# User Interface Software Projects: Intro to DepthSensing Interfaces

Assoc. Professor Donald J. Patterson INF 134 Winter 2013







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  - Hardware package for sensors
  - Built for the Microsoft Xbox 360 game console







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- Supports a new interaction mode
  - Natural User Interface
    - Gestures
    - Speech
  - No explicit controller





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  - Natural User Interface
    - Gestures
    - Speech
  - No explicit controller
- Competitors
  - Wii Remote
  - PlayStation Move
  - LEAP







- A Horizontal bar
  - motorized base
  - RGB camera
  - depth sensor
  - multi-array microphone
- Supports
  - full-body 3D motion capture
    - skeletal tracking
  - facial recognition
  - voice recognition
  - acoustic source localization
  - ambient noise suppression





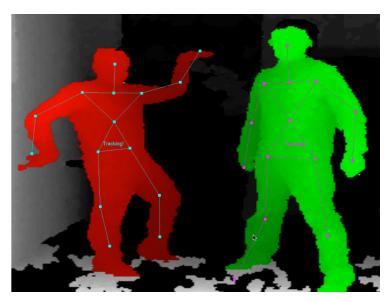


• Code name was "Project Natal"

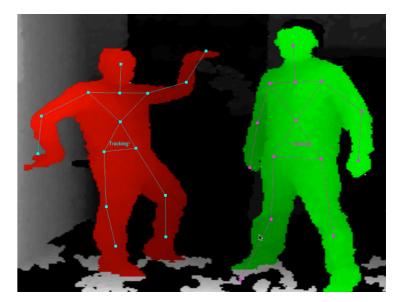
- Code name was "Project Natal"
- Released in late 2010

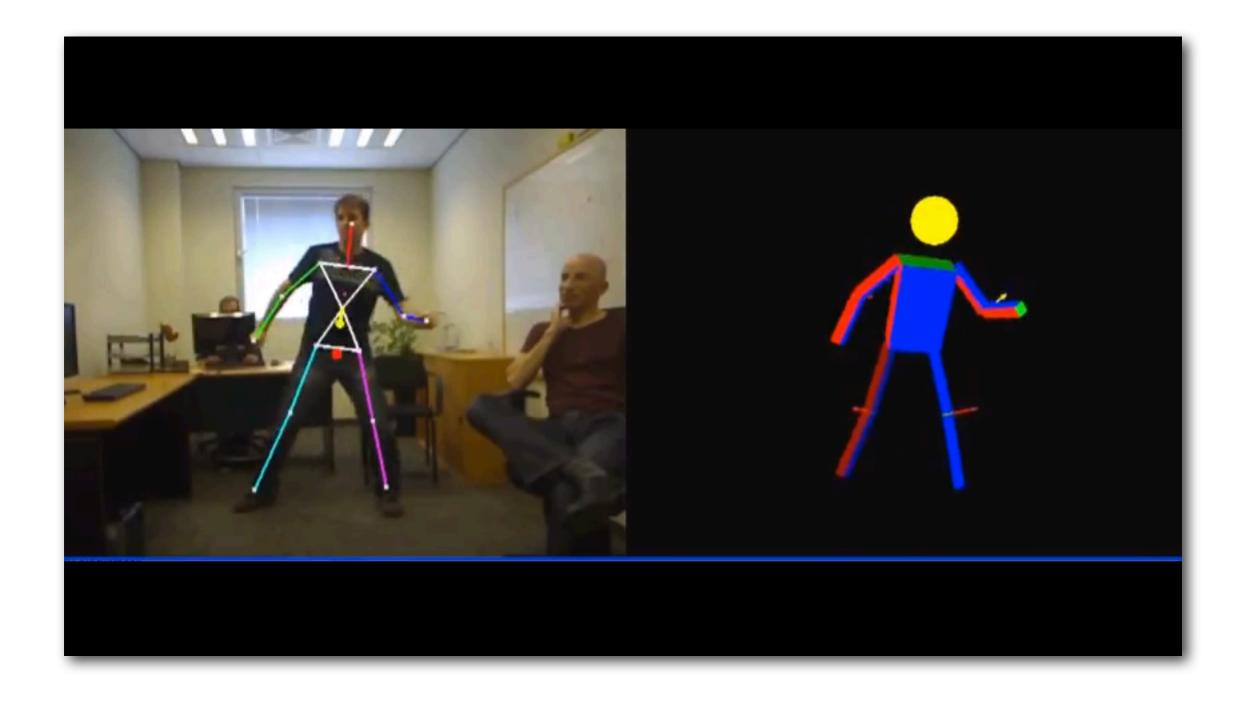
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- Based on software developed by Microsoft Game Studios
- Based on company "PrimeSense"
  - developed hardware to decode gestures
  - using infrared projector
  - infrared camera
  - algorithms implemented on chip for speed



- Specs of gesture recognition
  - Can track 6 people total
    - 2 active players
  - Tracks in the range of 3 11 ft using XBox software
  - Uses ~10-15% of the CPU of Kinect
  - requires 190 MB of storage space for software
- API available
  - official: Kinect for Windows 1.5 (released in May 2012)
  - open: NITE by OpenNI



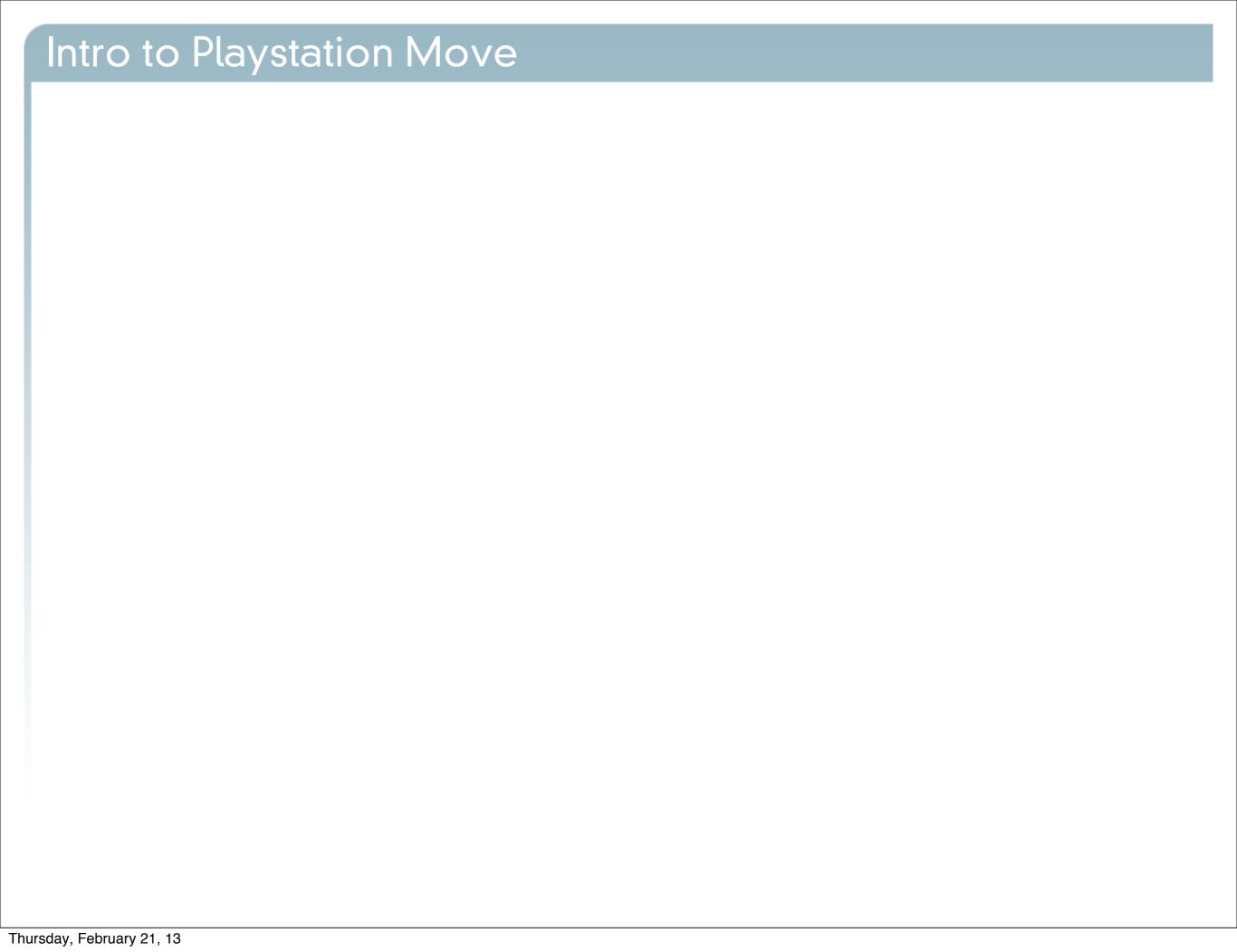


http://youtu.be/nuVPiXetfdM

http://www.openni.org/files/nite/



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=diy7rkWkDtU



# Intro to Playstation Move

- Playstation Move
  - Game market
  - Wands
    - lit colored balls
      - tracked by camera
    - internal accelerometers

#### Intro to Playstation Move



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s9ybHddDMgM

#### Intro to Wii

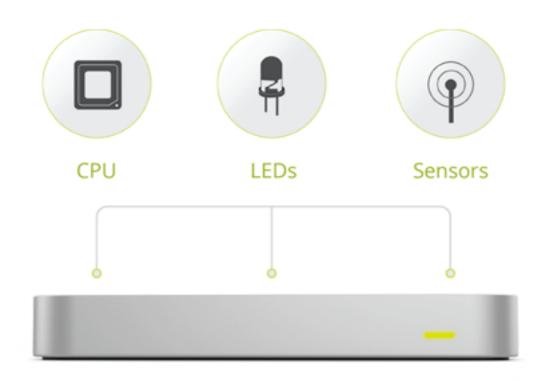


#### Intro to Wii

- Wii
  - Game market
  - Wands
    - infrared LEDS
      - tracked by sensor bar on console
    - internal accelerometers

