

Vision and Cognitive Systems:

# Vehicle detection and counting Using YOLO architecture

members

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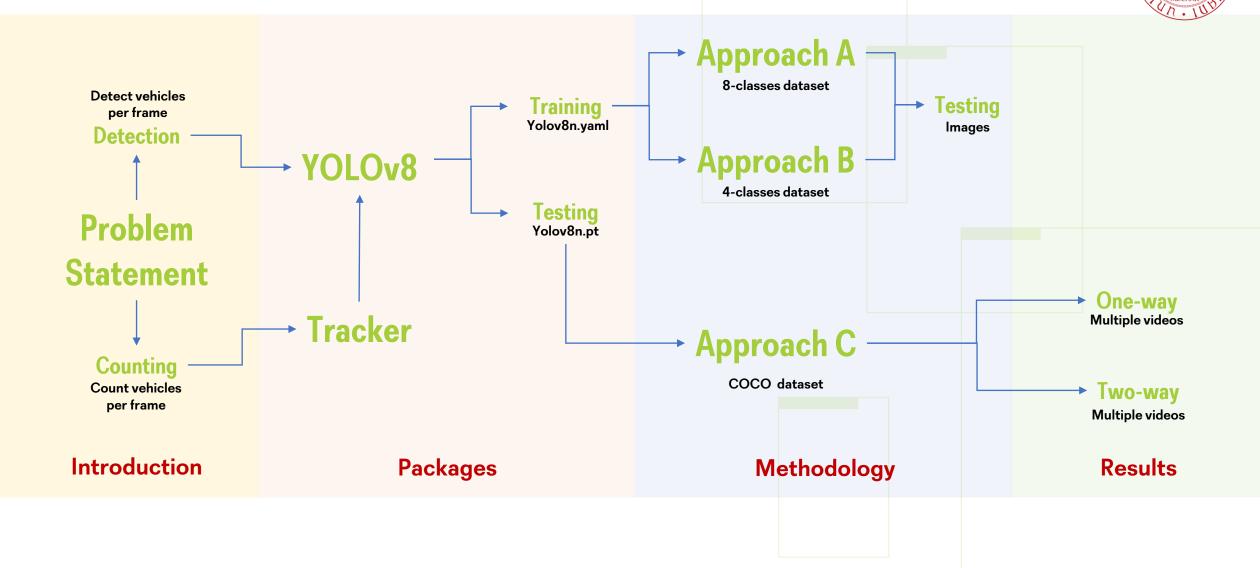
2023-2024





### **Outline**





### Introduction

#### **Detecting and Counting**



Very important for making informed decisions and ensuring safe navigation

Develop a algorithm capable of detecting different objects in a given frame.

Stablish a method capable of counting objects in a video.

Distinguish different classes of objects.

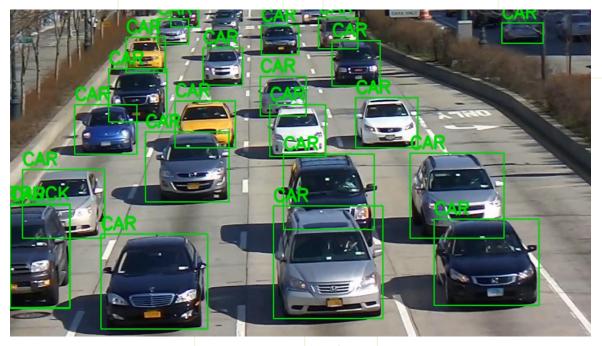
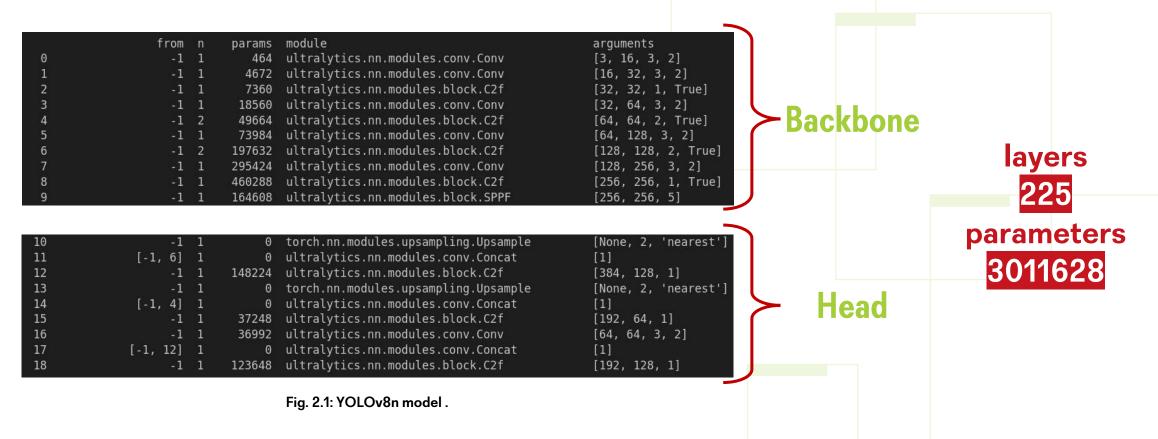


