

Training Sequential On-line Boosting Classifiers for Visual Tracking

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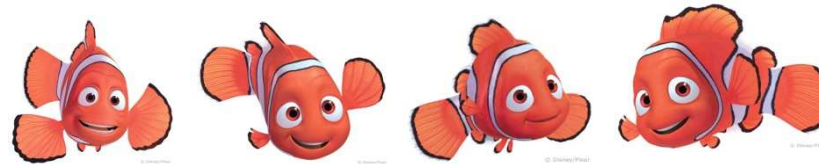




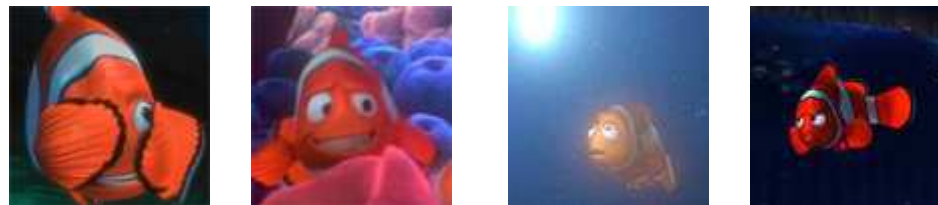
M. Grabner, H. Grabner and H Bischof. **Real-time tracking with on-line feature selection.** CVPR 2006.

Tracking Requirements

- Adaptivity



- Robustness



- Generality

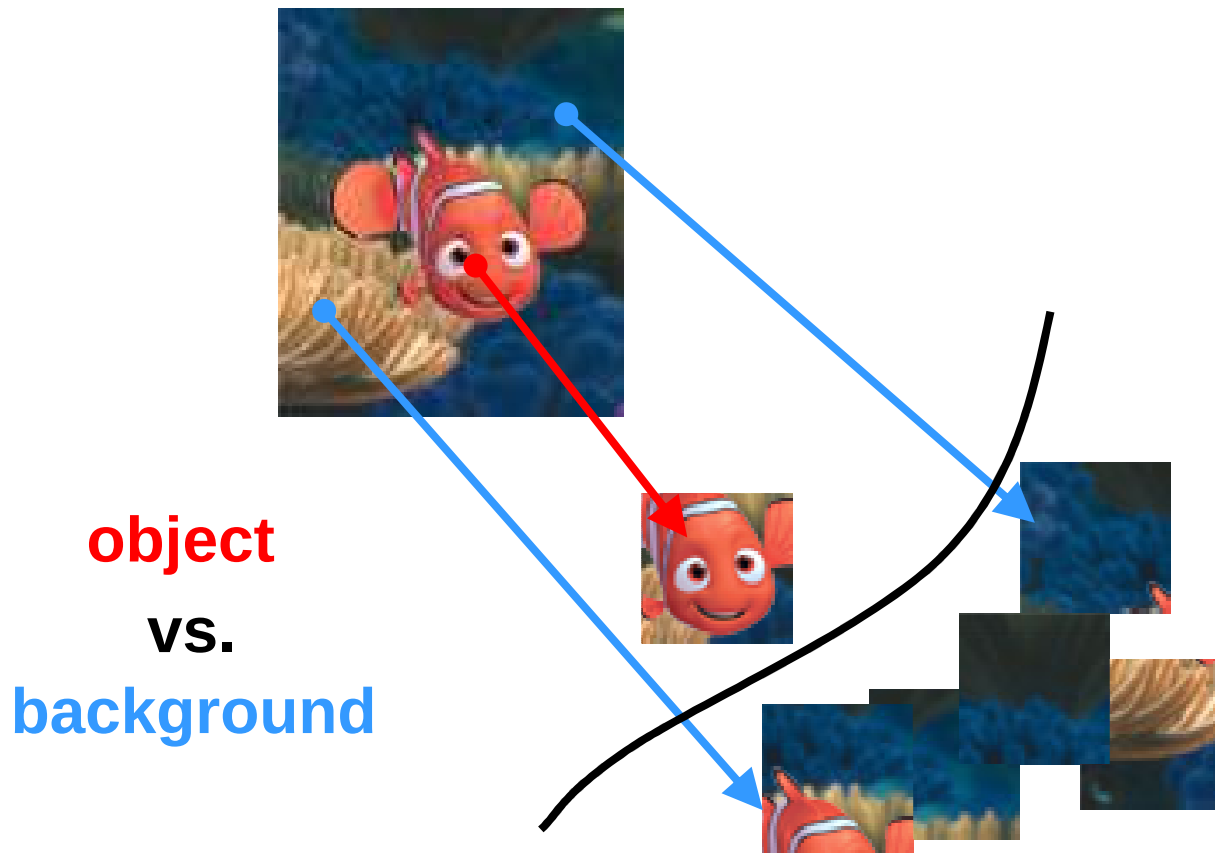


Agenda

- Introduction
- Tracking as Binary Classification
- On-line Boosting for Feature Selection
- **Sequential On-line Boosting**
- Experiments
- Conclusion

