Human Pose Estimation via OpenPose – Guest Lecture

LVA Visual Analysis of Human Motion (188.468)
Summer Semester 2022
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Modalities

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- You can just interrupt me or speak freely to ask a question
- Slides will be available in the TUWEL course

- Machine learning (ML) for Computer Vision builds on decades of mathematics - here it is packed into ~20 mins
- Some of you will not have acquired the prerequisite knowledge yet - that‘s okay ☺

Literature

- ML & DL use applied statistics, linear algebra & calculus (books):
  - Mathematical foundations and many common algorithms of machine learning – the ML “bible”: [1]
  - The application of deep learning in neural networks: [2], [3]
  - Artificial intelligence in general and multi-agent theory: [4]
  - The necessity of statistics for robotics applications – probabilistic robotics: [5]
- Lectures:
  - TU Wien - 194.100 Theoretical Foundations and Research Topics in Machine Learning [6]
  - Stanford - CS229 Machine Learning [7]
  - Stanford - CS231n Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition [8]
  - MIT - Deep Learning and Artificial Intelligence Lectures [9]
- Videos:
  - Deep Learning Series, 3Blue1Brown [10]
  - Mathematics for Machine Learning, Ulrike von Luxburg [11]

Machine learning basics

- In classical programming we define rules for input → output relations

- In ML we use data to

  1. Generate our model (**training** / learning)

  2. Apply it to new observations (**testing / inference** / prediction)

Data

↓

Model

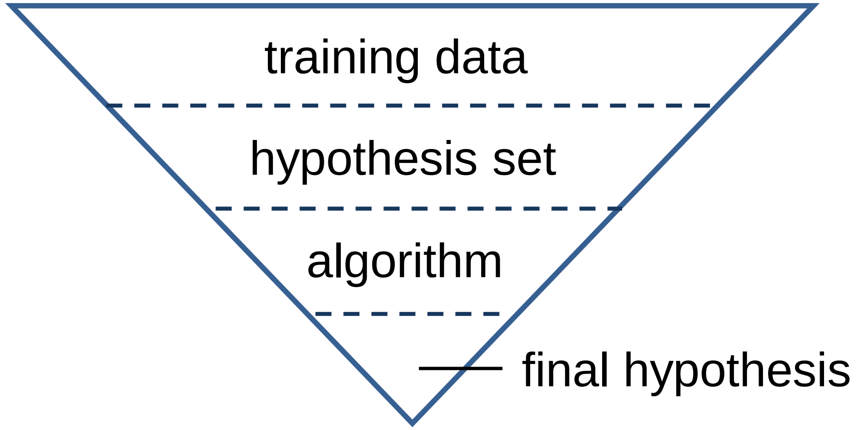


Figure recreated from [12]

Machine learning basics

- ML often based on calculating the **gradient** of a (convex) **loss-function**

- No „magic“ in ML/DL: find **minima** of objective / cost / error / target / loss function

- Try to find the **weights (parameters)** of the model that minimizes the cost

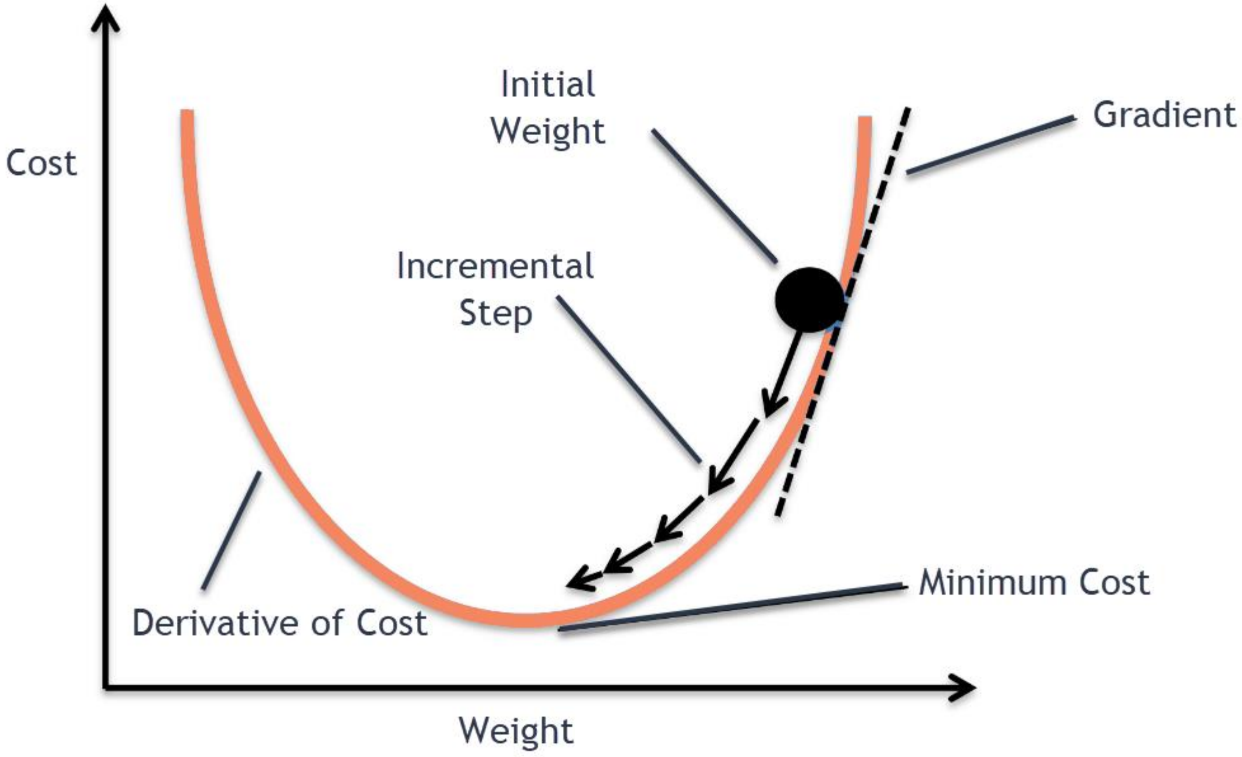


Figure taken from [13]

ML – supervised classification (transcribed [1])

- We have: a **training set** of N observations of x, $\boldsymbol{x} \coloneqq (x_1, \ldots, x_N)^\mathsf{T}$ with corresponding **target** observations t, $\boldsymbol{t} \coloneqq (t_1, \ldots, t_N)^\mathsf{T}$
- We want: predict t for new x, using parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$
- **Regression** if $\boldsymbol{t} \subset \mathbb{R}$ or n-way **classification** if $\boldsymbol{t}$ is categorical $t \in \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$
- We can, for example, try to fit a polynomial curve

$$f = y(x, \theta) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 + \theta_2 x^2 + \cdots + \theta_M x^M = \sum_{j=0}^{M} \theta_j x^j \quad (1)$$