Fig. 1.1: Car detection .

### **Packages**

#### YOLOv8n





**New features** 

**Anchor free detection** 

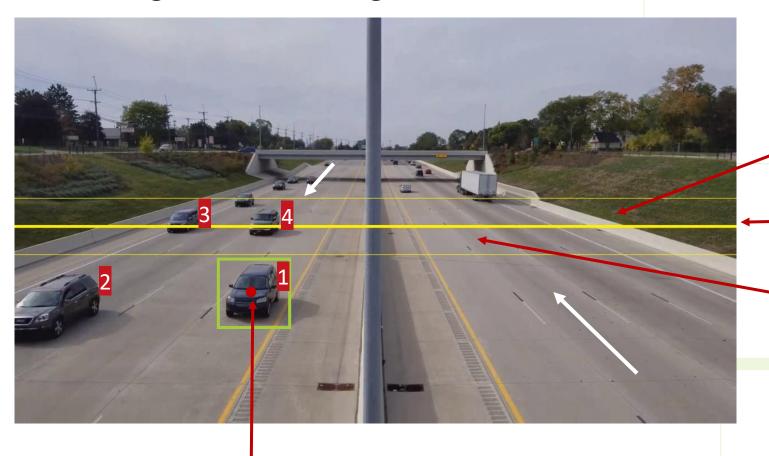
**New convolution** 

Mosaic augmentation

### **Packages**

### Tracking and counting





Region A (incoming)

Set a line for counting objects

Region B (outcoming)

TRACKER function follows object throughout frames for avoiding double counting

Center point of each object

### Approach A

#### **Dataset**



8-classes dataset: van, car, SUV, big-truck, truck, bus, motorcycle, pickup 2592 images in total divided in training (70%), validation (20%), test (10%)



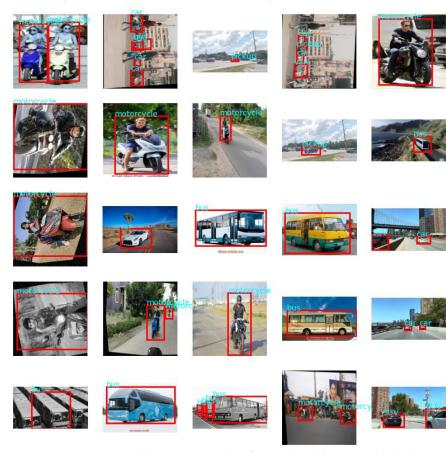


Fig. 3.1: Dataset with corresponding bounding boxes and labels.