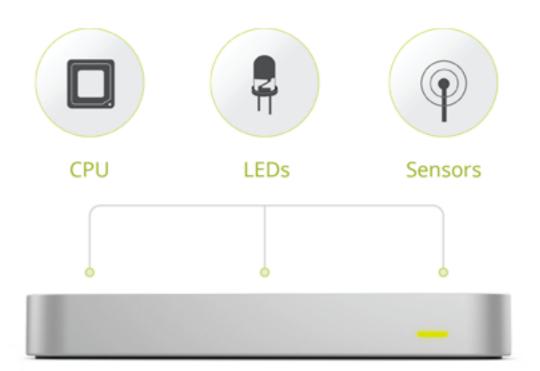


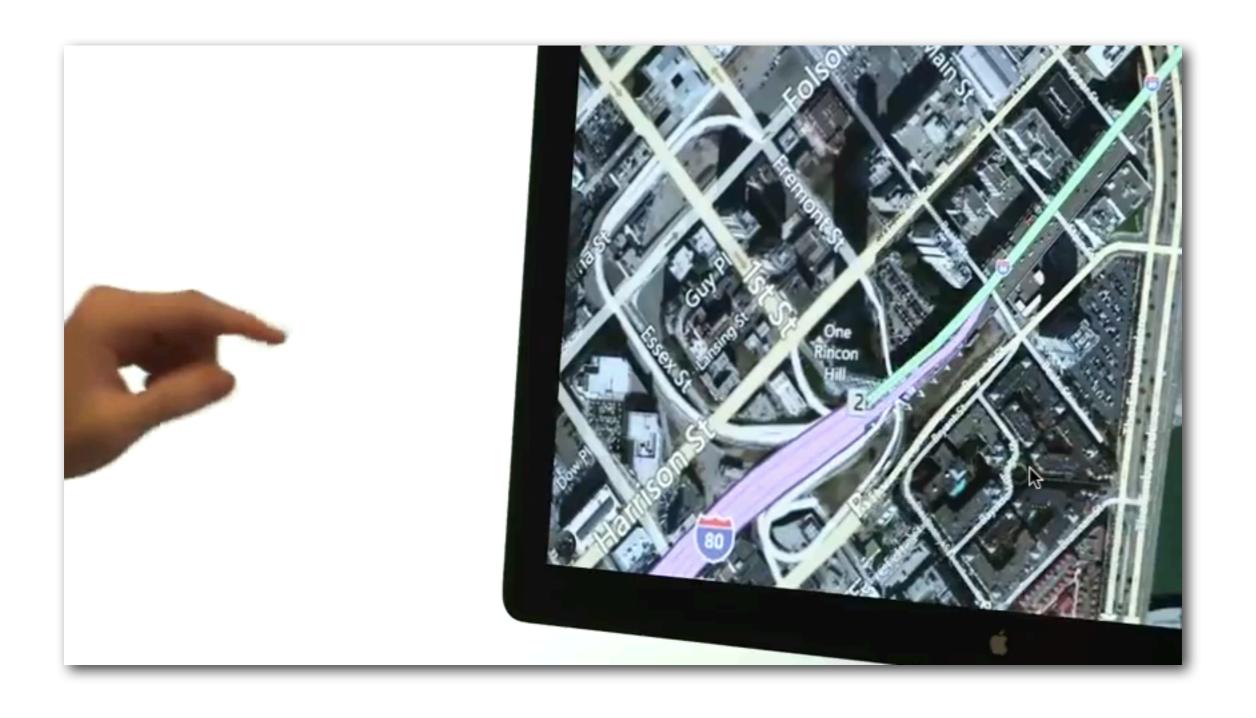
# Intro to LEAP



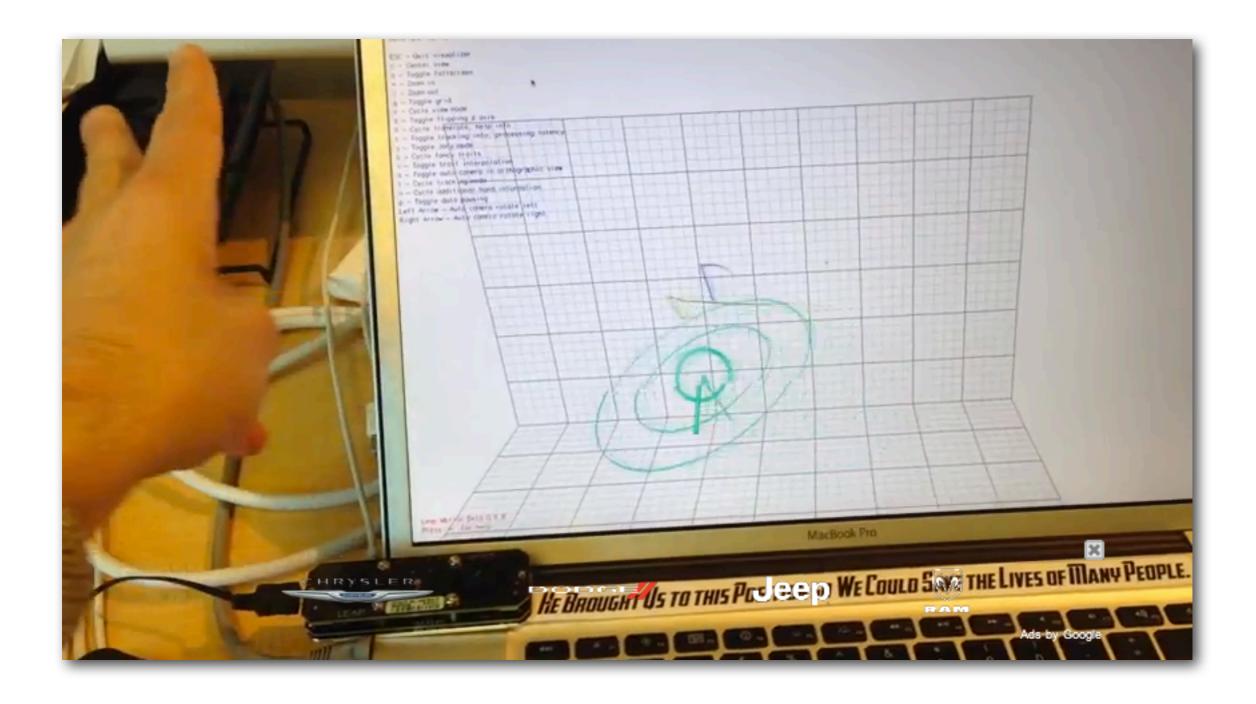
#### Intro to LEAP

- LEAP
  - High resolution
  - Small observation area
  - cheap \$69.99





http://youtu.be/ d6KuiutelA



http://youtu.be/bZW03AMyGUw

# User Interface Software Projects: Intro to Kinect

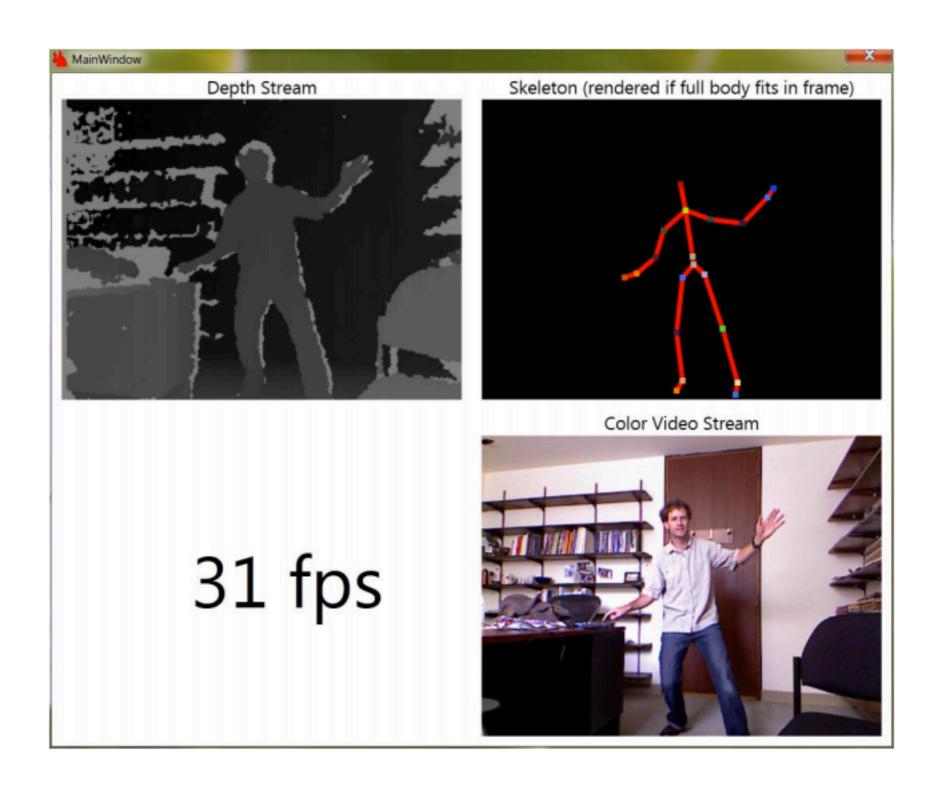
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Slides adapted from John MacCormick, Guido Gerig:

