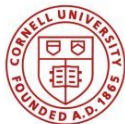


# Beyond-Voice: Towards Continuous 3D Hand Pose Tracking on Commercial Home Assistant Devices

Yin Li, Rohan Reddy, Cheng Zhang, Rajalakshmi Nandakumar



Cornell University

**CORNELL  
TECH**





# 01

# Background

Intro to acoustic sensing





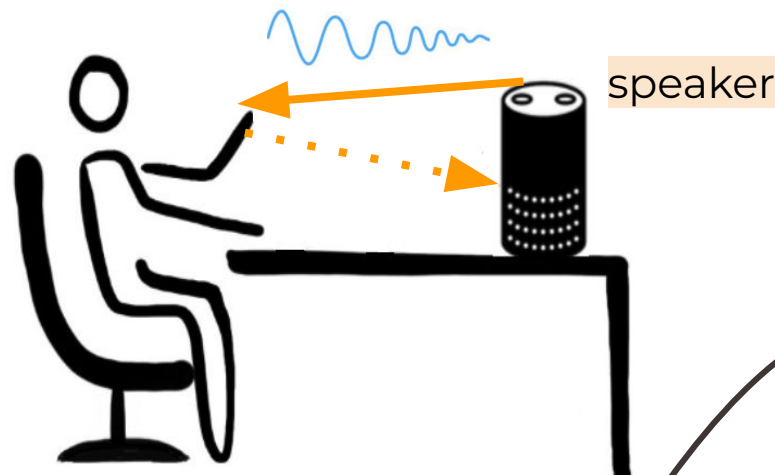
# Background

## - *Intro to acoustic sensing*

Using **ultrasound for human tracking** has been an active research field in *wireless sensing*.

Acoustic sensing applications

- gesture recognition
- breath rate/heart rate detection
- intrusion detection
- VR/AR interaction



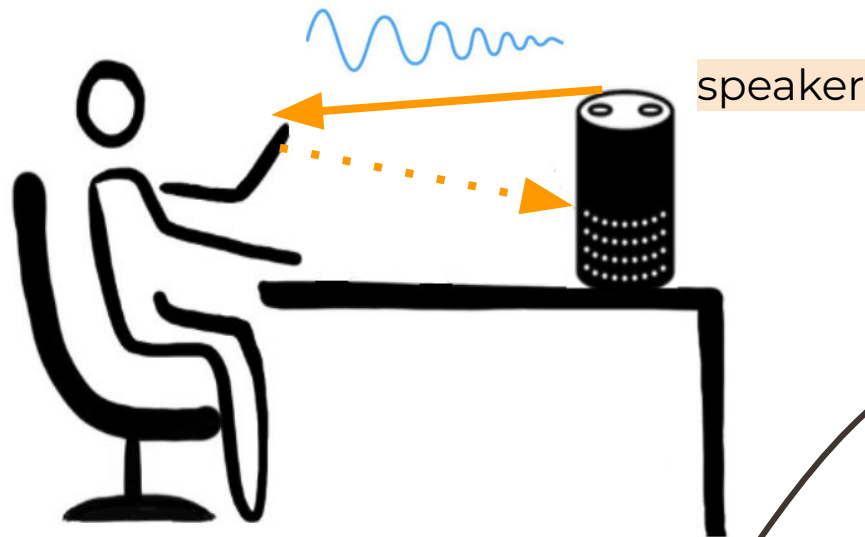


## Background

### - *Intro to acoustic sensing*

#### ✓ Acoustic sensing:

Transform the smart device into a **SONAR** system by leveraging the **speaker** and **microphone on device** for motion tracking.



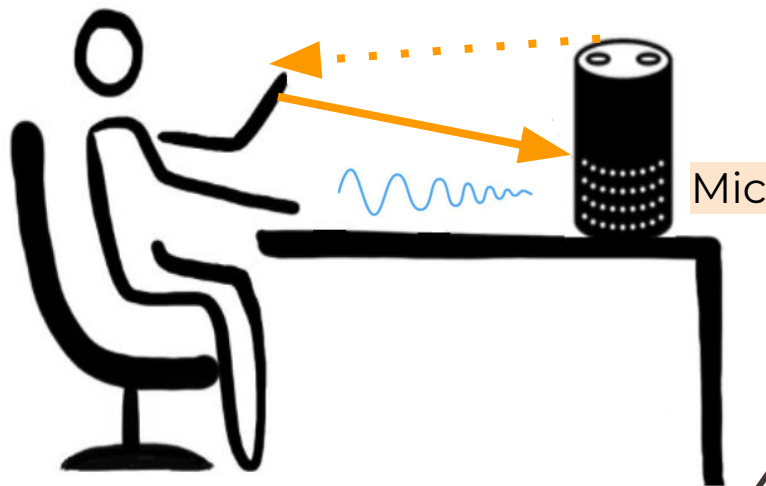


## Background

### - *Intro to acoustic sensing*

✓ Acoustic sensing:

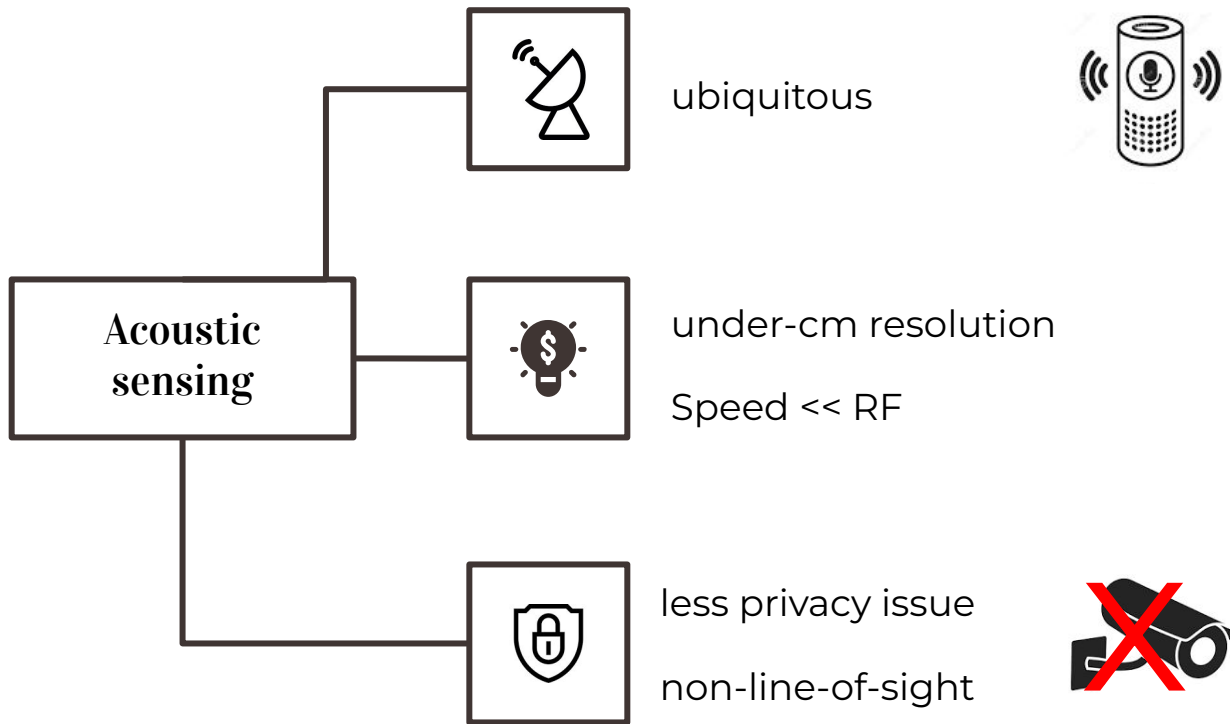
Transform the smart device into a **SONAR** system by leveraging the speaker and microphone on device for **motion tracking**.





