



Object detection and localization

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Data 606: Capstone

Dr. Chaojie Wang, Nov 22nd, 2022

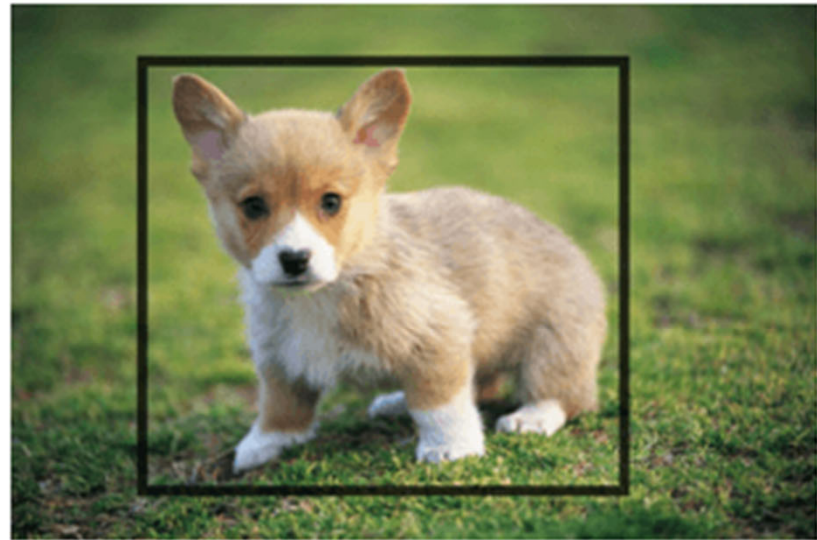
Outlines

- ☐ Data generator
- ☐ Machine Learning Dataset preparation
- ☐ Neural Network architecture
- ☐ Hyper-parameters for training the model
- ☐ Predictions
- ☐ Challenging objects
- ☐ References

Object Detection and Localization



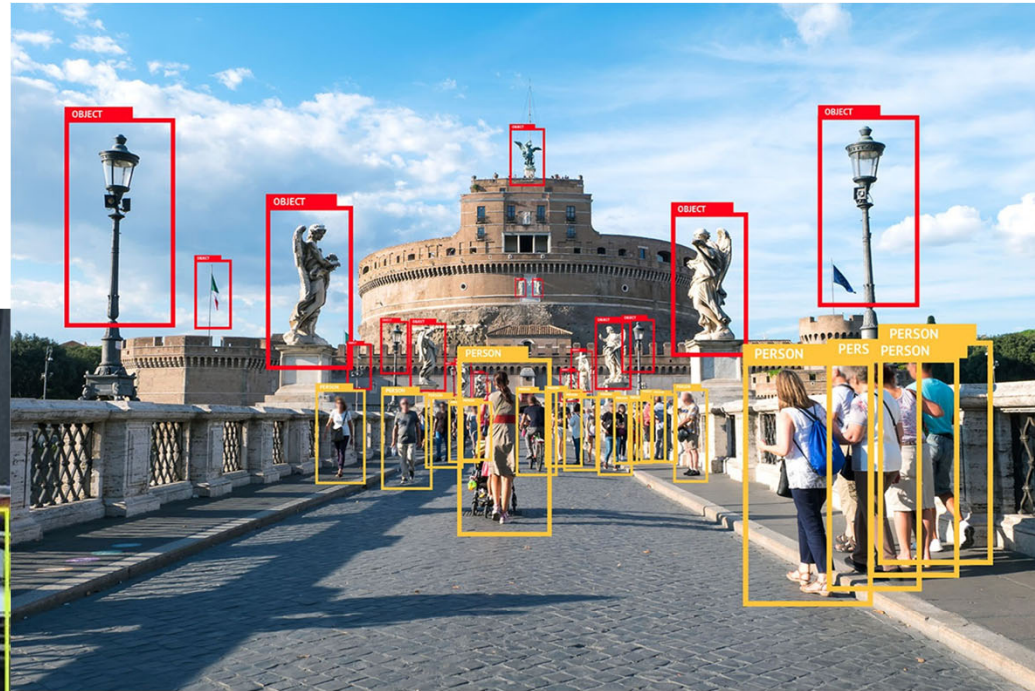
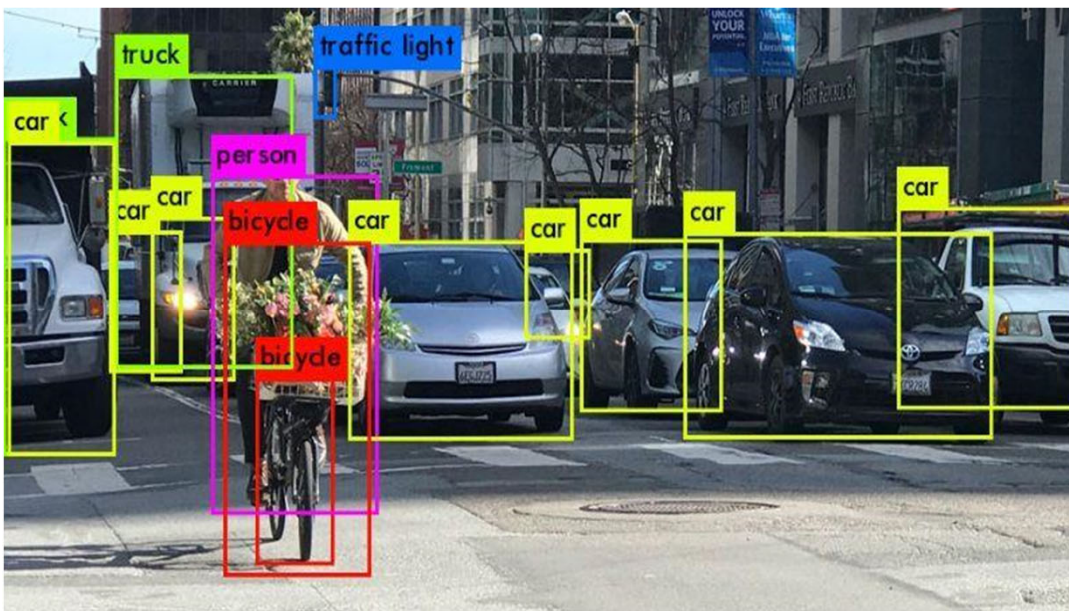
Object Classification is the task of identifying that picture is a dog



