

Probabilistic Group-Level Motion Analysis and Scenario Recognition



imagination at work

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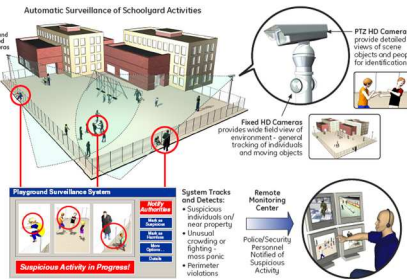
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Poster 3-15

Goal: Continuous automated video-based behavior recognition in locations such as parks, schools, prison yards, public venues where continuous law enforcement presence is desirable but infeasible.

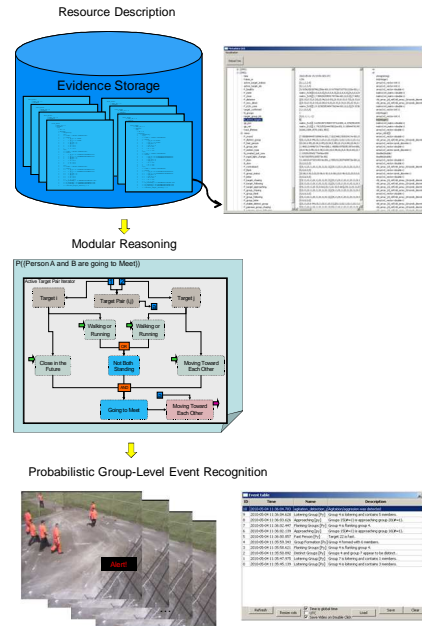


Specifically addressing issues involving **groups and crowds**.

Behaviors being detected by our system:

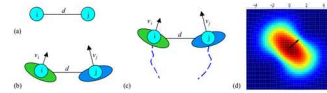
- group forming and dispersion
- running (fast) individuals
- loitering individuals or groups
- approaching / chasing / meeting
- flanking
- agitation / aggression / fighting
- **customized behaviors and scenarios**

Probabilistic Evidence & Reasoning



Probabilistic Soft Group Analysis

- Pairwise grouping
- Path-based connectivity



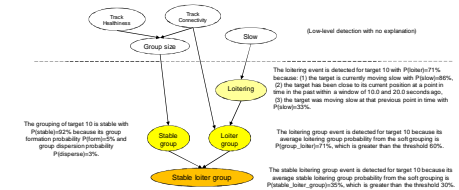
Scenario Recognition for Individuals

| Track analysis | Probabilities for track i , or between tracks (i, j) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Track healthiness | $h(i)$, obtained from Kalman filter tracking confidence and lifetime |
| Person loitering | $p^l(i)$ (currently slow, close in the past, slow in the past) |
| Person motion type | $p^{mt}(M^t(i), i)$, $M^t = \{ \text{standing, walking, running, unknown} \}$, Fig. 3(a) |
| Relative distance change | $p^d(D^t(i, j), i, j)$, $D^t = \{ \text{increasing, decreasing, unchanged} \}$, Fig. 3(b, lower) |
| Track to track pairwise metric | $p^p(i, j)$ incorporating (from) dist. metric, velocity, and motion track history in Eq. 3 |
| Track to track path connectivity | $p^c(i, j)$, obtained from $p^p(i, j)$ after all-pair shortest path computation |
| Person meeting | $p^m(i, j) = 1 - \prod_{t=t_0}^{t_1} (1 - p^c(i, j)_t)$, where p^c is defined in Eq. 11 |
| Person following | $p^f(i, j) = p^m(i, j) \cdot p^l(j)$, $p^l(j) = \text{walking} \cdot [1 - \text{sigmoid}(d_{ij}(i, j), \mu_{d_{ij}}, \sigma_{d_{ij}})]$ |
| Person chasing | $p^c(i, j) = p^m(i, j) \cdot p^l(i)$, $p^l(i) = \text{running} \cdot [1 - \text{sigmoid}(d_{ij}(i, j), \mu_{d_{ij}}, \sigma_{d_{ij}})]$ |