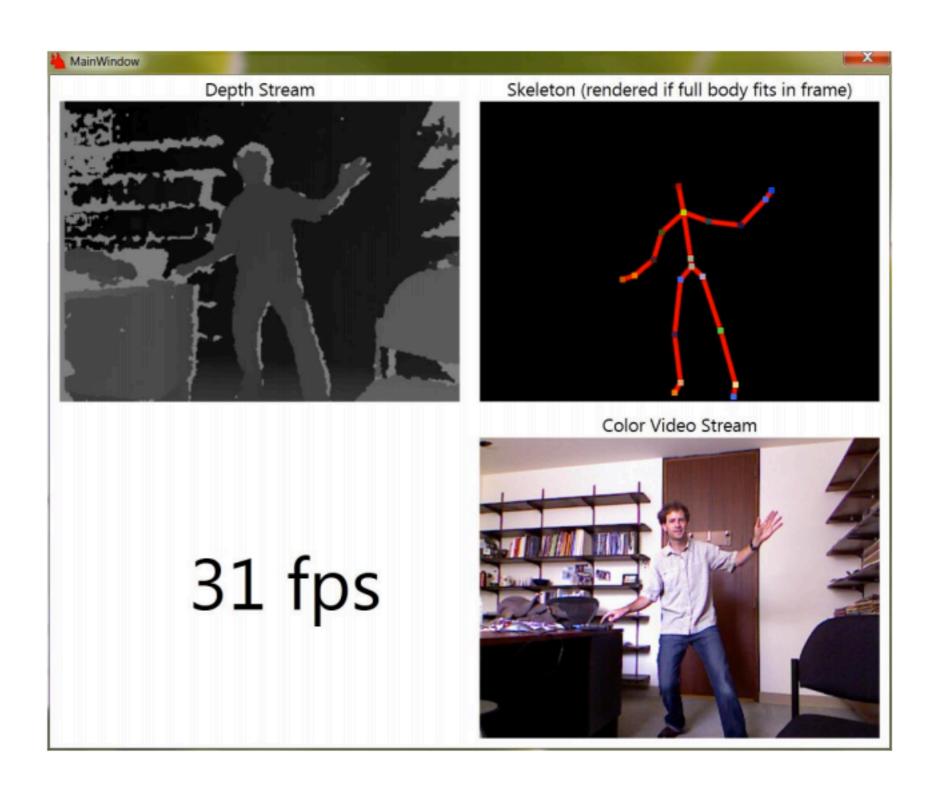
http://users.dickinson.edu/~jmac/selected-talks/kinect.pdf

