

# **Extended Human Upper Body Detection**

Bachelor-Thesis  
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## **Introduction**

- Motivation and Aim
- Image Databases
- Train a Detector
- Evaluation Metric

## **Evaluation**

- Starting Conditions
- RGB vs. Gray-Scale Images
- Single Parameter Evaluation
- Combination of Rotation Plane Detectors

## **Summary**

- Conclusion & Outlook

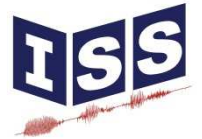
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# INTRODUCTION



- Human detection for surveillance and autonomous driving systems
- Reliable detection of humans in all postures
- Upper body detection more robust than whole body detection

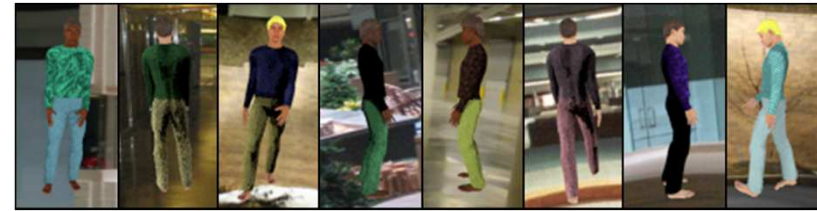
# Image Databases



Graz-02



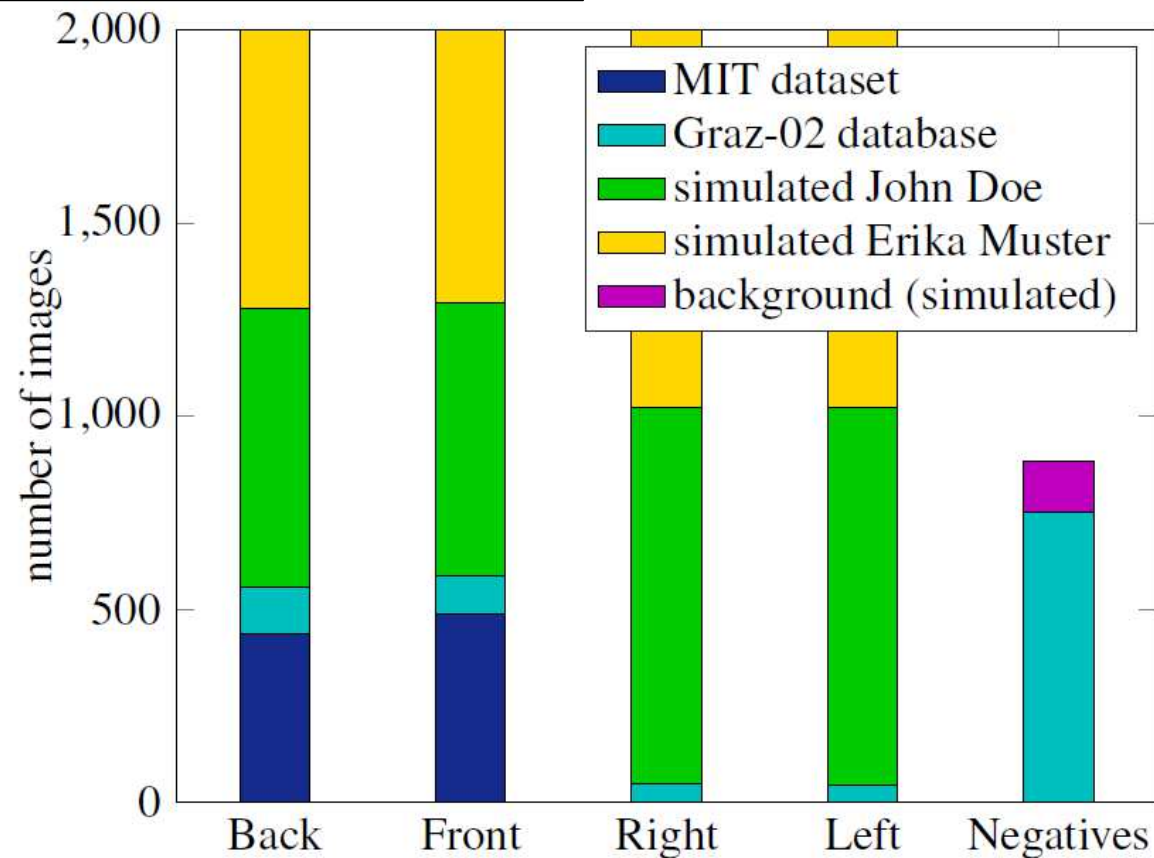
John Doe



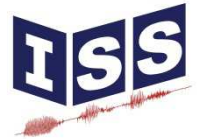
MIT dataset



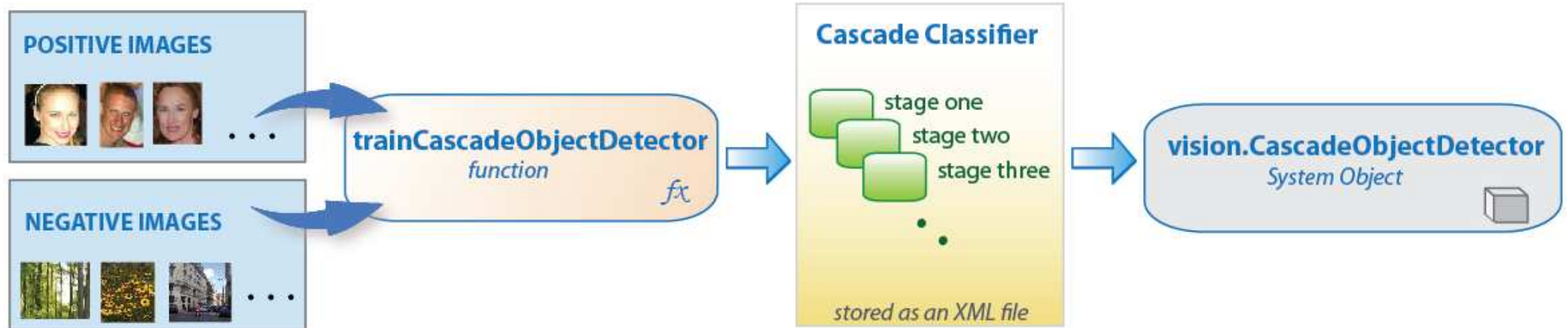
Erika Muster



# Train a Detector



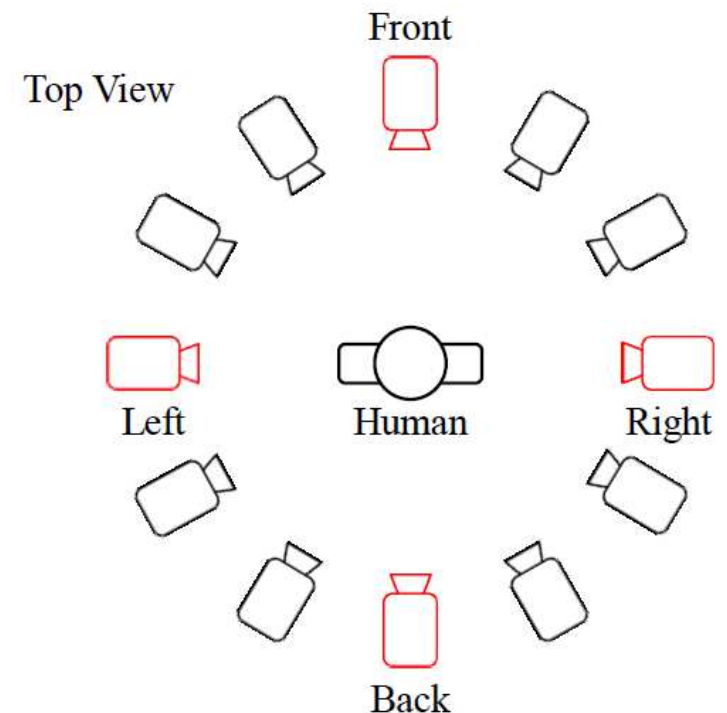
## Matlab Cascade Object Detector



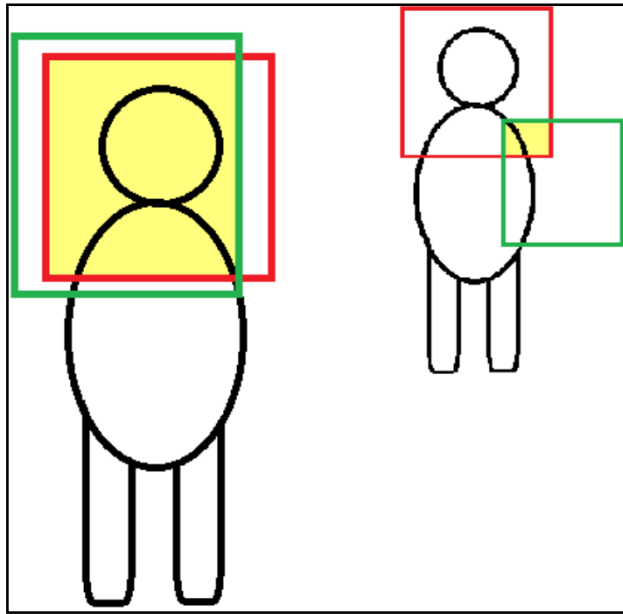
Pretrained classification models

e.g. face, nose, eye, upper body

Custom classifier made by training function



Calculation of a match: PASCAL measure



$$a_0 = \frac{\text{area}(BB_{dt} \cap BB_{gt})}{\text{area}(BB_{dt} \cup BB_{gt})} > 0.5$$

