



THE DEVELOPER'S  
CONFERENCE

# Criando Sua Própria Amazon Go Open Source

Luís Hansen

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Engenheiro de computação

Michael Schardosim

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Engenheiro de computação



# Amazon Go

- Sem caixas
- Entre com o app no celular
- Pagamento direto pela conta da Amazon
- Sem sensores nos produtos e prateleiras



# Amazon Go

- Sem caixas
- Entre com o app no celular
- Pagamento direto pela conta da Amazon
- Sem sensores nos produtos e prateleiras
- Ainda precisa de funcionários...



Contratando

Amazon Go

Nos inspirou

Inspirou milhares


Não funciona como nós pensávamos

# O que vamos entregar hoje?

- ✓ O nosso TCC
- ✗ Amazon go open source

# O nosso TCC

- ✓ Tracking de pessoas
- ✓ Reidentificação de pessoas
- ✓ Agrupamento de diferentes câmeras
- ✗ Mapeamento espacial



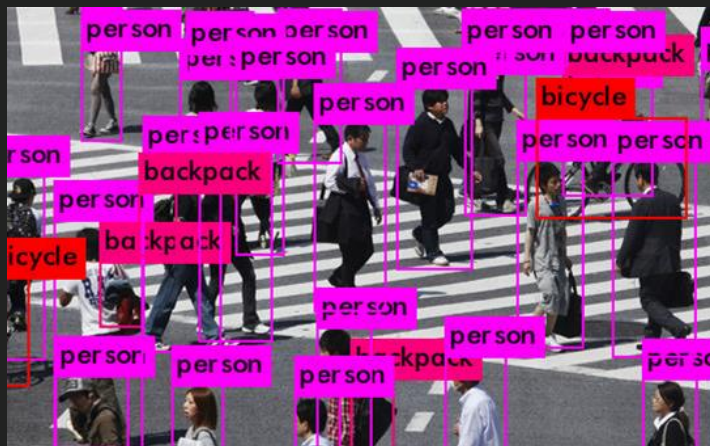
Identificação de pessoas

Tracking

Reidentificação



## Identificação de pessoas



## You Only Look Once

- Identificação rápida de objetos e pessoas
- Estado da arte
- Rodando no módulo de redes neurais do OpenCV em Python 3.6 com CUDA





# Identificação de pessoas





## Identificação de pessoas

```
1 from cv2 import dnn
2
3 CONFIG_PATH = "/tracking/res/yolov3.cfg"
4 WEIGHT_PATH = "/tracking/res/yolov3.weights"
5
6 def create_model():
7     return dnn.readNetFromDarknet(CONFIG_PATH, WEIGHT_PATH)
```

