



Hawkai

Deep Learning for
Collision Detection

Saifullah Rais

Usha Challa

Daniel Elkin

Shahbakht Hamdani

W210 Capstone Project



Outline



1. Project Goal
2. Inspiration
3. Value Proposition
4. The Architecture
 - Data
 - Analytics
 - Serving
5. Performance Analysis
6. Demo
7. Q&A





Objective

- Use CCTV cameras and deep learning to automate the detection of motor vehicle collisions
- Reduce emergency service response times to save lives





Inspiration

- Survival rate dependent on Emergency Response
- More traffic cameras means less attention span
- Automated notifications can assist monitoring
- Improve emergency response time

1.3 mn

Yearly fatalities
caused by car
accidents globally

7-10

Median response time in
U.S. in minutes (urban vs
rural)

50 mn

Surveillance
cameras in
the US

37k

Fatalities in U.S.

13%

Fatalities prevented by
reducing response time to
the median

The Traffic Department's 'search' problem



24

Seconds
Per Fatality

13%

Reduced Fatalities
by improving
response time

50 mn

surveillance
cameras in US

3-35

Monitors per Operator

30%

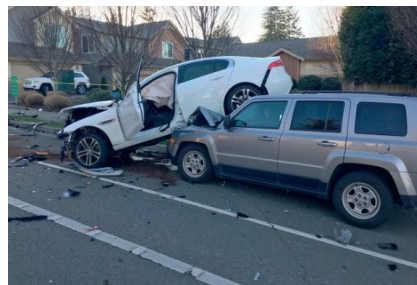
Drop in Operator
accuracy (*)





Value Proposition

- Existing products focus on Automated Incident Detection, not specifically targeting vehicular collision, such as:
 - Congestion and stopped vehicles
 - Inclement weather
 - Lighting conditions
- We will focus on Motor Vehicle Collisions
 - Difficult problem due to rarity of events
 - Automated detection can decrease EMS dispatch times
 - Video can be used to determine severity of collision



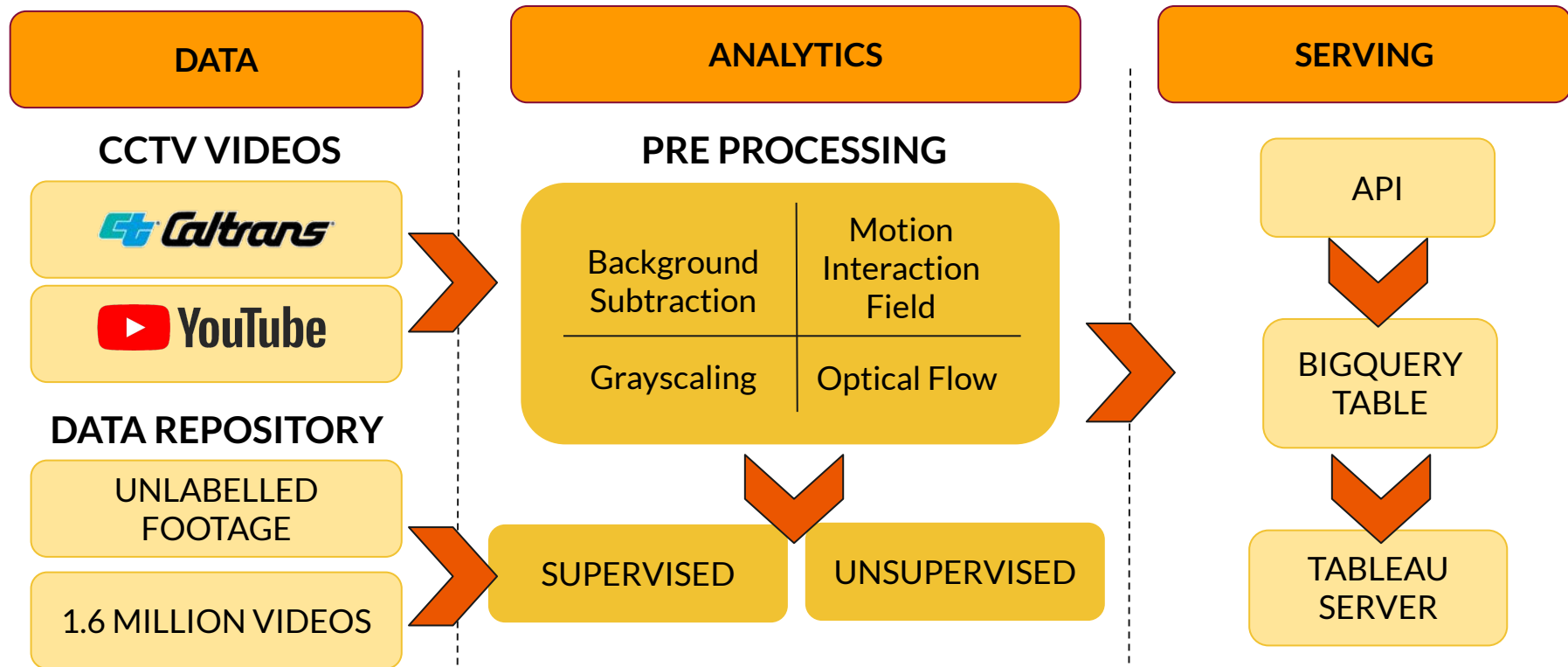


The Architecture





Architecture: Data + Analytics + Serving





The Data Layer:

- Youtube
- Live Traffic Cameras (Caltran)



The Data (lots of it!)

25 K

hours of live traffic
footage recorded

150K

videos processed into
optical flow versions

298 mn

Parameters trained
in the Autoencoder

374

Caltran cameras
recording live traffic feed

~1.5K

Car collisions within 1km
radius of these cameras in
July (estd.)

1600

US\$ Outstanding on
IBM Cloud Resources



Analytics Layer





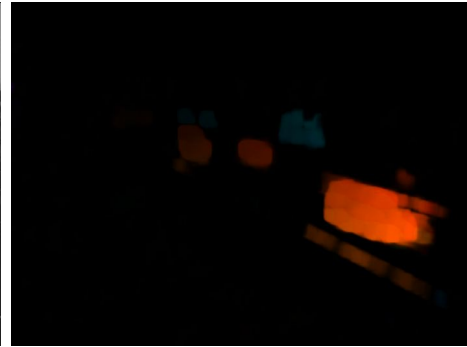
Preprocessing Techniques - Examples



RAW IMAGE



GRAYSCALE



OPTICAL FLOW



BACKGROUND
SUBTRACTED

Employed several preprocessing techniques to help improve our results, both for supervised and unsupervised learning.

