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# Object Detection and Tracking

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## ABSTRACT

The project focuses on object detection and tracking in movies and webcam images using Python and the OpenCV module. It incorporates various object tracking techniques, including MediandFlow and MIL, which are already integrated into OpenCV. The implementation involves utilizing methods such as frame differencing, colour-space transformation, background separation, optical flow, and a Haar cascade classifier. Additionally, an effective edge detection method is also employed. Python is the programming language used for all the implementations. The project yields comprehensive results and undergoes thorough evaluation. OpenCV and Python are prominent terms in the project, reflecting their frequent usage in the field of computer vision.

## I. INTRODUCTION

There is a growing emphasis on safety and security, leading to a surge in research focused on automated video analysis for object recognition and tracking [1]. This surge can be attributed to the rapid advancement of hardware capabilities, such as camera processing devices and mobile phones. Object recognition and tracking, a field of active study in computer vision, aims to identify and monitor objects across sequences of frames, providing insights into their behavior.

Today, a significant portion of our living environments, including streets, parks, retail malls, metro stations, schools, and homes, is under constant surveillance through diverse technological systems [2]. Object detection and tracking play a critical role in combating terrorism, crime, and ensuring public safety. Additionally, they contribute to effective traffic management and accurate disease identification in the medical field. Object detection, the initial stage of video analysis, occurs in each frame or the first frame where an object appears. However, the challenges arise when real-time images are captured under various climatic conditions, introducing noise that makes object detection difficult. The quality of image processing directly affects the effectiveness of object detection. Therefore, researchers create video datasets that consider factors like low image resolution, noise, and blur, which deteriorate picture quality.

Object classification follows object detection in the video analysis process. It involves classifying or predicting the class of specific objects within a video frame. Objects are categorized into classes such as humans, animals, birds, automobiles, and other moving objects. The final step in video analysis is object tracking, which involves associating target objects across consecutive video frames [3]. In other words, object tracking accurately identifies objects in a video and interprets their trajectories. With advancements in technology, research has shifted towards automated object detection and tracking, leveraging the potential of these methods in various applications.

Object detection and tracking goes hand in hand for computer vision applications. Object detection is identifying object or locating the instance of interest in-group of suspected frames. Object tracking is identifying trajectory or path; object takes in the concurrent frames. Image obtained from dataset is, collection of frames [4-5]. Basic block diagram of object detection and tracking is shown in Fig. 1. Data set is divided into two parts. 80 % of images in dataset are used for training and 20 % for testing. Image is considered to find objects in it by using algorithms CNN and YOLOv3.

A bounding box is formed across object with Intersection over union (IoU) > 0.5. Detected bounding box is sent as references for neural networks aiding them to perform Tracking. Bounded box is tracked in concurrent frames using Multi Object Tracking (MOT). Importance of this research work is used to estimate traffic density in traffic junctions, in autonomous vehicles to detect various kinds of objects with varying illumination, smart city development and intelligent transport system.

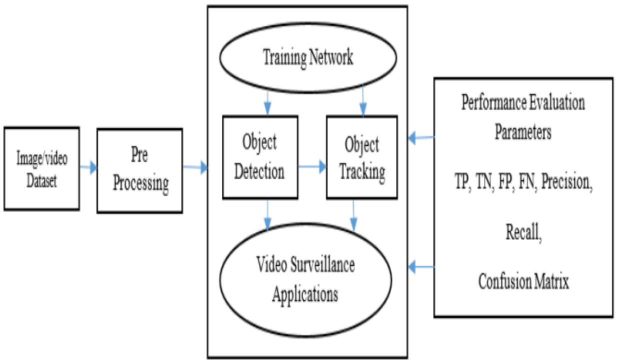


**Figure 1. Object Tracking and Detection**

The main challenge is the problem of variability. A visual detection and tracking system needs to generalize across huge variations in object appearance such due for instance to viewpoint, pose, facial expressions, lighting conditions, imaging quality or occlusions while maintaining specificity to not claim everything it sees are objects of interest. In addition, these tasks should preferably be performed in real-time on conventional computing platforms [6]. One can ask the question which of the two tasks is easier and which comes first? Within detection, motion changes and appearance cues can be used to distinguish objects, which typically renders it relatively easily, and tracking techniques are often triggered by detection results. Combination of statistical analysis of visual features and temporal motion information usually lead to more robust approaches. For systems that face noisy conditions, however, tracking is suggested to be followed by detection to gather sufficient statistic as several track-before-detect algorithms propose. Besides, tracking steer to choose detection regions, source and sink areas [7-8]. In any case, it has been common in the past few years, to assume that different strategies are required for these different tasks. Here we take the theoretical view that detection and tracking, rather than being two distinct tasks, represent two points in a spectrum of generalization levels. Figure 1 illustrates a procedural flow of these reciprocal tasks intertwined with the object modelling. In the following sections, we attempt to give an overview of the popular choices for the object detection, modelling, and tracking stages for which a plethora of solutions have been evidently and inevitably produced over the past several decades.

