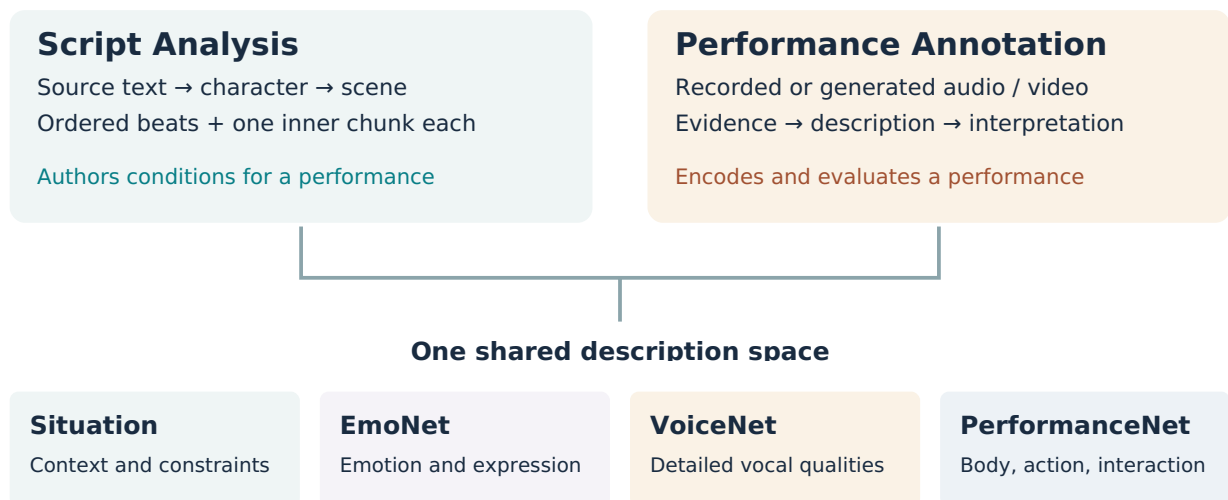


Human performance, made legible.

Two systems. Four complementary taxonomies.

Analyze a script to design a virtual actor. Annotate a recorded or generated scene to describe what is observable. Use a shared vocabulary to select diverse data, construct generation prompts and develop grounded model supervision.

HUMANENESS PERFORMANCENET



Edge cases + physical extremes = named test points in this joint space

Scene encoding · filtering · generation · reward training · diverse data buckets

Humaneness PerformanceNet · Integrated research framework
System guide · 1.0

READING PATH

Understand the whole system

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Two systems, different inputs

Humaneness PerformanceNet connects the design of a performance with the structured description of a performance. The connection is shared language, not an assumption that a requested state can be recovered from a recording.

Humaneness Script Analysis System

Start with a book, screenplay, stage play, radio script or authored scene. Establish the character's physical, emotional, intellectual and psychological makeup. Interpret the scene's seven Dramatic Obligations through that makeup, including its Emotional Obligation. Divide the performance into ordered Acting Beats. Each beat carries concrete dialogue, action, silence and delivery instructions plus exactly one nested Experience Chunk for the character's authored inner stream. A generator uses these inputs to produce audio or audiovisual performance.

Humaneness Performance Annotation System

Start with recorded real-world behavior, a staged reference performance or generated media. Establish what the available audio and video make observable. Use time-linked events, descriptive dimensions and source-aware interpretation to encode the scene. Keep observer response and task-fit evaluation in separate fields. The same scene can support model training, data selection and review without treating its description as proof of private psychological facts.

Names are deliberate. The former Actor-State Atlas is now the Humaneness Script Analysis System. The former PerformanceNet main guide is now the Humaneness Performance Annotation System. *PerformanceNet Taxonomy* names the descriptive vocabulary used by that system, not the whole workflow.

Four complementary taxonomies

Vocabulary	What it contributes	How to use it
PerformanceNet Taxonomy	82 descriptive fields: 79 ordinal scales and three categorical capture fields. Eight observer-impression scales are a separate layer.	Describe attention, action, body, interaction, multimodal coherence and other performance qualities.
VoiceNet Taxonomy	A specialist vocabulary for vocal qualities, with the actual ranges and anchor directions of the chosen codebook.	Describe or target audible delivery in greater detail. Do not assume every field has the same scale.

Vocabulary	What it contributes	How to use it
EmoNet Taxonomy	40 emotion/state labels and 320 intensity-expression cells.	Specify whether a label concerns authored feeling, requested expression or an observer's interpretation.
PerformanceNet Situation Taxonomy	Source situation domains and scenarios, retained extensions and explicit contextual facets for specialized cases.	Locate ordinary and extreme performance problems within a broader scene context.

These vocabularies overlap in subject matter but do different jobs. A loud voice is not automatically anger, an emotion is not a situation, and an observed motion is not a complete explanation of a character's motive. Store each label with its namespace, definition, evidence source and relevant interval.

Edge cases are reference points

DESCRIBE A POINT, THEN CHOOSE A TASK



Not every combination is plausible or supported by evidence.

Keep unspecified context open. A catalog point is not a measured recording.

Conceptual overlap diagram: positions do not represent a learned metric.

