



SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PROJECT

SpotOn (Project Proposal)

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Abstract

In modern surveillance environments, tracking individuals across multiple camera views presents significant challenges for security personnel, leading to inefficiencies and potential security gaps. The motivation behind this project is to reduce the cognitive burden on operators who must manually monitor numerous video feeds simultaneously while maintaining situational awareness. The SpotOn addresses the fragmentation of surveillance data across distributed camera networks, as this information typically exists in isolated feeds without meaningful integration. While camera networks may capture comprehensive coverage of physical spaces, without intelligent automation to connect these perspectives, security teams struggle with rapid identification and tracking of persons of interest. Our system proposes a solution through an AI-powered approach that seamlessly identifies and tracks individuals across camera transitions and visualizes movement patterns, with optional advanced query capabilities for enhanced usability. The effectiveness of our solution is evaluated through real-world deployment scenarios under varying environmental conditions. We expect our project to significantly enhance operational efficiency for security personnel while providing more timely and accurate situational awareness. We believe that intelligent automation of cross-camera tracking will transform how organizations approach surveillance and security operations.

Keywords—*Multi-Camera Tracking, Person Re-Identification, Computer Vision, Situational Awareness, Security Automation*

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

In large campus and factory environments, tracking people across multiple cameras is crucial for safety, security, and operational efficiency. Security teams need to quickly locate individuals involved in incidents like theft or unauthorized access. Factory managers require clear understanding of worker movements to ensure safety protocol compliance. Emergency responders need to pinpoint locations during evacuations. Without effective multi-camera tracking, blind spots and identification failures lead to delayed responses and compromised safety [1]. When individuals transition between camera views, maintaining their identity becomes challenging. Existing systems often fail during these handoffs, creating fragmented surveillance coverage. For example, a student moving from an outdoor courtyard to a building lobby might be lost during transition, making it difficult to determine if they later entered a restricted area. This problem is particularly significant in sprawling campuses with numerous buildings or complex factory layouts where cameras operate independently. Environmental factors further complicate tracking. Lighting differences between bright outdoor areas and dim hallways alter appearances significantly. Crowded periods during class changes or shift rotations create frequent occlusions. Cameras at varying heights and angles provide drastically different perspectives of the same person, hindering accurate matching across views - a bag visible from the side might be completely hidden from the front. Our project aims to develop a robust tracking system called *SpotOn* that consistently identifies and tracks individuals across camera networks, providing uninterrupted cover-

age in campus and factory settings. By solving the identity maintenance challenge across camera transitions, our solution will enhance security monitoring, expedite emergency responses, and provide valuable data for facility management and resource optimization.

1.2 Problem Statement

The problem statement for the SpotOn addresses the fundamental challenge of maintaining consistent identification of individuals as they move through spaces monitored by multiple cameras. In various environments from campuses and factories to public spaces and transportation hubs, the ability to track individuals across camera transitions is critical yet remains largely unsolved. When a person moves from one camera's view to another, current systems frequently lose their identity trail, creating fragmented tracking data that fails during situations requiring continuous monitoring. This tracking discontinuity affects numerous applications—from security monitoring and emergency response to space utilization analysis and research on movement patterns. The consequences include critical delays during time-sensitive situations, incomplete data for operational decision-making, and increased workload for monitoring personnel who must manually reconnect identity fragments across camera boundaries. Technically, this challenge manifests in three interconnected problems. First, the multi-view detection problem requires accurately identifying and locating individuals within each camera feed despite visual challenges like occlusions, distance variations, and diverse human appearances across different environments. Second, the cross-camera identity preservation problem involves maintaining consistent person identification during transitions between non-overlapping camera views, where individuals may appear drastically different due to perspective shifts, lighting changes, and temporal gaps. Third, the unified spatial comprehension problem necessitates integrating observations from distributed cameras into a coherent coordinate framework that enables operators to visualize continuous trajectories and understand movement patterns throughout the entire monitored environment. Current systems address these problems in

isolation rather than as an integrated challenge, resulting in fragmented surveillance coverage that fails during critical monitoring scenarios.

1.3 Solution Overview

The SpotOn addresses multi-camera person tracking challenges through an integrated computer vision platform with three core technical components:

1.3.1 Prominent Features

1. **Multi-View Person Detection:** A system that identifies and locates all individuals within each camera feed, creating bounding boxes around people in the video frames. This detection works independently on each camera, handling challenges like partial occlusions, varying lighting conditions, and environmental changes without attempting to match identities across cameras.
2. **Cross-Camera Re-Identification and Tracking:** A specialized system that matches and tracks individuals across different camera views. When someone exits one camera's view and appears in another camera, this system maintains their identity by analyzing visual features like clothing, size, and walking patterns. The tracking component continuously updates each person's position and trajectory, preserving their identity across camera transitions despite changes in perspective, lighting, and viewing angle.
3. **Unified Spatial Mapping:** A mapping system that transforms detections from distributed cameras into a coherent coordinate system. This integration enables continuous trajectory visualization as individuals move through the monitored environment across multiple camera views, providing operators with a comprehensive spatial understanding of movement patterns throughout the facility.

1.3.2 Optional Features

1. **LLM-Powered Person Selection:** A natural language interface that allows users to identify individuals based on descriptive prompts (e.g., "Find the person wearing a black jacket and jeans who passed through the main entrance at 2:30 PM"), with an interactive confirmation step where users select the correct person from highlighted candidates.
2. **Multi-Person Tracking:** Capability to simultaneously maintain identity and location data for multiple individuals across the camera network, preserving each person's unique identity despite occlusions, varying viewing angles, or extended periods where individuals are not visible in any camera.
3. **Movement Pattern Analysis:** AI-powered analysis to identify typical movement patterns and provide insights for space utilization, traffic management, and anomaly detection in pedestrian flows across the monitored environment.
4. **Configurable Model Parameters:** A settings interface enabling users to fine-tune system performance by adjusting core parameters, including detection confidence, processing framerate, bounding box appearance, and Intersection over Union (IOU) threshold for object matching. This allows adaptation to specific environmental conditions and computational resources.
5. **Environmental Analytics Dashboard:** Real-time metrics including occupancy density maps, path trajectory analysis, and movement pattern heatmaps tailored for facility management, safety monitoring, and resource optimization.

1.3.3 Stretch Goals

1. **Voice Command Integration:** Allow personnel to interact with the system using natural voice commands (e.g., "Track

the person in the blue jacket heading toward Building B") for hands-free operation during critical situations.

2. **Anomaly Detection:** Implement AI-powered anomaly detection to automatically identify unusual behavior patterns (such as suspicious movements, crowd formations, or potential security incidents) across the monitored environment.
3. **Privacy-Preserving Tracking:** Implement anonymization techniques that maintain tracking capabilities while protecting individual privacy through face blurring or feature abstraction in accordance with surveillance regulations and privacy laws.
4. **Automatic Environment Mapping:** System that creates spatial representations based on observed movement patterns, automatically identifying walkways, intersections, and common routes without requiring manual mapping of the environment.

1.4 Target User

The SpotOn enables professionals in security, facility management, and emergency response to maintain consistent identification of individuals across multiple camera views in complex environments, enhancing safety, optimizing operations, and improving response times. The primary users are personnel responsible for monitoring distributed camera networks across large spaces.

Security Officer		Facility Manager	
Preferences	Pursue persons of interest (POIs) seamlessly, detect breaches.	Preferences	Analyze movement flow, measure area usage accurately.
Pain Points	Broken suspect trails during handoffs, slow incident reaction.	Pain Points	Incomplete traffic data, bottlenecks unidentified.
Goals	Continuous POI monitoring, faster threat neutralization, secure evidence.	Goals	Optimize spatial layout, understand usage trends, enhance workflow.
Emergency Coordinator			
Preferences	Oversee evacuations clearly, assess crowd levels instantly.		
Pain Points	Gaps in crisis zone visibility, delayed finding of individuals.		
Goals	Guide safe evacuations, speed up assistance delivery, maintain situational control.		

Table 1.1: Personas from User Analysis for SpotOn

1.5 Benefit

The SpotOn delivers benefits directly addressing the three key challenges in multi-camera tracking. The multi-view person detection with environmental adaptation ensures reliable tracking despite lighting changes, occlusions, and perspective differences. The cross-camera re-identification solves the identity preservation problem by maintaining continuous tracking between cameras, eliminating fragmentation when individuals move through non-overlapping camera networks. The unified spatial mapping creates a comprehensive environmental understanding by integrating all camera feeds into a single coordinate system, allowing operators to visualize movement patterns spanning multiple buildings and zones. These capabilities translate to 70% reduced manual tracking workload, faster incident response times, more effective resource allocation, and comprehensive situational awareness across the entire monitored environment.

1.6 Timeline

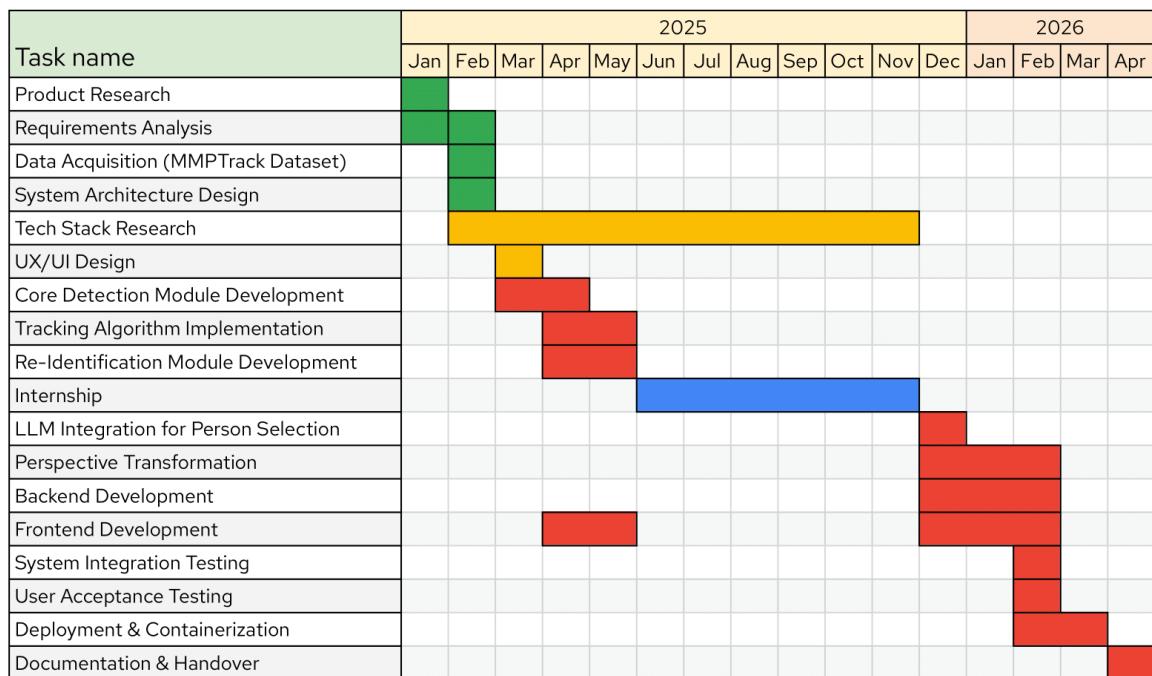


Figure 1.1: Timeline for SpotOn

As shown in figure 1.1, it represents the timeline of the project. The project began with product research in January 2025, followed by requirements analysis spanning January to February 2025. Data acquisition using the MMPTrack Dataset and system architecture design were completed in February 2025.

Technical stack research extended from February to November 2025, while UX/UI design was completed in March 2025. Core detection module development occurred in March-April 2025, with tracking algorithm implementation and re-identification module development taking place from April to May 2025.

An internship period ran from June to November 2025. LLM integration for person selection was completed in December 2025, while perspective transformation, backend development, and frontend development all occurred from December 2025 to February 2026.

System integration testing and user acceptance testing were conducted in February 2026. Deployment and containerization followed from February to March 2026, with final documentation and handover scheduled for completion in April 2026.

1.7 Terminology

- ***Object Detection***—a computer vision technique that identifies and locates objects within digital images or video frames, serving as the foundation for tracking individuals in each camera view.
- ***Re-Identification (Re-ID)***—the process of matching individuals across different camera views by comparing appearance features, enabling consistent identity preservation as people move between cameras.
- ***Multi-Target Multi-Camera Tracking (MTMCT)***—the task of tracking multiple individuals across a network of cameras with non-overlapping fields of view, maintaining identity consistency despite spatial and temporal gaps.

- **Feature Extraction**—the process of identifying distinctive visual characteristics from a person's image that remain consistent despite environmental variations, critical for successful re-identification.
- **Spatial Mapping**—a technique that converts observations from multiple camera views into a unified coordinate system, enabling continuous trajectory visualization across the entire monitored environment.
- **Occlusion Handling**—methods to maintain tracking when individuals are partially or temporarily hidden by objects, structures, or other people in the camera view.

