

Master in Computer Vision Barcelona

Project Module 4 Coordination Video Surveillance for Road Traffic Monitoring

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Project Goal

Main goal

 To learn the basic concepts and techniques related to video sequences mainly for surveillance applications

Scope

- Use of statistical models to estimate the background information of the video sequence
- Use of connected component analysis to segment the foreground
- Use optical flow estimations and compensations
- Analyze system performance evaluation

Applicability

 Any problem where video sequence analysis can be applied to obtain accurate automatic results



Project Flowchart

Stages:

- Background estimation
 - Model background using statistical models
- Foreground segmentation
 - Background subtraction and filtering
- Video stabilization
 - Optical flow estimation & compensation to remove jittering
- Region tracking
 - Uniquely identify objects of the scene and follow their movement
 - Count cars & measure speed



Methodology

- Students divided into groups of 4 people
- Semester is divided into 5 weeks
- Every week students submit their homework (code + slides)
 - Present their results in class
 - Answer questions
 - Intra group evaluation
- One hour class
 - ~30min devoted to discussions
 - ~30min to present next week's work



Timetable

week	date	time	lecture	lecturer	university	building	roor
1	Thu. Dec. 10th	16:00 - 18:00	Introduction to video analysis and tracking. Motion segmentation	Montse Pardàs	UPC	D5	Mer 010
1	Thu. Dec. 10th	18:00 - 19:00	Project Introduction	Javier Ruiz / Xavier Giró	UPC	D5	Mer 010
2	Tue. Dec. 15th	16:00 -18:00	Motion segmentation. Background subtraction	Montse Pardàs	UPC	D5	Mer 010
2	Thu. Dec. 17th	16:00 -18:00	Motion estimation. Optical flow	Verónica Vilaplana	UPC	D5	Mer 010
2	Thu. Dec. 17th	18:00 - 19:00	Project follow-up	Javier Ruiz / Xavier Giró	UPC	D5	Ме 010
			Christmas Holidays (from 21st December to 6th January)				
3	Thu. Jan. 7th	16:00 - 18:00	Bayesian tracking (I)	David Varas	UPC	D5	Me 010
3	Thu. Jan. 7th	18:00 - 19:00	Project follow-up	Javier Ruiz / Xavier Giró	UPC	D5	Me 010
4	Tue. Jan. 12th	16:00 -18:00	Bayesian tracking (II)	David Varas	UPC	D5	Me 010
4	Thu. Jan. 14th	16:00 -18:00	Tracking with active shapes	Constantine Butakoff	UPC	D5	Me 010
4	Thu. Jan. 14th	18:00 - 19:00	Project follow-up	Javier Ruiz / Xavier Giró	UPC	D5	Me 010
5	Tue. Jan. 19th	16:00 -18:00	Model-based tracking	Javier Ruiz	UPC	D5	Me 010
5	Thu. Jan. 21st	16:00 -18:00	Gesture and action recognition	Josep Ramon Casas	UPC	D5	Me 010
5	Thu. Jan. 21st	18:00 - 19:00	Project follow-up	Javier Ruiz / Xavier Giró	UPC	D5	Me 010
			Gesture and action recognition				
6	Tue. Jan. 26th	16:00 -18:00	Behaviour understanding in videos	Jordi Gonzalez	UPC	D5	Me 010
6	Thu. Jan. 28th	16:00 -18:00	Applications	Xavier Giró / Ferran Marqués	UPC	D5	Me 010
6	Thu. Jan. 28th	18:00 - 19:00	Project follow-up	Javier Ruiz / Xavier Giró	UPC	D5	Me 010
7	Tue. Feb. 2nd		HOMEWORK				
7	Thu. Feb. 4th	16:00 -19:00	Project presentations	Javier Ruiz / Xavier Giró	UPC	D5	Me 010

