




# Executing your Commands via Motion Diffusion in Latent Space

Session: THU-AM-145

<https://chenxin.tech/mld/>

Xin Chen<sup>1\*</sup>, Biao Jiang<sup>2\*</sup>, Wen Liu<sup>1</sup>, Zilong Huang<sup>1</sup>, Bin Fu<sup>1</sup>

Tao Chen<sup>2</sup>, Jingyi Yu<sup>3</sup>, Gang Yu<sup>1†</sup>

 Tencent PCG



<sup>2</sup>Fudan University



<sup>3</sup>ShanghaiTech University

\*Equal contribution.

†Corresponding author.

## Motion Latent Diffusion



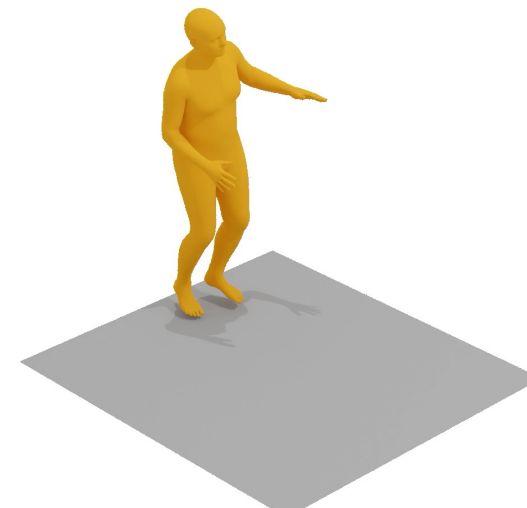
The person was  
doing a cool walk.

