

Temporal Integration of Multiple Silhouette-based Body-part Hypotheses

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Goals

- Estimation of human body-part locations in a video



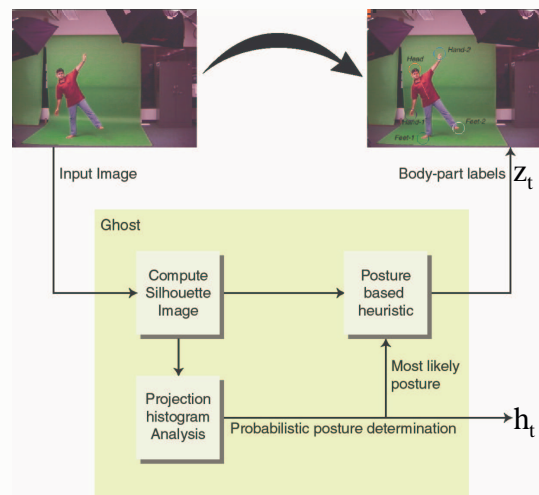
- Temporal integration framework of an instantaneous labeling technique

– *"Ghost: A Human Body Part Labeling System Using Silhouettes", I. Haritaoglu, D. Harwood and L. Davis, Proc. ICPR 1998*

Motivation

- Body-part location information can be useful in many ways
 - Tracking
 - Animation
 - Surveillance
- Should be able to do better than instantaneous
- Framework for combining discrete and continuous state information

Instantaneous Estimation : *Ghost*



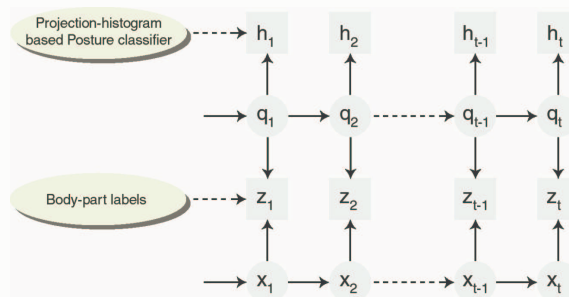
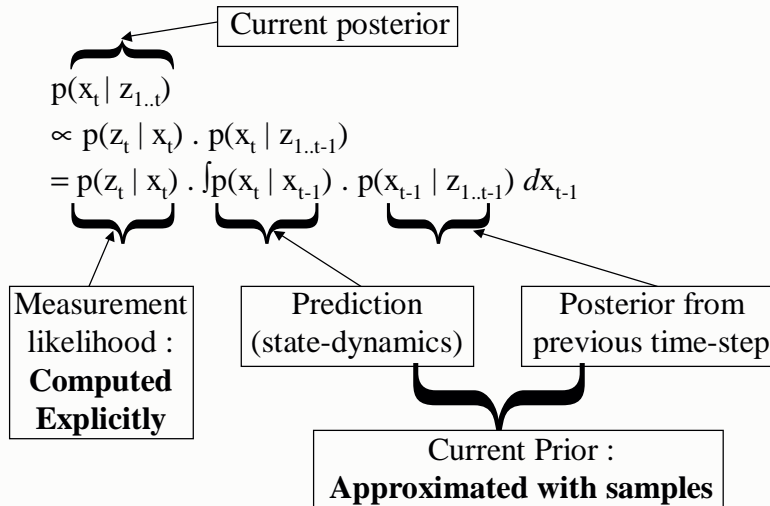
State and Measurements

- Ghost outputs a measurement of the state
- q_t : Posture State
- x_t : Body-part location State
- h_t : Posture Measurement (Projection Histogram)
- z_t : Body-part location Measurement : Set of labelings $\{z_{t,q}\}$, one for each posture-based heuristic

Probabilistic State Estimation

- State Estimate
 - Expected value of x_t (body-part location)
 - Most likely value of q_t (posture)
- Probability density estimate
 - Filtered : $p(x_t, q_t | z_{1..t}, h_{1..t})$
 - Smoothed : $p(x_t, q_t | z_{1..T}, h_{1..T})$
 \approx Filtered + Back propagation
- Non-gaussian density : mixture of continuous and discrete variables – estimate using CONDENSATION

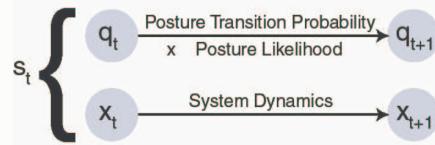
CONDENSATION



- Prediction
 - Posture transition probability = $\Pr(q_t | q_{t-1})$: *heuristically assigned*
 - Body-part dynamics = $p(x_t | x_{t-1})$: *velocity predictor*
- Measurement likelihood
 - Projection histogram likelihood = $p(h_t | q_t)$: *truncated gaussian*
 - Body-part labelings likelihood = $p(z_t | x_t, q_t)$: *truncated gaussian for $z_{t,q}$, $q = q_t$; uniform for other labelings*

Forward Density Propagation

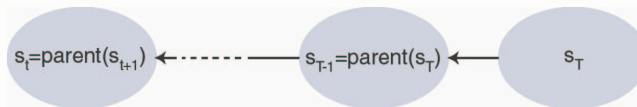
- Select a sample with probability proportional to its likelihood
- Predict state of sample in next time step



