

Final Year Project 2022 Conference Presentation

Perception of Biological Motion (POBM)

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The Background

- The perception of biological motion is the ability to recognise motion from primary joints in physiology
- Seen in early development of infants
- Helps us walk through crowds without colliding in the dynamic environment

The Objective

Investigate peripheral vision effect on PoBM

- Ascertain any influence Number points and leots from relevant factors

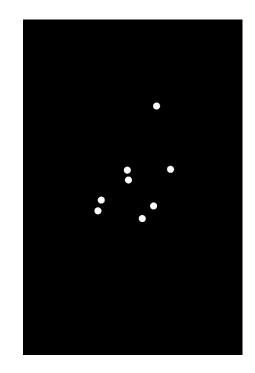


Figure 4 Point light walker

OUR HYPOTHESES

- Peripheral vision has a negative effect on PoBM
 - 2. Worse performance with fewer nodes
 - 3. Better performance in typical viewpoints

The Methods

Capturing Human Movement

Conducting Experiments

Recording Human Movement

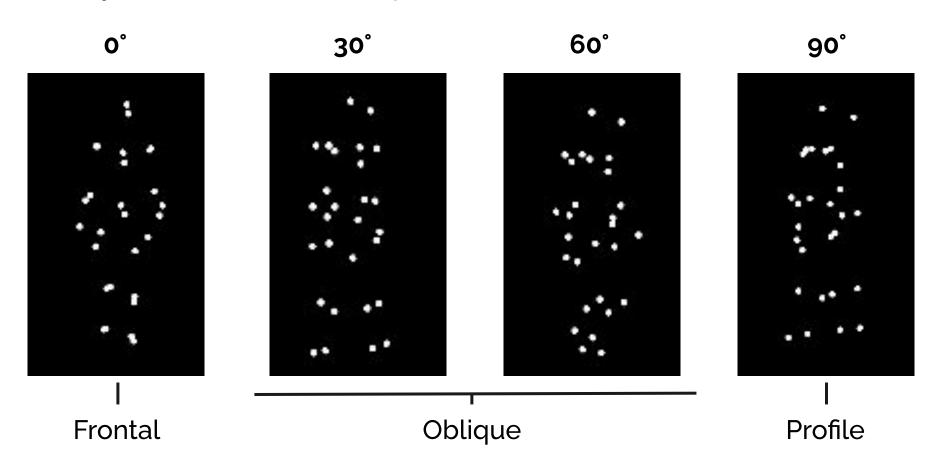
- **28** retroreflective nodes
- 22-year-old male's gait
 walking 1.5 m/s on a treadmill
- Cameras track the movement of individual nodes



Figure 3 Retro-reflective node configuration

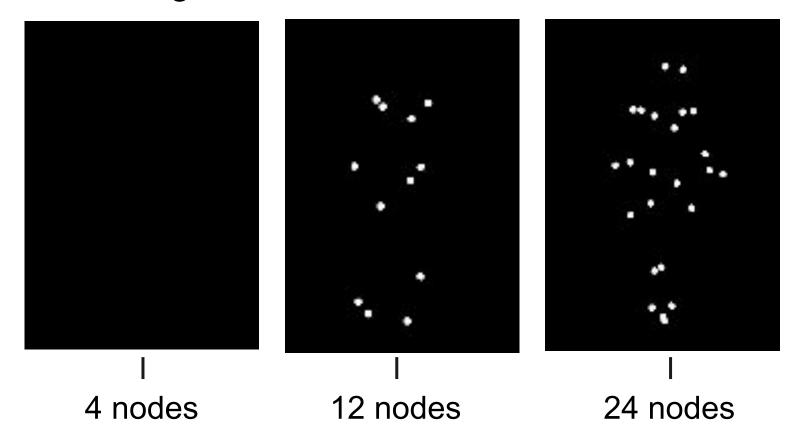
Processing & Visualisation

- MATLAB & PsychToolBox
- Orthogonal representation
- Coordinate transformation



Processing & Visualisation

- Visual Degradation
- Reducing the number of nodes & lifetime function



Experimental Design

Three independent variables:

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Nanabertzef, Yesibbe 2440dess η_d