Chapter 2

Literature Review and Related Work

2.1 Competitor Analysis

	SpotOn	Hikvision	YOLORe-IDNet	JARVIS-MoCap
Primary Focus	Campus tracking with persistent identity	Single-camera surveillance with minimal cross-camera capability	Real-time detection without integrated systems	Research motion capture in controlled settings
Core Technology	Multi-model fusion with spatial mapping	Proprietary algorithms optimized for single views	YOLO detection with separate Re-ID network	Markerless pose estimation with synced cameras
Multi-Camera Detection	Independent detection robust to occlusions	Strong within-view detection, poor across views	No multi-camera management system	Requires calibrated camera arrays
Tracking and Re-ID	Identity across non-overlapping views	Excellent within single views, fails across views	Matches appearance without trajectories	Tracks pose, not identity
Spatial Representation	Unified coordinate system visualization	Limited to individual camera views	No spatial mapping functionality	Limited to pre-calibrated environments
System Accessibility	Web interface with easy deployment	Requires dedicated hardware	Command-line interface for experts	Research software with complex setup
Cross-Platform Support	Any device with browser access	Specific hardware and OS requirements	Platform-dependent implementation	Desktop with specific dependencies

Table 2.1: Competitor Analysis of SpotOn

In order to acknowledge the existing technology with similar functionalities, a competitor analysis is conducted. There are various systems

in the market that can track individuals, we have selected 3 of which most closely resemble our project:

- **Hikvision AI Camera Systems**—a commercial leader in the Thailand AI camera market offering excellent single-camera tracking but limited cross-camera capabilities.
- **YOLORe-IDNet**—a research implementation combining YOLO object detection with re-identification networks for real-time tracking without prior knowledge.
- **JARVIS-MoCap**—an open-source markerless 3D motion capture system designed for research environments requiring precise tracking.

As shown in Table 2.1, each system possesses distinct strengths and limitations across key performance areas. Hikvision excels in proprietary single-camera tracking but struggles with cross-camera identity persistence. YOLORe-IDNet offers real-time detection capabilities but lacks integrated systems and spatial mapping functionality. JARVIS-MoCap provides precise markerless pose estimation but requires controlled environments with calibrated camera arrays and complex setup procedures. All competitors demonstrate significant limitations in maintaining unified tracking across non-overlapping views, implementing accessible user interfaces, or providing flexible deployment options across various platforms—capabilities that are essential for comprehensive campus security applications.

The SpotOn stands apart from competitors through its unique combination of persistent identity tracking across non-overlapping camera views and blind spots, a capability not found in Hikvision’s proprietary hardware-dependent solution which excels at single-camera tracking but fails across non-overlapping views with time gaps. Unlike YOLORe-IDNet’s research implementation which lacks continuous identity maintenance, our system preserves identity even when subjects disappear temporarily. JARVIS-MoCap requires controlled environments and specialized equipment, while our system works with existing camera infrastructure and adapts to varying lighting conditions through self-calibrating algorithms. Our multi-model fusion approach ensures reliable tracking

even in campus blind spots where other systems lose track. The system's interactive 3D mapping provides security personnel with comprehensive spatial awareness that surpasses the limited single-view representations of competitors, making it uniquely suited for complex campus environments where maintaining continuous identity is critical for security operations.

2.2 Literature Review

The development of our multi-camera person tracking system builds upon established research while making specific architectural decisions to address the limitations of alternative approaches found in recent literature. This review is organized into two categories: foundational works that we directly leverage, and alternative methodologies that we analyzed but ultimately rejected in favor of our proposed pipeline.

2.2.1 Foundational Works Leveraged

Our system integrates several state-of-the-art components and datasets that provide the necessary building blocks for robust tracking.

ByteTrack (Zhang et al. [2]) We leverage ByteTrack's "track-everything" philosophy, which associates low-confidence detection boxes rather than discarding them. This foundational work forms the core of our intra-camera tracking module, allowing our system to maintain trajectory continuity through brief occlusions or lighting changes without the need for complex post-hoc repairs.

FastReID (He et al. [3]) For appearance modeling, we utilize the FastReID toolbox. Its modular architecture and powerful backbone networks provide the discriminative feature extraction capabilities essential for our Re-ID stage. We integrate this strictly as a feature extractor within our larger pipeline, separating it from the tracking logic to ensure modularity.

MTMMC Dataset (Woo et al. [4]) The MTMMC dataset serves as our primary training and benchmarking ground. Its diverse real-world scenarios (campus and factory) with multi-modal data provide the realistic conditions necessary to fine-tune our detection and Re-ID models for the specific challenges of our deployment environment.

Modular 3D Tracking (Bredereke et al. [5]) We adopt the conceptual framework of modular 3D tracking using RGB cameras. While Bredereke et al. focus on synchronization, we leverage the core idea of mapping 2D tracks to 3D space as a distinct pipeline stage, which informs our Space-based Matching module.

2.2.2 Key Insights and Adaptations from Recent Methodologies

To ensure our system addresses the complexities of real-world deployment, we analyzed several recent alternative methodologies. Rather than viewing these as competing solutions, we treated them as sources of critical insight, adapting and evolving their core concepts to better suit our modular, privacy-focused architecture.

From Unified Architectures to Modular Decoupling

Insight from Literature: Gautam et al. [6] demonstrated with YOLORe-IDNet that detection and re-identification tasks are deeply interconnected and can be effectively solved within a single computational pass.

Our Adaptation: We learned from the efficiency of this coupling but refined the implementation into a **Decoupled Architecture** (using RT-DETR and FastReID as separate modules). This evolution allows us to retain the benefit of specialized feature extraction while gaining system modularity, enabling us to upgrade the detection engine (e.g., to newer Transformer models) without disrupting the re-identification gallery—a critical requirement for long-term system maintainability.

From Reactive Repair to Proactive Prevention

Insight from Literature: Wang et al. [7] rely on a post-hoc cleanup strategy. They allow tracklets to contain mixed identities and subsequently analyze the feature history using Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM). If the GMM detects multi-modal feature distributions (indicating two distinct persons under one ID), the system splits the track.

Our Adaptation: We analyzed that these ID switches typically originate from track fragmentation during low-confidence periods (e.g., occlusion). We improved robustness by prioritizing **Proactive Prevention**. Integrating ByteTrack allows us to associate low-confidence detections, effectively bridging these gaps. Since the track continuity is maintained through the "dip" in confidence, the need for re-identification—and the risk of swapping IDs—is eliminated at the source.

From Conditional Geometry to Architectural Overlap

Insight from Literature: Wu et al. [8] proved that 3D geometric constraints are a powerful fallback when visual appearance is unreliable due to occlusion. They implemented this as a conditional state that toggles on during occlusion.

Our Adaptation: We validated the importance of geometry but advanced the implementation by making it the **Primary Architectural Bridge** (Space-Based Matching) rather than a conditional fallback. By continuously projecting all tracks to a unified 3D map, our system naturally bridges occlusions through multi-view spatial overlap, ensuring that geometric consistency is an inherent property of the system rather than a triggered state.

From Trajectory Clustering to Sequential Filtering

Insight from Literature: Hachiuma et al. [9] showed that in environments with uniform clothing, physical trajectory provided a more reliable signal than visual features, suggesting that appearance can sometimes be a distraction.

Our Adaptation: We synthesized this insight with visual matching using a **Sequential Filtering** approach. Our pipeline applies **Space-Based Matching** continuously to all tracks, projecting them to a unified map to handle overlapping fields and maintain global consistency. **Re-Identification** is triggered *conditionally*—only when a valid spatial link suggests a cross-camera transition. This allows us to handle indistinguishable uniforms using spatial logic as the primary filter, while reserving expensive visual matching for necessary confirmations.

Resource-Aware Scalability in Multi-Camera Pipelines

Insight from Literature: Standard multi-camera tracking implementations often deploy independent detection and tracking instances for each camera feed. This 1-to-1 topology results in linear resource scaling, where computational overhead increases directly with the number of cameras, quickly saturating GPU memory.

Our Adaptation: We devised a **One-to-Many** architecture to address this bottleneck. Instead of redundant model instances, we utilize a **Single Shared Detection Model** that multiplexes frames from all active cameras. This feeds into a **Custom ByteTrack Implementation** designed to manage independent tracking states for multiple camera contexts within a single execution thread. This design allows our system to scale to additional camera feeds with constant model memory overhead, significantly improving efficiency for campus-wide deployment.

In conclusion, while existing systems have made significant progress in multi-camera tracking, there remains a gap in solutions that effectively integrate persistent identity tracking, environmental adaptation, and interactive spatial mapping for campus applications. Our SpotOn addresses this gap by combining state-of-the-art computer vision techniques designed for practical deployment in real-world environments.

Chapter 3

Requirement Analysis

3.1 Stakeholder Analysis

3.1.1 Primary Stakeholders

1. **Users:** The primary stakeholders are the users of our multi-camera tracking system, including security personnel, facility managers, and emergency response coordinators. Their interaction with the system is crucial for effective monitoring, incident response, and data-driven decision-making. For a detailed specification of our users, see 1.4.
2. **System Administrators:** These individuals are responsible for the installation, configuration, and maintenance of the system. Their needs include ease of deployment, system stability, and access to diagnostic tools.
3. **University/Factory Management:** These stakeholders are interested in the overall benefits of the system, such as improved safety, optimized resource allocation, and enhanced operational efficiency. They require reports and data summaries to justify the investment and track performance.
4. **MTMMC Dataset Providers/Owners:** The creators and distributors of the Multi-Target Multi-Camera (MTMMC) dataset used for training and evaluating the AI components of this project (4.5.3).
 - **Stake:** They have an interest in ensuring the dataset is used responsibly and ethically, strictly according to the

terms and conditions outlined in the usage agreement signed by the project team. This includes preventing misuse or unauthorized redistribution of the data.

- **Project Consideration:** The project must adhere to all stipulations in the dataset usage license. Compliance will be documented, and proper attribution/citation will be provided in all relevant project outputs.

3.2 User Stories

3.2.1 Continuously Track Individuals Across the Area

As a security officer,

I want to continuously track individuals as they move throughout the monitored area, even when they move between different camera views,

so that I can maintain uninterrupted surveillance of persons of interest and respond quickly to developing situations..

3.2.2 Maintain Tracking During Brief Disappearances

As a security officer,

I want to maintain the track of individuals even if they are temporarily out of sight of all cameras,

so that I can have a complete picture of a person's movements, even if they briefly go around corners or into areas without direct camera coverage..

3.2.3 Visualize Movement Paths

As a facility manager,

I want to see a visual representation of how people move through the facility, including their paths and locations over time,

so that I can understand space usage, identify congestion points,

and make informed decisions about facility layout and resource allocation..

3.2.4 Access Historical Movement Data

*As a facility manager or security officer,
I want to access and analyze historical data on individual and group movements, including options to export this data,
so that I can perform in-depth analysis of movement patterns, identify trends, and generate reports to improve operational efficiency, space utilization, or support incident investigations. I can also share this data with other systems..*

3.2.5 Prioritize Tracking of Specific Individuals

*As a security officer/emergency coordinator,
I want to designate specific individuals for increased monitoring and receive immediate updates on their location,
so that I can focus on persons of interest during security incidents or emergencies, ensuring a rapid and effective response..*

3.2.6 Ensure System Reliability and Uptime

*As a system administrator,
I want to easily monitor system performance, troubleshoot issues, and perform necessary maintenance tasks,
so that I can keep the tracking system running smoothly and minimize disruptions to users..*

3.3 Use Case Diagram

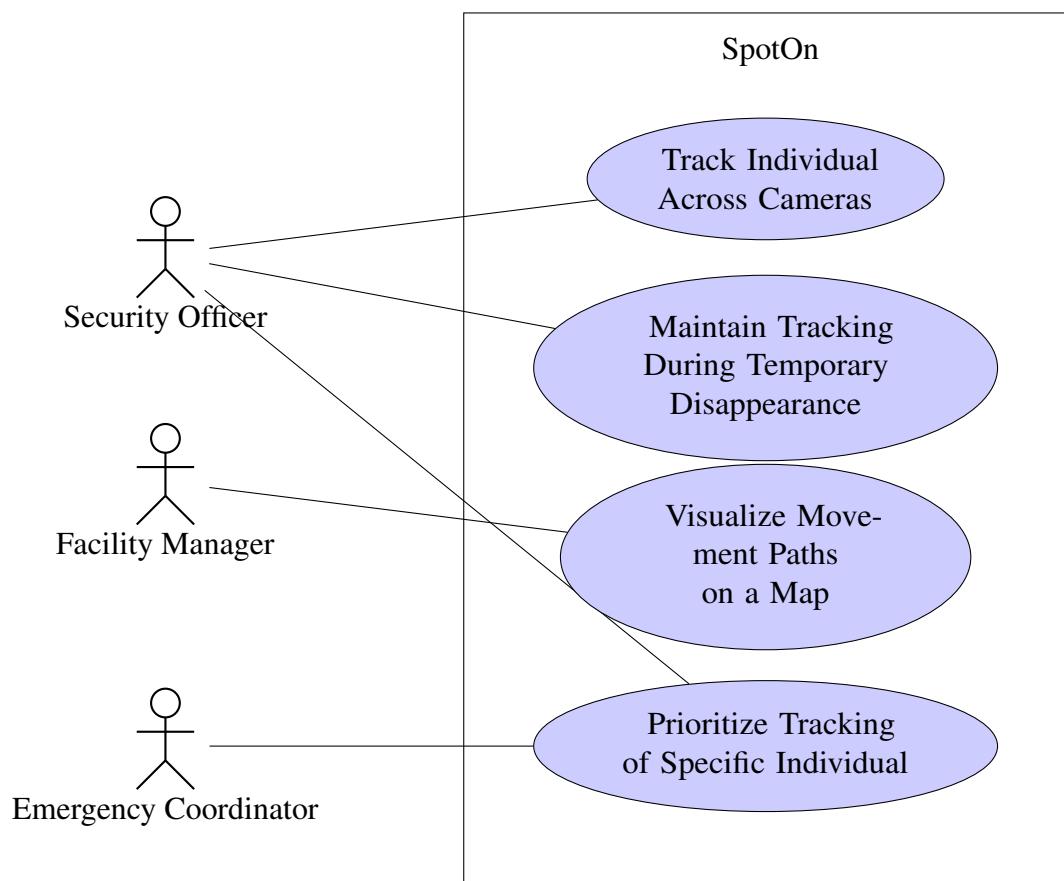


Figure 3.1: Use Case Diagram of SpotOn Multi-Camera Tracking System

The use case diagram (Figure 3.1) illustrates the interactions between different user roles (actors) and the core functionalities (use cases) of the SpotOn Multi-Camera Tracking System. The actors, shown on the left side of the diagram, represent the primary user groups interacting with the system:

- **Security Officer:** Interacts with tracking, maintaining tracking through gaps, and prioritizing specific individuals.
- **Facility Manager:** Primarily interacts with visualizing movement paths.
- **Emergency Coordinator:** Interacts with prioritizing the tracking of specific individuals during critical events.

