



Real-Time Object (Face Mask) Detection Method Based on YOLOv3

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- Image Understanding
- Object Detection
- What is YOLO?
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Image Understanding



What objects are There?



Human VS Robot:



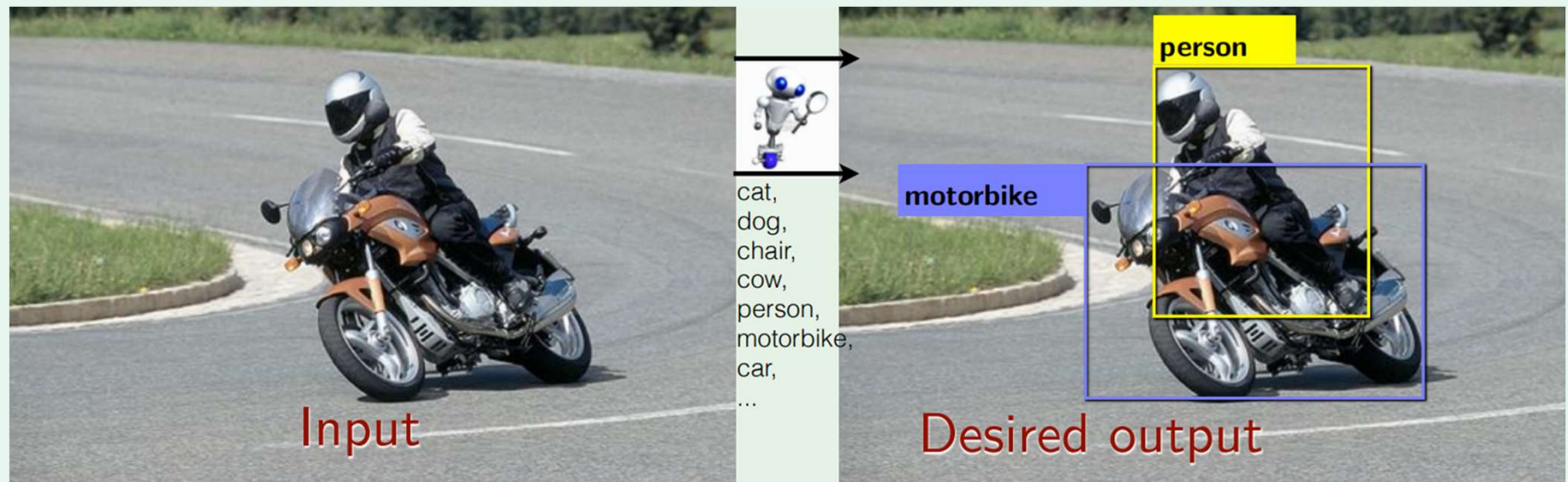
I see a table with
pencil, notebook,
paper, and pen
holder



I don't see
anything except
number(0, 1)

