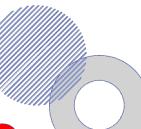
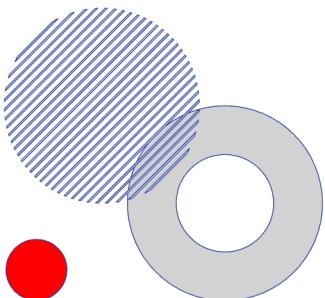
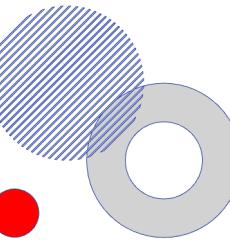


Real-Time Object Detection

Lecturer: Dr. Thittaporn Ganokratanaa

ອົນດັບອົນດັບ real-time
Applied to video, Image etc.





❖ Problem Addressed: Object Detection

ເບີດຕາມກູ່ນຳຫຼັກນຳ, ຖ້າມກູ່ນຳກັນຍຸດ

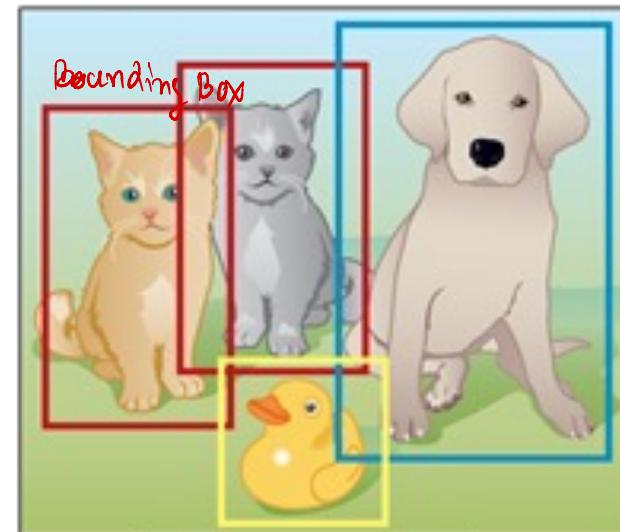
- Object detection is the problem of both locating AND classifying objects
- Goal of object detection algorithm is to do object detection both fast AND with high accuracy. *ເວົ້າຫຼັກນຳດີ່ນຳ ດາວກທີ່ໄຟລ່າຍືນ ມີຄວາມຄວາມ*

Image classification



Cat

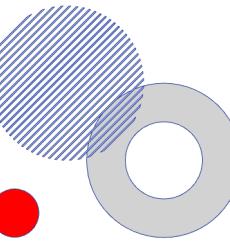
Object detection
(classification and localization)



