

Project Title: Event Analysis

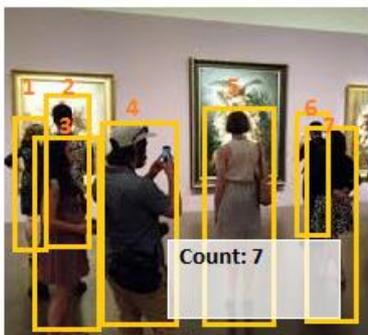
Applications of computer vision and AI in smart tourism industry

Background :

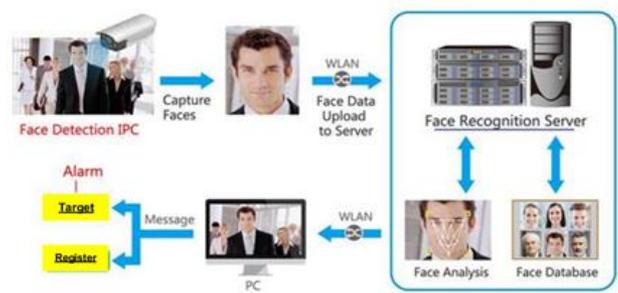
In summary, 'event analysis' is leveraged on two main technologies: HpVT provides the communication backbone and AI provides intelligent computing backbone. The goal of this project is to research and develop a cost-effective system that is capable of performing a smart visual analysis in the smart tourism domain in real-time or near real-time mode. The aim of this monitoring is to enhance safety and security. Participating countries will work on the same technological targets but may have different local applications. In this proposal, the event analysis will be employed in the following applications in the Smart Tourism area: (i) smart museums, (ii) smart surveillance and (iii) smart pedestrian and traffic monitoring.

Targets:

Smart museums



Smart surveillance



Smart pedestrian safety monitoring



Speaker:

Somnuk Phon-Amnuaisuk, Project leader, Universiti Teknologi Brunei

Project Members :

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Project Duration :

24 month, 1 September 2018 to 31 August 2020

Concepts

Event Analysis: Applications of computer vision and AI in smart tourism industry ASEAN IVO 2018

INTRODUCTION

After the establishment of the AEC (ASEAN Economic Community), travelling has become easier for people living in this region. The main concerns when travelling are safety and well-being. Our 'event analysis' project explores a cost-effective approach that leverages on the recent advances in media streaming technology and AI technology. It is hoped to deliver 'visual event analysis' service to the tourism industries.



- HoVT provides**
- low latency, high resolution
 - low per unit setup cost
 - ease of data accessibility

- AI & Computer vision**
- feature learning capability
 - improve performance
 - ability to learn and adapt
 - ability to handle higher complexity



- Applications**
- smart tracking & localization
 - smart museum
 - smart building
 - smart transportation hubs
 - smart traffic
 - smart pedestrian monitoring
 - smart surveillance
 - etc.

Project Members



Main Activities:

- Logistics
- Installation & Data collection
- Algorithm development

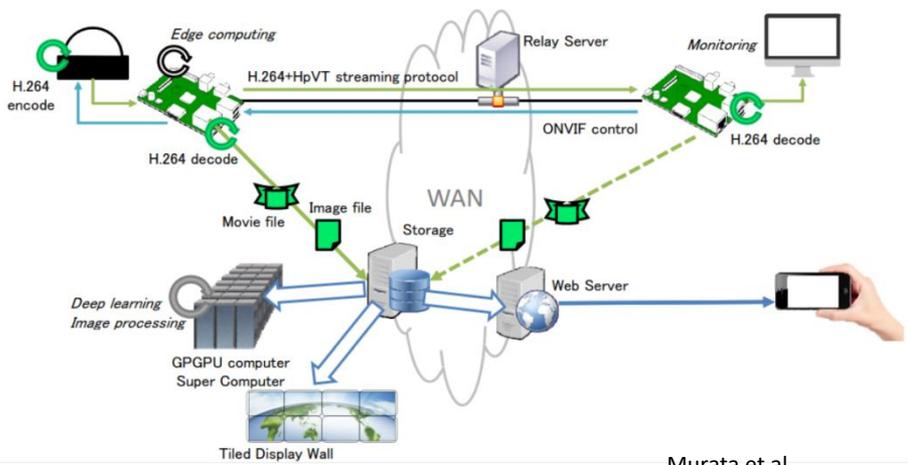
2018

- September : kick off meeting
- November : 1st progress report

2019

- April – July : acquire cameras
- November : preliminary results

Big picture on visual IoT



Murata et al.

