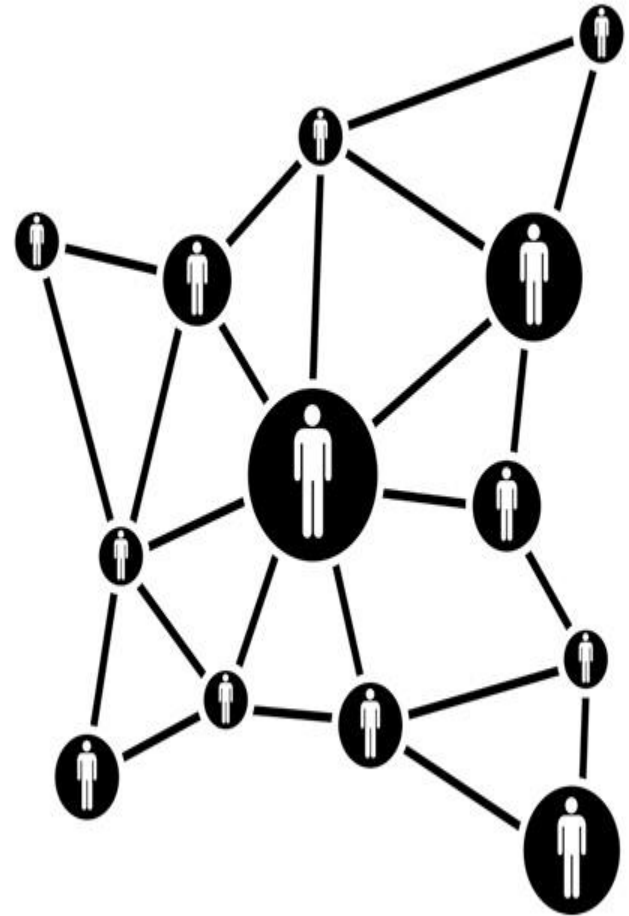


REAL-TIME HUMAN TRACKING SYSTEM



INDIE-VIDUAL
Shishi, 정기수, 조은희



Experience of lost laptop
IF it were My Kid...

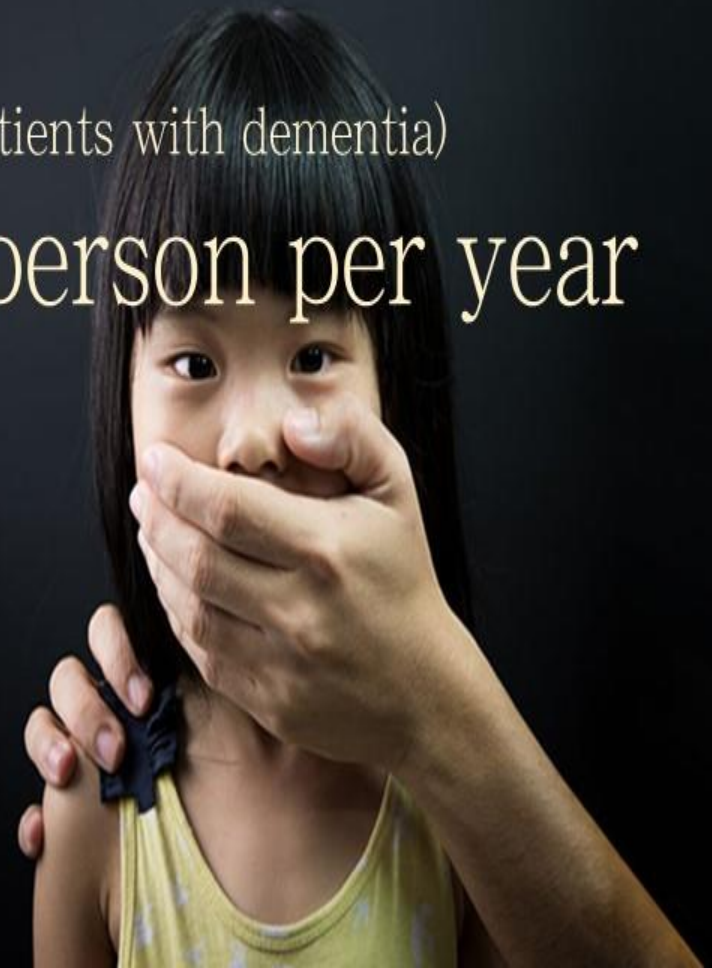
Even Right now... new missing cases are being occurred

(Children, Mentally challenged people, patients with dementia)

The number of missing person per year

40,000 person

4~5 people disappear per a hour



Adult missing persons are regarded as simple runaway from home
and they are exposed to crime

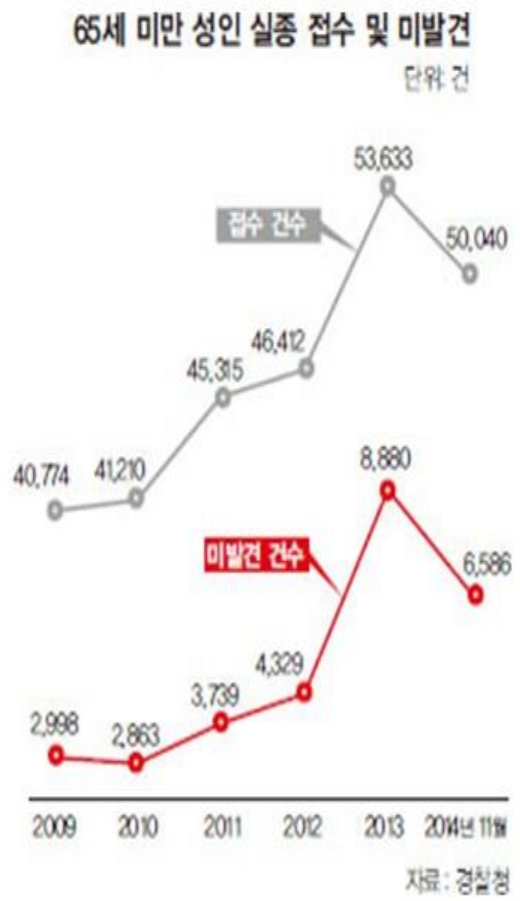
(Adult)

The number of missing person per year
65,000 person

185 people disappear per a day



The disappearance problem is a social issue that has not been solved yet and **it is becoming a bigger issue** due to the increase in the number of patients with dementia in the aged society.



이재윤 기자 / 20130502
@yonhap_graphics(트위터)



The most important thing in the disappearance case is
'fast finding'.

