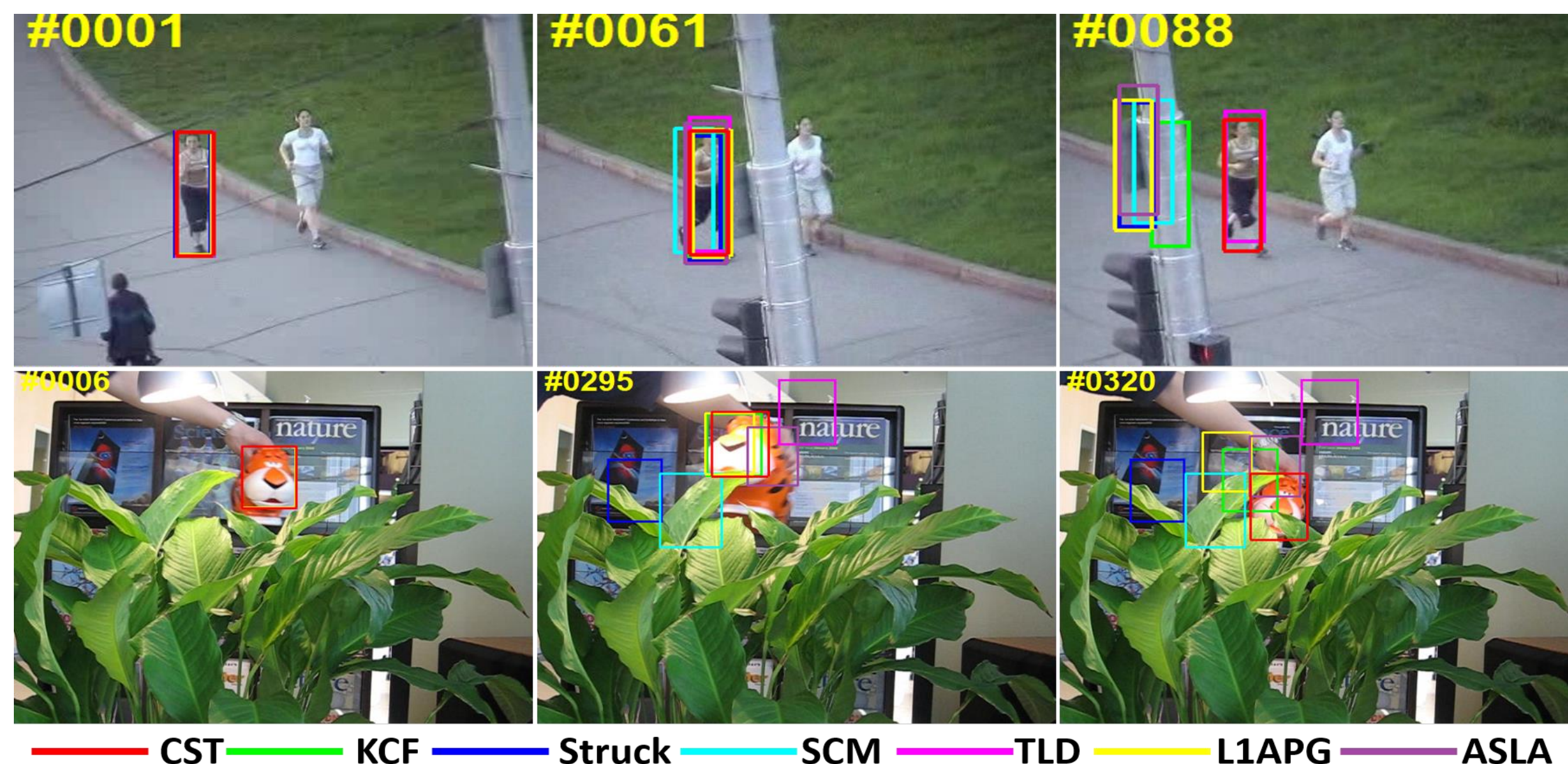
