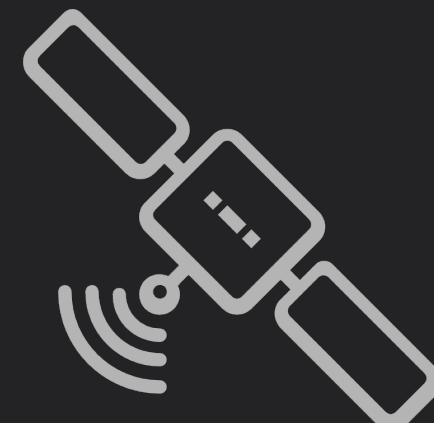


FACE DETECTION, DISTANCE MEASUREMENT AND GLOBAL POSITION USING KINECT, YOLO AND KALMAN

Made by Francesco De Patre and Davide Faroldi Lo Presti

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Main Objectives

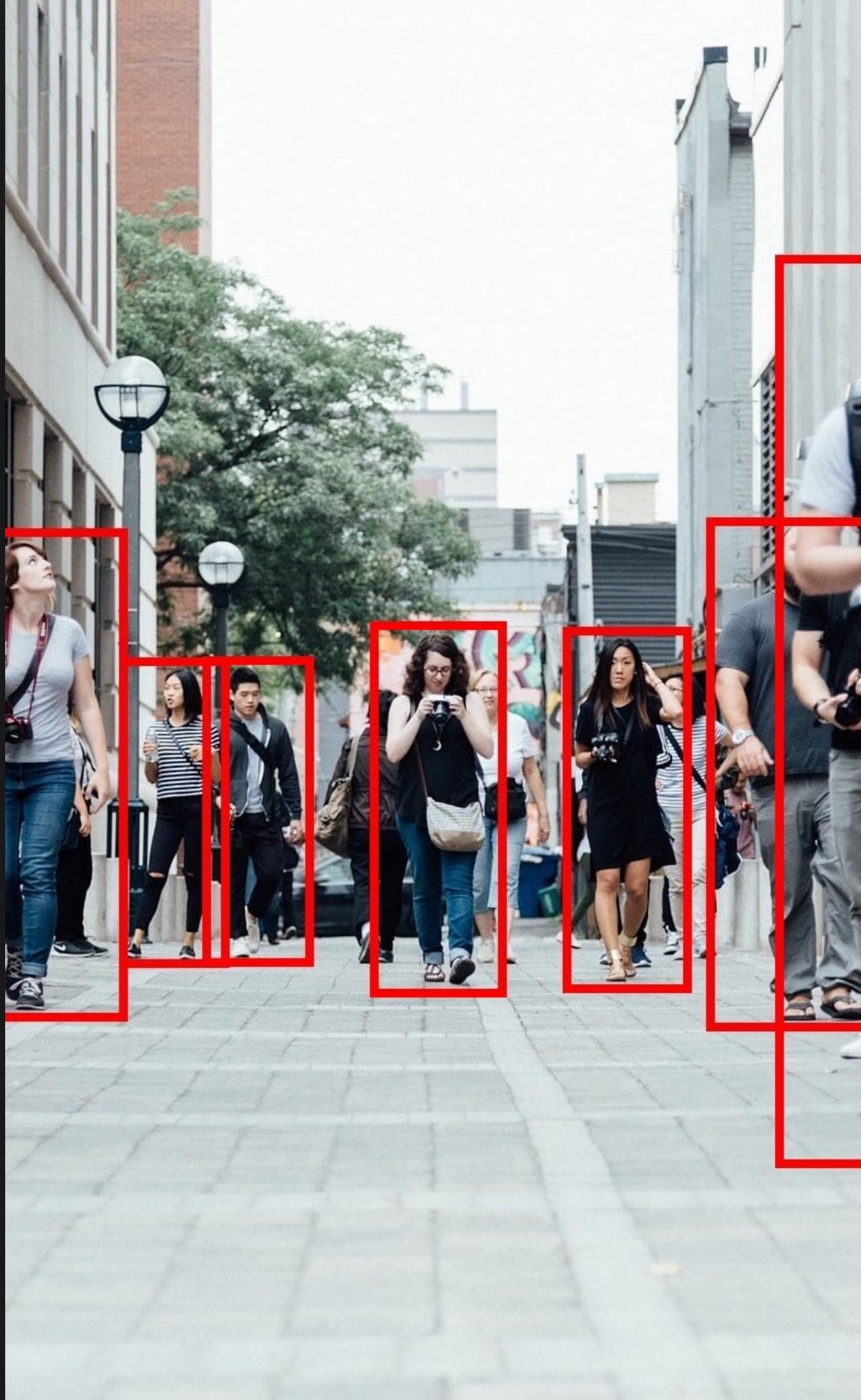


Integrate the previous project
with GPS and data fusion using

Kalman Filter

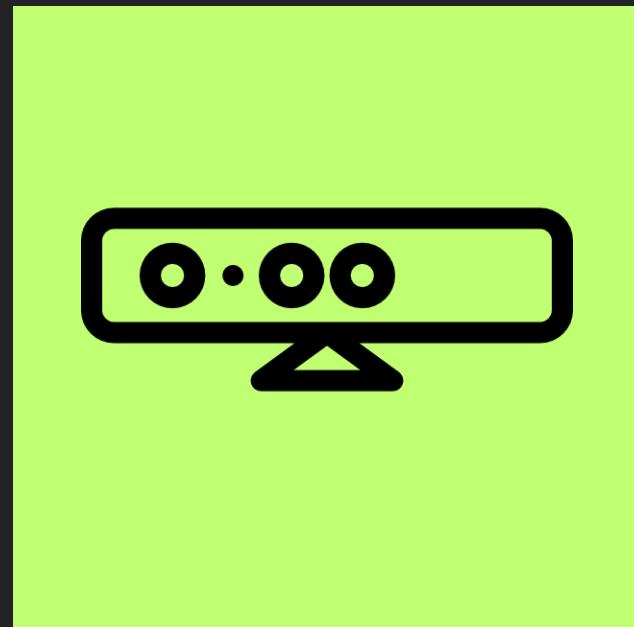


Add, in addition to real-time
processing, the capability for
post-processing



