

Water Flow Detection in a Handwashing Task

Babak Taati, Jasper Snoek, David Giesbrecht, Alex Mihailidis

Intelligent Assistive Technology and Systems Lab (IATSL)





Outline

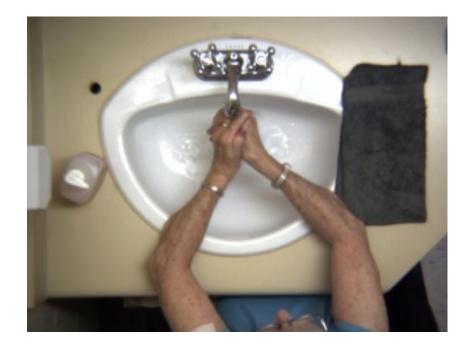
- Motivation
- Background
- Problem Definition
- Water Detection
 - Audio Processing
 - Video Processing
 - Classification
- Future Work

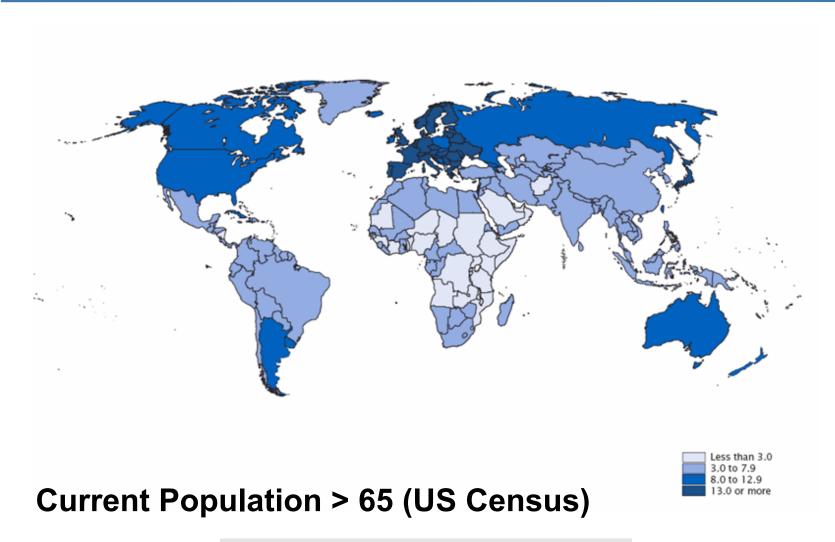
Problem Definition (Sneak Preview!)

