

In Defense of Sparse Tracking: Circulant Sparse Tracker

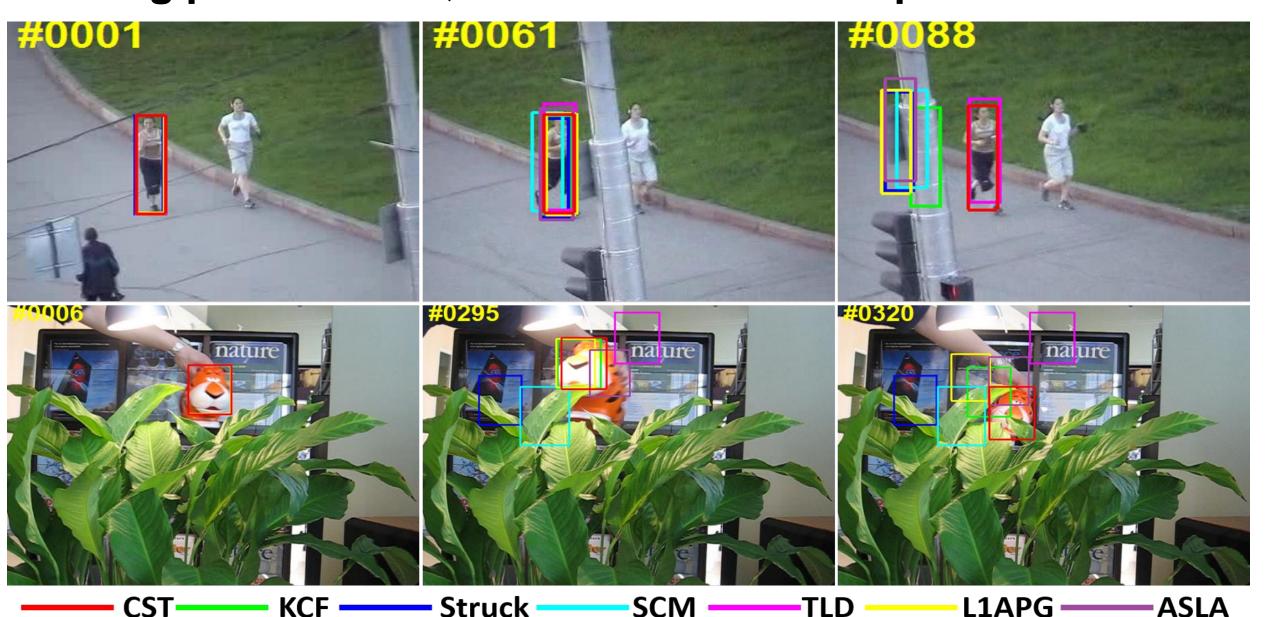
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Motivation

Most sparse representation based trackers within the particle filter framework have high computational cost, less than promising tracking performance, and limited feature representation.



> To deal with the above issues, we propose a novel **circulant** sparse tracker (CST), which exploits circulant target templates. Because of the circulant structure property, CST can refine and reduce particles, be solved efficiently in the Fourier domain, and make use of high dimensional features.

Sparse based Tracking

P1: Have **high** computational cost

P2: **Less** than promising tracking performance

P3: Limited feature representation



Circulant Sparse Tracker

A1: Reduce particles using circular shifts A2: Solve efficiently in the **Fourier** domain

A3: Adopt **high** dimensional features

Circulant Sparse Tracker (CST)

Problem Formulation

Primal Formulation

 $\min_{\mathbf{c}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{c}\|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \|\mathbf{c}\|_{1}$

 $\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_k, \dots, \mathbf{A}_K]$ $\mathbf{A}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{d imes d}$ Circulant



Dual Formulation $\min_{\mathbf{z}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^{\top} \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{z}^{\top} \mathbf{x}$

