



UNIVERSITÀ  
di **VERONA**

Dipartimento  
di **INFORMATICA**

Laurea magistrale in Ingegneria e scienze informatiche

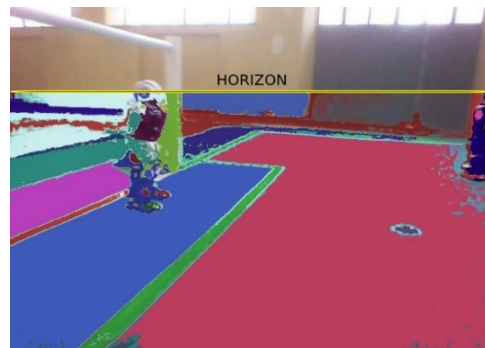
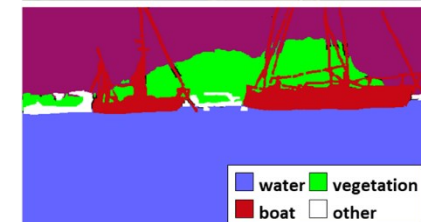
# Esercitazione

## *3d face visualization*



*Corso di Robotica*  
*Parte di Laboratorio*

Docente:  
**Domenico Daniele Bloisi**



Novembre 2017

# Esercitazione

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3D Face Visualization

special thanks to

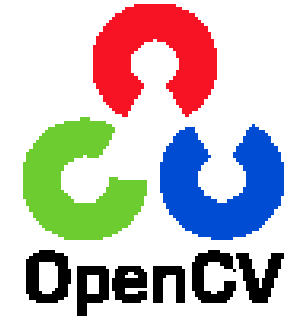
Roberto Capobianco and

Jacopo Serafin

# Tools

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- Microsoft Kinect or Asus Xtion
- OpenCV (Open Computer Vision)
- PCL (Point Cloud Library)
- ROS (Robot Operating System)



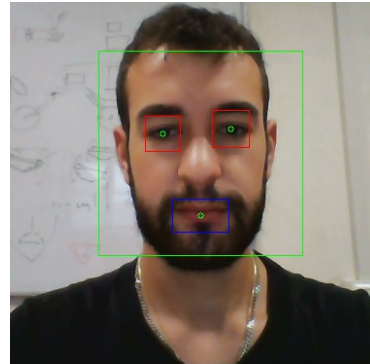
# 2D + Depth + 3D

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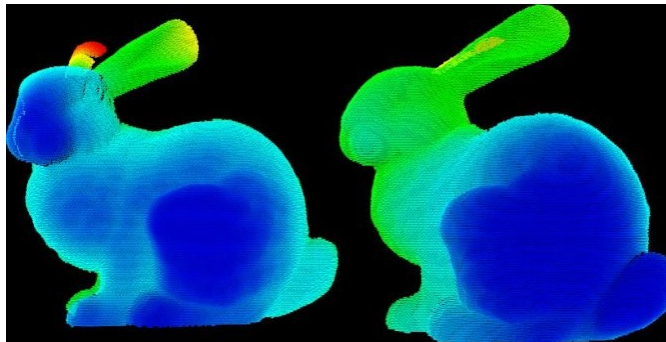
- Data Acquisition (ROS + Kinect)
- Face Detection (OpenCV)
- 3D Visualization (PCL)



← Depth image



← RGB image



← 3D model

# ROS topics

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- **Kinect topic subscription**
  - Receive messages published by the Kinect node
  - Content of messages: Depth and RGB Images
  - Depth registered topic: one-by-one pixel
  - correspondence between Depth and RGB Images
- **Topic synchronization**
  - Required for processing pairs of Depth and RGB Images close in terms of publishing time

# ROS Callbacks

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- Callback function:

Bound to one or more (synchronized) topics

Executed on a secondary thread whenever a new message is received

```
void callback(const ImageConstPtr& depthImage_) {  
    ...  
}
```

```
void synchronized_callback(const ImageConstPtr& depthImage_,  
                           const ImageConstPtr& rgbImage_) {  
    ...  
}
```