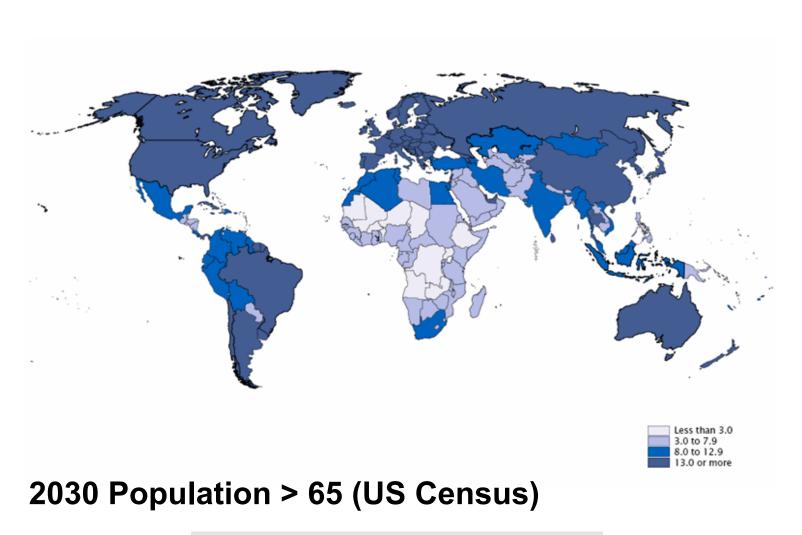
Water Detection

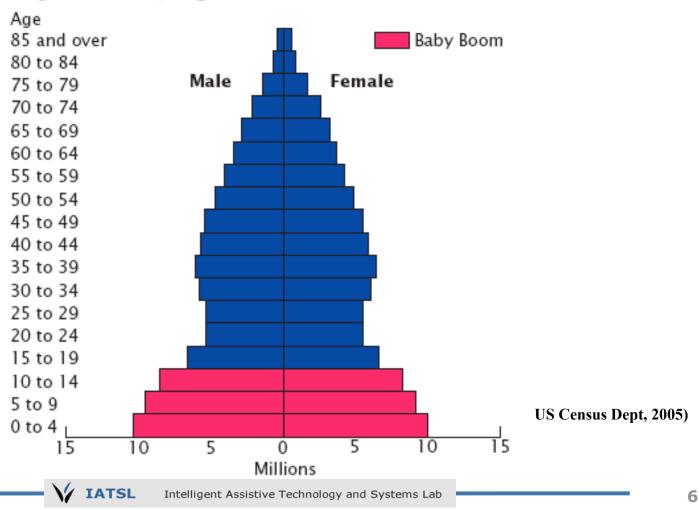
Detect the flow of water in a bathroom sink

