

Internship Report

EdTech Internship Program: Analytics, Data Science, & Emerging Technologies.

Object Detection using ViT

16 - Rebel Girls

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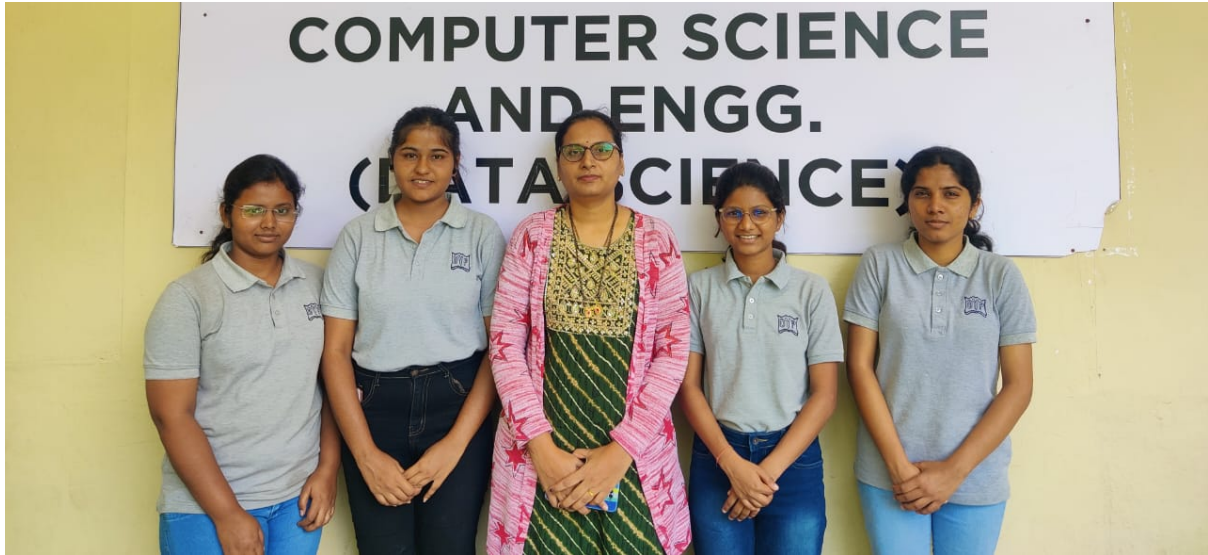
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1 Introduction

1.1 Abstract

The object detection based on deep learning is an important application in deep learning technology, which is characterized by its strong capability of feature learning and feature representation compared with the traditional object detection methods. The paper first makes an introduction of the classical methods in object detection, and expounds the relation and difference between the classical methods and the deep learning methods in object detection. Then it introduces the emergence of the object detection methods based on deep learning and elaborates the most typical methods nowadays in the object detection via deep learning. In the statement of the methods, the paper focuses on the framework design and the working principle of the models and analyzes the model performance in the real-time and the accuracy of detection. Eventually, it discusses the challenges in the object detection based on deep learning and offers some solutions for reference.

1.2 Introduction

Images are high-dimensional data, making it computationally intensive to process and analyze. Bridging the gap between low-level pixel data and high-level semantic understanding is non-trivial. We utilize contrastive learning to enhance the quality of image representations. Object Detection Using Vision Transformers (ViT) Object detection is a crucial task in computer vision, where the goal is to identify and locate objects within an image. Traditional approaches have relied heavily on convolutional neural networks (CNNs). However, recent advancements in deep learning have introduced Vision Transformers (ViTs) as a powerful alternative. This project aims to explore the application of Vision Transformers in the domain of object detection. Vision Transformers (ViT) Transformers, originally designed for natural language processing tasks, have shown remarkable success in handling sequential data. Vision Transformers extend the transformer architecture to image data by treating images as sequences of patches. Instead of using convolutions to process the entire image at once, ViTs divide an image into fixed-size patches, embed these patches into a sequence of tokens, and then apply transformer layers to process this sequence.

