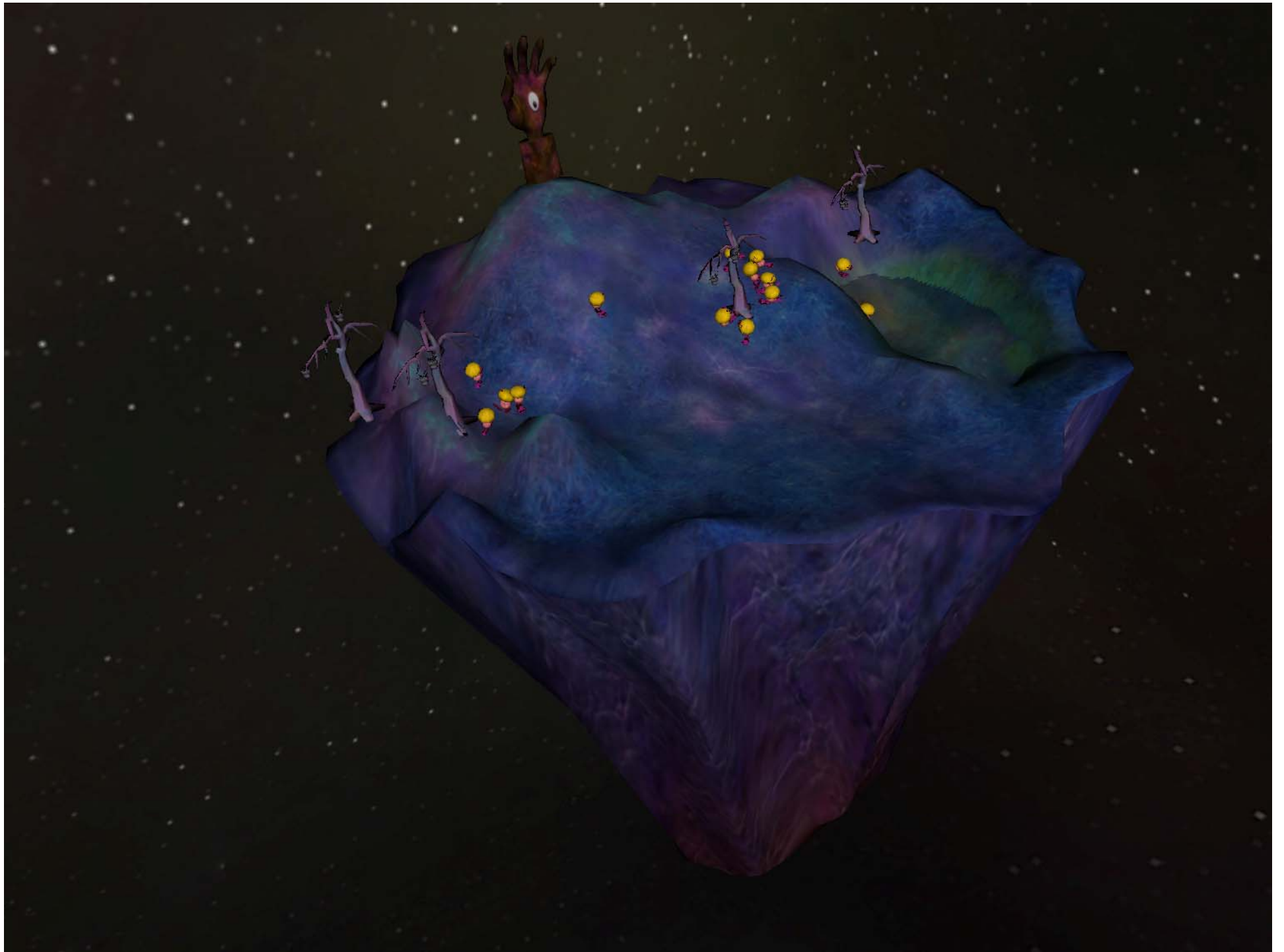


PLANET DOGGUM



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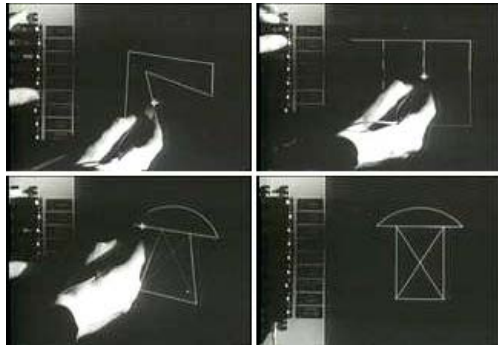


- Goals

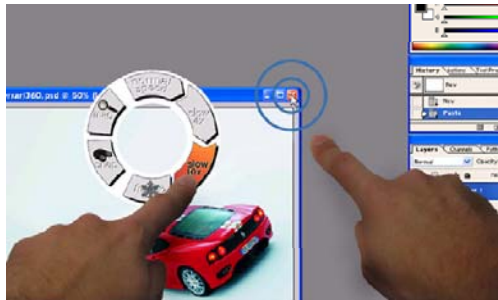
- Create a multi-user god game which uses a novel combination of finger and hand-stroke gestures
- Create a testbed kiosk where multiple users can interact with the system without need of training or formal introduction

- Assumptions

- Gross body gestures are being adequately explored by modern consoles as an alternative to a traditional controller
- Physical proximity of users can enhance gameplay experience
- Most interactions with games involves physical disconnect between user and image
- Casual games have largest growth potential
- Gesture computing (base) technology has reached sufficient maturity for rapid prototyping.



