GESTURE RECOGNITION

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OUTLINE

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- Literature Review.
 - Gesture Modeling.
 - Gesture Analysis
 - Gesture Recognition.
- People Detection in Images.
- Conclusion.

INTRODUCTION

- We all know what a gesture is?
- Gesture recognition has wide range of applications.
 - > Recognizing sign language.
 - Medically monitoring patients' emotional states or stress levels or monitoring alertness of a driver.
 - > Developing aid for the hearing impaired.
 - Surveillance in public places, Modeling the behavior.
 - Many mobile devices such as smart phones and tablets.

> Smart homes.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

• Can computer vision be used to help elderly people in home? If so, then how?

Modeling)

- Gesture Modeling.
 - Temporal modeling.
 - Preparation or Pre-stroke.
 - stroke.
 - Retraction or Post-stroke.
 - Spatial modeling.
 - 3D based.
 - 3D model-based gestures use articulated models of the human hand, arm or body to estimate the human body movement parameters. Such movements are later recognized as gestures
 - Appearance based.
 - Appearance-based models directly link the appearance of the hand, arm or body movements in visual images to specific gestures

Modeling)

3D based

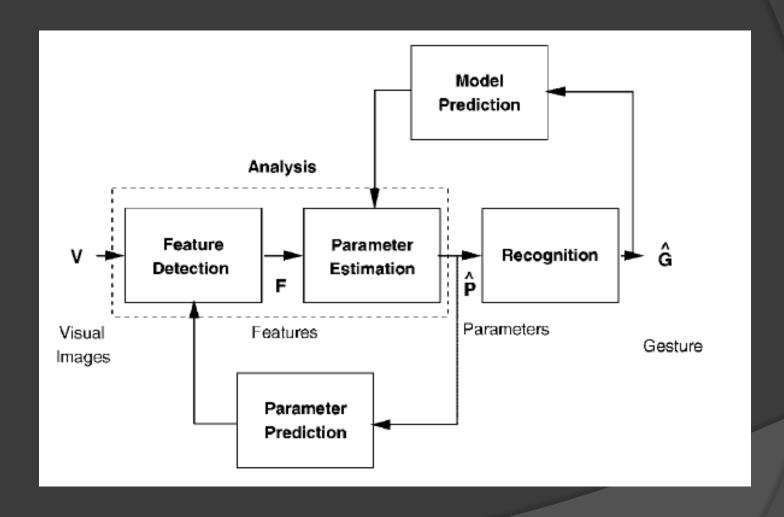
- Parameters-Joint angles, Palm position,...
- Volumetric models and skeletal models.
- Volumetric models.
 - analysis-by-synthesis [R. Koch, 1993].
 - Simple 3D geometric structures [V.I. Pavlovic et al., 1996].
- Skeletal models.
 - Uses reduced set of joint angle parameters together with segment length.
 - Used in biomechanics and morphology.
 - Uses DOF, [Kuch, 1996] used 26 DoF in his hand model.

Modeling)

- Appearance based models.
- [Cootes, 1995] used deformable 2D templates for tracking the hand motion.
- Templates consists of point set, point variability parameters and external deformations.
 - point sets describe the "average" shape within a certain group of shapes.
 - Point variability parameters describe the allowed shape deformation (variation) within that same group of shapes.
 - External parameters or deformations are meant to describe the global motion of one deformable template. Rotations and translations are used to describe such motion.

Modeling)

- [Cui et.al] use 2D hand image sequences as gesture templates.
- The majority of appearance-based models, use parameters derived from images in the templates.
- They include: contours and edges, image moments, and image eigenvectors etc.
- Some group of models use finger tip positions as parameters.



- Feature detection has 2 stages
 - Localization .
 - Color cues .
 - Color based localization of the gesturer[R. Kjeldsen et.al, 1993].
 - Skin color varies in different lightening condition.
 - Restricted background and uniform clothing [Davis et al., 1994].
 - Uniquely colored gloves or markers on hands[Y. Kuno et al., 1994].
 - Motion cues.
 - Motion cues are used along with certain assumptions about the gesturer.
 - [W.T. Freeman et.al, 2005] assumes that only one persons at a given time against a stationary background.
 - Fusion of motion and color overcomes the above drawbacks to some extent.

Feature detection has 2 stages

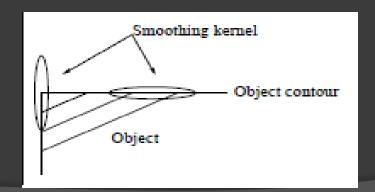
- Features and detection.
 - Silhouettes are among the simplest, yet most frequently used features. [J.J. Kuch et al., 1995] has used it in 3D model and [M.W. Krueger, 2003]has used it in appearance based models.
 - Contours, edges and segments are used both by the 3D based models and appearance based models use these features for detection.
 - In case of occlusions multiple cameras can be used. [J. Lee et al., 1995].

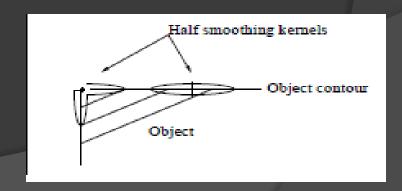
- Parameter Estimation.
- The estimation of parameters usually coincides with the estimation of some compact descriptions of image or image sequence.
- In case of deformable 2D template based models. The parameter estimate are obtained through PCA on the set of training data. This technique is also extended to the estimation of parameters in 3D case [T. Heap et al., 2005].
- external deformations or global motion parameters such as rotation and translation can be estimated by using kalman filtering or particle filtering techniques [T. Heap et al., 2005]..

LITERATURE REVIEW (Gesture Recognition)

- Data analyzed from the visual images of gestures is recognized as specific gesture.
- Important task associated with the recognition process are.
 - Optimal partitioning of the parameter space.
 - Parameters are clustered using vector quantization or LDA.
 - For non-convex set of parameters non linear clustering schemes such as neural networks are one such option.
 - Implementation of the recognition procedure.
 - Different approaches based on Hidden marcov models and motion history images are used for gesture recognition.

- New contour based approach
- 2 stages designed to work together.
 - Contour detection .
 - Geometrical analysis.
- We use a new anisotropic edge detector with half smoothing kernels.



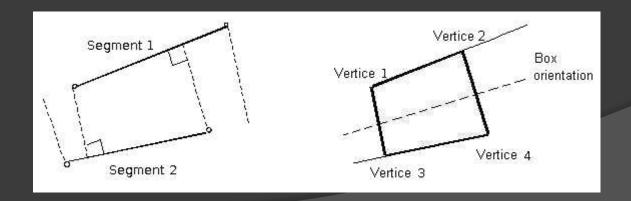








- Finding bodies.
 - Elementary groups: boxes.
 - We drop perpendiculars from each edge and form the boxes.
 - Once a box has been detected we find the orientation of the box.



ribbons

- The grouping stage.
 - Boxes are organized in pre groups considering proximity, distribution of colors and box orientation
- The chaining stage.
 - A directional axis of the group is computed as the average orientation of all the boxes in the group.
 - Join the boxes to obtain longer structures.



Future work and conclusion

- Fails to detect when the legs and hands of human are completely covered.
- The chaining stage is computationally very intensive. This stage can be accelerated by using CUDA programming.
- In some cases it fails to detect the Torso correctly.
- Extend this method to the gesture recognition process.
- It is possible to come up with solutions based on computer vision for helping to maintain the elderly people at homes.

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Thanks And Questions?