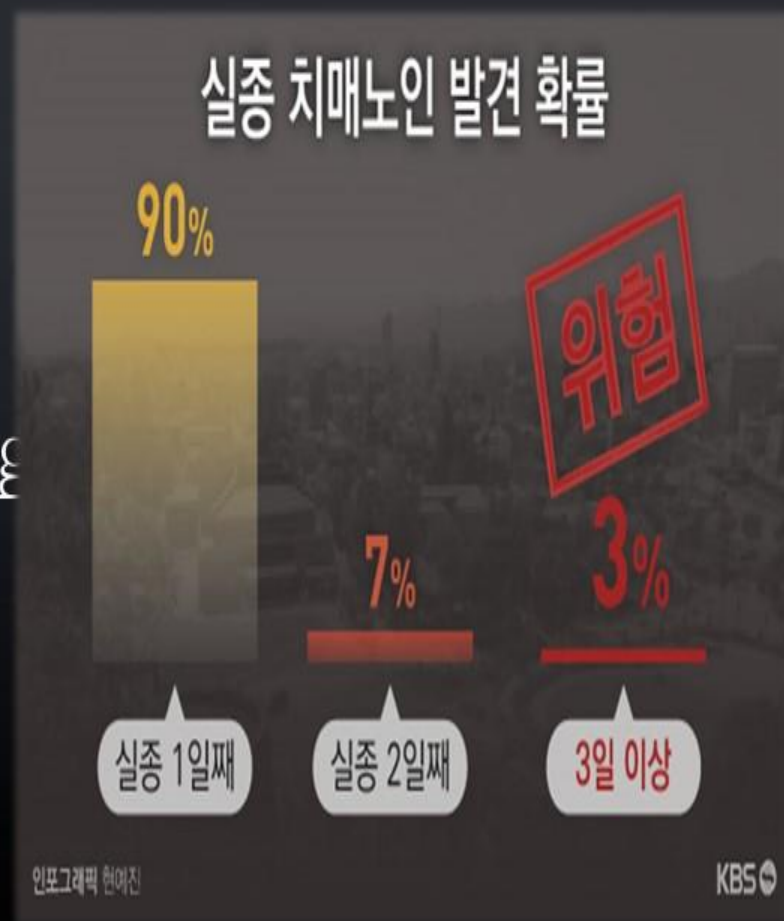
GOLDEN TIME Within 24 hours

Probability of not finding a missing

After 12 hours 58%

After 24 hours 68%

After a week 89%



On the day when the "LEE young-hak Incident" occurred recently, 4 missing persons were reported to Seoul District Police. However, none of them investigated and two of them were killed on this day.



Less than 3 out of 10 missing case are investigated

Currently, the long-dated missing issues are not resolved because the police are relying solely on police workforce and low efficiency methods.



The National Assembly also recognizes the seriousness of the disappearance problem and trying to include adults in the Missing Children Act. However, the National Police Agency is suffering from **limitations in the workforce**.

더깊은
뉴스

'실종'된 실종 수사

CHANNEL
LIVE

서울 경찰 실종 수사 전담팀 현황

18개 경찰서
실종 전담자 없음





홍길동님을
찾았습니다.

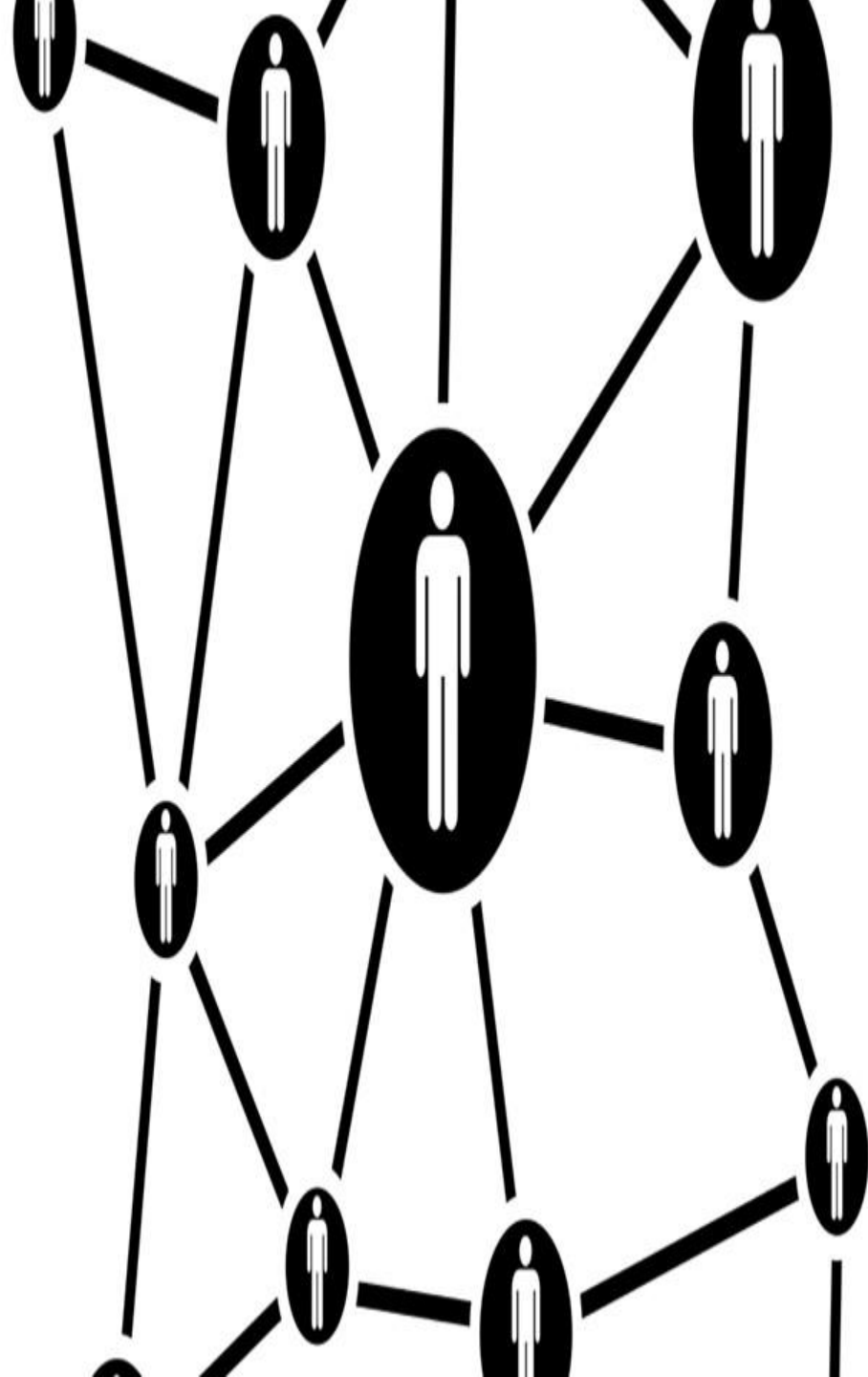
매칭률 90%

찾는 사람이
맞습니까?