# Background

## - *Intro to acoustic sensing*





## Background

### - *Problem of acoustic sensing*

Problem: coarse-granularity and usability

- Current acoustic sensing applications are **coarse-grained**
  - Presence detection, gesture classification, single point tracking, etc.



**No Continuous & unlimited** tracking



## Background

### - *Problem of acoustic sensing*

Problem: coarse-granularity and usability

- Current acoustic sensing applications are **coarse-grained**
  - Presence detection, gesture classification, single point tracking, etc.

### **More applications with the fine-grained:**

- HCI: continuous hand tracking input
- Sports analysis
- Rehabilitation
- Semantically better gesture recognition (sign language recognition)



**Fine-grained:** Continuous & unlimited tracking



## Background

### - *Problem of acoustic sensing*

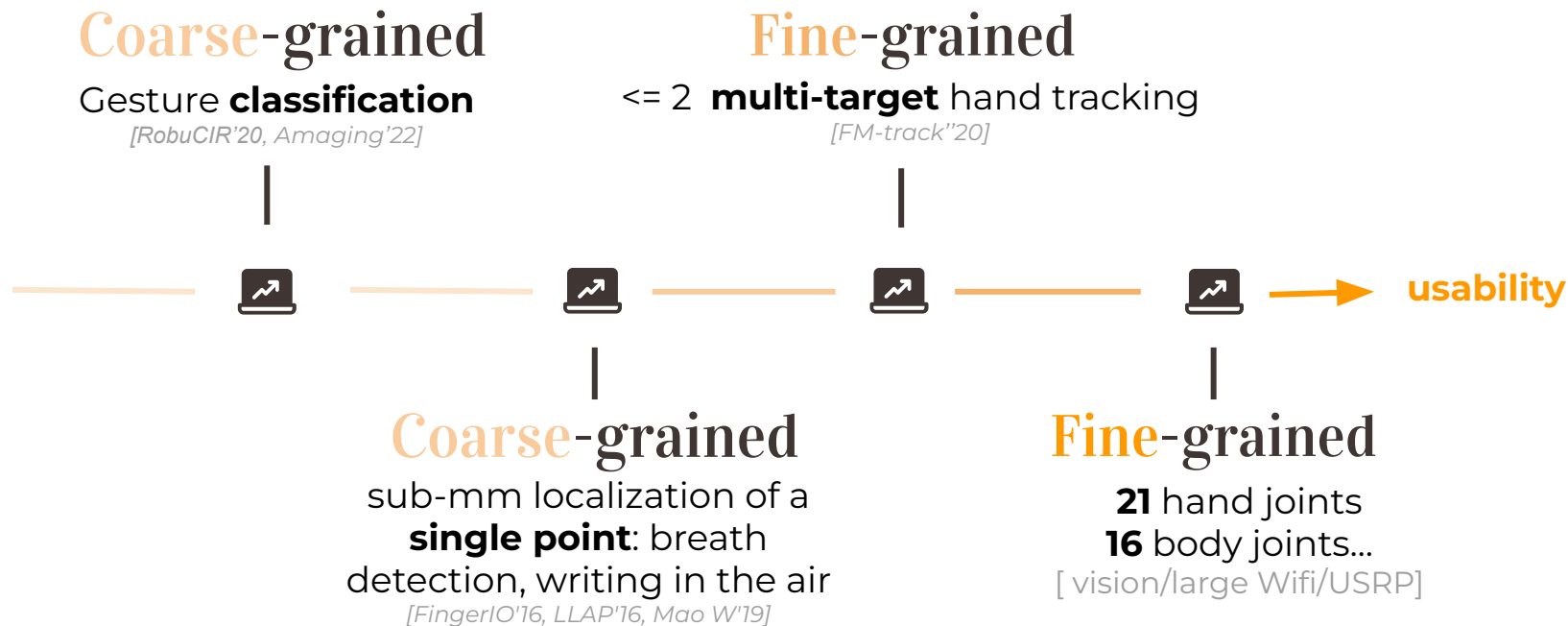
Motivation: towards the fine-grained acoustic sensing

- The **weakness** of the **alternatives**
  - **On-body sensors**: intrusive
  - **Cameras**: privacy issue; much worse with occlusion
  - **USRP/WiFi**: large expensive MIMO (multi antenna)



