

# Comparison of Face Segmentation Methods for Non-contact Video-based Pulse Rate Measurement

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## Outline

- Project Goals
- Principle of Photoplethysmography
- Processing Pipeline
- ROI Extraction Methods
- Pulse Database
- Results and Outlook

# Project Goals

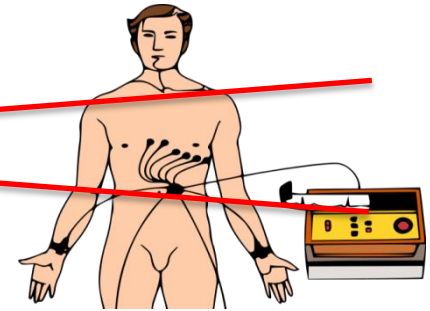
- Prevention and **assistance for elderly** people living alone in their **home environment**
- In the scope of different research projects (e.g. SERROGA or Roreas)



- The robots main purposes are to
  - serve as “**communication assistant**”
  - give “**motion motivation**”
  - provide “**reminder service**”
- Furthermore it should provide **basic health monitoring**
- **nonintrusive pulse measurement** can be very valuable

# Measuring the human pulse

- ~~Pulse rate can be measured reliably using **electrocardiography (ECG)** methods → Gold standard but very intrusive~~

