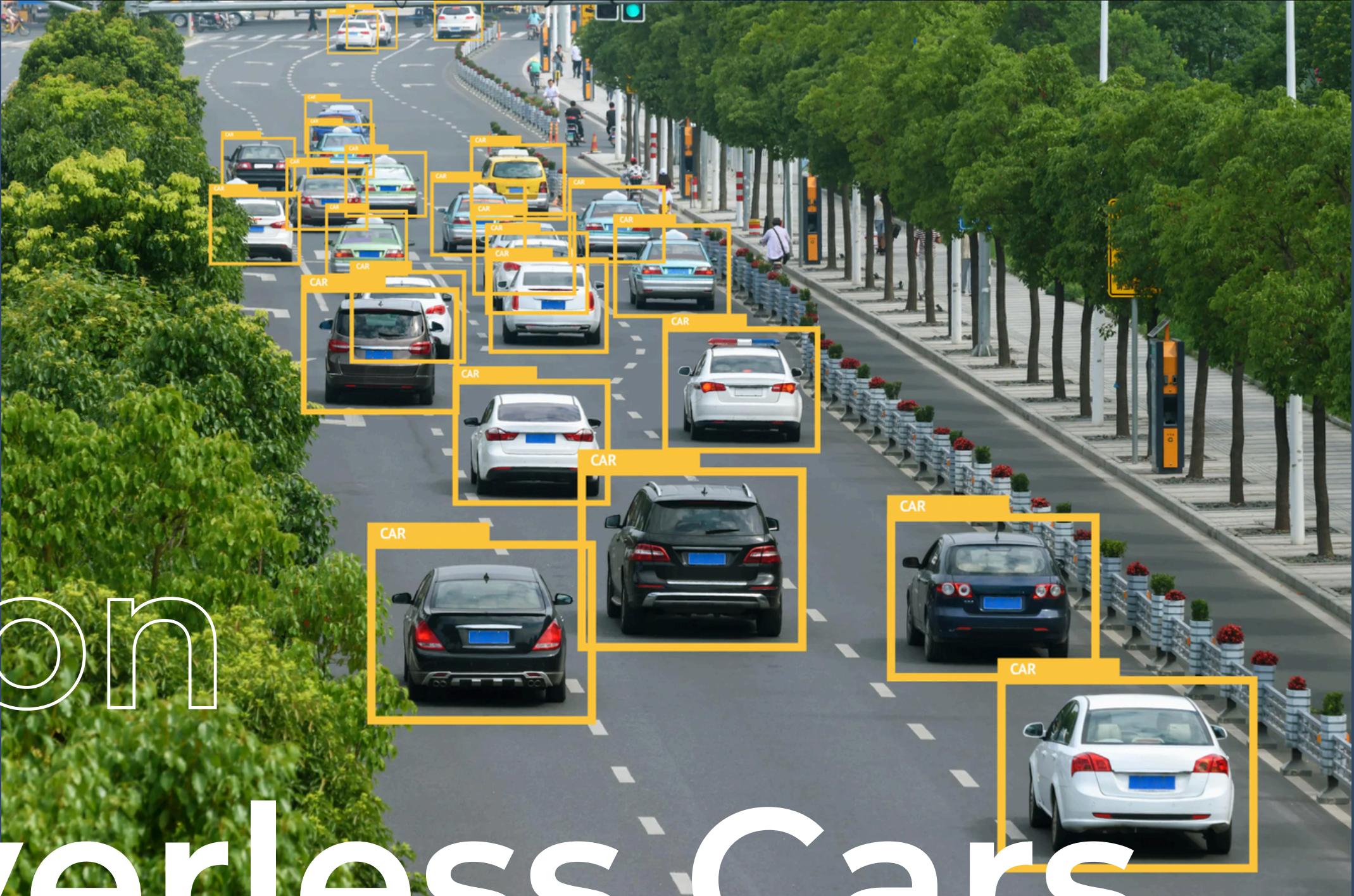


object Detection For Driverless Cars

Nick Tjandra



01

Background

04

Results

02

The Data

05

Next Steps

03

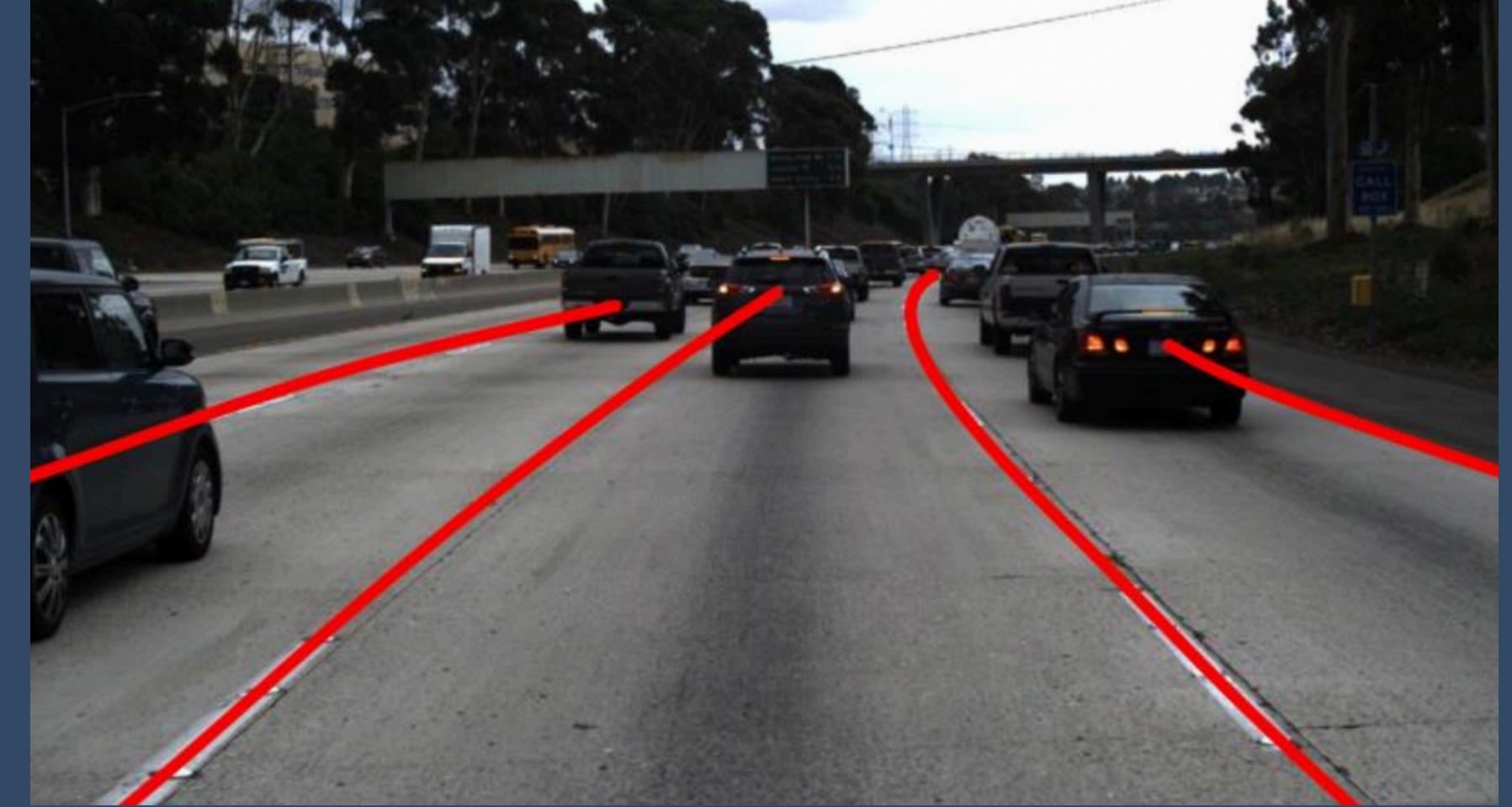
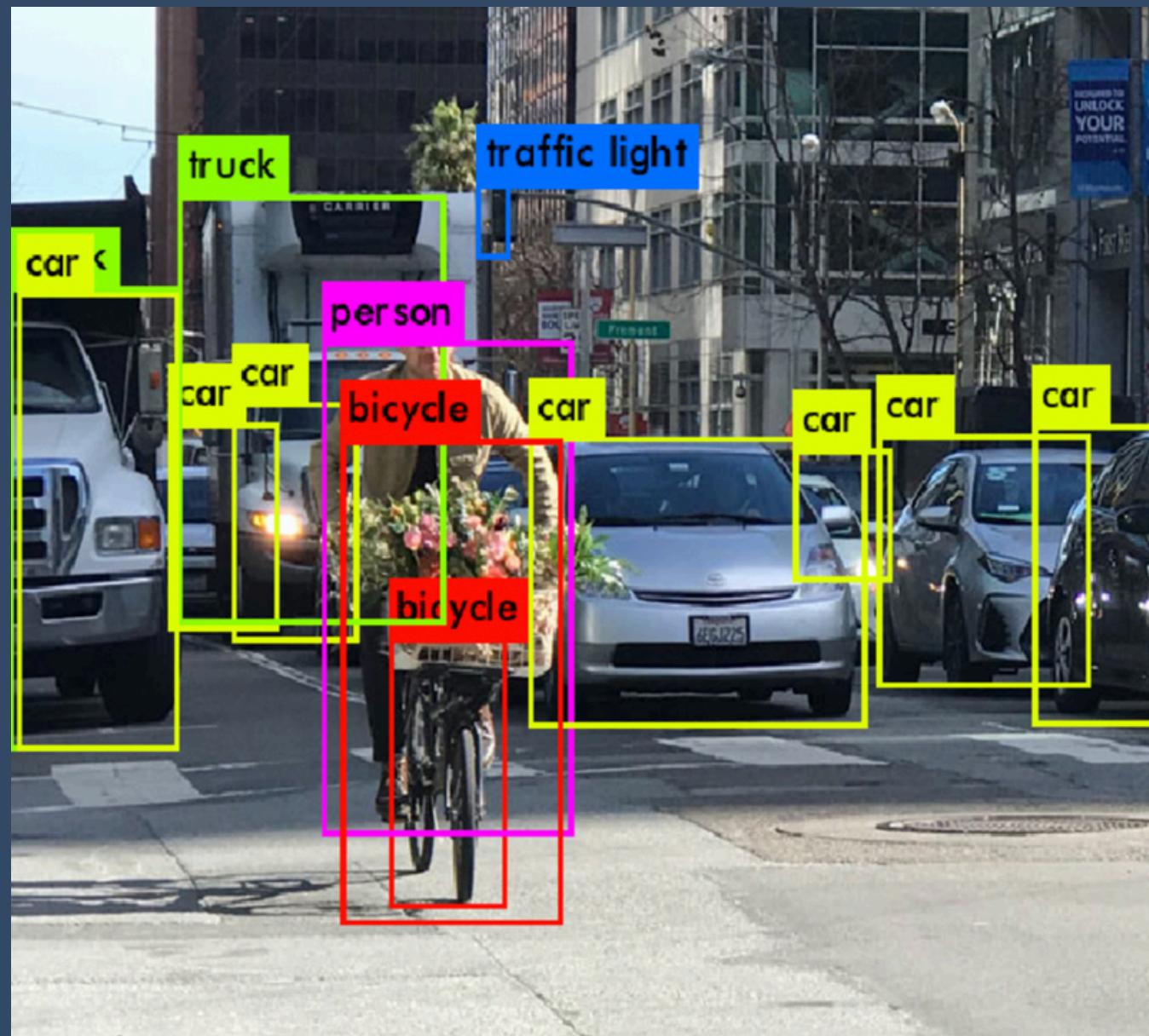
Modeling