## Background

### - *What is fine-grained?*

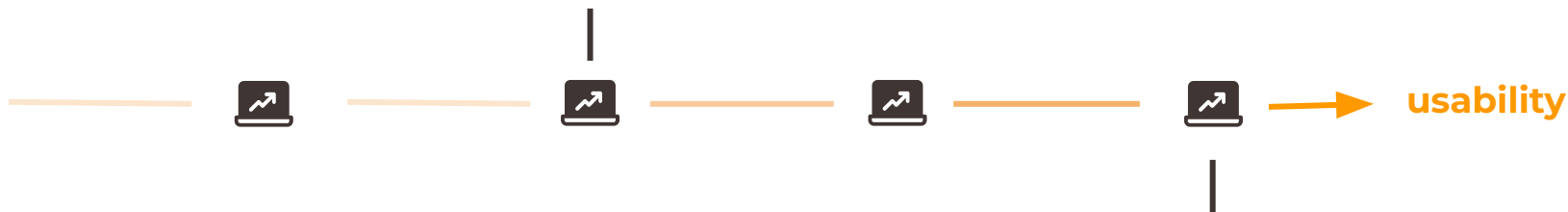




# Background

## - *Why fine-grained?*

**Coarse-grained:** limited use cases



**Fine-grained:** comparable to depth camera  
--> various downstream Apps





# 02

## Method

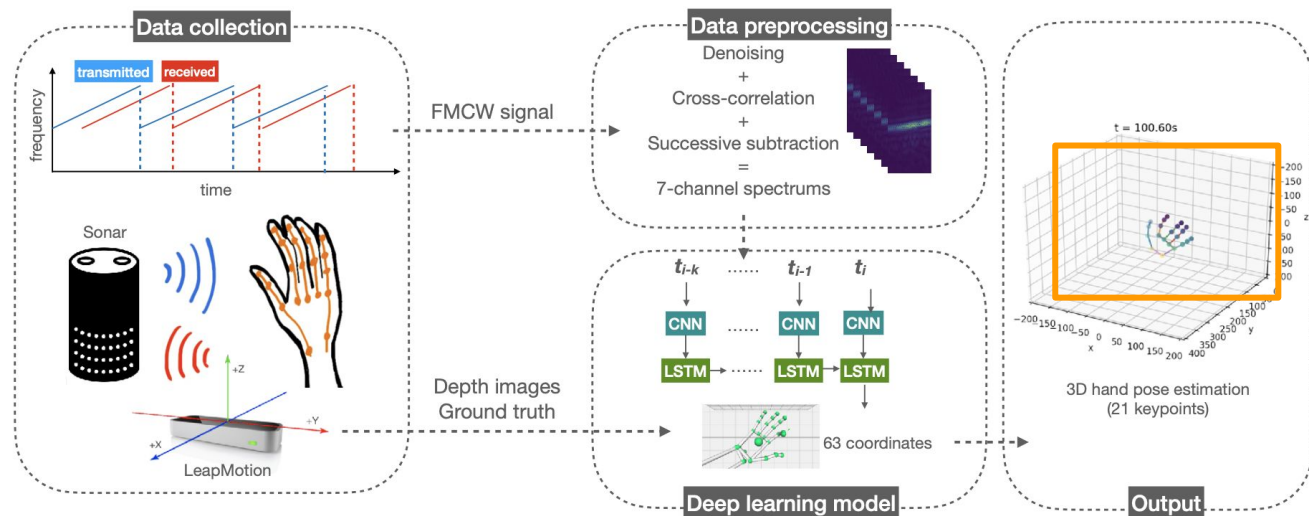
Towards fine-grained acoustic sensing



# Method

## - Overview

We proposed the first fine-grained acoustic sensing pipeline for hand tracking on a commercial smart speaker<sup>[1]</sup>.



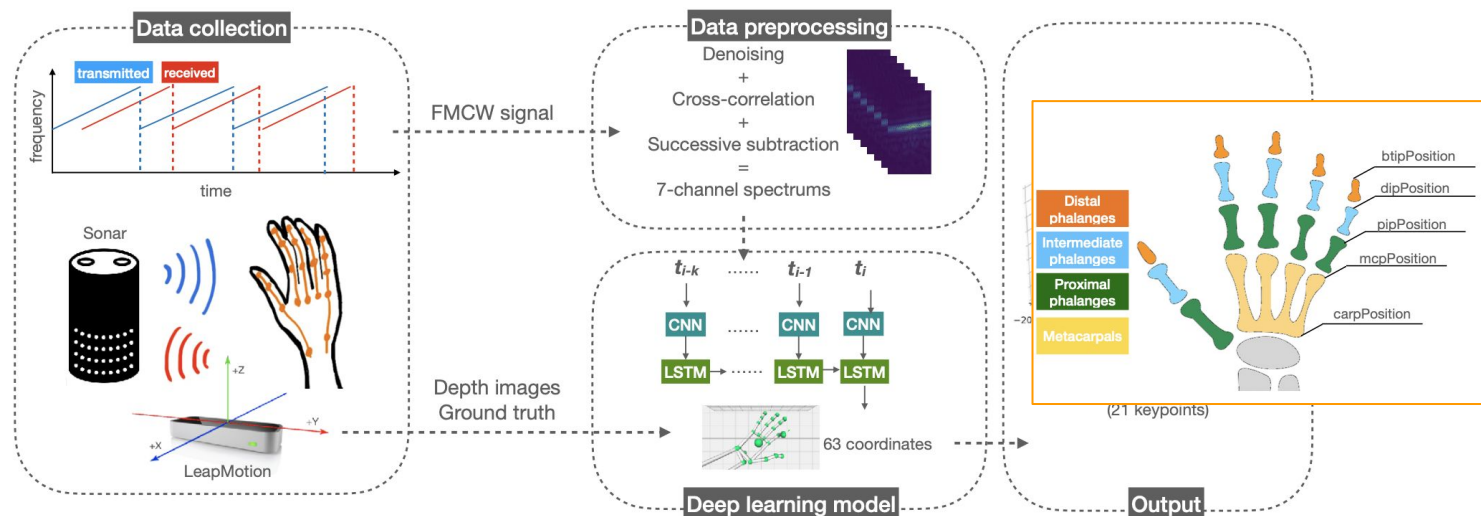
[1] Beyond-Voice: Towards Continuous 3D Hand Tracking on Commercial Home Assistant Devices. Y. Li, C. Zhang, R.Nandakumar



# Method

## - Overview

We proposed the first fine-grained acoustic sensing pipeline for hand tracking on a commercial smart speaker<sup>[1]</sup>.



