

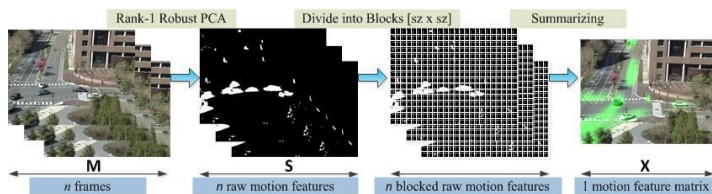
MOTIVATION

- ❖ Lack of congruence between rare events detected by algorithms and what is considered anomalous by users.
- ❖ Recently introduced Rank-1 Robust PCA for background subtraction
- ❖ Limitation of Matrix Factorization is to specify number of cluster *a priori*.
- ❖ Bayesian Nonparametric Factor Analysis decompose data into a linear combination a sparse set of factors.

CONTRIBUTIONS

- ❖ Bayesian nonparametric Factor Analysis to estimate the latent movement factors of foreground properly.
- ❖ Introduce a novel framework for interactive examine anomaly events.
- ❖ The model assists user in spatial and spatial-temporal querying.

Feature Extraction



Bayesian Nonparametric Factor Analysis

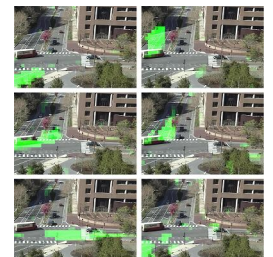
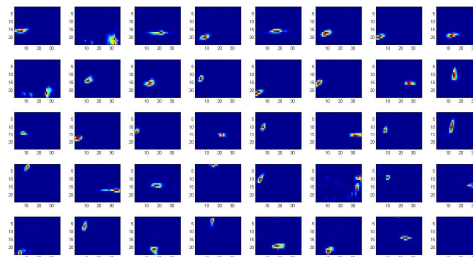
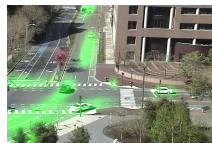
Nonnegative Matrix Factorization $X_{[D \times N]} = W_{[D \times K]} \times H_{[K \times N]}$

Bayesian Nonparametric Factor Analysis

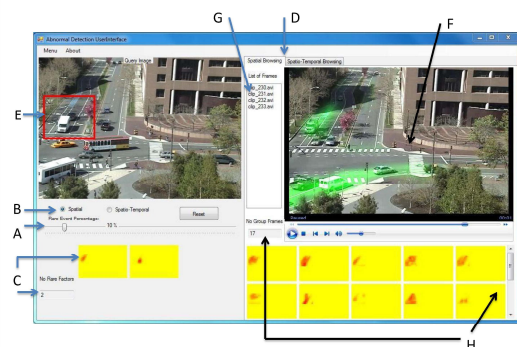
$$X_{[D \times N]} = W_{[D \times K]}(Z_{[K \times N]} \odot F_{[K \times N]}) + E$$

$$X_i | W, Z_i, F_i \sim \text{Poisson}(W(Z_i \odot F_i) + \lambda)$$

Examples of Extracted Features in Different Clips

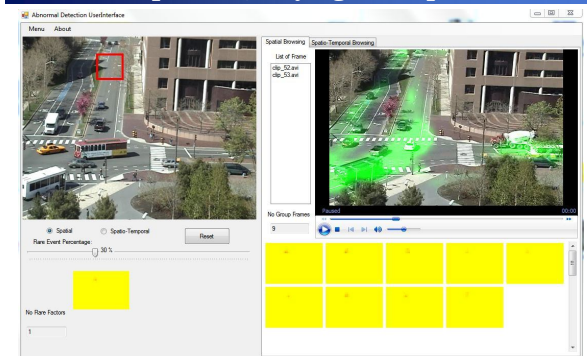


User Interface

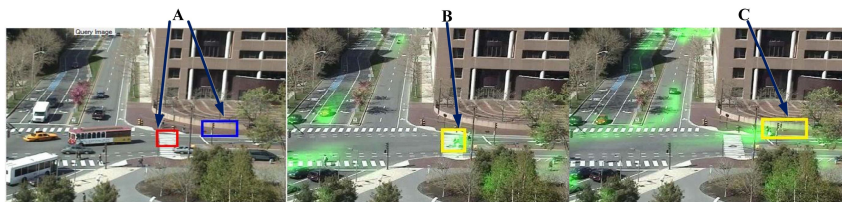


- A: Adjusting level of rareness. The indicator is displaying 10% of the total of events.
 B: Two browsing schemes: spatial and spatio-temporal.
 C: Latent factors detected using % of rare factors chosen.
 D: Filtered output.
 E: Spatially selected region.
 F: Video clip matching filtered result.
 G: List of clips containing latent factors.
 H: Number of consecutive frames.

Spatial Querying Example



Example of Spatial-temporal Interactively Browsing



Another example of Fail Detection