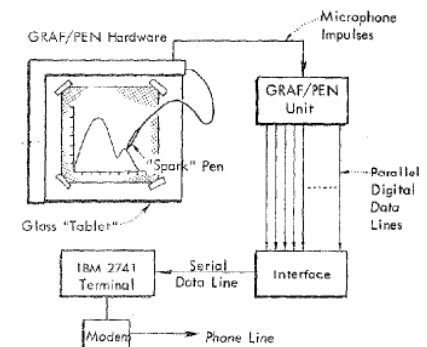
Sketchpad



Slider

• Related Work (Gesture-Based Computing)

- Sutherland's Sketchpad (1963)
- Jones and Katyl's GRAPHPAK (1974)
- Minsky's gesture recognition system (1984)
- Hong and Landay's SATIN (2000)
- Benko, Wilson, Baudisch's Stretch, X-Menu, and Slider techniques (2006)
- Microsoft's Tablet SDK (2007)



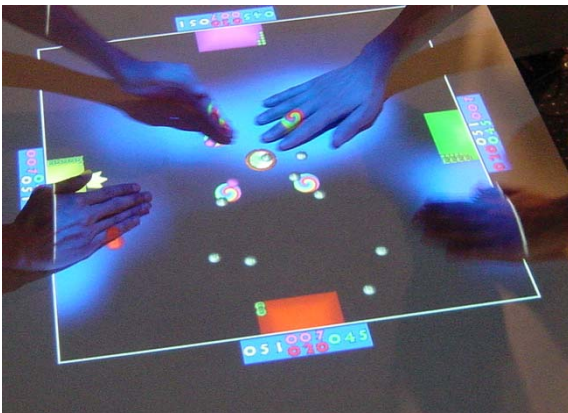
GRAPHPAK

• Related Work (Multi-point Touch Systems)

- Krueger's VIDEOPLACE (1991)
- Wellner's Digital Desk (1993)
- Dietz and Leigh's DiamondTouch (2001)
- Rekimoto's SmartSkin (2002)
- Han's Low-Cost FTIR (2005)
- Morris et. al.'s Cooperative Gestures (2006)



DiamondTouch



SmartSkin

FTIR





WarioWare

•Related Work (Gesture-based Gaming)

•Lost Magic (Ubisoft/Taito Corp.)

- Draw symbols to cast spells

• WarioWare: Smooth Moves (Nintendo)

- “The Umbrella”: player holds Wiimote like an umbrella handle

- “The Elephant”: player holds Wiimote against nose, like an elephant’s trunk

- “Darts”: player simulates action of throwing a dart with the Wiimote



Lost Magic

- Multi-touch Display

- Leverages:

- open source software libraries (OpenCV)
 - standards-based 3D protocols (X3D)
 - Simple, low-cost hardware
 - FTIR technology
 - Based on Han's research (2005)



• Multi-touch Display



- 22" x 35"
- LEDs: 850 nm
 - parallel series of banks of five
 - 1.03 A/9.5V
- PixeLINK 1394 camera
 - 1024 X 768 monochrome uncompressed
- NEC WT610E Projector
 - 2000 lumens
 - 1024 x 768 native resolution
- Server
 - Intel Core 2 Duo 2.66 GHz
 - 4 GB RAM
 - PCI Express
 - Nvidia 8800 GTX