Tracking as Classification

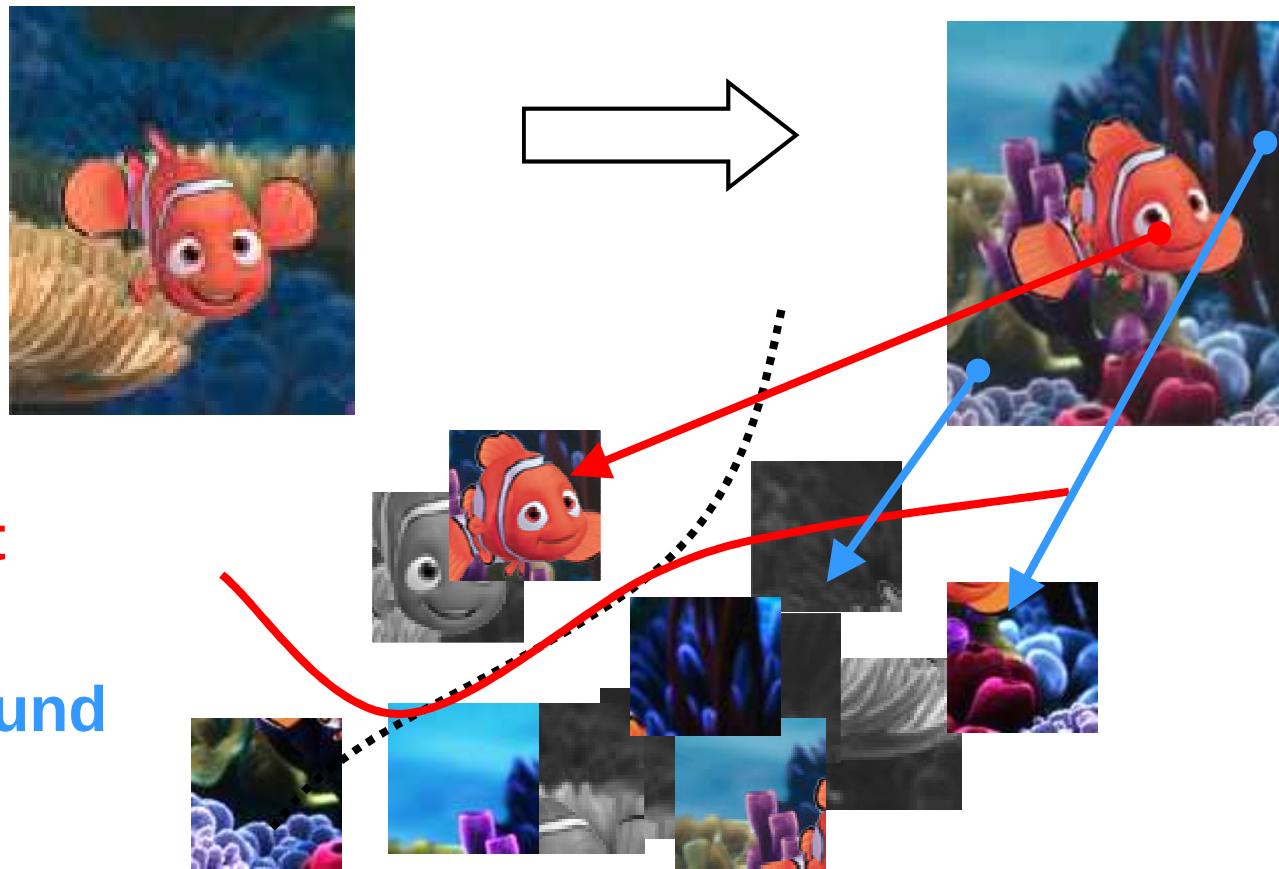
H. Grabner, M. Grabner and H. Bischof. **Real-time tracking via On-line Boosting**, BMVC 2006.

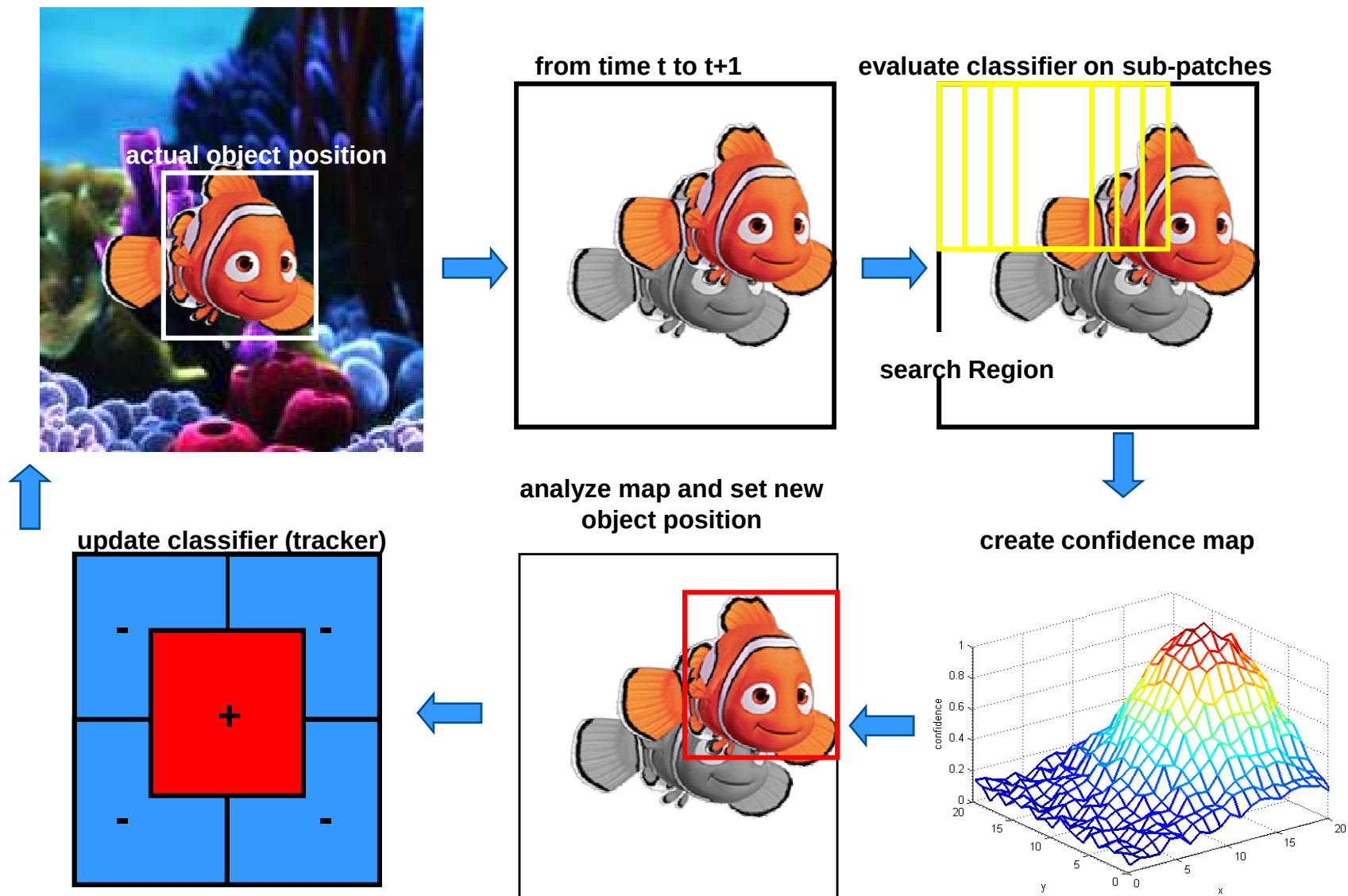


Tracking as Classification

H. Grabner, M. Grabner and H. Bischof. **Real-time tracking via On-line Boosting**, BMVC 2006.

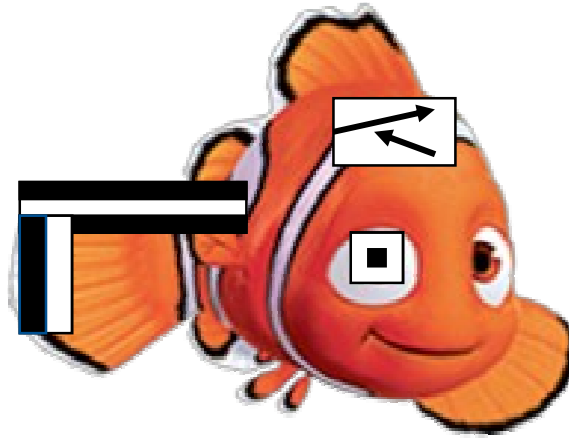
object
vs.
background





The Classifier

Combination of **simple image features**
using **Boosting as Feature Selection**



$$\text{sign}(\alpha_1 \cdot \boxed{\text{diagonal edge}} + \alpha_2 \cdot \boxed{\text{square}} + \alpha_3 \cdot \boxed{\text{vertical edge}} + \dots)$$

P. Viola and M. Jones. **Rapid object detection using a boosted cascade of simple features.** CVPR 2001.

Boosting

Strong classifier

Weak classifier

$$H(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n \cdot h_n(\mathbf{x}) \right)$$

**Reweighting the
training Examples**

Y. Freund and R. Schapire. **A decision-theoretic generalization of on-line learning and an application to boosting.** Journal of Computer and System Sciences, 1997.

