



ANOMALY DETECTION IN VIDEO FEEDS

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INTRODUCTION

❖ Anomaly

- Unusual motion patterns of unusual objects in unusual locations

Normal



Abnormal



- Objective: Identify such **outliers** in video feeds using Machine Learning techniques

MOTIVATION

- Requirement to **process high volumes of data automatically**

USE CASES

- 1 Security
- 2 Health
- 3 Old-age home monitoring
- 4 Child Monitoring



CHALLENGES INVOLVED

- 1 High Computational Complexity** : Have to deal with video feeds which may be several 100 GBs in size
- 2 Online Detection of Anomalies** : May be required to detect anomalies in the videos in real time especially for surveillance tasks
- 3 Anomaly is Context-Dependent** : Similar events and actions can be considered anomalous in some scenarios and regular in others
- 4 Annotating extremely rare events** : Anomalies occur rarely making manually spotting and annotating them a tedious and difficult task

DATASET

❖ UCSD Anomaly Detection Dataset [1]

- Stationary camera mounted at an elevation, overlooking pedestrian walkways

❖ Reasons for Anomaly

- Circulation of non-pedestrian entities in walkways
- Anomalous pedestrian motion patterns

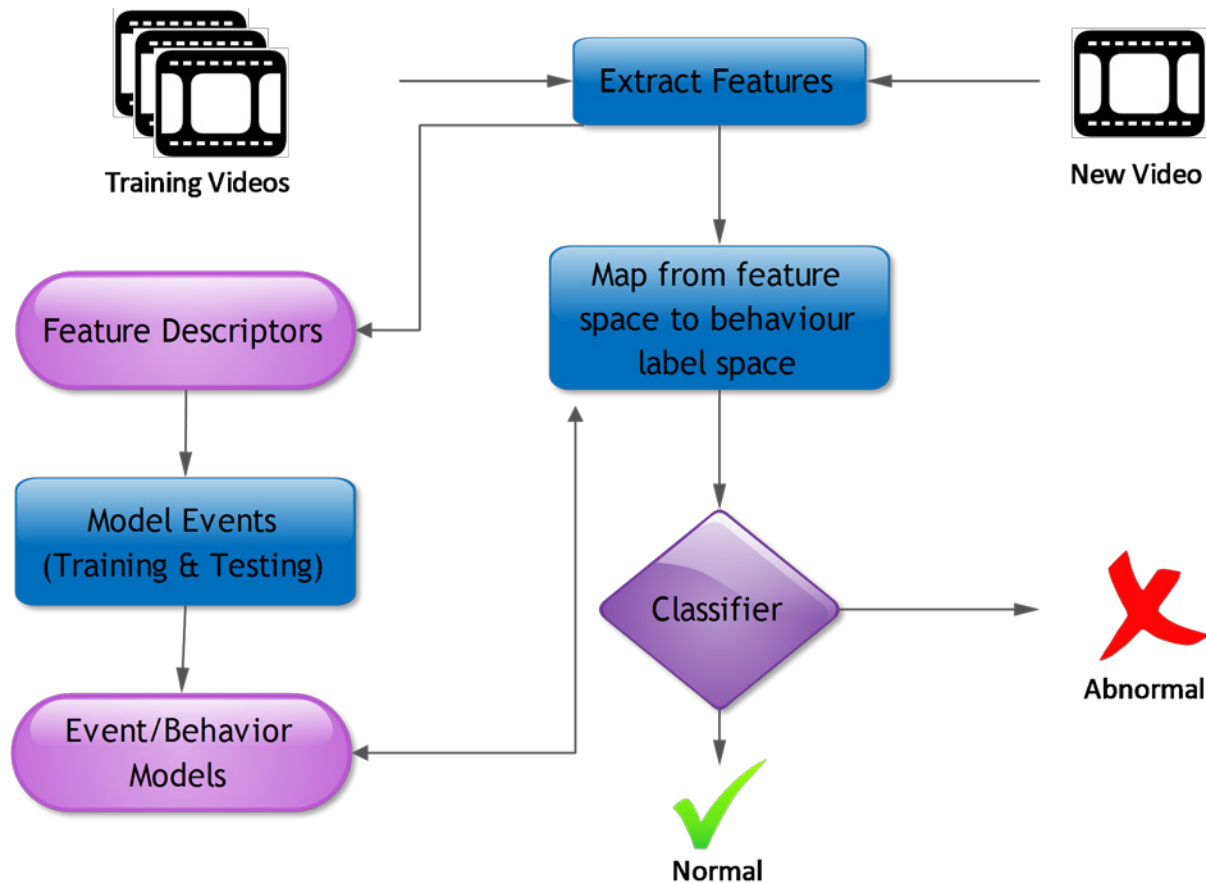
❖ Dataset Composition

- **2 subsets** - Ped1 and Ped2
- **Ped1:** Contains **34 training** and **36 testing** videos
- **Ped2:** Contains **16 training** and **12 testing** videos
- 10 clips from Ped1 and 12 from Ped2 are provided with manually generated pixel level binary masks



[1] <http://www.svcl.ucsd.edu/projects/anomaly/dataset.htm>

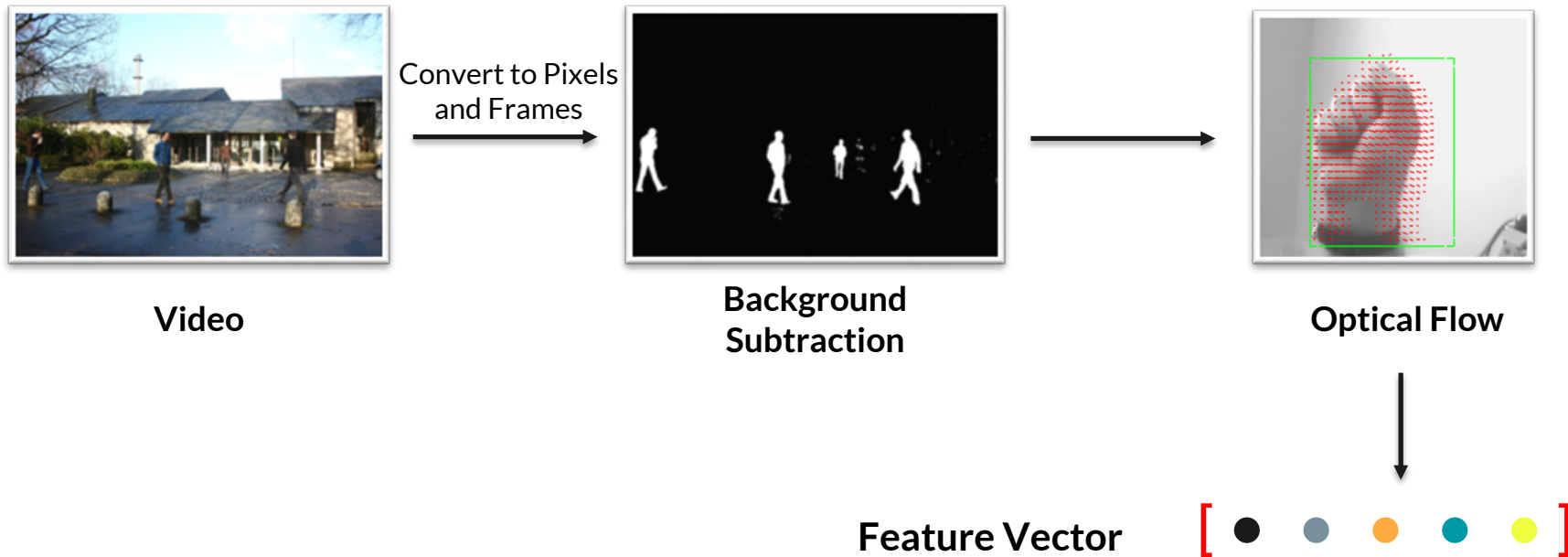
GENERAL APPROACH



APPROACH 1: Using Optical Flow

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❖ Feature Extraction



APPROACH 1: Using Optical Flow

❖ Classification using Decision Tree

APPROACH	PED1			PED2		
	F1-Score	ROC	EER	F1-Score	ROC	EER
Optical Flow (Threshold = 10)	0.57	71.55%	36.23%	0.25	57.88%	45.71%
Optical Flow (Threshold = 50)	0.64	78.15%	30.03%	0.29	59.76%	44.58%