This diagram provides a high-level overview of who uses the system and for what main purposes.

3.4 Use Case Model

3.4.1 Use Case 1: Track Individual Across Cameras

Actors: Security Officer

Description: Track an individual's movements across multiple camera views.

Scenario:

1. Log into SpotOn.
2. Select a location and date.
3. View available camera feeds.
4. See people with assigned IDs in each camera view.
5. View a map showing detected individuals.
6. Select an individual in any camera view.
7. See that individual highlighted in all cameras where they appear.
8. View their movement history on the map.

3.4.2 Use Case 2: Maintain Tracking During Temporary Dis-appearance

Actors: Security Officer

Description: Continue tracking an individual even when temporarily out of camera view.

Scenario:

1. Track an individual in the system.
2. When the person moves out of all camera views, the system marks this state.
3. When the person reappears, the system reconnects their identity.
4. See the individual's complete path, with estimated routes during gaps shown as dashed lines.

3.4.3 Use Case 3: Visualize Movement Paths on a Map

Actors: Facility Manager

Description: View movement patterns within a facility for space utilization analysis.

Scenario:

1. Log into SpotOn.
2. Select a location and date.
3. View a bird's-eye map of the facility.
4. See movement paths of all individuals overlaid on the map.
5. Filter paths by camera view.
6. Select an individual to highlight only their path.

3.4.4 Use Case 4: Prioritize Tracking of Specific Individual

Actors: Security Officer/Emergency Coordinator

Description: Focus system resources on tracking a specific individual.

Scenario:

1. Log into SpotOn.
2. Select a location and date.
3. View camera feeds and detected individuals.
4. Designate an individual for prioritized tracking.
5. See visual highlighting of the prioritized individual in all cameras.
6. View their position, detection time, tracking duration, and movement details.

3.5 User Interface Design

The user interface for the multi-camera tracking system is designed to offer a clear, intuitive, and efficient experience for security personnel, facility managers, and other stakeholders, focusing on retrospective analysis of recorded video feeds. The interface prioritizes the visualization of movement patterns, easy access to detailed tracking information.

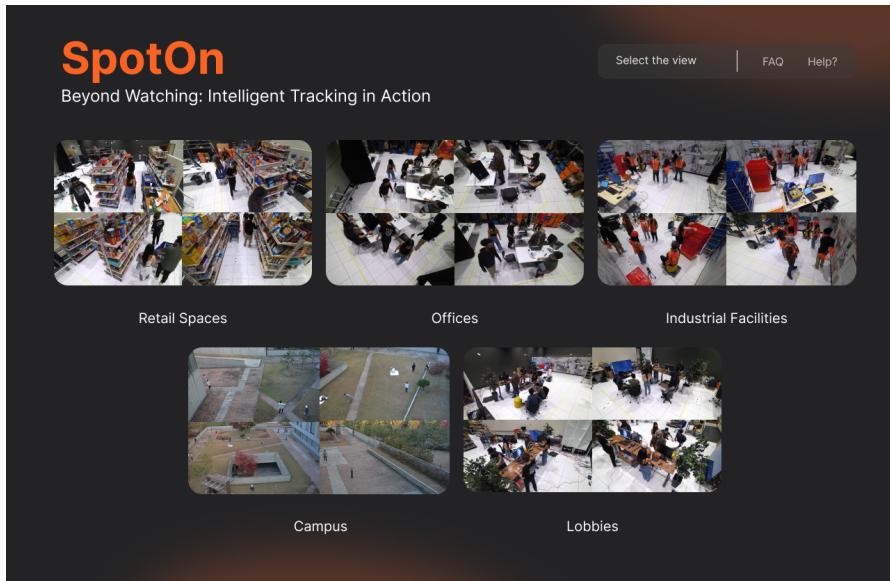


Figure 3.2: Mockup of Landing Page

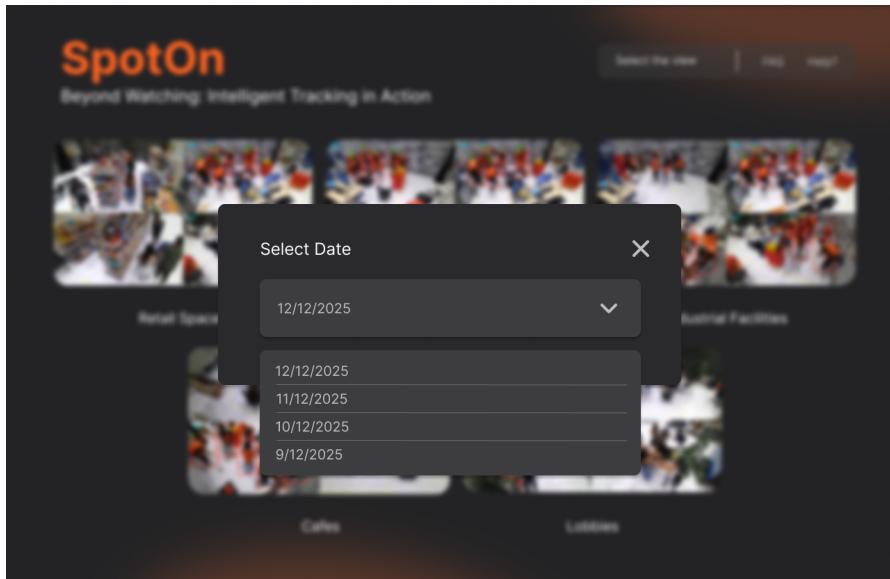


Figure 3.3: Mockup of Landing Page (Date Selection)

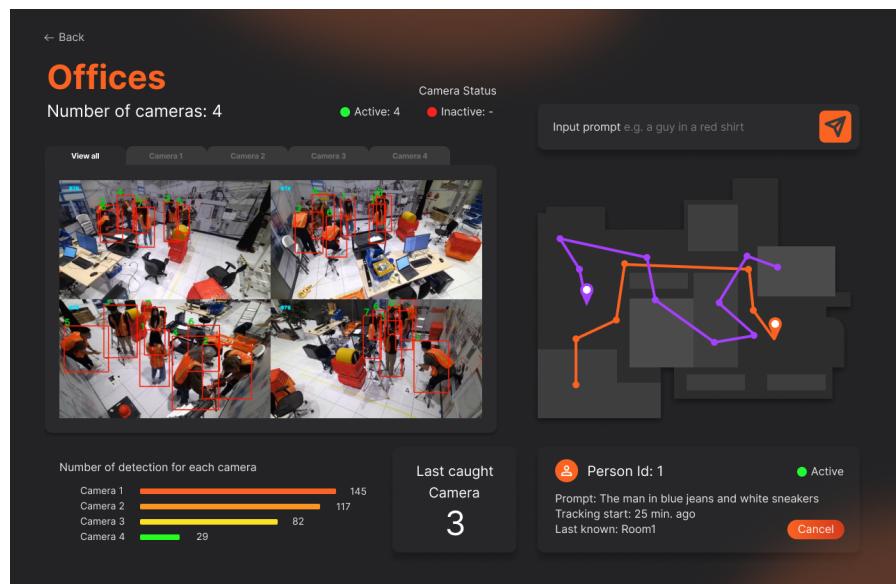


Figure 3.4: Mockup of Group View Page (Overview)

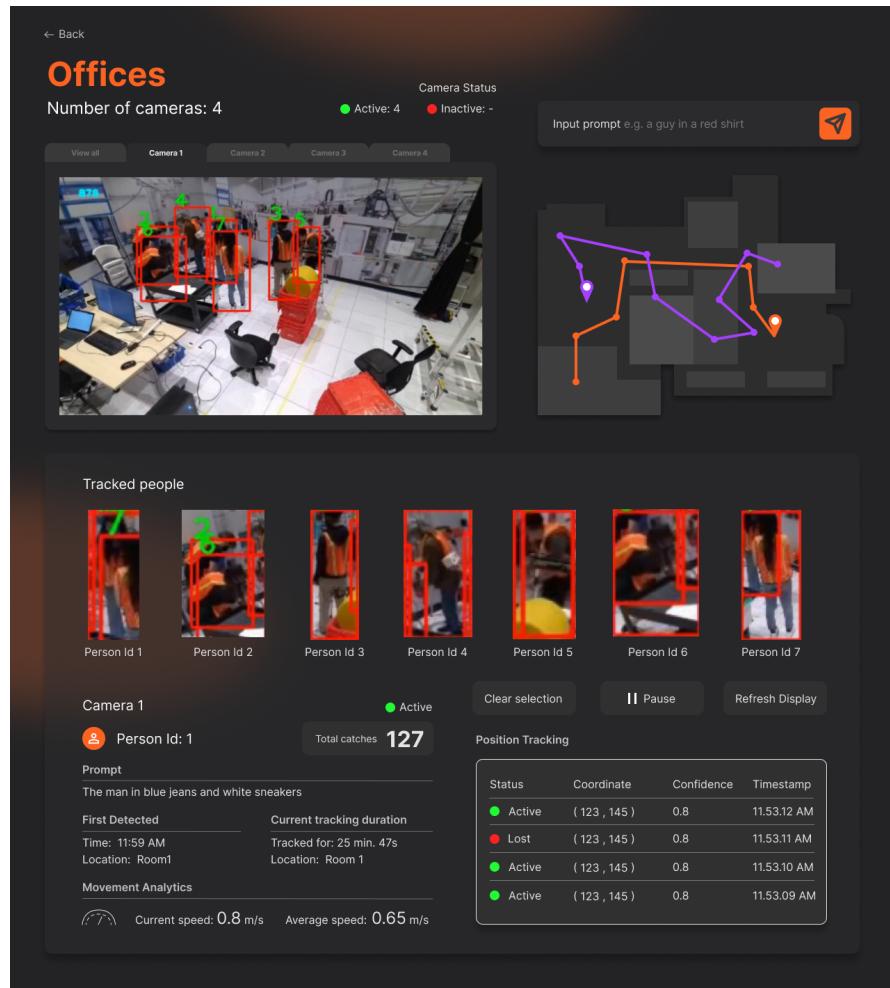


Figure 3.5: Mockup of Group View Page (Expanded - Single Camera View)

The user interface presents an intuitive flow across multiple views as illustrated in the mockups. The Landing Page (Figure 3.2) offers users a choice between campus and factory views, followed by a date selection interface (Figure 3.3) to access specific video feed timeframes. Once a selection is made, the Group View Page (Figure 3.4) displays all cameras with detected individuals, presenting a comprehensive map that visualizes tracking paths and shows detection counts per camera. This page features multiple tabs, including an overview tab showing all camera feeds simultaneously and individual tabs for specific views. For more detailed analysis, the Expanded Group View (Figure 3.5) displays camera feeds with identification markers for each detected person, listing cropped images of all detected individuals below the video feed. Users can select specific individuals to focus tracking exclusively on them, viewing detailed information such as position tracking status, coordinates, confidence levels, timestamps, first detection time, current tracking duration, and movement analysis.

3.6 Target and Development System

This section outlines the technical requirements for the development and operation of our multi-camera tracking system, focusing on the capabilities needed to support the user stories and use cases identified earlier.

3.6.1 Data Handling and Input Capabilities

To effectively analyze the multi-camera tracking scenarios, the system must process recorded video data from the MTMMC dataset (4.5.3). Key requirements include:

- **Scalable Data Storage Access:** The system must interface with storage solutions capable of holding significant volumes of video data. It requires efficient access mechanisms to retrieve data based on time ranges and camera identifiers, ensuring recorded footage is readily available for retrospective analysis.
- **Real-Time Data Processing:** The system needs to process live video feeds from multiple cameras in real-time. This capability is essential for immediate analysis of current events and synchronized movement tracking across the facility.
- **Flexible Data Source Configuration:** The system needs a configuration-driven mechanism to specify the location of the input data sources, select specific scenarios or time windows for analysis, and identify the relevant cameras.

3.6.2 Core Tracking and Analysis Engine Requirements

The central function of our multi-camera tracking system relies on sophisticated algorithms capable of tracking individuals across multiple camera views. This necessitates several core analytical capabilities:

- **Robust Person Detection:** The system requires the ability to accurately detect individuals within diverse single-camera

views, handling variations in appearance, lighting, and partial occlusions typical in campus or factory environments (1.1).

- **Intra-Camera Tracking Consistency:** Capability to maintain stable tracking of individuals within the field of view of a single camera over consecutive frames, assigning temporary identifiers.
- **Cross-Camera Re-Identification Logic:** A fundamental requirement is the implementation of logic to associate and match individuals across non-overlapping camera views (1.2). This involves comparing extracted appearance features to maintain a persistent identity even with temporal gaps or changes in perspective.
- **Unified Coordinate System Transformation:** The system must be capable of transforming detected locations from individual camera image planes into a common spatial reference frame (e.g., a top-down map). This is essential for visualizing continuous movement paths across the entire monitored environment (1.3.1).
- **Efficient State and Trajectory Management:** Requires mechanisms for managing the state of numerous tracked individuals (current location, persistent ID, last seen time/camera) and for storing historical trajectory data. This includes both data structures for processing and persistent storage for historical analysis.

