



**GHENT
UNIVERSITY**

DESIGN OF MULTIMEDIA APPLICATIONS

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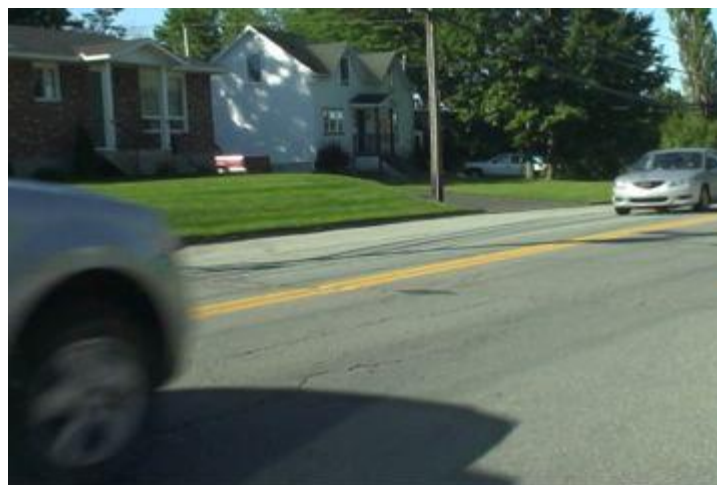
Assignment 3: GStreamer ! research

OVERVIEW

- Assignment 1: Intro to media processing
- Assignment 2: Making a product that uses media
- Assignment 3: Misuse GStreamer for research

