

Object detection

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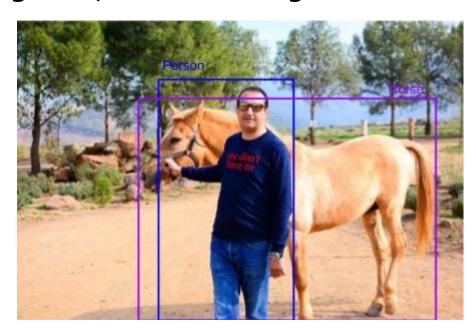


mAP (mean Average Precision)



- when $y_i \in \{positive, negative\}$
- Precision (정밀도)
 - 파지티브(네거티브)로 예측된 것들 중에서 실체 파지티브(네거티브)의 비중
- Recall (재현율)
 - 실제 파지티브(네거티브) 중에서 파지티브(네거티브)로 제대로 예측된 것들의 비중

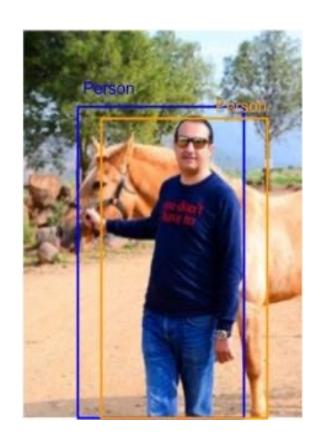
- Object detection에서의 True positive, False positive, False negative, and True negative
 - ▶ 정답



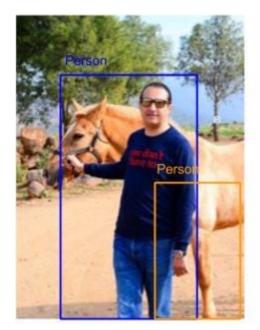
<source: https://towardsdatascience.com/breaking-down-mean-average-precision-map-ae462f623a52>



- True positive: 물체를 제대로 찾은 경우
 - 노란색이 예측된Bounding box
 - 기준 IoU = 0.5 인 경우



■ False positive: 제대로 찾지 못했는데 찾았다고 하는 경우



IoU < 0.5



Duplicate BB are considered as FP

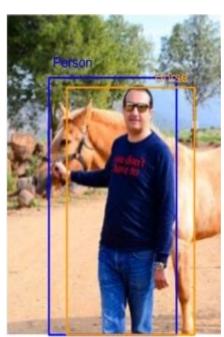


No IoU

■ False negative: 물체가 있는데 제대로 찾지 못하는 경우



물체가 있는데 없다고 하는 경우 즉, detection을 하지 못하는 경우



IoU > 0.5 인데 classification을 잘못한 경우



- True negative
 - Object detection 에서는 적용되지 않음
 - 이는 백그라운드를 정확하게 찾는 것을 의미 (이는 아무 것도 찾지 않는 것을 의미)



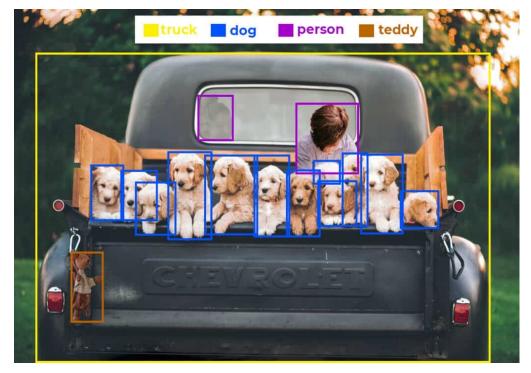
Precision in OD

- TP / total detections (or TP / total predictions)
- 찾은 것들 (혹은 물체가 있다고 예측된 것들)중에서 제대로 물체를 찾은 비중
- 0 1
- Recall in OD
 - TP / total ground truths
 - 0 1

Average Precision

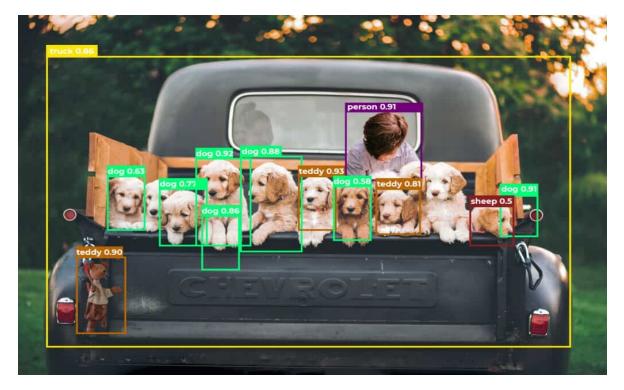
- It doesn't mean the average of precision.
 For simplicity, we can say that it is the area under the precisionrecall curve.
- How to calculate AP?
- Example
 - 2 persons, 12 dogs, 1 teddy, 1 truck
 - IoU threshold = 0.5