Boosting for Feature Selection

- Each feature corresponds to a weak classifier

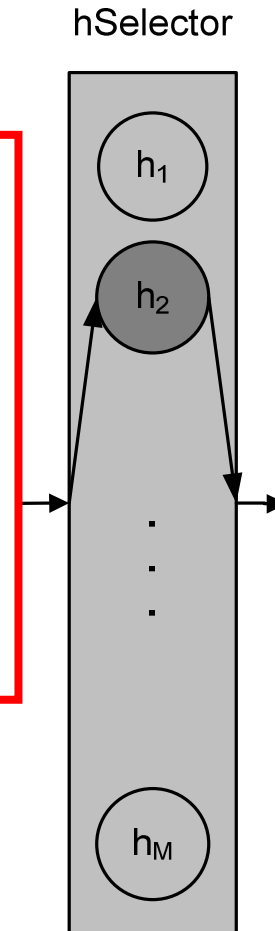
K. T.

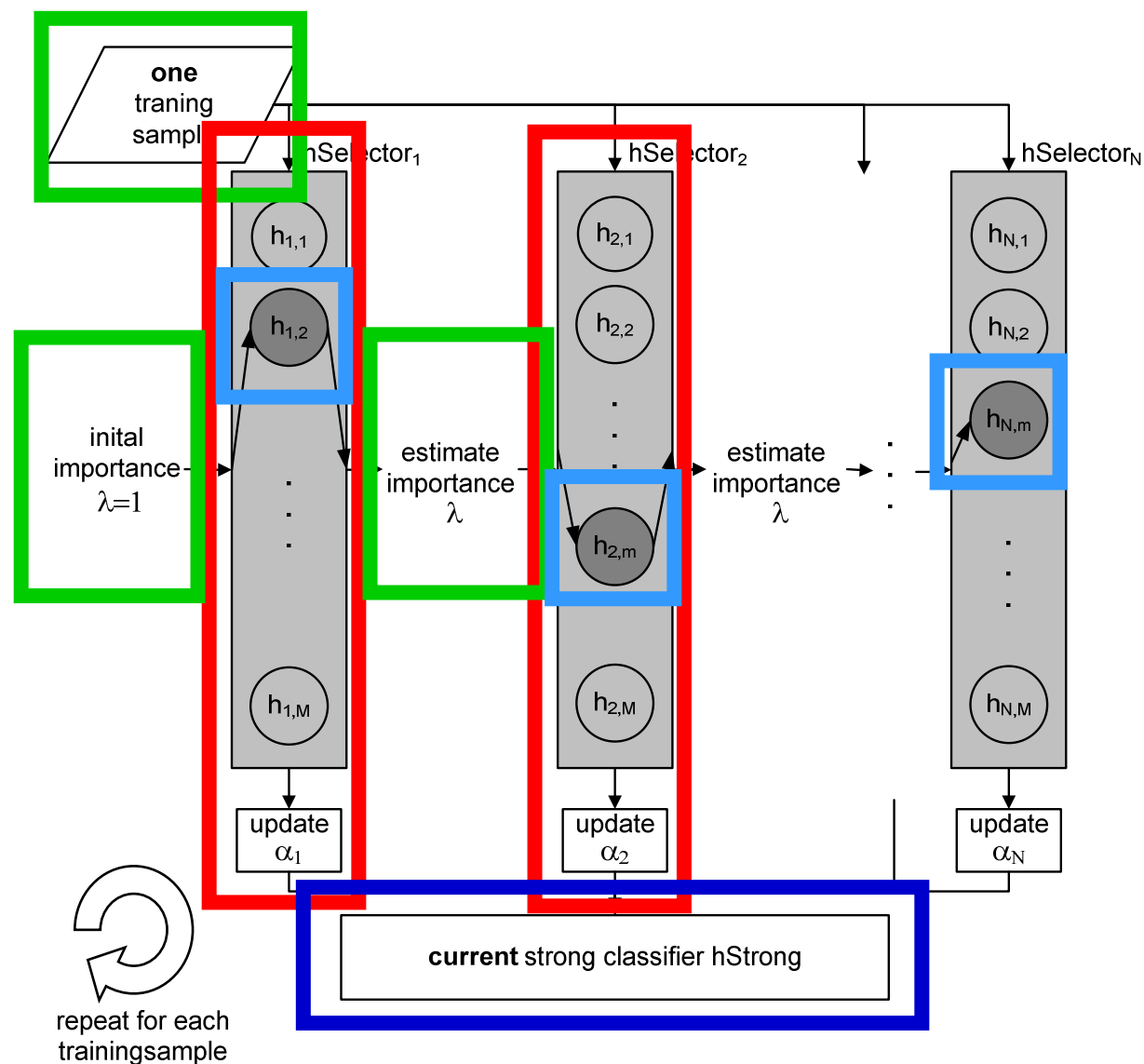
Boosting is performed on the **Selectors** and not on the weak classifiers directly.

