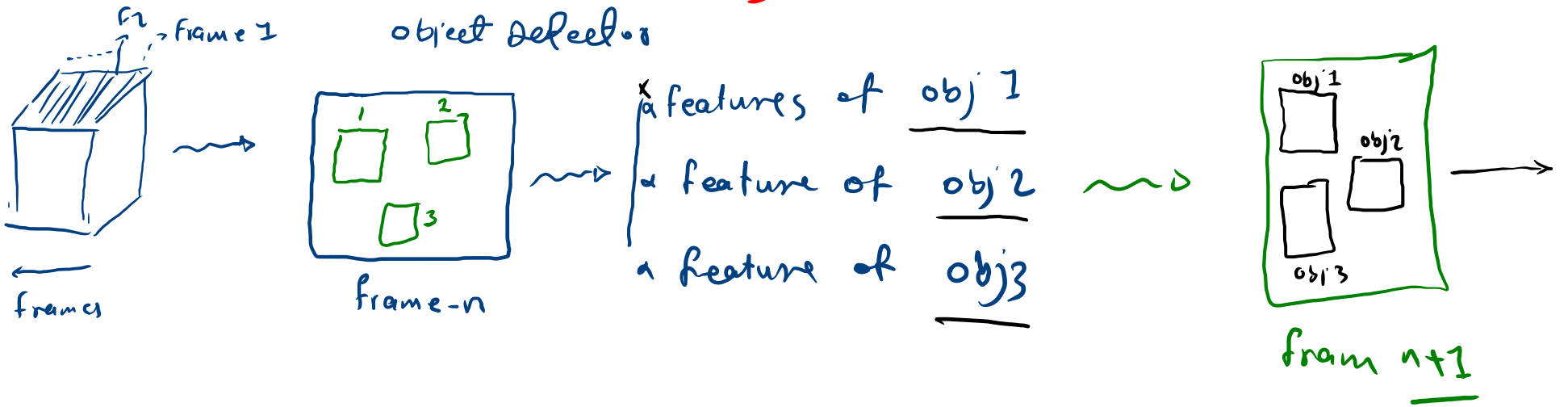
object tracking

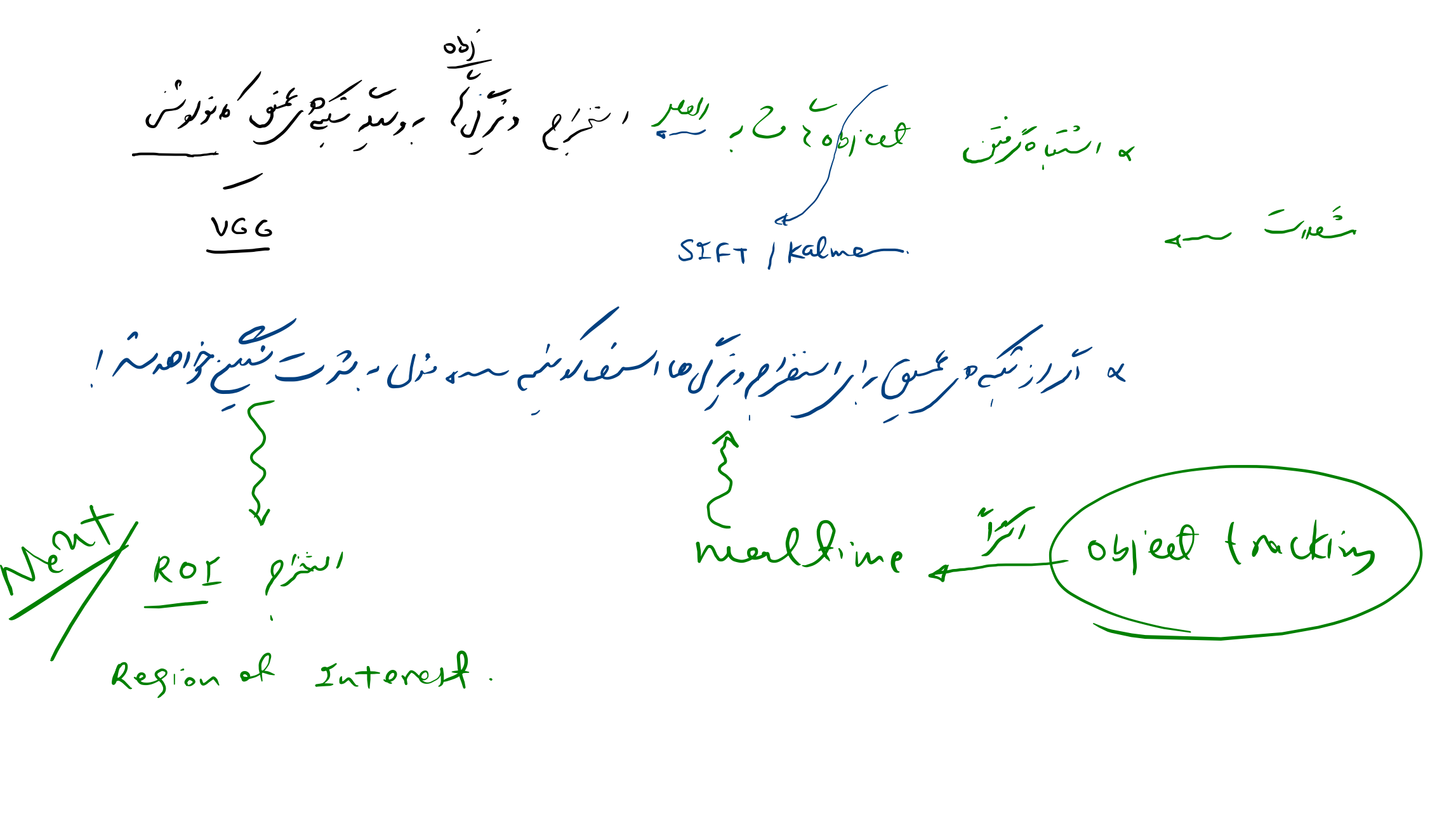
[...]

