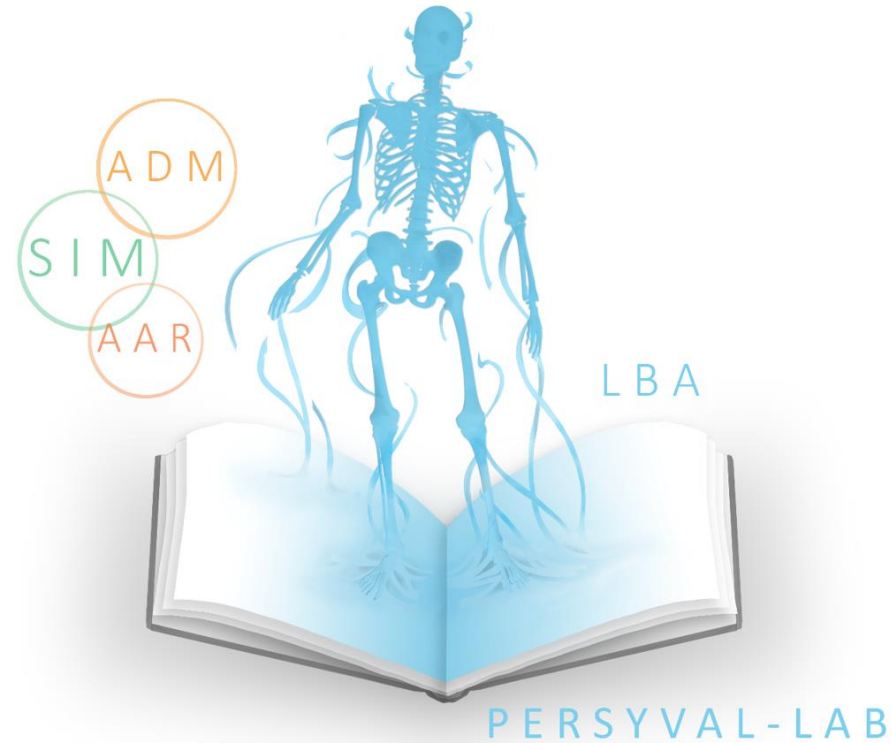


Modélisation anatomique utilisateur-spécifique et animation temps-réel. Application à l'apprentissage de l'anatomie.



Encadrants

Jocelyne TROCCAZ
François FAURE
Olivier PALOMBI

Rapporteurs

Marie-Odile BERGER
Stéphane COTIN

Examineurs

Laurence NIGAY
Nady EL HOYEK
Nassir NAVAB

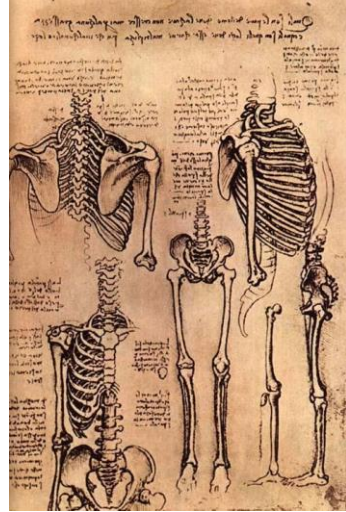
*This work has been partially supported by the LabEx PERSYVAL-Lab (ANR-11-LABX-0025-01)
funded by the French program Investissement d'avenir*



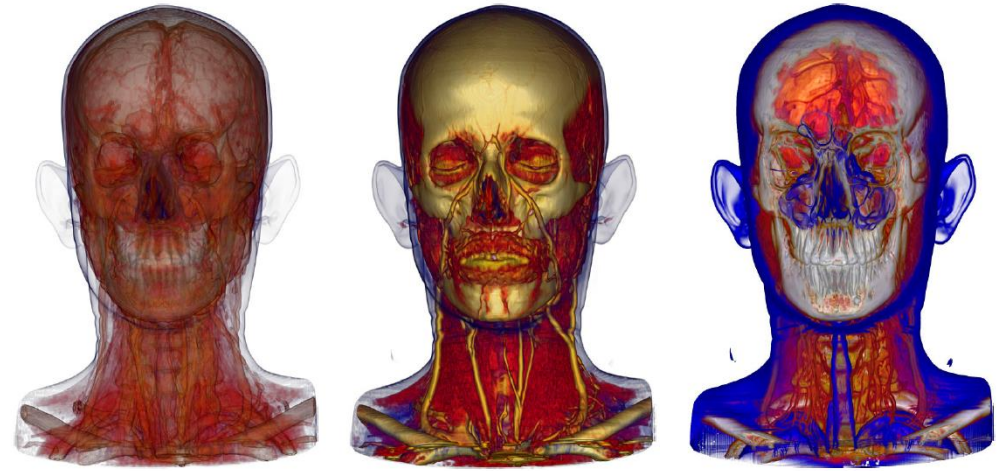
Le corps comme support



Représentations picturales et atlas anatomiques

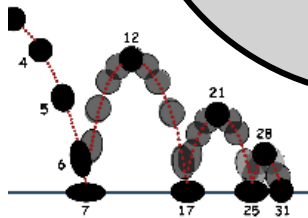
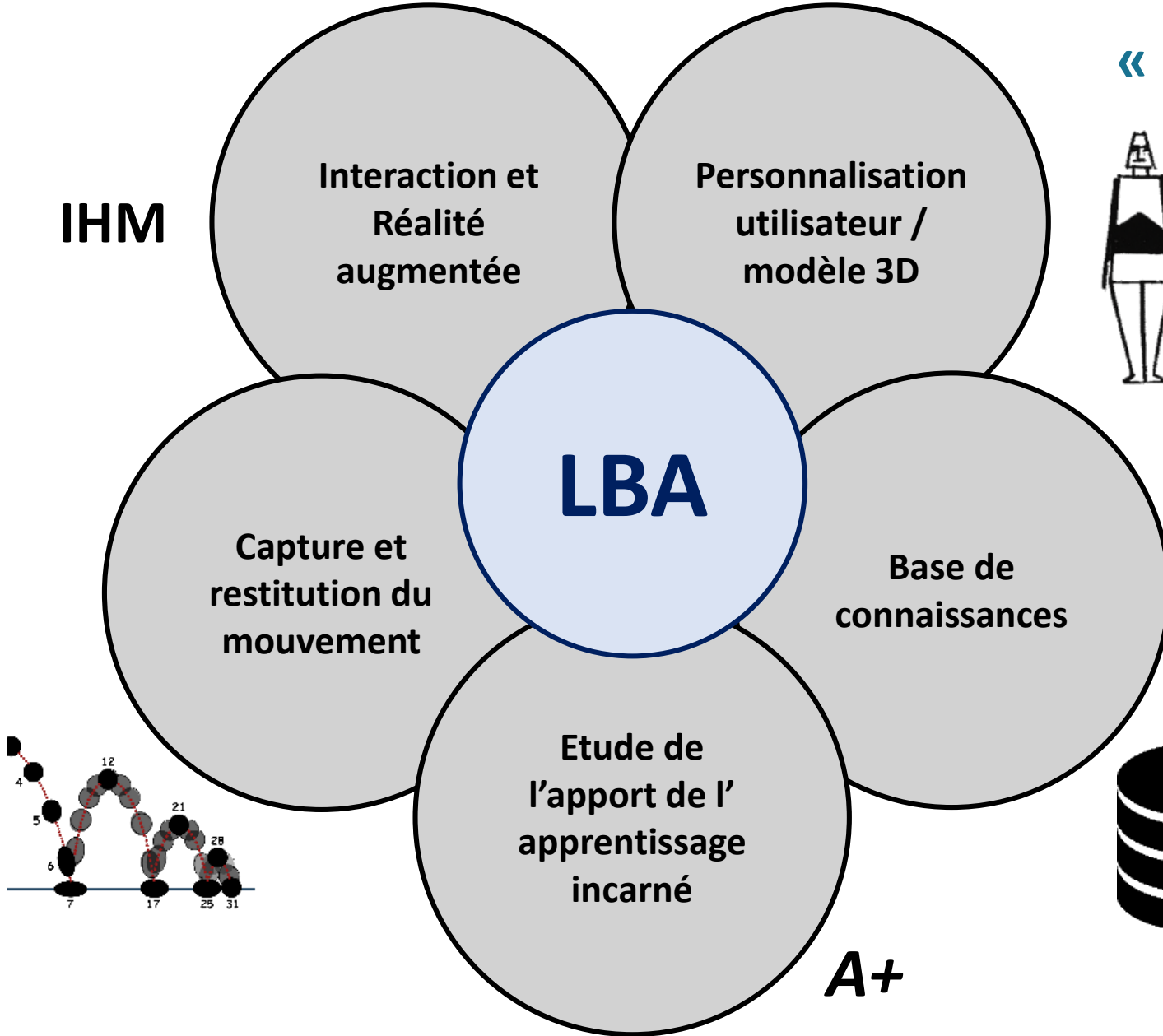
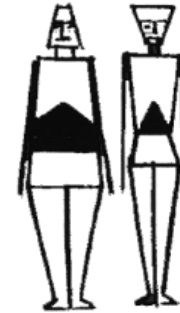


Représentations en volume



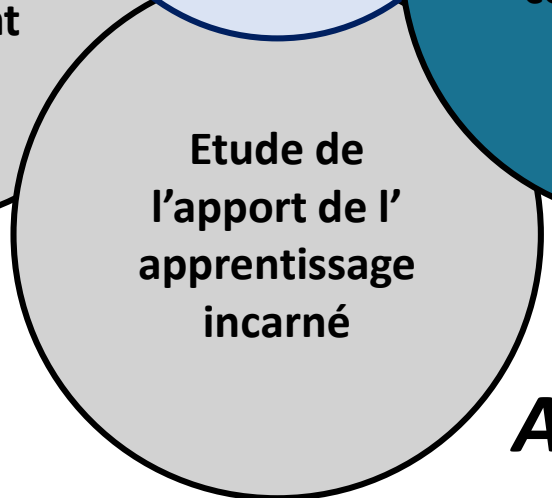
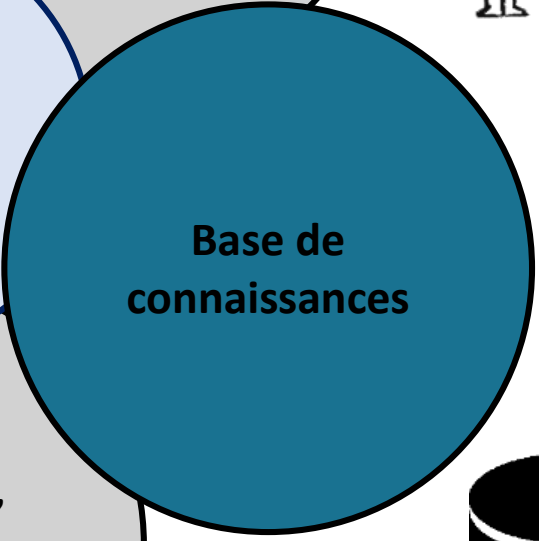
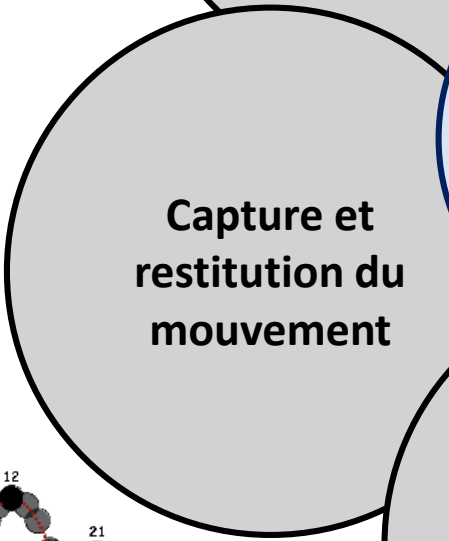
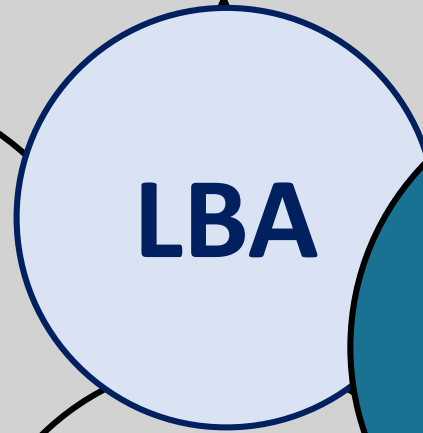
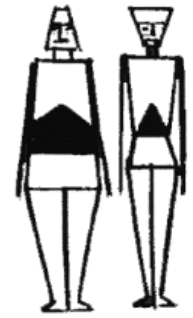
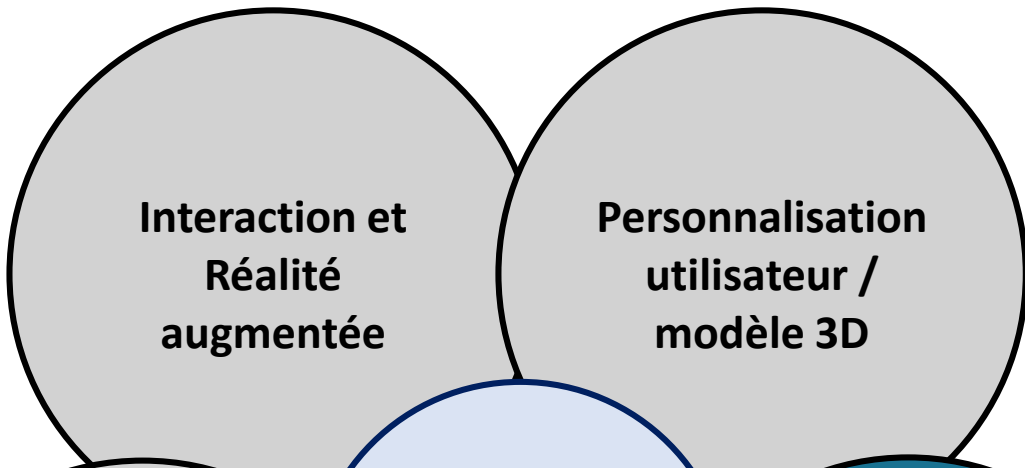
Représentations numériques

« Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

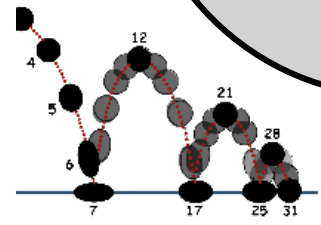


« Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM

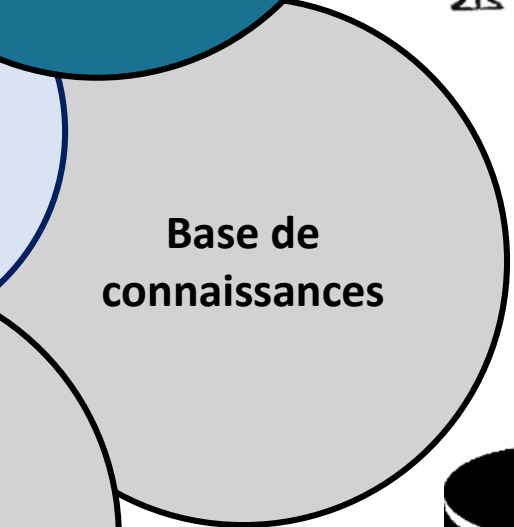
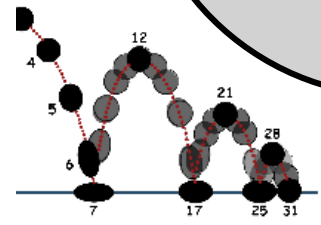
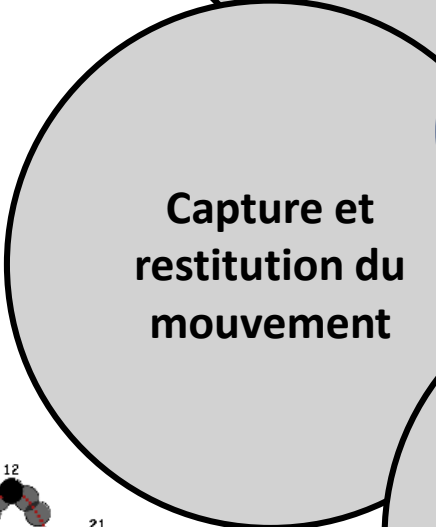
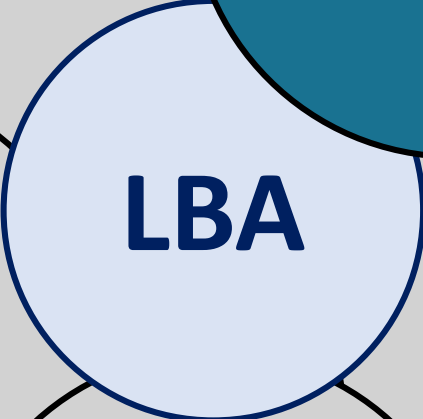
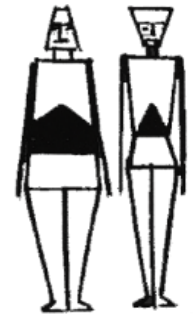
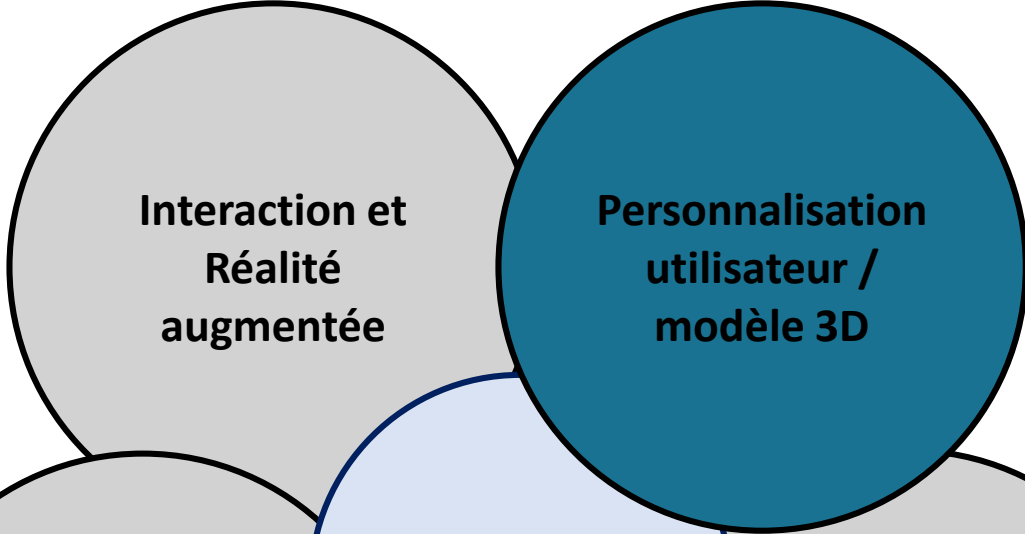