Data Acquisition:

Thailand: MUT, NECTEC ← Museum
Laos: NUoL ← Pedestrian, cars
Myanmar: UCSY ← Tourist spots
Brunei: UTB ← Library

Algorithm Development:

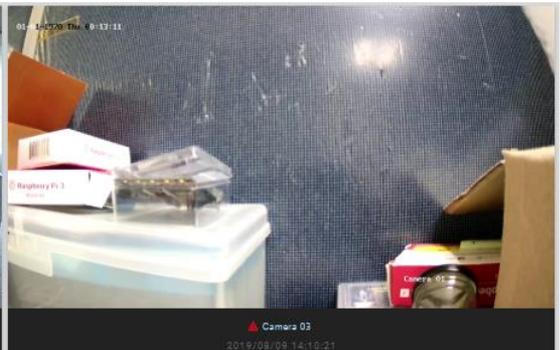
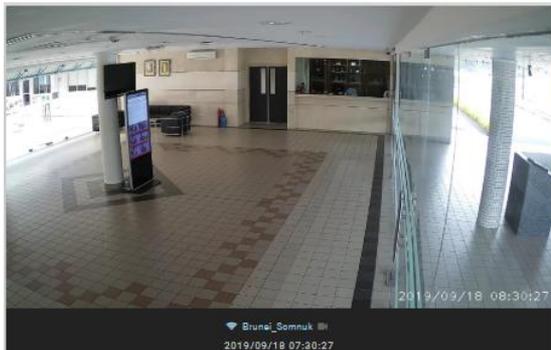
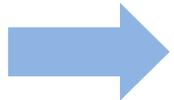
UTB: Detection, Tracking, Counting
MUT: Face recognition
NUoL: Pedestrian, Car detection
NTU: Activity recognition



Indoor



Outdoor



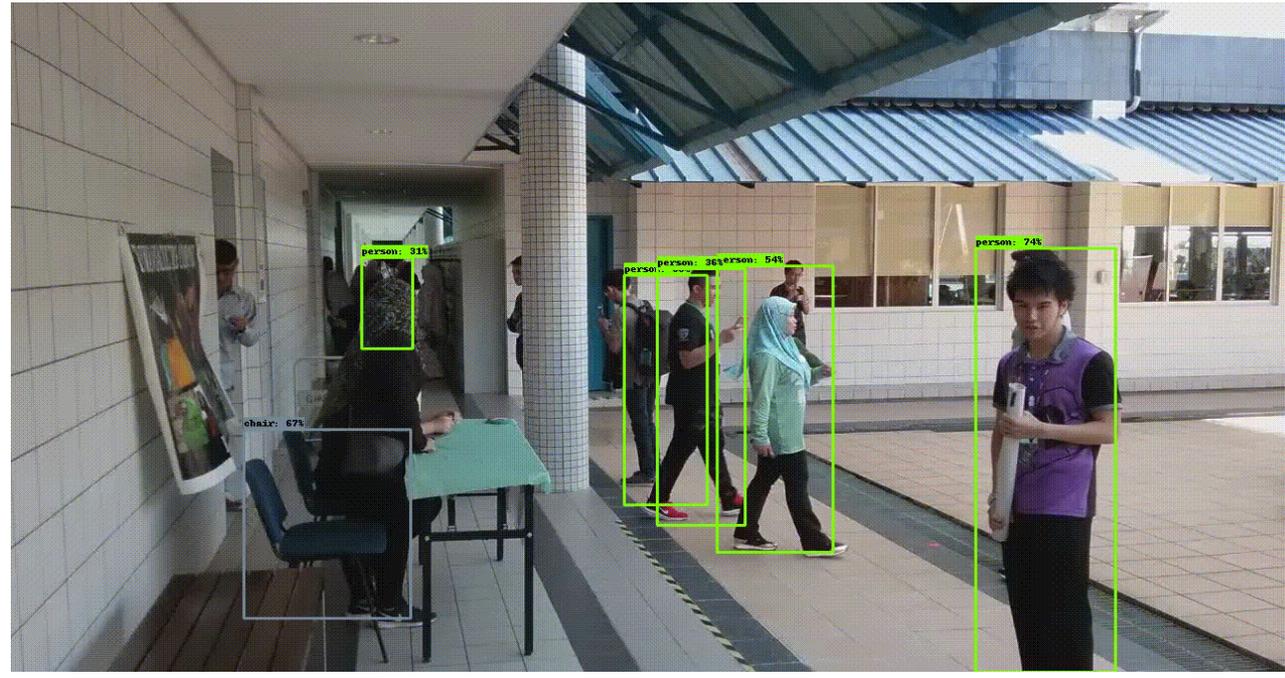
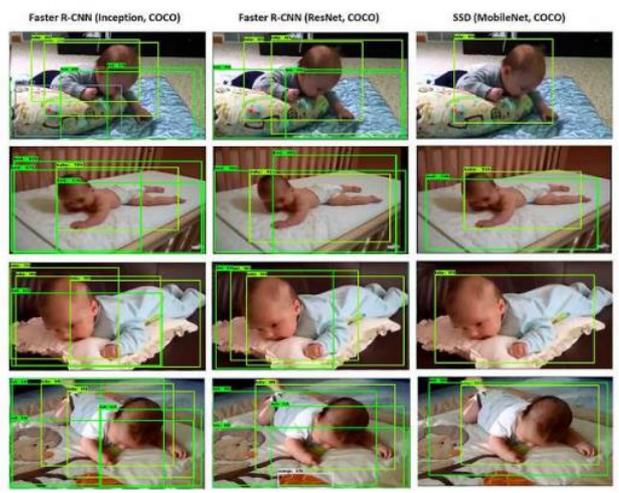
January 2020 – August 2020

