

The background is a dark blue gradient. In the top-left corner, there are two overlapping geometric shapes: a blue parallelogram and a light green parallelogram. In the bottom-left corner, there is a circular inset showing a detailed, grayscale image of a printed circuit board (PCB) with various electronic components. In the top-right corner, there is a faint, stylized graphic of a circuit board layout.

# Image Segmentation for Object Detection



# Overview

Humans can easily detect and identify objects present in an image as compared to a computer.

However, with the availability of large amount of data, refer GPUs, and better algorithms, we can now easily train computers to detect and classify multiple object within an image with high accuracy.

We explore term such as object detection, localization, loss function for object detection and finally explore an object detection algorithm.

# Problem Statement

Conventional object detectors use bounding boxes to label the data while training and output an array of bounding boxes around objects detected in the image. This method of detecting objects is old.

In our project, we will use Detectron2 for image segmentation and object detection.

Detectron2 is Facebook's recently introduced AI Research's (FAIR) framework.

Includes Mask R-CNN, RetinaNet, Faster R-CNN, RPN, Fast R-CNN, TensorMask, PointRend, DensePose, and more.





# Methodology

Procedure to train the model and use it for prediction:

- Building custom dataset
- Registering the Dataset
- Training the model
- Saving the model
- Making Inference

Each team member has taken up two object classes, extracted the images either from Google or from their home environment, and then created the dataset using LabelMe.




# Creating datasets Using **LABELME**



# GOAL

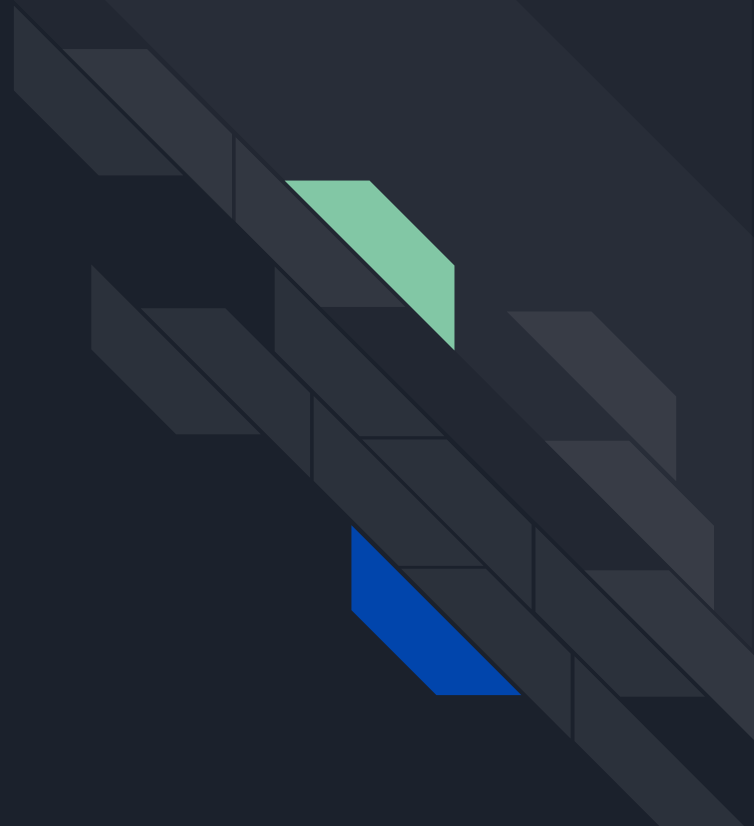
To create image annotation to supply it to our model for training purposes.