Cat, Cat, Duck, Dog

*ມີຄວາມ
ຄວາມຄວາມ*

*ສ່ວນອະນຸຍາວ
Object detection*

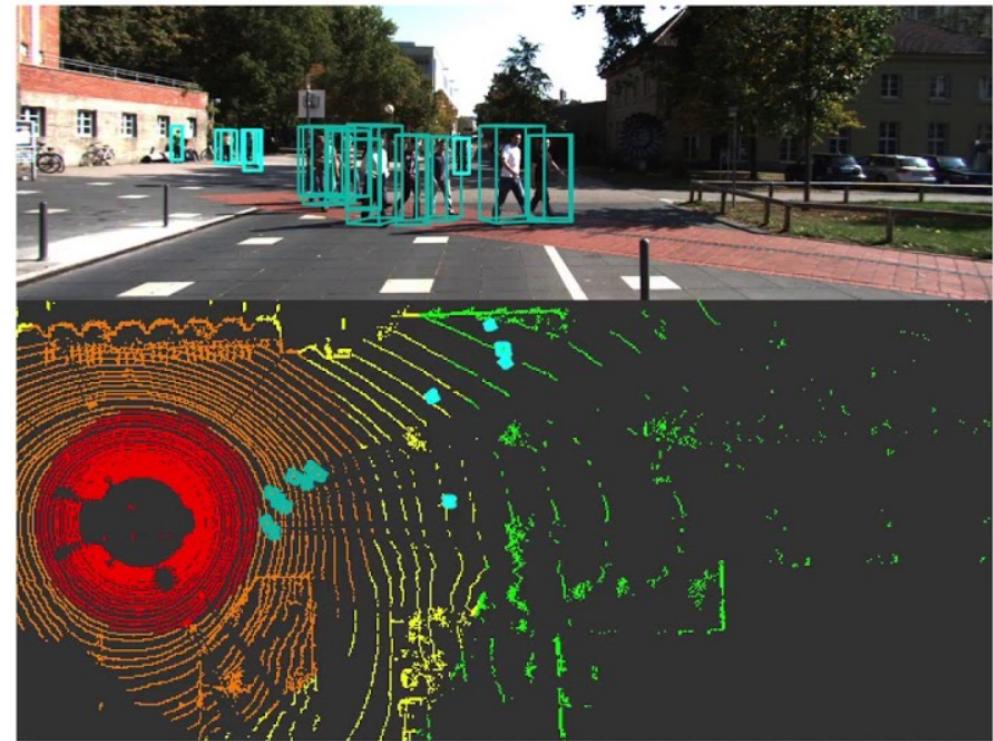


❖ Importance of Object Detection

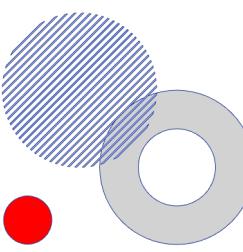
Yolo as input របៀបរក

- Visual modality is very powerful
- Humans are able to detect objects and do perception using just this modality in real-time (not needing radar)
- If we want responsive robot systems that work real-time (without specialized sensors), almost real-time vision based object detection can help greatly.