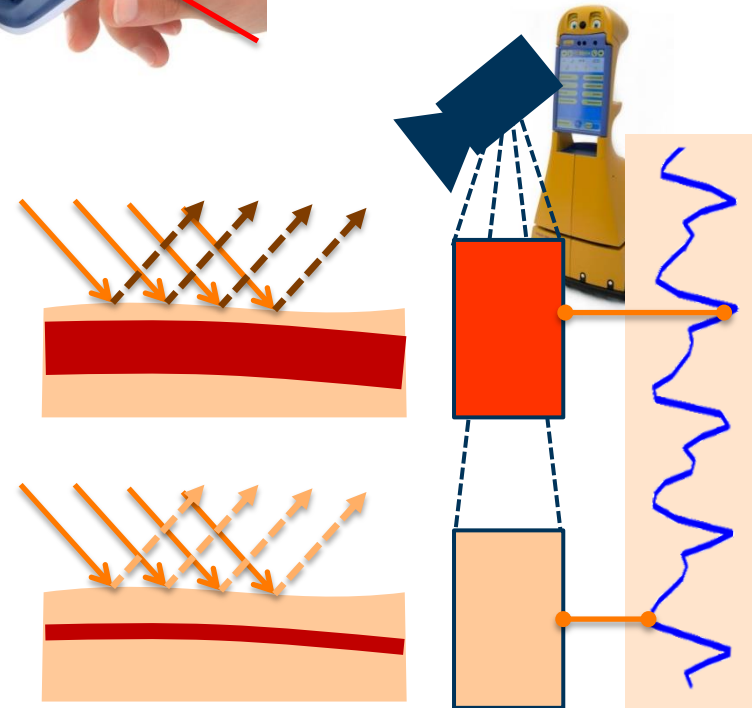


- Photoplethysmography** is an alternative method for pulse rate measurements

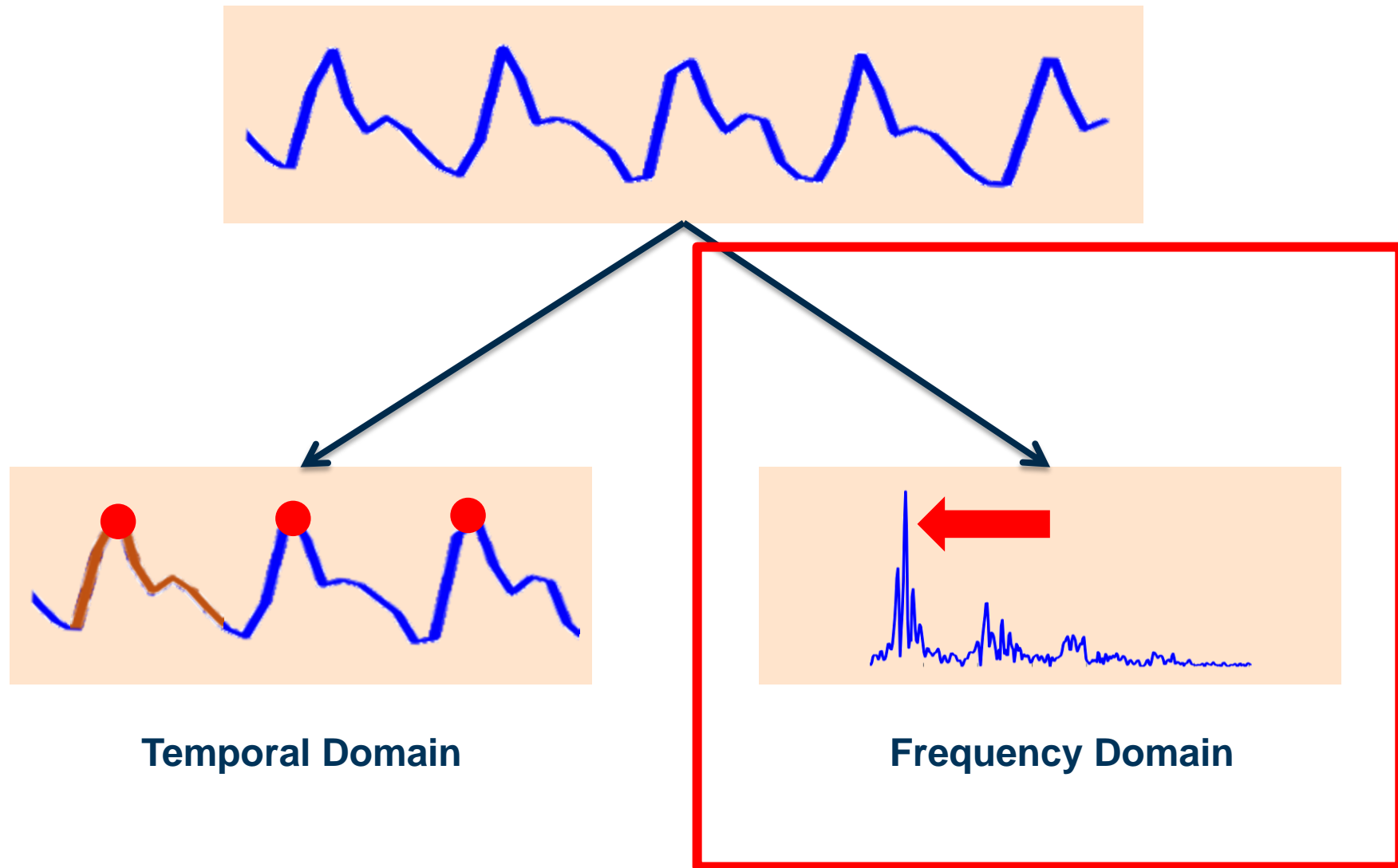


- History

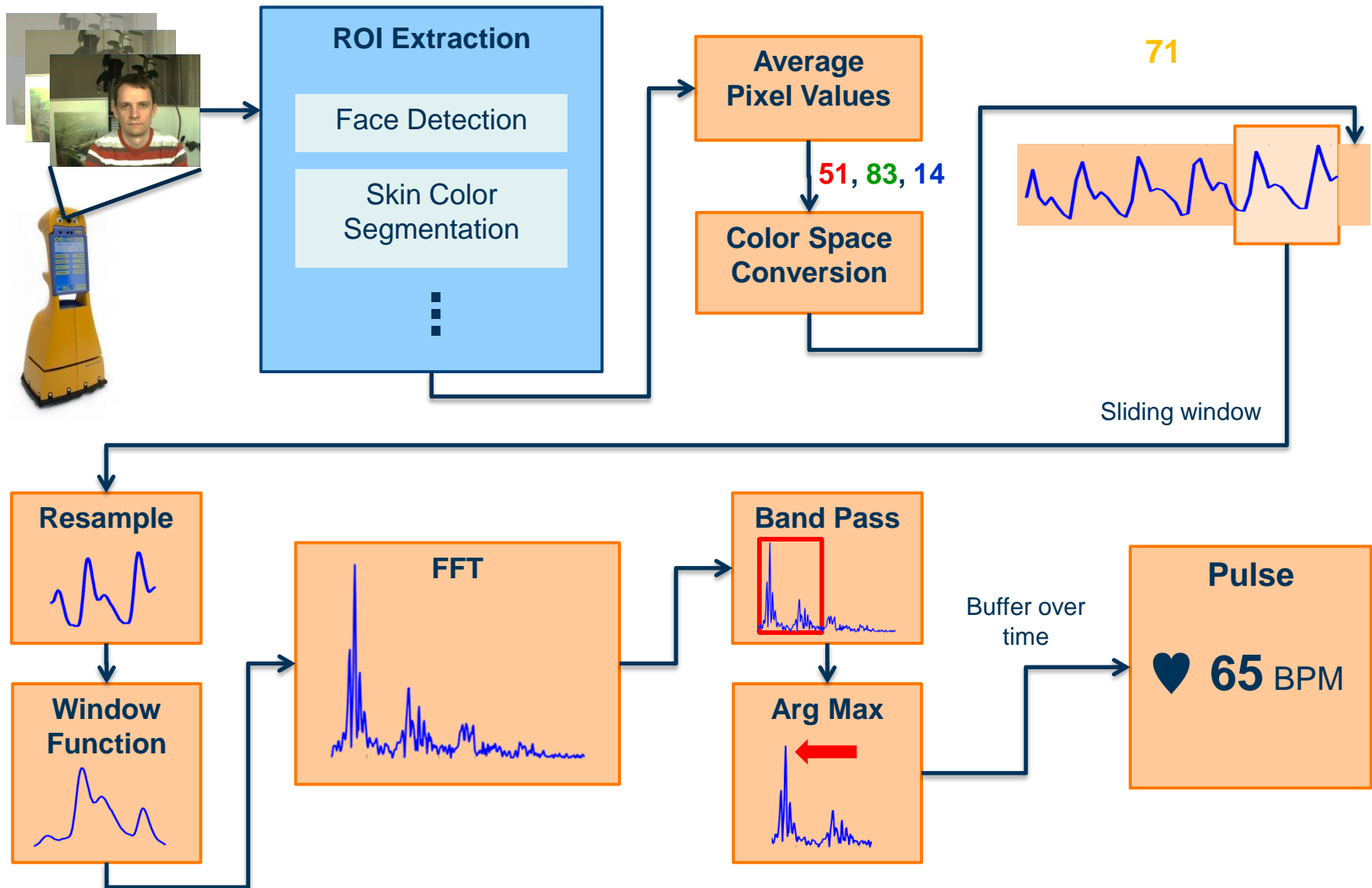
- ~~Pulse oximeter (Goldberger et al. 1987)~~
- ~~Remote with Active red, infrared (2005)~~
- Remote with ambient light (2008)
- Light is absorbed stronger by blood than by the surrounding tissue
- Reflectance of skin changes according to the changes of blood volume in the microvascular bed of tissue



