



National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences



Data Science (8B)

Project Report

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Submitted To

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Object Detection Using Mask RCNN with Transfer Learning

Object Detection is a technique related to Computer Vision which is used to detect, locate and label objects in a picture or a video. There are various methods that can be used for the purpose of object detection but we are going to use YOLOV3 for detecting Name, identification number, Date of Birth, Country and Name in our dataset.

Dataset

For the purpose of object detection we gathered the dataset of UK, US and Pakistani passports. Since passports contain private information therefore it's difficult to find them lying around on the internet. Therefore collecting passport images as our dataset was one of the major challenges that we faced during the initial stage of our project. In the end we were just able to collect 25 images each of all UK, US and Pakistani passports.

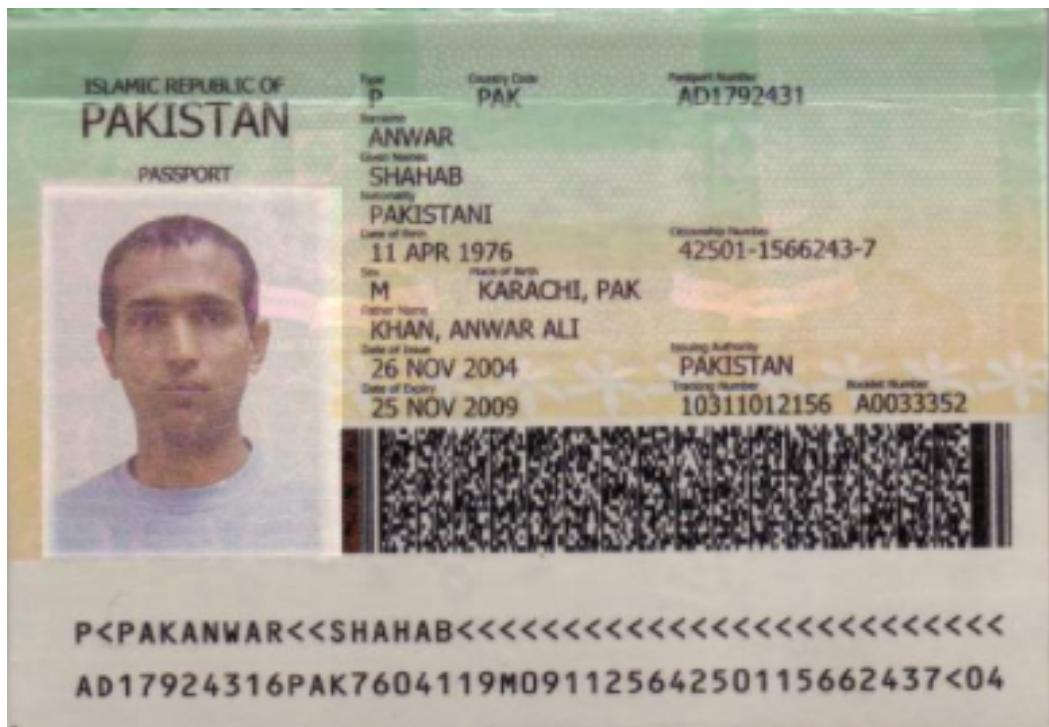
UK Passport



US Passport



Pakistani Passport



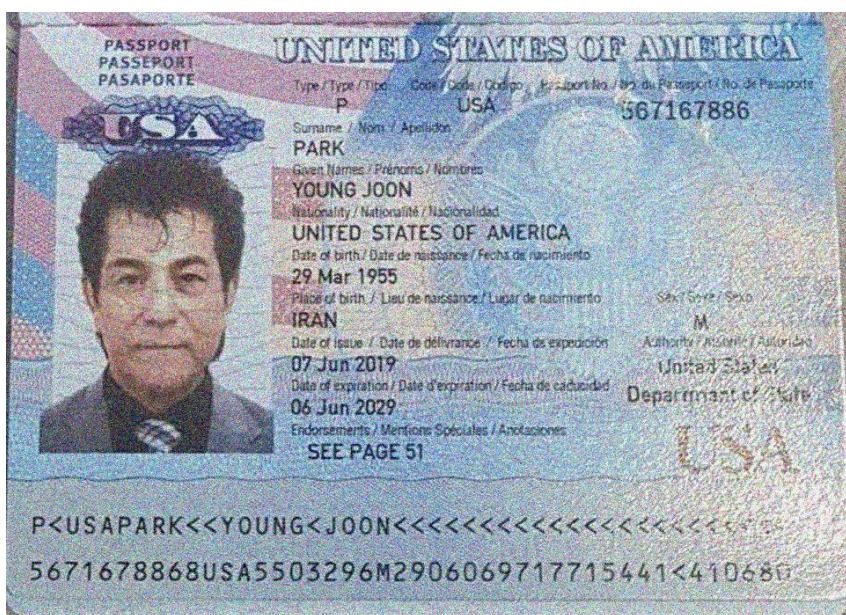
Data Augmentation

The accuracy of a neural network is very much dependent on the quantity and quality of the data collected. Therefore we need to have a sizable dataset because the efficiency of the neural network is based upon it. So in order to increase the size of the dataset we used several augmentation techniques such as addition of noise, rotation and cropping images, change in brightness etc.

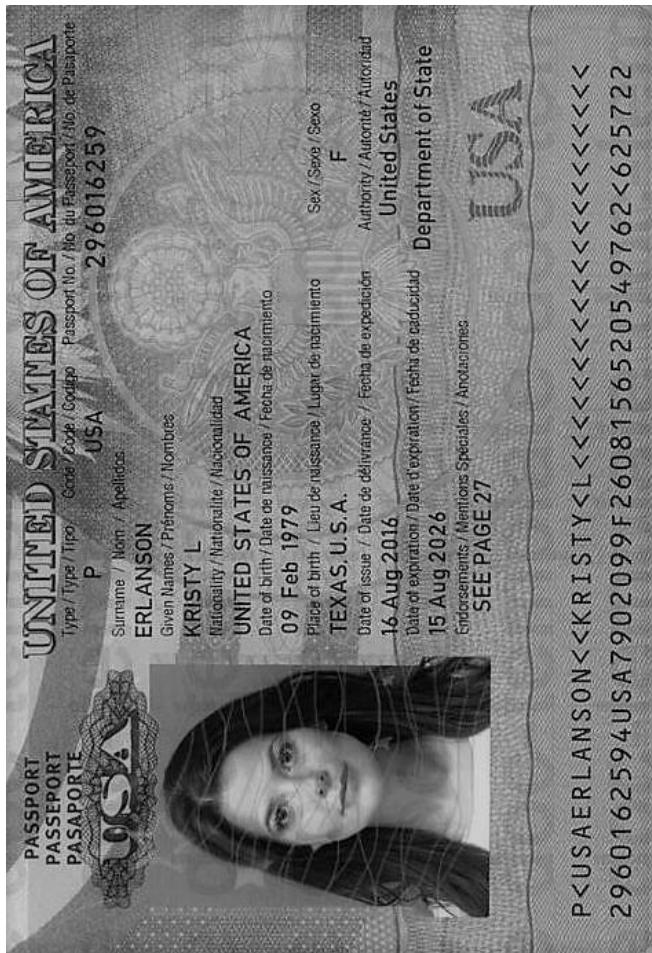
Rotation



Noise Addition



Color Augmentation



Change in Brightness

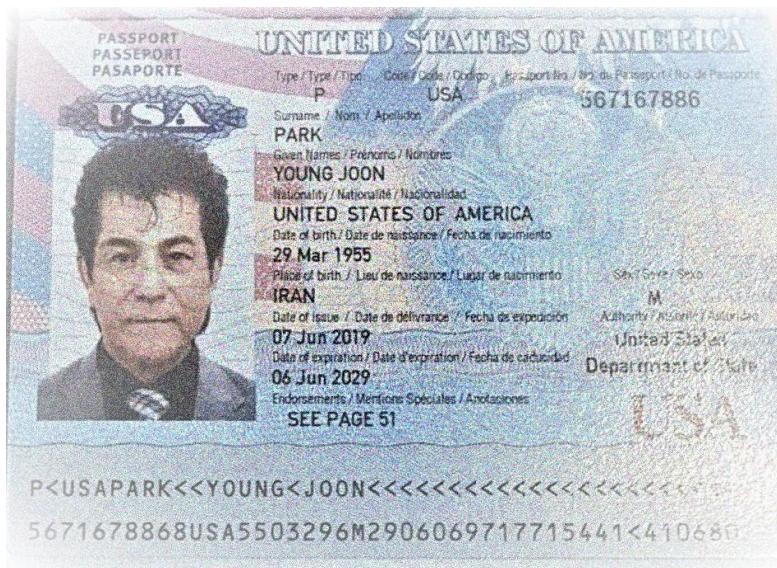


Image Annotation

After collecting the data we have performed annotations on each image and labeled them and converted them to the xml files. We used LabelImg for the annotation of the images in our dataset. LabelImg is a simple and standalone online annotator for image, video and audio. The name, identification number, date of birth and address of the person was marked and annotated in the Passport.



