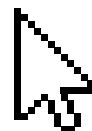




# Capstone Project



TheiaVision: Object Detection  
Technology for PMD Safety Alerts



Ng Wei GA-DSI-42 14-May-2024



I am from

**Innovation and Design Team**  
in MaximalSG (PMD Maker)



You are

**Darren – Product Manager**  
in MaximalSG (PMD Maker)



# Content

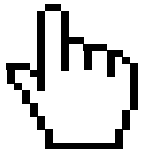
01 Problem Statement & Persona

02 Dataset & Preprocessing

03 Data Modelling & Hyperparameter tuning

04 Demonstration

05 Conclusion & Recommendations





# 01

## Problem Statement & Persona





# Articles of PMD

Oct  
2019

**“TTSH reports spike in **injuries** involving PMD riders”**

In 2019, PMD accident rate increased **68%** from 2017

Source: [The Strait Times](#)

Nov  
2019

**“E-Scooters to Be Prohibited on All Footpaths Following Safety Review”**

Source: [LTA](#)

2020 -  
2022

**“PMD-related offences decrease in last 3 years as e-scooter population dwindles further”**

From 2020 to 2022, **65%** fall in PMD-related offences

Source: [The Strait Times](#)

May  
2022

**“PMD delivery rider **dies** after accident with motorcycle in Serangoon”**

Source: [The Strait Times](#)



# PMD Accident Footage





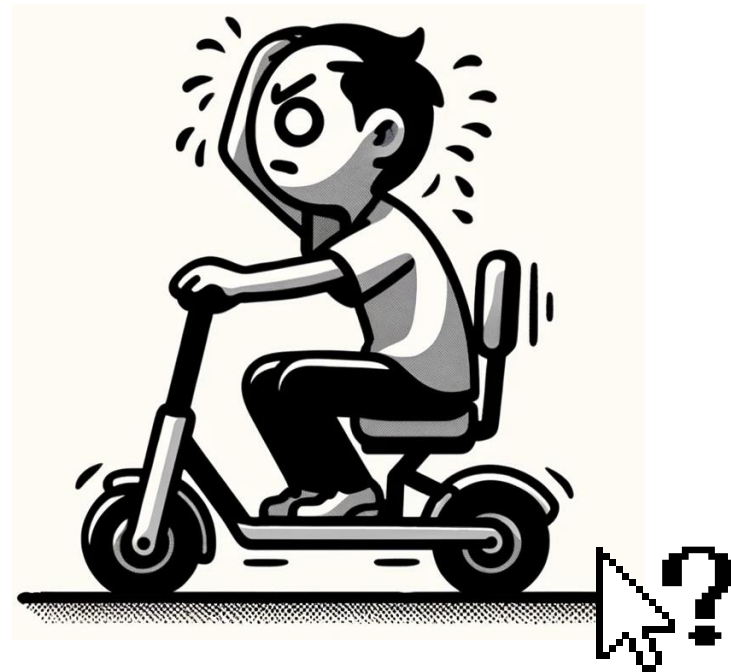
# PMD Accident Footage





# Problem Statement

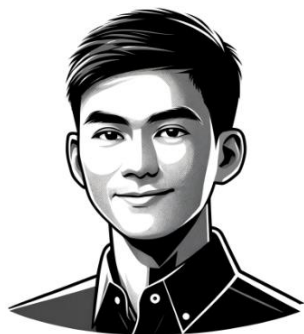
How can we **enhance the safety of Personal Mobility Devices (PMDs)** in urban environments by using **object detection** to improve PMD users' ability to perceive and respond to their surroundings?







# Persona



Darren  
36  
Product Manager  
MaximalSG (PMD)

Darren is addressing the critical challenge of **enhancing PMD safety** due to increasing urban accidents. He is leading the development of an alert system with **object detection technology** that identifies obstacles such as **pedestrians, vehicles, and traffic signs**.





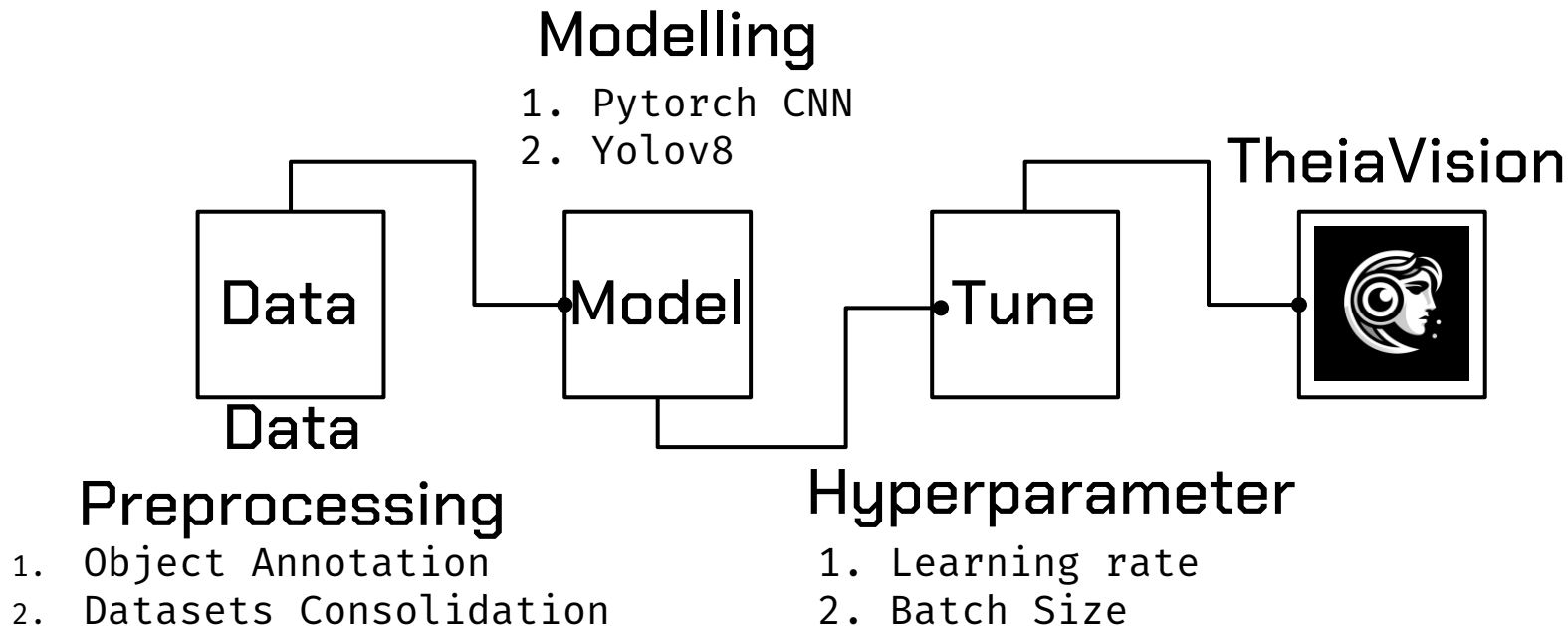
# The Solution -TheiaVision



**TheiaVision** – An Eye of PMD that  
guide your way!



# What is behind of TheiaVision?





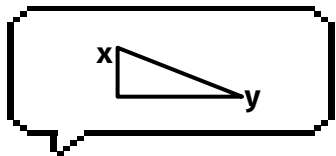
# 02



## Dataset & Preprocessing





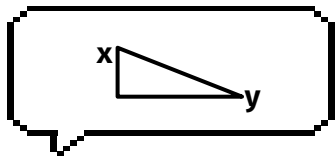
# Image Dataset





|              | Udacity Self Driving Car  | Singapore Traffic Sign  |
|--------------|---|---|
| Images       | 15,000 images   | 851 images  |
| Annotation   | 97,942 labels   | Unlabelled  |
| No. of Class | 11  | 7   |
| Resolution   | 512 x 512 Pixels  | Not fixed Pixel, Low Resolution   |
| Content      | Car, pedestrian, truck and traffic lights   | 7 traffic signs related with PMD/Pedestrian   |
| Sources      |  <b>roboflow</b> |  |
| Readiness    | Ready for modelling   | Raw images  |



