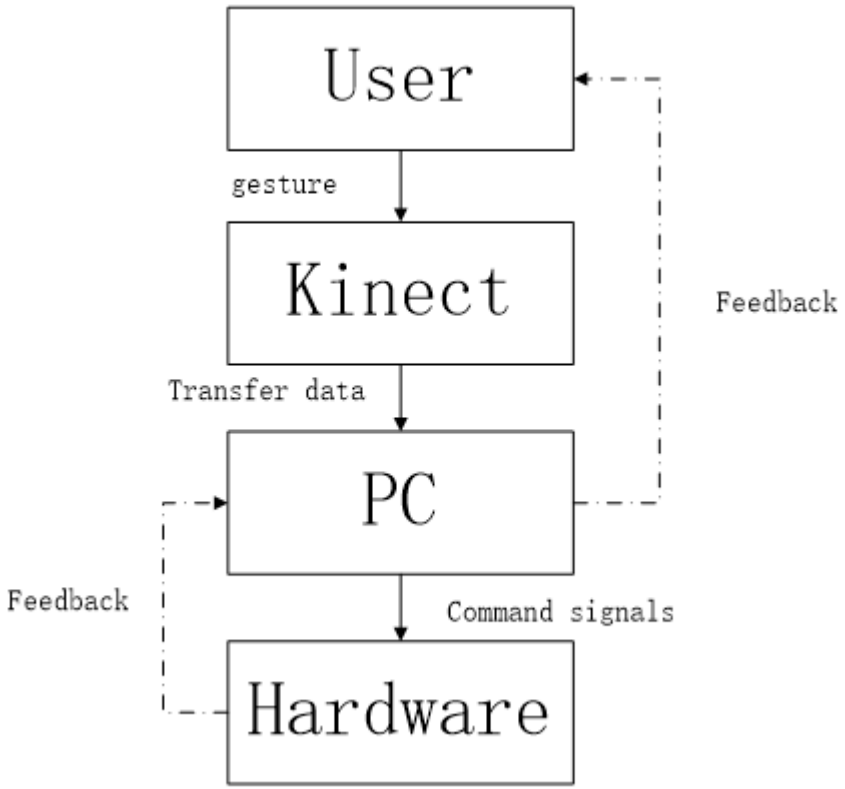
A Kinect-based HMI

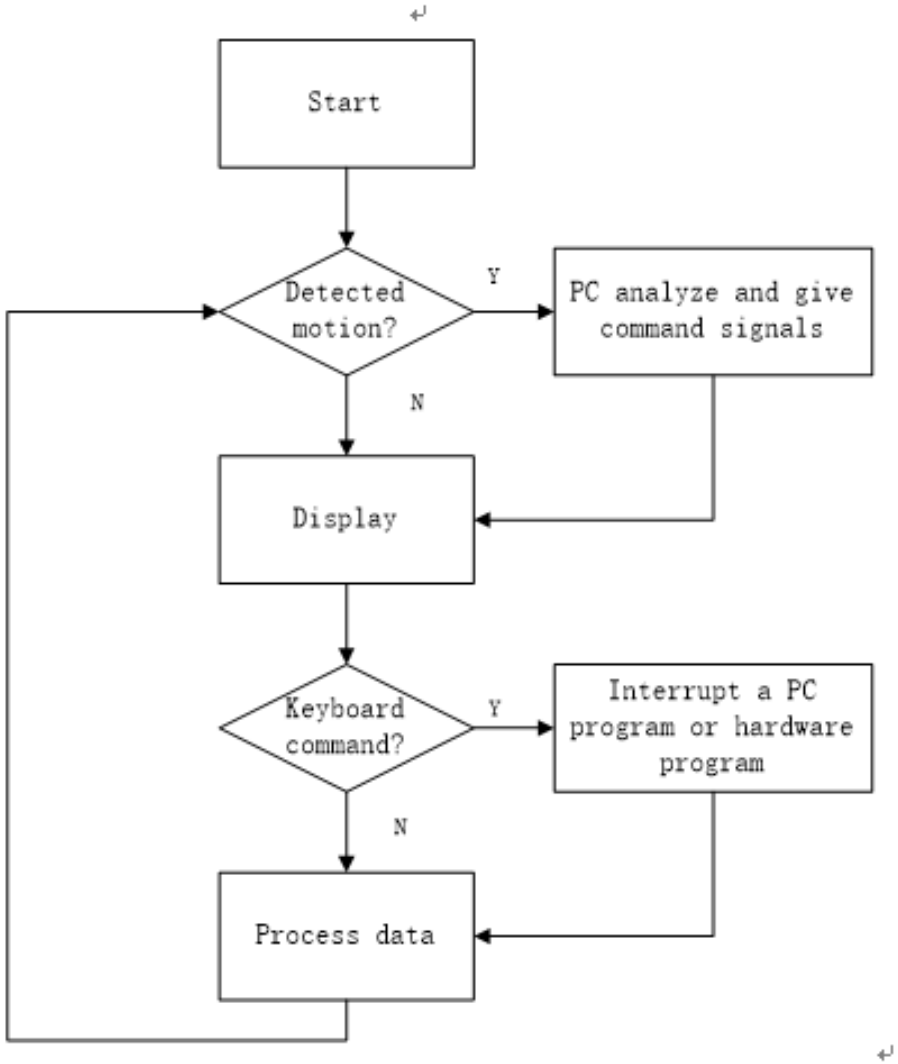
HMI: Human-Machine interface

A Kinect-based HMI

- How it works?
- What are the applications?
- How is it applied?
- What's the future?