http://www.sci.utah.edu/~gerig/CS62062012/Materials/C\$6320-CV

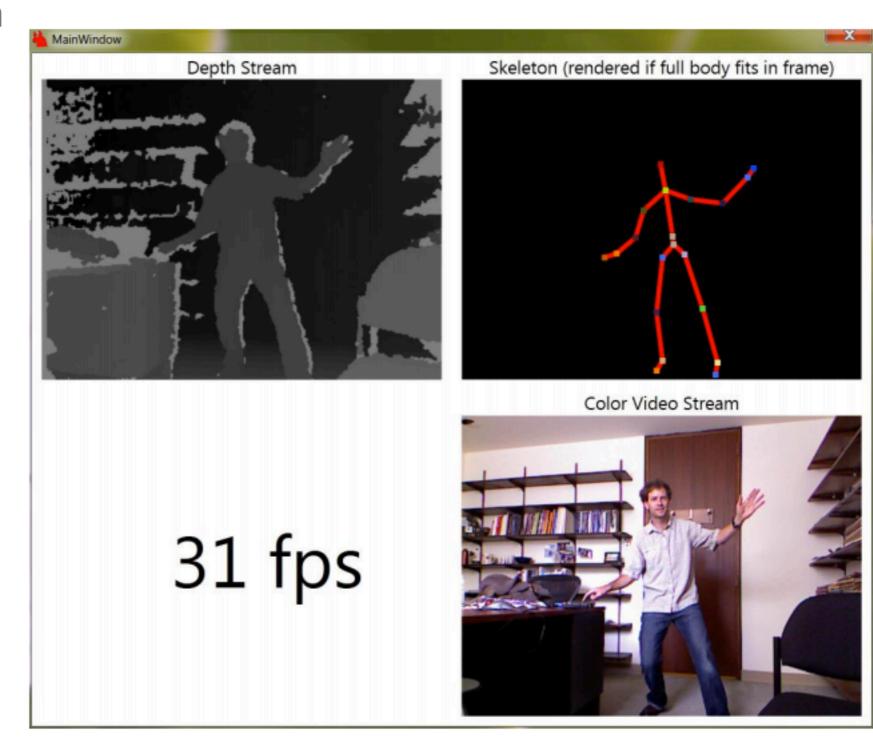
2012-Structure of light



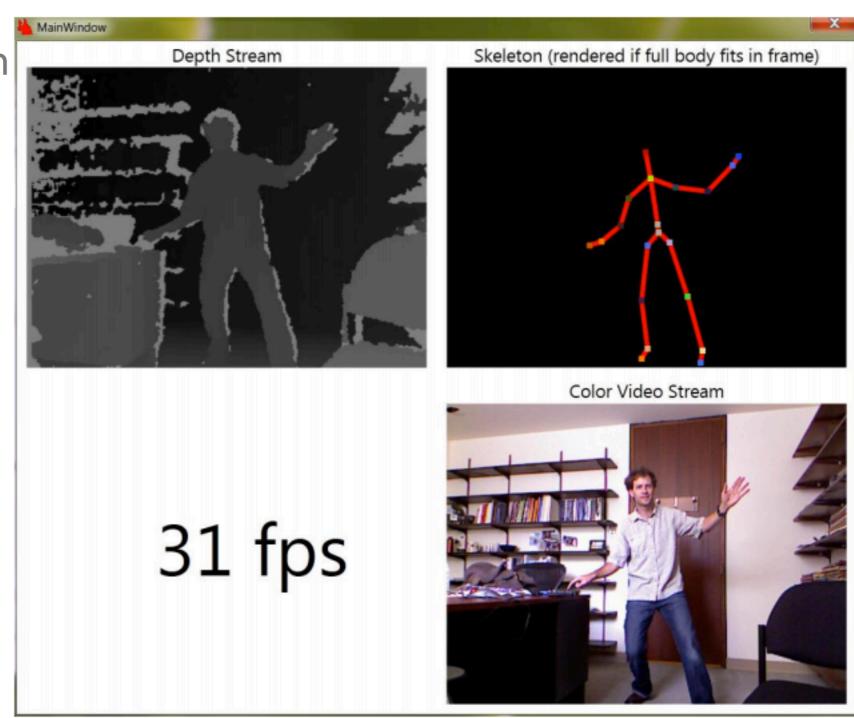
Depth Video Stream

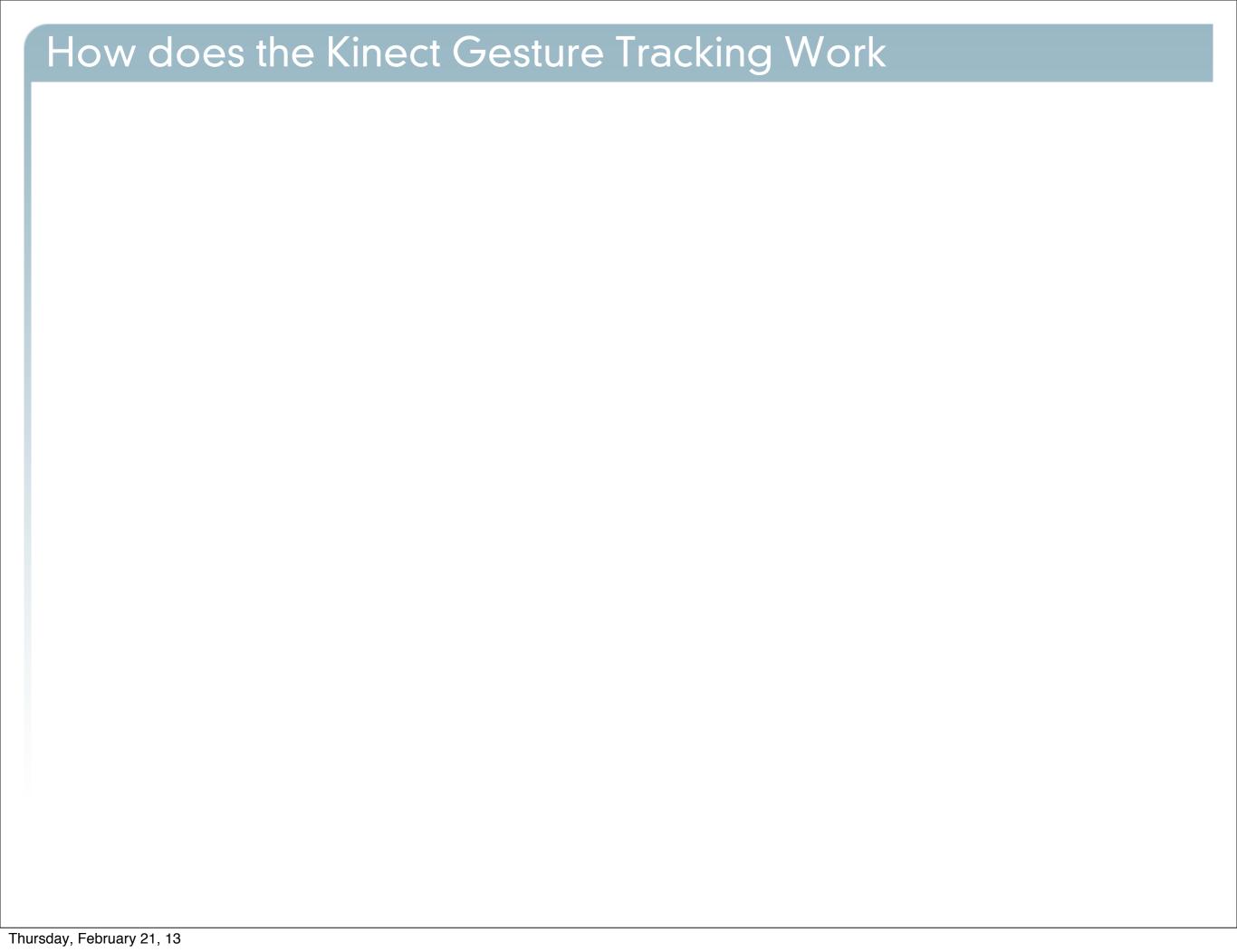


- Depth Video Stream
- Skeleton detection

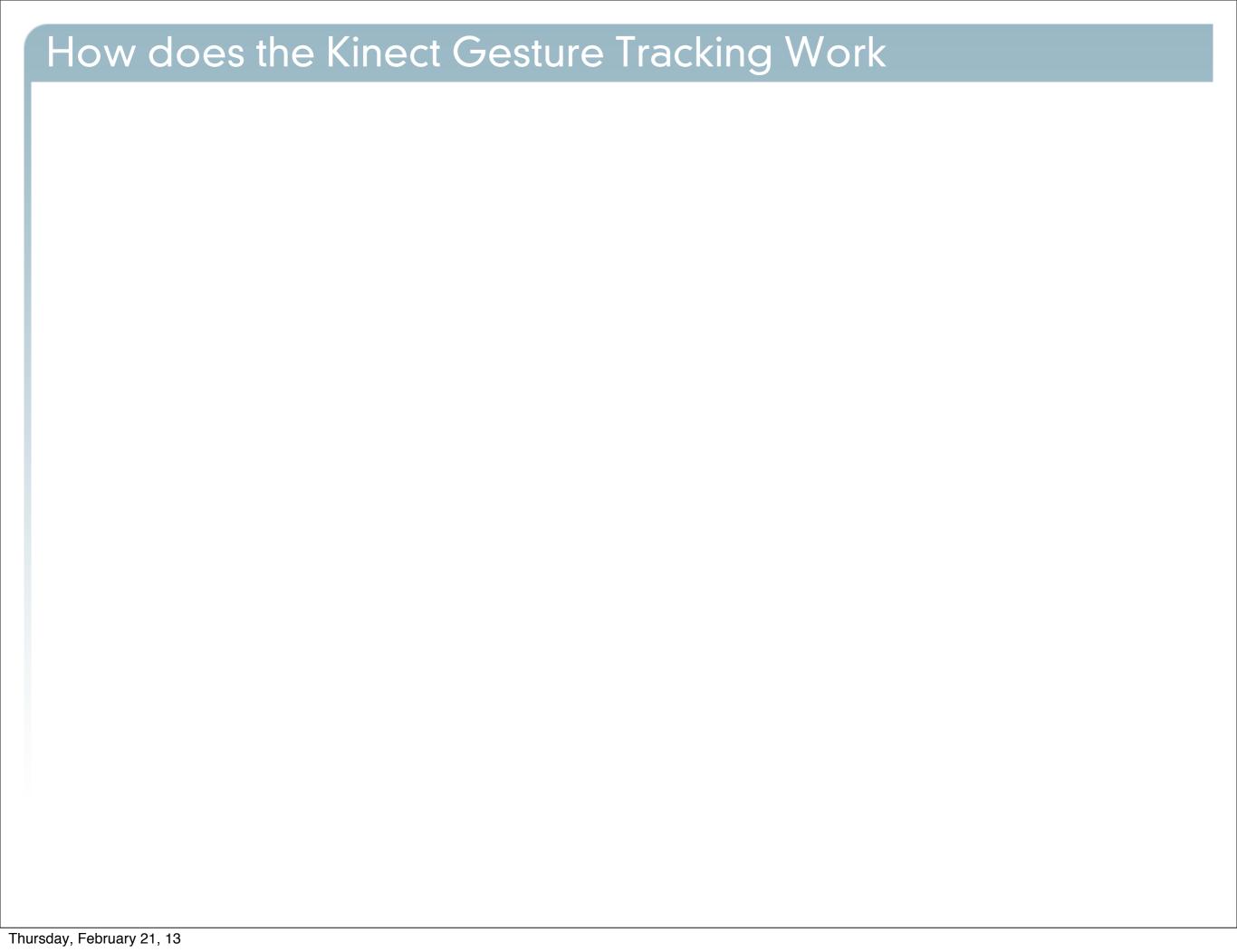


- Depth Video Stream
- Skeleton detection
- Color Video Stream



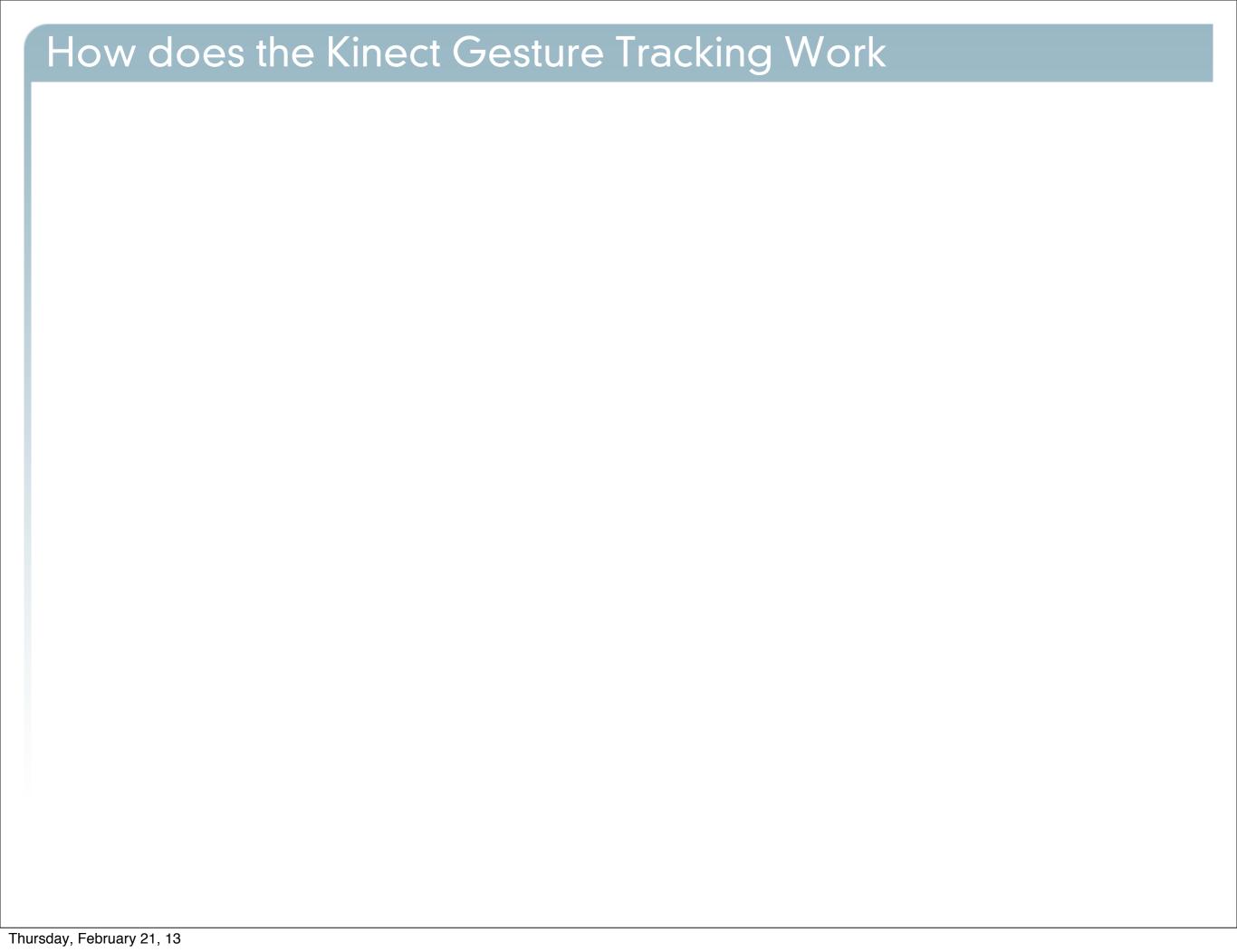


- Several key technologies
  - to compute a depth image
    - Structured light
    - Depth from focus
    - Depth from stereo
  - Machine learning to infer skeleton position



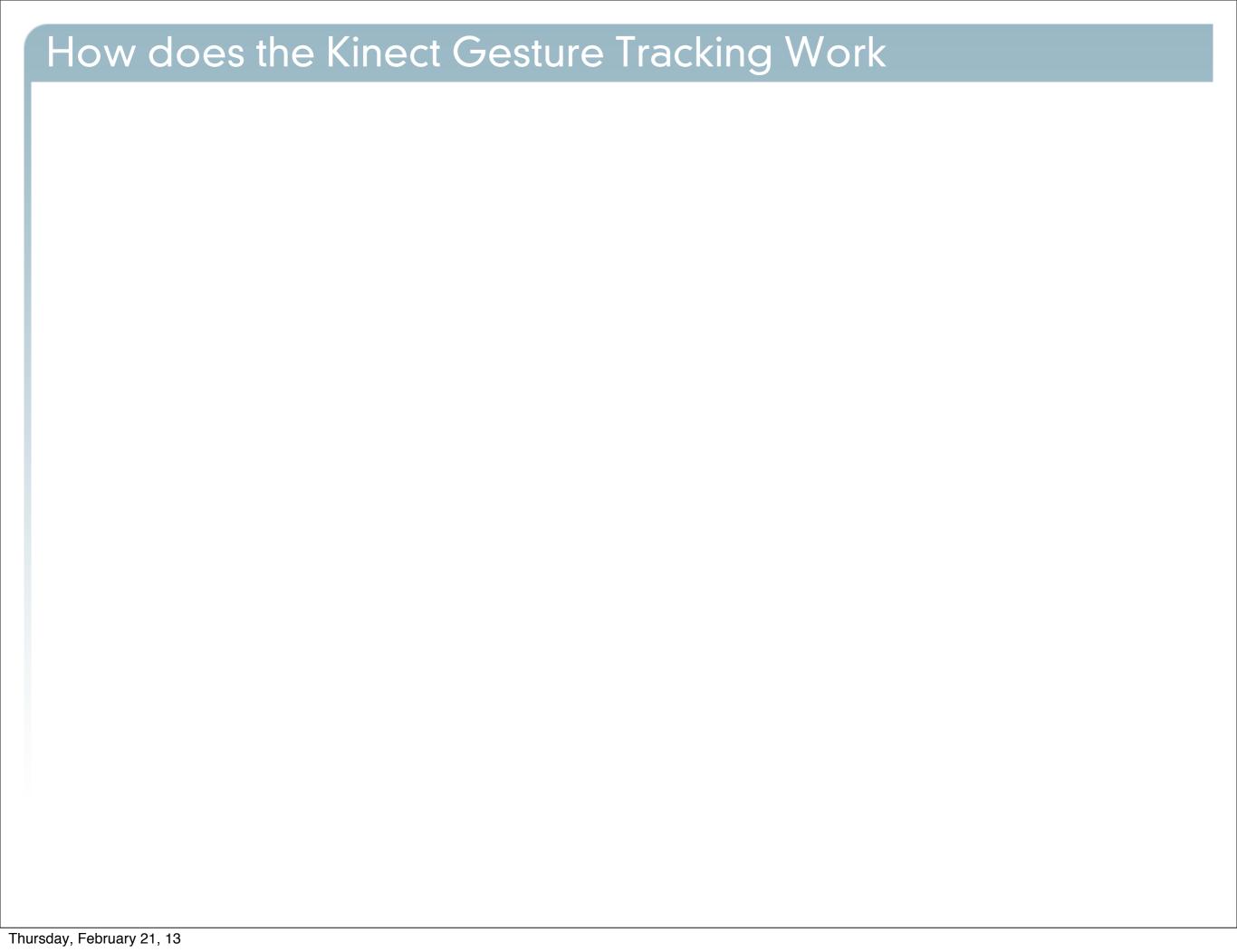
#### Structured light

- The depth map is constructed by analyzing a projected speckle pattern of infrared laser light
  - Microsoft licensed this technology from PrimeSense
- The depth computation is done by the PrimeSense hardware in the Kinect
- Details are not public, the following is speculation based on patent applications



