Large Language Models for Traffic Surveillance Video Understanding

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Motivation

The rapid increase in surveillance camera deployment generates vast amounts of video data, particularly in traffic monitoring. Manually reviewing this footage to find specific events or information is time-consuming and inefficient. Existing automated methods often focus on predefined event detection and lack the flexibility to handle nuanced, natural language queries or provide deeper semantic understanding of the video content.

Proposed Solution

1. The embedding search is handled by an image-text multimodal embedding model (e.g., CLIP) and a vector database (Milvus).

Figure 2: The implemented image-text embedding search (CLIP).



Excel@FIT 2025



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Video: traffic_footage.mp4	Segment: 00:15:40.000 to 00:15:50.000	Sampled frames: 16 (1.60 FPS)
	What happ	ens in the video segment
In the video segment, cars on the right side. or leaving a parked pe blue car approaching down or stop as it nea along the road. Additi sidewalk on the right traffic dynamics witho disruptions.	the scene is a roadway with parked A motorcyclist appears to be preparing osition among the vehicles. There is a a pedestrian crossing, seeming to slow ars it. A person on a scooter is moving onally, a pedestrian walks along the side. The scene shows regular urban out any immediate incidents or	

Figure 3: The implemented interactive MLLM video analysis (GPT-40).

Benchmarks of the Available AI Models

The system allows the user to choose one of the four available multimodal embedding models (CLIP, SigLIP, ALIGN, BLIP) and one of the four available MLLMs (LLaVA-OneVision, GPT-40, VideoLLaMA 3, Qwen2.5-VL). The performance of these models (image-text retrieval for the multimodal embedding models, video question answering for the MLLMs) in the context of traffic footage was benchmarked on traffic-related datasets (CARS196, Czech traffic signs, SUTD-TrafficQA).

Figure 4: Results of the CARS196 benchmark. The plot shows the mean Precision@5 score for each model, indicating how effectively it retrieves relevant images of cars based on textual queries.

Figure 5: Results of the SUTD-TrafficQA benchmark. The plot shows the accuracy of each model, indicating how well it can understand traffic footage and select the correct answer for single-choice questions.