 $s.t. \|\mathbf{A}^{\top}\mathbf{z}\|_{\infty} \leq \lambda$

 $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{d imes Kd}$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{z}, \theta) = \frac{\mathbf{z}^{\top} \mathbf{z}}{2} + \mathbf{z}^{\top} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{c}^{\top} (\mathbf{A}^{\top} \mathbf{z} - \theta) + \frac{u}{2} \| \mathbf{A}^{\top} \mathbf{z} - \theta \|_{2}^{2} + \mathbb{1}_{\{\|\theta\|_{\infty} \leq \lambda\}}$$

Optimization

Time Domain

 $\mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{\top} + \frac{1}{u}\mathbf{I})^{-1}(\mathbf{A}\theta - \frac{1}{u}\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{u}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{c})$ $\theta = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \frac{u}{2} \| \mathbf{A}^{\top} \mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta} \|_{2}^{2} - \mathbf{c}^{\top} \boldsymbol{\theta}$ $\Rightarrow \theta = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{B}^{\infty}_{\lambda}}(\mathbf{A}^{\top}\mathbf{z} + \frac{\mathbf{c}}{u})$ $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} + u(\mathbf{A}^{\top}\mathbf{z} - \theta)$

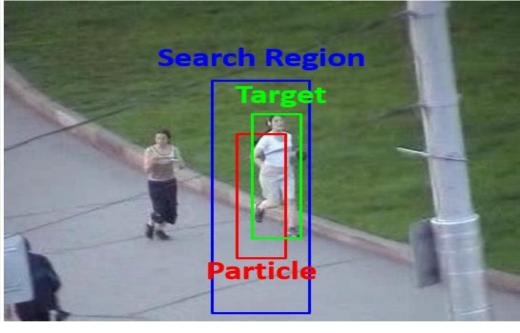
Fourier Domain

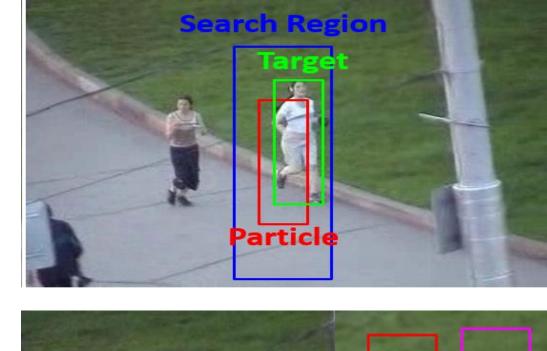
 $\mathbf{\hat{z}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} (\mathbf{\hat{a}}_k \odot \mathbf{\hat{\theta}}_k - \frac{1}{u} \mathbf{\hat{a}}_k \odot \mathbf{\hat{c}}_k) - \frac{1}{u} \mathbf{\hat{x}}}{K}$ $\theta = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{B}^{\infty}_{\lambda}}(\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{1}^{*} \odot \hat{\mathbf{z}} + \frac{1}{u}\hat{\mathbf{c}}_{1}; \dots; \hat{\mathbf{a}}_{K}^{*} \odot \hat{\mathbf{z}} + \frac{1}{u}\hat{\mathbf{c}}_{K}]$

 $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} + u(\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1^* \odot \hat{\mathbf{z}} - \hat{\theta}_1; \dots; \hat{\mathbf{a}}_K^* \odot \hat{\mathbf{z}} - \hat{\theta}_K])$

Here, the inverse Fourier transform is for each k.

Particle Refinement Strategy







Particle reducing strategy via search region padding and particle refinement.

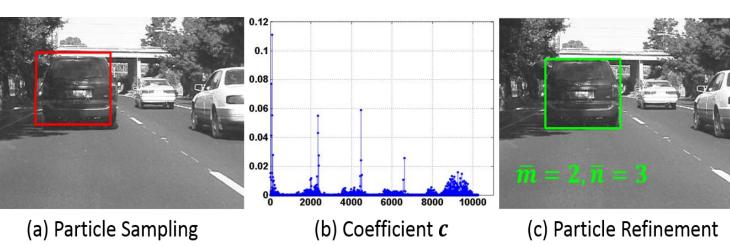
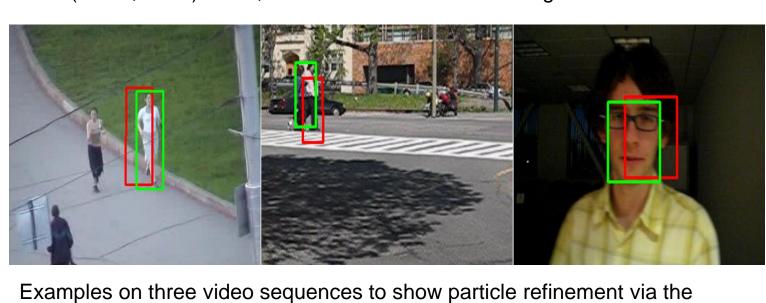


