

# Front-View Vehicle Damage Detection using Roadway Surveillance Camera Images

Burak Balci, Yusuf Artan, Bensu Alkan and Alperen Elihos  
*Video Analysis Group, HAVELSAN Incorporation, Ankara, Turkey*

**Keywords:** Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Deep Learning, Object Detection, Image Classification.

**Abstract:** Vehicle body damage detection from still images has received considerable interest in the computer vision community in recent years. Existing methods are typically developed towards the auto insurance industry to minimize the claim leakage problem. Earlier studies utilized images taken from short proximity (< 3 meters) to the vehicle or to the damaged region of vehicle. In this study, we investigate the vehicle frontal body damage detection using roadway surveillance camera images. The proposed method utilizes deep learning based object detection and image classification methods to determine damage status of a vehicle. The proposed method combines the symmetry property of vehicles' frontal view and transfer learning concept in its inference process. Experimental results show that the proposed method achieves 91 % accuracy on a test dataset.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Computer vision and video analytics have been ubiquitously used in many ITS solutions in recent years (Tractable 2018; IBM 2012, Seshadri et al., 2015; Li et al. 2018; Balci et al., 2018; Elihos et al., 2018). By utilizing cameras placed on highways and roads, transportation authorities are able to reduce their service and staffing costs while improving operational efficiency. These technological advances have also impacted traffic security industry as well. With the proliferation of video surveillance systems, manual police effort has been reduced significantly in many enforcement tasks such as passenger/driver seat belt enforcement, front seat child occupancy enforcement, cell-phone usage violation enforcement tasks (Artan et al., 2016; Balci et al. 2018; Elihos et al., 2018).

Recently, traffic authorities are interested in automated body-damaged vehicle detection system to quickly identify hit and run vehicles that are involved in motor vehicle accidents and pose danger to traffic safety. Moreover, they desire this automated system to utilize existing camera infrastructure that is already installed on fixed platforms on roads.

In the literature, vehicle damage detection and recognition solutions have typically been proposed towards auto insurance industry to reduce the claim

leakage (Jayawardena et al., 2013; Li et al. 2018; Patil et al. 2017, Tractable 2018). However, these methods require a close-up picture of the damaged vehicle in its damage region detection and categorization process. Unfortunately, existing studies that propose solutions towards this problem are not directly applicable to fixed platform cameras since these cameras are designed for monitoring a large area in the roads.

In the damaged vehicle detection problem using roadway cameras, the presence of symmetry is an important indicator in differentiating between damaged and non-damaged vehicles. Therefore, we proposed a method that combines vehicles' frontal image information with a term that computes the similarity of the left and right halves of the vehicles' front view image. As shown in our experiments, adding symmetry information substantially improves prediction performance in this task.

In this study, we propose a deep learning based method on the damaged vehicle detection problem from front view roadway camera images. Single shot multi box (SSD) (Liu et al., 2016; Huang et al. 2017) object detector is utilized to extract a tight region of the front side of the vehicle. Next, InceptionV3 convolutional neural network (CNN) (Szegedy et al., 2015) based novel feature extraction approach is used to derive feature vectors, which are used by a linear support vector machine (SVM) classifier to determine

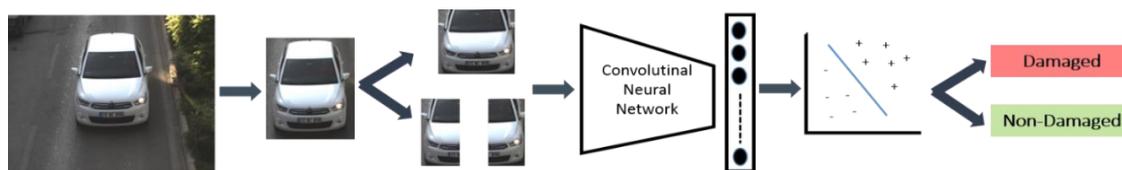


Figure 1: Overview of the proposed vehicle damage assessment method. Vehicle detection is performed on the raw image. Next, we extract features using CNN and perform classification using SVMs.

damaged/non-damaged class of the vehicle. Figure 1 shows the general outline of the method proposed in this study.

In Section 2, we summarize the previous work related to vehicle damage detection problem. In Section 3, we will describe the details of the proposed methods in more details. In Section 4, we first describe our experimental setup and data collection. Next, we present a comparison of the performances of the proposed methods. Finally, we present our conclusions in Section 4.

