**Motion capture data processing and analysis**

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# 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](Muybridge's#_E._Muybridge,_)].

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.~~

## Optical-based motion capture system VICON

Motion capture technology was used to generate data files for both continuous and isolated utterances. The data used for this project was recorded at the University of West Bohemia with MX series device from VICON [4]. This is an overview of the basic principle of the technology on which the system is based. 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 the 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 passive markers are used, 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.

After reconstructing the 3D points into a point cloud, the system needs to determine which point is which and label each point with a marker id. This process is commonly referred to as marker labelling. The marker data is then used to estimate the kinematic motion of a model of a human skeleton. The estimation in form of bone lengths and joint angles can be used for further processing or animation. This process is called solving. The mentioned software is able to provide semi-automatic calibration of human subject for general movement.

Although this technology comes with highly accurate results and it is very flexible there are some disadvantages which may result in poor data quality or extensive costs in manual post-processing. As every vision-based technology it needs clear line of sight and occlusions may cause serious challenges. Markers placed on fingers are especially problematic and often suffer from self-occlusions when the fingers are bent or the hands are facing towards the body or with palm-up [[5](#_N._Wheatland,_Y.)]. Occlusions do not only cause problems with missing data, they also make the labeling process more difficult as this reduces the available information for inference. Further challenges arise in situations when several markers come in close contact (such as clapping hands).

To summarize, optical motion capture provides highly accurate data, but may require a large amount of manual post-processing

## Sign language analysis // of segmentation problem // nature of signs

Sign language is used by millions of people around the world. It is used to facilitate communications with people with speech or hearing impairments. There are different sing languages as there are different spoken languages. Also there is common misconception that sign language is dependent on spoken language, that it is spoken language expressed in signs [[8](#_Perlmutter,_David_M.,)]. Linguists has studied and proved that sign languages exhibit the fundamental properties that exist in all languages and there are similarities between both forms, but there are some basic differences. The linguistic mechanism in both is different and therefore it causes difficulties for people with such impairments, especially for those who are born this way, to use even the written form of a spoken language [[9](#_Sandler,_Wendy;_&)]. In spoken language units are organized sequentially (it is not possible to say two different words at the same time), but in sign language the meaning of one unit may be carried by the shape of the hands and their position or/and by the position and movement of head and mimics. These two components can be carried simultaneously.

All these circumstances not only put a communication barrier between people using sign language and majority of hearing community, but also restrict them from most sources of information. Another difference between both is sign languages does not have its own system. This led scientist to develop writing system to represent signs. The pioneer in sign language analysis was W. Stoke. As it is explained in M. Kato paper [[3](#_Mihoko_Kato,_“A)] Stoke proves that each sign in American sign language has tree elements that distinguish it from all other signs:

1. Hand Configuration (the distinctive configuration of the hand or hands making a sign),
2. Place of Articulation (the place where a sign is made),
3. Movement (the action of the hand or hands).

Stokoe decided to call the active hand the “designator” or “dez”; the place, the “tabula” or “tab”; and the action, the “signation” or “sig.” A sign is produced by a combination of these three aspects.

Nowadays most of the notion systems for sign languages are based on his study and notion system.

### Hamburg Notation System

Such system is the Hamburg Notation System (HamNoSys) [[1](#_T._Hanke,_“Hamnosys-representing)]. It is a work of scientists from University of Hamburg. It is an alphabetic system that decompose signs to phonetic level and describes their sub lexical parameters location, configuration and movement. It is based on Stokoe’s notation system [[2](#_Stokoe,_William_C.)]. It is designed to be usable in variety of context with the following goals in mind:

* International use - HamNoSys transcriptions to be possible for virtually all sign languages in the world.
* Iconicity – the large number of parameters variations did not allow the use of standard alphabet, newly created glyphs were created in the way that helps to memorize or deduct the meaning
* Economy – notation of signs should make use of principles as symmetry conditions, thus resulting in shorter notions.
* Integration with standard computer tools – It should be usable for computer –supported transcription, standard text processing and database applications.
* Formal syntax – The notation language should have well-defined syntax; its semantics should follow the compositionality principle.
* Extensibility – As SLs are developing and differ from each other, HamNoSys should allow both for a general evolution and specializations. [[1](#_T._Hanke,_“Hamnosys-representing)]

Because of all described goals of HamNoSys it is liked and preferred from scientific community working in the domain of language analysis and synthesis, although it is not very accepted from deaf community.

