Efficient Analysis of Traffic Intersection Scenes by Employing Traffic Phase Information

P. Ahmadi* (C.A.) and I. Gholampour**

Abstract: Analyzing motion patterns in traffic videos can be employed directly to generate high-level descriptions of their content. For traffic videos captured from intersections, usually, we can easily provide additional information about traffic phases. Such information can be obtained directly from the traffic lights or through traffic lights controllers. In this paper, we focus on incorporating additional information to analyze the traffic videos more efficiently. Using side information on traffic phases, the semantic of motion patterns from traffic intersection scenes can be learned more effectively. The learning is performed based on optical flow features extracted from training video clips, and applying them to supervised topic models such as MedLDA and MedSTC. Based on such models, any video clip can be represented based on the learned patterns. Such representations can be further exploited in scene analysis, rule mining, abnormal event detection, etc. Our experiments show that employing side information in intersection video analysis leads to improvement in discovering scene pattern. Moreover, supervised topic models achieve about 4% improvement in abnormal event detection, compared to the unsupervised ones, in terms of area under ROC.

Keywords: Motion Patterns, Traffic Intersection, Traffic Phase, Supervised Topic Models.

1 Introduction

COMMONLY, control rooms that are observing places such as crowded streets, are witness of fully packed and motioned scenes. Among these, there may be repetitive behaviors in some scenes that follow certain patterns, known as motion patterns. There is great tendency to go over the motion patterns so as to obtain highly accurate scene interpretation with detailed contents. Identification of these motion patterns results in a semantic scene model that makes it easier to analyze traffic scenes [1]. But, it may also pose some difficulties since most of the current models fail to properly analyze these scenes [1]. Previous models of crowded street video content analysis [2, 3] were built upon trajectory data. These models require finding precise location of street objects and tracking them which seems to be a difficult task because there are some environmental factors (noise, light, meteorological conditions, traffic jam, etc.) that disturb the analysis [4].

To bring the issue under control, there have been some attempts [1, 5-10] so as to discover more apparent behavior pattern of traffic scenes by employing motion features like optical flows and proposing more precise models, known as topic models. To do so, probabilistic topic models were presented, such as probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis (pLSA) [11] and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) [12], to identify hidden topics of a whole scene in a more precise way. A non-probabilistic topic model proposed by Zhu and Xing (2011) [13], Sparse Topical Coding (STC), which can detect hidden depiction of a huge set of data.

Using topic models, e.g. LDA and HDP, researchers [5, 6] managed to analyze the behavior pattern of motions in traffic scenes. Song et al. [7] trained a two-level Latent Dirichlet Allocation model both for single- and multi-agent activity patterns. Li et al. [8] produced a two-level cascaded Latent Dirichlet Allocation model to study both local and global features...
of the content in two levels respectively, yet the second level lays on the output of the first level. Emonet et al. in [9] proposed a sequential topic model in order to examine repetitive pattern of behaviors in traffic videos. Rana et al. [10] used a fast and first rank Robust Principal Component Analysis (RPCA) to analyze traffic videos. The inference accurately, the integrated

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If we assume that α and β are given, for topic mixture of a joint distribution θ, a group of N topics z, and a group of N words w, we have [12]:

\[
p(\theta_d, z_d, w_d | \alpha, \beta) = p(\theta_d | \alpha) \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(z_{dn} | \theta_d)p(w_{dn} | z_{dn}, \beta)
\]

To express the inference accurately, the integrated likelihood \(P(w_d|\alpha, \beta)\) and the resulting posterior distribution \(P(\theta_d, z_d|\alpha, \beta)\) are troublesome. So, a statistical inference method (i.e. variational Bayesian approximation) is required to estimate \(P(\theta_d, z_d|\alpha, \beta)\).

For the classification problem, a Supervised Topic Model of LDA (MedLDA) is presented in [14] and depicted in Fig. 1.

