

# Real-time Arm Skeleton Tracking and Gesture Inference Tolerant to Missing Wearable Sensors

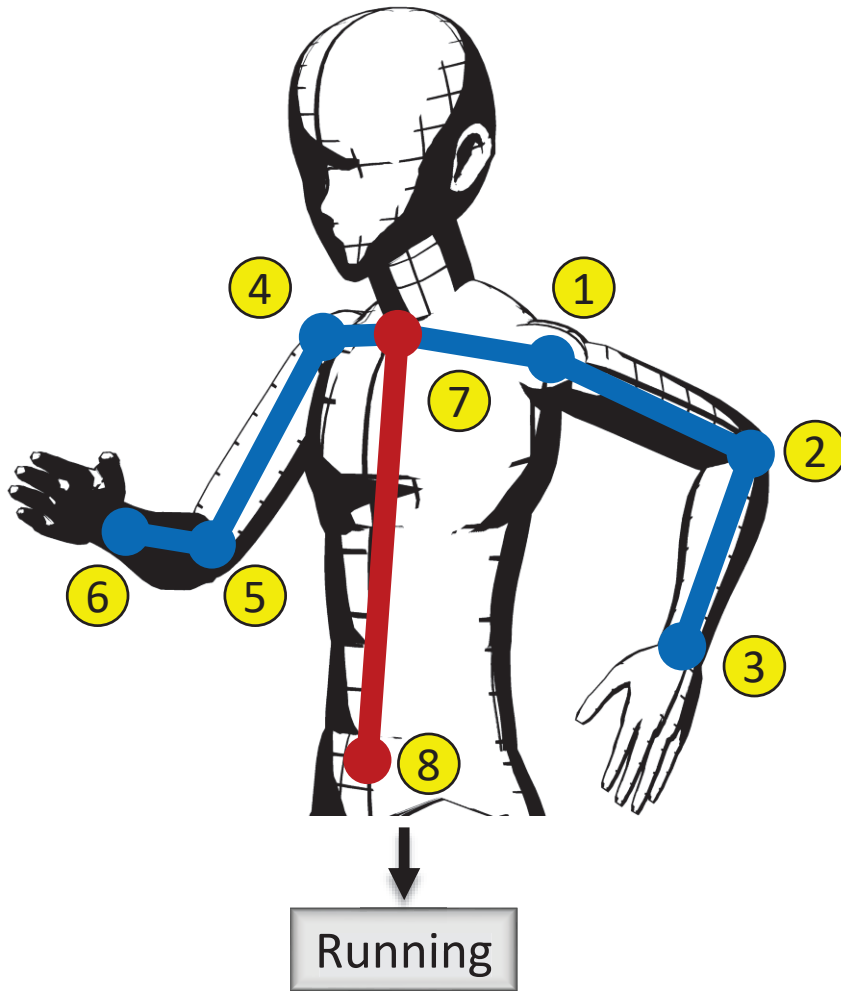
Yang Liu<sup>1</sup>, Zhenjiang Li<sup>1</sup>, Zhidan Liu<sup>2</sup>, Kaishun Wu<sup>2</sup>  
City University of Hong Kong<sup>1</sup>, Shenzhen University<sup>2</sup>



香港城市大學  
City University of Hong Kong



# Understanding Human Arm Motions



- How is the arm moving?

*Skeleton tracking*

- What is the meaning of this arm motion?

*Motion inference*

# Elderly Care



## Elderly diseases

- Parkinson
- Alzheimer

## Problems with arm

- Slow motion
- Repeated motion
- Instability
- ...



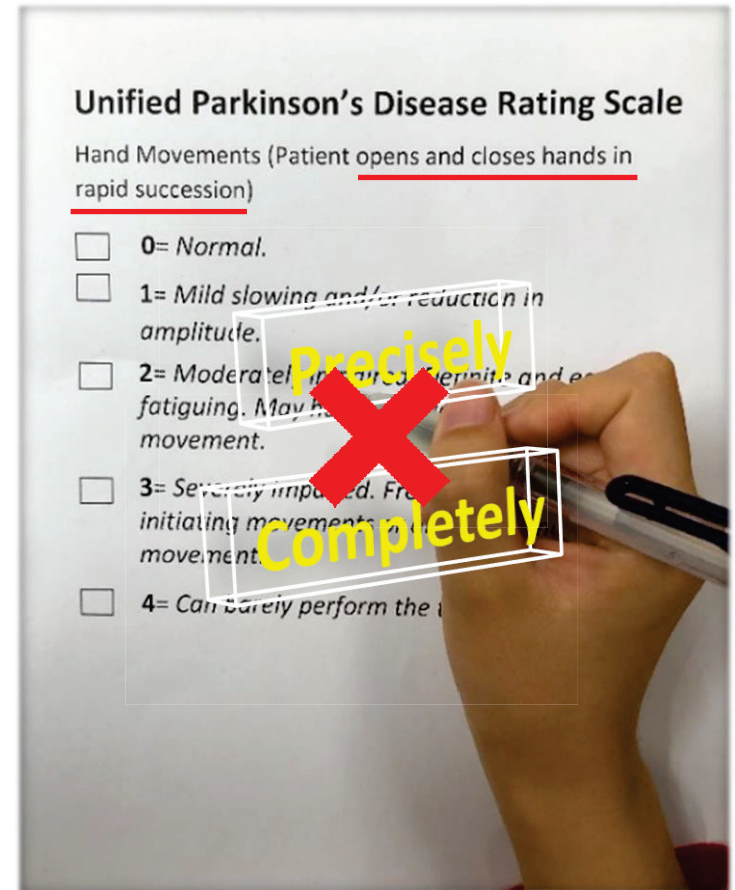
Last treatment



Several weeks



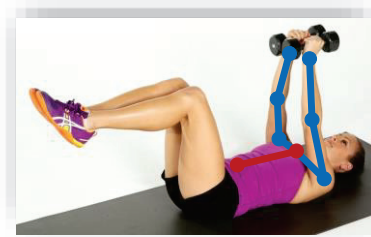
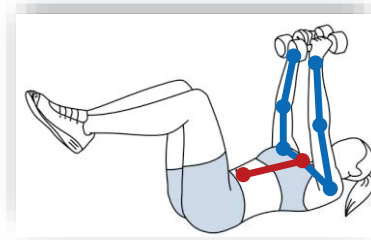
Next treatment



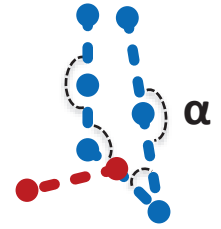
# Other Applications



80USD/hour

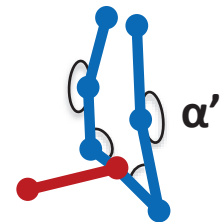


Template

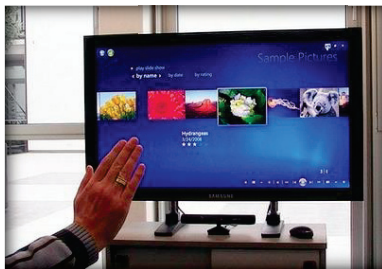
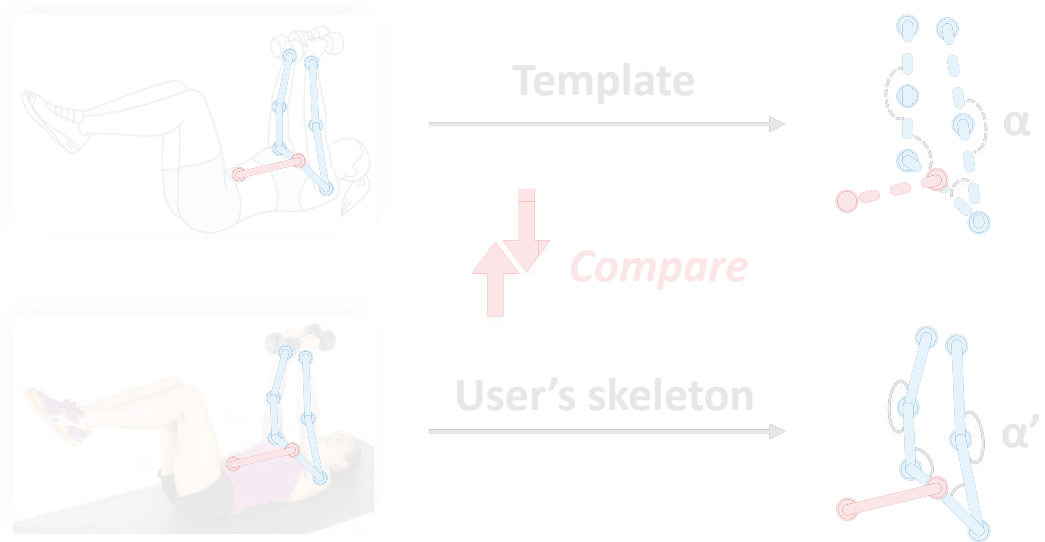