# Image Dataset



|              | Udacity Self Driving Car   | Singapore Traffic Sign  |
|--------------|--|---|
| Images       | 15,000 images  | 851 images  |
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| Content      | Car, pedestrian, truck and traffic lights  | 7 traffic signs related with PMD/Pedestrian   |
| Sources      |  roboflow |  |
| Readiness    | Ready for modelling  | Raw images  |



# Label/Image Proportion



roboflow

Udacity Self Driving Car



Singapore Traffic Sign

Label Frequency

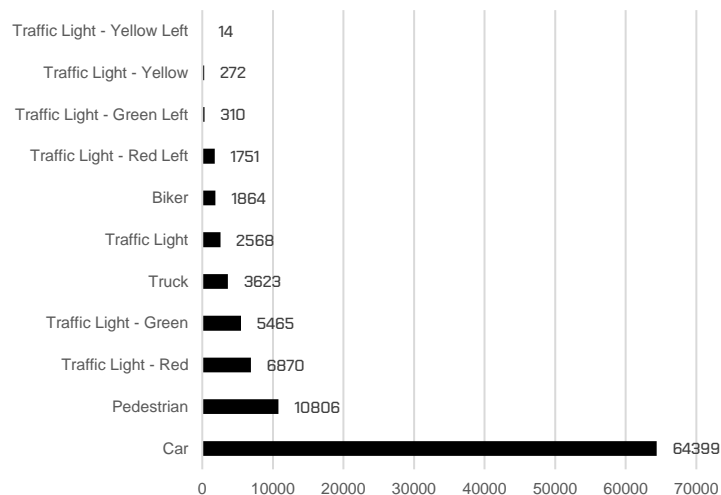
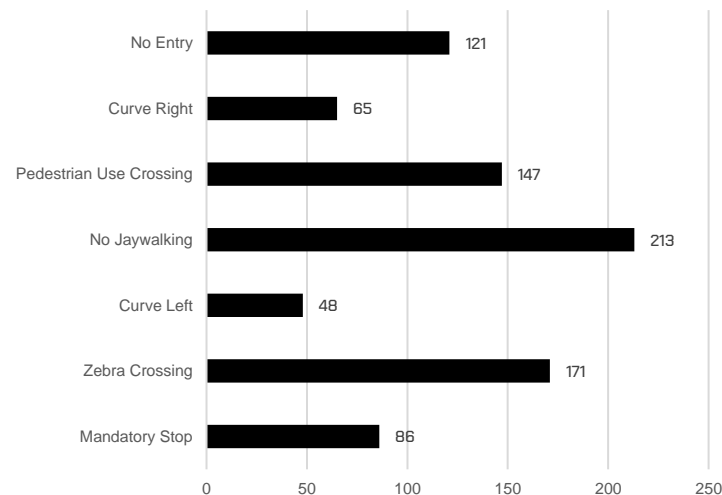
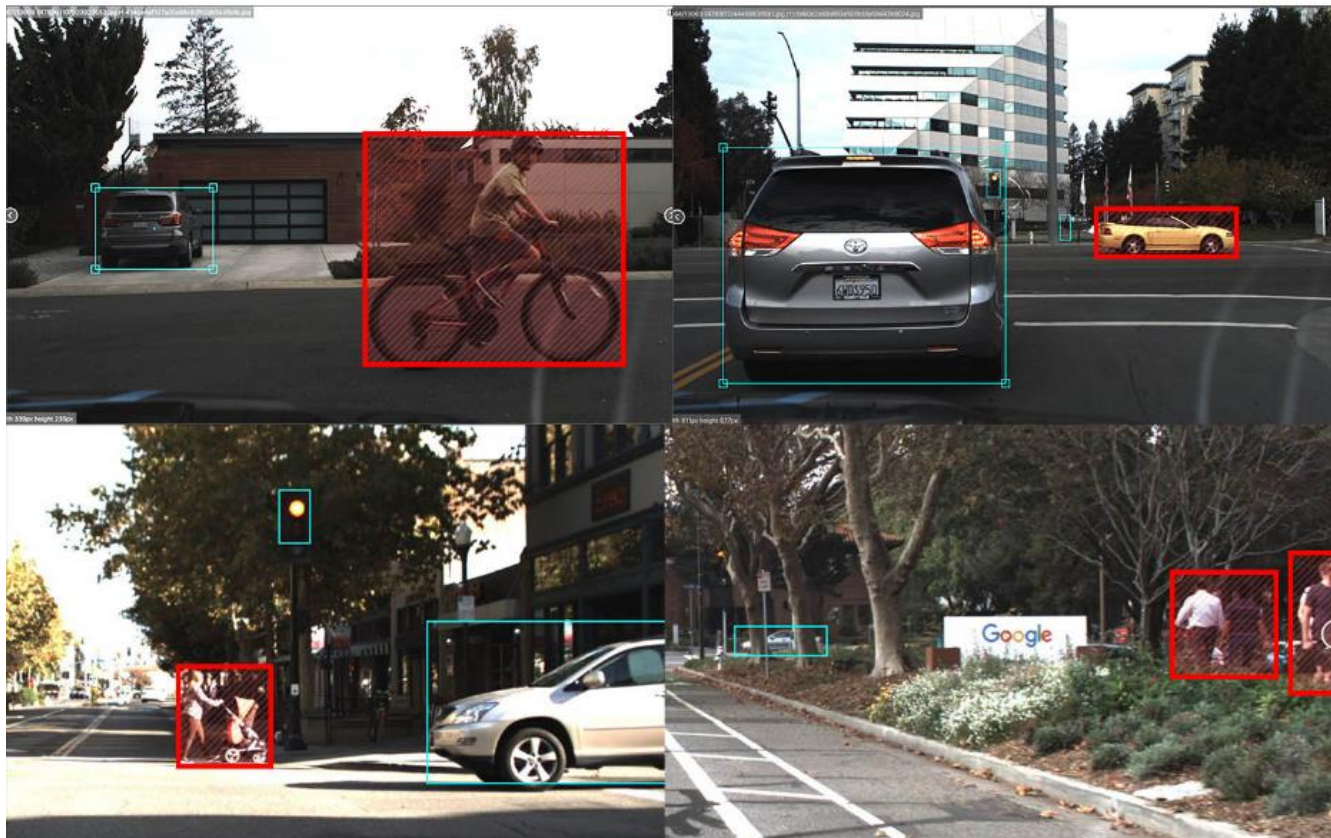


