



Moving Target Monitoring in Video Surveillances

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Research Background

> The surveillance camera system is widely used in our daily life.

Video data currently is used only "after the fact" as a forensic tool, thus losing its primary benefit as an active, real-time medium





Experimental Method

Python: a high-level programming language for general-purpose programming

OpenCV: a library of programming functions mainly aimed at real-time computer vision









Background Modeling Based on Gaussian Mixture Models

Scheme Comparison

Scheme	Advantage	Disadvantage	
Mean Value Modeling	less calculation, high velocity	Big storage space, moving objects with low velocity will be recognized as background	
Single Gaussian Background Modeling	less calculation, high velocity, small storage space	Influenced by illumination and moving foreground	
Gaussian Mixture Background Modeling	the shadow and noise of its movement foreground are less	More calculation	
Final choice: Gaussian Mixture Background Modeling			
Reason: it could deal with complicated environment			



Background Modeling Based on Gaussian Mixture Models

Results



Raw image

Gaussian mixture model







Morphology filtering

Base operation

	Erosion	Dilation
Principle	It eliminates the boundary point and causes the boundary to shrink internally	It expands the shapes contained in the input image.
Effect	Small objects in the foreground will be ignored	Figures that are very lightly drawn get thick when "dilated".



Morphology filtering

Results



Raw image



Image after erosion



Image after dilation







Camshift Algorithm



Camshift



Camshift Algorithm





A tracking algorithm based on modified Camshift

(1) Need to choose moving objects artificially, could not match targets automatically

(2) Could only tracking one moving object





> A tracking algorithm based on modified Camshift









Cross-border warning

Algorithm Analysis









Problem Analysis

1 The retardance of gaussian mixture modeling

The Gaussian mixture modeling assumes that all pixels in the 1st frame are background. Since it updates the background by comparing differences between each two frames, the algorithm cannot do the modeling properly during the first 2-3s if there are some moving objects in the first frame, which leads to an error for following object detection.

The 1st frame



The 25th frame



The 9th frame



The 50th frame





Problem Analysis

2 The strong dependency of details

This algorithm has strong dependency of details. When there is a moving object whose color is similar to our background or whose velocity is high, it cannot find its trajectory properly, which leads to the losing of objects.





Conclusion

Content

(1) The analysis of background modeling algorithm

(2) Camshift tracking algorithm

(3) Cross-border warning

Prospect

(1) Improve the robustness of the algorithm

(2) Make it more intelligent

(3) Be able to tracking complicated trajectory