Object Localization involves the class label as well as a bounding box to show where the object is located.

Application

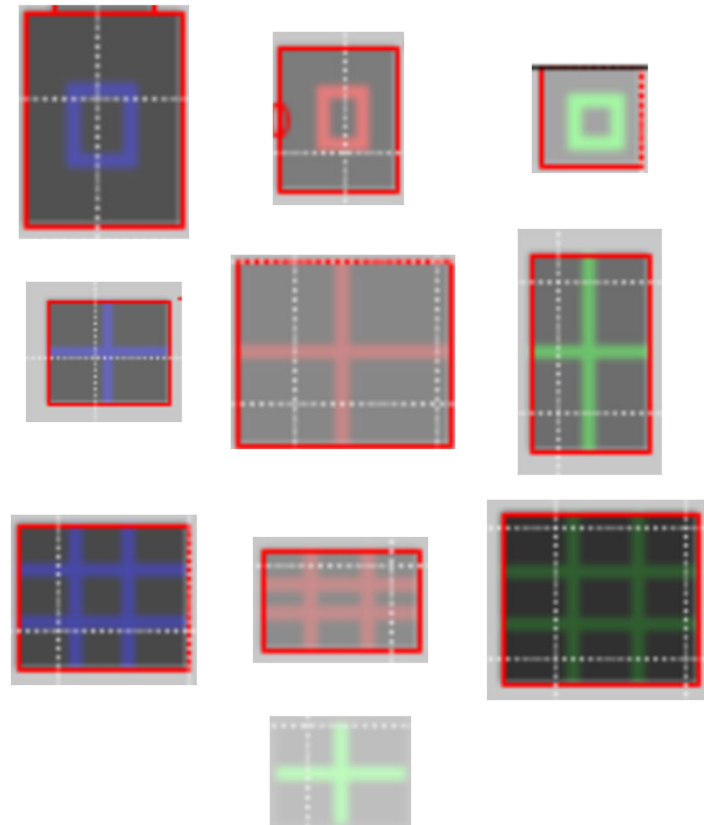
- ❑ Self-driving cars
- ❑ Video surveillance
- ❑ Climate change
- ❑ And ...



