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Real-time Face Tracking using the Relative Similarity of Local Area

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가

1.

[1,2].

Haar-like Adaboost

[1].

SAD(Sum of Absolute Difference)

2

3

4

5

[2].

2.

2.1 Haar-like Adaboost

[4].

Haar-like Feature

가

(feature)

가

(Feature)

가

feature

Haar-like Feature

가

[5].

[6].

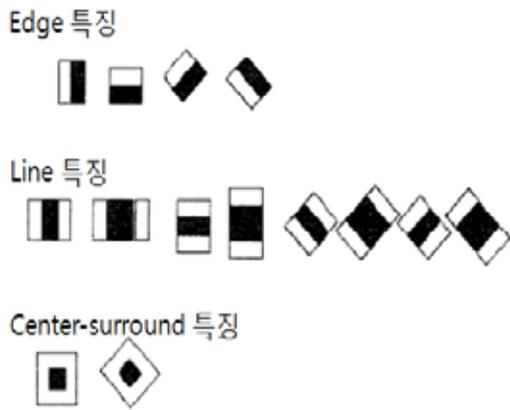


Fig 1. Haar-like Feature Prototype Set

$$SAD(x, y, \partial) = \sum_{y=0}^{H-1} \sum_{x=0}^{W-1} |SI(x, y) - RI((x + \partial), y)|$$

H =
W =
 ∂ =
SI = Standard Image
TI = Target Image

Harr-like Adaboost
Haar-like Feature 가
(weak classifier) 가
(strong classifier)
[7].

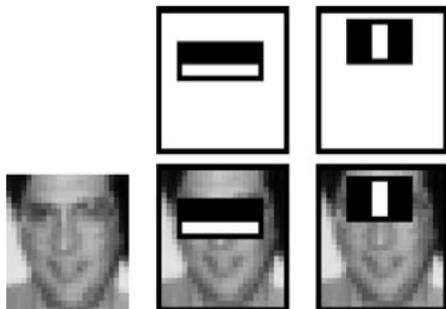


Fig 2. Week Classifier Example [11]

가 0
(+1) SAD(x, y, ∂)
(Best matching point) 가
가 가 가
가 가 가
가 가
가
가
[10].

3.
2.
Adaboost Haar-like

, Adaboost
(weak classifier)
classifier) [8, 9].

2.2 SAD

(Sum of Absolute Difference
SAD)

가 (1) Calculation of Similarity

$$Similarity(face1, face2) = \frac{1}{SAD(face1, face2)}$$

(2) Calculation of RS

$$RS = \frac{Sim(source\ face, target\ face(i))}{\sum Sim(source\ face, target\ face(i))}$$

Sim = Similarity
RS = Relative similarity

Fig 3

1. Obtain a subset f_n of the human face regions from an camera input frame.
2. Label f_n from step 1.
3. obtain another subset B_n of the face regions from next input frame.
4. Measure individual similarity values between f_n and B_n .
5. Label B_n with the highest similarity values to f_n , as the same face.

Fig 3. Face Tracking Algorithm

4.

4.1

C++ Windows
 Open CV 2.45
 CAM(640 * 480 / 15)
 Table 1 가
 27 , 10~20

Table 1. Sample of Video

	1	2	3	4	
	13	8	3	3	27

4.2

Fig 4 3

face 1
 RS (Relative similarity)

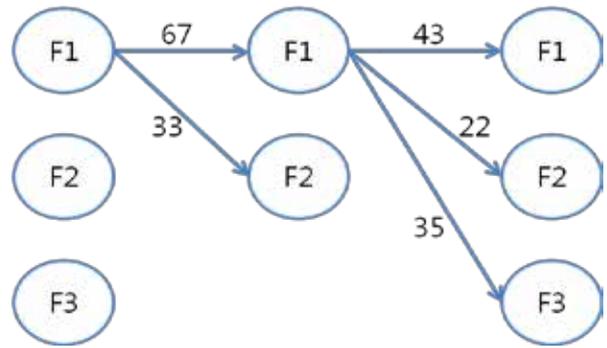


Fig 4. Relative Similarity of face 1

RS
 , Threshold

Fig 5 Threshold

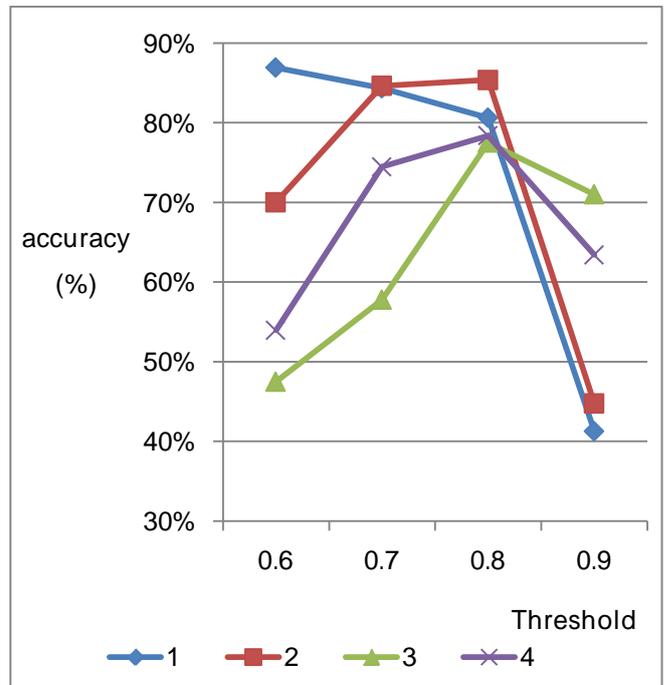


Fig 5. Calculation the Accuracy

, Threshold 가

가 Threshold 가 , Threshold 가 0.8 , Threshold 가 19% , Threshold 가 0.9 가 , Threshold 가 SAD 가 1:1 가 SAD

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5.

Haar-like Adaboost

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