

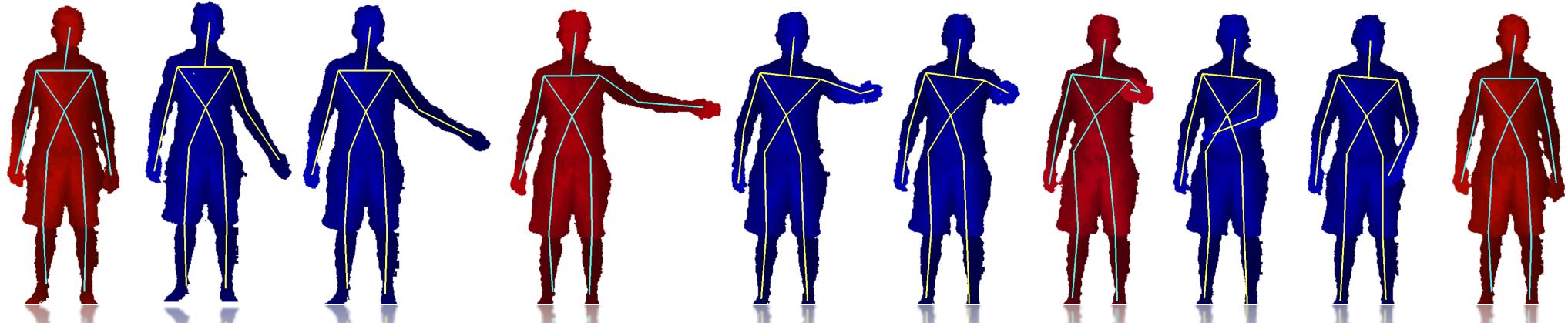
Real-time gesture recognition from depth data through key poses learning and decision forests

Leandro Miranda

Thales Vieira (presenter)

Dimas Martinez

Mathematics, UFAL



Antonio W. Vieira

Mario F. M. Campos

Computer Science, UFMG

Human Gesture Recognition

Human Gesture Recognition



Human Gesture Recognition



Human Gesture Recognition

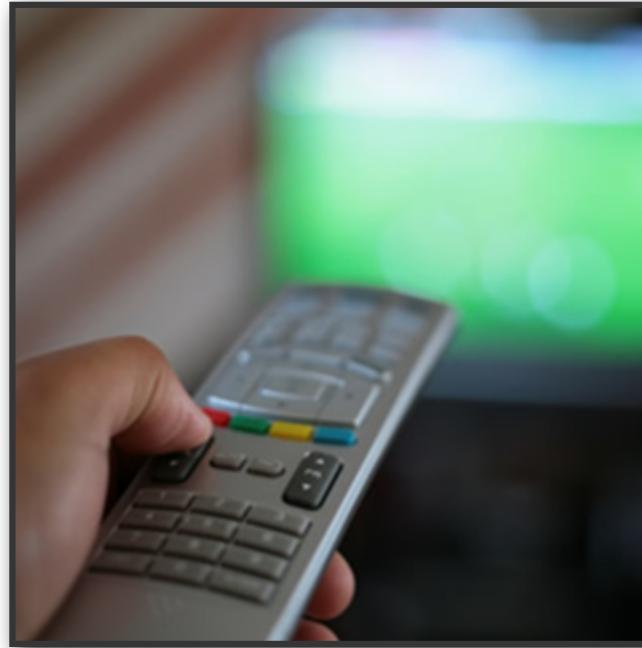


Current Scenario

Popularization of real time depth sensors



Microsoft Kinect Sensor



Development of high quality Natural User Interfaces (NUI)

Current Scenario

Popularization of real time depth sensors

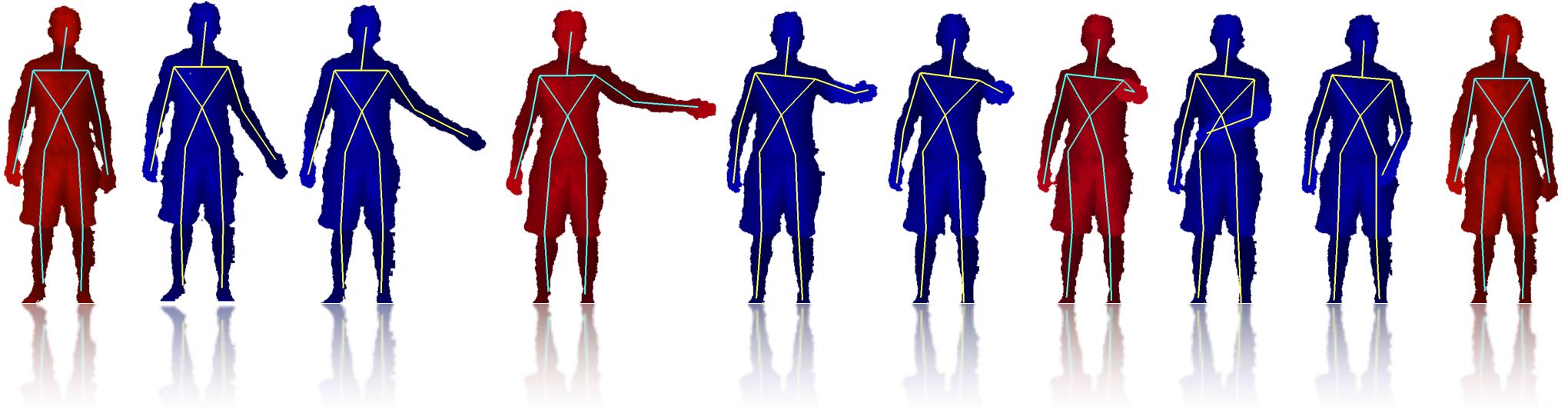


Microsoft Kinect Sensor



Challenging task! Gestures performed at different speeds and/or sequence of poses

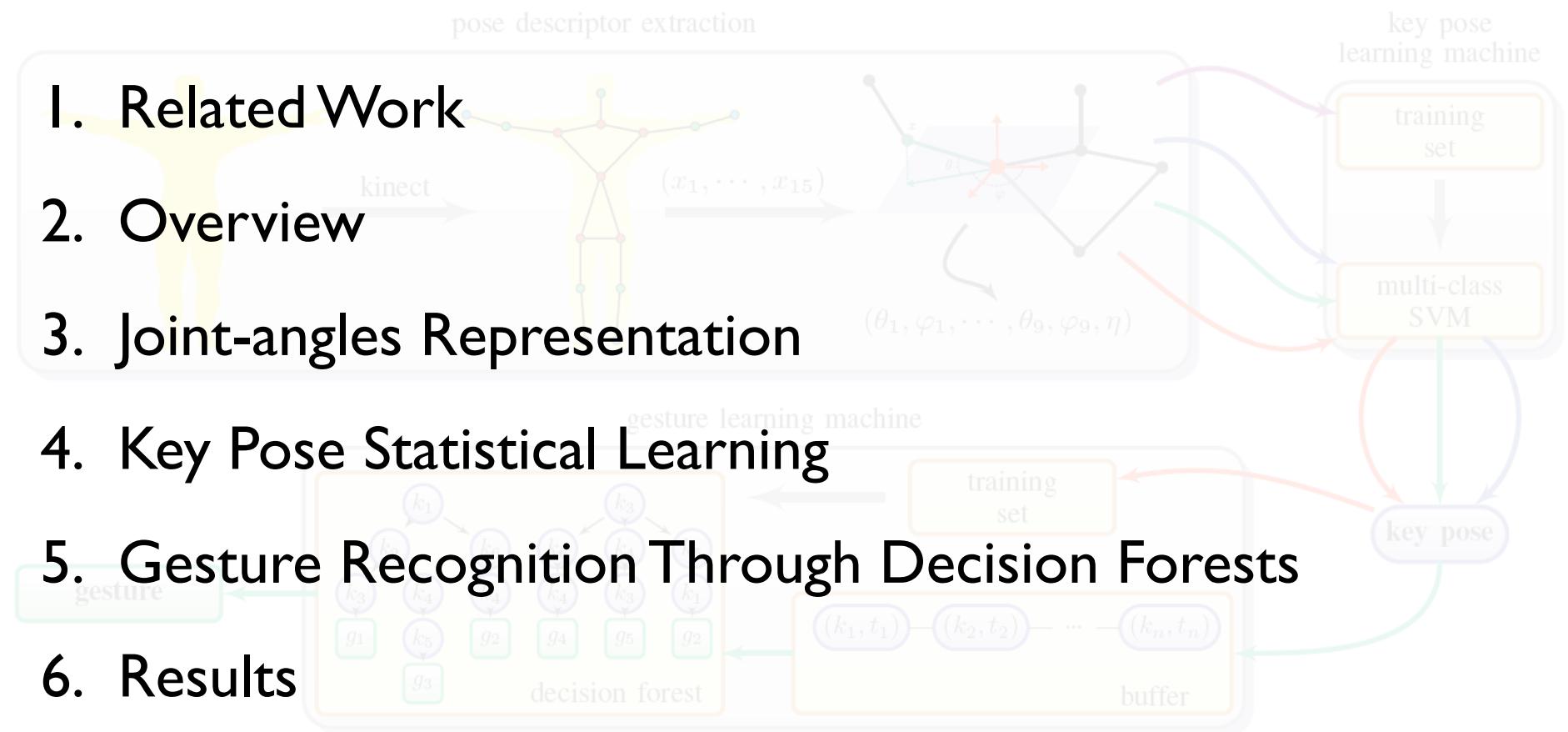
Our approach: key poses learning



Gestures can be characterized by a few extreme poses!

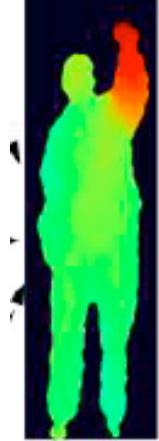
- ✓ Real-time gesture learning and recognition
- ✓ Ideal for the average inexperienced user

Outline



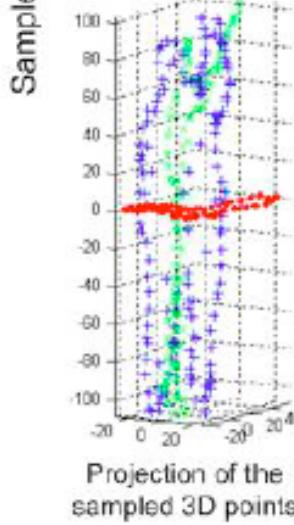
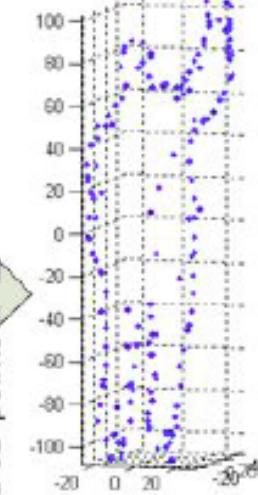
Related Work

Local methods



Depth map

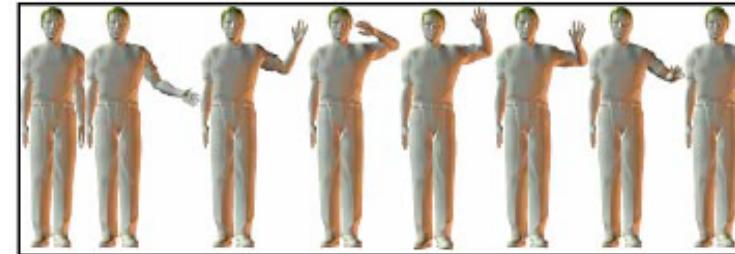
Sampled 3D points



Li et al (2010)

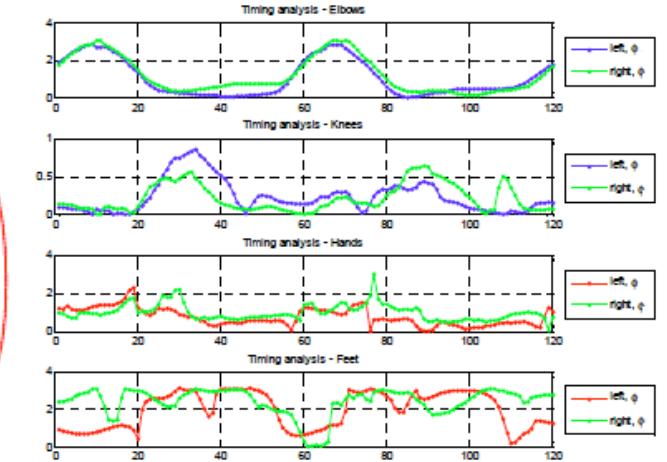
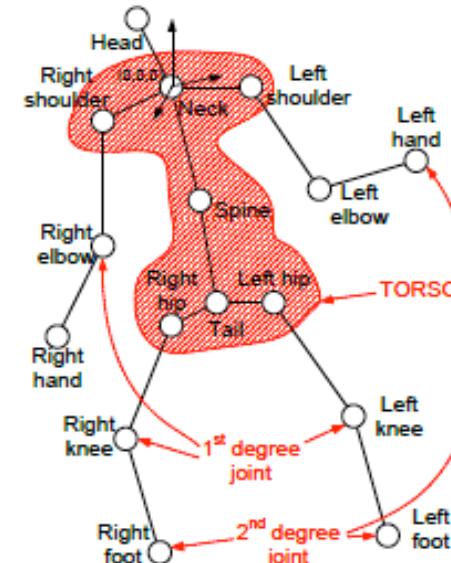
Miranda et al., 2012

Global methods



Lv and Nevatia (2007)

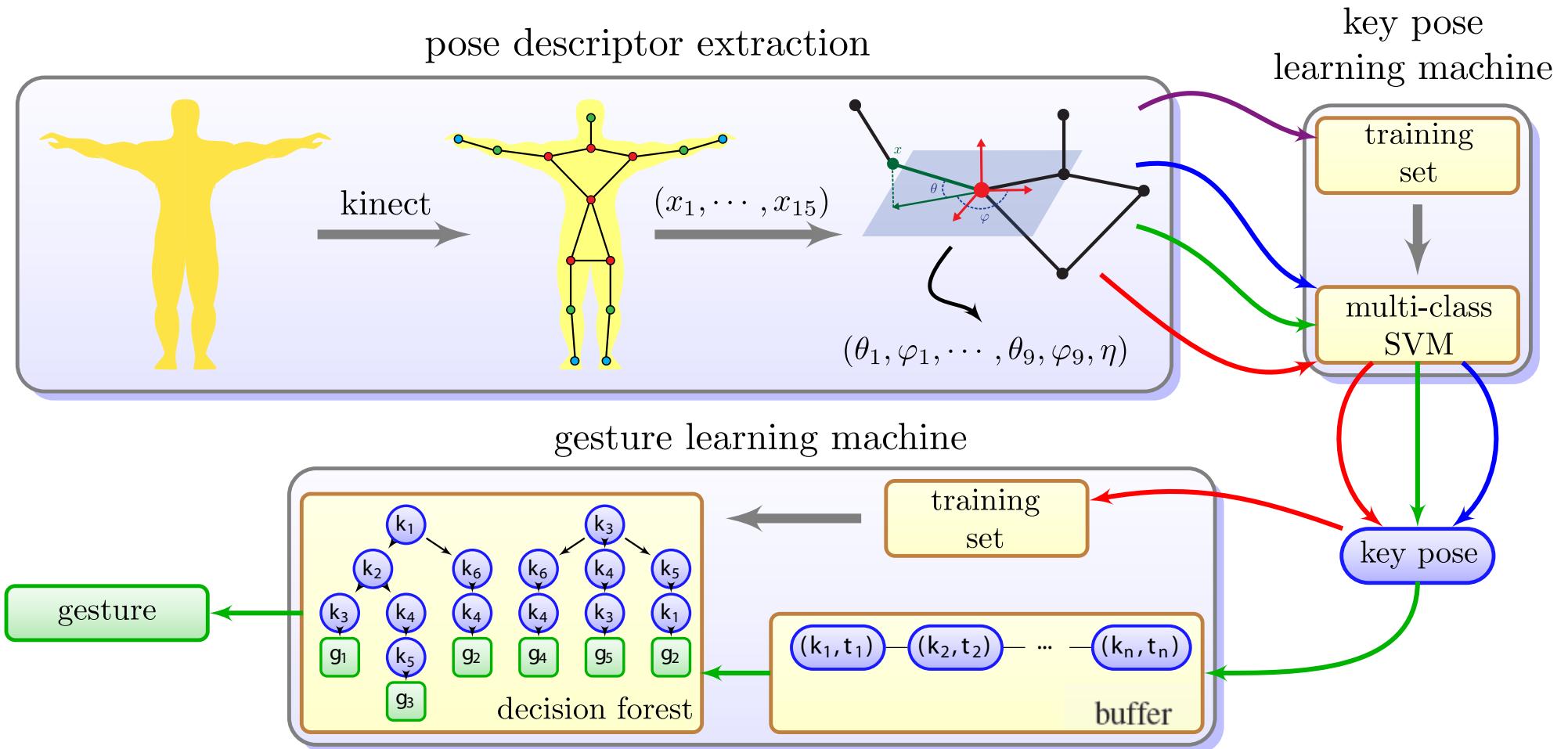
Parametric methods



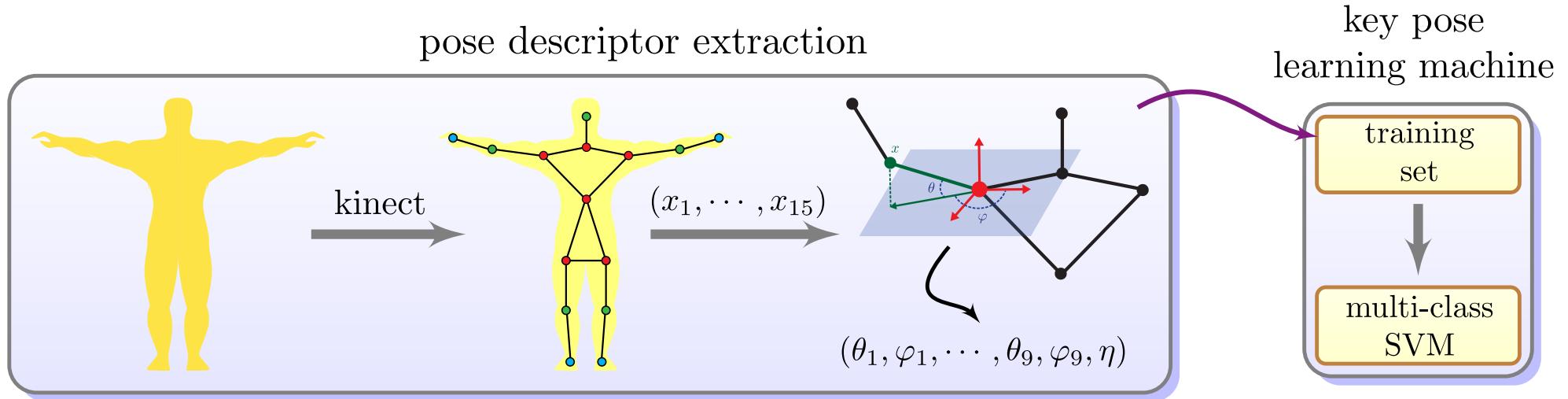
Raptis et al (2011)

Real-time gesture recognition from depth data through key poses learning and decision forests

