



3D Human Pose Search using Oriented Cylinders

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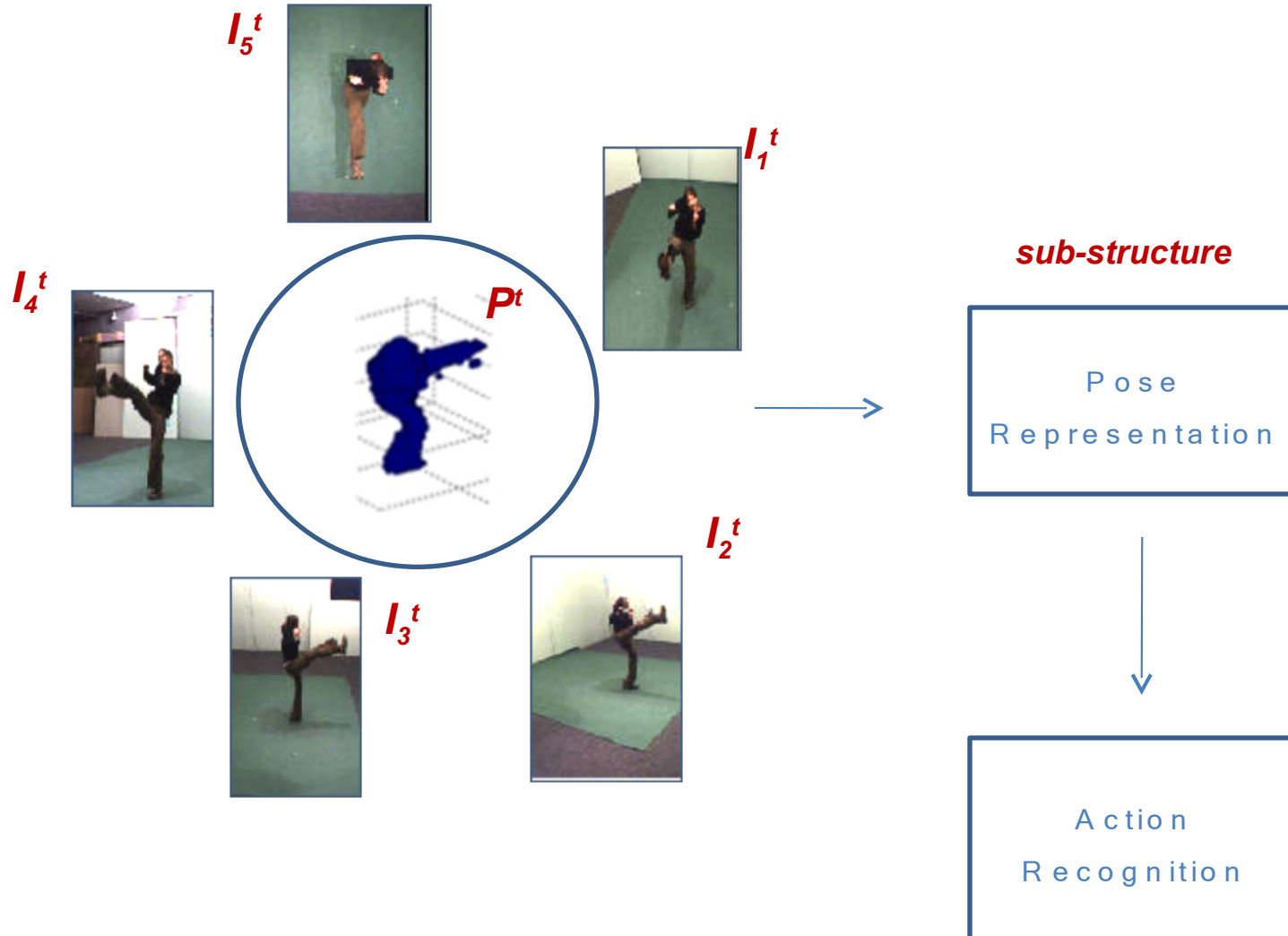
Problem