MOTION DETECTION

- Detect when something is moving inside a scene



APPLICATIONS

- A battery operated wildlife camera



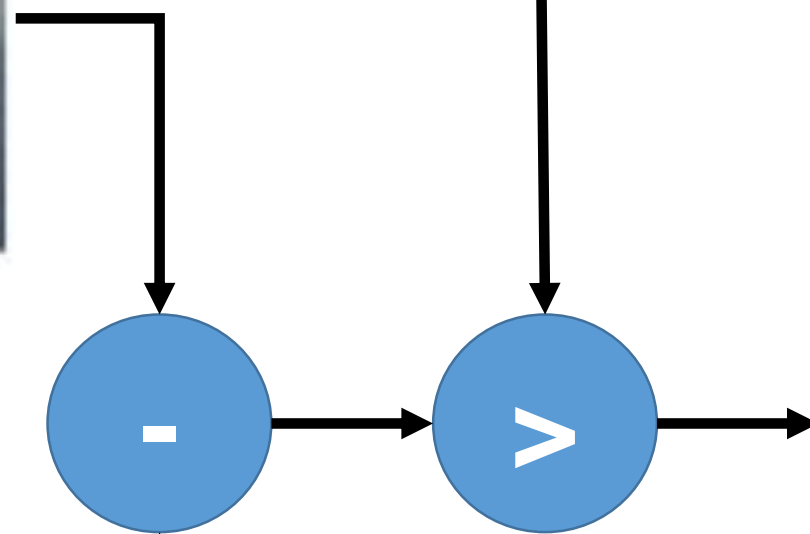
- A surveillance camera system

BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION

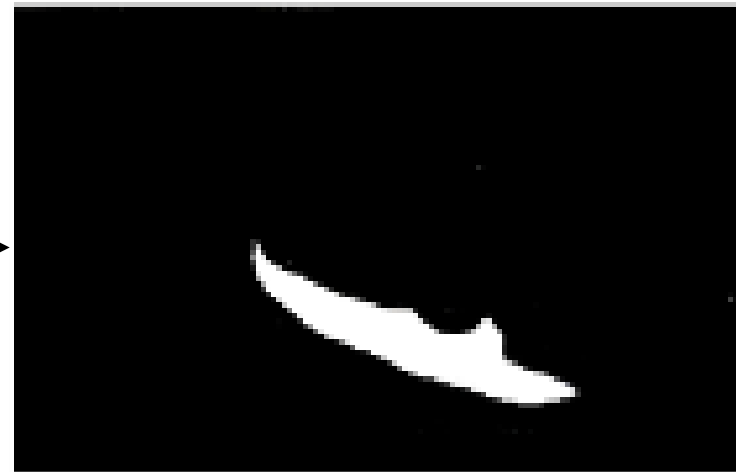
Current frame



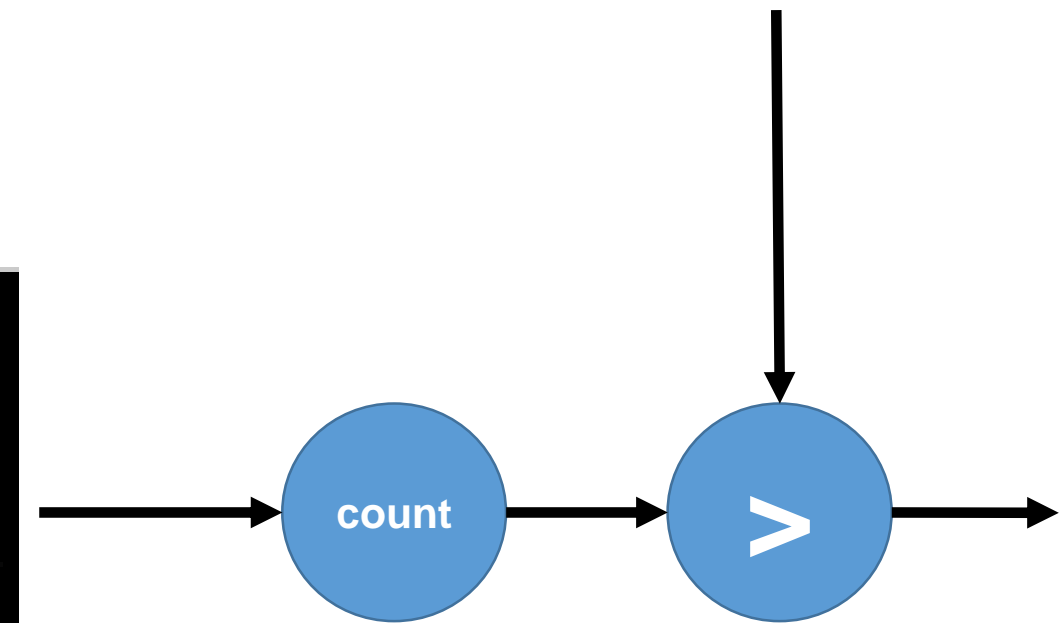
Foreground Mask
Threshold



Foreground mask



Motion Threshold



Background model



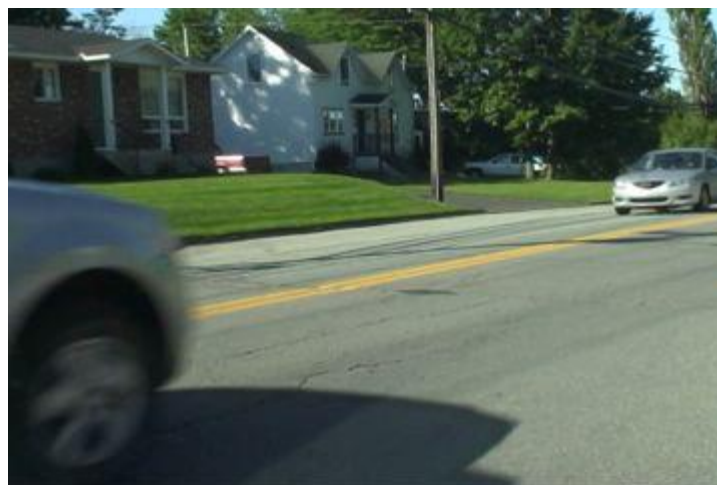
Motion/
No motion

EXAMPLE

Background model



Input video

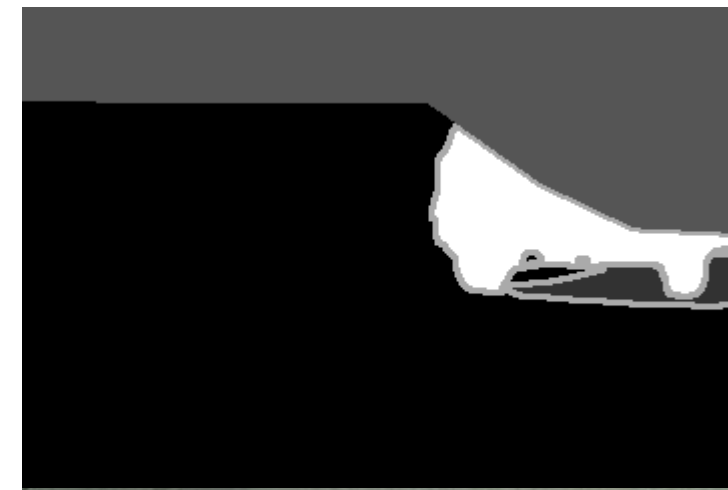
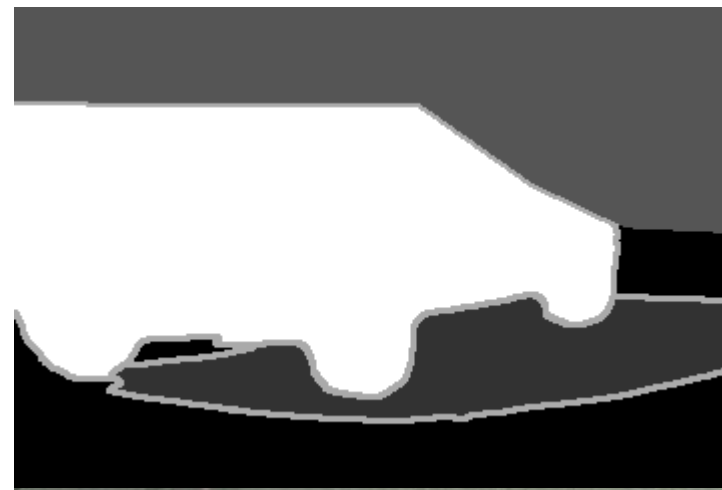
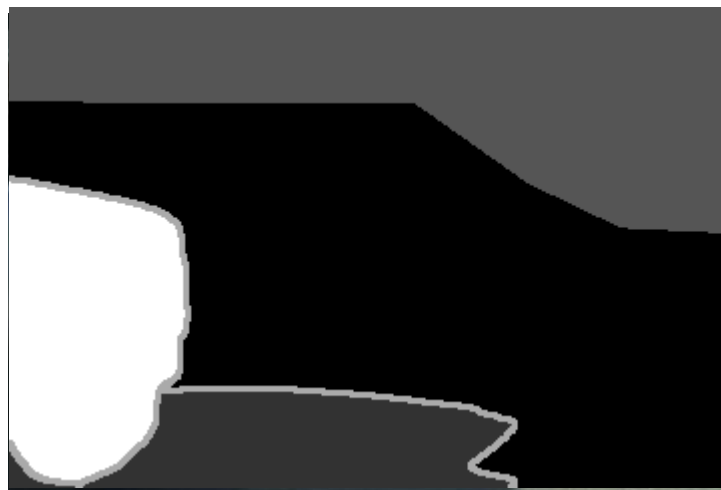


EXAMPLE

Background model



Foreground mask



BACKGROUND MODELING

- background initialization
- background update
 - When background objects leave the scene
 - When objects become background

Background initialization



Background update



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

		Predicted condition	
<u>Total population</u>		Predicted Condition positive	Predicted Condition negative
TRUE condition	condition positive	<u>True positive</u>	
	condition negative		<u>True negative</u>

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

		Predicted condition	
<u>Total population</u>		Predicted Condition positive	Predicted Condition negative
TRUE condition	condition positive	<u>True positive</u>	<u>False Negative</u> (Type II error)
	condition negative	<u>False Positive</u> (Type I error)	<u>True negative</u>

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

		Predicted condition		
		Predicted Condition positive	Predicted Condition negative	
TRUE condition	condition positive	<u>True positive</u>	<u>False Negative</u> (Type II error)	True positive rate (TPR), Sensitivity, Recall, probability of detection = $\frac{\Sigma \text{ True positive}}{\Sigma \text{ Condition positive}}$
	condition negative	<u>False Positive</u> (Type I error)	<u>True negative</u>	
		Positive predictive value (PPV), Precision = $\frac{\Sigma \text{ True positive}}{\Sigma \text{ Test outcome positive}}$		
