



The Path from Marionette to Autonomous 3D Characters

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https://liuziwei7.github.io



Autonomous 3D Characters

































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Mighty and Fast Motion Generation -FracMoGen

Fractal Human Motion Generative Model

Mingyuan Zhang, Chenyang Gu, Haozhe xie, Zhongang Cai, Ziwei Liu

Existing Motion Generative Model





Fractal Human Motion Generative Model





Model	Generation Process	#Stages	Continuity	Compressed	Controllability
Diffusion	$q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1} \mathbf{x}_t), t \in [1,T]$	1000/50	Continuous	No	High
Latent Diffusion	$q(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1} \widehat{\mathbf{x}}_t), t \in [1,T]$	1000/50/4	Continuous	Yes	Medium
Auto-Regressive	$q(\widehat{\theta}_i \widehat{\theta}_{i-1},\ldots,\widehat{\theta}_1), i \in [1, F/r]$	F/r	Discrete	Yes	Low
Masked Decoders	$q(\mathbf{x}_T \mathbf{x}_S), S \subset T, T \in \{0,1\}^{F/r}$	[1, F/r]	Discrete	Yes	Low
FracMoGen	$q(\widehat{\Theta}_j \widehat{\Theta}_i), i \geq j, i \in [0, \lceil \log_2 F \rceil]$	$[1,\infty]$	Continuous	No	High
				_	

An efficient motion generative model on raw continuous space!



Step 1: Establish your generation process (Fractal Modeling)

a person is shooting basketball





- $\succ q(\widehat{\Theta}_j | \widehat{\Theta}_i), i \ge j, i \in [0, \lceil \log_2 F \rceil]$
- Raw continuous space (highest controllability)
- ➢ Flexible inference strategy (via different chains of $\widehat{\Theta}_i$)



Step 2: Introduce noise into your training (Intra-group Input Mixing)

Q: Why we need noise during training?A: Bridge gap between training and inference.

Given Motion
Sequence Θ^G \bigwedge
 \bigwedge
Random Shuffle \bigoplus
 \bigwedge <br

- Data distribution of raw motion representation is far from Gaussian distribution (why not diffusion noise).
- Introduce Noise via frame mixing can better capture the data distribution (why input mixing).

Table 5. Comparison of different noise schedule on the KIT-ML test set. The term #Levels refers to the number of different noise levels. In the Diffusion Model, a common setting is 1000 levels. To ensure a fair comparison, we also evaluate the two methods under the condition of the same noise levels.

Noise Type	#Levels	Top 1↑	FID↓
None	-	0.239	2.592
Diffusion	10	0.210	4.015
Diffusion	100	0.375	0.409
Diffusion	1000	0.362	0.451
Ours	10	0.451	0.181
Ours	100	0.435	0.217





Step 3: Set your training objectives



$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda \cdot \mathcal{L}_{key} + (1 - \lambda) \mathcal{L}_{seq}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{key} = \left\| \widehat{\Theta}_{j}^{\mathsf{K}} - \Theta_{j}^{\mathsf{K}} \right\| \longrightarrow \text{Focus on local modeling}$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{seq} = \left\| \widehat{\Theta}_{j} - \Theta \right\| \longrightarrow \text{Focus on global modeling}$$

Early stages should focus more on global modeling, while later stages should focus more on local modeling.

Table 6. Comparison of different configuration of balanced target loss on the KIT-ML test set. There are two types of experiments here. One uses a constant, meaning the same λ coefficient is applied to all stages. The other uses a linearly increasing λ value. For example, in the case of $0.2 \rightarrow 0.8$, the λ coefficient for stage 6 is 0.2, for stage 5 it is 0.3, and so on, with the λ coefficient for stage 0 being 0.8.

