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Human-Scene Network: A Novel Baseline with Self-rectifying Loss for Weakly supervised Video Anomaly Detection

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Abstract

Video anomaly detection in surveillance systems with only video-level labels (i.e. weakly-supervised) is challenging. This is due to, (i) complex integration of human and scene based anomalies comprising of subtle and sharp spatio-temporal cues in real-world scenarios, (ii) non-optimal optimization between normal and anomaly instances under weak-supervision. In this paper, we propose a Human-Scene Network to learn discriminative representations by capturing both subtle and strong cues in a dissociative manner. In addition, a self-rectifying loss is also proposed that dynamically computes the pseudo temporal-annotations from video-level labels for optimizing the Human-Scene Network effectively. The proposed Human-Scene Network optimized with self-rectifying loss is validated on three publicly available datasets i.e. UCF-Crime, ShanghaiTech and IITB-Corridor, outperforming recently reported state-of-the-art approaches on five out of the six scenarios considered.

1. Introduction

Anomaly detection in real-world videos is a crucial computer vision task thanks to its potential applications in smart cities empowering timely anomaly prevention and investigation. This problem remain unsolved due to the scarcity of spatio-temporally annotated data and the sparsity in occurrence of anomaly events. In consequence, earlier popular methods [1, 3, 6, 8, 8, 11, 12, 17, 20, 26, 29, 30, 34] learn a uni-class (i.e. only normal class that is easy to acquire) encoder-decoder network for learning the global temporal regularity and treat abnormality as an out-of-distribution detection (OOD) w.r.t the learned normal distribution. As a matter of fact, these methods fail at learning generalized representations for all possible normal scenarios and hence cause false alarm for unseen normal ones. In light of superior generalization capabilities and detection performance, weakly-supervised video anomaly detection (WSVAD) methods [19, 27, 35] have recently gained popularity. These methods learn from both normal and anomaly distributions to optimize the separability among the classes with only video-level labels.

Despite the prosperity in mainstream WSVAD ap-



Figure 1. Visualization of scene and human centric anomalies in CCTV videos. The scene-centric anomalies (row-1) contain sharp changes of spatio-temporal cues. But, human-centric anomalies may carry strong local motion (row-2: abuse) or characterized by subtle features (row-3: shoplift).

proaches [4, 10, 19, 27, 31, 32, 35, 36], their performance is still limited due two major challenges: (a) complex real-world abnormalities: difficulties in obtaining discriminative spatio-temporal representations with only video-level labels, when there exists an integration of local human-centric anomalies (*Abuse, Shoplifting, Stealing, Robbery, Vandalism*) with the global scene-centric anomalies (*Explosion, Road Accidents, Fire, Burglary*), as illustrated in Figure 1; (b) non-optimal separation between normal and anomaly classes: obscure consideration of normal and anomaly instances (or temporal segments) in a long untrimmed video labeled as “anomaly” for optimizing the separation among the classes leads to non-optimality.

To address above challenges, attempts have been made in earlier works [19, 27] which first, extract features using a 3D ConvNet and then learn a ranking model by multiple instance learning (MIL) based optimization. Since many previous methods consider only global feature representation (i.e. features from whole frame) for optimizing the ranking model, they still lag in detecting human-centric anomalies. This is majorly due to the different features characterizing the anomalies. Scene-centric anomalies are characterized by strong appearance and global motion cues, where as human-centric anomalies have rather subtle and local motion patterns. As a result, global features fail to capture the human-centric subtle cues although they succeed in characterizing scene-centric cues. Furthermore, for optimizing the

ranking model, earlier WSVAD approaches adapt a classical MIL loss function proposed in [19] which selects two instances based on the presence of abnormality (*i.e. one each from normal and anomaly videos*) to take part in the optimization process. We believe such an optimization can perform well when anomalies are short in duration like explosion and road accidents, but it may fail drastically when anomalies last longer like shoplifting.

In contrast, we propose a novel Human-Scene Network (HSN) comprising two decoupled sub-networks (subNet) *i.e. scene and human subNets*, which are optimized independently with a soft-selection module as the key component for addressing the stringent requirement of WSVAD. The decoupled design of the network helps in learning discriminative representations for scene and human-centric anomalies in a mutually exclusive manner, thus enabling each subNet to detect either coarse scene-centric or fine-grained human-centric anomalies effectively. Now, instead of treating both subNets as independent decision modules to detect anomalies, we propose a class-agnostic soft-selection coupler to choose between the scene and human-centric subNets for a given video. The key difference between the previous WSVAD methods and our approach is outlined in Figure 2. Since the overall performance of the proposed network can be affected due to the limitations of classical MIL loss, we propose a self-rectifying loss function for enhanced optimization with video-level labels. Unlike the earlier loss, the proposed loss not only ensures video-level context maximization between normal and anomaly classes, but also performs an instance-level maximization by dynamically choosing the optimal number of instances empowered by a self error-minimization procedure. The main contributions of this work are as follows:

- A novel Human-Scene Network (HSN) is proposed as a baseline framework for effectively detecting scene and human centric anomalies under weak-supervision.
- A new self-rectifying loss function is proposed for ensuring superior separation between normal and anomaly instances by overcoming the drawbacks of the previous MIL loss.
- An exhaustive experimental analysis is performed to corroborate the robustness of HSN along with the self-rectifying loss on three competitive datasets UCF-Crime [19], ShanghaiTech [13] and IITB-Corridor [18] datasets, outperforming previous approaches on five out of the six scenarios considered.

