

HCI - Project 1: FingRRR

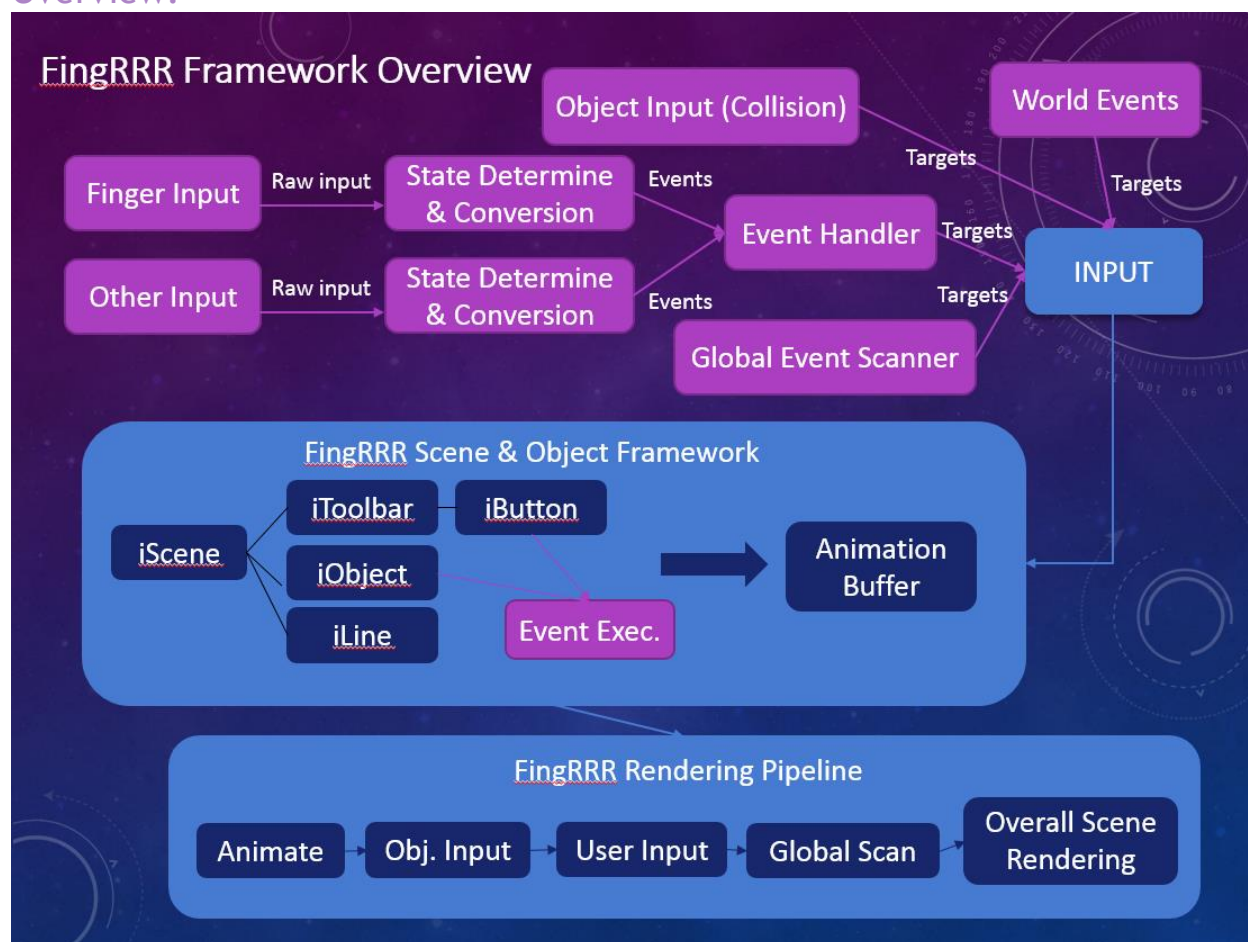
FingRRR, a 2D interaction framework structured on OpenCV

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Premise:

OpenCV is extremely feature-poor when it comes to UI. Therefore, building a highly extensible, reliable framework for 2D interfaces (scenes, objects) and animations is what comes to mind when I was trying to build my game.

Overview:



Concepts (Interaction):

- Mouse simulator: Using finger(s) to simulate mouse behavior, and thus allowing more advanced and intuitive interaction. (Used red ball instead, but actually more difficult than I thought)
- The interaction is done on a user-decided imaginary surface.

- Key factor: Size of red ball. (ie. red ball size gets bigger when closer to screen)
- Obtain sizes, distances, timing and issue "fingerState" (later converted to equivalent mouse events.)