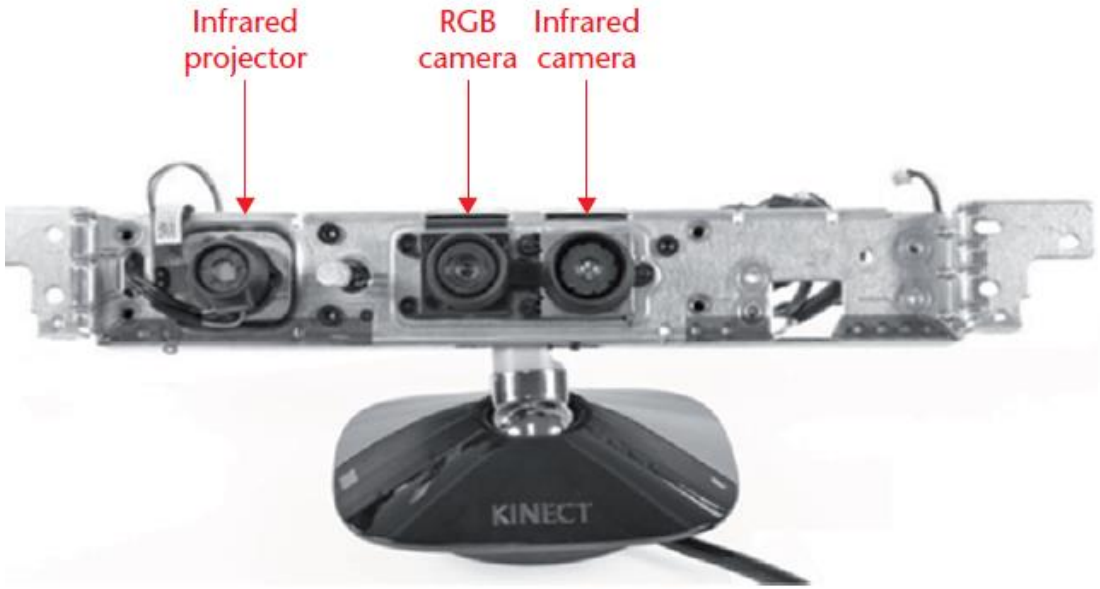
System overview





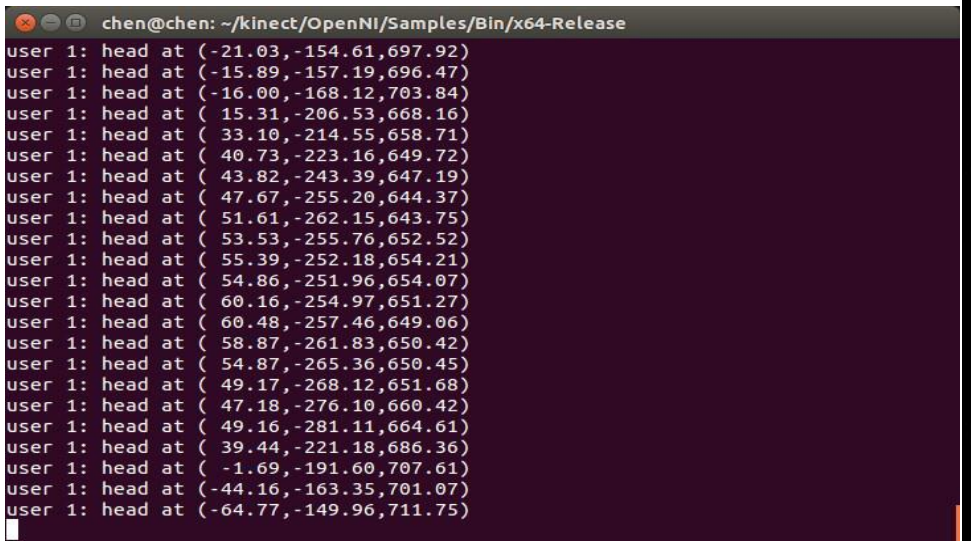
Kinect sensor

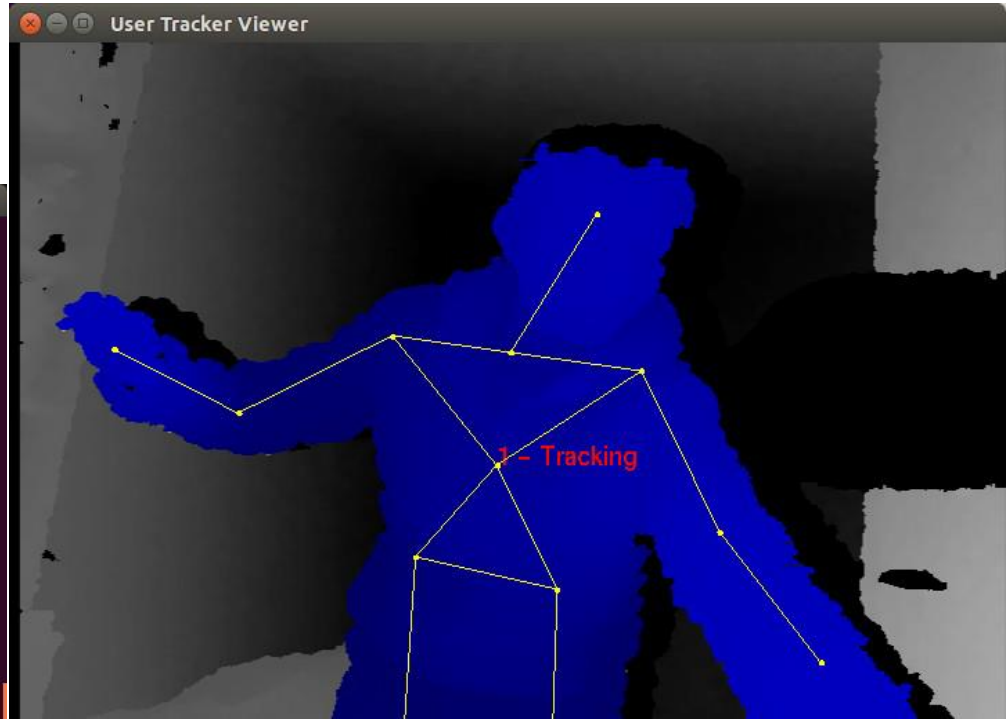
- A RGB-D Sensor
- Depth data of an object can be acquired
- Like a single human eye



Ubuntu Linux 14.04 OS

- Portable, Free and APIs are defined by IEEE standards
- Long Term Support
- A rich selection of applications are available