2. Related Work

Weakly-supervised anomaly detection has been studied extensively in the past few years [4, 10, 19, 24, 27, 31, 32, 35, 36]. Majority of previous works follows multiple instance learning (MIL) [16] approach introduced by Sultani

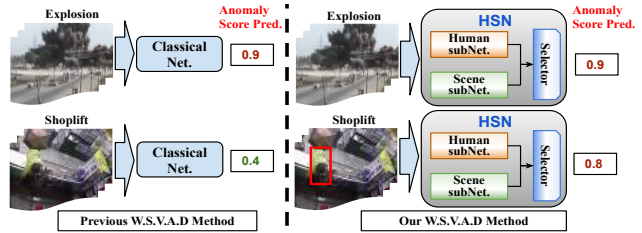


Figure 2. Comparison of previous WSVAD methods with ours. Previous methods considers only scene-centric features (*i.e. from whole frame*) and it fails to detect complex human-centric anomalies. In contrast, our HSN can learn from both cases and obtain better performance.

et al. [19] to overcome the drawbacks of traditional unsupervised one-class learning based anomaly detection methods [1, 3, 8, 8, 11, 12, 17, 20, 34]. In weakly-supervised anomaly detection task only video-level labels are provided for learning, authors in [19] only extract off-the-shelf global scene features from a pre-trained 3D ConvNet backbone [2, 23, 28] and aim at training a classification network through a classical ranking loss function. Although superior separation between normal and anomaly instances is ensured by the ranking loss than that of unsupervised anomaly detection methods by choosing only the maximum scoring segment of both normal and anomaly videos for optimization but Sultani *et al.* [19] were able to produce limited detection performance. This is due to, they only focus on global feature representation ignoring the local features and temporal context modeling of videos in order to discriminate anomaly segments at the feature level.

To address temporal context modeling, authors in [32] utilize TCN [9] in MIL based approach to learn temporal dependency encoding for anomaly instances at the feature level. In addition, they also adopt an inner-bag ranking loss function for improved optimization. Another approach [36] combines global optical flow features obtained from PWCNet [21] with the RGB feature map for discriminating the anomaly instances that exhibit strong motion. Similarly, authors in [27] claim that combining audio features obtained from VGGish [7] with global RGB map can discriminate the anomaly instances effectively at the feature level. In addition, Wu *et al.* [27] also utilize Graph Convolution Network (GCN) for temporal context learning in videos leading to improve anomaly detection performance. Recently, Tian *et al.* [22] propose a global temporal feature magnitude based learning paradigm for better separability between maximum and minimum magnitude temporal segments. However, the feature magnitudes are influenced by only strong spatio-temporal variation across temporal segments leading ineffective separability for subtle and local anomalies. Two key drawbacks observed in the above approaches are: (i) consideration of less separable global features to capture real-world anomalies, (ii) optimization with classical ranking loss which only consider selected instances for optimization do not ensure optimal separability.

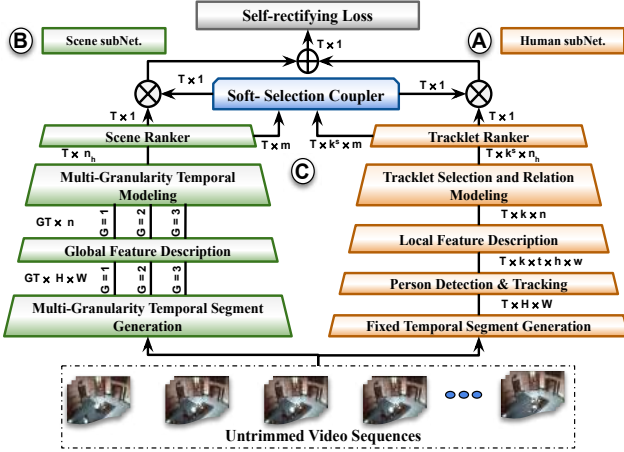


Figure 3. **Human-Scene Network (HSN)**: It comprises of three key building blocks *i.e.* (A) Human subNet, (B) Scene subNet and (C) Soft-Selection Coupler. HSN inputs a long video sequence that is processed by (A) and (B) to learn either human or scene centric representations synchronously. Afterwards, (C) is optimized to compute a coupled selection factor based on the representation learned by (A) and (B) to focus on either of them.

To combat the limitation of classical ranking loss in obtaining discriminative features, Zhong *et al.* [35] and Feng *et al.* [5] aim at training the 3D ConvNet backbone by generating pseudo temporal annotations through a cleaning noisy labels approach. In this Zhong *et al.* captures the temporal consistency in a GCN and Feng *et al.* uses a deep MIL ranker module to generate pseudo temporal annotations. Although they obtain higher performance than MIL approaches but still limited by learning the global features in 3D ConvNet and in the pseudo annotation generator. A drawback lies in these approach is, they operate in two-step manner, where first step is to generate pseudo labels followed by 3D ConvNet optimization. Again as noisy pseudo labels can be result of non-discriminative global features, it can mislead the optimization of 3D ConvNet backbone. Thus, we propose a novel method: Human Scene Network (HSN), which considers both local and global spatio-temporal cues for obtaining discriminative representation in real-world scenarios. In addition we also propose a self-rectifying loss to optimize the HSN which generates pseudo labels to select optimal number of instances in MIL optimization paradigm for maximum separability.