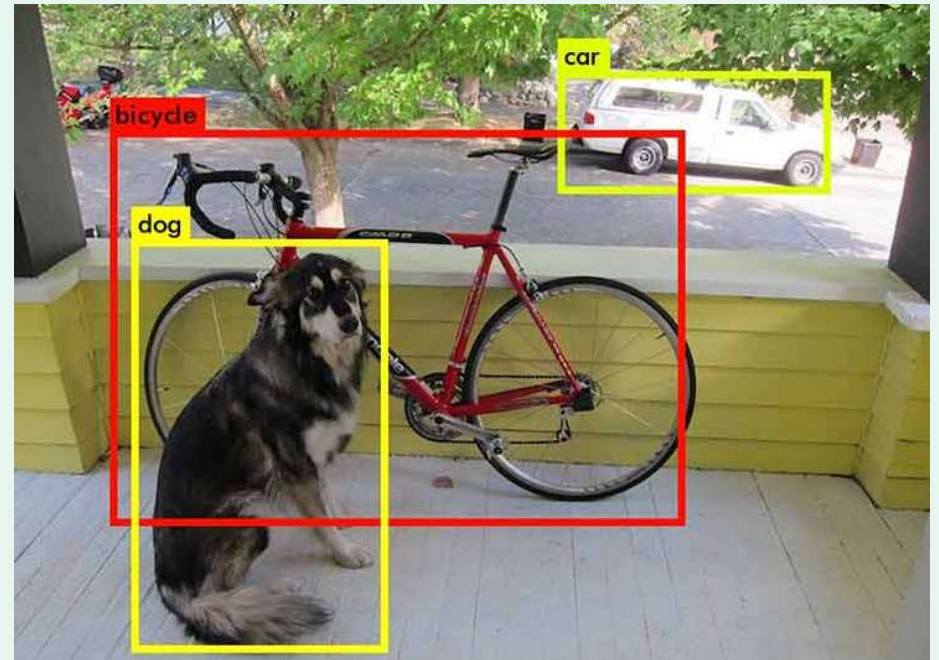
Formalizing the object detection task

We want robot to see like a human.



Object Detection Algorithms

- Sliding Window
- Regions Proposal
- YOLO



Sliding Window

in this algorithm make $n \times n$ window and moving this slide a window from left to right and top to bottom.

Disadvantages:

1. Very low
2. We don't know size of objects for make size of window

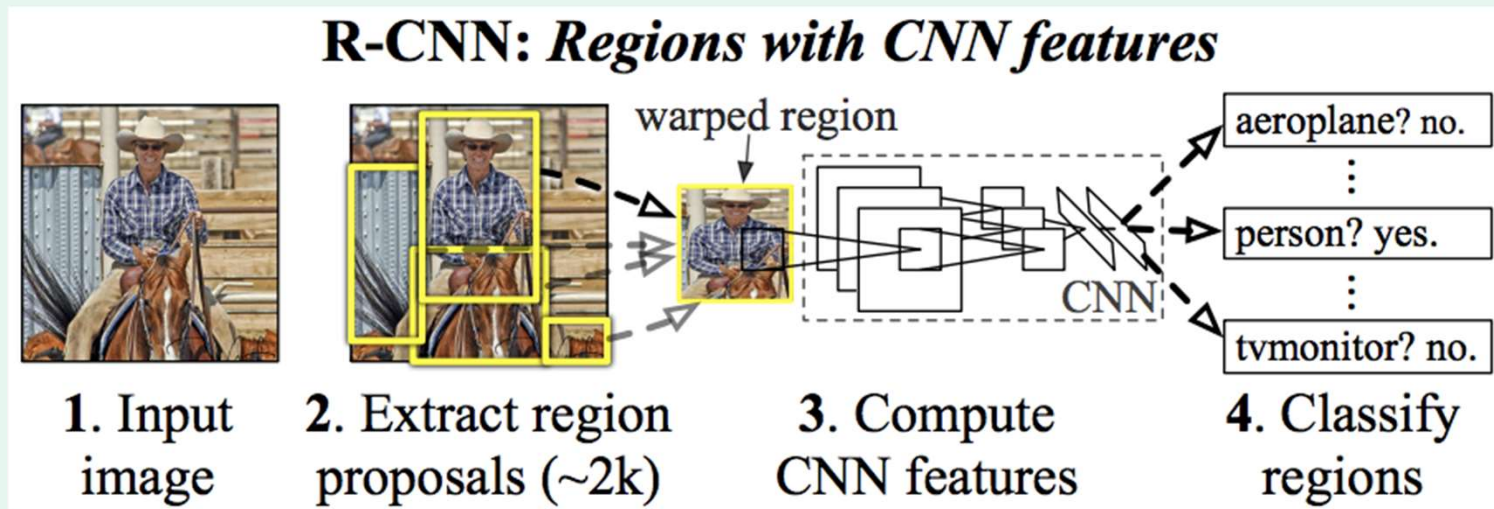


SW Disadvantages Object Size



Regions Proposal

Like R-CNN. In this algorithm, **first:** extract region proposals, **second:** compute CNN feature **third:** classify region



YOLO

- YOLO is a shortened form of “You Only Look Once” like human. And it uses convolutional neural networks for object detection.
- YOLO can detect multiple objects on a single image.
- YOLO network solved the problem with a regression approach. (direct mapping from input image pixel to coordinates of bounding box and confidence of classes)

