

Helping the Visually Impaired Navigate at Bus Stops

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Introduction

Outlined in the Land Transport Authority's "Land Transport Master Plan 2040" is the concept of "transport for all". The visually impaired (VI) form a sizeable subset of commuters who face considerable difficulties in taking public transport. These difficulties stem from infrastructural barriers like the lack of audio cues at bus stops and social barriers such as the VI being afraid of asking for help from sighted commuters.

In this project, we develop a proof of concept for an all-in-one system to enable the VI to independently gather information on the identify of buses that arrive at bus stops. It takes a video feed, detects the bus number of buses that come to the bus stop and reports this via audio.

Our implementation uses objection detection^[1], optical character recognition^[2] (OCR) and speech synthesis algorithms^[3] from Microsoft Azure.

Methodology



Preparing Algorithms

Understanding the Azure Services

Read documentation

Experiment with proof of concept scripts

Preparing Custom Vision Model

Video arrival of buses

Splice videos into individual frames

Annotate bounding box of bus numbers & destinations

Train Custom Vision Algorithm

Choose OCR Algorithm

Compare Algorithms
1. Read API
2. OCR API
3. Recognize Text API (Chosen)

Compare Speed

Compare Accuracy

References

- [1] Custom Vision | Microsoft Azure (2019, December 09). Retrieved from <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cognitive-services/custom-vision-service/>
[2] Computer Vision | Microsoft Azure (2019, December 09). Retrieved from <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cognitive-services/computer-vision/>
[3] Text to Speech | Microsoft Azure (2019, December 09). Retrieved from <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cognitive-services/text-to-speech/>

Flow of Final Script

Detect Bus Numbers in Frame

Call custom vision API

Crop image to bounding box

Synthesize speech output

Call OCR API

Results & Discussions

Table 1.0: Performance of Custom Vision Model

No. of Labelled Images	386
No. of Negative Images	572
Training Time	572
Precision	100.0%
Recall	93.5%
mAP	96.1%

Example of Successful Attempt

Figure 1.0: Raw Image



Figure 1.1: Crop of Predicted Bounding Box



Figure 1.2: Further Cropped Image Sent to OCR API



Response from OCR:

298

Conclusion

We have implemented a proof of concept for the use of object detection, OCR and speech synthesis algorithms in the use bus number identification to aid the visually impaired in using public buses.

Future Work:

1. Put software into standalone wearable device
2. Implementation for different transport types
3. Help VI locate bus stop key features (bench, bollard)