

Online multi-model particle filter-based tracking to study bedload transport

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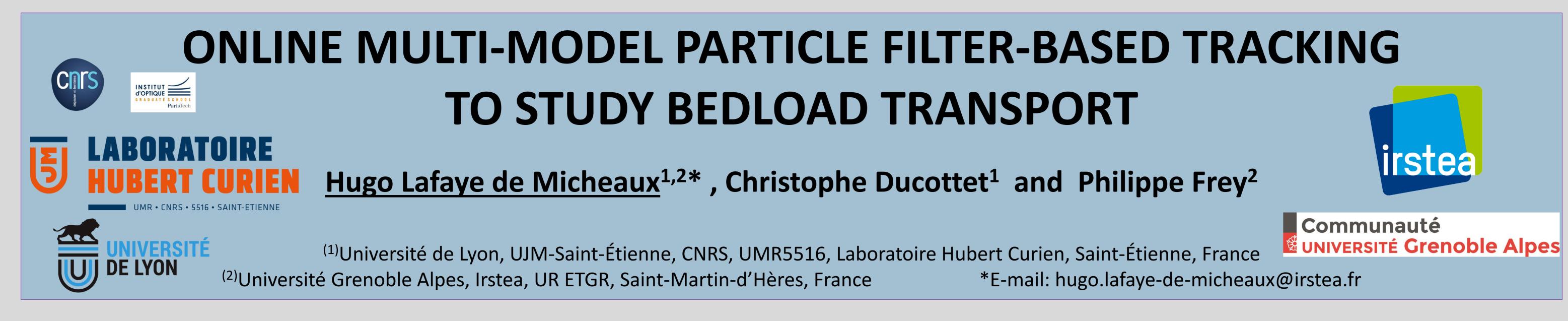
▶ To cite this version:

Hugo Lafaye de Micheaux, Christophe Ducottet, Philippe Frey. Online multi-model particle filterbased tracking to study bedload transport. IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP 2016), Sep 2016, Phoenix, AZ, United States. 2016. ujm-01491863

HAL Id: ujm-01491863 https://ujm.hal.science/ujm-01491863

Submitted on 17 Mar 2017

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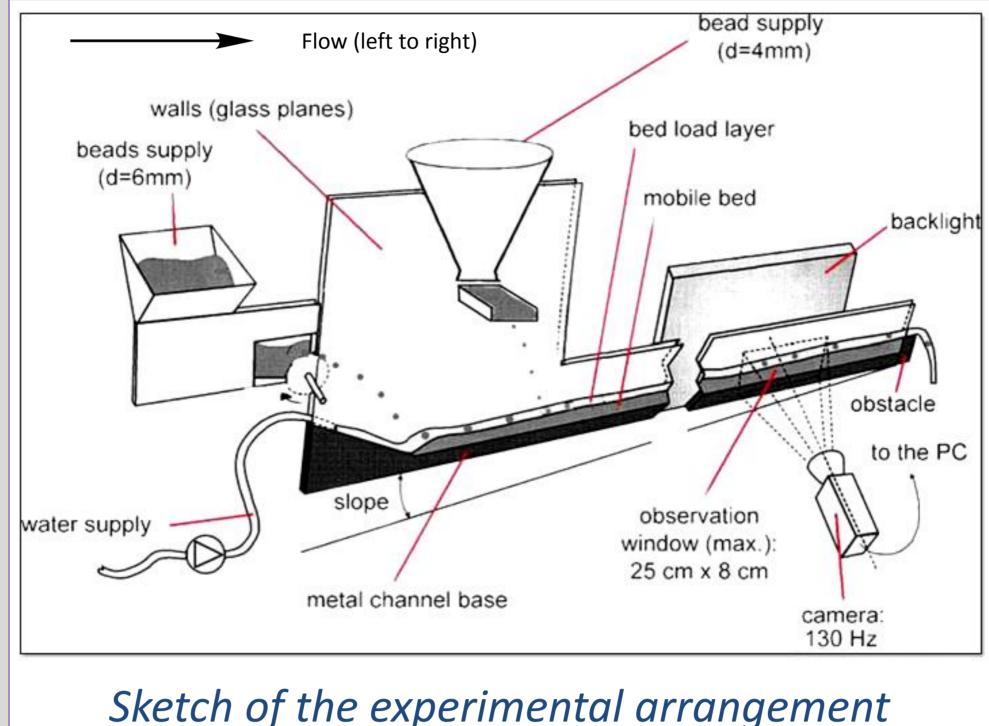