- We can calculate any loss/error function - often L1 or L2

$$(2) \quad L_1(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (|y(x_n, \theta) - t_n|) = ||\theta||_1 \qquad L_2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (|y(x_n, \theta) - t_n|)^2 = ||\theta||_2 \quad (3)$$

- Now we can update – **optimize** – parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$: **gradient descent** techniques [14]

Deep learning – artificial neural networks

- Deep learning with multilayer perceptrons (MLP) since 1965 [15]
- Dealing with vanishing gradients since 1991 [16, 17], deep since 2012 [18]
- Now models with up to 10^{12} parameters trained on cloud-based tensor or graphical processing unit (TPU/GPU) clusters [19]

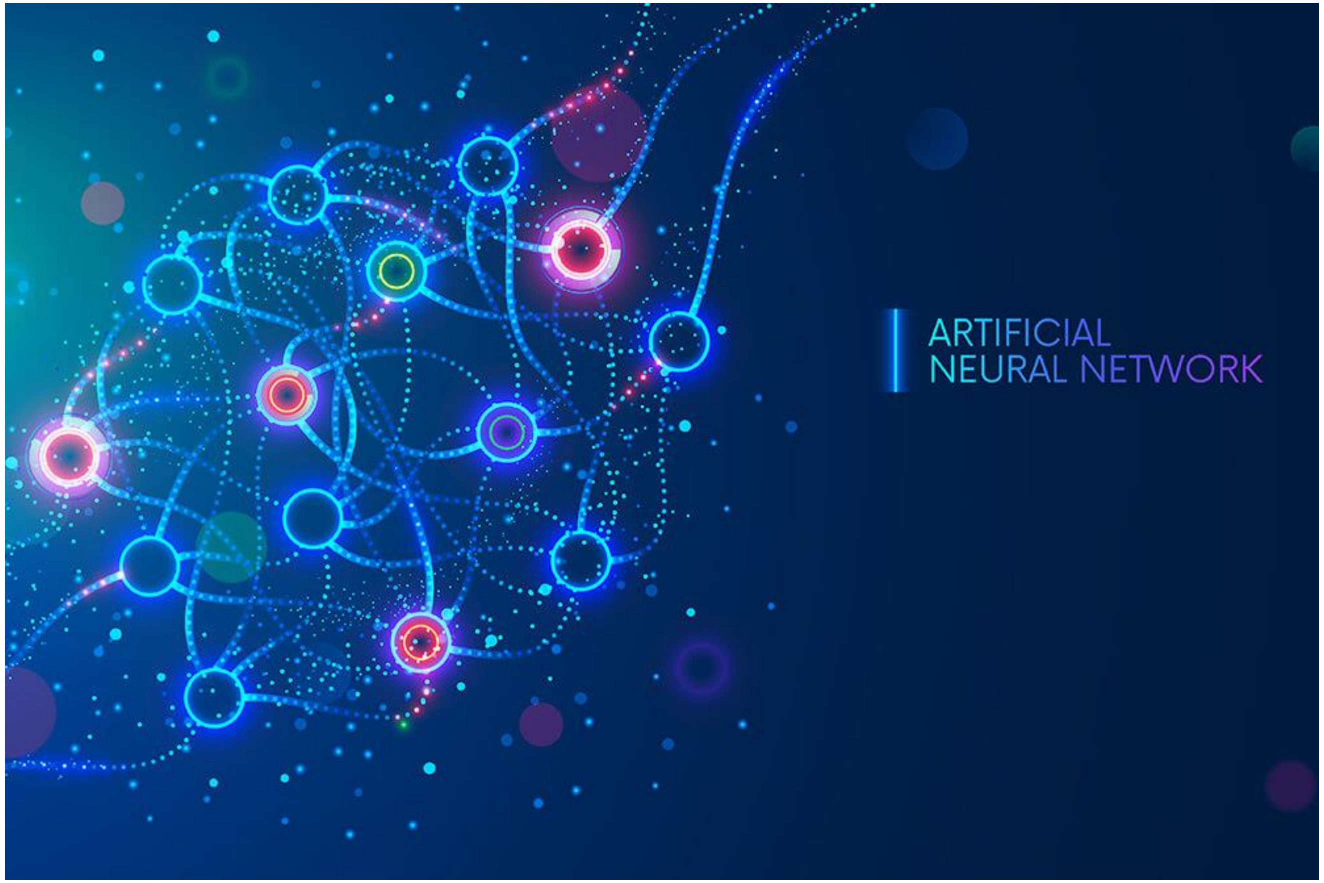
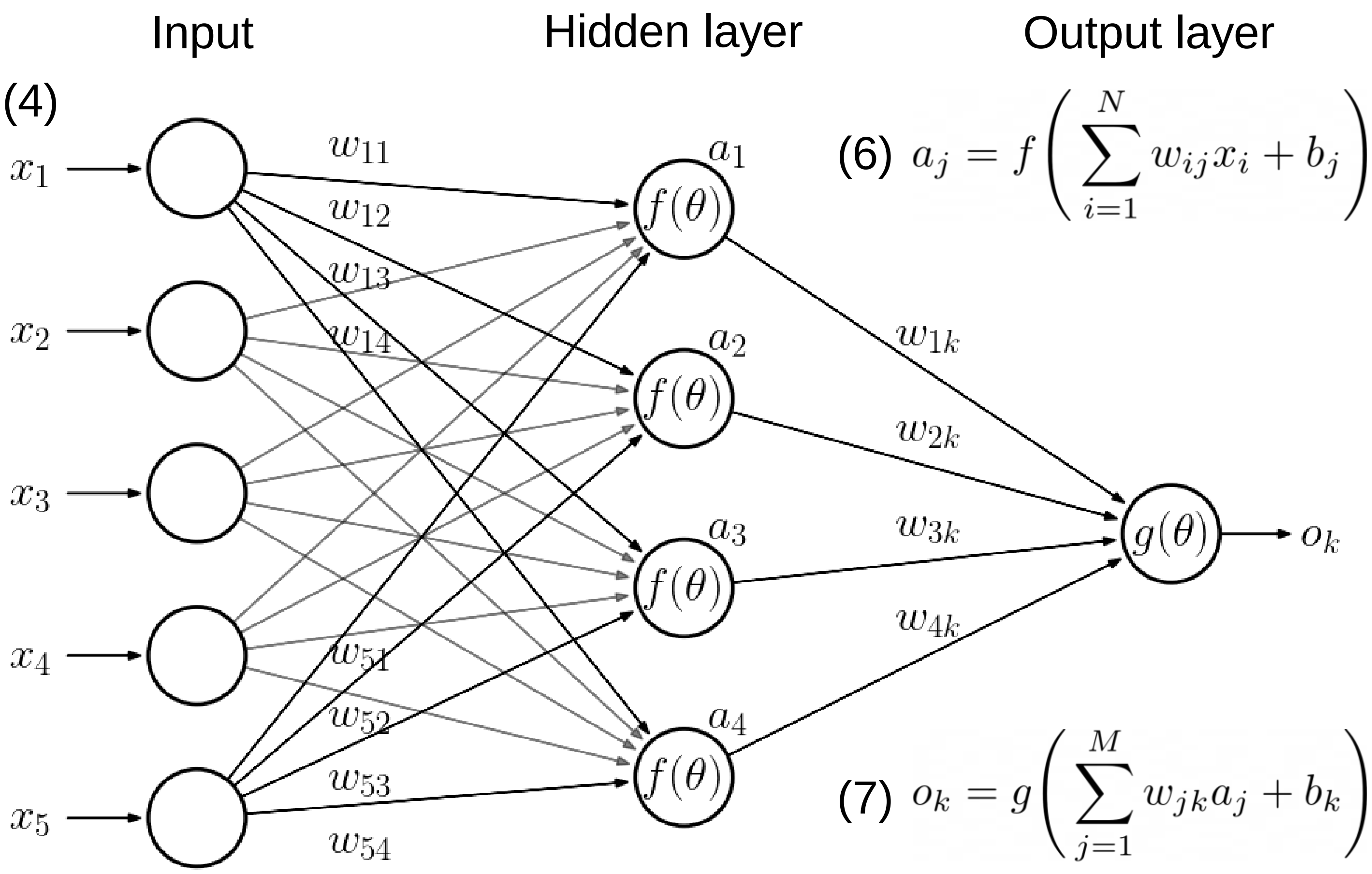


