

# Tracking objects across spatially separated, cameras with non-overlapping views

Elias Flores

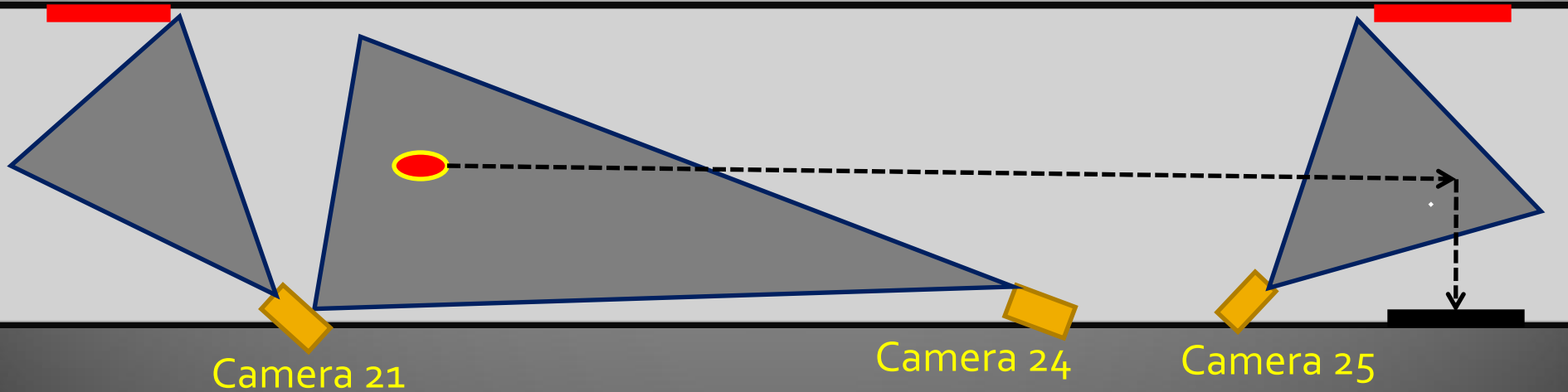
Ventura College, Electrical Engineer Major

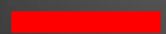

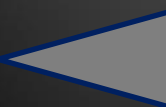

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Faculty Advisor: Prof. Manjunath, ECE, UCSB



# Harold Frank Hall, Floor 2



-  → Exit
-  → Restroom
-  → Field Of View
-  → Object (Human)