#### Structured light

- A Computer Vision concept
- Based on projecting a known light pattern onto a scene
- Analyzing how the observed light differs from the known projection
- Assuming that the differences are due to the topology of the world

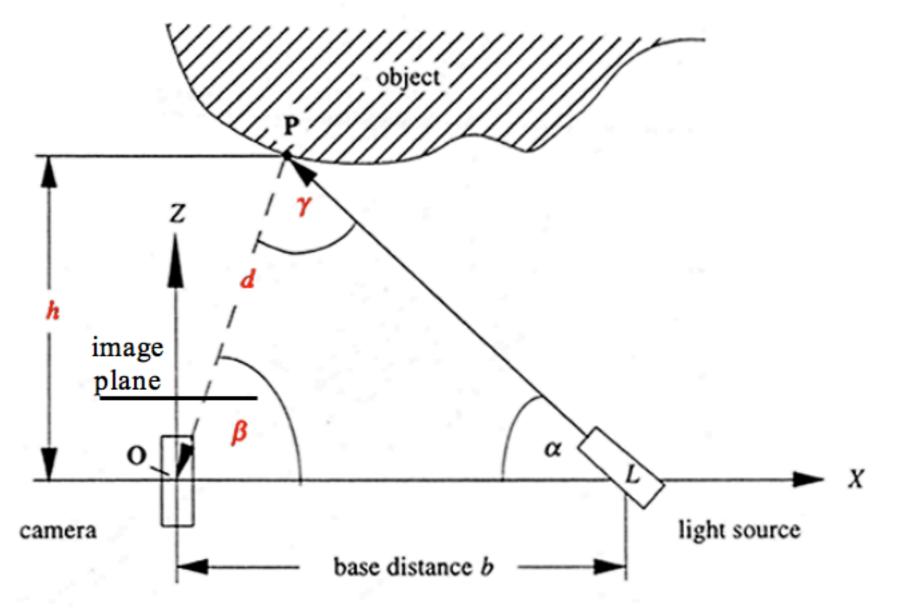


- Structured light
  - Technique #1



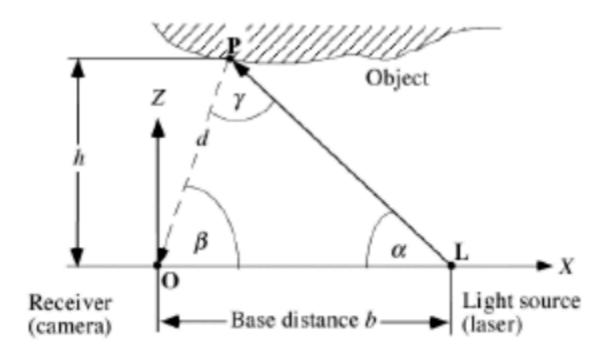
# Light Spot Projection 2D

Assume point-wise illumination by laser beam, only 2D





# Light Spot Projection 2D



O, L, and P define a triangle, and we determine the position of P by triangulation, using basic formulas about triangles such as the law of sines:

$$\frac{d}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \gamma}$$

It follows that

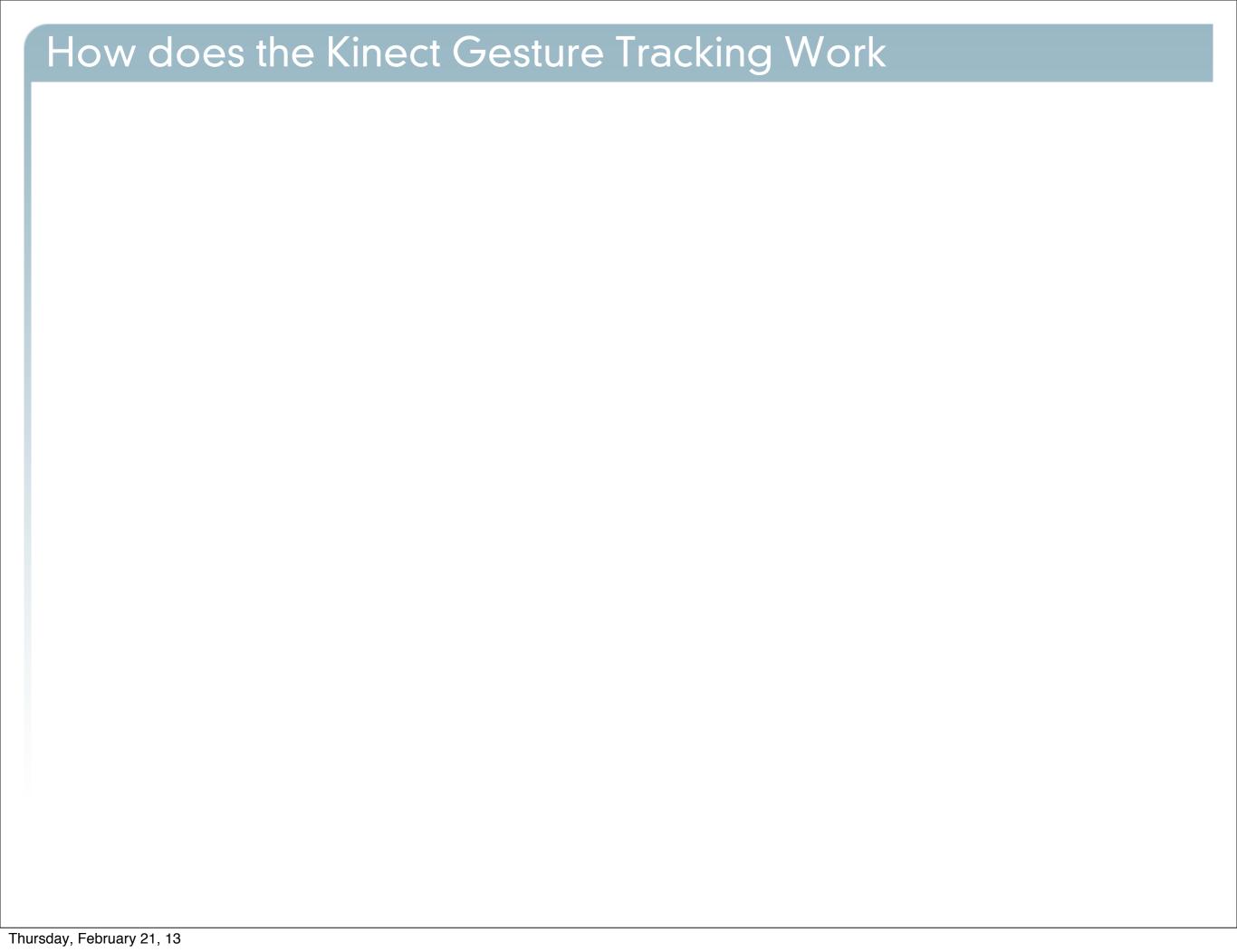
$$d = \frac{b \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{b \cdot \alpha}{\sin(\pi - \alpha - \beta)} = \frac{b \cdot \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

and, finally,  $P = (d \cdot \cos \beta, d \cdot \sin \beta)^T$ . Note that  $\beta$  is determined by the position of the projected (illuminated) point P in the 1D image.



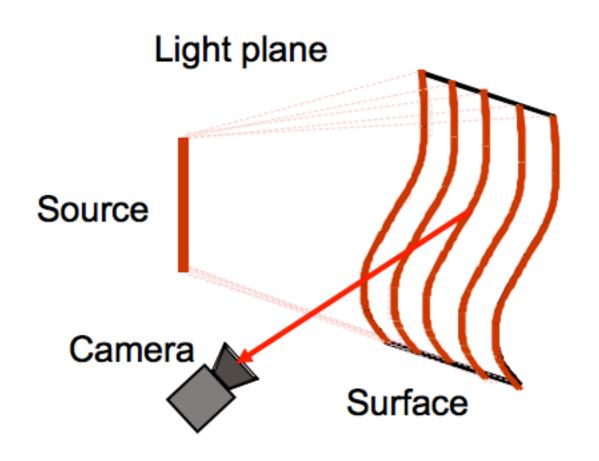
# Light Spot Projection 2D

- Coordinates found by triangulation
  - β can be found by projection geometry
  - $-d = b*sin(\alpha)/sin(\alpha + \beta)$
  - $-X_0 = d*\cos(\beta)$
  - $-Z_0 = h = d*sin(\beta)$
- Concept:
  - known b and  $\alpha$
  - β defined by projection geometry
  - Given image coordinate u and focal length f -> calculate β
  - Given b,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  -> calculate d