λ	Top 1↑	FID↓
0	0.421	0.246
0.2	0.431	0.217
0.4	0.442	0.195
0.6	0.419	0.250
0.8	0.384	0.319
1.0	0.326	0.584
$0 \rightarrow 0.6$	0.428	0.230
0.2 ightarrow 0.8	0.451	0.181
0.4 ightarrow 1.0	0.405	0.317





Step 4: Design your backbone





Step 5: Enjoy your results

	Method		R-Precision \uparrow		- FID	MM-Dist	Diversity \rightarrow	MModality ↑		
	method	Top-1 ↑	Top-2↑	Top-3 ↑	THD ¥	Mini Dist 4	Diversity	Minodality	[MotionLCM
	Real Motion	$0.511^{\pm.003}$	$0.703^{\pm.003}$	$0.797^{\pm.002}$	$0.002^{\pm.000}$	$2.974^{\pm.008}$	$9.503^{\pm.065}$	-	- 0.3	
D	MotionDiffuse [36]	$0.491^{\pm.001}$	$0.681^{\pm.001}$	$0.782^{\pm.001}$	$0.630^{\pm.001}$	$3.113^{\pm.001}$	$9.410^{\pm.049}$	$1.553^{\pm.042}$	-	10M 100M 200M
T 3	ReMoDiffuse [34]	$0.510^{\pm.005}$	$0.698^{\pm.006}$	$0.795^{\pm.004}$	$0.103^{\pm.004}$	$2.974^{\pm.016}$	$9.018^{\pm.075}$	$1.795^{\pm.043}$		# Parameters
an	T2M-GPT [33]	$0.492^{\pm.003}$	$0.679^{\pm.002}$	$0.775^{\pm.002}$	$0.141^{\pm.005}$	$3.121^{\pm.009}$	$9.722^{\pm.082}$	$1.831^{\pm.048}$	0.2	
nm	MoMask [11]	$0.521^{\pm.002}$	$0.713^{\pm.002}$	$0.807^{\pm.002}$	$0.045^{\pm.002}$	$2.958^{\pm.008}$	-	$1.241^{\pm.040}$		
Η̈́	MotionLCM [6]	$0.502^{\pm.003}$	$0.698^{\pm.002}$	$0.798^{\pm.002}$	$0.304^{\pm.012}$	$3.012^{\pm.007}$	$9.607^{\pm.066}$	$2.259^{\pm.092}$		T2M-GPT
	FracMoGen (Ours)	$0.515^{\pm.003}$	$0.703^{\pm.005}$	$0.802^{\pm.003}$	$0.085^{\pm.008}$	$2.946^{\pm.013}$	$9.632^{\pm.031}$	$1.417^{\pm.056}$	0.1	
	Real Motion	$0.424^{\pm.005}$	$0.649^{\pm.006}$	$0.779^{\pm.006}$	$0.031^{\pm.004}$	$2.788^{\pm.012}$	$11.08^{\pm .097}$	-	_ 0.1	O FracMoGen
	MotionDiffuse [36]	$0.417^{\pm.004}$	$0.621^{\pm.004}$	$0.739^{\pm.004}$	$1.954^{\pm.062}$	$2.958^{\pm.005}$	$11.10^{\pm.143}$	$0.730^{\pm.013}$	-	MoMask O ReMoDiffuse
M-	ReMoDiffuse [34]	$0.427^{\pm.014}$	$0.641^{\pm.004}$	$0.765^{\pm.055}$	$0.155^{\pm.006}$	$2.814^{\pm.012}$	$10.80^{\pm.105}$	$1.239^{\pm.028}$		
IJ	T2M-GPT [33]	$0.416^{\pm.006}$	$0.627^{\pm.006}$	$0.745^{\pm.006}$	$0.514^{\pm.029}$	$3.007^{\pm.023}$	$10.92^{\pm.108}$	$1.570^{\pm.039}$	0	
Ŧ	MoMask [11]	$0.433^{\pm.007}$	$0.656^{\pm.005}$	$0.781^{\pm.005}$	$0.204^{\pm.011}$	$2.779^{\pm.022}$	-	$1.131^{\pm.043}$	L	0.1 1
	FracMoGen (Ours)	$0.451^{\pm.009}$	$0.688^{\pm.008}$	$0.810^{\pm.009}$	$0.181^{\pm.010}$	$2.668^{\pm.019}$	$11.01^{\pm.115}$	$1.047^{\pm.046}$	_	AITS (seconds)