Overview

WHAT WE'LL DISCUSS TODAY

01

Background



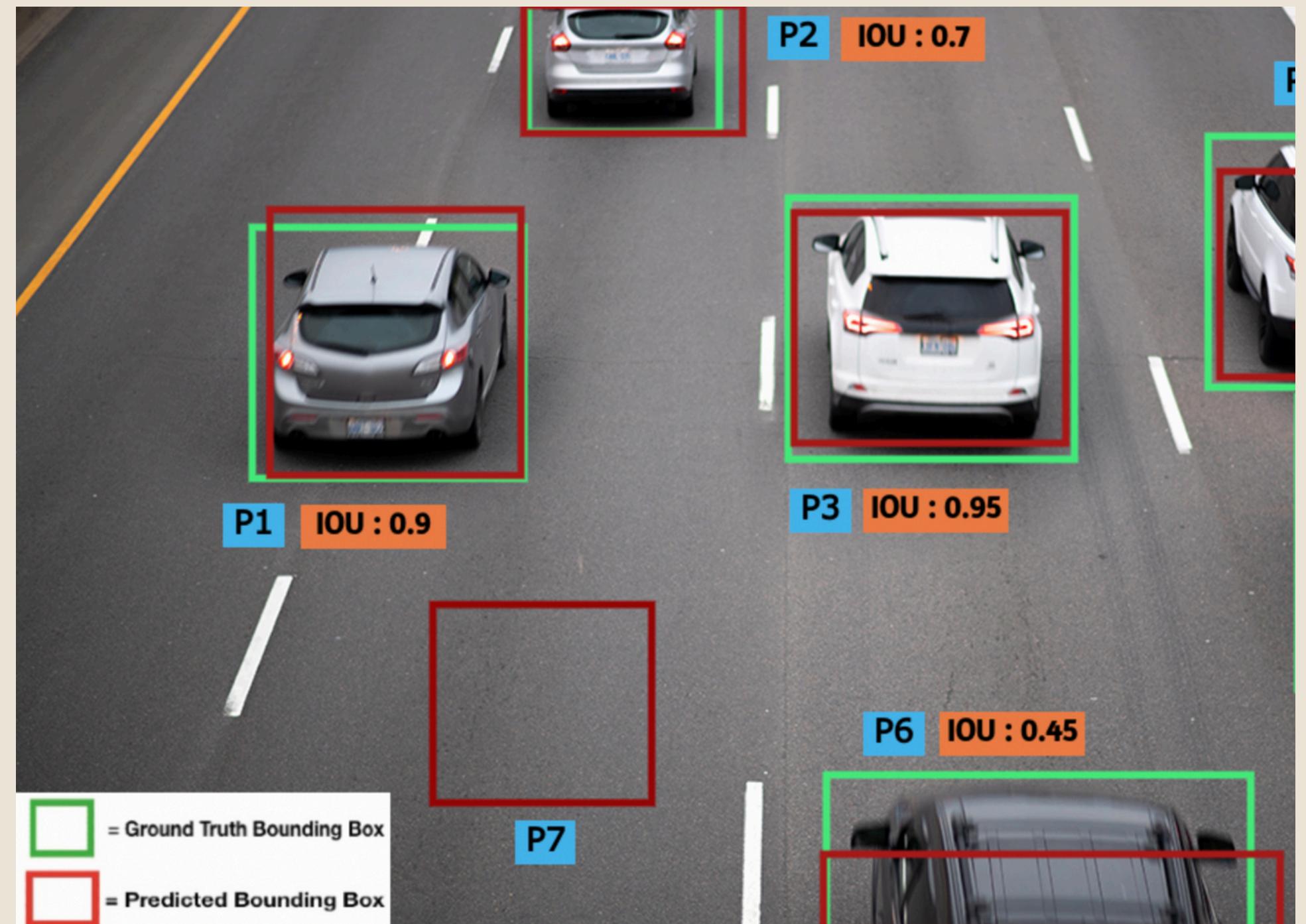
DRIVERLESS CARS NEED
CAMERA DATA

To distinguish objects in their periphery,
calculate the velocities of objects, and make
decisions.

