

# Reference Detection for Off-road Self-Driving Vehicles using Deep Learning

Marcelo Eduardo Pederiva

School of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
University of Campinas, Brazil  
Email: *marceloped deriva@gmail.com*

Ely Carneiro de Paiva

School of Mechanical Engineering  
University of Campinas, Brazil  
Email: *elypaiva@fem.unicamp.br*



# Reference Detection for Off-road Self-Driving Vehicles using Deep Learning

Marcelo Eduardo Pederiva holds a Bachelor's degree in Physics, from the Institute of Physics Gleb Wataghin - University of Campinas (Unicamp)/Brazil and a Master's degree in Mechanical Engineering - Unicamp/Brazil. At present, he has three years of experience in autonomous vehicles and the last two years in Machine Learning programming. The presenter, currently, is a Ph.D. student at the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering - Unicamp/Brazil, continuing the research and contributions in the autonomous vehicles field.



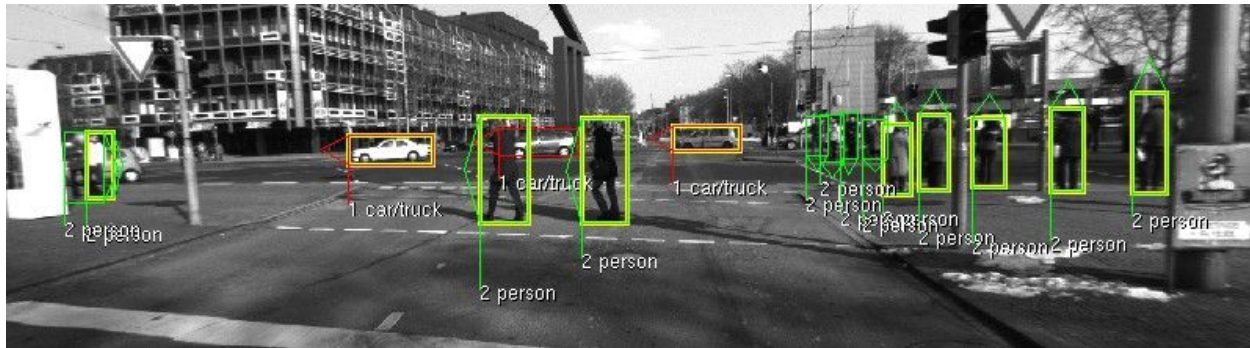
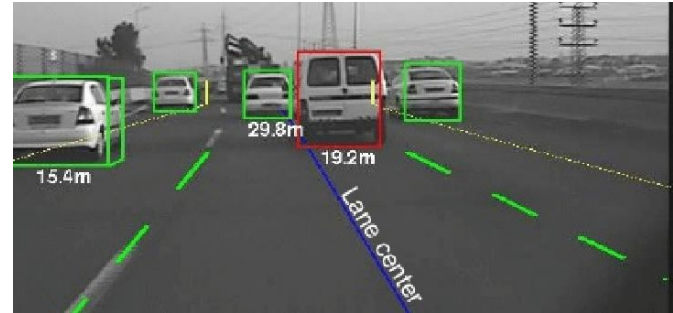
Marcelo Eduardo Pederiva

# Introduction

## Self-Driving Car Perception

### Urban areas

- Traffic signs
- Traffic Light Colors
- Identification of pedestrians and cars
- Identification of lane lines



# Introduction

## Self-Driving Car Perception

### Urban areas

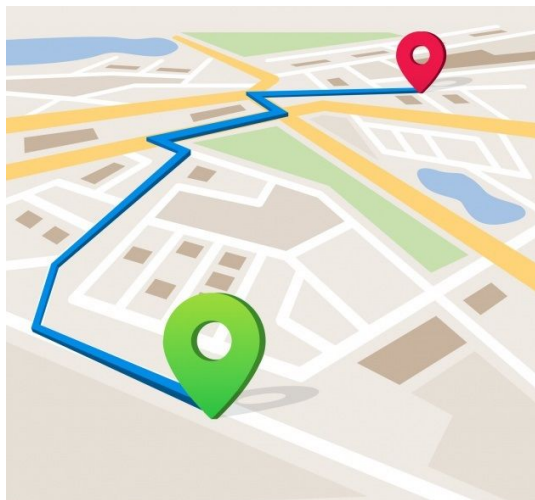
- Absence of traffic signs
- Imperfect terrain
- Eventual appearances of animals