- On-line

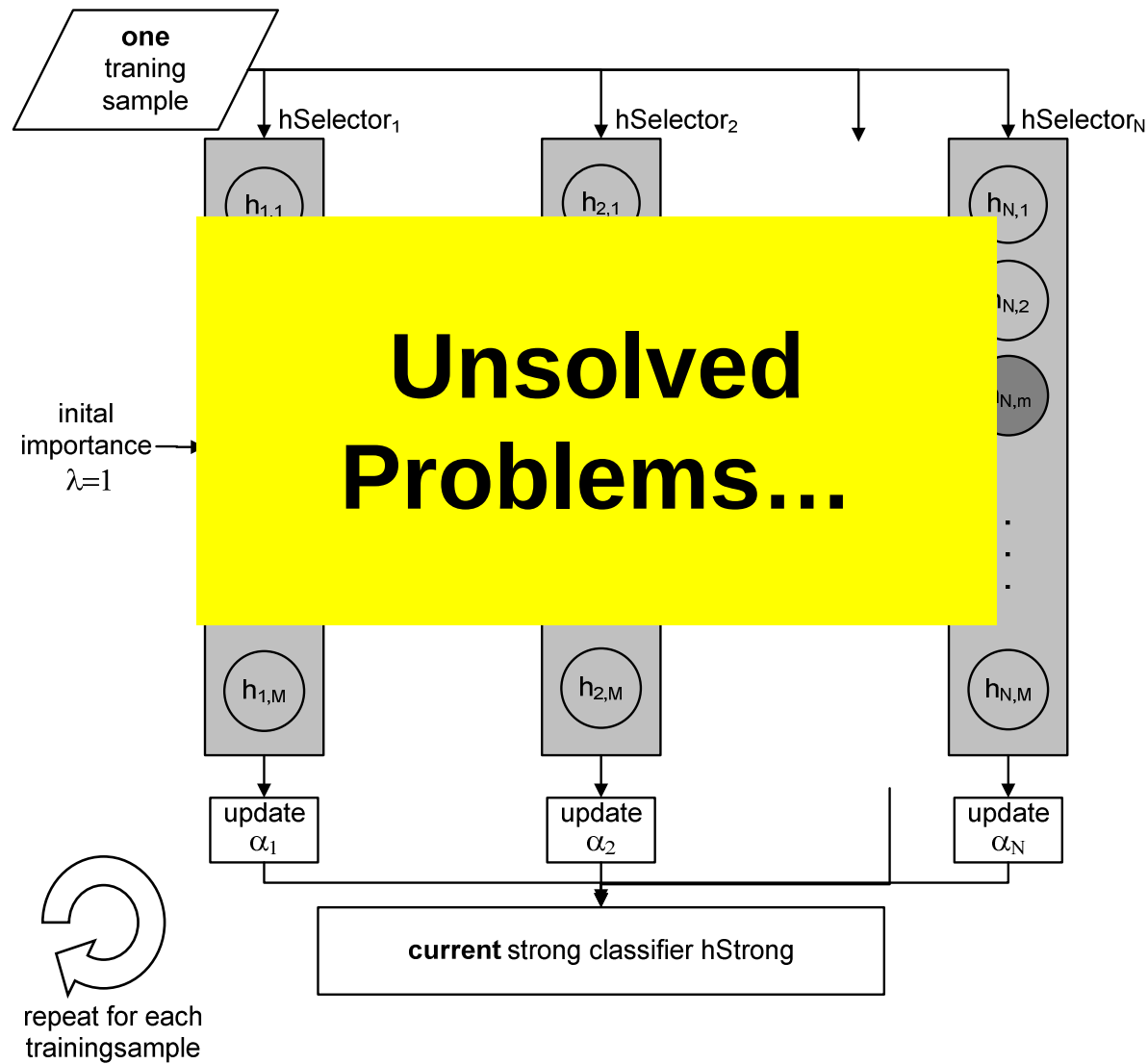
- Introducing “S
- selects **one** fe

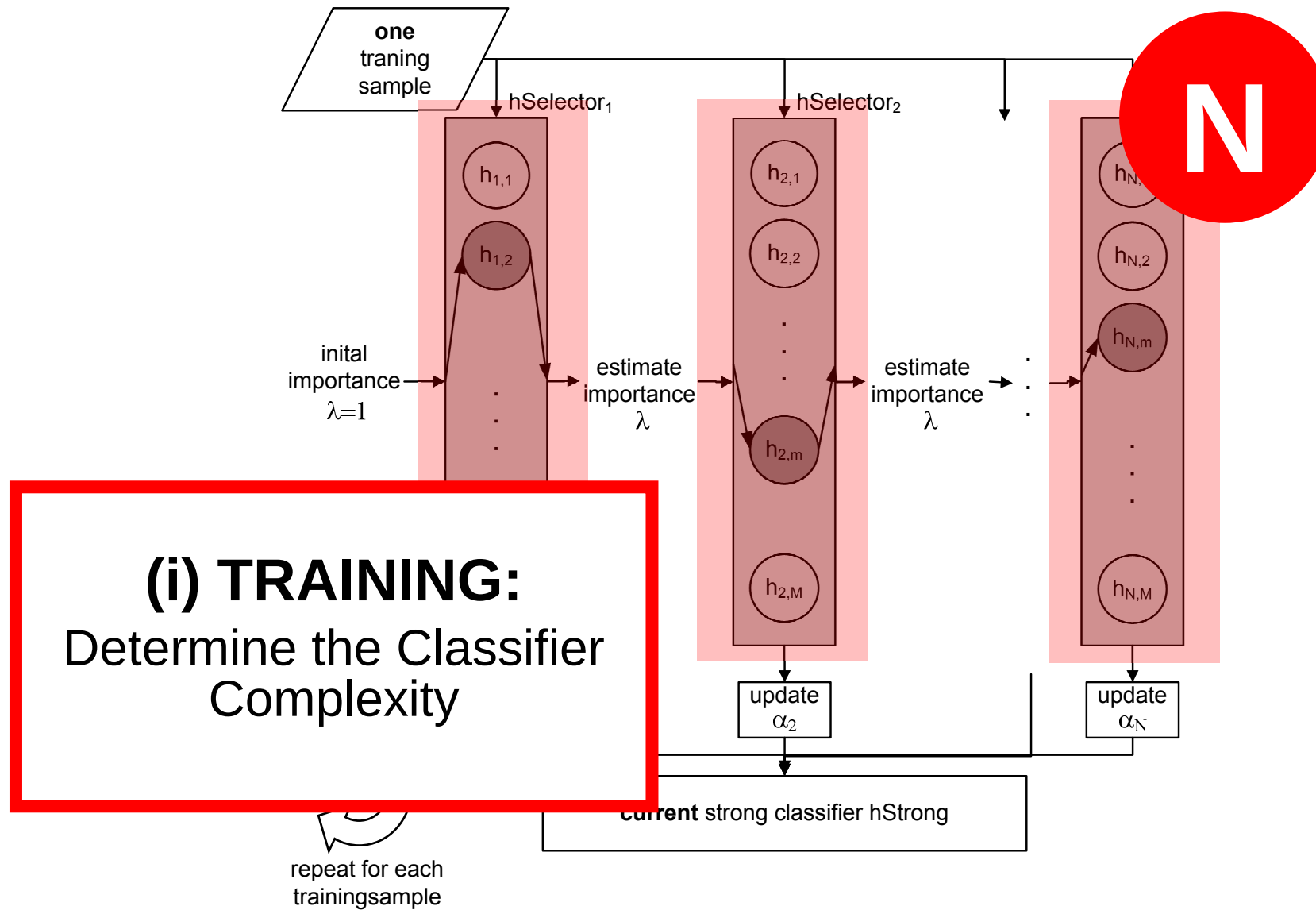
H. Grabner and H., Bischof. **On-line Boosting and Vision**, CVPR 2006