02

The Data

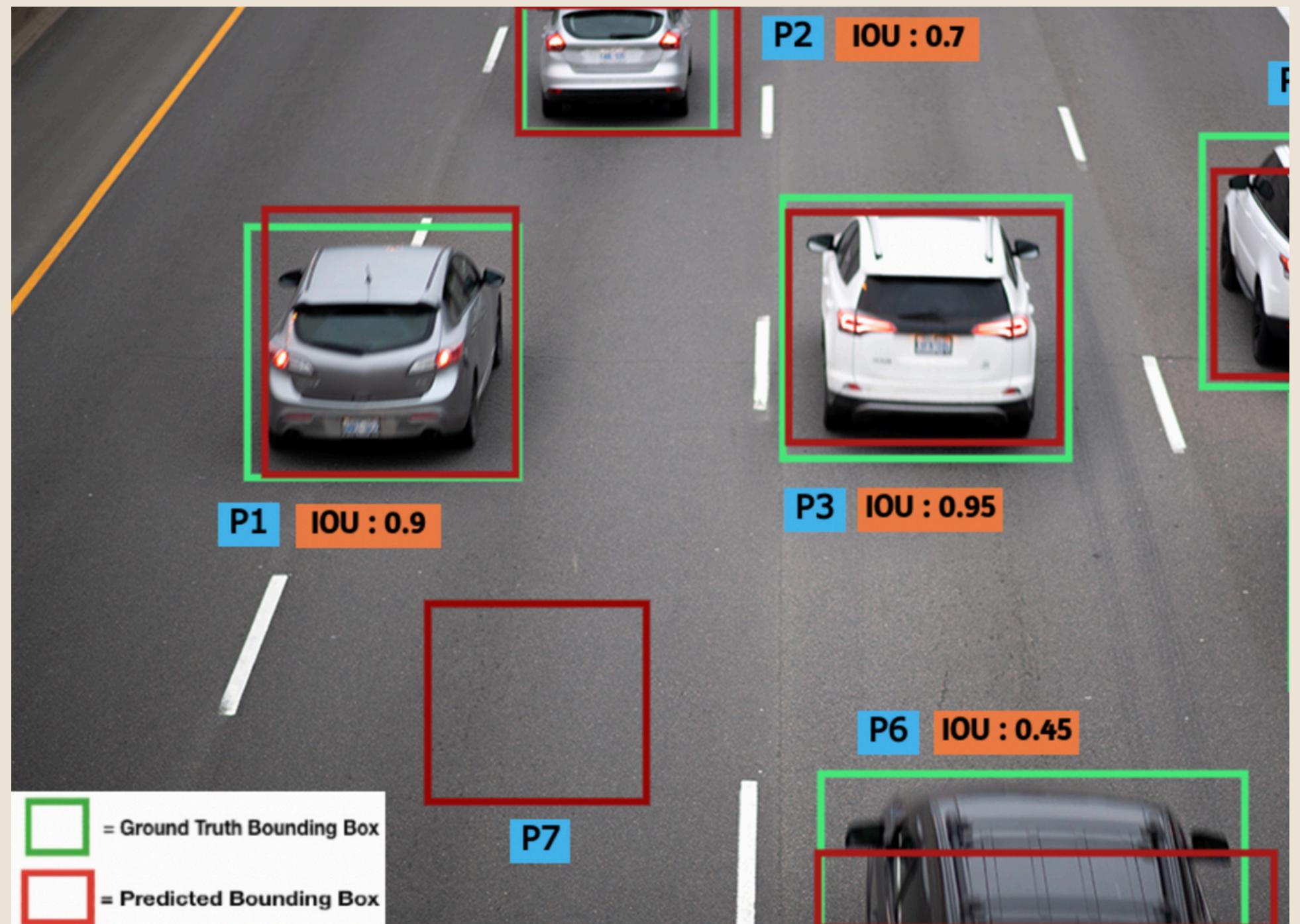
- Thomas Jefferson high school competition dataset
- 1176 street view images
- Ground truth bounding box coordinates



02

The Data

- Adjusted image sizes to 224x224
- Normalized pixel values
- Adjusted boxes that were outside image dimensions
- Every model required different data processing steps

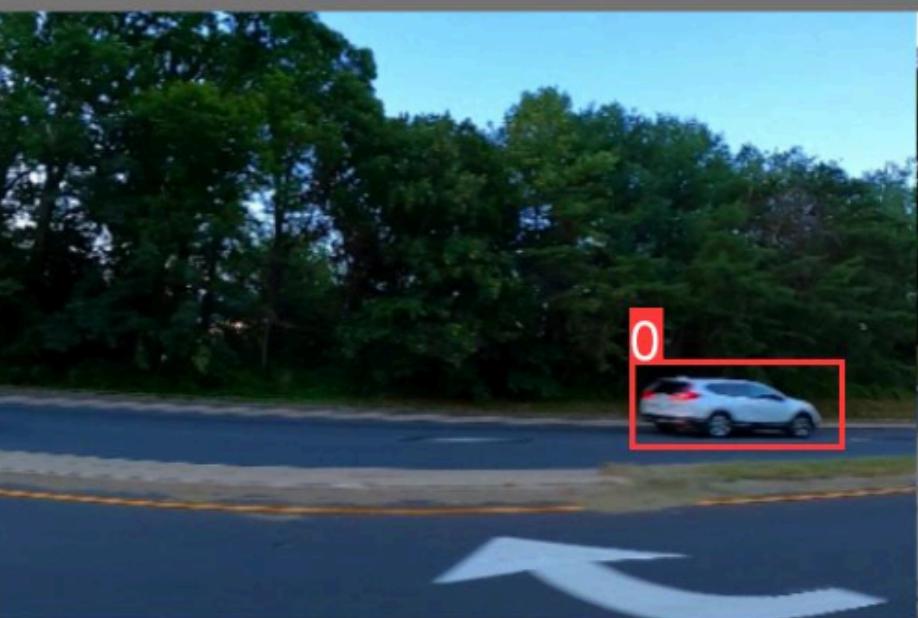


02

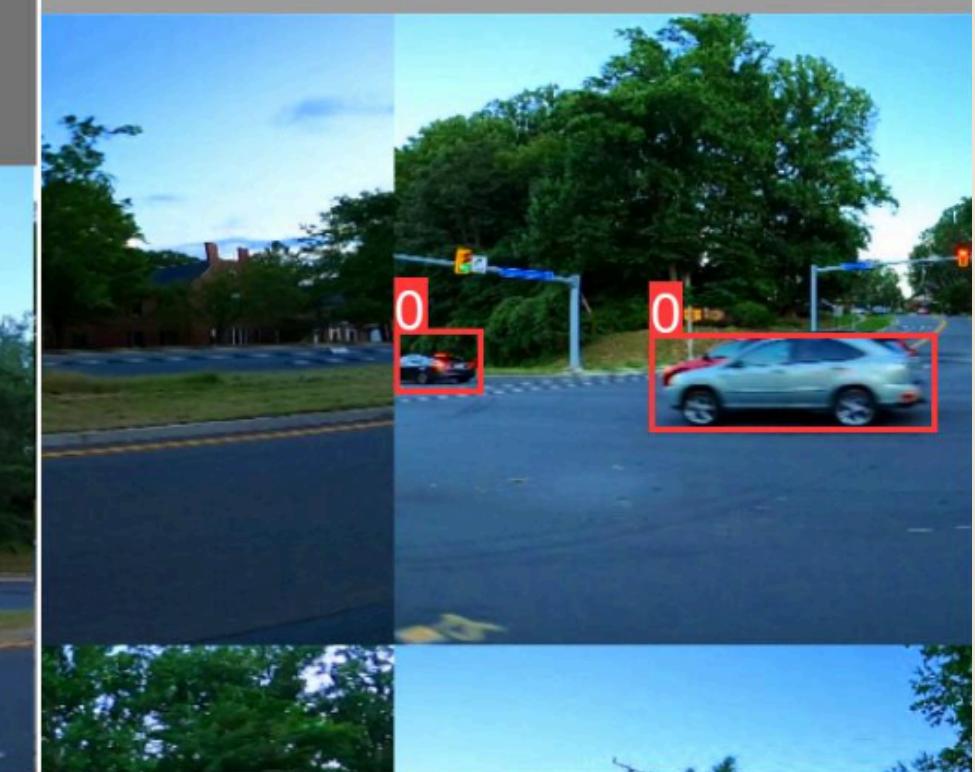
The Data

image	xmin	ymin	xmax	ymax
vid_4_1000.jpg	281.2590449	187.0350708	327.7279305	223.225547
vid_4_10000.jpg	15.16353111	187.0350708	120.3299566	236.4301802
vid_4_10040.jpg	239.1924747	176.7648005	361.9681621	236.4301802
vid_4_10020.jpg	496.4833575	172.3632561	630.0202605	231.5395753
vid_4_10060.jpg	16.63096961	186.5460103	132.5586107	238.3864221

vid_4_13640.jpg



vid_4_29480.jpg



03. Modeling

These models classify objects then predicts bounding boxes around them in an image



