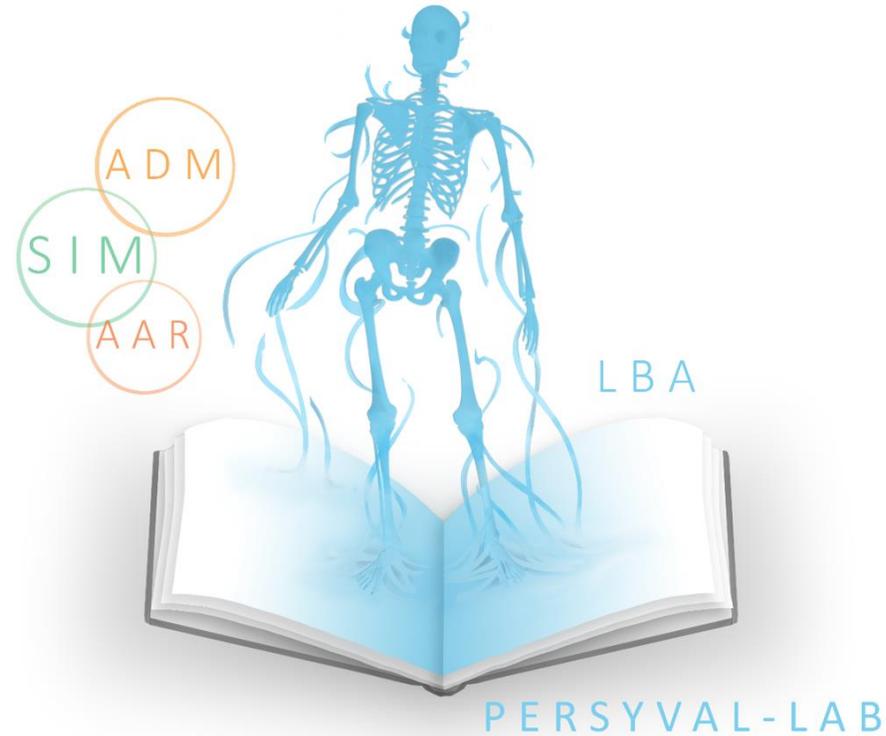


# Modélisation anatomique utilisateur-spécifique et animation temps-réel. Application à l'apprentissage de l'anatomie.



## Encadrants

Jocelyne TROCCAZ  
François FAURE  
Olivier PALOMBI

## Rapporteurs

Marie-Odile BERGER  
Stéphane COTIN

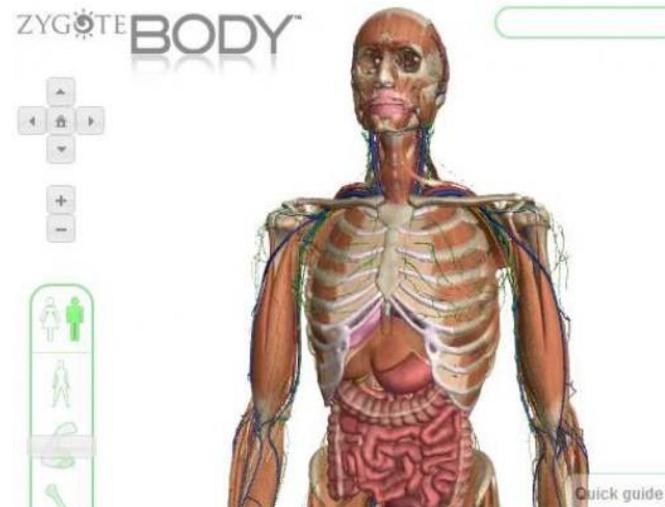
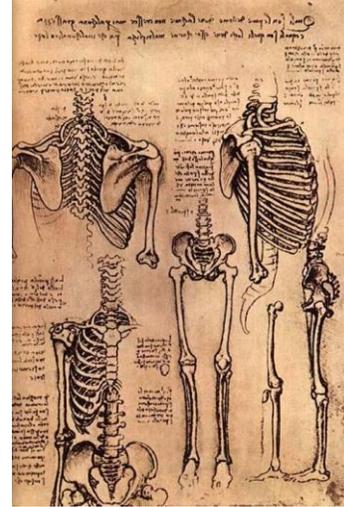
## Examineurs

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*



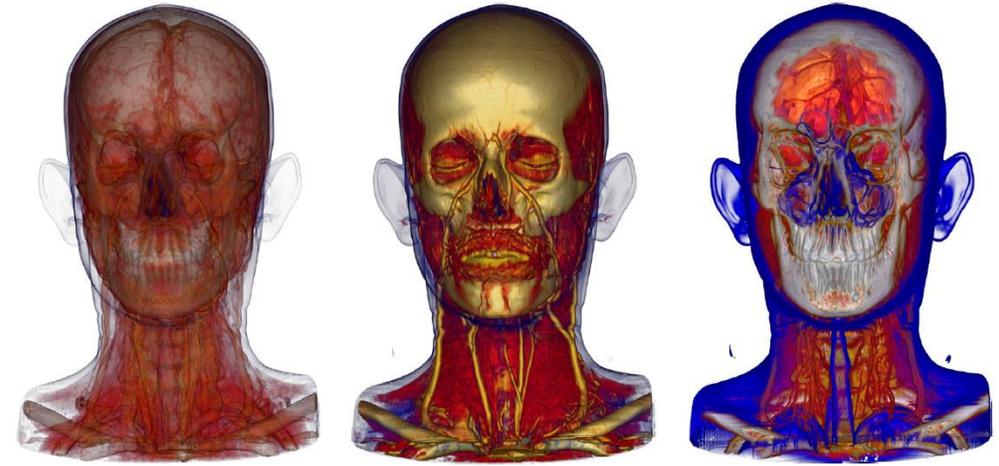
*Le corps comme support*



*Représentations picturales et atlas anatomiques*

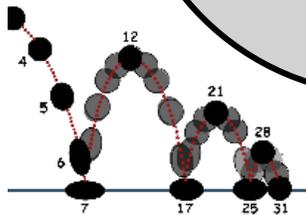
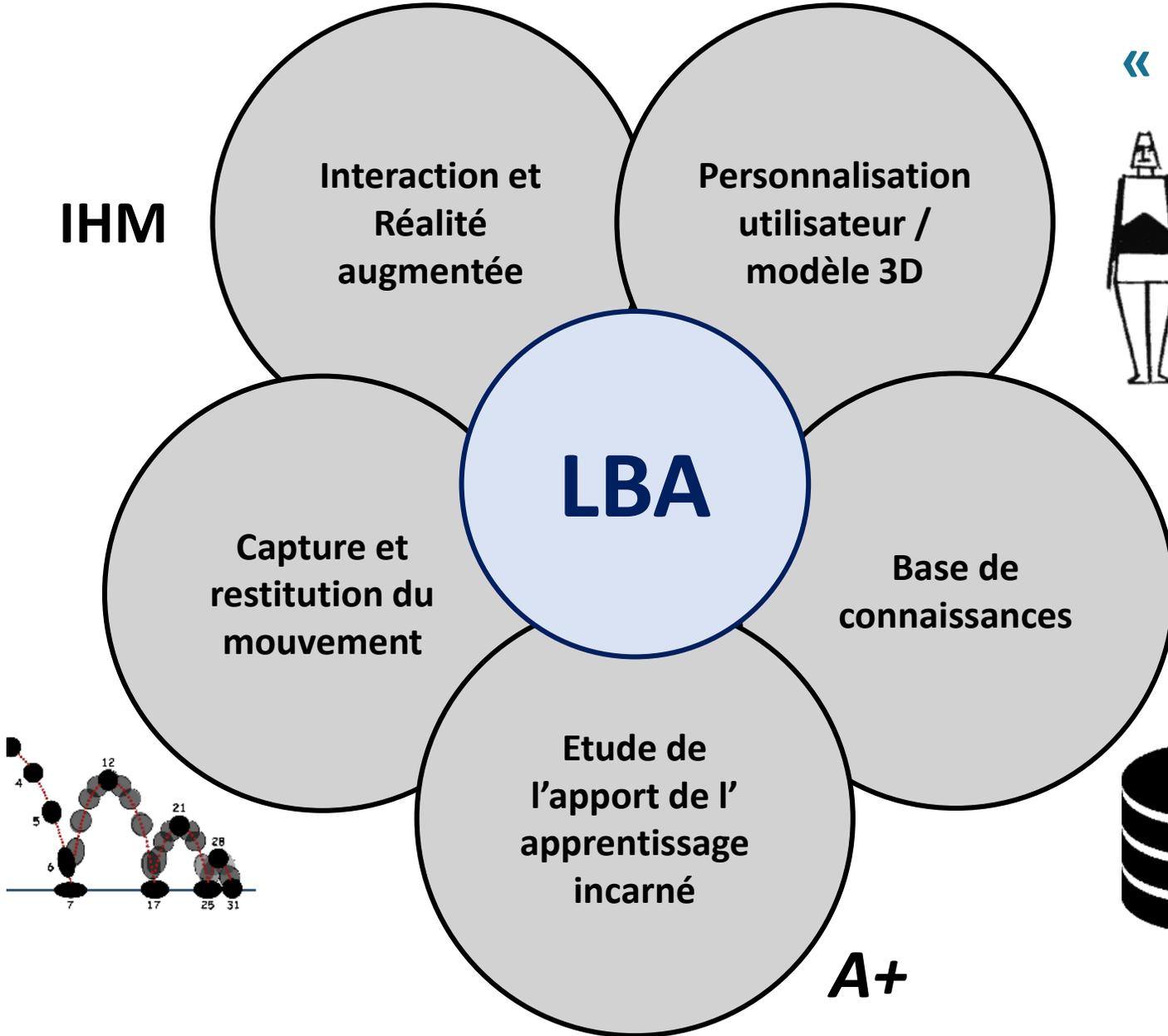
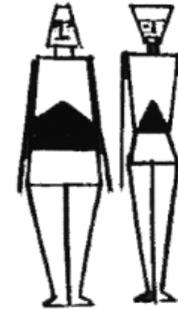


*Représentations en volume*



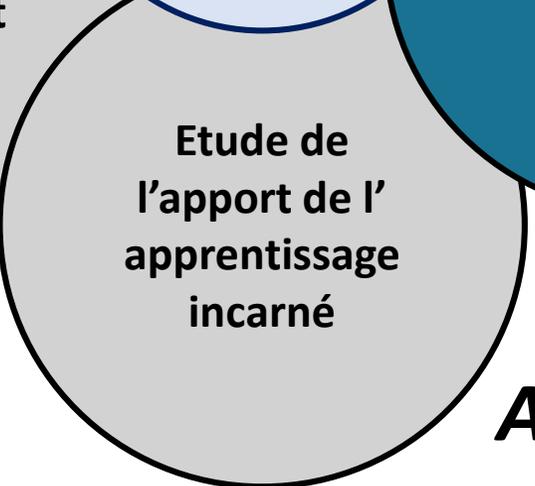
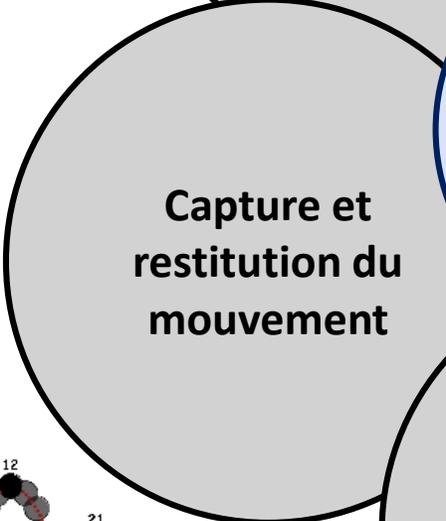
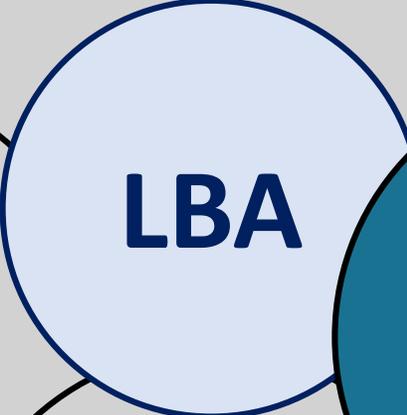
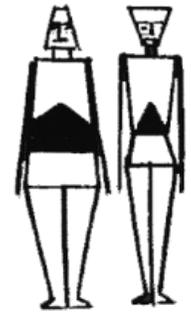
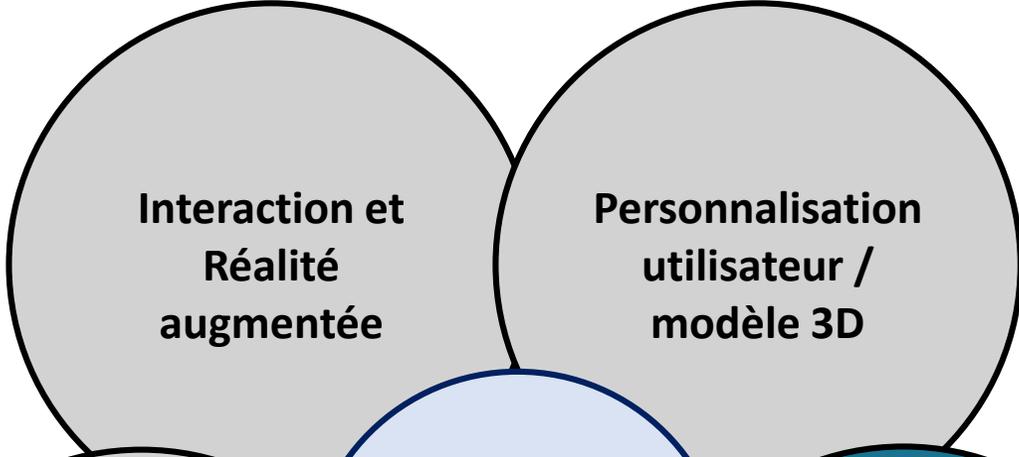
*Représentations numériques*

# « Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

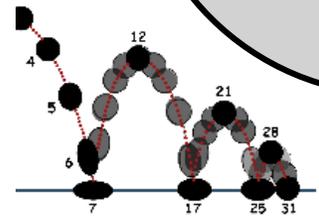


# « Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM

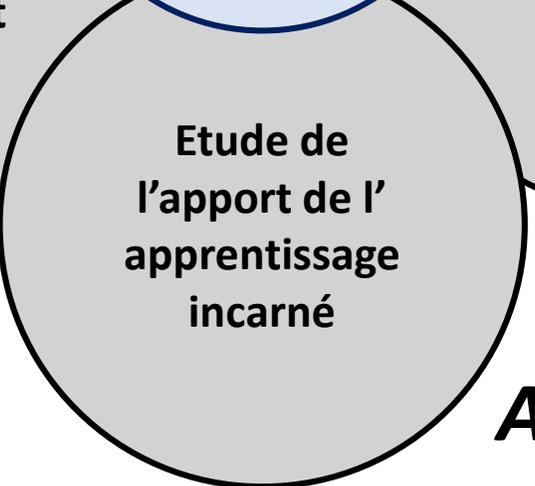
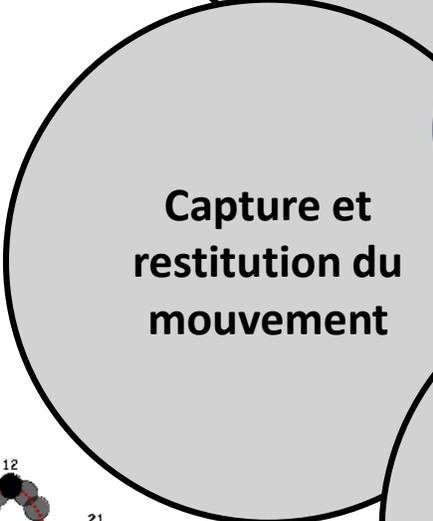
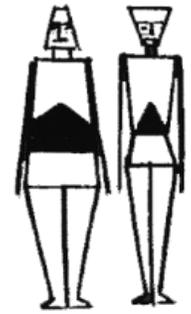
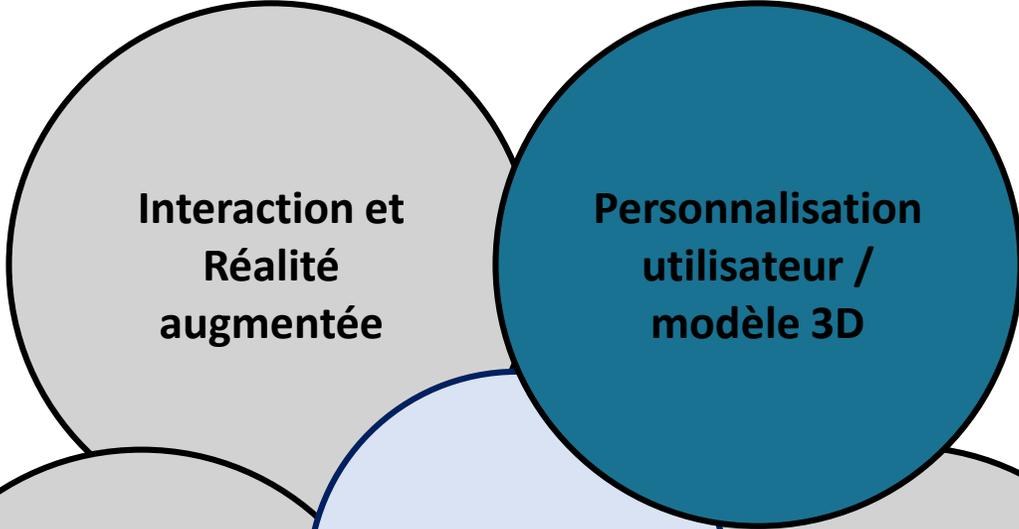


A+

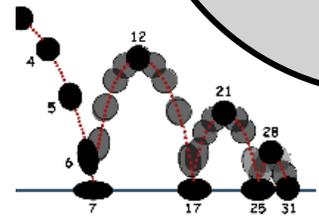


# « Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM



A+



# « Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM

Interaction et  
Réalité  
augmentée

Personnalisation  
utilisateur /  
modèle 3D

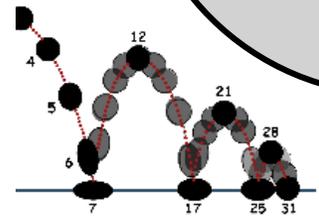
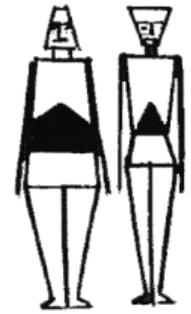
**LBA**

