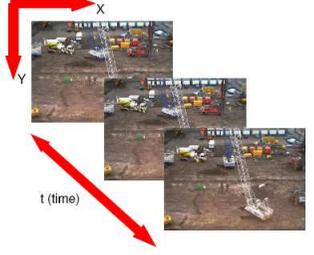


# Detection and Tracking Introduction

Robert B. Fisher  
School of Informatics  
University of Edinburgh

## Detection and Tracking Introduction

Given a sequence of  $N$  images, is it possible to:



- Identify moving objects
- Predict their position in the next image

**Goal:** a sequence of tracked positions  $(r, c)$  for each target as it moves across the image

**Data:** a sequence of images (ie. a video)

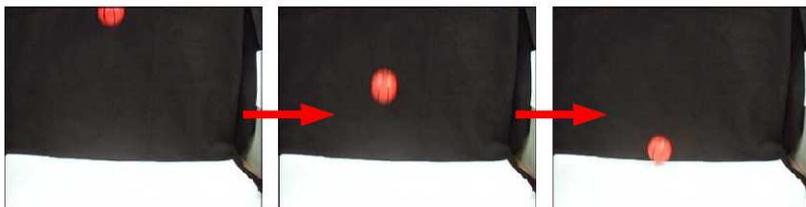
## MOTIVATION



- Objects: human sign language recognition, vehicle monitoring
- People: overcrowding, sports, exclusion zones
- Animals: behaviour, health monitoring

## TARGET TRACKING WITH NOISE AND BOUNCING

PROBLEM: track a ball falling and bouncing



SEE: [homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/...AVINVERTED/DEMOS/TRACK/demo.html](http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/...AVINVERTED/DEMOS/TRACK/demo.html)

## THE TARGET

### PLAN:

1. Removal of irrelevant background + **detection of changes**
2. Tracking noisy motion with **Kalman filter**
3. Coping with events and noise with **condensation tracking**

## Issues & Constraints

- + Constant background
- + Color difference with background: Realistic for controlled environments, less realistic for public places: plazas, streets, shopping areas
- + Newtonian motion model

Problems: Motion blur & the bounce

## Why a ball?

- Ball bounce (direction, magnitude) is hard to model without precise knowledge of mass, forces, elasticity
- Prediction of  $n + 1$  position using first  $n$  frames
- Simple shape allows us to concentrate on tracking issues without 3D shape problems



## Other Targets?

We'll also look at tracking people indoors:



SEE: [homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/...  
...AVINVERTED/DEMOS/TRACK/demo2.html](http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/...AVINVERTED/DEMOS/TRACK/demo2.html)

## What We Have Learned

1. Some applications of tracking
2. Key steps: detection, track, motion modelling