



Safe Human-Computer Interface Based on Efficient Image Processing Algorithm

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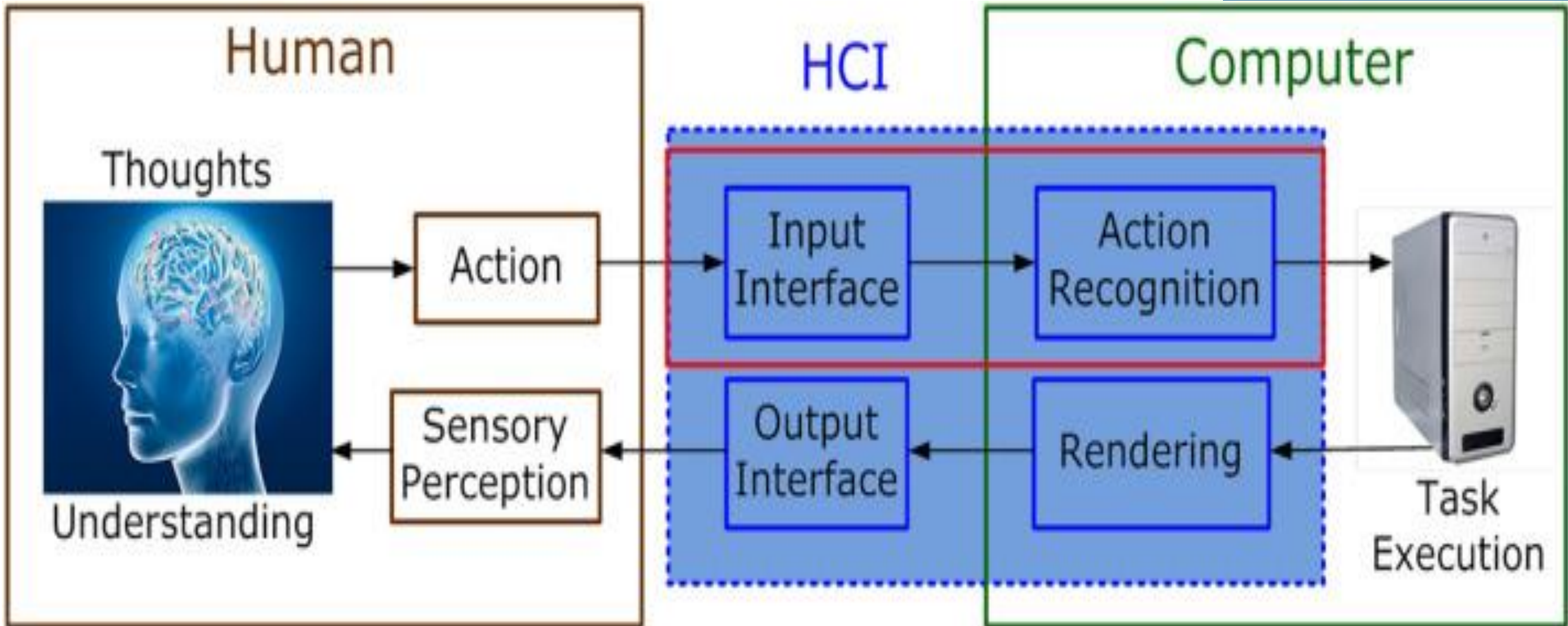
