

Implementation of Contracting Curve Density Algorithm for Applications in Personal Robotics

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Motivation

How the original CCD
works?

Related work

Improvements of the
original algorithm

The CCD tracker

Results of the
Experiments

Summary and Future
work

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Outline

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- 2 How the original CCD works?
- 3 Related work
- 4 Improvements of the original algorithm
- 5 The CCD tracker
- 6 Results of the Experiments
- 7 Summary and Future work

Motivation

Some challenging task in personal robotics

- Image segmentation
 - Pose estimation
 - Object recognition and tracking
-
- Model-based methods: these problems require much information external to the image
 - Curve-fitting process: a crucial part of these problems

Requirements

- Robustness: stable in texture, clutter, poor contrast environment
- Accuracy: high sub-pixel accuracy
- Efficiency: time-constrained, limited computer hardware resources in personal robotics

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How the original CCD works?

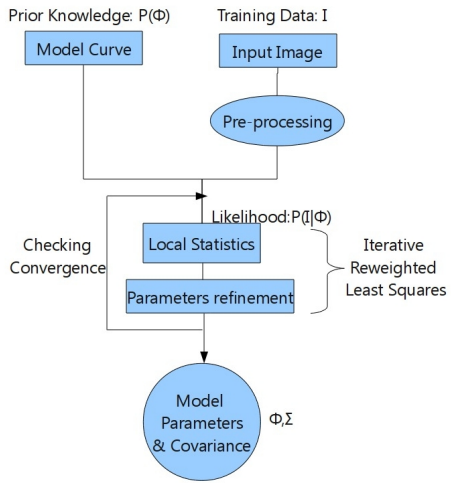


Figure: the CCD algorithm

Sketch of the CCD algorithm

Basic steps of the CCD algorithm

- Contour initialization
- Learning of local statistics
- Refinement of model parameters

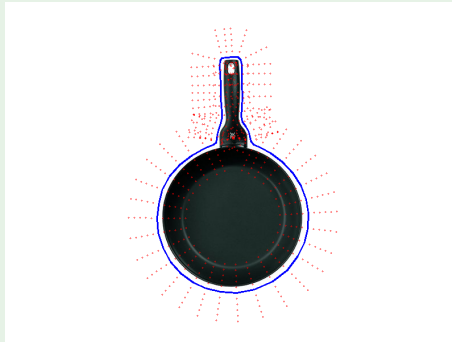


Figure: The contour of a pan

An alternative view of the CCD algorithm

Probit regression

- Evaluation of conditional distribution $p(\Phi|\mathbf{I})$

$$p(\Phi|\mathbf{I}) \propto \underbrace{p(\mathbf{I}|\mathbf{m}_\Phi, \Sigma_\Phi)}_{\text{local statistics}} \times \underbrace{p(\Phi)}_{\text{prior distribution}}$$

Local statistics, namely the likelihood, is a probit function with respect to Φ

- Goal: MAP (maximum a posteriori probability) solution of cost function $\mathcal{Q}(\Phi)$

$$\mathcal{Q}(\Phi) = \arg \max_{\Phi} \ln(p(\Phi|\mathbf{I}))$$

Approach: iterative reweighted least squares (IRLS) e.g. Gaussian Newton method, SVM

An alternative view of the CCD algorithm

A classification problem

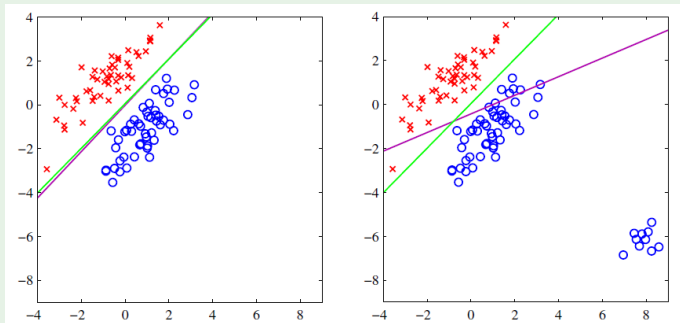


Figure: A classification problem

3-4 papers

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Quadratic and Cubic B-spline curves

B-spline curves

$$\mathbf{C}(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-n-2} P_i B_{i,n}(u), u \in [u_n, u_{m-n-1}]$$

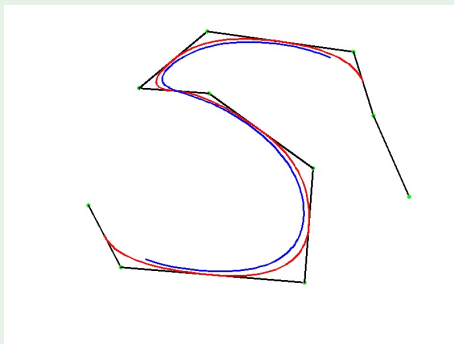


Figure: B-spline curves of degree = 1, 2, 3

Logitic and Probit function

Logistic function

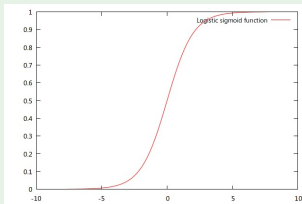


Figure: Logistic function

$$f(\cdot) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Logitic and Probit function

