

Truck recognition under different lighting conditions based on the YOLOv7-SCI

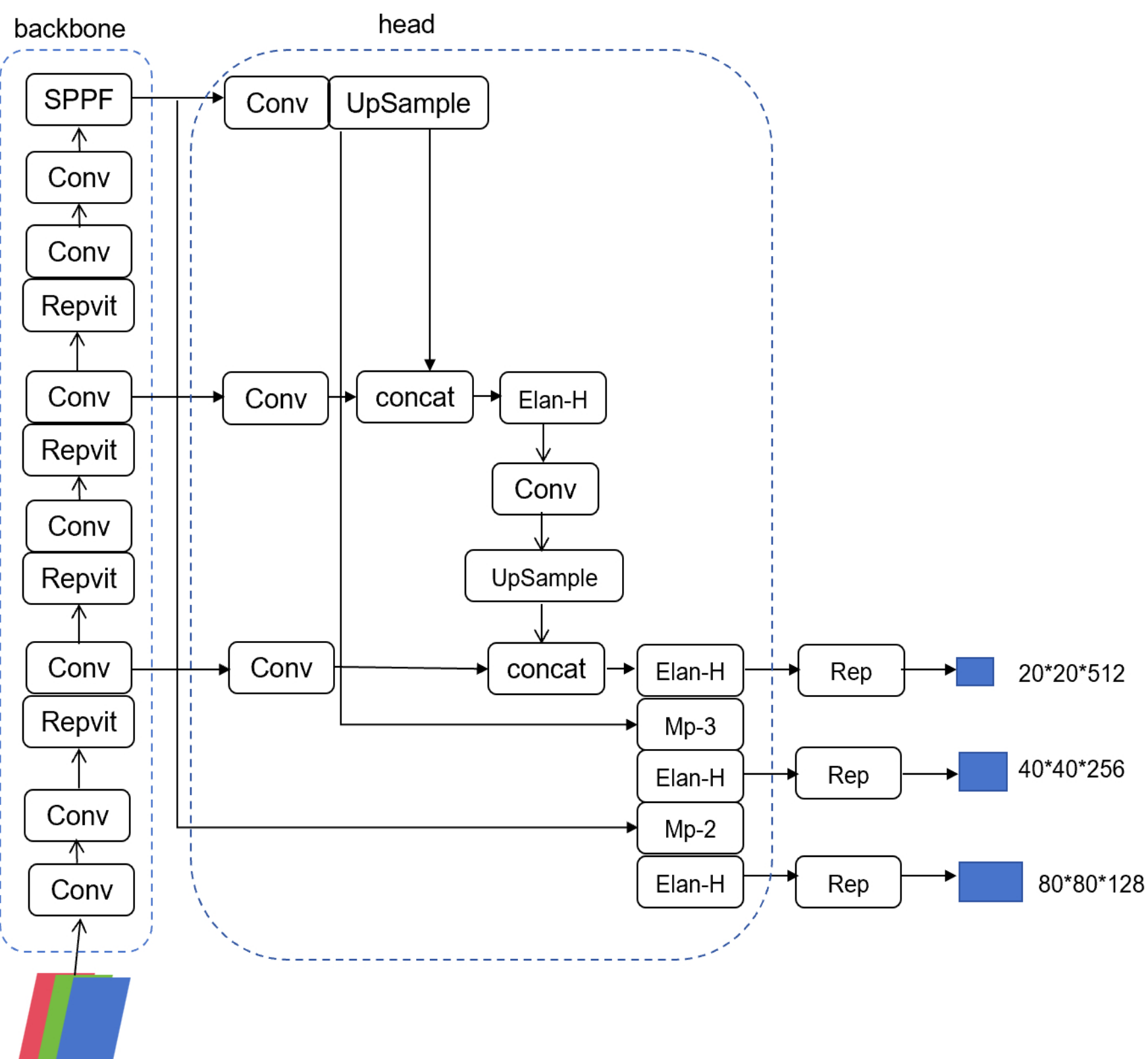
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Introduction