Image Frequency





# Udacity Self Driving Car Dataset







# 02.01

## Singapore Traffic Sign

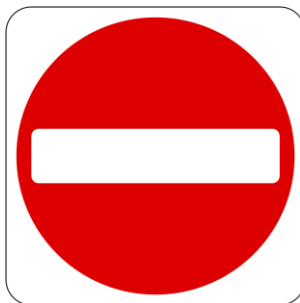




# Shortlisted Traffic Sign for PMD



Priority Sign -  
Pedestrian Crossing



Prohibitory Sign - No Entry & No Jaywalking



Informatory Sign -  
Pedestrian Crossing



Mandatory Sign -  
Pedestrian Crossing

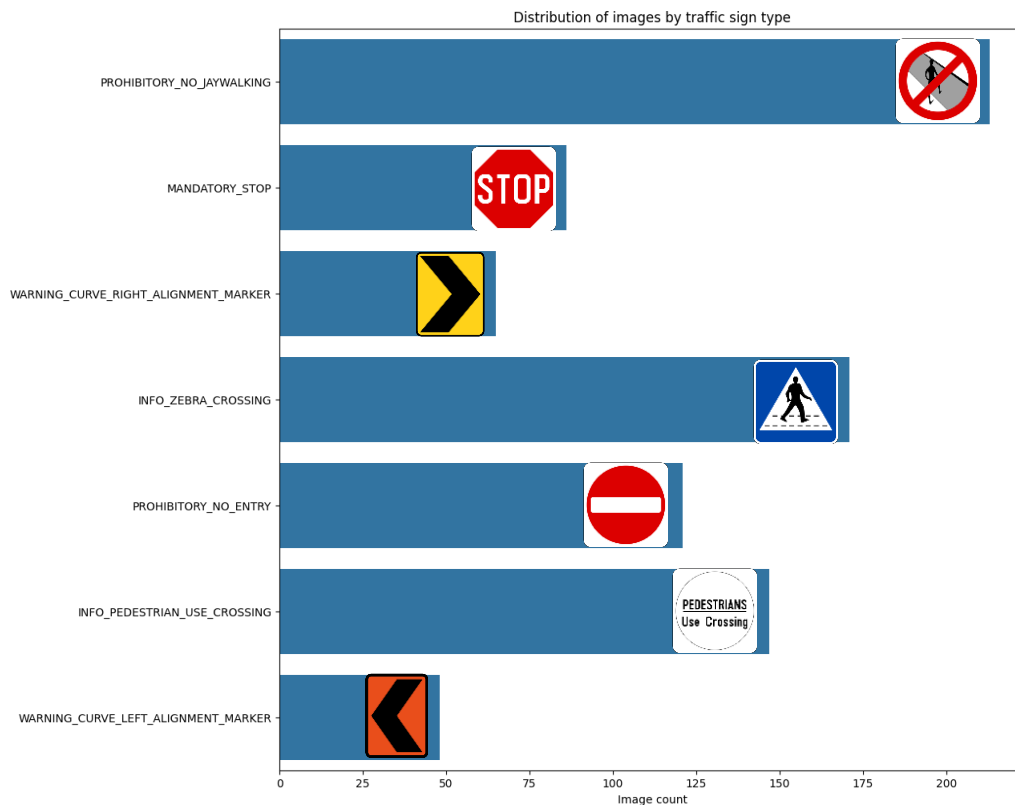


Temporary Left / Warning  
Curve Marker





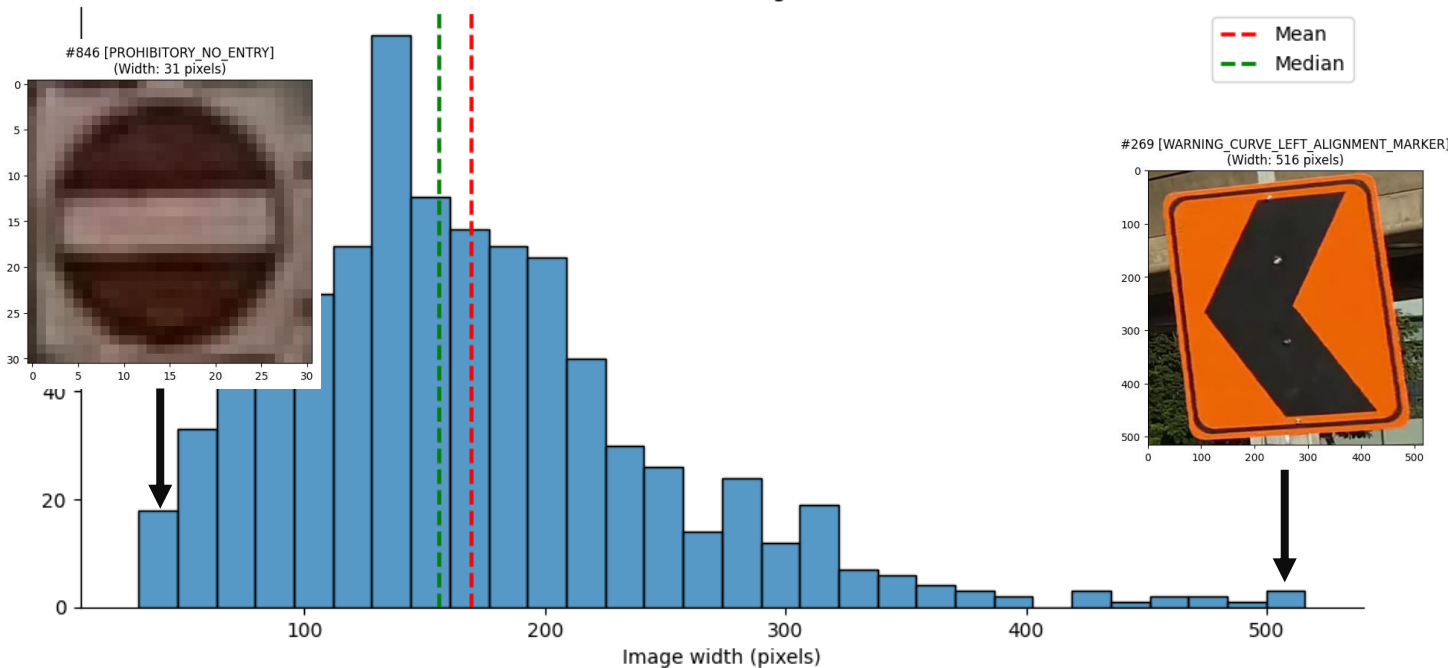
# Proportion of Traffic Signs





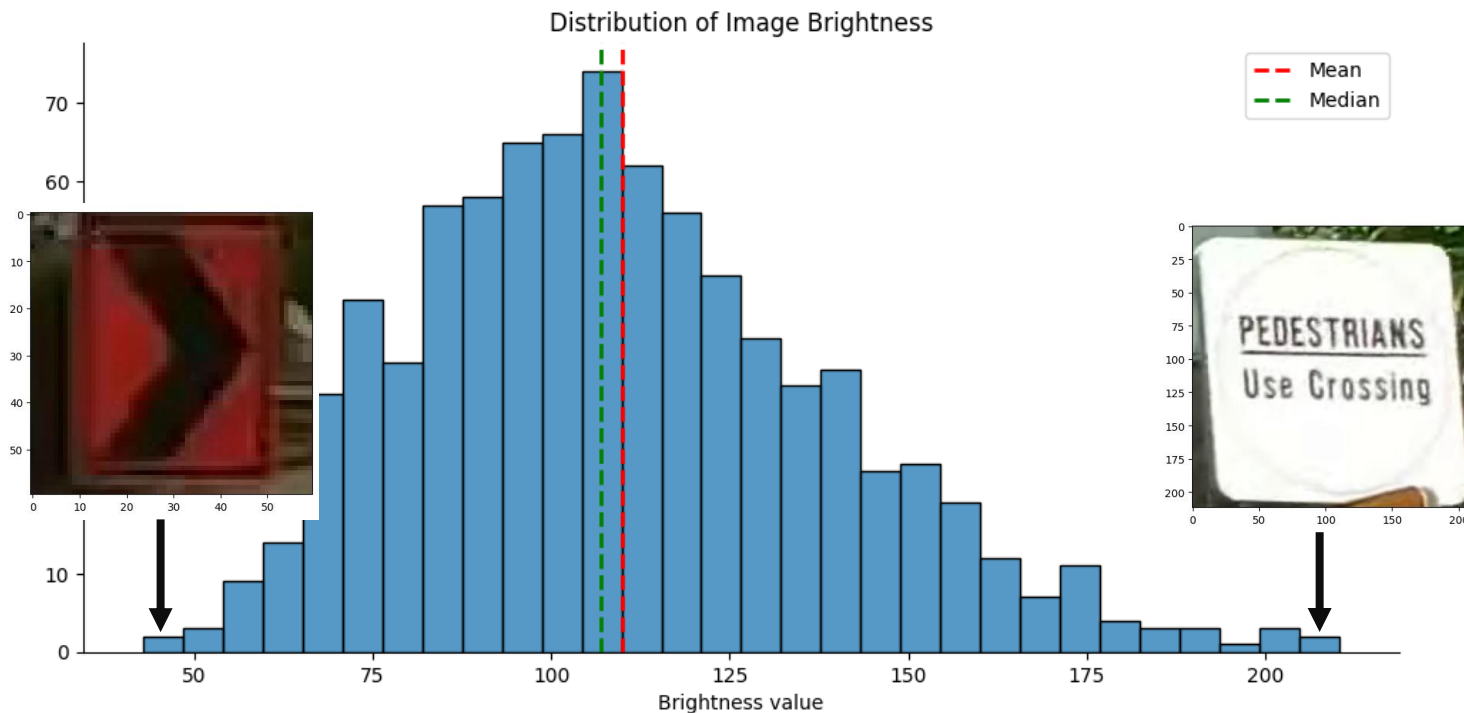
# Resolution of Traffic Sign Images

Distribution of Image Widths





# Brightness of Traffic Sign Images





# Annotation of Unlabeled Traffic Image

- After data EDA, let's label our data!

Platform for annotation:  **roboflow**



Upload  
Images



Classify  
Object by  
labelling



Image  
Augmentation



Data Ready &  
Exported as  
YOLOv8



# Annotation of Unlabeled Traffic Image

How to annotate?



1. Identify the objects in the image
2. Draw a bounding box for 1<sup>st</sup> object
3. Classify the object
4. Repeat for the rest of the objects

We will follow the center of the object, and draw a bounding box around it. We will also record the x, y, x2, y2 information in the label file.





# Image Augmentation

3 methods to boost the image counts!

## Saturation

Saturation

**Saturation**  
Randomly adjust the vibrancy of the colors in the images.

0% 60% 99%

original

-60% 60%

**Warning:** These settings are outside of the typical range and may produce poor results.

**What is the saturation augmentation?**  
It randomly adjusts your images' colors to make them more or less vibrant.  
[via Roboflow Blog](#)

Go Back Apply

Adjust the saturation  $\pm 60\%$

## Rotation

Rotation

**Rotation**  
Add variability to rotations to help your model be more resilient to camera roll.

0° 5° 45°

0°

-5° 5°

**Why should I use the Random Rotate augmentation?**  
It helps your model detect objects even when the camera or subject are not perfectly aligned.  
[via Roboflow Blog](#)

Cancel Apply

Rotate the orientation  $\pm 5\%$

## Blur

Blur

**Blur**  
Add random Gaussian blur to help your model be more resilient to camera focus.

0px 1px 25px

0px

1px

