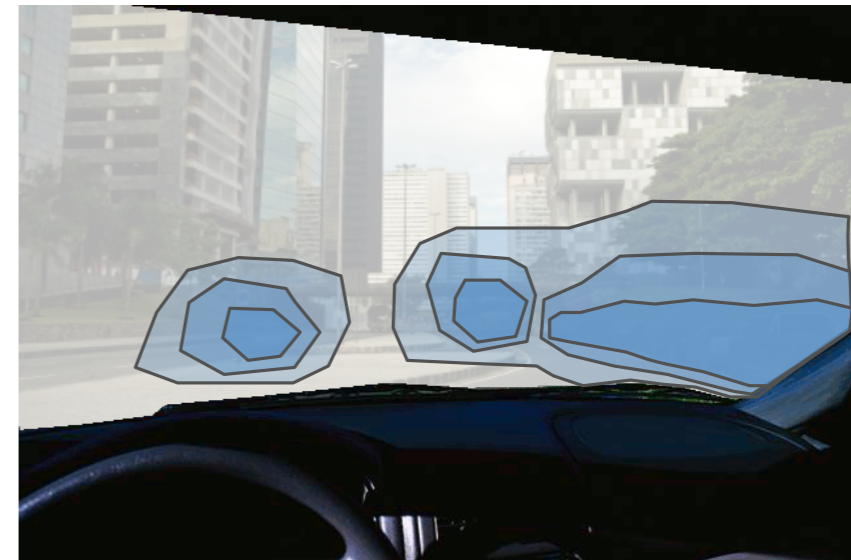
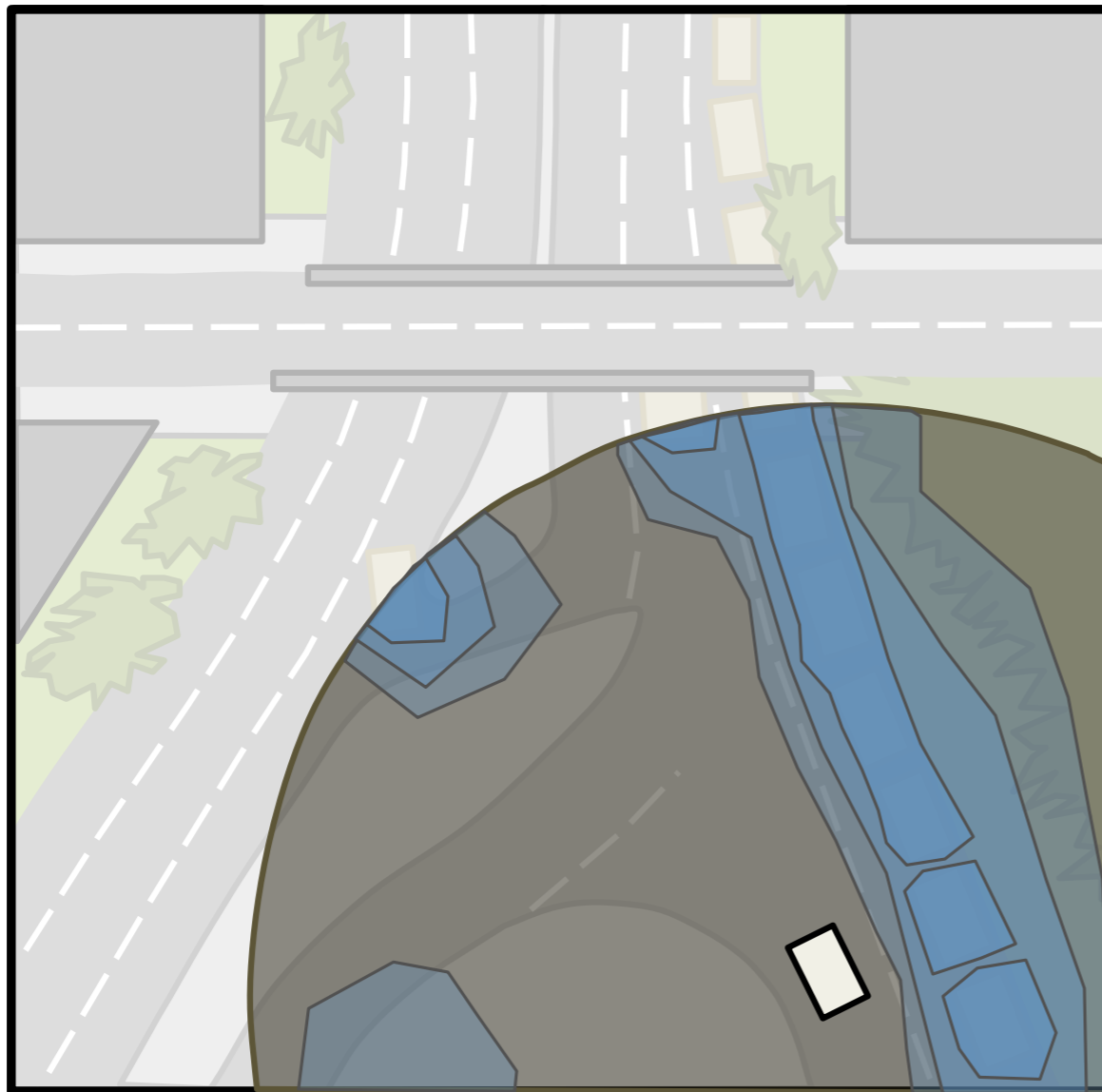


Robust Multi-Target Tracking in Outdoor Traffic Scenarios via Persistence Topology based Robust Motion Segmentation

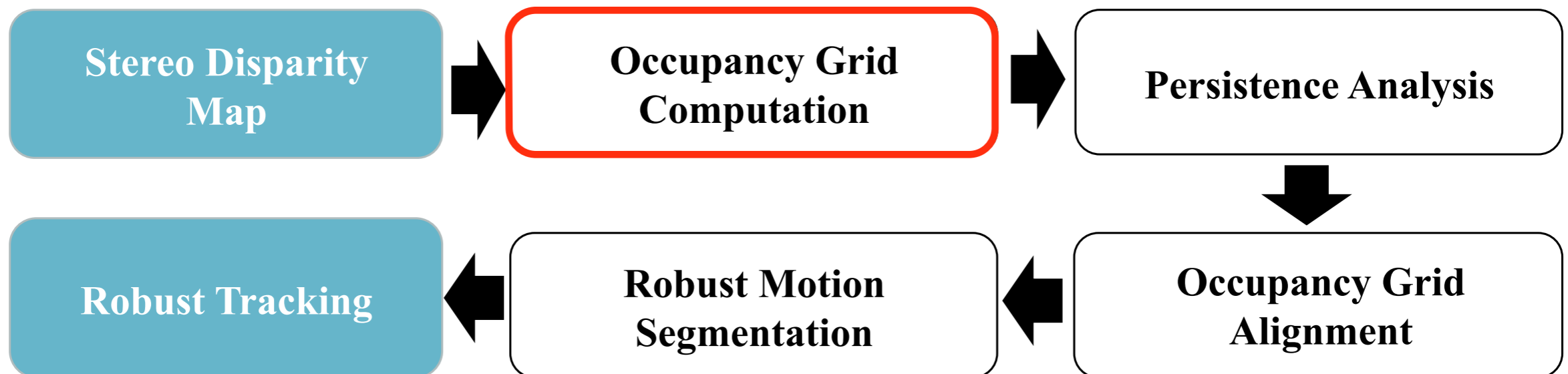
Somrita Chattopadhyay, **Qian Ge**, Chunpeng Wei, Edgar Lobaton

