



University of Cyprus – MSc Artificial Intelligence

MAI644 – COMPUTER VISION

Lecture 13: Object Detection

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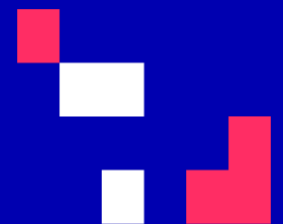
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Last time

- Visual bag of words (BoW)
 - Background
 - Algorithm
- Applications
 - Image search
- Spatial Pyramid Matching

Today's Agenda

- Object detection
 - Task definition
 - Benchmarks
 - Evaluation
- A simple object detector

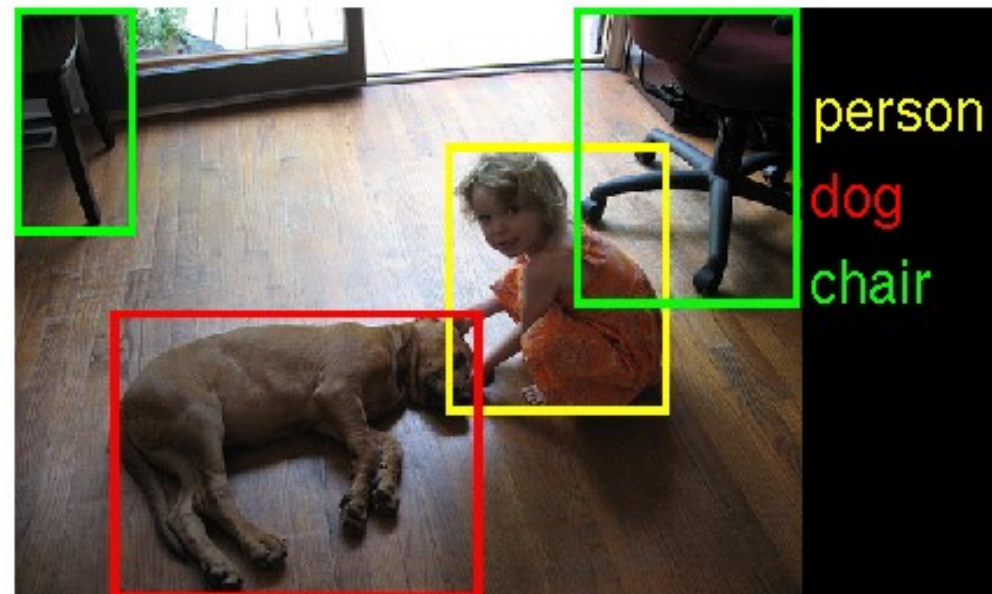
[material based on Niebles-Krishna]

Today's Agenda

- Object detection
 - Task definition
 - Benchmarks
 - Evaluation
- A simple object detector

Object Detection

- **Problem:** Detecting and localizing generic objects from various categories, such as cars, people, etc.
- **Challenges:**
 - Illumination,
 - viewpoint,
 - deformations,
 - Intra-class variability





