

VISION-BASED HUMAN PRESENCE
DETECTION PIPELINE BY MEANS
OF TRANSFER LEARNING
APPROACH

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MASTER OF SCIENCE

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG



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ABSTRACT

Over the last century, industrial robots have gained an immense amount of popularity in replacing the human workers due to their highly repetitive nature. It was a twist to the industries when the concept of cooperative robots, known as cobots, has been innovated. Sharing space between the cobots and human workers has considered as the most effective way of utilizing the cobots. Keeping in mind that the safety of the human workers is always the top priority of the cobot applications in the industries, many time and efforts have been invested to improve the safeness of the cobots deployments. Yet, the utilization of deep learning technologies is rarely found in accordance with human detection in the field of research, especially the transfer learning approach, providing that the visual perception has shown to be a unique sense that still cannot be replaced by other. Hence, this thesis aimed to leverage the transfer learning approach to fine-tune the deep learning-based object detection models in the human detection task. In relation to this main goal, the objectives of the study were as follows: establish an image dataset for cobot environment from the surveillance cameras in TT Vision Holdings Berhad, formulate deep learning-based object detection models by using the transfer learning approach, and evaluate the performance of various transfer learning models in detecting the presence of human workers with relevant evaluation metrics. Image dataset has acquired from the surveillance system of TT Vision Holdings Berhad and annotated accordingly. The variations of the dataset have been considered thoroughly to ensure the models can be well-trained on the distinct features of the human workers. TensorFlow Object Detection API was used in the study to perform the fine-tuning of the one-stage object detectors. Among all the transfer learning strategies, fine-tuning has chosen since it suits the study well after the interpretation on the size-similarity matrix. A total of four EfficientDet models, two SSD models, three RetinaNet models, and four CenterNet models were deployed in the present work. As a result, SSD-MobileNetV2-FPN model has achieved 81.1% AP with 32.82 FPS, which is proposed as the best well-balanced fine-tuned model between accuracy and speed. In other case where the consideration is taken solely on either accuracy or inference speed, SSD_MobileNetV1-FPN model has attained 87.2% AP with 28.28 FPS and CenterNet-ResNet50-V1-FPN has achieved 78.0% AP with 46.52 FPS, which is proposed to be the model with best accuracy and inference speed, respectively. As a whole, it could be deduced that the transfer learning models can handle the human detection task well via the fine-tuning on the COCO-pretrained weights.

ABSTRAK

Sepanjang abad yang lalu, robot industri telah mendapat populariti yang besar dalam menggantikan pekerja manusia kerana sifatnya yang sangat berulang. Ia merupakan titik perubahan bagi industri apabila konsep robot kolaboratif, atau kobot, telah diinovasikan. Kongsy ruang antara kobot dan pekerja manusia dianggap sebagai cara yang paling berkesan dalam penggunaan kobot. Dengan mengingati bahawa keselamatan pekerja manusia hendaklah sentiasa diutamakan bagi aplikasi kobot dalam industri, banyak masa and usaha telah dilaburkan dalam meningkatkan keselamatan penggunaan kobot. Namun, dalam bidang penyelidikan, penggunaan teknik pembelajaran mendalam jarang intermuis dengan pengesanan manusia, terutamanya kaedah pemindahan pembelajaran, memandangkan persepsi visual merupakan satu persepsi unik yang susah digantikan oleh persepsi-persepsi yang lain. Oleh itu, tesis ini bertujuan untuk menggunakan kaedah pembelajaran pemindahan untuk memperhalusi model pengesanan objek berasaskan pembelajaran mendalam dalam tugas pengesanan manusia. Sehubungan dengan matlamat utama ini, objektif kajian adalah seperti berikut: mewujudkan set data imej persekitaran robot daripada kamera pengawasan TT Vision Holdings Berhad, merumus model pengesanan objek berasaskan pembelajaran mendalam dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembelajaran pemindahan, dan menilai prestasi pelbagai model pembelajaran pemindahan dalam mengesan kewujudan pekerja manusia. Dataset imej telah diperolehi daripada sistem pengawasan TT Vision Holdings Berhad dan diannotasikan. Variasi set data telah dipertimbangkan dengan teliti untuk memastikan model boleh belajar ciri-ciri pekerja manusia dengan baik. API pengesanan objek TensorFlow telah digunakan dalam kajian untuk melakukan penalaan halus bagi model berperingkat satu. Di antara semua strategi pembelajaran pemindahan, penalaan halus telah dipilih kerana ia sesuai dengan kajian ini dengan baik selepas mentafsir daripada matriks keserupaan dan saiz. Sebanyak empat model EfficientDet, dua model SSD, tiga model RetinaNet dan empat model CenterNet telah digunakan dalam kajian ini. Sebagai akibatnya, model SSD-MobileNetV2-FPN telah mencapai 81.1% AP dengan 32.82 bingkai per saat, dicadangkan sebagai model penalaan halus yang mempunyai keseimbangan baik antara ketepatan dan kelajuan inferens. Dalam kes lain di mana hanya ketepatan atau kelajuan inferens dipertimbangkan, model SSD_MobileNetV2-FPN telah mencapai 87.2% AP dengan 28.28 bingkai per saat dan CenterNet-ResNet50-V1-FPN telah mencapai 78.0% dengan 46.52 bingkai per saat, masing-masing dicadangkan sebagai model yang mempunyai ketepatan dan kelajuan inferens yang terbaik. Secara keseluruhannya, model pembelajaran pemindahan boleh mengendalikan tugas pengesanan manusia dengan baik melalui penalaan halus pada pemberat pra-latih oleh dataset COCO.

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