



CAMBOARD

Low-Price Interactive Board

Who am I ?

- o Yaron Hay, 20 years old
- o From Rosh Ha'Ayin
- o Computer Science B.Sc.
 - o I started my B.Sc. In the 11th grade
 - o B.Sc. Student at Bar-Ilan University
- o Last year's projects lab
 - o Partnered HILMA

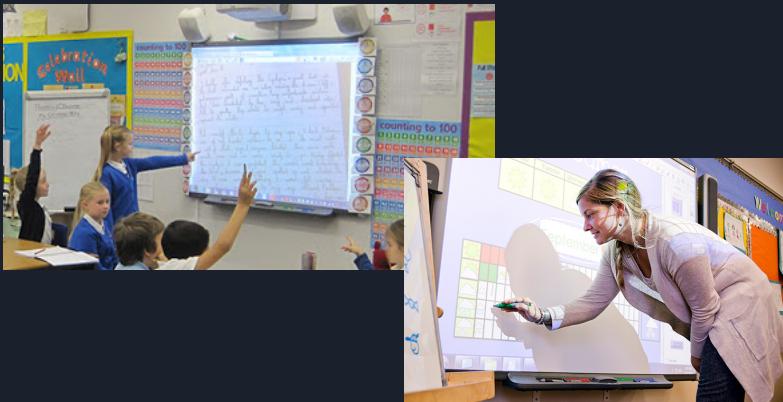


CS@BIU
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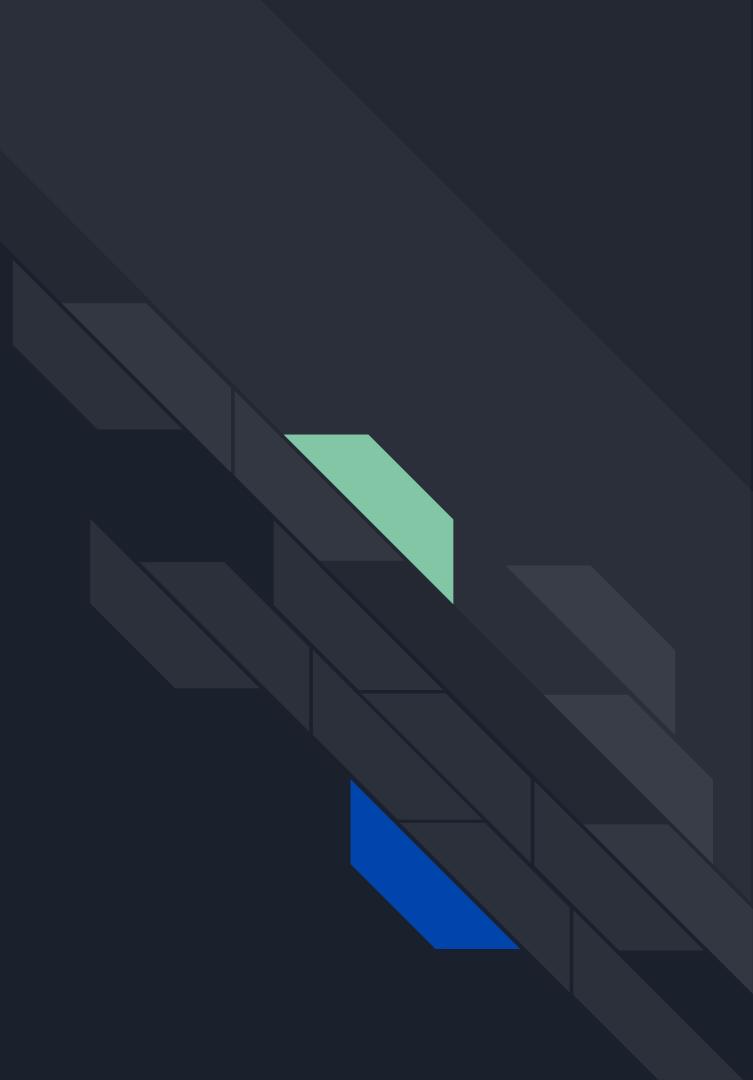
Bar-Ilan
University
אוניברסיטת בר-אילן

Looking for an Idea

- School classrooms lack any modern technology
- Smart Boards are
 - Expensive
 - Hard to install without a technician
 - Requires special hardware
- Using two+ basic webcams
 - Exploits the existing projection system
 - Cheap
 - Easy to install