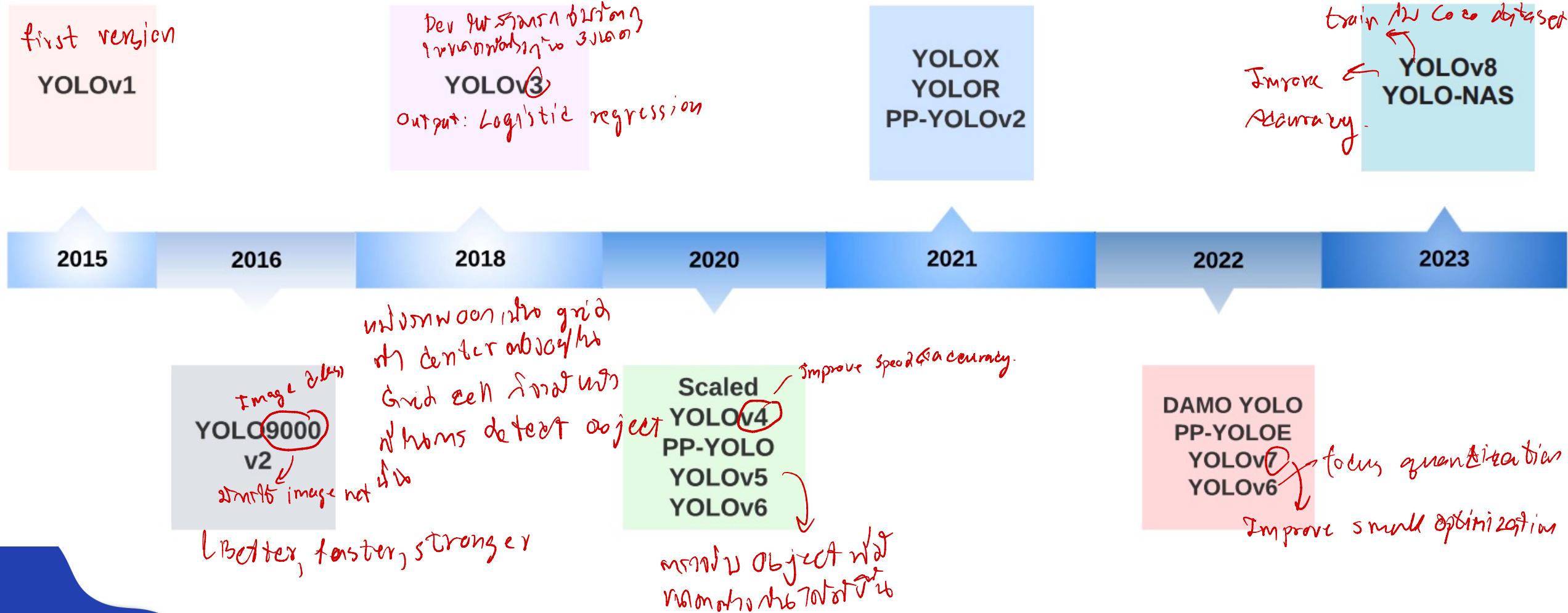
ការប្រើប្រាស់ CV នៃ Lidar

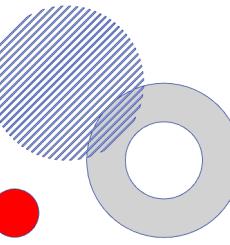


YOLO: You only look once



❖ A timeline of YOLO versions





❖ YOLO Overview

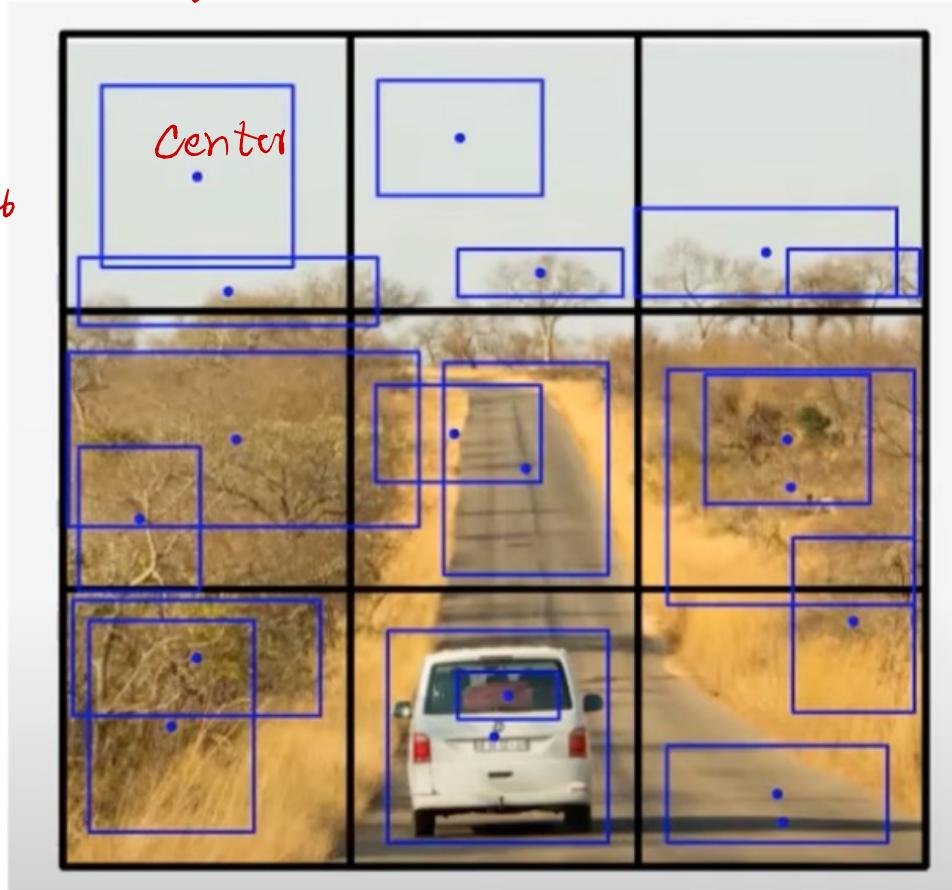
วิธีการทั่วไป

- First, image is split into a $S \times S$ grid
- For each grid square, generate B bounding boxes
- For each bounding box, there are 5 predictions:
 $x, y, w, h, \text{confidence}$
 - Coordinate of Bounding box's center
 - Top-left Bounding box corners
 - Intersection over Union prob.
 - True positive ground truth.

