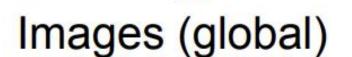
Object detection

Deep ConvNets for Recognition for...



Objects (local)

Video (2D+T)



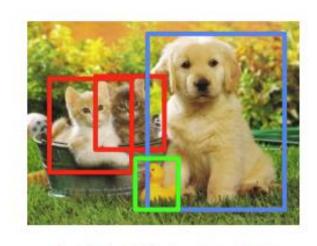




Three steps for fire smoke recognition

- Image classification (识别有火情)
- Object detection (检测静态的火情位置)
- recognition in video (动态定位火情位置)

Object Detection



CAT, DOG, DUCK

The task of assigning a label and a bounding box to all objects in the image

Object Detection as Classification



Classes = [cat, dog, duck]

Cat? NO

Dog?NO

Duck? NO

Object Detection as Classification



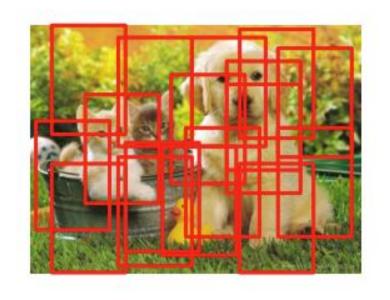
Classes = [cat, dog, duck]

Cat? YES

Dog?NO

Duck? NO

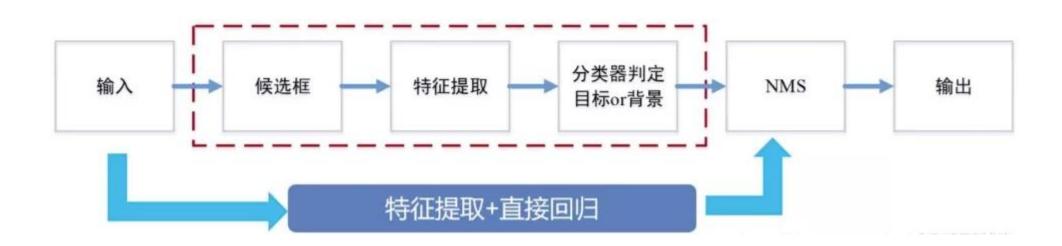
Object Detection as Classification



Problem:

Too many positions & scales to test

目标检测算法流程



目标检测算法

传统方法

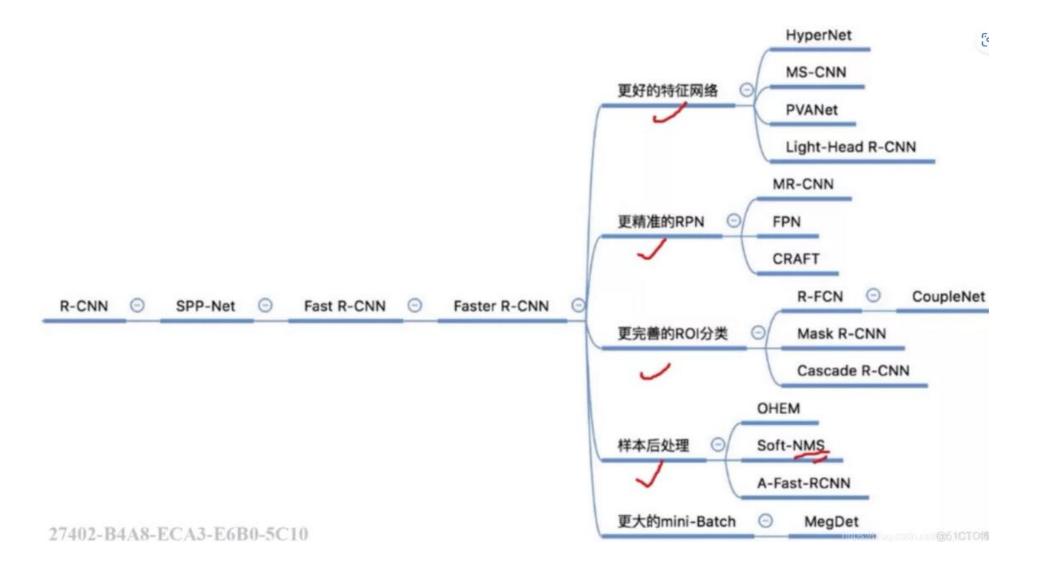
- (1) viola-Jones方法。主要采用积分图特征,结合Adaboost分类器进行人脸检测等目标检测的任务。
- (2) HOG+SVM。主要用于行人检测任务。通过对行人目标候选区域提取HOG特征并结合SVM分类器来进行判定。
- (3) DPM。是基于HOG特征的一种变种,但DPM会加入很多的额外的策略来提升检测的精度,它是目前非深度学习目标检测方法中效果性能最优的一种方法。

深度学习目标检测方法

- (1) One-stage(YOLO和SSD系列) 它主要通过直接回归目标的位置这种方法来进行目标检测定位
 - (2) Two-stage(Faster RCNN系列)主要通过利用RPN网络对候选区域进行推荐

传统目标检测方法VS深度学习目标检测方法

传统目标检测方法	深度学习目标检测方法
手动设计特征	深度网络学习特征
滑动窗口	Proposal 或者直接回归
传统分类器	深度网络
多步骤	端到端
准确度和实时性差	准确度高和实时性好



Recognition in Video

Task: Human action classification & detection

```
[1.00] sit
            listen to person
```

Long-Term Feature Banks for Video Understanding

Feature bank operator (FBO) combines short-term and long-term info