Compare

User's skeleton



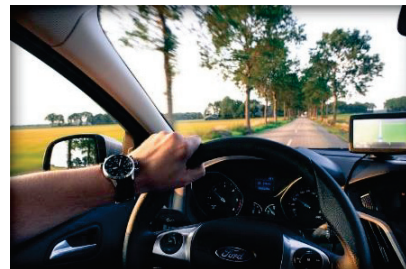
# Other Applications



HCI



Smart home

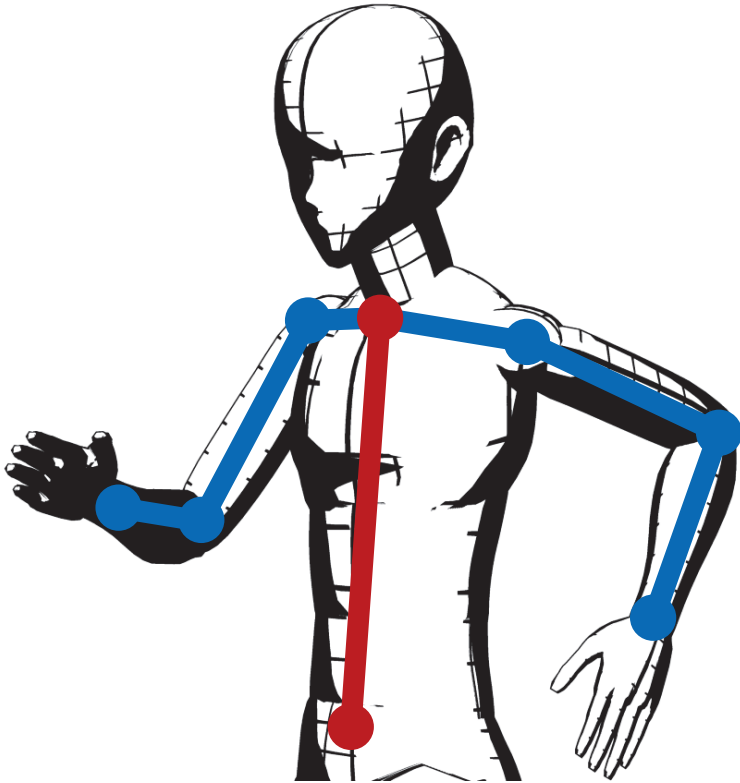


Smart car



Gaming

# Existing Solutions

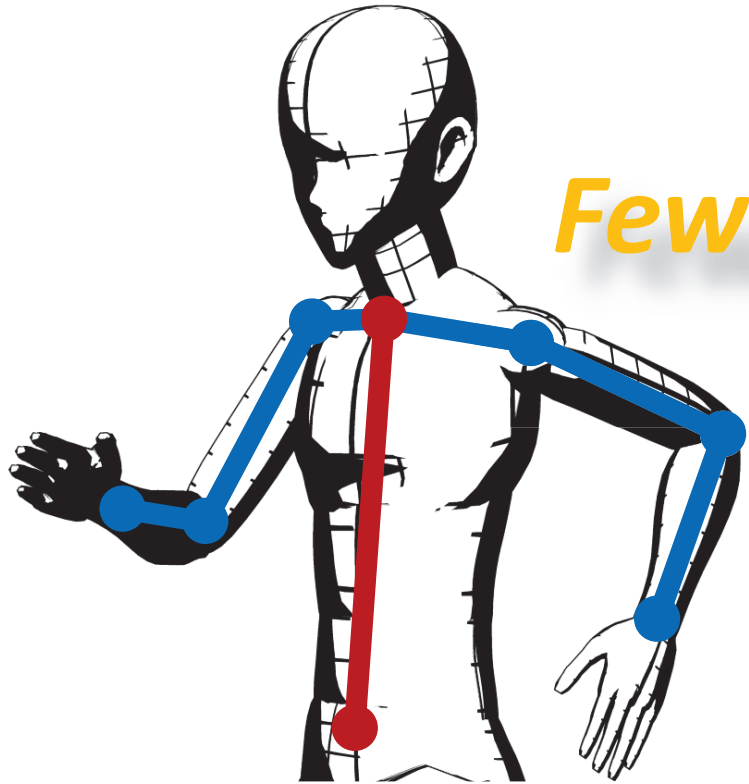


- Service **coverage**
- System **cost**
- **Privacy**

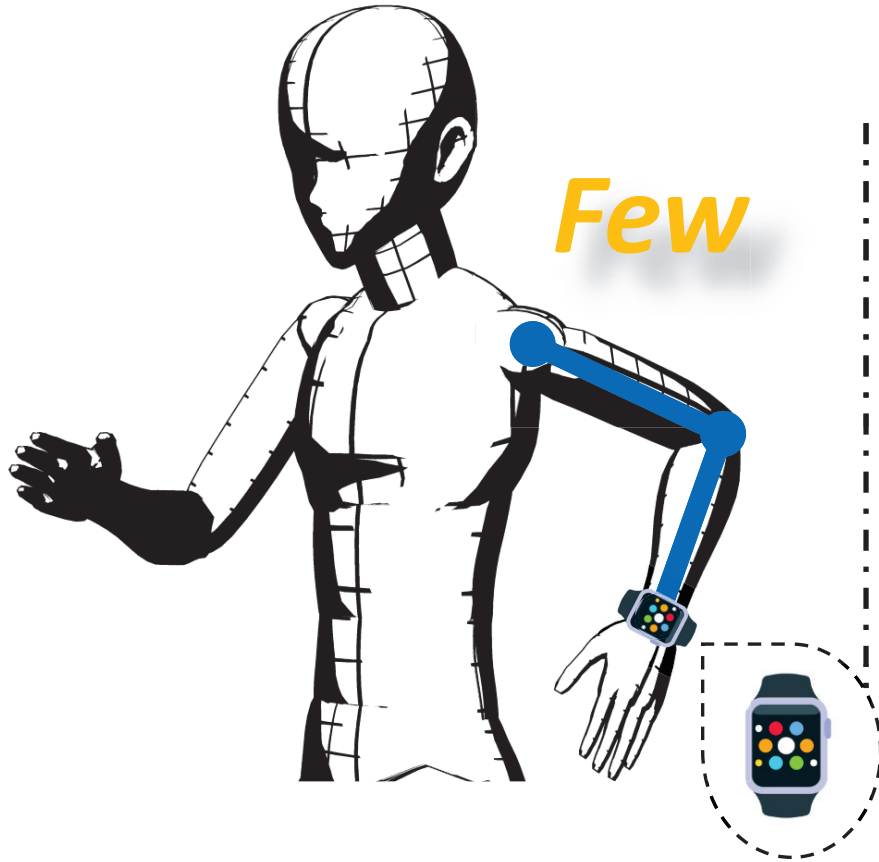
- **Convenience**
- **User-friendly**



# Existing Solutions

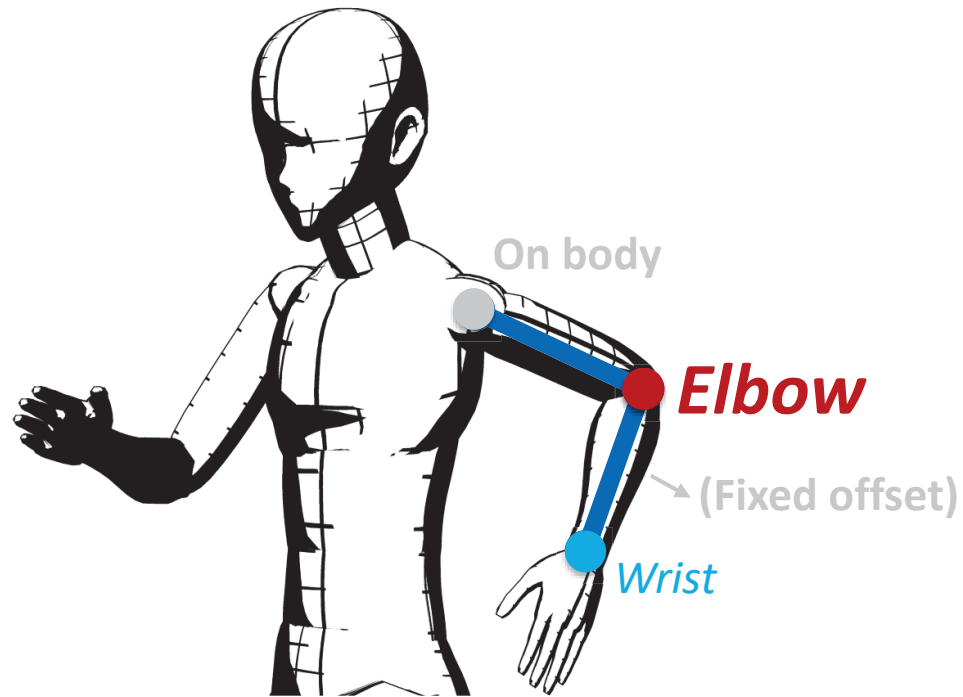