YOLO Versions

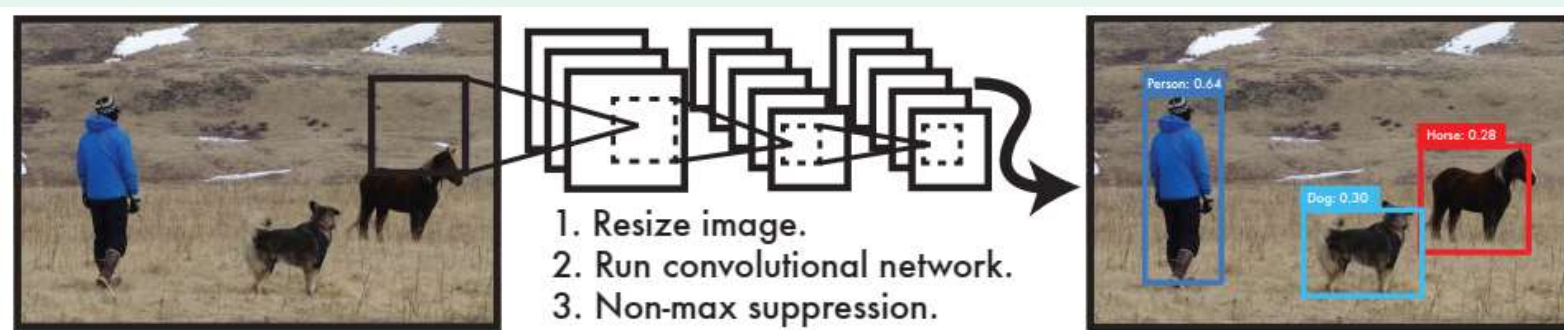
$$\text{YOLO Net} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Original YOLO} \rightarrow 45fps \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V1 \\ V2 \\ V3 \\ V4 \end{array} \right. \\ \textit{Fast YOLO} \rightarrow 150fps \end{array} \right.$$

The YOLO Detection System

Processing images with YOLO is simple and straightforward.

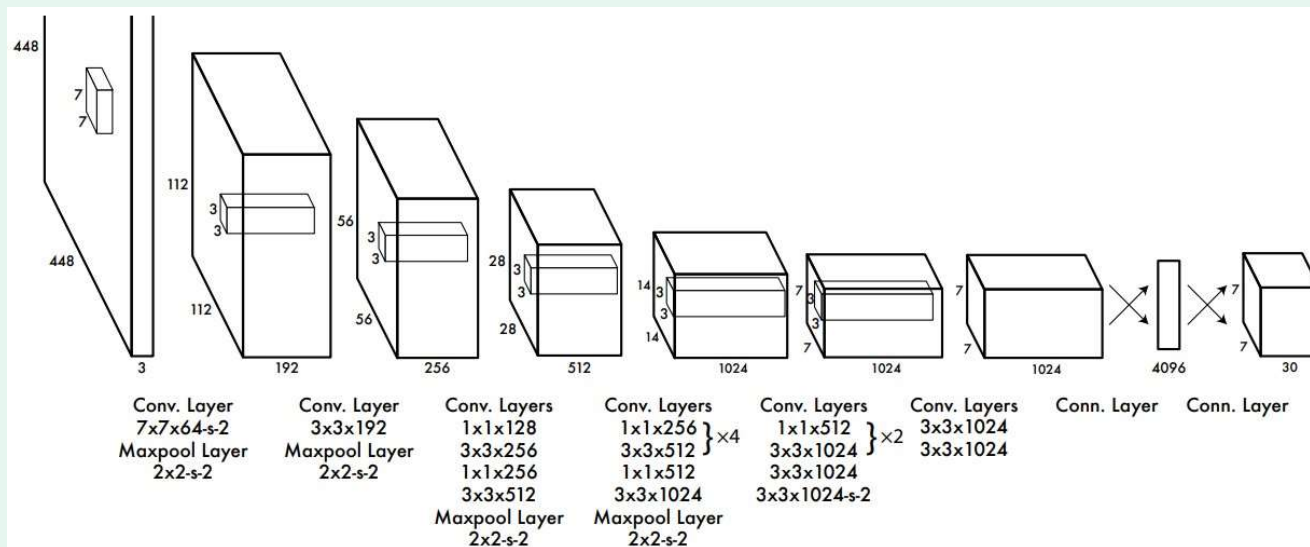
Our system:

1. resizes the input image to $448 \times 448 \times 3$
2. runs a single convolutional network on the image, and
3. thresholds the resulting detections by the model's confidence.