YES

NO

REAL-TIME
HUMAN TRACKING
SYSTEM



There was good feedbacks on the idea of finding missing persons using a mobile phone



We have tried to analyze the image of mobile Urban Sensing Data by using driving image and GPS information, but faced difficulty to apply face recognition technology because of fast moving image and blurry pixel.

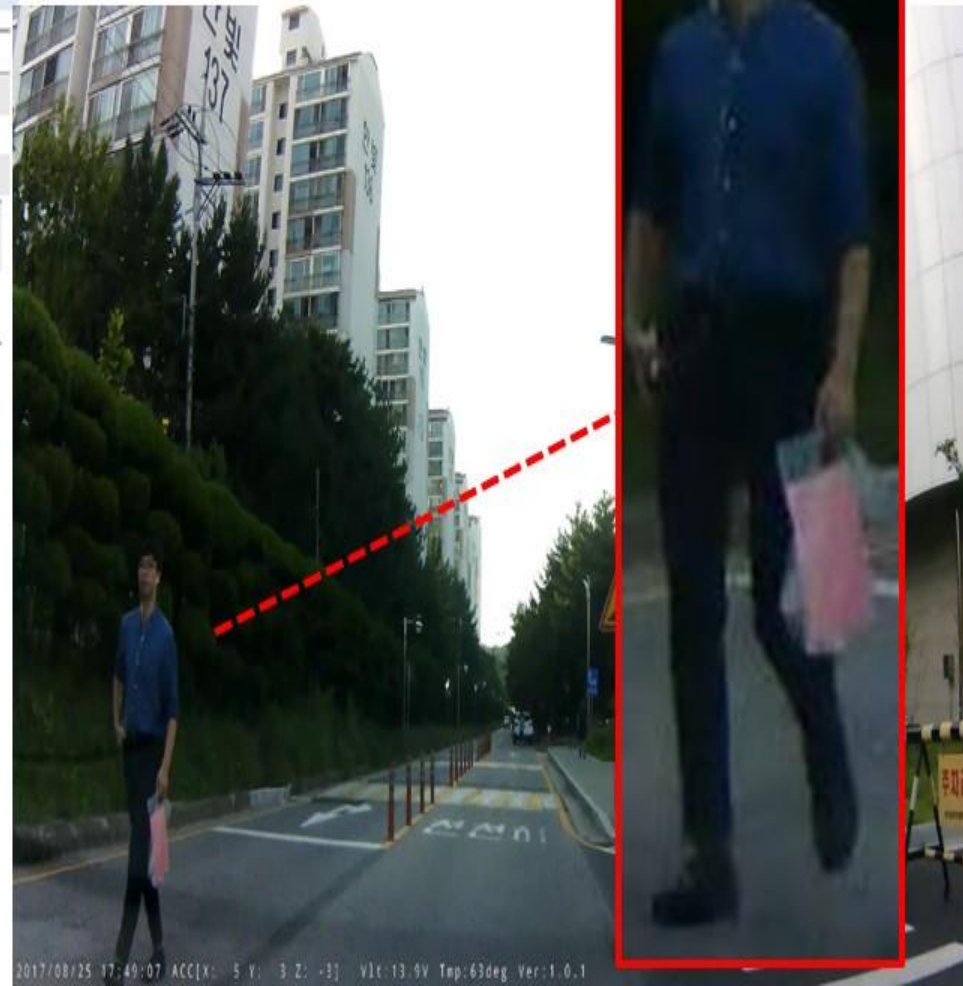
Data Introduction

Field	data	Output Type
TIME	time	Output in year-month-day hour: minute: second
LNG	longitude	Korea longitude
LAT	latitude	Korea latitude
Image data	Black box	Four black boxes around the road collect images around the road
Image data	Webcam	Four webcams around the road capture images around the road