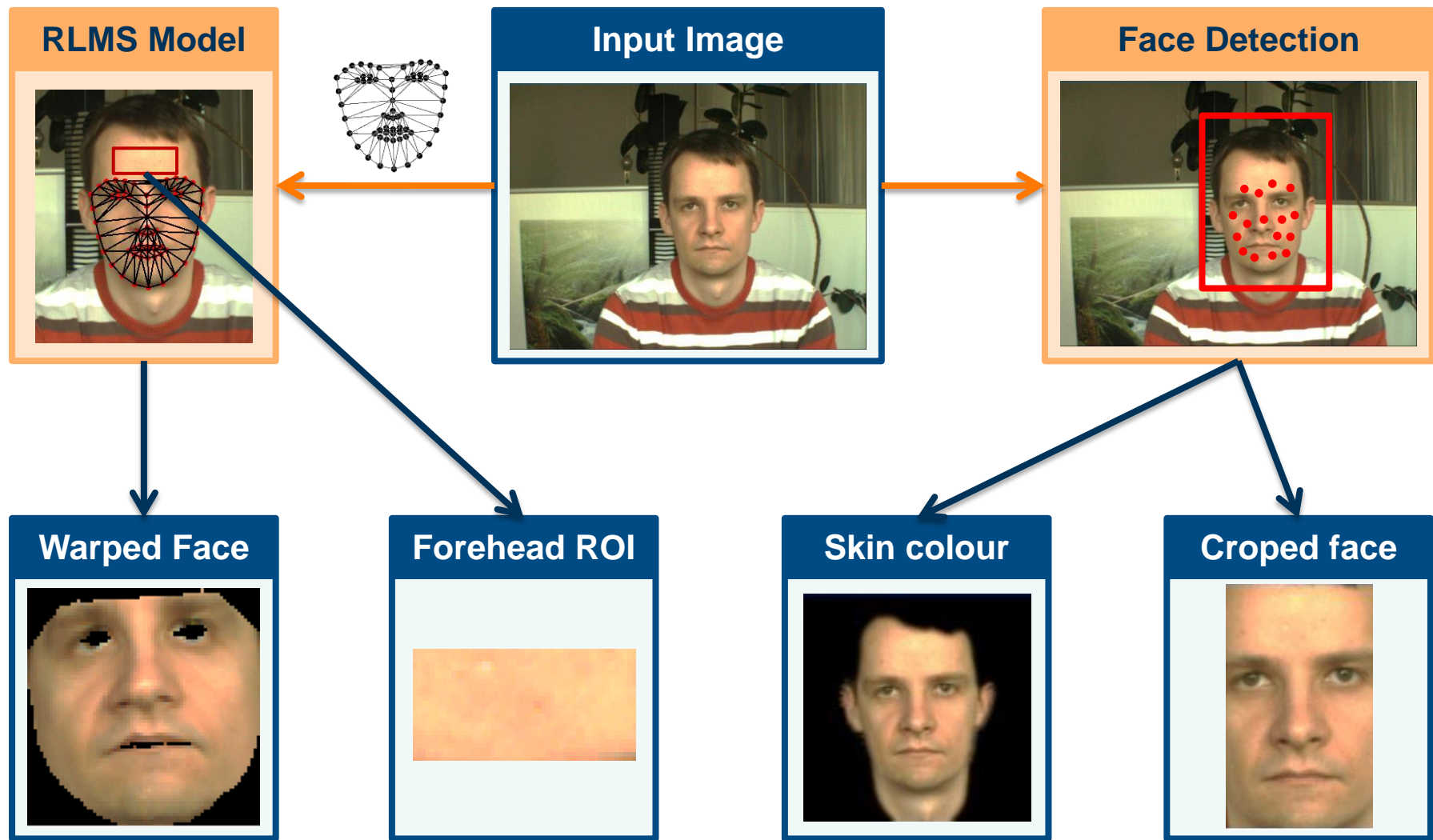
# Measuring the human pulse



# Processing Pipeline



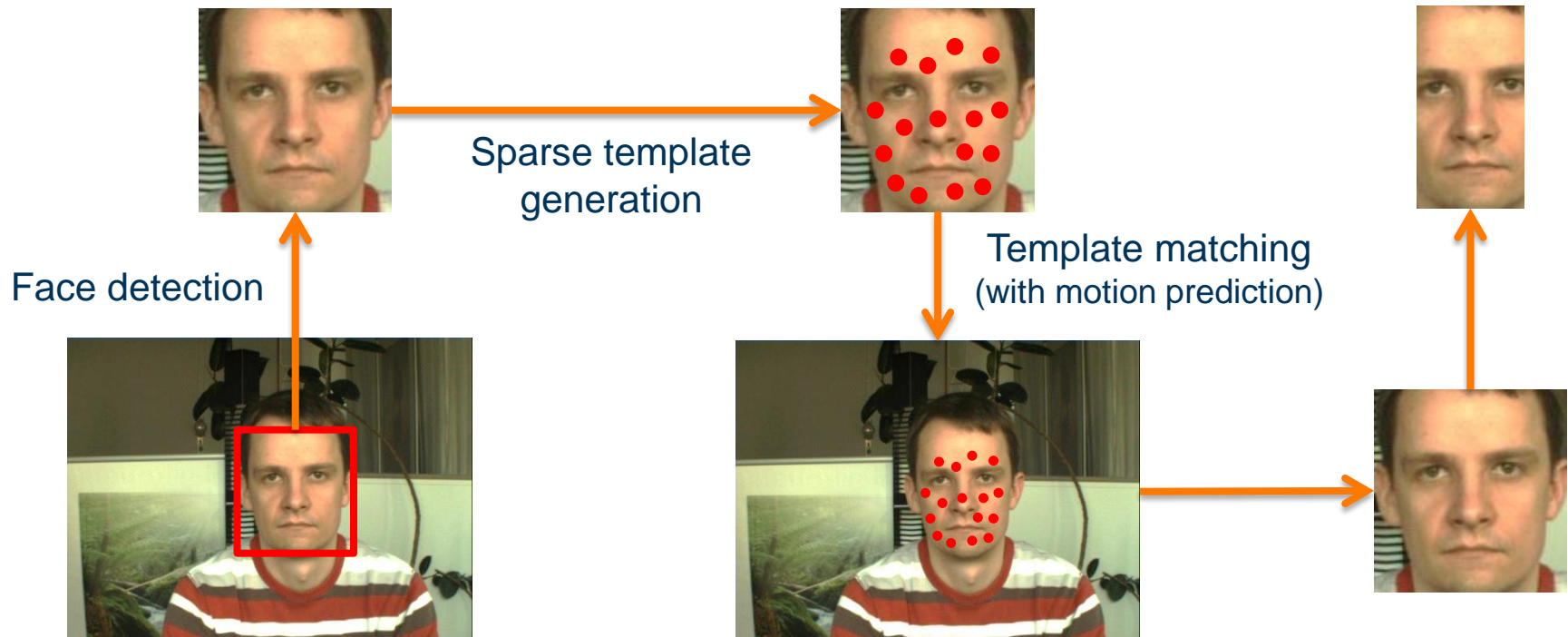
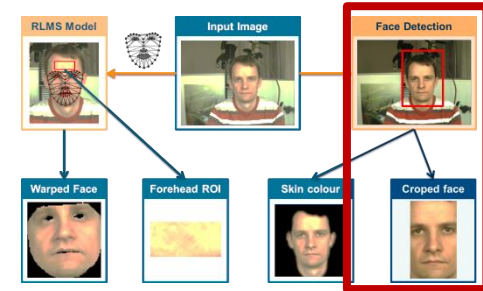
# ROI Extraction - Overview