MedLDA attempts to discover distinct topics that are more suitable for classification of terms in tables and documents [14]. By having a large-margin classifier \(\eta\), for a document of class \(y_{dn}\), joint distribution of hidden and visible variables of MedLDA can be obtained as follows [14]:

\[
p(\theta_d, z_d, w_d, y_d | \alpha, \beta, \eta) = p(\theta_d | \alpha) \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(z_{dn} | \theta_d)p(w_{dn} | z_{dn}, \beta)p(y_{dn} | z_{dn}, \eta)
\]

Assume a class of \(y=\{1, \ldots, M\}\) as response variable of classification. Also, assume that a linear discriminant function, \(F(y, z_{1:M}, \eta) = \eta^T \xi\), in which \(\xi = 1/N \sum z_{1:M} \cdot \eta\), is a parameter vector with \(K\) dimension and specified class \(y\), and \(\eta\) is a vector with \(MK\) dimensions which stacks the elements of \(\eta\). Similarly, \(F\) may be defined as \(F(y, z_{1:M}, \eta) = \eta^T f(y, \xi)\); here, \(f(y, \xi)\) is a vector of numerical features in which all components are zero except \((y-1)K+1\) to \(yK\) that are derived from \(\xi\). A support vector machine is required to construct a decision rule for every single \(F\). Here, a general \(q(\eta)\) distribution is examined rather than studying parametric point estimation of \(\eta\) and the average of all possible models and hidden topics is considered in predicting the rule [14]:

\[
y^* = \arg \max_{y} E[\eta^T f(y, \xi) | \alpha, \beta]
\]

The integrated latent model for topic discovery and multi-class classification model are defined as follows [14]:
min \( L(q) + KL(q(\eta)) \| p_0(\eta) \| + C \sum_{d=1}^{D} \xi_d \)

s.t. \( \forall d, y \neq y_d : E[y^T \Delta_d(y)] \geq 1 - \xi_d; \xi_d \geq 0 \) \hspace{1cm} (4)

where, \( \eta \) is sampled from a prior \( p_0(\eta) \), \( q(\theta, z), \phi \) is a variational distribution, \( L(q) = -E[\log p(\theta, z, w | \alpha, \beta) - H(q(\theta, z))] \) is upper variational bound of \(-\log p(w | \alpha, \beta)\), \( H(q) \) is the entropy of \( q; \Delta_d(y) = f(y_d, \xi_d) - f(y, \xi_y) \), and \( \xi \) indicates slack variable that absorbs errors during data instruction. \( KL\)-term is regularizer of the distribution \( q(\eta) \). \( E[y^T \Delta_d(y)] \) is the predicted margin by which the correct label \( y_0 \) is preferred to a prediction \( y \).

MedLDA has the potential of finding hidden topic representation \( q(\theta, z), \phi \) and the parameter distribution \( q(\eta) \) which both anticipates the training data as precisely as possible, and describes the data properly well.

2.1 MedSTC

STC represents a non-probabilistic formulation for topic model and assigns a sparse topic number to every document. Assume that \( \mathbb{V} = \{1, \ldots, N\} \) is a \( N \) word vocabulary. \( w(\mathbf{w}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{w}_P)^T \) describes the document as a vector in which \( j \) is the index of set of presented words and \( \mathbf{w}_n \) (\( n \in \mathbb{I} \)) indicates the number presented word \( n \) in this document. Assume that \( \beta \epsilon \mathbb{R}^K \) is a dictionary with \( K \) bases, where each row \( \beta_0 \) is supposed to be a base for a topic i.e., an \( n \)-gram distribution over \( V \). If \( P \) is a \((N-1)\)-simplex, then \( \beta \epsilon P \). STC depicts \( w \) as an input in a semantic space that is spanned by a group of automatically lettered bases \( \beta \) and reaches to a highly accurate appearance of the whole body of document. \( \theta_\beta \epsilon \mathbb{R}^K \) indicates document code for document \( d \) and \( s_\beta \epsilon \mathbb{R}^K \) indicates word code for word \( n \). When STC minimizes the objective function, denoted by \( f(\theta, s, \beta) \), it takes the following form [13]:

\[
\min_{\theta, s, \beta} \sum_{d=1}^{D} \log p(w_n | s_\beta, \beta) + \sum_{d=1}^{D} (\gamma \| s_\beta - \theta_d \|^2 + \rho \| \theta_d \|^2) + \lambda \sum_{d=1}^{D} | \beta_d | \]

s.t. \( \theta_d \geq 0, \forall d \)
\( s_\beta \geq 0, \forall n, d \in I_d \)
\( \beta_k \epsilon P, \forall k \) \hspace{1cm} (5)

where, \( \lambda, \gamma, \text{ and } \rho \) are nonnegative hyper-parameters defined by users [13] and:

\[
p(w_n | s_\beta, \beta) = \frac{(s_\beta^T \beta)^{w_n}}{w_n!} \exp(-s_\beta^T \beta) \]