# Existing Solutions



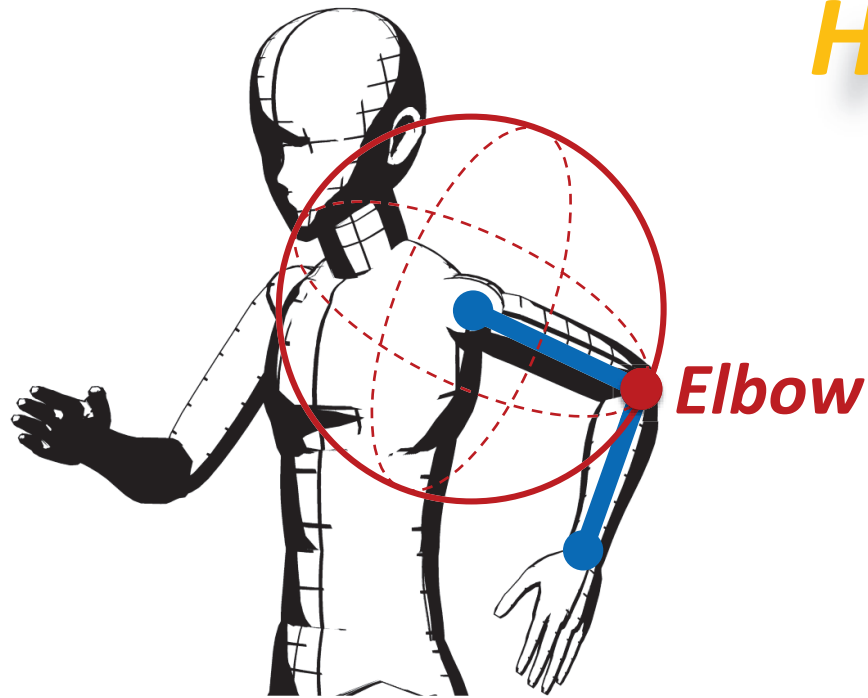


# Key Problem

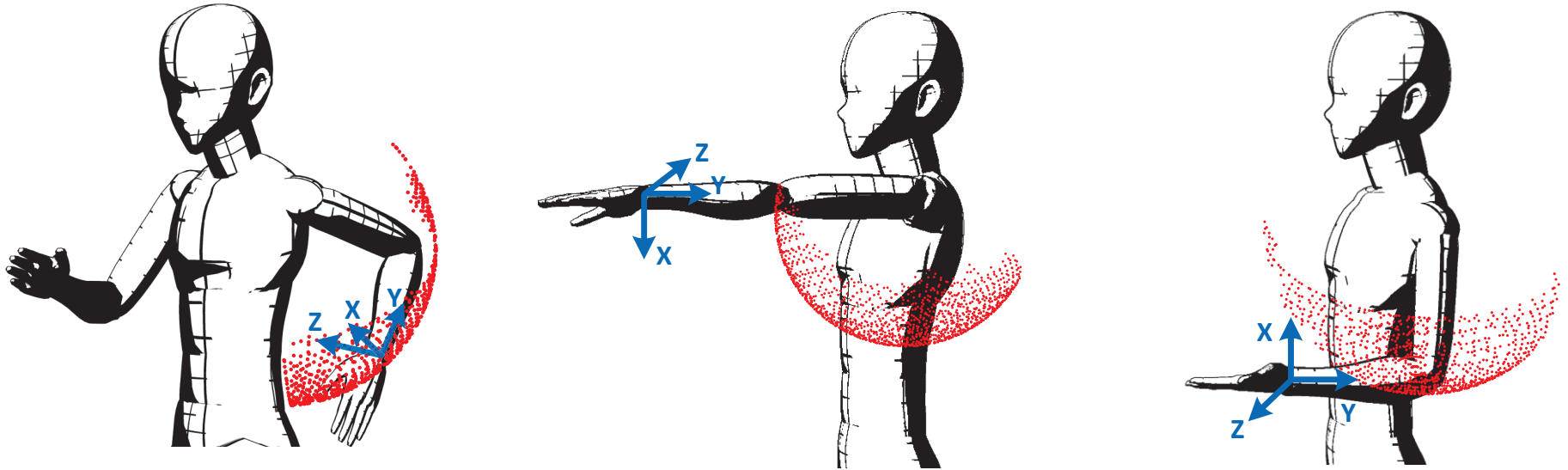


# Key Problem

*How?*



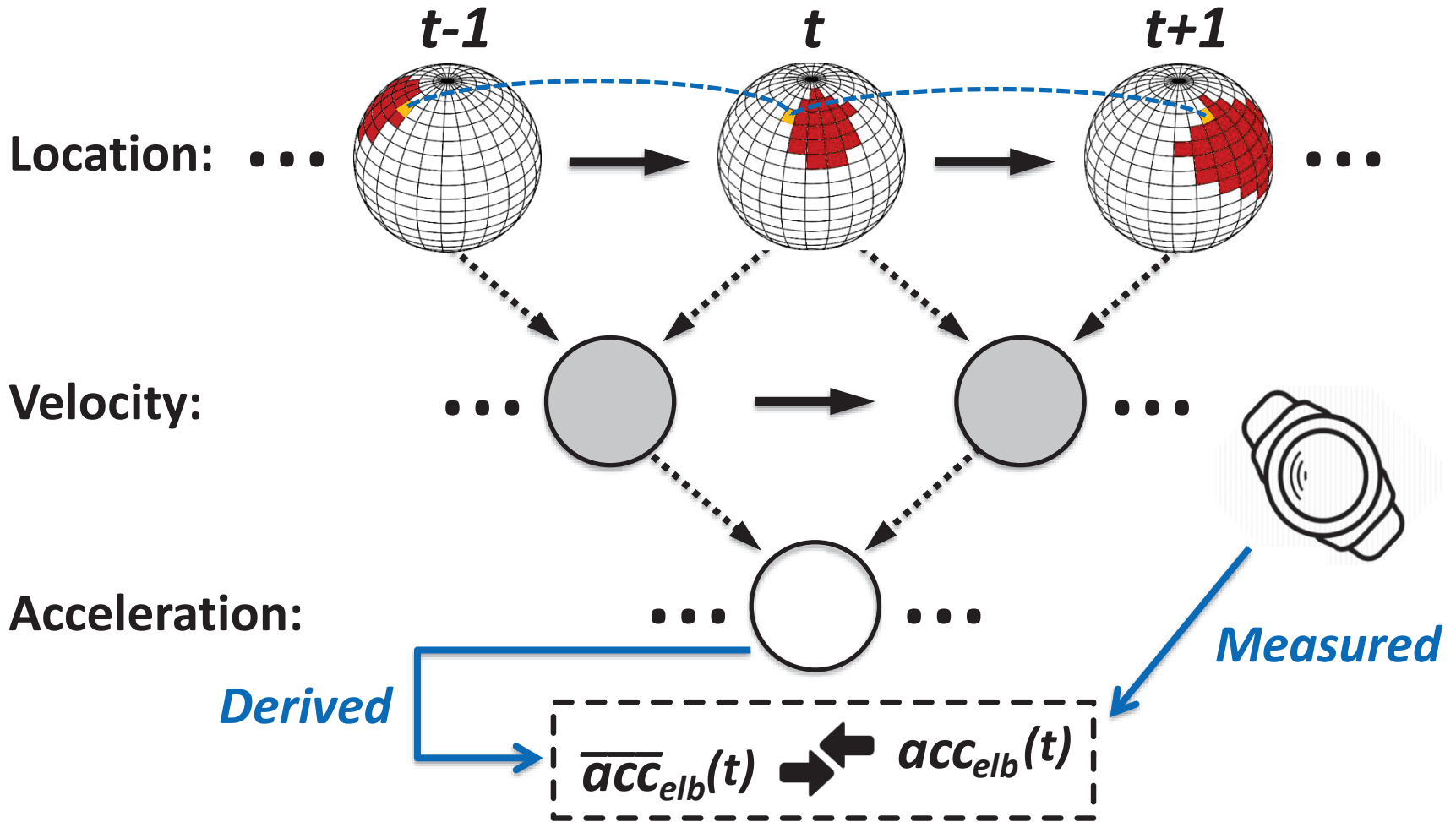
# Tracking Principle



For a given **wrist orientation**, possible elbow locations are **within a limited range** [1].

[1] "I am a smartwatch and I can track my user's arm", in Proc. of ACM MobiSys, 2016.