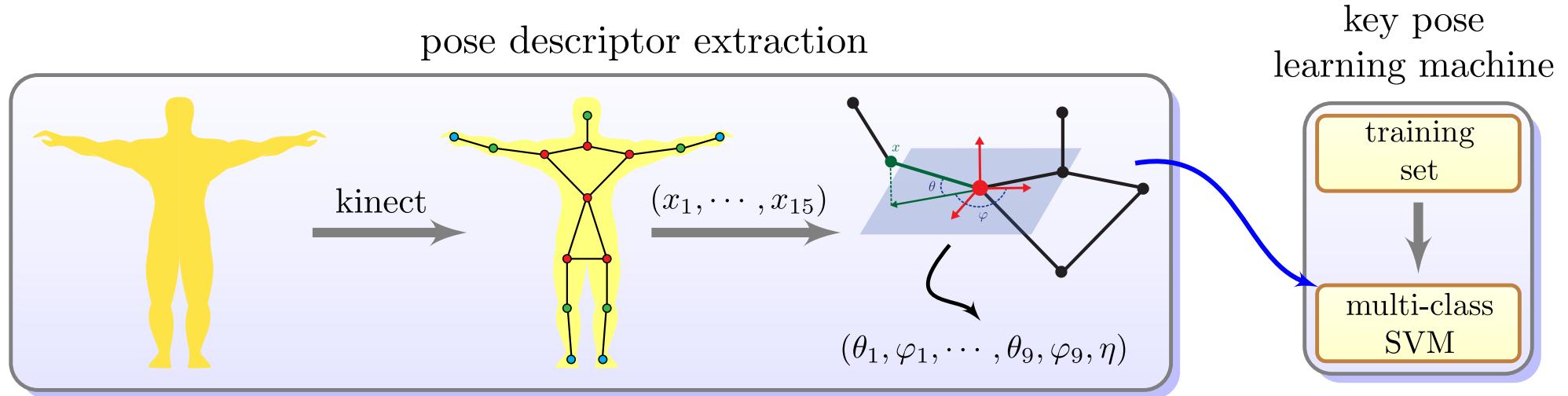
Overview



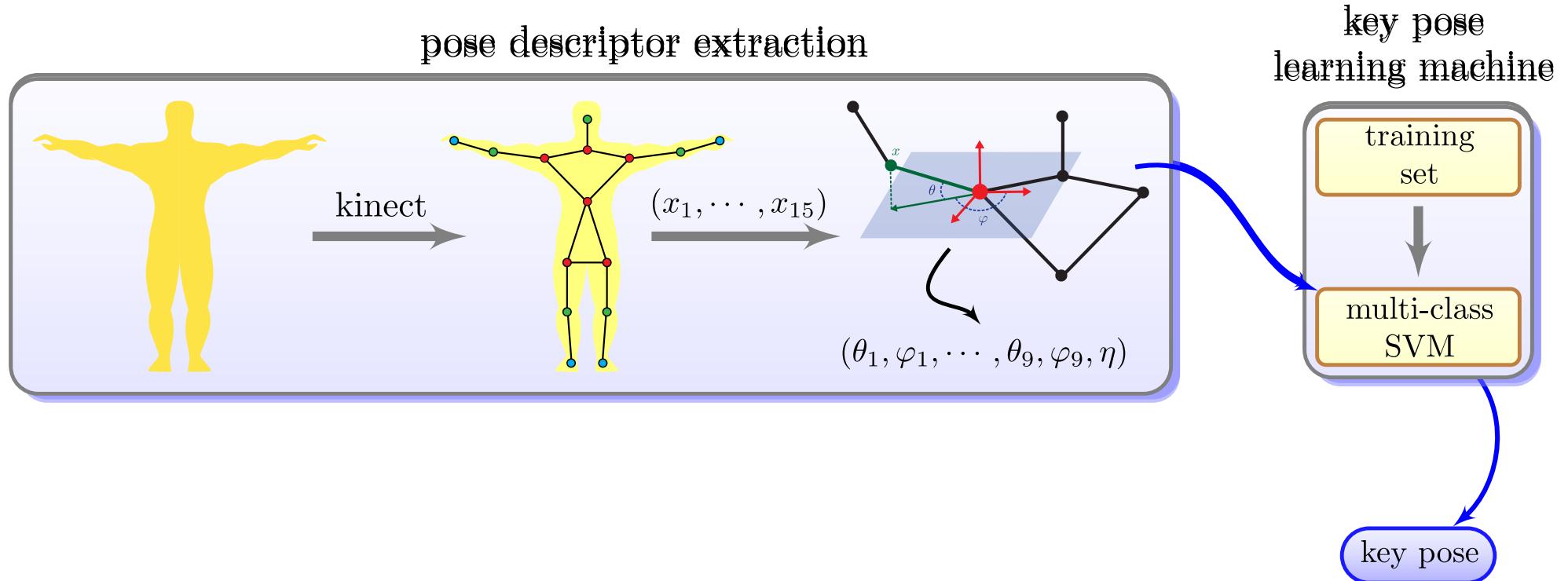
Overview: training key poses



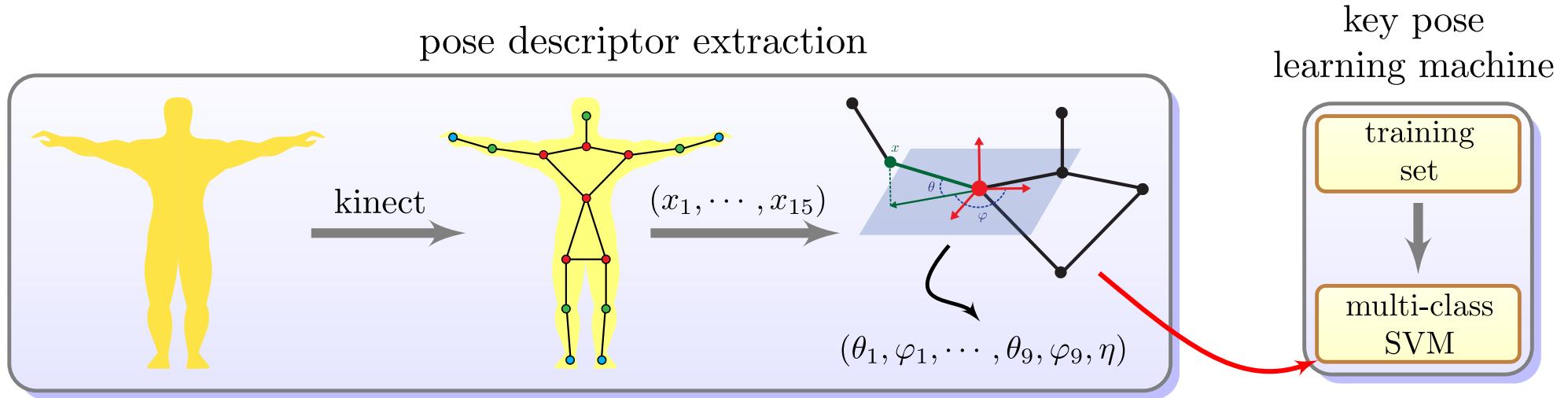
Overview: recognizing key poses



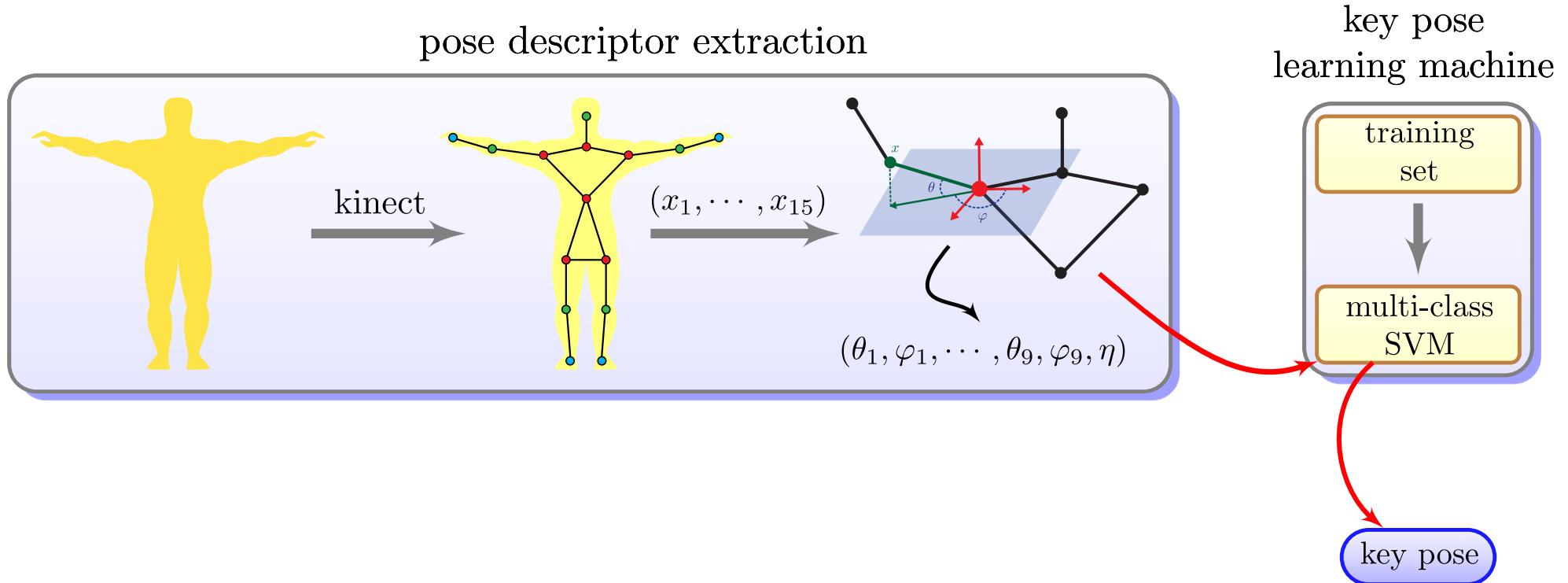
Overview: recognizing key poses



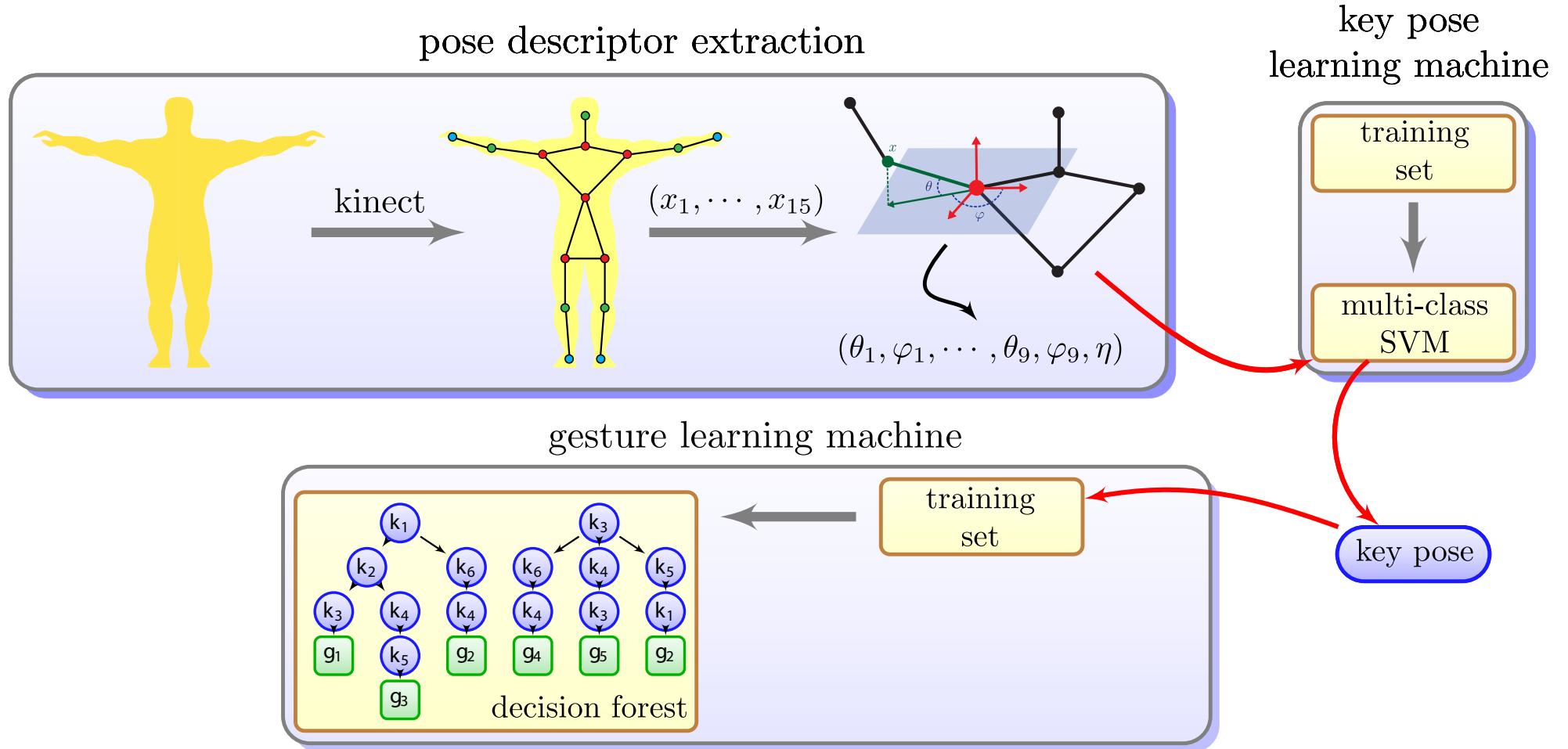
Overview: training gestures



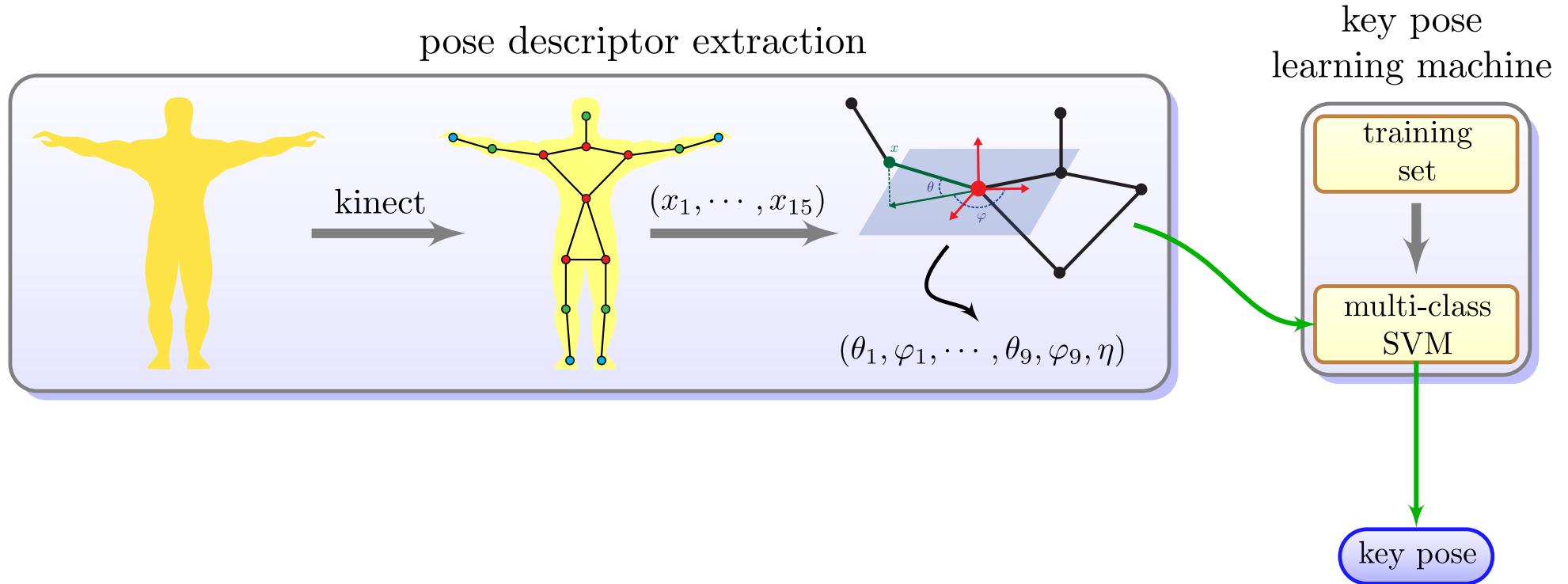
Overview: training gestures



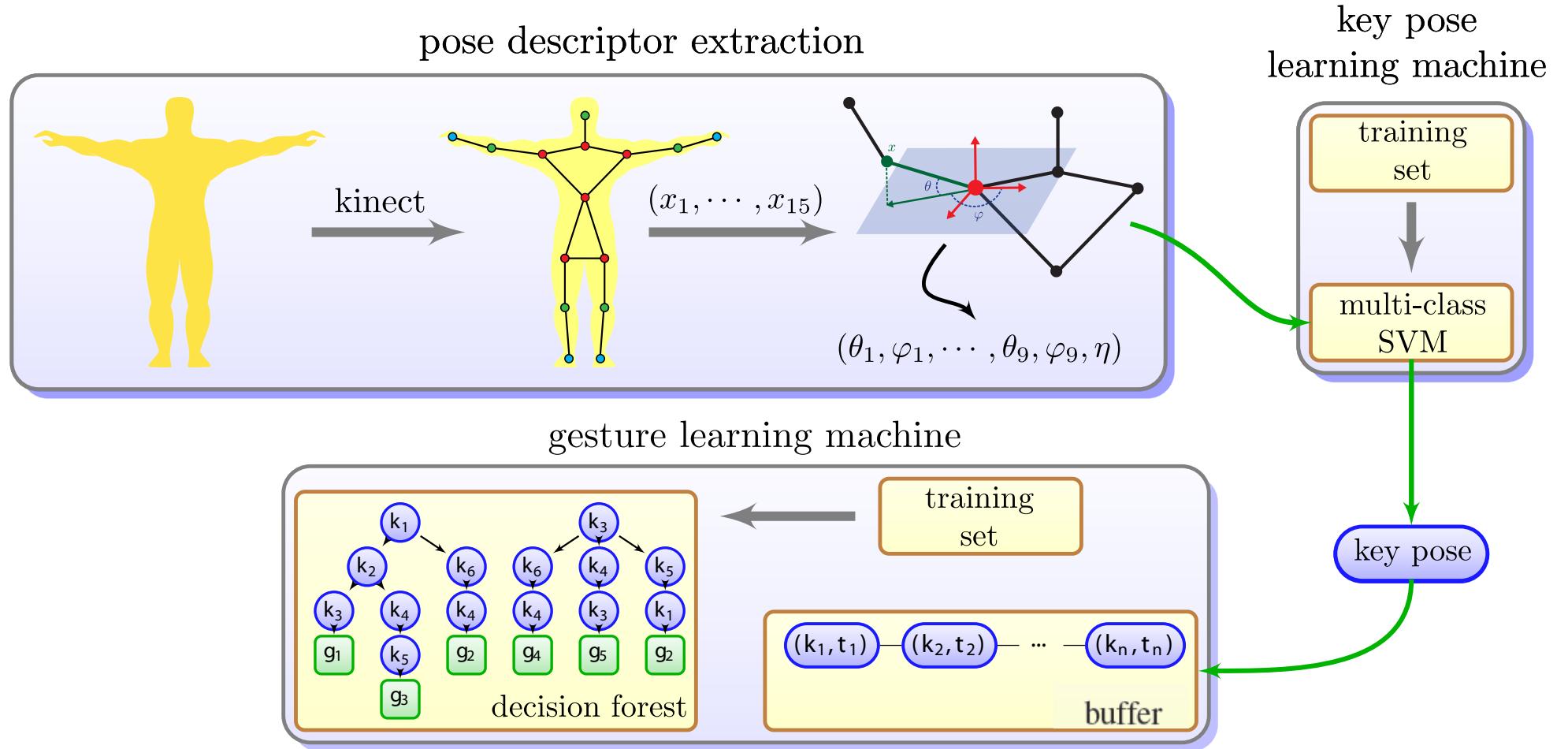
Overview: training gestures



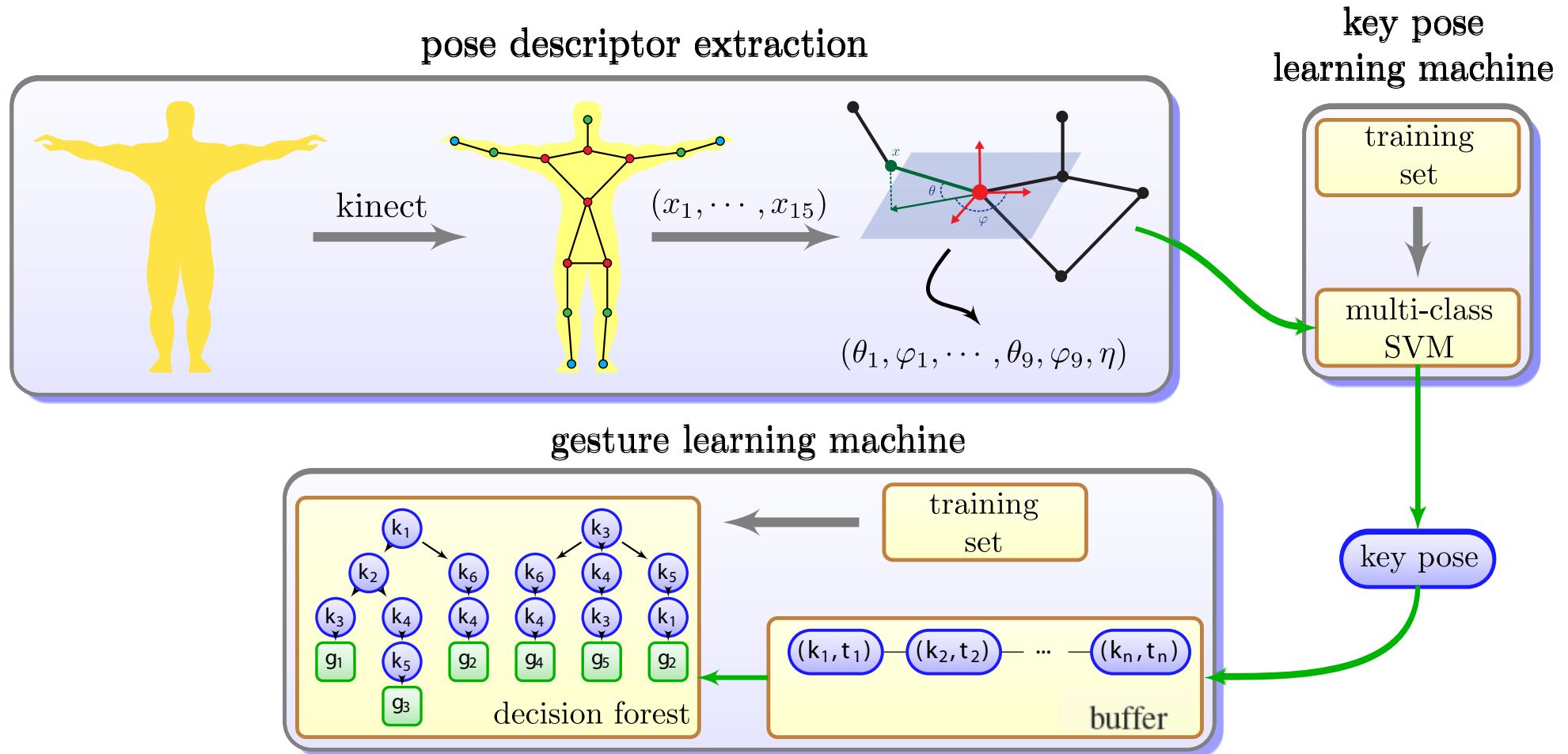
Overview: recognizing gestures



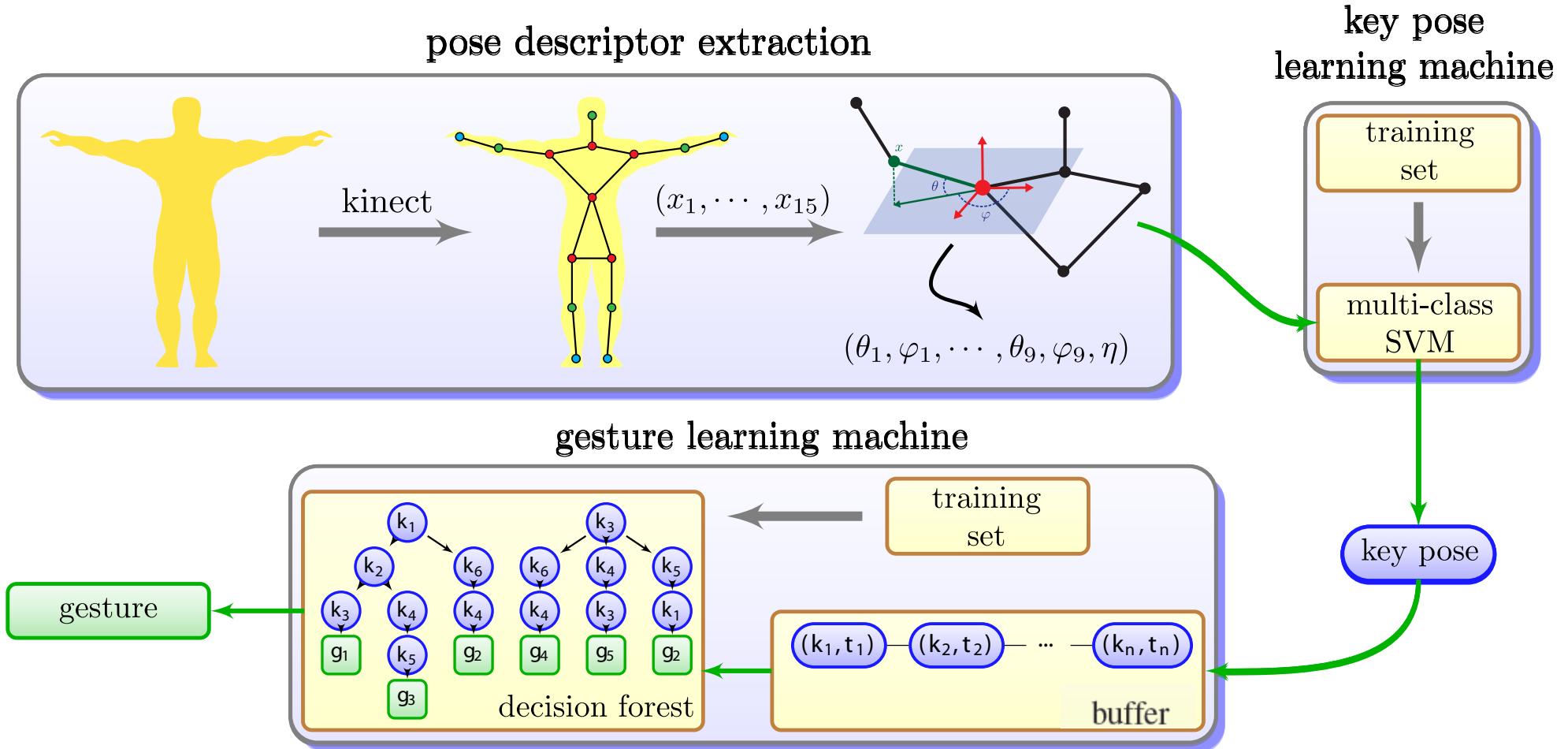
Overview: recognizing gestures



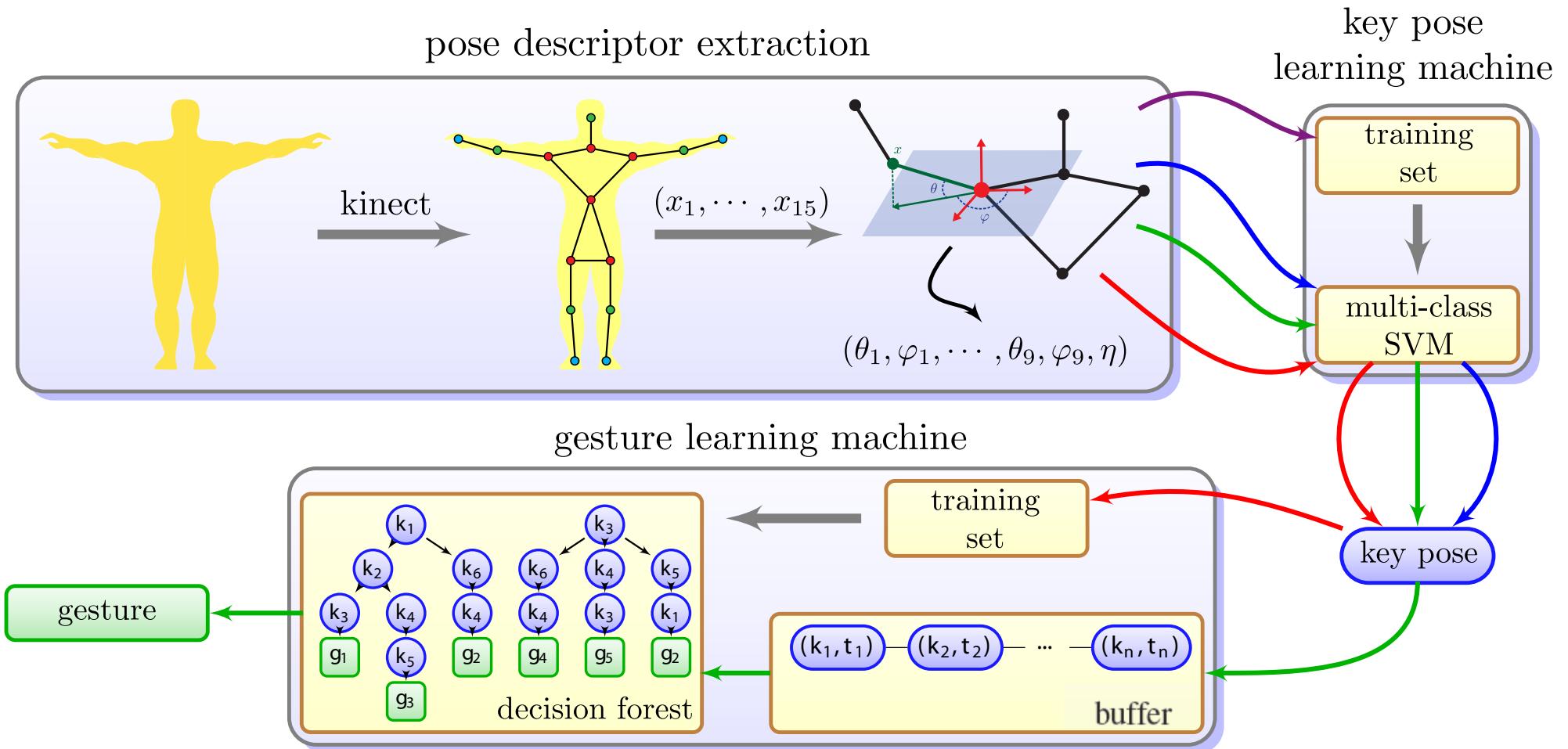
Overview: recognizing gestures



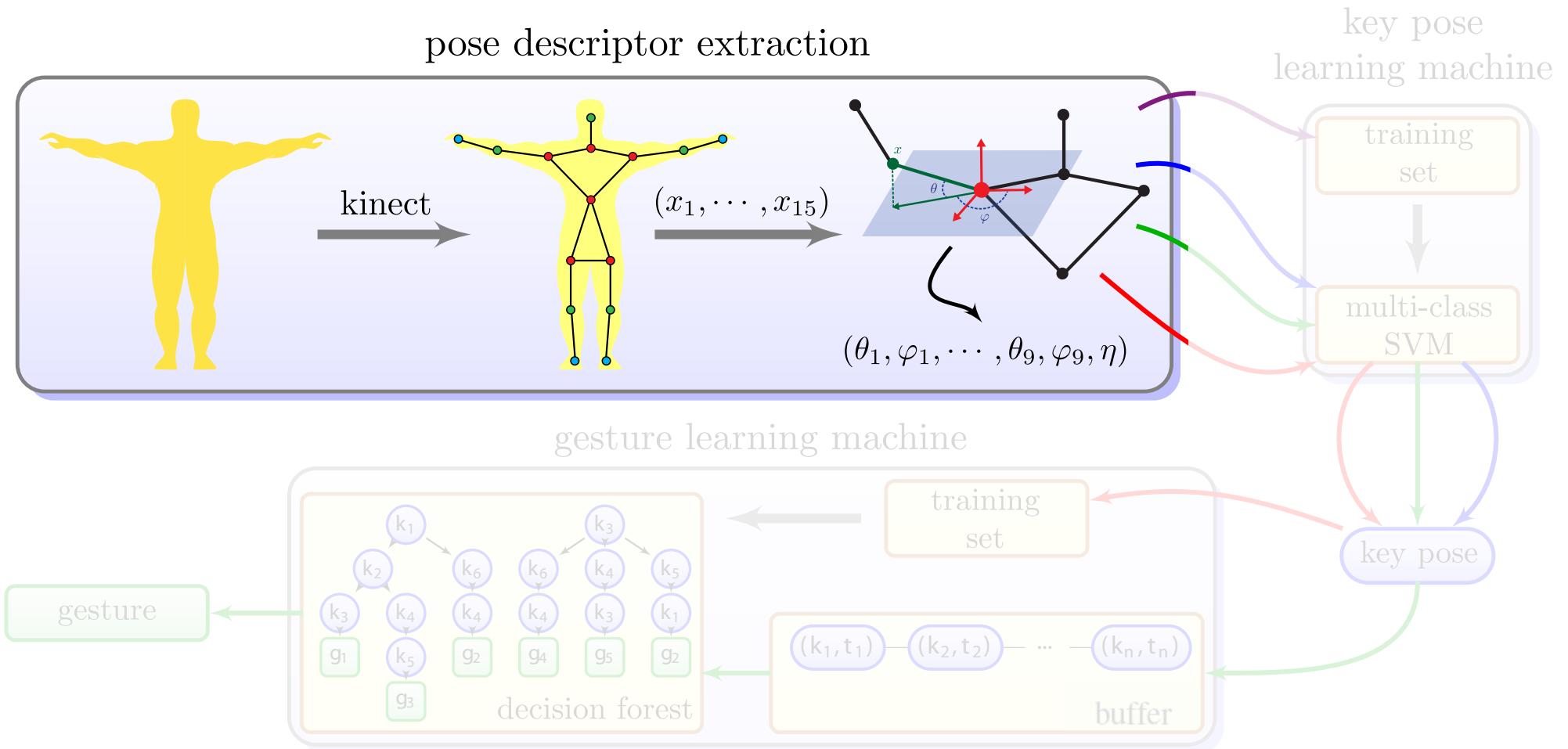
Overview: recognizing gestures



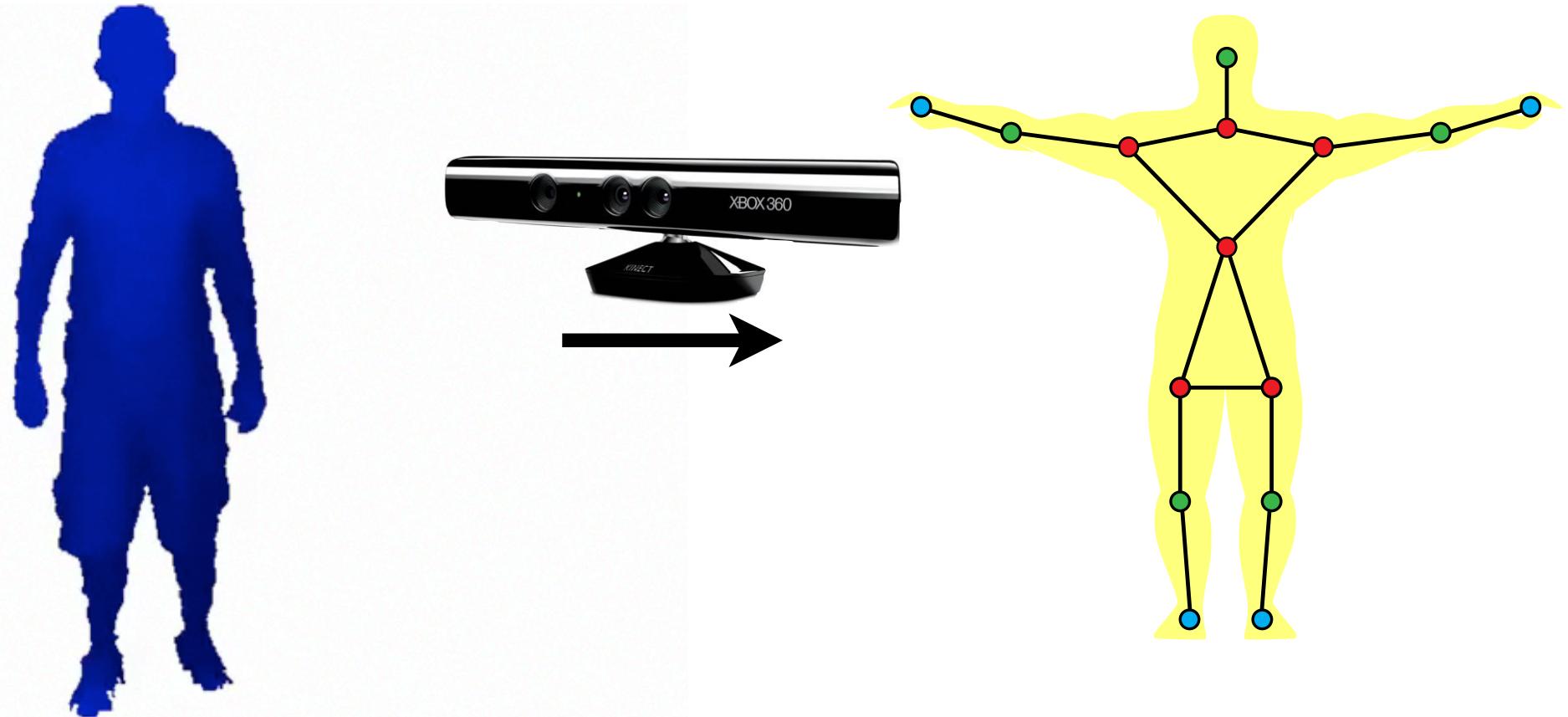
