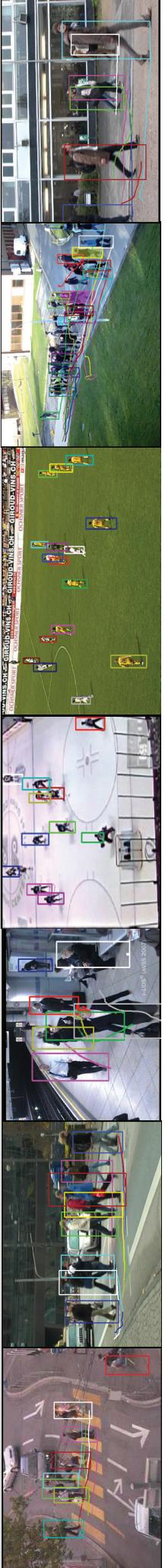


Evaluation of Agent Motion in Video: Online Tracking-by-Detection

Michael D. Breitenstein

Bastian Leibe

Luc Van Gool



Motivation

- New cameras are installed daily everywhere (webcams, mobile phones, cars, surveillance cameras, ...)
 - Goal:** Analyze the behaviour of moving persons
 - Key task:** Detect, track and distinguish persons
 - Arbitrary video input (no scene knowledge)
 - Single camera, potentially moving
 - Online (no delay or offline processing)
- ⇒ **Challenge:** Single-frame detection not reliable!

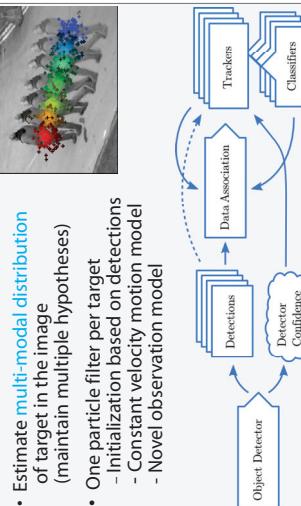
Applications

- Surveillance: monitoring of public places, alerting
- Broadcasting: 3DTV, sports analysis and statistics
- Traffic safety: emergency brake assist, attention assist

Approach: Detector Confidence Particle Filter

- Robustly integrate complementary information: motion + object-class + instance-specific knowledge
- Exploit state-of-the-art object detectors
 - Train person-specific classifiers online for each target to handle false positive detections
 - Exploit continuity of detector confidence to handle missing detections

Sequential Monte Carlo Estimation



Observation Model with 3 Terms

$$w_{tr,p} = p(y_t | x_t^{(i)}) = \underbrace{\beta \cdot \mathcal{I}(tr) \cdot p_N(p - d^*)}_{\text{detection}} + \underbrace{\gamma \cdot d_c(p) \cdot p_o(tr)}_{\text{det. confidence density}} + \underbrace{\eta \cdot c_{tr}(p)}_{\text{classifier}}$$

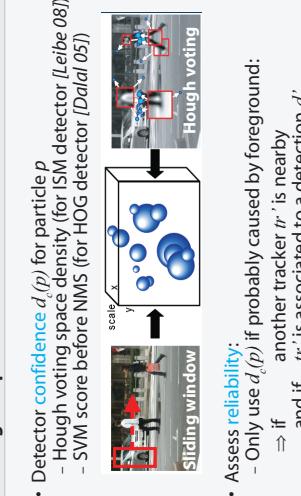
1. Detection Term: ⇒ select which detection d^* to use

- Greedy data association:
 - Associate max. 1 detection d with max. 1 tracker tr
- Matching Score:

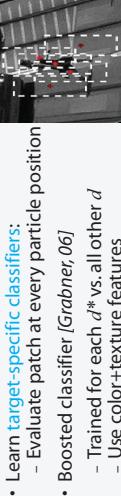
$$s(tr, d) = g(tr, d) \cdot (c_{tr}(d) + \alpha \cdot \sum_{p \in tr}^N p_N(d - p))$$
 - Evaluate appearance-person-specific classifier $c_{tr}(d)$
 - Evaluate distance between d and tr (particles p)
 - Evaluate motion direction by gating function $g(tr, d)$ (fast moving objects don't change course abruptly)



2. Detector Confidence Term: ⇒ guide particles if no reliable detection



3. Classifier Confidence Term: ⇒ differentiate between targets



Results

- Tested for a variety of application scenarios: Outperforms state-of-the-art methods that use multi-camera input/scene knowledge/offline processing ([Okuma 04] [Berczak 06] [Leibe 07] [Wu 07] [Huang 08])
- Suitable for online applications
- Every observation model term adds robustness CLEAR MOT evaluation for ETH Central: Observation Model Terms MOTP MOTA FN FP ID Sw.

	1: Det+DetConf+Class	2: Det+DetConf	3: Det+Class	4: Det
Observation Model Terms	70.0%	72.9%	26.8%	0.3%
MOTP	64.0%	54.5%	28.2%	5
MOTA	65.0%	55.3%	31.3%	13.4%
FN	67.0%	40.9%	30.7%	28.0%
FP	0	0	0	10
ID Sw.				

Soccer dataset courtesy of LiberoVision and Teleclub
Videos: www.vision.ee.ethz.ch/~bremicha/tracking