

User Interface Software Projects: Intro to Kinect

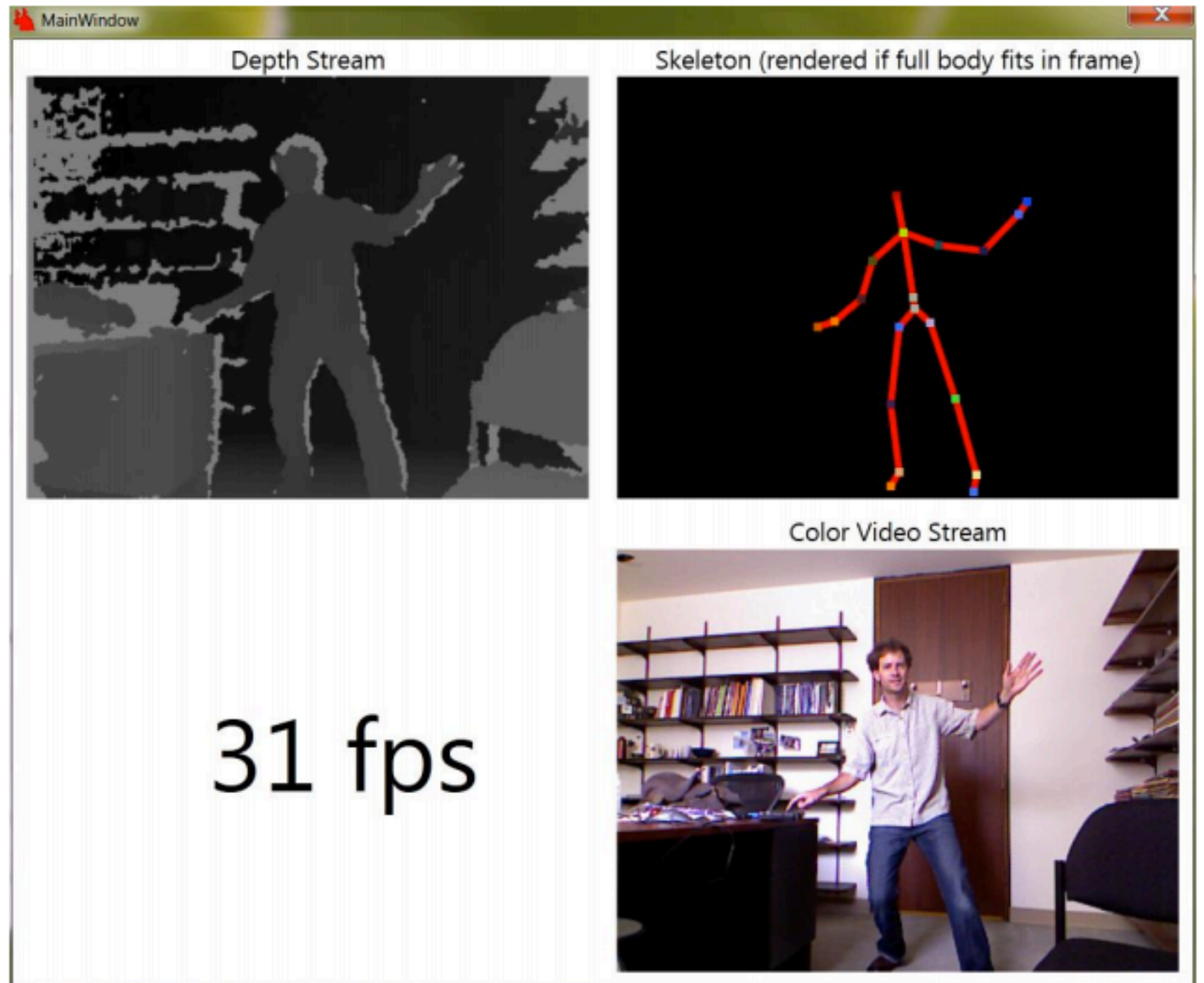
Assoc. Professor Donald J. Patterson
INF 134 Winter 2013

Slides adapted from John MacCormick, Guido Gerig:

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

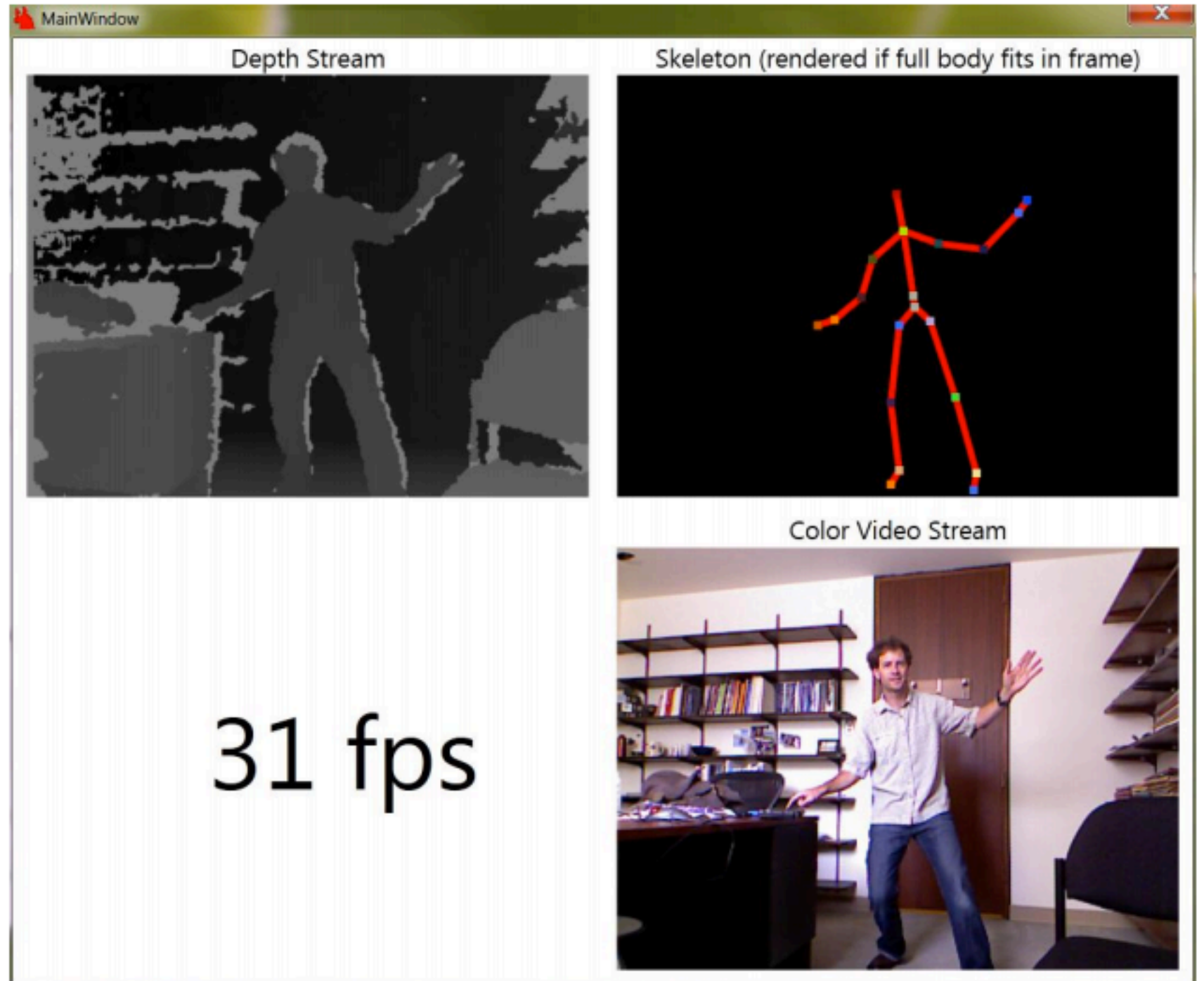
<http://www.sci.utah.edu/~gerig/CS6320-S2012/Materials/CS6320-CV-S2012-StructuredLight.pdf>

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

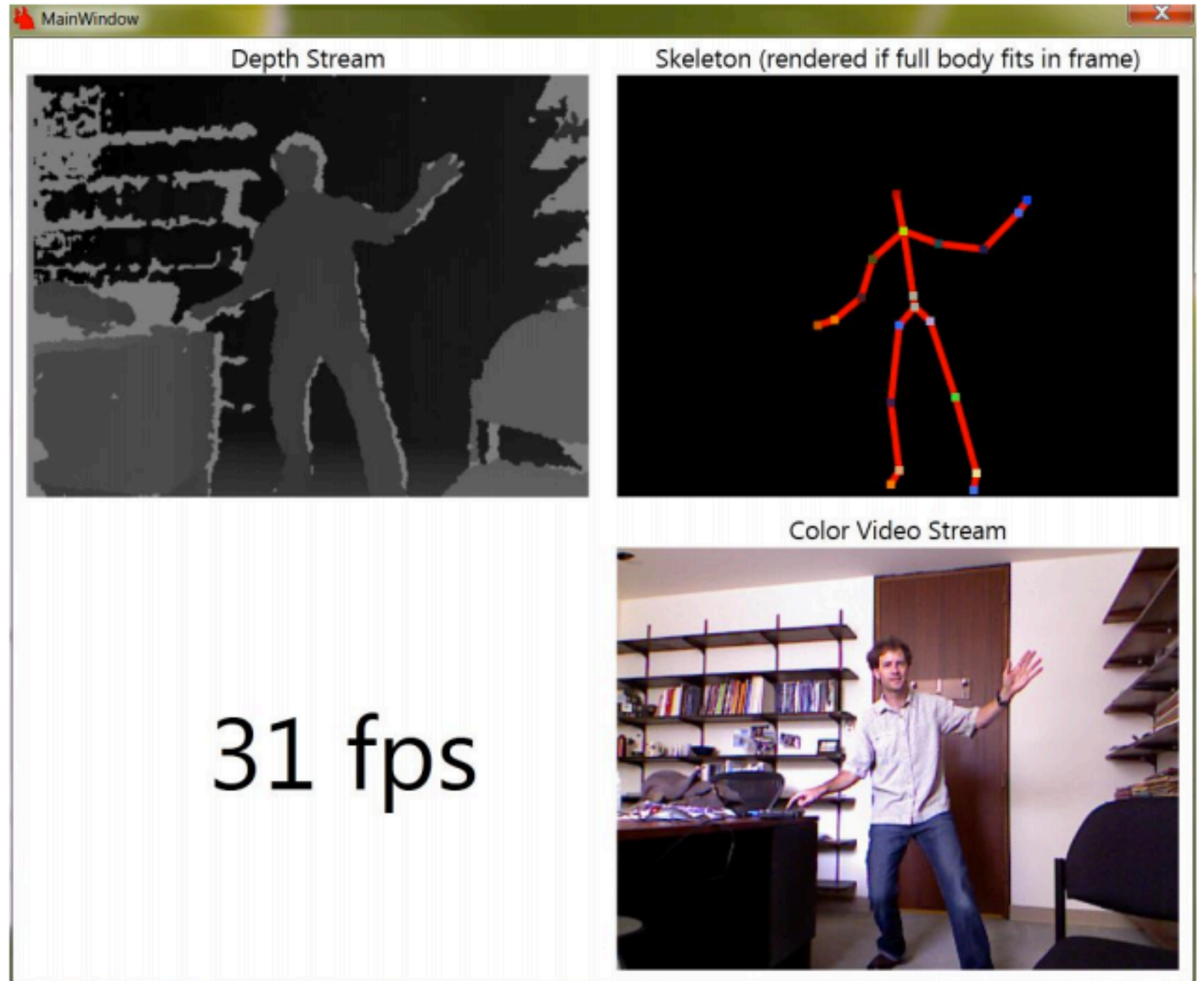
- Depth Video Stream



31 fps

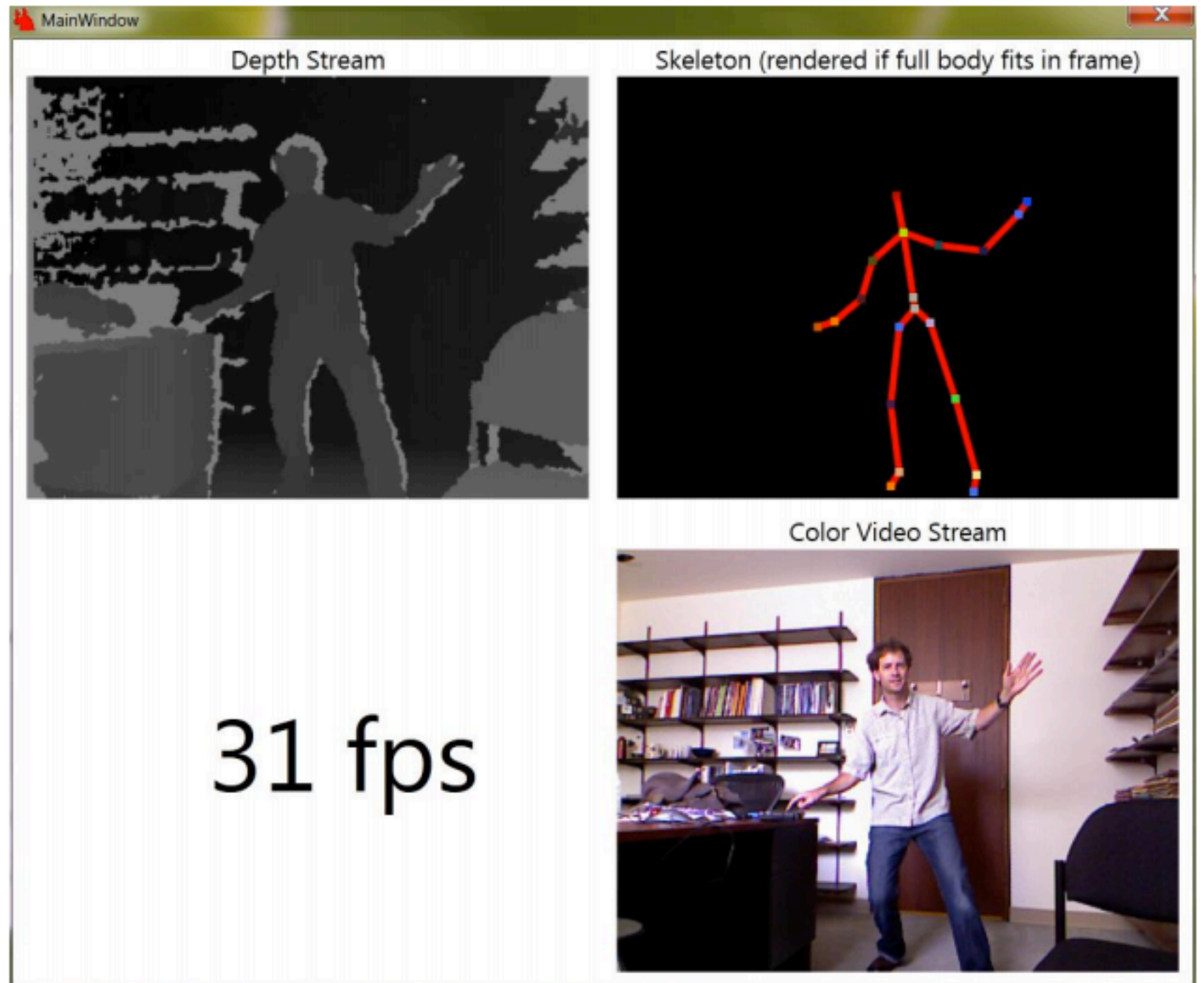
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Depth Video Stream
- Skeleton detection



How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Depth Video Stream
- Skeleton detection
- Color Video Stream



How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

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

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **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

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

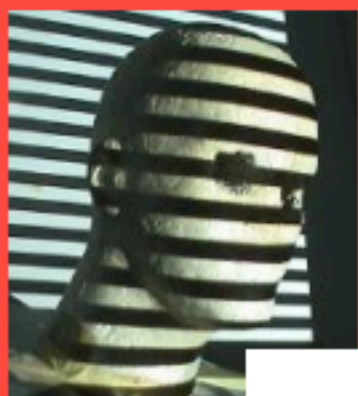
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **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

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

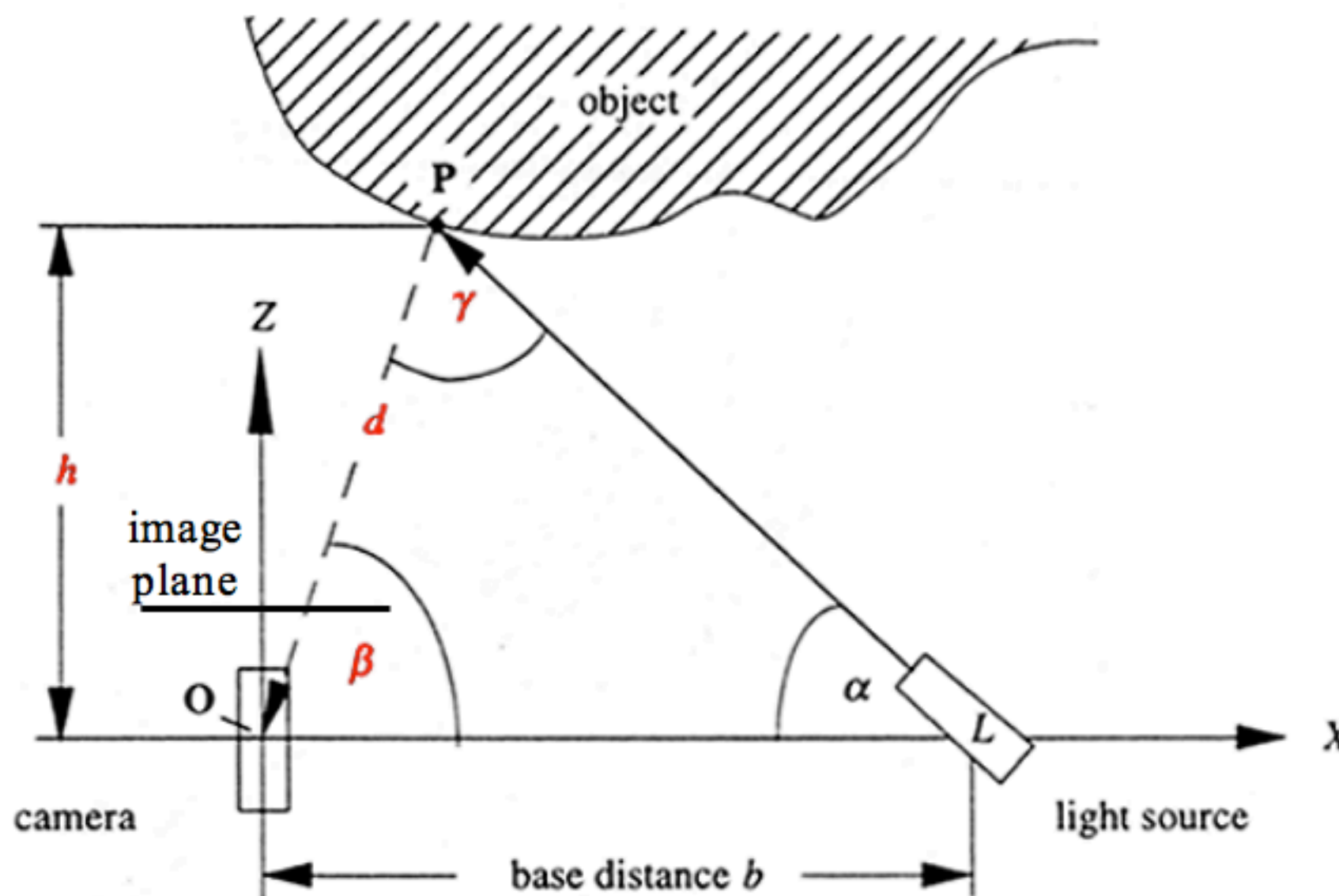
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Structured light**
 - Technique #1



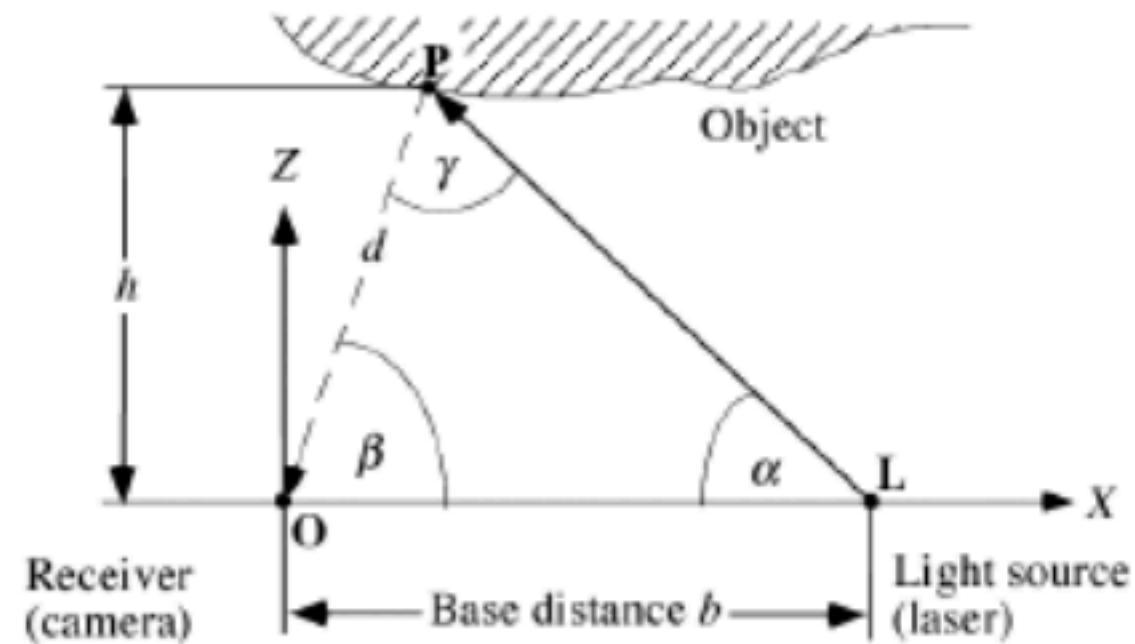
Light Spot Projection 2D

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



Light Spot Projection 2D

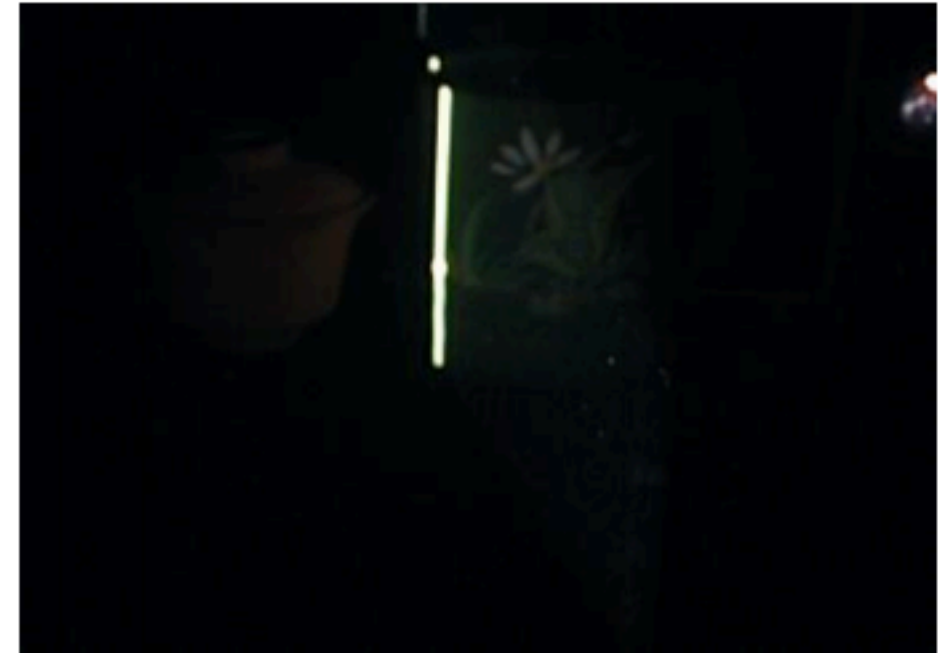
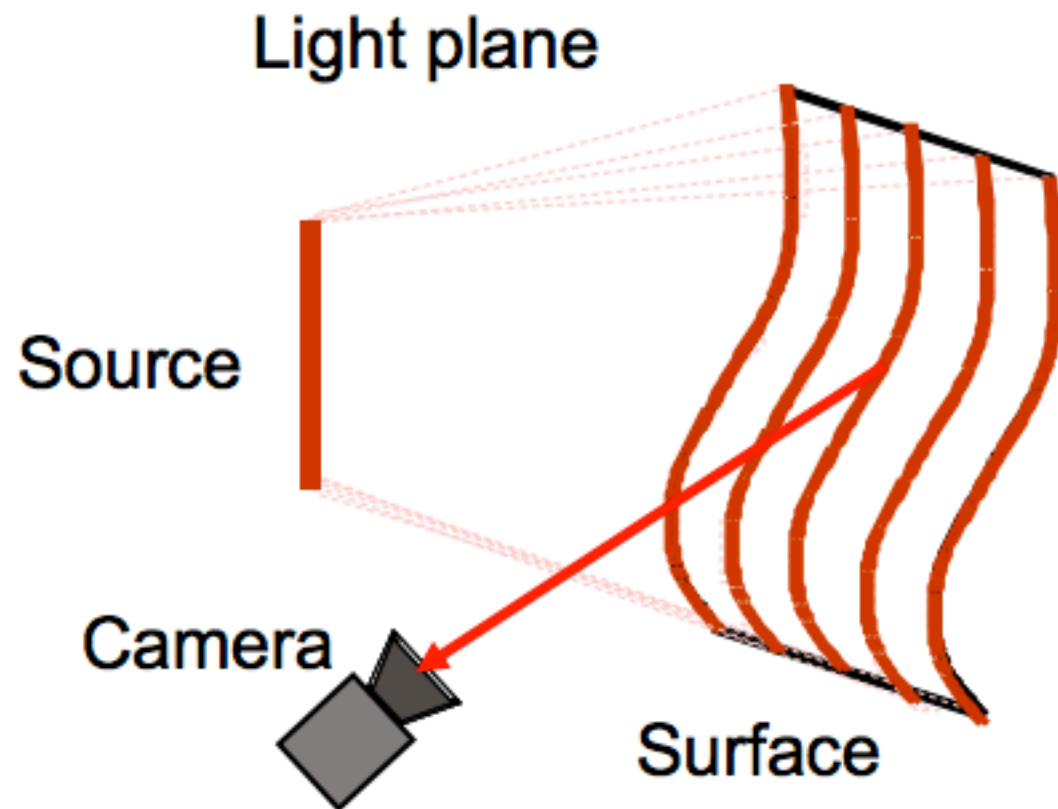
- Coordinates found by triangulation
 - β can be found by projection geometry
 - $d = b \cdot \sin(\alpha) / \sin(\alpha + \beta)$
 - $X_0 = d \cdot \cos(\beta)$
 - $Z_0 = h = d \cdot \sin(\beta)$
- Concept:
 - known b and α
 - β defined by projection geometry
 - Given image coordinate u and focal length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

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Structured light**
 - Technique #2

Light Stripe Scanning – Single Stripe

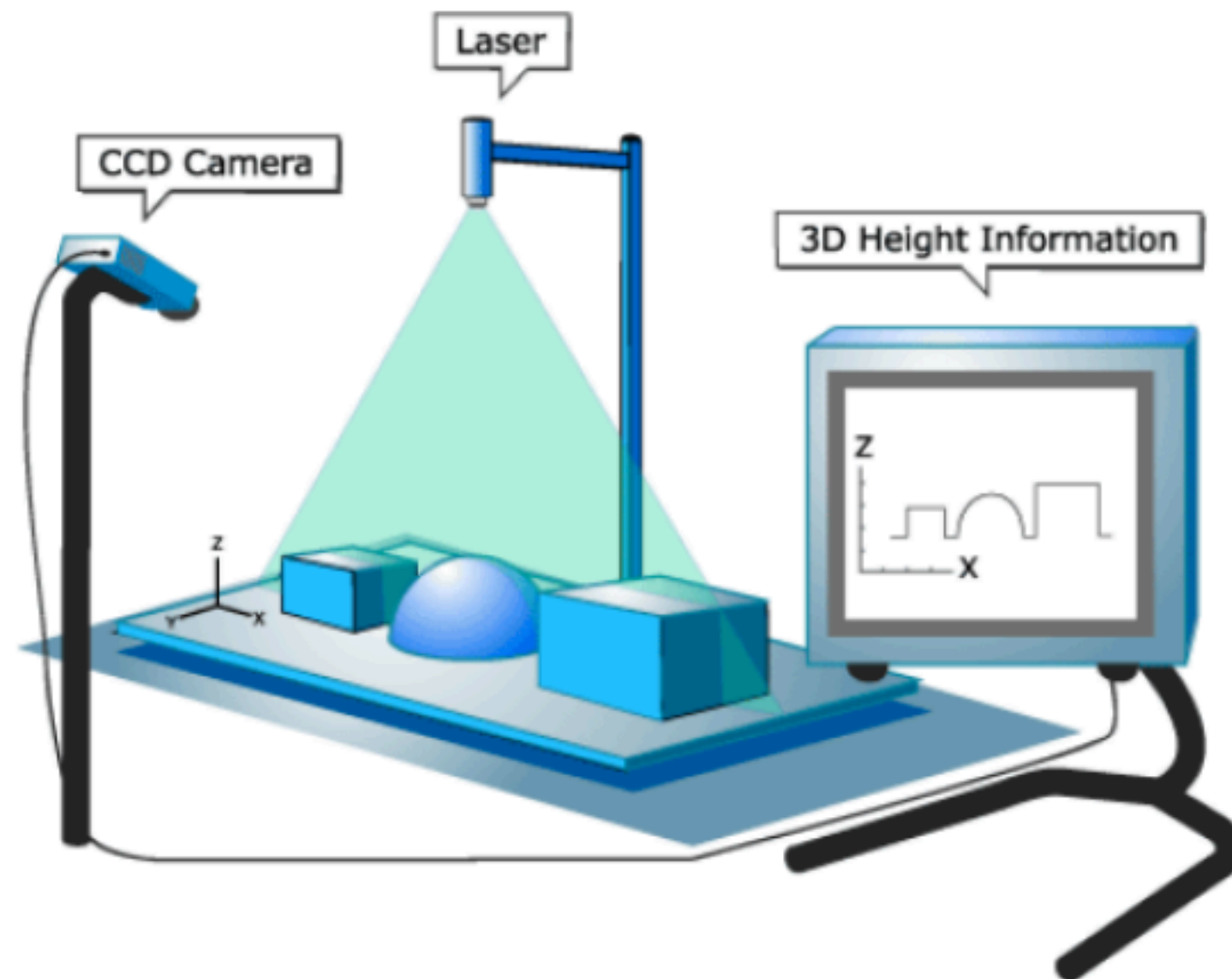


- Optical triangulation
 - Project a single stripe of laser light
 - Scan it across the surface of the object
 - This is a very precise version of structured light scanning
 - Good for high resolution 3D, but needs many images and takes time

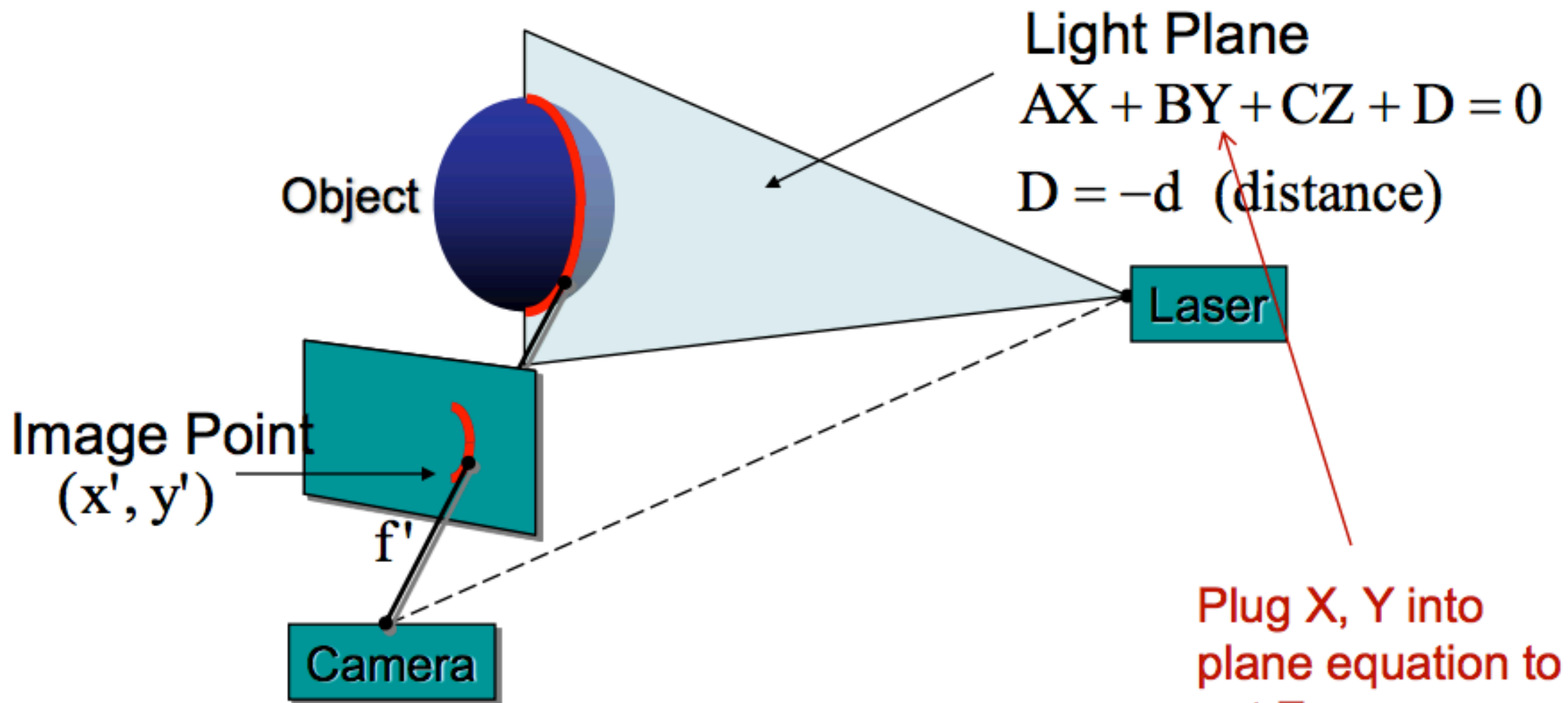


Light Stripe Projection

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



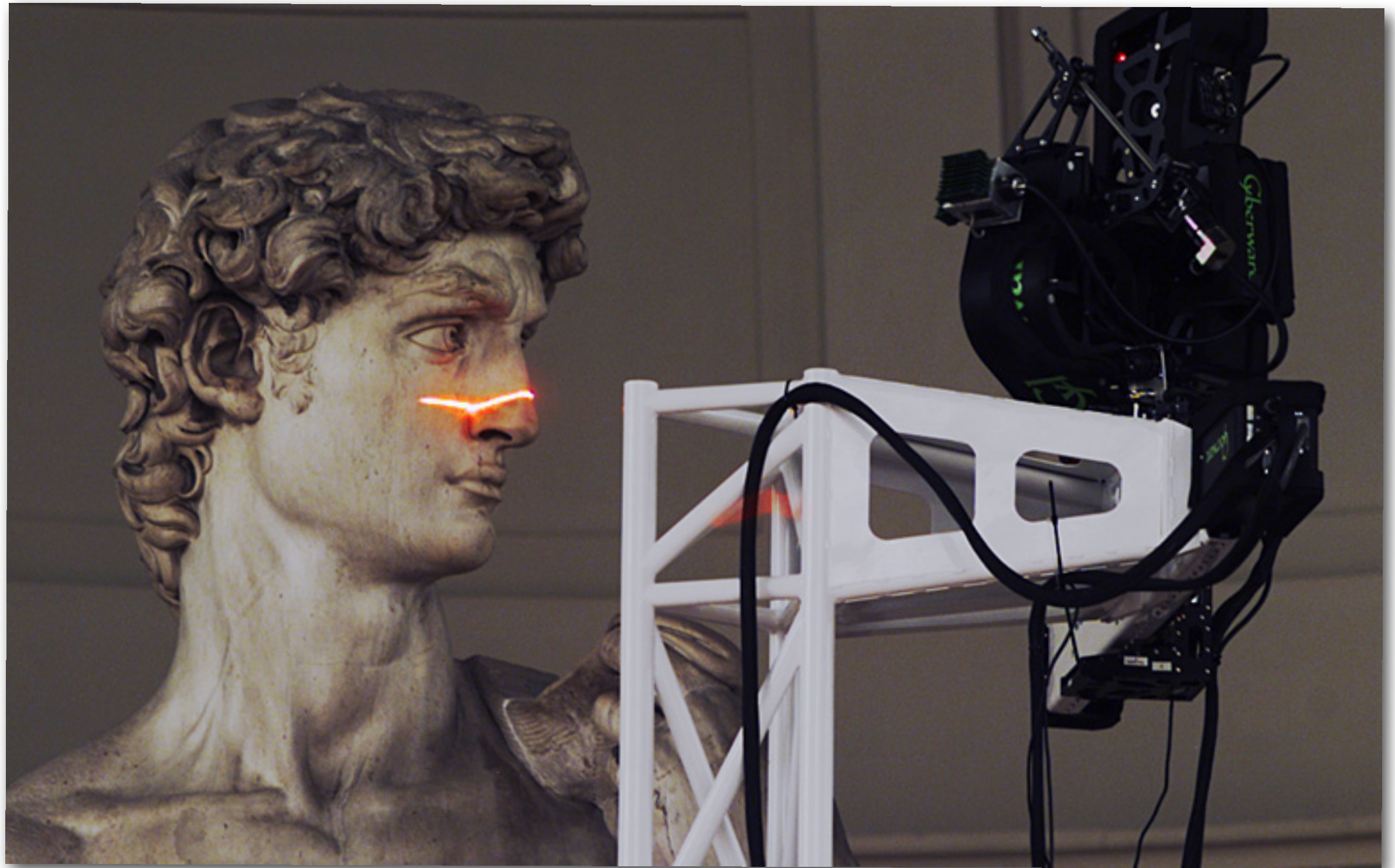
Plug X, Y into plane equation to get Z

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

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

Courtesy S. Narasimhan, CMU

Structured Light Technique #2



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

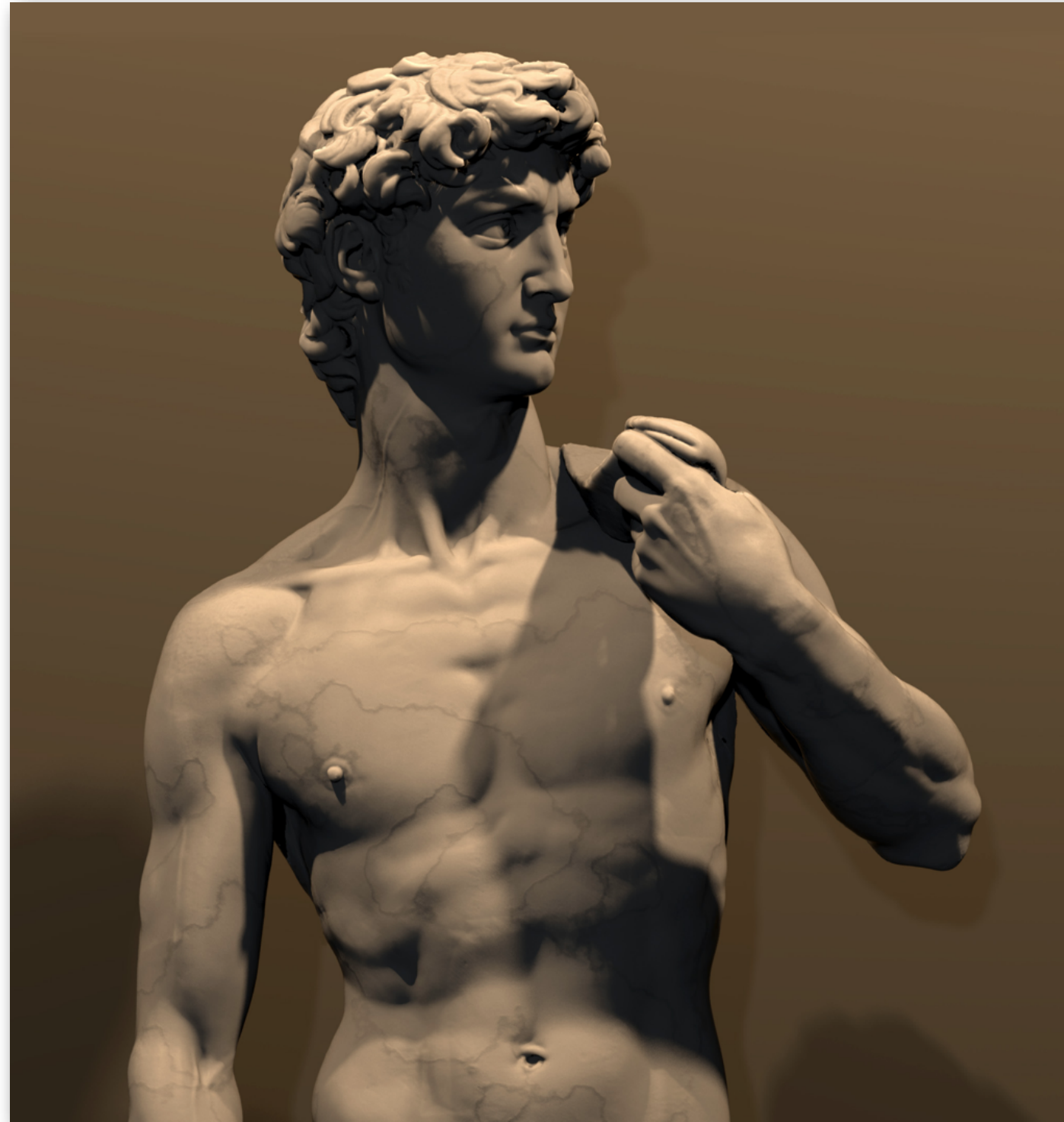
Application of Structured Light Scanning