In [13], a modified version of STC, MedSTC, is presented for classification problems, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

By using surrounding information of document labels, MedSTC can predict representations and get supervised dictionary word-perfect [13]. As non-probabilistic STC may be joint with any convex loss function by default, the principle of large margin is developed to specify a classifier that can be favorably explored in MedLDA [14], as well.

Document code \( \theta \) is particularly considered as an input parameter for a SVM multi-class classifier and it explain linear discriminant function of \( F(y, \theta) = \eta^T \theta \) in which \( \eta \epsilon \mathbb{R}^K \). Assume that \( \eta \) denotes a class of \( \eta_i \) and \( \Delta(y, y) \) represents a cost function that measures difference between predicted \( y \) and true label \( y \). By assuming \( D = \{(w_n, y_0)\}_{n=1}^N \) as a training set, the multi-class loss function is [13]:

\[
R_s([\theta_d], \eta) = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{d=1}^{D} \max_{\eta} \left[ \Delta(y_d, \eta) + F(y, \theta_d) \right] - F(y_d, \theta_d) \]

The max-margin supervised STC (MedSTC) can be described as joint learning a large margin classifier \( \eta \), getting over a dictionary \( \beta \), and discovering hidden representations of \( x \) and \( \theta \). Joint optimization equation can be defined as [13]:

\[
\min_{\theta, s, \beta} \sum_{d=1}^{D} \log p(w_n | s_\beta, \beta) + \sum_{d=1}^{D} (\gamma \| s_\beta - \theta_d \|^2 + \rho \| \theta_d \|^2) + \lambda \sum_{d=1}^{D} | \beta_d | \]

s.t. \( \theta_d \geq 0, \forall d \)
\( s_\beta \geq 0, \forall n, d \in I_d \)
\( \beta_k \epsilon P, \forall k \) \hspace{1cm} (6)

Here, \( C \) is a positive constant. As regards, document code \( \theta \) bridges the internal hidden representations to the external supervision.

3 Proposed Method

In this section, we explain our proposed approach for traffic video representation and then learning motion pattern by employing auxiliary information about traffic phases. At the next step, we introduce our method for abnormality detection in traffic videos. The proposed method is based on supervised topic models like MedLDA and MedSTC. Such models have been originally proposed for the purpose of document classification. They utilize the known class labels of training documents to find the unknown labels of test documents. In our proposed method, we assume that the

\[ \text{Fig. 2 MedSTC}. \]
traffic phase labels of both training and test video clips are available. Based on this assumption, we employ the supervised topic models for more efficient analysis of the traffic scenes.

3.1 Video Representation

After capturing a video, in the first place, it is divided to a series of clips that do not have common scenes. Each clip is regarded as a document.

In order to identify key points and employ them to derive optical flow vectors through Lucas–Kanade method from pairs of succeeding frames, Shi–Tomasi corner detector is used here. To reduce the noise volume, a limit is defined for optical flow vectors’ amplitude. In order to develop the vocabulary, optical flow vectors are converted to discrete visible words. Optical flow vectors are indicated by \((x, y, a)\). The positions of \((x, y)\) are limited to the nearest region on a grid spaced every 10 pixels and the angles of flow vectors, \(a\), are divided into 8 directions. At last, a specified vocabulary is obtained, i.e. \(\mathbf{v} = \{v_1, \ldots, v_N\}\) with a total of \(N\) flow words, where every word contains some data about location and motion direction.

For MedLDA, the video clip can be represented as a vector \(\mathbf{w} = \{w_1, \ldots, w_N\}\), in which \(w_n\) denotes the word \(n\) in the clip. For MedSTC, in each clip, a group of flow words gather together over the video frames. After that, the video clip can be represented as a vector \(\mathbf{w} = \{w_1, \ldots, w_N\}\), in which \(I\) is a set of word indexes and \(w_n\) denotes the number of appearance of word \(n\) in the clip. By employing a topic model, optical flow words that frequently co-occur in a video clip create a motion pattern, which indicates distribution of the vocabulary \(\mathbf{v}\).

