Don't throw that video away!
Reference Frames can fix Video Analysis with a Moving Camera

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One common source of error in video analysis is camera movement. The paper describes a simple frame of reference correction that students can employ to salvage otherwise corrupted video analysis data. Two examples are provided.

I. INTRODUCTION

Video analysis is a convenient and fun way to collect kinematic position-time information for a motion that may not be otherwise accessible in the introductory lab. The general procedure is to track the successive motion of an object via it's x and y pixel position over multiple frames of a video.

One example of this is Eugenia Etkina's ISLE video curriculum, [1], which builds understanding through student analysis of videos. For example, in the 2-D Projectile motion unit, one video [2], involves Dr. Etkina tossing a ball vertically while rolling across the room on rollerblades.
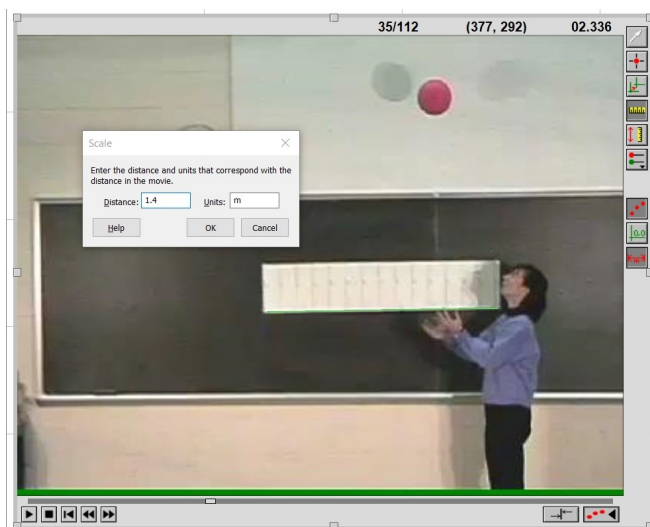

FIG. 1. A screenshot from Eugenia Etkina's ISLE video curriculum. The video has been imported for analysis in Vernier's LoggerPro software. Horizontal scale is given via the set of vertical lines drawn on the chalkboard with *assumed* spacing of 10cm. The (green) calibration stick is assumed to be 1.4m in length via lines drawn on the chalkboard. The video can be downloaded from [2] .

Another set of teaching videos is Peter Bohacek's Direct Measurement Physics Videos, [4] . These videos usu-
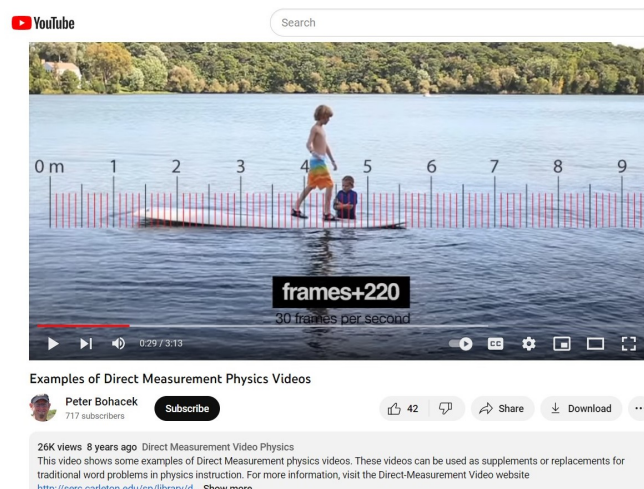

FIG. 2. A screenshot from Peter Bohacek's Direct Measurement Videos, [3]. In this case, position information is given by a drawn overlay added to the video via post-processing.

ally show physics in a "real" setting (outside the classroom) and are again powerful and engaging tools.

In both of these examples, students are presented with videos that can be analyzed frame by frame at constant time intervals, typically 60 *frames/second*. Horizontal and vertical positions are available by either marks on a chalkboard (Etkina) or a computer drawn overlay (Bohacek).

There are also a number of video analysis software programs that allow students to analyze any old video they find or record with their cellphones. "Tracker", [5], is a free tool that works on a variety of platforms. Vernier's Logger Pro, [6], often used for data acquisition, also contains video analysis software.

