

Next Generation Traffic Data and Incident Detection from Video

“Video Analytics Project”



Project Sponsors and Goals

Sponsors:

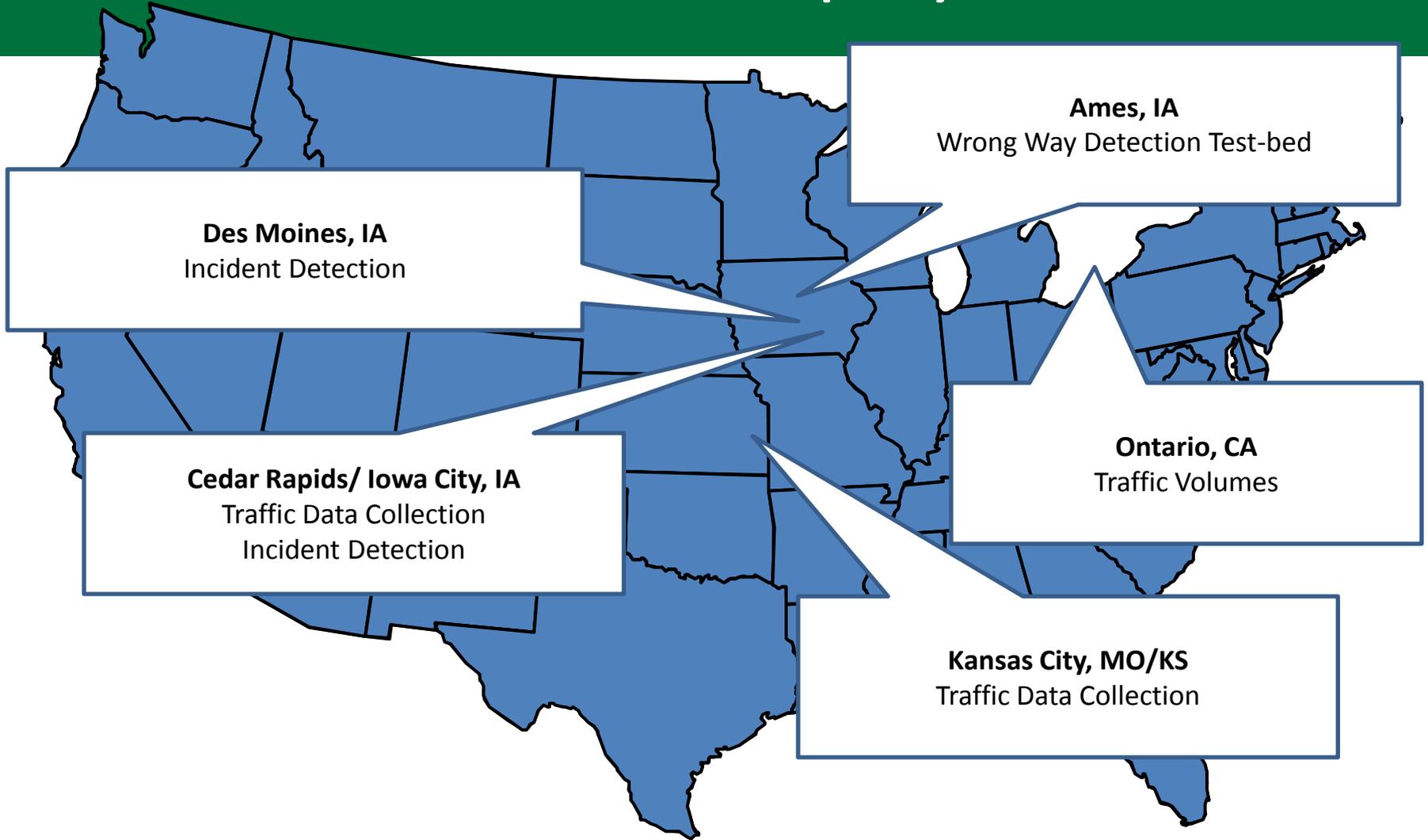
- Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
- ENTERPRISE Pooled Fund Program

Evaluation Goals:

- “Proof of Concept” to determine potential for video analytics to be effective for:
 - Traffic data collection
 - Incident detection
 - Wrong-way vehicle detection
- Determine performance levels that can be achieved when deploying the current state of practice in video analytics
- Not a comparison vendor’s products