# Acquisizione dei dati

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- Kinect topics
  - "/camera/depth\_registered/image\_rect\_raw"
  - "/camera/rgb/image\_rect"
- Topic subscription, synchronization and callback registration

```
#include <message_filters/subscriber.h>
#include <message_filters/synchronizer.h>
#include <message_filters/sync_policies/approximate_time.h>

ros::NodeHandle nh;
message_filters::Subscriber<Image> depth_sub(nh, "topic1", 1);
message_filters::Subscriber<Image> rgb_sub(nh, "topic2", 1);

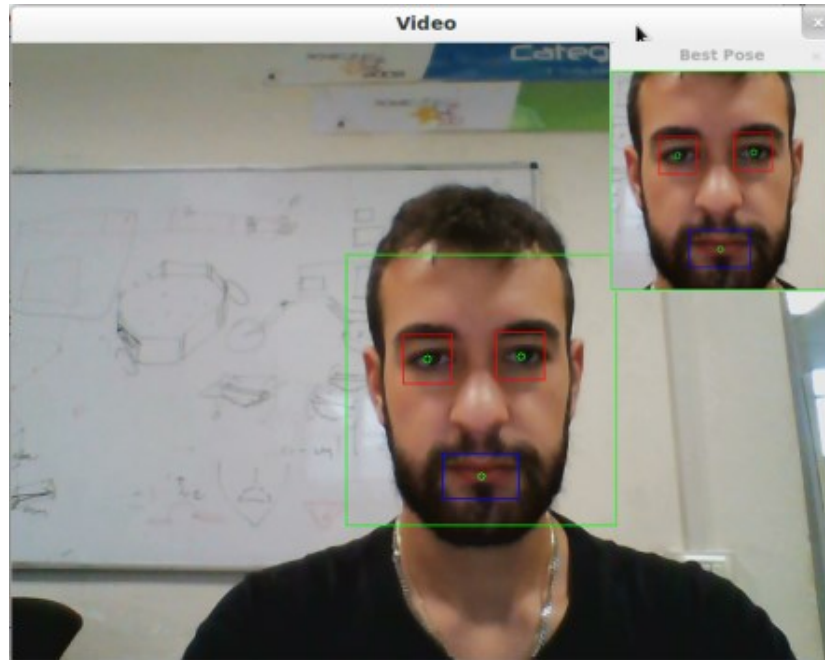
typedef sync_policies::ApproximateTime<Image, Image> syncPolicy;
Synchronizer<syncPolicy> sync(syncPolicy(10), depth_sub, rgb_sub);
sync.registerCallback(boost::bind(&callback, _1, _2));
```

# Face Detection Demo

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- Face detection on the whole image, both for frontal and profile faces

The face which is selected among the alternatives is the most visible one or, more formally, the face with the biggest area





# Face Detection Demo

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- Haar-like cascade declaration

```
#include <opencv2/opencv.hpp>
#include <opencv2/imgproc/imgproc.hpp>

cv::CascadeClassifier frontal_face_cascade;
cv::CascadeClassifier profile_face_cascade;

if(!frontal_face_cascade.load(frontalFaceCascadeFilename) ||
    !profile_face_cascade.load(profileFaceCascadeFilename)) {
    std::cerr << "Error while loading HAAR cascades." << std::endl;
    return -1;
}
```

- Search the feature in the RGB image

```
frontal_face_cascade.detectMultiScale(grayImage, frontal_face_vector, 1.4, 4,
                                     0|CV_HAAR_SCALE_IMAGE, cv::Size(50, 50));
profile_face_cascade.detectMultiScale(grayImage, profile_face_vector, 1.4, 4,
                                      0|CV_HAAR_SCALE_IMAGE, cv::Size(50, 50));
```

# 3D visualization

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PCL Visualizer is PCL's full-featured visualization class

- PointCloud visualization with RGB information
- Normal displaying
- Shape drawing
- Multiple viewports

# 2D to 3D

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## Depth point to 3D Cartesian point

