

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars. Overlaid on this are several faint, light-colored technical diagrams. These include circular arcs, concentric circles, and dashed lines with arrows indicating a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction of movement. Some of these diagrams resemble radar or tracking plots, with numerical scales (like 160, 170, 180, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260) visible along the arcs. The overall aesthetic is technical and scientific.

# Multi-object Detection and Tracking Using Kalman Filter

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## OBJECTIVE

The objective of my work was to detect track multi objects in a video using Kalman filter.

## APPLICATIONS

- Military Guidance
- Security Surveillance
- Intelligent Traffic



# TWO PROBLEMS

First: Detect Objects from video

- Image Processing Techniques

Second: Track Detected Objects

- Kalman Filter
- Assignment Problem



# OBJECT DETECTION: BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION

## How to do Background subtraction

- Estimate background at time  $t$
- Subtract estimated background from current input frame
- Apply a threshold to the difference to get the foreground mask.

Image at time  $t : I(x,y,t)$



Background estimation at  $t : B(x,y,t)$



$$- = I > Th$$

# OBJECT DETECTION: BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION

If background estimated to be previous frame:

$$B(x,y,t) = I(x,y,t-1)$$

Background subtraction:

$$|I(x,y,t) - I(x,y,t-1)| > Th$$

Image at time  $t$  :  $I(x,y,t)$



Background estimation at  $t$  :  $B(x,y,t)$



—

$$= I > Th$$

# OBJECT DETECTION: BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION

Use mean filtering for background estimation:

$$B(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(x, y, t - i)$$

Background subtraction:

$$|I(x,y,t) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(x, y, t - i)| > Th$$

Time window  
 $n = 10$

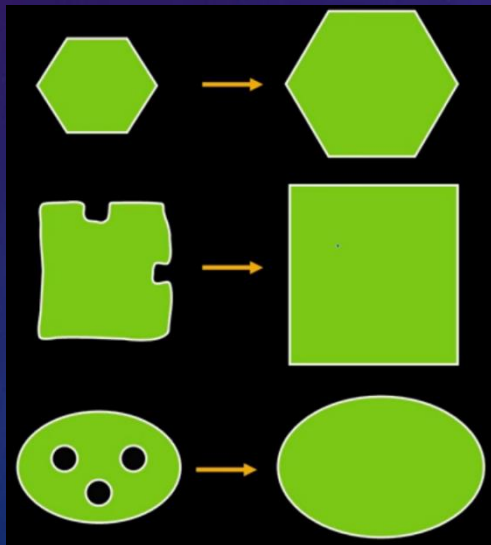


Foreground mask after  
thresholding to  $t : I(x,y,t)$

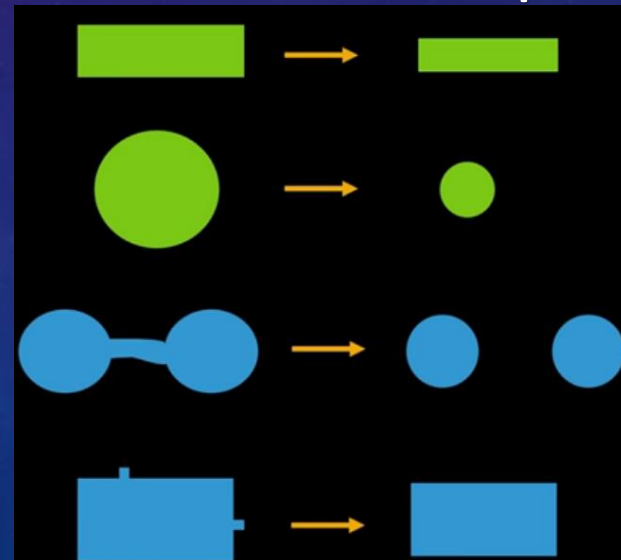
# OBJECT DETECTION: MORPHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

- Non-ideal Background estimation-> Noise in foreground mask, Objects are not enhanced
- Use Dilation and Erosion