**When should I use Random Blur?**  
If your subjects in-the-wild might not be in focus or your model is overfitting on hard edges.  
[via Roboflow Blog](#)

Cancel Apply

Apply Gaussian blur with 1px





# Image Preprocessing

2613 Total Images

[View All Images →](#)



Dataset Split

TRAIN SET

90%

2360 Images

VALID SET

6%

169 Images

TEST SET

3%

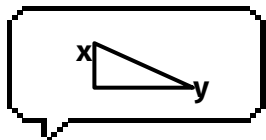
84 Images



Preprocessing

Resize: Stretch to 640x640



# BEFORE Augmentation and Preprocessing

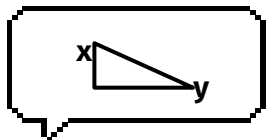




|              | Udacity Self Driving Car   | Singapore Traffic Sign  |
|--------------|--|---|
| Images       | 15,000 images  | 851 images  |
| Annotation   | 97,942 labels  | Unlabelled  |
| No. of Class | 11   | 7   |
| Resolution   | 512 x 512 Pixels   | Not fixed Pixel, Low Resolution   |
| Content      | Car, pedestrian, truck and traffic lights  | 7 traffic signs related with PMD/Pedestrian   |
| Sources      |  roboflow |  |
| Readiness    | Ready for modelling  | Raw images  |



# AFTER Augmentation and Preprocessing

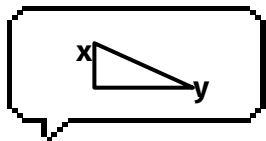
Level Up





|              | Udacity Self Driving Car   | Singapore Traffic Sign   |
|--------------|--|--|
| Images       | 15,000 images  | <del>2558 images</del>   |
| Annotation   | 97,942 labels  | <del>2513 labels</del>   |
| No. of Class | 12   | 7  |
| Resolution   | 512 x 512 Pixels   | Not fixed <del>640 x 640 Pixels</del> resolution   |
| Content      | Car, pedestrian, truck and traffic lights  | 7 traffic signs related with PMD/Pedestrian  |
| Sources      |  roboflow |  roboflow |
| Readiness    | Ready for modelling  | Ready for <del>image</del> modelling   |



# Merging both image dataset



|              | Udacity Self Driving Car  | Singapore Traffic Sign  |
|--------------|---|---|
| Images       | 15,000 images   | 2613 images   |
| Annotation   | 97,942 labels   | 2613 labels   |
| No. of Class | 11  | 7   |
| Resolution   | 512 x 512 Pixels  | 640 x 640 Pixels  |
| Content      | Car, pedestrian, truck and traffic lights   | 7 traffic signs related with PMD/Pedestrian   |
| Sources      |  <b>roboflow</b> |  <b>roboflow</b> |
| Readiness    | Ready for modelling   | Ready for modelling   |