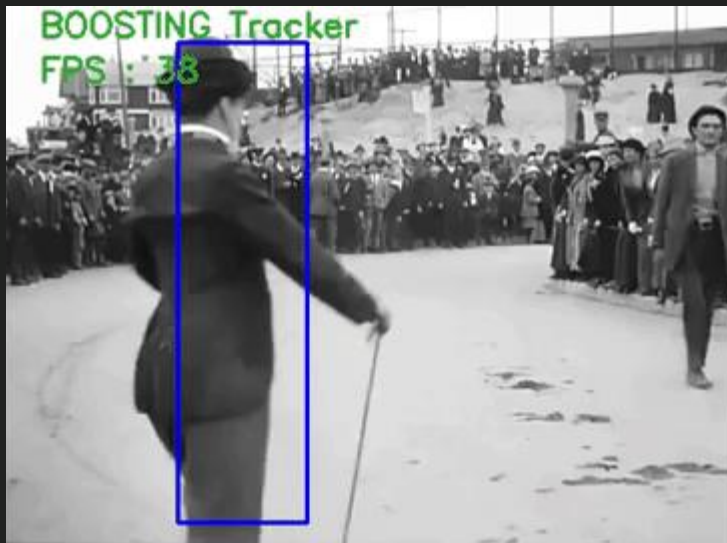


Identificação de pessoas

Tracking

Reidentificação

# Tracking



- Algoritmo MOSSE
- OpenCV / Python 3.6

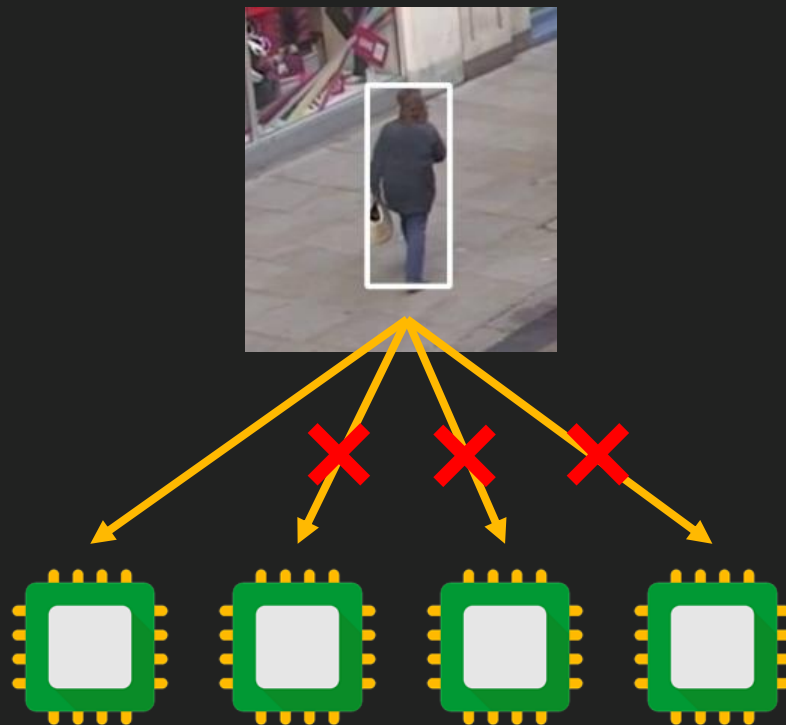


Tracking

## Algoritmo MOSSE

Não paralelizável?

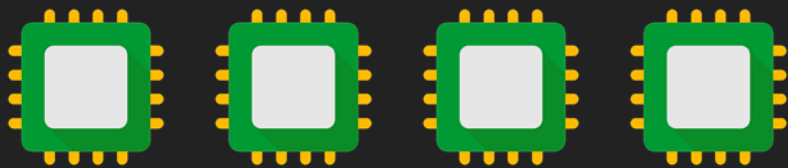
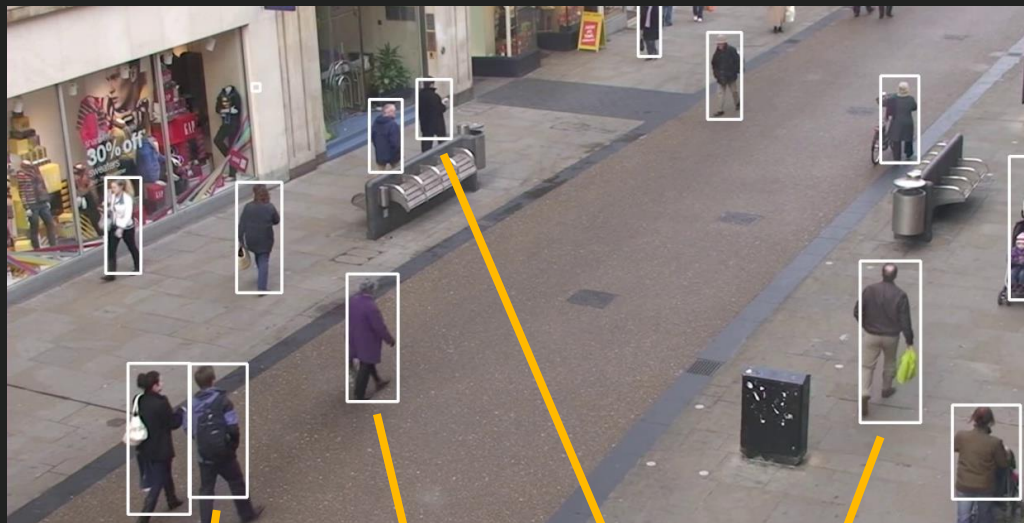
# Algoritmo MOSSE