YOLOv8



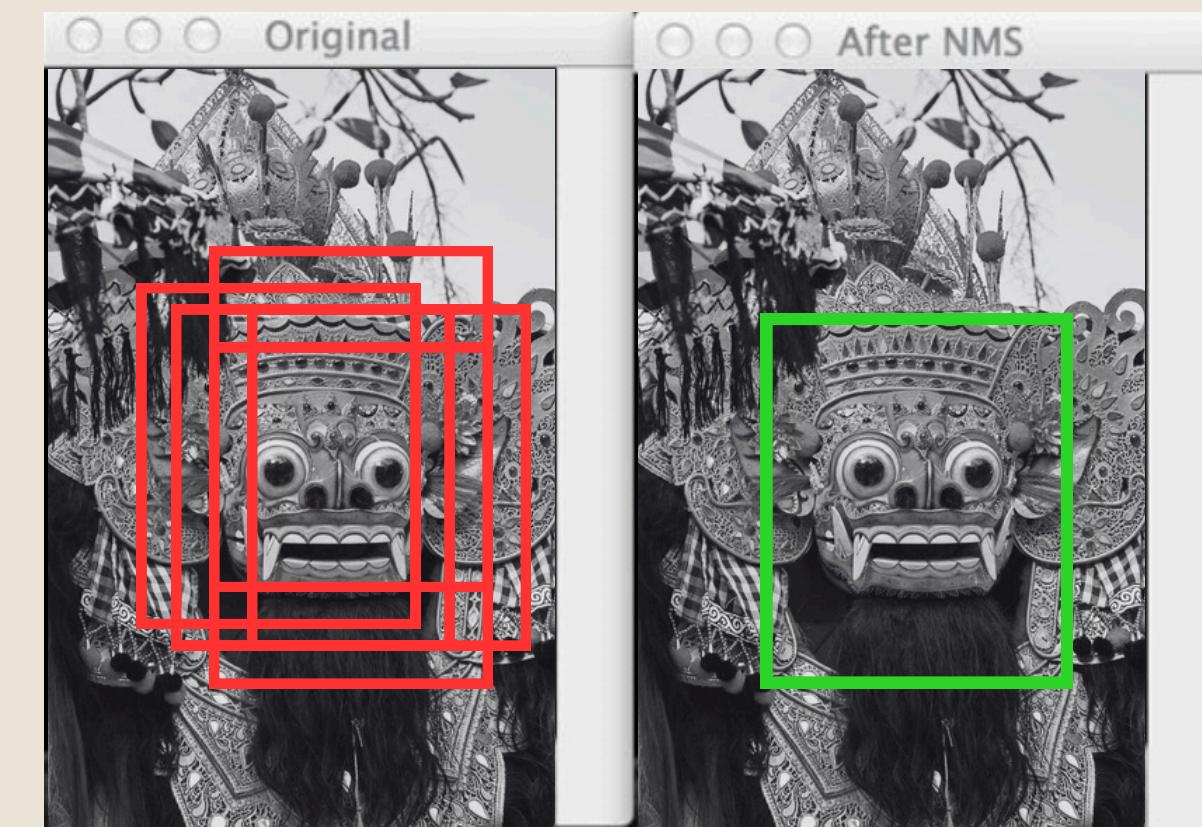
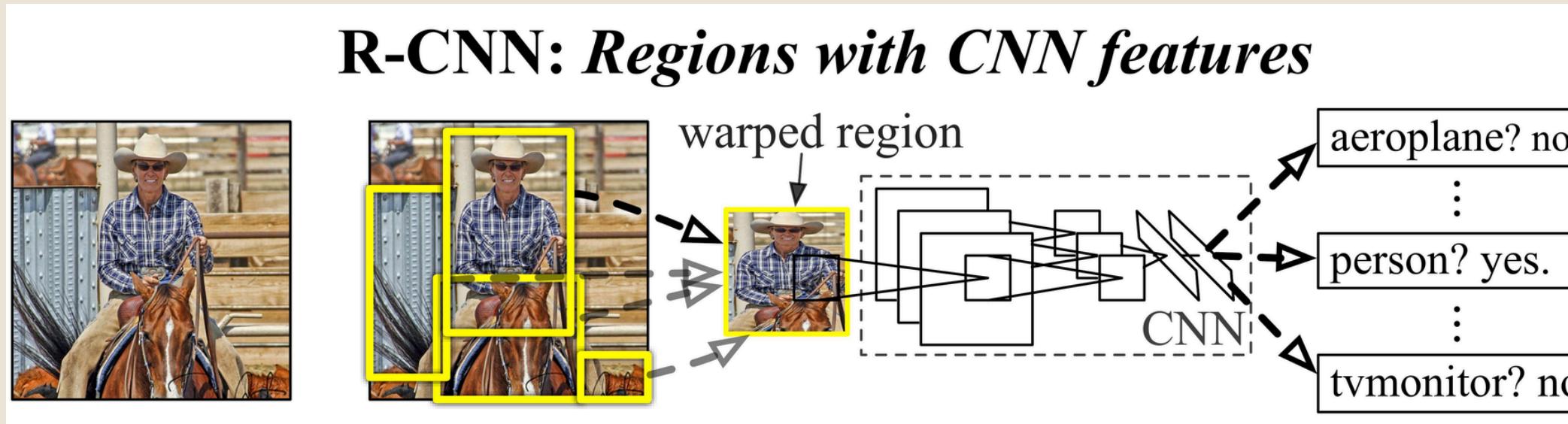
R-CNN



Bounding Box
Regression

03. Modeling

R-CNN explained



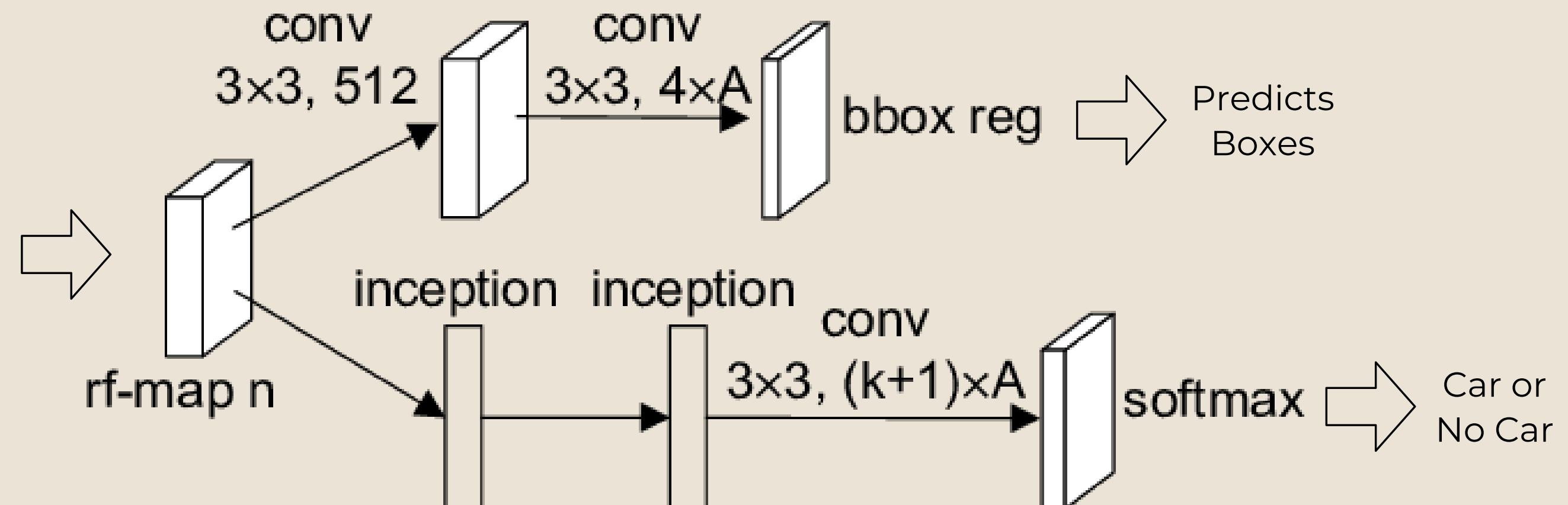
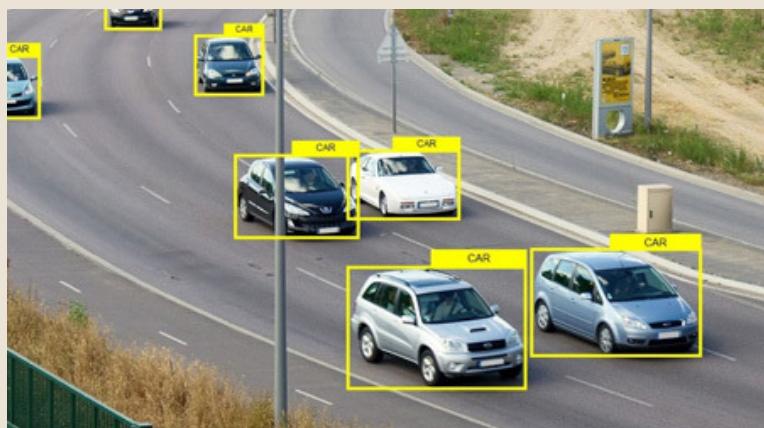
$$\text{IoU} = \frac{\text{Area of Overlap}}{\text{Area of Union}} = \frac{\text{Intersection}}{\text{Union}}$$

The equation defines IoU as the ratio of the area of overlap between a ground truth box and a detected box to the area of union. The diagram shows two overlapping rectangles: a larger blue rectangle labeled "Ground truth box" and a smaller blue rectangle labeled "Detected box". The intersection of these two rectangles is shaded, and the union is shown as the combined area of both rectangles.