# Before that... let's look at the classes

## Udacity Self Driving Car

plaintext

```
biker           # Class 0
car             # Class 1
pedestrian      # Class 2
trafficLight    # Class 3
trafficLight-Green # Class 4
trafficLight-GreenLeft # Class 5
trafficLight-Red # Class 6
trafficLight-RedLeft # Class 7
trafficLight-Yellow # Class 8
trafficLight-YellowLeft # Class 9
truck           # Class 10
```

## Singapore Traffic Sign

plaintext

```
curveleft_sign    # Class 0
curveright_sign   # Class 1
mandatorystop_sign # Class 2
noentry_sign       # Class 3
nojaywalking_sign  # Class 4
pedestriancrossing_sign # Class 5
zebracrossing_sign # Class 6
```



# Merging both image dataset



Download  
Dataset as  
YOLOv8



Combine  
images and  
labels



Merge  
classes



Update  
data.yaml file



# Before that... let's look at the classes

## Udacity Self Driving Car

plaintext

```
biker                # Class 0
car                  # Class 1
pedestrian           # Class 2
trafficLight         # Class 3
trafficLight-Green   # Class 4
trafficLight-GreenLeft # Class 5
trafficLight-Red     # Class 6
trafficLight-RedLeft # Class 7
trafficLight-Yellow  # Class 8
trafficLight-YellowLeft # Class 9
truck                # Class 10
```

## Singapore Traffic Sign

plaintext

```
curveleft_sign      # Class 0
curveright_sign     # Class 1
mandatorystop_sign  # Class 2
noentry_sign        # Class 3
nojaywalking_sign   # Class 4
pedestriancrossing_sign # Class 5
zebracrossing_sign  # Class 6
```

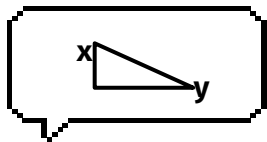
## Combined Dataset

yaml

```
names:
- nojaywalking_sign      # Class 0
- mandatorystop_sign     # Class 1
- curveright_sign        # Class 2
- zebracrossing_sign     # Class 3
- noentry_sign           # Class 4
- pedestriancrossing_sign # Class 5
- curveleft_sign         # Class 6
- biker                  # Class 7
- car                    # Class 8
- pedestrian             # Class 9
- trafficlight           # Class 10
- trafficlight_green     # Class 11
- trafficlight_red       # Class 12
- trafficlight_yellow    # Class 13
- truck                  # Class 14
```



# Merging both image dataset



|              | Udacity Self Driving Car                  | Singapore Traffic Sign                      | Combined Dataset   |
|--------------|---|---|--|
| Images       | 15,000 images                             | 2613 images                                 | 17,613 images  |
| Annotation   | 97,942 labels                             | 2613 labels                                 | 100,555 labels   |
| No. of Class | 11  | 7   | 15<br>[was 18 before merging traffic light]                |
| Content      | Car, pedestrian, truck and traffic lights | 7 traffic signs related with PMD/Pedestrian | 7 traffic signs, car, pedestrian, truck and traffic lights |





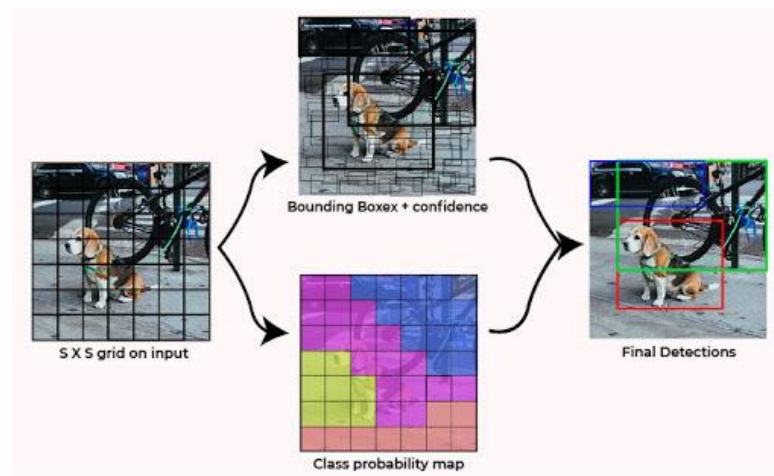
# 03

## Data Modelling & Hyperparameter tuning





# What is YOLO?



YOLO (You Only Look Once) is a fast, efficient real-time object detection system that uses convolutional neural networks (CNNs). It detects multiple objects in images or videos with a single look.



# Models

PyTorch  
Simple CNN

Simple CNN with Pytorch framework, a basic multi-class single-prediction model with Singapore Traffic Sign Data only

Experimental

YOLOv8  
(Transfer  
Learning)

Pytorch based CNN pre-trained model. Multi-class multi-prediction model with Singapore Traffic Sign Data only

Experimental

Pytorch based CNN pre-trained model. Multi-class multi-prediction model with Singapore Traffic Sign + Udacity data

Used in Model

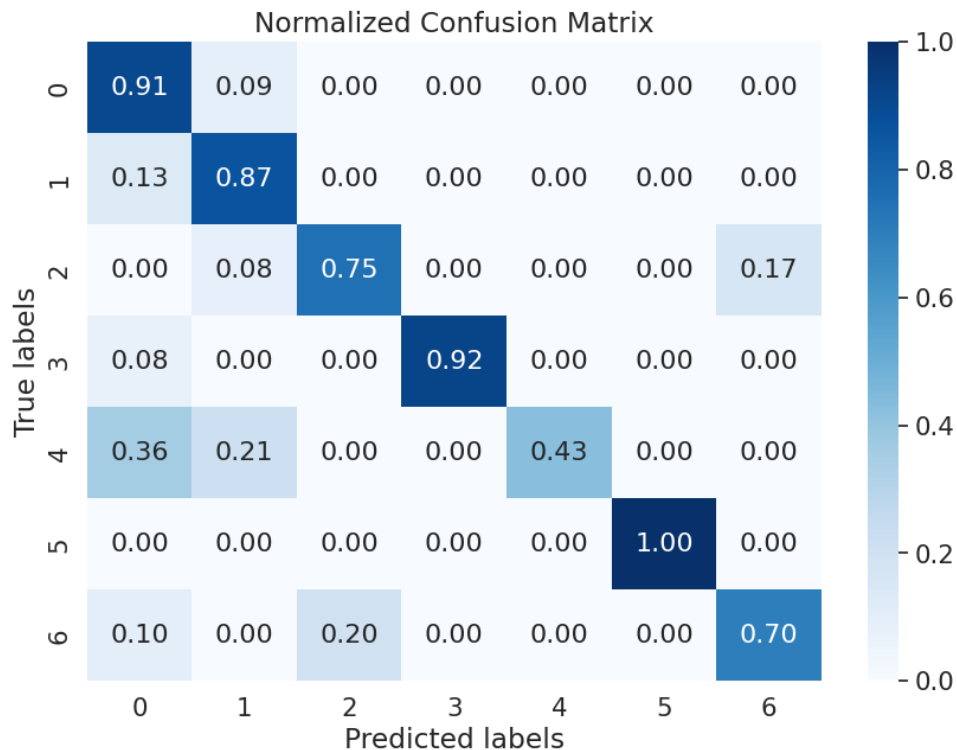


# PyTorch Simple CNN Result

plaintext

```
curveleft_sign      # Class 0
curveright_sign     # Class 1
mandatorystop_sign  # Class 2
noentry_sign        # Class 3
nojaywalking_sign   # Class 4
pedestriancrossing_sign # Class 5
zebracrossing_sign  # Class 6
```