Capture et  
restitution du  
mouvement

Base de  
connaissances

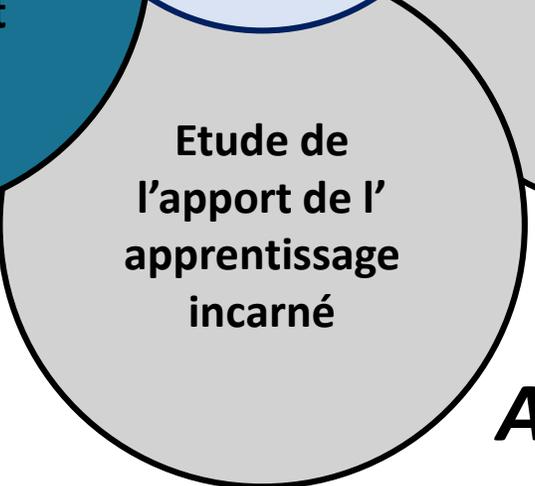
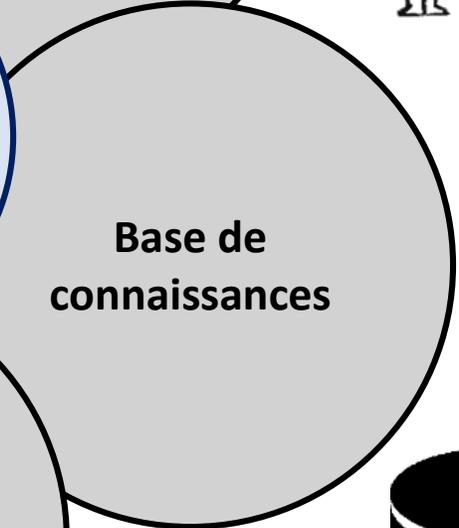
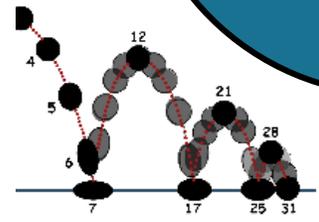
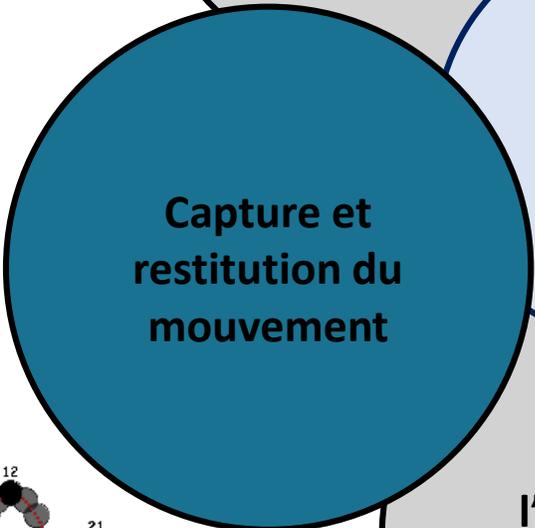
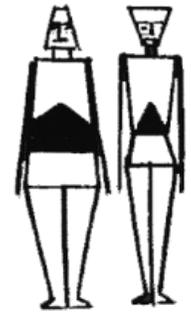
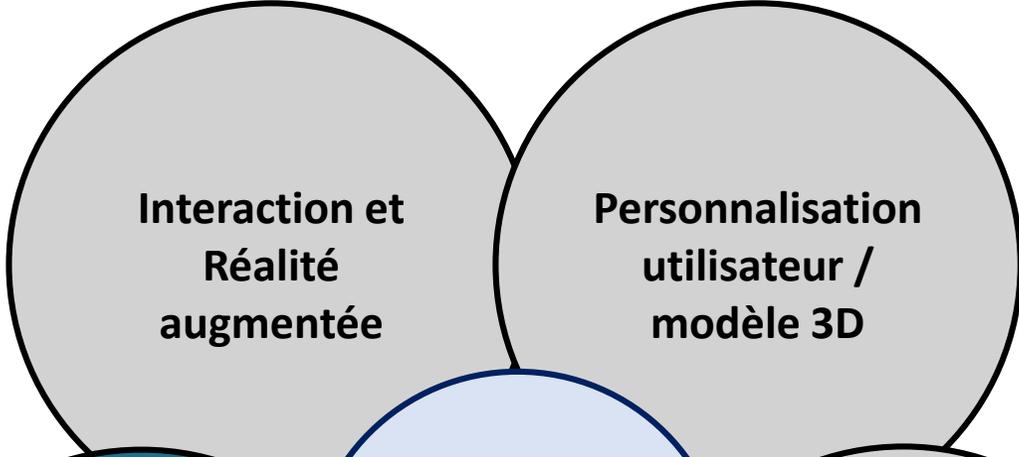
Etude de  
l'apport de l'  
apprentissage  
incarné

A+



# « Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

IHM

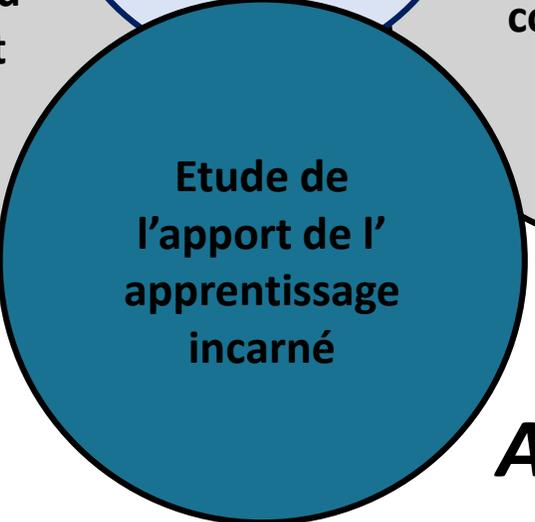
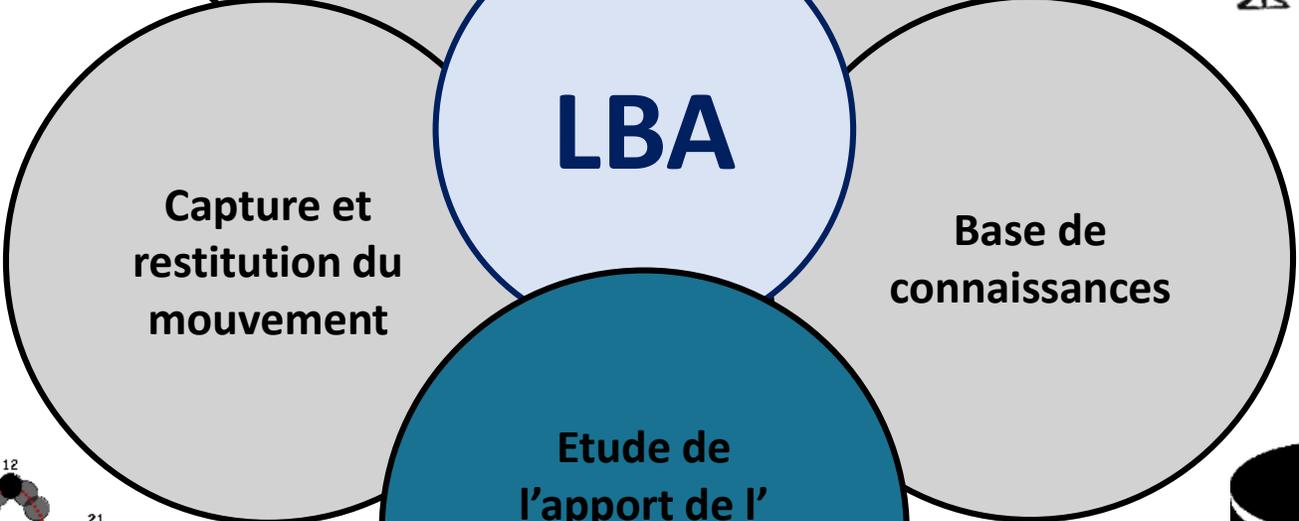
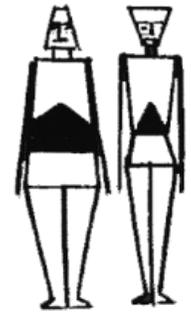
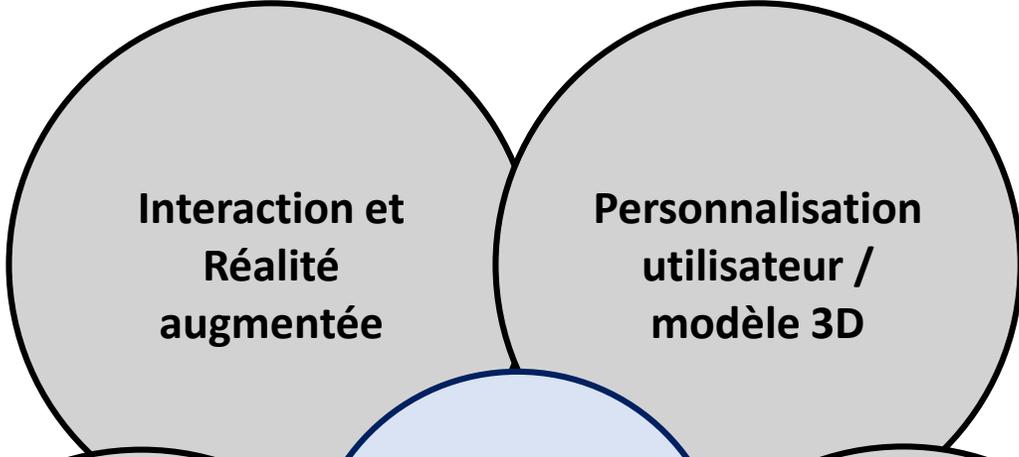


A+

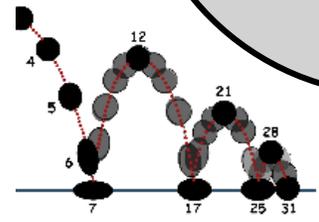


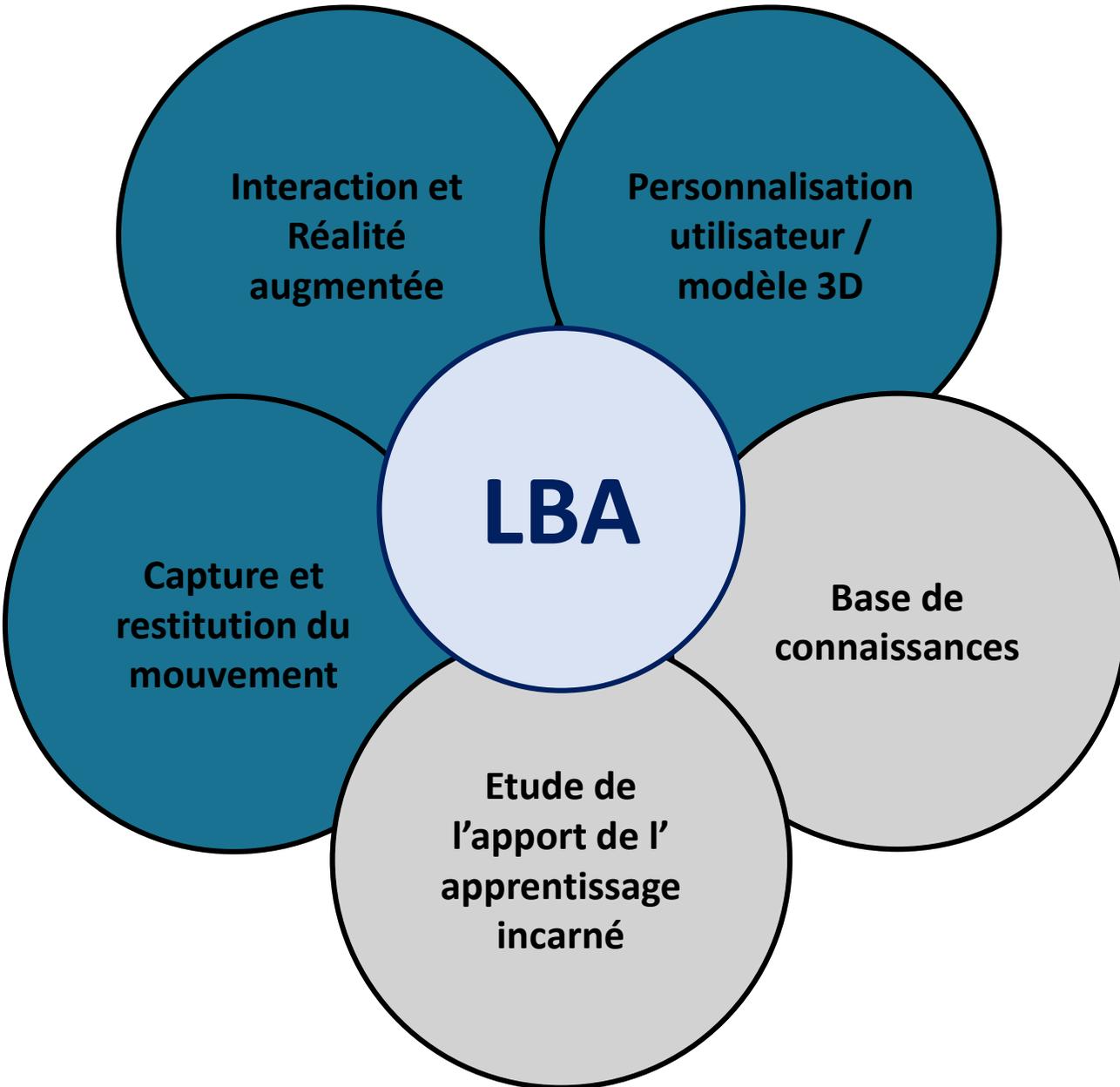
# « Living Book of Anatomy » (LBA)

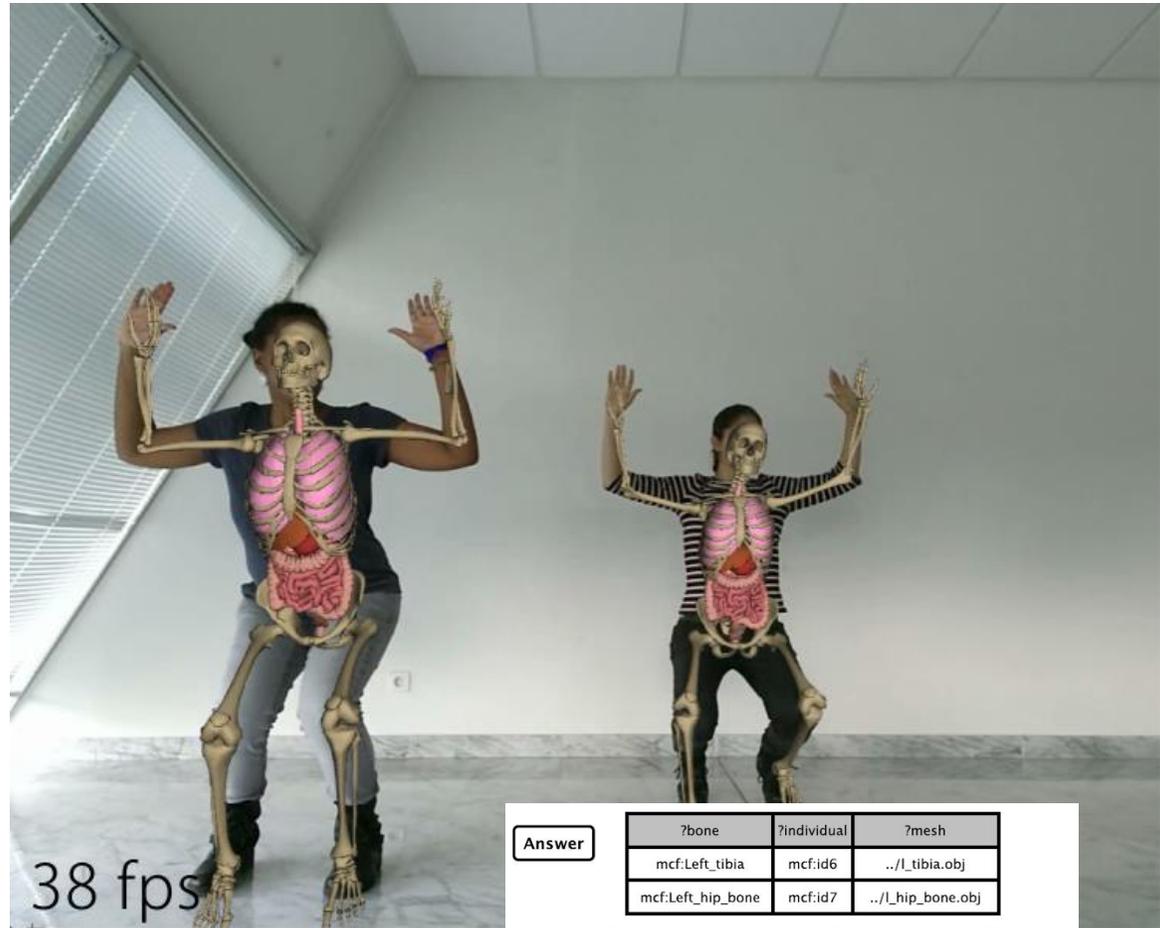
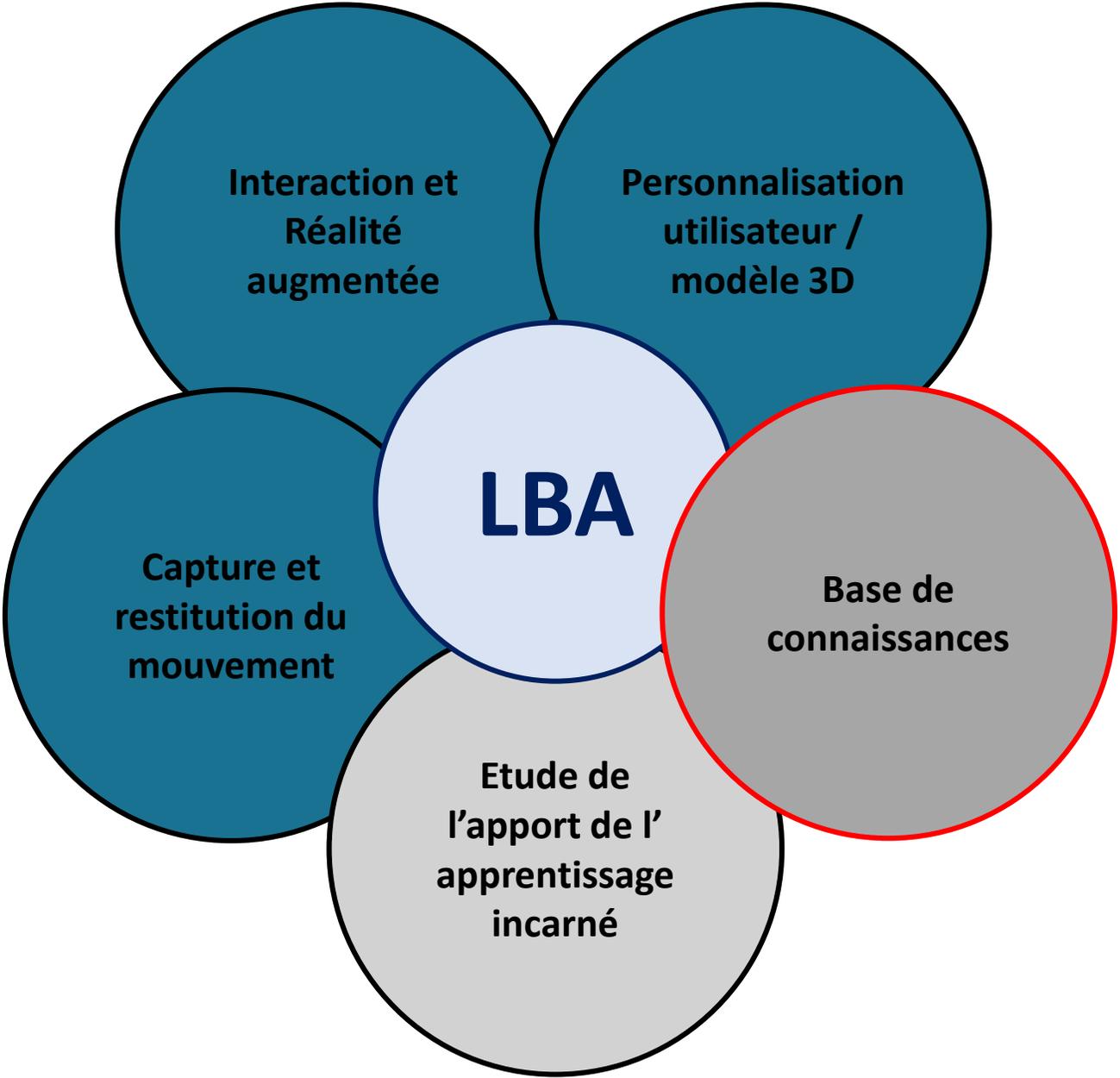
IHM



