

### Department of Information Technology NBA Accredited

A.P. Shah Institute of Technology, G.B.Road, Kasarvadavli, Thane(W), Mumbai-400615 UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI Academic Year 2021-2022

# A Project Report on **Real-Time Object Detection**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering(Sem-6)

### in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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## 1.Project Conception and Initiation

- Object detection is a technology that detects the semantic objects of a class in digital images and videos. One of its real-time applications is self-driving cars.
- In this, our task is to detect multiple objects from an image. The most common object to detect in this application is the car, motorcycle, and pedestrian and other objects in a roadway.
- For locating the objects in the image we use Object Localization and have to locate more than one object in real-time systems.

- There are various techniques for object detection, they can be split up into two categories, first is the algorithms based on Classifications.
  CNN and RNN come under this category.
- The second category is the algorithms based on Regressions. The YOLO method comes under this category.
- The YOLO algorithm is fast as compared to other classification algorithms.

#### 1.1 Objectives

- To identify and locate one or more effective targets from still image or video data. It comprehensively includes a variety of important techniques, such as image processing, pattern recognition, artificial intelligence and machine learning.
- To automate the recognition and extraction process.
- To detect the object segment from the video frame.
- To classify the features in order to recognize the objects detected.

#### 1.2 Literature Review

Table 2. Comparison between structures of YOLOv3, YOLOv4 and YOLOv5.

|                               | YOLOv3               | YOLOv4               | YOLOv5  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Neural Network Type           | Fully convolution    | Fully convolution    | Fully convolution                                   |
| Backbone Feature<br>Extractor | Darknet-53           | CSPDarknet53         | CSPDarknet53  |
| Loss Function                 | Binary cross entropy | Binary cross entropy | Binary cross entropy<br>and Logits loss<br>function |
| Neck                          | FPN                  | SSP and PANet        | PANet   |
| Head                          | YOLO layer           | YOLO layer           | YOLO layer  |

Reference Algorithms **Dataset Used** 

Resolution: NA

Table 1. Comparison of YOLO with related works.

| Kererence                     | Dataset Oseu   | Aigoritimis                    | rindings   |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Li et al., 2021 [26]          | Remote sensing images collected from GF-1 and GF-2 satellites. Training: 826 images. Testing: 275 images. Resolution: $300 \times 300, 416 \times 416, 500 \times 500, 800 \times 800, 1000 \times 1000$ | Faster R-CNN<br>YOLO v3<br>SSD | YOLOv3 has higher mAP and FPS than SSD and Faster R-CNN algorithms.                  |
| Benjdira et al., 2019<br>[12] | UAV dataset<br>Training: 218 Images<br>Test: 52 Images<br>Resolution: 600 × 600 to 1024 × 1024   | Faster R-CNN<br>YOLOv3         | YOLOv3 has higher F1 score and FPS than Faster R-CNN.                                |
| Zhao et al., 2019 [27]        | Google Earth and DOTA<br>datasetTraining: 224 Images<br>Test: 56 Images<br>Resolution: 600 × 600 to 1500 × 1500  | SSD<br>Faster R-CNN<br>YOLOv3  | YOLOv3 has higher mAP and FPS than Faster R-CNN and SSD.                             |
| Kim et al., 2020 [29]         | Korea expressway dataset<br>Training: 2620<br>Test: 568<br>Resolution: NA  | YOLOv4<br>SSD<br>Faster R-CNN  | YOLOv4 has higher accuracy<br>SSD has higher detection speed                         |
| Dorrer et al., [28]           | Custom Refrigerator images<br>Training: 800 Images<br>Test: 70 Images<br>Resolution: NA  | Mask RCNN<br>YOLOv3            | The detection of YOLOv3 was 3 times higher but the accuracy of Mask RCNN was higher. |
| Rahman et al., [13]           | Custom Electrical dataset<br>Training: 5939<br>Test: 1400<br>Resolution: NA  | YOLOv4<br>YOLOv5l              | YOLOv4 has higher mAP compared to YOLOv5l algorithms                                 |
| Long et al., [30]             | MS COCO dataset<br>Training: 118,000<br>Test: 5000<br>Resolution: NA   | YOLOv3<br>YOLOv4               | YOLOv4 has higher mAP compared to YOLOv3   |
| Bochkovskiy et al., [7]       | MS COCO dataset<br>Training: 118,000<br>Test: 5000<br>Resolution: NA   | YOLOv3<br>YOLOv4               | YOLOv4 has higher mAP and fps than YOLOv3  |
| Ge et al., [14]               | MS COCO dataset<br>Training: 118,000<br>Test: 5000   | YOLOv3<br>YOLOv4<br>YOLOv5     | YOLOv5 has higher mAP than<br>YOLOv3 and YOLOv51<br>YOLOv3 has higher FPS than       |

Findings

YOLOv4 and YOLOv5l

#### 1.3 Problem Definition

To make a ML project on Real Time Object Detection with the best algorithm such that the project focuses on accuracy of the output, detection of 10 classes or as much as we can.

### 1.4 Scope

Our topic mainly focuses on Real Time Object Detection related to Road:

- Detection of pedestrians
- Detection of vehicles
- Detection of other roadway objects i.e. traffic signs and lights, etc.