- Structured light
  - Technique #2

# Light Stripe Scanning – Single Stripe





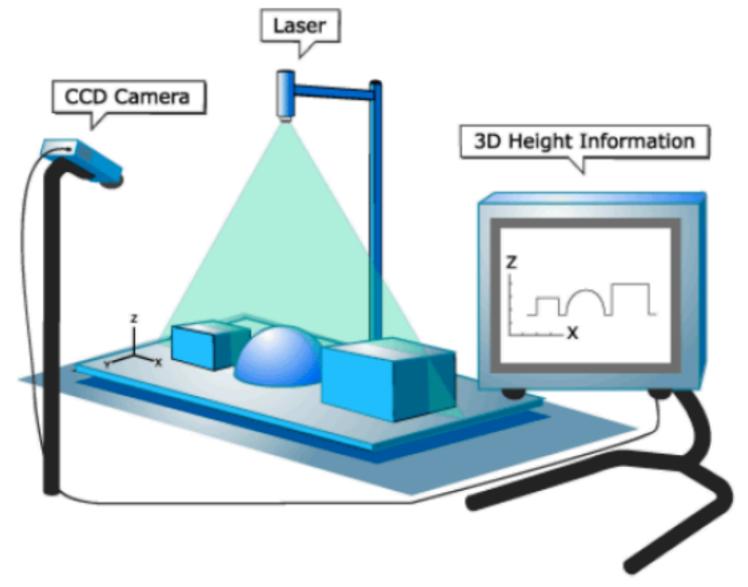
- Optical triangulation
  - Project a single stripe of laser light
  - Scan it across the surface of the object
  - This is a very precise version of structured light scanning
  - Good for high resolution 3D, but needs many images and takes time

http://www.sci.utah.edu/~gerig/CS6320-S2012/Materials/CS6320-CS63

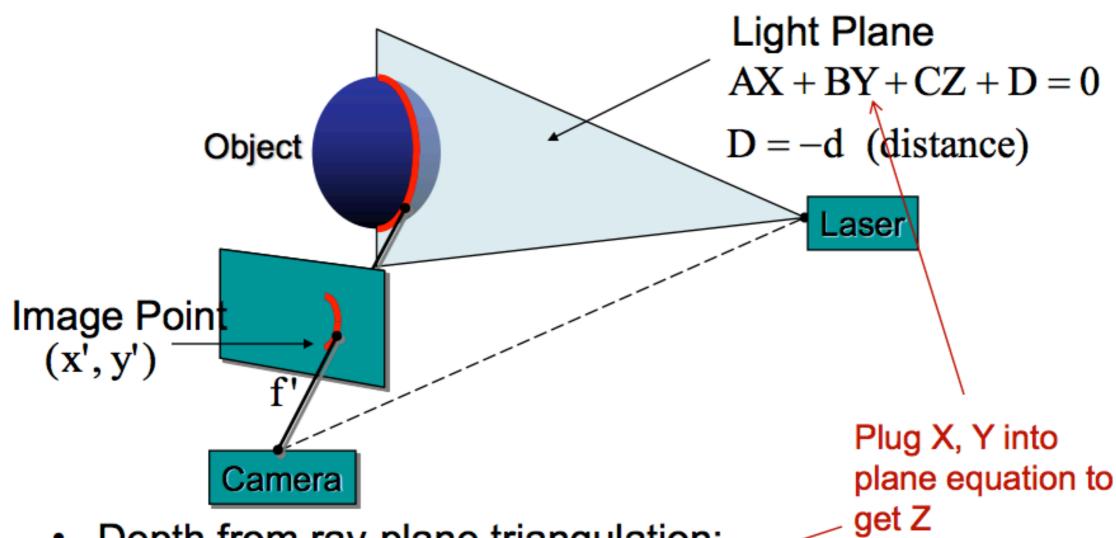


# Light Stripe Projection

Structured light is the projection of a light pattern (ray, plane, grid, encoded light, and so forth) under calibrated geometric conditions onto an object whose shape needs to be recovered.



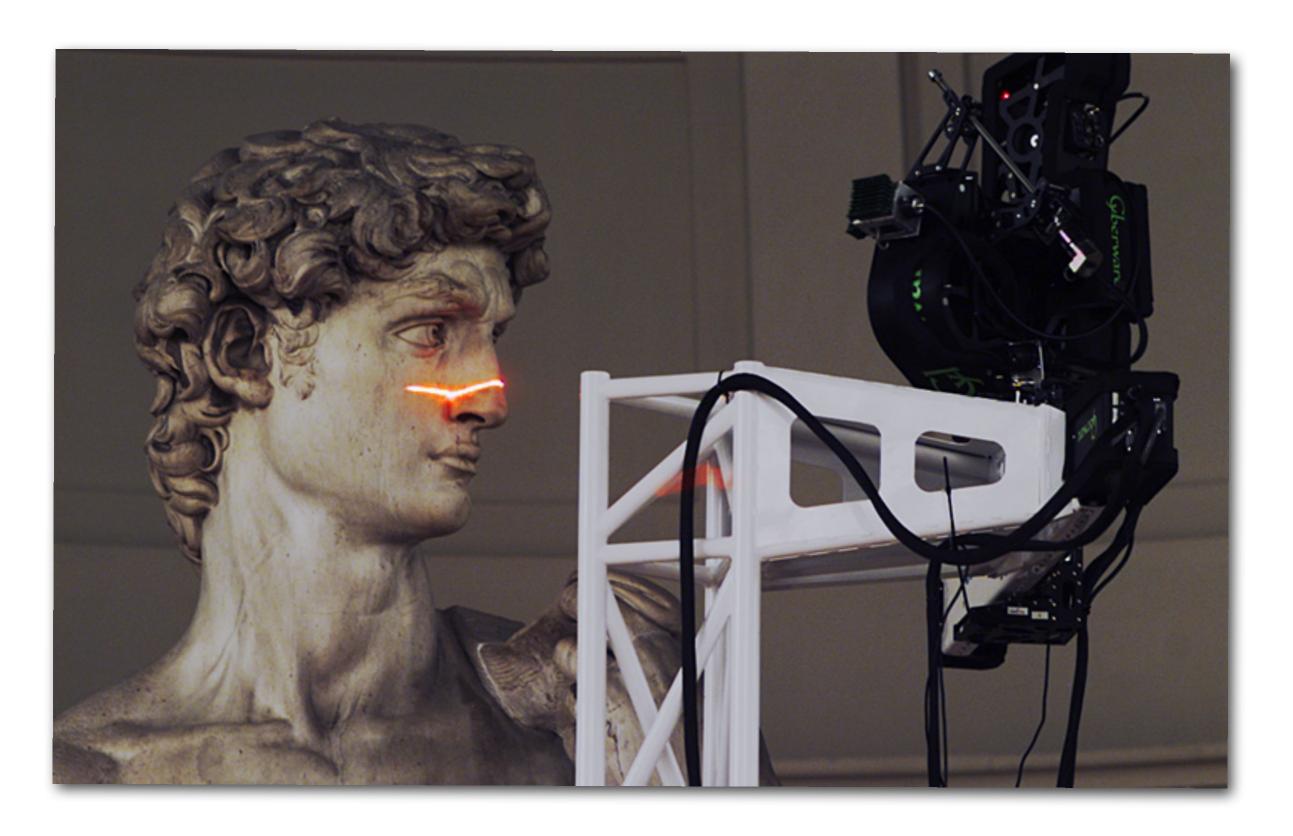
## Triangulation



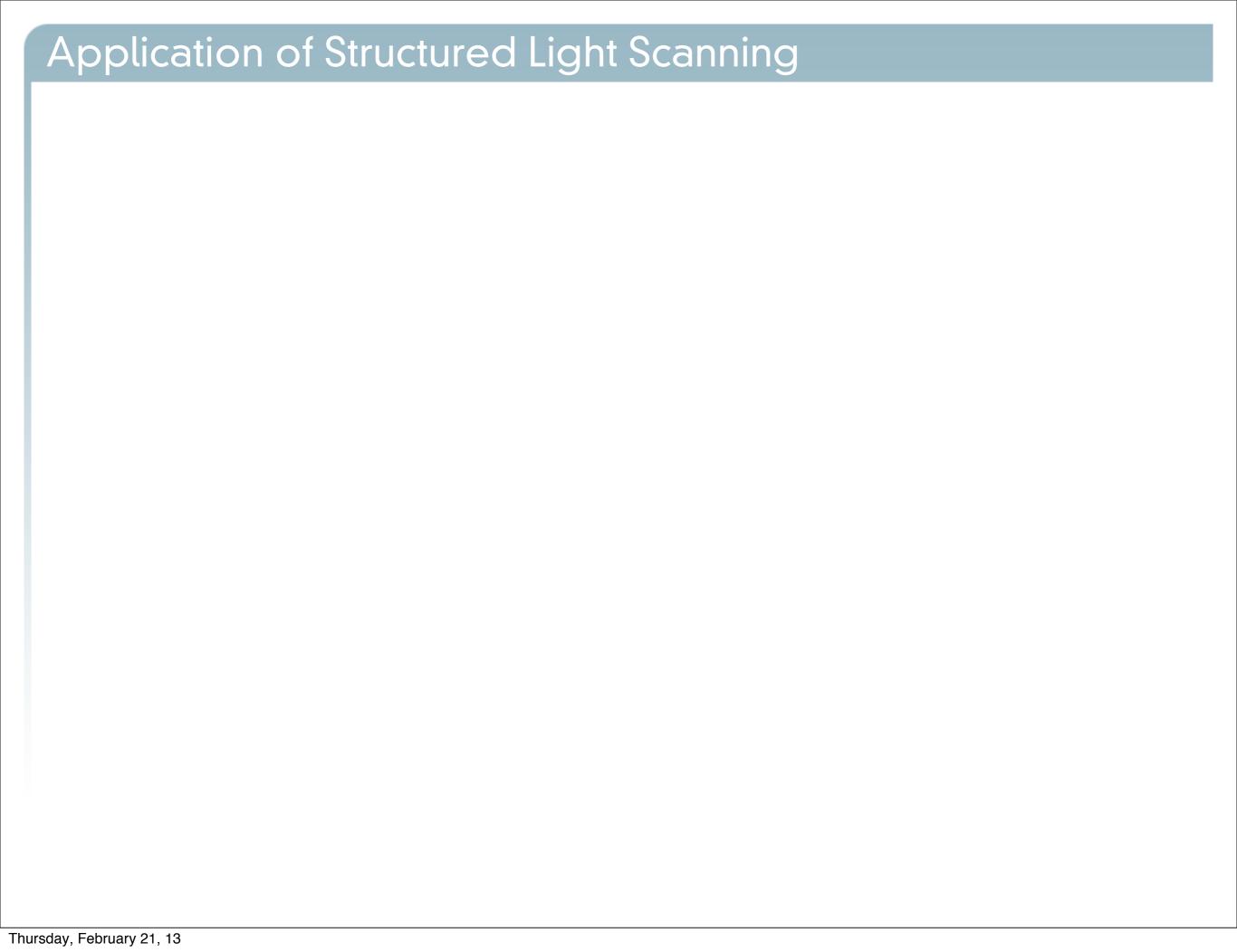
- Depth from ray-plane triangulation:
  - Intersect camera ray with light plane