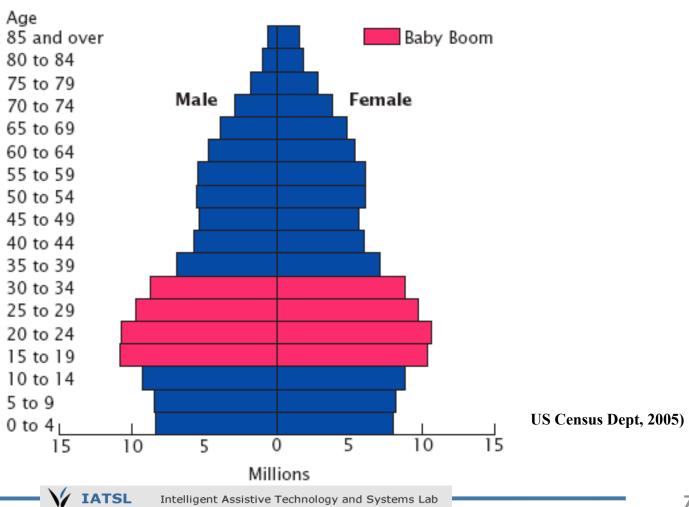
- Video
- Audio

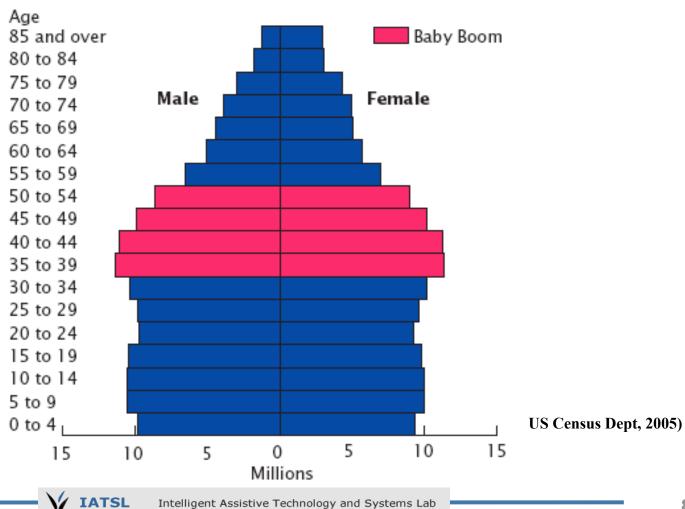


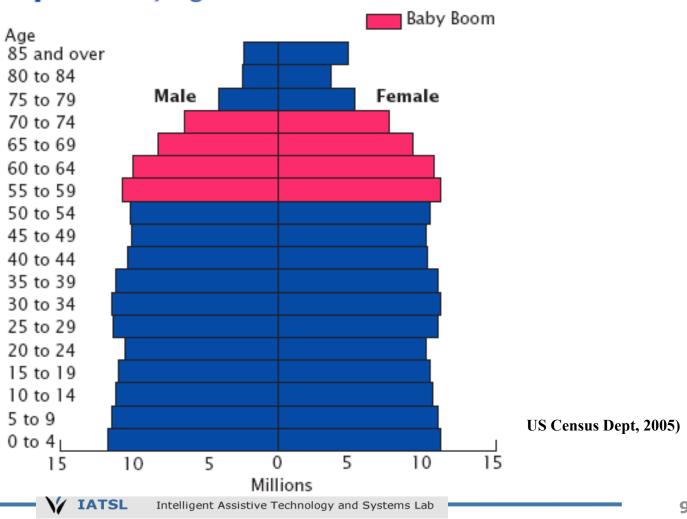


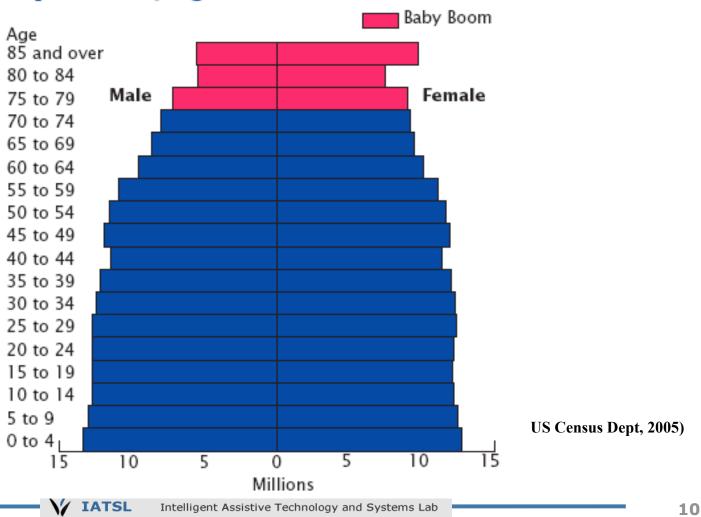












Motivation (Age Related Ailments)



Number of older adults



Diseases and impairments with age



Number of caregivers



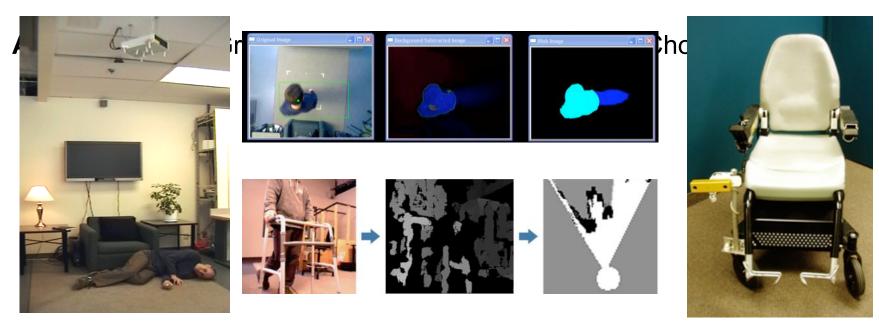
Workload and burden / Cost

This true in both the home and institutions!

Motivation (Aging-in-place)

Assistive Technology "Any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially or off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities"

[Cook & Hussey, 2000]



[Lee & Mihailidis 2005]

[Mihailidis, Elinas, Boger, and Hoey 2007]

Background (Alzheimer's Disease)

- Worldwide: 18 million → 24 million by 2050 (incidence vs. prevalence)
- One new case of AD every 70 seconds!
- 70% live at home
- Impairs explicit memory → difficulties in completing Activities of Daily Living (ADL)
- Current solution: caregiver
 - Constantly accompany the person and provide prompts, support, and monitoring
 - Frustrating for everyone
- Procedural memory is generally relatively spared
- Task completion difficult, step completion easier

Background (COACH)



An intelligent cognitive device that tracks a user through an ADL, providing cues when necessary



[Mihailidis, Boger, Candido, Hoey 2008]

Problem Definition (Ultimate Goal)

Ultimate Goal

To develop intelligent assistive technology that can promote wellness and aging-in-place without extra burden to the users

Sub-problem

To assist older adults with cognitive impairments in activities of daily living

Handwashing

- Provide Assistance (Reminder Prompts)
- Better Environment & Object Design (High Usability)

Problem Definition (Specific Goal)

Automated Video Analysis to Determine Product Usability for Older Adults with Dementia











Crosshead

Dual Lever

Single Lever

Electronic

Plastic Wand

[Mihailidis, Boger, Fenton, Craig, Li 2008]

Sub-sub-problem

- Task Completion Time
- Errors & Difficulties
- Caregiver Assistance

Other Applications

- Leak Detection
- **-** ...