## Dilation technique



## Erosion technique

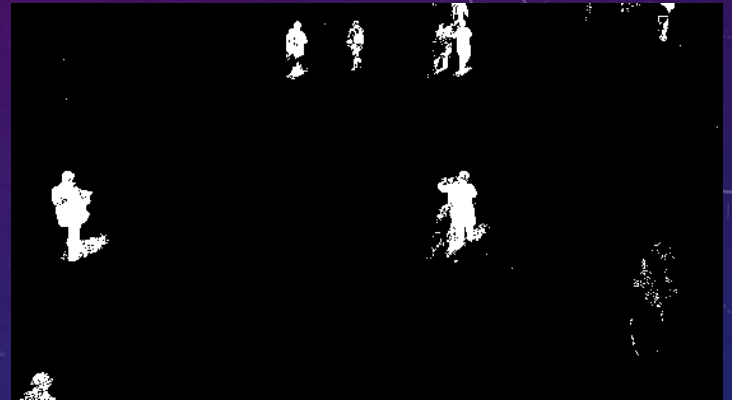




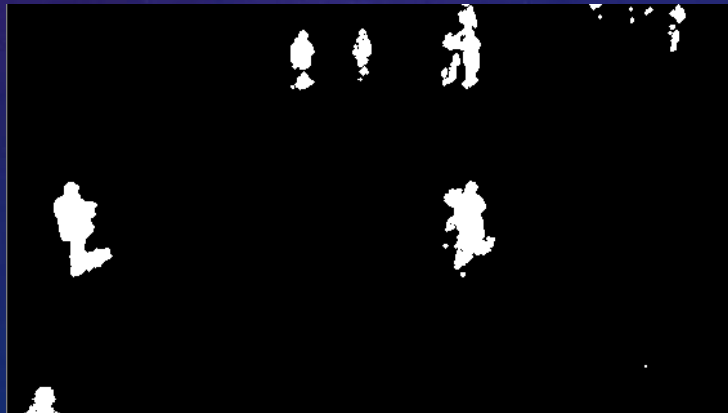
# SUMMARY OF OBJECT DETECTION



Original frame at time  $t$



Foreground Mask at time  $t$



Using erosion followed by dilation  
at time  $t$

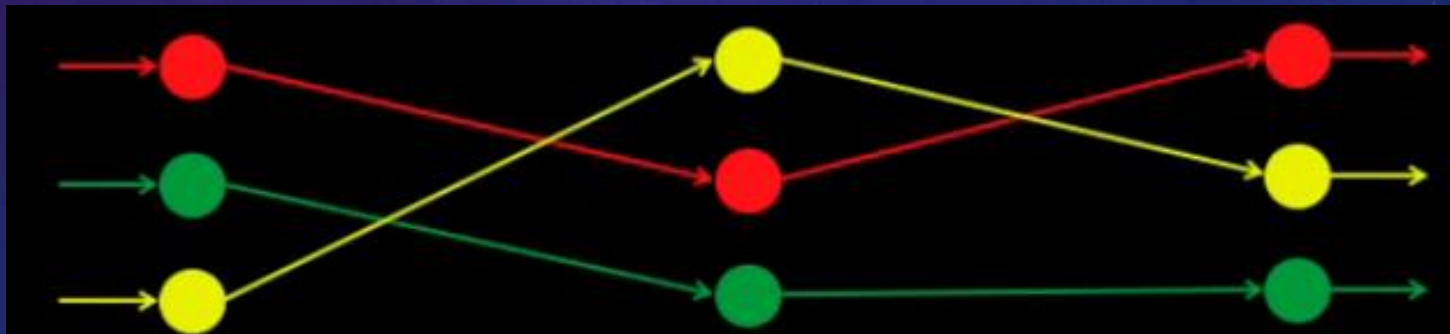


# OBJECT TRACKING: KALMAN FILTER

Why do we even need prediction algorithm like Kalman filter?



Objects detected in consecutive frames



Assigning node

# OBJECT TRACKING: KALMAN FILTER

## What is Kalman Filter?

### -Combination of two Ideas

- Linear system
- Linear recursive estimation

The kalman filter is an efficient algorithm for estimating the state of a system from noisy measurement.

# OBJECT TRACKING: KALMAN FILTER

## What is Kalman Filter?

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# OBJECT TRACKING: KALMAN FILTER

A discrete time linear time-invariant dynamical system is a set of matrix of the formula

$$x_i = Ax_{i-1} + w_i$$

$$z_i = Hx_i + v_i$$

$w_i$  : represents process noise  $\sim N(0, Q)$

$v_i$  : represents measurement noise  $\sim N(0, R)$

- $x_i$  is a state variable at *ith* instance: coordinates of centroid of detected object
- $A$  is the transition matrix
- $H$  is the measurement matrix
- $E[w_i v_j^T] = 0$



# OBJECT TRACKING: KALMAN FILTER

Kalman filter estimates states in two steps:

## Time Update Equation

$$\hat{x}_i^- = A\hat{x}_{i-1} + w_i$$
$$P_i^- = AP_{i-1}A^T + Q$$

- Estimate future state variable
- Estimate for error covariance

Prediction  
of state

Kalman  
Gain

## Measure update equation

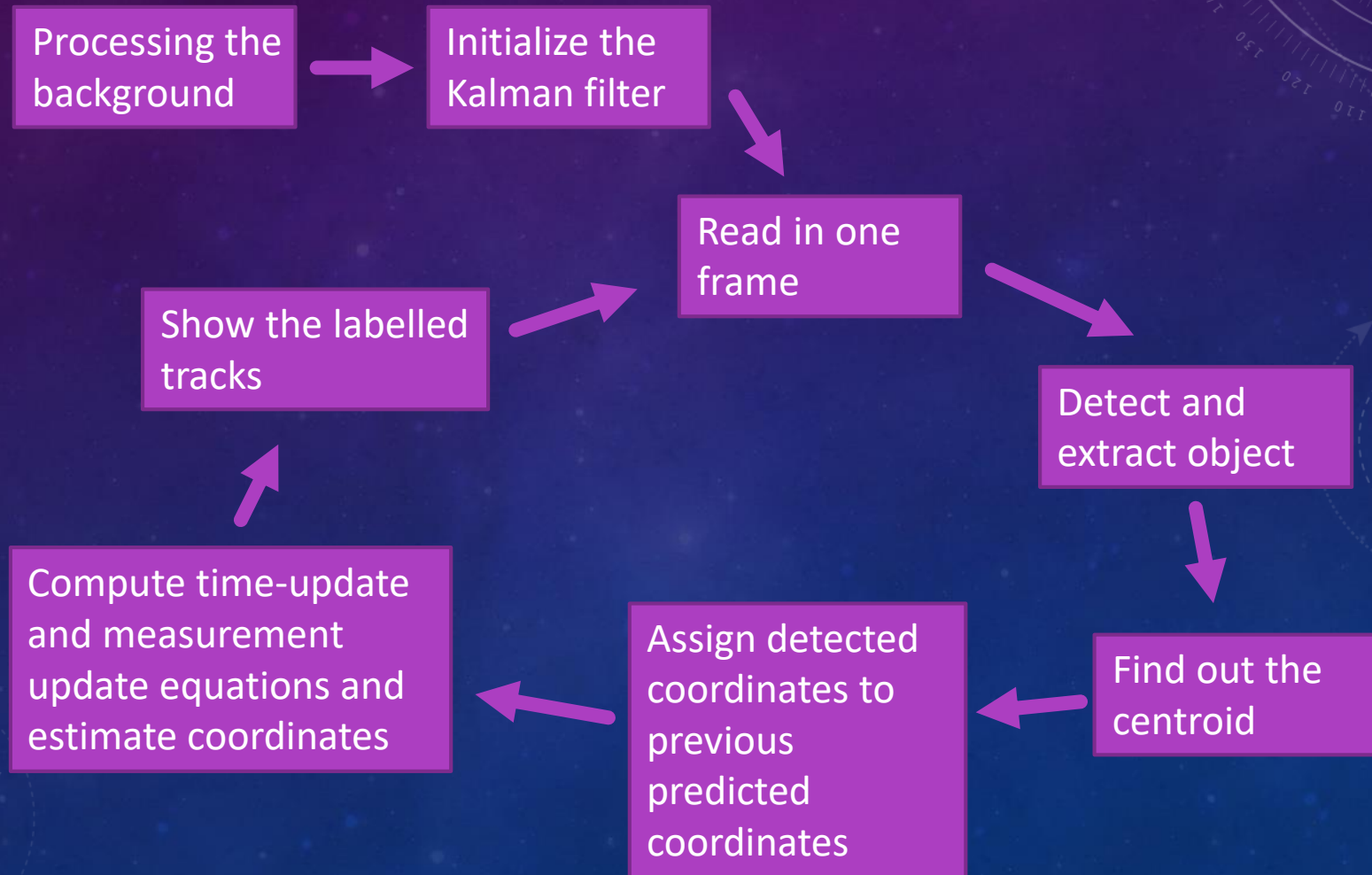
$$K_i = P_i^- H^T (H P_i^- H^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$\hat{x}_i = \hat{x}_i^- + K_i(z_i - H\hat{x}_i^-)$$
$$P_i = (1 - K_i H) P_i^-$$

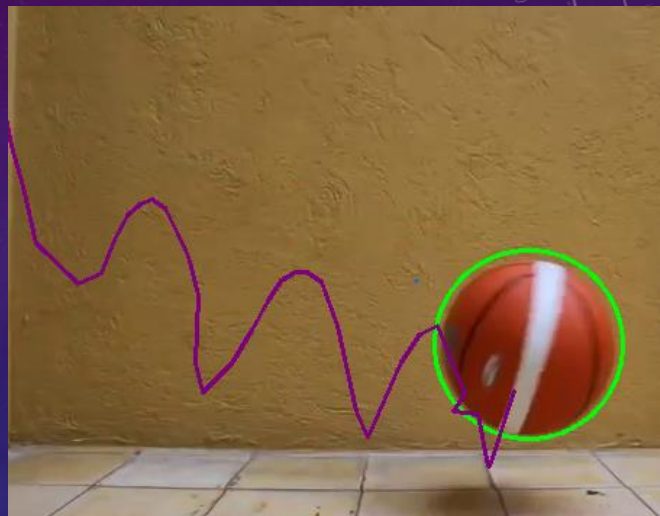
- Compute Kalman Gain
- Update state variable  $x$  based on measurement  $z$ .
- Update error covariance

# OBJECT TRACKING: KALMAN FILTER

The basic programme process is as follows:



# RESULTS





# RESULTS





# REFERENCES

1. Xin Li Kejun Wang, Wei Wang and Yang Li. A Multiple Object Tracking Method Using Kalman Filter.
2. Sumit Kumar Pal, Sohan Ghorai. Moving Object Tracking System In Video With Kalman Filter.
3. Jonathan Owensa, Andrew Hunter. A Fast Model-Free Morphology Based Object Tracking Algorithm.



THANK YOU