

HUMAN ACTION RECOGNITION

(USING 3D CNN)

BY-ABHINAV KUMAR

SUPERVISOR: Dr. Parashjyoti Borah

AIM

Recognizing different human actions from images or videos.

EXAMPLE:



BOXING



HANDCLAPPING



RUNNING

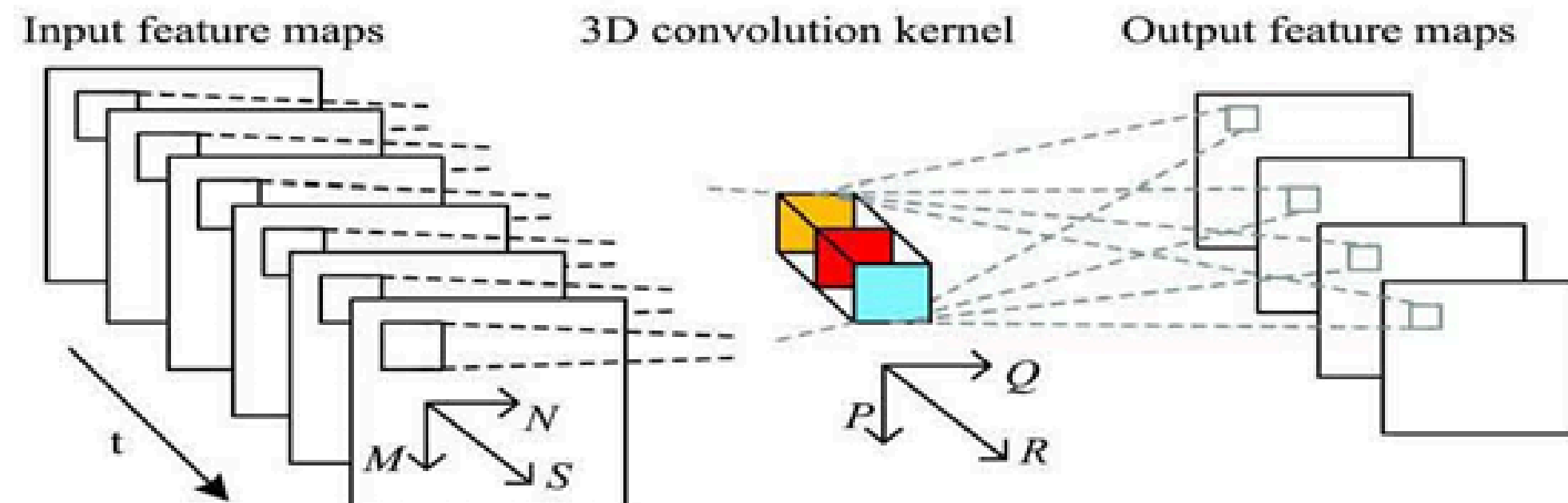
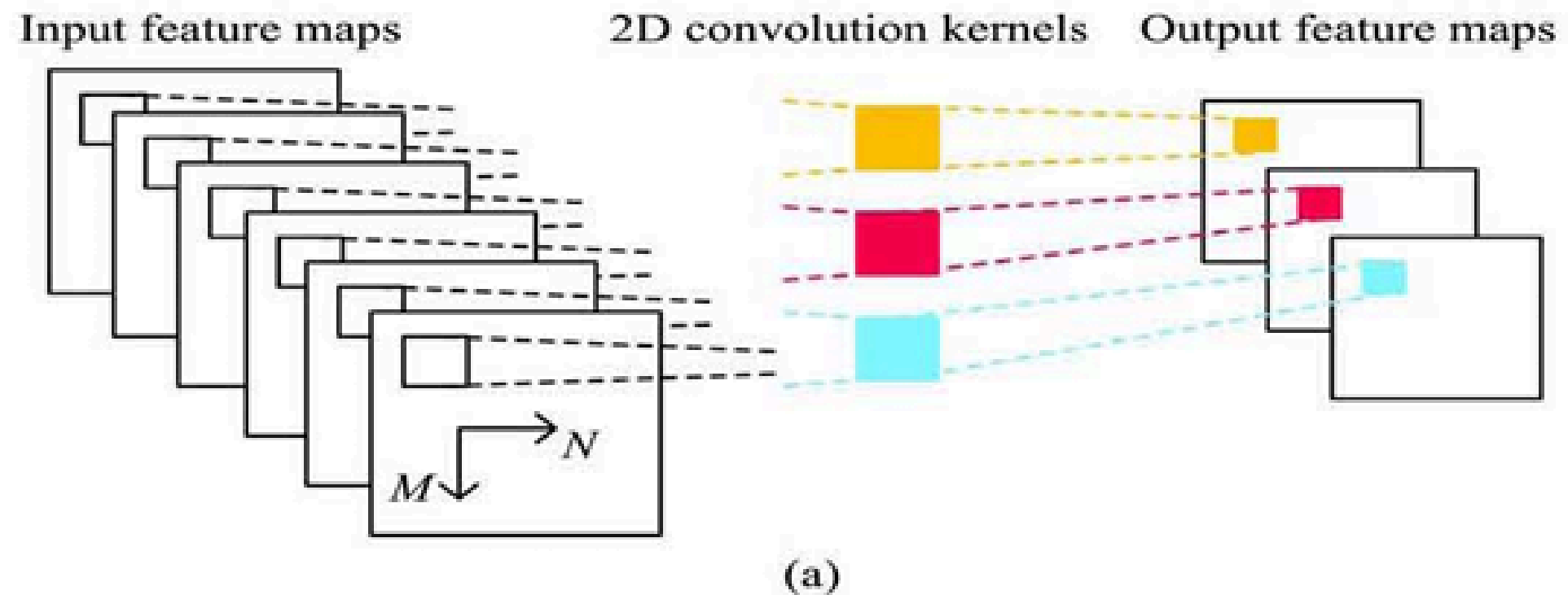


