

Action Detection for Smart Homes

Wangyang He

UIN: 625004872

Nickname: heswaggy

Submission 6

04/01/2021

Abstract

The topic I choose for the “Smart Home” project is the “fall” action detection. I built my own model with VGG16 and some other layers for this detection project. I increased my model’s accuracy by changing parameters such as epochs, steps per epoch, optimizer learning rate, train and test data split rate, batch size and many more. I improved the training process of my model by purchasing the Google CoLab Pro account, which adds more GPU memory and speed. I used the Kinetics 700 (2020 Version) as my training and testing dataset. My model’s overall accuracy is at around 75% with 1600 videos trained.

The topic I choose for the “Smart Home” project for submission three is the “coughing” action detection. I built my own model with VGG16 in the beginning, but then switched to Xception for better accuracy and some other layers for this detection project. I increased my model’s accuracy by changing parameters such as epochs, steps per epoch, optimizer learning rate, train and test data split rate, batch size and many more. I improved the training process of my model by purchasing the Google CoLab Pro account, which adds more GPU memory and speed. I used the Kinetics 700 (2020 Version) as my training and testing dataset. My model’s overall accuracy is at around 82.3% with about 1000 videos trained.

The topic I choose for the “Smart Home” project for submission five is the “Hand washing” action detection. I built my own model with VGG16 in the beginning, but then switched to Xception for better accuracy and some other layers for this detection project. I increased my model’s accuracy by changing parameters such as epochs, steps per epoch, optimizer learning rate, train and test data split rate, batch size and many more. I improved the training process of my model by purchasing the Google CoLab Pro account, which adds more GPU memory and speed. I used the Kinetics 700 (2020 Version) as my training and testing dataset. My model’s overall accuracy is at around 83.8% with about 1430 videos trained.

The topic I choose for the “Smart Home” project for submission six is the “Cleaning bathroom” action detection. I built my own model with VGG16 in the beginning, but then switched to Xception for better accuracy and some other layers for this detection project. I

increased my model's accuracy by changing parameters such as epochs, steps per epoch, optimizer learning rate, train and test data split rate, batch size and many more. I improved the training process of my model by purchasing the Google CoLab Pro account, which adds more GPU memory and speed. I used the Kinetics 700 (2020 Version) as my training and testing dataset. My model's overall accuracy is at around 96.6% with about 1100 videos trained.

1. Topic

The topic for my project is action detection on “fall”.

The second topic for my project is action detection on “coughing”.

The third topic for my project is action detection on “Hand washing”.

The fourth topic for my project is action detection on “Cleaning bathroom”.

2. Motivation

The reason for choosing this project is because I want to make something that will help people's safety at home. Falling at home can sometimes result in bad consequences. For example, my grandpa fell at home and had to stay on wheel chair for rest of his time. So, I really wanted to do something about this issue, which is why I picked this topic.

On top of fall detection, to make home safety even better, I choose the topic of "coughing" for my second detection target. During COVID, coughing is one of the symptoms so it is very important to detect the action of coughing.

Making sure your hands are always clean especially when you just get home from outside is important, everyone should make sure they don't bring germs into the house for their family's safety, so for the third topic after coughing, I choose "Hand washing".

The motivation for choosing "Cleaning bathroom" as my fourth topic is that bathroom is a place that could easily contain millions of bacteria, especially in the toilet. I choose cleaning bathroom with the main target of cleaning toilet to be one of the actions that could affect people's health at home.

3. Related Works

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0925231212003153>

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/4352627>

<https://biomedical-engineering-online.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1475-925X-12-66>

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/4600107>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1574119212000983>

(Not enough time to read and summarize these papers, will do in future submissions.)

Submission 3:

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/6999220?casa_token=qJrAOvJp19UAAAAA:A74-zij2jCB-KZqrZVs_jMJr4FCRjy-h26CYKQ3wJ5jXar2S1QovzL4pF-w1MBCTb3HxND2S

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8904554?casa_token=FvbZznpB-3IAAAAA:yWg84GP675vWCZEe8aeFs50Ck6evjm4YeEUAOc4112i_UMGz6nZMGteqfZywlYxCd-d9KPZu

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/7348395>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.07743>

(Not enough time to read and summarize these papers, will do in future submissions.)