Electrical and Computer Engineering Department
North Carolina State University

Vision system for self-driving car

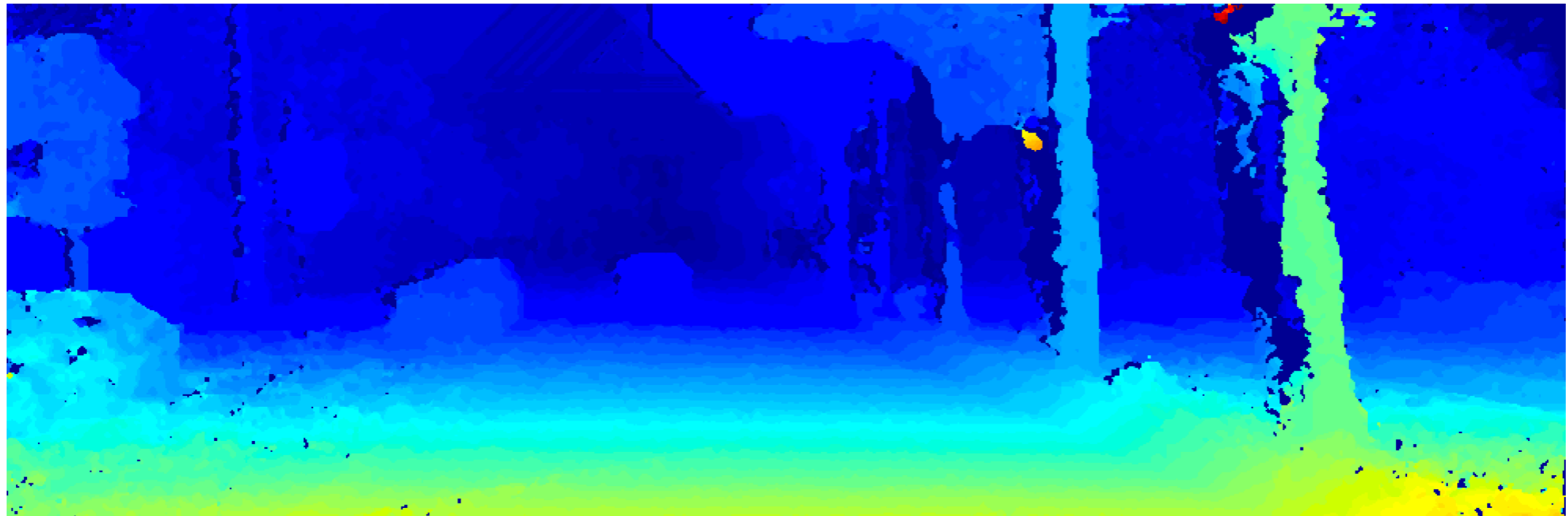


Pipeline



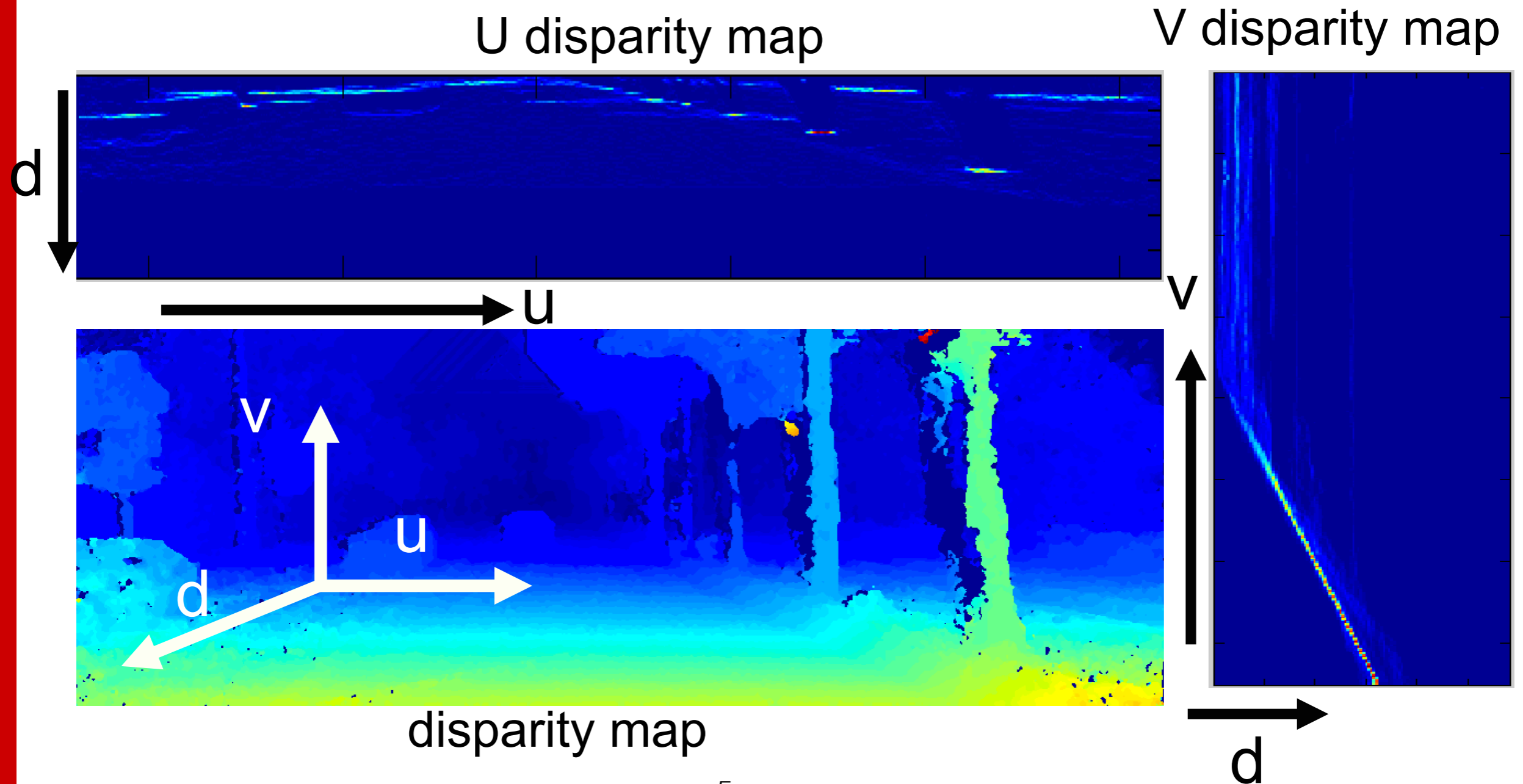
Stereo Disparity Map

- We Use Semi Global Block Matching (SGBM) to compute the disparity map. Higher value means closer to the camera.