Figure taken from [20]

Deep learning – 1-hidden layer neural network

- **Activations f** in hidden neurons
  - Sigmoid (old): $\phi(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$ (4)
  - **ReLU** (rectified linear unit): $ReLU(z) = max(0, z)$ (5)
- **Weights** w scale the function and **bias** b shifts it
- N, M: number of input neurons – here 5 and 4
- Multiple output neurons form a output vector



(6) $a_j = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{ij}x_i + b_j\right)$

(7) $o_k = g\left(\sum_{j=1}^{M} w_{jk}a_j + b_k\right)$

Figure taken from [21]

Supervised Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

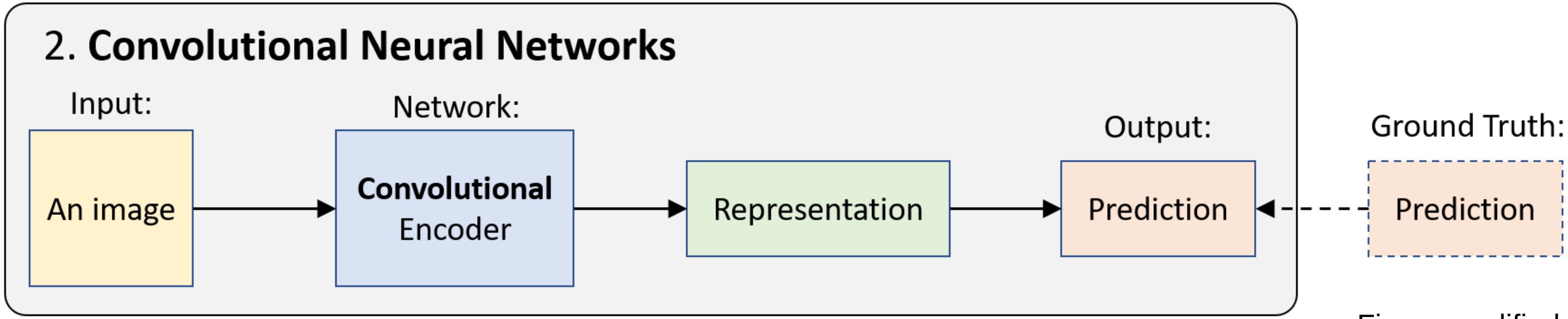
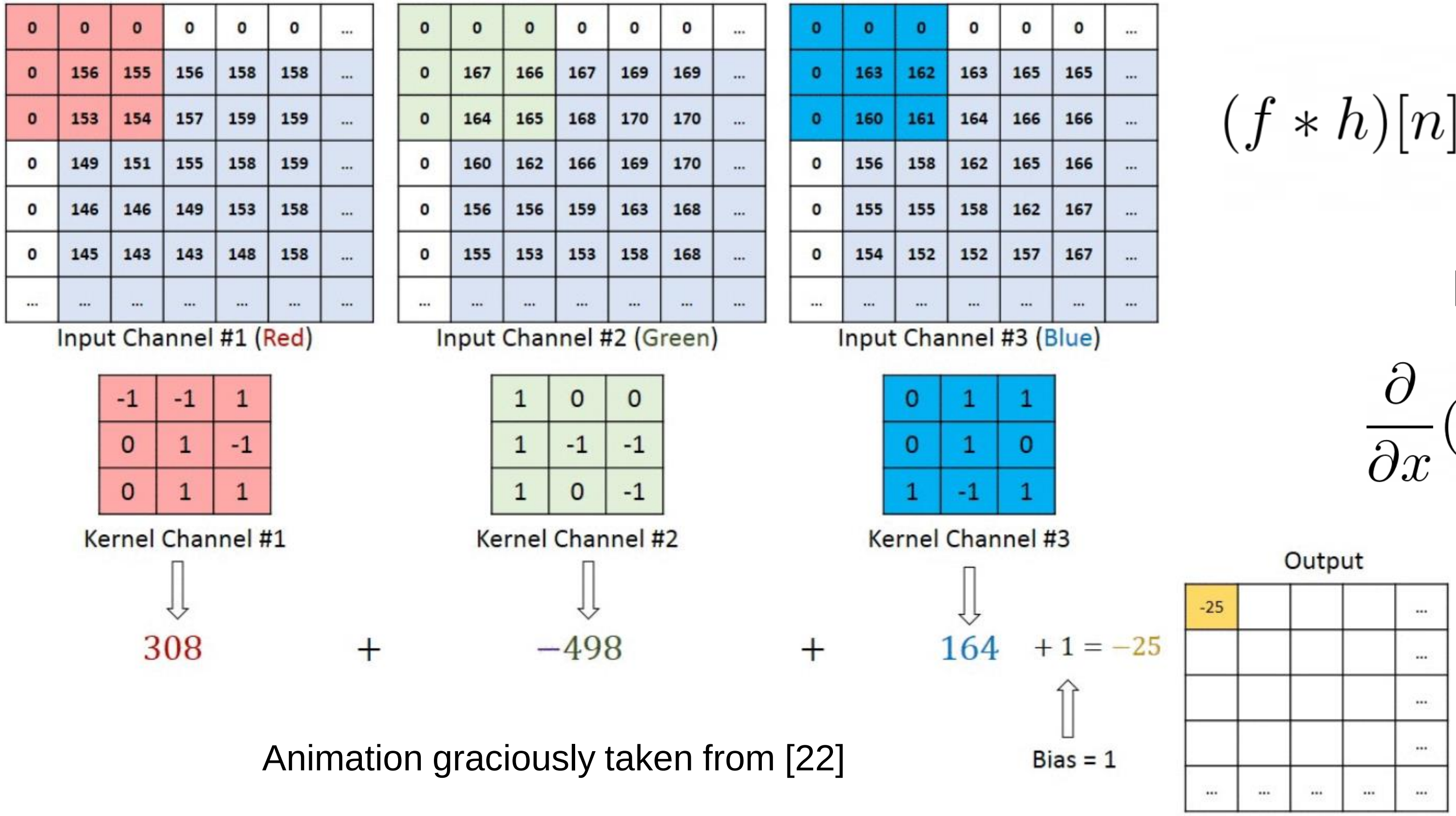