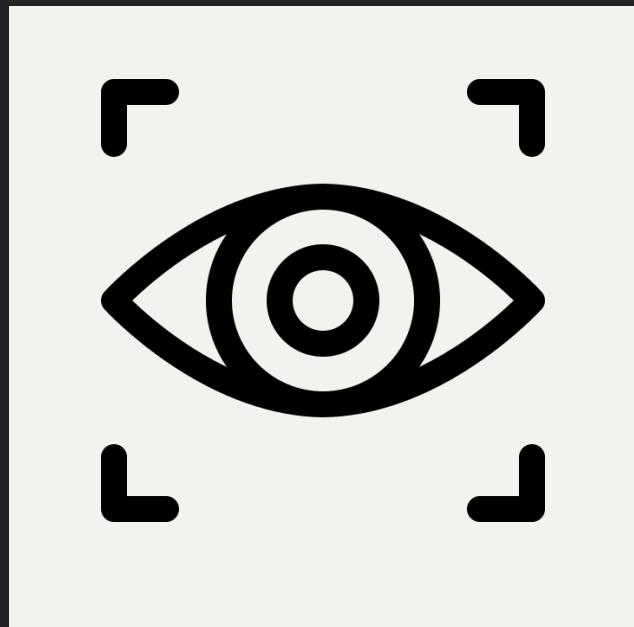
KEY TOOLS

Freenect



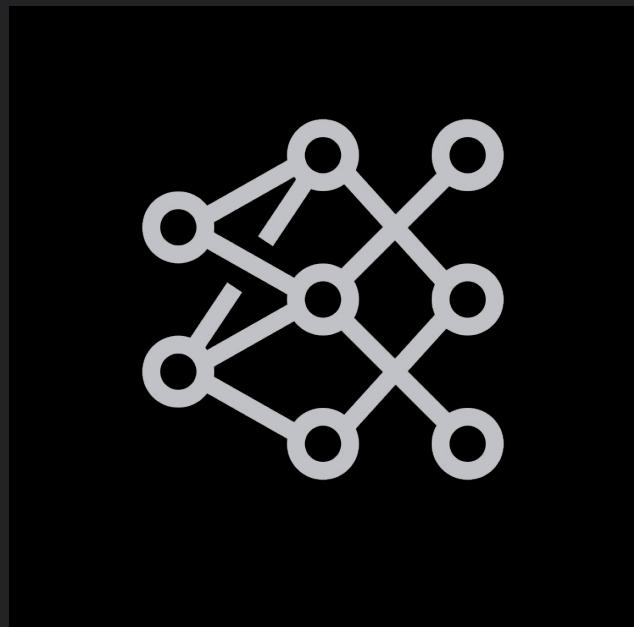
Open source drivers and
libraries for the Kinect
sensor.

OpenCV



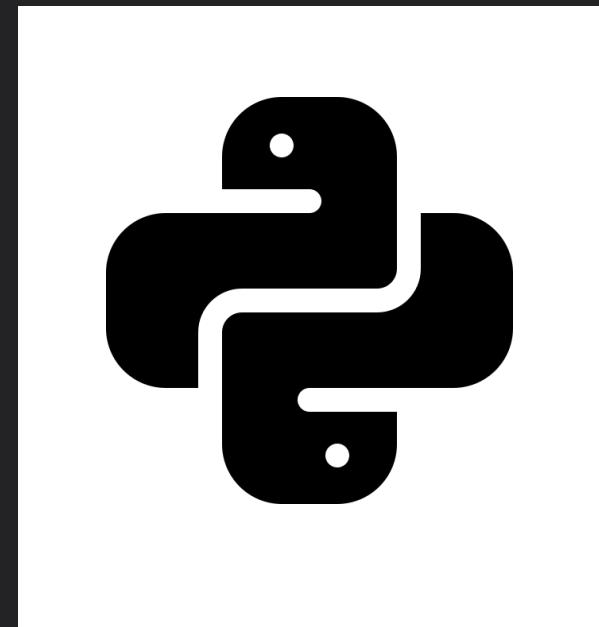
Library for computer vision
and machine learning.