Problem Definition (Scope)

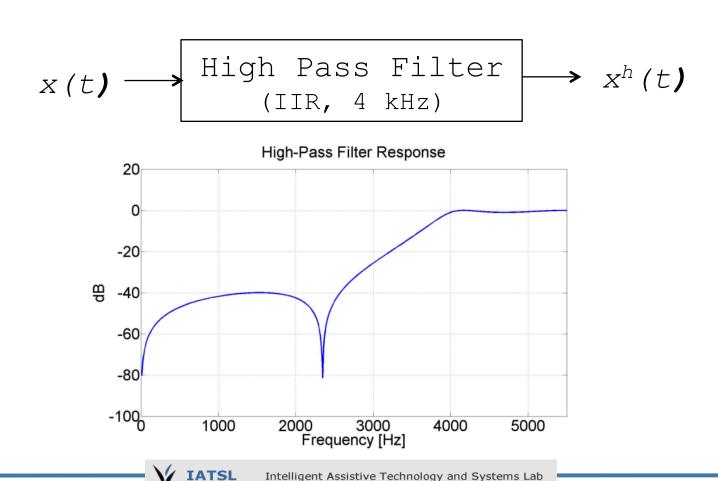
- Detect the Flow of Water in a Bathroom Sink
 - Audio Processing / Computer Vision
- Observe the Current State within a Handwashing Process
 - Turning the water on/off, adjusting the water, ...
 - Temporal Segmentation / Action Detection
- Identify Difficulties / Errors / Assistances

Water Detection

- Audio Features
- Detect the Sink Zone
- Image Features
- Classification
 - Logistic Regression
 - Support Vector Machines
 - Multilayer Perceptron
 - *k* Nearest Neighbours

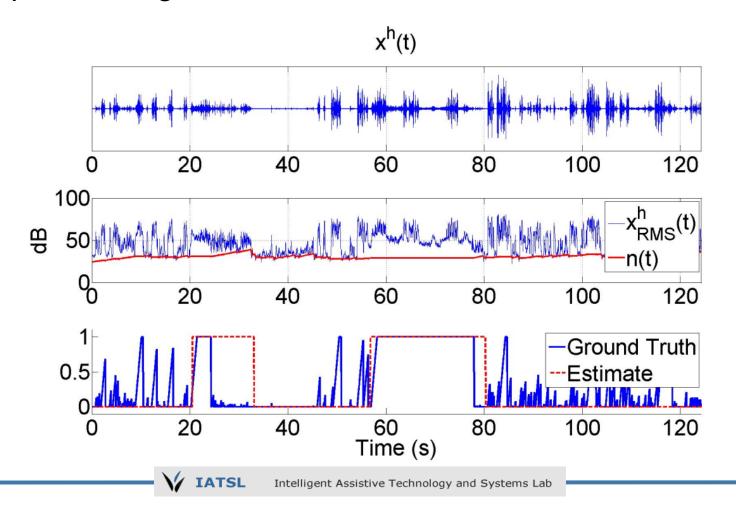
Water Detection (Audio Features¹)

Adaptive Background Subtraction



Water Detection (Audio Features²)

Adaptive Background Subtraction (cont'd)



Water Detection (Audio Features³)

- Signal to Noise Ratio $(snr = x^h_{rms} n_{rms})$
- Zero Crossing Rate (zcr)
- Spectral Centroid (sc)
- Spectral Roll-off at 85% (sro)
- Spectral Flux (sf)
- Mel Frequency Cepstrum Coefficients (MFCC, 19)
- Vide: 15fps
- Audio: 11,025Hz
 - Packets: ~23ms
 - Overlap: ~10ms

5 Audio Packets ~ Video Frame

Water Detection (Locate Sink Zone)



- Blob Detection
- Morphological Close (Dilate / Erode)
- RANSAC Ellipse Fitting

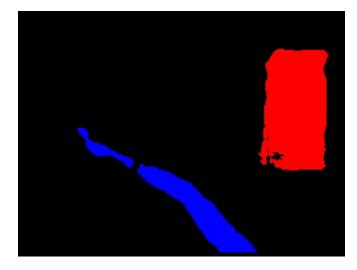
Water Detection (Video Features¹)



Water Detection (Video Features²)



Original



Particle Filter Tracking



How to Detect the Water Flow?

