

Analyzing Traffic Streams Using CNNs

A method comparison

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Introduction

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Problem Description

- ▶ Gemeente Groningen: looking for ways to control traffic in city centre
- ▶ Live information on cyclist/pedestrian flows needed
- ▶ Solution: CNNs?

Stad roept hulp bedrijven in bij oplossen drukte fietsers en voetgangers



Fietfers in de binnenstad van Groningen (Foto: Karlijn Ringnalda/RTV Noord)

screenshot: <https://www.rtvnoord.nl/nieuws/201369/Stad-roept-hulp-bedrijven-in-bij-oplossen-drukte-fietfers-en-voetgangers>

Convolutional Neural Networks

- ▶ Used with success in various object detection tasks
- ▶ Fast: real-time detection on video is possible

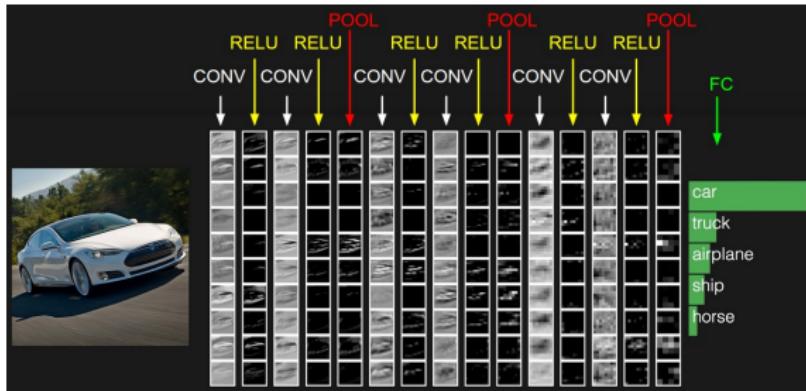


Image source + CNNs explained:

<http://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/>

Methods

- ▶ Single Shot Detectors
 - ▶ YOLOv3 (original DarkNet & Keras implementation)
 - ▶ By Joseph Redmon (PJReddie) 2018
 - ▶ RetinaNet (aka Focal Loss)
 - ▶ By Lin et al. 2017
- ▶ Two-Stage Approach Detectors
 - ▶ Faster R-CNN
 - ▶ By Ren et al. 2015

Data

- ▶ Training: MIO-TCD-Localization
 - ▶ 110,000 images gathered from traffic cams in USA/Canada
 - ▶ Released in 2018
 - ▶ 4452 images containing 8466 pedestrians + cyclists



Data

- ▶ Testing: KITTI Vision Benchmark
 - ▶ 15,000 images recorded with Google StreetView-like vehicle
 - ▶ testing on 2486 images of 4487 pedestrians and 1627 cyclists



- ▶ including position in 3D space, but we're only using 2D bounding boxes from images with cyclists or pedestrians

Training

- ▶ Detectors
 - ▶ Faster-RCNN (Vgg16 backbone)
 - ▶ Faster-RCNN (ResNet50 backbone)
 - ▶ RetinaNet (Vgg16 backbone)
 - ▶ RetinaNet (ResNet50 backbone)
 - ▶ RetinaNet (DenseNet121 backbone)
- ▶ Pretrained weights for feature map detector (backbone)
 - ▶ Trained on COCO dataset
- ▶ Device
 - ▶ 1 Intel Xeon 2.5GHz CPU node and
 - ▶ 1 NVIDIA K40 GPU node available at peregrine cluster

Training Details

Detector	Backbone	Loss Function	Optimizer	Learning Rate
Faster RCNN	Vgg16	Classifier: Cross Entropy Regression: Smooth L1	Adam	0.00005
Faster RCNN	ResNet50	Classifier: Cross Entropy Regression: Smooth L1	Adam	0.00005
RetinaNet	Vgg16	Regression: Smooth L1 Classifier: Focal	Adam	0.00005
RetinaNet	ResNet50	Regression: Smooth L1 Classifier: Focal	Adam	0.00005
RetinaNet	DenseNet121	Regression: Smooth L1 Classifier: Focal	Adam	0.00005
YOLOv3 (Keras)(pretrained)	DarkNet53	Custom YOLO	Adam	0.001