Stereo Disparity Map

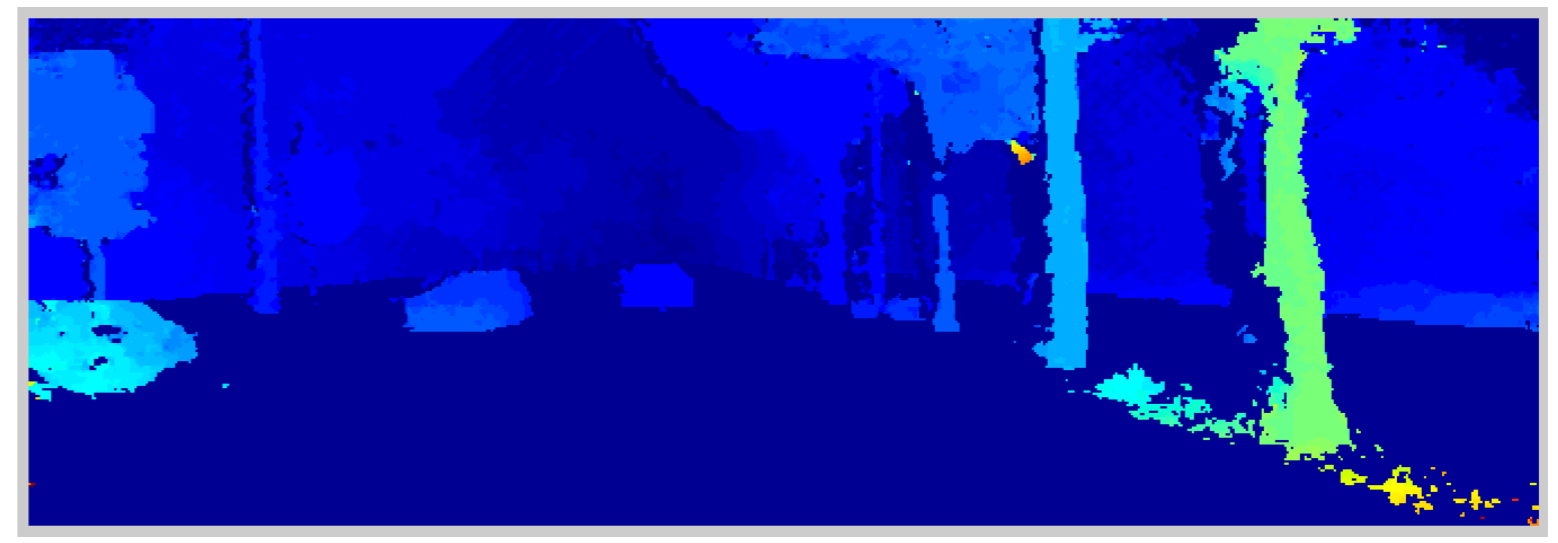
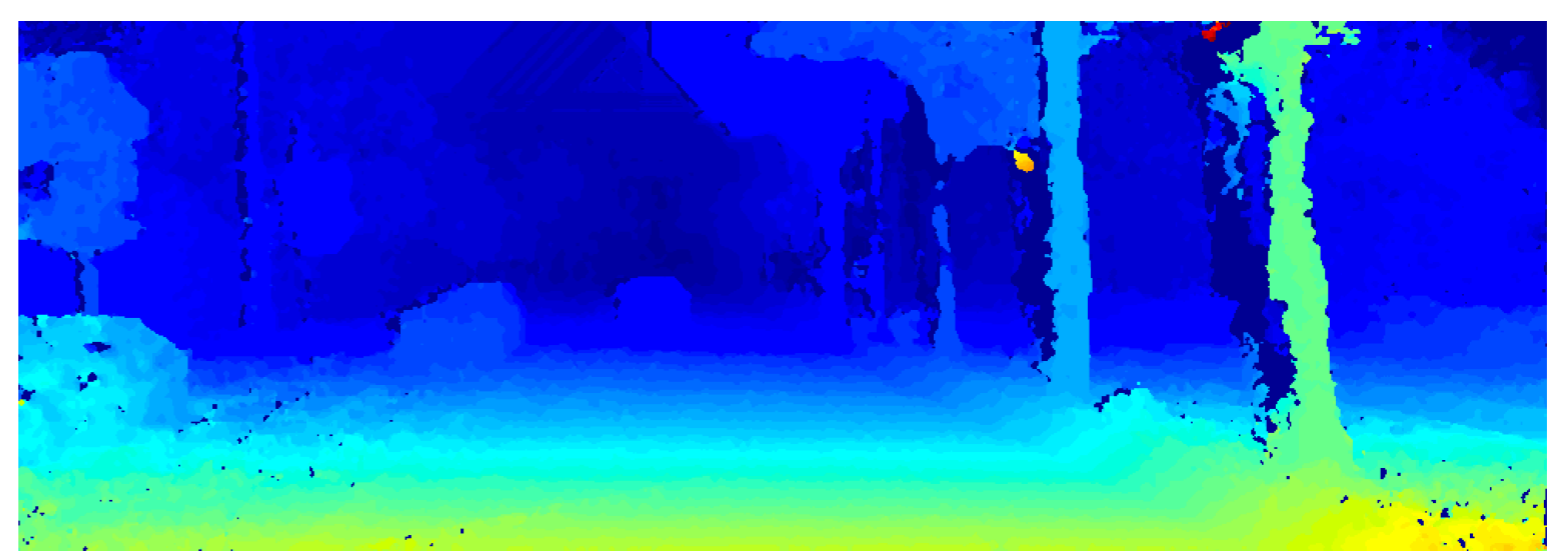
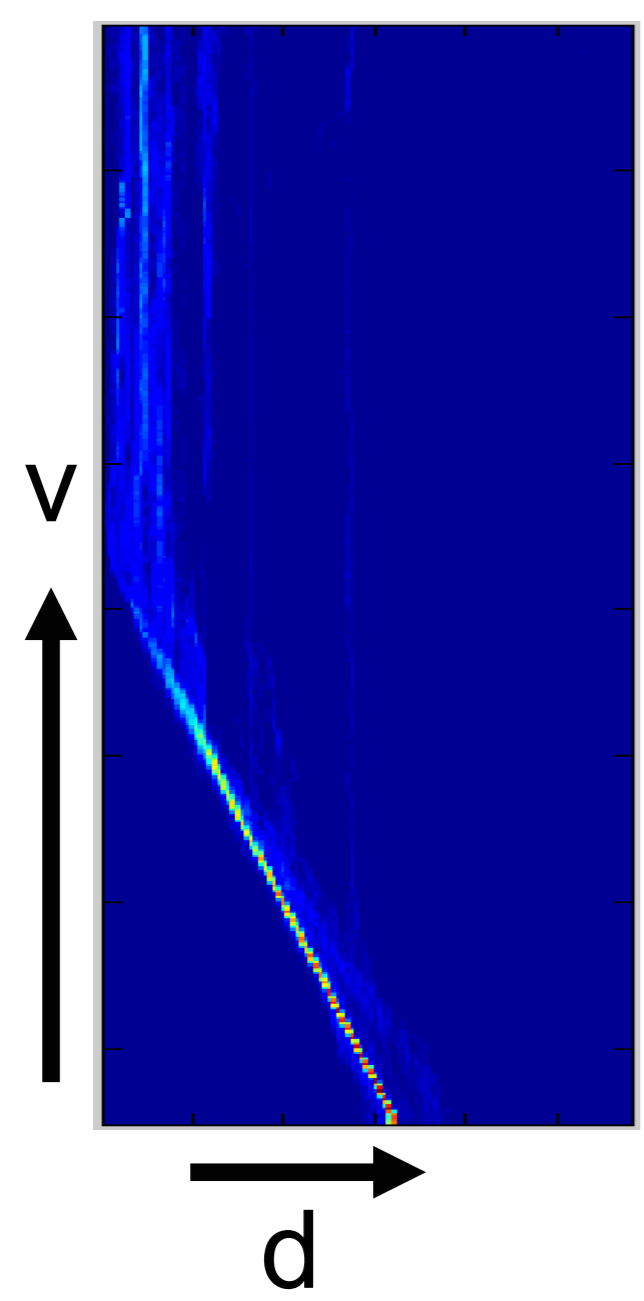
- UV disparity map



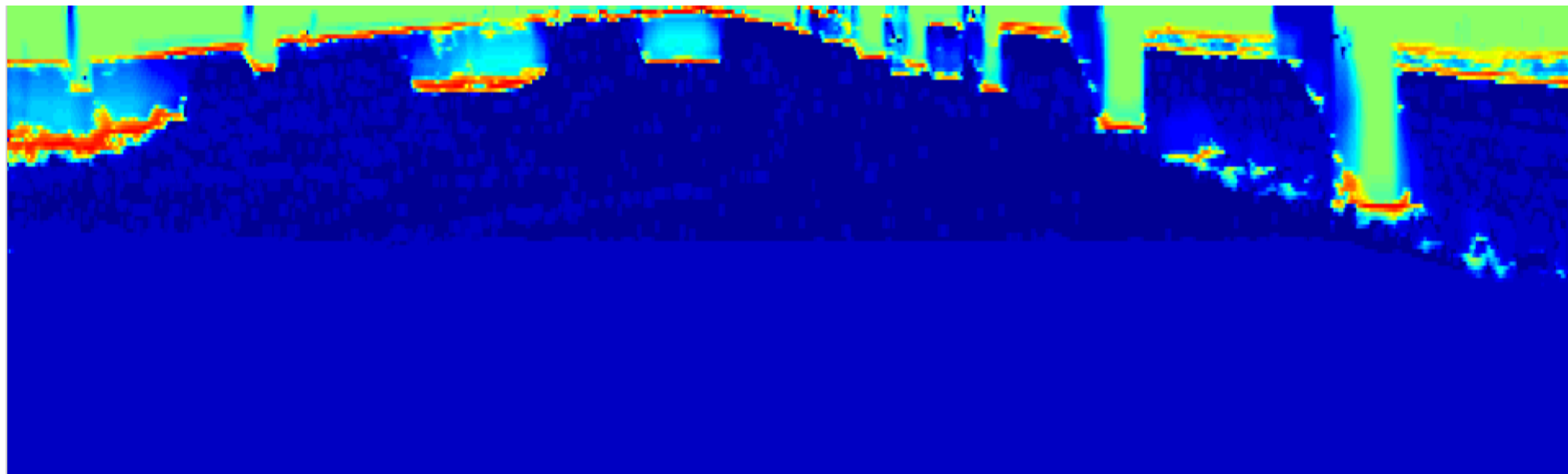
Ground Segmentation

- Fit a line or plane in V-disparity map.

V disparity map

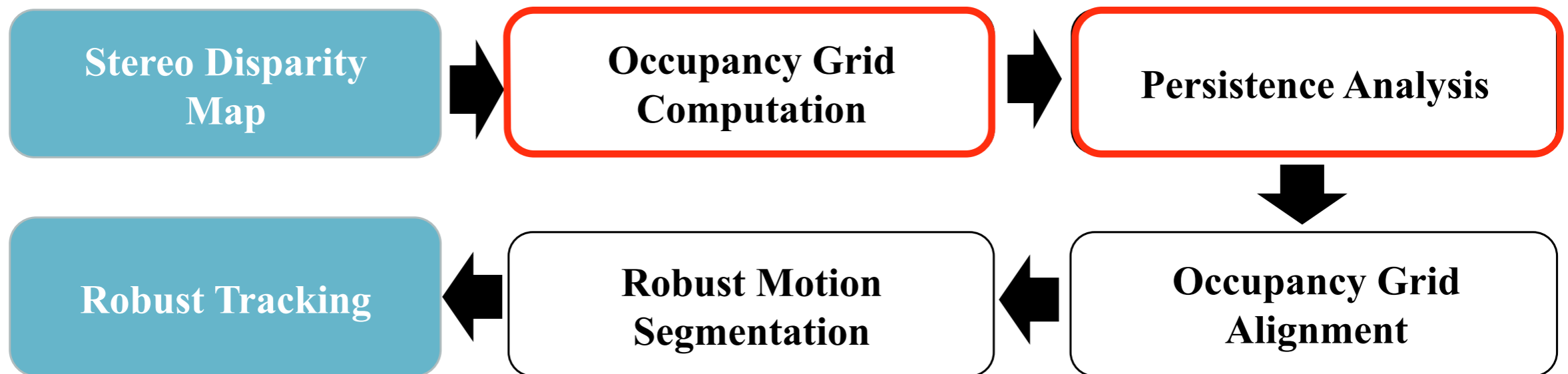


Occupancy Grid Computation



M. Perrollaz, J.-D. Yoder, A. Ne`gre, A. Spalanzani, and C. Laugier, "A visibility-based approach for occupancy grid computation in disparity space," *Intelligent Transportation Systems, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 1383–1393, 2012

