

Delft University of Technology

(1) Motivation:

- Magnify small motion in the presence of large motion.
- Applications: Predictive maintenance, Medical, Sports.

(2) Related Work:

- Current techniques:
 - either assume no large motion is present [2,3],
 - or rely on user-annotations to identify the small motion to be magnified [1] (DVMAG):



Predictive maintenance (Cat-toy, Drone)



(a) Recording.

(a) Raw video.

Video Acceleration Magnification Yichao Zhang, Silvia L. Pintea, and Jan C. van Gemert Computer Vision Lab, Delft University of Technology, Delft, Netherlands

(3) Temporal Acceleration Filtering:

- Magnify small motion and ignore large motion, using the Laplacian filter:
- For signal I(x,t), the Taylor expansion [3] of its magnification is:

$$\hat{I}(x,t) \approx f(x) + (1+\beta)\delta(t)\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} + (1+\beta)^2\delta^2(t)\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x}$$

- The non-linear part, acceleration, is:
 - $\hat{I}(x,t) \hat{I}_{\text{linear}}(x,t) \approx (1+\beta)^2 \delta^2(x) \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial^2 x},$ where we note $(1 + \beta)^2 = \alpha$, with $\alpha > 0$.
- The result of applying a temporal acceleration (Laplacian) filter, captures the second-order offset.

$$C(x,t) = \delta^{2}(x) \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f(x)}{\partial^{2} x} \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} I(x,t) \otimes \frac{\partial^{2} G_{\sigma}(t)}{\partial^{2} t},$$

where $\frac{\partial^{2} G_{\sigma}(t)}{\partial^{2} t}$ is a temporal Laplacian filter.

(b) Ours.

Medical domain (Parkinson-I, Parkinson-II)

Parkinson-I.



(a) Raw video.

(b) Ours.



Parkinson-II.

(a) Raw video.

(b) Ours.



(a) Raw video.



Sports domain (Gun)

(b) Phase-based [2].

(c) DVMAG [1].

(d) Ours.