Yolov7-SCI general framework



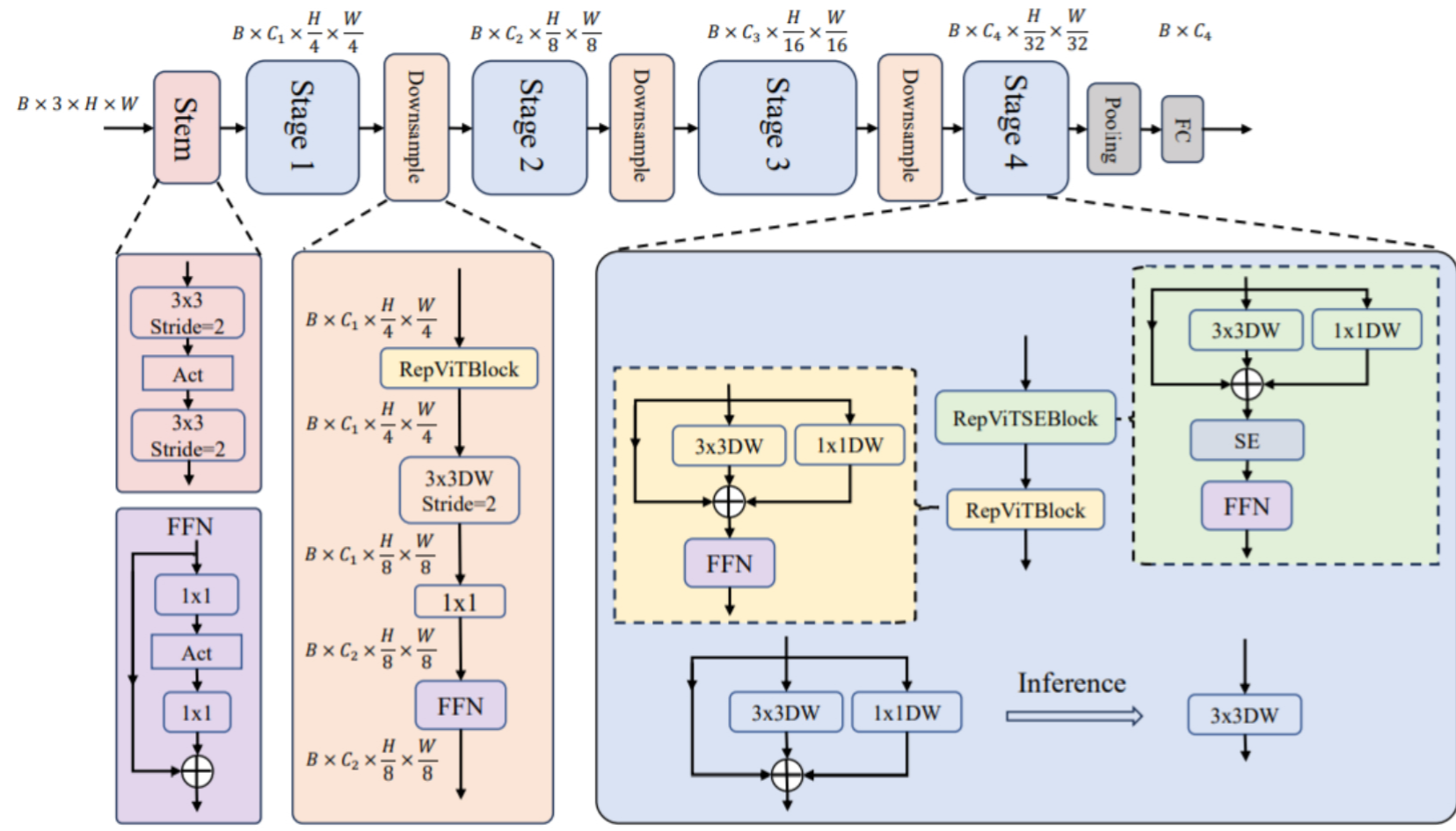
Comparison between original image and SCI data enhanced image



Research objectives

- How to improve the recognition of large trucks based on different lighting conditions
- The RepVit module is added to the Backbone of YOLOv7 to improve the detection accuracy of the model and enhance the generalization ability and adaptability of the model

