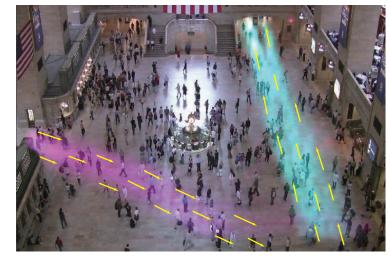
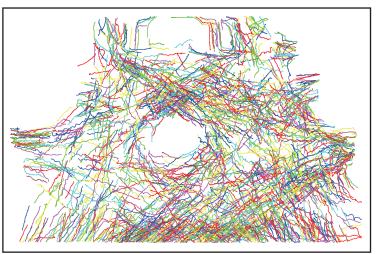




Introduction

Goal: Identifying semantic regions of crowded scenes from tracklets





□ Semantic regions: pathways commonly taken by objects in scene. application: tracking, detection, activity analysis, etc □ Tracklets: fragments of trajectory by weak keypoint tracker, such as KLT. caused by scene clutter, very noisy.

□Challenge: how to learn semantic regions from such noisy trajectories

Two key components in modeling



Modeling correlations between tracklets

□ Pairwise correlation: dependencies between two tracklets I. temporal overlap; II. spatial overlap. III. velocity overlap Markov Random Field of tracklets

□High-level correlation: dependencies among several tracklets Spanning tree on MRF of tracklets

Modeling source and sink of the scene

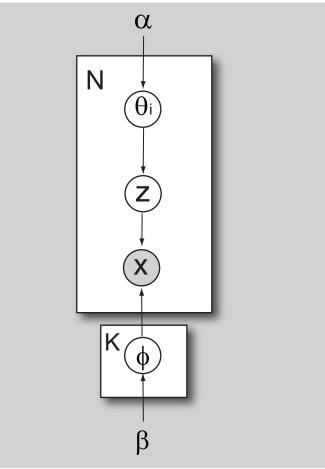
Region of Interests: Entry and exit locations of the scene, initial position and ending position of people.

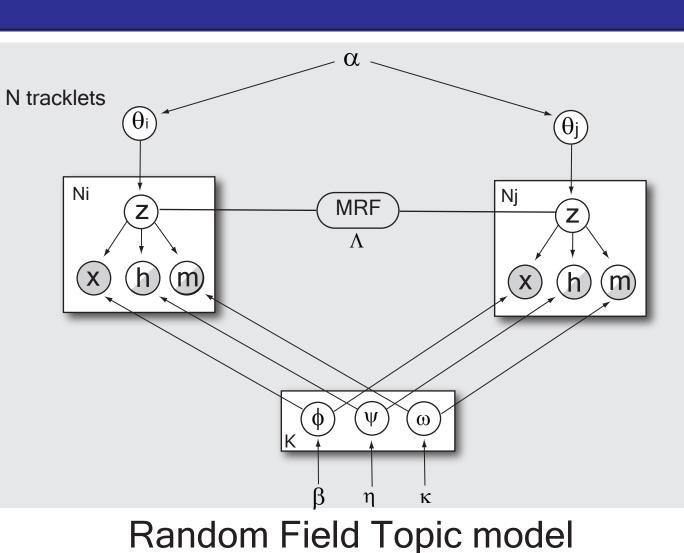
Random Field Topic Model for Semantic Region Analysis in Crowded Scenes from Tracklets

Bolei Zhou¹, Xiaogang Wang^{2,3}, and Xiaoou Tang^{1,3}

¹ Department of Information Engineering,² Department of Electronic Engineering, The Chinese University of Hong Kong ³ Shenzhen Institues of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Graphical Model



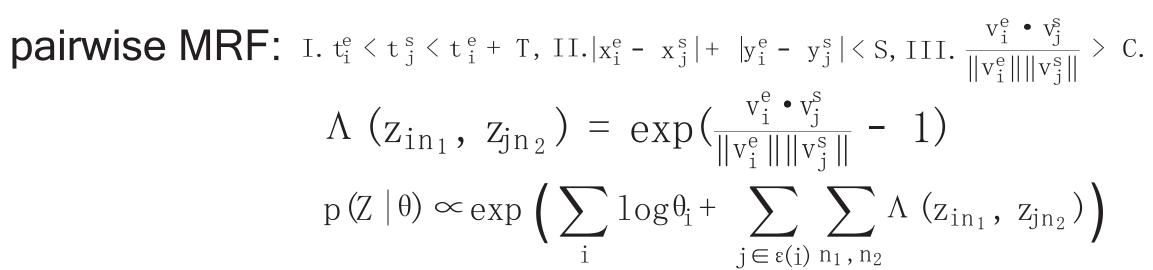


standard LDA topic model

Topic modeling:

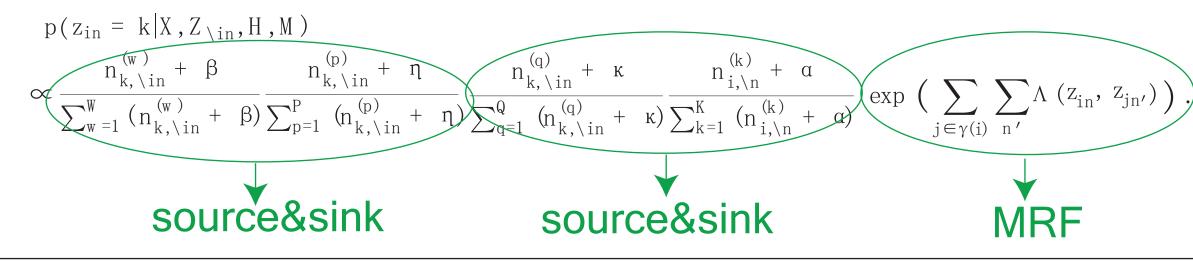
visual words in cell points of tracklet -> document of words tracklet -> semantic region -> topic