# ROI Extraction – Face Detection

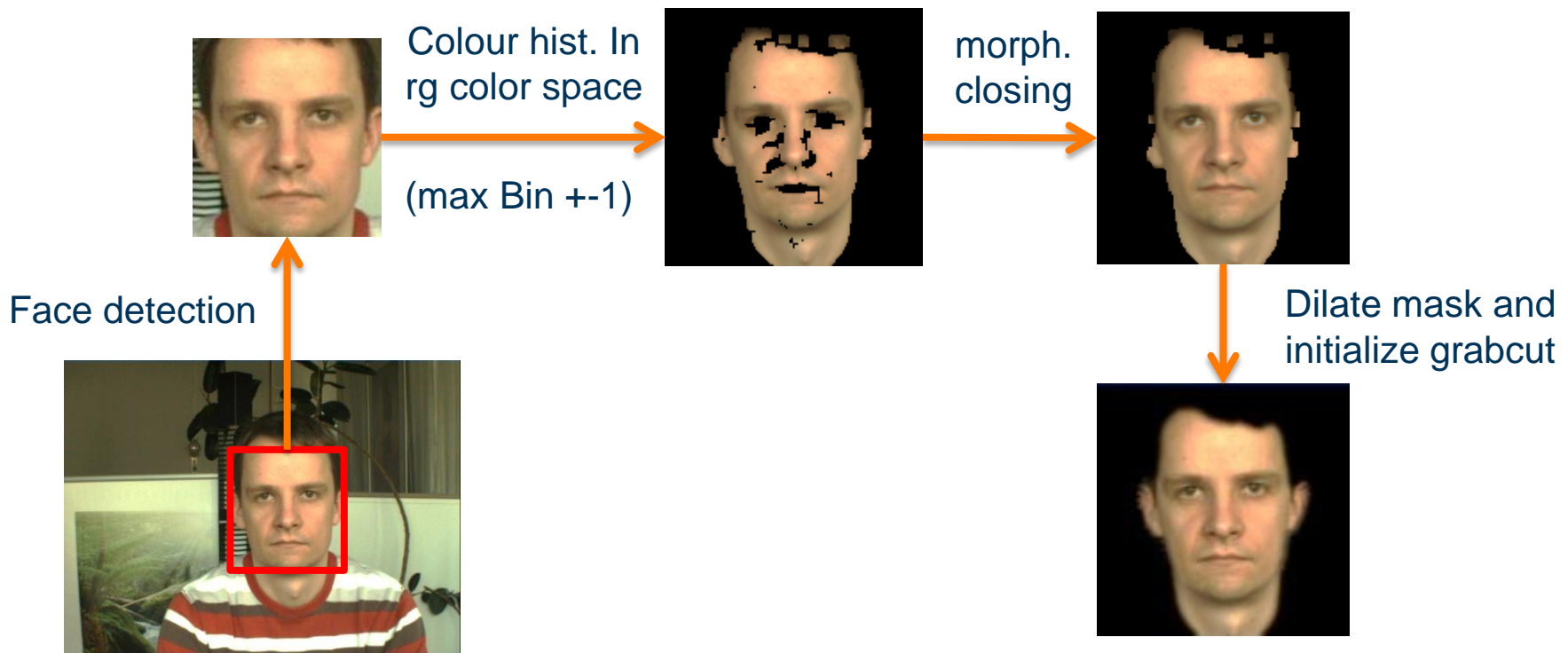
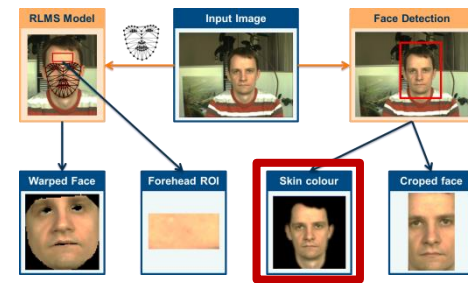
- face detection / tracking to reduce influence of background
- Subsequent face detections can disturb pulse estimates (detection ROIs are bound to discrete scales)
- Make use of face detection followed by sparse template-based feature tracker
- Can reliably track in plane object movements
- Bounding box of tracker is reduced to 60% of original width



Kolarow et al., Vision-based hyper-real-time object Tracker for human-robot applications, IROS 2012

# ROI Extraction – Skin Colour

- Use grabcut (graph cut based image segmentation) to extract face skin
- Use skin colour segmentation as initialization for grabcut (foreground-background initialization)

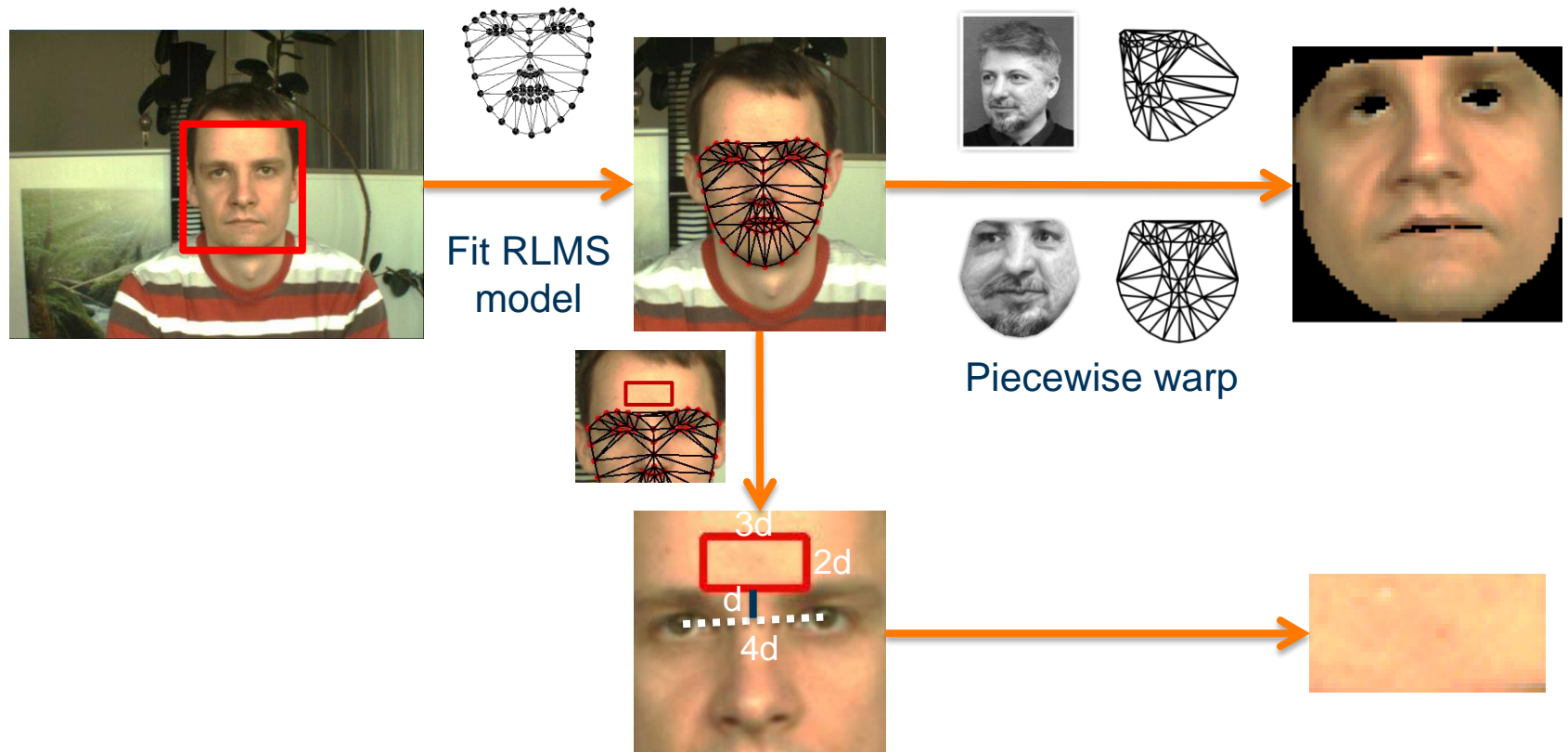
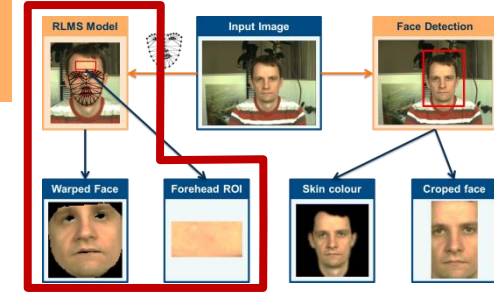