1. Meetings: three progress report meetings
 - Will be hosted by UTB, tentative schedule early January 2020
 - Will be hosted by NTU, tentative schedule March/April 2020
 - Will be hosted by MMU, tentative schedule June/July 2020

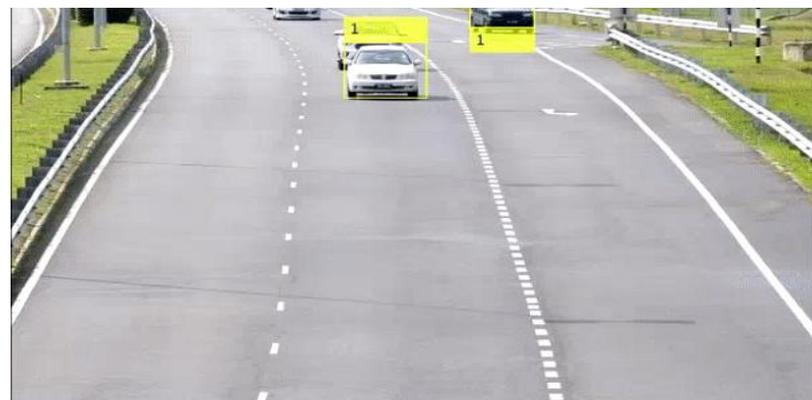
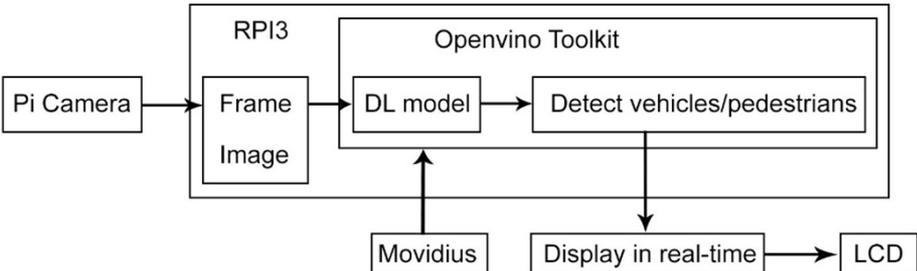
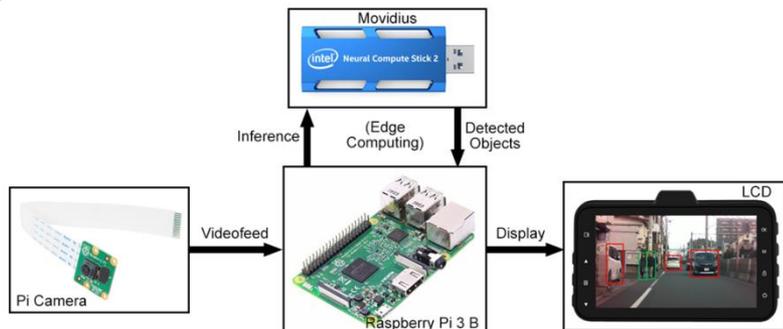
2. Computing expenses such as servers, GPUs and TPUs

