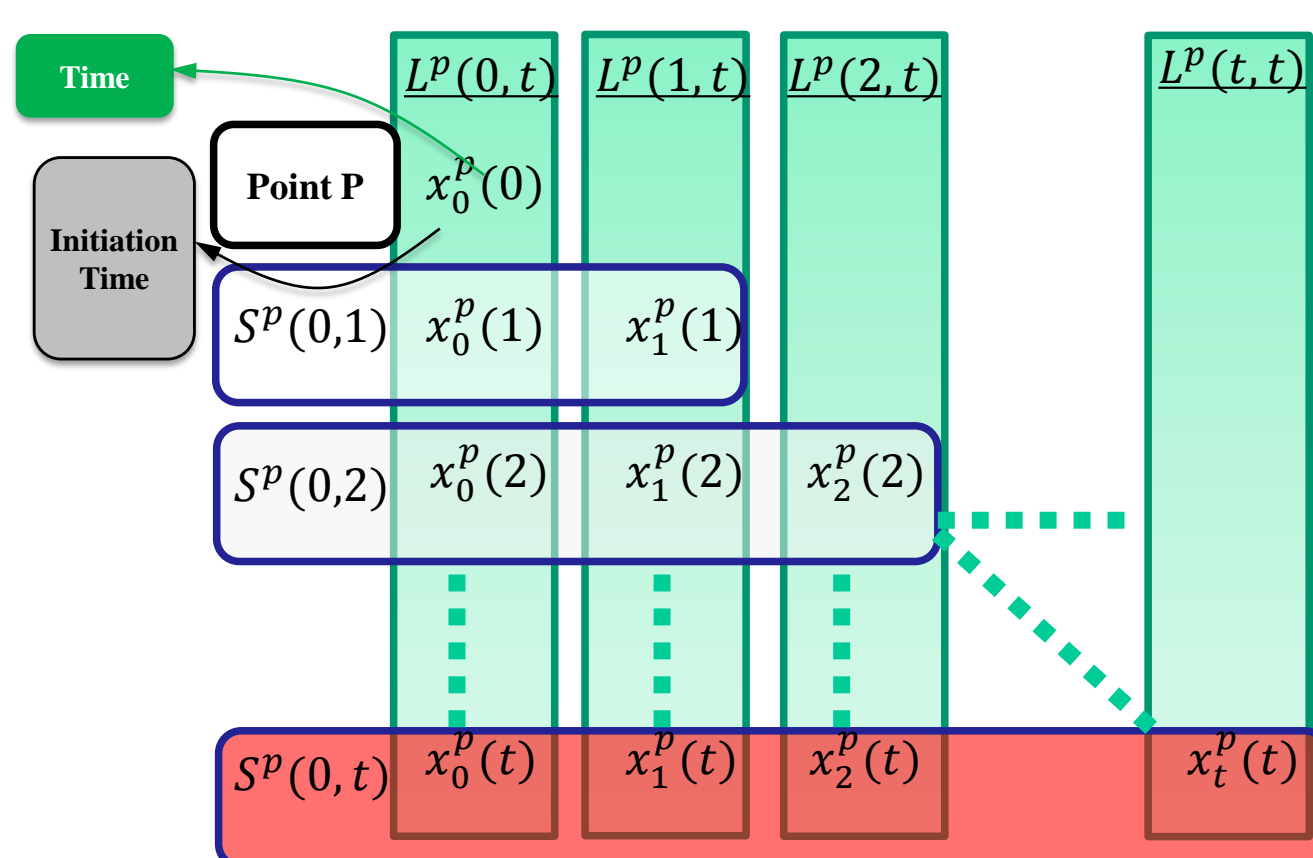
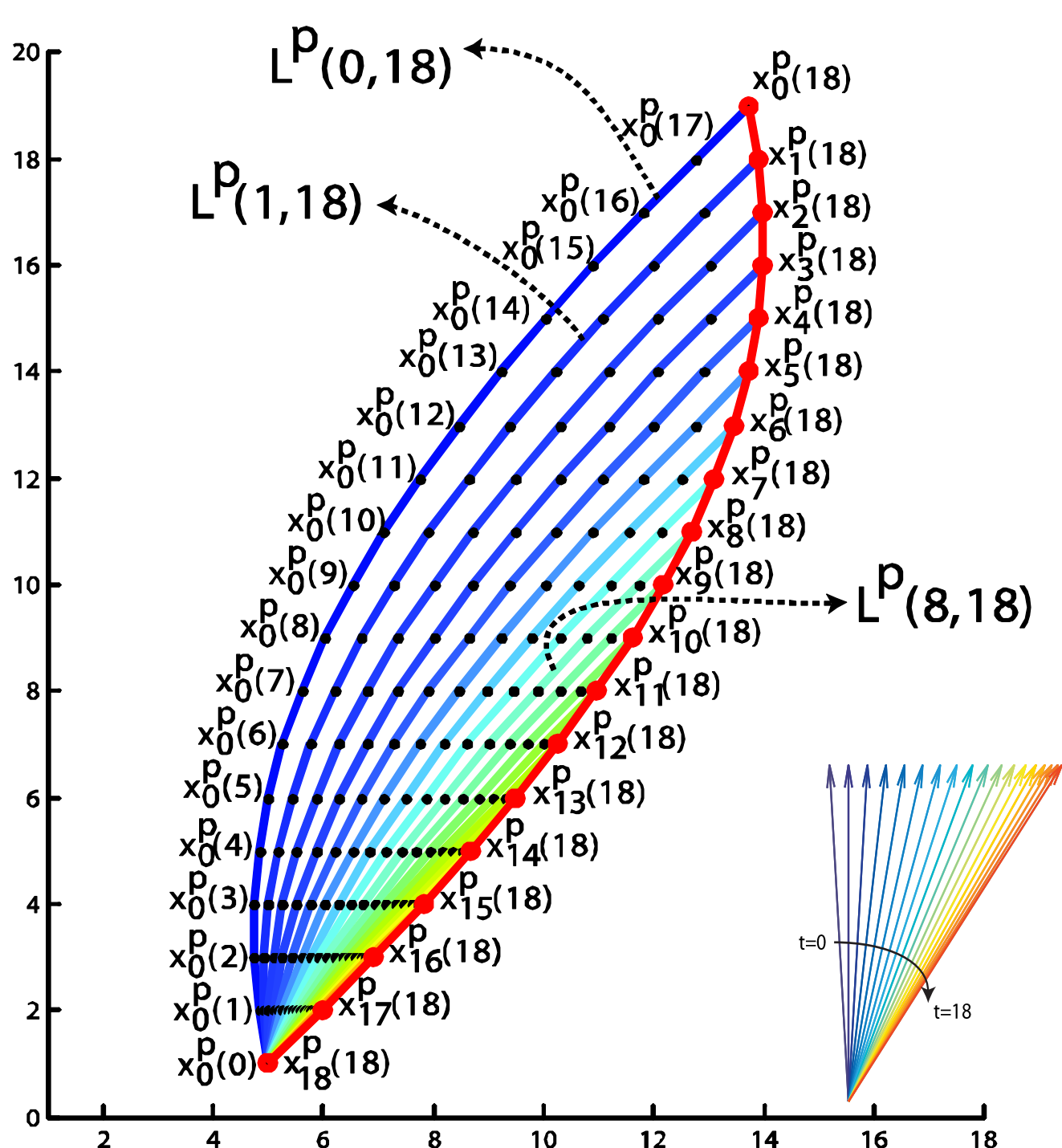