- Human action recognition
 - Applications
 - Surveillance, monitoring, HCI, games
- Multi-camera systems
 - Poses as volumes [*Weinland et al. 06, Chen et al. 03, Cohen et al. 03, Huang et al. 05, Pierobon et al. 05, Lv et al. 07*]



Human Poses

- Different than rigid body objects [*Ankerst et al. 99, Kazhdan et al. 03, Johnson et al. 03*]
- Articulated structure
- High number of potential configuration
- A compact representation

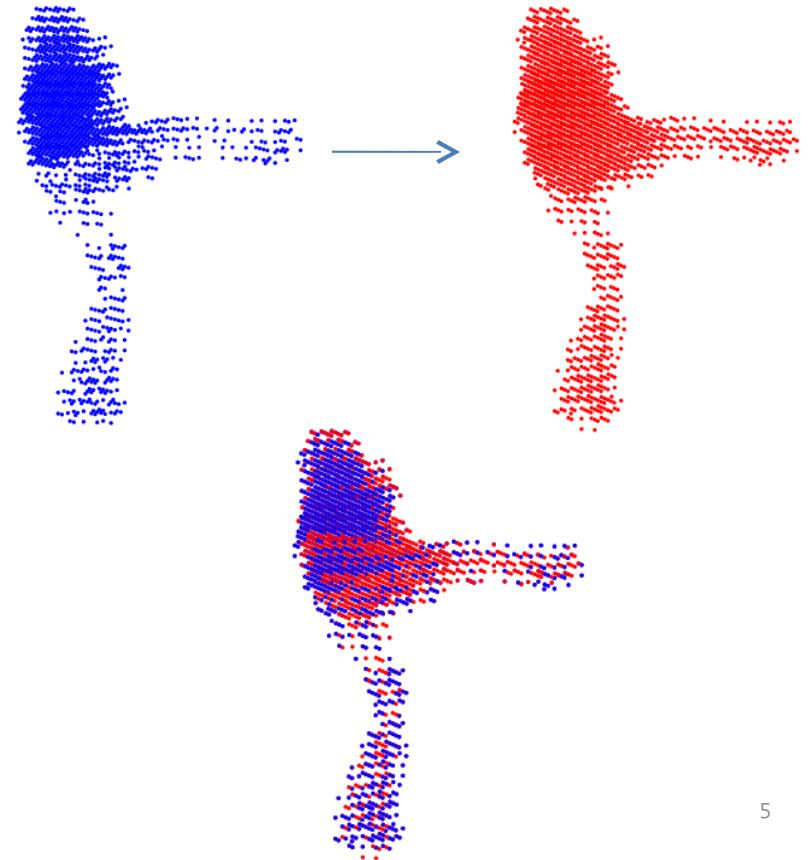


3D Poses Reconstruction

- Obtain a visual hull
- In the form of voxel grid
- Shape from silhouette technique
- EPVH [*Franco and Boyer 03*]

Enhancement

- Perform morphological closing
- Sphere





3D Poses → Representation

- body parts look like cylinders [*Bilford 71* , *Marr and Nishihara 78*]
- varying
 - size
 - orientation