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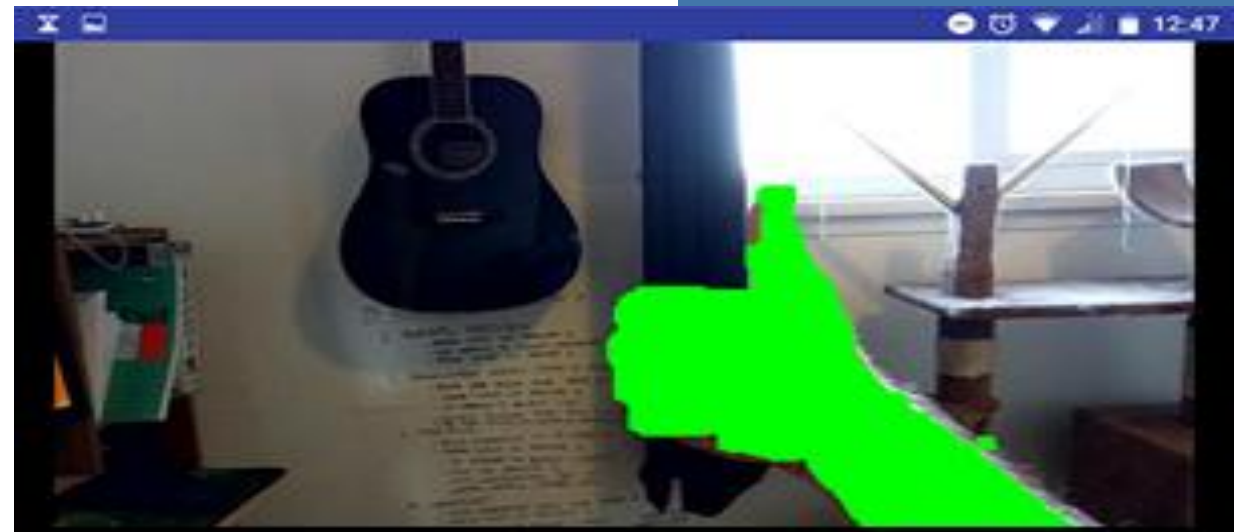
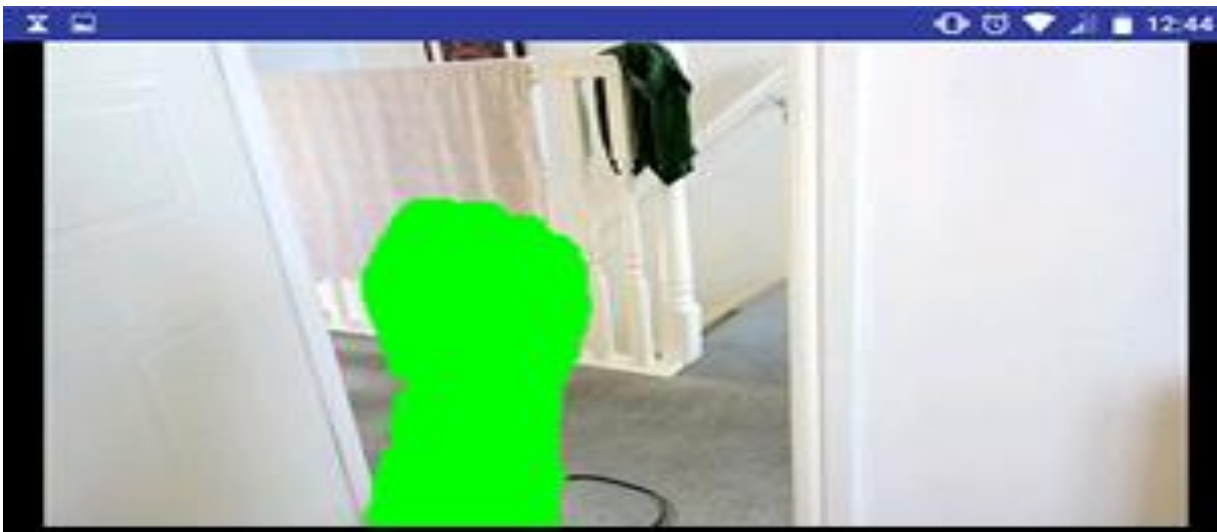
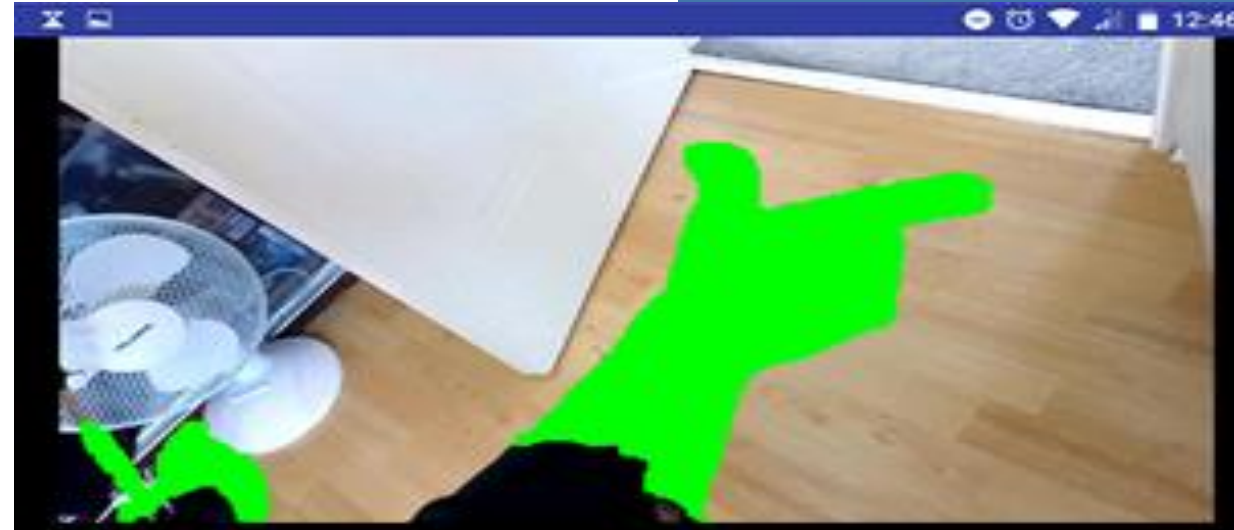
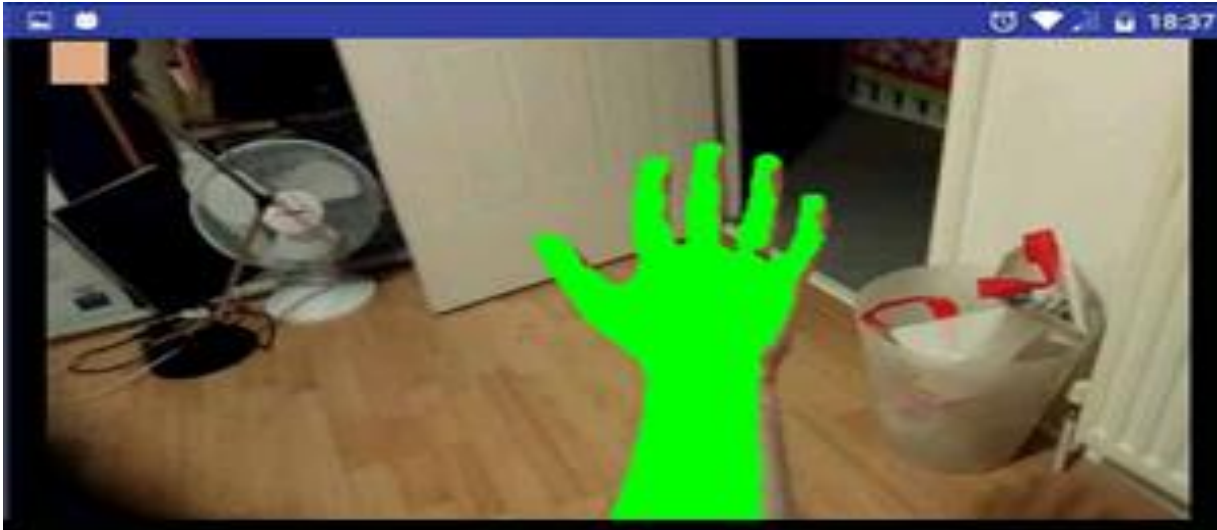


