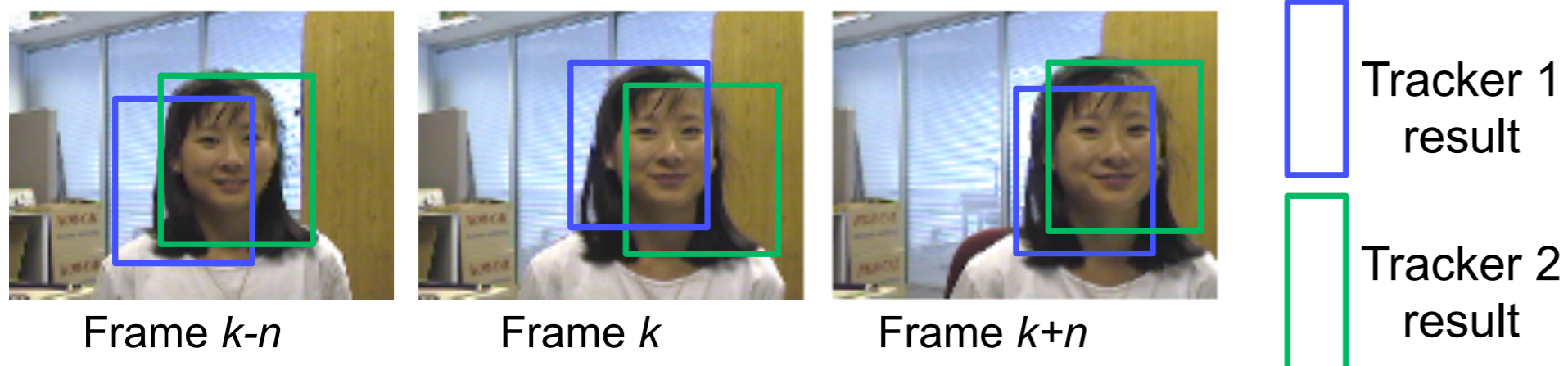


## ASSESSING TRACKING ASSESSMENT MEASURES

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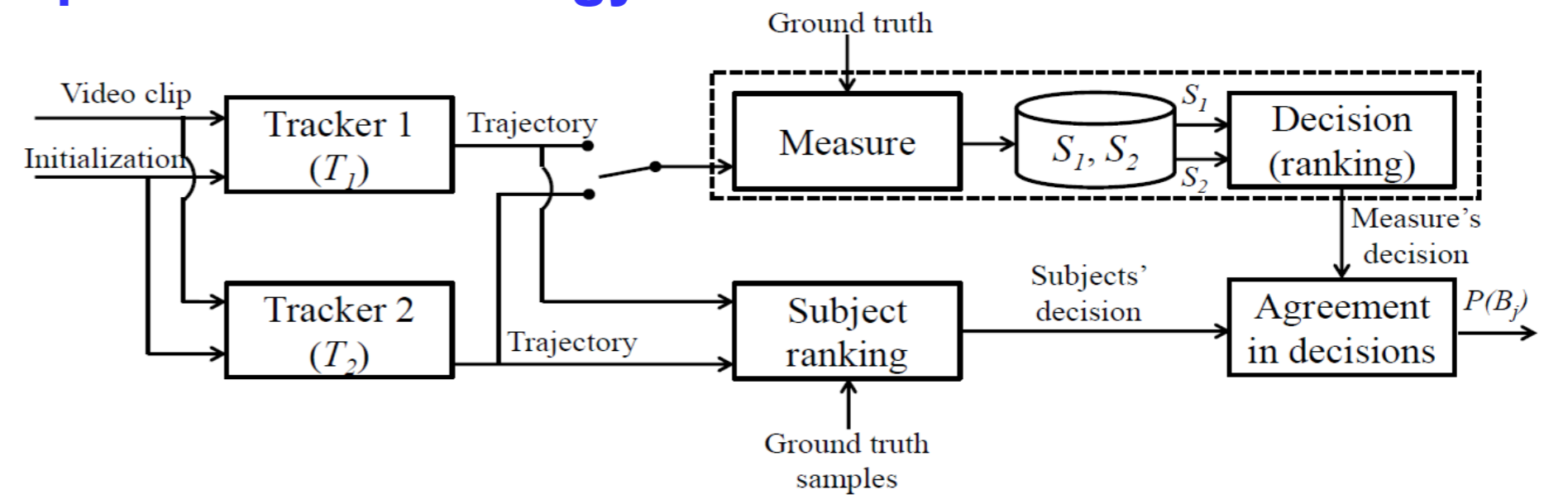
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### 1. Motivation