Evaluation of a classifier with precision and recall:

$$\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

Precision: fraction of retrieved instances that are relevant

Recall: fraction of relevant instances that are retrieved

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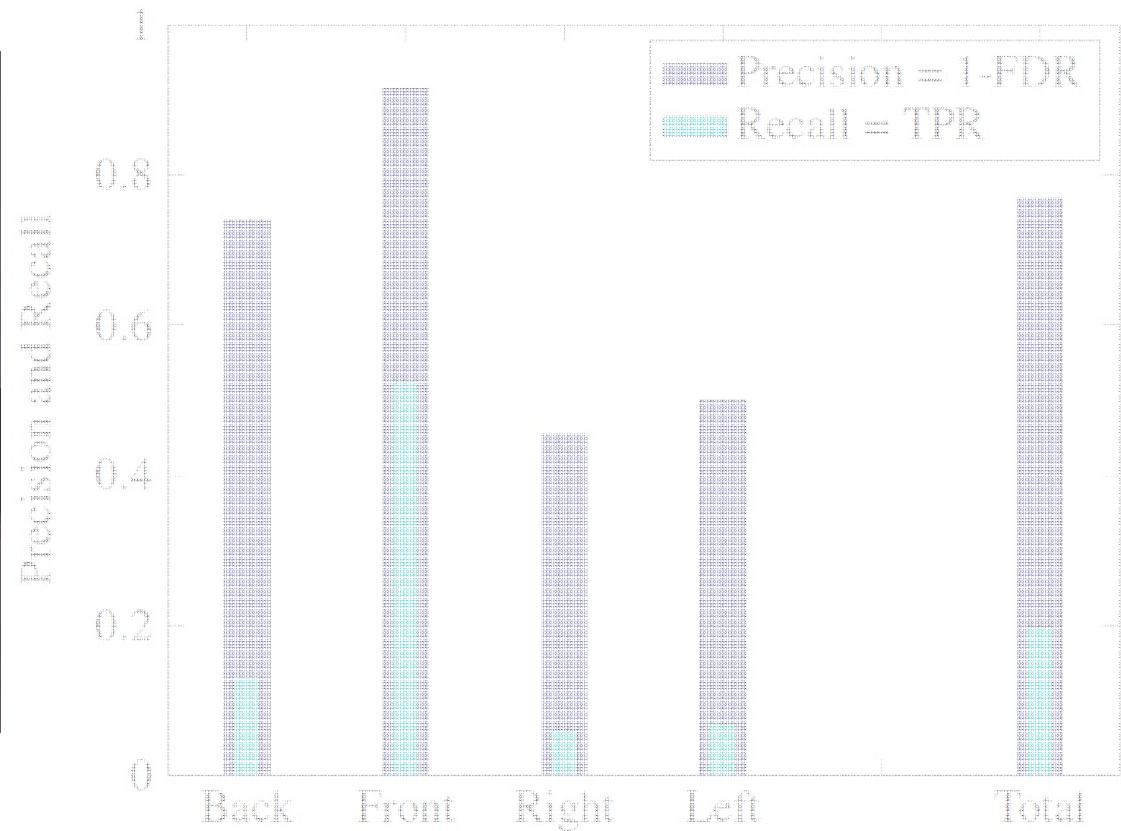
# EVALUATION



# Starting Conditions



Evaluation of pretrained upper body detector:

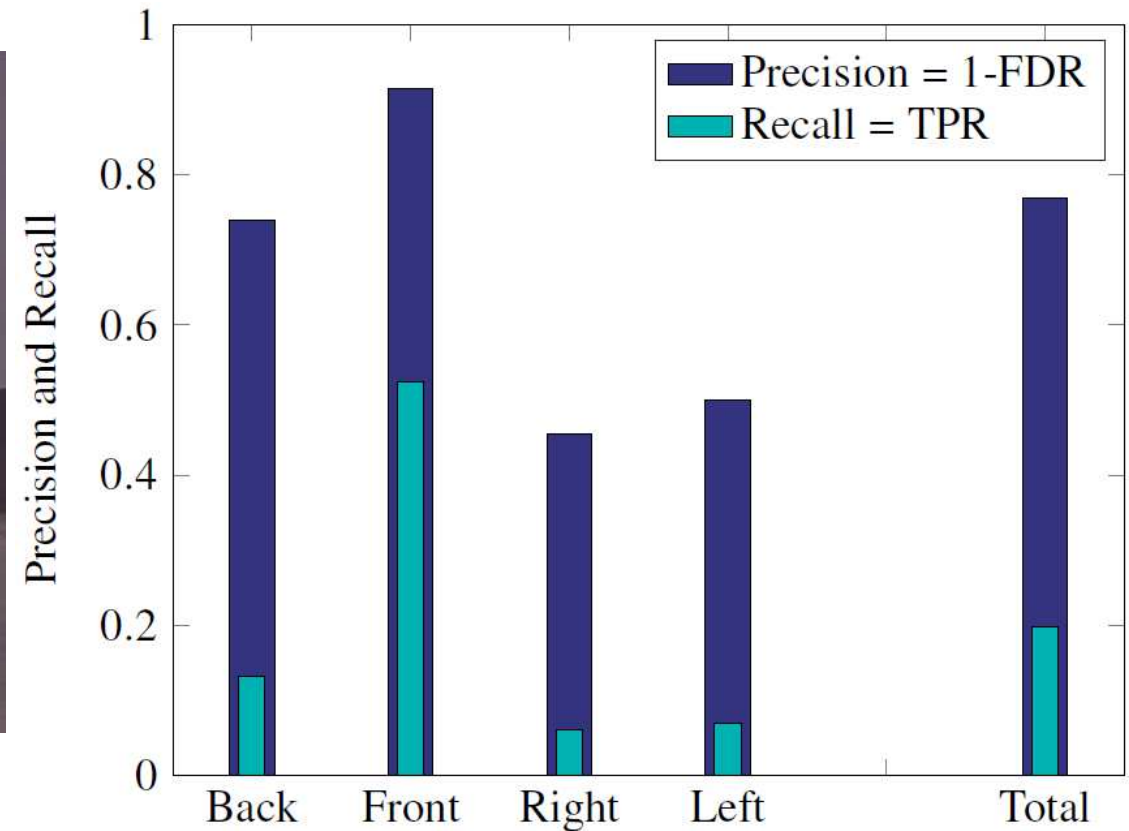


- Less than 10% of side view persons are detected (recall)
- Precision for side views under 50%
- Detection of front view persons insufficient as well

# Starting Conditions



Evaluation of pretrained upper body detector:

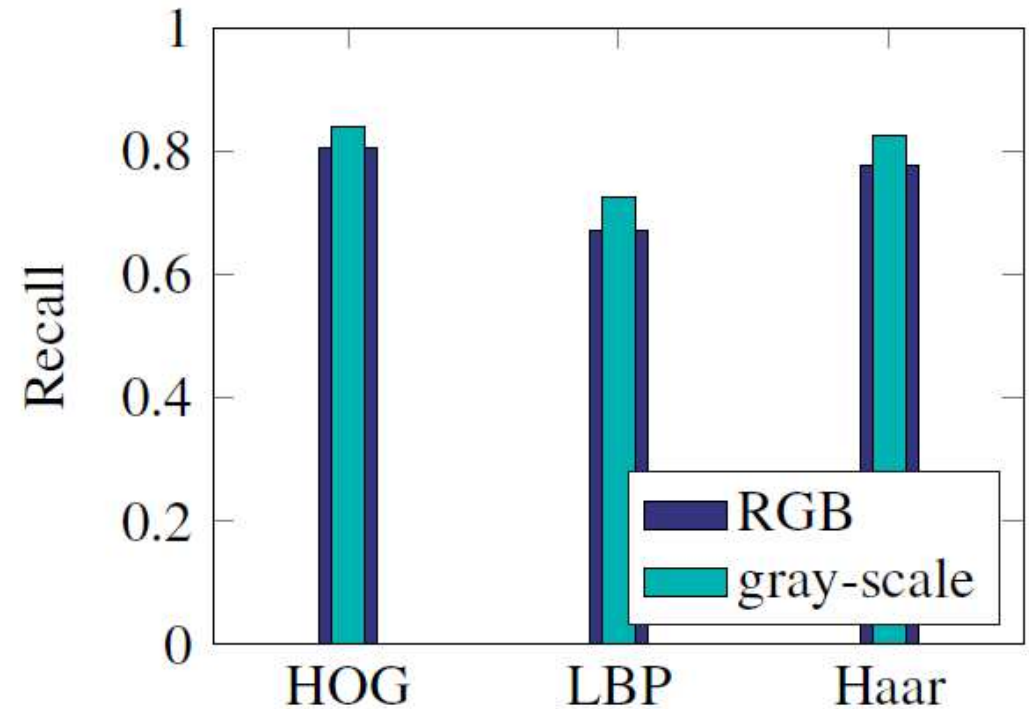
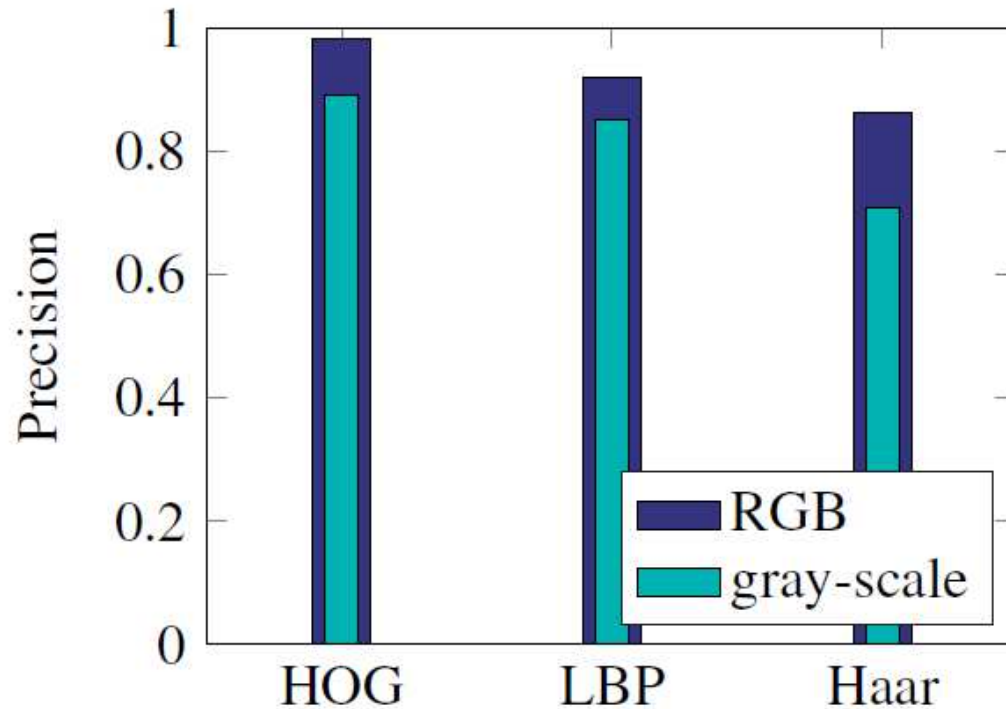


- Less than 10% of side view persons are detected (recall)
- Precision for side views under 50%
- Detection of front view persons insufficient as well

# RGB vs. Gray-Scale Images



Detectors with default parameters



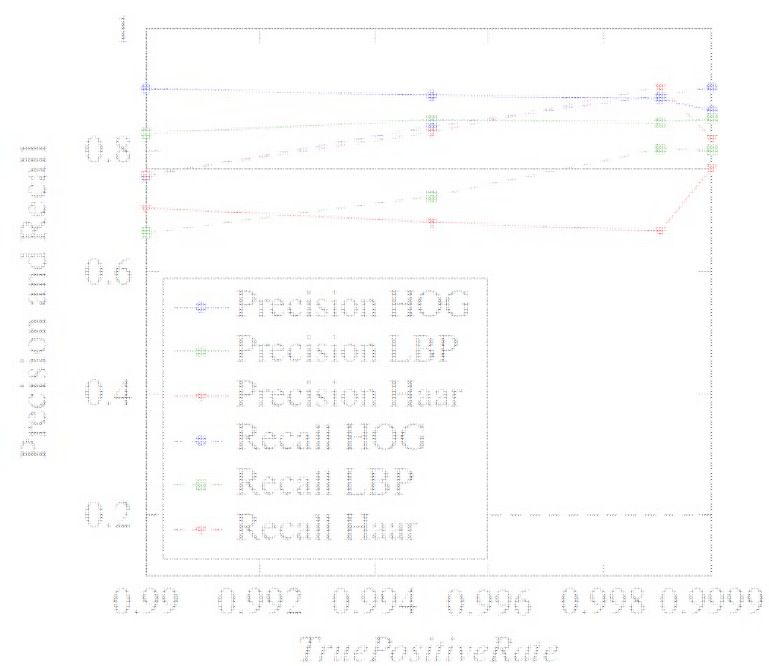
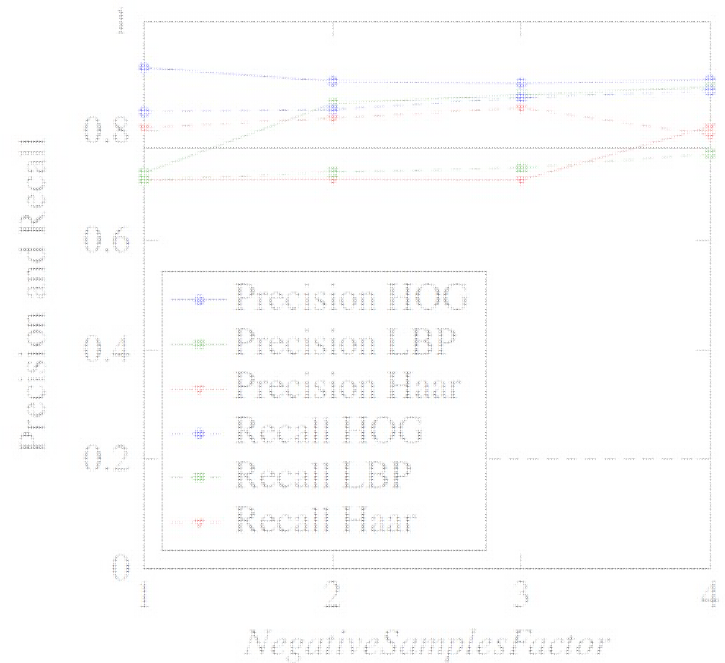
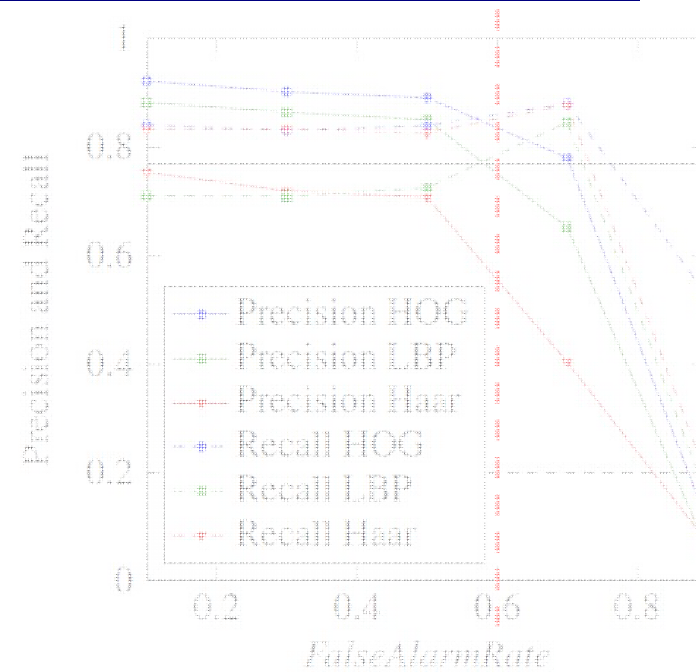
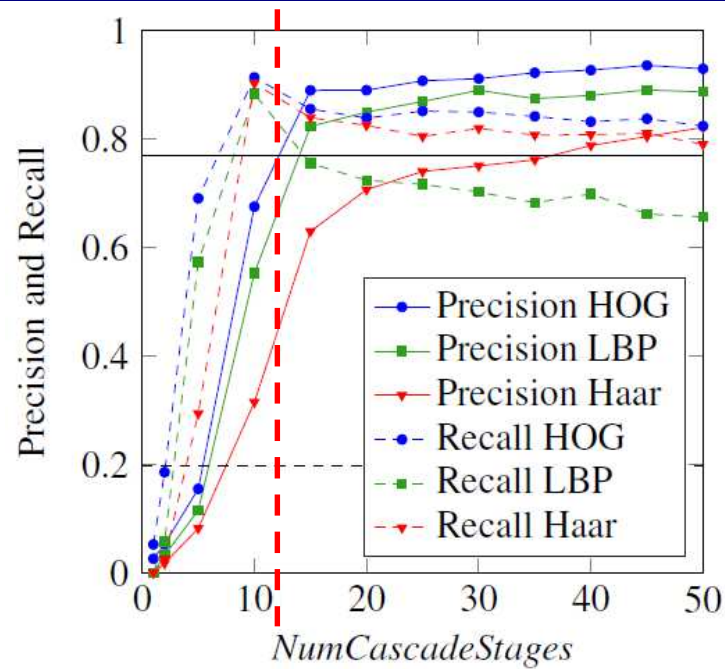
With **RGB** images reach **higher precision**  
better to be sure an object is an upper body