3. Human-Scene Network (HSN)

The overview of the proposed HSN is delineated in Figure 3. Its three key components, *human subNet*, *scene subNet* and *soft-selection coupler* are designed to precisely detect real-world anomalies when an untrimmed video is given as input. A detailed description of each component in HSN along with the optimization strategy is given in the following subsections.

3.1. Scene-subNet

The objective of the Scene-subNet (SsN) is to learn discriminative global representations characterizing scene-centric anomalies. The SsN ensures to capture strong appearance and global motion cues with its four salient building blocks as elaborated below.

Multi-Granularity Temporal Segment Generation Primarily, this section considers a new temporal segment generation strategy ideal for WSVAD. A key drawback in earlier works [19, 22] is, they generate fixed scale (namely granular) temporal segments (*say* T) for each video V . By dividing V of length T_i into T , where $T \ll T_i$, it loses out the fine temporal cues. For this, the anomalies those are short in duration, get suppressed by the neighbouring normal ones and hence lags in detection performance. To preserve fine temporal cues, our strategy divides each V at multiple granularities $G = 1, 2, 3$ for generating temporal segments of size T , $2T$ and $3T$ respectively. This temporal segment generation is performed by varying the sampling rate of V .

Global Feature Description For global feature description, *off-the-shelf* spatio-temporal features are extracted from a pre-trained 3D ConvNet for each temporal segment (GT_i) generated from V . A GT_i is a set of consecutive frames that has both background and foreground scene. For a given GT_i the 3D ConvNet extracts a feature map of dimension $c \times n$, where c is the number of 64-frames clips inside GT_i and n is the channel size. Since multiple 64-frame clips can be present inside a GT_i , a *max-pooling* is done over c to get a uni feature map per GT_i . So for a given V containing GT segments, a feature map F_{Sc}^{GT} of dimension $GT \times n$ is obtained from this block, where $G = 1, 2, 3$.

Multi-Granularity Temporal Modeling To obtain discriminative video representation for long and short anomalies, it is crucial to encode the contextual and fine-grained temporal dependencies respectively. This is due to short and long anomalies are characterized by sharp and progressive change in spatio-temporal features respectively. Hence, high-granular feature map $F_{Sc}^{3T} \in \mathbb{R}^{3T \times n}$ is desirable for short anomalies as it can preserve fine temporal details to capture sharp changes. Similarly, lower-granular feature map $F^T \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times n}$ can succeed in providing the context for long anomalies. So to effectively learn the representations for both long and short anomalies from the pre-computed feature maps $F_{Sc}^T, F_{Sc}^{2T}, F_{Sc}^{3T}$, a multi-granularity temporal modeling (MGTM) block is proposed in SsN as shown in Figure 4.

MGTM aims at building a temporal feature pyramid followed by dependency modeling by its three modules: (i) temporal downscaler (ii) bottleneck layer and (iii) LSTM cell to encode the contextual and fine-grained temporal dependencies. MGTM obtains the temporal feature pyramid by aggregating the feature maps from multiple temporal

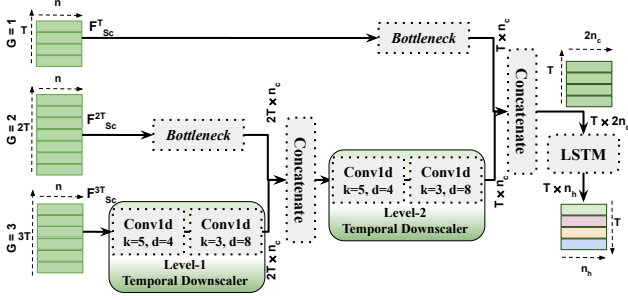


Figure 4. **Multi-Granularity Temporal Modeling (MGTM)**: It creates a temporal feature pyramid with *Temporal Downscaler* and *Bottleneck* module followed by a *LSTM* cell to learn discriminative fine-grained and contextual temporal representation.

granularities *i.e.* $G = 1, 2, 3$. The aggregation is done by first reducing the temporal dimension of higher granular feature map (say F_{Sc}^{3T}) and then combining with the successive lower granular feature map (say F_{Sc}^{2T}). The temporal downscaler block ensures to reduce the temporal dimension by a factor of T with its two sequential 1D convolution layers with kernel size $k \in \{5, 3\}$ and dilation rate $d \in \{4, 8\}$ respectively. The temporal downscaling is performed by encapsulating the features from neighboring temporal segments with the increased receptive field of 1D dilated convolution layers. The MGTM has two-levels of temporal downscaler *i.e.* level-1 between $G = 3$ and 2, level-2 between $G = 2$ and 1. Further, to combine the temporally down scaled feature with lower granular features F_{Sc}^{GT} (where $G = 1, 2$), first F_{Sc}^{GT} is applied to a bottleneck module having one layer of 1D convolution with kernel size $k = 1$ and then a concatenate operation is performed between the feature maps. At the end of final concatenate operation that combines the features from $G = 2$ and 1, it results in a feature map of dimension $T \times 2n_c$ (where T = temporal dimension similar to $G = 1$, n_c = number of convolution filters in final bottleneck and temporal downscaler module). The resultant feature map is subsequently input to a many-to-many LSTM cell with n_h hidden neurons for global temporal dependency encoding (F_{Sc}^*). Since the obtained temporal encodings are enriched by fine-grained and contextual temporal dependency modeling at multiple granularities, it ensures a better discriminative representation among the temporal segments T_i .