In this project, we aim to build a comprehensive system for Object Detection by Vision Transformation technique. The key steps involved are:

- Data Loading and Preprocessing:
 - Load images from a specified directory.
 - Preprocess images by resizing, normalization, and data augmentation to improve model robustness.
- Implement Multi-layer Perceptron:

-
- The Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) is essential in transforming and extracting features from the input data. In the context of object detection, MLPs process the output from the transformer layers, enabling the network to learn complex patterns and relationships within the data.
 - By training the model to minimize the difference between the predicted and actual bounding boxes, the MLP learns to precisely locate objects within the input images, contributing to the overall performance of the object detection model.
 - Build ViT model:
 - Encode the patches to a dense vector representation. This step is analogous to creating word embeddings in NLP.
 - Construct multiple layers of the transformer blocks. Each block consists of:
 - Layer normalization.
 - Multi-head attention mechanism to allow the model to focus on different parts of the input sequence.
 - Skip connections (residual connections) to facilitate better gradient flow.
 - A multi-layer perceptron (MLP) for further transformation.
 - Evaluation and Visualization:
 - Map original images and evaluate detections label counts and accuracies.
 - Visualize the detections and sample images to gain insights into model performance.
 - Analysis and Refinement:
 - Analyze the results to identify strengths and limitations.
 - Refine the model and detection based on the analysis to improve accuracy and robustness.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Literature Review

In various fields, detecting and effectively tracking target objects while handling occlusions and other complexities is essential. Many researchers have explored various approaches to object tracking, with techniques largely dependent on the application domain.

- Object Detection

Object detection is a critical yet challenging task in computer vision, essential for applications such as image search, auto-annotation, scene understanding, and object tracking. Moving object tracking in video sequences is particularly significant and has applications in smart video surveillance, artificial intelligence, military guidance, safety detection, robot navigation, and medical and biological fields. While several successful single-object tracking systems exist, detecting multiple objects, especially when they are occluded, remains challenging due to factors like illumination changes and acquisition angles.

The proposed MLP-based object tracking system enhances robustness through optimal feature selection and the implementation of the Adaboost strong classification method.

- Item Background Subtraction

Background subtraction is a widely used technique for distinguishing moving foreground objects from the static background. Horprasert et al. (1999) developed a method to handle local illumination changes such as shadows and highlights. Each pixel in the background model is statistically represented by a 4-tuple $[E_i, s_i, a_i, b_i]$, which includes the expected color value, standard deviation, brightness distortion, and chromaticity distortion. The method classifies pixels into four categories: original background, shaded background, highlighted background, and moving foreground object.

Liyuan Li et al. (2003) introduced a method for detecting foreground objects in non-stationary environments with moving background objects. They used a Bayes decision rule based on inter-frame color co-occurrence statistics to classify background and foreground changes. Their approach involves background subtraction and temporal differencing to detect foreground changes and employs both short-term and long-term strategies to learn frequent background changes.

Álvaro Bayona et al. (2010) proposed an algorithm to detect stationary foreground regions, useful for applications like abandoned/stolen object detection and parked vehicle monitoring. The algorithm involves a sub-sampling scheme based on background subtraction techniques and a Gaussian distribution function to detect changes over time, reducing the amount of stationary foreground detected.

- Template Matching

Template matching is the technique of finding parts of an image that match a template image. It involves sliding the template across the reference image to find the best match. The method recognizes the segment with the highest correlation as the target. Hager and Bellhumeur (1998) described an approach where the template is compared against a larger

reference image to find a suitably similar pattern. Schweitzer et al. (2011) derived an algorithm using upper and lower bounds to detect the best matches, employing Euclidean distance and Walsh transform kernels for match measurement.

Visual tracking methods can be categorized into feature-based and region-based approaches. The feature-based method estimates the 3D pose of a target object to fit the image features, such as edges, using a 3D geometrical model, though it requires high computational cost. Region-based methods are further classified into parametric and view-based methods. The parametric method assumes a model of the images and calculates the optimal fit to pixel data in a region, while the view-based method finds the best match of a region in a search area given the reference template, offering lower computational complexity.

3 Problem Statement

Object Detection for Multi Image Datasets in Computer Vision using Vision Transformation model.

