

Unsupervised Anomaly Detection in Traffic Videos

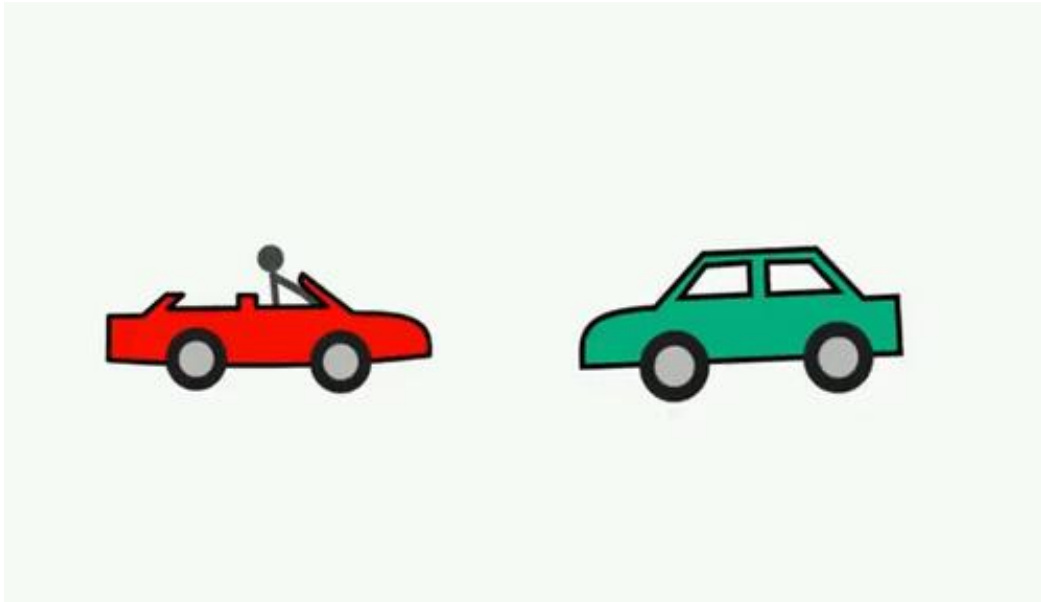
Akshaya Surendran



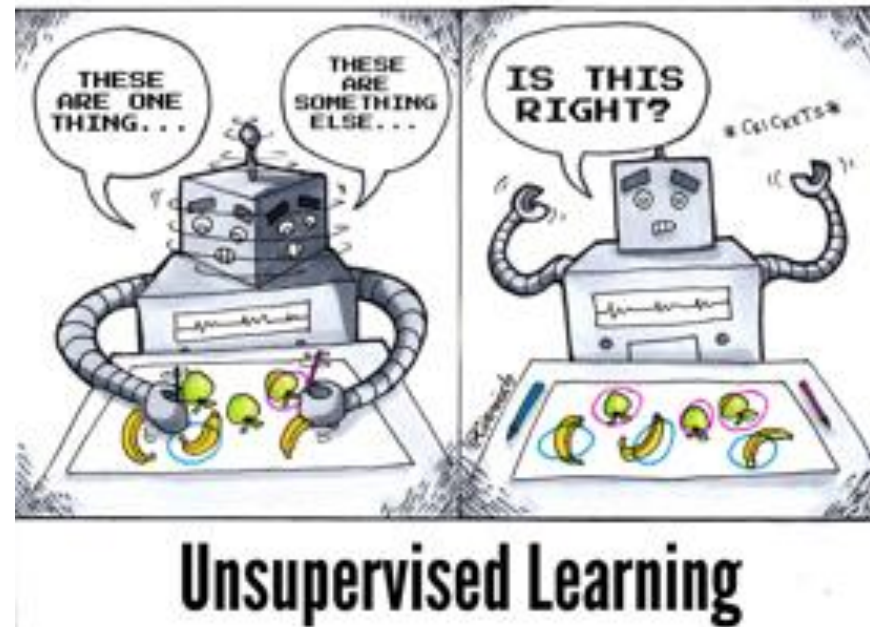
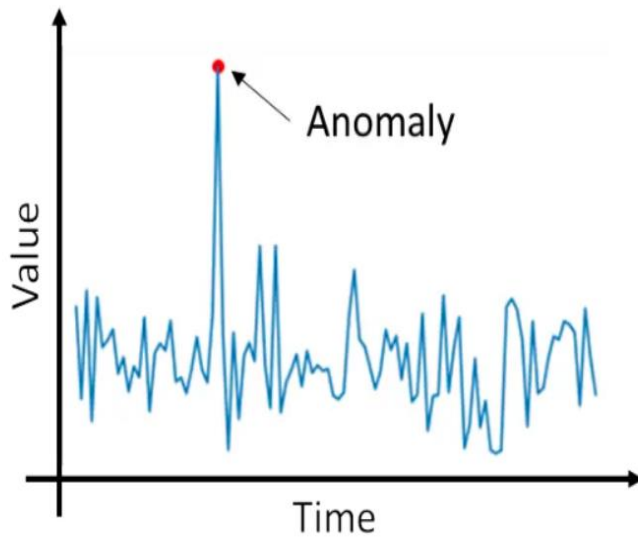