This notation system was chosen for sign language project because it suits the best for its purposes. I used it as guidelines in my work for describing the signs from motion point of view.

In general, a sign notation consists of description of non-manual features, handshape, hand orientation and location, plus the actions changing this posture. If the sign is two handed at the beginning of notation is added an operator to show how the description of dominant hand is copied to the non-dominant hand. The signs are realized in signing space and terms expressing orientation usually are determined from the signer’s perspective. Figure 1 shows example of sign notation and its general structure with its mandatory (the ones with solid border) and optional components (boxes with dashed border).

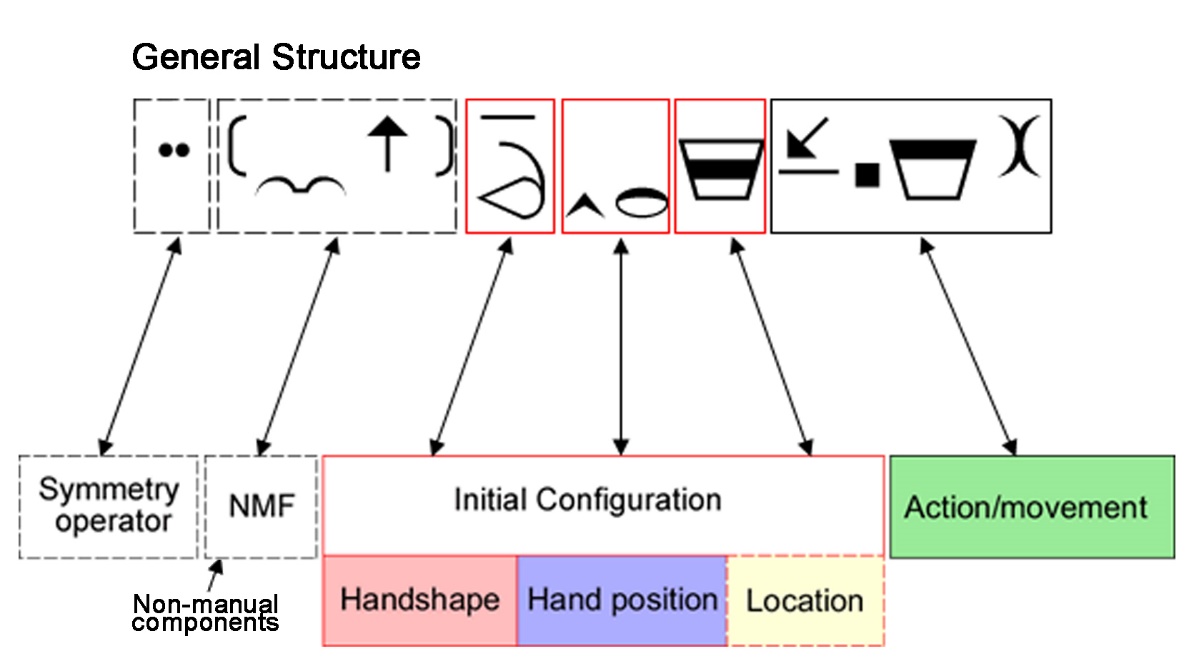
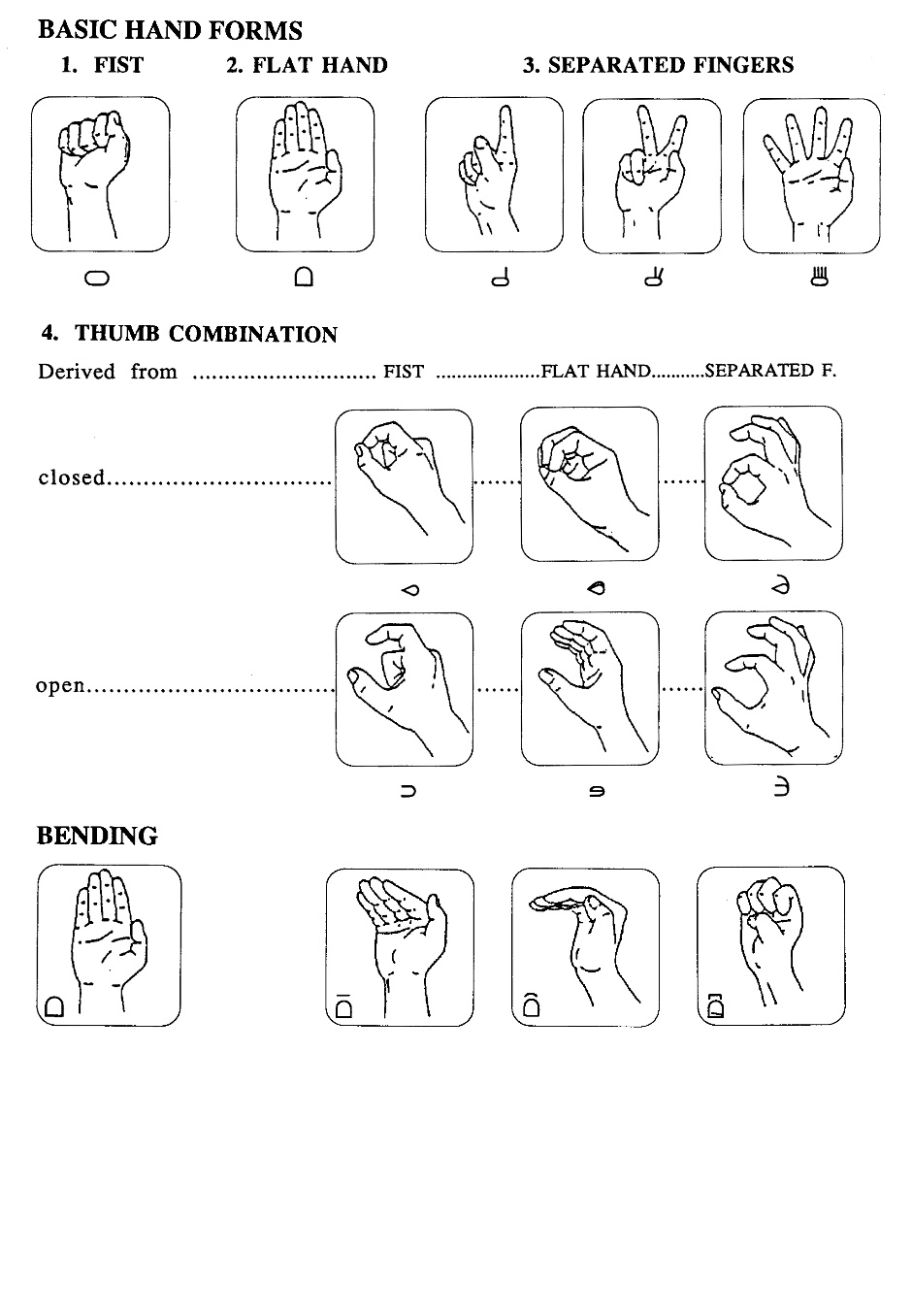


Figure 1: General structure of HamNoSys notation

#### Handshapes

Handshape is expressed by symbols for basic forms – **Fist, Flat hand, Separated fingers, Thumb combination** and bending (see Figure 2)

Thumb combination handshapes are derived from the basic handshapes. The configuration of the thumb alters the structural arrangement of the entire hand and thereby define a new group of handshapes.

In addition to the general description of the sign, information for different fingers and finger parts (in respect to the fingers involved), may be included.

