



HandPad: Enabling On-the-Go Writing on Your Hand via Human Capacitance

Yu Lu[†], Hao Pan[†], Dian Ding^{†*}, Yijie Li[†], Juntao Zhou[†],
Yongjian Fu [◆], Yongzhao Zhang[‡], Yi-Chao Chen[†], Guangtao Xue[†]

Shanghai Jiao Tong University[†]

Central South University [◆]

University of Electronic Science and Technology of China[‡]

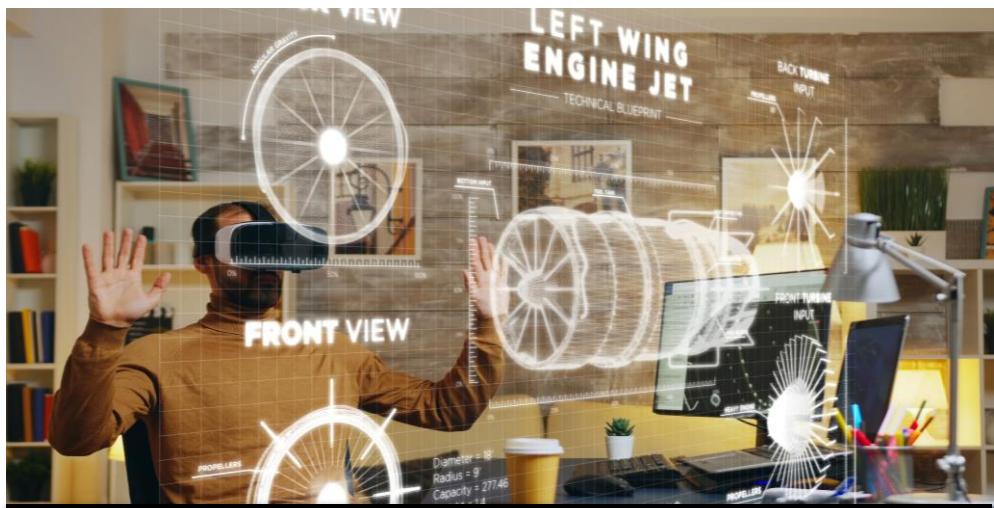
VR/AR is Everywhere



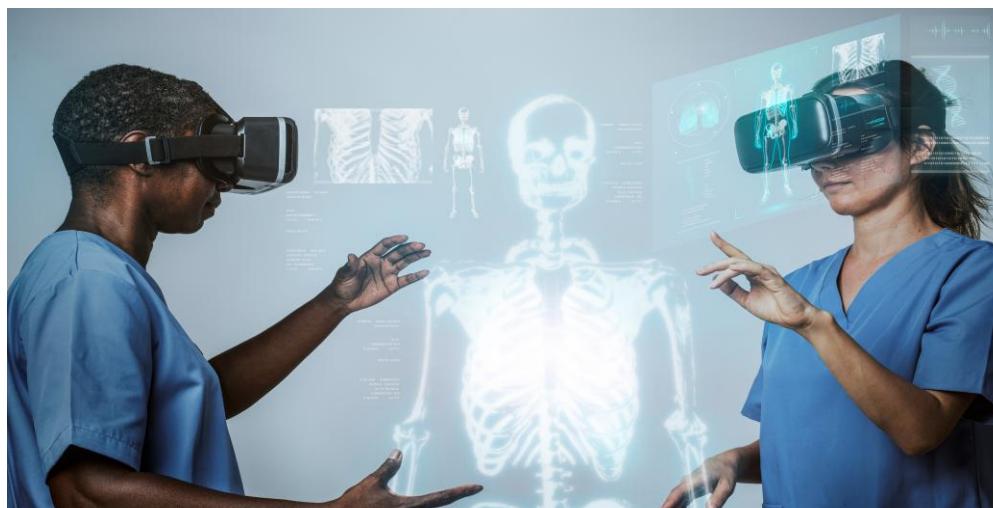
Immersive Entertainment



Education and Researches



Training and Simulation



Medical Treatment and Remote Inquiry

Text Input is Critical for VR/AR



◆ Precision

◆ Customization

◆ Privacy

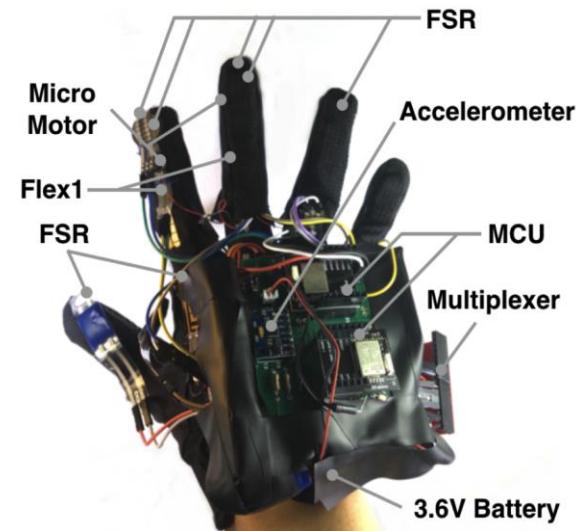
Existing Methods

Wireless Signal



◆ Privacy & Disturbance

Inertial Sensor

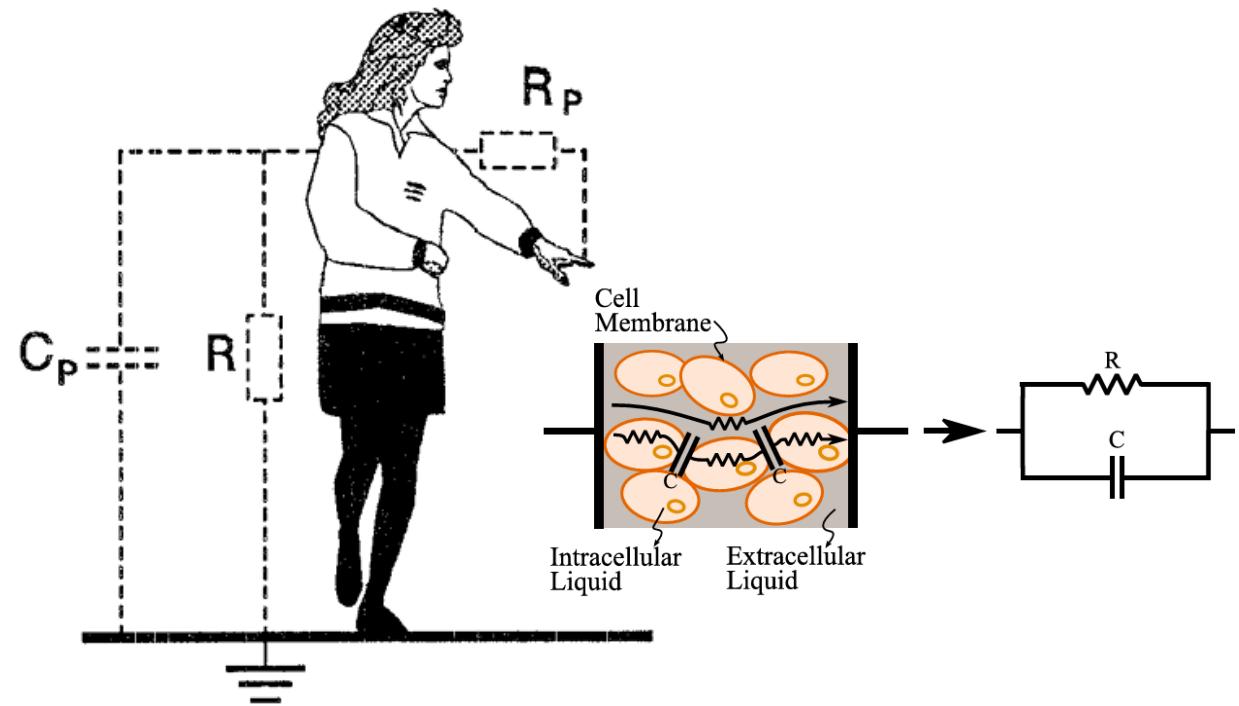


◆ Complex Deployment

More Suitable Method ?