A+



« Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM



A+



« Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM

Interaction et
Réalité
augmentée

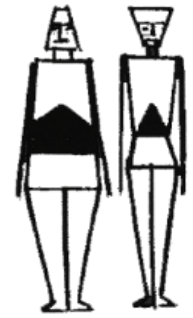
Personnalisation
utilisateur /
modèle 3D

LBA

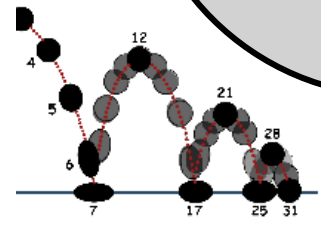
Capture et
restitution du
mouvement

Base de
connaissances

Etude de
l'apport de l'
apprentissage
incarné

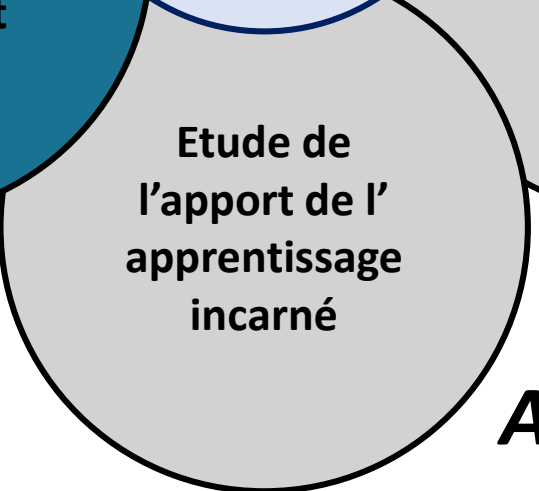
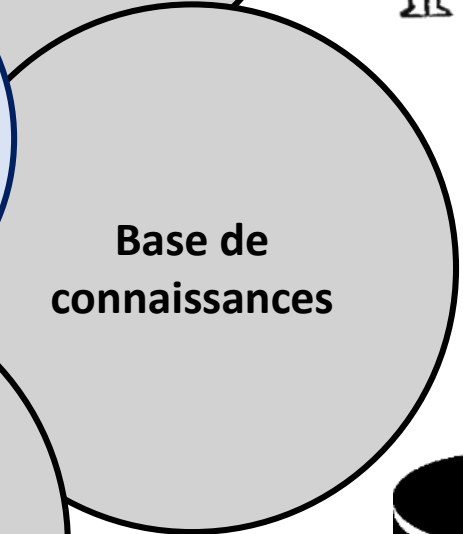
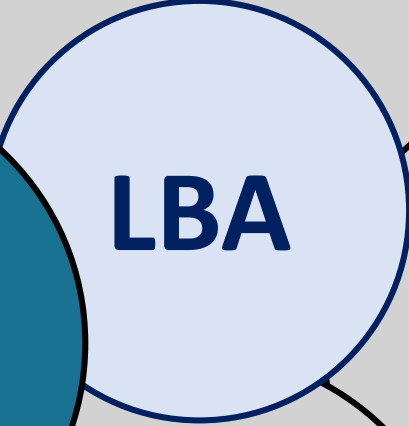
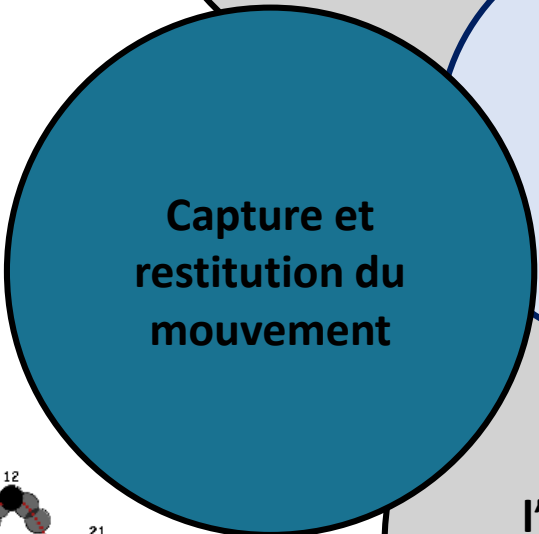
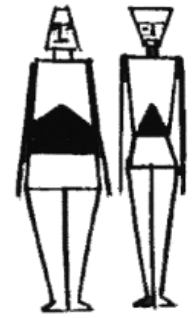
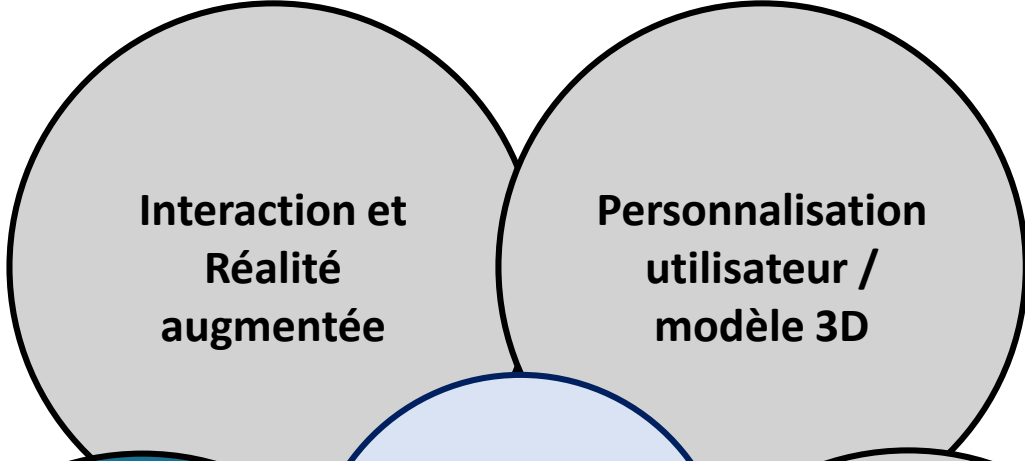


A+

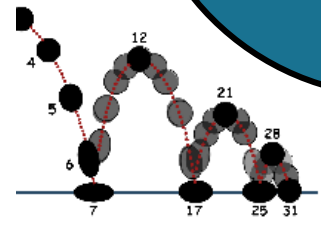


« Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM

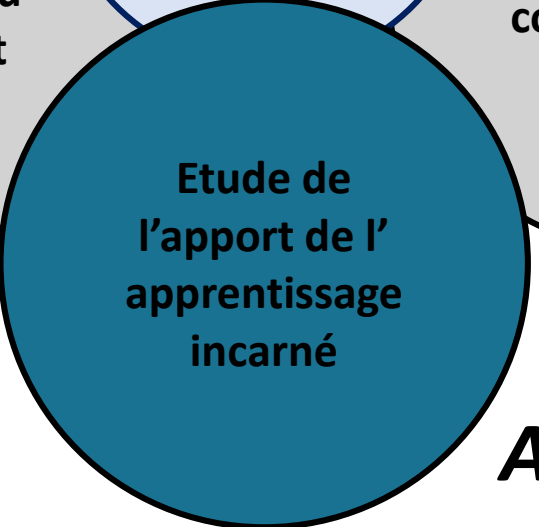
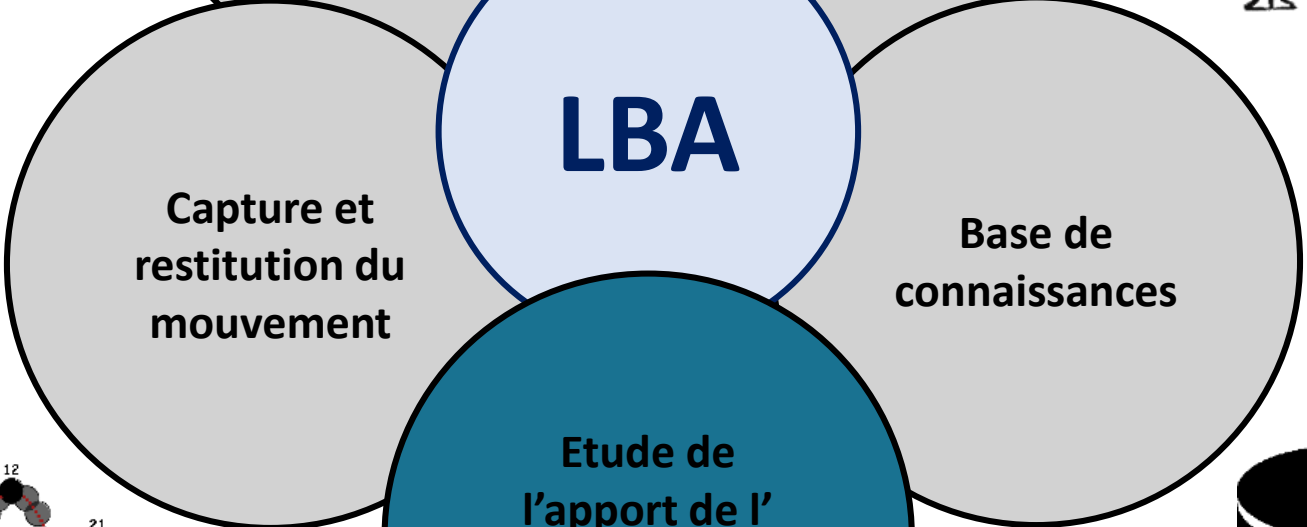
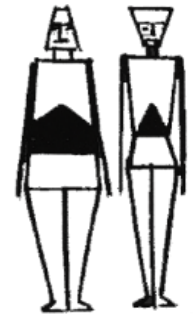
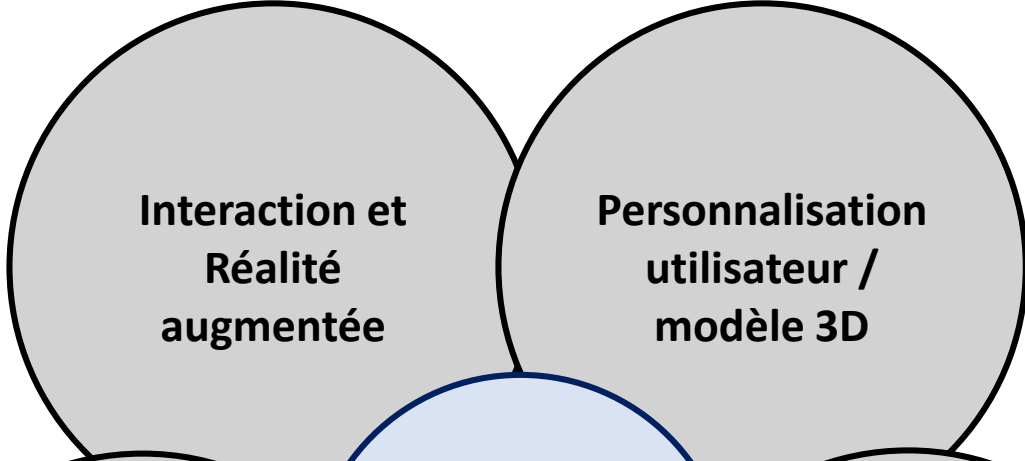


A+

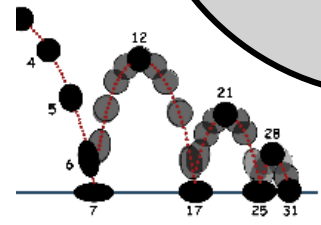


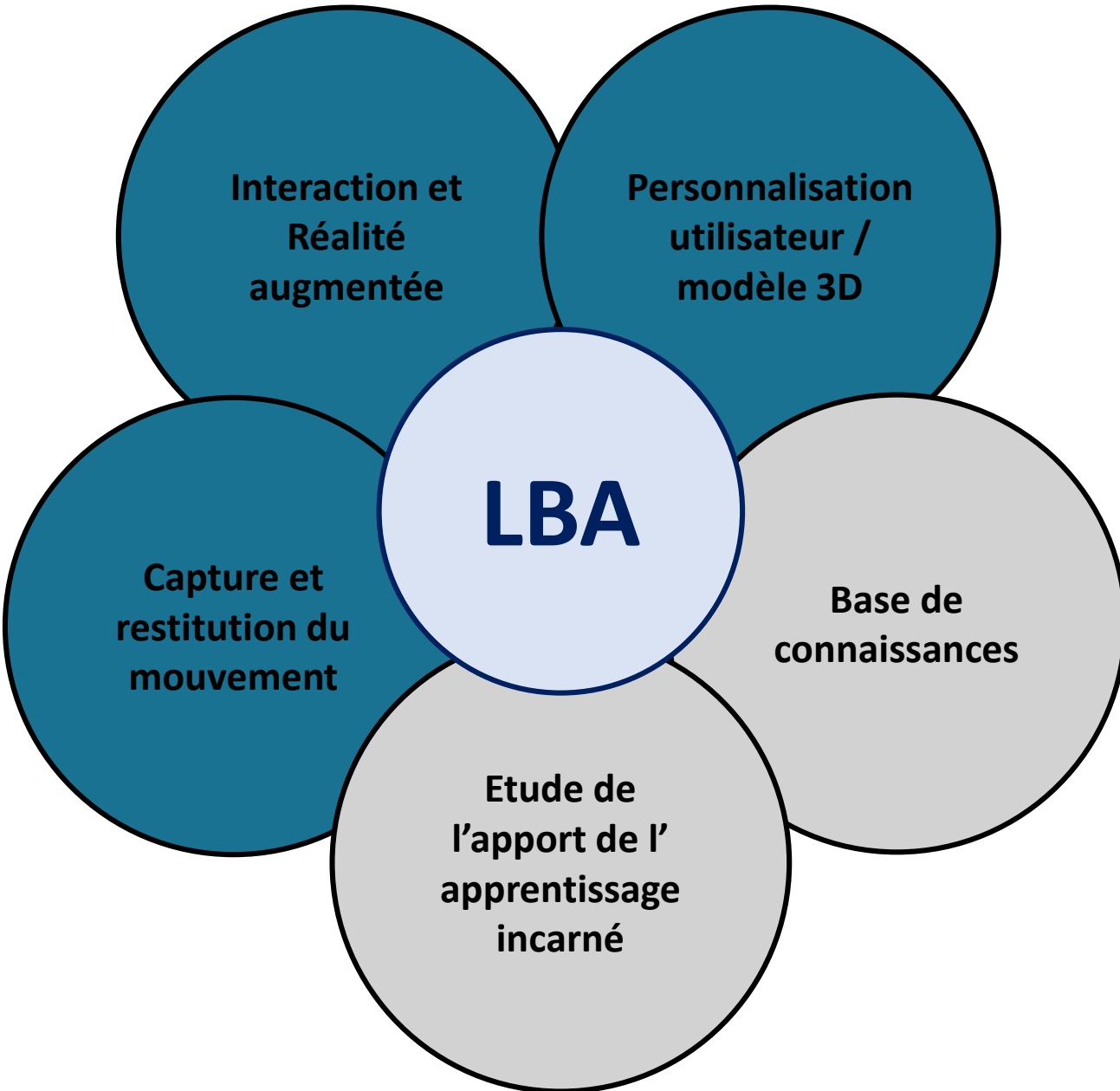
« Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

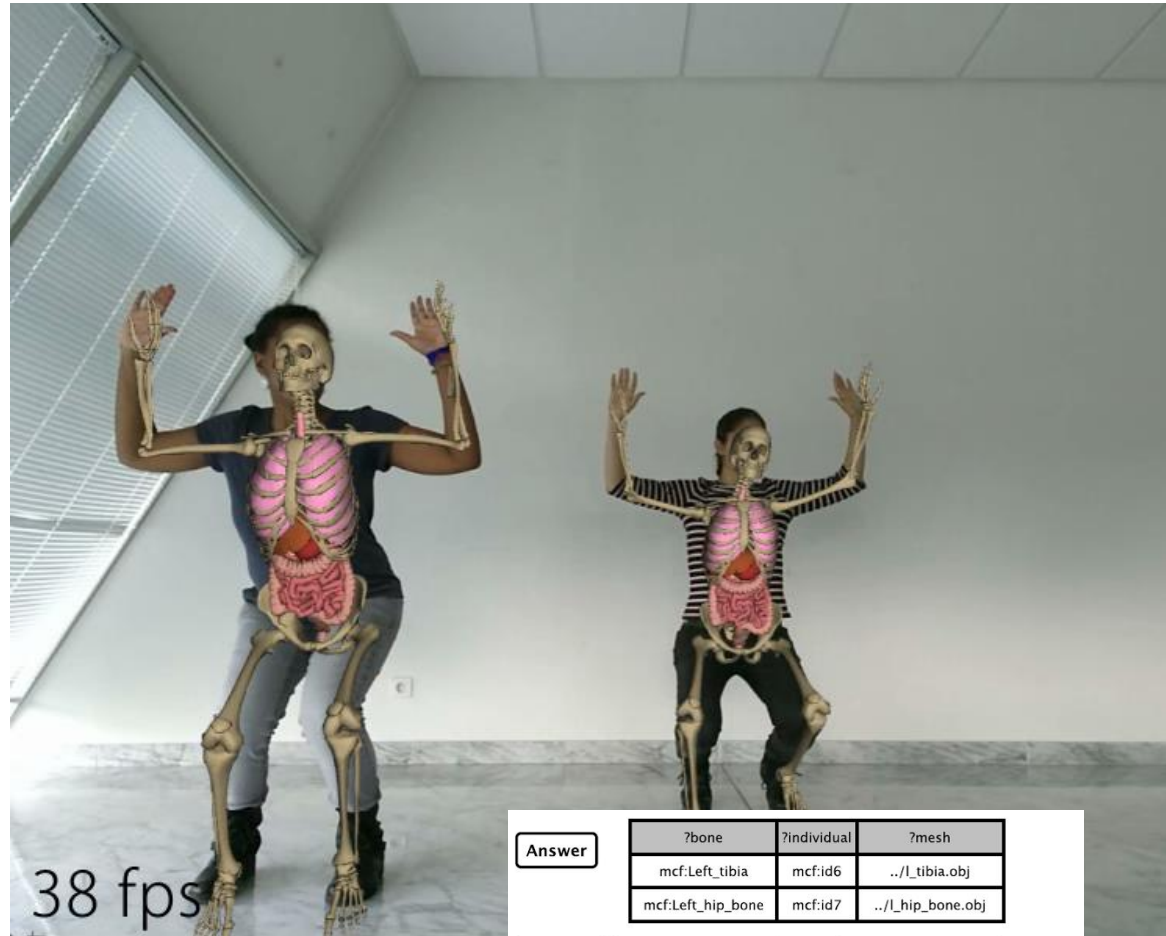
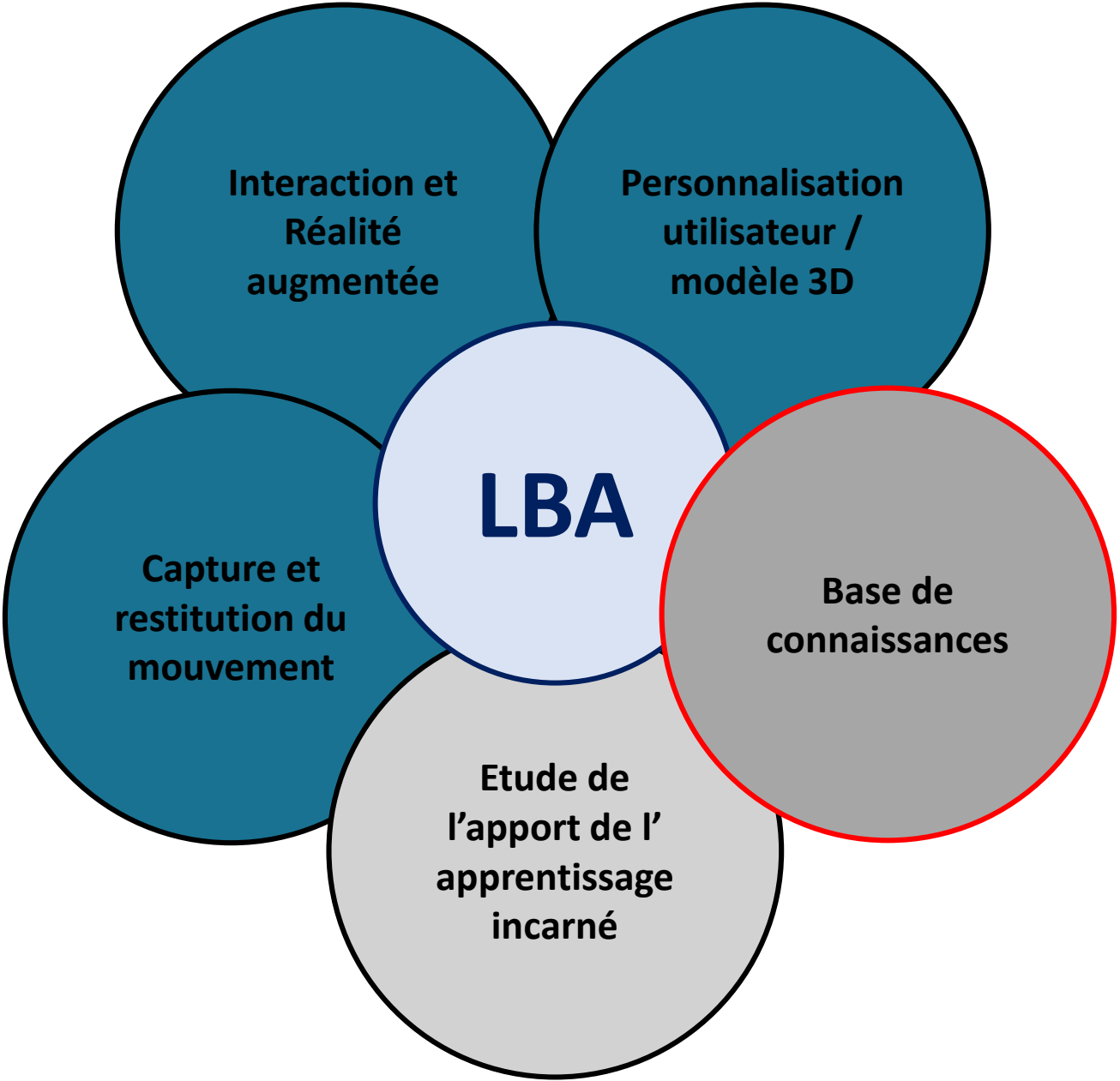
IHM