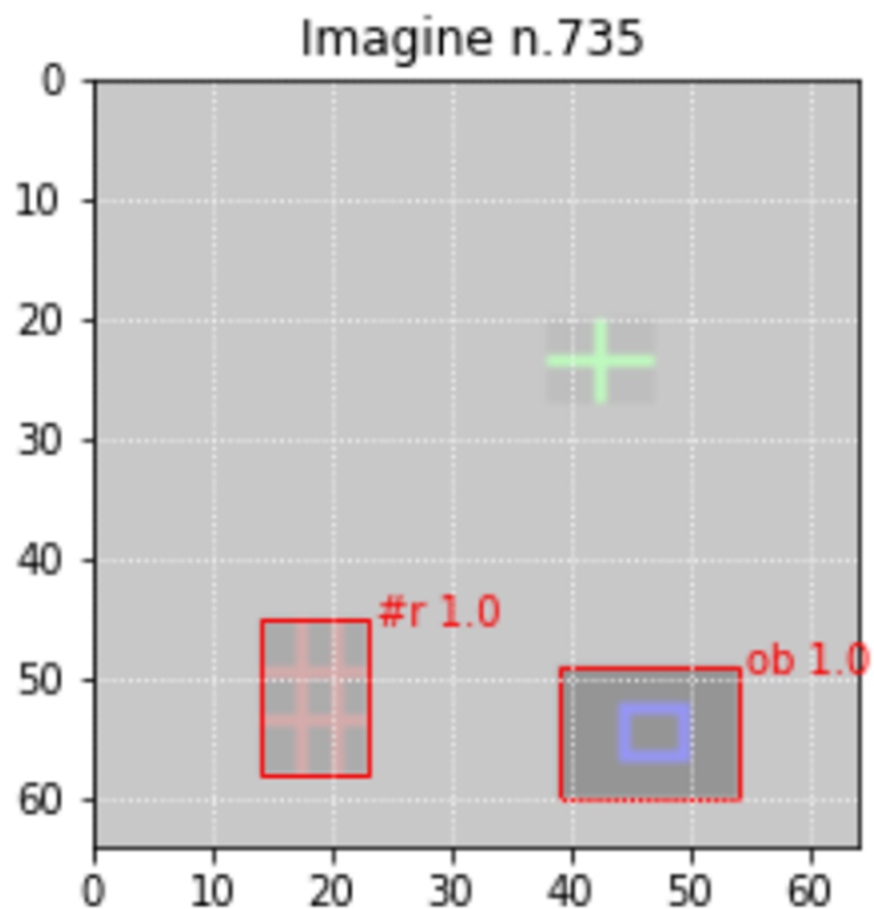
Data Generator

- ❑ Synthetic data
- ❑ 10000 images
- ❑ Size of each image is 64*64
- ❑ At most 3 objects