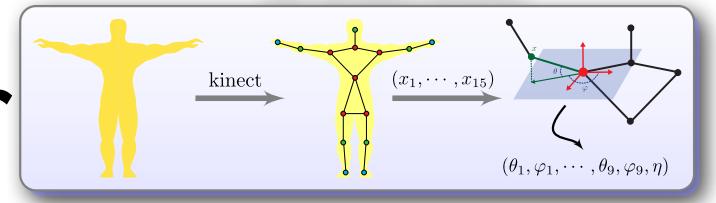
Overview



Overview

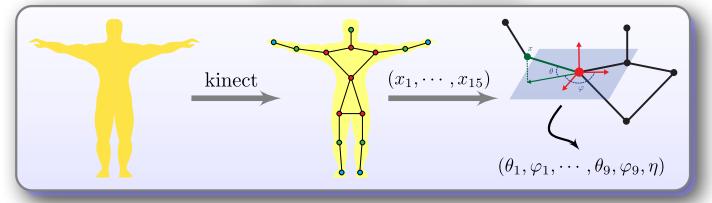


Skeletons from Kinect Sensor



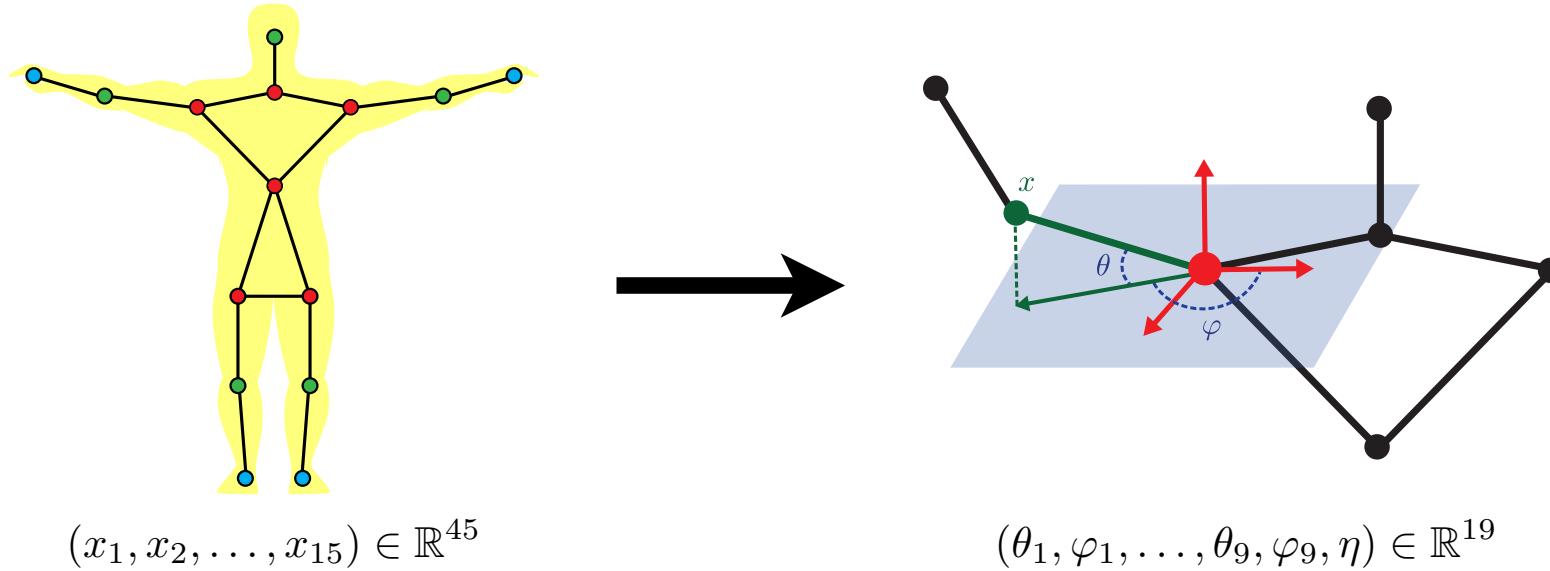
Real-time depth sensing system
streaming depth data and skeletons at 30fps

Joint-Angles Pose Descriptor



Objective: Concise and invariant representation of relevant pose information.

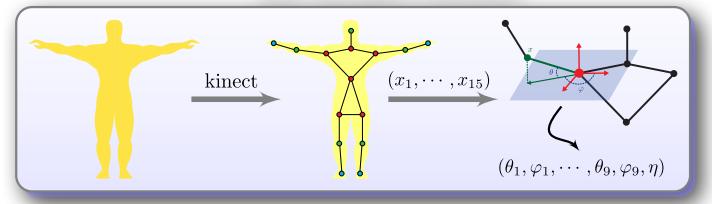
Improvement of Raptis et al (2011) local spherical coordinates.



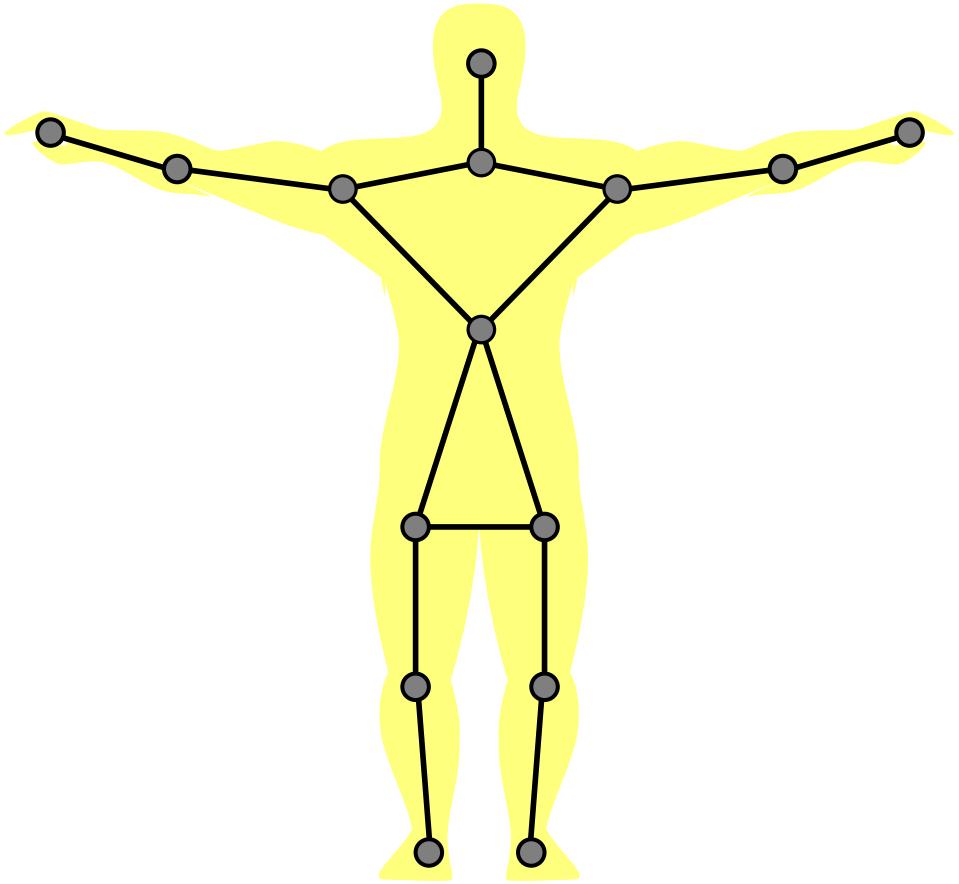
1st degree joints: elbows, knees and head

2nd degree joints: hands, feet.

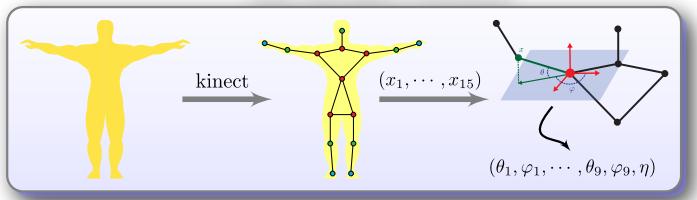
How to compute the local bases?



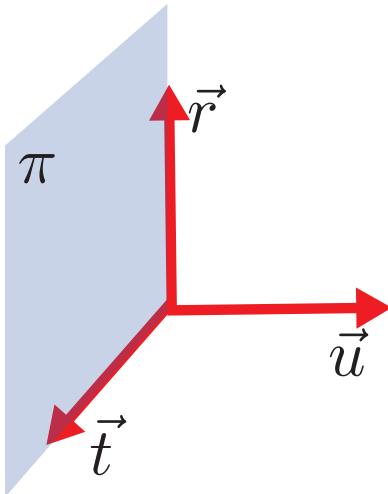
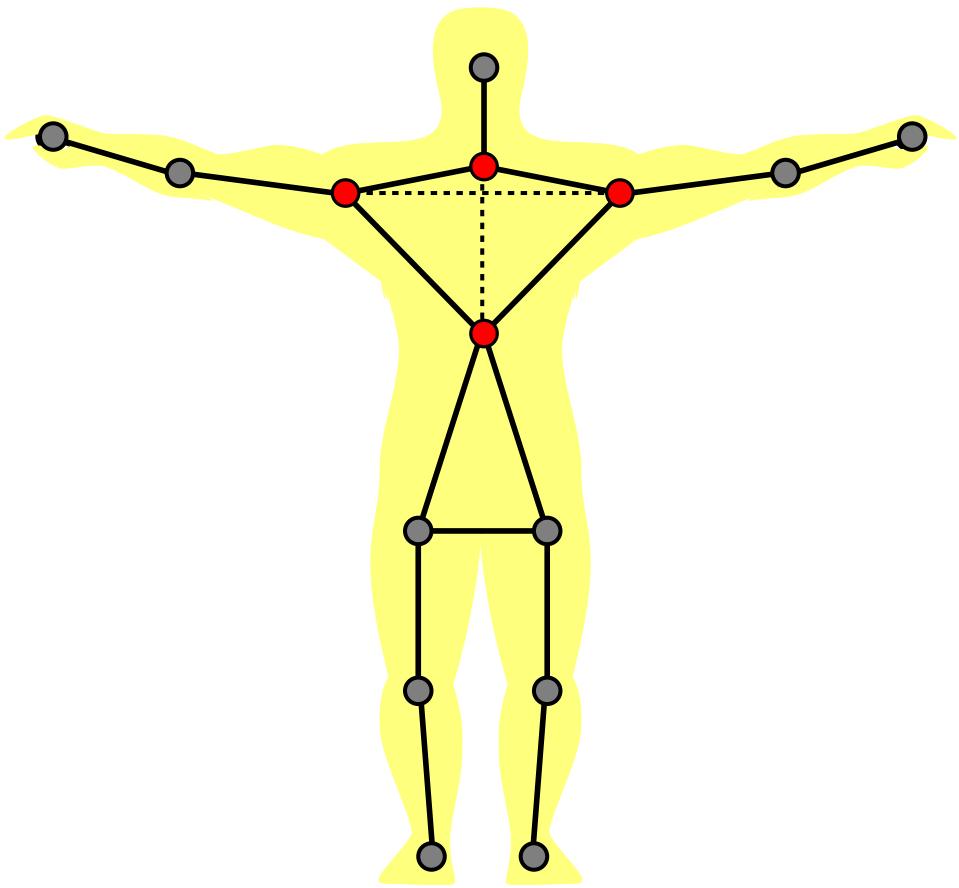
1st degree joints:



How to compute the local bases?