YOLO convolutional Layer

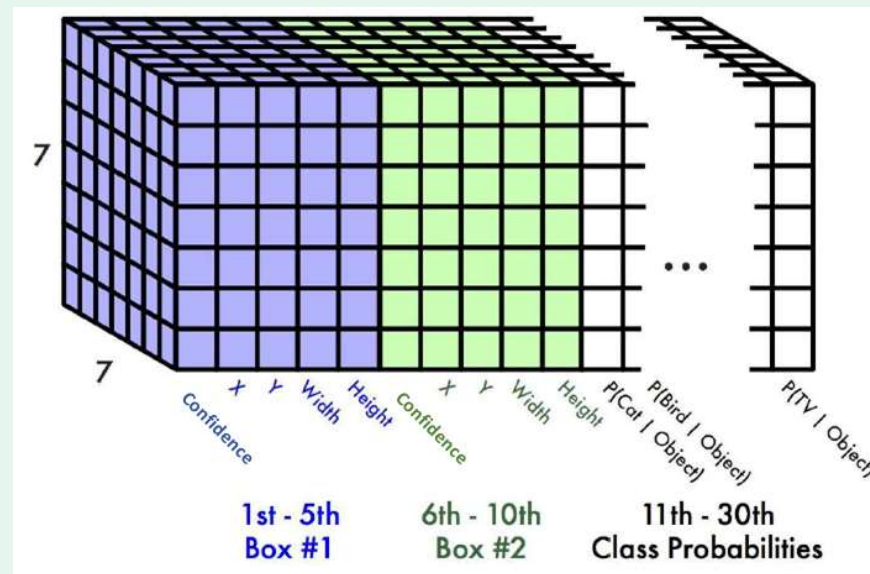
Our detection network has 24 convolutional layers followed by 2 fully connected layers. (YOLOv3 have 53 convolutional layers)



Output of YOLO Network

Output of network is a $7 \times 7 \times 30$

Each 7×7 entry contains a vector with length of 30 (contains x, y, h, w, confidence)



LOSS Function in YOLO

Mean Squared Error:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lambda_{\text{coord}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} \left[(x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 + (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \right] \\
 & + \lambda_{\text{coord}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} \left[\left(\sqrt{w_i} - \sqrt{\hat{w}_i} \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{h_i} - \sqrt{\hat{h}_i} \right)^2 \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} (C_i - \hat{C}_i)^2 \\
 & + \lambda_{\text{noobj}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^B \mathbb{1}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} (C_i - \hat{C}_i)^2 \\
 & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \mathbb{1}_i^{\text{obj}} \sum_{c \in \text{classes}} (p_i(c) - \hat{p}_i(c))^2
 \end{aligned}$$

length of the predict bounding box

Width of the actual bounding box

Width of the predict bounding box

Is 1 if box of j in cell i include an object.

Why use radical?

Confidence factor for bounding box that include object

0.5=

YOLO Advantages and Disadvantages:

Advantages:

1. Very Fast
2. High generalizability for test data

Disadvantages:

1. Challenge in detect small objects
2. Challenge in detect objects with abnormal size

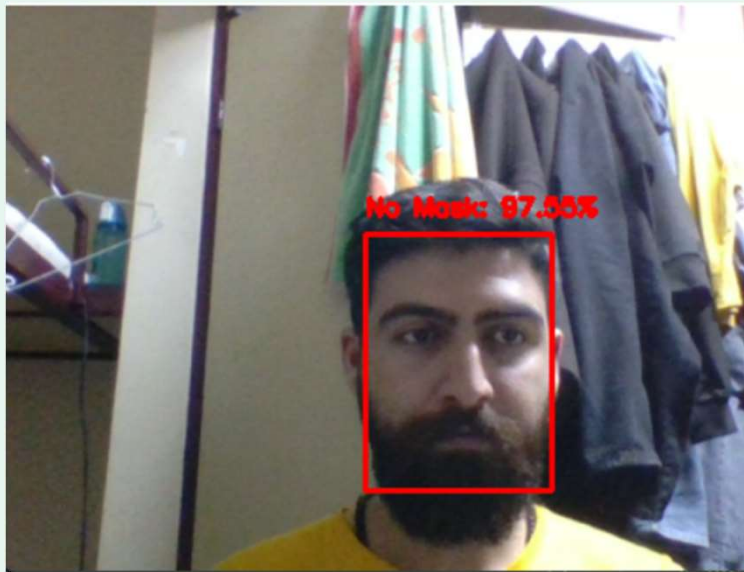
Real Time Object Detection Using YOLO

[run code!](#)