Computational Resources

- A 96-core server captured 1.6 mn minutes of traffic footage

Details [Monitoring](#)

Activity for the last 30 days

Reset zoom 1 hour 6 hours 12 hours 1 day 2 days 4 days 7 days 14 days **30 days**

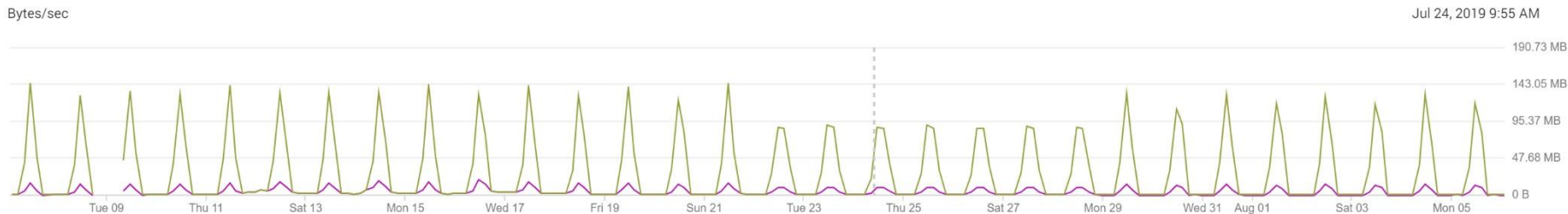
CPU

% CPU



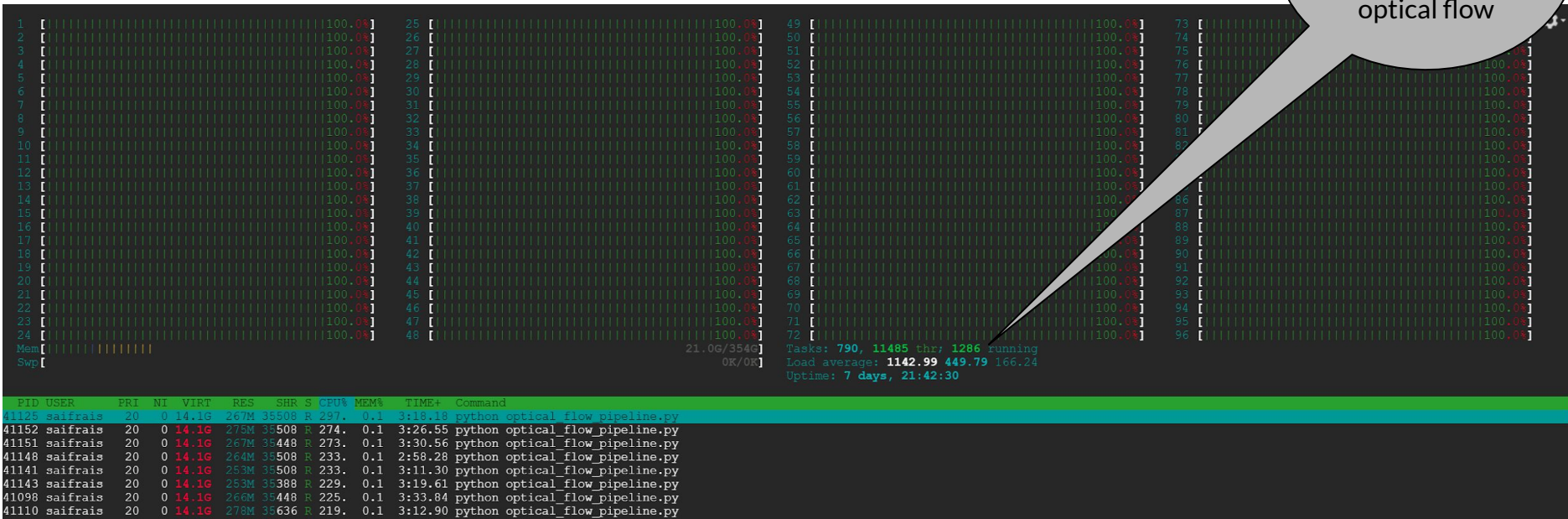
Network Bytes

Bytes/sec



Computational Resources: Optical Flows

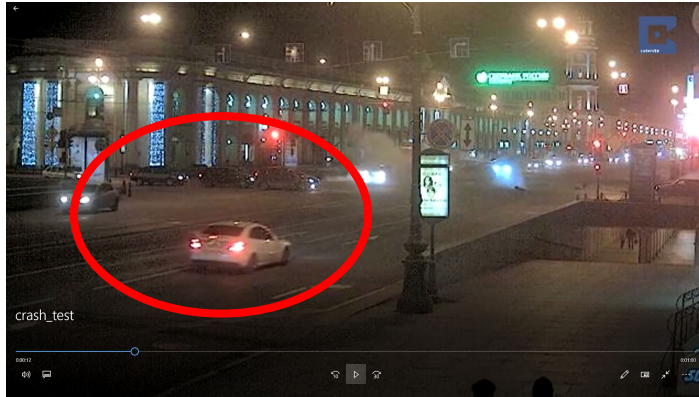
10% of our
sample videos
were
converted into
optical flow



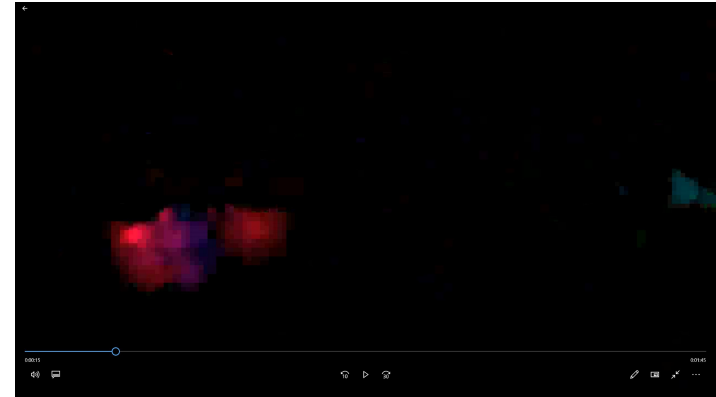


Focusing on what matters!!