-  → Camera
-  → Projected Path

# Applications

## 1. Surveillance

### I. Airports

2. Casinos
3. Banks



Alex Jones,  
Infowars.net

## 2. Smart Buildings

### I. Energy conservation

- a. How many people in a room
  - i. Heat
  - ii. Lighting
  - iii. Air Flow

# Experimental Method

3 Cues for tracking objects:

1. SiZe

2. Movement

3. color

# Research Objectives

Use color to track objects

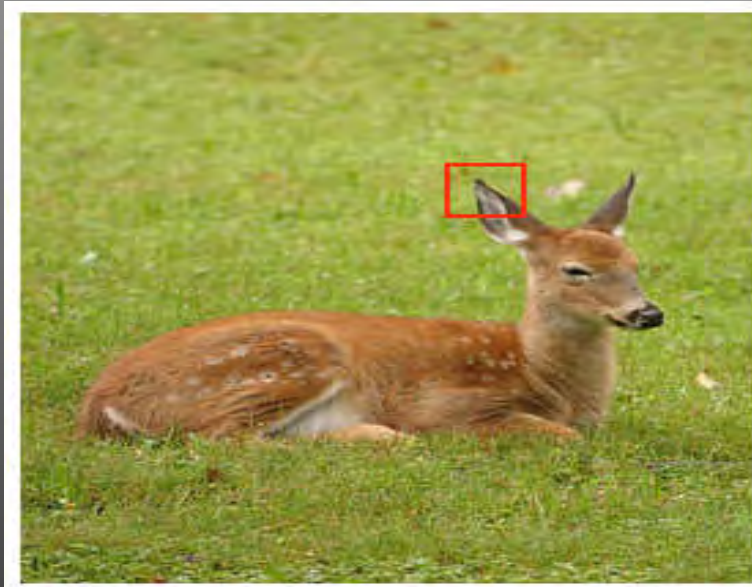


Evaluate color histograms

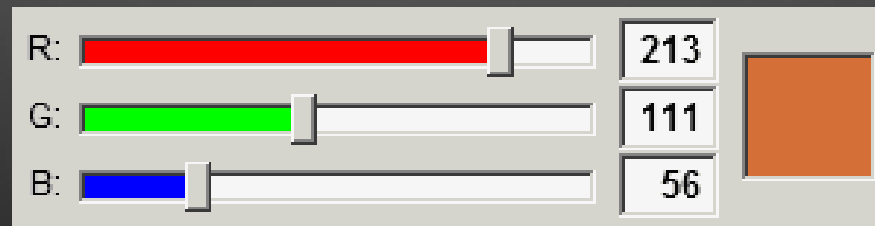


Evaluate color histogram with color calibration

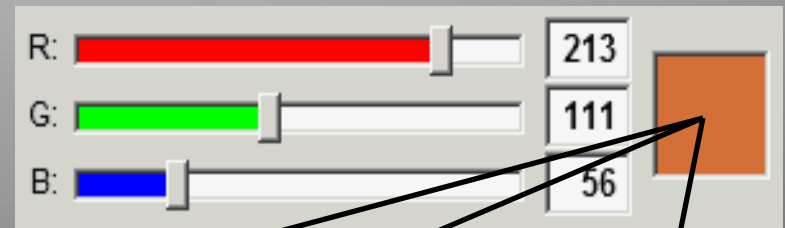
# What is an Image?



Each pixel has a RGB Value which produce a color



# WHAT IS A COLOR HISTOGRAM?

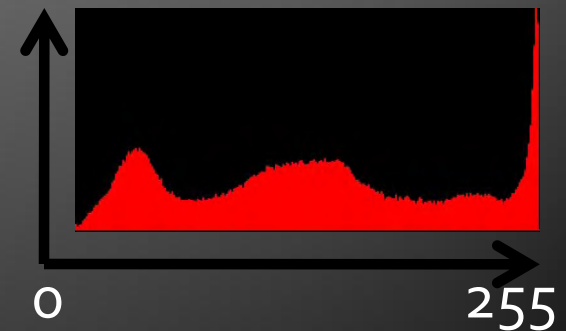
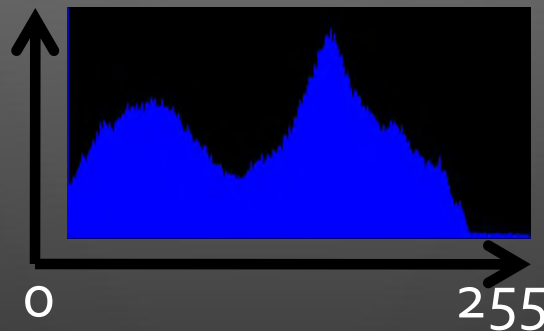
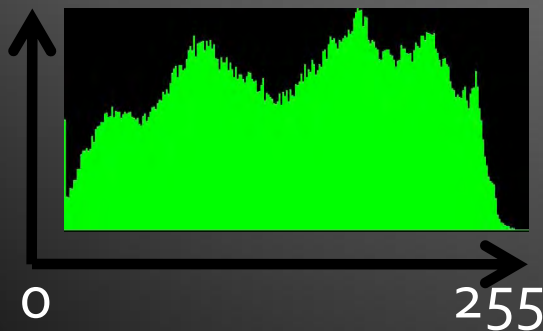