Figure 2: Handshapes

#### Hand orientation

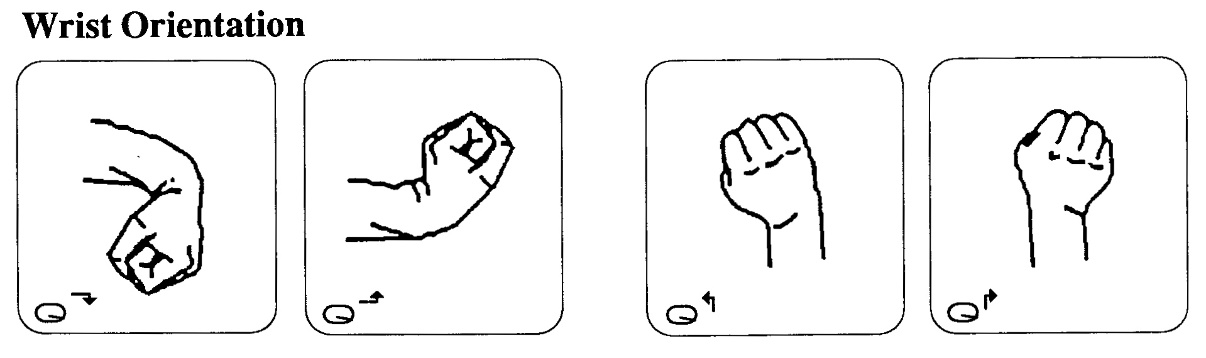
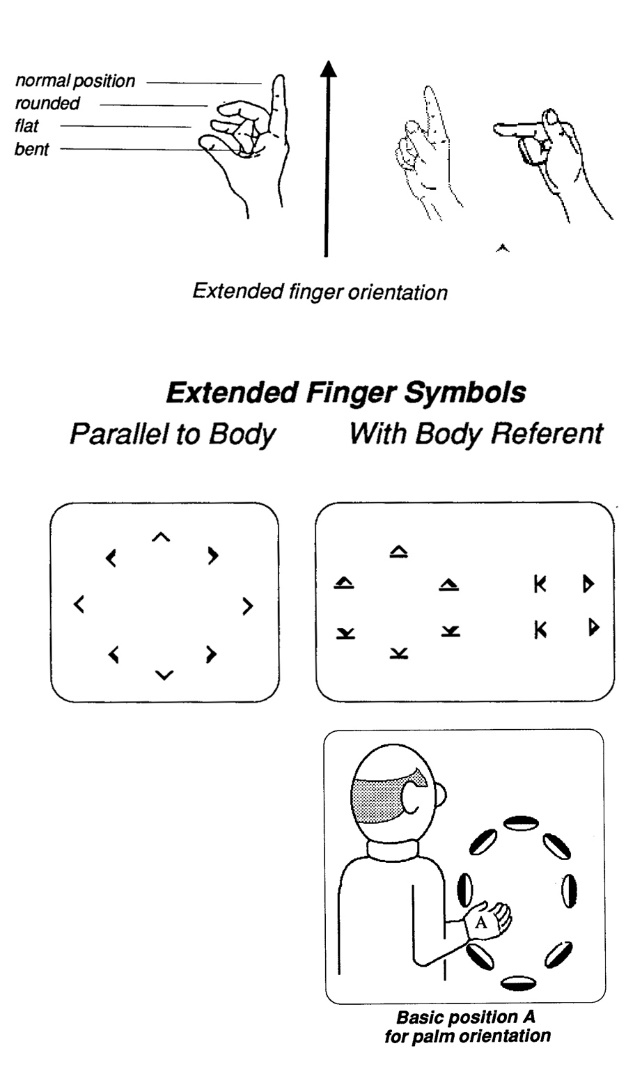
The orientation of hand is described by **Wrist orientation, Extended finger and Palm orientation**. Wrist orientation is characterized by bending of the wrist toward the pulse or back of the arm, toward the thumb or little finger (see Figure 3). It is omitted when the bending is natural consequence of palm orientation with movement.

