MULTI-TARGET MULTI-CAMERA TRACKING OPTIMIZATION USING PROBABILISTIC TARGET SEARCH

K. S. Wijayasekara

199492L

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Computational Mathematics

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

March 2022

Declaration

I declare that this dissertation does not incorporate, without acknowledgment, any material previously submitted for a Degree or a Diploma in any University and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person or myself except where due reference is made in the text. I also hereby give consent for my dissertation, if accepted, to be made available for photocopying and for interlibrary loans, and for the title and summary to be made available to outside organizations.

Name of the Student

K. S. Wijayasekara

Signature of Student Date: 16/07/2022

Supervised by

Dr. Subha Fernando

Signature of the Supervisor

Date:

Prof. Chinthaka Premachandra

Signature of the Supervisor

Date:

Acknowledgment

Throughout the development of this dissertation, I received a great lot of assistance from a variety of people. Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisors, Dr. Subha Fernando and Professor Chinthaka Premachandra, for their dedication, patience, and direction in ensuring the success of this study. Her input was key to developing the research topic and technique. Your unwavering support and insightful comments have always aided me in raising the bar on my work.

I'd also like to express my gratitude to Prof. Asoka Karunananda for his assistance in preparing the thesis materials and demonstrating proper research methodology. In addition, I want to express my gratitude to Dr.Sagara Sumathipala for his invaluable assistance in completing the project on time.

My heartfelt thanks to all of the other lecturers and non-academic staff members who assisted me in making this project a success. I also want to express my deepest gratitude to my coworkers for their assistance in completing this project.

Finally, I thank my beloved parents, wife, and other family members for their continuous support and encouragement. If not for you, this project would not have been as successful as it is.

Abstract

Smart surveillance in smart cities has become an important feature to be used in resource utilization and city-wide security areas. Multi-target multi-camera tracking has been one of the core areas in smart surveillance since the overlapped field of views within cameras cannot be expected in the real world scenarios. The inefficiency in MTMCT has caused this feature to not be used in real time applications. Hence how to make vehicle re-identification feature signature matching efficient in multi target multi camera tracking has become a research problem.

This research introduces a trajectory based probabilistic search algorithm to reduce target search space and increase the efficiency of the MTMCT. The solution consists of a YOLO v4 based object detection module, IOU based single camera tracking module, OSNet based feature extraction module and a cross camera identification module using probabilistic target search algorithm. The system takes video streams in and outputs the global trajectory of each target target. The evaluation is done using identification F1 score and the efficiency was measured using the number of frames processed in a second.

Table of Contents

| Declaration | |
|--|----|
| Acknowledgment | |
| Abstract | |
| Table of Contents | |
| List of Figures | |
| List of Tables | |
| List of Abbreviations | 10 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Prolegomena | 1 |
| 1.2 Aim and Objectives | 1 |
| 1.3 Background and Motivation | 2 |
| 1.4 Problem Definition | 2 |
| 1.5 Novel Approach to MTMCT | 2 |
| 1.6 Resource Requirements | 3 |
| 1.7 Structure of the Thesis | 3 |
| 1.8 Summary | 3 |
| DEVELOPMENTS AND ISSUES IN MTMCT | |
| 2.1 Introduction | 4 |
| 2.2 Early Developments in MTMCT | 4 |
| 2.3 Breakthrough in MTMCT | 5 |
| 2.3.1 Re-Identification feature extraction | 5 |
| 2.3.2 Single camera tracking | 6 |
| 2.3.3 Inter camera tracking | 7 |
| 2.4 Probability Based Target Search | 9 |
| 2.5 Challenges in MTMCT | 9 |
| 2.6 Problem definition | 10 |
| 2.7 Summary | 11 |
| TECHNOLOGIES USED FOR MTMCT | 12 |
| 3.1 Introduction | 12 |
| 3.2 Technologies Used In Object Detection | 12 |

