

Real-time Harbor Monitoring System using HD-CCDV

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요 약 : 최근 몇 년사이 CCTV에 대한 활용도와 중요성이 대두되고 있으며, CCTV의 해상도 또한 SD급 CCTV에서 HD급 CCTV로 대부분 전환되고 있는 상황이다. HD급 CCTV는 고화질, 고해상도를 제공하는 장점을 갖지만, 많은 데이터 량으로 인해 실시간 처리가 어려운 문제점 또한 포함하고 있다. 또한 CCTV는 지능형 CCTV로의 기술적인 진보를 거듭하고 있으며, 대표적인 solution으로 증강현실(AR:Augmented Reality)을 꼽을 수 있다.

본 논문에서는 HD-CCTV의 최대 장점이라고 할 수 있는 실시간 영상에 선박의 정보(AIS : Automatic Identification System)을 결합하여 실시간으로 항만을 모니터링 하는 시스템을 구현하였다. 또한 750mm Zoom Lens를 탑재한 PanTilt 장비를 이용하여 선박을 targeting 하는 시스템 또한 구현하였다. 증강현실을 이용하여 실시간 영상과 선박 정보를 결합하였으며, 이를 구현하기 위해 perspective projection 방법을 통해 3차원 공간좌표계를 2차원으로 투영하였다. 실시간 처리를 위해 입력영상을 Block으로 분할하여 목적 좌표를 검색하였으며, 선박정보의 부드러운 이동을 위해 Dead Reckon 기법과 linear prediction 방법을 이용하여 선박 위치를 예측하였다. 마지막으로 삼각측량법에 기반하여 현재 PanTilt 장비를 목적된 장소로 이동시키는 시스템을 구현하였다.

핵심용어 : HD-CCTV, AIS, Object Recognition, Background subtraction, Perspective Projection, Perspective Projection matrix, Object Targeting, Euclidian distance, Great Circle distance. Linear Prediction



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HD Closed Circuit Television

- ❖ HD(High Definition)
 - Resolution (1366 × 768)
 - Our system(1600 × 1200)
- ❖ High Quality
- ❖ Needs Hug memory
- ❖ Increased computation complexity
- ❖ Compression
 - FFMPEG

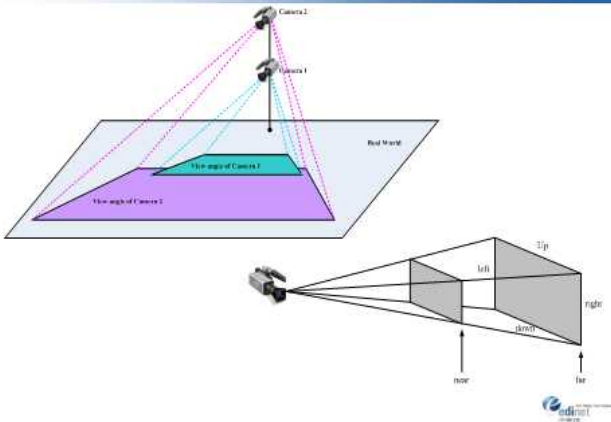
Fast Color-Convert

- ❖ Why convert color?
 - Network Camera output is YCbCr color format
 - Monitor using the RGB color format
- ❖ YCbCr convert to RGB
$$R = 1.0Y + 1.402Cr$$
$$G = 1.0Y + 0.344Cb - 0.714Cr$$
$$B = 1.0Y + 1.772Cb$$
- ❖ YCbCr convert to RGB Using Lookup Table
 - Fast color convert
$$RGB[i] = \text{Clip}[\text{LookUp}[Y[i]], \text{LookUp}[Cb[i]], \text{LookUp}[Cr[i]]]$$

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Space Coordinates System & Perspective Projection



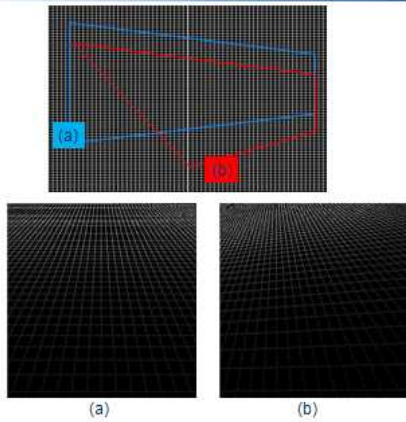
Perspective Projection Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} wx \\ wy \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

