

NEC Laboratories America Relentless passion for innovation





IEEE 2017 Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition

CVPR 2017

DESIRE: DISTANT FUTURE PREDICTION IN DYNAMIC SCENES WITH INTERACTING AGENTS

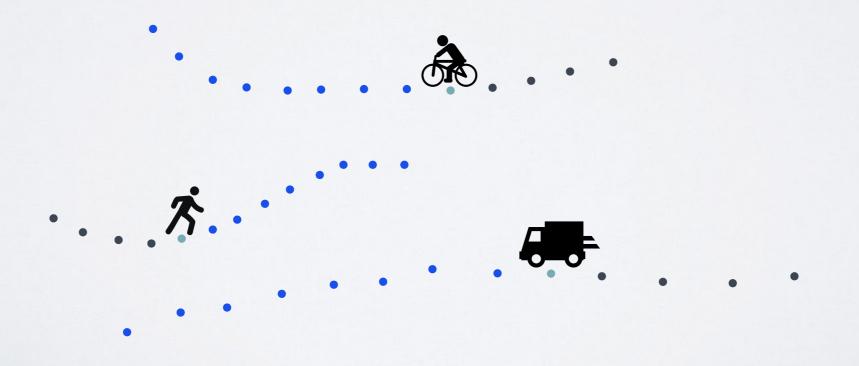
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I: University of Oxford, 2: NEC Labs, 3: Stanford University, 4: UCSD



FUTURE PREDICTION

- We address the problem of **future prediction** for multiple agents in dynamic scenes.
- Future prediction is defined as predicting agents' future locations in terms of trajectories.



FUTURE PREDICTION IS DIFFICULT

Various factors

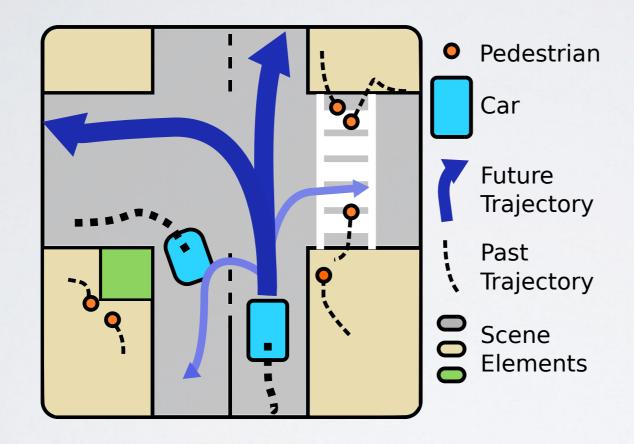
A prediction entails reasoning about probable outcomes from multiple influences (e.g., *past motion, scene context, interactions*). It requires accurate *time-profile* for inter-influence between agents.

Multi-modality

Future prediction is inherently riddled with *uncertainty* and is fundamentally different from path prediction.

A system needs to produce a **distribution over all probable outcomes** (future), instead of one deterministic output (a path).

FUTURE PREDICTION IS DIFFICULT

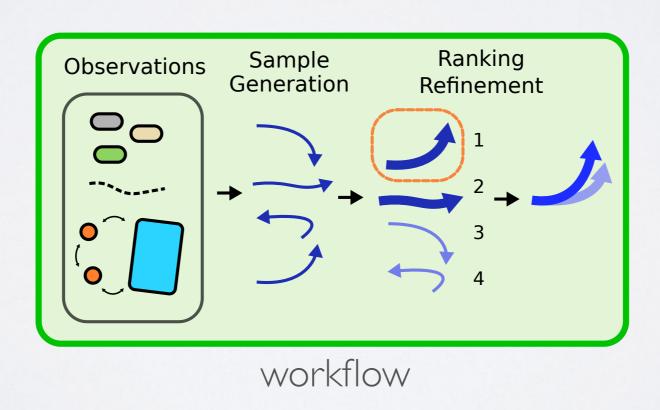


problem scenario

- Various factors
 (past motion, scene context, interactions).
- Multi-modality
 distribution over all
 probable outcomes