In both of these packages, students repeatedly click on an object of interest and the software then collects time and 2D position data in spreadsheet form. However, the data collected is in units of an x,y pixel pair. Conversion from pixel to physical dimension is a student task, and the quality of student results can depend on the "calibration stick"[7] they employ.

Figures 1 and 3 show the analysis process for the video in which Dr. Etkina throws a ball vertically while rollerblading across the classroom. The video of this event was taken by a camera that followed Etkina, so

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via direct tracking of the ball, the horizontal component is lost.

However, if a student also tracks the motion of a seemingly immobile object, for example the center seam of the chalkboard, the center of the clock, a corner of the calibration sheets, etc, the student can recover the horizontal motion of the ball via vector subtraction. Specifically, if you write the ball's position relative to the classroom wall as, $X_{ball\ wrt\ wall}$, you can then express this position as a difference.

$$X_{ball\ wrt\ wall} = X_{ball\ wrt\ camera} - X_{clock\ wrt\ camera}$$
$$Y_{ball\ wrt\ wall} = Y_{ball\ wrt\ camera} - Y_{clock\ wrt\ camera}$$

This subtraction can be accomplished in LoggerPro as a "calculated column" or the data can be exported to a spreadsheet and the operation performed there.

Results from this change of reference frame are shown in figures 4 and 5 . In the introductory curriculum, frames of reference sometimes seems dry or contrived, but in video analysis projects with a moving camera, thinking about the movement of a seemingly immobile reference frame can be a magic bullet.

FIG. 4. A plot from LoggerPro showing the vertical position of the clock (red), the ball (blue), and the difference between the two (purple, the vertical position of the ball relative to the clock).
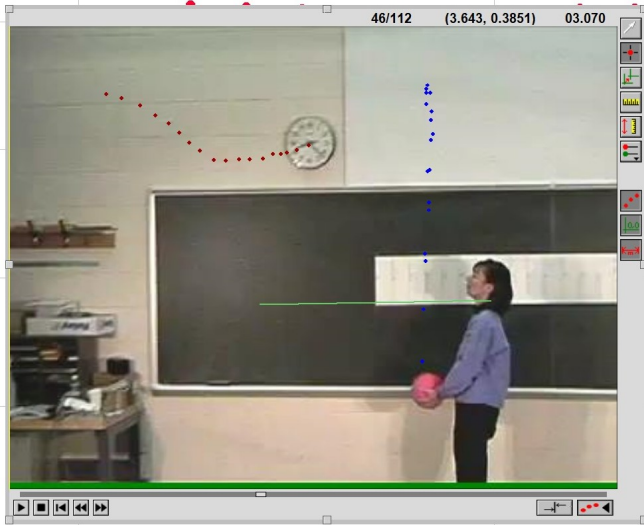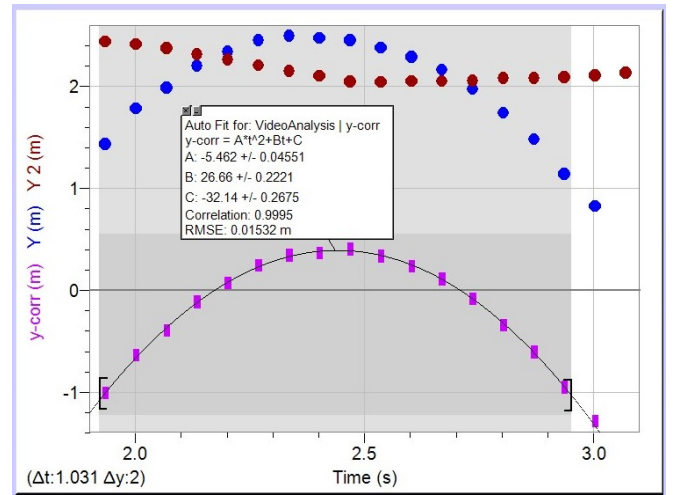

