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# Real-time Vision-based Hand and Face Tracking and Recognition of Gesture

A PhD dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)
in
Computer Science

by Farhad Dadgostar

Institute of Information and Mathematical Sciences
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Real-time Vision-Based Hand and Face Tracking and Recognition of Gesture

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Farhad Dadgostar

## **Dedication**

With love, to the one who always encouraged me and provided me indefinite unconditional support...

To my wife Nasim

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## List of Publications

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- Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, Samuel Alexander, Farhad Dadgostar, Chao Fan, and Abbas Bigdeli, "How do you know that I don't understand? A look at the future of intelligent tutoring systems", Accepted for publication in Journal of Computers in Human Behavior, 2006.

#### **Book Chapters**

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- Farhad Dadgostar, Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, and Scott P. Overmyer, "Face Tracking Using Mean-Shift Algorithm: A Fuzzy Approach for Boundary Detection", In J. Tao, T. Tan and R. W. Picard (Ed.), Lecture Notes in Computer Science: Affective Computing and Intelligent User Interfaces, Vol. 3784, pp. 56-63, 2005, ISBN 3-540-29621-2, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg.
- Farhad Dadgostar, Hokyoung Ryu, Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, and Scott P.
   Overmyer, "Making sense of student use of nonverbal cues for intelligent tutoring
   systems", In the ACM International Conference Proceeding Series: 19th conference
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#### **International Refereed Conferences**

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- **Farhad Dadgostar**, Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, and Scott P. Overmyer, "Genetic Algorithms and Long-Haar features: A Method for Object Detection", The 3rd International Conference on Cybernetics and Information Technologies, Systems and Applications, CITSA 2006, Orlando, Florida, USA.
- Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, Samuel Alexander, Farhad Dadgostar, Chao Fan, and Abbas Bigdeli, "See Me, Teach Me: Facial Expression and Gesture Recognition for Intelligent Tutoring Systems", IEEE International Conference on Innovation in Information Technology, IIT 2006, Dubai, U.A.E.
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- Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, Chao Fan, Farhad Dadgostar, Sam Alexander, and Chris Messom, "Frown Gives Game Away: Affect Sensitive Tutoring Systems for Elementary Mathematics", International IEEE Conference on Systems, Man and Cybernetics, SMC 2004, The Hague, The Netherlands.

#### **Other Publications**

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- **Farhad Dadgostar**, Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, *A formal model of emotional-response, inspired from human cognition and emotion systems*, Research Letters in the Information and Mathematical Sciences, 2006, Vol. 9, pp 89-97.
- Farhad Dadgostar, Andre L. C. Barczak, Abdolhossein Sarrafzadeh, A Color Hand Gesture Database for Evaluating and Improving Algorithms on Hand Gesture and Posture Recognition, Research Letters in the Information and Mathematical Sciences, ISSN 1175-2777, 2005, Vol. 7, pp 127-134.
- Andre L. C. Barczak, **Farhad Dadgostar**, *Real-time Hand Tracking Using a Set of Cooperative Classifiers and Haar-Like Features*, Research Letters in the Information and Mathematical Sciences, ISSN 1175-2777, 2005, Vol. 7, pp 29-42.

### Abstract

In this dissertation, we present the research pathway to the design and implementation of a real-time vision-based gesture recognition system. This system was built based on three components, representing three layers of abstraction: i) detection of skin and localization of hand and face, ii) tracking multiple skin blobs in video sequences and finally iii) recognition of gesture movement trajectories.

The adaptive skin detection, the first component, was implemented based on our novel adaptive skin detection algorithm for video sequences. This algorithm has two main sub-components: i) the static skin detector, which is a skin detection method based on the hue factor of the skin color, and ii) the adaptive skin detector which retrains itself based on new data gathered from movement of the user. The results of our experiments show that the algorithm improves the quality of skin detection within the video sequences.

For tracking, a new approach for boundary detection in blob tracking based on the Mean-shift algorithm was proposed. Our approach is based on continuous sampling of the boundaries of the kernel and changing the size of the kernel using our novel Fuzzy-based algorithm. We compared our approach to the kernel density-based approach, which is known as the CAM-Shift algorithm, in a set of different noise levels and conditions. The results show that the proposed approach is superior in stability against white noise, and also provides correct boundary detection for arbitrary hand postures, which is not achievable by the CAM-Shift algorithm.