A+

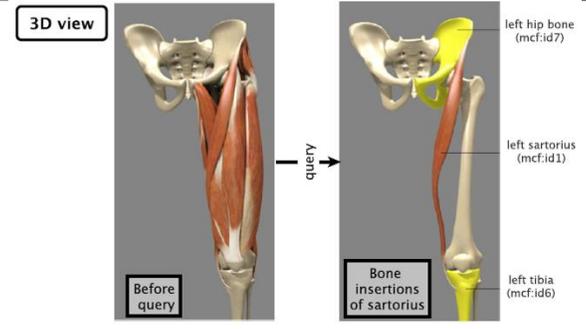


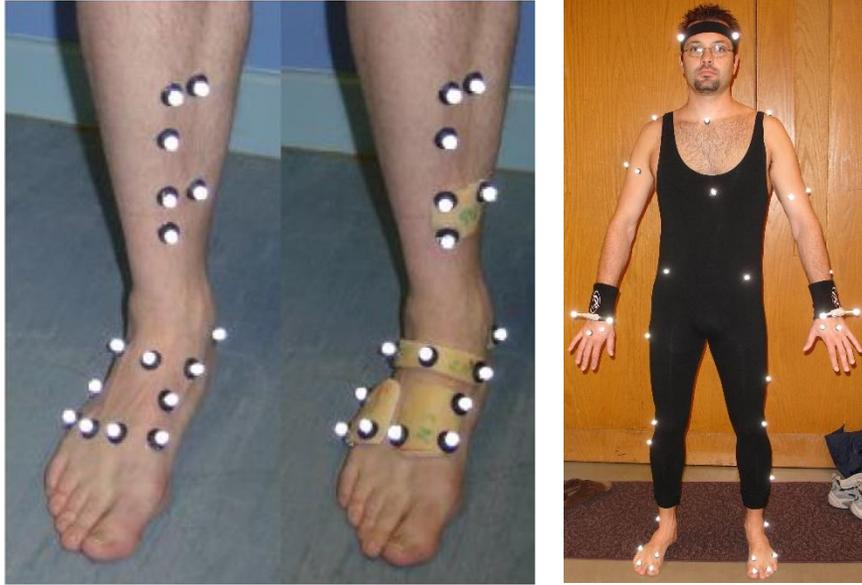




Answer

?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

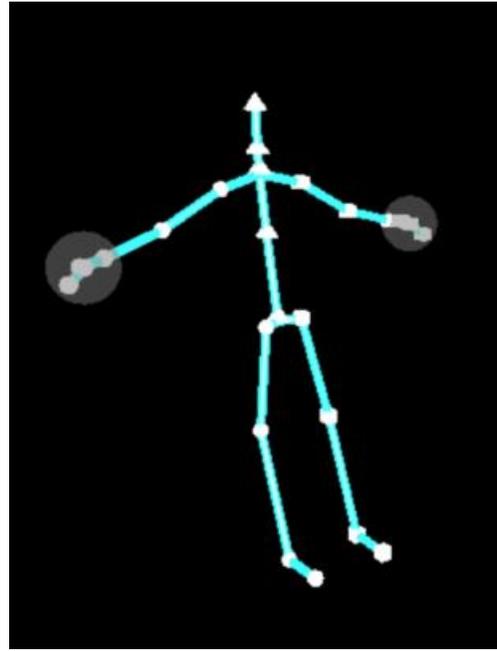
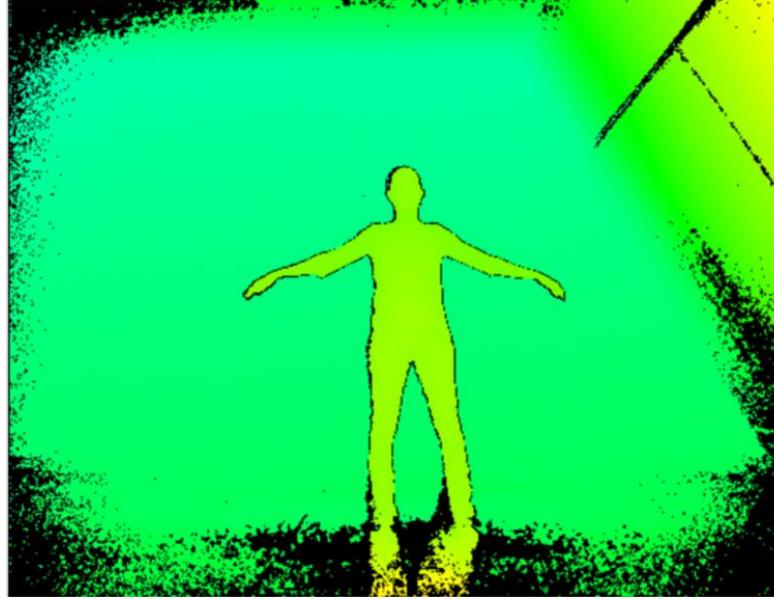
## Systèmes lourds

- Très chers
- Compliqués à installer

## Systèmes légers

- Peu chers
- Simples à installer





**« données partielles et bruitées »**

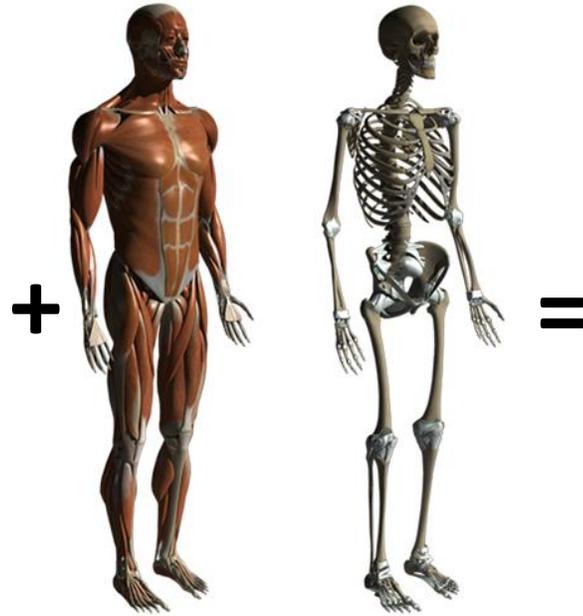
**Sorties du SDK Kinect :**

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

# Son propre corps pour apprendre l'anatomie



Capture de données

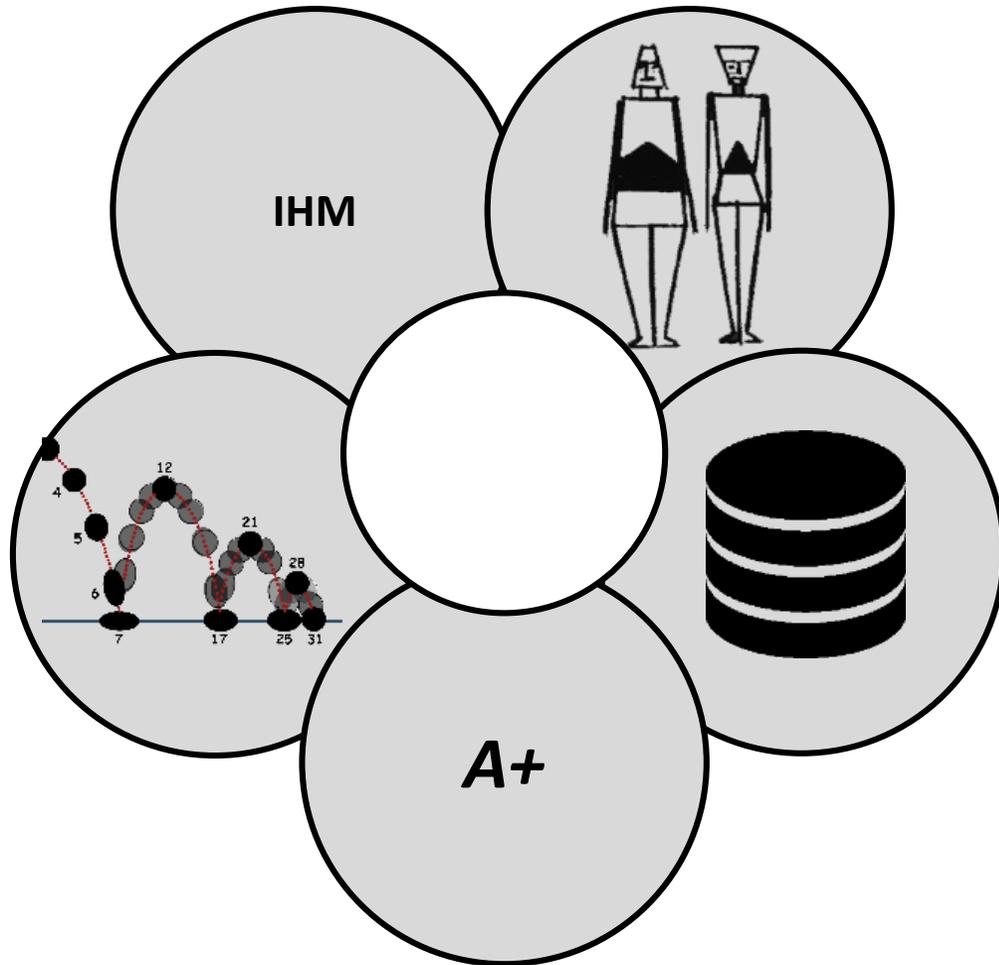


Maquette 3D



Entrées

Sortie en RA



## « Les miroirs interactifs »



Propose de bons résultats

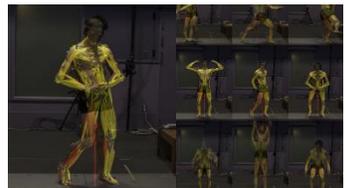
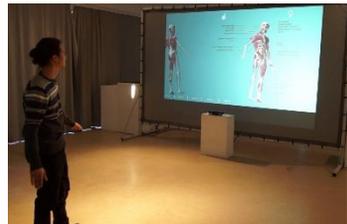
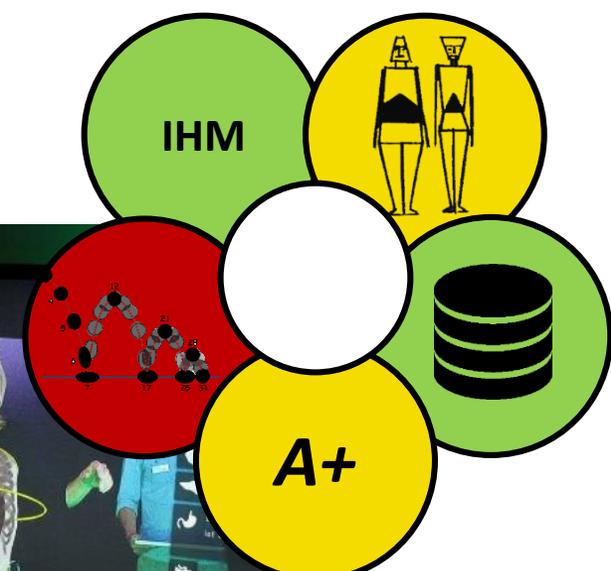
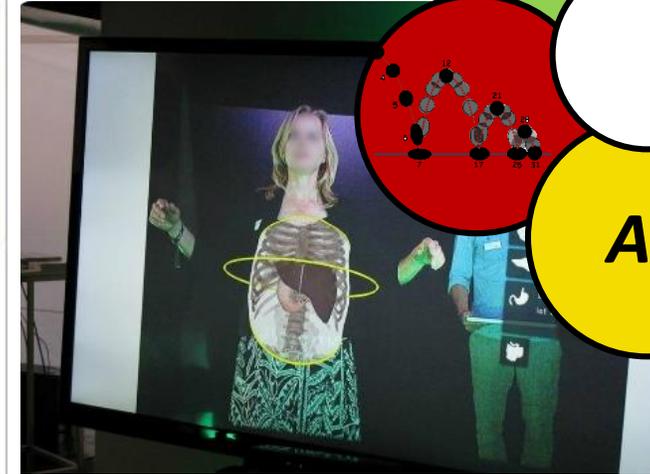


Traité partiellement

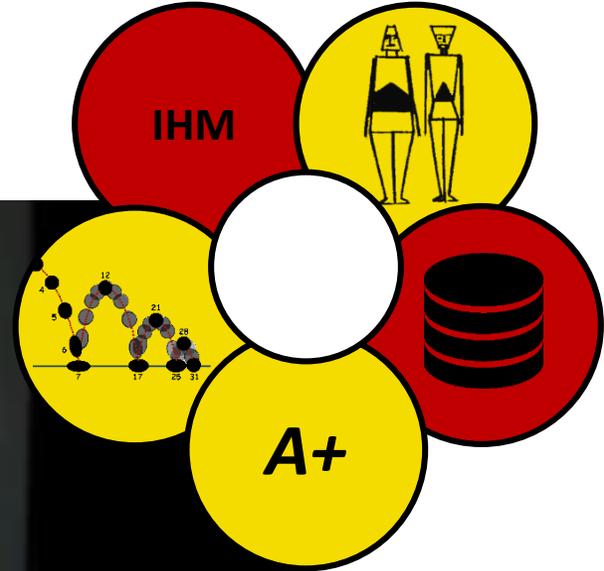
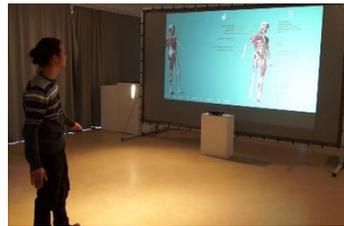


Pas traité par le système

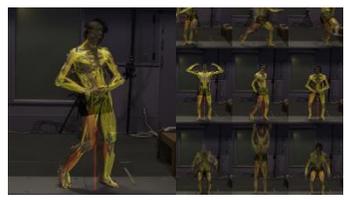
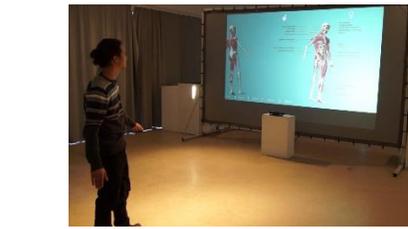
## Le Magic Mirror [Navab et collègues - 2011]



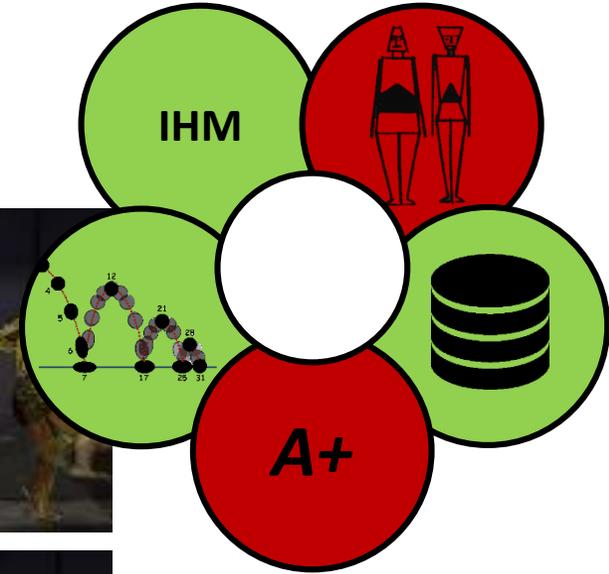
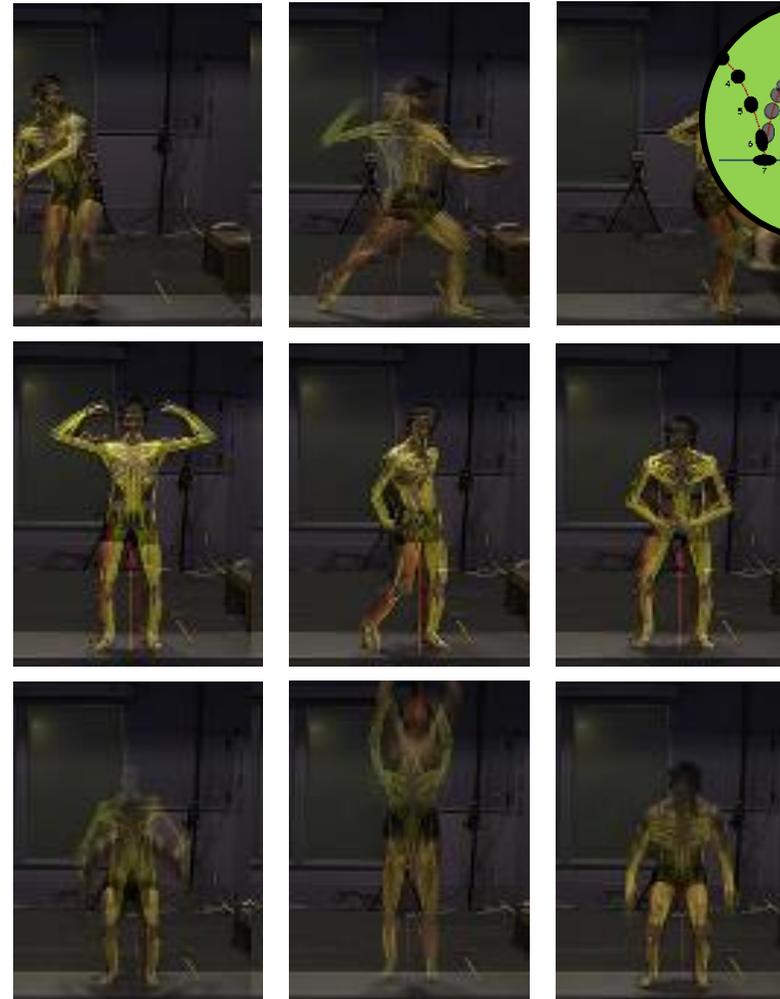
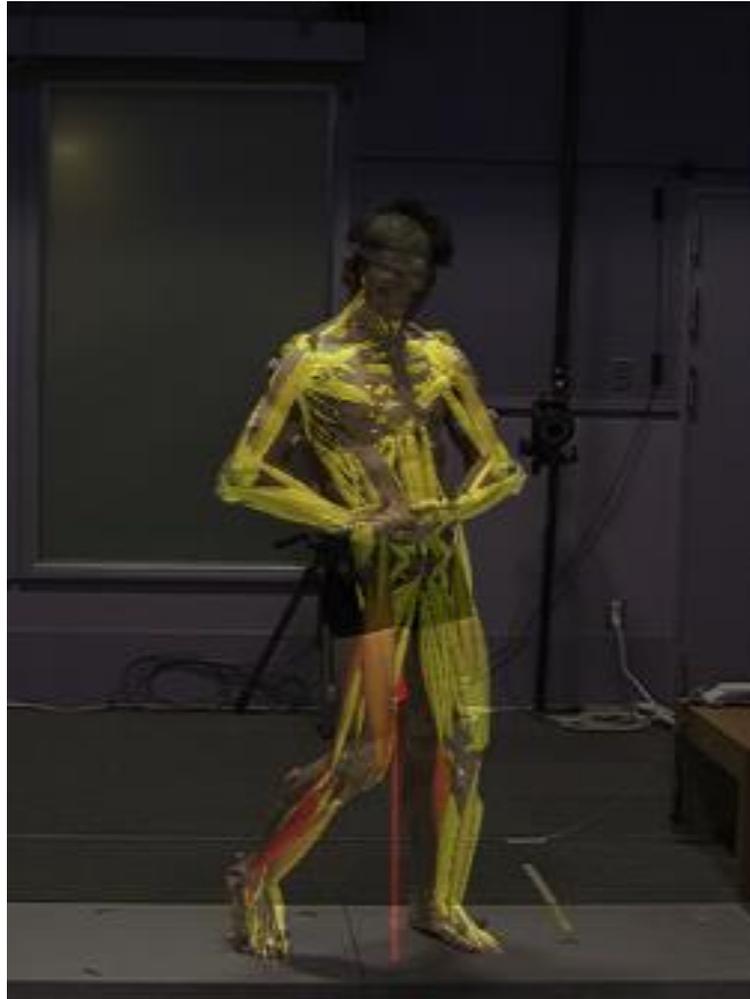
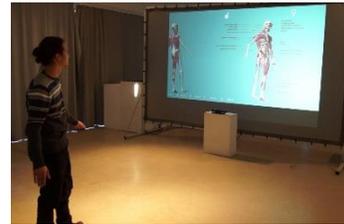
# Le Digital Mirror [Maître et collègues - 2014]