A conceptual description space, not a measured geometric embedding.

The 266 acting edge cases and 600 physical-extreme premises are named test points. They emphasize combinations that ordinary conversation and common web video may rarely contain: exertion while speaking, threat under controlled authority, sensory overload, conflicting impulses, restricted movement or an abrupt change in task demands. Their presence in the catalog says nothing about their frequency in a training corpus.

A reference point can combine a situation with emotion, voice and performance descriptors. Some cases name only a delivery style or an emotional display. They remain useful points in the joint space while leaving scene context unspecified. Adding an invented setting merely to fill a taxonomy field would make the map less faithful.

The situation crosswalk distinguishes exact source matches, broader domain compatibility, proposed contextual extensions and missing context. Its evidence snippets explain why a tag was assigned. The original catalogs and identifiers remain available in Appendices D-F; the machine-readable mapping exposes individual decisions for review.

One vocabulary, several workflows

Encode scenes for omni-models

An annotation converts a scene into explicit statements, events and dimension values tied to available modalities and time intervals. This can serve as structured supervision or an intermediate semantic representation for a model that handles text, audio and video. It is a human-readable encoding proposal, not a claim to capture everything a model or socially skilled observer can perceive.

Filter existing recordings

Choose target descriptor combinations and generate retrieval or review prompts across them. Ask for supporting evidence and rejection reasons. Keep unavailable labels null and record alternative interpretations. Audit accepted clips so the filter does not merely repeat its prompt's assumptions. Source annotations and prompt targets remain separate records.

Generate synthetic performances

Sample a plausible scene and selected performance demands. Use Script Analysis to give those demands a character, relationship, objective and beat structure. Request the actual words or actions, then annotate the generated result independently. A requested extreme does not count as successful coverage until the output supports it.

Train and evaluate reward models

Performance annotations can provide auxiliary labels, task-conditioned comparisons and evidence for preference judgments. A later trained reward model may learn from those labels. The taxonomy itself is not a reward model. A scale value is also not a universal quality score: more tension, louder speech or larger movement can improve one scene and damage another. Declare the task and preference criterion, calibrate raters, retain uncertainty, and test held-out situations, speakers and generators.

Diversity is a sampling problem

The catalogs help specify what to look for. The corpus determines what is actually available.

1. **Describe the target.** Select situation domains and facets, emotion/state roles, vocal demands and performance variables. Include ordinary, transitional and extreme cases.
2. **Choose plausible combinations.** Use named reference points as seeds, then vary partners, stakes, language, setting and delivery where the source allows. Do not assume every Cartesian combination makes dramatic sense.
3. **Retrieve or generate candidates.** Keep the prompt, source IDs and sampling choices attached. A filter and a generator use different instructions even when they share target descriptors.
4. **Annotate the evidence.** Record observed intervals, modality access and uncertainty. A target label copied from a prompt is not an annotation.
5. **Measure occupied buckets.** Count accepted clips by supported combinations; keep missing-context and unknown-evidence buckets visible. Report both marginal and selected joint coverage.
6. **Control repetition.** Track duplicate clips, near-duplicate performances and repeated speakers or scenes. Use documented caps or weights, then inspect rare and ambiguous buckets.

No distribution is supplied here. Catalog counts measure reference material. They do not measure training-set balance, model competence, a universal human-performance distribution or coverage of all possible situations.

The same scene, separate accounts

A fictional emergency coordinator fears that a colleague is missing while telling another person to keep a radio channel open. This is an authored design example; no analyzed recording is supplied.

Layer	What belongs here
Script Analysis	Persistent competence and control; responsibility to the partner; fear and a competing urge to ask for reassurance; the exact line and intended restrained authority.
Situation coordinates	An emergency communication task, incomplete information and consequential stakes, where supported by the source. Unspecified physical conditions stay open.

Layer	What belongs here
EmoNet / VoiceNet / PerformanceNet targets	Requested emotional relation and delivery constraints, each identified as authored targets rather than measurements.
Performance Annotation	Only after a clip exists: the words, timing, breath, gaze or bodily action actually available, then qualified interpretation. Until then, observed fields are unfilled.
Task-fit or reward label	A separate judgment of whether this output fulfills the communication task while serving the intended dramatic relationship. It need not display fear conspicuously.

Find the right reference

Read the two system guides for the workflows, then use the named taxonomy volumes for definitions. Appendices A and B retain full PerformanceNet anchors; C retains the EmoNet registry; D-F retain situation, edge-case and physical-extreme catalogs; G covers surface/underlying combinations; H contains the Morris index and character questions; I covers non-speech events; J preserves source provenance and historical production notes.

The website offers a searchable case explorer, a prompt-drafting interface and direct HTML/PDF access to all volumes. The downloadable JSON crosswalk is reviewable record by record. Full source citations and exceptions live with the relevant taxonomy, rather than being hidden in a universal scale claim.

Humaneness PerformanceNet is an integrated research and design framework. Its proposed mappings, supervision formats and model uses remain open to empirical evaluation. The supplied historical illustrations retain their original Actor-State Atlas lettering; the current names and roles are defined in this guide.