Scene Ranker The scene ranker is a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) with three fully-connected (FC) layers which inputs the $F_{Sc}^* \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times n_h}$ to assign anomaly ranks (*or* scores) to each temporal segment. For this, final layer of MLP has a single neuron with *sigmoid* activation to rank each temporal segment independently. Finally the scene ranker outputs a detection score map D_{Sc} of dimension $T \times 1$ to be used in anomaly detection.

3.2. Human-subNet

The objective of the Human-subNet (HsN) is to learn discriminative local representation characterising human-

centric anomalies. In real-world situations human-centric anomalies can either contain subtle or sharp appearance and motion cues. The HsN ensures to learn a local discriminative representation in all possible scenarios with its four major building blocks as described below.

Fixed Temporal Segment Generation Unlike SsN, here the video V is divided into a fixed number of temporal segments, (*say* T). This is because in the following blocks of HsN, humans are detected and tracked in each temporal segment. So, humans are tracked as long as possible making the multi-temporal granularities non-suitable. For instance, with a high granularity value (such as $G = 3$), the length of a segment T_i is reduced by a multiplication factor of G , hence the tracking may be lost in such reduced temporal duration. Thus, for a given V , HsN outputs T temporal segments of spatial resolution $H \times W$ which are provided to the subsequent block.

Human Detection and Tracking In order to learn a local representation in HsN a pre-requisite is to obtain human bounding boxes (BBox) and their corresponding trajectories (*namely* tracks) with a sufficient quality. For this, a pre-trained human detector and tracker network (ByteTrack [33]) is used to extract humans BBox and the tracks in each segment T_i . So, for T segments generated from video V with k humans present in the scene, this block outputs a tracklet map of dimension $T \times k \times t \times h \times w$, where t is the maximum track duration of each tracklet and $h \times w$ is the BBox dimension.

Local Feature Description A pre-trained 3D ConvNet is used to sequentially extract spatio-temporal features for each tracklet k_j present in each temporal segment T_i . Since the 3DConvNet used in HsN is bounded by the input size of 64 frames, each with resolution 224×224 , the tracklet map is resized and padded to meet the input requirements. For a given tracklet k_j present in T_i , the track duration t can be larger than 64-frame sequences. So, a max-pooling operation is performed to obtain a n -dimensional unitary feature vector per tracklet k_j in each T_i . The obtained local feature map $F_{Tr} \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times k \times n}$ is fed to the subsequent block to encode the dependency among tracklets.

Tracklet Selection and Relation Modeling A key intricacy of encoding the individual tracklets behaviour and relation among them lies in number of people present in the video. With a large number of people, the relation modeling seems difficult and increases the model complexity as well. For this, a tracklet selection (TS) strategy targeted only for anomaly detection task is proposed here to filter out the salient tracklets, followed by a relation modeling method to obtain local discriminative representation in an effective and efficient manner.

The TS filters out k^s salient people out of k in F_{Tr} , where k^s people has significantly distinctive behaviour (assuming sharp change in the spatio-temporal feature space as distinctive) than that of remaining (i.e. $k - k^s$). For a given spatio-temporal feature vector X corresponding to tracklet k_j , the distinctive behaviour is defined by computing the feature magnitude (FM) of X that captures the variation of appearance and motion cues in the spatio-temporal feature space. Formally, $FM(X) = \sum \|X\|_2$. So, the proposed selection strategy starts by computing FM for all k followed by arranging them in descending order and then keeps top k^s to be used in relation modeling, as computed by $TS(F_{Tr}) = \max(\sum_{j=1}^{k^s} \|F_{Trj}\|_2)$. With the top k^s tracklets where $FM(k^1) \leq FM(k^2) \leq \dots \leq FM(k^s)$, a LSTM cell with n_h hidden neurons is used to output a fixed order dependency encoded feature map F_{Tr}^* as the a relation modeling among the selected tracklets.

Tracklet Ranker The tracklet ranker is identical to the scene ranker which inputs $F_{Tr}^* \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times k^s \times n}$ to assign anomaly scores to each tracklet present in temporal segments. The difference lies in obtaining the temporal detection score map D_{Tr} of dimension $T \times 1$ which is computed by applying a max-pooling operator over k^s .

3.3. Soft-Selection Coupler

In order to detect effectively both human and scene centric anomalies by selecting either HsN or SsN, a Soft selection coupler (SSC) is proposed in HSN. The SSC shown in Figure 5 computes two selection factors i.e. S_{HsN} and S_{SsN} by inputting the intermediate representations of tracklet ranker $F_T \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times k^s \times m}$ and Scene ranker $F_S \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times m}$, where T is the number of temporal segments, k^s is the number of tracklets and m is the channel size. Essentially, SSC has three blocks: (i) segment-level, (ii) video-level and (iii) final selection block to output S_{HsN} and S_{SsN} . The *segment-level selection* block computes two attention weights i.e. $A_{HsN}^S \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times 1}$ and $A_{SsN}^S \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times 1}$ for each temporal segment T_i signifying the weighted association of each T_i to HsN and SsN. In this block, a max-pooling operator is first applied over k^s dimension of F_T to identically match with F_S dimension. The output of max-pooling operation is denoted by F_T^M . Then, F_T^M and F_S are projected to two parallel FC layers followed by *ReLU* activation for latent space representation. This dissociative latent representations are coupled by a *concatenate* operator. The coupled representation is then applied to two parallel *sigmoid* activated FC layers, each having one units to compute A_{HsN}^S and A_{SsN}^S in a mutually exclusive manner. The segment-level selection block outputs A_{HsN}^S and A_{SsN}^S by learning fine-grained temporal representation of a video.