1. Selective search
2. Classify using IoU
3. CNN learns features
4. Selective search again
5. Predict then keep true boxes
6. Non-maxima suppression

03. Modeling

Bounding Box Regression explained

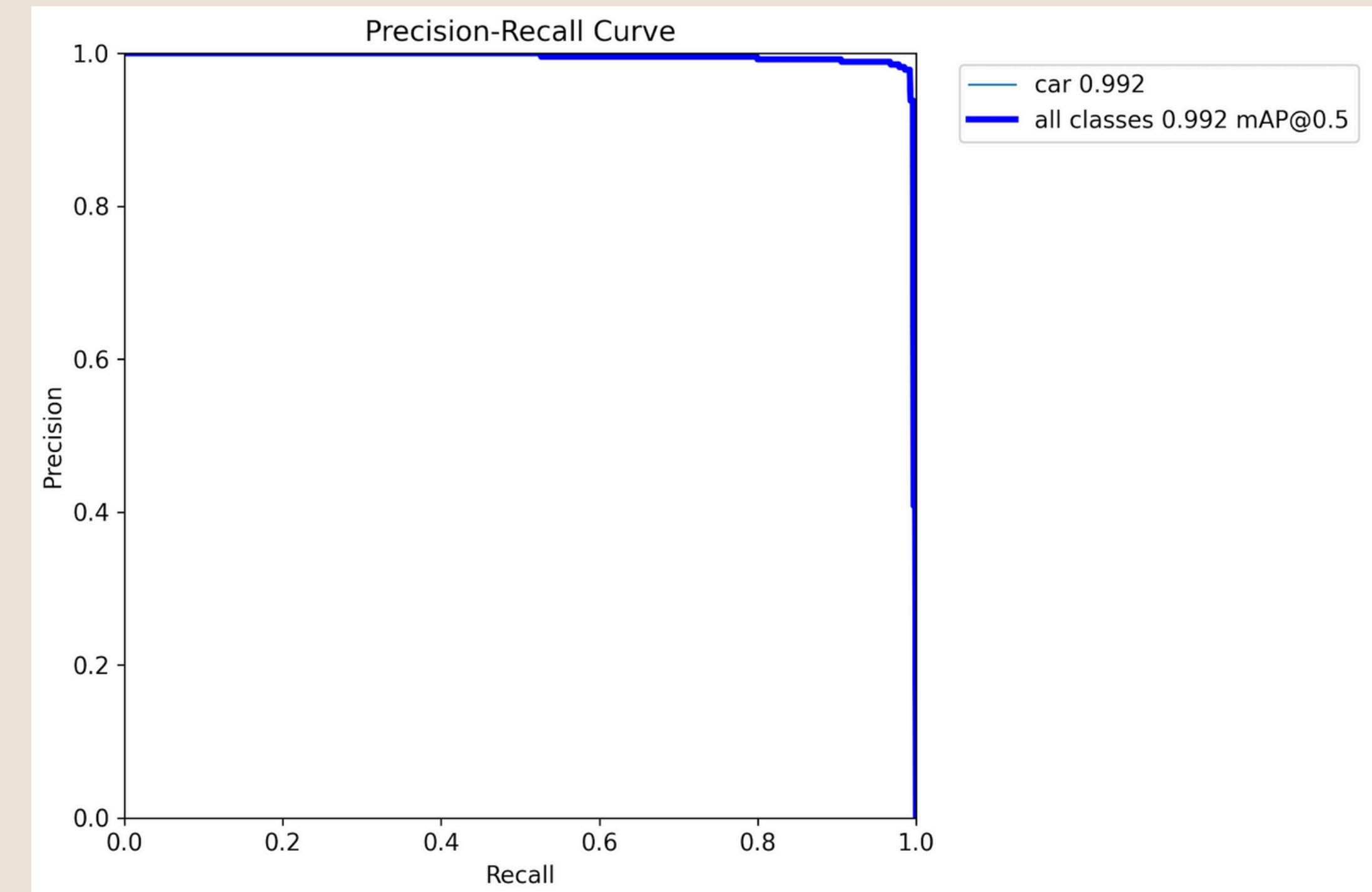


03.

Modeling

Chosen metric:
mean average
precision (mAP)

Area under the curve
of the precision-
recall curve



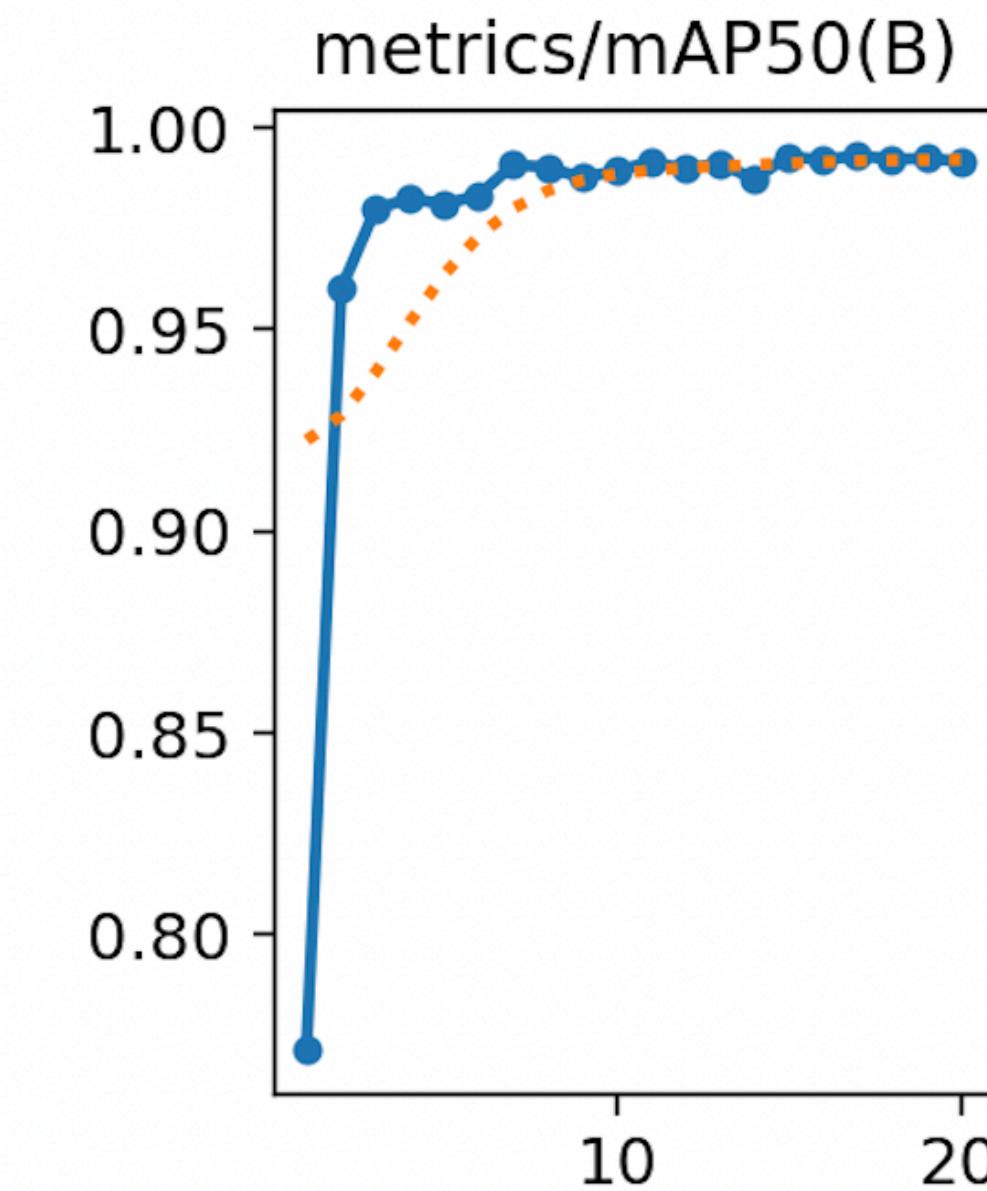
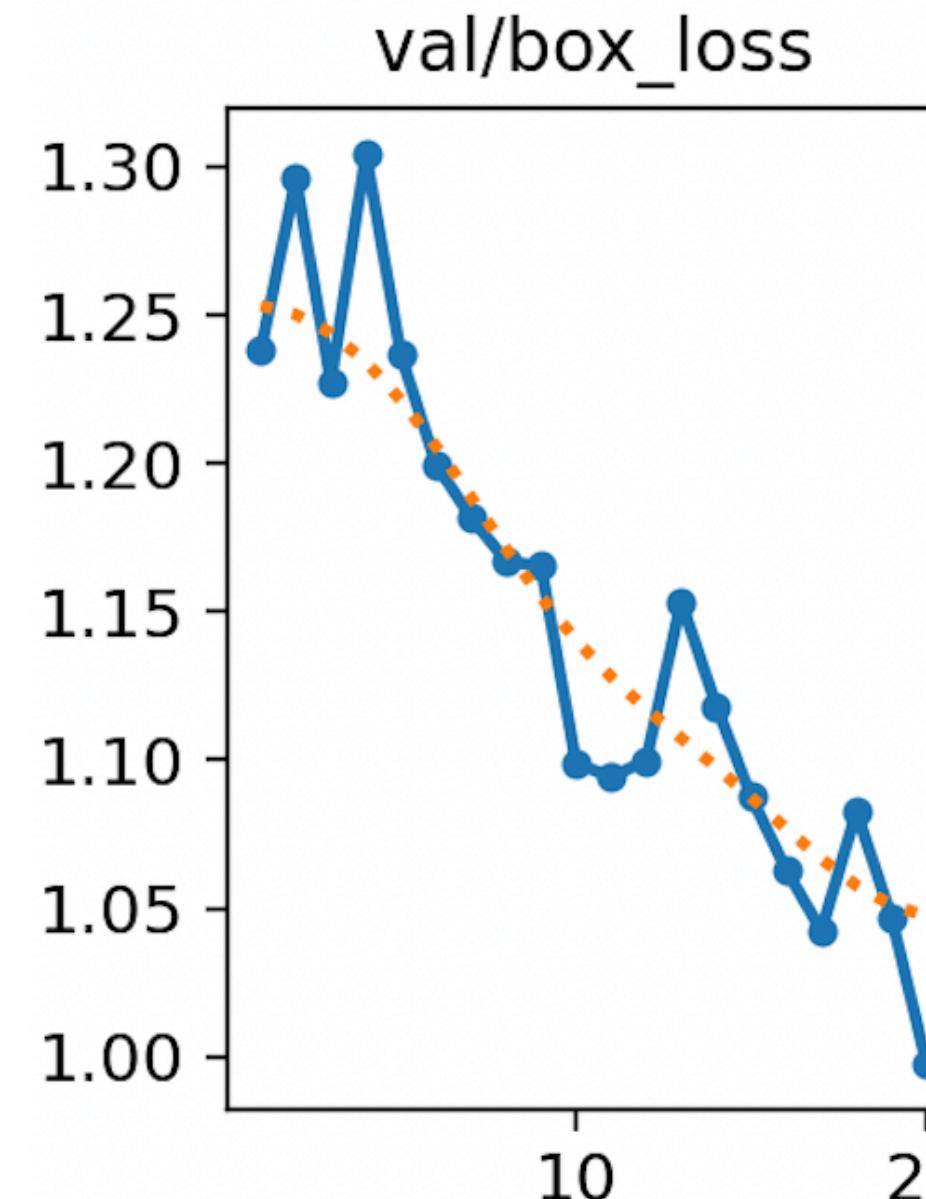
04.