		<u>Accuracy (ACC) =</u> $\frac{\Sigma \text{ True positive} + \Sigma \text{ True negative}}{\Sigma \text{ Total population}}$		

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

		Predicted condition			
		Predicted Condition positive	Predicted Condition negative		
<u>Total population</u>				<u>Prevalence =</u> <u>$\frac{\Sigma \text{Condition positive}}{\Sigma \text{Total population}}$</u>	
TRUE condition	condition positive	<u>True positive</u>	<u>False Negative</u> <u>(Type II error)</u>	True positive rate (TPR), Sensitivity, Recall, probability of detection = $\frac{\Sigma \text{True positive}}{\Sigma \text{Condition positive}}$	<u>False negative rate (FNR),</u> <u>Miss rate =</u> <u>$\frac{\Sigma \text{False negative}}{\Sigma \text{Condition positive}}$</u>
	condition negative	<u>False Positive</u> <u>(Type I error)</u>	<u>True negative</u>	False positive rate (FPR), Fall- out, probability of false alarm = $\frac{\Sigma \text{False positive}}{\Sigma \text{Condition negative}}$	True negative rate (TNR), Specificity (SPC) = $\frac{\Sigma \text{True negative}}{\Sigma \text{Condition negative}}$
		Positive predictive value (PPV), Precision = $\frac{\Sigma \text{True positive}}{\Sigma \text{Test outcome positive}}$	<u>False omission rate (FOR) =</u> <u>$\frac{\Sigma \text{False negative}}{\Sigma \text{Test outcome negative}}$</u>	<u>Positive likelihood ratio (LR+) =</u> <u>$\frac{\text{TPR}}{\text{FPR}}$</u>	<u>Diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) =</u> <u>$\frac{\text{LR+}}{\text{LR-}}$</u>
		<u>Accuracy (ACC) =</u> <u>$\frac{\Sigma \text{True positive} + \Sigma \text{True negative}}{\Sigma \text{Total population}}$</u>	<u>False discovery rate</u> <u>(FDR) =</u> <u>$\frac{\Sigma \text{False positive}}{\Sigma \text{Test outcome positive}}$</u>	<u>Negative predictive value</u> <u>(NPV) =</u> <u>$\frac{\Sigma \text{True negative}}{\Sigma \text{Test outcome negative}}$</u>	
				<u>Negative likelihood ratio (LR-) =</u> <u>$\frac{\text{FNR}}{\text{TNR}}$</u>	