With **gray-scale** images reach **higher recall**  
better to detect as many upper bodies as possible

## Training Parameters

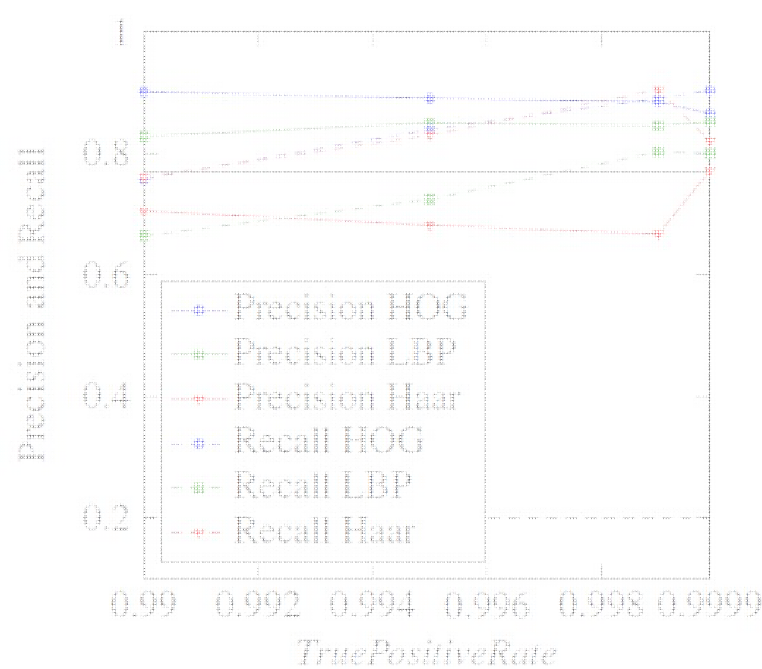
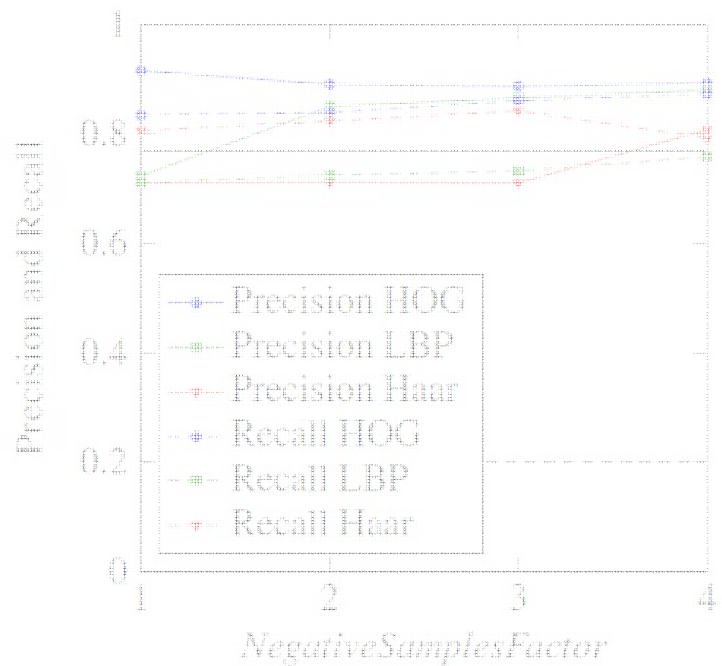
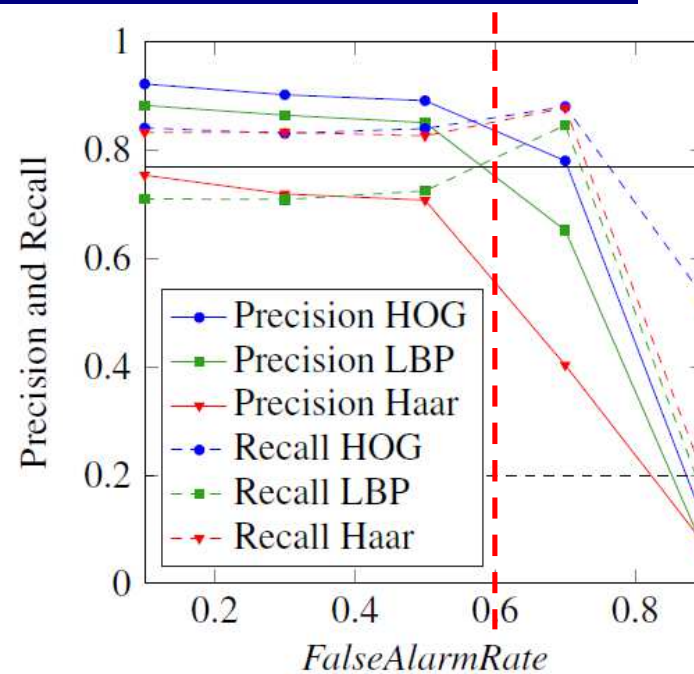
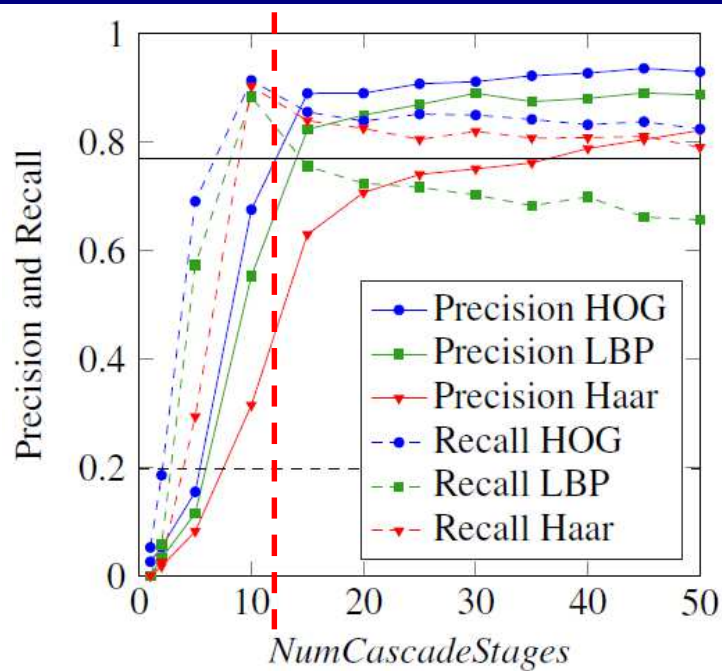
Parameter Name	Values
<i>ObjectTrainingSize</i>	<b>Auto</b>
<i>NegativeSamplesFactor</i>	1, <b>2</b> , 3, 4
<i>NumCascadeStages</i>	1, 2, 5, 10, 15, <b>20</b> , 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50
<i>FalseAlarmRate</i>	0.1, 0.3, <b>0.5</b> , 0.7, 0.9
<i>TruePositiveRate</i>	0.99, <b>0.995</b> , 0.999, 0.9999
<i>FeatureType</i>	<b>Histograms of Oriented Gradients (HOG)</b> , Local Binary Pattern (LBP), Haar-like features