Application of Structured Light Scanning



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

Application of Structured Light Scanning

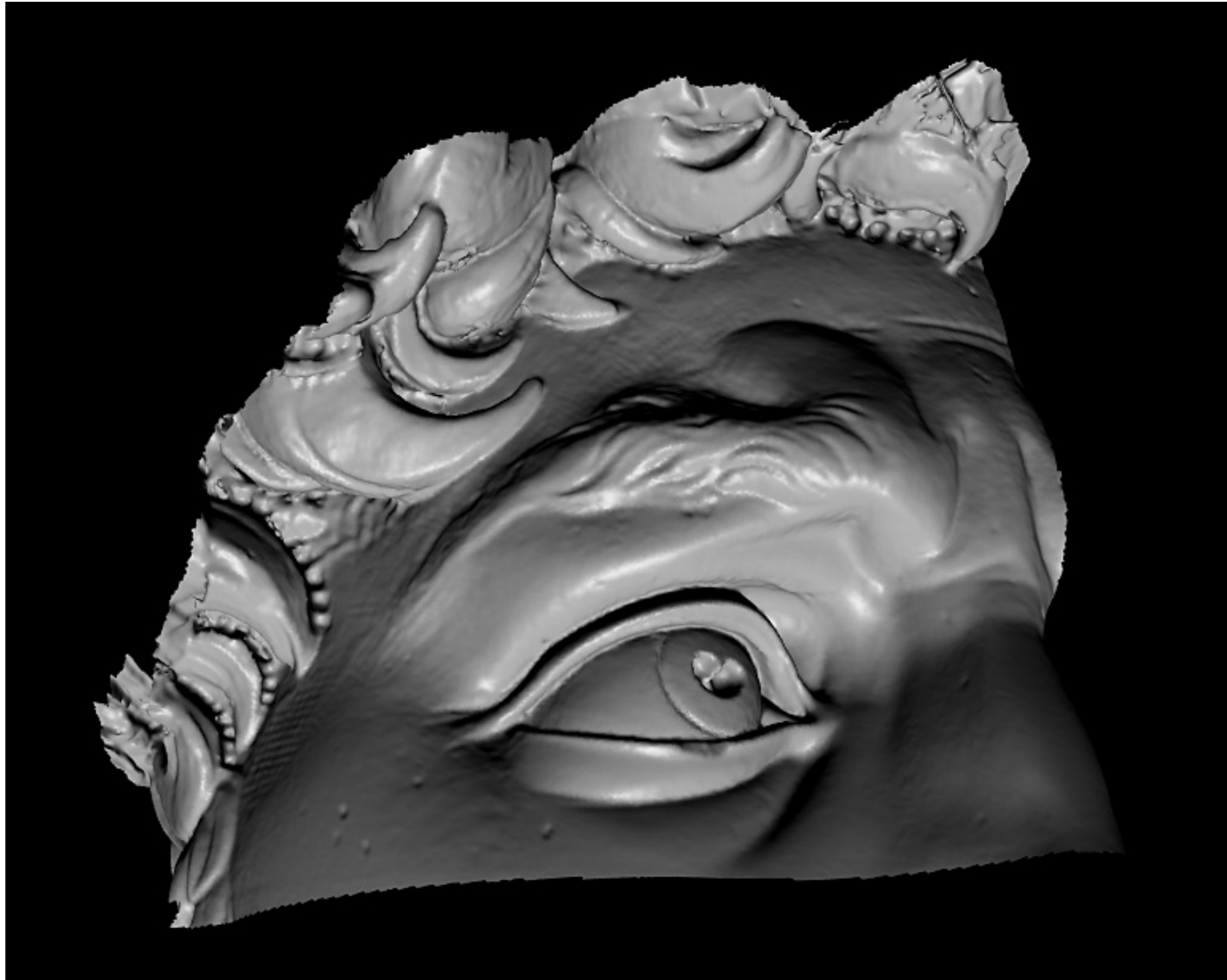


<http://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/mich/head-of-david/head-of-david.html>

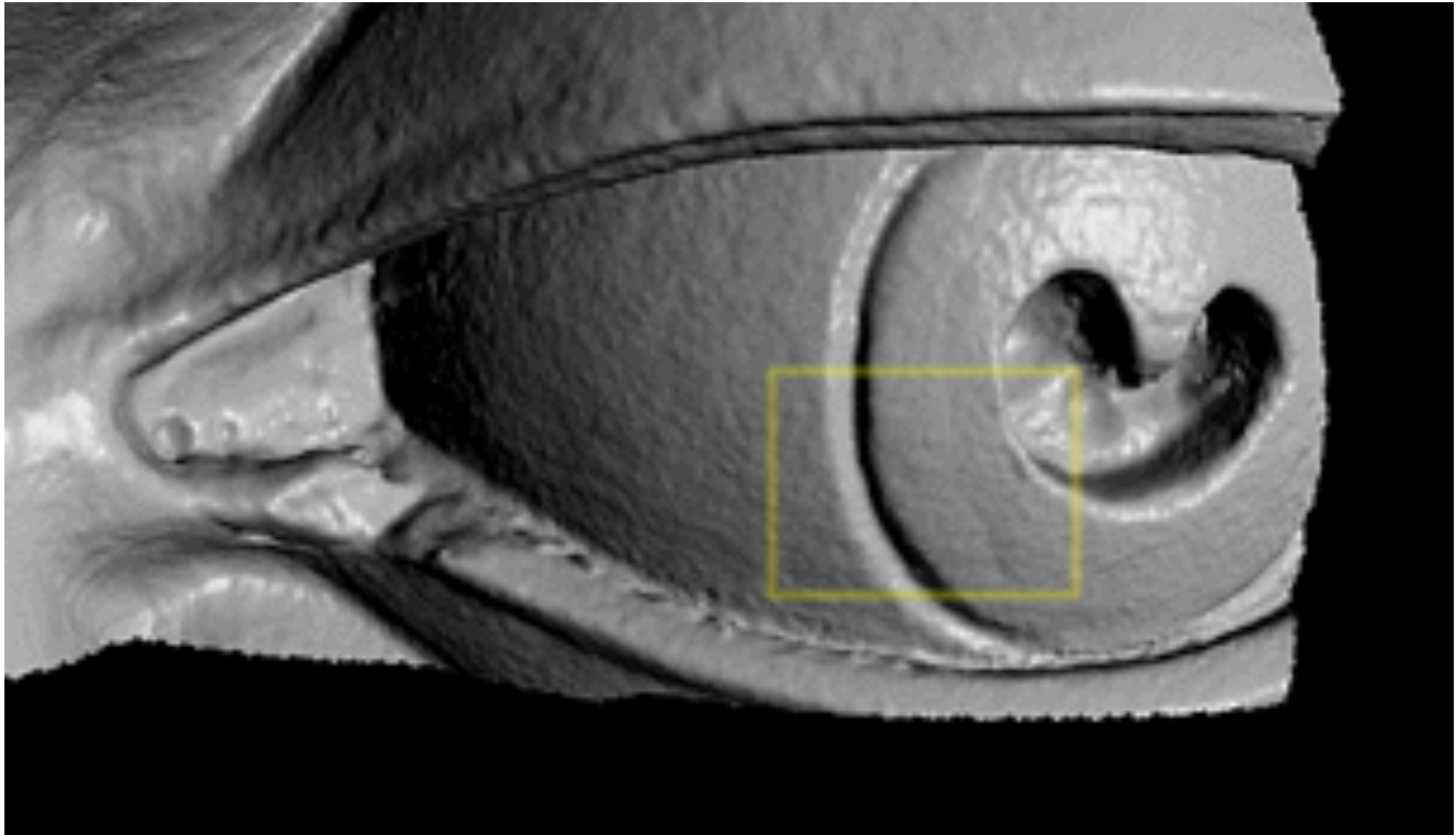
Application of Structured Light Scanning



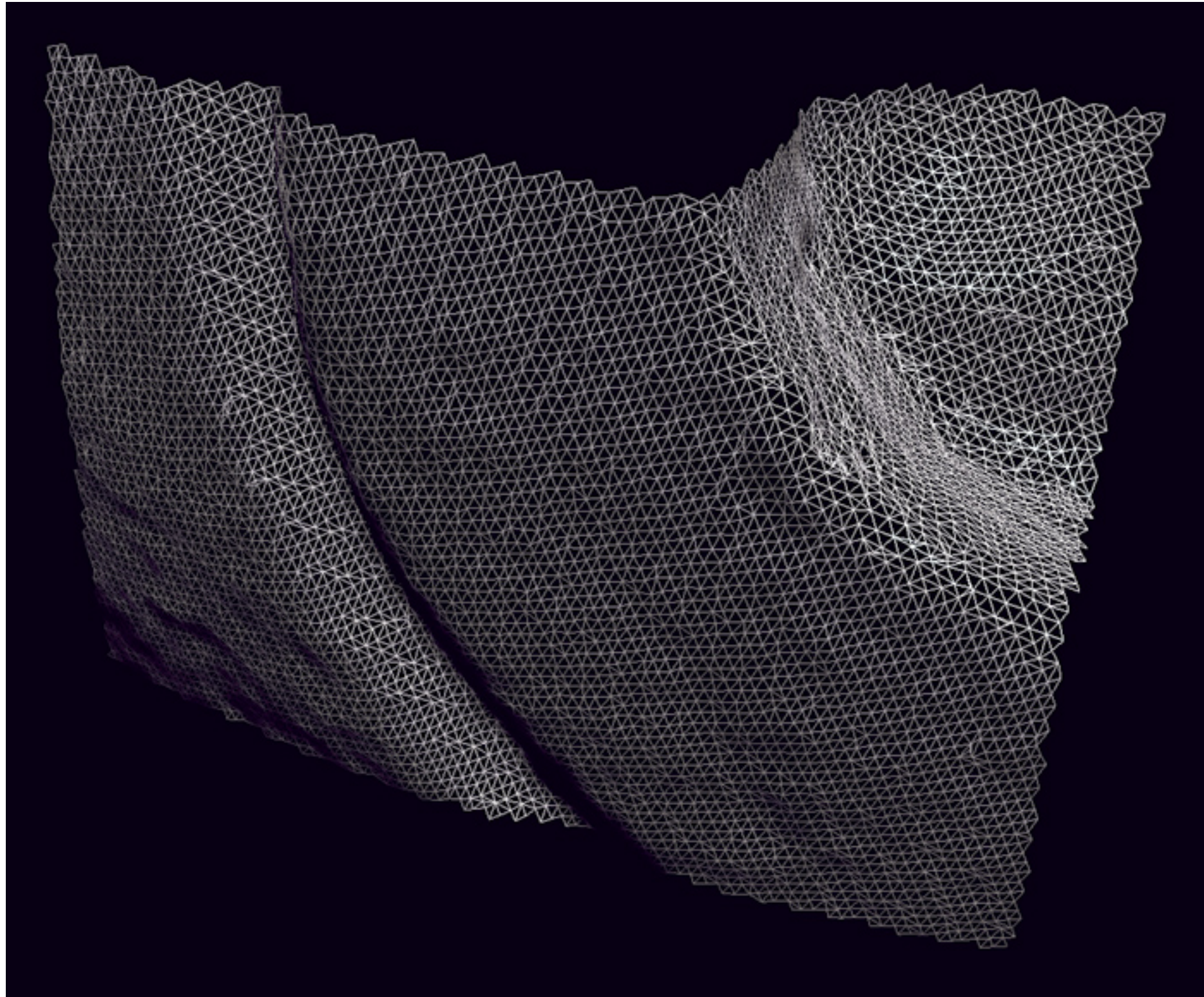
Application of Structured Light Scanning



Application of Structured Light Scanning



Application of Structured Light Scanning



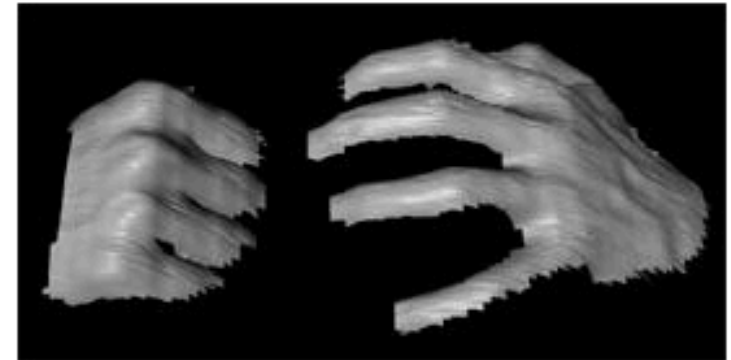
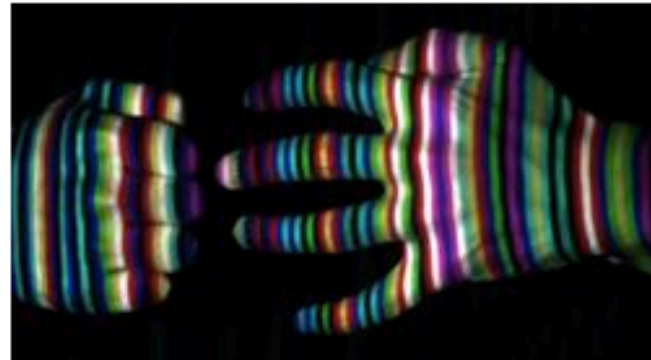
Digital Michelangelo Project:
<http://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/mich/>

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

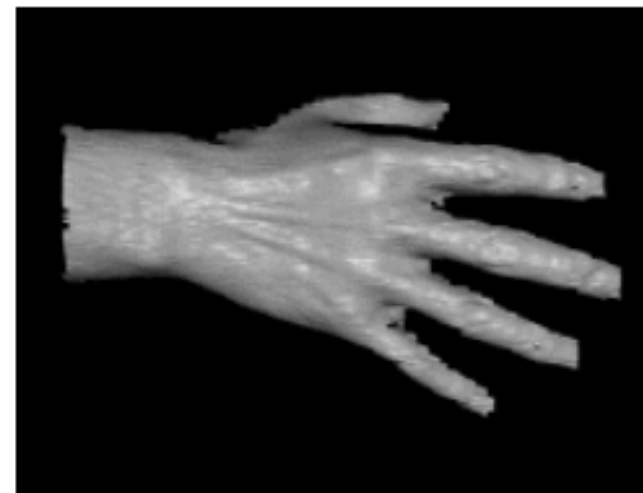
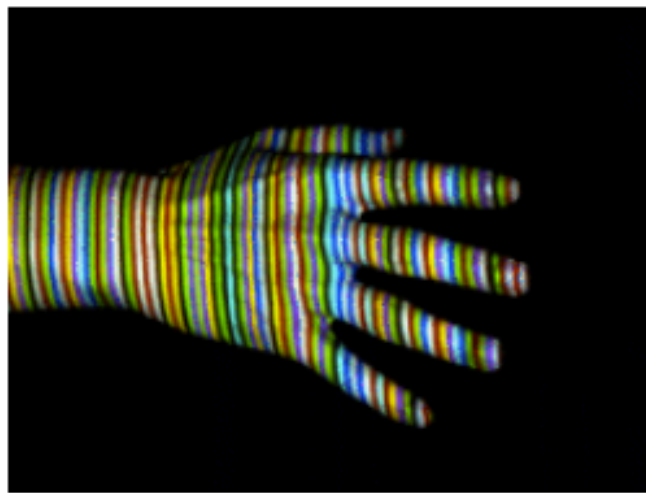
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **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

<http://www.sci.utah.edu/~gerig/CS6320-S2012/Materials/CS6320-CV-S2012-StructuredLight.pdf>

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Structured light**
 - Do it yourself

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

Build Your Own 3D Scanner: 3D Photography for Beginners



SIGGRAPH 2009 Course Notes
Wednesday, August 5, 2009

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Brown University
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Gabriel Taubin
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- Course notes: <http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/notes/byo3D.pdf>
- Slides: <http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/slides.html>
- Source code: <http://mesh.brown.edu/byo3d/source.html>

Dual Photography

Pradeep Sen* Billy Chen* Gaurav Garg* Stephen R. Marschner†
Mark Horowitz* Marc Levoy* Hendrik P.A. Lensch*

*Stanford University

†Cornell University



How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



US 20080106746A1

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(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Shpunt et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0106746 A1**
(43) **Pub. Date: May 8, 2008**

(54) **DEPTH-VARYING LIGHT FIELDS FOR
THREE DIMENSIONAL SENSING**

(76) **Inventors:** Alexander Shpunt, Petah Tikva
(IL); Zeev Zalevsky, Rosh Ha'ayin
(IL)

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NEW YORK, NY 10017

(21) **Appl. No.: 11/724,068**

(22) **Filed: Mar. 13, 2007**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. PCT/IL.2006/
000335, filed on Mar. 14, 2006.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/785,187, filed on Mar.
24, 2006, provisional application No. 60/852,436,
filed on Oct. 16, 2006, provisional application No.
60/724,903, filed on Oct. 11, 2005.

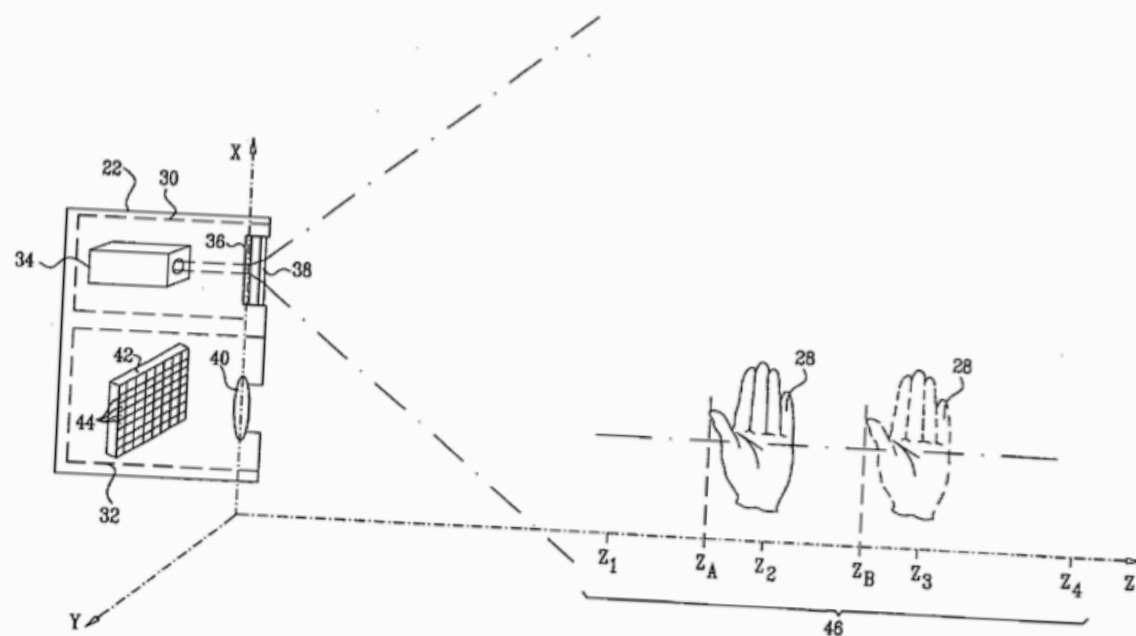
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01B 11/25 (2006.01)
G02B 27/10 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **356/610; 359/618**

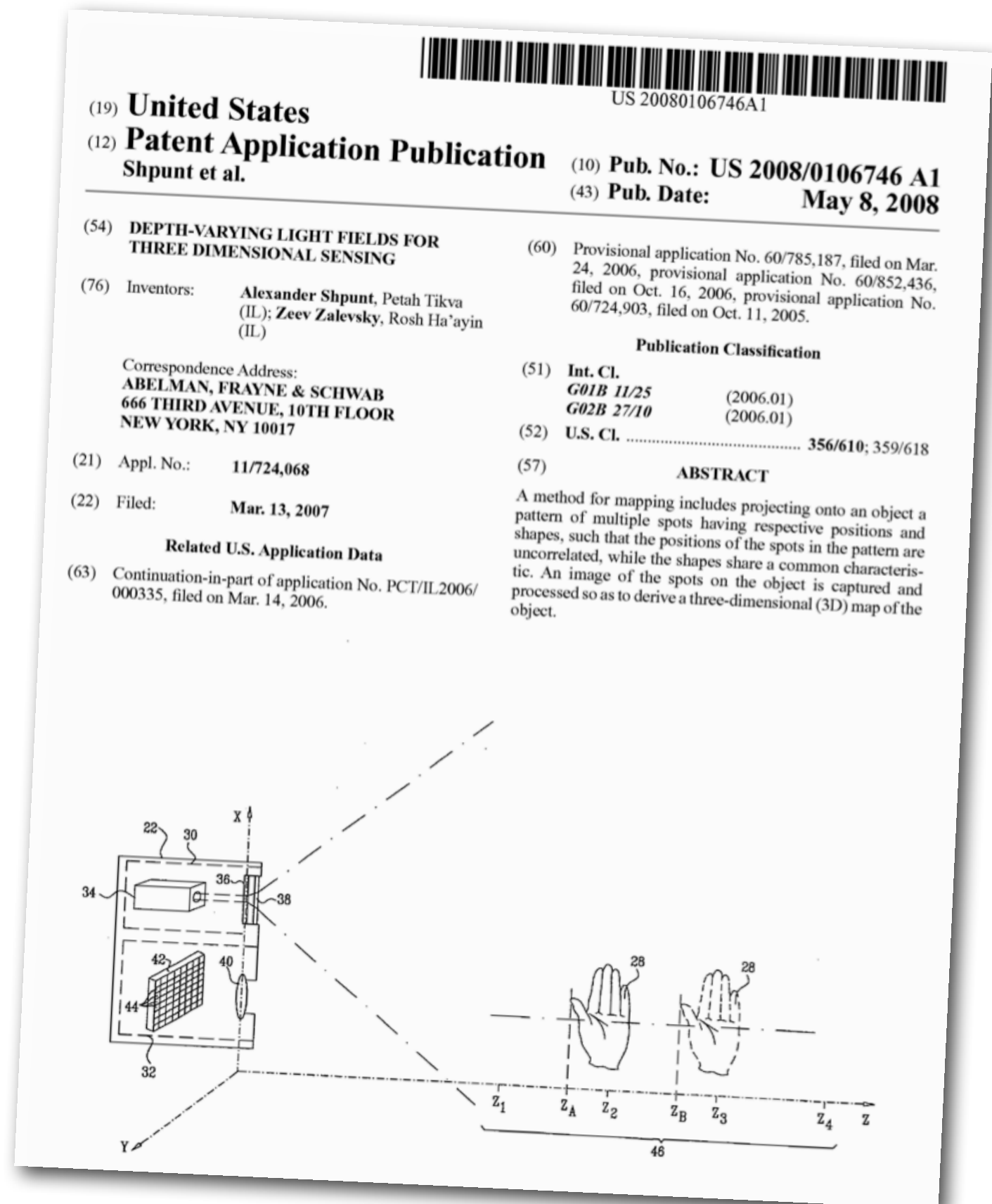
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for mapping includes projecting onto an object a pattern of multiple spots having respective positions and shapes, such that the positions of the spots in the pattern are uncorrelated, while the shapes share a common characteristic. An image of the spots on the object is captured and processed so as to derive a three-dimensional (3D) map of the object.



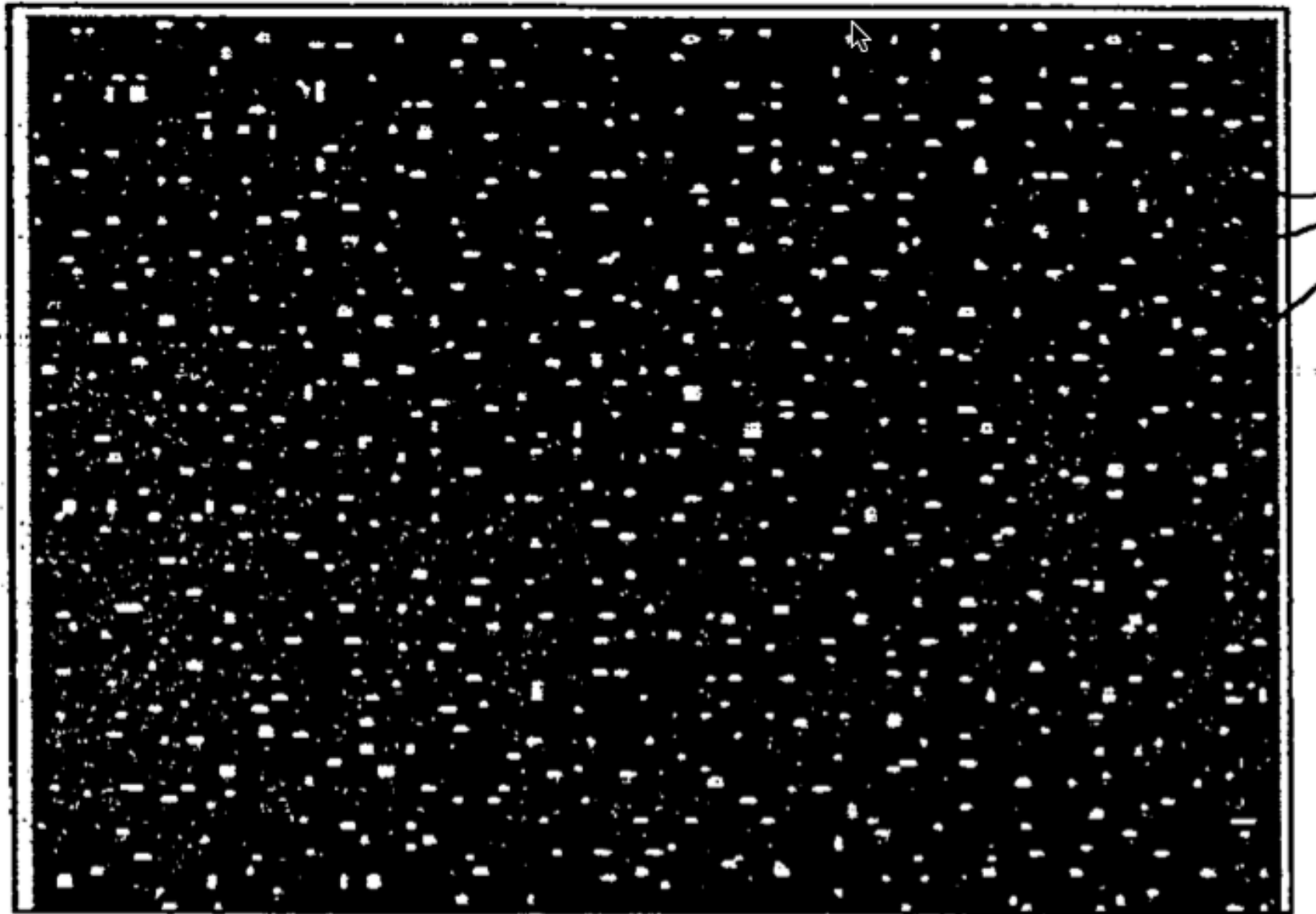
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Structured light
- Kinect Style



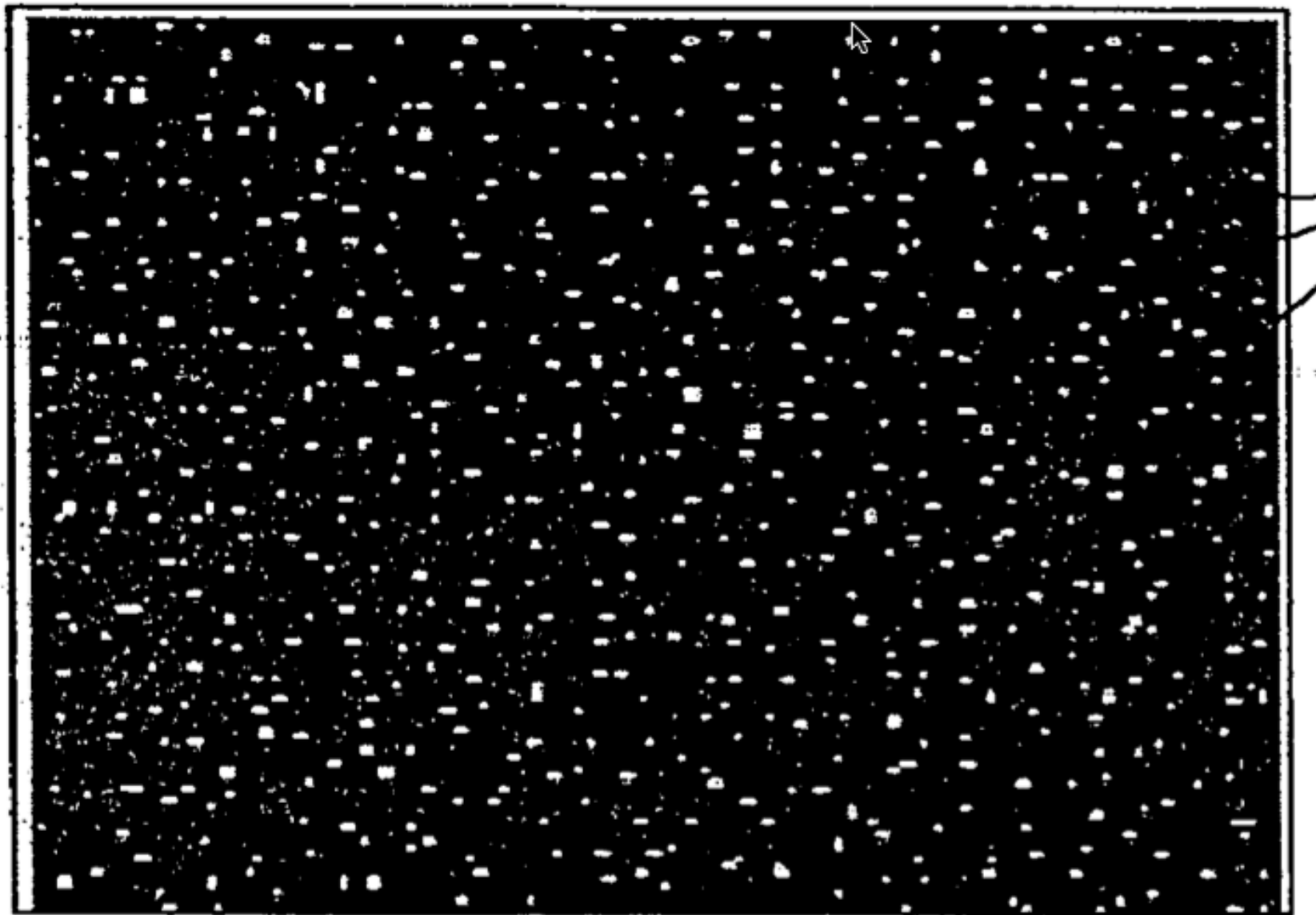
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