3.6.3 User Interface and Visualization Needs

To deliver actionable insights to users like security officers and facility managers (1.4), the system must provide an intuitive interface focused on effective visualization of tracking data:

- **Multi-Feed Presentation:** The user interface must be designed to display multiple camera feeds concurrently, allowing operators to monitor different areas simultaneously.
- **Integrated Data Overlay:** Requires the capability to overlay tracking information (such as bounding boxes, persistent IDs, status indicators) directly onto the corresponding camera feeds in a clear and understandable manner.
- **Spatial Map Display:** A core requirement is the visualization of movement on a unified map (1.3.1). The interface must display current positions and historical paths of tracked individuals on this map to provide a comprehensive view of movement patterns.
- **Time-Based Navigation:** Users need the ability to select specific time periods for review and analysis, with controls to navigate through the recorded footage across multiple cameras simultaneously.
- **Responsive Display Framework:** The frontend component must be built using technologies that support efficient rendering of tracking data and provide a clear presentation suitable for monitoring and analysis tasks.

Chapter 4

Software Architecture Design

4.1 Domain Model

4.2 Sequence Diagram

4.3 Pipeline

4.4 Schemas

4.5 AI Component

4.5.1 Overview of the AI Component

The AI component of our system is designed to handle object detection, tracking, and re-identification (Re-ID) for **real-time** processing of video feeds. This component serves as the core intelligence of the application, enabling it to recognize and track objects across multiple camera views live. The system prioritizes **low-latency real-time processing** to support immediate situational awareness, optimized for high-throughput concurrency using our **One-to-Many** architecture. The AI component integrates with other system modules by streaming analysis through WebSocket connections, supporting the system's overall objectives of accurate object tracking and identification in real-time.

4.5.2 AI Model Description

Object Detection

- **Model Type:** RT-DETR (Real-Time DEtection TRansformer) deep learning model
- **Architecture:** Transformer-based detection model with efficient hybrid encoder and uncertainty-minimal query selection
- **Key Features:** End-to-end detection without NMS post-processing, flexible speed tuning via decoder layers
- **Function:** Responsible for identifying and localizing objects (people) within video frames

Tracking System

- **Model Type:** Custom ByteTrack Implementation (Multi-Context)
- **Architecture:** Modified ByteTrack algorithm designed for One-to-Many scalability
- **Key Features:** Handles multiple camera streams using a single detector instance. It acts as a centralized state manager, maintaining independent tracking histories for infinite camera contexts simultaneously without instantiating separate trackers for each feed.
- **Function:** Maintains identity consistency of detected objects across consecutive frames for all active cameras efficiently.

Space-Based Location Prediction

- **Type:** Algorithmic approach (not pure ML)
- **Purpose:** Handle overlapping camera views where multiple cameras observe the same physical space from different angles
- **Method:** Convert 3D location from Camera A into 2D floor plan coordinates using homography, then map back to 3D coordinates in Camera B to predict the person's location

- **Function:** Enables intra-frame global ID assignment for persons visible in overlapping camera regions

Re-Identification (Re-ID) System

- **Model Type:** FastReID deep convolutional neural network
- **Architecture:** Specialized deep learning network that extracts discriminative features for person re-identification
- **Key Features:** Supports open-set Re-ID methods, critical for real-world applications where previously unseen identities may appear
- **Function:** Associates identities across different camera views and non-consecutive frames (across-frame matching)

4.5.3 Dataset Information

Source

The MTMMC (Multi-Target Multi-Camera) dataset is utilized for training and evaluating our AI models. This dataset is collected from two distinct environments: a campus and a factory, designed to provide a challenging testbed for real-world surveillance and tracking scenarios.

Size and Composition

- **Total Scenarios:** 25 scenarios (13 campus, 12 factory)
- **Number of Cameras:** 16 multi-modal cameras (RGB and thermal)
- **Total Frames:** Approximately 3.05 million frames
- **Frame Rate:** 23 frames per second
- **Video Duration:** Approximately 5.5 minutes per scenario
- **Dataset Split:**
 - *Training Set:* 14 scenarios (7 campus, 7 factory)
 - *Validation Set:* 5 scenarios (3 factory, 2 campus)
 - *Test Set:* 6 scenarios (2 factory, 4 campus)

Technical Specifications

- **Resolution:** RGB: 1920x1080 pixels, Thermal: 320x240 pixels
- **Annotation Process:** Semi-automatic labeling with manual correction
- **Multi-Modal Data:** RGB and thermal data are spatially aligned and temporally synchronized

Key Features

- **Multi-Camera Views:** Multiple camera angles to train models for cross-view recognition
- **Environmental Diversity:** Different times of day, weather conditions, and seasons
- **Challenging Scenarios:** Occlusions, varying lighting conditions, and noisy detections
- **Thermal Data:** Enhances tracking accuracy in scenarios with limited visibility

4.5.4 Training Process

Training Environment

- **Hardware:** NVIDIA RTX 2060 GPU
- **Software:** PyTorch deep learning framework
- **Computing Resources:** Local workstation for model fine-tuning

Hyperparameters

- **Learning Rate:**
 - RT-DETR: 0.0001 (default)
 - ByteTrack and FastReID: 0.001

- **Batch Size:**
 - RT-DETR: 16
 - ByteTrack and FastReID: 16
- **Number of Epochs:**
 - RT-DETR: Fine-tuned on MTMMC dataset
 - ByteTrack and FastReID: 50 epochs
- **Optimizer:** AdamW with weight decay of 0.0001

Data Augmentation

- **Techniques:** Random cropping, horizontal flipping, color jittering, random erasing
- **Purpose:** Prevent overfitting and improve model generalization
- **Implementation:** Applied during training using PyTorch transformations

4.5.5 Evaluation Metrics

Object Detection Metrics

- **Precision:** Measures the accuracy of positive predictions
- **Recall:** Measures the ability to find all relevant instances
- **Average Precision (AP):** Summarizes the precision-recall curve
- **Confidence Threshold:** 0.5 for determining true positives

Tracking Metrics

- **Multiple Object Tracking Accuracy (MOTA):** Measures overall tracking accuracy, considering false positives, missed detections, and identity switches

- **Multiple Object Tracking Precision (MOTP):** Measures the precision of tracking results
- **ID F1 Score (IDF1):** Measures the identity preservation capabilities
- **Identity Switches (IDSW):** Counts the number of identity switches

Re-Identification Metrics

- **Rank-1 Accuracy:** Percentage of queries where the correct match is the top result
- **Mean Average Precision (mAP):** Average precision across all ranks
- **Cumulative Matching Characteristic (CMC) Curve:** Measures the probability of finding the correct match within the top-k matches

4.5.6 Best Practices

Model Versioning

- **Version Control:** Each trained model is versioned and stored in a centralized repository
- **Documentation:** Detailed documentation maintained for each model version, including:
 - Hyperparameters used for training
 - Training and validation performance metrics
 - Dataset version and preprocessing details
 - Dependencies and environment specifications
- **Backup Strategy:** Regular backups of model weights and checkpoints to prevent data loss

Continuous Learning

- **Data Updates:** Periodic dataset updates with new data to keep models current

- **Model Fine-tuning:** Regular model adjustments to adapt to changes in data distribution
- **Performance Monitoring:** Continuous evaluation of model performance on validation data
- **Feedback Loop:** Incorporation of user feedback to improve model accuracy

Ethical Considerations

- **Bias Mitigation:** Regular audits to ensure models do not exhibit biases based on gender, race, or other sensitive attributes
- **Transparency:** Model decision-making processes made transparent to ensure accountability
- **Privacy Protection:** Strict adherence to privacy regulations regarding the use of personal data
- **Security Measures:** Implementation of robust security protocols to prevent unauthorized access to models and data

4.5.7 Integration and Deployment

APIs

- **RESTful APIs:**
 - */api/detection*: Endpoint for object detection requests
 - */api/tracking*: Endpoint for tracking requests
 - */api/reid*: Endpoint for re-identification requests
 - */api/batch-process*: Endpoint for batch processing of video data
- **WebSocket:**
 - *ws://hostname/tracking*: Socket for real-time tracking updates
 - *ws://hostname/notification*: Socket for system notifications
- **Documentation:** Comprehensive API documentation using OpenAPI specification

Deployment Strategy

- **Containerization:**
 - Docker containers for encapsulating each AI model
 - Docker Compose for managing multi-container deployments
- **Orchestration:**
 - Kubernetes for container orchestration
 - Horizontal Pod Autoscaling for handling varying loads
- **CI/CD Pipeline:**
 - Automated testing and deployment using Jenkins
 - Blue-green deployment strategy for zero-downtime updates

Database and Caching

- **TimescaleDB:**
 - Stores time-series data such as tracking events
 - Schema optimized for efficient querying of temporal data
- **Redis:**
 - Implements real-time caching for tracking results
 - Configured with appropriate eviction policies and persistence
- **Data Retention:**
 - Configurable retention periods for different types of data
 - Automated data archiving for long-term storage

4.5.8 Conclusion

The AI component is a critical element of our system, enabling sophisticated **real-time** processing of video feeds for object detection, tracking, space-based location prediction, and re-identification. By leveraging state-of-the-art models like RT-DETR, ByteTrack, and FastReID,

trained on the comprehensive MTMMC dataset, our system achieves high accuracy even in challenging scenarios. The training methodology using NVIDIA RTX 2060 GPU, combined with continuous learning approaches and ethical considerations, ensures that the AI component remains effective and responsible. The space-based location prediction algorithm enables intra-frame global ID assignment for overlapping camera views, complementing the Re-ID model for across-frame matching. The seamless integration with other system components continuous WebSocket streaming provides a scalable and reliable real-time solution for our users.

Chapter 5

AI Component Design

5.1 Business Context and AI Integration

SpotOn tackles the complex challenge of tracking individuals across multiple camera views in environments like campuses and factories. The core task requires recognizing and associating individuals as they move between potentially non-overlapping camera fields, often amidst changing appearances, viewpoints, lighting conditions, and occlusions. This inherent complexity and real-world variability make manual tracking labor-intensive, error-prone, and difficult to address effectively with traditional rule-based programming. Artificial Intelligence is therefore central to SpotOn, providing the automation necessary to significantly improve this process.

The primary AI-driven workflow resides within the system's backend processing core, designed as a service-oriented architecture. This backend, built with FastAPI, orchestrates a pipeline for *real-time analysis of live video streams*. Video data allows for immediate ingestion from IP cameras (e.g., via RTSP) and processed in-memory for low-latency analysis. The AI pipeline involves several key steps for each frame extracted from these real-time feeds:

- 1. Person Detection:** Identifying individuals within each camera frame using high-performance detection models (e.g., RT-DETR).
- 2. Intra-Camera Tracking:** Maintaining consistent temporary IDs for detected individuals within a single camera's view over consecutive frames, utilizing robust tracking algorithms (e.g., ByteTrack).

3. **Space-Based Matching (Continuous):** For every tracked individual, transforming 2D pixel coordinates to a unified 3D map location using homography. This "always-on" step handles overlapping views by geometrically predicting location, allowing the system to bridge tracks spatially before resorting to visual features.
4. **Feature Extraction:** Generating unique appearance embeddings (features) from detected person images using models like FastReID, preparing them for potential identification needs.
5. **Cross-Camera Re-Identification (Conditional):** Triggered only when a target leaves one camera view and enters another (non-overlapping) view. This step matches appearance embeddings against the gallery to confirm identity when spatial continuity alone is insufficient.
6. **Spatial Mapping & Visualization:** The final 2D map output which visualizes the consolidated tracks, derived from the continuous Space-Based Matching data.

These AI components perform the essential visual analysis and identity association. Tracking metadata (bounding boxes, global IDs, map coordinates, frame timestamps) is then compiled and can be streamed to a frontend client via WebSockets for visualization, while historical data is stored in TimescaleDB. Figure 5.1 provides a high-level illustration of this system architecture and the integration points for these AI modules.

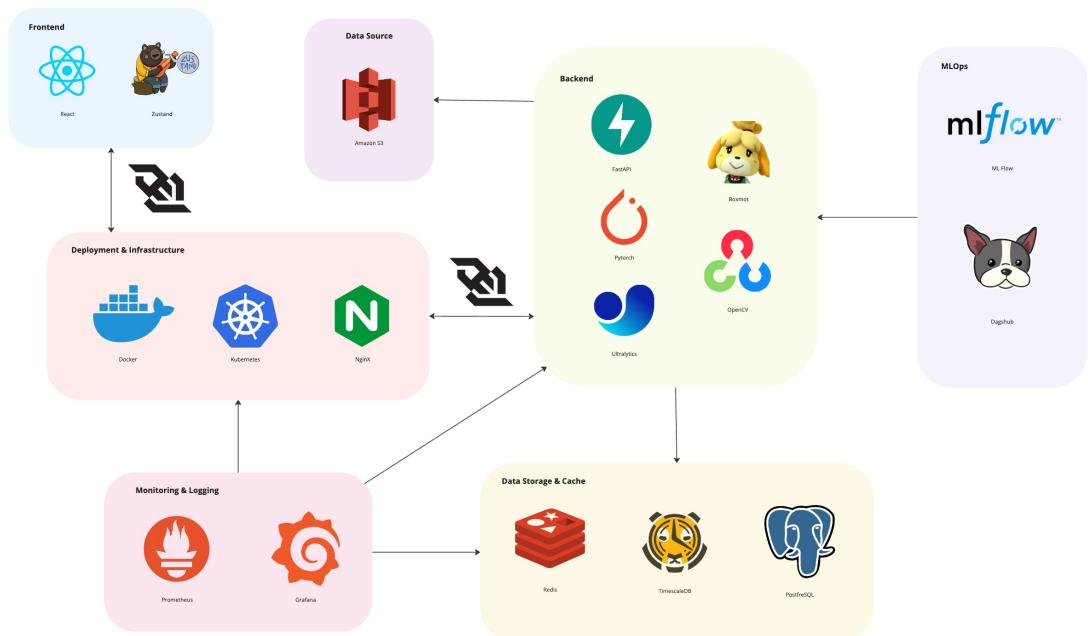


Figure 5.1: System Architecture Overview Highlighting AI Component Integration

The justification for employing AI stems from the nature of the problem itself:

- **Complexity Beyond Rules:** Recognizing and matching people under diverse visual conditions involves intricate pattern recognition that surpasses the capabilities of predefined rules. AI models excel at learning these complex patterns directly from data.
- **Scalability Requirement:** Manually monitoring and correlating feeds from numerous cameras is impractical. AI offers an automated solution capable of handling large data volumes and multiple camera streams for retrospective analysis.
- **Adaptability to Dynamic Environments:** Real-world surveillance scenarios are constantly changing. AI, particularly deep learning, offers better generalization and adaptation to variations in lighting, crowds, and individual appearances compared to static algorithms.
- **Value Despite Imperfection:** Achieving flawless accuracy in cross-camera tracking is exceptionally difficult due to the inherent ambiguities and challenges (e.g., severe occlusions, drastic appearance changes). However, an AI system achieving high, albeit imperfect, accuracy still delivers significant value. It drastically reduces the manual workload for operators and provides a level of situational awareness unattainable through manual means or simpler systems. Even with occasional errors, such as false positive matches or missed detections, the system's ability to automatically correlate identities across most views aligns with the primary goal of enhancing operational efficiency and speeding up investigations. The objective is a substantial improvement over the baseline, accepting a trade-off where occasional inaccuracies are outweighed by the overall gains in automation and insight.