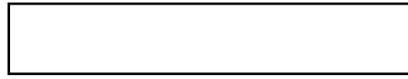


# Anatomie Spiegel [Börner et collègues - 2015]



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



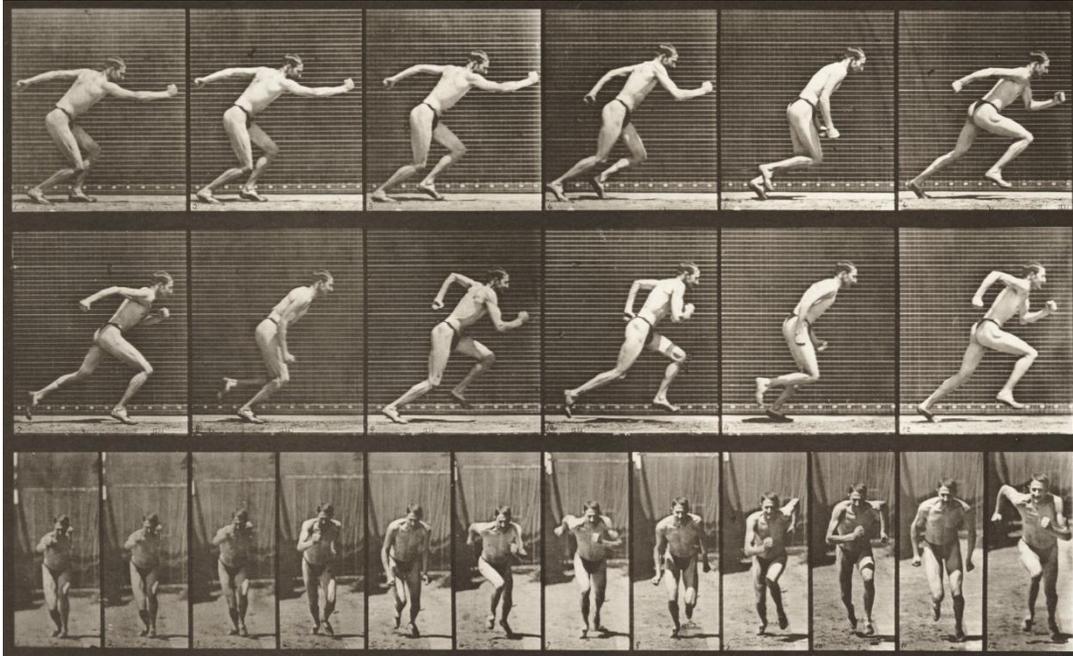
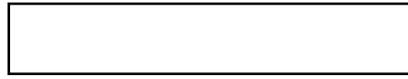


**I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D**

**II Capture et restitution de mouvements**

**III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation**

**IV Discussion et Conclusion**



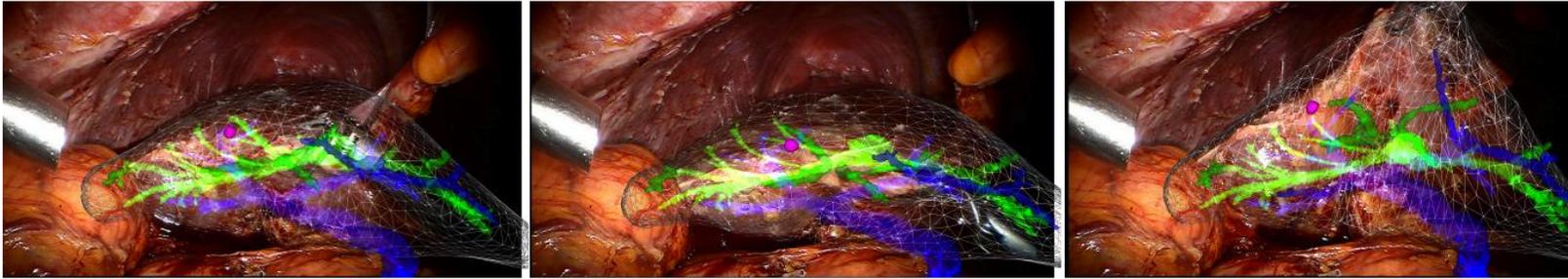
**I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D**

**II Capture et restitution de mouvements**

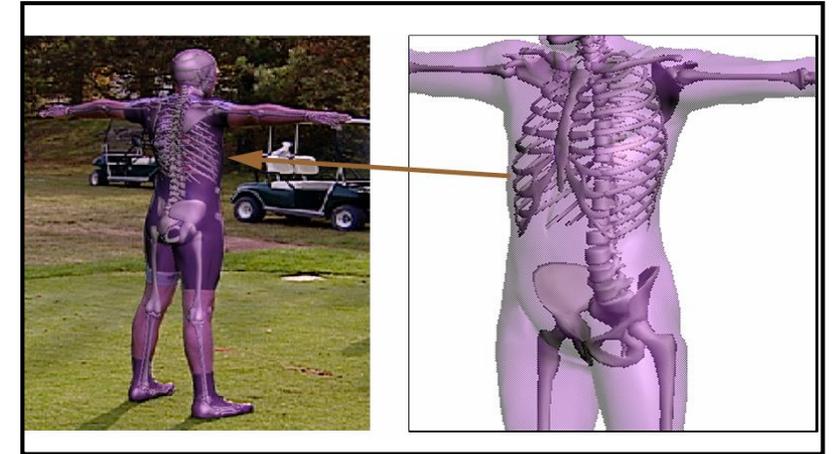
**III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation**

**IV Discussion et Conclusion**

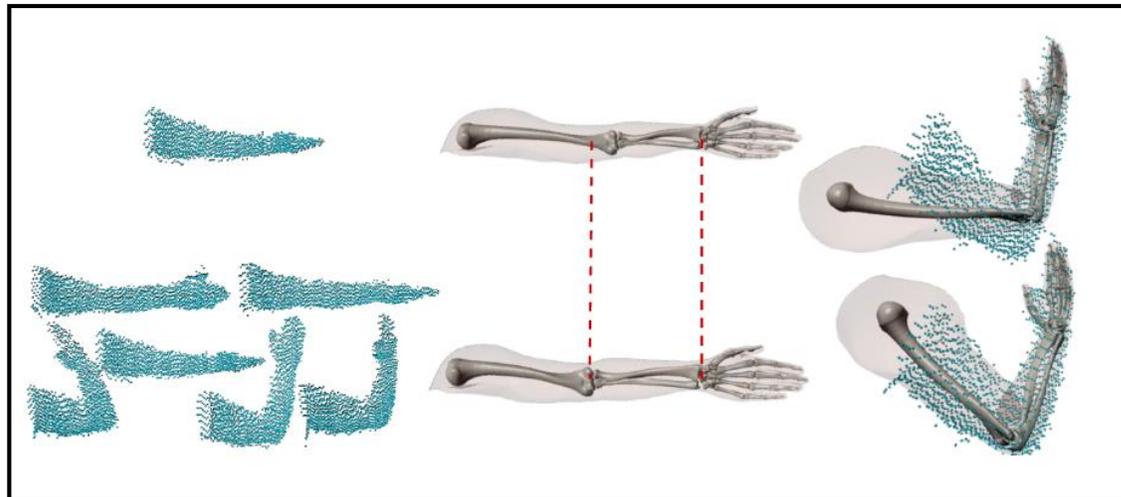
Haouchine et collègues [2013]



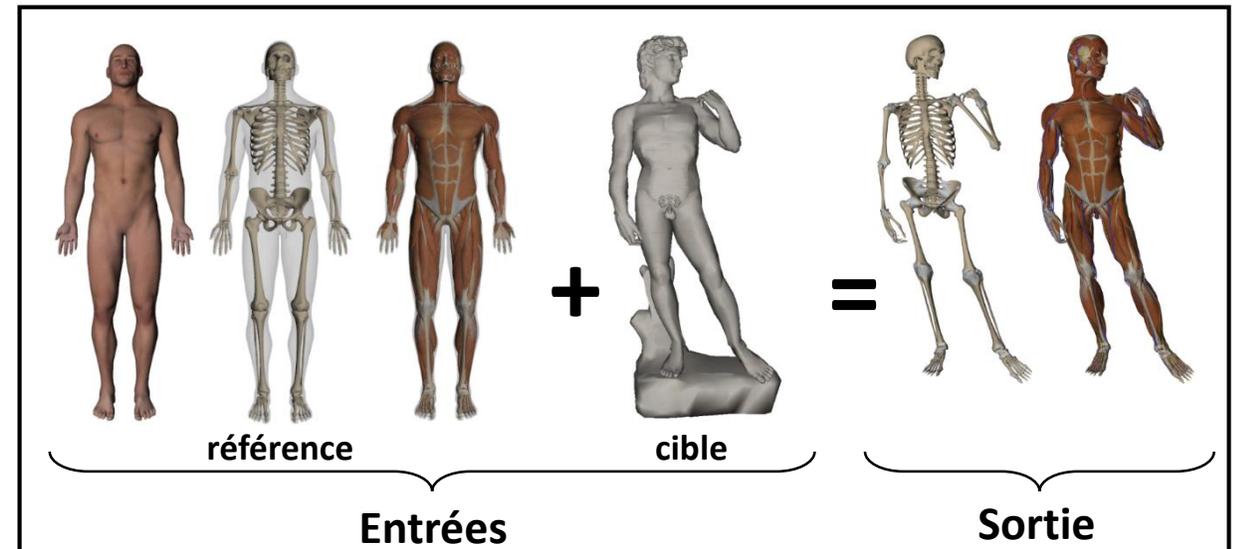
Quah et collègues [2005]

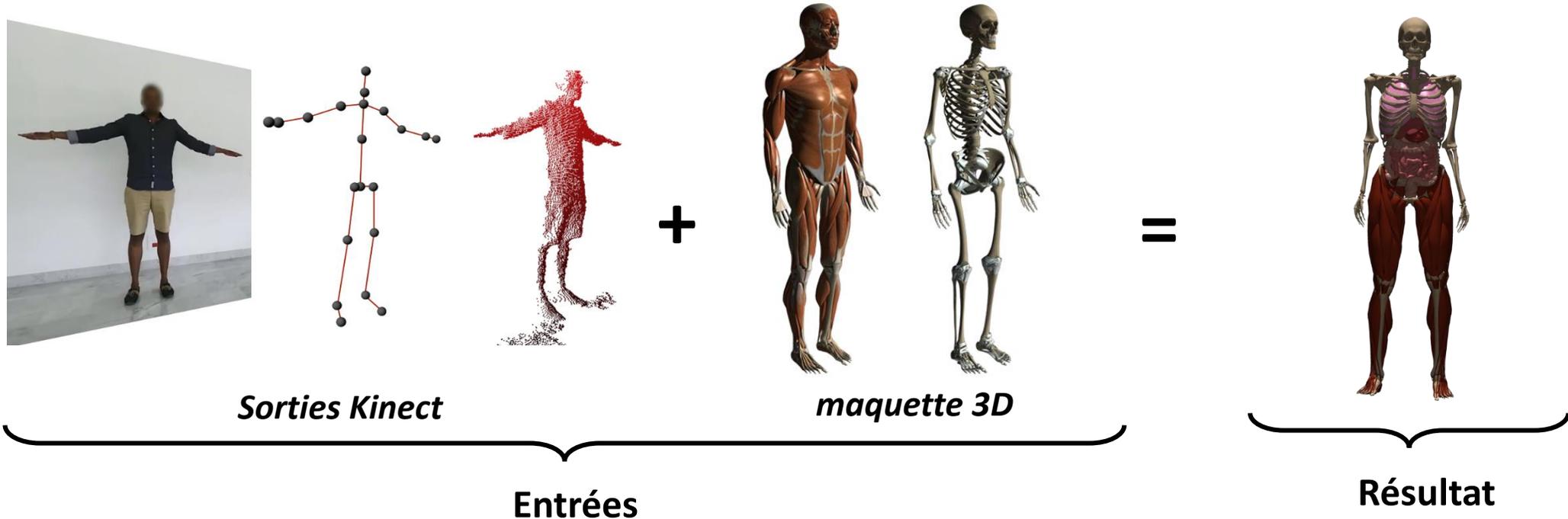


Zhu et collègues [2015]



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



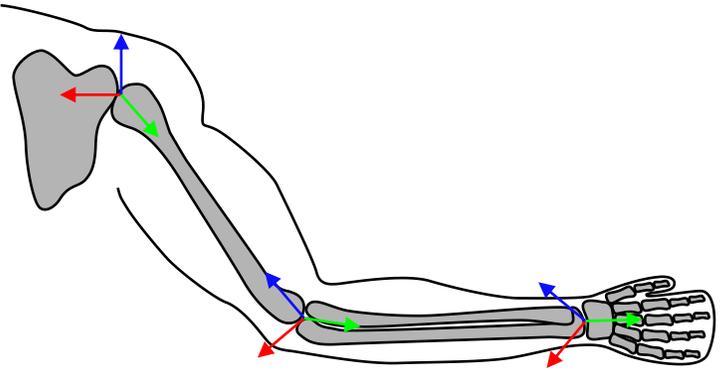
Silhouette

Kinect output



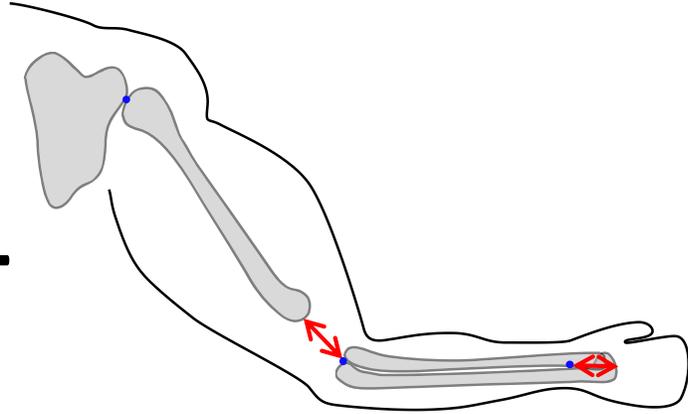
- Skeleton Key points
- Body measurements key points

