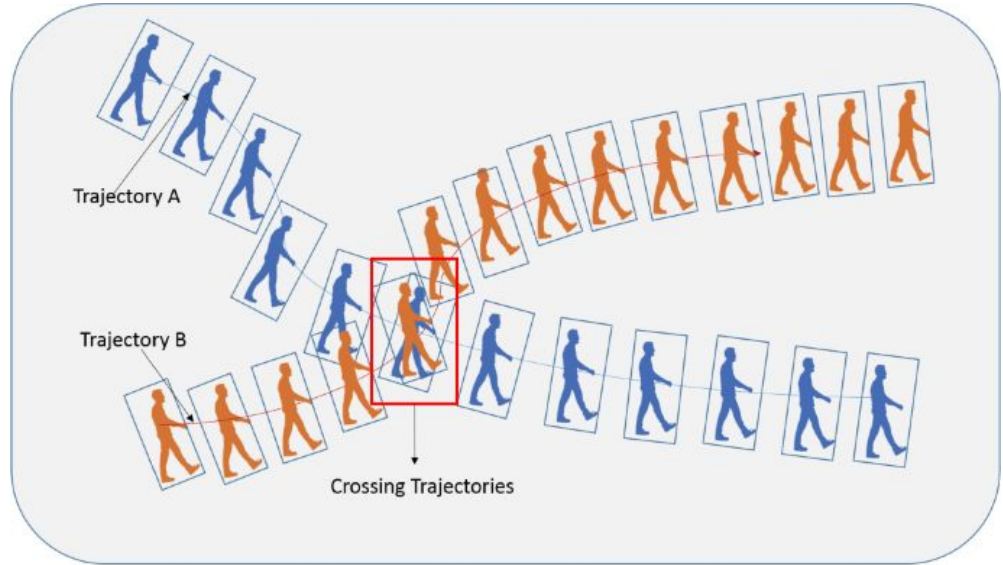


# Tracking objects in videos

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in Electrical Engineering

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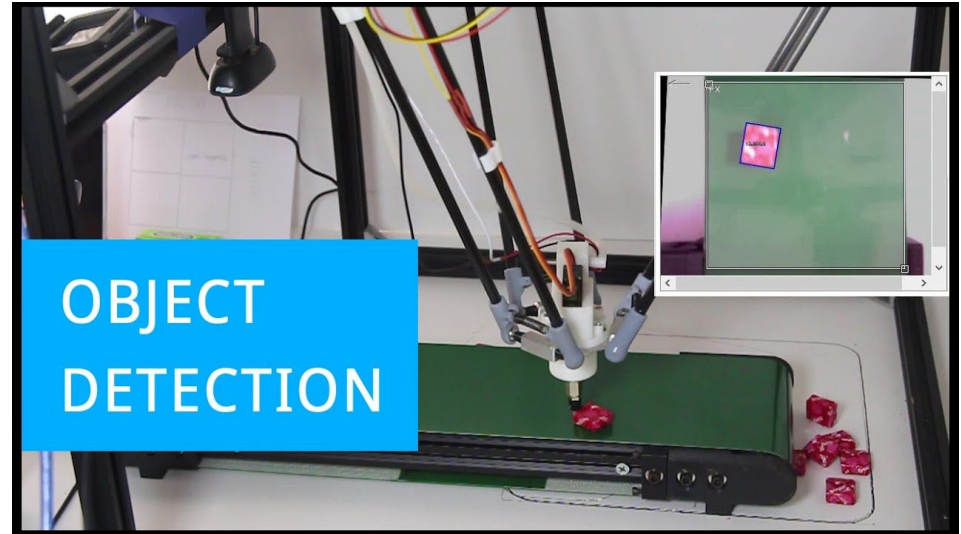
# Limitations of detection algorithms