Neural network module

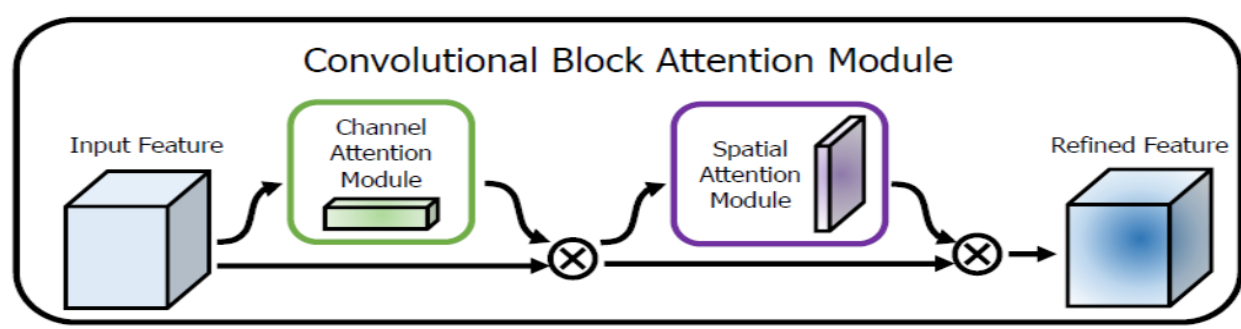


The structure diagram of Repvit module

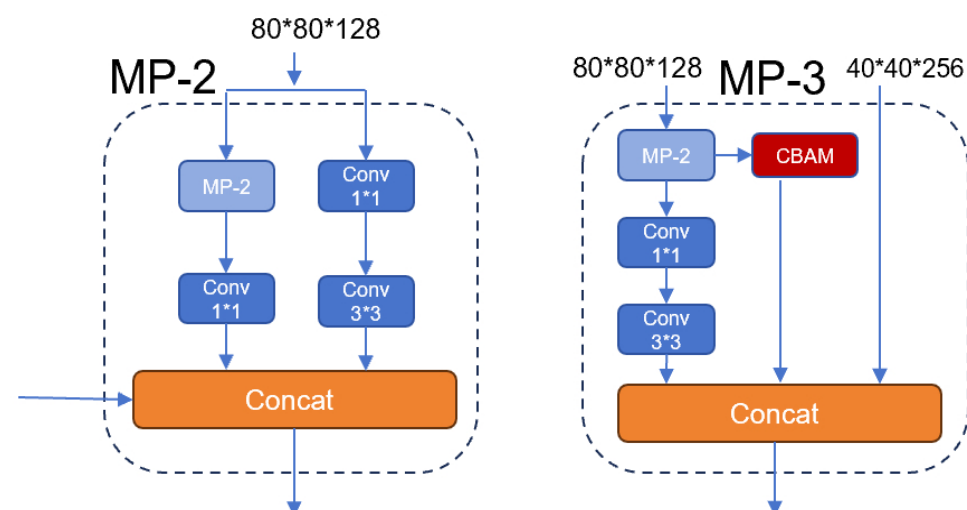
The RepVit module, through its ability to dynamically adjust the size of the convolution kernel, can effectively capture multi-scale features in images. Adding Rep Vit to the Backbone of YOLOv7 can make the model more sensitive to object detection at different scales, which is particularly important for handling objects with multiple sizes. This not only helps improve the detection accuracy of small targets, but also enhances the understanding ability of dense target scenes.

The introduction of RepVit module helps alleviate the gradient vanishing or exploding problem in YOLOv7 during training, as dynamically adjusted convolution kernels can better adapt to data distribution, thereby improving training stability and convergence speed. This enables YOLOv7 to achieve higher detection accuracy more quickly when processing complex datasets.

Attention mechanism



The structure diagram of CBAM module



Structure comparison between the original MP-2 and the softer CBAM module MP-3

Activation function

$$L_{wIoU} = re^{\frac{(x-x_g)^2 + (y-y_g)^2}{W_g^2 + H_g^2}} L_{IoU}$$
$$L_{IoU} = 1 - \frac{W_i H_i}{wh + w_g h_g - W_i H_i}$$
$$r = \frac{\beta}{\delta \alpha^{\beta - \delta}}$$
$$\beta = \frac{L_{IoU}}{L_{wIoU}} \in [0, +\infty)$$

Formulas in the derivation of the wiou loss function

Result

Comparison of results of different target detection

Model ^[1]	Recall rate ^[2]	AP50 ^[3]
Yolov5_7.0 ^[4]	90.98 ^[5]	93.8 ^[6]
YOLOv7 ^[7]	86.9 ^[8]	89.5 ^[9]
Improved YOLOv7 ^[10]	96.5 ^[11]	98.9 ^[12]
Yolov8 ^[13]	88.7 ^[14]	95.0 ^[15]
Fast_rcnn ^[16]	83.47 ^[17]	85.36 ^[18]
Yolov9 ^[19]	90.2 ^[20]	93.2 ^[21]

Comparison of ablation experiment results

^[1]	YOLOv7 ^[7]	RepVit ^[22]	Wiou ^[23]	CBAM ^[24]	Number of parameters (in ten thousands) ^[25]	MAP0.5% ^[26]	Recall% ^[27]	Precision% ^[28]
1 ^[29]	✓ ^[30]	✓ ^[31]	✓ ^[32]	✓ ^[33]	376 ^[34]	89.5 ^[35]	86.9 ^[36]	80.5 ^[37]
2 ^[38]	✓ ^[39]	✓ ^[40]	✓ ^[41]	✓ ^[42]	539 ^[43]	90.4 ^[44]	87.6 ^[45]	83.6 ^[46]
3 ^[47]	✓ ^[48]	✓ ^[49]	✓ ^[50]	✓ ^[51]	539 ^[52]	91.3 ^[53]	86.8 ^[54]	82.7 ^[55]
4 ^[56]	✓ ^[57]	✓ ^[58]	✓ ^[59]	✓ ^[60]	539 ^[61]	92.5 ^[62]	89.2 ^[63]	85.6 ^[64]
5 ^[65]	✓ ^[66]	✓ ^[67]	✓ ^[68]	✓ ^[69]	530 ^[70]	98.9 ^[71]	96.5 ^[72]	97.4 ^[73]



Conclusions

- A YOLOV7-SCI model based on YOLOv7 network structure is proposed.the SCI self-calibrated lighting frame is used to pre-process the pictures for the road section with low light.
- The RepViT module was used as the backbone layer feature extraction network to replace the original ELAN module, and the CBMA attention mechanism was integrated into the neck network to replace the loss function in the original network module with Wise_iou.Compared with the original yolov7 model, the average accuracy (AP) of truck detection is increased by 8.2%, and the recall rate is increased by 6.1%.

Reference

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