Pipeline



Topological Persistence



$\tau = 0.2$

$\tau = 0.24$

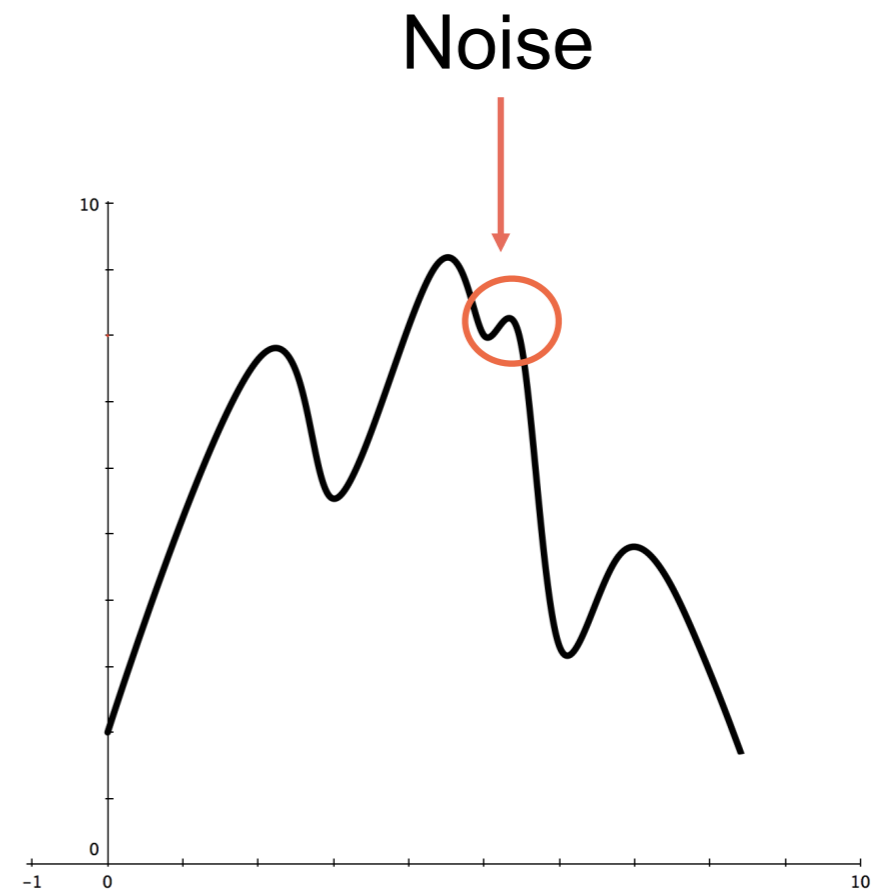
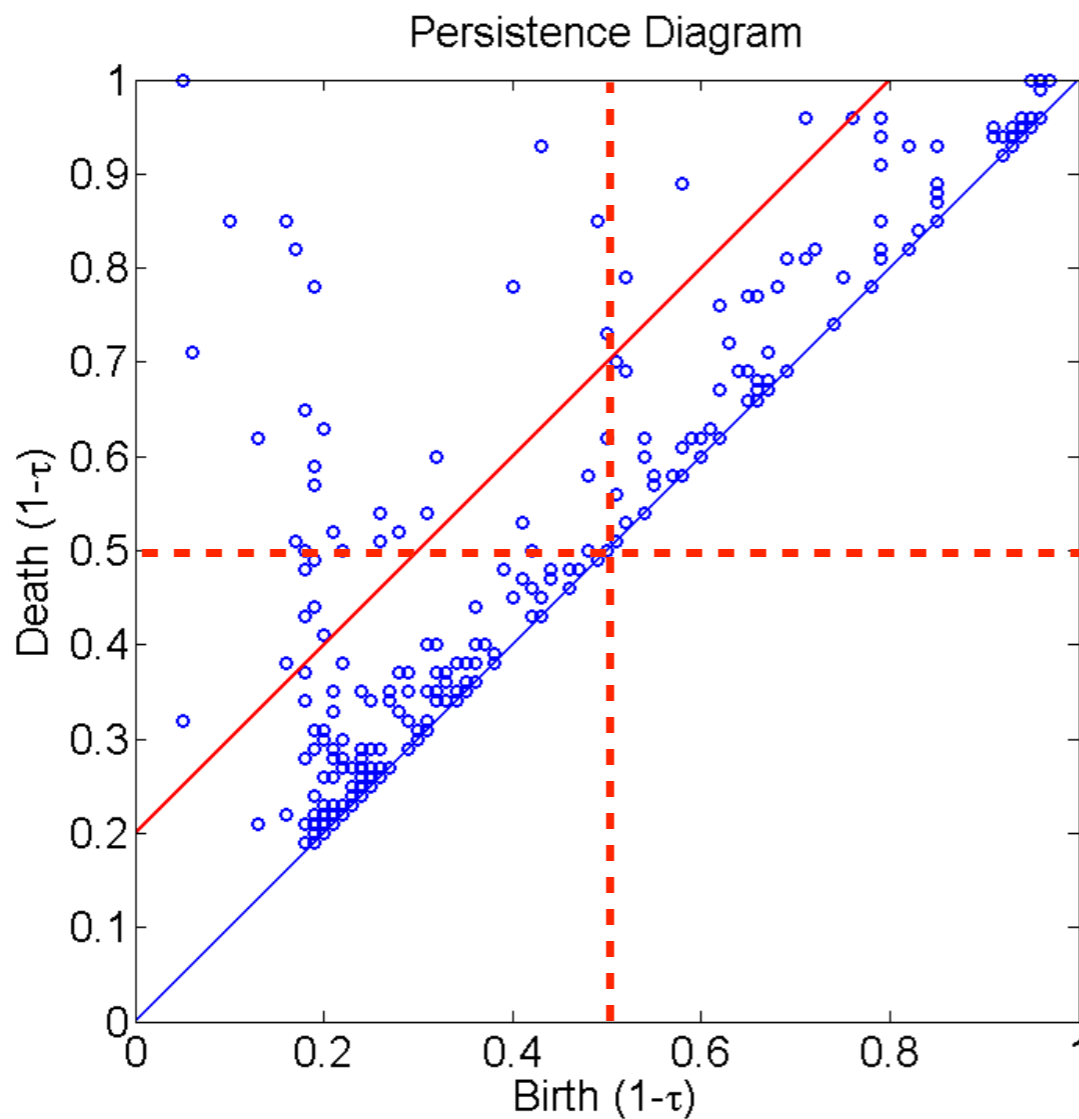
$\tau = 0.25$

