VEHICLE DETECTION – Project 5

The Goal of the project is to identify the vehicle in a video.

I have not used the classroom materials to solve the problem using hog, spatial and color. Instead I used YOLO model to identify the cars in the image.

1. A brief intro to YOLO (You Look Only Once)

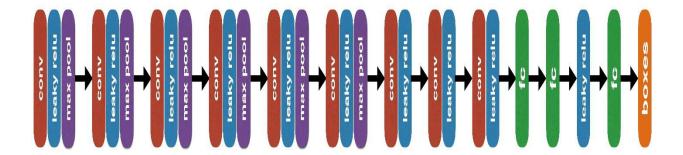
The YOLO is a pre-trained model with architecture as below.

Layer (type) ed to	Output	Shaj	pe 		Param #	Connect
convolution2d_1 (Convolution2D) tion2d_input_1[0][0]	(None,	16,	448,	448)	448	convolu
<pre>leakyrelu_1 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_1[0][0]</pre>	(None,	16,	448,	448)	0	convolu
maxpooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) lu_1[0][0]	(None,	16,	224,	224)	0	leakyre
convolution2d_2 (Convolution2D) ing2d_1[0][0]	(None,	32,	224,	224)	4640	maxpool
<pre>leakyrelu_2 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_2[0][0]</pre>	(None,	32,	224,	224)	0	convolu
maxpooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D) lu_2[0][0]	(None,	32,	112,	112)	0	leakyre

convolution2d_3 (Convolution2D) ing2d_2[0][0]	(None, 64, 112, 112)	18496 maxpool
leakyrelu_3 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_3[0][0]	(None, 64, 112, 112)	0 convolu
maxpooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D) lu_3[0][0]	(None, 64, 56, 56)	0 leakyre
convolution2d_4 (Convolution2D) ing2d_3[0][0]	(None, 128, 56, 56)	73856 maxpoo
leakyrelu_4 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_4[0][0]	(None, 128, 56, 56)	0 convolu
maxpooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D) lu_4[0][0]	(None, 128, 28, 28)	0 leakyre
convolution2d_5 (Convolution2D) ing2d_4[0][0]	(None, 256, 28, 28)	295168 maxpool
leakyrelu_5 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_5[0][0]	(None, 256, 28, 28)	0 convolu
maxpooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D) lu_5[0][0]	(None, 256, 14, 14)	0 leakyre
convolution2d_6 (Convolution2D) ing2d_5[0][0]	(None, 512, 14, 14)	1180160 maxpool
leakyrelu_6 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_6[0][0]	(None, 512, 14, 14)	0 convolu
maxpooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D) lu_6[0][0]	(None, 512, 7, 7)	0 leakyre
convolution2d_7 (Convolution2D) ing2d_6[0][0]	(None, 1024, 7, 7)	4719616 maxpoo

<pre>leakyrelu_7 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_7[0][0]</pre>	(None,	1024, 7, 7)	0	convolu
convolution2d_8 (Convolution2D) lu_7[0][0]	(None,	1024, 7, 7)	9438208	leakyre
leakyrelu_8 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_8[0][0]	(None,	1024, 7, 7)	0	convolu
convolution2d_9 (Convolution2D) lu_8[0][0]	(None,	1024, 7, 7)	9438208	leakyre
leakyrelu_9 (LeakyReLU) tion2d_9[0][0]	(None,	1024, 7, 7)	0	convolu
flatten_1 (Flatten) lu_9[0][0]	(None,	50176)	0	leakyre
dense_1 (Dense) _1[0][0]	(None,	256)	12845312	flatten
dense_2 (Dense) [0][0]	(None,	4096)	1052672	dense_1
leakyrelu_10 (LeakyReLU) [0][0]	(None,	4096)	0	dense_2
dense_3 (Dense) lu_10[0][0]	(None,	1470)	6022590	leakyre

Total params: 45,089,374 Trainable params: 45,089,374 Non-trainable params: 0



What is does his it has trained the model such that it sparses 7*7 grid of an image of input size 448,448,3 and get the label which contains 1470 values. The count is obtained by the formula $\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{s} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{5} + \mathbf{c})$, Where s is 7 and B is 2 and C is 20

2. Explaining the Labels:

The 1470 vector output is divided into three parts, giving the probability, confidence and box coordinates.

Each of these three parts is also further divided into 49 small regions, corresponding to the predictions at each cell.

In post processing steps, we take this 1470 vector output from the network to generate the boxes that with a probability higher than a certain threshold.

All this are explained in the comments on the code.

3. Loading the weights

We Load the pre-trained weights of the model downloaded from internet. The name of the file is yolo-tiny. weights

4. Predicting the model with new image

The model is fed a new test image to predict the labels,
Which has bounding box, probability and confidence score.

5. Drawing the bounding boxes with a score higher than threshold

The we use those labels to get the bounding boxes scores and draw the boxes in the image.

The output of this for test images are:













UPDATES FOR RE-SUBMISSION:

 Some discussion is given around how you improved the reliability of the classifier i.e., fewer false positives and more reliable car detections (this could be things like choice of feature vector, thresholding the decision function, hard negative mining etc.)

The writeup did not explain how the reliability of the vehicles detected was improved.

How does the implementation improve the reliability of the already trained model?

Did the model use any form of thresholding to make sure the vehicles detected are actually vehicles?

The model that I have used is a tiny yolo model. So it is tradeoff between reliability and speed. So the reliability of this model is less compared to other yolo models with are trained on a larger dataset.

I have used thresholds to make sure vehicles are correctly detected.

I took the p_classnum as 6(car in yolo tiny) and made sure there the product of the prob and confident score is greater than 0.2

2. The writeup did not explain how the reliable predictions from previous frames of the video were used to improve the reliability of the vehicles detected in the current frame. Was this implemented in the model?

This is not implemented in the model as the yolo detects objects in every frame accurately.

3. Discussion includes some consideration of problems/issues faced, what could be improved about their algorithm/pipeline, and what hypothetical cases would cause their pipeline to fail.

A higher yolo model could predict the vehicles better.

The model may fail in cases where the lower threshold may pick noncar data.

To improve this, we can use higher yolo models which can give more accuracy.