

NuScenes Based Tracking Project Status Report

January 16, 2022

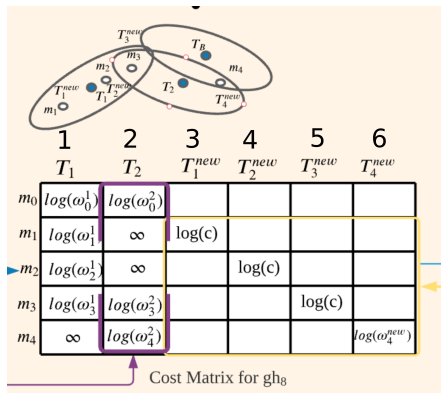
Experiment Result

▸ result

▸ definition

implementation details for improved score

- tracking based on classification instead of tracking with all measurements
- Label for ID
- [► code](#)



Key Issue

- false negative (missed track)
 - Reason 1 slow to initiate a track. It usually takes 2-5 steps to start a track, depending on the parameter.
 - ▶ demo1 and ▶ demo2
 - Reason 2 when there is occlusion, restart a track resulting in false negative. One of the key issue related to false negative is occlusion. The detection might not be robust, or non-existence. Restart a track will waste valuable frame time.
 - ▶ demo3
- advantage: less false positive, compare to other methods. They would initiate a track right away, regardless if that measurement is a clutter. Our approach is the 'wait and see' methods.

PMBM birth Implementation

1. track management before poisson
2. how to generate Bernoulli directly

So unlike a standard PMBM filter, we incorporate the detection confidence score into the update step of **objects detected for the first time**. For detections with confidence scores larger than a threshold, we generate a potential new target by adding **a new Bernoulli process**, and plug the negative logarithm weight in the right $m \times m$ blocks diagonal in cost matrix L discussed in Section IV-C. For detections with lower confidence score, since we are not certain about their existences and require more evidences from the future, an undetected track with PPP density is generated for each of them. [▶ paper](#)

PMBM birth Implementation

birth with measurement + additive noise

Add new Gaussian to the mixture (which represent the poisson intensity). This birth process is driven by measurements. Each measurement induce 3 birth of the same class by adding noise (uniformly distributed) [► repository](#)

```
def give_birth(self, measurements: List[ObjectDetection], birth_per_meas=0) -> None:
```

```
    """
```

```
    Add new Gaussian to the mixture (which represent the poisson intensity). This birth process is driven by
    measurements. Each measurement induce 3 birth of the same class by adding noise (uniformly distributed )
    to its value
```

```
    :param measurements: [x, y, yaw]
```

```
    :param classes:
```

```
    :param birth_per_meas: number of birth induced by a measurement
```

```
    """
```

Research Plan

- Systematic Analysis over the mini dataset
- find out the best parameters
- implement that parameters for testset

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION

PMBM based Paper publication

theoretical considerations for detection score