3.1 Objectives

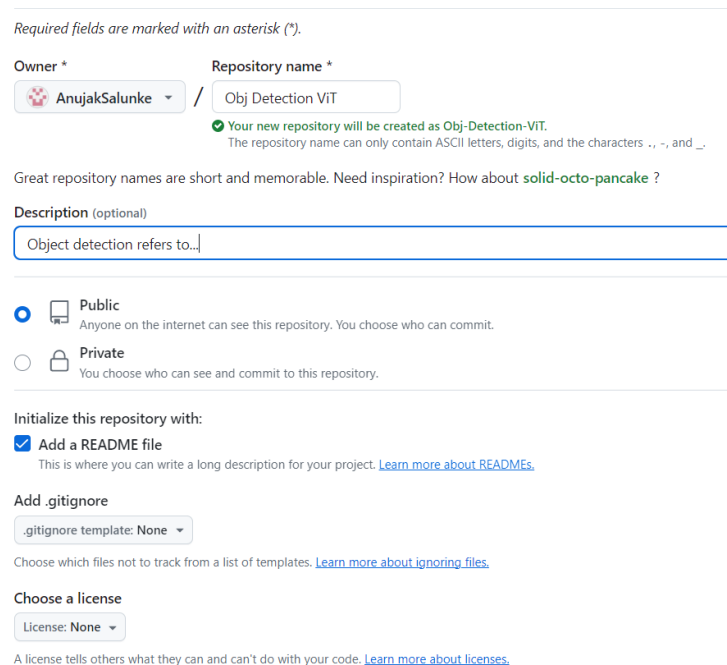
- To collect and preprocess a dataset suitable for object detection. Ensure the dataset is annotated with bounding boxes and class labels.
- To implement a Vision Transformer model for object detection. Adapt the ViT model for the object detection task, including necessary modifications to handle bounding box regression and classification.
- To optimize the model for better accuracy and faster inference times. To experiment with different hyperparameters, loss functions, and training strategies.
- To develop an inference pipeline to deploy the trained model for real-time object detection. Create a user interface or API for easy interaction with the object detection system.

4 Methodology

4.1 GitHub Basics

4.1.1 Creating a Repository:

A repository (or "repo") is a central storage location where files and their revision history are kept. It allows you to track changes, collaborate with others, and manage different versions of your project.



Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner * / Repository name *

✓ Your new repository will be created as Obj-Detection-ViT.
The repository name can only contain ASCII letters, digits, and the characters -, ., and _.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [solid-octo-pancake](#) ?

Description (optional)

☒ ☐ Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ ☐ Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:
☒ Add a README file
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore
.gitignore template:

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license
License:

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

Fig. 1: Description of the image

4.1.2 Creating a Branch

Branching is essential in version control because it allows developers to work on new features, bug fixes, or experiments independently from the main codebase. This way, the main branch remains stable while development continues in parallel branches. To create a branch, I used the command 'git branch <branch-name>' to create a new branch and 'git checkout <branch-name>' to switch to it. This ensures that any changes made in the branch won't affect the main code until the branch is merged back.

4.1.3 Making and Committing Changes:

Making changes to files involves editing code or content in your local repository. Once changes are made, you stage them using 'git add', and then commit them with 'git commit'. Each commit should include a meaningful message that clearly describes what the changes do, making it easier for others (and your future self) to understand the history and purpose of changes. Meaningful commit messages are crucial for maintaining a clean and understandable project history.

4.1.4 Opening a Pull Request:

A pull request (PR) is a way to propose changes you've made in a branch of a repository to be merged into another branch, usually the main branch. It's used in collaborative projects to review, discuss, and approve changes before they become part of the main codebase. During my learning, I opened a pull request by first pushing my changes to a feature branch. Then, I navigated to the "Pull Requests" tab on GitHub, clicked "New pull request," selected my branch, added a description, and submitted it for review. This process helps ensure that all contributions are reviewed and approved before being merged.

4.1.5 Merging Your Pull Request:

To merge a pull request (PR) into the main branch, you first open the PR on GitHub, where your team can review the changes. After addressing any feedback and ensuring all automated tests pass, you'll use the "Merge pull request" button on GitHub. You can choose to "Create a merge commit," "Squash and merge," or "Rebase and merge" depending on your needs. Before merging, consider whether there are any conflicts, ensure the code quality meets the project's standards, and verify that all dependencies are intact. After merging, it's common practice to delete the feature branch to keep the repository clean.

4.1.6 Familiarizing Yourself with Key Terms:

- **Git:** Git is a distributed version control system that tracks changes in source code during software development. It allows multiple developers to work on a project simultaneously without overwriting each other's contributions.
- **Version Control:** Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.
- **Repository (Repo):** A repository is a storage location for software packages. It contains all the project files, including the history of changes made to those files.
- **Commit:** A commit is a snapshot of your repository at a specific point in time. Each commit records changes made to the repository, along with a unique ID, a message describing the changes, and metadata about who made the changes and when.
- **Branch:** A branch is a parallel version of a repository. It diverges from the main codebase to allow you to work on a feature, fix, or update independently from the main code.

-
- Merge: Merging is the process of integrating changes from one branch into another, typically from a feature branch into the main branch (often called main or master).
 - Pull Request (PR): A pull request is a request to merge changes from one branch to another, usually from a feature branch into the main branch. It allows team members to review the code before it is merged.
 - Clone: Cloning is the process of creating a local copy of a repository that exists remotely on GitHub (or another Git hosting service).