Unified Understanding and Generation - SOLAMI

SOLAMI: Social Vision-Language-Action Modeling for Immersive Interaction with 3D Autonomous Characters

Jianping Jiang, Weiye Xiao, Zhengyu Lin, Huaizhong Zhang, Tianxiang Ren, Yang Gao, Zhiqian Lin, Zhongang Cai, Lei Yang, Ziwei Liu CVPR 2025

3D Characters with Social Intelligence



Modeling with LLM-Agent Framework



[1] Generative Agents: Interactive Simulacra of Human Behavior. UIST 2023.[2] Digital Life Project: Autonomous 3D Characters with Social Intelligence. CVPR 2024.

- Limitations
 - Scalable Formulation
 - Multimodal Coherence
 - Latency

Motivation: Avatar as Virtual Robot





Robot 3D Agent with Real Embodiment (Real-world Task & Interaction)



RT-2 ^[1]:Vision-Language-Action Models



3D Avatar 3D Agent with Virtual Embodiment (Natural Appearance & Behavior) Social VLA for Immersive Interaction with 3D Characters

Training Recipe

- Training Stages
 - Stage1: Motion & Speech Tokenizer Training
 - Stage2: Motion-Text-Speech Alignment with Multi-Task Pretraining
 - Stage3: Instruction Tuning for Multimodal Chat





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Data Generation

- Multimodal Chat Data Synthesize
 - LLM-Generated Scripts
 - Diverse Topics
 - Refined Process
 - Motion-Text Dataset
 - Large-Scale



Evaluation: Quantitative & Qualitative

- Compared to Speech-Only Method
 - Better User Experience
- Compared to LLM-Agent Framework
 - Low Latency & Multimodal Coherence
 - Alignment Tax on Text

Table 1. Quantitative results of baselines and SOLAMI. $(\uparrow (\downarrow))$ indicates that the values are better if the metrics are larger (smaller). We run all the evaluations 5 times and report the average metric. The best results are in bold and the second best results are underlined.

Methods	Motion Metrics					Inference		
Methods	FID↓	Diversity [↑]	PA-MPJPE↓	Angle Error↓	VC Similarity↑	Context Relevance↑	Character Consistency↑	Latency ↓
SynMSI Dataset	-	9.136	-	-	-	4.888	4.893	-
LLM+Speech (Llama2) [69]	-	-	-	-	0.818	3.527	3.859	3.157
AnyGPT (fine-tune) [81]	-	-	-	-	0.819	3.502	3.803	2.588
DLP (MotionGPT) [17]	4.254	8.259	165.053	0.495	0.812	<u>3.577</u>	3.785	5.518
SOLAMI (w/o pretrain)	5.052	8.558	<u>159.709</u>	0.387	0.820	3.541	3.461	2.657
SOLAMI (LoRA)	15.729	8.145	167.149	0.400	0.770	3.251	3.423	2.710
SOLAMI (full params)	3.443	8.853	151.500	0.360	0.824	3.634	3.824	2.639





Demo: VR Interface











Unified Understanding and Generation - EgoLM

EgoLM: Multi-Modal Language Model of Egocentric Motions

Fangzhou Hong, Vladimir Guzov, Hyo Jin Kim, Yuting Ye, Richard Newcombe, Ziwei Liu, Lingni Ma CVPR 2025, Oral Presentation

Egocentric Motion Tracking and Understanding

Sparse Motion Sensors



Egocentric Videos













Motion Tracking



Motion Understanding

"The person is standing straight as she puts the piece of clothing on the hanger."

"The person turns around then walks out of the bedroom."