Text-Conditioned



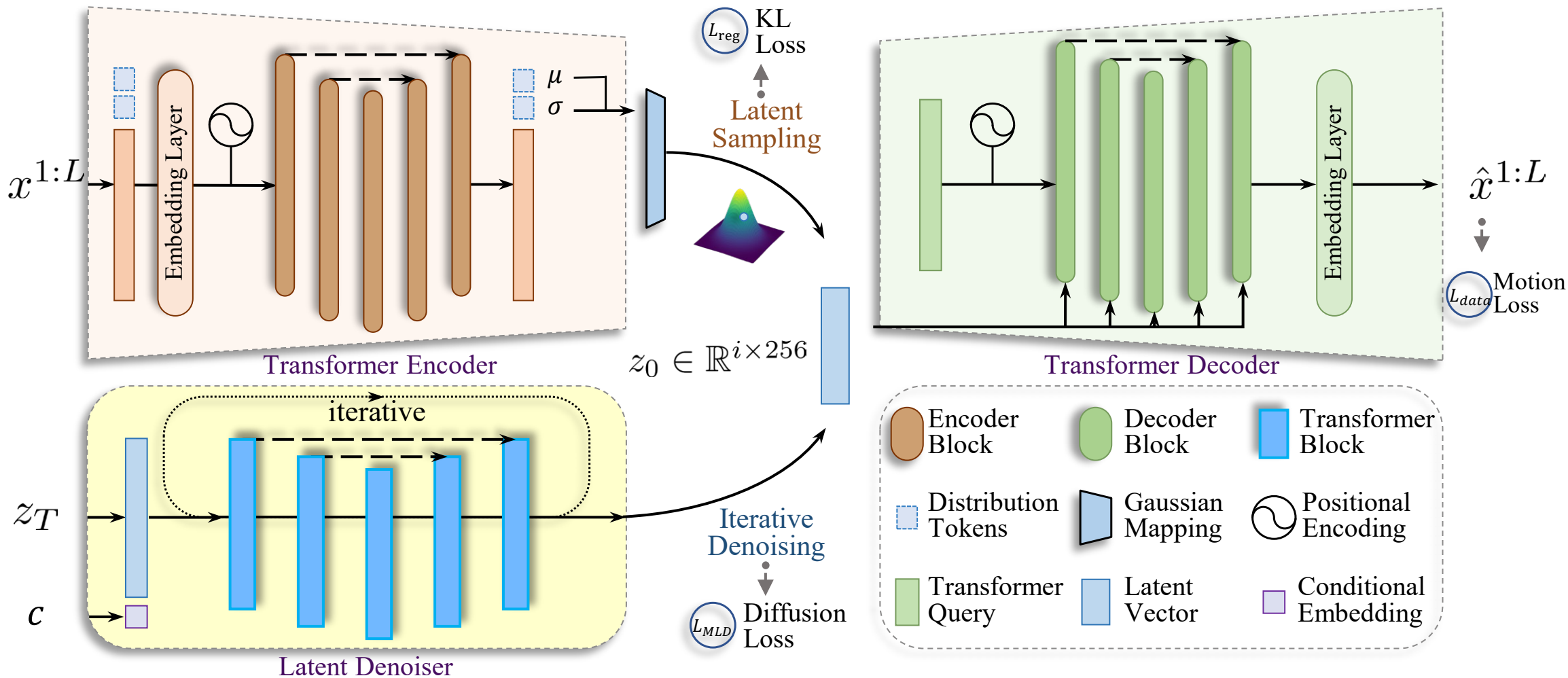
Warm up

Action-Conditioned

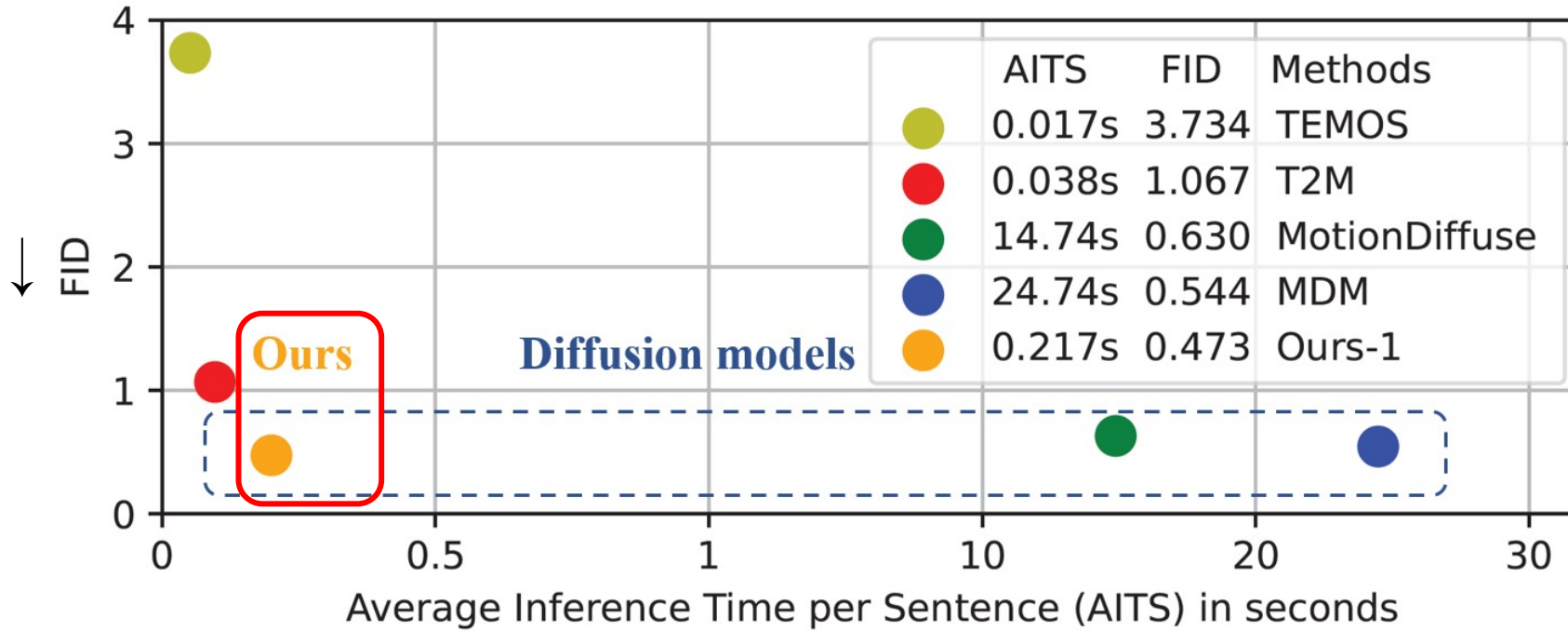


Unconditioned

# Motion Latent Diffusion



## Quantitative Comparison



MLD requires **less computational overhead** (horizontal axis to the left), which is two orders of magnitude faster than other diffusion model-based methods, and has **better motion quality** (vertical axis to the bottom)

## Prior Work

### 1. Unified hidden space

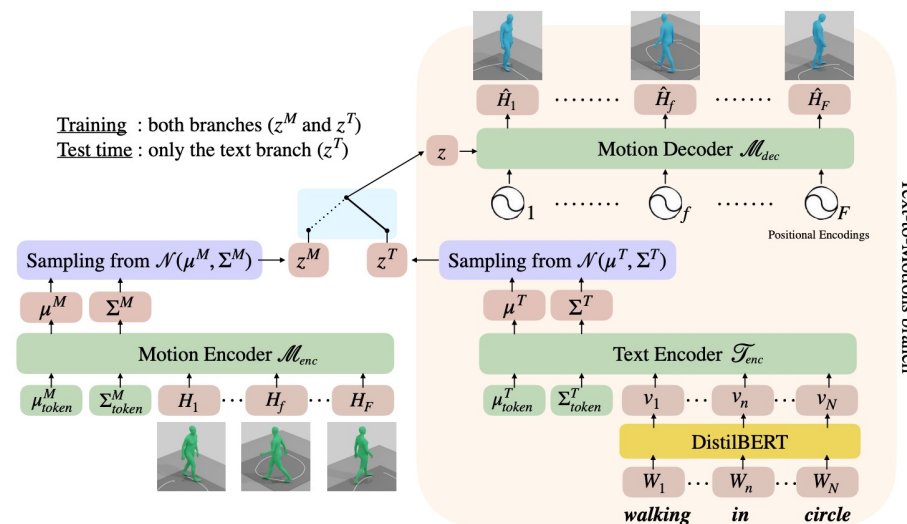
Limited to highly different distributions

### 2. Diffusion models on raw motion

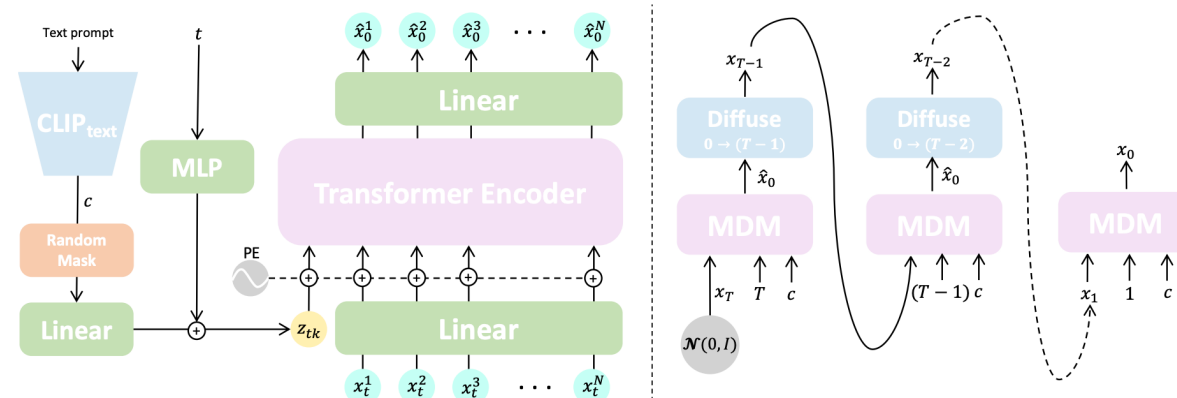
High computational complexity

Susceptible to artifacts

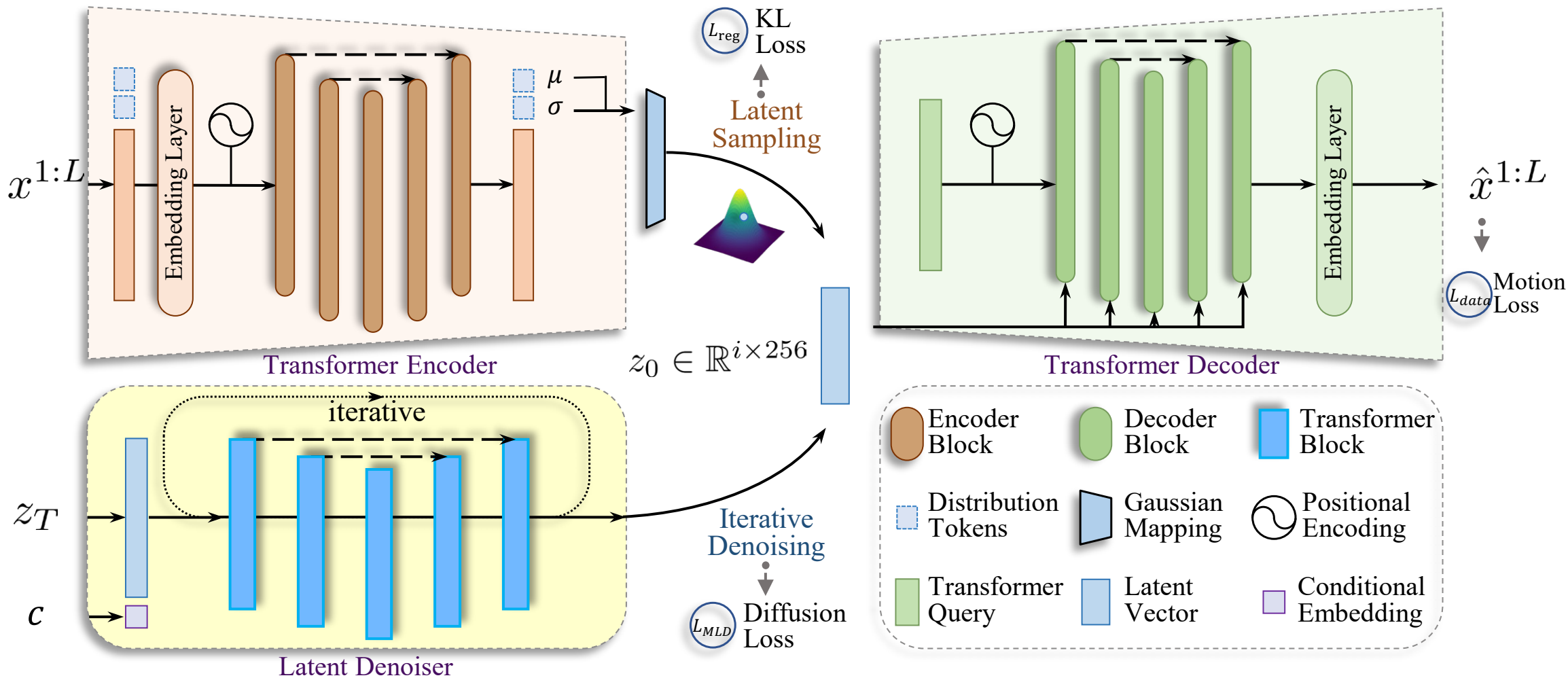
### [TEMOS: Petrovich et al. ECCV 2022]