$$X = x'Z/f'$$
 $Y = y'Z/f'$ 
 $Z = \frac{-Df'}{Ax'+By'+Cf'}$ 

Courtesy S. Narasimhan, CMU

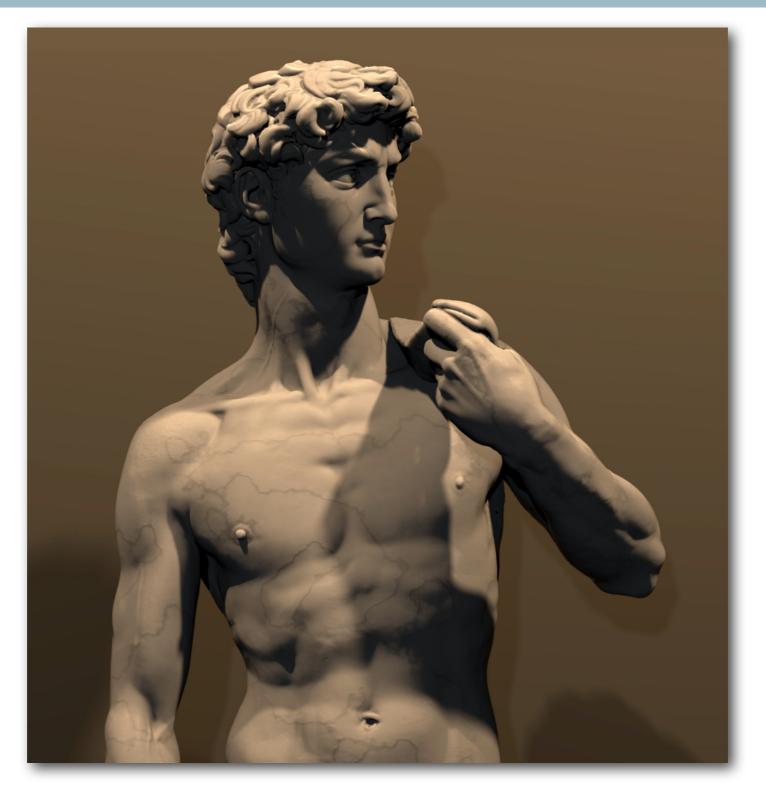


http://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/mich/more-david/scanner-head-and-david-head-s.jpg



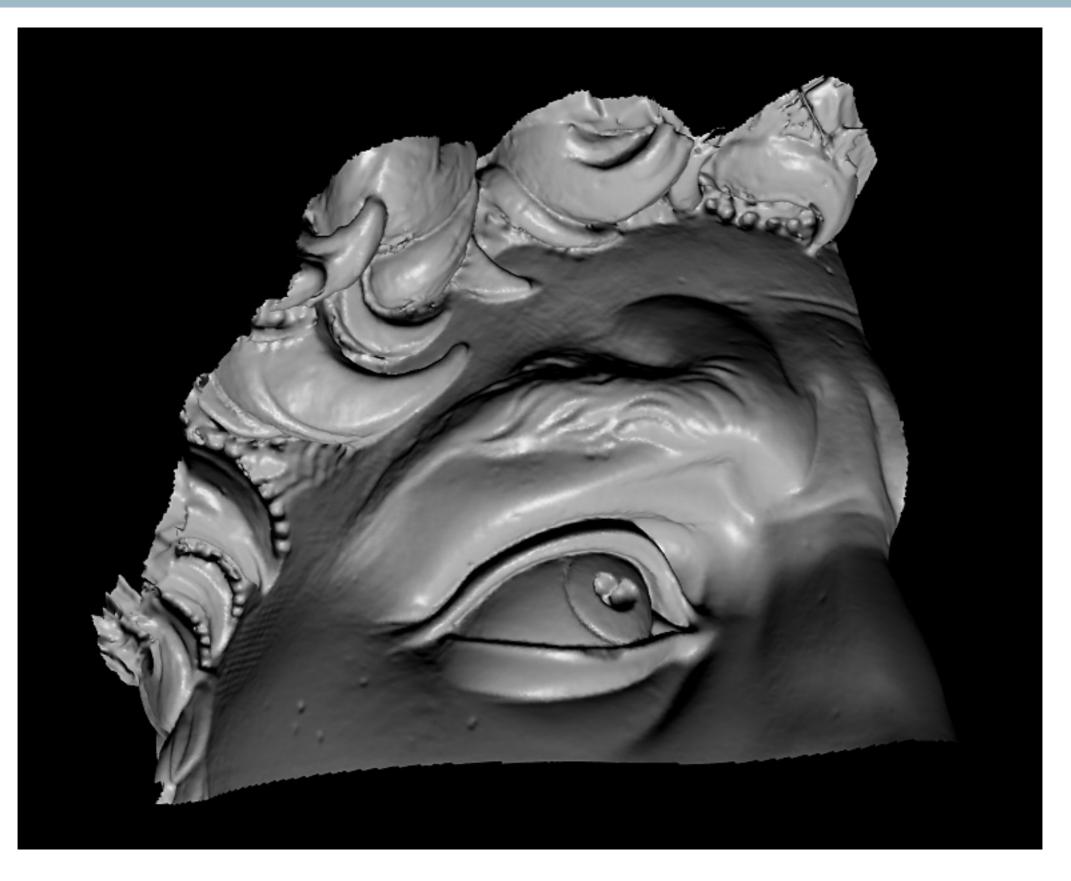


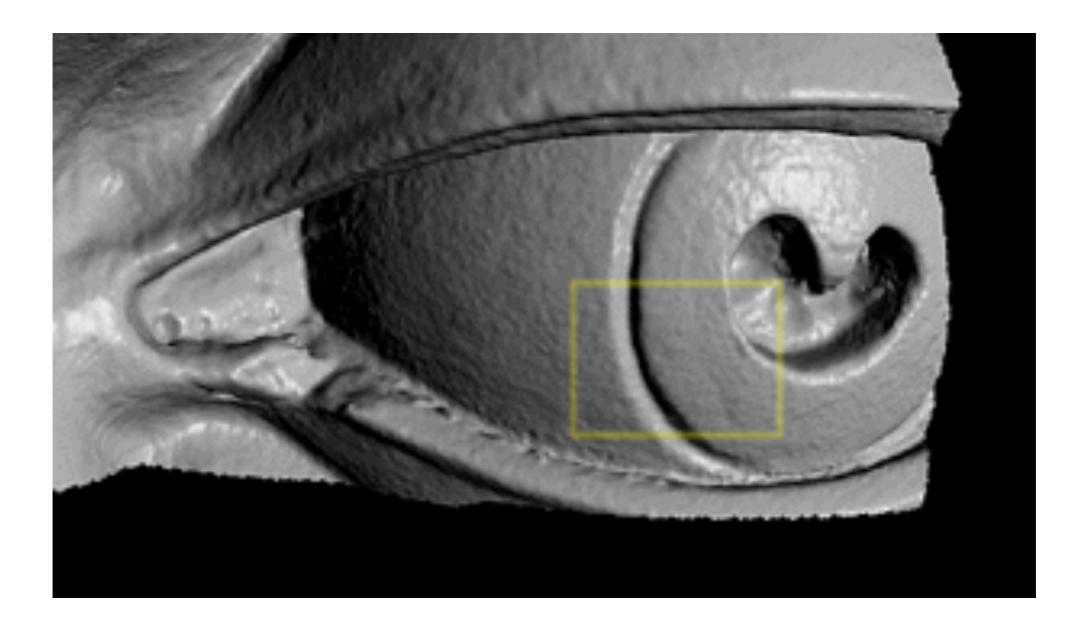
http://www.flickr.com/photos/nathaninsandiego/6165296066/sizes/z/in/photostream/

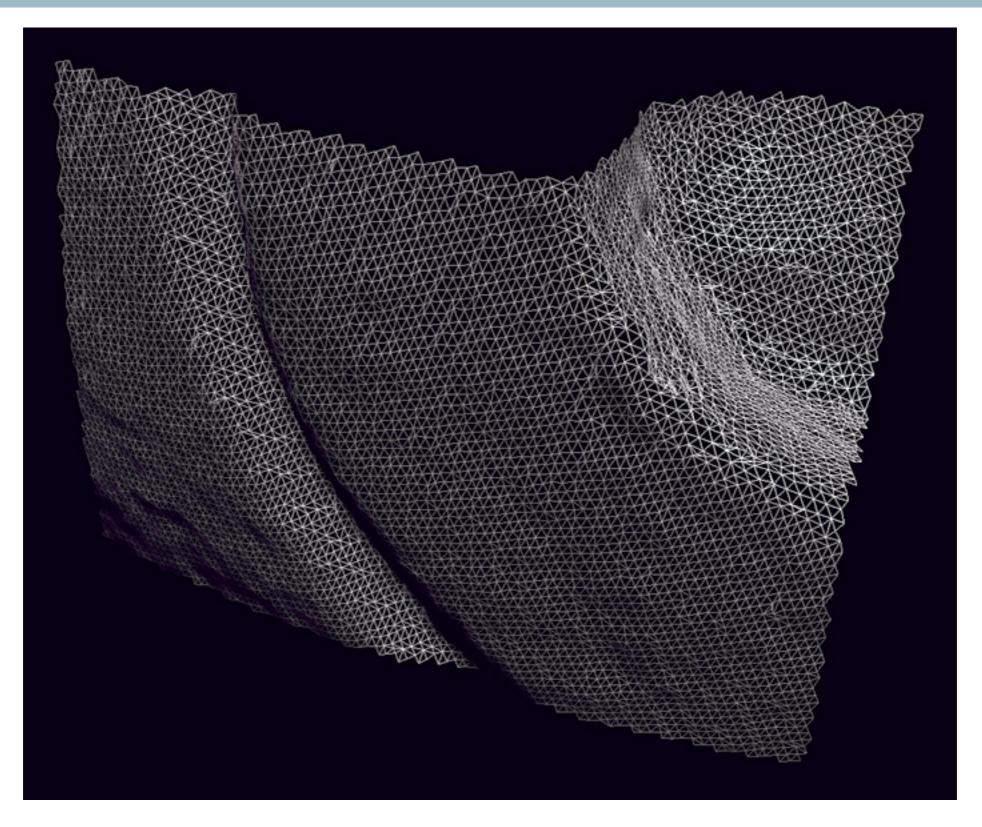


http://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/mich/head-of-david/head-of-david.html