- **Measure A:** tracker 1 performs better than tracker 2
- **Measure B:** tracker 2 performs better than tracker 1
- **Measure C:** tracker 1 and tracker 2 perform the same
- How to quantitatively **assess** performance of measures?

### 2. Proposed methodology



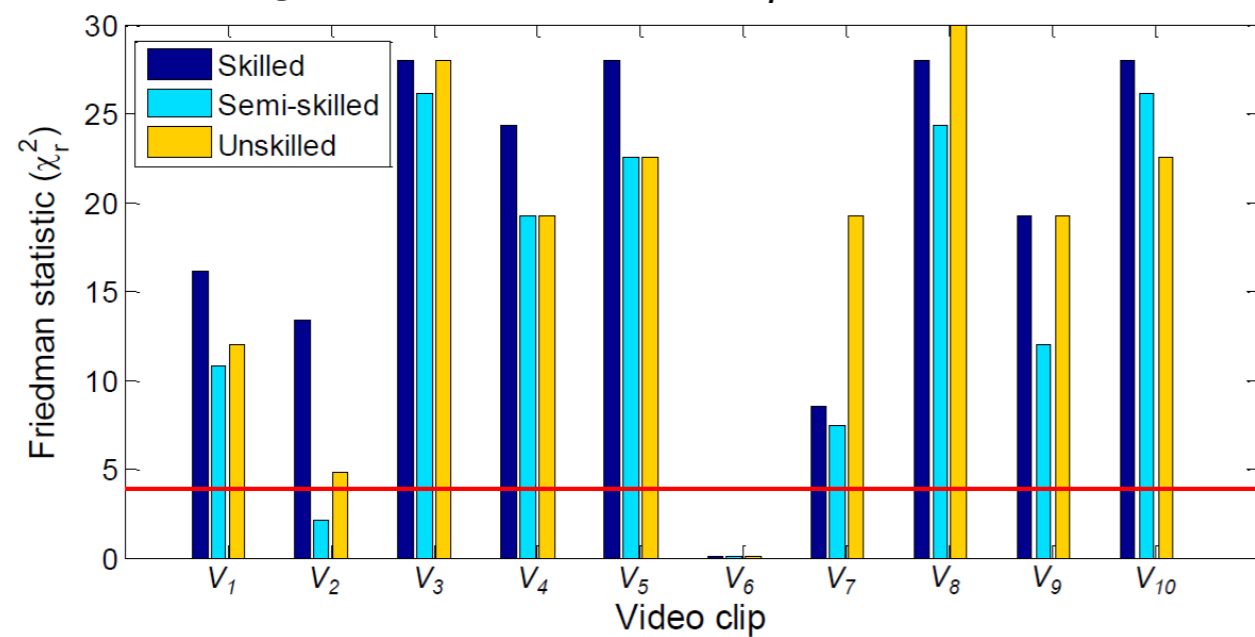
- $S_j$ : evaluation score of tracker 1 using the measure
- $P(B_j)$ : agreement of measure's decision w.r.t. decisions of human subjects

### 3. Subjective evaluation

- Judgements of (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled) of human subjects on ranking tracker pairs collected on ten video clips ( $V_1, \dots, V_{10}$ )
- Statistical significance testing using Friedman's test:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{12}{NF(F+1)} \sum_{f=1}^F \left( \sum_{l=1}^N \hat{R}_{il}(f) \right)^2 - 3N(F+1)$$

$N$ : number of (human) judges;  $F$ : number of trackers;  
 $\hat{R}_{il}(f)$ : rank assigned to tracker  $T_f$



Statistical significance is achieved when the value is above the red line.