A+

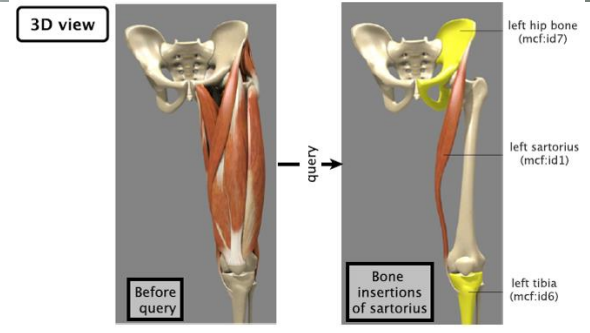


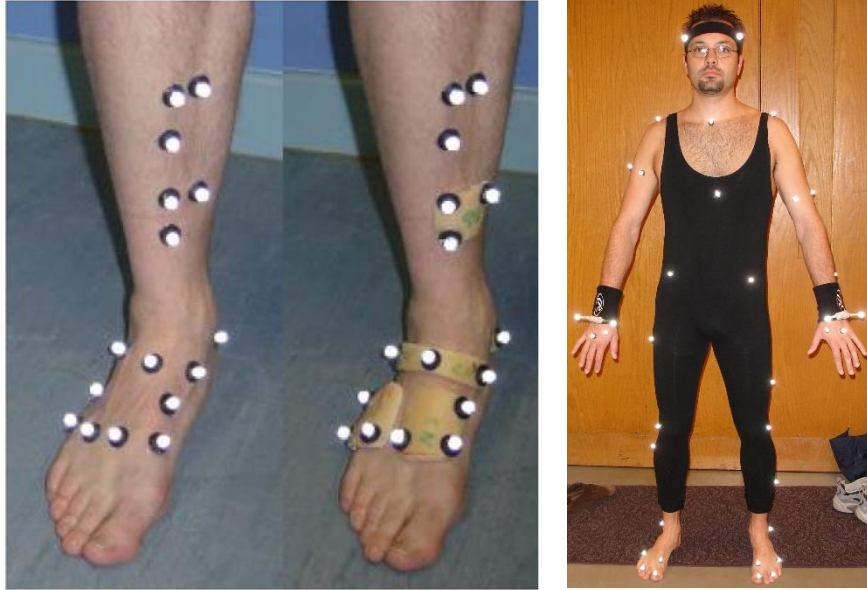




Answer

?bone	?individual	?mesh
mcf.Left_tibia	mcf.id6	../L_tibia.obj
mcf.Left_hip_bone	mcf.id7	../L_hip_bone.obj





Capture très fines des mouvements



Données partielles et bruitées

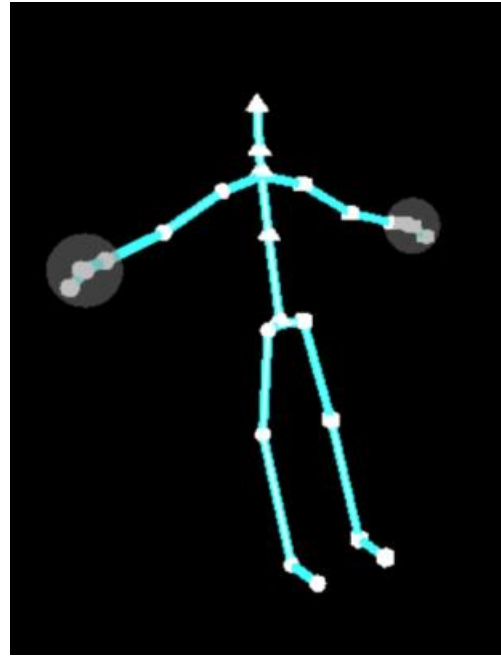
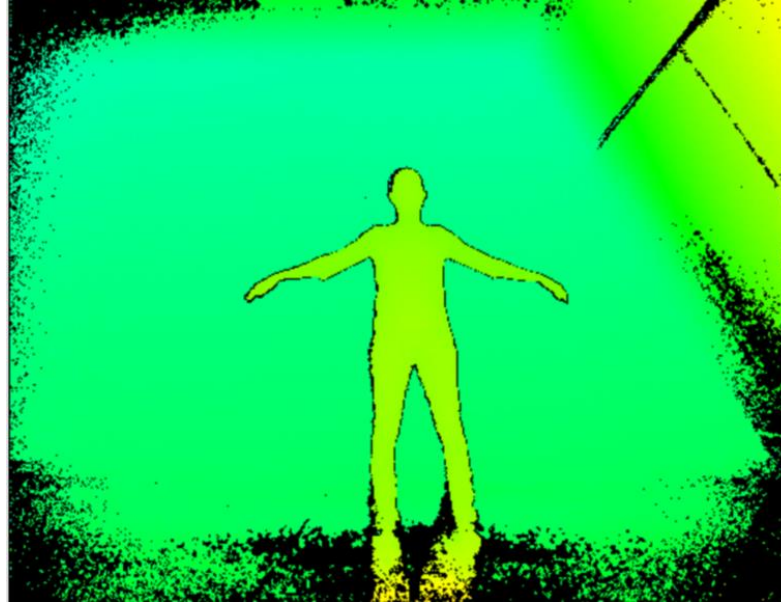
Systèmes lourds

- Très chers
- Compliqués à installer

Systèmes légers

- Peu chers
- Simples à installer





« données partielles et bruitées »

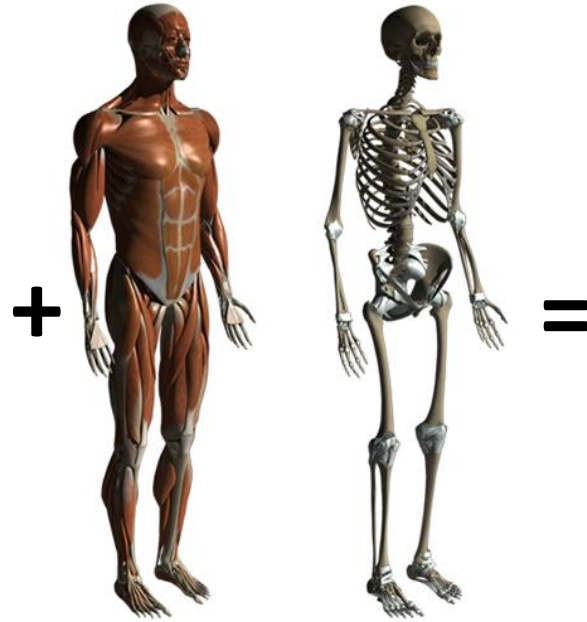
Sorties du SDK Kinect :

- Carte de couleur RGB
- Carte de profondeur
- Silhouette
- Nuage de points
- Squelette d'animation

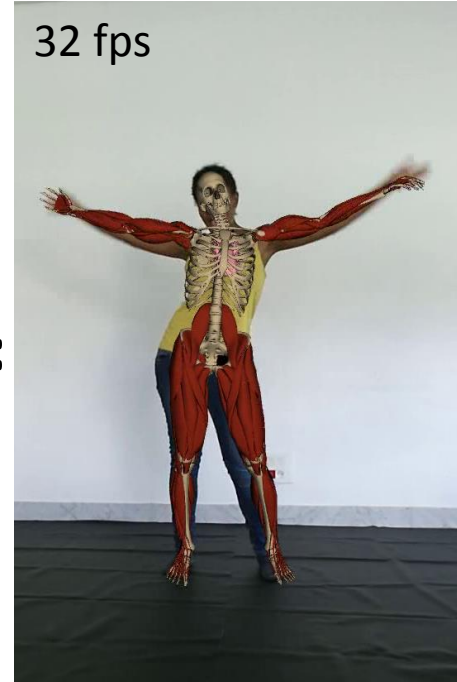
Son propre corps pour apprendre l'anatomie



Capture de données

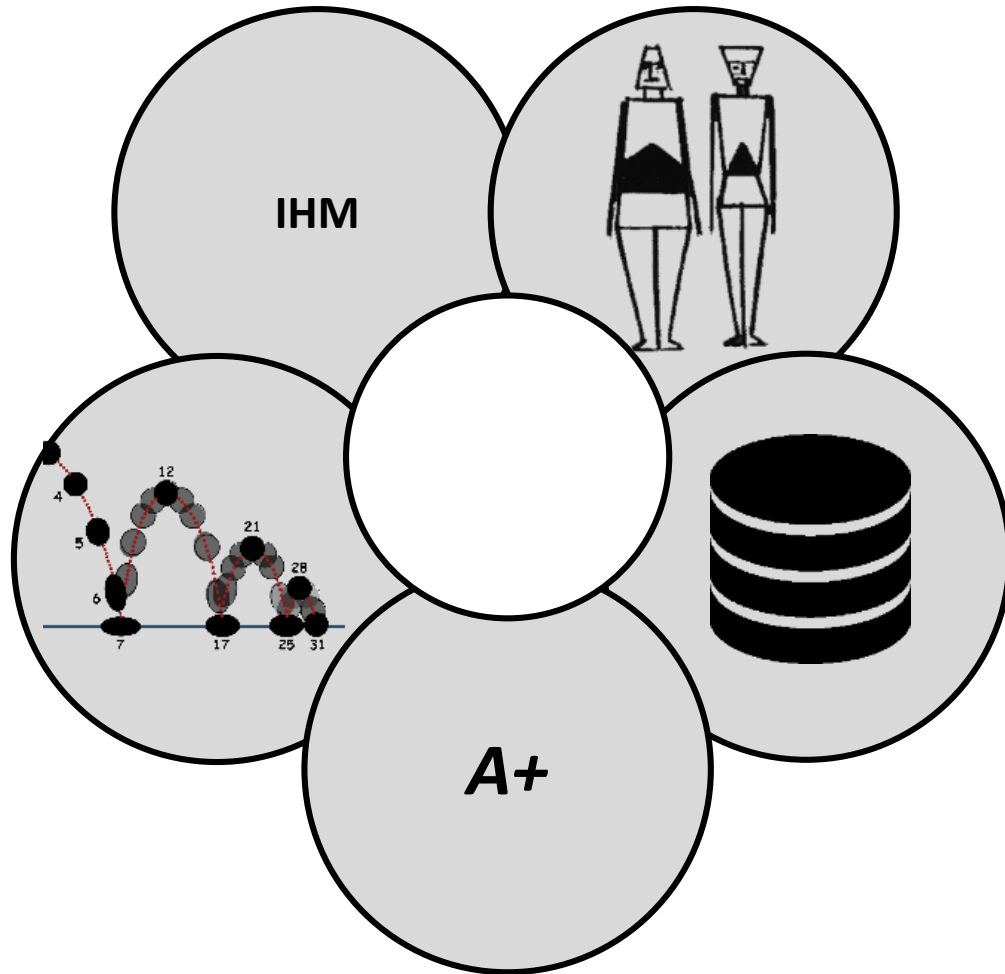


Maquette 3D



Entrées

Sortie en RA



« Les miroirs interactifs »



Propose de bons résultats

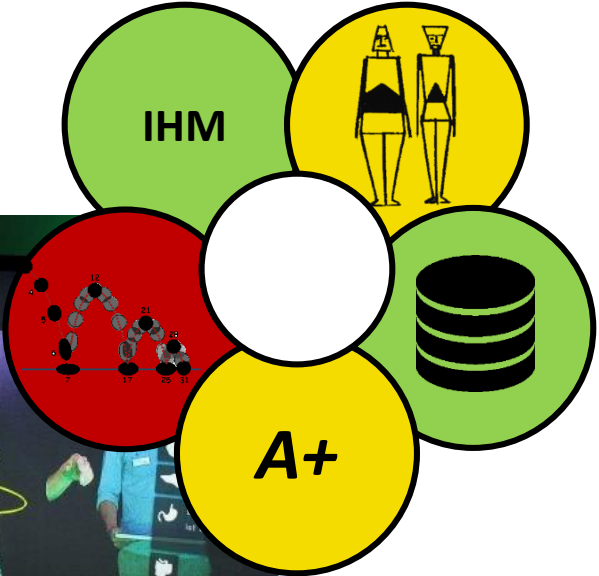


Traité partiellement

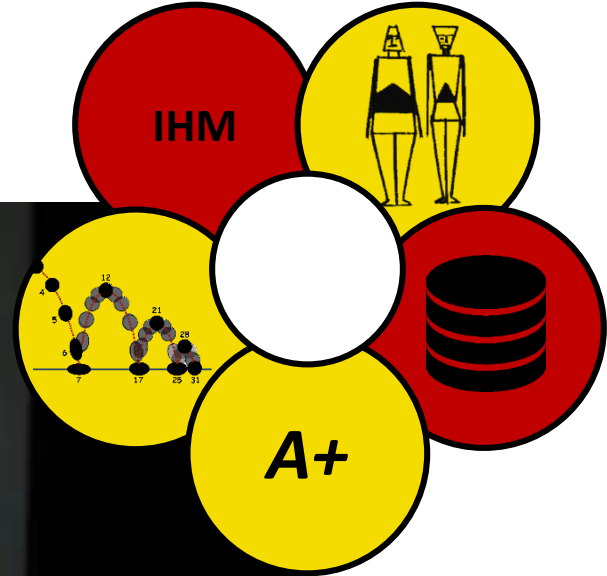


Pas traité par le système

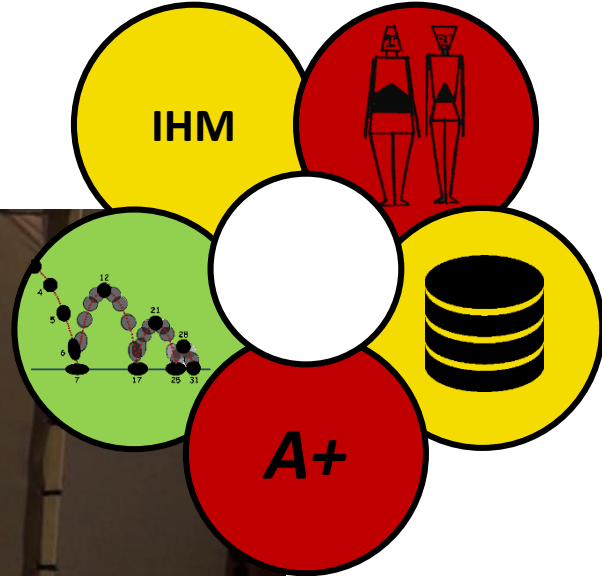
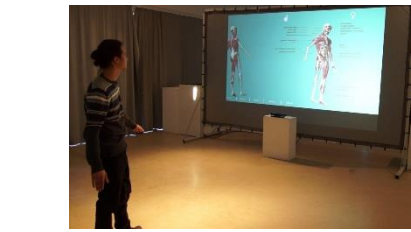
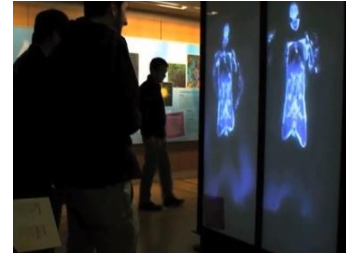
Le Magic Mirror [Navab et collègues - 2011]



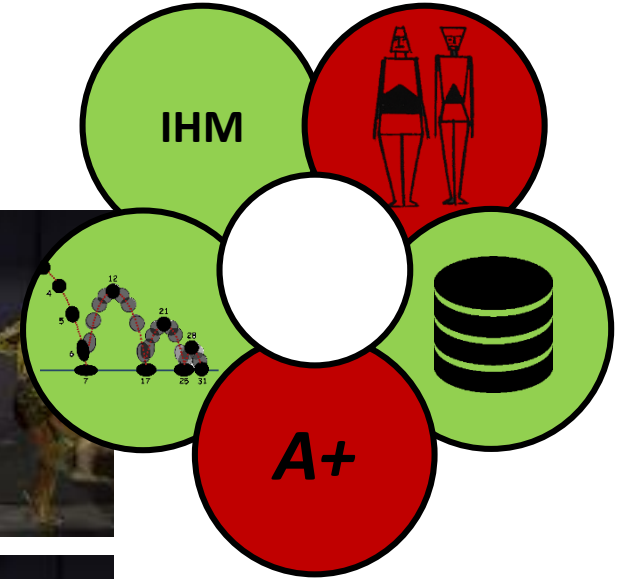
Le Digital Mirror [Maître et collègues - 2014]