Figure 3: Wrist bending

The vector originating at wrist, running along the back of the hand and pointing to the direction pointed by the fully extended finger, shows the orientation of the Extended finger. This orientation may be difficult to be defined when all fingers are bend in some way. As it can be seen on Figure 4, the two hand shapes on the right are noted with same symbol. Fingers point in different direction, but the base of the finger (knuckle) points in the same. If finger orientation is not parallel to the body plane, the notation must contain the body referent symbol (Figure 4).

Palm orientation is always noted after the wrist and extended finger orientations are. To define it first Basic Position of the palm must be determined, then the orientation is defined by the orientation of the palm around the shaft of the hand (Figure 4, bottom). There two Basic Positions. When finger orientation is away from the body is Basic Position A, otherwise is Basic Position B.

Figure 4: Extended finger orientation and Palm orientation

#### Hand location

Hand location is noted only if it is very specific on the body or in the signing space. If not noted it is understood that sign takes place in the natural space, in front of the upper part of the body. There are several sets of location signs. One set is expressing locations on body (Figure 5), another one describes relative position to the body part. Figure 6 shows the division of the signing space into six horizontal zones. In two-handed signs location information concerning hands and arms, refers to locations on non-dominant hand and characterize the relation between the two hands. Again all determinations of left and right are made from signer’s point of view.