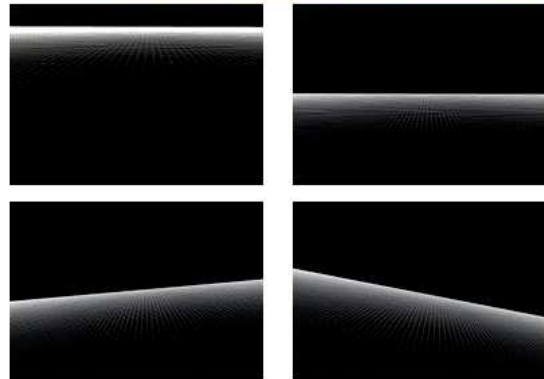
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_2 \\ x_3 \\ y_3 \\ x_4 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_1 x_1 & -x_1 y_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_1 & y_1 & 1 & -x_1 y_1 & -y_1 y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_2 x_2 & -x_2 y_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_2 & y_2 & 1 & -x_2 y_2 & -y_2 y_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_3 x_3 & -x_3 y_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & y_3 & 1 & -x_3 y_3 & -y_3 y_3 \\ x_4 & y_4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_4 x_4 & -x_4 y_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_4 & y_4 & 1 & -x_4 y_4 & -y_4 y_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \\ g \\ h \end{bmatrix}$$



Projection Result – using matlab



Projection Result



Object Recognition

- ❖ GMM
- ❖ K-means
- ❖ EM
- ❖ Ada-boost
- ❖ Background Subtraction

- Low Complexity
- background image update per 30min

$$b(x, y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N I(x, y, t)$$

$$b(x, y) = \text{median}(I(x, y, t))$$



Background Subtraction



Coordinate and AIS matching

❖ Full Search

- Real-Time unable

❖ Block Search

- Low complexity

❖ Euclidian distance

$$Dist = \sqrt{(Latitude_e - Latitude_s)^2 + (Longitude_e - Longitude_s)^2}$$

❖ Great Circle Distance

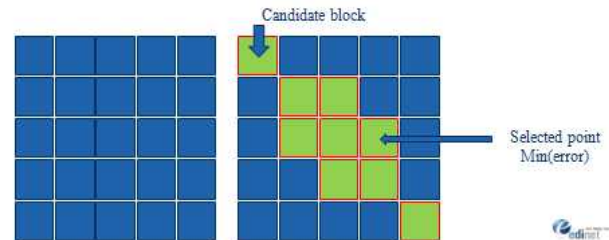
$$Dist = r \cdot \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{(\cos \phi_s \sin \Delta \lambda)^2 + (\cos \phi_s \sin \phi_s - \sin \phi_s \cos \phi_s \cos \Delta \lambda)^2}}{\sin \phi_s \sin \phi_s + \cos \phi_s \cos \phi_s \cos \Delta \lambda} \right)$$



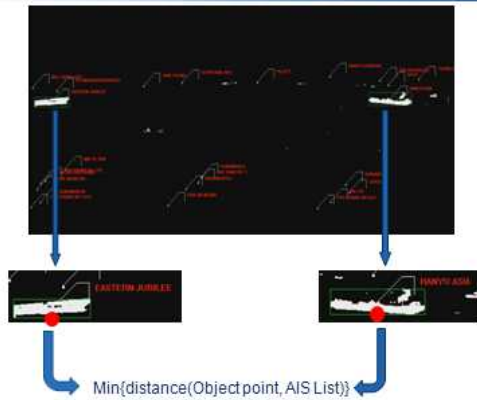
Block Search

❖ Divide the Coordinate matrix into small block

- Search for max value and min value each block
- Search for candidate block with latitude value
- Search for matching point with candidate block
- consequentially, computation complexity reduced by about 1/8



Object and AIS matching



Linear Prediction

❖ Because AIS is transmitted by time interval

- It is necessary to predict the AIS signal

❖ Dead Reckon

- DR is the process of estimating ones' current position based upon a previously determined position, or fix, and advancing that position based upon known or estimated speeds over elapsed time and course.

❖ Linear Prediction

- Circular Queue(size max 5)

$$Latitude_p = aX_{lat}[n] + bX_{lat}[n+2] + cX_{lat}[n+3] + dX_{lat}[n+4] + eX_{lat}[n+5]$$

$$Longitude_p = aX_{lon}[n] + bX_{lon}[n+2] + cX_{lon}[n+3] + dX_{lon}[n+4] + eX_{lon}[n+5]$$

$$0 < e < d < c < b < a < 1$$

$$a + b + c + d + e = 1$$



Auto Targeting system



$$Dist = r \cdot \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{(\cos \phi_s \sin \Delta \lambda)^2 + (\cos \phi_s \sin \phi_s - \sin \phi_s \cos \phi_s \cos \Delta \lambda)^2}}{\sin \phi_s \sin \phi_s + \cos \phi_s \cos \phi_s \cos \Delta \lambda} \right)$$

$$Deg = \arccos \left(\frac{\sin \phi_s - \sin \phi_e \cos(\arccos(\sin \phi_s \sin \phi_e + \cos \phi_s \cos \phi_e \cos \Delta \lambda))}{\cos \sin \phi_s \sin \phi_e + \cos \phi_s \cos \phi_e \cos \Delta \lambda} \right)$$



Result & Future work



❖ Object Recognition algorithm

- For real time process
- High accuracy algorithm

❖ Adaptive Coordinate

- update on real-time for moving camera system

❖ Extend camera view angle