“Virtual Test Bed” Deployment Sites

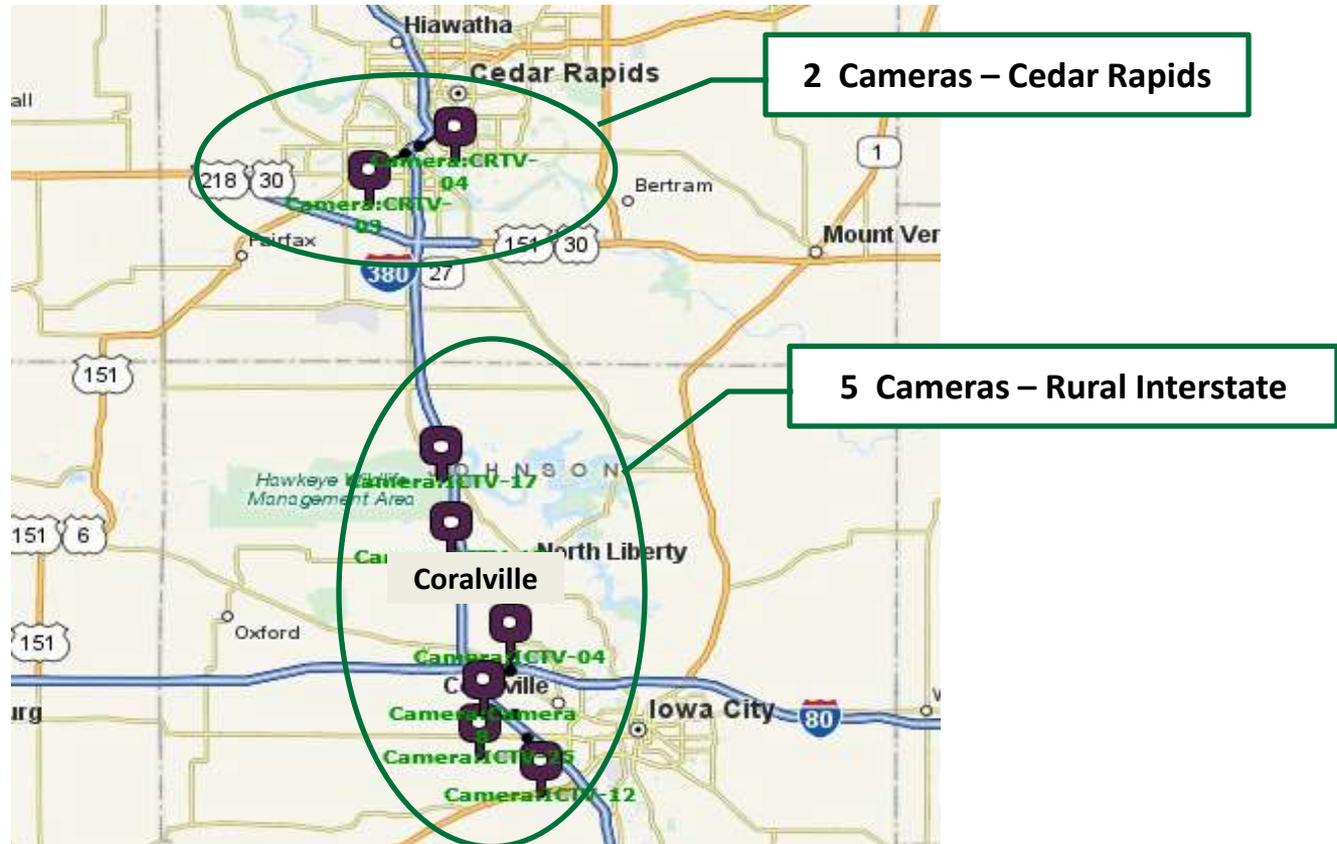


INCIDENT DETECTION



Incident Detection

Cedar Rapids / Rural Deployment 7 cameras instrumented (2 vendors)



Incident Detection

Variation in Camera Views

- 4-lane, 6-lane, 8-lane roadways
- Urban and rural Areas
- Facing N, S, W, E
- Barrier-separated/median-separated
- Curves and underpasses
- Flat roadway vs. grade in road
- Traffic moving away from / toward camera in lanes nearest camera
- Objects (signs, traffic signals) in view



Incident Detection

Incident Types Detected by Video Analytics

- Stopped Vehicle / Debris in Road
- Slow Traffic / Congestion
- Pedestrian
- Wrong-Way Vehicle

Analysis Approach:

- 1) Reviewed Detection Alerts: Still Images / Video Clips
- 2) Classified Alerts:
 - Likely Detection (validated)
 - Detection Not Likely (not validated)
 - Unable to Determine
- 3) Calculated % validated, % not validated , % unable to determine (as a function of total number of alerts)

Incident Detection

Results:

Highest Level of Performance

Stopped Vehicle / Debris:

72% alerts validated, 23% not validated, 5% unable to determine
(81 alerts during a 44-day period)

Stopped Vehicle / Debris – Remove False alarms from Object in View:

0% “false alarms” (26 alerts during a 21-day period)

Slow Vehicle/Congestion:

30% alerts validated, 33% not validated, 37% unable to determine
(1111 alerts during a 44-day period)

Pedestrian in Road:

None observed

Wrong-Way Vehicle Movements:

None observed

Incident Detection

Results

Factors that Impacted Performance

- Objects in the field of view
- Weather events / moisture on camera lens
- Headlight glare on roadway during nighttime lighting conditions

Factors that Did Not Appear to Impact Performance

- Camera position (zoom level, angle to roadway)
- Inaccurate configuration of video analytics to roadway lanes

TRAFFIC DATA COLLECTION: Iowa/Kansas City Deployments



Traffic Data Collection

Deployment Sites and Data Compared

Deployment Site	Comparison Data from Agency	Volumes	Speeds	Vehicle Classifications
Rural Iowa (2 cameras)	Loops/Piezors	X	X	X
Kansas City, MO Metro (4 cameras)	Radar	X	X	

Variation in Camera Views

- Rural/Metro
- 4-6 lane roadways
- Facing N/S/W/E
- Median or Barrier separated
- Side-of-road detection
- Curves and underpasses



Traffic Data Collection

Traffic Data Types in Analysis

- Volumes (Traffic Counts)
- Average Speeds
- Vehicle Classifications

Classification Categories from Video Analytics	Corresponding FHWA Classifications
Motorcycles	Classifications 1
Cars	Classifications 2-3
Small Trucks	Classifications 4-7
Large Trucks	Classifications 8-13

Traffic Data Collection

Analysis Approach

- Data collected in 15-minute increments
- Video analytics outputs compared to outputs from DOT detectors
- Absolute Percent Difference (Abs % Diff) Calculation:
 - Calculate 15 min. period difference from DOT data
 - Convert it to absolute difference (remove any '-')
 - Compute Percent Difference
 - Result is Abs % Diff.
- Caveat: Night-time traffic is often very low volumes. Abs % Diff. is not as meaningful.

Traffic Data Collection

Results

Highest Level of Performance

(All results shown are average % diff for one week)

Traffic Volumes:

- 17% Total Avg. % Diff
- 9% Avg. % Diff daytime
- 23% Avg. % Diff at night

Vehicle Speeds:

- 5% Total Avg. % Diff
- 4% Avg. % Diff daytime
- 6% Avg. % Diff at night

Vehicle Classifications:

- “Motorcycles” (FHWA Classification 1): Avg. % Diff of 24% at night
- “Cars” (FHWA Classifications 2-3): Avg. % Diff of 13% daytime
- “Small Trucks” (FHWA Classifications 4-7): Avg. % Diff of 44% daytime
- “Large Trucks” (FHWA Classifications 8-13): Avg. % Diff. of 23% daytime

Traffic Data Collection

Results

Factors that Impacted Performance

- Low light / dark conditions
- Camera position (proximity to traffic, zoomed out, angled to roadway)
- Weather events that reduce image quality
- Inaccurate configuration of video analytics to roadway lanes
- Camera settings (e.g. shutter speed, max gain)

Factors that Did Not Appear to Impact Performance

- Position of camera relative to direction of traffic (e.g. counting headlights vs. tail lights at night)

TRAFFIC DATA COLLECTION:
Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
Deployment



Traffic Data: MTO Deployment

MTO Deployment – Focus on Volumes

- 13 cameras instrumented at 4 Locations
- Data collected in 15-minute periods
- Video recorded for 1 week at each camera, sent to video analytics vendor for processing
- Manual counts conducted for comparison
- Manual counts compared to video analytics data outputs to compute percent error

WRONG-WAY VEHICLE DETECTION



Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection

Controlled Test: Nov. 2013 in Ames, IA

- 3 vendors/technologies at 3 separate freeway ramps
- Ramp closures to test various conditions
 - 3 vehicle sizes/colors
 - Varying speeds
 - Vehicle position in lanes and shoulders
 - Vehicle changing directions
 - Daytime/nighttime lighting
- Detections conveyed via email, web interface, or on-site computer interface
- Recorded “detection” or “non-detection”

Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection



Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection

Highest Level of Performance Achieved
Daytime Test: 100% detection for 12 test drives Nighttime Test: 83% detection for 12 test drives
Factors that Impacted Detection Rate
Nighttime / Low Light Conditions Slow Speeds
Factors that Did Not Appear to Impact Detection Rate
Color/Size of Vehicle Lane Position (consistent position, shoulder, and/or weaving)

EVALUATION FINDINGS and NEXT STEPS

Evaluation Findings

- Traffic Data Collection
 - Best performance:
 - » 5-10% error for volumes (during the day); nighttime counts can be much less accurate than daytime counts
 - » 4-6% error for average speeds - similar performance day and night
 - Extremely important to position cameras for optimal data collection detection (zoomed in, no horizon in view, follow vendor recommendations)
- Incident Detection
 - Best performance: 85% accuracy for stopped vehicles/debris and 30% accuracy for slow traffic/congestion
 - Camera position, zoom level, angle to roadway – Do not appear as critical for performance compared to traffic data collection
- Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection
 - Best performance: 100% accuracy during day and 80% accuracy at night
 - Slow speeds and low lighting can impact performance

Next Steps

- Procurement Support Resources for Agencies
 - Sample Requirements
 - Agency Considerations
 - Vendor Specifications
- Benefit/Cost Analysis
- Final Report
 - Available Fall 2014 on ENTERPRISE website:
www.enterprise.prog.org

Next Steps

Questions?