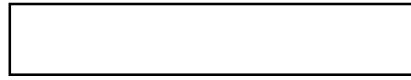


Anatomie Spiegel [Börner et collègues - 2015]



Musculoskeletal-see-through mirror [Murai et collègues - 2010]



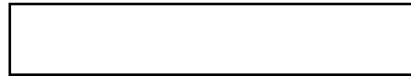


I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D

II Capture et restitution de mouvements

III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation

IV Discussion et Conclusion



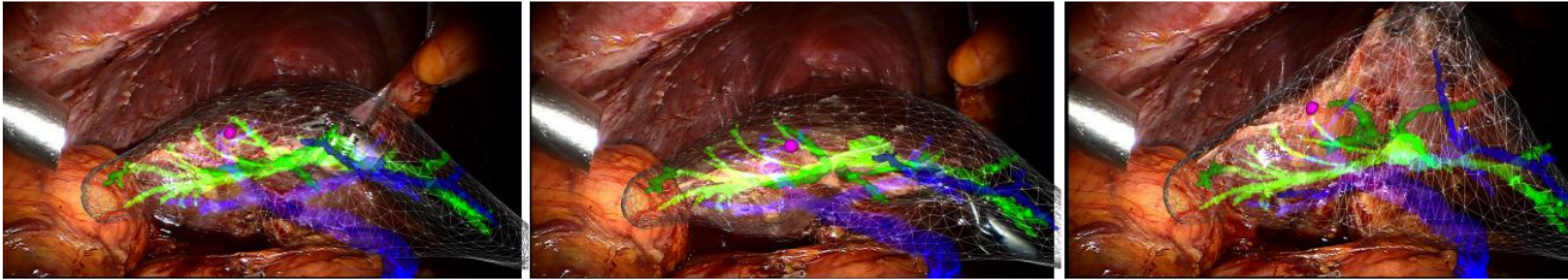
I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D

II Capture et restitution de mouvements

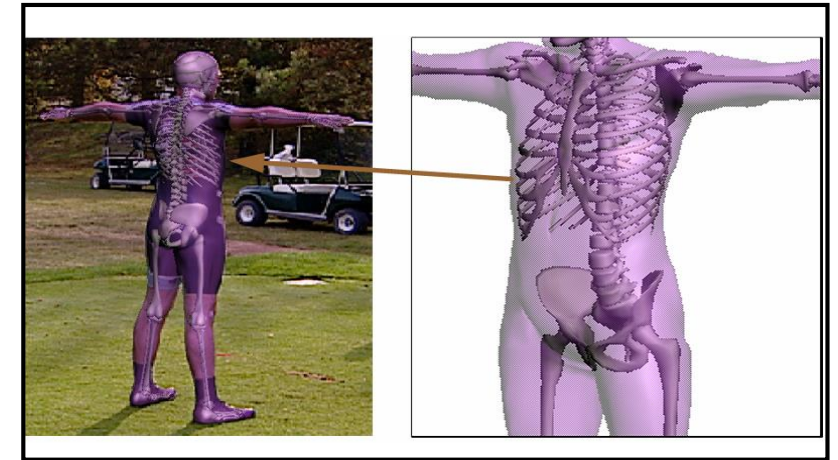
III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation

IV Discussion et Conclusion

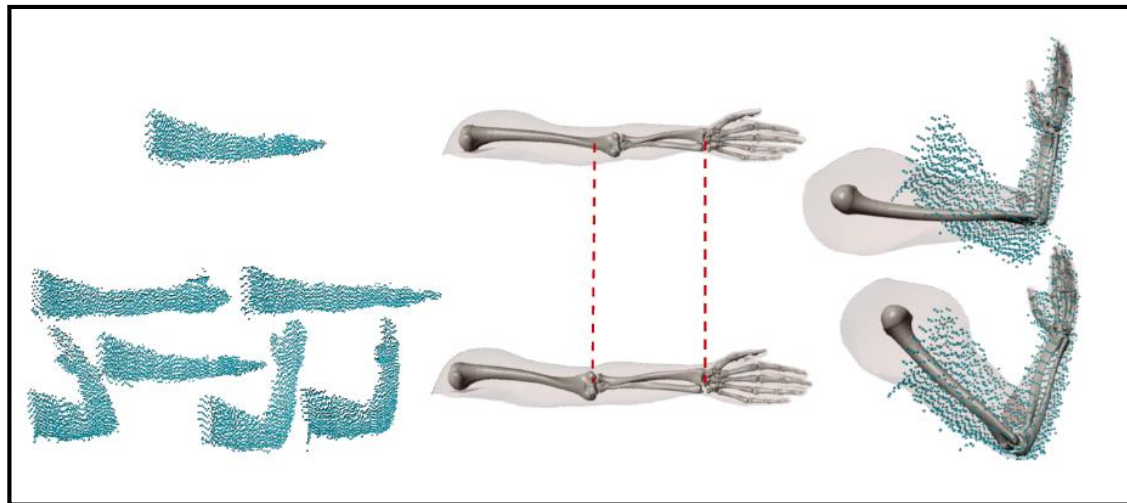
Haouchine et collègues [2013]



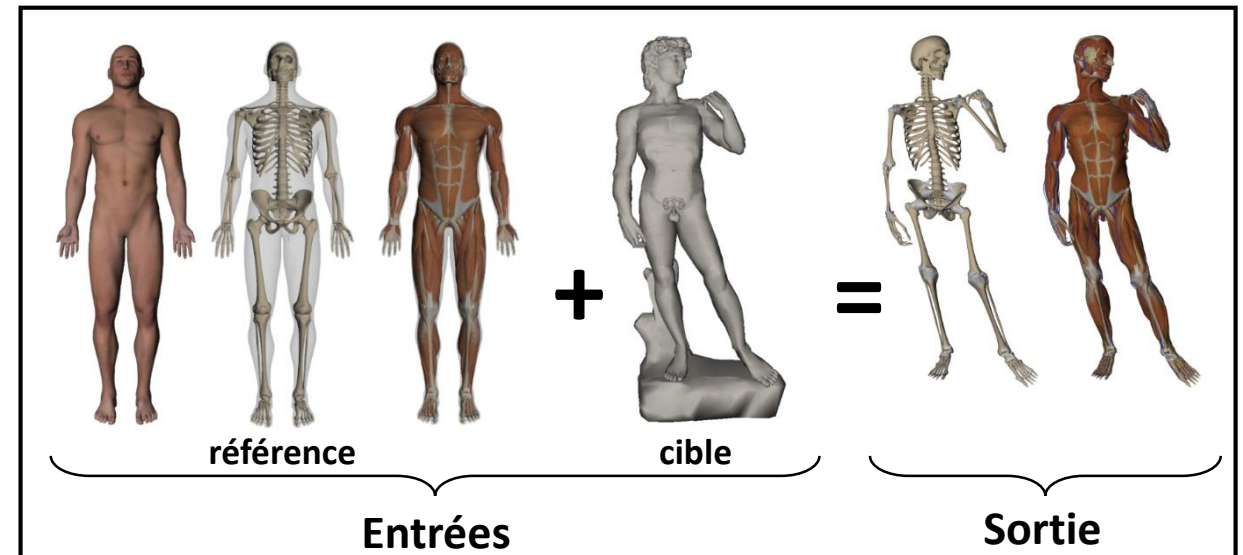
Quah et collègues [2005]

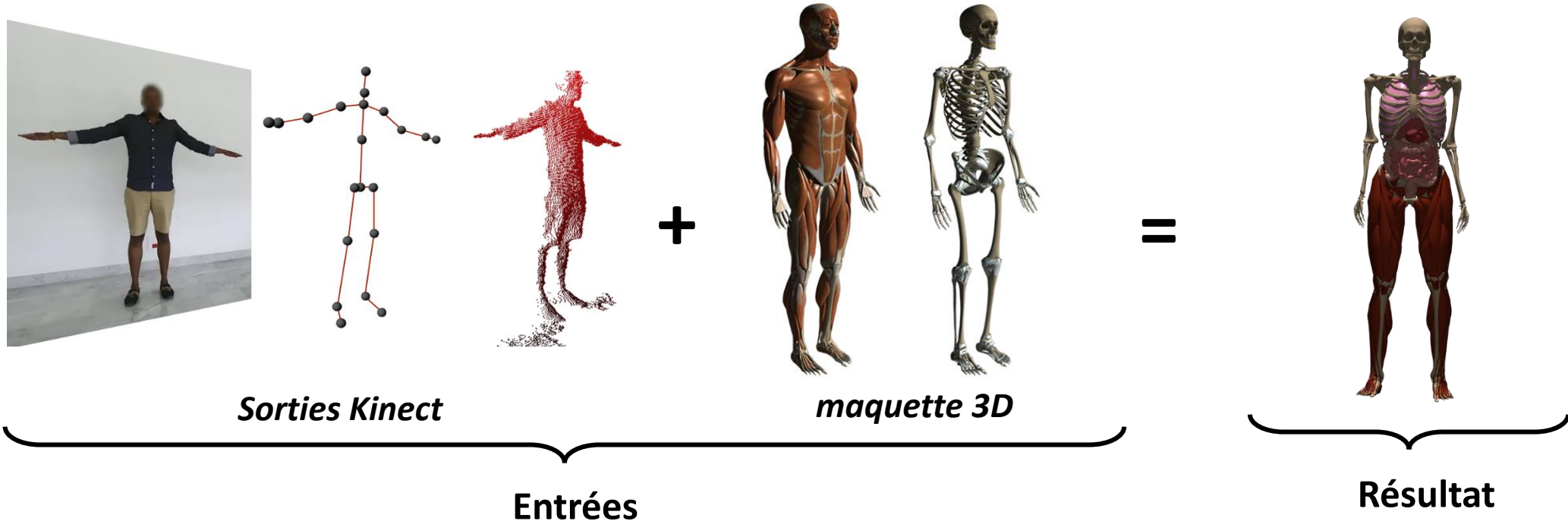


Zhu et collègues [2015]



Anatomy Transfer - Dicko et collègues [2013]





Critères de qualité :

- **R01:** garder les os long droits
- **R02:** garder la symétrie du corps
- **R03:** musculature proportionnelle à la corpulence
- **R04:** toutes les structures sont transférées
- **R05:** insertions musculaires préservées
- **R06:** déformation en fonction du type osseux
- **R07:** garder la cohérence des articulations

Body Segment Measurements

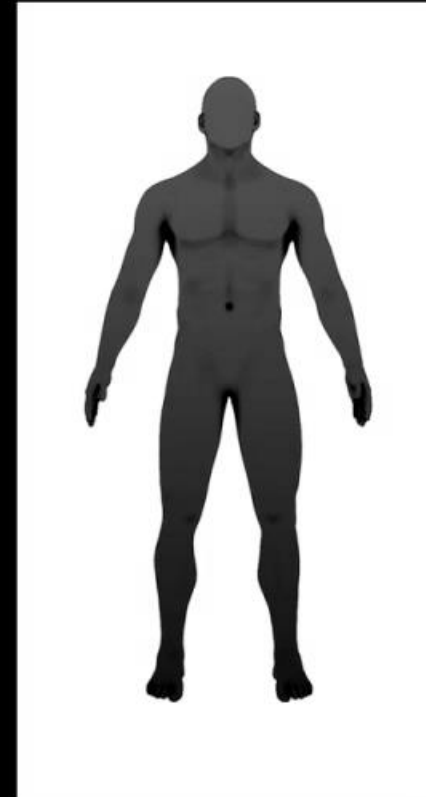


Color map



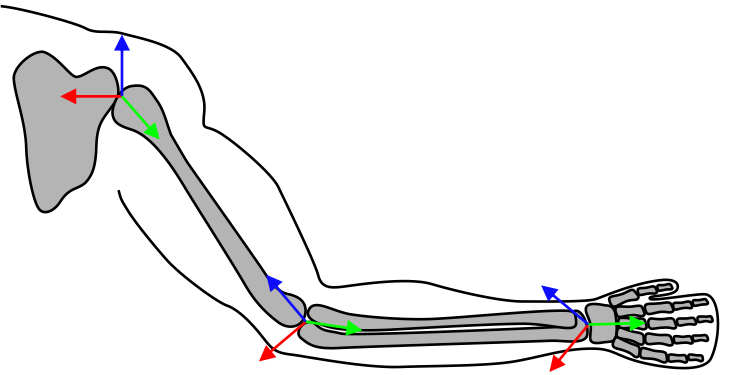
Silhouette

Kinect output



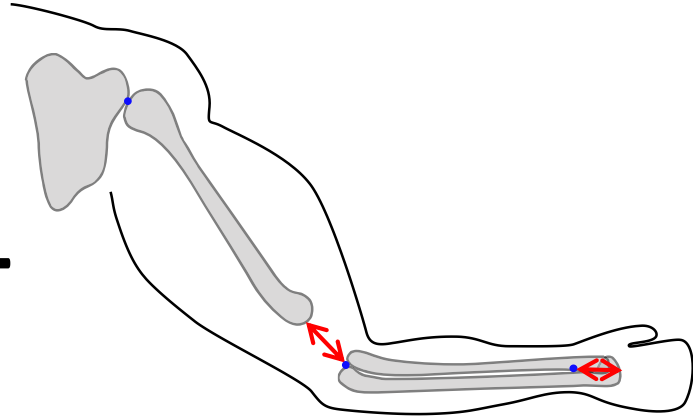
- Skeleton Key points
- Body measurements key points