$\tau = 0.49$

$\tau = 0.64$

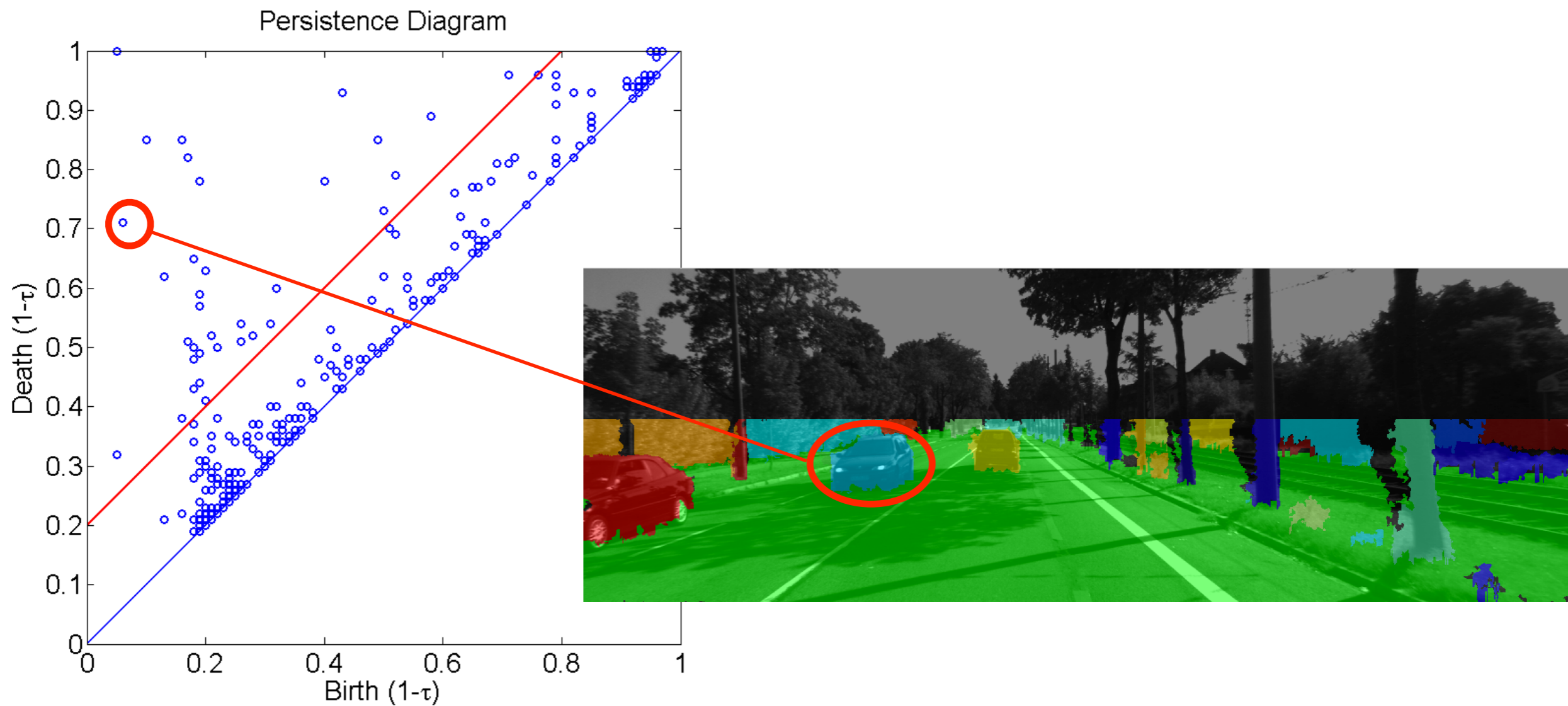
Persistence Diagram

- Apply a threshold to persistence diagram to avoid noise



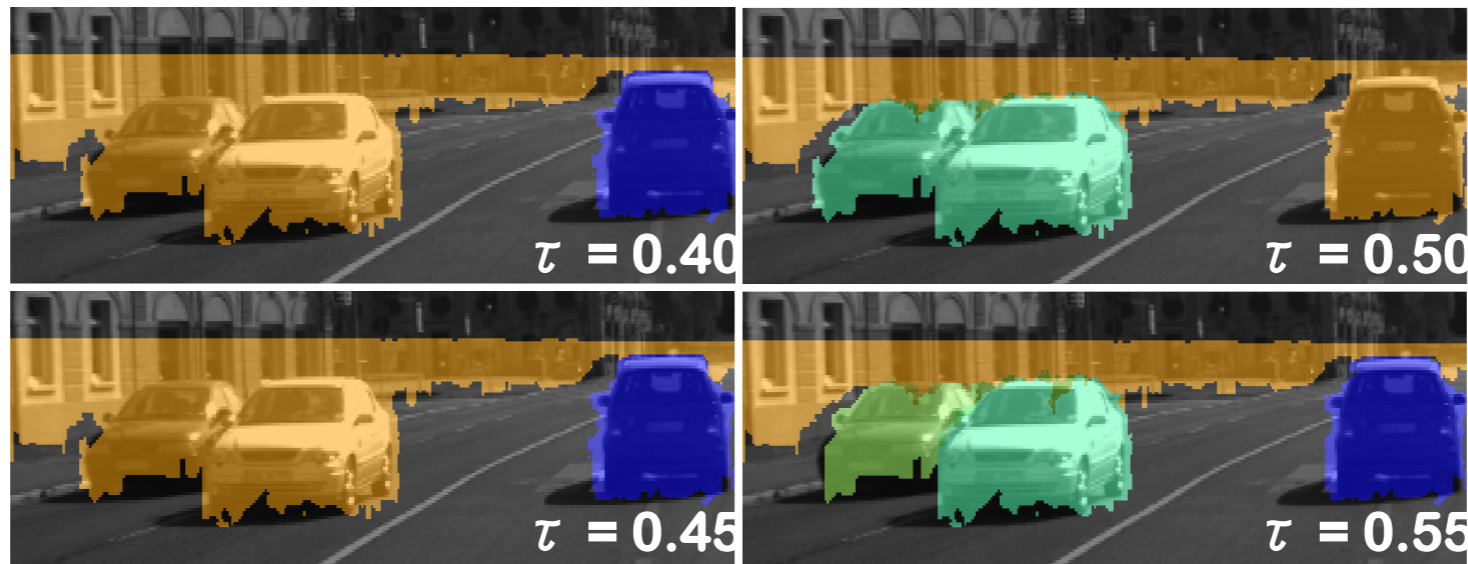
Persistence Diagram

- Regions with high enough persistence are the result regions.