Logistic function

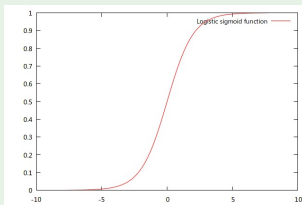


Figure: Logistic function

$$f(\cdot) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Probit function

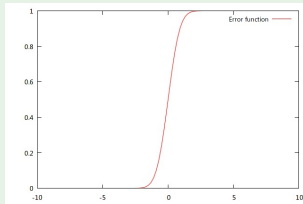


Figure: Probit function

$$f(\cdot) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{erf}(x) + 1 \right)$$

Three-dimensional Affine Shape-space

Parallax effect in two-dimensional affine shape-space



Figure: Parallax effect

Three-dimensional affine shape-space



Figure: Three-dimensional affine
shape-space

Initialization from SIFT Features

Initialization from SIFT Features



Figure: Initialization from SIFT Features

Contracting Curve Density (CCD) Tracker Algorithm

Algorithm 1 Contracting Curve Density (CCD) tracker

```
1:  $\Phi \leftarrow 0$ 
2:  $\mathbf{C} \leftarrow \text{contour\_initialization}()$ 
3: while NewFrame do
4:    $\mathbf{I} \leftarrow \text{pre\_processing}()$ 
5:    $\mathbf{C} \leftarrow \text{contour\_distortion}(\Phi)$ 
6:    $\Sigma \leftarrow \text{covariance\_initialization}()$ 
7:    $\Phi \leftarrow \Phi^{\text{old}}$ 
8:   while convergence = FALSE do
9:     local_statistics_learning()
10:    cost_function_MAP()
11:   end while
12:    $\Phi \leftarrow \Phi_{\text{MAP}}$ 
13:    $\Sigma \leftarrow \Sigma_{\text{MAP}}$ 
14: end while
```

Segmentation

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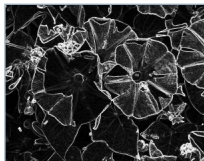
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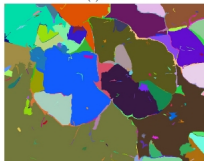
Summary and Future
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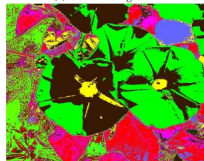
(a) Sobel



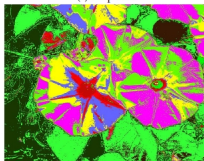
(b) Watershed algorithm



(c) Graph cut



(d) Kmeans++



(e) Expectation and Maximization



(f) CCD

Figure: A Comparison of Image Segmentation Algorithms

Manual initialization

Shadow effects

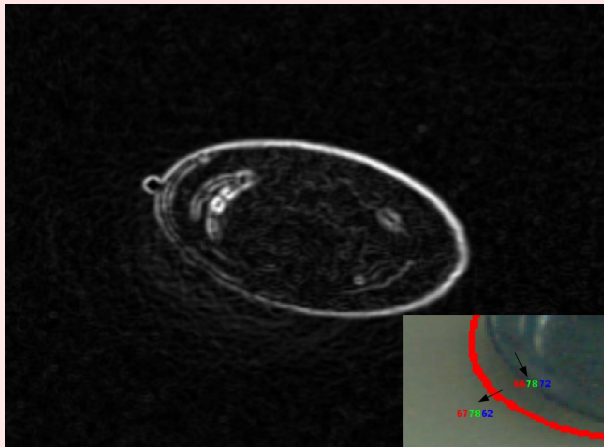


Figure: Shadow effects

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Tracking initiated from SIFT features

- Match SIFT keypoints between the template image and the test image
- Discard the false matching points using the RANSAC algorithm
- Compute the homography
- Transform the contour of the template image onto the test image
- Apply the CCD tracker to the video

Summary

Investigate and implement the CCD approach

- Based on the OpenCV library
- A ros-package
- Released under open source BSD license

Improvements

- B-spline curve and three-dimensional affine shape-space
- Logistic regression and softmax regression
- Automated contour initialization methods: SIFT features and point clouds

Future work

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Future work

- Use statistics based on other image features instead of the RGB statistics
- Integration of the CCD algorithm into a more complex tracking framework (e.g. the Lucas-Kanade method (LKM), the extended Kalman filter (EKF))
- Port to Android system to support mobile applications
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