Déformations du système squelettique : 1 degré de liberté



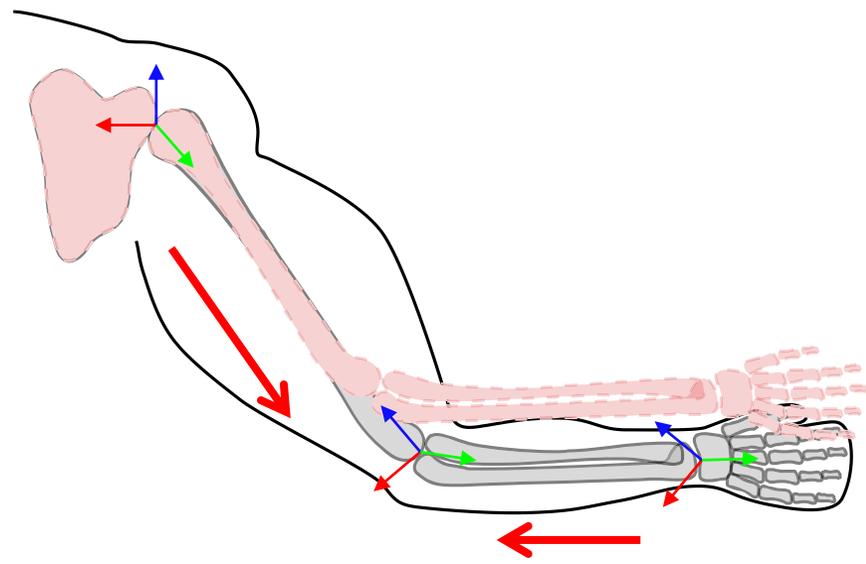
Structure de contrôle

+

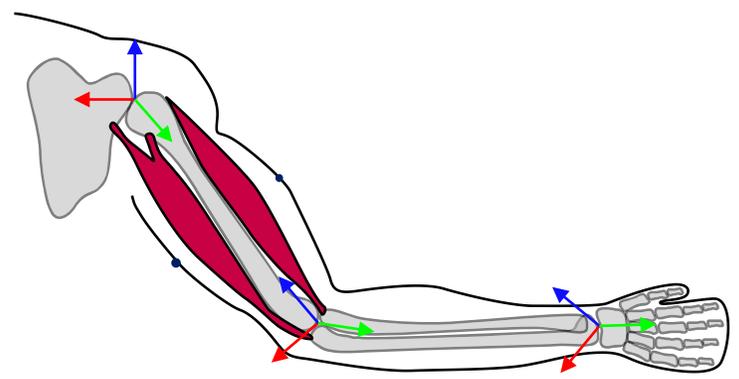


mise à l'échelle

=

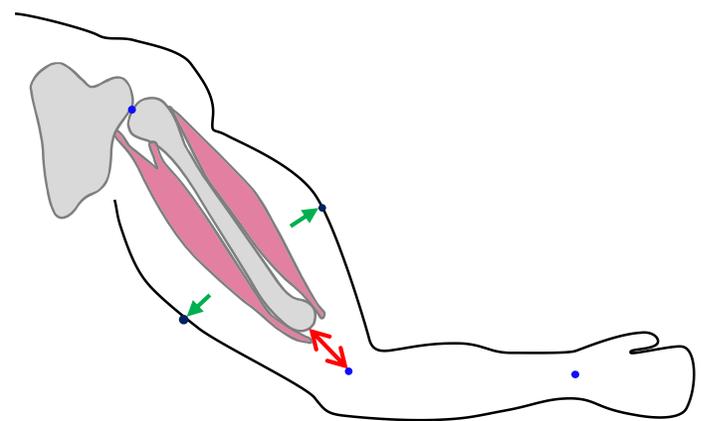


Déformations du système musculaire : 3 degrés de liberté



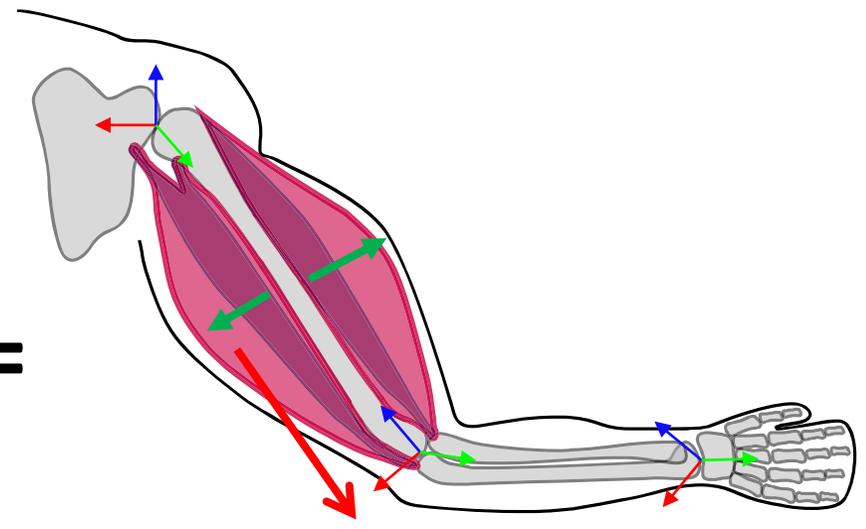
Structure de contrôle

+



mises à l'échelle

=



**1**

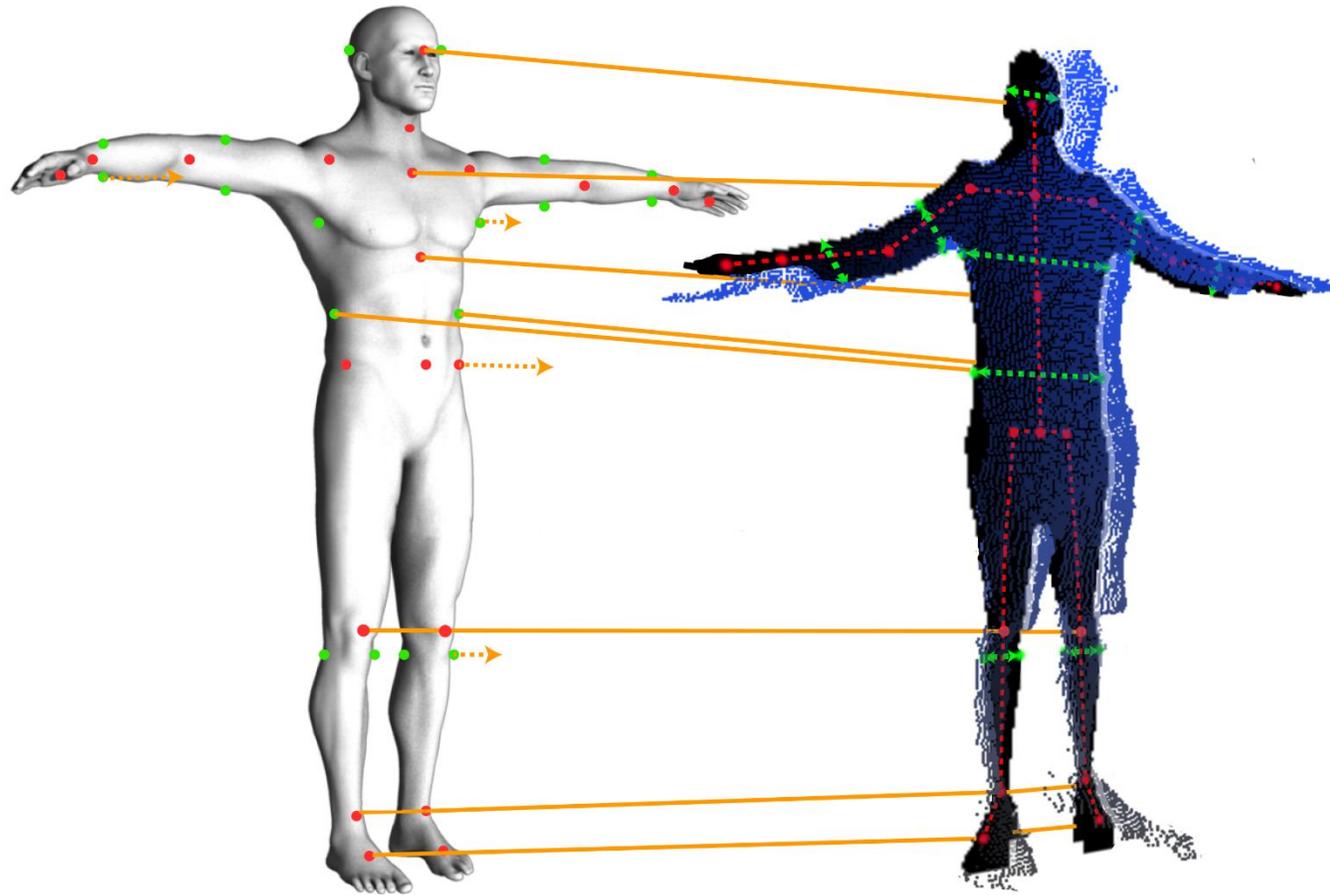
**Recalage :  
Enveloppe de peau**

**2**

**Recalage :  
Système squelettique**

**3**

**Recalage :  
Système musculaire**

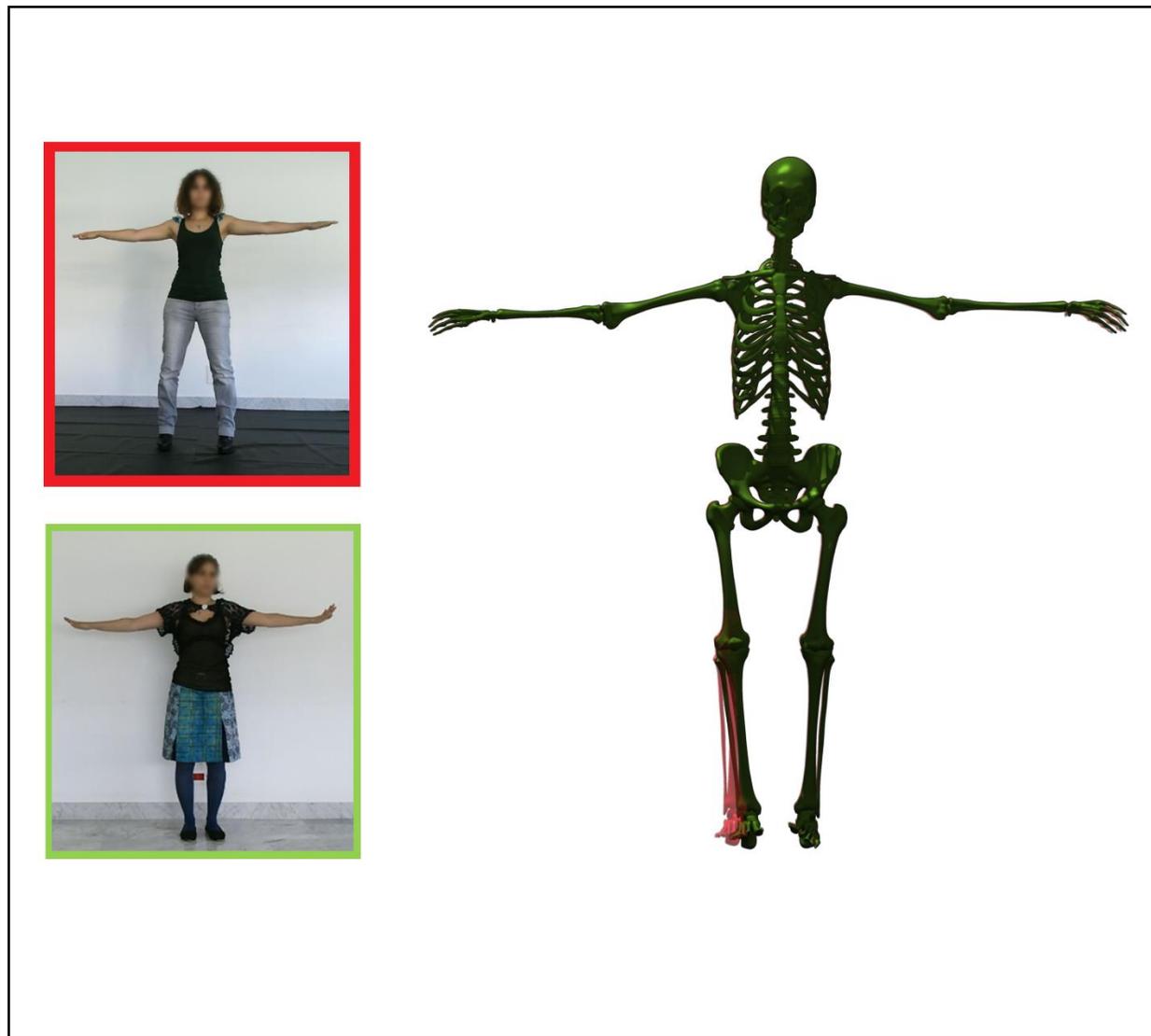
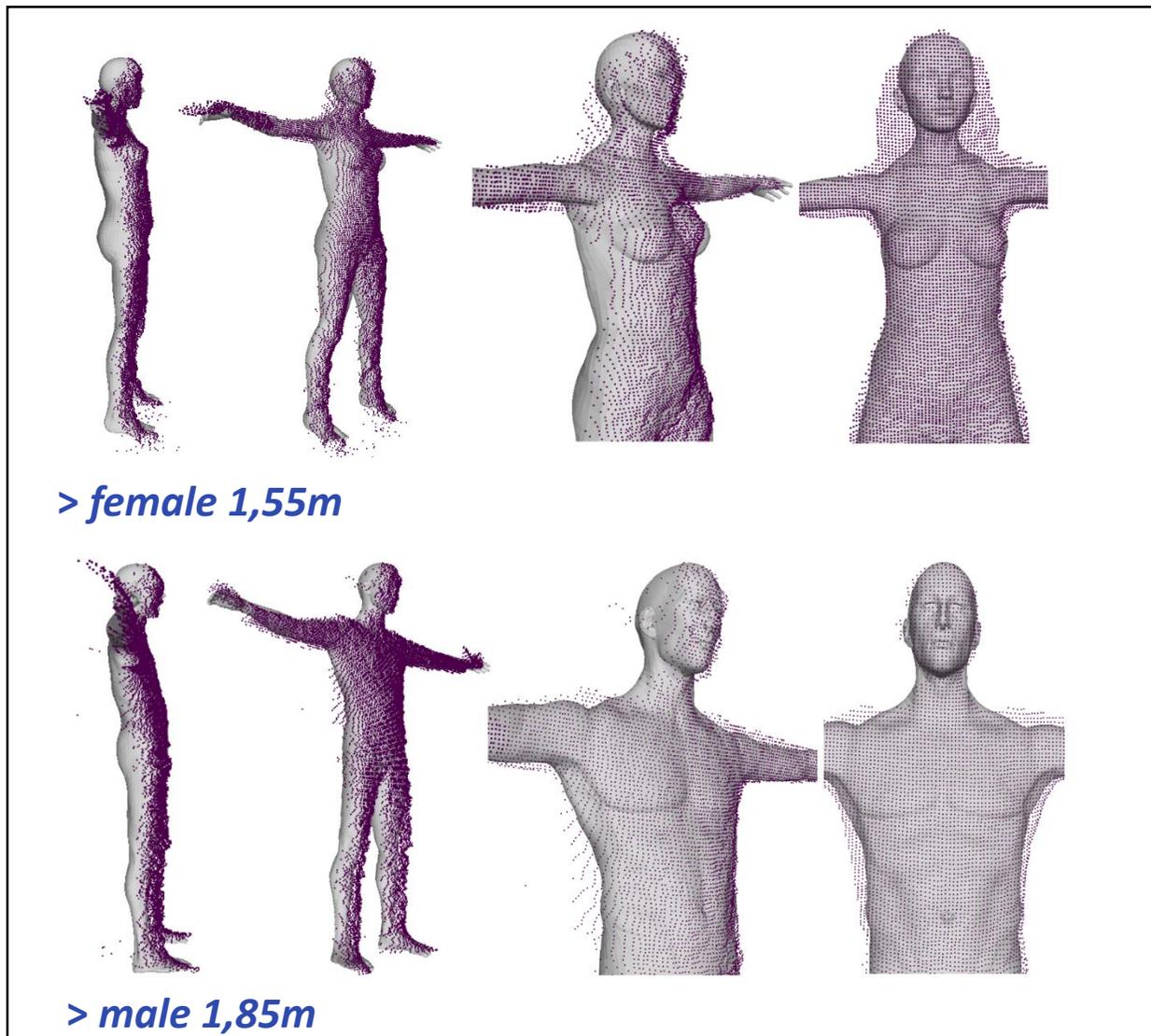


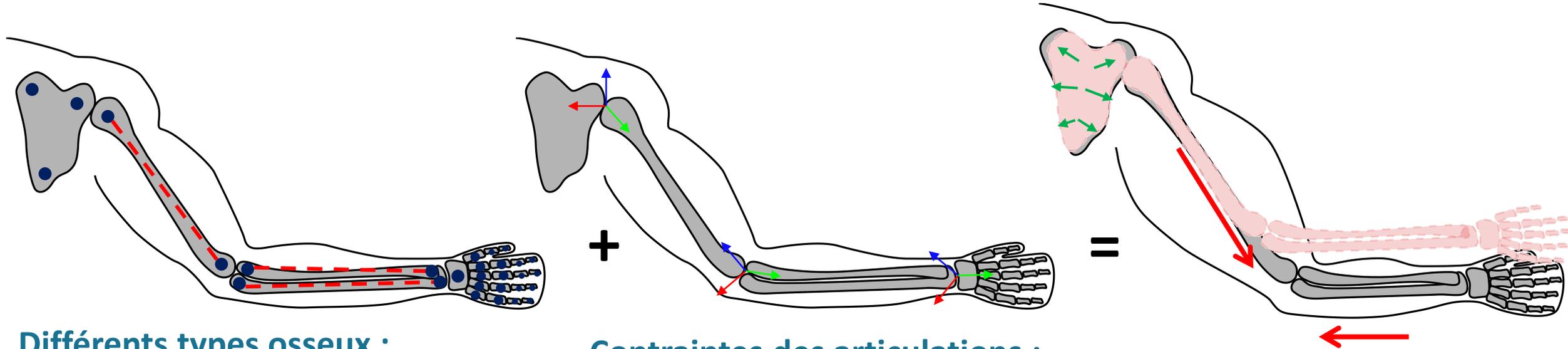
$$E_{skeleton} = \sum_{i=1}^{21} \frac{1}{2} K_{skeleton} d_i^2$$

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

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

## Robustesse inter-utilisateurs et intra-utilisateurs



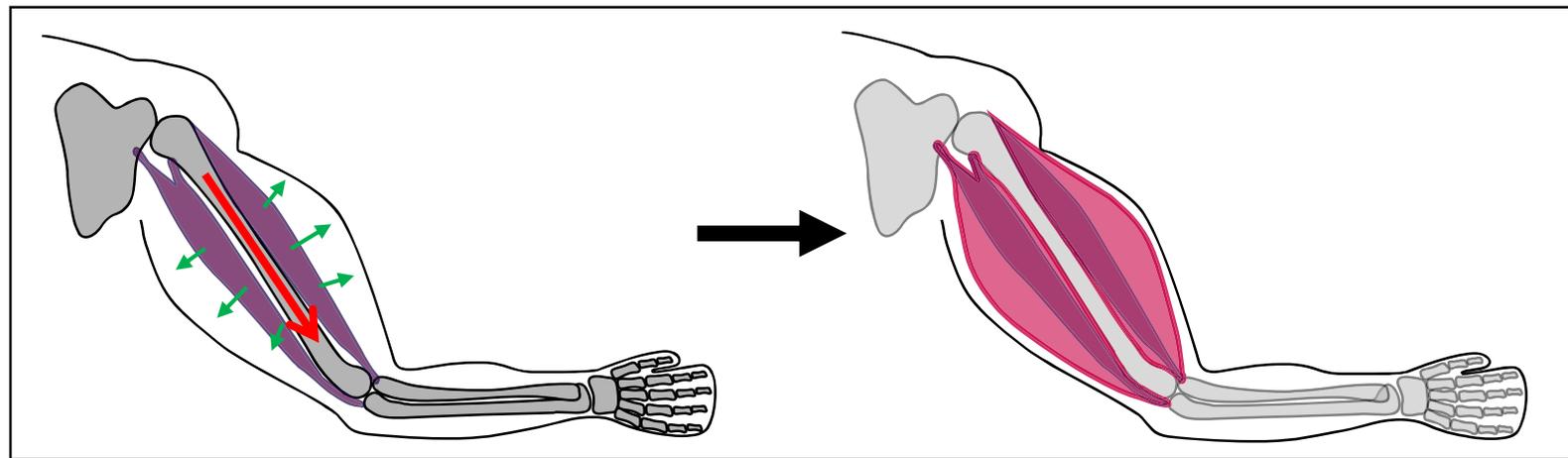


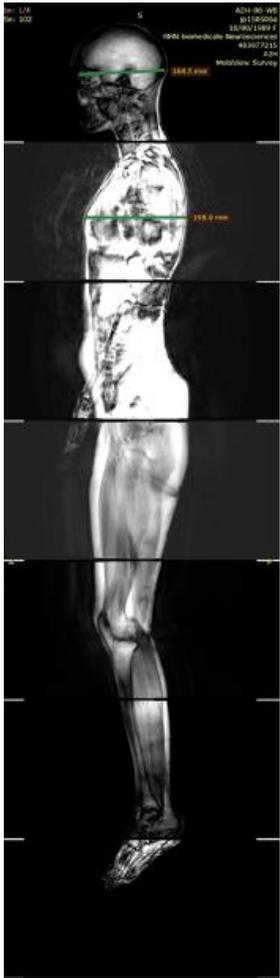
## Différents types osseux :

- 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)