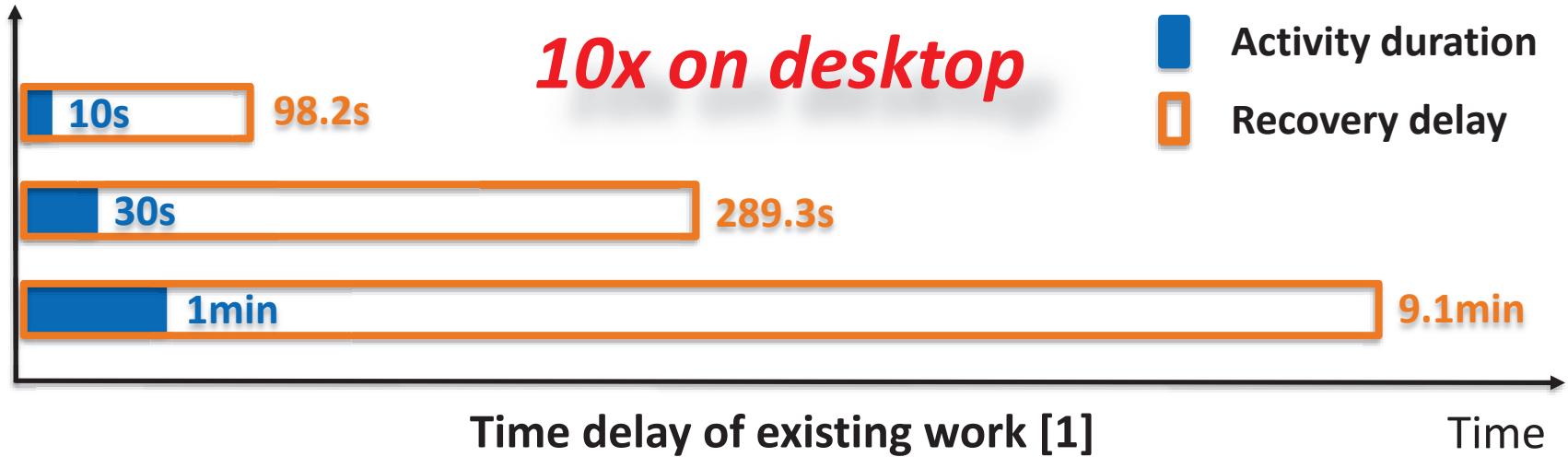
# Tracking Principle



## Ranges across time [1]

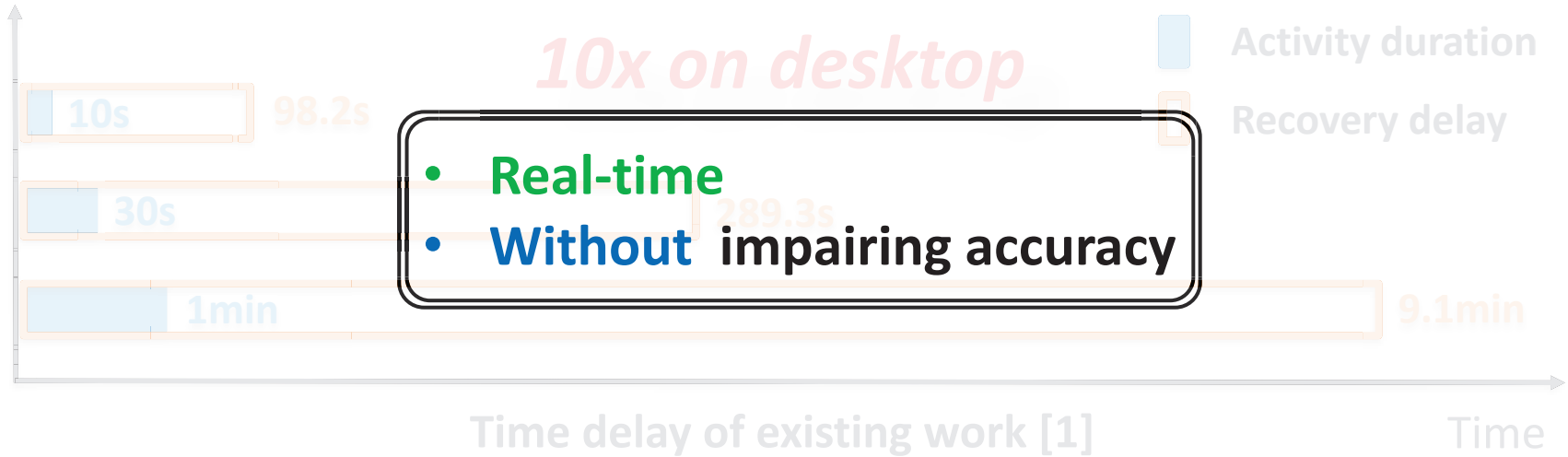
[1] "I am a smartwatch and I can track my user's arm", in Proc. of ACM MobiSys, 2016.

# Latency

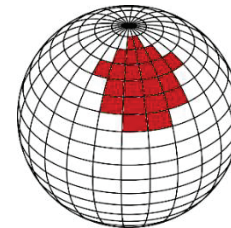


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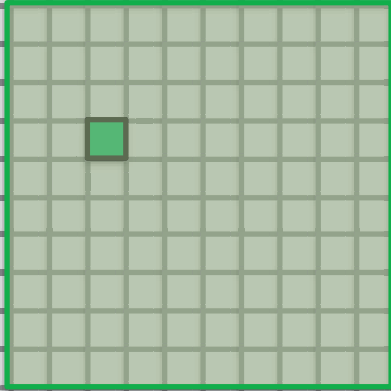
# Latency



- Our solution [**ArmTroi**]:
  - HMM state reconstruction
  - **Hierarchical search**