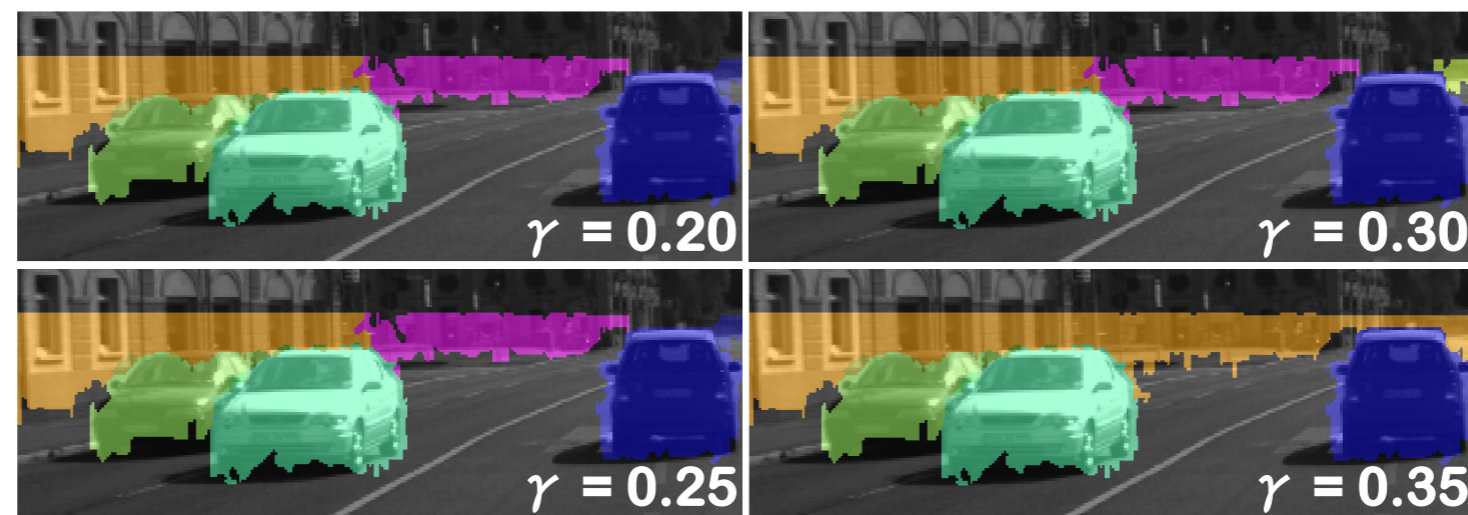


Robust Segmentation

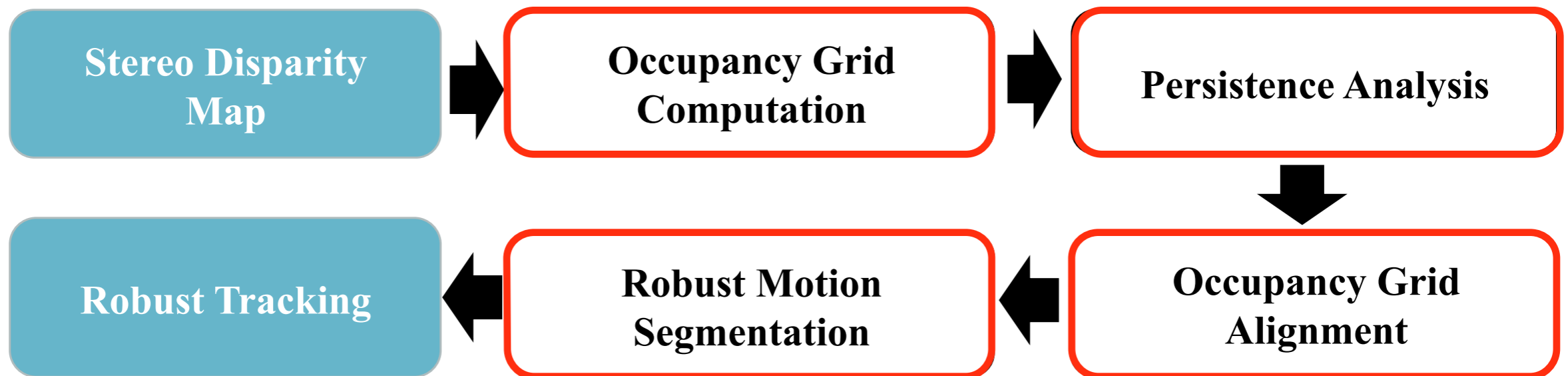
- Segmentation by threshold method



- Segmentation by persistence method

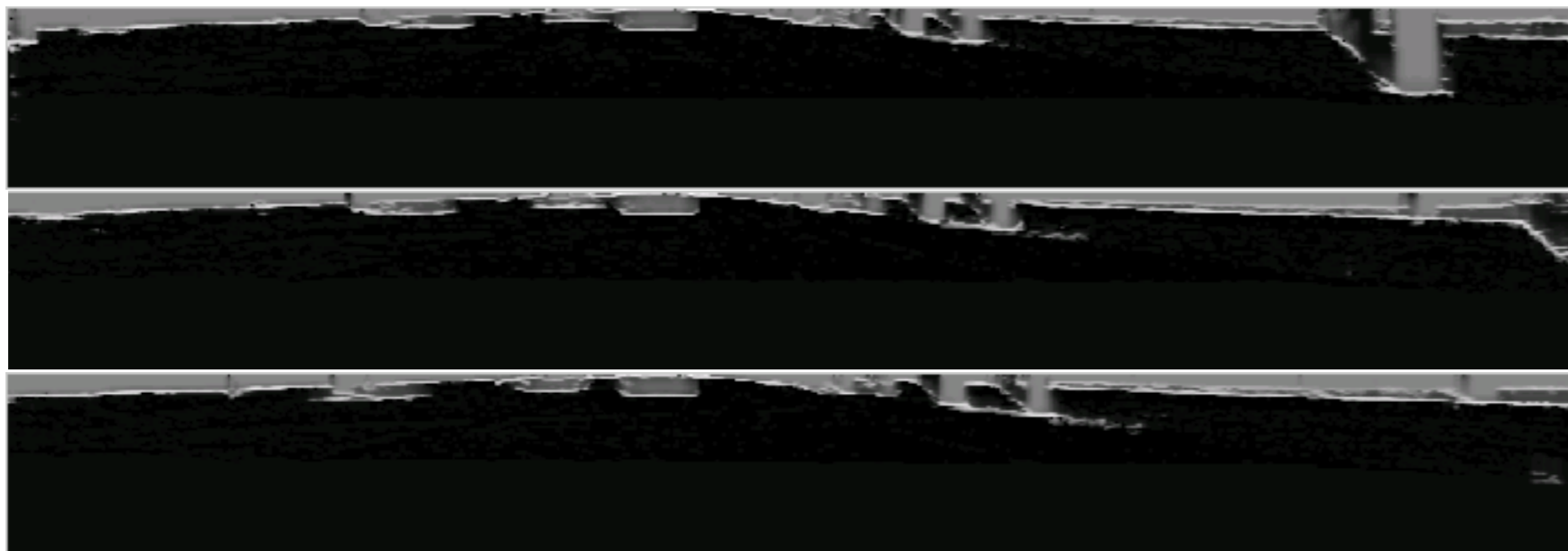


Pipeline



Occupancy Grid Alignment

- Compute the rotation (R) and translation (T) motion between successive images using SIFT
- Use the homograph information to accumulate the occupancy map by a Bayesian filter approach



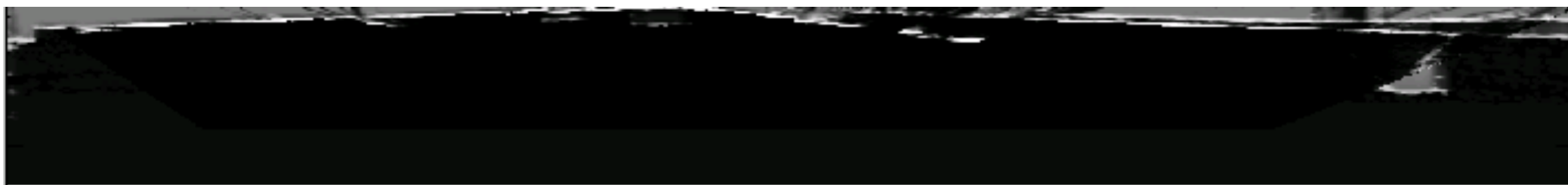
Three successive occupancy maps



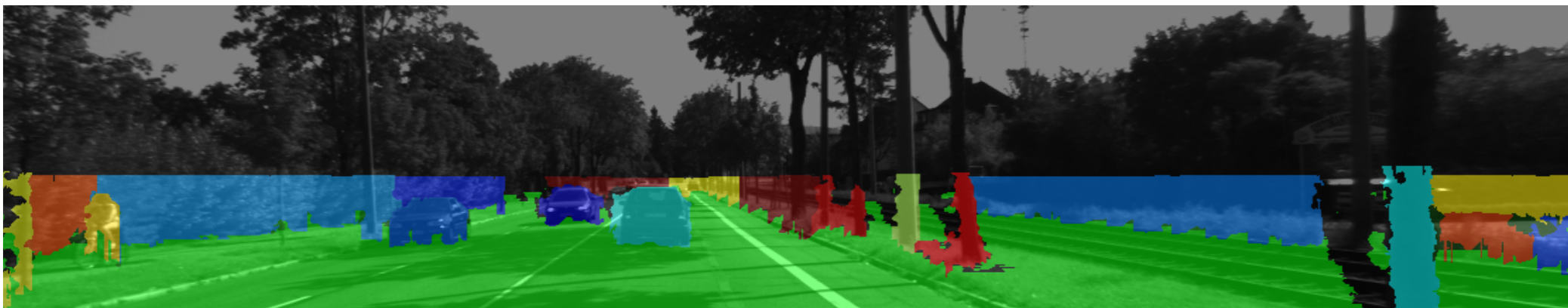
Accumulate occupancy map

Motion Segmentation

- In the accumulated occupancy grid, the regions with higher probability represent the static object
- The region with low probability are the objects in motion