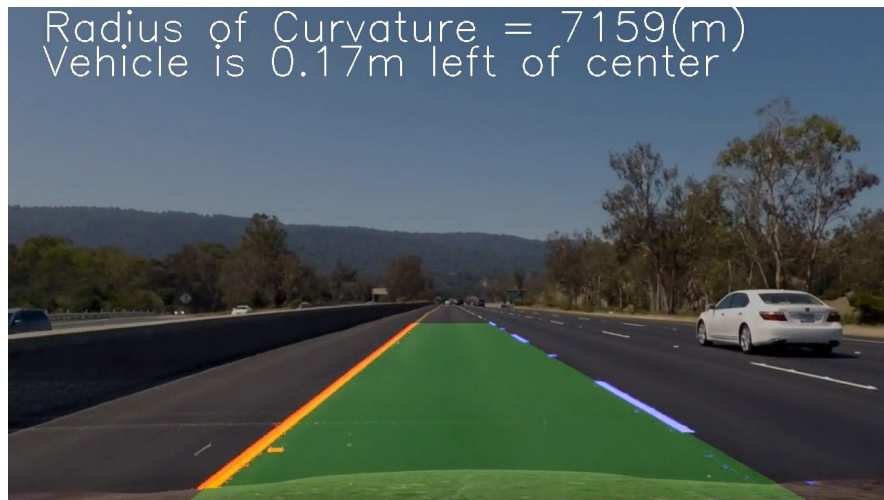
# Introduction

## Localization

Global

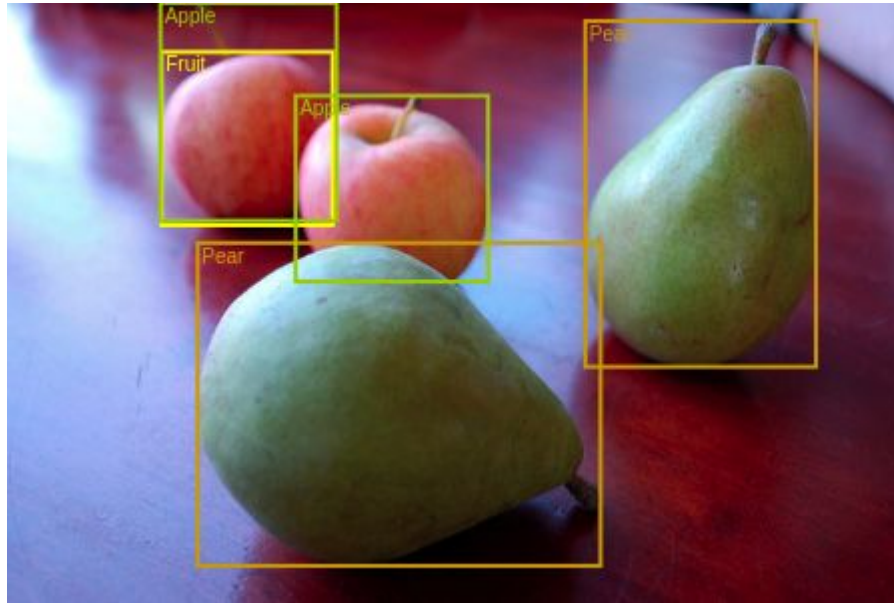


Local



# Object Detection

## Object Detection





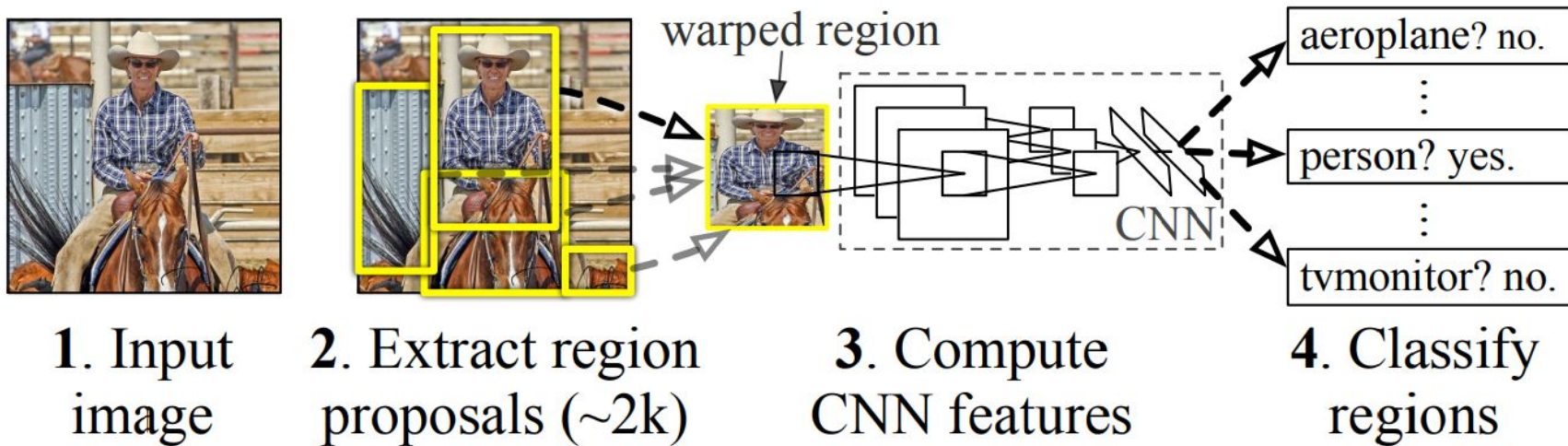
## Detection Models

Model	Train	Test	mAP	FLOPS	FPS
SSD300	COCO trainval	test-dev	41.2	-	46
SSD500	COCO trainval	test-dev	46.5	-	19
YOLOv2 608x608	COCO trainval	test-dev	48.1	62.94 Bn	40
Tiny YOLO	COCO trainval	test-dev	23.7	5.41 Bn	244
SSD321	COCO trainval	test-dev	45.4	-	16
DSSD321	COCO trainval	test-dev	46.1	-	12
R-FCN	COCO trainval	test-dev	51.9	-	12
SSD513	COCO trainval	test-dev	50.4	-	8
DSSD513	COCO trainval	test-dev	53.3	-	6
FPN FRCN	COCO trainval	test-dev	59.1	-	6
Retinanet-50-500	COCO trainval	test-dev	50.9	-	14