- Multi-touch Display

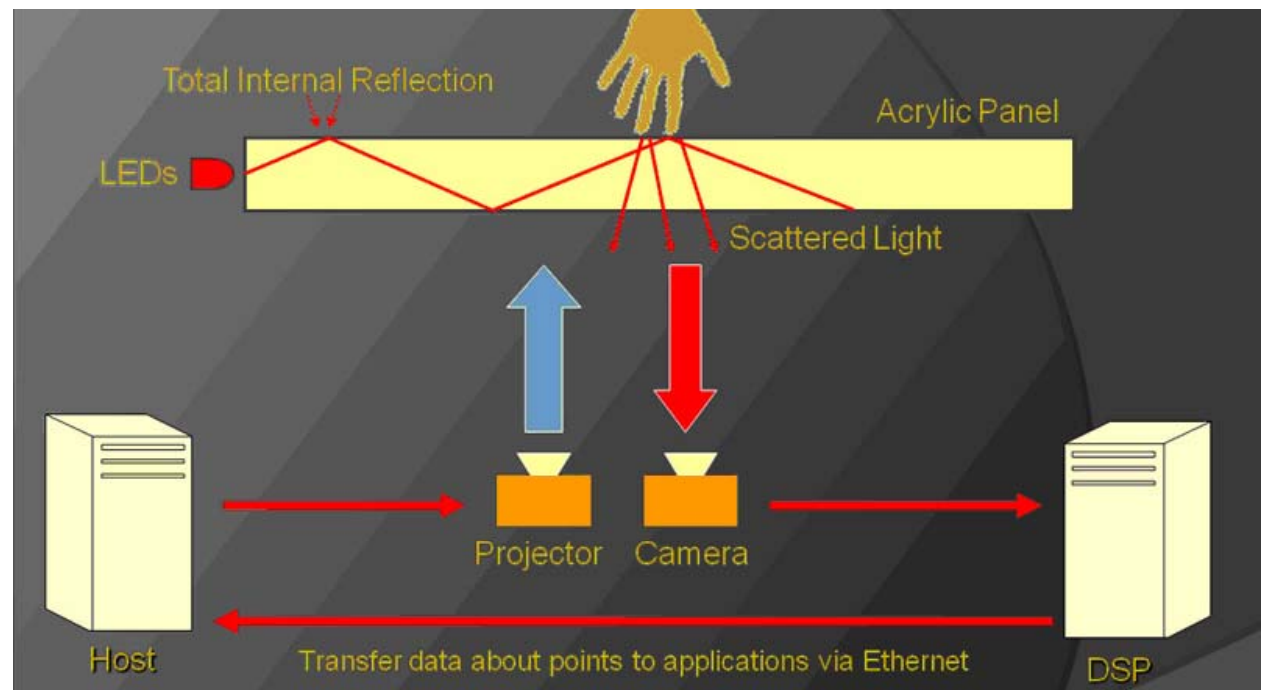
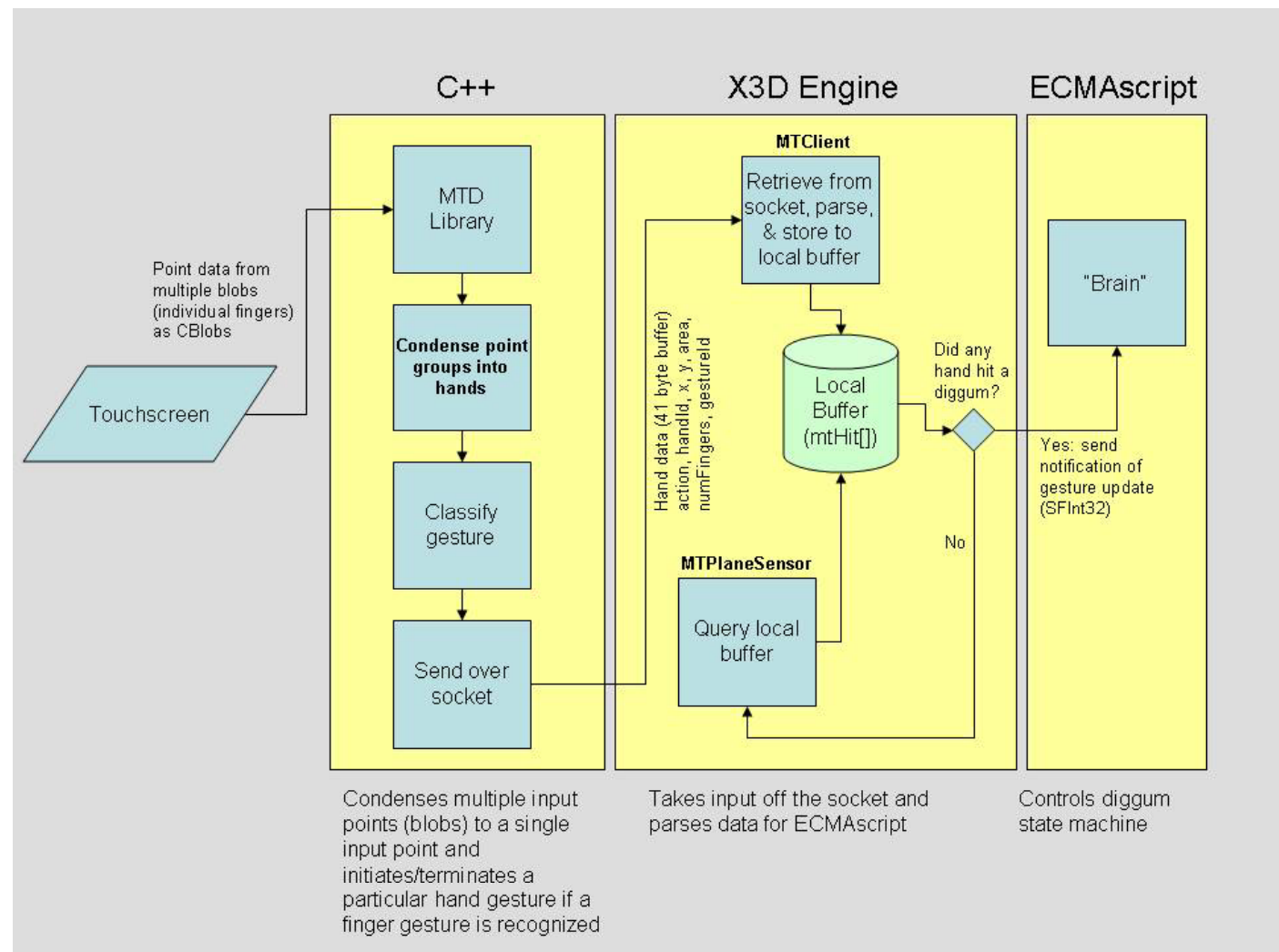


Diagram courtesy Drexel infinitouch



Server (C++)