Face Mask Detection

[run code!](#)



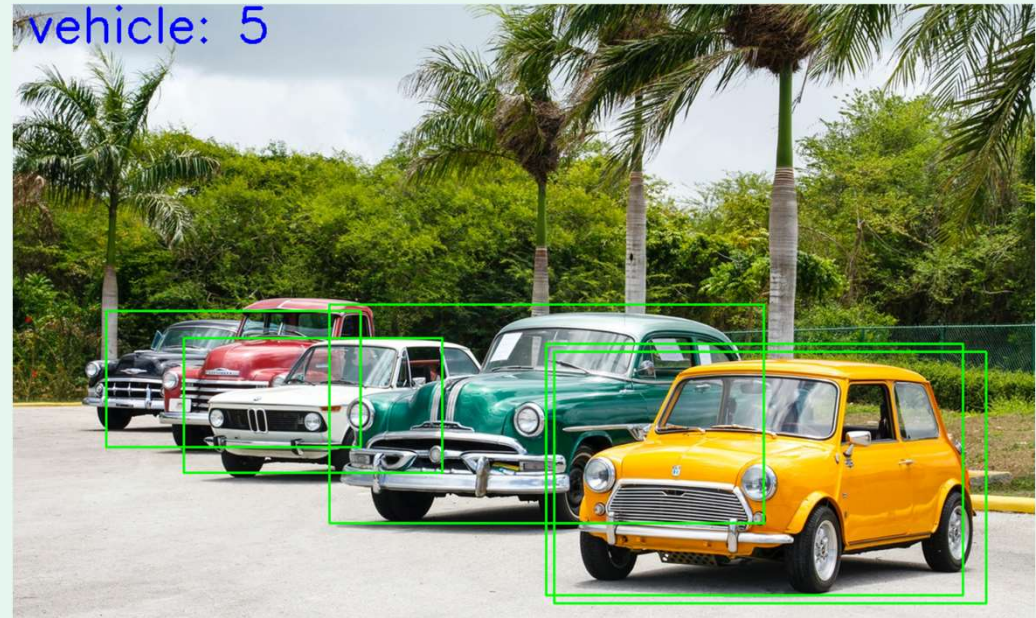
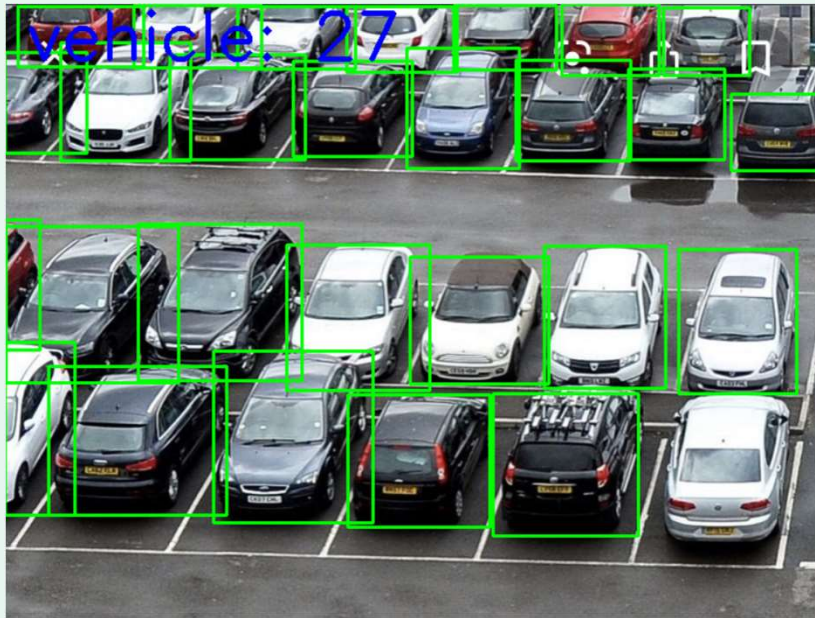
Object Detection on Image Using YOLO

[run code!](#)



Count Vehicles on Image Using YOLO

[run code!](#)



[Thank You]
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Any Question?

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