Approach

Step 1 Form Cylindrical Filters

Step 2 Search over 3D Pose

Step 3 Select High Response Regions

Step 4 Form Histograms

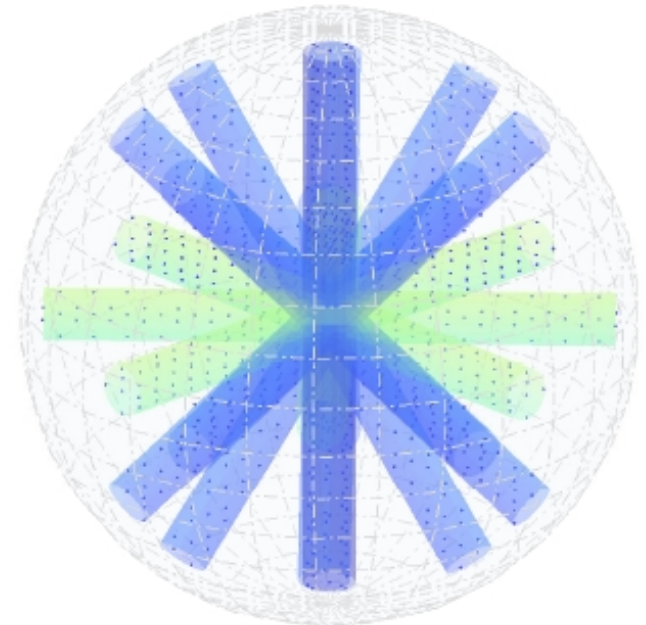
Pose Representation

Step 1 Form Cylindrical Filters

- 3 D 0-1 Filters
- Filter set K per cylinder size
 - Cylinder $[r \times h]$
 - Rotate α° apart around local axis
 - Let K be the filter set , the number of filters in K with α° apart:

$$|K| = 1 + \left(\frac{90}{\alpha} - 1\right)\left(\frac{360}{\alpha}\right) + \left(\frac{180}{\alpha}\right)$$

- 3D filters are the grid located inside cylinders



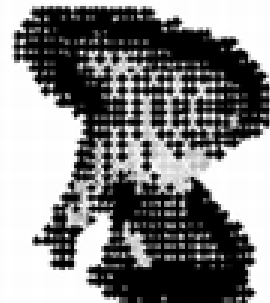
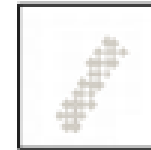
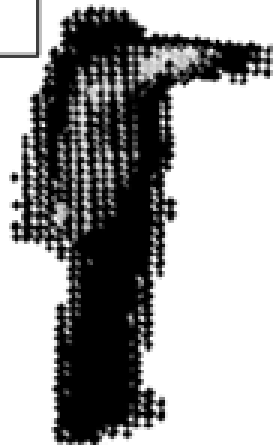
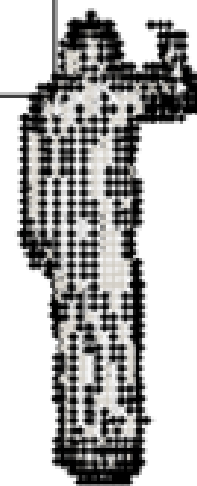
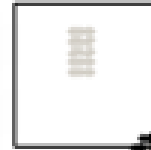
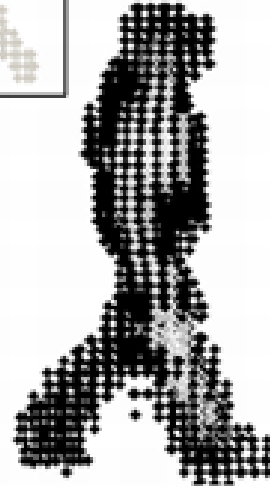
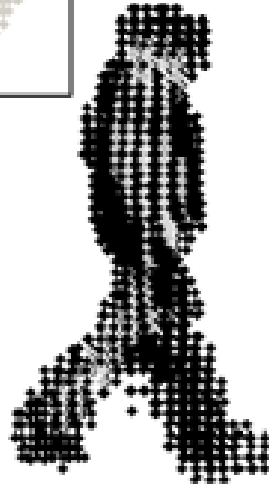
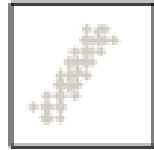
Pose Representation

Step 2 Search over 3D Pose

- Convolve with 3D pose



Search Results



Pose Representation

Step 3 Select High Response Regions

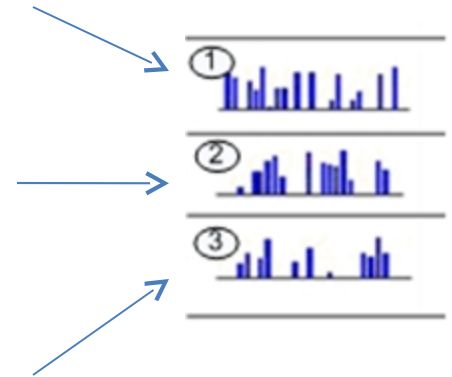
- High response regions
 - body parts with the same orientation
- Scale responses to the range of $[0, 1]$
- Select voxels with a score greater than a threshold