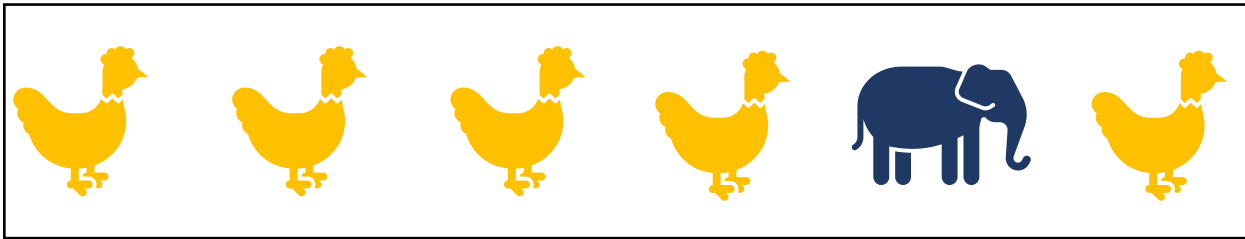
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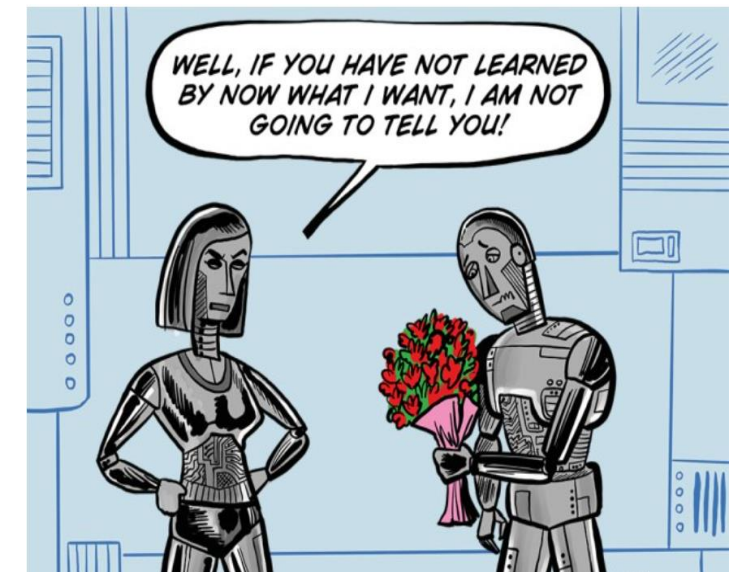
NVIDIA AI CHALLENGE 2020



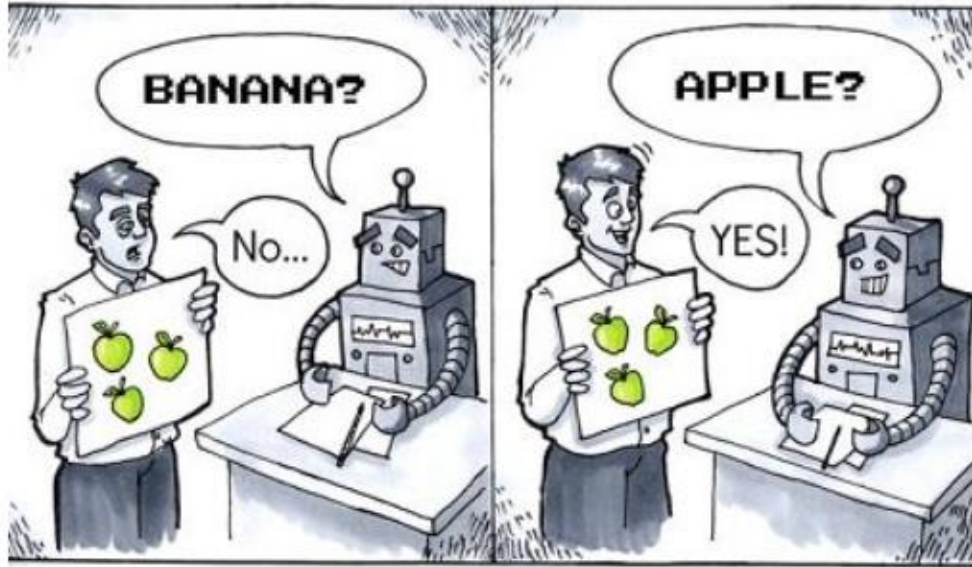
What is Anomaly Detection?



