



# Master in Computer Vision Barcelona

Project  
Module 4  
Coordination

**Week 2: Tasks Description**

Video Surveillance for Road  
Traffic Monitoring

J. Ruiz-Hidalgo / X. Giró

[j.ruiz@upc.edu](mailto:j.ruiz@upc.edu) / [xavier.giro@upc.edu](mailto:xavier.giro@upc.edu)



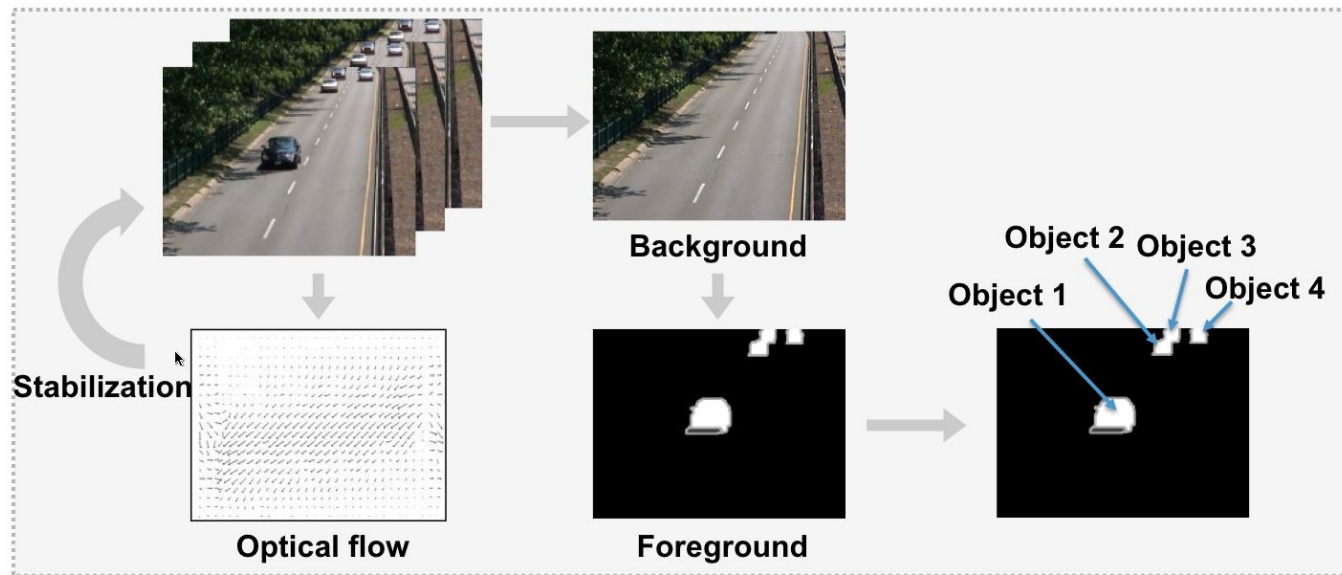
Master in  
Computer Vision  
Barcelona

UAB


UOC



# Project Schedule

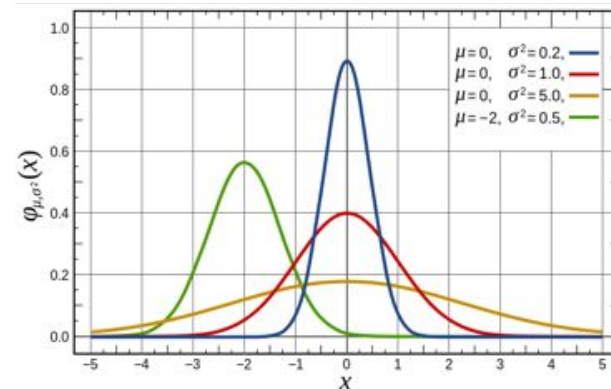


Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• DB</li><li>• Evaluation metrics</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Background estimation</li><li>• Stauffer &amp; Grimson</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Foreground segmentation</li><li>• Area filter</li><li>• Hole filling</li><li>• Shadow removal</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Optical flow</li><li>• Video stabilization</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Region tracking</li><li>• Kalman filter</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Presentation</b></li></ul>

