

The logo for the 2021 Embedded Vision Summit Virtual. It features the year '2021' in a light blue font at the top. Below it, the word 'embedded' is in a smaller, dark blue font. The word 'VISION' is in a large, bold, dark blue font, with the letter 'O' replaced by a colorful circular graphic composed of many small dots in various colors. Below 'VISION' is the word 'summit' in a dark blue font. At the bottom, the word 'VIRTUAL' is in a green font, followed by a vertical bar and the dates 'MAY 25-27' in a light blue font. The entire logo is set against a white background with a subtle grid pattern, which is itself centered within a larger graphic of overlapping green and yellow geometric shapes.

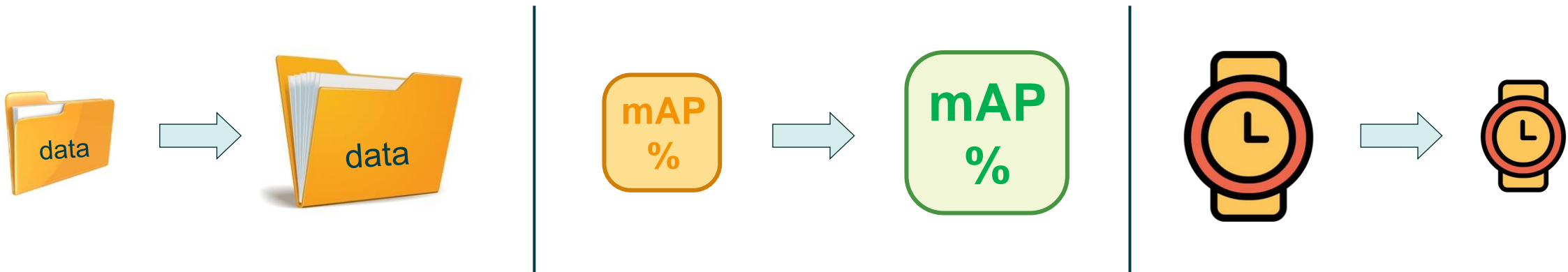
2021  
embedded  
**VISION**  
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# Tools and Strategies for Quickly Building Effective Image Datasets