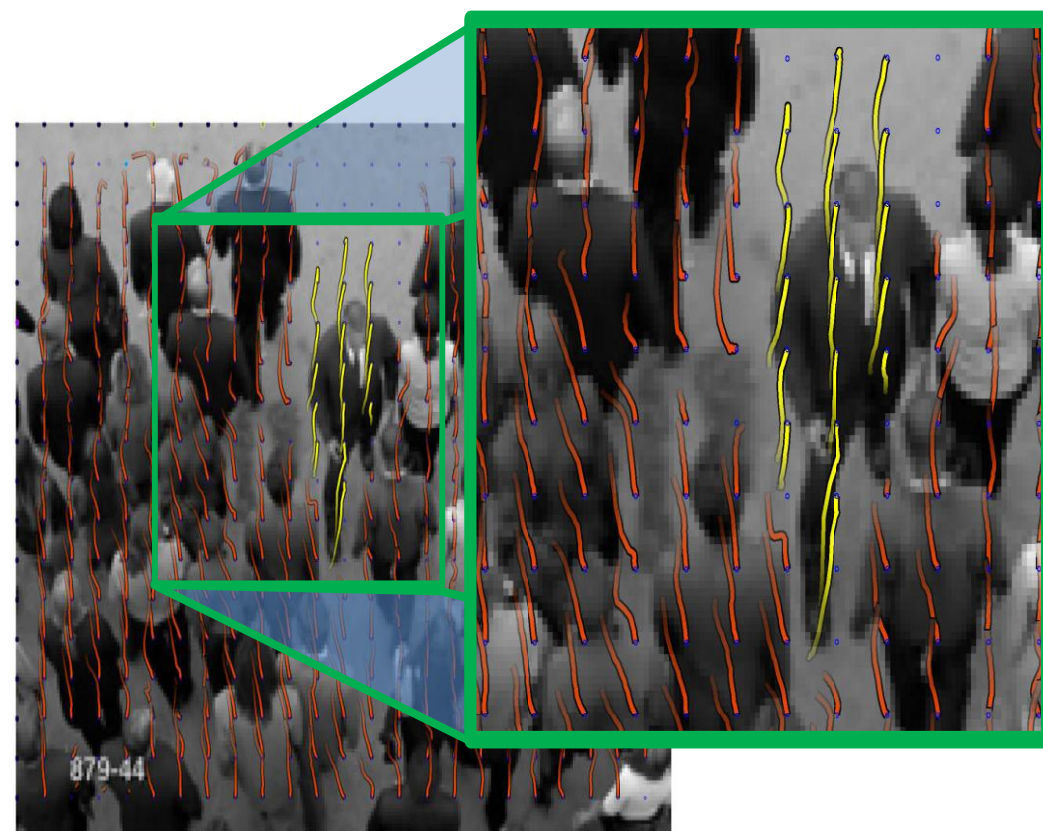