- Surveillance
  - Anomaly Detection



# Limitations of detection algorithms

- Simple Robotic Picking
  - Pose estimation
  - Stable setup



# Limitations of detection algorithms

- Temperature checking
  - Face Detection
  - Thermal camera



# Limitations of detection algorithms

- Crowd-surveillance
  - Detection
  - Tracking
    - Counting





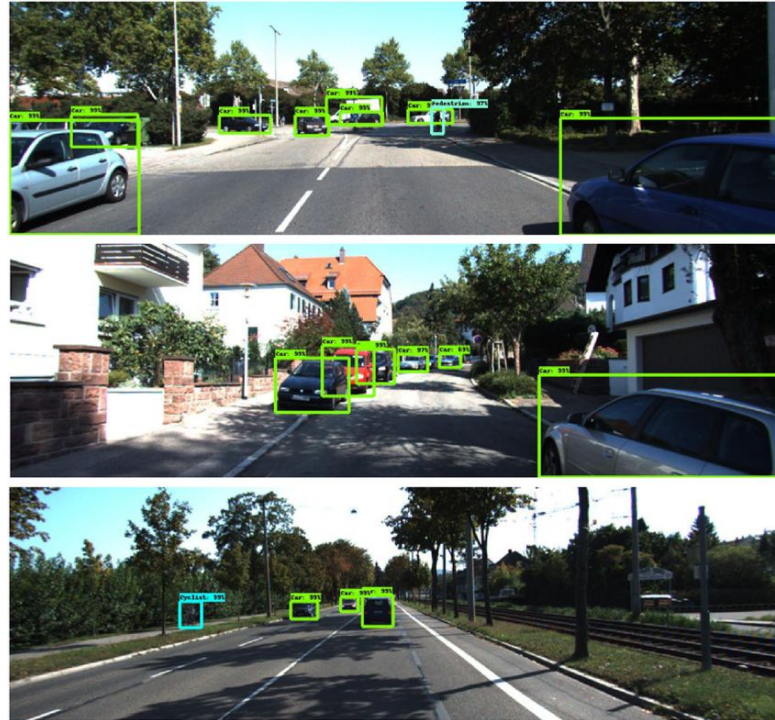
# Limitations of detection algorithms

- Sports tracking
  - Detection
  - Tracking
  - 3D triangulation



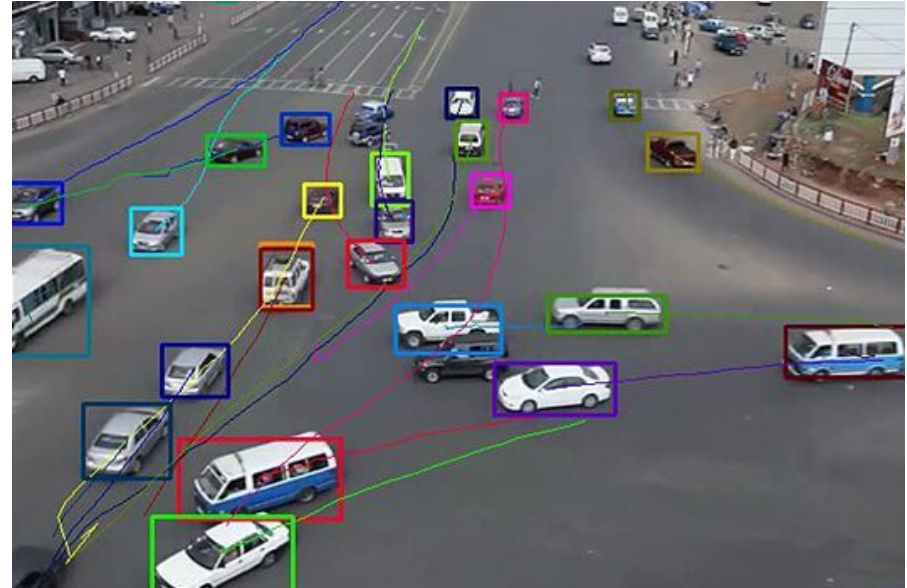
# Limitations of detection algorithms

- Self-Driving
  - Detection
  - Tracking
    - Trajectory prediction
  - 3D pose estimation



# Tracking Task

- Perform object detection and identification of targets
- Requires pose and visual matching of multiple objects
  - Multi Object Tracking (MOT)





# Tracking Task

- Very simple task



# Tracking Task

- Very simple task



# Tracking Task

- Very simple task
  - Objects don't change their appearance instantaneously
  - The position of objects changes slowly and predictable



