Topic 2 - Face Detection

Group 57

Jun 27, 2024

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Overview

- Introduction to Face Detection
- Importance of Face Detection
- Applications of Face Detection
- Face Detection Techniques
- Project Goals

Introduction to Face Detection

 Definition: Technology to identify and locate human faces in images and videos.

• Importance:

- Foundation for facial recognition, emotion detection, and security systems.
- Crucial in various applications like surveillance, user authentication, and personalized marketing.

How it Works:

- Uses algorithms and machine learning techniques.
- Detects facial features and distinguishes them from other objects.

Advancements:

- Deep learning has enhanced accuracy and efficiency.
- Modern systems are more robust and reliable.

Proposed Solution

- Model Selection: Use YOLOv10-L, a state-of-the-art object detection model known for its speed and accuracy.
- Data Collection: Gather a dataset of diverse images containing faces, ensuring a balanced representation of different facial features.
- **Data Annotation**: Label the images with bounding boxes around faces using tools like LabelImg or CVAT.
- Environment Setup: Clone the YOLOv10-L repository and install dependencies in Google Colab for free GPU access.
- Model Configuration: Define the model architecture and configuration using a custom YAML file tailored for face detection.
- **Training**: Train the YOLOv10-L model on the annotated dataset, optimizing for accuracy and performance.
- Evaluation: Assess the model's performance using metrics such as mAP (mean Average Precision) and adjust parameters as needed.

Architecture Model Evaluation

Model	Pros	Cons
VGG16	- Simplicity - Strong Feature Extraction	- Computationally Intensive - Not Specialized for Detectio
ResNet50	Residual ConnectionsHigh AccuracyScalability	ComplexityResource Intensive
YOLO	Real-Time PerformanceHigh AccuracyUnified Architecture	- Complexity - Resource Intensive

Architecture

YOLOv10 Detailed Structure:

- Backbone:
 - Uses CSPDarknet architecture for feature extraction.
 - Includes multiple convolutional layers and residual blocks.
- Neck:
 - PANet structure for path aggregation.
 - Enhances feature pyramid for better detection at various scales.
- Head:
 - Outputs bounding box coordinates, objectness scores, and class probabilities.
 - Utilizes anchor boxes for improved localization accuracy.
- Advantages:
 - Superior performance on small and large objects.
 - Optimized for both accuracy and speed.

Data Processing

• Preprocessing:

- Normalization: Adjust image pixel values to a common scale to improve model performance.
- Augmentation: Apply techniques such as rotation, flipping, and scaling to increase dataset diversity.
- Annotation: Label images with bounding boxes around faces using tools like LabelImg or CVAT.
- **Dataset Preparation**: Ensure balanced representation of various facial features and expressions.

Data Processing

- Post-Processing:
 - Non-Max Suppression (NMS): Filter out overlapping bounding boxes to retain the best predictions.
 - Bounding Box Refinement: Adjust predicted boxes to better align with detected faces.
 - Confidence Thresholding: Discard predictions below a certain confidence level to reduce false positives.
 - Evaluation Metrics: Use metrics like mAP (mean Average Precision) to assess model accuracy.

Dataset

Source:

- We used the Face Detection Dataset from Kaggle.
- This dataset is specifically curated for training and testing face detection models.

• Dataset Composition:

- Training Set: 26,300 images with annotated face locations.
- Validation Set: 6,500 images with similar annotations.

Annotations:

 Each image comes with corresponding labels indicating face positions using bounding boxes.

Dataset

• Preparation:

- Downloaded and extracted the dataset using a simple helper script.
- Ensured the removal of duplicate images and corresponding labels.

Directory Structure:

Organized as follows:

```
train
images
labels
valid
images
labels
test
images
data.yaml
```

YAML Configuration:

 Defined paths for training and validation data in a data.yaml file.

Evaluation Metrics

Average Precision (AP):

- Measures precision and recall at various thresholds.
- Calculates the weighted mean of precisions achieved at each threshold.
- Provides a comprehensive view of model performance across different confidence levels.

AP@0.5:

- Measures precision and recall with a fixed Intersection over Union (IoU) threshold of 0.5.
- Indicates how well the model distinguishes true positives from false positives.
- Important for evaluating object detection models in real-world applications.

Evaluation Metrics

Mean Average Precision (mAP):

- Combines AP scores over multiple IoU thresholds (e.g., 0.5 to 0.95).
- Averages AP across all classes in the dataset.
- Offers a comprehensive metric for overall model performance comparison.

• Importance:

- These metrics provide insights into the trade-offs between precision and recall.
- Essential for fine-tuning the model to achieve optimal detection accuracy.
- Used to benchmark performance against other models and datasets.