2). 6 major metropolitan cities Mobile Urban Sensing Data Introduction

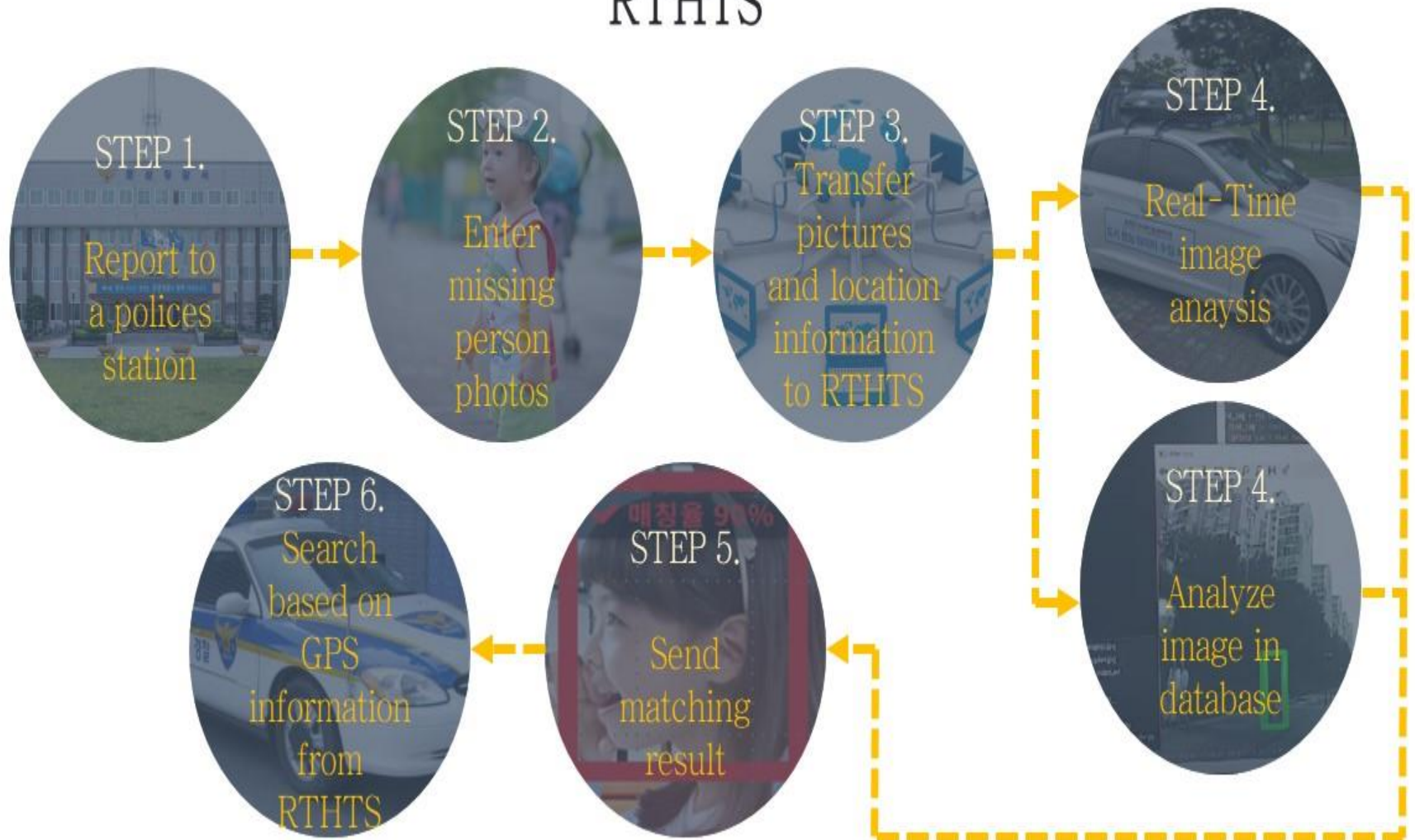
소개

Explanation	Based on the 6 metropolitan cities, the vehicle for the sensing collects the air, traffic, life, and flow environment data of the city center for 8 hours a day for 3 months
keyword	32 elements (Air Quality, Fine dust, Humidity, VOC, NO2, SO2, Noise, Vibration....)
Collection area	Daejeon, Daegu, Busan, Ulsan, Gwangju, and Incheon. When a vehicle equipped with a sensor module travels eight hours a day, it collects 32 kinds of sensing data