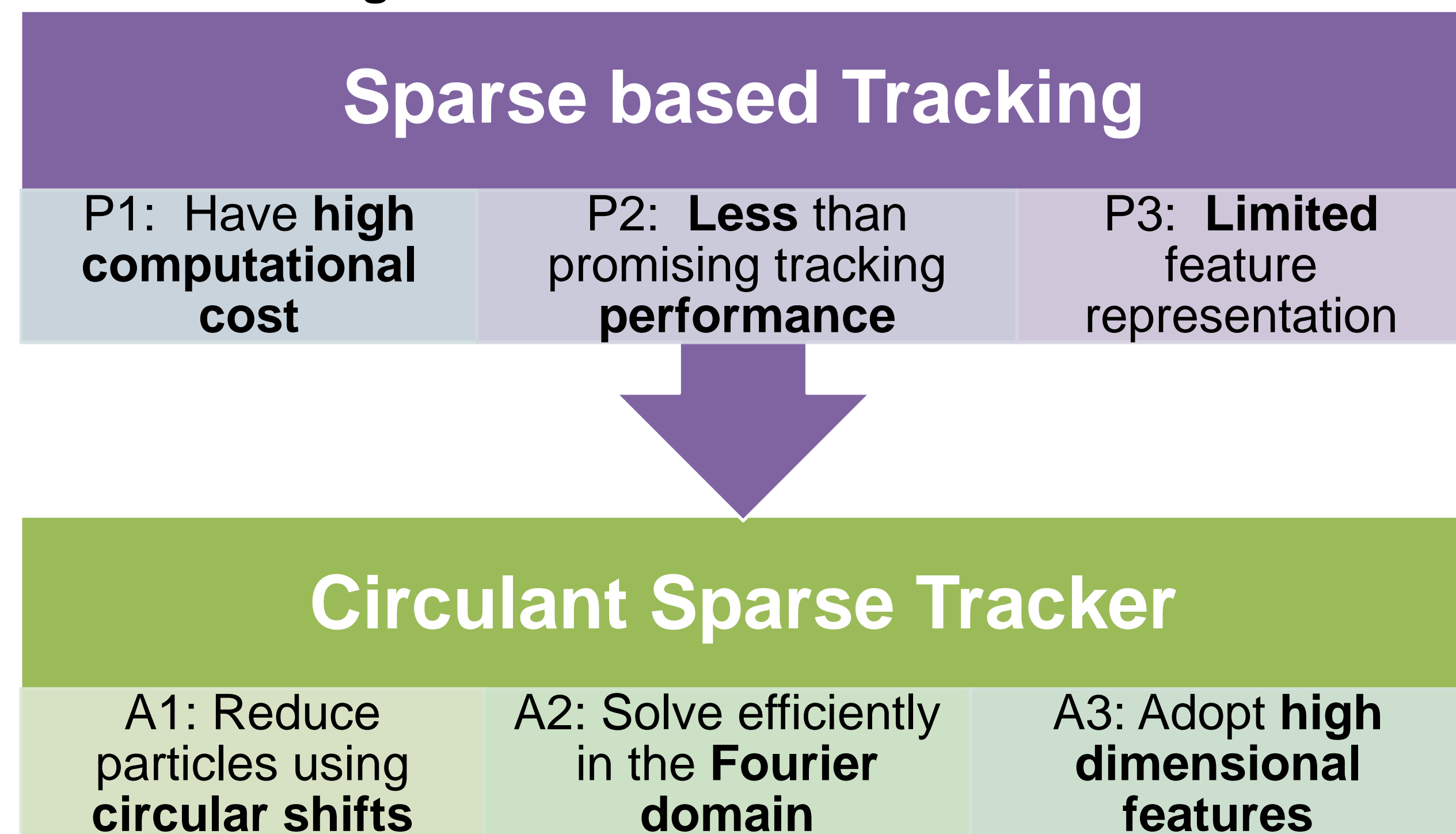