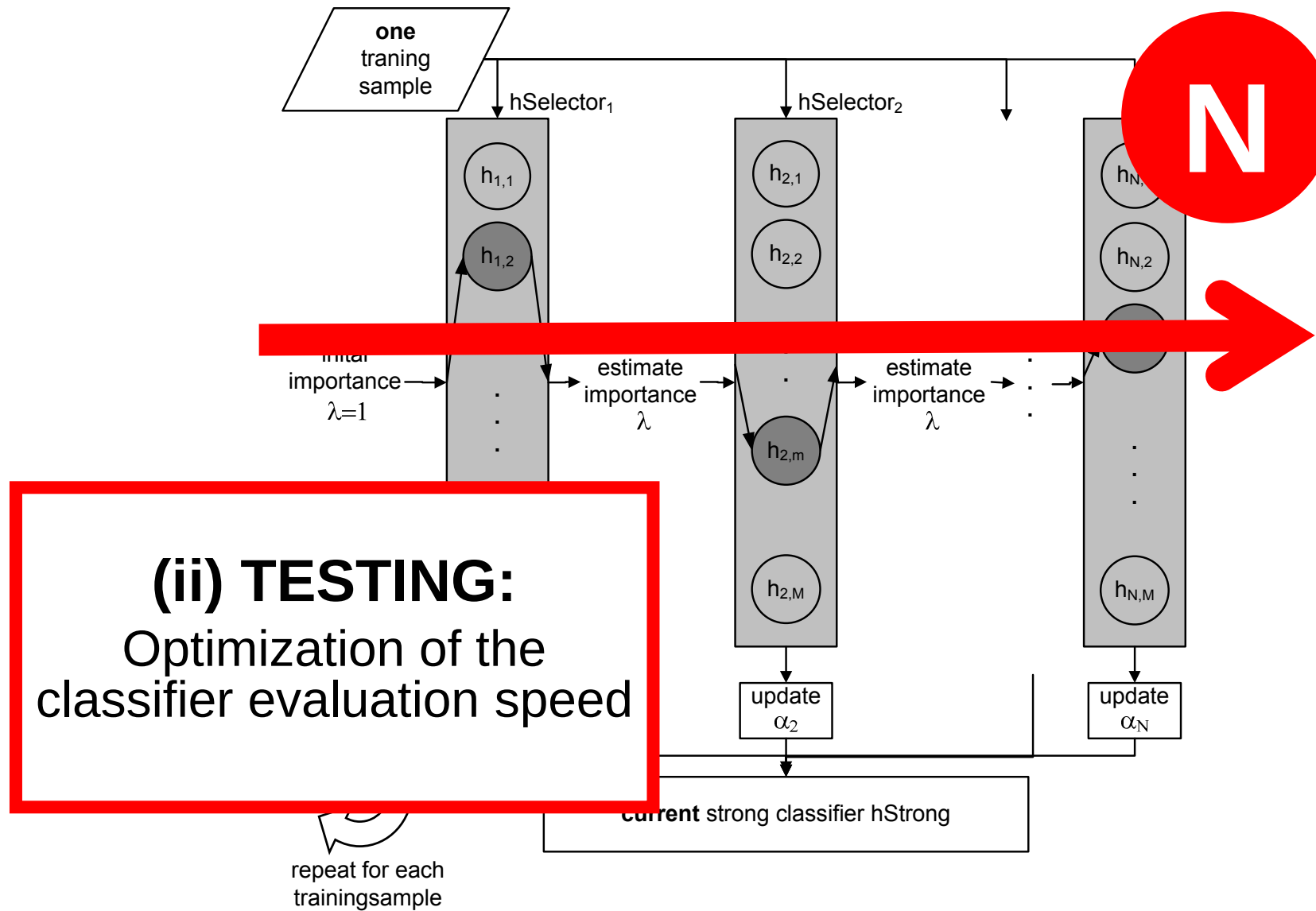




H. Grabner and H., Bischof. **On-line Boosting and Vision**, CVPR 2006







Wald's Sequential Probability Rate Test (SPRT)



Abraham Wald (1902-1950)

Sequential Decision Making

- Sequential Decision Strategy S

$$S : \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{-1, +1, \text{continue}\}$$

decision

Ordered sequence of measurements

- Goal: Train (look for)

$$S^* = \arg \min_S \bar{T}_S \quad s.t. \quad \beta_S \leq \beta, \alpha_S \leq \alpha$$

Average time-to-decision (-1/+1)

Allowed false positive and
false negative rate

Sequential Probability Ratio Test

$$S_n^* = \begin{cases} +1, & R_n \leq B \\ -1, & R_n \geq A \\ \text{continue,} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Likelihood ratio

$$R_n = \frac{p(x_1, \dots, x_n | y = -1)}{p(x_1, \dots, x_n | y = +1)}$$

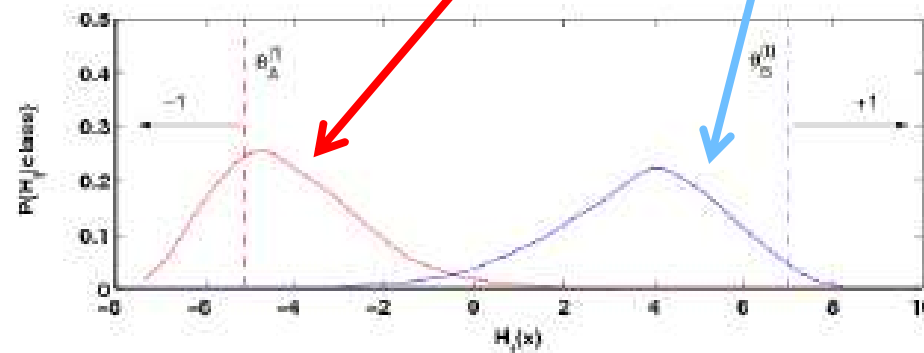
**(near) optimal
setting**

$$A = \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha}, \quad B = \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha}$$

J. Sochman, J. Matas, **WaldBoost – Learning for Time Constrained Sequential Detection**, CVPR, 2005.

WaldBoost (1)

- Likelihood ratio
$$R_n = \frac{p(x_1, \dots, x_n | y = -1)}{p(x_1, \dots, x_n | y = +1)}$$
- Replace with weak classifier
$$R_n = \frac{p(h_1(x), \dots, h_n(x) | y = -1)}{p(h_1(x), \dots, h_n(x) | y = +1)}$$
- 1D projection
$$R_n = \frac{p(H(x) | y = -1)}{p(H(x) | y = +1)}$$



