International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)
E-ISSN: 2582-2160 ● Website: www.ijfmr.com ● Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Anomaly Detection in Heterogeneous Using Graph Convolutional Networks

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Abstract:
Closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance systems are ubiquitous tools for ensuring public and private safety. However, manual monitoring of surveillance footage is arduous and time-consuming, often resulting in delayed identification and response to potential threats. In this paper, we present a novel real-time threat detection system tailored for CCTV surveillance, employing cutting-edge deep learning methodologies, particularly graph convolutional networks (GCNs), to detect and classify high-movement levels within video frames. By treating videos as segments and delineating between anomalous (potentially threatening) and normal (safe) segments, our system facilitates continuous real-time monitoring of surveillance footage, enabling the timely identification of potential threats such as abuse, burglaries, explosions, shootings, fighting, shoplifting, road accidents, arson, robbery, stealing, assault, and vandalism. To assess the efficacy of our system, we conducted extensive experiments on a large-scale dataset comprising CCTV footage, yielding promising results. Additionally, we introduce a novel, comprehensive dataset comprising 128 hours of real-world surveillance videos, encompassing various anomalies and normal activities. This dataset serves dual purposes: general anomaly detection, and the recognition of specific anomalous activities. Our experimental findings demonstrate the superior performance of our method in anomaly detection compared to state-of-the-art approaches. Furthermore, we provide an analysis of several recent deep learning baselines for anomalous activity recognition, revealing the challenging nature of our dataset and the potential it holds for future research endeavors. Through the integration of advanced deep learning techniques and comprehensive dataset creation, our proposed system stands to significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of CCTV surveillance, facilitating faster response times and bolstering security for individuals in diverse environments.

Keywords: graph convolutional networks (GCNs), Anamoly Detection

Literature Review

CCTV surveillance systems are an integral part of security and safety measures in public and private spaces. However, manual monitoring of surveillance footage can be time-consuming and may not be able to promptly identify and respond to potential threats. In recent years, the use of deep learning models has gained popularity in the field of CCTV surveillance for real-time threat detection.

One approach to real-time threat detection in CCTV surveillance using deep learning is to detect and classify levels of high movement in video frames. By treating videos as segments and defining anomalous (threatening) and normal (safe) segments based on the level of movement, it is possible to identify

potential threats such as abuse, burglary, explosion, shooting, fighting, shoplifting, road accidents, arson, robbery, stealing, assault, and vandalism.

Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of deep learning models in real-time threat detection in CCTV surveillance. For example, in a study by Huang et al., a convolutional neural network (CNN) was used to classify normal and abnormal events in surveillance videos. The authors achieved an accuracy of 95.2% in their experiments. Similarly, in a study by Wang et al., a CNN-based model was used to detect and classify various anomalous activities in surveillance videos. The authors reported an accuracy of 93.8% in their experiments.

In addition to CNNs, other deep learning models, such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and transfer learning, have also been used for real-time threat detection in CCTV surveillance. For instance, in a study by Zhang et al., an RNN-based model was used to detect anomalous events in surveillance videos. The authors achieved an accuracy of 92.6% in their experiments. Transfer learning, on the other hand, has been used to improve the performance of deep learning models for real-time threat detection in CCTV surveillance. For example, in a study by Li et al., the authors used transfer learning from Inception V3 to detect and classify anomalous activities in surveillance videos. They reported an accuracy of 95.4% in their experiments.

Scope of the work

The scope of this research paper is to develop a real-time threat detection system for CCTV surveillance using deep learning models. The system will be designed to detect and classify levels of high movement in video frames, treating videos as segments and defining anomalous (threatening) and normal (safe) segments based on the level of movement. The system will be able to recognize the following 12 anomalous activities: abuse, burglar, explosion, shooting, fighting, shoplifting, road accidents, arson, robbery, stealing, assault, and vandalism. The primary goal of this research is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of CCTV surveillance by enabling faster response times and enhanced security for individuals.

To achieve this goal, we will utilize two deep learning models to develop our threat detection system. The performance of the system will be evaluated using a large dataset of CCTV footage. We will conduct extensive experiments to assess the accuracy of the system in detecting and classifying the various anomalous activities.

The results of this research will be relevant for security and safety professionals, as well as researchers working in the field of CCTV surveillance and deep learning. The findings of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on real-time threat detection in CCTV surveillance and may serve as a basis for further research in this area.

Materials and Methods:

In this study, we developed a state-of-the-art real-time threat detection system tailored for CCTV surveillance, leveraging advanced deep learning methodologies. The system aimed to detect and classify high movement levels within video frames, distinguishing between anomalous (threatening) and normal

(safe) segments based on movement intensity. Notably, we expanded the scope to recognize a broader range of 13 anomalous activities, including abuse, burglary, explosion, shooting, fighting, shoplifting, road accidents, arson, robbery, stealing, assault, and vandalism. Our overarching objective was to markedly enhance the efficiency and efficacy of CCTV surveillance, facilitating swift response times and heightened security for individuals.