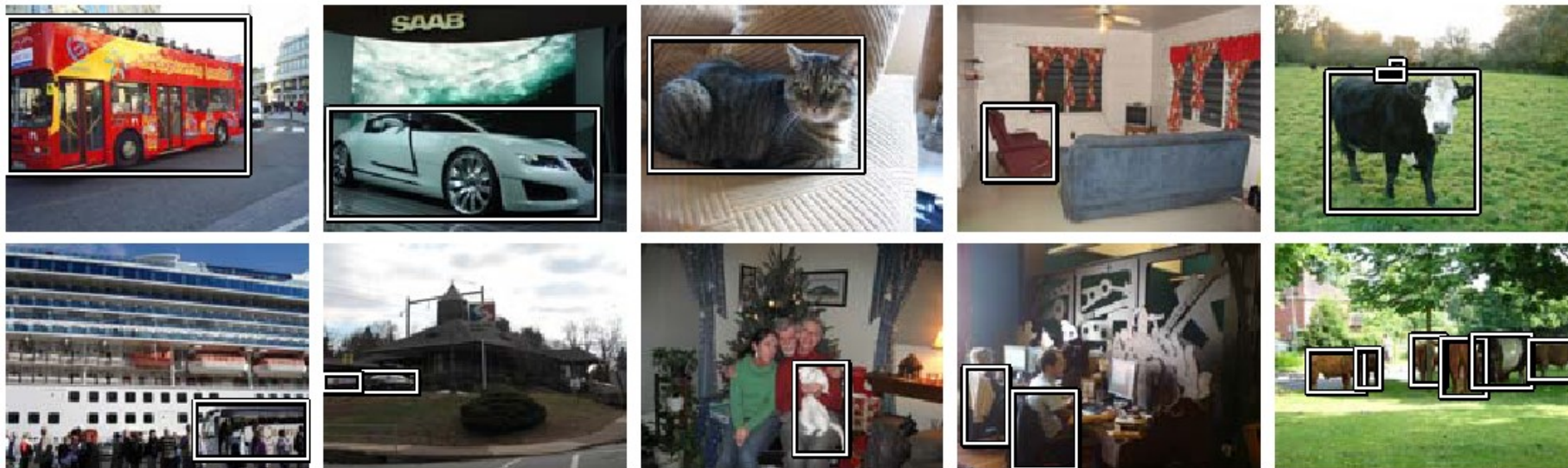
Today's Agenda

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Object Detection Benchmarks

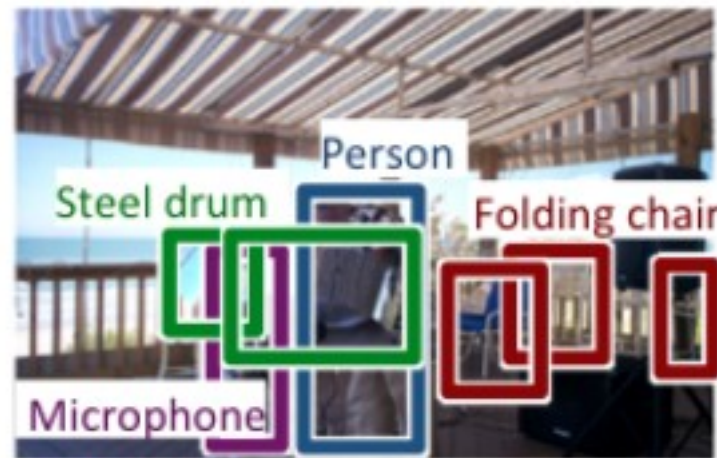
- PASCAL VOC Challenge



- 20 categories
- Annual classification, detection, segmentation challenges

Object Detection Benchmarks

- PASCAL VOC Challenge
- ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVR)
 - 200 Categories for detection



Object Detection Benchmarks

- PASCAL VOC Challenge
- ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVR)
- Common Objects in Context (COCO)
 - 80 Object categories



Today's Agenda

- Object detection
 - Task definition
 - Benchmarks
 - Evaluation
- A simple object detector
- Deformable parts model
 - Overview
 - Method
 - Pipeline
 - Results and analysis

How do we evaluate object detection?



— predictions
 — ground truth

How do we evaluate object detection?