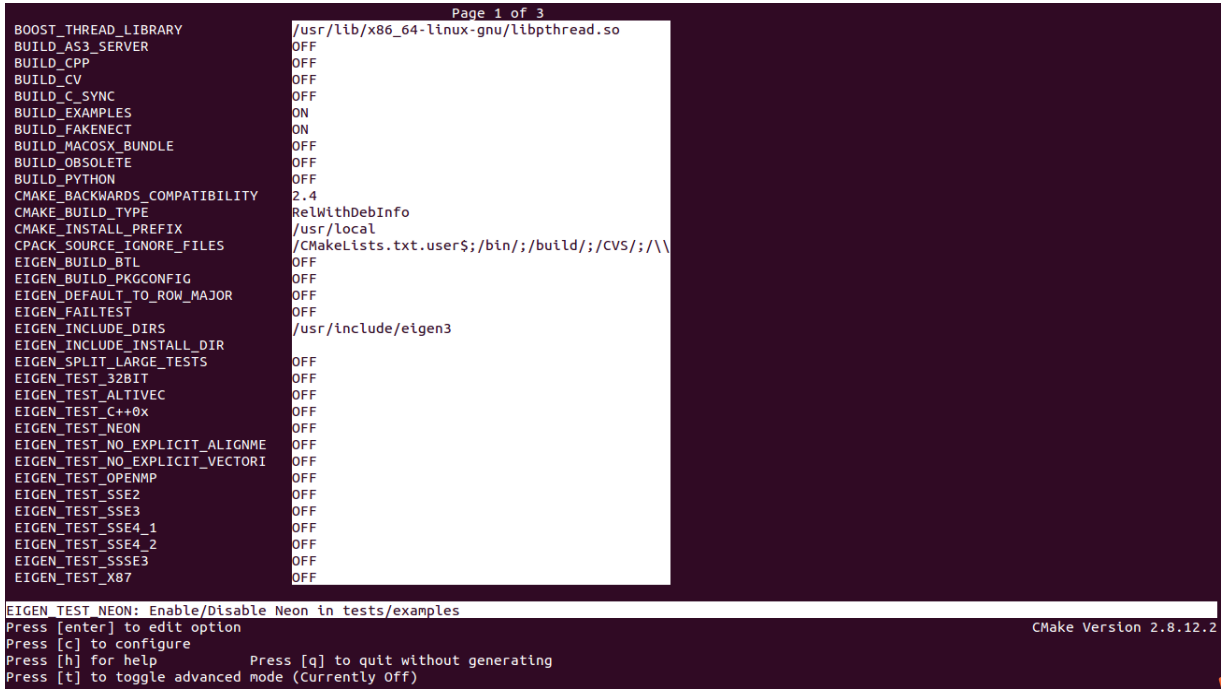




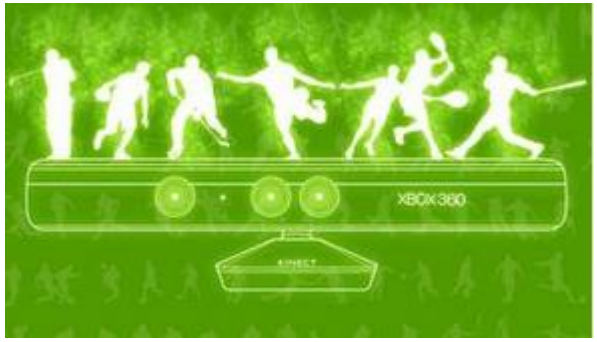
Implementation

- Free-Kinect Library
- Open NI 1.5.8 Library
- source code
- IDE & Compilers

```
$ sudo apt-get install libpng12-0 libpng12-dev
$ sudo apt-get install libpng++-dev libpng3 libpnglite-dev
$ sudo apt-get install zlib1g-dbg zlib1g zlib1g-dev
$ sudo apt-get install libjasper-dev libjasper-runtime libjasper1
$ sudo apt-get install pngtools libtiff4-dev libtiff4 libtiffxx0c2 libtiff-tools
$ sudo apt-get install libjpeg62 libjpeg62-dev libjpeg62-dbg libjpeg-progs
$ sudo apt-get install ffmpeg libavcodec-dev libavcodec54 libavformat54 libavformat-
dev
$ sudo apt-get install libgstreamer0.10-0-dbg libgstreamer0.10-0 libgstreamer0.10-
dev
$ sudo apt-get install libxine1-ffmpeg libxine-dev libxine1-bin
$ sudo apt-get install libunicap2 libunicap2-dev
$ sudo apt-get install libdc1394-22-dev libdc1394-22 libdc1394-utils
$ sudo apt-get install swig
$ sudo apt-get install libv4l-0 libv4l-dev
$ sudo apt-get install python-numpy
$ sudo apt-get install libtbb2 libtbb-dev
```



What are the applications?



1.Gaming

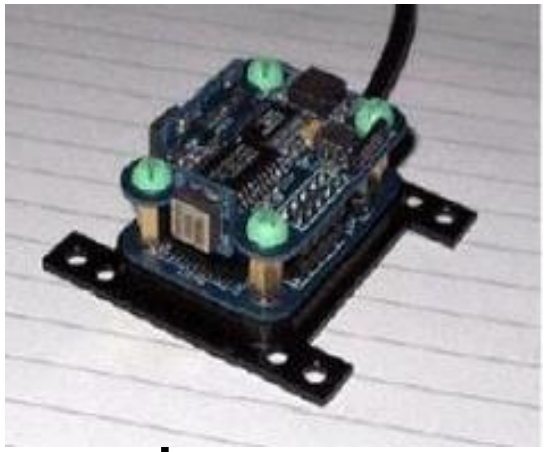
2.Gesture Recognition

3.Human Body Natural Interface

4.3D scanning

5.Motion data acquiring

How is it applied?



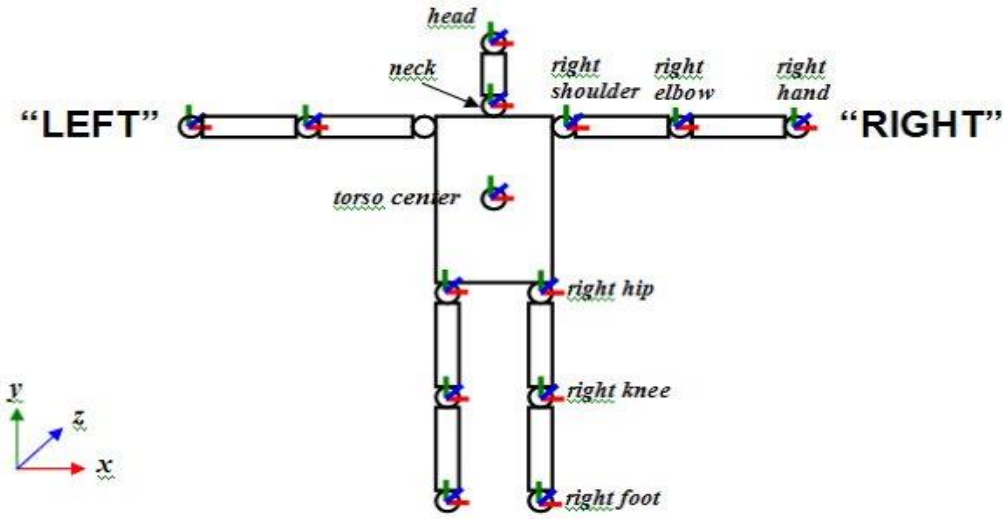
1. Keyboard
2. Sound Control/ IMU
3. Implementing Algorithms to Define a Gesture and To Send Signals

User Definition

- 1.Using Roll Pitch Raw of the head to control a three degree of freedom endoscope.
- 2.For surgery & medical scenario.
- 3.A doctor is controlling the whole system, not engineers.

Acquiring data from OpenNI

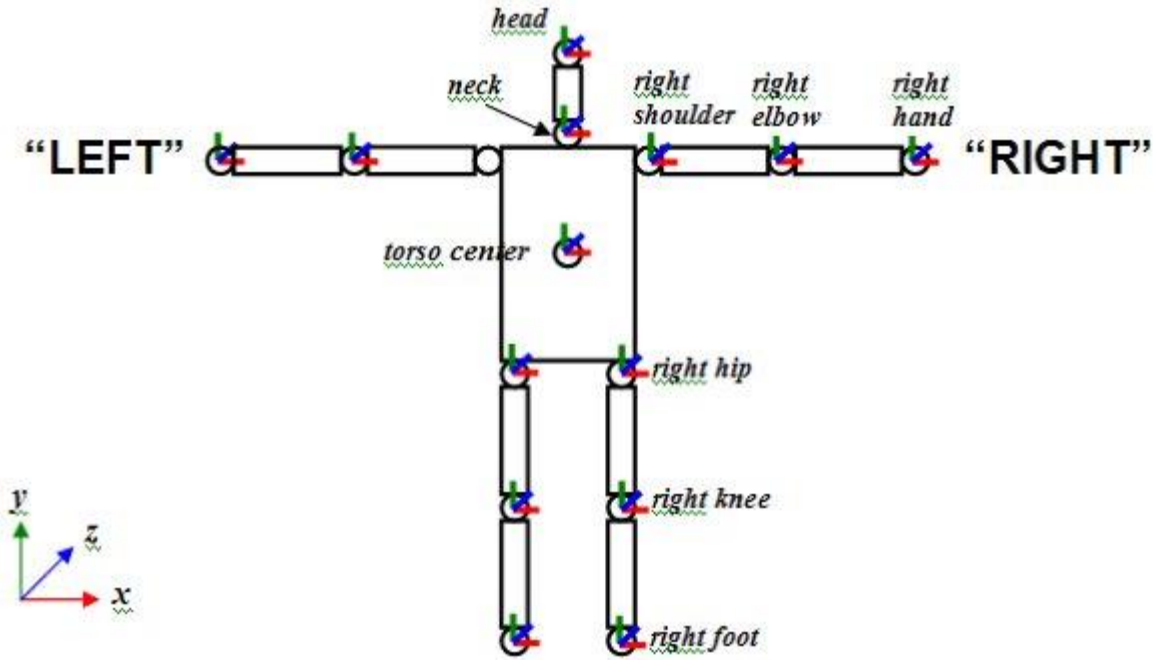
```
370     XN_SKEL_HEAD         = 1,    XN_SKEL_NECK           = 2,
371     XN_SKEL_TORSO        = 3,    XN_SKEL_WAIST          = 4,
372     XN_SKEL_LEFT_COLLAR       = 5,    XN_SKEL_LEFT_SHOULDER       = 6,
373     XN_SKEL_LEFT_ELBOW       = 7,  XN_SKEL_LEFT_WRIST         = 8,
374     XN_SKEL_LEFT_HAND         = 9,    XN_SKEL_LEFT_FINGERTIP    =10,
375     XN_SKEL_RIGHT_COLLAR    =11,    XN_SKEL_RIGHT_SHOULDER    =12,
376     XN_SKEL_RIGHT_ELBOW       =13,  XN_SKEL_RIGHT_WRIST         =14,
377     XN_SKEL_RIGHT_HAND      =15,    XN_SKEL_RIGHT_FINGERTIP    =16,
378     XN_SKEL_LEFT_HIP          =17,    XN_SKEL_LEFT_KNEE          =18,
379     XN_SKEL_LEFT_ANKLE        =19,  XN_SKEL_LEFT_FOOT          =20,
380     XN_SKEL_RIGHT_HIP         =21,    XN_SKEL_RIGHT_KNEE         =22,
381     XN_SKEL_RIGHT_ANKLE       =23,    XN_SKEL_RIGHT_FOOT         =24
382             *
383             * */
384           g_UserGenerator.GetSkeletonCap().GetSkeletonJoint(aUsers[i],XN_SKEL_TORSO,torsoJoint);
385           g_UserGenerator.GetSkeletonCap().GetSkeletonJoint(aUsers[i],XN_SKEL_NECK,neckJoint);
386           g_UserGenerator.GetSkeletonCap().GetSkeletonJoint(aUsers[i],XN_SKEL_HEAD,headJoint);
387           g_UserGenerator.GetSkeletonCap().GetSkeletonJoint(aUsers[i],XN_SKEL_LEFT_SHOULDER,leftshoulder);
388           g_UserGenerator.GetSkeletonCap().GetSkeletonJoint(aUsers[i],XN_SKEL_RIGHT_SHOULDER,rightshoulder);
389           g_UserGenerator.GetSkeletonCap().GetSkeletonJointOrientation(aUsers[i], XN_SKEL_HEAD, headorientation);
390           //------------------------------------------------
```



