



#### AKADEMIA GÓRNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISŁAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE

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## **Object Tracking**

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- Process of locating and tracking a (moving) object (or multiple objects)
- Fundamental pre-processing step in Computer Vision
- Requires a video







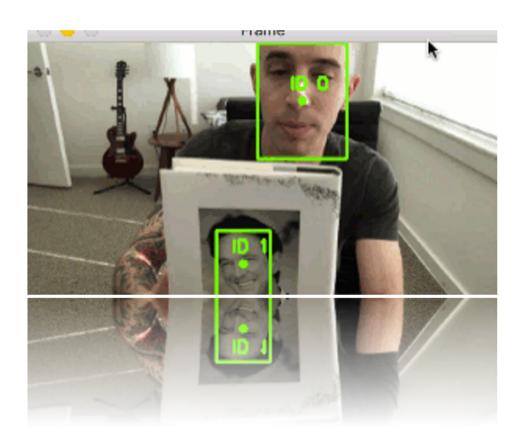


- Commonly added to e.g.:
  - Object detection
  - Process of modelling changes in object's look



### **Applications**

- » Human-computer interaction
  - Gesture recognition
  - Eye gaze tracking
- » Traffic monitoring
  - Surveillance systems
  - Person counter
- » Medical imaging





## Theoretical Fundamentals

- Given an initial position, track object position in subsequent frames
  - In a non-ideal case, object detection needed from time to time
- Unique IDs for each tracked object needed
- Time consuming process
- One can track anything
  - If there is no dependency on an object detector

### **Centroid Tracking**

- 1. Use initial bounding boxes of objects and compute centroids
  - a. Assign unique IDs to centroids
- 2. Calculate the Euclidean distance between the centroids
- 3. Update centroids
  - a. the lowest distance method
- 4. Register new objects
- 5. Deregister old objects
- 6. Go back to step 2.

Dependent on object detector

Steps taken from this article at pyimagesearch.com



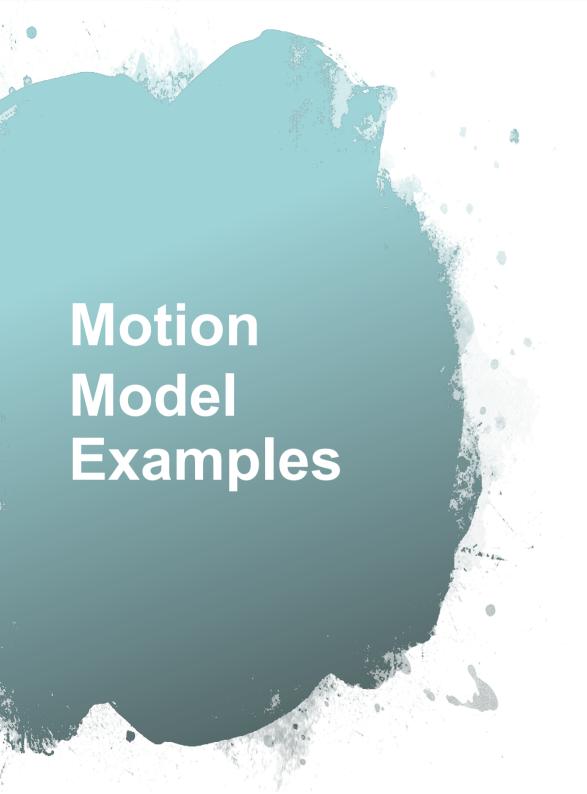
## **Problem Complexity**

- » Still being improved
- » Source of difficulties
  - Information loss, caused by transferring from a 3D world into its 2D representation
  - Capturing distortions
  - Changes in lighting
  - Computational complexity of convolutional neural networks (if an object detector used)
  - Frame rate of object detectors limited even on modern graphics processing unit

## Problem Complexity

- » Extra complexity when
  - Objects moving fast relative to the frame rate
  - Tracked objects changing orientation over time
- » Complex training for deep learning
- » Motion model helps with the changing orientation
  - how would an image look like for different object motions



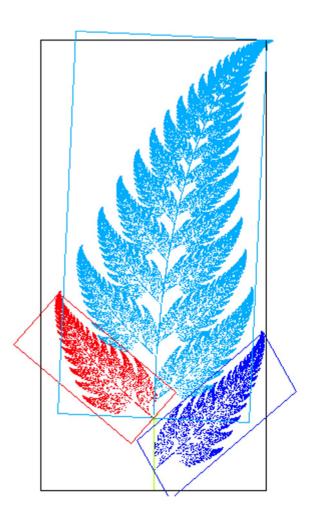


- **2D object**: 2D transformation of object image (e.g. initial frame):
  - Affine transformation
  - Homography
  - Applies to planar objects
- 3D object: aspect depending on its 3D position and orientation



### **Affine transformation**

- » Preserves
  - Points
  - Lines
  - Planes
- » Examples
  - Translation
  - Scaling
  - Reflection
  - Rotation