### [MDM: Tevet et al. ICLR 2023]



# Motion Latent Diffusion

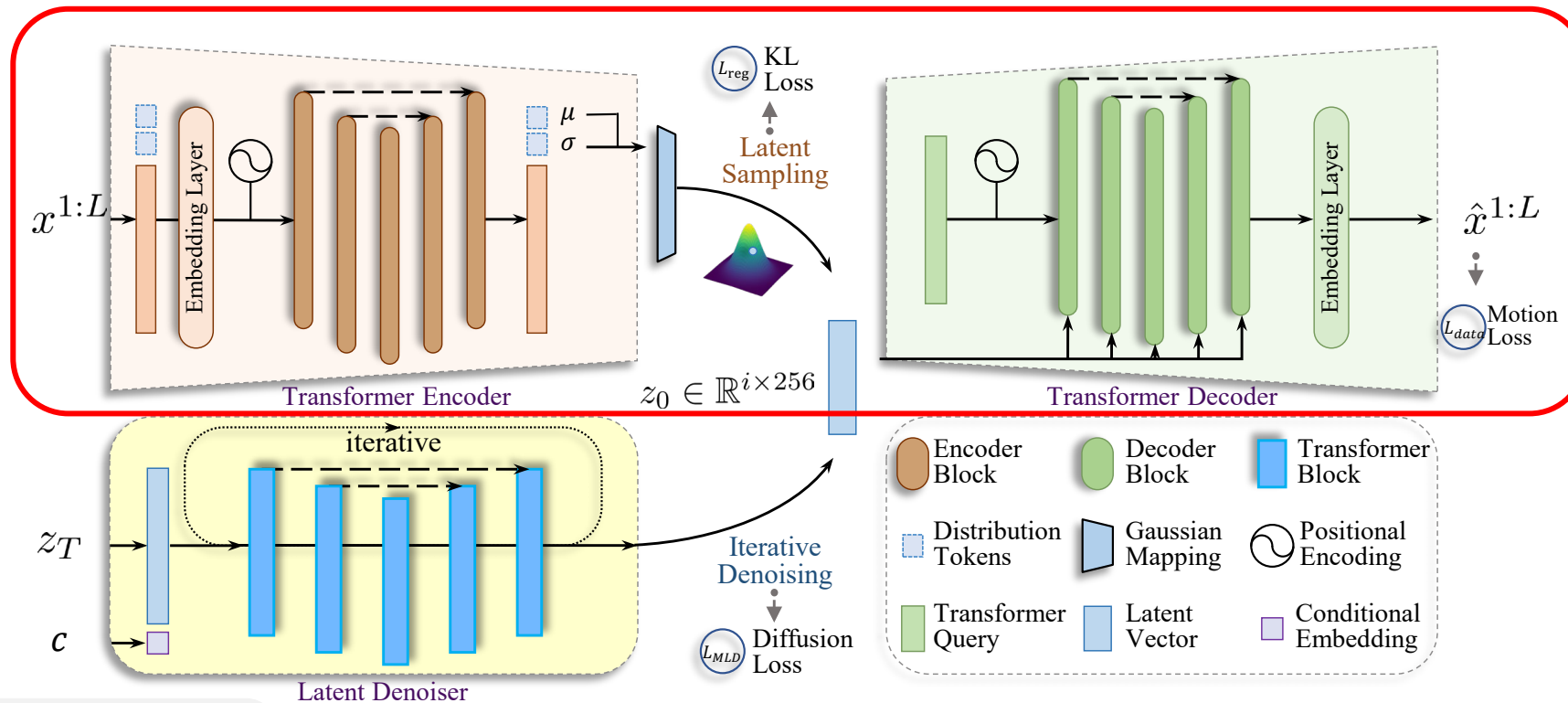


## VAE

Learning latent motion representation

## Advantages

1. Improve diversity
2. Reduce the effect of noise in the raw data
3. Reducing the amount of data facilitates the computational cost of learning subsequent text-to-action mappings



