Faster R-CNN as an Application for Object Detection of Scattered LEGO Pieces

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Problem

VS



Figure 1: Detection on the COCO dataset [1].

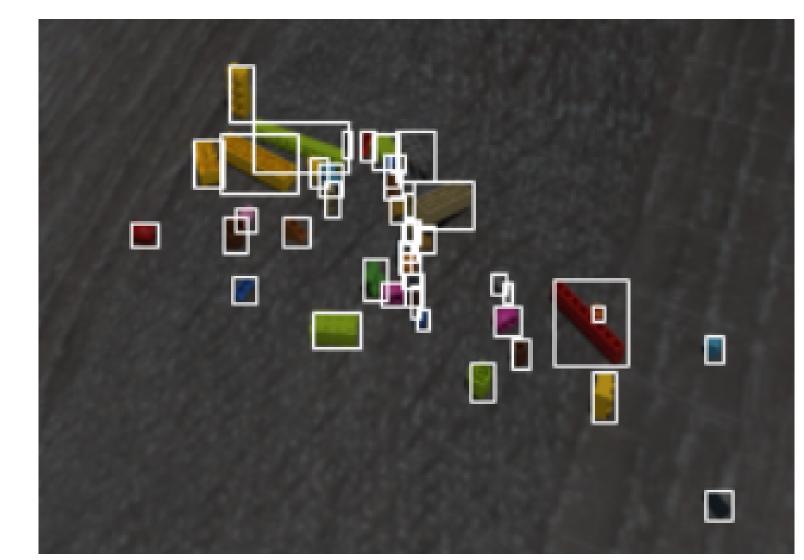


Figure 2: Detection on small, cluttered and rotated objects.

Goal: investigate and improve the performance of Faster R-CNN, optimized for Figure 1, on Figure 2.

Definitions

- ▶ True Positives (TP): number of objects correctly identified by the model
- ▶ False Negatives (FN): number of objects not detected by the model
- ► False Positives (FP): number of non-object items incorrectly detected as objects by the model
- ► Precision: TP/TP+FP
- ► Recall: TP/TP+FN
- ▶ **F1 Score:** 2*Precision*Recall/Precision+Recall
- ► Anchor box: box with a certain size and aspect ratio
- ▶ Regional Proposal Network (RPN): layer in the Faster R-CNN model that uses different anchor boxes to decide which regions in the image may contain objects and therefore are relevant to the detector

3 Results

	Data size	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Rendered	5,000	58.69%	59.82%	59.25%
Rendered-Cropped	5,054	91.94%	96.14%	93.99%
Cut & Paste	10,000	89.38%	96.19%	92.66%
Real	3,062	81.99%	79.33%	80.64%

Table 1: Results for images containing 1-13 bricks showing a 34.74% increase in F1 score after cropping the rendered images. A smaller dataset as well as more complex images for the Real data result in a higher F1 Score for synthetic data than real data.

	Data size	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Rendered-50 bricks	1,191	73.64%	45.70%	56.40%
Rendered-50 bricks-new RPN	1,191	81.73%	64.82%	72.30%

Table 2: Results for rendered images containing 1-50 bricks showing a 15.9% increase in F1 score after modifying the RPN layer of the model.