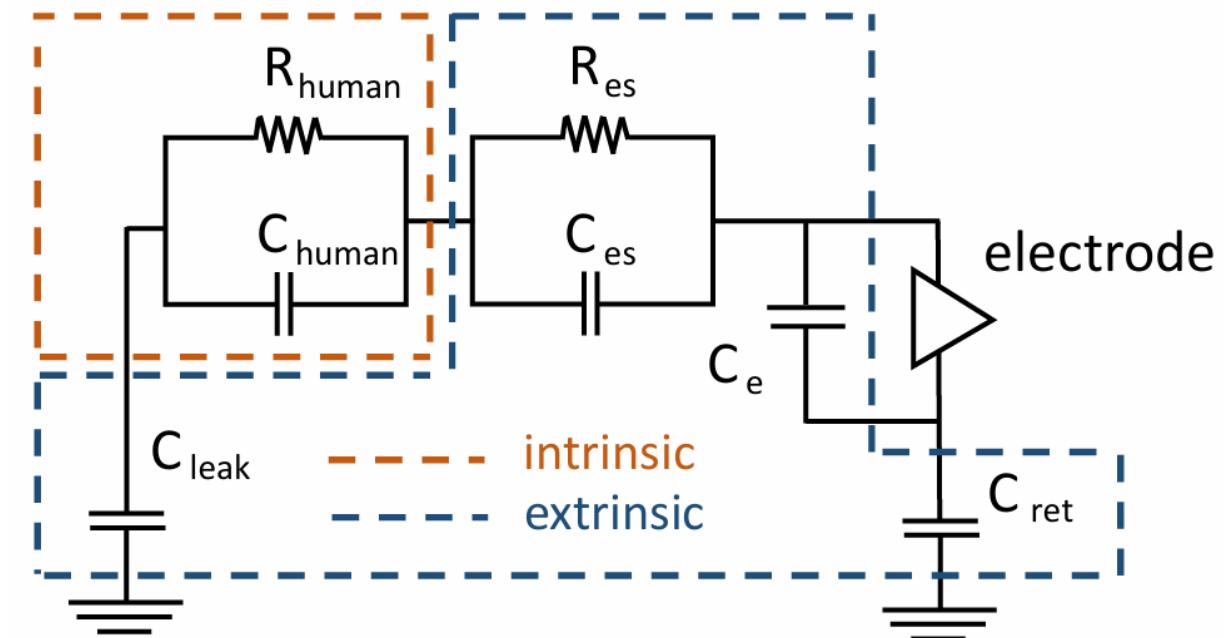
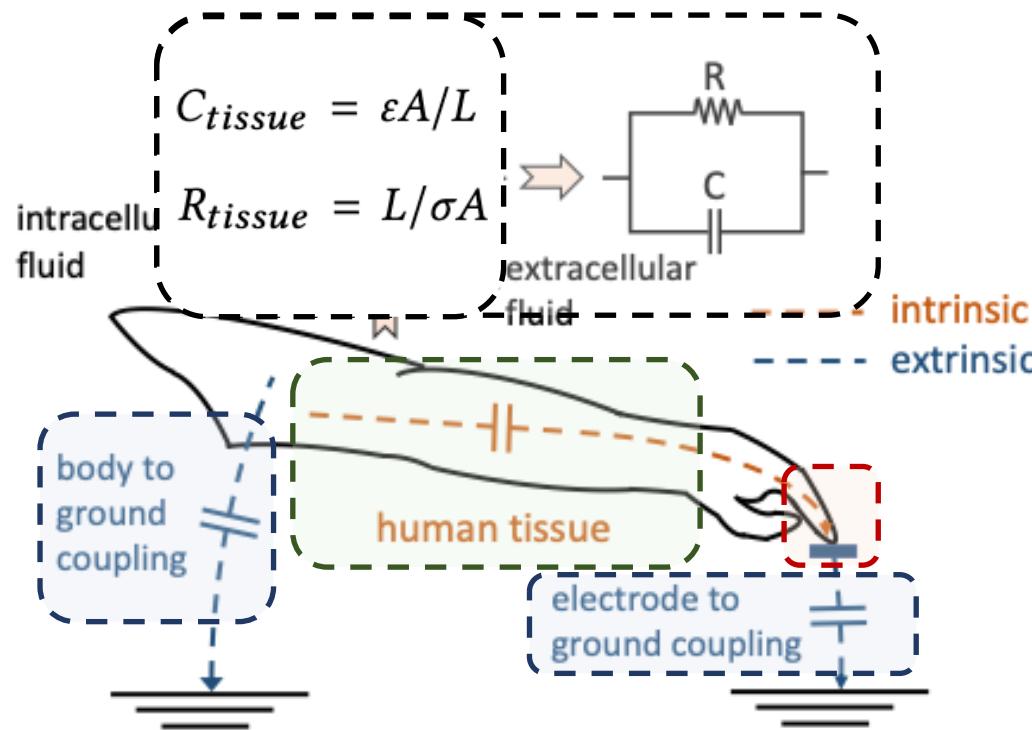
◆ Traditional Touchscreen



◆ Human Capacitance

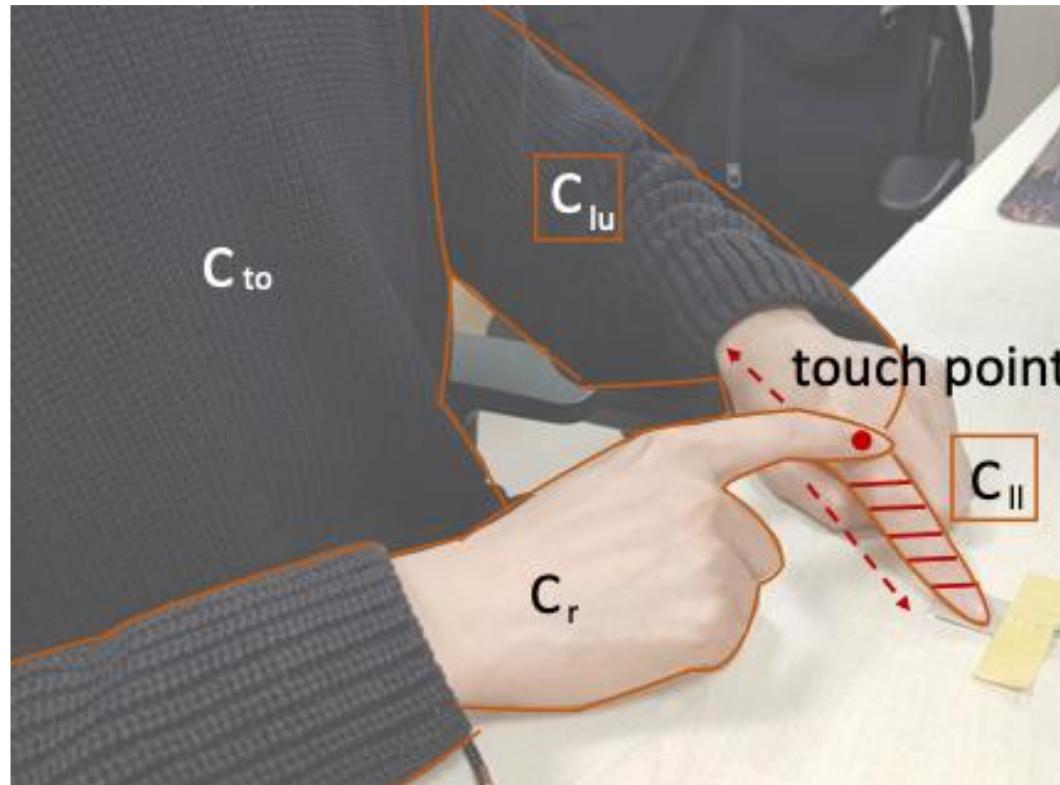
Modeling Human Capacitance

Human Arms Capacitance Model



Modulation of Human Capacitance

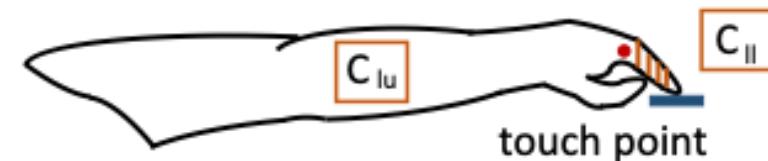
Extrinsic capacitance remains constant, we can modulate measured capacitance value by changing the **intrinsic capacitance (i.e., touch on human body)**