Number 1 indicates the name of the person, number 2 indicates date of birth, number 3 indicates address and number 4 indicates identification number of the person in the passport.

YOLO3 Algorithm

You Only Look Once, also known as YOLO is a very fast and accurate real time object detection technique used nowadays. YOLO is 4 times faster than the other object detection technique and we can simply tradeoff between accuracy and speed simply by changing the size of the model without needing to retrain the entire model. In order to use yolo3 we need to have darknet installed on our system. If you don't already have Darknet installed then you can use the following command to do that:

```
git clone https://github.com/AlexeyAB/darknet
```

Darknet prints out the objects it detected, its confidence, and how long it took to find them. We didn't compile Darknet with OpenCV so it can't display the detections directly. Instead, it saves them in *predictions.png*. You can open it to see the detected objects. Since we are using Darknet on the CPU it takes around 6-12 seconds per image. If we use the GPU version it would be much faster. After the training is complete we use the test images to test the output of the result. The new YOLOv3 uses independent logistic classifiers and binary cross-entropy loss for the class predictions during training. These edits make it possible to use complex datasets such as Microsoft's Open Images Dataset (OID) for YOLOv3 model training.

Here are some screenshots of our settings in .cfg, .data and .names files.



```
classes = 4
train = data/train.txt
valid = data/test.txt
names = data/obj.names
backup = /mydrive/yolov3/backup/
```



obj.data



```
Name
Address
ID
DoB
```



obj.names



```
[net]
# Testing
#batch=1
#subdivisions=1
# Training
batch=64
subdivisions=16
```