[1] Beyond-Voice: Towards Continuous 3D Hand Tracking on Commercial Home Assistant Devices. Y. Li, C. Zhang, R.Nandakumar



# Method

## - *Frequency-modulated continuous wave*

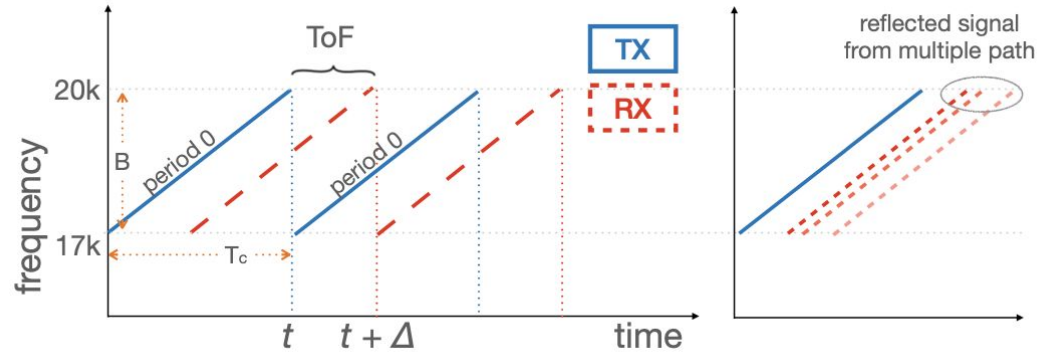


Preliminary exploration: select the right type of modulation

~~MUSICDoA~~

~~Sine wave~~

- FMCW: each **received** signal is a time-delay version of the **transmitted** signal shifted by a different amount of time proportional to the distance.

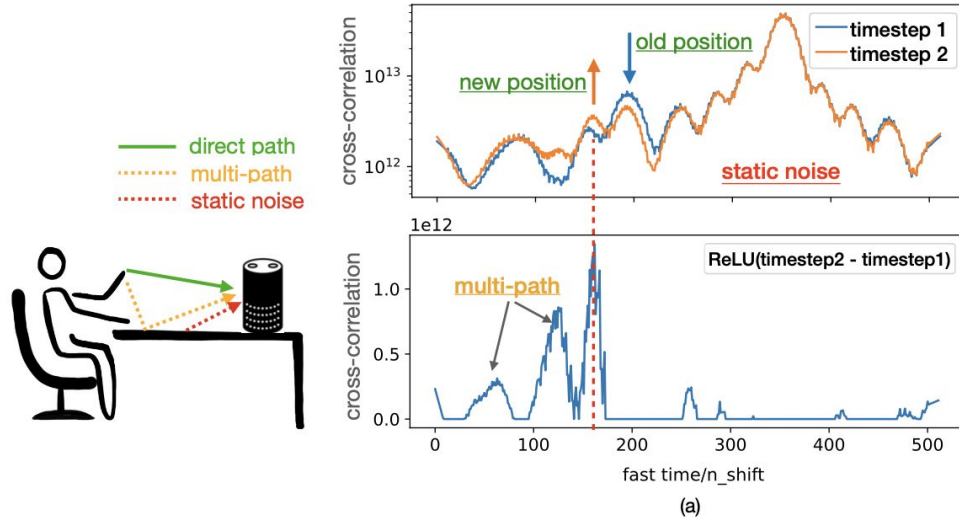




# Method

## - Successive subtraction for denoising

Fine-grained range profile

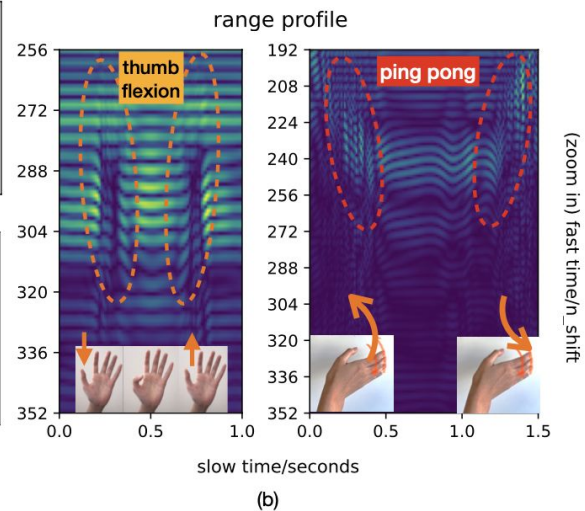
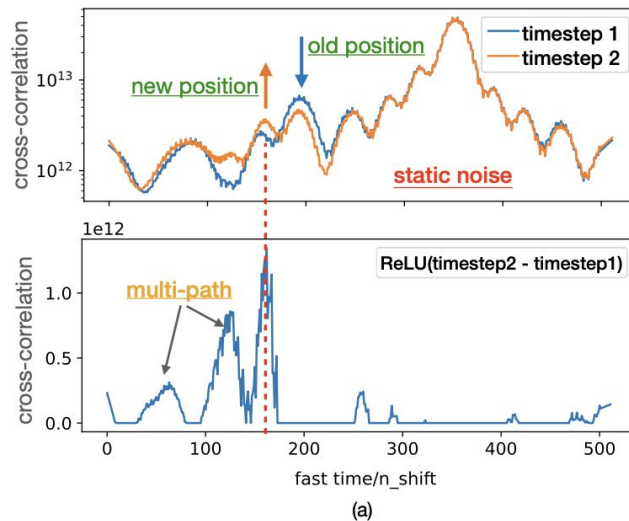
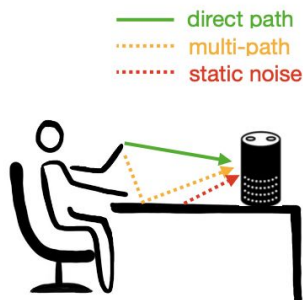




# Method

## - Successive subtraction for denoising

Fine-grained range profile

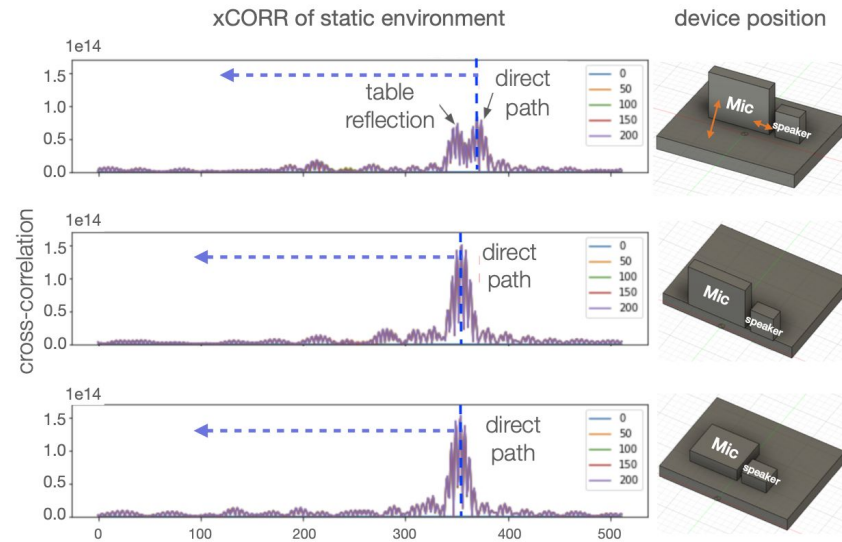




# Method

## - *Starting time error cancelation*

### Starting time cancelation





## Method

- *Dechirping by cross-correlation provides better range resolution*



raw signal cross-correlation

—> resolution under *cm*

$$\frac{1}{f_s} \times c \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{343}{48000 \times 2} = 0.00357m = 3.57mm$$