The Context

Human-Computer Interface

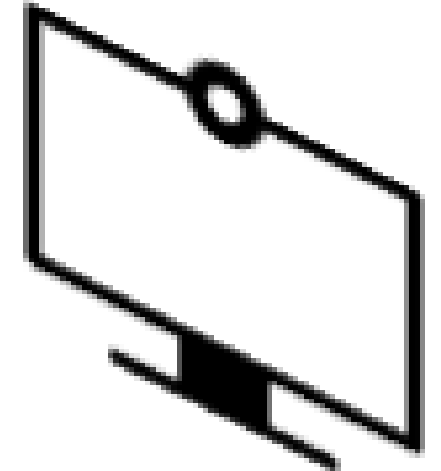
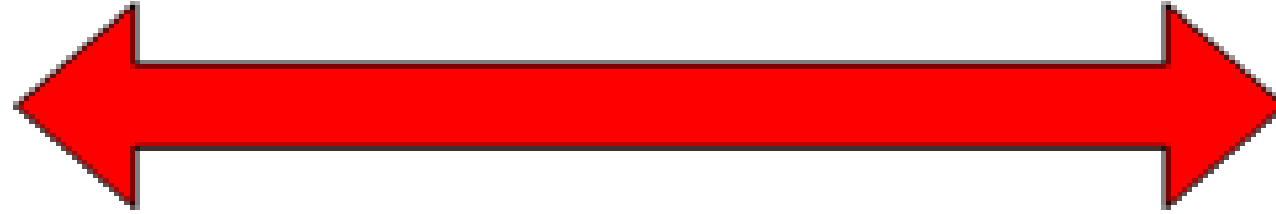