# Approach A

#### **Training**

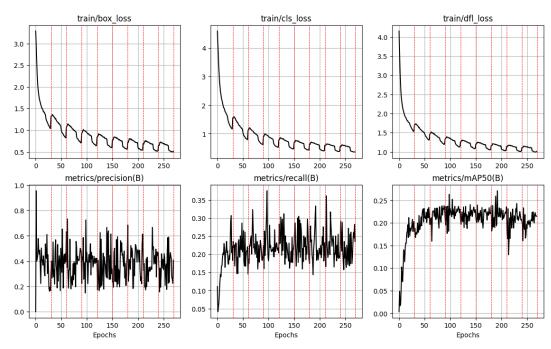


Fig. 3.2: Approch A training parameters using yolov8n.yaml



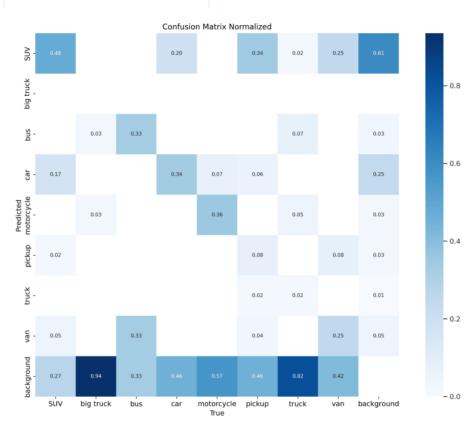


Fig. 3.3: Approach A confussion matrix

# Approach A

#### Results

Ex1. Original



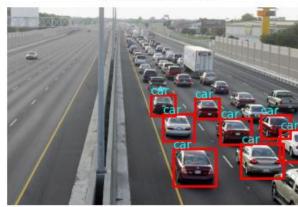
Ex1. Validation



Fig. 3.4: Approch A testing with validation set



Num. vehicles: 8



Num. vehicles: 1



Num. vehicles: 3



Fig. 3.6: Approch A testing with test set

### Approach B

#### **Dataset**



4-classes dataset: car, bus, trucks, motorcycle

**cars: 1286 buses: 503** 

trucks: 832 motorcyles: 555

3176 images in total



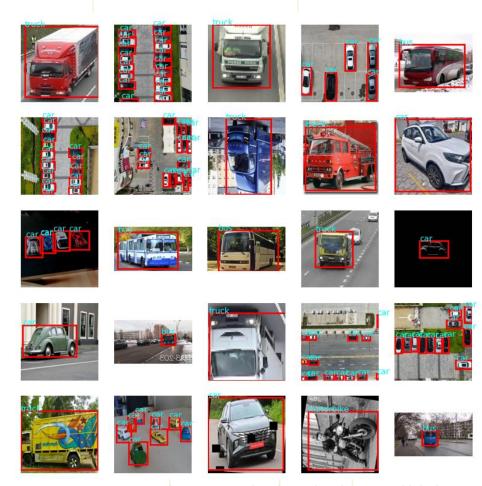


Fig.4.1: Dataset with corresponding bounding boxes and labels.

# Approach B

#### **Training**

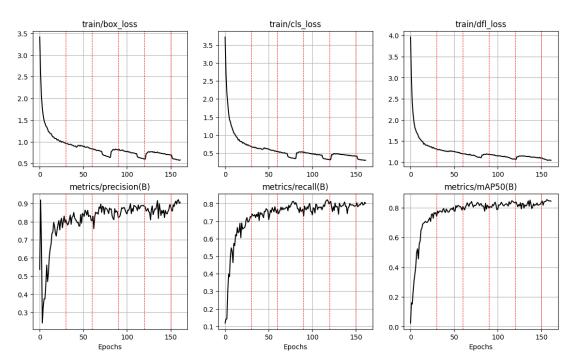


Fig.4.2: Approah B training parameters using yolov8n.yaml



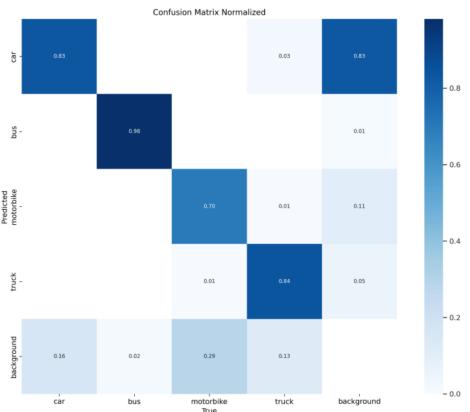


Fig.4.3: Approach B confussion matrix

## Approach B

#### Results





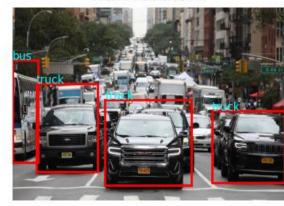
Ex1. Validation



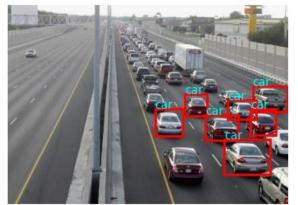
Fig. 4.4: Approch B testing with validation set



Num. vehicles: 4



Num. vehicles: 7



Num. vehicles: 7



Fig. 4.6: Approah B testing with test set

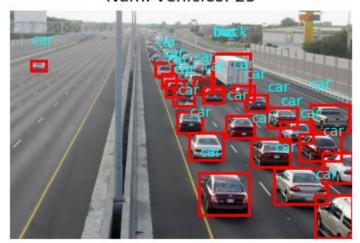
### Approach C

#### **Coco Dataset**

The COCO (Common Objects in Context) dataset is a large-scale image recognition dataset which contains over 330,000 images, each annotated with 80 object categories.