YOLOv11



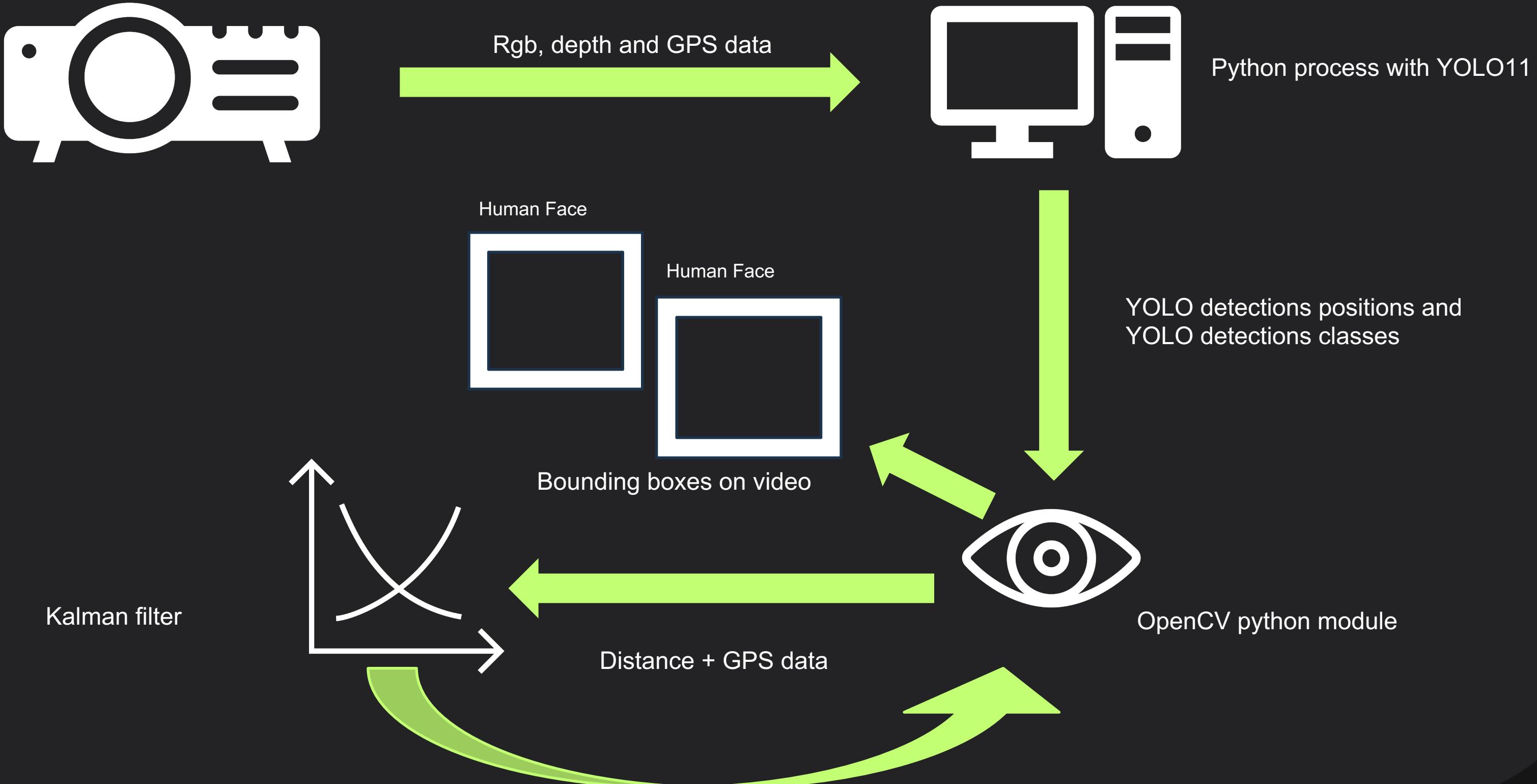
Latest deep learning model
for fast object detection.