Dissimilar to this, *video-level selection* block encodes the association of a video by computing two attention weights i.e. $A_{HsN}^V \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 1}$ and $A_{SsN}^V \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 1}$ from the contextual temporal representation. For this,

temporal contextual initialization is done by applying a *average-pooling* operation over T to the F_T^M and F_S feature map. Then the contextual representations are entangled by a *concatenate* operation. This feature map is then projected to two parallel *sigmoid* activated FC layers, each having one units to compute A_{HsN}^V and A_{SsN}^V in a mutually exclusive manner. The output from segment-level and video-level selection blocks are masked in *final selection* block to obtain $S_{HsN} \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times 1}$ and $S_{SsN} \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times 1}$. For masking, the A_{HsN}^V and A_{SsN}^V are first *inflated* across T to match the dimension of A_{HsN}^S and A_{SsN}^S and then the corresponding weights are combined by a *Hadamard product*.

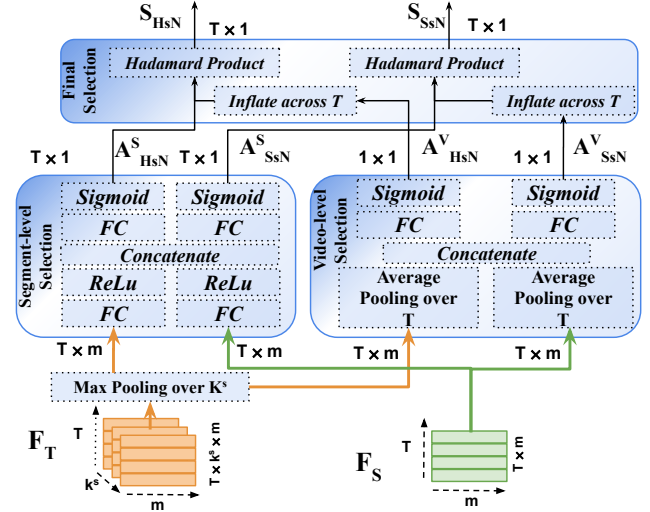


Figure 5. **Soft-Selection Coupler (SSC):** It learns two selection factors S_{HsN} and S_{SsN} to couple the local and global representations learned by HsN and SsN respectively.

Coupled Detection Score: The final detection score (D) of HSN is computed by coupling the selection factors S_{HsN} and S_{SsN} with the human and scene subNet detection scores i.e. D_{Tr} and D_{Sc} respectively. The coupling is done by multiplying the selection factors with the corresponding detection scores and then the results are added to obtain D . Formally, $D = (S_{HsN} \times D_{Tr}) + (S_{SsN} \times D_{Sc})$.

3.4. Optimization of Human-Scene Network

The proposed human-scene network (HSN) is end-to-end trainable (excluding the local and global feature extractors) with a novel self-rectifying loss. Although HSN follows multiple instance learning (MIL) optimization paradigm similar to earlier WSVAD works [19], the error computation procedure differs significantly. In this, due to the unavailability of precise temporal annotation for each video, the error is computed by considering two bags of instances, namely D_a and D_n . D_a and D_n are collection of detection scores (D) corresponding to the temporal segments extracted from anomaly and normal video sequences

respectively.

Self-rectifying Loss: It is designed in such a way that, it not only ensures context level but also performs instance level score maximization by generating a pseudo temporal annotation for each segment. The aim of pseudo label generation is to choose the correct number of anomaly and normal instances to take part in the optimization. The pseudo temporal annotations are computed during each iteration of optimization (*i.e. one step*) to avoid two-step optimization paradigm [5, 35] (*where, first step to generate pseudo annotations, second step for separability maximization*). Since our loss function is based on one-step optimization and since the pseudo annotations computed at the initial iteration can be noisy, a *self-rectification* mechanism is also proposed to refine the labels during the optimization. The proposed self-rectifying loss is presented in eq (1), which is a weighted sum of two components L_C and L_I to perform context and instance level maximization respectively.

L_C first computes the sum of scores from all T instances present in D_a and D_n to obtain video context and then maximize the separation among them to ensure context separability. With only L_C , it is not sufficient to ensure optimal separability between normal and anomaly classes, since video containing short anomalies will be suppressed by neighboring normal scores and hence can not be optimized effectively.

$$L_{SR}(D_a, D_n) = \lambda_1 \underbrace{\max(0, 1 - \sum_{i=1}^T (D_a^i) + \sum_{i=1}^T (D_n^i))}_{L_C} + \lambda_2 \underbrace{\|Err(Correct) - Err(Noisy)\|}_{L_I} \quad (1)$$

$$Err(X) = \begin{cases} \underbrace{\frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T (D_n^i - P_{y_n}^i)^2,}_{MSE(D_n)} & \text{if } X = \text{Correct} \\ \forall i, P_{y_n}^i = 0 \\ \underbrace{\frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T (D_a^i - P_{y_a}^i)^2,}_{MSE(D_a)} & \text{if } X = \text{Noisy} \\ \forall i, \text{ if } D_a^i \leq D_{ref} \text{ then } P_{y_a}^i = 0, \\ \forall i, \text{ if } D_a^i > D_{ref} \text{ then } P_{y_a}^i = 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

For this, L_I performs the instance-level optimization in D_a and D_n by generating pseudo-temporal labels which are empowered by a self-rectification mechanism. Since D_n contains no anomaly instances, so the pseudo temporal label for segment i ($P_{y_n}^i$) for D_n is correct (*i.e.* $\forall i, P_{y_n}^i = 0$ ¹). In contrast, D_a contains a mixed distribution (*i.e.* normal and anomaly) with no prior knowledge, so the pseudo temporal labels for D_a (*i.e.* $P_{y_a}^i$) are noisy.