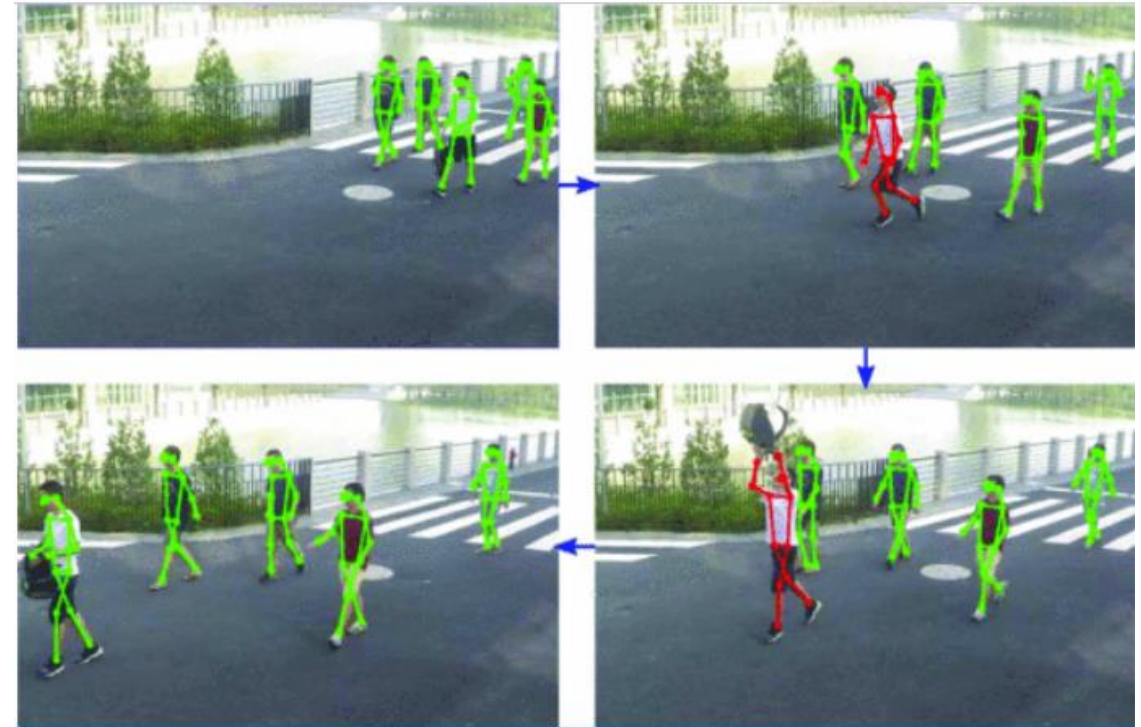
Anomaly detection (also outlier detection) is the identification of rare items, events or observations which raise suspicions by differing significantly from the majority of the data.



Related Work



Supervised Learning



Proposed Work



Preprocessing

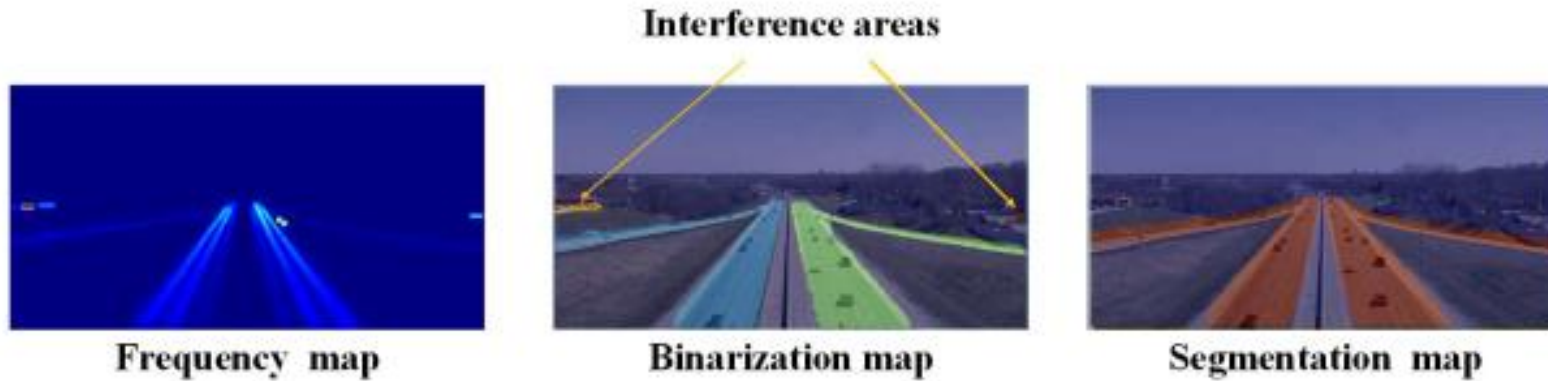
I. Background Modelling:



Preprocessing

II. Road Segmentation:

The image is normalized to perform binarization to extract the segmentation map (S)



Preprocessing (contd.)