Results

OVERALL YOLOV8 HAD THE BEST PERFORMANCE

YOLOv8

Validation mAP = 0.992
Test mAP = 0.963



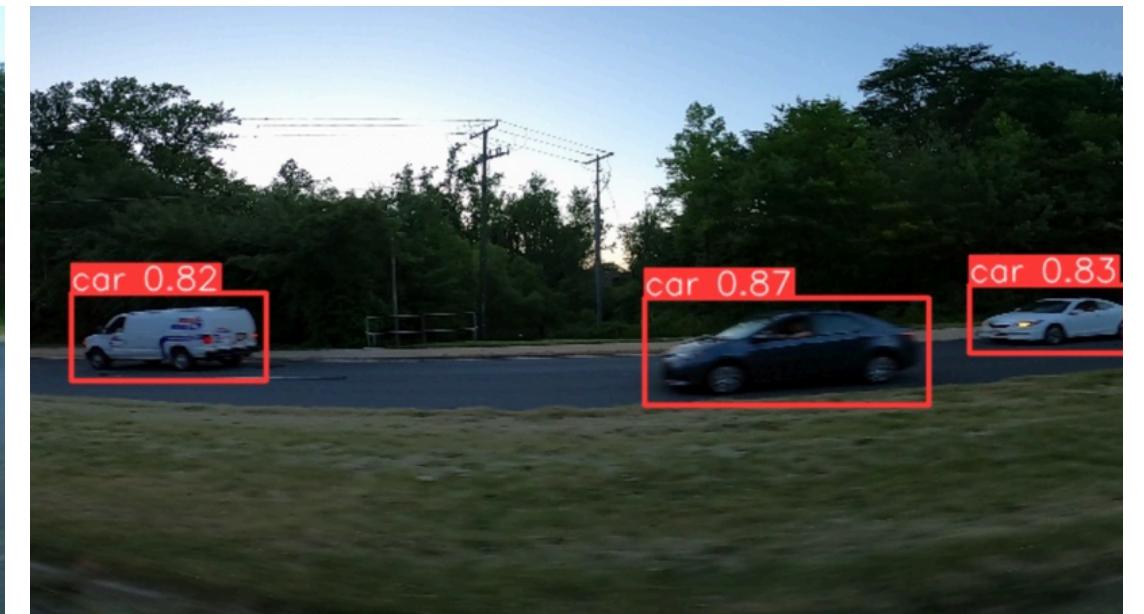
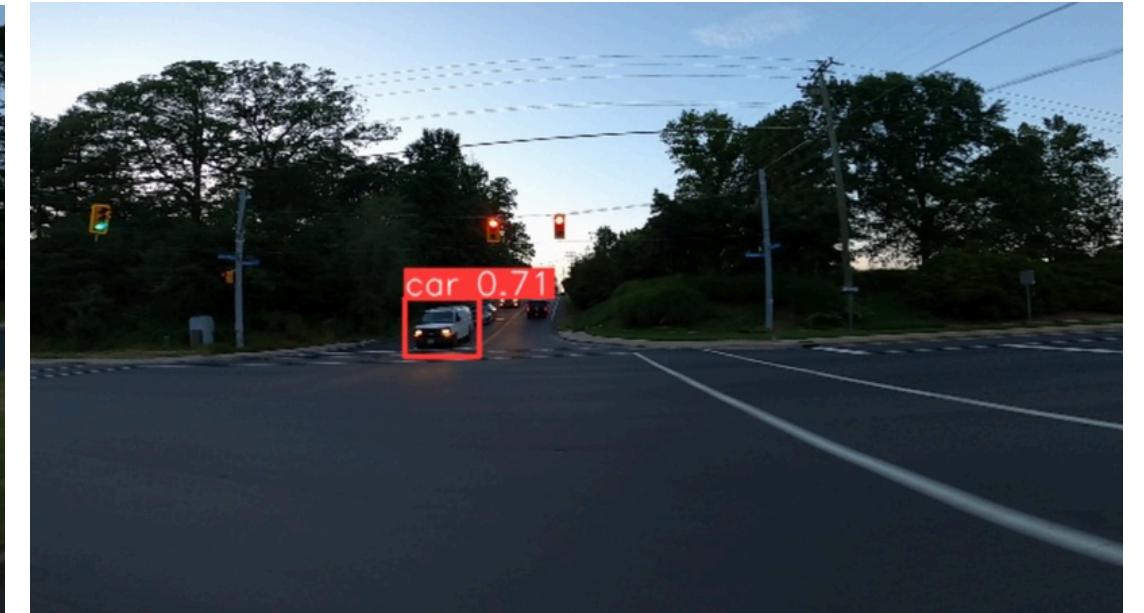
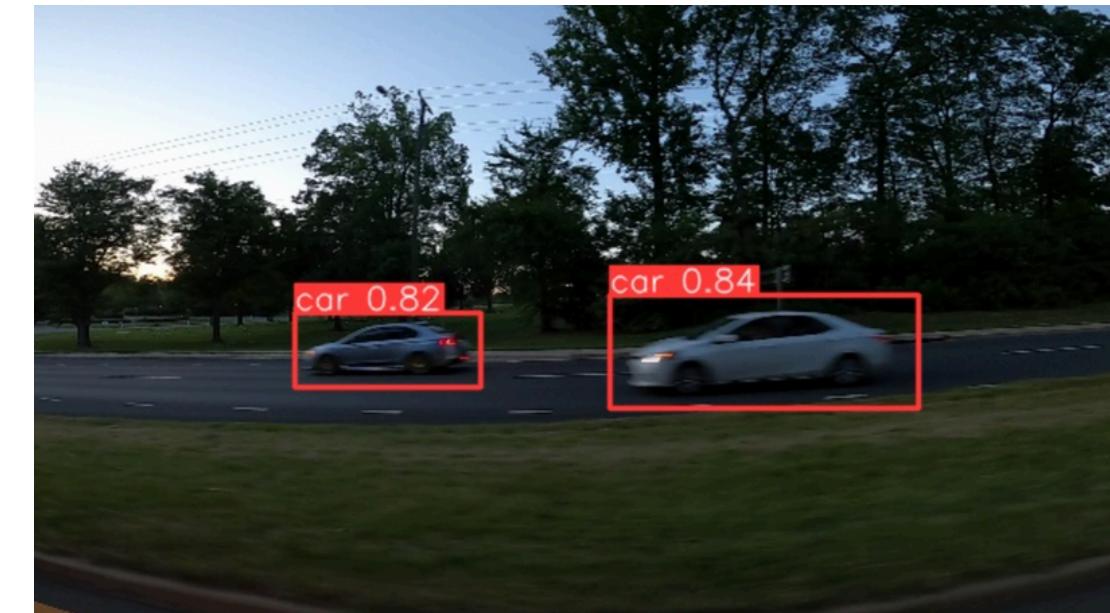
04.