¹Kindly note, we refer label = 0 for normal and label = 1 for anomaly instances.

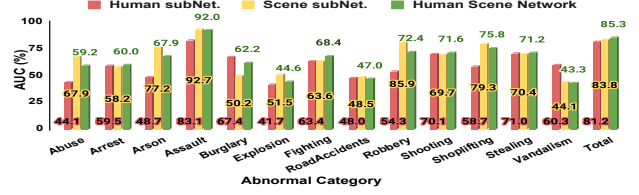


Figure 6. Category wise detection performance (AUC%) for UCF-Crime dataset quantifying effectiveness of HSN.

In D_a , the pseudo temporal labels $P_{y_a}^i$ are computed by comparing their prediction scores (D_a^i) to a dynamic reference point (D_{ref}). The D_{ref} for D_a is calculated by taking the average between the maximum and minimum score of D_a , $D_{ref} = (\max(D_a) + \min(D_a))/2$, which essentially provides a dynamic threshold point for each video characterizing different categories of anomaly. The quality of P_{y_a} computation depends on choosing an appropriate D_{ref} , which may be a rough approximation at the initial iteration. Hence, for optimal instance-level separation, it is necessary to rectify the noisy pseudo temporal labels (*i.e.* P_{y_a}) with the help of the correct ones (*i.e.* P_{y_n}). So, to rectify the noisy distribution, L_I minimizes the difference between the errors (Err) obtained from the correct pseudo labels to the noisy pseudo labels. It can be observed that $Err(Noisy)$ has a direct dependency on the D_{ref} point. So, by minimizing $\|Err(Correct) - Err(Noisy)\|$, the D_{ref} gets adjusted and reaches an optimal point where P_{y_a} has minimum noise. Thus, this self-rectification procedure enables the noisy pseudo labels to get rectified with the guidance of correct labels. Kindly note, for computing Err , we adopt mean-squared-error (MSE) between the predicted scores and their corresponding pseudo labels as portrayed in eq (2).

4. Experiments

4.1. Datasets and Evaluation Metric

The experiments are conducted on three publicly anomaly detection datasets, namely, UCF-Crime [19], ShanghaiTech [13] and IITB-Corridor [18]. Following [5, 19, 22, 35], frame-level Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) and its corresponding Area Under the Curve (AUC) are used to evaluate the anomaly detection performance. For UCF-Crime dataset, category wise detection performance is also computed on both official test split [19] and whole dataset (*i.e. using 5-fold cross validation*) to evaluate the robustness of detection performance in various critical situations. For the 5-fold cross-validation, we report the mean-AUC (mAUC) of all 5-folds to evaluate the method. Since for the 5-fold evaluation, we need the temporal annotation of the complete UCF-Crime dataset, we obtained it from Wan *et al* [25]. **Kindly refer to supplementary material for complete dataset descriptions and implementation details.**

Human subNet.		Scene subNet.		SSC		AUC(%)
PDT	TSRM	GS	MGTM	SLS	VLS	
✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	76.53
✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	81.21
✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	78.62
✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	83.78
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	84.52
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	85.30

Table 1. Ablation on each component of HSN on UCF-Crime dataset in terms of AUC(%). Here, SLS:Segment-level selection, VLS:Video-level selection block of SSC.

4.2. Ablation Study

A detailed and sequential ablation study is carried out in this section to quantify the two novel contributions *i.e.* human-scene network (HSN) and self-rectifying loss. For all ablation studies, UCF-Crime [19] dataset is chosen as it has a good number of human and scene based anomalies.

Effectiveness of HSN : As HSN comprises of multiple building blocks, each block is evaluated in terms of anomaly detection performance as shown in Table 1. At first, human and scene subNets are independently considered for experimentation. The temporal segment generation blocks, feature descriptors (*i.e.* I3D-ResNet50) and ranker block are inherently added to both subNets for determining detection performances. In human subNet, the human baseline experiment is performed with only the tracklets obtained from people detection and tracking (PDT) method. Subsequently by adding tracklet selection and relation modeling (TSRM) block to human subNet, it boosts the performance (+4.68%) significantly compared to the human baseline. Similarly, in scene subNet, the global scene (GS) is only taken at the beginning to define the scene baseline. On top of that, adding multi-granularity temporal modeling (MGTM) block improves the detection performance (+5.16%) by a large margin. The performance boost for both human and scene subNets outlines the potentiality and significance of TSRM and MGTM blocks respectively.