Evan Juras

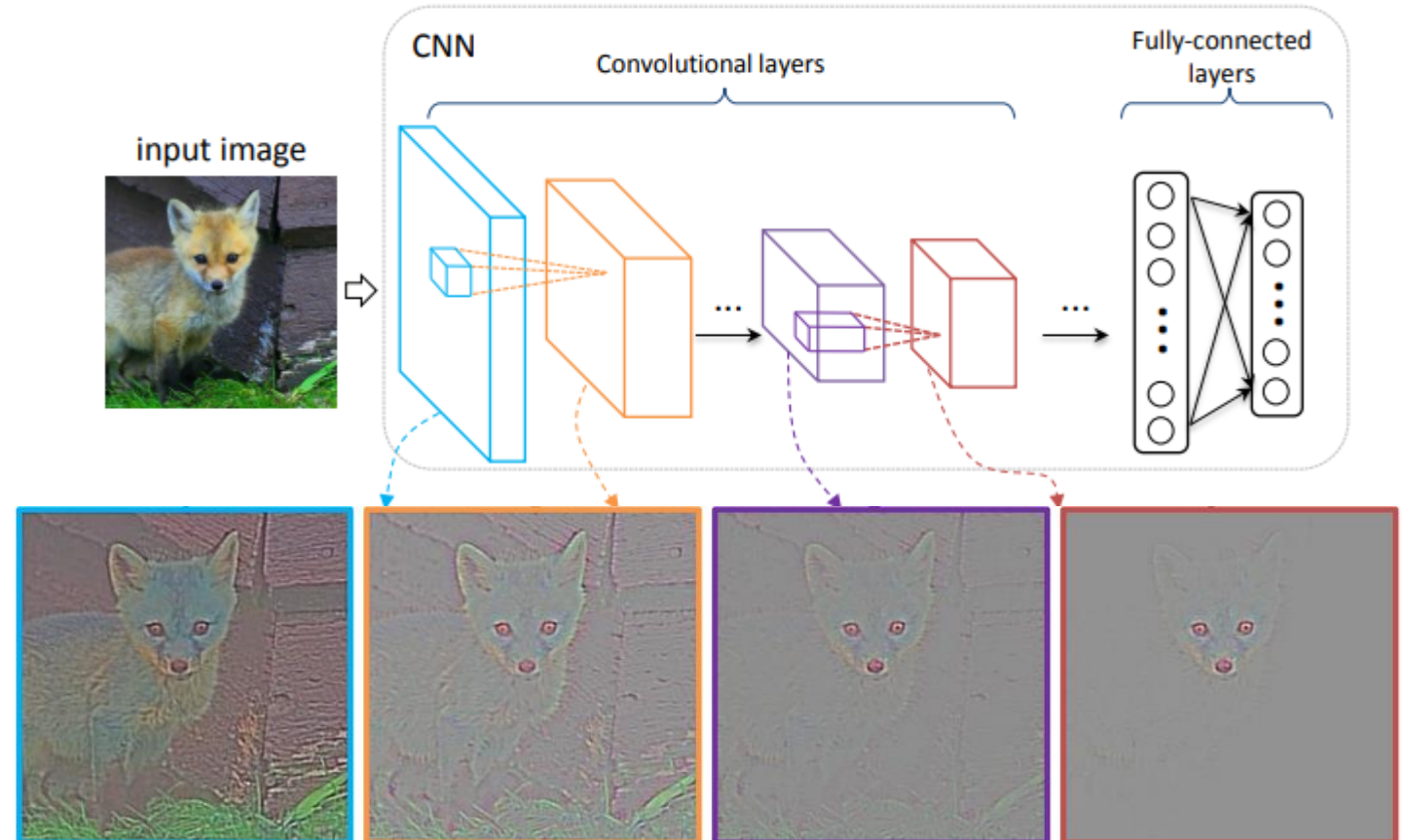
Computer Vision Engineer

- Demonstrate practical strategies and tools for quickly building image datasets
- Train higher-quality models with less time investment
- Focus on object detection models



# Object Detection Neural Networks

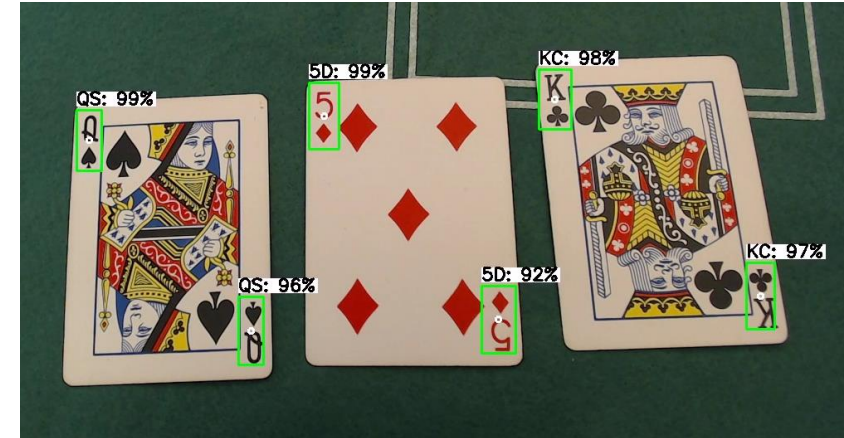
- Object detection models locate and identify objects in images
- Use CNNs to find features in images and correlate them to known objects they've been trained on
- For this presentation, "training" is transfer learning and fine-tuning



*Visualizing and Comparing Convolutional Neural Networks*  
arXiv: 1412.6631v2

# Applying Object Detection Models

- Scope of application determines amount of training images needed
- Constrained applications with limited variety of visual conditions:
  - Lower generalization of model is okay
  - Fewer training images needed
- Applications with wide variety of visual conditions:
  - Need to be accurate at different light levels, angles, coloration, distance from camera, etc.
  - Larger number of images are needed



*Playing card detector – low variance*



*Self-driving car – high variance*

# How can we Quickly Create an Object Detection Dataset?

- **Problem: to train a new object detection model, a large image dataset is needed**
  - Manually gathering and labeling images is time consuming
- **Solution: Use these strategies to accelerate dataset creation!**
  - Using datasets already available online
  - Capturing images from video
  - Using sleek annotation and automated methods tools to quickly label data
  - Synthetic image generation and data augmentation