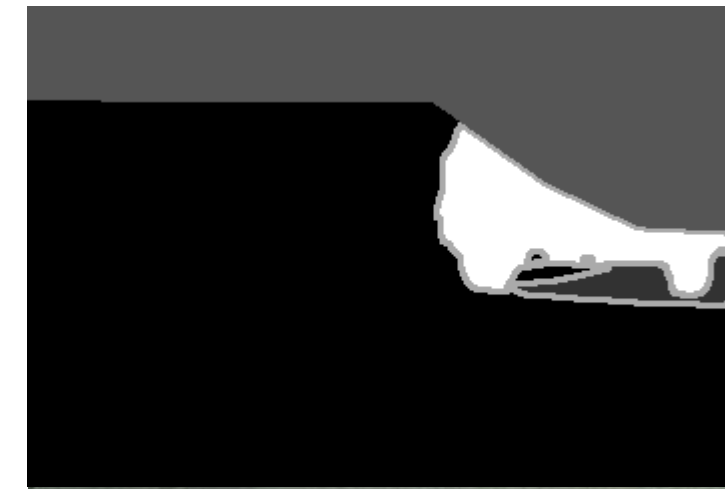
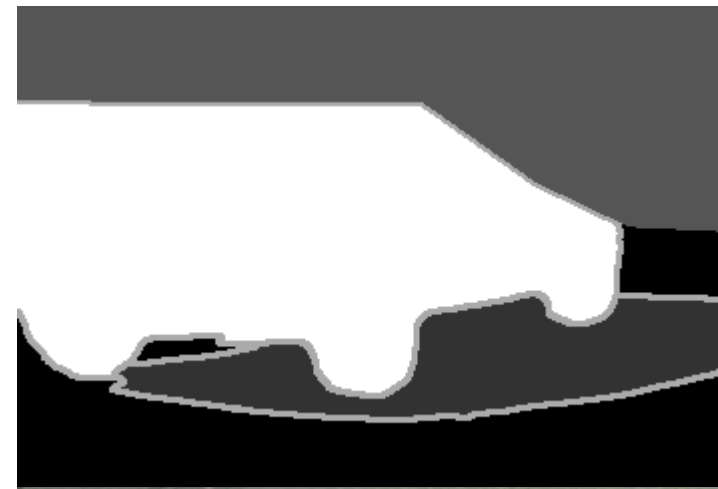
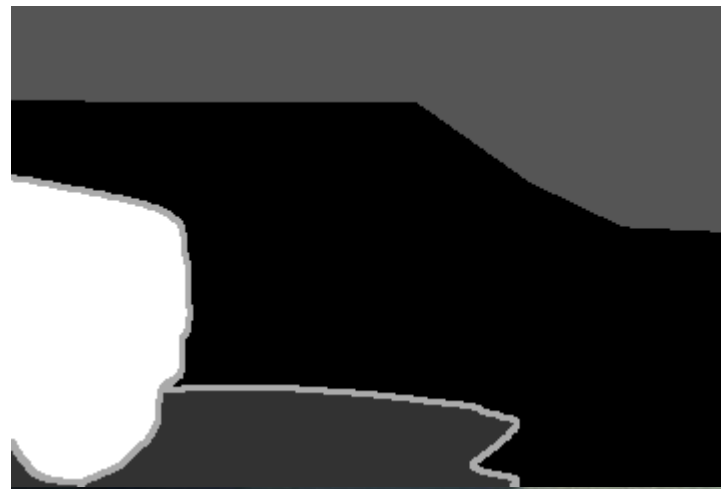
DATASET