111

56

21

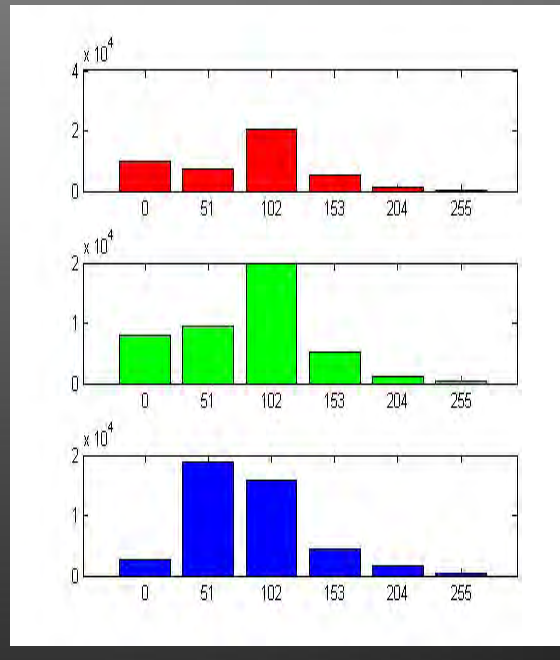
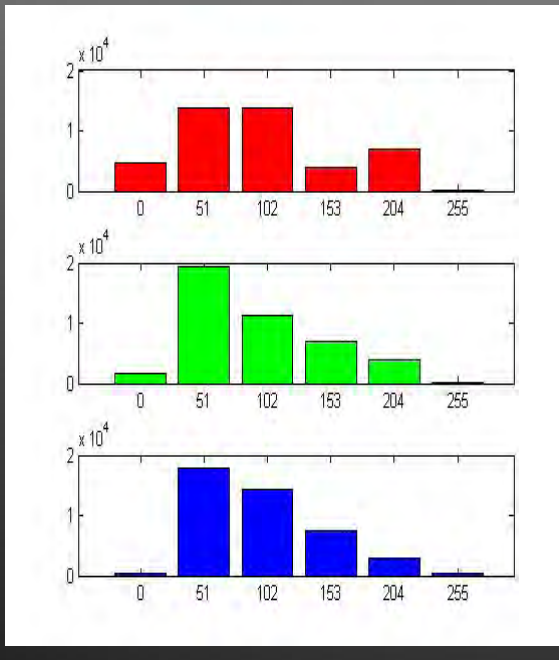
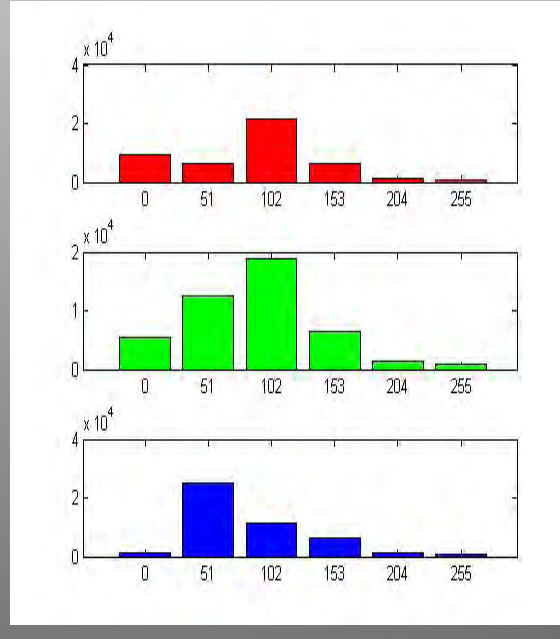
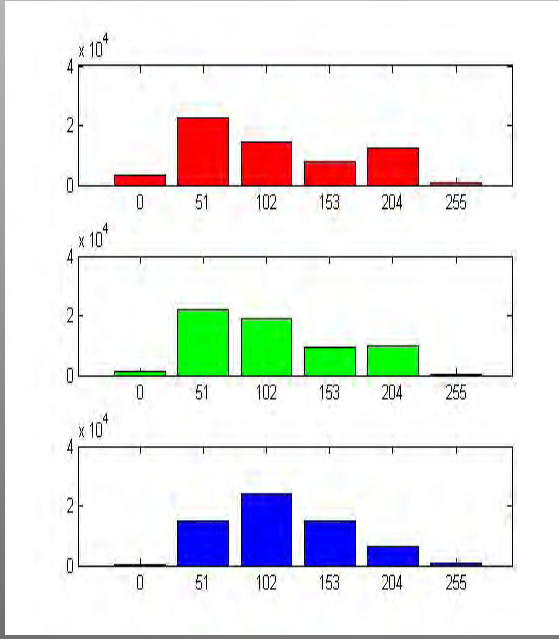
3