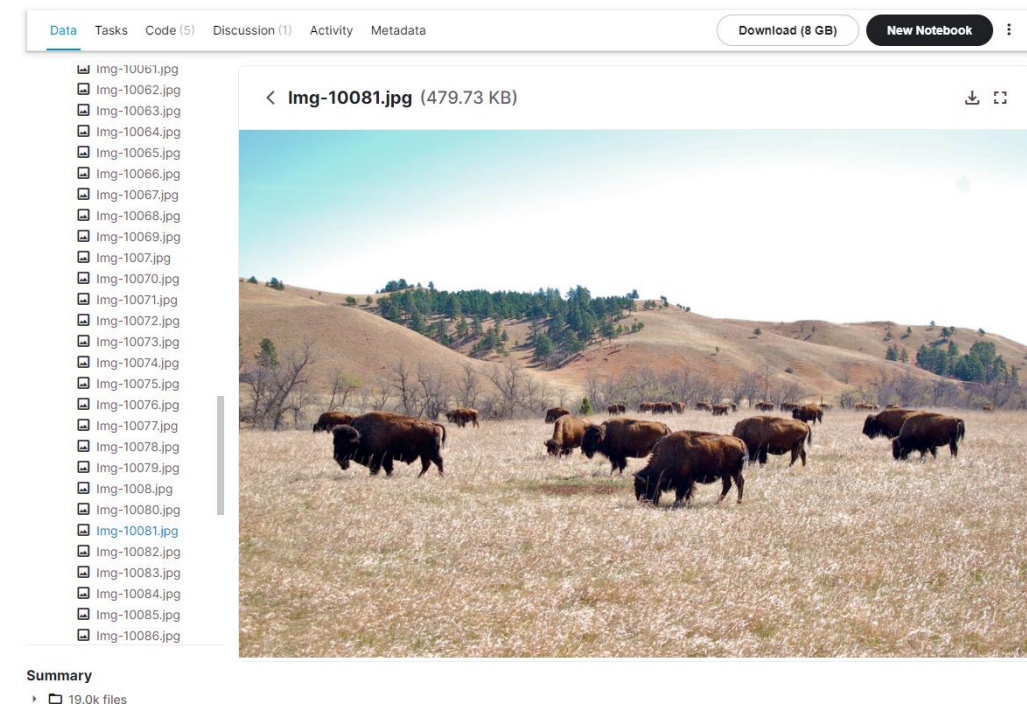


*My example – Bison distance detector*

# Using Online Image Datasets

- **Datasets available online can be a good starting point**
  - Academic datasets such as Open Images Dataset, ImageNet, COCO, etc.
  - User-contributed datasets from TensorFlow, Kaggle, or other sources
- **Issues with online datasets**
  - Can be filled with poor quality images or label data
  - Datasets not be available or appropriate for your application
  - Copyright and licensing: need to be careful using copyrighted material for commercial purposes

kaggle

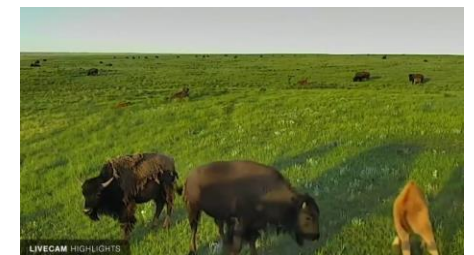
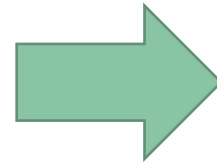
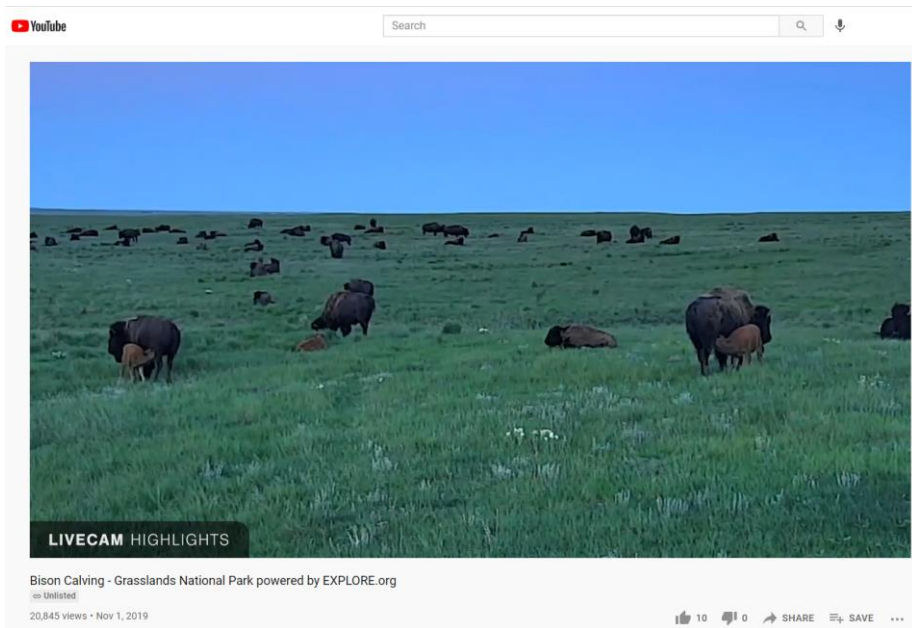