Further, in order to verify the complementary nature of representations learned by both subNets, we visualize the category wise detection performance as in Figure 6. It is shown that for human-centric anomaly categories such as *arrest, burglary, fighting, stealing, vandalism* the performance of human subNet is superior to the one of scene subNet and vice versa for scene-centric anomaly category like *arson, explosion*. The soft selection coupler (SSC) is introduced in HSN to take benefits from both subNets and to improve the overall detection performance. Table 1 shows that with only segment-level selection of SSC (*i.e.* A_{HSN}^S and A_{SsN}^S) of SSC, the detection performance is improved by 3.31% and 0.74% compared to individual subNets. Finally by combining both segment-level and video-level selection in SSC (*i.e.* S_{HSN} and S_{SsN}), it further boosts the detection performance by 4.07% and 2.5% compared to that of

Method	Optimization		AUC(%)
	L [19]	L_{SR} [eq 1]	
Sultani <i>et al.</i> [19]	✓	✗	77.42
✗	✓	78.39Majhi <i>et al.</i> [15]	✓
✗	81.88	✗	✓
83.27HSN	✓	✗	82.76
✗	✓	85.30	

Table 2. Ablation Study to showcase the AUC gain by L_{SR} loss in various methods evaluated on UCF-Crime dataset.

only human and scene subNet respectively. From Figure 6, it can be inferred that thanks to the decoupled design of HSN, distinctive features are learned for human and scene based anomalies and the SSC effectively combine the complementary representations to boost the performance.

Effectiveness of L_{SR} : In order to gain enhanced performance, optimization with L_{SR} plays a key role in HSN. To corroborate the effectiveness and adaptability of L_{SR} , an experimental ablation study is performed as shown in Table 2. We choose two recently reported MIL based methods *i.e.* Sultani *et al.* [19] and Majhi *et al.* [15] for comparison. Those methods were previously optimized with classical ranking loss (L). Optimizing the Sultani *et al.* and Majhi *et al.* methods with L_{SR} gives 0.97% and 1.39% performance gain respectively. Similarly, HSN optimized with L_{SR} boosts the detection performance by 2.52% compared to L . Since previous methods operate on coarse spatio-temporal features which have lower separabilities compared to HSN representation, so the performance boost by L_{SR} is marginal in those methods. But in HSN, a superior discriminative representation is captured due to the decoupling of scene and human cues and hence it generates less noisy pseudo labels leading to greater separable features.

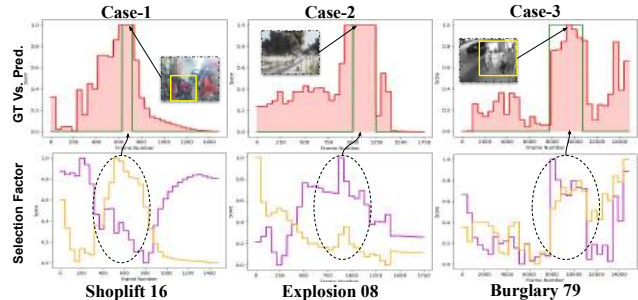


Figure 7. Visualization of Ground truth (Green shed) vs. prediction scores (Red shed) for various cases in Row-1. Row-2 is the selection factors S_{HSN} (Yellow plot) and S_{SsN} (Violet plot) to focus on either HsN or SsN for effective coupling.

4.3. Qualitative Analysis

In Figure 7, we show the prediction scores (Row-1) obtained from proposed method along with the selection factors (Row-2) corresponding to human and scene subNets (*i.e.* HsN and SsN) in three cases (**case-1: human centric, case-2: scene centric, case-3: both human and scene**)

Official Test-Evaluation [19] (AUC%).														
Methods	Abuse	Arrest	Arson	Assault	Burglary	Explosion	Fighting	RoadAcc.	Robbery	Shooting	Shoptlifting	Stealing	Vandalism	Total
Tian <i>et al.</i> [22]	55.93	59.16	65.32	70.71	70.11	45.28	70.02	55.94	69.84	73.63	70.8	75.17	64.31	84.30
Ours	59.21	60.02	67.86	91.95	62.19	44.57	68.36	47.01	72.37	71.63	75.78	71.18	43.26	85.30
5-Fold Evaluation.(mean-AUC%)														
Tian <i>et al.</i> [22]	56.3	56.6	62.9	75.1	74.2	69.8	58.3	69.9	59.2	62.0	54.1	59.2	61.9	63.3
Ours	66.7	61.8	66.0	81.1	67.2	58.8	65.6	57.9	70.5	71.4	65.0	67.0	57.6	65.6

Table 3. Category wise performance comparison with a Tian *et al.* to showcase the AUC gain by our in various categories of UCF Crime dataset. We made the comparison in both official test split [19] and 5-fold evaluation to justify the robustness of our method.

Methods	Feature	UCF-C	ST	IITB-C
		AUC(%)		
Sultani <i>et al.</i> [19]	C3D	75.41	-	-
	I3D-Inc	77.42	80.02	74.59
Zhang <i>et al.</i> [32]	C3D	78.66	-	-
Zhu <i>et al.</i> [36]	C3D	79.00	-	-
Zhong <i>et al.</i> [35]	C3D	81.08	76.44	-
	TSN-Inc	82.12	84.44	-
Feng <i>et al.</i> [5]	I3D-Inc	82.30	-	-
Majhi <i>et al.</i> [14]	I3D-Inc	82.12	-	-
Wu <i>et al.</i> [27]	I3D-Inc	82.44	85.38	-
Majhi <i>et al.</i> [15]	I3D-Inc	82.67	88.86	78.07
Tian <i>et al.</i> [22]	I3D-Res	84.30	97.21	79.82*
Our	I3D-Inc	84.33	93.72	80.37
	I3D-Res	85.30	96.22	82.16

Table 4. State-of-the-art performance comparisons in terms of frame-level AUC on UCF-Crime (UCF-C), ShanghaiTech (ST) and IITB-Corridor (IITB-C) dataset. Kindly Note: * marked AUC is our implementation.

of anomaly scenarios. The samples “Shoptlifting16”, “Explosion08”, and “Burglary79” give an overview of the performance for all three cases. In “Shoptlifting16” where the anomaly is being done by a women, the effective detection score is majorly influenced by HsN since higher selection factor to HsN is assigned to the localized area. Similarly, for “Explosion08” where a bomb blast is recorded, we see the detection performance is triggered due to higher factor assigned to SsN. From both anomaly cases, the proposed method yields superior detection performance by effectively selecting either subNet. Moreover, we choose a third case where the anomaly is characterized by both human and scene localized areas. “Burglary79” consists of such a scenario where a group of criminals are illegally entering to a building by breaking the entrance.