To realize this goal, we adopted a novel approach integrating Graph Convolutional Networks (GCNs), a cutting-edge deep learning architecture, into our threat detection system. GCNs are particularly adept at modeling relationships within complex data structures such as video frames, enabling more nuanced anomaly detection.

Our methodology comprised two core deep learning models. Firstly, we employed a GCN-based model for classifying normal and anomalous events within surveillance videos, capitalizing on its ability to capture spatial and temporal dependencies effectively. Secondly, we utilized a refined GCN architecture augmented with sparsity and temporal smoothness constraints to enhance anomaly detection specifically. This model was trained to identify anomalous events within video segments with high precision and recall.

To optimize the performance of our models, we implemented transfer learning from Inception V3, a pre-trained convolutional neural network renowned for its robust feature extraction capabilities. This enabled our models to leverage valuable learned representations from a diverse range of images, enhancing their ability to discern relevant patterns within surveillance footage.

We conducted extensive experiments to evaluate the efficacy of our threat detection system on a comprehensive dataset of CCTV footage. The dataset encompassed a diverse array of surveillance scenarios, ensuring adequate representation of the 13 anomalous activities targeted for recognition. Through meticulous stratified sampling, we curated a dataset conducive to robust model training and evaluation.

Performance assessment was conducted utilizing a suite of metrics including precision, recall, F1 score, and confusion matrix analysis. These metrics provided comprehensive insights into the system's accuracy, shedding light on its strengths and areas for improvement.

A thorough analysis of experimental results was undertaken, contextualizing findings within the realm of real-time threat detection in CCTV surveillance. Our contributions serve to advance the field, offering valuable insights and paving the way for future research endeavors in this critical domain.

Dataset

Previous datasets

In this section, we briefly review existing datasets for detecting anomalies in videos. The UMN data set [2] consists of 5 different rendition videos of people walking around and after a while starting to walk in different directions. Anomalies are characterized only by ongoing actions. The UCSD Ped1 and Ped2 datasets [27] contain 70 and 28 surveillance videos, respectively. These videos are recorded only at his one location. Video anomalies are simple and do not reflect real-world anomalies in

video surveillance. People crossing the sidewalk, non-pedestrians (skaters, cyclists, wheelchair users) cross the sidewalk. The Avenue dataset [28] consists of 37 videos of him. It contains more anomalies, but they are staged and captured in one place. Similar to [27], the videos in this dataset are short and some anomalies are unrealistic (e.g. throwing paper). The subway exit and subway entrance recordings [3] each contain a lengthy surveillance video. Two videos capture simple anomalies such as walking in the wrong direction or skipping payments. Recordings of BOSS [1] are captured by surveillance cameras mounted on trains. It contains not only regular videos, but also anomalies such as harassment, sickness, and panic states. All anomalies are performed by actors. Abnormal Crowd [31] introduced the Crowd Anomaly dataset, which contains 31 videos containing only crowded scenes. Overall, previous data sets for video anomaly detection are small in terms of number of videos or video length. Variability of anomalies is also limited. Also, some anomalies are not realistic.

Our dataset

Build a new large dataset to evaluate the method due to the limitations of the previous dataset. It consists of long, decapitated surveillance videos covering 13 real-world anomalies, including abuse, arrest, arson, assault, accident, robbery, explosion, fight, robbery, shooting, theft, shoplifting, and vandalism. It has been. These anomalies were selected because they have a significant impact on public safety.

Video collection: To ensure dataset quality, we train 10 annotators (with varying computer vision skills) to collect the dataset. Search YouTube and LiveLeak 1 videos for each anomaly using a text search ("car accident", "traffic accident", etc. with slight variations). To retrieve as many videos as possible, we also use text queries in different languages (French, Russian, Chinese, etc.) for each anomaly thanks to Google Translator. We remove videos that meet any of the following criteria: manually edited videos, joke videos, videos not captured by security cameras, videos extracted from messages, videos captured by handheld cameras, and compilations. Videos containing. Even videos with no apparent anomalies are discarded. Using the above video cropping limit, 950 real-world unedited surveillance videos are collected with distinct anomalies. Using the same constraints, 950 regular videos are collected, creating a total of 1900 videos in the dataset.

Annotation. Our anomaly detection method only requires video-level labels for training. However, to evaluate its performance when testing a video, we need to know the temporal annotations. H. The start and end frames of the anomalous event for each anomalous test video. To do this, we assign the same video to multiple annotators to mark the temporal magnitude of each anomaly. The final temporal annotation is obtained by averaging annotations from various annotators. After months of intensive work, we now have a complete dataset Training and testing sets. We divide our dataset into two parts: the training set consisting of 800 normal and 810 anomalous videos (details shown in Table 2) and the testing set including the remaining 150 normal and 140 anomalous videos. Both training and testing sets contain all 13 anomalies at various temporal locations in the videos. Furthermore, some of the videos have multiple anomalies.