III. Object Detection:

YOLO (You **O**nly **L**ook **O**nce)

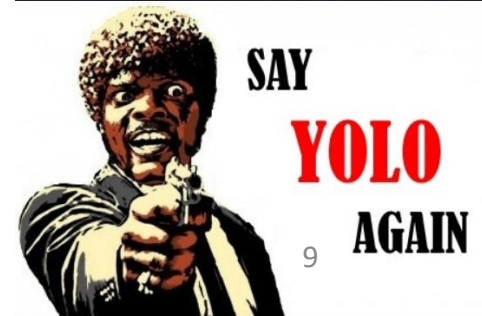


YOLO is an algorithm that uses neural networks to provide real-time object detection.

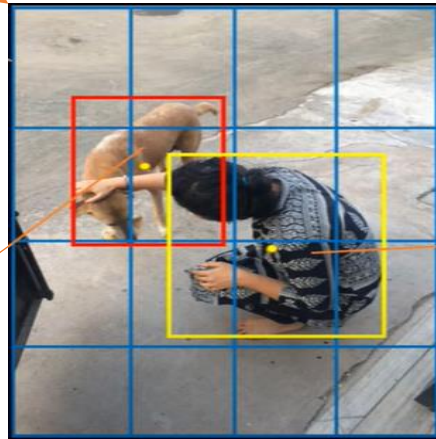
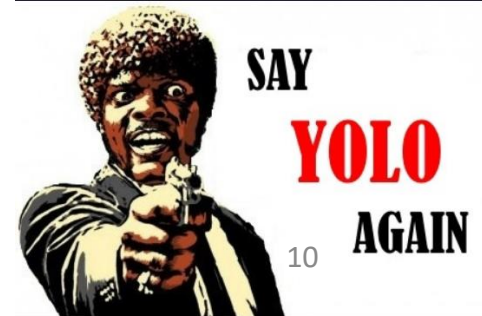
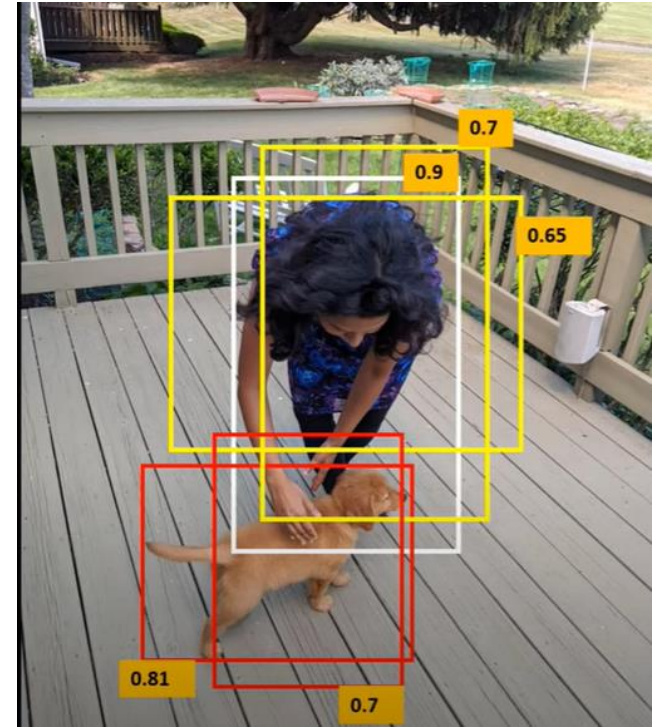
P_c	1
C_x	50
C_y	70
W	60
H	70
C_1	1
C_2	0

C_1 Dog Class

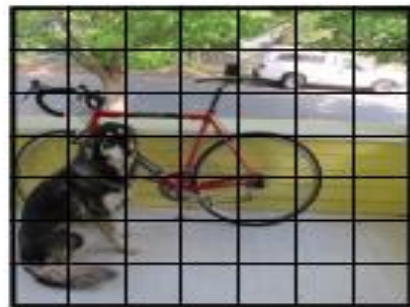
C_2 Person Class



Preprocessing (contd.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.32 \\ 0.02 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$


Preprocessing (contd.)