1. Context & Objectives

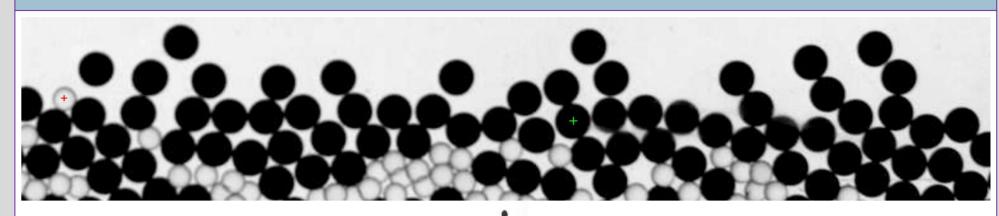
Global aim: studying bedload transport thanks to experiments with two-size beads in a water flow.

Main objective: track beads over long time sequences to better understand size segregation responsible for complex morphology structures.

2a. Experimental setup



2b. Tracking & bedload transport





The idea: propose an **online particle filter-based algorithm** integrating several improvements

- 1. Include an adapted multiple motion models with known mechanical dynamics to better anticipate bead locations.
- 2. Exploit detector confidence to handle missing detections.

(modified from [1])

Example of 2 trajectories from the experiment

Tracking bedload sediment transport to study:

- Velocities and concentrations
- Bedload granular rheology
- Size segregation and associated morphology

MOTP:

truth in pixels

3. Multi-model tracking algorithm

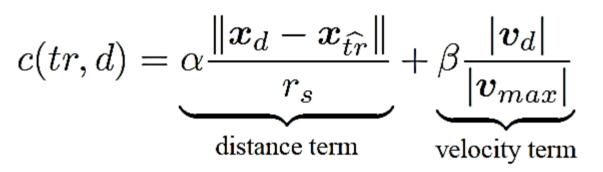
Stage 1: Object detector

- Use specific morphological operations (hconvex, cross-correlation, ...)
- Exploit detector confidence to handle miss-detections (based on [2])

$$(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{k_D} \sum_{d \in D} \operatorname{xcorr}(d) \exp(-\lambda \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_d\|)$$

Stage 2: Data association

Perform greedy algorithm on matching costs



- $(x,y)_t = (x,y)_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{(x,y)}^{rest}$

 $(u)_t = (u)_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{(u)}^{roll}$

 $(u,v)_t = (u,v)_{t-1} + \varepsilon^{salt}_{(u,v)}$

- $(x, y)_t = (x, y)_{t-1} + (u)_{t-1}\Delta t + \varepsilon_{(x,y)}^{roll}$

- $(x,y)_t = (x,y)_{t-1} + (u,v)_{t-1}\Delta t + \varepsilon_{(x,y)}^{salt}$

Stage 3: Particle filtering

<u>Principle:</u> use Sequential Importance Resampling (SIR) with an internal state including

4. Results

- Creation of a ground truth dataset of 1000 images for the tests
 - > Parameters are fixed on half of the dataset

Tracking evaluation results on 3 algorithm configurations:

Algo. Models	% Correct Tracks	MOTP	FN	FP	Id Sw.	MOTA		
3MM	98.35%	0.64px	0.07%	0.16%	4	99.77%		
1CVM [2]	95.05%	0.77px	0.09%	0.17%	23	99.72%		
1NVM	89.90%	0.89px	0.14%	0.54%	84	99.28%		
3MM = 3 motion models ; 1CVM = 1 constant velocity model ; 1NVM = 1 null velocity model								

Precision score MOTP according to motion state:

F		
Э []С		

motion state, position (x, y) and velocity (u, v):