← Week 1: 10th December

← Week 2: 17th December

← Week 3: 7th January

← Week 4: 14th January

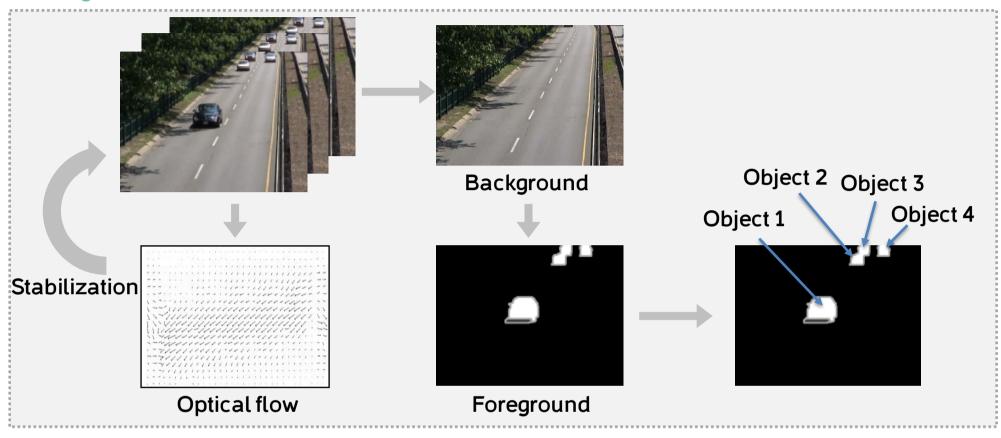
← Week 5: 21st January

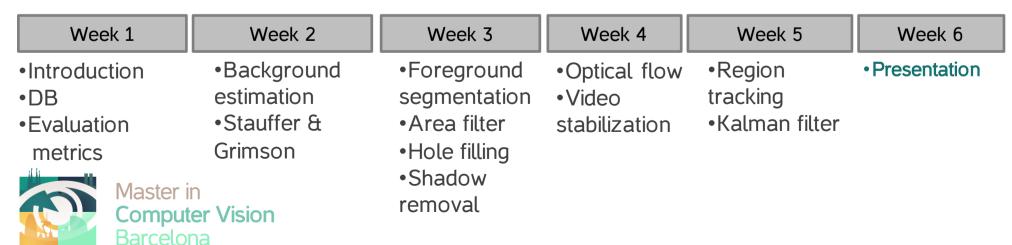
← Week 6: 29th January

Final presentations and Report: 4th February



Project Schedule





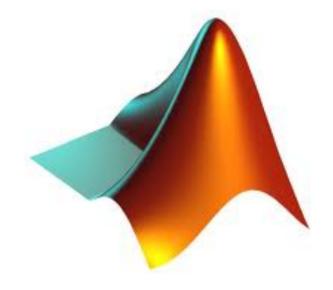
Learning Goals

Skills	Week
Statistical models Gaussian, S&G	2
Guassian, Guas	
Connected Component Analysis Area filter, hole filling	2
Turca filler, riole filling	
Optical flow Lucas—Kanade	3
Lacas Kanaae	4
Object tracking Kalman filter	5
Ruthan jiller	
Classification performance evaluation	1-5



Programming Language

- Matlab (http://mathworks.es)
 - Required toolboxes
 - Image processing
 - Additional toolboxes
 - Computer vision
- OpenCV (http://mathworks.es)
 - Python, C++ interfaces







Virtual machine

- X2go, download client from x2go page: http://wiki.x2go.org/doku.php/start
- Configure as:
 - host: 147.83.91.181
 - login: ihcv\$X (\$X is the group number as 01, 02, ...)
 - password: ihcv
 - SSH port: 2241
 - Session type: GNOME



Datasets

- ChangeDetection Video Database
 - http://www.changedetection.net
 - 11 video categories: 4-6 videos in each
 - · Baseline, dynamic background, jitter, shadow, etc.
 - Ground truth images
 - Static, shadow, outside ROI, motion, unknown





Datasets

- KITTI Vision Benchmark Suite
 - http://www.cvlibs.net/datasets/kitti
 - Optical flow ground truth







- TRAINING DATASET
 - 194 image **pairs** + optical flow ground truth
- TEST DATASET (subset)
 - 195 image pairs + optical flow ground truth



Project Evaluation

- The Project Development: PD
 - Weeks 1-4 (PD_i)
 - Delivered code + short presentation.
 - Completion of tasks and optionals
 - Feedback and questions to professors in class
 - Week 5 (PD₅)
 - Full code + short report
- Intra-Group Evaluation:
 - Every week students quantize the % of workload done by each member of the team
- Final project presentation: PP

$$PP = 0.5 \cdot PP^{professor} + 0.5 \cdot PP^{students}$$

The final mark is

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{4} 0.15 \cdot PD_i + 0.3 \cdot PD_5 + 0.1 \cdot PP$$



- Introduction to video sequence analysis and evaluation
 - Understand and familiarize with the programing framework used in the project
 - Learn about the databases to be used
 - Practice the evaluation metrics
 - Read / write video sequences

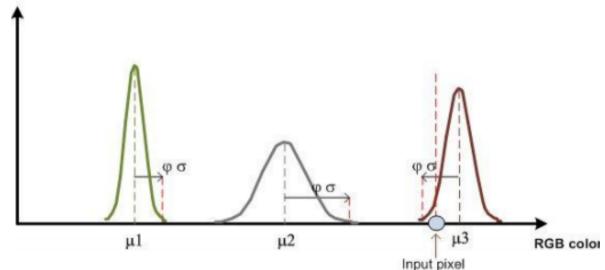




- Background estimation
 - Model the background pixels of a video sequence using a simple statistical model to classify the background / foreground
 - Single Gaussian per pixel
 - Adaptive / Non-adaptive

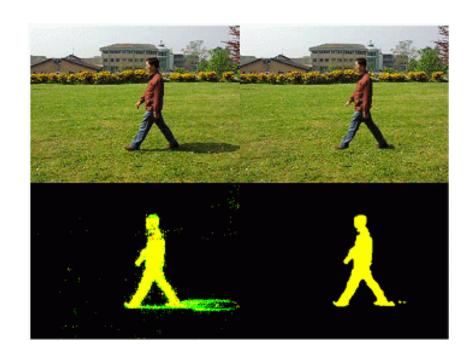
The statistical model will be used to preliminary classify foreground

Comparison with more complex models (Stauffer and Grimson)





- Foreground segmentation
 - Implement a robust foreground segmentation algorithm.
 - The statistical model implemented in the previous week will be used to classify foreground pixels in the video.
 - Refine the result with component analysis filtering
 - Shadow removal system







- Video stabilization
 - Removed un-wanted camera jitering
 - Motion Estimation by computing optical flow
 - Optical flow must be used to compensate the camera jitering and create a new stabilized video

Region tracking

- Implement a tracking system to uniquely identify the objects in the scene.
- A Kalman filter will be used to predict object positions and to help assign unique labels to all objects.
- Detect and track the cars from a provided video sequence, labeling each of them with a bounding box and a unique numerical identifier.
- Estimate the speed of the cars appearing in the video sequence, adding this information to the ID.





Material

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

- Describes all the information needed to perform and evaluate the project
- Location: Virtual Campus UAB