Human-Centred Computer Vision





**remote
interaction**



human

computer

The Solution

New Image Processing Algorithm

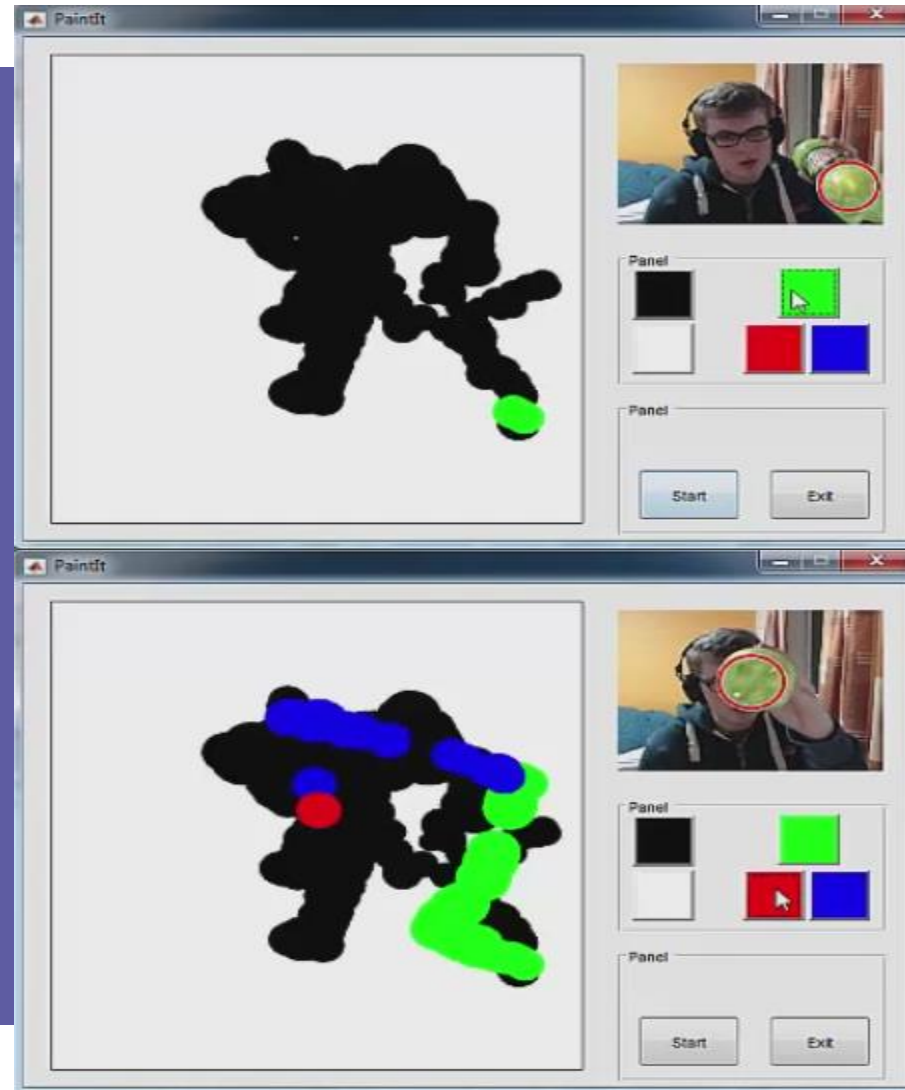
```
1 function findMarker(inputImage)
2   %separate the green channel from the ...
   other colour channels in the image
3   inputImage = inputImage(:,:,2) - ...
   inputImage(:,:,1)/2 - ...
   inputImage(:,:,3)/2;
4   %threshold the image so that green ...
   channel is above a specified intensity
5   inputImage = inputImage > 50;
6   %remove smaller objects from the image
7   inputImage = bwareaopen(inputImage,30);
8   %use region props to acquire the ...
   dimensions of any detected green object
9   dimensions = regionprops(inputImage, ...
   'Centroid', 'MajorAxisLength', ...
   'MinorAxisLength', 'Area');
10  %check if an object was detected
11  if isempty(dimensions)
12    %if no object detected, then set ...
   dimensions to zero
13    center = [0,0]; radius = 0;
14  else
15    %if an object was detected, then ...
   isolate the dimensions of the ...
   object with the largest area
16    [~,id] = max([dimensions.Area]);
17    %store the coordinates for the ...
   center of the object
18    center = [dimensions(id).Centroid];
19    %calculate and store the radius of ...
   the object
20    radius = mean([dimensions(id). ...
   MajorAxisLength, dimensions(id). ...
   MinorAxisLength], 2) / 2;
21  end
22  %return the acquired dimensions of the ...
   object
23  returnValue = [center, radius];
24 end
```

```
1 function ...
2   start_Callback(hObject,eventdata,handles)
3   %define the function global variables
4   global started;
5   global exit;
6   if started ~= true;
7     %continue if the function is not ...
   already running
8     started = true;
9     %variable determining the cursor ...
   stroke colour
10    global paintColour;
11    paintColour = [0 0 0]; %default ...
   value is black
12
13    %check if a webcam is connected
14    if ~isempty(webcamlist)
15      %if a webcam is detected, then ...
   establish a connection to it
16      cam = webcam;
17      %variable determining the ...
   frame-per-second rate
18      fps = 30;
19      %acquires the resolution of the ...
   camera as a string and
20      [xRes, yRes] = ...
   strtok(cam.resolution, 'x');
21      %separate horizontal and ...
   vertical resolution by using ...
   strtok with 'x' as a delimiter
22      yRes = strtok(yRes, 'x');
23      %convert the obtained resolution ...
   values into numbers
24      xRes = str2double(xRes);
25      yRes = str2double(yRes);
26
27      %loop while a webcam is detected ...
   or until the user exits
28      while ~isempty(webcamlist) && ...
   exit ~= true;
29        %direct output to cam ...
   preview axes
30        axes(handles.axes2);
31        %obtain and store a mirrored ...
   snapshot from the camera
32        img = flip(snapshot(cam), 2);
33        %search for a marker within ...
   the image
```