### 4. Measures

- Mean Overlap ( $\bar{O}$ )

$$O_k = \frac{|\hat{A}_{ik} \cap A_{ik}|}{|\hat{A}_{ik} \cup A_{ik}|}$$

$A_{ik}$ : area (bounding box) information of the estimation  
 $\hat{A}_{ik}$ : area (bounding box) information of the ground truth

- Precision ( $\hat{P}$ )

$$\hat{P} = \frac{|TP|}{|TP| + |FP|}$$

$|TP|$ : number of true positives  
 $|FP|$ : number of false positives

- Track Detection Rate (TDR) [1]

$$TDR = \frac{|TC|}{\bar{K}_i}$$

$|TC|$ : number of true positive coincidences  
 $\bar{K}_i$ : number of ground-truth points

- Area under the lost-track ratio curve ( $AUC_\lambda$ ) [2]

$$AUC_\lambda = \Delta \tau_2 \sum_{\tau_2=0}^1 \lambda(\tau_2)$$

$\lambda(\tau_2)$ : lost-track ratio corresponding to  $\tau_2$

- Combined Tracking Performance Score (CoTPS) [3]

$$CoTPS = \beta \Omega + (1 - \beta) \lambda_0$$

$\Omega$ : tracking accuracy  
 $\lambda_0$ : tracking failure  
 $\beta$ : adaptive weighting factor

- Tracking Success Probability ( $\overline{TSP}$ ) [4]

$$TSP_k = \frac{\exp(\nu \cdot a(\hat{A}_{ik}, A_{ik}))}{1 + \exp(\nu \cdot a(\hat{A}_{ik}, A_{ik}))}$$

$a(\hat{A}_{ik}, A_{ik})$ : amount of overlap  
 $\nu$ : fixed parameter

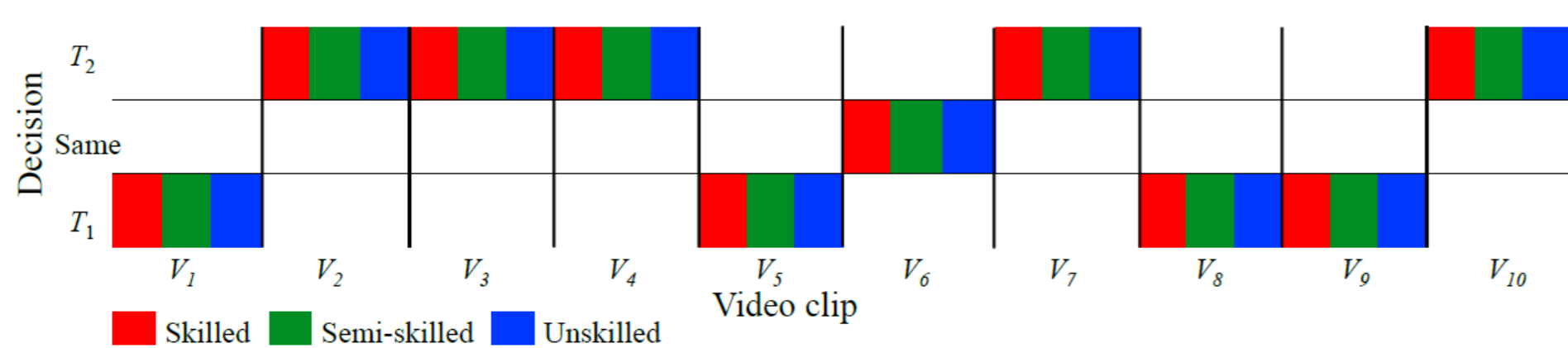
- Correct Track Ratio ( $CTR_{0.7}$ ) [5]

$$Dice \text{ score: } D_k = \frac{2|\hat{A}_{ik} \cap A_{ik}|}{|\hat{A}_{ik}| + |A_{ik}|}$$