FIG. 3A



How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

FIG. 3A

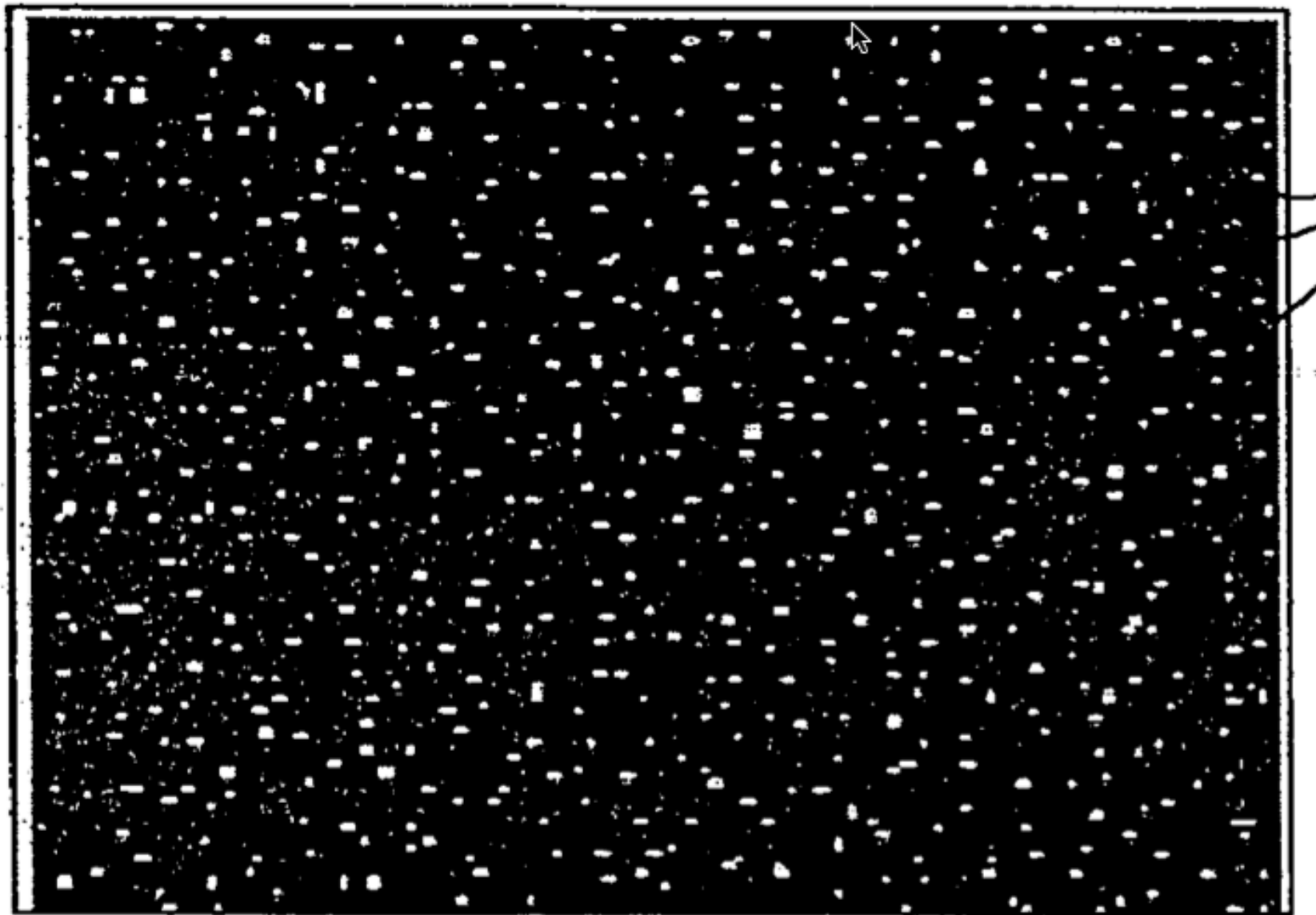


Patent: US 2008/0106746 A1

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Structured light

FIG. 3A

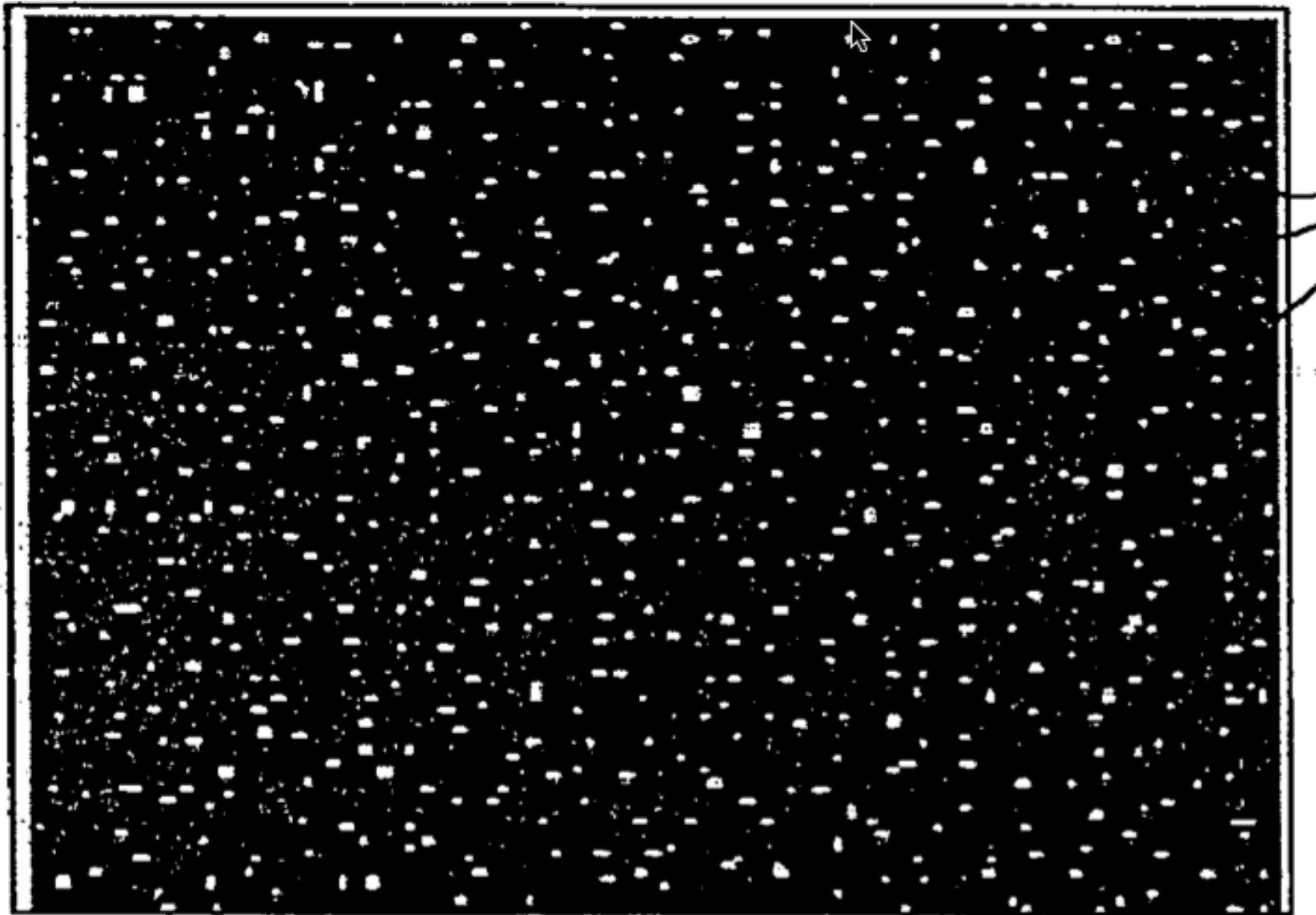


Patent: US 2008/0106746 A1

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Structured light**
 - The kinect uses random spots created by an infrared laser

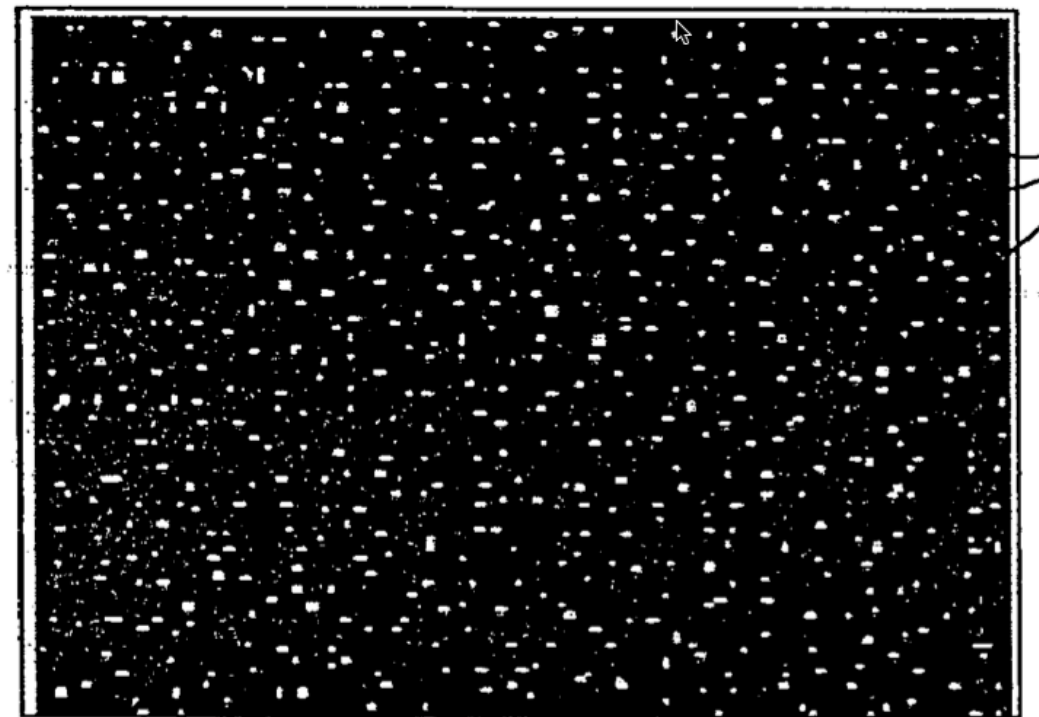
FIG. 3A



Patent: US 2008/0106746 A1

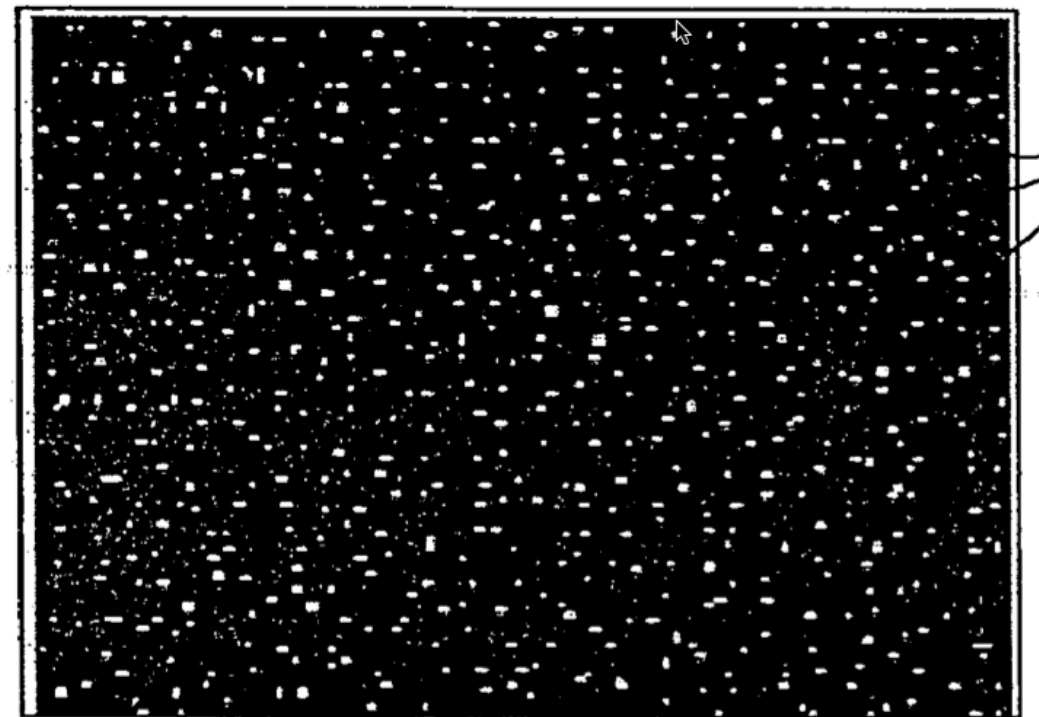
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

FIG. 3A



How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

FIG. 3A

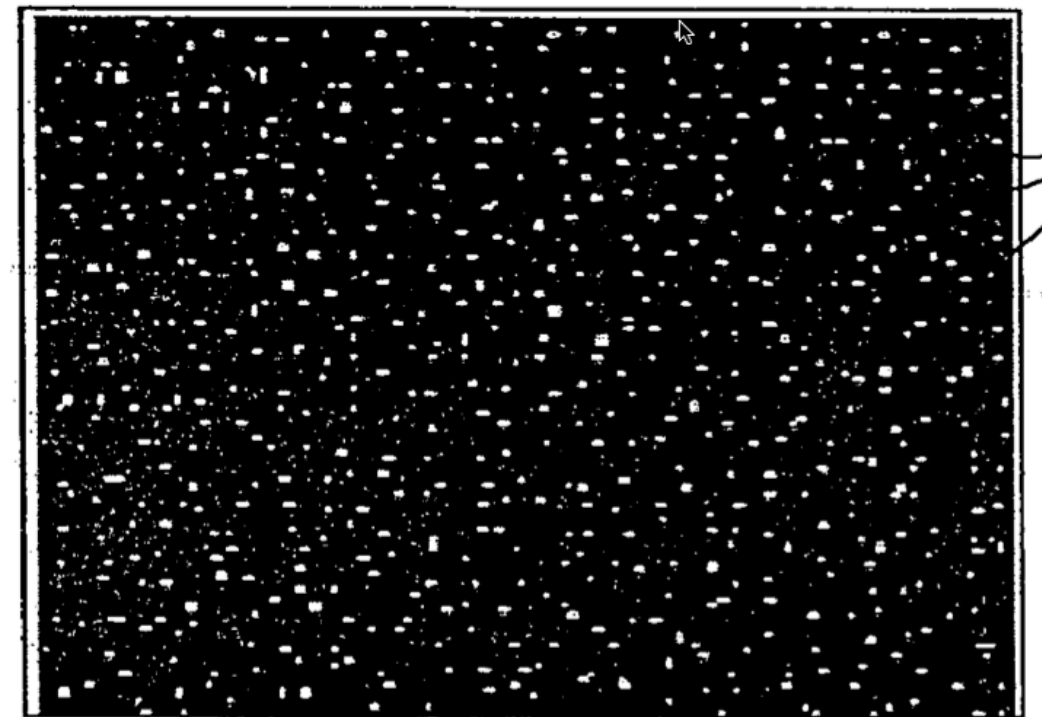


Patent: US 2008/0106746 A1

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Structured light

FIG. 3A

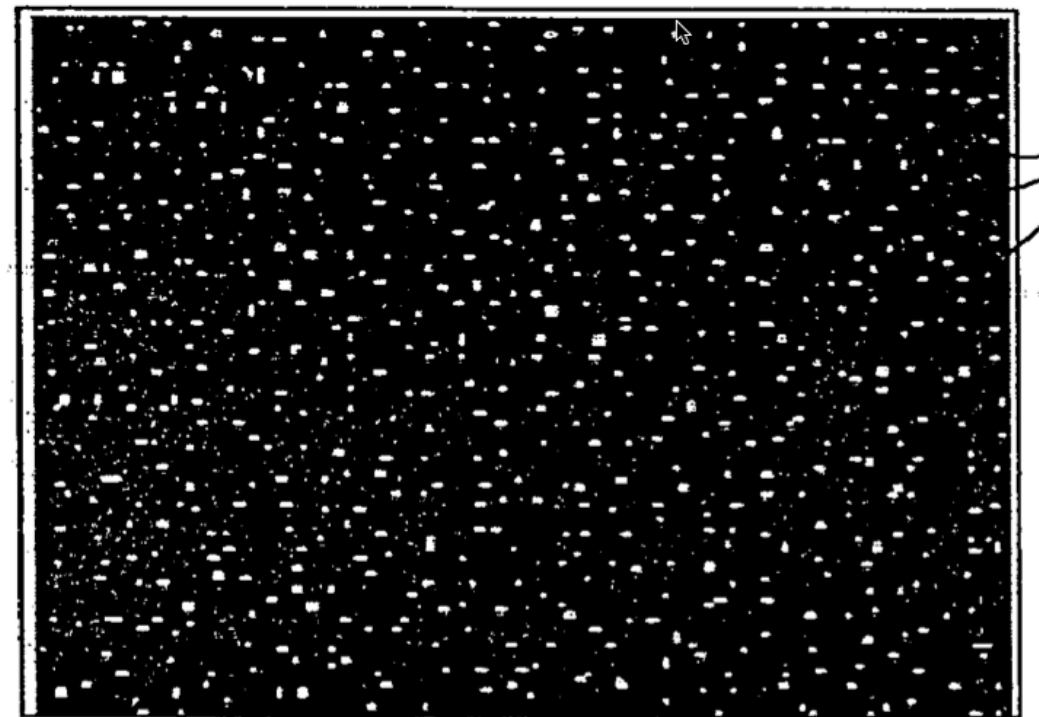


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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

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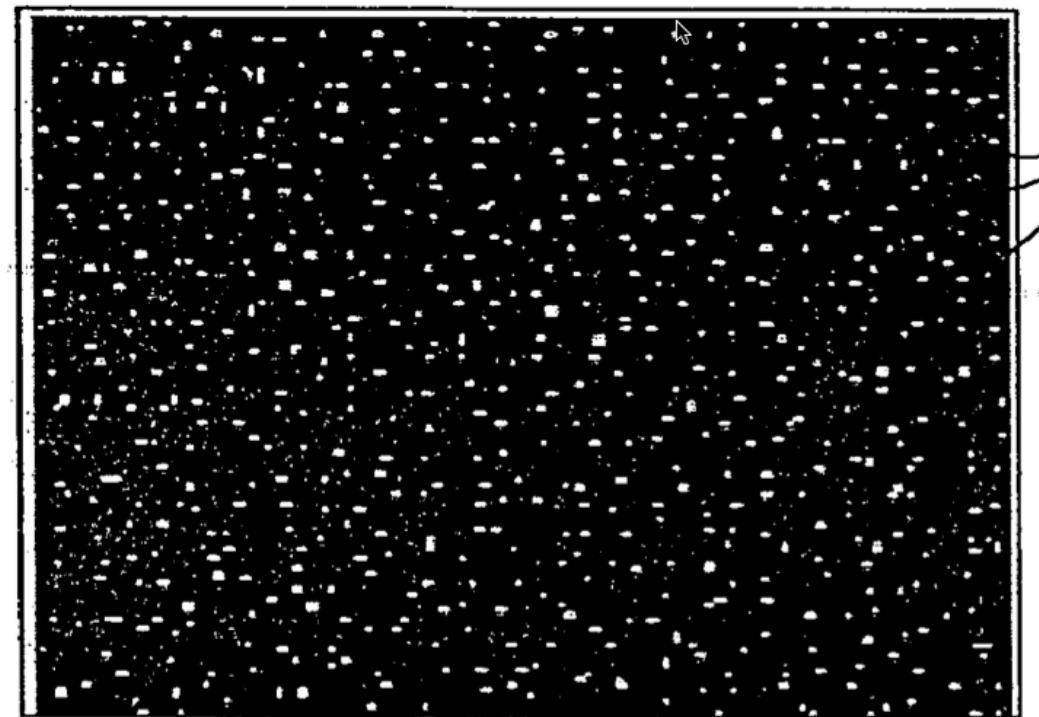


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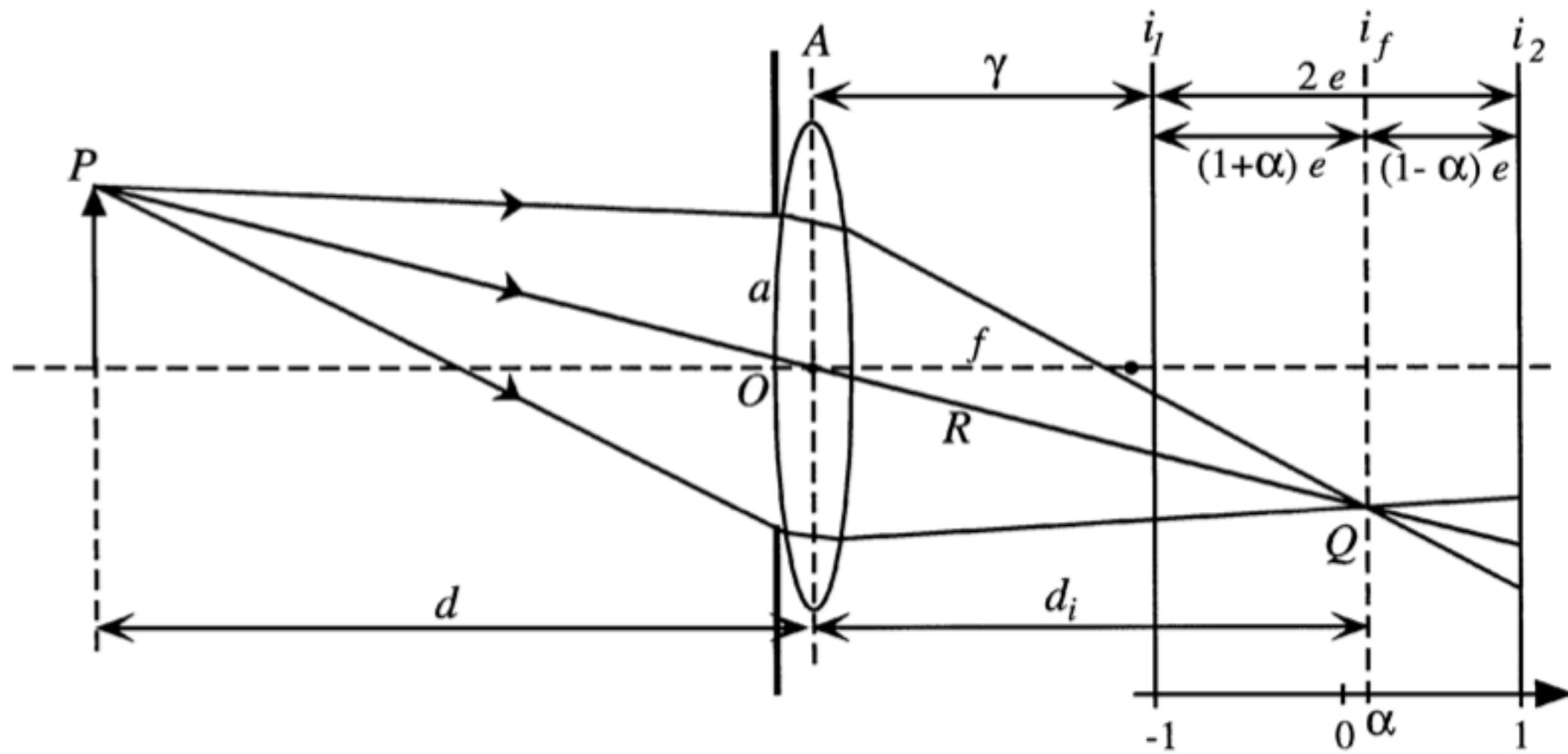
- **Structured light**
 - The kinect uses random spots created by an infrared laser
 - The RGB camera is not used for depth computation

FIG. 3A

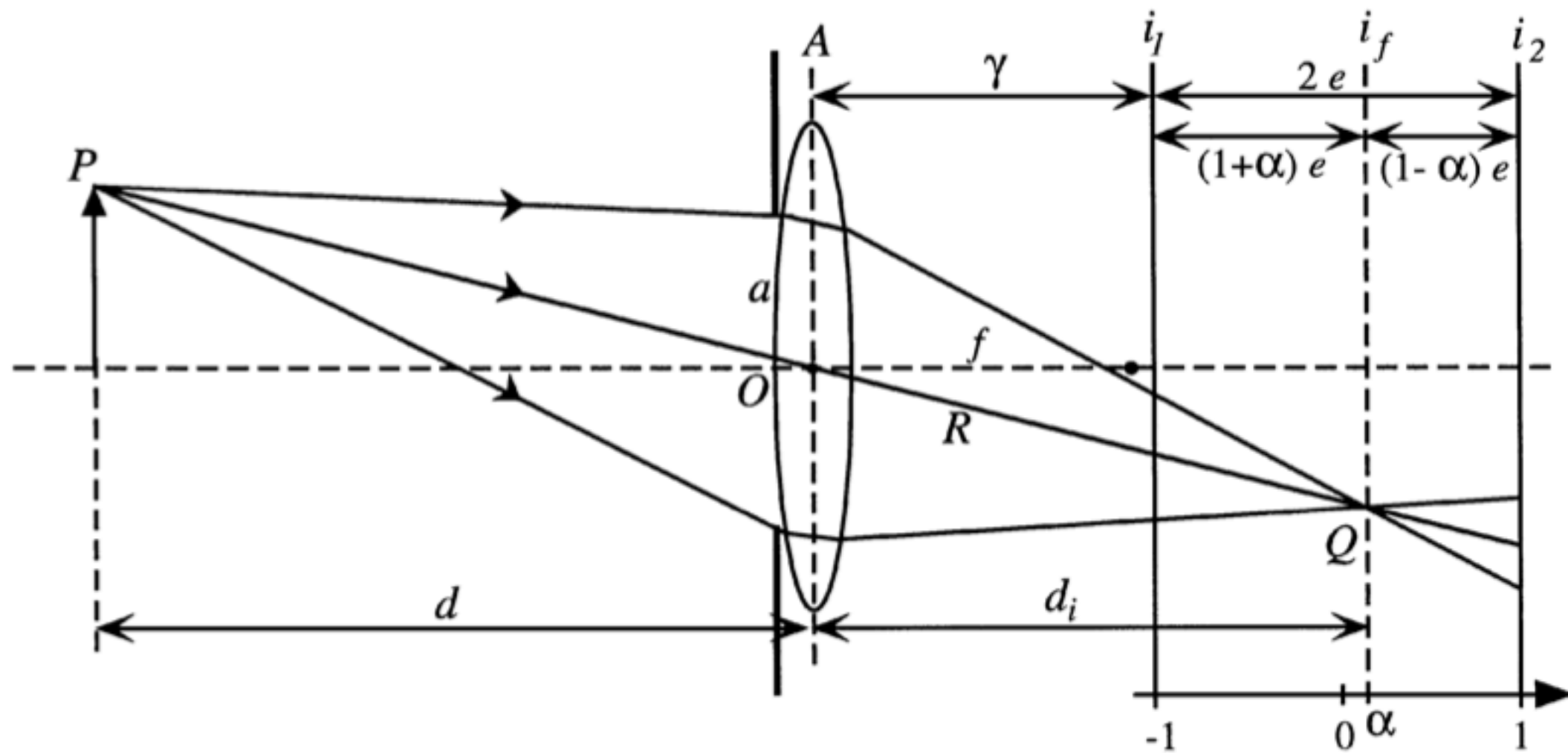


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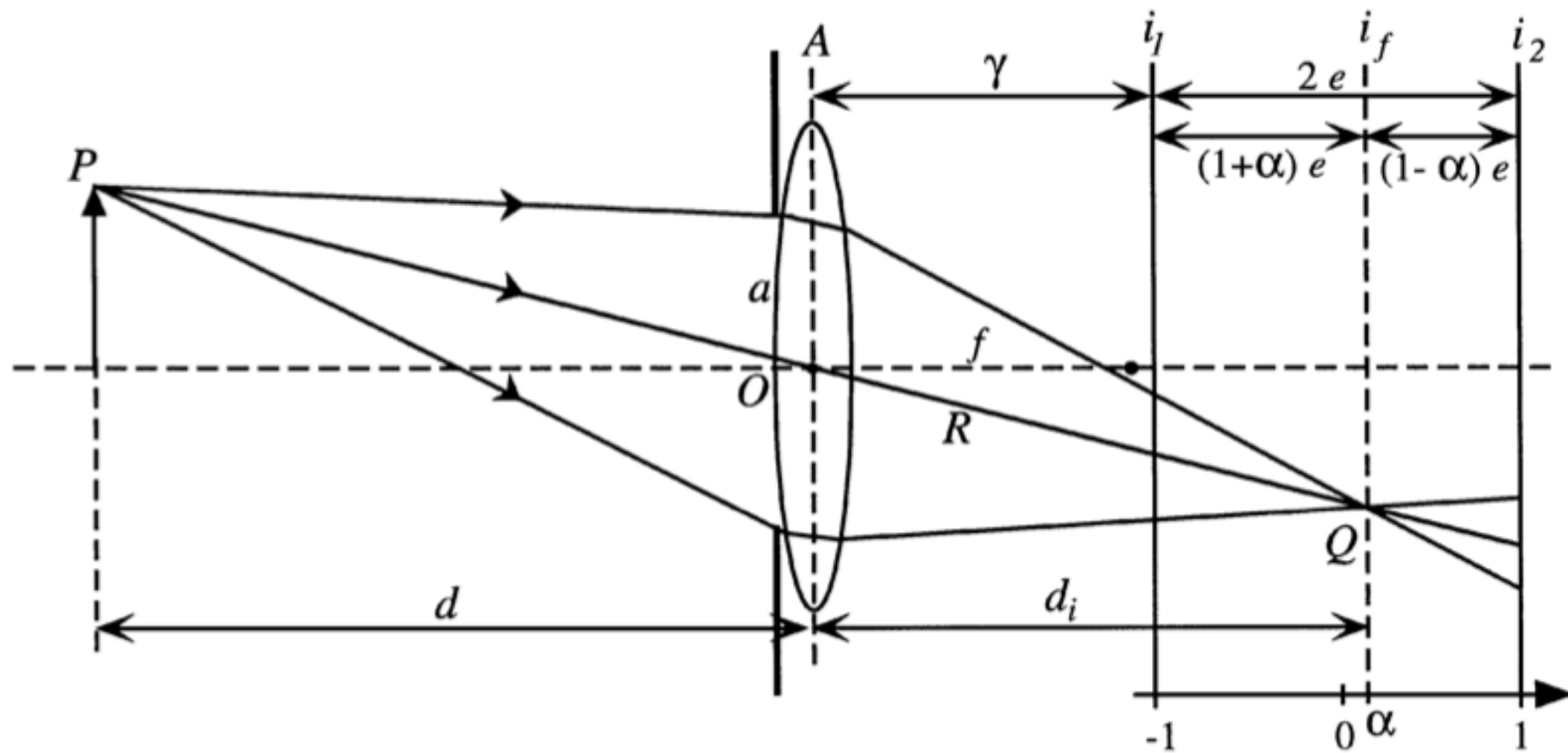
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Rational Filters for Passive Depth from Defocus by Watanabe, Nayar

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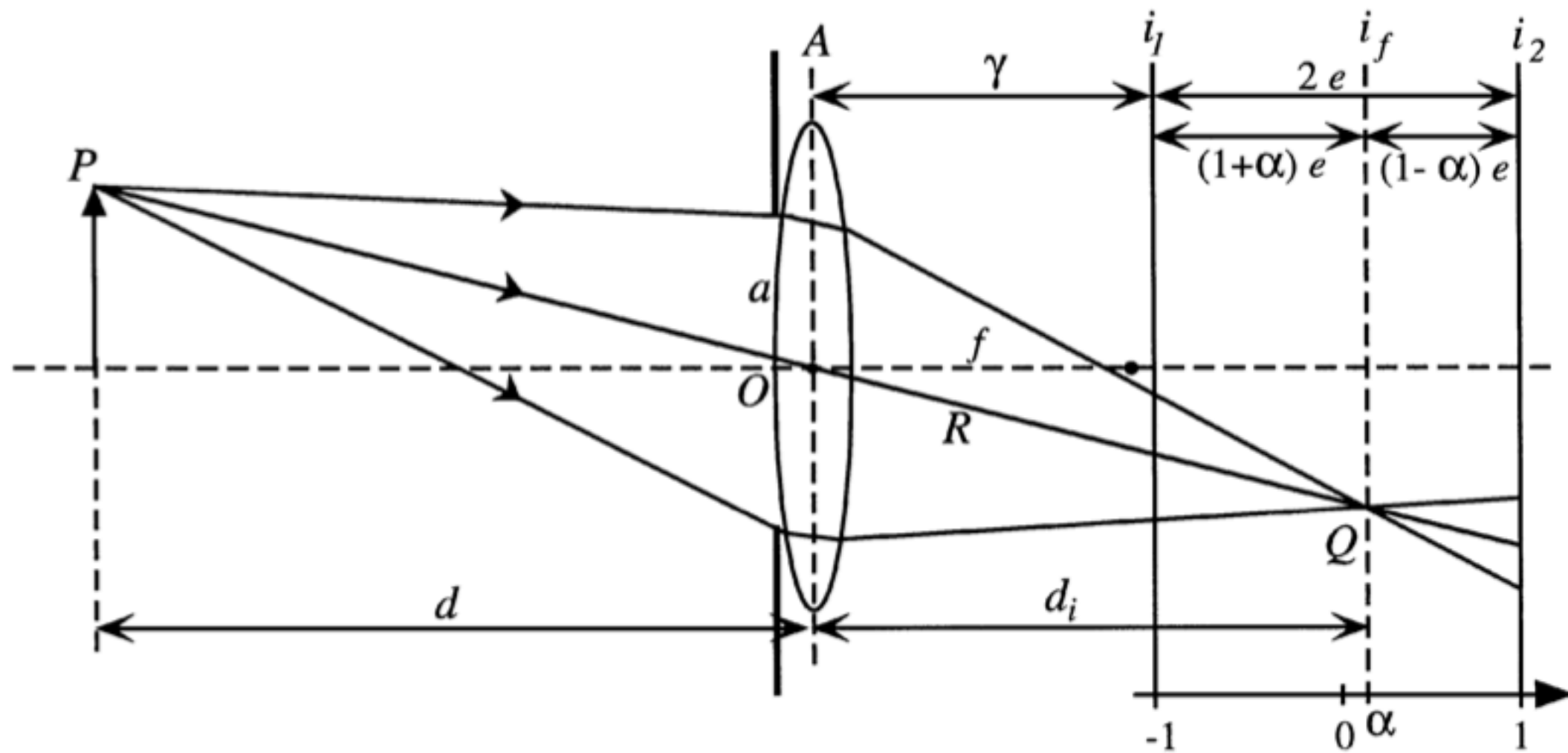
- Depth from focus



Rational Filters for Passive Depth from Defocus by Watanabe, Nayar

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Depth from focus
 - Blurry things are further away



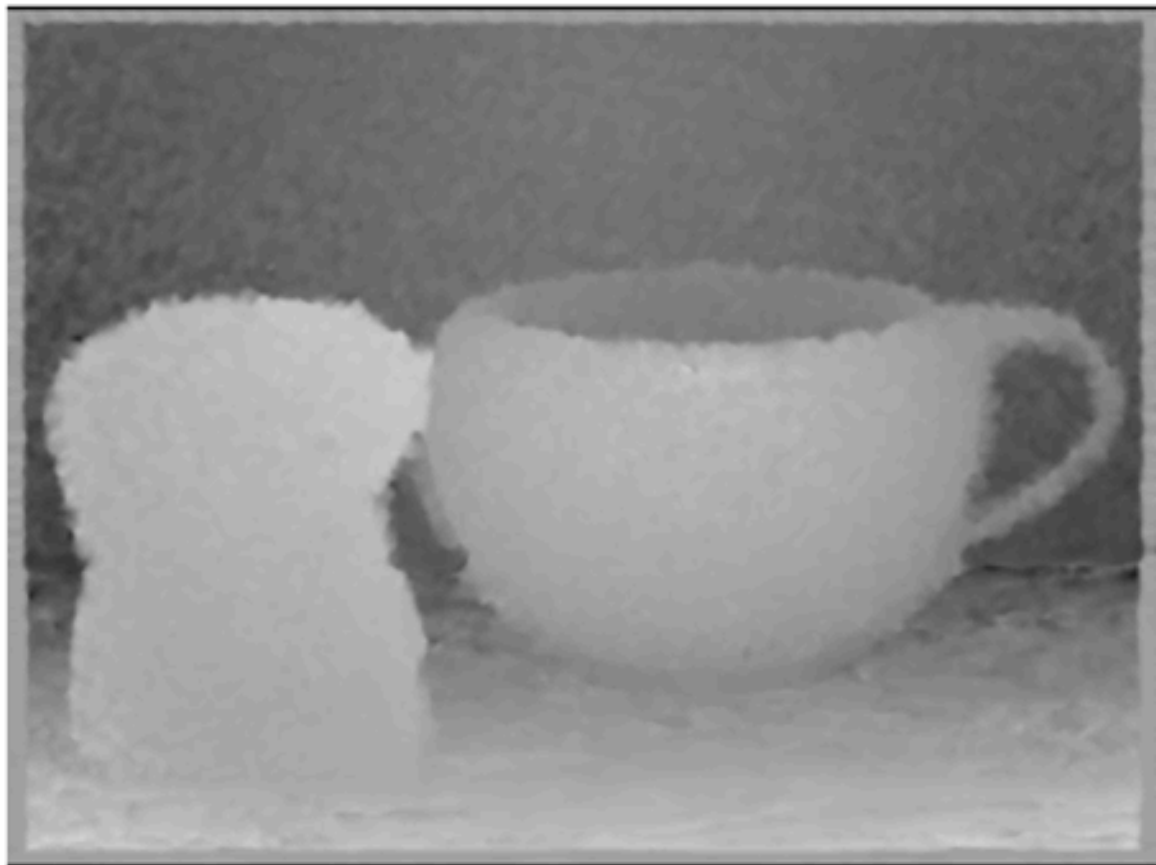
Rational Filters for Passive Depth from Defocus by Watanabe, Nayar