<https://viso.ai/computer-vision/image-annotation/>

# Reason for selecting LabelMe

- ❖ Labelme is a **graphical image annotation tool**
- ❖ It has a simple user interface
- ❖ It allows us to create and edit polygons around object
- ❖ Generates corresponding JSON file with all the information about the image

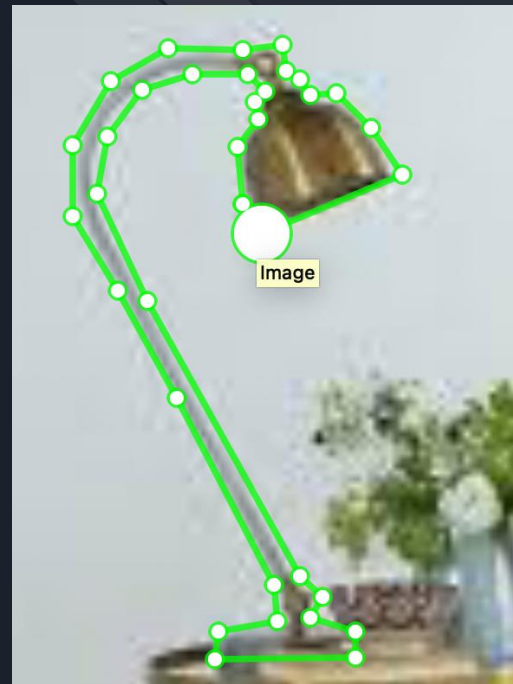


# Selecting objects for classes using LABELME

## Chair

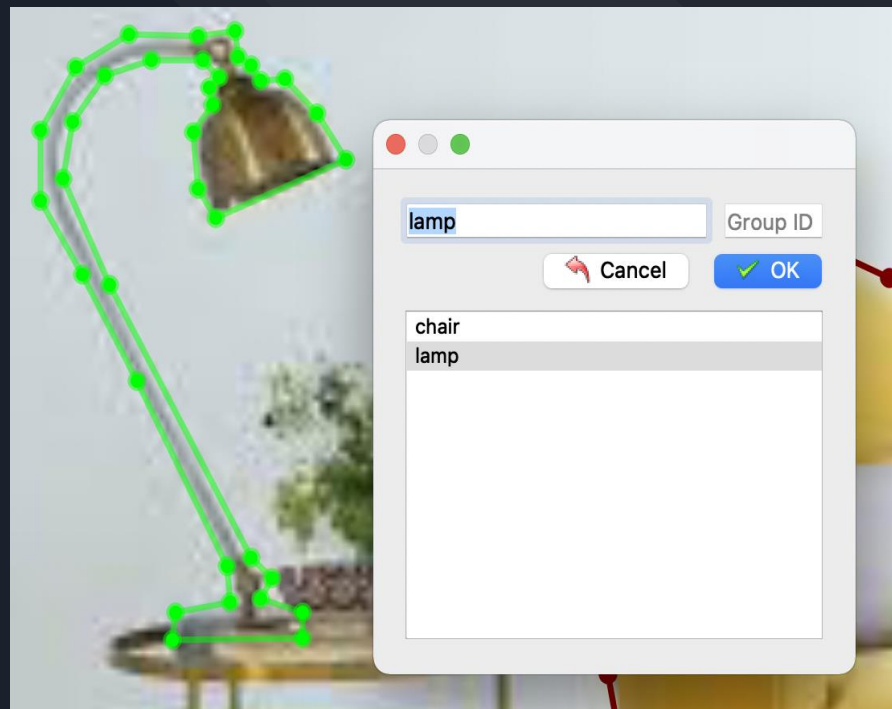
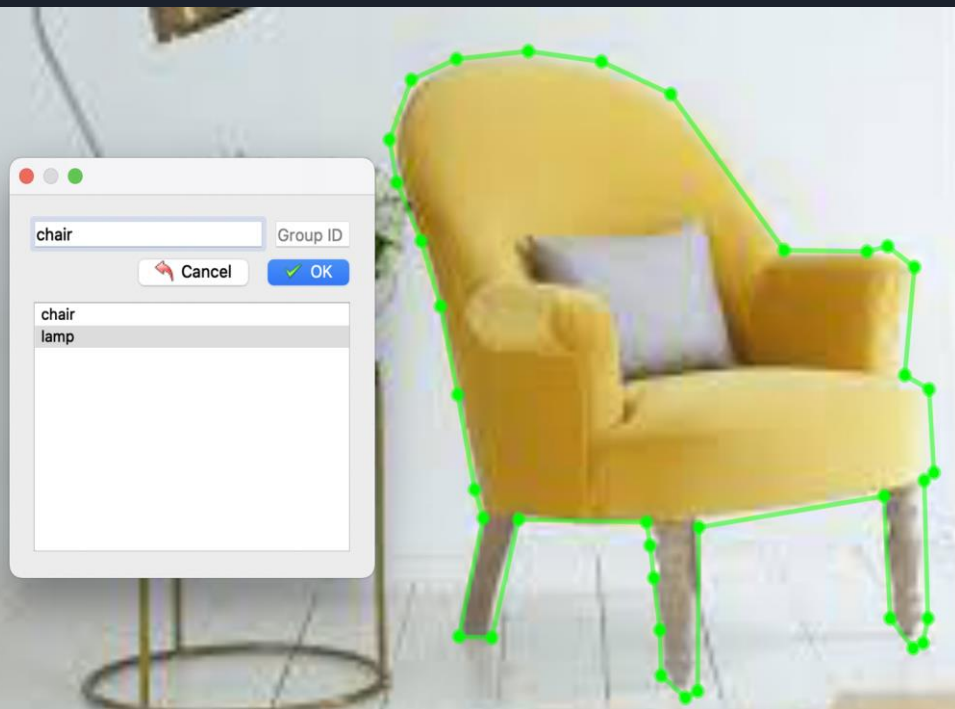