System Design



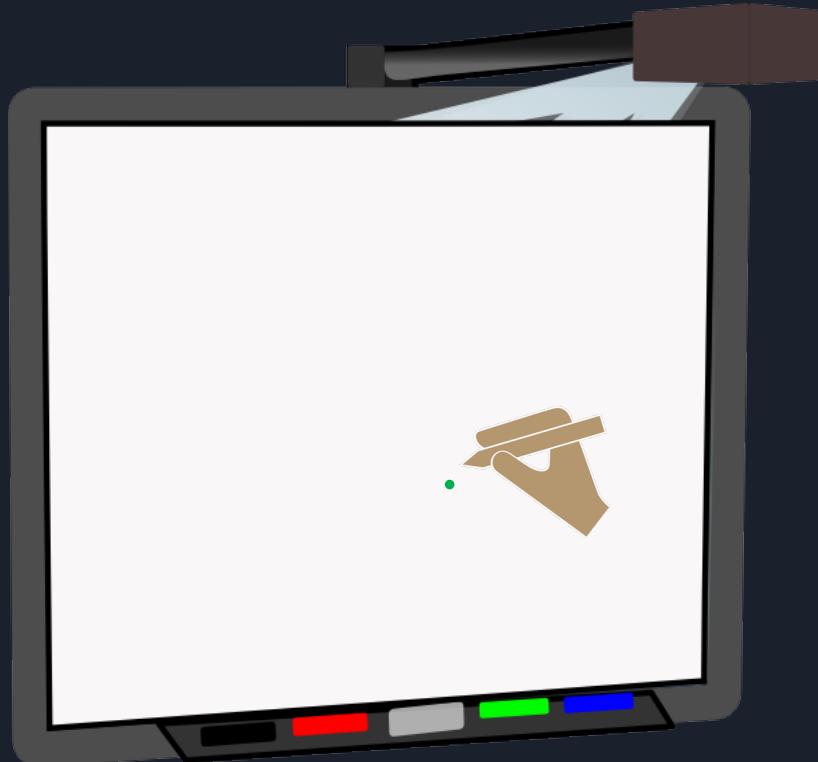
Sub-Problems

Track Contact with
Board



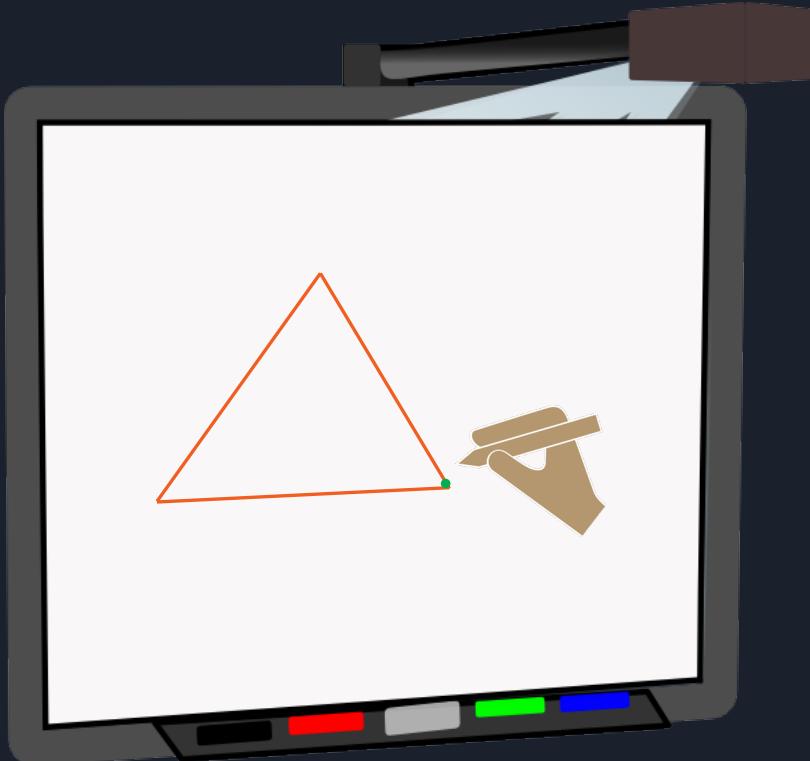
Sub-Problems

Track Pen Movement



Sub-Problems

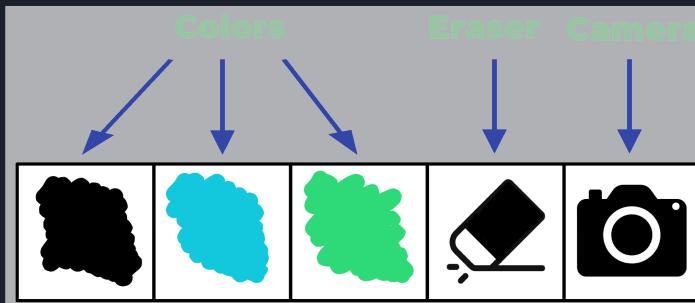
Translate Pen
Movement to Shapes
or other functionality



Sub-Problems

Changing Color & Erasing

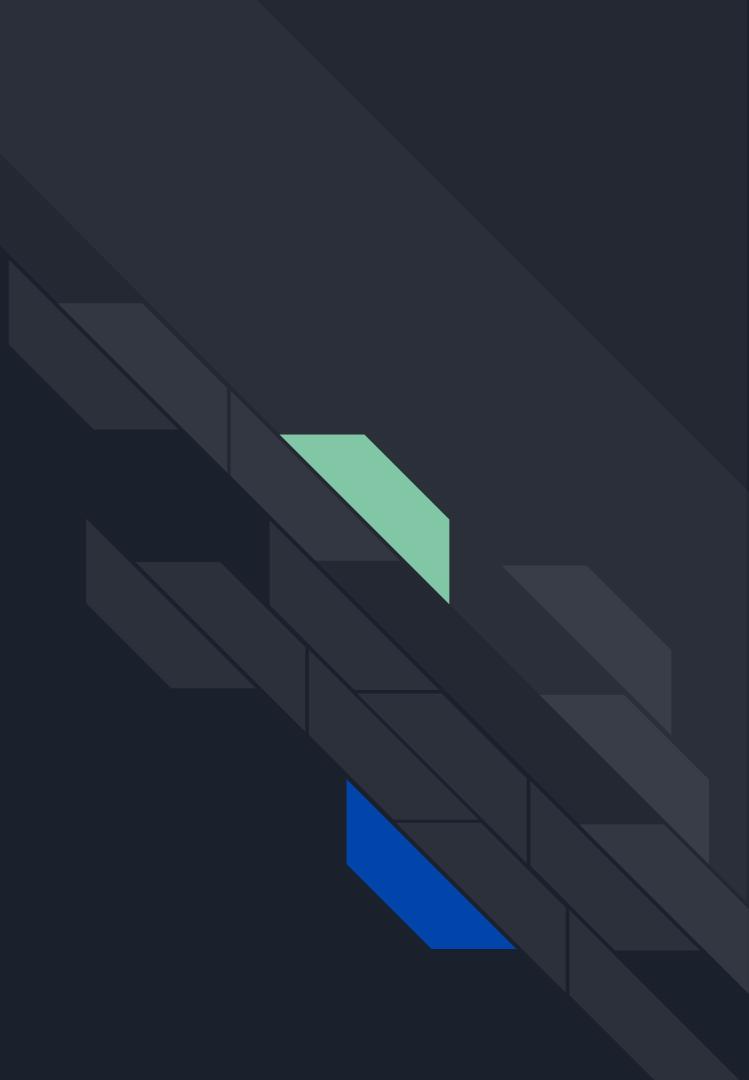
- Use a menu with virtual buttons
 - Can create other functionality
- Utilizes the existing layout
 - No need for pen color detection
- Menu itself can be virtual
 - Present a dynamic menu with adapting buttons