Déformations du système squelettique : 1 degré de liberté



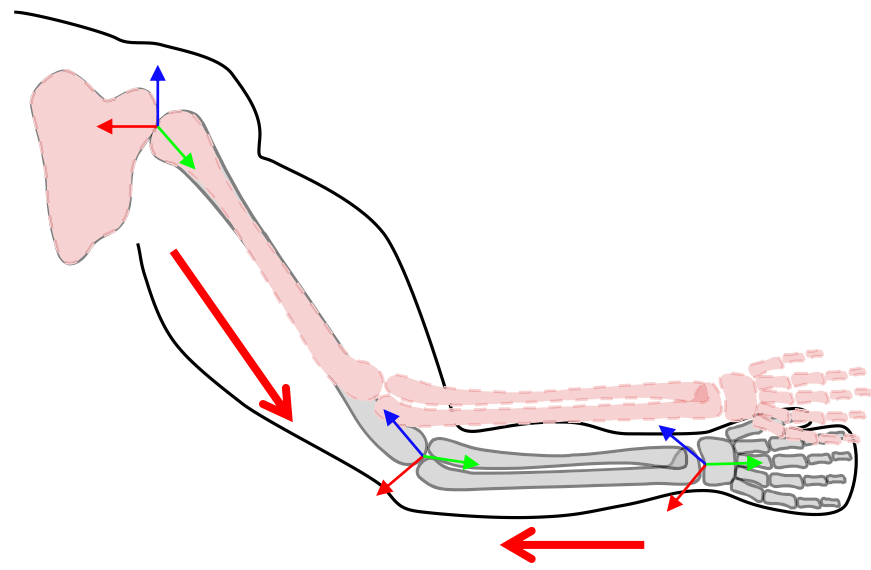
Structure de contrôle

+

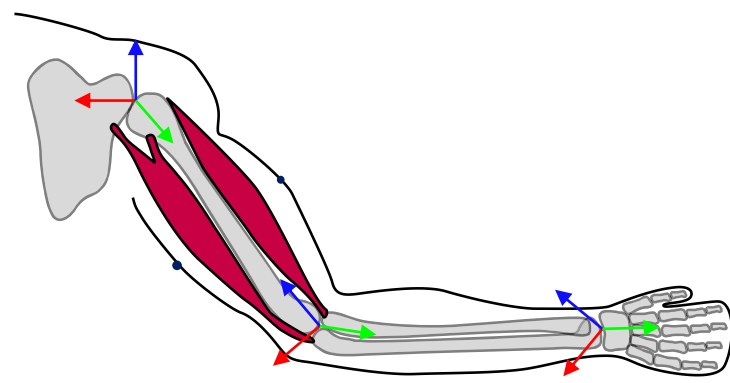


mise à l'échelle

=

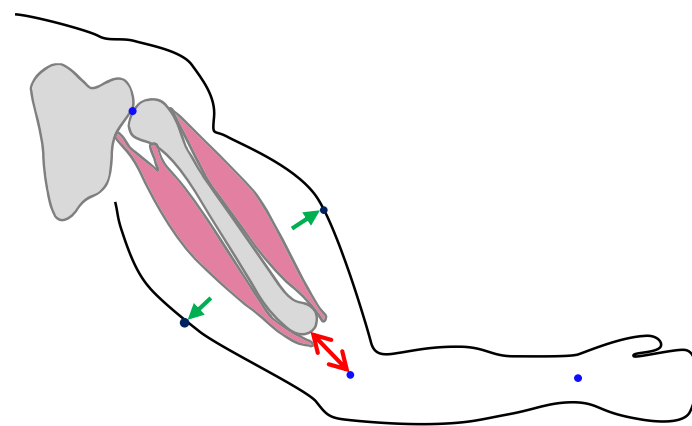


Déformations du système musculaire : 3 degrés de liberté



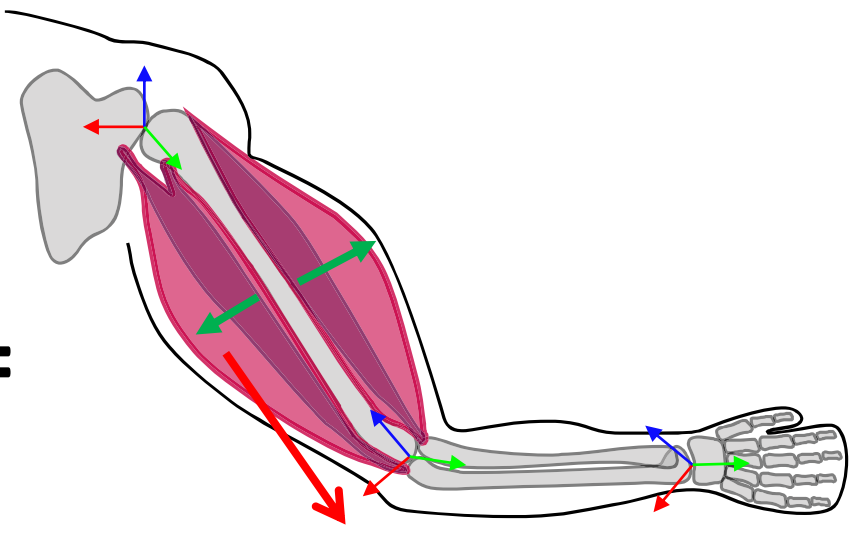
Structure de contrôle

+



mises à l'échelle

=



1

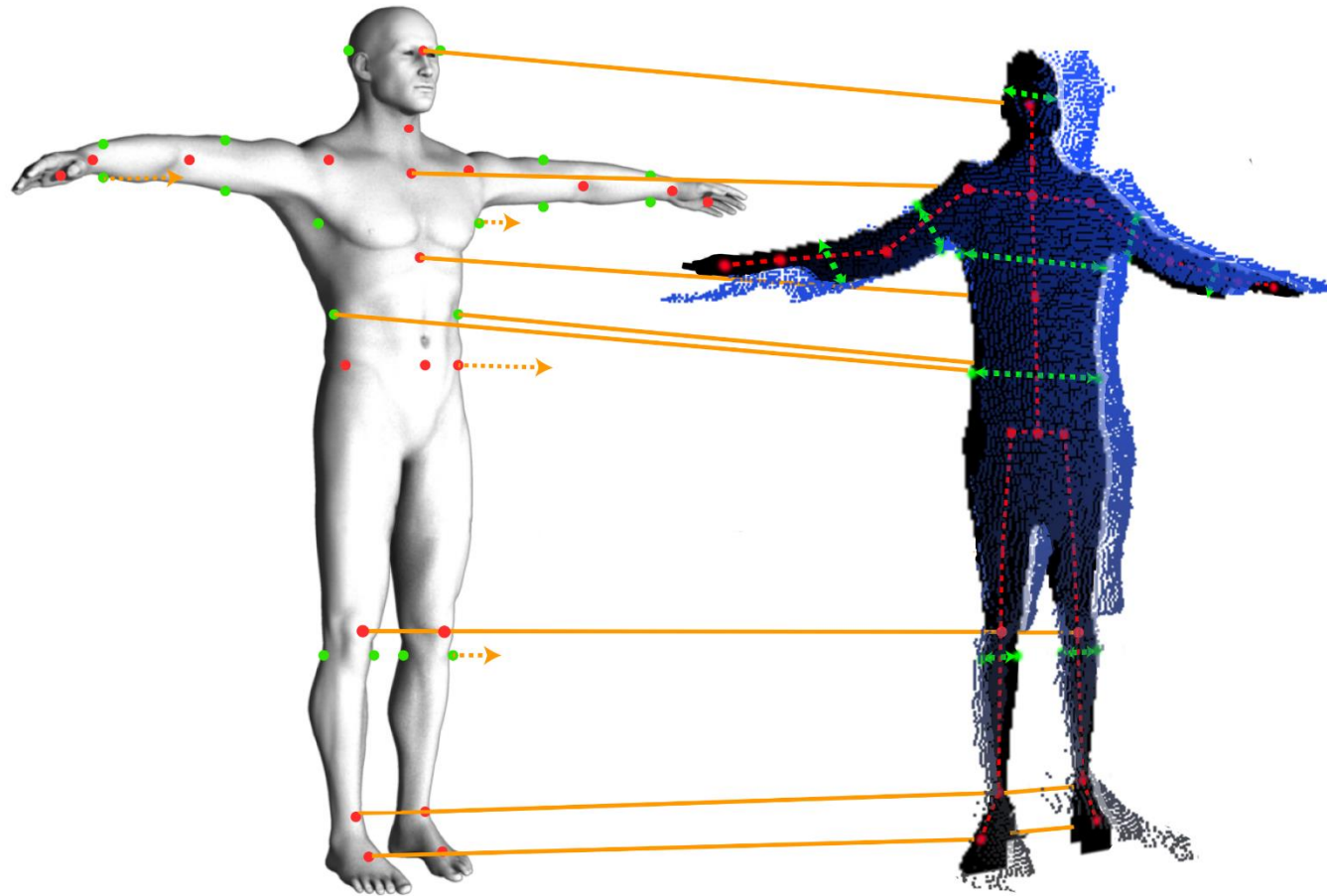
**Recalage :
Enveloppe de peau**

2

**Recalage :
Système squelettique**

3

**Recalage :
Système musculaire**

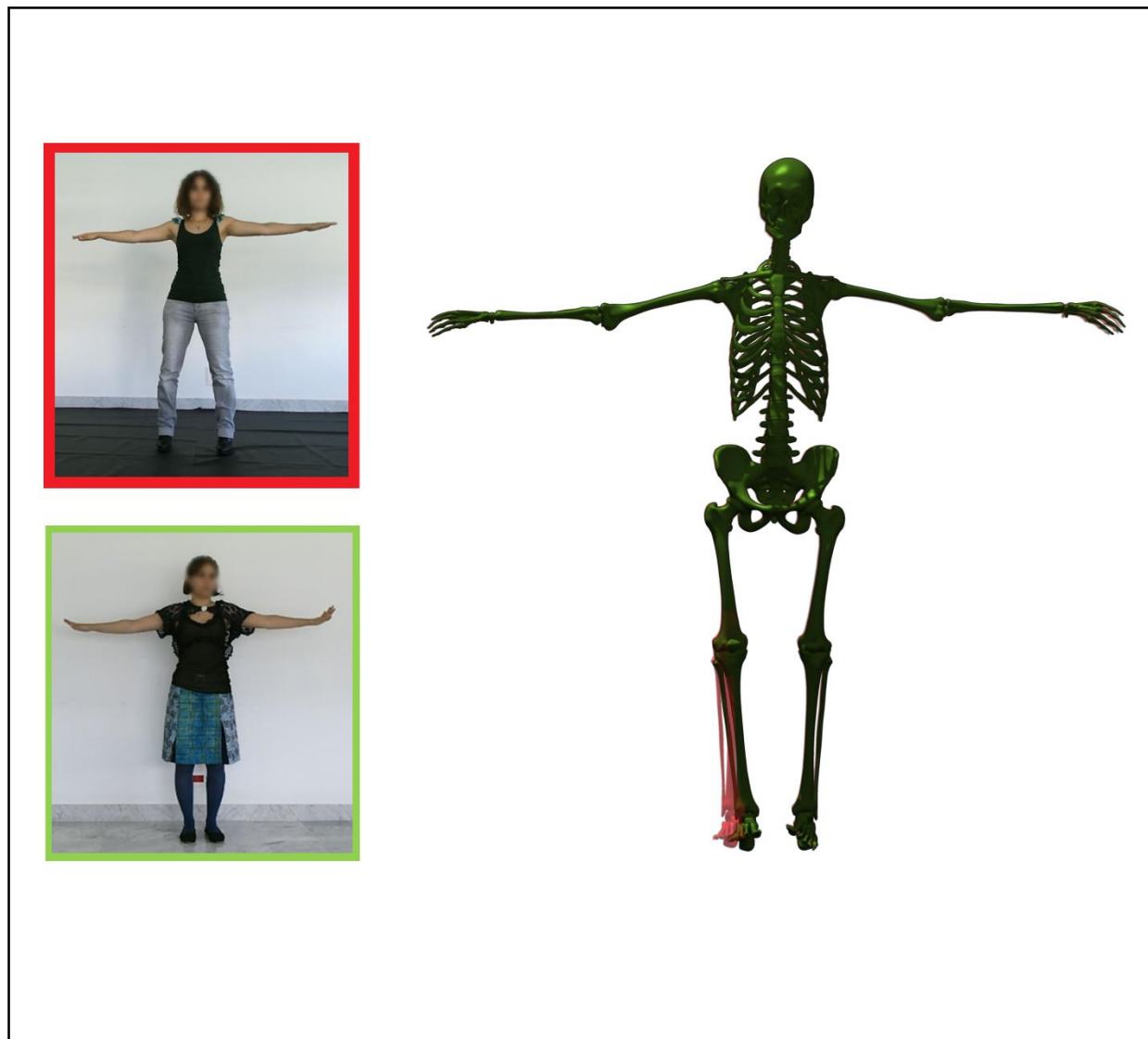
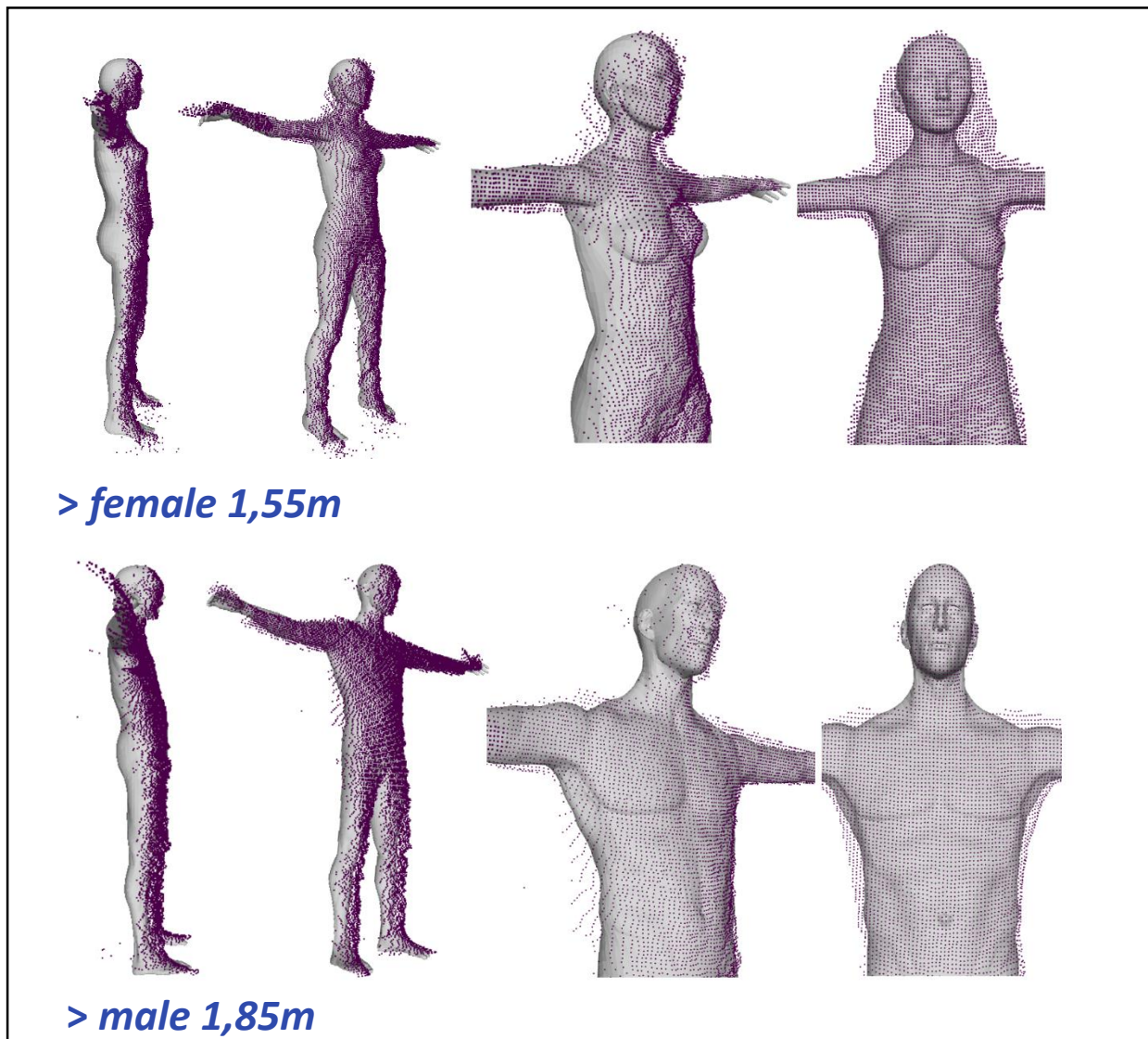


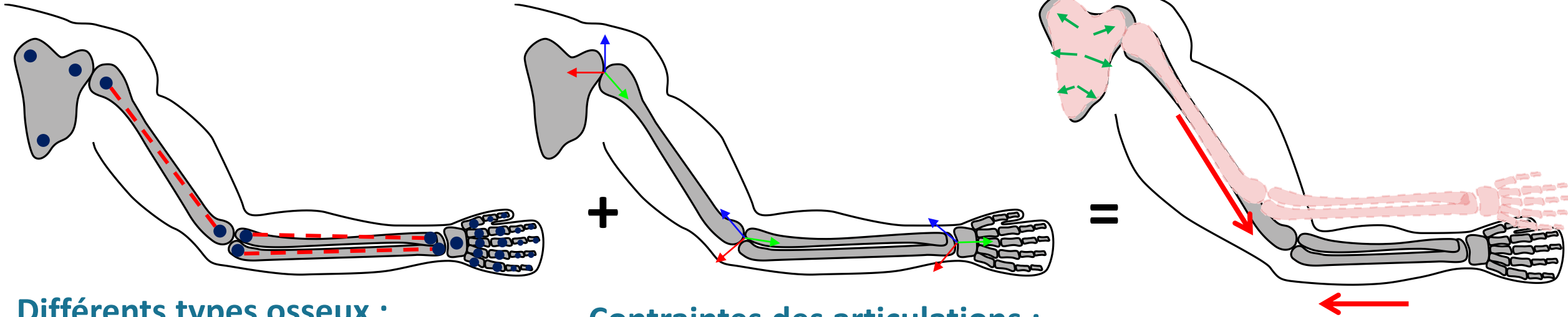
$$E_{skeleton} = \sum_{i=1}^{21} \frac{1}{2} K_{skeleton} d_i^2$$

$$E_{keypoint} = \sum_{i=1}^{18} \frac{1}{2} K_{keypoint} d_i^2$$

$$E_{cloudpoint} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} K_{cloudpoint} d_i^2$$

Robustesse inter-utilisateurs et intra-utilisateurs



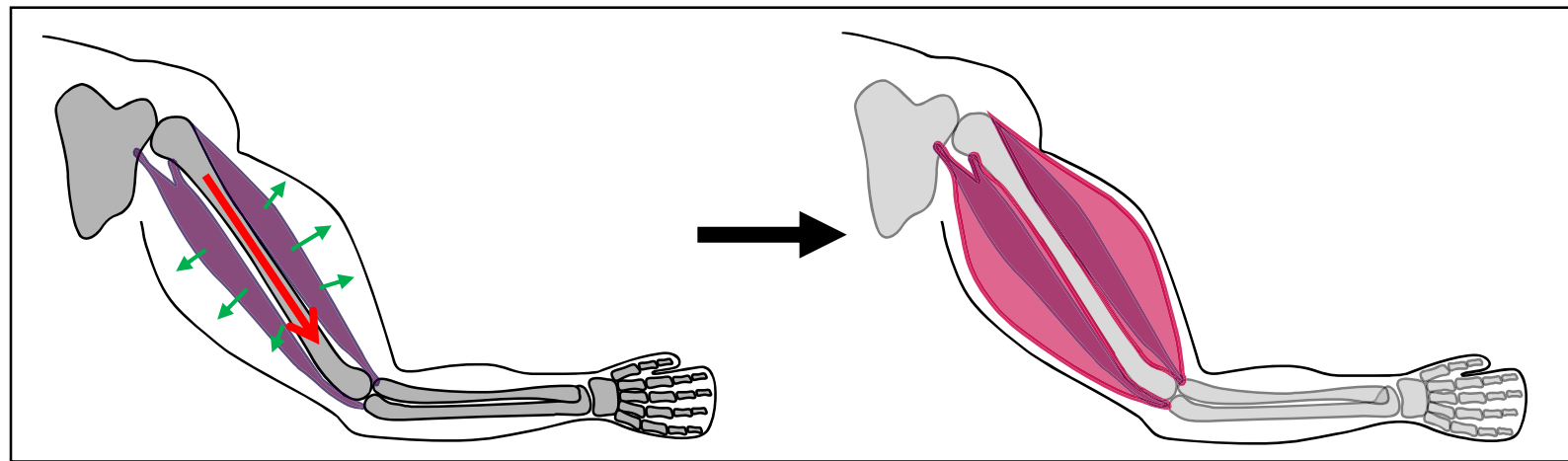


Différents types osseux :

- Os court : 1 repère
- Os long : 2 repères
- Os plat : 3 repères
- Os irrégulier : 3 à 4 repères
- Crâne : 5 repères

Contraintes des articulations :

- Type articulaire (1, 2 ou 3 degrés de liberté)
- Butées articulaires (angles max et min)