Multi-Modal Multi-Tasking LM for Ego Motion



Instructions

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1) Motions Tokenization

2) Motion Pre-Training

3) Multi-Modal Instruction Tuning

Step 1: Motion VQ-VAE





Step 2: Motion Pre-Training









Step 2: Motion Pre-Training





By-Product: Unconditional Motion Generator











Step 3: Instruction Tuning





"<s> Perform ... based on the given ... Input CLIP embeddings: <CLIP_Placeholder>. Input three-points: <TP_Placeholder>"





Experiments





Task: Motion UnderstandingInstruction: Describe the human motion based onthe given three-points and CLIP embeddings.Input:Input CLIP embeddings:<CLIP_Placeholder>.Input three-pointsfeature:<TP_Placeholder>Output:<Narration_Placeholder>

Task: Motion TrackingInstruction: Perform motion tracking based onthe given three-points and CLIP embeddings.Input:Input CLIP embeddings:<CLIP_Placeholder>.Input three-points feature: <TP_Placeholder>Output: <Motion_Placeholder>



0mm

200mm











Social Intelligence - CrowdMoGen

CrowdMoGen: Event-Driven Collective Human Motion Generation

Yukang Cao, Xinying Guo, Mingyuan Zhang, Haozhe Xie, Chenyang Gu, Ziwei Liu

Challenges

Three people are holding hands together.

Two people are fighting with another person, leading to a 2v1 fighting game.

Three people are holding hands with each other.

Three people are practicing martial arts with each other.





Character animation version of 2v1 fighting in a physics simulator.



CrowdMoGen target







total_number_of_individuals:	•
crowd_density:	•
average_group_size:	•
intersity_of_crowd_interaction:	•



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a) Scene-guided activities



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a) Scene-guided activities

b) Event-driven activities







- Element-Wise Multiplication
- Element-Wise Addition





Experiment results



(a) A person fell down, other people come to help him get up.



Experiment results



A person run to others and say hello to each other



A group of people dancing together





A group of people join to dance together



A person waves the hands to make others gathering around him



People is walking while a high-speed person is running towards the crowd



People is running while a high-speed person is running towards them

Experiment results











Social Intelligence: EgoLife



EgoLife: Towards Egocentric Life Assistant

Jingkang Yang, Shuai Liu, Hongming Guo, Yuhao Dong, Xiamengwei Zhang, Sicheng Zhang, Pengyun Wang, Zitang Zhou, Binzhu Xie, Ziyue Wang, Bei Ouyang, Zhengyu Lin, Marco Cominelli, Zhongang Cai, Yuanhan Zhang, Peiyuan Zhang, Fangzhou Hong, Joerg Widmer, Francesco Gringoli, Lei Yang, Bo Li, Ziwei Liu

CVPR 2025



We invited 6 people living together for 7 days in egolife

Each one wearing Meta Aria glasses (almost) all day long.

The EgoLife Collected Data





Ego video, audio, mmwave, wifi, Ego/Exo signals synchronization.

The EgoLife Timeline



	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
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The EgoLifeQA Benchmark

6 x 500 = 3000 QAs





The EgoLifeQA Benchmark







EgoButler – The EgoGPT Component







Overview of Classic Egocentric Dataset

Performance of EgoGPT-7B. The table presents a comprehensive comparison of EgoGPT against state-of-theart commercial and open-source models on existing egocentric benchmarks. With EgoIT and EgoLife Day 1 data, EgoGPT achieve impressive performance on ego setting.

Model	#Param	#Frames	EgoSchema	EgoPlan	EgoThink
GPT-4v [95]	-	32	56.6	38.0	65.5
Gemini-1.5-Pro [96]	-	32	72.2	31.3	62.4
GPT-4o [97]	-	32	72.2	32.8	65.5
LLaVA-Next-Video [98]	7B	32	49.7	29.0	40.6
LongVA [99]	7B	32	44.1	29.9	48.3
IXC-2.5 [100]	7B	32	54.6	29.4	56.0
InternVideo2 [101]	8B	32	55.2	27.5	43.9
Qwen2-VL [94]	7B	32	66.7	34.3	59.3
Oryx [57]	7B	32	56.0	33.2	53.1
LLaVA-OV [55]	7B	32	60.1	30.7	54.2
LLaVA-Videos [102]	7B	32	57.3	33.6	56.4
EgoGPT (EgoIT)	7B	32	73.2	32.4	61.7
EgoGPT (EgoIT+EgoLifeD1)	7B	32	75.4	33.4	61.4

