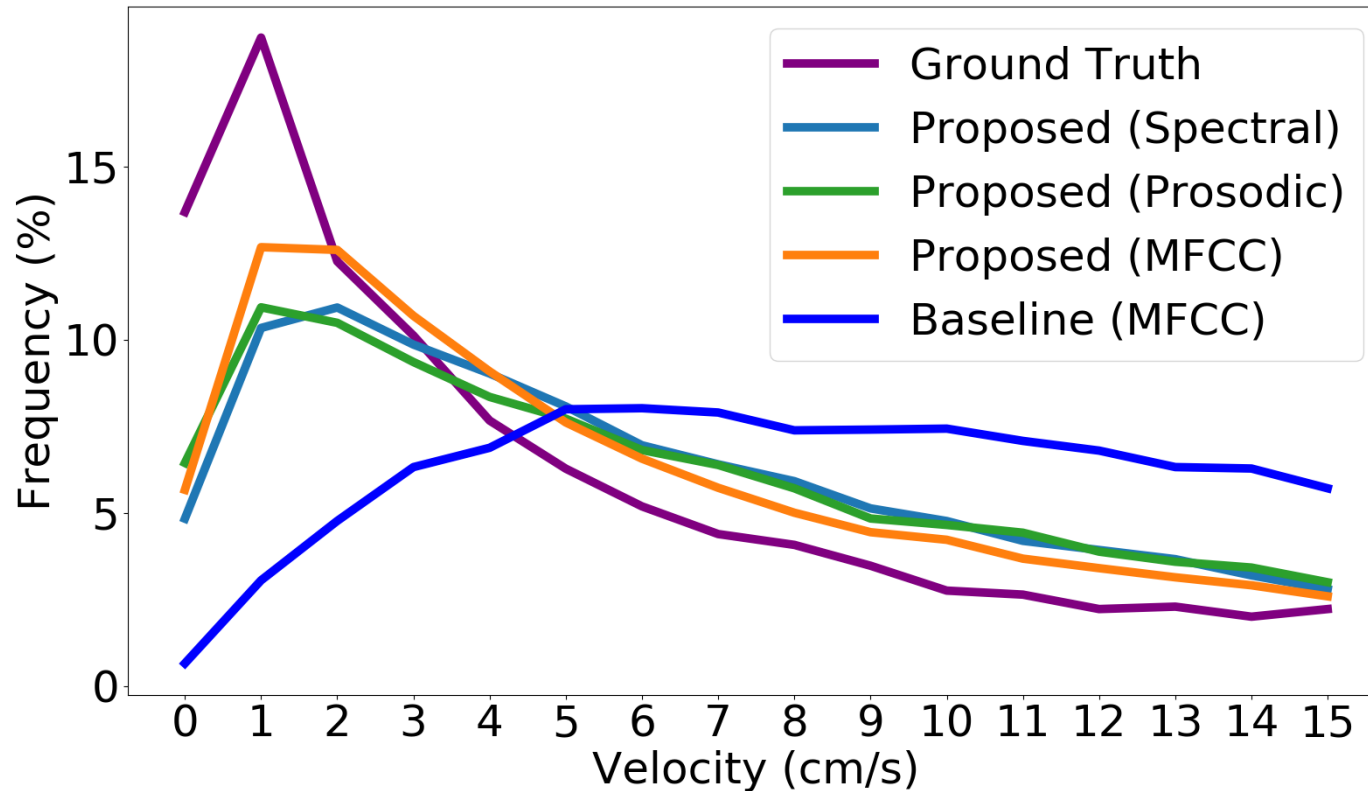
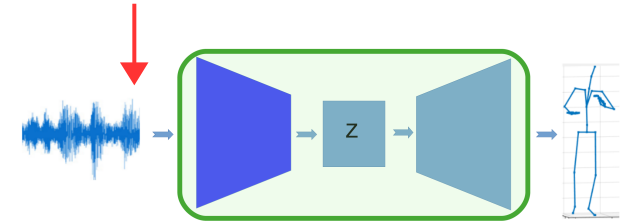