5.2 Goal Hierarchy

Ensuring the AI components effectively contribute to the overall success of SpotOn requires aligning goals across multiple levels. This hi-

erarchical approach clarifies the purpose of each component and provides measurable targets for development and evaluation, moving from broad organizational objectives down to specific AI model performance.

- **Organization Level Goals:**

- Enhance overall campus/factory safety and security posture.
- Improve operational efficiency for security and facility management teams.
- Optimize resource allocation (e.g., personnel deployment, space utilization).
- Reduce costs associated with manual surveillance monitoring and incident investigation time.

Measurement: Success at this level is measured via key performance indicators such as reduction in security incidents, faster incident resolution times, documented improvements in space utilization, and potential reduction in monitoring personnel hours.

- **System Level Goals (SpotOn):**

- Provide accurate and continuous tracking of individuals across multiple, potentially non-overlapping, camera views from recorded footage.
- Maintain persistent identity of individuals even through temporary disappearances or view changes in the analyzed data.
- Visualize individual movement paths clearly on a unified spatial map.
- Enable efficient retrospective analysis of movement patterns and incidents.
- Offer a reliable and usable interface for target users.

Measurement: System success is assessed through end-to-end tracking accuracy metrics (e.g., overall MOTA/IDF1 on test sequences), system processing throughput for batch analysis, task completion time for key user scenarios, and user satisfaction surveys.

- **User Level Goals:**

- *Security Officer*: Faster POI location/monitoring during investigations, efficient evidence gathering from historical data, reduced manual correlation effort. (3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.5)
- *Facility Manager*: Understanding pedestrian flow from past data, identifying bottlenecks, optimizing space. (3.2.3)
- *Emergency Coordinator*: Rapid location finding during post-incident analysis, reviewing evacuations. (3.2.5)
- *Analytics Specialist*: Accessing historical data for trend analysis. (3.2.4)

Measurement: User-level success is evaluated by measuring time savings for specific analytical tasks (e.g., time to locate a person's full path in historical data), task success rates, positive feedback on usability and effectiveness, and the perceived accuracy of generated movement analyses.

- **AI Model Level Goals:**

- *Detection Model*: Achieve high precision and recall for person detection across diverse conditions in recorded video.
- *Tracking Model*: Minimize identity switches (IDSW) and fragmentation within single cameras, achieving high MOTA and IDF1 scores on benchmark datasets.
- *Re-Identification Model*: Generate highly discriminative appearance features, achieving high Rank-1 accuracy and mAP for cross-camera matching on benchmark datasets.
- *Spatial Mapping Component*: Accurately transform image coordinates to map coordinates with minimal projection error using pre-supplied calibration data.

Measurement: AI model performance is quantified using standard computer vision benchmarks on relevant datasets (like the MTMMC test split), including metrics such as Average Precision (AP), Recall, MOTA, MOTP, IDF1, IDSW, Rank-1 Accuracy, mAP, CMC curves, and coordinate projection error where applicable.

To comprehensively evaluate the system and ensure it meets its objectives, a variety of data will be collected. This includes quantitative performance metrics from the AI models themselves (such as detection accuracy, tracking precision, and re-identification success rates on benchmark datasets like MTMMC), system-level operational data (like processing speed for batch tasks, error logs), and qualitative user feedback (gathered through surveys, interviews, and observation of users interacting with the system during pilot phases or usability testing). We will know if the system is doing a good job by analyzing these collected data points against the predefined success criteria outlined at each level of the goal hierarchy. Specifically, success will be indicated by strong AI model performance on technical benchmarks, efficient system operation for analytical tasks, and demonstrable improvements in user task efficiency, coupled with positive user satisfaction regarding the system's effectiveness and usability in achieving their respective goals. Continuous monitoring of these aspects will guide further development and refinement.

5.3 Task Requirements Analysis Using AI Canvas

This section breaks down the core AI task of multi-camera person tracking using the AI Canvas framework to clarify requirements, inputs, outputs, and evaluation criteria.

5.3.1 AI Task Requirements

The AI components must meet the following requirements within the specified operational environment and constraints for retrospective analysis:

- **Requirements (REQ):** The fundamental goals the AI must achieve.
 - Accurately detect individuals in diverse video frames from multiple cameras sourced from recorded footage.
 - Reliably track detected individuals within the field of view of a single camera over time.

- Correctly associate, or re-identify, the same individual when they appear across different camera views in the recorded data, potentially after time gaps or significant appearance changes.
- Provide the spatial location of tracked individuals within a unified coordinate system (map).
- **Specifications (SPEC):** The necessary technical capabilities.
 - Implement high-performance person detection capabilities suitable for surveillance footage.
 - Employ robust tracking algorithms capable of handling short-term occlusions and maintaining identity within a single camera view.
 - Utilize methods to generate discriminative appearance features from person images, enabling effective re-identification.
 - Apply appropriate similarity metrics to compare appearance features for matching individuals across views.
 - Incorporate techniques for transforming image coordinates to a common spatial map reference frame using provided calibration data.
- **Environment (ENV):** The operational context, including assumptions and limitations.
 - Input consists of sequential image frames extracted from recorded video segments from a network of potentially non-overlapping cameras operating in real-world campus or factory settings.
 - The system is designed to operate under typical environmental challenges found in such recordings, but performance relies on certain assumptions and is subject to limitations:
 - * **Appearance Consistency:** Assumes individuals do not drastically change their core appearance (e.g., changing distinct clothing) between consecutive camera views within the tracking period relevant to the analysis. Re-ID relies heavily on visual similarity.

- * **Lighting Variations:** While robust to moderate lighting changes, extreme variations present in the recordings can significantly degrade detection and Re-ID performance.
 - * **Occlusion Handling:** Tolerant to short-term, partial occlusions. However, prolonged periods where an individual is completely hidden from all camera views in the footage may lead to track fragmentation or loss.
 - * **Crowding:** Performance may degrade in extremely dense crowds where individuals are heavily occluded for extended durations.
 - * **Viewpoint Changes:** Designed to handle viewpoint variations, but extreme differences can impact feature distinctiveness for Re-ID.
- Processing occurs within the backend system, requiring adequate computational resources (potentially including GPUs) to handle the batch processing workload.

5.3.2 AI Canvas Development

Applying the AI Canvas framework helps to structure the analysis of the primary AI task: assigning a consistent global identity across multiple camera views from recorded footage. Figure 5.2 illustrates this.

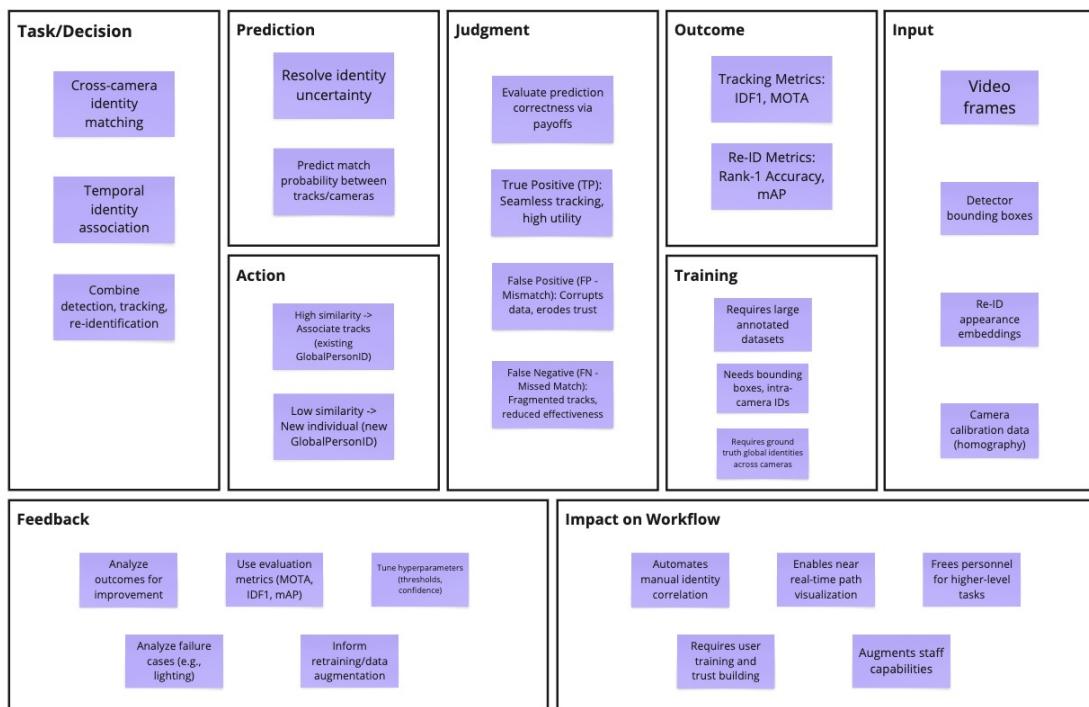


Figure 5.2: AI Canvas for Multi-Camera Person Tracking

- **Task/Decision Examined:** The core task is to determine if a person detected in one camera view at a certain time is the same individual as a person detected in another (or the same) camera view at a later time within the analyzed video data. This involves combining detection, tracking, and re-identification.
- **Prediction:** The key uncertainty the AI needs to resolve is: "Given appearance features (embedding) extracted from track A in camera X and features from track B in camera Y, what is the probability that A and B represent the same unique individual?"
- **Judgment:** Evaluating the correctness of the prediction involves considering the payoffs:
 - *Correct Match (True Positive)*: Enables seamless tracking, accurate path reconstruction. Payoff: High system utility, user trust in analytical results.
 - *Incorrect Match (False Positive - Mismatch)*: Assigns the same ID to different people. Payoff: Negative - Corrupts historical data, misleads users, significantly erodes trust.
 - *Missed Match (False Negative)*: Fails to link the same person across views. Payoff: Negative - Creates fragmented tracks, reduces system effectiveness for analysis, may require manual reconciliation if possible.
- Minimizing false positive mismatches is often critical for maintaining data integrity and user confidence, even if it leads to slightly more missed matches (fragmented tracks).
- **Action:** Based on the prediction (similarity score and threshold):
 - If similarity is high (above threshold): Associate the tracks by assigning the existing GlobalPersonID.
 - If similarity is low (below threshold): Treat as a different individual, assign a new GlobalPersonID.
- **Outcome:** Performance is measured using standard metrics on benchmark datasets:

- *Primary Tracking Metrics*: IDF1 Score (identity preservation), MOTA (overall tracking accuracy).
- *Re-ID Specific Metrics*: Rank-1 Accuracy, mean Average Precision (mAP).
- *System-Level Metrics*: Reduction in manual effort for historical analysis, time-to-completion for finding a person's full path in recorded data.
- **Training:** To train the AI components (especially detection and Re-ID models):
 - Need large datasets of annotated video sequences (like MTMMC train/val splits).
 - Annotations must include bounding boxes per frame and consistent person IDs *within* each camera view.
 - Crucially, need ground truth *global identities* linking person appearances across different cameras to train and evaluate the Re-ID model effectively.
- **Input (for Prediction during retrospective analysis):** Once trained, the system needs:
 - Incoming video frames extracted from sub-video segments fetched from cloud storage (e.g., S3).
 - Bounding boxes generated by the person detector.
 - Appearance embeddings generated by the Re-ID feature extractor for relevant detections/tracks.
 - Camera calibration data (e.g., homography matrices) for spatial mapping, specific to each camera.
- **Feedback:** Improving the AI relies on analyzing outcomes:
 - Use evaluation metrics (MOTA, IDF1, mAP, etc.) on test data to identify weaknesses.
 - Tune hyperparameters (e.g., Re-ID matching threshold, detection confidence) based on performance trade-offs.

- Analyze failure cases to inform retraining strategies or data augmentation techniques.

- **Impact on Workflow:**

- Automates the time-consuming and error-prone task of manually correlating identities across camera feeds in historical footage.
- Enables visualization of movement paths across the entire monitored area from past recordings.
- Frees up security/facility personnel to focus on higher-level tasks like incident investigation, trend analysis, and strategic planning rather than low-level video review.
- Requires user training on the interface for retrospective analysis and building trust in the AI's associations. It augments staff capabilities for investigation and analysis.