coordinate
of
bounding
box's
center

↓
relative
to grid cell → relative grid cell normalize $(0, 1)$

non grid must detect object



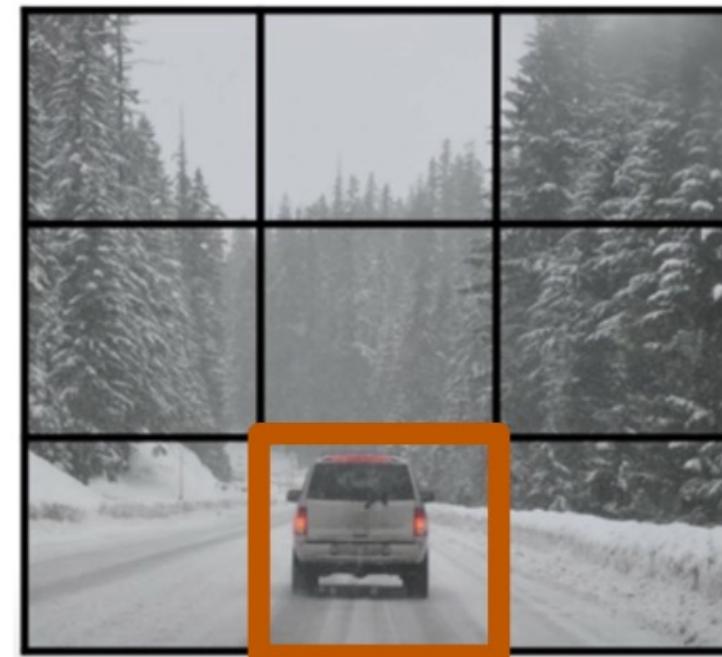
$$S = 3, B = 2$$

❖ YOLO Training

- YOLO is a regression algorithm. What is X? What is Y?
 - Input to Algorithm is raw image but computed as an array into matrix
 - Output proto from raw image
- X is simple, just an image width (in pixels) * height (in pixels) * RGB values
- Y is a tensor of size $S * S * (B * 5 + C)$
- $B * 5 + C$ term represents the predictions + class predicted distribution for a grid block

For each grid block, we have a vector like this. For this example B is 2 and C is 2

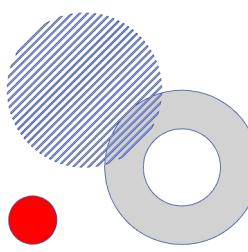
Split image into $S \times S$ grid
 into grid cell structure predict
Bounding Boxes



GT label
example:

p_1
b_x_1
b_y_1
b_h_1
b_w_1
p_2
b_x_2
b_y_2
b_h_2
b_w_2
c_1
c_2

1
b_x_1
b_y_1
b_h_1
b_w_1
0
?
?
?
$c_1 = 1$
$c_2 = 0$



❖ YOLO Architecture

- Now that we know the input and output, we can discuss the model

Image size: $448 \times 448 \times 3$, 3 RGB

CNN: Capture important information

- We are given 448 by 448 by 3 as our input.

1st Convolutional layer

hidden layer detect feature rightly, only
feature map extract distribution

- Implementation uses 7 convolution layers

Input image grid 3x3

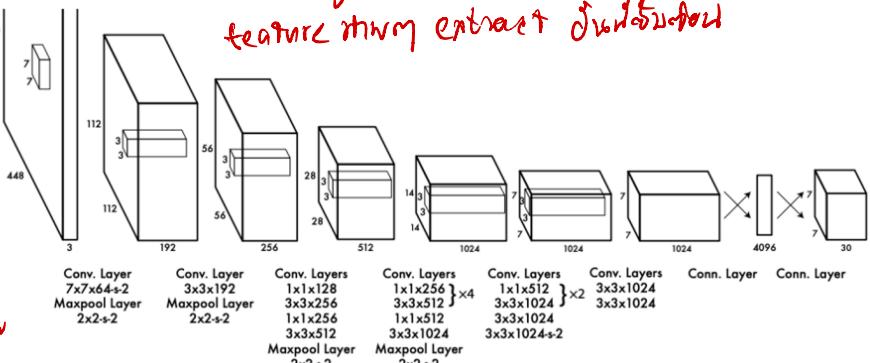
2nd class w/ model score
detect it

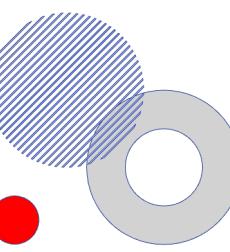
- Paper parameters: $S = 7$, $B = 2$, $C = 20$

hidden

hidden grid cell
Project 2 Bounding Boxes
detect position & dimensions

- Output is $S \times S \times (5B + C) = 7 \times 7 \times (5 \times 2 + 20) = 7 \times 7 \times 30$