Occupancy
map

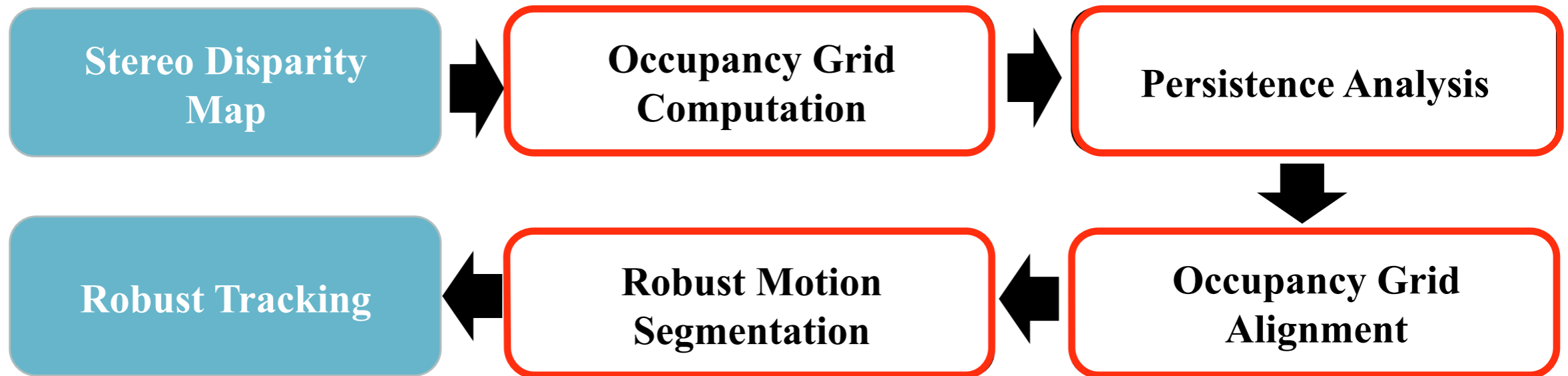


Robust
segmentation

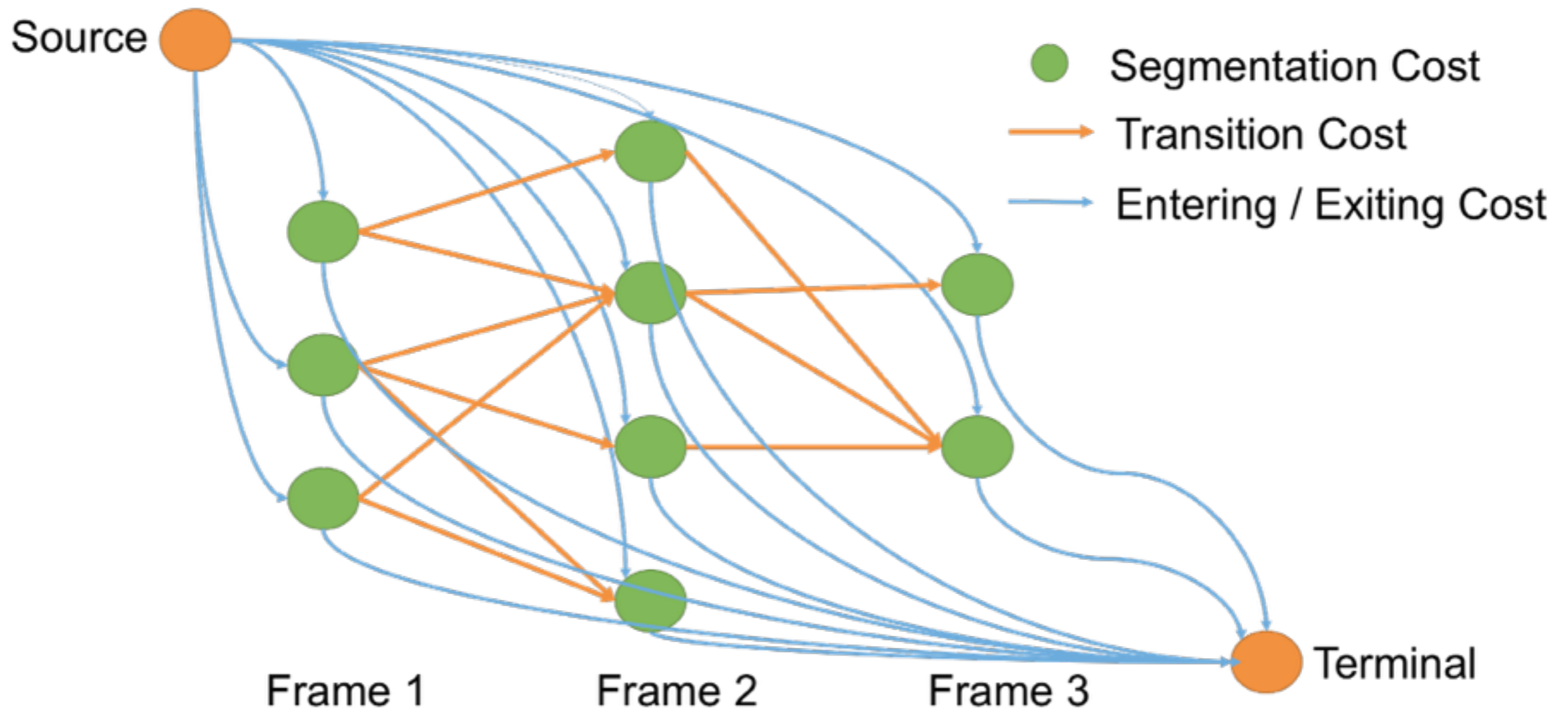


Motion
segmentation

Pipeline



Robust Tracking



L. Zhang, Y. Li, and R. Nevatia, "Global data association for multi- object tracking using network flows," in *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2008. CVPR 2008. IEEE Conference on*. IEEE, 2008, pp. 1–8.

H. Pirsiavash, D. Ramanan, and C. C. Fowlkes, "Globally-optimal greedy algorithms for tracking a variable number of objects," in *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2011 IEEE Conference on*. IEEE, 2011, pp. 1201–1208.

Robust Tracking

- Solve a maximize a posteriori probability problem

$$T_r = \operatorname{argmax}_T P(T|O) = \operatorname{argmax}_T P(O|T)P(T)$$

$$T_r = \operatorname{argmax}_T \prod_j P(T_j) \prod_i P(o_i|T)$$

$$T_r = \operatorname{argmin}_T - \left(\sum_j \log(P(T_j)) + \sum_i \log(P(o_i|T)) \right)$$

$$P(T_j) = P_e^2 P(o_{j_1}, o_{j_2}) P(o_{j_2}, o_{j_3}) \dots P(o_{j_{n-1}}, o_{j_n})$$

Robust Tracking

$$T_r = \operatorname{argmin}_T \left(\sum_j \log(P(T_j)) + \sum_i \log(P(o_i|T)) \right)$$

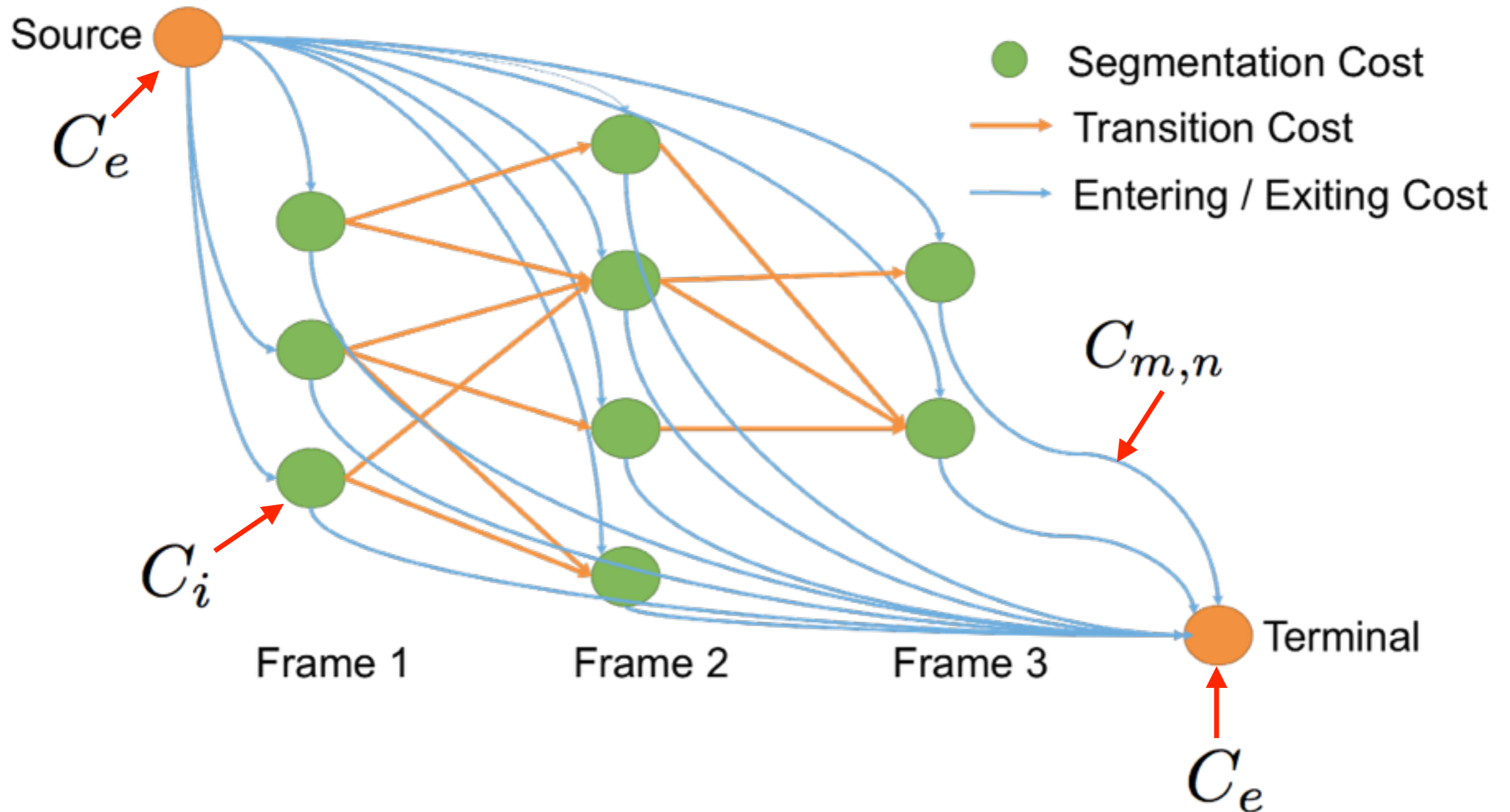
$$T_r = \operatorname{argmin}_T \left(\sum_j C_e + \sum_i C_i + \sum_{m,n} C_{m,n} \right)$$