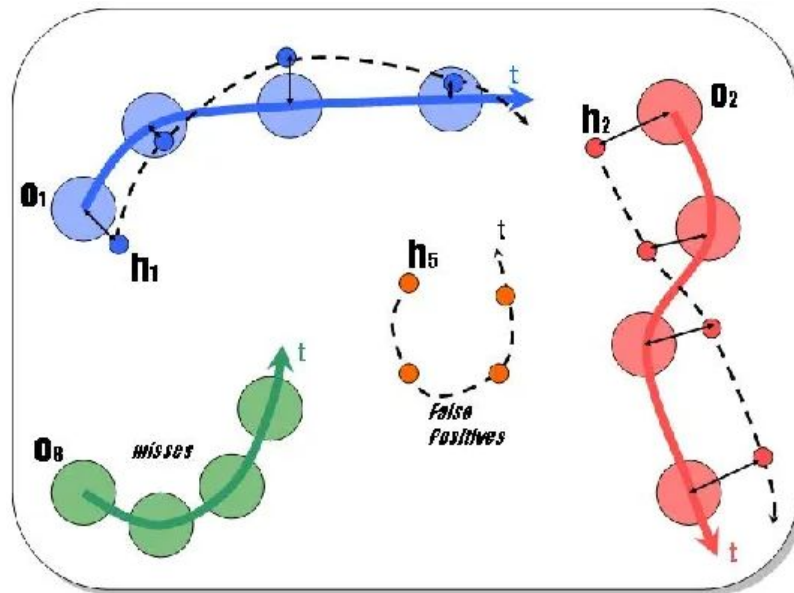
# Tracking Task

- Very simple task
  - Objects don't change their appearance instantaneously
  - The position of objects changes slowly and predictable
- In practice is hard to automate
  - several types of error can occur



# Tracking metrics

- Positional Metrics
  - Distance L2

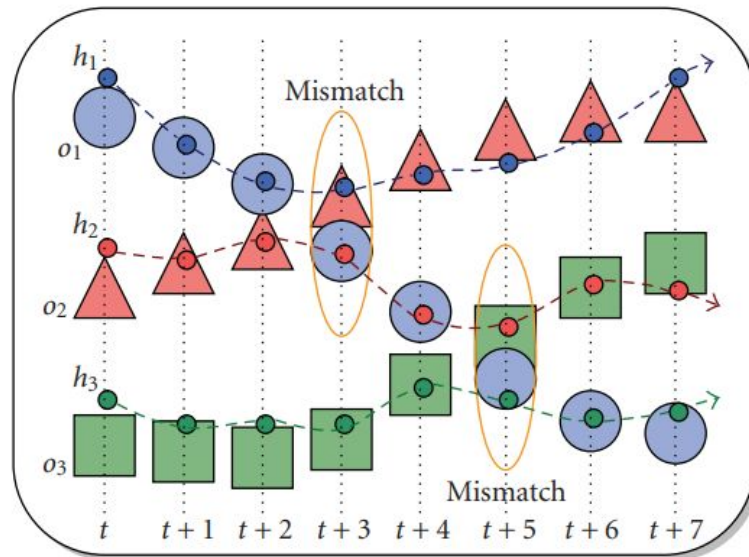


Evaluating Multiple Object Tracking Performance: The CLEAR MOT Metrics. 2007



# Tracking metrics

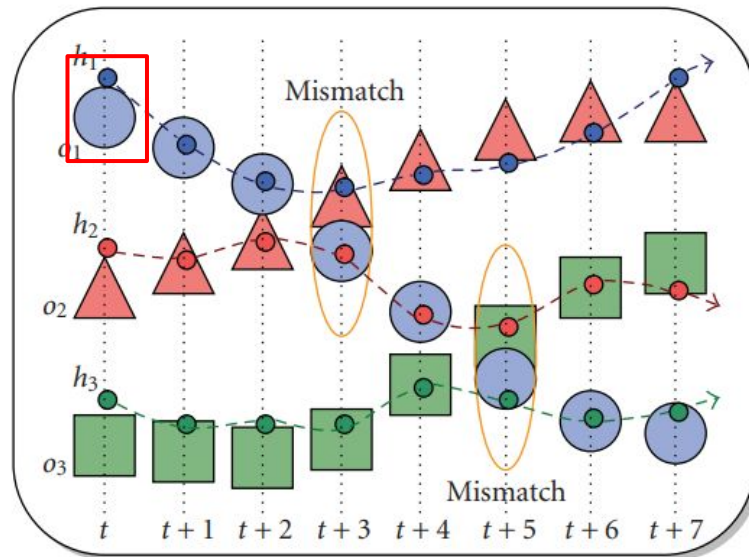
- Positional Metrics
  - Distance L2
- Identity Metrics
  - True Positives TP



Evaluating Multiple Object Tracking Performance: The CLEAR MOT Metrics. 2007

# Tracking metrics

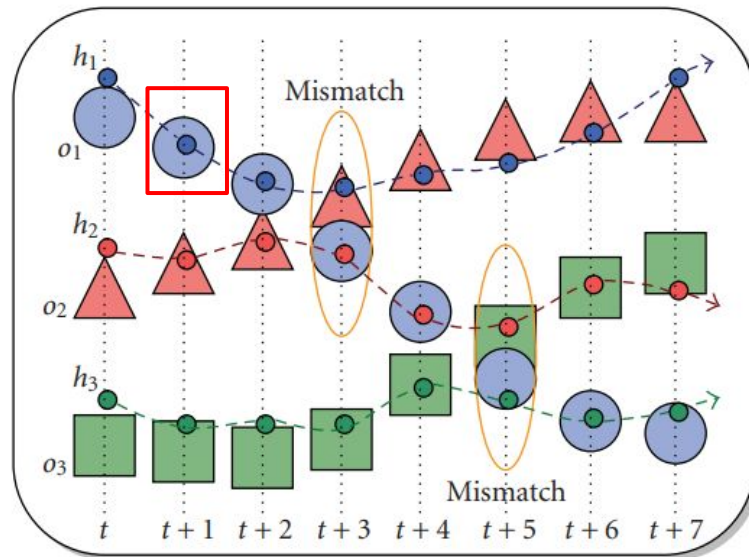
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# Tracking metrics

