
Final Project Write Up

COMP4102A

Automotive Safety Suite

Authors:

CONNER BRADLEY – 101073585

CHRISTIAN BELAIR – 101078744

ADAM PAYZANT – 101082175

Carleton University

February 5, 2020

1 Abstract

2 Introduction

The Automotive Safety Suite (ASS) is a collection of safety features which try to solve distracted driving problems using computer vision. The ASS has three main components: Gaze Tracking, Pedestrian Tracking, and Road Sign Tracking. Gaze tracking determines where eyes exist in the driver's camera view and derives gaze in order to determine where it is the driver is looking. Pedestrian Tracking involves trying to identify pedestrians in the application's road view. This component is meant to identify where within the view pedestrians are if they exist. The last component is Road Sign Tracking where using the same road view as Pedestrian Tracking it detects and identifies where within the video frame road signs are if they exist. The main goal is to have a suite of features that work together to avoid distracted driving by notifying the driver whenever their gaze is not within an acceptable range of oncoming road signs or pedestrians.

3 Background

3.1 Gaze Detection and Tracking

Gaze detection and tracking has many positive implications for driver safety, namely to detect if a driver is distracted or drowsy. The US department of transportation found that in years 2011-2015 an overall 2.5% of fatalities were caused by drowsy driving [4], and for distracted driving in 2018 it was found that 8% of fatalities were distraction-affected [5]. Currently there are a wide variety of well-established and novel techniques for gaze tracking as found by a survey by Chenamma and Xiaohui [2].

3.2 Pedestrian Detection and Tracking

Pedestrian detection and tracking is an important aspect in driver safety. Drivers must be aware when one or more pedestrians are moving around their vehicle as to ensure their safety. Stimpson, Wilson, and Muelleman research into pedestrian fatalities shows that from 2005 to 2010 the fatality rate of 116.1 per 10 billion vehicle miles driven had increased to 168.6 in 2010 [7]. OpenCV includes an implementation of the Histograms of Oriented Gradients (HOG) which can identify a person within an image or video. This creates a basis for identifying pedestrians. The implementation details in terms of human detection are found in this paper[3]

3.3 Road Sign Tracking

Road signs are vital to road safety. Stop sign violations accounted for approximately 70% of all crashes.[6] In addition, in some areas, speed limits are lowered in unexpected areas pose great risk for a driver, even when they're striving to follow the speed limit. While much research into this area is focused on using machine learning, some computer vision exclusive implementation have been studied.[1]

4 Approach

5 Results

5.1 Gaze Tracking

5.2 Pedestrian Tracking

When it comes to tracking pedestrians using the HOG descriptor, the results are better than chance but the accuracy is lackluster. While it can identify human shaped gradients within a frame efficiently, it can find anything within the frame that is human-shaped. It also has some issues with respect to detecting human-shaped blobs in negative space. An example of this while testing is the shape of a shirt in someone's arm pit produces results of a human-shaped object within the frame. It also seems to have difficulty detecting humans when they are too close to the camera. While this is not necessarily important when considering the distance at which a pedestrian would be from a car, the results show that the HOG descriptor does have some limitation when trying to identify nearby objects.

5.3 Road Sign Tracking

6 List of Work

7 GitHub Page

References

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