# Input feature analysis



Model	Features	APE	Acceleration	Jerk
Static mean pose		8.95	0	0
Proposed	Prosodic	$8.56 \pm 0.2$	$0.90 \pm 0.03$	$1.52 \pm 0.07$
Proposed	Spectral	$8.27 \pm 0.4$	<b><math>0.51 \pm 0.07</math></b>	<b><math>0.85 \pm 0.12</math></b>
Proposed	Spec. + Pros.	$8.11 \pm 0.3$	$0.57 \pm 0.08$	$0.95 \pm 0.12$
Proposed	MFCC	<b><math>7.66 \pm 0.2</math></b>	$0.53 \pm 0.03$	$0.91 \pm 0.05$
Proposed	MFCC + Pros.	<b><math>7.65 \pm 0.2</math></b>	$0.58 \pm 0.06$	$0.97 \pm 0.11$
Baseline	MFCC	$8.07 \pm 0.1$	$1.50 \pm 0.03$	$2.62 \pm 0.05$
Ground truth		0	0.38	0.54

# Histogram for wrists joints

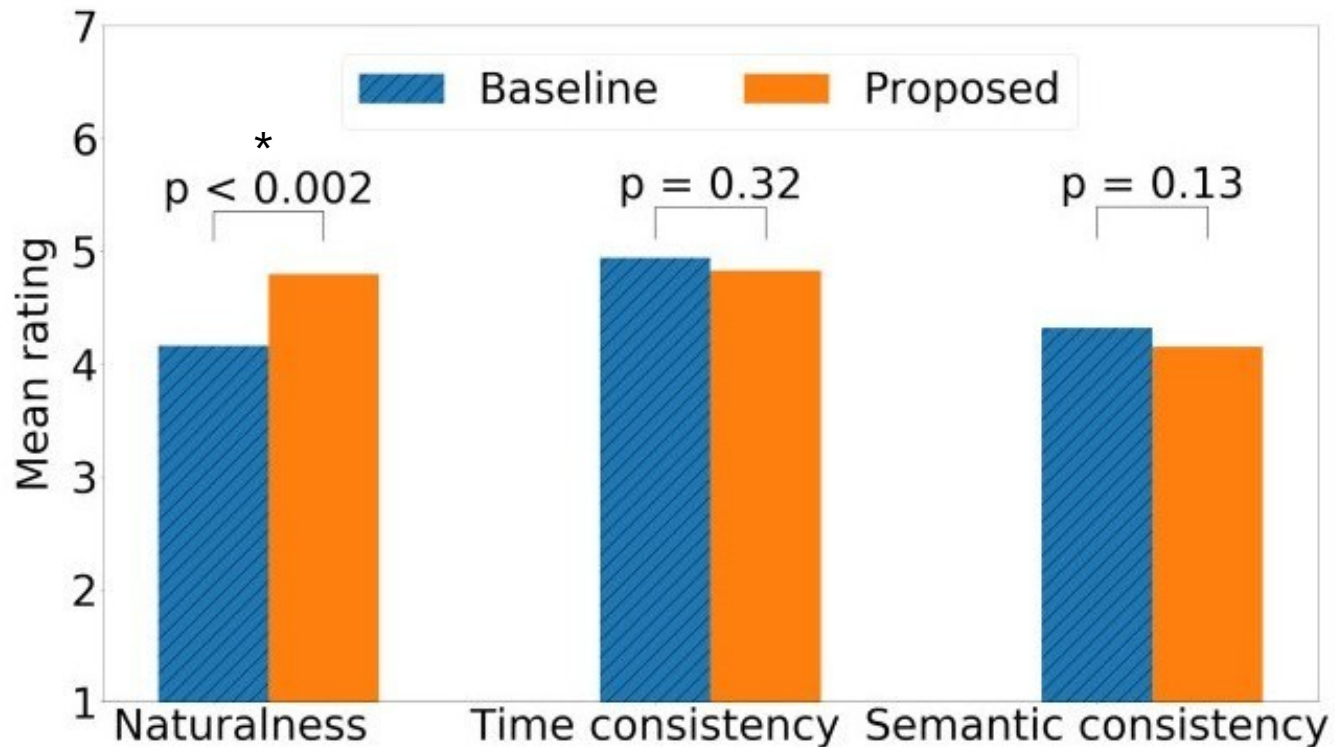


# User study measures

Scale	Statement (translated from Japanese)
Naturalness	Gesture was natural
	Gesture was smooth
	Gesture was comfortable
Time	Gesture timing was matched to speech
Consistency	Gesture speed was matched to speech