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{K}^{-1} \cdot (u, v, 1)^T$$

```
pcl::PointCloud<pcl::PointXYZRGB>::Ptr face_cloud(new pcl::PointCloud<pcl::PointXYZRGB>);
float cx = 319.5f; //optical center x coordinate
float cy = 239.5f; //optical center y coordinate
float f = 525.0f; //focal length (the same for x and y)
pcl::PointXYZRGB point;
point.z = d / 1000.0f;
point.x = (imageWidth - cx) * point.z / f;
point.y = (imageHeight - cy) * point.z / f;
cv::Vec3b pixel = rgbImage.at<cv::Vec3b>(imageHeight, imageWidth);
point.r = pixel[2];
point.g = pixel[1];
point.b = pixel[0];
face_cloud->points.push_back(point);
```

# 3D visualization

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- PCL Visualizer

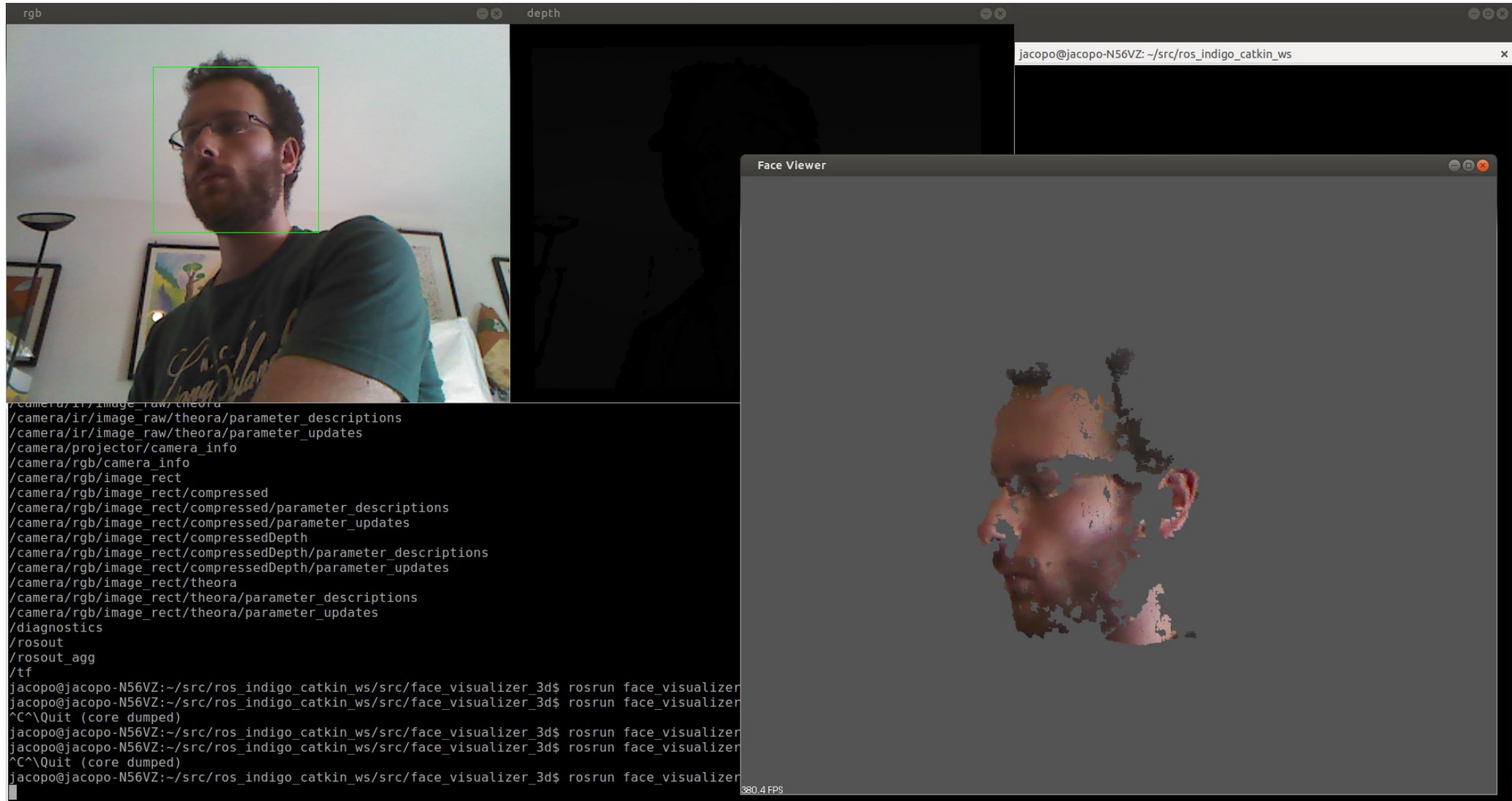
```
#include <pcl/visualization/pcl_visualizer.h>
```

```
viewer = new pcl::visualization::PCLVisualizer("Face Viewer");  
viewer->setBackgroundColor(0.33f, 0.33f, 0.33f);  
viewer->initCameraParameters();  
viewer->setCameraPosition(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f,  
                        0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f,  
                        0.0f, -1.0f, 0.0f);
```

