

Housebreaker Detection by Analyzing Moving Light Sources in a Dark Indoor Environment

林忠賢、曾逸鴻

E-mail: 9510824@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, enterprises and general families pay much attention to the protection of their own property day by day. Owing to the insufficiency of light and sight, the crime rate is rising during the night. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor secured spaces by installing an intelligent video surveillance system. Most surveillance systems use infrared cameras or night vision cameras in a dark environment. These expensive equipments are not available for general families. In general, housebreakers will carry mobile light sources and broke into one's house at night. In this research, we utilize popular and inexpensive digital web camera to implement a computer vision-based housebreaker detection system by analyzing moving light sources in a dark indoor environment. We extract 3525 frame images from 30 video files in our experiments. Besides the detection of light source position(accuracy rate : 98.1%) and type(accuracy rate : 97.8%), the holder location prediction(accuracy rate : 94.6%) and the legitimacy of moving path are also adapted to evaluate our system. Acceptable experimental results prove the feasibility and usefulness of the proposed method.

Keywords : background subtraction ; motion detection ; night environment ; video surveillance

Table of Contents

封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書.....	iii	中文摘要.....	iv	英文摘要.....	v 誌	
謝.....	vi	目錄.....	vii	圖目錄.....	ix 表目錄.....	xii 第一章
緒論 1.1 研究背景與動機	1	1.1.2 研究目的與方法	3	1.3 研究限制	4	1.4 論文架構
.....5 第二章 文獻探討 2.1 前景與背景分離	6	2.2 夜間移動物體偵測	8	2.3 移動物體追蹤		
.....10 第三章 前景物體偵測與判別 3.1 背景模型建立	12	3.2 背景相減	16	3.3 前景物體區域調整		
.....18 第四章 光源與持有者位置預測 4.1 前景物體類別判定	20	4.2 光源種類之判別				
.....28 4.3 打火機持有者位置預測	31	4.4 手電筒持有者位置預測	34	4.5 打火機、手電筒持有者位置之調整		
.....36 第五章 移動軌跡合法性判斷 第六章 實驗結果與分析 6.1 實驗結果	44	6.2 錯誤分析				
.....47 第七章 結論 參考文獻	53					

REFERENCES

1. Aggarwal, J. K., Cai, Q., Liao, W., & Sabata, B. (1998). Nonrigid motion analysis: articulated and elastic motion. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 70(2), 142-156.
2. Aggarwal, J. K., & Cai, Q. (1999). Human motion analysis: a review. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 73(3), 428-440.
3. Badenas, J. J., Sanchiz, M., & Pla, F. (2001). Motion-based segmentation and region tracking in image sequences. *Pattern Recognition*, 34(3), 661-670.
4. Bertozzi, M., Broggi, A., Fascioli, A., Graf, T., & Meinecke, M. M. (2004). Pedestrian detection for driver assistance using multiresolution infrared vision. *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, 53(6), 1666-1678.
5. Chen, T., Wu, Q.H., Rahmani-Torkaman, R., & Hughes, J. (2002). A pseudo top-hat mathematical morphological approach to edge detection in dark regions. *Pattern Recognition*, 35(1), 199-210.
6. Collins, R. T., Lipton, A. J., Kanade, T., Fujiyoshi, H., Duggins, D., Tsin, Y., Tolliver, D., Enomoto, N., Hasegawa, O., Burt, P., & Wixson, L. (2000). A system for video surveillance and monitoring. CMU-RI-TR-00-12, Carnegie Mellon University.
7. Collins, R. T., Liu, Y., & Leordeanu, M. (2005). Online selection of discriminative tracking features. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 27(10), 1631-1643.
8. Drummond, T., & Cipolla, R. (2002). Real-time visual tracking of complex structures. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 24(7), 932-946.
9. Fang, Y., Yamada, K., Ninomiya, Y., Horn, B. K. P., & Masaki, I. (2004). A shape-independent method for pedestrian detection with far-infrared images. *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, 53(5), 1679-1697.
10. Gavrila, D. M. (1999). The visual analysis of human movement: a survey. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 73(1), 82-98.
11. Jang, D. S., & Choi, H. I. (2000). Active models for tracking moving objects. *Pattern Recognition*, 33(7), 1135-1146.
12. Kagesawa, M., Ueno, S., Ikeuchi, K., & Kashiwagi, H. (2001). Recognizing vehicles in infrared images using IMAP parallel vision board. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation System*, 2(1), 10-17.
13. Kang, S., & Lee, S. W. (2002). Real-time tracking of multiple objects in space-variant vision based on magnocellular visual pathway. *Pattern Recognition*, 35(10), 2031-2040.
14. Kang, H. G., & Kim, D. (2005). Real-time multiple people tracking using competitive condensation. *Pattern Recognition*, 38(7), 1045-1058.
15. Liu, X., & Fujimura, K. (2004). Pedestrian detection using stereo night vision. *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, 53(6), 1657-1665.
16. Mansouri, A. R. (2002). Region tracking via level set PDEs without