## 2 RELATED WORK

### 2.1 Deep Network based Damage Detection

Earlier studies on vehicle body-damage detection task typically proposed view agnostic methods using close-up pictures of the damaged region. These methods utilized machine learning and deep learning methods in their analysis. For instance, (Jayawardena et al., 2013) developed a 3D computer aided design (CAD) model based approach in which a CAD model and RGB image are analysed together to determine damaged regions of a vehicle using machine learning techniques. However, the fact that we cannot obtain a 3D model for every car model prohibits the common usage of this method. In another study, (Patil et al., 2017) introduced a deep learning based car damage classification method to classify vehicle damage into one of 8 classes (bumper dent, door dent, glass shatter, headlamp broken, scratch, smash, tail-lamp broken, non-damaged). The success of the method depends strongly on the localization of the damaged area. In that study, the authors utilized a close-up image of the damaged region which did not pose a challenge in their analysis. Another study (MaskRCNN2018) recently proposed a Mask R-CNN based approach to localize damaged regions of vehicles. Similar to others, this method works well for close up images and is not tested on distant images. In general, CNNs (Simonyan et al., 2014; Szegedy et al., 2015) have been applied to structural damage

assessment in these studies (Cha et al., 2017). A recent study (Li et al., 2018) proposed a deep learning based object detector to detect damaged regions and CNN based classification of damage regions. As mentioned earlier, these methods are designed for insurance company claims and they have not been tested on roadway images.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

Overview of the proposed approach is shown in Figure 1. First, we detect the vehicle within the raw image using a novel SSD model described in Section 3.1. Second, using the cropped image, we generate deep feature representations of vehicle as explained in Section 3.2. Finally, by applying a classification operation on the feature vectors, we determine the damage status of the vehicle.

### 3.1 Vehicle Detection

As the first step in vehicle damage detection task, we need to localize the vehicle within the image captured by the surveillance camera. For this purpose, we utilized a deep learning based SSD model to localize the vehicle. It has shown that SSD model trained with PASCAL VOC dataset (Everingham et al., 2010) is able to detect objects belonging 20 classes including cars successfully (Liu et al., 2016). Sample detection result is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: SSD vehicle detection example. SSD produces the coordinates of red rectangle.

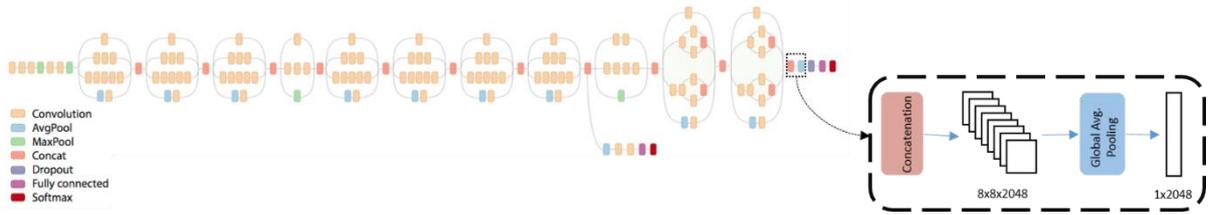


Figure 3: InceptionV3 model architecture diagram (Szegedy et al., 2015). Utilized feature extraction layers and their outputs are shown in dashed rectangle.

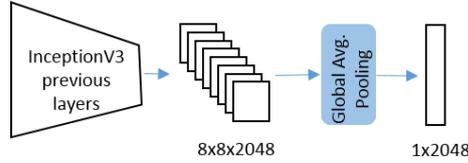


Figure 4: Transfer learning feature extraction method.

## 3.2 Feature Extraction

In our analysis, we compared the performances of several deep feature representation approaches. In terms of the deep feature extraction, we utilized InceptionV3 model (Szegedy et al., 2015) trained on ImageNet image classification dataset (Deng et al., 2009) due to its computational efficiency and success in vehicle re-identification problem as described in (Kanacı et al. 2017). Details of these feature representation approaches are explained in next subsections.

### 3.2.1 Transfer Learning

In the first approach, we utilized InceptionV3 model trained on Imagenet data without further training or fine-tuning since we have not much data. Deep CNN models trained with ImageNet data are strong candidates to derive meaningful feature vectors in our case since *car* class is included as one of the learned 1000 classes in ImageNet dataset. In this approach, we use a pre-trained InceptionV3 model as a feature extractor by getting a 2048-d vector output of global average pooling layer as shown in Figure 3. Figure 4 illustrates transfer learning approach to feature representation of the original image. For the remainder of this study, we refer this feature as  $F_{TL}$ .

