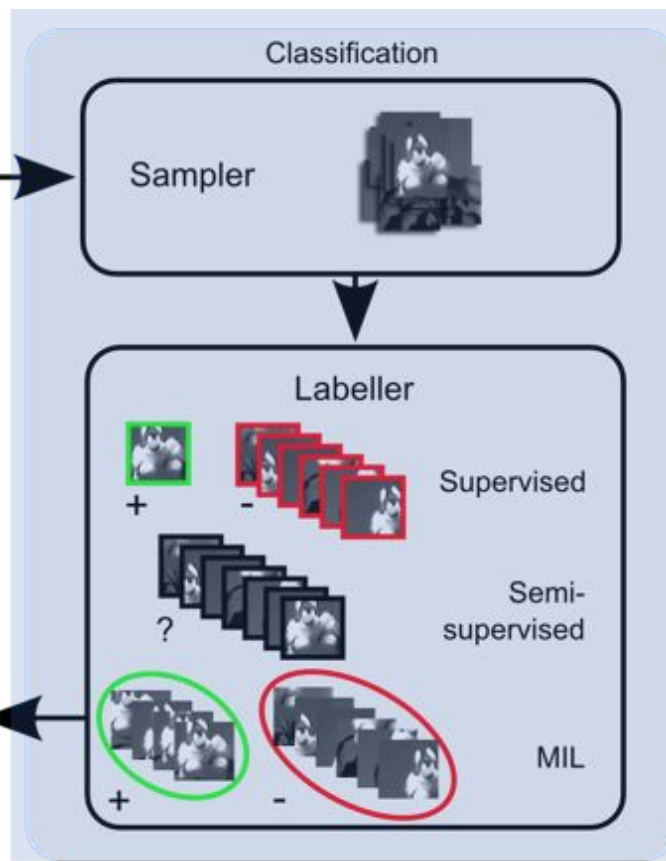
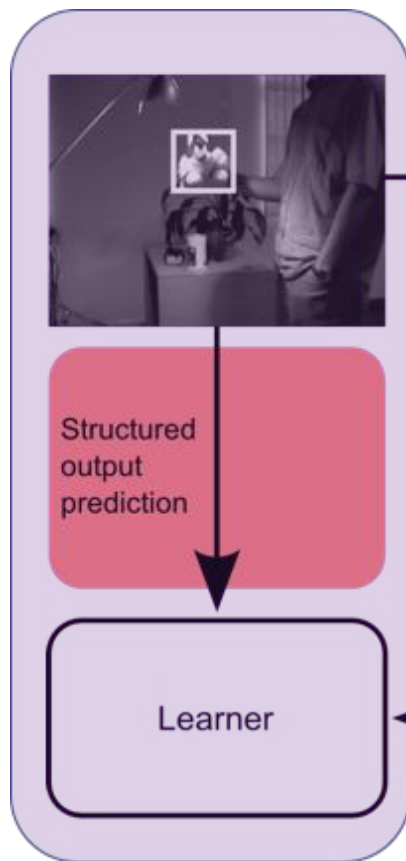


# Reimplementation of Struck: Structured Output with Kernels

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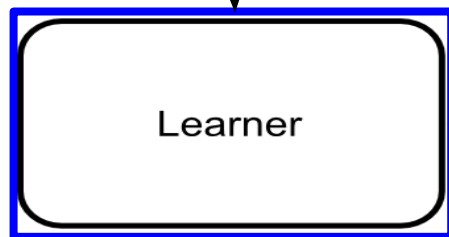
# Quick Review of Struck

Proposed  
Approach



Traditional  
Approach

# Quick Review of Struck



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## Algorithm 2 Struck: Structured Output Tracking

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**Require:**  $\mathbf{f}_t, \mathbf{p}_{t-1}, \mathcal{S}_{t-1}$

- 1: *Estimate change in object location*
  - 2:  $\mathbf{y}_t = \arg \max_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} F(\mathbf{x}_t^{\mathbf{p}_{t-1}}, \mathbf{y})$
  - 3:  $\mathbf{p}_t = \mathbf{p}_{t-1} \circ \mathbf{y}_t$
  - 4: *Update discriminant function*
  - 5:  $(i, \mathbf{y}_+, \mathbf{y}_-) \leftarrow \text{PROCESSNEW}(\mathbf{x}_t^{\mathbf{p}_t}, \mathbf{y}^0)$
  - 6:  $\text{SMOSTEP}(i, \mathbf{y}_+, \mathbf{y}_-)$
  - 7:  $\text{BUDGETMAINTENANCE}()$
  - 8: **for**  $j = 1$  to  $n_R$  **do**
  - 9:    $(i, \mathbf{y}_+, \mathbf{y}_-) \leftarrow \text{PROCESSOLD}()$
  - 10:    $\text{SMOSTEP}(i, \mathbf{y}_+, \mathbf{y}_-)$
  - 11:    $\text{BUDGETMAINTENANCE}()$
  - 12:   **for**  $k = 1$  to  $n_O$  **do**
  - 13:      $(i, \mathbf{y}_+, \mathbf{y}_-) \leftarrow \text{OPTIMIZE}()$
  - 14:      $\text{SMOSTEP}(i, \mathbf{y}_+, \mathbf{y}_-)$
  - 15:   **end for**
  - 16: **end for**
  - 17: **return**  $\mathbf{p}_t, \mathcal{S}_t$
-