STREAKLINES, POTENTIALS, AND CROWD ANALYSIS

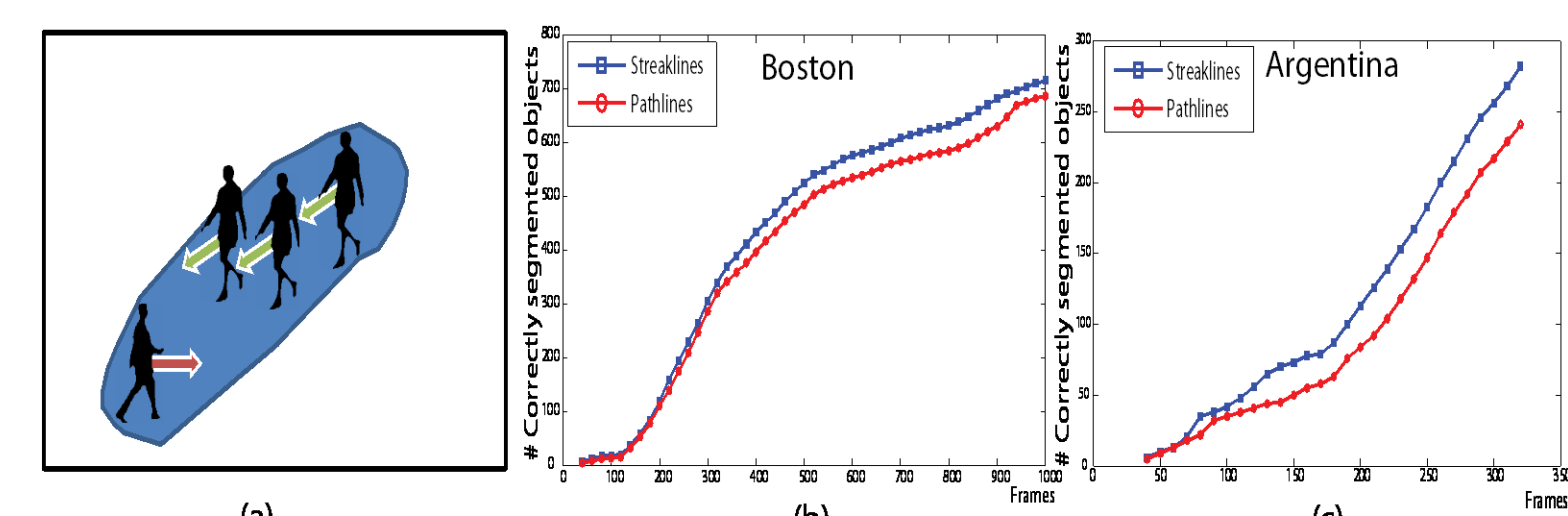
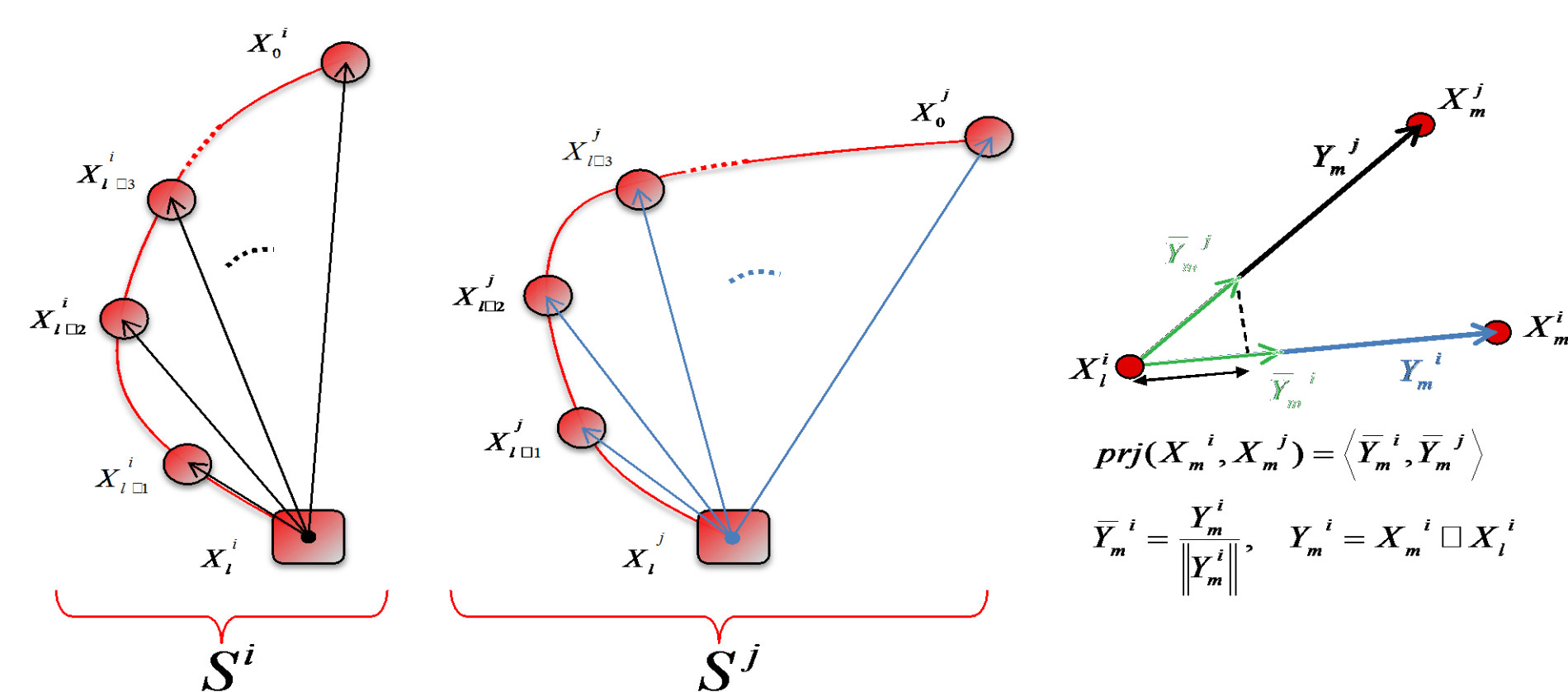