DESIRE: DEep Stochastic IOC RNN Encoder-decoder

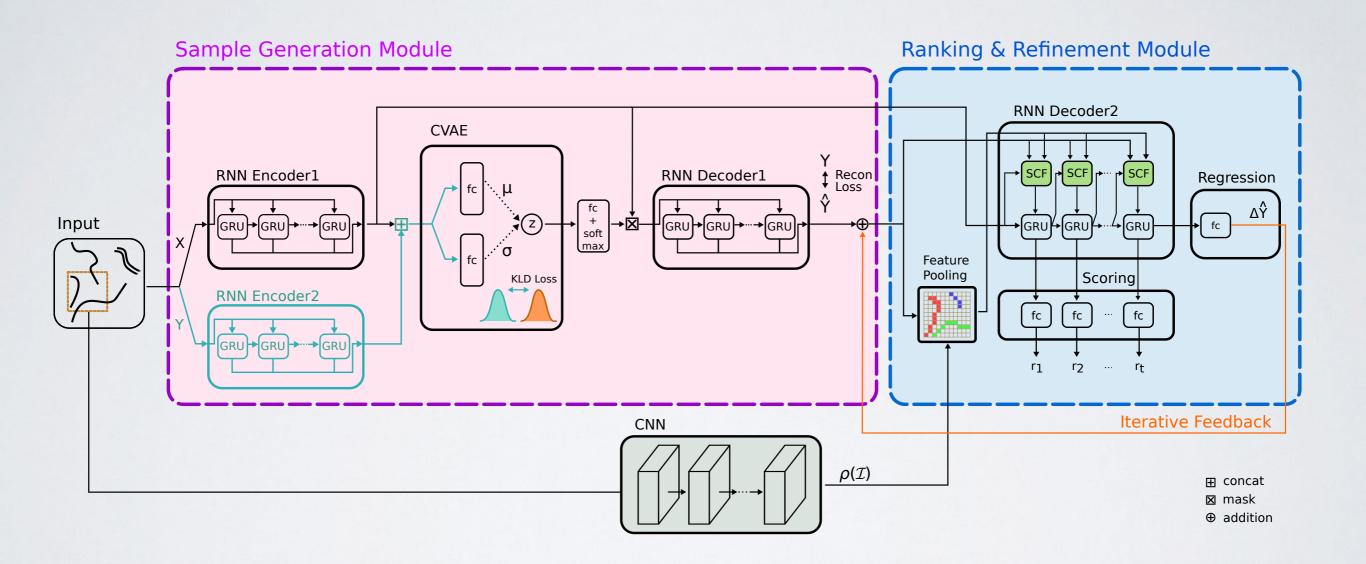
- DESIRE is a framework for distant future prediction of multiple interacting agents in dynamic scenes.
- We generate multiple prediction hypothesis using *Variational Auto-Encoder* and rank-and-refine them within *Inverse Optimal Control* framework.