C/C++ & object orientated programing

- Classes and Hierarchical Structure
- With the documentation of a previous program, APIs can be used directly for development.

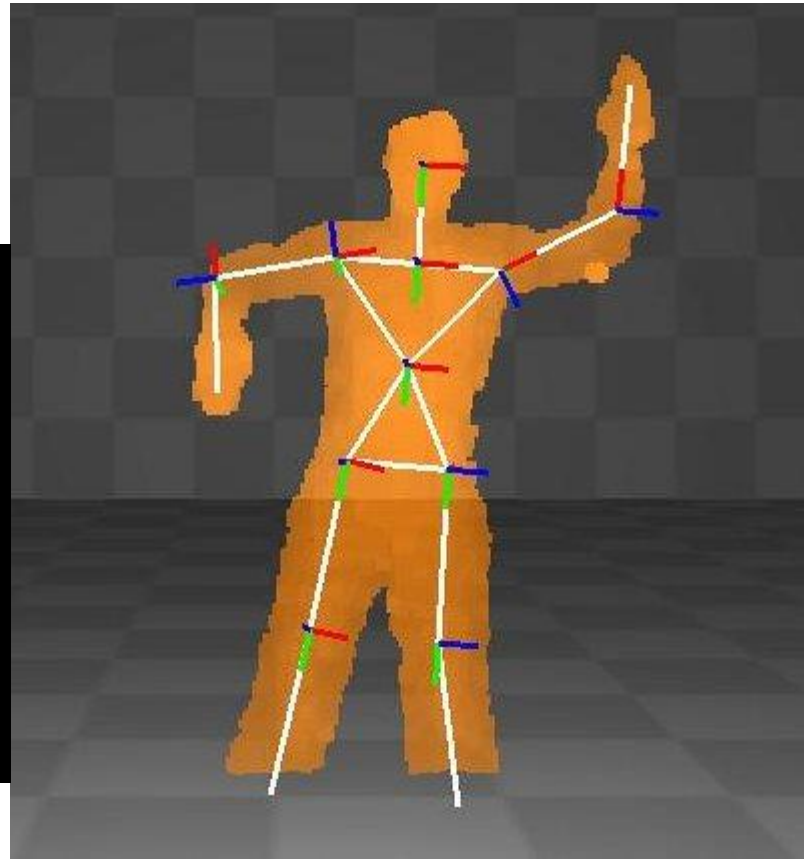
Machine - independent



OpenNI:

```
                                                    //~ headJoint.position.position.Z);
    printf("user %d: head direction x at (%6.2f,%6.2f,%6.2f)\n",aUsers[i],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[0],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[3],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[6]);
    printf("user %d: head direction y at (%6.2f,%6.2f,%6.2f)\n",aUsers[i],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[1],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[4],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[7]);
    printf("user %d: head direction z at (%6.2f,%6.2f,%6.2f)\n",aUsers[i],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[2],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[5],
                                                    headorientation.orientation.elements[8]);

        //~ double direct x;
```



Algorithm:(To increase the robustness)

0. Filters to get rid of the noises
1. Define a motion by its orientation
2. By its position
3. Creating threshold for comparison
4. Integration of a variable joint subtracting its threshold
5. Detecting the derivative of a joint's position
6. Creating vectors with other joints
7. Creating a logic tree of the above

Selected Elements From Transformation Matrix

$$Rot_x(\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_\phi & -s_\phi \\ 0 & s_\phi & c_\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

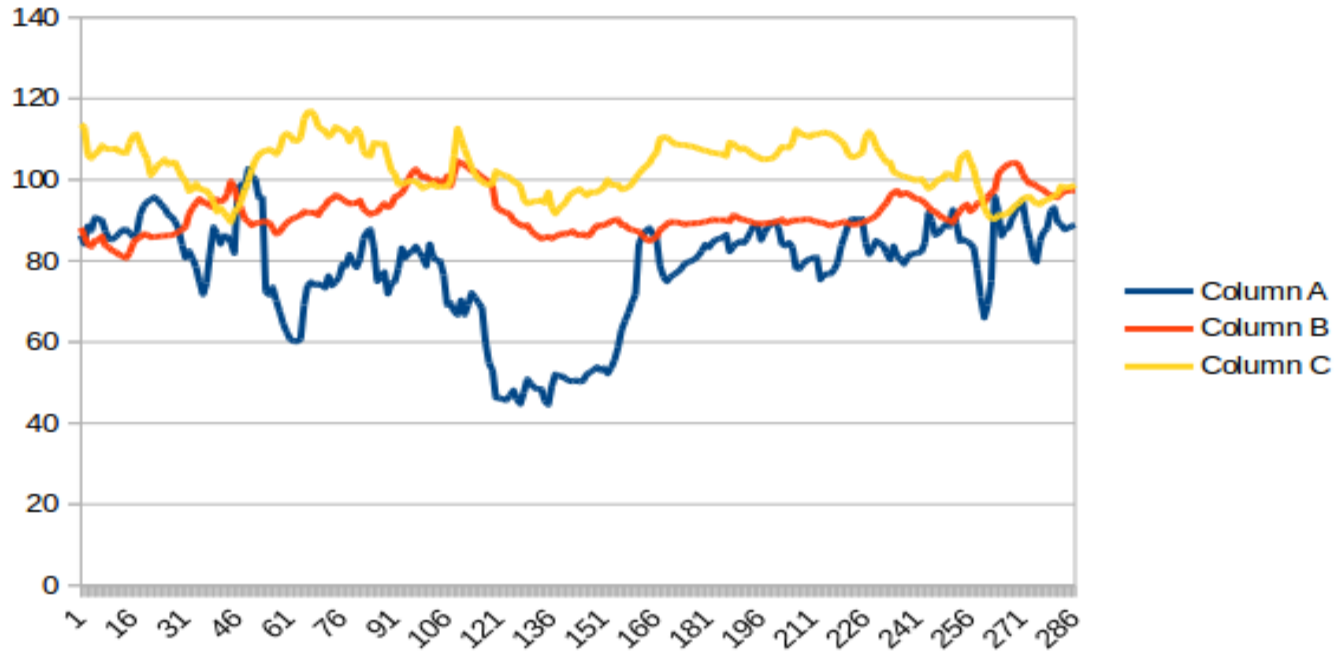
$$Rot_y(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} c_\theta & 0 & s_\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_\theta & 0 & c_\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Rot_z(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} c_\varphi & -s_\varphi & 0 \\ s_\varphi & c_\varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