Submission 5:

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.11383>

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9219648?casa_token=DXvD-YEX9zcAAAAA:bB1aohpzJ7V2UAQXcbQIjwkE0TMcjz9kIZwo7CNA3DwaSdAQSaWhBK1w4wLYSaxh4htXXZM6

Submission 6:

<https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/20/6/1698>

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8210846>

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/5459153?casa_token=zzsgeoJgVIsAAAAA:oQZ6Isp9bxRnUi1H2TuY7J2dx_qJVFQypPXqOzDILMGaOhu5MOGLgtSxh4dOS5fCyWyt7hxB

4. Proposed Model

I build my model with learning and code based on the textbook “Deep Learning with Python” and a medium article “Training a neural network with an image sequence — example with a video as input”. For the base model, I used the VGG16 model, which is what I learned from the class textbook. On top of the VGG16, I used suggestions from the medium article, added layers such as GRU, dense, dropout and time distributed layers. The optimizer I used for this model is “Adam”, at learning rate 0.001. A summary of my model looks like:

```
Model: "sequential_5"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
time_distributed_2 (TimeDist)	(None, 15, 512)	14714688
gru_2 (GRU)	(None, 64)	110976
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	66560
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 512)	524800
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 128)	65664
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_13 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_14 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130

```
Total params: 15,491,074  
Trainable params: 776,386  
Non-trainable params: 14,714,688
```

For submission 3, I build my model with learning and code based on the textbook “Deep Learning with Python” and a medium article “Training a neural network with an image sequence — example with a video as input”. For the base model, I used the Xception model, which I found on the Keras application website, this is the highest accuracy model listed on the website. On top of the Xception, I used suggestions from the medium article, added layers such as LSTM, dense, dropout and time distributed layers. The optimizer I used for this model is “Adam”, at learning rate 0.0001. A summary of my model looks like:

```
Model: "sequential_17"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
time_distributed_8 (TimeDist)	(None, 5, 2048)	20861480
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 64)	540928
dense_33 (Dense)	(None, 512)	33280
dropout_17 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_34 (Dense)	(None, 128)	65664
dropout_18 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_35 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_36 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130

```
Total params: 21,509,738  
Trainable params: 648,258  
Non-trainable params: 20,861,480
```

For submission 5, I build my model with learning and code based on the textbook “Deep Learning with Python” and a medium article “Training a neural network with an image sequence — example with a video as input”. For the base model, I used the Xception model, which I found on the Keras application website, this is the highest accuracy model listed on the website. On top of the Xception, I used suggestions from the medium article, added layers such as LSTM, dense, dropout and time distributed layers. The optimizer I used for this model is “Adam”, at learning rate 0.0001. A summary of my model looks like:

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
time_distributed (TimeDistri	(None, 5, 2048)	20861480
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 64)	540928
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	33280
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	65664
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
Total params: 21,509,738		
Trainable params: 648,258		
Non-trainable params: 20,861,480		

For submission 6, I build my model with learning and code based on the textbook “Deep Learning with Python” and a medium article “Training a neural network with an image sequence — example with a video as input”. For the base model, I used the Xception model, which I found on the Keras application website, this is the highest accuracy model listed on the website. On top of the Xception, I used suggestions from the medium article, added layers such as LSTM, dense, dropout and time distributed layers. The optimizer I used for this model is “Adam”, at learning rate 0.0001. A summary of my model looks like:

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
time_distributed (TimeDistri	(None, 5, 2048)	20861480
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 64)	540928
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	33280
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	65664
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
Total params: 21,509,738		
Trainable params: 648,258		
Non-trainable params: 20,861,480		

5. Dataset

The dataset I used to train the model is Kinetics 700 (2020 Version).

A link to this dataset: <https://deepmind.com/research/open-source/kinetics>

This dataset contains 700 classes with at least 700 video clips from different YouTube videos. A sample data looks like:

	label	youtube_id	time_start	time_end	split
0	clay pottery making	---0dWlqevl	19	29	train
1	news anchoring	---aQ-tA5_A	9	19	train
2	using bagging machine	---j12rm3WI	14	24	train
3	javelin throw	--07WQ2IBlw	1	11	train
4	climbing a rope	--ONTAs-fA0	29	39	train

This dataset contains many labeled actions with its YouTube video ID, start time and end time of the clip. There are in total of 542902 labels in the dataset's training data as shown below:

```
[ ] print(data.label)

0      clay pottery making
1      news anchoring
2      using bagging machine
3      javelin throw
4      climbing a rope
...
542897  washing dishes
542898  juggling fire
542899  taking photo
542900  brush painting
542901  changing oil
Name: label, Length: 542902, dtype: object
```