Rother et al., GrabCut: Interactive foreground extraction using iterated graph cuts, ACM Trans. Graph., 2004,



# ROI Extraction – RLMS

- Use Deformable Model Fitting by Regularized Landmark Mean-Shift (RLMS) method to obtain accurate face tracking
- Use piecewise affine warp to eliminate facial movements
- RLMS is used as starting point for forehead tracking

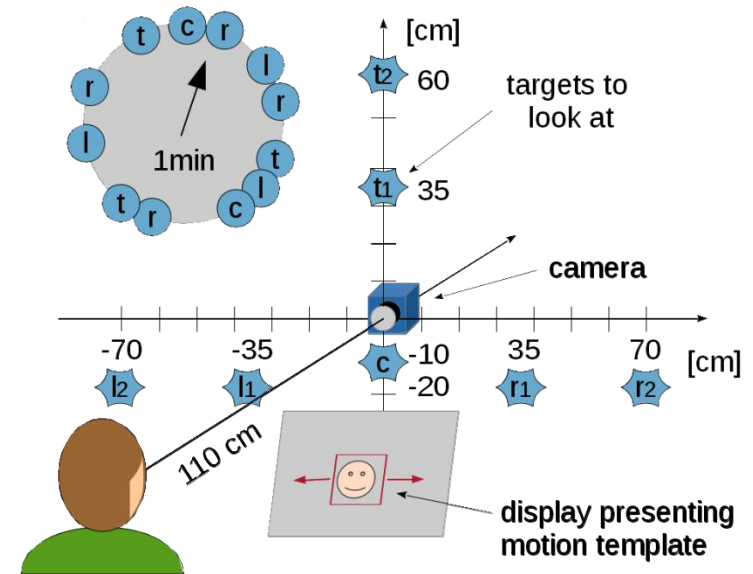


Saragih et al., Deformable model fitting by Regularized Landmark Mean-Shift, IJCV 2011

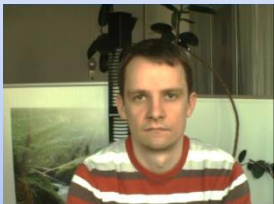
Lewandowska et al., Measuring pulse rate with a webcam – a non-contact method for evaluating cardiac activity, CCSIS 2011

# Experimental Setup

- Record **database** to examine the artifacts introduced by head motion in more detail
- Head movements performed under **controlled** and **well defined** parameters
- 10 persons** (8 male, 2 female) that were recorded in **6 different setups** of 1 minute each