frequency domain cross-correlation

—> efficient computation



# Method

- *Dechirping by cross-correlation provides better range resolution*



raw signal cross-correlation

—> resolution under *cm*

$$\frac{1}{f_s} \times c \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{343}{48000 \times 2} = 0.00357m = 3.57mm$$



frequency domain cross-correlation

—> efficient computation

$$y_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{\frac{-j2\pi nk}{N}} = A_k e^{j\phi_k}$$

$$y'_k = e^{\frac{-j2\pi nk\Delta}{N}} y[k] \text{ when } x'_n = x_{n-\Delta}$$



# Method

- *Study design: unbounded to pre-defined gestures*

Data collection guiding video

(not gesture classification but **continuous tracking**)





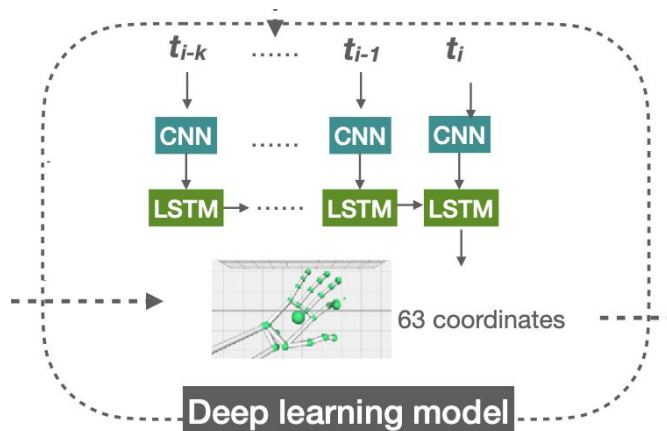
# Method

## - *Training strategies: curriculum learning*

Training strategies:

- **Curriculum learning**
- Data augmentation

- CL trains the model **hierarchically**
  - from simple gesture sets to complex finger motions;
  - avoid overfitting



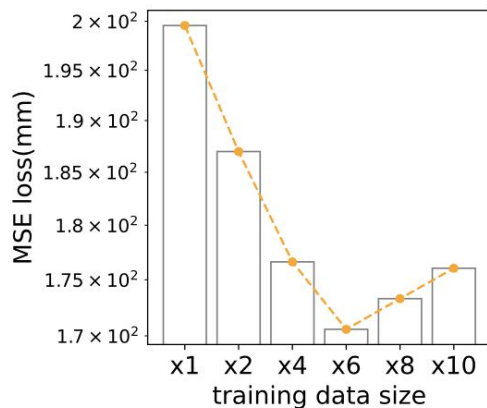


# Method

## - Training strategies: data augmentation

Training strategies:

- Curriculum learning
- **Data augmentation**
- 



most sensitive to the change of **y-axis**



shift the starting time cancellation cut-off



each shift results in  $\pm 3.5$ mm of ground truth y of all 21 joints





# 03

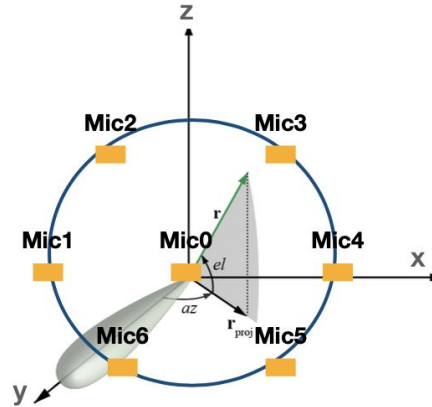
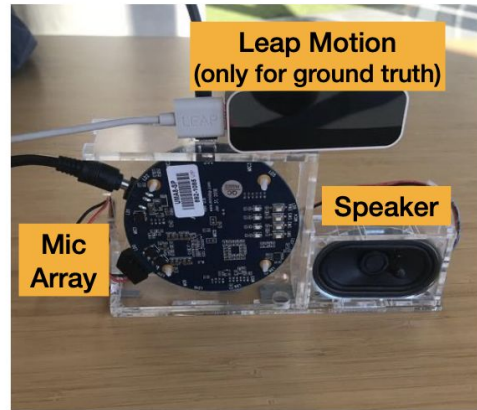
## Experiments



# Experiment

- *setup*

Hardware setup



Same layout and sensitivity as Amazon Echo dot 2nd



# Experiment

## - *user study*

- 11 participants
  - 6 sessions per user, 2min per session, 3 locations
- 2 users for extensive pretraining
- additional validation: extra data collection (10+)





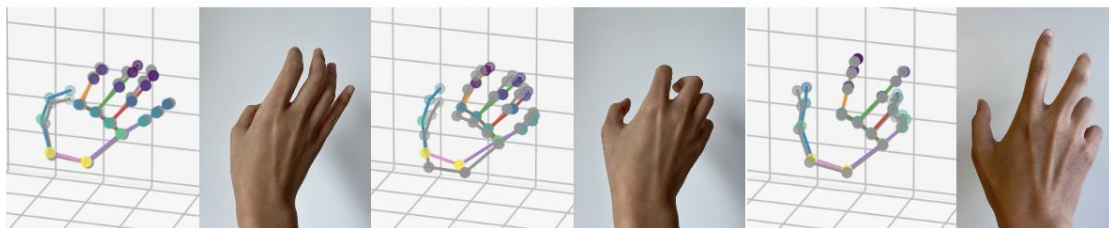
# Experiment results

- *cross-user*

Evaluation:

	<b>mean</b>	<b>median</b>	<b>90th percentile</b>
<b>user-independent</b>	16.47	14.57	25.23
<b>user-adaptive</b>	10.36	9.72	18.48
<b>user-dependent</b>	12.49	10.33	21.41