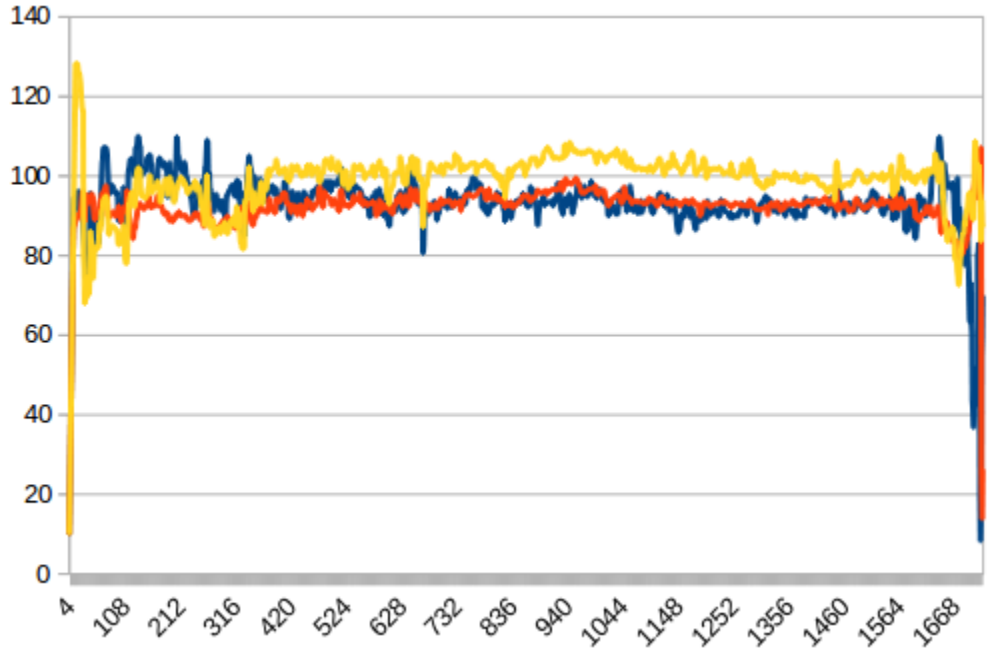
$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{p} \\ 0_{1\times 3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Filters

- Without Filters



- Filters Added
- (Drawback:
- Impulse)

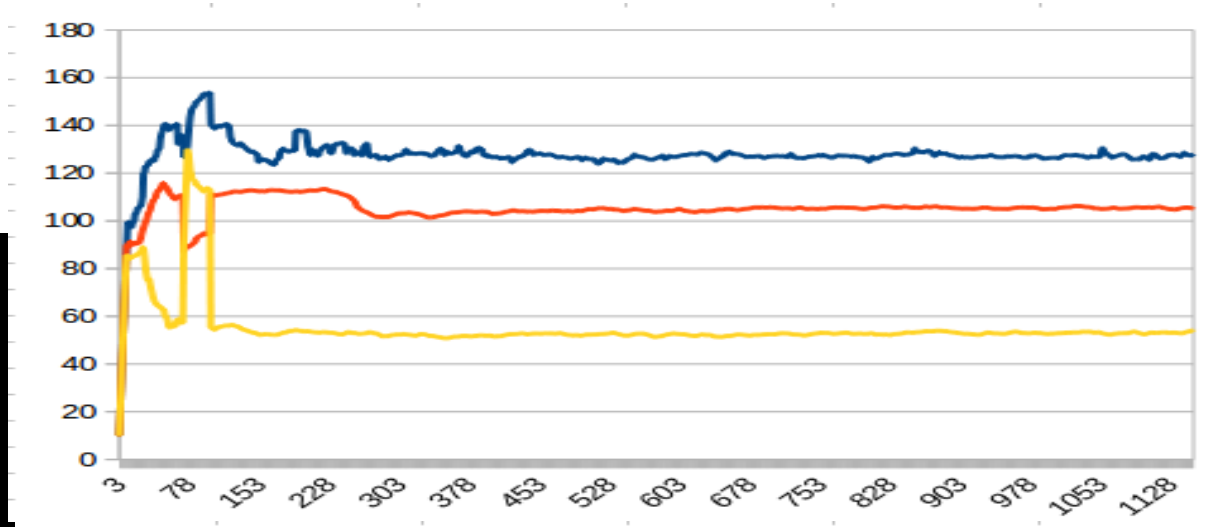


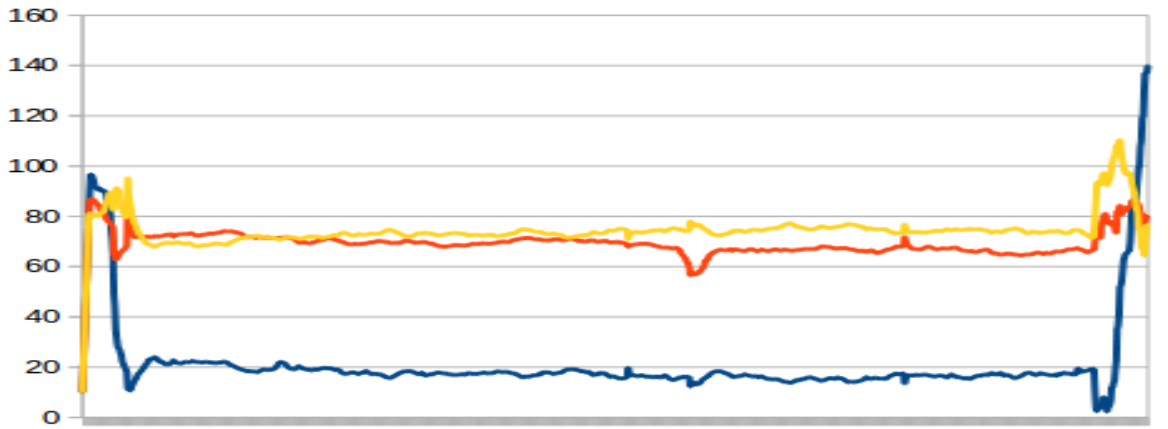
Algorithm: Orientation

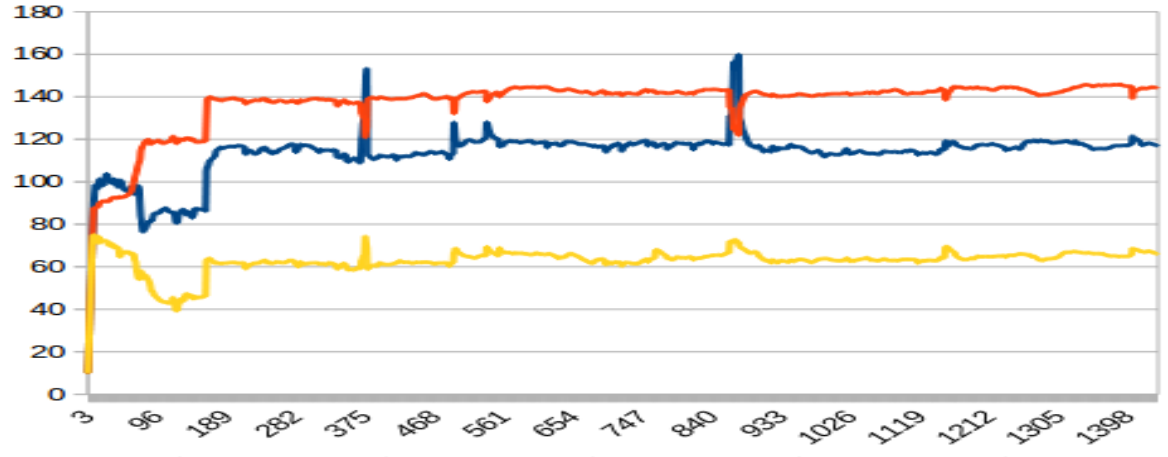
```
while(yaw)
{
if(headorientation.orientation.elements[6] > 0.7)
{

    printf("yawing  ----->\n");

}
else if(headorientation.orientation.elements[6] < -0.7)
{
    printf("yawing  <-----\n");
}
else
{
}
break;
    }
while(roll)
{
if(headorientation.orientation.elements[1] > 0.5)
{
    printf("rolling  right\n");
}
else if(headorientation.orientation.elements[1] < -0.5)
{
    printf("rolling  left\n");
}
else
{
    }
    break;
}
```