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Appendix: Incident Management



Incident Detection

NORTH I-35/00 © University Fr Jun 21 2013 08:06:00 AM



WEST DMTV21 88th St / I-35/00 12:59:23



WEST DMTV05 Keoway/5-235 12:57:45



WEST 33th / I-235 Fri Nov 8 2013 12:19:48 PM



SOUTH I-35/00 © University Tue Sep 24 2013 02:04:03 PM



NORTH I-35/00 © University Fr Sep 27 2013 03:36:09 PM



Incident Detection

Examples of Incidents Detected/Verified



Incident Detection

Incident detection validated

Stopped Vehicle



Incident Detection

Incident detection validated

Stopped Vehicle

North I-380 @ 1st Ave (CRTV03) 2013-11-14 21:14:40
2013-11-14 21:14:48



South I-380 @ 4th St (CRTV04) 2013-11-19 19:29:14
2013-11-19 19:29:22



Incident Detection

Incident detection validated

Slow Traffic / Congestion



Incident Detection

Incident detection validated

Pedestrians detected as “Stopped Vehicle / Debris in Road”



Incident Detection

Incident detection validated

Slow Traffic: Overlay Not in Correct Position



Incident Detection

Examples of Incidents Not Verified (False Alarms)

Incident Detection

Incidents Not Validated (false alarms)



Incident Detection

False Alarms caused by Obstructions in View



Incident Detection

**Examples: Incidents classified as
“Unable to Determine”**

Incident Detection

Examples: Unable to Determine



DMTV50 Thu Nov 21 2013 10:34:36 AM
10:34:37



Traffic Data: MTO Deployment

Results:

Type of Comparison	Configuration/Setting	% Error
Time of Day	Day ¹	9.1%
	Night	7.9%
Camera Angle	Side	9.4%
	Overhead	6.5%
Camera Type	Axis	7.5%
	Cohu	9.6%

¹ 'Day' analysis was PM peak (16:30-17:30)

Traffic Data: MTO Deployment

Results / Conclusions:

1. Camera based counting system is appropriate if:
 - Overall Accuracy within 10% is acceptable
 - Vehicle Classification is not critical
2. Camera based counting system may not be suitable if:
 - Counts are to be conducted in work zones or areas with high stop-and-go traffic
 - Accuracy within 5% is required
 - Vehicle Classification is needed
 - Night-time accuracy is important

Wrong-Way Test: Test Vehicles



Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection

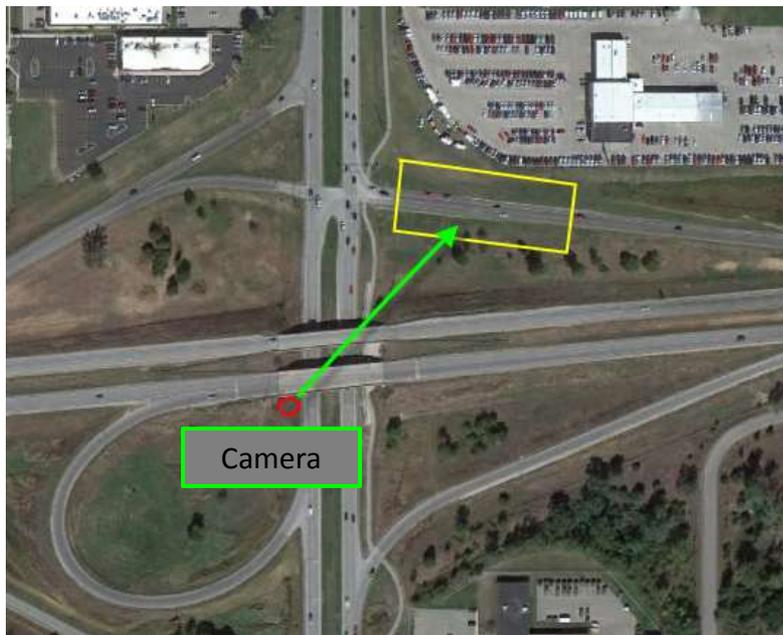
Deployment Site #1 – Dayton Ave.



90 degree detection

Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection

Deployment Site #2 – Duff Ave.



90 degree detection

Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection

Deployment Site #3 – University Blvd.



"head-on" detection

Wrong-Way Vehicle Detection

Email Alerts