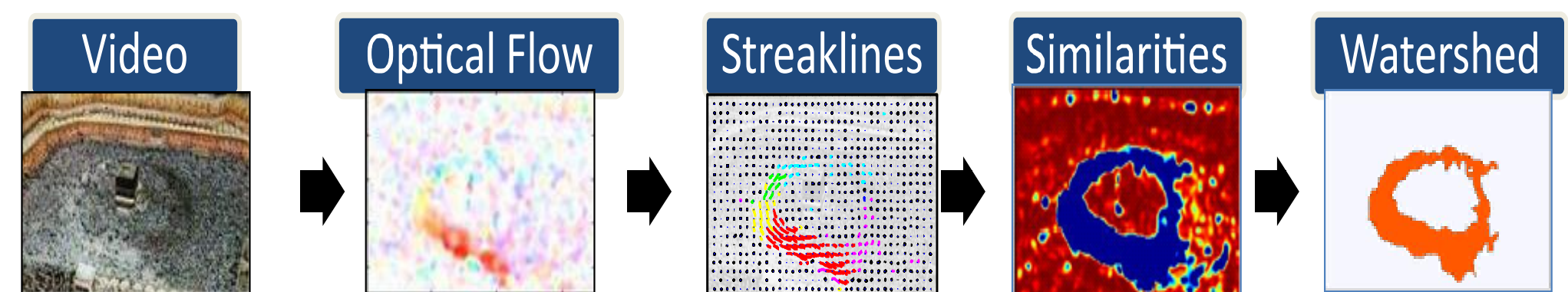
Mehran R., Moore B., and Shah M.
Computer Vision Lab, University of Central Florida