intrinsic

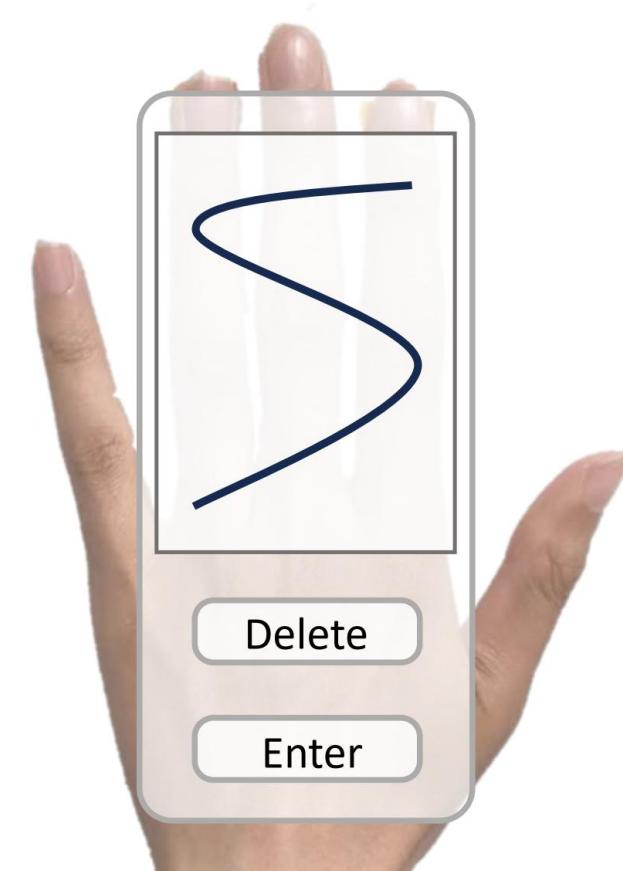
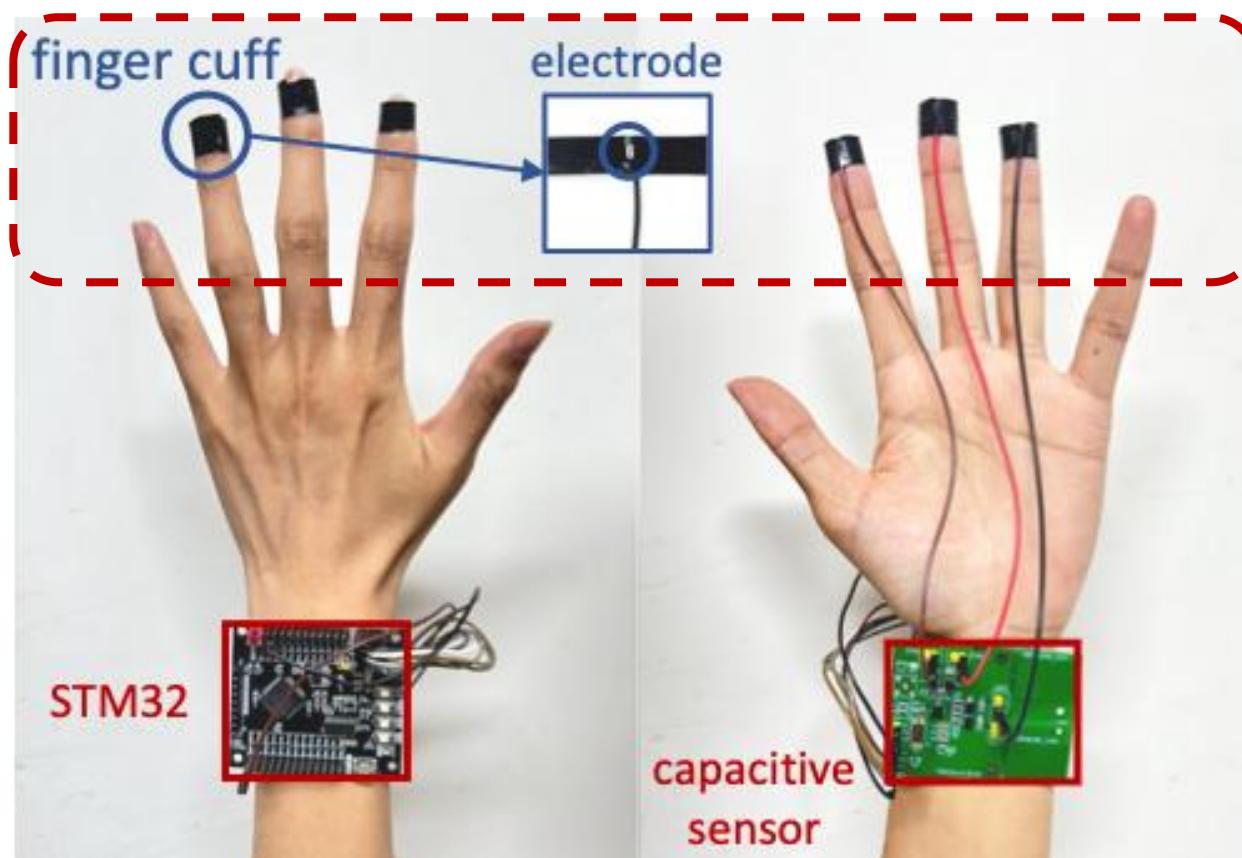
$$C_{tissue} = \epsilon A/L$$
$$C_{in} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_{to}} + \frac{1}{C_r + C_{lu}}} + \frac{1}{C_{ll}}$$