Finally we presented a novel approach for gesture recognition. This approach includes two main parts: i) gesture modeling, and ii) gesture recognition. The gesture modeling technique is based on sampling the gradient of the gesture movement trajectory and presenting the gesture trajectory as a sequence of numbers. This technique has some important features for gesture recognition including robustness against slight rotation, a small number of required samples, invariance to the start position and device independence. For gesture recognition, we used a multi-layer feed-forward neural-network. The results of our experiments show that this approach provides 98.71% accuracy for gesture recognition, and provides a higher accuracy rate than other methods introduced in the literature.

These components form the required framework for vision-based real-time gesture recognition and hand and face tracking. The components, individually or as a framework, can be applied in scientific and commercial extensions of either vision-based or hybrid gesture recognition systems.

# **Table of Contents**

Acknowled	gements	IV
List of Pub	lications	V
Abstract		VIII
Table of Co	ontents	IX
List of Figu	ıres	XIII
List of Tabl	les	XVII
List of Acro	onymsX	VIII
Chapter 1.	Introduction	1
1.1 A	pproaches	2
1.2 M	Iotivation	3
1.3 T	hesis overview	5
1.3.1	Contribution of this thesis	5
1.3.2	Thesis outline	6
Chapter 2.	Literature review	8
2.1 V	ision-based gesture recognition	8
2.2 D	etection	9
2.2.1	Shape and contour	11
2.2.2	Skin color as a supportive cue	15
2.2.3	Accuracy enhancement - Boosting	17
2.2.4	Appearance, model and texture	20
2.3 V	ision-based object tracking	23
2.3.1	The Kalman filter	
2.3.2	Tracking using multiple cues	27
2.4 G	esture recognition	29
2.4.1	Hidden Markov Model	
2.4.2	Temporal gesture recognition	33
2.5 A	applications of vision-based gesture recognition systems	34

	2.5	. 1	Gesture enabled applications	34
	2.5	.2	Perceptual user interfaces	36
	2.6	Cl	napter summary	38
C	hapter	3.1	Understanding gesture in daily communications: An empirical study.	40
	3.1	In	troduction	40
	3.2	Re	esearch background	41
	3.2	. 1	Why humans use gestures? An account with common ground theory	44
	3.3	A	study on gesture-enabled applications	46
	3.3	1	Experimentation method	46
	3.3	.2	Participants of the experiment	47
	3.4	Re	esults of the experiment	48
	3.5	Co	onclusions	51
C	hapter	<b>4.</b> A	Adaptive skin detection	53
	4.1	In	troduction	53
	4.2	Re	esearch background	53
	4.2	1	Popular color spaces used for skin color segmentation	54
	4.2.	2	Is there an optimum color space for skin color detection?	55
	4.2.	3	Skin color segmentation techniques	57
	4.2.	4	Adaptive learning of the skin color	66
	4.3	Th	ne global skin detection algorithm	68
	4.4	Th	ne adaptive skin detection algorithm	70
	4.4.	1	The algorithm in summary	72
	4.5	M	otion detection for adaptive skin detection	73
	4.5.	1	Underlying assumptions	73
	4.5.	2	Frame subtraction motion tracking	74
	4.6	Th	ne experiment	75
	4.6	1	Specifying the thresholds of the Global Skin Detector	75
	4.6.	2	Ground-truth data	76
	4.6	3	Measured parameters	78
	4.6.	4	Choosing the merging factor	79
	4.6.	5	Results	80
	4.6.	6	Sparseness of the correctly and falsely detected pixels	82