**Steady**



**Slow/Fast translation**



**Small/Medium rotation**

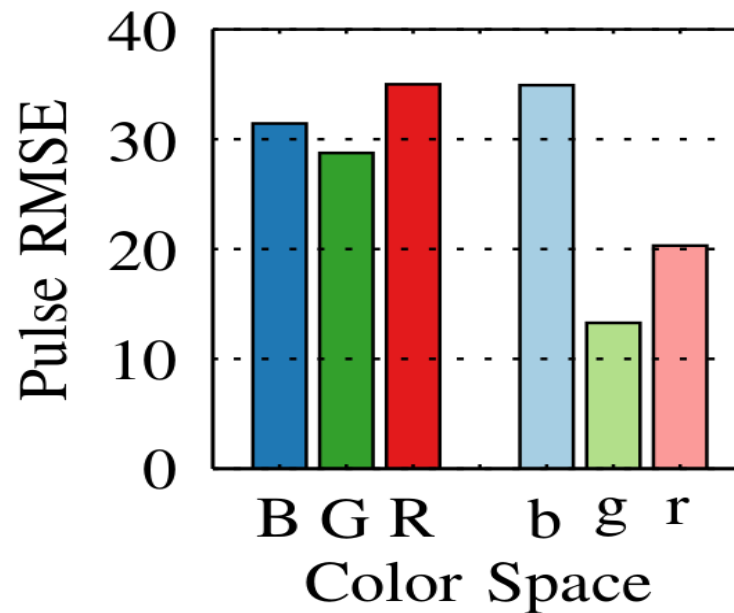


**Talking**



# Colour Space

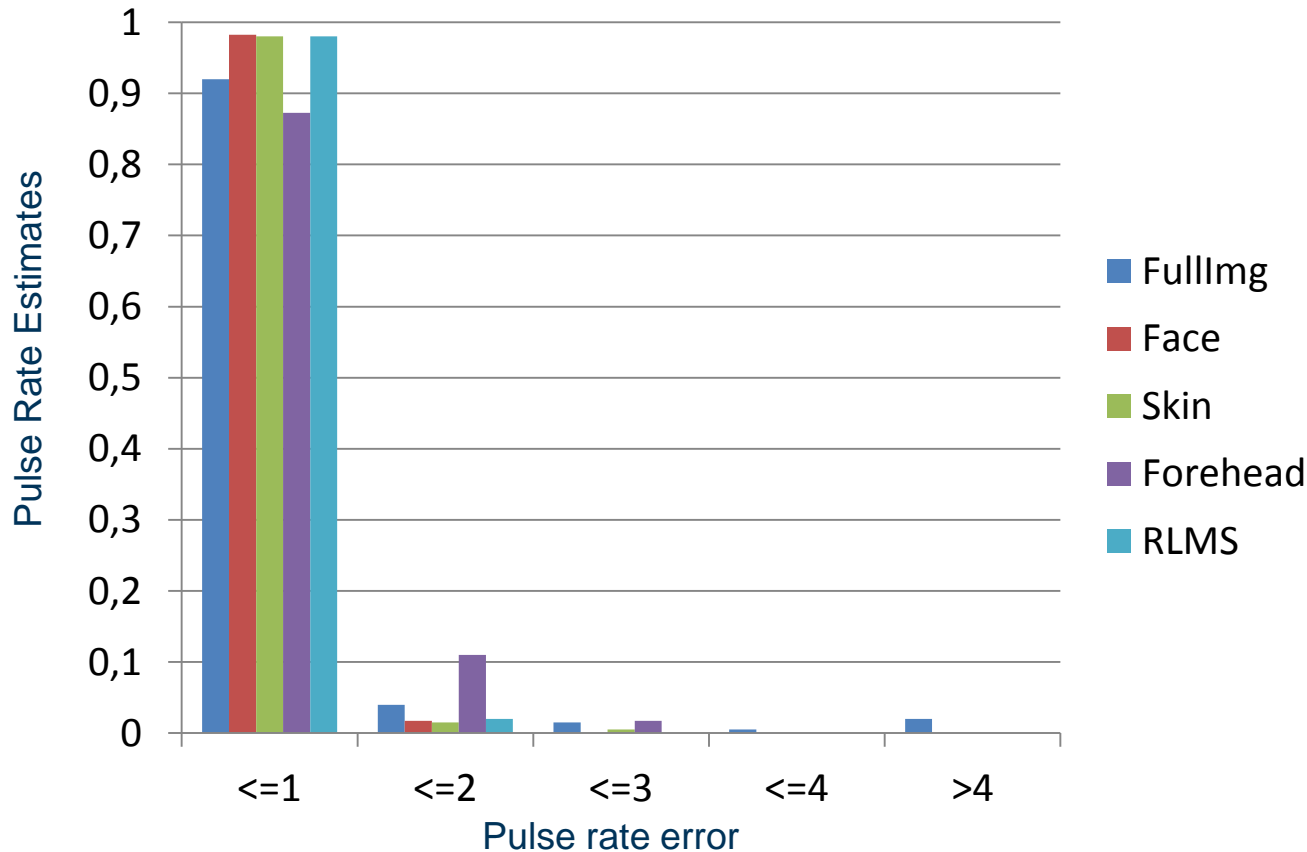
- One dimensional signal is required to perform FFT
- Using the green or the normalized green channel is common in literature
- Normalization:  $Ch_{Norm} = \frac{Ch}{R + G + B}$



- Normalization reduces global illumination changes and increases influence of color hue

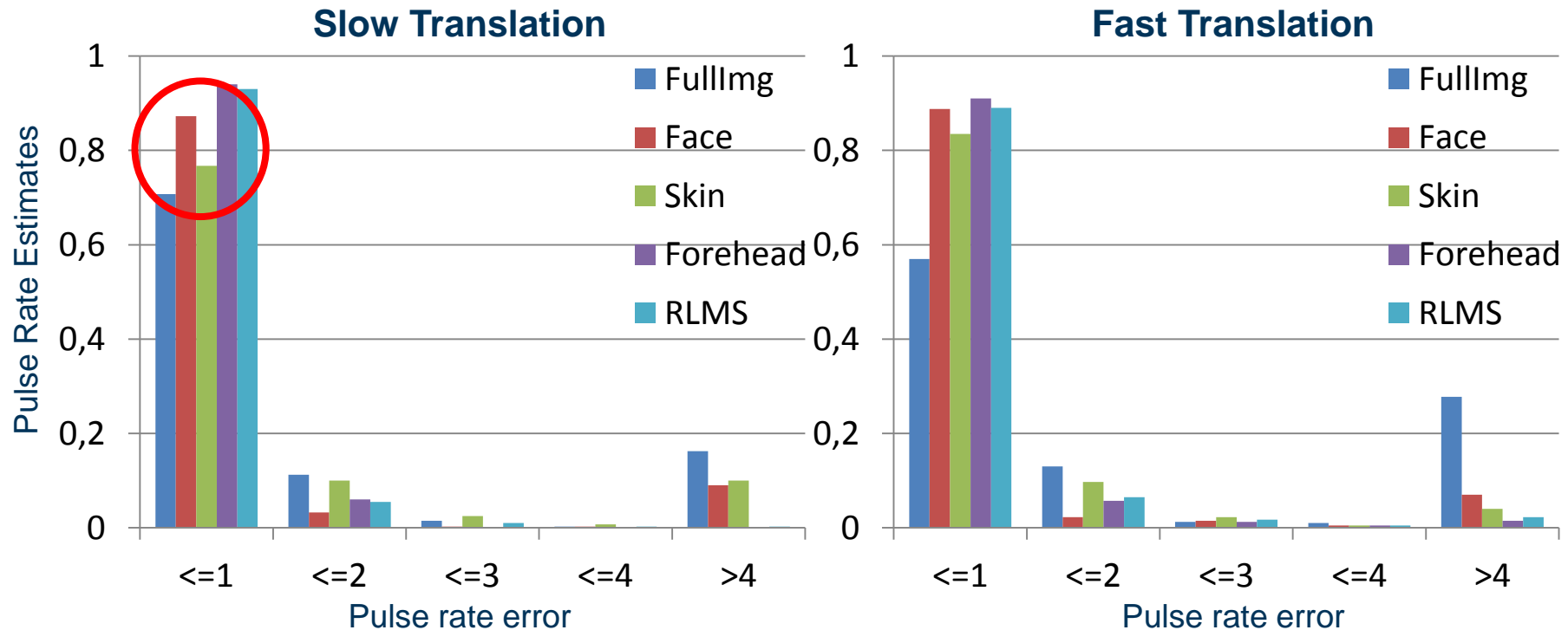
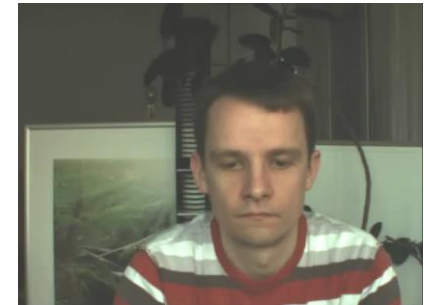
# Pulse Measurement Error - Steady

- Measuring pulse rate on the **Steady sequences** can be performed **very robust**
- Almost perfect** measurements for all ROI extraction methods.