change with the touch point



HandPad Setup

Turn your hands into a **handwriting interface**

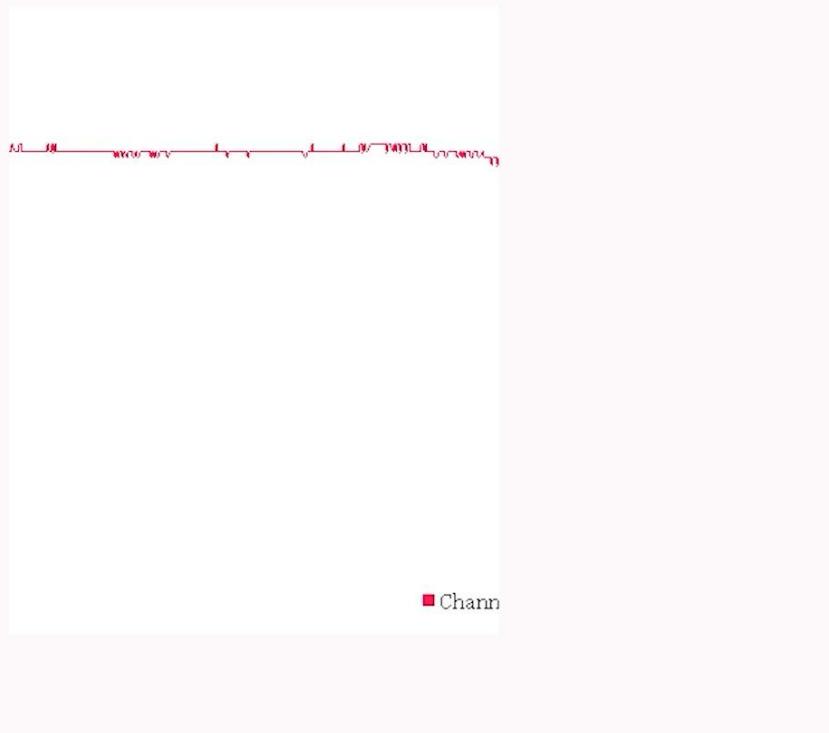


Demo Video

Human Capacitance Modulated by Touching Point

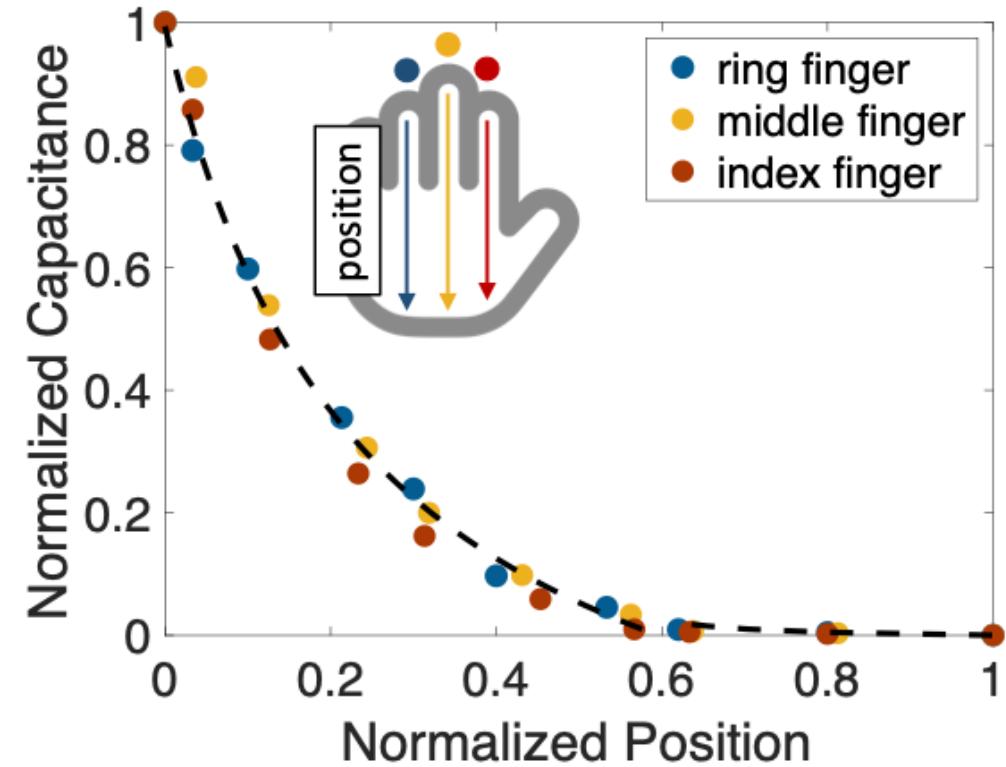
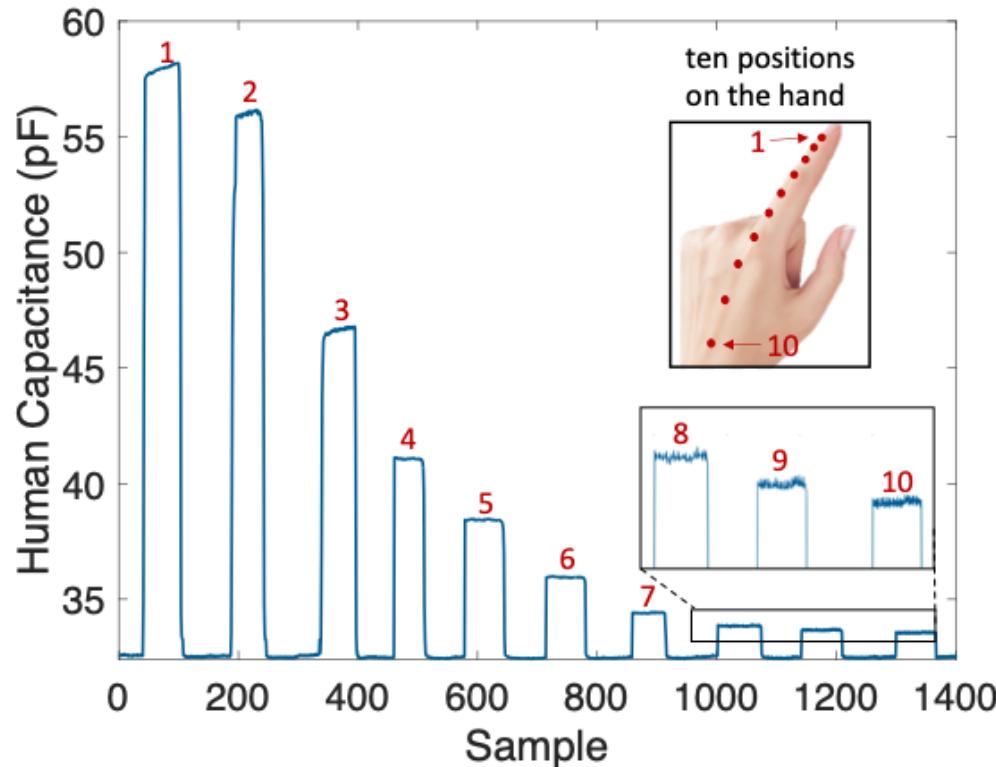