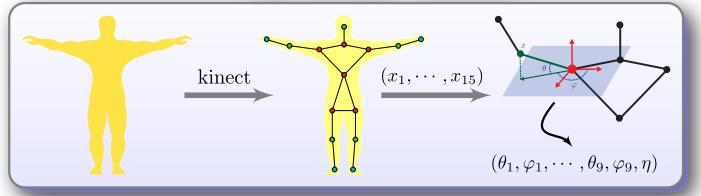


1st degree joints:

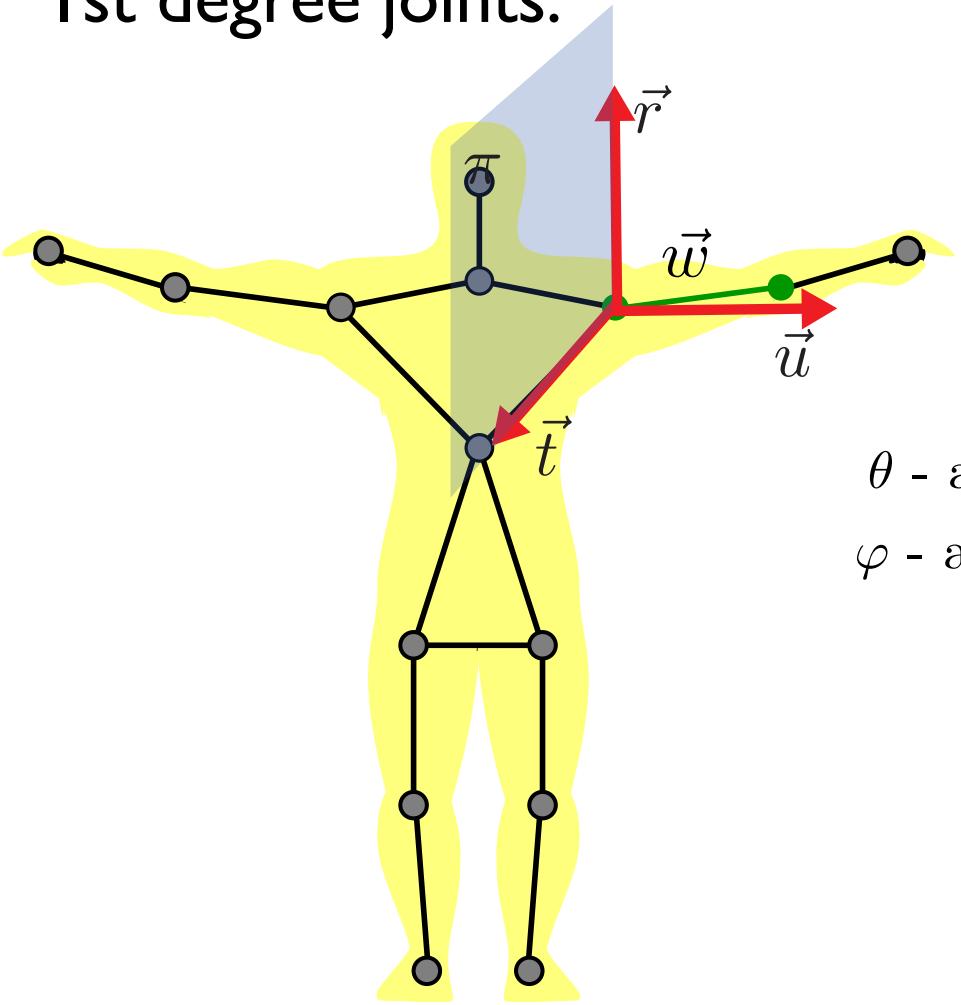


How to compute the local bases?

pose descriptor extraction



1st degree joints:

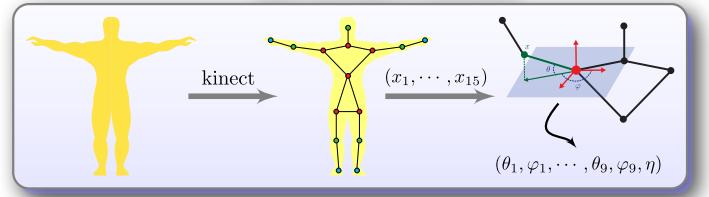


θ - angle between \vec{u} and \vec{w}

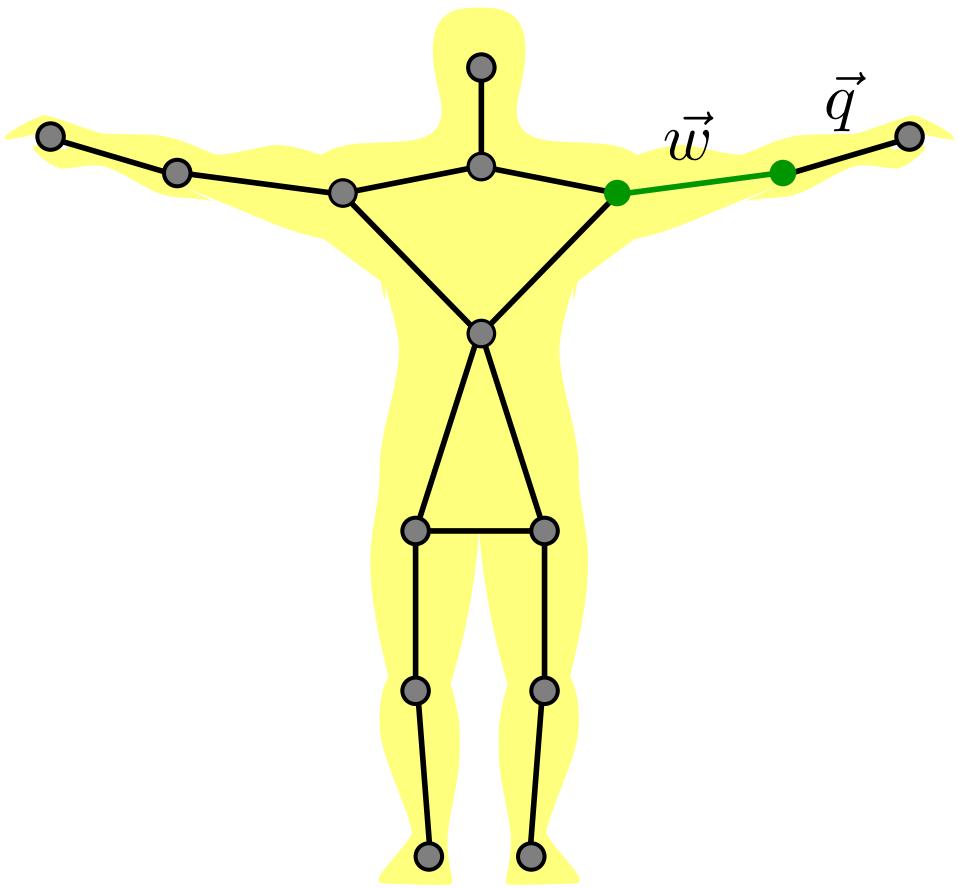
φ - angle between \vec{t} and the projection of \vec{w} in π

How to compute the local bases?

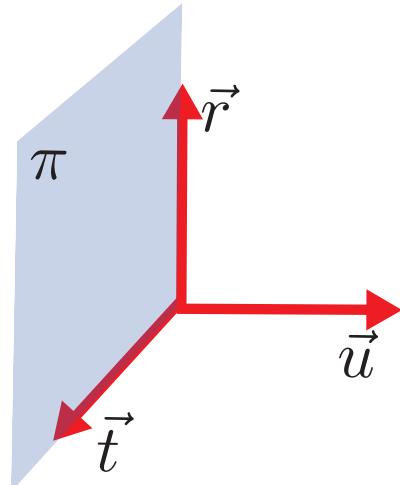
pose descriptor extraction



2nd degree joints:

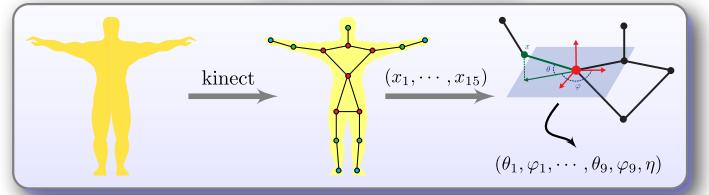


Rotate $\{\vec{u}, \vec{r}, \vec{t}\}$ by
 $\beta = \arccos(\vec{w}, \vec{u})$
around
 $b = \vec{w} \times \vec{u}$

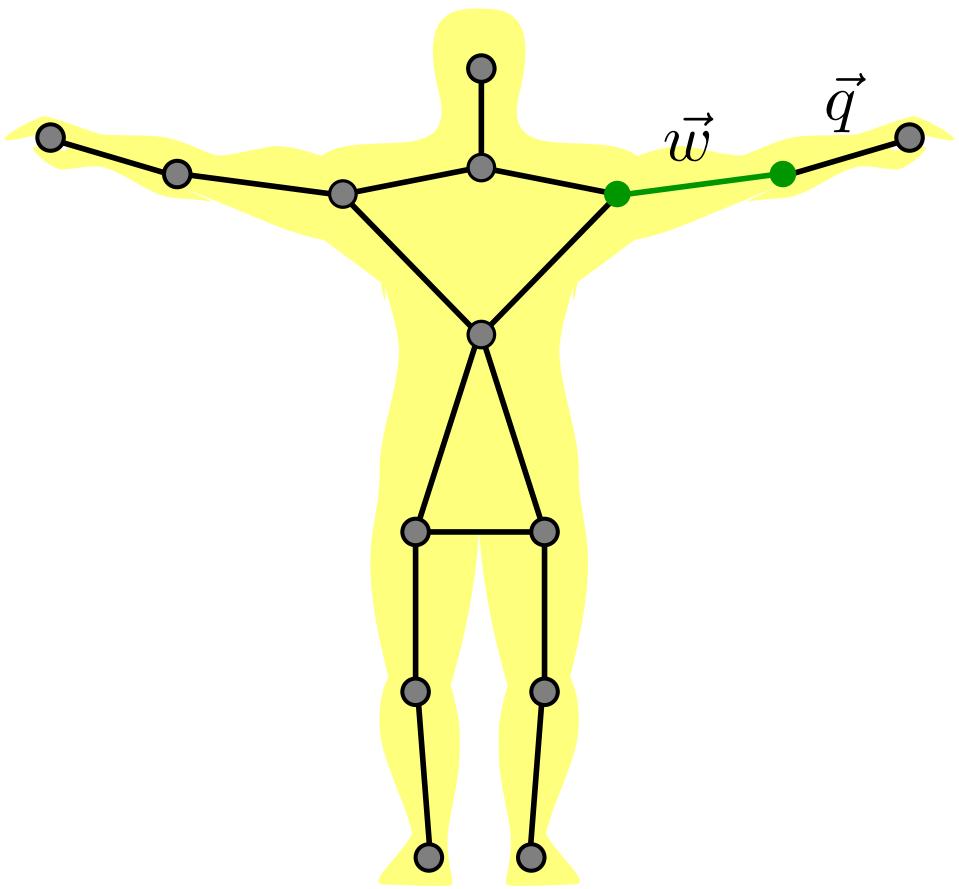


How to compute the local bases?

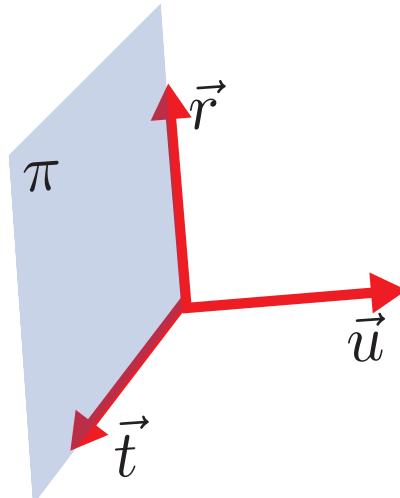
pose descriptor extraction



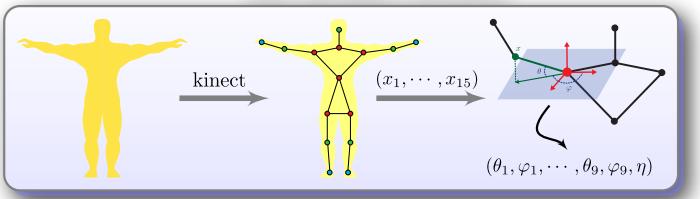
2nd degree joints:



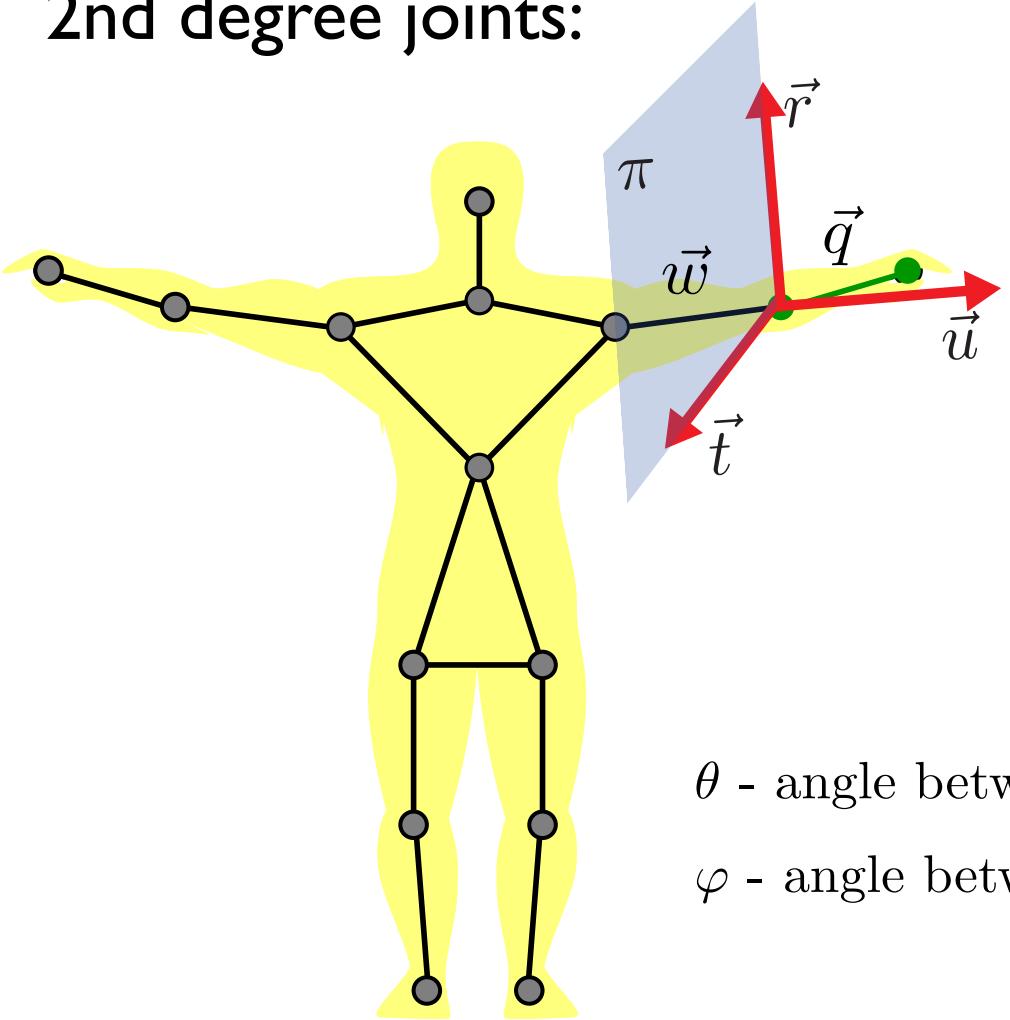
Rotate $\{\vec{u}, \vec{r}, \vec{t}\}$ by
 $\beta = \arccos(\vec{w}, \vec{u})$
around
 $b = \vec{w} \times \vec{u}$



How to compute the local bases?



2nd degree joints:

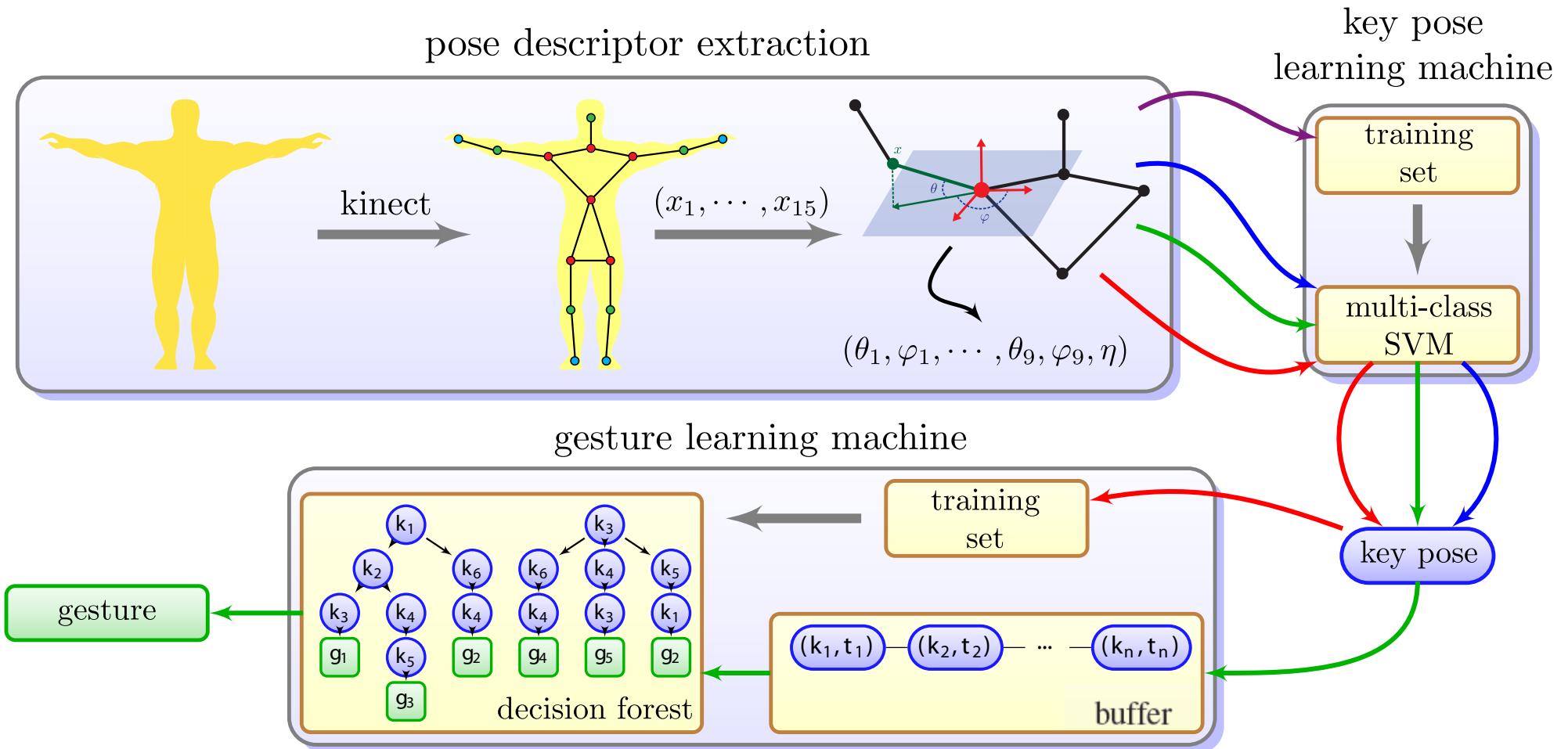


Rotate $\{\vec{u}, \vec{r}, \vec{t}\}$ by
 $\beta = \arccos(\vec{w}, \vec{u})$
around
 $b = \vec{w} \times \vec{u}$

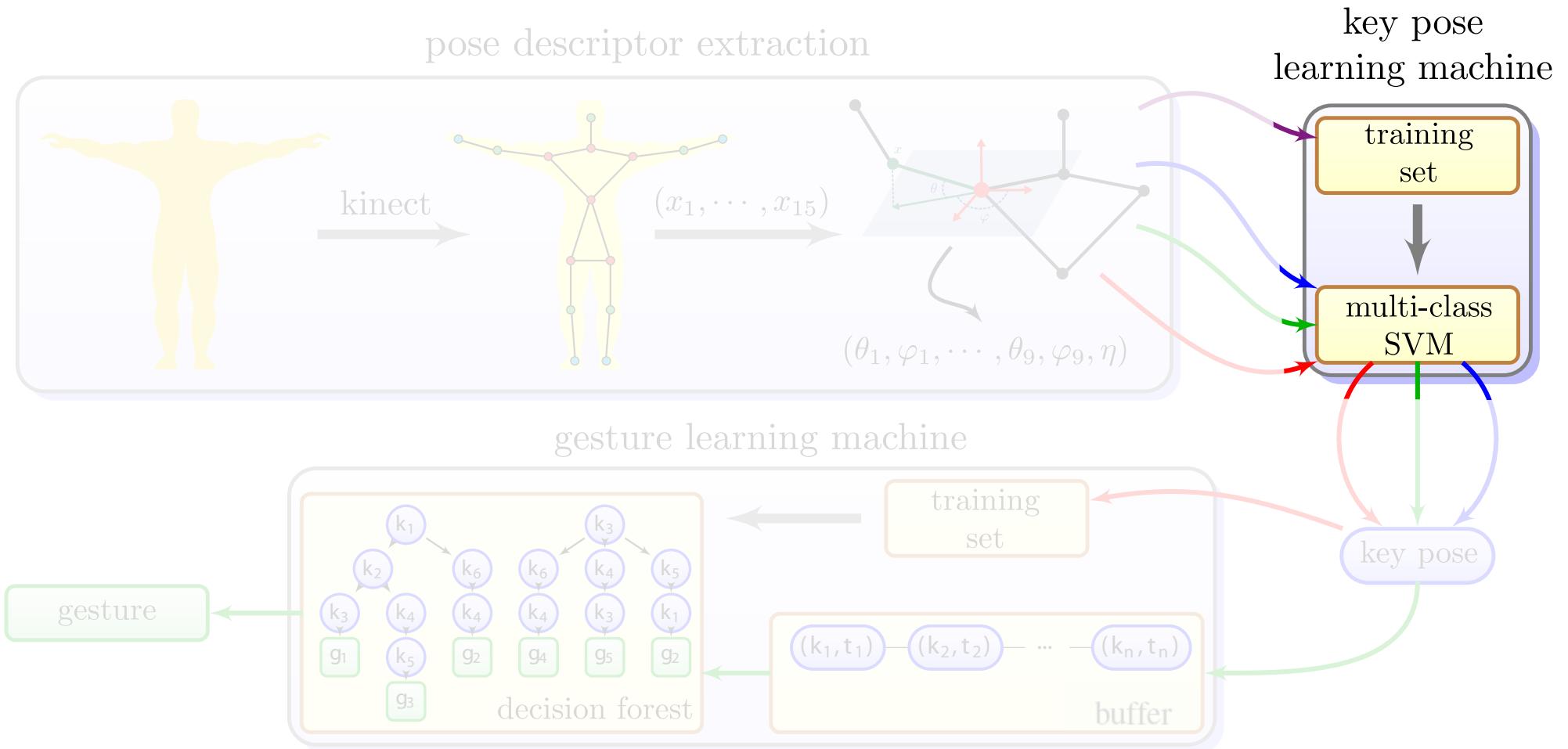
θ - angle between rotated \vec{u} and \vec{q}