Camera Placement & Calibration

- Both cameras are fixed therefore, there is a possibility not to use automatic calibration
 - One-time manual calibration should be sufficient

System Implementation



Touch Detection

- Position one camera at the top of the board and use it to follow when the pen touches it
- When the pen touches the board the camera will signal the system with a “board touched” event
- Utilizes color detection with contour scanning and area calculation
 - Choose some small distance $\Delta > 0$ from the board.
 - When the distance between the pen and the board $< \Delta$, then the pen is treated as if it is touching the board



Touch Detection

- Cutout only the section with the relevant distance
- Filter out all colors except the one chosen for the detection of the pen
- Find all contours to calculate the area of any detected objects, then filter out any noise to reduce the rate of false alarms
- Consider the pen touching board, if any large enough object is detected
- Problem: Camera must be precisely placed above the board



```
def detect_object_presence(
    frame, color_limits, thresh):

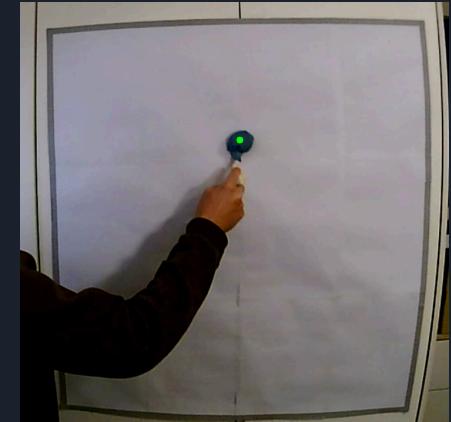
    mask = mask_by_color(
        frame, color_limits)
    contours, _ = cv2.findContours(
        mask, cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,
        cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
    filtered = []

    for contour in contours:
        area = cv2.contourArea(contour)
        if area > thresh:
            filtered.append(contour)

    return len(filtered) > 0, filtered
```

Pen Location Tracking

- Cutout only the section with the relevant area
- Filter out all colors except the one chosen for the detection of the pen
- Use moments calculation to estimate the location of the object
- Problem: Only ONE pen can present on the board in any given time



```
def detect_object_location(  
    frame, color_limits):  
    mask = mask_by_color(  
        frame, color_limits)  
    try:  
        M = cv2.moments(mask)  
        cX = int(M["m10"] / M["m00"])  
        cY = int(M["m01"] / M["m00"])  
        return True, (cX, cY)  
  
    except ZeroDivisionError:  
        return False, None
```

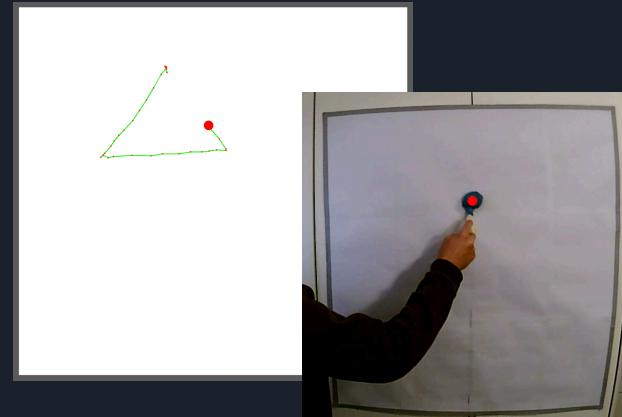
Pen Location Mapping

Assume:

- The detected pen center was at location (x, y) on the board
- The Board dims are $b_w \times b_h$
- The display dims are $d_w \times d_h$

The center will be mapped to a point on the display with the same relative location.