Optical flow captures erratic changes in motion and gives us triggers to detect anomalies



RAW IMAGE



OPTICAL FLOW



Analytics: Self-supervised Learning



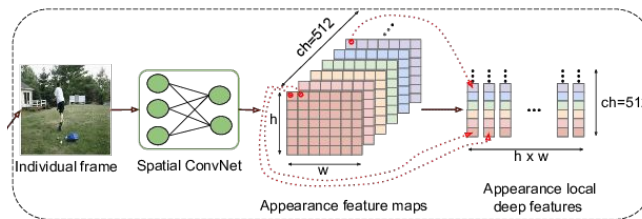
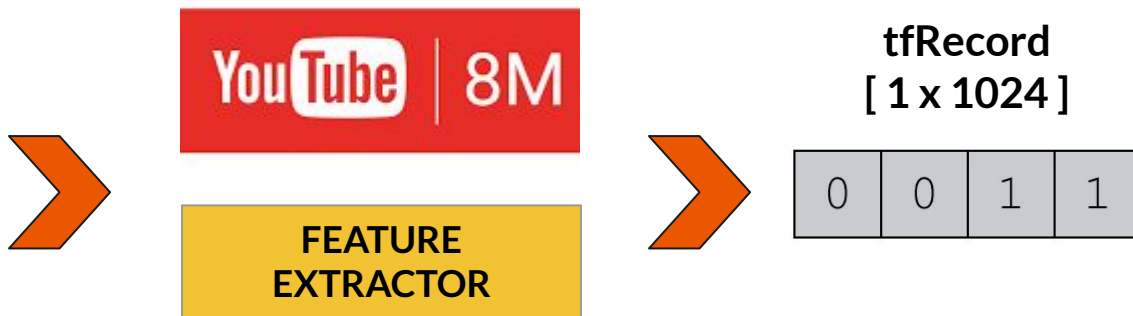


Video Feature Extraction: YT8M Challenge



2,048

KB per
1-min video



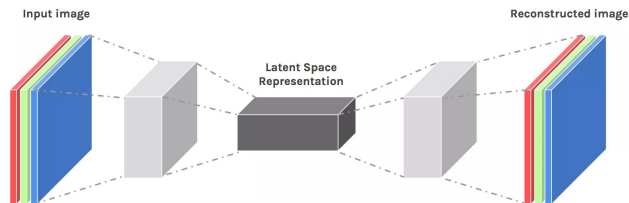
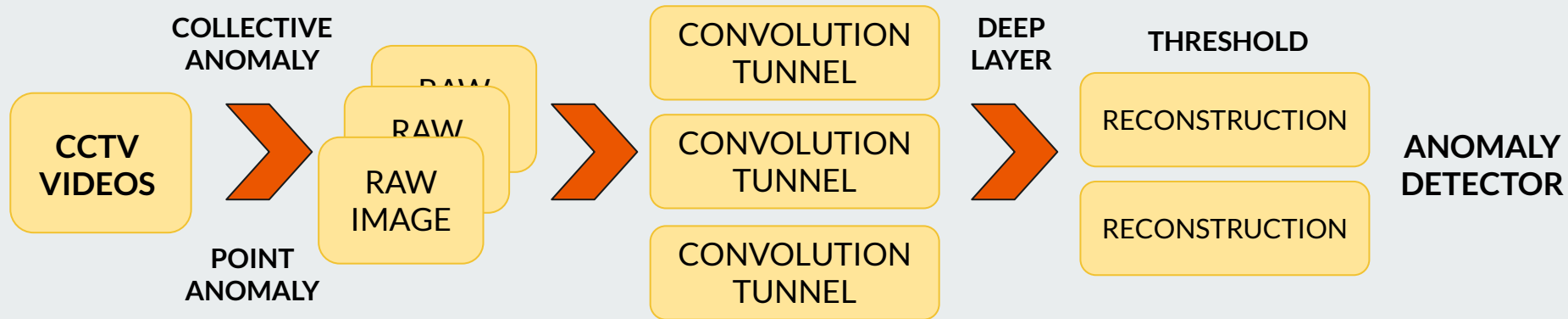
60

KB per
1-min video



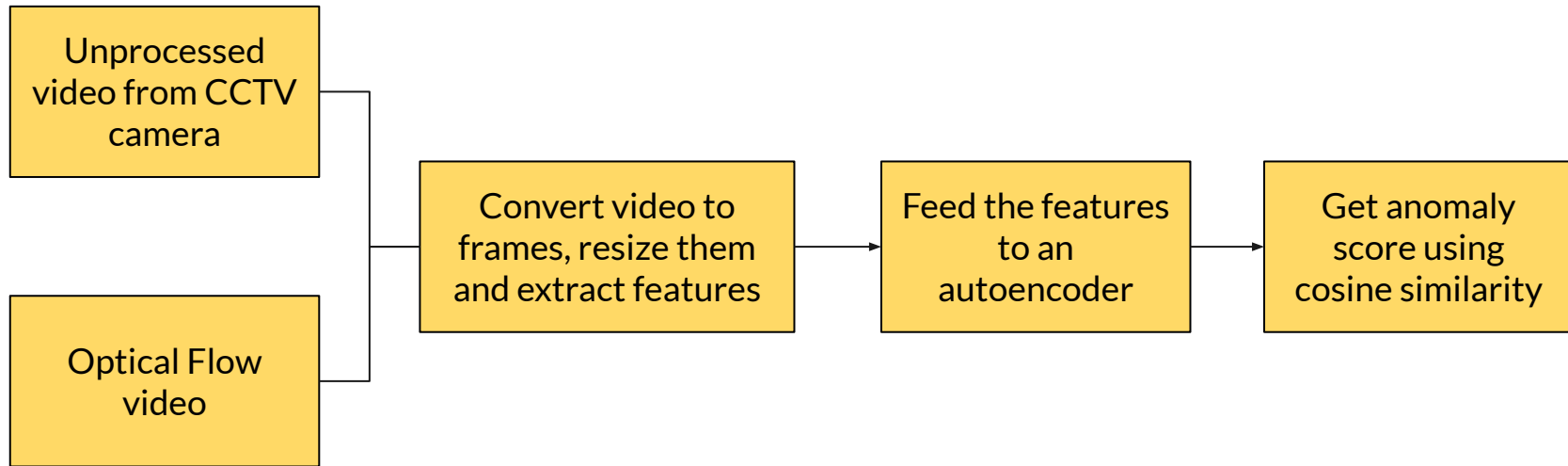
Breakdown:

SELF-SUPERVISED





Self-supervised Learning - Overview

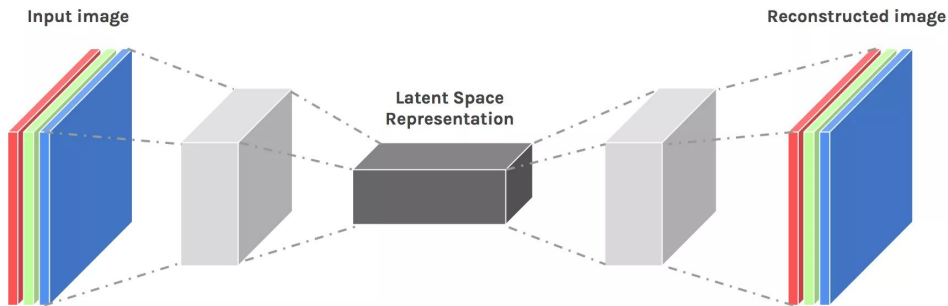




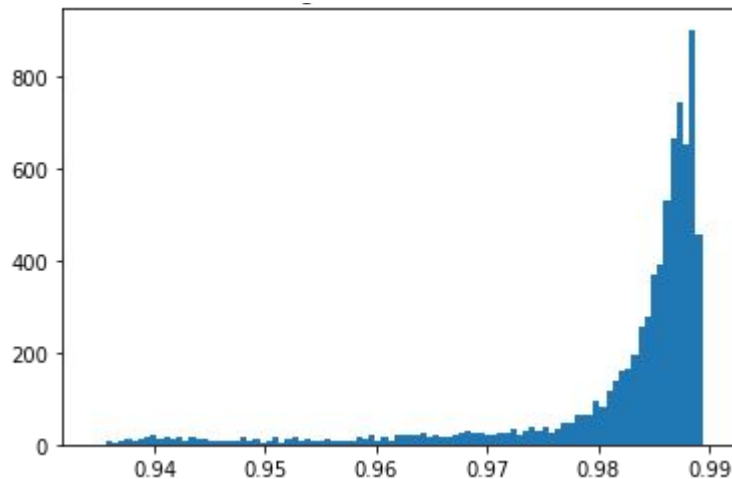
Anomaly Detection: CNN AutoEncoders

- Model is trained to reconstruct a sequence of 3 frames
- Cosine Similarity Score calculated between actual and reconstructed frame sequences
- Higher reconstruction error implies anomalous behavior

RECONSTRUCTION ERRORS



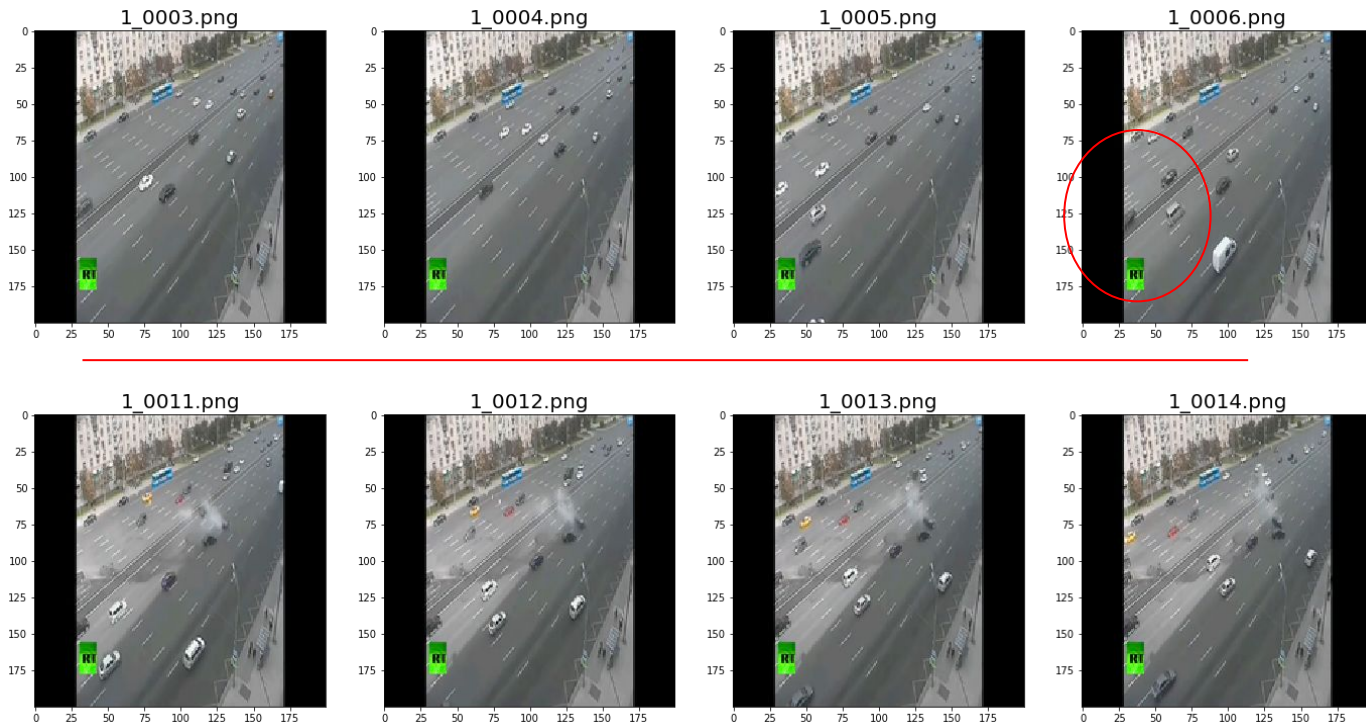
RECONSTRUCTION ERRORS





The Thin Red Line: Anomaly vs. Normality

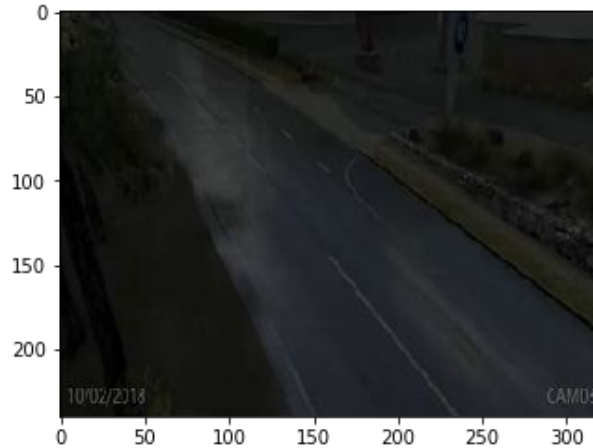
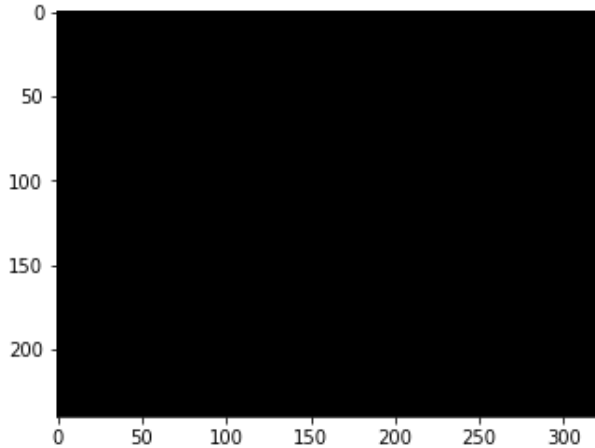
- Reconstruction Error is lower for normal traffic footage..but just about!