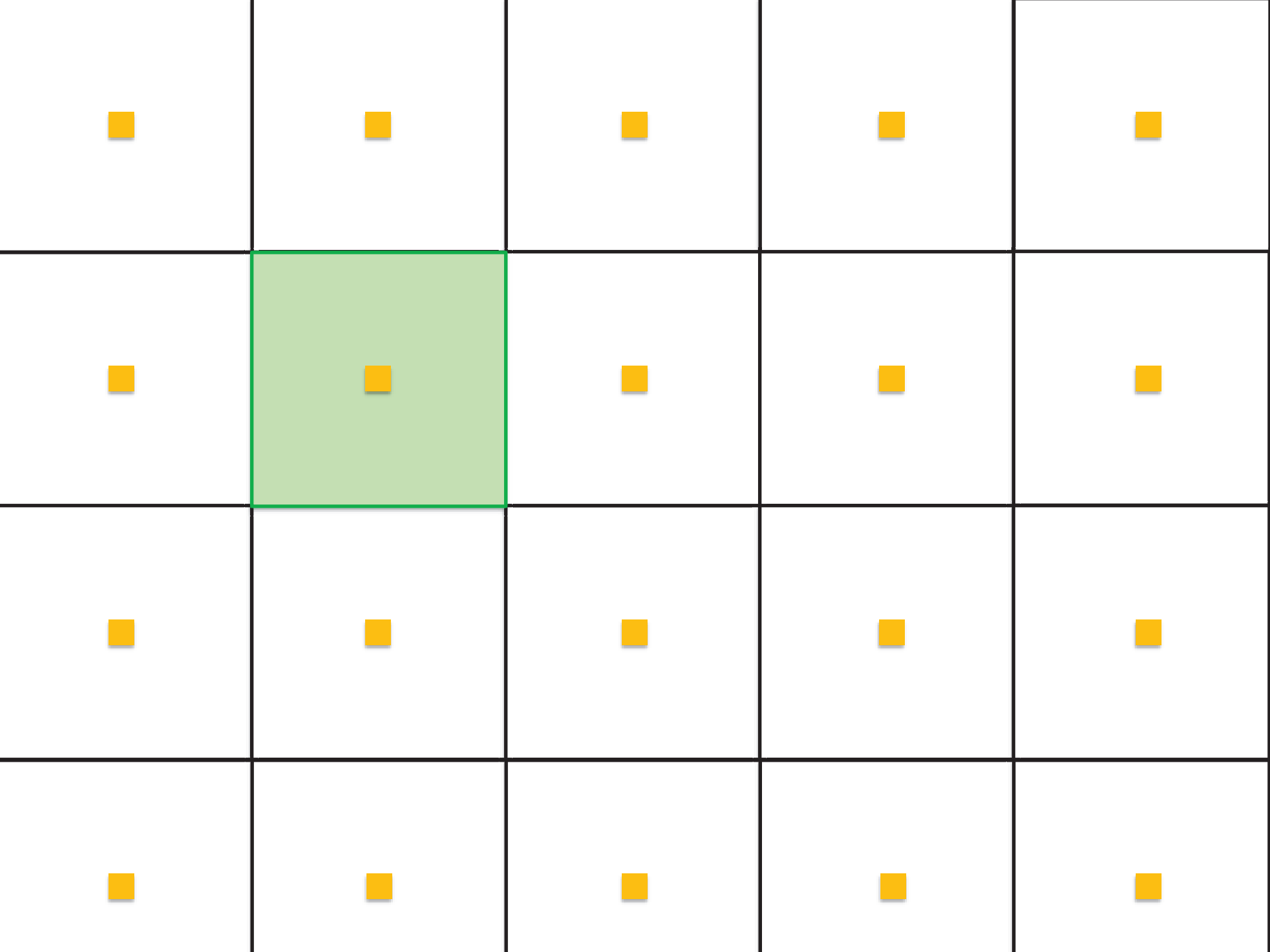


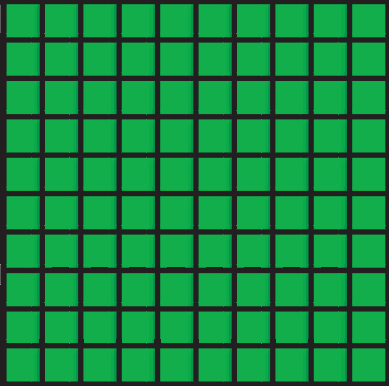
One search space



**Our idea: exclude the unlikely locations  
using as little effort as possible**

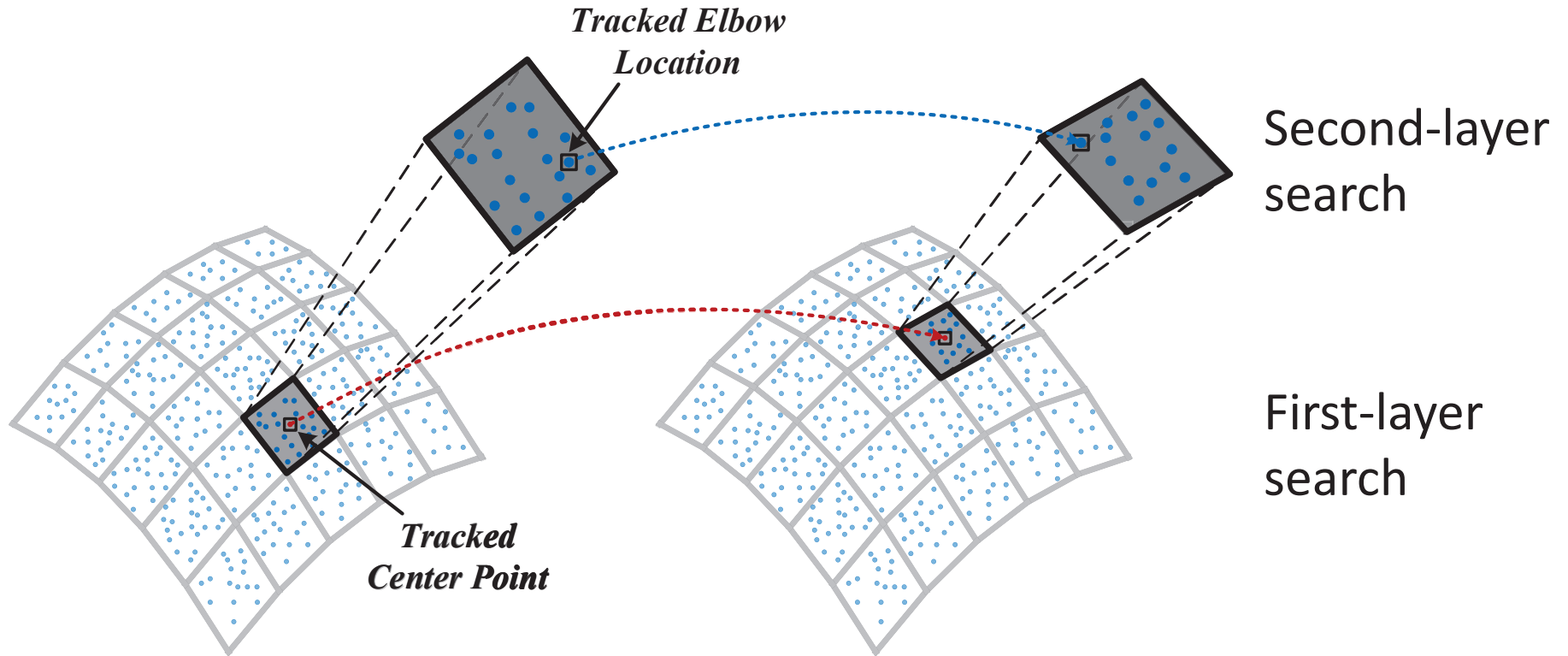






**Focus on more likely candidates**

# Hierarchical Search



Second-layer search

First-layer search

$t_{k-1}$

$t_k$

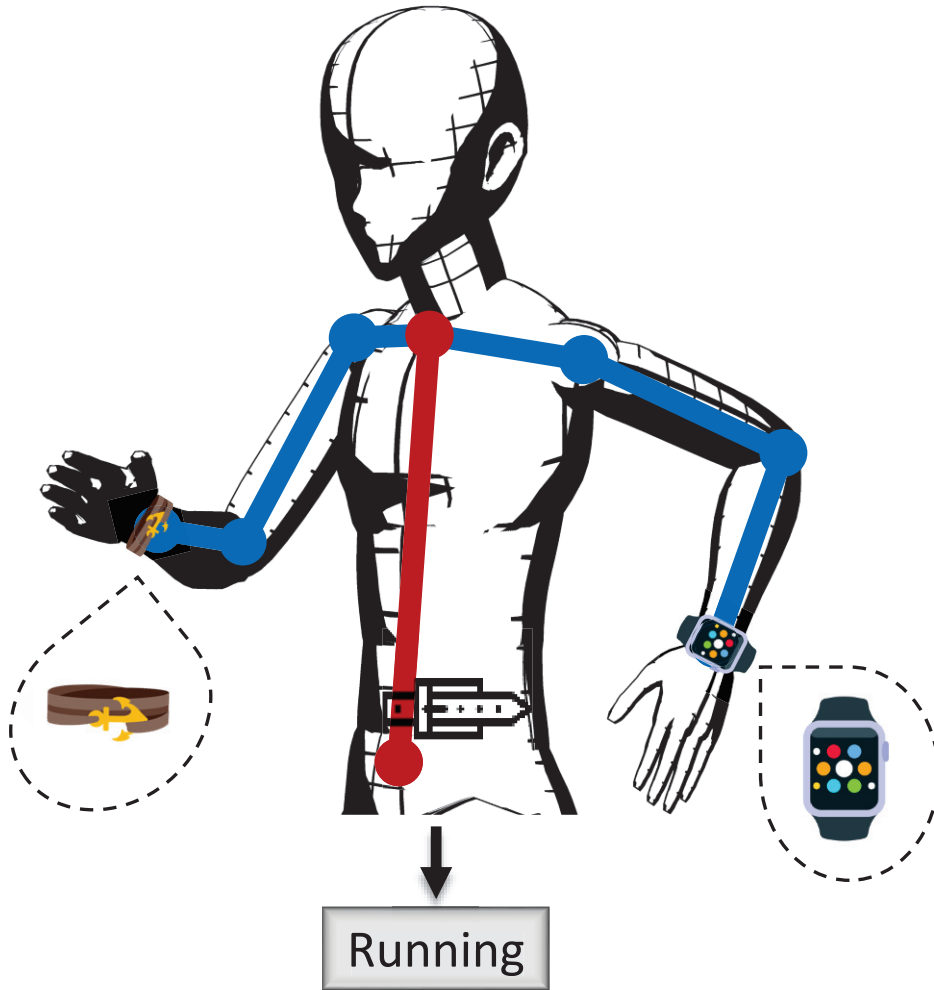
Original size

Size of region

• Time complexity:  $O\left(\left(\frac{N}{n_1}\right)^2 T + (n_1)^2 T\right)$

- Real-time