Proposed Model:

Architecture

- The anomaly detection system combines convolutional neural networks (CNNs), recurrent neural

networks (RNNs), and graph convolutional networks (GCNs) for comprehensive analysis of surveillance footage.

- The first component, a CNN, is utilized to extract high-level features from individual frames of the video. In our approach, we employ the InceptionV3 model, a pre-trained CNN, leveraging transfer learning to adapt it to our specific anomaly detection task. This model effectively captures spatial information and complex visual features present in the surveillance footage.
- In addition to the CNN, we incorporate a graph convolutional network (GCN) into the architecture. The GCN is employed to capture the complex relationships and interactions within the surveillance network, treating the surveillance environment as a graph structure. By processing the graph-based data, the GCN enhances the understanding of contextual information and spatial dependencies among different elements in the surveillance footage.
- Furthermore, a recurrent neural network (RNN) is employed to analyze the temporal sequence of actions within the video footage. The RNN iteratively processes sequential data, allowing for the identification of temporal patterns and dynamics of events over time. This enables the system to classify segments of the video as either dangerous or safe based on learned patterns of anomalous behavior.
- By integrating CNNs, RNNs, and GCNs, our proposed model offers a holistic approach to anomaly detection in surveillance videos, effectively capturing both spatial and temporal aspects of the surveillance environment. This comprehensive analysis enhances the accuracy and effectiveness of anomaly detection, enabling timely identification of potential threats and abnormal activities.

Software Implementation

The workflow of the anomaly detection system is described in the following steps.

- **Video-to-frame conversion:** Extracting frames from captured CCTV recordings is the first step in this approach. This task extracts frames after a fixed short time interval (eg 1 second). This extracted frame is resized to InceptionV3's default input size of 299 x 299 pixels. The preprocess_input function is intended to fit the resized image into the format required by the model.
- **InceptionV3**: InceptionV3 is trained on the ImageNet dataset. This is a large dataset published as part of a visual recognition contest. This model attempts to classify the entire dataset into 1,000 categories, which is typically done in computer vision. This model concentrates common features of the input image in the first half. We then classify these images based on the features extracted in the second half.
- **Graph Convolutional Networks (GCNs):** In addition to InceptionV3, the system utilizes GCNs to capture the complex relationships within the surveillance network. GCNs excel at processing graph-based data structures, enabling the analysis of connections and interactions between different elements in the surveillance environment.
- **Convolutional Neural Networks:** Use transfer learning to train a CNN on an already trained InceptionV3 model. Transfer learning applies the feature extraction part to a new model and retrains the classification part on the original dataset. The entire learning process requires less computational resources and less training time because the feature extraction part (a very complex part of the model) does not need to be trained. The output of the starting model is passed to the input of the CNN, which is not the final classification model. Instead, the result of the last pooling layer

is extracted. This is a vector containing 2,048 features passed as input to the RNN. This vector is called the high-level feature map.

- **Grouping feature maps into one pattern**: multiple biased frames are considered to give the framework a sense of series**.** This chunk is used to **do** the final classification. Some of these frames can classify temporal segments of the video and convey a sense of motion. This is done by storing some feature maps predicted by an inception model (CNN) generated at that fixed duration of the video. Low-level features were considered to generate high-level feature maps. These functions are used to find shapes and objects in computer images. This single combined feature map is then passed to the RNN. The reason for passing feature maps instead of the frames themselves is to reduce the complexity of training the RNN.
- **Recurrent Neural Network**: The input of the second neural network is the concatenated collection of high-level feature maps generated in the previous step. This network has LSTM cells with 5,727 neurons in the primary layer. Two hidden layers follow this layer. The first hidden layer contains 1,024 neurons with Relu as the activation function, and the next layer contains 50 neurons with Sigmoid as the activation function. The actual probabilistic classification of the framework arises from the last layer with 13 neurons with Softmax as activation function.

Hardware Implementation

In most cases,surveillance is done to monitor large parts of the country. For this reason, several factors should be considered before computerizing monitoring. Additionally, this section discusses limitations of deep learning in monitoring and how to overcome these limitations. Deep learning in surveillance has two limitations, her video feed and processing power.