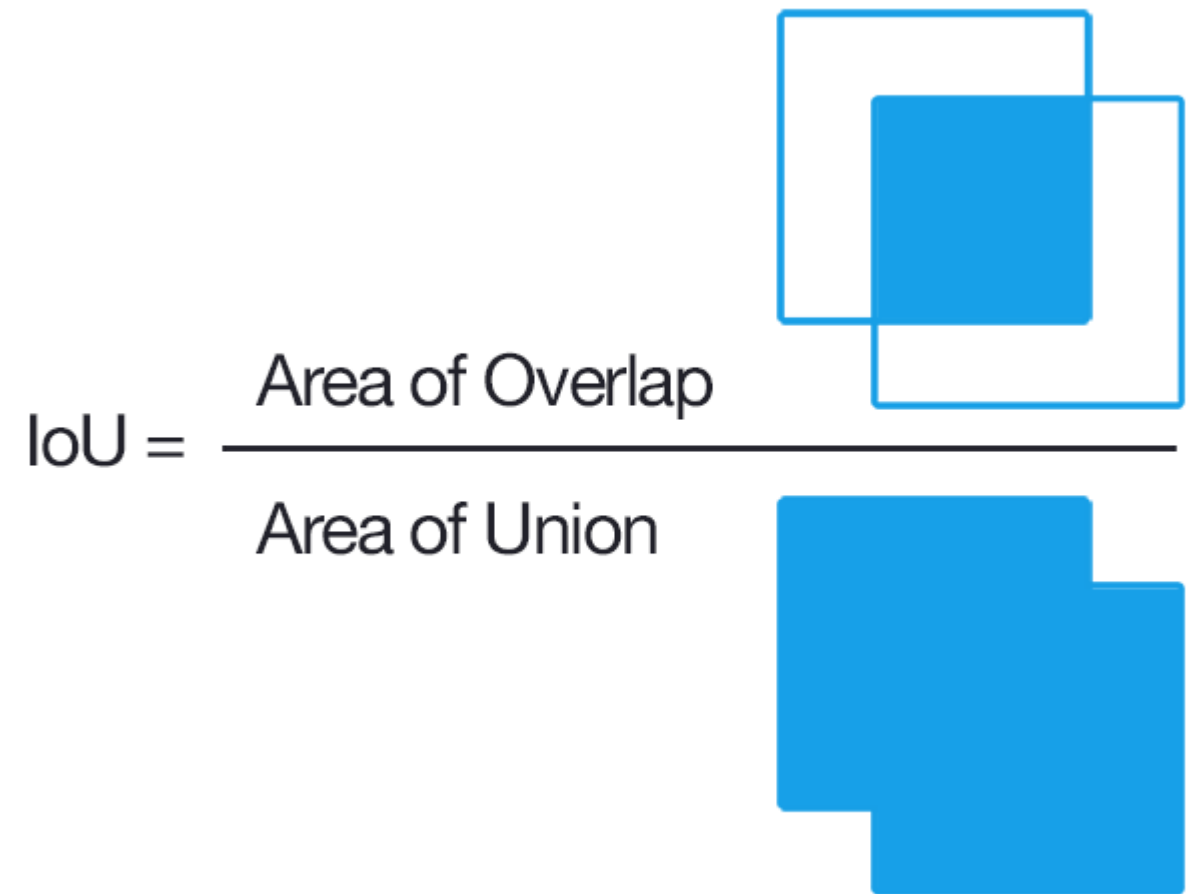
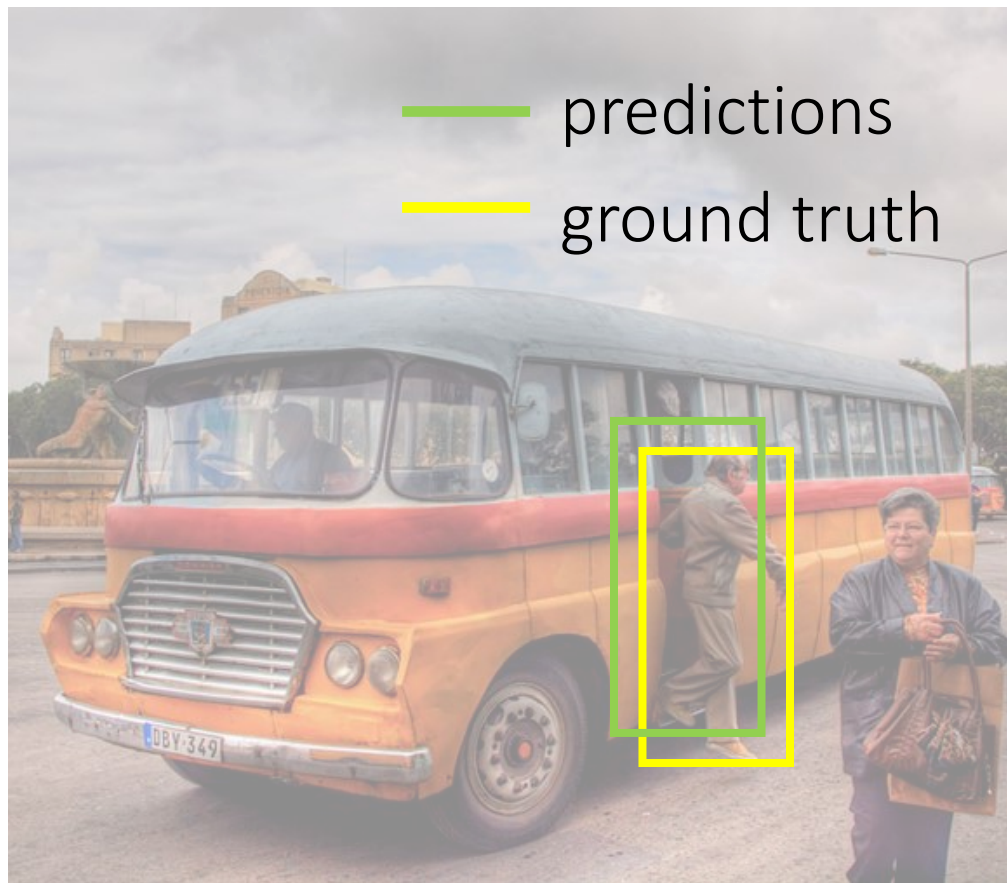


— predictions
— ground truth

True positive:
- The overlap of the prediction with the ground truth is **MORE** than 0.5

How do we measure overlap ?

Intersection over Union (IoU)



How do we evaluate object detection?



— predictions
— ground truth

True positive:

False positive:

- The overlap of the prediction with the ground truth is **LESS** than 0.5

How do we evaluate object detection?



— predictions
— ground truth

True positive:
False positive:
False negative:
 - The objects that our model doesn't find

How do we evaluate object detection?



— predictions
— ground truth

True positive:

False positive:

False negative:

- The objects that our model doesn't find

What is a **True Negative**?



	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	true positive	false negative
<u>True 0</u>	false positive	true negative





	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	true positive	false negative
<u>True 0</u>	false positive	true negative

	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	TP	FN
<u>True 0</u>	FP	TN





	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	true positive	false negative
<u>True 0</u>	false positive	true negative

	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	TP	FN
<u>True 0</u>	FP	TN

	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	hits	misses
<u>True 0</u>	false alarms	correct rejections





	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	true positive	false negative
<u>True 0</u>	false positive	true negative

	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	TP	FN
<u>True 0</u>	FP	TN

	<u>Predicted 1</u>	<u>Predicted 0</u>
<u>True 1</u>	hits	misses
<u>True 0</u>	false alarms	correct rejections

$$precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$



How do we evaluate object detection?