Figure 5.3 illustrates the comprehensive ML Canvas design specifically tailored for the Intelligent Multi-Camera Person Tracking and Analytics System. This canvas provides a detailed blueprint for the ML components, building upon the general AI task analysis.

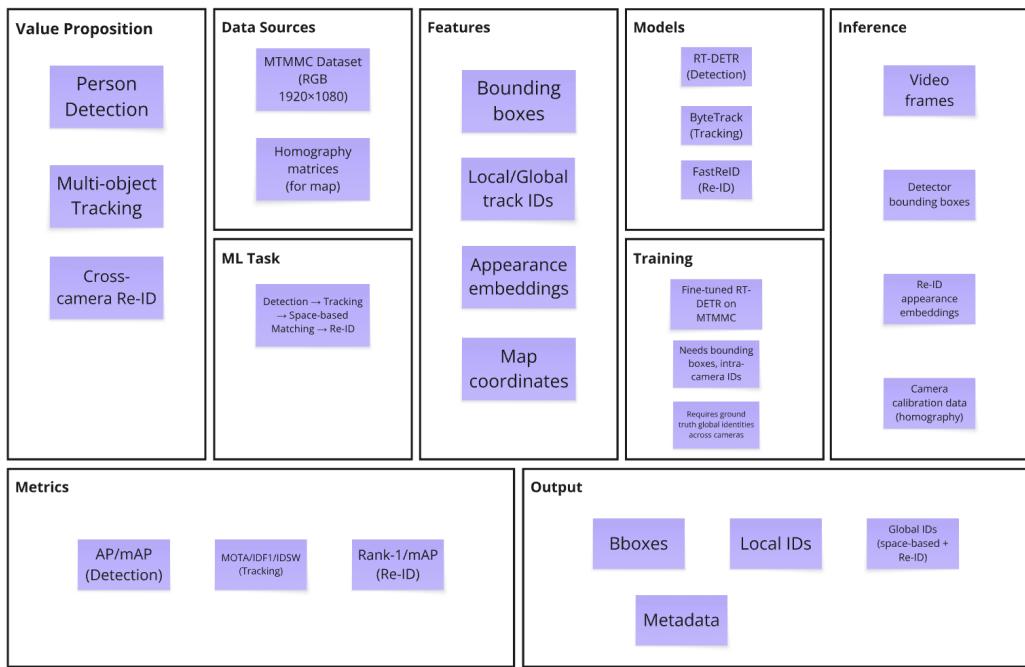


Figure 5.3: ML Canvas for Intelligent Multi-Camera Person Tracking and Analytics System

- **Problem Statement & Business Objectives (ML Canvas):** The system directly addresses the significant challenges security and facility personnel face in tracking individuals across complex, multi-camera environments using recorded data. It tackles the limitations of manual review—its labor intensity, error propensity, and fragmented views—and the core technical hurdle of maintaining consistent identity (Re-Identification) despite variations in appearance, lighting, occlusions, and camera viewpoints present in historical footage. The overarching business objectives are to enhance safety through better post-incident analysis, improve operational efficiency by automating tracking in recorded data, provide unified spatial visualization of movement, reduce incident investigation time, and optimize resource allocation based on analytics from past events.
- **Input Data Requirements (ML Canvas):** The necessary components for the system primarily involve recorded RGB video feeds (pre-split into sub-videos) or image sequences from multiple cameras, initially using datasets like MTMMC stored on cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3). These inputs encapsulate real-world challenges. Pre-calculated camera calibration data (Homography matrices) are essential inputs for spatial mapping, which is performed by the backend system using outputs from the ML pipeline.
- **Processing Approach & Model Selection (ML Canvas):** Central to the design is a backend-driven batch processing pipeline orchestrated by FastAPI. This pipeline integrates key AI steps in sequence:
 - (A) Person Detection, utilizing RT-DETR (Real-Time DEtection TRansformer) for robust object localization.
 - (B) Intra-Camera Tracking, employing ByteTrack algorithm to maintain temporary IDs within single camera views.
 - (C) Space-Based Location Prediction, an algorithmic approach for overlapping camera views that converts 3D locations between cameras via 2D floor plan coordinates using homography to assign intra-frame global IDs.

- (D) Feature Extraction for Re-ID, using FastReID to generate discriminative embeddings.
- (E) Cross-Camera Re-Identification, which compares embeddings against a gallery (managed via Redis for recent/active data and TimescaleDB for historical data) to assign persistent GlobalPersonIDs for across-frame matching.

The ML pipeline provides track data (including pixel coordinates) which can then be used by the backend for spatial mapping using tools like OpenCV with pre-supplied camera calibration data. The justifications for model choices emphasize accuracy, robustness, and efficiency for retrospective analysis.

- **Expected Outputs (ML Canvas):** The system's outputs encompass both user-facing visualizations and stored data for analysis.
 - *For the UI (from backend metadata):* Annotated video feeds (client-side rendering of bounding boxes and GlobalPersonIDs based on WebSocket metadata) alongside a unified map interface showing current locations and historical paths (achieved by backend mapping of ML outputs).
 - *For historical analysis:* Structured tracking events (timestamp, IDs, coordinates including map coordinates derived by the backend, optional embeddings) stored in a TimescaleDB database.
- **Success Criteria & Evaluation Metrics (ML Canvas):** Evaluation primarily focuses on AI Model-Level Metrics through offline assessment:
 - *AI Model-Level Metrics (Offline Evaluation):* Specific metrics such as AP (Average Precision) for detection; MOTA (Multiple Object Tracking Accuracy), IDF1 (ID F1-Score), and IDSW (ID Switches) for intra-camera tracking; and Rank-1 accuracy, and mAP (mean Average Precision) for re-identification, using dedicated test sets from datasets like MTMMC. Spatial mapping accuracy can be measured by projection error if ground truth map coordinates are available.

Figure 5.4 visually summarizes the core AI processing stages detailed in the "Processing Approach & Model Selection (ML Canvas)" item. It outlines the sequential flow from Person Detection, Intra-Camera Tracking, and continuous Space-Based Matching, to conditional Cross-Camera Re-ID and Spatial Mapping.

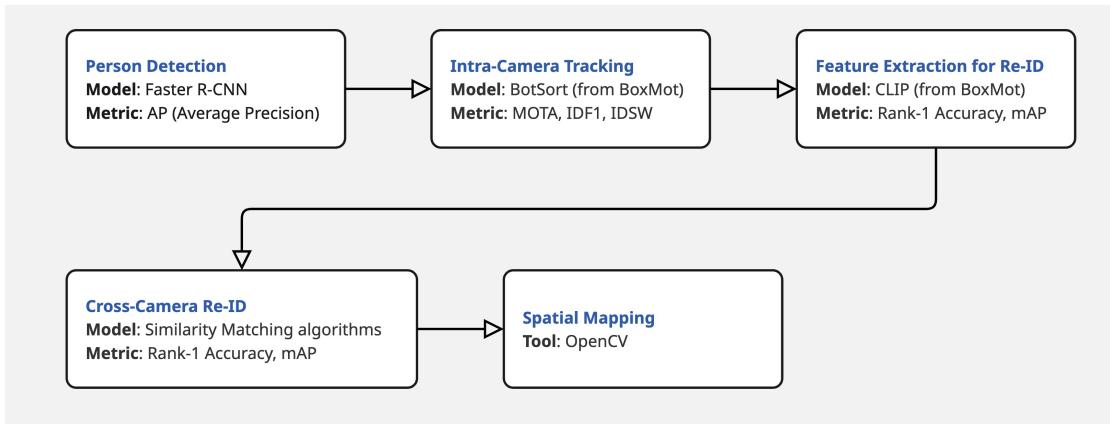


Figure 5.4: Core AI Processing Pipeline Stages, Models, and Metrics. This diagram illustrates the flow from Person Detection and Intra-Camera Tracking to continuous Space-Based Matching, followed by conditional Cross-Camera Re-ID, highlighting the primary model/tool and evaluation metrics for each stage.

This detailed ML Canvas provides a comprehensive blueprint for the development and evaluation of this intelligent surveillance analysis system.

5.3.3 (Optional) Innovation

While SpotOn leverages established AI techniques for tasks like detection, tracking, and re-identification, its core innovation lies in the effective integration and adaptation of these methods into a cohesive back-end system designed for **real-time analysis** of multi-camera footage from complex real-world environments. The system architecture, emphasizing modularity with a service-oriented approach using FastAPI, scalable stream handling, and efficient data management (Redis, TimescaleDB), allows for robust processing of **live** data. The focus on providing actionable metadata via WebSockets for rich client-side visualization, combined with persistent storage for in-depth historical analysis, addresses the practical needs of immediate surveillance monitoring where maintaining identity consistently across non-overlapping views with temporal gaps is paramount.

5.4 AI Model Development and Evaluation

This section outlines the strategy for developing, training, and evaluating the core AI models that underpin the SpotOn system, focusing on the person detection component as a critical foundation.

5.4.1 Model Development and Training Strategy

The primary AI model for person detection is RT-DETR (Real-Time DEtection TRansformer), developed using the PyTorch deep learning framework. The development process prioritized robustness and accuracy for surveillance footage analysis. Key aspects of the strategy include:

- **Dataset Utilization:** The MTMMC dataset served as the primary data source for training and fine-tuning. This dataset's diversity in

campus and factory environments, lighting conditions, and occlusion levels provides a realistic foundation for developing models intended for real-world scenarios.

- **Fine-Tuning Approach:** The RT-DETR model was initialized with default weights and fine-tuned on the MTMMC dataset. The model was trained using an NVIDIA RTX 2060 GPU to specifically address the 'person' class detection relevant to the system's objectives.
- **Data Preprocessing:** A standardized preprocessing pipeline was established. This included image resizing to a consistent input dimension for the model, color space conversion (e.g., BGR to RGB), normalization using established statistics, and conversion to tensor formats suitable for PyTorch. Data augmentation techniques, such as random horizontal flipping, were applied during training to enhance model generalization.
- **Experiment Management:** A systematic approach to tracking experiments, model configurations, hyperparameters, and performance metrics was employed, often facilitated by tools designed for experiment management (e.g., MLflow). This allowed for methodical comparison of different training runs and model variants.

This structured approach ensured that the model development lifecycle was organized, reproducible, and geared towards optimizing performance on the target task.

5.4.2 Testing and Validation Approach

Rigorous testing and validation were integral to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of the AI models. The approach encompassed several layers:

- **Quantitative Evaluation on Benchmark Data:** The primary method for assessing model performance involved testing against a dedicated validation split of the MTMMC dataset. Standard COCO-style metrics were employed, particularly mean Average Precision (mAP) at various Intersection over Union (IoU) thresholds (e.g., mAP@.50,

mAP@[.50:.95]). The Average Precision (AP) specifically for the 'person' class served as a critical performance indicator.

- **Comparative Model Analysis:** To select the most suitable baseline detection model for the system, a comparative analysis of different candidate architectures was performed. This involved training and evaluating several models (e.g., Faster R-CNN, RT-DETR variants, YOLO variants) under consistent conditions. Performance was assessed based on quantitative accuracy metrics (like mAP), inference speed (Frames Per Second - FPS), and qualitative observations of detection stability on representative video data. The process of comparing models, including visualization of performance trade-offs (as conceptually illustrated in Figure 5.5) and tabular summaries of key metrics (conceptually represented by Figure 5.6), guided the selection.
- **Unit Testing of Core Components:** Key software components within the training and evaluation pipeline, such as dataset loading mechanisms, annotation parsing utilities, metric calculation functions, and model instantiation logic, were subjected to unit tests. This helped ensure the correctness and reliability of the underlying codebase supporting the AI model lifecycle.
- **Fairness Considerations:** An initial analysis of potential biases in the training data (MTMMC) and model behavior was considered. This involved identifying potential sources of bias (e.g., demographic imbalances, environmental variations) and discussing conceptual mitigation strategies (e.g., targeted data augmentation, fairness-aware training if feasible, transparency). While a full quantitative fairness audit requires specific demographic ground truth often unavailable, this proactive consideration is crucial for responsible AI development.