Pose Representation

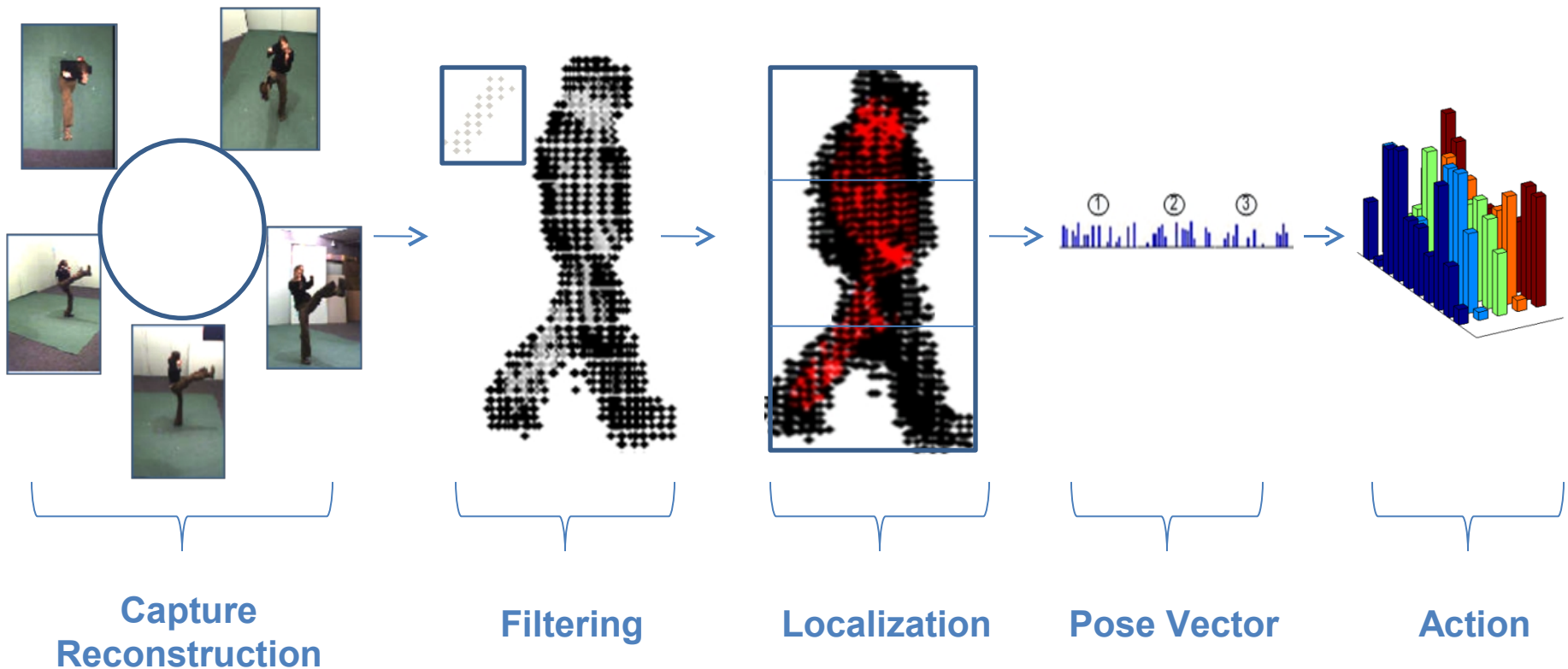
Step 4 Form Histograms

- Divide into N sub-volumes
- Form histograms of cylinders with a given size and orientation
- Then combine N histograms
- Normalize the feature vector



