

SLT Term Project Presentation

Car Detection Using Cascaded AdaBoost

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- Project Goal

Visual-aided outdoor guidance for the blind

=> Narrow environment down to NTHU campus, daytime, with good sunlight.

=> Narrow functionality down to car detection, possibly to “coming” car detection.

=> Ideal input: Videos, USB cameras, to simulate visual-aid devices.

Problem motivations

- For car and human detection, **intensity-based** features and **gradient-based** features have been widely used.
- [Viola & Jones, CVPR'01]: Rectangle features + **boosted cascade** => Fast human detection.

Drawback: REC features are *not accurate* enough.

- [Dalal & Triggs, CVPR'05]: Histogram of Oriented gradients (**HOG**) + SVM => High detection accuracy.

Drawback: Feature dimensions are too high (thousands), *slow* for sliding windows or video applications

- **A combination?** [Chen & Chen (陳昱廷 & 陳祝嵩), 2008]:

“Fast human detection using a novel boosted cascading structure with meta stages”

Combined Feature Pool (1)

- For all possible block B_i of different sizes and positions:

- Rectangle features (REC) x 10 ($r = 1 \sim 10$)



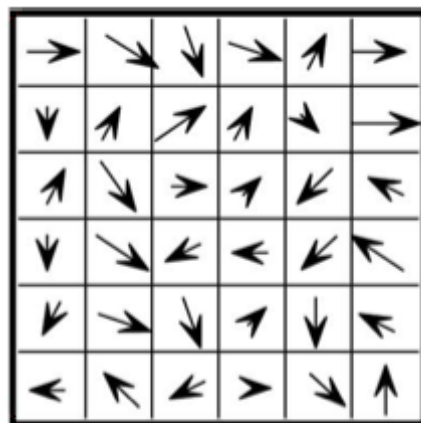
(a)



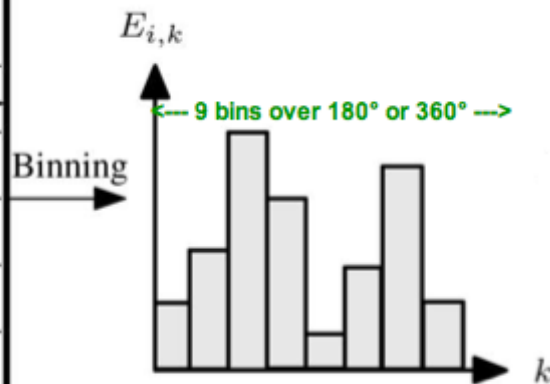
$$F_{i,r}^{REC} = \text{White sum} - \text{Black sum}$$

- 45°-tilted version proposed by Lienhart & Maydt.
- Computations can be sped up using *integral image* techniques.

- Edge Orientation Histogram (EOH) x 9 ($K = 9$)



Gradient magnitudes
and orientations



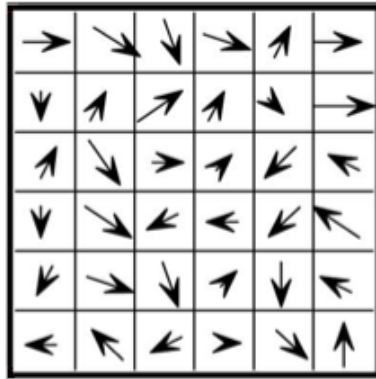
Gradient orientation bins

$$F_{i,k}^{EOH} = \frac{E_{i,k}}{\sum_{j=1}^K E_{i,j} + \epsilon}$$

The ratio of one *orientation* histogram bin over all K bins.