By using Pandas data frame, I was able to take out the label that I need, which is the label named “falling off chair” in this case. There are total of 805 training videos for this label as shown below:

```
[ ] print(data[data.label == ('falling off chair')])

      label  youtube_id  time_start  time_end  split
840  falling off chair  -5hw88bD4mE      3      13  train
944  falling off chair  -6ezg_-7Bck     10      20  train
2029 falling off chair  -Fmo9kHEV7M      0      10  train
2537 falling off chair  -KN260H63WU      5      15  train
2831 falling off chair  -Mqp1fyByYs      0      10  train
...      ...      ...      ...      ...
539608 falling off chair  zaGM-9_DGe4      0      10  train
539967 falling off chair  zc_uLy45ZJU     10      20  train
541545 falling off chair  zn25A0G_AYY      0      10  train
541902 falling off chair  zqp0WffiyvM      0      10  train
542363 falling off chair  zumeyo_1LwY     35      45  train

[805 rows x 5 columns]
```


For submission 3, the target label is “coughing”, there are total of 560 training videos for this label as shown below:

```
[ ] print(data[data.label == ('coughing')])
```

	label	youtube_id	time_start	time_end	split
90616	coughing	A_FZjBew_ss	0	10	train
94647	coughing	B5LvpaWdwcs	5	15	train
95474	coughing	BBCuDtrV9gU	7	17	train
96174	coughing	BGYWV5zFR2U	32	42	train
96312	coughing	BHjCQuZ3l94	112	122	train
...
532349	coughing	yiZ7mm_tRxg	7	17	train
534686	coughing	z1AqT-8Yu3A	0	10	train
534689	coughing	z1BSEeTgk-E	0	10	train
537402	coughing	zJNHNSYARcM	84	94	train
539394	coughing	za2xznAzN_0	14	24	train

[560 rows x 5 columns]

For submission 5, the target label is “washing hands”, there are total of 973 training videos for this label as shown below:

```
[ ] print(data[data.label == ('washing hands')])
```

	label	youtube_id	time_start	time_end	split
296	washing hands	-1Hub6Ps_cc	47	57	train
1516	washing hands	-BL2GD3GBfE	592	602	train
1668	washing hands	-ChLS3YLSLtk	94	104	train
2666	washing hands	-LUN6528w3I	28	38	train
3582	washing hands	-TAINJnhrvU	0	10	train
...
522293	washing hands	xZd0YH8C2F8	77	87	train
522625	washing hands	xbDodTSD6zE	114	124	train
526417	washing hands	y3NbJsrCecI	68	78	train
528324	washing hands	yFjrrLoPZ4s	2	12	train
531919	washing hands	yh9aL3dGuBQ	5	15	train

[973 rows x 5 columns]

For submission 6, the target label is “cleaning toilet”, there are total of 973 training videos for this label as shown below:

```
[ ] print(data[data.label == ('cleaning toilet')])
```

	label	youtube_id	time_start	time_end	split
220	cleaning toilet	-0o2B1AEdoQ	7	17	train
1724	cleaning toilet	-D9Azl-MLjI	0	10	train
2556	cleaning toilet	-Ke-6s7IBkU	23	33	train
3083	cleaning toilet	-OjYE3Z0vPY	144	154	train
3124	cleaning toilet	-P8Hq7Nc_lQ	93	103	train
...
539893	cleaning toilet	zFeLD9P4-q0	2	12	train
541032	cleaning toilet	zoNd629rwoY	121	131	train
541751	cleaning toilet	zuTPOKPQog0	4	14	train
541770	cleaning toilet	zufm7uGFkuY	66	76	train
542074	cleaning toilet	zxL44Ksu1XQ	168	178	train

[730 rows x 5 columns]

I downloaded all the videos with label of “falling off chair” to use as my training data, also I downloaded the same number of videos with label that isn’t “falling off chair” also to use during my training process. So, there are about 1600 videos used to train my model.

For submission 3, I downloaded all the videos with label of “coughing” to use as my training data, also I downloaded the same number of videos with label that isn’t “coughing” also to use during my training process. So, there are about 1100 videos used to train my model.

For submission 5, I downloaded all the videos with label of “washing hands” to use as my training data, also I downloaded the same number of videos with label that isn’t “washing hands” also to use during my training process. So, there are about 1430 videos used to train my model.