WALKING

WHY DO WE NEED THIS?

- Remote Patient Monitoring
- Elderly Care
- Fitness Tracking
- Safety Monitoring
- Surveillance and Security
etc...

WHY 3D CNN?



3D CNN model uses two CNN streams:

SPATIAL STREAM

- It process individual RGB frame to capture object and scene appearance.

TEMPORAL STREAM

- It uses optical flow between frames to capture motion information

NOTE:2D CNNs operate on individual frames or images, treating each frame independently. They excel at extracting spatial features (e.g., shapes, textures) but fail to capture the temporal relationships

METHODOLOGY

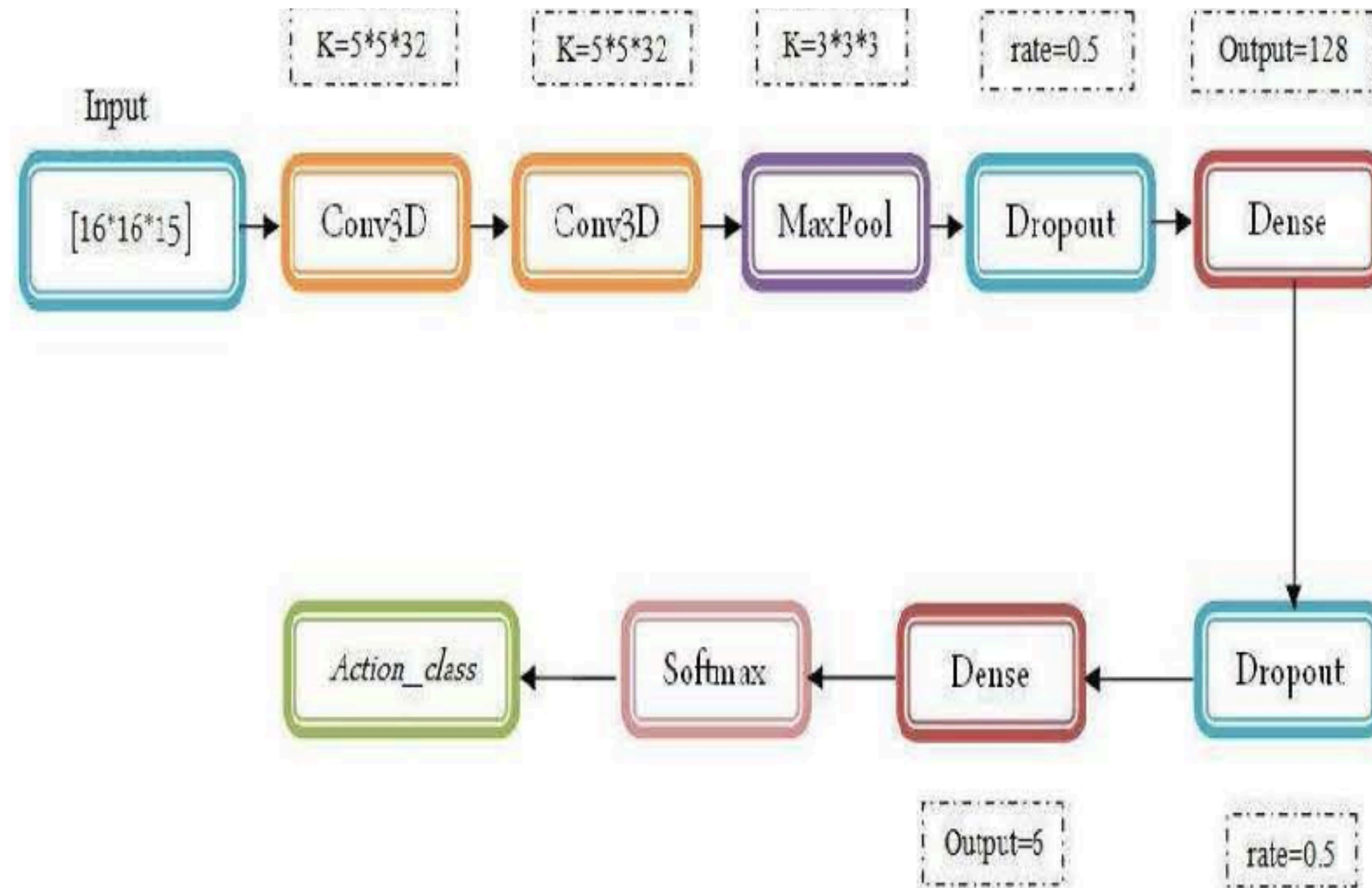
DATASET

- KTH
- JHMDB
- HMDB
- CAVIAR

PREPROCESSING

- **Extract_frames:** Divide the videos into frames
- **OpenCV:** converts the color space from BGR to RGB
- **Normalization:** Pixel values are normalized to improve model performance.

WORKING



TOOLS

- **TENSERFLOW** : A deep learning framework for building and training neural networks
- **MAXPOOLING**: to reduce the dimensionality of image
- **DROPOUT**: prevent overfitting
- **SOFTMAX**: converts the raw output scores from the model into probabilities that sum to 1.
- **Dense**: Fully connected layer for classification.
- **Flatten**: Flattens the input for feeding into dense layers
- **K-Fold Cross-Validation**: model's performance is evaluated robustly and that the results are not biased by a specific train-test split.

LOSS FUNCTION

CATEGORICAL CROSS ENTROPY

$$\text{Loss} = - \sum_{i=1}^{\text{output size}} y_i \cdot \log \hat{y}_i$$

- **y_i** : The true label (ground truth) for class i
- **$y_i(\text{cap})$** : is the predicted probability for class i
- **n** : The total number of classes.

IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE

- implemented basic code ..

```
--- Fold 1 Performance ---
Accuracy: 0.8833
Confusion Matrix:
[[23  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0 18  1  0  0  0]
 [ 0  1 19  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0 12  2  6]
 [ 0  0  0  1 14  0]
 [ 0  1  0  2  0 20]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0       1.00      1.00      1.00        23
     1       0.90      0.95      0.92        19
     2       0.95      0.95      0.95        20
     3       0.80      0.60      0.69        20
     4       0.88      0.93      0.90        15
     5       0.77      0.87      0.82        23

 accuracy          0.88        120
 macro avg         0.88        120
 weighted avg      0.88        120
```

Fold1 performance

```
--- Fold 2 Performance ---
Accuracy: 0.8167
Confusion Matrix:
[[21  1  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0 14  3  0  0  1]
 [ 1  0 21  0  0  0]
 [ 1  0  0 12  5  0]
 [ 0  0  0  6 14  0]
 [ 0  0  1  3  0 16]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0       0.91      0.95      0.93        22
     1       0.93      0.78      0.85        18
     2       0.84      0.95      0.89        22
     3       0.57      0.67      0.62        18
     4       0.74      0.70      0.72        20
     5       0.94      0.80      0.86        20

 accuracy          0.82        120
 macro avg         0.82        120
 weighted avg      0.83        120
```

Fold2 performance

```
--- Fold 3 Performance ---
Accuracy: 0.8083
Confusion Matrix:
[[19  1  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0 20  1  0  0  0]
 [ 1  1 11  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0 15  3  8]
 [ 1  0  1  2 17  1]
 [ 0  0  0  3  0 15]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0       0.90      0.95      0.93        20
     1       0.91      0.95      0.93        21
     2       0.85      0.85      0.85        13
     3       0.75      0.58      0.65        26
     4       0.85      0.77      0.81        22
     5       0.62      0.83      0.71        18

 accuracy          0.81        120
 macro avg         0.81        120
 weighted avg      0.81        120
```

Fold3 performance

```

--- Fold 4 Performance ---
Accuracy: 0.8151
Confusion Matrix:
[[11  1  1  1  0  0]
 [ 1 19  2  0  0  0]
 [ 0  1 21  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0 13  3  2]
 [ 0  0  0  5 14  1]
 [ 1  0  0  3  0 19]]
Classification Report:

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.79	0.81	14
1	0.90	0.86	0.88	22
2	0.88	0.95	0.91	22
3	0.59	0.72	0.65	18
4	0.82	0.70	0.76	20
5	0.86	0.83	0.84	23
accuracy			0.82	119
macro avg	0.82	0.81	0.81	119
weighted avg	0.82	0.82	0.82	119

Fold4 performance

```

--- Fold 5 Performance ---
Accuracy: 0.7731
Confusion Matrix:
[[16  4  0  0  0  0]
 [ 2 16  0  0  0  1]
 [ 1  2 20  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0 12  1  5]
 [ 0  0  0  9 13  1]
 [ 0  0  0  1  0 15]]
Classification Report:

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.80	0.82	20
1	0.73	0.84	0.78	19
2	1.00	0.87	0.93	23
3	0.55	0.67	0.60	18
4	0.93	0.57	0.70	23
5	0.68	0.94	0.79	16
accuracy			0.77	119
macro avg	0.79	0.78	0.77	119
weighted avg	0.80	0.77	0.78	119

Fold5 performance

```

=== Final Performance (Averaged Over All Folds) ===
Average Accuracy: 0.8193
Average Precision: 0.8248
Average Recall: 0.8206
Average F1-Score: 0.8172

