

Helping the Visually Impaired Navigate at Bus Stops

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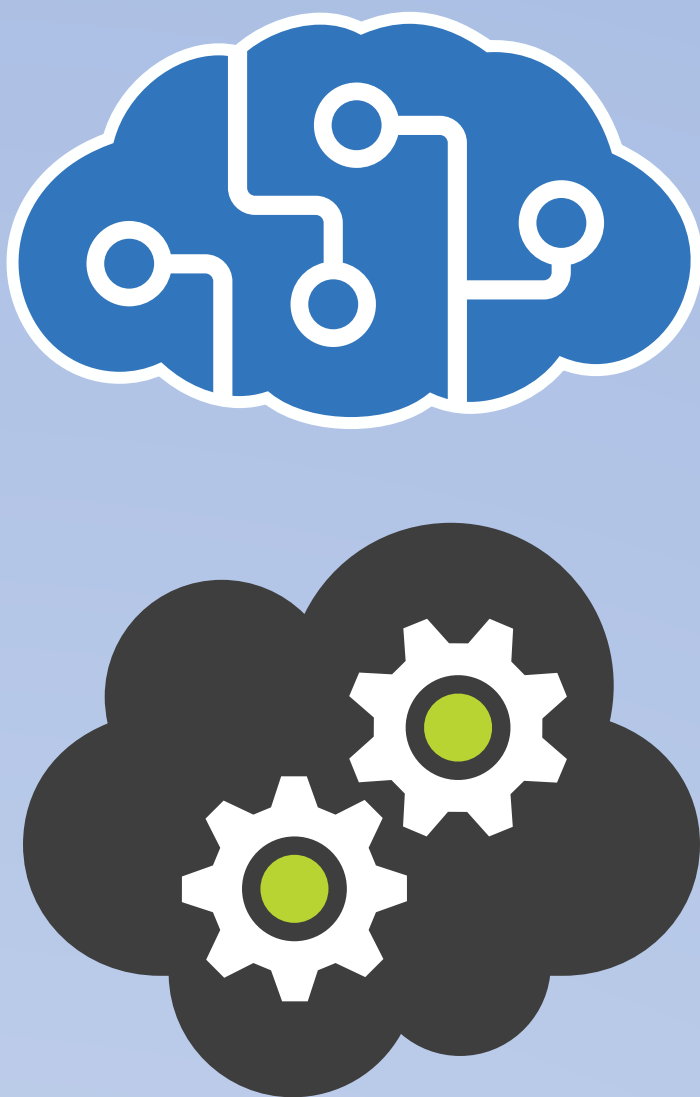
Introduction

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 identity 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 object detection^[1], optical character recognition^[2] (OCR) and speech synthesis algorithms^[3] from Microsoft Azure.

Results & Discussions



Custom Vision Model

Table 1.0: Performance of Custom Vision Model

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| No. of Labelled Images | 386 |
| No. of Negative Images | 572 |
| Training Time | ~10 mins |
| Precision | 100.0% |
| Recall | 93.5% |
| mAP | 96.1% |

Example of Successful Attempt

Figure 1.0: Raw Image



Figure 1.2: Further Processed Image Sent to Recognize Text API



Figure 1.1: Crop of Predicted Bounding Box



Response from Recognize Text API:

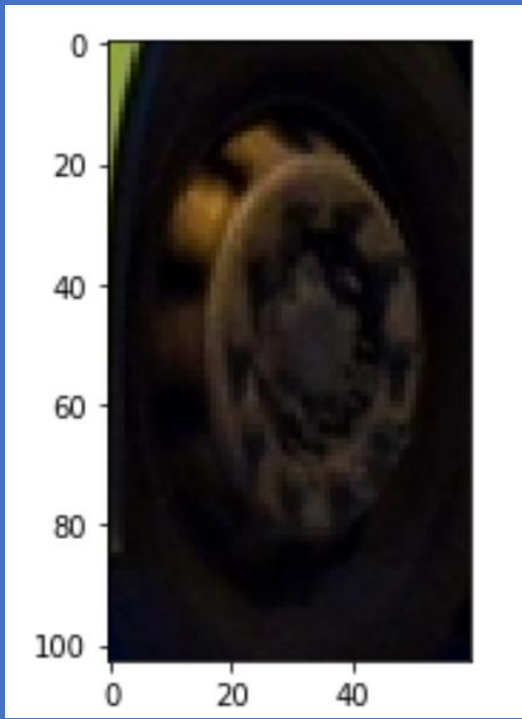
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Example of Unsuccessful Attempt

Figure 2.0: Raw Image



Figure 2.1: Cropped Image of Predicted Bounding Box



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. Incorporation of software into standalone wearable device
2. Implementation for different transport types
3. Extensions to VI locate key features of bus stop (bench, bollard)

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/>

Figures:

Figure 1.0 taken myself, Figure 1.1, 1.2 derived from Figure 1.0. Figure 2.0 taken from "https://businterchange.net/busphoto/albums/userpics/10001/SG5705E_883A.JPG". Figure 2.1 derived from Figure 2.0 Icons taken from "https://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/azure_873107", "https://miro.medium.com/max/725/1*FogMlj4gYwp3fTHLZuwavQ.png" and the Microsoft Azure Cloud and AI Symbol / Icon Set (<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=41937>).

Methodology



Workflow

Understanding the Azure Services

Read documentation

Experiment with proof of concept scripts

Preparing Models

Video arrival of buses

Splice videos into individual frames

Annotate bounding box of bus numbers & destinations

Train Custom Vision Algorithm

Compare OCR Algorithms
1. Read API
2. OCR API
3. Recognize Text API

Compare Speed

Compare Accuracy

Chosen OCR Algorithm:
Recognize Text API

Compile Final Script

Get New Image

Call custom vision API

Else

If confidence > 0.2

Crop image to bounding box

Else

Call OCR API

Synthesize speech output

If bus number found