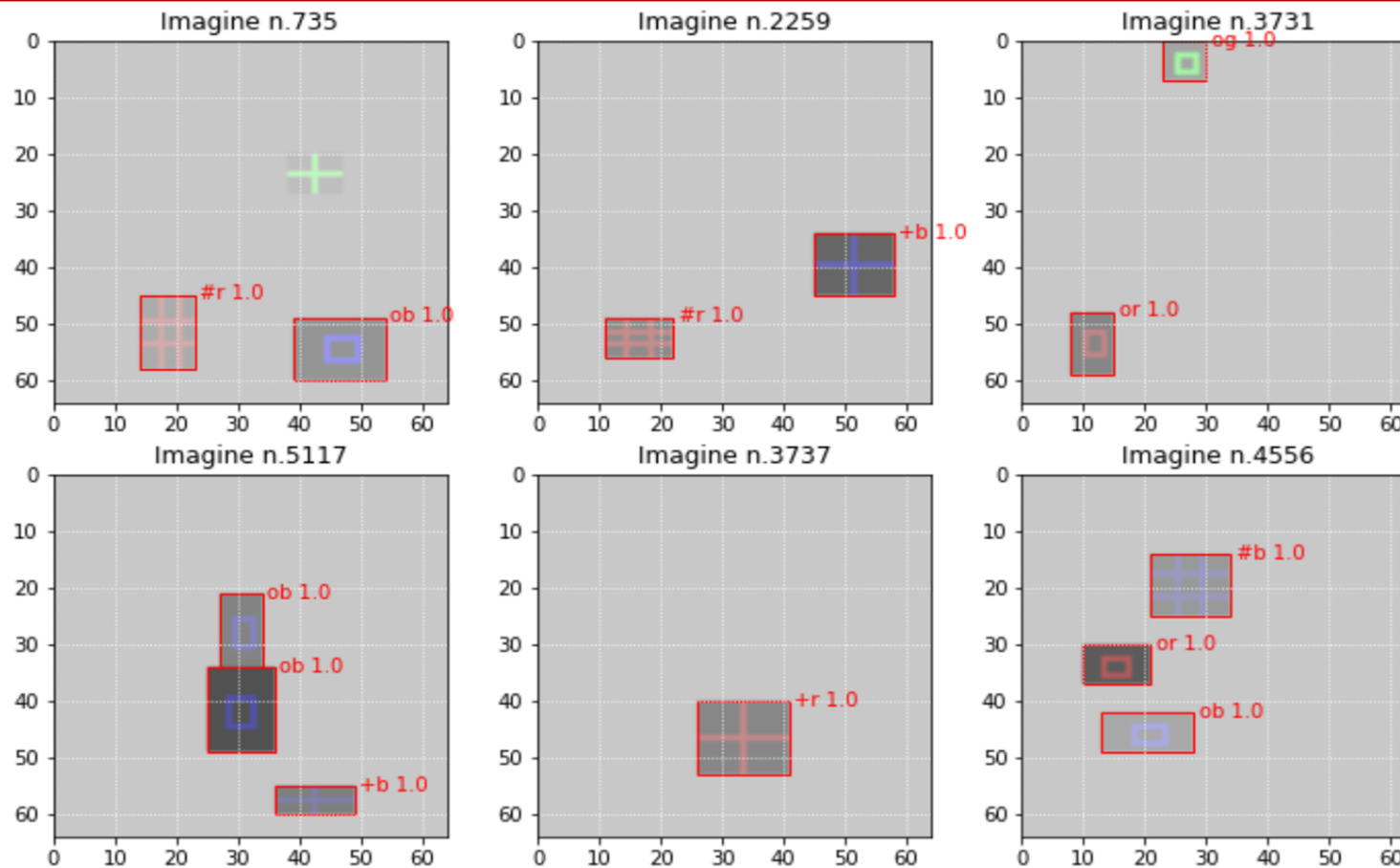
```
# a dictionary with our classes
classes = { 0: '--',
            1: '+r',
            2: '+g',
            3: '+b',
            4: '#r',
            5: '#g',
            6: '#b',
            7: 'or',
            8: 'og',
            9: 'ob'}
```



