

# Integration of Object Detection Approaches in a Surveillance System

廖哲億、曾逸鴻

E-mail: 9806271@mail.dyu.edu.tw

## ABSTRACT

Although the video monitoring is a very safe monitoring assistant, but because of the object which monitoring different, or monitoring scene change, and creates the foreground object detection efficiency or the rate of accuracy reduces. Generally speaking, monitoring assistant's most important pre-processing is to separates the prospects object with the background which has been in existence. For a good system or algorithm, is not only applicable to a particular type of monitoring environment, but through some sort of flexible mechanisms under the current scenario by monitoring the state of the environment.

This paper's main proposed is use of vector space module (VSM), to converted a row vector images, and use of cosine to determine the current management set the screen input vector and reference frame similarity to determine the state of the environment monitoring. If two-dimensional images of the vector are the same as the ratio of degree, that is mutual to the volume level implementation, the angle is 0, the cosine of its line to the volume number is 1, representing the two images have a high degree of similarity can be inferred for the static camera to monitor the environment. In contrast, when the two-dimensional vector of degree is not the same example, will reduce the number of cosine low-grade, on behalf of the two images and not similar to those inferred for the cameras to monitor the dynamic environment. And monitoring for different scenes prospects choose the most applicable foreground object detection method to detect objects

Keywords : foreground object detection、 background subtraction、 temporal difference、 optical flow、 VSM

## Table of Contents

第一章	緒論	.....
第一節	研究背景與動機	.....
第二節	研究目的	.....
第三節	研究限制	.....
第四節	論文架構	.....
第二章	文獻探討	.....
第一節	前景物體偵測之背景相減法	.....
第二節	前景物體偵測之時間差異法	.....
第三節	前景物體偵測之光流分析法	.....
第三章	監控環境判定	.....
第一節	建構向量空間模組	.....
第二節	特徵選取	.....
第三節	相似度比較	.....
第四章	前景物體偵測	.....
第一節	動態攝影機監控環境	.....
第二節	靜態攝影機監控環境	.....
第五章	實驗結果與分析	.....
第一節	監控環境判定	.....
第二節	前景物體偵測	.....
第六章	結論	.....
參考文獻		.....

## REFERENCES

- Regazzoni, C., Ramesh, V., & Foresti, G. L. (2001). Special issue on video communications, processing, and understanding for third generation surveillance system. *IEEE Workshop on Applications of Computer Vision*, 89(10), 1355-1367.
- Goolkasian, P. (1991). Processing visual-stimuli inside and outside the focus of attention. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 29(6), 510.
- Michelsoni, C., & Snidaro, L. (2008). Exploiting temporal

statistics for events analysis and understanding. *Image and Vision Computing*, 27(10), 1459-1469.

Elgammal, A., Harwood, D., & Davis, L. (2000). Non-parametric model for background subtraction. *European Conference on Computer Vision*, (pp. 751-767).

Seki, M., Fujiwara, H., & Sumi, K. (2000). A robust background subtraction method for changing background. *IEEE Workshop on Applications of Computer Vision*, (pp. 207-213).

Ohta, N. (2001). A statistical approach to background subtraction for surveillance systems. *IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, 481-486.

Long, W., & Yang, Y. H. (1990). Stationary background generation: an alternative to the difference of two images. *Pattern Recognition*, 23, 1351-1359.

Fathy, M., & Siyal, M. Y. (1995). An image detection technique based on morphological edge detection and background differencing for real-time traffic analysis. *Pattern Recognition*, 16, 1321-1330.

Lai, A. H. S., & Yung, N. H. C. (1998). A fast and accurate scoreboard algorithm for estimating stationary backgrounds in an image sequence. *Proceedings of IEEE Int ' I Symposium on Circuits and Systems*, 4, 241-244.

Lim, D. W., Choi, S. H., & Jun, J. S. (2002). Automated detection of all kinds of violations at a street intersection using real Time individual vehicle tracking. *Proceedings of Fifth IEEE Southwest Symposium on Image Analysis*, (pp. 126-129), Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gupte, S., Martin, O. R. F. K., & Papanikolopoulos, N. P. (2002). Detection and classification of vehicles. *IEEE Trans. on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, 3, 37-47.

Spagnolo, P. T. (2006). Moving object segmentation by background subtraction and temporal analysis. *Image and Vision Computing*, 24, 411-423.

Oron, E. (1999). Motion estimation and image difference for multi-object tracking. *Proceedings of IEEE Proceedings on Aerospace*, 4, 401-409.

Barron, J., Fleet, D., & Beauchemin, S. (1994). Performance of optical flow techniques. *International Journal of Computer Vision*, 12(1), 42-77.

Horn, B. K., & Schunck, B. G. (1981). Determining optical flow. *Artificial Intelligence*, 17, 185-203.

Cheng, F. H., & Chen, Y. L. (2006). Real time multiple objects tracking and identification based on discrete wavelet transform. *Pattern Recognition*, 39, 1126-1139.

Tagliasacchi, M. (2007). A genetic algorithm for optical flow estimation. *Image and Vision Computing*, 25, 141-147.

Salton, G., Wong, A., & Yang, C. S. (1989). A Vector Space Model for Automatic Indexing. *Commun. ACM*, 18, 613-620.

Chen, K. Y., Cheng, M. Y., & Tsai, M. C. (2002). Design and implementation of a real-time pan-tilt visual tracking system. *IEEE International Conference on Control Applications*, (pp. 736-741).