| | 3.2.1 Transfer Learning | 14 |
|----------------|---|----|
| | 3.3 Technologies used in Single Camera Tracking | 15 |
| | 3.3.1 Intersection over Union (IOU) | 15 |
| | 3.3.2 IOU for simple object tracking | 15 |
| | 3.4 Technologies used in Re-identification Feature Extraction | 17 |
| | 3.4.1 Feature distance calculation | 17 |
| | 3.5 Technologies used in Probabilistic Target Search | 17 |
| | 3.4 Summary | 17 |
| AF | PROACH | 18 |
| | 4.1 Introduction | 18 |
| | 4.2 Hypothesis | 18 |
| | 4.3 Input | 19 |
| | 4.4 Output | 19 |
| | 4.5 Process | 19 |
| | 4.6 Users | 19 |
| | 4.7 Features | 20 |
| | 4.8 Summary | 20 |
| DE | SIGN | 21 |
| | 5.1 Introduction | 21 |
| | 5.2 Vehicle Re-ID Feature Extraction | 21 |
| | 5.2.1 Frame Reader | 22 |
| | 5.2.2 Object Detector | 22 |
| | 5.2.3 Object Tracker | 22 |
| | 5.2.4 Feature Extractor | 23 |
| | 5.2.5 Database Handler | 23 |
| | 5.3 Target Search Algorithm | 23 |
| | 5.3.1 Gallery Sorter | 24 |
| | 5.3.2 Distance Calculator | 24 |
| | 5.3.3 Distance Filter | 24 |
| | 5.4 Summary | 25 |
| IMPLEMENTATION | | 26 |
| | 6.1 Introduction | 26 |
| | | |

| 6.2 Implementation of Feature Extractor Modules | 27 |
|---|----|
| 6.2.1 Frame Reader | 27 |
| 6.2.2 Object Detection | 27 |
| 6.2.3 Object Tracker | 27 |
| 6.2.4 Feature Extraction | 29 |
| 6.2.5 Database handler | 30 |
| 6.3 Implementation of Target Search Modules | 31 |
| 6.3.1 Distance Calculator | 31 |
| 6.3.2 Distance Filter | 31 |
| 6.4 Datasets Used | 31 |
| 6.5 Summary | 32 |
| EVALUATION | 33 |
| 7.1 Introduction | 33 |
| 7.2 Evaluation Strategy | 33 |
| 7.2.1 Experiment Setup | 33 |
| 7.2.2 Accuracy Testing Strategy | 33 |
| 7.2.2 Performance Testing Strategy | 36 |
| 7.3 Results | 36 |
| 7.3.1 Accuracy Testing | 36 |
| 7.3.2 Performance Testing | 37 |
| 7.4 Summary | 37 |
| CONCLUSION AND FURTHER WORK | 38 |
| 8.1 Introduction | 38 |
| 8.2 Conclusion | 38 |
| 8.2.1 Achievement of Project Objectives | 38 |
| 8.2.2 Overall Conclusion | 39 |
| 8.3 Limitations and Further Works | 39 |
| 8.2 Summary | 40 |
| REFERENCES | 41 |
| APPENDIX | 46 |
| | |

List of Figures

| Figure 3.1 - The YOLO Detection System | 13 |
|--|----|
| Figure 3.2 - YOLO v4 performance illustration | 14 |
| Figure 3.3 - Ground truth and detection bounding boxes | 16 |
| Figure 3.4 - IOU metric calculation | 16 |
| Figure 4.1 - Approach | 18 |
| Figure 5.1 - Top level design of the solution | 21 |
| Figure 5.2 - Modules involved for feature extraction | 22 |
| Figure 5.3 - Pre-defined directions of possible object movements | 23 |
| Figure 5.4 - Modules involved for target search | 24 |
| Figure 6.1 - Implementation of modules of the proposed system | 26 |
| Figure 6.2 - IoU calculation between 2 bounding boxes | 28 |
| Figure 6.3 - IoU tracking mechanism | 28 |
| Figure 6.4 - Direction identification | 29 |
| Figure 6.5 - vehicle-reid-0001 model inputs and outputs | 30 |
| Figure 6.6 - Database structure implementation | 30 |
| Figure 6.7 - City-Scale Multi-Camera Vehicle Tracking Dataset | 32 |
| Figure 7.1 - Experimental Setup | 34 |

List of Tables

| Table 7.1 - System Output Examples | 35 |
|---|----|
| Table 7.2 - Accuracy test result summary | 36 |
| Table 7.3 - Performance test result summary | 37 |

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation

Description

MTMCT

Multi Target Multi Camera Tracking