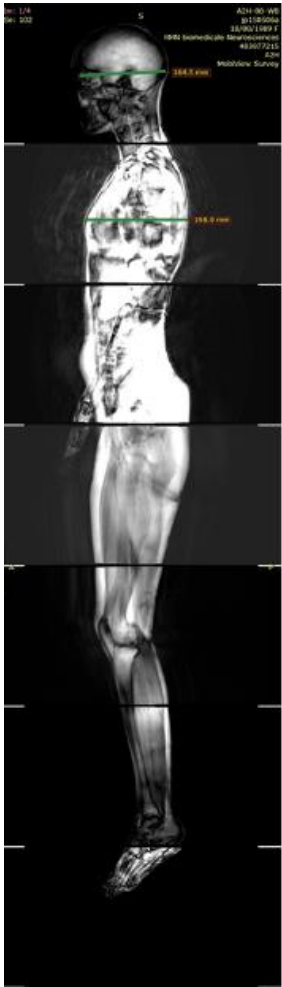


image IRM

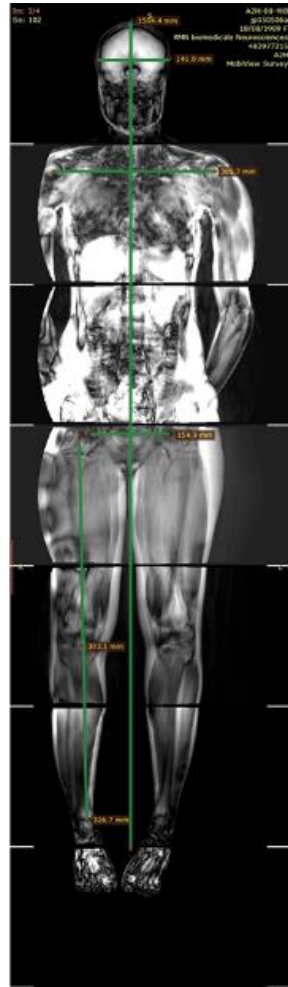


image IRM

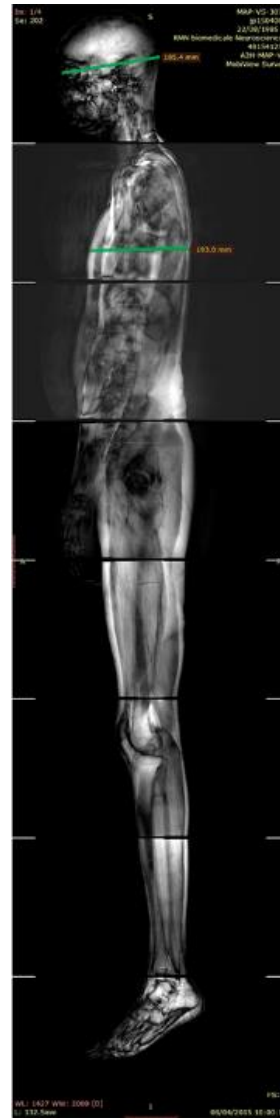


image IRM

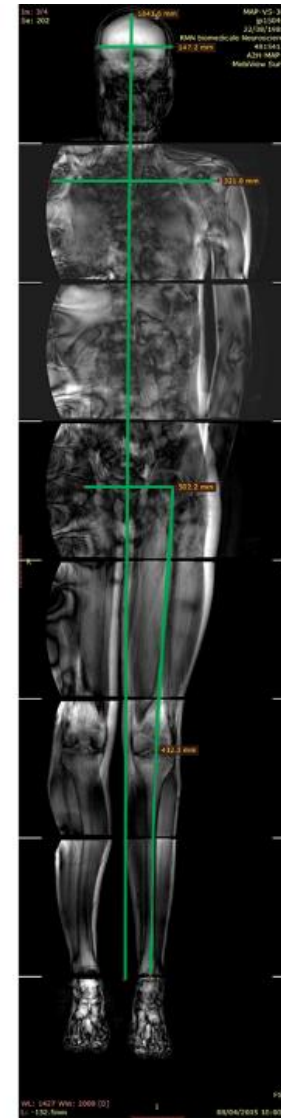
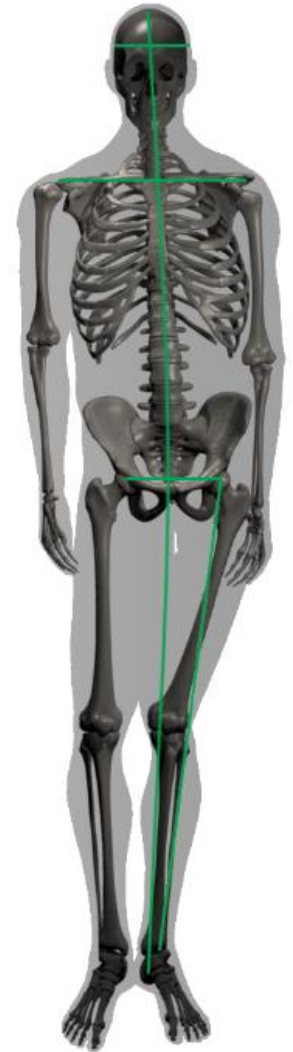
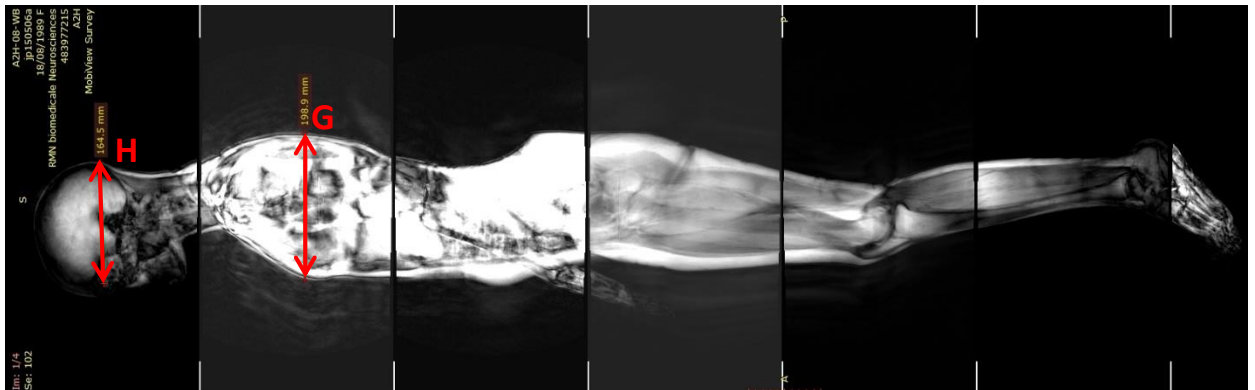
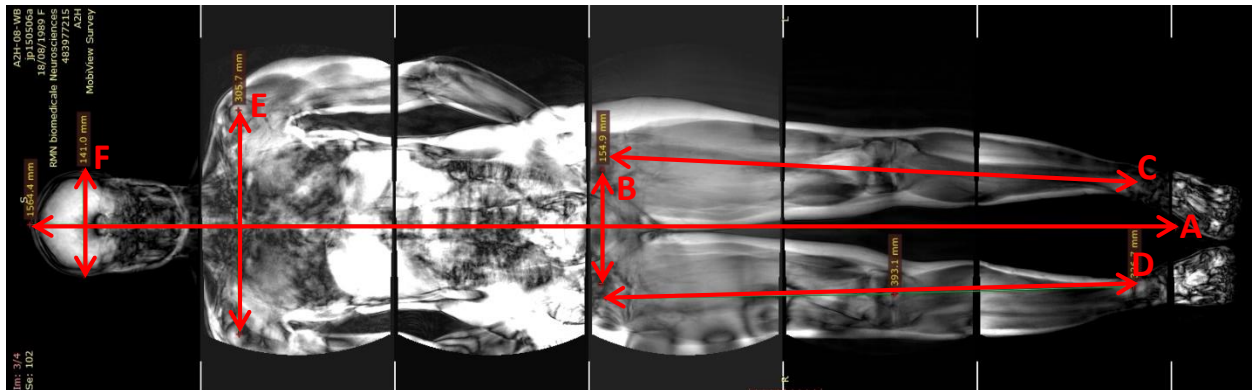


image IRM

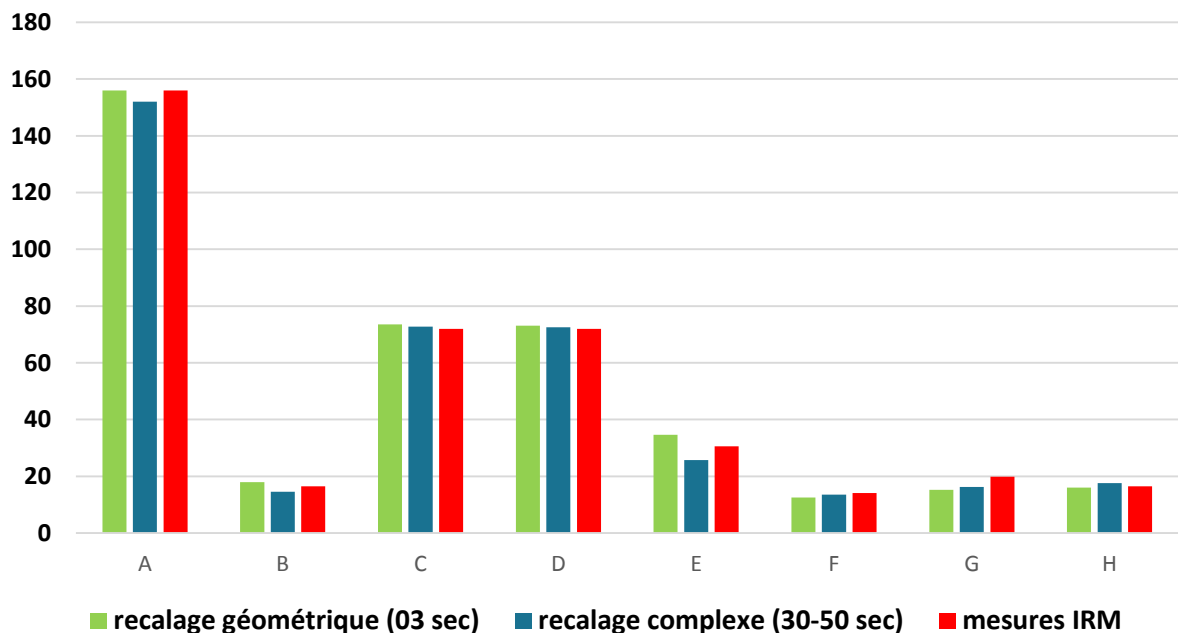


Femme 1,56m

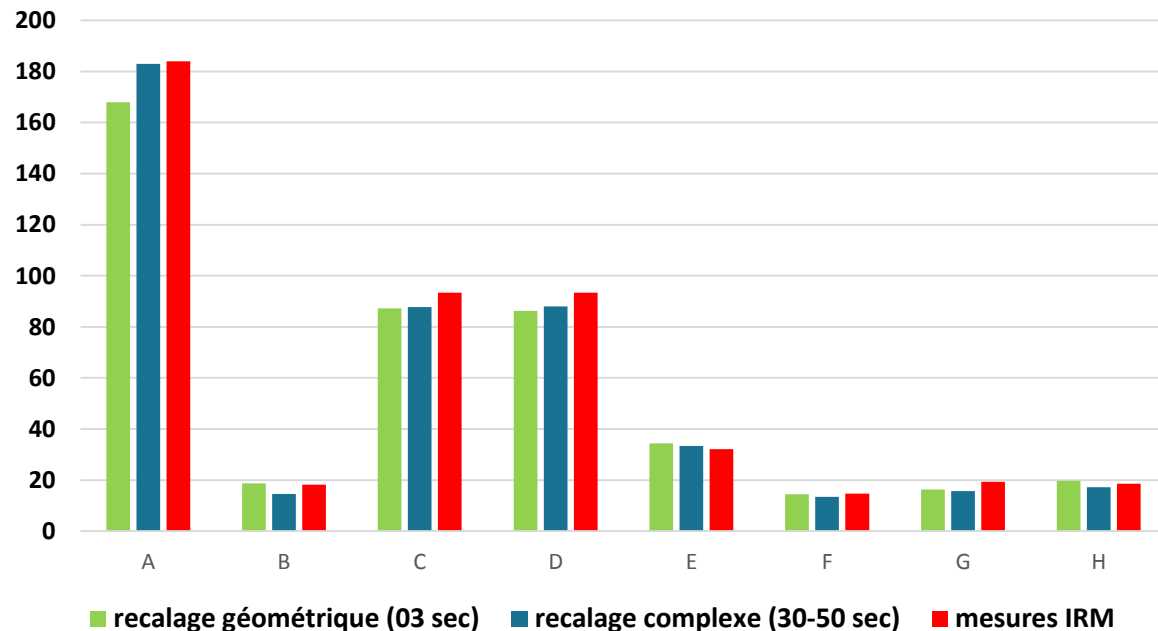
Homme 1,84m

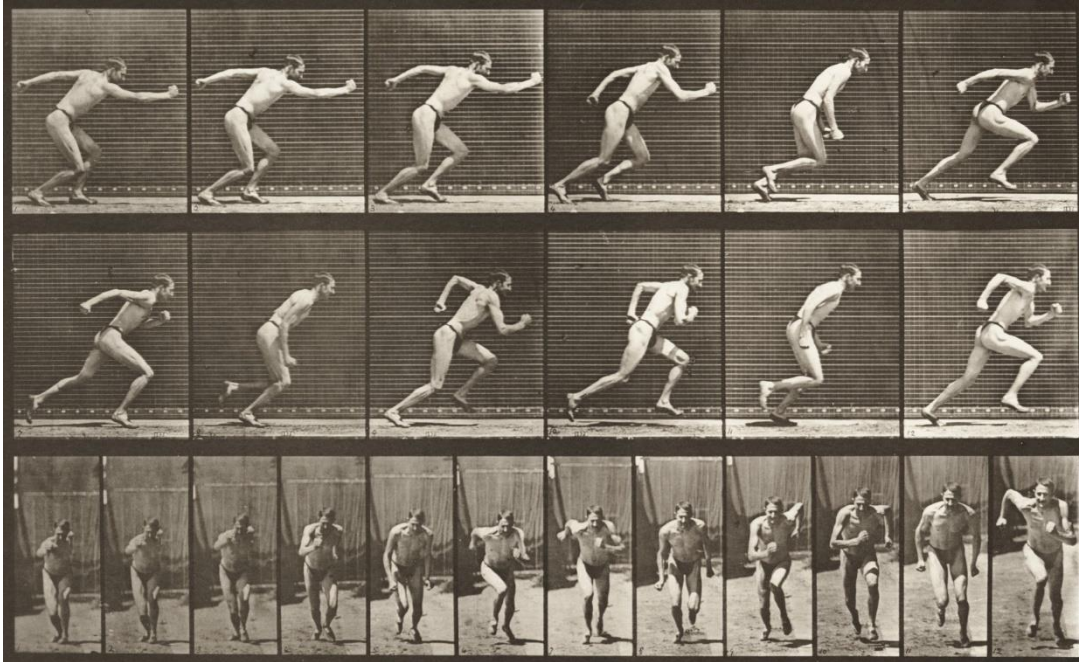
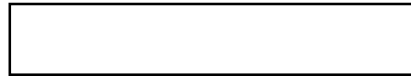


Femme [1,56m - 57kg]



Homme [1,84m - 98kg]



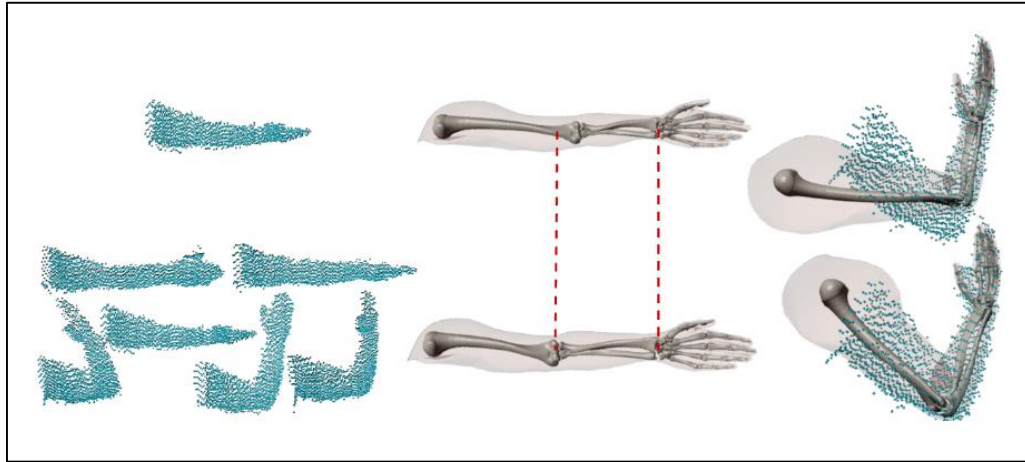


I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D

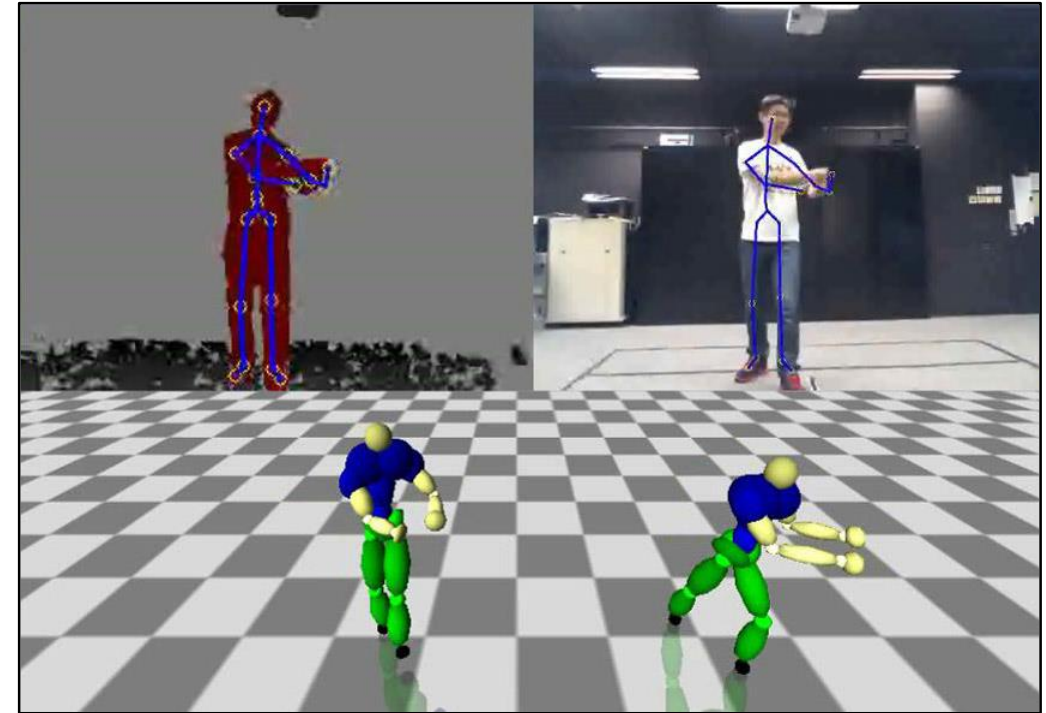
II Capture et restitution de mouvements

III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation

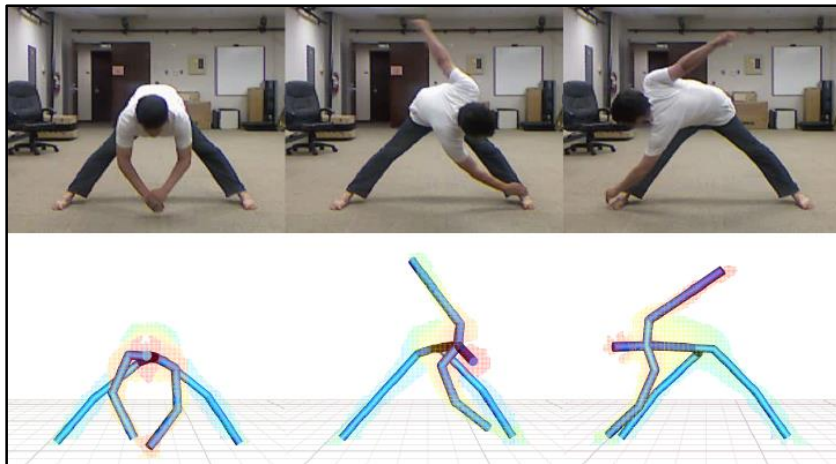
IV Discussion et Conclusion



Zhu et collègues [2015]



Zhou et collègues [2014]



Wei et collègues [2012]

Input : **Body tracking skeleton**

(25 joints positions)

Smoothing of small tracking noise
(Kalman filter on positions)