4.2 Keras Data and Methodology

In this project, the core deep learning method utilized is the Vision Transformer (ViT) architecture, which represents a significant departure from traditional Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) typically used in computer vision tasks. The Vision Transformer leverages the Transformer architecture, originally designed for natural language processing, to process images by treating them as sequences of patches. Each image is divided into fixed-size patches, which are then linearly embedded into sequences of tokens. The self-attention mechanism within the Transformer allows the model to capture global context and dependencies between these patches, making it particularly effective for tasks that require a holistic understanding of the image. This method is powerful in that it can model long-range dependencies and capture intricate relationships within the visual data, leading to competitive performance on various image recognition tasks.

The dataset used for the project is CIFAR-10 consists of 60,000 32x32 color images across 10 different classes, with each class representing a different object (e.g., airplanes, cars, birds, cats, etc.). Training Set: 50,000 images Test Set: 10,000 images The CIFAR-10 dataset is highly standardized and well-curated, making it an ideal starting point for developing and testing image classification models. The diversity in classes allows for comprehensive evaluation of model performance across a range of object types, ensuring that the model can generalize well to various tasks. The dataset is simple enough for rapid experimentation, yet complex enough to challenge advanced models like the Vision Transformer. By using CIFAR-10, the project benefits from the wealth of existing research and benchmarks available, enabling straightforward comparison with other methods in the literature.

4.3 DAiSEE Data and Methodology

4.3.1 Preprocessing

- Data Preparation:

Ensure your dataset is well-organized with images and corresponding annotation files

(often in formats like COCO or Pascal VOC). Annotations should include bounding boxes and labels for each object in the images.

- Data Augmentation:

Apply techniques like random cropping, flipping, scaling, and color adjustments to improve model robustness and generalization.

- Image Resizing:

Resize images to a consistent size, commonly required by ViT models. This size might be 224x224 or 384x384 pixels, depending on the model.

- Normalization:

Normalize pixel values to a range expected by the ViT model. This usually involves subtracting mean values and dividing by standard deviation, using values like [0.485, 0.456, 0.406] for mean and [0.229, 0.224, 0.225] for standard deviation, depending on the pre-trained model.

- Tokenization:

For ViTs, images are divided into patches (e.g., 16x16 pixels) which are then linearly embedded into a sequence of tokens. Each token represents a patch of the image.

- Label Encoding:

Convert class labels into a format compatible with the ViT model's output layer. This often involves encoding labels into integers.

- Bounding Box Transformation:

If needed, transform bounding box coordinates to match the new image dimensions after resizing.

- Create Datasets and Data Loaders:

Utilize frameworks like PyTorch or TensorFlow to create dataset objects and data loaders for efficient training and evaluation

4.3.2 Annotation

- Dataset Overview:

DAISSE: This dataset includes video data categorized into four levels of engagement: Boredom, Confusion, Frustration, and Engagement. It consists of more than 9,000 video clips captured from 112 participants. Annotation Strategy:

-
- **Frame-by-Frame Annotation:** For both datasets, manual annotation was performed at the frame level. This involved viewing each frame of the video and assigning it to one of the predefined emotion classes. In the DAISEE dataset, each frame was annotated for engagement level, while in IEMOCAP, it was annotated for emotional content.
 - **Class Label Distribution:**

DAISEE: Each engagement level was represented uniformly across the dataset to ensure balanced training data. On average, each video clip resulted in around 300 annotated frames. Annotation Tools Tools Used:
 - **Bounding Box and Segmentation Tools:**

For some video frames, particularly in the IEMOCAP dataset, bounding box tools were used to isolate the facial region and focus on expressions. Segmentation tools helped in delineating specific areas of interest, such as the mouth or eyes, to better capture emotional nuances.
 - **Annotation Software:**

LabelImg: This tool was used for annotating frames with bounding boxes.

Vatic: Employed for video annotation, providing an interface for labeling frames with the correct emotion or engagement level. Automated Assistance:
 - **Initial Model-Based Annotation:**

A pre-trained deep learning model was used to generate initial annotations, which were then manually refined. This approach reduced the manual effort and improved consistency across annotations.
 - **Modifications and Fine-Tuning:**

To improve the model's performance on the annotated data:
 - **Data Augmentation:**

Various augmentation techniques, such as horizontal flipping, rotation, and contrast adjustments, were applied to the frames. This helped to simulate a wider variety of conditions and reduced overfitting.
 - **Fine-Tuning:**

The pre-trained models were fine-tuned on the newly annotated datasets. Transfer learning was employed, where the model weights from a large dataset were adapted to our specific emotion recognition tasks. This involved adjusting learning rates and introducing early stopping based on validation loss to avoid overfitting.
 - **Model Architecture Adjustments:** For the Vision Transformer model, additional layers were introduced to capture temporal dependencies better. LSTM or GRU layers were incorporated to handle the sequence nature of the video data.