# What We Did

- ❖ Reimplement the Struck model with python and python-opencv.
- ❖ Focus on performance evaluation with Haar feature & Gaussian Kernel
- ❖ Perform some experiments on the benchmark dataset.
- ❖ Analyze the strength and the limits of the Struck model.
- ❖ Possible improvements of the Struck model.

# Result - Evaluation

- ❖ Evaluate the performance using Pascal VOC overlap criterion

$$a_o = \frac{\text{area}(B_p \cap B_{gt})}{\text{area}(B_p \cup B_{gt})}$$

$B_p$  : predicted bounding box;  $B_{gt}$ : ground truth bounding box

Assume  $\text{area}(B_p) = \text{area}(B_{gt})$ , then only when:

$$\text{area}(B_p) \cap \text{area}(B_{gt}) = \frac{2}{3} \text{area}(B_{gt}),$$

$$\text{Then } \text{area}(B_p) \cup \text{area}(B_{gt}) = \frac{4}{3} \text{area}(B_{gt})$$

$$a_o = \frac{\text{area}(B_p \cap B_{gt})}{\text{area}(B_p \cup B_{gt})} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{area}(B_{gt})}{\frac{4}{3} \text{area}(B_{gt})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

# Result - Experiments on the dataset

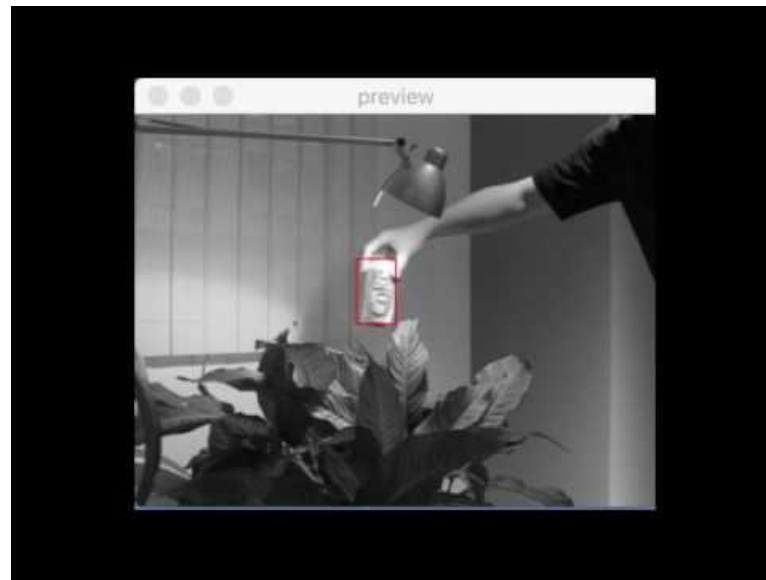
- ❖ Comparison with the original work and the other traditional model

Sequence	PyStruck	Struck	MIForest	OMCLP	MIL
Coke	<b>0.56</b>	0.57	0.35	0.24	0.33
Girl	<b>0.72</b>	0.80	0.71	0.64	0.53
Face 1	0.78	0.86	0.77	<b>0.80</b>	0.60
Face 2	<b>0.79</b>	0.86	0.77	0.78	0.68
Sylvester	0.61	0.68	0.59	<b>0.67</b>	0.60

# Result - Strength of the Struck Model



Face1 - score: 0.76



Coke - score: 0.56

## Result - Limits of the Struck Model



Box - score: 0.61



Tiger2 - score: 0.329



# Result - Speed

- ❖ Reimplement the Struck model with python and python-opencv:
  - Implementation in python is much slower than that in C++
    - C++: 13.2 FPS vs Python: 0.055 FPS (30 Search Radius).
    - Reason: Extracting Haar features for 2800 samples.
  - Possible improvements in speed:
    - Use external library to calculate the matrix.

# Possible Improvements

- ❖ Accuracy:
  - Expand search space for scale and rotation variance.
  - Investigate in different kinds of feature combinations.
- ❖ Speed:
  - Change search area during tracking guided by optical flow.