Figure modified and taken from [9]

1. We operate on images, particularly the **RGB** channels
2. The **convolutional layers** act as **encoders** for feature representations
3. From those representations we obtain predictions
4. We compare predictions with the **ground truth (gt)** via a loss function
5. Backpropagate the loss using gradient descent
6. Update our weights, i.e. **kernel entries**

Convolution operation in CNNs

- Invented in 1979 [21] – see [8] for the Stanford course
- We learn kernel entries using backpropagation



Animation graciously taken from [22]

Discrete convolution (cross-correlation)

$$(f * h)[n] = \sum_{m=-M}^{M} f[n-m]h[m] \quad (8)$$

Easily differentiable

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(h * f) = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}h) * f \quad (9)$$

$*$ is typically used for the convolution (sum-of-products) operation

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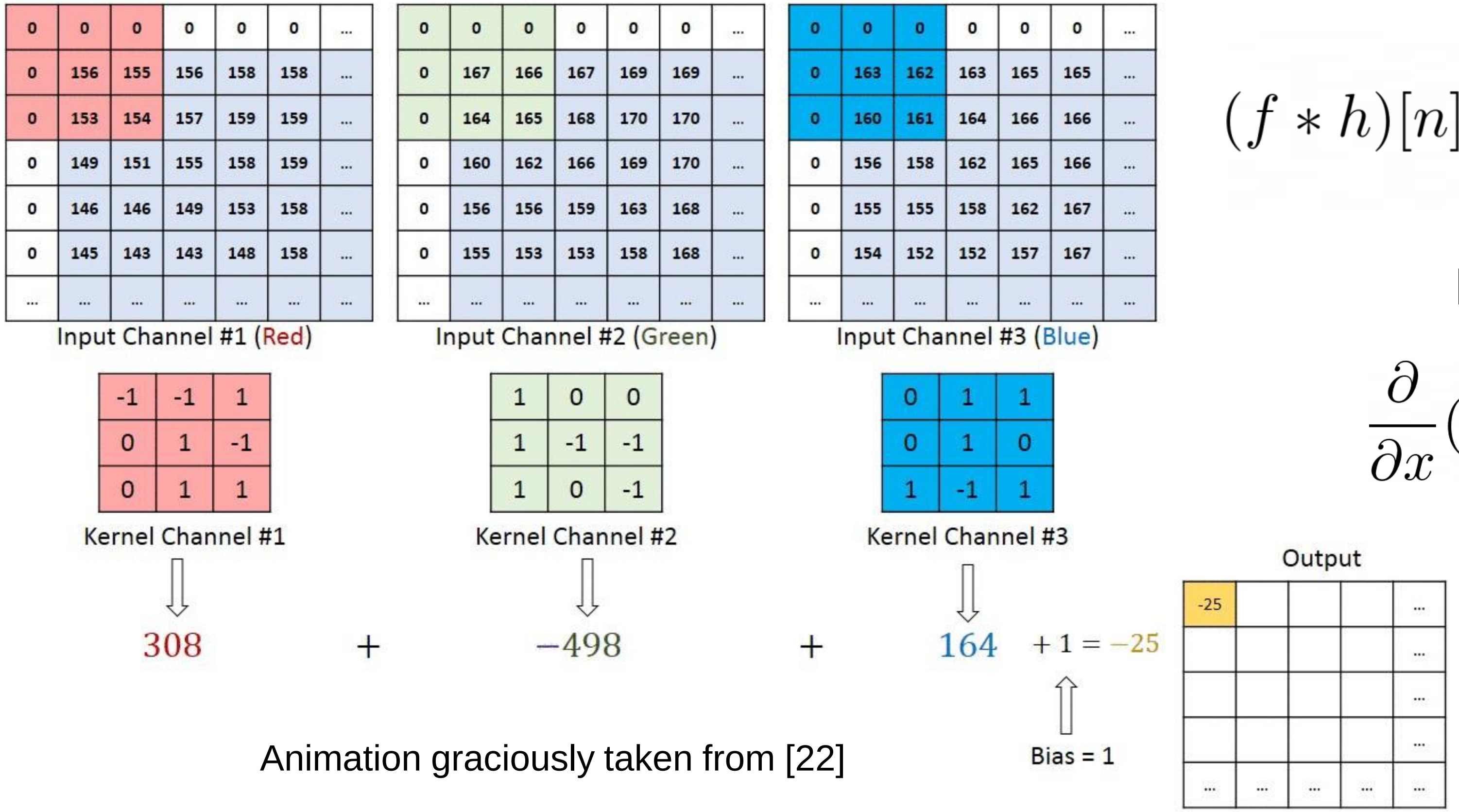

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CNNs as powerful feature extractors

- Augmented RGB images
- The features become increasingly complex
- Visualizations on the right [23] are „projected activations of selected feature maps“
- No heatmaps but highlights of contributing features