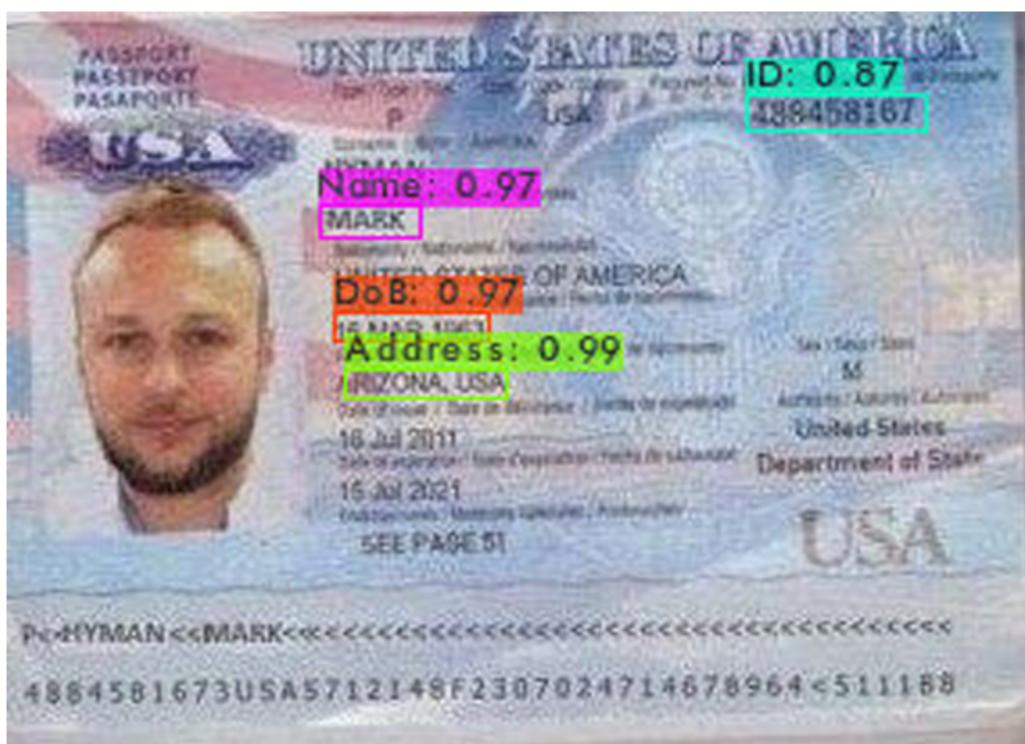
yolov3_custom.cfg

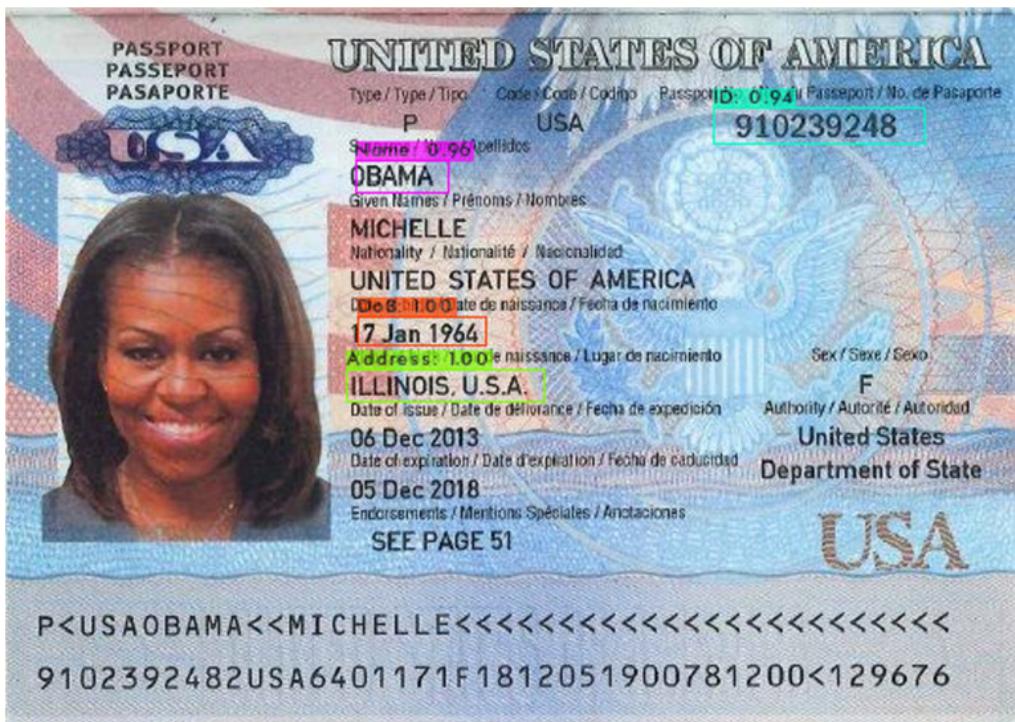
```
learning_rate=0.001  
burn_in=1000  
max_batches = 8000  
policy=steps  
steps=6400,7200  
scales=.1..1
```

```
[convolutional]
size=1
stride=1
pad=1
filters=27
activation=linear
```

```
[yolo]
mask = 0,1,2
anchors = 10,13, 16,30, 33,23, 30,61, 62,45, 59,119, 116,90, 156,198, 373,326
classes=4
```