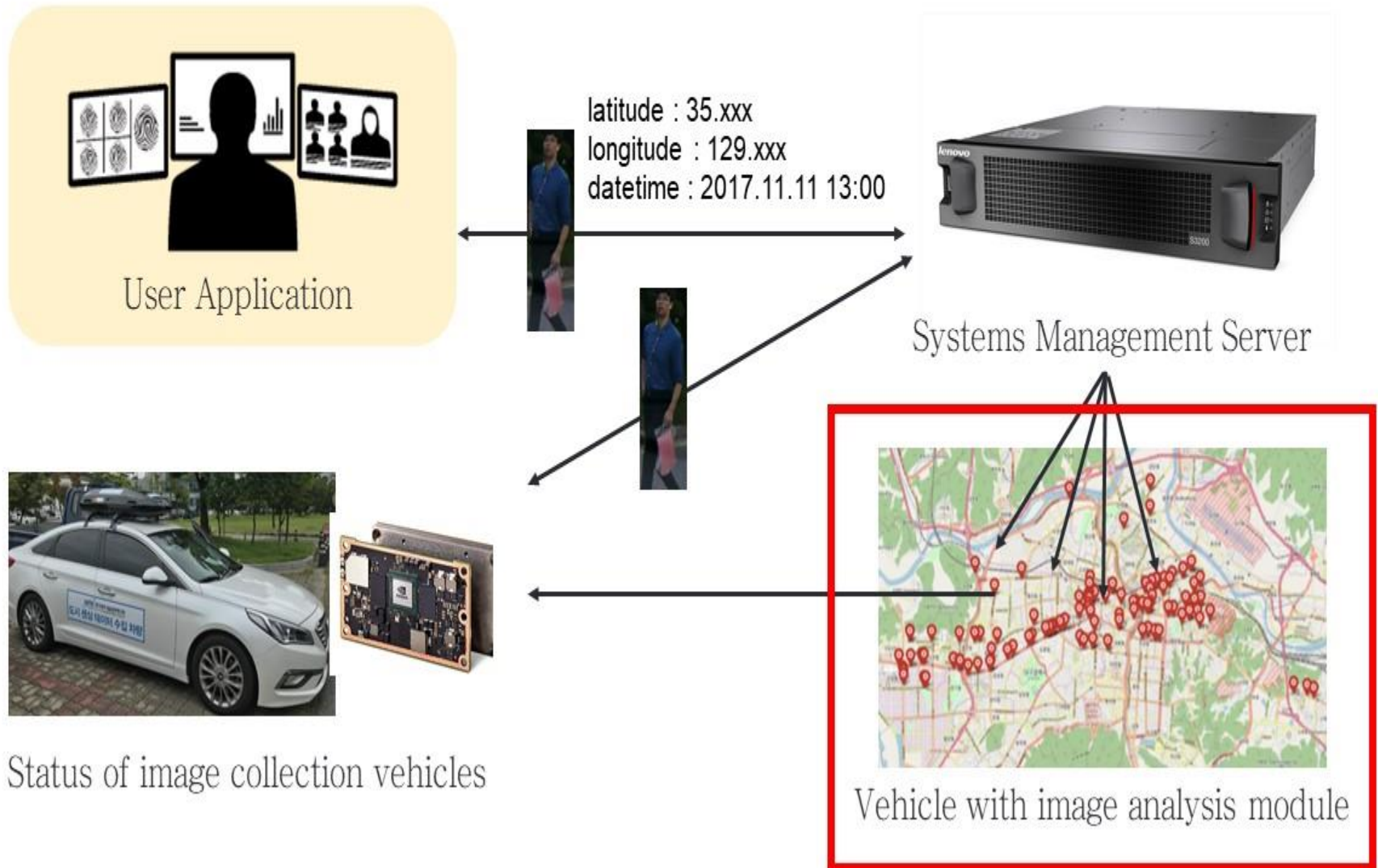


Overall operating process

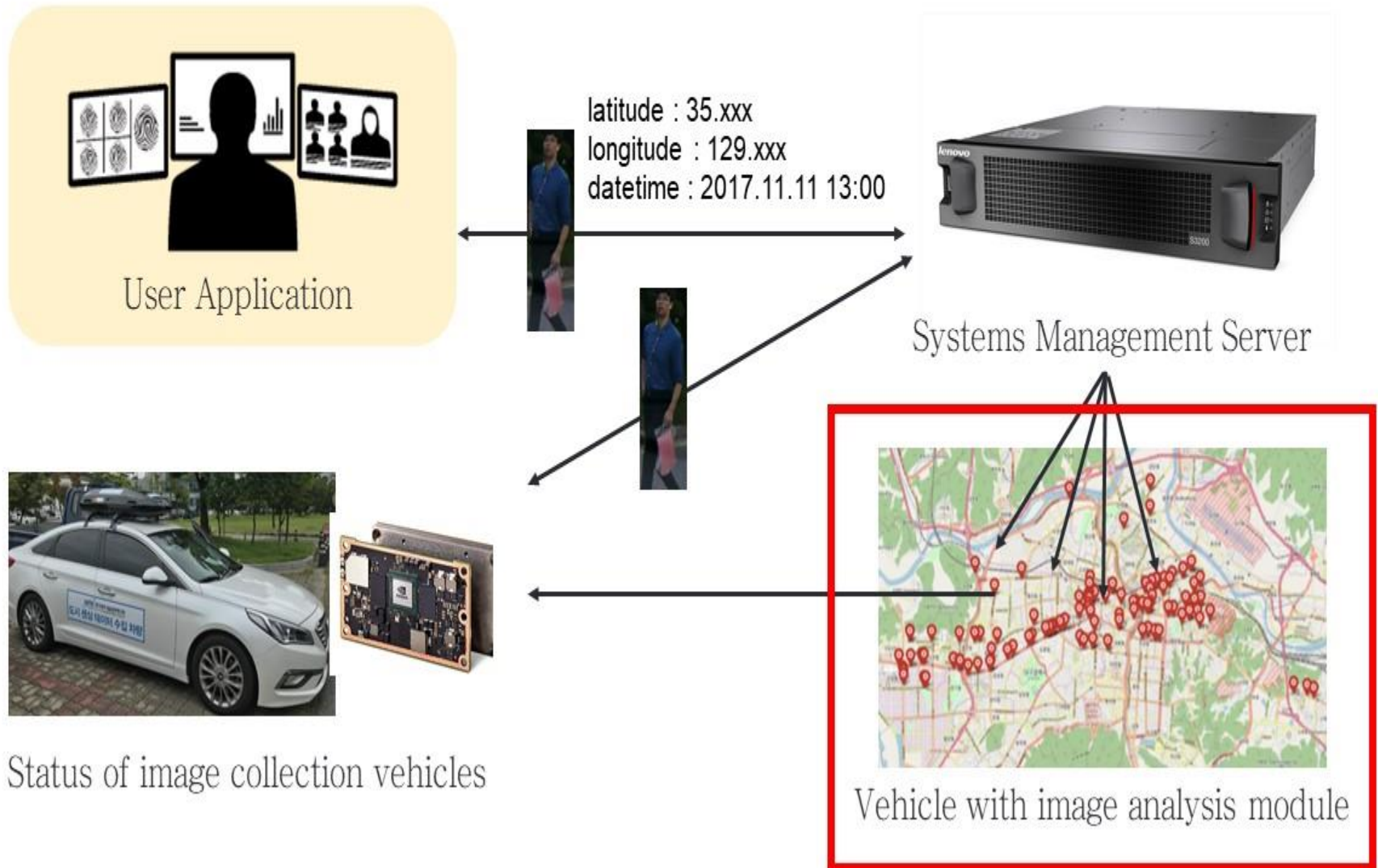
RTHTS



Real-time tracking system configuration diagram

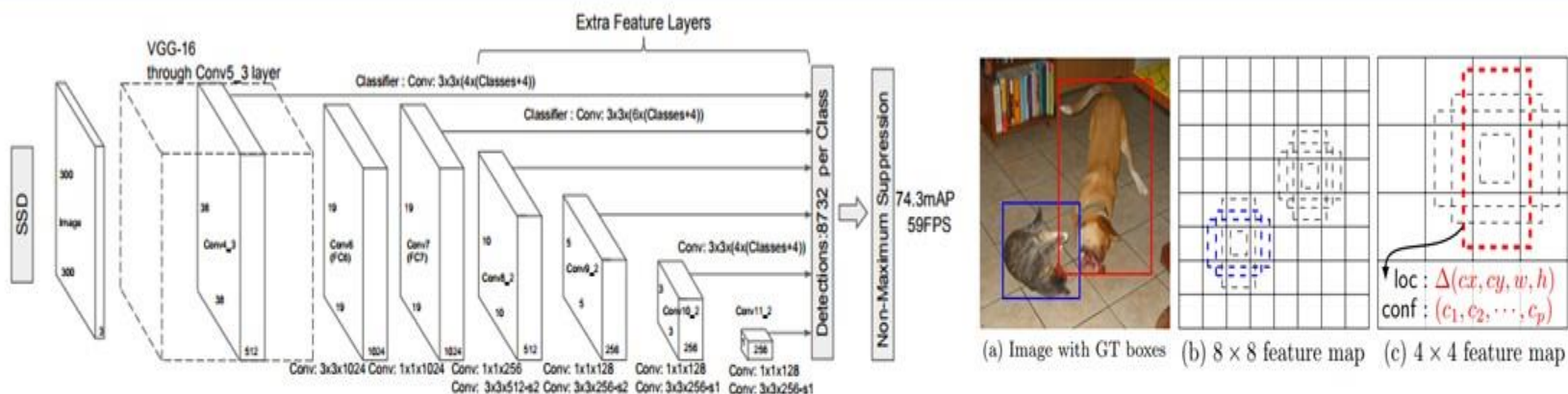


Real-time tracking system configuration diagram



Main algorithms - human detection

Deep learning model for human detection – SSD(Single Shot MultiBox Detector)



Used data set – MSCOCO(Common Objects In Context)

Method	data	mAP	aero	bike	bird	boat	bottle	bus	car	cat	chair	cow	table	dog	horse	mbike	person	plant	sheep	sofa	train	tv
Fast [6]	07	66.9	74.5	78.3	69.2	53.2	36.6	77.3	78.2	82.0	40.7	72.7	67.9	79.6	79.2	73.0	69.0	30.1	65.4	70.2	75.8	65.8
Fast [6]	07+12	70.0	77.0	78.1	69.3	59.4	38.3	81.6	78.6	86.7	42.8	78.8	68.9	84.7	82.0	76.6	69.9	31.8	70.1	74.8	80.4	70.4
Faster [2]	07	69.9	70.0	80.6	70.1	57.3	49.9	78.2	80.4	82.0	52.2	75.3	67.2	80.3	79.8	75.0	76.3	39.1	68.3	67.3	81.1	67.6
Faster [2]	07+12	73.2	76.5	79.0	70.9	65.5	52.1	83.1	84.7	86.4	52.0	81.9	65.7	84.8	84.6	77.5	76.7	38.8	73.6	73.9	83.0	72.6
Faster [2]	07+12+COCO	78.8	84.3	82.0	77.7	68.9	65.7	88.1	88.4	88.9	63.6	86.3	70.8	85.9	87.6	80.1	82.3	53.6	80.4	75.8	86.6	78.9
SSD300	07	68.0	73.4	77.5	64.1	59.0	38.9	75.2	80.8	78.5	46.0	67.8	69.2	76.6	82.1	77.0	72.5	41.2	64.2	69.1	78.0	68.5
SSD300	07+12	74.3	75.5	80.2	72.3	66.3	47.6	83.0	84.2	86.1	54.7	78.3	73.9	84.5	85.3	82.6	76.2	48.6	73.9	76.0	83.4	74.0
SSD300	07+12+COCO	79.6	80.9	86.3	79.0	76.2	57.6	87.3	88.2	88.6	60.5	85.4	76.7	87.5	89.2	84.5	81.4	55.0	81.9	81.5	85.9	78.9
SSD512	07	71.6	75.1	81.4	69.8	60.8	46.3	82.6	84.7	84.1	48.5	75.0	67.4	82.3	83.9	79.4	76.6	44.9	69.9	69.1	78.1	71.8
SSD512	07+12	76.8	82.4	84.7	78.4	73.8	53.2	86.2	87.5	86.0	57.8	83.1	70.2	84.9	85.2	83.9	79.7	50.3	77.9	73.9	82.5	75.3
SSD512	07+12+COCO	81.6	86.6	88.3	82.4	76.0	66.3	88.6	88.9	89.1	65.1	88.4	73.6	86.5	88.9	85.3	84.6	59.1	85.0	80.4	87.4	81.2

