Motion capture data processing and analysis

Table of Contents

[List of Abbreviations 2](#_Toc520570227)

[1 Introduction 3](#_Toc520570228)

[2 Theory. Analysis. Aim. 4](#_Toc520570229)

[2.1 Motion Capture 4](#_Toc520570230)

[2.2 VICON 5](#_Toc520570231)

[Vicon spec // 8 camera optical based mocap, high fps, ... 5](#_Toc520570232)

[2.3 representation of skeleton by length and angles // bones or markers 5](#_Toc520570233)

[2.4 solving // process of translating the raw mocap data into CG character to create skeleton animation 5](#_Toc520570234)

[2.5 data format (.c3d) 5](#_Toc520570235)

[2.6 methods for segmentation and it is challenges // challenges with manual and automatic segmentation 5](#_Toc520570236)

[2.7 problems with acceleration computation // fuzziness 5](#_Toc520570237)

[2.8 methods for filtering 5](#_Toc520570238)

[2.9 methods used for describing the properties of each sign 5](#_Toc520570239)

[2.10 SVM 5](#_Toc520570240)

[3 Software Architecture 6](#_Toc520570241)

[4 Testing 7](#_Toc520570242)

[5 Conclusion 8](#_Toc520570243)

[6 Bibliography 9](#_Toc520570244)

# List of Abbreviations

3D Three-dimensional

MoCap Motion Capture

SL Sign language

fps frames per second

# Introduction

Motion capturing is a modern, fast developing data acquiring method capable to record movement in 3D. The detailed data that is retrieved from such recording is very useful not only for movie and game industry, but also in other fields as military, medicine and for validation and control of computer vision and robotics. The benefits of this method attract scientist to utilize it for linguistic analysis. Sign language is the primary alternative to a spoken language. Unfortunately, there are people for whom this is the only alternative that gives them the ability to communicate and share thoughts directly. Sign language uses manual movements and body language to communicate thoughts with others. The basic component of a sign language includes hand gestures, movements, orientation of fingers and hands, hand shapes and facial expressions to communicate certain feelings. Every region in the world has a unique spoken language and similarly, every region has a unique sign language. Thus, sign language varies from culture to culture and from region to region. People with speech and/or hearing impairment find it difficult to communicate with other individuals via sign language due to the inability of most of the people to understand sign language.

The purpose of this paper is to show the methods of studying and understanding the properties of signs from motion point of view and developing a tool for processing sign language data base. It is focused on hand movement and gestures analysis. It is cultural and regional independent, because it uses kinematic and statistical methods for processing the data.

Such database is set of dictionary (lexical items separated by default stance //not sure if it should be here or later in the main part) files with motion capture data. The tool will perform raw segmentation (in the first step) and fine segmentation (using acquired parameters from data) of dictionary items to extract the meaningful information for each sign which will be used for further analysis. It will show the challenges to determine the exact beginning and ending of the sign. The significant problem with the nature of the data – the containing of noise and methods for isolating that noise. Each sign will be processed for extracting its properties. Such as: if the sign is one handed or two, which is the dominant hand, hand location and orientation, finger orientation.

Later with the help of computer learning methods such as SVM the extracted information will be used to cluster signs for further processing.

# Theory. Analysis. Aim.

## Motion Capture

### History of motion capture

In general, the term motion capture (MoCap) is understood as the process of recording the movement of object, people or even animals. It is not specifically related to any device or approach. Today’s MoCap systems are product of many years of tinkering and innovation.

At the beginning MoCap analysis originate as gait analysis and animal locomotion around the year of 1872 and work of the photographer Eadwerd Muybridge. He used multiple cameras, triggered by strings to take pictures of moving bodies and animals. Capturing what human eye could not distinguish as a separate movement. His work “The horse in motion” was the first work recognized as a motion capture analysis. With a series of photographs of a galloping horse he proves that horses do have all four hooves of the ground during their running stride [[3](#_E._Muybridge,_“Muybridge's)].

Since then the technology has developed to the form of devices designed for direct 3D recording. The biggest success and from where it gains its popularity is the usage in the movie industry. The first fully digital created character with the help of MoCap technique was Jar Jar Binks performed by Ahmed Best in Georges Lucas’ Star Wars Saga in 1990.