φ - angle between rotated \vec{t} and the projection of \vec{q} in π

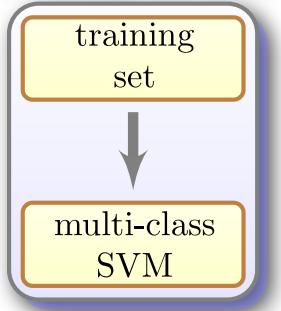
Overview



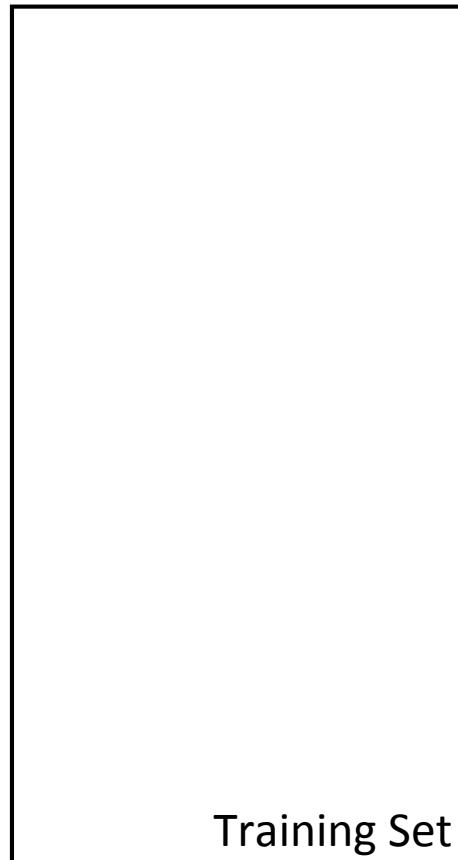
Overview



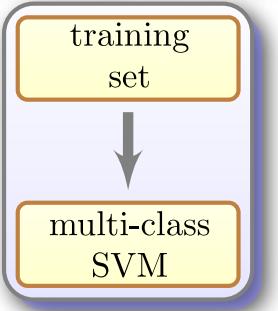
Supervised Learning Machine



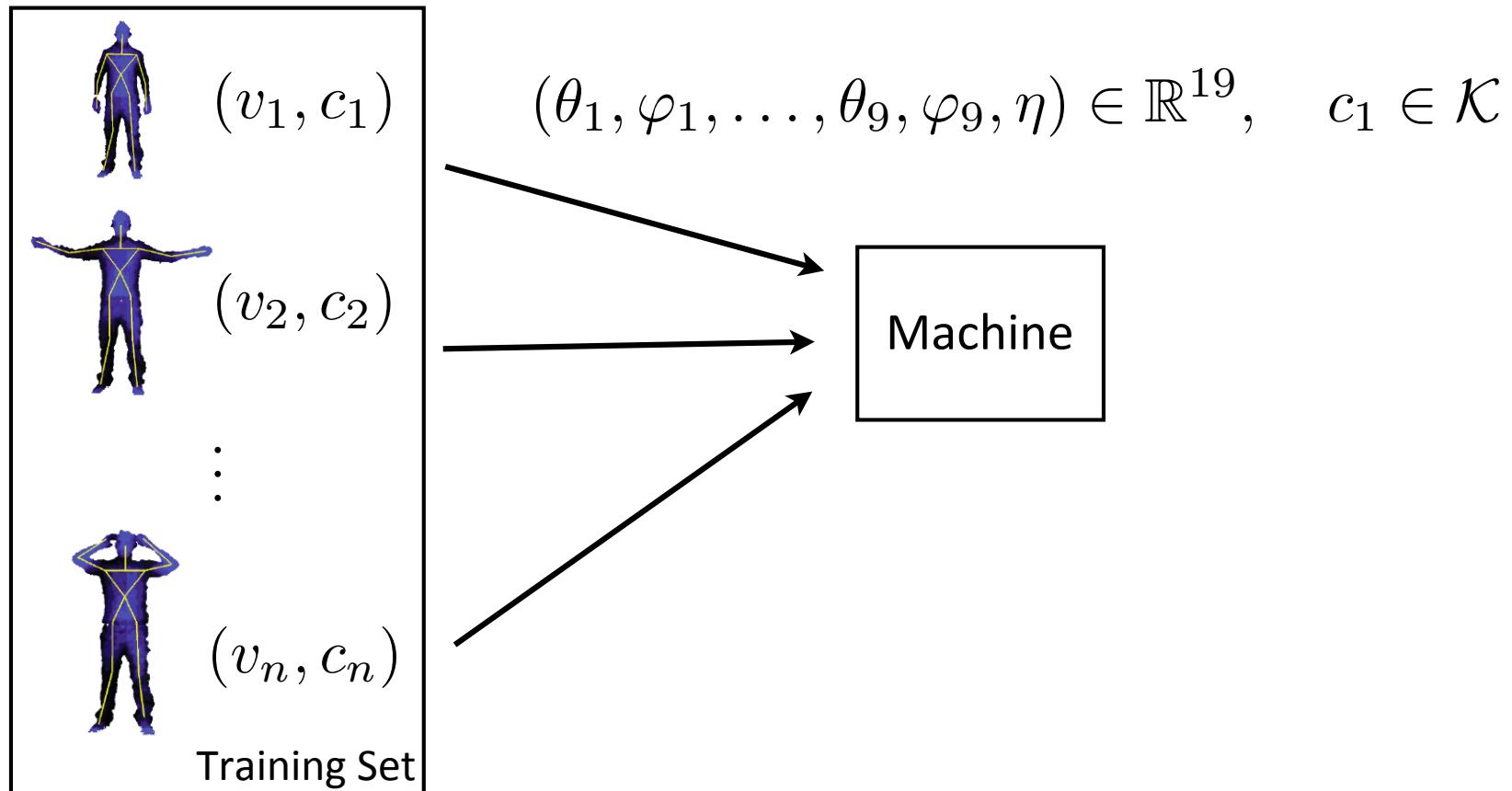
Predefined key pose classes: $\mathcal{K} = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{|\mathcal{K}|}\}$



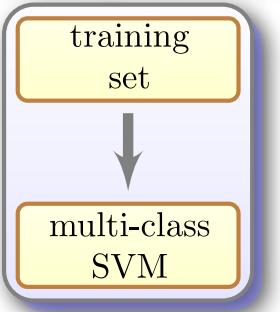
Supervised Learning Machine



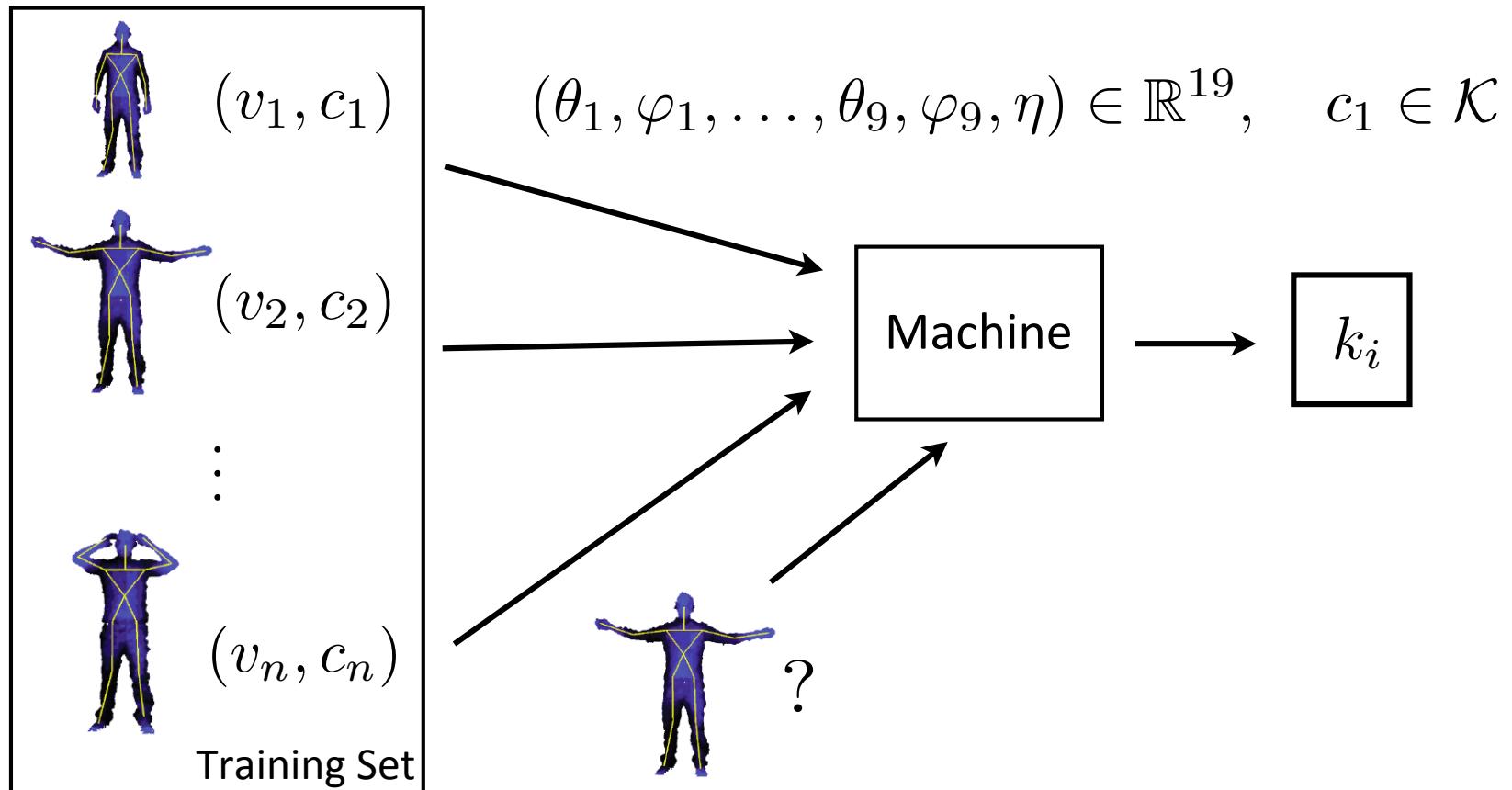
Predefined key pose classes: $\mathcal{K} = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{|\mathcal{K}|}\}$



Supervised Learning Machine



Predefined key pose classes: $\mathcal{K} = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{|\mathcal{K}|}\}$



Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Binary classifier

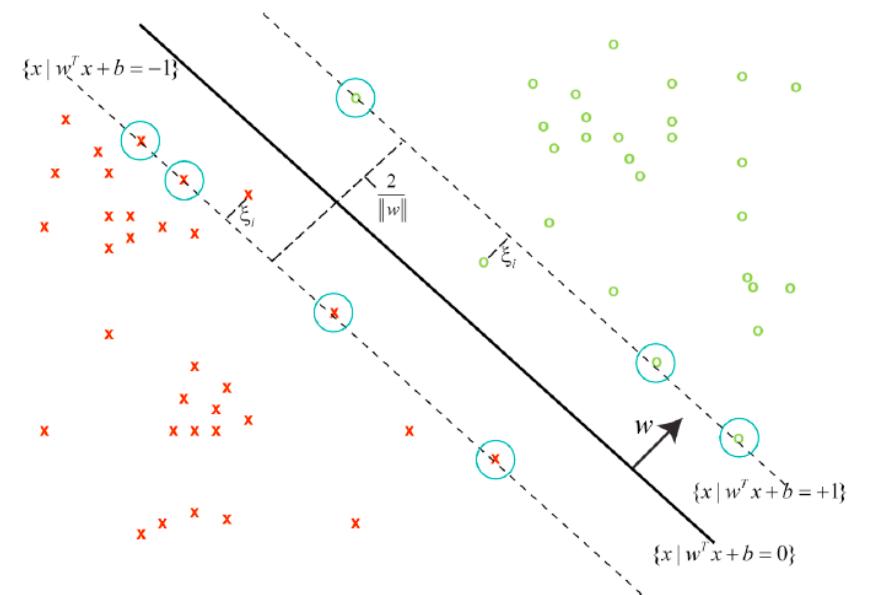
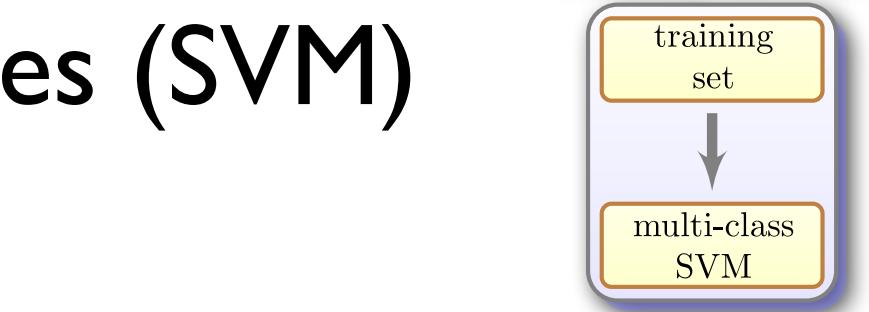
$$\hat{g} : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$$

$$v \rightarrow \text{sign}(\hat{f}(v)) = \{-1, 1\}$$

$$\hat{f}(v) = \sum_j \alpha_j s_j \langle \varphi(v_j), \varphi(v) \rangle + b$$

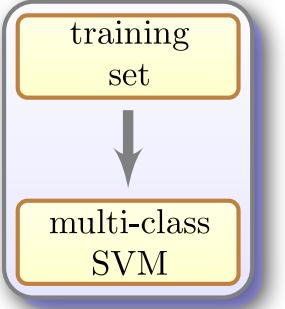
$$\underset{w, \gamma}{\text{MAX}} \quad \gamma - C \sum_{i=1}^l \varepsilon_i$$

subject to $y_i \langle w, \Phi(x_i) \rangle \geq \gamma - \varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i \geq 0, \|w\|^2 =$



✓ Non-linear classification

✓ Efficiently computed for small training sets



Multi-class SVM formulation

One-versus-all approach

One binary classifier for each key pose $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{K}$:

$$\hat{f}_{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_{j \in SV} \alpha_j \psi_{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{c}_j) \phi(\mathbf{v}_j, \mathbf{v}) + b,$$

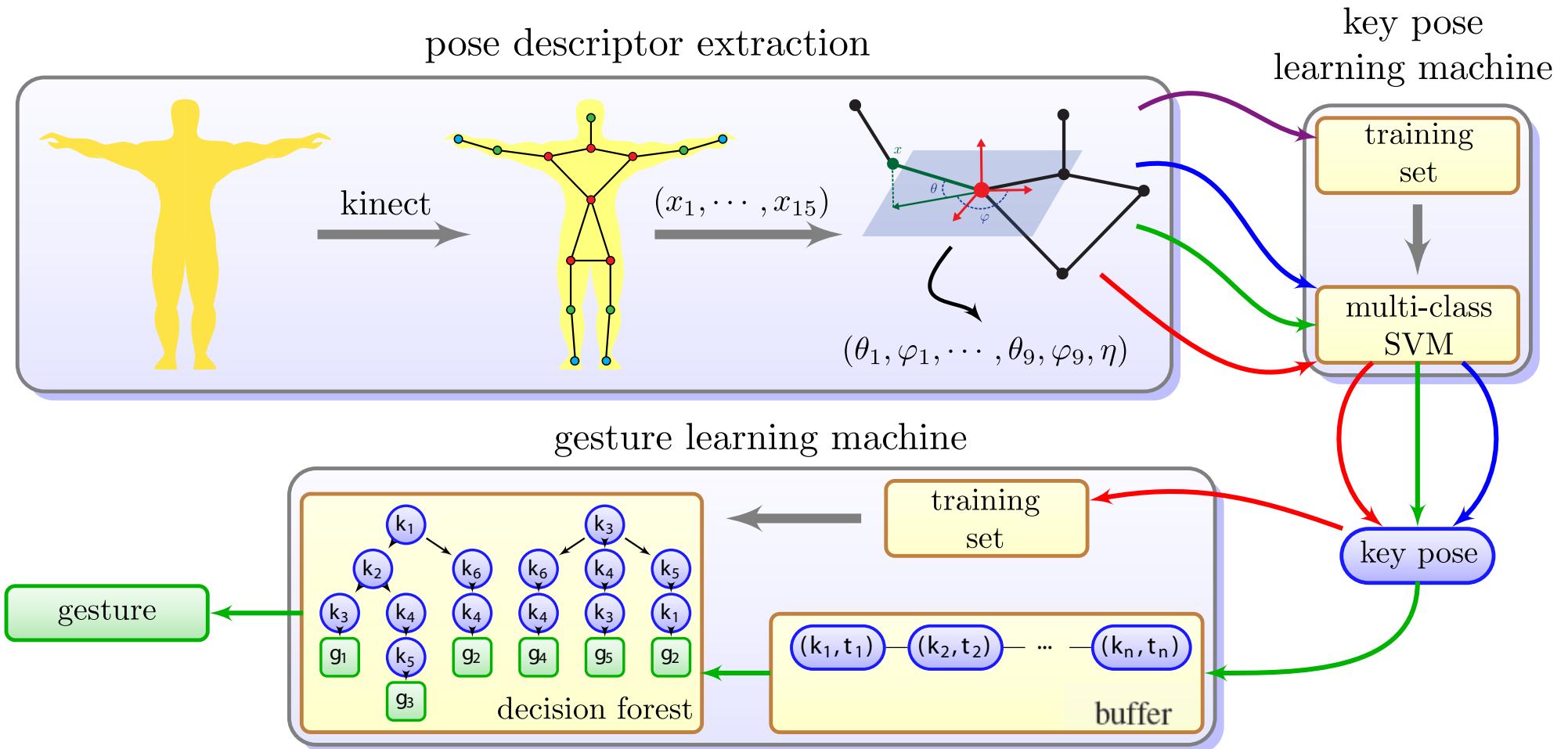
where $\psi_p(\mathbf{c}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{p}, \\ -1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$

$$\phi(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_1\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

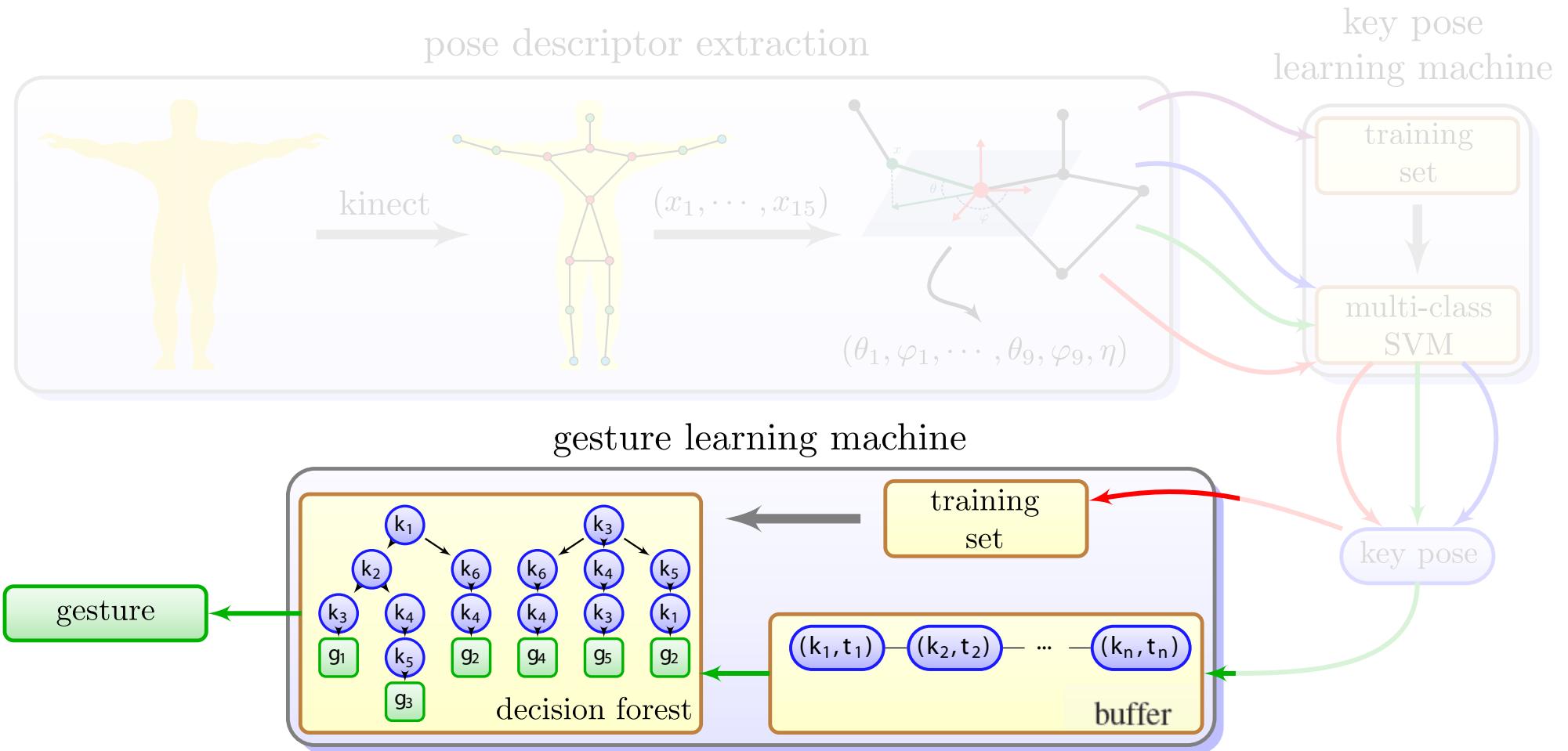
Voting process:

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{v}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{q} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{p}} \hat{f}_{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{v}) & \text{if } \hat{f}_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{v}) > 0, \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

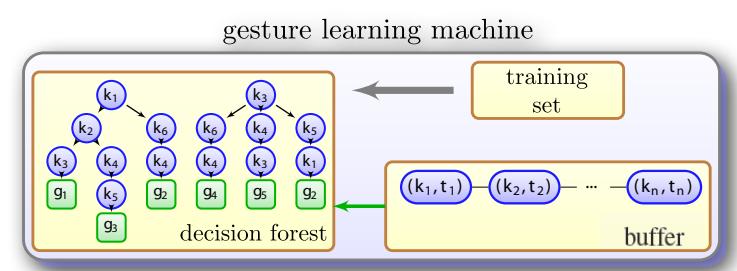
Overview



Overview

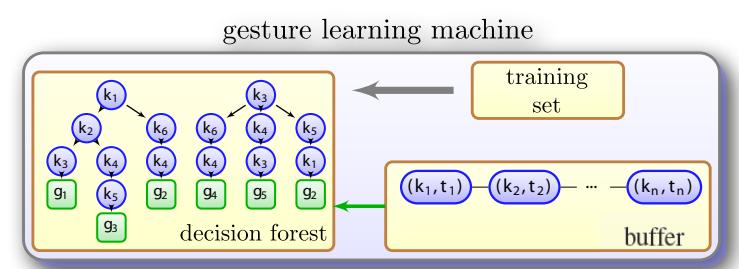


Gestures as key pose sequences



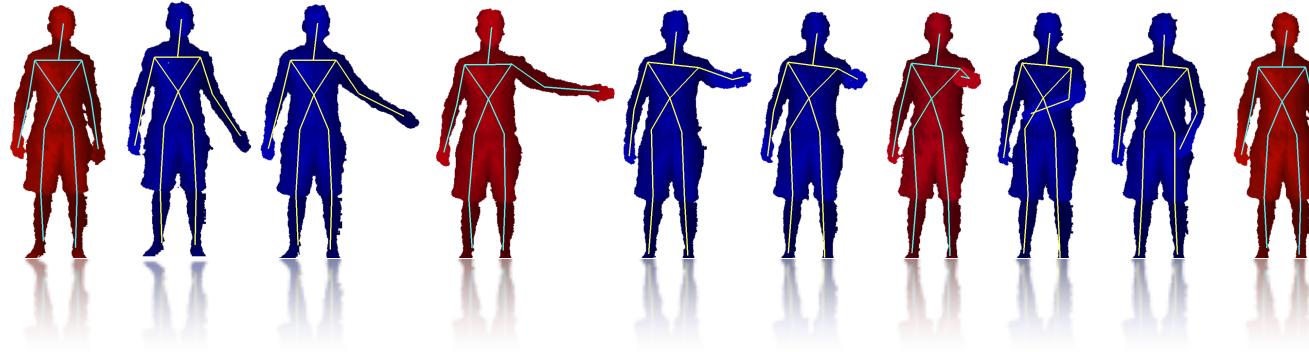
Gesture representation: $g = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n_g}\}, \quad k_i \in \mathcal{K}.$