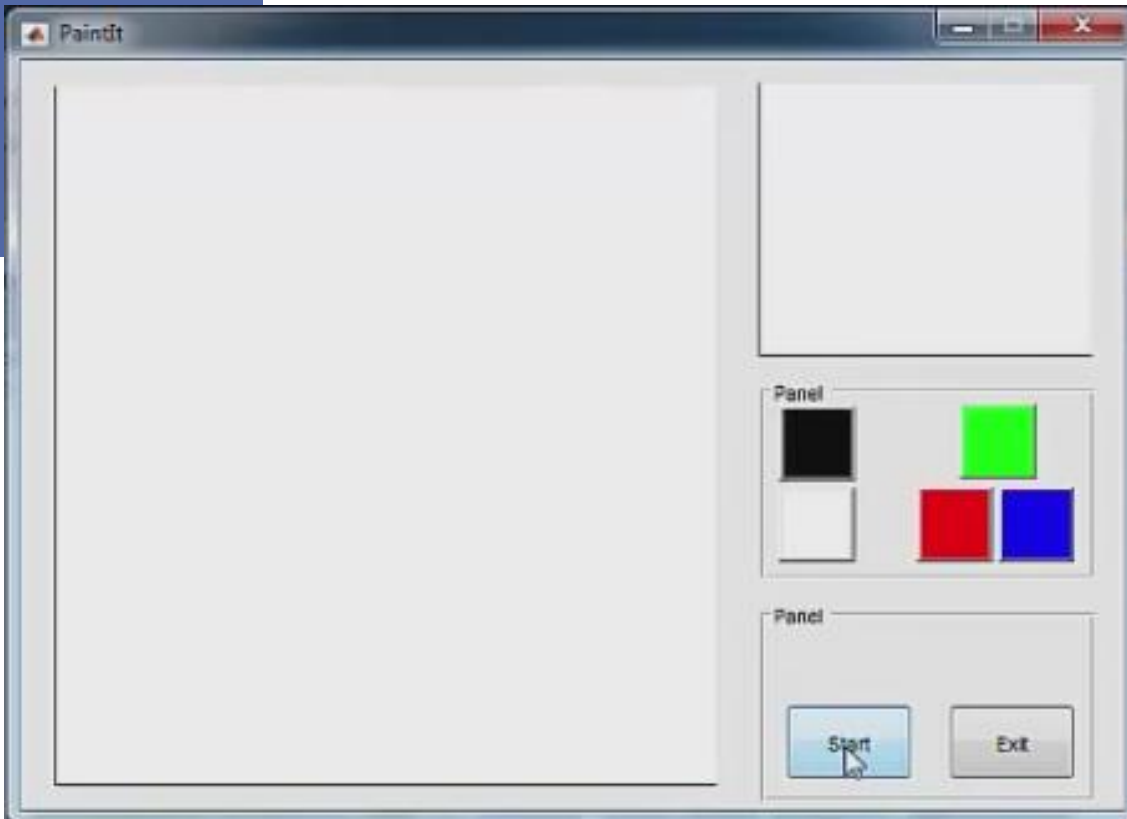
```
34    marker = findMarker(img);
35    %display the snapshot in the ...
   preview axes
36    imshow(img);
37    %check the radius of the ...
   marker to determine if ...
   one was present
38    if marker(3) > 0
39      %draw a circle around ...
   the ball in the preview
40      hold on;
41      viscircles([marker(1), ...
   marker(2)], marker(3));
42      hold off;
43      %change the current axes ...
   to the drawing canvas
44      axes(handles.axes1);
45      %plot to the canvas ...
   using the marker ...
   position, radius and ...
   the current cursor ...
   stroke colour
46      plot(marker(1), yRes- ...
   marker(2), '.', ...
   'color', ...
   paintColour, ...
   'MarkerSize', ...
   marker(3));
47      %remove numbers and ...
   markers from side of ...
   the axes
48      set(handles.axes1, ...
   'XTickLabel', [], ...
   'YTickLabel', [], ...
   'XTick', [], ...
   'YTick', []);
49      %set the scale of the ...
   axis to match the ...
   webcam resolution
50      axis([0,xRes,0,yRes]);
51      %prevents changes from ...
   being erased in the ...
   next loop
52      hold on;
53
54      end
55      %pause before looping again ...
   to acquire the desired ...
   frame-per-second rate
56      pause(1/fps);
57    end
58    %signal the program to close ...
   when the loop is exited
59    started = false;
60    close all;
61  else
62    %else abort the execution of the ...
   function
63    started = false;
64  end
65 end
66 end
```

Safe, Remote HCI System

- Functional requirements of the HCI system are gesture detection/identification/tracking.
- Non-functional requirements of the HCI system are latency, resolution, and stability.
- Other requirements include dependability, efficiency, and safety.