— predictions
 — ground truth

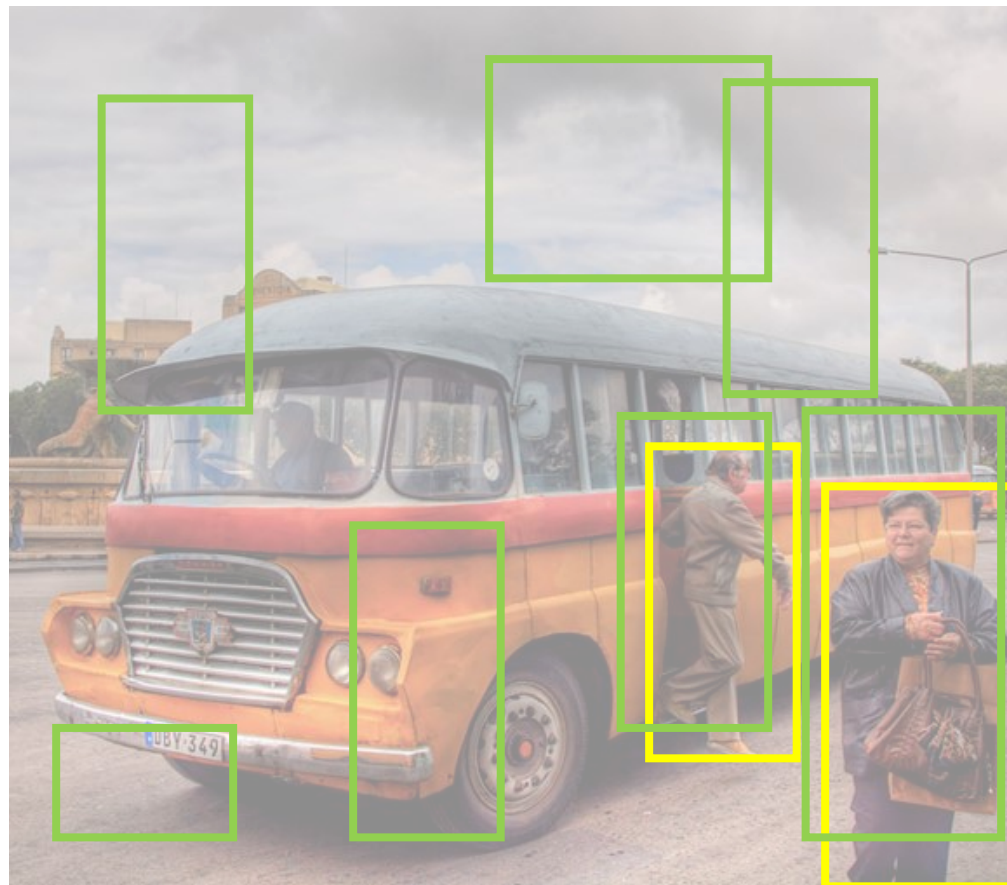
True positive: 1
 False positive: 2
 False negative: 1

So what is the
 - precision?
 - recall?

Precision versus recall

- Precision:
 - how many of the object detections are correct?
- Recall:
 - how many of the ground truth objects can the model detect?

In reality, our model makes a lot of predictions with varying scores between 0 and 1



— predictions
— ground truth

Here are all the boxes that are predicted with $\text{score} > 0$.

This means that our:

- Recall is perfect!
- But our precision is BAD!

In reality, our model makes a lot of predictions with varying scores between 0 and 1



_____ predictions
_____ ground truth

There are no boxes that are predicted with **score = 1**.

This means that our

- Precision is undefined!
- And our recall is BAD!

How do we evaluate object detection?