Each pixel RGB value is put into its correct bin

# Camera 21

# Camera 25

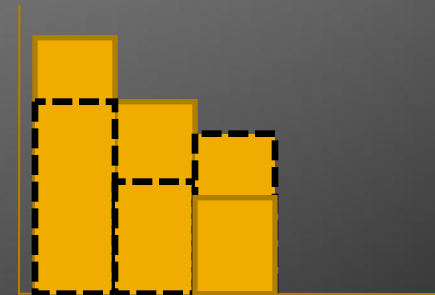
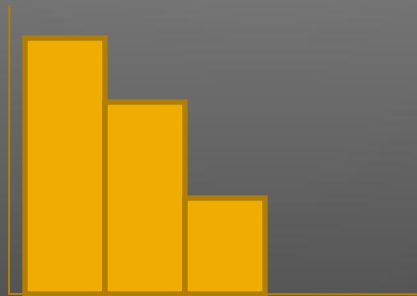
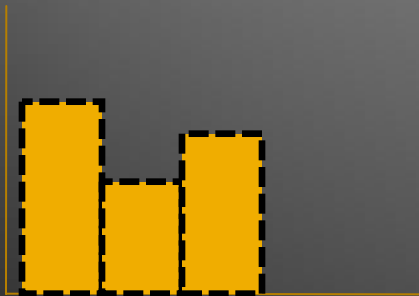