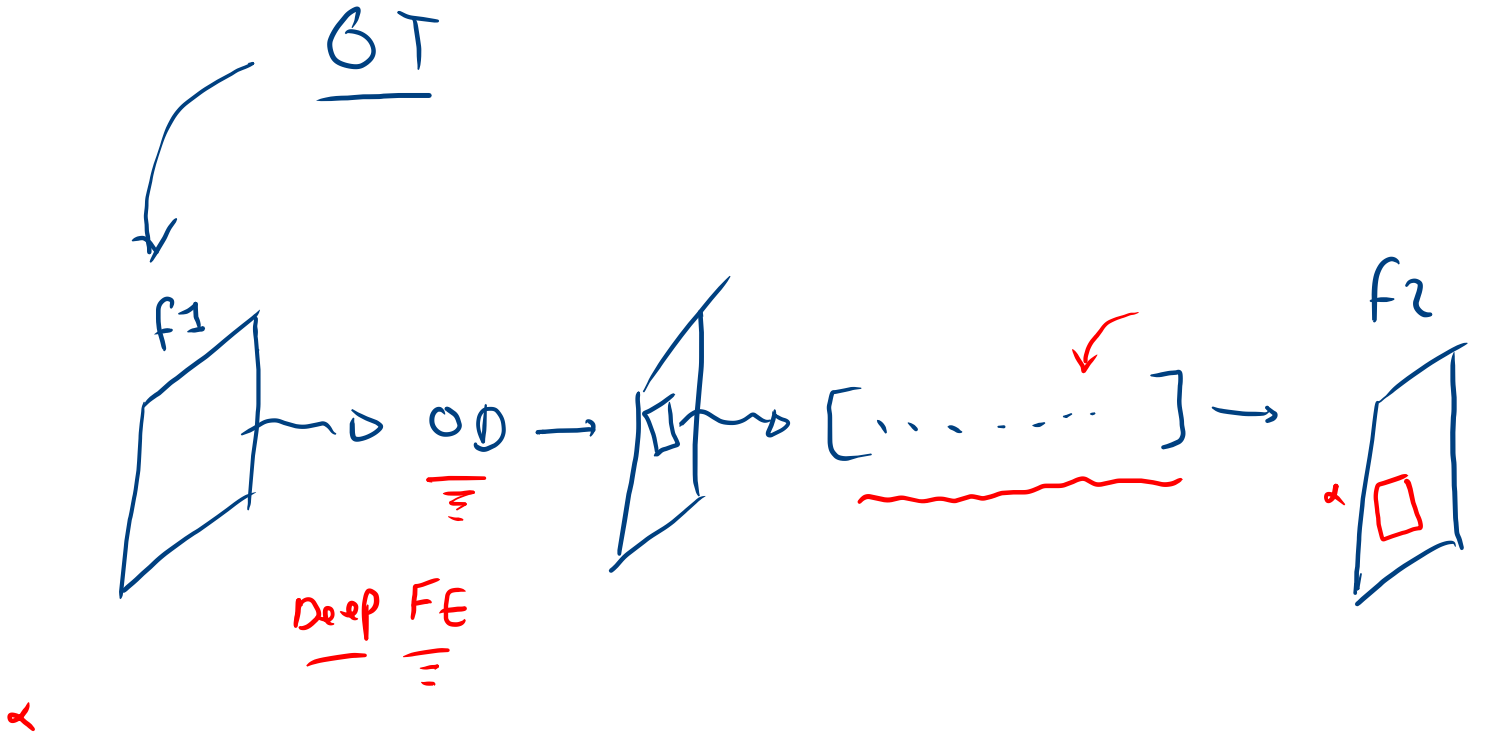
[object tracking]