FIG. 3. A screenshot from LoggerPro, showing both the track of the pink ball (blue dots) and the track made by the clock (red dots). Note, the clock is attached to a concrete block wall, so the red dots also show the motion of the camera. While the ball is certainly moving across the classroom horizontally, the moving camera does not show this motion in the track of blue dots. The position of the ball *with respect to the classroom* can be generated via vector subtraction of the ball-camera and clock-camera reference frames.
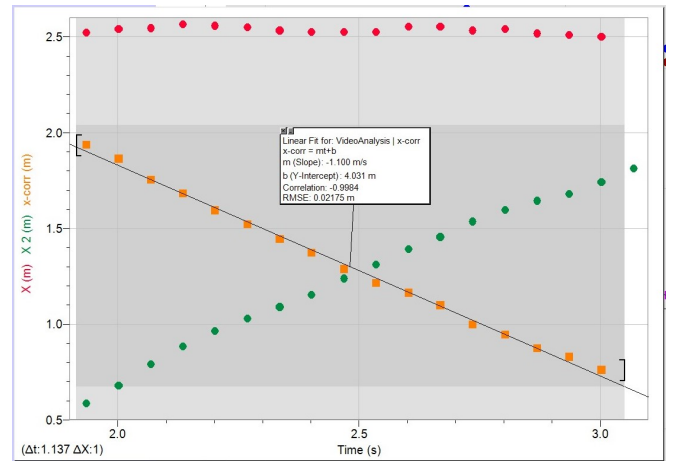

FIG. 5. A plot from LoggerPro showing the horizontal position of the clock (green), the ball (red), and the difference between the two (orange), ie the horizontal position of the ball relative to the clock. This graph shows how motion hidden by a moving camera can be recovered if you subtract away the (camera) motion of a fixed reference.

II.   EXAMPLE: A BEAR FALLS OUT OF A TREE

To further illustrate how useful this approach can be, consider this 2003 video of a bear being removed from a tree in Missoula Montana via a tranquilizer gun and a trampoline. `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9KiJnTGoPPI` [8]. There are quite a few different application topics available in the video, and some of my students are outraged that the bear was so made fun of by the Missoula fire, wildlife, and police departments.

So, an ethical question: "Assuming the bear had to be removed from the tree, was bouncing it off a trampoline a humane thing to do?" With encouragement, the students can develop this question into a quantifiable measure, eg, "What would the bear's speed be if there was no trampoline in place?" There are many graphs online that show the fatality risk for pedestrians who are struck by cars at different speeds, for example [9], and it seems realistic to extrapolate this to a decrease in harm to the bear if its final velocity is reduced.

FIG. 6.   A screenshot from LoggerPro, showing the position-time track for both the bear (blue, center of mass) and the lower left corner of the house's left transom window. The calibration used (green) is the trampoline's leg height of 1m. The calibration stick has drifted off to the left because of the movement of the camera. The calibration length is only an estimate and should probably be back fit to the appropriate gravitational acceleration value for the bear's free-fall.

The bear video was shot by a professional videographer, Mark Hoyoak, and the focus of the camera follows the bear. Ignoring the early parts of the bear's fall when the zoom level changes, the video provides a falling body, tracked by a moving camera. If you consider one of the house's transom windows to be a static reference, camera movement can be removed.

This analysis is shown in figures 6, 7, and 8. The analysis assumes a trampoline leg height of 1 meter, which, based on the extracted gravitational acceleration values,
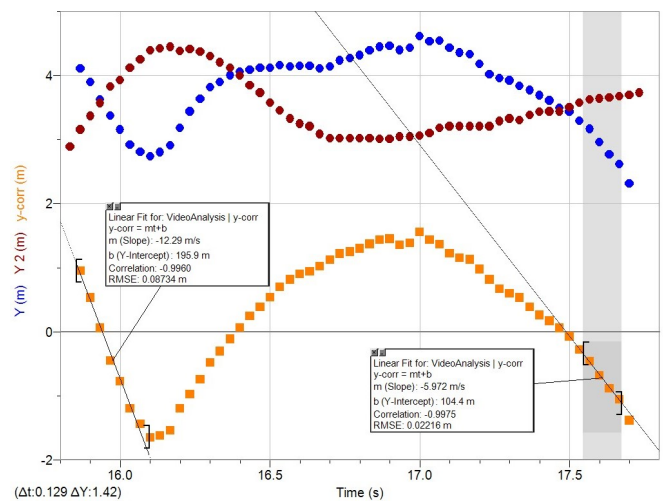

FIG. 7.   A screenshot from LoggerPro, showing the vertical position-time graph for both the bear (blue, center of mass), the lower left corner one of the house's transom windows (red) and the (calculated) bear's motion relative to the window (orange).

is probably inaccurate.