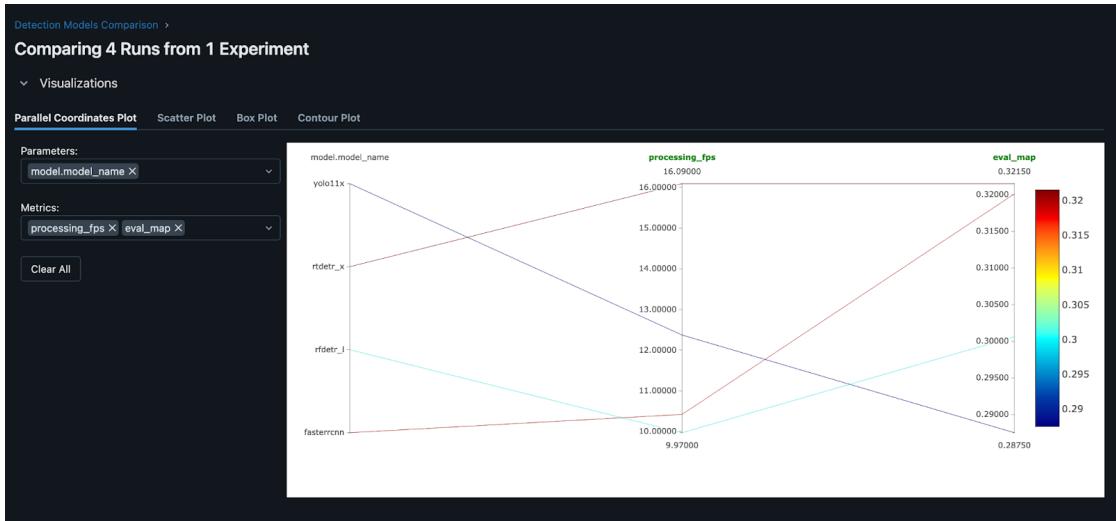


Figure 5.5: Conceptual Illustration: Chart Comparing Performance Metrics of Different Detection Models

Run details				
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Run Name:	rfdetr_l	fasterrcnn_resnet50	rtdetr_x	yolo11x
Start Time:	04/24/2025, 11:39:11 PM	04/24/2025, 10:49:45 PM	04/24/2025, 10:16:48 PM	04/24/2025, 09:34:48 PM
End Time:	04/25/2025, 12:30:41 AM	04/24/2025, 11:39:10 PM	04/24/2025, 10:49:44 PM	04/24/2025, 10:16:47 PM
Duration:	51.5min	49.4min	32.9min	42.0min
Parameters				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show diff only				
model.model_name	rfdetr_l	fasterrcnn_resnet50	rtdetr_x	yolo11x
model.person_class_id	1	1	0	0
model.type	rfdetr	fasterrcnn	rtdetr	yolo
model.weights_path	rfdetr_l	FasterRCNN_ResNet50_FPN_Weights.D...	rtdetr_x.pt	yolo11x.pt
Metrics				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show diff only				
eval_map	0.301	0.32	0.322	0.288
eval_map_50	0.541	0.618	0.589	0.509
eval_map_75	0.294	0.292	0.298	0.287
eval_map_large	0.342	0.349	0.365	0.331
eval_map_medium	0.187	0.255	0.203	0.172

Figure 5.6: Conceptual Illustration: Table Summarizing Key Performance Metrics for Model Comparison

5.4.3 Performance Results and Justification

The comparative analysis of various person detection models, aided by experiment tracking tools, led to the selection of RT-DETR as the baseline architecture for the SpotOn system. After evaluating candidates including Faster R-CNN and YOLO variants, RT-DETR presented a compelling balance of characteristics crucial for the system's application in retrospective surveillance analysis.

Key performance observations and the justification for selecting RT-DETR include:

- **End-to-End Detection:** RT-DETR provides end-to-end detection without requiring Non-Maximal Suppression (NMS) post-processing, reducing the complexity of the detection pipeline and eliminating NMS-related artifacts.
- **Strong Overall Accuracy:** RT-DETR demonstrated competitive mAP scores on the MTMMC validation set, particularly for medium to large-sized persons common in surveillance footage.
- **Flexible Speed-Accuracy Trade-off:** The transformer-based architecture allows for flexible speed tuning via decoder layers, enabling optimization for the batch processing pipeline.
- **Robust Feature Learning:** The hybrid encoder architecture enables robust feature extraction across varying lighting conditions and partial occlusions present in the MTMMC dataset.

5.4.4 Demonstration on Representative Data (Model Explainability)

To build trust and enable diagnostics, techniques were employed to understand and explain the behavior of the selected person detection model (RT-DETR).

Visual Explanation of Model Focus: Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping (Grad-CAM) was utilized to generate visual heatmaps. These heatmaps highlight the regions in an input image that were most

influential in the model's decision to classify an area as containing a 'person'. Figure 5.7 shows such a visualization for an image representative of a factory scene. The heatmap often strongly highlights relevant body parts like the torso and upper legs, aligning well with the subject's silhouette and indicating that the model learned to focus on pertinent visual features for its high-confidence detection. Similar interpretability was observed for campus scenes. For instance, Figure 5.8 and Figure 5.9 depict Grad-CAM outputs for persons detected in different campus environments. Even for smaller or more distant individuals, the heatmaps tend to concentrate on the upper body or head regions, demonstrating the model's ability to identify key features contributing to high-confidence scores. These visualizations confirm that the model generally behaves as expected by focusing on semantically relevant parts of a person.



Figure 5.7: Grad-CAM Visualization for a Person Detected in a Factory Scene Image

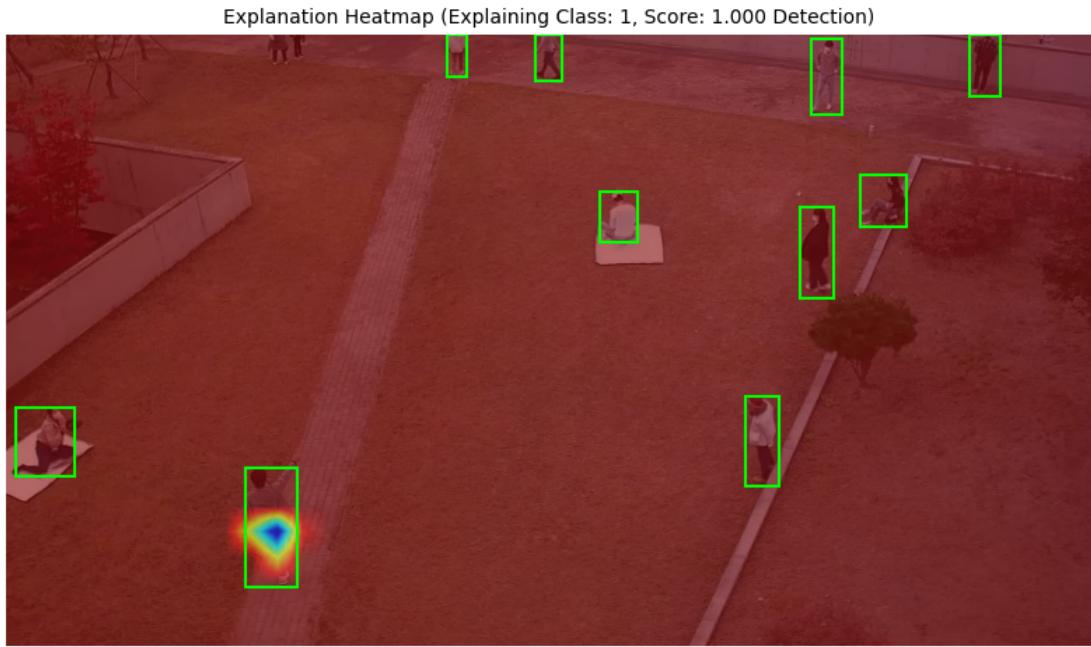


Figure 5.8: Grad-CAM Visualization for a Person Detected in a Campus Scene Image (View 1)

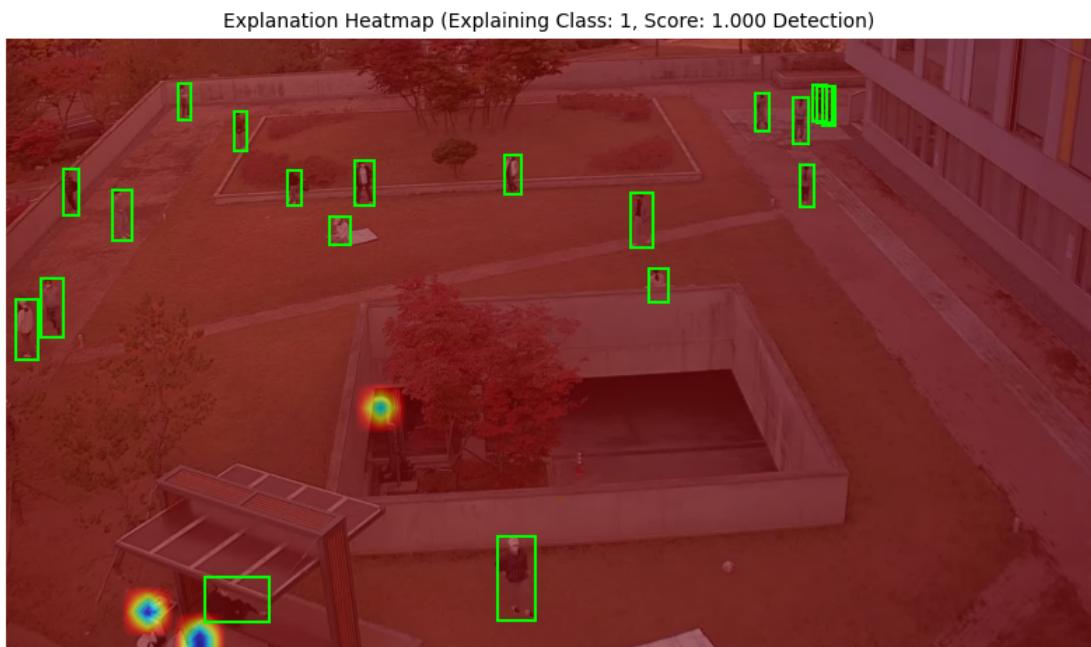


Figure 5.9: Grad-CAM Visualization for a Person Detected in a Campus Scene Image (View 2)

Textual Reasoning for Predictions: Beyond visual heatmaps, a mechanism was designed to generate human-understandable textual reasoning for individual predictions. This reasoning typically combines the model's quantitative output (confidence score) with a qualitative interpretation and a reference to the visual explanation. For example, for a high-confidence detection, the system might generate reasoning such as: "Detected object classified as 'person' with a high confidence score (e.g., 0.99 or higher). This suggests the model found strong visual evidence matching features learned for the 'person' class. The associated visual explanation (e.g., Grad-CAM focus) highlights the specific image regions that most influenced this classification decision. Reviewing this visual explanation can provide further insight into which parts of the object (e.g., head, torso) contributed most to the prediction." This approach provides a practical level of interpretability, allowing users to understand the basis of individual detection decisions by linking the model's confidence to visual evidence of its focus. These demonstrations of model explainability serve as valuable tools for verifying expected model behavior, debugging potential issues where the model might focus on irrelevant features, and ultimately fostering greater trust in the AI system's outputs.

5.5 User Experience Design with AI

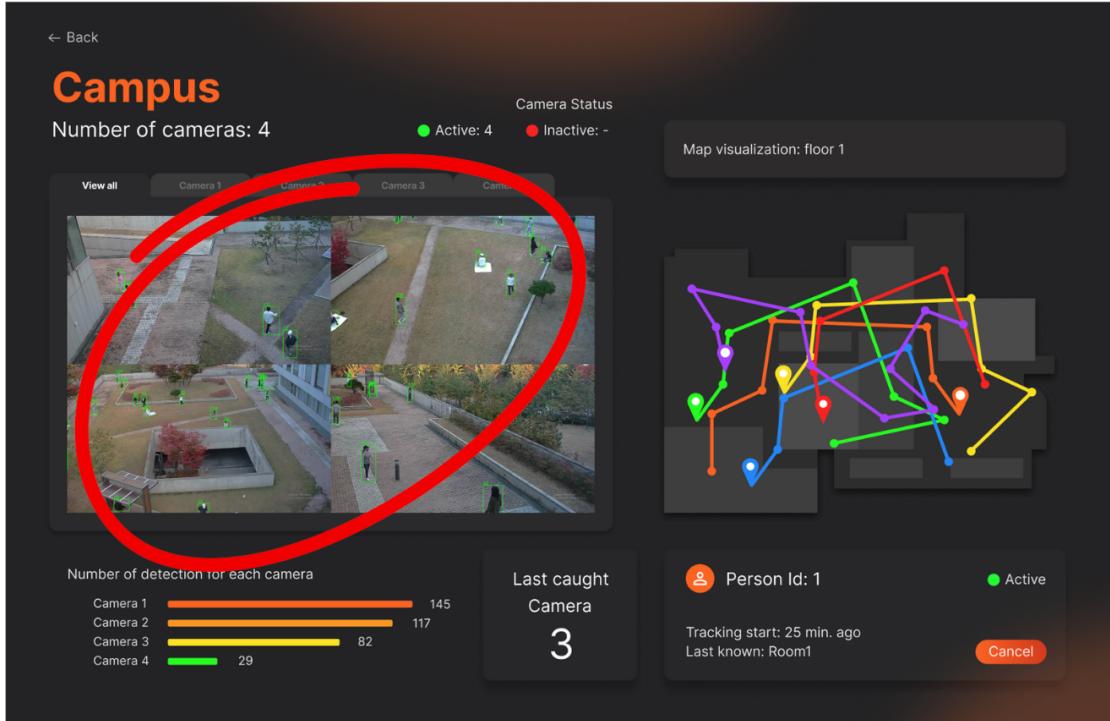


Figure 5.10: AI-Annotated Multi-Camera View with Person Detection.

The system leverages Artificial Intelligence primarily through an Annotate interaction style to enhance the user's ability to monitor and analyze activity across multiple camera views. In this specific mockup, the AI processes the video streams from each active camera to perform person detection. When the AI identifies a person within a camera's field of view, it annotates the visual feed by drawing a bounding box (seen as green rectangles around individuals in the composite camera display) around that person. This direct visual annotation serves multiple purposes: it immediately draws the operator's attention to the presence and specific location of individuals, helps in quickly assessing the number of people in an area, and provides a clear visual marker for each detected person. By automatically highlighting these individuals, the AI significantly reduces the cognitive load on the human operator, who no longer needs to manually scan complex scenes. These bounding boxes are fundamental

AI-generated annotations that support rapid visual assessment and are a foundational element for more complex tasks like person tracking and re-identification across different cameras, which are also hinted at by the map visualization and person ID information on the right side of the interface.



Figure 5.11: AI-Generated Trajectory Map for Multi-Person Tracking.