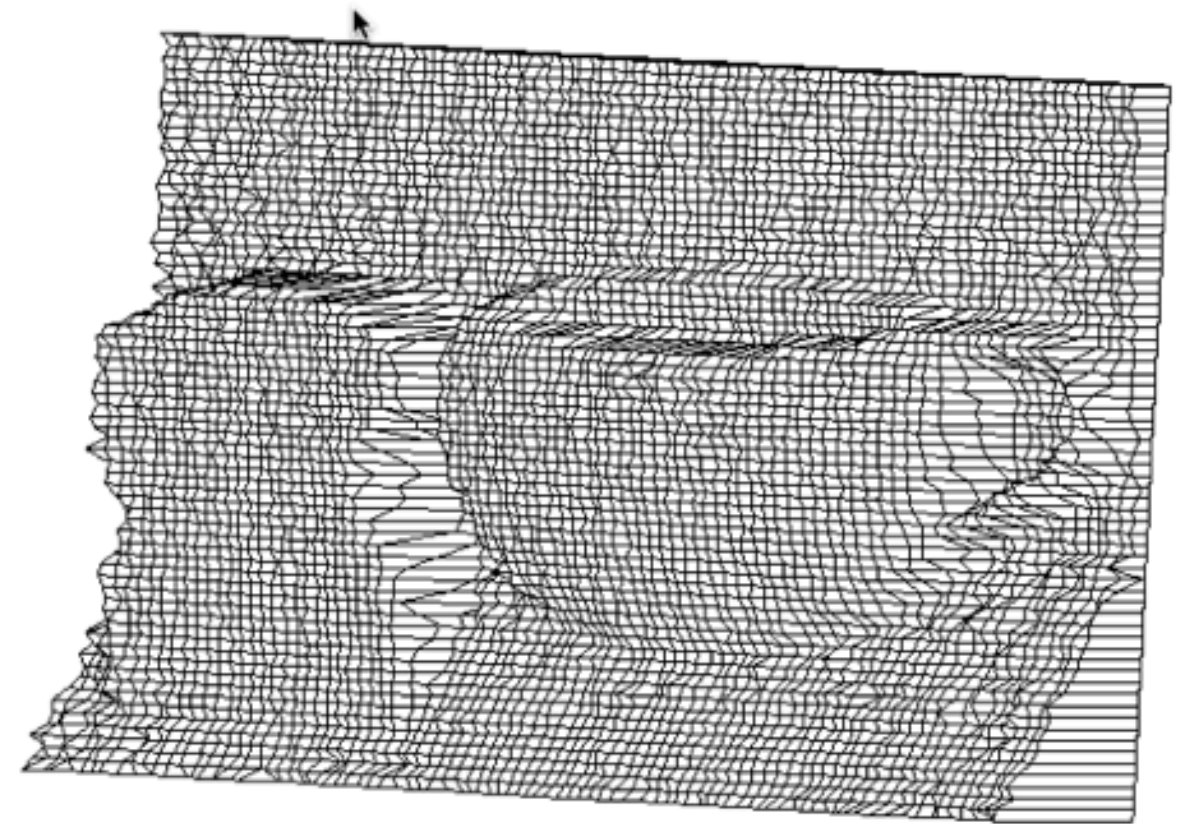
(a) far-focused image



(b) near-focused image



(c) gray-coded depth map without post-filtering



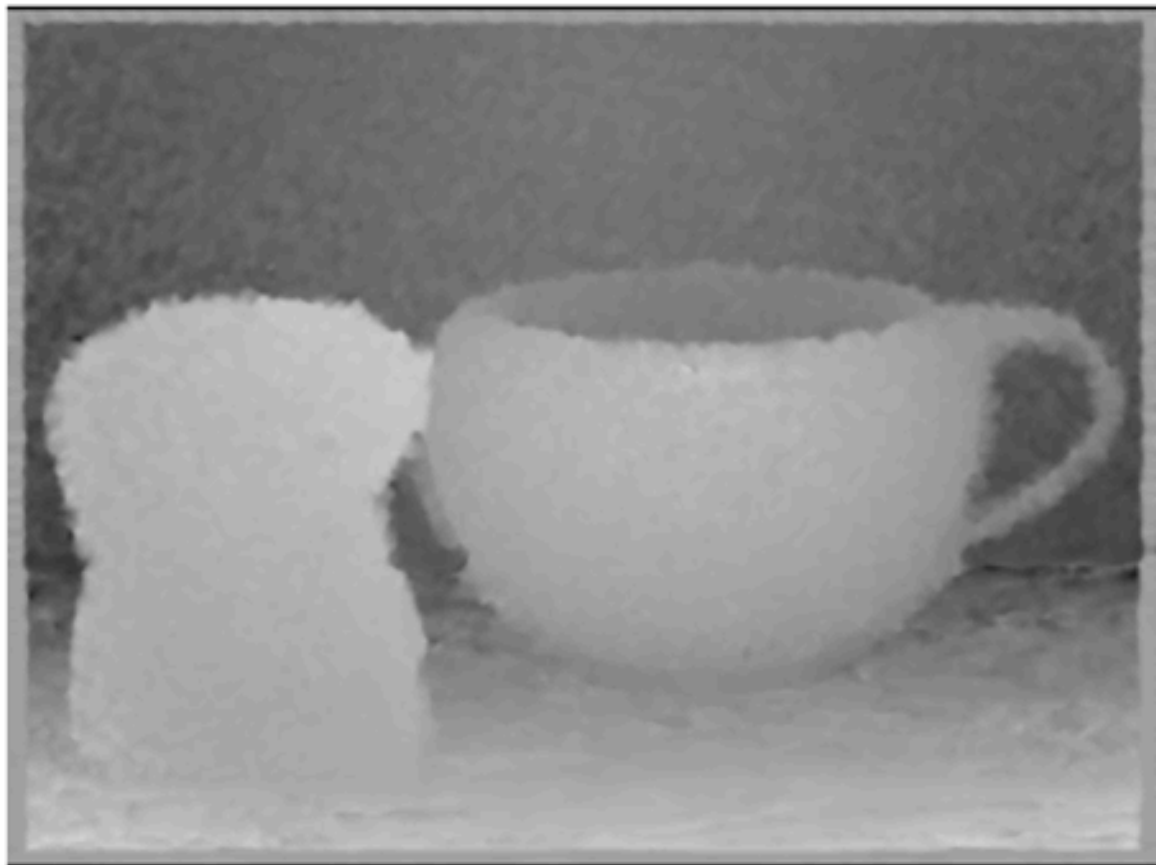
(d) wireframe plot of (c)



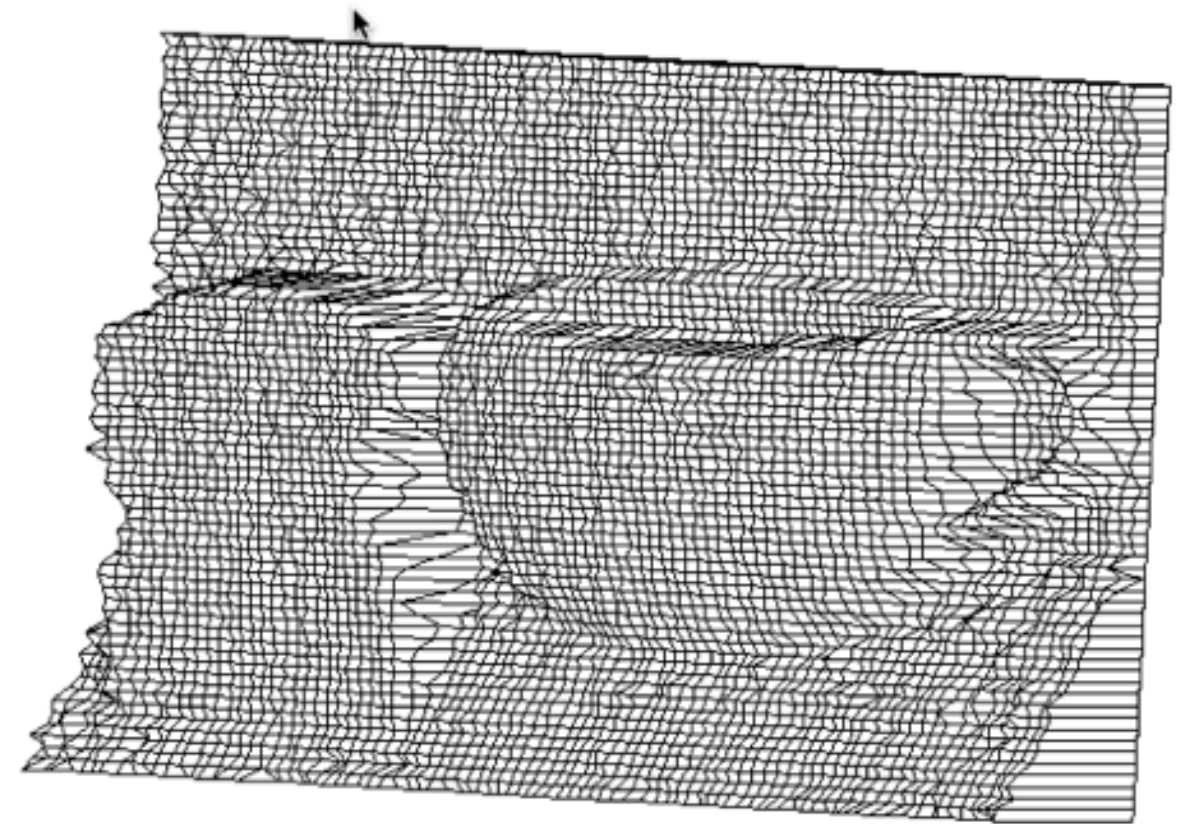
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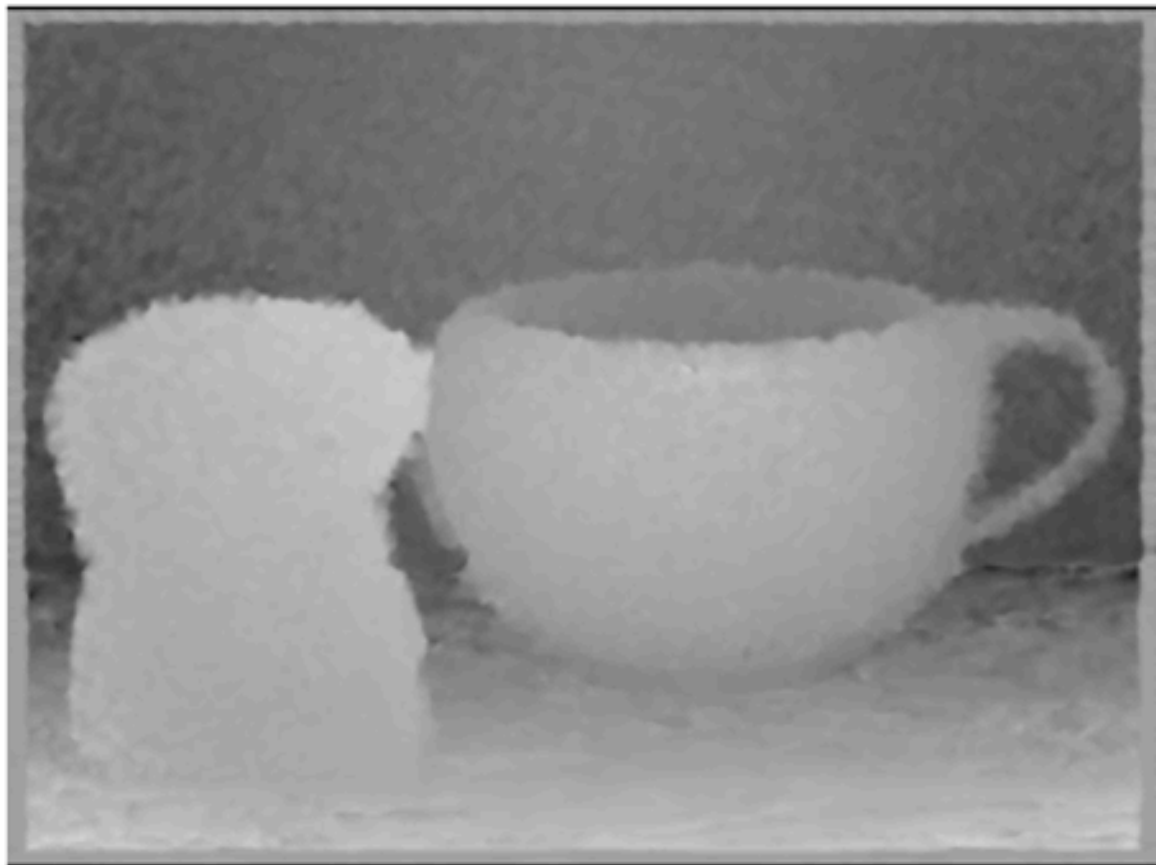
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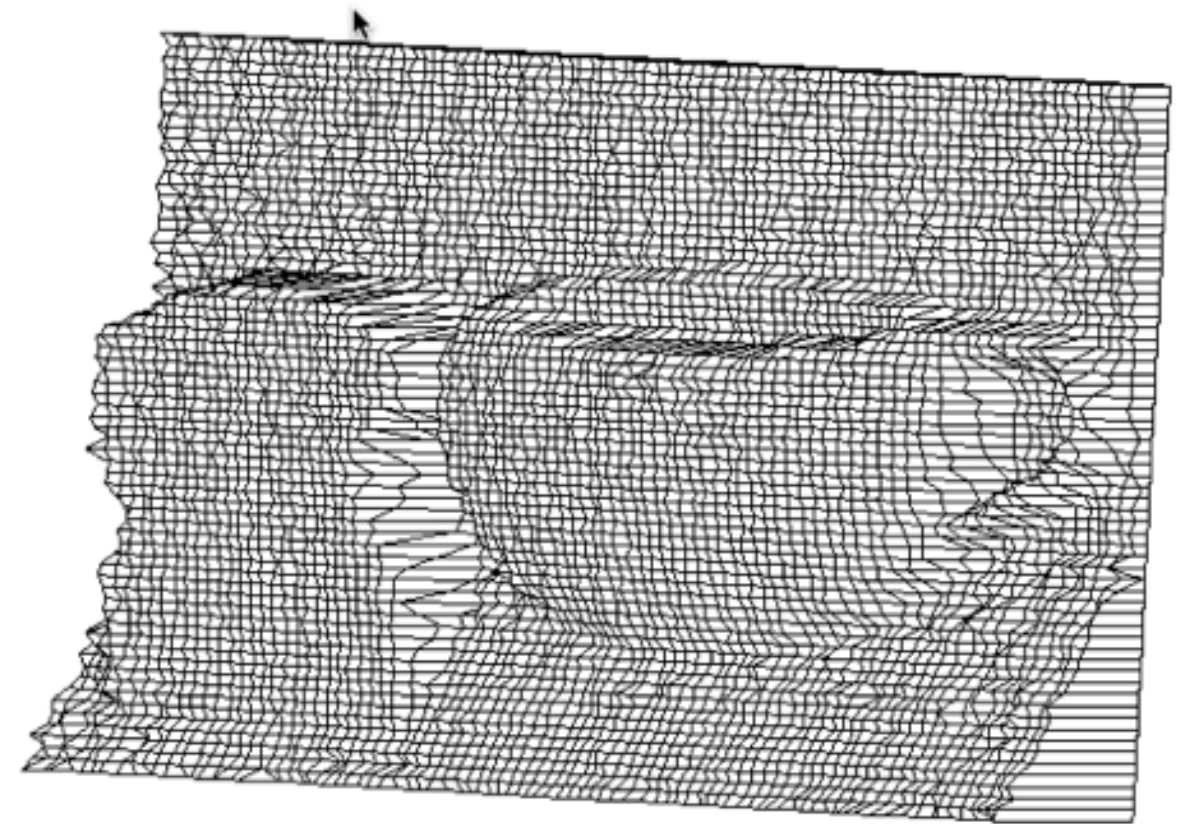
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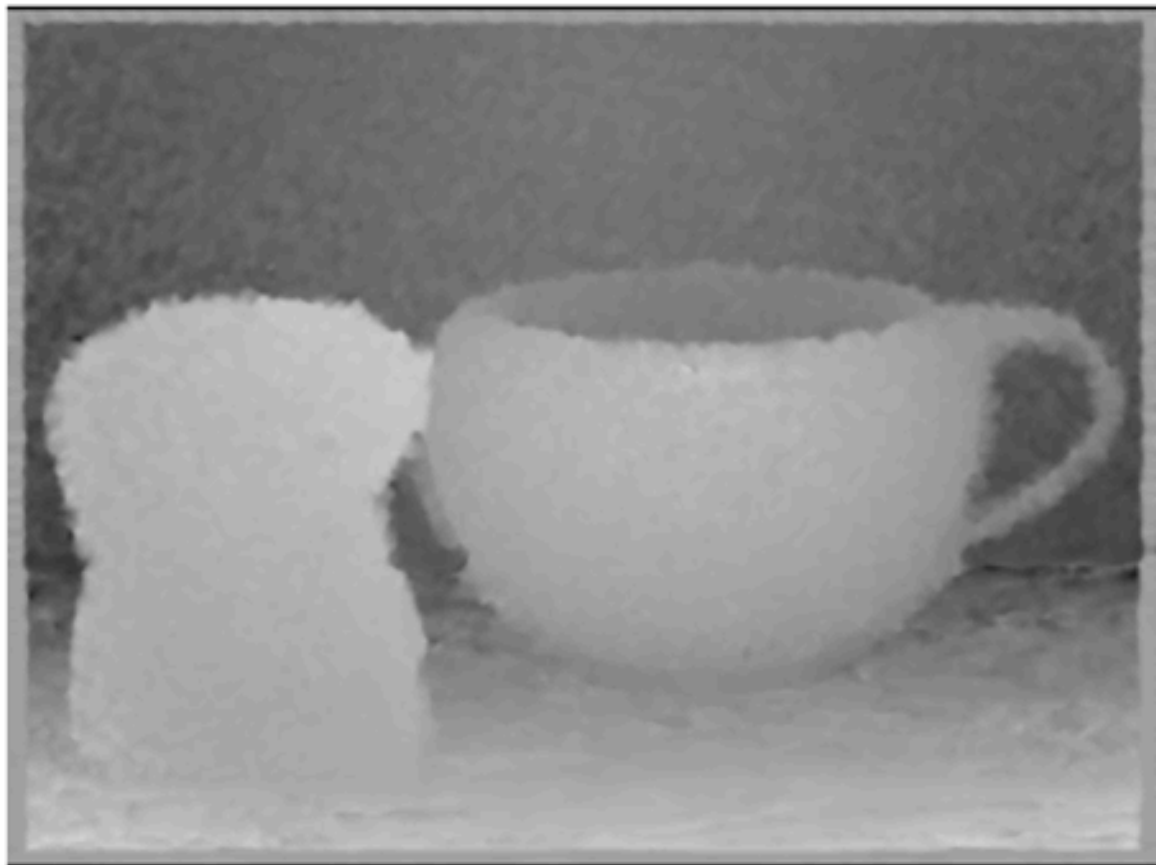
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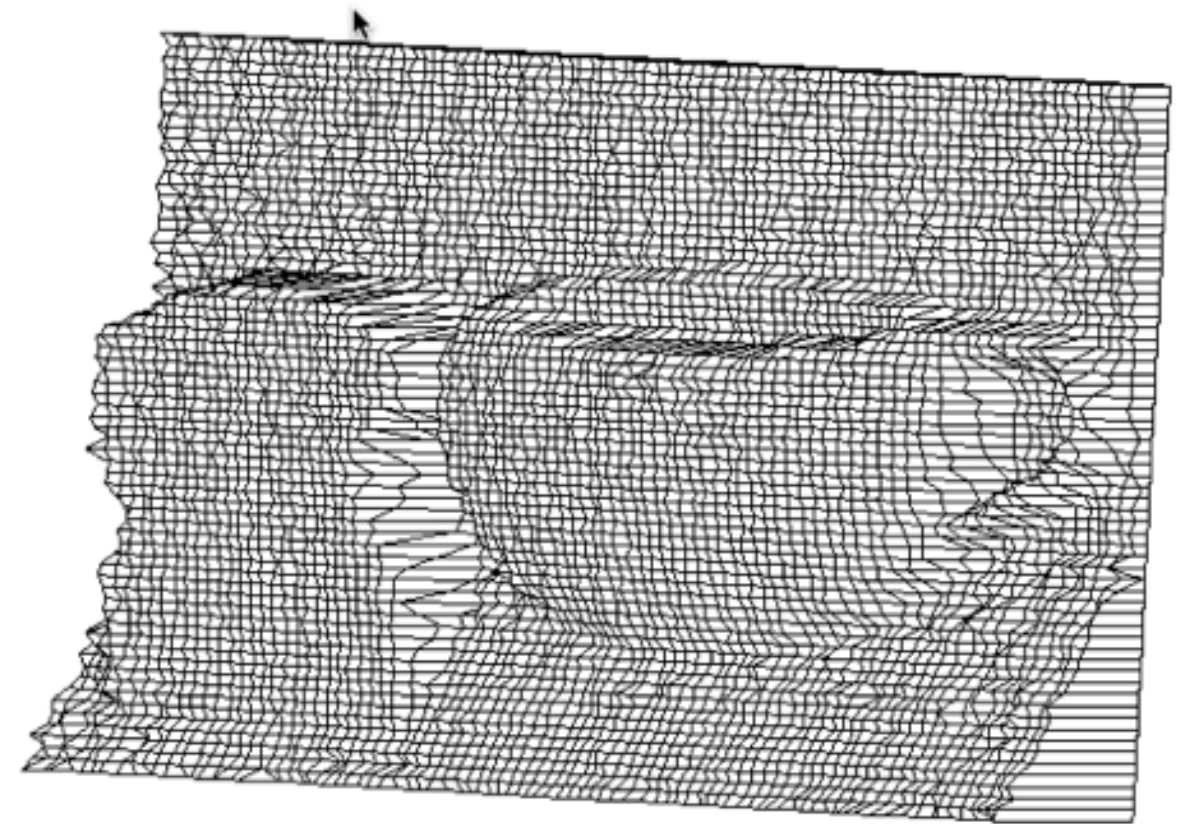
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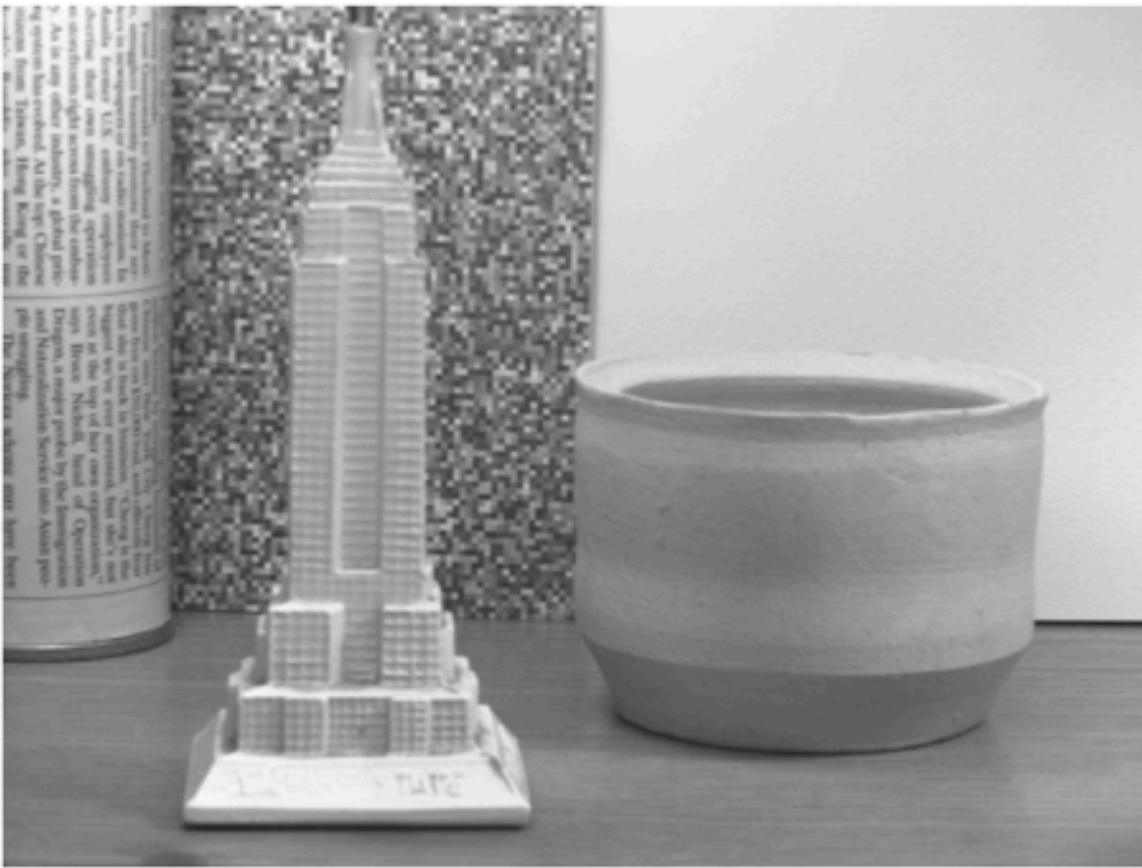
(b) near-focused image



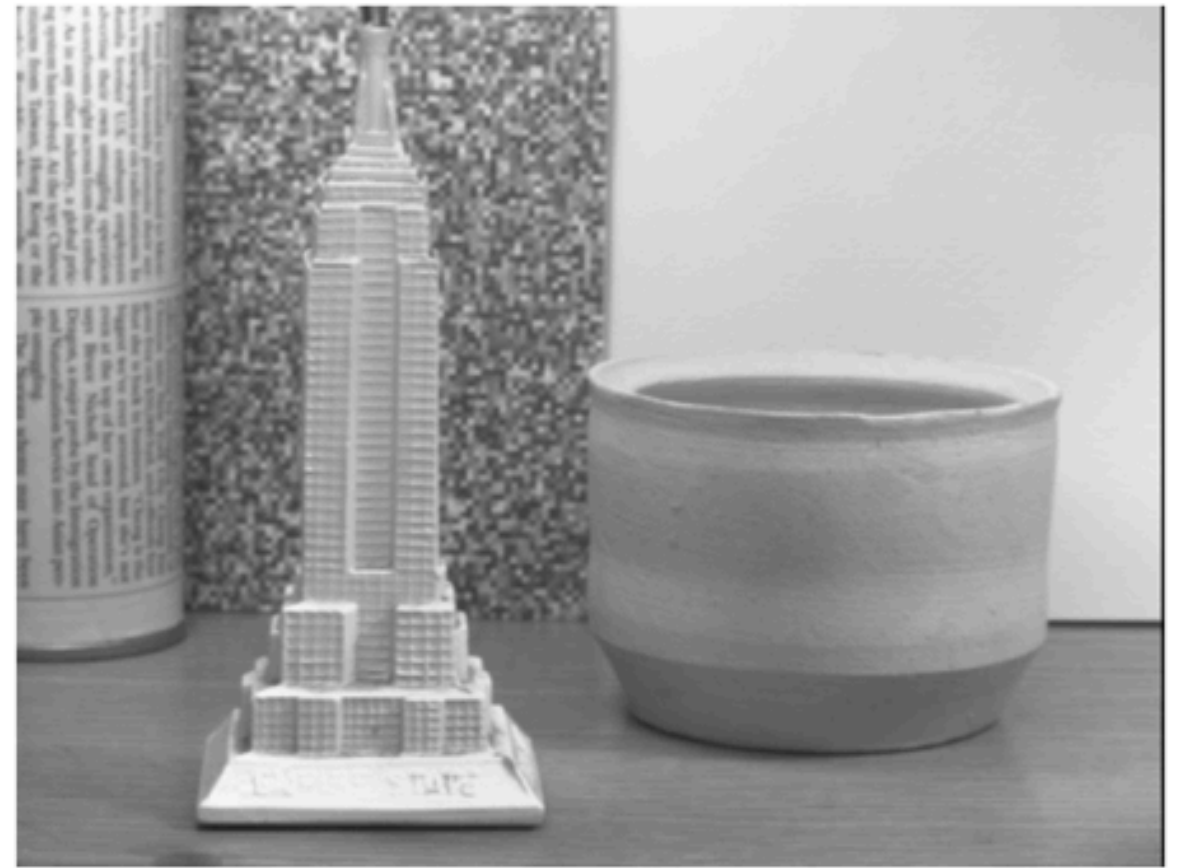
(c) gray-coded depth map without post-filtering



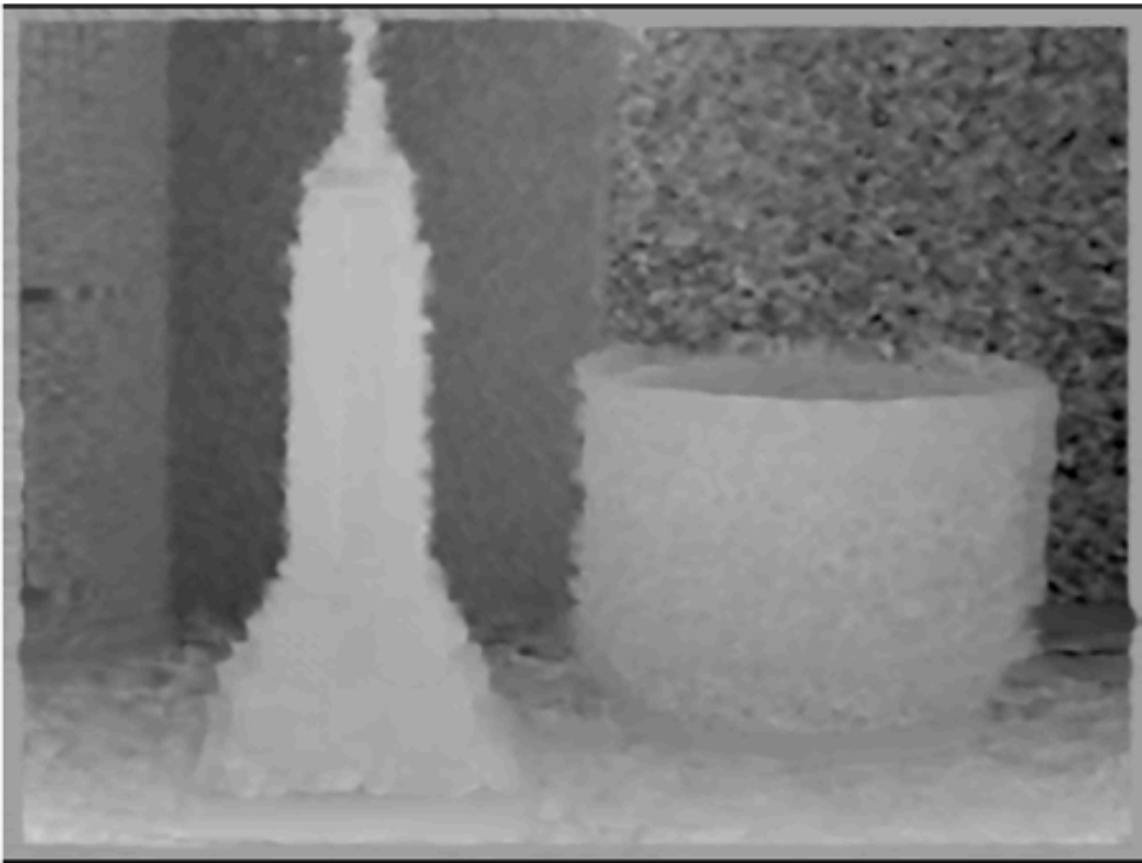
(d) wireframe plot of (c)



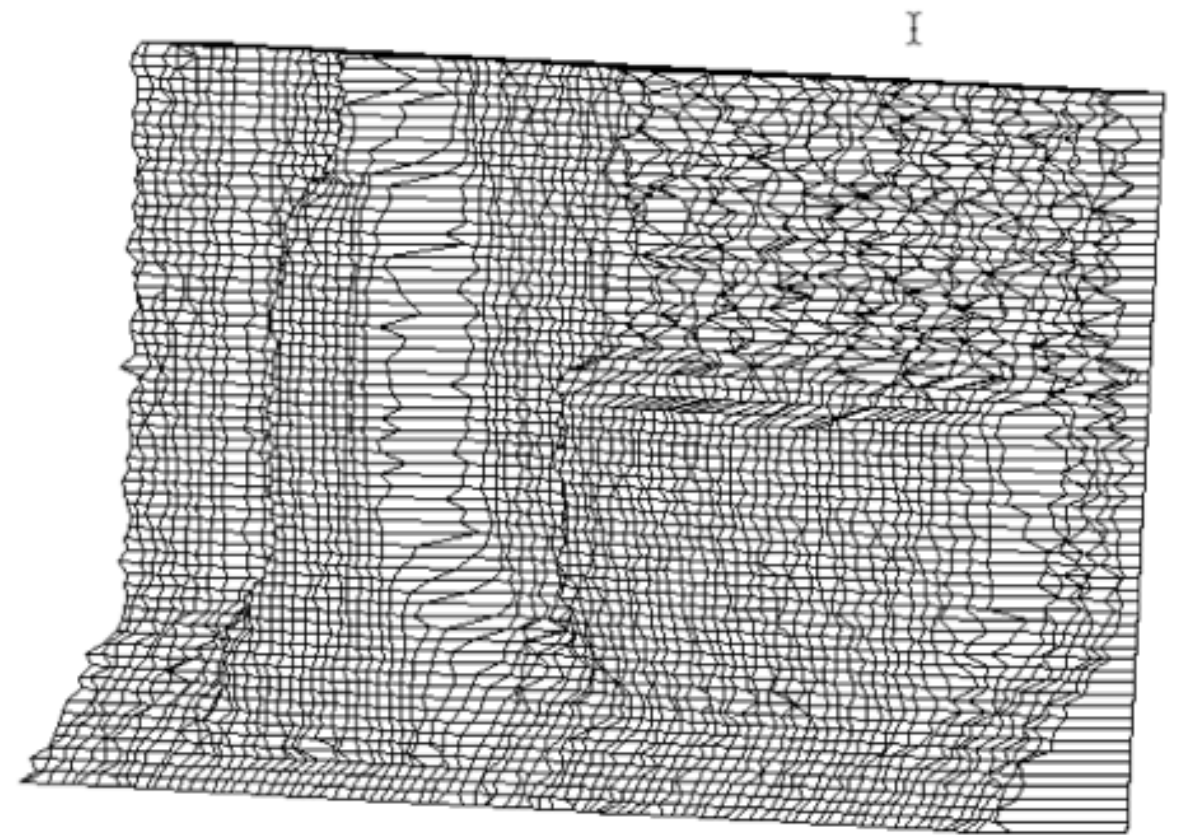
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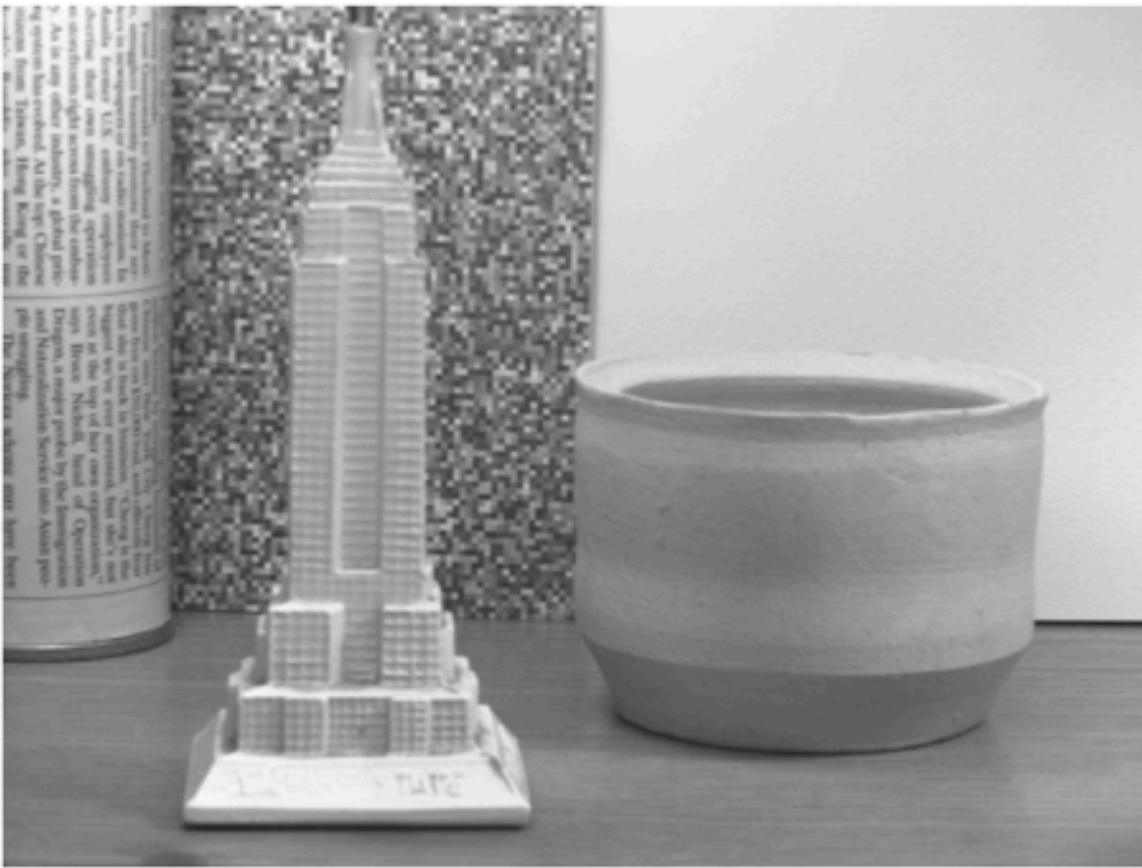
(b) near-focused image