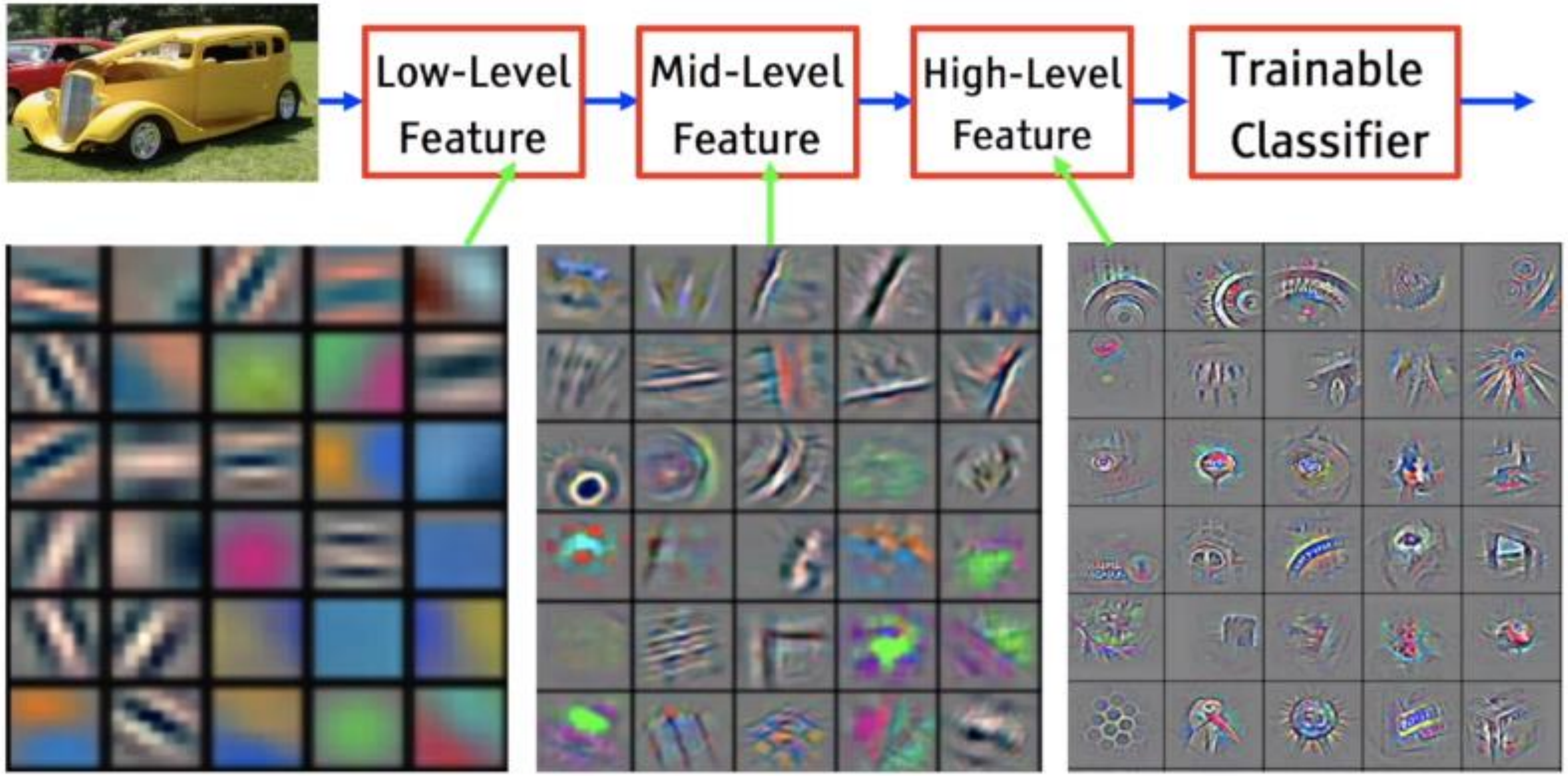


Figure taken from [23]

OpenPose [24] - Preliminaries

- 2D human pose estimation, i.e. skeletal structure in images
  - Core component for understanding people in images/videos
  - Very challenging in multi-person scenario:
    - Unknown number of people
    - Interactions between people induce complex spatial interference
    - Runtime complexity typically depends on number of people

- Top-down: Person detector -> pose estimation for every detection
  - Potentially very slow runtime

- Bottom-up: Find anatomic parts -> build skeleton & pose
  - Cannot use global context yet has to match parts to person correctly

- OpenPose is a bottom-up approach

OpenPose pipeline

(a) Input Image (b) Part Confidence Maps (c) Part Affinity Fields (d) Bipartite Matching (e) Parsing Results

- Colour input image to 2D locations of anatomical keypoints

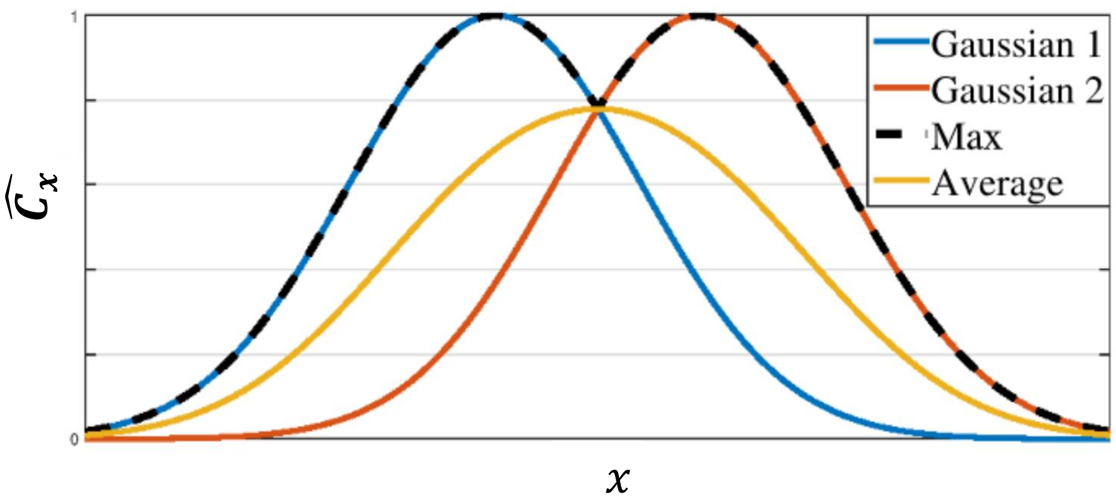
1. Confidence maps (body part locations)
2. PAFs (part affinitiy fields – association between parts -> limbs)
3. Staging
4. Bipartite matching for multi-person parsing

Confidence maps – beliefs for parts (joints)

- Set $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{C_1}, \mathbf{C_2}, \ldots, \mathbf{C_n})$ of n confidence maps, one per part
- How to get ground truth confidence map $\hat{\mathbf{C}}$?
- Use annotated 2D keypoints $\widehat{l_{n,k}}$ for body part n of person k belief at pixel x, σ controls peak spread

(10) $$\widehat{\mathbf{C}}_{n,k}(\mathbf{x}) = \exp\left(-\frac{||\mathbf{x} - \widehat{\mathbf{l}}_{n,k}||_2^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

(11) $$\widehat{\mathbf{C}}_n(\mathbf{x}) = \max_k \widehat{\mathbf{C}}_{n,k}(\mathbf{x})$$