### 3.2.2 Early Symmetrical Analysis

In the second approach, we utilize visual symmetry property of non-damaged vehicles. To this end, we divide the detected vehicle image into left and right

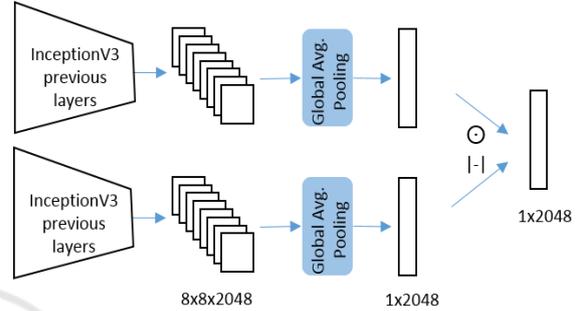


Figure 5: Early symmetrical analysis feature extraction method. One branch for each of the right side and mirrored left side images.

parts, and mirror the left part image. Then, we derive a feature vector for each of these parts using the technique specified in Section 3.2.1. Assuming that the symmetrical parts have also similar representations in the feature space, we may combine the feature vectors of both parts using Eq. (1) or Eq. (2) as employed in previous Natural Language Processing studies (Blacoe, 2012) to represent semantic similarity.

$$X_{diff} = abs(X_{Left} - X_{Right}) \quad (1)$$

$$X_{prod} = X_{Left} \odot X_{Right} \quad (2)$$

where  $X_{Left}$  is the deep feature vector representation extracted for the left half of the image and  $X_{Right}$  represents the deep feature vector representation extracted for the right half of the image. Note that  $\odot$  operation shown in Eq. (2) is the element-wise product (a.k.a hadamard product) of  $X_{Left}$  and  $X_{Right}$  feature representations. While Eq. (1) is attenuating similar features, Eq. (2) stimulates the features of similar regions.

Finally we obtain a 2048-d feature vector representing the vehicle. Figure 5 visually illustrates the feature extraction process. For the remaining part of this study, we refer this feature as  $F_{ESA-DIFF}$  or  $F_{ESA-MUL}$  with respect to the employed equation type.

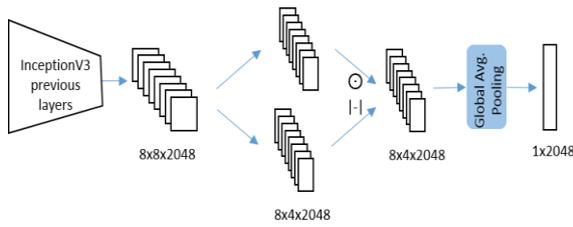


Figure 6: Late symmetrical analysis feature extraction method.

### 3.2.3 Late Symmetrical Analysis

In the third approach, we again apply the visual symmetry property of vehicles. Differently from the previous approach, we analyse symmetry in the produced feature map instead of the original image. Throughout the convolutional blocks, CNNs transform the original image into feature maps by preserving spatial distribution of learned features. Thus, feature map of a non-damaged vehicle that is more compact representations of input image carries the symmetry property of the original image. This approach introduces more efficient way to utilize the symmetry property because it needs one forward pass in feature extractor network unlike the method described in Section 3.2.2.

We utilize a pre-trained InceptionV3 model by getting its  $8 \times 8 \times 2048$  shaped feature map output of last concatenation layer shown in Figure 3. Behaving to this feature map as symmetrical representation of original image, we divide it into  $8 \times 4 \times 2048$  shaped left/right parts and mirror the left side. Then, we combine halves using operations shown in Eq. (1) and Eq. (2) alternatively. Finally, we apply global average filtering as in original InceptionV3 architecture to resulting feature map to obtain 2048-d feature vector representation of vehicle. A visual illustration of this approach can be found in Figure 6. For the remaining part of this study, we refer this feature as  $F_{LSA-DIFF}$  or  $F_{LSA-MUL}$  with respect to the employed equation type.

### 3.2.4 Combined Feature Representation

In this approach, we utilize both symmetrical analysis features obtained in Section 3.2.3 and features of original image obtained in Section 3.2.1 to enrich the representation of vehicle image. We concatenate two feature vectors to combine the information and get 4096-d feature vector. For the remainder of this study, we refer this feature as  $F_{COMB}$ .

