



IED Prevention and Forensic Video Analysis

Mathias Kölsch

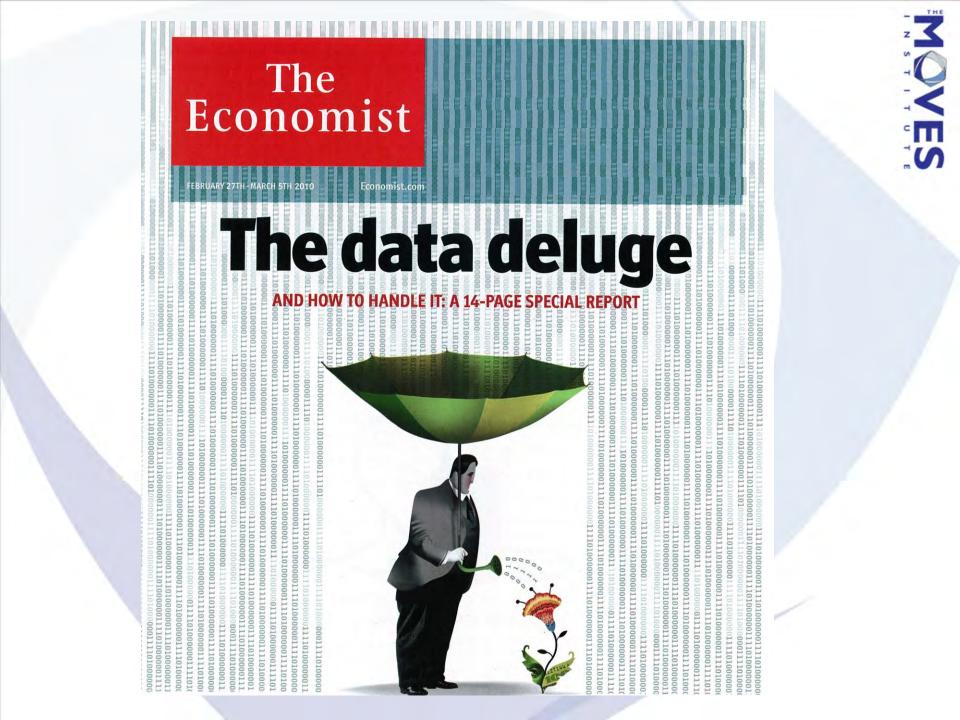
Assistant Professor

Computer Science Department & MOVES 13 July 2010

> 831-656-7582 http://www.movesinstitute.org

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The data deluge

NPS Vision Lab

decompose problem of information discovery

learn the relationship between parts

detect parts probabilistically

hypothesize information presence based on

co-occurrence of *parts*

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Credits

Work performed at the **NPS Vision Lab** and MOVES Institute

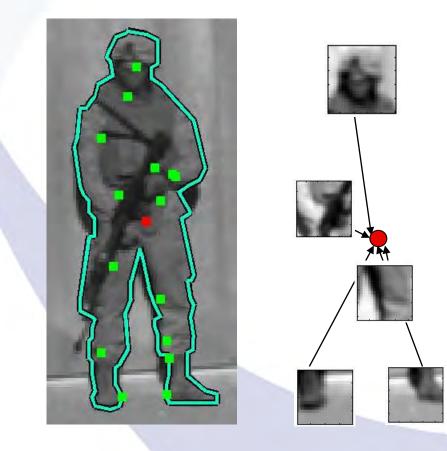
in collaboration with the **Remote Sensing Center at NPS Unmanned Systems Lab at NPS** Student collaborators: **Rich Morrison Justin Jones** Rob Zaborowski Faculty collaborators: Simson Garfinkel **Chris** Olsen

Amela Sadagic

NPS Vision Lab

Decomposition

Example: detect US Marines and their posture



methods to determine parts:

E S

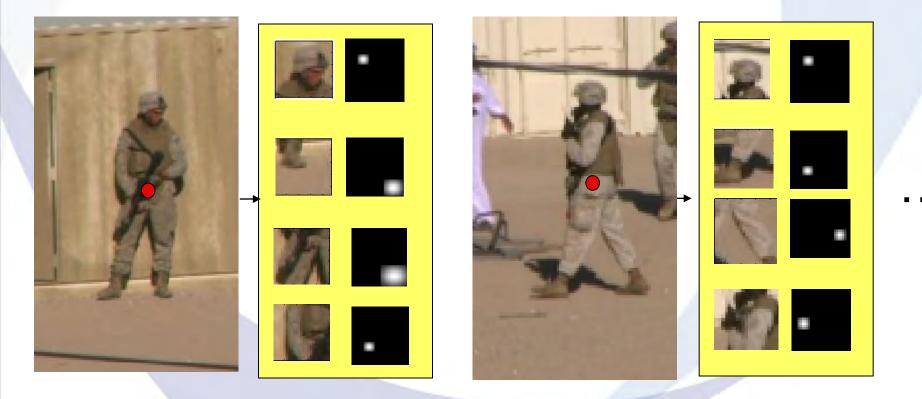
- manual designation
- random patches, clustered
- random patches, learned

• . . .

Parts' Relationships

SH S

Learn from training data; statistics determine the distribution



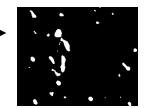
Probabilistic Part Detections

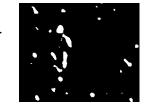
Feature output





Thresholded Combined classifier output





Z S T S T

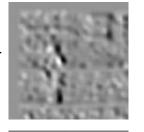
ES.

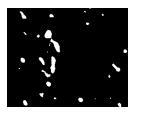
Probabilistic Part Detections

Part probability

Thresholded Combined classifier output









Z S S S

ES





Second part detector

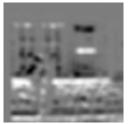
Produces a different set of detections.

