

# Machine Learning Engineer Nanodegree

## Capstone Proposal

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### Domain Background

Amblyopia, also called lazy eye, is a disorder of sight due to the eye and brain not working well together. It results in decreased vision in an eye that otherwise typically appears normal. Amblyopia begins by the age of five. In adults, the disorder is estimated to affect 1–5% of the population. While treatment improves vision, it does not typically restore it to normal in the affected eye.[1]

I am the one who suffers this disease with two eyes; my vision is really bad. I have no glasses, the only thing I can do to clearly see something is using a magnifier for near things and a telescope for far things. I can't easily see something in front of me. In class, I can't easily see the text on the blackboard. In work, as a firmware engineer, I can't easily see other colleagues' code on their monitor. I really need something that can help me see something! I think this is the common requirement for low vision people or elders. A software magnifier can detect things, auto zoom in to things or manually zoom in or out.

### Problem Statement

So, in this project, I would like to develop a magnifier application that can detect objects with my iPhone, track objects and zoom in to what I am interested in. There are many magnifier apps in the App Store, such as SuperVision+ Magnifier [2]. Most of them emphasize zoom in or out features, but none of them can detect motion and predict what it is. This is what I really want. With this feature, if a colleague would like to share their code with me and shake their mouse or hand on their monitor, I can easily catch what they want me to focus on. In the presentation hall, I can easily focus on the point what speaker wants to emphasize on through detecting the motion during the presentation.

### Datasets and Inputs

Because I would like to detect objects in life, such as people, cats, laptops, sensors, .... So I would like to use MS-COCO dataset. [3] Besides, since MS-COCO has no information about hands, which is very important in my application. I need to detect hands in images to get focus on what people want me to focus on. So I would like to include a hand dataset, EgoHands [4][5]. This dataset works well for several reasons. It contains high quality, pixel level annotations (>15000 ground truth labels) where hands are located across 4800

images. All images are captured from an egocentric view (Google glass) across 48 different environments (indoor, outdoor) and activities (playing cards, chess, jenga, solving puzzles etc). [6]

## Solution Statement

Because my magnifier will have some features, below are my solutions.

1. Real time object detection
  - a. Dataset  
MS-COCO and EgoHand
  - b. Target  
life object and hand
  - c. Algorithm:  
I would like to use YOLO (You Only Look Once) [7]. Because YOLO is good on real time object detection, so I would like to implement it on my magnifier.
2. Motion Detection
  - a. Target  
cursor, light spot, or not detected object in feature 1
  - b. Algorithm  
Background Subtraction (OpenCV) [8]
3. Zoom in/out
  - a. Algorithm  
var videoZoomFactor: CGFloat { get set } (swift build-in function)

## Benchmark Model

Because feature 2 and 3 are not the point of this application, I only use library to achieve. So I will not compare feature 2 and 3 with other benchmark.

For feature 1, since I will do real time object detection with YOLO, and Apple already provide a real time object detection model, which is MobileNet [9]. So I will compare with the evaluation metrics as below section described.

Below is the Neural Network structure of YOLOv2

Type	Filters	Size/Stride	Output
Convolutional	32	3 × 3	224 × 224
Maxpool		2 × 2/2	112 × 112
Convolutional	64	3 × 3	112 × 112
Maxpool		2 × 2/2	56 × 56
Convolutional	128	3 × 3	56 × 56
Convolutional	64	1 × 1	56 × 56
Convolutional	128	3 × 3	56 × 56
Maxpool		2 × 2/2	28 × 28
Convolutional	256	3 × 3	28 × 28
Convolutional	128	1 × 1	28 × 28
Convolutional	256	3 × 3	28 × 28
Maxpool		2 × 2/2	14 × 14
Convolutional	512	3 × 3	14 × 14
Convolutional	256	1 × 1	14 × 14
Convolutional	512	3 × 3	14 × 14
Convolutional	256	1 × 1	14 × 14
Convolutional	512	3 × 3	14 × 14
Maxpool		2 × 2/2	7 × 7
Convolutional	1024	3 × 3	7 × 7
Convolutional	512	1 × 1	7 × 7
Convolutional	1024	3 × 3	7 × 7
Convolutional	512	1 × 1	7 × 7
Convolutional	1024	3 × 3	7 × 7
Convolutional	1000	1 × 1	7 × 7
Argpool		Global	1000
Softmax			

Below is the Neural Network structure of MobileNet

Type / Stride	Filter Shape	Input Size
Conv / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 32$	$224 \times 224 \times 3$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 32$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 32 \times 64$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 64$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 64$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 64 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 64$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 128$ dw	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 128$ dw	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 128$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 256$ dw	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 256$ dw	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 256$
5x	Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 512$ dw
	Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 512$
	Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 512$ dw
	Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 1024$
	Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 1024$ dw
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 1024 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
Avg Pool / s1	Pool $7 \times 7$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
FC / s1	$1024 \times 1000$	$1 \times 1 \times 1024$
Softmax / s1	Classifier	$1 \times 1 \times 1000$

## Evaluation Metrics

Real time object detection always use mAP and FPS to compare their performance. So, I will also use them to compare in the this project. Below are the mAP and FPS definition.

Precision : (Number of detected bounding box) / (Number of predicted bounding box)

Mean Average precision (mAP): average the APs over all classes

Frame Per Second (FPS)

## Project Design

Below are my workflow for this project.

1. combine MS-COCO and EgoHands to my dataset
2. Train my dataset with YOLO and collect mAP  
-> Get sample implementation from github.
3. Train my dataset with MobileNet and collect mAP  
-> Use Keras build-in function.
4. Convert step2 and step3 model to Apple CoreML format
5. Create an iOS magnifier app and import the CoreML model from step4.
6. Make the app do real time object detection and collect FPS.

## Reference

1. Amblyopia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amblyopia>)

2. SuperVision+ Magnifier  
(<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/supervision-magnifier/id691435681?mt=8>)
3. Microsoft Common Objects in Context (COCO) (<http://cocodataset.org/#home>)
4. EgoHands: A Dataset for Hands in Complex Egocentric Interactions  
(<http://vision.soic.indiana.edu/projects/egohands/>)
5. Bambach, Sven, et al. "Lending a hand: Detecting hands and recognizing activities in complex egocentric interactions." Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision. 2015.
6. How to Build a Real-time Hand-Detector using Neural Networks (SSD) on Tensorflow  
(<https://towardsdatascience.com/how-to-build-a-real-time-hand-detector-using-neural-networks-ssd-on-tensorflow-d6bac0e4b2ce>)
7. YOLO: Real-Time Object Detection (<https://pjreddie.com/darknet/yolo/>)
8. How to Use Background Subtraction Methods  
([https://docs.opencv.org/3.1.0/d1/dc5/tutorial\\_background\\_subtraction.html](https://docs.opencv.org/3.1.0/d1/dc5/tutorial_background_subtraction.html))
9. MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications  
(<https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.04861>)