- Add/Remove a PointCloud to the Visualizer

```
pcl::visualization::PointCloudColorHandlerRGBField<pcl::PointXYZRGB> rgbHandler(face_cloud);  
viewer->removePointCloud("face cloud");  
viewer->addPointCloud<pcl::PointXYZRGB>(face_cloud, rgbHandler, "face cloud");  
viewer->setPointCloudRenderingProperties(pcl::visualization::PCL_VISUALIZER_POINT_SIZE, 3, "face cloud");
```

# Results





# Esercizio

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Il codice per 3DFace Visualizer è scaricabile da

[http://profs.scienze.univr.it/~bloisi/corsi/lezioni/face\\_visualizer\\_3d.zip](http://profs.scienze.univr.it/~bloisi/corsi/lezioni/face_visualizer_3d.zip)

1. Provare a modificare il codice di 3DFace Visualizer per poter leggere la ROS bag scaricabile da  
<http://www.dis.uniroma1.it/~bloisi/didattica/RobotProgramming/face.bag>
2. Cercare di stimare dinamicamente la posizione 3D della faccia nella scena rispetto alla posizione della telecamera



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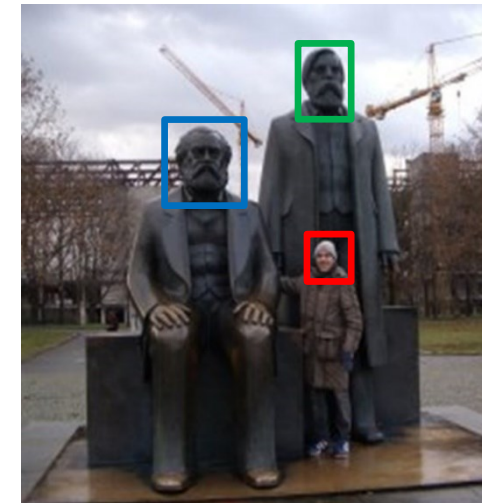
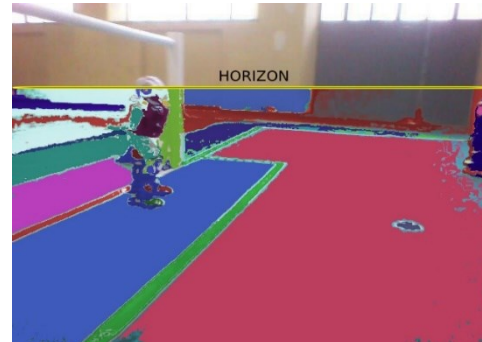
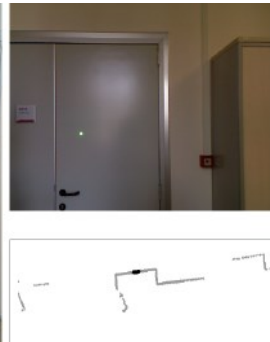
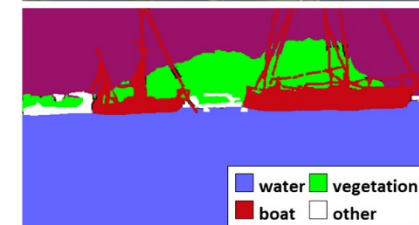
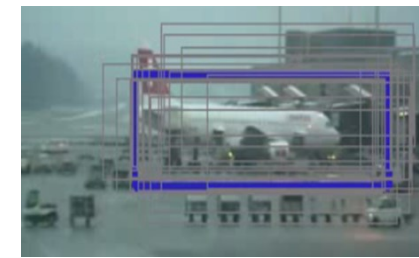
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