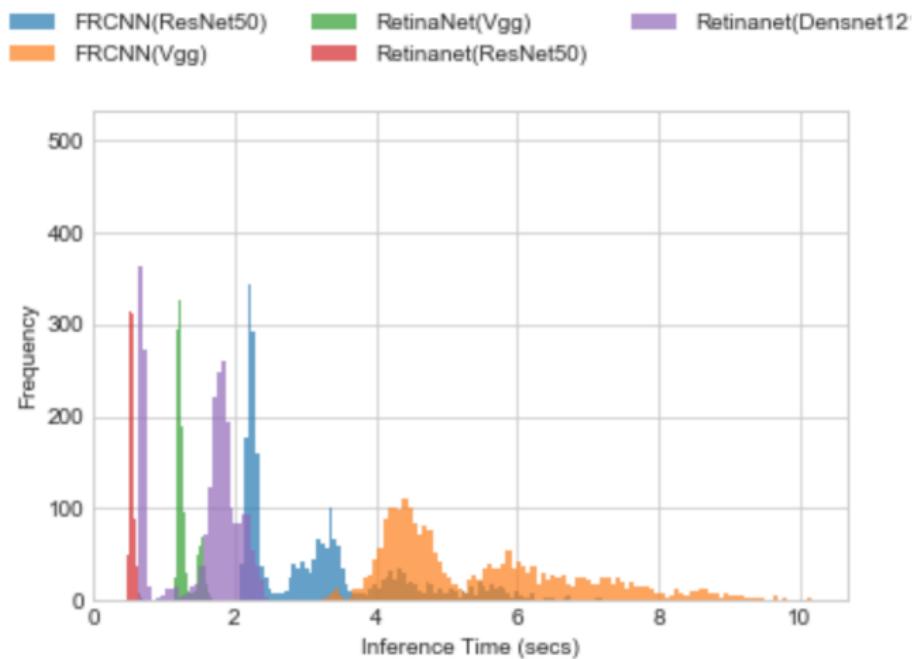
Results (Average Precision and mAP)

Detector	AP (Bicycle)	AP(Pedestrian)	mAP	IoU Threshold
Faster-RCNN (Vgg16)	0.24260	0.17862	0.21058	0.5
Faster-RCNN (Resnet50)	0.76961	0.65782	0.7135	0.5
RetinaNet (Vgg16)	0.1493	0.3516	0.2505	0.5
YOLOv3 (Keras)(pretrained)	0.0026	0.1918	0.00972	0.5
Retinanet (ResNet50)*	0.0000	0.0077	0.0057	0.5
RetinaNet (DenseNet121)*	0.0000	0.0003	0.0002	0.5

- ▶ Testing environment
 - ▶ 1 Intel Xeon 2.5GHz CPU node.