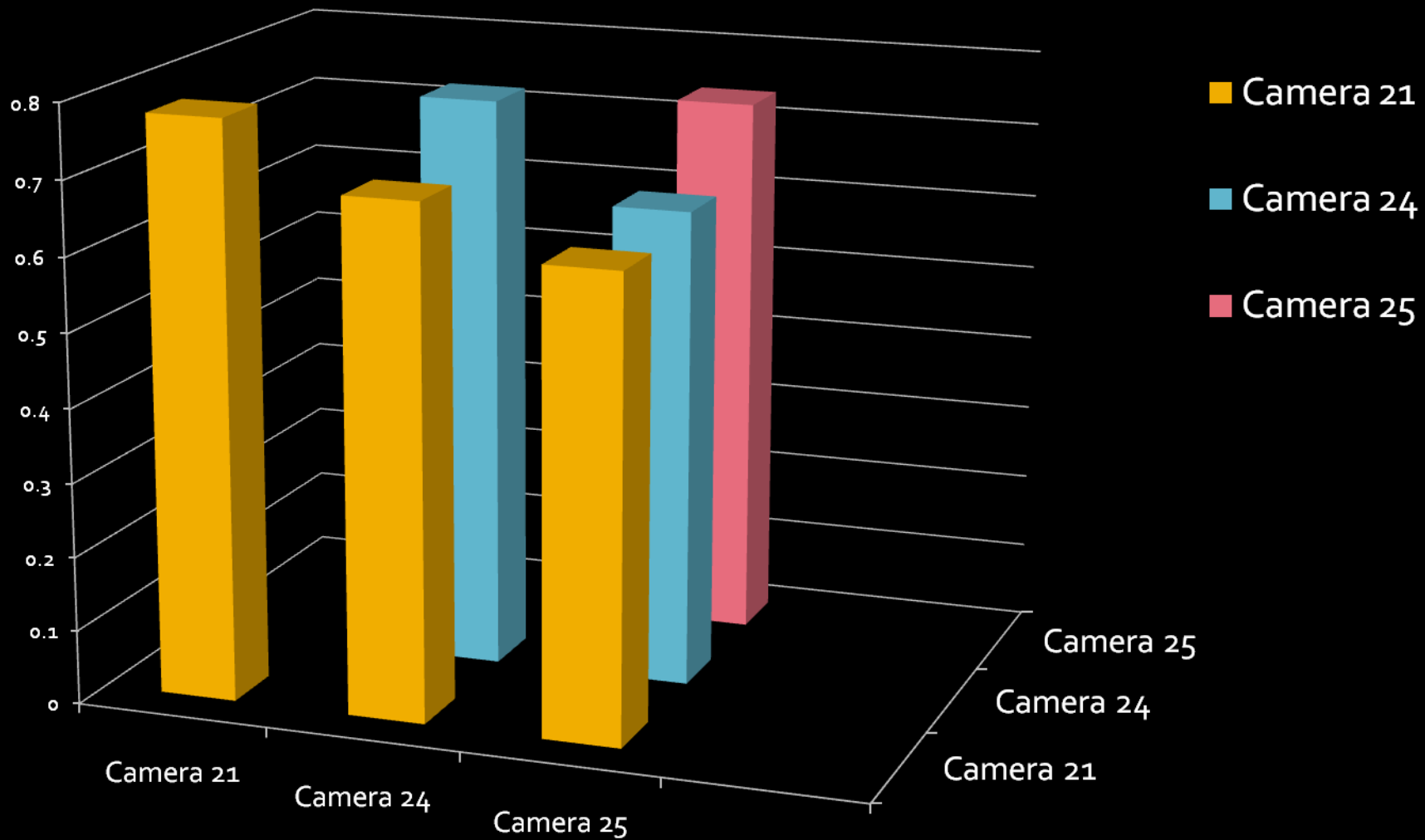


# Histogram Intersection

$$H(\text{Target}, \text{Query}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \min(H_T[j], H_Q[j])}{\sum_{j=1}^n H_Q[j]}$$