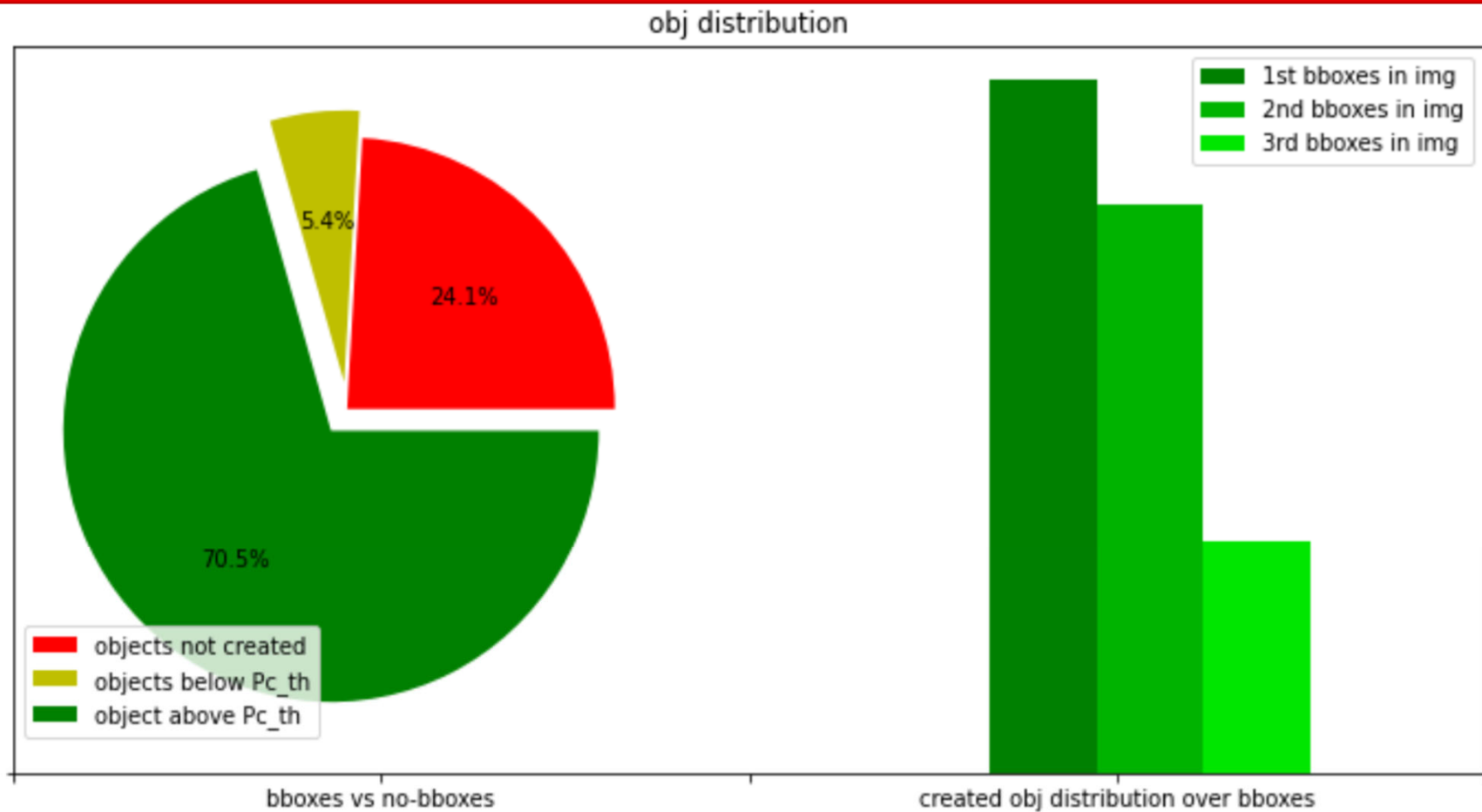
Data Generator



Data Generator



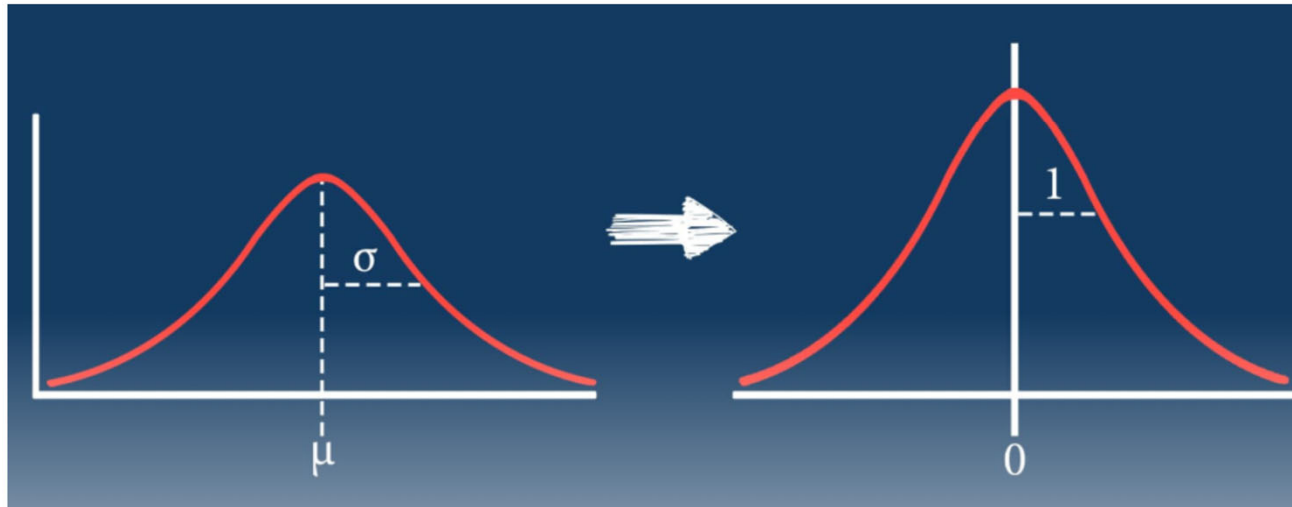
Data Generator



Machine Learning Dataset preparation

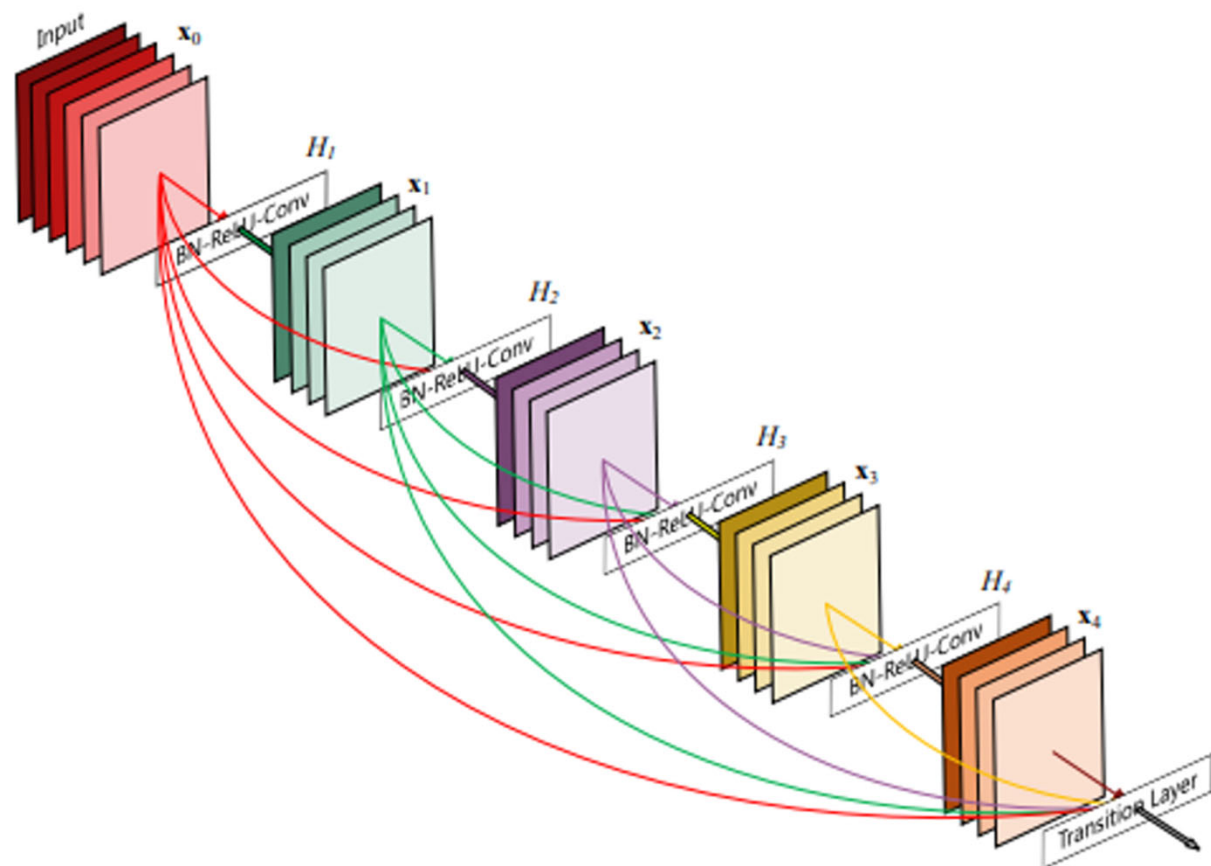
- ❑ Average value: 196.25
- ❑ Standard deviation: 18.41

$$x_{\text{stand}} = \frac{x - \text{mean}(x)}{\text{standard deviation}(x)}$$



Neural Network Architecture

- ❑ DenseNet 200
- ✓ Cornell University
- ✓ Tsinghua University
- ✓ Facebook AI Research (FAIR)



Hyper-parameters for training the model

- ❑ **N-ep = 100**
- ❑ **Batches = 64**
- ❑ **Learning rate = 0.001**
- ❑ **Optimizer = Adam**

```
# model configuration for training
myModel.compile(
    optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.001,
                                       beta_1=0.9,
                                       beta_2=0.999,
                                       epsilon=1e-07,
                                       amsgrad=False,
                                       name='Adam'),

    loss = {'class_output': keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(),
            'score_confidence': keras.losses.CategoricalHinge(), #MeanSquaredError(), #AbsoluteSquaredError
            'score_coords': rmse }, # keras.Losses.MeanSquaredError

    metrics = {'class_output': ['accuracy'],
               'score_confidence': ['accuracy'],
               'score_coords': ['accuracy']},

    loss_weights = {'class_output': 2, 'score_confidence': 1, 'score_coords': 4})
```