EgoButler – The EgoGPT Component



LLaVA-OneVision (Qwen2 as LLM) Whisper as audio encoder, SFT an audio projector on Qwen2 with ASR datasets that supports audio CLaVA-OneVision that supports audio CLaVA-OneVision

Dataset Composition of EgoIT-99K. We curated 9 classic egocentric video datasets and utilized their annotations to generate captioning and QA instruction-tuning data for fine-tuning EgoGPT, #AV indicates the number of videos with audio used for training.

Dataset	Duration	#Videos (#AV)	#QA
Ego4D [5]	3.34h	523 (458)	1.41K
Charades-Ego [25]	5.04h	591 (228)	18.46K
HoloAssist [29]	9.17h	121	33.96K
EGTEA Gaze+ [26]	3.01h	16	11.20K
IndustReal [28]	2.96h	44	11.58K
EgoTaskQA [93]	8.72h	172	3.59K
EgoProceL [27]	3.11h	18	5.90K
Epic-Kitchens [4]	4.15h	36	10.15K
ADL [24]	3.66h	8	3.23K
Total	43.16h	1529 (686)	99.48K

Performance of EgoGPT-7B. The table presents a comprehensive comparison of EgoGPT against state-of-theart commercial and open-source models on existing egocentric benchmarks. With EgoIT and EgoLife Day 1 data, EgoGPT achieve impressive performance on ego setting.

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EgoGPT (EgoIT+EgoLifeD1)	7B	32	75.4	33.4	61.4

EgoButler – The EgoRAG Component



Boosted by EgoGPT, EgoButler achieves SOTA:

- In-depth egocentric video familiarity
- Omni-modal comprehension effectively integrating both visual and audio signals

Powered by EgoRAG, EgoGPT enables:

- Week-long memory retrieval, answering complex, long-horizon questions
- Robust grounding and context-aware reasoning, where others often fail

Limitations

- I One-Time Retrieval → Agentic Search
- Ø Better Person Identification Modeling
- Pattern Tracker: Building a habit and behavior pattern engine for continuous insight generation



Table 5. **Performance comparison of EgoGPT with state-of-the-art models on EgoLifeQA benchmarks.** For a fair comparison on EgoLifeQA, EgoGPT was replaced with the corresponding models in the EgoButler pipeline to evaluate their performance under the same conditions. Models that provide captions for EgoLifeQA use 1 FPS for video sampling.

Madal	#Enomos	Audio	Andia	Idontity			EgoLi	feQA		
WIGHEI	#r rames		Identity	EntityLog	EventRecall	HabitInsight	RelationMap	TaskMaster	Average	
Gemini-1.5-Pro [95]	-	\checkmark	×	36.0	37.3	45.9	30.4	34.9	36.9	
GPT-40 [96]	1 FPS	×	×	34.4	42.1	29.5	30.4	44.4	36.2	
LLaVA-OV [55]	1 FPS	×	×	36.8	34.9	31.1	22.4	28.6	30.8	
EgoGPT (EgoIT-99K)	1 FPS	\checkmark	×	35.2	36.5	27.9	29.6	36.5	33.1	
EgoGPT (EgoIT-99K+D1)	1 FPS	\checkmark	\checkmark	39.2	36.5	31.1	33.6	39.7	36.0	







Extremely Long, Egocentric, Interpersonal, Multi-view, Multi-modal, Daily Life Video Understanding



More to explore:

Dense Caption, Transcript, Gaze, Multiple Third-Person View, SLAM

egolife-ai.github.io









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Thank You

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