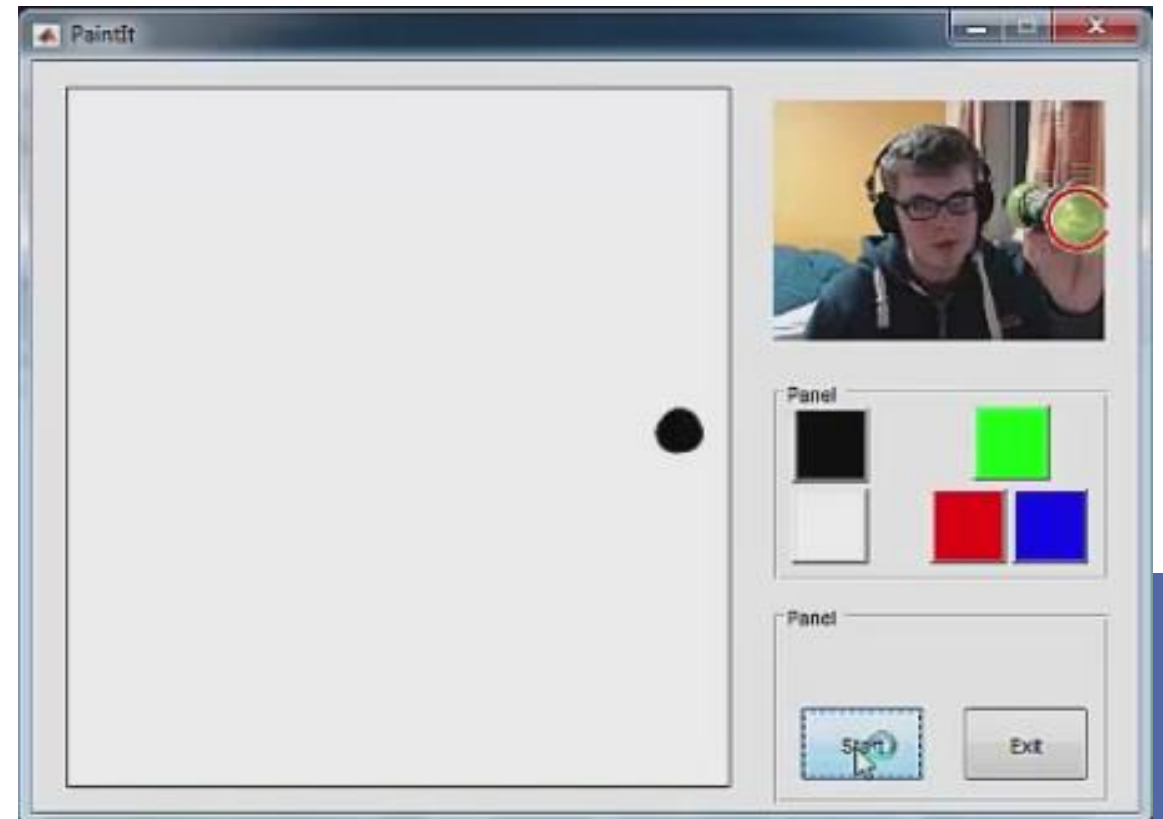


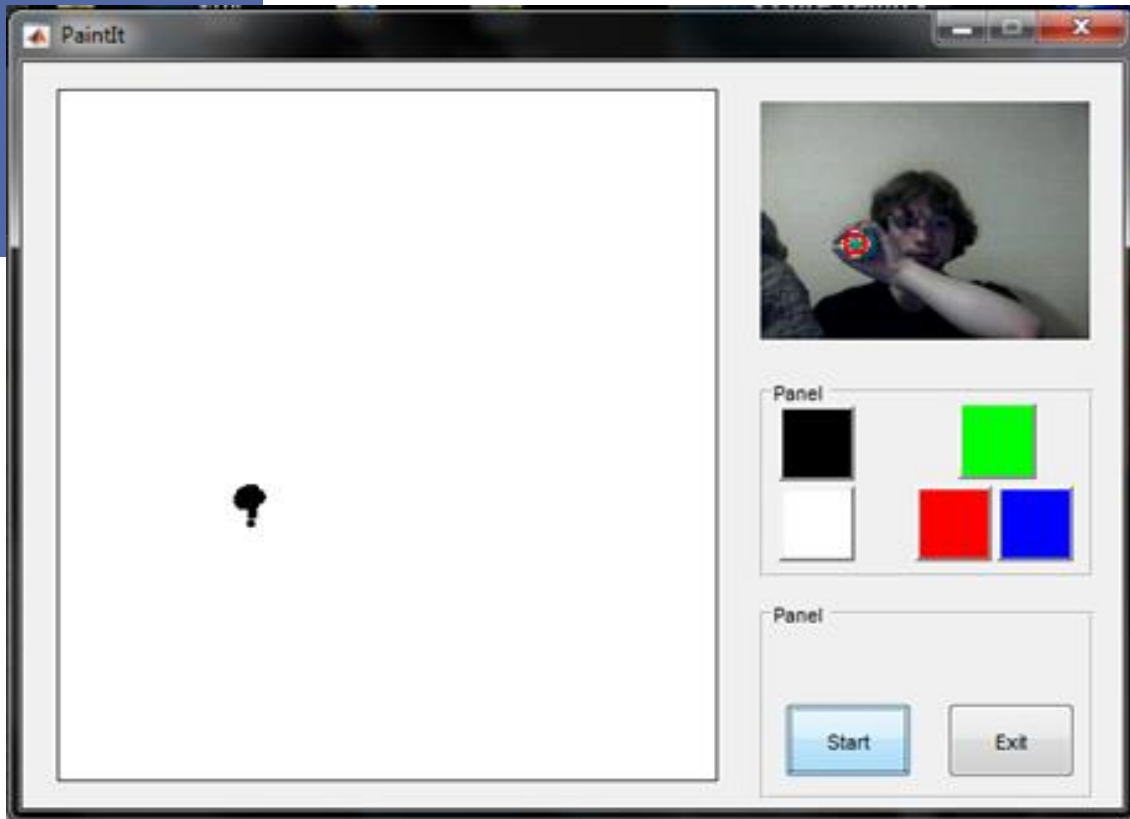
- A common set of usability requirements for HCI system consists of learnability, flexibility, robustness, predictability, synthesiability, familiarity, consistency, generalization, dialogue initiative, multithreading, task_migrability, substitutability, customisability, observability, recoverability, responsiveness, and task conformance.