Retinanet-101-500	COCO trainval	test-dev	53.1	-	11
Retinanet-101-800	COCO trainval	test-dev	57.5	-	5
YOLOv3-320	COCO trainval	test-dev	51.5	38.97 Bn	45
YOLOv3-416	COCO trainval	test-dev	55.3	65.86 Bn	35
YOLOv3-608	COCO trainval	test-dev	57.9	140.69 Bn	20
YOLOv3-tiny	COCO trainval	test-dev	33.1	5.56 Bn	220
YOLOv3-spp	COCO trainval	test-dev	60.6	141.45 Bn	20

Detection Frameworks	Train	mAP	FPS
Fast R-CNN [5]	2007+2012	70.0	0.5
Faster R-CNN VGG-16[15]	2007+2012	73.2	7
Faster R-CNN ResNet[6]	2007+2012	76.4	5
YOLO [14]	2007+2012	63.4	45
SSD300 [11]	2007+2012	74.3	46
SSD500 [11]	2007+2012	76.8	19
YOLOv2 288 × 288	2007+2012	69.0	91
YOLOv2 352 × 352	2007+2012	73.7	81
YOLOv2 416 × 416	2007+2012	76.8	67
YOLOv2 480 × 480	2007+2012	77.8	59
YOLOv2 544 × 544	2007+2012	<b>78.6</b>	40