93.6%  
Sensitivity

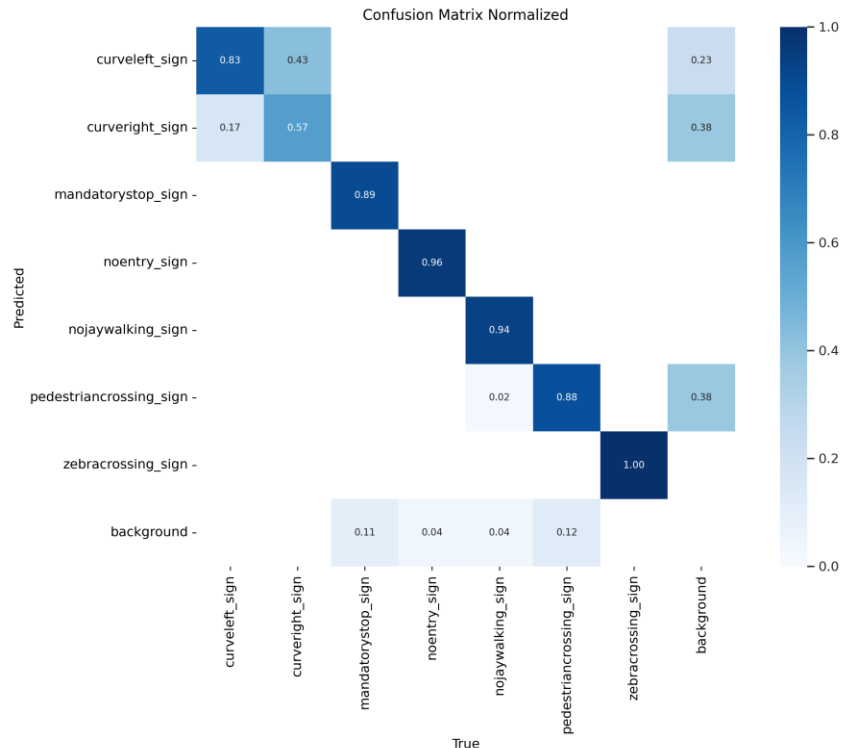




# YOLOv8 with Traffic Sign Data



92%  
Sensitivity

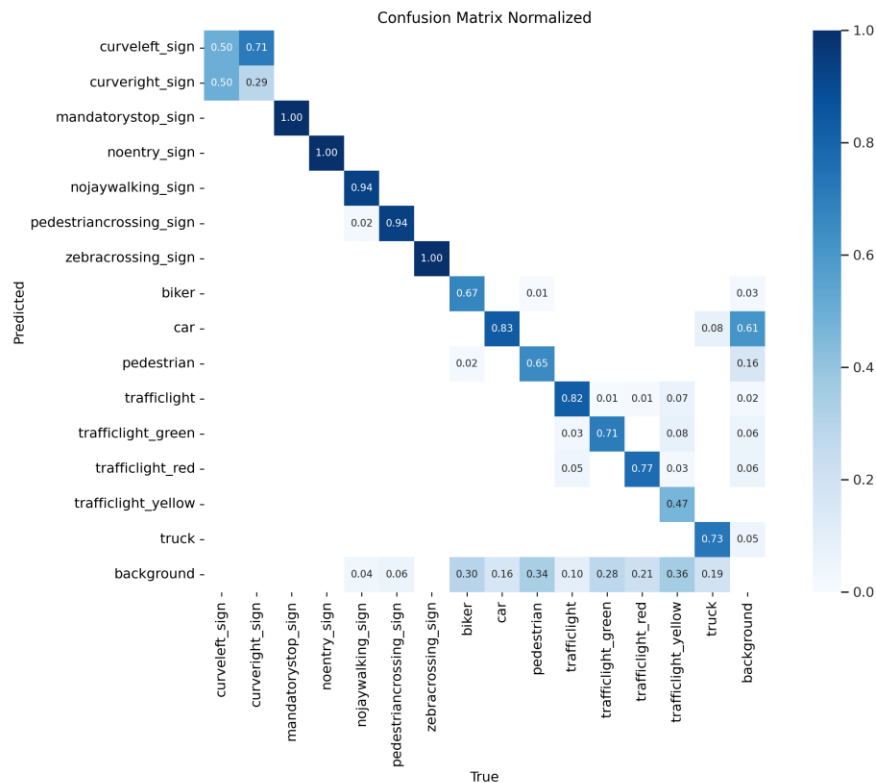




# YOLOv8 with Master Data



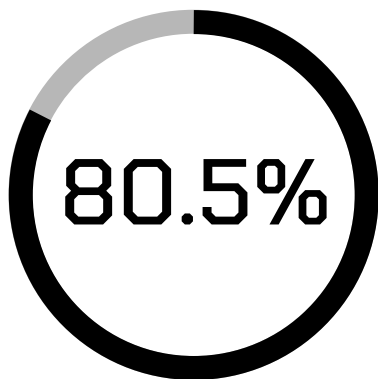
80.5%  
Sensitivity





# Yolov8 Hyperparameter Tuning

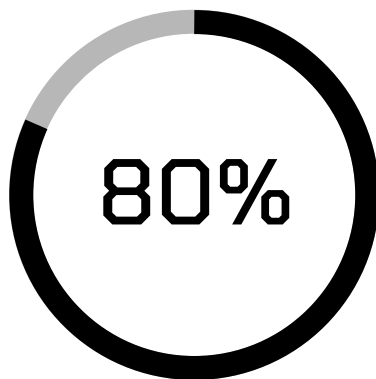
## Base Model



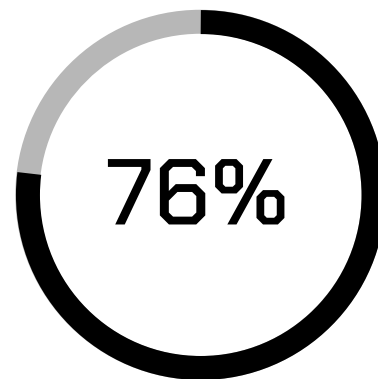
Default

## Hyperparameter Tuning

Learning Rate : 0.001, 0.01 and 0.1  
Batch Size : 8 and 16



Batch size = 16



Batch size = 8

Results of different learning rate are similar.  
Proceed with Based Model.