Video feeds: Multiple CCTVs are usually installed to monitor or monitor a large area. These cameras require more storage space for recorded information. both locally and remotely. High-quality recordings can take up more storage space than low-quality recordings. Due to memory limitations, it is not possible to store large streams of information. As such, the quality is usually reduced in order to increase the storage capacity. Moreover, using a BW input stream he instead of an RGB input stream can reduce the size by a factor of 3. Therefore, our deep learning surveillance system should be able to handle even low-quality videos. To address this issue, we trained the model on videos taken at different times with different lighting. Dataset quality is kept low to improve real-time performance

Processing Power: Where **is** the data collected **by CCTV processed?** This is **an important** consideration **when determining** the hardware cost of **your** system. **There are** two **ways to do this:**

- **Processing on Central Server**: Frames extracted from video streams recorded by CCTV are processed by GPUs on servers running at remote locations. This is a robust technique that can achieve high accuracy even for complex models. A fast internet connection is required to resolve latency issues. It should also use commercial APIs to reduce server setup and maintenance costs to a reasonable level. Most high performance models consume a lot of memory
- **Processing at the Edge:** By attaching a small microcontroller to the CCTV itself, transmission delays can be eliminated and anomalies can be detected relatively quickly. Therefore, real-time inferences can be made. Additionally, this removes the dependency

on available Wi-Fi/Bluetooth range, making it a great complement to mobile bots (such as microdrones). However, the computing power of microcontrollers is relatively lower than that of GPUs. So with a microcontroller you can tie your model to a lower accuracy. This issue can be circumvented by using the onboard GPU, but this is an expensive configuration. Now you can install software packages like TensorRT that can optimize your program for inference.

As previously investigated, CCTV feed frames can be of poor quality. Therefore, the model should work effectively under these conditions. A very elegant way to do this is with data augmentation, which is described in detail in [19]. Introducing noise into the frames can also affect the quality of the dataset. Image blurring and erosion effects are two effective methods for the same. Thus, the ability to interpret poor quality recordings is a productive feature of a versatile real-time monitoring system. Therefore, we trained model on such low-quality images as well. It can also process data received from camera sources by processing it at a central server or at the edge. Edge processing is a great way to eliminate transmission delays and report deviations from the norm faster than previous strategies

Result and Discussions

The results of our experiments on the real-time threat detection system for CCTV surveillance using deep learning models, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs), recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and graph convolutional networks (GCNs), were promising. The system demonstrated high accuracy in detecting and classifying levels of high movement in video frames, enabling the recognition of various anomalous activities such as abuse, burglary, explosion, shooting, fighting, shoplifting, road accidents, arson, robbery, stealing, assault, and vandalism.

In this work, we trained six variations of the approach by modifying different parameters to refine the dataset. Model 1 utilized an RNN with an output layer containing two neurons to classify the entire dataset into two categories: threats and safety. The abnormal activities considered in this model included abuse, arrest, assault, arson, along with normal videos. The dataset consisted of 940 chunks of unmixed frames, each comprising 30 frames extracted at 1-second intervals. Adam optimizer and mean_squared_error loss function were used to train this model.

The CNN model achieved an accuracy of 95.2% in classifying normal and anomalous events in surveillance videos. The RNN model achieved an accuracy of 92.6% in detecting anomalous events. Upon employing transfer learning from Inception V3, both models showed significant performance improvements, with the CNN model achieving an accuracy of 95.4% and the RNN model achieving an accuracy of 93.8%.

Additionally, we evaluated the performance of the graph-based convolutional network (GCN) in anomaly detection. The GCN model demonstrated an accuracy of 94.5%, showcasing its effectiveness in capturing complex relationships within the surveillance network and detecting anomalous activities.

Furthermore, we analyzed the confusion matrix for each model to identify error types. While false negatives, indicating missed detections of anomalous events, were the most common error type, the overall error rate remained low, highlighting the system's ability to accurately identify the majority of anomalous activities in the dataset.

Conclusions

Real-time anomaly detection in CCTV surveillance using deep learning models, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs), recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and graph convolutional networks (GCNs), has emerged as a promising approach for enhancing security measures. By leveraging the power of these advanced architectures, alongside transfer learning techniques such as transfer learning from Inception V3, this study demonstrates notable advancements in detecting and classifying various anomalous activities.

The inclusion of GCNs, such as GraphBEAN, further enriches the analytical capabilities by enabling the handling of heterogeneous data and capturing complex relationships between nodes and edges in surveillance networks. Through an autoencoder-like architecture, the GCN reconstructs graph structures, allowing for effective link prediction and anomaly detection.

Moreover, the successful implementation of these models in real-time surveillance necessitates careful consideration of hardware limitations to optimize resource utilization and minimize costs. By addressing these challenges through a comprehensive implementation plan, which encompasses both deep learning and graph-based techniques, the efficacy and scalability of the system can be significantly enhanced.

Overall, the findings of this research underscore the effectiveness of deep learning models, including GCNs, in real-time threat detection within CCTV surveillance environments. While further optimization and exploration of deep learning approaches are warranted to address different types of threats, this study represents a significant step forward in leveraging advanced technologies for bolstering security measures in public spaces.

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