CNN AutoEncoders: Largest Anomalies Detected

- In the absence of crashes caught in footage, we had to look for 'out of context' crash videos
- These included graphics and aberrations from the standard output anticipated from CCTV

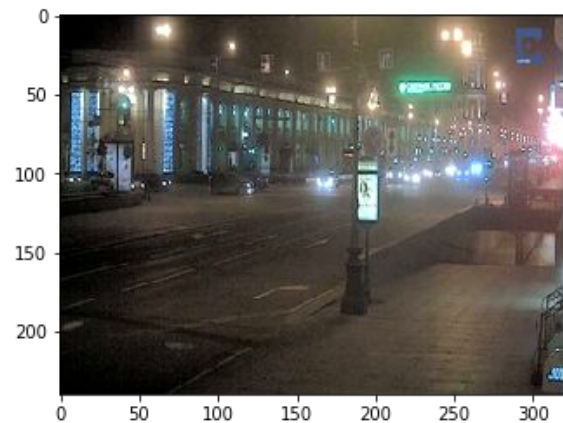
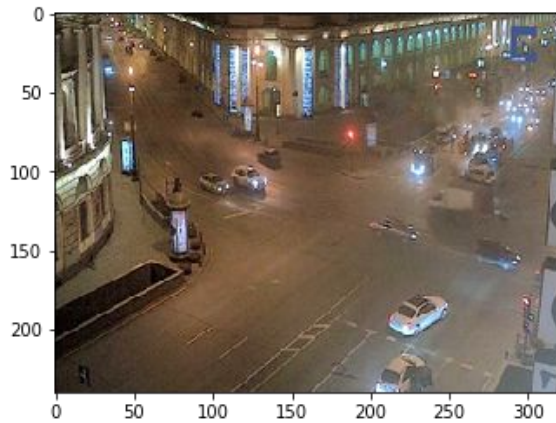
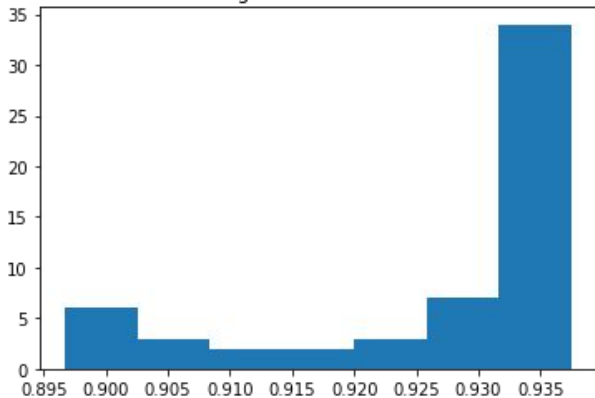




How much error is too much error?

- Anomaly, by construct, is reconstruction error.
- **Scene change** caused anomalies due to the training context during sequence
- **Camera pose** can cause reconstruction error (as in the case of incident below)

Histogram with 'auto' bins



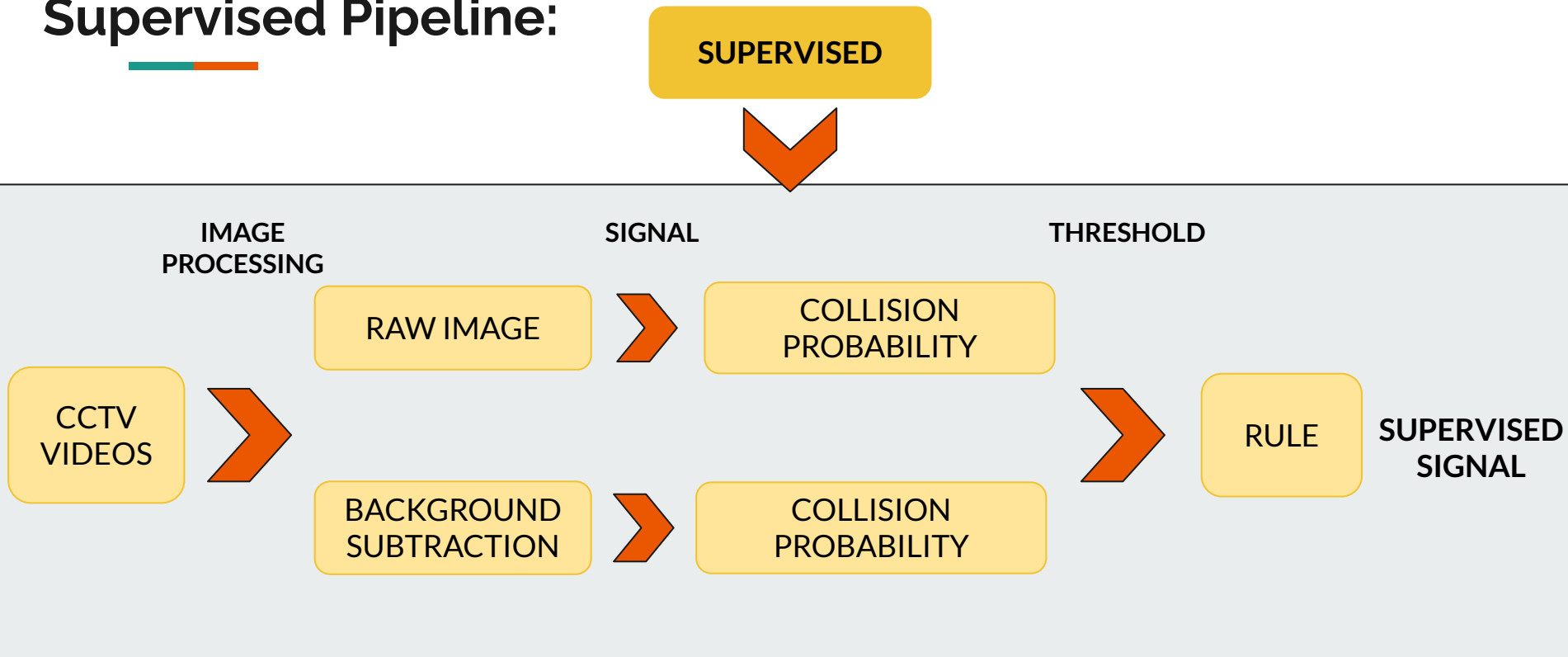


Analytics: Supervised Learning





Supervised Pipeline:





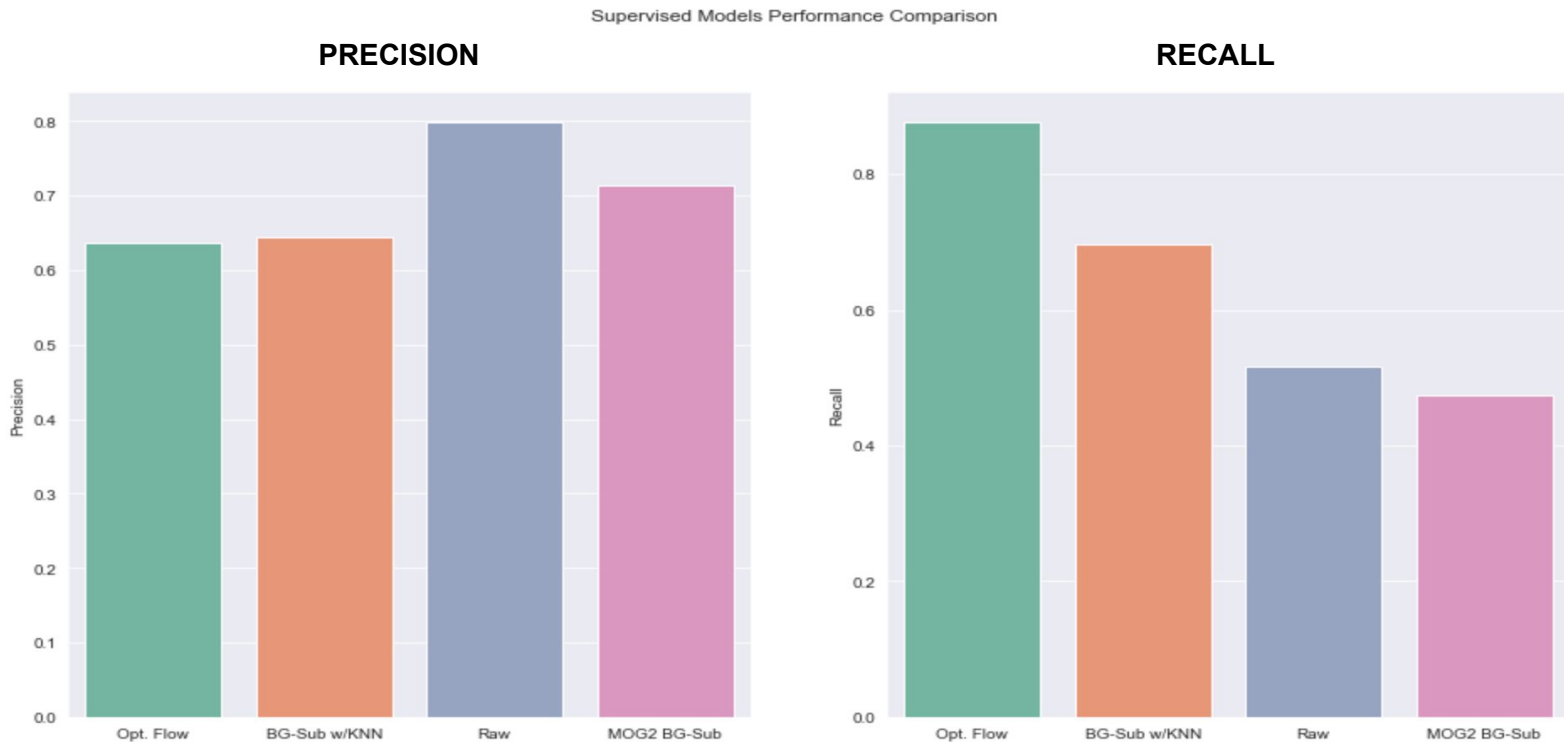
Supervised Learning: Performance Comparison





Supervised Learning: Performance Comparison

Precision & Recall



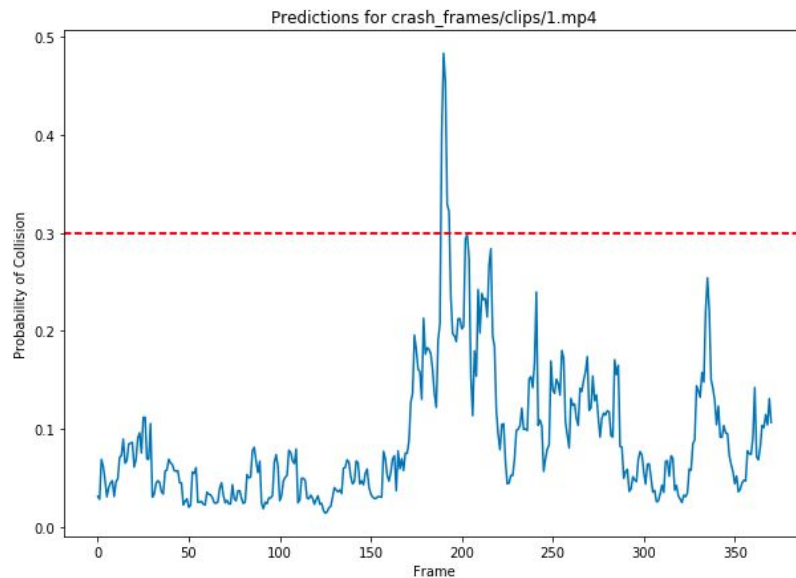


Serving: Web Resource and Edge Device



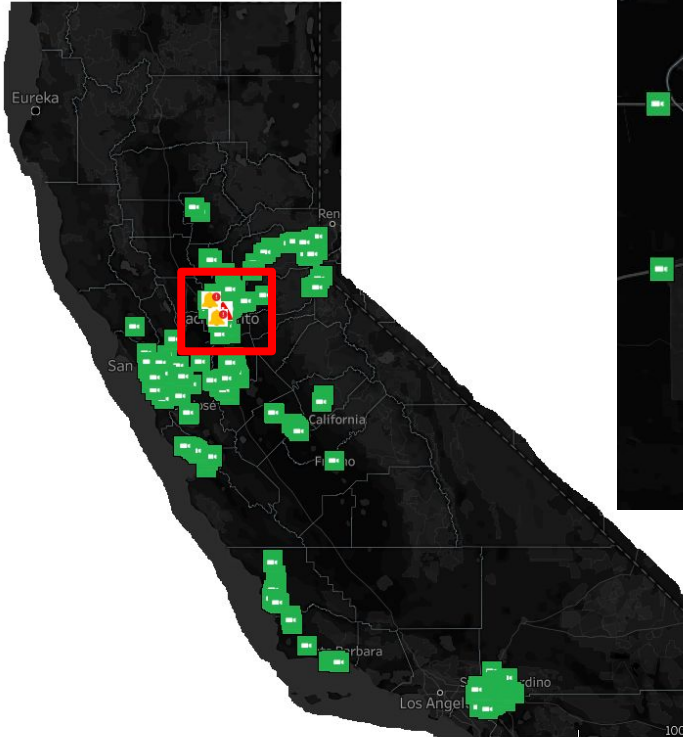


Supervised Model Predictions





Serving Layer #1: Real-time Incident Alerts



Collision List

5_airport



5_cosumnes



50_65th



SR-51 : Sacramento
Hwy 51 at T St

Weather Forecast as of 17:11:00 PDT on 2019-07-08 :