Programming forums .org





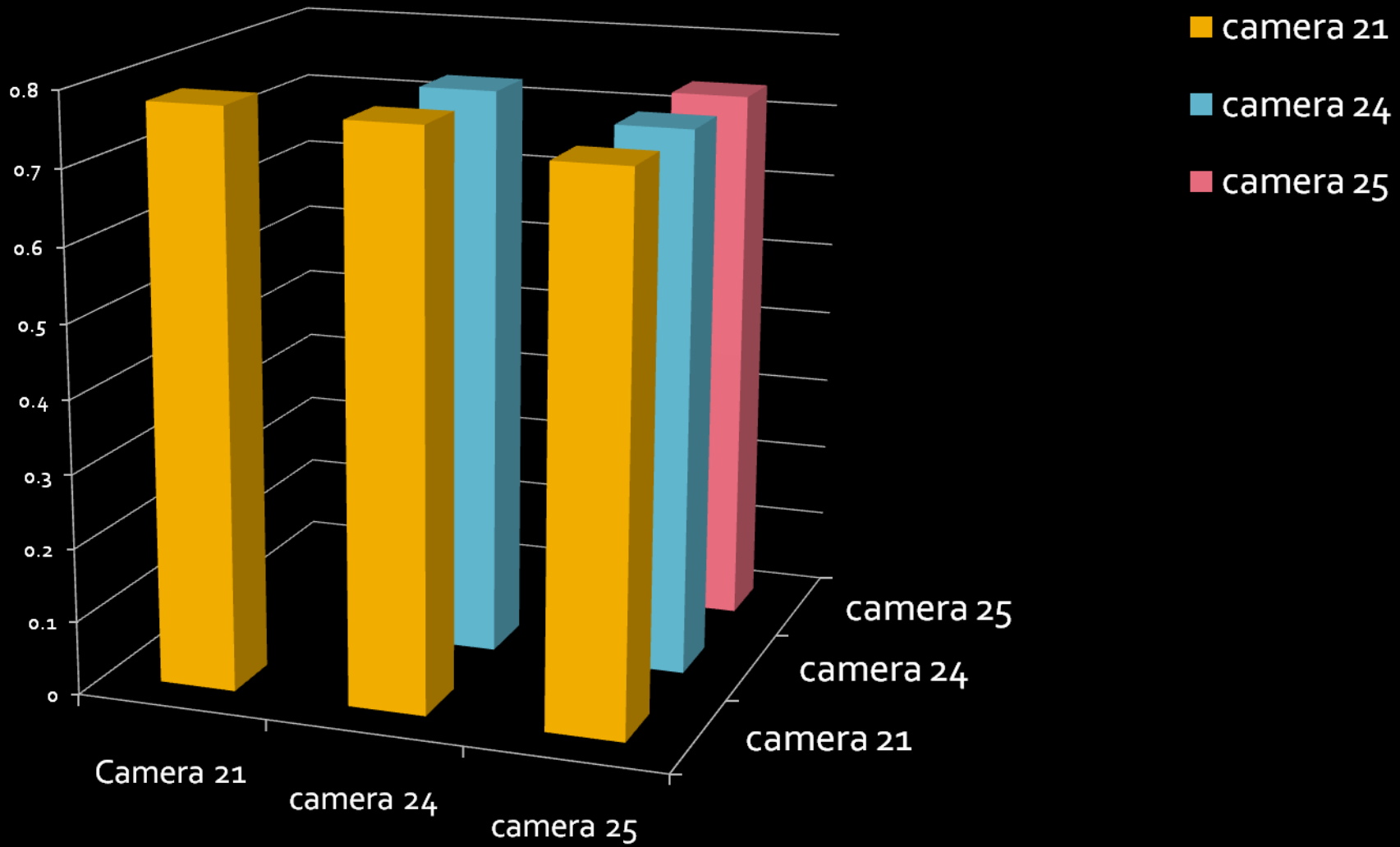
# Color Transformation

Example linear transformation matrix for a 2 Bin RGB quantisation.

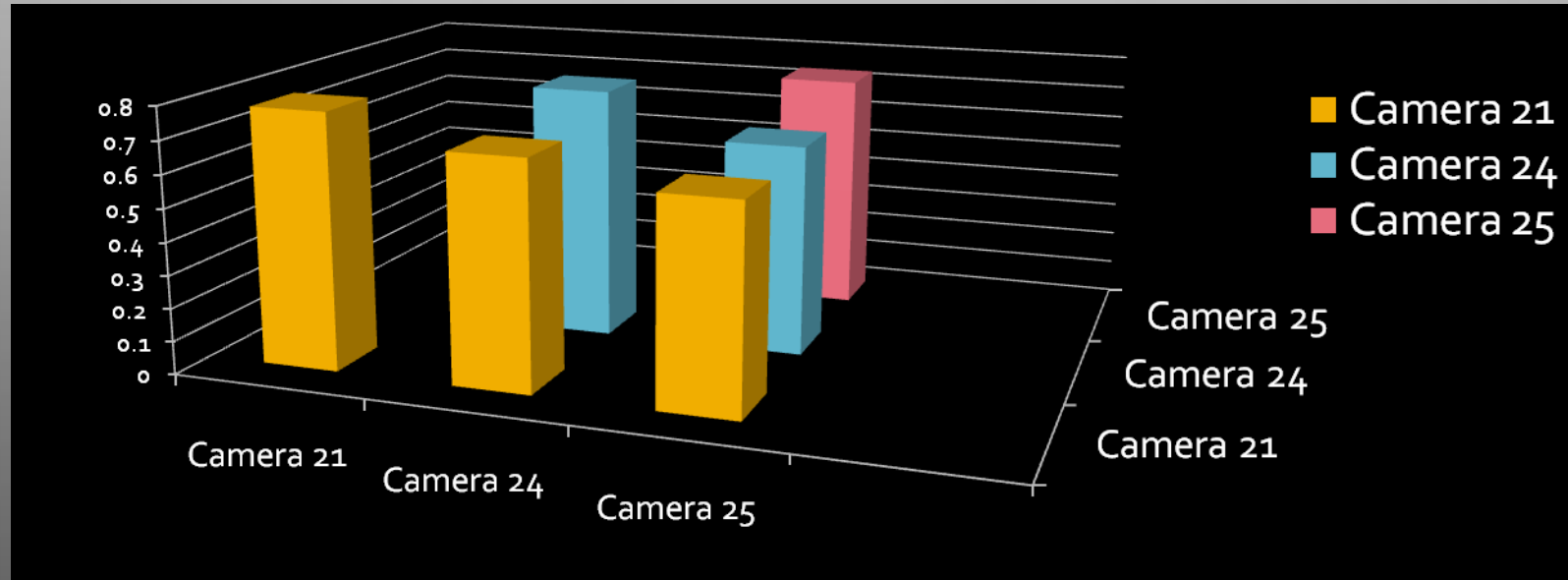
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{r_1} & I_{r_2} & I_{g_1} & I_{g_2} & I_{b_1} & I_{b_2} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} t_{r_1 r_1} & t_{r_1 r_2} & t_{r_1 g_1} & t_{r_1 g_2} & t_{r_1 b_1} & t_{r_1 b_2} \\ t_{r_2 r_1} & t_{r_2 r_2} & t_{r_2 g_1} & t_{r_2 g_2} & t_{r_2 b_1} & t_{r_2 b_2} \\ t_{g_1 r_1} & t_{g_1 r_2} & t_{g_1 g_1} & t_{g_1 g_2} & t_{g_1 b_1} & t_{g_1 b_2} \\ t_{g_2 r_1} & t_{g_2 r_2} & t_{g_2 g_1} & t_{g_2 g_2} & t_{g_2 b_1} & t_{g_2 b_2} \\ t_{b_1 r_1} & t_{b_1 r_2} & t_{b_1 g_1} & t_{b_1 g_2} & t_{b_1 b_1} & t_{b_1 b_2} \\ t_{b_2 r_1} & t_{b_2 r_2} & t_{b_2 g_1} & t_{b_2 g_2} & t_{b_2 b_1} & t_{b_2 b_2} \end{bmatrix} \simeq \begin{bmatrix} T_{r_1} & T_{r_2} & T_{g_1} & T_{g_2} & T_{b_1} & T_{b_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