 Master in  
Computer Vision  
Barcelona

# Goals Week 2

- **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)**



# Tasks

- **Mandatory**

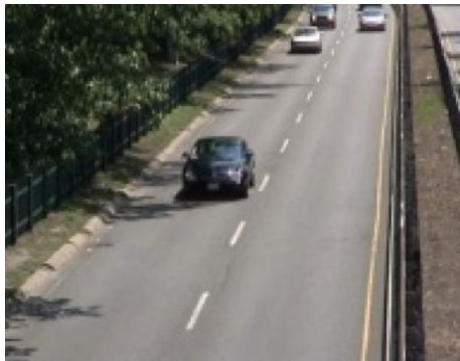
- Task 1: Gaussian distribution
- Task 2 & 3: Evaluate results
- Task 4: Recursive Gaussian modeling
- Task 5: Evaluate and compare to non-recursive

- **Optional**

- Task 6: Compare with S&G
- Task 7: Color sequences

# Sequences

ID	FRAME RANGE	TYPE
Highway	1050 - 1350	Baseline
Fall	1460 - 1560	Dynamic background
Traffic	950 - 1050	Camera jitter

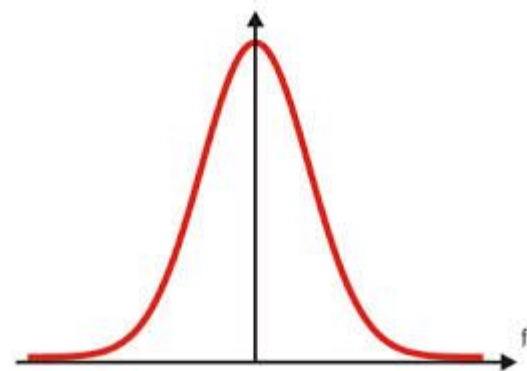


# Reminder: metrics

- **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
- **We will use:**
  - Background: 0, 50
  - Foreground: 255
  - Unknown (not evaluated): 85, 170

# Task 1: Gaussian modelling

- **1 Gaussian function to model each background pixel**
  - First 50% of the test sequence to model background
  - Mean and variance of pixels



- **Second 50% to segment the foreground**

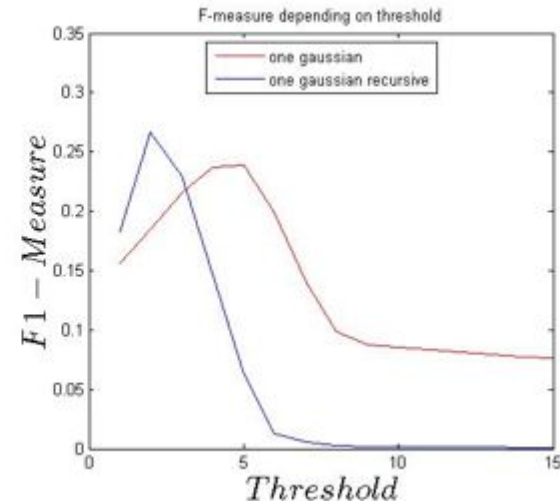
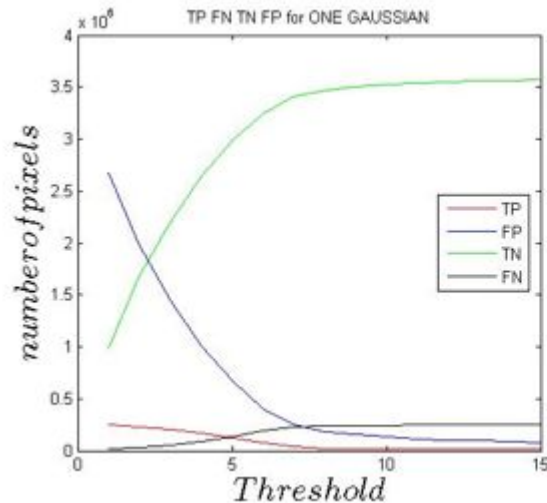
```
for all pixels  $i$  do
  if  $|I_i - \mu_i| \geq \alpha \cdot (\sigma_i + 2)$  then
    pixel  $\rightarrow$  Foreground
  else
    pixel  $\rightarrow$  Background
  end if
end for
```

