

Vehicle's Driver Distraction Detection using CNN

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Computer Vision - CSCI B657

Introduction

- In this project we are developing a system to detect driver's motion in an image taken from inside the car using camera on the dashboard.
- This project uses Convolutional Neural Networks to train the model to classify the images into 10 different categories :
 - c0 - safe driving
 - c1 - texting (right)
 - c2 - talking on the phone (right)
 - c3 - texting (left)
 - c4 - talking on the phone (left)
 - c5 - operating the radio
 - c6 - drinking
 - c7 - reaching behind
 - c8 - hair and makeup
 - c9 - talking to passenger

Motivation and Application

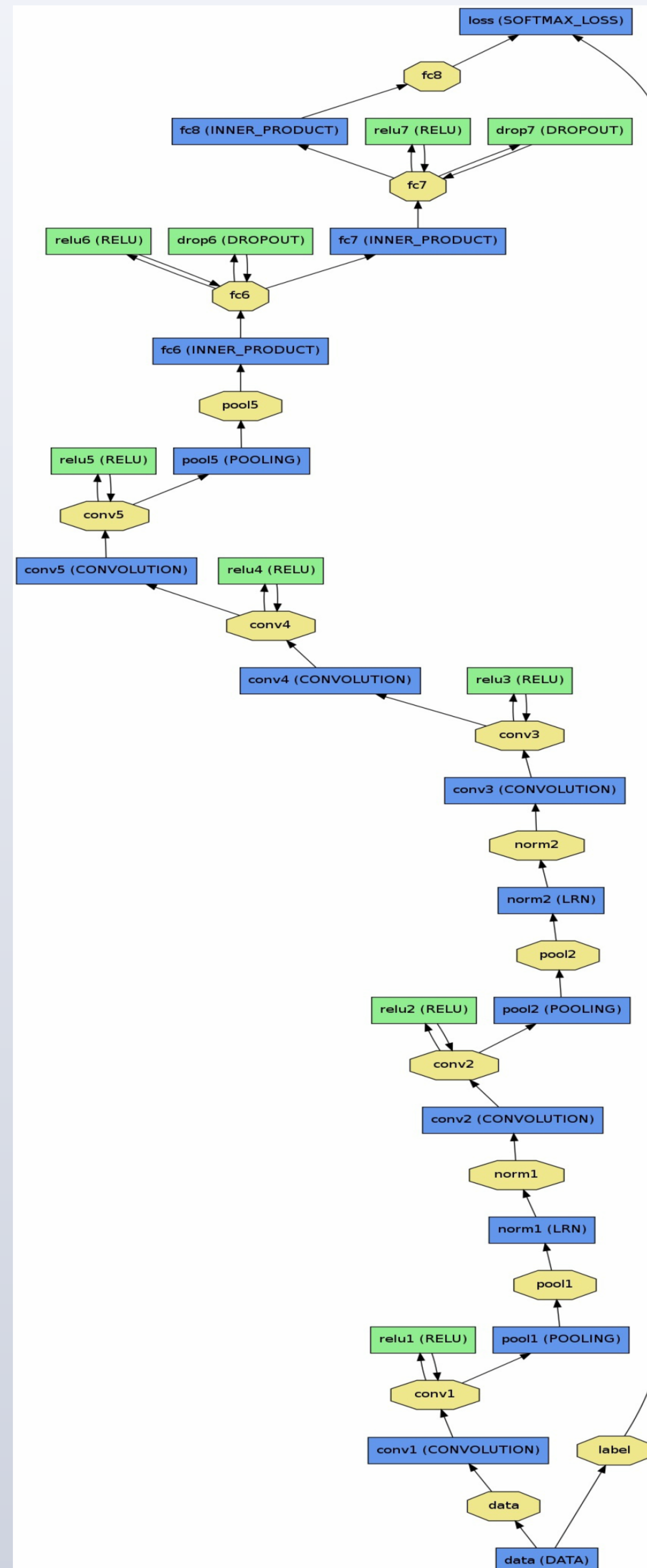
According to the CDC motor vehicle safety division, one in five car accidents is caused by a distracted driver. Sadly, this translates to 425,000 people injured and 3,000 people killed by distracted driving every year.

Last year State Farm launched a kaggle competition to improve these alarming statistics and better insure their customers, by testing whether dashboard cameras can automatically detect drivers engaging in distracted behaviors. This problem was directly motivated from the competition.

Dataset

- 2D dashboard camera images where the driver's actions are captured from passenger seat's POV.
- Training set - 15698 images
- Validation set - 3363 images
- Test set - 3364 images

Model



Approach

- Software Packages used - Caffe
- Pre-trained model - Alexnet
- Trained the model after fine-tuning on our train-set and validation-set for 100,000 iterations
- Final model - 90000 iteration

Working of Different Layers:

- Convolution Layer:** convolves the input image with a gaussian filter
- Pooling Layer:** max pooling
- Dropout Layer:** Drops with probability 0.5
- ReLU Layer:** computes the output as x if $x > 0$ and $\text{negative_slope} * x$ if $x \leq 0$
- Normalization Layer:** normalize over local inputs. Each input is divided by $(1 + \alpha \sum_i x_i^2)^\beta$, where $\alpha = 0.0001$ and $\beta = 0.75$

Result

- Accuracy: 99.43 %
- Negative prediction - 19 out of 3364

Confusion Matrix

		Predicted Label									
		c0	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9
True Label	c0	388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	c1	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	c2	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	c3	1	0	0	347	2	0	0	0	0	0
	c4	0	0	0	3	368	0	0	0	0	0
	c5	3	0	0	0	0	346	0	0	0	0
	c6	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	0
	c7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0
	c8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	6
	c9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	300

Observations



True Label:
c4 - Talking on the phone (left)

Predicted:
c3 - Texting (left)

True Label:
c8 - hair and makeup

Predicted:
c9 - talk to the passenger



True Label:
c3 - Texting (left)

Predicted:
c0 - Safe driving

True Label:
c0- safe driving

Predicted:
c8 - hair and makeup



References

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- Yangqing Jia, Evan Shelhamer, Jeff Donahue, Sergey Karayev, Jonathan Long, Ross Girshick, Sergio Guadarrama, and Trevor Darrell. 2014. Caffe: Convolutional Architecture for Fast Feature Embedding. In Proceedings of the 22nd ACM international conference on Multimedia (MM '14). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 675-678. DOI=<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2647868.2654889>
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