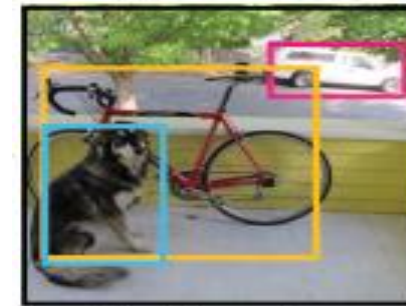
S X S grid on input



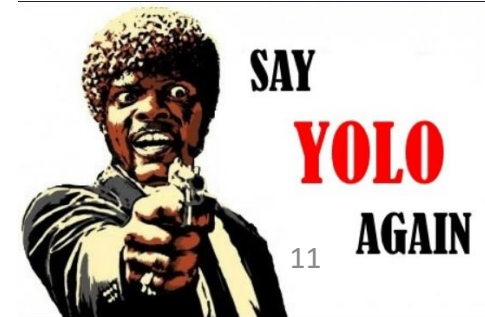
Bounding box + Confidence



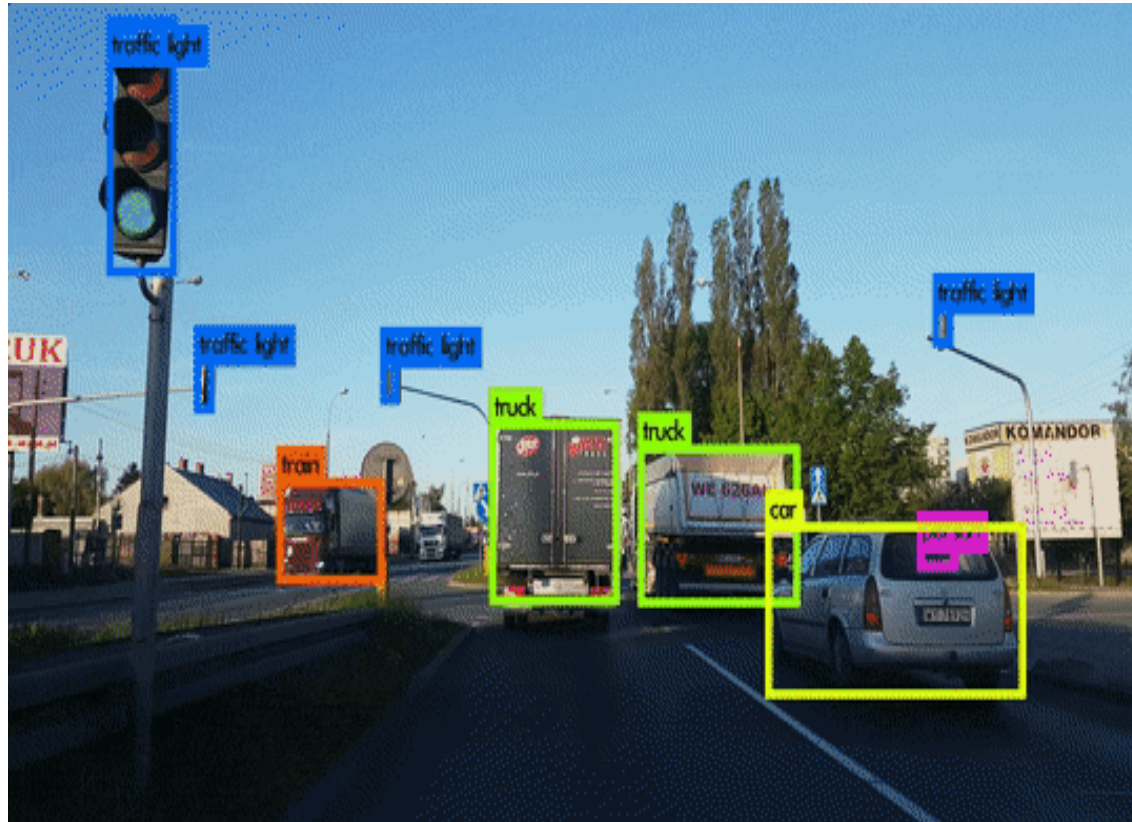
Class probability map



Final Detections



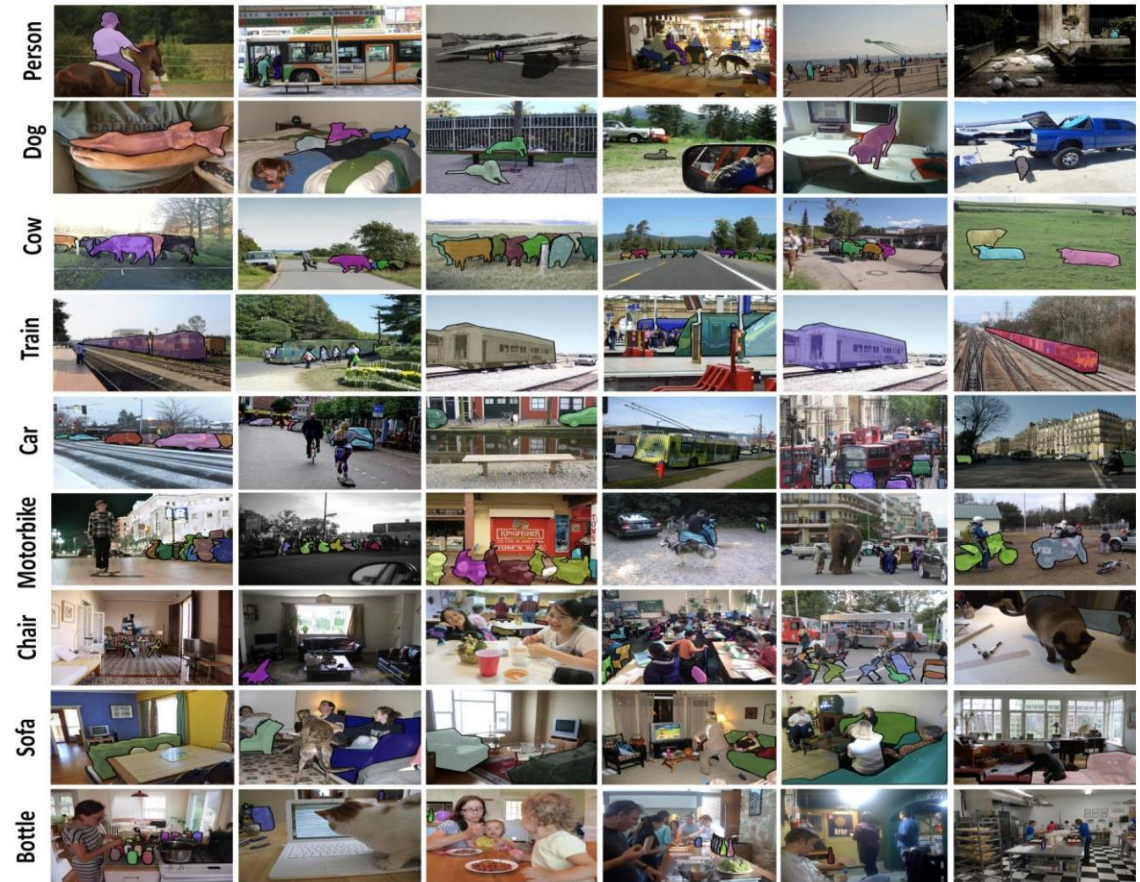
Preprocessing (contd.)