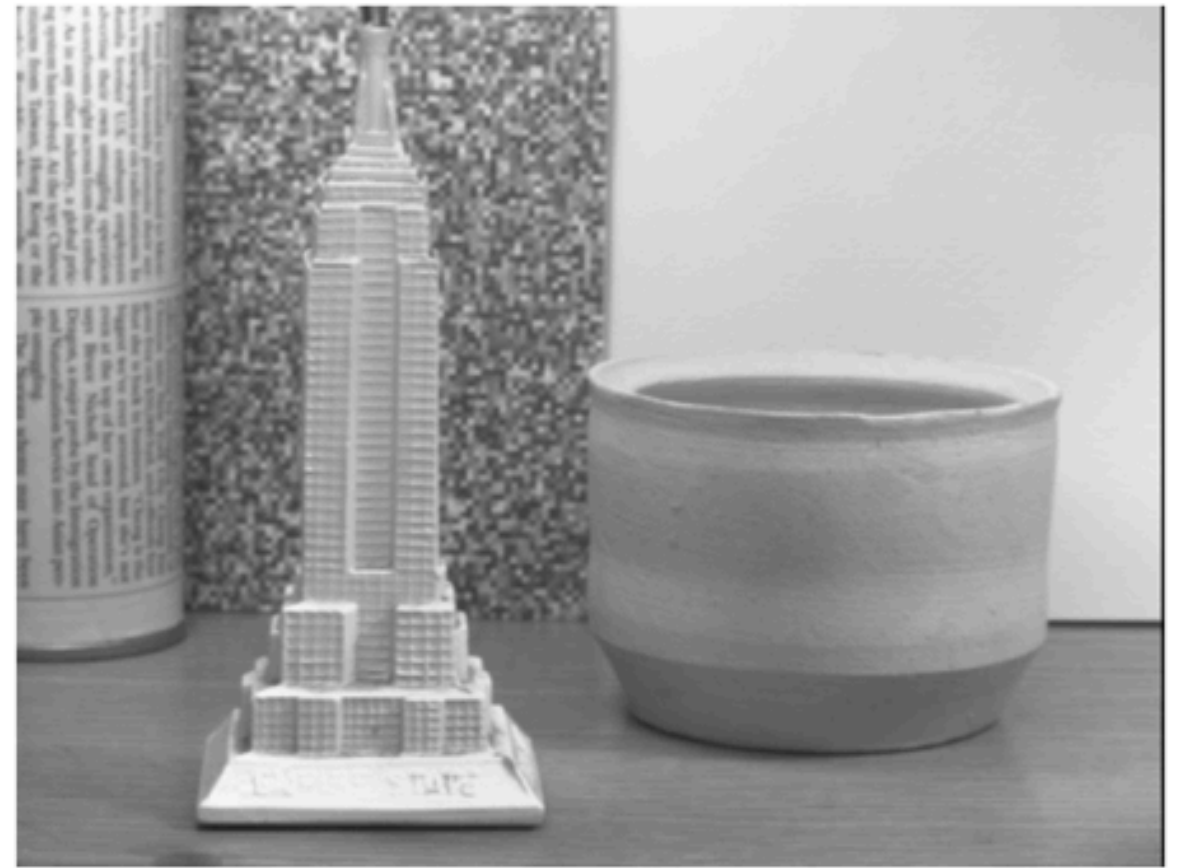
(c) gray-coded depth map



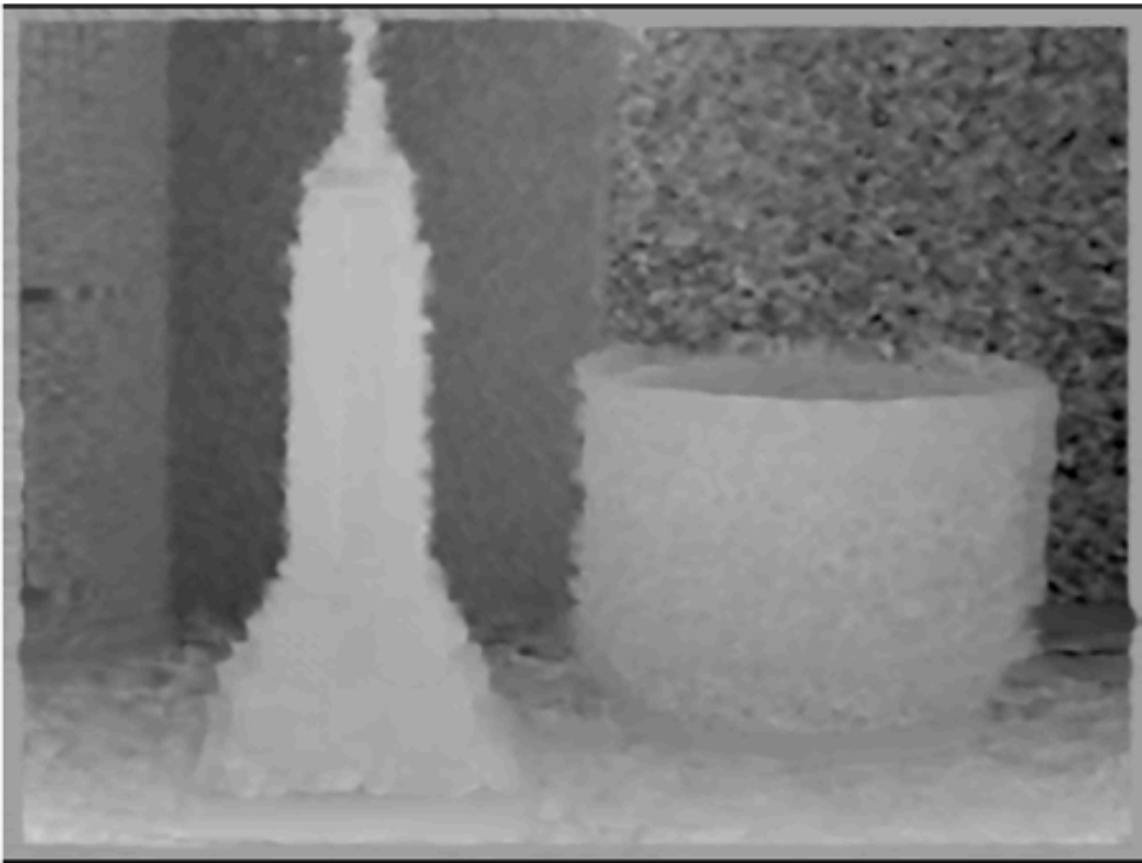
(d) wireframe of the depth map



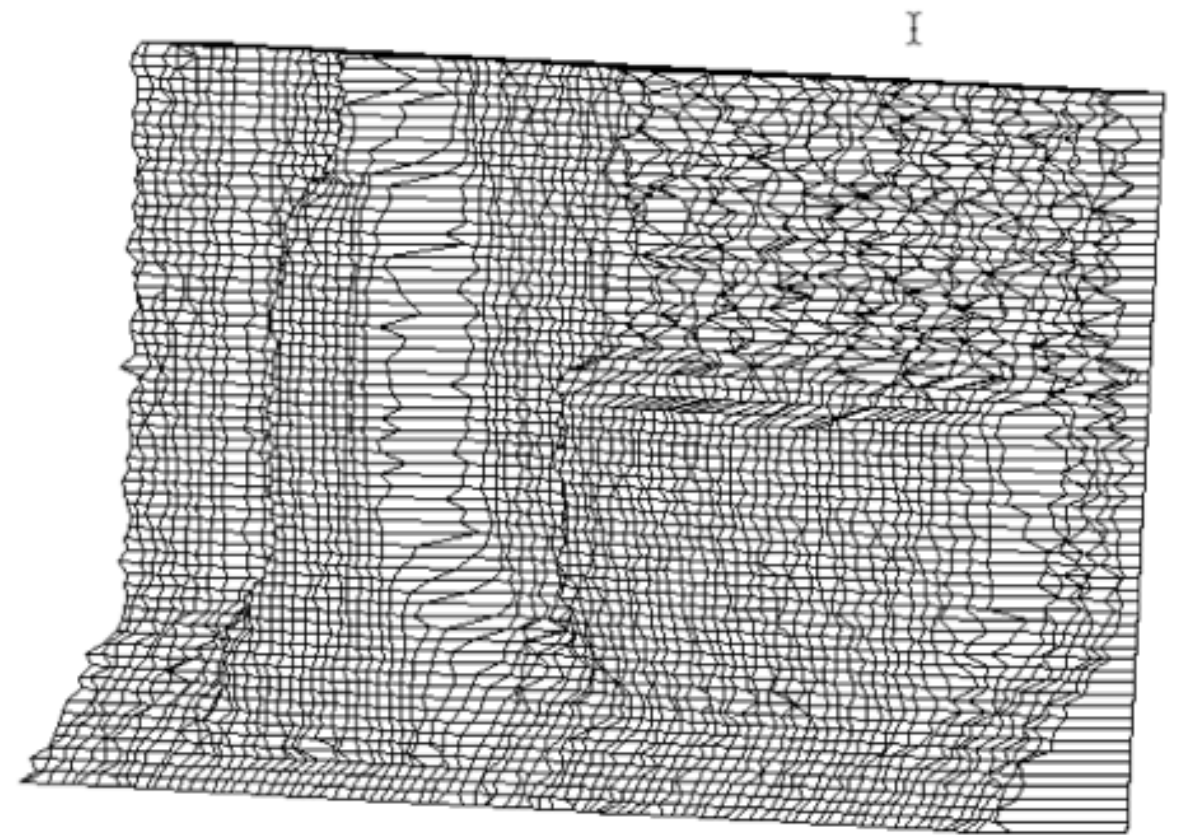
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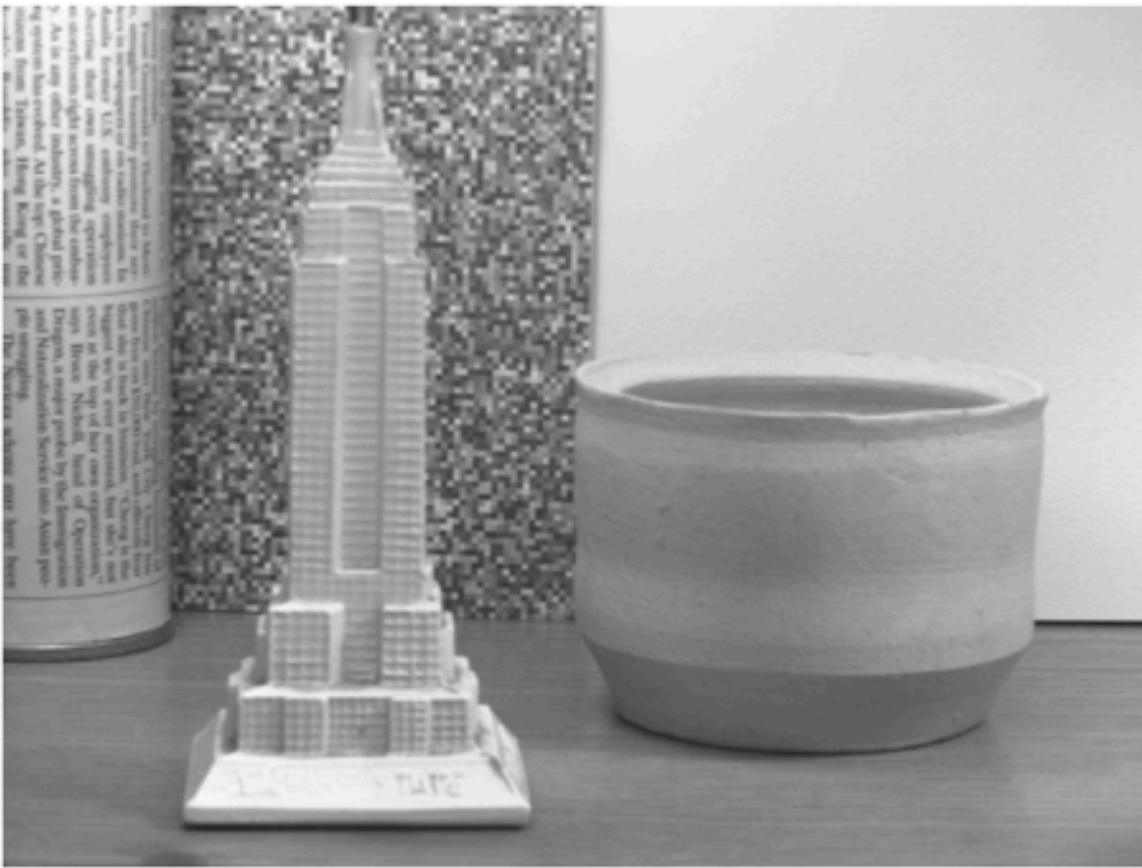
(b) near-focused image



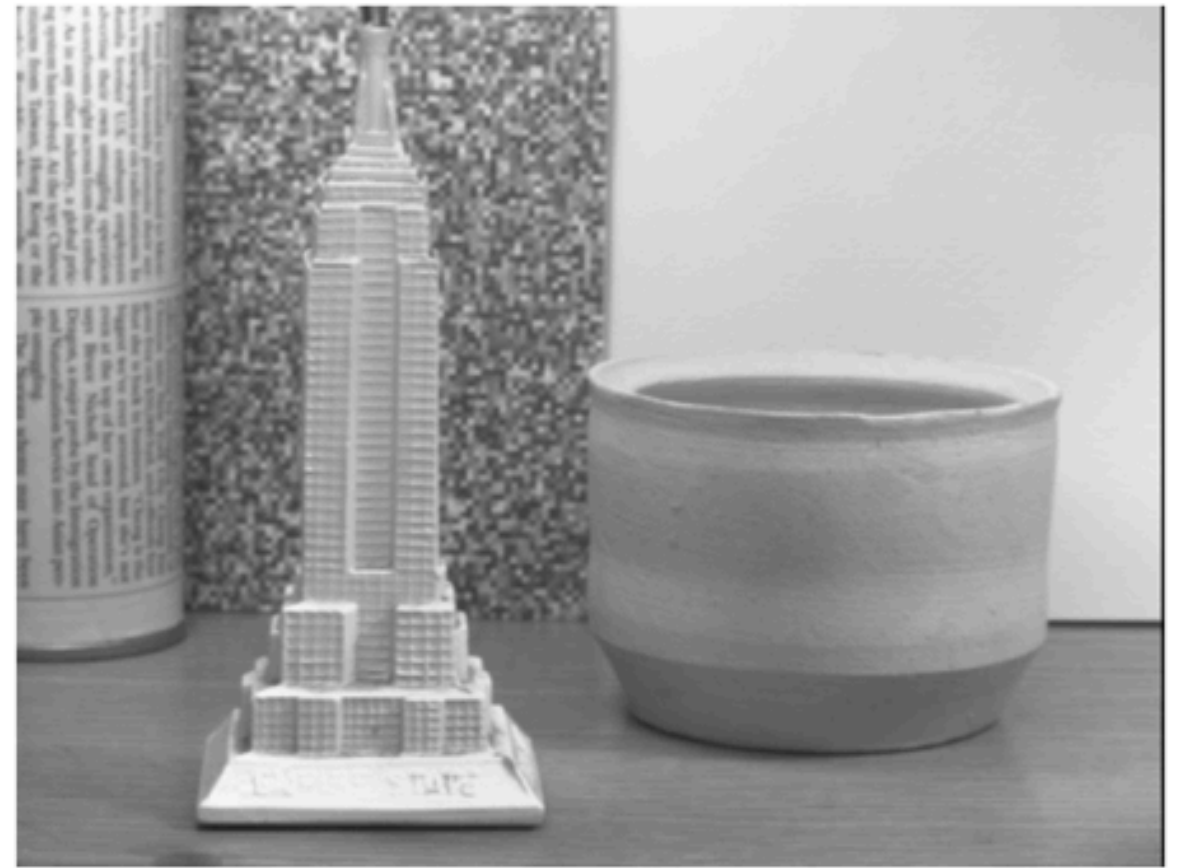
(c) gray-coded depth map



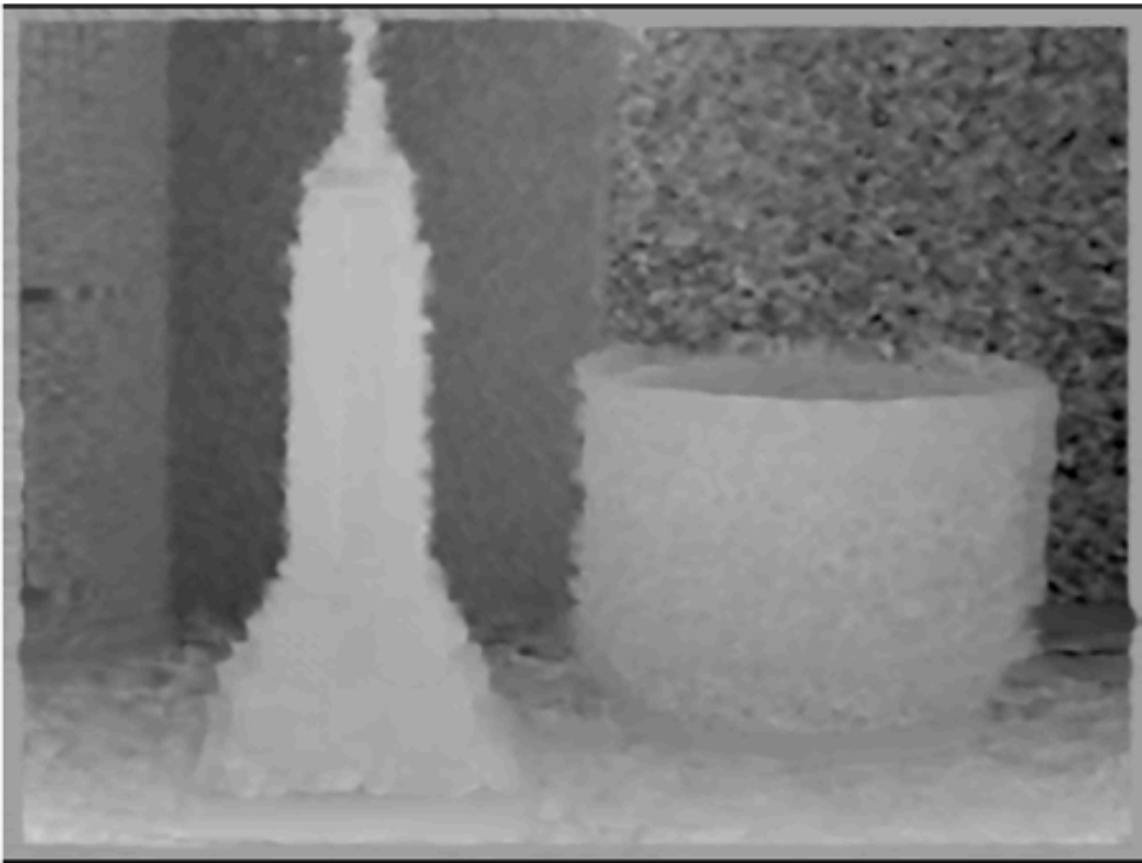
(d) wireframe of the depth map



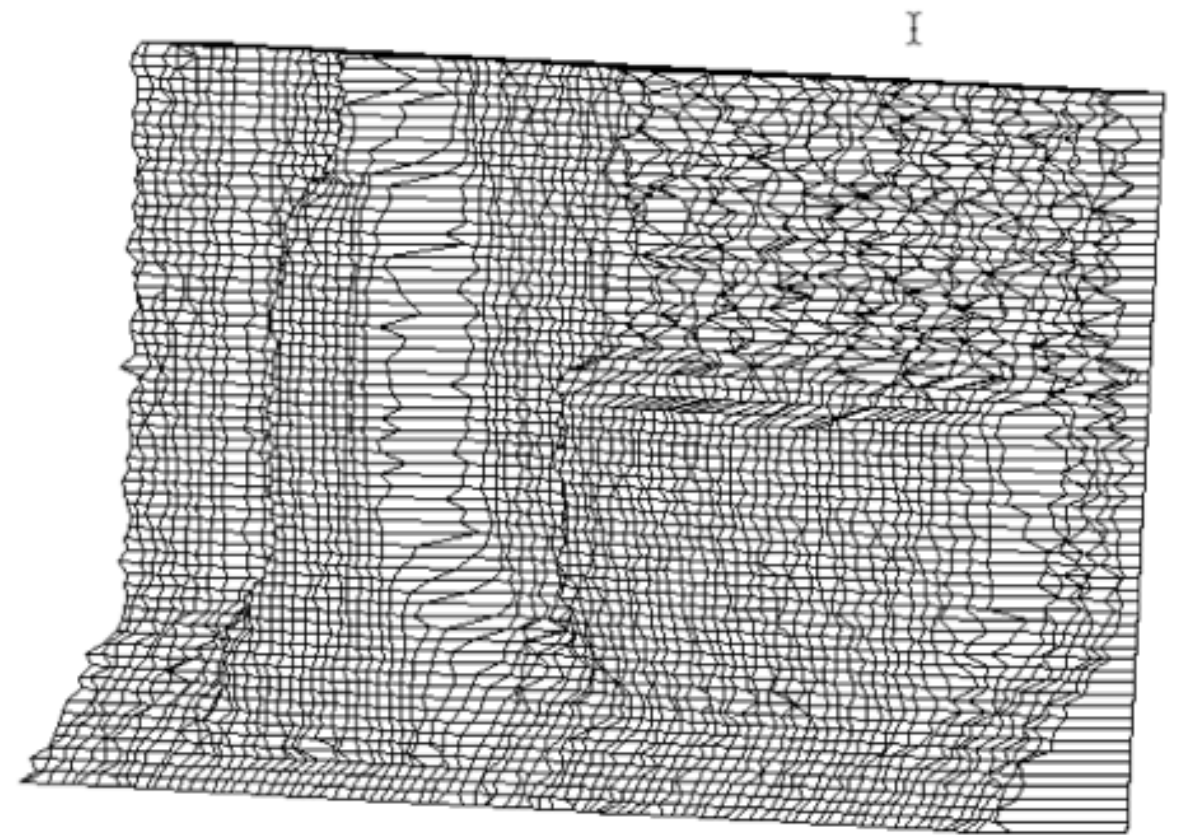
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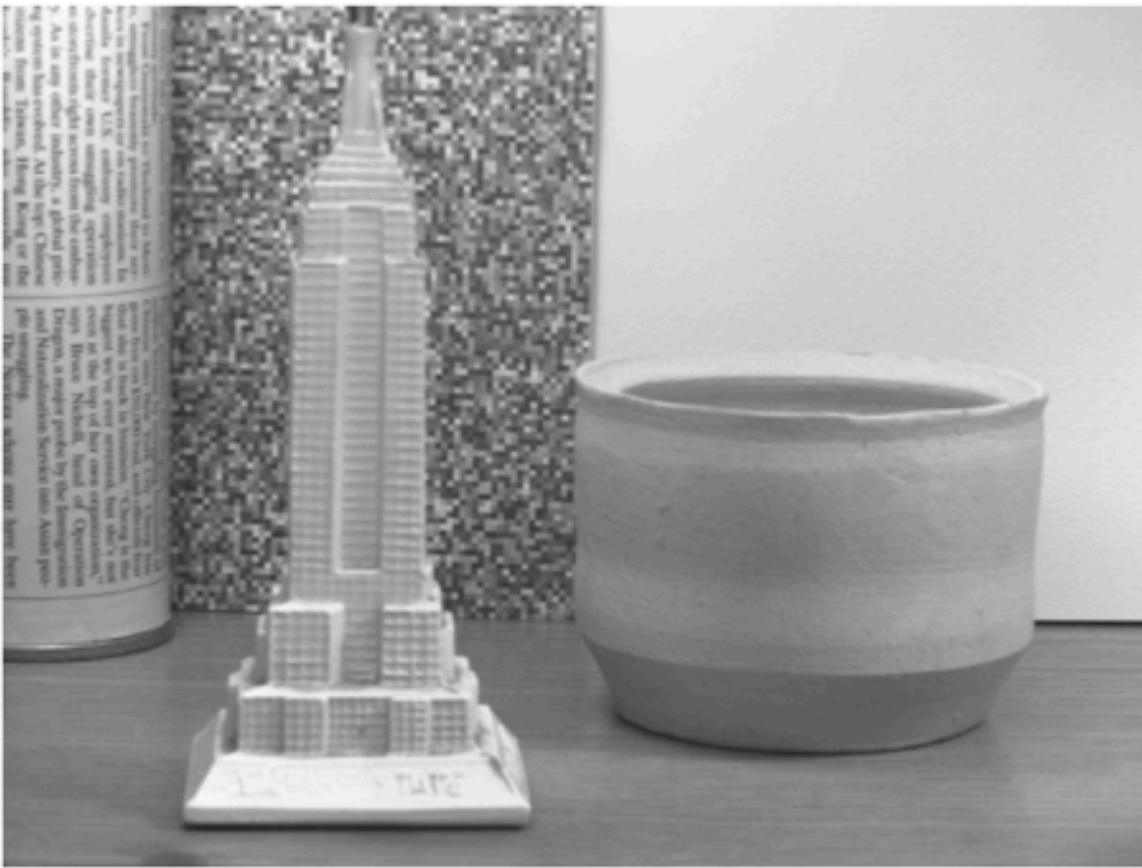
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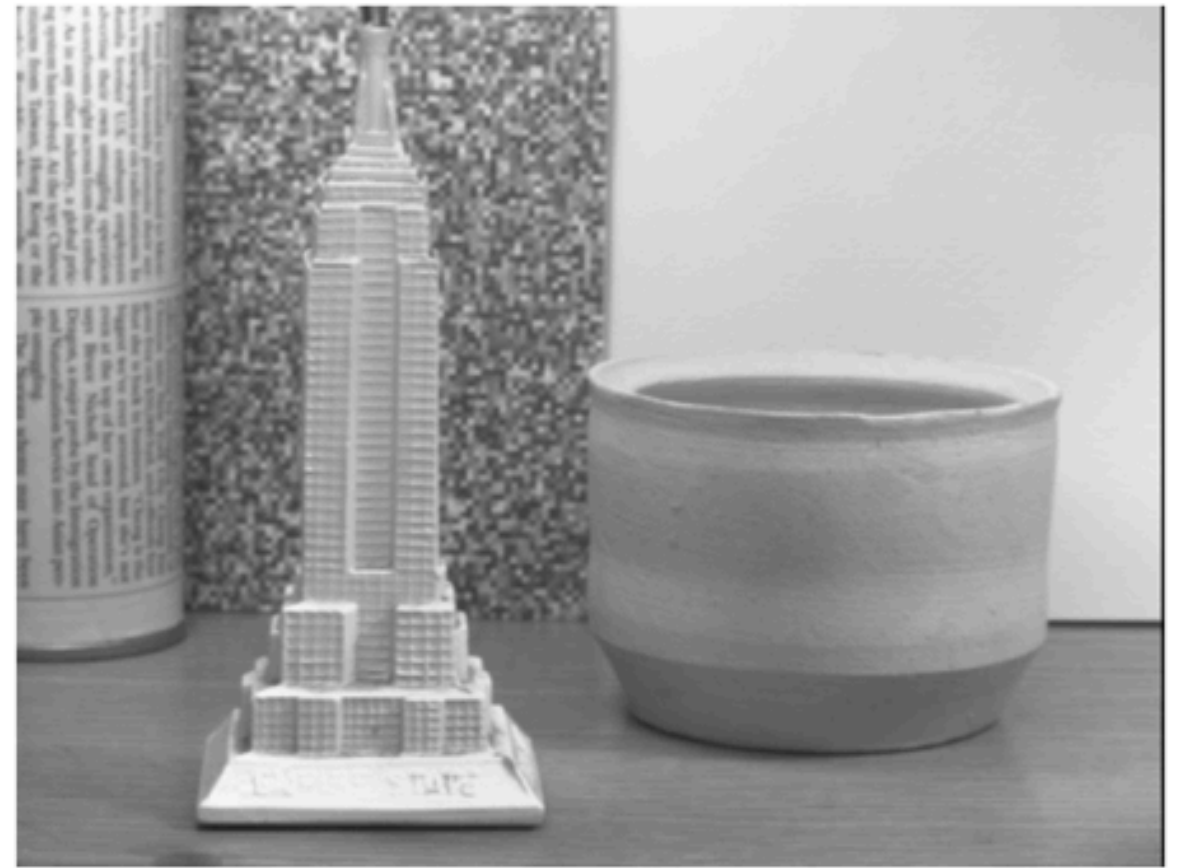
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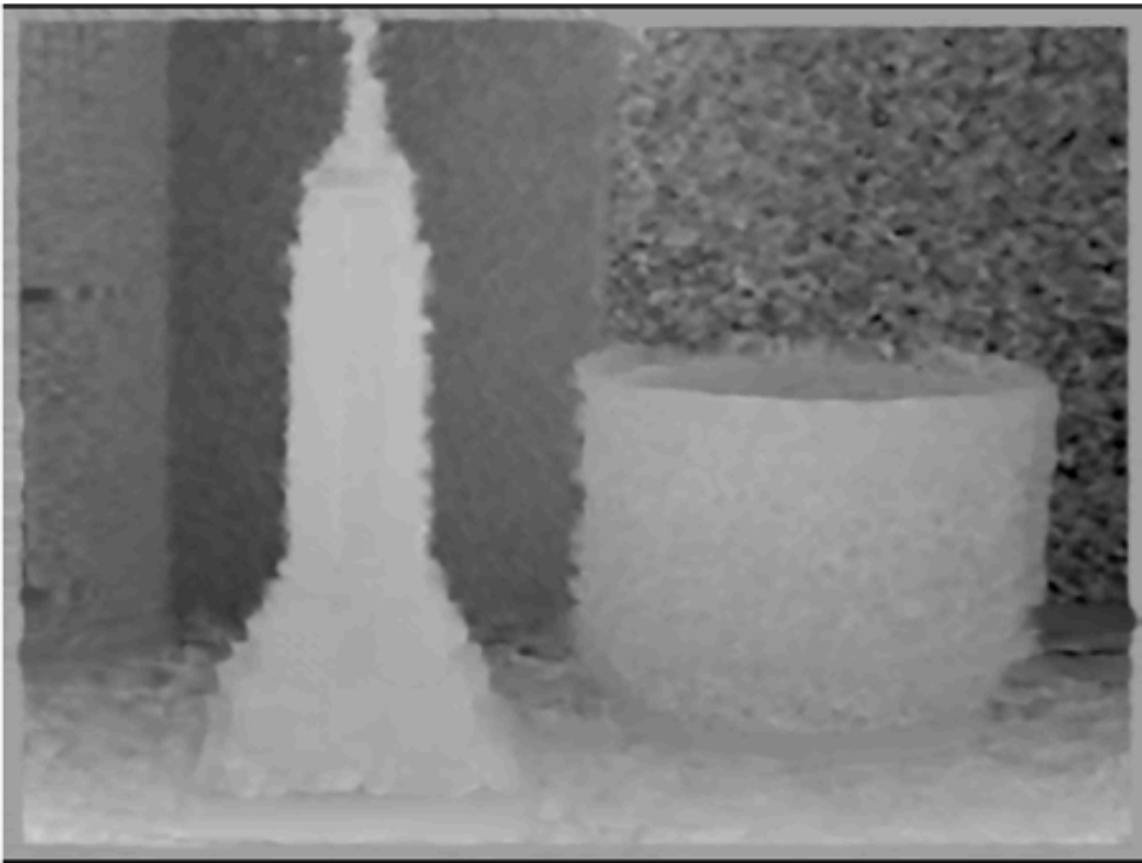
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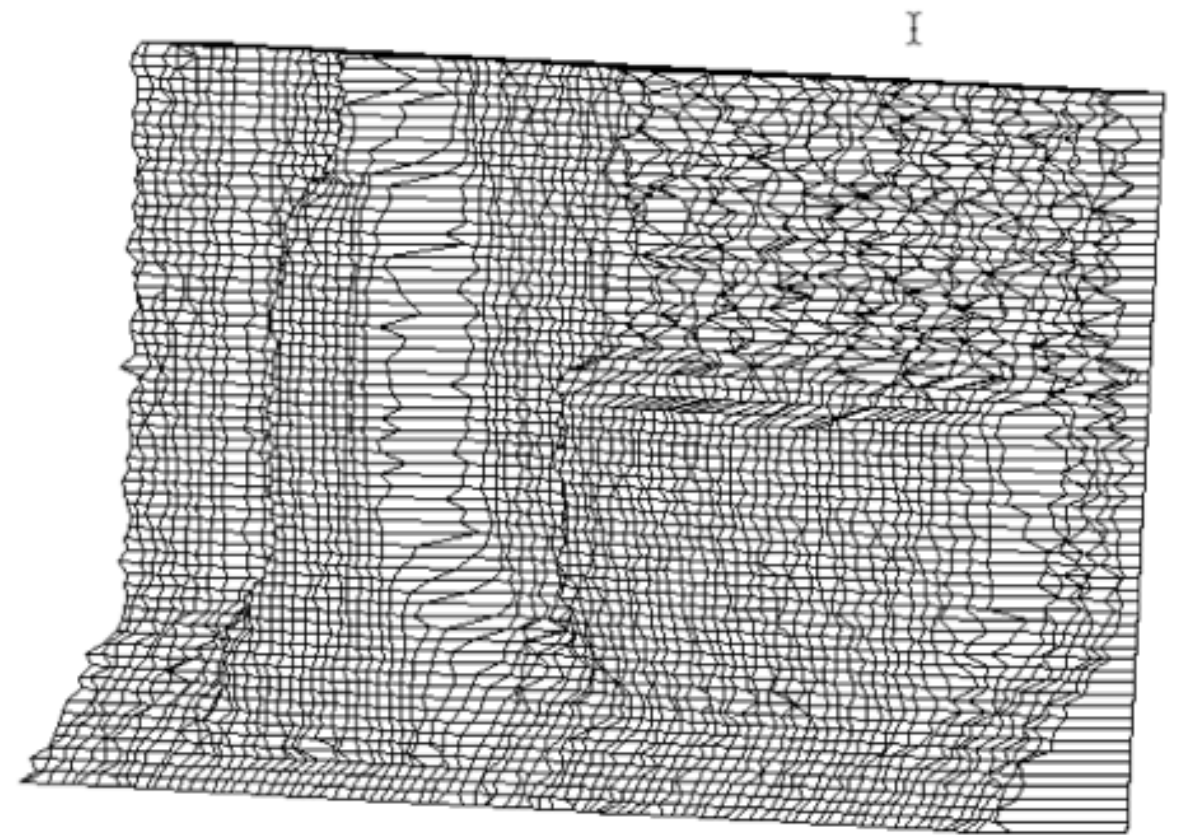
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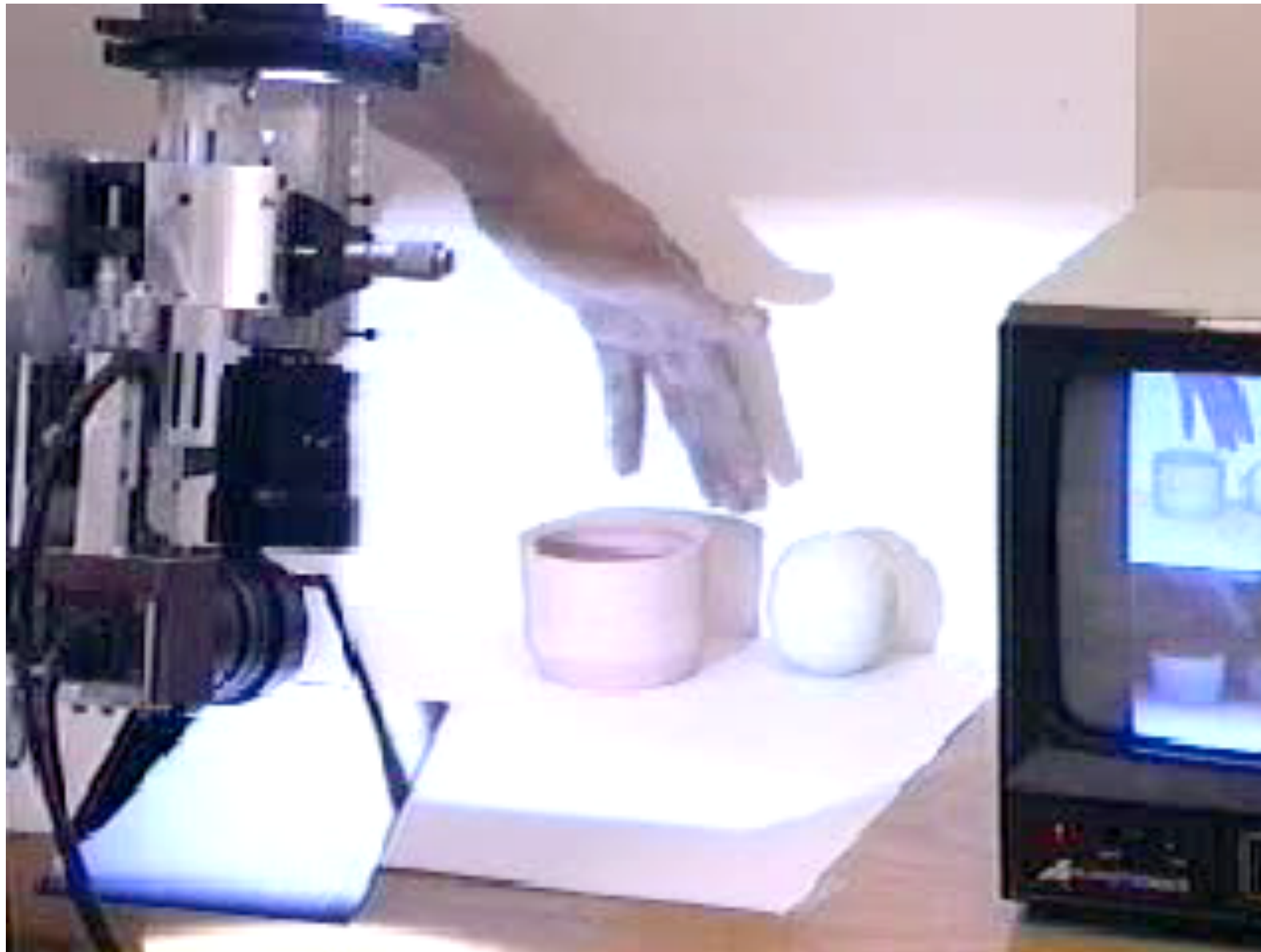