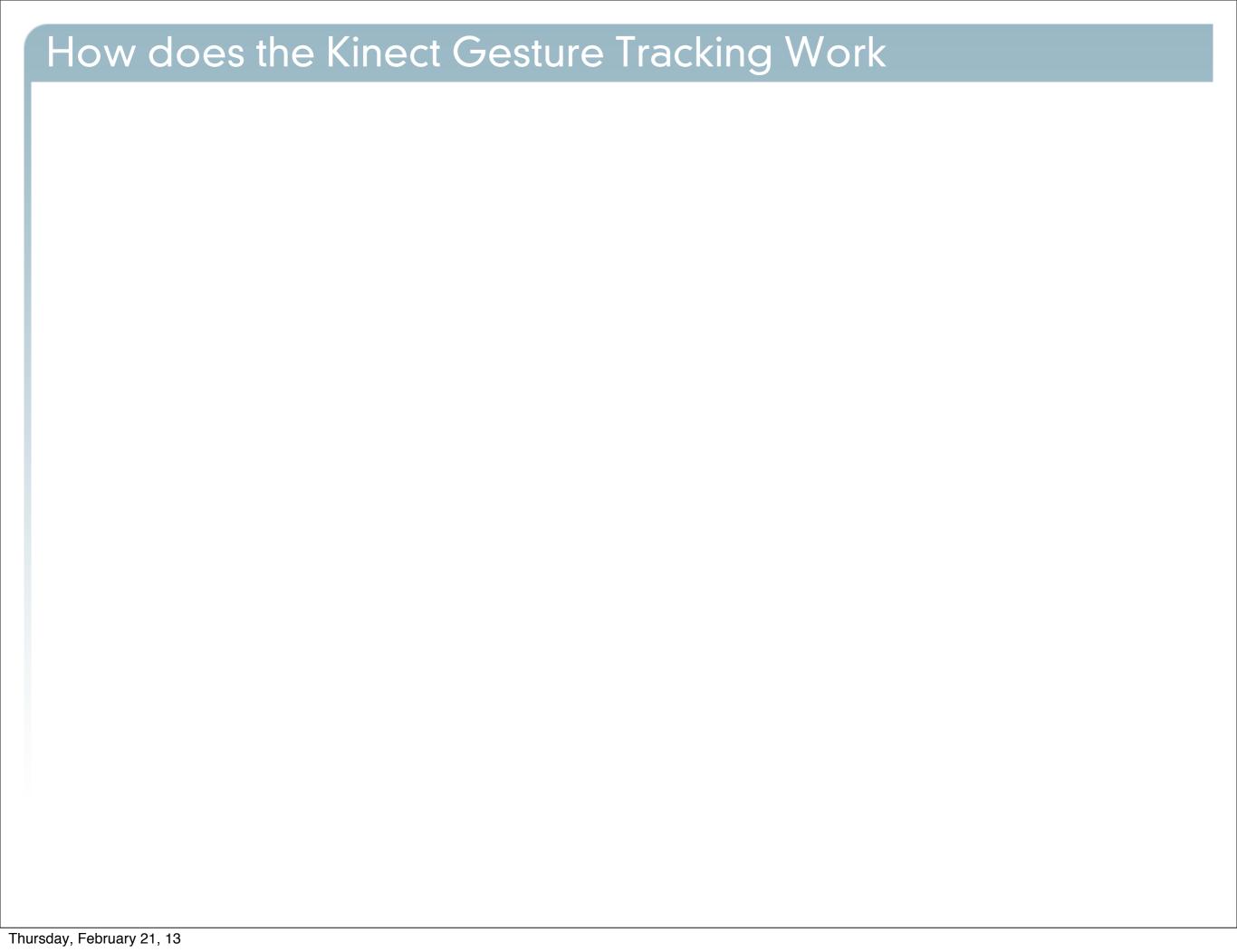








Digital Michelangelo Project: <a href="http://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/mich/">http://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/mich/</a>

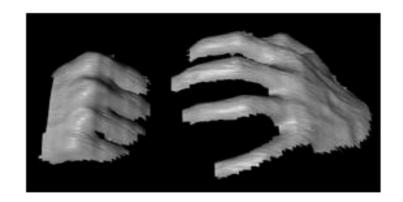


- Structured light
  - Technique #3

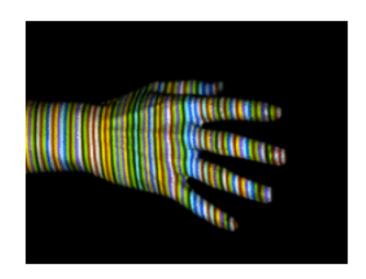
## Real Time by Color Coding

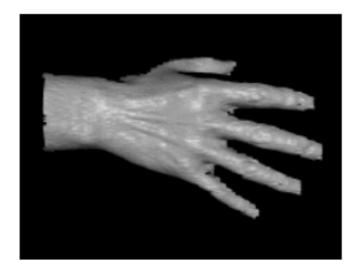






Works despite complex appearances

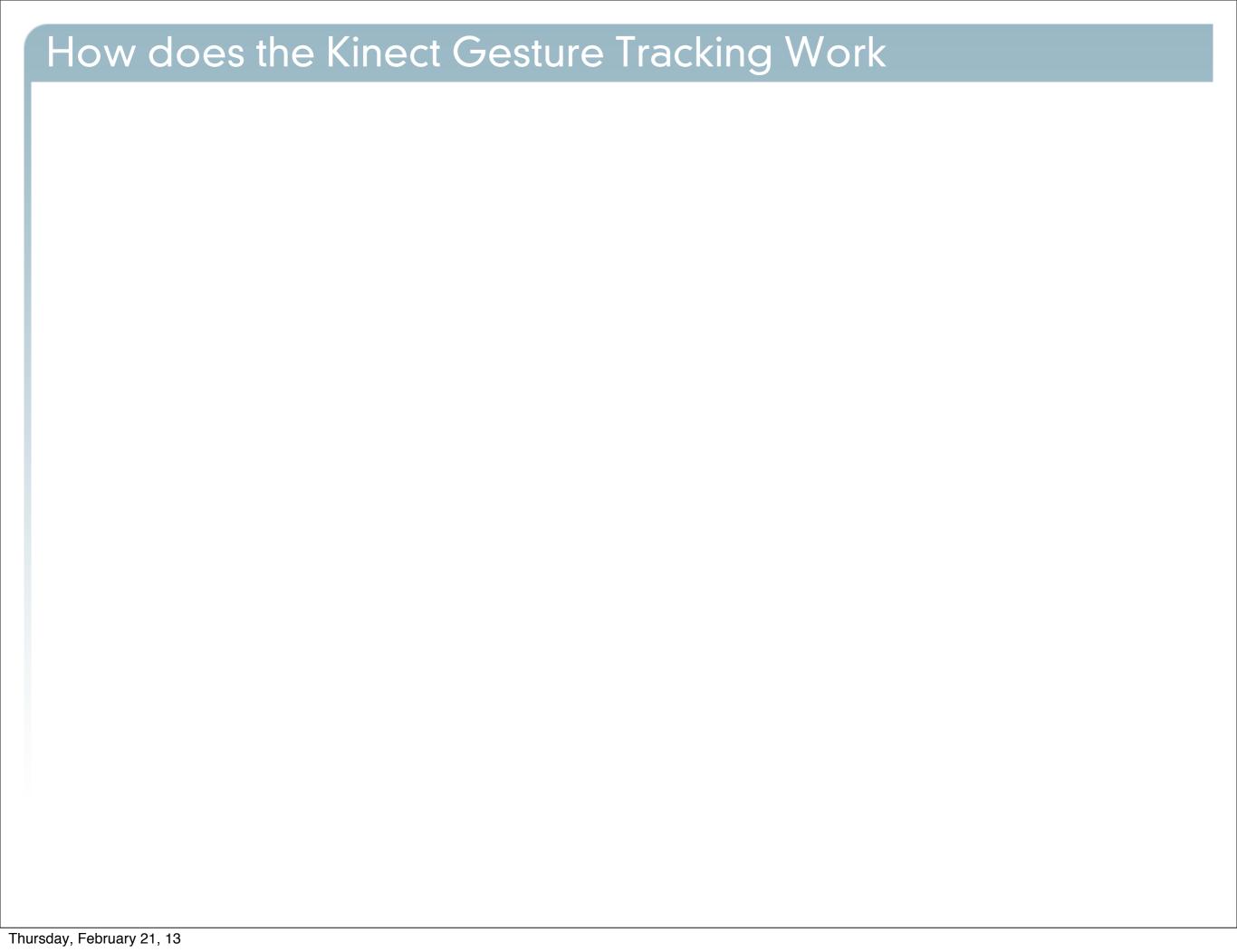




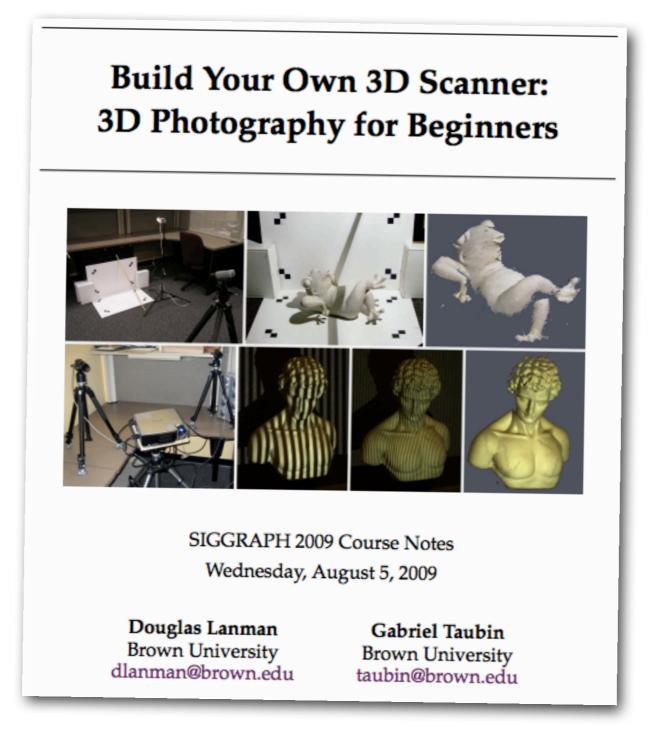
Works in real-time and on dynamic scenes

- Need very few images (one or two).
- But needs a more complex correspondence algorithm

Zhang et al, 3DPVT 2002



- Structured light
  - Do it yourself



- Course notes: <a href="http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/notes/byo3D.pdf">http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/notes/byo3D.pdf</a>
- Slides: <a href="http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/slides.html">http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/slides.html</a>
- Source code: <a href="http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/source.html">http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/source.html</a>

# Dual Photography

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