# Motion Model Examples

#### Deformable objects:

- Covered with mesh
- Object motion defined by a position of mesh nodes

#### • Video compression:

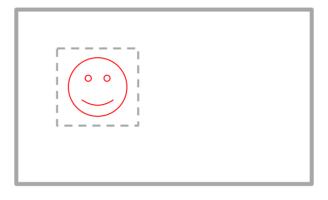
- Key frames divided into macroblocks
- One tracks a motion of macroblocks
- This motion is needed to recreate the video



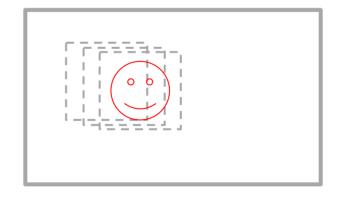
# The Most Popular Approaches

#### **Mean Shift Tracking**

- » Given a region from the previous frame, find the most similar region in the current frame
- » Proposed in 1975

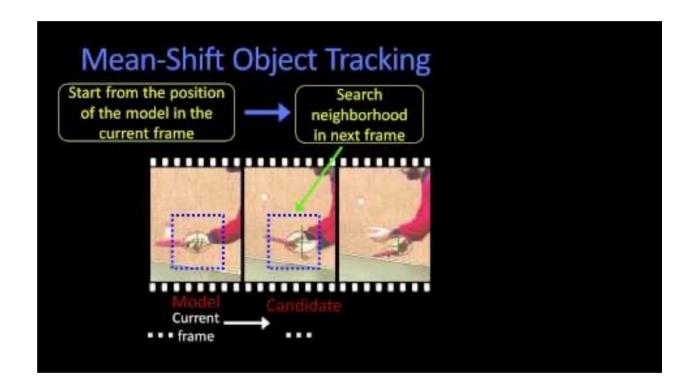


i-th frame



i+1-th frame

This Video
Nicely
Explains
the Topic of
Mean Shift
Object
Tracking







# The Most Popular Approaches

#### **Contour Tracking**

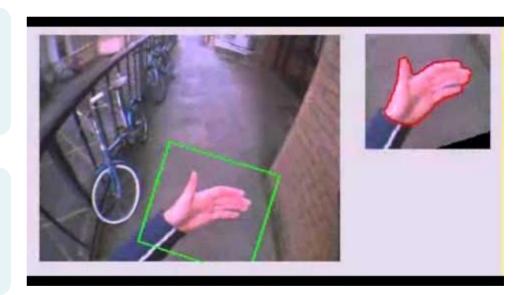
#### **Best Understood in Action**

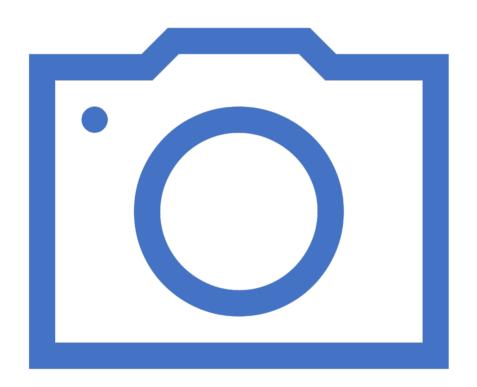


Minimizing object energy



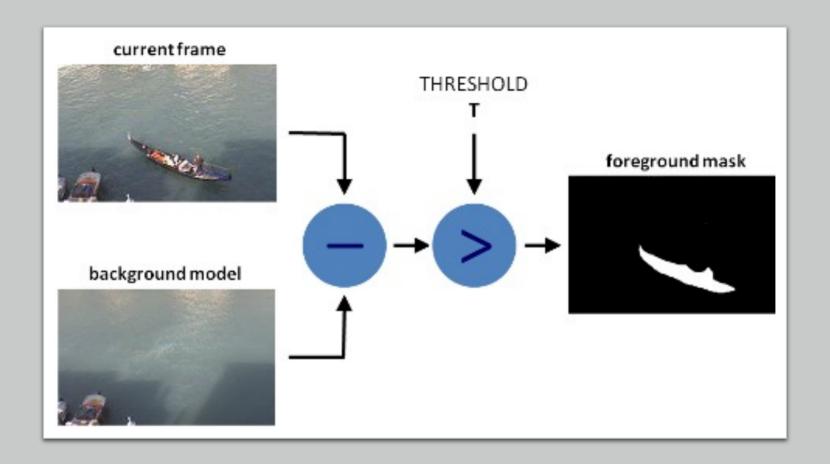
Using gradient descent, & by doing so iteratively evolving initial contour initialized from previous frame to its new position in the current frame





# Frame Differencing

- Comparing 2 subsequent images
- Computing differences between them
- Using threshold to distinguish noises from a real movement
- Method especially useful in situations when:
  - Background staying still
  - Tracking path of all moving objects



## Frame Differencing

- A.k.a. foreground detection
- Extracting image foreground for further processing
  - in this case, for tracking
- Applicable when background is static

### Live Demo

You can run this demo on your computer using this tutorial from pyimagesearch.com.

