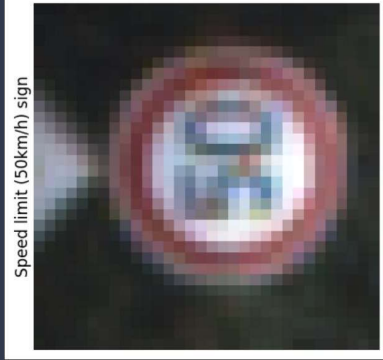


Recognizing Traffic Signs

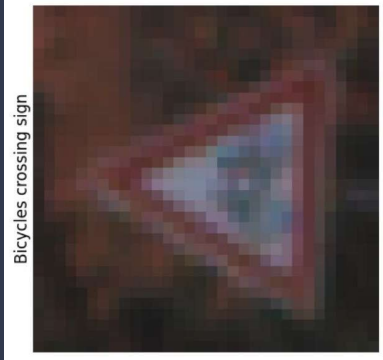
Evan Hollier



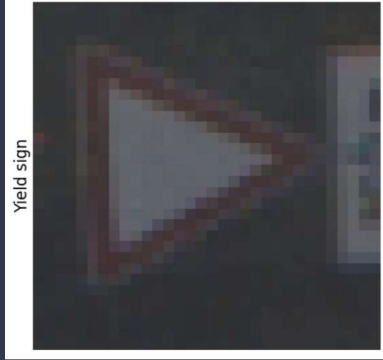
Problem



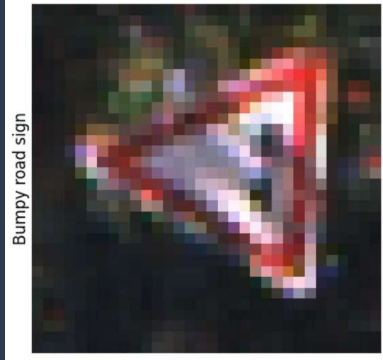
Speed limit (50km/h) sign



Bicycles crossing sign



Yield sign



Bumpy road sign

The goal of this project is to build a model capable of determining the type of traffic sign that is displayed in an image captured under different real-life conditions and showing obstructions, poor lighting, or even the sign being far away from the camera.

