

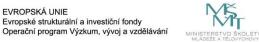


# Image Analysis II

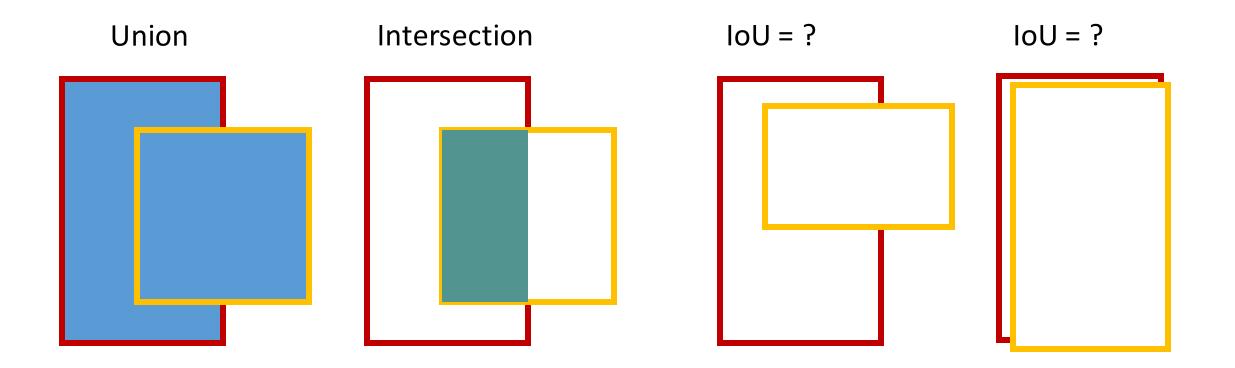
Radovan Fusek



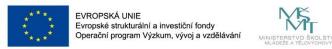


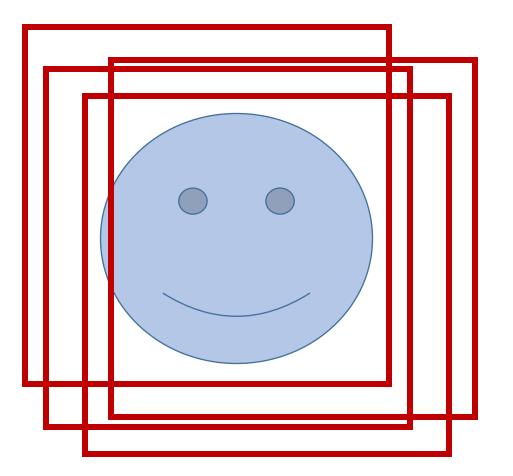


### Intersection, Union

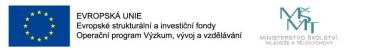


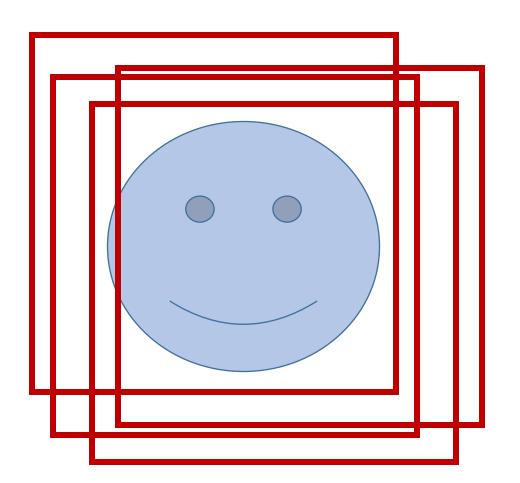
#### IoU = Area of Overlap / Area of Union





How select only one box?



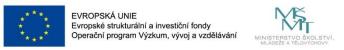


How select only one box?