- Without impairing accuracy

# Understanding Human Arm Motions



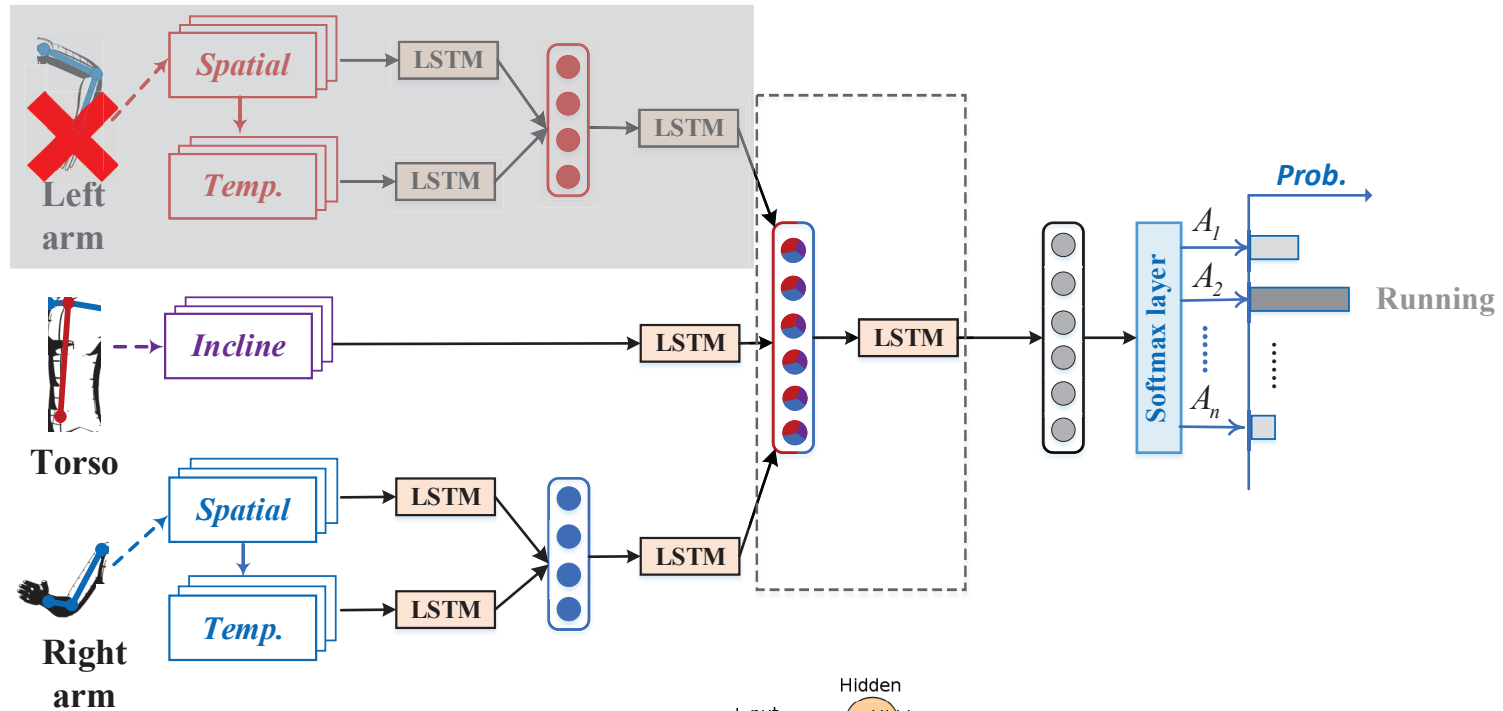
- How is the arm moving?

*Skeleton tracking*

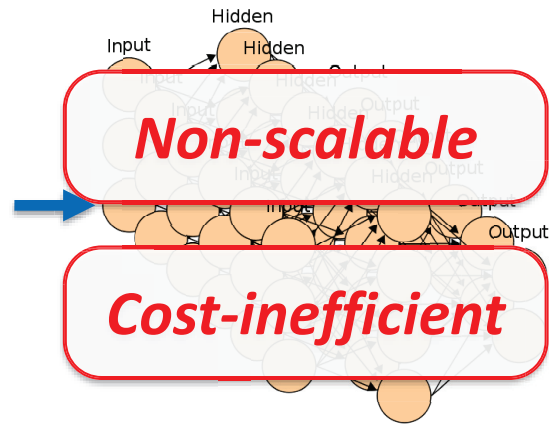
- What is the meaning of this arm motion?

*Motion inference*

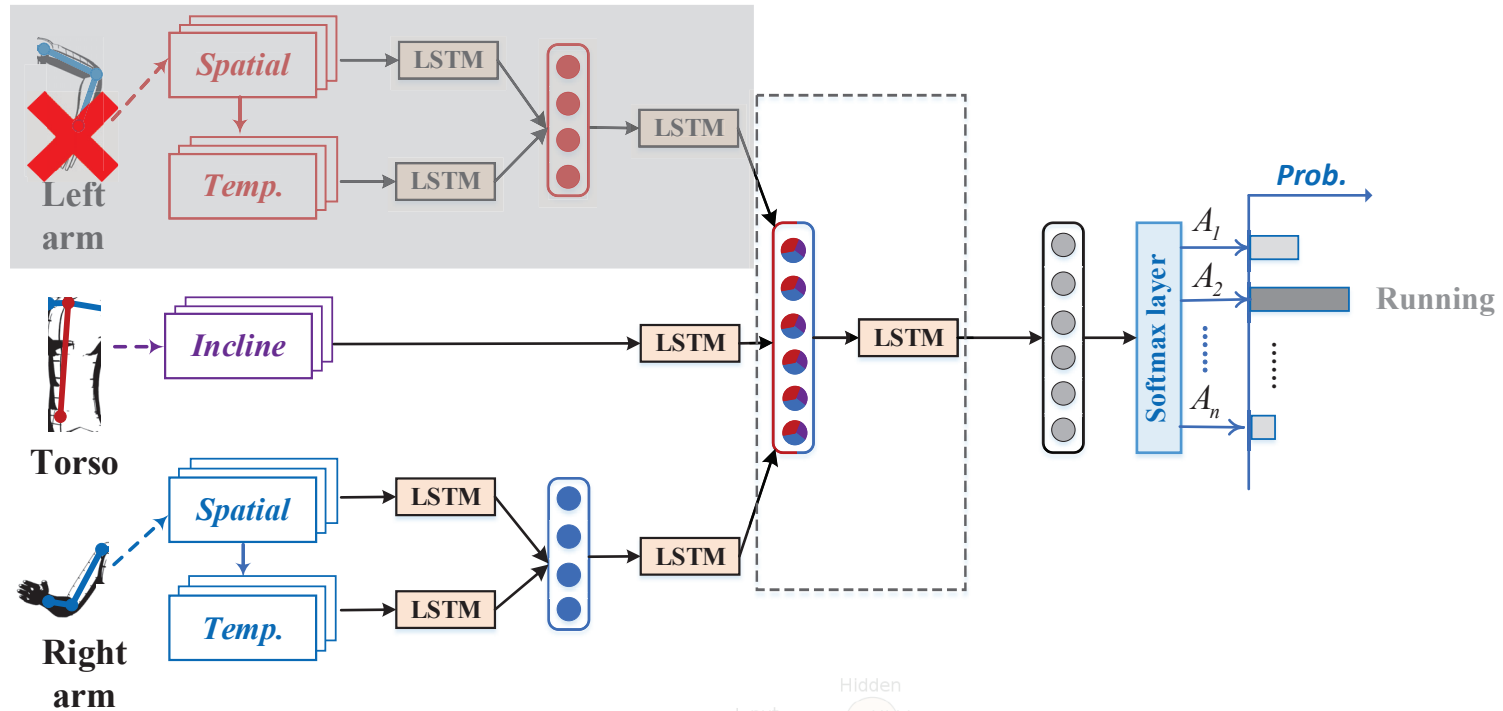
# Motion Inference



**6 combinations of missing inputs**



# Motion Inference



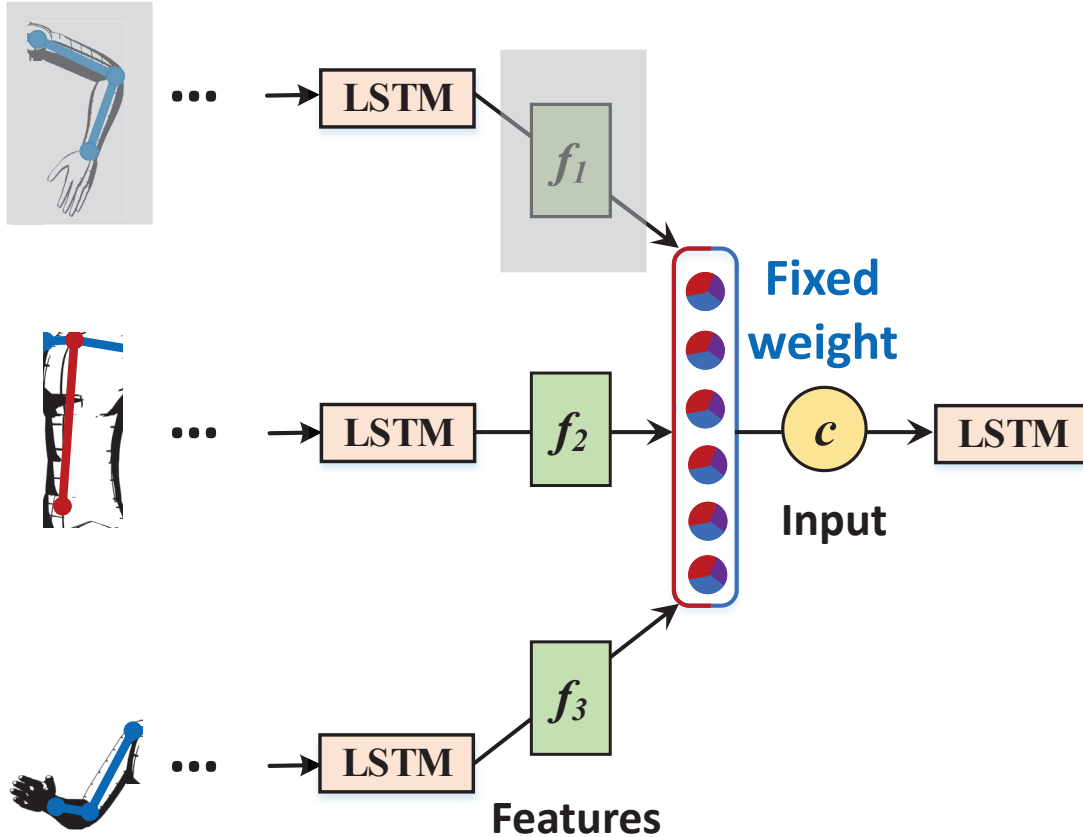
6 combinations of missing inputs  
Handle **all** combinations using **one** network?