Predictions

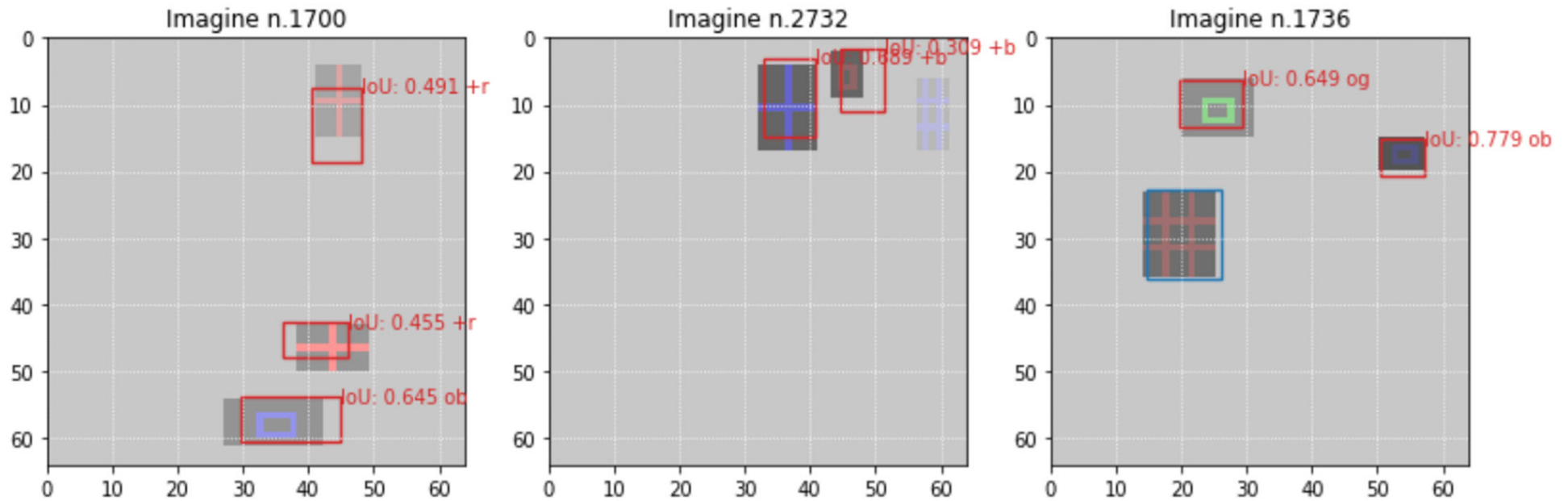
- ❑ Identification of bounding boxes, intersection over union (IoU)
- ❑ Classification of the identified object (Confusion matrix)

$$\text{IoU} = \frac{\text{Area of Overlap}}{\text{Area of Union}}$$



Bounding box predictions

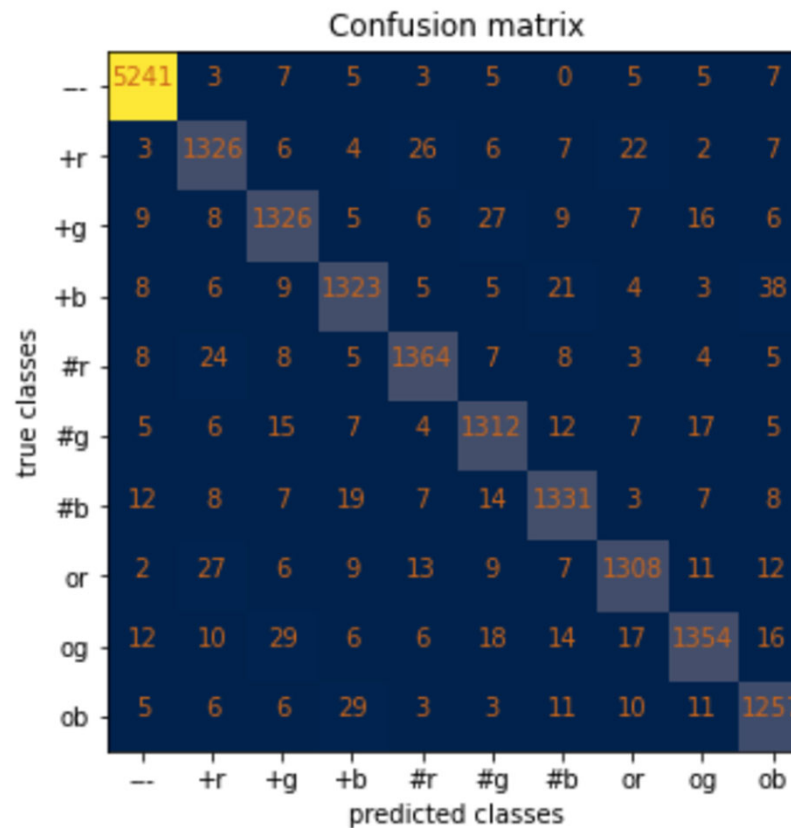
Intersection over Union (IoU)