Periphera46 (degt) icity, ε_p

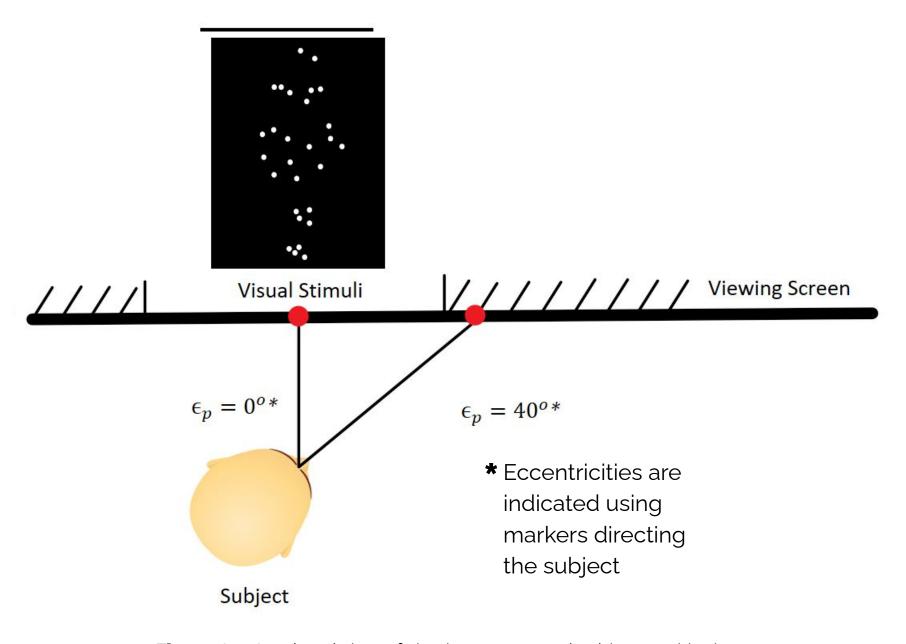
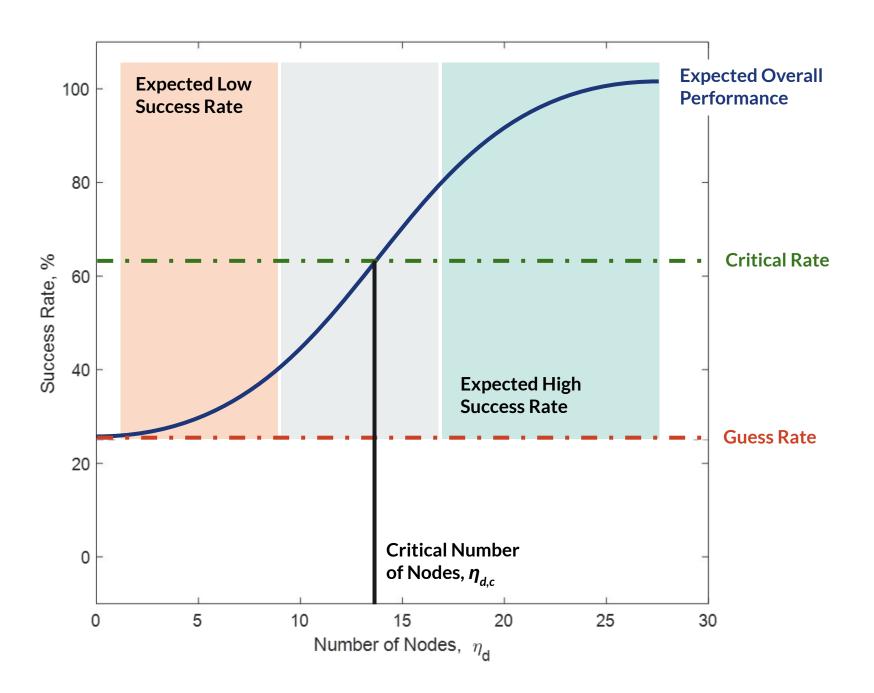
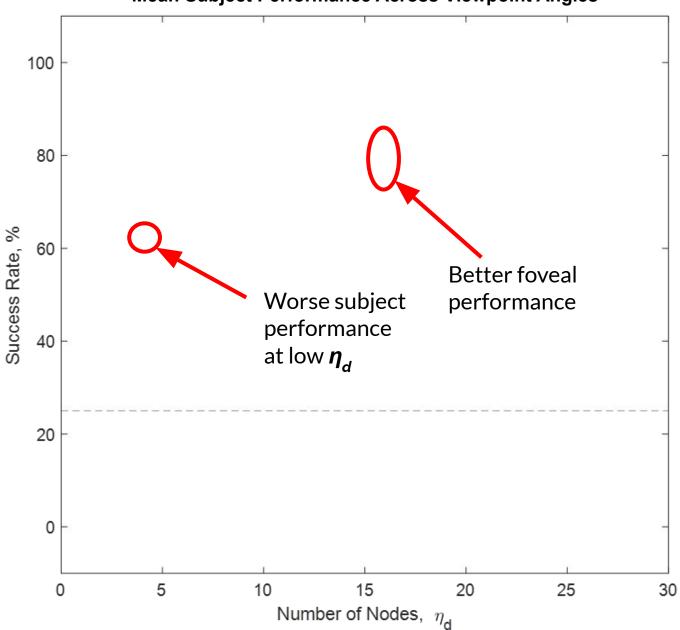


Figure 8 Overhead view of viewing screen and subject positioning



Mean Subject Performance Across Viewpoint Angles



The Conclusions & Discussion

As observed...

More successful performance **in foveal** vision than in peripheral

Worst performance at lower number of dots

Moving Forward

Gather more data for stronger evidence of meaningful interaction

Identify differences in PoBM with varied viewpoint angles

Develop a machine learning agent to classify viewpoint angles

We thank you for your time and attention...

Questions?