R. Bowden , A. Gilbert, Centre for Vision Speech and Signal Processing

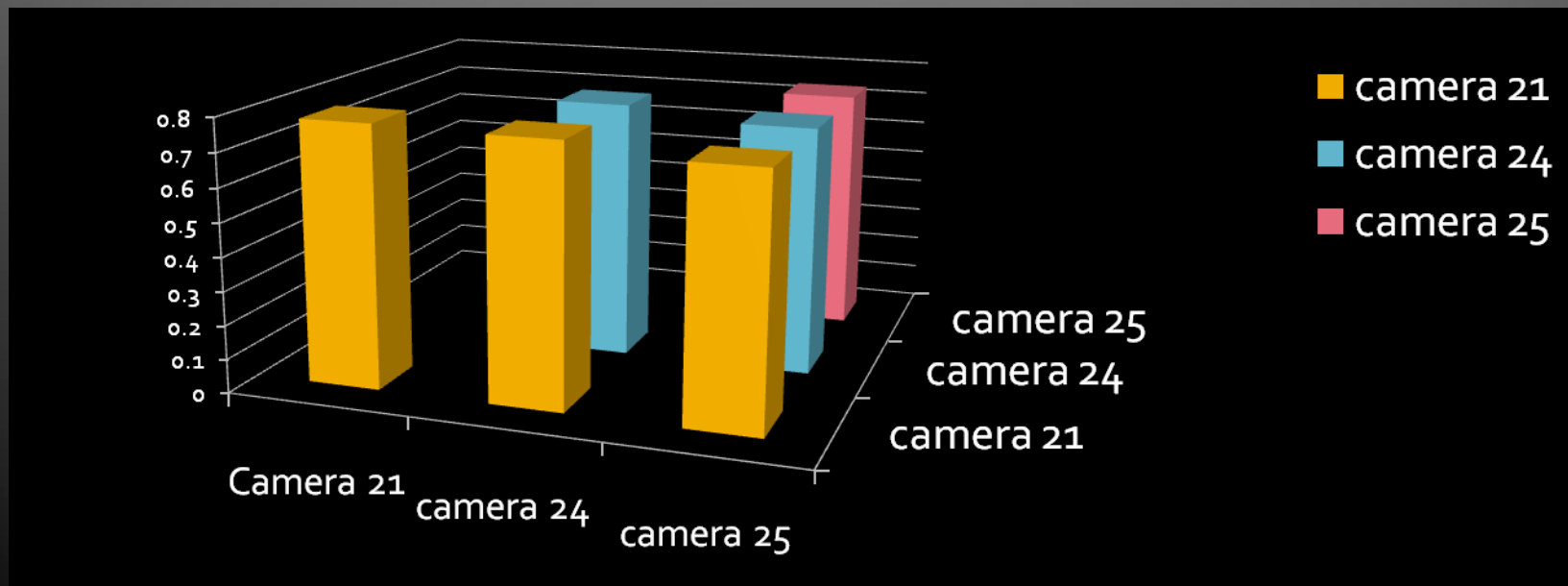
Color Transformation is a way to supplement for the changes between cameras due to lighting and settings.



## Before Calibration



## After Calibration



# Conclusion

- Because of lighting and camera settings, object tracking across cameras by color matching is difficult.
- Each camera views the same object differently.
- Calibration improves object recognition between cameras.

# Acknowledgments

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Thank You.