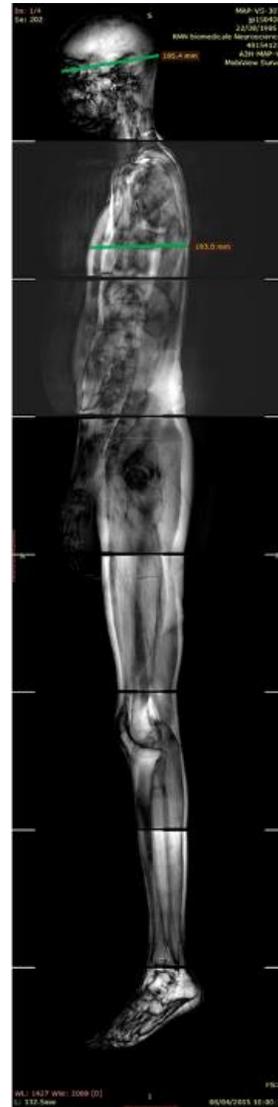




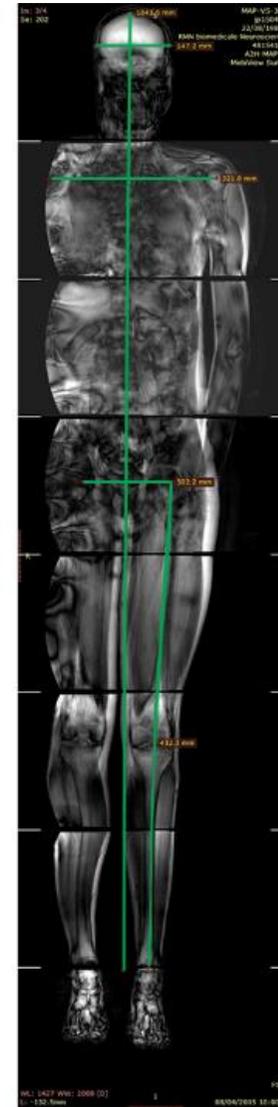
*image IRM*



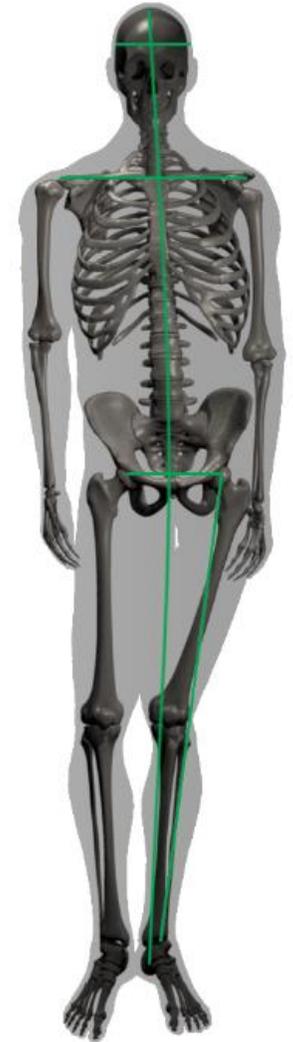
*image IRM*



*image IRM*

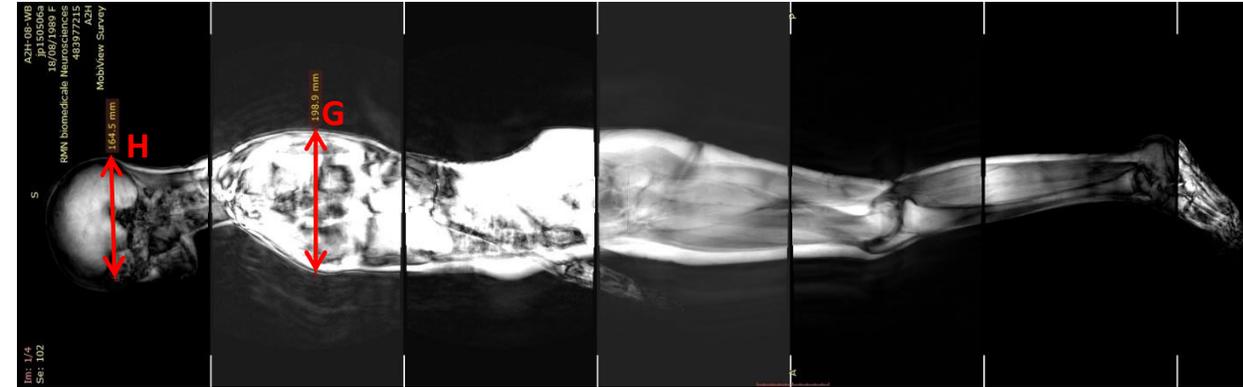
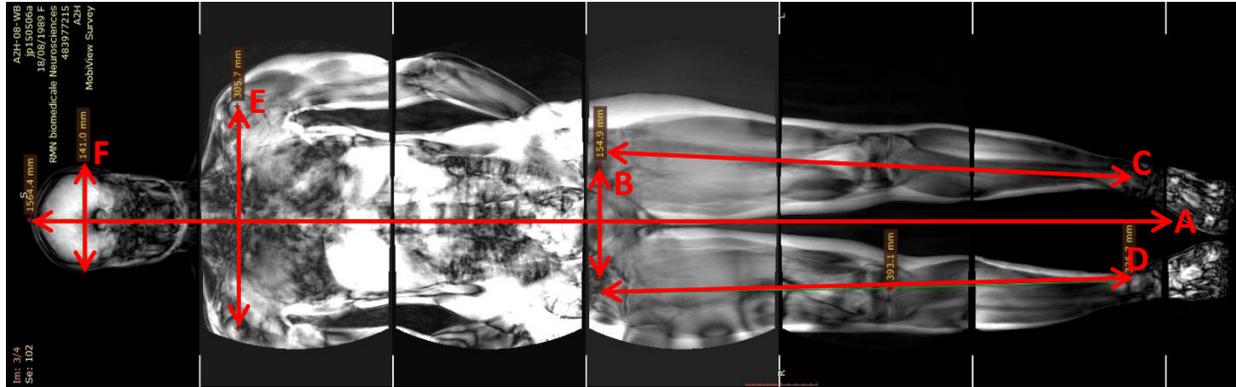


*image IRM*

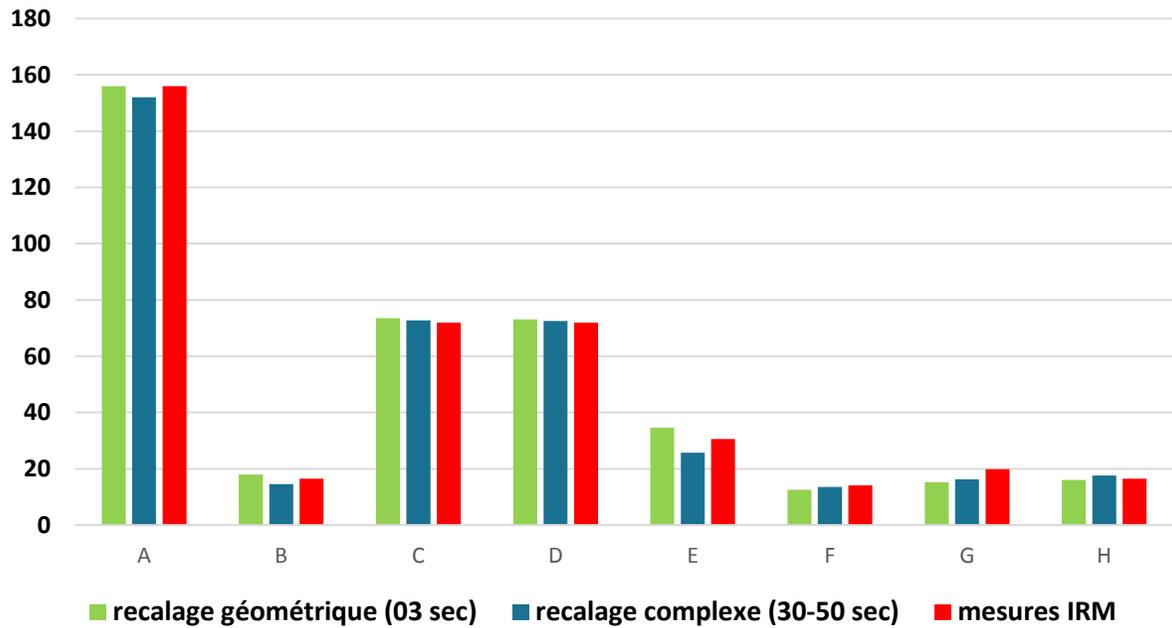


Femme 1,56m

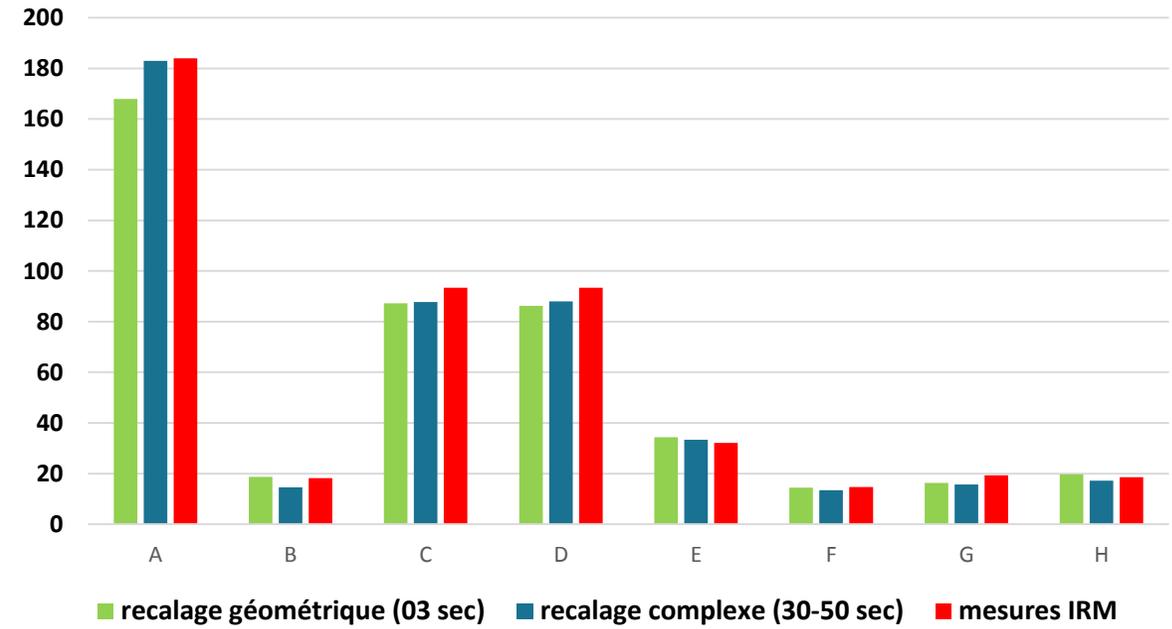
Homme 1,84m

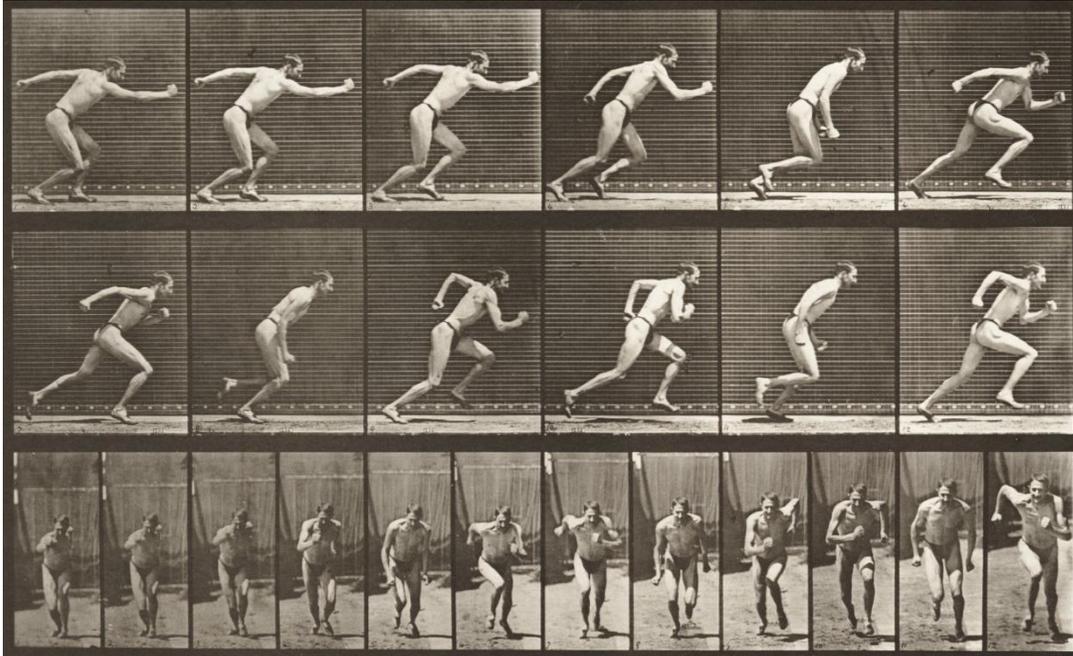
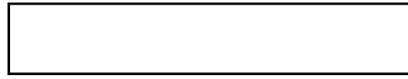


Femme [1,56m - 57kg]



Homme [1,84m - 98kg]



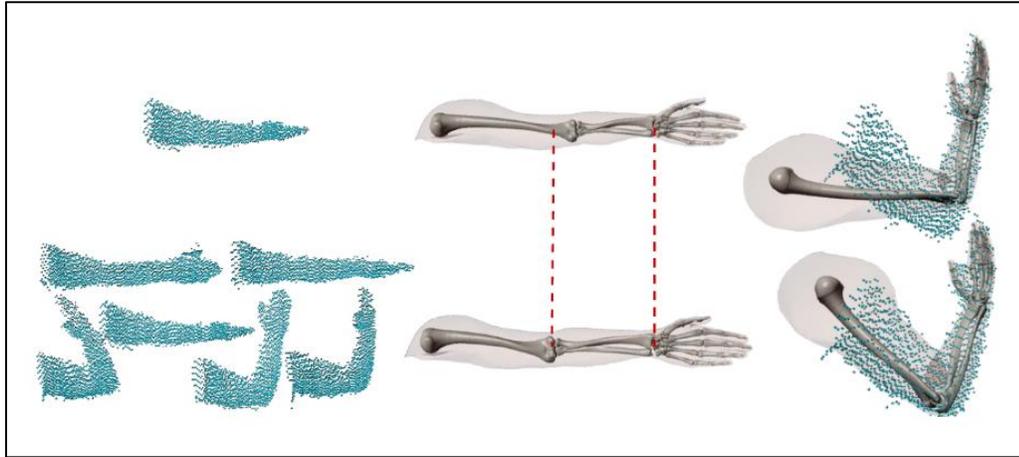


**I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D**

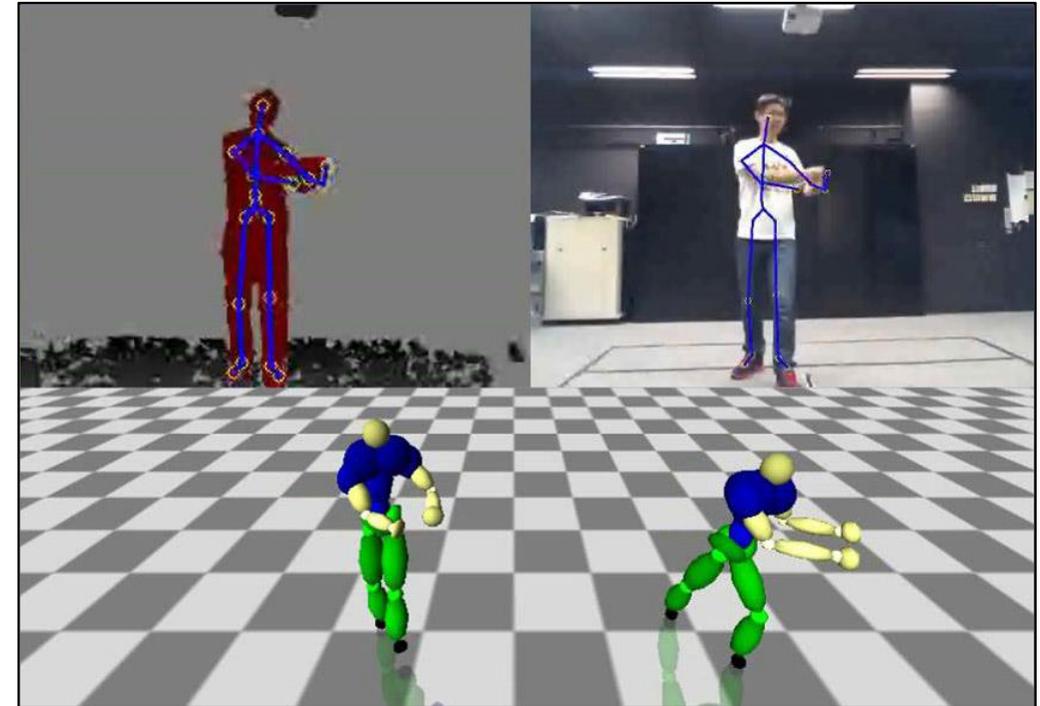
**II Capture et restitution de mouvements**