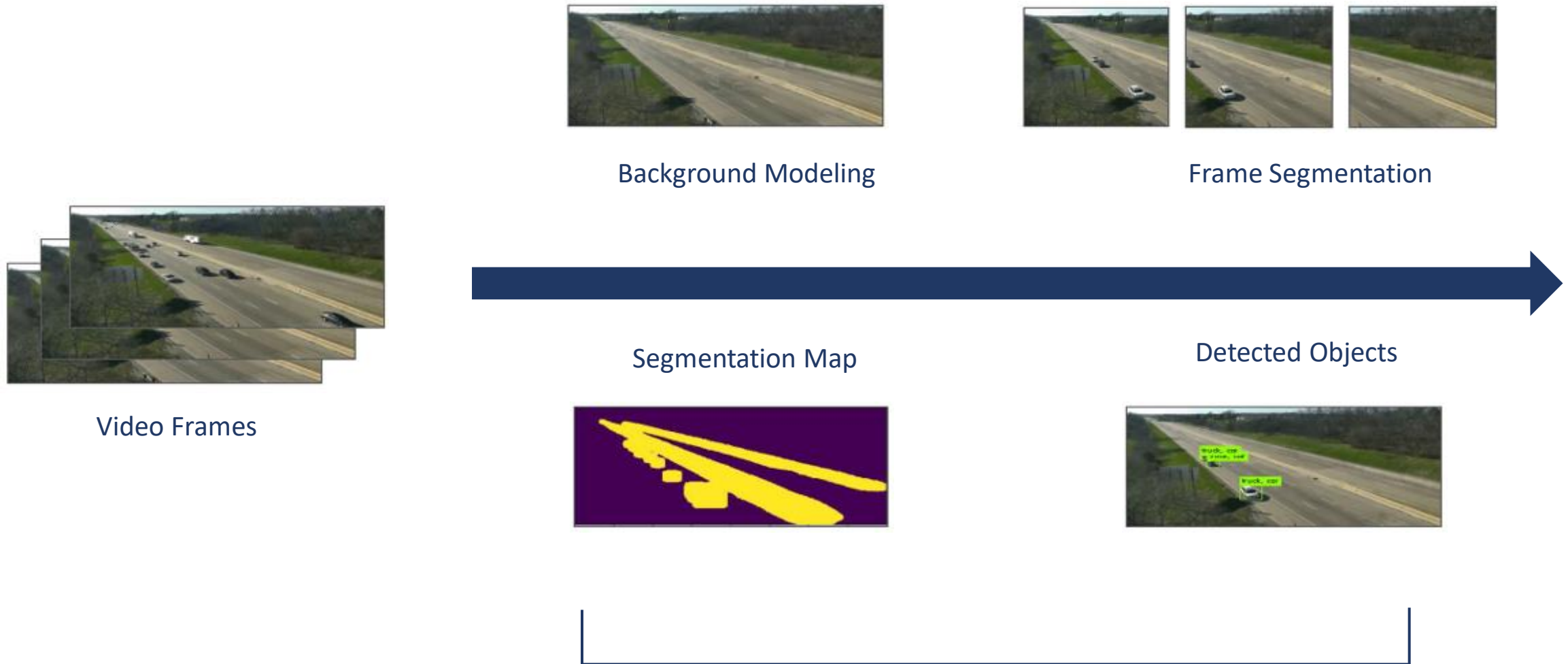
$$C^{XY} = \{ (c_{xi}^t, c_{yi}^t), \dots \}$$
$$L^{XY} = \{ (w_{xi}^t, h_{yi}^t), \dots \}$$



MS COCO is a large-scale object detection, segmentation, and captioning dataset by Microsoft



Preprocessing (contd.)