PyTorch



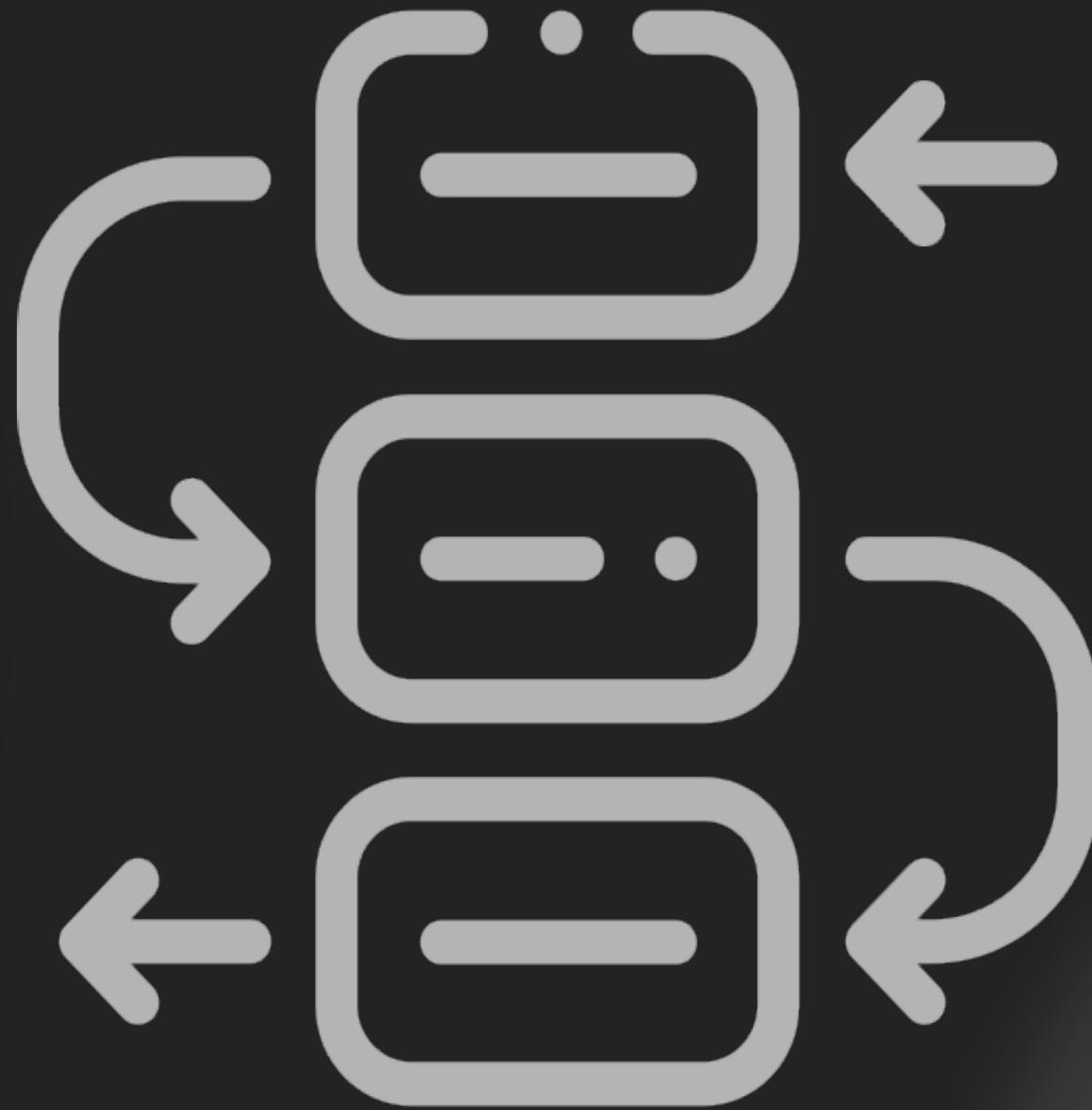
Framework for training
YOLO.

HOW IT WORKS



REAL-TIME IS HEAVY

Even using a new version of YOLO model, real-time is still heavily resource dependent.

