

Anomaly on player detection

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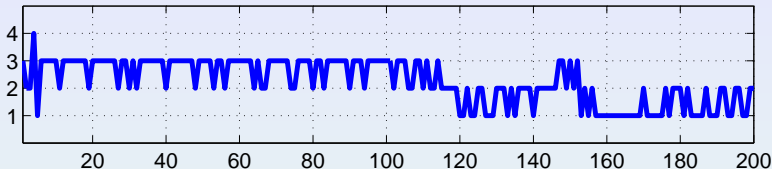
ACASVA project meeting
Queen Mary, University of London
27 June 2011

Anomaly Cases

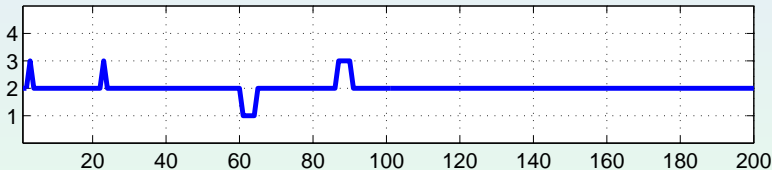
Case	Confidence of noncontextual labelling of components $i = 1, \dots, k$	Confidence of contextual labelling of components $i = 1, \dots, k$	Unconditional likelihood $p(x_i), \forall i$	Incongruence of labelling components $i = 1, \dots, k$	Probability of Joint labelling of components	Joint likelihood of measurements $p(x_1, \dots, x_k)$	Data Quality	Domain anomaly	Domain anomaly type / Comment
a	High	k=1: no context	High				Good	No	Single object (component) labelling
b	Medium	k=1: no context	Medium				Bad	No	Noisy measurement: Single object (component) labelling ambiguity
c	Any	k=1: no context	Low				Good	Yes	<i>CpntDomAn</i> / Novelty object (component), model required
d	Medium	k=1: no context	Medium				Good	Maybe	<i>CpntDomAn</i> / Model drift (observable over time): Novelty object (component) model or Adaptation required
e	All high	All high	All high	No	High	High	Good	No	Congruency between the weak and strong classifier output
f	All high	Some Low	All high	Some yes	Zero	Low	Good	Yes	<i>CfgDomAn</i> / Scene model not available (e.g. out of vocabulary word)
g	Some high, some any	Some low	Some low	Some yes	Low \rightarrow zero	Low	Good	Yes	<i>CpntDomAn</i> / Unexpected component: Component model correction results in congruency
h	All any	All any	All low	Some yes	Low	Low	Good	Yes	<i>Cpnt&CfgDomAn</i> / All components unexpected: Different alphabet and vocabulary required
i	Medium	Medium	Medium	Some yes	Medium	Medium	Bad	No	Noisy measurements on one or more primitives resulting in ambiguity
j	Medium	Medium	Medium	Some yes	Medium	Medium	Good	Maybe	<i>Cpnt&CfgDomAn</i> / Component model drift (observable over time): New component and world model or adaptation required

How many people can be found in a game of tennis?

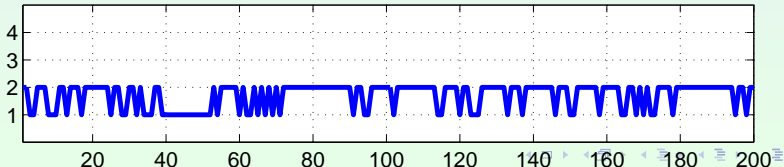
Australia2003



Aus2003Mens

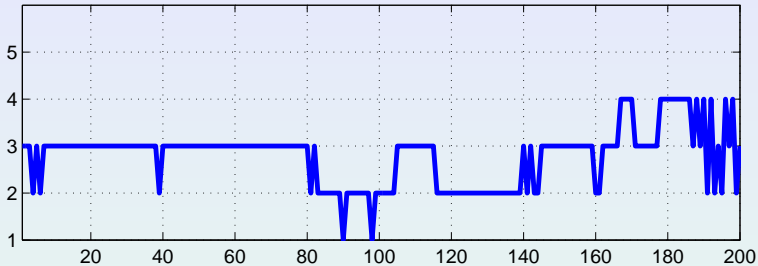


Japan2009

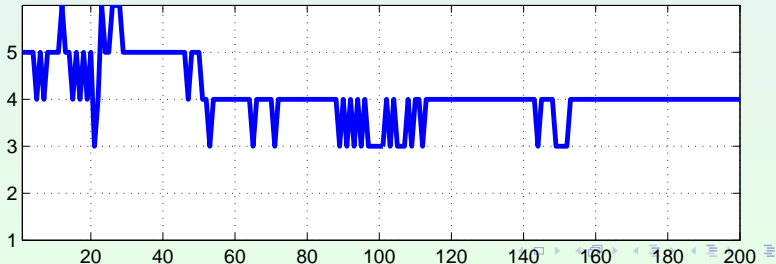


How many people in a game of tennis *doubles*?