What is COCO?



COCO is a large-scale object detection, segmentation, and captioning dataset. COCO has several features:

- Object segmentation
- Recognition in context
- Superpixel stuff segmentation
- 330K images (>200K labeled)
- 1.5 million object instances
- 80 object categories
- 91 stuff categories
- 5 captions per image
- 250,000 people with keypoints

Main algorithms - human detection

Tuning Deep Learning Architecture for Performance: MobileNet

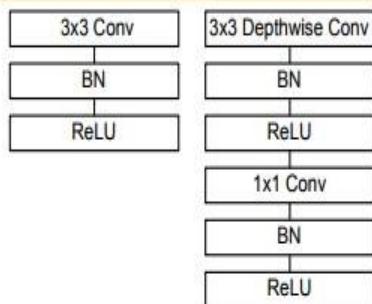


Figure 3. Left: Standard convolutional layer with batchnorm and ReLU. Right: Depthwise Separable convolutions with Depthwise and ReLU layers followed by batchnorm and ReLU.

Model name	Speed	COCO mAP	Outputs
ssd_mobilenet_v1_coco	fast	21	Boxes
ssd_inception_v2_coco	fast	24	Boxes
rfcn_resnet101_coco	medium	30	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet101_coco	medium	32	Boxes
faster_rcnn_inception_resnet_v2_atrous_coco	slow	37	Boxes

Table 13. COCO object detection results comparison using different frameworks and network architectures. mAP is reported with COCO primary challenge metric (AP at IoU=0.50:0.05:0.95)

Framework Resolution	Model	mAP	Billion Mult-Adds	Million Parameters
SSD 300	deeplab-VGG	21.1%	34.9	33.1
	Inception V2	22.0%	3.8	13.7
	MobileNet	19.3%	1.2	6.8
Faster-RCNN 300	VGG	22.9%	64.3	138.5
	Inception V2	15.4%	118.2	13.3
	MobileNet	16.4%	25.2	6.1
Faster-RCNN 600	VGG	25.7%	149.6	138.5
	Inception V2	21.9%	129.6	13.3
	MobileNet	19.8%	30.5	6.1

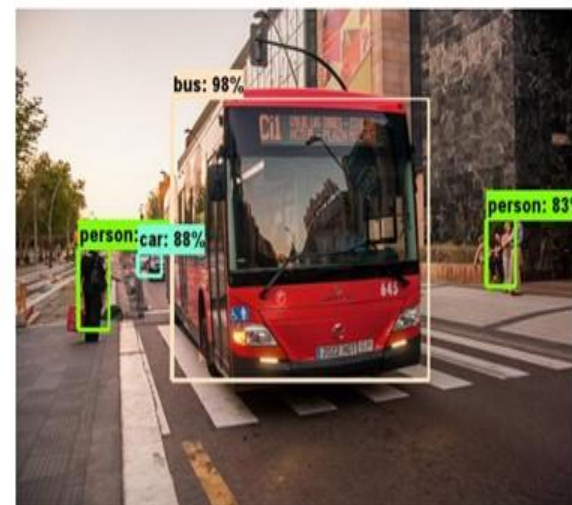
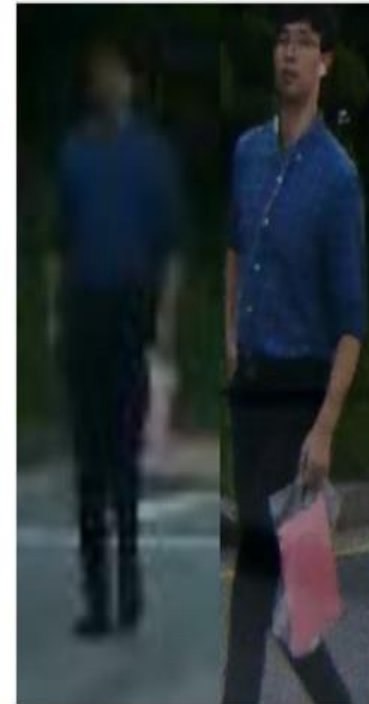


Figure 6. Example objection detection results using MobileNet SSD.

Main algorithms – Image matching

Feature Extraction

- GMS (Grid-based Motion Statistics for Fast, Ultra-robust Feature Correspondence)
- SIFT (Scale-Invariant Feature Transform)



Difficult to extract feature points due to noise and resolution problems

Main algorithms – Image matching

Histogram Comparison

- Correlation
- Chi-Square
- Intersection
- Bhattacharyya distance

Correlation equation

$$d(H_1, H_2) = \frac{\sum_I (H_1(I) - \bar{H}_1)(H_2(I) - \bar{H}_2)}{\sqrt{\sum_I (H_1(I) - \bar{H}_1)^2 \sum_I (H_2(I) - \bar{H}_2)^2}}$$

Correlation shows the best performance.

We decided to set the threshold to 92 ~ 95% when compared with Target.



Further improvement

Automatic image matching threshold setting

- Error detection according to threshold
- Automatically set the histogram of the extracted histogram by machine learning



Bounding box optimization

Only the target object is obtained accurately through background removal.



Home CCTV allows you to find missing persons by comparing full-length photos.