## Faster R-CNN

### R-CNN

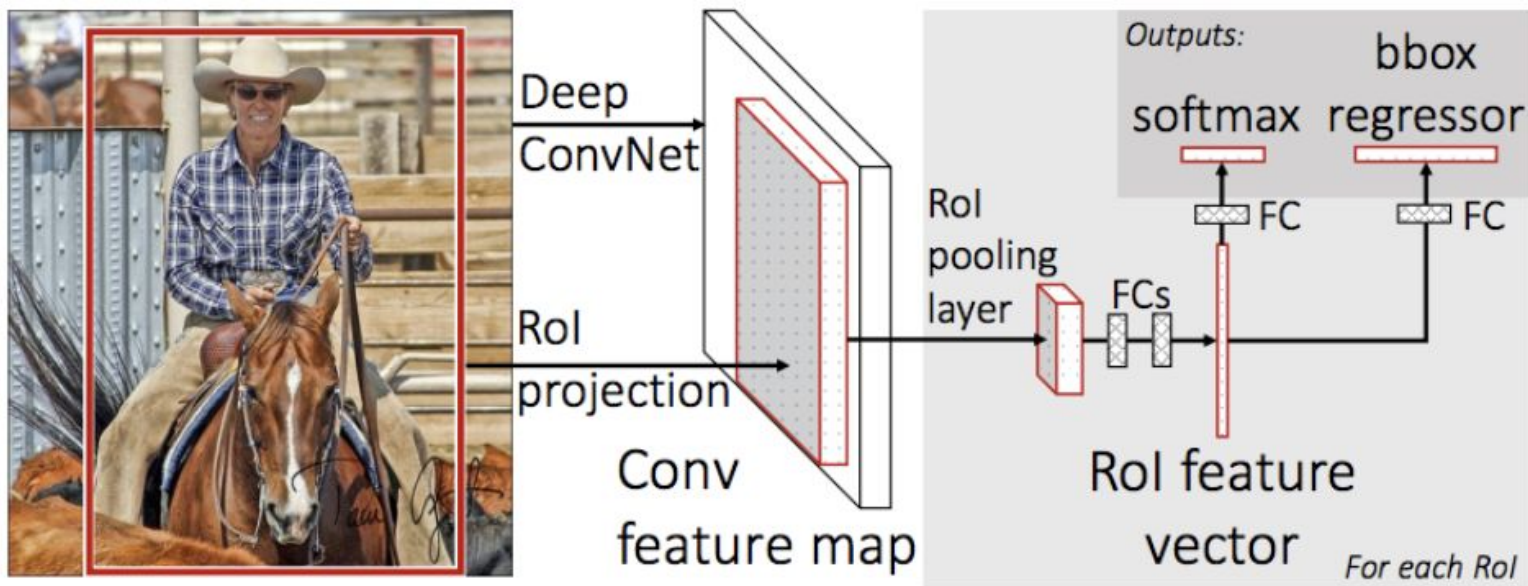




# Object Detection

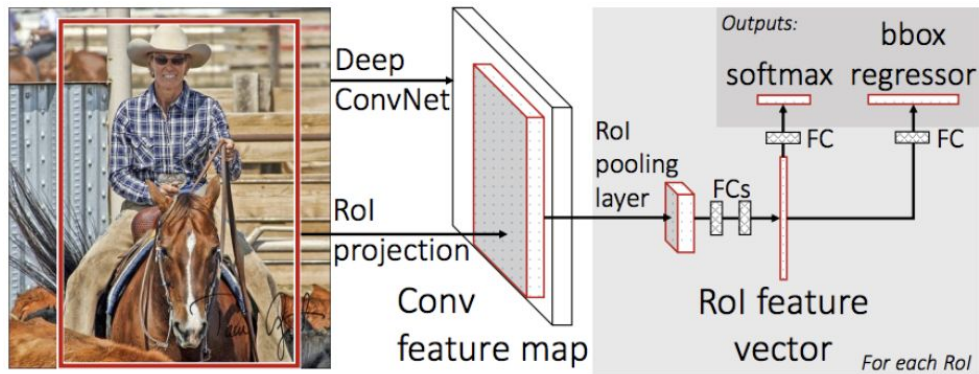
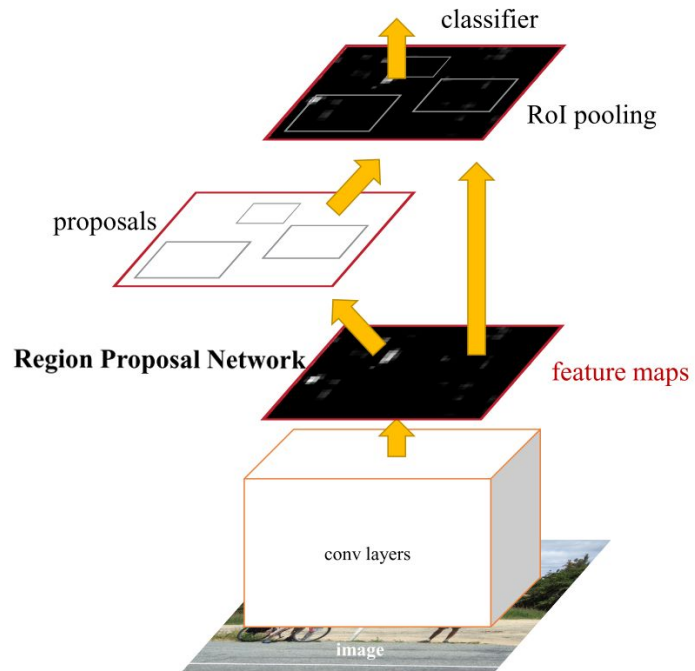
## Faster R-CNN