3.2 Learning Motion Patterns

Let us assume that we know the traffic phase of each training video clip. For employing the additional information of traffic phases, we propose to utilize the supervised topic models such as MedLDA and MedSTC as the topic model. The traffic phase of each video clip defines a label for the class that the clip belongs to. We use such known labels of training video clips as the topic model. The traffic phase of each video clip is regarded as a document. All parameters are explained in subsection 2.1.

Similarly, using the known labels of training video clips \(y\) in MedSTC, we can find the dictionary of topics or motion patterns \(\beta\) by solving the optimization problem (10).

\[
\begin{align*}
\min_{\theta, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}} & \sum_{d, w} \log p(d_{uw}) - s_{d,w} \beta_{s_{d,w}} \\
+ & \sum_{d, w} \gamma \| \theta_d - \beta_{s_{d,w}} \|^2 + \rho \| \beta_{s_{d,w}} \|_2^2 + \frac{C}{D} \sum_d \max_{\eta} \left[ \eta_{s_{d,w}} \right]
\end{align*}
\]

s.t. \(\theta_{d,o} \geq 0, \forall d\)

\(s_{d,w} \geq 0, \forall d, n \in I_d^d; \beta_{s_{d,w}} \in P, \forall k\)

where \(\eta\) is a large-margin classifier, \(\theta\) is the topic mixture and \(z\) is the topic assigned to each video clip. All parameters are as

3.3 Abnormality Detection

In the training process, the motion patterns \(\beta\) and the large-margin classifier \(\eta\) are inferred. Now, let us assume that we know the traffic phase of each test video clip. We employ the additional information of traffic phases for abnormality detection in test video clips by using the trained supervised topic models. Fig. 3 illustrates the flowchart of our proposed method for abnormality detection.

Using MedLDA with Dirichlet prior \(\alpha\), a large-margin classifier \(\eta\), a set of topics \(\beta\), for any given test video clip \(d\) and the corresponding label \(y_{d}\), the topic mixture \(\theta_{d}\) and topic \(z_{d}\), we can write:

\[
\begin{align*}
\min_{\eta \in \mathcal{H}, \theta_{d \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}}, z_{d \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}}} & -E \log p(y, \theta, \alpha, \beta) \\
& - H(q(\theta, z)) + KL(q(\eta) \mid \mid p_{\alpha}(\eta)) + C \sum_{d \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}} \xi_d \\
\text{s.t.} & E[\eta^T f(y, z_{d \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}})] \geq 1 - \xi_d \\
& \forall y \neq y_{d}, \xi_d \geq 0 \quad (9)
\end{align*}
\]

Then, the likelihood is calculated as:

\[
p(y, z_{d \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}}) \propto \prod_{d \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}} p(z_{d \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times D}} | \theta_d, \beta) \times p(y_d | \theta_d, \beta, \eta)
\]

Obviously, a clip with a low likelihood is likely to include abnormalities. We will employ normalized log-likelihood in our experiments.

\[
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\]
Similarly, using MedSTC with a large-margin classifier \( \eta \) and a dictionary \( \beta \), for a given test video clip \( d \) and its corresponding label \( y_d \), the document code \( \theta_d \) and word codes \( s_d \), we can write:

\[
\begin{align*}
\min_{\theta_d, s_d} & \sum_n \left( w_{s_n} \log(s_{s_n}^T \beta_n) - s_{s_n}^T \beta_n \right) \\
& + \sum_n \left( \gamma_{s_n, \theta} - \theta_n \right)^T + \rho \cdot \sum_n \| s_{s_n} \|_1 \\
& + \lambda \sum_n \| \theta_n \|_1 \\
& + C \max \left( \Delta(y_d, y) + \eta_{s_n}^T \theta_n - \eta_{s_n}^T \theta_d \right)
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{s.t. } \quad \theta_d \geq 0; \quad s_{s_n} \geq 0, \quad n \in I_d
\]