Mean absolute error



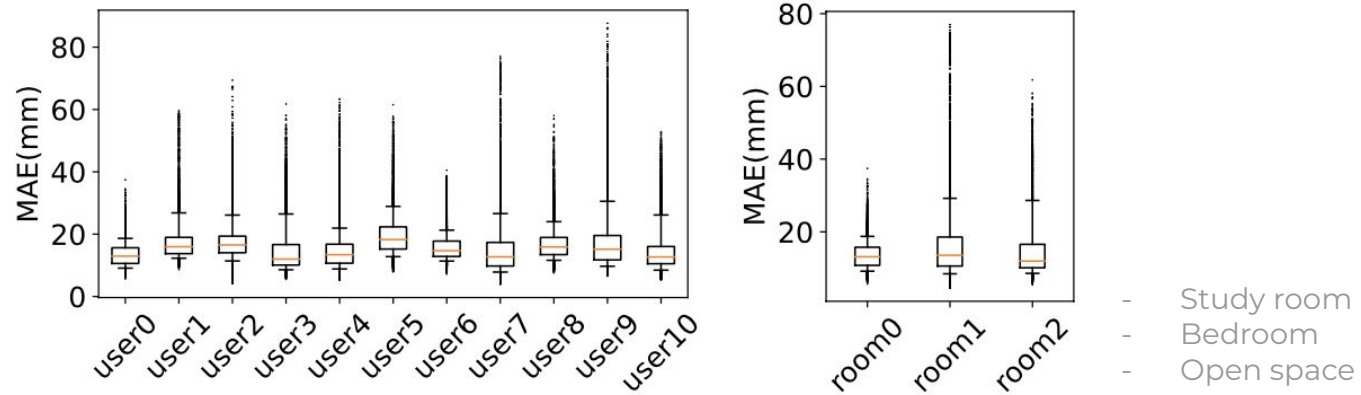
Visualization of sample results. The grey skeleton is ground truth; the cyan is our prediction



# Experiment results

- *cross-user/environment*

Evaluation: **cross user/environment**

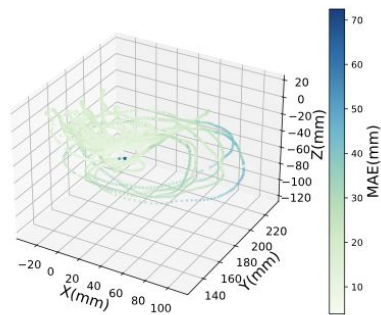


User study: the system performance is independent of user and environment.

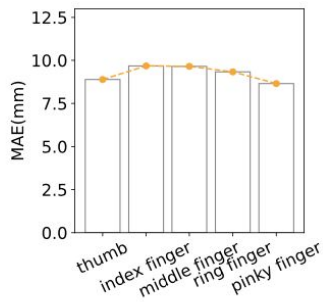


# Experiment results

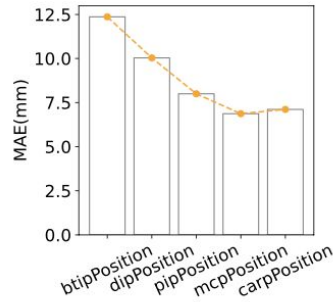
- error analysis



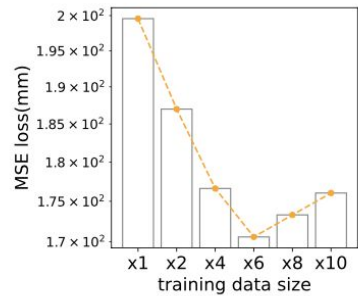
(a) Range of the wrist



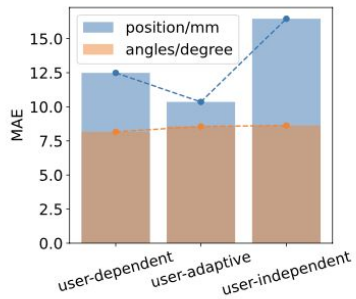
(b) Finger-wise error



(c) Bone-wise error



(d) Data augmentation



(e) Finger flexion angles

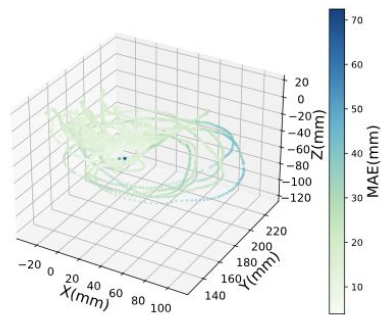
Error analysis from different perspectives