Input video



Groundtruth



Region of interest



The groundtruth images contain 5 labels namely:

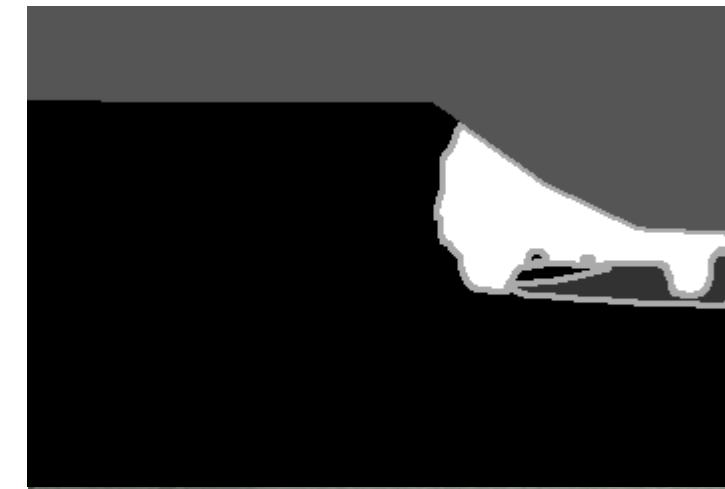
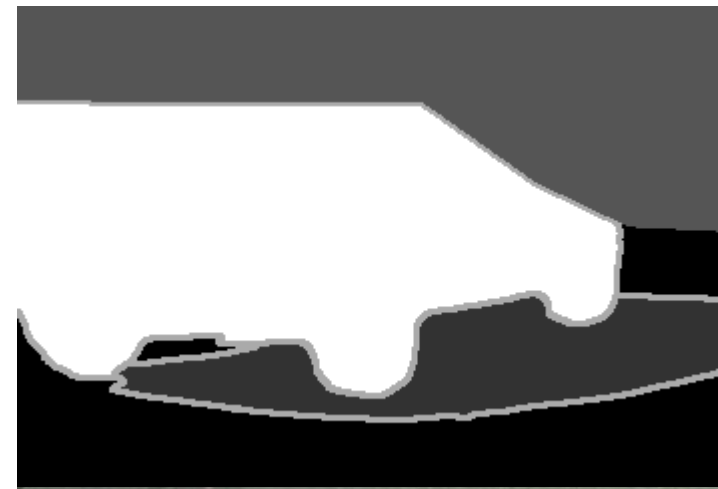
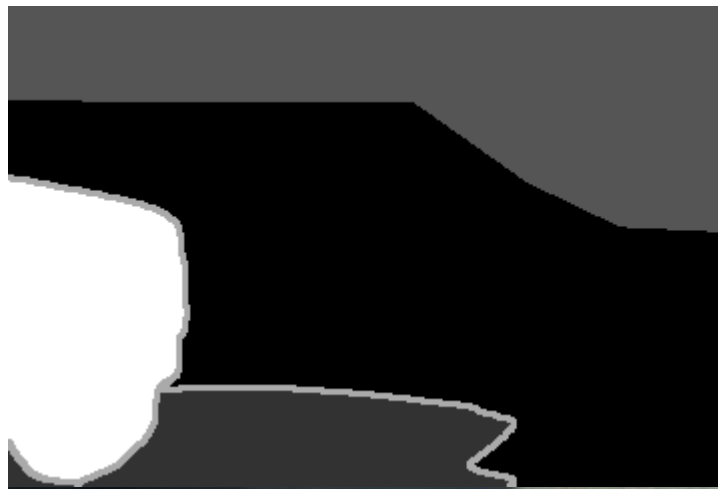
- ~0 : Static
- ~50 : Hard shadow
- ~85 : Outside region of interest
- ~170 : Unknown motion (usually around moving objects, due to semi-transparency and motion blur)
- ~255 : Motion