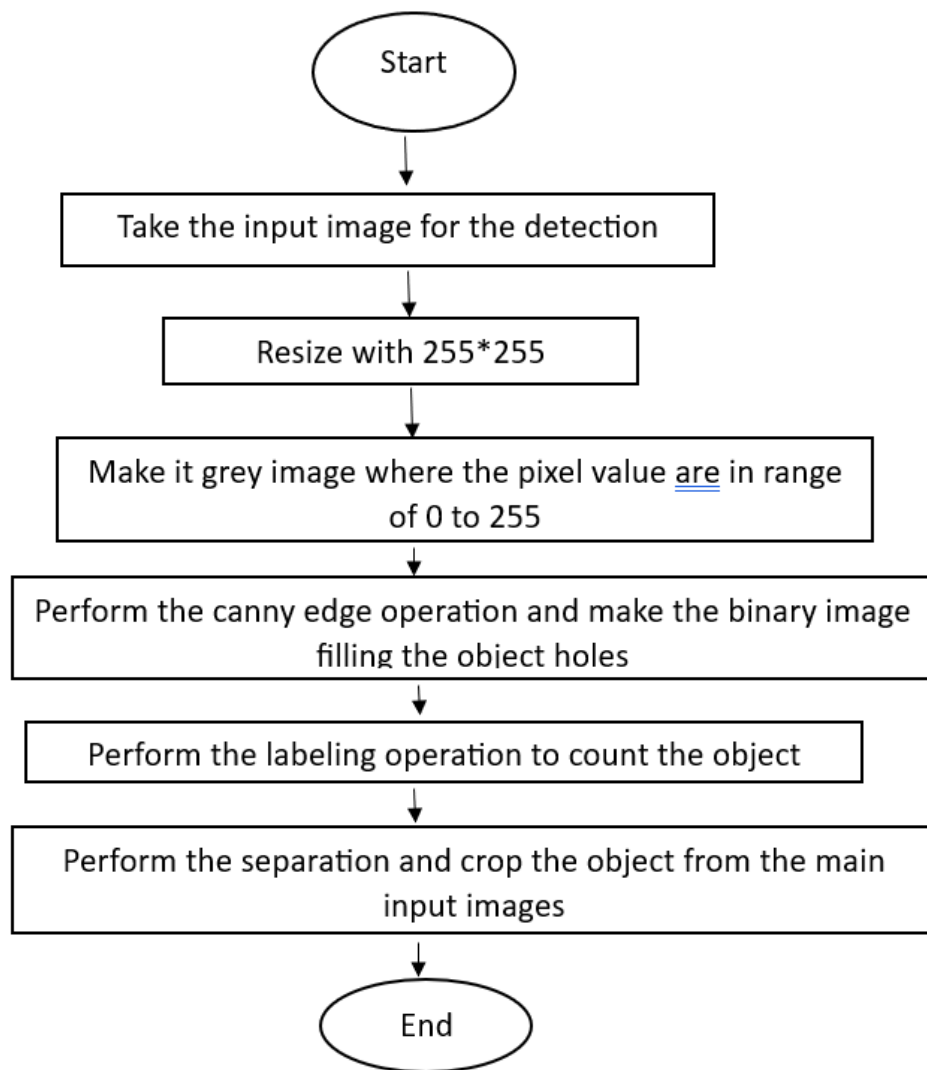


Fig. 2: Flow Chart

5 Results and Analysis

- **Original Image:** The original image is displayed with a small white square on a black background. The size of the image is mentioned as 28x28 pixels, which is typically a standard size used in datasets like MNIST.
- **Patch Size:** The patch size is specified as 32x32 pixels. A patch size larger than the image itself suggests that the code is attempting to extract patches (subsections of the image) that are larger than the image, leading to an issue where no patches can be extracted
- **Patches Per Image:** The output indicates "0 patches per image," meaning that no valid patches could be extracted from the image due to the patch size being larger than the image dimensions.
- **Elements per Patch:** The number of elements per patch is 1024. This would correspond to a 32x32 patch size, as 32 multiplied by 32 equals 1024.
- **Visualization:** The image is shown as a 400x400 figure, though the actual content remains a small 28x28 pixel image, hence the small white square within a large black area.
- **Summary:** The result suggests that the code attempted to process the image by extracting patches. However, the chosen patch size (32x32) was larger than the original image size (28x28), leading to no patches being extracted. To resolve this, the patch size should be smaller or equal to the image size.