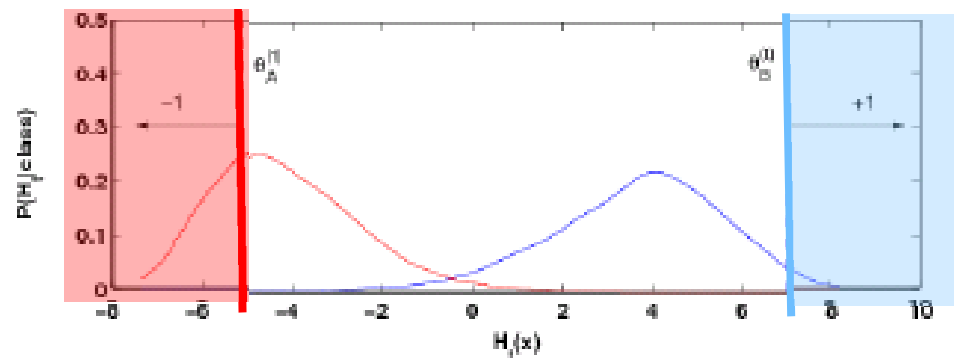
$$H(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n h_n(x)$$

Boosting

J. Sochman, J. Matas, **WaldBoost – Learning for Time Constrained Sequential Detection**, CVPR, 2005.

WaldBoost (2)

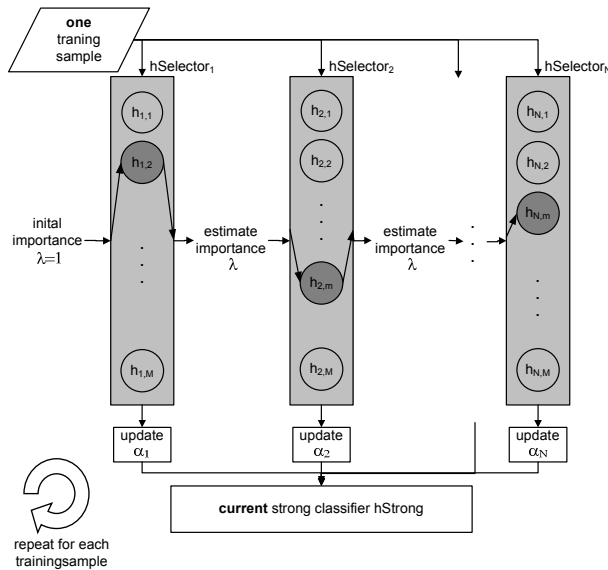
- Threshed on the boosted classifier response



$$H_n(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & H_n(x) \geq \theta_B^{(n)} \\ -1, & H_n(x) \leq \theta_A^{(n)} \\ \text{continue,} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Used in...
 - ... training for bootstrapping important samples
 - ... testing for early stopping (fast decision making)