For submission 6, I downloaded all the videos with label of “cleaning toilet” to use as my training data, also I downloaded the same number of videos with label that isn’t “cleaning toilet” also to use during my training process. So, there are about 1100 videos used to train my model.

6. Model Training and Performance

For my base model, I used VGG16, with input shape (150, 150, 3). I added layers such as below:

```
conv_base = VGG16(weights='imagenet',
                  include_top=False,
                  input_shape=(150, 150, 3))
conv_base.trainable = False

def action_model(shape=(NBFRAME, 150, 150, 3), nbout=2):

    # Flatten output of conv_base
    mod = Sequential()
    mod.add(conv_base)
    mod.add(GlobalMaxPool2D())
    # Build our model for training
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(TimeDistributed(mod, input_shape=shape))
    # LSTM for time series
    model.add(GRU(64))
    # Build the classifier
    model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dense(nbout, activation='sigmoid'))
    return model
```

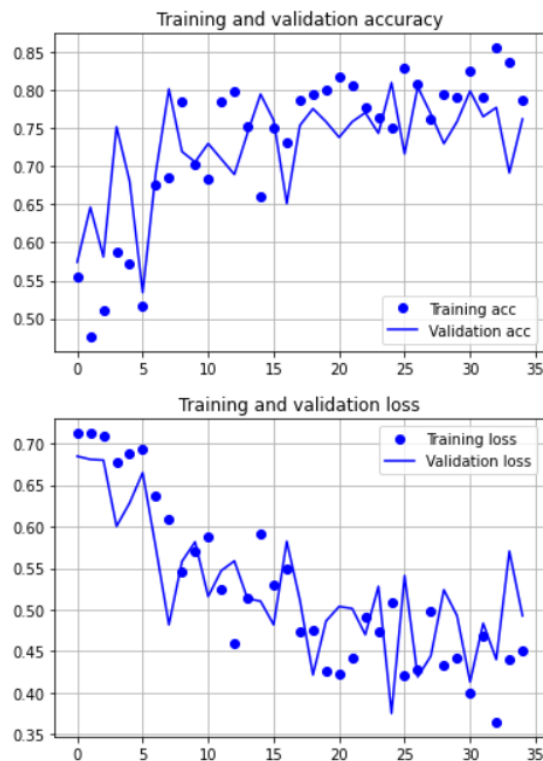
The optimizer I used was Adam, with learning rate 0.001 as shown below:

```
from keras.optimizers import Adam

optimizer= Adam(0.001)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer ,
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

I choose 35 as the number of my epochs, and 20 steps per epoch. Initially I started with 20 epochs and resulted in underfitting, so I changed to 50 epochs, which resulted in overfitting. Based on the accuracy and loss graphs, I could tell around 30 or 40 epochs was my best result, so I ended up with 35 epochs.

As the results, my model's training and validation accuracy increased and loss decreased as shown in the graphs below:



As you can see, there was no overfit or underfit in both of the categories. And my model accuracy ended up around 75%. The best I've gotten was 78% and worst was 56%. I think a key factor about this model is the quality of videos. I manually looked through some of the training videos, many of them either had bad quality, or bad lighting, or only part of the human body was shown. This could strongly affect the accuracy of my model.

In submission 3, for my base model, I used Xception, with input shape (150, 150, 3). I added layers such as below:

```
conv_base = Xception(weights='imagenet',
                      include_top=False,
                      input_shape=(150, 150, 3))
conv_base.trainable = False

def action_model(shape=(NBFRAME, 150, 150, 3), nbout=2):