## Fast R-CNN



# Object Detection

## Faster R-CNN

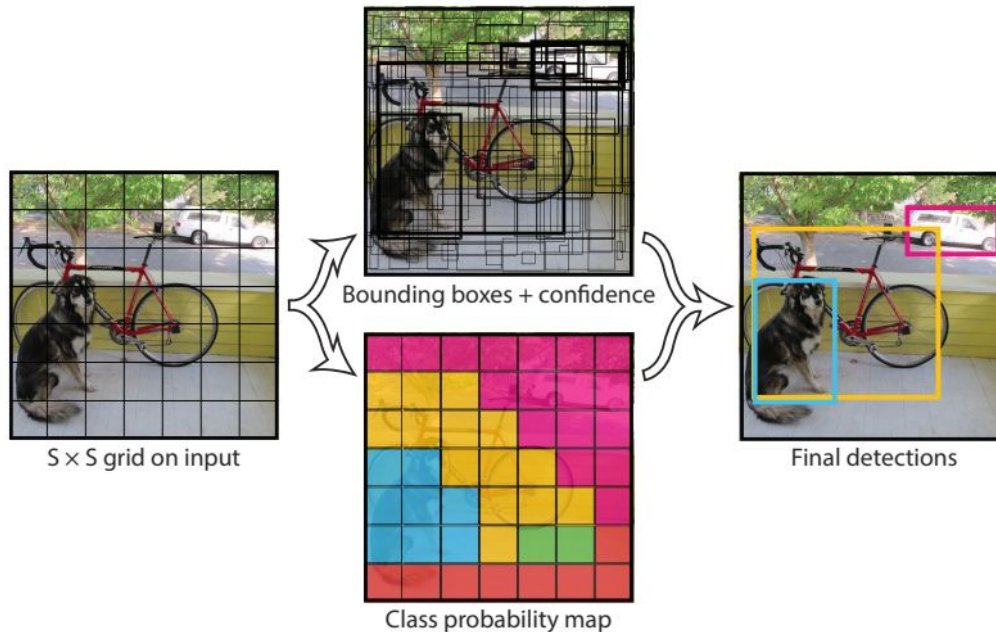


# Object Detection

## YOLO (You Only Look Once)

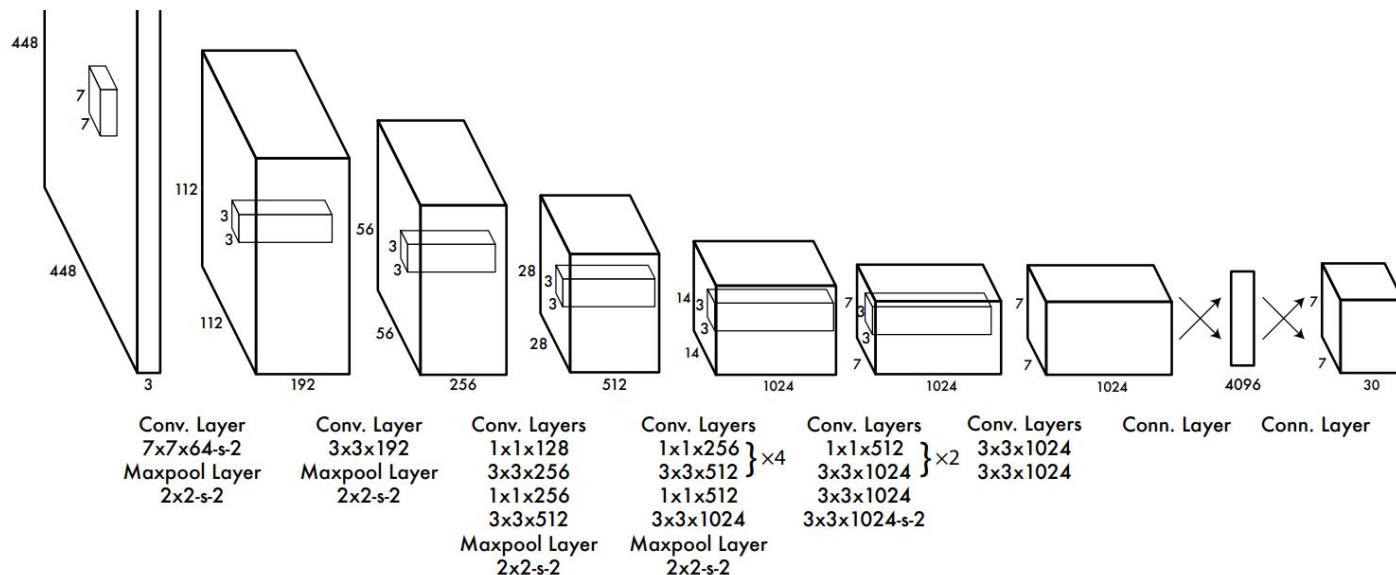
- Grid  $S \times S$
- $B$  Bounding boxes in each cell
- $C$  Number of classes