↓

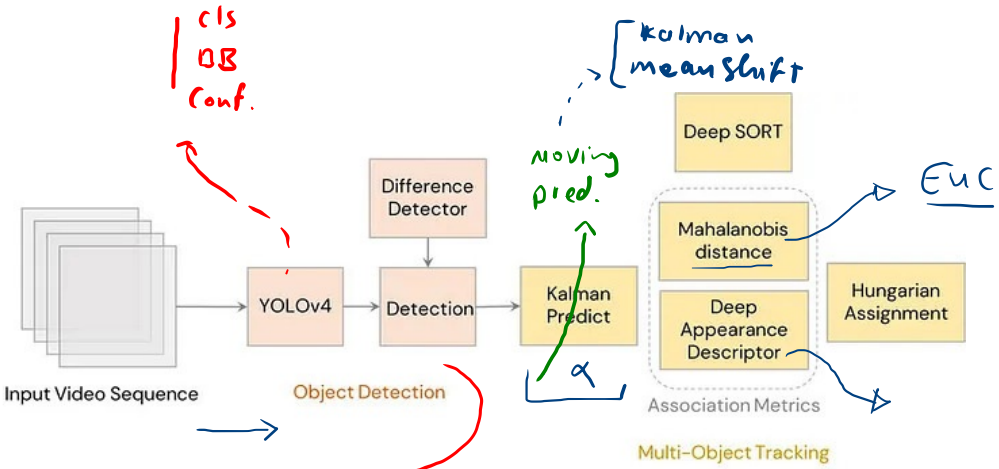
(ردیابی اشیا)