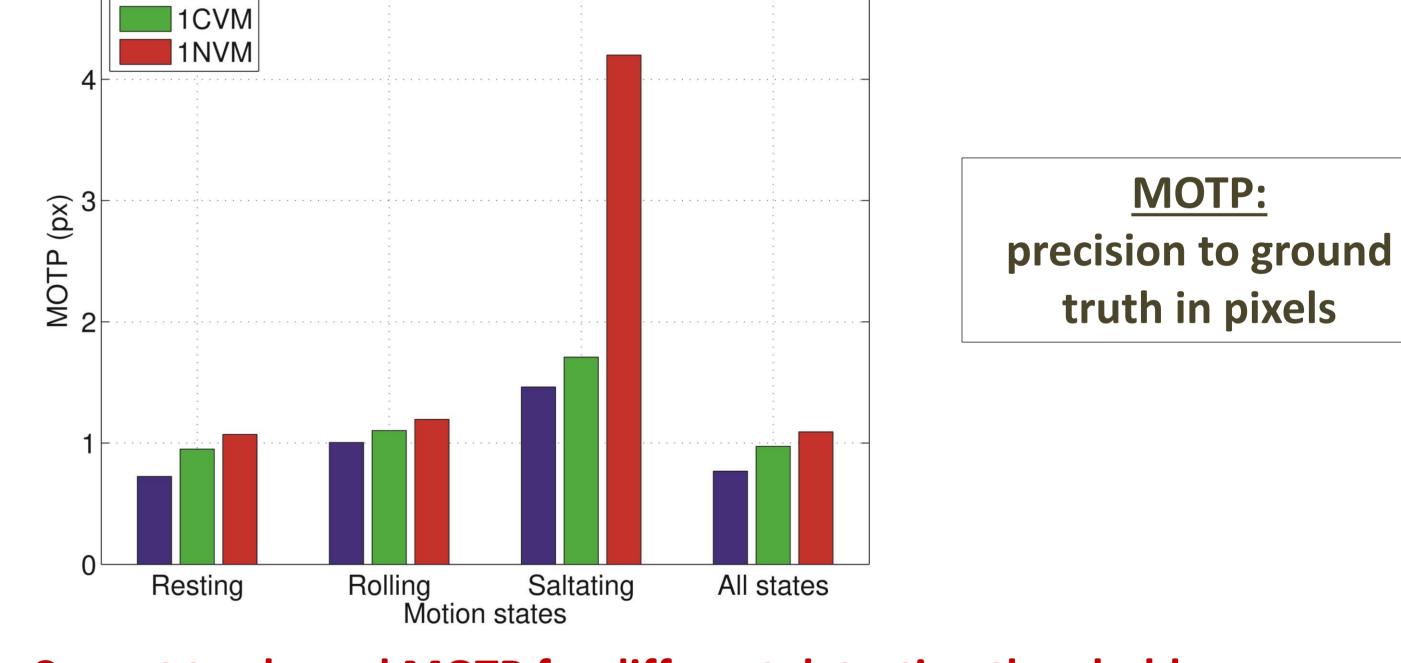
- 1. Draw a new state according to conditional probability table
- 2. Propagate the particles using a motion-based stochastic tracking (as in [3]) with 3 motion models:
 - Resting not moving
 - sliding on other Rolling
 - Saltating - bouncing on others
- 3. Compute particle weighting

 $w_{tr,p} = \mathcal{I}(tr) \left(\delta p_{\mathcal{N}}(\boldsymbol{x}_{p} - \boldsymbol{x}_{d^{*}}) + \gamma p_{\mathcal{N}}(\boldsymbol{v}_{p} - \boldsymbol{v}_{d^{*}}) \right) + \eta d_{c}(\boldsymbol{x}_{p})$ particle position particle velocity det. conf