I. Abstract

Streaklines are the traces in a fluid flow of an injected color material, which are transported with the flow and are used for visualization. Streaklines may be used in a similar way to transport information about the scene, and they are obtained by repeatedly initializing a fixed grid of particles at each frame, then moving both current and past particles using optical flow. A streakline representation of the flow is presented to solve computer vision problems involving crowd and traffic flow.

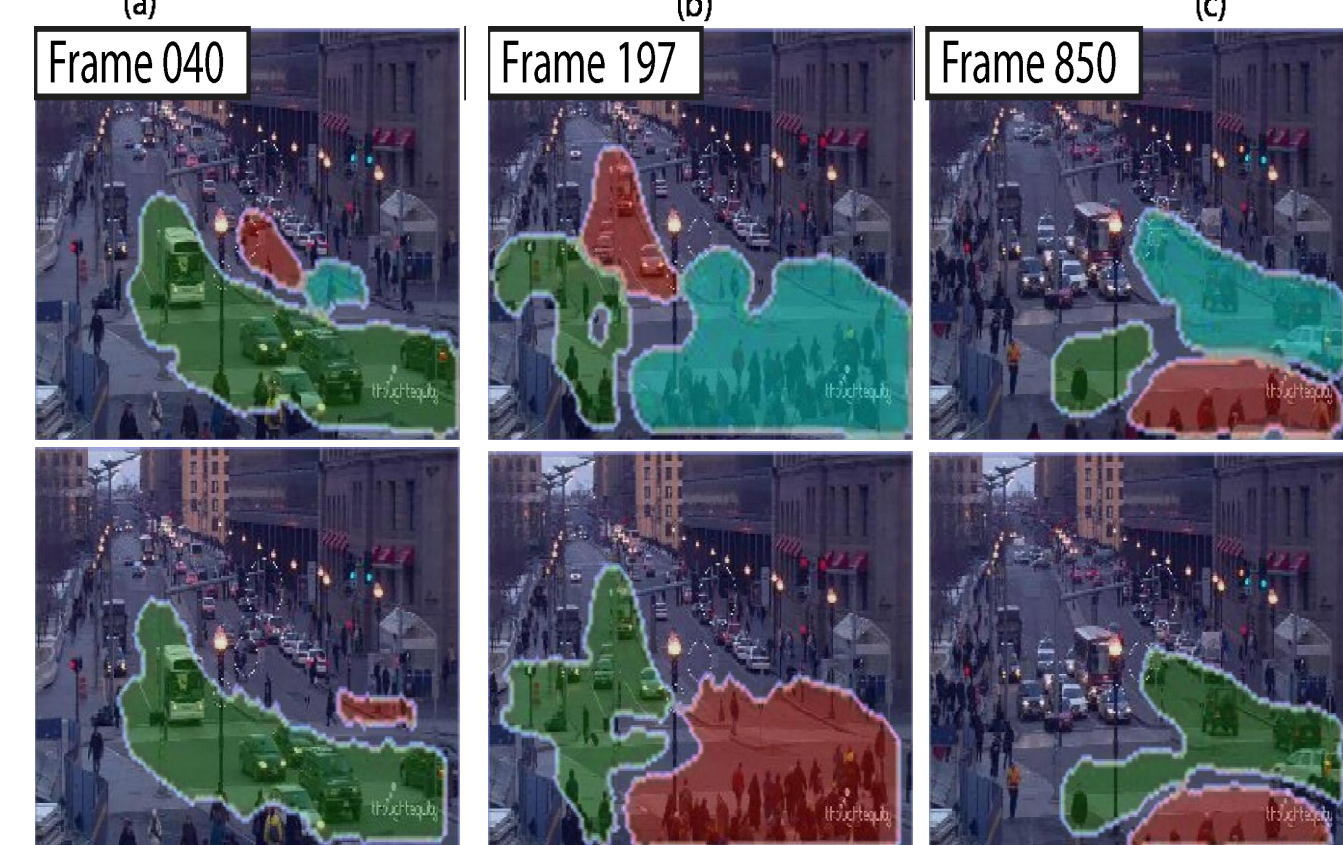


IV. Algorithms and Results