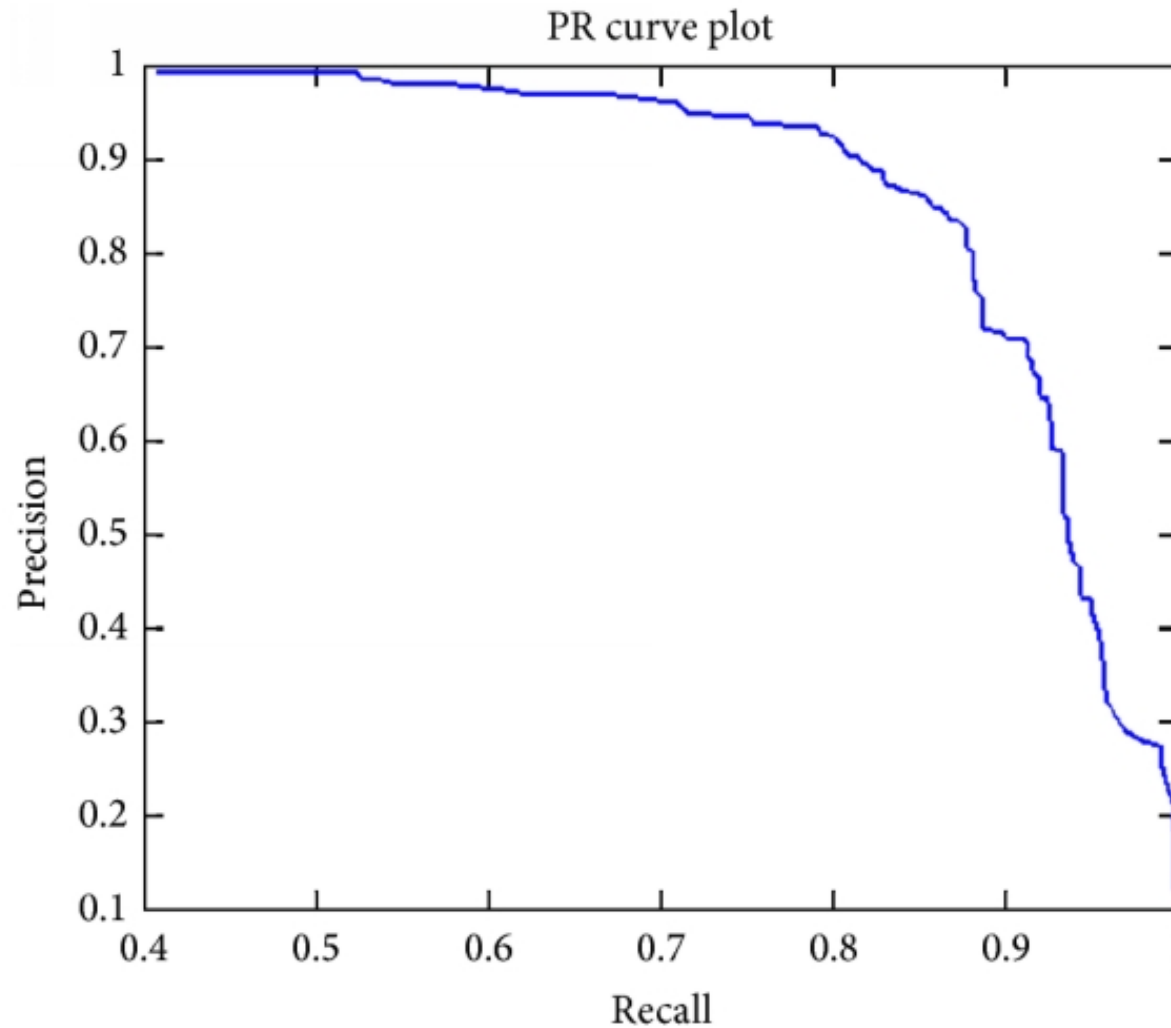


— predictions
— ground truth