    # Flatten output of conv_base
    mod = Sequential()
    mod.add(conv_base)
    mod.add(GlobalMaxPool2D())
    # Build our model for training
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(TimeDistributed(mod, input_shape=shape))
    # LSTM for time series
    model.add(LSTM(64))
    # Build the classifier
    # model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
    # model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dense(nbout, activation='sigmoid'))
    return model
```

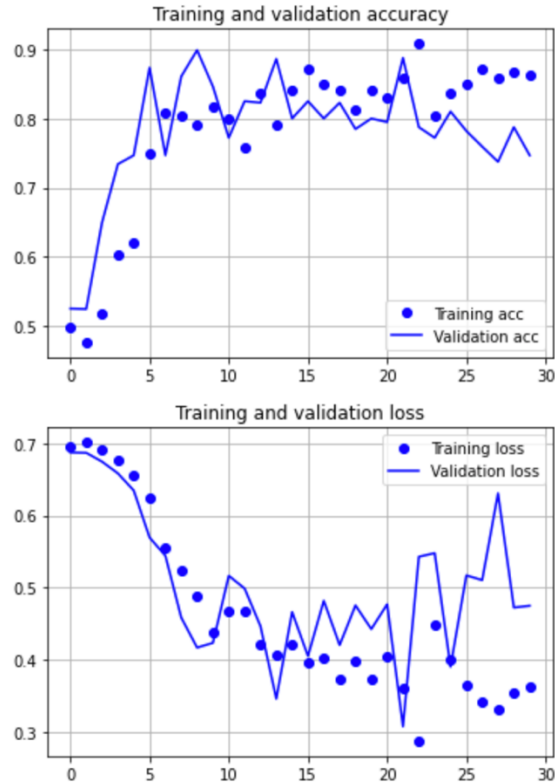
The optimizer I used was Adam, with learning rate 0.0001 as shown below:

```
from keras.optimizers import Adam

optimizer= Adam(0.0001)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer ,
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

I choose 30 as the number of my epochs, and 30 steps per epoch. Initially I started with 20 epochs and resulted in underfitting, so I changed to 40 epochs, which resulted in overfitting. Based on the accuracy and loss graphs, I could tell around 30 or 40 epochs was my best result, so I ended up with 30 epochs.

As the results, my model's training and validation accuracy increased and loss decreased as shown in the graphs below:



As you can see, there was no overfit or underfit in both of the categories. And my model accuracy ended up around 83%. The best I've gotten was 83% and worst was 56%. I think a key factor about this model is the quality of videos. I manually looked through some of the training videos, many of them either had bad quality, or bad lighting, or only part of the human body was shown. This could strongly affect the accuracy of my model.

In submission 5 and submission 6, for my base model, I used Xception, with input shape (150, 150, 3). I added layers such as below:

```
conv_base = Xception(weights='imagenet',
                      include_top=False,
                      input_shape=(150, 150, 3))
conv_base.trainable = False

def action_model(shape=(NBFRAME, 150, 150, 3), nbout=2):

    # Flatten output of conv_base
    mod = Sequential()
    mod.add(conv_base)
    mod.add(GlobalMaxPool2D())
    # Build our model for training
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(TimeDistributed(mod, input_shape=shape))
    # LSTM for time series
    model.add(LSTM(64))
    # Build the classifier
    # model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
    # model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(.5))
    model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dense(nbout, activation='sigmoid'))
    return model
```