- Implementation of MTD library developed by Drexel's infinitouch team
 - Based on OpenCV
 - Bradski, 2002
- Retrieves **blob** information from table using cvblobslib
 - Based on Dave Grossman's algorithm
 - Extract blob components from binary/grayscale image
 - Filter to get objects of interest


```

CBlobResult blobs;

blobs = CBlobResult( inputImage, NULL, 100, true );

blobs.Filter( blobs, B_INCLUDE, CBlobGetArea(),
             B_GREATER, 5000 );

CBlob blobWithBiggestPerimeter, CBlob blobWithLessArea;

blobs.GetNthBlob( CBlobGetPerimeter(), 0,
                 blobWithBiggestPerimeter );

blobs.GetNthBlob( CBlobGetArea(), blobs.GetNumBlobs() -
                 1, blobWithLessArea );

IplImage *outputImage;

outputImage = cvCreateImage( cvSize( inputImage->width,
                                     inputImage->height ), IPL_DEPTH_8U, 3 );

cvMerge( inputImage, inputImage, inputImage, NULL,
        outputImage );

blobWithBiggestPerimeter.FillBlob( outputImage, CV_RGB(
                                   255, 0, 0 ));

blobWithLessArea.FillBlob( outputImage, CV_RGB( 0, 255, 0
        ));
    
```

Server (C++)

```
Initialize tracker
Initialize output handler
Capture single frame
while (blobs) {
    Determine blob state (add, update, delete)
    On add: add to hand or create new hand and
           determine gesture
    On update: update position/gesture
    On delete: remove from current point list
}
Send hand data (action, id, centerX, centerY, area,
numFingers, gesture) over socket
```

X3D Engine

- Custom Nodes added via DLLs (C++)
 - Interface between server and X3D world file
 - Custom MTClient node
 - Modified PlaneSensor/TouchSensor

X3D Engine

Retrieve hand data from socket

Write hand data to local buffer

Upon request, retrieve hand data from local buffer

if (diggumHit)

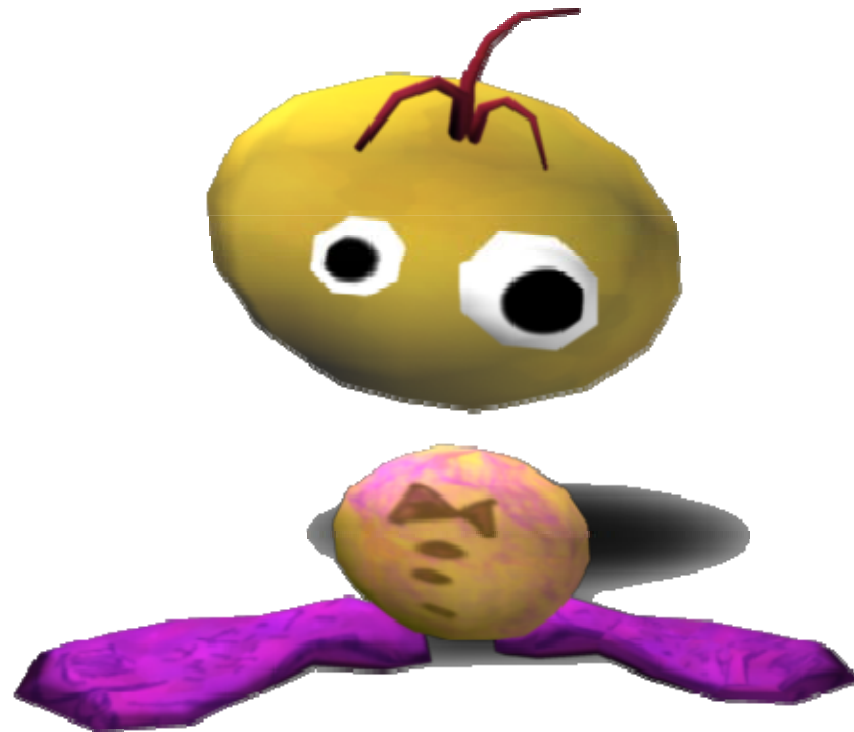
 Send gesture from local buffer to ECMAScript

ECMAScript

- Controls “brain” logic of diggums
- If the diggum is hit, retrieve current gesture from custom nodes and change diggum state accordingly