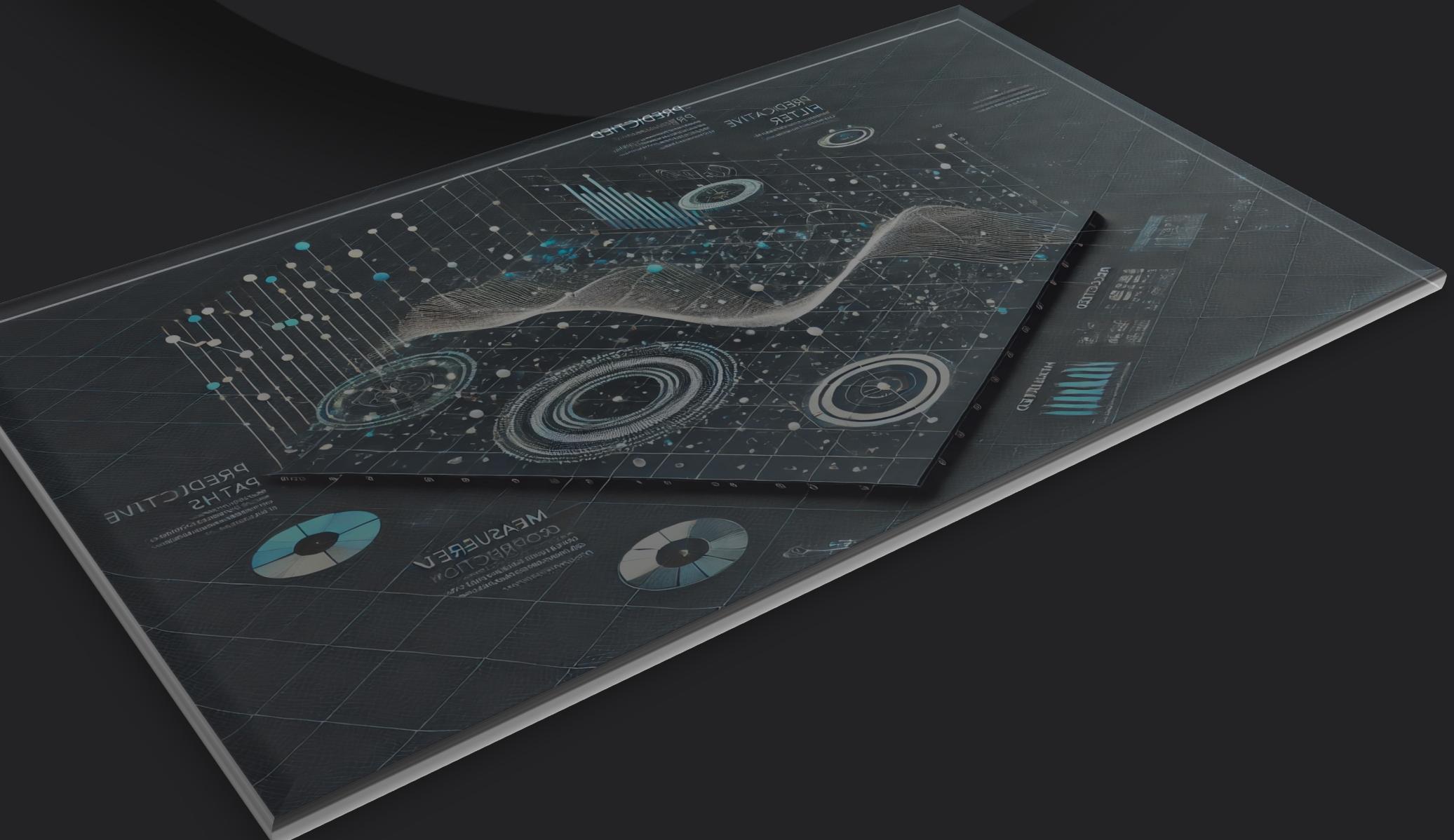


EVALUATION DATASET

With an evaluation dataset, post-processing allows us to control the accuracy of the results of our project.

Why post-processing?

KALMAN FILTER



x₀

Latitude, longitude, x_center_bb, y_center_bb, distance.

F

State transition matrix.

H

Observation matrix.

Q

Process noise covariance.

R

Measurement noise covariance.

P₀

Initial error covariance.

B

Control vector.

KALMAN FILTER

- 01 Predicts the depth of existing objects.
- 02 Associate with detected objects.
- 03 Update the Kalman filter.