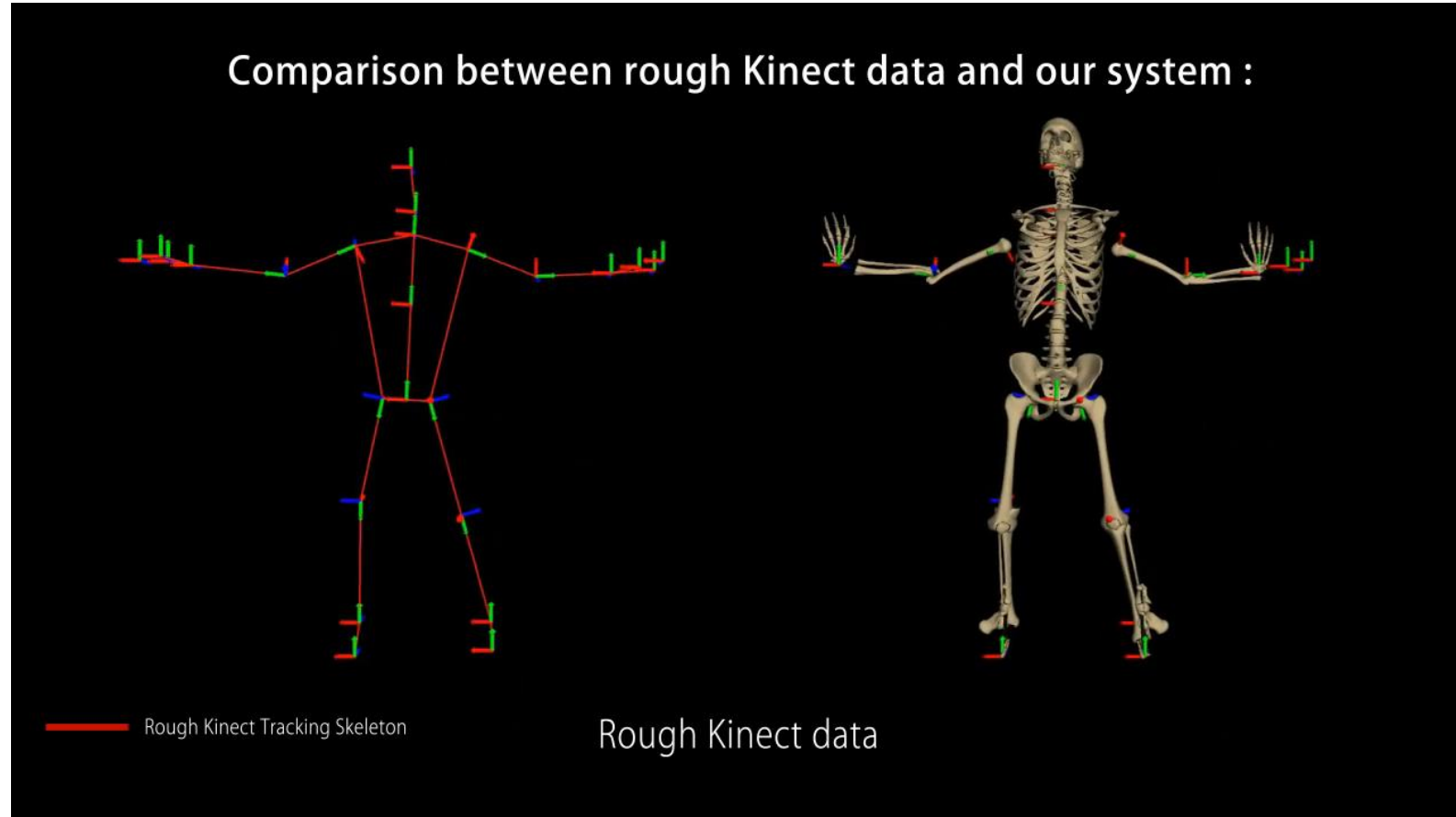
Hierarchical body tracking system
(in-between joint distances)

Anatomically constrained joint Orientations
(dofs and angle limits)

Output : **Realistic body tracking**

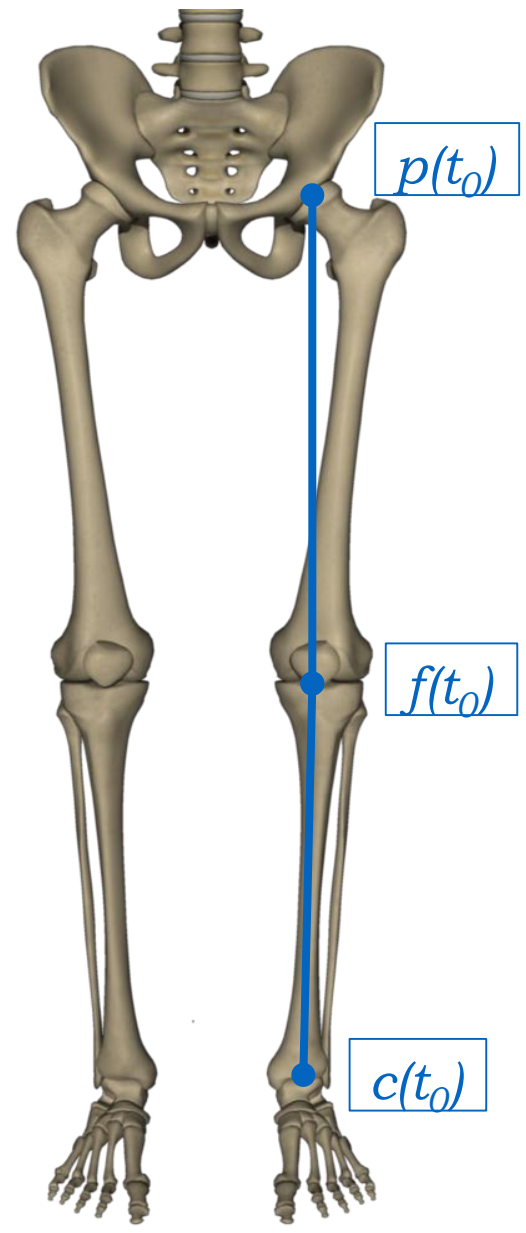
(body joints position and orientations)

Comparison between rough Kinect data and our system :



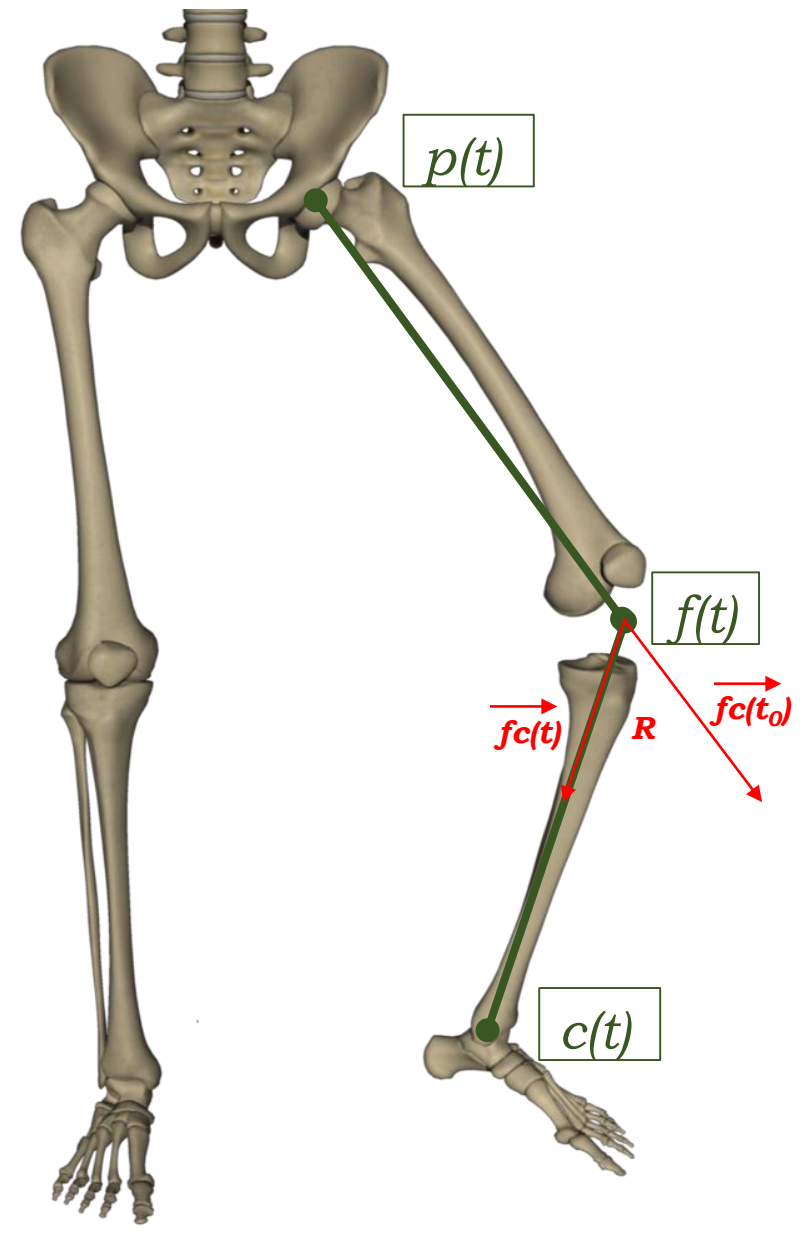
Définition du squelette d'animation hiérarchique

CAPTURE



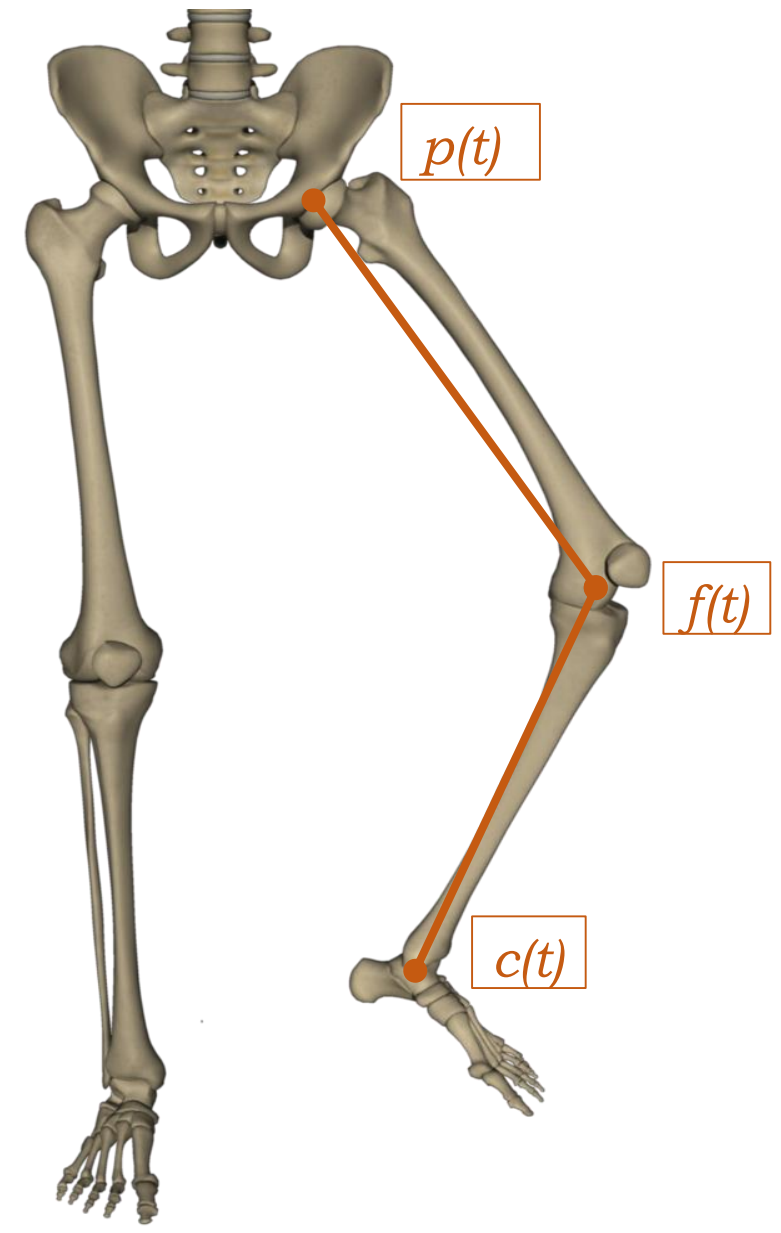
Squelette hiérarchique

+

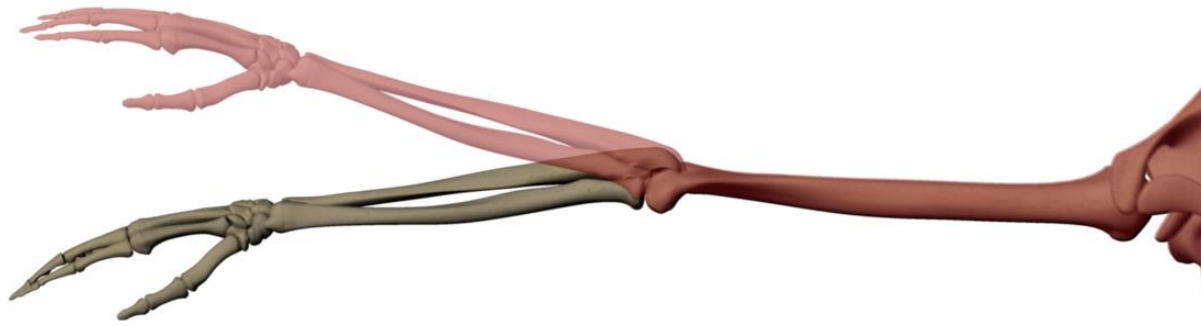


Données Kinect

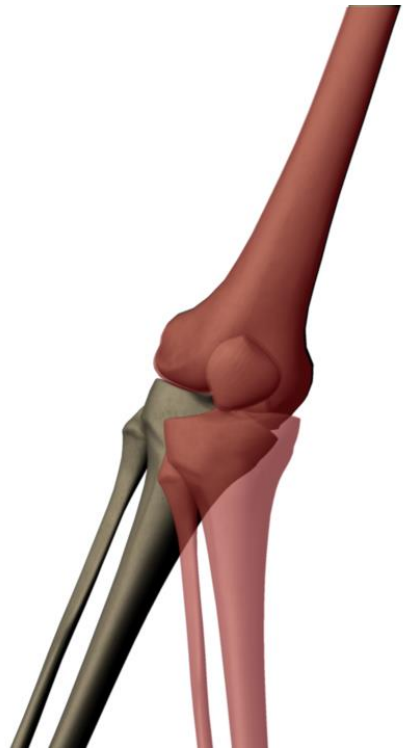
=



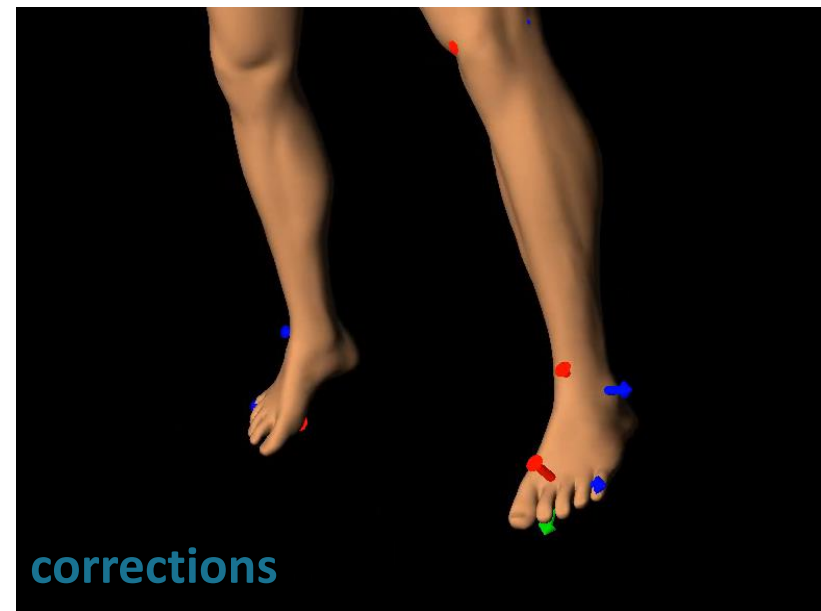
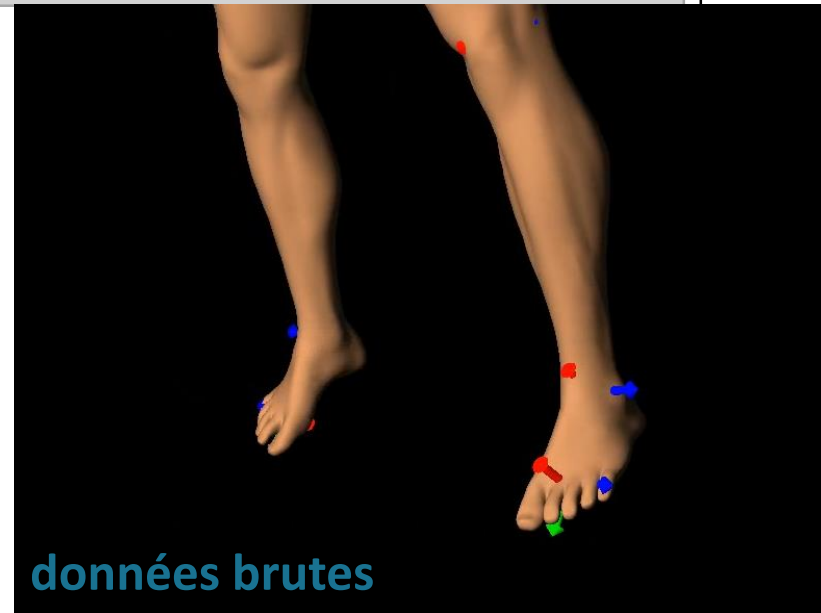
Sortie

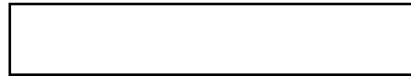


(coude) articulation kinect hors des limites angulaires



(genou) erreurs sur le type d'articulation (trop degrés de liberté)





I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D

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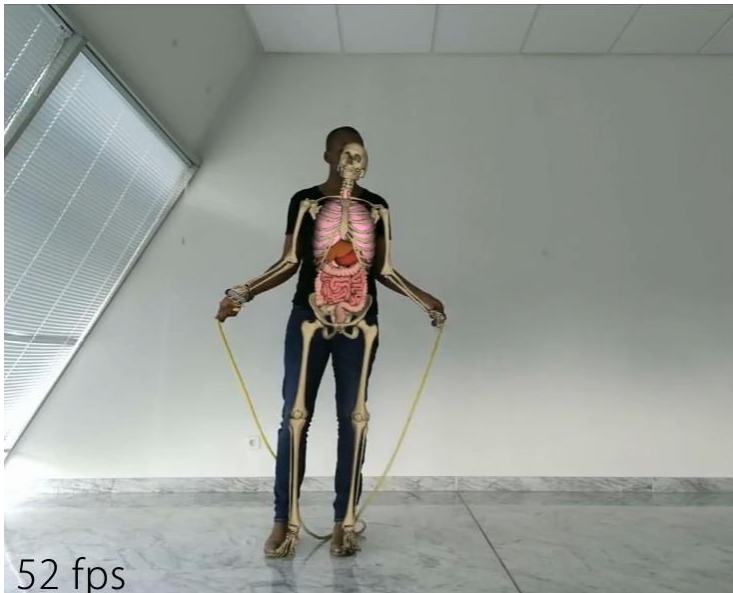
IV Discussion et Conclusion