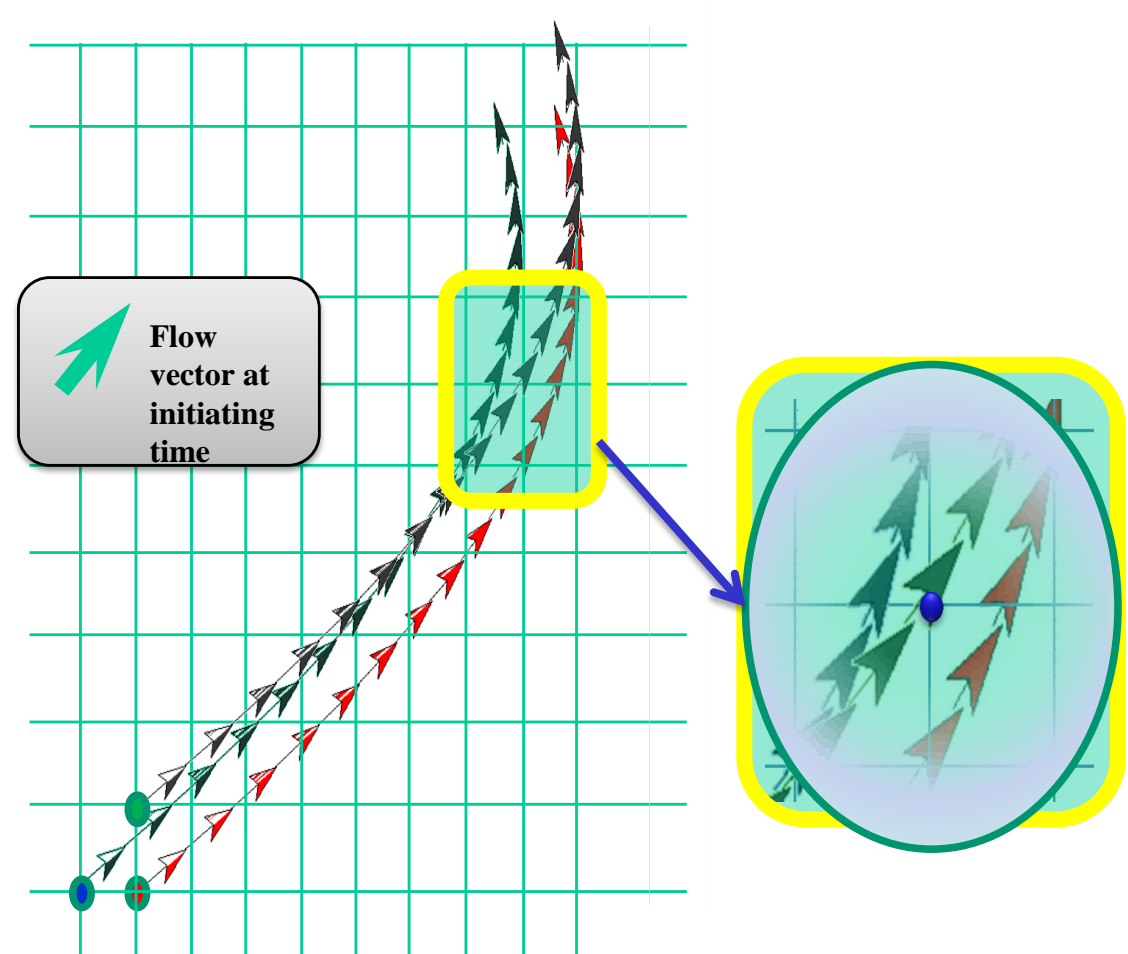


The
Proposed
Algorithm

Ali and
Shah



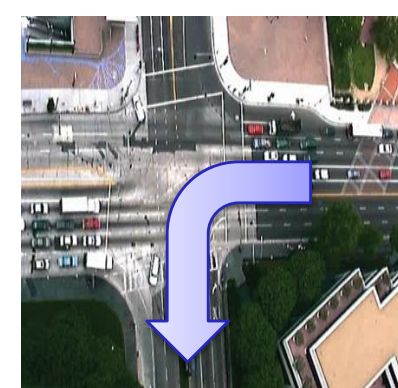
II. Streak Flow



III. Potentials

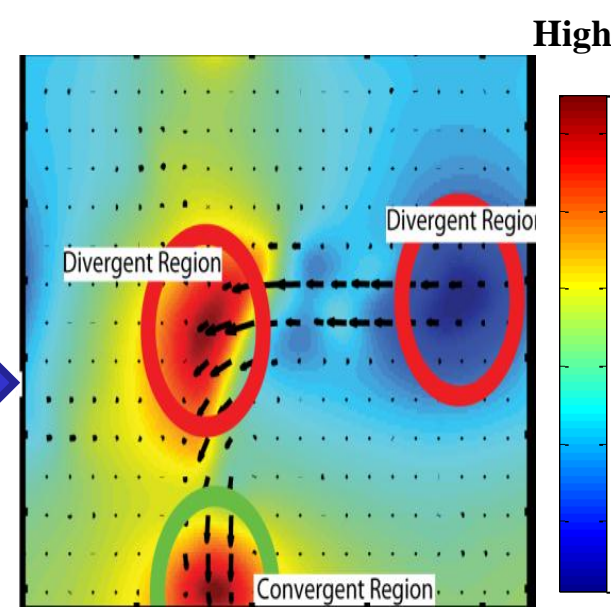
$$\phi(x,y) = \phi_0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (u_r(s,y) + u_r(s,0)) ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^y (v_r(x,s) + v_r(0,s)) ds,$$

$$\psi(x,y) = \psi_0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^y (u_c(x,s) + u_c(0,s)) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (v_c(s,y) + v_c(s,0)) ds.$$