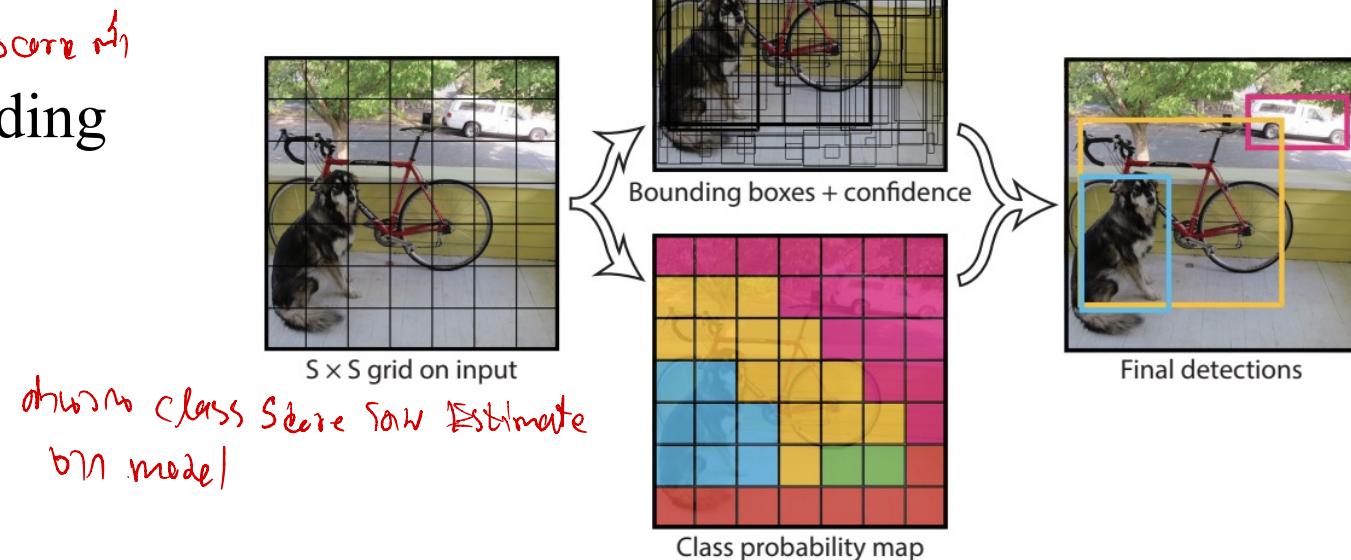
❖ Non-maximal suppression

Lebih dari 1 box *Redundant*

Multiple bounding boxes
No box is redundant
Object & object not in same Boxes

Finalize : one box with detection

- We then use the output to make final detections
- Use a threshold to filter out bounding boxes with low $P(\text{Object})$
- In order to know the class for the bounding box compute score take argmax over the distribution $\Pr(\text{Class}|\text{Object})$ for the grid the bounding box's center is in

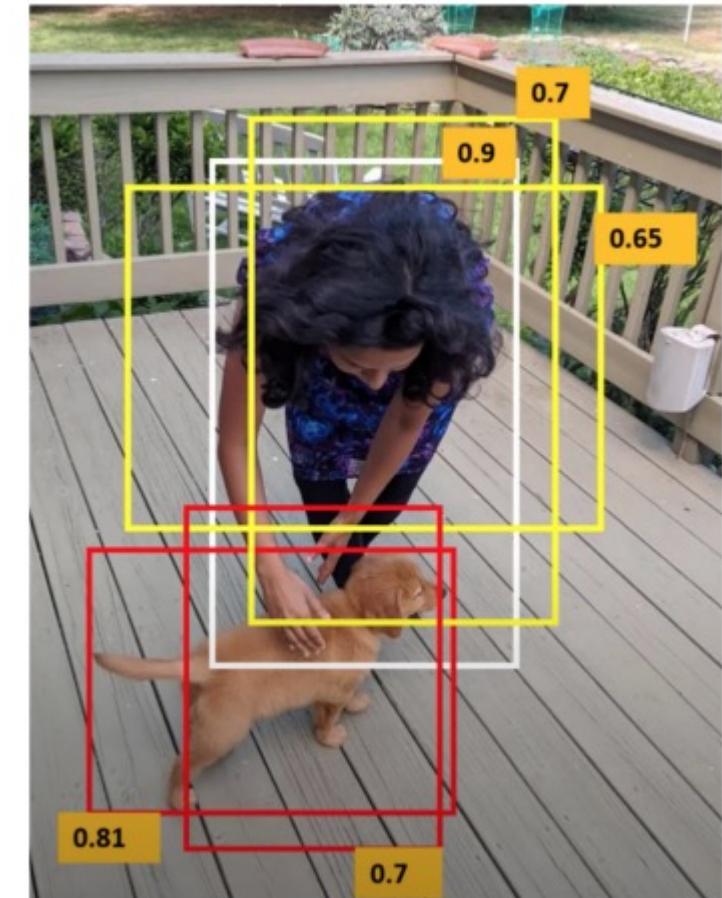


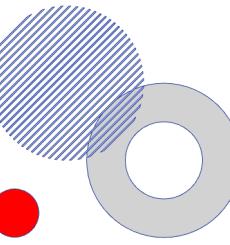
$$\Pr(\text{Class}_i|\text{Object}) * \Pr(\text{Object}) * \text{IOU}_{\text{pred}}^{\text{truth}} = \Pr(\text{Class}_i) * \text{IOU}_{\text{pred}}^{\text{truth}}$$