# Single Parameter Evaluation

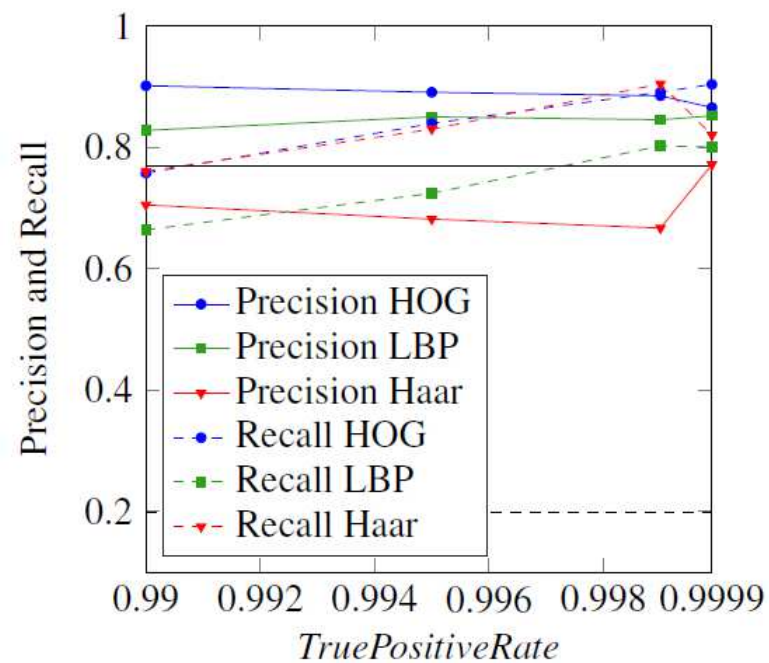
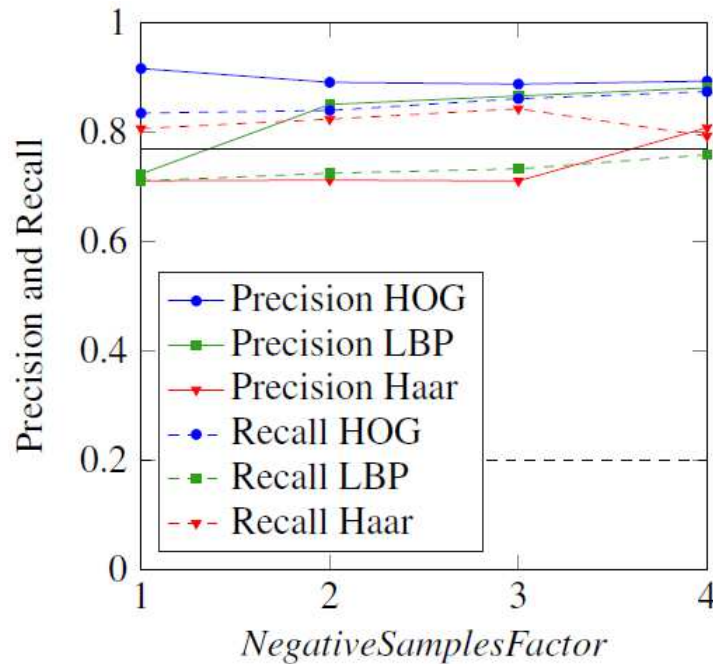
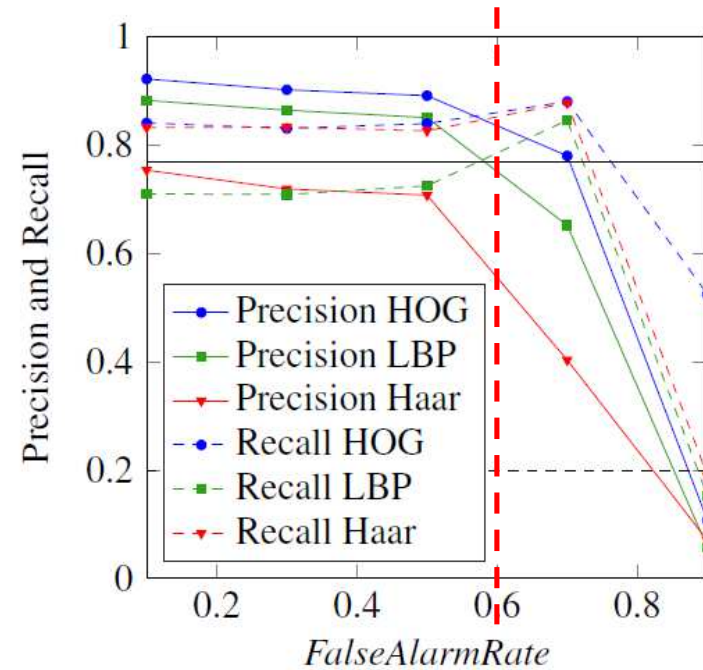
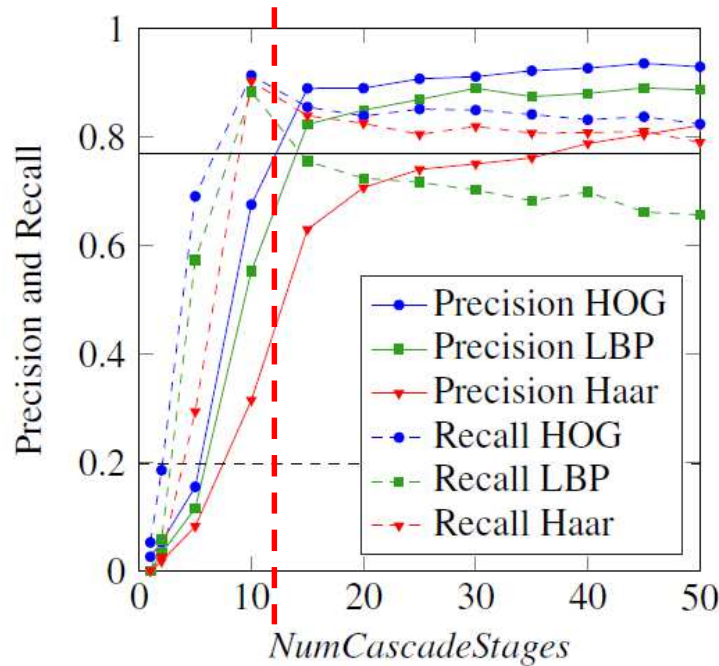
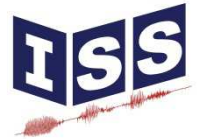