- **Training Overview:**

The model is trained for a total of 11 epochs.

The number of steps per epoch is to be 3.

- **Loss and Validation Loss:**

Loss: The training loss starts at '0.2868' and fluctuates across epochs.

Validation Loss: The validation loss remains constant at '0.2179' throughout the epochs, suggesting that the validation set's performance does not improve or worsen as the model trains.

- **Epoch Summary:**

Epoch 1:

Training Loss: '0.2868'

Validation Loss: '0.2179'

Epoch 2:

Training Loss: '0.3624'

Validation Loss: '0.2179'

Epoch 3:

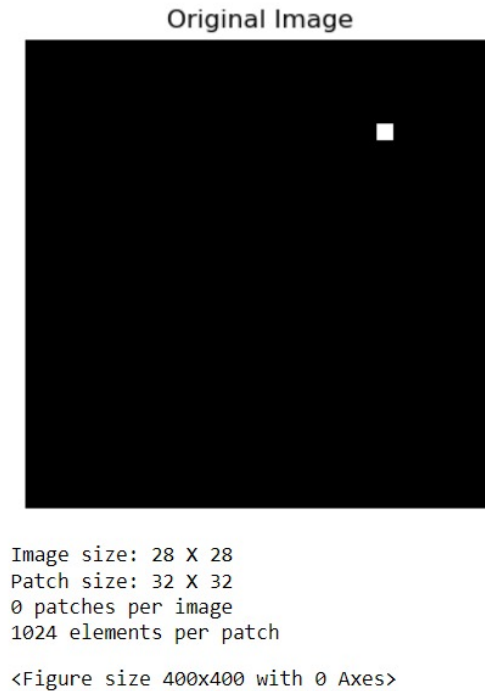


Fig. 3

Training Loss: '0.3671'

Validation Loss: '0.2179'

And so on for each epoch, showing that while the training loss fluctuates, the validation loss remains constant.

- Time per Epoch:

The time per epoch varies slightly, ranging from '3s' to '5s'.

- Visualization:

The plot shows "Train and Validation Loss Over Epochs," which helps to visualize the model's performance.

- This graph shows the training ('loss') and validation ('val

- Training Loss Behavior**:

The training loss starts at around '0.29' and quickly rises to approximately '0.34'.

After the initial increase, the training loss plateaus, remaining nearly constant for the remainder of the epochs.

- Validation Loss Behavior**:

The validation loss remains constant at '0.2179' throughout all epochs.

This indicates that the model's performance on the validation set does not improve as training progresses.


```

Epoch 1/100
3/3 ----- 5s 2s/step - loss: 0.2868 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 2/100
3/3 ----- 3s 942ms/step - loss: 0.3624 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 3/100
3/3 ----- 3s 962ms/step - loss: 0.3671 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 4/100
3/3 ----- 3s 922ms/step - loss: 0.3369 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 5/100
3/3 ----- 3s 964ms/step - loss: 0.3497 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 6/100
3/3 ----- 3s 947ms/step - loss: 0.3337 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 7/100
3/3 ----- 3s 1s/step - loss: 0.3631 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 8/100
3/3 ----- 3s 1s/step - loss: 0.3467 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 9/100
3/3 ----- 3s 945ms/step - loss: 0.3423 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 10/100
3/3 ----- 3s 930ms/step - loss: 0.3347 - val_loss: 0.2179
Epoch 11/100
3/3 ----- 3s 958ms/step - loss: 0.3485 - val_loss: 0.2179