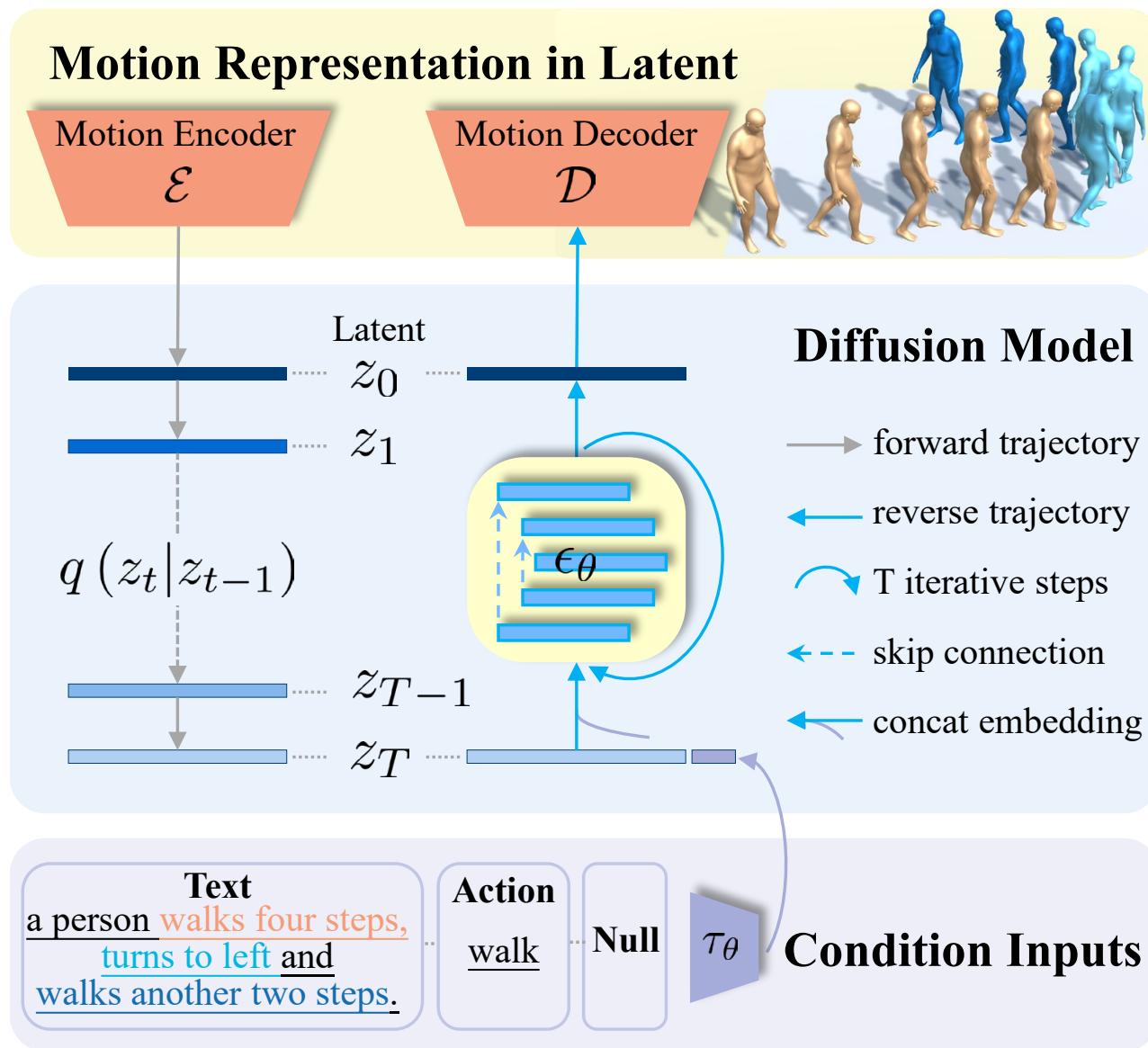
## Latent Diffusion

Learning probabilistic mappings from input conditions (text, label, etc.) to hidden representation

### Advantages

1. Vivid motions matching conditions
2. Reduced computational overhead

## Motion Representation in Latent





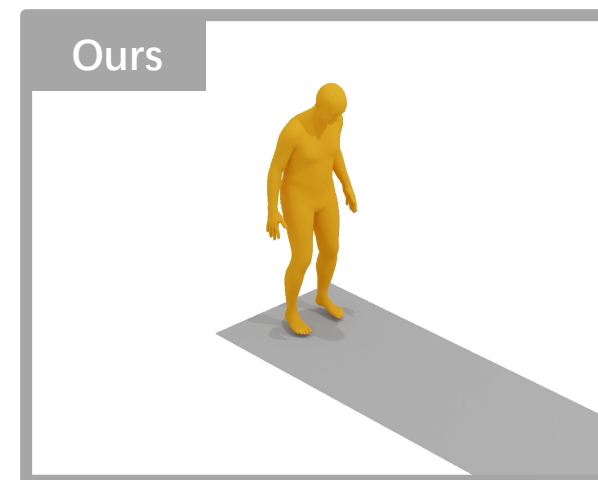
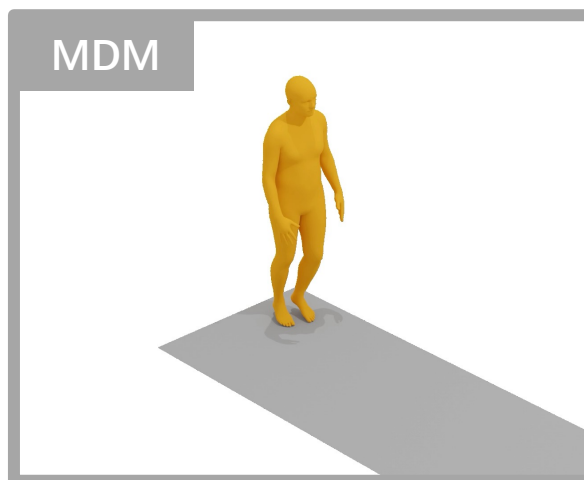
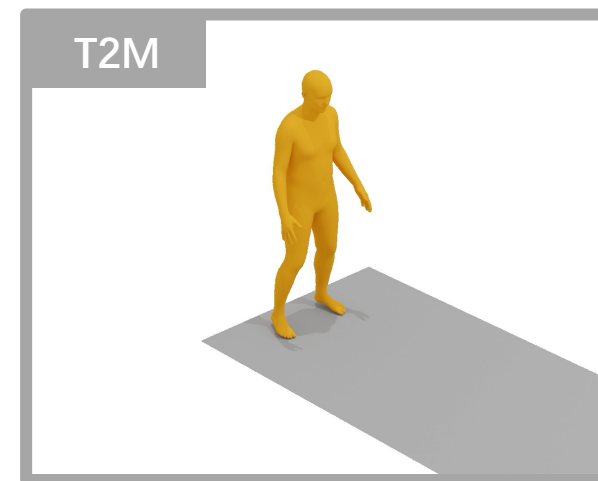
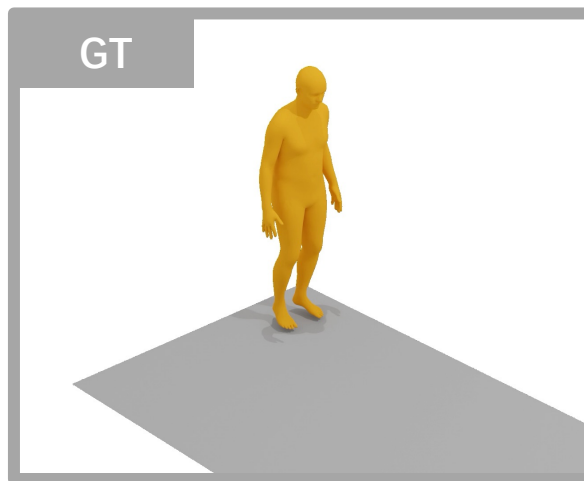