Combined Feature Pool (2)

- Edge Density (ED) x 1



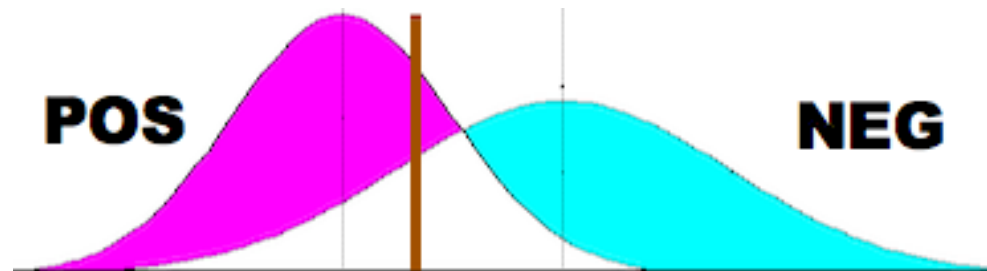
Gradient magnitudes

$$F_i^{ED} = \frac{\sum_{(x,y)} m(x,y)}{\text{area}(B_i)}$$

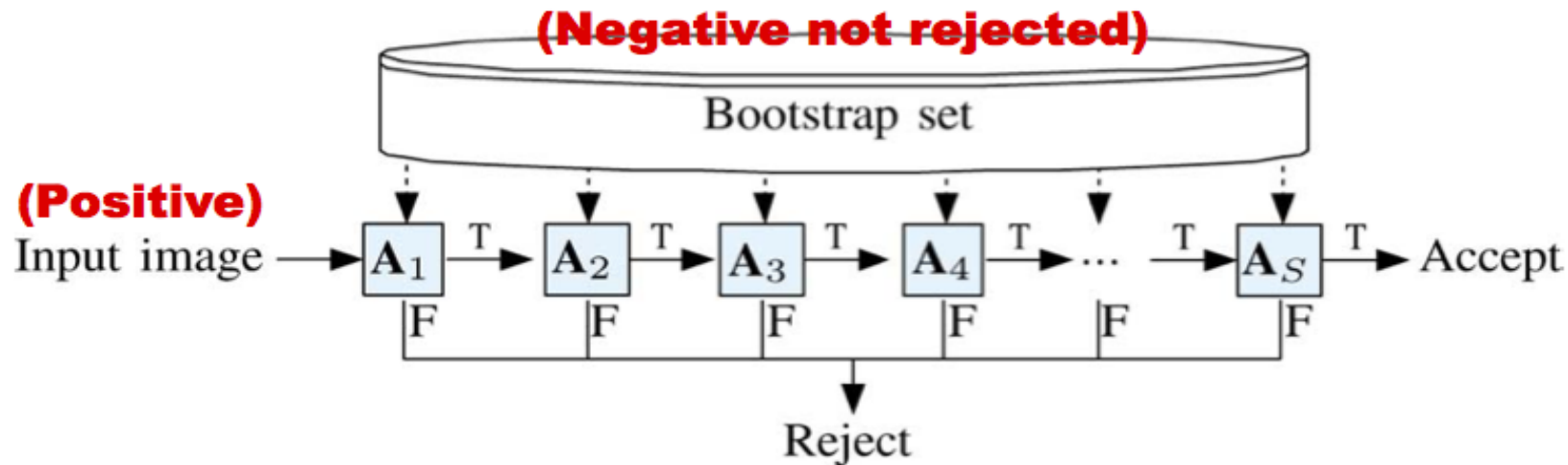
Again, use integral image techniques to speed up.

The average gradient *magnitude* (m) over this block. Ignore the gradient orientations.

- e.g. 6,948 blocks * 20 features = 138,960 features in one image.
However, use only *one (1-D) feature at a time* in training.
That is, a *weak classifier* only performs 1-D classification.



Cascaded AdaBoost (1)



- Goal: Reject negative *quickly* in sliding window situations.
- Each A_i is an AdaBoost *strong* classifier.

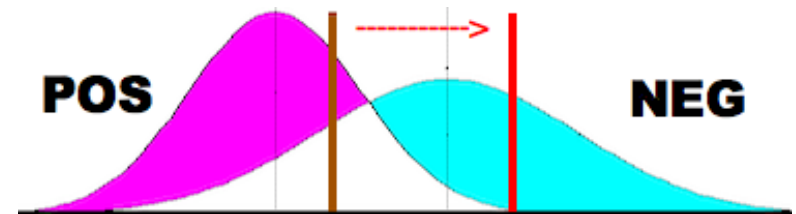
$$H_i(x) = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_{i,t} h_{i,t}(x) - \text{threshold}_i\right)$$

- Negative (N2) are many times more than positive (N1).
- At each stage, N1 positive data remain the same, but N2 negative data are randomly selected from those *not rejected* by previous stages. (Focus on harder examples.)