*Non-scalable*

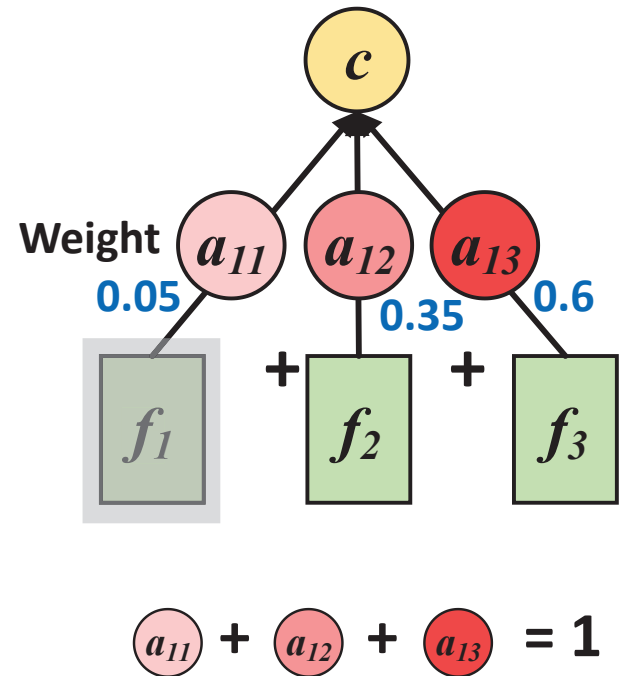
*Cost-inefficient*

# Our idea

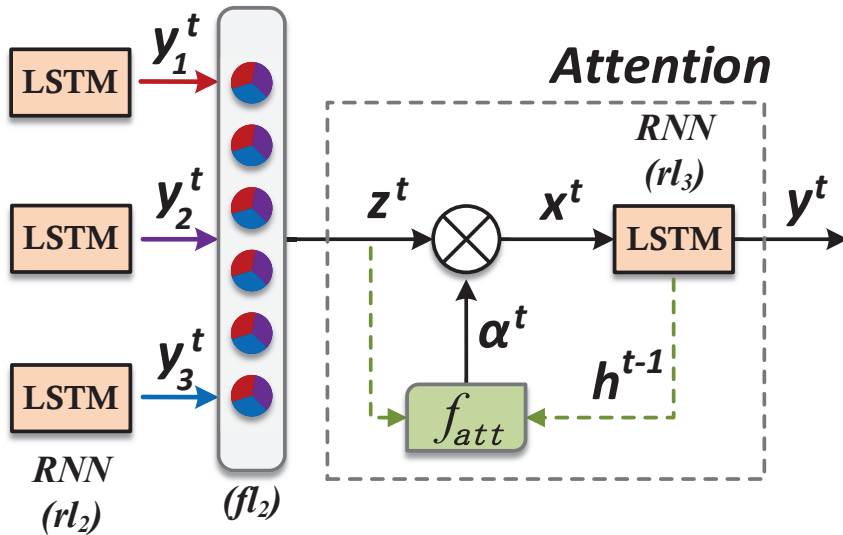
Padding



- Adaptive design



# Attention-based network adaption



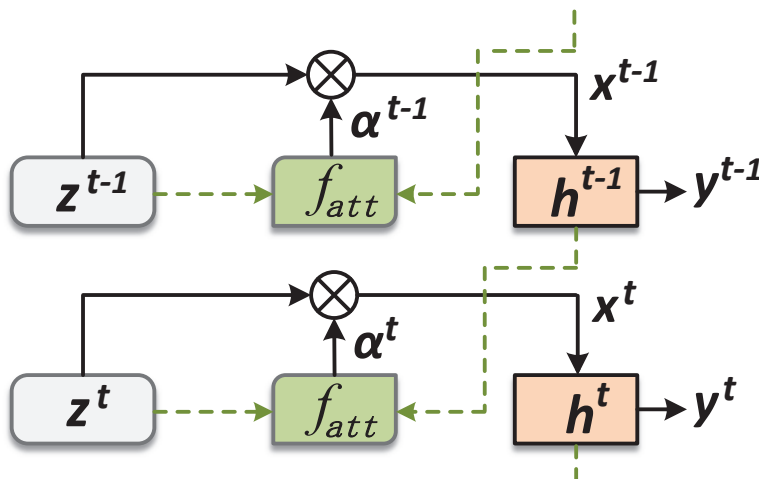
Features:  $z^t = \{z_1^t, z_2^t, z_3^t\}$

Input:  $x^t$

$z^t \rightarrow x^t$ : Weighted fusion

$$x^t = \Phi(\{z_r^t\}, \{\alpha_r^t\}), r = 1, 2, 3$$

Updated weights



- Weight update

- aligning with the activity descriptor  $h_{t-1}$

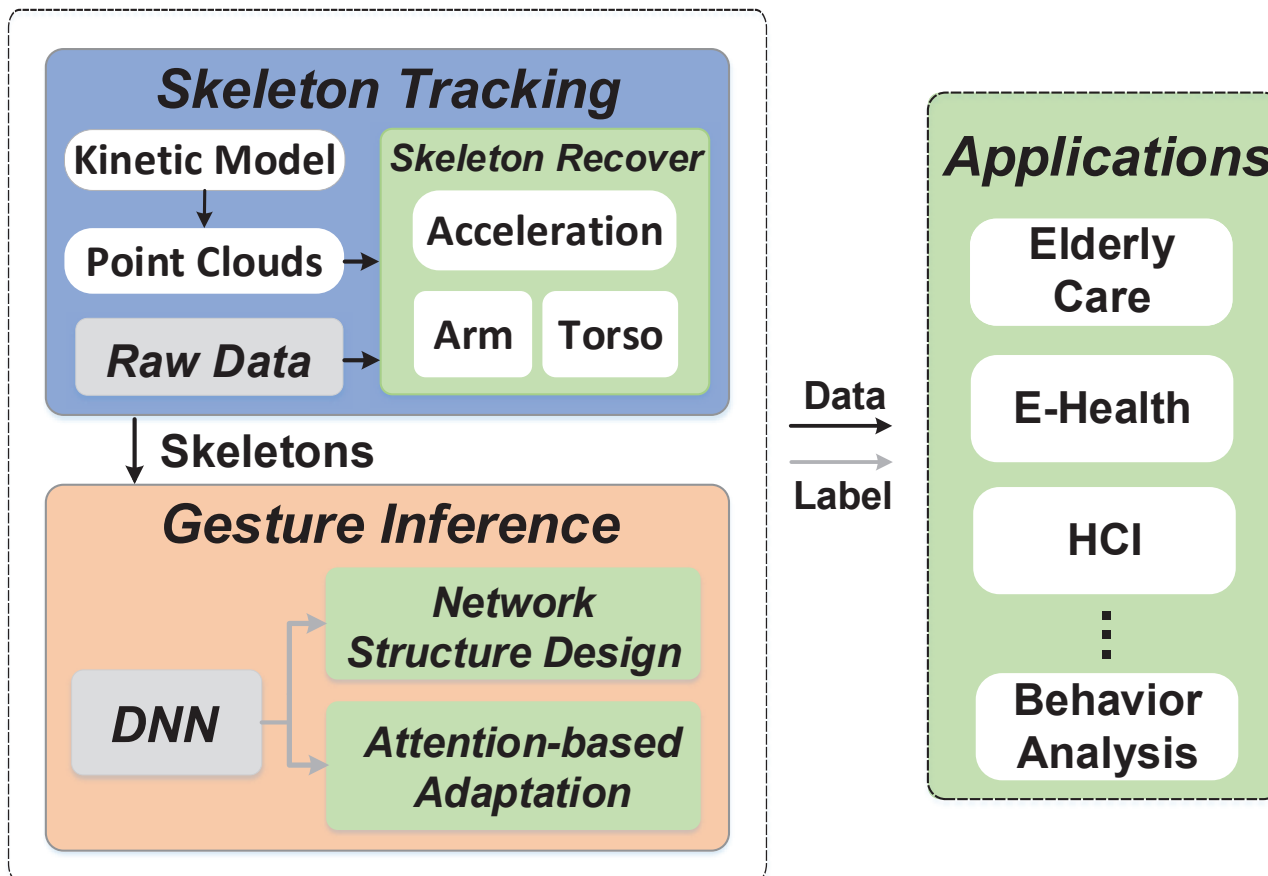
$$\alpha^t = f_{att}(z^t, h^{t-1})$$

$$att^t = Relu(z^t + Wh^{t-1} + b)$$

$$\alpha^t = f_{soft-max}(Uatt^t)$$



# ArmTroj Implementation



# Experiment setup

- Participants: 7 volunteers
- Dataset:

Categories	Gestures
Daily gestures (4)	<i>shake hands, make a call, open a door, drink water</i>
Free-weight (10)	<i>front raise (a/p), biceps curl (a/p), bent over single arm, chest fly (i/s), bench press (i/s), lateral raise</i>
Customized (3)	<i>push, pull, circle</i>

Daily activities

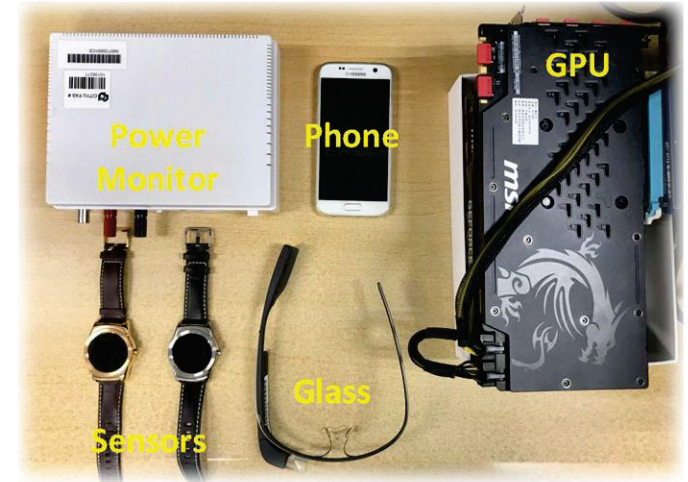
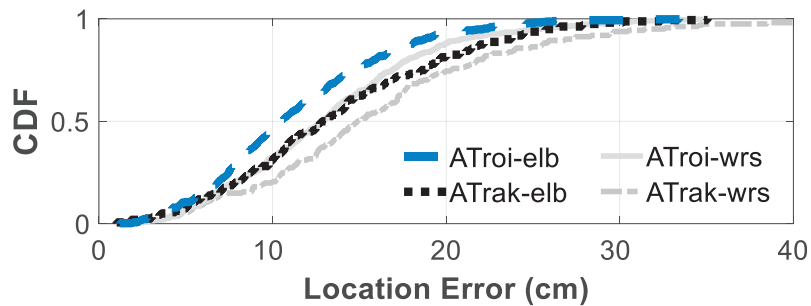


Table 1: Targeted gestures in ArmTroi. The *a*, *p*, *i*, *s* stand for alternating, in parallel, incline and sitting, respectively.

- Training: Intel i7-6700 CPU and Nvidia GTX 1080Ti GPU
- Running: SAMSUNG Galaxy S7

# Evaluation

- Skeleton tracking

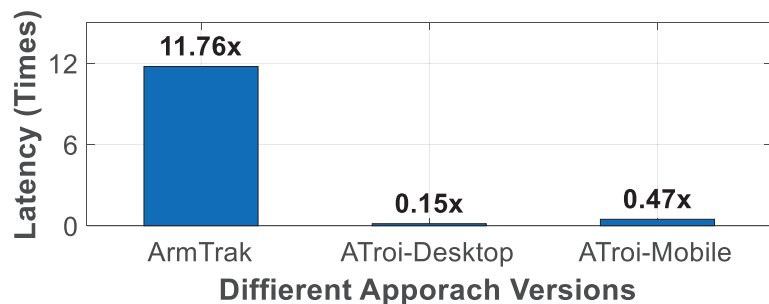
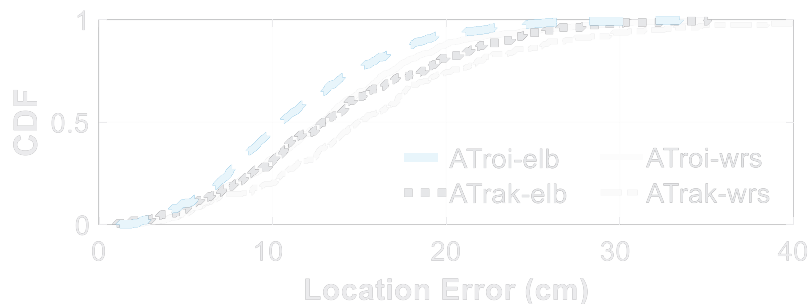


- **ArmTrak [1]**
  - Elbow: 12.94cm
  - Wrist: 14.91cm
- **ArmTrois**
  - Elbow: 10.53cm
  - Wrist: 12.94cm

[1] "I am a smartwatch and I can track my user's arm", in Proc. of ACM MobiSys, 2016.

# Evaluation

- Skeleton tracking

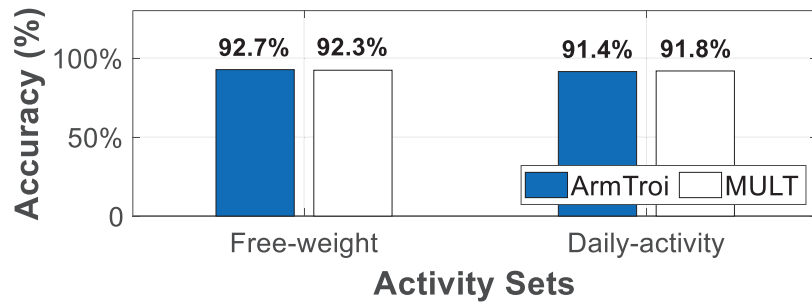


- **ArmTrak [1]**
  - Elbow: 12.94cm
  - Wrist: 14.91cm
- **ArmTrois**
  - Elbow: 10.53cm
  - Wrist: 12.94cm
- **Our latency**
  - Desktop: 0.15x
  - Phone: 0.47x

[1] "I am a smartwatch and I can track my user's arm", in Proc. of ACM MobiSys, 2016.

# Evaluation

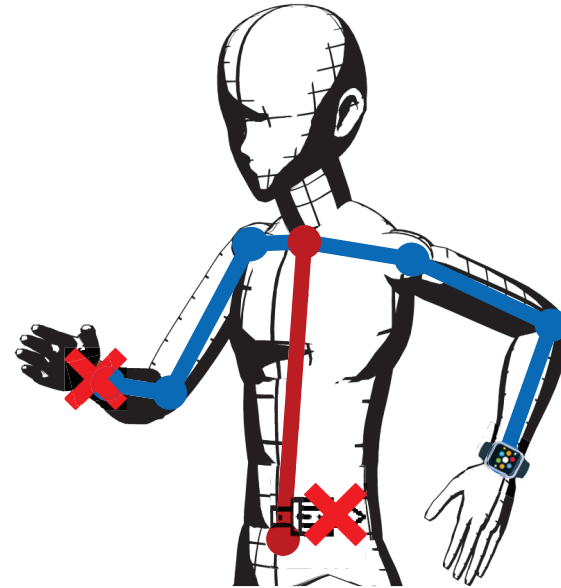
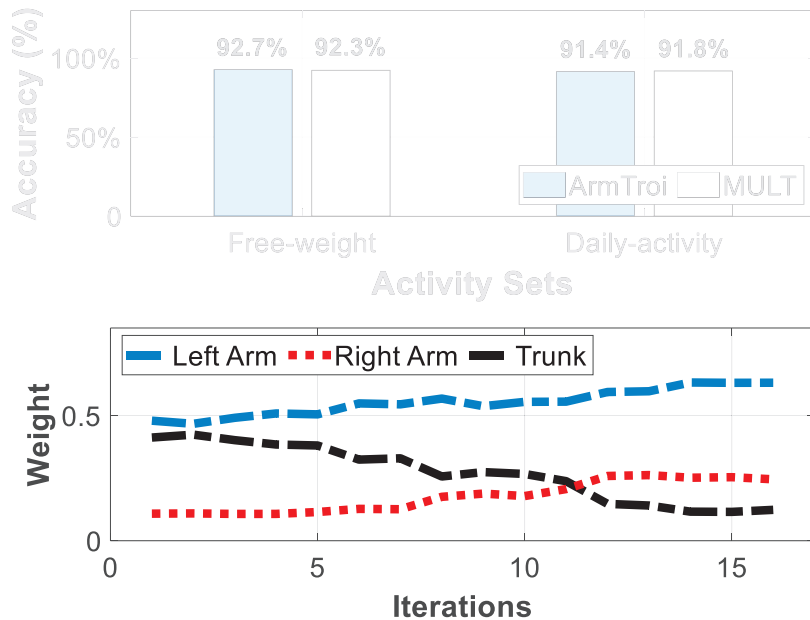
- Motion inference



- **Baseline: MULT**
  - Each combination of missing input
- **Accuracy with full set**
  - FW: 92.7% vs 92.3%
  - DA: 91.4% vs 91.8%

# Evaluation

- Motion inference



- **Weight updating**
  - Available input: **Left Arm**
  - LA's weight increases

# Conclusion 1, 2, 3

## 1. One goal:

- Understanding **human arm motions**

## 2. Two aspects:

- **Real-time** tracking
- Motion inference **tolerant to missing inputs**

## 3. Three techniques:

- HMM state **reorganization**
- **Hierarchical** search
- Attention-based network **adaption**