The screenshot shows the Kaggle interface for a dataset. At the top, the 'kaggle' logo is visible. Below it, there are navigation tabs: 'Data', 'Tasks', 'Code (5)', 'Discussion (1)', 'Activity', and 'Metadata'. On the right side, there are buttons for 'Download (8 GB)' and 'New Notebook'. The main content area displays a list of image files on the left, with 'img-10081.jpg' selected. The selected image is shown in a large preview window on the right, depicting a herd of brown cows grazing in a field of tall, dry grass under a clear sky. Below the image, there is a 'Summary' section with a sub-item '19.0k files'.

- **Gathering images from the camera used by the application significantly improves accuracy**
- **Various methods for capturing images specific to your application:**
  - Set up cameras in situations similar to actual in-situ application, record video, and grab frames from video
  - Use multiple cameras in multiple locations and aggregate videos to a central server
  - Use online video or live camera streams of objects you are interested in



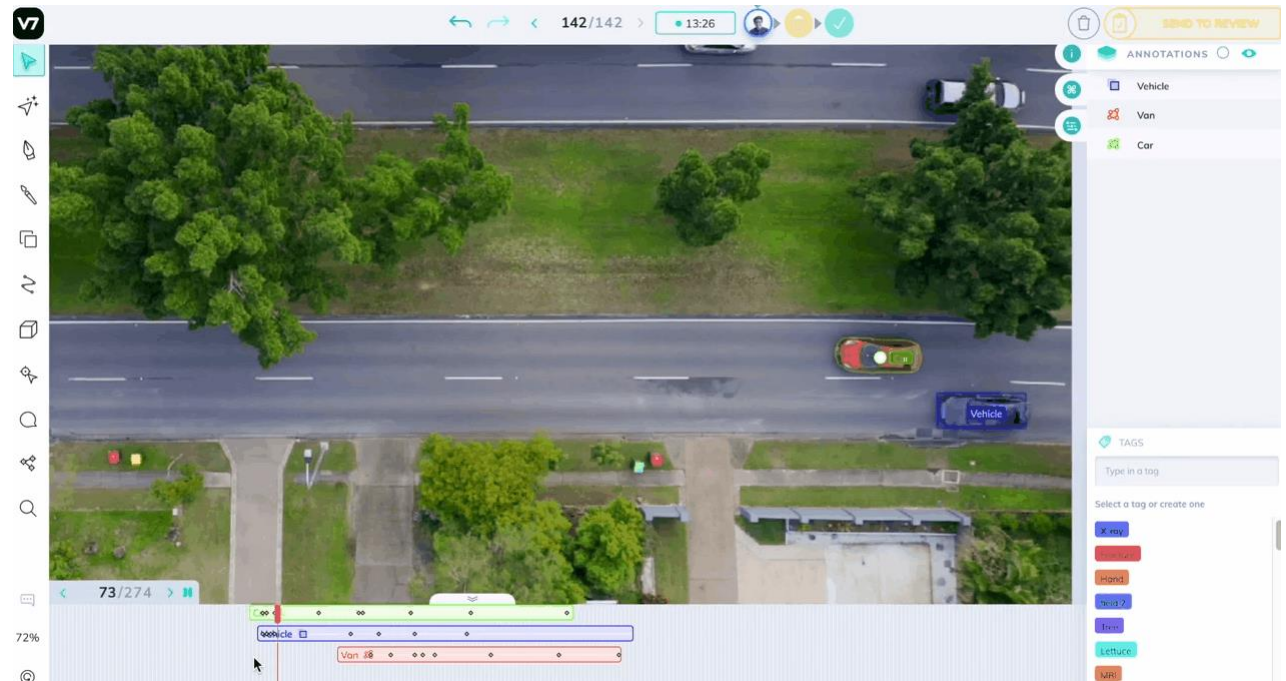
# Capturing Images from Video, Continued