## II. OBJECT DETECTION

Object detection and tracking are extensively researched areas in computer vision and find applications in diverse fields such as traffic analysis, vehicle navigation, and interpersonal interactions. Object detection, a branch of computer vision and image processing, focuses on identifying instances of specific semantic objects (e.g., humans, buildings, cars) in digital images and videos. Its applications span various domains, including face detection, face recognition, and video object detection. Examples of its practical uses include tracking the motion of a ball, monitoring ball movement during a game, and tracking individuals in a video. Object detection plays a crucial role in numerous computer vision applications, including image retrieval and video surveillance.

The primary objective of an object detection system is to determine the presence or absence of objects in specific scenes from the perspective of cameras. Object detection methods can be categorized based on different objectives and classified into specific conceptual categories. These methods employ various models, either explicitly or implicitly, and the specific components utilized may vary depending on the chosen approach. Object selection in detection is typically based on hypotheses or matching techniques. Object detection serves as an effective technique for processing visual information and is widely employed in real-world applications for locating objects within images.

2.1 Features of the object detection in the object detection, tracking and the selection of the various characteristics features that can reduce the work accessibility of the computer. When the tracking is done using various algorithms the combination of the different features determined in various steps: -

i) Color - The feature of the computer system that is used for the histogram appearance representations. The widest features of the color representations are the features of the color representations for the tracking. The features of the color are tracking of serious problem which recognise the illumination variation.

ii) Histogram of gradients - The HOG feature is the most popular feature used for the detection of the human body. The operations of the histogram feature based on the local grid unit of the image. So the geometric variations influence the optical deformations. Moreover, the sampling orientation and local optimisation maintain the upright posture and body movements. These movements do not influence the detection phase which is the main reason of HOG feature in detection of humans.

iii) Edges - The boundaries of the image intensities may change during the identification of the object detection. The feature of the object detection is different from the colour features technique.

iv) Optical Flow - The feature based on the motion segmentation and the applications of the tracking.

The displacement vector recognises about every pixel of the region. The displacement vector is that which determines the transactions of each pixel of each image. Optical flow is usually used as a feature in motion-based segmentation and tracking applications. It is a dense field of the displacement vectors which defines the translation of each pixel in a region. It is computed using the brightness constraint, which assumes brightness constancy of consistent pixels in consecutive frames. With the development of technology, there are many popular techniques for computing dense optical flow, such as Horn-Schunck Algorithm.

## III. CHALLENGES OF OBJECT DETECTION

- Positioning -In this process, the position of the image can be changes at any time. In the template matching the system will handle the images uniformly in the system.
- Lighting - In this lighting conditions may change during the course of the system. The changes in the weather may affects the lighting of an image. In such case, the lighting condition may vary with the time. The shadow of the image affects the image lighting system. The detection of object from an image can be done during any condition of the lighting.
- Rotation -The images may be rotated t where the system may be capable of handling such type of the difficulty. For instance, character may appear in any form, but the orientations of an image are not affected by the detection of the character.
- Mirroring - The images which are mirrored of any object can be detected by the object detection system.
- Occlusion condition - When an object are not visible then then image and that condition is referred as occlusion.

- Scaling method- The object detection system are not affected by the change in the size of the object. The challenges may occur due to the object detection. The scaling method is the process of the recognition of the scaling of the images in the object detection.

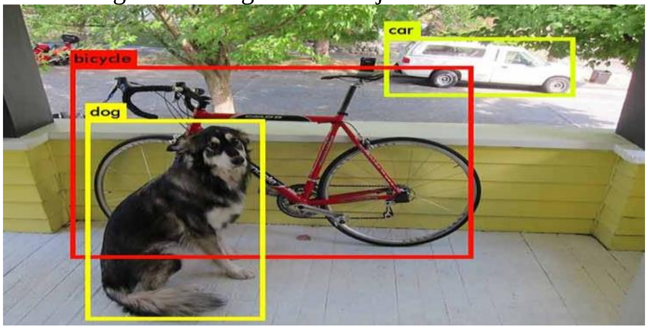


**Figure 2. Object Detection of a Image**

Object tracking involves the ability to trace a specific object across a sequence of frames. The process consists of the following steps:

1. Target initialization: In the first frame, a bounding box is drawn around the object of interest to establish its initial position.
2. Appearance modeling: The visual appearance of the object is modeled, taking into account various factors such as lighting conditions, speed, and viewing angle. This involves selecting robust features that effectively represent the object. Statistical learning techniques are applied to create models for object identification.
3. Motion estimation: The model's predictive capability is utilized to accurately estimate the object's future positions, accounting for its movement over time.
4. Target positioning: Once the approximate location of the object is determined, a visual model is employed to precisely determine the exact position of the target within the frame.