~~The usage of this techniques has expanded over the entertainment industry to sport industry, medicine and robotics. This leading to developing of different, more accurate and at the same time more affordable for wider use devices~~

Motion capturing started as biomechanics research tool, gained its popularity with its usage in entertainment industry and expanded into education, training, sports, and robotics.

There are different approaches to motion capture. Every system has its advantages and disadvantages. ~~Non-optical systems – Mechanical, Inertial and Magnetic. Optical systems are markerless, optical-passive and optical-active.~~ Optical passive system is considered as the most accurate and flexible technique and thus most common in the industry.

~~2.1.1 Markerless - This technique does not require markers to be worn and instead relies on software to track the subjects' movement. Varying tracking methods yield different results, but real-time and final data error ranges tend to be larger than marker-based solutions.~~

~~2.1.2 Inertial - This technique does not require cameras except as a localization tool. Inertial sensors are worn by the subject and the data from the sensors is transmitted wirelessly to a computer.~~

~~There are two variants of optical systems that use markers. The active optical system uses cameras that work in visible spectrum and markers in form of Light-Emitting Diodes (LED). The need of power source for each marker may be considered as disadvantage. Presence of wires may affect movements and their measurement. On the other hand, markers can be distinct easier during tracking, because LEDs use different wave length.~~

~~Usually cameras for MoCap systems work in infra-red spectrum and use markers coated with retroreflective material, also called passive markers. As disadvantage of this approach may be considered the need of external light at the scene. Often the external source of light is part of the camera’s body. Passive markers may be attached directly to the performer skin (in case of facial motion capture) or clothes. This method is considered as the most flexible and common type of MoCap.~~

## VICON

The motion capture data for sign language used for purposes of this work was recorded at the University for West Bohemia with MX series device from VICON. This system is based on optical- passive technology and was chosen for the sign language project because it suits the best for the purposes of the project. The technology provides accurate data at fast sampling rates, and the same system can be used to capture the motion of a wide range of structures, including objects, animals, human bodies, fingers and faces. By using passive (reflective) markers, all processing is done externally, and the captured subject does not need to wear electrical equipment or wires. Which is advantage in capturing finger motion, because presence of wires can impede the naturalness of movements. The system is comprised of eight specialized infra-red cameras along with computers and software for image analysis and processing. The cameras detect small markers placed on strategic locations on the captured subjects. In this case the markers are passive, they are coated with retroreflective material, and this requires the cameras to emit the light, which is reflected back and detected. The external source of light is part of the camera’s body. The detected information is then processed in dedicated hardware using software provided by the manufacturer to triangulate the 3D locations of the markers. The exact process and algorithms are know-how of devices’ manufacturer but it is based on stereoscopic vision.

The principal behind this system is based on set of optical cameras (in the case of Vicon system in the University of West Bohemia there are 8 cameras) located around the area where the action is taking place (scene) The subject that is being recorded is equipped with special markers to highlight the important parts of the subject (joints, in case of human) and thus simplify and refine detection.

The cameras for this type of systems work in infra-red spectrum and use markers coated with retroreflective material, also called passive markers. As disadvantage of this approach may be considered the need of external light at the scene. Often the external source of light is part of the camera’s body. Passive markers can be attached directly to the performer skin (in case of facial motion capture) or clothes.

## Vicon spec // 8 camera optical based MoCap, high fps, ...

## representation of skeleton by length and angles // bones or markers

## solving // process of translating the raw MoCap data into CG character to create skeleton animation

# Software Architecture

## data format (.c3d)

## methods for segmentation and it is challenges // challenges with manual and automatic segmentation

## problems with acceleration computation // fuzziness

## methods for filtering

## methods used for describing the properties of each sign

## SVM

# Testing

# Conclusion

# Bibliography

#### T. Hanke, “Hamnosys-representing sign language data in language resources and language processing contexts," in LREC, vol. 4, pp. 1-6, 2004.

#### J. McDonald, R. Wolfe, R. B. Wilbur, R. Moncrief, E. Malaia, S. Fujimoto, S. Baowidan, and J. Stec, “A new tool to facilitate prosodic analysis of motion capture data and a data- driven technique for the improvement of avatar motion," 2016.

#### E. Muybridge, “Muybridge's Complete Human and Animal Locomotion”. Collections of ne art in Dover books, Dover Publications, 1979

#### “Go Further with Vicon MX T-Series” Vicon Motion System Limited, rev. 1.3 August, 2010