$$S \times S \times (B*5 + C)$$



## YOLO (You Only Look Once)

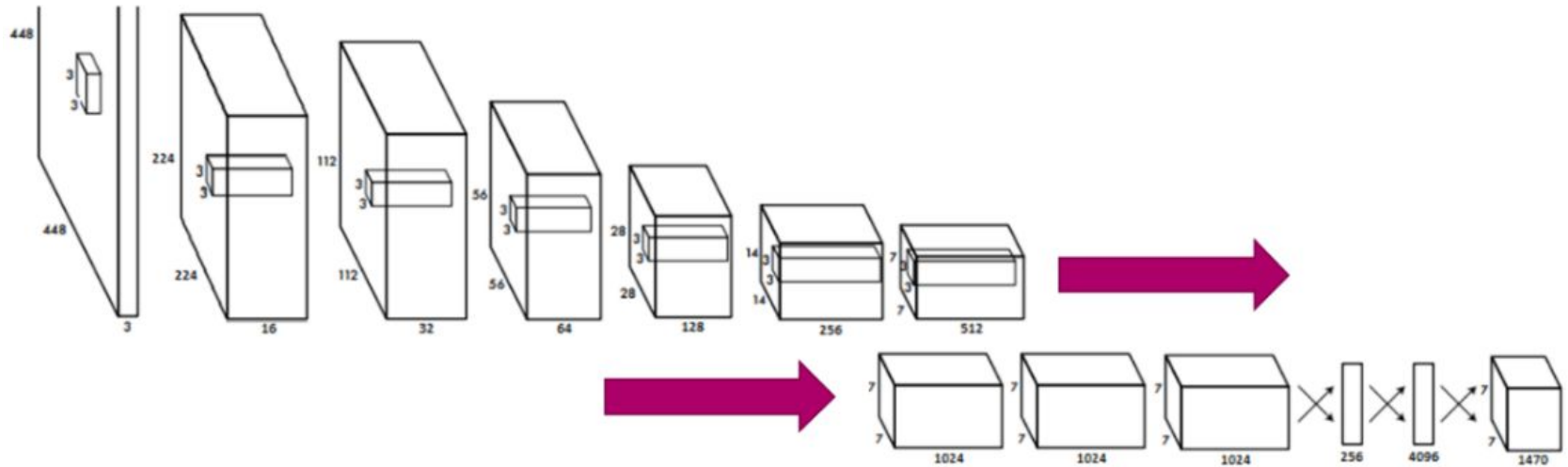
### Regular YOLO



# Object Detection

## YOLO (You Only Look Once)

### Fast (Tiny) YOLO





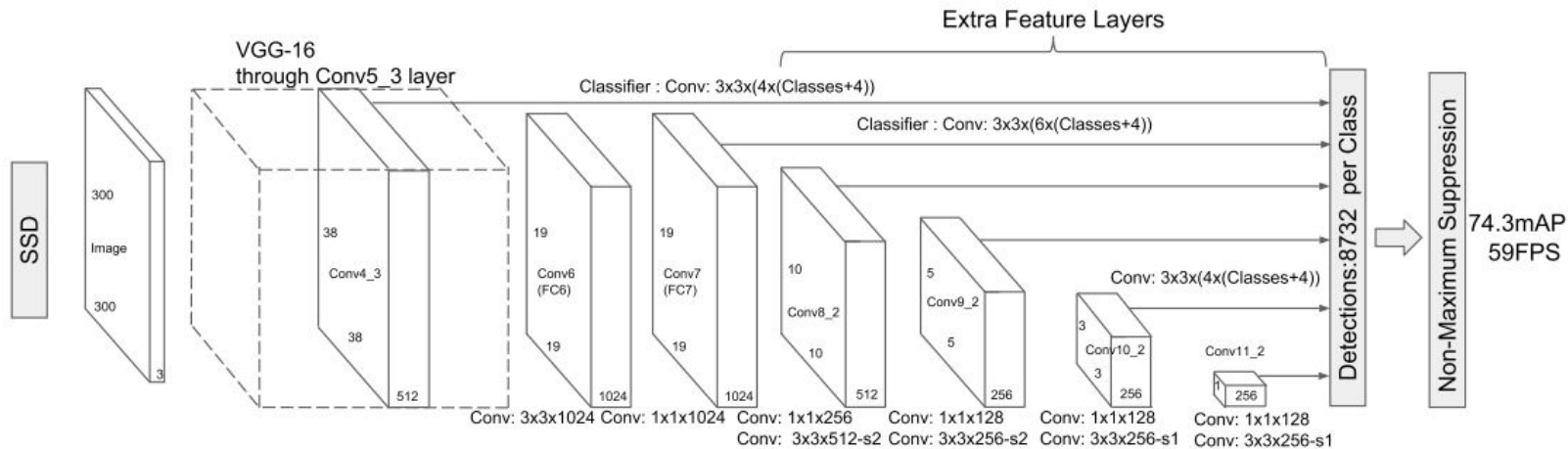
# Object Detection

## YOLO (You Only Look Once)

### YOLOv2

	YOLO									YOLOv2
batch norm?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
hi-res classifier?			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
convolutional?				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
anchor boxes?				✓	✓					
new network?					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
dimension priors?						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
location prediction?						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
passthrough?							✓	✓	✓	✓
multi-scale?								✓	✓	✓
hi-res detector?									✓	✓
VOC2007 mAP	63.4	65.8	69.5	69.2	69.6	74.4	75.4	76.8		<b>78.6</b>