DATASET

Input video



Groundtruth



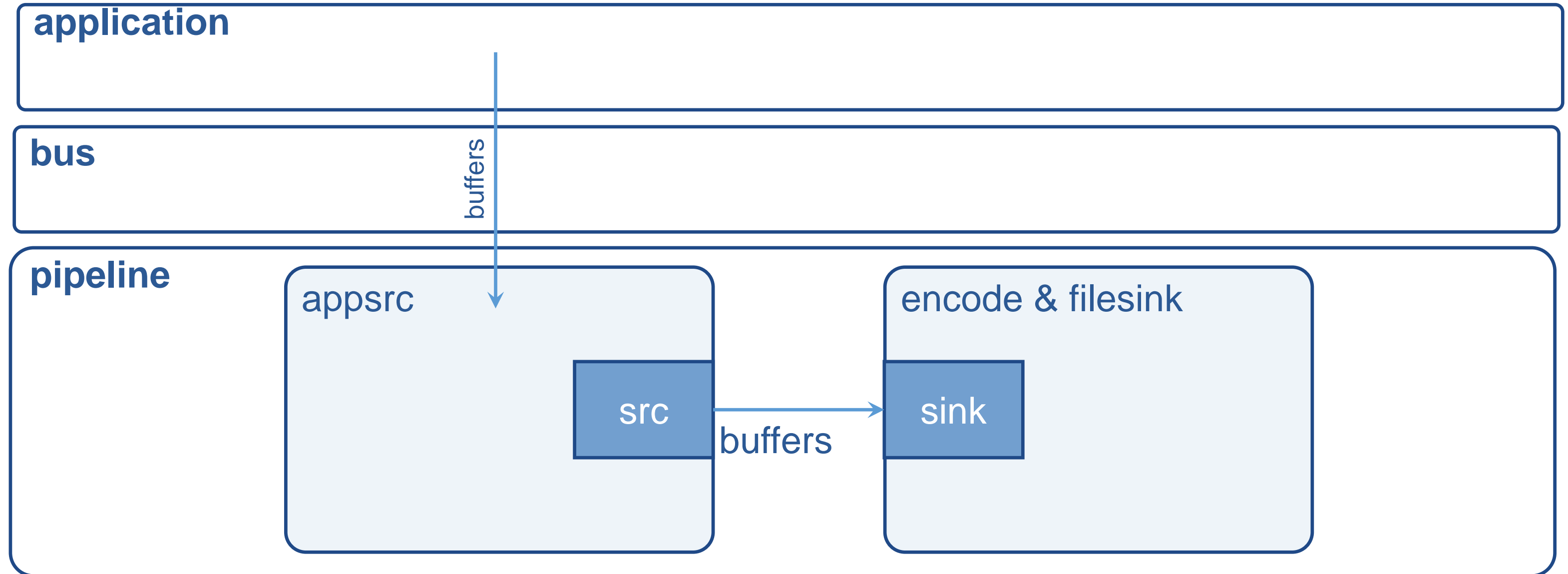
Datasets can be in a different format:

- MP4[AVC]
- MKV[JPG]
- ...

