OBJECT RECOGNIZATION TO ASSIT VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT:

Real-time object detection is a crucial task in various computer vision applications, ranging from autonomous driving to video surveillance. This paper explores the combination of two powerful frameworks: YOLO (You Only Look Once) and RCNN (Region Convolutional Neural Networks) for efficient real-time object detection. YOLO, known for its speed and accuracy, is employed for its ability to predict bounding boxes and class probabilities in a single forward pass. On the other hand, RCNN, with its region proposal network (RPN), is leveraged to refine object detection by considering both high accuracy and the localization of objects in complex scenes. The integration of these two models aims to balance the trade-off between detection speed and precision, overcoming the limitations of previous approaches. Experiments show that the combined architecture outperforms traditional models in terms of both real-time performance and detection accuracy, making it a promising solution for deployment in resource-constrained environments. This research demonstrates the potential of hybrid models to push the boundaries of real-time object detection, offering new insights for future improvements in machine learning-based computer vision systems.

Index Terms: YOLO(You Only Look Once),RCNN (Region Convolutional Neural Networks), Computer vision, Machine learning, Hybrid models,Deep learning (Key words)

I. INTRODUCTION

Object detection has become a fundamental task in the field of computer vision, with widespread applications across industries such as autonomous vehicles, video surveillance, healthcare, and robotics. The primary goal of object detection is to identify and locate objects within an image or video, providing both classification and localization information. Over the past decade, the advancement of deep learning algorithms has significantly enhanced the accuracy and efficiency of object detection systems. Among these, two prominent models have emerged: YOLO (You Only Look Once) and RCNN (Region-based Convolutional Neural Networks), each offering unique advantages for real-time performance and detection accuracy.YOLO, particularly in its latest version, YOLO, is known for its speed and ability to perform object detection in real-time. It achieves this by treating object detection as a single regression problem, making it highly efficient for applications requiring quick decision-making, such as autonomous driving or live surveillance. However, while YOLO excels in speed, it can sometimes sacrifice precision when dealing with complex or densely packed objects in a scene.On the other hand, RCNN and its variants (Fast RCNN, Faster RCNN) are known for their high detection accuracy. They work by first generating region proposals and then classifying and refining those proposals. However, this approach is computationally expensive and often slower compared to YOLO.The need for a balanced approach that combines the speed of YOLO and the accuracy of RCNN has led to research into hybrid models. In this paper, we explore a novel integration of YOLO and RCNN to take advantage of the strengths of both methods. By combining the fast processing capabilities of YOLO with the accurate object localization provided by RCNN, the proposed system aims to deliver real-time object detection with improved precision, especially in complex or crowded environments.This research investigates the potential of this hybrid model, evaluates its performance, and provides insights into how such integrated frameworks can address the growing demand for efficient and accurate object detection in real-time applications. The findings aim to contribute to the development of more robust and versatile object detection systems, paving the way for their broader adoption in practical, resource-constrained settings.