## Lamp

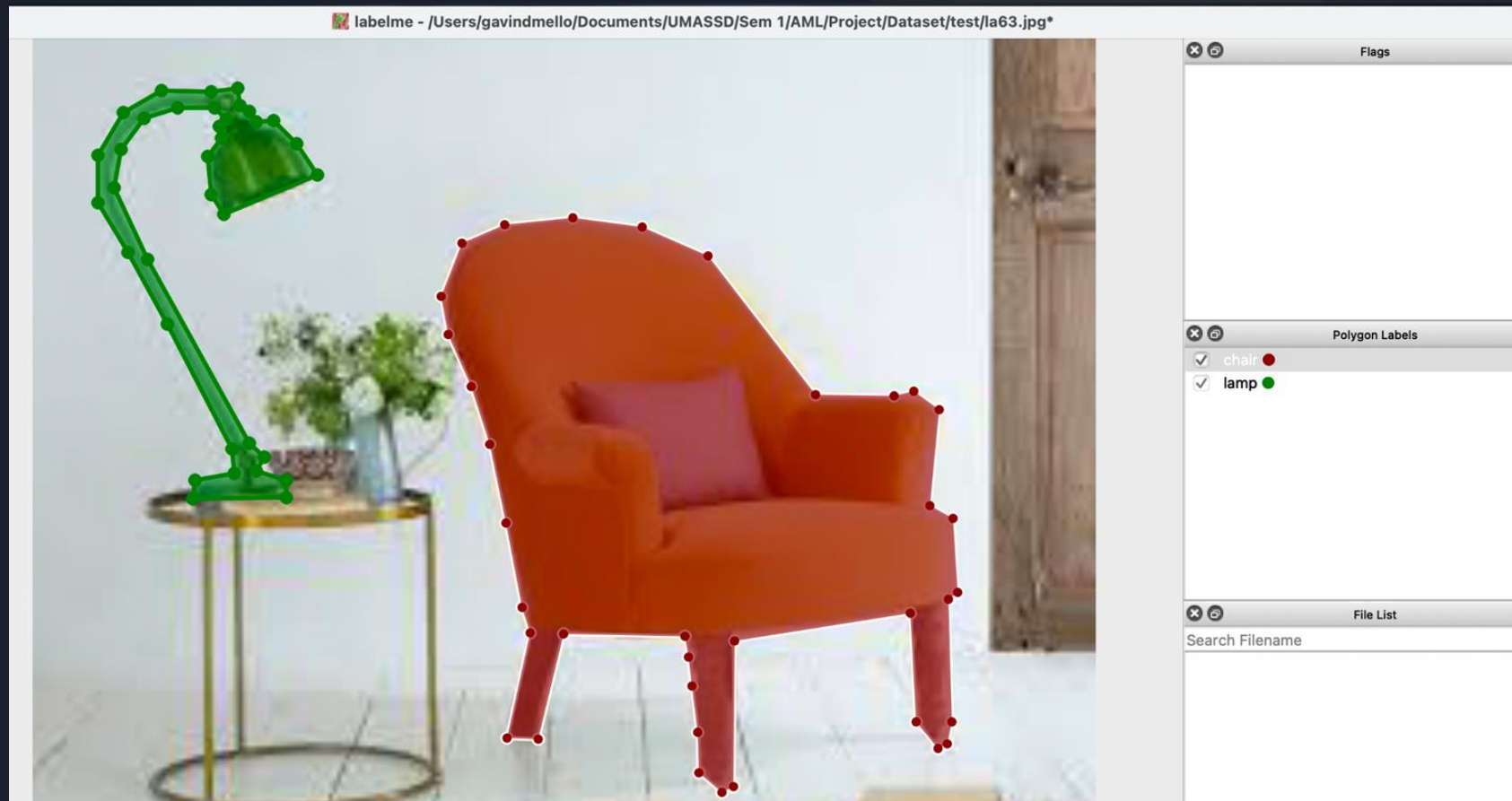




# Labelling polygons for classes using LABELME



# Multiple polygons in one single image



# Output JSON File from LABELME for an Image

la63.json

```
1  {
2    "version": "4.6.0",
3    "flags": {},
4    "shapes": [
5      {
6        "label": "chair",
7        "points": [
152      ],
153      "group_id": null,
154      "shape_type": "polygon",
155      "flags": {}
156    },
157    {
158      "label": "lamp",
159      "points": [
300    ],
301      "group_id": null,
302      "shape_type": "polygon",
303      "flags": {}
304    }
305  ],
306  "imagePath": "usr/Gavin_Dmello/Documents/UMASSD/Sem 1/AML/Project/Dataset/test/la63.jpg",
307  "imageData": "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAQAAAQABAAD/2wBDAAGBgGBQgHBwcJCQgKDBQNDAsLDBkSEw8UHRofHh0",
308  "imageHeight": 203,
309  "imageWidth": 248