**III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation**

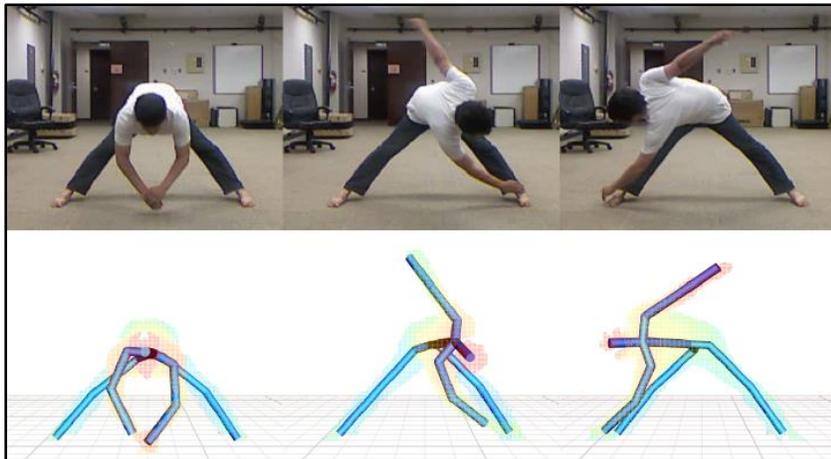
**IV Discussion et Conclusion**



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)*

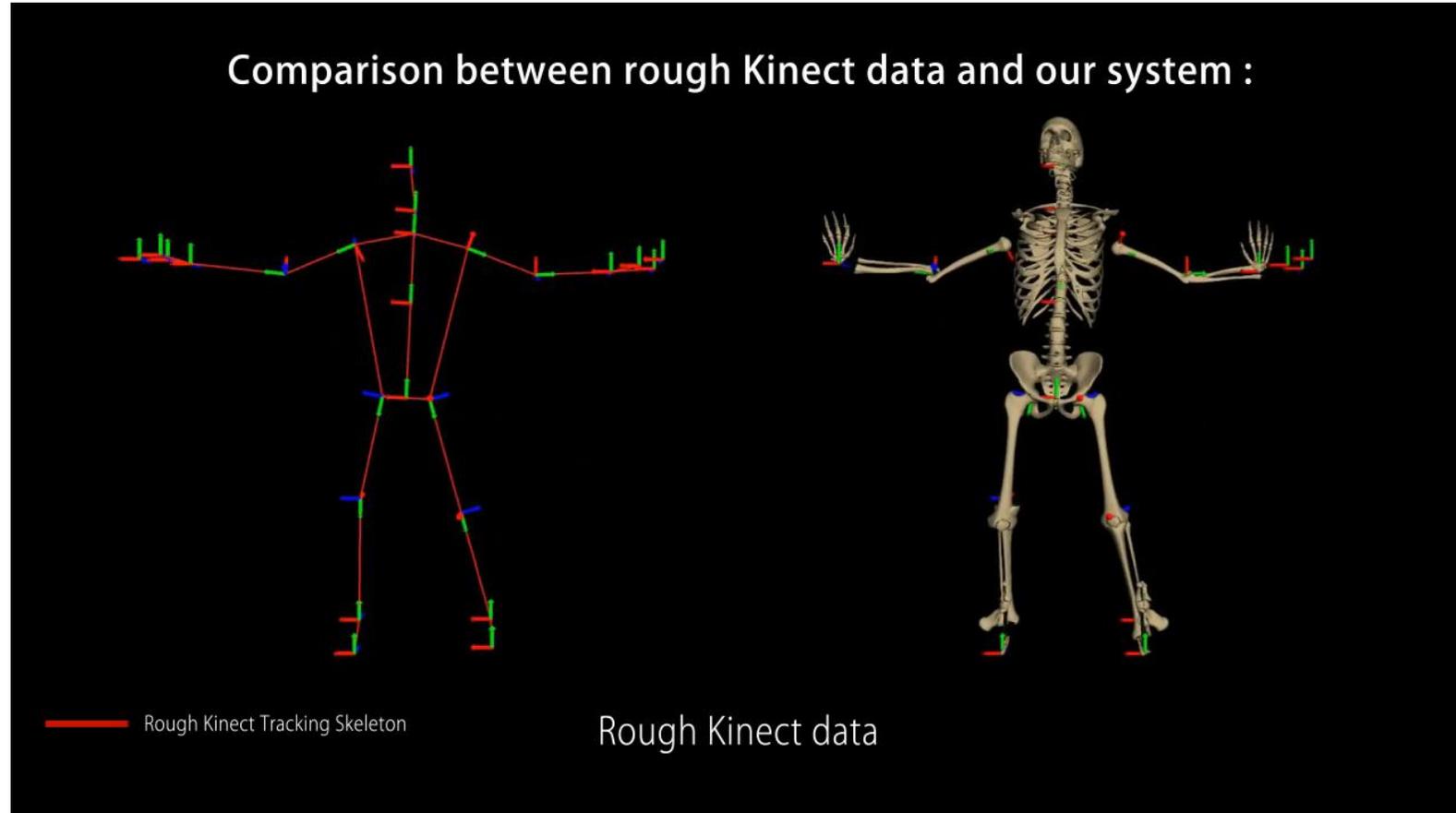
Hierarchical body tracking system  
*(in-between joint distances)*

Anatomically constrained joint Orientations  
*(dofs and angle limits)*

**Output :** **Realistic body tracking**

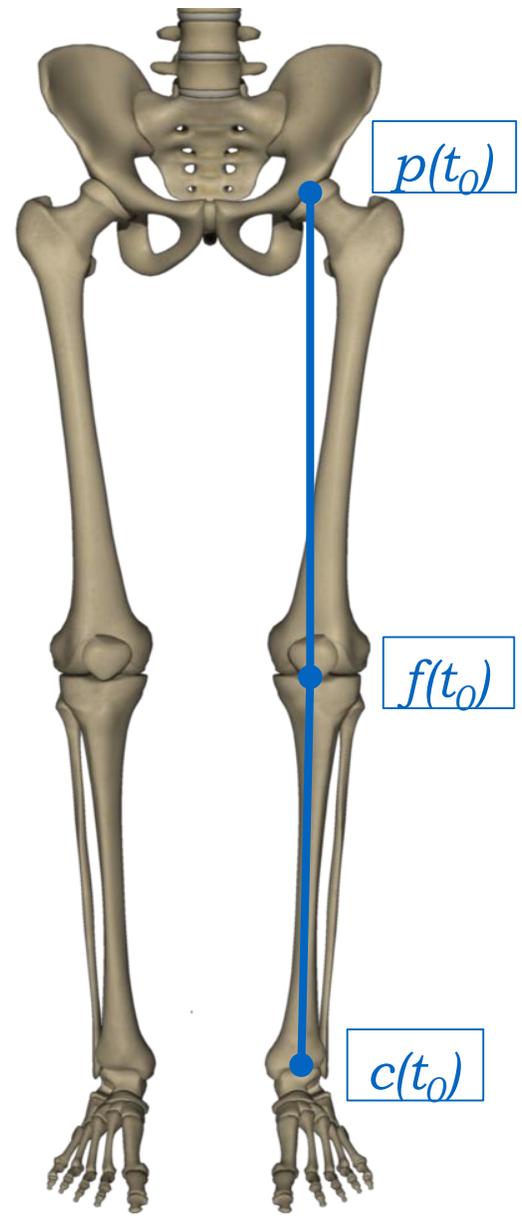
*(body joints position and orientations)*

Comparison between rough Kinect data and our system :



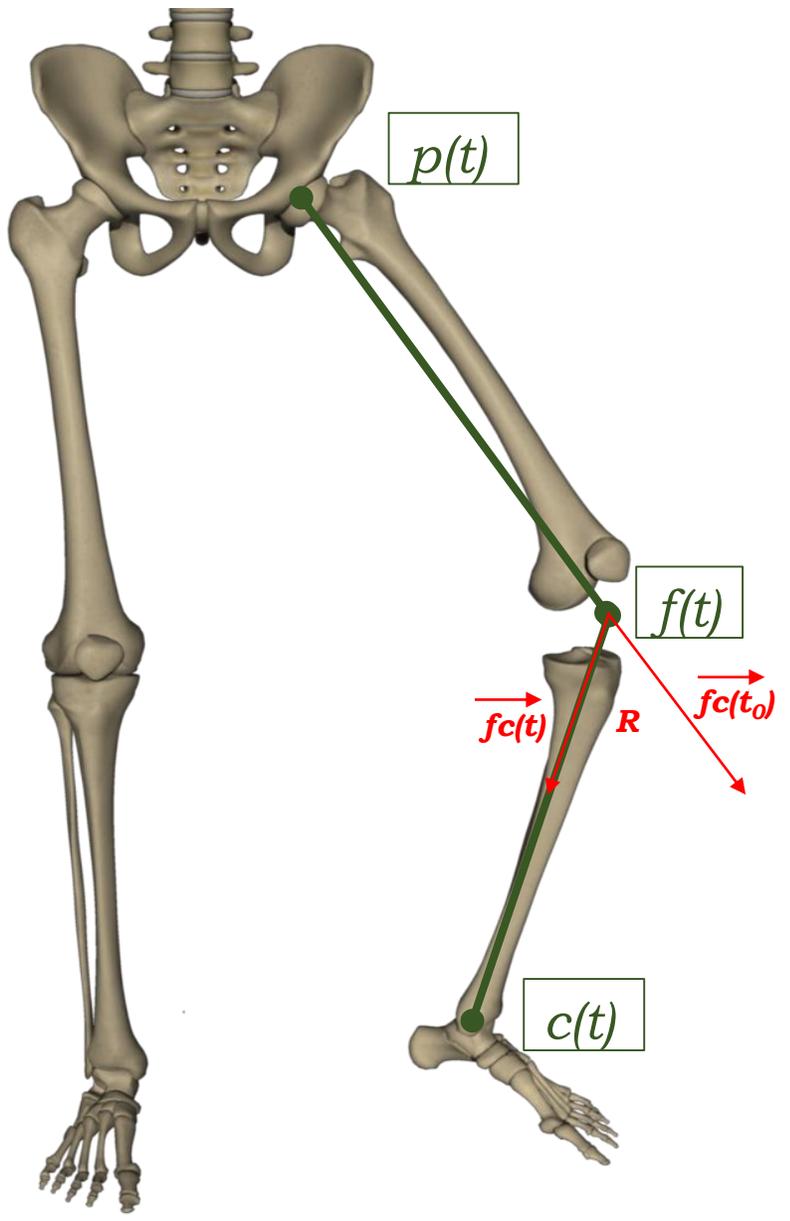
# Définition du squelette d'animation hiérarchique

CAPTURE



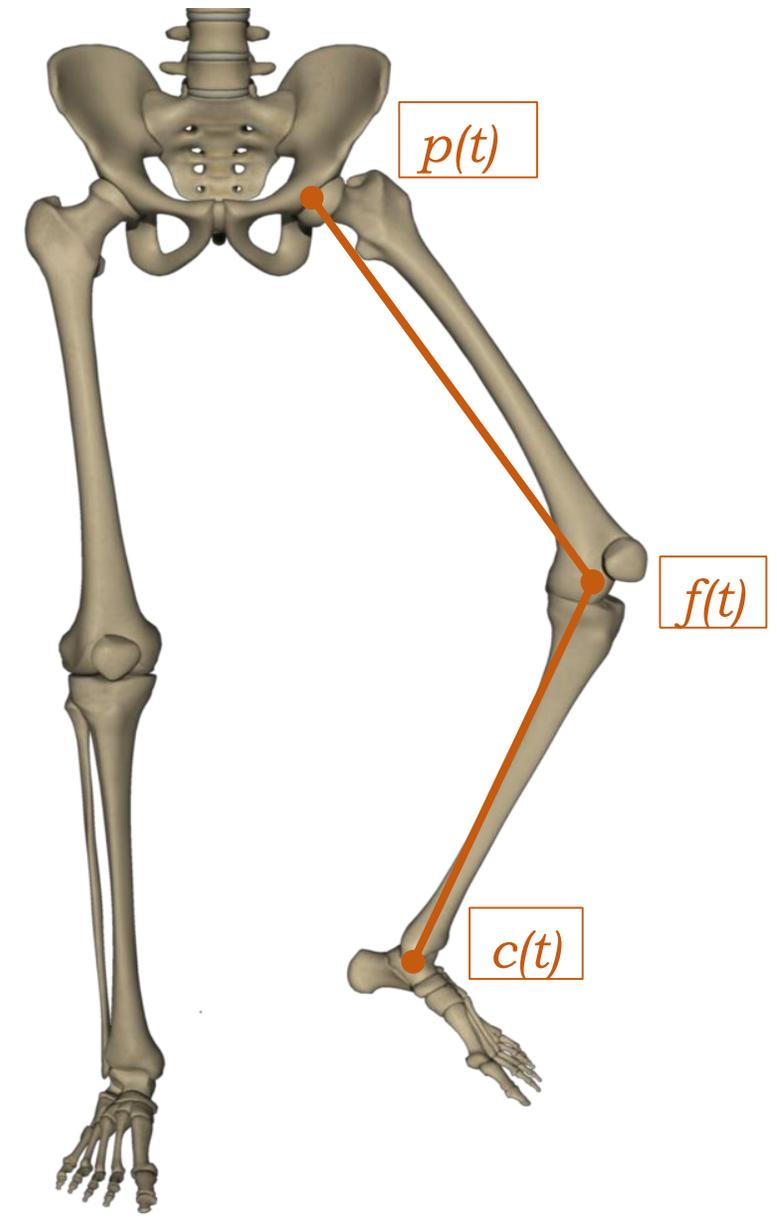
Squelette hiérarchique

+

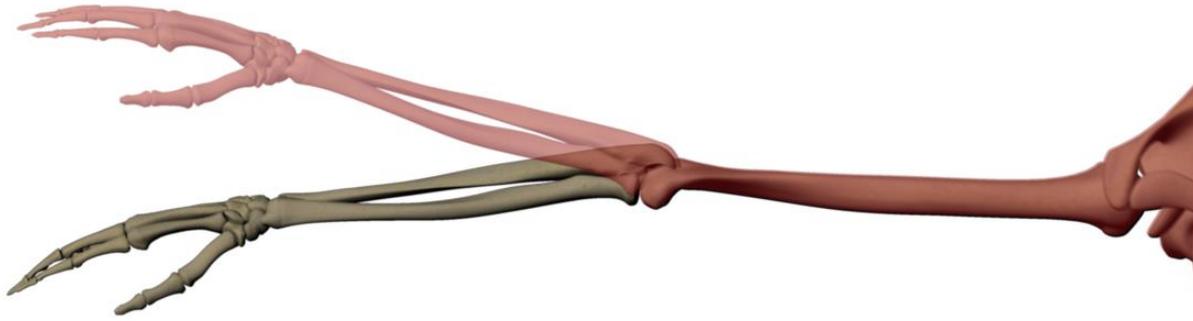


Données Kinect

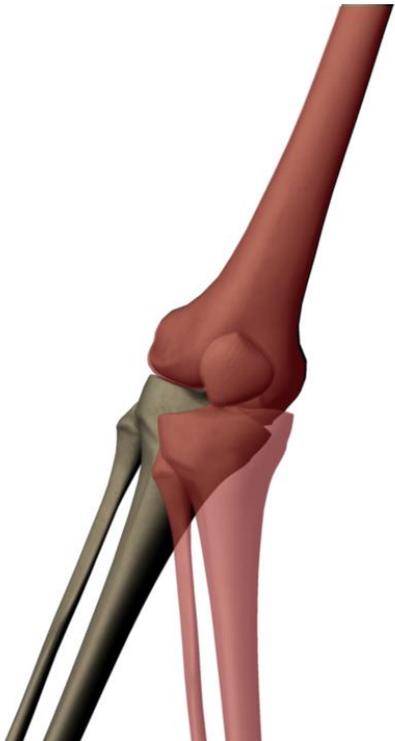
=



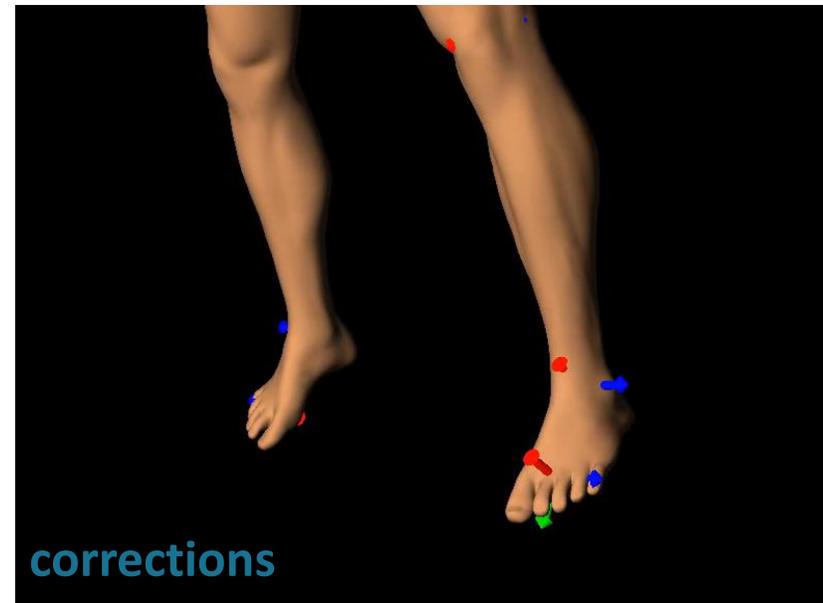
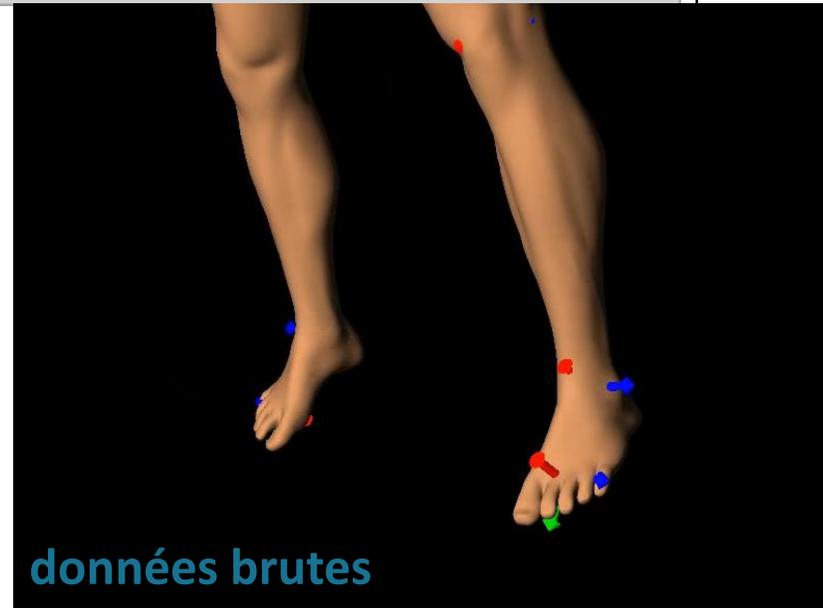
Sortie