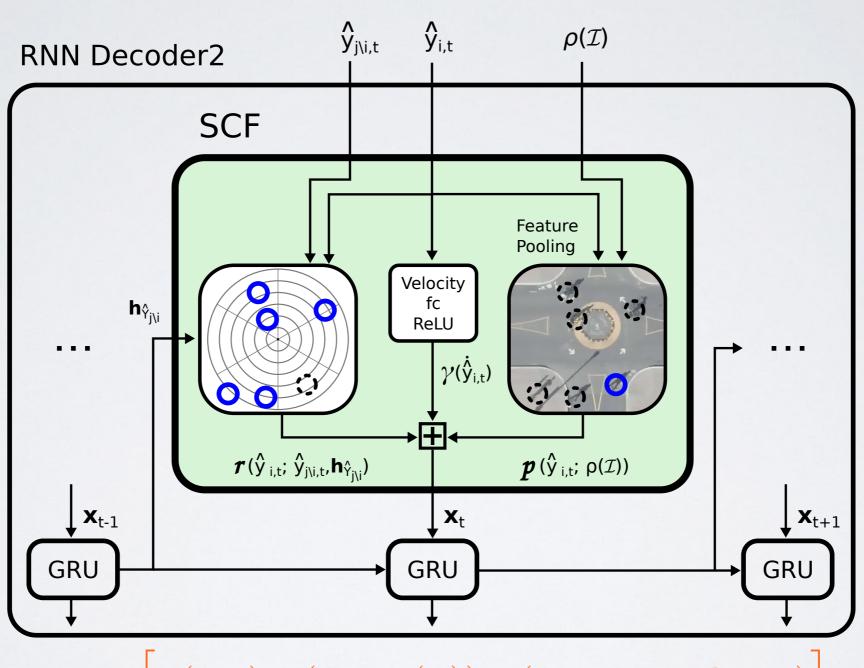


DESIRE:

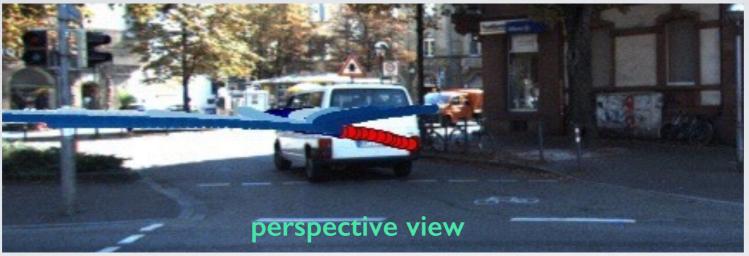
DEep Stochastic IOC RNN Encoder-decoder

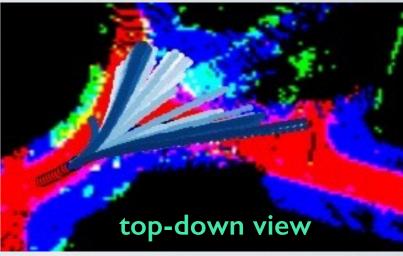


SCENE CONTEXT FUSION (SCF) UNIT



Prediction example





Iterative feedback



(10% acc. for CVAE and DESIRE)

Prediction errors

| - | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------|------|-------|--|--|
| | | KITTI | | | | SDD | | | | | |
| | | (error in n | (error in meters / miss-rate with 1m threshold) | | | (pixel error at 1/5 resolution) | | | | | |
| | Method | 1s | 2s | 3s | 4s | 1s | 2s | 3s | 4s | | |
| | Linear | 0.89 / 0.31 | 2.07 / 0.49 | 3.67 / 0.59 | 5.62 / 0.64 | 2.58 | 5.37 | 8.74 | 12.54 | | |
| | RNN ED-SI | 0.56 / 0.16 | 1.40 / 0.44 | 2.65 / 0.58 | 4.29 / 0.65 | 1.51 | 3.56 | 6.04 | 8.80 | | |
| | CVAE | 0.35 / 0.06 | 0.93 / 0.30 | 1.81 / 0.49 | 3.07 / 0.59 | 1.84 | 3.93 | 6.47 | 9.65 | | |
| | DESIRE-S-IT0 | 0.32 / 0.05 | 0.84 / 0.26 | 1.67 / 0.43 | 2.82 / 0.54 | 1.59 | 3.31 | 5.27 | 7.75 | | |
| | DESIRE-SI-IT4 | 0.28 / 0.04 | 0.67 / 0.17 | 1.22 / 0.29 | 2.06 / 0.41 | 1.29 | 2.35 | 3.47 | 5.33 | | |

DESIRE CHARACTERISTICS

Scalability:

The use of deep learning allows for end-to-end training and easy incorporation of multiple cues.

Diversity:

CVAE is combined with RNN encodings to generate stochastic prediction hypotheses to hallucinate multi-modalities.

Accuracy:

The IOC-based framework accumulates long-term future rewards and the refinement module learns to estimate a deformation of the trajectory, enabling more accurate predictions.



THANKYOU