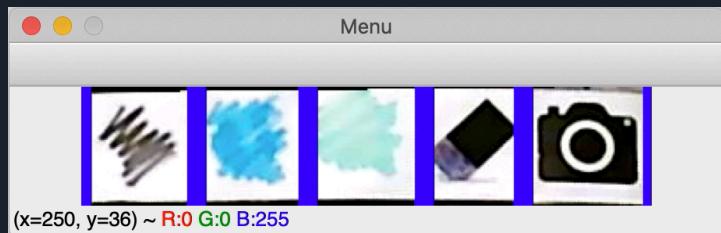
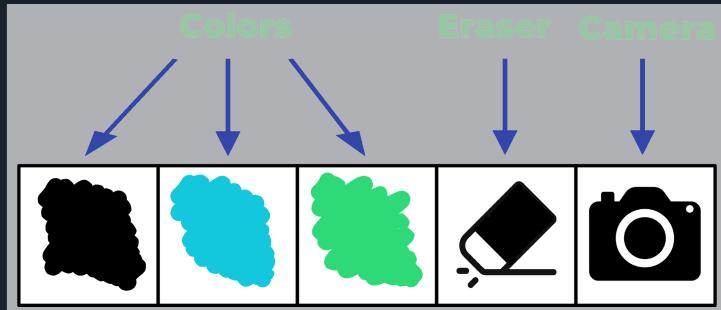
$$\left(\left\lfloor d_w \cdot \frac{x}{b_w} \right\rfloor, \left\lfloor d_h \cdot \frac{y}{b_h} \right\rfloor \right)$$



```
class Display:  
    def __init__(self, size):  
        self.__board = np.full(  
            (1080, 1920, 3), 0xFF, np.uint8)  
        cv2.rectangle(self.__board,  
                     (0, 0), (1920, 1080),  
                     GRAY, thickness=70)  
        cv2.rotate(self.__board, cv2.ROTATE_90_CLOCKWISE,  
                  self.__board)  
        self.f_width, self.f_height = size  
        self.b_height, self.b_width, _ = self.board.shape  
  
    def place_point(self, x, y):  
        new_x = self.__b_width * (x / self.__f_width)  
        new_y = self.__b_height * (y / self.__f_height)  
        return int(new_x), int(new_y)
```

Using a Menu

- A menu is an example for other types of functionality, that can be achieved while using the pen touch & location detection mechanism
- Each button of the menu is a region where the pen can be placed
- Pressing a button is performed when the pen touches the board on the specific region of that button



```

ALGORITHM
IF pen ON board:
  IF eraser mode IS OFF:
    APPEND pen.quards TO current_path
  ELSE:
    FOR path IN paths:
      FOR point IN path:
        IF point IS CLOSE TO path:
          REMOVE path

ELSE IF pen ON menu:
  selected := buttons.match(pen.quards)
  SWITCH selected {
    CASE eraser:
      SET eraser mode TO ON
    CASE snapshot_button:
      send(TAKE SCREENSHOT)
    CASE selected IN colors:
      SET paint_color TO COLOR(selected)
      SET eraser mode OFF
  }

ELSE:
  IF LEN(current_path) > 1:
    SUBMIT current_path
  ELSE:
    CLEAR current_path

```

```

FN buttons::match(point) -> color|eraser {
  FOR border IN borders:
    IF point IN border:
      YIELD border
}

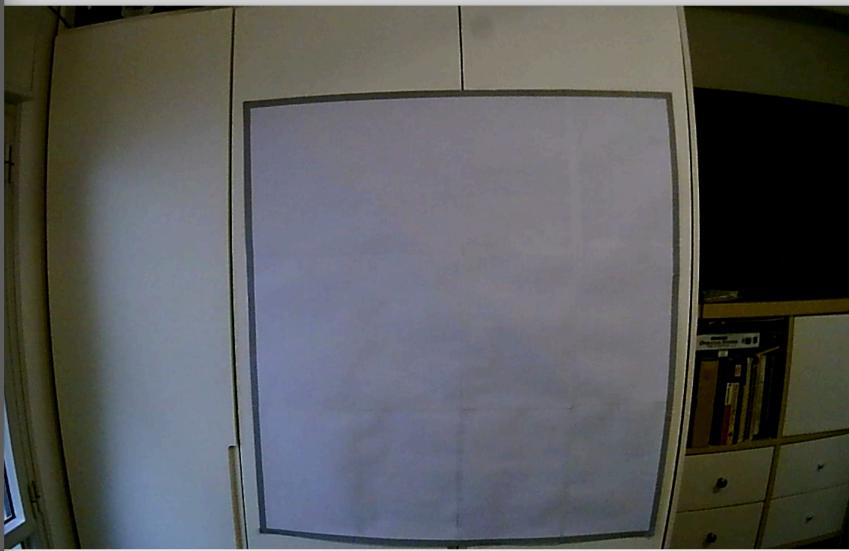
```