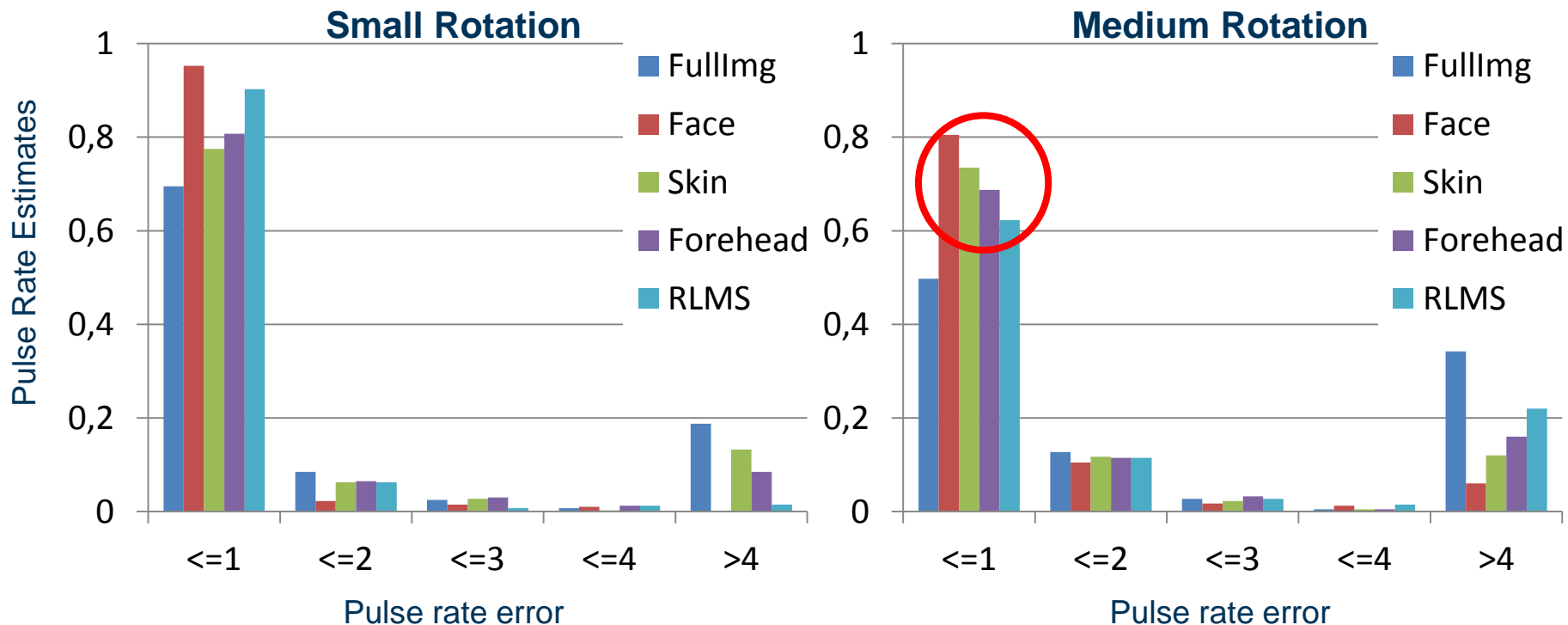
# Pulse Measurement Error - Translation

- **In plane** head translation handled **well** by all methods
- Slight advantage for RLMS and Forehead
- **Skin segmentation** very over time what introduces **noise**



# Pulse Measurement Error - Rotation

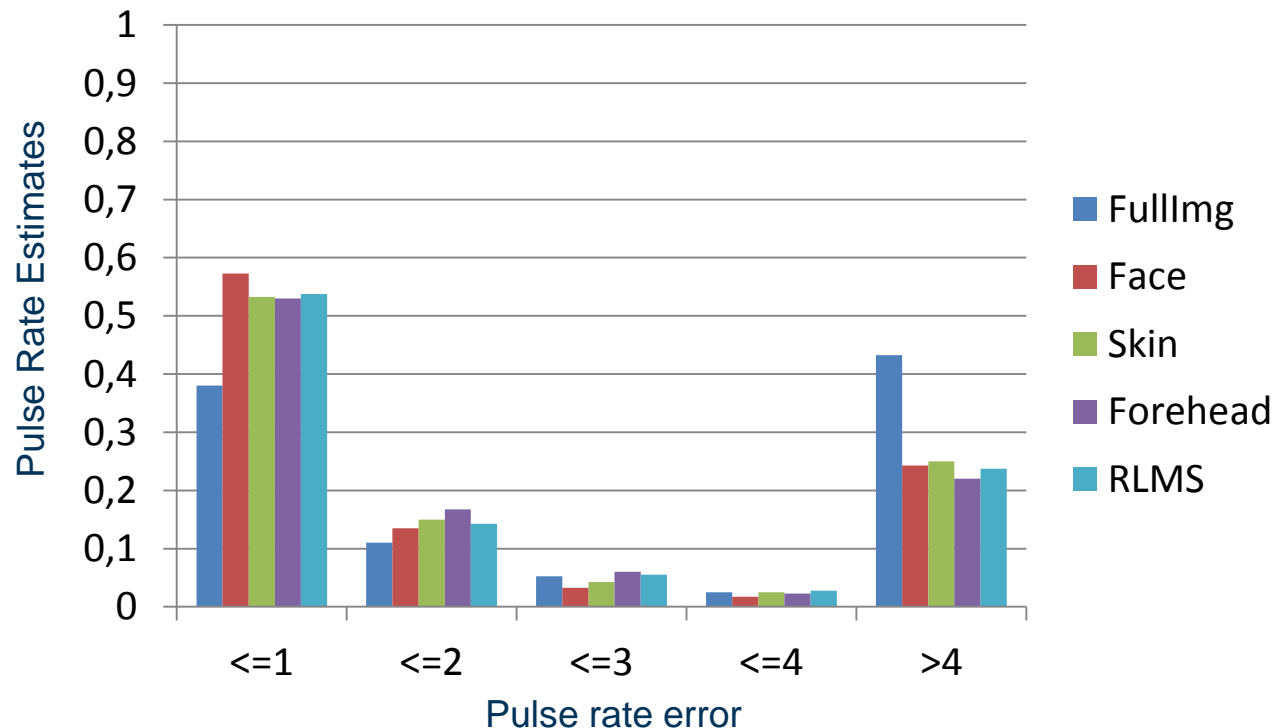
- Surprisingly, face tracking performs **better** than RLMS
- **RLMS** sometimes **fails** to reliably track face outline and introduces noise