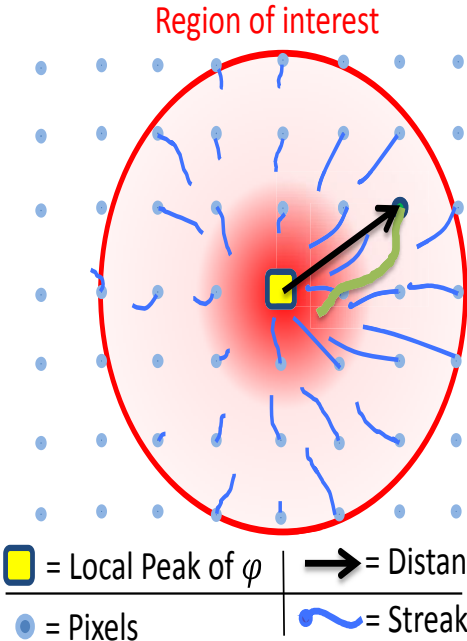
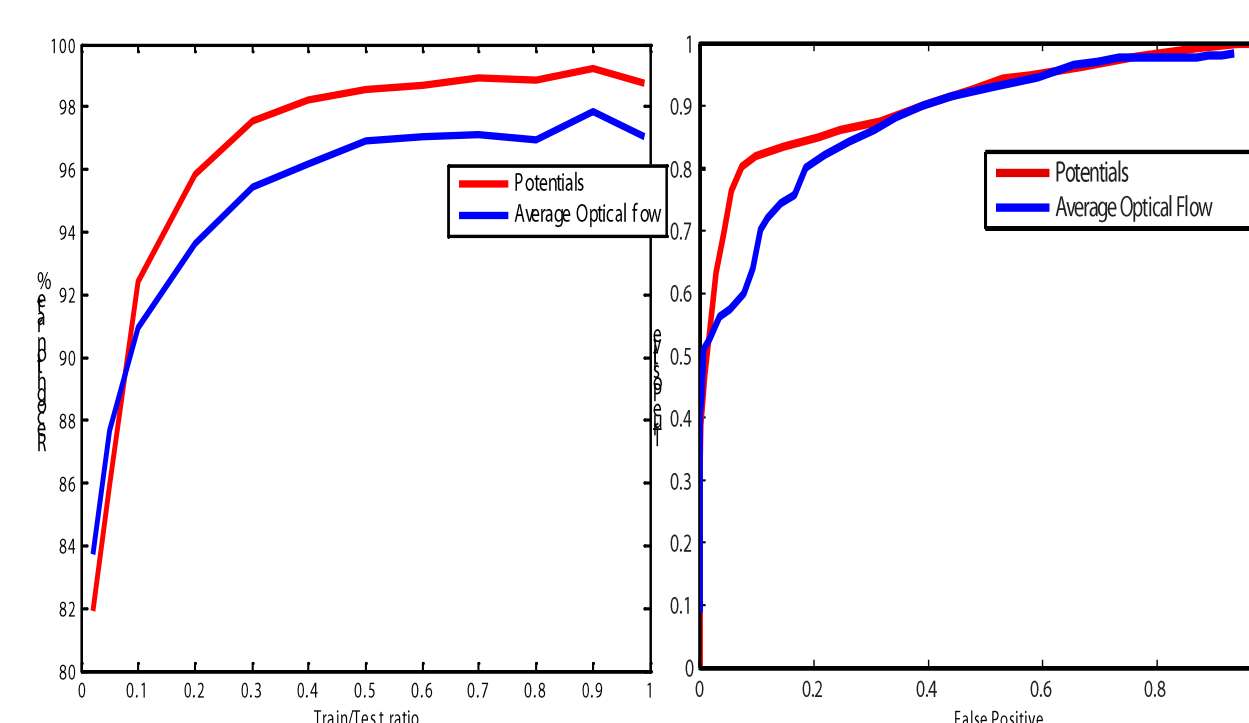
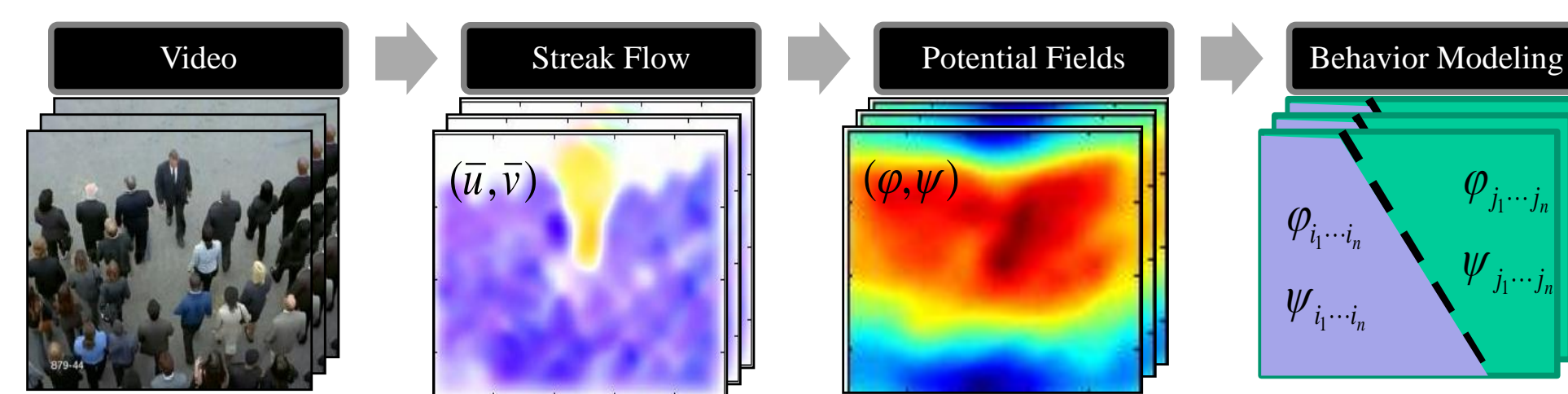
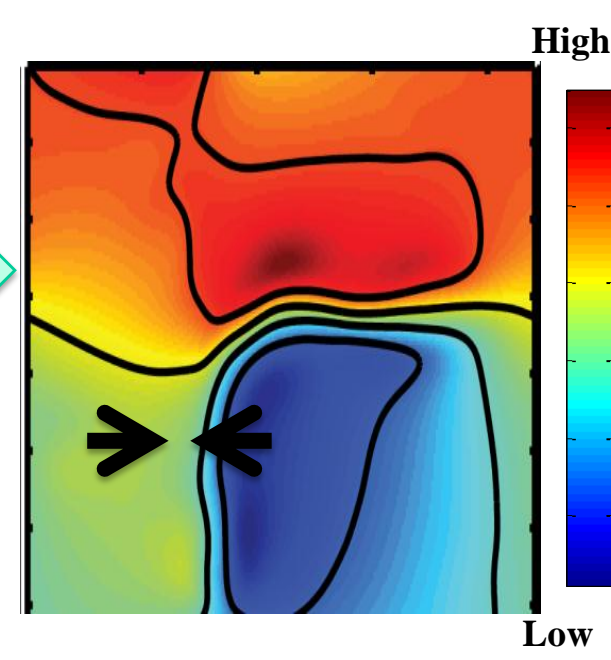
Velocity Potential
 ϕ
Regions of
• Entry
• Exit
• Escaping
• Gathering
• Turning

Changes in
Flow
(non-curling)



Stream Function
 ψ
Regions of
• Consistent
and
Steady flow

Steady
Flow
(non-divergent/convergent)



$$V_j = \sum_i prj(x_j, d)$$

$\{x_i\}$ = Vectors of Streakline Particles
 d = Distance Vector

