

Using Infrared Video to Detect Humans and to Improve Nuisance Alarm Rejection

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PROBLEM & SIGNIFICANCE

Use Unattended Sensors to Protect our Borders and Facilities

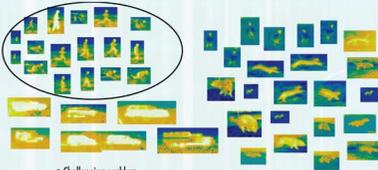
- Surveillance using an unattended sensor system
 - Virtual perimeter & extended defense (VPED)
- Reduce nuisance alarms (NAR) from wildlife, vegetation and weather
- Dramatically improve the utility of current VPED systems and technologies
 - Acoustic, seismic & magnetic, pyroelectric infrared motion sensors



Uncooled infrared video imager

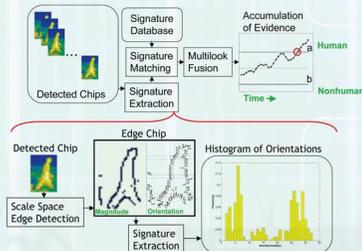
- Detect only humans
- Ignore other moving objects such as animals and vehicles
- Combine results from multiple frames

HUMAN CLASSIFICATION

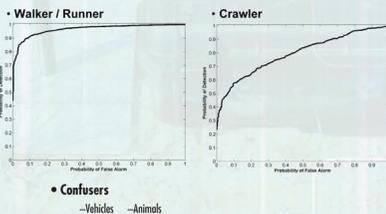


- Challenging problem
 - Humans take on many different appearances and sizes
- Algorithm Requirements
 - Capture commonality of objects
 - Must account for the endless variability
 - System works over a large range of object scales

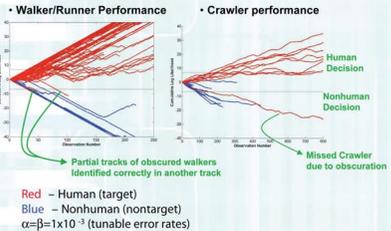
APPROACH



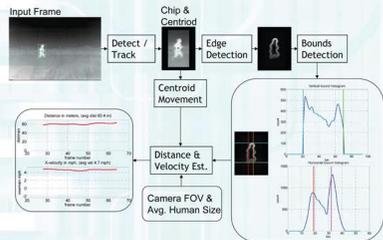
SINGLE LOOK PERFORMANCE RESULTS: RECEIVER OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



MULTIFRAME PERFORMANCE

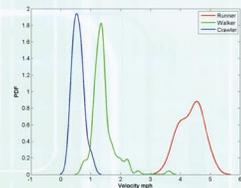


DISTANCE AND VELOCITY ESTIMATION GIVEN CLASSIFICATION DECISION



VELOCITY DENSITY FUNCTIONS

- Can use velocity estimates to help verify classification hypotheses



CONCLUSION

Summary

- Augment current VPED sensors with infrared video
 - Reduce NAR from animals, vegetation, and weather in unconstrained and unengineered environments
- Developed preliminary algorithms to detect, track and classify humans in infrared video
- Combined results from multiple frames to improve single look performance
- Estimated velocity & distance based on classification

Future Work

- Investigate blob & ridge features to improve crawler performance
- Combine results with other sensors
- Use algorithms to determine response to a stimulus to help determine intent

