Motion Capture System Using Single-Track Gray Code

Tomoko Fujii
University of ElectroCommunications
1-5-1 Chofugaoka, Chofu-shi, Tokyo
182-8585 Japan
fujii@hi.mce.uec.ac.jp

Hideaki Nii University of Tokyo 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033 Japan

hideaki_nii@ipc.i.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Takuji Tokiwa University of Tokyo 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8656 Japan

takujitokiwa@acm.org

Maki Sugimoto Keio University 4-1-1 Hiyoshi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 223-8526 sugimoto@kmd.keio.ac.jp Masahiko Inami Keio University 4-1-1 Hiyoshi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 223-8526 inami@kmd.keio.ac.jp

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we describe a high speed optical motion capture method that has a simple mechanism. We use a light shielding filter using a pattern of Single-Track Gray Code (STGC) [1] absolute encoder to take location of IR light marker tags instead of high-speed camera or row of binary coded masks. Therefore, this system can convert the position coordinate of tags into the digital signal directly, and it can track faster than the traditional method, with only the combination of inexpensive optical parts.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

1.5.5 [PATTERN RECOGNITION]: Implementation – Special architectures

General Terms

Measurement

Keywords

Single-Track Gray Code, Motion capture, Infrared light

1. INTRODUCTION

Motion capture is a key component in image technology, user interfaces and analysis for injury rehabilitation. There are various motion capture methods. They use, for example, internal sensor, magnetometer, and high speed cameras. But most of them need specific conditions such as commodious rooms and expensive, large devices.

We describe an economical and scalable system uses the simple combination of optical devices made up of a light-emitting diode (LED) as the transmitter, and photosensors with a passive binary mask as the receiver. The main feature of our approach is the use of only one pattern as the mask. The receiver reads position of tag for every lighting-up of the LED inside the tag.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. To copy otherwise, to republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee.

Advances in Computer Entertainment Technology 2008, Yokohama, Japan. Copyright 2008 ACM 978-1-60558-393-8/08/12 ...\$5.00.

2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Our system consists of an infrared LED, photosensors, and a light filter printed the pattern of STGC – a kind of Gray Code – encoder. The number of sensors and bit of encoder are decided by necessary resolution. This structure is an idea opposite to the method of Prakash [2].

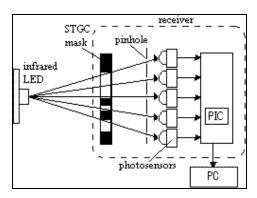


Figure 1. Structure of the system

3. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have reported a new optical tracking system. Our simple, portable, and low cost method can be easily miniaturized. It can set in wide variety of devices instead of existing motion capture system using camera or expensive sensors.

4. REFERENCES

- Moshe Schwartz and Tuvi Etzion, "The Structure of Single-Track Gray Code," IEEE Transactions on information theory, Vol. 45, No. 7, Nov. 1999.
- [2] Ramesh Raskar, Hideaki Nii, Bert deDecker, Yuki Hashimoto, Jay Summet, Dylan Moore, Yong Zhao, Jonathan Westhues, Paul Dietz, John Barnwell, Shree Nayar, Masahiko Inami, Philippe Bekaert, Michael Noland, Vlad Branzoi, Erich Bruns, "Prakash: lighting aware motion capture using photosensing markers and multiplexed illuminators," ACM SIGGRAPH 2007 papers. 2007.