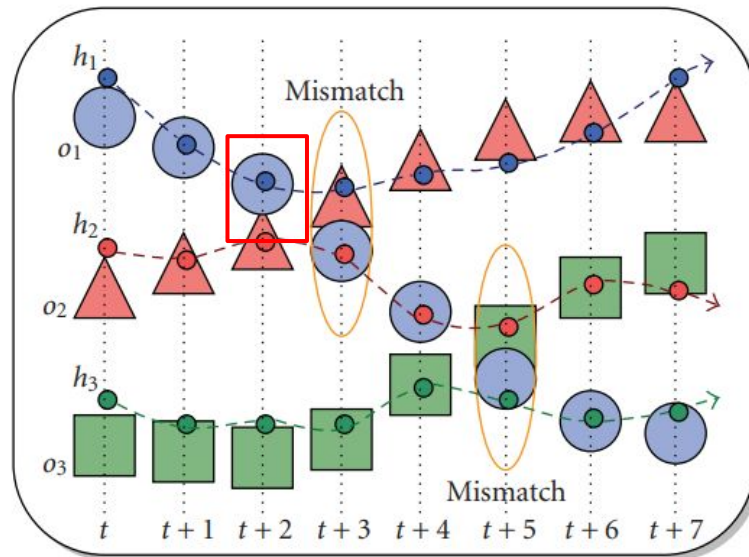
- Positional Metrics
  - Distance L2
- Identity Metrics
  - True Positives TP



Evaluating Multiple Object Tracking Performance: The CLEAR MOT Metrics. 2007

# Tracking metrics

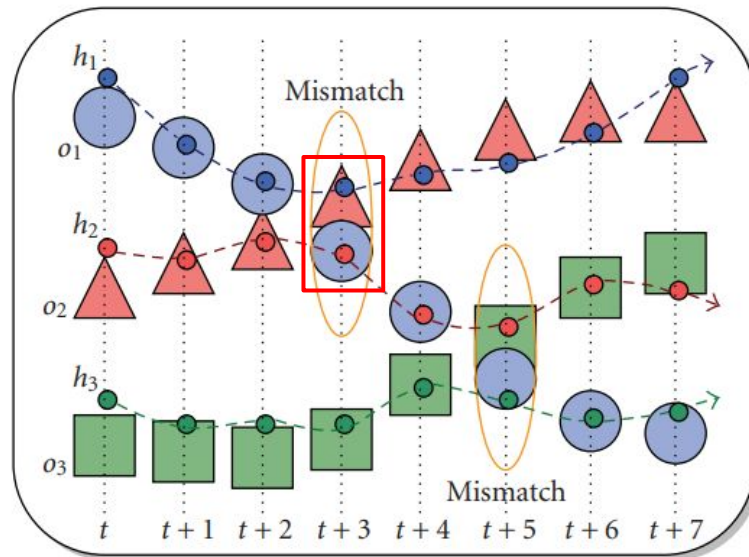
- Positional Metrics
  - Distance L2
- Identity Metrics
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Evaluating Multiple Object Tracking Performance: The CLEAR MOT Metrics. 2007

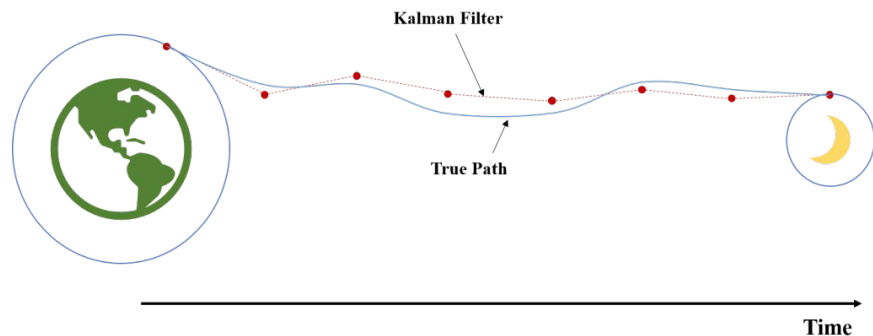
# Tracking metrics

- Positional Metrics
  - IoU
  - Distance L2
  - Multi object tracking precision (MOTP)
- Identity Metrics
  - True Positives TP
  - Mismatched



