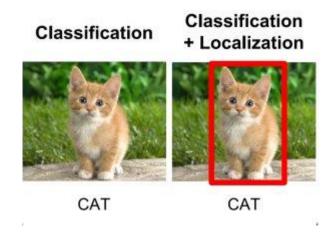
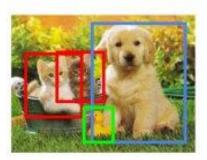
### TALLER DE DEEP LEARNING

## Lectura 4: Conceptos básicos de detección de objetos



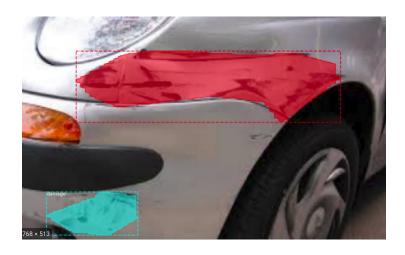


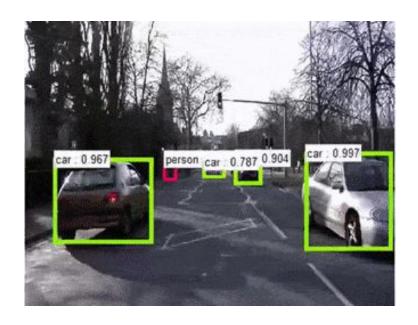
**Object Detection** 

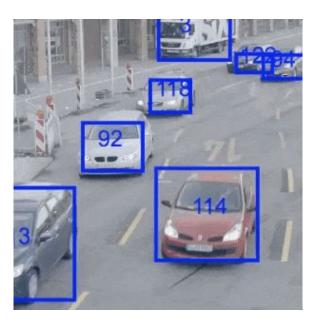


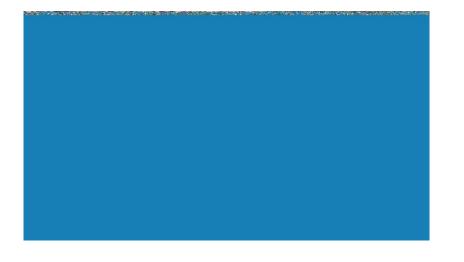
CAT, DOG, DUCK







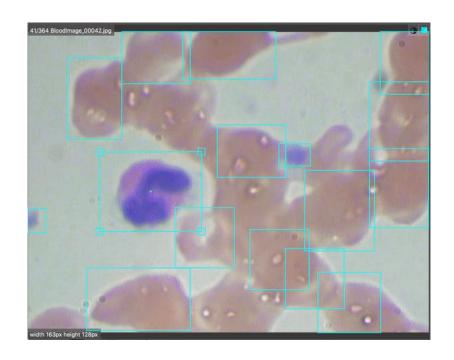


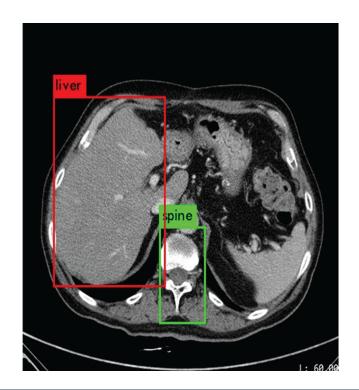




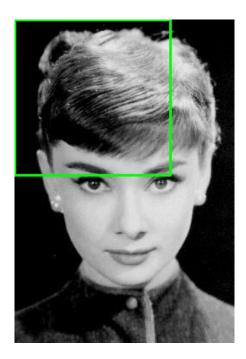






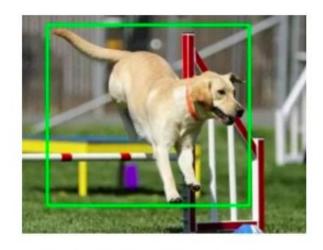


Object Detection is modeled as a classification problem where we take windows of fixed sizes from input image at all the possible locations feed these patches to an image classifier.

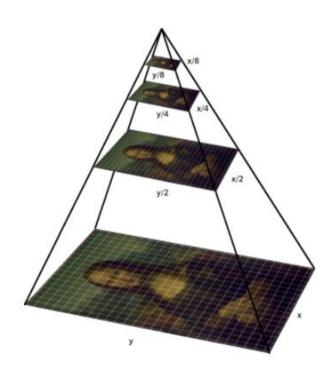




Small sized object

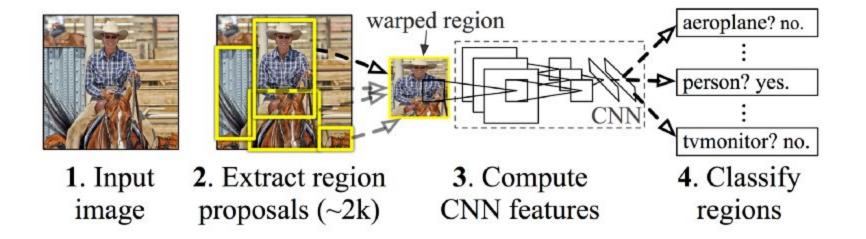


Big sized object. What size do you choose for your sliding window detector?