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## Comparison

Text-to-Motion

**“walking forward with  
legs wide apart.”**



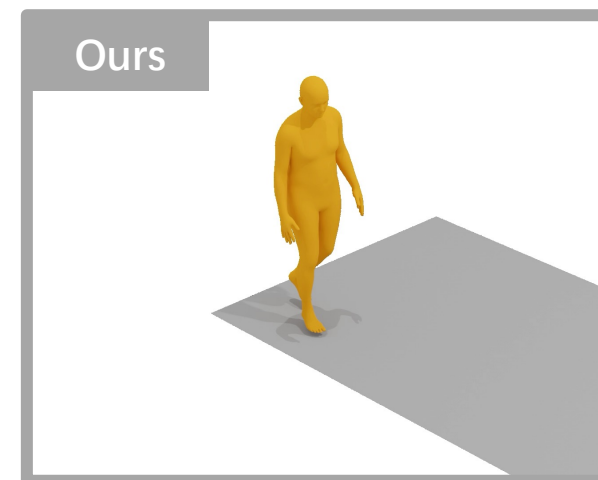
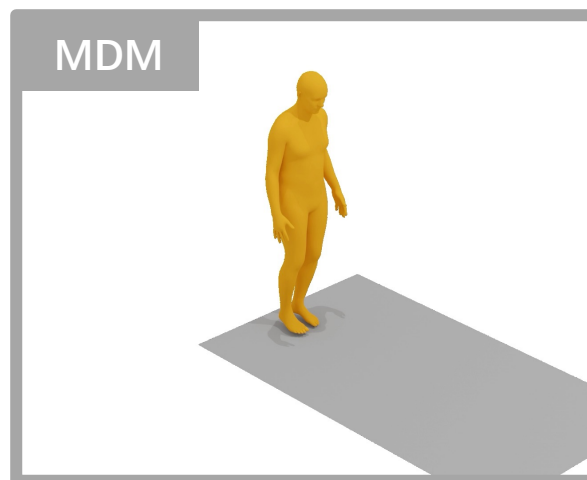
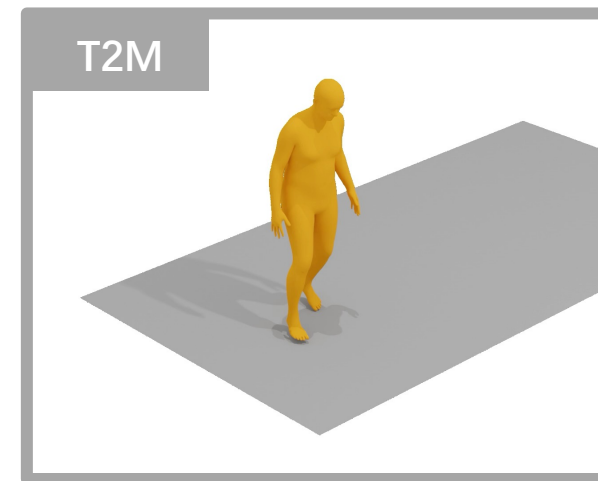
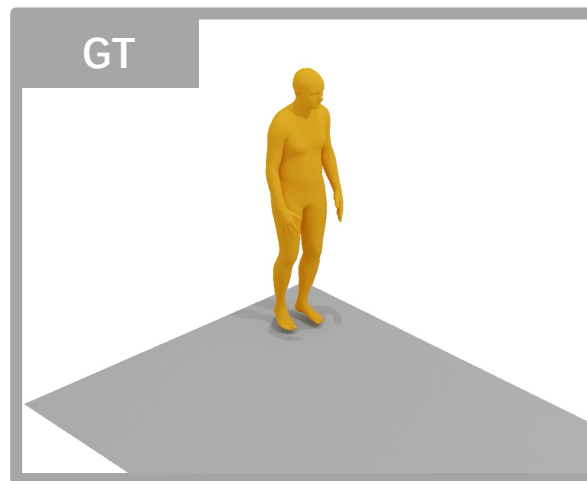


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## Comparison

Text-to-Motion

“the person was  
doing a cool walk”



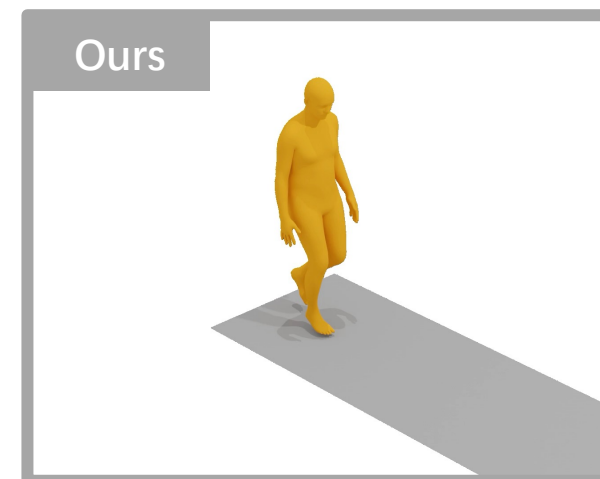
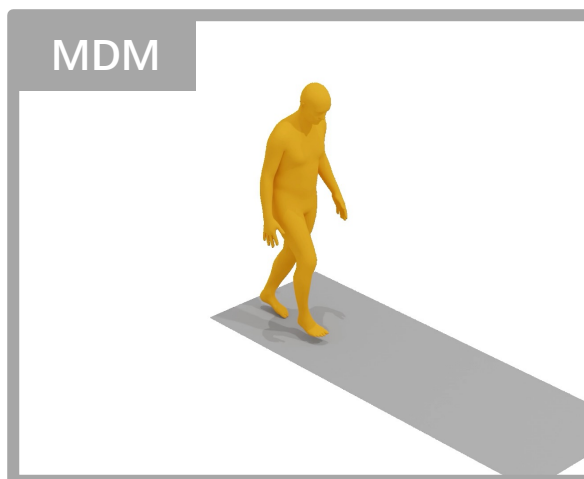
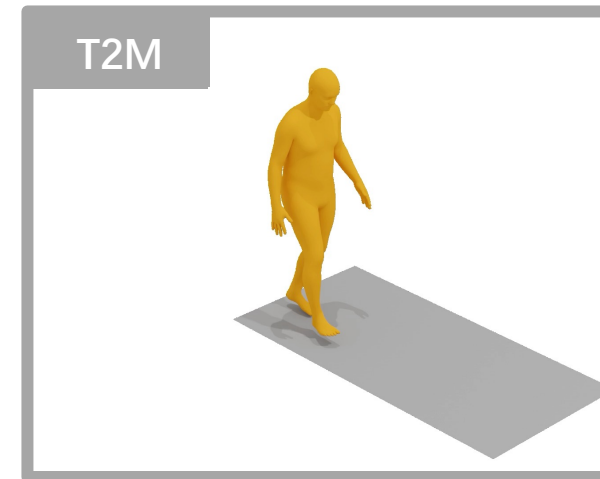
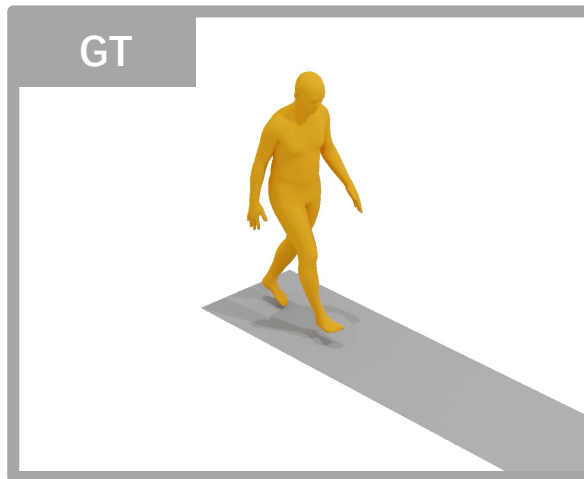