## 3.3 Classification

Upon the completion of feature extraction for damaged and non-damaged vehicle images, next, we build a separate binary classifier model for each type of feature representation approach mentioned in Section 3.2. Similar to (Razavian et al. 2015), we utilized a linear support vector machine (SVM) to perform the classification using these feature vectors.

## 4 EXPERIMENTS

### 4.1 Dataset

In this study, we utilized RGB camera images containing the frontal view of vehicles. Figure 7 shows several sample images used in our study.

In contrast to the abundance of vehicle images, damaged vehicles could be rarely seen in real life images. Thus, firstly we collected damaged vehicle images from the Internet and then we added same number of non-damaged vehicle images to prevent uneven distribution of training dataset classes. Apart from the training dataset, we formed a completely distinct test dataset. In order to test the models, we collected 1000 non-damaged vehicle images and 183 damaged vehicle images. Table 1 shows the distribution of the number of images in our training and test datasets.

Table 1: Number of images used in this study.

No. Images	Training Dataset	Test Dataset
Damaged	350	183
Non-damaged	350	1000



Figure 7: Sample detected vehicle images from the dataset. The first row shows non-damaged vehicles, the second row shows damaged vehicles.

Table 2: Accuracy rates of feature representations ( $F_{TL}$  approach is independent of the absolute difference and hadamard product operations).

	Absolute Difference (DIFF)			Hadamard Product (MUL)		
	Damaged Class Accuracy	Nondamaged Class Accuracy	Average Accuracy	Damaged Class Accuracy	Nondamaged Class Accuracy	Average Accuracy
$F_{TL}$	0.924	0.852	0.888	0.924	0.852	0.888
$F_{ESA}$	0.910	0.704	0.807	0.951	0.792	0.871
$F_{LSA}$	0.930	0.814	0.872	0.903	0.874	0.889
$F_{COMB}$	0.939	0.880	<b>0.910</b>	0.932	0.863	<b>0.898</b>

## 4.2 SVM Training

In the training stage of linear SVM model, we utilized 700 feature vectors (350/350 images for damaged and non-damaged classes) computed from images in training dataset. We utilized 80 % of training data for training and 20 % for validation purposes. In our training process, parameter selection is performed using validation performances.

## 4.3 Experimental Results

In this section, we evaluated the performance of the SVM classifiers trained using reported feature representations on test images. We utilize accuracy metric to compare the performances. In our results, we report damaged and non-damaged class accuracies as well as the average accuracy values so that class imbalance would not mislead overall performance results.

Table 2 presents the performance results of 4 different feature representation techniques using absolute difference and hadamard product in their feature generation process. When comparing the average accuracy performances of the classifiers,  $F_{COMB}$  yields the highest accuracy value in terms of both absolute difference (% 91.0) and hadamard product (% 89.8) cases. Note that the performances of the  $F_{TL}$ ,  $F_{LSA}$ , and  $F_{ESA}$  methods are close to each other.

Among the symmetrical analysis techniques, late symmetrical analysis approach gives higher overall accuracies than the early symmetrical analysis technique in both cases ( $F_{LSA-DIFF}$  or  $F_{LSA-MUL}$ ). Despite the similar theoretical background,  $F_{LSA}$  methods outperform the  $F_{ESA}$  methods in terms of both computational efficiency (as stated in Section 3.2.3) and overall accuracy. Thus, we ignored  $F_{ESA}$  features and combined two feature representations,  $F_{LSA}$  and  $F_{TL}$ , as described in Section 3.2.4 to boost the performance of similarity analysis.

Visual analysis of classification results produced by  $F_{COMB}$  presents the performance of the model in a more intuitive way. The first row in Figure 8 presents accurately classified vehicles with varying damages. The second row in Figure 8 presents incorrectly classified vehicles with some minor or evenly distributed damages. These results show that  $F_{COMB}$  is able to represent vehicles with non-symmetrical and noticeable damages successfully in its feature space.



Figure 8: Sample damaged vehicle images from the test set with red ellipses enclosing the ground truth damaged areas. The first row shows samples successfully classified as damaged. The second row shows incorrectly classified damaged vehicle samples.