32x32 images

43 labels

34,799 train, 4,410 validation, 12,630 test ~ 67-9-24 %

51,839 total

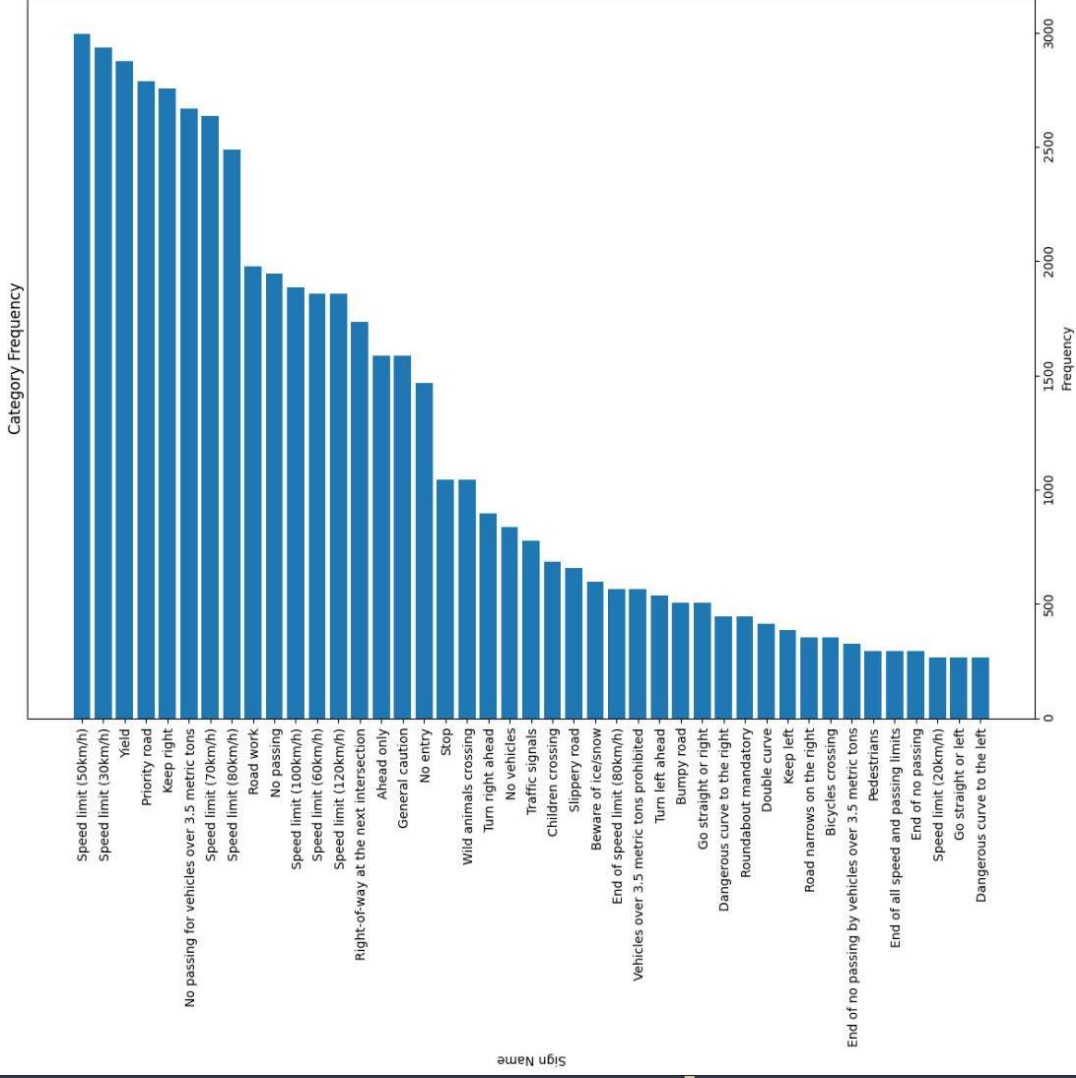
Dataset itself is clean

Data distribution

Looks somewhat unbalanced

Largest category ~5.8%

Smallest category ~0.5%



Model Preparation

Available models

Model	Size (MB)	Top-1 Accuracy	Top-5 Accuracy	Parameters	Depth	Time (ms) per inference step (CPU)	Time (ms) per inference step (GPU)
Xception	88	79.0%	94.5%	22.9M	81	109.4	8.1
VGG16	528	71.3%	90.1%	138.4M	16	69.5	4.2
VGG19	549	71.3%	90.0%	143.7M	19	84.8	4.4
ResNet50	98	74.9%	92.1%	25.6M	107	58.2	4.6
EfficientNetB0	6.6	76.0%	93.0%	7.5M	103	46.6	4.4

Images needed to be upscaled in order to be fed into pre-trained models - 128x128

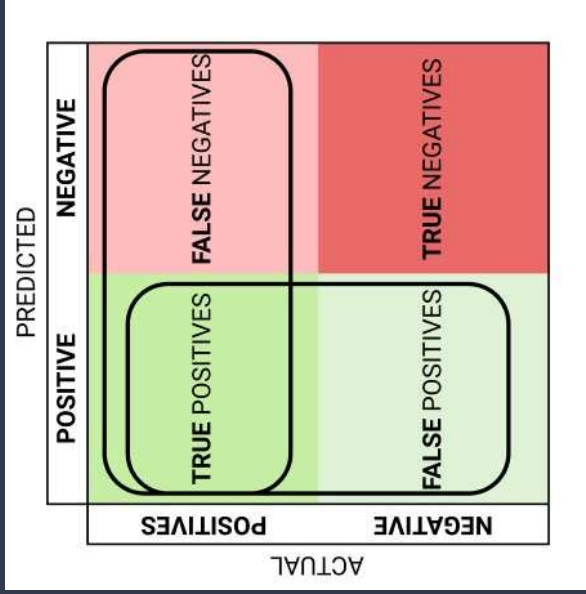
One-hot encode labels

In order to form a baseline and choose pre-trained model, trained several different pre-trained models with only a softmax activation layer added (no custom layers)

Pre-trained models selected from <https://keras.io/api/applications/> with imagenet weights

EfficientNetB0 performed the best

Metrics



Recall
 $TP / (TP + FN)$

Because dataset is unbalanced, accuracy can be misleading. Favors more frequent categories.

Recall and Precision are better in this case.

In a multi-class scenario, generate Confusion Matrix for each class. Binary "Class X / Not Class X"

Confusion Matrix for "Stop sign" class

	Predicted: Stop sign	Predicted: Speed limit 100	Predicted: Yield sign
Actual: Stop sign	TP	FN	FN
Actual: Speed limit 100	FP	TN	TN
Actual: Yield sign	FP	TN	TN

Recall minimize false-negatives
 Precision minimize false-positives
 F1 score is the harmonic mean of both.