4.4. State-of-the-art Comparison

Overall Performance Comparison In Table 4, we compare the overall performance of the proposed method with recently reported state-of-the-art methods for UCF-Crime, ShanghaiTech and IITB-Corridor datasets. For a fair comparison, as several feature extractor backbones are used to report AUC in previous methods, we report results using two widely used backbones *i.e.* Inception-v1 I3D (I3D-Inc) and ResNet50 I3D (I3D-Res) for the three datasets.

In UCF-Crime, our method outperforms the recent I3D-Inc and I3D-Res based method of Majhi *et al.* [15] and Tian *et al.* [22] by +1.66% and +1% margin respectively. For ShanghaiTech dataset, although our method outperforms the recent I3D-Inc based method of Majhi *et al.* [15] by +4.86%, but the method fails to achieve better performance than [22] with I3D-Res backbone. This is due to ShanghaiTech, that has only 65 anomaly videos collected from a small and focused data distribution for training. It contains only simple human anomalies (e.g. run, fall down, ride cycle etc.) characterized by strong motion, so only few events are not correctly detected. Due to the small number of anomaly samples, our HSN could not be optimized sufficiently to outperform methods dedicated to strong motion events. Further, to confirm the robustness of our method in complex and diverse anomaly distributions, we have also validated our method on the IITB-Corridor dataset. In this, it surpasses the recent I3D-Inc method [15] and I3D-Res method [22] by +2.3% and +2.34% margin respectively.

Category Wise Performance Comparison Further, we also compare the abnormal category wise performance with Tian *et al.* [22] in UCF-Crime dataset. First, we made the comparison in the official test split [19] and found that our method is superior in detecting human-centric abnormal categories like *abuse, arrest, arson, assault, robbery, shoptlifting* compared to Tian *et al.* [22] as reported in Table 3. However, the performance gain is not significant. This is due to fewer number of samples in the official test set. For this, we perform the 5-fold cross-validation and report the mean-AUC (mAUC) of 5-folds for categories-wise performance comparison. Since it covers the entire UCF-Crime dataset, we believe it provides a more robust and justified performance w.r.t official test set [19]. From the 5-fold cross-validation, we found that our method outperforms Tian *et al.* [22] in all fine-grained and subtle human-centric anomalies (*abuse, arrest, arson, assault, fighting, robbery, shooting, shoptlifting, stealing*) by a significant margin as reported in Table 3. As a result, our method surpasses Tian *et al.* [22] by 2.3% margin in total performance in K-fold evaluation. But, our method lies behind Tian *et al.* on simple scene based anomalies (*explosion, burglary, road accidents*) and on human anomalies like *vandalism* (humans tampering the cameras) where there exists a sharp change

Methods	FLOPs(G)	Speed(FPS)
PDT [33]	281.9	30
Majhi <i>et al.</i> [15](I3D-Inc)	108.1	267
Tian <i>et al.</i> [22](I3D-Res)	153.2	211
HSN(I3D-Inc) w-o PDT	108.7	227
HSN(I3D-Res) w-o PDT	153.7	159

Table 5. Complexity comparison of Human-Scene Network. Here, G: Giga, FPS: Frames-per-second,w-o: with-out. in the scene.

4.5. Network Complexity Analysis

In this section, a complexity analysis of HSN is performed to meet real-world applicability. Since HSN rely on people detection and tracking (PDT) method, the complexity of the PDT method (*ByteTrack* [33]) is evaluated first and then the complexity of anomaly detection methods are reported and compared w.r.t FLOPs, and speed as shown in Table 5. It can be seen that our HSN is computationally competitive in terms of FLOPs and speed w.r.t recently reported articles. For fair comparison, evaluation is done on a single 2080Ti GPU. Considering recent CCTV cameras which operates in 30 FPS, HSN can detect anomalies effectively in near real-time.

5. Conclusion

In this work, we presented a novel human scene network (HSN) optimized by a self-rectifying loss function as a baseline to detect real-world anomalies under weak-supervision. The HSN ensures superior detection performance in complex real world scenarios for two reasons: First, the decoupled design of HSN comprising Human and Scene subNet followed by soft-selection coupler can effectively learn a local and global discriminative representations for human and scene centric anomalies, respectively. Second, optimizing HSN with the proposed self-rectifying loss ensures greater separability between the classes. From experimentation, it can be noted that the proposed method gain competitive performance in five out of six scenarios considered compared to the recently reported methods for three popular datasets.

Limitation-and-Contribution Trade-off : As HSN rely on people detection and tracking method for learning human centric representation, it induces slightly more complexity compared to the previous methods. However, it opens up new directions to analyse the complex abnormal scenarios in a more fine-grained way to address the real-world challenges which is majorly missing in earlier weakly-supervised methods. From the performance and complexity analysis prospective, our method establish a good trade off to meet the real-world applicability.

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