4.6.7 trackin	The comparison of the behavior of the algorithm using optical-flow mo	
	hapter summary	
	A novel approach for robust tracking, based on the Mean-shift algo-	
	ntroduction	
5.1.1	The Mean-shift algorithm	
5.1.2	Automatic resizing of the kernel	
5.2 R	esearch Background	
5.2.1	The Mean-shift algorithm and feature tracking	
5.2.2	The Mean-shift algorithm and variable sized kernel	
5.3 F	uzzy-based kernel resizing	
5.3.1	Initialization and boundary detection of the kernel	
5.3.2	Fuzzy boundary detector	107
5.4 E	xperiments and Results	108
5.4.1	Experiment 1: Detecting a blob with no movement	110
5.4.2	Experiment 2: Tracking the blob of a moving hand	112
5.4.3	Experiment 3: Tracking an object moving away from the camera	113
5.4.4	Experiment 4: Tracking a moving hand in occluded situation	114
5.4.5	Accuracy of tracking	115
5.5 Ir	nplementation issues for hand and face tracking	117
5.5.1	The multi-tracker implementation	118
5.5.2	Tracker-tracker implementation	121
5.5.3	Using depth information for hand and face tracking	122
5.6 C	hapter summary	127
Chapter 6.	Modeling and recognition of gesture signals in 2D space	128
6.1 Ir	ntroduction	128
6.2 R	esearch background	130
6.2.1	Time series analysis	130
6.2.2	Gesture identification through pattern recognition	132
6.3 T	he gesture trajectory recognition technique	135
6.3.1	Feature selection	135
632	Gesture Classification	138

6.3.3	Recording the training data	139
6.3.4	Normalizing the data	140
6.4 T	he experiments	140
6.4.1	The first experiment - Using one ANN	140
6.4.2	The second experiment	142
6.4.3	Comparing the ANN classifier with a SVM classifiers	147
6.4.4	Gesture classification using one ANN with 14 outputs	149
6.5 In	mplementation of the gesture tracking system	152
6.5.1	System inputs	152
6.5.2	Gesture movement trajectory recognition	153
6.6 C	Chapter summary	156
Chapter 7.	Summary, conclusion and future research	158
7.1 E	xtending the work	161
7.2 T	he future of gesture recognition systems	162
References		163

# **List of Figures**

Figure 2.1. a) The first set of features for: a) 0° rotation, b) -15° rotation, and c) -84° rotation
Figure 3.1. (a) A metaphoric gesture: indicating an imaginary point accompanying speech, (b) A metaphoric gesture: waving hands accompanying speech, (c) A deictic gesture: counting, and (d) A deictic gesture: pointing
Figure 3.2. Distribution of gestures over development stages
Figure 4.1. In some conditions, the probability density of the skin color of the user is lower than some of the unwanted regions like wood color
Figure 4.2. (a, c) Original image, (b, d) Filtered image using Hue thresholding68
Figure 4.3. Overview of the global skin detector69
Figure 4.4. (a, c, e) Original Images, (b, d, f) Filtered image based on thresholding Hue factor of skin color extracted from training data (Hue factor of the color of the some background objects are similar to skin color)
Figure 4.5. Overview of the adaptive skin detector
Figure 4.6. Changes in the lower threshold and upper threshold between frames 0 and 279172
Figure 4.7. Testing environment, (a) Camera view, (b) Configuration settings73
Figure 4.8. A moving hand: (a) Original image, (b) In-motion pixels of the frame, filtered using Hue thresholding (c) Mapping the result to the original image75
Figure 4.9. Samples of the input images and their ground-truth data77
Figure 4.10. The accuracy of the algorithm based on merging factor80
Figure 4.11. The changes in the output over the time
Figure 4.12. Track points based on traditional approach (good features to track)84
Figure 4.13. Initializing track points, based on primary skin color filter and equal distances
Figure 4.14. Tracking skin color segments using LK optical -flow motion tracking and selected features to track85
Figure 4.15. Nodding head: (a) Original image, (b) In-motion pixels of the frame, filtered using Global Skin Detector (c) Mapping the result to the original image85