The system utilizes Artificial Intelligence in an Annotate interaction style to provide users with a comprehensive spatial understanding of movement patterns within the monitored area, as depicted in the map visualization. The AI is responsible for several complex tasks that culminate in this annotated map display. Firstly, AI models detect individuals in various camera feeds (as seen on the left). Crucially, the AI then performs cross-camera re-identification, assigning a persistent global ID to each individual and tracking them as they move between different camera views, even if those views don't overlap or if there are temporal gaps. Simultaneously, the AI uses homography or other spatial mapping techniques to transform the 2D pixel coordinates of a detected person in a camera image

into corresponding coordinates on a unified 2D floor plan or map of the environment. The map display itself is an AI-driven annotation. The lines and markers on the map are not manually drawn but are generated by the AI, representing the historical and current paths of tracked individuals. Each distinct color typically corresponds to a unique global person ID, allowing operators to visually differentiate and follow the movements of multiple people simultaneously. The location markers (pins) indicate the last known positions or significant points along these paths. This annotated map provides powerful insights into pedestrian flow, area usage, and individual trajectories, all derived from the AI's continuous processing and interpretation of multi-camera surveillance data. It transforms raw video into a spatially coherent and easily digestible overview of activity.

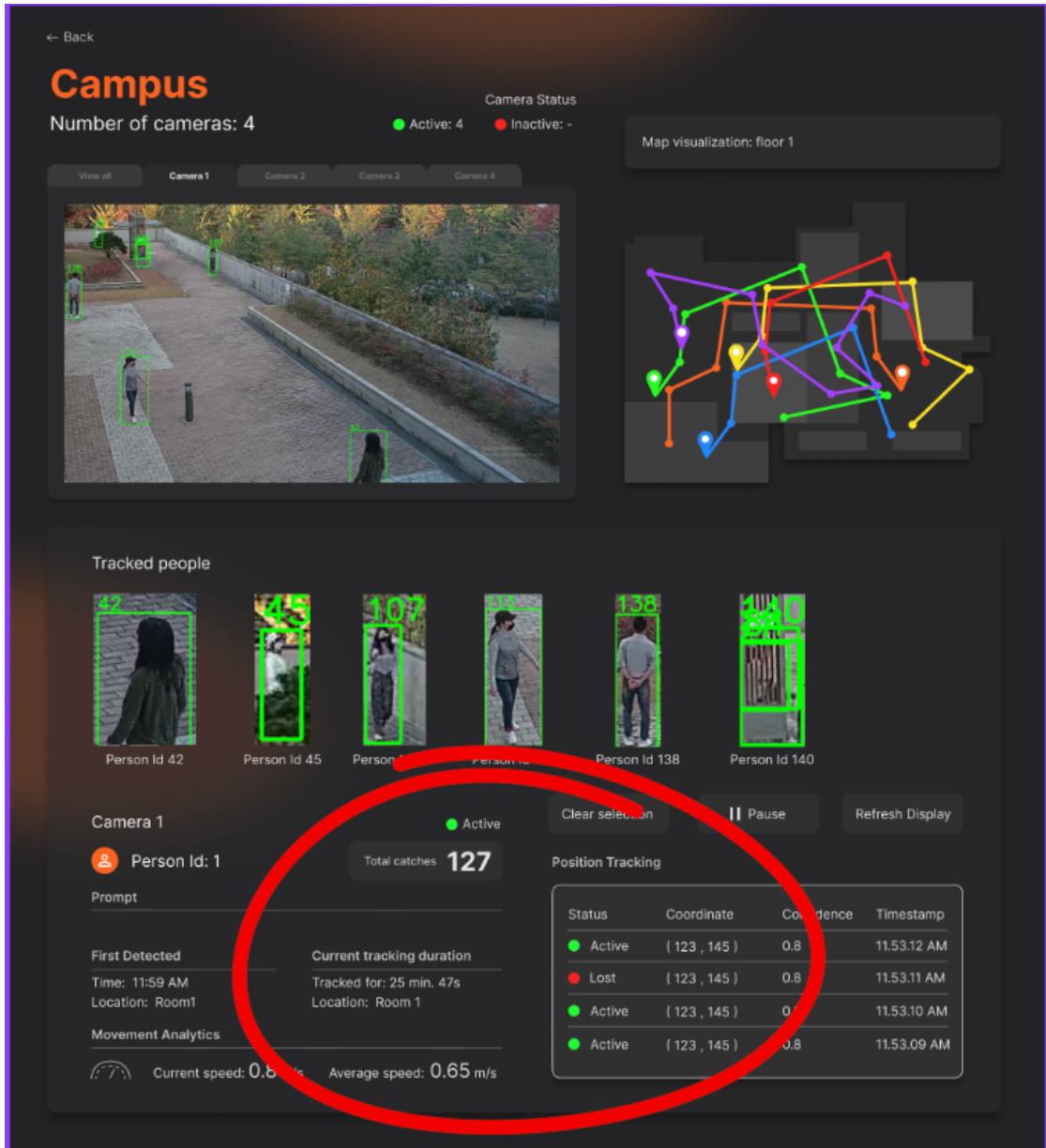


Figure 5.12: Detailed AI-Annotated Tracking Information and Movement Analytics.

The system employs Artificial Intelligence in an Annotate interaction style to provide users with detailed, actionable insights into the behavior and history of tracked individuals, as shown in the focused panel for "Person Id: 1". This detailed view is a direct result of the AI's continuous processing and analysis of surveillance data. The AI is responsible for

initially detecting the person in a camera feed, assigning them a unique ID (Person Id: 1), and then persistently tracking their movements across time and potentially across different cameras. The "Position Tracking" table is populated by AI-derived annotations:

- **Status (Active/Lost):** The AI determines if the person is currently visible or if their track has been temporarily lost.
- **Coordinate:** The AI calculates the person's location (likely map coordinates derived via homography from camera views).
- **Confidence:** The AI provides a confidence score for its detection and tracking at each point in time.
- **Timestamp:** Each recorded state is timestamped, allowing for a chronological review of the person's movements.

Furthermore, the "Movement Analytics" section, displaying "Current speed" and "Average speed," is also an AI-driven annotation. The AI calculates these metrics based on the changes in the person's position over time. Information like "First Detected," "Current tracking duration," and "Location" are all data points collated and maintained by the AI's tracking algorithms. In essence, the AI transforms raw video data into a structured, quantitative, and qualitative summary for each tracked person. This annotated information allows operators to quickly understand a person's history, assess their current state, and gain insights into their movement patterns without needing to manually review hours of footage or perform complex calculations. The AI annotates the interface with this rich data, empowering the user with a deeper understanding of the events unfolding in the monitored environment.

5.6 Deployment Strategy

5.6.1 Deployment Plan

- **Deployment Location:** The AI components (e.g., person detection using RT-DETR, intra-camera tracking with ByteTrack, space-based

location prediction algorithm for overlapping views, Re-ID feature extraction with FastReID) are integrated within the system's core **Backend** service. This Backend service, built with FastAPI, along with the entire system infrastructure (Frontend server, databases, caching, reverse proxy), is designed to be deployed in a **Cloud** environment. This leverages cloud scalability for computational resources and centralized data storage.

- **AI Communication with System Components:** The AI models and algorithms run embedded within the Python-based FastAPI Backend process. Communication occurs as follows:
 - **Internal Calls:** The main FastAPI application logic directly invokes the AI models for detection, tracking, space-based matching, feature extraction, and homography transformations using standard Python function calls.
 - **Backend to Data Storage/Cache:** The Backend interacts with Redis (for caching Re-ID embeddings/gallery) and TimescaleDB/PostgreSQL (for storing historical tracking events and persistent embeddings) through database client libraries. It fetches video segments from cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3) and caches them locally for processing.
 - **Backend to Frontend (Real-time Metadata):** Processed tracking metadata (bounding boxes, local IDs, global IDs from space-based and Re-ID matching, map coordinates, frame timestamps) are pushed from the FastAPI Backend to the React Frontend using **WebSocket** connections. This enables real-time updates for client-side visualization overlays on video playback. The video stream itself is fetched by the client directly (e.g., from S3).
 - **Frontend to Backend (Control/Queries):** User interactions (e.g., initiating analysis tasks, requesting historical data) are sent from the React Frontend to the FastAPI Backend via **RESTful APIs**. External communication passes through a reverse proxy like Nginx.

- **Tools and Frameworks Used:** The deployment relies on the following key technologies:
 - *Containerization & Orchestration:* **Docker** for containerizing all services. **Docker Compose** for orchestration.
 - *Backend Framework:* **FastAPI** for REST APIs, WebSocket handling, and orchestrating the AI processing pipeline.
 - *AI Models & Libraries:* **PyTorch** as the deep learning framework. Specific models like **RT-DETR** (detection), **ByteTrack** (tracking), **FastReID** (Re-ID feature extraction). Space-based location prediction uses homography transformations. **OpenCV** for video processing and image manipulation.
 - *Frontend Framework:* **React** for the user interface.
 - *Data Storage & Caching:* Cloud storage like **AWS S3** for video segments. **Redis** for caching. **TimescaleDB** for historical tracking data and embeddings.
 - *Reverse Proxy:* **Nginx**.
 - *Monitoring & Logging:* Tools like Prometheus, Loki, Grafana.
- **System Qualities (Reliability, Security, Maintainability, Scalability):** The deployment strategy addresses system qualities as follows:
 - *Reliability:* Orchestration tools provide container health management and restarts. Monitoring tools offer visibility.
 - *Security:* Nginx acts as a gateway for security measures (HTTPS, etc.). Containerization provides isolation. Proper cloud security configurations (IAM roles, network policies) are essential.
 - *Maintainability:* Docker ensures consistent environments. Modular backend services and clear API definitions aid management. Centralized logging/metrics simplify troubleshooting.
 - *Scalability:* Cloud deployment allows resource scaling. Stateless FastAPI backend instances can be scaled horizontally. Databases and caches can be scaled using cloud services or native features. The processing pipeline is designed for batch analysis of pre-split video segments.

5.6.2 Proof of Concept (Service Demonstration)

The Proof of Concept (PoC) for the SpotOn system focused on demonstrating the end-to-end functionality of the AI-driven backend service, particularly its capability to process video data and stream tracking metadata for retrospective analysis.

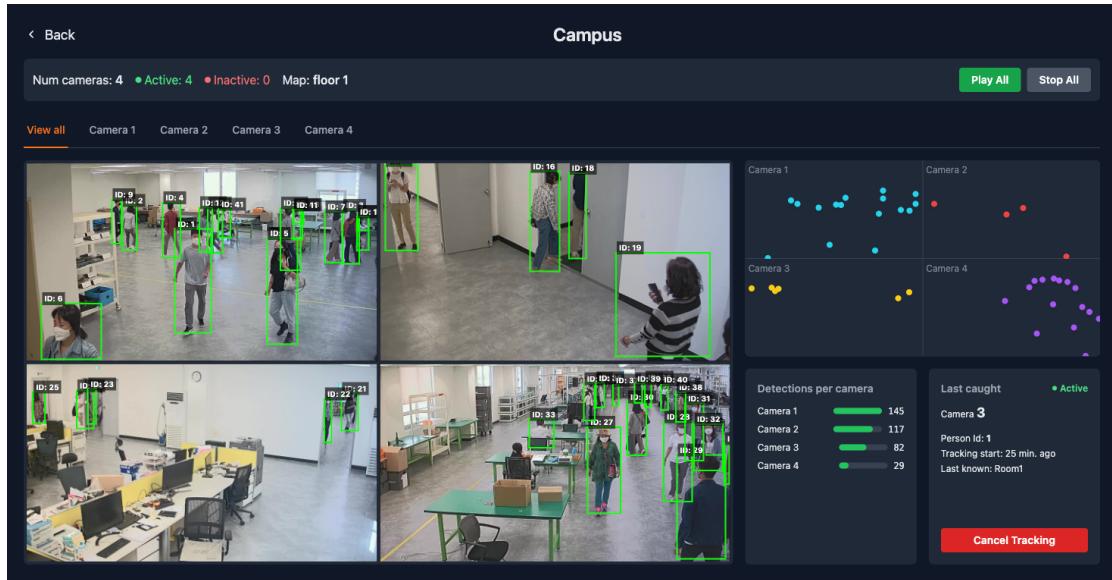


Figure 5.13: Frontend Proof of Concept

The PoC involved the following key steps:

- Backend Deployment:** The backend application, containerized using Docker and orchestrated with Docker Compose (including dependencies like Redis and TimescaleDB), was started. This made the system's REST APIs and WebSocket endpoint accessible.
- Task Initiation:** A client (simulated by a test script) initiated a retrospective processing task by sending a POST request to the backend's REST API (e.g., '/api/v1/processing-tasks/start'). This request specified the target environment (e.g., "factory" or "campus") for analysis. The backend responded with a unique task ID and the WebSocket URL for tracking updates.
- WebSocket Connection:** The client then established a WebSocket connection to the provided URL to receive real-time metadata streams.

4. **Data Processing and Streaming Observation:** As the backend processed the video segments for the specified environment (fetching from S3, extracting frames, performing detection, tracking, Re-ID, and homography).
5. **Client-Side Interpretation:** The test client logged these incoming messages, demonstrating that the backend correctly performed the AI pipeline (detection, tracking, Re-ID, homography) and formatted the results into the specified JSON structure for WebSocket delivery.

This PoC successfully validated that the backend service could manage a processing task, execute the AI pipeline on video data, and deliver structured, real-time tracking metadata suitable for a frontend application to consume for visualization (e.g., rendering bounding boxes on video playback and plotting trajectories on a map).

5.7 (Optional) Reflection and Future Development

This section is designated for a comprehensive reflection on the project's development process, outcomes, and lessons learned, alongside an outline of potential avenues for future development and enhancements. The content for this section will be thoughtfully prepared and included upon the final completion of the project.

Chapter 6

Software Development

- 6.1 Software Development Methodology**
- 6.2 Technology Stack**
- 6.3 Coding Standards**
- 6.4 Progress Tracking Report**

Chapter 7

Deliverable

7.1 Software Solution

Soon.

7.2 Test Report

Soon.

Chapter 8

Conclusion and Discussion

Soon.

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Appendix

Soon.