# Tracking using object localizers:

To track the car or to track a car?



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Intelligent Systems Lab UvA, Netherlands 17 February 2015, Amsterdam



## **Outline**

#### **CVPR** submission

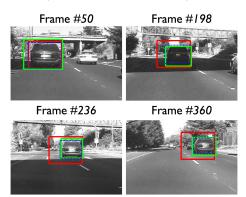
tracking map

future direction

# approach

## the problem

a base tracker: Struck (Hare et al. ICCV 2011)



# approach

#### the solution

a detector: Fisher and VLAD with FLAIR (van de Sande et al. CVPR 2014)

Detection at frame i

Category localization at frame i+1 Tracker decision at frame i+1







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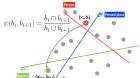












# results on Tracking Benchmark (CVPR 2013)

Dataset	Object categories
PASCAL VOC 2007	aeroplane, bicycle, bird, boat, bottle, bus, car, cat, chair, cow, dining table, dog, horse, motorbike, person, potted plant, sheep, sofa, train, tv monitor
TRECVID	potted plant, sheep, sofa, train, tv monitor, boat/ship, motorbike
Web	face

Initialization	Object categories
Manual (51)	face $(23)$ , person $(19)$ , car $(4)$ non-defined $(3)$ , bottle $(1)$ , motorbike $(1)$
Automatic (51)	person $(23)$ , face $(11)$ , motorbike $(4)$ non-defined $(8)$ , Boat_Ship $(2)$ , car $(2)$ , bottle $(1)$

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	Struck	Struck+GT	Struck+GT+Refine	StruckCL	StruckACL	StruckAGN
success rate			0.77	0.68	0.65	0.68
precision	0.72	0.80	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.71

success rate: 50% PASCAL overlap with GT

precision: 20 pixels mean center error

Struck: baseline tracker

**Struck+GT:** theoretical upper bound approximation

 $\textbf{Struck+GT+Refine:} \ \ \text{theoretical upper bound approximation} + \text{refined search}$ 

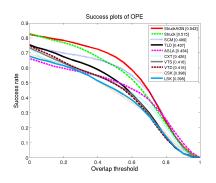
**StruckCL:** initialization (box, category)

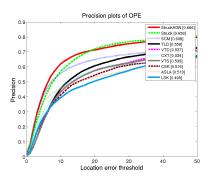
**StruckACL:** initialization (box) + automatic category selection

**StruckAGN:** initialization (box) + reverse localization



# comparison with state-of-the-art





				V 1 D	V 1 3	CSIN	ASLA	LJK
0.68			 			• · · ·		
	0.68 0.71	****	 ****				****	****

# success & failure



## success & failure



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#### current state

# What is the room for improvement on Tracking Benchmark (CVPR 2013)?

"0.84 the best current state-of-the-art (MEEM) success rate."

"0.93 success rate if we consider the best tracker per video among trackers available in the Benchmark."

## evaluation

**VOT challenge 2013-2014:** systematic evaluation & unique framework for comparison

#### more datasets

- Tracking Benchmark (CVPR 2013): 50 videos 11 attributes
- ALOV (PAMI 2014): 315 videos 14 difficulty aspects
- Princeton Tracking Benchmark (ICCV 2013): 100 videos

#### modern trends

#### in general

- hierarchical appearance models: AOG, GOT, MQT
- memory management for long-term tracking: MEEM, SPLTT
- spatial-temporal constraints for robustness: SCT
- signal processing techniques for rich memory models: CSK, KCF

## modern trends

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#### component-oriented

- robustifying FoT (Matas & Vojir Computer Vision Winter Workshop 2011)
- occlusion & motion reasoning (Hua et al. ECCV 2014)
- SPLTT-self paced learning (Supancic & Ramanan CVPR 2013)
- DSST-accurate scale estimation (Danelljan et al. BMVC 2014)
- MEEM-entropy minimization (Zhang et al. ECCV 2014)
- Adaptive Objectness for Object Tracking (Liang et al. CVPR 2015 submission)



## remarkable observations



- "Appearance model is more important than motion model."
- "Large number of non-overlapping negatives is crucial."
- "Memory management/allignment over time appears profitable."
- "Scale and occlusion handling are mandatory."
- "Self awareness tools are required to avoid "accidental" matching."

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## motivation

**few video examples:** Struck (Hare *et al.* ICCV 2011) best known tracker (Tracking Benchmark (CVPR 2013)+experimental survey (PAMI 2014))

TABLE III: The list of outstanding cases resulted from the Grubbs' outlier test and with  $F \geq 0.5$ .

Sequence	Tracker	Sequence	Tracker	Sequence	Tracker	Sequence	Tracke
0112	TLD	0411	ACT	1102	TLD	1203	MIT
0115	STR	0510	L1T	1103	HBT	1206	STR
0116	KAT	0512	STR	1104	TLD	1210	TLD
0122	TLD	0601	STR	1107	HBT	1217	TLD
0203	FBT	0611	MST	1112	STR	1218	TLD
0301	LIT	0705	TLD	1116	TLD	1221	TLD
0305	LIT	0901	HBT	1119	TLD	1303	TLD
0312	LIT	0916	STR	1128	TLD	1402	TLD
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- \* analysis of failures
- \* broad complexity → needed hierarchy
- initialization dependency & strong assumptions in update
- \* explicit state model different from observed model → self awareness metrics



# our paradigm



### redefinition of tracking problem

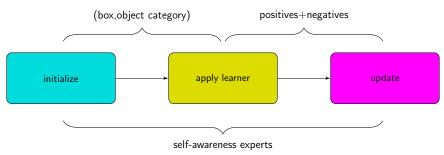
"Give the answer to the question **which object** to track by the inclusion **what and where** is the object to track?"

- solve a "better defined" problem when hard (box + object category information)
- ullet use hierarchy to reduce to the traditional one o bottom-up fashion
- switch → self awareness

# our paradigm



# our paradigm



## proposed solution

- (I) study:
  - (a) initialization → detector
  - (b) update → detector
- (II) compare state model with observed model:
  - (a) self aware of internal state
  - (b) self aware of external condition  $\rightarrow$  detector



# experiments

#### tools

- 3 trackers:
  - (1) Struck (CVPR submission)
  - (2) MEEM
  - (3) SPLTT
- detector: Fisher and VLAD with FLAIR (CVPR submission)

#### datasets

- 1. Tracking Benchmark: 50 videos
- 2. MEEM dataset: 10 challenging videos

#### evaluation

- OPE, SPE, TRE (precision+success rate)
- analysis of failures

## experiments

- 1. oracle experiment: theoretical upper bound approximation
- 2. initialization & object category selection:
  - 2.1 box (baseline)
  - 2.2 object category (new!/automatic annotation)
  - **2.3** box+object category (CVPR submission)
- 3. integration scheme (extending CVPR submission):
  - preprocessing & filtering of the detections
  - reverse localization & detector-tracker regulator
- 4. update (new!):
  - self-awareness experts (scale, appearance & motion smoothness criteria)
  - · hard negatives indicated by detector

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# Thank you for your attention!



Questions - Ideas 🖁