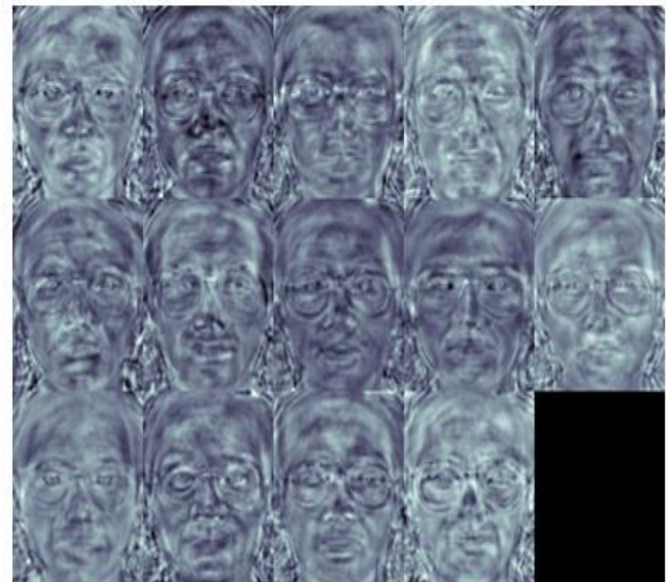
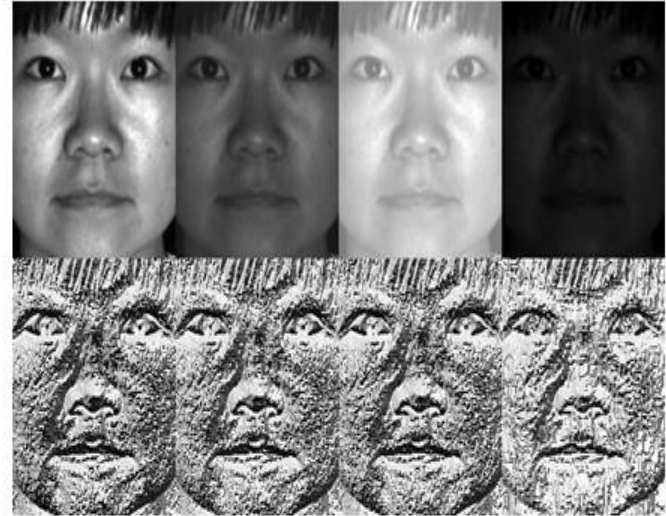
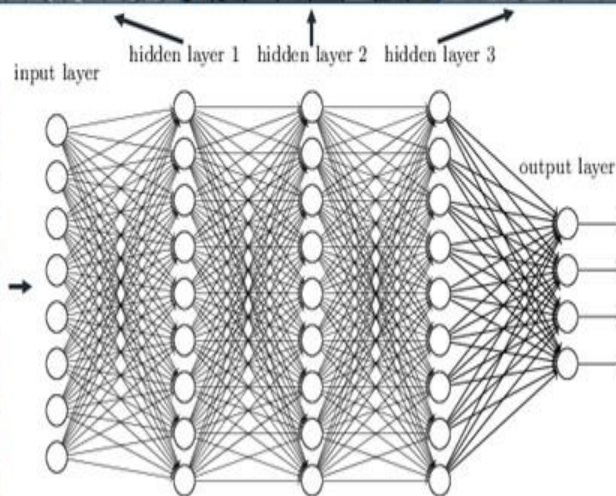
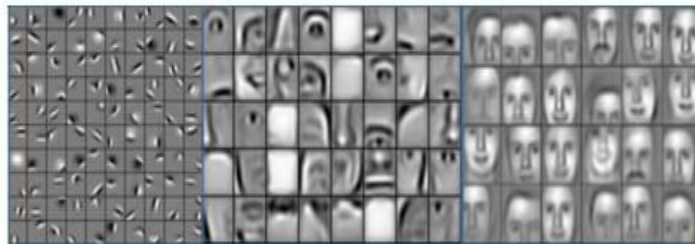


Further improvement

face recognition technology

- Eigenface, Fisherface, LPB
- Deep learning

Deep neural networks learn hierarchical feature representations



When the animal disappears, the range of movement is wide.
quick response is most important.