Gestures as key pose sequences

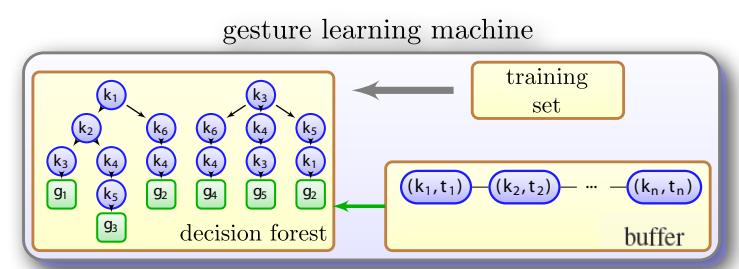


Gesture representation: $g = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n_g}\}, \quad k_i \in \mathcal{K}.$

Training session:

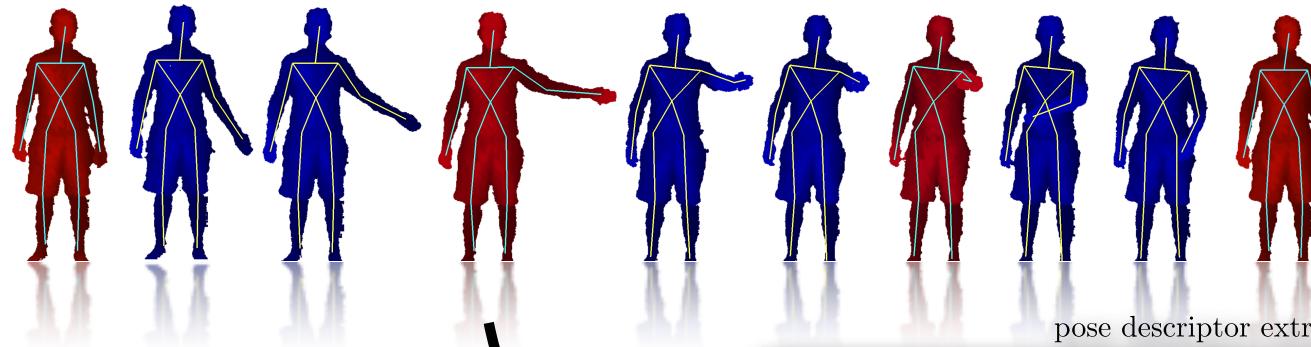


Gestures as key pose sequences

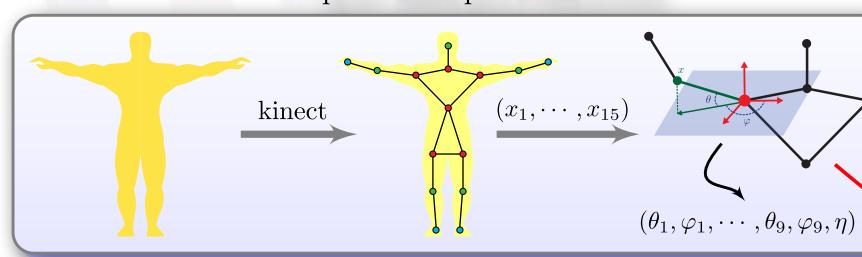


Gesture representation: $g = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n_g}\}, \quad k_i \in \mathcal{K}.$

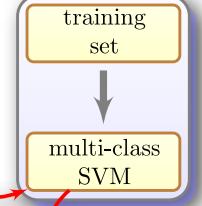
Training session:



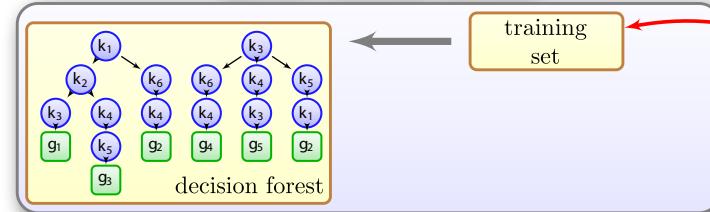
pose descriptor extraction



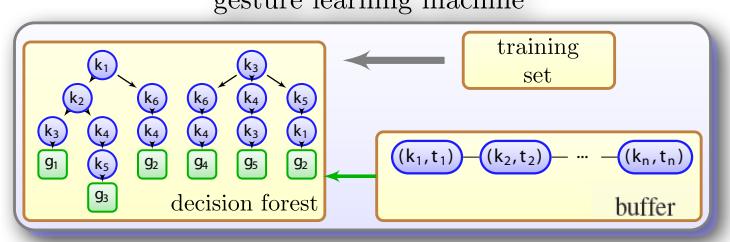
key pose learning machine



gesture learning machine



Decision Forests

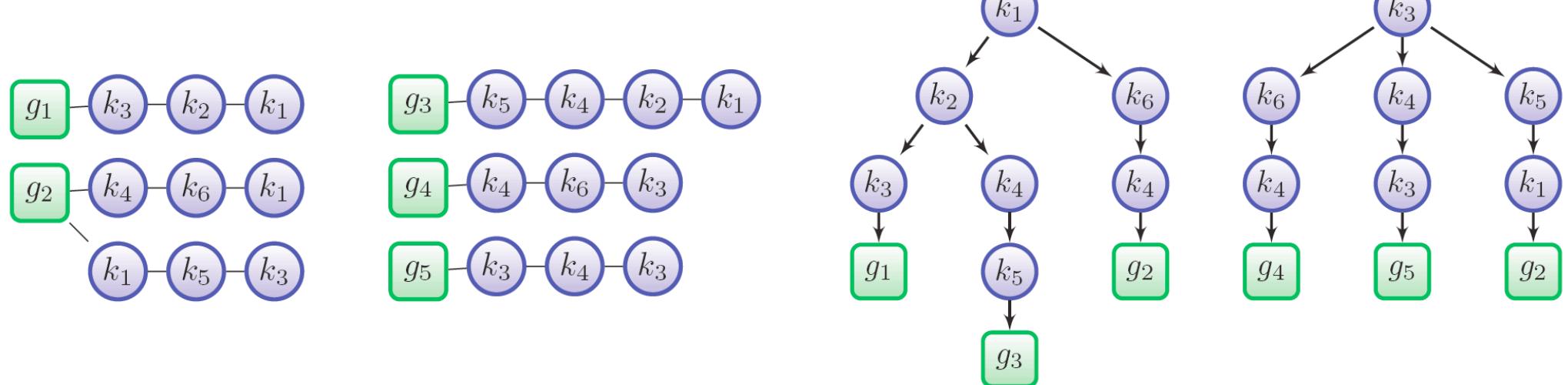


Each node represents a key pose

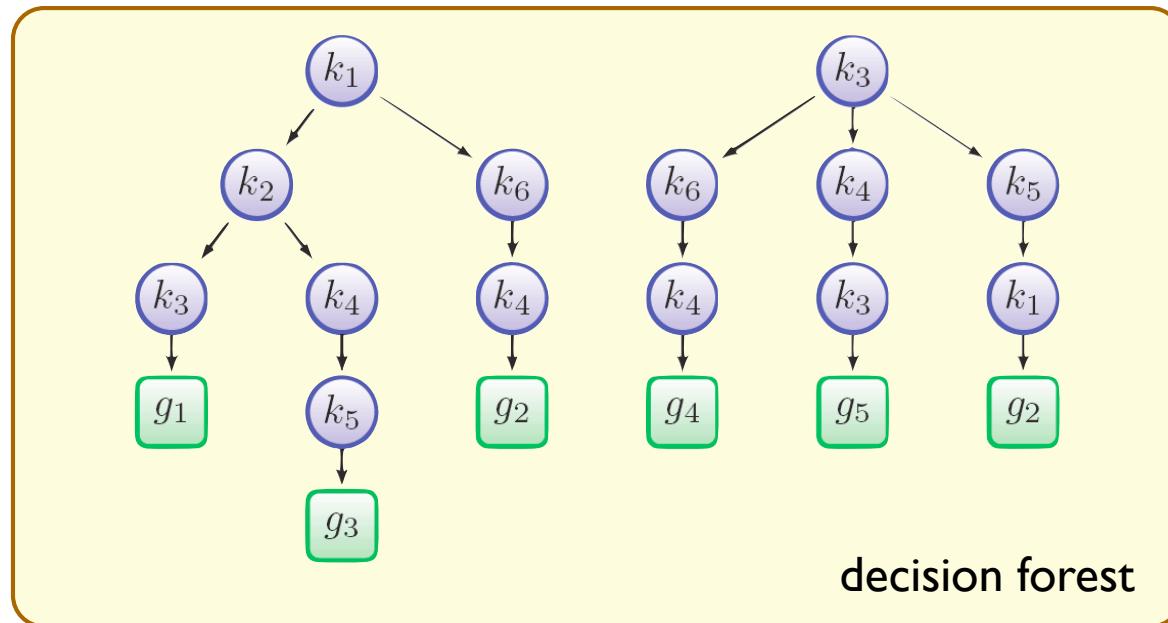
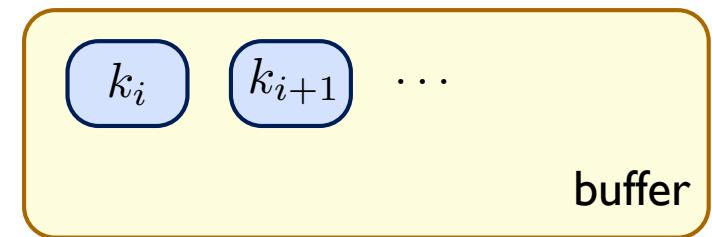
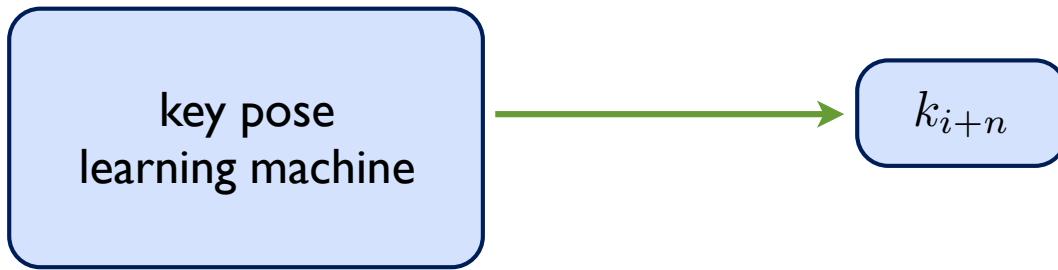
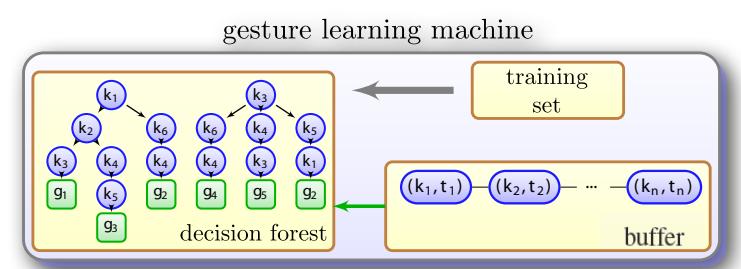
One tree per key pose

Each root-leaf path represents a gesture stored back-to-front

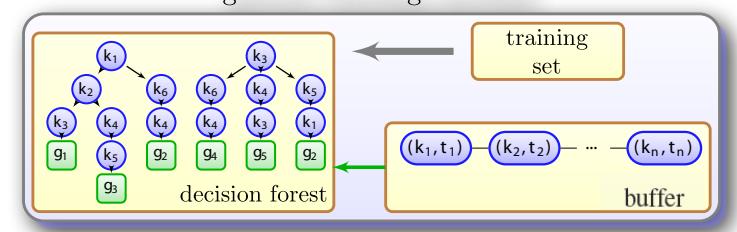
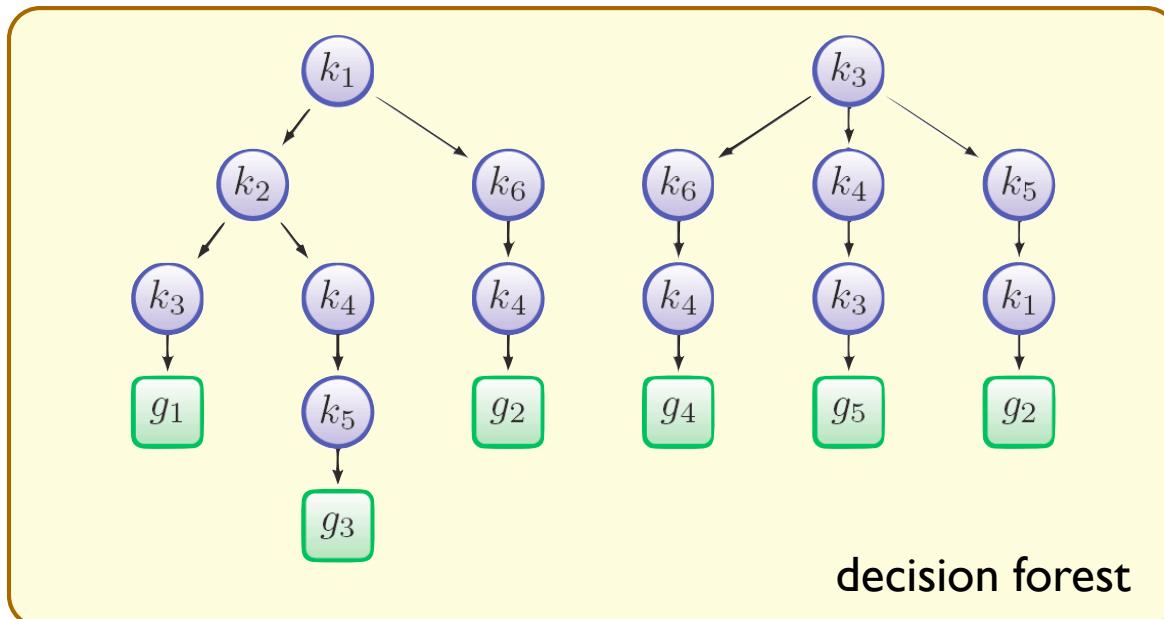
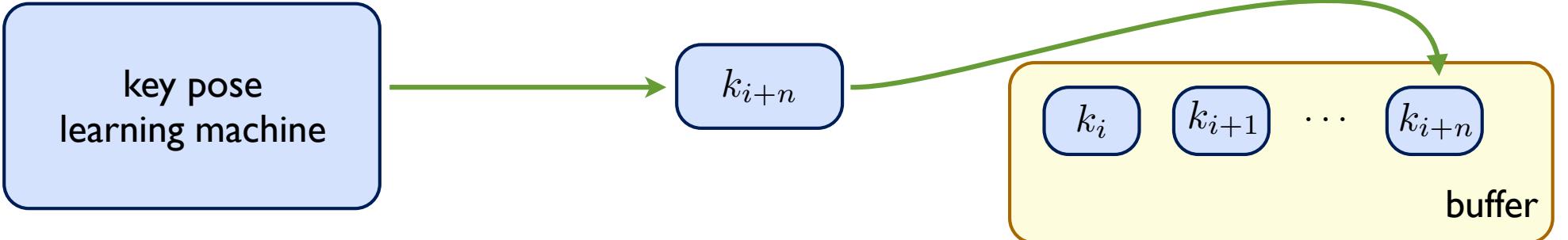
Two paths may represent the same gesture