Specific object tracking relies on object detection and follows these steps:

1. Object detection: The object is detected within each frame using suitable detection algorithms.
2. Unique ID assignment: A unique identifier is assigned to the detected object to distinguish it from others in the scene.
3. Tracking across frames: The object's tracking is performed by considering its last known position, estimating its current position based on new information, and employing a matching phase to assess the confidence level that the tracked object is indeed the desired target.
4. The tracking data is stored to predict the future trajectory of the object, even in the presence of occlusions or other distractions within the digital environment.

## IV. APPLICATIONS OF OBJECT TRACKING

**Autonomous Driving:**

Computer vision plays a crucial role in autonomous driving, and object detection is widely utilized in this field [9]. Object detection models are employed to identify and classify various elements such as pedestrians, bicycles, traffic lights, and road signs. This information aids self-driving cars in making informed decisions and navigating safely on the road.

**Sports Tracking:**

Object detection models are extensively used in sports for tracking objects such as balls or players during matches. This tracking capability enables monitoring and refereeing, enhancing the overall viewing experience and ensuring fair play.

**Image Search:**

Object detection models find significant application in image search functionality. Mobile devices leverage these models to detect specific entities, such as landmarks or objects, allowing users to search for related information on the internet [10-12]. This enables convenient and efficient retrieval of relevant content based on visual cues.

**Object Counting:**

Object detection models are employed for object counting tasks in various scenarios. For example, in warehouses or stores, these models can accurately count the number of objects present, facilitating inventory management and stock control. Additionally, object detection is utilized for crowd management at events, helping to estimate crowd sizes and prevent potential hazards or disasters.

These diverse use cases highlight the versatility and practicality of object detection models in a range of applications, from autonomous driving to sports tracking, image search, and object counting.

## V. OPENCV

OpenCV, also known as the Open Source Computer Vision Library, is a freely available software library designed for computer vision and machine learning tasks. It serves as a common platform for developing computer vision applications and accelerating the integration of machine perception in commercial products. With a BSD license, OpenCV offers businesses the flexibility to utilize and modify its code to suit their specific needs.

This library boasts over 2500 optimized algorithms, encompassing a comprehensive range of both classical and cutting-edge computer vision and machine learning techniques. These algorithms enable various functionalities, including face detection and recognition, object identification, human action classification in videos, camera movement tracking, object motion tracking, 3D object model extraction, generation of 3D point clouds from stereo cameras, image stitching for creating high-resolution panoramic images, similarity-based image search, red-eye removal from flash photography, eye movement tracking, scenery recognition, and marker establishment for augmented reality applications [13-14].

OpenCV is widely adopted by established companies such as Google, Yahoo, Microsoft, Intel, IBM, Sony, Honda, and Toyota, as well as numerous startups like Applied Minds, Video Surf, and Zeitera. The library finds diverse applications across the globe, from stitching street view images, detecting intrusions in surveillance videos, monitoring mining equipment, and preventing swimming pool drowning accidents to running interactive art installations, inspecting product labels in factories worldwide, checking runways for debris, and enabling rapid face detection.

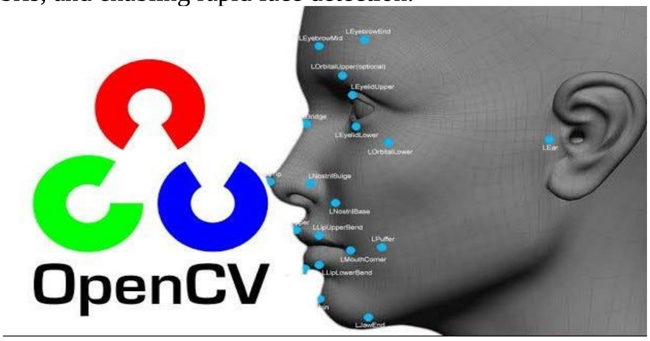


**Figure 3- OpenCV**

OpenCV provides interfaces for C++, Python, Java, and MATLAB, making it accessible across multiple programming languages. It supports major operating systems such as Windows, Linux, Android, and Mac OS. Additionally, OpenCV offers full-featured CUDA and OpenCL interfaces, enabling efficient utilization of parallel processing capabilities. The library is primarily written in C++ and includes a template interface that seamlessly integrates with STL (Standard Template Library) containers.