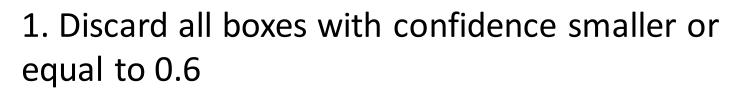
1. Discard all boxes with confidence smaller or equal to 0.6

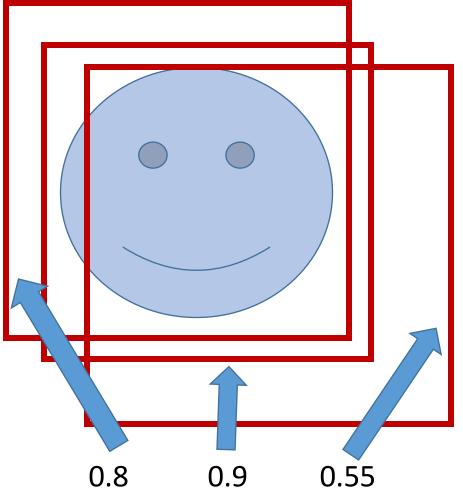
2. Select the box with largest confidence

3. Discard all remaining box with IoU greater or equal to 0.5



How select only one box?



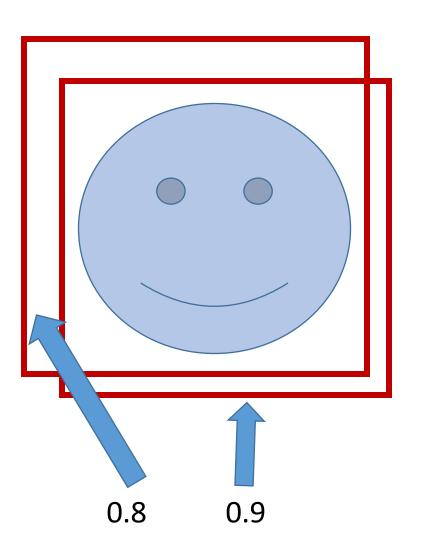


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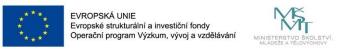


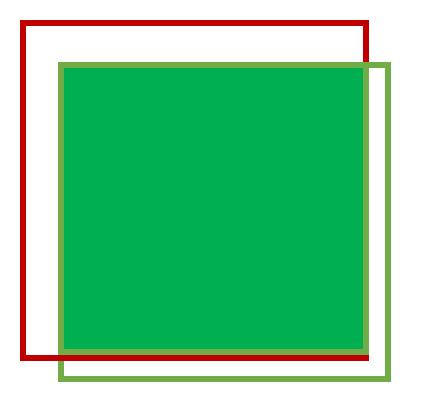


How select only one box?

1. Discard all boxes with confidence smaller or equal to 0.6

2. Select the box with largest confidence





How select only one box?

1. Discard all boxes with confidence smaller or equal to 0.6

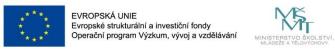
2. Select the box with largest confidence

3. Discard all remaining box with IoU greater or equal to 0.5

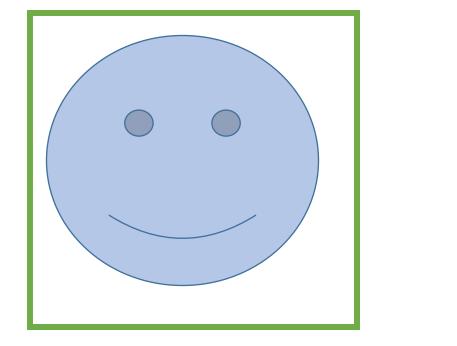
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How select only one box?

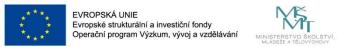


1. Discard all boxes with confidence smaller or equal to 0.6

2. Select the box with largest confidence

3. Discard all remaining box with IoU greater or equal to 0.5

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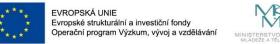


#### **SSD: Single Shot MultiBox Detector**

Wei Liu<sup>1</sup>, Dragomir Anguelov<sup>2</sup>, Dumitru Erhan<sup>3</sup>, Christian Szegedy<sup>3</sup>, Scott Reed<sup>4</sup>, Cheng-Yang Fu<sup>1</sup>, Alexander C. Berg<sup>1</sup>