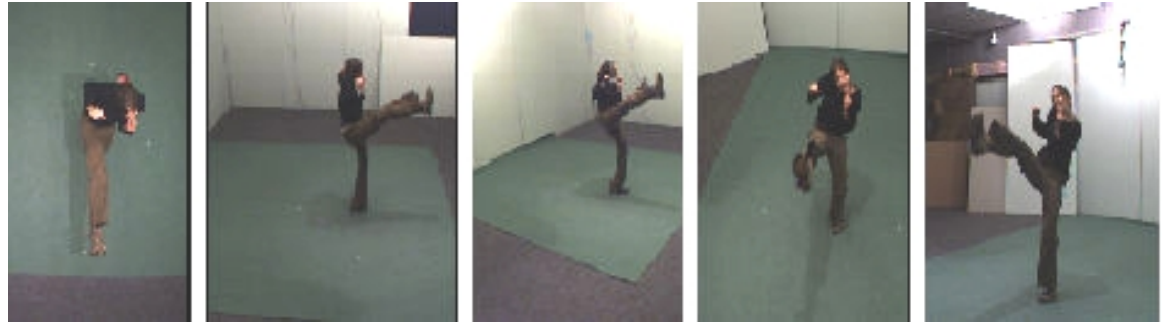
Pose Representation

Distribution of Oriented Cylinders



Dataset

- IXMAS Dataset with 5 cameras [Weinland et al. 06]
- 5 actions
 - Walk
 - Wave
 - Kick
 - Punch
 - Pick up
- [64x64x64]





Pose Retrieval

Method 1 NN-based Classification

[r x h]

[1 x 5]

[1 x 10]

[1 x 20]

α°

30

T

0.8

N

3

Poses	Accuracy All	Accuracy [1 x5]	Accuracy [1x10]	Accuracy [1x20]
W a l k	96.97	93.94	96.97	96.97
W a v e	90.91	90.91	93.94	81.82
P u n c h	63.64	48.48	69.70	72.73
K i c k	87.88	84.85	84.85	75.76
P i c k	96.97	90.91	96.97	93.94

- Euclidean distance
- Leave one out

Pose Retrieval

Method 2 SVM-based Classification



[r x h]

[1 x 5]

[1 x 10]

[1 x 20]

α°

30

T

0.8

N

3

Poses	Accuracy All	Accuracy [1 x5]	Accuracy [1x10]	Accuracy [1x20]
W a l k	1 0 0	8 7 . 5 0	9 1 . 6 7	9 5 . 8 3
W a v e	9 1 . 6 7	5 4 . 1 7	9 5 . 8 3	7 9 . 1 7
P u n c h	6 6 . 6 7	6 6 . 6 7	6 6 . 6 7	4 5 . 8 3
K i c k	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	9 5 . 8 3
P i c k	9 5 . 8 3	9 5 . 8 3	9 5 . 8 3	9 5 . 8 3

- Multi-class SVM
- RBF kernel
- Training set: 3actors



Action Recognition

Method 1 Dynamic Time Warping[Rabiner et al. 93]

Method 2 Hidden Markov Model[Rabiner et al. 89]

Action Recognition

Method 1 Dynamic Time Warping

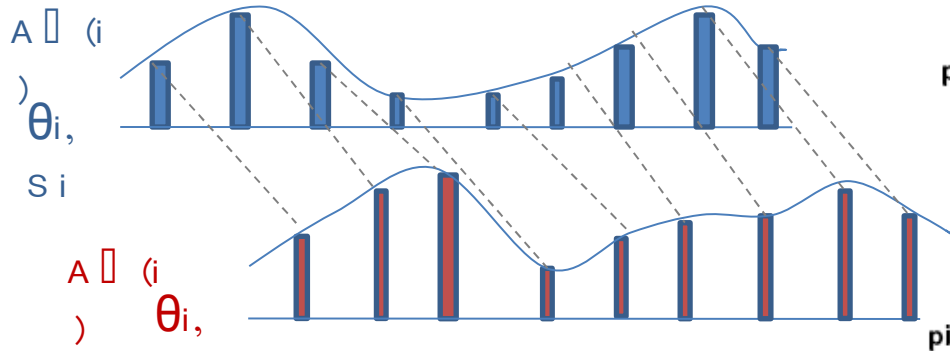
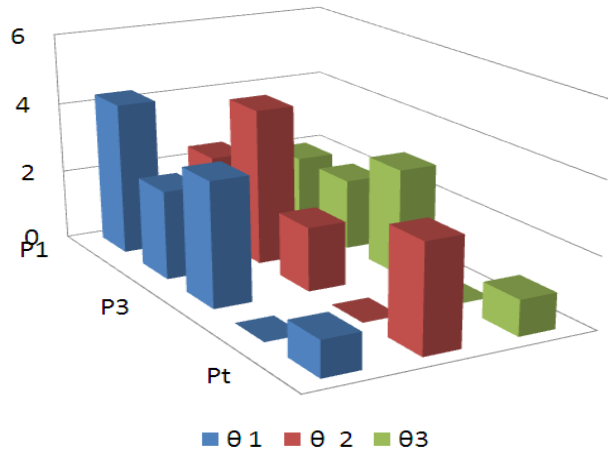