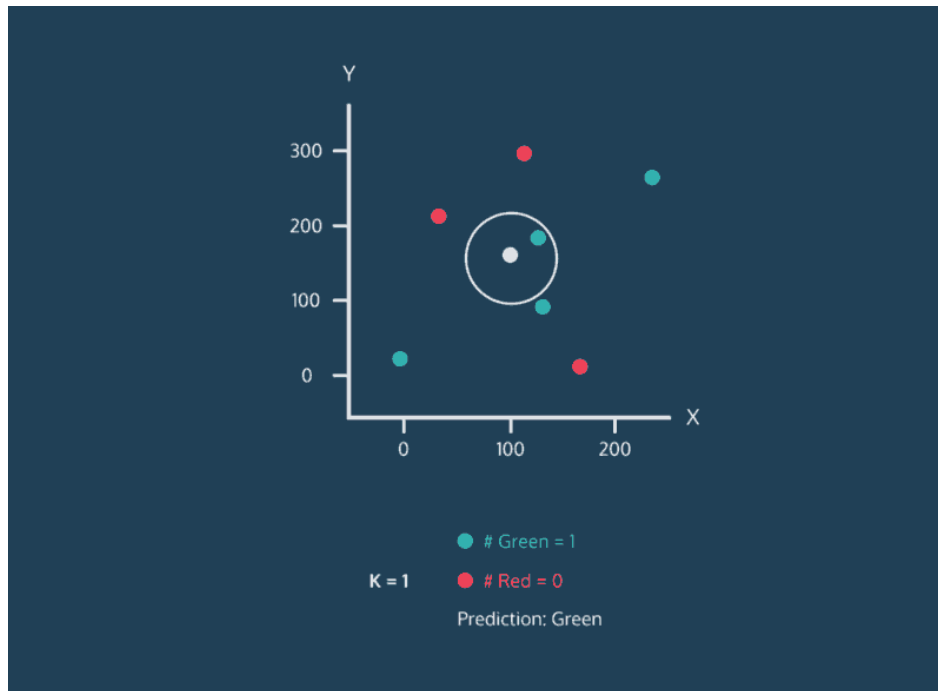
Candidate Selection

I. Outlier Detection:

- K - Nearest Neighbor



K Nearest Neighbor is a simple algorithm that stores all the available cases and classifies the new data or case based on a similarity measure.



A point (c_{xi}^t, c_{yi}^t) (center of the bounding box for an object i detected at each time instance t) as misclassified if

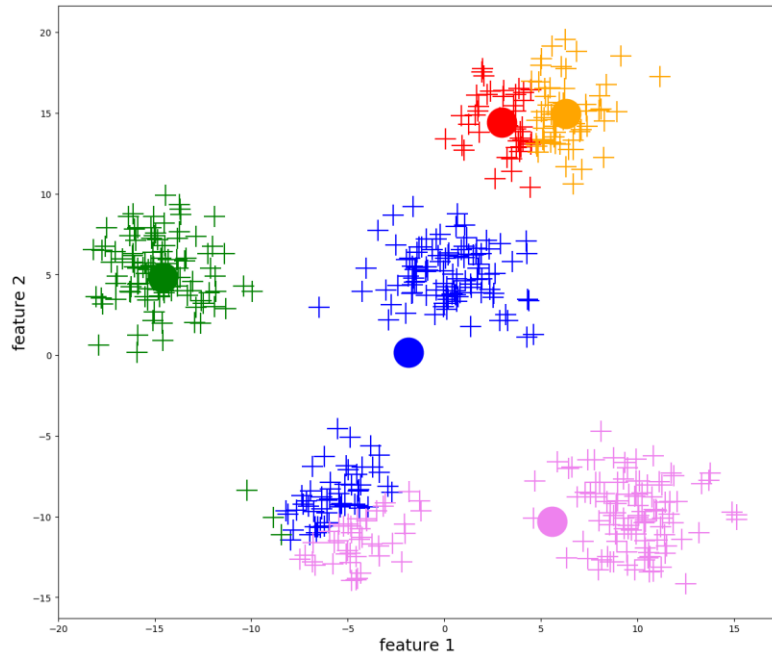
$$d_{xi,yi}^t(k_1) \leq l_1, \text{ and as a slow-moving vehicle if}$$

$$d_{xi,yi}^t(k_2) \geq l_2$$

Candidate Selection (contd.)

• II. Hotspots Detection:

K – Means Clustering



K- Means Clustering is an unsupervised learning method that aims to partition n observations into k clusters in which each observation belongs to the cluster with the nearest mean (cluster centers or cluster centroid), serving as a prototype of the cluster.