Water Detection (Video Features³)



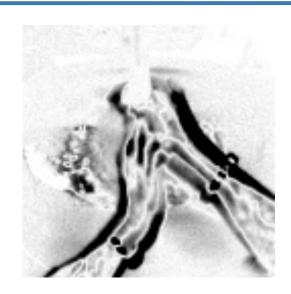
Original (Sink Zone)
I(x,y,t)



2nd Order Finite Difference $\nabla_2[I](x,y,t) =$ I(x,y,t) - I(x,y,t-2)

Water Detection (Video Features⁴)

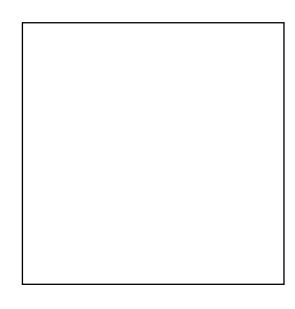
- Water \(\square
- Hands X
- Shadows X



	Water	Hands	Shadows
Temporal Freq.	1	1	•
Spatial Freq.	1	1	•
Structure	1	1	1

Water Detection (Video Features⁵)





2nd Order Finite Difference

High Pass Filter

Apply (Hand) Mask

$$\nabla_{2}[\mathbf{I}](\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y},\mathbf{t}) = \nabla_{2}^{h}[\mathbf{I}](\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y},\mathbf{t}) \qquad \nabla_{2}^{h}[\mathbf{I}] - \mathbf{H}_{2}^{d}$$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y},\mathbf{t}) - \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y},\mathbf{t}-2)$$

$$H_2^{d}(x,y,t) = H_2^{d}(x,y,t) = H_2^{d}(x,y,t) - H_2^{d}(x,y,t-2)$$

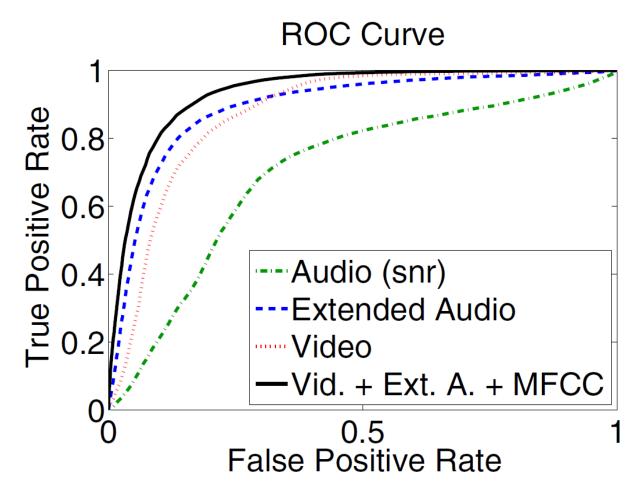
Water Detection (Classification¹)

	Classifier				
Features	LR	SVM	MLP	kNN	
Audio (snr)	69.36	69.26	74.35	70.65	
Extended Audio	79.21	78.97	78.54	78.96	
Ext. Audio + MFCC	83.25	80.78	79.18	80.26	
Video	80.81	81.00	83.02	80.92	
Video + Audio	85.94	83.87	84.76	83.77	
Video + Ext. Audio	86.31	85.73	86.43	84.44	
V. + Ext. A. + MFCC	(88.76)	88.34	88.09	86.30	

LR: Logistic Regression, **SVM**: Support Vector Machines, **MLP**: Multilayer Perceptron, **kNN**: k Nearest Neighbour

[Taati, Snoek, Giesbrecht, and Mihailidis 2010]

Water Detection (Classification²)



[Taati, Snoek, Giesbrecht, and Mihailidis 2010]

Conclusions

- Detecting the Flow of Water
 - Sensor Fusion (Audio AND Video > Audio OR Video)
 - Logistic Regression
- Applications
 - Usability Analysis
 - Reminder Prompts
 - •

Future Work

- Action Detection
 - See you in San Francisco! (CVPR-4HB)
- Detect and Classify Errors / Difficulties / Assistance
 - Errors: Wrong Location / Wrong Operation / ...
 - Assistance: Generic / Specific, Verbal / Visual / Demo/ Assist
- Faucet Design Usability Analysis
- Extend to Other Products and Environments

Acknowledgments

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Contact Us



Intelligent Assistive Technology and Systems Lab

■ Phone: 416-946-8570

• Fax: 416-946-8573

■ Email: <u>iatsl@utoronto.ca</u>