- Testing: detect body part candidates via non-maximum supression

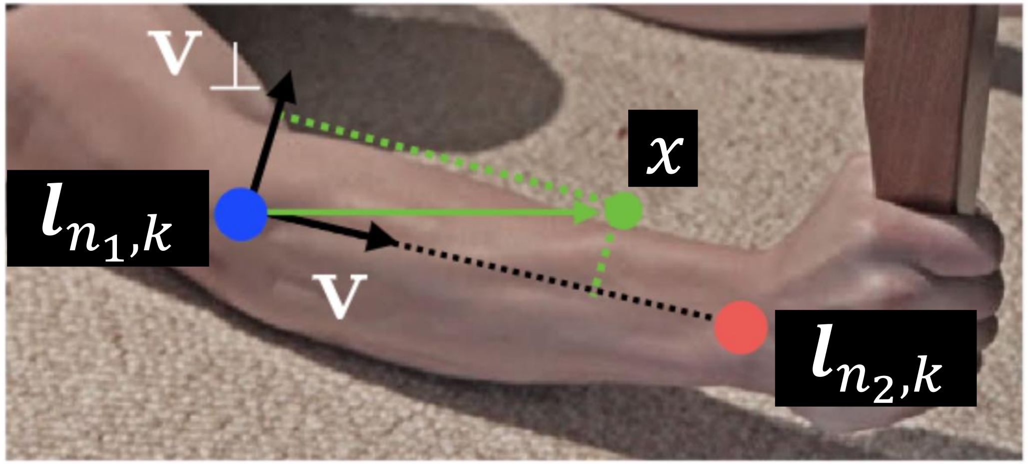
Part Affinity Field PAF – joining parts to limbs

- Set $\mathbf{P} = (\boldsymbol{P_1}, \boldsymbol{P_2}, \dots, \boldsymbol{P_m})$ of m PAFs, one per limb
- 2D direction vectors in pixels close to line segment joining parts
- How to get ground truth PAF $\widehat{\boldsymbol{P}}$? - $z_m(\boldsymbol{x})$ number of non-zero vectors

(12) $$\widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{m,k}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v} & \text{if } \mathbf{x} \text{ on limb } m, k \\ \mathbf{0}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(13) $$\mathbf{v} = \frac{(\mathbf{l}_{n_2,k} - \mathbf{l}_{n_1,k})}{||\mathbf{l}_{n_2,k} - \mathbf{l}_{n_1,k}||_2}$$

(14) $$\widehat{\mathbf{P}}_m(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{z_m(\mathbf{x})} \sum_k \widehat{\mathbf{P}}_{m,k}(\mathbf{x})$$



- „limb point“ conditions

(15) $$0 \le \mathbf{v} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{l}_{n_1,k}) \le ||\mathbf{l}_{n_2,k} - \mathbf{l}_{n_1,k}||_2$$

(16) $$|\mathbf{v}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{l}_{n_1,k})| \le r_l$$ r_l limb width

PAFs – joining parts to limbs

- Set $\mathbf{P} = (\boldsymbol{P}_1, \boldsymbol{P}_2, \ldots, \boldsymbol{P}_\mathrm{m})$ of PAFs, one per limb
- 2D direction vectors in pixels close to line segment joining parts

- Testing: alignment of predicted PAF with possible limb formed by connecting detected body parts
- Two candidate locations $\boldsymbol{d}_{n_1}$ and $\boldsymbol{d}_{n_2}$, sample PAF along line segment

$$E = \int_{u=0}^{u=1} \mathbf{P}_c(\mathbf{x}(u)) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{d}_{n_2} - \mathbf{d}_{n_1}}{||\mathbf{d}_{n_2} - \mathbf{d}_{n_1}||_2} du \tag{17}$$

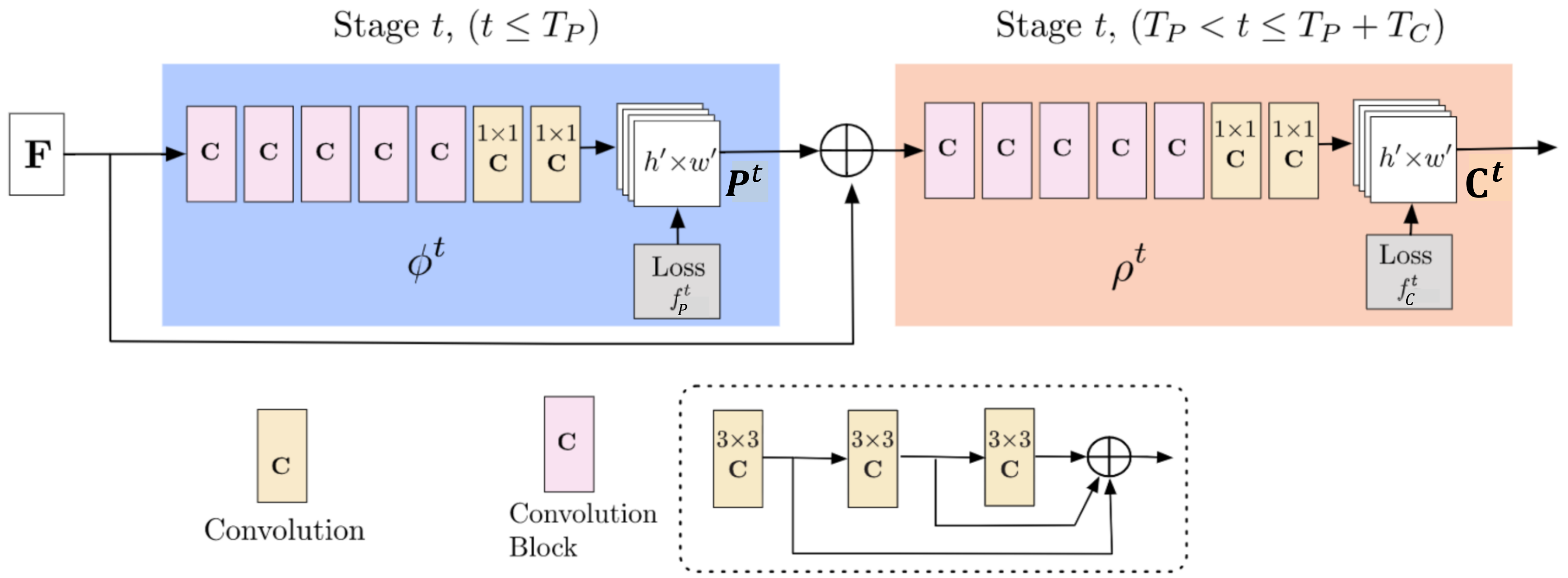
$$\mathbf{x}(u) = (1-u)\mathbf{d}_{j_1} + u\mathbf{d}_{j_2} \tag{18}$$