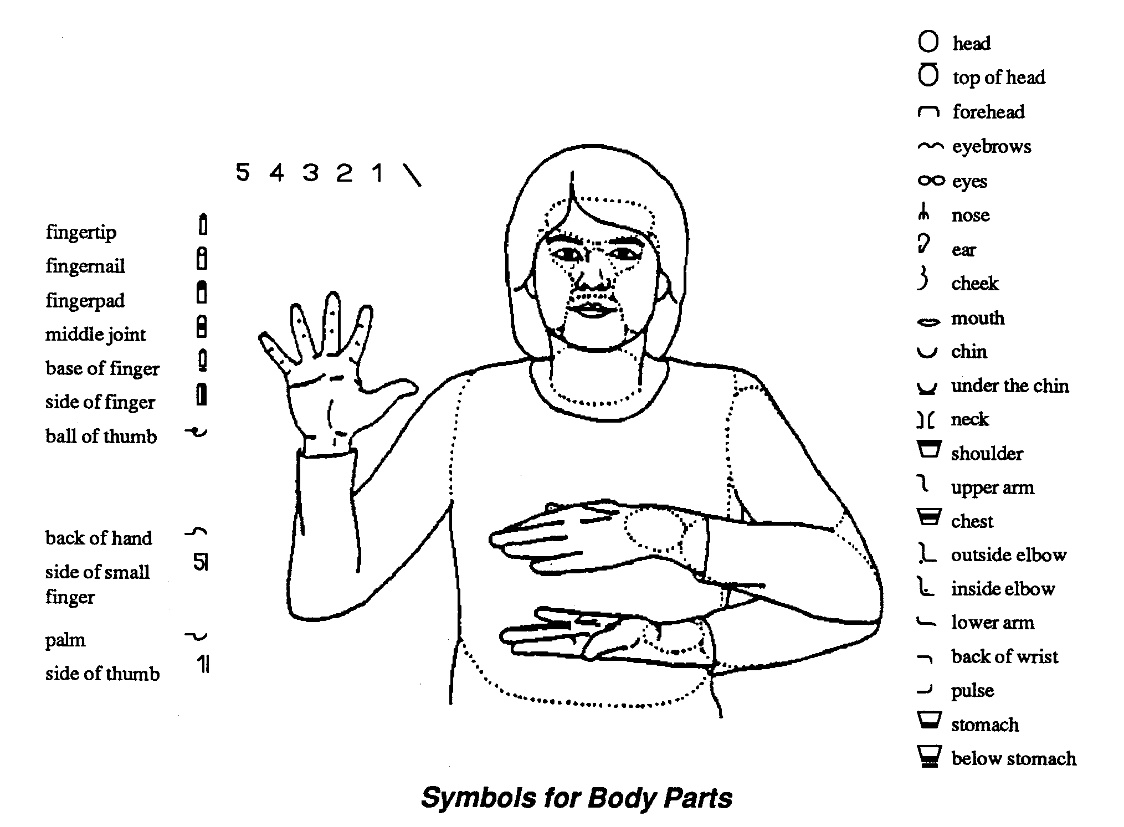


Figure 5: Body parts

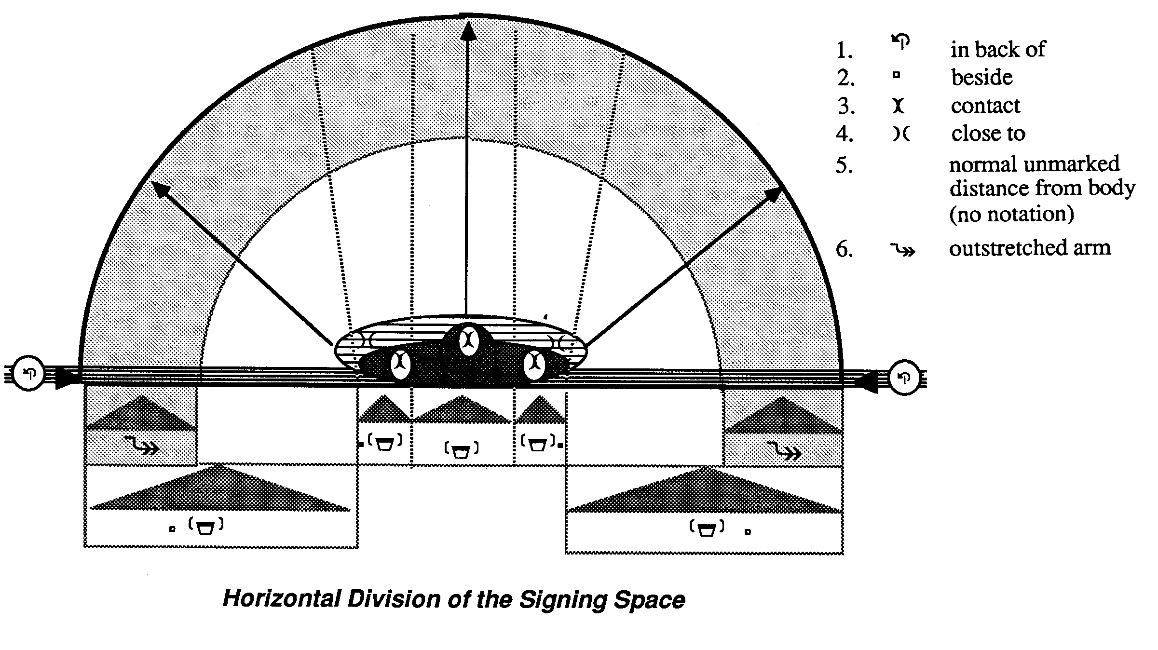


Figure 6: Six zones of signing space

#### Movement

There are few aspects of the movement that have to be considered when describing movement in signs: **Movement type, Manner of movement, Repetitions, Order of movement symbols**. The distinguished types of movement are: straight, curved, wavy, zigzag, circular and spiral.

The manner of movement aims do describe size, speed and intensity of the movement. There are three degrees of size: large, normal and small. Only large and small size are explicitly notated. The speed and intensity are described as: fast movement, slow movement, tense, hold or rest (usually on onset or offset of the movement), abrupt halt at the end of the movement.

Two types of repetitions are distinguished. Ones which lead back to the beginning of the movement and those whose initial position continuously change. The number of repetitions is indicated by the number of repeating symbols.

#### Two handed signs

Two handed signs are divided into symmetrical and nonsymmetrical signs. In the symmetrical ones both hands show the same handshape and therefore only the dominant hand is notated. But the coordination of both hands should be noted either as mirrored or parallel. Also should be noted if the movement in both hands may occur simultaneously or alternately. In case of nonsymmetrical signs, the movement occurs only with the dominant hand and the handshapes are often different, therefore notation for both hands is needed. Always the notation of the dominant hand should precede the non-dominant.

## methods for segmentation // kinematic movement analysis

## filtering of acceleration

# 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

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