# Single Parameter Evaluation



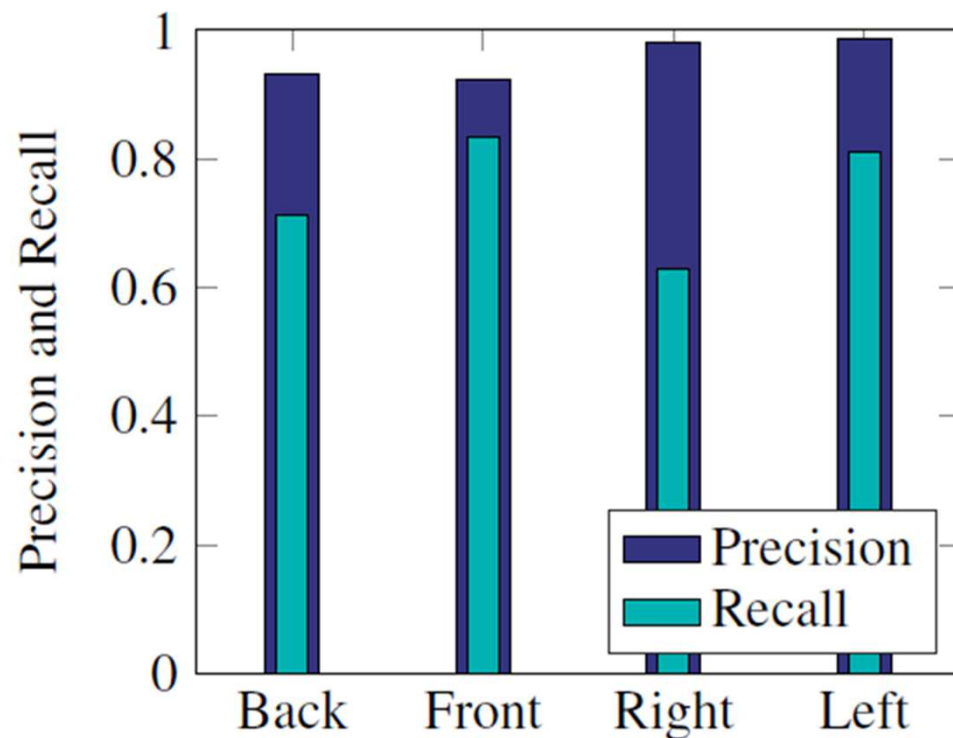
# Single Parameter Evaluation



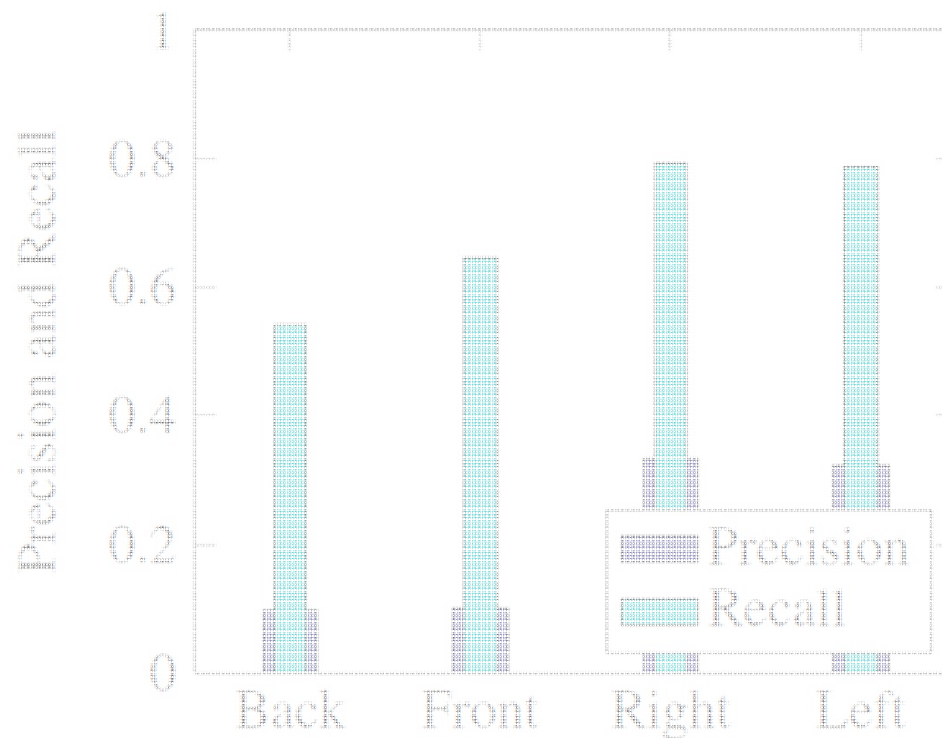
# Combination of best Single Parameters



## Combination for Best Precision

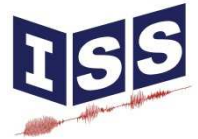


## Combination for Best Recall

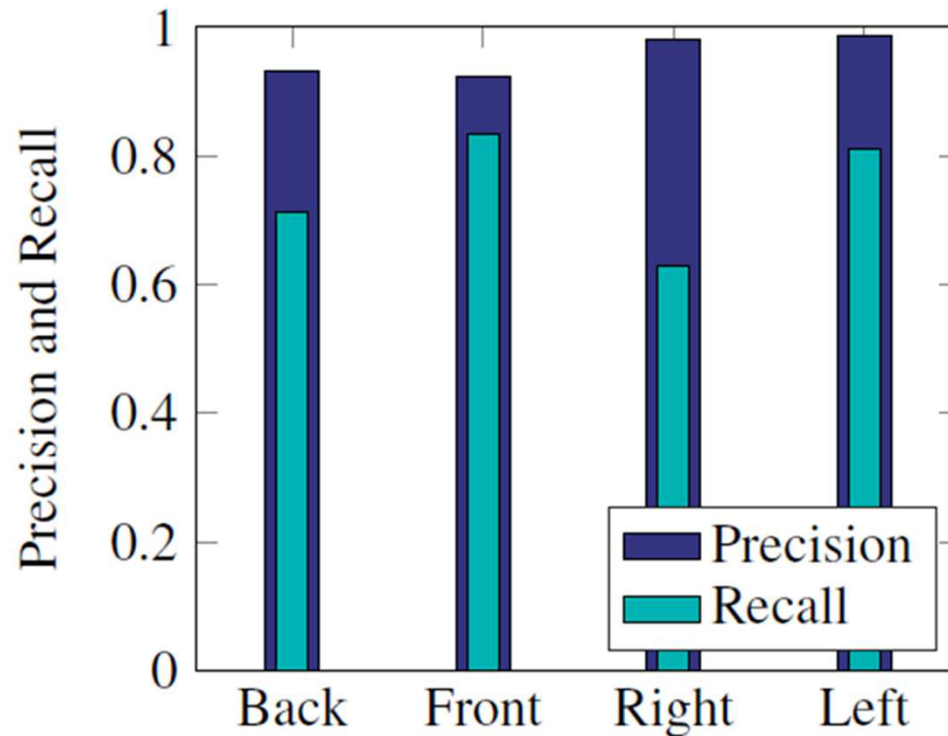




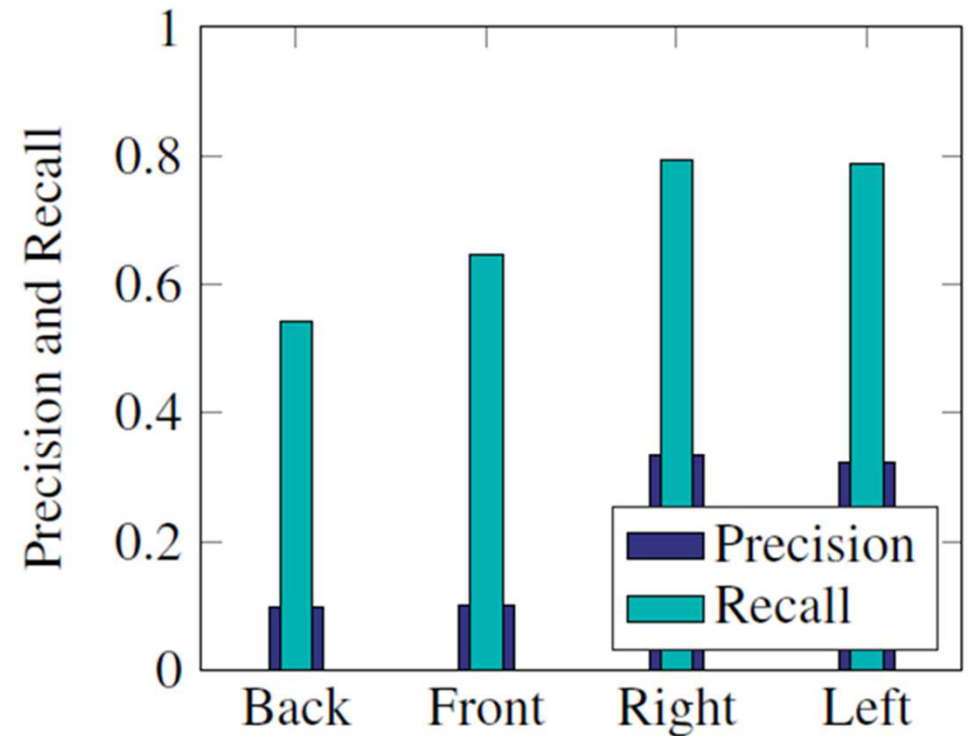