Precision
 $TP / (TP + FP)$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP_A + TP_B + \dots + TP_N}{TP_A + FN_A + TP_B + FN_B + \dots + TP_N + FN_N}$$

Micro-average

Model tuning

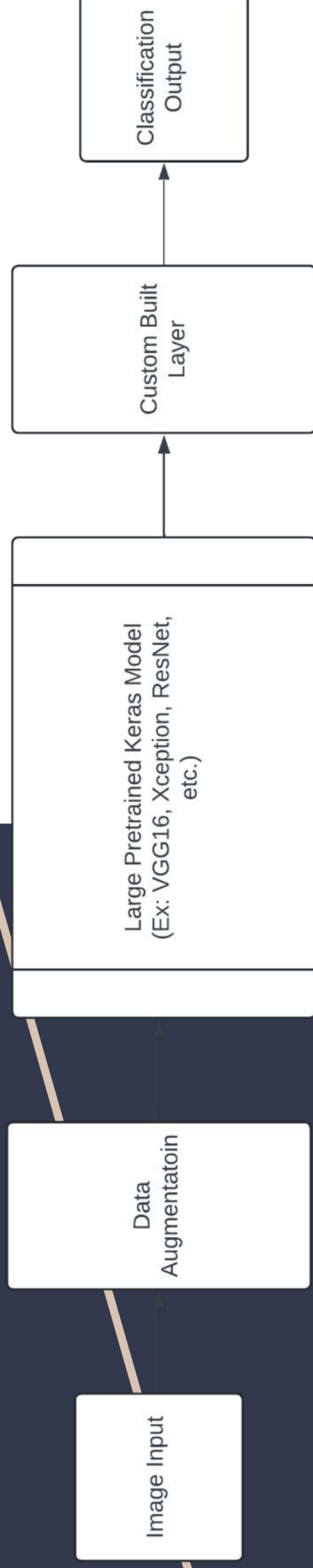
Baseline validation recall: 71.70%
Baseline validation accuracy: 72.04%

Performed a Grid Search for neurons & dropout of custom Dense layer

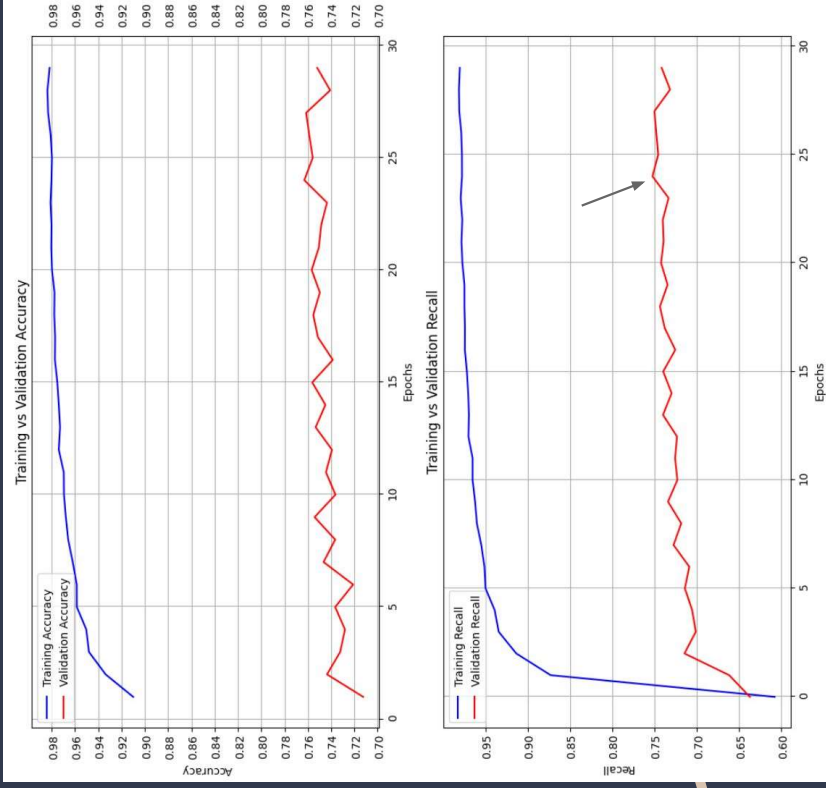
Overfitting was an early problem. Addressed by trying: Early Stopping, Data Augmentation, L2 Regularization, Batch Normalization

Tried different hyperparameters: optimizer, number of neurons, more training time (epochs & patience)

Decaying Learning Rate



Results



Final model used:
Data Augmentation on 4x upscaled images
EfficientNetB0 pre-trained model as base
Batch Normalization
Custom 32-neuron Dense layer with 0.2 Dropout
Adam optimizer

97.78% training recall
98.01% training accuracy
75.24% validation recall
76.30% validation accuracy
60.11% test recall
61.05% test accuracy