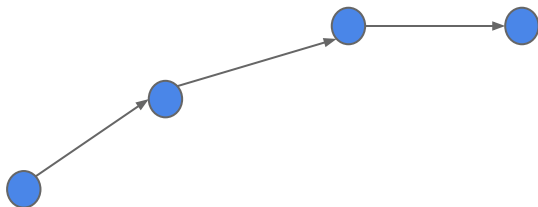
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- Kalman Filtering
  - Control algorithm to estimate position of an object
  - One their first uses was the development of a guiding mechanism for the apollo mission.
  - Estimate the position and overall direction of an object using sparse observations.

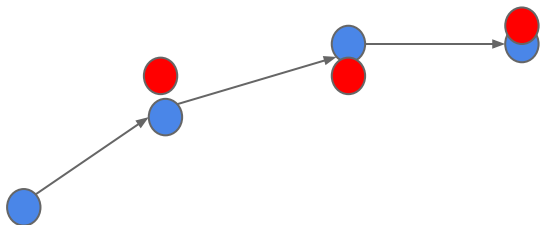
● Real Object



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  - Control algorithm to estimate position of an object
  - One their first uses was the development of a guiding mechanism for the apollo mission.
  - Estimate the position and overall direction of an object using sparse observations.
  - The system is model as:
    - The real unknown location of the track object

● Real Object

● Observation



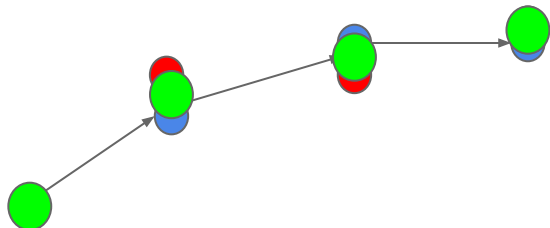
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    - There are sparse observation in stable intervals

# UOH Kalman Tracking

● Real Object

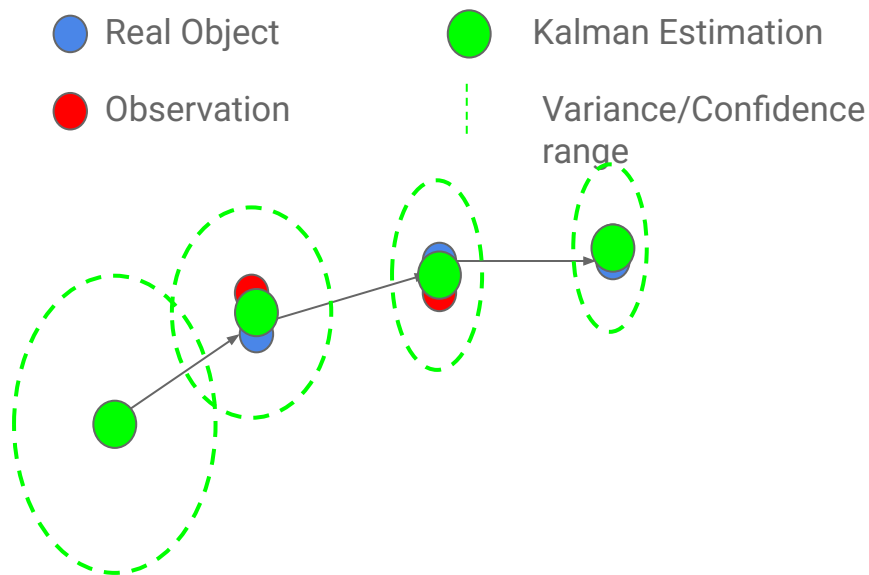
● Kalman Estimation

● Observation



- Kalman Filtering

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  - There are sparse observation in stable intervals
  - There is a predicted location of the object using the dynamic of the system and the observations.
  - We model the uncertainty of the measurements and the model with a range of confidence/variance.



1.  $\hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$
2.  $P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$
3.  $J_k = P_{k|k-1}C^T (CP_{k|k-1}C^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $\hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C\hat{X}_{k|k-1})$
5.  $P_{k|k} = (I - J_kC) P_{k|k-1}$

- Kalman Filtering

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Previous position in  
k-1

$$1. \hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A \hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + B u_k$$

$$2. P_{k|k-1} = A P_{k-1|k-1} A^T + Q$$

$$3. J_k = P_{k|k-1} C^T (C P_{k|k-1} C^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$4. \hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C \hat{X}_{k|k-1})$$

$$5. P_{k|k} = (I - J_k C) P_{k|k-1}$$

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## Dynamic of the system

1.  $\hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$
2.  $P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$
3.  $J_k = P_{k|k-1}C^T (CP_{k|k-1}C^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $\hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C\hat{X}_{k|k-1})$
5.  $P_{k|k} = (I - J_kC) P_{k|k-1}$