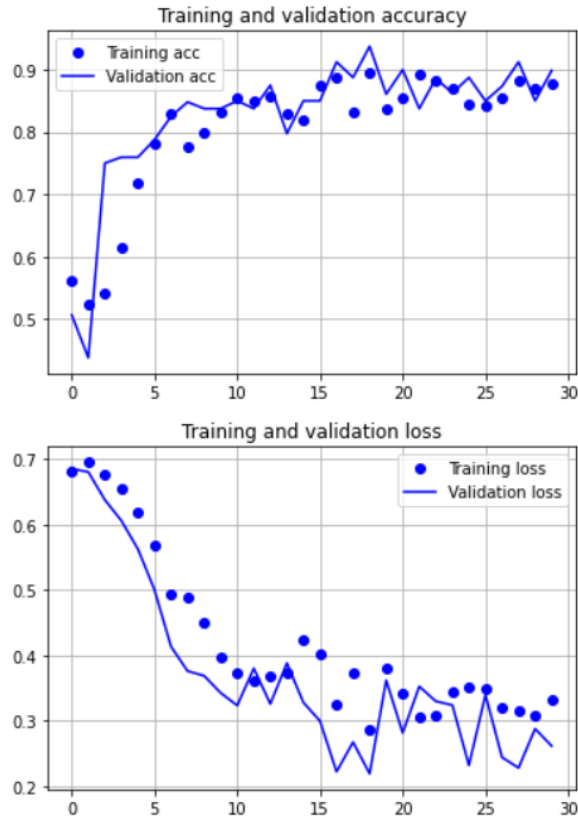
The optimizer I used was Adam, with learning rate 0.0001 as shown below:

```
from keras.optimizers import Adam

optimizer= Adam(0.0001)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer ,
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

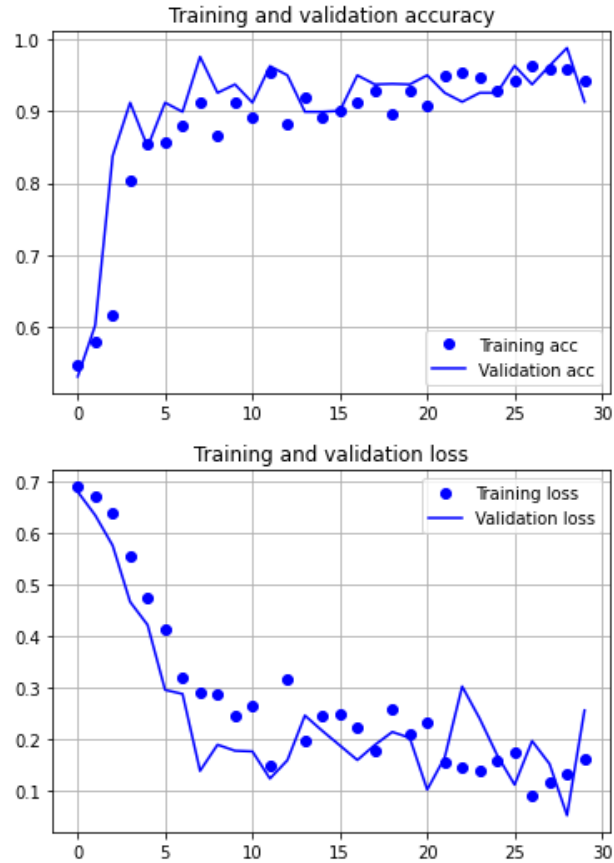
I choose 30 as the number of my epochs, and 30 steps per epoch. Initially I started with 25 epochs and resulted in underfitting, so I changed to 45 epochs, which resulted in overfitting. Based on the accuracy and loss graphs, I could tell around 30 or 40 epochs was my best result, so I ended up with 30 epochs.

As the results, my model's training and validation accuracy increased and loss decreased as shown in the graphs below:



As you can see, there was no overfit or underfit in both of the categories. And my model accuracy ended up around 84%. The best I've gotten was 84% and worst was 65%. I think a key factor about this model is the quality of videos. I manually looked through some of the training videos, many of them either had bad quality, or bad lighting, or only part of the human body was shown. This could strongly affect the accuracy of my model.

For submission 6, my model's training and validation accuracy increased and loss decreased as shown in the graphs below:



As you can see, there was no overfit or underfit in both of the categories. And my model accuracy ended up around 84%. The best I've gotten was 96% and worst was 74%. I think a key factor about this model is the quality of videos. I manually looked through some of the training videos, many of them either had bad quality, or bad lighting, or only part of the human body was shown. This could strongly affect the accuracy of my model.

7. Performance on YouTube Videos

7.1 How to detect “moments” of target action

I first choose some videos to test the performance of my model, by doing that, I downloaded those videos from YouTube. Then, I loaded my saved model .h5 file, and made a function where it will check the video with my model. For every two seconds, the model will check if the video contains the target action, if it does, then it will save the 2 second video clip's information such as start and end time, video ID, to a .json file.

7.2 Video Found “Moments” in iLab Website

The label of my target action is “fall”, in total I found 69 moments in 12 videos. You can simply search on the website with “CSCE636Spring2021-heswaggy-2” in the observer filed to see these videos and moments.

The label of my target action is “coughing”, in total I found 524 moments in 7 videos. You can simply search on the website with “CSCE636Spring2021-heswaggy-3” in the observer filed to see these videos and moments.

For submission 5, the label of my target action is “Hand washing”, in total I found 2909 moments in 48 videos. You can simply search on the website with “CSCE636Spring2021-heswaggy-5” in the observer filed to see these videos and moments. This data will be uploaded by the professor or TA in this submission due to issues of the iLab website.

For submission 6, the label of my target action is “Cleaning bathroom”, in total I found 5713 moments in 19 videos. You can simply search on the website with “CSCE636Spring2021-heswaggy-6” in the observer filed to see these videos and moments. This data will be uploaded by the professor or TA in this submission due to issues of the iLab website.

7.3 Performance Accuracy

(Will do later)

7.4 Performance: Efficacy of Action Detection

(Will do later)

- 8. Improve Accuracy and Efficiency**
(will do some research on it in the future)

9. Code in TAMU Github

Github Link: <https://github.tamu.edu/hwy893747147/CSCE636-Spring2021-ProjectSubmission2-WangyangHe>