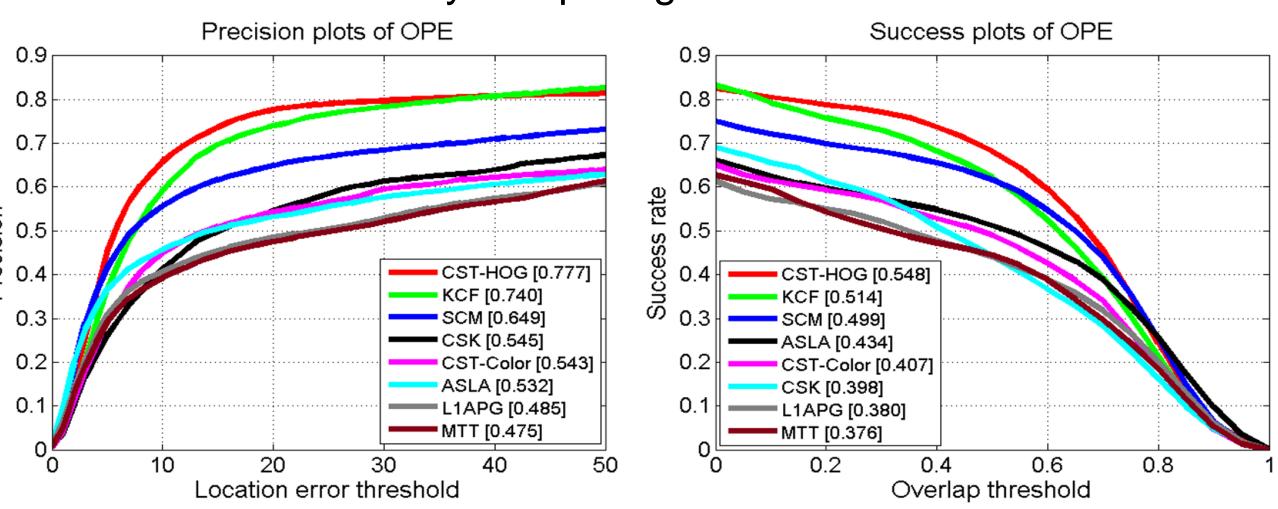
Illustration for particle refinement: (a) the original sampled particle in red, (b) the learned coefficient c, and (c) the refined particle in green with a circular shift (m = 2; n = 3). Here, K = 5 and x is 41x50x31 using HOG.



proposed CST. The bounding boxes with red color are the sampled particles. Due to random sampling, the sampled particles are far away from the target object. With the proposed CST method, these particles can be refined and translated to better state denoted with bounding boxes with green color.

Experiments:

> Image Feature Evaluation: Our results clearly suggest that the HOG based image representation improves the tracking performance, which is also demonstrated by comparing KCF to CSK.



> Sparse Tracking Evaluation: Our approach performs favorably against existing methods in overlap success (OS) (%), distance precision (DP) (%) and center location error (CLE) (in pixels).

	CST-HOG	CST-Color	L1APG [4]	SCM [45]	ASLA [19]	MTT [38]
OS	68.2	48.9	44.0	61.6	51.1	44.5
DP	77.7	54.3	48.5	64.9	53.2	47.5
CLE	40.4	86.2	77.4	54.1	73.1	94.5
FPS	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.4	7.5	1.0

Comparison with State-of-the-Art