## VI. METHODS OF OBJECT DETECTION

There are several methods for object detection, including:

**Template-Based Object Detection:** This method involves recognizing small parts of an image using a template image, also known as template matching. It can be used for quality control by detecting specific parts of a mobile robot in an image and identifying the edges. The relationship between the template image and the real image is determined using geometric parameters. The template matching process involves iterating through different geometric parameters and comparing them with the search image, represented as S(x, y) with (x, y) denoting the pixel coordinates. The method uses the search image to locate templates. The template is moved over each point in the search image, and the coefficients are multiplied and summed over the entire template area. The positions with the highest scores are considered as potential matches. This method can be described as a spatial filtering technique, where the template serves as a filter mask [15].

**Part-Based Object Detection:** This approach involves representing an object as a collection of deformable configurations. Each part of the object model is arranged independently with its own deformed configuration, and the connections between pairs of parts are used to define the object's visual appearance. These models capture the qualitative descriptions of the object and are well-suited for generic recognition problems .

**Region-Based Object Detection:** This method transforms the input image into a directed graph using specific rules determined by an algorithm. The graph's characteristics represent the global shape information of the object within the image and are extracted during the graph construction process [16-17]. This technique involves traversing the graph while preserving its structure, leading to improved computational efficiency. The algorithm is tested on a dedicated database and demonstrates its effectiveness in solving object class recognition and similar image retrieval problems.

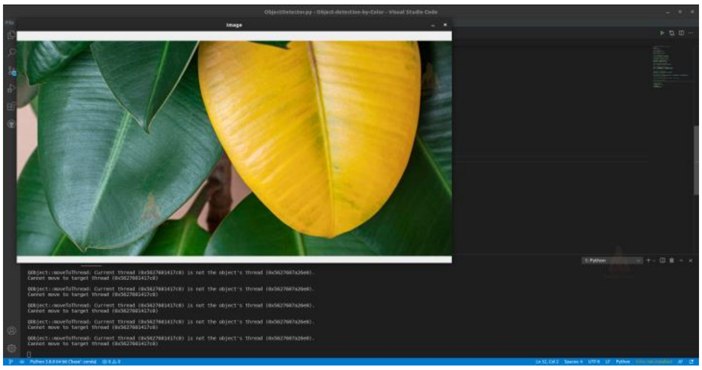

**Figure 4. Data Image**

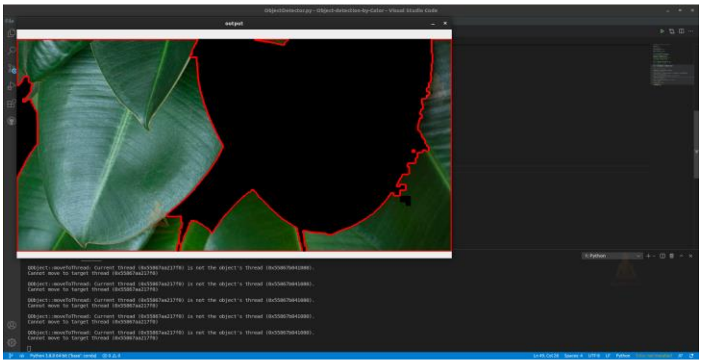

**Figure 5. Located Template**

**Contour-Based Object Detection:** In this approach, a database of single prototype images is used to determine various types of objects. Cameras are employed to capture images as objects pass by in the robot's environment. The detection process consists of two phases. The first phase involves locating individual objects and describing their polynomial shapes. Most shapes exhibit strong hole connections. The second phase focuses on object classification and estimation of relative orientation. An alternative approach involves segmenting the image and employing a polygon method based on the initial object detection. The precision of the triangular approximation is determined using statistical methods.

**Appearance-Based Detection:** This method focuses on the detection of objects by utilizing a 3D recognition system, particularly in challenging scenarios involving occlusion and clutter. The appearances of images and scenes play a crucial role in this approach. The two main classes for representing the two-dimensional views of objects are local and global approaches. These approaches aim to capture the distinctive visual characteristics of objects from different perspectives, allowing for effective detection and recognition.

## VII. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that machine learning plays a crucial role in object detection, addressing challenges related to occlusion, positioning, scale transformation, and lighting. Machine learning methods have demonstrated impressive performance in various vision tasks, including image classification, object detection, and object classification. In particular, machine learning techniques enhance performance by discriminating sub-level features in image classification.

The object detection system is designed to recognize the presence or absence of objects in specific scenes and camera viewpoints. Different domains of object detection are categorized based on specific objectives and conceptual categories. Object detection employs various models, either explicitly or implicitly, to achieve accurate results.

There are different approaches and techniques utilized in object detection systems, including part-based recognition, region-based detection, and contour-based image analysis. The applications of object detection systems are diverse and require detailed approaches tailored to specific needs.

To overcome challenges such as occlusion and scale pattern transformation, there is a need for new machine learning-based approaches to enhance object detection capabilities. These approaches should address the unique issues encountered and further improve the accuracy and efficiency of object detection.

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