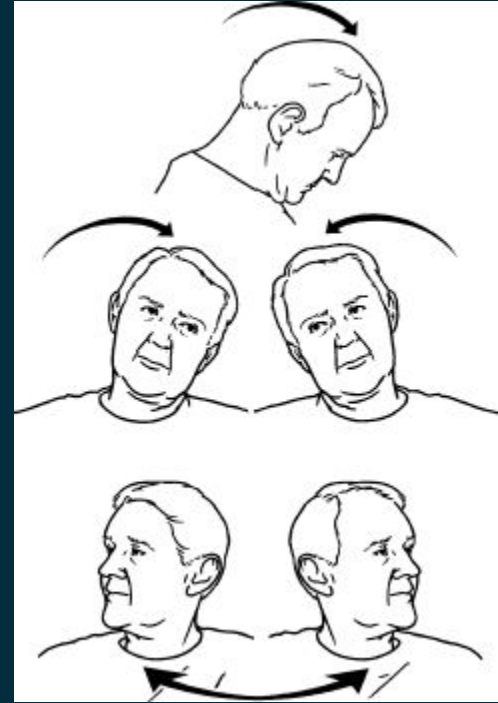
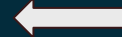
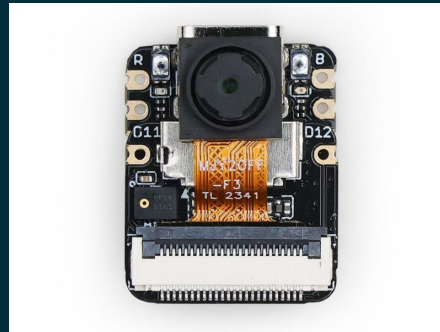
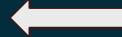