## SSD (Single Shot Detection)



# Object Detection

## SSD (Single Shot Detection)

Model	ImageNet Accuracy	Million Mult-Adds	Million Parameters	Network	Top 1	Params	MAdds	CPU
1.0 MobileNet-224	70.6%	569	4.2	MobileNetV1	70.6	4.2M	575M	113ms
GoogleNet	69.8%	1550	6.8	ShuffleNet (1.5)	71.5	<b>3.4M</b>	292M	-
VGG 16	71.5%	15300	138	ShuffleNet (x2)	73.7	5.4M	524M	-
				NasNet-A	74.0	5.3M	564M	183ms
				MobileNetV2	<b>72.0</b>	<b>3.4M</b>	<b>300M</b>	<b>75ms</b>
				MobileNetV2 (1.4)	<b>74.7</b>	6.9M	585M	<b>143ms</b>

## SSD (Single Shot Detection)

Method	mAP	FPS	# Boxes	Input resolution
SSD300	74.3	46	8732	$300 \times 300$
SSD512	76.8	19	24564	$512 \times 512$

# Training Step

- Faster R-CNN
- Fast YOLOv2
- SSD300

## **Accuracy**

- Localization Loss
- Video test

## **Response time**

- Mean of the time process in 10 images



# Training Step

- Gpu Nvidia Geforce 1060 3GB
- CPU Intel i5-8500u
- Windows 10



# Training Step

Models	Training	Localization Loss
Faster R-CNN	296 images	0.017
Fast YOLOv2	296 images	1.500
MobileNetv2 SSD300	296 images	0.258