Motivation

- 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**.



Circulant Sparse Tracker (CST)

Problem Formulation

Primal Formulation

$$\min_{\mathbf{c}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{c}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{c}\|_1$$

$$\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_k, \dots, \mathbf{A}_K]$$

$$\mathbf{A}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} \text{ Circulant}$$

Dual Formulation

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

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

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

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{z}, \theta) = \frac{\mathbf{z}^\top \mathbf{z}}{2} + \mathbf{z}^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{c}^\top (\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{z} - \theta) + \frac{u}{2} \|\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{z} - \theta\|_2^2 + \mathbb{1}_{\{\|\theta\|_\infty \leq \lambda\}}$$

Optimization

Time Domain

$$\mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^\top + \frac{1}{u}\mathbf{I})^{-1}(\mathbf{A}\theta - \frac{1}{u}\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{u}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{c})$$

$$\theta = \arg \min_{\theta} \frac{u}{2} \|\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{z} - \theta\|_2^2 - \mathbf{c}^\top \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{B}_\infty}(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{z} + \frac{\mathbf{c}}{u})$$

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} + u(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{z} - \theta)$$

Fourier Domain

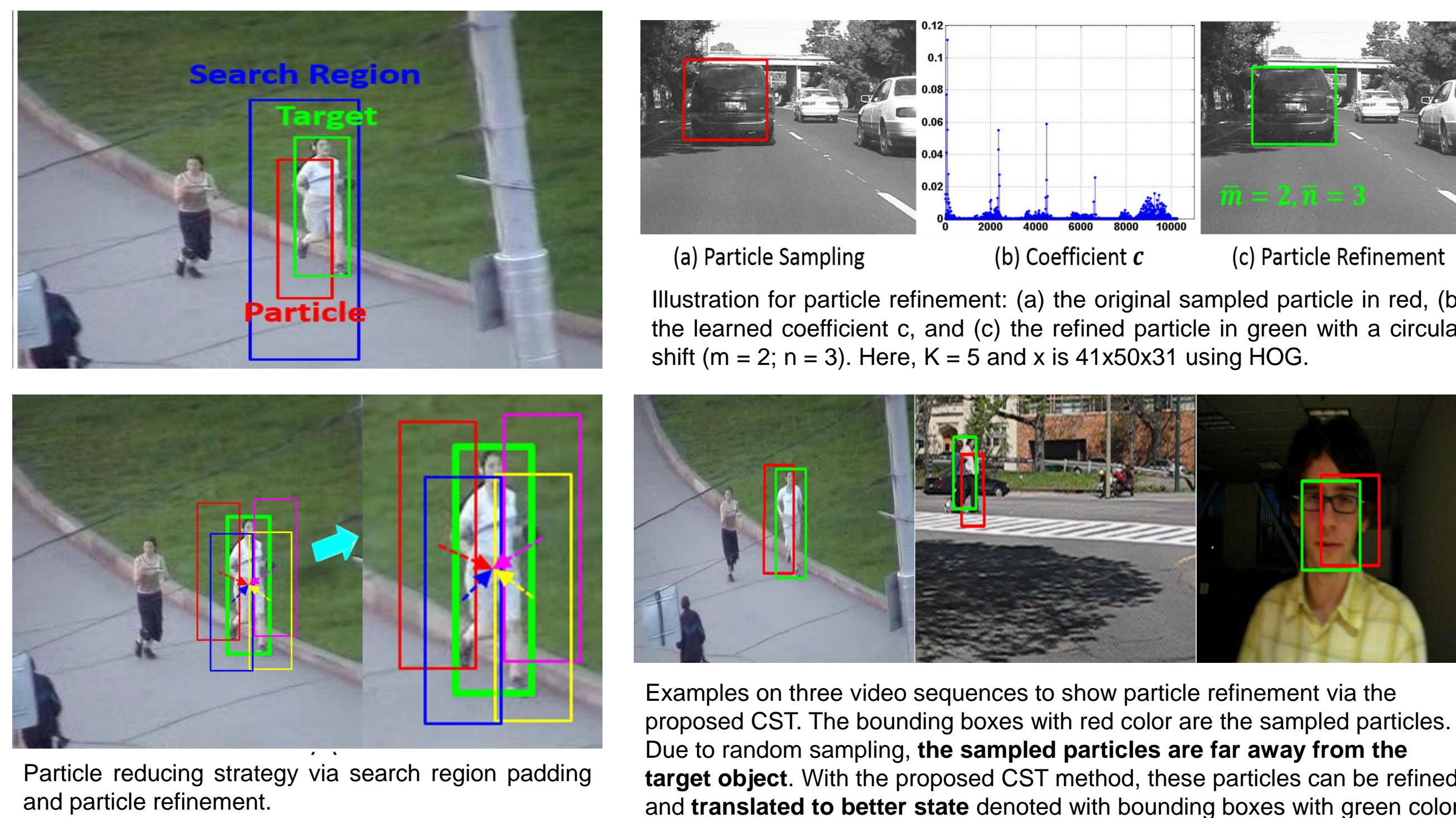
$$\hat{\mathbf{z}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\mathbf{a}}_k \odot \hat{\theta}_k - \frac{1}{u} \hat{\mathbf{a}}_k \odot \hat{\mathbf{c}}_k) - \frac{1}{u} \hat{\mathbf{x}}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\mathbf{a}}_k \odot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_k^* + \frac{1}{u}}$$