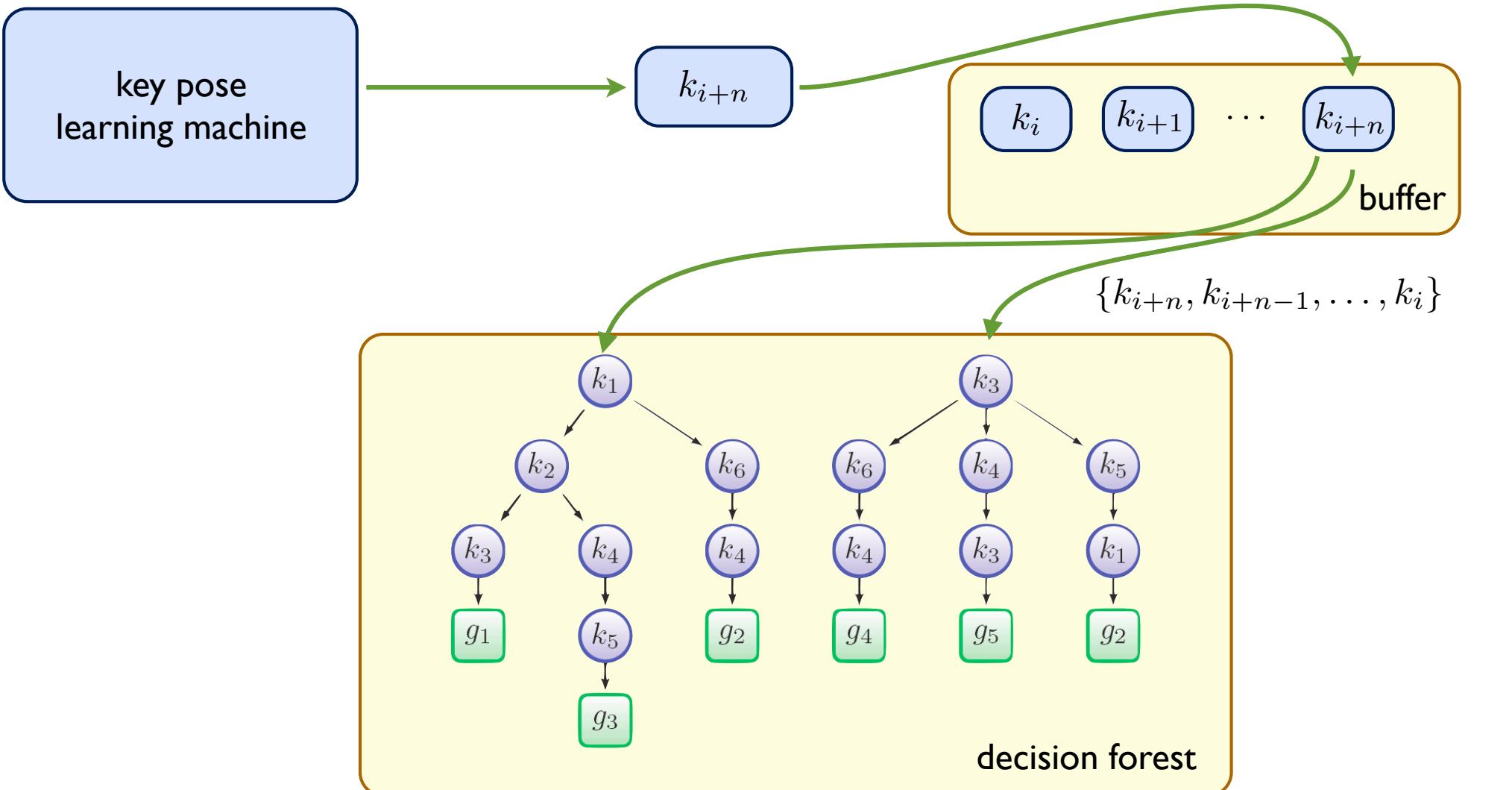
Real-time gesture recognition



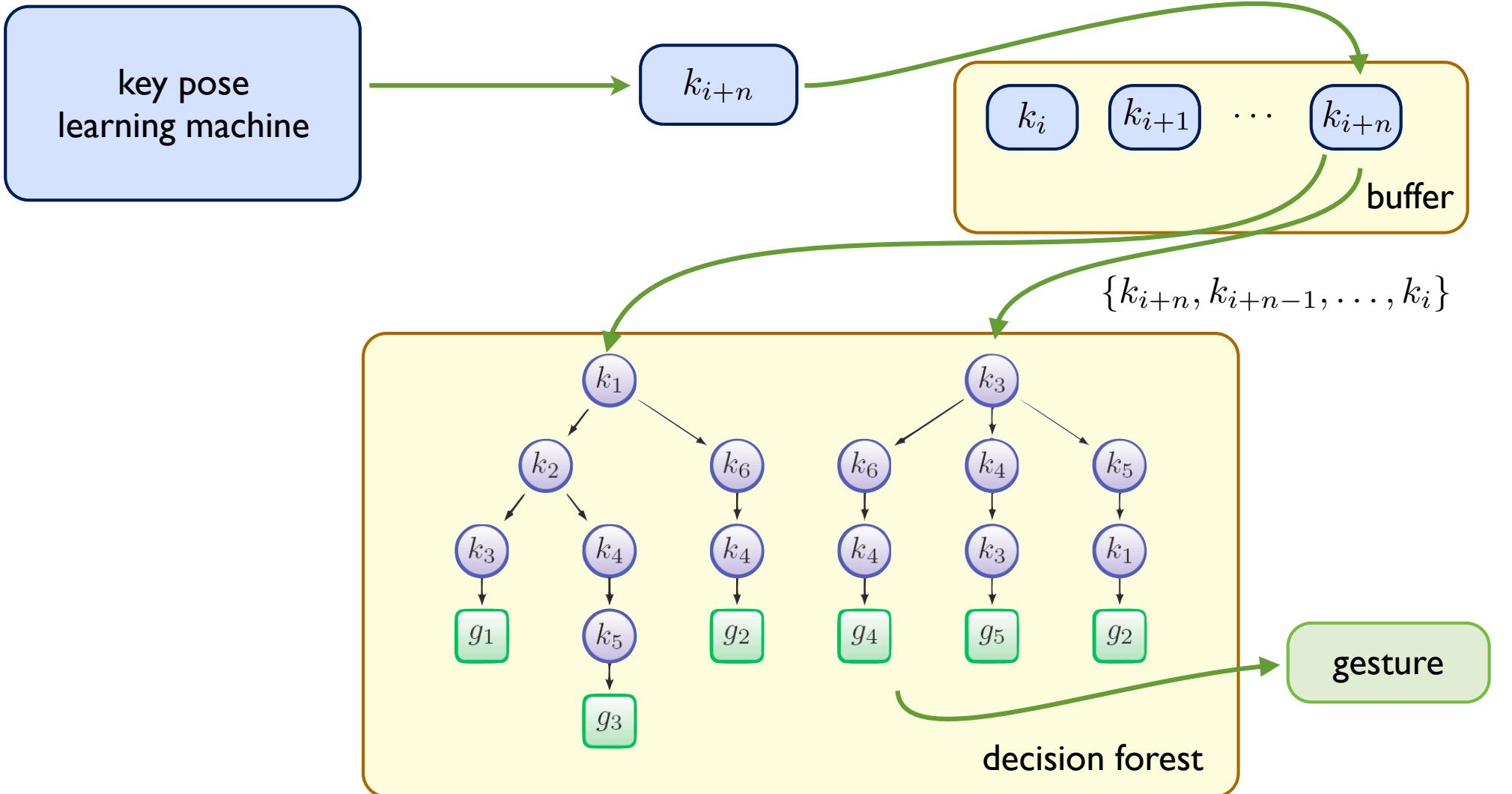
Real-time gesture recognition



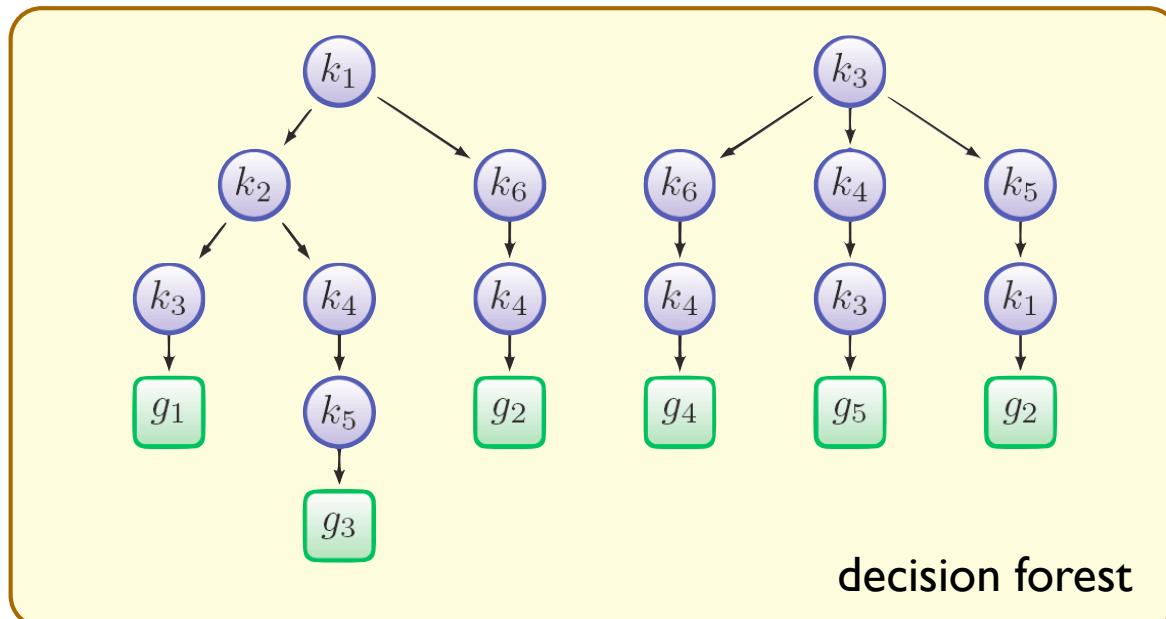
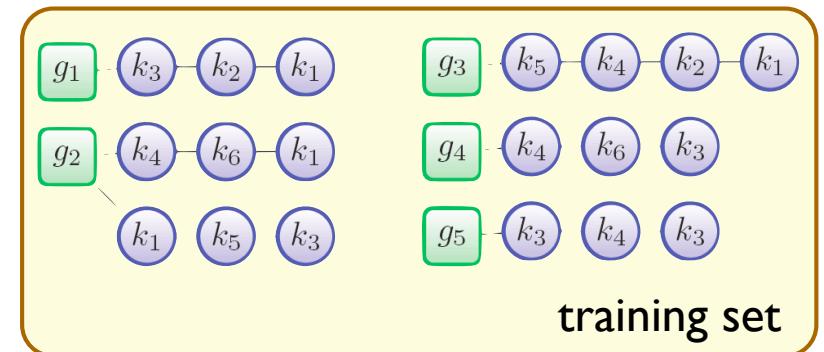
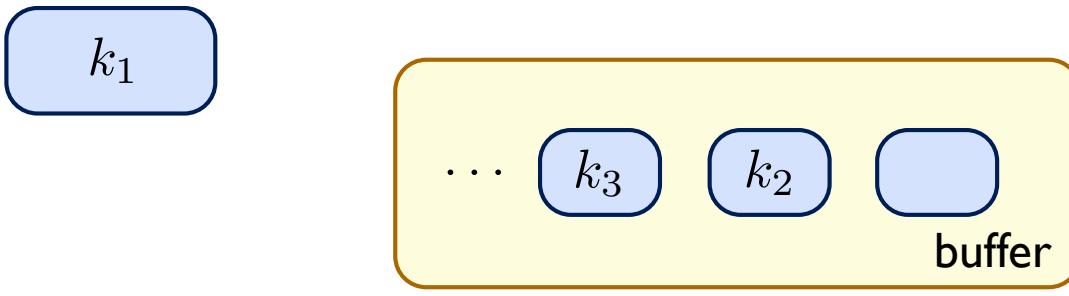
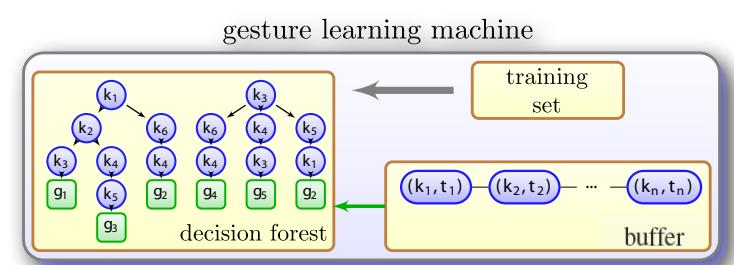
Real-time gesture recognition



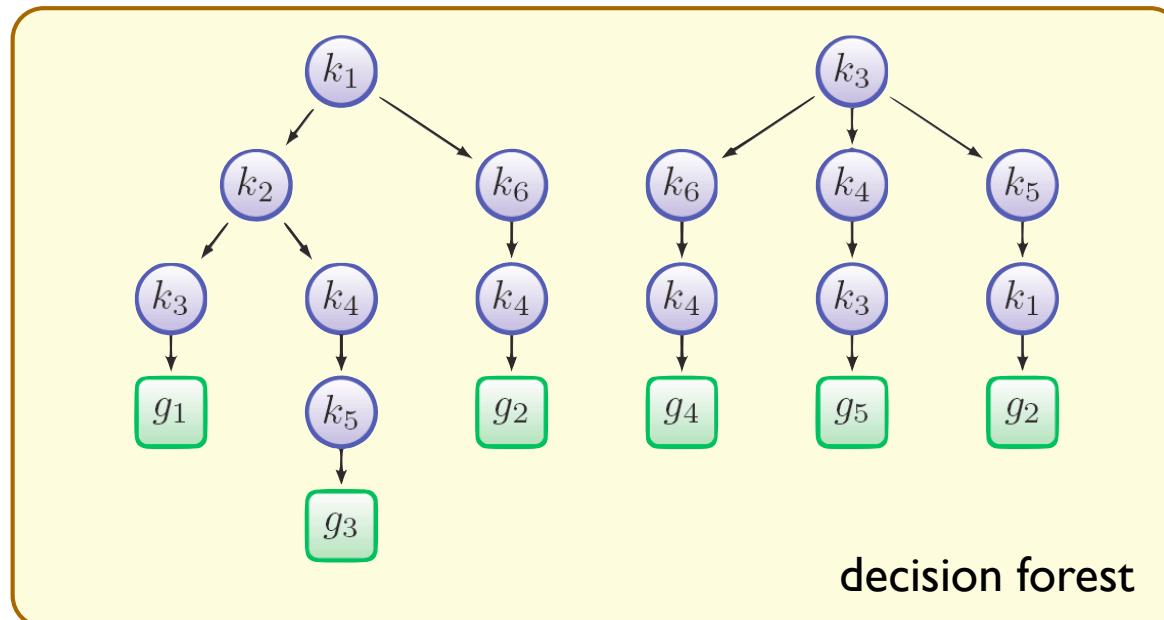
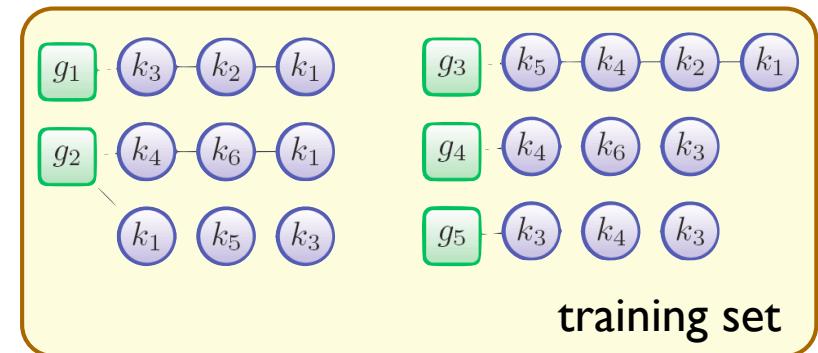
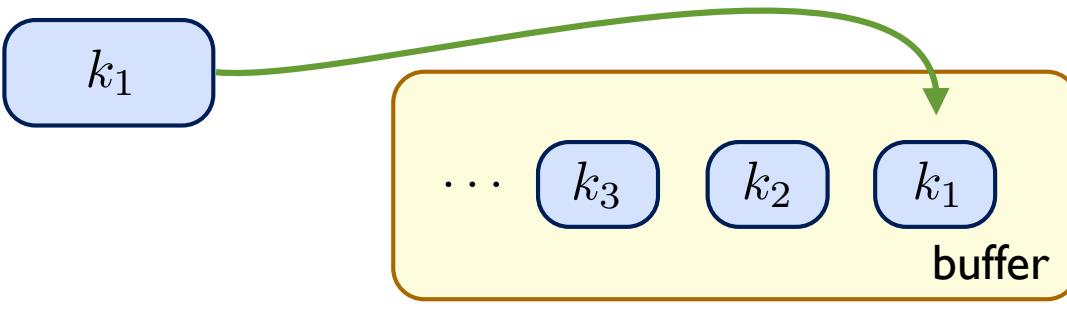
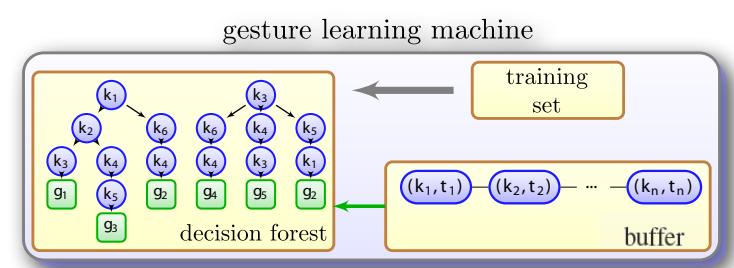
Real-time gesture recognition



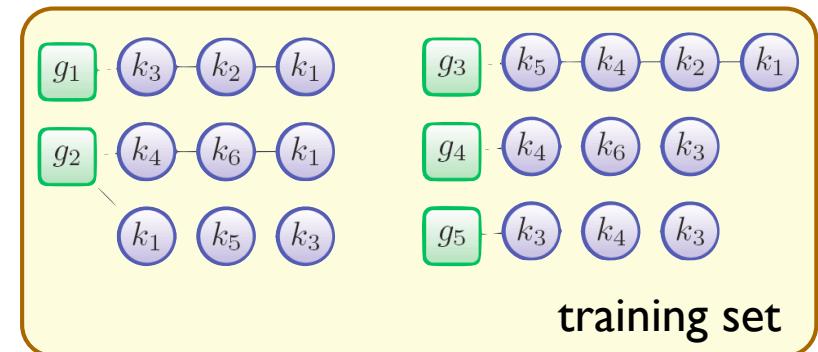
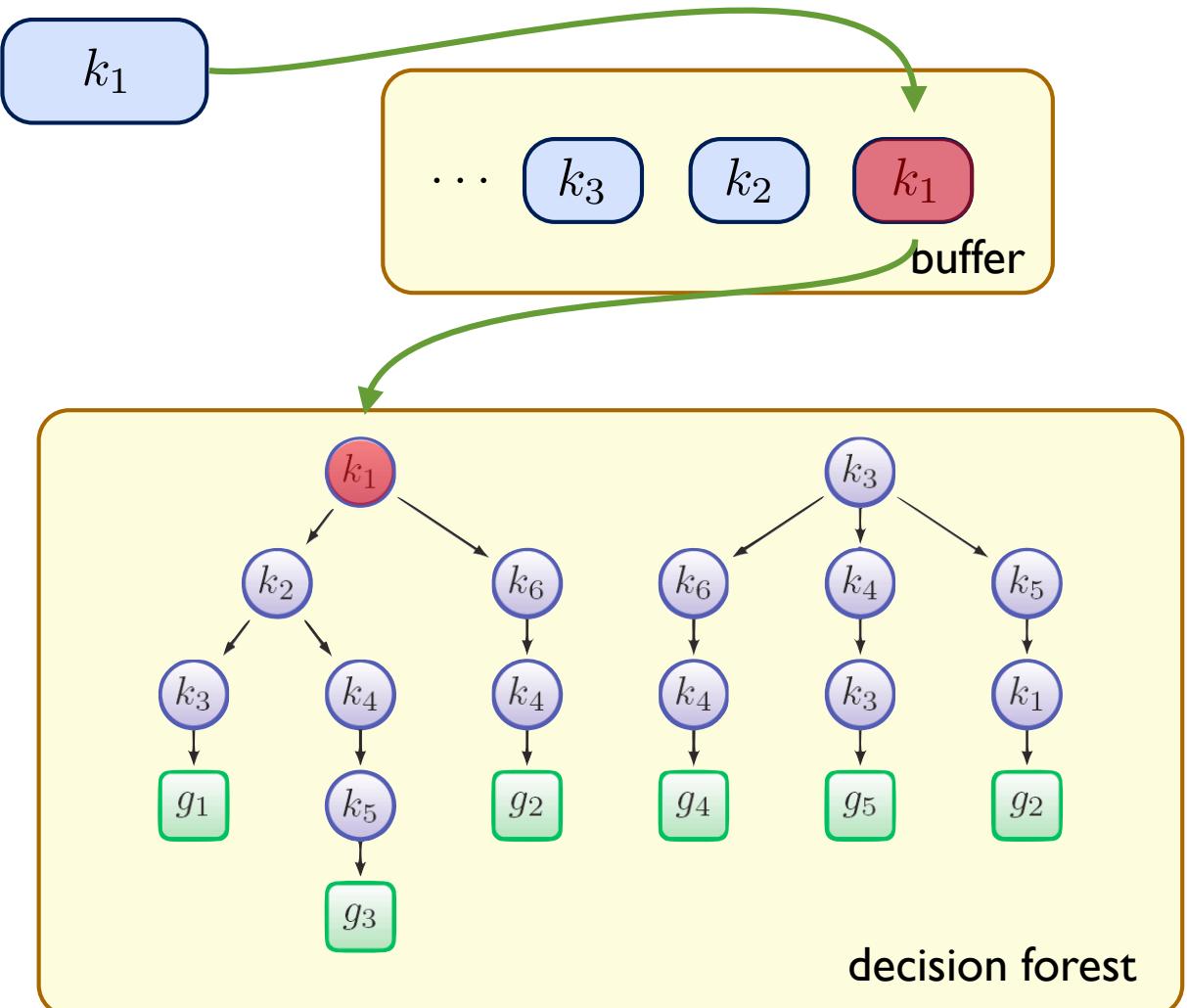
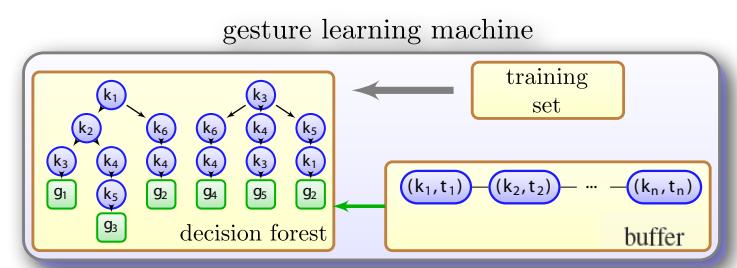
Real-time gesture recognition: Example



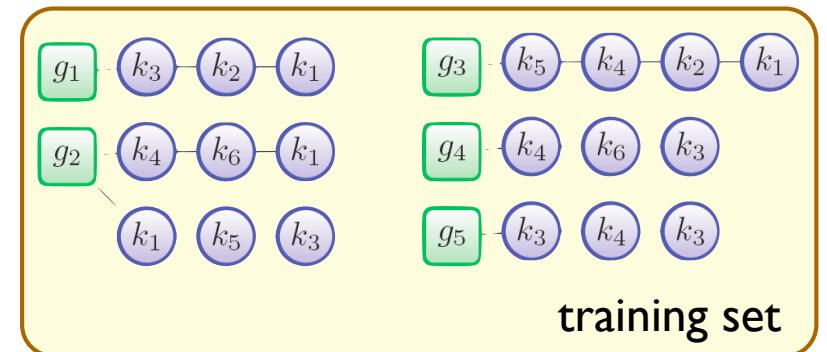
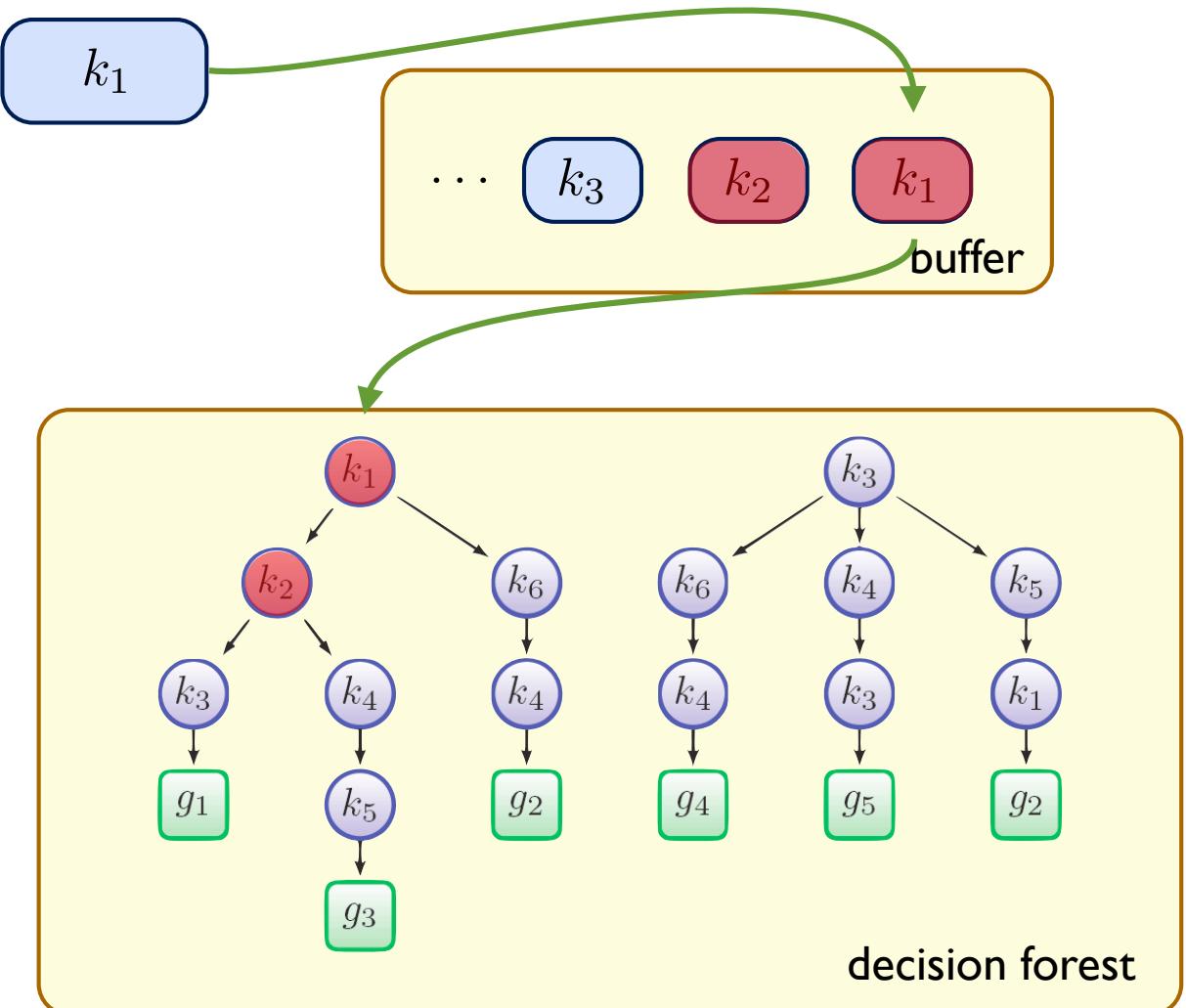
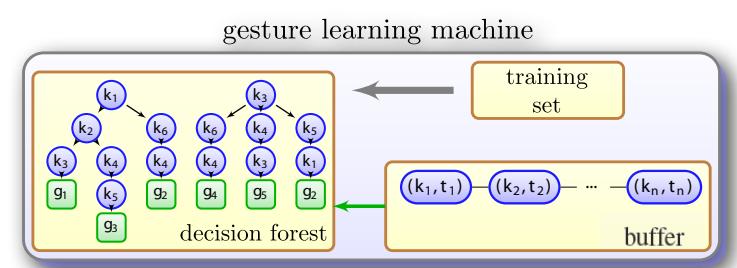
Real-time gesture recognition: Example



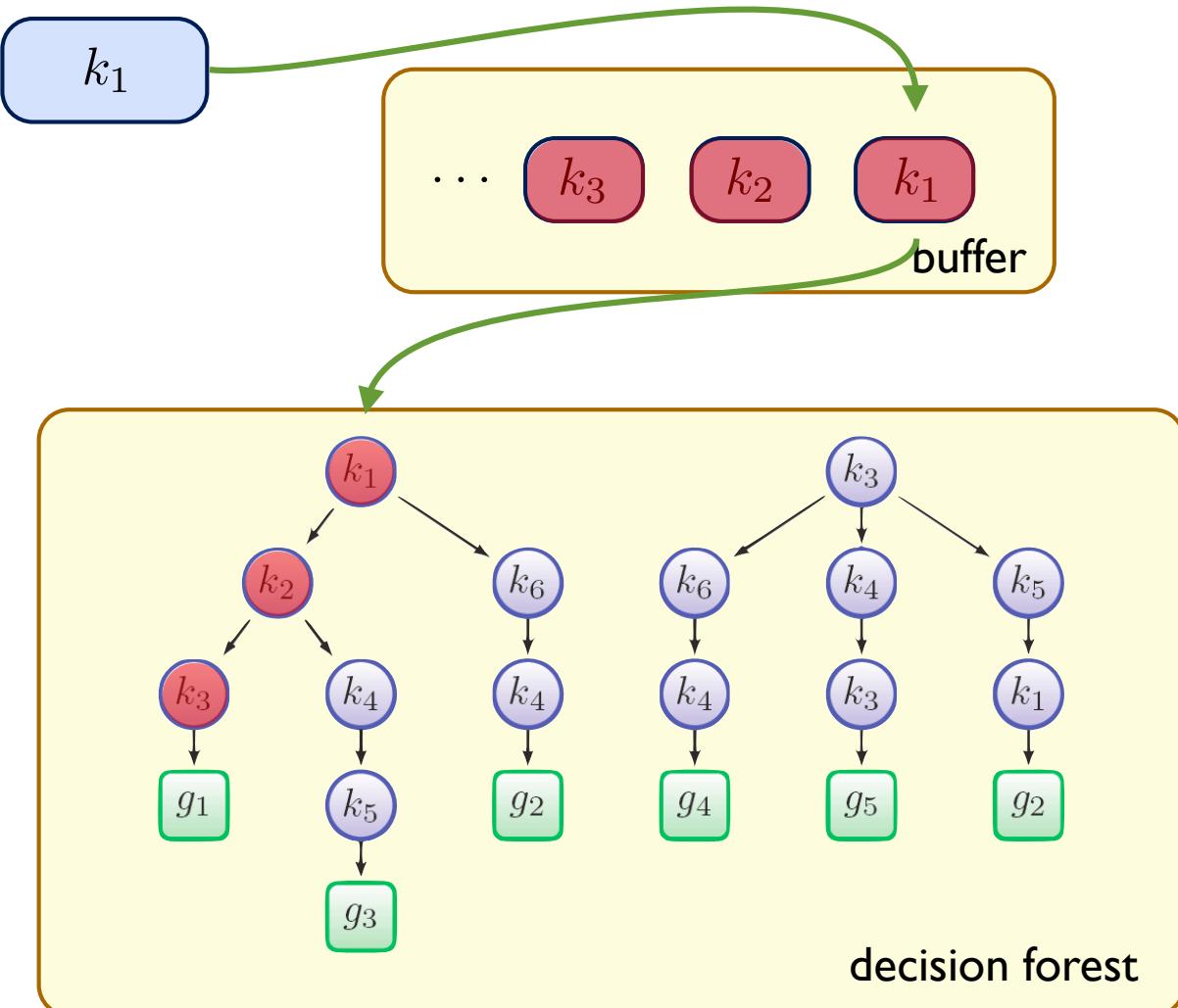
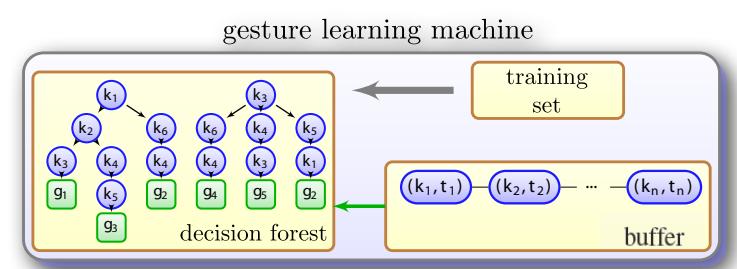
Real-time gesture recognition: Example