Head-Motion Detection for Computer Interfacing

Christian Cherry

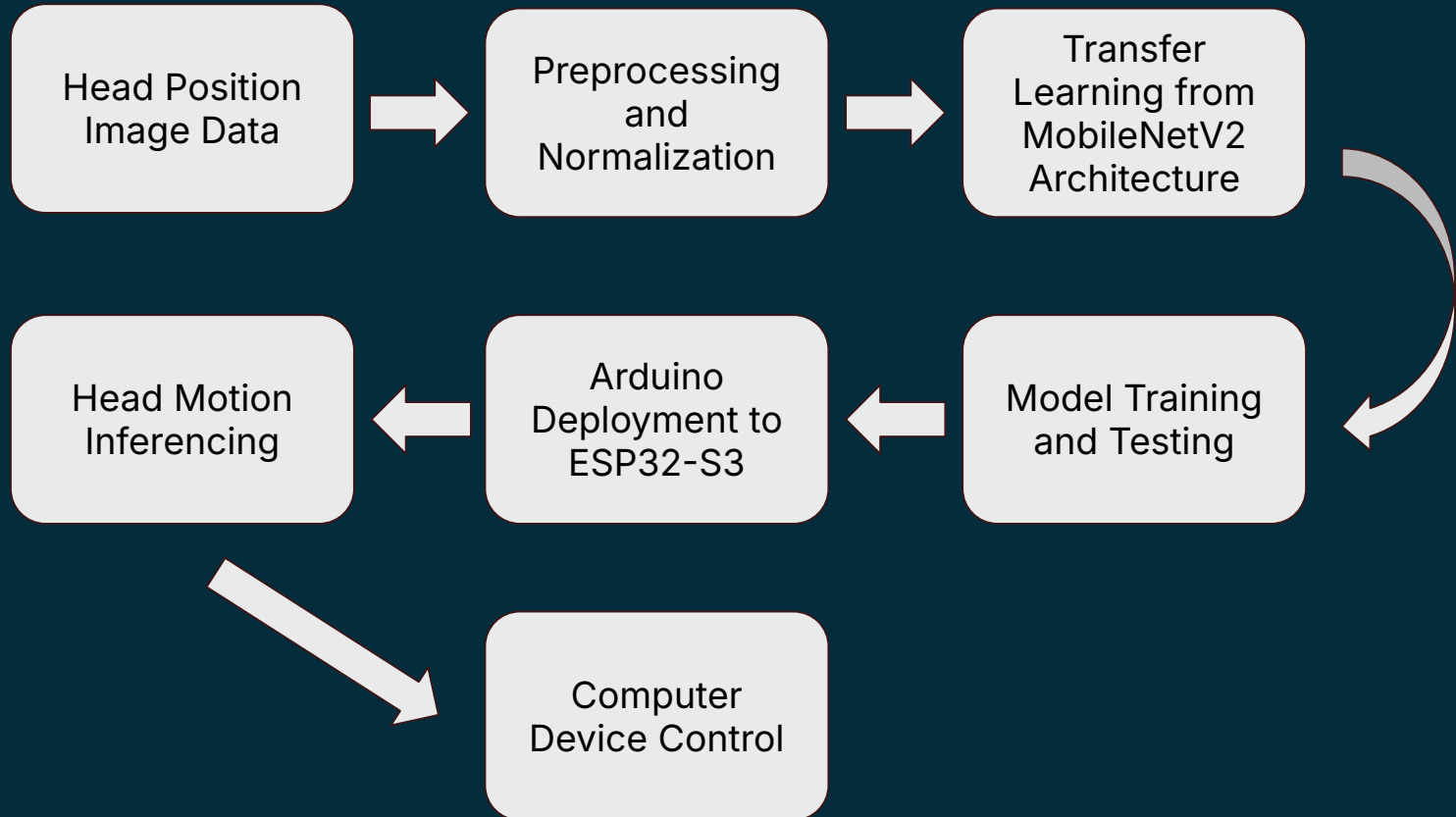
18-444C Embedded Machine Learning


- ❖ General use computers and keyboards are commonly made to be used with hands
- ❖ Disabled individuals who can't extensively use their hands may have trouble using computers
- ❖ **GOAL:** Use Edge AI to detect different head motions of a user to interface with various devices, making for easier use of a computer or application for those who have trouble using their hands




Using Embedded ML for head motion detection allows for an accessible and modular way to control a computer using head gestures.

- ❖ *Bandwidth:* A lot less data to process with camera feature extraction versus processing large video data
- ❖ *Latency:* Collecting data from a computer camera increases latency versus running an separate on-device model
- ❖ *Economics:* The cost of buying an Embedded ML device is more accessible than having to buy an entire computer to use the same feature
- ❖ *Reliability:* No reliance on network connection, can be portable and modular to other devices without relying on a specific computer's camera system
- ❖ *Privacy:* Having on-device compute without transferring facial data gives users a guarantee that their information is secure



 K SCOTT MADER · UPDATED 4 YEARS AGO

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Biwi Kinect Head Pose Database

Realtime head pose evaluation using RGBD data

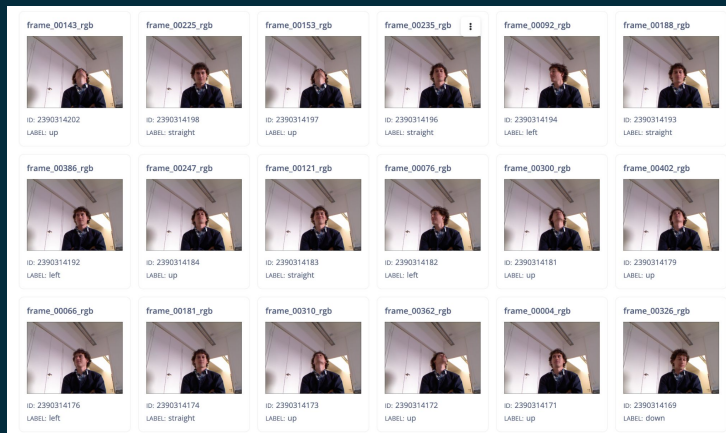
[Data Card](#) [Code \(4\)](#) [Discussion \(3\)](#) [Suggestions \(0\)](#)