MRF conditions:



tree MRF: spanning search on pairwise MRF with influence of source and sink

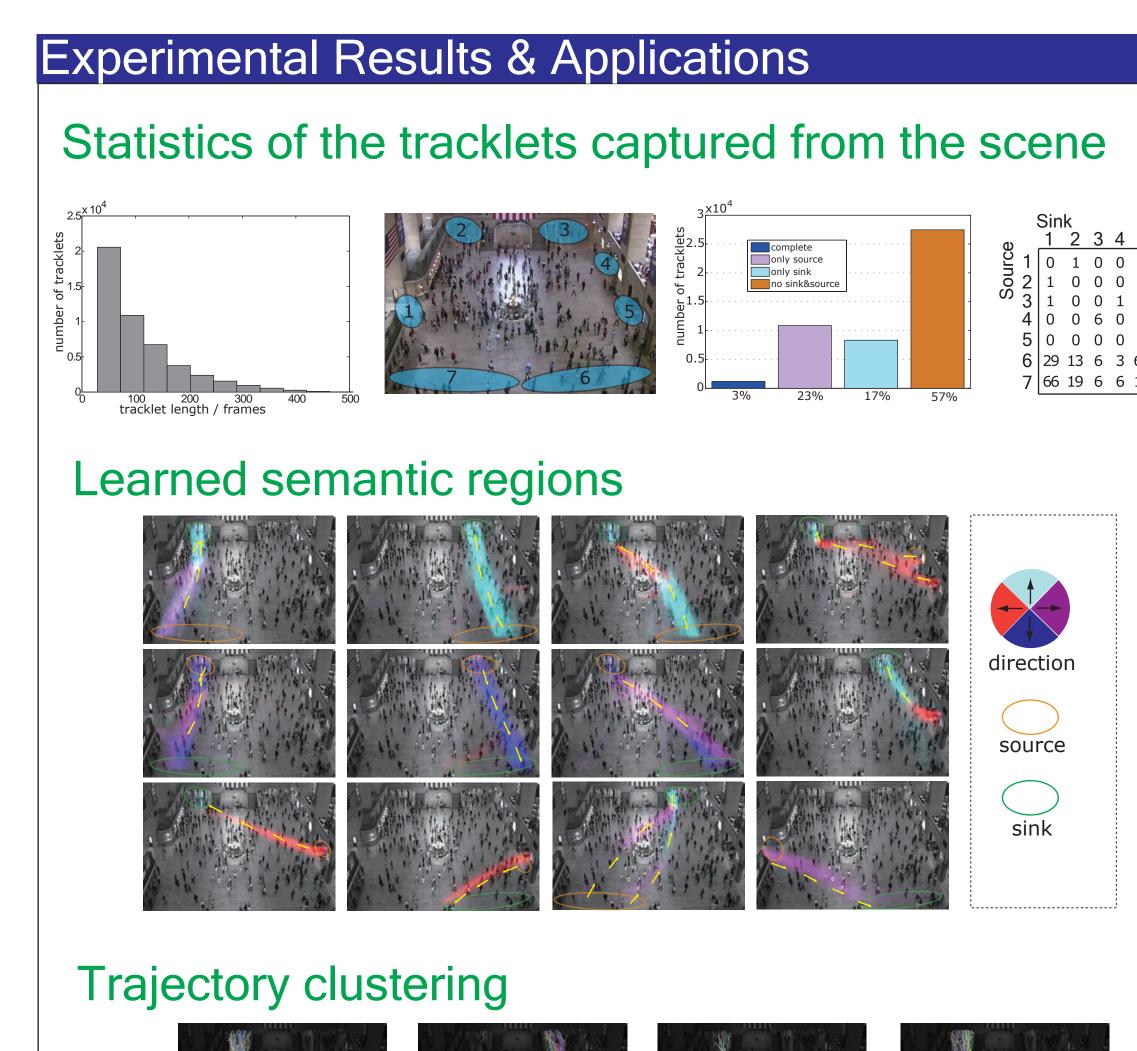
Model inference: Gibbs sampling

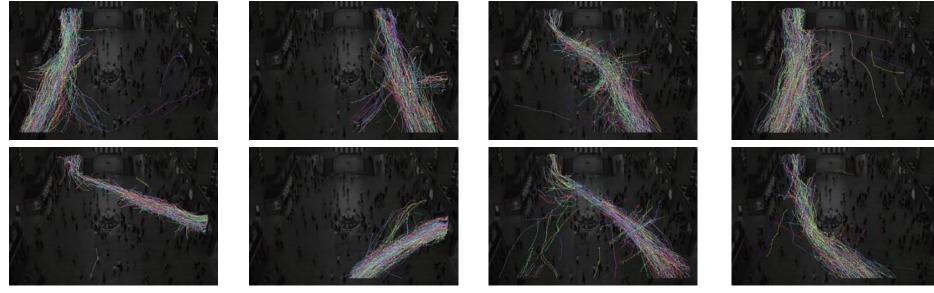


divide scene into cells

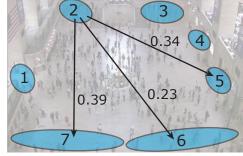


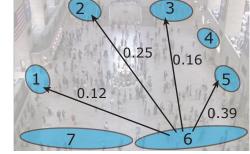






Potential applications people flow transition ratios





people prediction: future path





4	5	6	7
0	1	0	0
0	2	4	5
1	33	8	3
0	4	4	0
0	0	3	0
3	672	0	49
6	113	17	0