Table 1. Summary of sensitivity, specificity and average accuracy of the Faster R-CNN and the SSD detectors. Microsoft COCO is the training dataset for all models except the SSD VGG model which uses the VOC dataset.

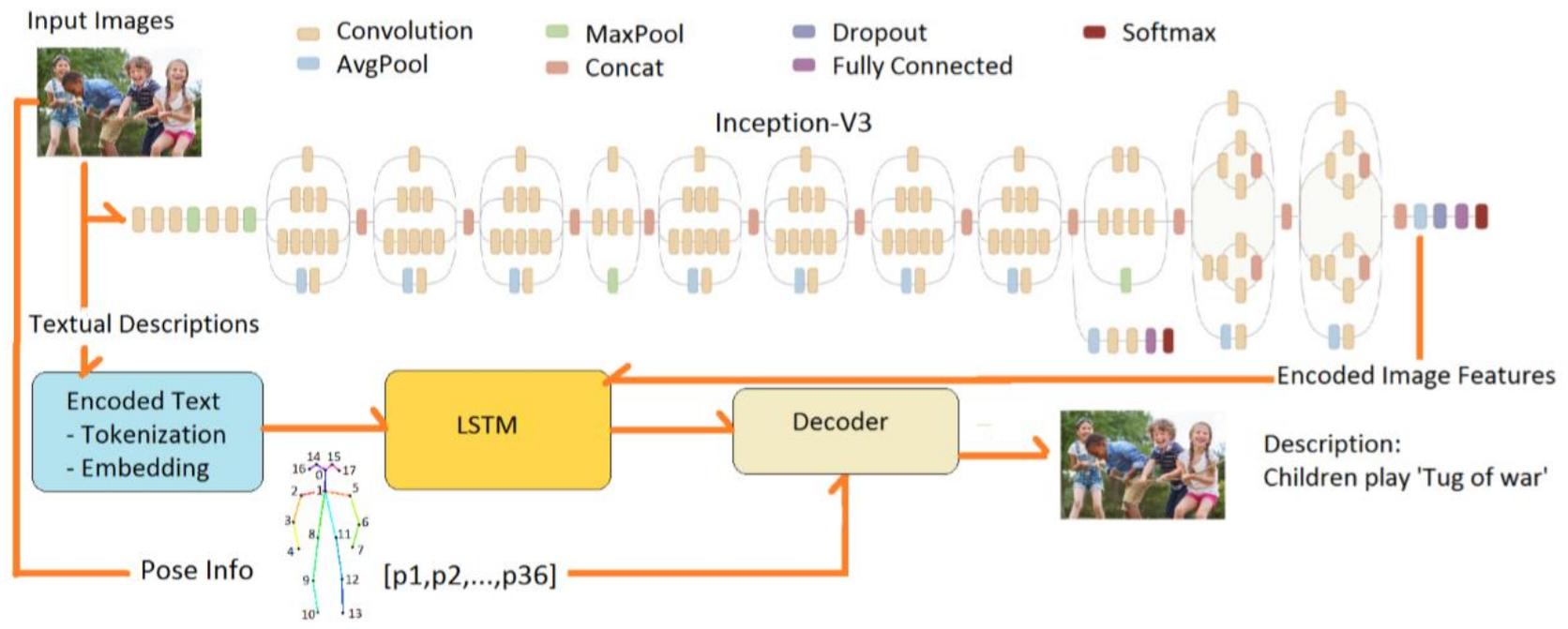
Model	Footage 1		Footage 2		Footage 3		Footage 4		Footage 5		Acc (%)
	Sens	Spec									
Faster R-CNN											
Inception model (COCO)	0.98	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.80	95.5
ResNet model (COCO)	0.98	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.86	0.98	0.96	97.5
SSD											
MobileNet model (COCO)	0.80	1.00	0.70	0.80	0.84	1.00	0.87	1.00	0.79	1.00	85.3
VGG model (VOC)	0.88	1.00	0.70	0.56	0.99	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	0.92	86.1