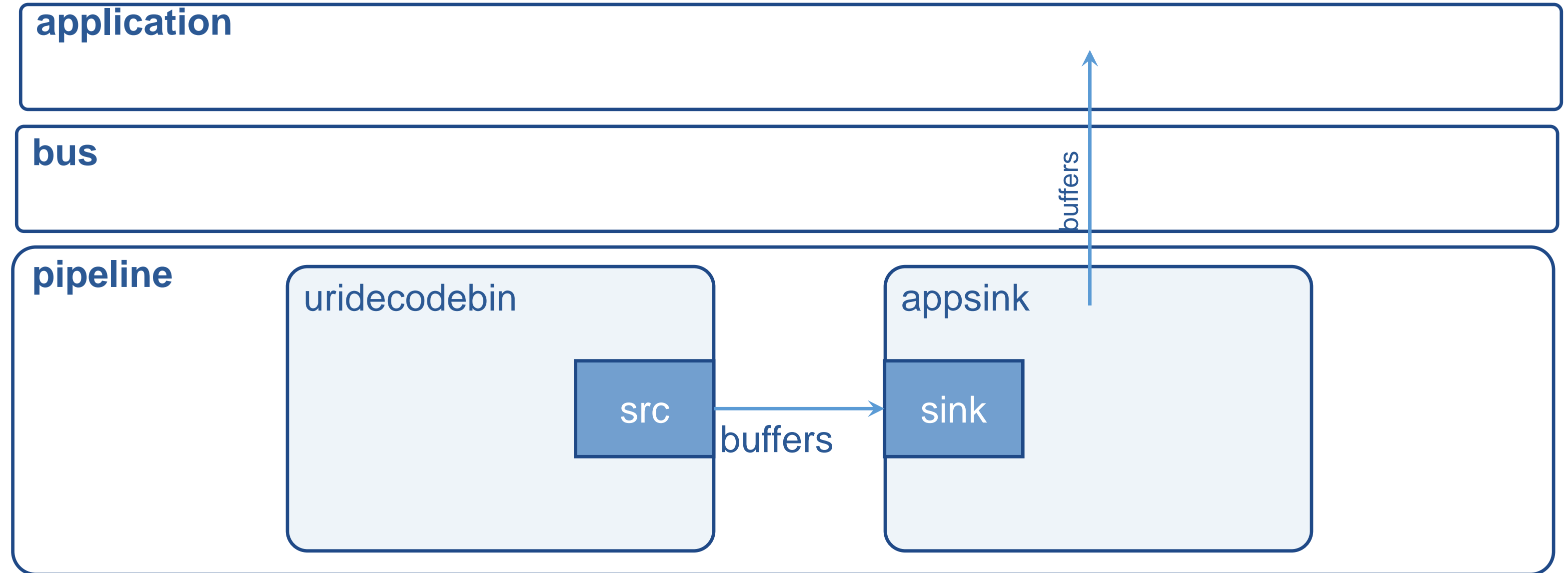
GSTREAMER

- Use Gstreamer to handle all these formats transparently.
 - Appsrc
 - Appsink

APPSRC AND APPSINK



APPSRC AND APPSINK



ASSIGNMENT

- modular media research framework for motion detection
 - input & groundtruth: read using Gstreamer
 - ROI: read using OpenCV: `cv2.imread()`
- The groundtruth can be binarized:
 - background (values 0 and 85)
 - foreground (values 50, 170, and 255)
- Visualize the background model and foreground mask.
- Evaluate using precision, and recall.

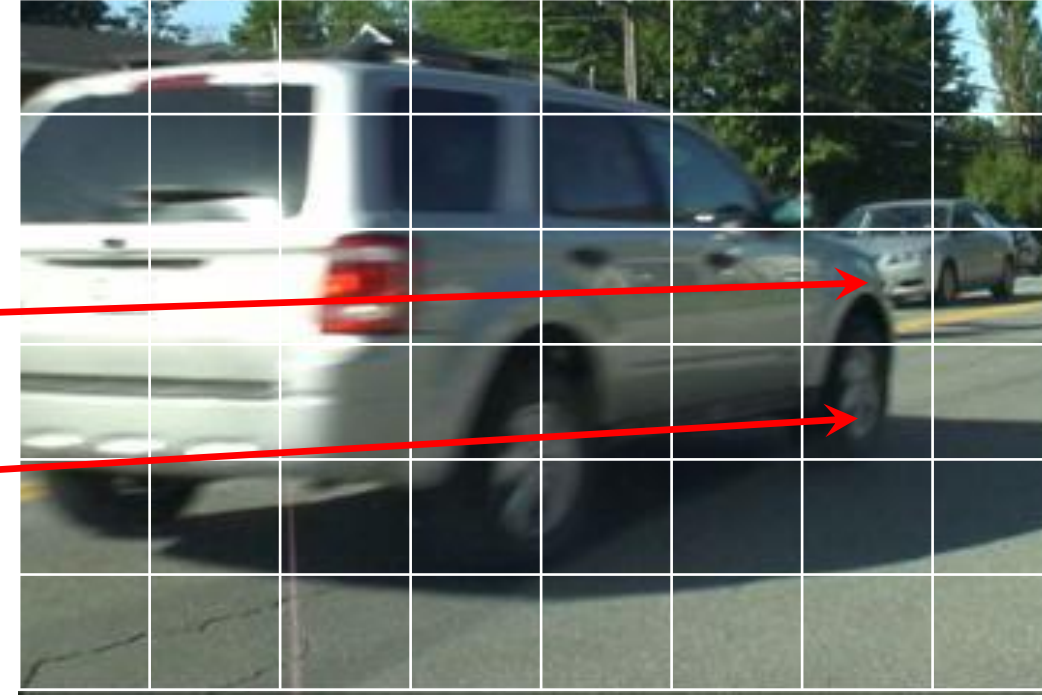
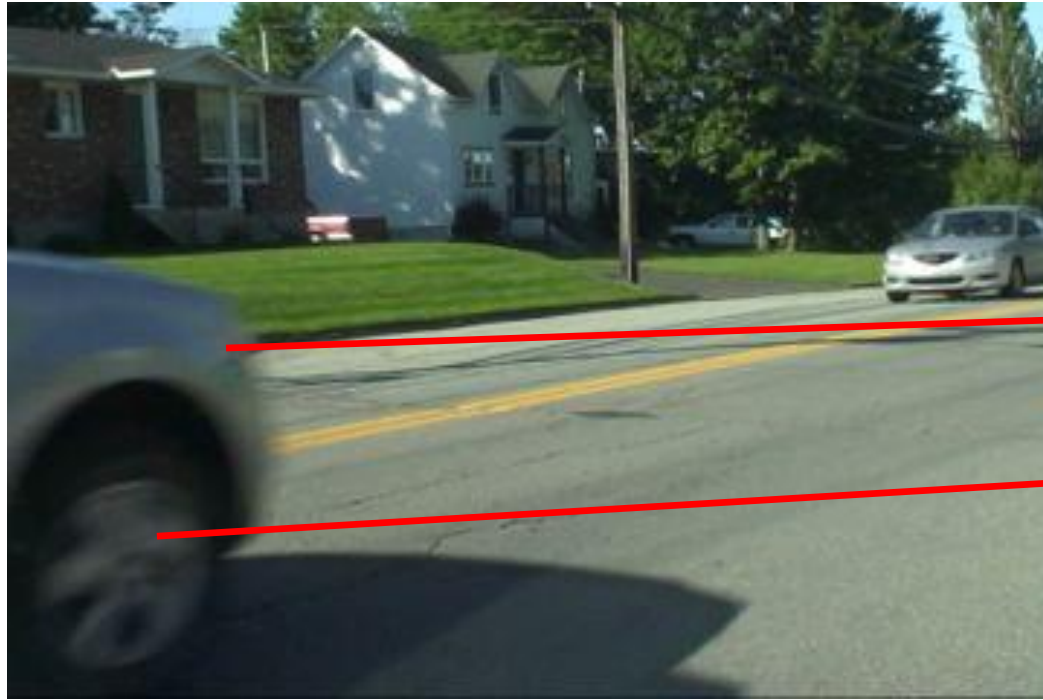
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				<u>Negative likelihood ratio (LR-) =</u> <u>$\frac{\text{FNR}}{\text{TNR}}$</u>	