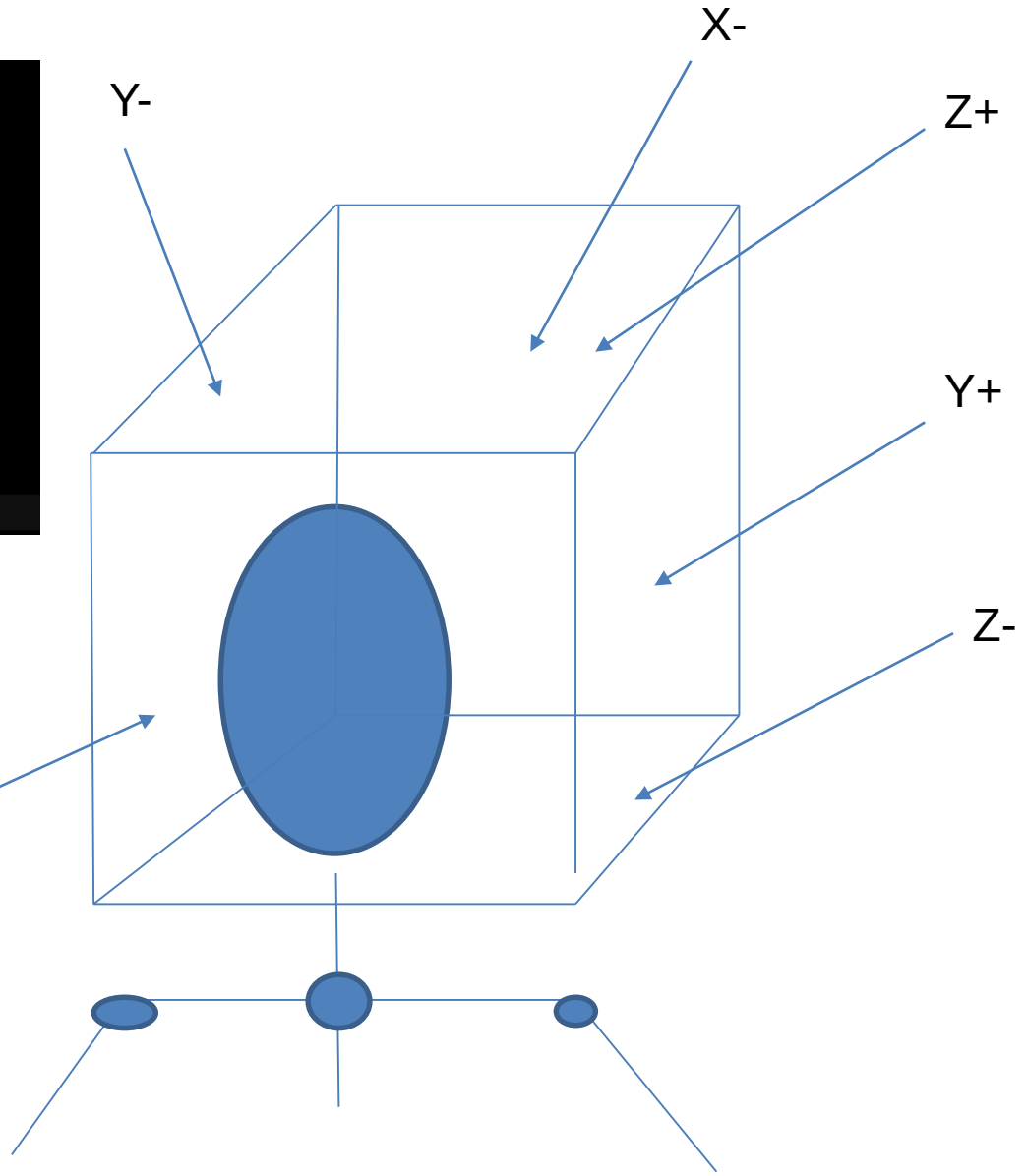




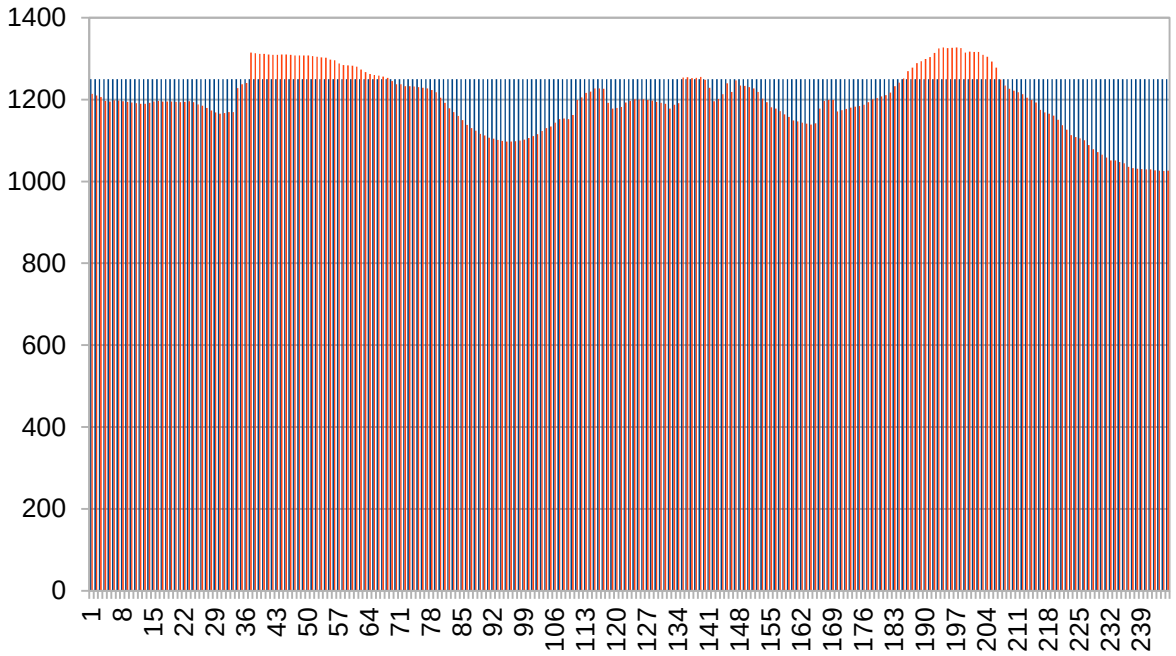
Position and Threshold

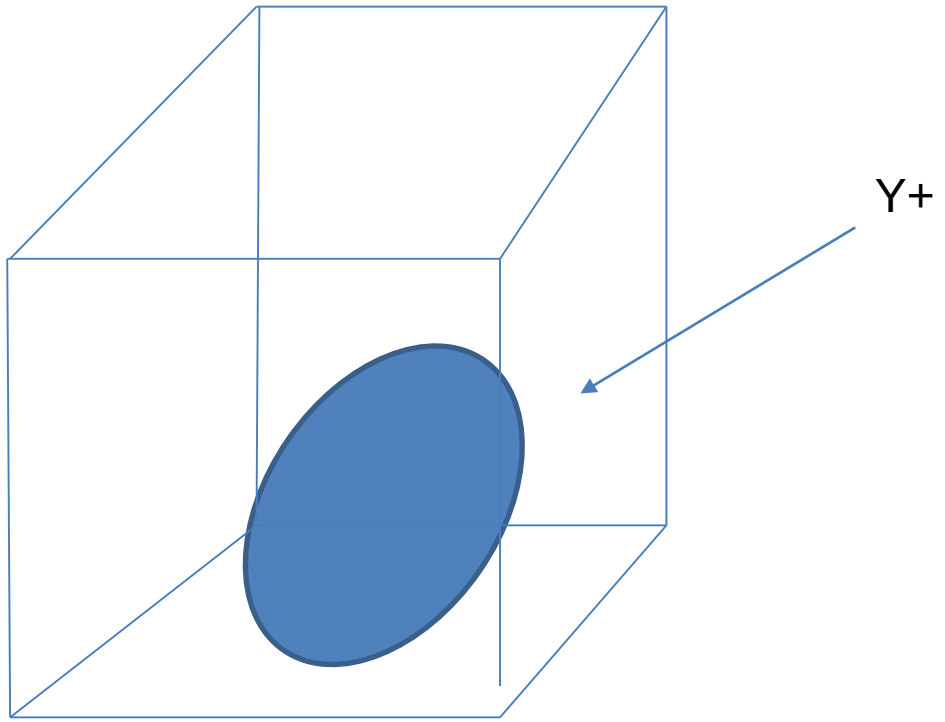
```
printf("user %d: torso at (%6.2f,%6.2f,%6.2f)\n",aUsers[i],
                                                 torsoJoint.position.position.X,
                                                 torsoJoint.position.position.Y,
                                                 torsoJoint.position.position.Z);

 printf("user %d: neck at (%6.2f,%6.2f,%6.2f)\n",aUsers[i],
                                                 neckJoint.position.position.X,
                                                 neckJoint.position.position.Y,
                                                 neckJoint.position.position.Z);
 printf("user %d: head at (%6.2f,%6.2f,%6.2f)\n",aUsers[i],
                                                 headJoint.position.position.X,
                                                 headJoint.position.position.Y,
                                                 headJoint.position.position.Z);
```