APPROACH 2: Feature Extraction using AlexNet

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❖ AlexNet

- Object Classification using deep neural networks

❖ BVLC Reference CaffeNet

- Pre-trained AlexNet on the 1.2M image ILSVRC-2012 dataset

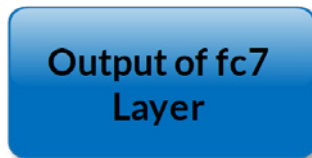


Video

Sample Frames



Output of fc7
Layer

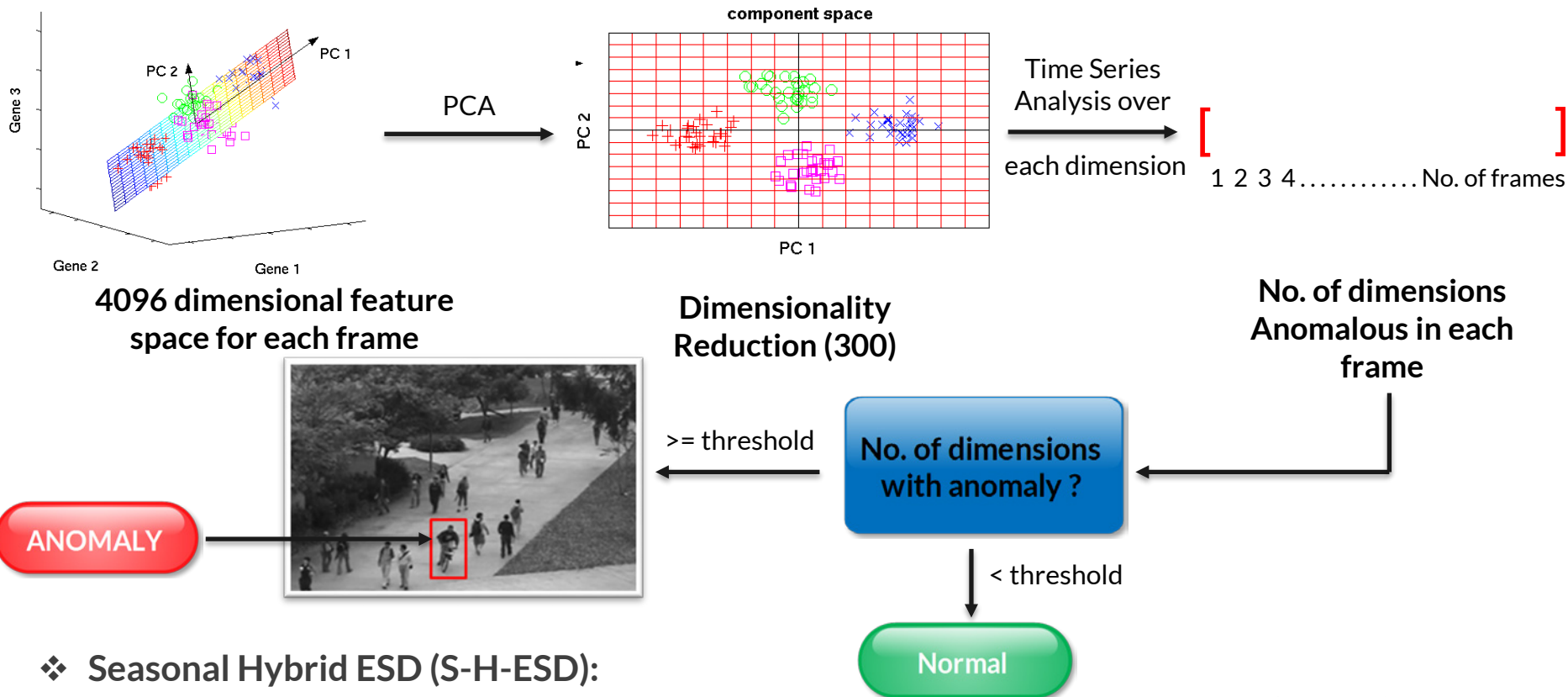


4096 dimensional
Feature Vector

APPROACH 2: Feature Extraction using AlexNet

APPROACH	PED1		
	F1-Score	ROC	EER
AlexNet	0.39	58.05%	45.08%
Optical Flow (Threshold = 50)	0.64	78.15%	30.03%