Figure 4.16. A short video sequence presenting the behavior of the adaptive skin detection algorithm over time. On the top-right corner of each image, the detected silhouette of the skin is presented. The falsely detected areas were gradually eliminated over time
Figure 4.17. The behavior of the adaptive skin detector using frame subtraction motion detection
Figure 4.18. The results on using morphological operators on dataset 189
Figure 4.19. The results on using morphological operators on dataset 290
Figure 4.20. The results on using morphological operators on dataset 391
Figure 4.21. Comparison of measured parameters of the algorithm, using different motion tracking methods (FS: Frame Subtraction, OF: Optical Flow). The values are the average of the values measured for all three datasets. However, calculating the average for a small number of datasets (3 in this case) may bias the results toward one of the datasets (e.g. dataset 2 dominates the results shown in graph d)92
Figure 5.1. Iterations, to find the highest dense kernel using the Mean-shift algorithm. The initial position of the kernel is [1] which has a small overlap with the face blob. 2, 3, 4, 5, are the new positions of the kernel to match the center of gravity of the kernel to the geometrical center of the kernel
Figure 5.2. Choosing the size and initial placement of the kernel. (a) incorrect placement of the kernel, (b) choosing a kernel that is too large, (c) choosing a too small kernel.
Figure 5.3. Inhomogeneous detection of the skin pixels in the image. The density of the pixels are varying in the face area which makes the detection and tracking of the face blob more difficult.
Figure 5.4. Fuzzy values for the inputs of the fuzzy boundary detector107
Figure 5.5. Fuzzy outputs for the fuzzy boundary detector
Figure 5.6. Detected boundary by the two algorithms, surrounding a static image silhouette
Figure 5.7. a) The correct detection determined by Edge density-fuzzy. The smaller rectangle is the result of kernel density-based – sqrt(m00) – method. b) Behavior of the algorithms with a noise level of 15%
Figure 5.8. Tracking the hand in a "grabbing" hand gesture with white noise 20%, a) Original image sequence, b) Centre of gravity, c) Error of displacement in comparison to an ideal tracker (X <sub>c</sub> -X <sub>c ideal</sub> ).
Figure 5.9. Tracking the centre of gravity – zoom out with 25% white noise, a) Original image sequence, b) Xc centre of gravity, c) Area of the kernel, and d) Error of placement of the kernel in comparison to an ideal tracker (X-X <sub>ideal</sub> )114

Figure 5.10. Moving hand, in occluded situation, a) the original image sequence, b) Xc of the centre of gravity in noise 20%, d) Error in Xc of the kernel in comparison to an ideal tracker (X-X <sub>ideal</sub> )
Figure 5.11. The average Mean-distance between the trackers and the ideal tracker in noise level 0% to 30%. a) "Grabbing hand gesture dataset" (experiment 2), b) "Face zoom out" dataset (experiment 3), and c) "Occluded hands" dataset (experiment 4).
Figure 5.12. Face tracking using the proposed algorithm for skin detection, and the Meanshift algorithm for blob tracking
Figure 5.13. Running multiple trackers on the image sequence of hand movement based on the algorithm described in Section 5.5.1
Figure 5.14. Robust hand and face tracking using the tracker-tracker algorithm on an image sequence of different bi-hand movements
Figure 5.15. a) A sample image, b) the depth information of the sample image. The light area is the object closer to the camera, the black patches are of unknown depth124
Figure 5.16. Background elimination using the depth thresholding technique125
Figure 5.17. Some of the scenarios in which depth information can be useful for occlusion resolution
Figure 5.18. Occlusion resolution using the depth information and the Mean-shift algorithm. The tracked blobs are displayed on the disparity image (right)
Figure 6.1. a) Quantized input vectors, b) Gesture vector (0, 13, 0), c) Gesture vector (17, 31, 17)
Figure 6.2. a) Original gesture trajectory, b) sampling from the gesture trajectory, c) gesture signal of the collected data over time, d) reconstructed gesture using [c]137
Figure 6.3. Left: Gesture signal, Right: gesture movement trajectories
Figure 6.4. Gesture recognition based on input gesture signal to a classifier138
Figure 6.5. The gesture signal recording software.
Figure 6.6. The structure of the ANN for gesture classification
Figure 6.7. Performance of the ANN over time while training (Goal was 0)142
Figure 6.8. Continues gesture detection using one ANN
Figure 6.9. The histogram of the output values of the ANNs for the test data146
Figure 6.10. The effect of the change of the threshold on average correct detection ratio (middle vertical axis) and false detection ratio (right vertical axis)
Figure 6.11. The evaluation of a support vector machine in classifying the 13 gesture signals in comparison to the ANN classifiers
Figure 6.12. The structure of ANN for detecting multiple gesture signals