Core Algorithm

TOP_FILTERED

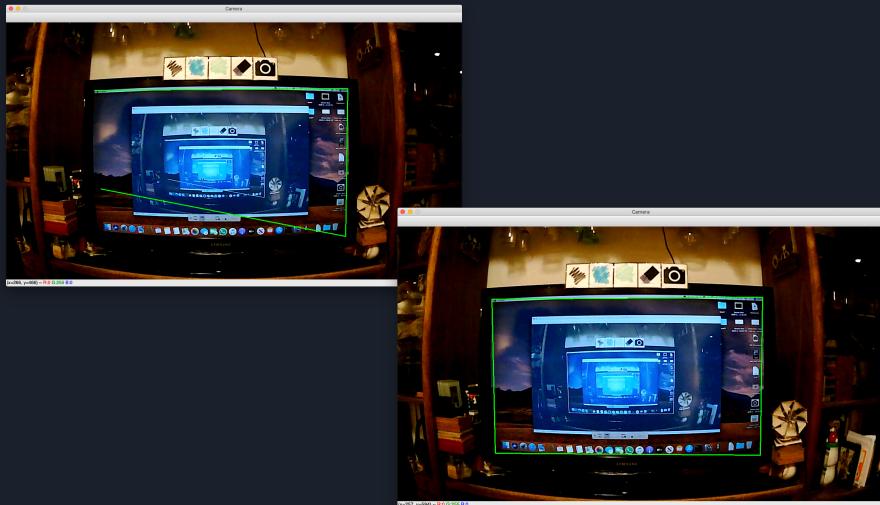
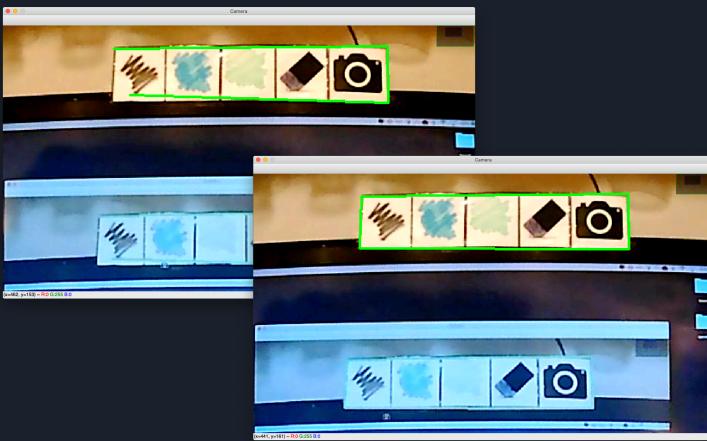
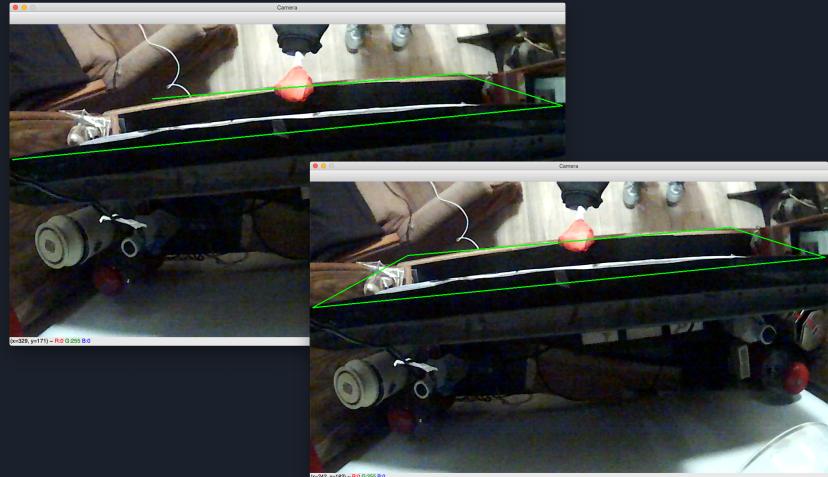


Board

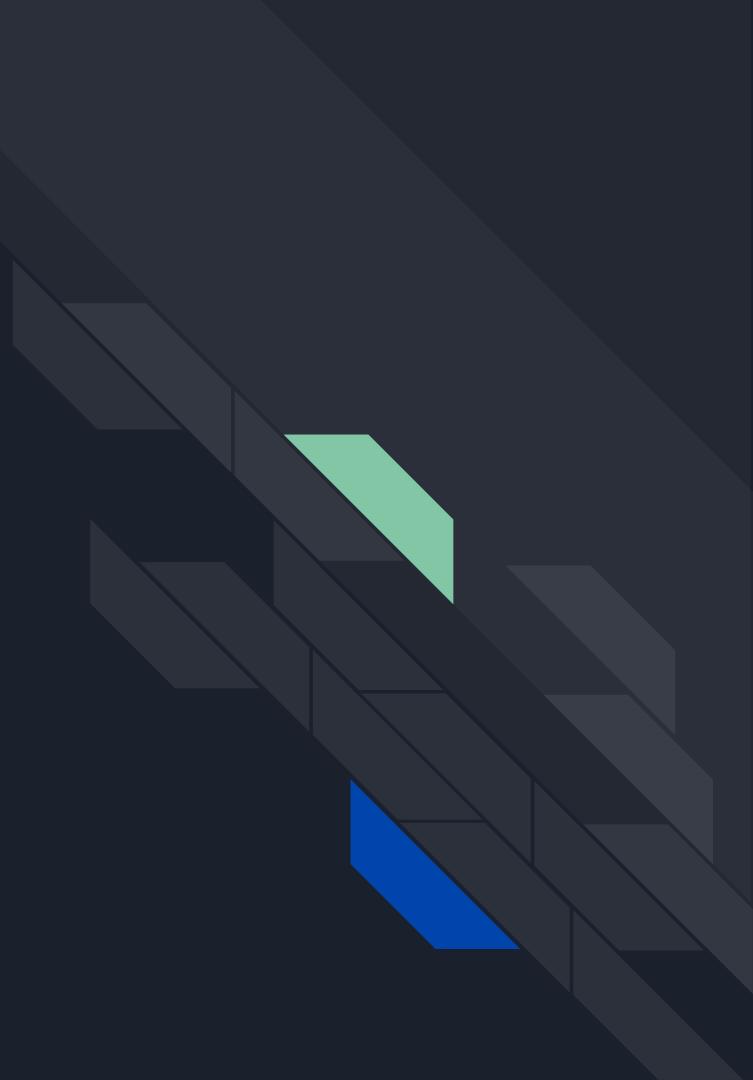


Calibration

- The calibration process requires a manual cutout of the relevant part of the cameras' view for each of the board front, menu and board profile