Demo draft
setup



62 fps

> *Flexions*



52 fps

> *Fitness*



Real-time

58 fps



Real-time

58 fps

> *Visualisation de l'activité musculaire*

Critères de qualité d'un miroir interactif

- (C01) Gamme des postures
- (C02) Gamme des orientations
- (C03) Amplitude des mouvements
- (C04) Fluidité et délai du mouvement
- (C05) Cohérence du mouvement
- (C06) Plausibilité du mouvement

Groupe d'étude

13 hommes

7 femmes

- 24 à 54 ans

- 22 à 44 ans

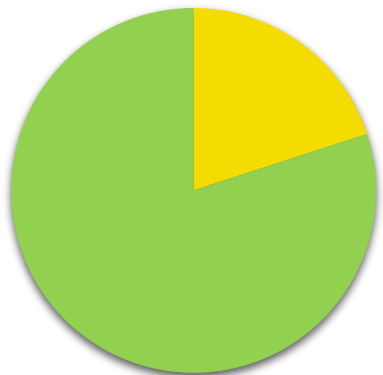
- 173 à 191 cm

- 153 à 173 cm

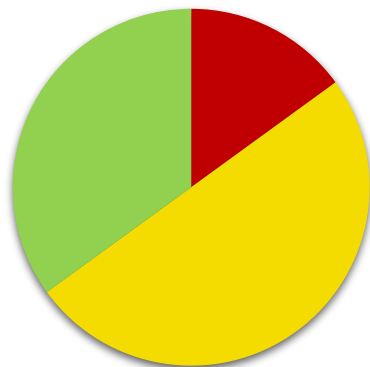
- 73 à 104 kg

- 55 à 75 kg

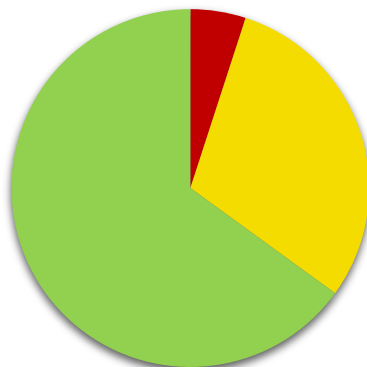
■ mauvais
 ■ moyen
 ■ bon



C01



C02



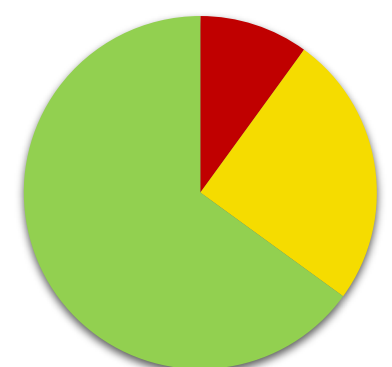
C03



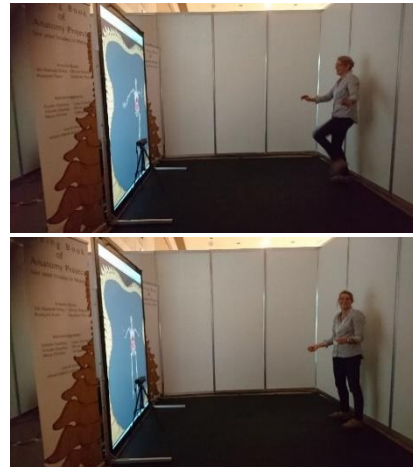
C04



C05



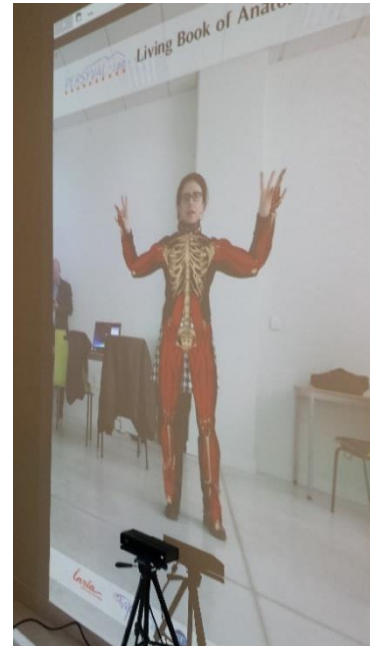
C06



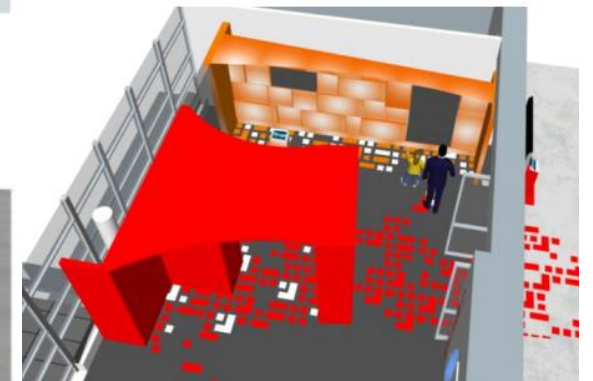
Emerging Technologies – Siggraph Asia (novembre 2015)



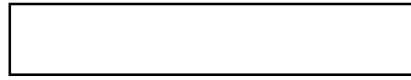
Consumer Electronics Show (janvier 2016)



Congrès des morphologistes (mars 2016)



Showroom Inria Rhône-Alpes (automne 2016)



I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D

II Capture et restitution de mouvements

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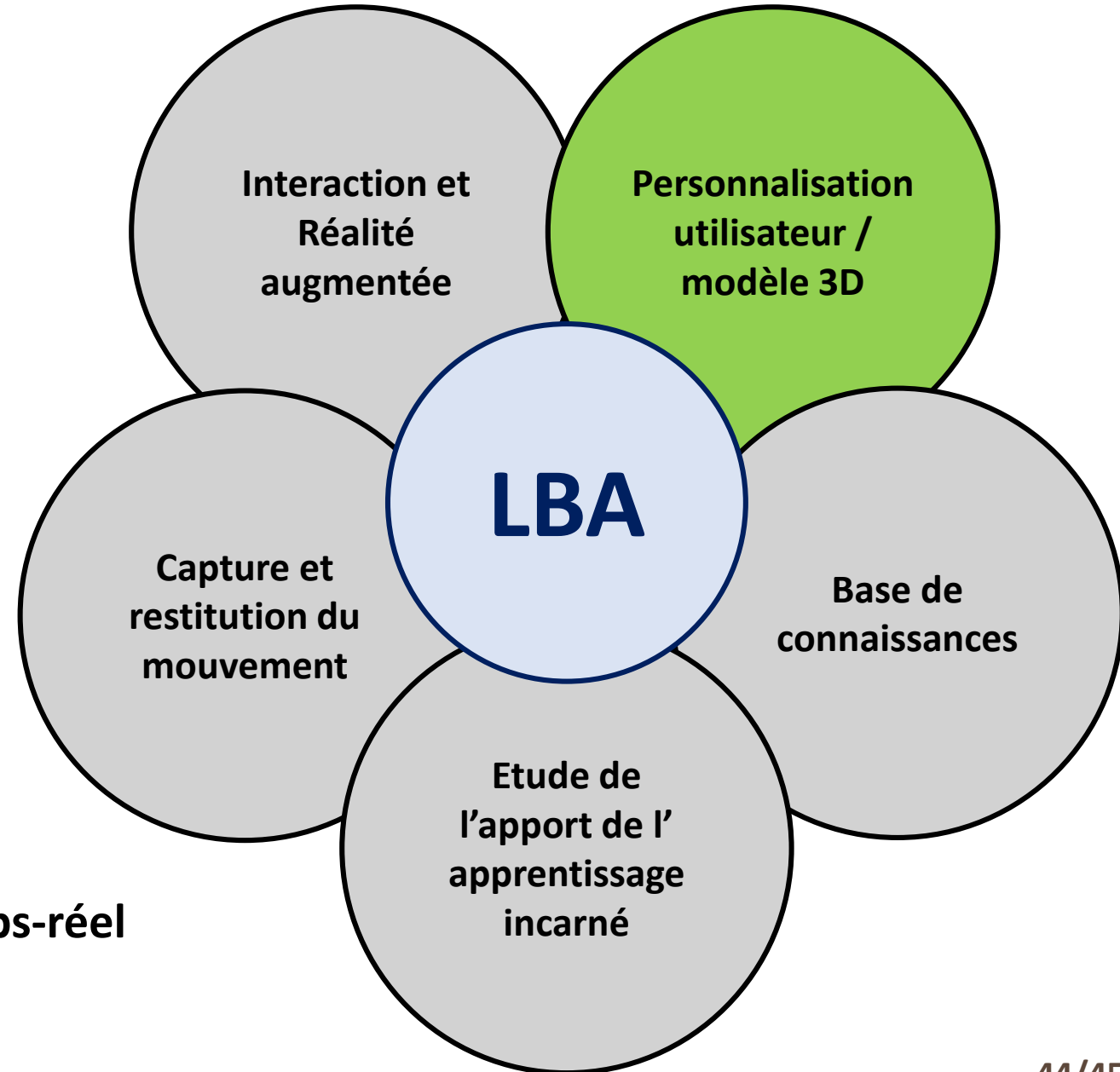
IV Discussion et Conclusion

Récapitulatif :

- 2 méthodes
- Résultats similaires
- Temps-reel ou temps interactif
- Proche de la vérité terrain (IRM)

Améliorations possibles :

- Version hybride : recalage complexe en temps-réel
- Prendre en compte les tissus adipeux

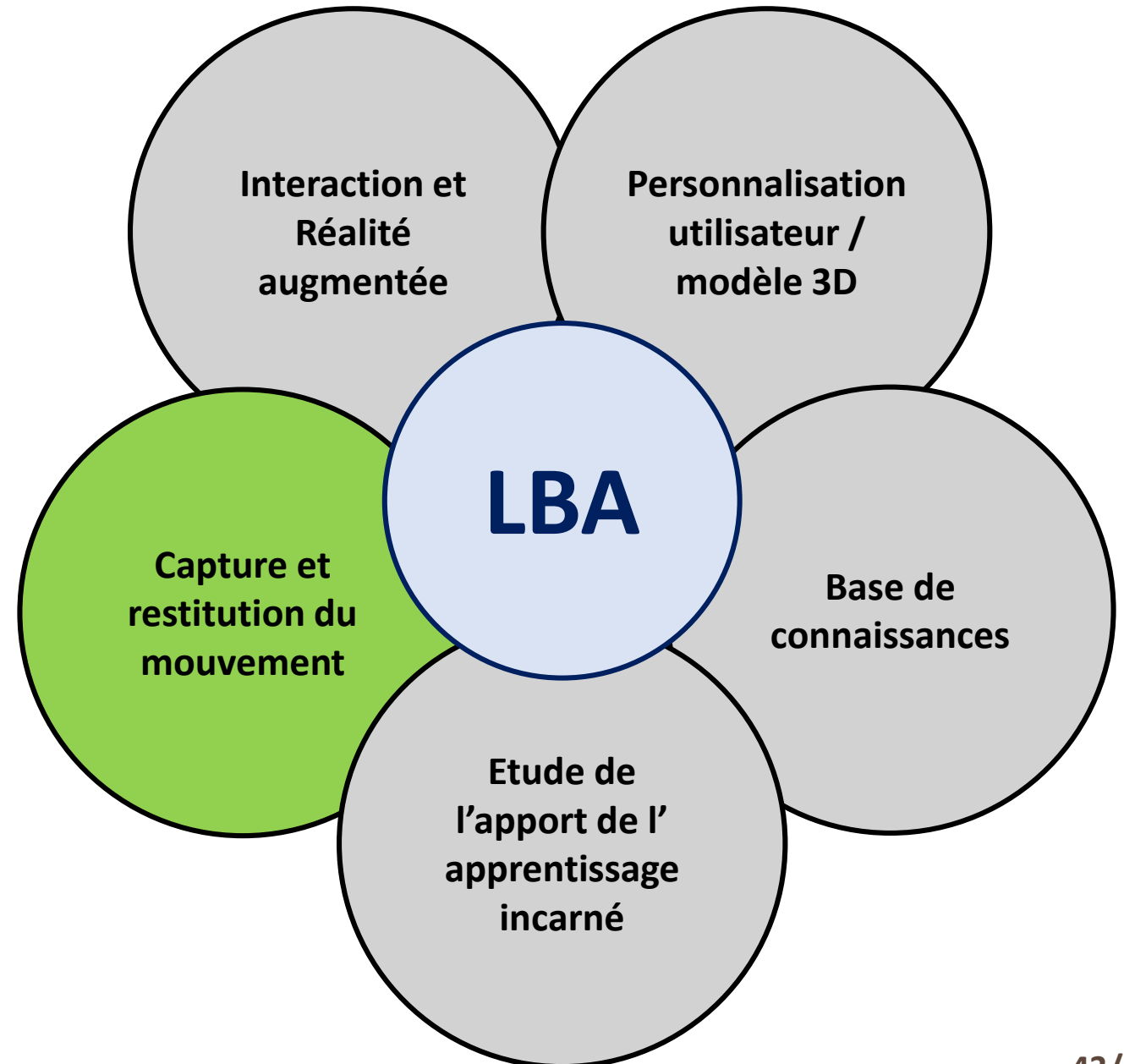


Récapitulatif :

- Respect des limites articulaires
- Cohérence longueur des segments
- Capture et restitution temps-réel

Améliorations possibles :

- Combiner plusieurs vues du système
- Système articulaire pseudo-physique
- Base de données de mouvements



Objectifs :

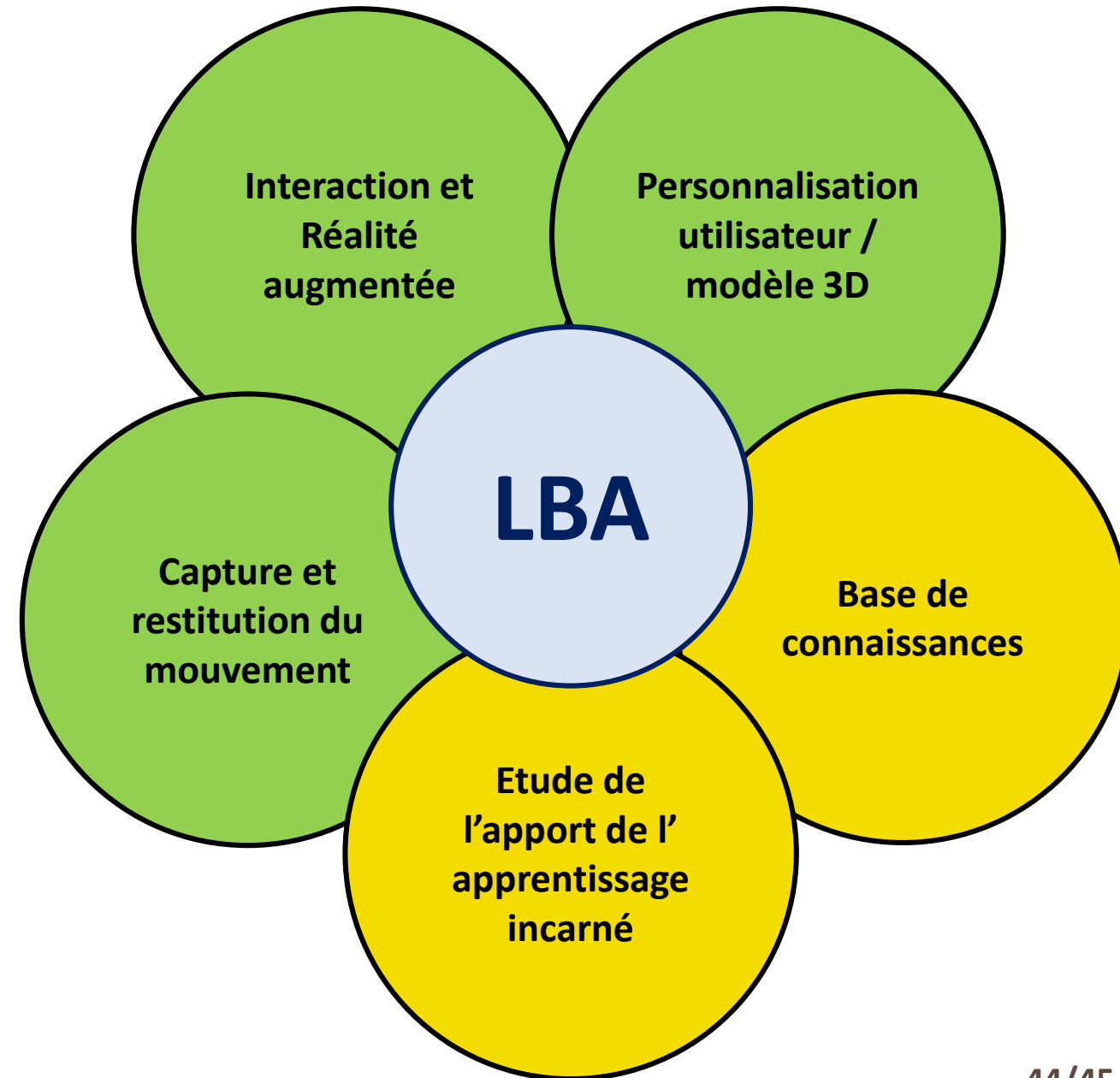
- Temps-réel ou interactif
- Capteurs de mouvements légers
- Utilisation « grand public »

Contributions :

- Personnalisation de la maquette
- Restitution des mouvements
- Visualisation des connaissances

Suite :

- Collaboration avec UBC
- Projet ANR **AN@TOMY2020** (3ans)



Bouger son corps pour apprendre l'anatomie

Armelle Bauer, Ali-Hamadi Dicko, François Faure, Olivier Palombi, Laurence Nigay, Amélie Rochet-Capellan, Jocelyne Troccaz
Workshop « IHM pour formation » - journées francophones d'IHM 2016

Anatomical Mirroring : Real-time User-specific Anatomy in Motion Using a Commodity Depth Camera

Armelle Bauer, Ali-Hamadi Dicko, François Faure, Olivier Palombi, Jocelyne Troccaz
Motion in Games 2016

L'anatomie virtuelle au service de l'apprentissage

Armelle Bauer, Jocelyne Troccaz, François Faure, Olivier Palombi
Association des Morphologistes (98^e congrès annuel) – 2016

Living Book of Anatomy (LBA) Project : See your Insides in Motion!

Bauer Armelle, Dicko Ali-Hamadi, Palombi Olivier, Faure François, Troccaz Jocelyne
Siggraph Asia 2015 Emerging Technologies

Interactive Visualization of Muscle Activity During Limb Movements : *Towards Enhanced Anatomy Learning*

Armelle Bauer, Florent Paclet, Violaine Cahouet, Ali-Hamadi Dicko, Olivier Palombi, François Faure, Jocelyne Troccaz
Eurographics Workshop VCBM, 2014

MyCorporisFabrica : Making Anatomy Easy

Armelle Bauer, Federico Ulliana, Ali-Hamadi Dicko, Benjamin Gilles, Olivier Palombi, François Faure
Siggraph Studio Talks, 2014 Aug