About Dataset

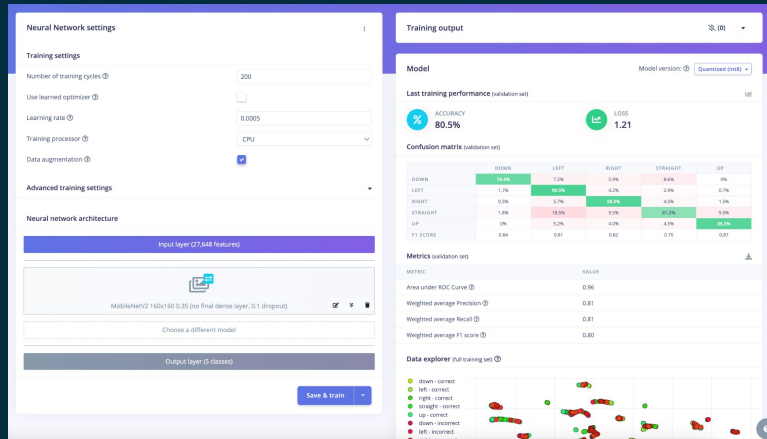
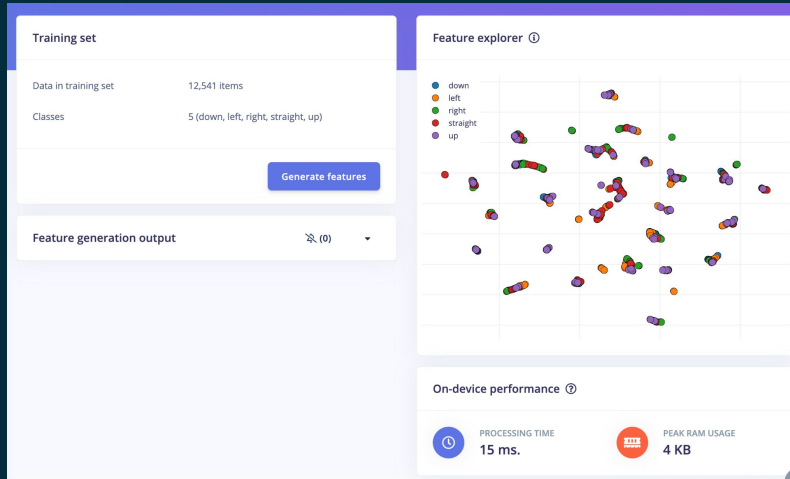
Context

Because cheap consumer devices (e.g., Kinect) acquire row-resolution, noisy depth data, we could not train our algorithm on clean, synthetic images as was done in our previous CVPR work. Instead, we recorded several people sitting in front of a Kinect (at about one meter distance). The subjects were asked to freely turn their head around, trying to span all possible yaw/pitch angles they could perform.

- ❖ Head pose estimation dataset from Kaggle.
- ❖ Used AI-labeling in Edge Impulse for "up", "down", "left", "right", and "straight" labels.
- ❖ *Challenge:* Manually cleaning up dataset for more accurate labels took quite a while.