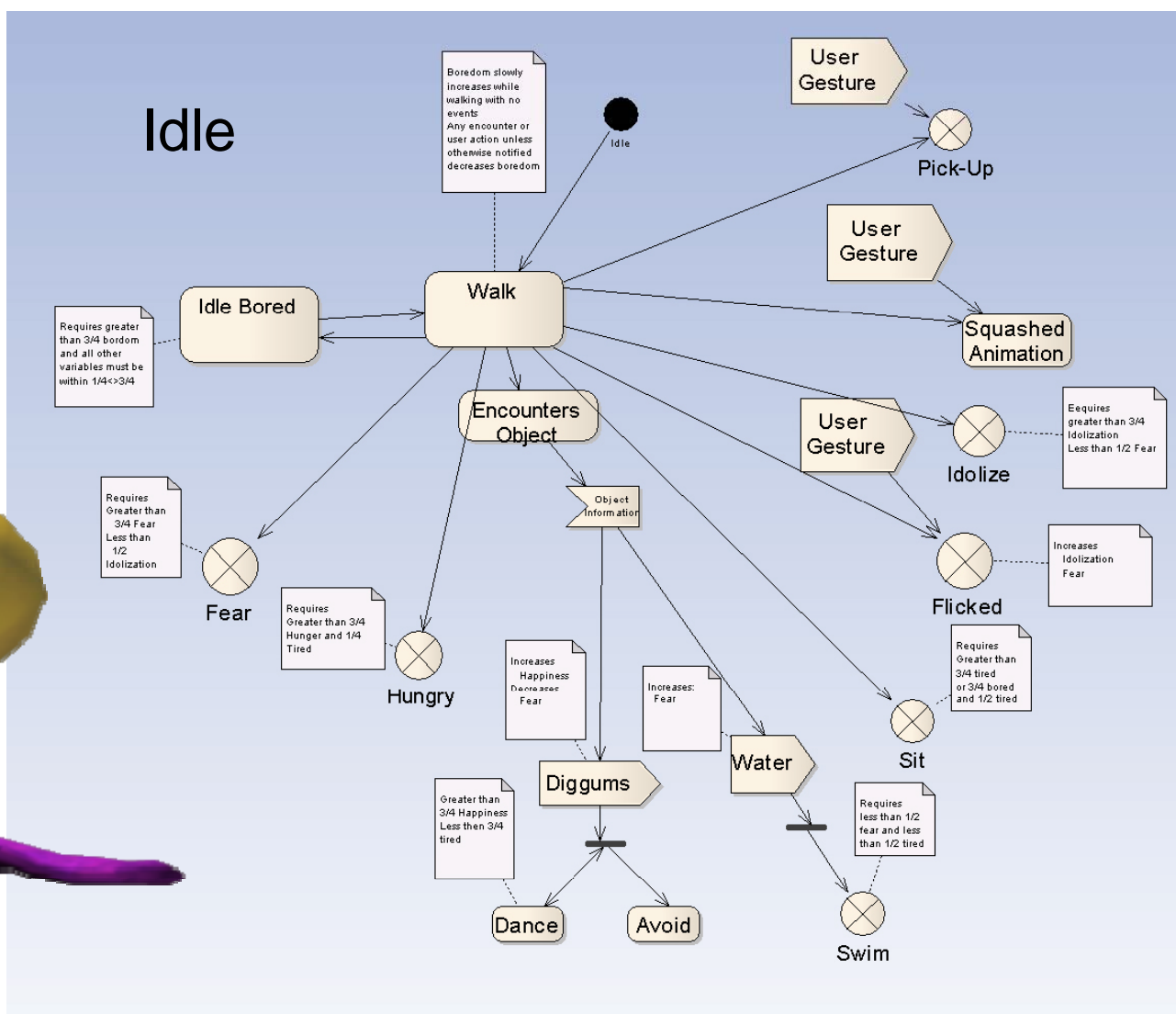
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D_G GUM

The Diggum



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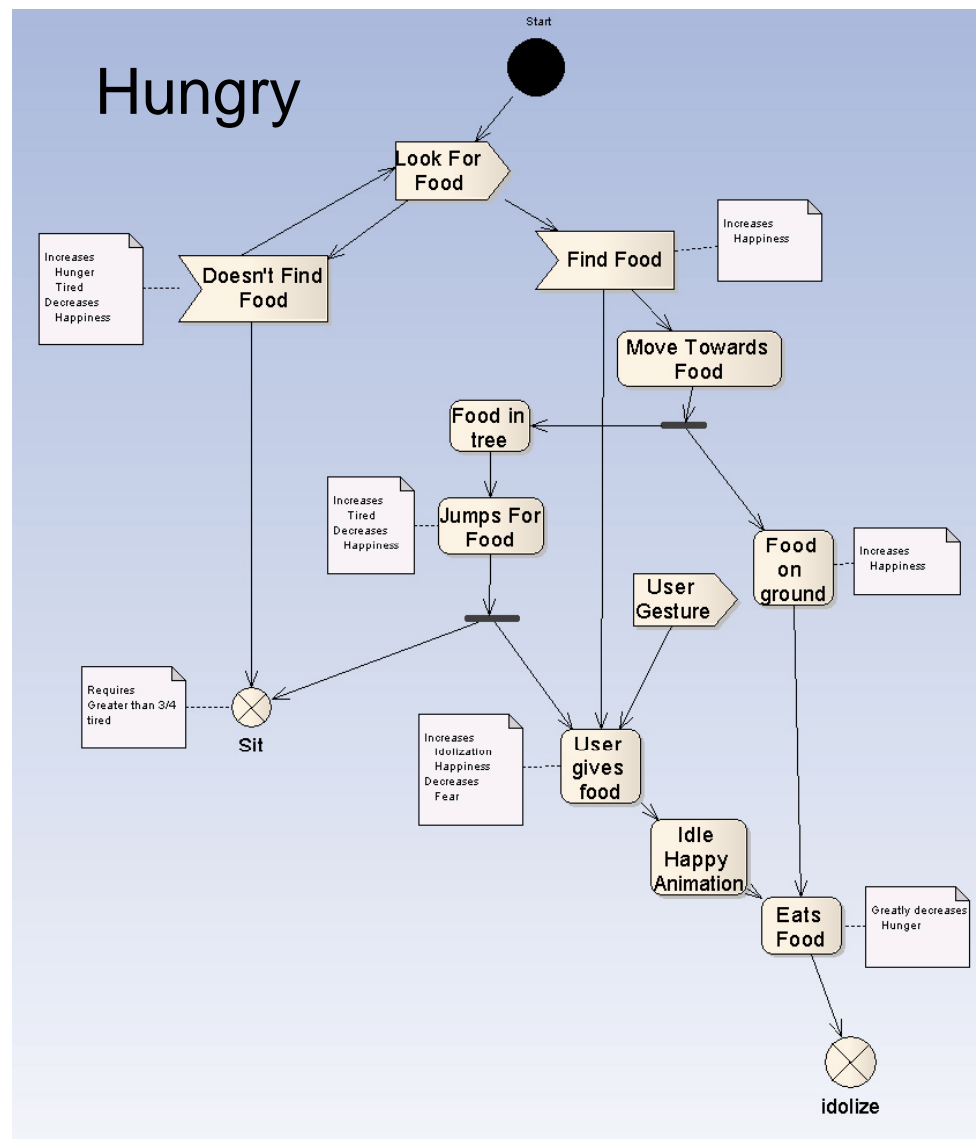
- How diggums think (“the brain”)
 - Each has a “temperament”
 - Six different variables (bored, scared, religious, happy, hungry, tired) on a (-1,1) scale
 - Different combinations of these “temperament” variables, as well as possible user input, location (water, etc.), and a little randomization result in 15 different states