VGG
SIFT / kalmer
Next
ROI
Region of Interest.
real time
object tracking


GT
f1
f2
Deep FE

deepsort



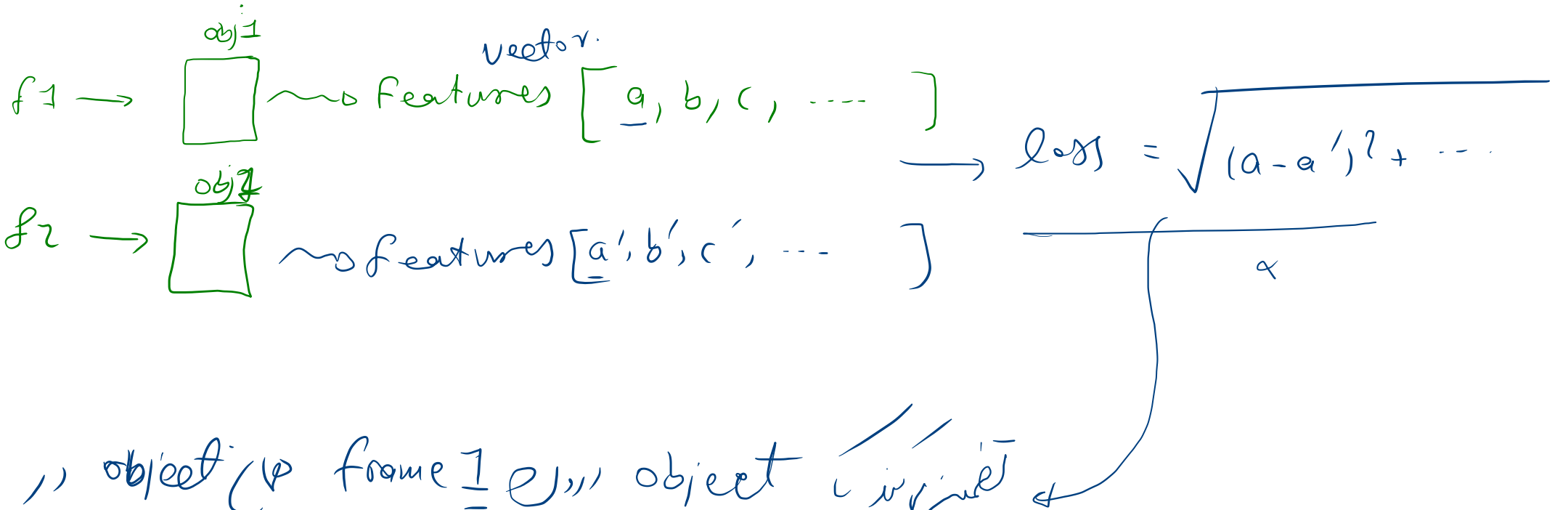
predicted position.

meanshift

frame 1 → OD → objs / BB → predict new position of objs. (in next frame)

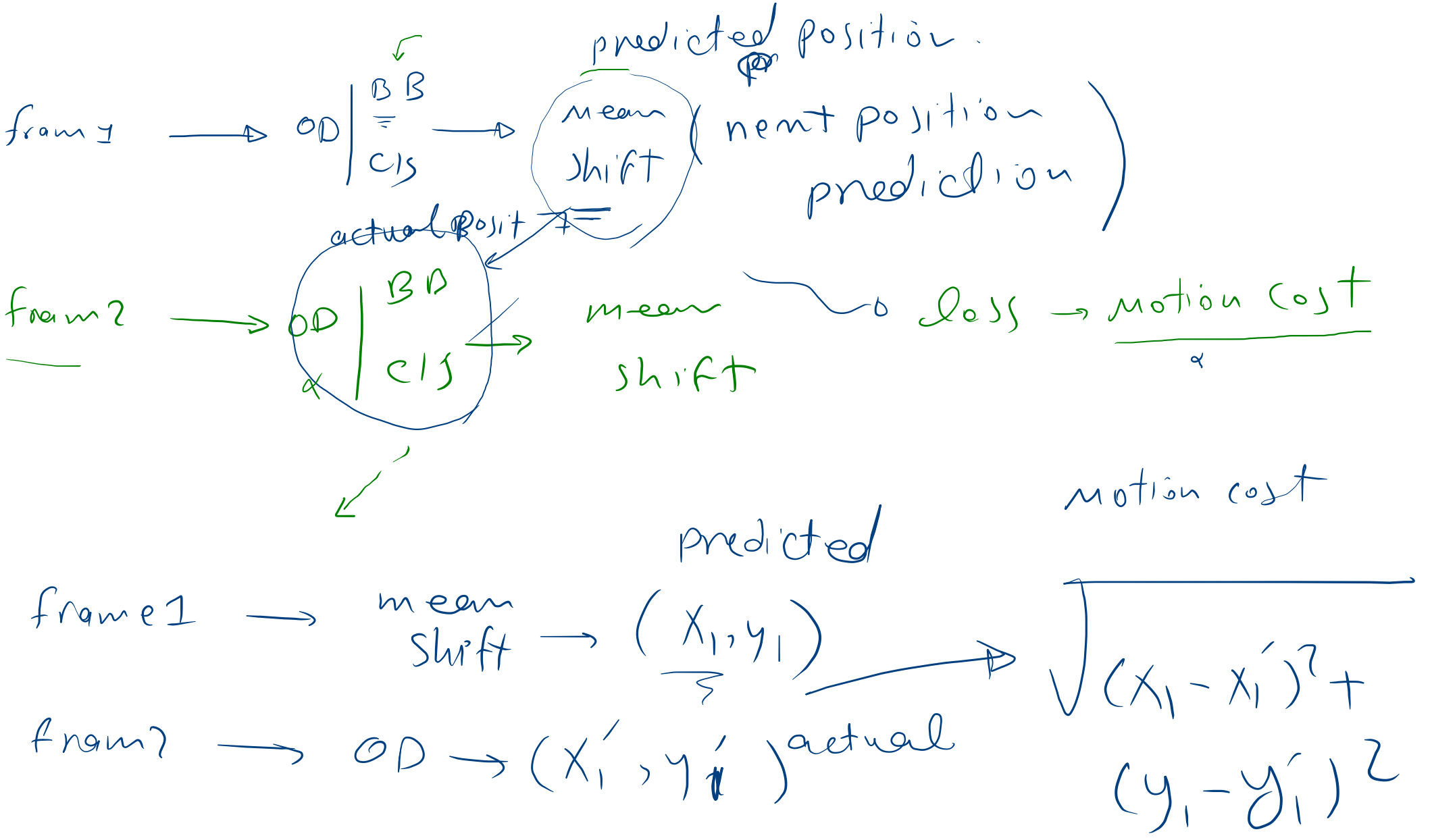
frame 2 → OD → objects / BB → A vs B → motion cost, app cost