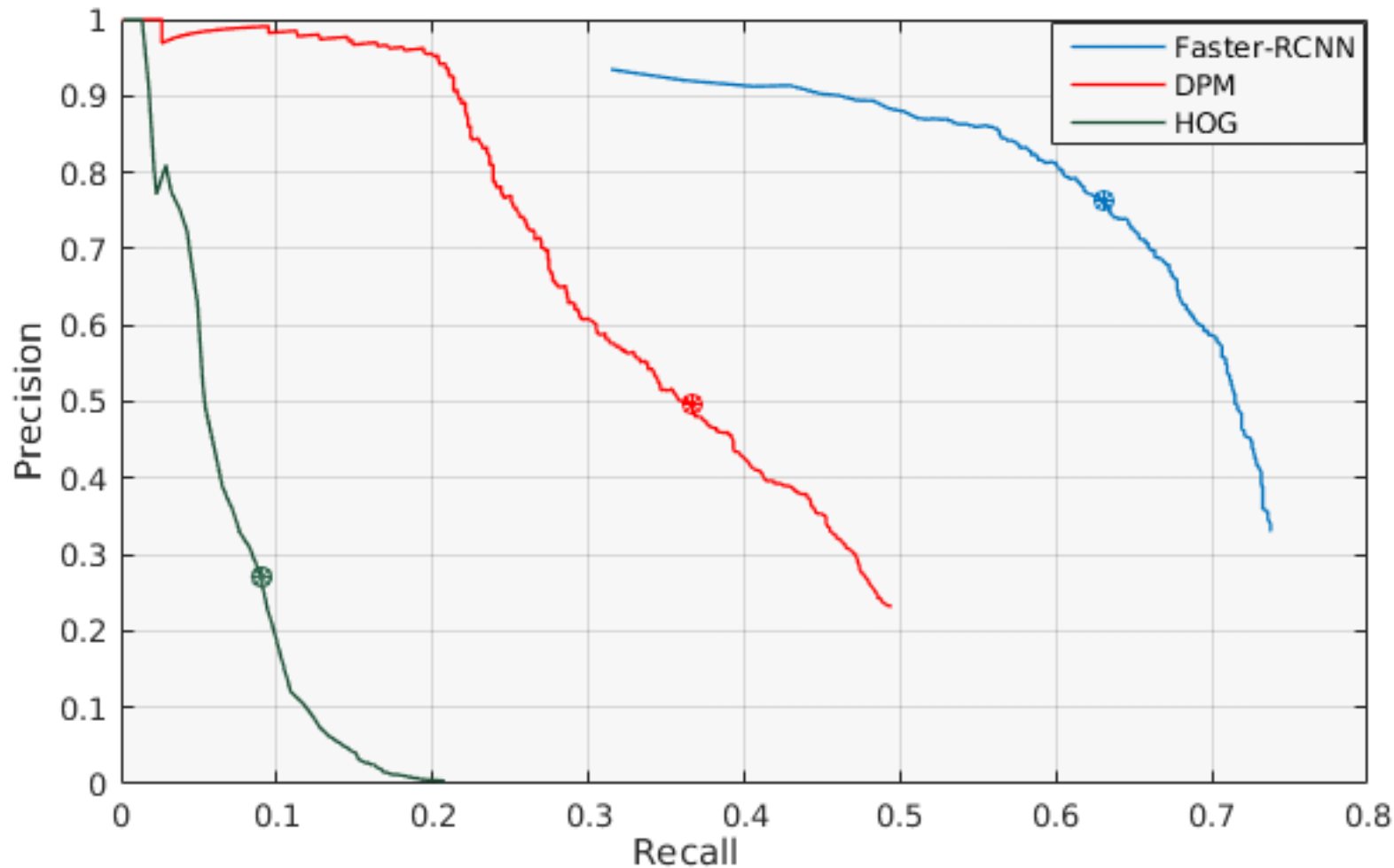
Here are all the boxes
that are predicted with
score > 0.5