Classification Metric

Confusion matrix

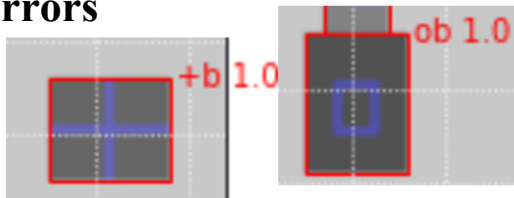
| | precision | recall | f1-score |
|-----|-----------|--------|----------|
| --- | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 |
| +r | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.94 |
| +g | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 |
| +b | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.93 |
| #r | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| #g | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.94 |
| #b | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 |
| or | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.94 |
| og | 0.95 | 0.91 | 0.93 |
| ob | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.93 |



Challenging objects

❑ Recurrent Neural Network

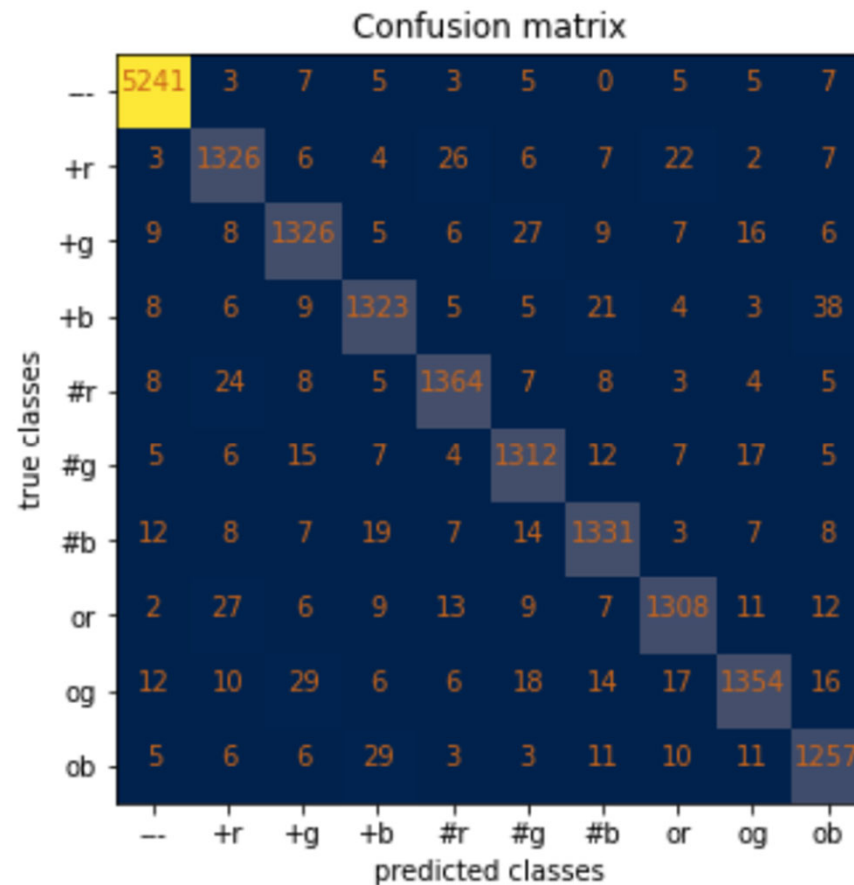
38 errors



29 errors



27 errors



Conclusion

- ❑ **Synthetic data with 10000 images and at most 3 objects**
- ❑ **DensNet200: deep neural network with 200 layers**
- ❑ **IoU metric : 70%**
- ❑ **Confusion matrix: 92%**

References

- ❑ <https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.06993>
- ❑ https://github.com/MarcoFoschi/Computer_Vision/blob/master/Shape_Detection/Different_CNN_architectures/test_Part_II_.ipynb

Thank you