APPROACH 3: Time Series Analysis

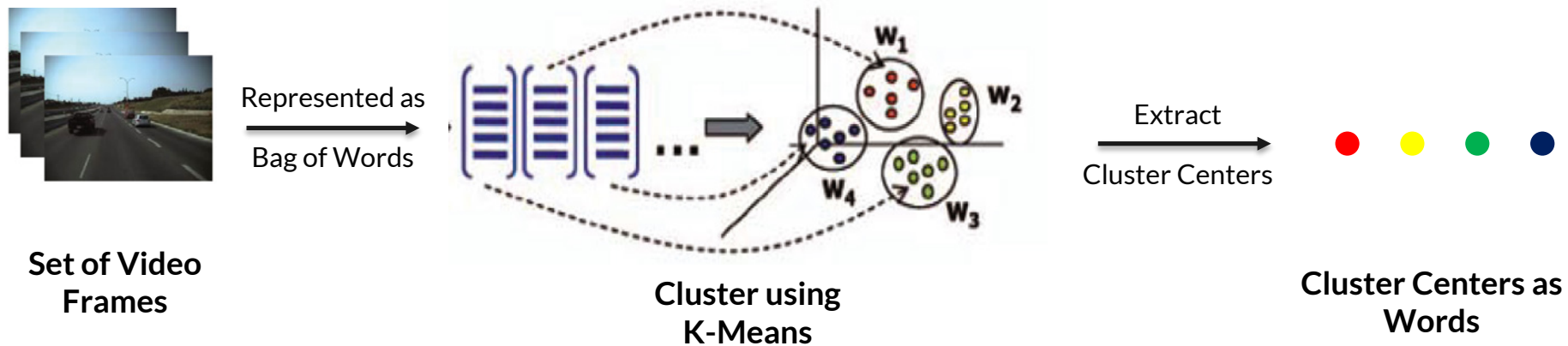


❖ Seasonal Hybrid ESD (S-H-ESD):

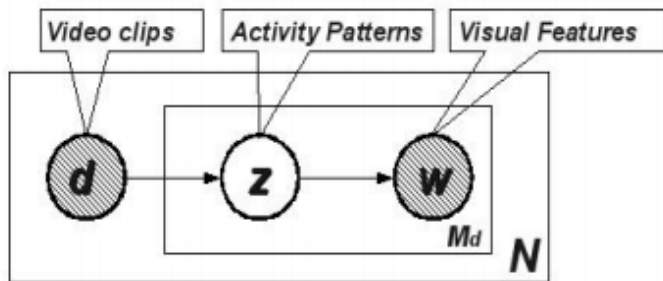
- Employing time series decomposition and using median along with ESD

F1-Score: 0.64

APPROACH 4: Utilizing Topic Models



APPROACH 4: Utilizing Topic Models



pLSA over set
of frames

$$L_d^{nl}(P(z|d)) = \sum_w \frac{n(d, w)}{n_d} \log \sum_z P(z|d) P(w|z)$$

$$= \sum_w P_o(w|d) \log P_c(w|d)$$

Find Normalized
log-likelihood



Test Frame

Determine Log-
Likelihood

High

ANOMALY

Low

Normal

Evaluation

APPROACH	PED1			PED2		
	F1-Score	ROC	EER			
AlexNet	0.39	58.05%	45.08%			
Optical Flow (Threshold = 50)	0.64	78.15%	30.03%	0.29	59.76%	44.58%

Algorithm	Ped1(frame)		Ped1(pixel)		Ped2	
	EER	AUC	EER	AUC	EER	AUC
MPPCA	40%	59.0%	81%	20.5%	30%	69.3%
Social force	31%	67.5%	79%	19.7%	42%	55.6%
Social force+MPPCA	32%	66.8%	71%	21.3%	36%	61.3%
Sparse reconstruction	19%	—	54%	45.3%	—	—
Mixture dynamic texture	25%	81.8%	58%	44.1%	25%	82.9%
Local Statistical Aggregates	16%	92.7%	—	—	—	—
Detection at 150 FPS	15%	91.8%	43%	63.8%	—	—

Conclusion

- Explored 4 abstractive summarization approaches:
 - **Extractive Summarization** followed by **Seq2Seq Model**
 - Utilizing **Paragraph Embeddings**
- **LSTMs have potential** to work for long documents but **require more computational power**

THANK YOU !



"Ms. Jones, there are a number of big questions here to see you. They say they won't leave until they have some answers."