Object Detection in US Passport





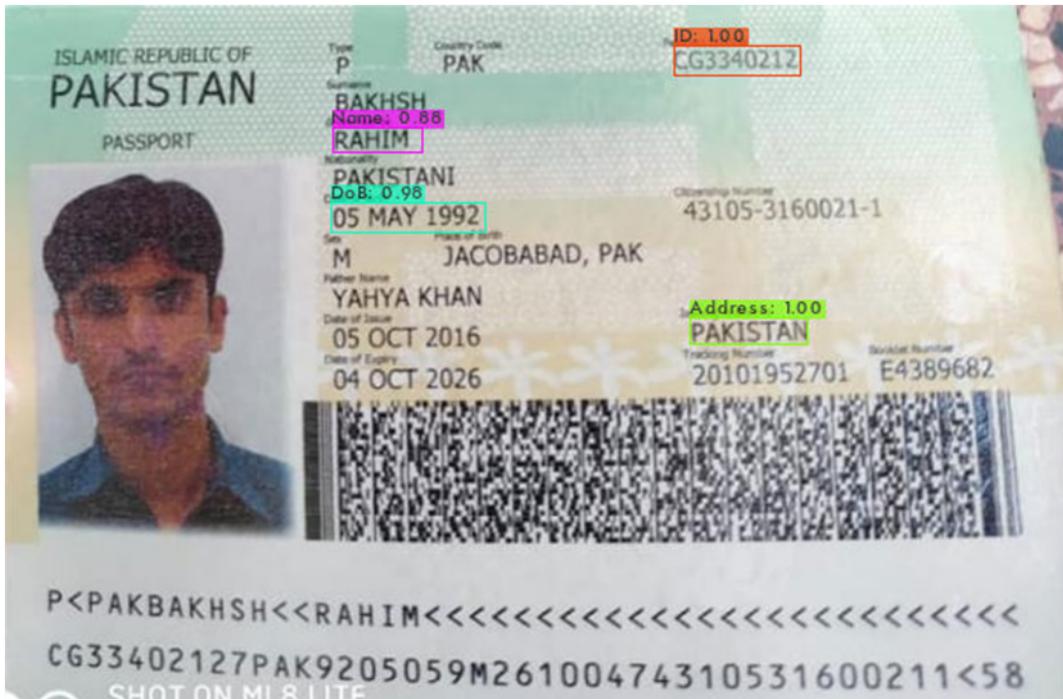
Object Detection in UK Passport





Object Detection in Pakistani Passport





Questions Related to Project

1. How many classes have you considered to tackle this problem and how?

We gathered following classes to tackle this problem of Object Detection

- US Passport
 - UK Passport
 - Pakistani Passport

2. # of Images:

A. How many original images for US, UK and Pakistani Passport?

Initially we just had 25 images each of US, UK and Pakistani Passport

B. How many do you have in total after annotations?

After performing augmentation we increased our dataset to 175 images each for all UK, US and Pakistani passports. Making it a total of 525 images.

C. Training and test split (how many images for training and how many for test?)

We divided our dataset in 70/30 proportion. 70% of the dataset was used for training of our neural network while the other 30% of the dataset was used for testing the neural network.

3. What augmentation method/approach you used?

We used both Position and Color augmentation techniques for the lengthening of our dataset.

Position Augmentation

We rotated each passport in 4 directions and also added noise in the images using MATLAB.

Color Augmentation

After performing position augmentation we altered the color of the images by changing its brightness and applying filters.

4. Provide annotation files for all images (original+annotated). Also provide one example original image of Australia and PK and its annotation and similarly , one augmented image of both countries with annotation file.

//Already Given Above

5. Provide all code files (main code +augmentation code).

//Attached with the document

6. Also mention the piece of code for transfer learning: Mention in the report which and how many layers you have removed and on how much data you retrained?

Backbone:

Darknet Detector is used as backbone architecture to extract features from the images.

Pretrained weights:

Yolov3 pretrained weights are used for training the model which were downloaded from here:

```
wget https://pjreddie.com/media/files/yolov3.weights
```

Layers removed:

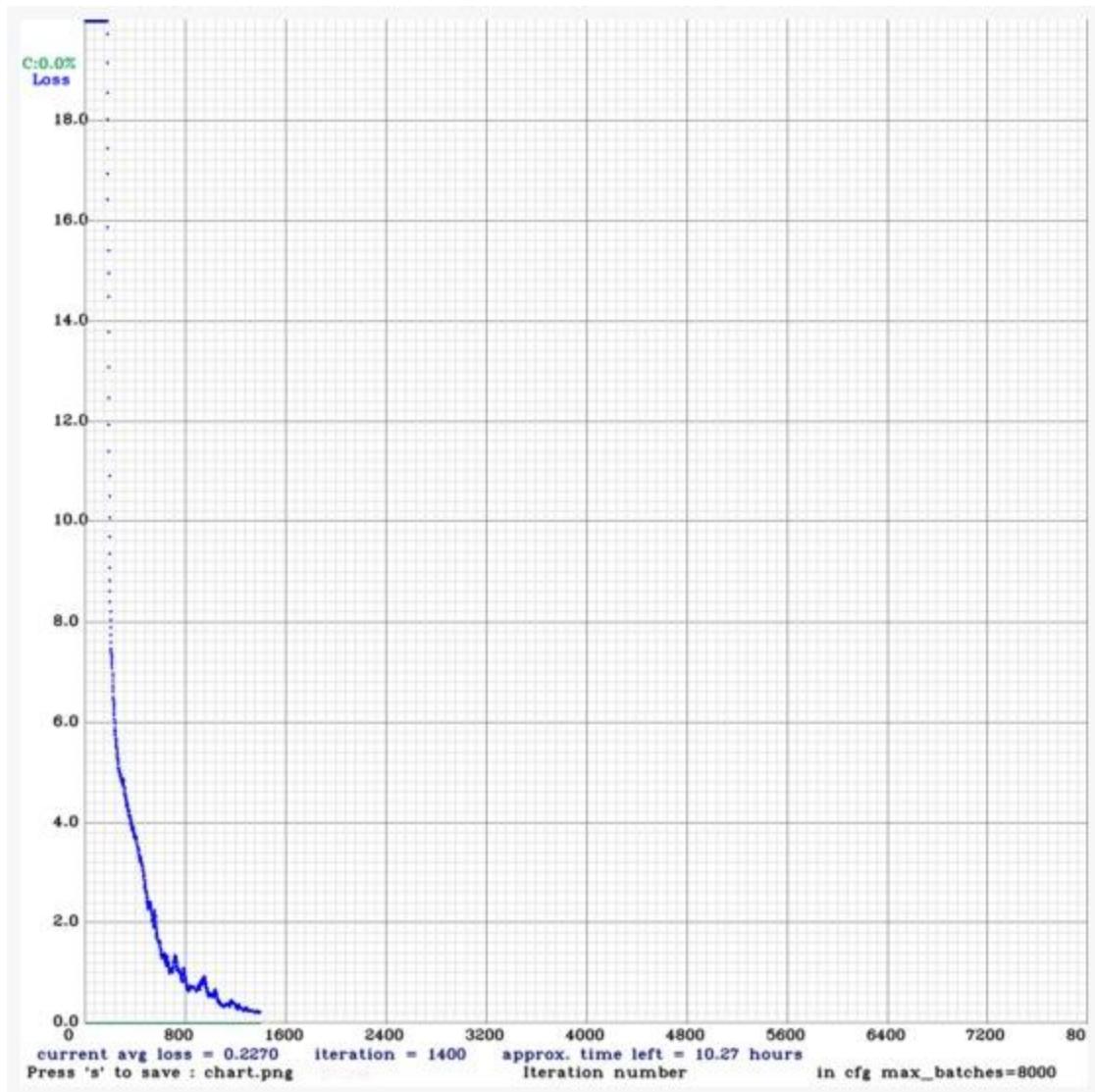
While training the model, the head layers have been removed only. The argument ‘layers’ is set as ‘heads’ in model.train(). This freezes all the layers except the head layers.

Hyperparameters:

By default, YOLO only displays objects detected with a confidence of .25 or higher which can change this by passing the -thresh <val> flag to the yolo command.

7. Provide detail on all the experiments with training +validation curves.

Given below is the graph for loss rate vs no. of iterations for training.

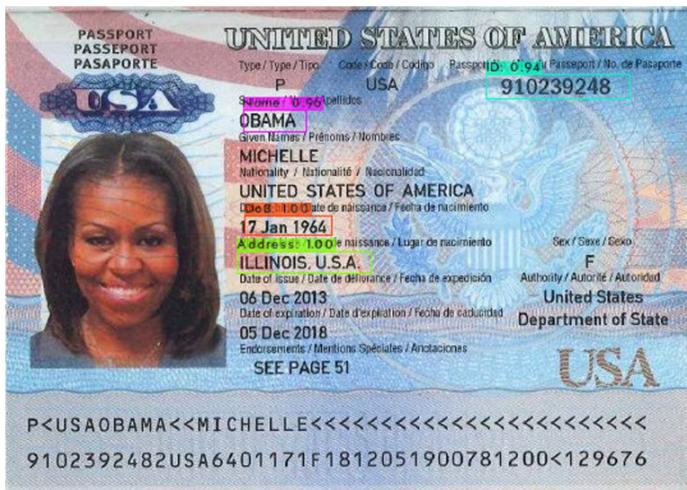


8. Report accuracy (How many cards were tested. How many labels were correctly identified and how many were missed for each class type?)

More than 65 images were tested for each class of our dataset. The lowest and highest accuracy for each label of all three classes are given below

USA Passport (Highest Accuracy for each label)				
	ID	Name	DoB	Address
Highest	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00
Lowest	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.78
Average	0.80	0.805	0.835	0.88

Highest



Lowest



UK Passport (Highest Accuracy for each label)				
	ID	Name	DoB	Address
Highest	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00
Lowest	0.72	0.64	0.67	0.63
Average	0.86	0.815	0.835	0.815

Highest



Lowest



Pakistani Passport (Highest Accuracy for each label)				
	ID	Name	DoB	Address
Highest	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99
Lowest	0.70	0.64	0.64	0.67
Average	0.85	0.82	0.82	0.83

Highest



Lowest