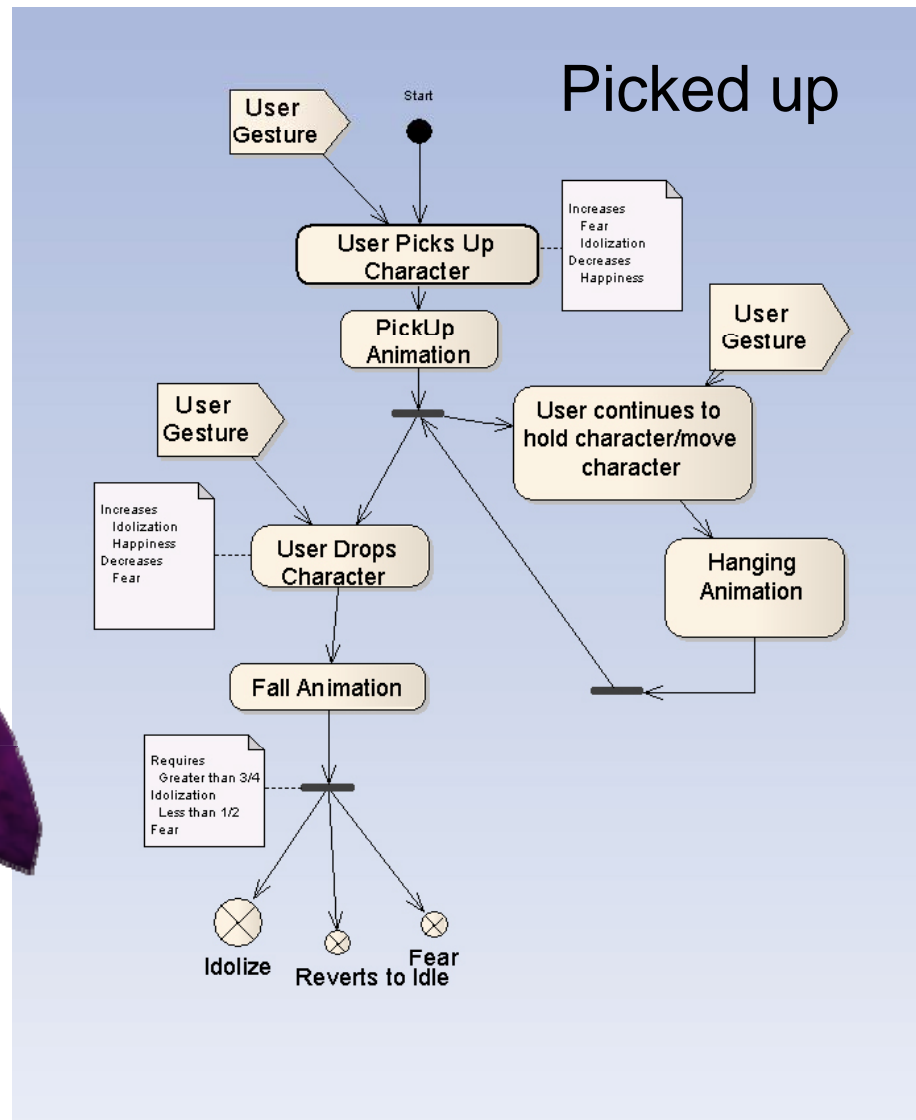


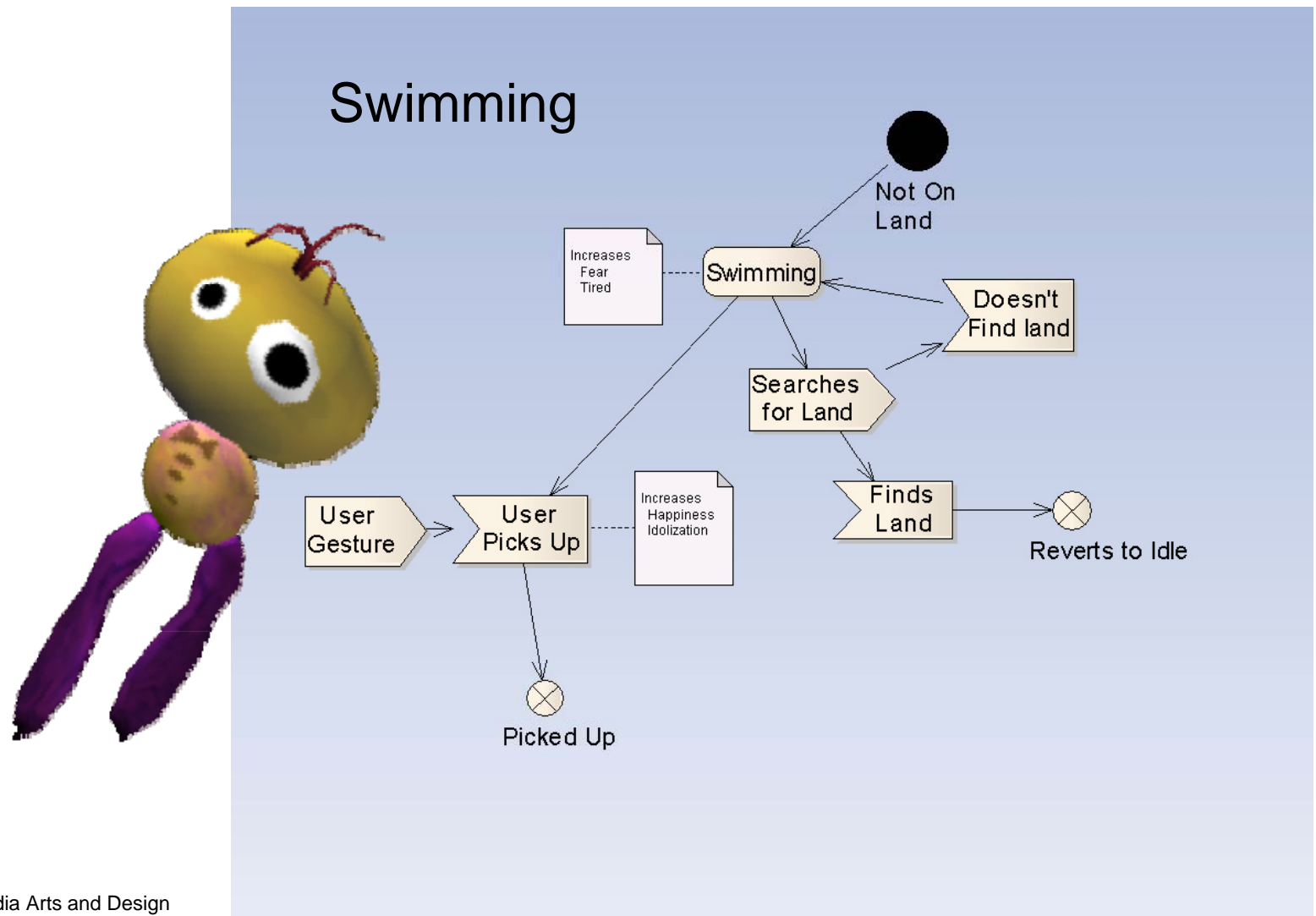
The Diggum