$$C_e = -\log(P_e^2)$$

$$C_i = -\log(P(o_i|T))$$

$$C_{m,n} = -\log(P(o_m), P(o_n))$$

Robust Tracking



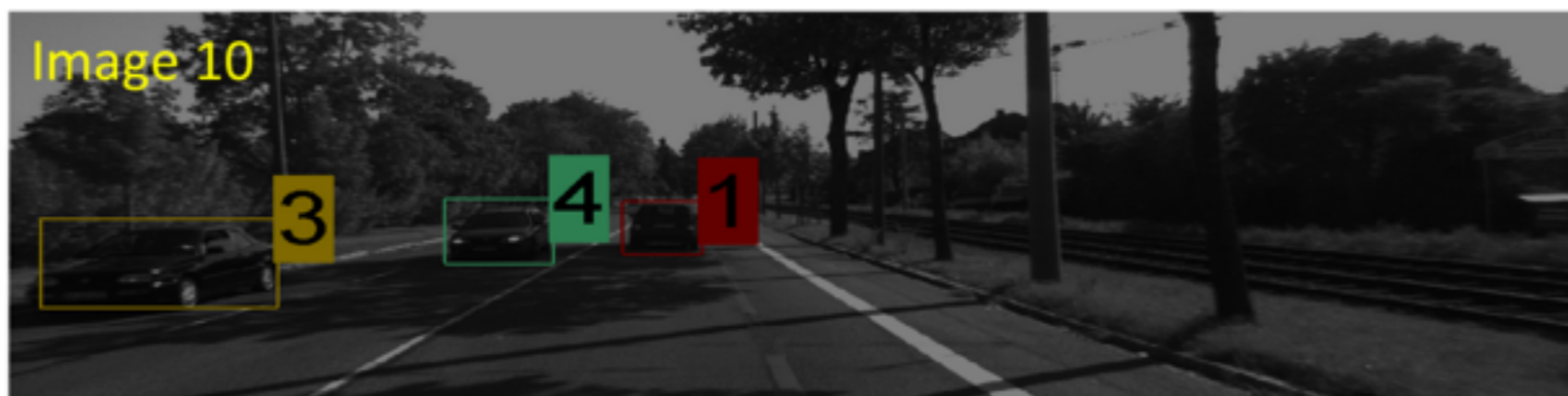
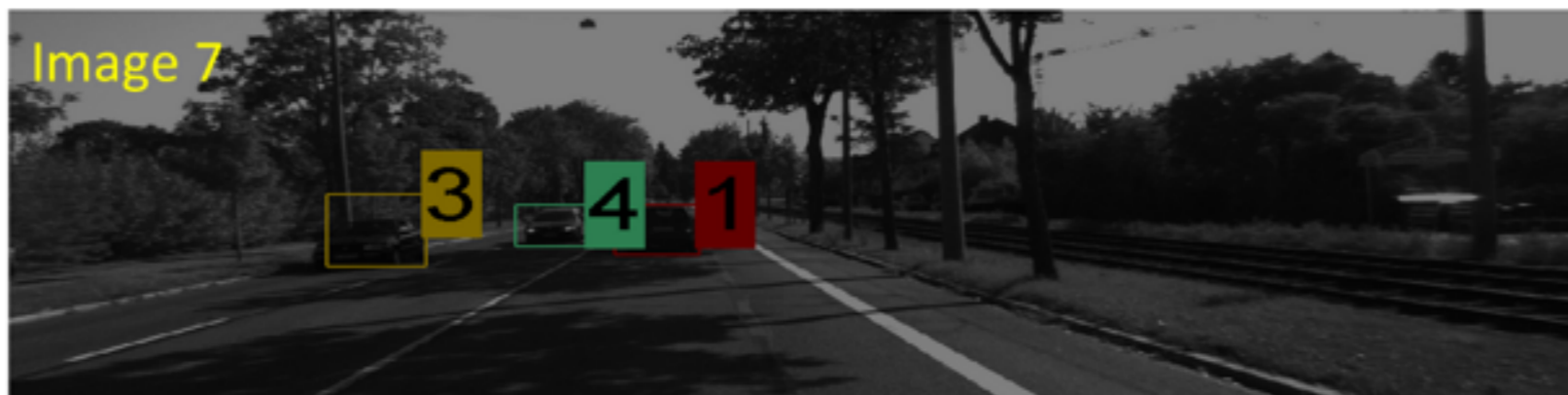
Experiment

- Implemented in MATLAB
- Use KITTI dataset
 - A: 200 frames represent inner city
 - B: 120 frames represent residential traffic



Experiment

- Tracking results over 10 consecutive frames



Evaluation

- Motion segmentation

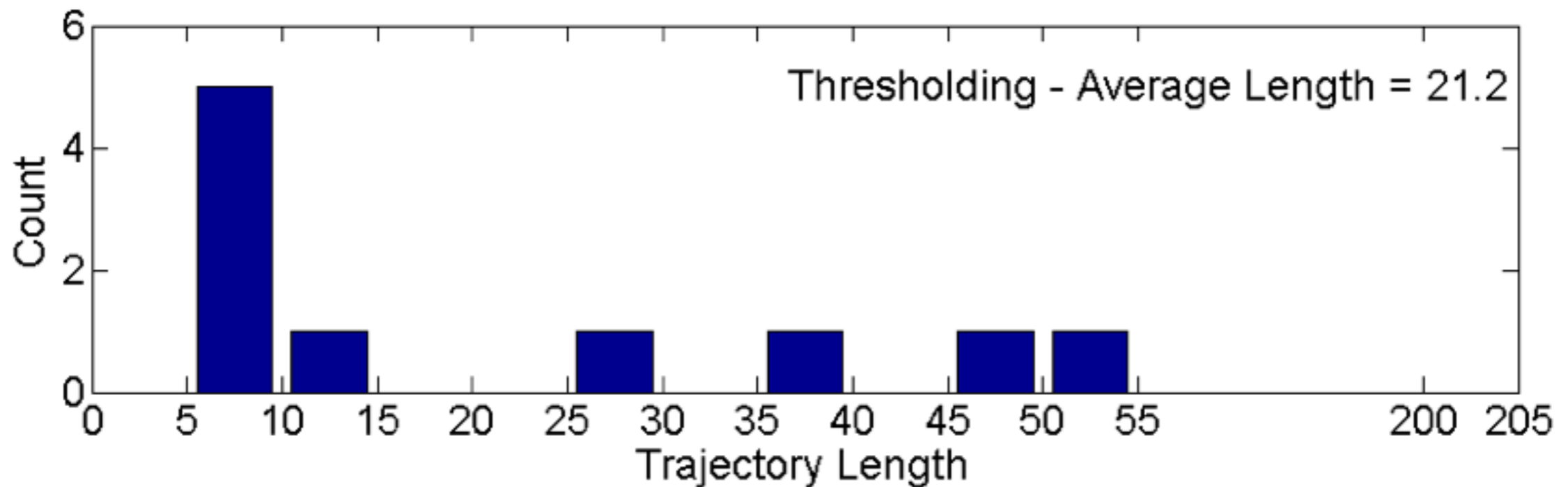
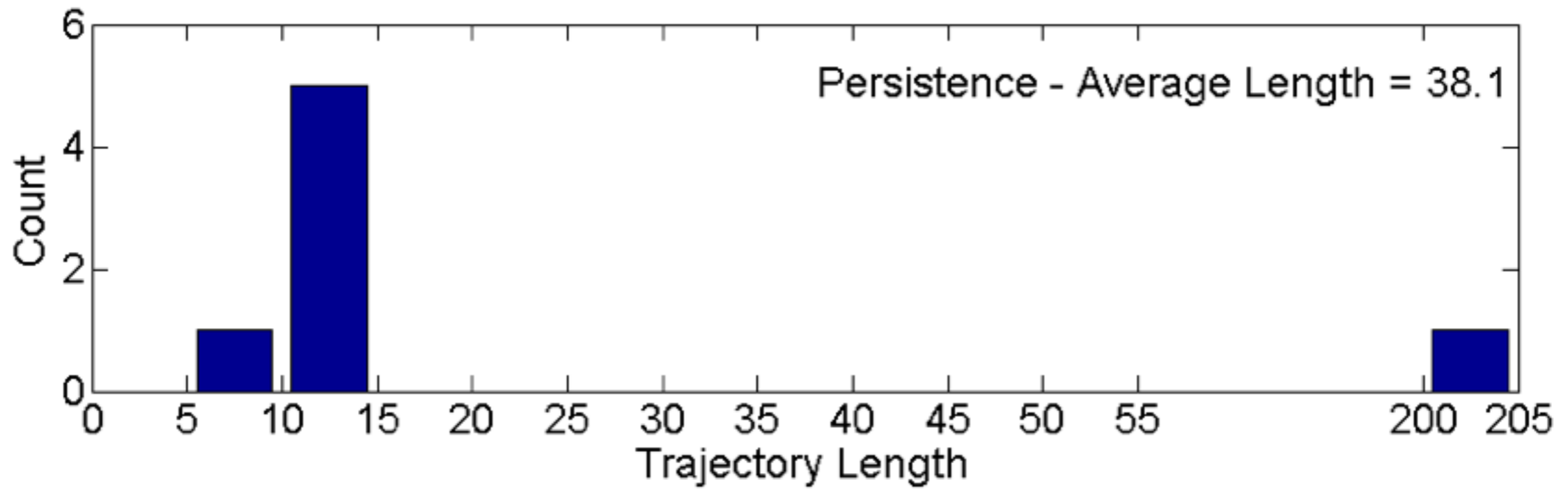
Precision = correct matches / total groundtruth objects

Recall = correct matches / output objects.

FA/Frm = No. of false alarms per frame.

Dataset	Precision	Recall	FA/Frm
A	0.95	0.97	0.25
B	0.91	0.96	0.42

Evaluation



Evaluation

- Tracking

Dataset	GT	MT%	MOTA	MOTP	ML%	Fr	IDS
A	7	0.80	1	0.83	0	0	0
B	7	0.86	0.88	0.81	0	0	3



Number of groundtruth trajectories

Thanks !