# 04

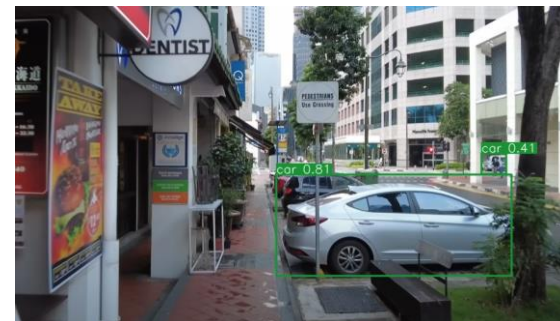
## Demonstration





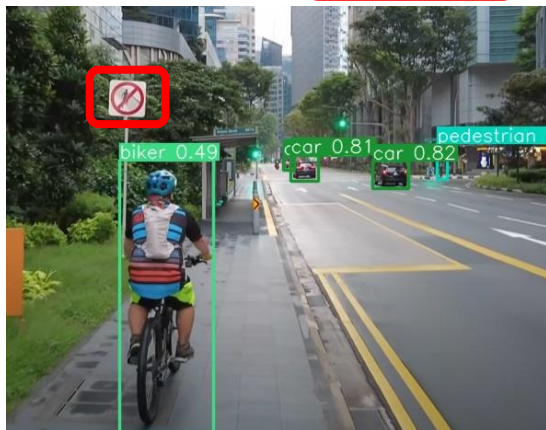


# Traffic Sign + Self Drive Car Yolov8 Multiclass Multi Prediction





# Finding – Bad at Recognizing Traffic Signs





# Video Demo



# 05

## Conclusion and Recommendation





# TheiaVision brings benefit to...

**Our Company  
– MaximalSG**

1. Product Differentiation
2. Safety compliance

**General Public**

1. Increase safety and confidences
2. Better user experience

**LTA**

1. Safety Compliance
2. Collect data for Urban Planning

**SCDF**

1. Reduce frequency of deployment
2. Accurate Accident Reconstruction

**Insurance  
Compines**

1. Reduction in Claims
2. Risk assessment and management



# Cost Benefit Analysis



+



=



**10%**

- New Sale due to new feature, 5000 units increased

**30%**

- \$150 Markup from original price (\$500 to \$650)

**13%**

- Revenue increased

| Category                       | Description  | Amount (SGD) |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Costs                          |  |              |
| Data Scientists (2)            | SGD 90,000 each per year   | 180,000      |
| Developers (2)                 | SGD 80,000 each per year   | 160,000      |
| Project Manager                | SGD 100,000 per year   | 100,000      |
| Development Hardware           | Cloud services and physical devices                                | 20,000       |
| Software Licensing             | Licenses for tools and software                                    | 10,000       |
| Marketing Campaign             | Promotional activities   | 50,000       |
| Distribution Costs             | Increased logistics costs  | 20,000       |
| Maintenance and Updates        | Annual maintenance   | 30,000       |
| Total Costs                    |  | 570,000      |
| Benefits                       |  |              |
| Increase in Sales Revenue      | 5,000 units at SGD 650 each  | 3,250,000    |
| Total Benefits                 |  | 3,250,000    |
| Net Benefit                    | Total Benefits - Total Costs                                       | 2,680,000    |
| Revenue Analysis               |  |              |
| Original Revenue               | 50,000 units at SGD 500 each                                       | 25,000,000   |
| New Total Revenue              | Original Revenue + Increase in Sales Revenue                       | 28,250,000   |
| Percentage Increase in Revenue | ((New Total Revenue - Original Revenue) / Original Revenue) × 100% | 13%          |



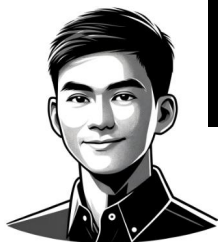
# Conclusion

## Problem Statement

How can we enhance the safety of Personal Mobility Devices (PMDs) in urban environments by using object detection to improve PMD users' ability to perceive and respond to their surroundings?

## Conclusion

TheiaVision helps to detect object with 80.5% sensitivity



**[Darren]**

I have more confidence to convince the management team for this project.







# Recommendation

1. Handle imbalance datasets (SMOTE)
2. Include Diverse Image of Traffic Sign (Currently Data from DashCam Only, low resolution)
3. Stereo Video for depth estimation (Monocular video is used in this project)
4. Including hazard detection (pavement condition, construction, etc.)
5. Install Speaker for Voice Feedback to PMD Users





# Depth Estimation Attempt...

## Attempt #1:

"Did research on how to utilize my **iPhone's LiDAR sensor/duo-camera (Stereo Video)** to capture the "**Depth**" information. However, this requires a **Mac machine and coding with Swift programming**. Due to time constraints, I cannot afford to do that."

## Attempt #2:

"I am finding **third-party apps** that utilize **LiDAR sensor**, but most of the apps are used for **3D object modeling and mapping**."

## Attempt #3:

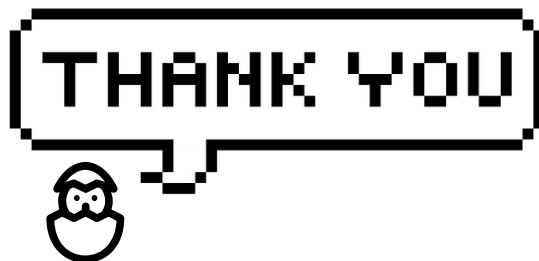
"Researched any algorithm/model that can handle Depth estimation with **monocular RGB video** and found **MiDaS (Monocular Depth Estimation)** a CNN architecture model."

```
process_video('../data/chinatown_short.mp4', '../data/hinatown_short_depth.mp4')
```

✓ 188m 22.8s for a video below 2 minutes

Using cache found in ../MiDaS/intel-isl\_MiDaS\_master







# Running Model on my own PC

## Really computationally expensive

| Name                           | Status | 18%<br>CPU | 96%<br>GPU | 70%<br>Memory | 1%<br>Disk | 0%<br>Network |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Virtual Machine Worker Process |        | 0%         | 95.3%      | 3.7 MB        | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| > Visual Studio Code (17)      |        | 0.9%       | 0.2%       | 492.3 MB      | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| Client Server Runtime Process  |        | 0%         | 0.1%       | 1.1 MB        | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| Desktop Window Manager         |        | 0.4%       | 0.1%       | 84.1 MB       | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| wsappx                         |        | 0%         | 0%         | 3.2 MB        | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| SnippingTool.exe               |        | 0%         | 0%         | 3.5 MB        | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| System                         |        | 1.0%       | 0%         | 0.1 MB        | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| > Task Manager                 |        | 0.2%       | 0%         | 80.1 MB       | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| > Windows Explorer (2)         |        | 0.2%       | 0%         | 203.5 MB      | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| > iCloud (9)                   |        | 0.5%       | 0%         | 52.8 MB       | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| Application Frame Host         |        | 0%         | 0%         | 5.0 MB        | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| Windows Defender SmartScre...  |        | 0%         | 0%         | 1.4 MB        | 0 MB/s     | 0 Mbps        |
| VmmemWSL                       |        | 14.9%      | 0%         | 11,319.8 ...  | 0.1 MB/s   | 0 Mbps        |