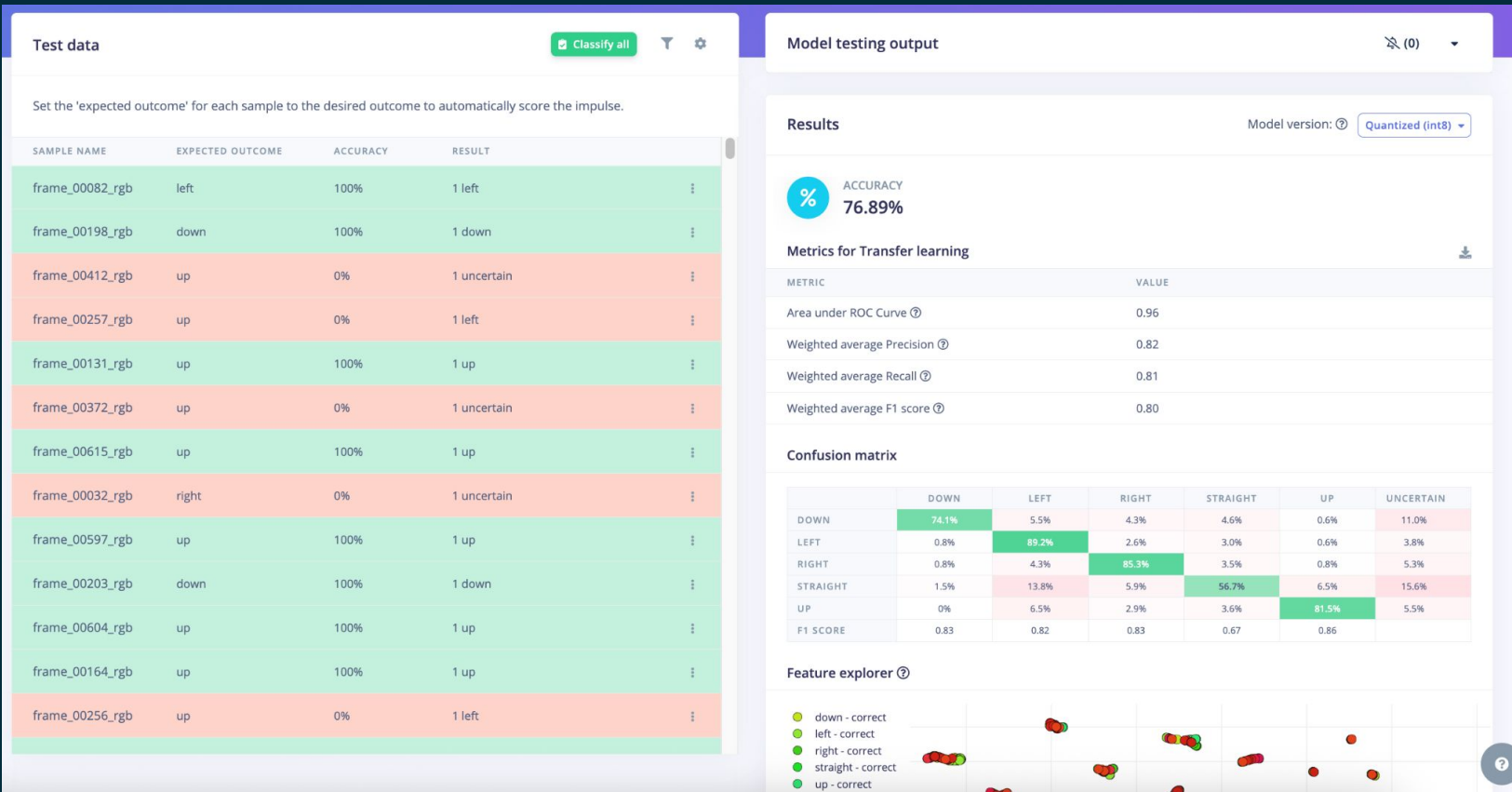


Preprocessing an NN Architecture



- ❖ Utilized Edge Impulse's built in Image pre-processing
- ❖ *Challenge:* I initially used a pre-trained pose estimation block, which had way better accuracy, but this turned out to be too big to fit on my embedded camera
- ❖ Utilized the MobileNetV2 160×160 0.35 NN architecture to train model
- ❖ *Challenge:* Since only int8 quantization fits on my embedded camera, finding the right balance of efficiency and accuracy with the MobileNet architectures took much trial and error.

Training and Testing Results



The model has the most trouble classifying when your head is "straight".