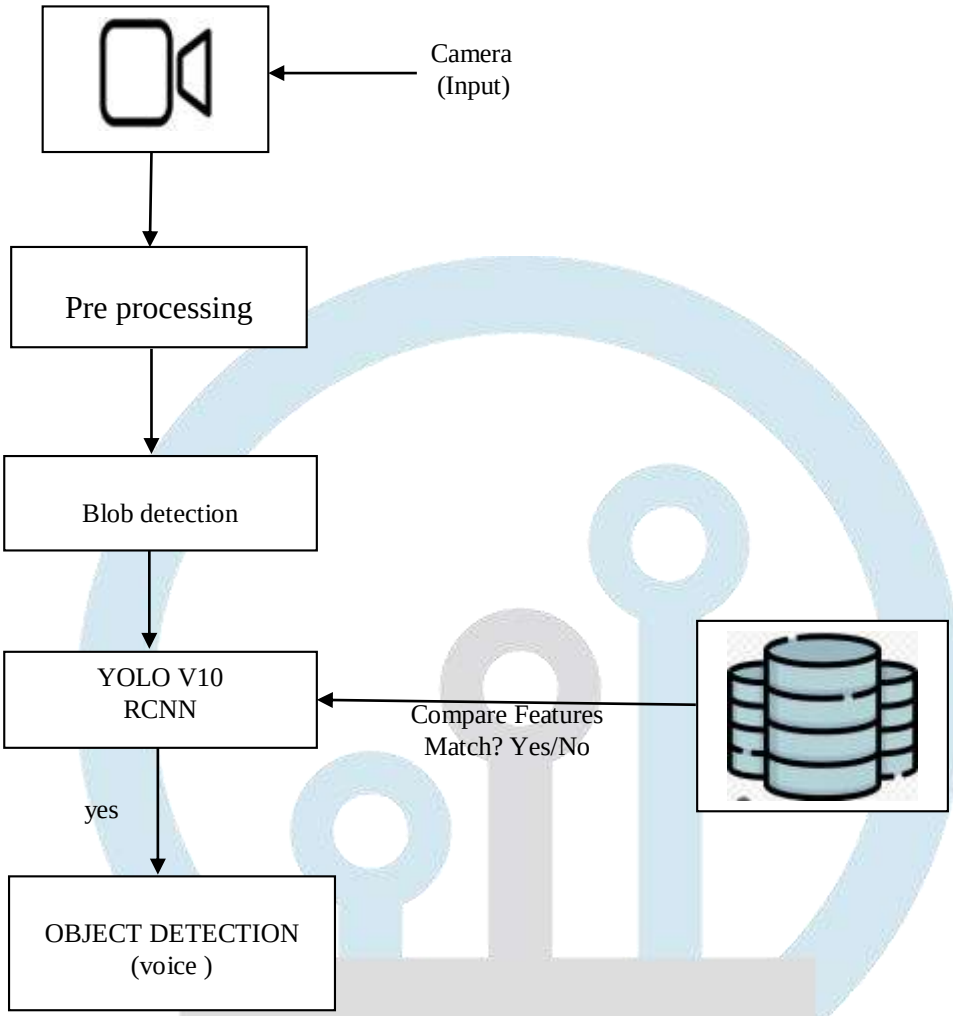
Object detection has become an essential task in computer vision, with applications spanning across autonomous driving, surveillance systems, and healthcare. The goal of object detection is to identify and locate objects within images or videos, which

requires both precise localization and classification of the objects. Over the years, numerous algorithms have been developed to address these challenges, with YOLO (You Only Look Once) and RCNN (Region-Convolutional Neural Network) standing out as two of the most popular and powerful techniques. YOLO is known for its real-time performance, as it predicts both the class and bounding box of an object in a single pass through the network. YOLO, an enhanced version of YOLO, offers improved accuracy and speed, making it suitable for real-time applications. On the other hand, RCNN, though slower compared to YOLO, delivers highly accurate results by generating region proposals and applying CNN-based feature extraction for each region. Combining the strengths of these two models can lead to a system that offers both speed and precision in object detection tasks. Flask, a lightweight Python web framework, is ideal for developing web-based applications that integrate machine learning models for practical use. This work aims to develop a web application that allows users to upload images or video streams for object detection using YOLO and RCNN. The application processes these inputs, detects objects, and displays the results, making it accessible and user-friendly for a variety of use cases, such as security monitoring, traffic analysis, and inventory management. By combining these advanced models and simplicity, the system ensures real-time, efficient, and accurate object detection for practical, real-world scenarios.

II. METHODOLOGY

The proposed hybrid model integrates the rapid inference capability of YOLO with the fine-grained localization strength of RCNN to achieve superior real-time object detection. The system initiates detection using YOLO, which swiftly processes the input image or video frame to generate coarse bounding boxes and preliminary class predictions. These outputs serve as initial region proposals fed into a lightweight RCNN module, which includes a Region Proposal Network (RPN) followed by a classifier and bounding box regressor. The RCNN module refines the bounding boxes predicted by YOLO by focusing on high-confidence regions and improving localization, especially in complex and cluttered scenes. Feature extraction is enhanced by incorporating shared convolutional layers to reduce redundancy and computational cost. The hybrid architecture is designed using parallel pipelines, where the YOLO backbone operates in real-time while selectively passing regions to RCNN only when high confidence or overlapping objects are detected. Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS) is applied post-RCNN refinement to remove redundant detections. The entire model is optimized using multi-task loss combining classification, localization, and proposal refinement losses. The architecture is trained on COCO and Pascal VOC datasets using transfer learning for better generalization. A customized lightweight backbone ensures compatibility with edge devices and GPUs with limited memory. Benchmarking demonstrates improved mAP (mean Average Precision) and reduced latency compared to standalone models. The model achieves frame rates suitable for real-time deployment while maintaining precision on small and occluded objects. This architecture bridges the gap between speed and accuracy by dynamically balancing fast detection and detailed refinement. The system supports real-time object tracking integration and scene segmentation as future extensions. Moreover, the proposed model enhances usability for visually impaired individuals by linking detection outputs with audio descriptions. This dual-model synergy opens new pathways for AI-driven perception in real-time scenarios.