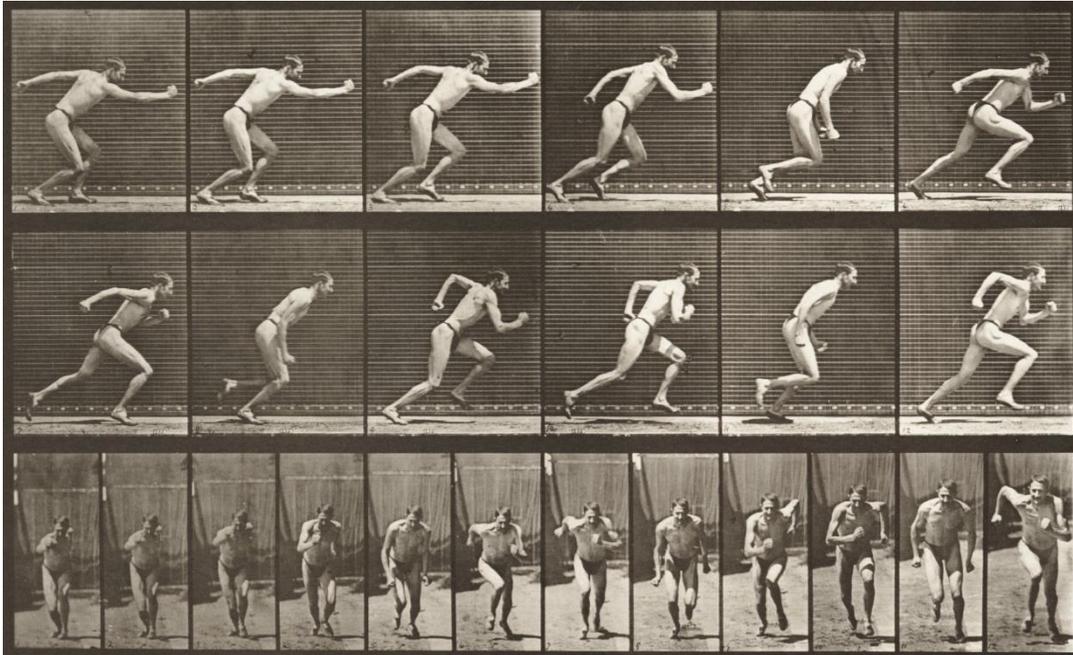


(coude) articulation kinect hors des limites angulaires



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





**I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D**

**II Capture et restitution de mouvements**

**III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation**

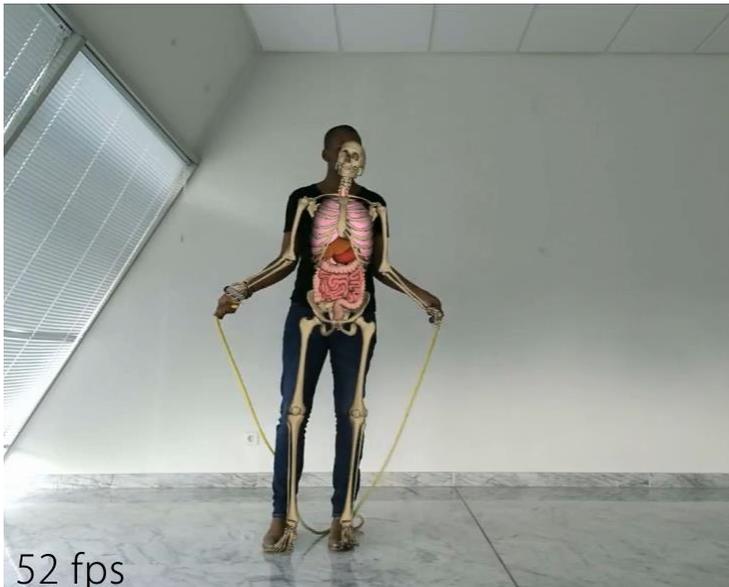
**IV Discussion et Conclusion**

Demo draft  
setup



62 fps

> *Flexions*



52 fps

> *Fitness*



58 fps



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

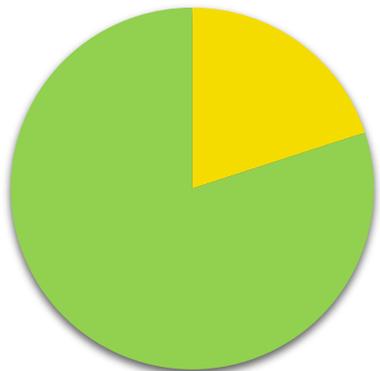
- 173 à 191 cm

- 153 à 173 cm

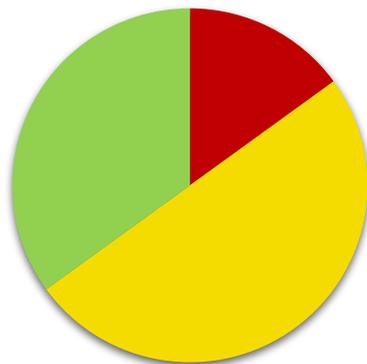
- 73 à 104 kg

- 55 à 75 kg

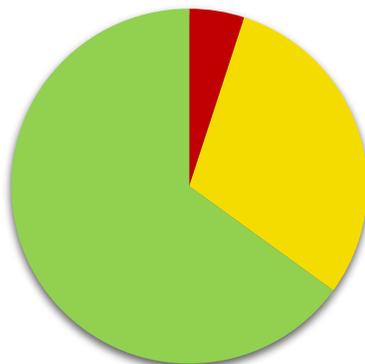
■ mauvais   
 ■ moyen   
 ■ bon



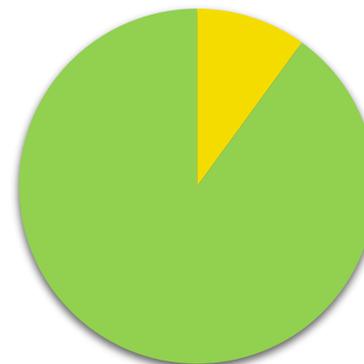
C01



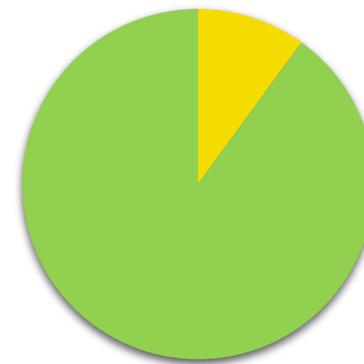
C02



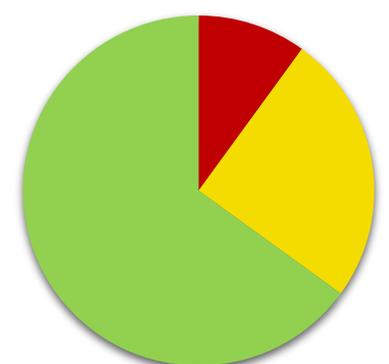
C03



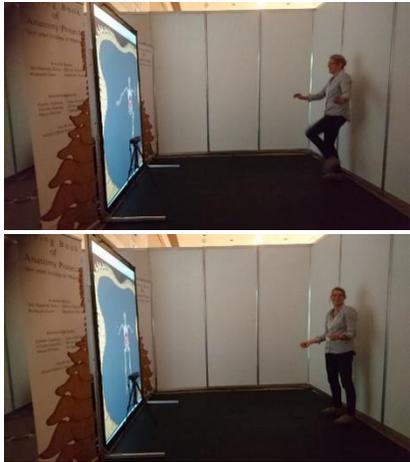
C04



C05



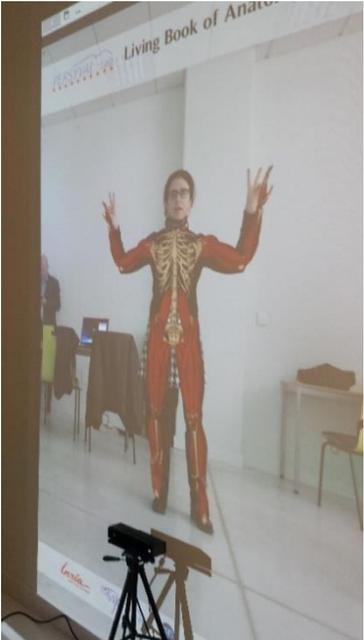
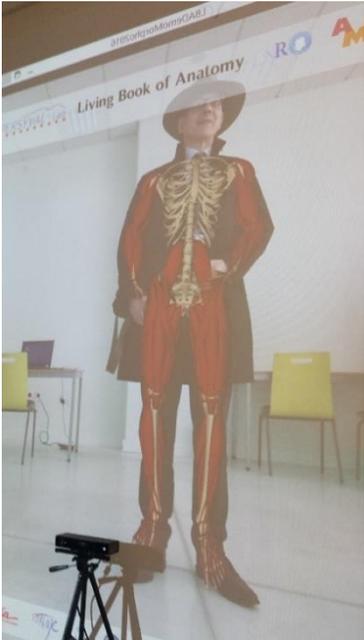
C06



*Emerging Technologies – Siggraph Asia (novembre 2015)*



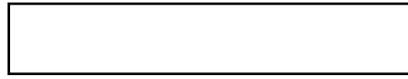
*Consumer Electronics Show (janvier 2016)*



*Congrès des morphologistes (mars 2016)*



*Showroom Inria Rhône-Alpes (automne 2016)*



**I Personnalisation de la maquette anatomique 3D**

**II Capture et restitution de mouvements**

**III Intégration, visualisation et expérimentation**

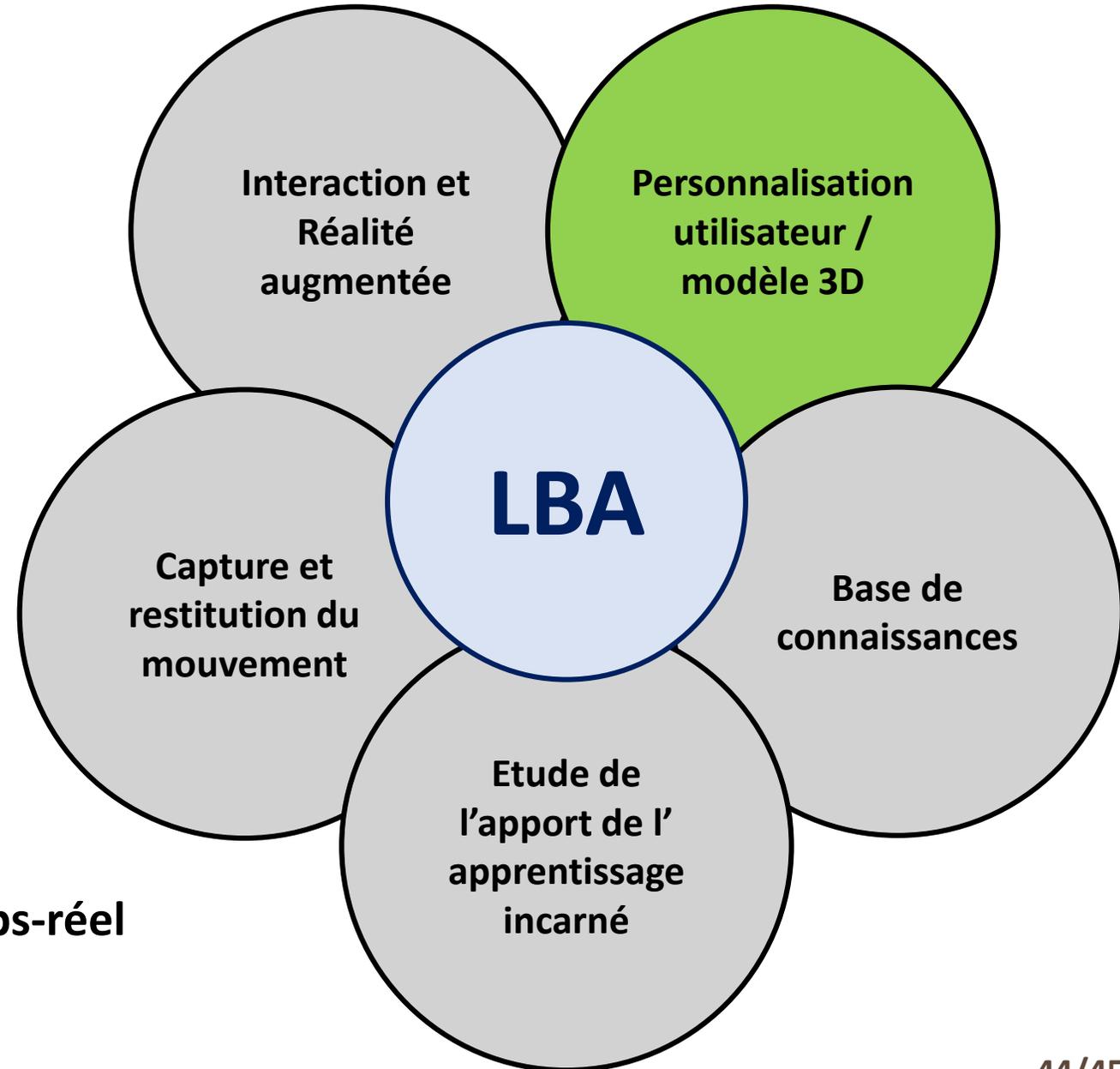
**IV Discussion et Conclusion**

## 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

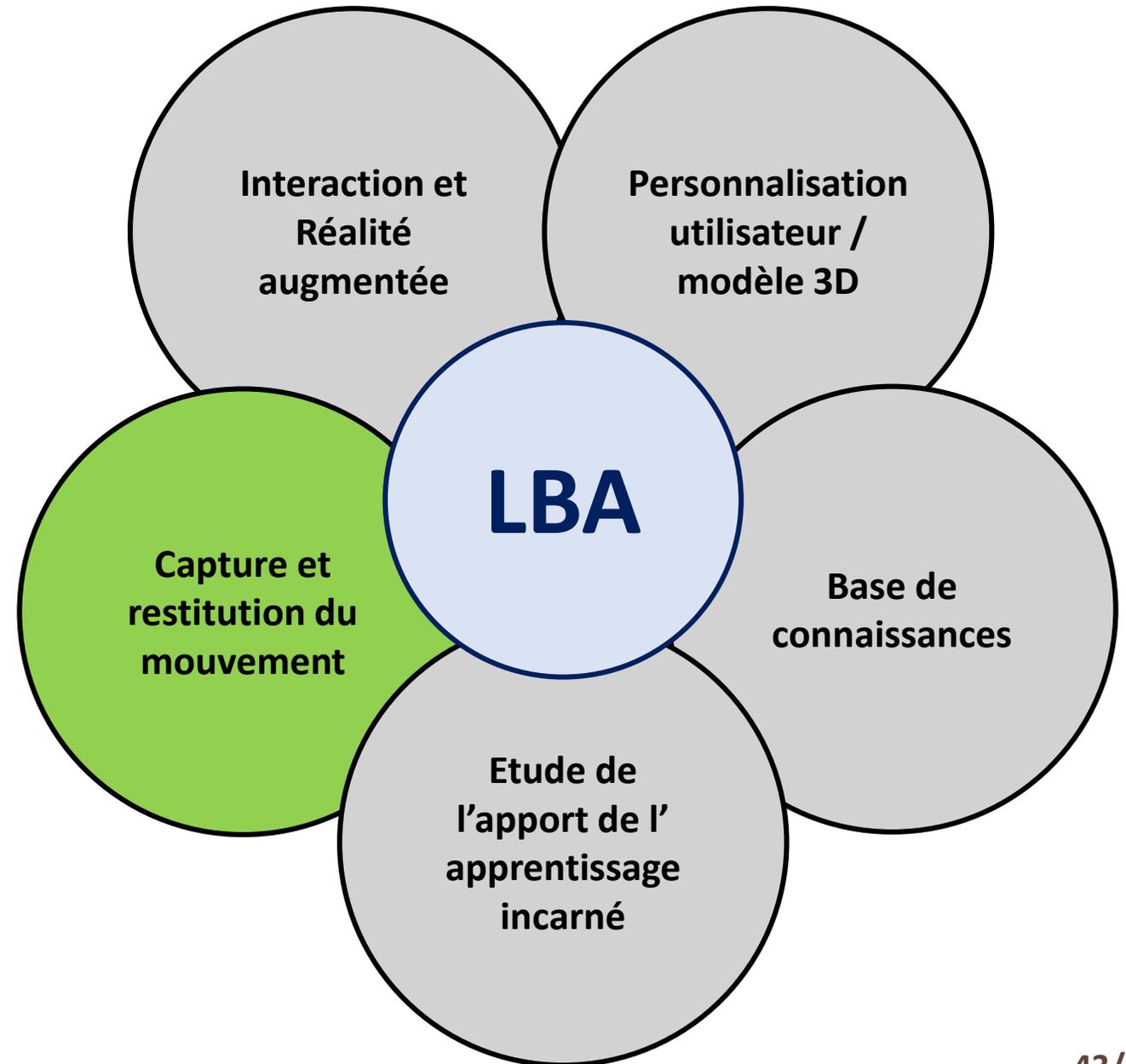


### Récapitulatif :

- 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 :

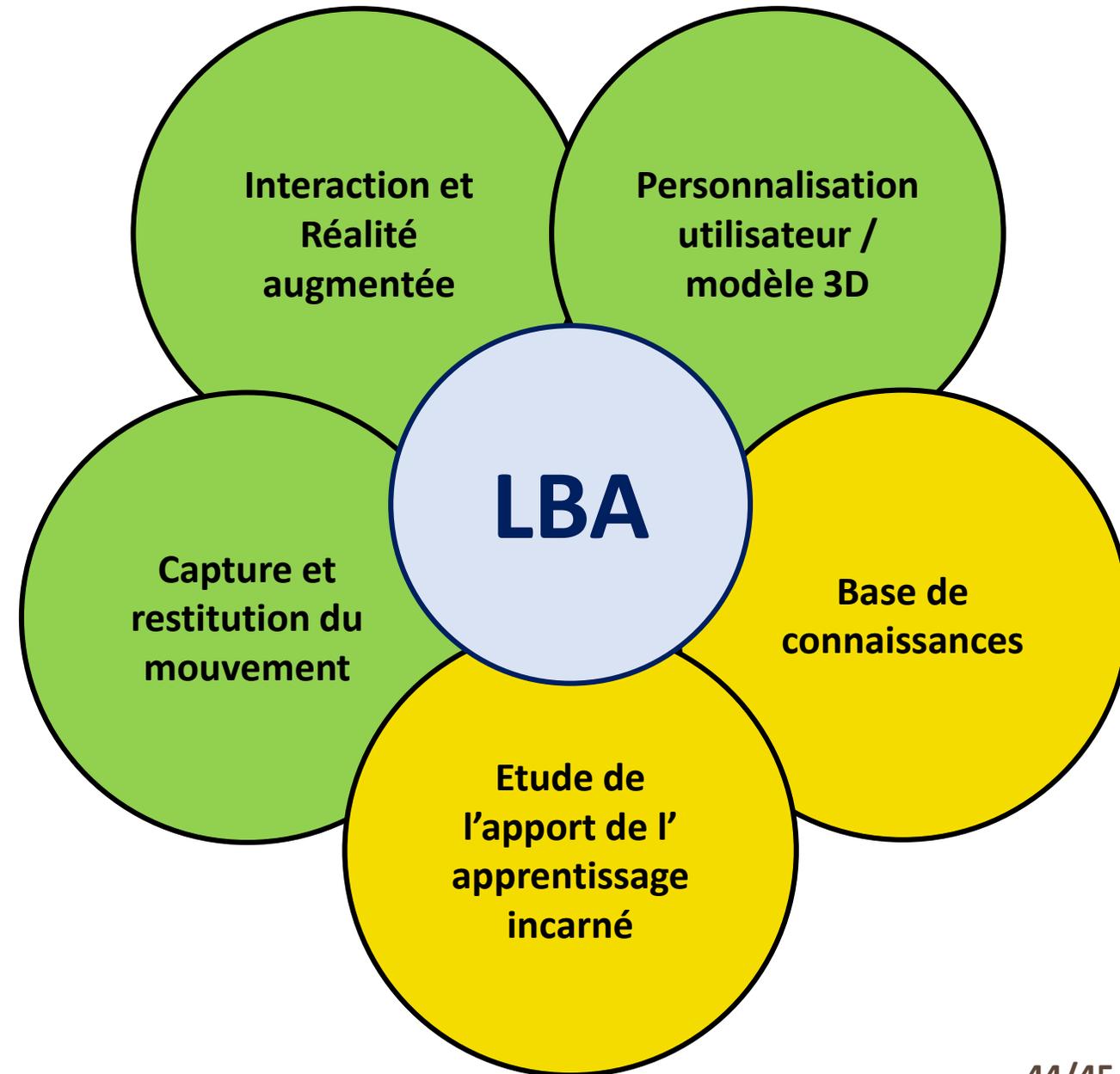
- Temps-réel ou interactif
- Capteurs de mouvements légers
- Utilisation « grand public »

### 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<sup>e</sup> 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*