Figu	re 6.13. Comparison of correct positive and false positive recognition accuracy of a single ANN in gesture signal classification employing different numbers of hidder layers
Figu	re 6.14. Recording the hand movement trajectory using the Fuzzy-based Mean-shift tracker. The gesture movement trajectory signal is presented on the right-top corner of each frame.
Figu	re 6.15. Implementation of the vision-based gesture recognition using one ANN and the Fuzzy-based Mean-shift tracker. The diagram on the right-bottom corner of the image represents the detected gestures over time
Figu	re 6.16. Recognition of gesture signals number 13 and 9 using the vision-based gesture recognition system.

## **List of Tables**

Table 3.1. Different stages of mathematical skills development based on the Numeracy project
Table 3.2. Gesture use in the experiment
Table 3.3. Hand or body gesture use over developmental stage
Table 4.1. An overview on color spaces and their applications in skin detection55
Table 4.2. Comparative evaluation of different skin detectors
Table 4.3. The characteristics of the image datasets used for the experiments76
Table 5.1. Fuzzy controller for the fuzzy boundary detector
Table 5.2. Comparison of accuracy of the algorithms
Table 6.1. First experiment, detecting multiple gestures using a single ANN141
Table 6.2. The data recorded for the second experiment, using the gesture recorder and a digital tablet
Table 6.3. The results concluded from the experiment 2 (one ANN for each gesture signal)
Table 6.4. Analyzing the accuracy/inaccuracy of multiple ANNs for gesture classification using confusion matrix (all values are in percent)
Table 6.5. The evaluation of a support vector machine in classifying the 13 gesture signals
Table 6.6. The evaluation of a single ANN in classifying 14 gesture classes using 2 hidden layers
Table 6.7. Comparison of the accuracy of a single ANN containing 0 to 7 hidden layers in recognizing the 14 gesture signal classes
Table 6.8. Comparison the accuracy of the proposed method with other gesture recognition systems in the literature

## List of Acronyms

ANN Artificial Neural Network

AP Attention Point

ASD Adaptive Skin Detector

ASL American Sign Language

BBN Bayesian Belief Network

CAM-Shift Continuously-Adaptive Mean-Shift

CCD Charged Coupled Device

CIELAB, CIEXYZ Both color spaces, refer to perceptually linear color spaces known as CIE-L-A-B and CIE-X-Y-Z

CP Color Predicate

CPU Central processing Unit

CRCNN Hyper Rectangular Composite Neural Network

DOG Difference of Gaussian
DTW Dynamic Time Warping

GHz Giga Hertz

GMM Gaussian Mixture Model
GSD Global Skin Detector

HCE Histogram Error

HCI Human-Computer Interaction

HI Histogram Intersection

HIS Hue-Saturation-Intensity (Color model)

HMM Hidden Markov Model

HS Hue-Saturation (color model)

HSV Hue-Saturation-Value (Color model)

ICrCb Intensity-Chrominance red-Chrominance blue (Color model)

ICT Information-Communication Technology

IUV Intensity-Luminance-Chrominance (Color model)

LCS Localized Contour Sequence

MSEPF Mean-Shift Embedded Particle Filter

NN Neural Network

PC Personal Computer

PCA Principal Component Analysis

PDA Personal Digital Assistant

PDF Probability Density Function

PUI Perceptual User Interface

RBF Radial Basis Function

RGB Red-Green-Blue (Color model)

SASOM Structure Adaptive Self-Organized Map

SMA Specialized Mapping Architecture

SOM Self-Organized Map

STFT Short-Time Fourier Transform

SVM Support Vector Machine

tMHI Time-Motion History Image

TMS Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

UAV Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

UI User Interface

UR Unreliability Rate

USB Universal Serial Bus

YCrCb YCrCb is an encoded nonlinear RGB signal, commonly used by European television studios and for

image compression.

YIQ Color model inspired from human vision system, formerly used in NTSC television broadcasting

YUV Luminance-Chrominance (Color model, mainly is used in PAL analog television broadcasting)