Deep Appearance Descriptor.



، object ی frame 1 و ،، object تفاوت

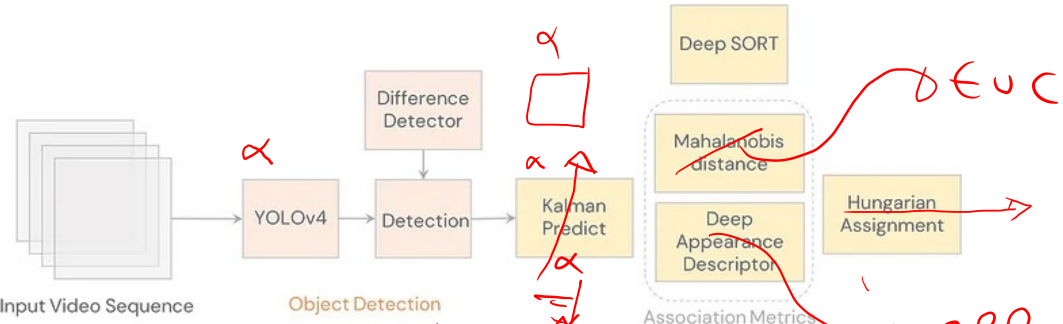
frame 2 و frame 1 !


predicted position
frame 1
OD
BB
cls
mean shift
next position prediction
actual posit
frame 2
OD
BB
cls
mean shift
loss
motion cost
frame 1
mean shift
predicted
(x_1, y_1)
frame 2
OD
(x_1', y_1') actual
motion cost
$\sqrt{(x_1 - x_1')^2 + (y_1 - y_1')^2}$

Motion cost ← تضمین می‌کند BB در جریان object متحرک را دنبال می‌کند!

Appearance cost ← تضمین می‌کند object شبیه به قبل دیده شده، دنبال شود

① مزیت object در frame ها در ...