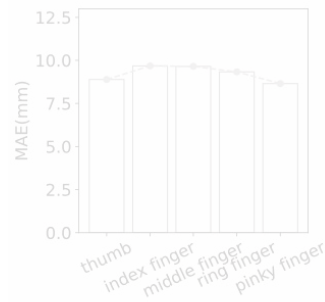
# Experiment results

- *error analysis*

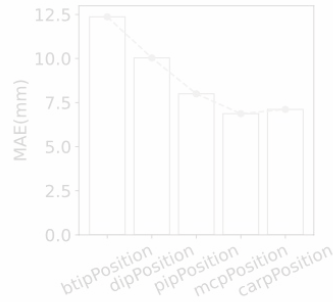
Evaluation: **error analysis**



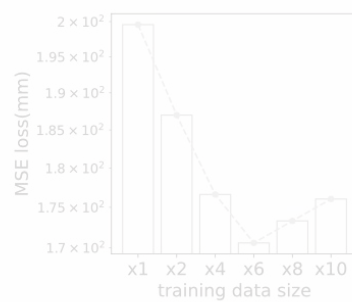
(a) Range of the wrist



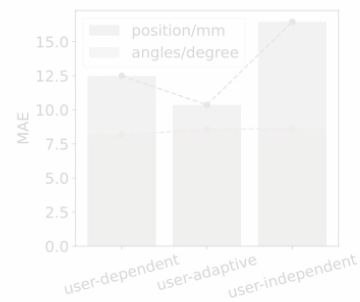
(b) Finger-wise error



(c) Bone-wise error



(d) Data augmentation



(e) Finger flexion angles

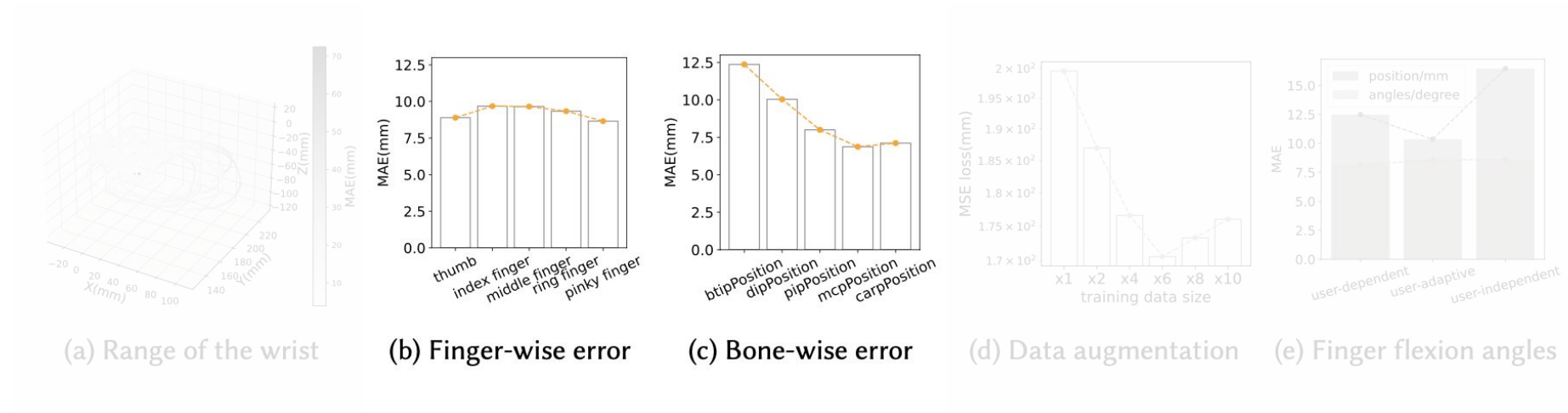
Error analysis from different perspectives



# Experiment results

- *error analysis*

Evaluation: **error analysis**



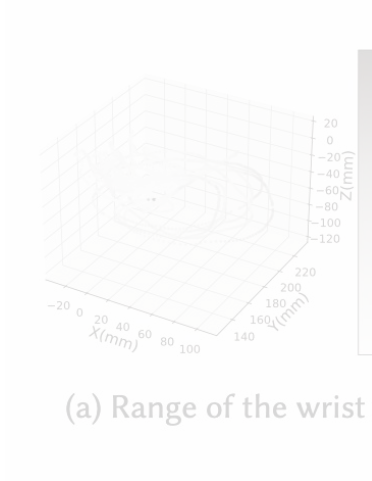
Error analysis from different perspectives



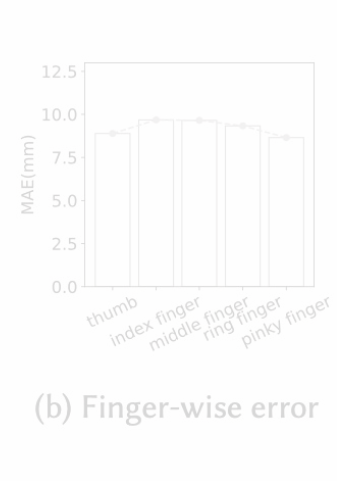
# Experiment results

- *error analysis*

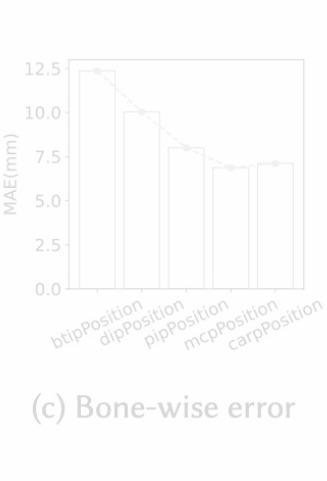
## Evaluation: **error analysis**



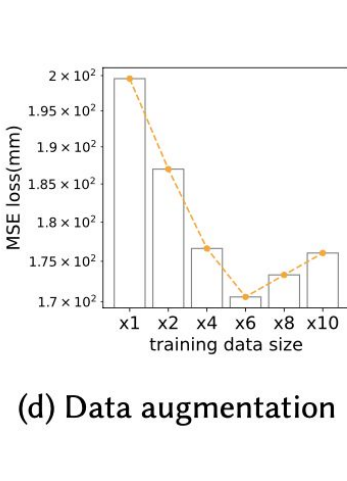
(a) Range of the wrist



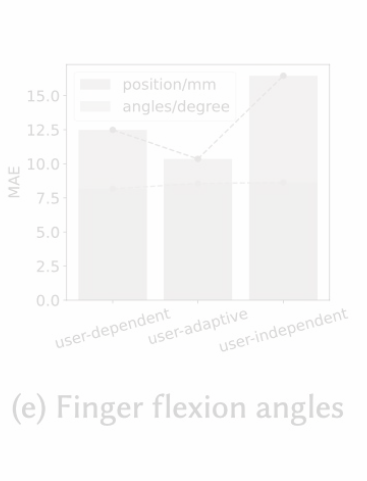
(b) Finger-wise error



(c) Bone-wise error



(d) Data augmentation



(e) Finger flexion angles

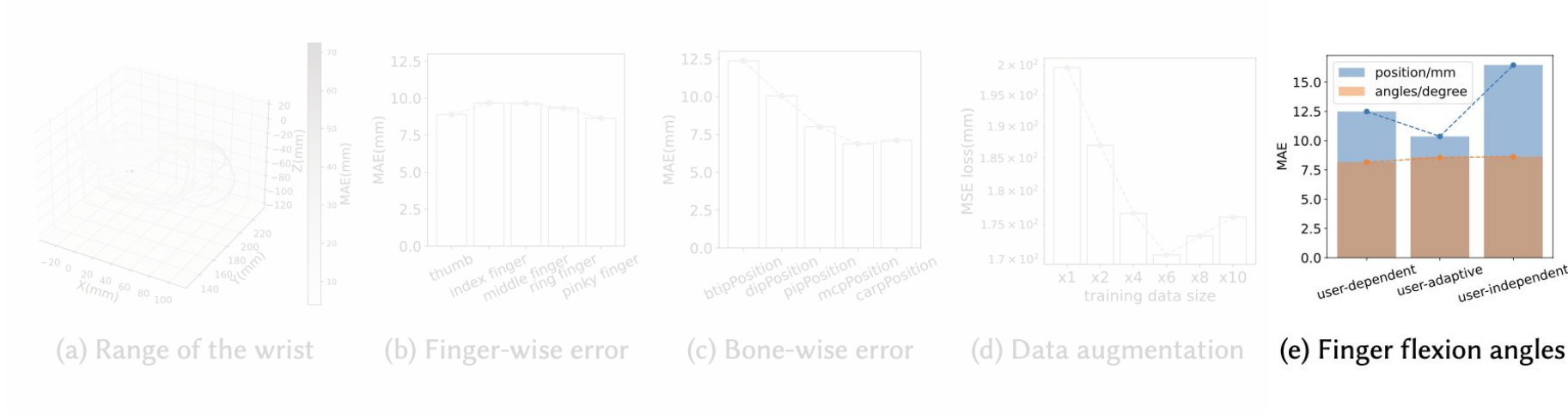
Error analysis from different perspectives