## • Kalman Filtering

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Prior/ expected next  
step

1.  $\hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$
2.  $P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$
3.  $J_k = P_{k|k-1}C^T (CP_{k|k-1}C^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $\hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C\hat{X}_{k|k-1})$
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Prior variance/uncertainty  
(N×N)

$$1. \hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$$

$$2. P_{k|k-1} = A \boxed{P_{k-1|k-1}} A^T + Q$$

$$3. J_k = P_{k|k-1} C^T (C P_{k|k-1} C^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$4. \hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C \hat{X}_{k|k-1})$$

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## Observation

1.  $\hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$
2.  $P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$
3.  $J_k = P_{k|k-1}C^T (CP_{k|k-1}C^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $\hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (\boxed{Y_k} - C\hat{X}_{k|k-1})$
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- Kalman Filtering

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Error between expected position / prior  
and the Observation

1.  $\hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$
2.  $P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$
3.  $J_k = P_{k|k-1}C^T (CP_{k|k-1}C^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $\hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C\hat{X}_{k|k-1})$
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## Posterior/predicted position

1.  $\hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$
2.  $P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$
3.  $J_k = P_{k|k-1}C^T (CP_{k|k-1}C^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $\hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C\hat{X}_{k|k-1})$
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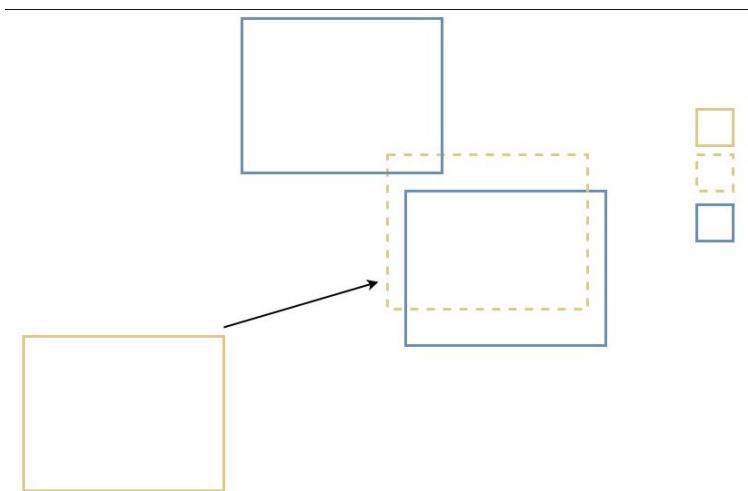
## Posterior variance

1.  $\hat{X}_{k|k-1} = A\hat{X}_{k-1|k-1} + Bu_k$
2.  $P_{k|k-1} = AP_{k-1|k-1}A^T + Q$
3.  $J_k = P_{k|k-1}C^T (CP_{k|k-1}C^T + R)^{-1}$
4.  $\hat{X}_{k|k} = \hat{X}_{k|k-1} + J_k (Y_k - C\hat{X}_{k|k-1})$
5.  $P_{k|k} = (I - J_kC) P_{k|k-1}$

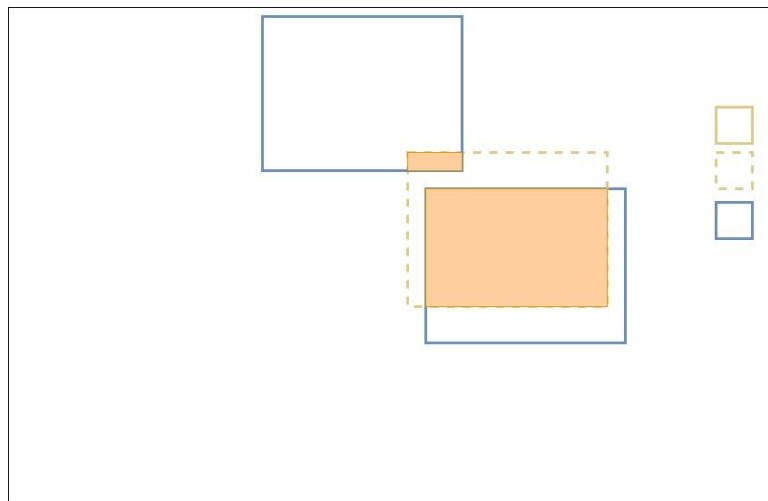
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- What are poses in video tracking?
  - Detections and speeds  
 $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x'_1, y'_1, x'_2, y'_2$
- What is our input
  - Detections