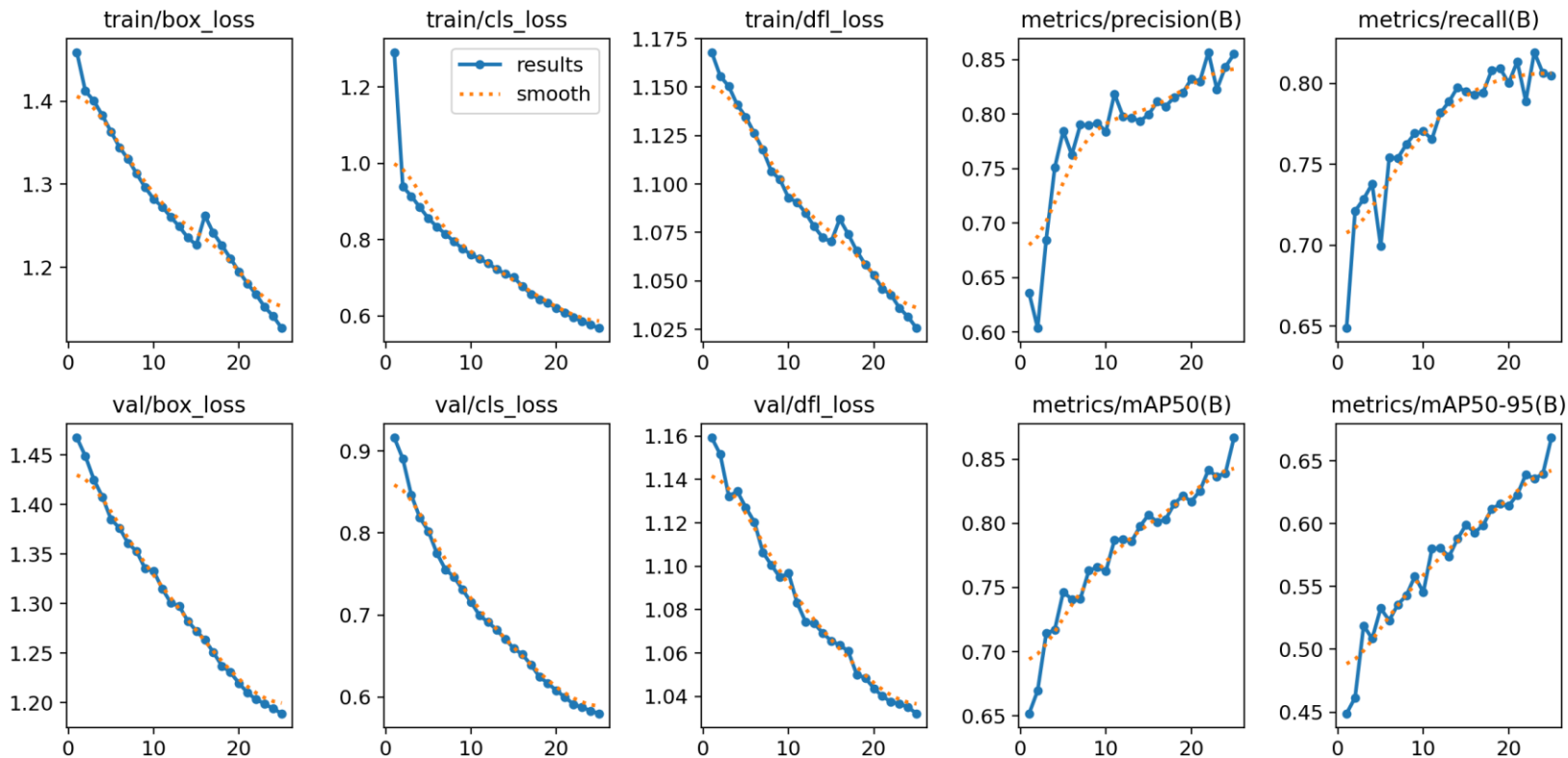


# Specification of models

| Feature                | SimpleCNN Model   | YOLOv8 Model (Singapore Traffic Sign)                          | YOLOv8 Model (Singapore Traffic Sign + Udacity data)           |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Framework              | PyTorch   | YOLO   | YOLO   |
| Model Type             | Custom simple CNN   | Pre-trained YOLOv8s model                                      | Pre-trained YOLOv8s model                                      |
| Input Size             | 50x50 pixels  | 640x640 pixels   | 640x640 pixels   |
| Batch Size             | 128 for training and validation; 1 for testing                | 8  | 8  |
| Epochs                 | 50  | 20   | 25   |
| Main Operations        | Convolution, ReLU activation, pooling, fully connected layers | Convolutional operations optimized for object detection        | Convolutional operations optimized for object detection        |
| Optimization Algorithm | RMSprop with a learning rate of 0.001                         | Not specified, likely configurable in YOLO setup               | Not specified, likely configurable in YOLO setup               |
| Loss Function          | CrossEntropyLoss  | Typically a composite loss suitable for object detection tasks | Typically a composite loss suitable for object detection tasks |
| Output                 | Class scores for 7 classes                                    | Bounding boxes with class probabilities and objectness scores  | Bounding boxes with class probabilities and objectness scores  |
| Use Case               | Basic image classification                                    | Advanced object detection in images                            | Advanced object detection in images                            |



# Model Result





Merging Roboflow Yolov8 Dataset

# Merging Roboflow Yolov8 Dataset

## 1. Consolidate the data

### Step 1: Consolidate the Data

First, you'll need to combine the image and label files from both datasets. This involves physically moving or copying the image and corresponding label files from both datasets into new directories for training, validation, and testing.

#### Directory Structure:

- **Merged Dataset**
  - **train**
    - images
    - labels
  - **val**
    - images
    - labels
  - **test**
    - images
    - labels



# Merging Roboflow Yolov8 Dataset

## 2. Update Yaml file

Merge traffic Light Left and traffic Light

You'll need to update the `data.yaml` file to reflect the new structure and combined class list. Here's how you might structure your updated `data.yaml`:

```
yaml
names:
- curveleft_sign
- curveright_sign
- mandatorystop_sign
- noentry_sign
- nojaywalking_sign
- pedestriancrossing_sign
- zebra_crossing_sign
- biker
- car
- pedestrian
- trafficLight
- trafficLight-Green
- trafficLight-GreenLeft
- trafficLight-Red
- trafficLight-RedLeft
- trafficLight-Yellow
- trafficLight-YellowLeft
- truck
nc: 18
train: merged/train/images
val: merged/valid/images
test: merged/test/images
```

# Merging Roboflow YOLOv8 Dataset

## 3. Adjust label indices

### Step 3: Adjust Label Indices

If the label files (often `.txt` files in YOLO format) contain class indices, you need to ensure that the indices in the label files for one dataset do not overlap or conflict with those from the other dataset. You will need to write a script to adjust these indices in the label files of the second dataset:

python

Copy code

```
import os

def adjust_label_indices(label_dir, adjustment):
    for label_file in os.listdir(label_dir):
        path = os.path.join(label_dir, label_file)
        with open(path, 'r+') as file:
            lines = file.readlines()
            file.seek(0)
            for line in lines:
                parts = line.split()
                parts[0] = str(int(parts[0]) + adjustment) # Adjust the class index
                file.write(" ".join(parts) + "\n")

# Example usage: Adjust labels for the second dataset (starting index would be 7)
adjust_label_indices('path/to/self-driving-car/train/labels', 7)

# Repeat for validation and test sets
```

# Merging Roboflow YOLOv8 Dataset

## **Step 4: Verify Data Integrity**

After merging, check some of the combined images and their corresponding label files to ensure that everything aligns correctly. This is crucial to prevent training issues later.

## **Step 5: Train Your Model**

With your merged dataset and updated configuration file, you can now proceed to train your model using this larger, unified dataset.

By following these steps, you should be able to effectively merge and utilize both datasets for comprehensive model training.



# Traffic Sign Only

## Pytorch CNN Multiclass Single Prediction