- Use the approach of [Duygulu and Ikizler 07]

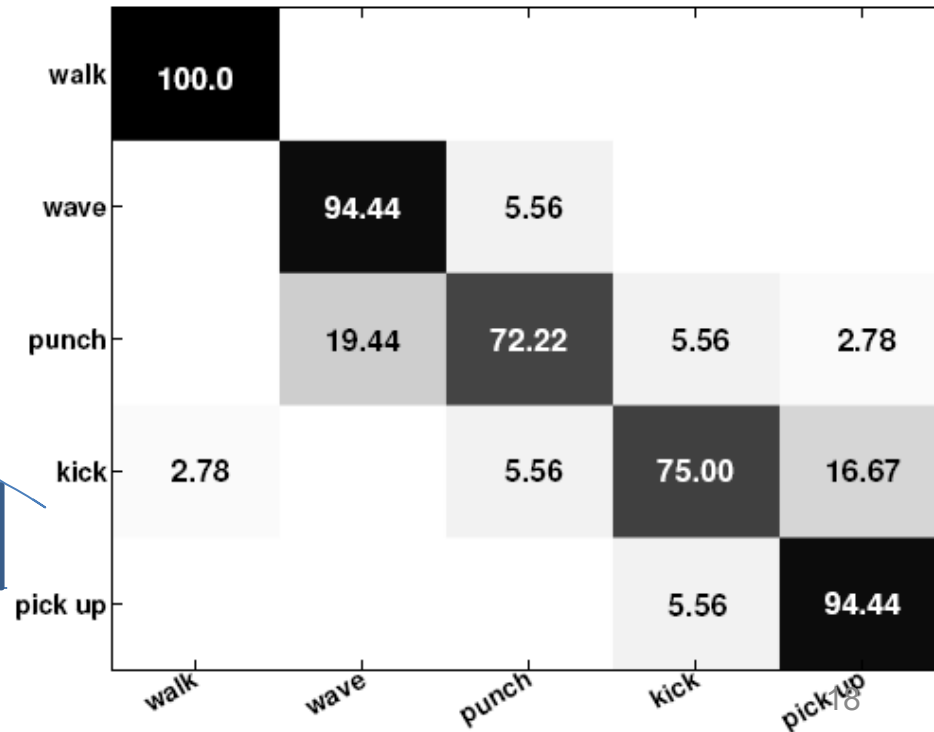
$[r \times h]$
$[1 \times 5]$
$[1 \times 10]$
$[1 \times 20]$