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## Comparison

Text-to-Motion

**“a person walks forward,  
turns, then sits, then stands  
and walks back”**



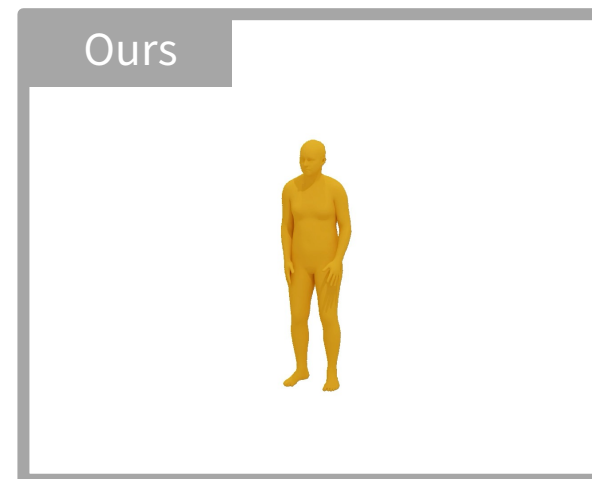
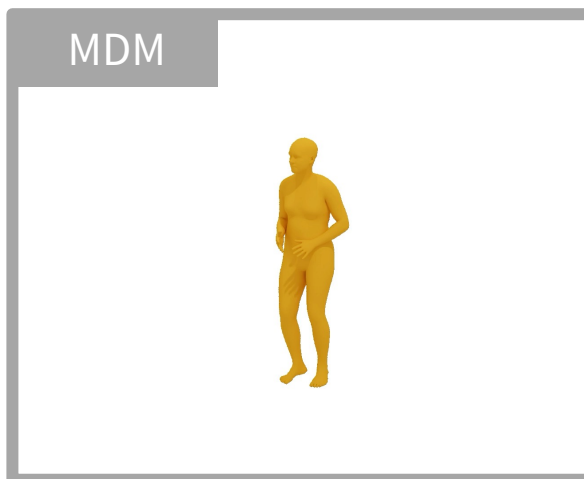
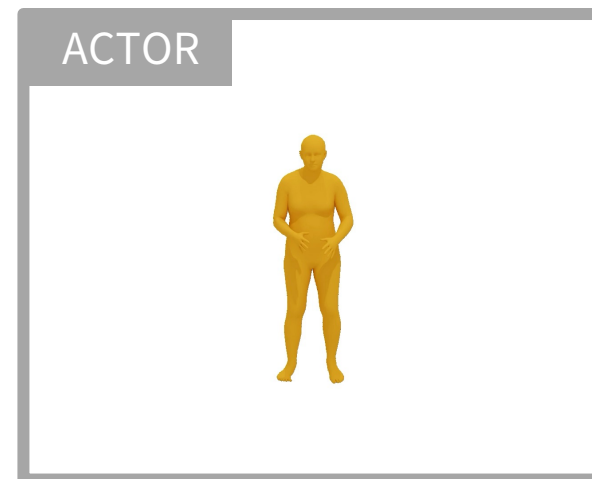
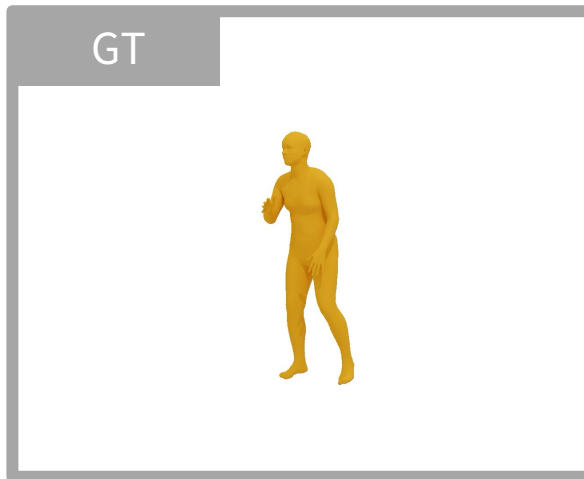


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# Comparison

Action-to-Motion

**“Drink”**



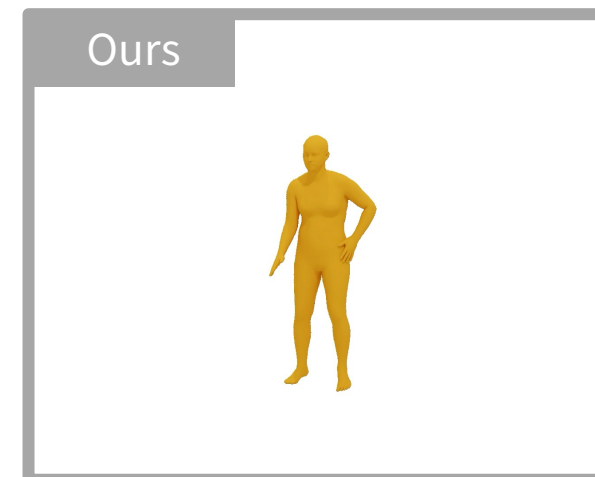
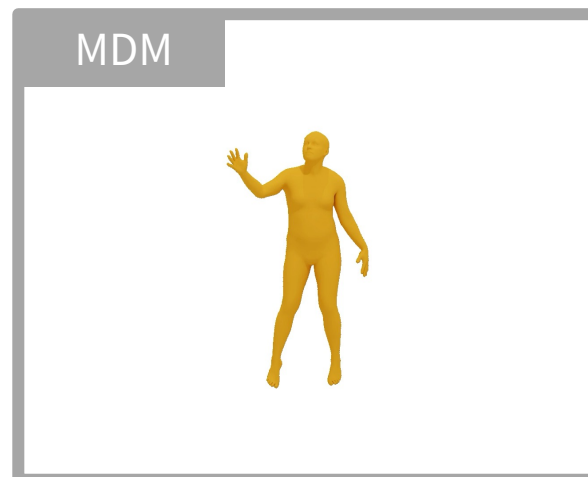
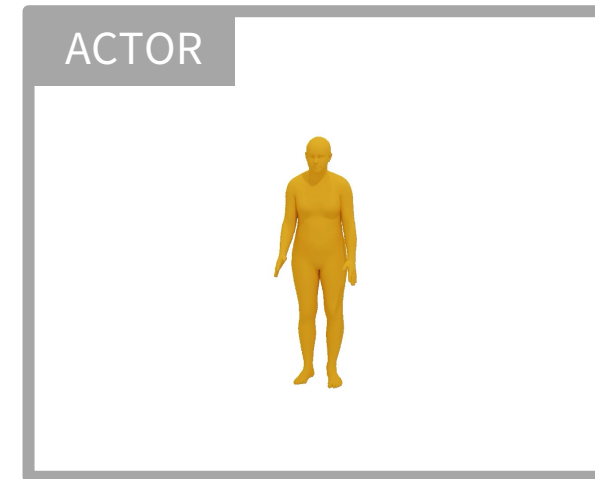
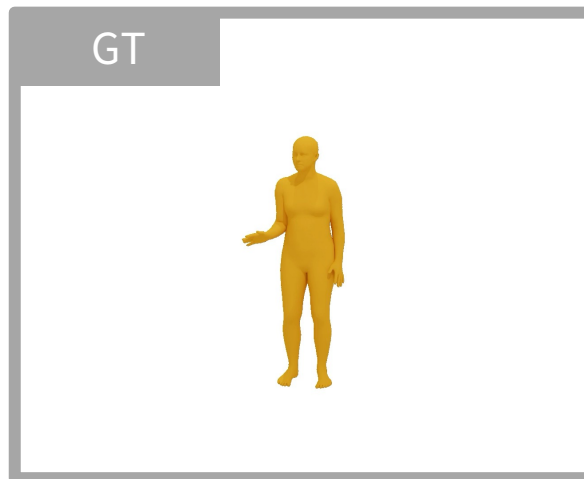