BLOCK DIAGRAM:



Fig(1):Block Diagram

Methodology description:

Starting the YOLO Process - Choosing Detection Method

Once logged in, users are directed to a dashboard where they have two options:

1. Description – Provides details about YOLO object detection, its working principles, and how it will be implemented.
2. YOLO Detection – Takes users to the detection page, where they can start real-time or video-based object detection.

When the user selects YOLO Detection, they are provided with two choices:

* Live Streaming: Uses a webcam to record a live video stream in order to detect objects in real time.
* Upload Video – Allows users to upload a pre-recorded video for processing.

This step ensures flexibility by providing users with different input methods to perform object detection based on their needs.

Loading Pre-Trained YOLO Model Files

Once the user selects an input method, the system loads the pre-trained YOLO model files, which include,The process of loading a yolo.pt model file for object detection involves utilizing a pretrained YOLO

(You Only Look Once) model saved in PyTorch format. The architecture and learnt weights of the model are both included in this.pt file, enabling effective deployment without retraining. To begin, essential libraries such as PyTorch and a YOLO framework like Ultralytics' yolov5 or yolov8 are imported. The model is then loaded using a simple command such as model = YOLO('yolo.pt'), which automatically reconstructs the neural network and loads its weights. Once the model is loaded, an image or video frame is passed to the model for inference. Internally, the image is resized and normalized to match the input size expected by the model. The model performs a forward pass through its convolutional layers and outputs bounding boxes, class probabilities, and confidence scores for detected objects. Post-processing techniques like Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS) are applied to eliminate overlapping detections and retain only the most accurate ones. This entire process enables the system to detect multiple objects in real time with high speed and accuracy. The yolo.pt model can be customized for different tasks by fine-tuning it on domain-specific datasets, making it a flexible and powerful solution for various object detection applications.These model files are crucial for accurate object detection. The system initializes the YOLO model by reading these files and preparing them for processing. By using a pre-trained model, the application can efficiently detect multiple objects with high accuracy without requiring additional training. Preprocessing Video Frames for YOLO Detection

Before performing object detection, the input video or live stream frames go through preprocessing to ensure they are in the correct format for the YOLO model. Following preprocessing, the input frames are submitted to the YOLO model in order to identify objects.

1. Resizing Images: To guarantee consistent processing, the frames are enclarged to meet the input dimensions needed by YOLO, such as 416x416 pixels.
2. Color Conversion – OpenCV reads images in BGR format, but YOLO requires RGB format, so the color channels are converted accordingly.
3. Blob Detection – The preprocessed image is transformed into a blob (Binary Large Object) using OpenCV's blobFromImage() function. This helps normalize pixel values and ensure proper feature extraction.
4. Model Comparison with Blob – The preprocessed image (blob) is then compared with the trained YOLO model to identify potential object patterns and structures.

This preprocessing step is essential to ensure the input frames are optimized for accurate and efficient object detection using YOLO.

YOLO Object Detection Execution

Following preprocessing, the input frames are subjected to the YOLO model in order to identify objects. The steps involved in detection are:

1. Passing the Blob to YOLO – The processed image is fed into the YOLO model, which analyzes the features and extracts relevant object information.
2. Bounding Box Predictions – YOLO generates multiple bounding boxes around detected objects and assigns confidence scores.

3. Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS) – To eliminate duplicate or overlapping detections, an NMS algorithm filters out lower-confidence boxes, ensuring only the most accurate detections remain.

4. Displaying Detection Results – The detected objects are labeled with class names (e.g., "person," "car," "bicycle") and displayed on the screen with bounding boxes.

The real-time detection speed of YOLO makes it highly efficient for applications where quick analysis is required. Users can visually inspect the identified objects and validate the model's accuracy for impaired people

III.Software Tools

The object recognition system relies on several software tools to function effectively. Firstly, programming languages such as Python, C++, or other languages supported by YOLO and RCNN frameworks are essential for developing the system. Deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow, PyTorch, or Keras are used to implement the YOLO and RCNN models, which are crucial for object detection. Additionally, computer vision libraries like OpenCV are necessary for image and video processing, allowing the system to capture and analyze visual data. Development environments like PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, or Jupyter Notebook provide a platform for coding, testing, and debugging the system.Finally, text-to-speech synthesizers like eSpeak or Festival are used to provide audio descriptions of detected objects, enabling visually impaired users to interact with the system.