We are setting a
threshold of 0.5

Precision – recall curve (PR curve)



Which model is the best?

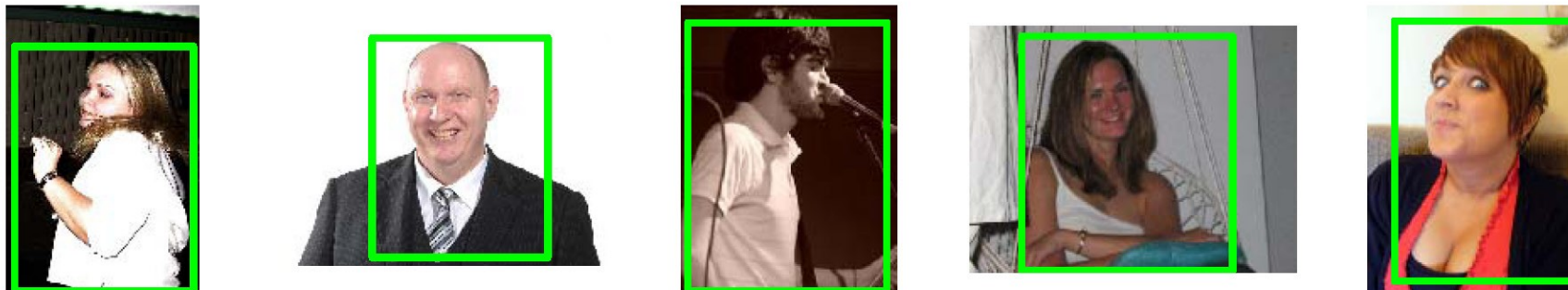


True Positives - Person

UoCTTI_L SVM-MDPM



MIZZOU_DEF-HOG-LBP



NECUIUC_CLS-DTCT

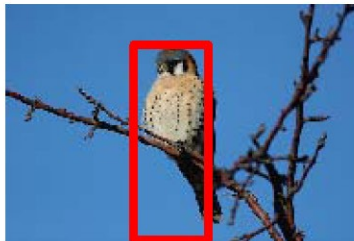


False Positives - Person

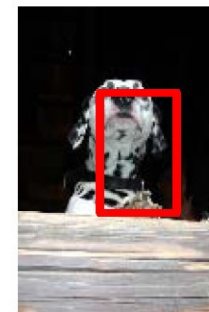
UoCTTI_LSVM-MDPM



MIZZOU_DEF-HOG-LBP

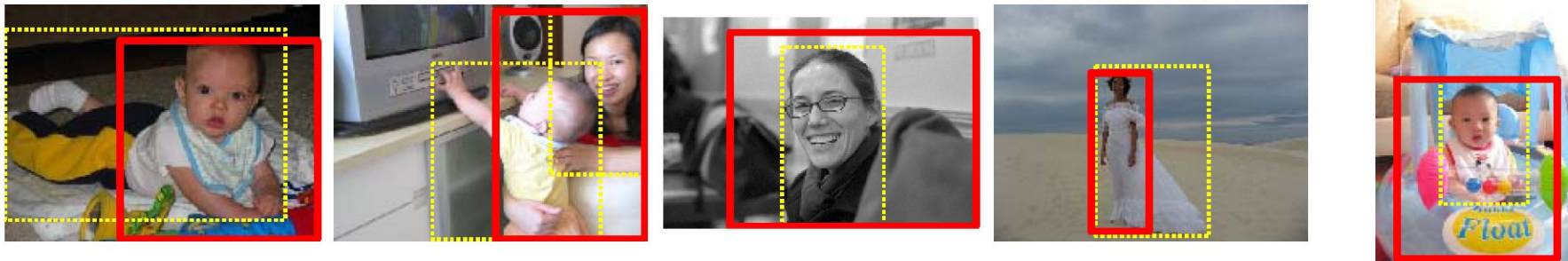


NECUIUC_CLS-DTCT



“Near Misses” - Person

UoCTTI_L SVM-MDPM



MIZZOU_DEF-HOG-LBP



NECUIUC_CLS-DTCT

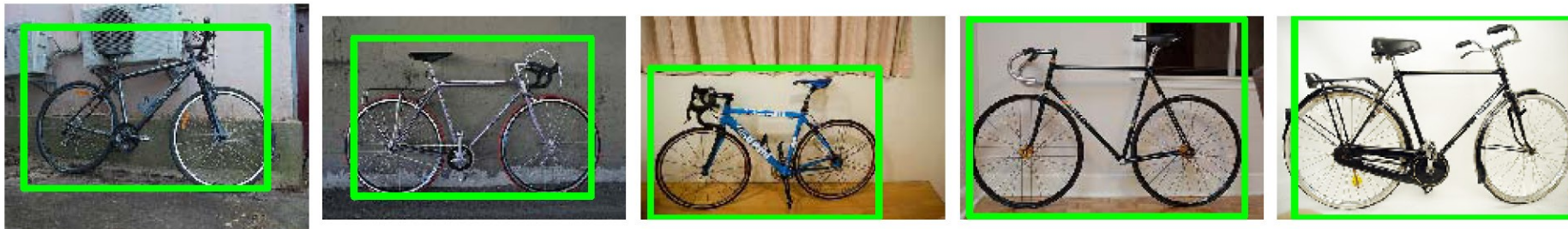


True Positives - Bicycle

UoCTTI_L SVM-MDPM



OXFORD_MKL



NECUIUC_CLS-DTCT



False Positives - Bicycle

UoCTTI_L SVM-MDPM



OXFORD_MKL



NECUIUC_CLS-DTCT



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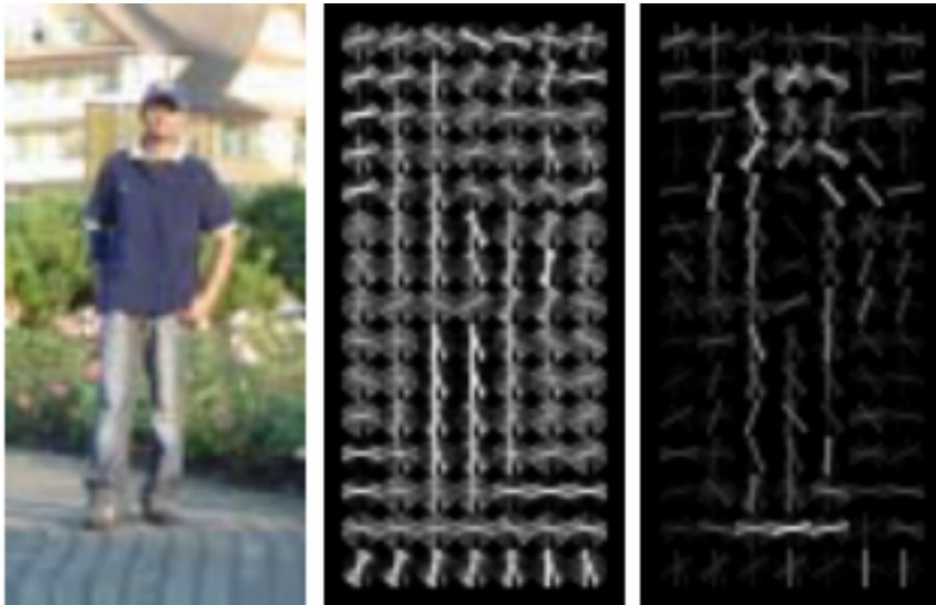
Dalal-Triggs method