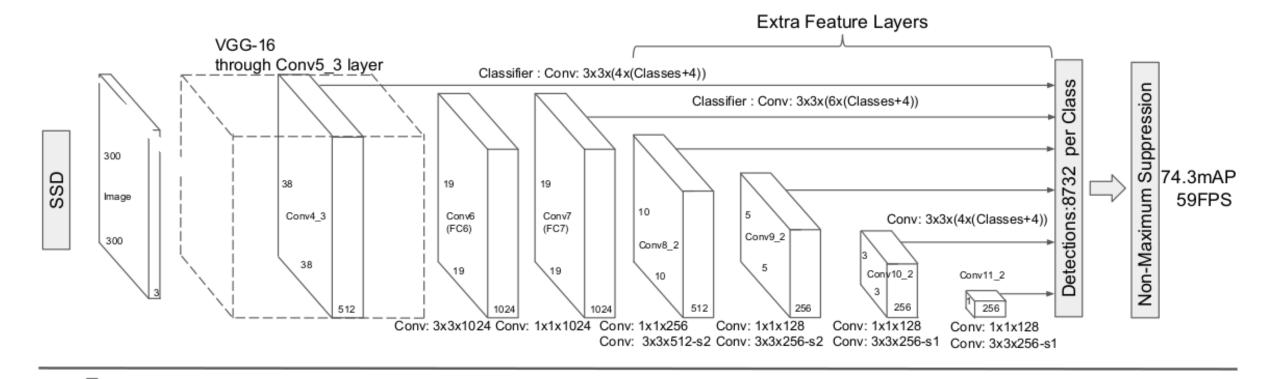
<sup>1</sup>UNC Chapel Hill <sup>2</sup>Zoox Inc. <sup>3</sup>Google Inc. <sup>4</sup>University of Michigan, Ann-Arbor <sup>1</sup>wliu@cs.unc.edu, <sup>2</sup>drago@zoox.com, <sup>3</sup>{dumitru,szegedy}@google.com, <sup>4</sup>reedscot@umich.edu, <sup>1</sup>{cyfu,aberg}@cs.unc.edu

- We introduce SSD, a single-shot detector for multiple categories that is faster than the previous state-of-the-art for single shot detectors (YOLO), and significantly more accurate, in fact as accurate as slower techniques that perform explicit region proposals and pooling (including Faster R-CNN).
- The core of SSD is predicting category scores and box offsets for a fixed set of default bounding boxes using small convolutional filters applied to feature maps.
- To achieve high detection accuracy we produce predictions of different scales from feature maps of different scales, and explicitly separate predictions by aspect ratio.
- These design features lead to simple end-to-end training and high accuracy, even on low resolution input images, further improving the speed vs accuracy trade-off.
- Experiments include timing and accuracy analysis on models with varying input size evaluated on PASCAL VOC, COCO, and ILSVRC and are compared to a range of recent state-of-the-art approaches.









#### **Anchor Boxes**

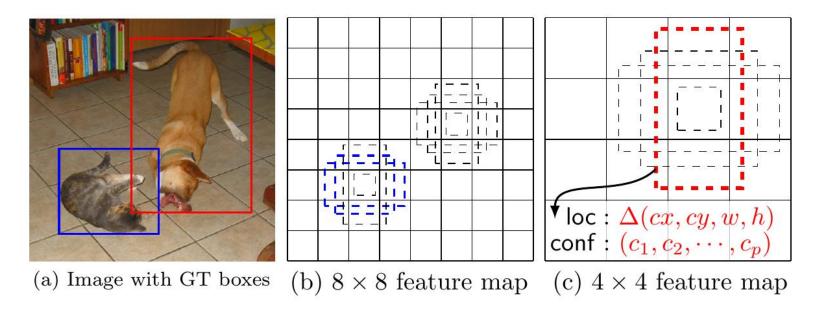


Fig. 1: **SSD framework.** (a) SSD only needs an input image and ground truth boxes for each object during training. In a convolutional fashion, we evaluate a small set (e.g. 4) of default boxes of different aspect ratios at each location in several feature maps with different scales (e.g.  $8 \times 8$  and  $4 \times 4$  in (b) and (c)). For each default box, we predict both the shape offsets and the confidences for all object categories  $((c_1, c_2, \dots, c_p))$ . At training time, we first match these default boxes to the ground truth boxes. For example, we have matched two default boxes with the cat and one with the dog, which are treated as positives and the rest as negatives. The model loss is a weighted sum between localization loss (e.g. Smooth L1 [6]) and confidence loss (e.g. Softmax).

https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.02325

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Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzděláván



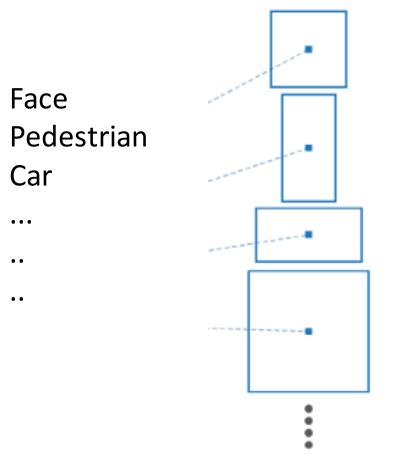
k anchor boxes





#### **Anchor Boxes**

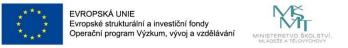
#### k anchor boxes



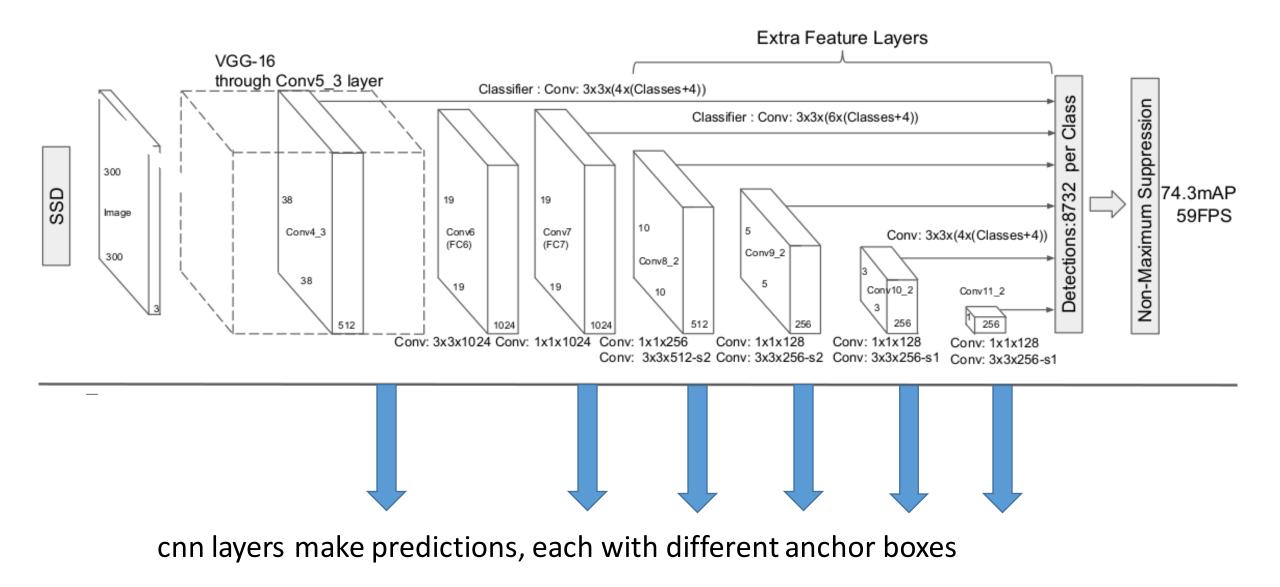
an illustration of default boxes, please refer to Fig. 1. Our default boxes are similar to the *anchor boxes* used in Faster R-CNN [2], however we apply them to several feature maps of different resolutions. Allowing different default box shapes in several feature maps let us efficiently discretize the space of possible output box shapes.

#### Sizes can be obtained from dataset

https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.01497 https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.02325









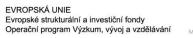




Method	mAP	FPS	batch size	# Boxes	Input resolution
Faster R-CNN (VGG16)	73.2	7	1	$\sim 6000$	$\sim 1000 \times 600$
Fast YOLO	52.7	155	1	98	$448 \times 448$
YOLO (VGG16)	66.4	21	1	98	$448 \times 448$
SSD300	74.3	46	1	8732	$300 \times 300$
SSD512	76.8	19	1	24564	$512 \times 512$
SSD300	74.3	59	8	8732	$300 \times 300$
SSD512	76.8	22	8	24564	$512 \times 512$

Table 7: **Results on Pascal VOC2007 test.** SSD300 is the only real-time detection method that can achieve above 70% mAP. By using a larger input image, SSD512 outperforms all methods on accuracy while maintaining a close to real-time speed.











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