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

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

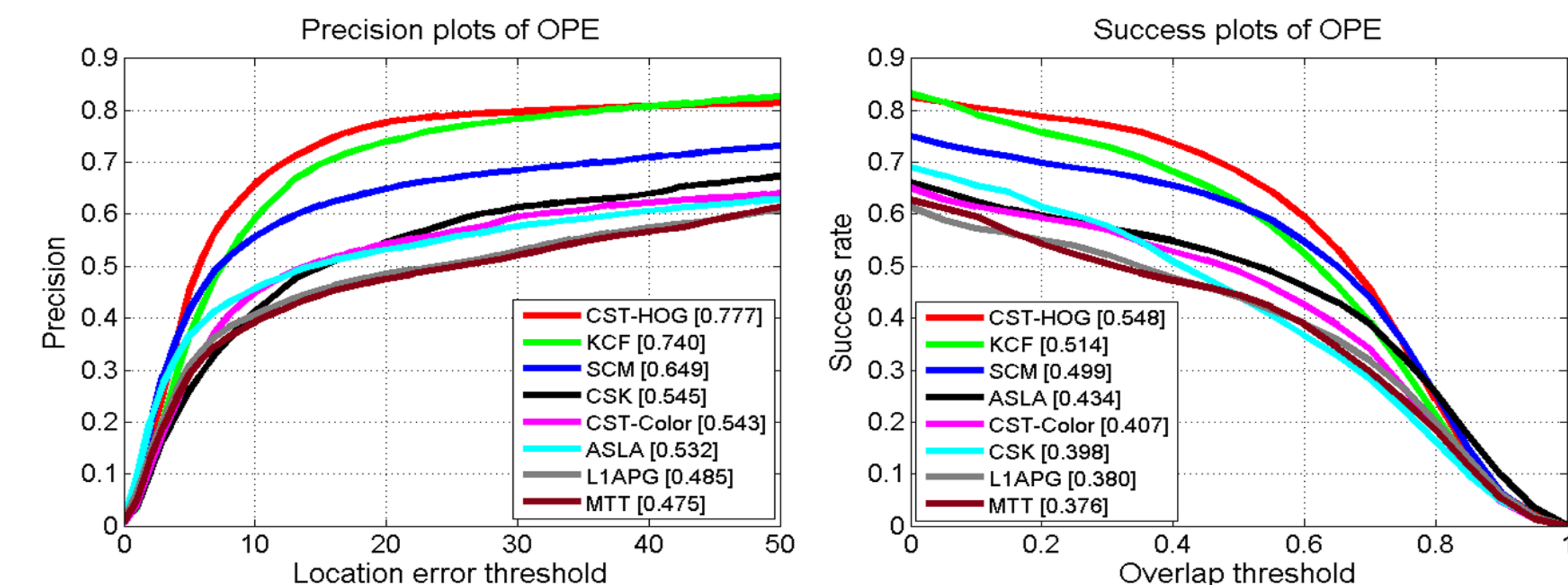
Here, the inverse Fourier transform is for each k.

Particle Refinement Strategy



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	SCM	ASLA	MTT
			[4]	[45]	[19]	[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