- Approximate integral by sampling and summing uniformly-spaced u

Obtaining $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{C}$

- Input: Set of feature maps $\boldsymbol{F}$ obtained from VGG-19 CNN
- Start with $\boldsymbol{P}^1 = \phi^1(\boldsymbol{F})$ where ϕ^1 is inference CNN at stage 1
- Then, for T_P PAF stages: $\mathbf{P}^t = \phi^t(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{P}^{t-1}), \forall 2 \leq t \leq T_P$ (19)
- Afterwards, for T_C with ρ^t, do staging for $\mathbf{C}$, using most recent PAF $\boldsymbol{P}^{T_P}$

(20) $\mathbf{C}^{T_P} = \rho^t(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{P}^{T_P}), \forall t = T_P$ $\mathbf{C}^t = \rho^t(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{P}^{T_P}, C^{t-1}), \forall T_P < t \leq T_P + T_C$ (21)



Learning $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{C}$

- Iterative learning: apply L_2 loss at end of every stage
- Weight loss with binary mask $\boldsymbol{W}$ to solve minor practical issue

$$f_{\mathbf{P}}^{t_i} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{X} \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot ||\mathbf{P}_m^{t_i}(\mathbf{x}) - \widehat{\mathbf{P}}_m(\mathbf{x})||_2^2 \quad (22)$$

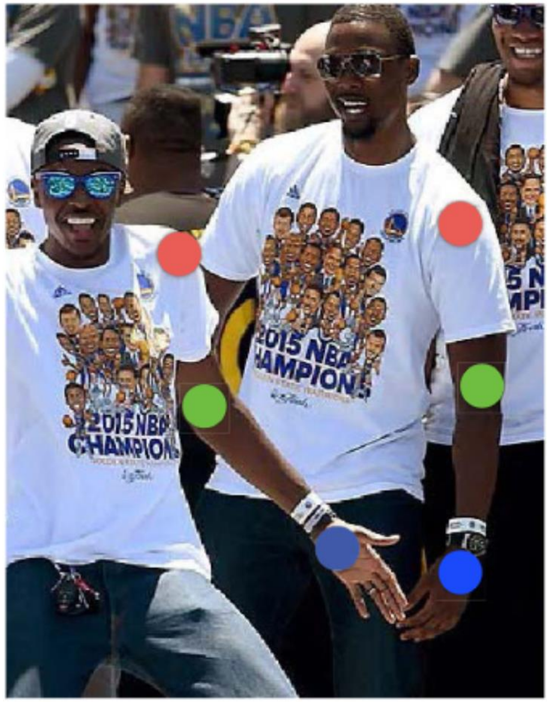
$$f_{\mathbf{C}}^{t_k} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{X} \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot ||\mathbf{C}_m^{t_k}(\mathbf{x}) - \widehat{\mathbf{C}}_m(\mathbf{x})||_2^2 \quad (23)$$

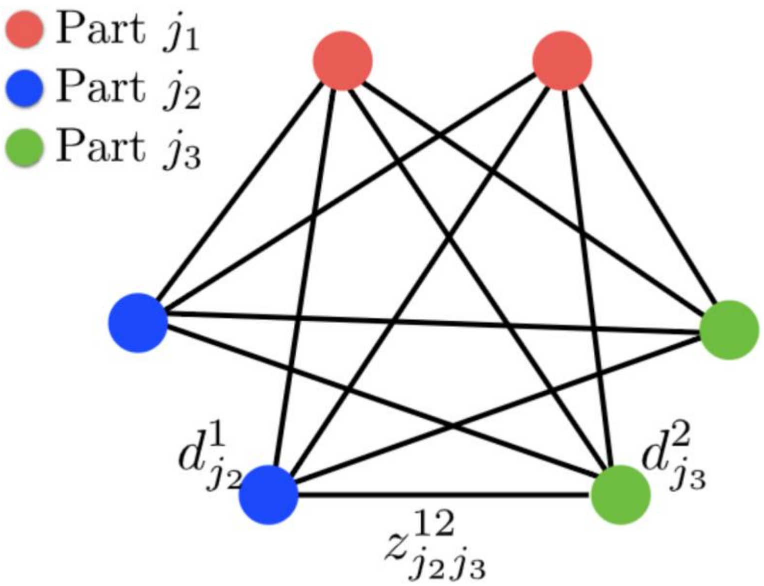
- Overall objective becomes: $$f = \sum_{t=1}^{T_P} f_{\mathbf{P}}^t + \sum_{t=T_P+1}^{T_P+T_C} f_{\mathbf{C}}^t \quad (24)$$

- But how to put it all together for multi-person 2D pose estimation?

Multi-person 2D pose parsing via graphs

- Consider part detection as nodes (vertices)
- Possible connections along limbs as edges
- PAF score as weight for those edges

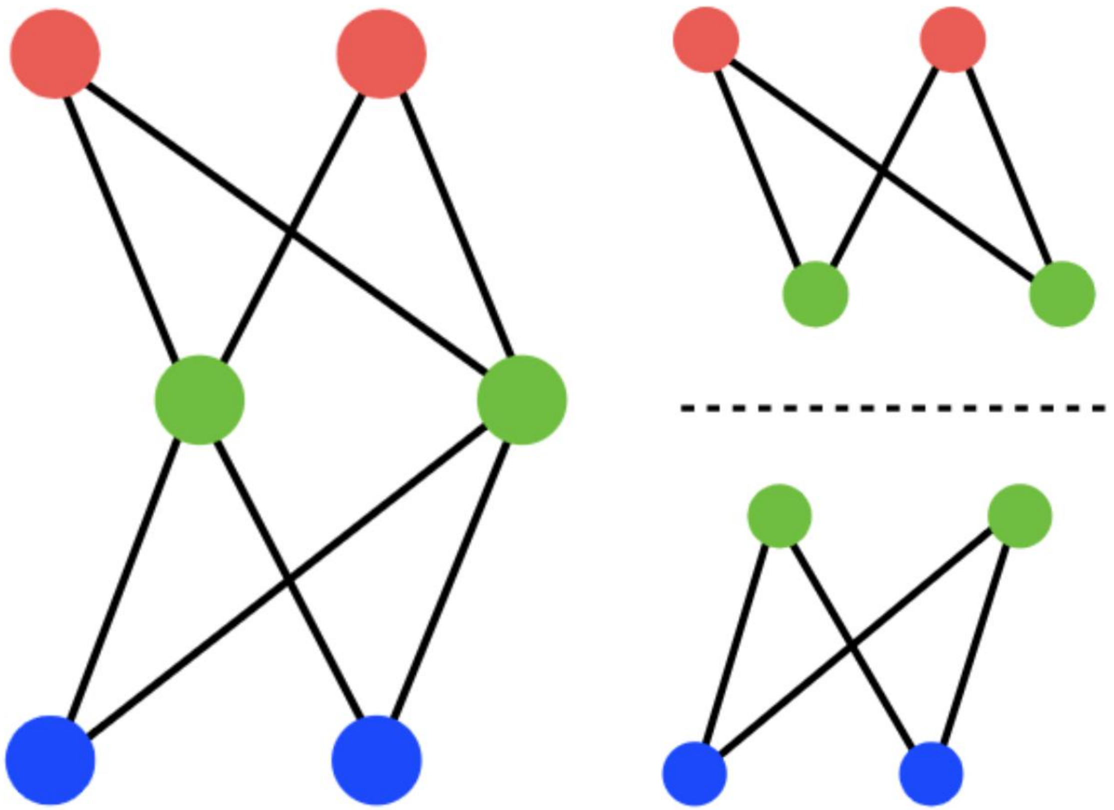




All edges (solved with Integer Linear Programming ILP)