Channel 1



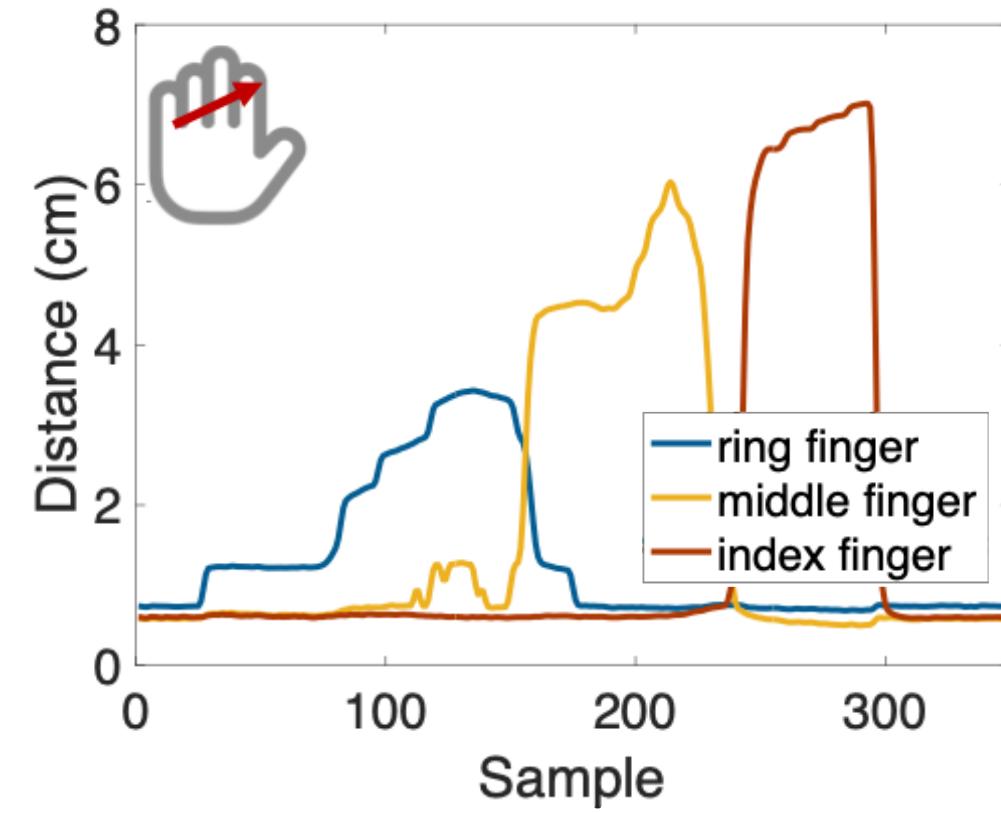
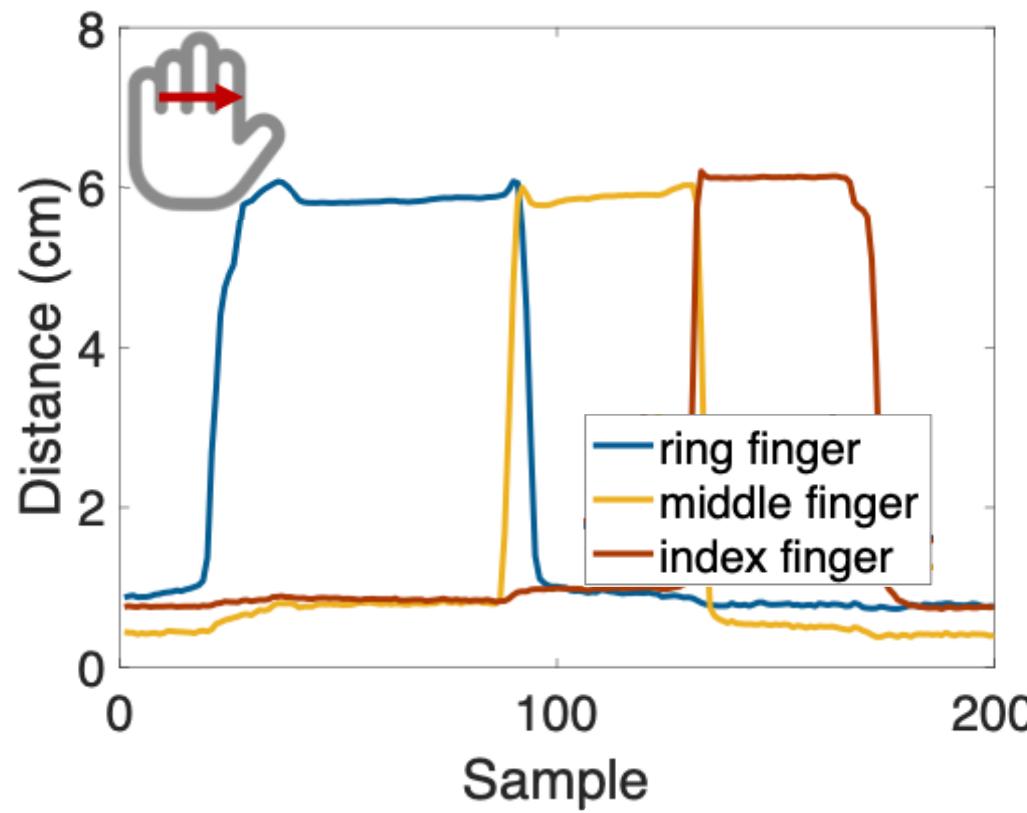
Input Mode I: Keystroke

Capacitive Sensor can **Locate Touching Point**

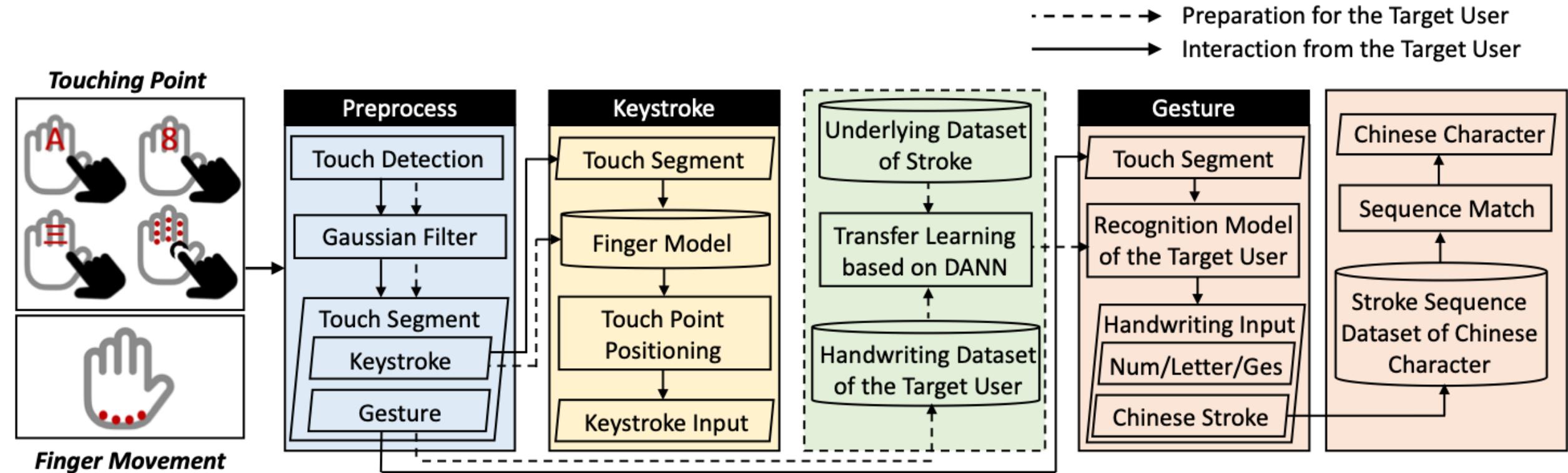


Input Mode II: Handwriting

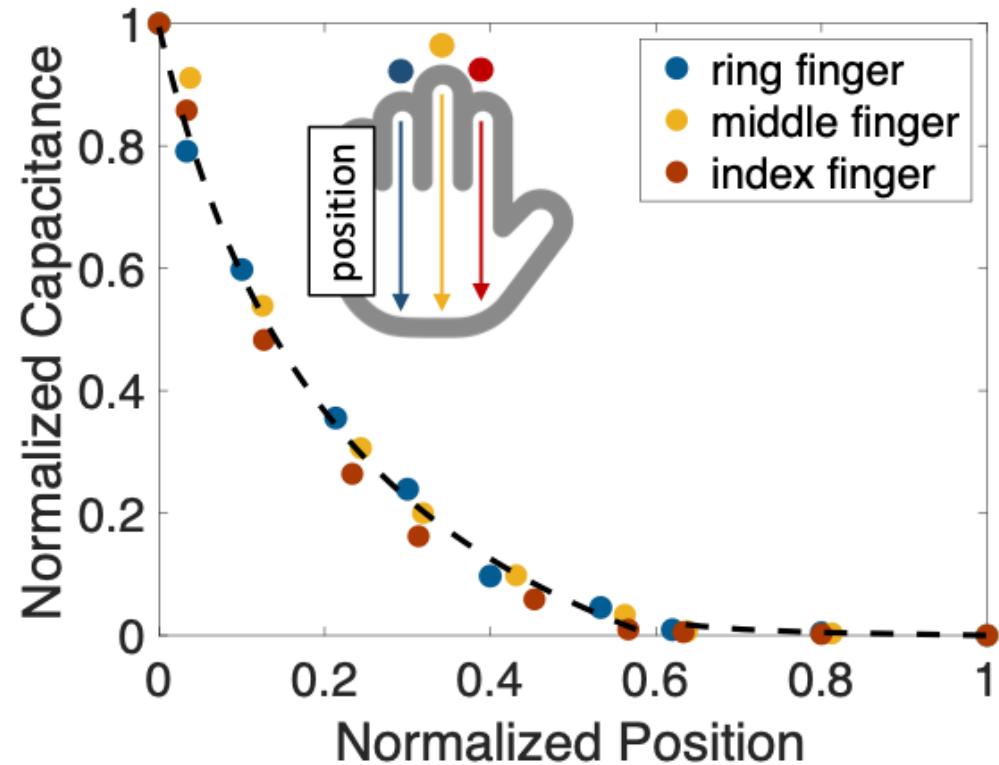
Human Capacitance Modulated by Touching Point