On-line Boosting

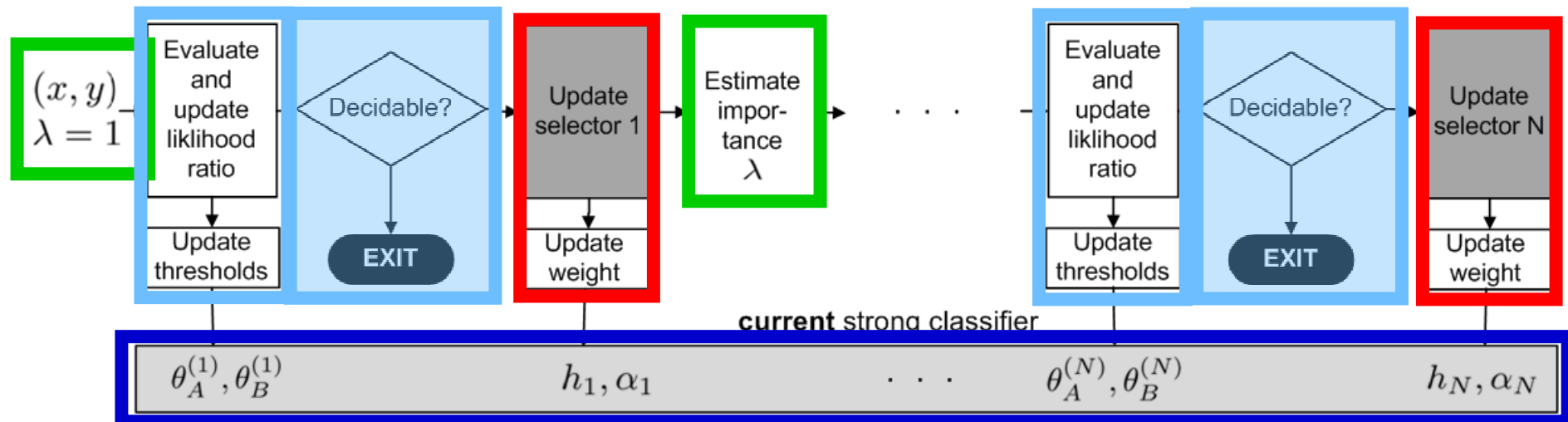


WaldBoost

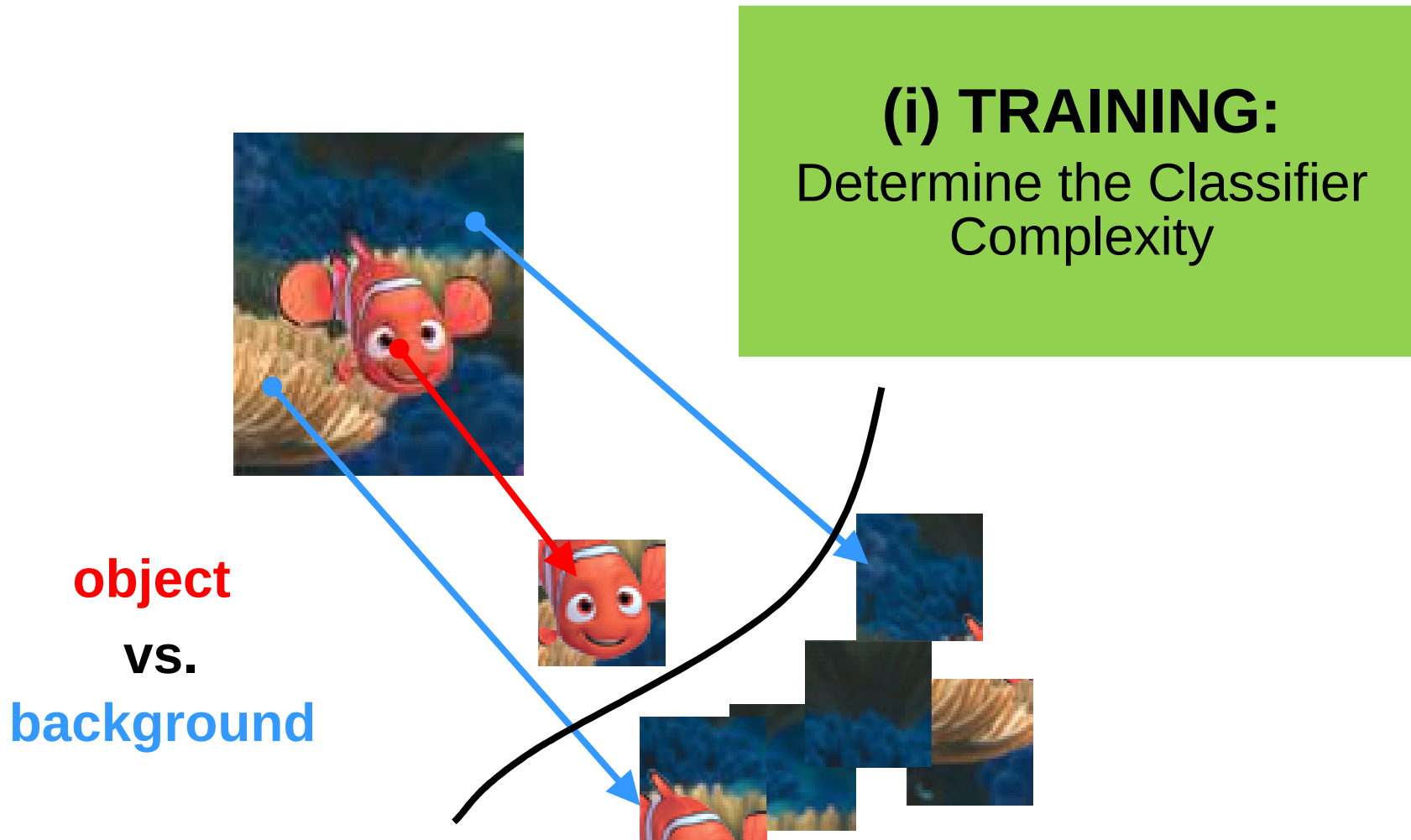
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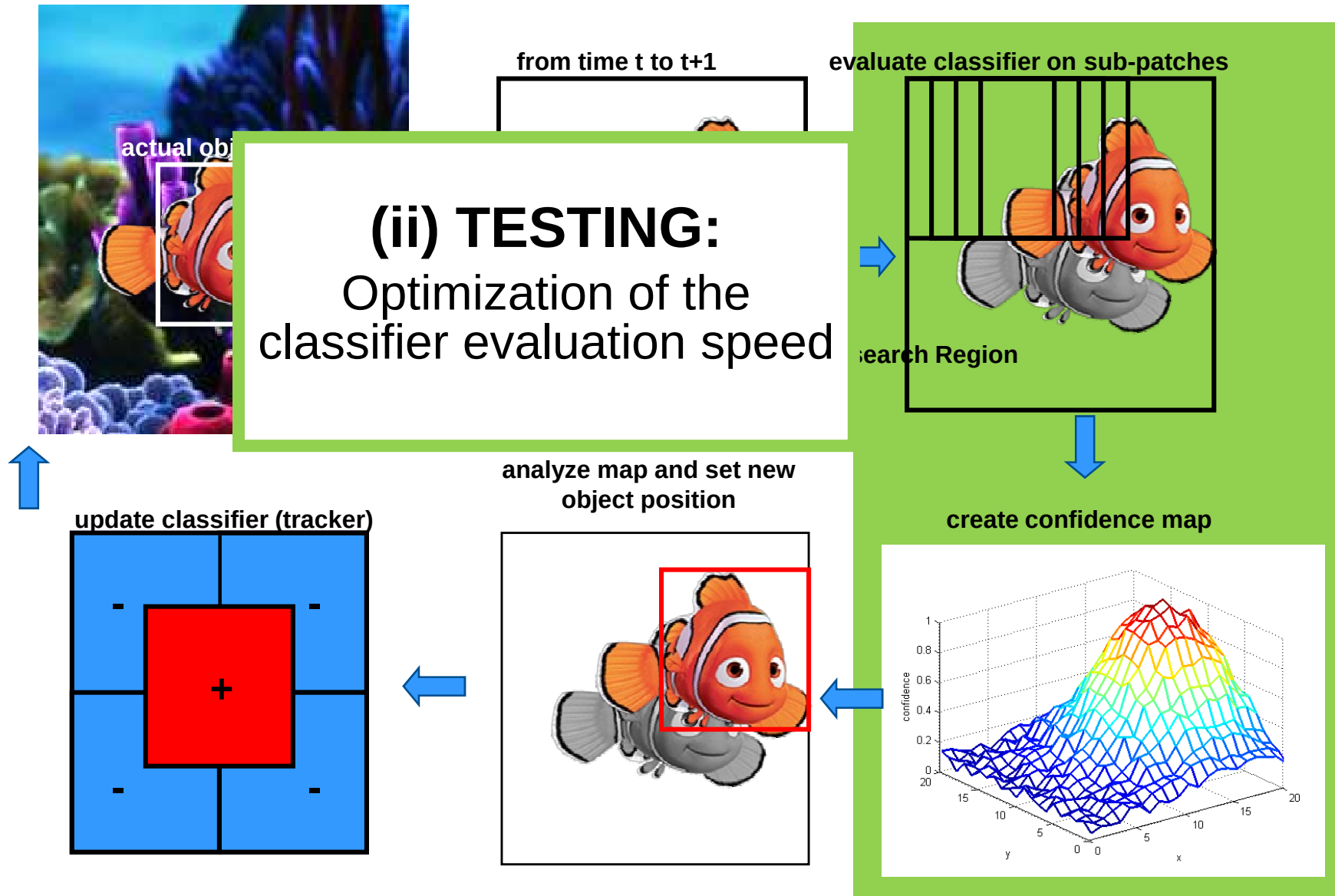
On-line Wald Boost

On-line WaldBoost



Back to Visual Tracking...