IV.Hardware Tools

The object recognition system also requires specific hardware tools to function efficiently. A high-performance GPU, such as an NVIDIA GPU, is necessary for accelerating deep learning computations, allowing the system to process large amounts of data quickly. A recent-generation CPU, such as an Intel Core i7 or AMD Ryzen 9, provides general processing capabilities and supports the GPU in handling complex computations. Ample RAM, ideally 16 GB or more, is required to handle large datasets and models, ensuring smooth system performance. A fast storage drive, such as a 512 GB or larger SSD, is necessary for storing and accessing data quickly. A webcam or camera module is used to capture live video feed, which is then processed by the system to detect objects.Lastly, in order to give visually challenged individuals audio descriptions of objects they have spotted, speakers or headphones are needed.

V.Result :

The Flask-based YOLO Object Detection System worked well, featuring secure login for authorized access, accurate object detection in videos and live streams, and efficient performance across various lighting conditions. It provided real-time detection with minimal delay and optimized resource usage by stopping unnecessary processes. Overall, the system demonstrated a robust and efficient solution for object detection.And also it converts text-speech,it changes bounding boxes colour.

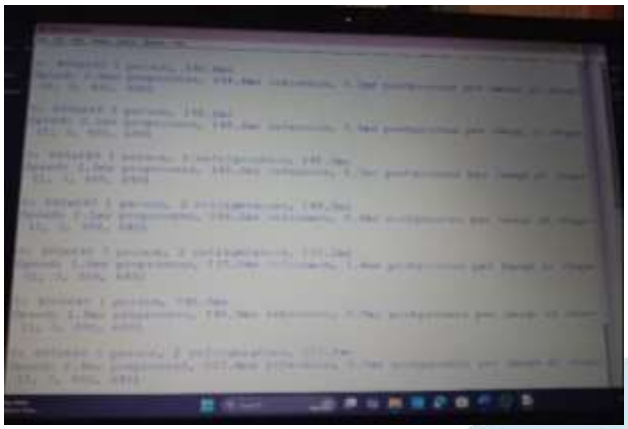
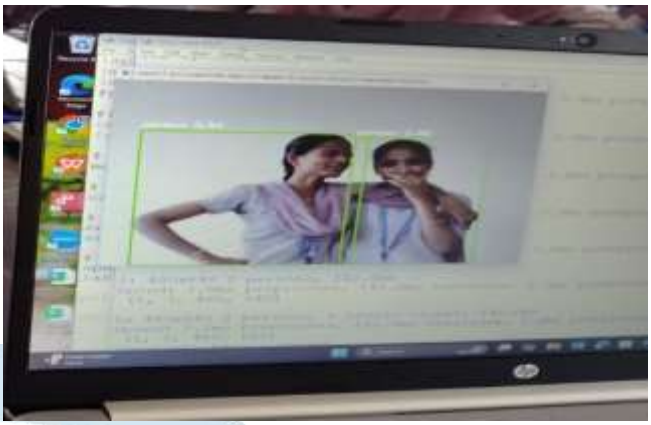


Fig (2): Pixels of the Image



Fig(3): Output 1

Fig (4): Output 2

Our object detection system utilizing YOLO technology demonstrates exceptional performance in accurately recognizing objects, identifying distances, and providing high accuracy. Compared to existing systems, our model detects objects faster and also estimates the size of the objects with remarkable precision. With its advanced capabilities, our system excels in real-time object detection, making it a reliable solution for various applications. The system's ability to accurately detect objects, determine their distance, and estimate their size sets it apart from other existing systems, showcasing its potential for widespread adoption.

VI.Conclusion

In conclusion, the proposed object detection system utilizing YOLO technology offers a robust and efficient solution for accurate object recognition, distance estimation, and size calculation, specifically designed to assist visually impaired individuals. By leveraging the strengths of YOLO and RCNN, our system demonstrates exceptional performance in real-time object detection, outperforming existing systems in terms of speed and accuracy. The integration of Flask enables a user-friendly web-based application, allowing users to upload images or video streams for object detection. With its advanced capabilities and potential for widespread adoption, this system showcases a promising solution for various applications, including surveillance, robotics, and autonomous vehicles, ultimately enhancing the lives of visually impaired individuals.

VII.Future Scope

The object recognition system using YOLO and RCNN has a promising future scope, with potential applications in various fields. One possible direction is integrating the system with wearable devices, enabling visually impaired individuals to navigate and interact with their environment more effectively. The system can also be expanded to other domains, such as healthcare, robotics, and autonomous vehicles, where object

detection and recognition are crucial. Furthermore, advancements in deep learning and computer vision can enhance the system's accuracy and efficiency, allowing it to detect objects in complex environments and provide more precise audio descriptions.

VIII. References

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