Menu selection

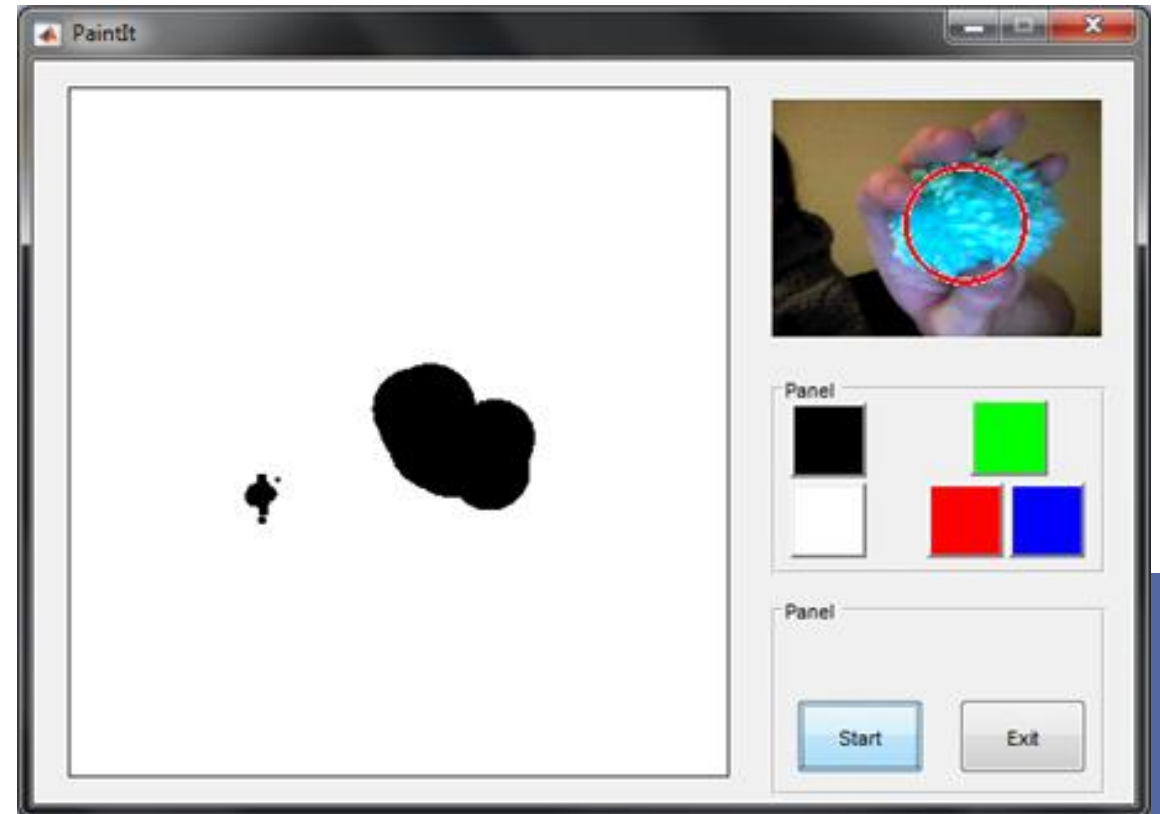
Direct manipulation





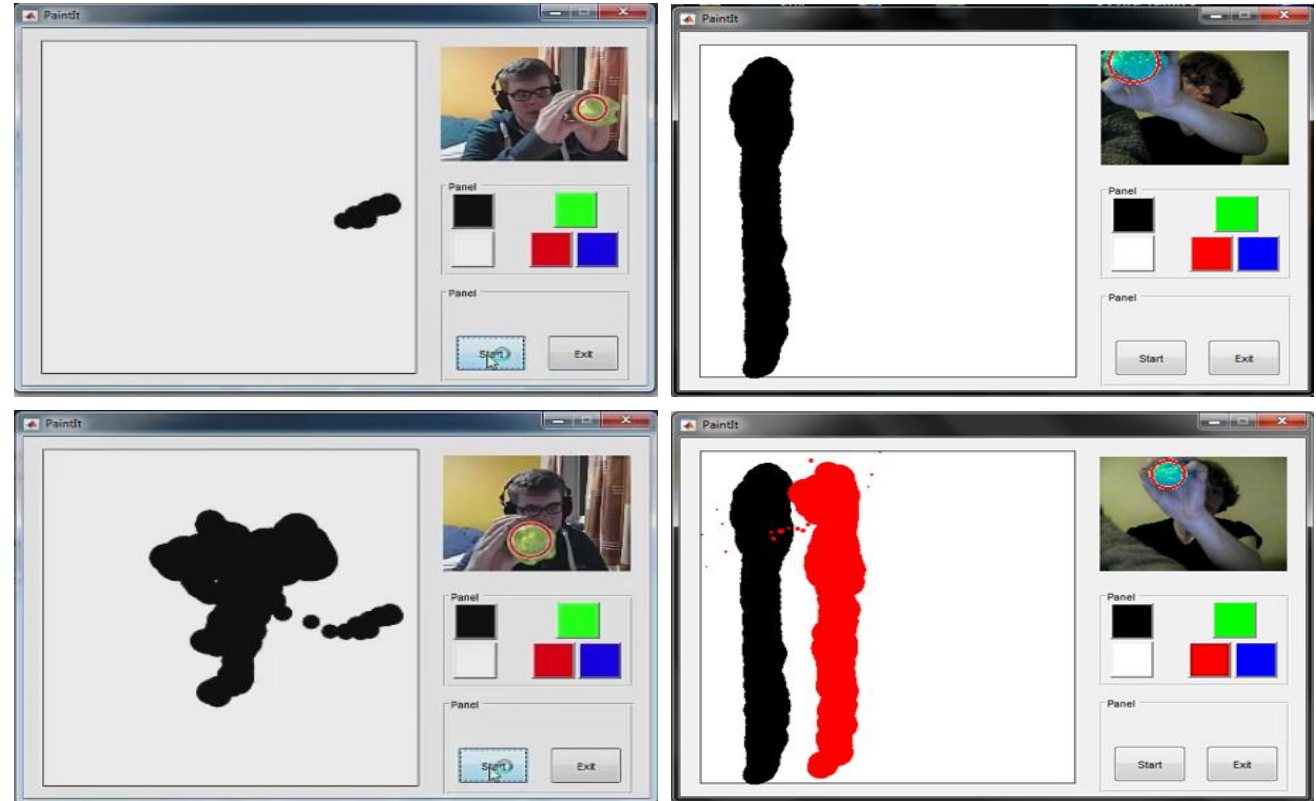
Zoomable interaction (zoom out)

Zoomable interaction (zoom in)



HCI System Performance

- We can observe in Table I that the latency of our system running on Computer 2 meets the requirements for a real-time HCI application, i.e. the latency is below the minimum acceptable latency which is 50ms.
- Moreover, the detection rate of our image-processing algorithm when run on Computer 2 achieves real-time performance, since it is equal or greater than 25Hz.



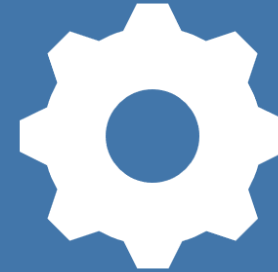
	With Computer 1	With Computer 2
HCI system latency	2 s	0.033 s
Marker detection rate	2 fps	30 fps

Conclusions



Human beings are presently surrounded by an increasing number of pervasive machines they have to interact with.

To help people with safe interactions, and thus social distancing with IT equipment or intelligent agents, we developed a safe, intuitive and stable HCI to allow touch-free interaction with indoor or outdoor machines.



Our HCI system consists in an accessible and non-invasive set-up which is made of a single camera mounted on a machine running a software which is based on an image-processing algorithm computing and interpreting the user's marker gestures in real time and real world environment.

The safety-by-design as well as transparency of our system together with its performance make it suitable for industrial and human-centered applications.