$\triangleright +2$  to prevent low values of  $\sigma_i$

# Task 2: Evaluation

- **Evaluate Task 1**

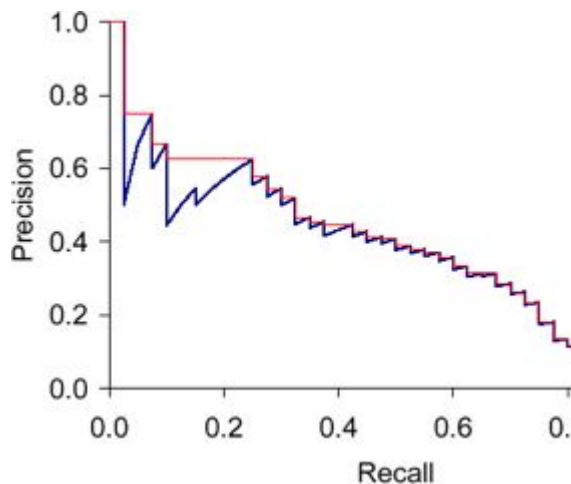
- True Positive, True Negative, False Positive, False Negative, Precision, Recall, F1-score vs alpha





# Task 3: Evaluation

- Evaluate Task 1
  - Precision vs Recall curve
  - Area Under the Curve (AUC)



# Task 4: Adaptive modelling

- **Adaptive modelling**

- First 50% frames for training
- Second 50% left background adapts

```
if pixel  $i \in \text{Background}$  then  
     $\mu_i = \rho \cdot I_i + (1 - \rho) \cdot \mu_i$   
     $\sigma_i^2 = \rho \cdot (I_i - \mu_i)^2 + (1 - \rho) \cdot \sigma_i^2$   
end if
```

- **Best value of  $\alpha$ ,  $p$  to maximize F1-score**

- Two methods:
  - Obtain best  $\alpha$  non-recursive and then obtain  $p$  for the recursive cases
  - Optimize them together

## Task 5: Comparison

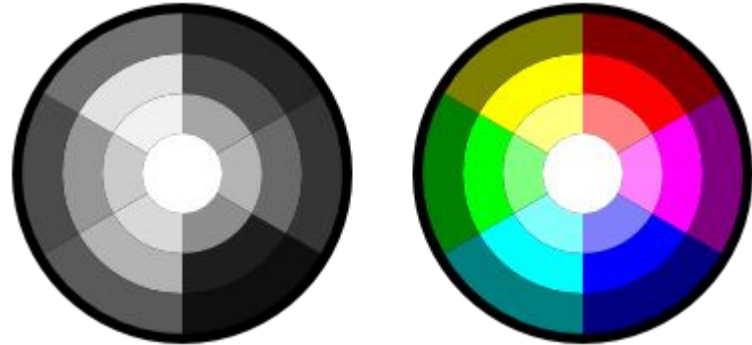
- Compare both the adaptive and non-adaptive version and evaluate them for all 3 sequences proposed
  - F1-score / AUC

## Task 6: Optional

- **Compare with Stauffer and Grimson**
  - Implementation
    - Matlab → Computer Vision Toolbox (preferred) or provided (StGm.zip)
    - Python → OpenCV
    - Select the best number of Gaussians (3 to 6)
  - Evaluate precision vs recall to comment which method (single Gaussian programmed by you or S&G) performs better
  - Evaluate the sequences that benefit more of the multiple Gaussians and try to explain why

## Task 7: Optional

- Update your implementation to support color sequences
  - Decide color space? RGB vs YUV?
  - Number of Gaussians needed?



# Deliverables

- **Google drive with slides per tasks**
- **Code used for the week assignment**
  
- **6th January**
  - **Upload link to GitHub**
  - **Fill the intra-group evaluation**

# Scoring Rubric

Grade is assigned based on the satisfactory accomplishment of...

Grade	Common meaning	Succesfully completed tasks
9-10	Excellent	All mandatory and two optional tasks
7-9	Very good	All mandatory and one optional tasks
5-7	Average	All mandatory tasks
3-5	Difficulties	All mandatory tasks but one
0-3	Fail	All mandatory tasks but two or more