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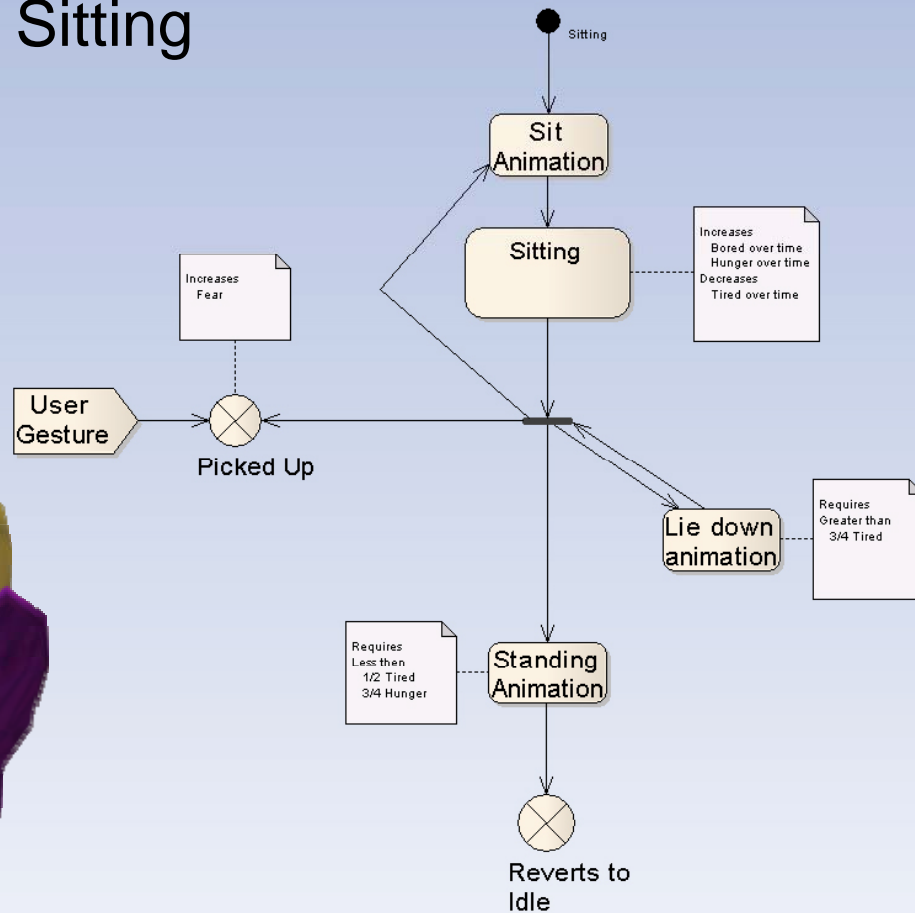