Results

OVERALL YOLOV8 HAD THE BEST PERFORMANCE

YOLOv8

Validation mAP = 0.992
Test mAP = 0.963

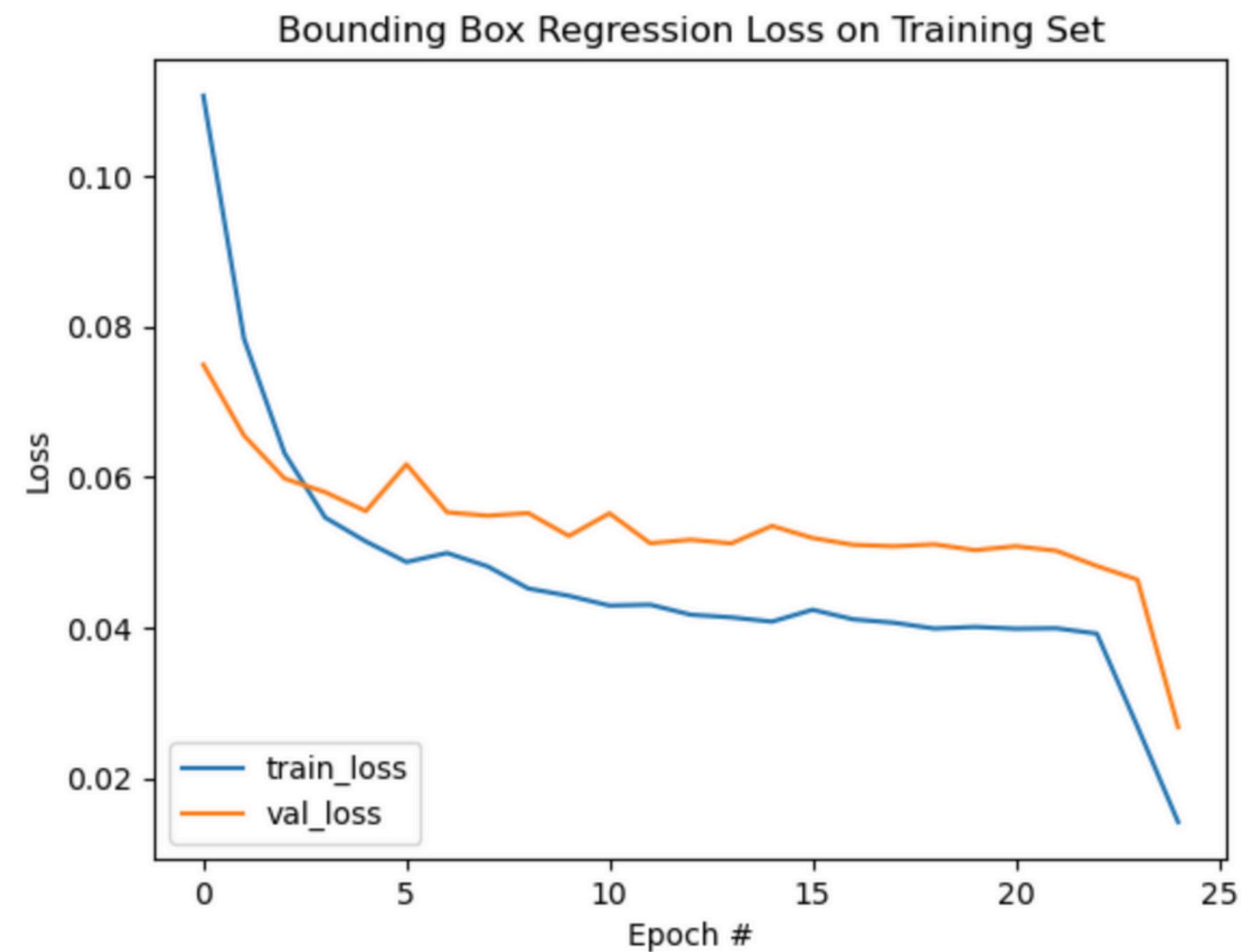


04.

Results

BOUNDING BOX REGRESSION

Validation mAP = 0.543
Test mAP = 0.495



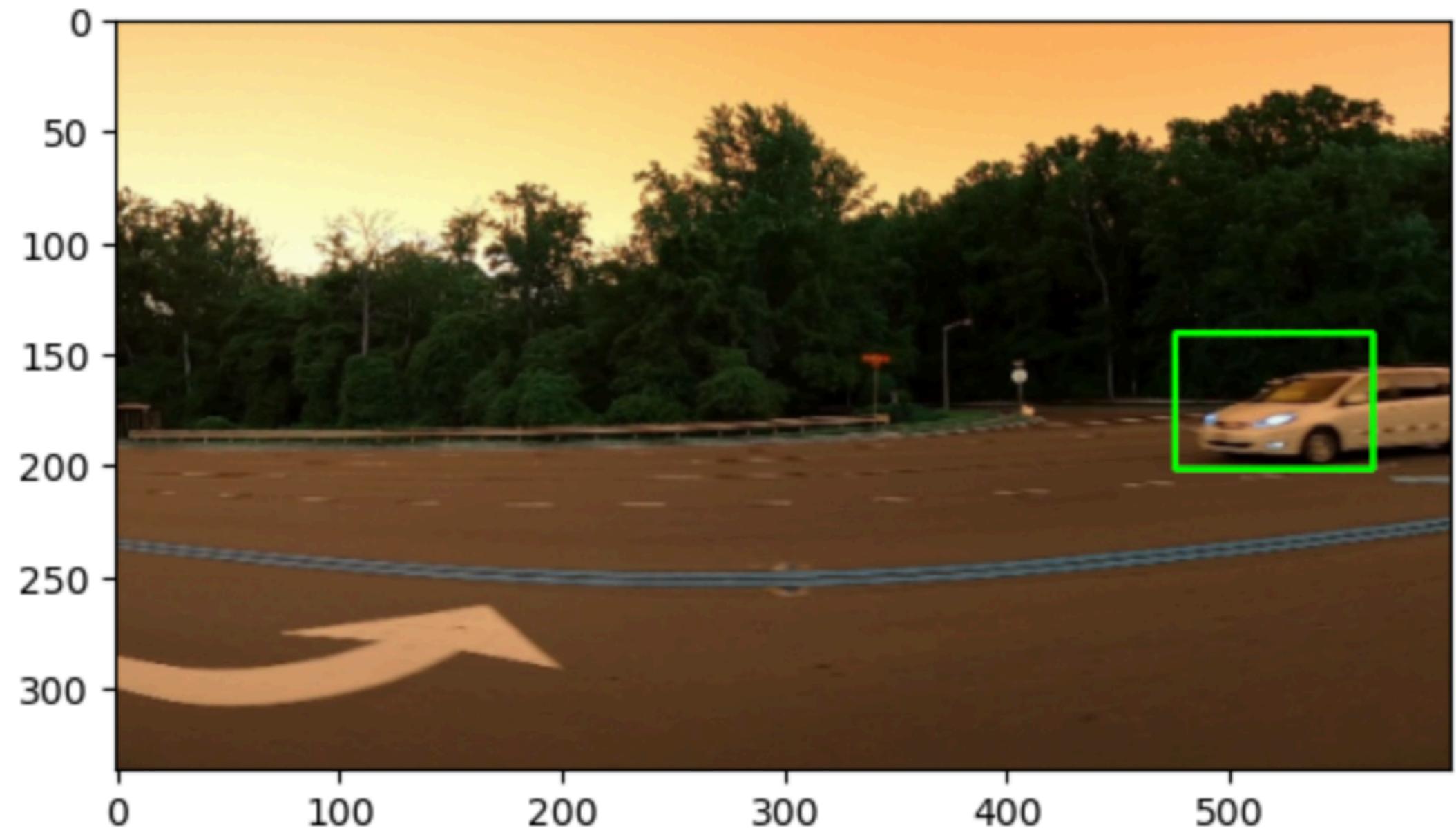
04.

