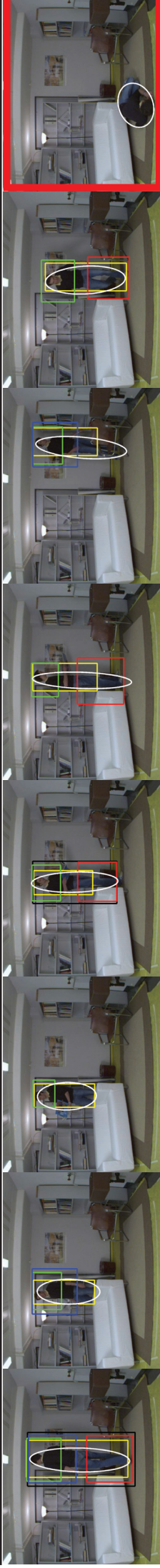


Tracker trees: hierarchies to spot rare events

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DRAC
Detection and Identification of Rare Anomalous Events

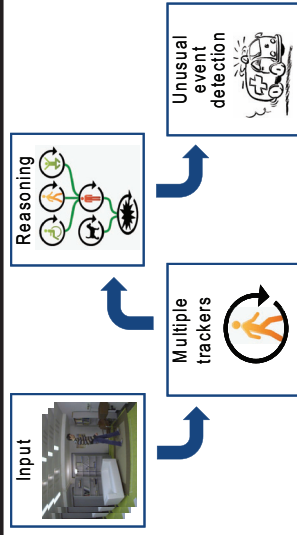


Motivation

- Autonomous living of elderly people in their homes.
- Aging society requires new solutions.
- Install cameras in peoples homes.
- Goal: Analyze the behavior of a person in the scene and report all kinds of abnormalities.



Our approach

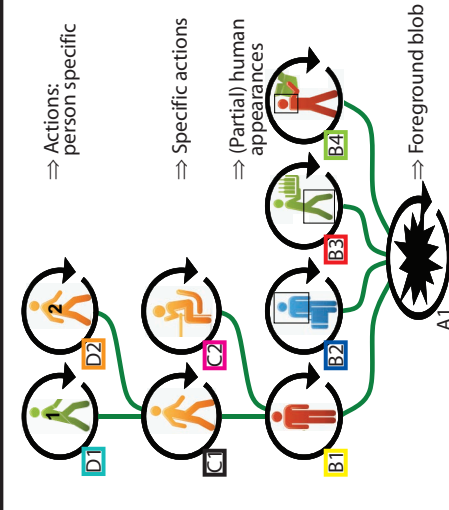


Tracker tree concept

- Arrange trackers in a tree-like structure.
- A tracker at each node.
- Get semantically more rich, from bottom to top.



Tracker tree for elderly care



- Abnormal event detection
 - Assumption about the 'normal' world no longer holds,
 - Anomaly: one tracker reacts, but none of its more specialised children,
 - Semantic interpretation is possible from the location of the anomaly in the tree.

Examples



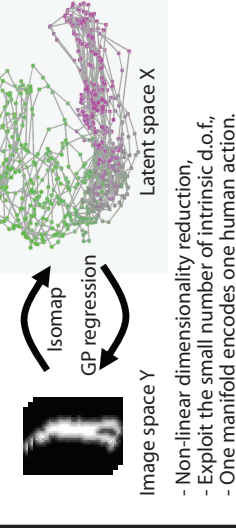
- Requirement: trackers at different levels of detail.
- Technical implementation:

- A1: CAMshift tracker [Bradski 98],
- B1: Person detector [Feizenzwalb 2008] (tracking-by-detection),
- B2-4: Model tracking (training on body parts),
- C1-2: Model tracking (training on actions),
- D1-2: Model tracking (training on individuals).

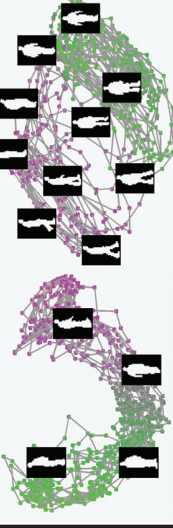
Tracking method

- Representation:
 - BG subtraction,
 - Down sampling,
 - Distance transform

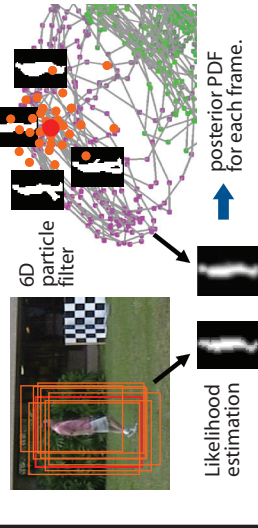
Learning a low dim model



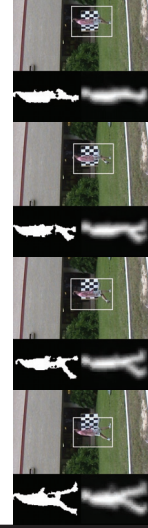
Model interpretation



Probabilistic tracking



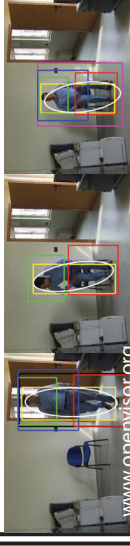
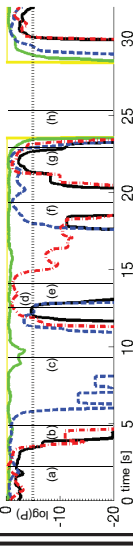
Illustration



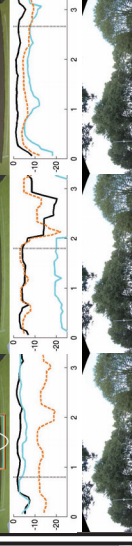
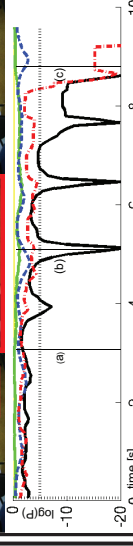
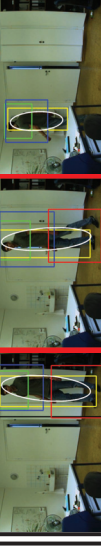
Results

- No standard dataset is available for the evaluation of in-house rare events.
- Tests on different recordings and scenarios.
- Plot posterior probability of the independent trackers over time, infer model belonging, perform reasoning.

Fall detection (above sequence)



Limping



Videos: www.vision.ee.ethz.ch/~fnater/tracker-trees