α°
30
N
3

T
0.8



$$D_{global} = \sum_{i=1..n} d(A_1(i), A_2(i))$$

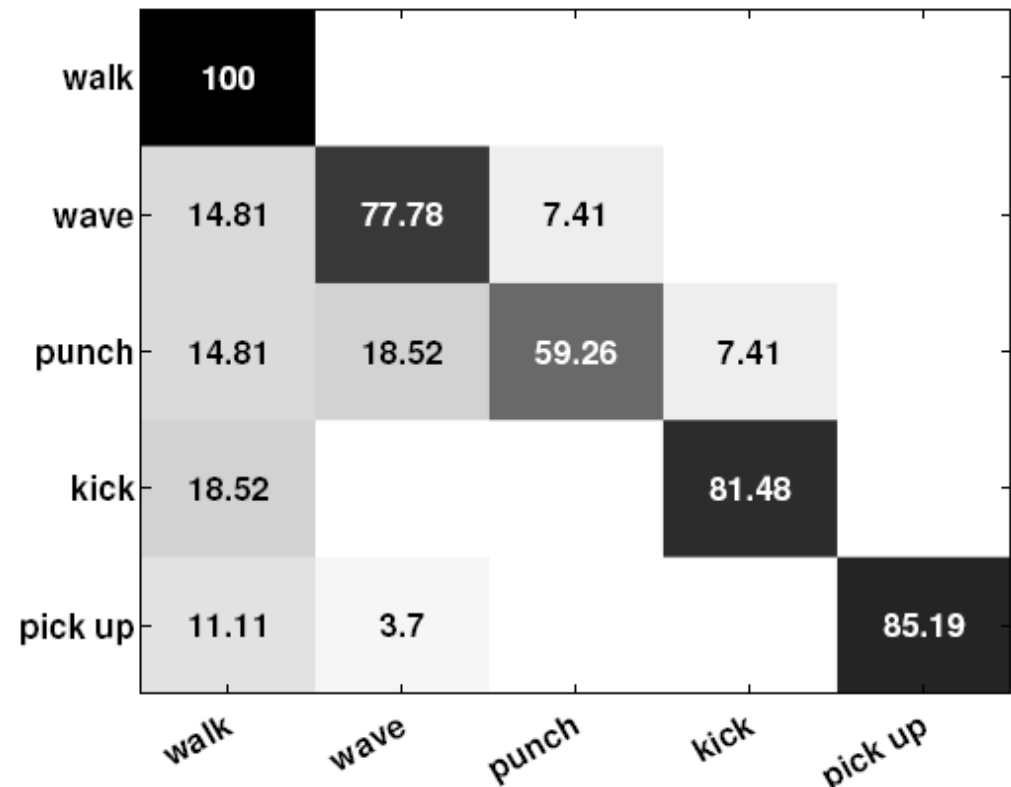
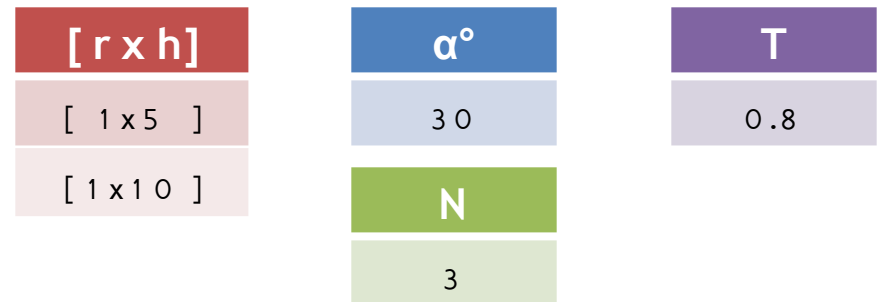


Action Recognition

Method 2 Hidden Markov Model



- Cluster into 80 pose-words
- 3 states





DTW vs. HMM

Poses	DTW All	DTW [1 x5][1x10]	HMM All	HMM [1x5][1x10]
W a l k	97.22	100	100	100
W a v e	94.44	94.44	77.78	62.96
P u n c h	69.44	72.22	59.26	70.37
K i c k	66.67	75	81.48	62.96
P i c k	91.67	94.44	85.19	74.07

Other Works

Weinland et al.	93.33%
Liu et al.	82.8%
Weinland et al.	81.27%
Lv et al.	80.6%
Yan et al.	78.0%



Conclusion & Discussion

- Samples are enough to handle viewpoint variations
- We can obtain better results with denser data
- We observe that cylinders with different lengths more robust than with different radiuses

Future work:

Experiments on

- more action categories
- different resolutions of volumes

Q u e s t i o n s



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