# KrishnaCam: Using a Longitudinal, Single-Person, Egocentric Dataset for Scene Understanding Tasks

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Carnegie Mellon University University of California, Berkeley University of California, Davis **Opportunity:** ubiquitous visual sensing will soon provide the opportunity to record a large fraction of life's events



# KrishnaCam Dataset



**Time Span: 9 months** 

**Duration: 70 hours** 

Total Clips: 460 ( 10-20 minutes)

Locations: Various neighborhoods in Pittsburgh

Device: Google Glass Data: 720 p, 30 fps Accelerometer, Gyroscope, Orientation, GPS

# Dataset contains diverse life experiences

### Walking in different neighborhoods





### Visiting parks



## Talking to people



## Shopping and eating outdoor



## Different time of day







### **Different seasons**



## Prediction Task: Where Will Krishna Move Next ?

# Motion trajectories

- For a given frame, trajectory represents motion in the next 7 seconds.
- Trajectories are generated through sensor data and used as ground-truth.



Forward



- Yellow lines indicate movement.
- Red dots indicate stopping.
- Our goal is to predict these trajectories.





StationaryAbout to stopGround-truth Trajectory examples

## **Prediction Problem**



# Trajectory prediction using nearest neighbors

• Goal: Predict future trajectory for a given frame.



Ground Truth Trajectory



Top 10 nearest neighbors using fifth layer deep features and cosine similarity as distance kernel



Predicted trajectory is average of trajectories of top 10 nearest neighbors

# Predicting common human behaviors



## People walk on sidewalk

## Predicting common human behaviors



## People remain stationary while eating



People stop soon after approaching a traffic button

# Prediction of Krishna specific behaviors



## **Turning left at particular intersection**

**Ground Truth** 

Predicted

**Top 10 Nearest Neighbors** 



## Turning right outside my house

# Predicting behavior due to transient objects

#### **Ground Truth**



Predicted



**Top 10 Nearest Neighbors** 



### Predicting stop, if car is in front

## Is big data actually necessary for this task? (how much data do you really need?)

# Prediction of rare events require more training data

**Ground Truth** 

Prediction on different training data size



# Prediction of rare events require more training data

**Ground Truth** 



#### Prediction using 2 months of training data



Top 10 Nearest Neighbors



#### Prediction using 4 months of training data



#### Top 10 Nearest Neighbors



## Prediction failure cases: bifurcations



## Junction where both left and right turn possible



## Stopping at an intersection, waiting at a traffic light, or continuing to walk

## **Density Estimate**

#### **Left-Right Bifurcation**



#### **Stop-Go Bifurcation**



# Amount of novel data decreases with time



# Virtual Webcam (capture changes)

Person



Car

Season

Time of day



# **Crowded locations in dataset**



# Summary

- Simple nearest neighbor predictions are effective due to heavy redundancy in dataset.
- Simple nearest neighbor is able to generalize for the novel places for which we have seen diverse set of examples.
- Prediction of rare events require long term training data.

# Thank You