#### 從影片序列中建立以人為基礎的影像資料

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#### 摘 要

本論文之研究目的在於建立以人爲基礎的影像資料。在一個監控環境中, 我們希望建立一個機制,能把各個人在環境中的過程片段串接和組織成爲影像序列,並把對於某人來說,具代表性的影像儲存到影像檔案保管處。若我們想要尋找某人的影像片段時,我們不必從所有的影片中去找,而是從影像檔案保管處去 找相關的代表性影像,再利用已串接好的影像序列資訊,去找到那個人在監控環境中的一連串的影像。如此一來,就可以減少不必要的搜尋工作,並且能提升監控系統整體的效能。我們所提出的系統,分成三個部份:人的追蹤、人的樣式比對和具代表性影像的選擇和影像歸檔。

第一個部分,先以一個統計式的方法建立背景模組,這個模組幫助我們取出前景(人)部份。進而開始根據抽取出來的前景來做追蹤。依據目前人所在的位置往外張出一個搜尋範圍,我們提出一個有效且快速的方法,讓我們可以只檢查少數的搜尋點就可以找出人移向的位置。所以我們就可以追蹤人在環境中的一切情況。

第二個部份,人在監控環境中被多相機所拍攝到時,是有許多不同角度,所以同一個人,會有各個角度的影像,這使得我們在做人之間的比對時,常常遇到雖是同一人,但卻被判斷成不同人。我們設計了一個有效的人的比對方法,它利用的是:雖然對同一人來說,被拍到時有許多不同角度,但身體某些部份還是會有相同的樣式。根據這個概念來做人之間的比對。

第三個部份,我們希望從一個人在環境中的片段中,挑選出許多具有代表性的影像。根據人被拍攝到的大小、比例、灰階值、樣式和角度選出重要影像,能表示一個人在環境中的一些重要過程片段。所以對於某一個人來說,取得每個相機拍攝到的重要影像,再利用人的比對來幫助做影像的串接,而每隔一段時間,我們就做影像歸檔的動作,將拍攝到的人的影像串接序列寫到影像檔案保管處。

實驗的部份,我們測試了實際情況中人的追蹤、人在每個相機間的影像串接 和在檔案保管處做人的搜尋。實驗結果發現我們所提出來的機制有著不錯的效 果,我們可以利用這個機制來協助監控系統。



Archiving of Human-Based Images from Video Sequences

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**ABSTRACT** 

In this paper, the research purpose is to construct archiving of human-based

images. A mechanism connecting and organizing video sequences that each person

passed through scenes in the surveillance system into a lot of image sequencing and

recording representative image frames into archiving for each person is established. If

we want to obtain image frames about a specific person, we can obtain corresponding

representative frames about him from archiving and exploit information of image

sequencing connected to obtain a series of video sequences, in place of searching of

all video sequences. In hence, we can reduce much searching workload and improve

performance of the surveillance system. The system consists of three stages: human

tracking, human matching, and selection of key frames and archiving.

In the first stage, based on a statistical background model, we apply background

subtraction to extract components of people. We start to track a person according to

the current position of him. Candidate positions of the tracked person are located in a

search region centered on the current position. We propose an effective and fast

method checking few search points from the search region to obtain the position that

the person moves to. So, we can track people thoroughly in the surveillance system.

iii

In the second stage, a person captured by multiple cameras in the surveillance system has many different views. For the same person, having images with multiple views results in many cases that a person is wrongly determined as many different people in human matching. An effective human matching method is designed. It exploits some parts between two compared images of the same person with different views may have similar appearances. Human matching is according to the idea.

In the third stage, we hope to select several representative frames from video sequences that a person passed through scenes. According to the size, ratio, intensity, appearances, and views of a person captured by cameras, several key frames represent significant events for him in the surveillance system are selected. For a specific person, key frames in each camera are obtained, these key frames from all cameras are connected into a lot of image sequencing by human matching, and a lot of image sequencing is recorded into arching every a time period.