310 }
```

**chair object**

**Array of co-ordinates for points that represent a chair**

**lamp object**

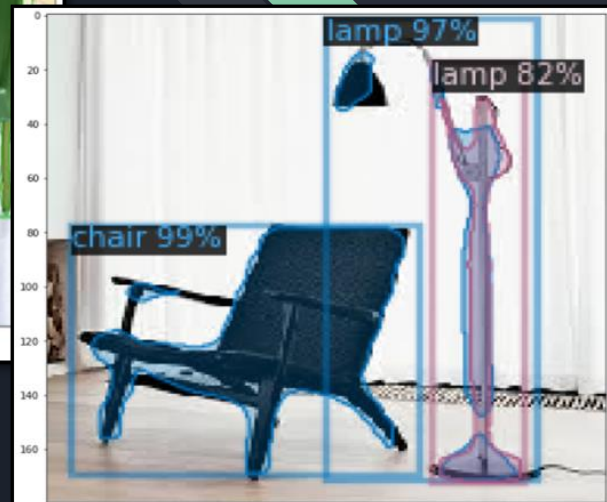
**Array of co-ordinates for points that represent a lamp**

**Source path of image on local machine**

**Height of image la63.png**

**Width of image la63.png**

# Results



# Rigorous Testing

Object Number	Object Class	File	Image Size (Pixels)	Image Size (Pixels)	Object orientation (Degrees)	Object Colour	Object size (Pixels)	Object size (Pixels)	Predicted Confidence Score (%)
6	Iron	172.jpg	900	600	0	RBG	500	500	92
			900	600	0	RBG	300	300	91
			900	600	0	RBG	150	150	86
			900	600	0	RBG	75	75	Did not Predict
			900	600	90	RBG	300	300	65
			900	600	180	RBG	300	300	wrong Predict
			900	600	0	GS	300	300	93
0xFFFF									

← Keeping the image size, orientation and object colour constant and varying the object size.

