Object Detection in an Urban Environment

1. Project overview

The main objective is to implement detection of object in an urban environment. The dataset used here is the Waymo Open Dataset. Tensor board is used for displaying the training and evaluation results. Parameters tuning has also been done. The main steps along with implementation details are mentioned below.

2. Setup

Step 1 - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Several steps are performed in EDA on the processes Waymo dataset. Major steps include

- a. Importing libraries for plotting
- b. Writing the directory of the source dataset
- c. Writing a function to display image and the bounding boxes. For reference, following two images are mentioned here. (Fig 1 and Fig 2)
 (Red bounding box: Vehicles; Blue bounding box: Pedestrian; Green bounding box: Green)
- d. Addition EDA is performed to show Object count with respect to Class ID (Fig. 3) (Class 1: Vehicles; Class 2: Pedestrian; Class 4: Bicyclist)
 It is observed that the dataset is skewed, i.e. there is an imbalance of classes.

<u>Dataset analysis:</u> The data is divided in three folders namely Train, Val and test. The data is present in TF record format. Different types of images with objects, different weather conditions, dark, bright, different sizes are present.





Fig .1 Fig .2

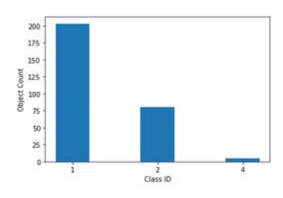


Fig. 3

Step 2 - Edit the config file

Before the training, we need to change the config file to change the location of the training and validation files, as well as the location of the label_map file and pretrained weights. A new config file called pipeline_new.config is created and following modifications are done

- a. Addition of data augmentation options (brightness, contrast, hue, saturation and color)
- b. Changing learning rate base (Old: 0.04, New: 0.0005)
- c. Changing Total steps (Old: 2500, New: 4500)
- d. Changing warm up learning rate (Old: 0.01, New: 0.0005)
- e. Changing warm up steps (Old: 200, New: 300)

Step 3 - Model Training and Evaluation

The training process was done and Tensor board was used to visualize the training and evaluation graphs. The training and evaluation graphs are mentioned below

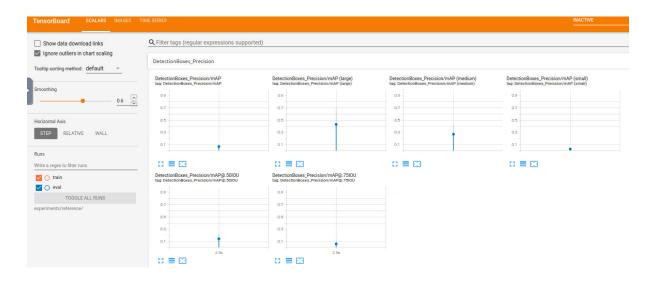


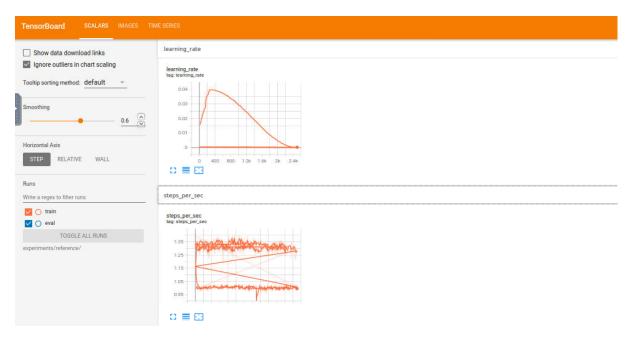
Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



```
INFO:tensorflow:Step 1400 per-step time 0.991s loss=0.705
IO311 16:36:14.762388 140512734979904 model_lib_v2.py:682] Step 1400 per-
step time 0.991s loss=0.705
INFO:tensorflow:Step 1500 per-step time 1.006s loss=0.816
IO311 16:37:54.603788 140512734979904 model_lib_v2.py:682] Step 1500 per-
step time 1.006s loss=0.816
INFO:tensorflow:Step 1600 per-step time 0.996s loss=0.799
IO311 16:39:35.479957 140512734979904 model_lib_v2.py:682] Step 1600 per-
step time 0.996s loss=0.799
INFO:tensorflow:Step 1700 per-step time 1.013s loss=0.760
HO:tensorflow:Step 1700 per-step time 1.013s loss=0.760
HFO:tensorflow:Step 1800 per-step time 1.004s loss=0.793
IO311 16:42:55.361481 40512734979904 model_lib_v2.py:682] Step 1800 per-
step time 1.004s loss=0.703
INFO:tensorflow:Step 1900 per-step time 1.005s loss=0.592
INFO:tensorflow:Step 1900 per-step time 1.005s loss=0.592
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2000 per-step time 1.004s loss=0.849
IO311 16:44:35.352305 140512734979904 model_lib_v2.py:682] Step 1900 per-
step time 1.005s loss=0.592
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2000 per-step time 1.004s loss=0.831
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2000 per-step time 1.004s loss=0.831
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2000 per-step time 1.004s loss=0.831
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2000 per-step time 0.989s loss=0.731
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2000 per-step time 0.989s loss=0.731
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2000 per-step time 0.989s loss=0.731
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2300 per-step time 0.997s loss=0.840
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2300 per-step time 0.997s loss=0.764
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2300 per-step time 0.997s loss=0.840
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2500 per-step time 0.997s loss=0.840
INFO:tensorflow:Step 2500 per-st
```

Fig. 7 Training

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DetectionBoxes Precision/mAP@.50IOU: 0.226475
                                                   + DetectionBoxes_Precision/mAP@.75IOU: 0.088630 0.040616
                                                    DetectionBoxes_Precision/mAP (small): 0.040616
                                                    0.401533
                                                    DetectionBoxes_Precision/mAP (medium): 0.401533 516608
DetectionBoxes_Precision/mAP (large): 0.516608
                                                    DetectionBoxes Recall/AR@1: 0.025433
DetectionBoxes Recall/AR@10: 0.106718
                                                    DetectionBoxes Recall/AR@100: 0.153480
                                                    - DetectionBoxes_Recall/AR@100 (small): 0.096377
0.471537
                                                    DetectionBoxes Recall/AR@100 (medium): 0.471537
                                                    591200
                                                    DetectionBoxes_Recall/AR@100 (large): 0.591200
                                                   + Loss/localization loss: 0.429932
                                                   + Loss/classification_loss: 0.241567
                                                   + Loss/regularization_loss: 0.244137
                                                   + Loss/total_loss: 0.915635
```

Fig. 8 Evaluation

Step 4 - Improve the performances

- To improve the performances data augmentation is implemented as mentioned in Step 2
- Also, parameters in Explore augmentations.ipynb has been modified.