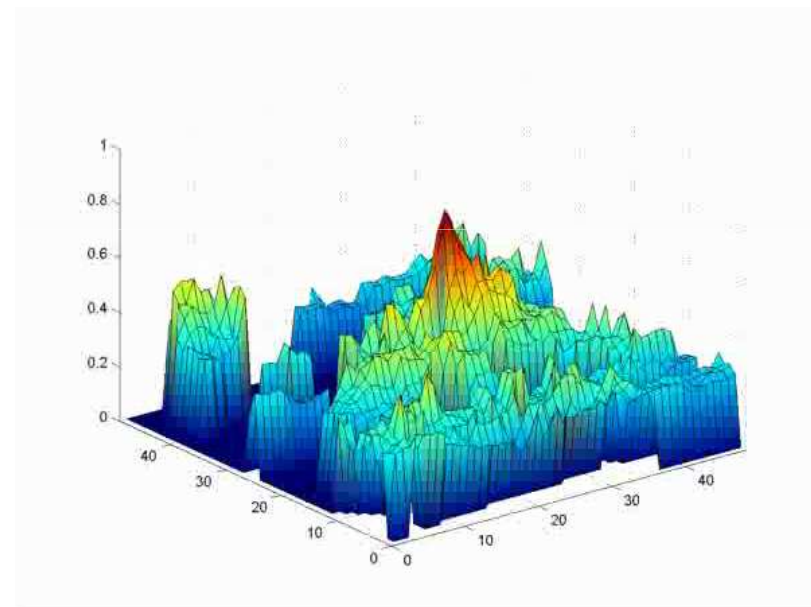


Experiments - Tracking

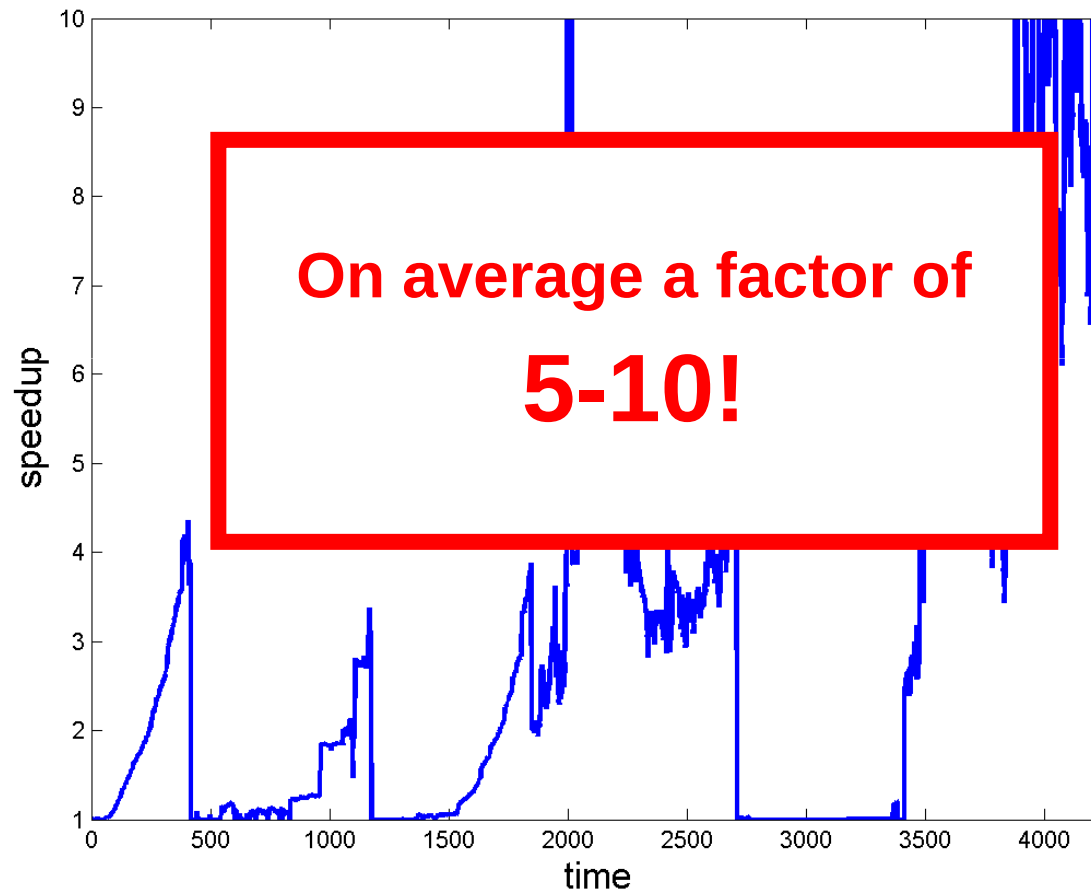
Tracking Result



Confidence Map



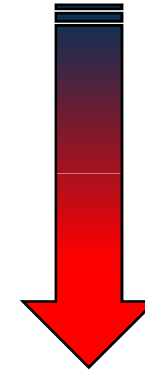
Experiment: Speedup



Conclusion and Outlook

- Wald-decision theory combined with on-line boosting for feature selection
 - (i) optimized classifier evaluation speed
 - (ii) automatic determination of the classifier complexity

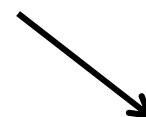
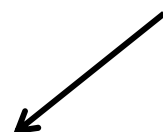
On-line Boosting



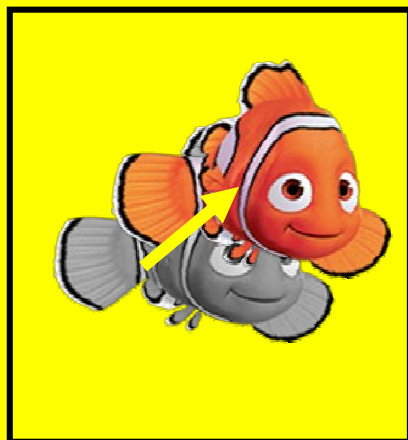
On-line WALD-Boosting

Conclusion and Outlook

On-line WALD-Boosting

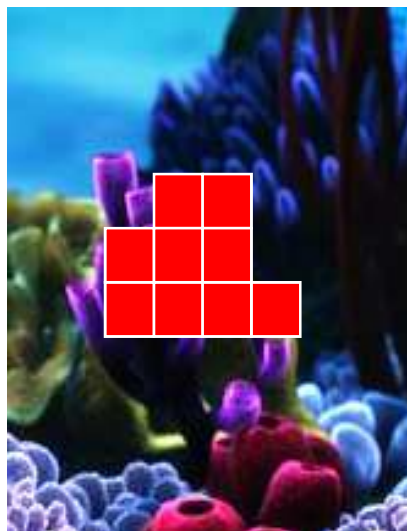


Tracking

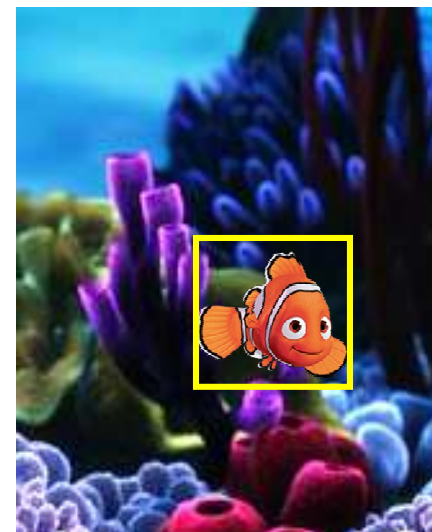


This presentation

Background Modeling



Detection





Thank you for your attention!