Select K using elbow method



if Centroid not in the Segmentation Map, then Remove.

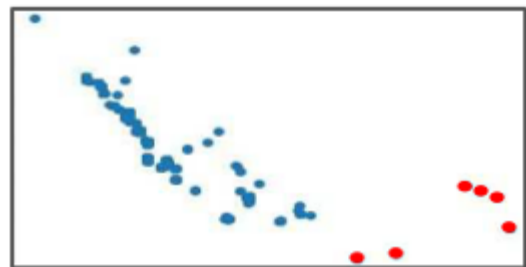


Declare t as potential anomaly onset time t_K for centroid K



For each time instance t and each K . The B-box centers are compared with centroids.

Candidate Selection (contd.)



Nearest Neighbor Approach



Clustering based candidate selection



Potential Region of Interest

Candidate Selection Pipeline

Backtracking Anomaly Detection



Stalled Vehicle

No

Yes

Very low Structural Similarity

Dramatic increase in the Structural Similarity



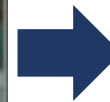
Region of Interest 1



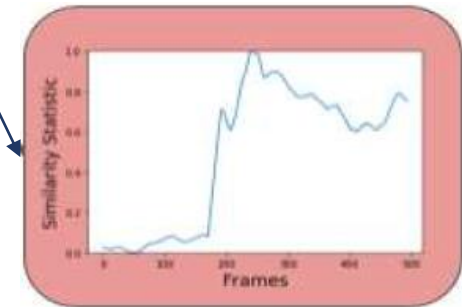
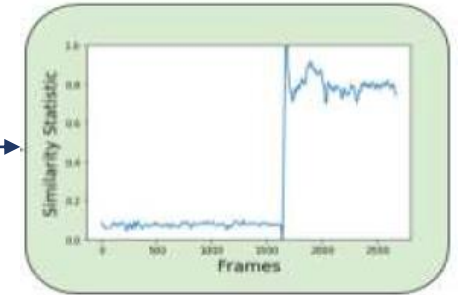
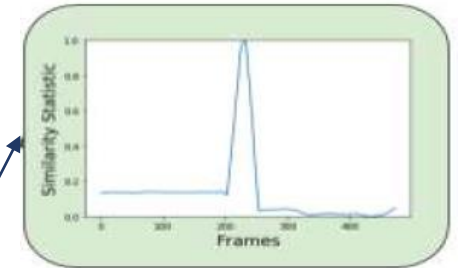
Region of Interest 2



Region of Interest 3



Anomaly Detector



Experiment

- Dataset
- 2 Evaluation Criteria:
 - I. Detection delay measured by the root mean square error (RMSE)
 - II. the detection performance measured by the F1 score.

$$S_4 = F_1(1 - NRMSE)$$

F1 Score
0.5926

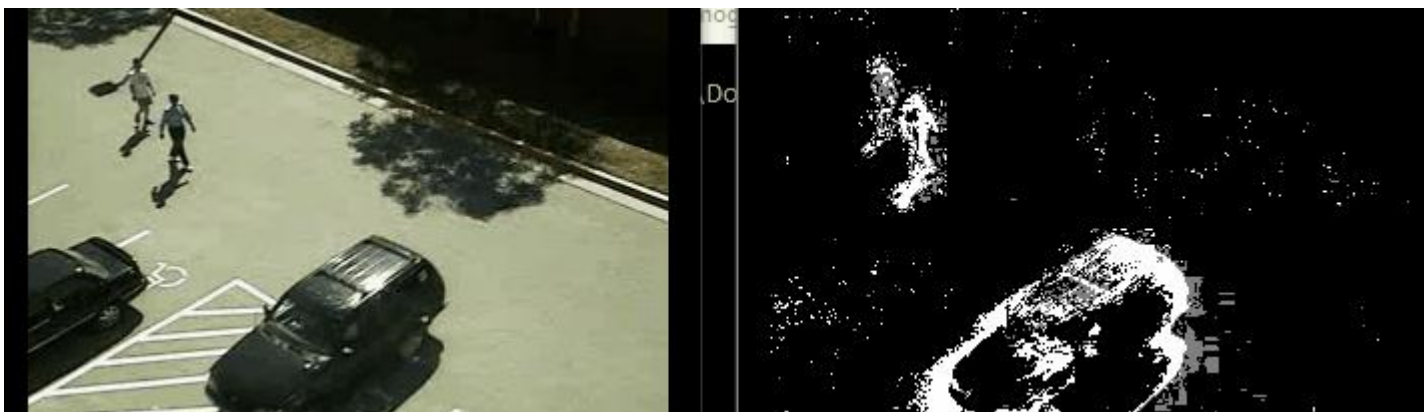
RMSE
8.2386

S4 Score
0.5763



Improvements

- Object Detection
- Background Modelling
- Segmentation Map



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