```

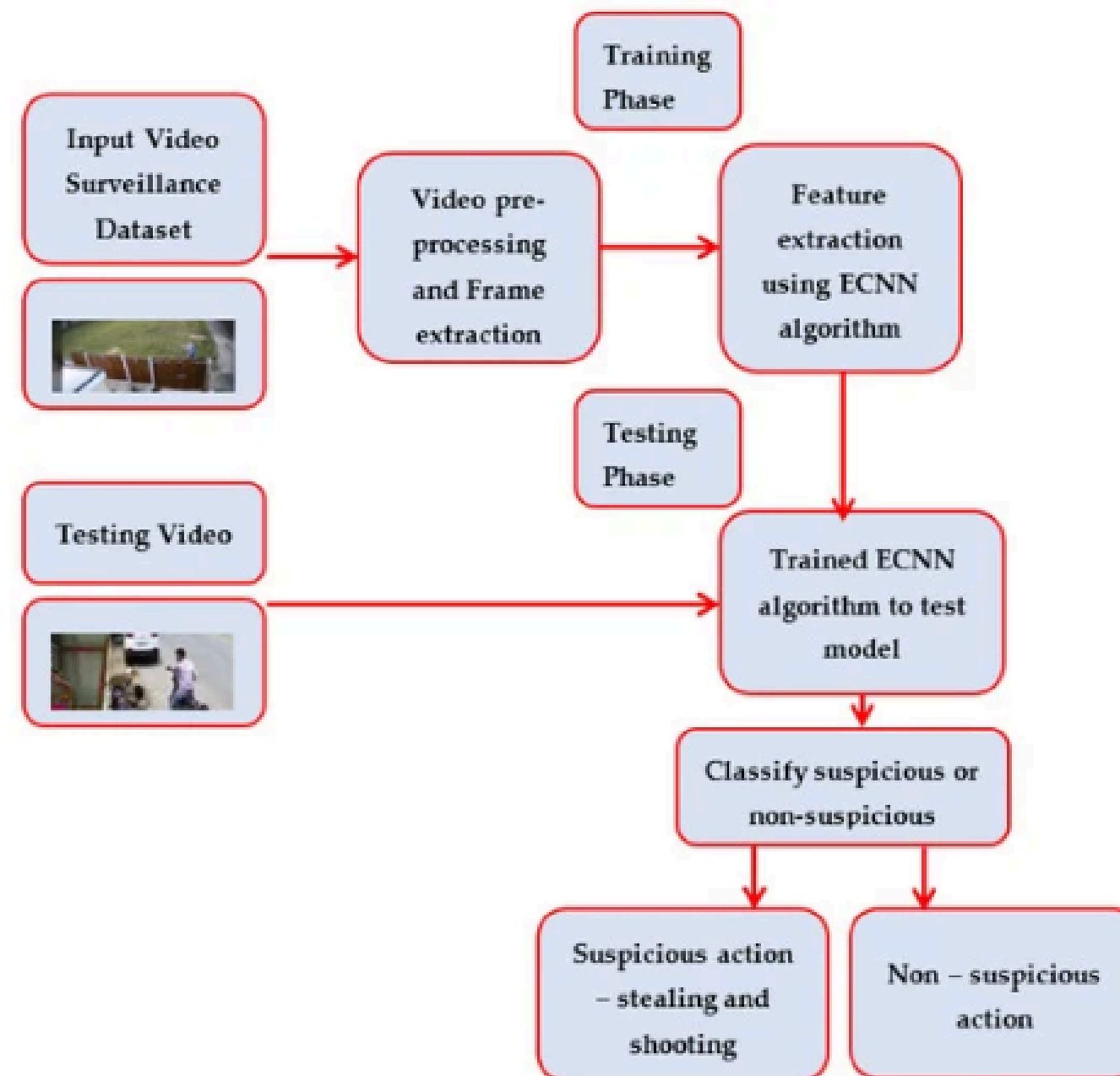
Final performance(average)

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Preprocessing video data for 3D CNNs is **more complex** than for 2D CNNs.
Example: Resizing video frames to a fixed resolution
- 3D CNNs are **computationally expensive**, making real-time action recognition difficult.
Example: surveillance require low-latency which is challenging.
- **Hardware Limitations**
Challenge: Training and deploying 3D CNNs require powerful hardware (e.g., GPUs or TPUs)

FUTURE WORK

- exploring(3D CNN + LSTM)
- Suspicious Activity Detection from Surveillance Video



REFERENCES

- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9429429>
- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8285700>
- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9074920>
- image sources: google.com



THANK YOU