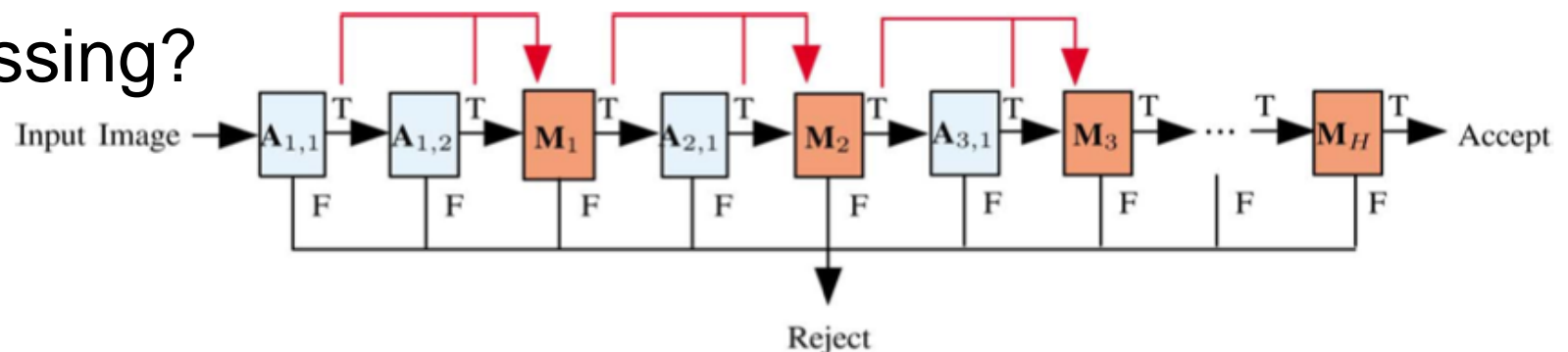
Cascaded AdaBoost (2)

Parameters: $F_{\text{target}} = 1e-6$, $d_{\text{minA}} = 0.995$, $f_{\text{maxA}} = 0.5$;

```
while (F_current > F_target) do {
  (1) Learn AdaBoost stage A(i) {
    Randomly select N1 non-rejected negative from bootstrap set;
    Set f_local = 1.0;
    while (f_local > f_maxA) do {
      [1] Add the weak classifier to A(i) that minimizes error;
      [2] Modify the threshold(i) to fulfill d_minA;
      [3] Update f_local of A(i);
    }
    F_current = F_current * f_local;
  }
  (2) Learn Meta stage M(i) ... skipped
}
```



- What's missing?



Experiment Results

- The project source code is hosted on Google code:
<http://code.google.com/p/candy2009/>
- Environment: C/C++ with OpenCV 2.0 library, Mac OS X 10.6 with Xcode, Intel Core 2 Duo CPU with 3GB RAM.
- Previously: C with no library at all => 3,000 lines now abandoned.
- NTHU campus Data set:
107 positive images & 9,355 negative images generated from 199 large ones => All are of size 128 x 128.
- Training: Later stages require more weak classifiers.
- Online *detection* system is not yet completed.

Future Work

- Get the system *work* with video and camera inputs.
- Add in missing elements in the Chen & Chen paper, e.g. tilted REC features, real AdaBoost, Confidence Values, Meta stages.
- Enlarge the NTHU campus data set.
- Detect for *coming* cars, not just any cars.
- NSC(國科會) project report.
- Misc: Port to Windows and Linux. Edit project website and documentations. Convert the data set into MATLAB .mat format.
- Again, visit <http://code.google.com/p/candy2009/>