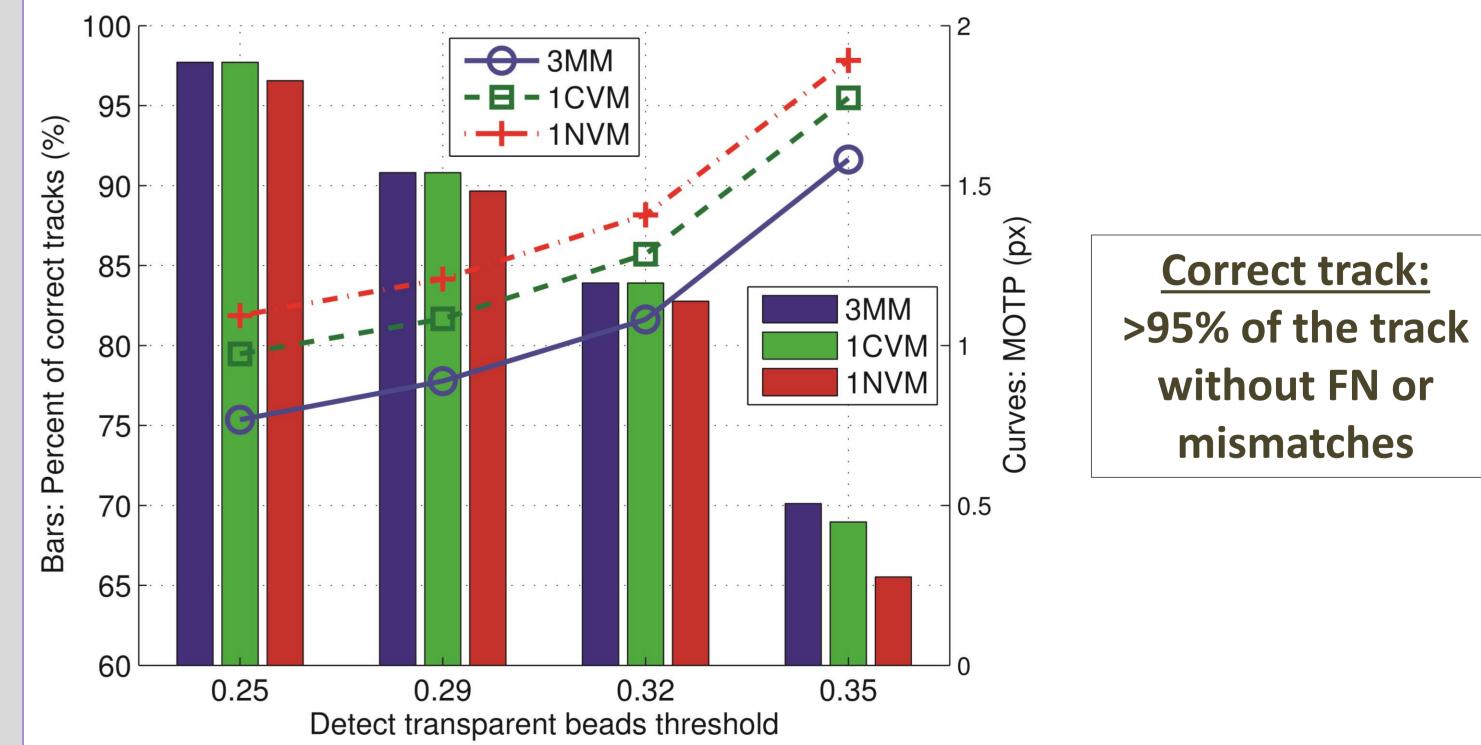
- 4. Normalize weights and resample particles with SIR method
- 5. Estimate position and velocity by averaging resampled particles

5. Conclusions & Perspectives

- online particle filter-based tracking algorithm based on > New multiple dynamic models:
 - Input of object mechanical dynamics helps approaching real trajectories.



Correct tracks and MOTP for different detection thresholds:



- Allows studying bedload transport with higher confidence.
- > Our multiple motion model based algorithm provides high tracking precision and accuracy with different detector qualities:
 - Outperforms single dynamic models.
 - Effect of inaccurate detections reduced by detector confidence.

Perspectives: Use configuration and state of neighboring objects as an information to help choosing between motion states.

Acknowledgements

This research is funded by Irstea, labex OSUG@2020, ANR and the Rhône-Alpes region as part of its higher education, research and innovation regional Strategy (Environment Academic Research Community).



References

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[2] Breitenstein, M. D., Reichlin, F., Leibe, B., Koller-Meier, E. & Van Gool, L. (2011). Online multiperson tracking-by-detection from a single, uncalibrated camera. IEEE TPAMI, *33(9)*, 1820-1833.

[3] Odobez, J.-M., Gatica-Perez, D. & Ba, S. O. (2006). Embedding motion in modelbased stochastic tracking. *IEEE TIP*, 15(11), 3514-3530.