motion computation. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 24(7), 947-961. 17.Moeslund, T. B., & Granum, E. (2001). A survey of computer vision-based human motion capture. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 81(3), 231-268. 18.Nascimento, J. C., & Marques, J. S. (2002). Improving the robustness of parametric shape tracking with switched multiple models. *Pattern Recognition*, 35(12), 2711-2718. 19.Ning, H., Tan, T., Wang, L., & Hu, W. (2004). People tracking based on motion model and motion constraints with automatic initialization. *Pattern Recognition*, 37(7), 1423-1440. 20.Paragios, N., & Deriche, R. (2005). Geodesic active regions and level set methods for motion estimation and tracking. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 97(3), 259-282. 21.Park, I. K., Lee, K. M., & Lee, S. U. (2004). Perceptual grouping of line features in 3-D space: a model-based framework. *Pattern Recognition*, 37(1), 145-159. 22.Park, S., Lim, C. S. H., Sin, B. K., & Lee, S. W. (2005). Tracking non-rigid objects using probabilistic Hausdorff distance matching. *Pattern Recognition*, 38(12), 2373-2384. 23.Ploat, E., Yeasin, M., & Sharma, R. (2003). A 2D / 3D model-based object tracking framework. *Pattern Recognition*, 36(9), 2127-2141. 24.Rowley, H. A., & Rehg, J. M. (1997) Analyzing articulated motion using expectation-maximization. *Proceedings of the IEEE Workshop on Applications of Computer Vision*. (pp. 935-941). San Juan, Puerto Rico. 25.Suzuki, K., Horiba, I., & Sugie, N. (2003). Neural edge enhancer for supervised edge enhancement from noisy images. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 25(12), 1582-1596. 26.Tankus, A., & Yeshurun, Y. (2005). Scene-consistent detection of feature points in video sequences. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 97(1), 1-29. 27.Tissainayagam, P., & Suter, D. (2003). Contour tracking with automatic motion model switching. *Pattern Recognition*, 36(10), 2411-2427. 28.Tissainayagam, P., & Suter, D. (2001). Visual tracking with automatic motion model switching. *Pattern Recognition*, 34(3), 641-660. 29.Tissainayagam, P., & Suter, D. (2005). Object tracking in image sequences using point features. *Pattern Recognition*, 38(1), 105-113. 30.Vacchetti, L., Lepetit, V., & Fua, P. (2004). Stable real-time 3D tracking using online and offline information. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 26(10), 1385-1391. 31.Wang, L., Hu, W., & Tan, T. (2003). Recent developments in human motion analysis. *Pattern Recognition*, 36(3), 585-601. 32.Xu, F., Liu, X., & Fujimura, K. (2005). Pedestrian detection and tracking with night vision. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation System*, 6(1), 63-71. 33.Yilmaz,A., Li, X., & Shah, M. (2004). Contour-based object tracking with occlusion handling in video acquired Using mobile cameras. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 26(11), 1531-1536.