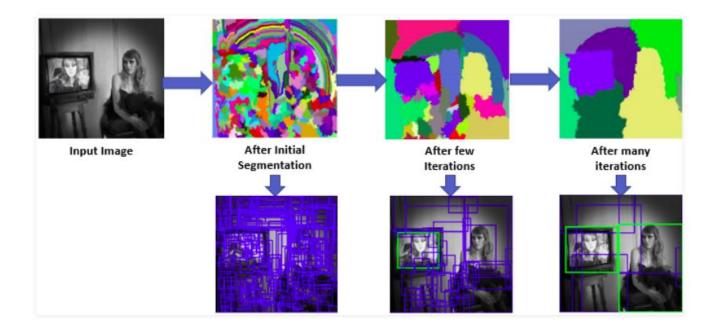


#### **R-CNN**

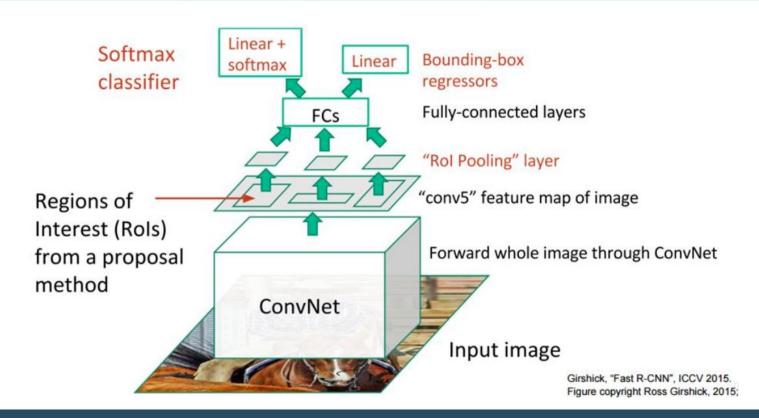


### **R-CNN**

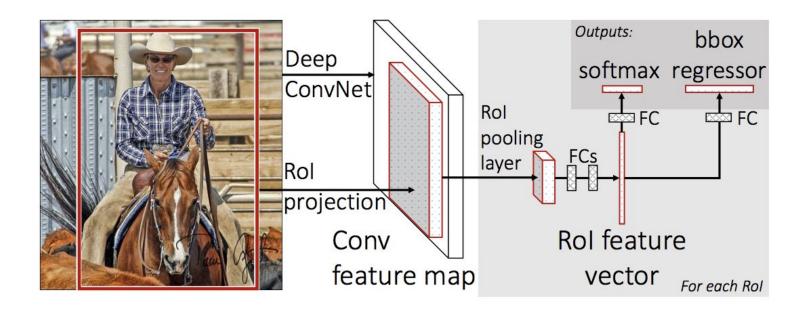
### Selective search algorithm:



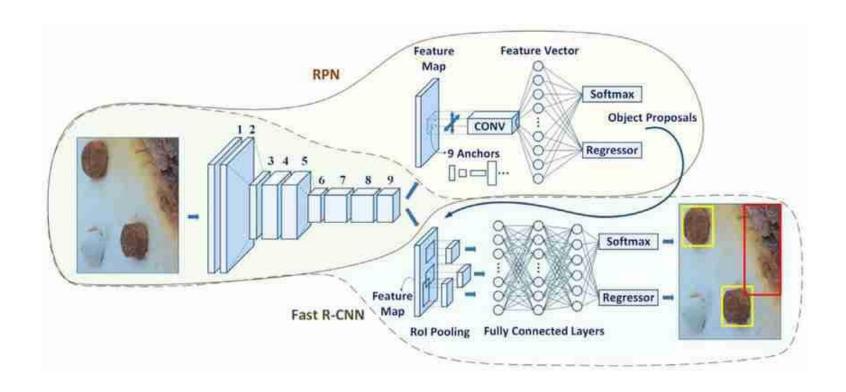
#### **Fast R-CNN**



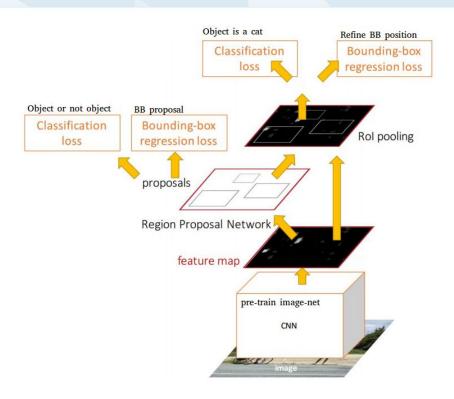
### **Fast R-CNN**



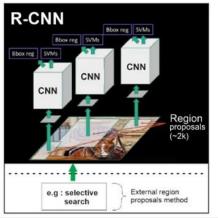
### **Faster R-CNN**

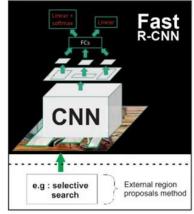


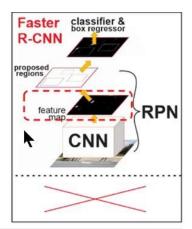
### **Faster R-CNN**



### Comparison





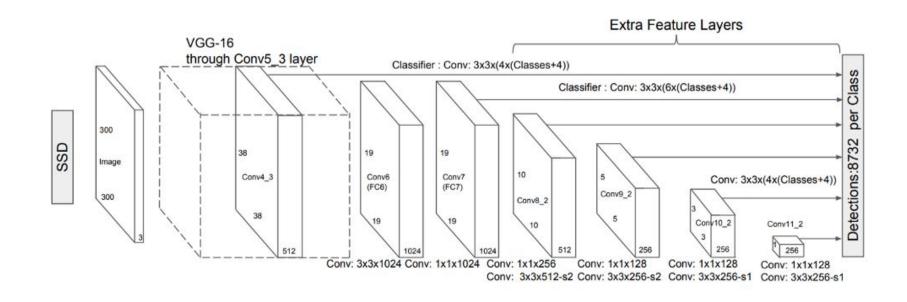


	R-CNN	Fast R-CNN	Faster R-CNN
Test time per image	50 seconds	2 seconds	0.2 seconds
Speed-up	1x	25x	250x
mAP (VOC 2007)	66.0%	66.9%	66.9%

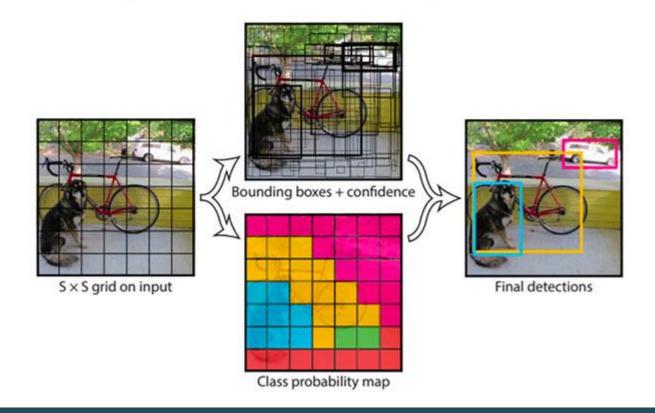
<sup>\*</sup> Standford lecture notes on CNN by Fei Fei Li and Andrej Karpathy

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### **SSD (Single Shot Detector)**

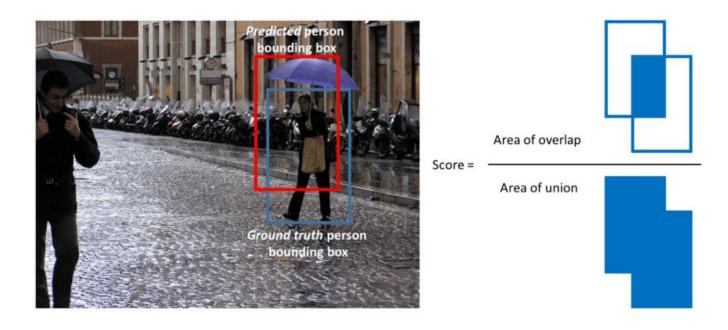


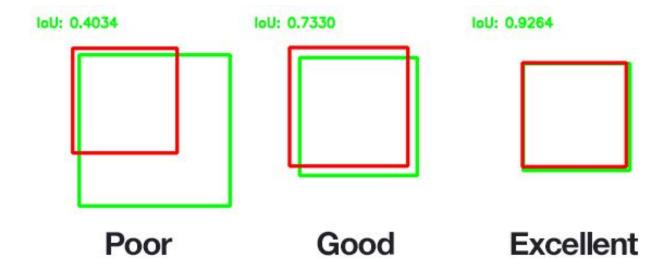
## **YOLO (You Only Look Once)**



### **Metrics**

#### 'Intersection over Union' (IoU or overlap)





#### **Tools: VGG annotator**