R&D results: Edge Computing (UTB & Science Cloud Lab)



No	Models	Inference Time	Precision	Recall	F Score
Intel Open Model Zoo					
1	person-vehicle-bike-detection-crossroad-0078	11.8 FPS	0.832	0.331	0.474
2	pedestrian-and-vehicle-detector-adas-0001	12.6 FPS	0.807	0.871	0.838
3	pedestrian-detection-adas-0002	13.4 FPS	1	0.68	0.810
4	person-detection-retail-0013	7.3 FPS	0.961	0.85	0.902
5	vehicle-detection-adas-0002	13.4 FPS	0.736	0.906	0.812
TensorFlow Detection Model Zoo					
6	ssd_mobilenet_v1_coco	10.6 FPS	0.997	0.881	0.935
7	ssd_mobilenet_v2_coco	8.7 FPS	0.998	0.861	0.924
8	ssd_inception_v2_coco	7.6 FPS	0.995	0.862	0.924



group of people are gathered around carnival game
 group of kids are playing with water balloons
 group of people are sitting around table with drinks



two children are playing in the grass
 two boys are playing on the grass
 two children are sitting on the grass

Episodic Memory for Video Captioning

Ah-Hwee TAN/NTU

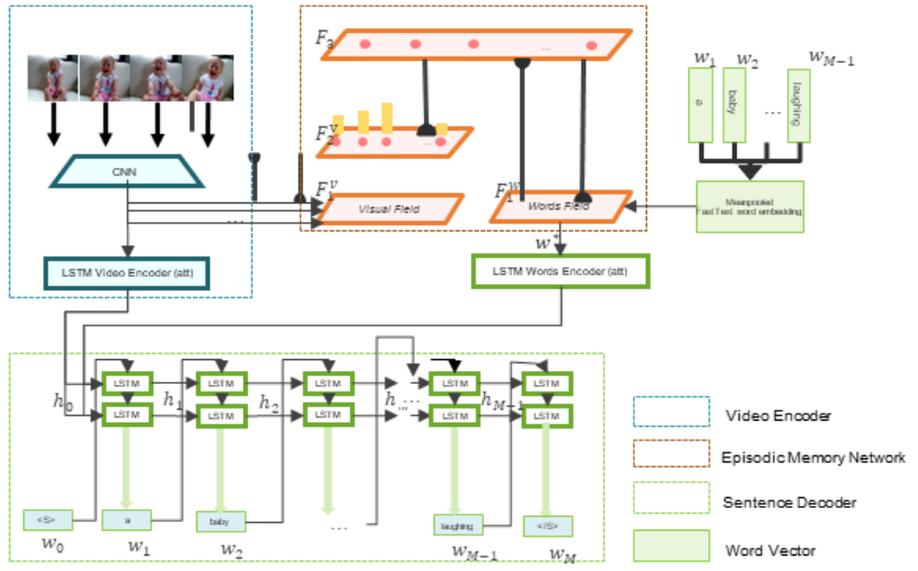
Motivations

- Memory Networks storing episodic memory was shown to enhance Question/Answering tasks
- Most current state-of-the-art video methods lacks Episodic memory module
- M^3 model attempts preliminary memory networks for video captioning.
 - Limits- Arbitrary number of memory slots => plasticity-elasticity dilemma

Objectives

- We propose Fusion ART based memory as a solution for plasticity-elasticity dilemma on the task of video captioning
 - Design mechanics to store and retrieve Episodic visual and textual representations
 - Utilizing memory for sentence decoding