* : Still training

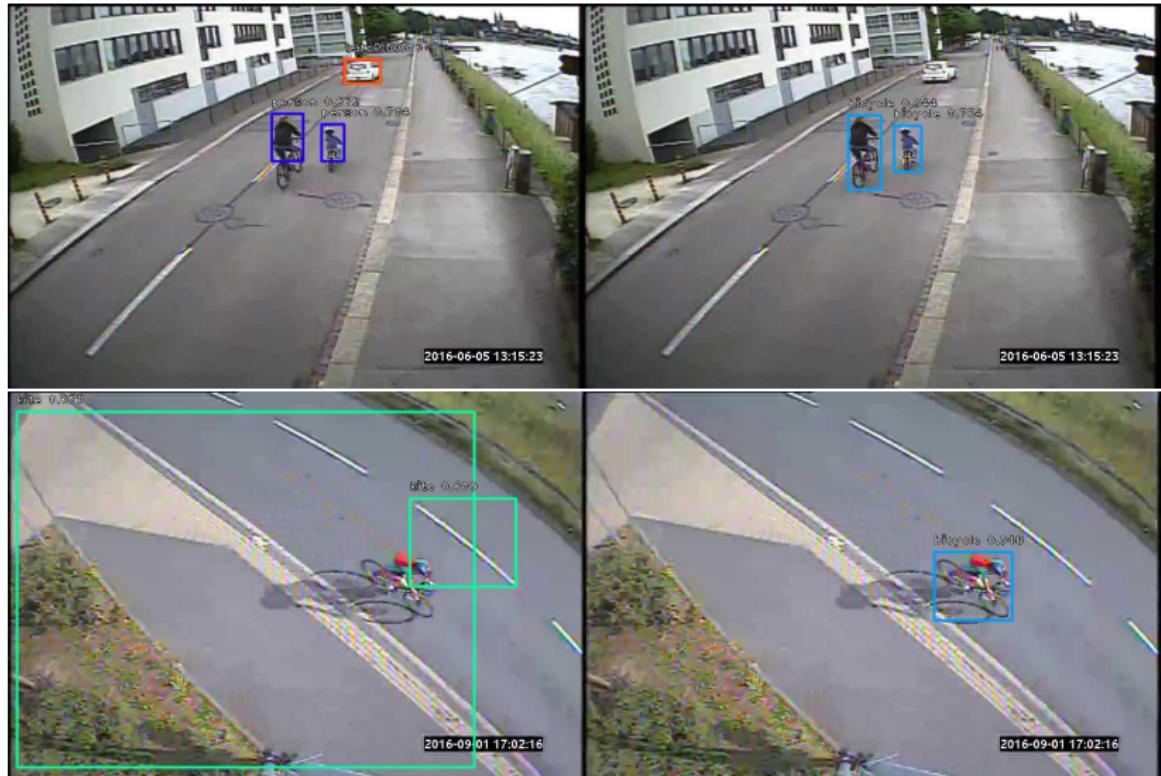
Results (Inference timing)



Results (Retinanet - ResNet50)

DEMO

Results (Retinanet - ResNet50)



Results (Retinanet - ResNet50)



Expectation

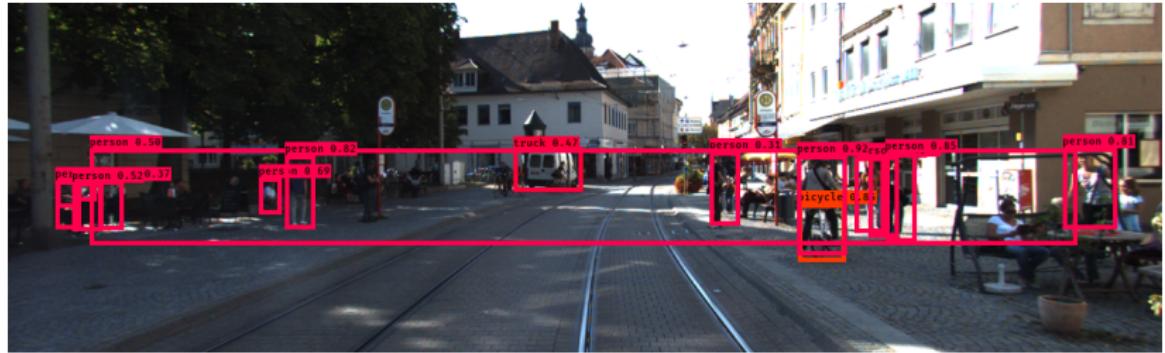
Results (YOLO Darknet)



Results (YOLO Darknet)

- ▶ Evaluated first 29% of output on default model:
 - ▶ Actual: 1238 pedestrians and 489 cyclists
 - ▶ Predictions: 1202 pedestrians (97.1%) and 498 cyclists (101.8%)
 - ▶ Conversion from bikes/persons still naive
- ▶ Slow: 29 seconds per image
- ▶ To do: train and calculate mAP

Results (YOLO Keras (pretrained))



Results (YOLO Keras (pretrained))

- ▶ Fast: < 0.5 seconds on CPU
- ▶ Training also problematic
- ▶ Problem: YOLO predicts bicycles & persons separately

Conclusion

- ▶ We have seen two stage detectors give higher accuracy but there inference time is also high.
- ▶ It's hard to account for differences in data quality
- ▶ Need to run on GPU to get close to real time processing
- ▶ **But:** Notable increase in cyclist and pedestrian detection after training
 ⇒ More data + more training might increase performance more

Thanks for your attention!

Are there any questions?