Probabilistic Part Detections

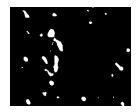


Feature output

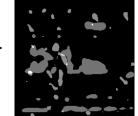




Thresholded Combined classifier output

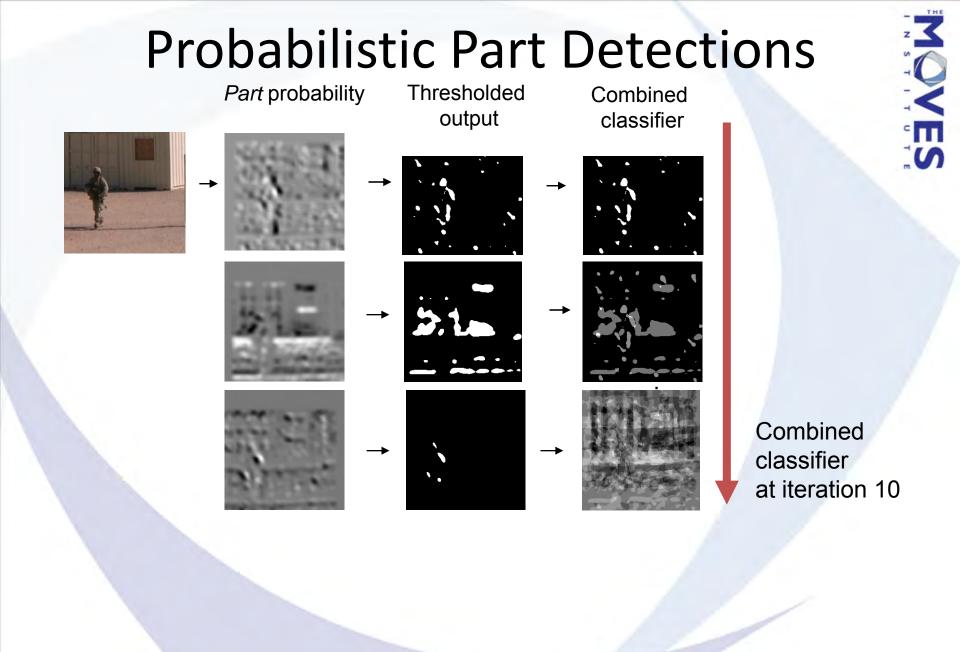


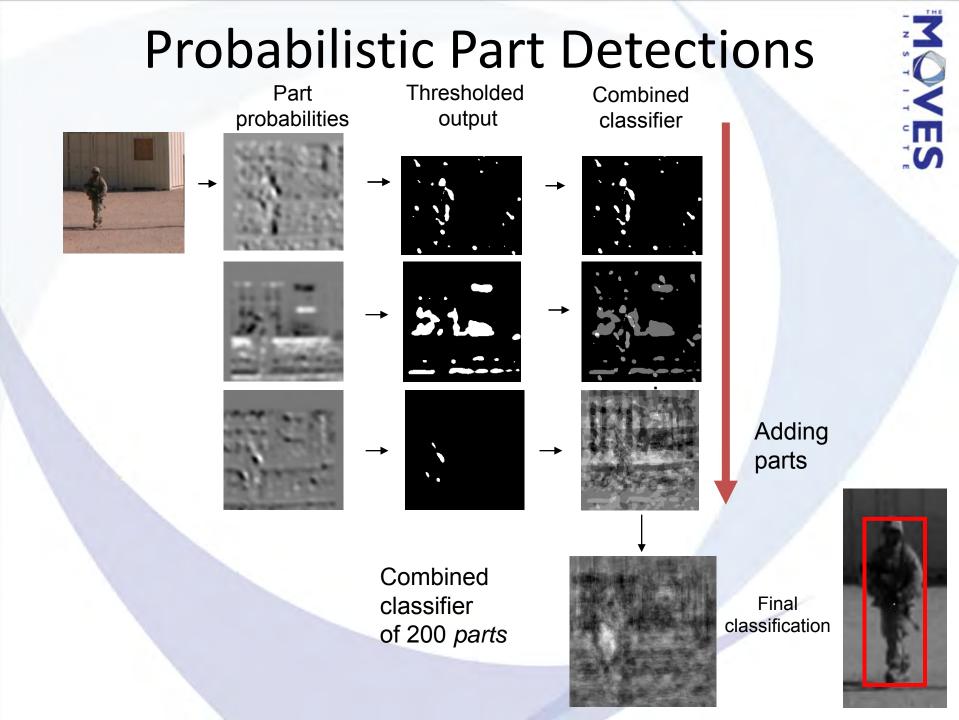




2 combined part detectors

S I S





Posture Recognition for BASE-IT http://www.movesinstitute.org/base-it/



Juan P. Wachs, Deborah Goshorn, Noah Lloyd-Edelman



Hierarchical Learning

- primate vision
- computer vision in the 70s (structural models)
- rediscovered now:
 - more powerful learning methods,
 - better local parts ("features"), more invariant
 - faster computers

At the NPS Vision Lab:

development of:

methods for automated object recognition in image and video data, of untypical objects, as opposed to face or pedestrian detection

Application to IED Prevention





Sa'

Where is Waldo?*



Tools exist for:

- determination of approximate disk contents
- restoration of deleted files
- text analysis of emails, temporary internet files, etc

Lack of tools for:

- video and still image content analysis
- *) Waldo, or: the wiring diagram, the photo of the chemical compound, the weapon, ...

الجمعسكر تدريب

al qaeda, ه انظي لل قاعدة 0,200,000 text hits al qaeda recruiting, ال قاعدتيني 578,000 text hits, 38 videos jihad training camp, ال جمام عسكرت ويب, 254,000 text hits, 38 videos jihad recruiting, ال جماتيني , 311,000 text hits, 9 videos







Inside al-Qaida:

translations via TranStar translator

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Training an AK 47 Detector

Thesis work of Justin Jones

- 1146 Positive Images
- 5668 Negative images
- Normalized, Grey Scale
 - 20x40 for whole AK
 - 20x20 for Left and Right Half.

Negative Image

Positive Image





Left Half



Right Half



Structural Classification with a Support Vector Machine

- Left and Right Detectors were run over the training set.
- Detections in the annotated box are considered true detections.
- Detections outside the annotated box are false detections.
- Vector is Difference between Left and Right CenterX's, Y's, and Radii, all normalized by the mean radius of the 2 detections.

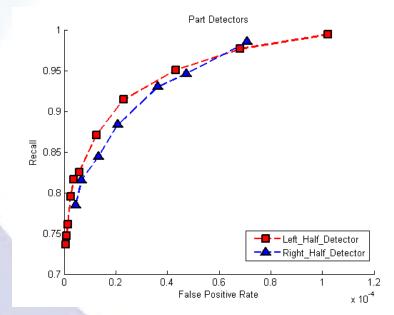


Left Detector

Right Detector



Performance







Parts-Based Object Detection

Benefits:

- smaller areas, speed, special hardware
- permits variability instead of a rigid whole object (wheels, for varying car wheelbase)
- reuse parts for multiple objects (wheels for cars, motorcycles, even clocks)
 Basic research questions:
- what are ideal parts?
- how are they best combined?