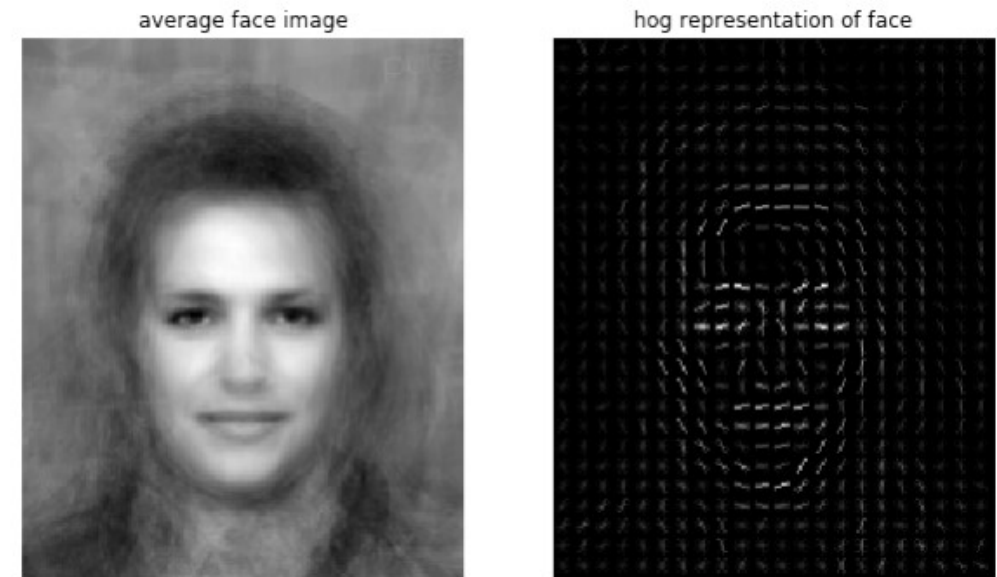
sliding window

Recap – HoG features

Find a HoG template and use as filter



Train a linear SVM classifier on HoG



Take the average image and extract HoG

Sliding window + HoG features



No person here

- Slide through the image and check if there is an object at every location
- Compare HOG feature template to HOG features from each location in the image.
 - Use dot product

Sliding window + HoG features



YES!! Person match found

- Slide through the image and check if there is an object at every location
- Compare HOG feature template to HOG features from each location in the image.
- If a comparison produces a high score, output detection at the corresponding location



Sliding window + HoG features



- But what if we were looking for buses?

No bus found



Sliding window + HoG features



- But what if we were looking for buses?

No bus found

Sliding window + HoG features



No bus found

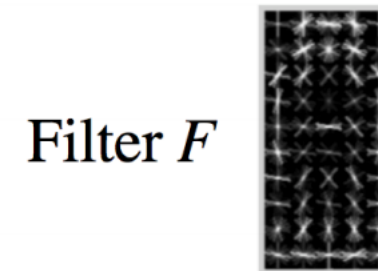
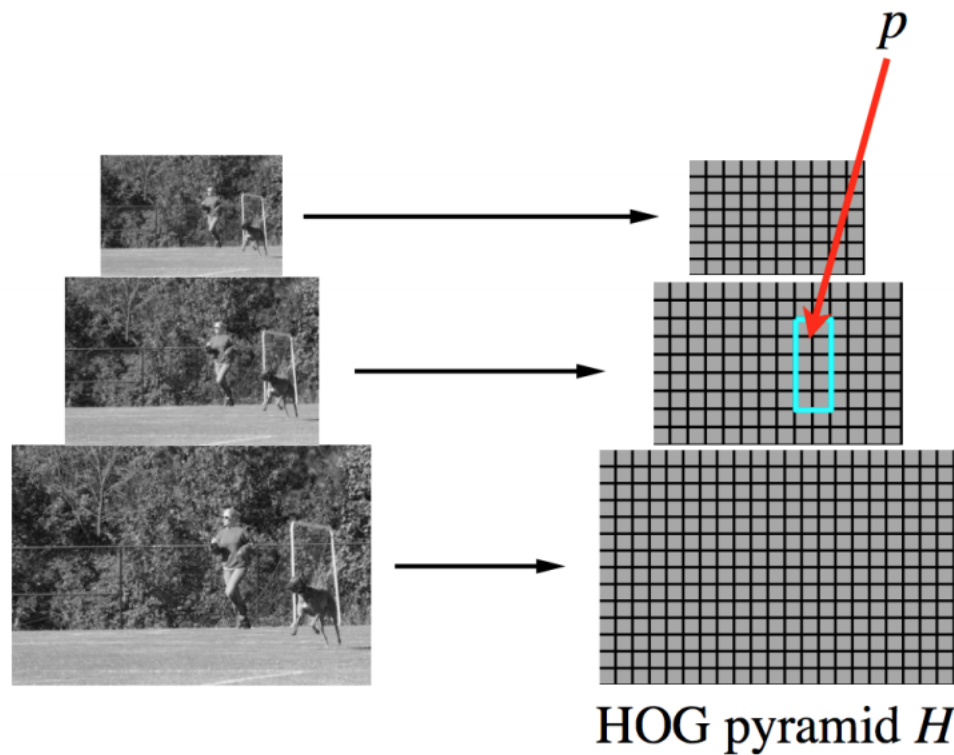
- We will never find the object if we don't choose our window size wisely!

Sliding window + HoG features



We need to do a **multi scale** sliding window search

Create a feature pyramid



Score of F at position p is

$$F \cdot \phi(p, H)$$

$\phi(p, H)$ = concatenation of
 HOG features from
 subwindow specified by p

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Thank you.