→ mAP average precision
 (for Enhance MAP no impact
 & overall Accuracy)

❖ YOLO Prediction

- Most of the time objects fall in one grid, however it is still possible to get redundant boxes (rare case as object must be close to multiple grid cells for this to happen)
- Discard bounding box with high overlap (keeping the bounding box with highest confidence)
- Adds 2-3% on final mAP score
without the redundancy in mAP





→ an error
of an objective model

❖ YOLO Objective Function

↪ 3 function

Localization loss

↪ Ensure to predict multiple groundtruths → λ_{coord}

↪ Set to 5 to increase the loss of bounding box predictions

↪ λ_{coord} Position loss \rightarrow MSE

↪ Position & size for bounding boxes

↪ Classification of bounding boxes

↪ Orientation loss

↪ In loss of Error of orientation

$$\lambda_{coord} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbf{1}_{ij}^{obj} \left[(x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 + (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \right]$$

For each grid cell For each grid box

GT bbox x-coordinate in the ith cell
Predicted bbox x-coordinate in the ith cell

GT bbox y-coordinate in the ith cell
Predicted bbox y-coordinate in the ith cell

Sum-squared error

↪ location $\rightarrow x, y$

$$+ \lambda_{coord} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbf{1}_{ij}^{obj} \left[(\sqrt{w_i} - \sqrt{\hat{w}_i})^2 + (\sqrt{h_i} - \sqrt{\hat{h}_i})^2 \right]$$

Square root to reduce the range of the values

GT bbox width in the ith cell
Predicted bbox width in the ith cell

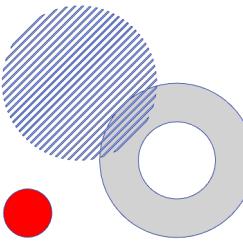
GT bbox height in the ith cell
Predicted bbox height in the ith cell

↪ size $\rightarrow w, h$

↪ orientation loss
ground truth \rightarrow

Bounding Box
ring

Impenilize model of predict NO



❖ YOLO Objective Function (Cont.)

Confidence loss

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbf{1}_{ij}^{obj} \left[(C_i - \hat{C}_i)^2 \right] \\
 & + \lambda_{noobj} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbf{1}_{ij}^{noobj} \left[(C_i - \hat{C}_i)^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Set to 0.5 to decrease the loss for empty boxes

GT confidence score Predicted confidence score

'1' if there is no object in the ith cell, '0' otherwise

Confidence error when an object is detected in the ith cell

Confidence error when an object not detected in the ith cell

Classification loss

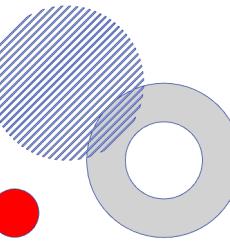
$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \mathbf{1}_i^{obj} \sum_{c \in classes} \left[(p_i(c) - \hat{p}_i(c))^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

For each grid cell For each class

Predicted conditional probability of an object of class c appearing in the ith cell

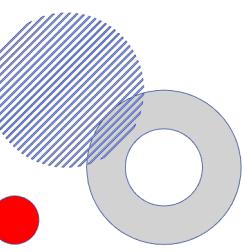
GT conditional probability of class c appearing in the ith cell