	Gesture pace was matched to speech
Semantic	Gesture was matched to speech content
Consistency	Gesture well described speech content
	Gesture helped me understand the content

All were evaluated in the Likert scale from 1 to 7

# User study results



19 participants with  
10 videos x 9 questions x 2 conditions = 180 ratings each

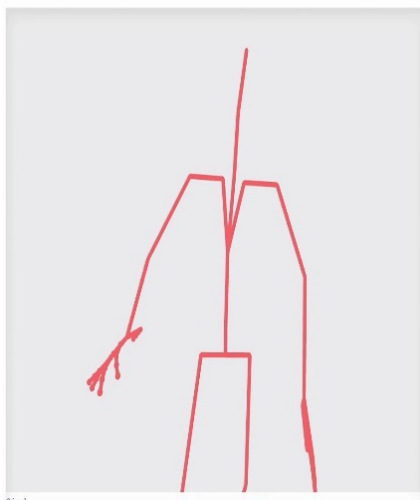
# Visual comparison

Baseline model

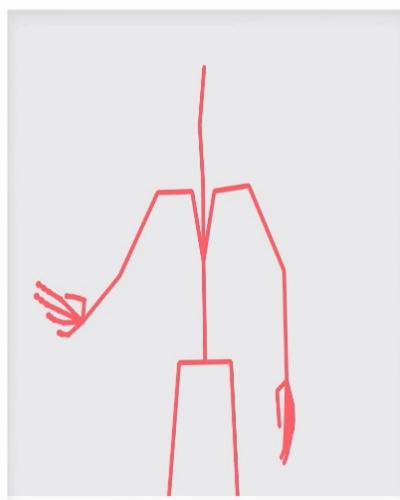
No smoothing was applied

# Visual comparison

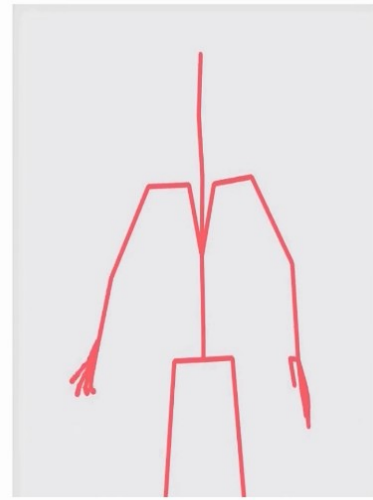
**Ground truth**



**Baseline**



**Proposed**



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... 保育士がやっぱり不足しているよっていうのと ...  
... (this is because) the number of nursery teachers is not enough ...

No smoothing was applied

# Conclusion

Deep-learning based  
speech-driven gesture generation  
becomes more natural  
using representation learning

