# UCSD Pedestrian Dataset

Antoni Chan (abchan - AT - ucsd.edu) Department of Computer Science, City University of Hong Kong

Nuno Vasconcelos (nuno - AT - ece.ucsd.edu) Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of California, San Diego

Feb 28, 2013

This is the UCSD pedestrian dataset used in [1] for motion segmentation, and [2, 3, 4] for crowd counting. If you use this dataset, please reference [1] and/or [4].

#### 1 Dataset Video Format

The dataset contains video of pedestrians on UCSD walkways, taken from a stationary camera. There are currently two viewpoints available. All videos are 8-bit grayscale, with dimensions  $238 \times 158$  at 10 fps. The original video is  $740 \times 480$  at 30 fps, and is available on request.

The video directory contains the videos for the two scenes. Each scene is in its own directory vidX where X is a letter (e.g. vidf and vidd), and is split into video clips of length 200 named vidXY\_33\_ZZZ.y, where Y is the video number and ZZZ is the clip number. The clips for each video are continuous, and there may be a small jump when moving between videos. Finally, each video clip is saved as a set of .png files, with file name vidXY\_33\_ZZZ\_fFFF.png, where FFF is the frame number. Examples from each scene are presented in the left column of Figure 1.

## 2 Motion Segmentation Experiments

The vidf scene was used in the motion segmentation experiment of [1]. In particular, vidf1\_33\_000.y and vidf1\_33\_007.y are the "sparse traffic" and "heavy traffic" pedestrian scenes in Figures 11a and 11c of [1]. In addition, vidf1\_33\_007.y was used to train the model for segmenting the remaining vidf video. These results are available online [5, 6].

## 3 Motion Segmentation for Crowd Counting

The motion segmentations used for crowd counting in [2, 4] are located in the segm directory. The segmentation files use the same naming convention as the videos, except the extension is now .segm instead of .y. The vidf scene was segmented into 2 motions, while the vidd scene was segmented into 4 motions. Table 1 presents the semantic meaning for each of motion segments and their grayscale value in the segmentation image. Example segmentations are in the right column of Figure 1.



Figure 1: Example frames and segmentations from the dataset.

scene	grayscale values					
vidf	0=no motion,	128 = right (away),	255 = left (towards)			
vidd	0=no motion,	64 = left slow,	128=right slow,	196 = left fast,	255 = right fast	

Table 1:	Motion	segmentation	values
----------	--------	--------------	--------

## 4 Acknowledgments

The collection of this database was funded by US National Science Foundation Award IIS-0534985 and CCF-0830535, NSF IGERT Award DGE-0333451, and by the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China under grant CityU 110610 (9041552). Part of the ground-truth was annotated by Jeffrey Cuenco and Zhang-Sheng John Liang.

## 5 History

- 2012/02/28 added vidd, and segmentations.
- 2008/05/22 initial version (vidf only)

## References

- A. B. Chan and N. Vasconcelos, "Modeling, Clustering, and Segmenting Video with Mixtures of Dynamic Textures," *IEEE Trans. on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, vol. 30(5), pp. 909-926, May 2008.
- [2] A. B. Chan, Z. S. J. Liang, and N. Vasconcelos, "Privacy Preserving Crowd Monitoring: Counting People without People Models or Tracking," In *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, June 2008.

- [3] A. B. Chan and N. Vasconcelos, "Bayesian Poisson Regression for Crowd Counting," In *IEEE Intl Conf. on Computer Vision*, Kyoto, Sept 2009.
- [4] A. B. Chan and N. Vasconcelos, "Counting People with Low-Level Features and Bayesian Regression," *IEEE Trans. on Image Processing*, vol. 21(4), pp. 2160-77, April 2012.
- [5] http://www.svcl.ucsd.edu/projects/motiondytex
- [6] http://visal.cs.cityu.edu.hk/research/motiondytex/