Problems and Possible Improvements



False Positive Touch, Button Clicking

- What happens if in some frame, the pen isn't detected?
- The naive implementation of the menu buttons creates a problem where the "push" of the button causes a redundant repetition of the action
 - This is a problem that occurs when the operation "has" side-effects

```
THRESHOLD = 0
COLOR_LIMITS = detector.RED_LIM
EPS = 5
BUTTON_MIN_TIME_DELTA = timedelta(seconds=3)
PEN_MIN_TIME_DELTA = timedelta(milliseconds=500)

screenshot_time_stamp = datetime.now()
board_pen_time_stamp = datetime.now()

def find_button(x, y, menu_buttons):
    for limits in menu_buttons:
        if x in range(*limits):
            return menu_buttons[limits]

def core(front_c, top_c, menu_c, displayler, state):
    global screenshot_time_stamp, board_pen_time_stamp
    ph: PointHolder = state.ph
    color = state.color
    is_eraser = color is None
    board_location, menu_location = None, None
    ##
    # Determine if object is touching
    ##
    touching, top_contours = detector.detect_object_presence(front_c, COLOR_LIMITS, THRESHOLD)

    if touching:
        on_board, board_location = detector.detect_object_location(front_c, COLOR_LIMITS)

        if on_board:
            if is_eraser:
                to_erase = []
                point = np.asarray(board_location)
                for path in ph.paths[:-1]:
                    points = [np.asarray(p) for p in path['points']]
                    if is_point_close_to_path(points, point, eps=EPS):
                        to_erase.append(path)
                ph.remove_paths(to_erase)

            else:
                board_pen_time_stamp = datetime.now()
                ph.add_to_path(board_location)

        else:
            on_menu, menu_location = detector.detect_object_location(menu_c, COLOR_LIMITS)
            if on_menu:
                button = find_button(menu_location, state.menu['buttons'])
                if button == 'camera':
                    now = datetime.now()
                    delta = now - screenshot_time_stamp
                    screenshot_time_stamp = now

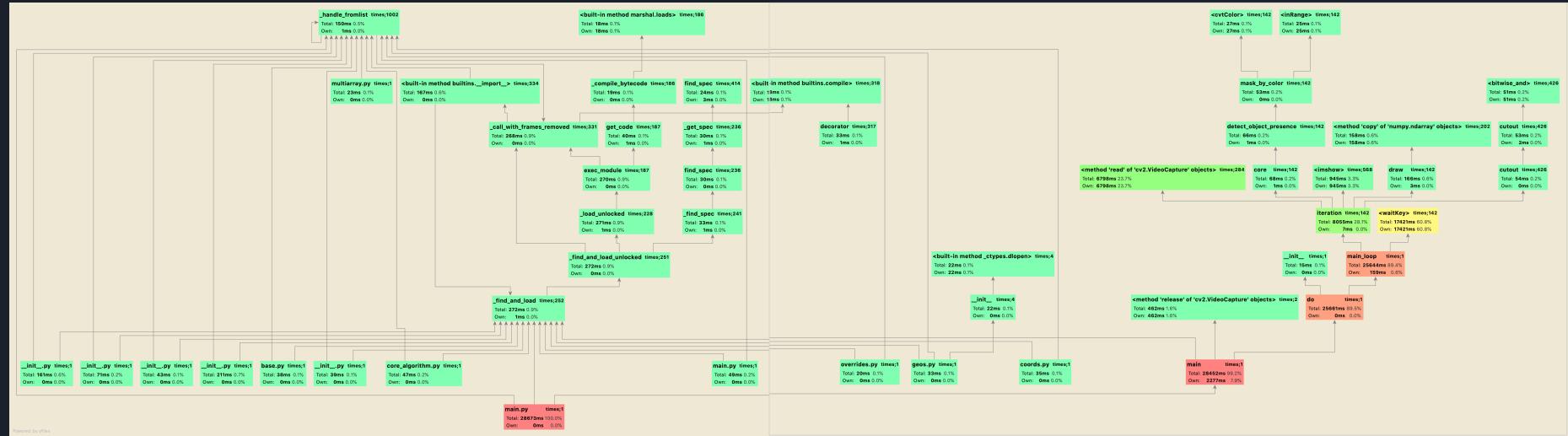
                    if delta > BUTTON_MIN_TIME_DELTA:
                        print("in")
                        subject = 'Your Boardshot'
                        content = f'Here is your boardshot - the screenshot of your smart board, {now.strftime("%c")}:'
                        address = 'yaron.hay@live.biu.ac.il'
                        file_name = f'Boardshot{now.strftime("%Y_%m_%d_%H_%M_%S")}.png'
                        os.system(f"scencapture {file_name}")
                        print(content)
                        os.system(f"./core/email.sh {address} \"{subject}\" \"{content}\" {file_name}")

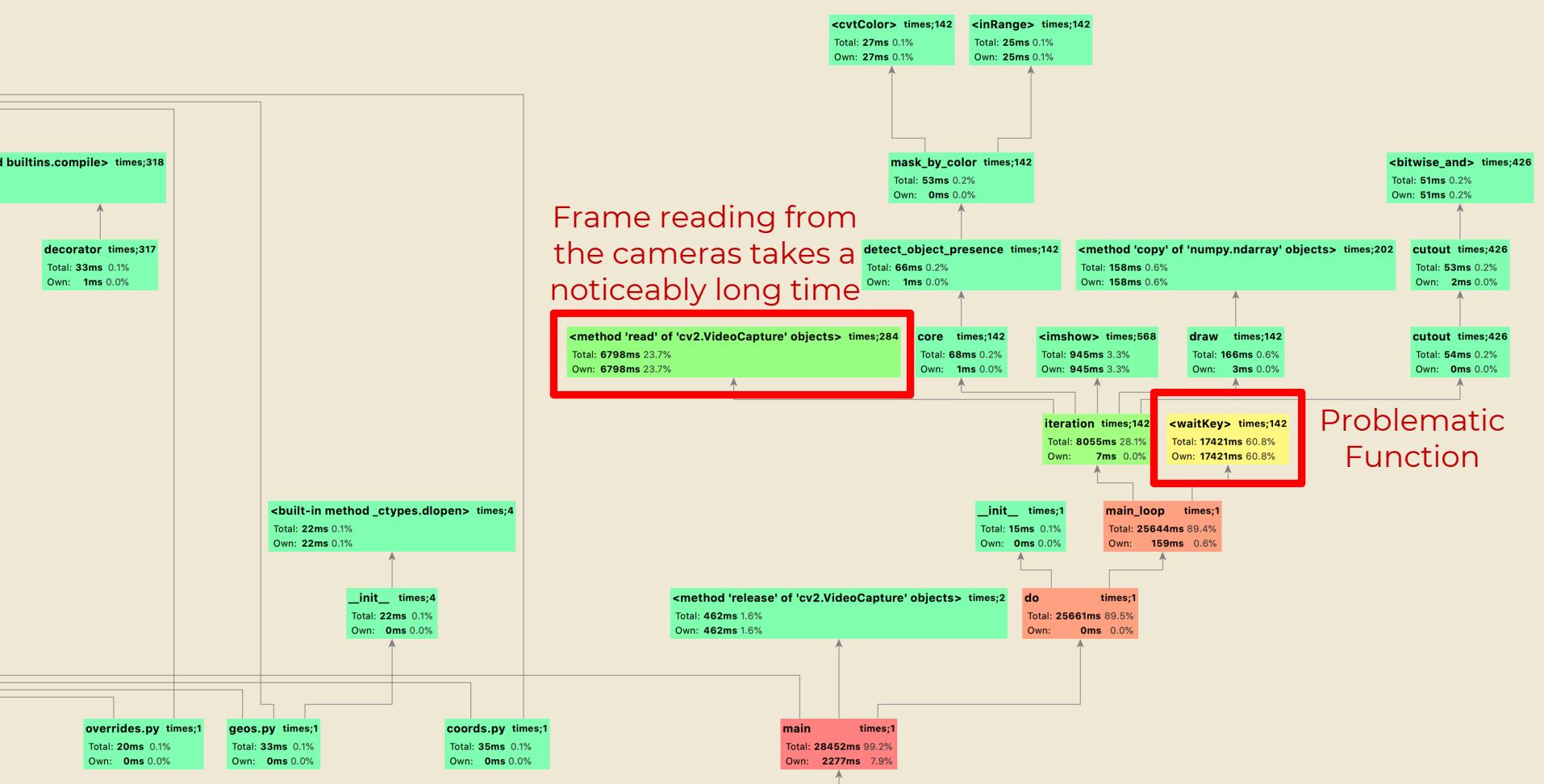
                else:
                    state.setcolor(button)
```