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## Comparison

Action-to-Motion

**“Lift dumbbell”**



## Quantitative Comparison

Methods	R Precision $\uparrow$			FID $\downarrow$	MM Dist $\downarrow$	Diversity $\rightarrow$	MModality $\uparrow$
	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3				
Real	0.511 $\pm$ .003	0.703 $\pm$ .003	0.797 $\pm$ .002	0.002 $\pm$ .000	2.974 $\pm$ .008	9.503 $\pm$ .065	-
Seq2Seq [46]	0.180 $\pm$ .002	0.300 $\pm$ .002	0.396 $\pm$ .002	11.75 $\pm$ .035	5.529 $\pm$ .007	6.223 $\pm$ .061	-
LJ2P [2]	0.246 $\pm$ .001	0.387 $\pm$ .002	0.486 $\pm$ .002	11.02 $\pm$ .046	5.296 $\pm$ .008	7.676 $\pm$ .058	-
T2G[5]	0.165 $\pm$ .001	0.267 $\pm$ .002	0.345 $\pm$ .002	7.664 $\pm$ .030	6.030 $\pm$ .008	6.409 $\pm$ .071	-
Hier [12]	0.301 $\pm$ .002	0.425 $\pm$ .002	0.552 $\pm$ .004	6.532 $\pm$ .024	5.012 $\pm$ .018	8.332 $\pm$ .042	-
TEMOS [44]	0.424 $\pm$ .002	0.612 $\pm$ .002	0.722 $\pm$ .002	3.734 $\pm$ .028	3.703 $\pm$ .008	8.973 $\pm$ .071	0.368 $\pm$ .018
T2M [15]	0.457 $\pm$ .002	0.639 $\pm$ .003	0.740 $\pm$ .003	1.067 $\pm$ .002	3.340 $\pm$ .008	9.188 $\pm$ .002	2.090 $\pm$ .083
MDM [64]	0.320 $\pm$ .005	0.498 $\pm$ .004	0.611 $\pm$ .007	0.544 $\pm$ .044	5.566 $\pm$ .027	9.559 $\pm$ .086	2.799 $\pm$ .072
<b>MLD (Ours)</b>	<b>0.481<math>\pm</math>.003</b>	<b>0.673<math>\pm</math>.003</b>	<b>0.772<math>\pm</math>.002</b>	<b>0.473<math>\pm</math>.013</b>	<b>3.196<math>\pm</math>.010</b>	9.724 $\pm$ .082	2.413 $\pm$ .079

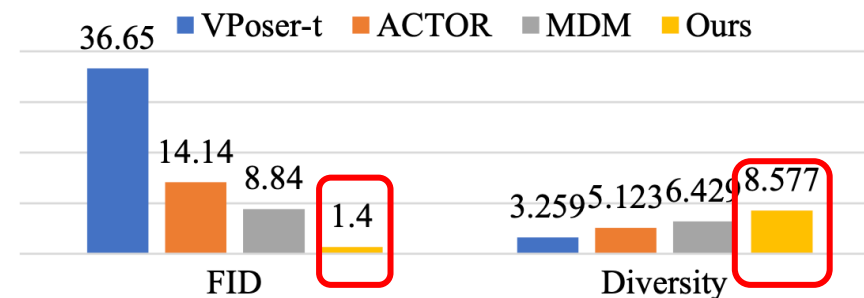


Figure 5. Comparison of unconditional motion generation on part of AMASS [39] dataset with the state-of-the-art methods. We provide both FID and Diversity to evaluate generated motions.

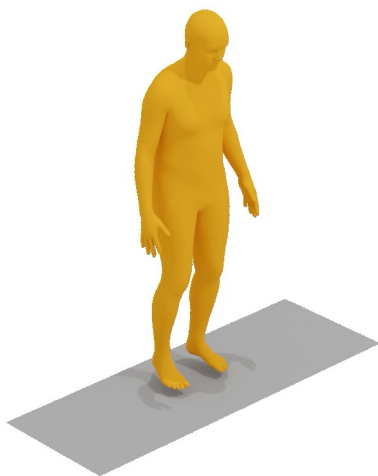
## Performance on text-to-motion generation tasks

Methods	UESTC					HumanAct12			
	FID <sub>train</sub> $\downarrow$	FID <sub>test</sub> $\downarrow$	ACC $\uparrow$	DIV $\rightarrow$	MM $\rightarrow$	FID <sub>train</sub> $\downarrow$	ACC $\uparrow$	DIV $\rightarrow$	MM $\rightarrow$
Real	2.92 $\pm$ .26	2.79 $\pm$ .29	0.988 $\pm$ .001	33.34 $\pm$ .320	14.16 $\pm$ .06	0.020 $\pm$ .010	0.997 $\pm$ .001	6.850 $\pm$ .050	2.450 $\pm$ .040
ACTOR [43]	20.5 $\pm$ 2.3	23.43 $\pm$ 2.20	0.911 $\pm$ .003	31.96 $\pm$ .33	14.52 $\pm$ .09	0.120 $\pm$ .000	0.955 $\pm$ .008	6.840 $\pm$ .030	2.530 $\pm$ .020
INR [7]	9.55 $\pm$ .06	15.00 $\pm$ .09	0.941 $\pm$ .001	31.59 $\pm$ .19	14.68 $\pm$ .07	0.088 $\pm$ .004	0.973 $\pm$ .001	6.881 $\pm$ .048	2.569 $\pm$ .040
MDM [64]	9.98 $\pm$ 1.33	12.81 $\pm$ 1.46	0.950 $\pm$ .000	33.02 $\pm$ .28	14.26 $\pm$ .12	0.100 $\pm$ .000	0.990 $\pm$ .000	6.680 $\pm$ .050	2.520 $\pm$ .010
<b>MLD (Ours)</b>	12.89 $\pm$ .109	15.79 $\pm$ .079	<b>0.954<math>\pm</math>.001</b>	<b>33.52<math>\pm</math>.14</b>	13.57 $\pm$ .06	<b>0.077<math>\pm</math>.004</b>	0.964 $\pm$ .002	<b>6.831<math>\pm</math>.050</b>	2.824 $\pm$ .038