# Experiment 1

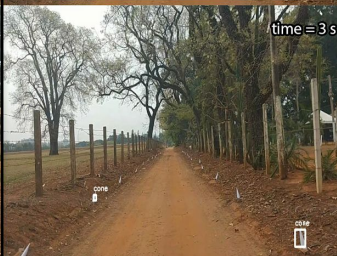
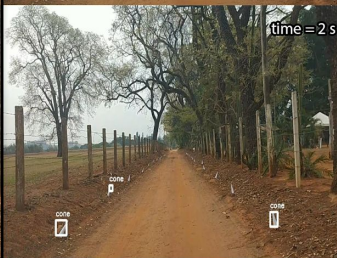
**Faster R-CNN**



**MobileNet v2 -SSD**



**Fast YOLOv2**



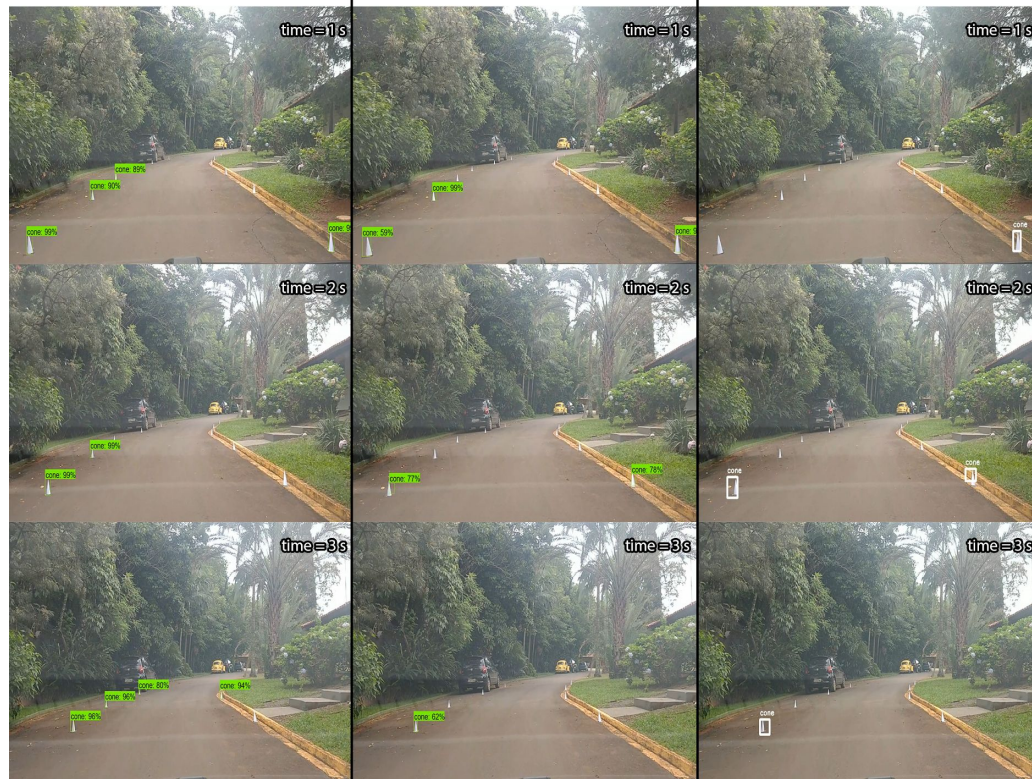


# Experiment 2

Faster R-CNN

MobileNet v2 -SSD

Fast YOLOv2



# Results

Models	Training (images)	Localization Loss	Mean Process Time (seconds)	FPS
Faster R-CNN	296	0.017	3.14	00.3
Fast YOLOv2	296	1.500	0.07	14.3
MobileNetv2 SSD300	296	0.258	1.41	00.7



# Conclusion

Faster R-CNN



Mobilenetv2 SSD300



Fast YOLOv2



- Slow detection, but accurate (Faster R-CNN)
- Fast detection with bad precision (Fast YOLOv2)
- Accurate detection with a intermediary response time (SSD300)
- Merge two methods for applications (Fast YOLOv2 e SSD300)

# Thank You