euc-dist → motion cost

motion

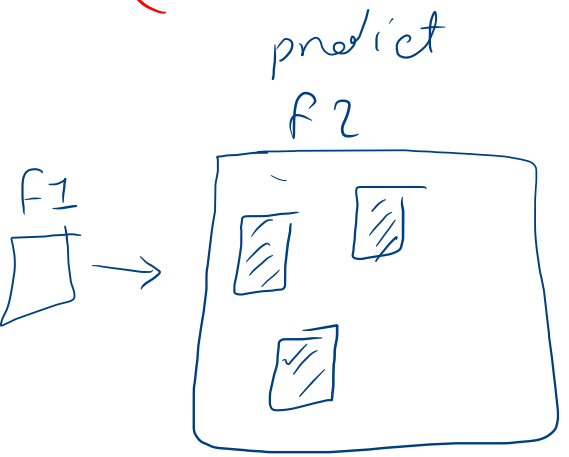
loss = cost

+ app-cost

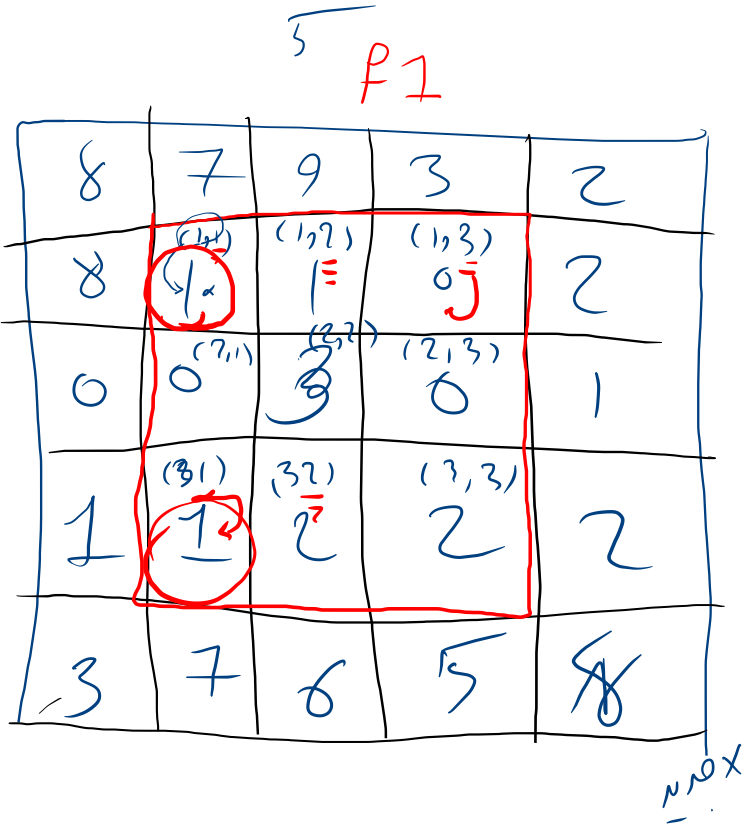
app-cost

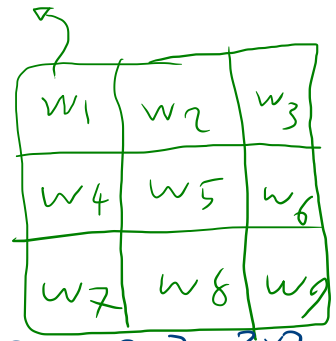
position predict

[position prediction]



[mean shift]





$w_1(1,1)$

$w_2(1,2)$

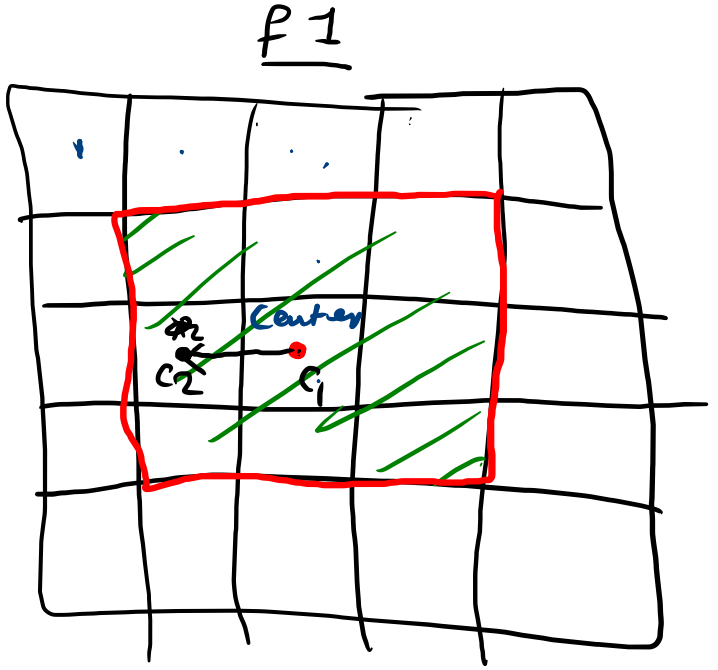
$w_3(1,3)$

$$\text{mean } X = \frac{1\times1 + 1\times1 + 1\times0 + 2\times0 + 2\times3 + 2\times0 + 3\times1 + 3\times2 + 3\times2}{1+1+3+1+2+2}$$