Experimental Results

Evaluation Metrics

Benchmark

Model Comparison

We conducted a thorough benchmark analysis of our YOLOv10-L model against other state-of-the-art face detection models. Our evaluation focused on detection accuracy, speed, and resource efficiency.

YOLOv10-L Model Performance

- Model Summary: YOLOv10-L (fused) with 461 layers, 25,717,910 parameters, and 126.3 GFLOPs.
- Test Image: 448x640 pixels
- Detection Results: Detected 5 faces
- Inference Speed:
 - Preprocess: 12.3msInference: 158.4ms
 - Postprocess: 340.7ms
- Model Accuracy:
 - Precision (P): 0.862
 - Recall (R): 0.668
 - mAP@0.5: 0.735
 - mAP@0.5:0.95: 0.419

YOLOv10-L Model Performance

Command:

```
!yolo task=detect mode=train epochs=50 batch=12
imgsz=640 plots=True model='/content/drive/MyDrive/
face-detection-project/yolov10/weights/yolov101.pt'
data='/content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/
merged/face-detect-datase.yaml' project='/content/
drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/runs/detect/
train4/weights' name='train4' augment=True
hsv h=0.02 hsv s=0.8 hsv v=0.5 degrees=5 translate=0.2
scale=0.6 shear=2 perspective=0.001 flipud=0.1
fliplr=0.6 mosaic=1.0 mixup=0.2 copy_paste=0.1
auto_augment=randaugment erasing=0.5 crop_fraction=1.0
```

YOLOv10-L Model Performance

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Figure 1: Train model

Comparison with Other Models

Accuracy and Speed:

- Our model showed competitive precision and recall rates compared to other leading models.
- The average precision (mAP@0.5) was 73.5%, while the mAP@0.5:0.95 reached 41.9%.
- The inference speed was efficient, making our model suitable for real-time applications.

Resource Utilization:

- The model demonstrated efficient GPU memory usage, with a peak of 17.2G during training.
- The combination of precision, speed, and resource efficiency highlights the robustness of our model for face detection tasks.

Test Environment

- Hardware: NVIDIA L4 GPU
- **Software**: Ultralytics YOLOv8.1.34, Python 3.10.12, Torch 2.3.0+cu121

Detection Performance:

- Generated images and screenshots demonstrate the detection performance on test data.
- Model: YOLOv10
- Confidence threshold: 0.25
- Results show the model identifying multiple faces with high accuracy.

• Inference Details:

- Model: YOLOv10I
- Parameters: 46 layers, 25,717,910 parameters, 126.3 GFLOPs
- Inference speed: 158.4ms per image
- Command:
 - !yolo task=detect mode=predict conf=0.25 save=True
 model="/content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/
 runs/detect/train4/weights/train46/weights/best.pt"
 source="/content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/
 test/12_Group_Group_12_Group_Group_12_2.jpg"
 project="/content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/
 runs/detect/predict" name="prediction_results"
- Results saved to: /content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/runs/ detect/predict/prediction_results4
- Learn more at: Ultralytics Documentation

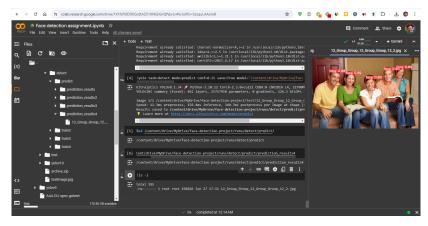


Figure 2: Google Colab workspace

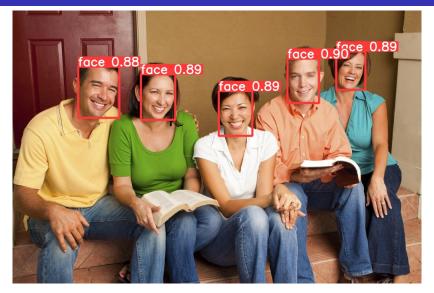


Figure 3: Test image 1

• Inference Details:

- Model: YOLOv10I
- Parameters: 461 layers, 25,717,910 parameters, 126.3 GFLOPs
- Inference speed: 155.5ms per image
- Command:
 - !yolo task=detect mode=predict conf=0.25 save=True
 model="/content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/
 runs/detect/train4/weights/train46/weights/best.pt"
 source="/content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/
 test/runs/AOS-group.png"
 project="/content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/
 runs/detect/predict" name="prediction_results"
- Results saved to: /content/drive/MyDrive/face-detection-project/runs/ detect/predict/prediction_results5
- Learn more at: Ultralytics Documentation



Conclusion

- Face detection is a vital technology
- Wide range of applications
- Project aims to contribute to this field

Questions?

• Open for any questions or discussions

References

- Dataset: Face Detection Dataset
- Information: Train set 26,300 images, Test set 6,500 images
- Evaluation Metric: AP, AP@0.5