System Overview of HandPad



Signal Preprocess



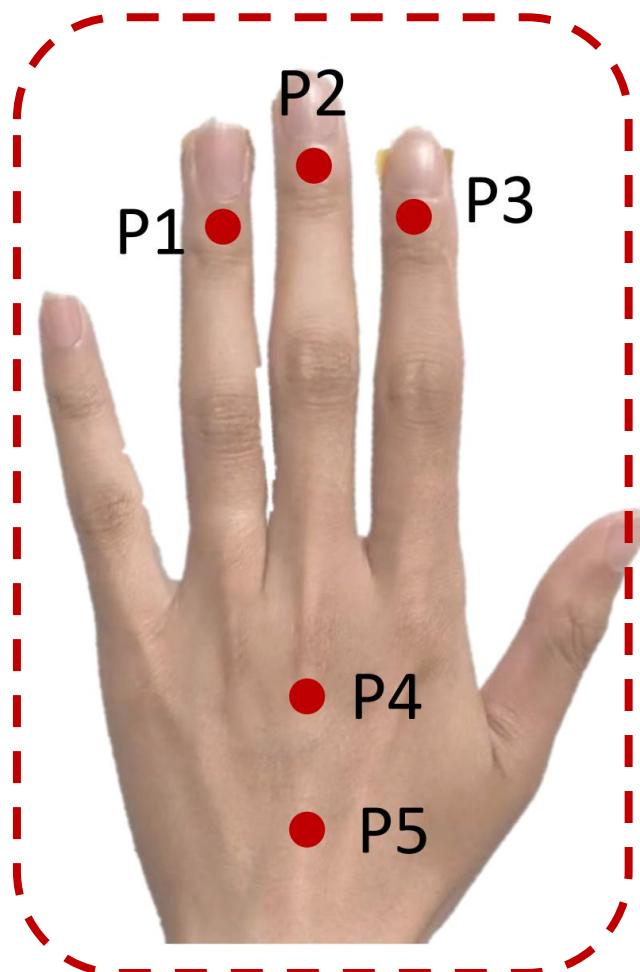
1. Finger Model

$$d = \frac{\alpha_i}{b * C_{human} + 1} + \beta_i$$

2. Preprocess

Gaussian Filter

Keystroke



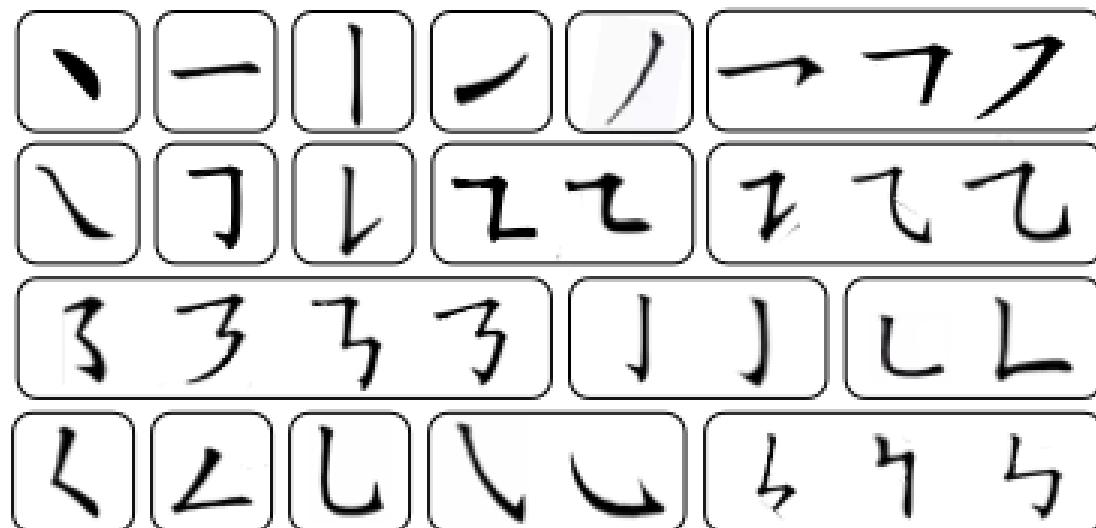
- 1. Calibration**
Finger Model
- 2. Keystroke**
Preprocess
Segmentation
Recognition

Handwriting Input

1. Dataset Collection *(underlying dataset)*



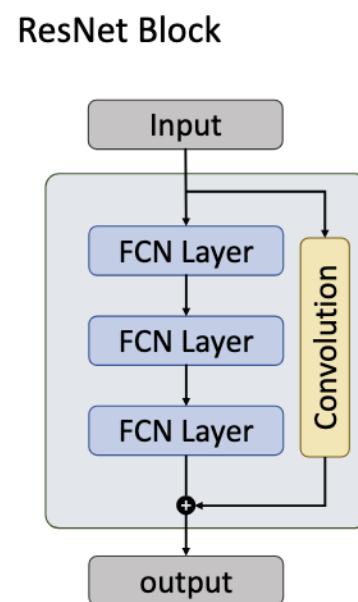
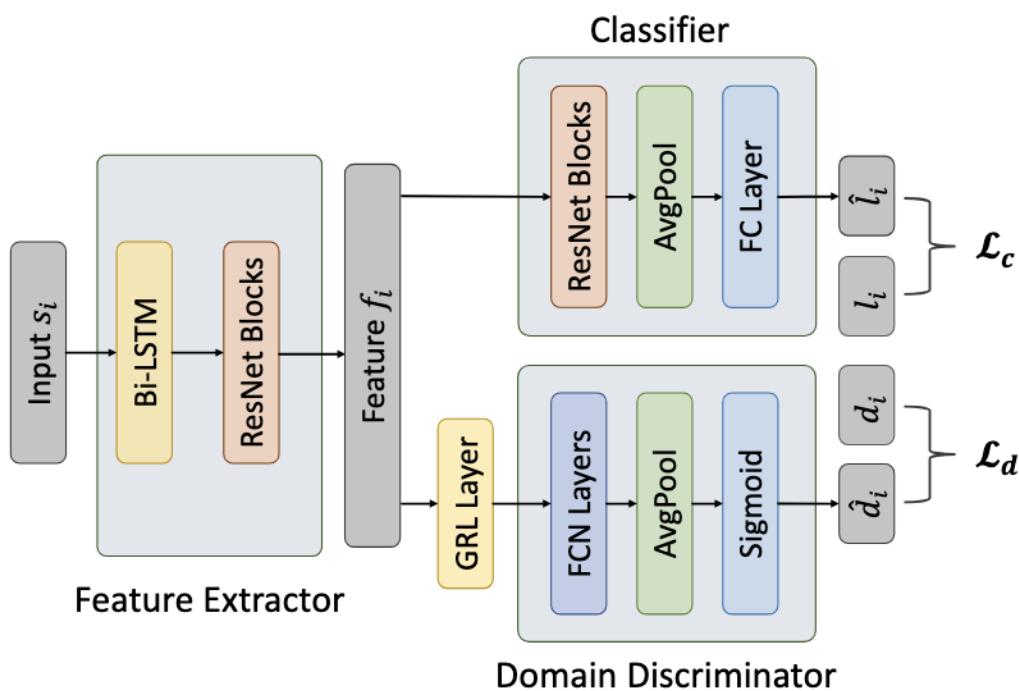
Handwriting Number (0 - 9)
Handwriting Letter (A - Z)
Handwriting Chinese Stroke