Concepts (Framework):

- Reliability: The whole framework took reliability into serious consideration deep from the bottom. I spent lots of hours just to tweak the codes/methods written.
- Extensibility: Users are even able to implement custom interaction methods (keyboard, gestures, or even the real mouse ... etc.) and input them into the framework with ease. Framework would still function perfectly.
- Efficiency: No matrix is stored in the classes. Matrices are only used in red ball detection and final rendering. Pointers, reference variables are used very frequently.
- Customizability: Several genres of games were being thought of during the designing phase. Most games should be able to be implemented on this framework with relative ease.

HCI-related topic - Initialization

- Goal: Detect the finger (red ball) size on a user-decided imaginary surface.
- Approach: A method similar to k-means.
- Algorithm:

```
while (inputRedBallSize = input())
```

```
    find if inputRedBallSize belongs to any existing groups (<= thres_err (= 0.1))
```

```
    if yes, ( inputRedBallSize belongs to G(i) )
```

```
        calculated the new weighted average for G(i)
```

```
        if number of members in G(i) > thres_init (=100)
```

```
            exit, return Avg(i), algorithm done.
```

```
    if not, create a new group
```

HCI-related topic - Issues with Red Ball Detection

Since the interaction is heavily-based on the size(area) of the red ball, the detection has to be extremely accurate.

(1) Noise

Noise is very hard to deal with. Size and Shape varies.

Size: when a user moves the red ball away from the screen, sometimes the ball becomes so small that it can be easily confused with actual noise.

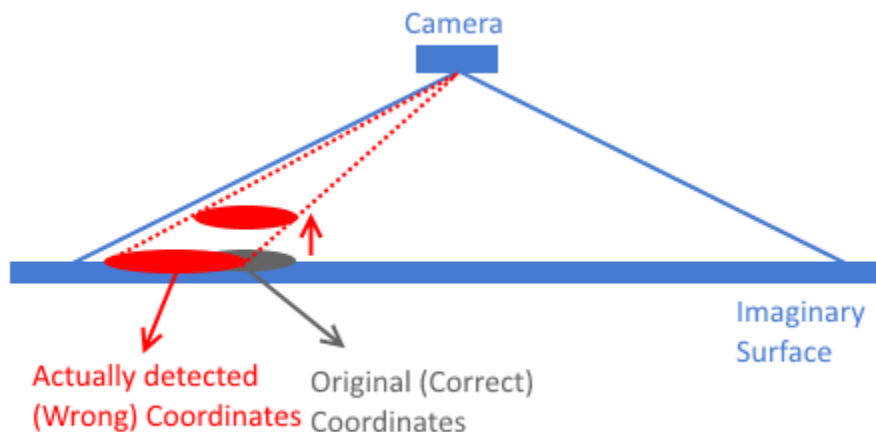
Shape: when a user moves the red ball, the shape is sometimes twisted.

Solution: Environment based. Different rule sets for each environment. Storing the previous correctly-detected coordinates also helps.

(2) Coordinates

This problem is easily noticeable especially on the edges (of screens).

When a user moves the red ball forward, due to projection issues, the center coordinates of the red ball are actually incorrect.



Solution: Similar triangles.

Finger area detected from initialization and the newly obtained area can be used to describe the ratio of distances. Then, draw a line perpendicular to the surface from the camera. The following calculation would become rather straightforward.

```
function fixCoord(int &x, int &y)
```

```
midX = camWidth / 2, midY = camHeight / 2;  
lFront = sqrt(fingerArea), lRear = sqrt(fingerInputArea);  
x = midX + (x - midX) * (lFront / lRear);  
y = midY + (y - midY) * (lFront / lRear);
```

User Aspect Coordinates: Mirror X

```
x = camWidth - x;
```

Determining Finger State.

Define $\text{diffAreaN}(a1, a2) = (\sqrt{a1} - \sqrt{a2}) / \sqrt{a2}$.

Newly detected area = a1.

Finger area detected from = a2.

- Finger = Up, if $\text{diffAreaN}(a1, a2) < \text{thres_finger_down}$ (=0.2)
- Finger = Down, if $\text{diffAreaN}(a1, a2) \geq \text{thres_finger_down}$ (=0.2)
- Finger = Hold, if Finger = Down for more than thres_hold ms(=300ms)

Converting States to Events

Current State = Down or Hold

- INPUT_DOWN, if Previous State = Up
- INPUT_DRAG, if User starts holding. (≥ 300 ms)
- INPUT_HOLD, if Previous State = Hold

Current State = Up

- INPUT_HOVER, if Previous State = Up
- INPUT_UP, if Previous State = Down
- INPUT_RELEASE, if Previous State = Hold

Demonstration