(c) gray-coded depth map

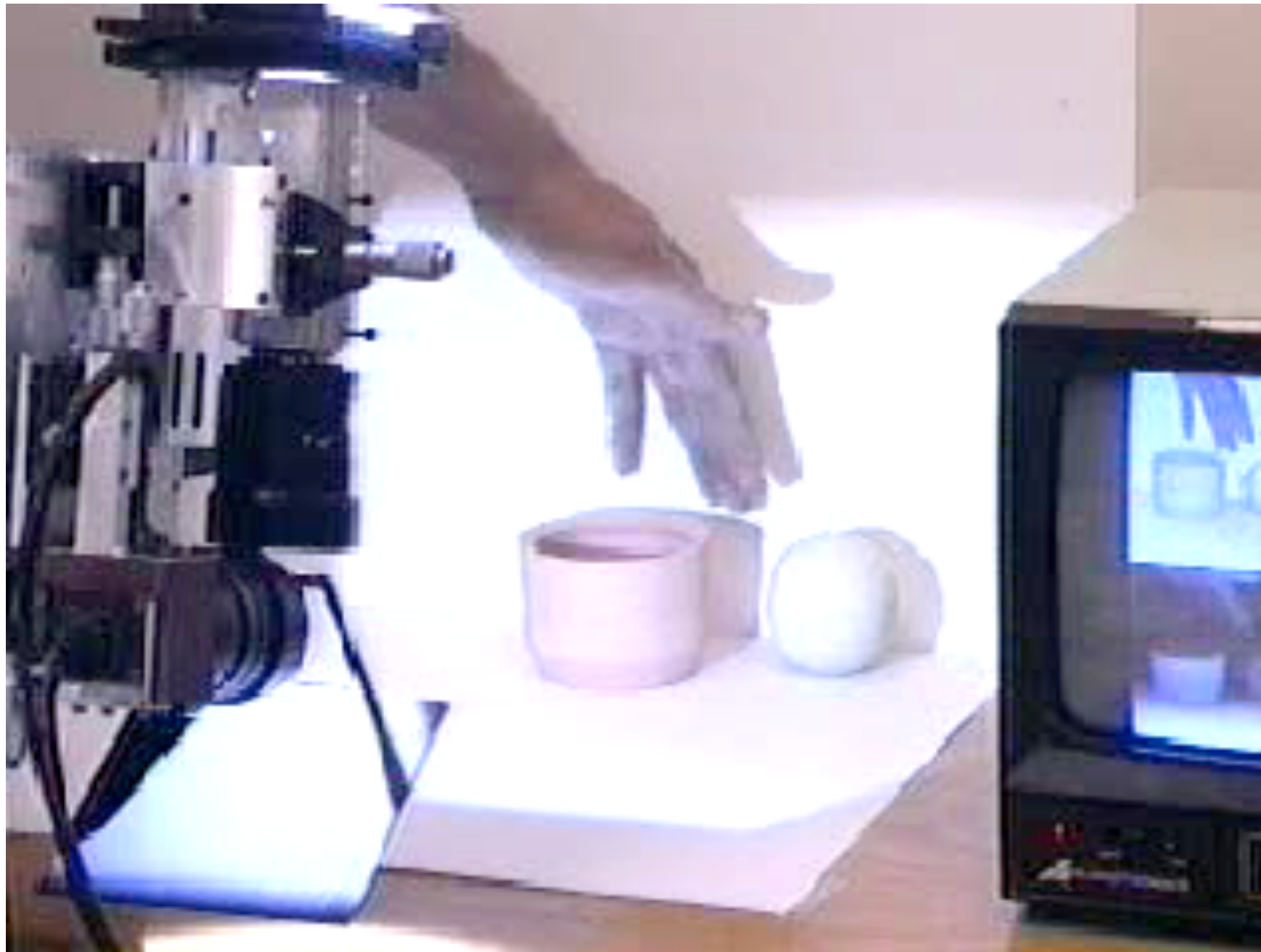


(d) wireframe of the depth map

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



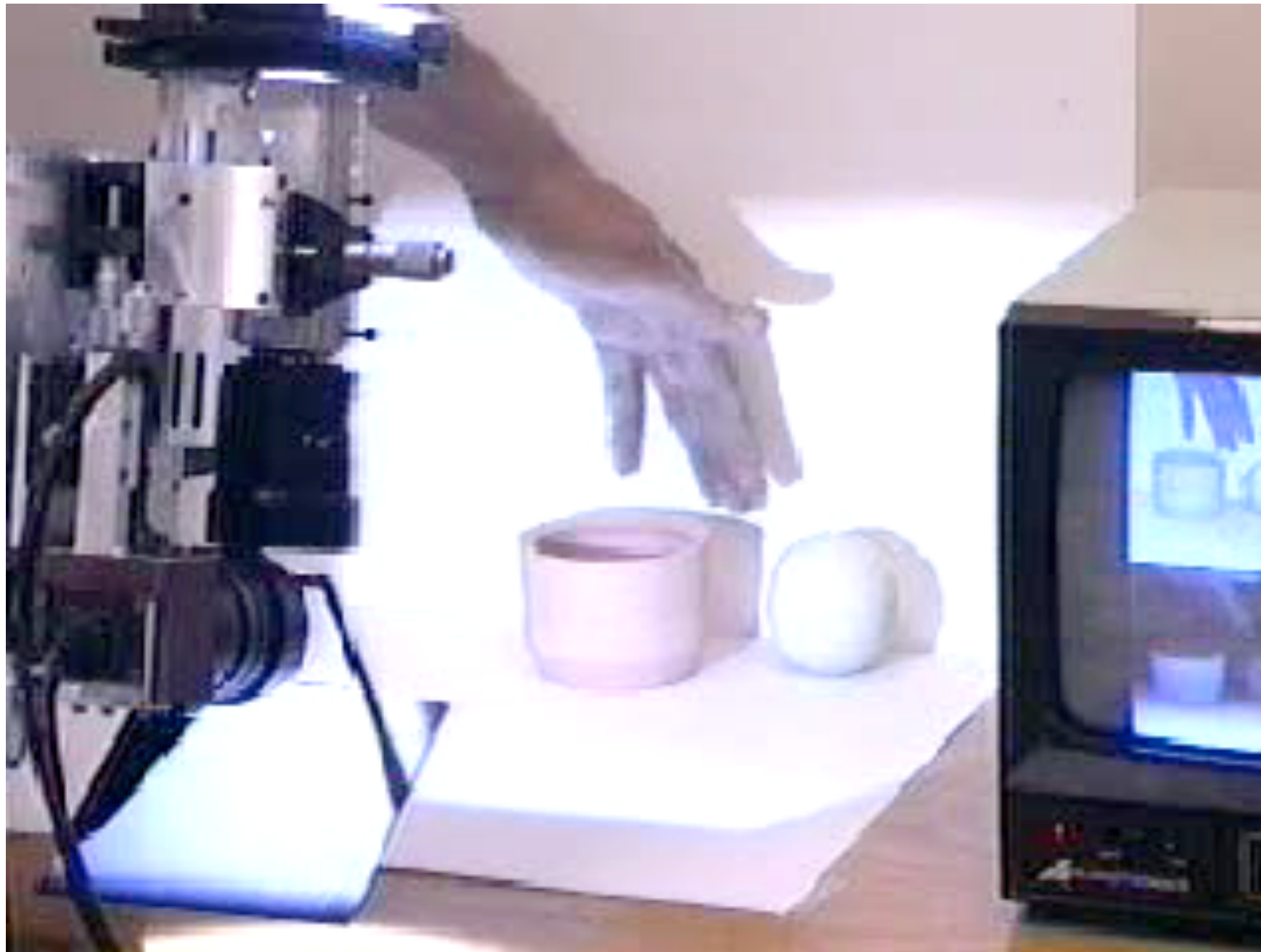
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



http://www.cs.columbia.edu/CAVE/projects/depth_defocus/images/defocus_ball.mpg

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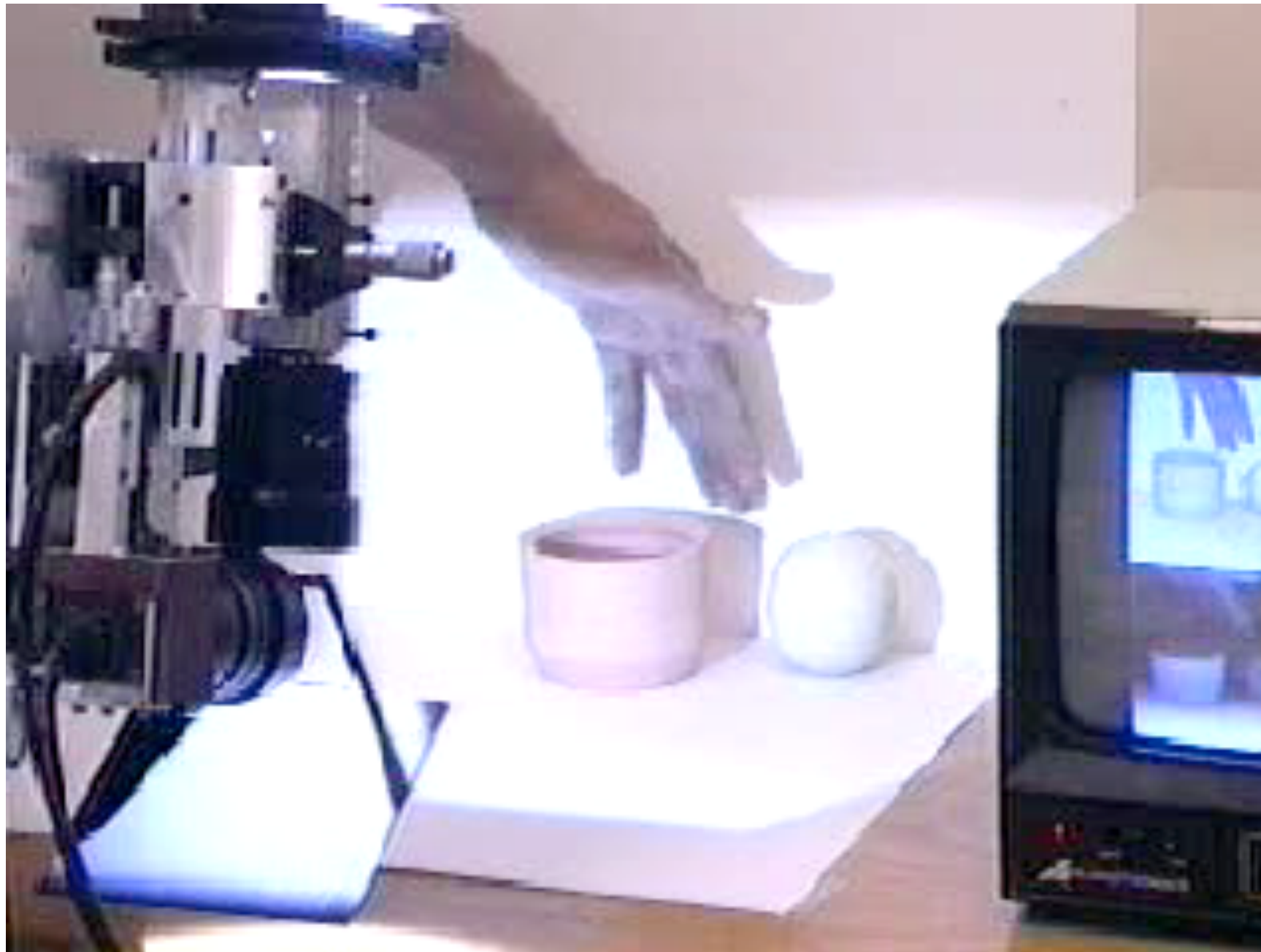
- Depth from focus



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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Depth from focus**
 - Blurry things are further away



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

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- Depth from focus

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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Depth from focus**
 - The Kinect dramatically improves the accuracy of traditional depth from focus

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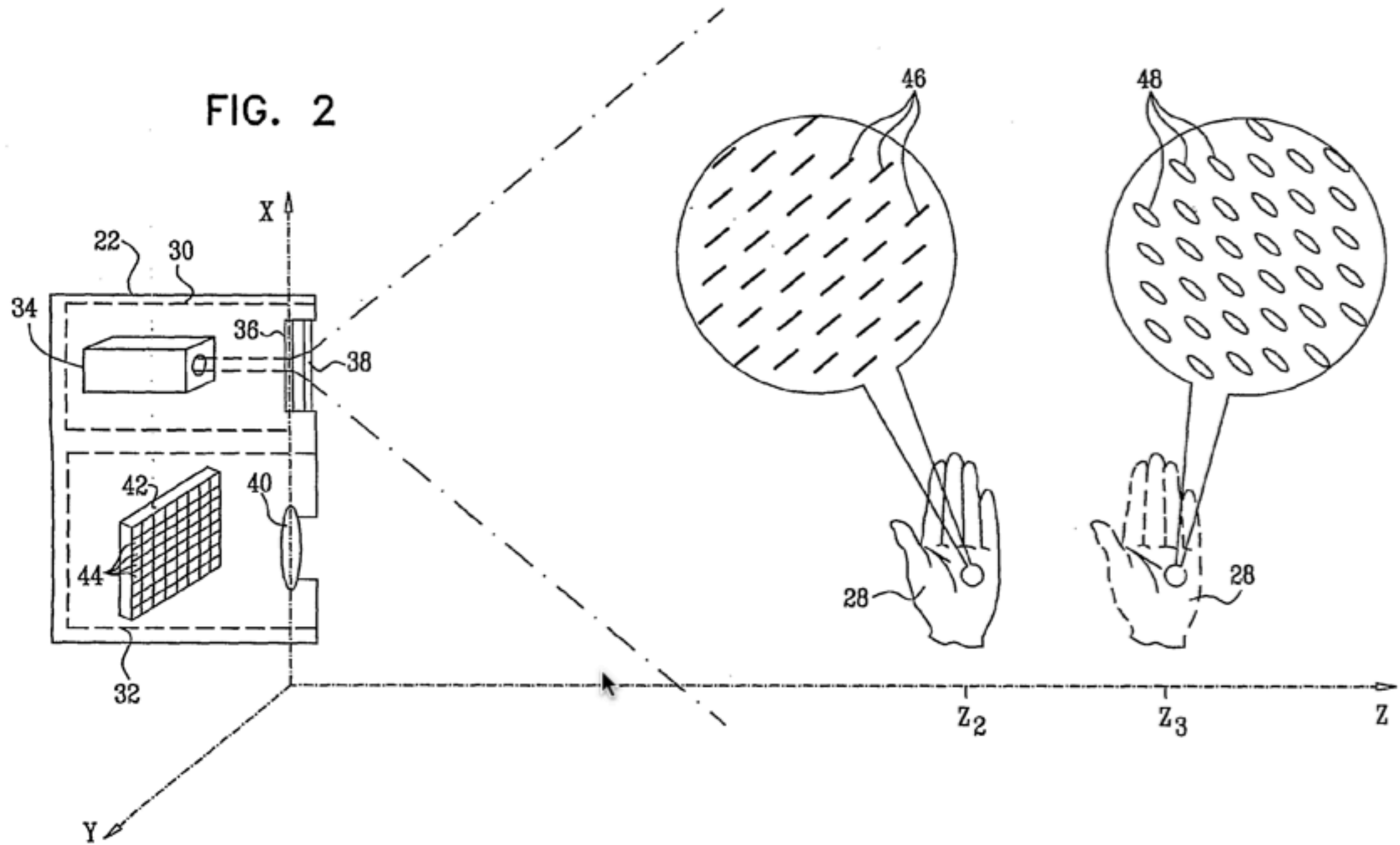
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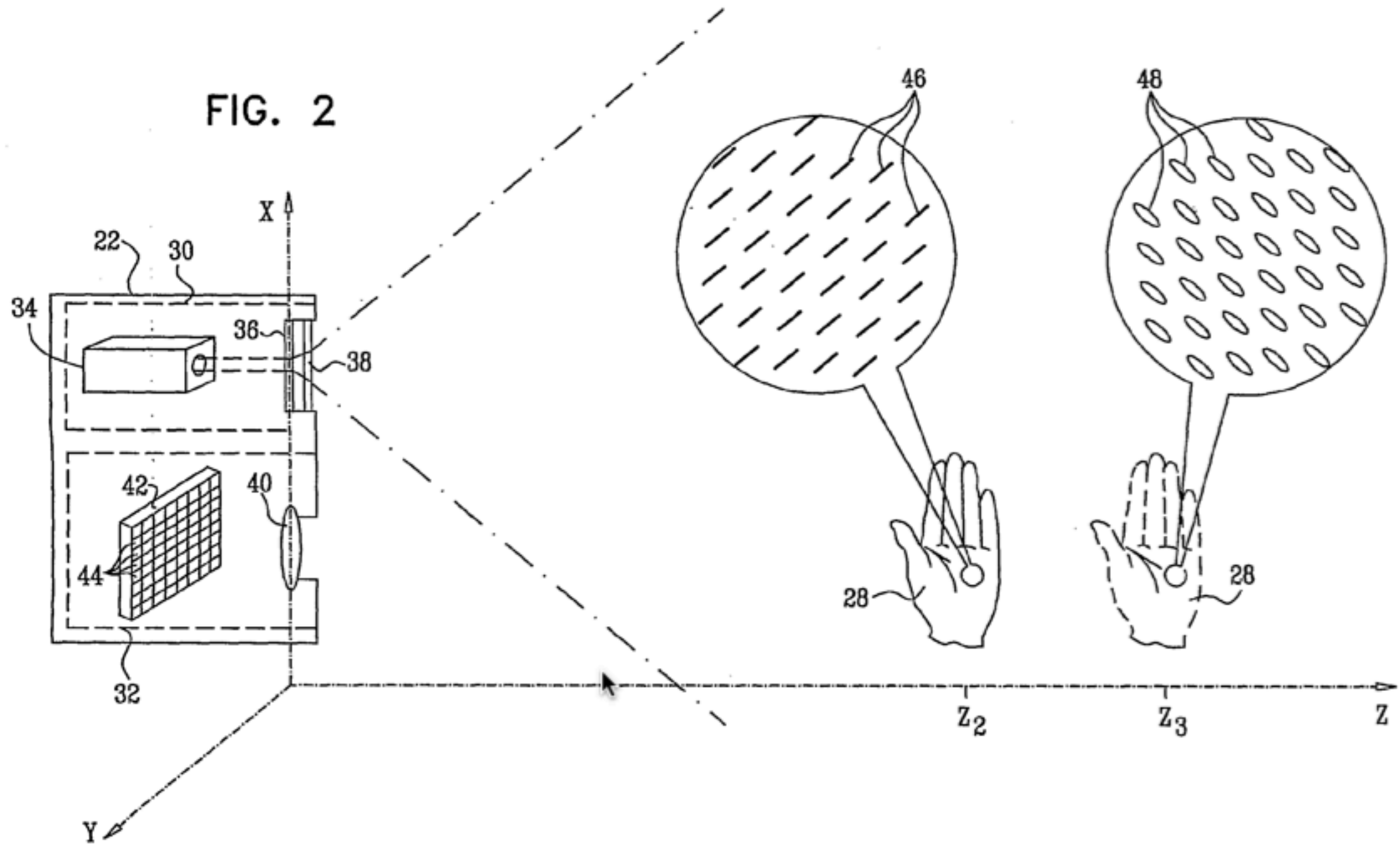
- **Depth from focus**
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 - A projected circle then becomes an ellipse whose orientation depends on depth

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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



Patent: US 2010/0290698 A1

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Depth from stereo

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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Depth from stereo
 - Based on parallax

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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Depth from stereo**
 - Based on **parallax**
 - If you look at the scene from two angles, objects that are close get shifted to the side more than objects that are far away

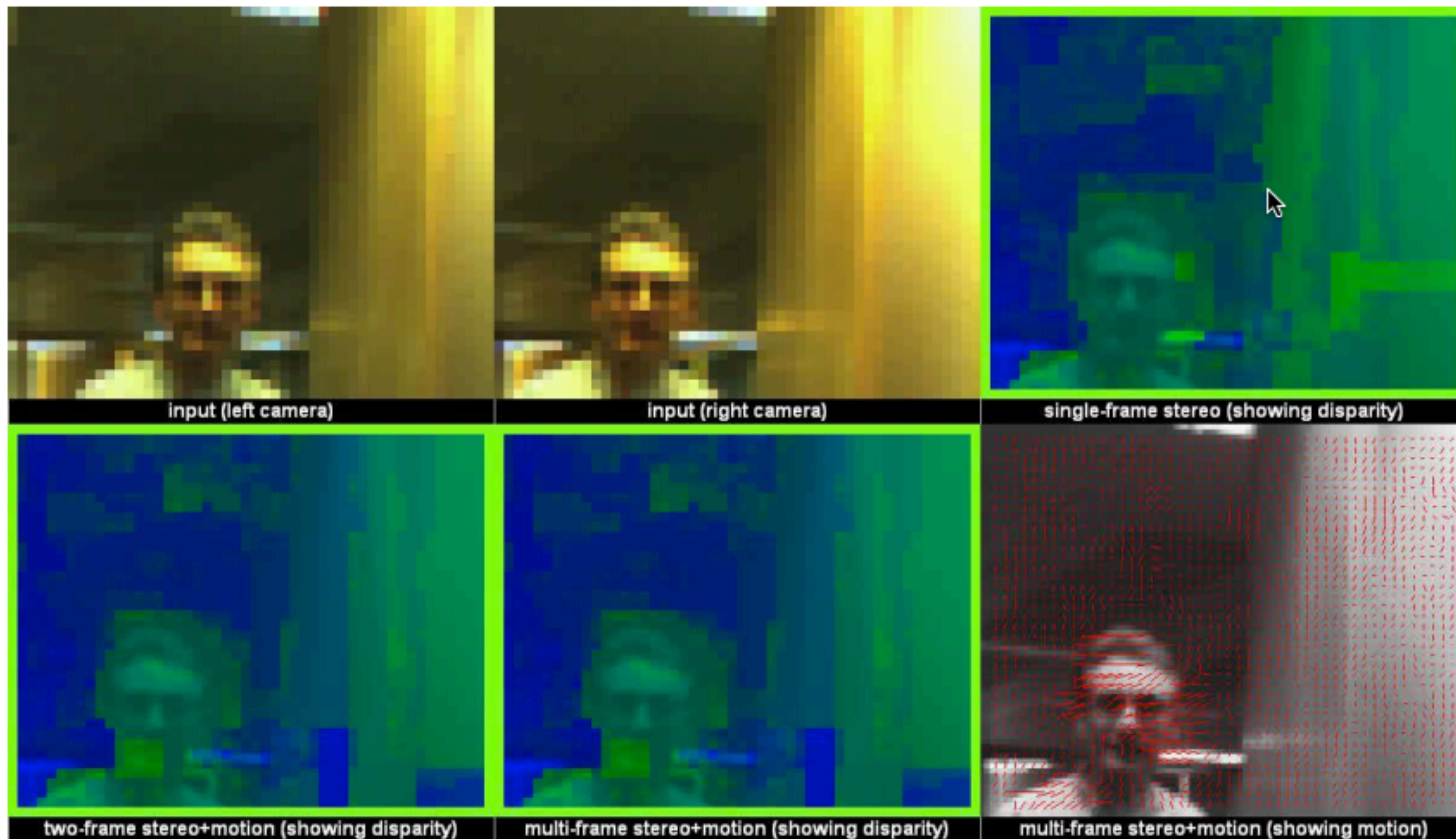
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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- **Depth from stereo**
 - Based on **parallax**
 - If you look at the scene from two angles, objects that are close get shifted to the side more than objects that are far away
 - The Kinect analyzes the shift of the speckle pattern by projecting from one location and observing from another

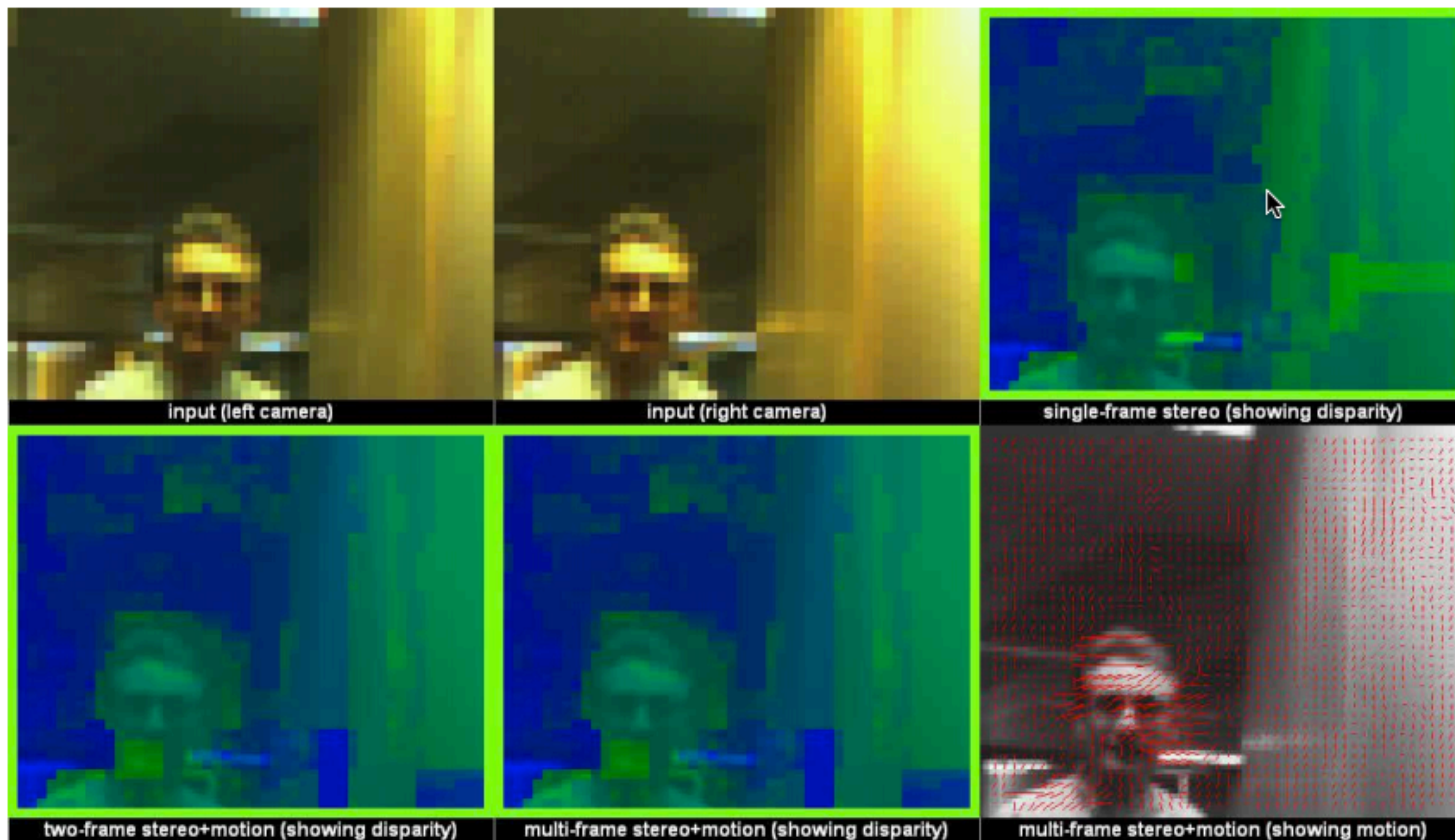
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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



Isard and M, ACCV (2006)