In our experiment, human tracking in real cases, connection of image sequences of each camera, and human searching in archiving are tested. From experiment result, the mechanism proposed with effective performance can be facilitated to the surveillance system.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHINESE ABSTRA	ACTi
ENGLISH ABSTRA	ACTiii
ACKNOELEDGEN	MENTSv
TABLE OF CONTI	ENTSvi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TALBES.	X
	ODUCTION1
1.1 Motivation	ı1
1.2 Problem D	Definition
1.2.1	Obtaining of human-based image sequences in
	multiple cameras2
1.2.2	Obtaining of representative frames to assist
	matching for a specific person2
	Matching of humans in different appearances2
1.3 Survey of	Related Research3
1.3.1	Moving Object Detection3
1.3.2	Object Tracking5
1.3.3	Fast Search Algorithm for Movement
	Estimation7
1.4 Assumption	ons9
1.5 System De	escription9
1.5.1	Human Extraction11
1.5.2	Human Tracking in Single Video Sequences11
1.5.3	Human Matching in Different Sequences11
1.5.4	Key Frame Selection and Archiving11
1.6 Thesis Oro	panization 12

CHAPTER 2 HUMAN TRACKING	13
2.1 Human Extraction and Matching	13
2.1.1 Human Extraction	13
2.1.2 Quarter Search Algorithm	16
2.1.3 Feature Matching	21
2.2 Construction of the Walking Map	23
CHAPTER 3 APPEARANCE-INDEPENDENT HUM	IAN
MATCHING	26
3.1 Appearance-Independent Matching	26
3.2 Application	
TI THE PARTY OF TH	
CHAPTER 4 ARCHIVING OF HUMAN-BASED IM	AGES32
4.1 Selection of Key Frames	33
4.2 Functions	38
CAHPTER 5 EXPERIMENTAL RESULT AND	
DISCUSSION	40
5.1 Experiment Result	40
5.1.1 Human Tracking	
5.1.2 Human Matching in Multiple Cameras	43
5.1.3 Human Matching in Archiving	46
5.2 Analysis of Error Results	
5.2.1 Small Sizes of People	
5.2.2 Occlusion	
5.2.3 Variant Intensity	
5.2.4 Crumbled Entity of Matching	

5.2.5 Different Appearances in Front View and Back	
View	53
5.3 Discussion	56
CHPATER 6 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	57
REFERENCE	59



## LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1.5.1 The system flow diagram	10
Fig. 2.1.1.1 Example of foreground segmentation.	15
Fig. 2.1.2.1 Example of the three-step search algorithm	19
Fig. 2.1.2.2 Example of the quarter search algorithm	19
Fig. 2.1.3.1 A diagram for feature matching.	21
Fig. 2.1.1 Example of tracking results.	22
Fig. 2.2.1 Example representation of a walking path	25
Fig. 2.2.2 Example of a directional map.	25
Fig. 3.1 some parts of two compared people are similar	
Fig. 3.2 Example of appearance-independent matching	30
Fig. 4.1.1 Example of key frames with significantly different average intensity	35
Fig. 4.1.2 Example of key frames with significantly different appearances	
Fig. 5.1.1.1 Example of tracking results	41
Fig. 5.1.1.2 Example of tracking results.	42
Fig. 5.1.2.1 front view.	44
Fig. 5.1.2.2 side view	45
Fig. 5.1.2.3 back view.	45
Fig. 5.2.1 Example of occlusion-resistance.	51
Fig. 5.2.2 Example of without occlusion-resistance	51
Fig. 5.2.3 A person has different intensity	54
Fig. 5.2.4 Entities of people are crumbled	54
Fig. 5.2.5 The person that should be matched is crumbled	55
Fig. 5.2.6 Appearances of front and back views may be much different	55

# LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1.2.1 Time complexity of three-step and quarter search algorithms	20
Table 2.1.2.2 Comparison of computing time of three-step and quarter search	
algorithms in real case	20
Table 5.1.1.1 Tracking results	41
Table 5.1.2.1 Matching rates in multiple cameras	44
Table 5.1.3.1 Experiment result of human matching in archiving	48
Table 5.1.3.2 Matching rates between views	49
Table 5.1.3.3 Experiment result of human matching in archiving after	
improvement	49