XIAO_ESP32S3:

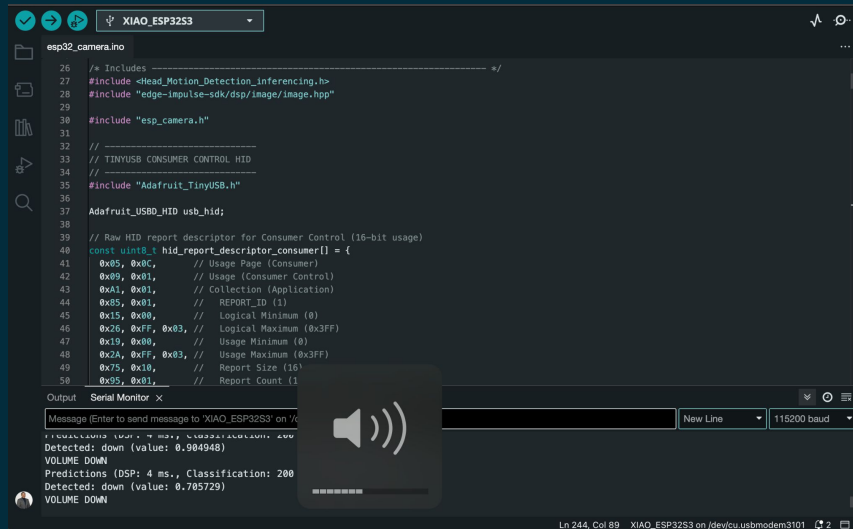
Product ID: 0x0056
Vendor ID: 0x2886
Version: 1.00
Speed: Up to 12 Mb/s
Manufacturer: Espressif Systems
Location ID: 0x03100000 / 1
Current Available (mA): 500
Current Required (mA): 100
Extra Operating Current (mA): 0

❖ Once the model is deployed, we connect the XAO ESP32-S3 to our computer via a TinyUSB Adafruit library.

❖ Real-time deployment yields a classification time of 200ms.

❖ We can then develop an embedded ML application to detect head motions to control the computer interface.

❖ *Challenge:* The accuracy of the real-time model is heavily biased towards "up" and "down", which is comes from combination of physical position sensitivity and model accuracy <80%. In addition, accuracy decreases when there are multiple people in the camera frame.



```
26 /* Includes
27 #include <esp_motion_detection_inferencing.h>
28 #include "edge-impulse-sdk/dsp/image/image.hpp"
29
30 #include "esp_camera.h"
31
32 //
33 // TINYUSB CONSUMER CONTROL HID
34 //
35 #include "Adafruit_TinyUSB.h"
36
37 Adafruit_USBD_HID usb_hid;
38
39 // Raw HID report descriptor for Consumer Control (16-bit usage)
40 const uint8_t hid_report_descriptor_consumer[] = {
41   0x05, 0x0C, // Usage Page (Consumer)
42   0x09, 0x01, // Usage (Consumer Control)
43   0x11, 0x01, // Collection (Application)
44   0x05, 0x01, // REPORT_ID (1)
45   0x15, 0x00, // Logical Minimum (0)
46   0x26, 0xFF, 0x03, // Logical Maximum (0x3FF)
47   0x19, 0x00, // Usage Minimum (0)
48   0x2A, 0xFF, 0x03, // Usage Maximum (0x3FF)
49   0x75, 0x10, // Report Size (16)
50   0x35, 0x01, // Report Count (1)
51 }
```

Output Serial Monitor X

Message (Enter to send message to 'XIAO_ESP32S3' on /dev/cu.usbmodem3101)

Detected: down (value: 0.984948)

VOLUME DOWN

Predictions (DSP: 4 ms., Classification: 200)

Detected: down (value: 0.785729)

VOLUME DOWN

Ln 244, Col 89 XIAO_ESP32S3 on /dev/cu.usbmodem3101