Other

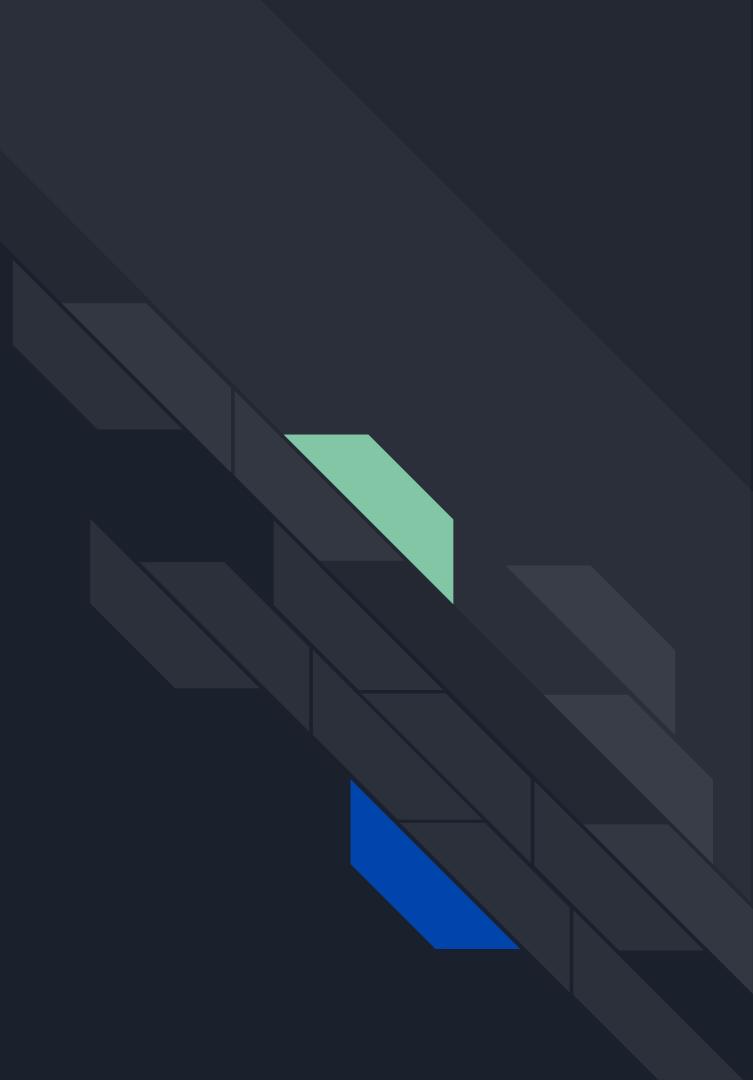
- Color detection
- The run time depends on the number of points drawn
- Low frame rate → Low resolution