## 5 CONCLUSION

In this study, we have analysed the performance of various deep learning based approaches in the vehicle damage detection task. Semantic similarity analysis concept in Natural Language Processing literature is employed to utilize symmetry property of vehicles' frontal view by using Eq. (1) and Eq. (2) along with the output of deep feature extraction models. Performance of the proposed methods indicates that the ensemble model ( $F_{COMB}$ ) that combines the symmetrical analysis feature representation ( $F_{LSA}$ ) and transfer learning feature representation ( $F_{TL}$ ) yields the most accurate result with the accuracy rates

of 91 % and 89.8 % as shown in Table 2. In our future analysis, we plan to test the performance of the proposed model on a larger dataset.

## REFERENCES

- Artan, Y., Bulan, O., Loce, R. P., Paul, P., (2016) Passenger compartment violation detection in HOV/HOT lanes, in *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, vol. 17, no. 2, 395-405, 2016.
- Seshadri, K., Juefei-Xu, F., Pal, D. K., Savvides, M., Thor, C., (2015). Driver cell phone usage detection on Strategic Highway Research Program (shrp2) face view videos", in *CVPR'2015, IEEE Conf. CVPRW*, pp. 35-43, 2015.
- Elihos, A., Alkan, B., Balci, B., Artan, Y., (2018). Comparison of Image Classification and Object Detection for Passenger Seat Belt Violation Detection Using NIR & RGB Surveillance Camera Images, In *AVSS'2018, IEEE Conference on Advanced Visual Surveillance Systems*, 2018.
- Balci, B., Alkan, B., Elihos, A., Artan, Y., (2018). Front Seat Child Occupancy Detection in Roadway Surveillance Images, In *ICIP'2018, IEEE Conference on Image Processing*, 2018.
- Simonyan, K., Zisserman, A., (2014). Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition, *arXiv:1409.1556*, 2014.
- Liu, W., Anguelov, D., Erhan, D., Szegedy, C., Reed, S., Fu, C., Berg, A., (2016). "SSD: Single shot multibox detector." In *ECCV'2016. European Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 21-37, Springer, 2016.
- Huang, J., Rathod, V., Sun, C., Zhu, M., Korattika, A., Fathi, A., Fischer, I., Wojna, Z., Song, Y., Guadarrama, S., Murphy, K. (2017). Speed/accuracy trade-offs for modern convolutional object detectors, *arXiv: 1611.10012v3*, 2017.
- IBM, (2012). *IBM Smarter Cities Public Safety, Law Enforcement Report*, 2012.
- Patil, K., Kulkarn, M., Sriraman, A., Karande, S., (2017). Deep Learning Based Car Damage Classification, In *ICMLA'2017, IEEE Conference on Mac. Learn. App.*, 2017.
- Kanaci, A., Zhu, X., Gong, S., (2017). Vehicle reidentification by Fine grained cross-level deep learning, In *British Machine Vision Conference (BMVC)*, 2017.
- Blacoe, W., Lapata, M., (2012). A comparison of Vector based Representation for Semantic Composition, In *Proceedings of 2012 Joint Conference on Empirical Methods in natural Language Processing and Computational Natural Language Learning*, pp. 546-556, 2012.
- Jayawardena, S., (2013). Image based automatic vehicle damage detection. *Ph.D. Dissertation, Australian National University*, 2013.
- Li, P., Shen, B.Y., Dong, W., (2018). An Anti-fraud System for Car Insurance Claim Based on Visual Evidence, *arXiv:1804.11207v1*, 2018.
- Cha, Y.J., Choi, W., Buyukozturk, O., (2017). Deep Learning based crack damage detection using convolutional neural networks, *Computer Aided Civil and Infrastructure Engineering*, 32(5), 361-378, 2017.
- MaskRCNN,(2018).<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2018/07/building-mask-r-cnn-model-detecting-damage-cars-python>
- Tractable, (2018). <https://www.tractable.io>
- Szegedy, C., Vanhoucke, V., Ioffe, S., Shlens J., Wojna, Z., (2015). Rethinking the Inception Architecture in Computer Vision, *arXiv: 1512.00567v3*, 2015.
- Deng, J., Dong, W., et al., (2009). ImageNet: A large scale hierarchical image database, in *CVPR'2009. IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 2009.
- Everingham, M., Gool, L.V., Williams, W.K.I, Winn, J., Zisserman, A., (2010). The PASCAL Visual Object Classes (VOC) Challenge, *IJCV*, 2010.
- Razavian, A.S., et al. (2014). CNN features off the shelf: An astounding Baseline for Recognition, *arXiv: 1403.6382v3*.