26 strokes to 19 classes

Handwriting Input

2. Signal Recognition



1. Underlying Model

2. Domain Adversarial Neural Network

Target User

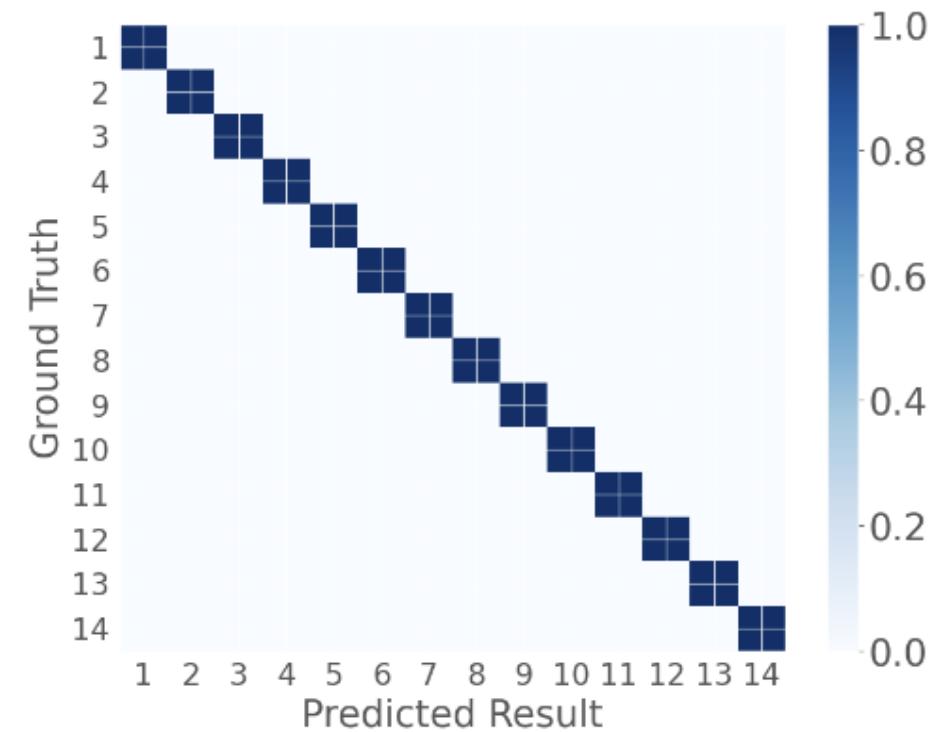
3 datasets for each input

Domain Transfer

3. Sequence Matching

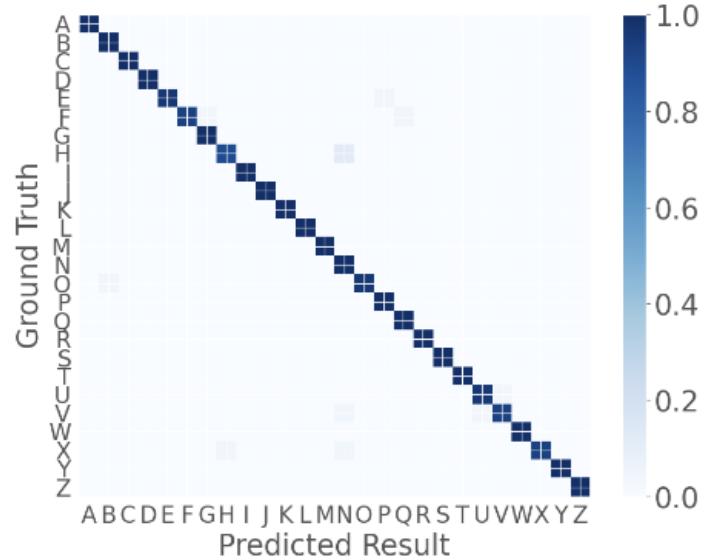
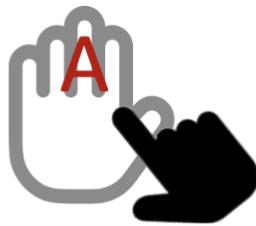
Chinese Character

Evaluation - Keystroke

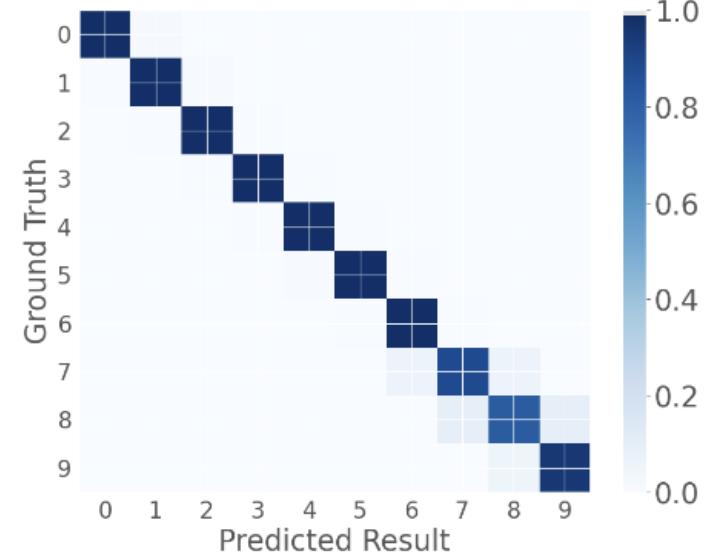


Average Accuracy: 100%

Evaluation - *Letter and Number*

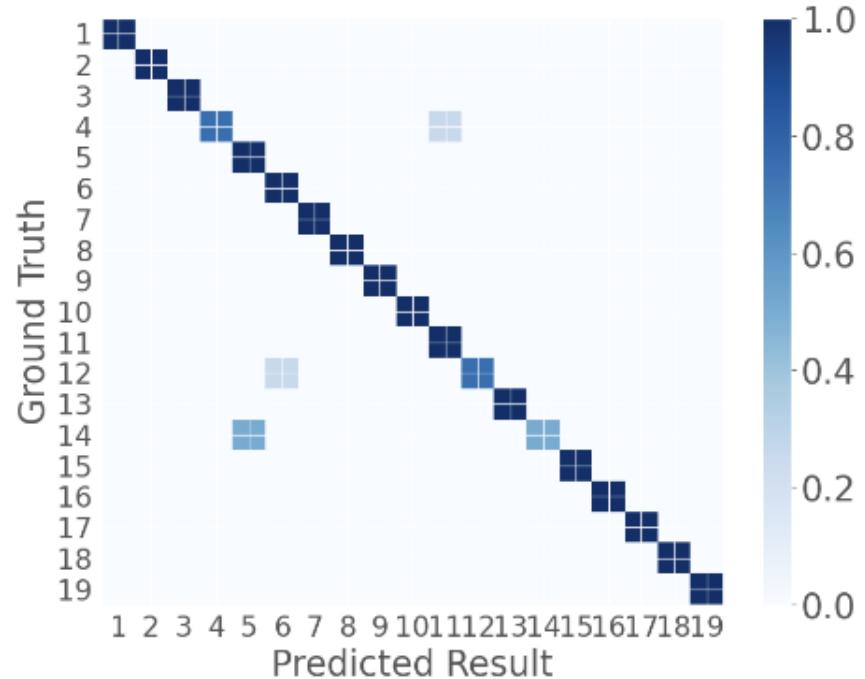
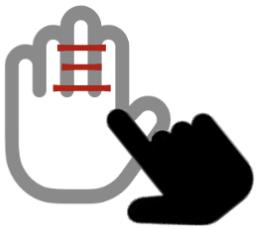