YOLO has a pretrained model for all size versions, here it was used YOLOv8n.pt

Num. vehicles: 23



Num. vehicles: 41

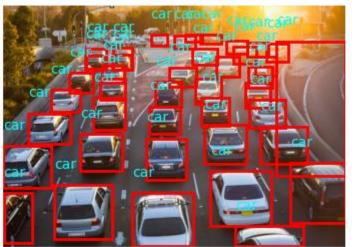
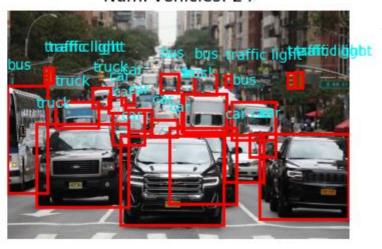


Fig. 5.1: Approch C testing with test set

Num. vehicles: 24



### Results I

#### **One-way**



4 classes in total without taking into account the direction of the vehicle.

**Cars: 29** 

Motorbikes: 0

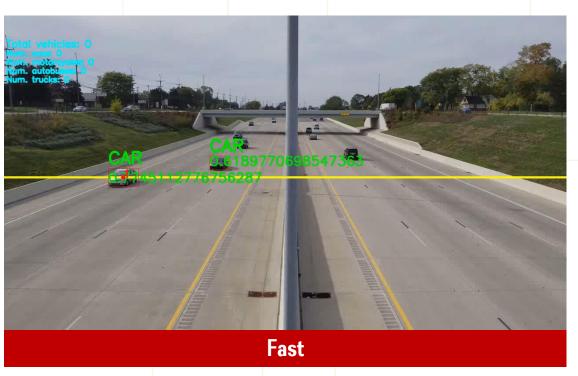
**Autobuses: 1** 

**Trucks: 6** 

### Results I

### One-way







### Results I

#### One-way







### Results II



#### Two-way



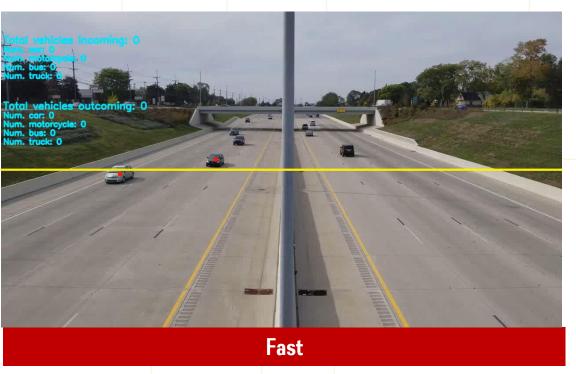
4 classes in total taking into account the direction of the vehicle.

Vehicle detection and counting using pre-trained model (COCO)

### Results II

### Two-way







### Results II

#### **Two-way**







### Final remarks

#### Next updates

- YOLO is one of the best architectures for first timers
- YOLOv8n.pt was the most accurate model for detecting and counting vehicles.
- Aerial recognition did not work properly probably for lack of a more acurate dataset
- Improve dataset and train for more epochs



### Suplementary

approach	cars	relative	
	detected	error	
True	37		
A	12	0.66	
В	10	0.72	
С	37	0	

	cars	motorycles	buses	trucks
heavy	165	0	0	1
fast	234	0	0	18
mixed	82	7	3	17
aerial	0	0	0	0



	direction	cars	motorcycles	buses	trucks
heavy	in	24	0	0	0
	out	114	0	0	1
fast	in	80	0	0	6
	out	64	0	0	6
mixed	in	82	7	3	17
	out	31	0	1	7
aerial	in	0	0	0	0
	out	0	0	0	0