# Experiment results

- *error analysis*

## Evaluation: **error analysis**



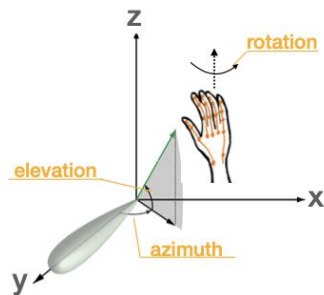
Error analysis from different perspectives



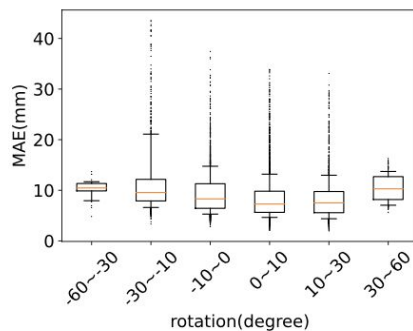
# Experiment results

## - error analysis

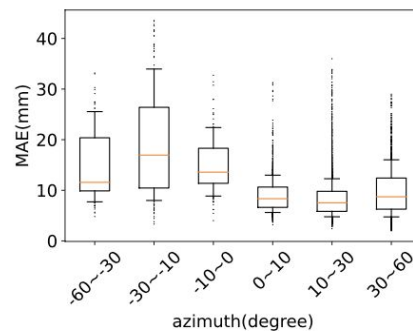
Evaluation: **error analysis**



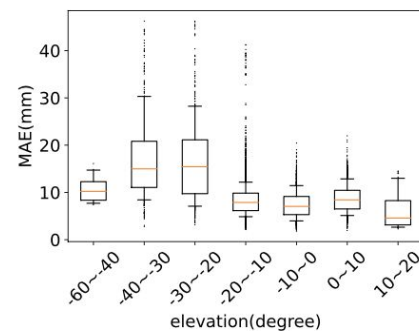
(f) 3 orientations of interest



(g) Palm rotation



(h) Azimuth



(i) Elevation

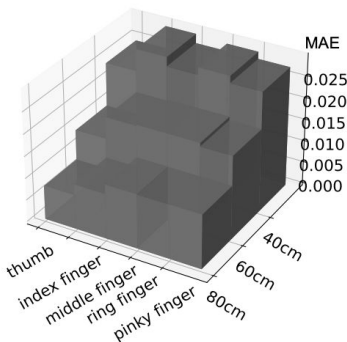
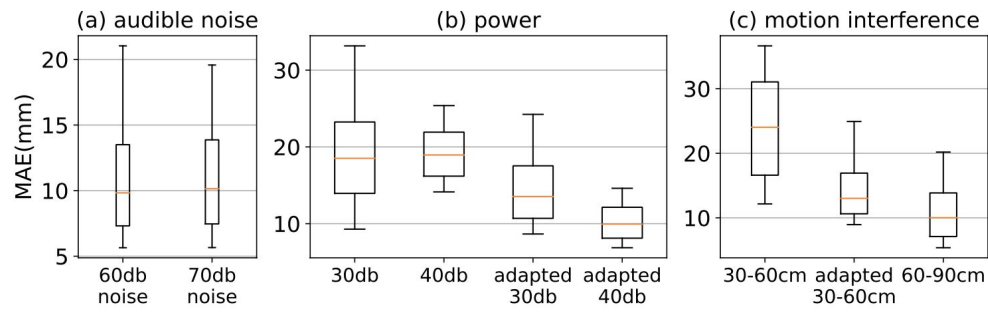
Error analysis from different perspectives



# Experiment results

## - effect of interference

Evaluation - effect of **interference**: audible noise, moving objects, and reduce in power



(a) The audible noise does not affect the system performance. (b) The accuracy drops when ultrasound volume is <50db. (c) Nearby motion interferes the accuracy. (b, c) But adaptive training helps.

All fingers' MAE decrease with distance because 2.5D is proportional to image size

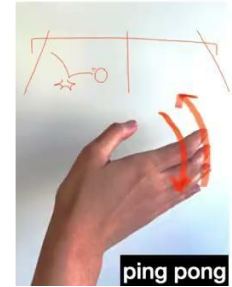
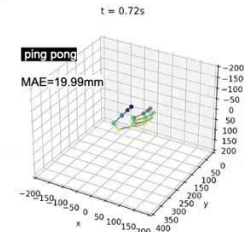
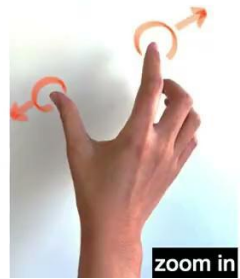
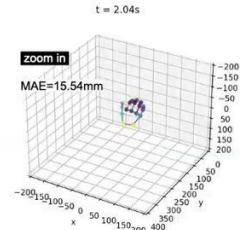
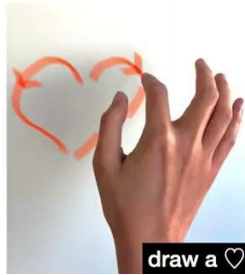
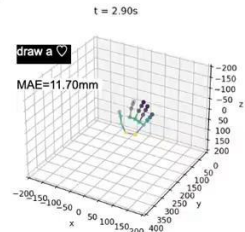


# Experiment results

## - *demo applications*

### Demo applications

The first row is our prediction. The second row illustrate the gesture and its potential application. (We do each individual gesture repeatedly)





---



## Conclusion

- We build a fine-grained acoustic sensing system for hand tracking.
- It continuously tracks 21 joints in 3D
- It leverages on-device speaker and microphone with no hardware modification.
- Results show it work user-independently across environments.



# Thanks

Feel free to reach out:

- **[GitHub]**  
[https://github.com/lydhr/\*\*Beyond-Voice\*\*](https://github.com/lydhr/Beyond-Voice)
-  [yl3243@cornell.edu](mailto:yl3243@cornell.edu)
-  [lynneli.xyz](https://lynneli.xyz)



# Questions

**CREDITS:** This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon**, infographics & images by **Freepik**