MEAN MOTION ESTIMATOR

- Background = mean of the X previous frames.

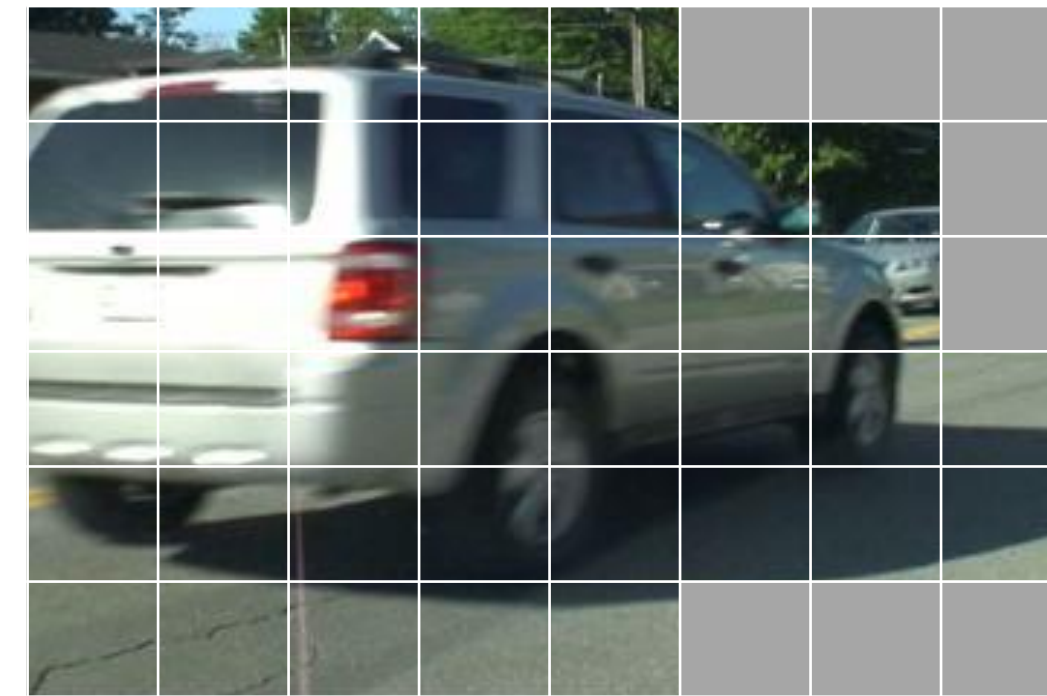
BLOCK BASED ESTIMATOR



Background



Foreground



MIXTURE OF GAUSSIANS

- OpenCV: Open Source Computer Vision Library
- Mixture of Gaussians motion estimator
- Instead of mean/pixel
- Gaussian distribution/pixel
- If part of distribution \rightarrow background



Head supervisor: Glenn Van Wallendael [Glenn.VanWallendael@UGent.be]

Supervisors:

Vasileios Avramelos	Vasileios.Avramelos@UGent.be
Sven Lieber	Sven.Lieber@UGent.be
Baptist Vandersmissen	Baptist.Vandersmissen@UGent.be
Niels Van Kets	Niels.VanKets@UGent.be