Then, a sparse reconstruction cost (SRC) is calculated as:

\[
f_{\text{SRC}} = \sum_n \left( s_{s_n}^T \beta_n - w_{s_n} \ln(s_{s_n}^T \beta_n) \right) + \| \theta_d \|_1 \\
+ \rho \sum_n \| s_{s_n} \|_1 + \lambda \left( \sum_n \| s_{s_n} - \theta_n \|_1 \right) \\
+ \max \left( \Delta(y_d, y) + F(y, \theta_d) - F(y_d, \theta_d) \right)
\]

\[(13)\]

Obviously, a clip with a high \( f_{\text{SRC}} \) tends to be with abnormalities.

4 Experimental Results

The output of the methods presented in this paper is tested using QMUL Junction dataset\(^\dagger\). This video has been recorded at 25 fps with a camera installed at a crossroad and its display resolution is 360x288 pixels. The Junction dataset includes 73 training clips and 39 test clips, where each clip has 12s length. Without any prior information, the number of topics is usually assigned with a large value so, here, the number of topics is given as \( K=20 \).

Stop lights control the QMUL Junction with 4 traffic phases, i.e. moving in upright lane, turn right and left with upright lane, and keep to the right or to the left. Let’s suppose that we know the traffic phases of all training and test video clips so as to employ the method given in this paper to derive the motion patterns.

Figs. 4 and 5 depict sample motion patterns discovered by MedLDA and MedSTC, respectively, employing the traffic phase information. In addition, without using any supplementary information, motion patterns learned by LDA and STC are also added to these figures to make a comparison. As indicated, there are more plain semantic relations in the motion patterns learned by employing the traffic phase information.

Our proposed method is also tested on abnormal event detection. Eight abnormal events are found in 39 test clips captured by Junction dataset. These events are hazardous driving, not complying with traffic laws, causing interruption to traffic flow, uncommon moves like U-turns.

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves for MedLDA and MedSTC are shown in Figs. 6 and 7, which are based on traffic phase information. Also, ROC curves for LDA and STC without employing any supplementary information are drawn in these figures to

\[^\dagger\text{http://www.eecs.qmul.ac.uk/~sgg/QMUL_Junction_Datasets/Junction/Junction.html}\

Fig. 3 Flowchart of our proposed method for abnormality detection.
make a comparison. Based on the ROC curves shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the area under the ROC curves of LDA and STC are 71% and 69%, respectively. However, by using traffic phase information, the area under the ROC curves for MedLDA and MedSTC reach to 75% and 73%, respectively. This indicates that providing additional traffic phase information in the training phase results in more accurate motion pattern modeling, and hence, better performance in abnormality detection.
5 Computational Complexity

We analyzed the computational complexity of different methods, in learning motion patterns and abnormal event detection. Our experiments were performed on an Intel CoreTM i7-4790 3.6 GHz CPU, 32 GB RAM, with Linux (Ubuntu 14.04) OS and C++ implementation. Using STC and MedSTC topic models, it takes about one second for training model on 73 12-second 360×288-pixel clips in QMUL Junction dataset. Testing 39 12-second clips with the same resolution and the same dataset, for abnormal event detection, requires about 2.5 second. For LDA and MedLDA topic models, training 73 video clips and testing 39 video clips take about 6.5 and 0.05 second, respectively. In comparison to STC, LDA has slower learning due to slow inference and abnormality detection under supervised approach. Moreover, it leads to more interpretable topic. Additionally, it leads to higher performance in abnormality detection. Compared to classic unsupervised topic models with no side information, our method achieved more than 4% higher AUROC in abnormality detection on a widely-used traffic dataset.

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we address the problem of typical motion pattern discovery in traffic videos and its usage for abnormality detection. For this purpose, we assume that additional traffic information are assigned to the video clips. Based on such auxiliary information, we have formulated the problem of traffic motion pattern extraction and abnormality detection under supervised topic modeling framework. Experimental results show that incorporating side information makes supervised topic models, such as MedLDA and MedSTC, to discover more interpretable topic. Moreover, it leads to higher performance in abnormality detection. Compared to classic unsupervised topic models with no side information our method achieved more than 4% higher AUROC in abnormality detection on a widely-used traffic dataset.

References

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