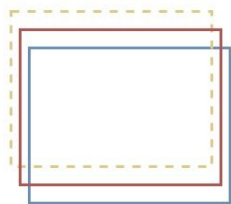


- Previous location
- Prior Prediction
- Detection



- What are poses in video tracking?
  - Detections and speeds  
 $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x'_1, y'_1, x'_2, y'_2$
- What is our input
  - Detections
- Match track with detection
  - Larger IoU

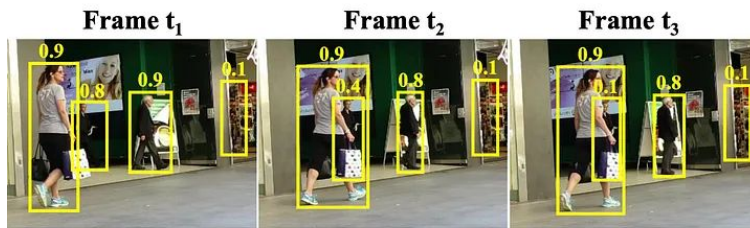
- What are poses in video tracking?
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 $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x'_1, y'_1, x'_2, y'_2$
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  - Detections



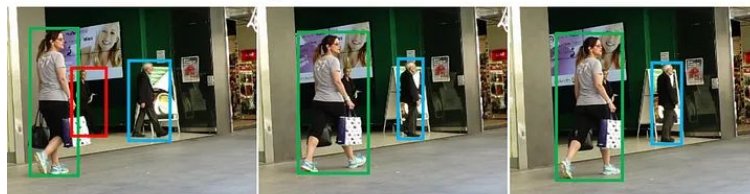
- Previous location
- Prior Prediction
- Detection
- Final Prediction

- Match track with detection
  - Larger IoU
- Final Prediction

- ByteTrack = Kalman++
  - Overlapping object often lead to low confidences detections (if any)