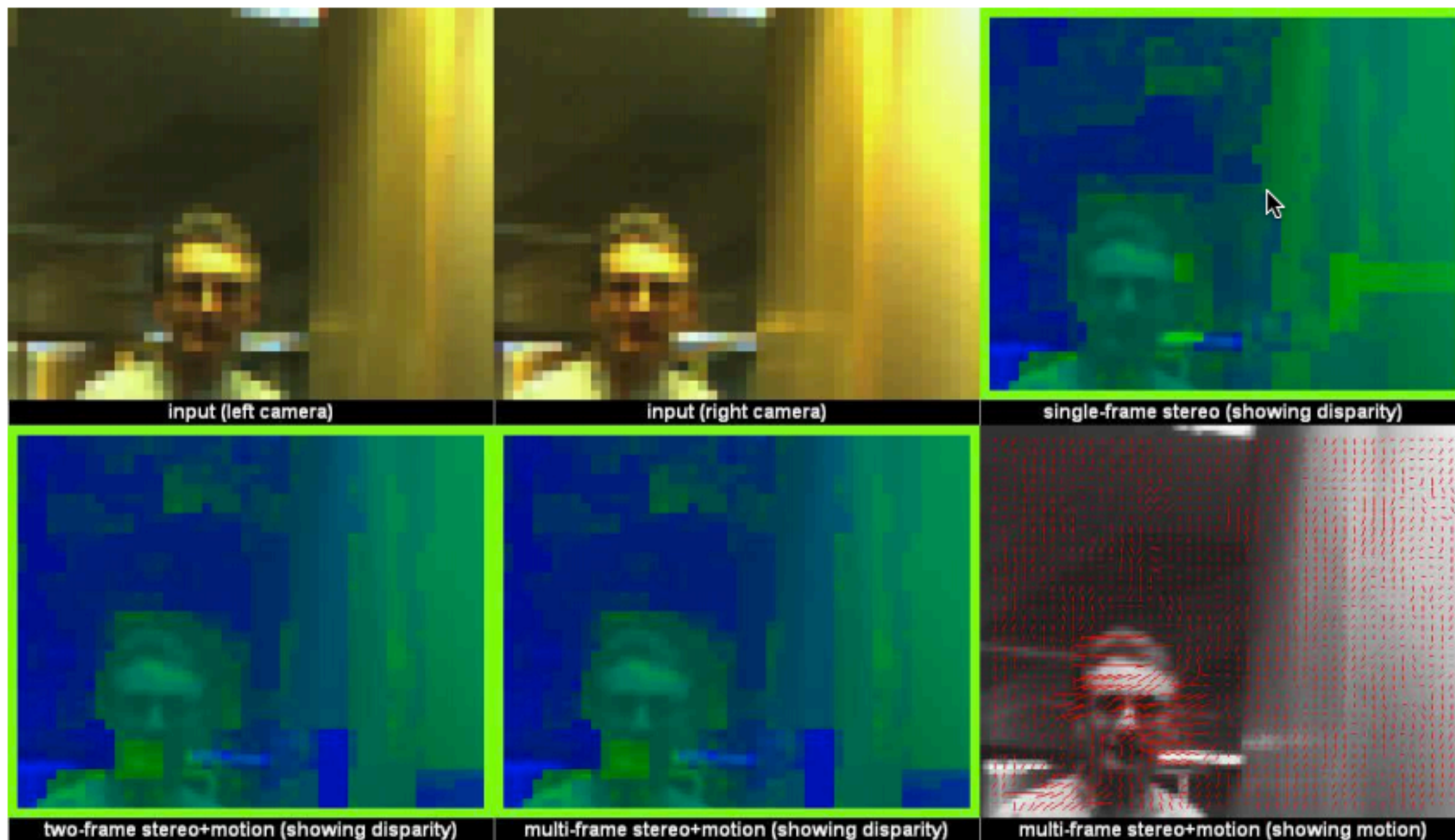
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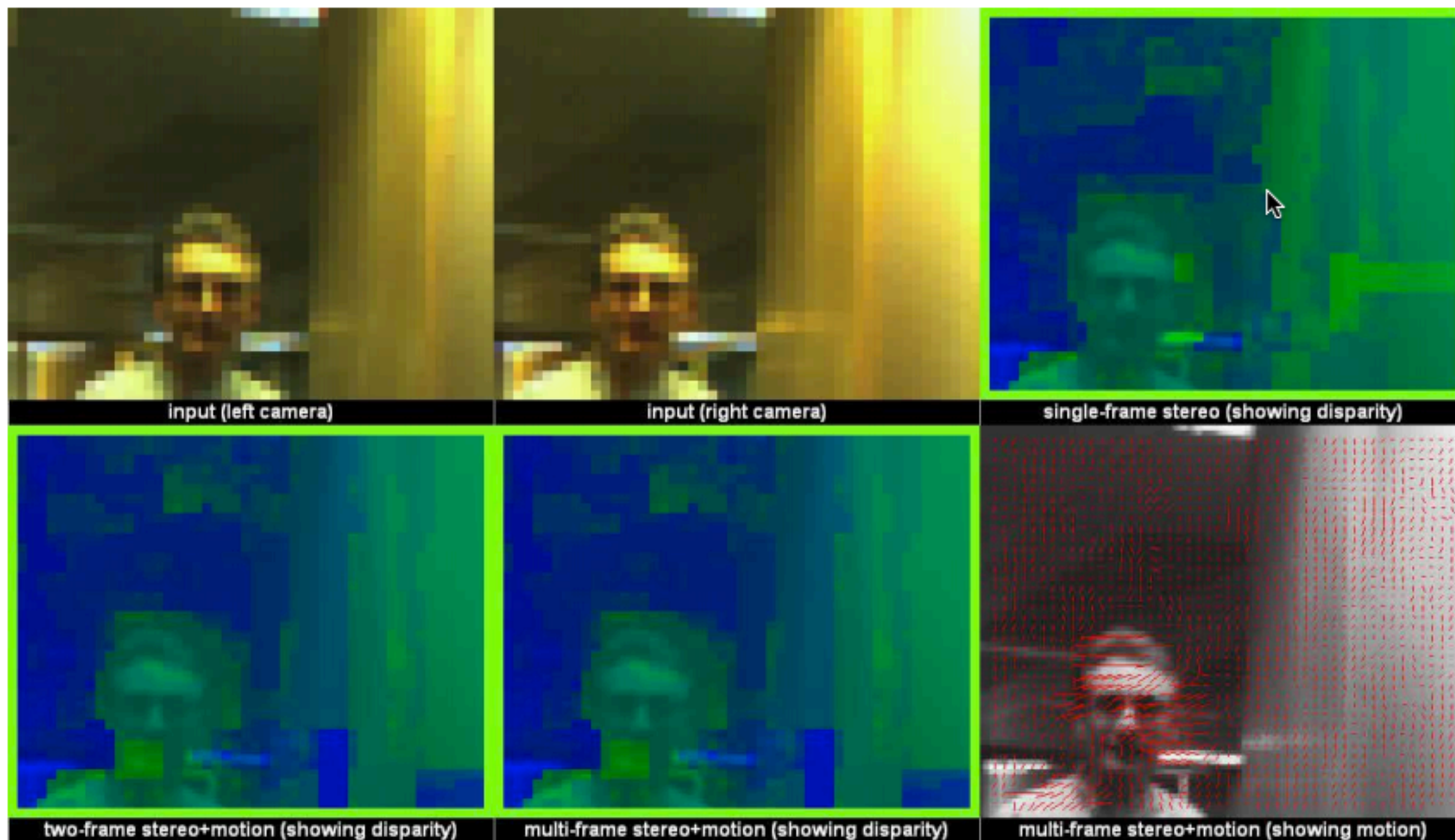
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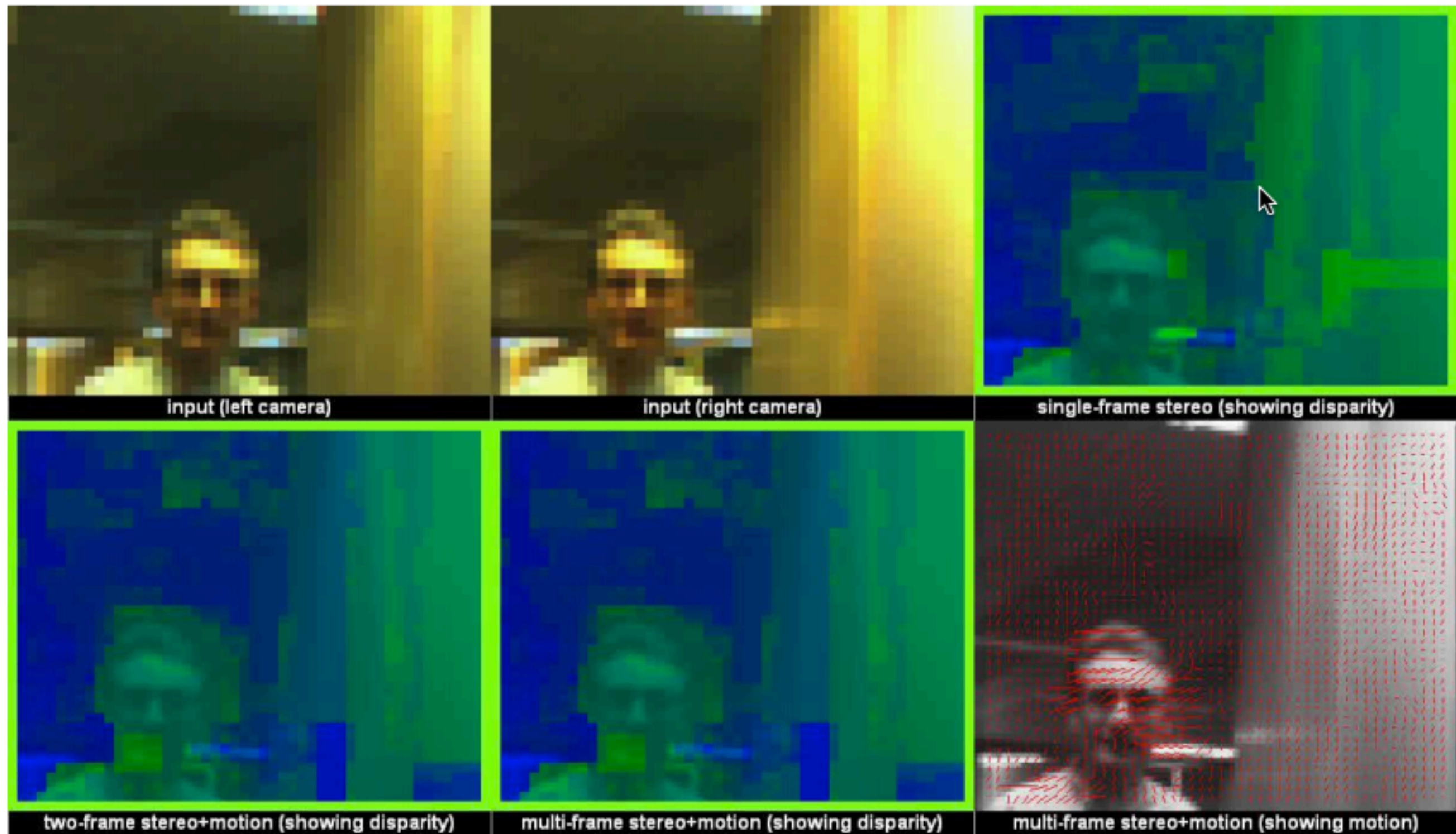
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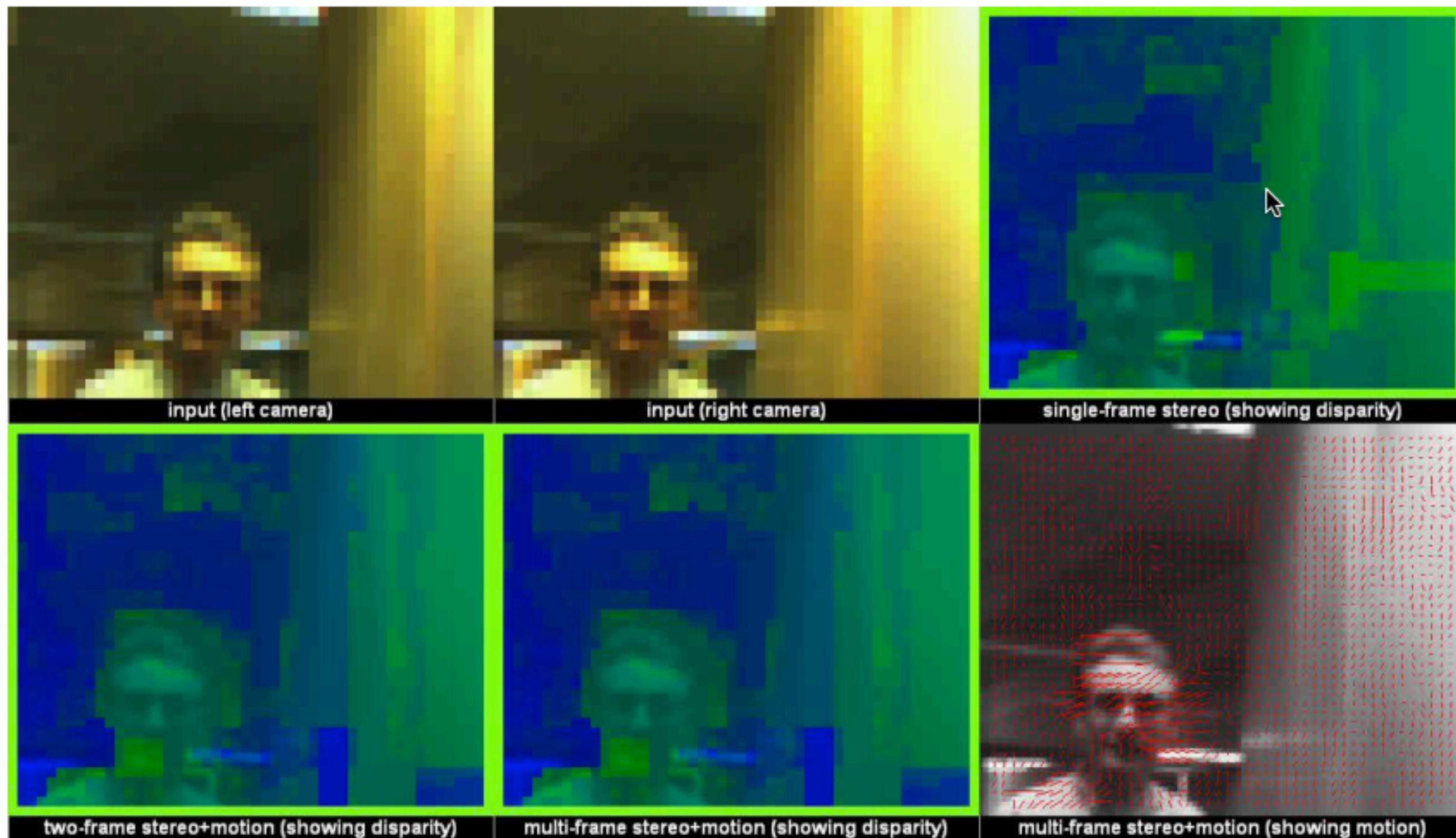
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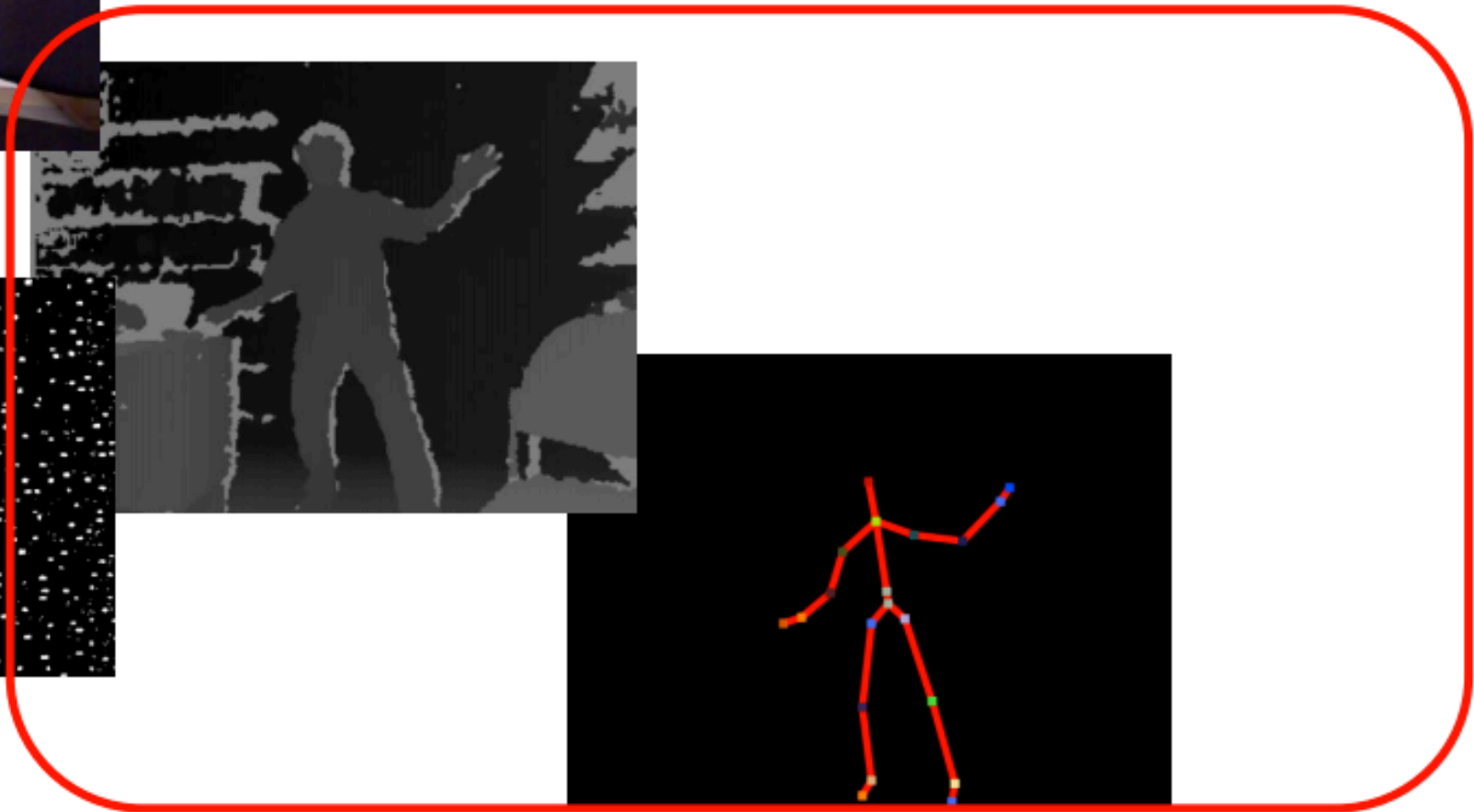
- **Structured light**
 - Kinect Style
 - The Kinect uses an infrared projector and sensor
 - It does not use the RGB camera for depth computation
 - **Depth from focus**
 - **Depth from parallax**
 - This creates a depth map

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Demo
 - Explain “point cloud”

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



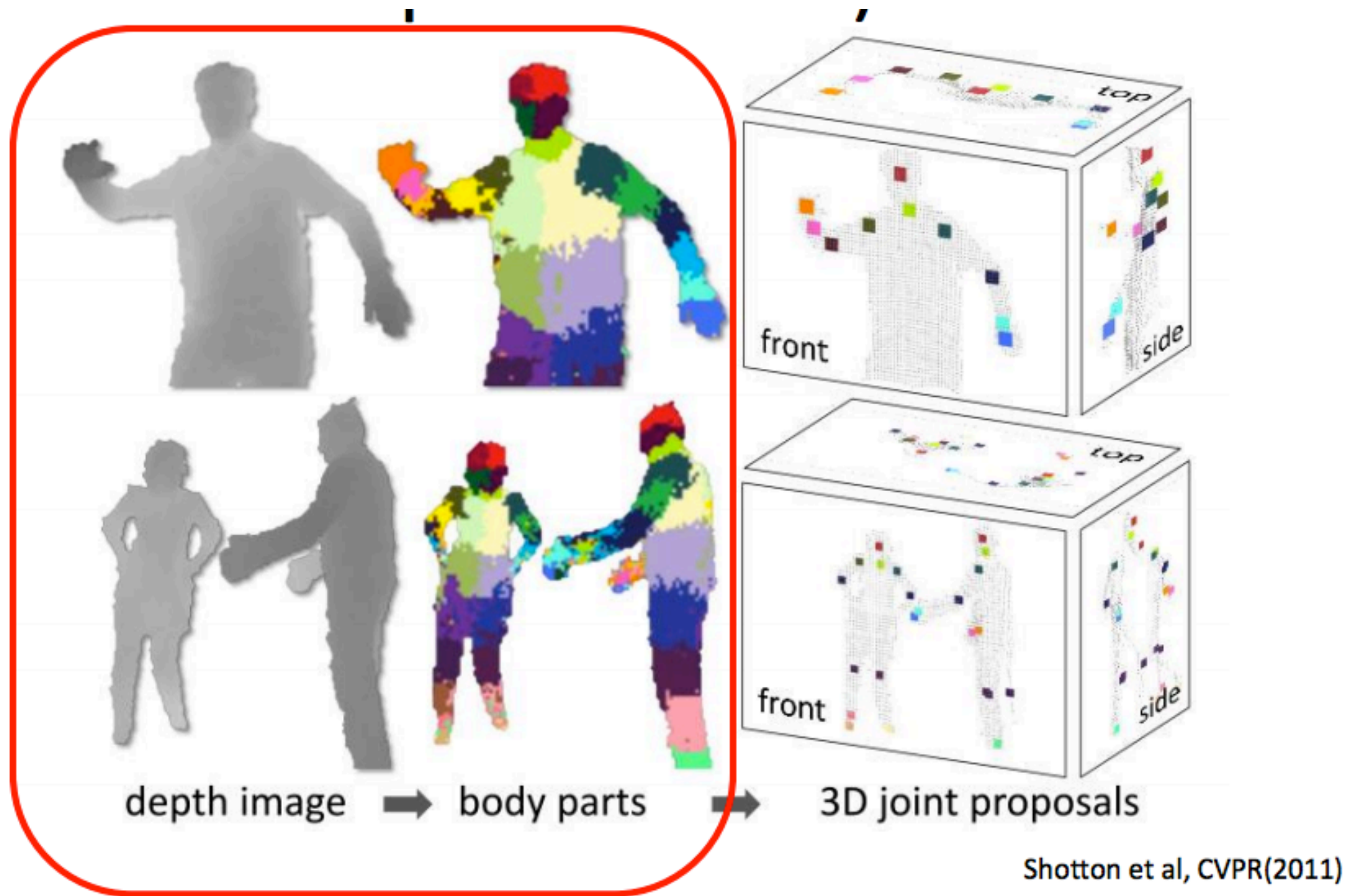
How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

- Inferring body position is a two-stage process
 - First, Depth-map
 - Then Body Position



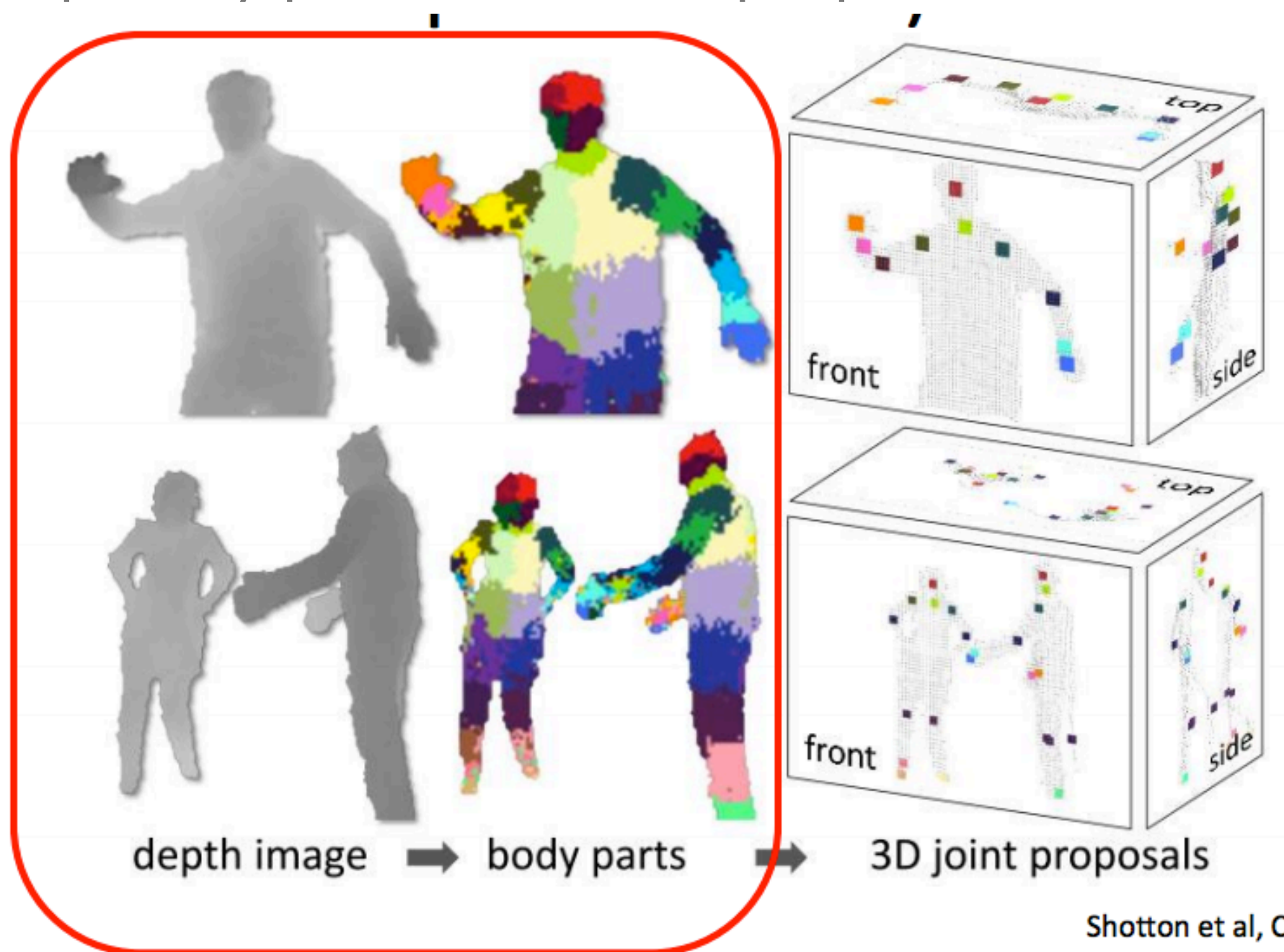
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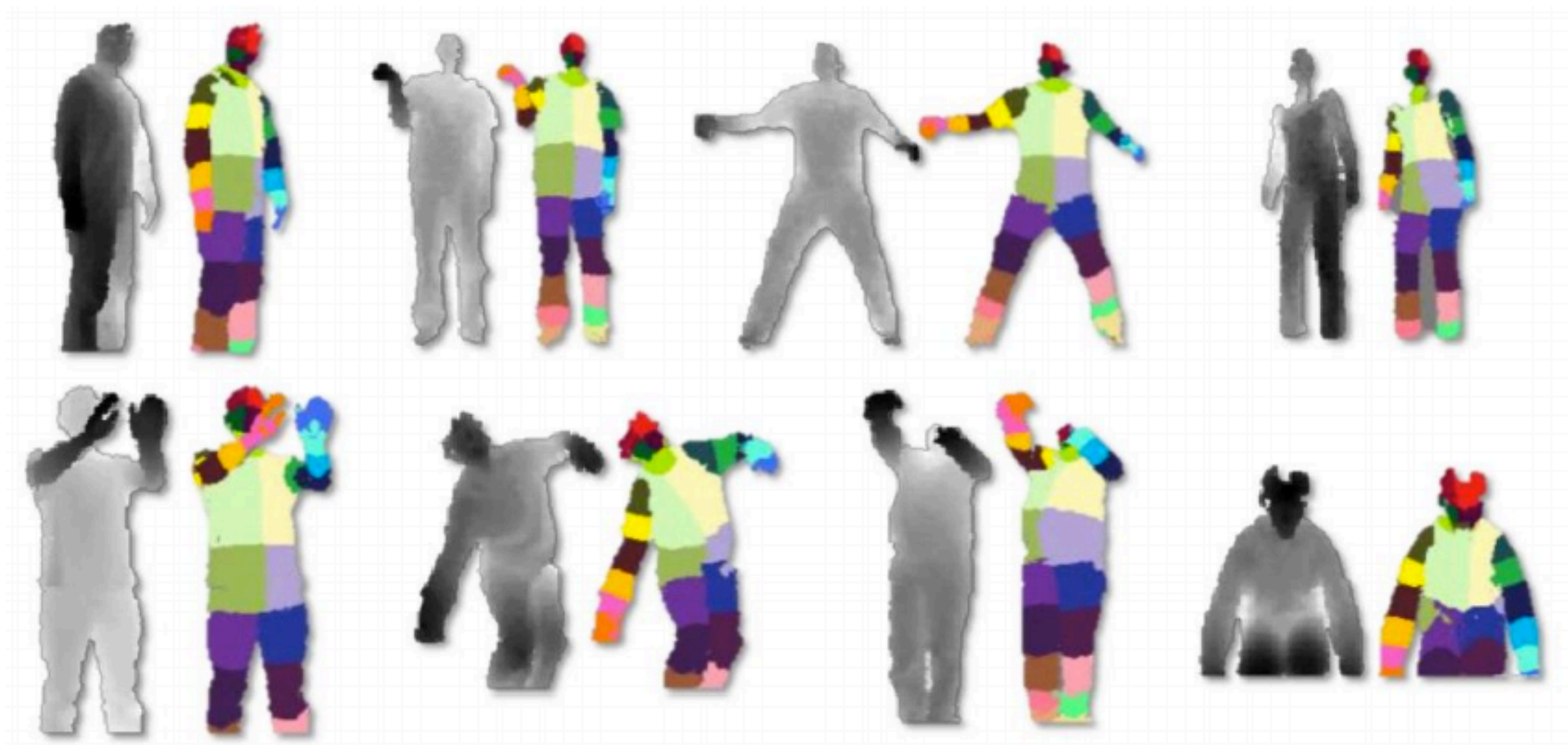
- Stage 2 has 2 substages
 - Map the depth-map to body-parts
 - map body-parts to 3d Joint proposals



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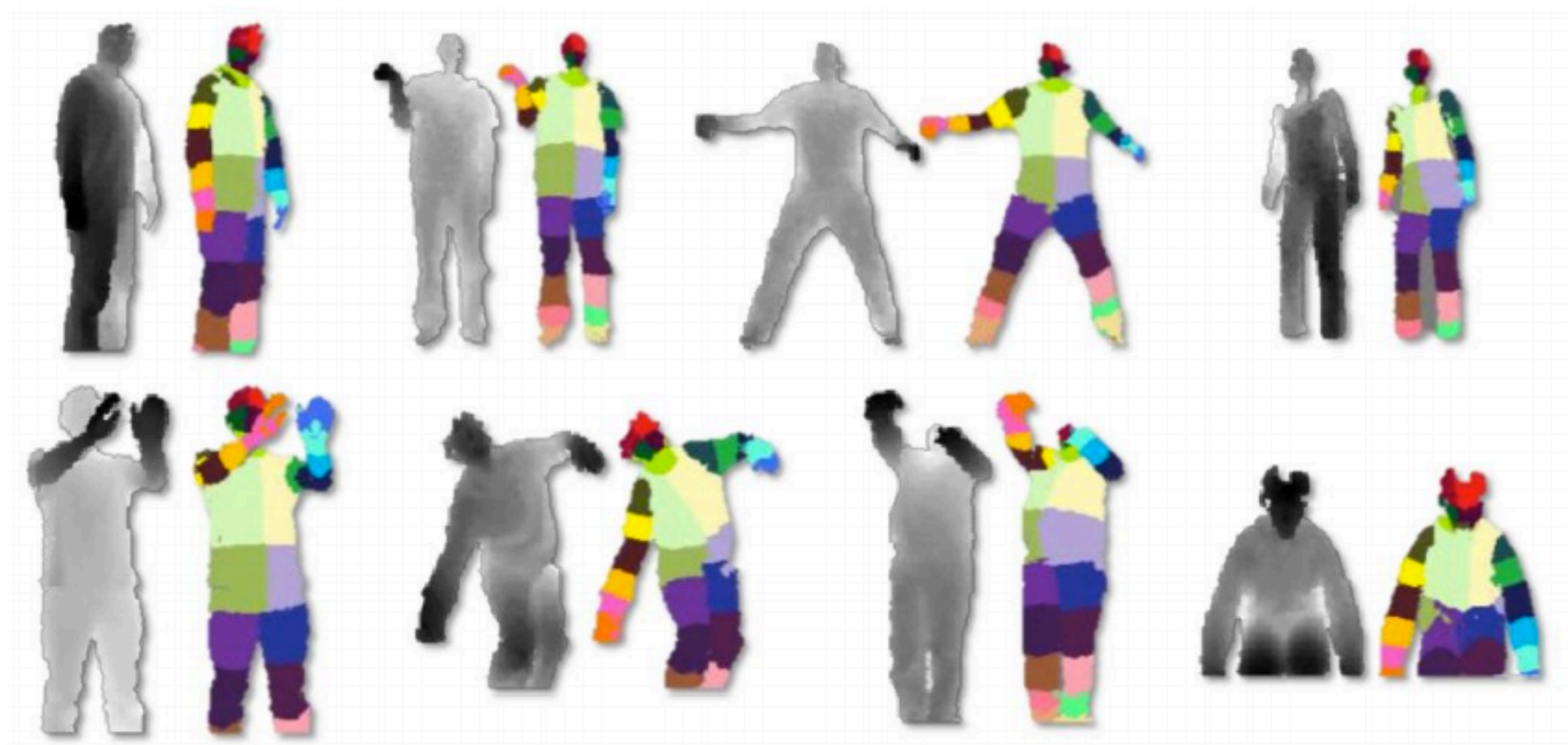
Stage 2.1 starts with 100,000 depth images with known skeletons (from a motion capture system)



Shotton et al, CVPR(2011)

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

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- Use computer graphics to render all sequences for 15 different body types, and vary several other parameters
- Thus obtain over a million training examples

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How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work



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Stage 2.1 transforms depth image to body part image

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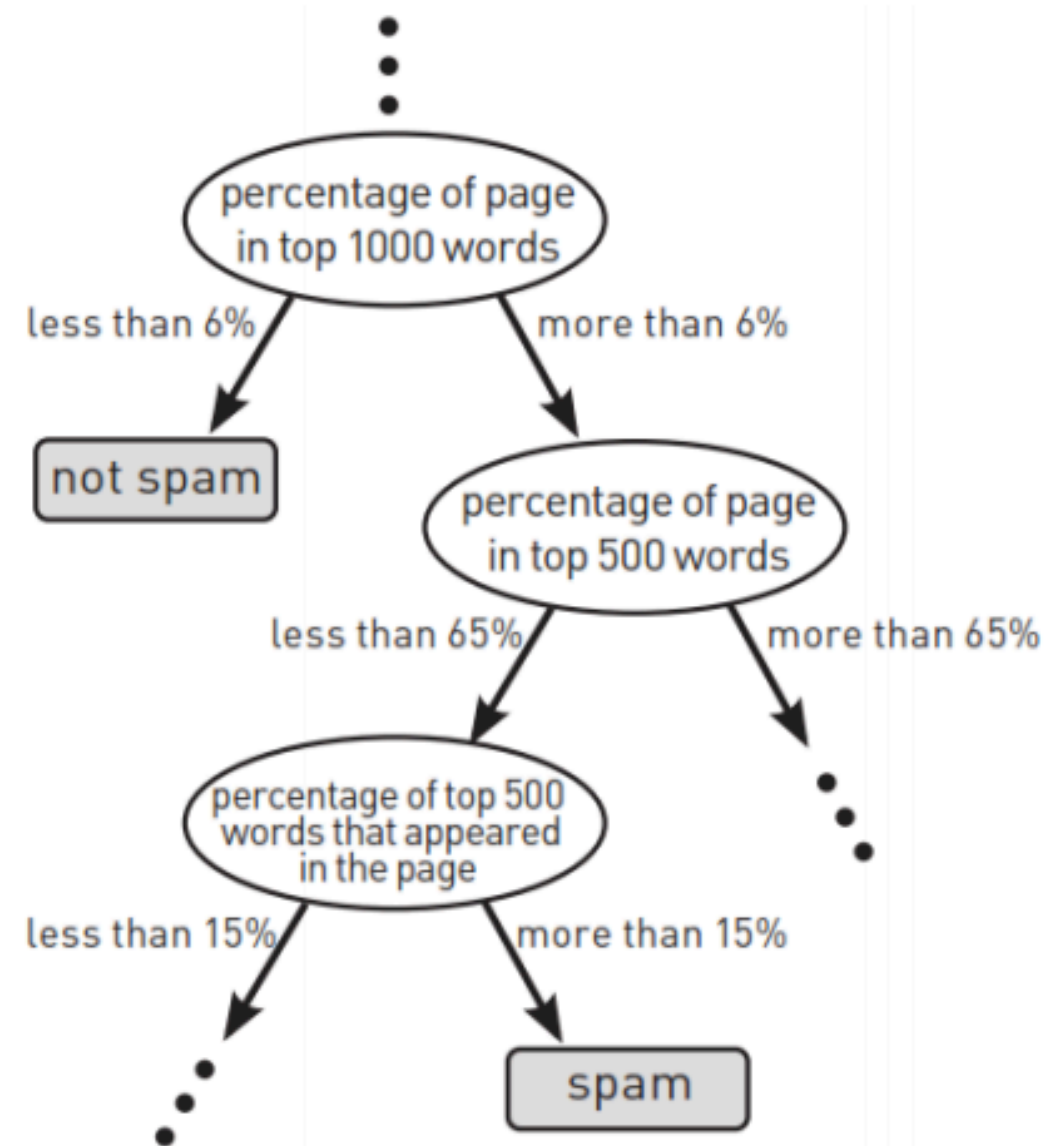
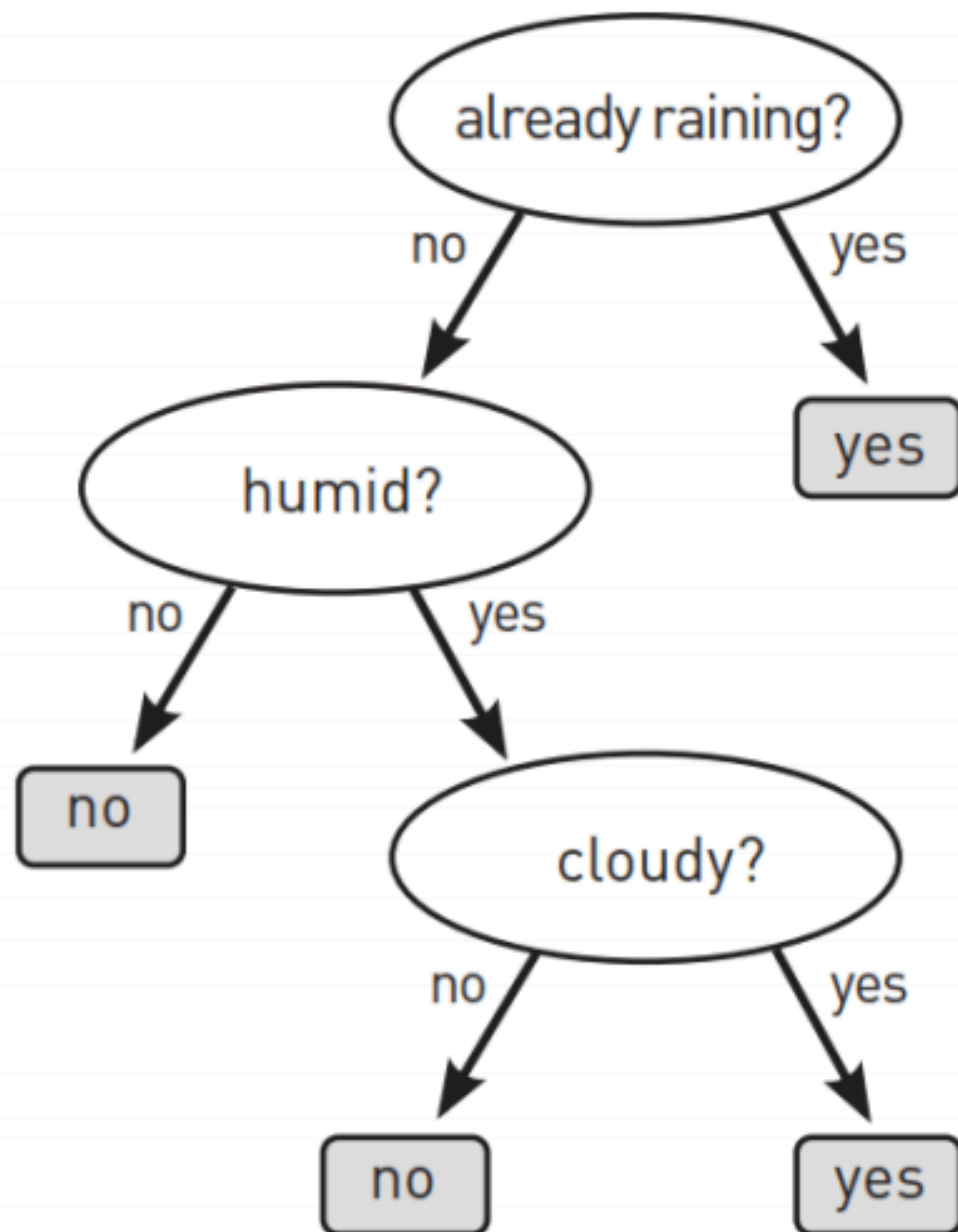
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A randomized decision forest is a more sophisticated version of the classic *decision tree*