High: 87°F

Low: 57°F

Sunrise: 05:51 PDT

Sunset: 20:31 PDT

Tonight : Mostly Clear

Tomorrow : Mostly Sunny

Elevation : 32 feet



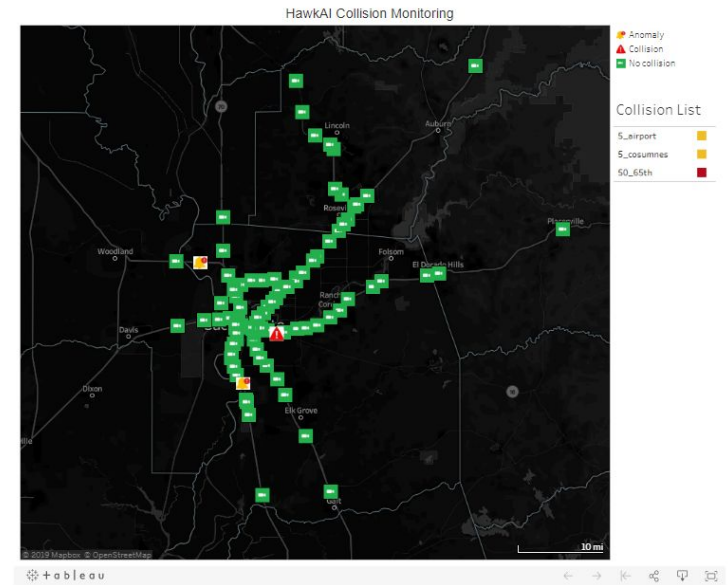
HawkAI - Questions?



PRESENT

Welcome to Haw*kai*!

The interactive dashboard below is monitoring footage from [Caltrans](#) for motor vehicle collisions. Click on an individual camera for details or [here](#) for further information about Hawka.



FUTURE

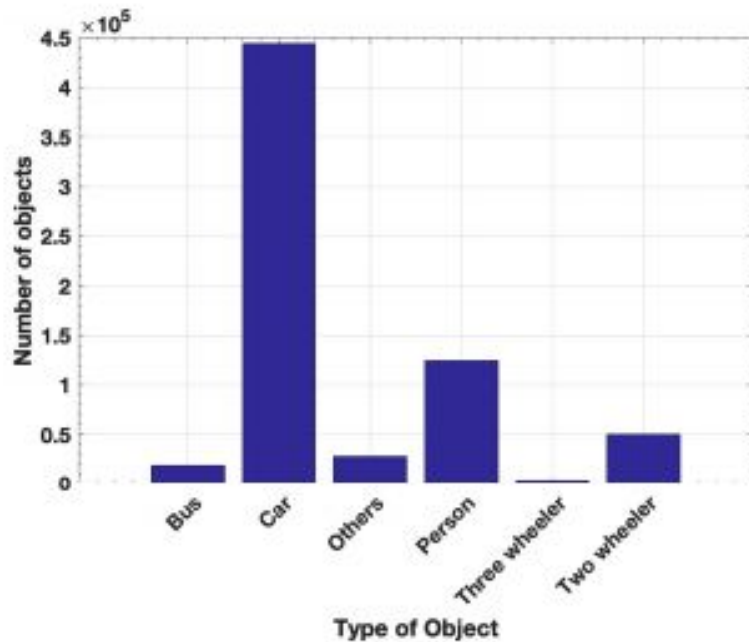


(Archived Slides)



Original Dataset

- **Road Collision Videos:** sourced from Youtube
- Collated by Ankit et al, Carnegie Mellon University
- 5.2 hours of footage
- 45GB
- 1,416 videos
- 518,256 extracted video frames
- Variety of weather and lighting amongst frames

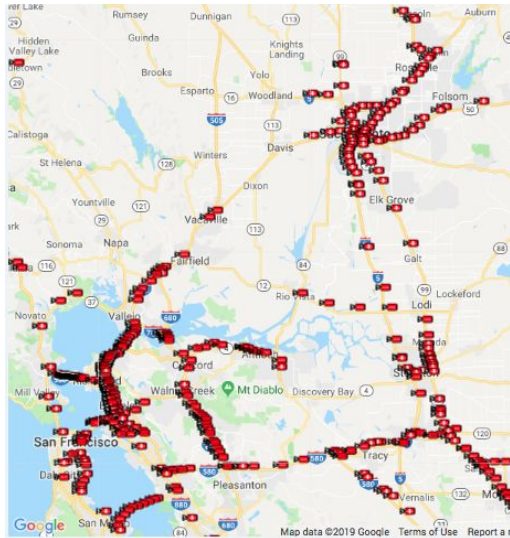


(a) Number of objects by categories

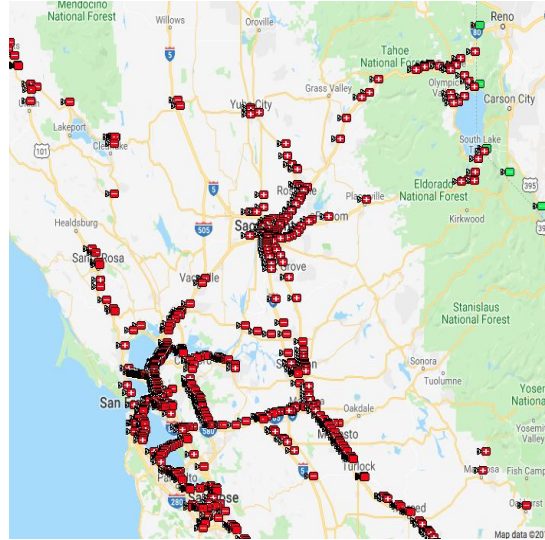


Caltrans

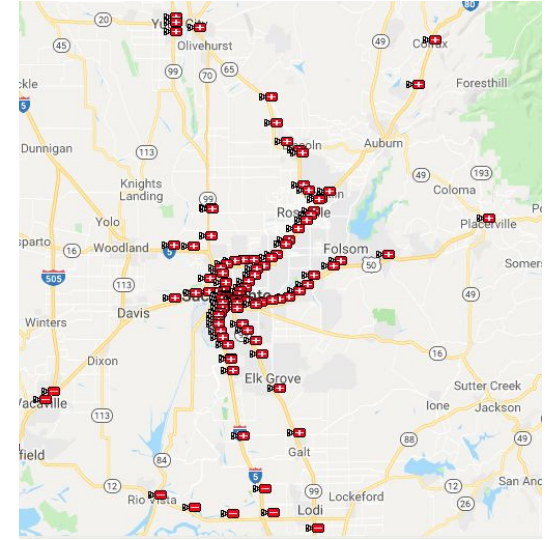
There are 374 CCTV cameras are available for streaming as open data