Loss function

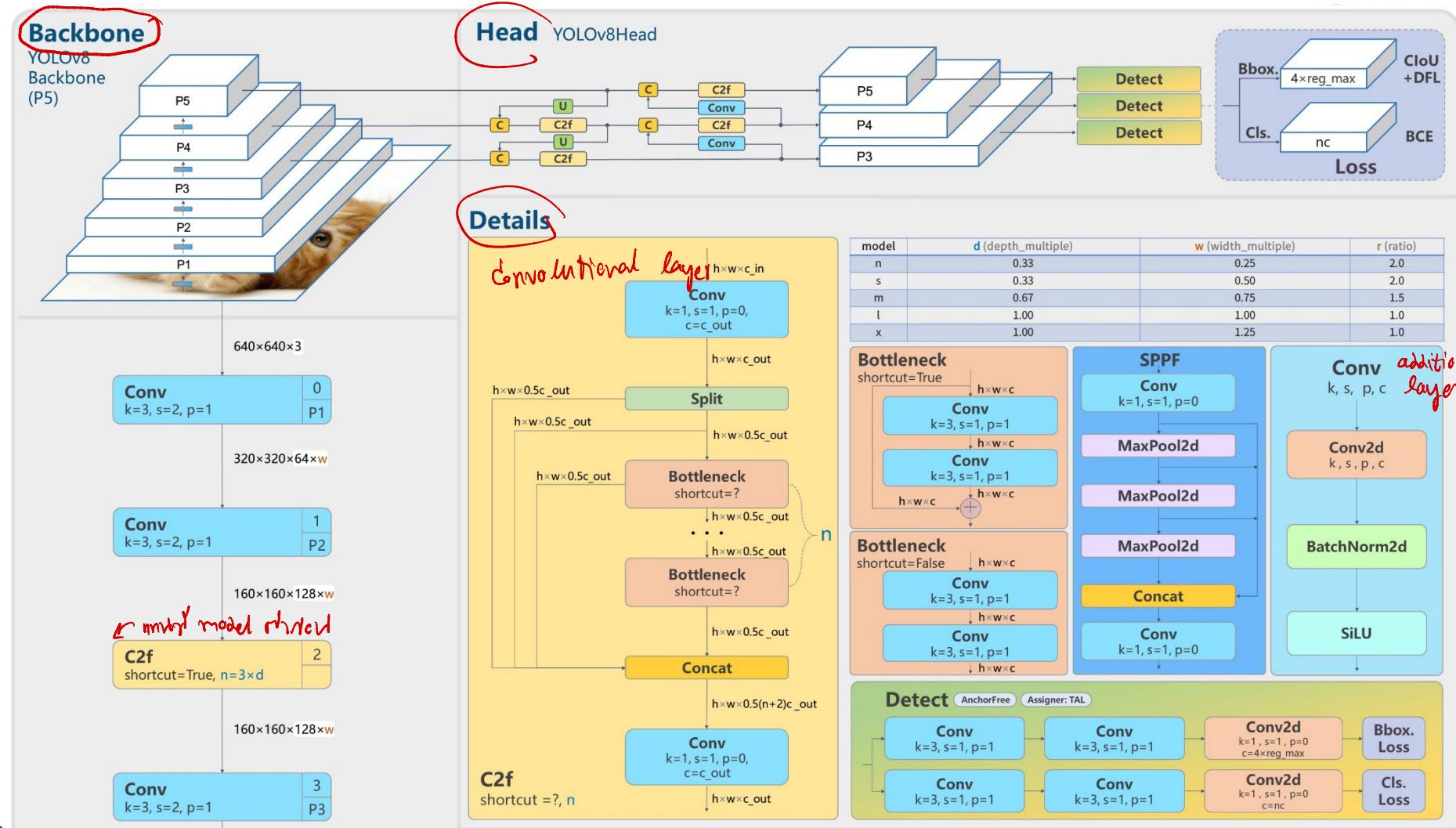


❖ YOLO V8

- YOLOv8 uses a similar backbone as YOLOv5 with some changes on the CSPLayer, now called the C2f module.
- The C2f module (cross-stage partial bottleneck with two convolutions) combines high-level features with contextual information to improve detection accuracy