<Ground Truths>



<source: https://learnopencv.com/meanaverage-precision-map-object-detection-modelevaluation-metric/>
Object detection

- Average Precision
 - Predictions



- Average Precision
 - AP is calculated per class
 - In the case of the 'dog' class
 - 1) Record every Dog detection along with the Confidence score

Detections	3						
Conf.	0.63	0.77	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.58	0.91
Matches GT by IoU?	TP	TP	TP	FP	TP	TP	FP

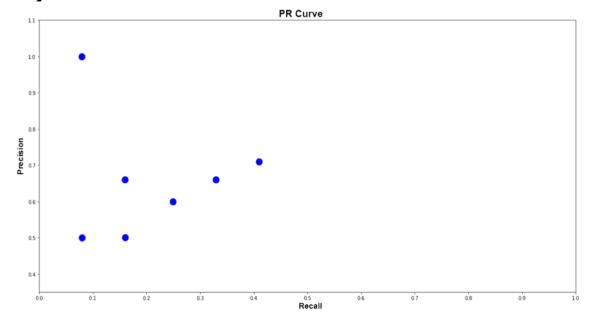
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- AP: 'dog' class
 - 2) Calculate Precision and Recall (아래 순서를 따름)
 - 각 predicted BB를 confidence score 내림차순으로 정렬
 - Tabulate cumulative TP and FP (Keep on adding the current value with the previous row).
 - Calculate row-wise Precision and Recall. Where,
 - Precision = Cumulative TP / (Cumulative TP + Cumulative FP)
 - Recall = Cumulative TP / Total Ground Truths

Preds.	Conf.	Matches	Cumulative TP	Cumulative FP	Precision	Recall
	0.92	TP	1	0 1/(1+0) = 1		1/16 = 0.08
N-C	0.91	FP	1	1	1/(1+1) = 0.5	1/16 = 0.08
	0.88	TP	2	1	2/(2+3) = 0.66	2/16 = 0.16
	0.86	FP	2	2	0.5	0.16
	0.77	TP	3	2	0.6	0.25
C	0.63	TP	4	2	0.66	0.33
	0.58	TP	5	2	0.71	0.41



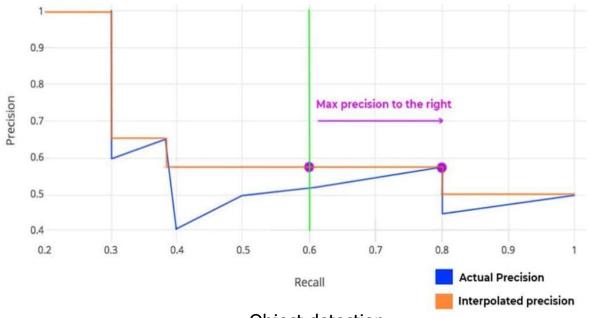
- AP: 'dog' class
 - 3) Precision-Recall 그래프 그리기





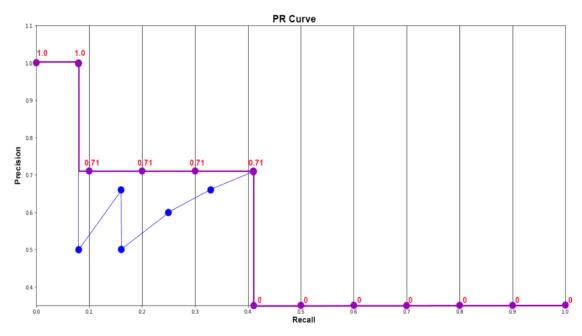
- AP: 'dog' class
 - 4) Calculate AP using PASCAL VOC 11 Point Interpolation Method
 - The 11 point interpolation method: Precision values are interpolated across 11 Recall values, i.e., 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3,...,1.0.
 - The interpolated precision is the maximum precision value to the right.

<An example>





- AP: 'dog' class
 - 5) Plot Final Interpolated graph and calculate Average Precision for Dog Class



AP =
$$1/11 \times ($$
 Sum of 11 interpolated Precision values $)$ = $1/11 \times (1 + 4 \times 0.71 + 6 \times 0)$ = $0.349 = 34.9\%$

AP for the other classes

CLASS	dog	person	sheep	truck	teddy
AP	0.349	0.545	0.00	1.00	0.50

- mAP: the average (mean) of AP over all detected classes
 - mAP = $1/n \times sum(AP)$, where n is the number of classes
 - 위의 예
 - $mAP = 1/5 \times (0.349 + 0.545 + 0 + 1 + 0.5) = 0.4788$



MS COCO mAP

- MS COCO introduced 101 Point Interpolation AP in 2014.
- Moreover, COCO made the challenge tougher by redefining the mAP@0.5 to mAP@[0.5:0.05:0.95]. Earlier, mAP was evaluated at IoU threshold 0.5.
- COCO mAP is calculated for a set of 10 different IoU thresholds and then averaged. It ranges from 0.5 to 0.95 at a step frequency of 0.05.