Multi-person 2D pose parsing via graphs

- K-dimensional matching problem
- Finding optimal parse is NP-Hard
- Relaxation 1: Minimal number of edges for spanning tree skeleton
- Relaxation 2: Decomposition into set of bipartite graphs

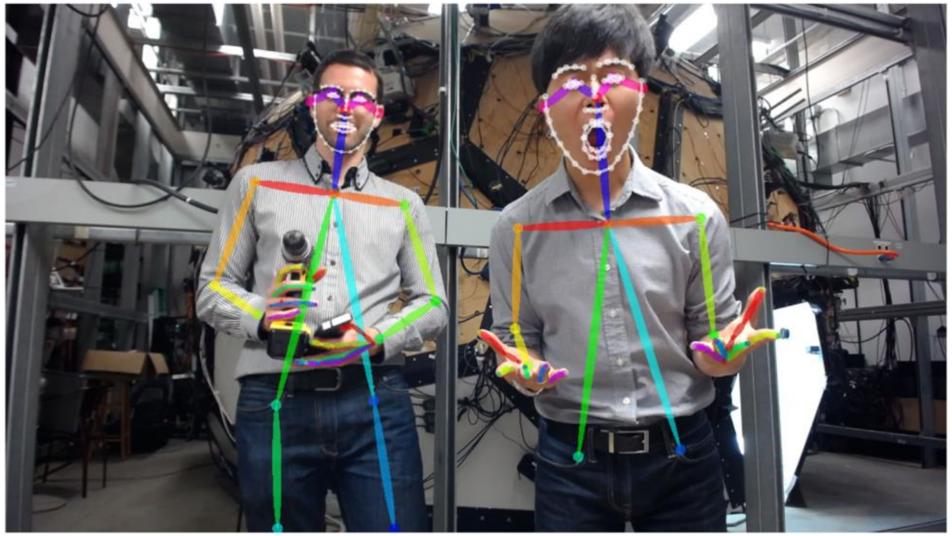


Minimal tree edges (approximated with ILP)

Proposed greedy parsing

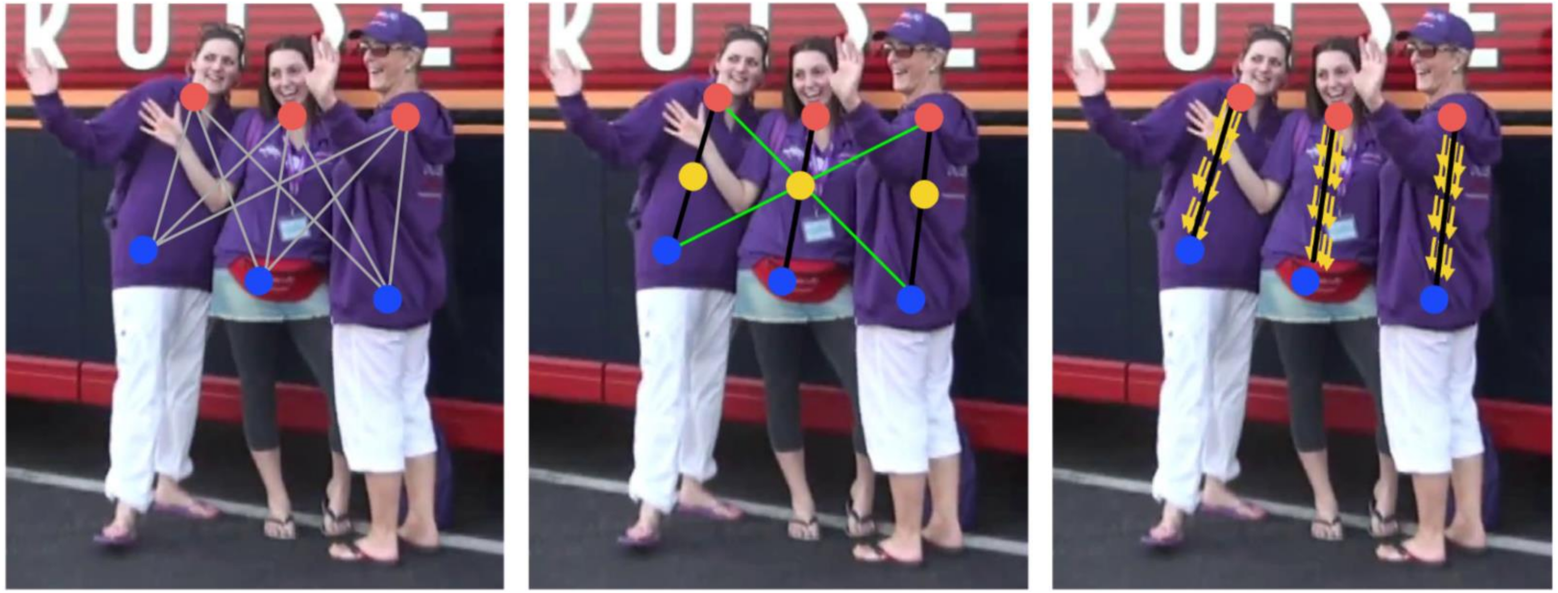
Additional components

- Redundant PAF connections (e.g. ear-shoulder)
- PAF -> confidence map better than confidence map -> PAF
- Receptive field increase by replacing 1 7x7 conv with 3 3x3 convs
- Similar results between different skeleton structures




Summary

- Learn and predict confidence parts for detecting joints / parts
- Learn and predict PAFs for limb connections between parts
- Interpret as graph, solve via greedy parsing
- OpenPose library very frequently used, have fun experimenting!



Questions?

Suggestions?

Complaints?

Thank you for your attention

References

References marked with * have not been read by the lecturer (A. Kriegler) but are instead included for the sake of providing a historically accurate representation of the scientific progress in the field of deep learning. The correctness of this representation is largely based on works by J. Schmidhuber [2, 66].

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