# Rigorous Testing

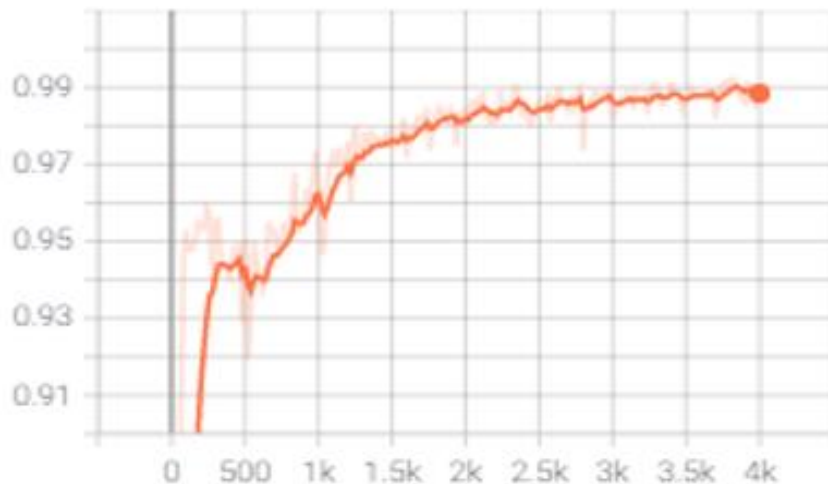
Object Number	Object Class	File	Image Size (Pixels)	Image Size (Pixels)	Object orientation (Degrees)	Object Colour	Object size (Pixels)	Object size (Pixels)	Predicted Confidence Score (%)
6	Iron	l72.jpg	900	600	0	RBG	500	500	92
			900	600	0	RBG	300	300	91
			900	600	0	RBG	150	150	86
			900	600	0	RBG	75	75	Did not Predict
			900	600	90	RBG	300	300	65
			900	600	180	RBG	300	300	wrong Predict
			900	600	0	GS	300	300	93
0xFFFF									

← Keeping the image size, object color and object size constant and varying the *Orientation*.