OUTPUT RESULTS



FUTURE
IMPROVEMENTS
FOR OUR
PROJECT

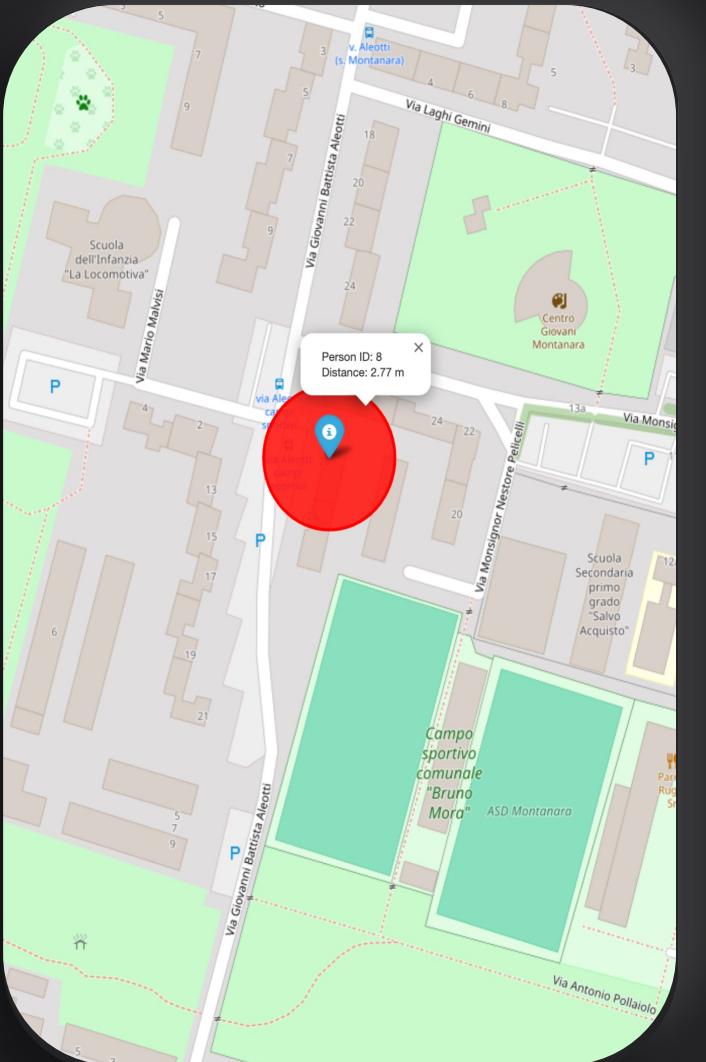
INTEGRATION WITH COMPASS

HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING SYSTEMS

SMALLER MAPS

OUR CHALLENGES

Challenge 1



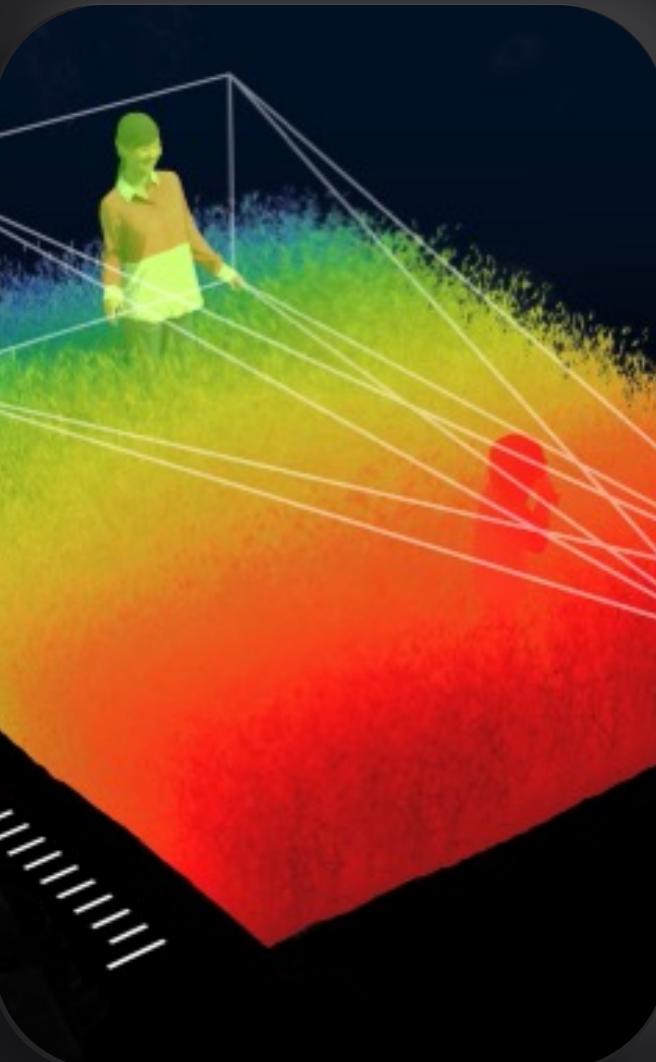
Difficulty in representing nearby objects on a large-scale map.

Challenge 2



Operating on inefficient machines leads to substantial overheating.

Challenge 3



Adjust depth based on each data input.

Thank you for your attention

CREDITS

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and

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