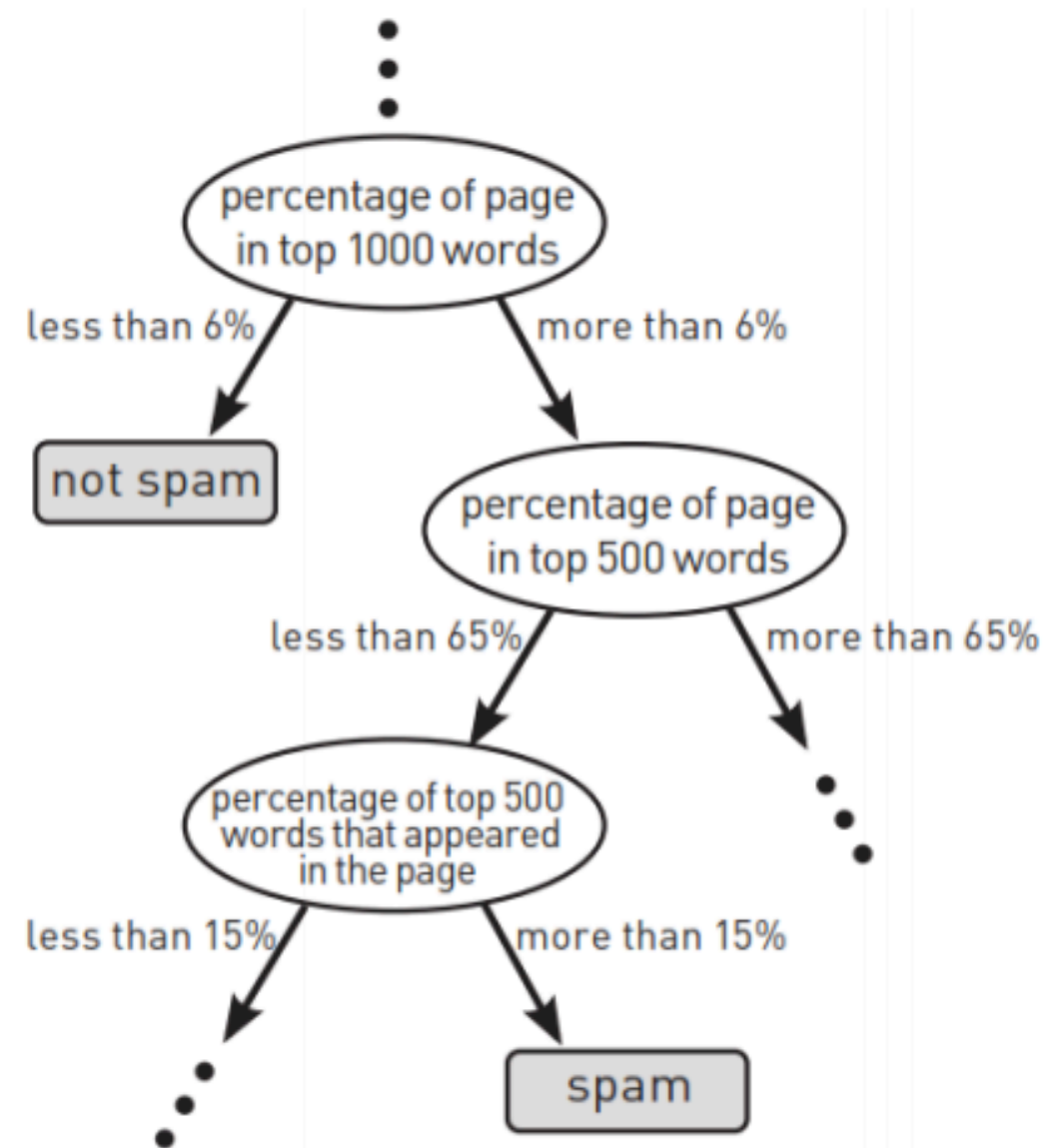
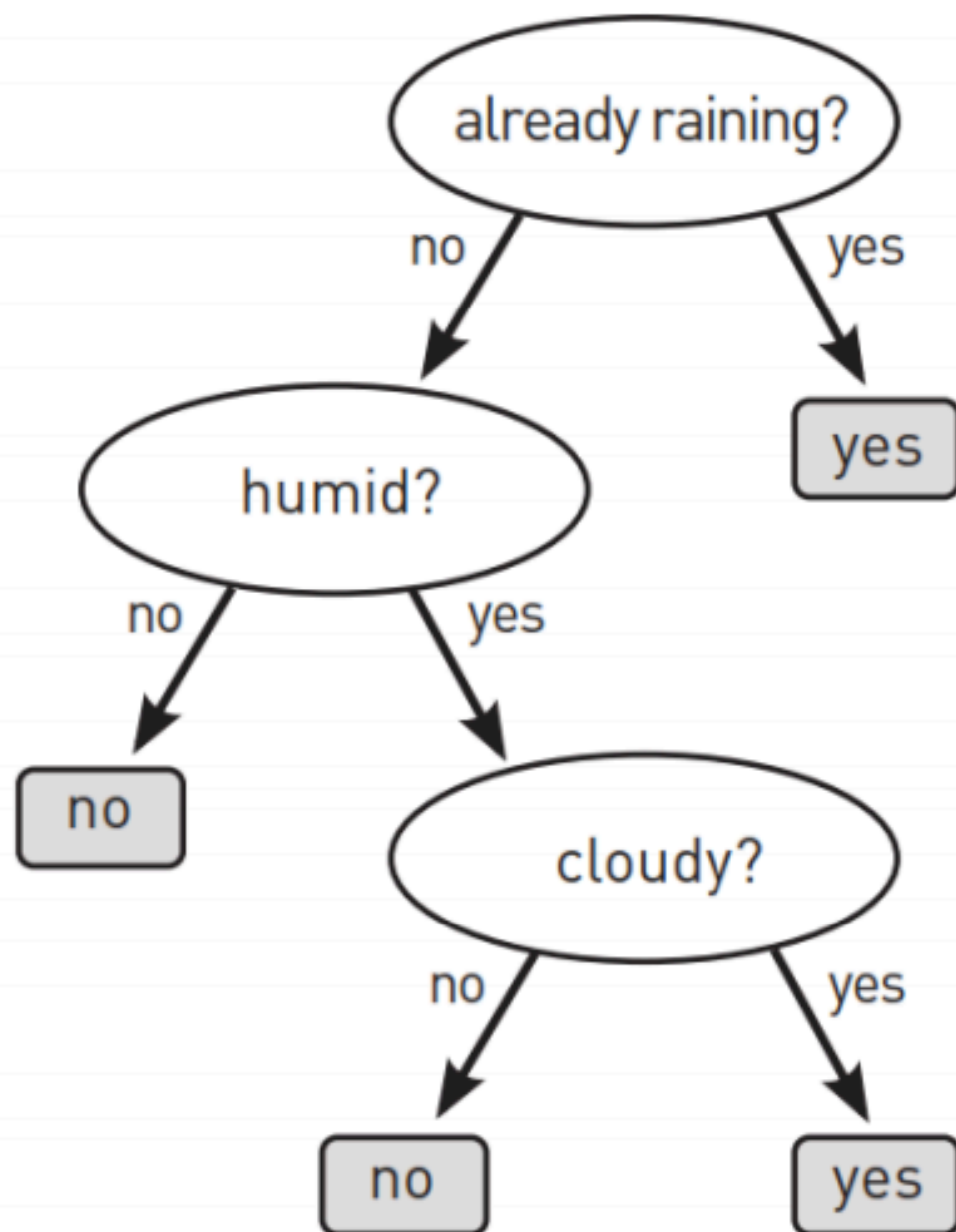
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A decision tree is like a pre-planned game of “twenty questions”



Ntoulas et al, WWW (2006)

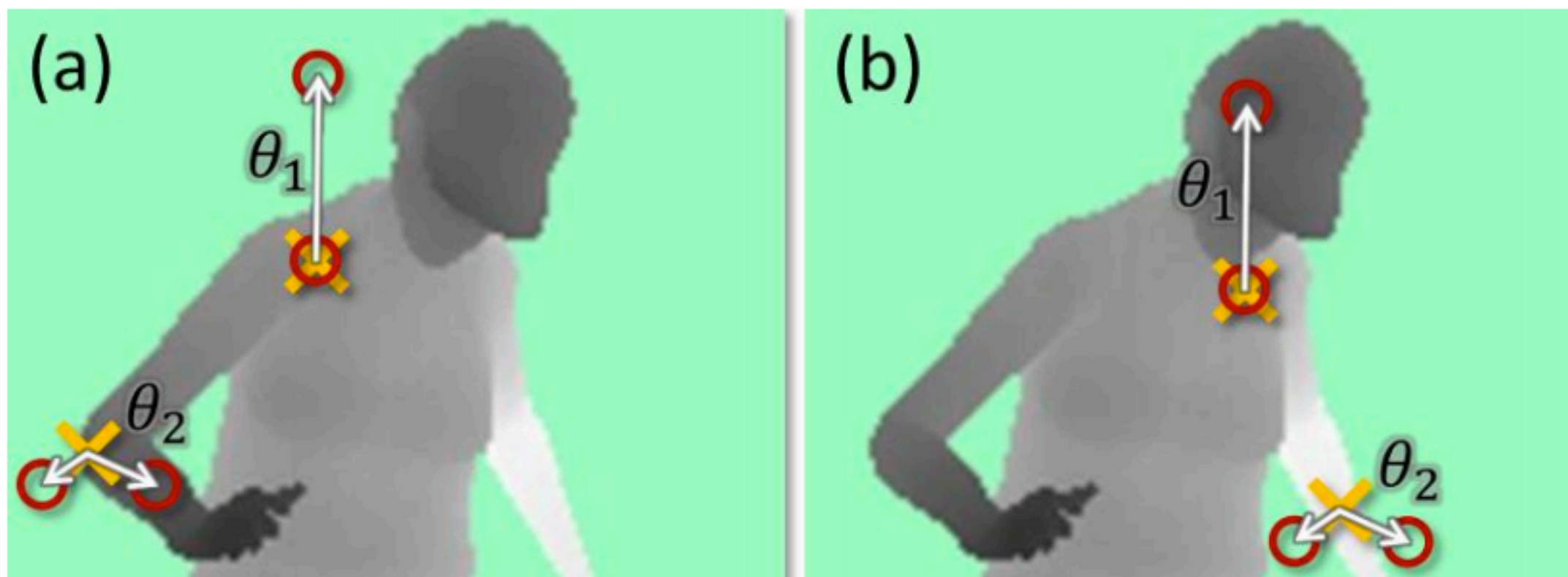
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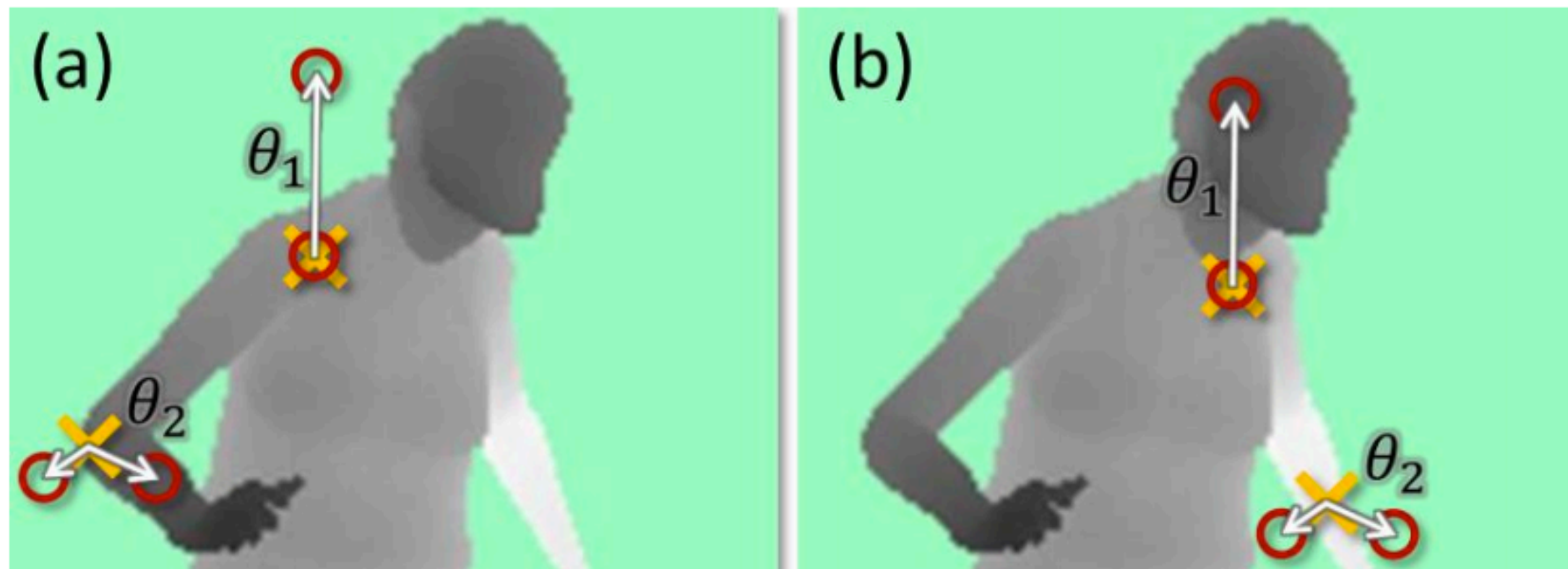
What kind of “questions” can the Kinect ask in its twenty questions?

- Simplified version:
 - “is the pixel at *that* offset in the background?”
- Real version:
 - “how does the (normalized) depth at *that* pixel compare to *this* pixel?” [see Shotton et al, equation 1]



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To learn a decision tree, you choose as the next question the one that is most “useful” on (the relevant part of) the training data

- E.g. for umbrella tree, is “raining?” or “cloudy?” more useful?
- In practice, “useful” = *information gain G* (which is derived from *entropy H*):

$$G(\phi) = H(Q) - \sum_{s \in \{l,r\}} \frac{|Q_s(\phi)|}{|Q|} H(Q_s(\phi))$$

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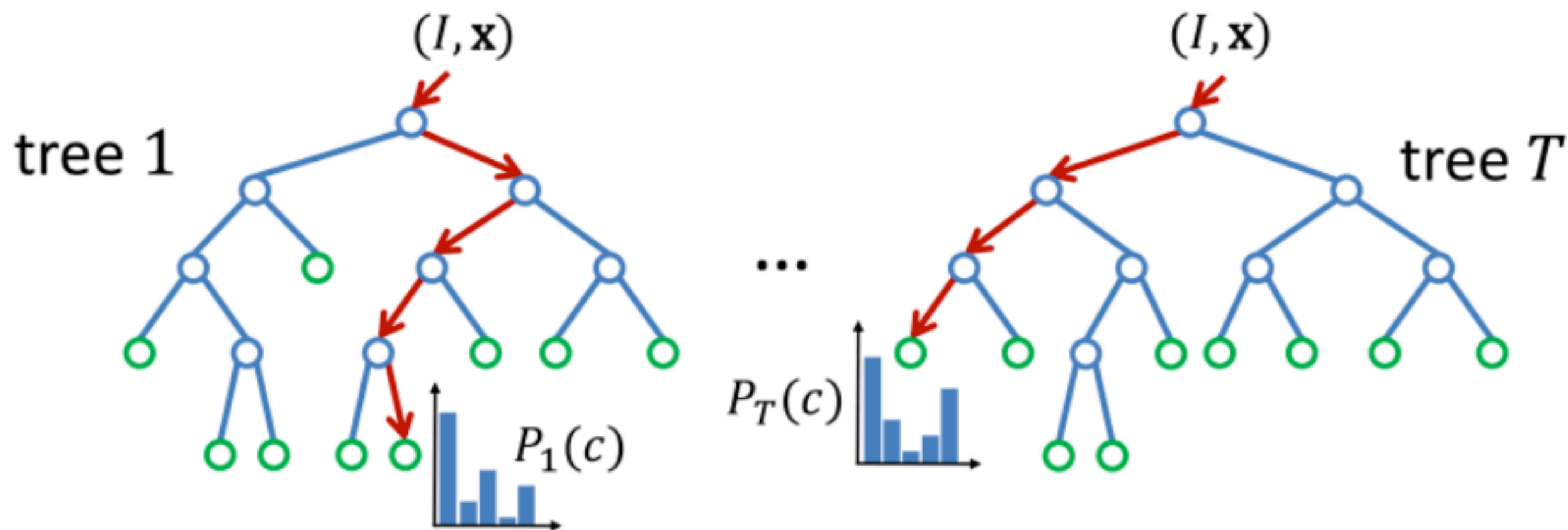
Kinect actually uses a *randomized* decision *forest*

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- Forest:
 - learn multiple trees
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 - outputs are actually probability distributions, not single decisions

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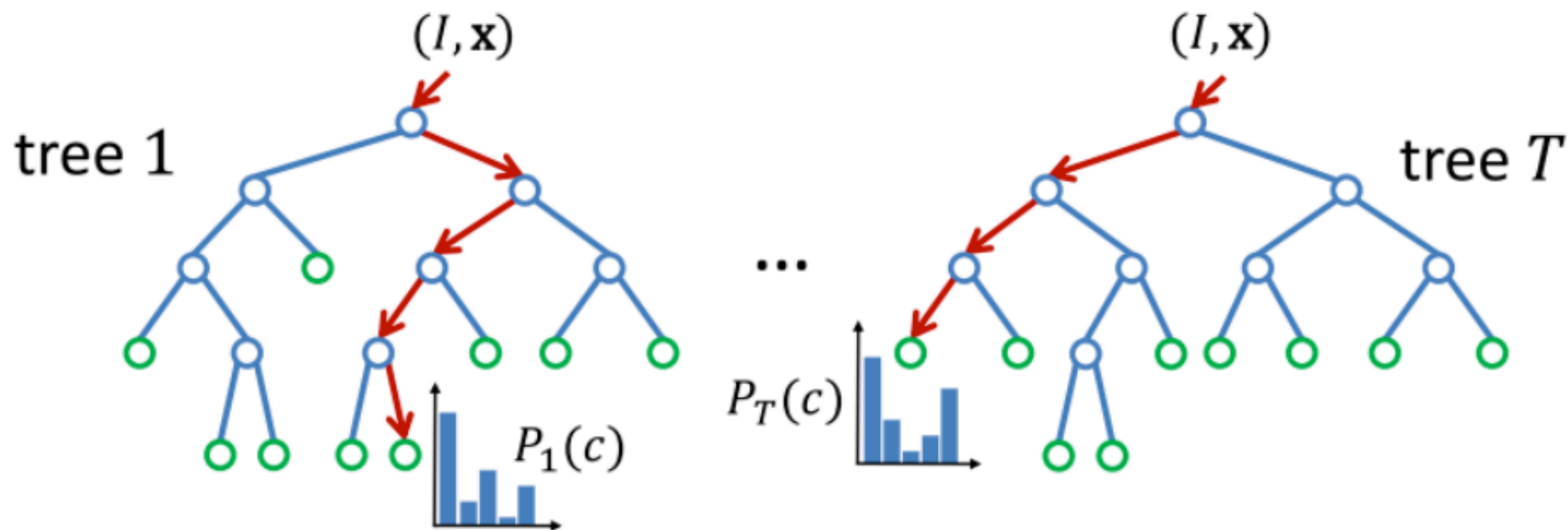
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Learning the Kinect decision forest requires 24,000 CPU-hours, but takes only a day using hundreds of computers simultaneously

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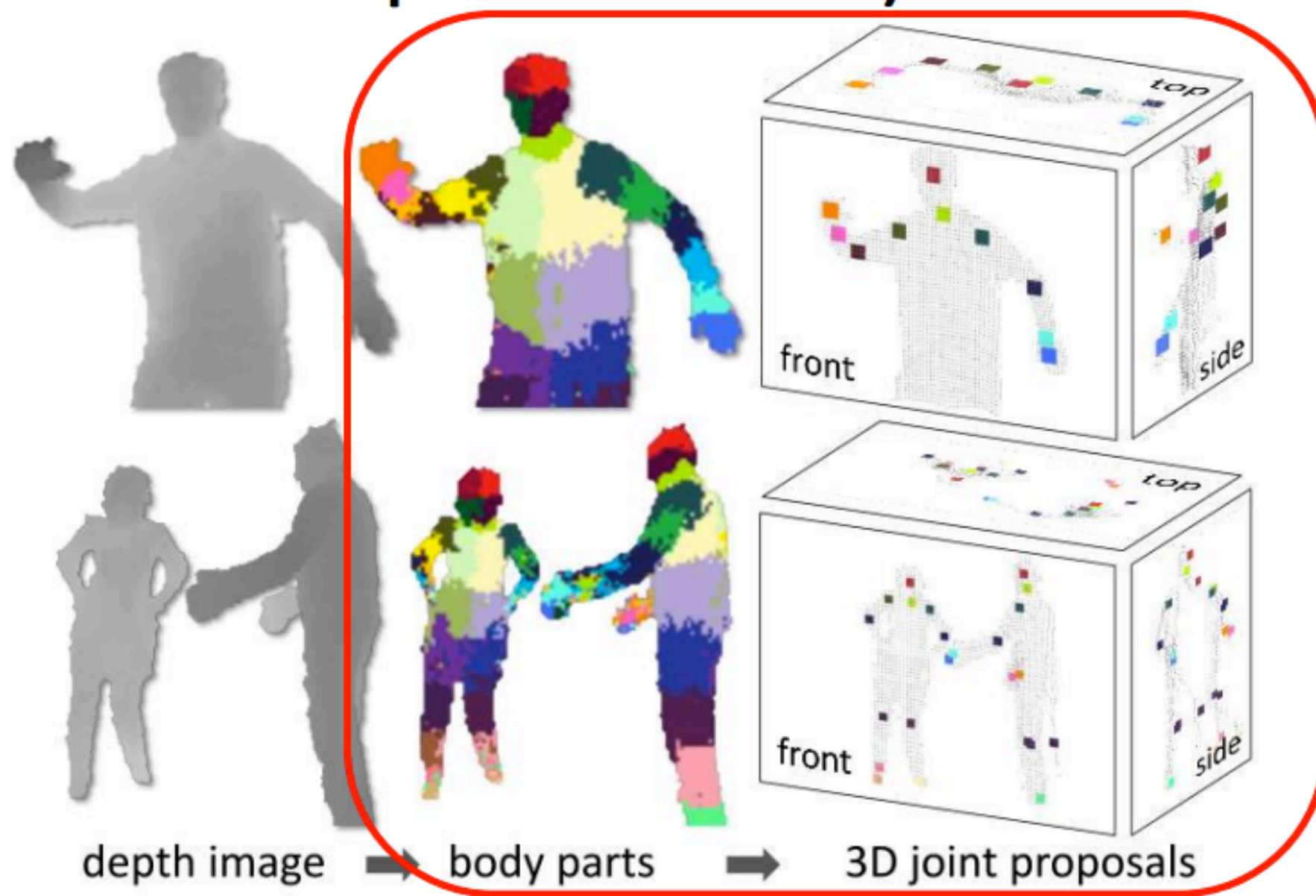
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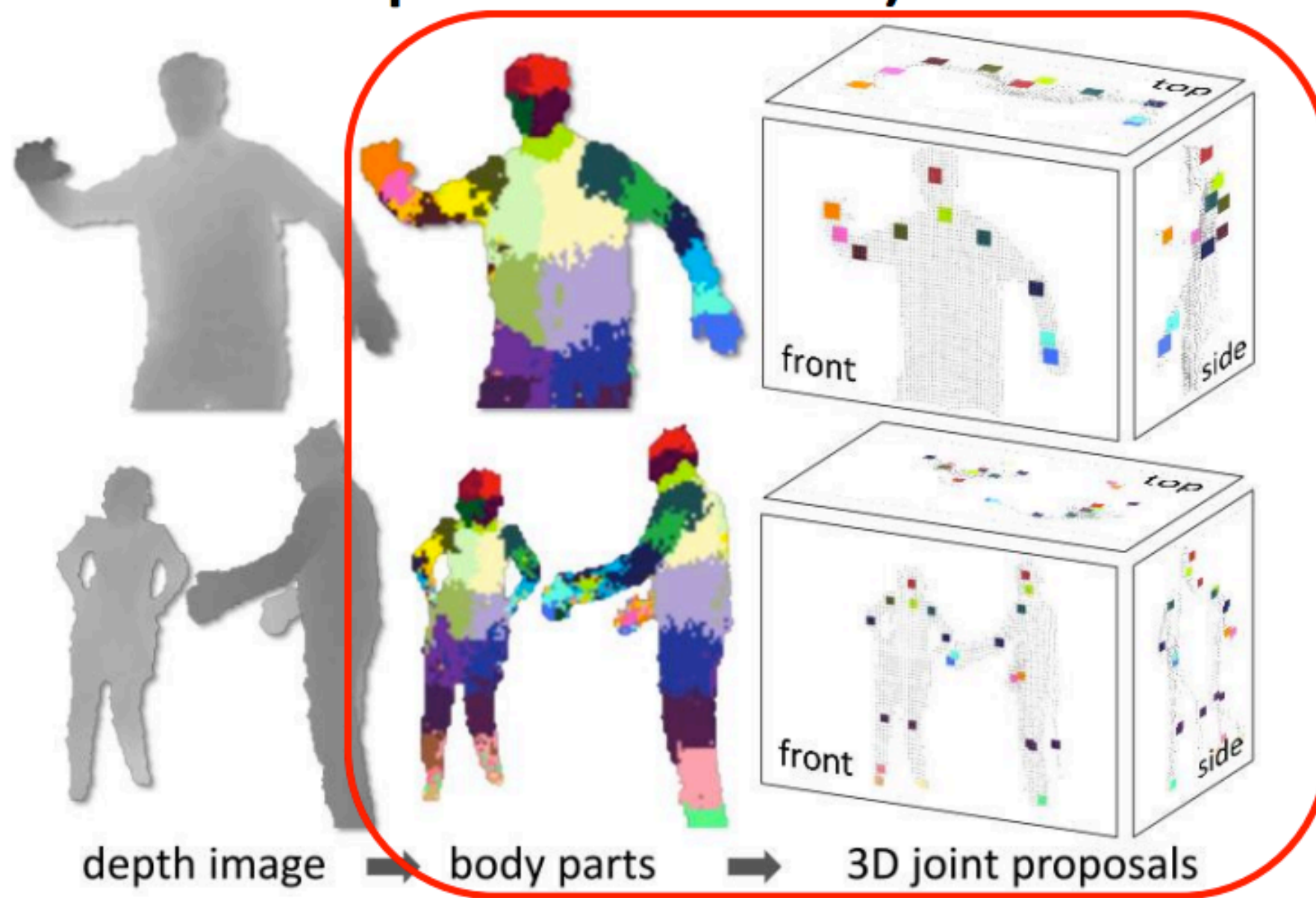
Stage 2 has 2 substages (use intermediate “body parts” representation)



Shotton et al, CVPR(2011)

How does the Kinect Gesture Tracking Work

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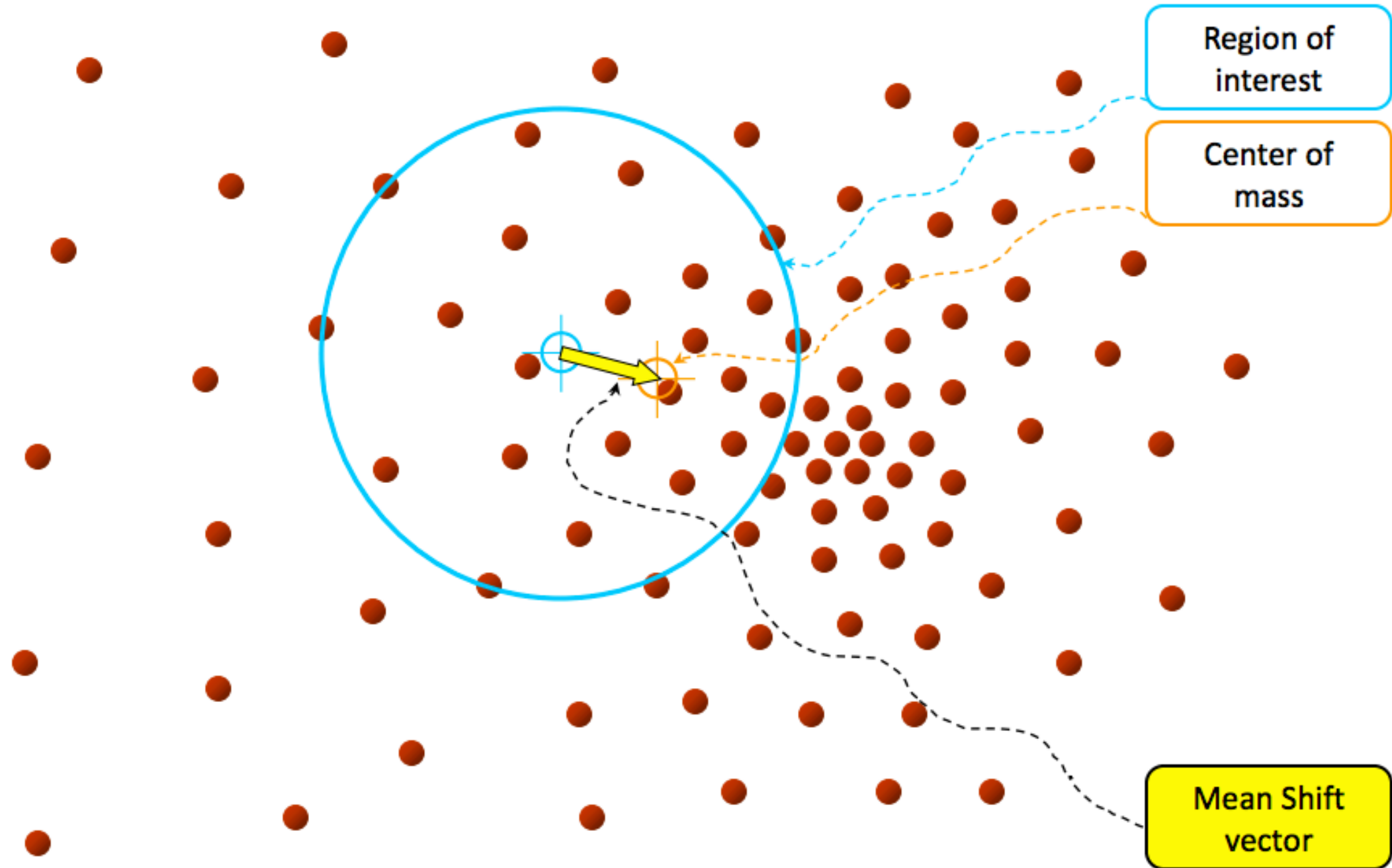
Stage 2.2 transforms the body part image into a skeleton

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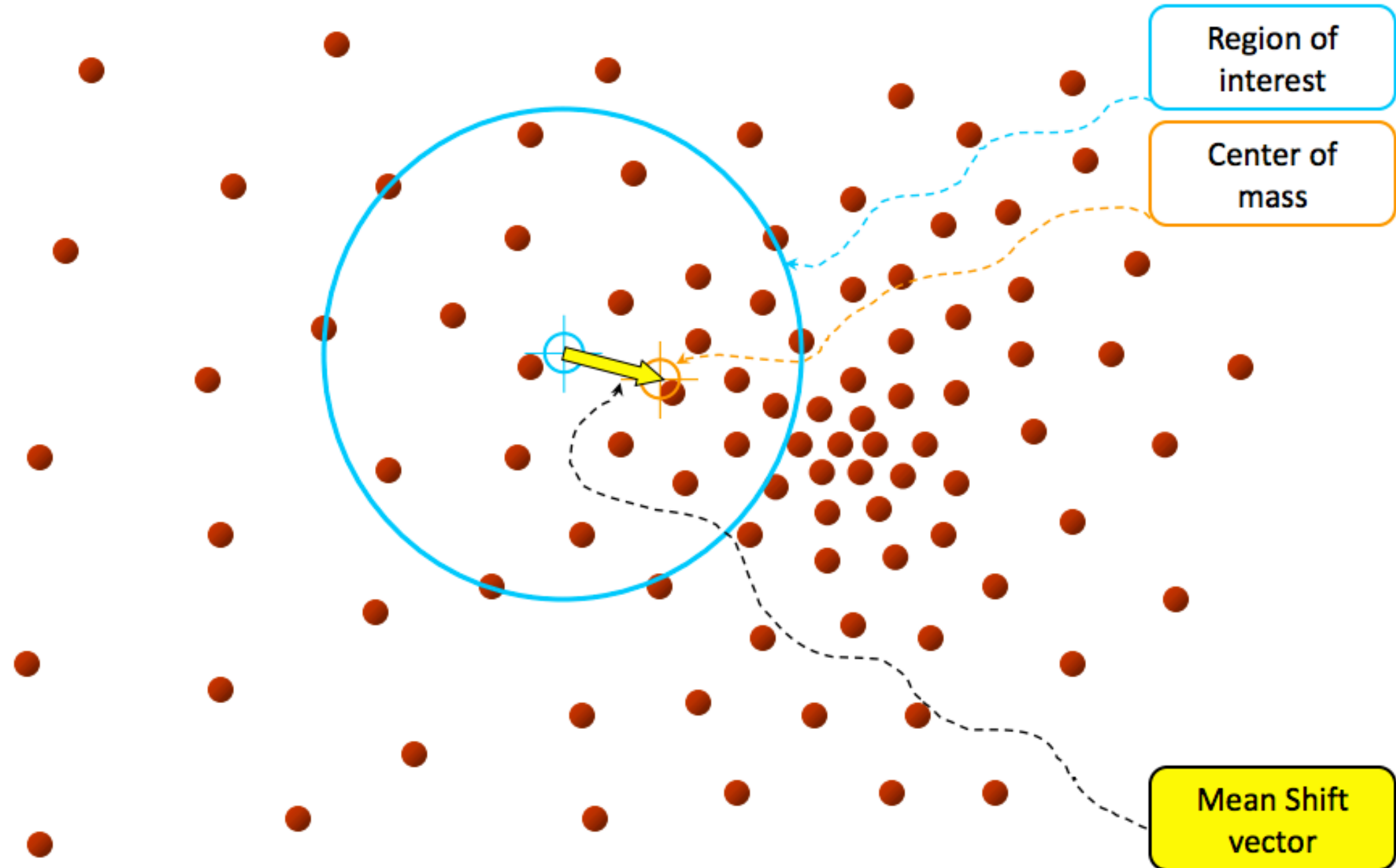
Intuitive Description



Objective : Find the densest region
Distribution of identical billiard balls

Slide taken from [Ukrainitz & Sarel](#)

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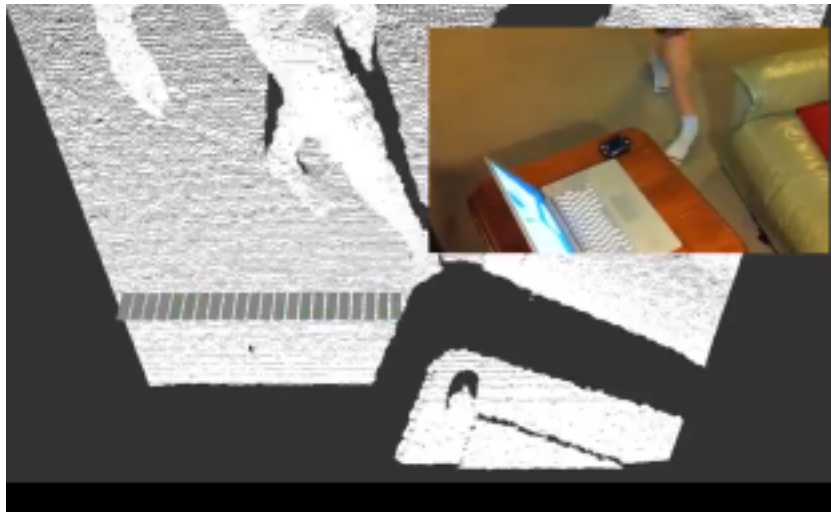
The Kinect uses *structured light* and *machine learning*

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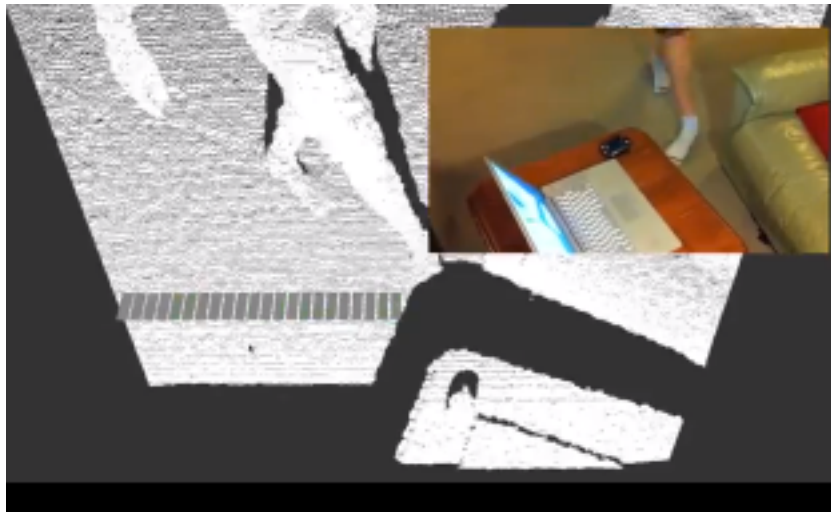
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<http://youtu.be/abS7G5ZT17c>



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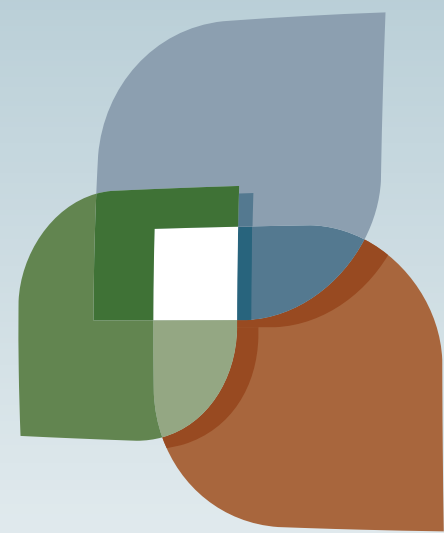


<http://vimeo.com/16985224>

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L U C I