Straight-line fits to the bear's vertical position give speeds of $12.3 m/s \approx 27 mph \approx 44 kmph$ as the bear hits the trampoline, and $5.9 m/s \approx 13 mph \approx 21 kmph$ at about the same altitute after bouncing off the trampoline. Based on the data in Figure 1b of [9] this corresponds to a reduction of pedestrian fatality risk from 5% to less than 1%. Extrapolating from vehicle fatality data, one could arge that in addition to being good comedy, using a trampoline in this case is humane wildlife management.

III.   CONCLUSION

Cellphone video is everywhere in a way that was unimaginable 20 years ago. Most of the videos that students might take for a kinematics assignment won't be shot from a tripod with a constant depth of field. Accordingly, talking about how to use topics from Physics to correct "errors" in video data collection seems empowering for students. If there's a fixed reference, a student no longer needs to be told, "'That video is bad, go take it again...".
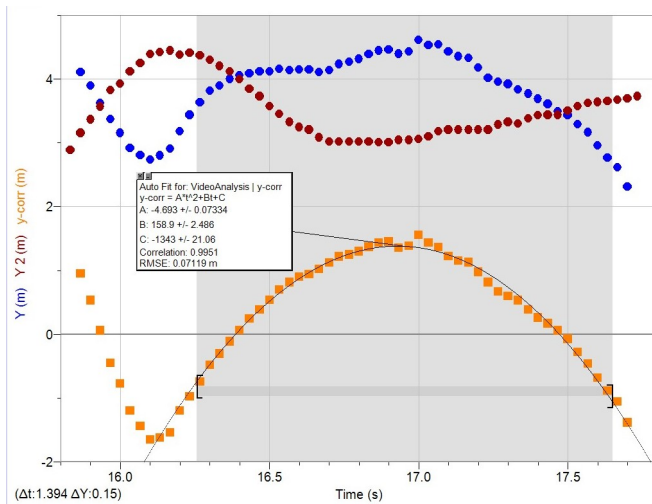
FIG. 8. A quadratic fit to the bear's position (relative to the window) shows a $time^2$ polynomial with gravitational acceleration of about $g = 9.4 \pm 0.1 \ m/s^2$. This is obviously not the standard g value from the textbook and suggests both "clicking error" in tracking the motion and calibration error in assuming the trampoline is 1 meter high. Never-the-less, the corrected motion (unlike that of the bear from the moving camera, (blue) is clearly quadratic, which is a demonstration of the utility of the approach used in this paper.

[1] Professor Etkina's group has been active in this area for quite a while. Here is a pointer to the video archive I'm using. `http://islevideos.net/`

[2] The ball toss video used in the first part of the paper is available for download at `http://islevideos.net/experiment.php?topicid=2&exptid=95`

[3] `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsGMKv8Lrew`

[4] Peter Bohacek's YouTube channel contains a large number of these videos `https://www.youtube.com/user/bohacekphysics`. A nice overview of the approach he takes is given in `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsGMKv8Lrew`. These videos are available as a commercial curriculum at `https://www.pivotinteractives.com/` .

[5] Tracker is a free, open-source tool that you can install on your computer or run in a web browser. It is available online at `https://physlets.org/tracker/`

[6] Vernier's LoggerPro is typically used for lab data acquisition but it contains an excellent video analysis tool that this paper employs. `https://www.vernier.com/product/logger-pro-3/`

[7] Here is the help page for calibration sticks in Tracker `https://physlets.org/tracker/help/frameset.html`. The process in LoggerPro is similar.

[8] There are many copies of this video on the web. It seems that the original video was taken by Mark Hoyoak of KPAX News in Montana on September 9, 2003. The clip was subsequently featured on national news and comedy programs. For an overview, see `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jB47Vucoj2o`

[9] https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aap.2009.02.002 Erik Rosén and Ulrich Sander Pedestrian fatality risk as a function of car impact speed Accident Analysis & Prevention Volume 41, Issue 3, May 2009, Pages 536-542