Letter Accuracy
99.1%

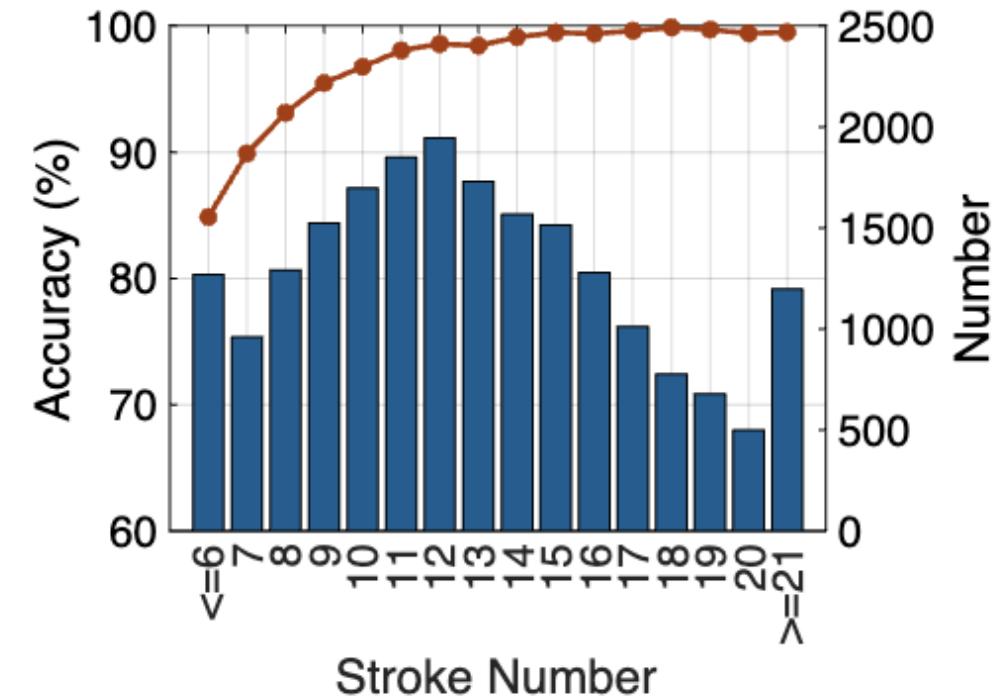


Number Accuracy
97.6%

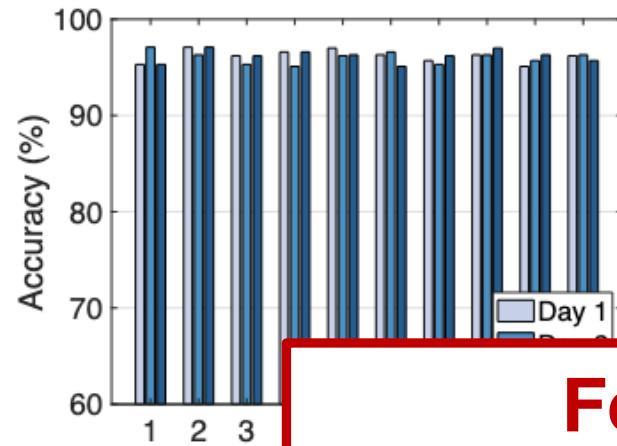
Evaluation – *Chinese Character*



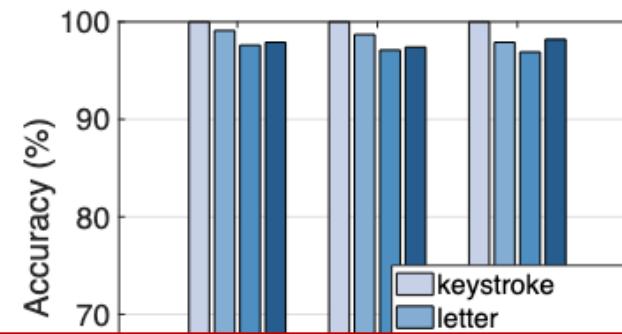
20795 Chinese Character



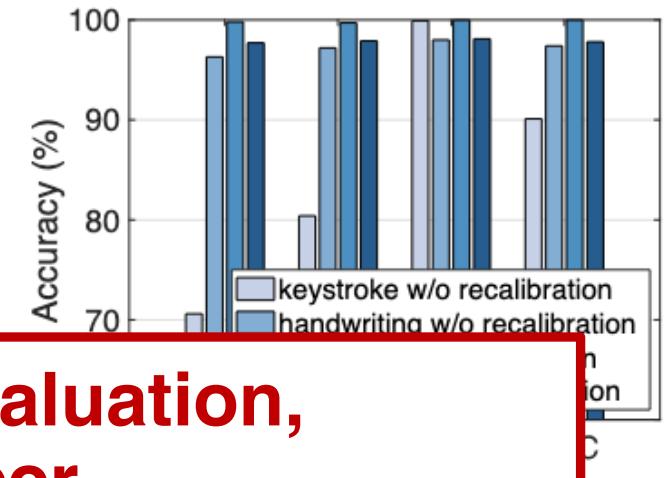
Evaluation



Influence of
different user



Influence of
different environment

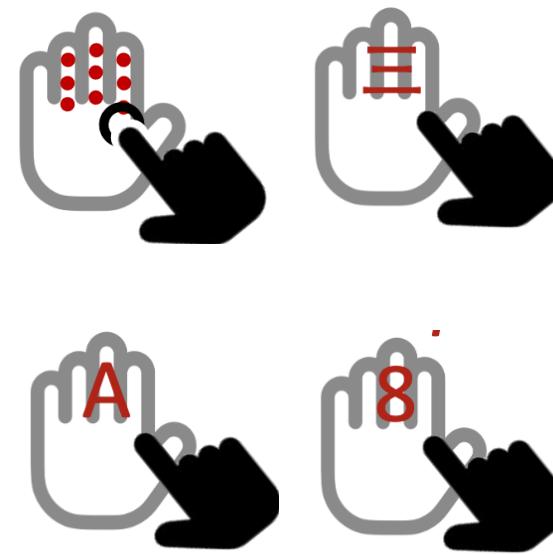
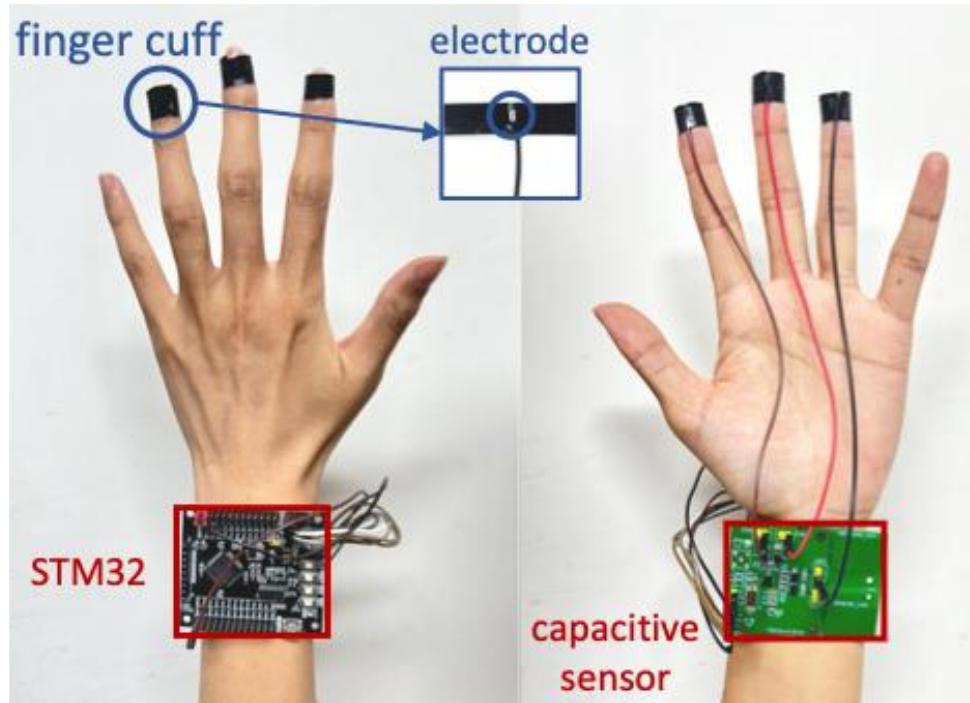


Influence of
different temperature

For more detail about the evaluation,
please refer to our paper.

Conclusion

- We built the **capacitive sensing system for text input**.
- We validate **human capacitance based finger touching**.
- HandPad achieves **High accuracy for keystroke and handwriting input**.





Thanks for listening!

Any questions, you can contact:

Dian Ding,

dingdian94@sjtu.edu.cn