# Pulse Measurement Error - Talking

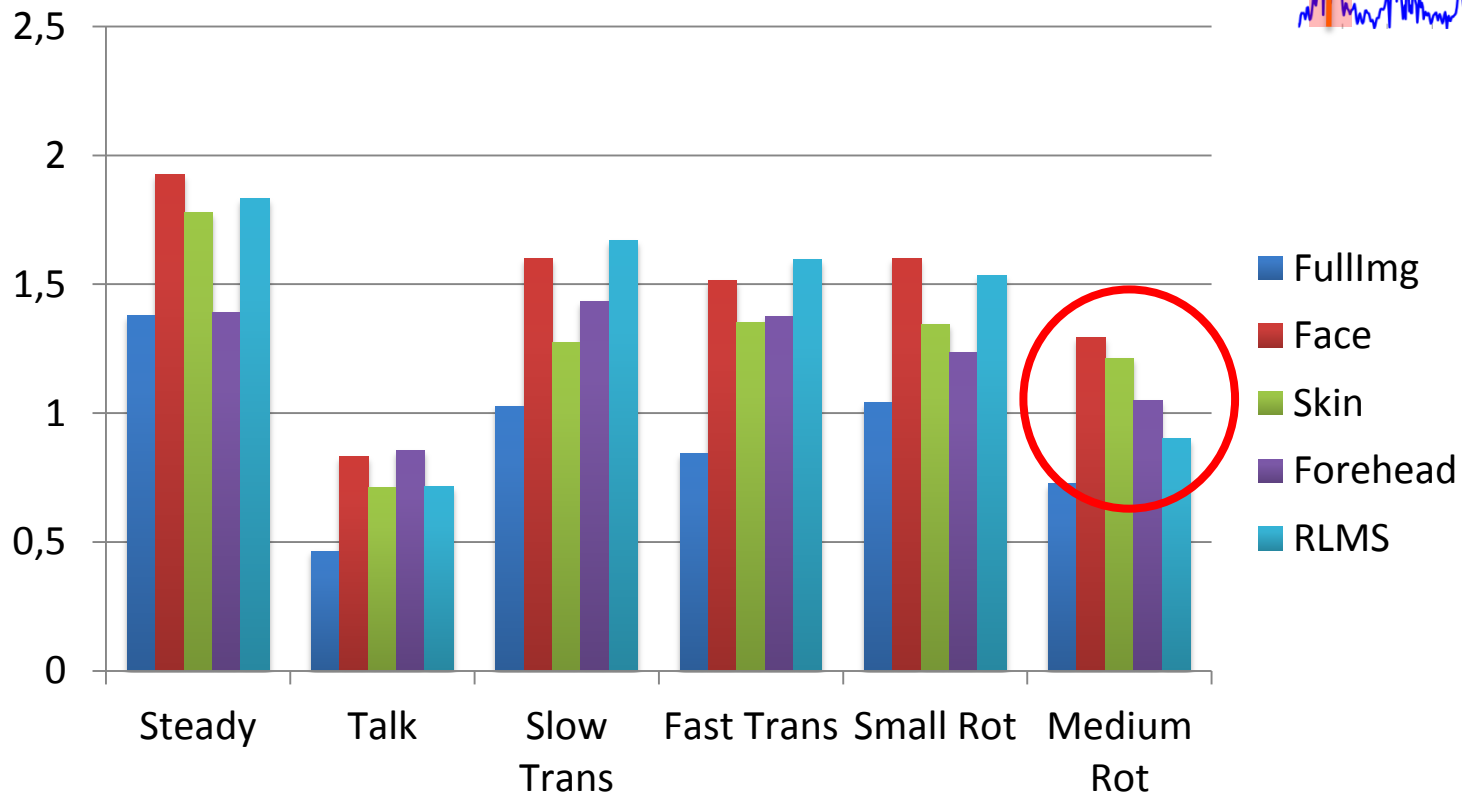
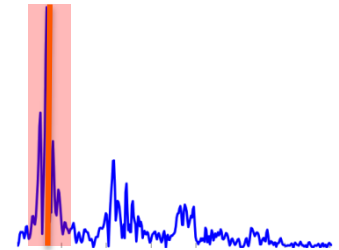
- **most challenging** in our dataset
- Pulse rate histograms are **bad** for all presented methods
- on a real robot **RLMS** can be favored, if coupled with a **talking classifier**



# Signal to Noise Ratio

- RMSE is no good measure if error can become arbitrary large
- We evaluate sequences with Signal Noise Ratio and Deviation Histograms

$$SNR = \frac{\sum_{n=A}^B spect(n)}{\sum_{n=MinPulseBin}^{MaxPulseBin} spect(n) - \sum_{n=A}^B spect(n)}$$



# Computational Complexity / Next Steps

- Robot equipped with an Intel Core i7-2640m 2.8 GHz ( 2 Cores)
- only one core used for runtime evaluation.

[ms]	FullImage	Face	Skin	Forehead	RLMS
ROI Extraction	0	10.4	10.4+57.4	12.9+0	12.9
Max FPS (hier nur ROI)	$\infty^*$	96.2	14.7	77.5	77.5
Post-processing with FFT	0.5				

# Outlook / Summary

- Focus on the **region** used for **signal extraction** in more detail
- First attempts of extracting **single triangles from the RLMS mesh**
- Using the **RLMS model for initialization** of a face template, which is used for tracking afterward

## Summary

- **Introduced new database** for evaluation of influence of motion for remote pulse measurement, which is **free to use**
- Presented **results** for different **SoA ROI extraction** methods
  - **Very similar** if **no motion** is present
  - **RLMS and face detection** are favored if **head motion** do occur
  - **RLMS** suited best for detecting **talking** sequences

Thank you !  
Questions ?