DISTRICT 2



DISTRICT 6



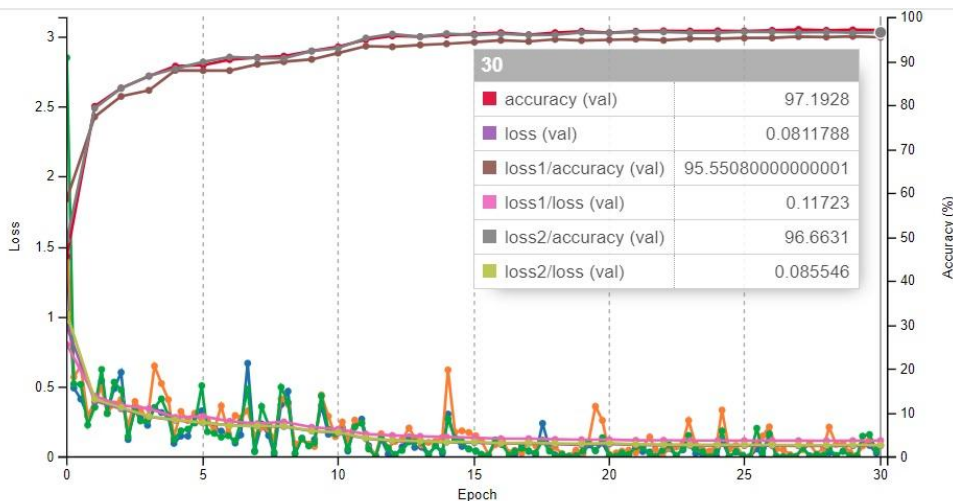
DISTRICT 10



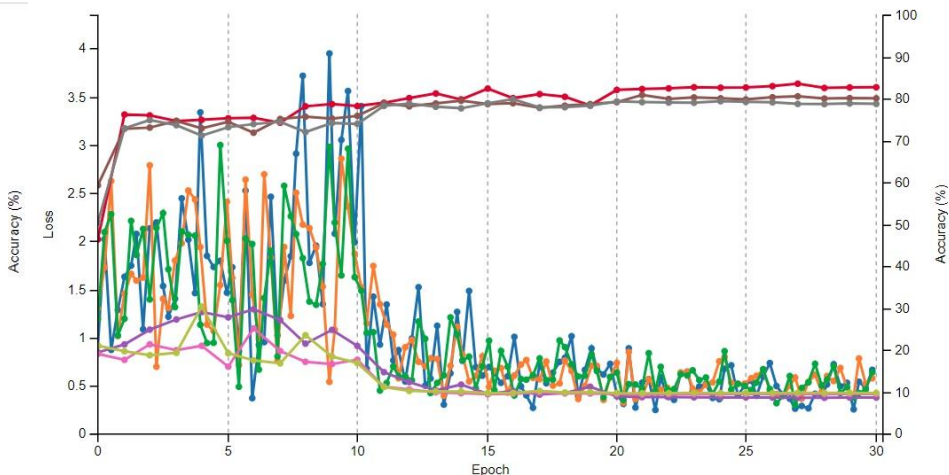
Supervised Learning: Training

- **GOOGLENET:** Retraining all the layers outperforms
- **EPOCHS:** 10-30; **OPTIMIZER:** SGD; **LEARNING RATE:** 0.005 - 0.01

LEARNING CURVE: GOOGLNET (UNFIXED LAYERS)



LEARNING CURVE: GOOGLNET (FIXED LAYERS)



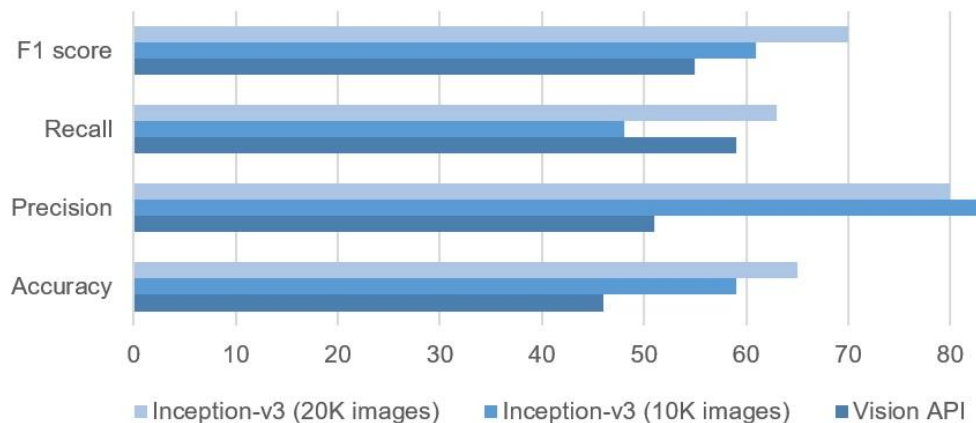


Supervised Learning: Validation and testing

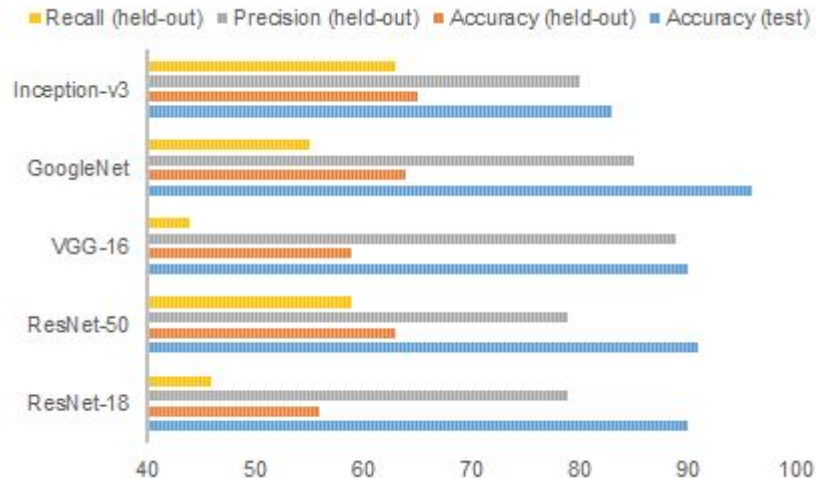


- Baseline Vision API: 45% accuracy
- Recall rates improve by 15% as data doubles
- Inception V3 has the highest f1 score @ 0.7; Googlenet has the highest precision at 89%

EFFECT OF DATA SIZE ON MODEL PERFORMANCE



ARCHITECTURE-WISE MODEL PERFORMANCE





Supervised Learning: Caltrans Performance

- Model based on labeled frames from YouTube videos (non-Caltrans)
- Very low false positive rate for nighttime videos / videos with sparse traffic

33%

False Positive Rates
for daytime videos /
videos with dense traffic

0

Accidents captured on Traffic
Cameras

48,000

Total -minute video footage
captured from 59 videos





Serving Layer #2 Demo Video: Jetson TX2