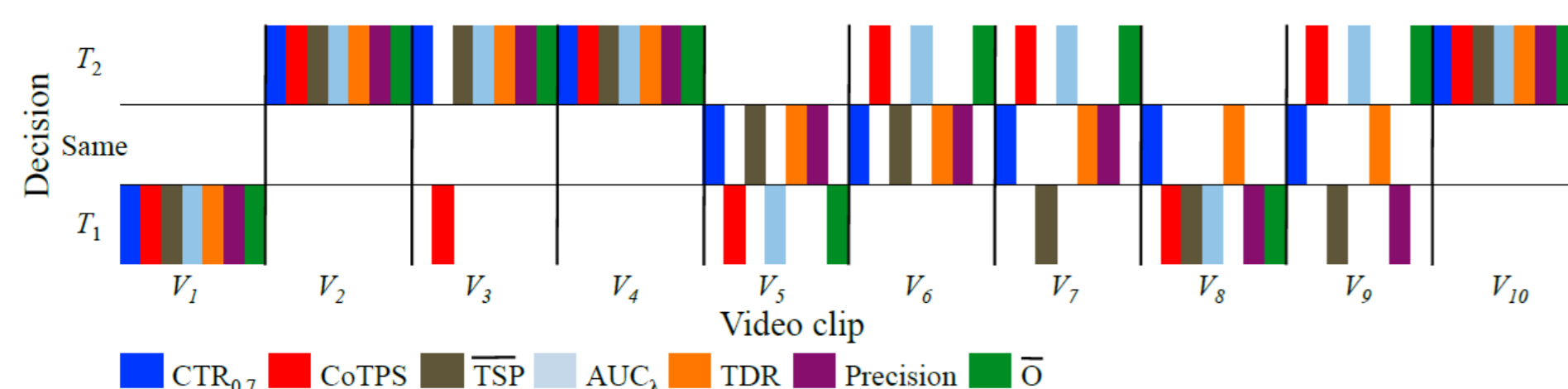
$CTR$ : %age of frames with  $D_k >$  threshold  
 $CTR_{0.7}$ : CTR value corresponding Mean  $D_k$  ( $MD$ ) of atleast 0.7 in  $MD$  vs  $CTR$  plot [5]

### 5. Measure-subject agreement

- **Decision (ranking) of subjects for tracker pairs ( $T_1, T_2$ ) on  $V_1, \dots, V_{10}$**



- **Decision (ranking) of measures for tracker pairs ( $T_1, T_2$ ) on  $V_1, \dots, V_{10}$**



- **Amount of agreement ( $P(B_j)$ ) between decisions of a measure and decisions of subjects on  $M=10$  clips**

$$P(B_j) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{r=1}^3 P(B_j^i | E_r^i) P(E_r^i)$$

The events ( $E_r^i$ ) of a sample of subjects (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled) where the symbol  $\succ$  indicates the preference and  $\equiv$  means the two results are indistinguishable.

$$E_1^i = \{T_1(V_i) \succ T_2(V_i)\}; E_2^i = \{T_2(V_i) \succ T_1(V_i)\}; E_3^i = \{T_1(V_i) \equiv T_2(V_i)\}$$

$B_j^i$ : event of measure  $j$  with the same probability space as  $E_r^i$

| Measure      | $\overline{TSP}$ | $\hat{P}$ | $CTR_{0.7}$ | CoTPS | $AUC_\lambda$ | $\bar{O}$ | TDR  |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------------|-----------|------|
| Skilled      | 0.74             | 0.74      | 0.58        | 0.61  | 0.71          | 0.71      | 0.58 |
| Semi-skilled | 0.68             | 0.67      | 0.52        | 0.57  | 0.66          | 0.66      | 0.52 |
| Unskilled    | 0.70             | 0.71      | 0.53        | 0.61  | 0.70          | 0.70      | 0.53 |

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