# The team



Taras Kucherenko



Dai Hasegawa



Gustav Eje Henter



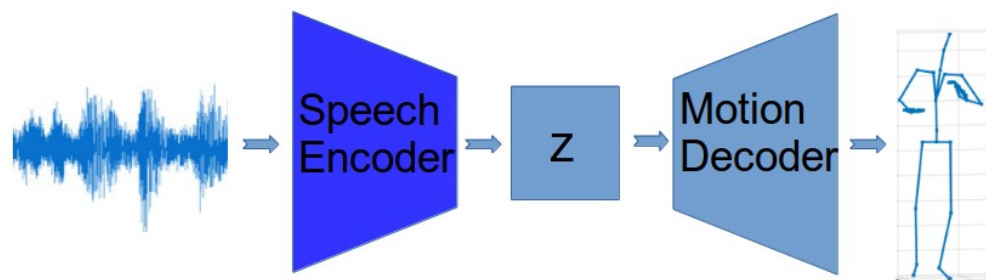
Naoshi Kaneko



Hedvig Kjellström



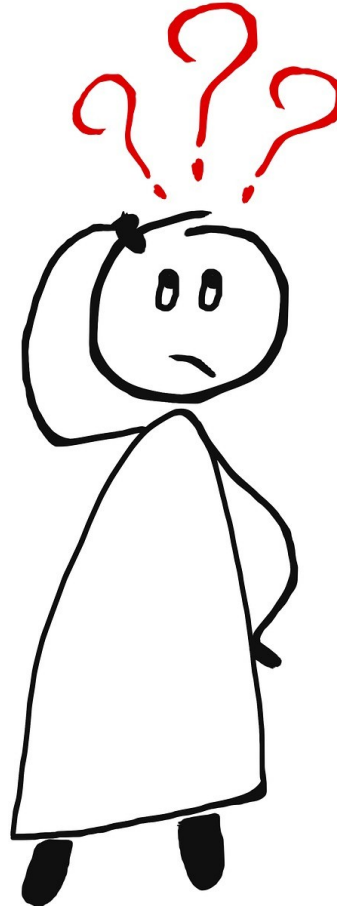
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**Taras Kucherenko**, Dai Hasegawa, Gustav Eje Henter, Naoshi Kaneko, Hedvig Kjellström

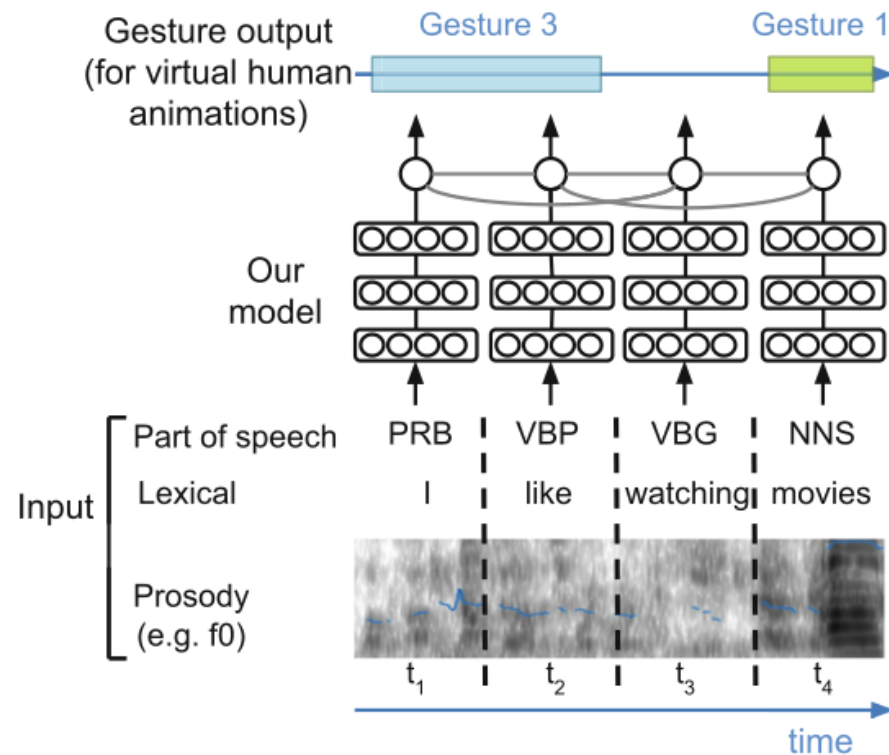


# Questions?



# Related work

- DNN + CRF = DCNF
- Virtual character
- Discrete set of motions



Chung-Cheng Chiu, Louis-Philippe Morency, and Stacy Marsella.  
*Predicting co-verbal gestures: a deep and temporal modeling approach.*  
 International Conference on Intelligent Virtual Agents. Springer, Cham, 2015.

# Human-robot communication