#### 1.5 Technology stack

Software requirements:

Frontend-Flask, HTML,CSS

- Backend Python
- OpenCV library
- Yolo v5 algorithm
- Open-source dataset

Hardware requirements:

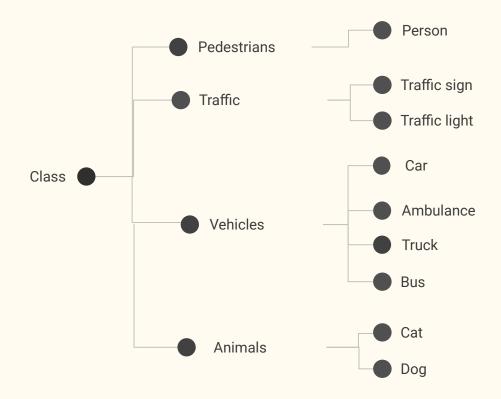
- GPU
- Nvidia driver
- RAM 8GB or more

## 2. Project Design

### 2.1 Proposed System

- The proposed method uses these Yolo v5 to develop a system model which consists of multilayers to classify the given objects into any of the defined classes.
- The schemes then use multiple images and detect the objects from these images, labeling them with their respective class label.

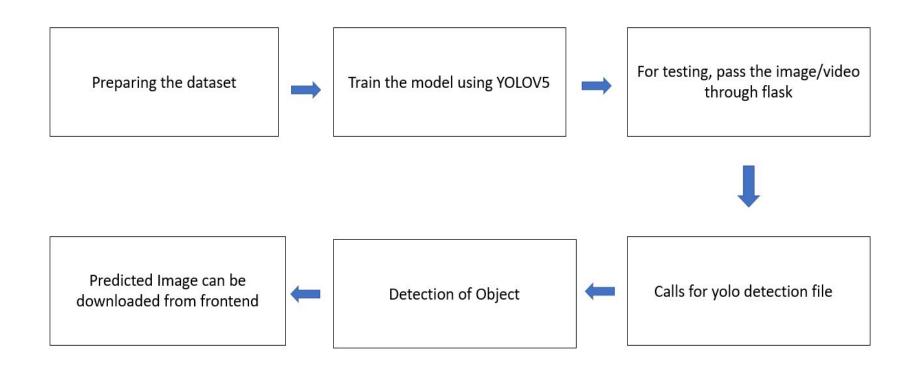
### 2.1 Proposed System



### 2.2 Design (Flow Of Modules)

- Flask run command will call app.py
- App.py- It will initiate the process of frontend to take input from users
- Detect.py- This file is responsible for detection of objects
- Download.html and run/detect- This will create a download button on frontend for downloading the output file

### 2.3 Block Diagram

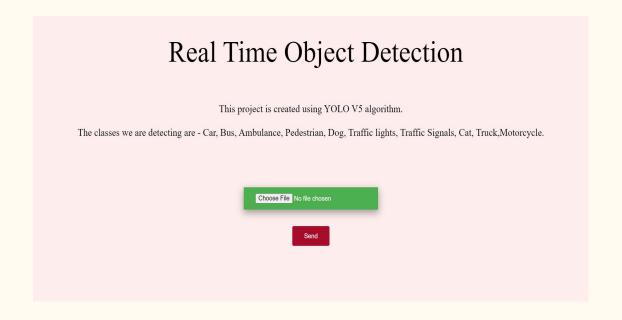


# 3. Implementation

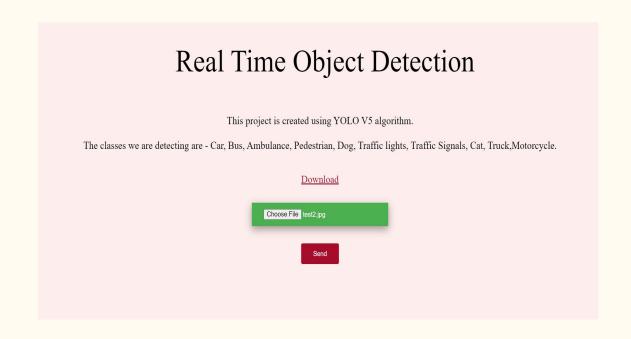
- The outcome of object detection project is to recognize and locate all trained objects in a frame related to road.
- Object detection is implemented in two ways:
  - Video streaming
  - Through images
- User can upload image or video that is to be detected through the web application and get the desired output with certain accuracy

## 5. Result

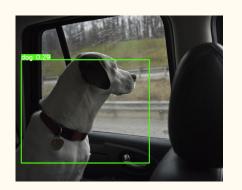
#### Frontend interface:



#### Output on frontend:











# 6. Conclusion and Future Scope

#### **Conclusion**

- Being a unified object detection model that is simple to construct and train in correspondence with its simple loss-function, YOLO can train the entire model in parallel.
- YOLO is also better at generalizing Object representation compared with other object detection models and can be recommended for real-time object detection.
- Comparing Yolo v3, v5, and v5 version Yolov5 turned out to be the best algorithm taking less time and giving max accuracy.

### **Future Scope**

#### Can be used in:

- Biometric recognition
- Surveillance
- Smart cars
- Lane detection
- Medical analysis

#### References

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- https://towardsdatascience.com/implementing-real-time-object-detection-system-using-pytorch-and-opency-70bac41148f7
- https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/22/2/464/pdf
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  ect\_Detection\_Using\_YOLO\_A\_Review

## Thank You