**Python script to extract individual frames from a video:**  
[github.com/EdgeElectronics/Image-Dataset-Tools#FrameGrabber](https://github.com/EdgeElectronics/Image-Dataset-Tools#FrameGrabber)



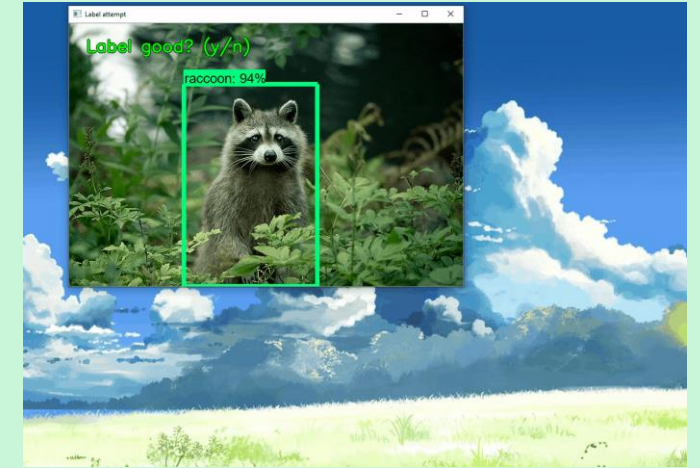
- Many annotation tools are available to help accelerate the image labeling process
- Paid annotation tools:
  - [V7 Darwin](#)
  - [Supervisely](#)
  - [Hive](#) – pay humans to annotate your data
  - [Lionbridge](#) – pay humans to annotate your data
- Free annotation tools:
  - CVAT
  - Labellmg



*Video annotation tool from V7*

- **Supervised automated labeling**
  - Train a model off a small portion of the dataset
  - Use that model to automatically label the rest of the dataset, while manually rejecting poor labels and re-labeling them
  - [github.com/EdjeElectronics/Image-Dataset-Tools#AutoLabeler](https://github.com/EdjeElectronics/Image-Dataset-Tools#AutoLabeler)
- **Other creative methods**
  - Tryolabs example uses OpenPose to automatically locate positions of heads in a frame

*Automatically  
labeling raccoon  
images*



*Face mask detection  
in street camera  
video streams using  
AI: behind the  
curtain*



(Courtesy of  
Tryolabs)

## Synthetic Image Generation

- Tools are available to synthetically generate images
  - Mindtech
  - KineticVision



*Synthetic scenario video from Mindtech*

## Data Augmentation

- Generate new images from existing ones
  - Increase visual variety of images
  - Resolve class imbalances
  - Great for 2D objects and perspectives

**Augmentation Experiment – Unbalanced Dataset**

Experiment to demonstrate how augmentation can improve performance

- 3-class model: Bird, squirrel, and raccoon (stuffed animals)
- Start with unbalanced dataset: 5 bird images, 30 squirrel images, 30 raccoon images
- Use augmentation to create 25 more bird images
- Train models using unbalanced and augmented dataset, compare performance

bird	
squirrel	
raccoon	

Evan Juras  
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*Check out my data augmentation talk from EVS2020!*

- **Still need some manual groundwork involved in collecting images**
  - Searching for datasets, setting up video recording, auditing labels for accuracy
- **Other limitations**
  - Difficult to use for uncommon objects or applications
  - Won't bring model up to highest accuracy possible – for best performance, need to carefully curate and refine dataset, which takes time

- **There are various methods for quickly building an object detection dataset**
  - Online datasets
  - Fast image capture
  - Sleek annotation tools and automated labeling
  - Synthetic image generation and data augmentation
- **Depending on application, may still need to manually curate dataset for best accuracy**
- **Same concepts can be applied to image classification models**

# Example of Resource Slide

## Resource Links

Browser-based free annotation tool (CVAT):

<https://cvat.org>

Using TensorFlow's built-in datasets:

<https://www.tensorflow.org/datasets/overview>

Handy scripts for working with image datasets:

<https://github.com/EdjeElectronics/Image-Dataset-Tools>

## Contact Information

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## References

[1]: M. Zeiler, R. Fergus (2013). Visualizing and Understanding Convolutional Networks. arXiv:1311.2901

[2]: W. Yu, K. Yang, Y. Bai, H. Yao, Y. Rui (2014). Visualizing and Comparing Convolutional Neural Networks. arXiv:1412.6631v2