Questions?

Contact:

Mathias Kölsch kolsch@nps.edu



NPS Vision Lab

The NPS Vision Lab is a research and education lab in the <u>MOVES institute</u> and the <u>Computer Science Department</u> at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, CA. Our expertise is at the crossroads of computer vision, computer graphics and humancomputer interaction. We collaborate with NPS-wide efforts on training systems, robotics and autonomous systems, sensor networks and embedded systems. We strive to accomplish projects with educational goals while incorporating and advancing current research into prototype systems.



News updates

MOVES Director CDR Joe Sullivan gave an interview for the Experiential eLearning blog, talking about some of the technologies developed here in the NPS Vision Lab.

The Velodyne LIDAR that was purchased by the NPS Physics Dept. and the MOVES Institute in a joint effort has enjoyed plenty of attention. We mounted it on a truck and drove it through urban areas. Here are a few images:



our data capture truck

Lidar scan of an urban scene

http://vision.movesinstitute.org/

Backup Slides

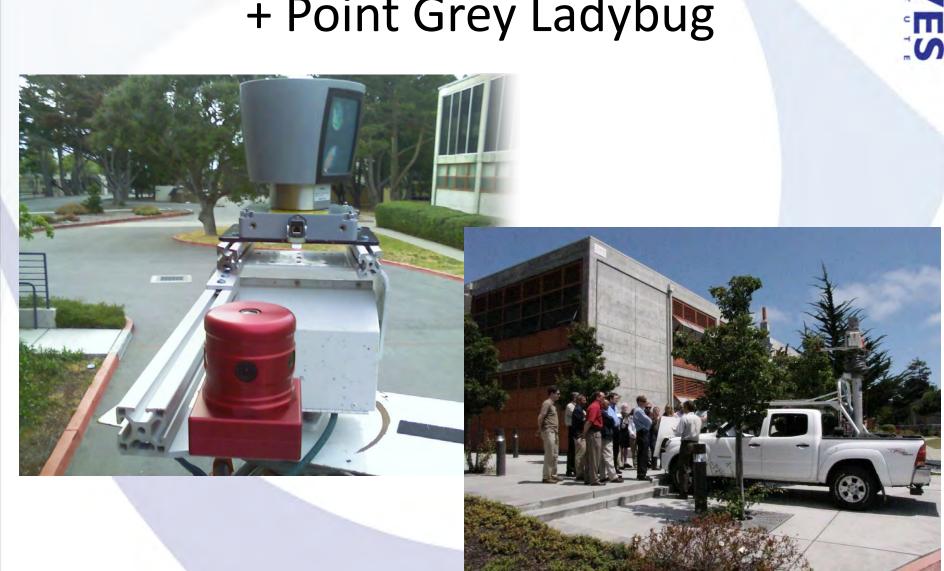
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N S T I T U T E