Group-Level Scenario Recognition

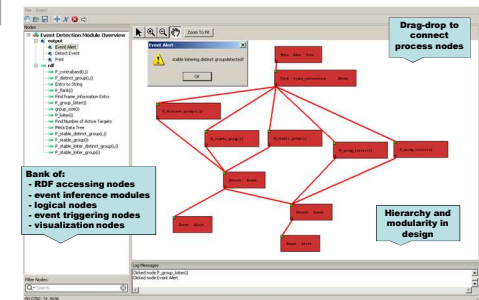
| Group scenario | Probabilities for track i , or between tracks (i, j) |
|------------------------|--|
| Group formation | $p_g^f(i) = \text{sigmoid}(y_g^f(i, 0.2))$, $y_g^f = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}} p_g^c(i, j, t) \cdot (1 - p_g^c(i, j, t_0)) \cdot \max(h(i), h(j))$ |
| Group dispersion | $p_g^d(i) = \text{sigmoid}(y_g^d(i, 0.2))$, $y_g^d = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}} p_g^c(i, j, t) \cdot (1 - p_g^c(i, j, t)) \cdot \max(h(i), h(j))$ |
| Stable group | $p_g^s(i) = 1 - p_g^f(i) - p_g^d(i)$ |
| Loitering group | $p_g^l(i) = 1 - \prod_{t=t_0}^{t_1} (1 - p_g^s(i, j)_t) p^l(i)$ |
| Stable loitering group | $p_g^{sl}(i) = p_g^l(i) \cdot p^l(i)$ |
| Distinct groups | $p_g^d(i, j) = \prod_{t=t_0}^{t_1} (1 - \max(p_g^c(i, k) p_g^c(k, j), p_g^c(j, k) p_g^c(k, i)))$ |
| Close-by groups | $p_g^c(i, j) = 1 - \prod_{t=t_0}^{t_1} (1 - p^c(i, k, t)) \cdot (1 - p^c(k, j, t))$ |
| Group meeting | $p_g^m(i, j) = 1 - \prod_{t=t_0}^{t_1} (1 - p_g^c(i, j)_t)$ |
| Group following | $p_g^f(i, j) = p_g^m(i, j) \cdot (1 - \prod_{t=t_0}^{t_1} (p_g^c(i, k) + (1 - p_g^c(i, k)) \cdot (1 - p^l(k, j)))$ |
| Group chasing | $p_g^c(i, j) = p_g^m(i, j) \cdot (1 - \prod_{t=t_0}^{t_1} (p_g^c(i, k) + (1 - p_g^c(i, k)) \cdot (1 - p^{lc}(k, j)))$ |

Event Explanation



Scenario Modeling GUI

Allows user to easily define new scenarios using a bank of event inference modules



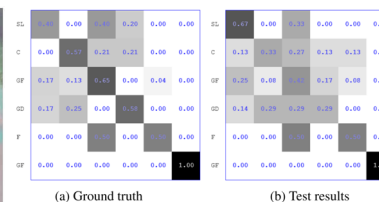
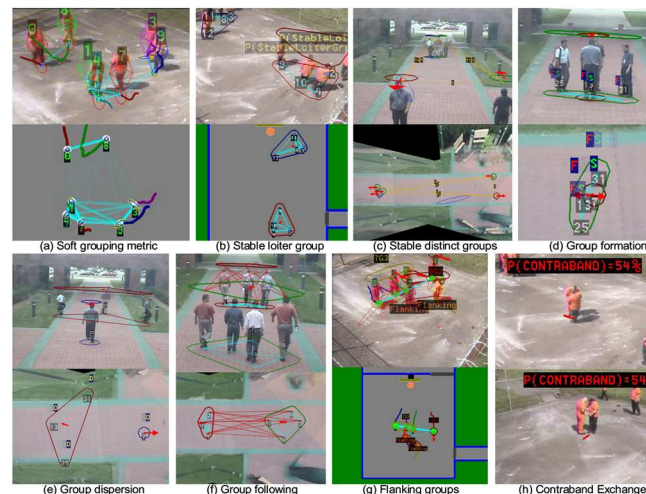
Prior Capabilities

- GE's multi-camera, multi-object surveillance tracking system
- Motion analysis, discrete group analysis
- Activity detection, social network analysis
- Active control for PTZ camera network
- Biometrics at a distance



Simulated scenarios. Data enacted by Lake Erie Correctional Officers.

Experimental Results



System Deployment & Validation

- Independent system evaluation in progress conducted by ManTech (www.mantech.com) on behalf of NIJ
- System deployed to local police department to process video feeds and control PTZ cameras for real-life applications

Conclusions

- Robust multi-camera, multi-object surveillance tracking system as the backbone
- Probabilistic representation and inference for tracking evidence and group activities
- Modular inference enables explanation of decision making for alerts
- User-friendly GUI allows law enforcement practitioners to quickly design new events and scenarios
- Integrated face capture in PTZ views
- Ongoing system deployment and validation on real-world law enforcement sites



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