# Combination of best Single Parameters



## Combination for Best Precision



## Combination for Best Recall

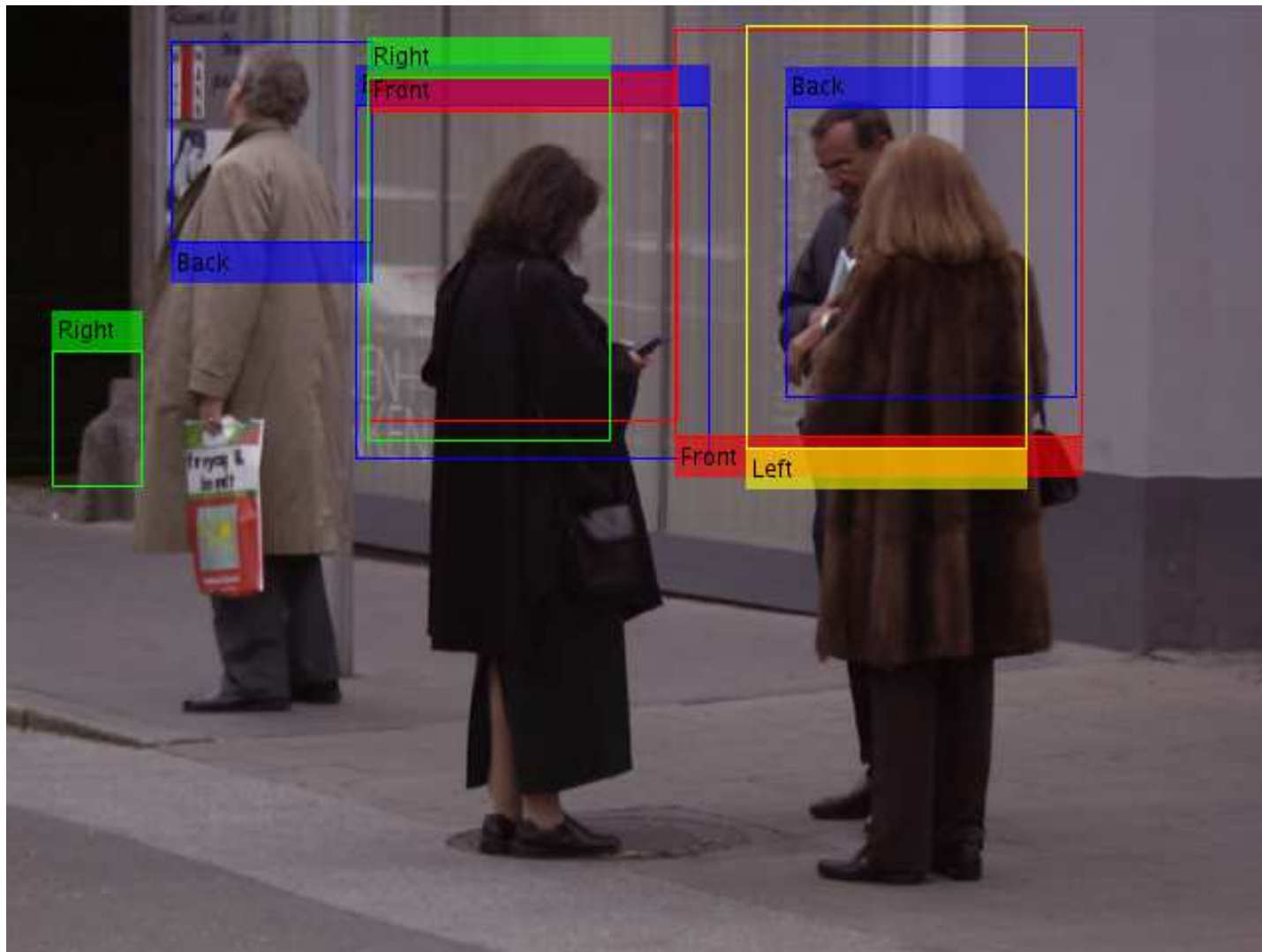


Detectors are not suitable for reliable detection of humans  
Complex parameter combinations

# Combination of Rotation Plane Detectors



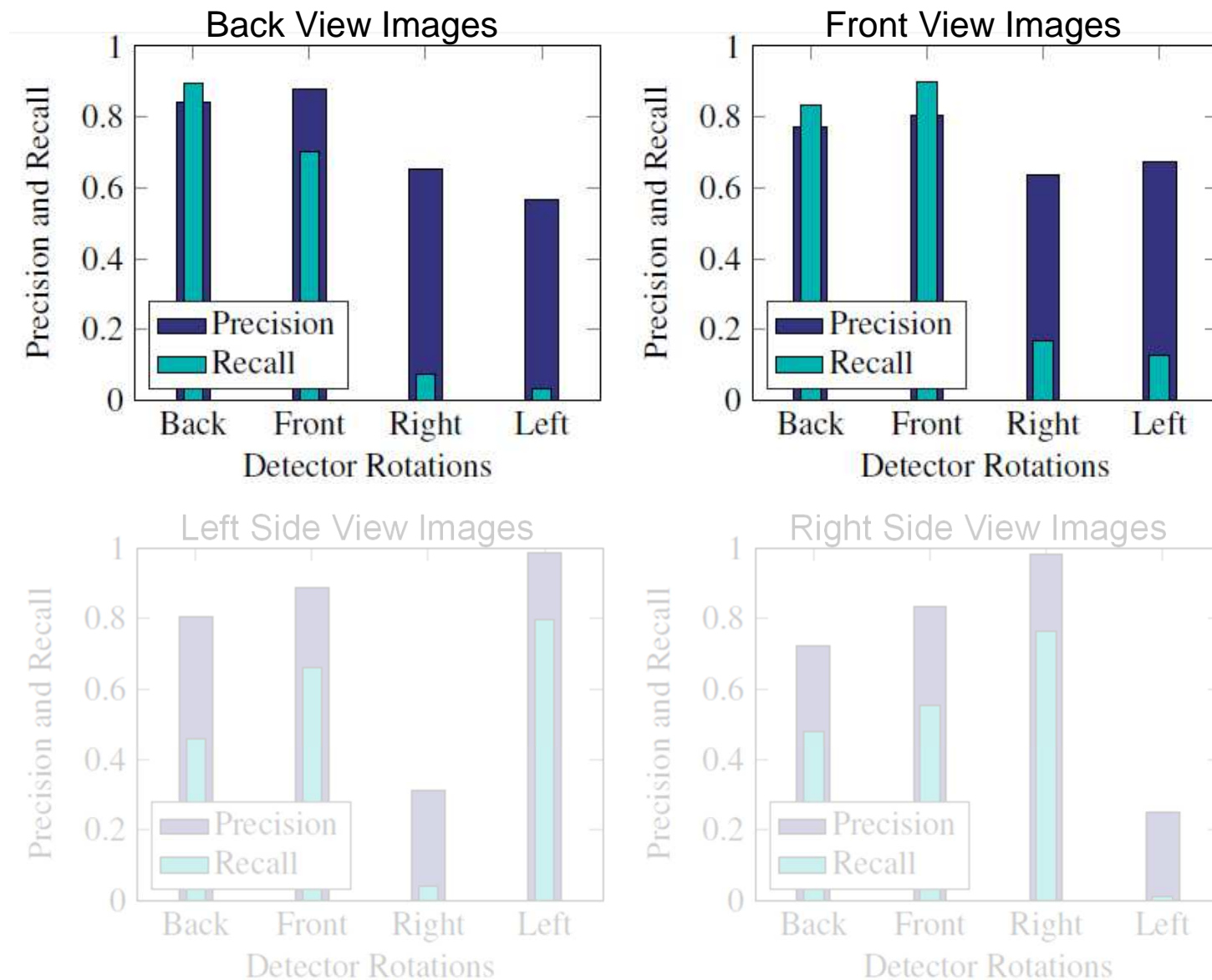
Example Image:



# Combination of Rotation Plane Detectors



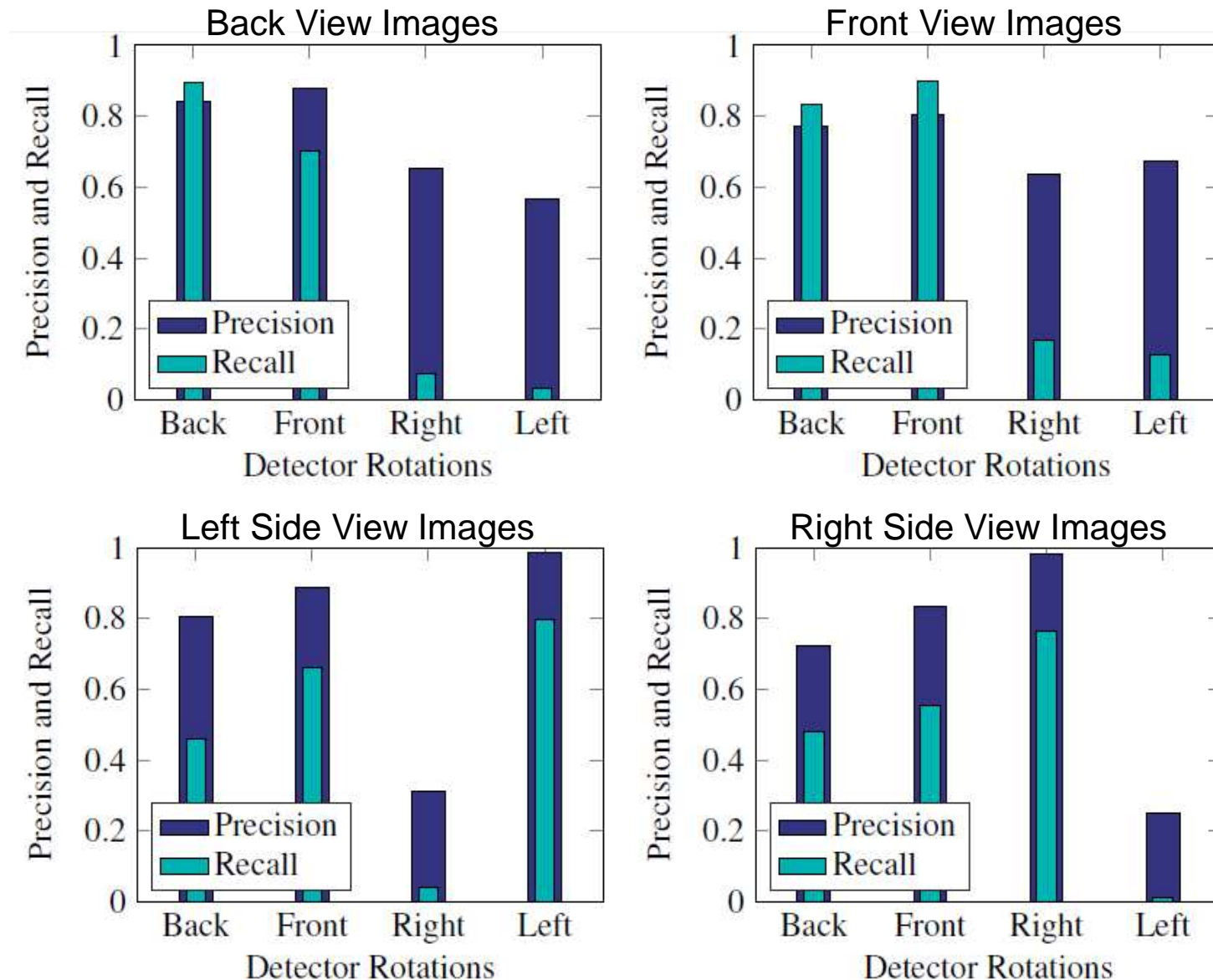
Detectors running on all evaluation images:



# Combination of Rotation Plane Detectors



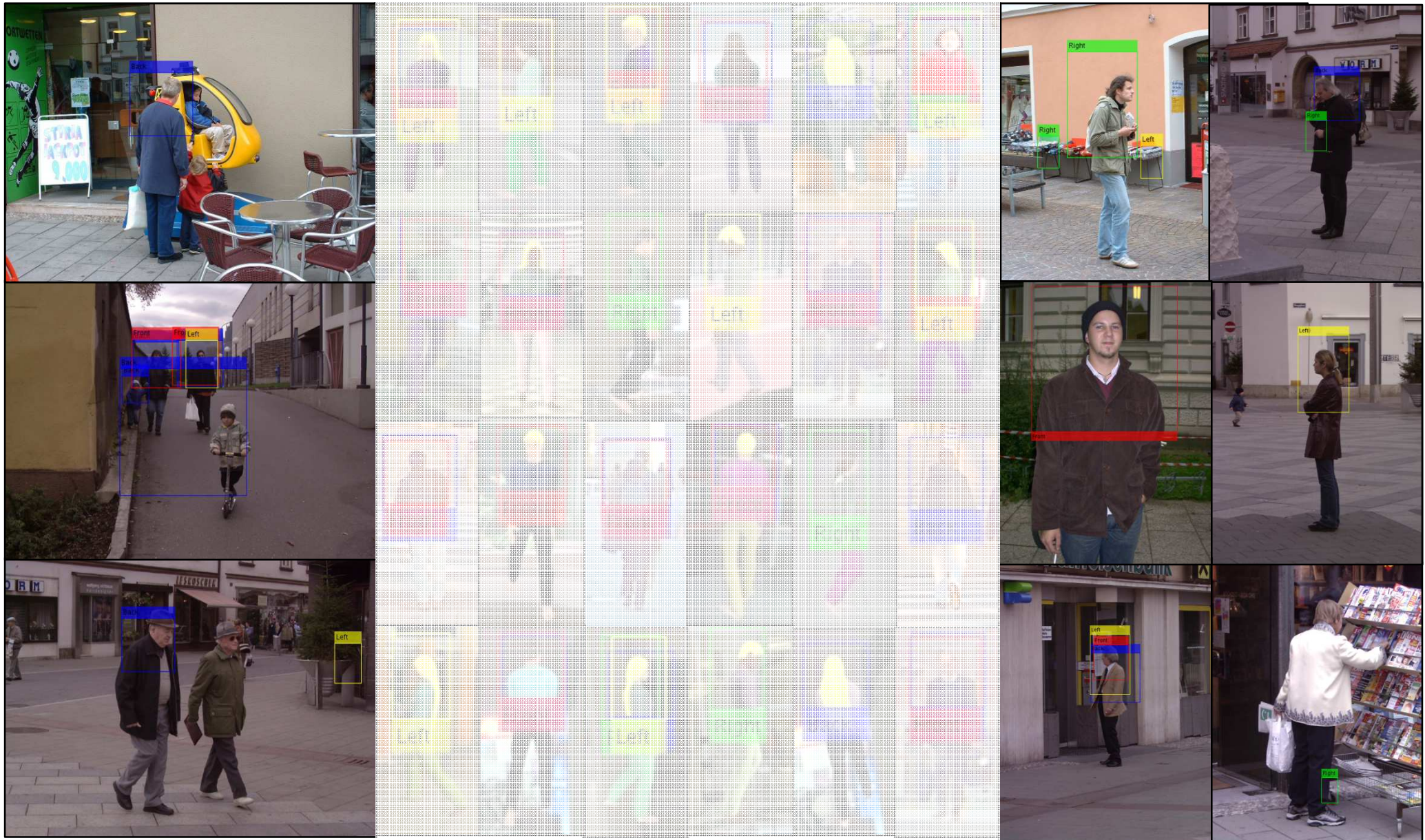
Detectors running on all evaluation images:





# Combination of Detectors

## Detected bounding boxes on evaluation images





# Combination of Detectors

## Detected bounding boxes on evaluation images



# SUMMARY

## Default Cascade Detector

- 70% recall improvement for side view

## RGB vs. Gray-Scale

- with RGB images reach higher precision

- with gray-scale images reach higher recall

## Single Parameters

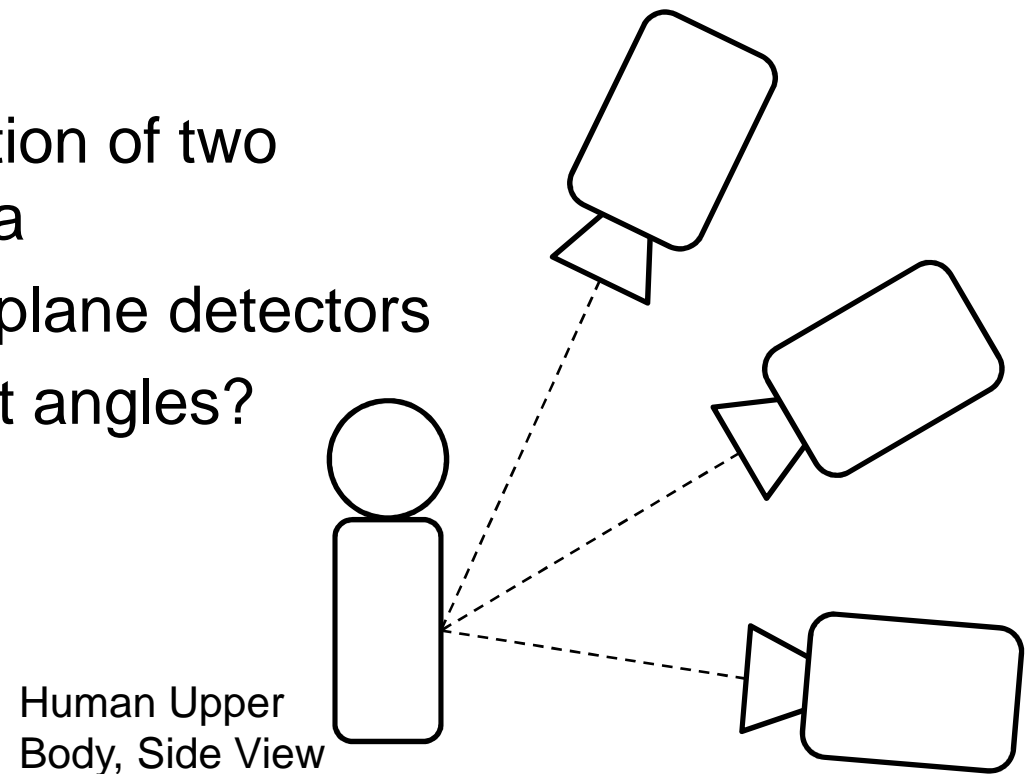
- high correlation of parameters

## Combination of Rotation Plane Detectors

- combination results in higher overall recall



- High correlation of training parameters → difficult to find “perfect” parameter settings
  - Additional detector parameters
  - Dependence on field of application and images
  - Differences in image type
- 
- Next step: evaluation as a function of two parameters, than three, etcetera
  - Influence of amount of rotation plane detectors
  - Additional detectors for different angles?



**Thanks for your attention...**

**Questions?**