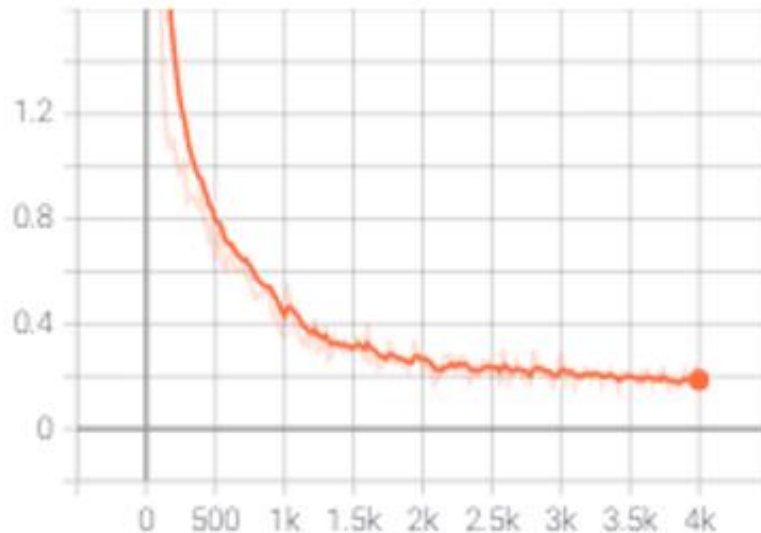
# Performance Evaluation

## (Training Accuracy)

cls\_accuracy  
tag: fast\_rcnn/cls\_accuracy



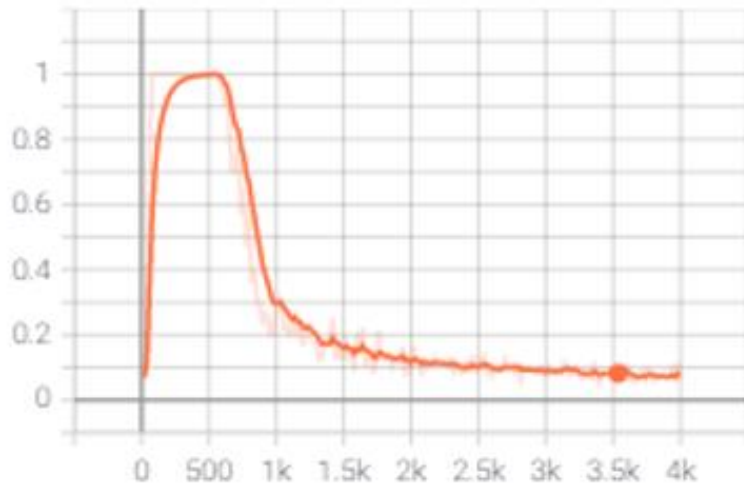
total\_loss



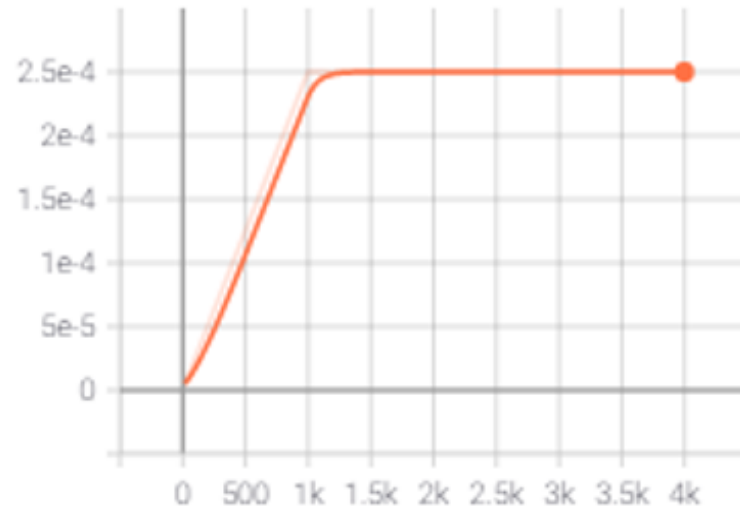
# Performance Evaluation

## (Training Accuracy)

false\_negative  
tag: fast\_rcnn/false\_negative



lr





# Performance Evaluation

## (Testing Accuracy)

```
[05/10 06:39:23 d2.evaluation.fast_eval_api]: Evaluate annotation type *bbox*
[05/10 06:39:23 d2.evaluation.fast_eval_api]: COCOeval_opt.evaluate() finished in 0.01 seconds.
[05/10 06:39:23 d2.evaluation.fast_eval_api]: Accumulating evaluation results...
[05/10 06:39:23 d2.evaluation.fast_eval_api]: COCOeval_opt.accumulate() finished in 0.02 seconds.
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.709
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50 | area= all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.923
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.75 | area= all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.815
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= small | maxDets=100 ] = -1.000
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area=medium | maxDets=100 ] = 0.000
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= large | maxDets=100 ] = 0.743
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= all | maxDets= 1 ] = 0.649
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= all | maxDets= 10 ] = 0.753
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.753
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= small | maxDets=100 ] = -1.000
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area=medium | maxDets=100 ] = 0.000
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= large | maxDets=100 ] = 0.786
[05/10 06:39:23 d2.evaluation.coco_evaluation]: Evaluation results for bbox:
| AP | AP50 | AP75 | APs | APm | APl |
| :-----: | :-----: | :-----: | :-----: | :-----: | :-----: |
| 70.858 | 92.331 | 81.518 | nan | 0.000 | 74.329 |
```

Figure displays the Average Precision(AP) and Recall of the trained model

# Performance Evaluation

## (Testing Accuracy)

[05/10 06:39:23 d2.evaluation.coco\_evaluation]: Some metrics cannot be computed and is shown as NaN.

[05/10 06:39:23 d2.evaluation.coco\_evaluation]: Per-category bbox AP:

category	AP	category	AP	category	AP
:-----	:-----	:-----	:-----	:-----	:-----
chair	57.723	lamp	74.950	cup	93.399
clock	86.634	fan	24.257	fire extinguisher	59.703
kettle	90.000	iron	68.529	laptop	82.525
cell phone	nan	table	nan		

**Figure displaying the Average Precision(AP) of individual Classes**



THANK YOU.