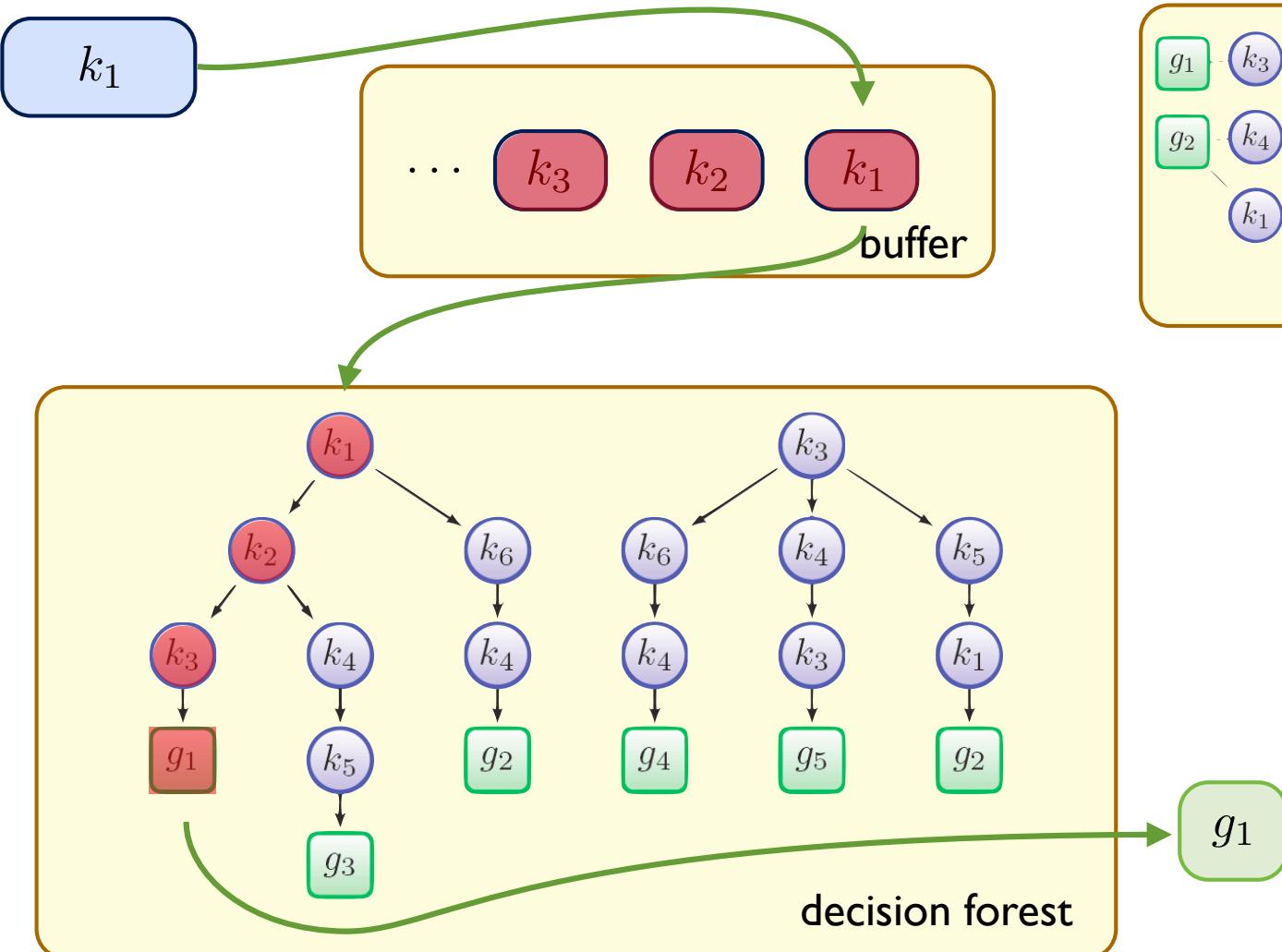
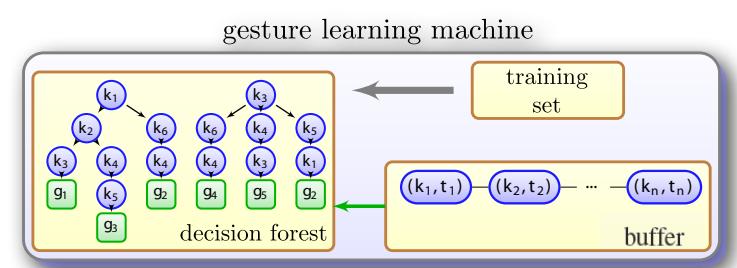
Real-time gesture recognition: Example



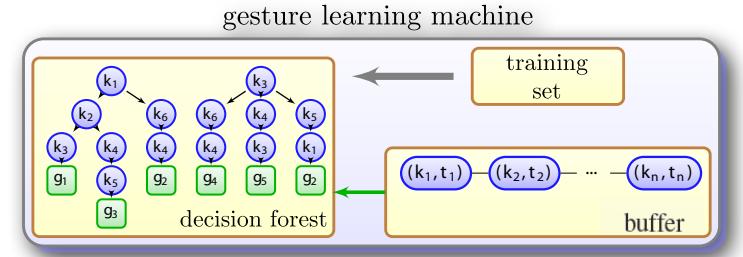
Real-time gesture recognition: Example



Real-time gesture recognition: Example



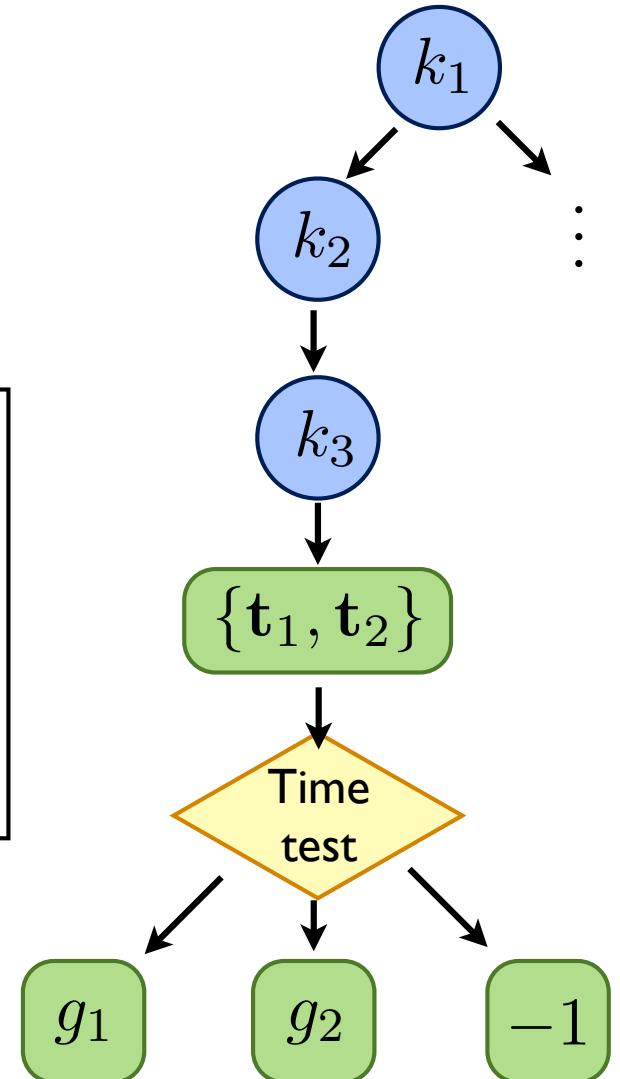
Time constraints



Time vector: interval $\mathbf{t} = [t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{n-1}]$
between consecutive key poses

Time test

```
for each time vector  $t_i$  found on the leaf  
if  $\|t_i - \mathbf{t}\|_\infty > T$   
discard  $t_i$   
return  $g_i$  that minimizes  $\|t_i - \mathbf{t}\|_1$ 
```



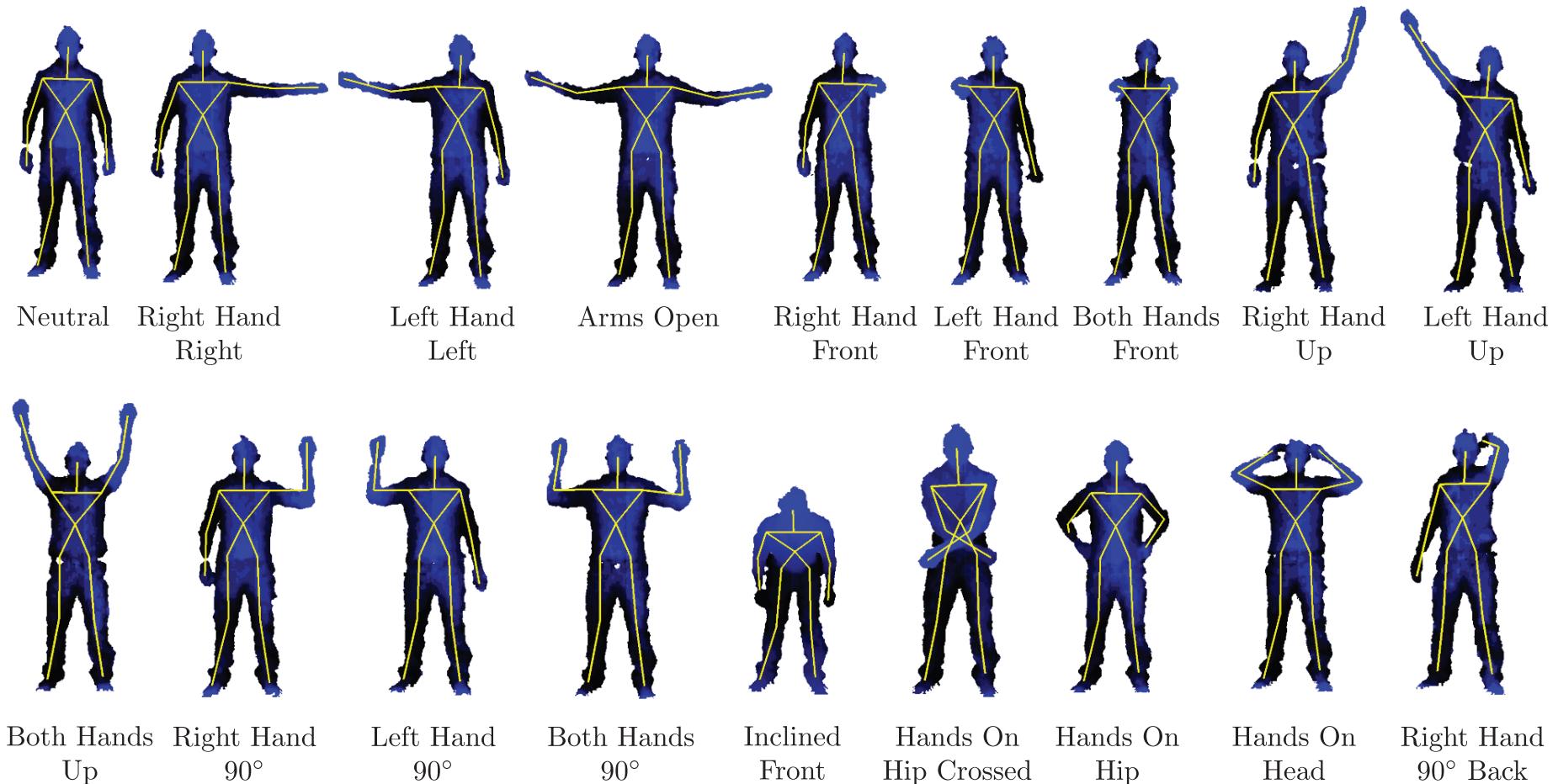
Results

Experiment Setup

One trainer

18 trained key poses (approx. 30 examples per key pose)

10 trained gestures (approx. 10 executions per gesture)



Key pose recognition: robustness

10 inexperienced individuals performed trained key poses 10 times

key pose	id	recognized key poses per user										total (%)	
		u_1	u_2	u_3	u_4	u_5	u_6	u_7	u_8	u_9	u_{10}^1		
Neutral	k_1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100.00	
Right Hand Right	k_2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	98.18	
Left Hand Left	k_3	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	98.18	
Arms Open	k_4	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	9	10	7	93.63	
Right Hand Front	k_5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	95.45	
Left Hand Front	k_6	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	99.09	
Both Hands Front	k_7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100.00	
Right Hand Up	k_8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100.00	
Left Hand Up	k_9	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	98.18	
Both Hands Up	k_{10}	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100.00	
Right Hand 90°	k_{11}	10	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	95.45
Left Hand 90°	k_{12}	10	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	5	10	91.81
Both Hands 90°	k_{13}	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100.00
Inclined Front	k_{14}	8	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	5	7	89.09
Hands-on-Hip Crossed	k_{15}	7	8	6	8	8	10	10	10	8	10	8	84.54
Hand-On-Hip	k_{16}	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	99.09
Hands on Head	k_{17}	9	10	10	8	10	10	9	7	10	10	6	90.00
Right Hand 90° Back	k_{18}	8	10	9	6	7	7	7	10	10	3	8	77.27
total (%)		95.5	97.7	96.1	93.3	97.2	94.4	97.2	97.2	97.7	87.2	91.11	

Average recognition rate: 94.84%

Key pose recognition: stability

Out-of-sample tests:

1. Remove 20% of training set data;
2. Compute SVM classifier;
3. Try to classify removed training data.

Results after 10 experiments:

False classifications: 4.16%

Unclassified key poses: 3.45%

Key pose recognition



Gesture recognition

10 inexperienced individuals performed trained gestures 10 times

gesture	id	key pose seq.	rec. rate
Open-Clap	g_1	k_1, k_4, k_7	99%
Open Arms	g_2	k_1, k_7, k_4	96%
Turn Next Page	g_3	k_1, k_2, k_5, k_1 k_1, k_6, k_3, k_1	83%
Turn Previous Page	g_4	k_1, k_5, k_2, k_1 k_1, k_3, k_6, k_1	91%
Raise Right Arm Laterally	g_5	k_1, k_2, k_8	80%
Lower Right Arm Laterally	g_6	k_8, k_2, k_1	78%
Good Bye <small>(k_{11} time constraint: 1sec.)</small>	g_7	k_1, k_{11}	92%
Japanese Greeting	g_8	k_1, k_{14}, k_1	100%
Put Hands Up Front	g_9	k_1, k_5, k_{18} k_1, k_5, k_8 k_1, k_5, k_{11}, k_8 k_1, k_8	96%
Put Hands Up Laterally	g_{10}	k_1, k_4, k_{10}	100%

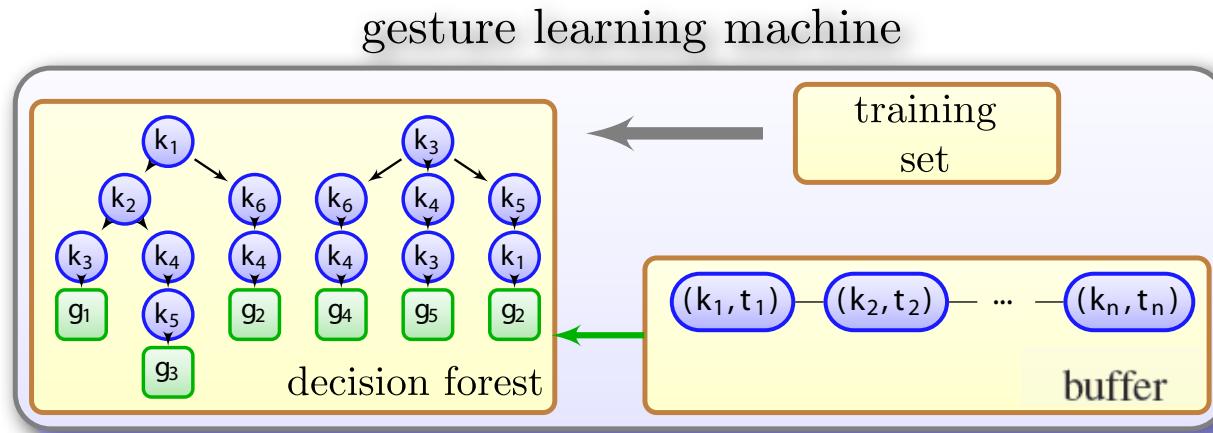
Gesture recognition

Performance

Preprocessing bottleneck: computing SVM classifiers

For a training set of 2,000 key pose examples of 18 classes:
18 functions were computed in 3.9 secs

Negligible performance during training/recognition phases



Usually very low tree depths

Comparison

Dataset from Li *et al* (2010): 20 gestures, 10 individuals, 3 executions

AS1	AS2	AS3
Horizontal arm wave	High arm wave	High throw
Hammer	Hand catch	Forward kick
Forward punch	Draw x	Side kick
High throw	Draw tick	Jogging
Hand clap	Draw circle	Tennis swing
Bend	Two hand wave	Tennis serve
Pickup & throw	Side boxing	Pickup & throw

Cross-subject test:

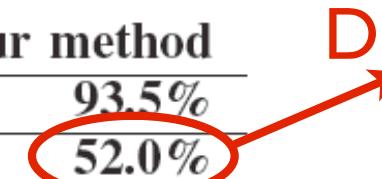
Gesture subset	Li [10]	Vieira [15]	our method
AS1	72.9%	84.7%	93.5%
AS2	71.9%	81.3%	52.0%
AS3	79.2%	88.4%	95.4%
Average	74.7%	84.8%	80.3%

Comparison

Dataset from Li *et al* (2010): 20 gestures, 10 individuals, 3 executions

AS1	AS2	AS3
Horizontal arm wave	High arm wave	High throw
Hammer	Hand catch	Forward kick
Forward punch	Draw x	Side kick
High throw	Draw tick	Jogging
Hand clap	Draw circle	Tennis swing
Bend	Two hand wave	Tennis serve
Pickup & throw	Side boxing	Pickup & throw

Cross-subject test:

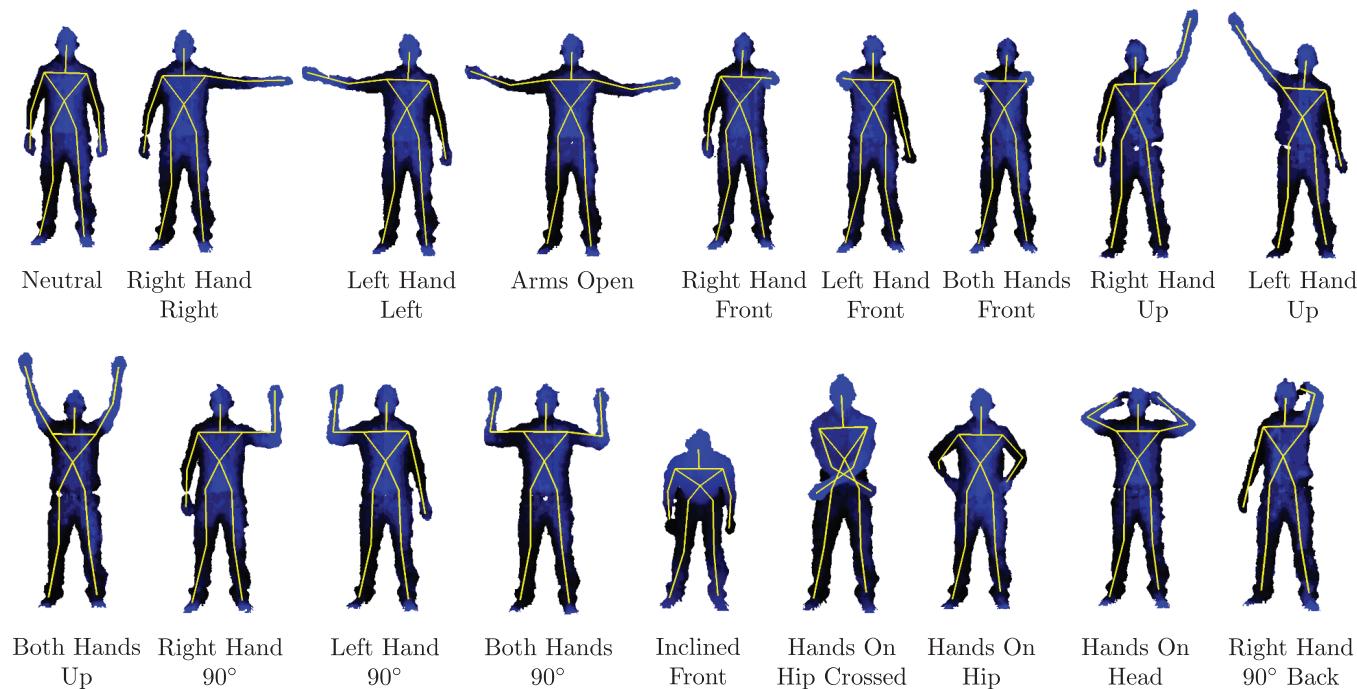
Gesture subset	Li [10]	Vieira [15]	our method	
AS1	72.9%	84.7%	93.5%	
AS2	71.9%	81.3%	52.0%	 Delicate gestures
AS3	79.2%	88.4%	95.4%	
Average	74.7%	84.8%	80.3%	

Limitations

- Robustness issues

Skeleton tracking
Delicate gestures

- Key pose design not the friendliest solution



Future Work

- ✓ Automatic key pose generation
- ✓ Work on skeleton tracking algorithms (More than 1 Kinect?)
- ✓ Improve time constrained gesture recognition
- ✓ Take into account key pose descriptor periodicity

Thank you for your attention!

Thank you for your attention!

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?