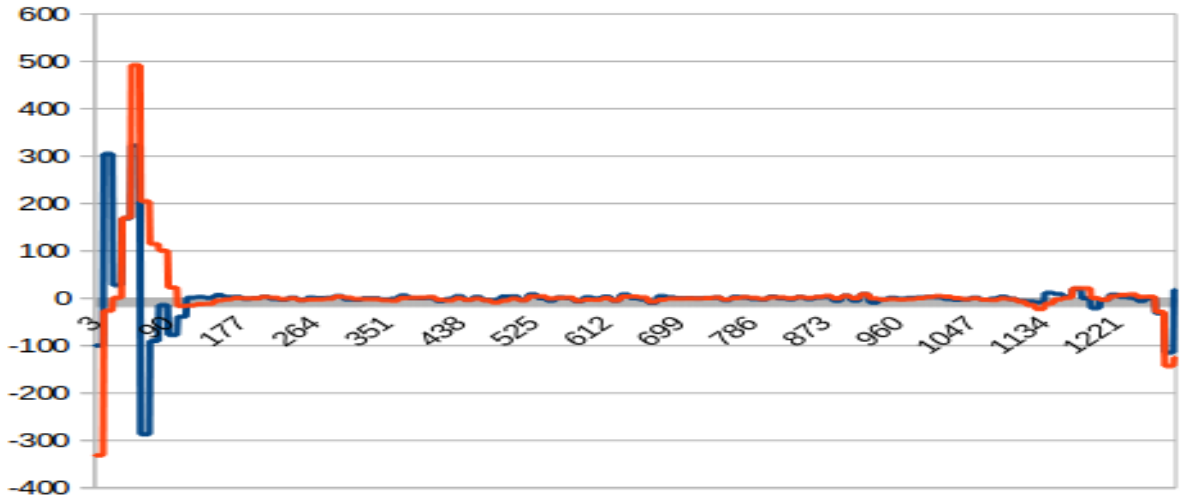


Integration of a variable

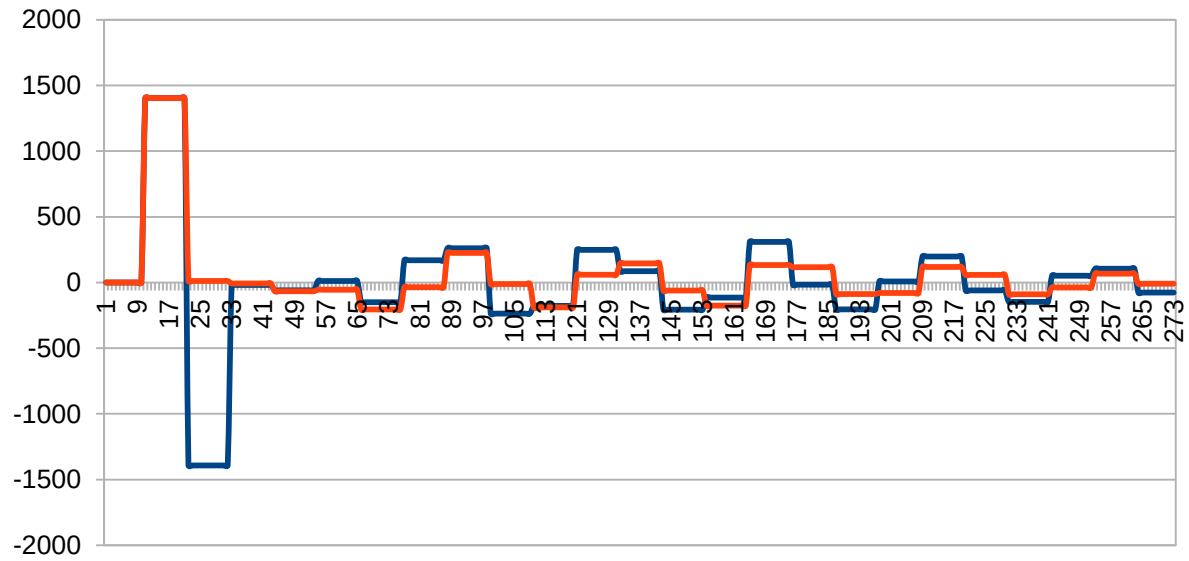




derivative of a joint's position

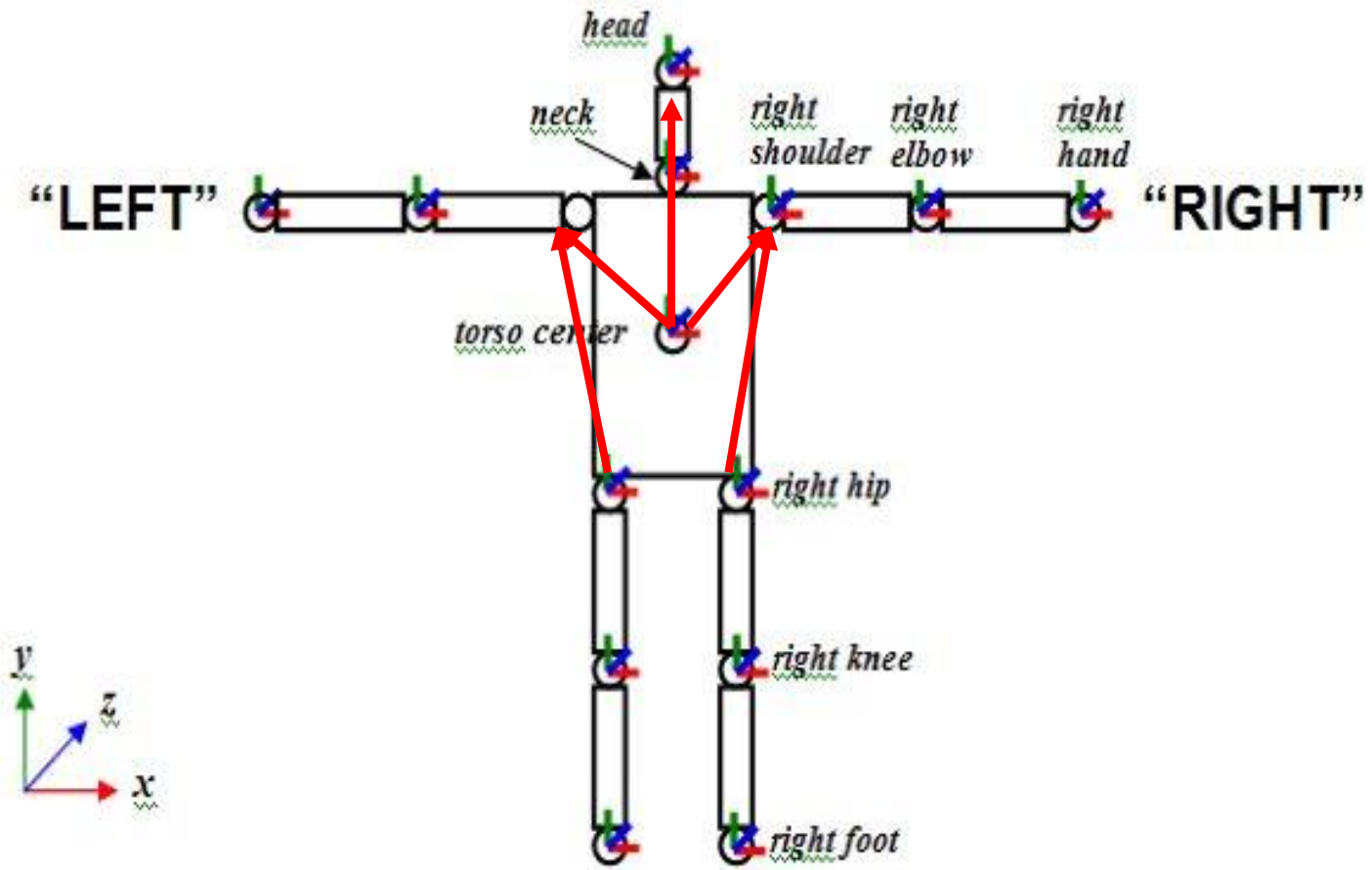


$$\frac{f(t_2) - f(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}$$

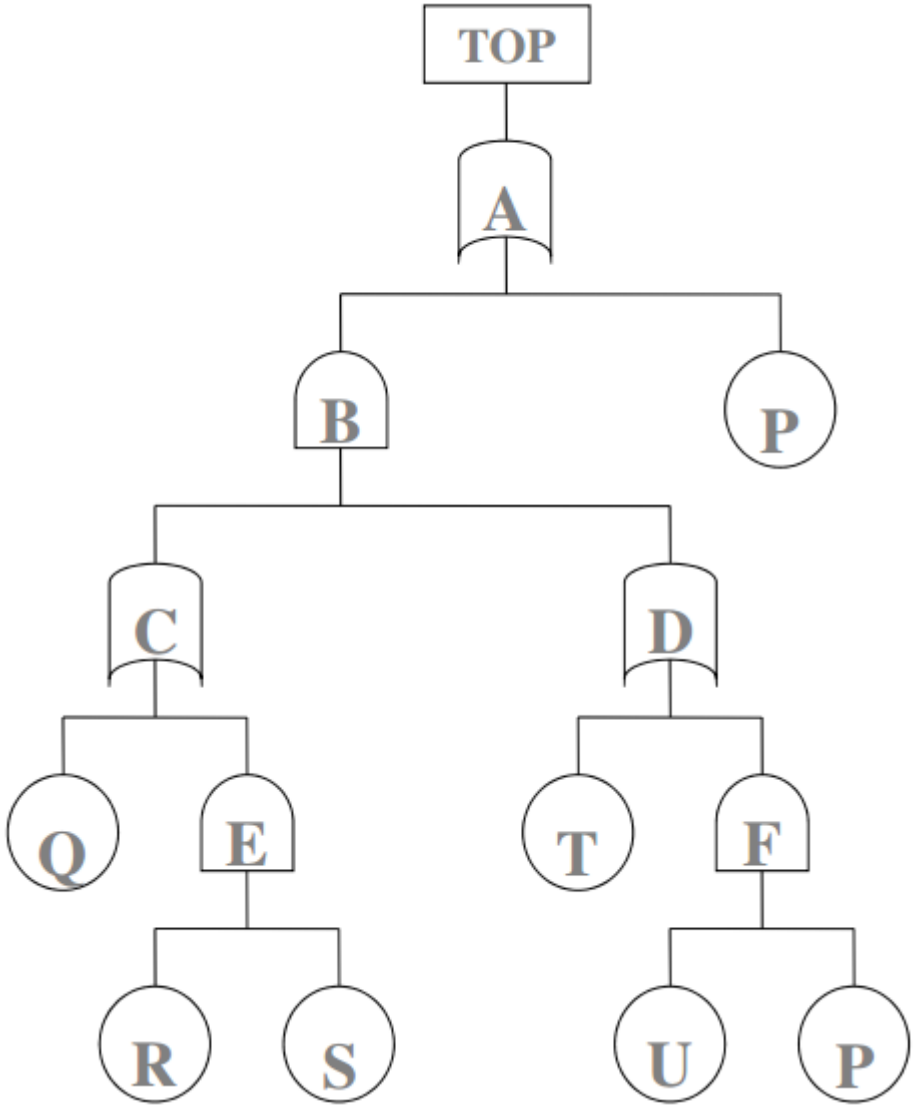


$$\frac{f'(t_2) - f'(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}$$

Creating vectors with other joints



Creating a logic tree of the above




```
while(zoom)
{
if(direct_z < 60.0)
{

    zoomin_0 = 0;
    zoomout_1 = 1;
    //printf("zooming  out\n");
}
else if(direct_z > 120.0)
{
    //printf("zooming  in\n");
    zoomin_0 = 1;
}
else
{
    zoomout_1 = 0;
    }
if (zoomin_1 && zoomin_0 && !zoomout_1)
{
    printf("zooming  in\n");
    }
if(!zoomin_1 && !zoomin_0 && zoomout_1)
{
    printf("zooming  out\n");
```

Demonstration

Hardware Upgrade: Kinect-2.0

Multiple Kinect

The future of the technology

1.Humanoid

--more detailed motion recording

--related to the control of multi-motors

2.Security

--recognize abnormal motion

--keep record of human information and gives warning

3.Moore's Law

--Hardware would be much smaller

--More compilable to other devices(phones, glasses,etc)

4.Distant Human Robot Interface

--Military

--Global operation

References

- *C++ Primer 4th edition*
- *C++ How to program 8th edition*
- *A Practical Guide to Ubuntu Linux(3rd Edition)*
- *Hacking the Kinect*
- *RGB-D demo Google group: https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/rgbdemo/WCFZzqT7JFI*

Q&A

Thank you very much!