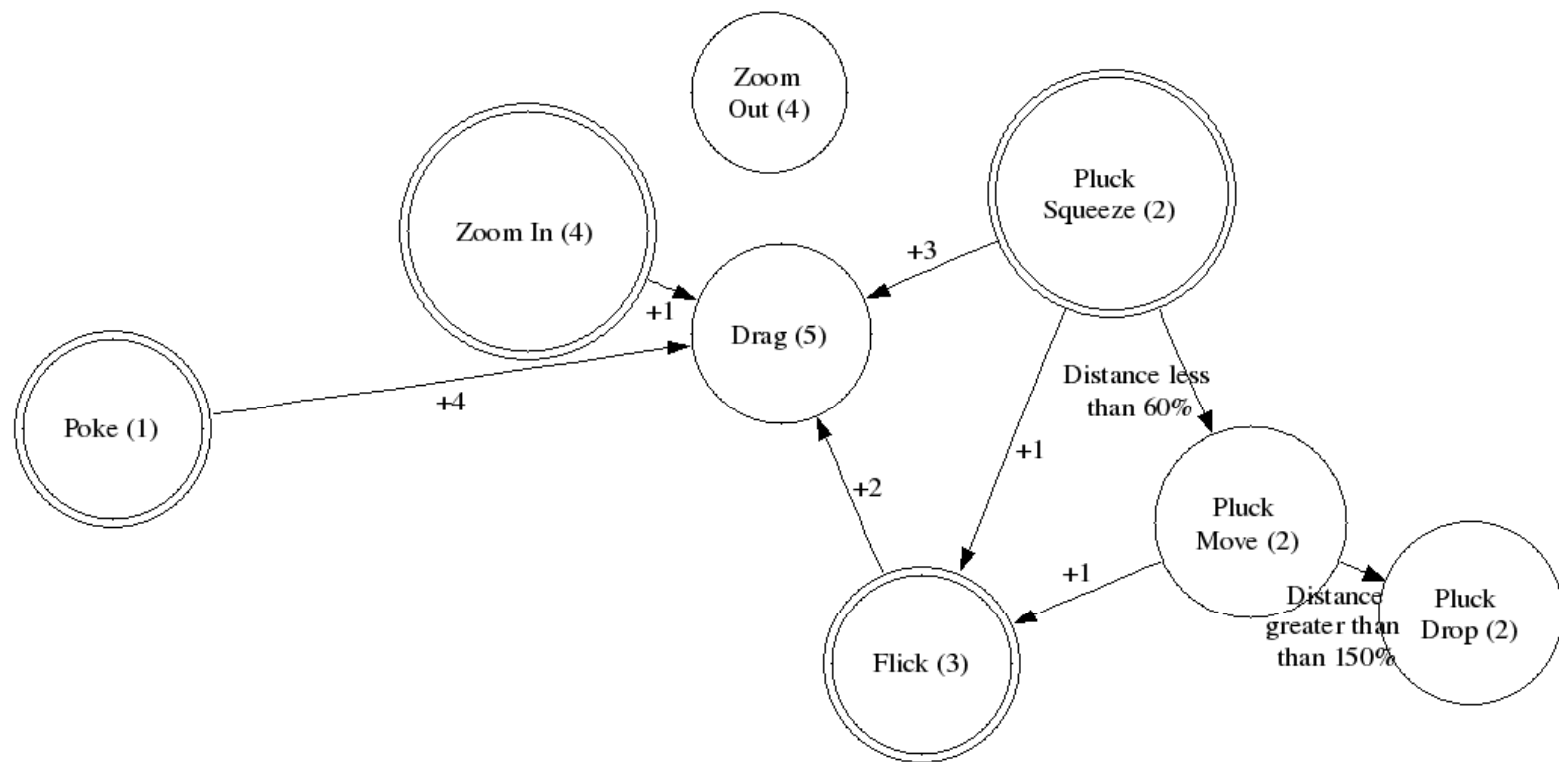


Sitting



- Poke
- Grab 'n' Drag
- Slingshot
- Zoom in/zoom out
- Five-finger drag navigation





- Gross gesture recognition
 - Experimentation needed to determine whether SATIN will be suitable for our needs
 - Downsides: heavily reliant on Java2D and Swing, currently does not natively support multiple users
 - Alternatives: Microsoft Tablet SDK, in-house HMM library by Louis Kratz
- Recording and analysis of user input to refine recognition
- Address tracking latency

Digital Media

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