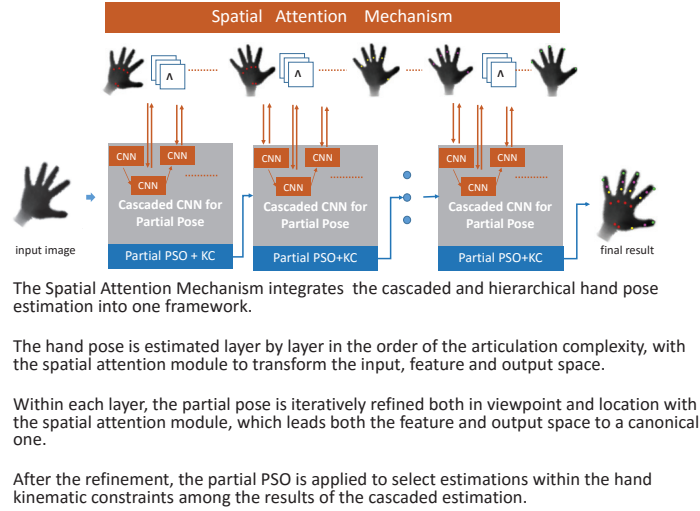


Qi Ye*, Shanxin Yuan*, Tae-Kyun Kim
{q.ye14, s.yuan14, tk.kim}@imperial.ac.uk

Motivation

- Existing hierarchical methods mainly focus on the decomposition of the output space while the input space remains almost the same along the hierarchy.
- The spatial attention mechanism is proposed to integrate cascaded and hierarchical regression into a CNN framework by transforming both the input (and feature space) and the output space, which greatly reduces the viewpoint and articulation variations.
- Between the levels in the hierarchy, the hierarchical PSO forces the kinematic constraints to the results of the CNNs.

Structure



Kinematic Constraint

- Energy function for each layer

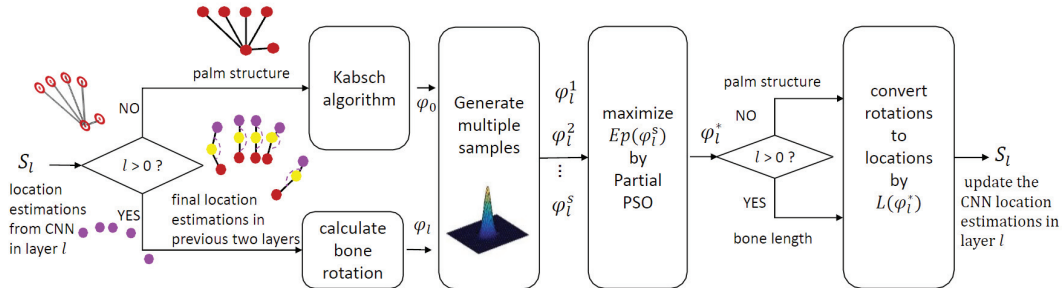
$$Ep(\varphi_l^s) = P(\varphi_l^s)Q(\varphi_l^s)$$

$$P(\varphi_l^s) \propto N(\varphi_l^s; \varphi_l, \Sigma)$$

- prior probability of the s_{ij} sample belonging to the Gaussian distribution centred on the estimation results from CNN

$$Q(\varphi_l^s) \propto \sum_{S_{ij} \in L(\varphi_l)} [B(S_{ij}^s) + D(S_{ij}^s)]$$

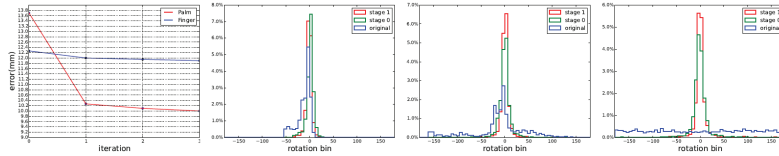
- force each joint to lie inside the hand silhouette and inside the depth range of a major point cloud.



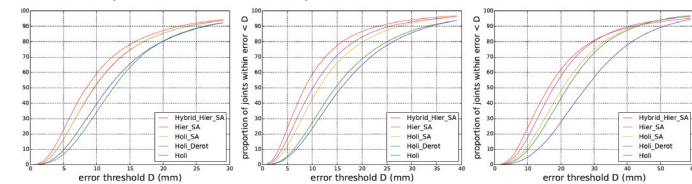
Results

- Errors for a joint of 4 cascaded stages;

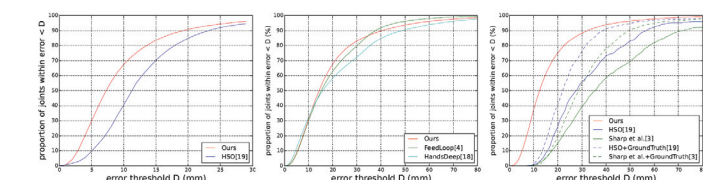
In-plane viewpoint distribution of testing set for different stages on ICVL, NYU AND MSRC datasets



- Self comparison: demonstrate the impact of different strategies by topping them up to the baselines: Cascade, Spatial Attention, Hierarchy, Kinematic Constraint



- Comparison with state-of-the-art methods



Qualitative results