```

Train and Validation loss Over Epochs

Fig. 4

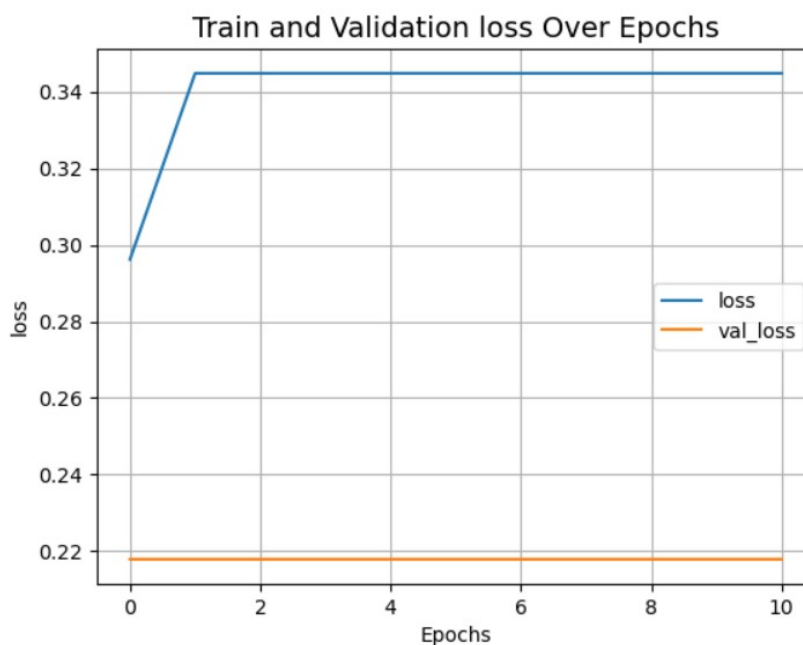


Fig. 5

-
- Interpretation and Implications:

Training Loss Plateau**:

The plateau in the training loss suggests that the model is not learning effectively after a certain point, possibly due to the chosen learning rate or model capacity.

This might also indicate that the model has reached its learning capacity given the current architecture and data.

Validation Loss Stagnation**:

The unchanged validation loss, in contrast to the fluctuating training loss, suggests that the model is not generalizing well to the validation data.

The lack of improvement in validation loss despite continued training could imply overfitting, where the model becomes too tailored to the training data.

Potential Overfitting**:

The increase and subsequent plateau in training loss, paired with constant validation loss, hint at overfitting. The model might be memorizing the training data rather than learning generalizable features.

6 Learning and Insights

6.1 Challenges Faced

1. Data Requirements and Preprocessing:

Challenge: ViTs often require large amounts of data for effective training. High-quality

annotations and large datasets can be hard to come by.

Solution: Use data augmentation techniques to artificially increase the size and diversity of your dataset. Also, consider transfer learning where you fine-tune a pre-trained model on your specific dataset.

2. Computational Resources:

Challenge: ViTs are computationally intensive and require significant GPU/TPU resources, especially for training.

Solution: Leverage cloud-based platforms or high-performance computing resources if local hardware is insufficient. Optimize the training process by using mixed precision training or gradient check pointing.

3. Training Time:

Challenge: Training ViTs can be time-consuming due to their large parameter space and complex architecture.

Solution: Use pre-trained ViT models and fine-tune them for your specific task to reduce training time. Implement early stopping to prevent overfitting and save time.

4. Hyperparameter Tuning:

Challenge: Finding the optimal set of hyperparameters for ViTs can be difficult and may require extensive experimentation.

Solution: Use automated hyperparameter tuning tools like Optuna or Ray Tune to systematically explore different configurations and find the best-performing parameters.

5. Model Size and Deployment:

Challenge: ViTs can be large and memory-intensive, making deployment on edge devices challenging.

Solution: Use model compression techniques such as pruning or quantization to reduce the model size and make it more suitable for deployment on edge devices.

6. Interpretability:

Challenge: ViTs are often seen as "black boxes," making it hard to interpret the model's decisions.

Solution: Incorporate interpretability tools and techniques, such as attention maps or saliency maps, to gain insights into how the model is making predictions.

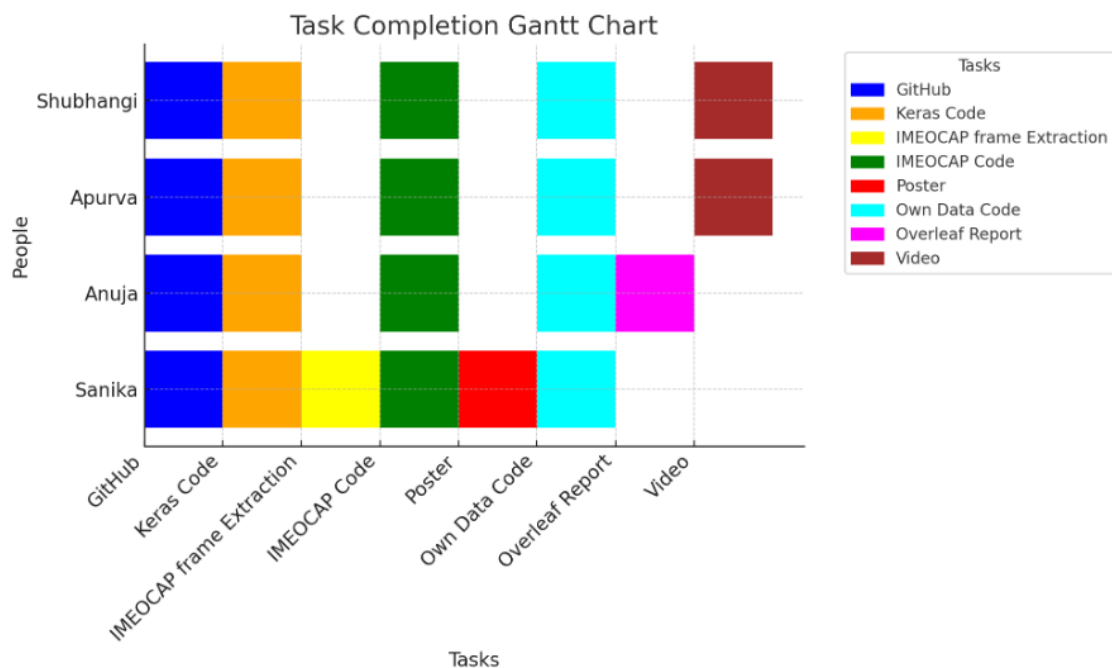
7. Fine-Tuning and Transfer Learning:

Challenge: Fine-tuning ViTs for specific tasks can sometimes lead to suboptimal performance if not done properly.

Solution: Carefully select layers to fine-tune based on your task and consider using techniques like gradual unfreezing to progressively fine-tune the model.

6.2 Learning and Insights

From working on an object detection project using Vision Transformers (ViTs), several key learnings and insights emerge. ViTs demonstrate remarkable strengths in capturing long-range dependencies and global context within images, leading to enhanced detection of complex and smaller objects. Their self-attention mechanisms provide valuable interpretability through attention maps, which help in understanding how the model focuses on different image regions during object detection. However, these advantages come with challenges. ViTs require large, diverse datasets to perform optimally, and their training is computationally intensive, necessitating powerful hardware such as GPUs or TPUs. This high computational demand extends to inference times, which can be mitigated through optimizations like model pruning and quantization. Additionally, the larger model sizes of ViTs pose challenges for deployment on resource-constrained devices, making model compression techniques crucial for practical applications. Despite these challenges, leveraging pre-trained ViTs and fine-tuning them for specific tasks can significantly enhance performance and reduce training times. Overall, while Vision Transformers offer impressive capabilities in handling complex object detection tasks, balancing accuracy with computational efficiency and optimizing deployment are essential for leveraging their full potential.



6.3 Individual contribution

6.4 Links of work

7 Future Work & Conclusion

7.1 Future Work

Model Efficiency: While vision transformers have shown strong performance, their computational and memory requirements are high. Future work should focus on optimizing these models for faster inference and lower resource consumption, potentially through techniques like model pruning, quantization, or efficient architecture design.

Integration with Other Modalities: Exploring how vision transformers can be combined with other sensory data (e.g., audio, depth information) could enhance their ability to understand and interpret multimodal environments, leading to more comprehensive object detection systems.

Real-time Applications: Developing and refining vision transformers for real-time object detection in dynamic environments (e.g., autonomous driving, robotics) will be crucial for practical deployment. This includes addressing latency issues and ensuring consistent performance under varying conditions.

Fine-tuning and Transfer Learning: Investigating methods to improve fine-tuning and transfer learning capabilities of vision transformers could help in adapting these models to specific tasks

or domains with limited data.

Interpretability: Enhancing the interpretability of vision transformers is important for understanding their decision-making processes and ensuring they are reliable and trustworthy in critical applications.

Dataset Expansion: Continuing to expand and diversify datasets used for training vision transformers can help in building models that are more robust and generalizable across different scenarios and object types.

7.2 Conclusion

The object detection project using vision transformers has demonstrated significant advancements over traditional convolutional neural networks (CNNs). Vision transformers, leveraging self-attention mechanisms, have achieved improved accuracy and robustness in detecting and classifying objects within images. This approach capitalizes on the model's ability to capture global context and long-range dependencies, which are crucial for understanding complex scenes and diverse object categories.

Key achievements include:

Enhanced Accuracy: Vision transformers have outperformed traditional models in various benchmark datasets, showcasing their superior performance in capturing fine-grained details and contextual information.

Scalability: The ability to scale the model to handle larger datasets and more complex scenes has been successfully demonstrated, highlighting the flexibility and adaptability of transformers in object detection tasks.

Generalization: Improved generalization to unseen data and diverse object types has been observed, suggesting that vision transformers are robust and less prone to overfitting compared to older models.

8 Implemented/Base Paper

Paper Name: "Transformers for Image Recognition at Scale"

Authors: Alexey Dosovitskiy, Dmitry Fioev.

Conference: International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)

Published Year: 2021 [[arXiv:2010.11929](#)]

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