(a) detection boxes

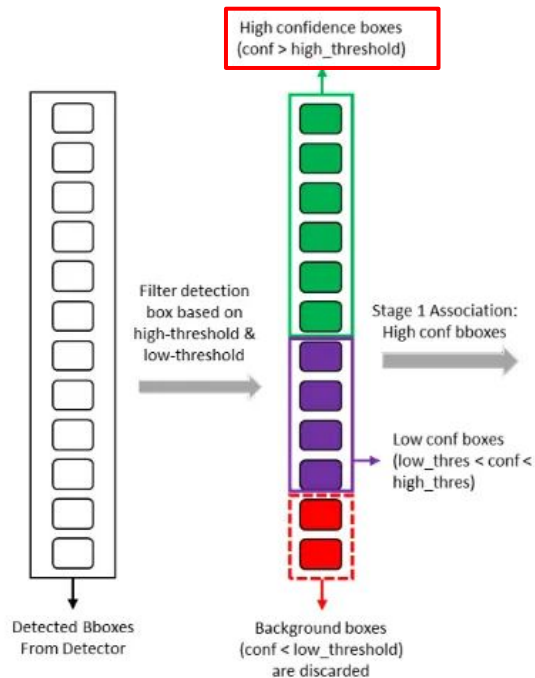


(b) tracklets by associating high score detection boxes

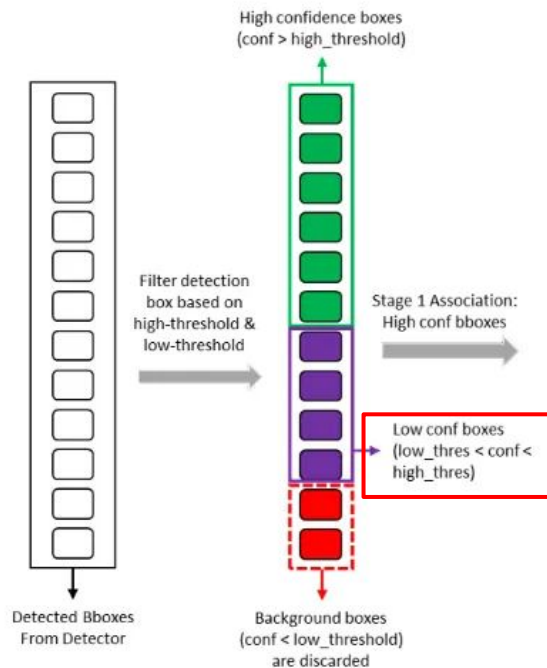


(c) tracklets by associating every detection box

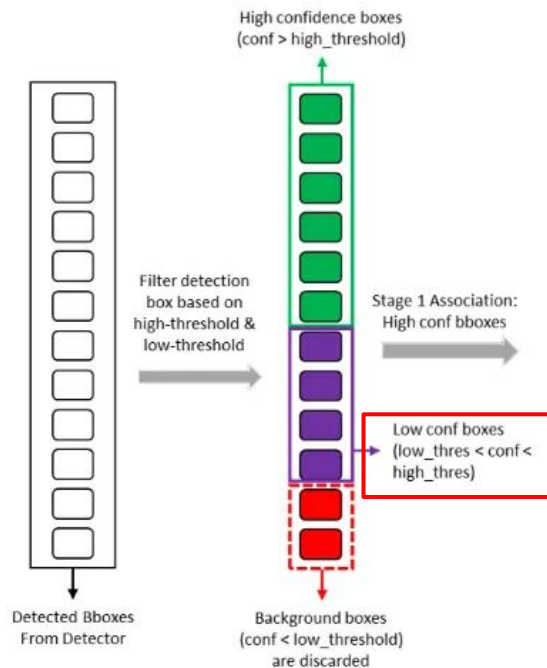
- ByteTrack = Kalman++
  - Overlapping object often lead to low confidences detections (if any)
  - This leads to a two tier detection hierarchy
    - High confidence
    - Low confidence



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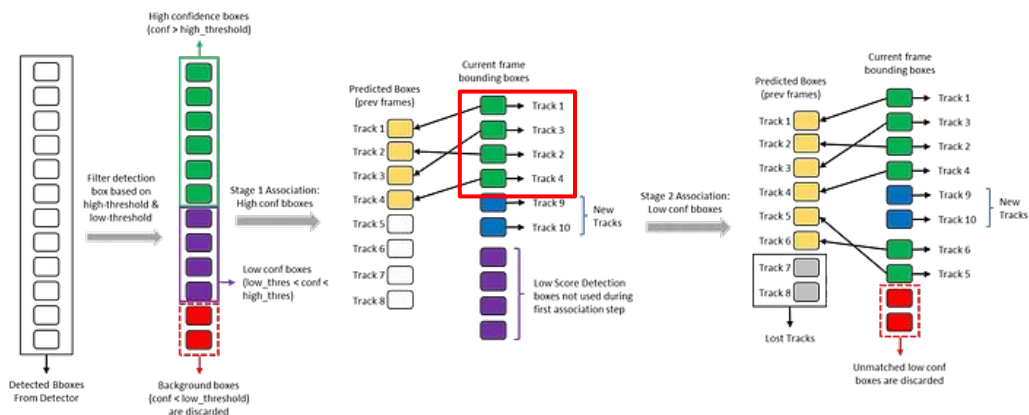


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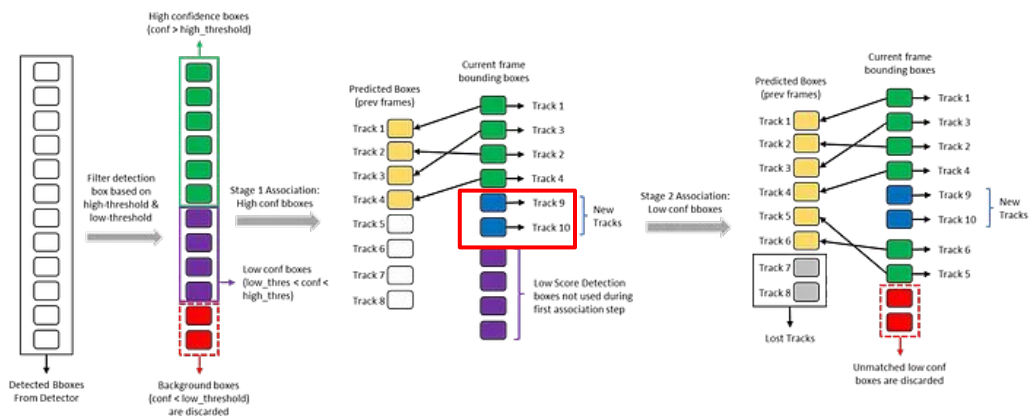




- ByteTrack = Kalman++
  - Overlapping object often lead to low confidences detections (if any)
  - This leads to a two tier processing hierarchy
    - High confidence
      - Matching detections are assigned to existing objects
    - Low confidence



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  - Overlapping object often lead to low confidences detections (if any)
  - This leads to a two tier processing hierarchy
    - High confidence
      - Matching detections are assigned to existing objects
      - Unmatched detections are considered new objects
    - Low confidence



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  - Overlapping object often lead to low confidences detections (if any)
  - This leads to a two tier processing hierarchy
    - High confidence
      - Matching detections are assigned to existing objects
      - Unmatched detections are considered new objects
    - Low confidence
      - Matched detections are matched