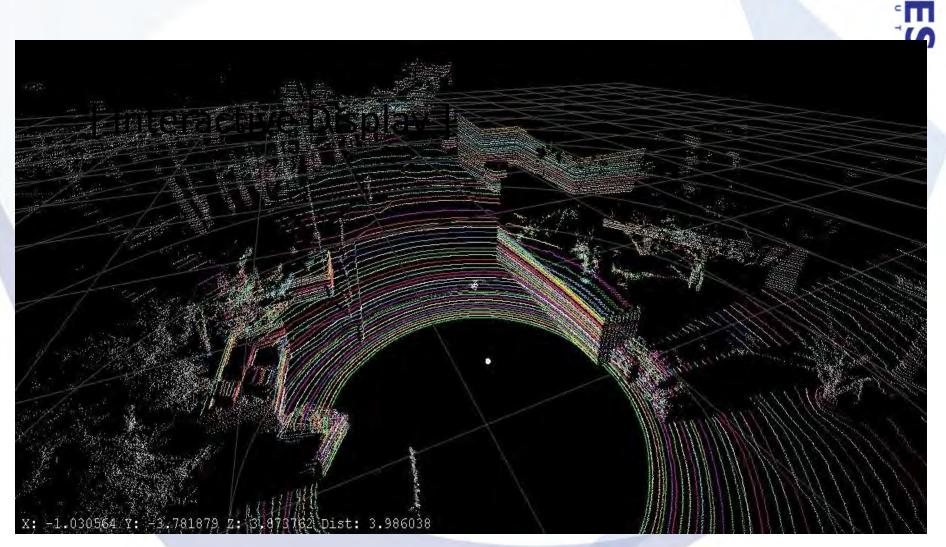
Technical Challenges

- accurate overlay of geospatial information
 - GPS location information is not accurate enough in city streets and might even be jammed.
- acquire dynamic 3D model of the environment
 - location estimation of the own combat vehicle within a street
- extract sufficient building geometry
 - to place 3D annotations accurately on windows, doors, street corners etc.
 - Simultaneous Localization And Mapping (SLAM)
- suitable visualizations (icons, overlays, etc)
- field-feasible geo-registered input

Velodyne HDL-64E + Point Grey Ladybug



Lidar Data – X3D Rendering





Calibration Research



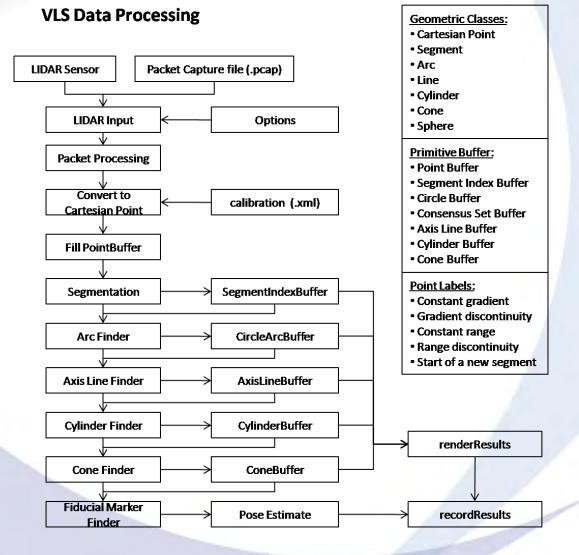
GPS resolution: 1000mm or...? LiDAR resolution: 2-10mm SB.

what about accuracy?



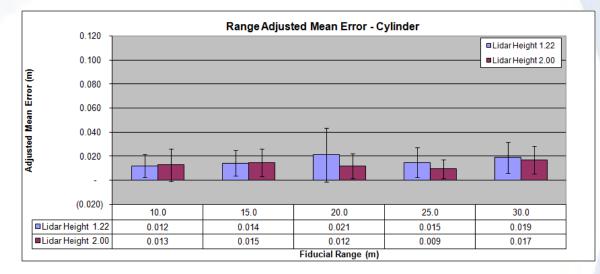
Finding the Markers

10VE

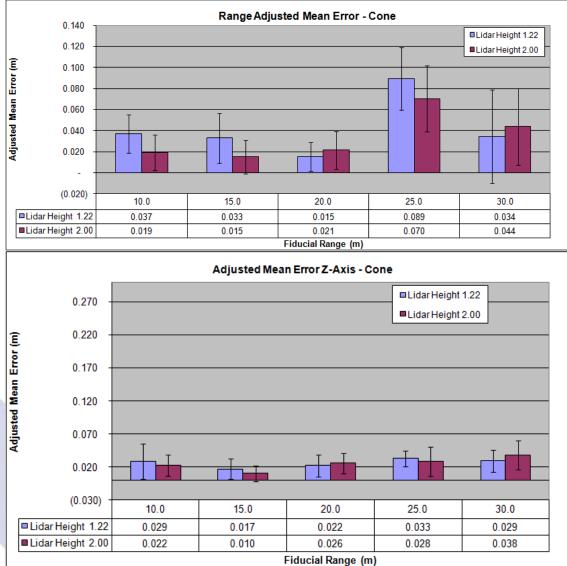


Marker Position Estimation, Cylinder

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Marker Position Estimation, Cone



Contributions

- Very accurate ground-truth (orders of magnitude better than GPS)
- Real-time panoramic video and depth fusion
- Vehicle-based Augmented Reality system prototype