# CST: Character State Transformer for Object-Conditioned Human Motion Prediction Supplementary Materials

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https://kuan-wei-tseng.github.io/CST

## **1. More Implementation Details**

## 1.1. CMU MoCap dataset

The original CMU Motion Capture Database [1] provides data in tvd, c3d, and amc formats. For development purposes, we used *bvh* files sourced from CGSpeed [2] to enhance accessibility. To ensure data quality, we eliminated duplicate and unreliable joints as recommended by the original database, narrowing down to 18 specific joints: lowerback, chest, chest2, neck, head, headend, right and left shoulders, elbows, wrists, hips, knees, and ankles. Additionally, the original dataset comprises over 4M poses. From this, we selectively extracted about poses from subjects numbered 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 35, 40, 41, and 91. These selections specifically include motions such as walking, turning, and sitting, as detailed in the database's descriptions. We split the data into training and validation set at a 8:2 ratio. As a result, about 500k poses are used for pre-training.

### **1.2. Model Architectures**

**Human Joint Transformer.** The dimension of the initial human joint embedding for each joint is 256. The main part of the HJT is implemented with the transformer encoder layer in PyTorch, with nhead = 8 (number of heads) and dim\_feedforward = 256 (the dimension of the feedforward network model).

**Spatiotemporal State Transformer.** We utilize multihead attention in PyTorch with num\_heads = 8 (number of heads) to construct self-attention and cross-attention layers for SST. Same as the transformer, we also adopt dropout with value 0.1. For the cross-attention layer, the query for the trajectory sequence and goal sequence are the goal sequence and trajectory sequence, respectively. The key and value are from the same source. The token dimension is 256, while the hidden layer dimension of the MLP is 512.

Table 1. Parameters of the Mask Recovery Head.

Layer Name	Layer Type	Input Features	Output Features		
hjt_linear	Linear	$N_j \times 256$	$N_j \times 12$		
linear1	Linear	$N_j \times 12$	512		
linear2	Linear	512	512		
linear3	Linear	512	$N_j \times 12$		

**Mask Recovery Head.** The model consists of linear layers that include bias terms where  $N_j$  is the number of joint in each skeleton. The details of each layer are summarized in the Table 1 below:

#### 2. More Experimental Results

The extended table for Table 3 in the main paper which compares different pre-training condition can be found in Table 3. Besides, we present more qualitative results on the SAMP dataset in Fig. 1. We will release the demo with interactive object will be released along with our code. Please refer to the screen shots in the following pages.

## References

- [1] Carnegie Mellon University CMU Graphics Lab motion capture library — mocap.cs.cmu.edu. http://mocap. cs.cmu.edu. [Accessed 13-03-2024].
- [2] cgspeed Motion Capture sites.google.com. https: //sites.google.com/a/cgspeed.com/cgspeed/ motion-capture. [Accessed 13-03-2024]. 1
- [3] Mohamed Hassan, Duygu Ceylan, Ruben Villegas, Jun Saito, Jimei Yang, Yi Zhou, and Michael J. Black. Stochastic sceneaware motion prediction. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)*, pages 11374–11384, October 2021. 2

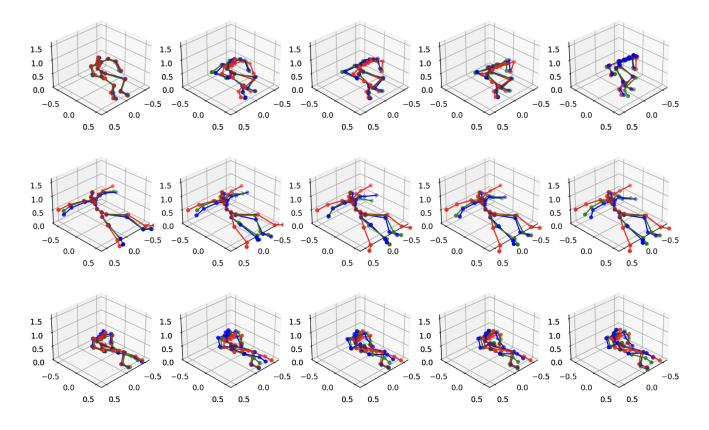


Figure 1. More Qualitative Results on the SAMP dataset [3]. In each row, we arrange from left to right in chronological order. We color the ground-truth, motion generated by SAMP and motion generated by our method in red, blue, and green, respectively.

# Joints	Masking Ratio	<b>MPJPE</b> ↓			<b>MPJRE</b> ↓		
		1-step	5-step	10-step	1-step	5-step	10-step
N/A	N/A	0.184	0.341	0.403	13.417	28.192	33.369
24	10%	0.181	0.325	0.377	13.227	26.364	30.923
24	20%	0.176	0.320	0.370	13.465	26.250	30.409
24	30%	0.180	0.317	0.368	13.375	26.375	30.640
18	10%	0.175	0.323	0.387	12.793	25.500	30.000
18	20%	0.169	0.318	0.376	12.411	25.119	29.593
18	30%	0.175	0.321	0.382	12.634	25.431	30.517
	N/A 24 24 24 24 18 18	# Joints Ratio   N/A N/A   24 10%   24 20%   24 30%   18 10%   18 20%	# Joints Ratio I-step   N/A N/A 0.184   24 10% 0.181   24 20% 0.176   24 30% 0.180   18 10% 0.175   18 20% 0.169	# joints Ratio I-step 5-step   N/A N/A 0.184 0.341   24 10% 0.181 0.325   24 20% 0.176 0.320   24 30% 0.180 0.317   18 10% 0.169 0.318	# joints Ratio I-step 5-step 10-step   N/A N/A 0.184 0.341 0.403   24 10% 0.181 0.325 0.377   24 20% 0.176 0.320 0.370   24 30% 0.180 0.317 0.368   18 10% 0.175 0.323 0.387	# joints Ratio 1-step 5-step 10-step 1-step   N/A N/A 0.184 0.341 0.403 13.417   24 10% 0.181 0.325 0.377 13.227   24 20% 0.176 0.320 0.370 13.465   24 30% 0.180 0.317 0.368 13.375   18 10% 0.175 0.323 0.387 12.793   18 20% 0.169 0.318 0.376 12.411	# joints Ratio 1-step 5-step 10-step 1-step 5-step   N/A N/A 0.184 0.341 0.403 13.417 28.192   24 10% 0.181 0.325 0.377 13.227 26.364   24 20% 0.176 0.320 0.370 13.465 26.250   24 30% 0.180 0.317 0.368 13.375 26.375   18 10% 0.175 0.323 0.387 12.793 25.500   18 20% 0.169 0.318 0.376 12.411 25.119

Table 2. Comparison of different pre-training conditions.