한 해 발생하는 유기동물 수 81,147마리
그 중 73%인 59,130마리는 유기견

강아지를 찾습니다!
010-1234-5678

죄송합니다! 전단지는 강아지를 찾는 즉시 회수하겠습니다

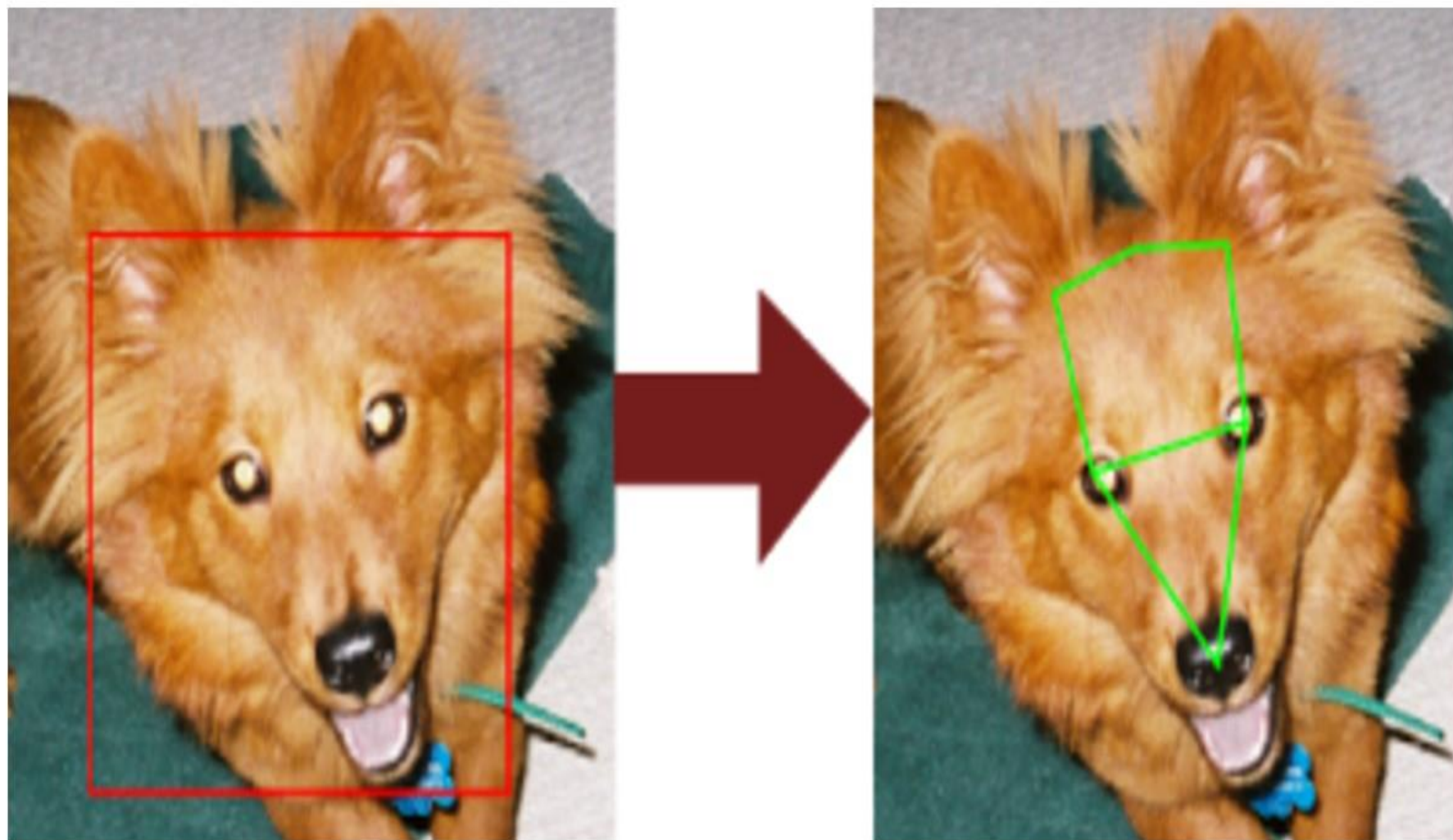


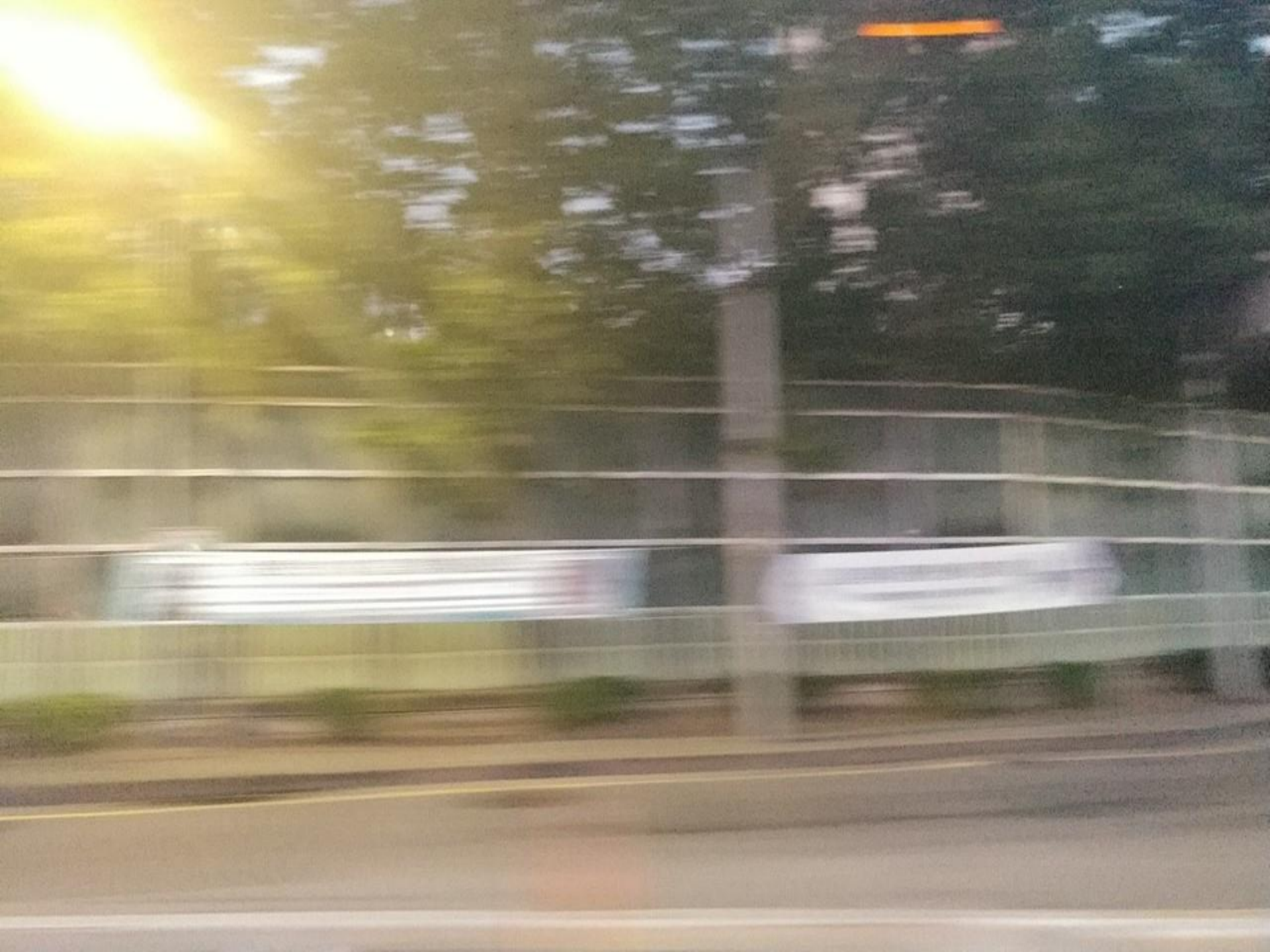
점례 : 2살 : **웰시코기** : 수컷

점례를 보셨으면 부디 연락주세요.
꼭 사례하겠습니다.

010.1234.5678/010.4321.8765

Facial recognition and feature point extraction technology using deep learning enables **tracking of companion animals.**





중학교 때 모습



실종된 **송혜희** 좀 찾아주세요!!

실종 당시 모습



실종된 송혜희를 가족이 애티게 찾고 있습니다. 딸의 소재를 알거나 찾아주시는 분께는 사례금 1000만원을 지급해 드리겠습니다.

성명 : 송혜희 (여, 실종당시 만17세, 현재 34세) 실종일시 : 1999년 2월 13일 오후 10시경

실종장소 : 경기도 평택시 도일동 하리근처

특징 : 키163cm, 둥근 얼굴형, 검은 피부, 흰색 플라우스, 빨간색 조끼, 파란색 코트

실종경위 : 친구 만나고 귀가 하던중 밤10시에 버스에서 내려뒤 실종됨

연락처 : 김민정 010-182-182 김민정 031-8053-0188, 0285 김민정 031-8053-0148 공보연 02-777-0182

Through this PT,
I hope that many people will be interested in the disappearance issue
and will be able to return to their families in a day.

The age of super connective, artificial intelligence changes
the fate of a family.