Proposed Approach/Architecture



Problem Statement

- Given a video (Sequence of images), generate a natural language narration automatically
- Formulation
 - Given image sequences
 - Decode sequences of words

Examples of Visual Nodes Learned

Node 19		Node 203	
Node 24		Node 369	
		Node 399	

Presentations at International Conferences:

No:	Paper title:	Author names	Affiliation	Conference name:	The date of the conference	The venue of the conference
1	Children Activity Descriptions from Visual and Textual Associations	Somnuk Phon-Amnuaisuk, Ken T. Murata, Praphan Pavarangkoon, Takamichi Mizuhara and Shiqah Hadi	Universiti Teknologi Brunei National Institute of Information and Communication Technology CLEALINK Technology Co. Ltd.	The 13th Multi-Disciplinary International Conference on Artificial Intelligence (MIWAI 2019)	17-19/11/2019	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2	Edge Computing for Road Safety Applications	Shiqah Hadi, Ken T. Murata, Somnuk Phon-Amnuaisuk, Praphan Pavarangkoon, Takamichi Mizuhara and Soon-Jiann Tan	Universiti Teknologi Brunei National Institute of Information and Communication Technology CLEALINK Technology Co. Ltd.	The 23rd International Computer Science and Engineering Conference (ICSEC 2019)	30/10/2019 to 1/11/2019	Phuket, Thailand

Societal Impact:

- Public Policy, Civil Right: This project creates a lot of discussion in terms of the privacy issues and how they should be handled.
- Social Entrepreneurship: The computer vision and AI technology provides great technological tools to SMEs.
- Environmental Sustainability: The outcome could provide a better understanding to our environment.



<https://www.kellogg.northwestern.edu/social-impact/about.aspx>

Progress to date:

- Installation of camera and testing communications on the following sites: UTB, NECTEC, MUT, NUoL, and UCSY.
- Developing computer vision algorithms for the tasks:
 - UTB: detection, image captioning
 - NTU: video captioning
 - NUoL, MUT: installation challenges

Challenges:

- Installed cameras at MUT and NUoL are not detected at NICT science cloud. Under investigation.
- Confusion in regulation to utilize budget e.g., the signing of CRDA takes too long to be processed.
- Privacy issues and non-existent or unclear local regulations on privacy issues.

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ASEAN IVO 2018

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visual information

Event analysis

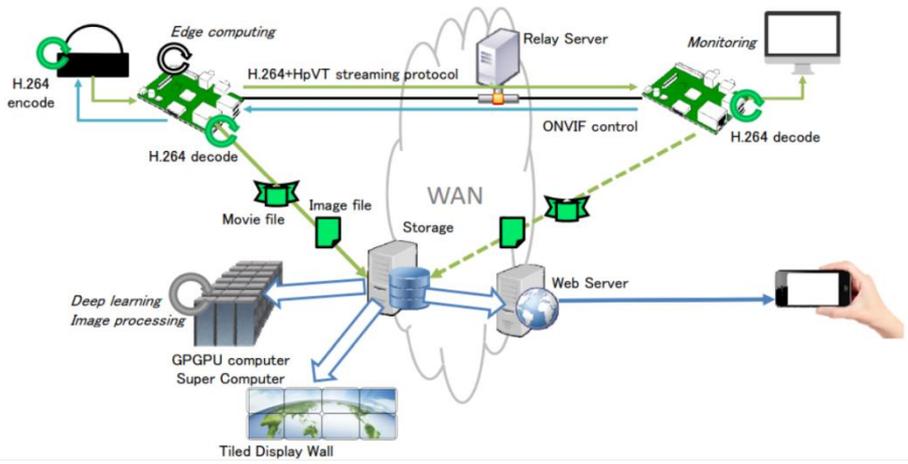
- cloud side computation
- edge side computation

Applications

- smart tracking & localization
- smart museum
- smart building
- smart transportation hubs
- smart traffic
- smart pedestrian monitoring
- smart surveillance
- etc.

Project Members

Big picture on visual IoT



Murata et al.

Visual sensors with AI augmentation could open a wide range of applications.

Future research in computer vision:

1. UTB: Anonymous objects (humans) localization and trajectory analysis.
2. NTU: Video captioning.
3. MMU: Anonymous pedestrian and vehicles analysis.