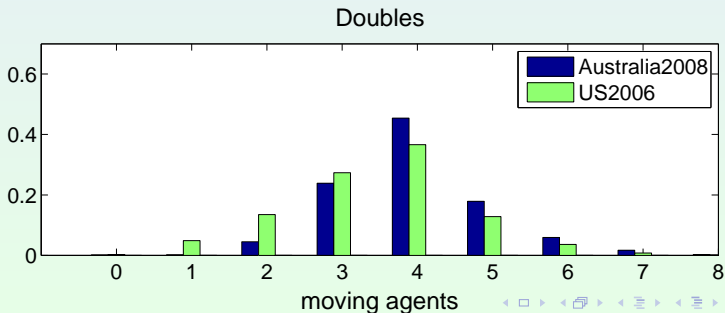
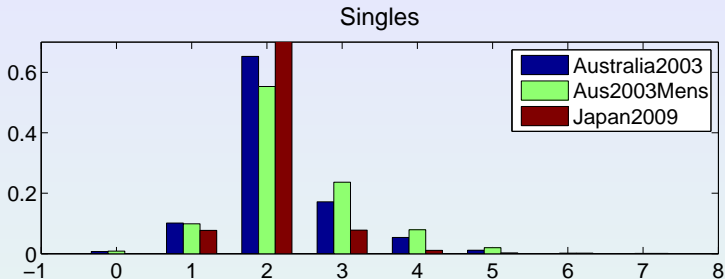
Australia2008



US2006



Can we spot anomaly based on player detection?



- χ^2 statistics

$$\chi^2(\mathbf{x}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d=1}^D \frac{[x_d - \hat{x}_d]^2}{x_d + \hat{x}_d}$$

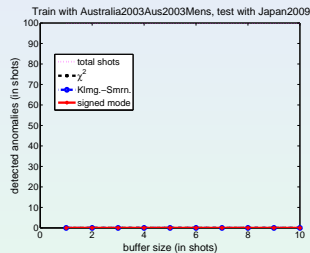
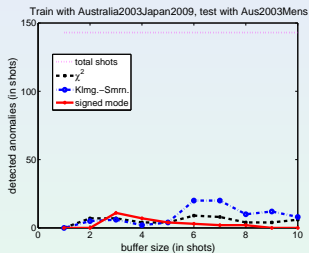
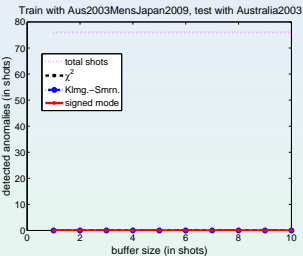
- Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

$$KS(\mathbf{x}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \sup_d |x_d - \hat{x}_d|$$

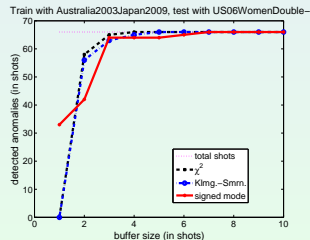
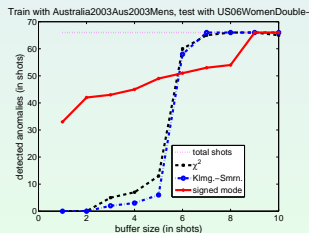
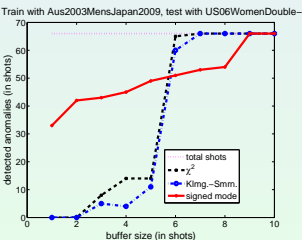
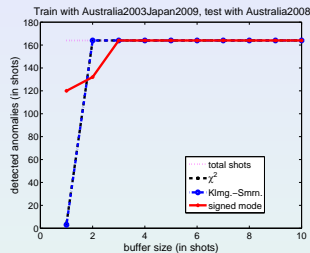
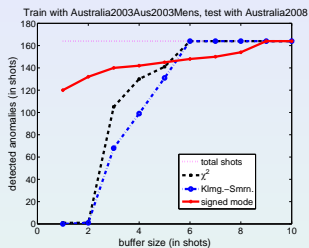
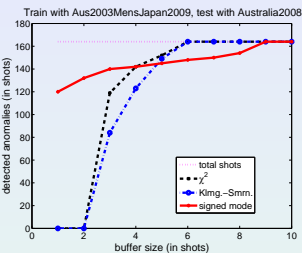
- Mode difference

$$MD(\mathbf{x}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \arg \max_d (x_d) - \arg \max_d (\hat{x}_d)$$

Anomalies detected on games of *singles*



Anomalies detected on games of *doubles*



Noise measurements

Video	mean \pm std	median
Australia2003	1.922 \pm 0.093	1.9
Aus2003Mens	3.065 \pm 2.328	2.1
Japan2009	1.623 \pm 0.466	1.6
Australia2008	1.290 \pm 0.996	0.8
US06WomenDouble	1.541 \pm 1.942	0.9

$$noise = \frac{1}{D} \sum_d^D \sigma(\mathbf{m}_d)$$

where \mathbf{m}_d is the array containing the value of all pixels taken into account to compute the mosaic at the pixel position d .

- Wrap this up into a paper
- Use prior knowledge of player height to estimate bounding box scales
- Improve action classification using a sliding window and voting
- Work on player detection/tracking