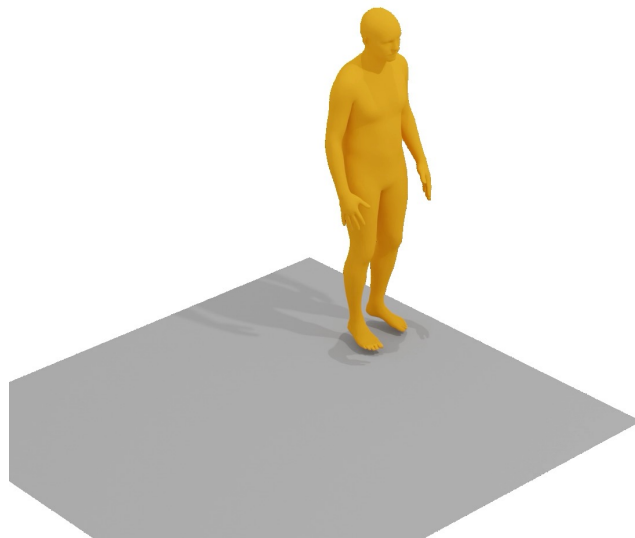
## Performance on action-to-motion generation tasks

**More Results**

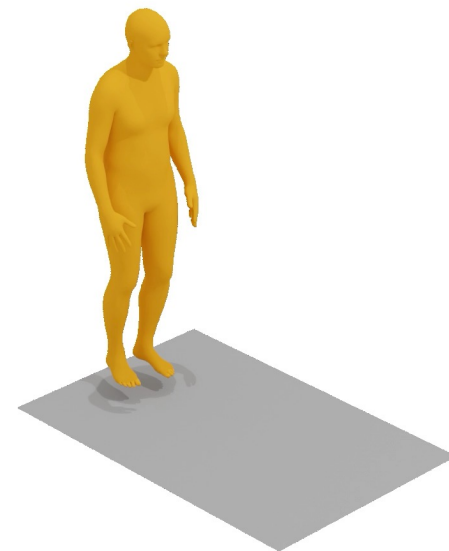
Text-to-Motion



**“A person doing jumping jacks.”**



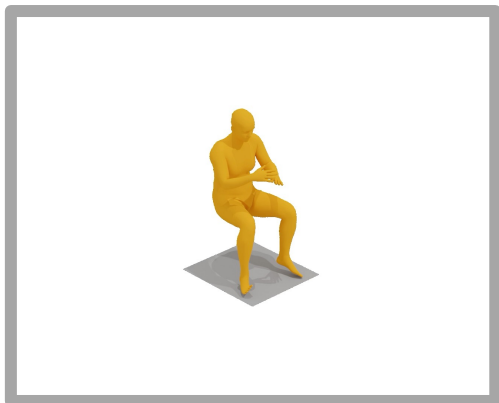
**“A person walks in a circle to their right.”**



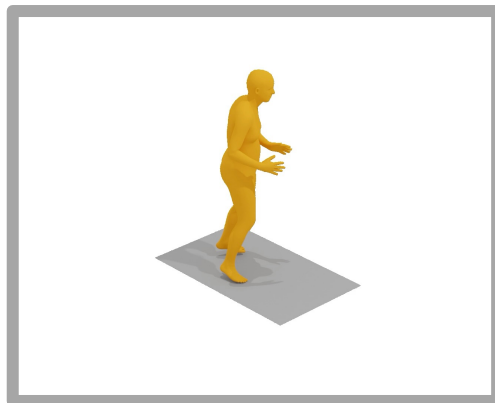
**“A person jumps forwards and turns left in mid air”**

More Results

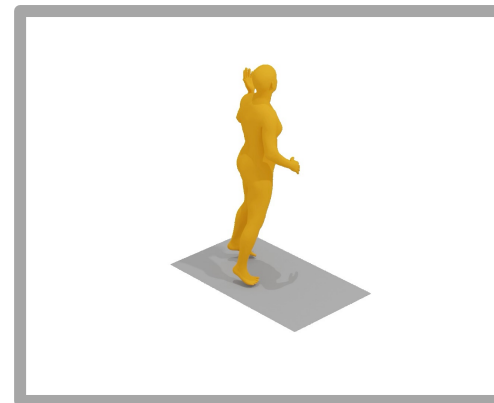
Action-to-Motion



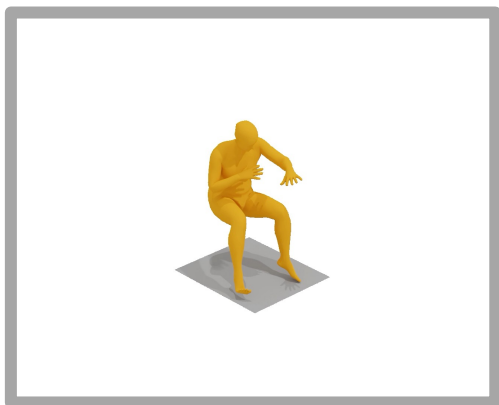
**“Eat”**



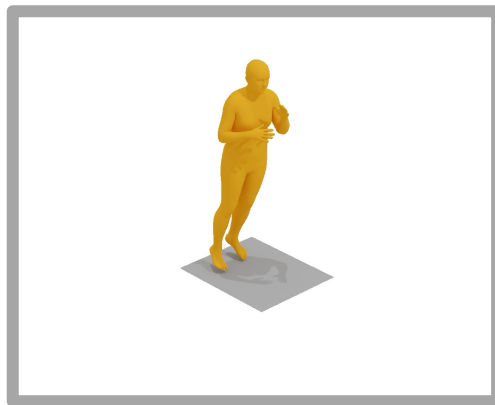
**“Boxing”**



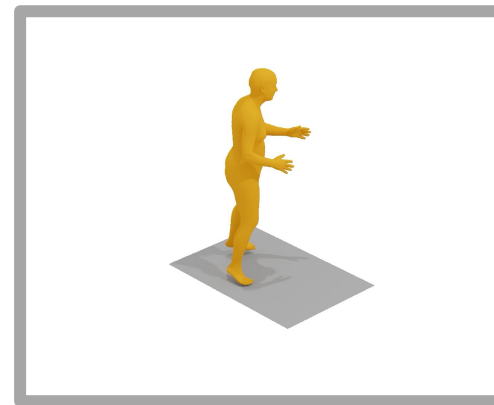
**“Throw”**



**“Eat”**



**“Boxing”**



**“Throw”**

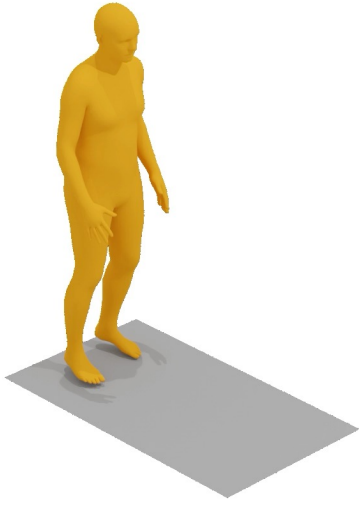




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More Results

Unconditioned





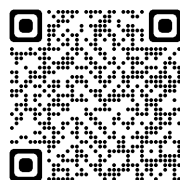
Executing your Commands via Motion Diffusion in Latent Space

# Thanks for Watching!

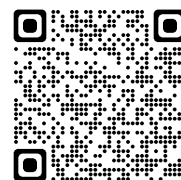
More details please check our paper and project



Project



Paper



Code



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