Profiling



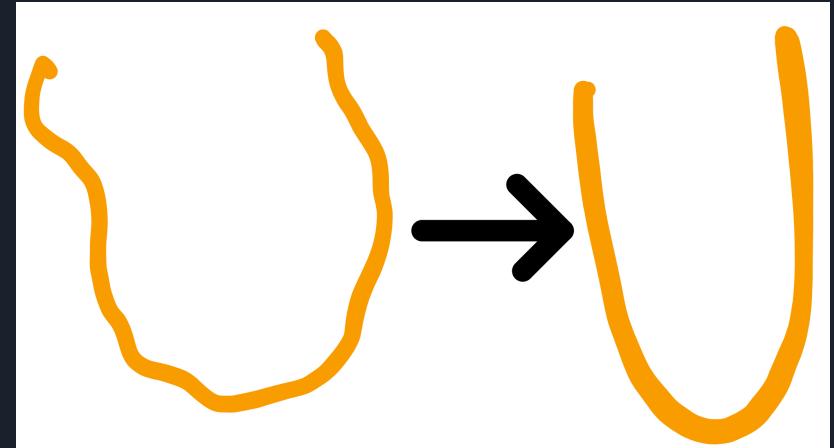


Suggested Features



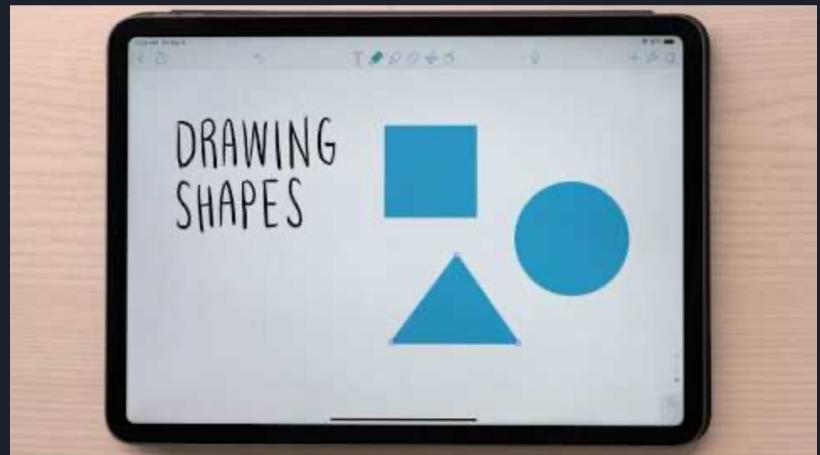
Line Smoothing

- The lines that were drawn, don't always look very good and points aren't distributed uniformly
 - Process the path drawn and create a similar path with its points more evenly distributed
 - Use a different interpolation than linear interpolations



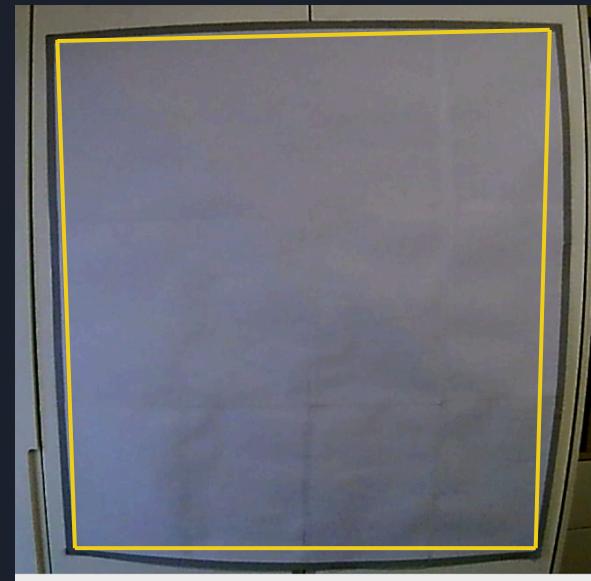
Shape Detection

- After drawing the contour of the shape hold the pen in place for a moment
 - When held in place, transfer the path of pen location samples to a classifier to detect the shape as shape type, location, size, and color
 - After the classifier successfully detects the shape, replace the path of pen location samples with a new drawing of the shape



Auto Calibration

- o Manual Calibration can be tiresome
- o Cropping the frames using a quadrilateral cutout may not be as accurate due to the angle of the camera's position
 - o The rectangular shape may be distorted
- o Idea: use the projector to display some unique colors / patterns so that the all pixels that are located on the board can be identified one by one
 - o By finding all of them, one may create a mask, instead of using a quadrilateral shaped mask



Adapt the point mapping strategy:

- Board dims are $w_b(i) \times h_b(j)$
- Display dims are $d_w \times d_h$

If the center is at row i and column j , then it will be mapped to

$$\left(\left\lfloor d_w \cdot \frac{x}{w_b(i)} \right\rfloor, \left\lfloor d_h \cdot \frac{y}{h_b(j)} \right\rfloor \right)$$

Thank You!