$$\text{mean } X = \frac{23}{9}$$

$$\text{mean } y = \frac{1\times1 + 2\times1 + 3\times0 + 1\times0 + 2\times3 + 3\times0 + 1\times1 + 2\times2 + 3\times2}{1+1+3+1+2+2}$$

$$\text{mean } y = 2{,}6$$



BB-center (3, 3) — x y

f

mean shift → f2 → (2, 3) predicted

f2 → BB-center = (2, 4)

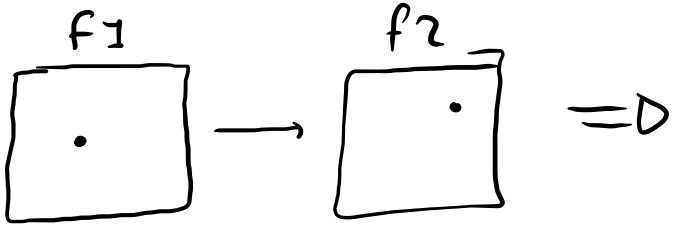
f2

→ motion cost = $\sqrt{(2-2)^2+(4-3)^2}$

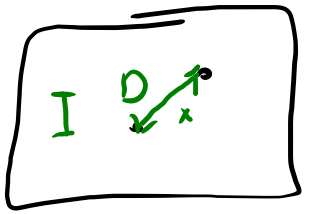
$= \sqrt{0+1} = 1$

video → FPS → $\frac{\text{frames}}{\text{second}}$ ⇒ 30 $\frac{\text{frames}}{\text{Se}}$

← تعداد فریم‌هایی که در ثانیه ثبت می‌شود



⇒



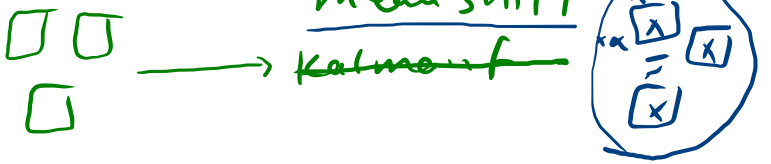
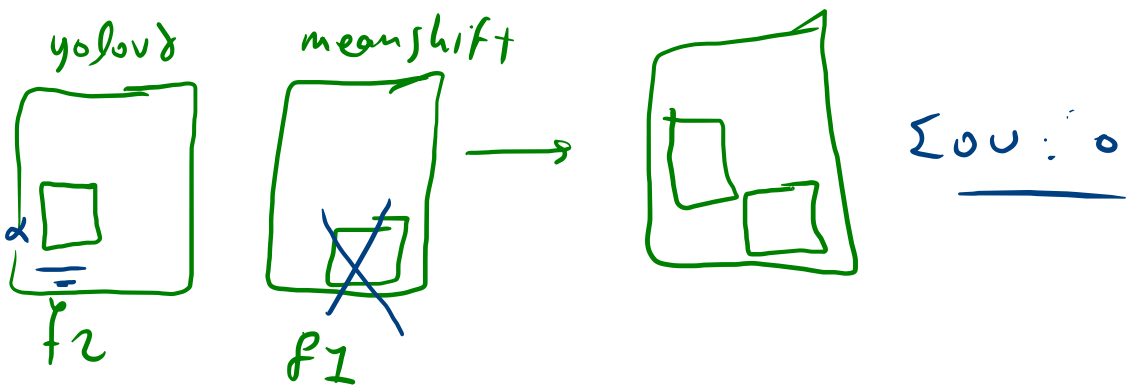
$D = \sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2}$

کمترین زمان ممکن: $\frac{1}{30}$ s

$\left[\frac{D}{\text{time}} \rightarrow V = \frac{D \times \text{coef.}}{t}\right.$

inference

yolov8



yolov8