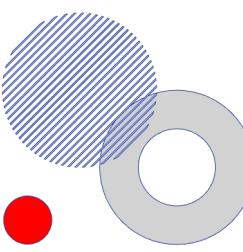


YOLO V8 Architecture



Source: YOLO

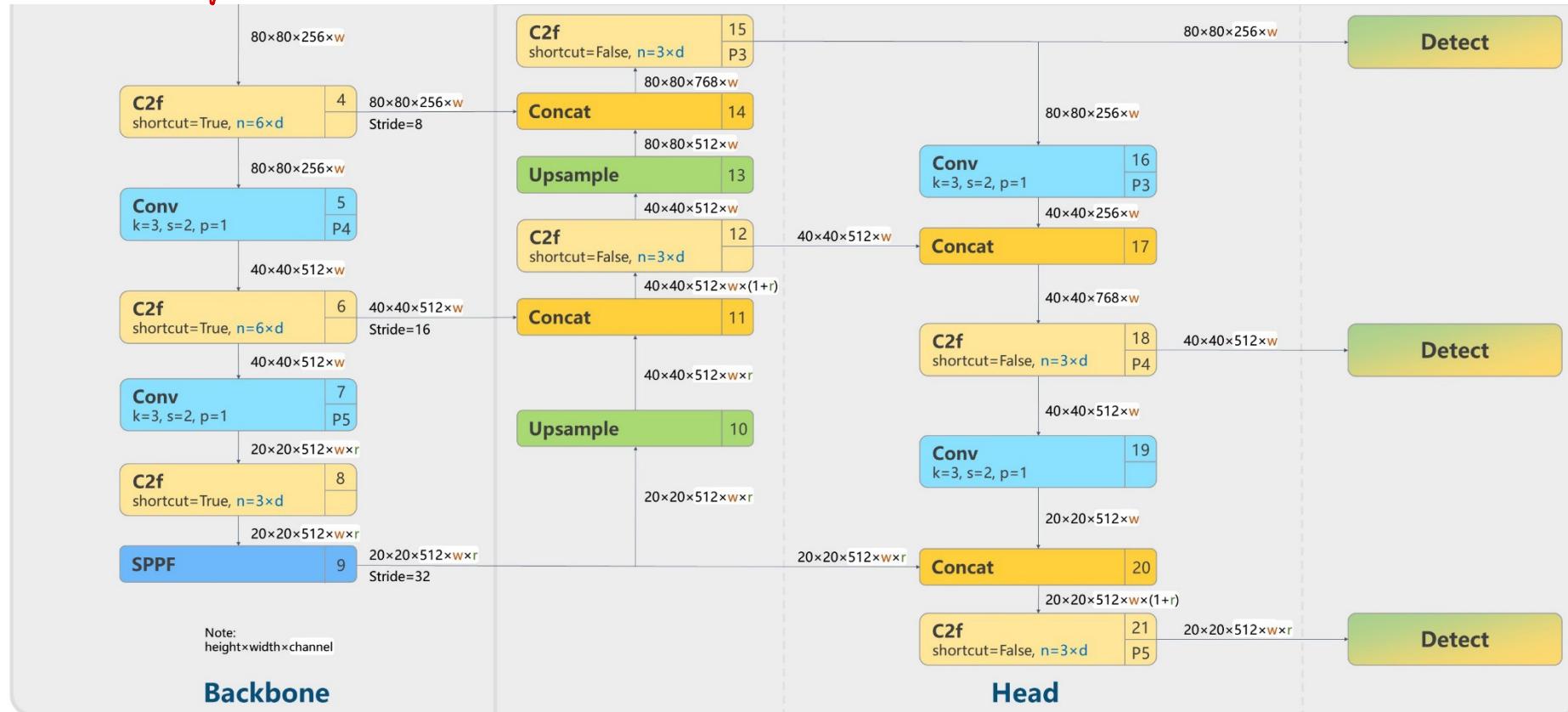
Prepared by: Dr. THITTAPOORN GANOKRATANAA

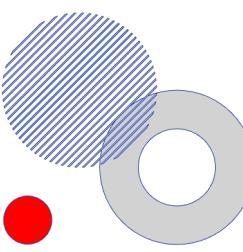


❖ YOLO V8 Architecture (Cont.)

Yolo 95 ministry/missions has organized
↳ Community work

first layer on 100 156 3x3





❖ YOLO V8 Experiment

➤ Using this Google Colab:

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14x7_B44tBvAe8RzuETDVJ14cYWstnT2D?usp=sharing

Exercise

Extract this video into frame and label it into four classes (bus, taxi, car, and pedestrian), then generate the model to classify those four classes using yolov8



Conclusion

Innovation : มีดีอยู่

- The research focused on utilizing AI technology to augment police efficiency in Thailand.
- We aimed to enhance law enforcement capabilities and bolster public trust in crime prevention measures.
- By employing AI in crime data analysis, leveraging intelligent CCTV technology for crime monitoring, and integrating real-time alerts for suspicious activities to police.

formulation : จัดทำข้อมูลตัวอย่างเชิงผิดปกติ (with Anomaly Detection)

→ DL gen AI, gen adversarial network ผ่านชุดข้อมูล
ที่ผู้เรียนเรียนรู้ นำสู่ชุดข้อมูลที่ผิดปกติ

→ neural network ดู

Q&A