Results

BOUNDING BOX REGRESSION

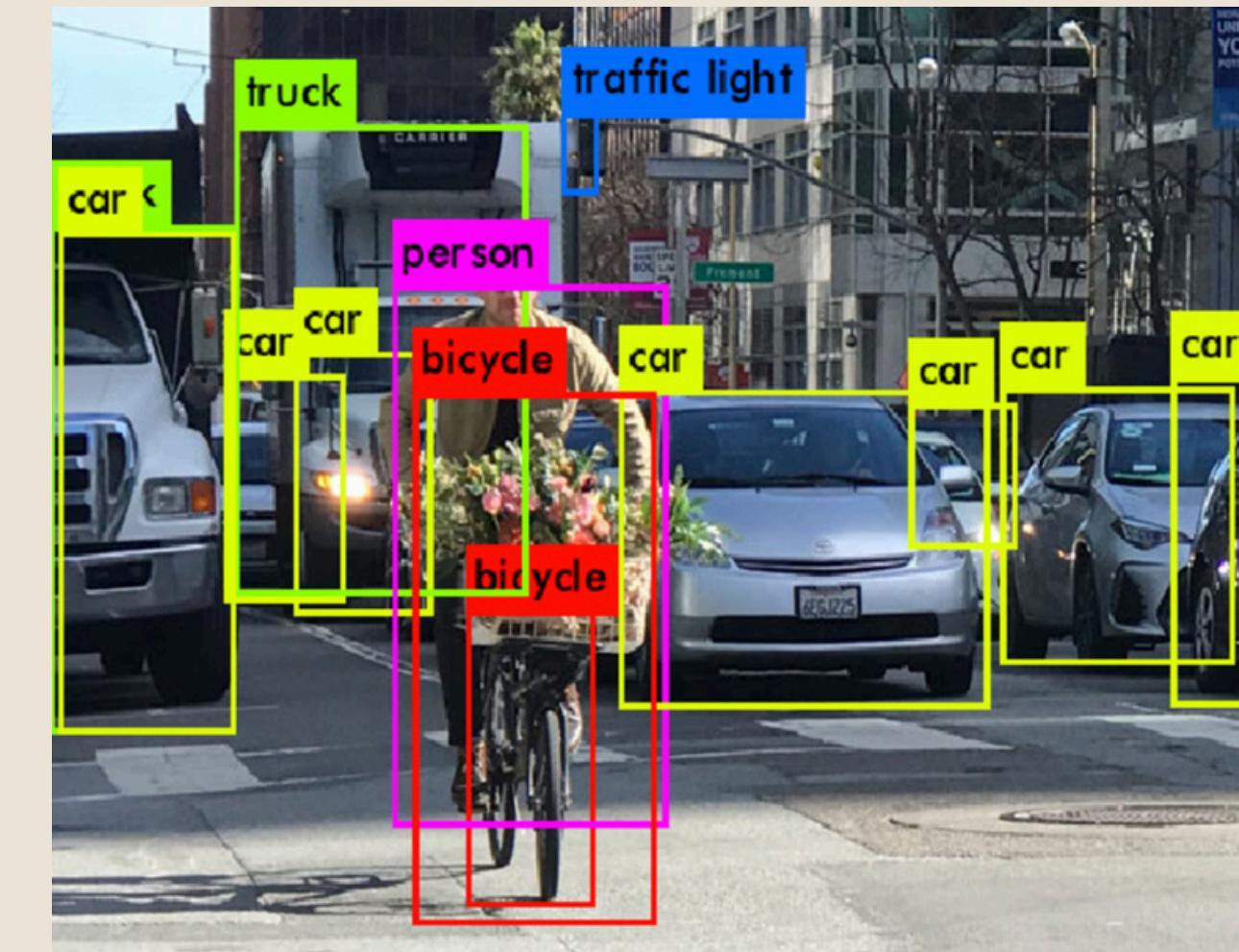
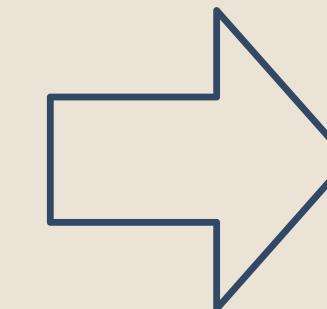
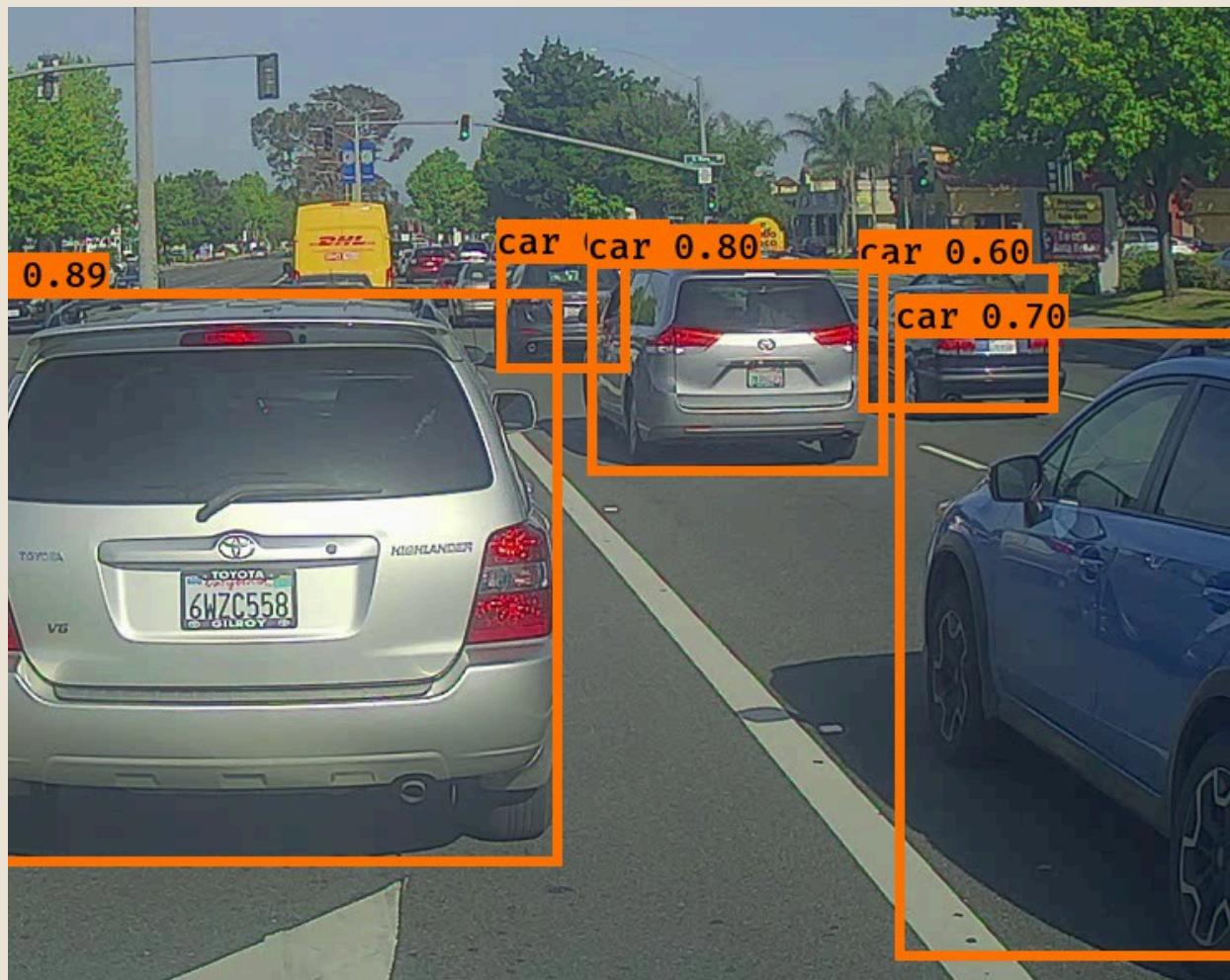
Validation mAP = 0.543

Test mAP = 0.495



05. Next steps

- Increase object classes (omnibus model)
- Create tangential system to calculate object velocities



Thank you!



Feel free to contact me if
you have any questions.



References

- <https://pyimagesearch.com/2020/07/13/r-cnn-object-detection-with-keras-tensorflow-and-deep-learning>
- <https://pyimagesearch.com/2020/10/05/object-detection-bounding-box-regression-with-keras-tensorflow-and-deep-learning/>
- <https://pyimagesearch.com/2023/05/01/training-the-yolov8-object-detector-for-oak-d/>