- Compute new measurement likelihood for the sample

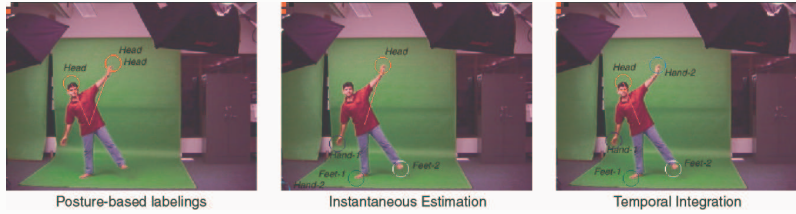
Smoothed State Estimation

- Propagate samples until end of sequence
- Trace ancestors of each sample back to the desired time-step

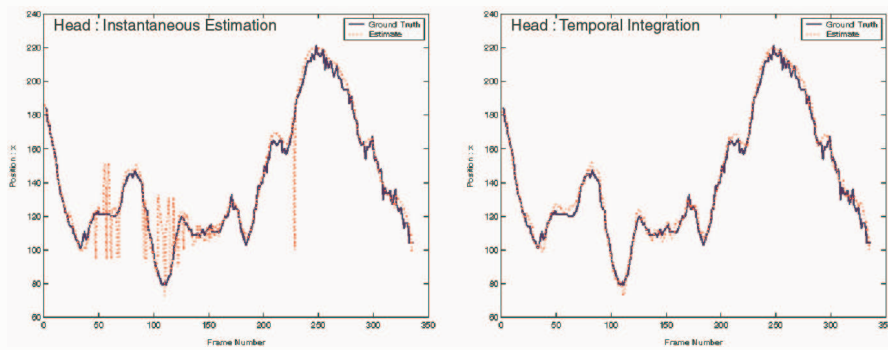


- Compute mean body-part locations and most likely posture from traced samples

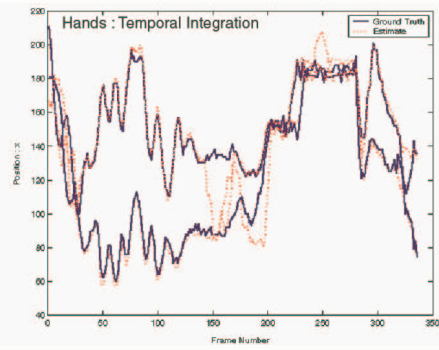
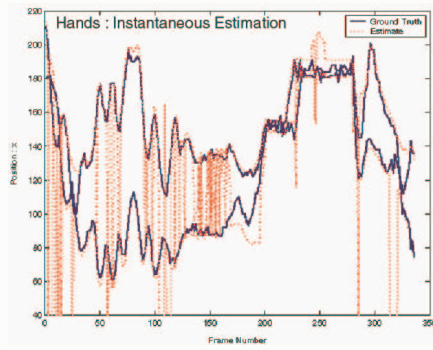
Results



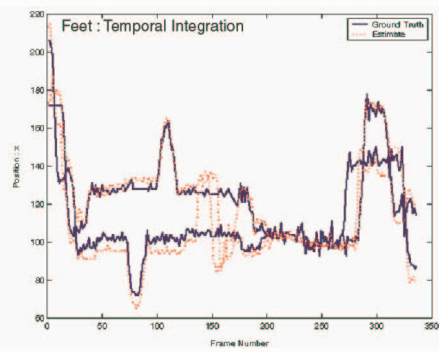
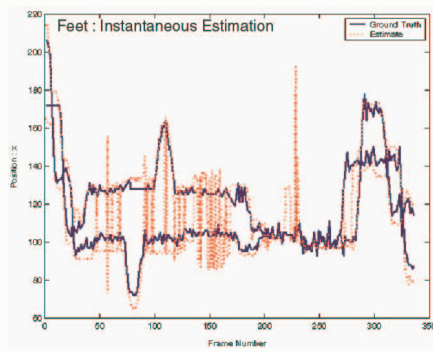
Head



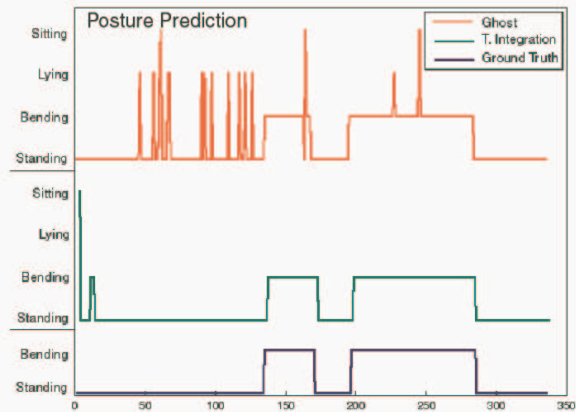
Hands



Feet



Posture



Summary

- A framework for temporally integrating an instantaneous body-part labeling method is presented
- Performs density propagation for mixed discrete and continuous states
- The framework is general enough to be applied to other example domains

The End