Cross-Camera Player Mapping: Brief Report

Objective

The goal of this project is to **automatically identify and map players** between two video streams:

- 'E' A broadcast camera (side view)

This helps in combining tactical insights with live broadcast footage by linking the same players across camera perspectives.

Approach & Methodology

Our approach combines **detection**, **tracking**, **appearance matching**, and **spatial transformation**:

1. Detection:

 Used a custom-trained YOLOv8 model (best.pt) fine-tuned to detect players and the ball.

2. Tracking:

 Applied **DeepSORT** to track player movement across frames and assign consistent IDs.

3. Re-Identification (Re-ID):

- Used **OSNet** from TorchReID to extract appearance embeddings per track.
- Augmented with HSV color histograms (jersey colors) for improved robustness.

4. Homography Estimation:

 Automatically matched player centroids across both views using ID consistency and computed the homography matrix using RANSAC.

5. Multi-Modal Matching:

- Combined appearance similarity and projected spatial distance (via homography).
- Tuned appearance weight dynamically to balance both cues.

6. Evaluation & Visualization:

- Generated annotated videos with mapped IDs and confidences.
- Calculated **Euclidean distances** between mapped player centers.
- Produced a JSON report with mean, std, max errors, and worst cases.
- Optional: Visual plot of match confidence and distance.

Techniques Tried & Their Outcomes

Technique	Outcome
Manual 4-point homography	X Error-prone, subjective, and frame-dependent
Automatic centroid-based homography	✓ More accurate, frame-consistent, and adaptable
OSNet Re-ID only (appearance)	⚠ Worked, but failed when jerseys looked similar
Combined Re-ID + position matching	✓ High accuracy, adaptable across player occlusions and viewpoints
Color histogram (jersey crops)	✓ Improved Re-ID where visual features failed

Challenges Encountered

Manual Point Selection:

Selecting 4 homography points per video was inaccurate and inconsistent.

Camera Angle & Perspective Mismatch:

o Top-view vs side-view introduces severe distortions making spatial matching non-trivial.

Player Occlusion:

o In broadcast footage, players often occlude each other, degrading detection/tracking.

Small Dataset for Fine-Tuning:

o Custom YOLO model was trained on a limited dataset, leading to minor misdetections.

X What Remains / Future Work

This system is functional and demonstrates robust player mapping. However, given more time or resources:

1. Improved Homography Refinement:

 Iteratively update homography using matched player positions over many frames.

2. Ground-Truth Evaluation:

o Integrate manual GT labels for precision, recall, and F1-score analysis.

3. Ball Tracking:

o Extend to multi-camera ball trajectory tracking with re-ID and physics priors.

4. Web-Based Dashboard:

o Live sync and visualizations using Streamlit or Dash for real-time analysis.

5. **Generalization**:

 Test and adapt to new datasets and stadiums with different camera placements.