Tracking

# Algoritmo MOSSE





Identificação de pessoas

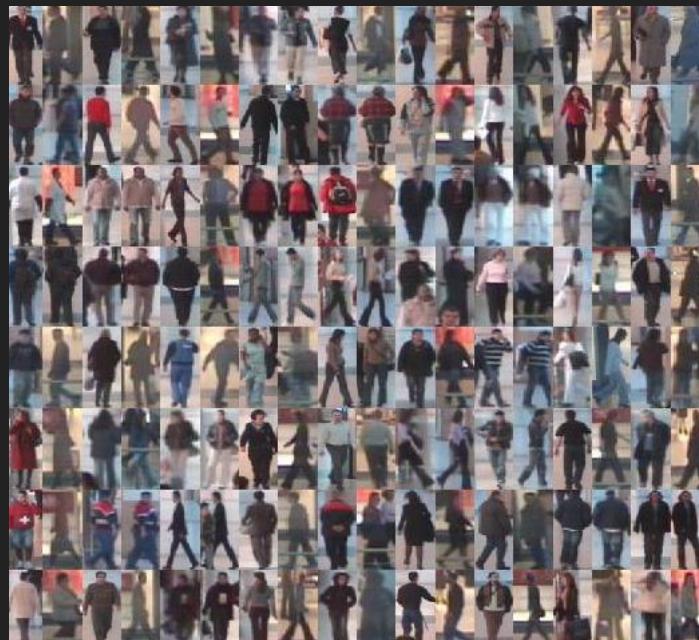
Tracking

Reidentificação





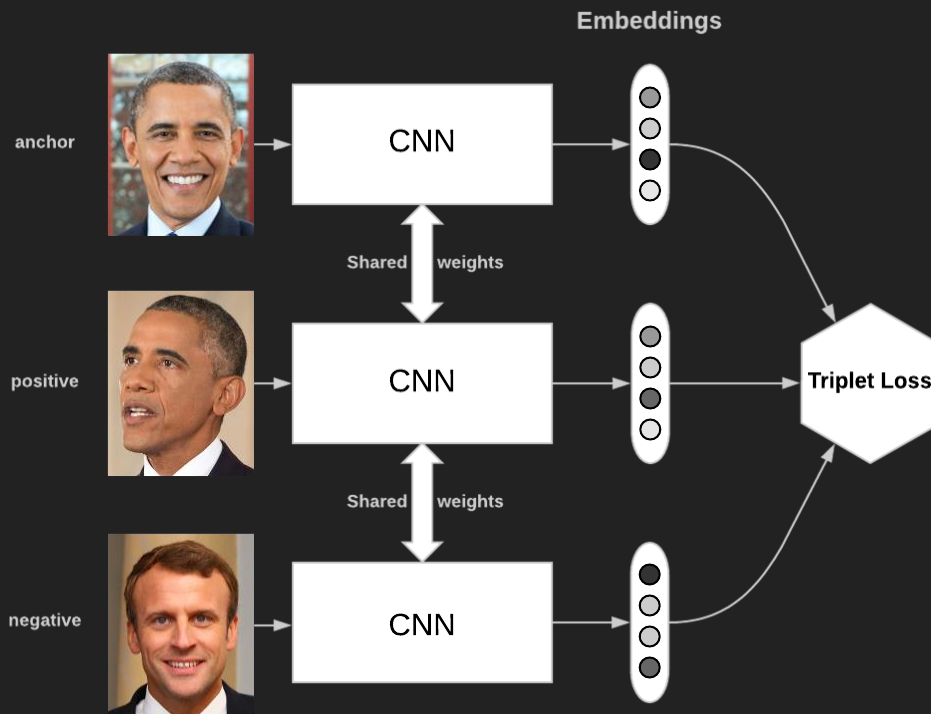
# Reidentificação



Triplet Loss  
“Perda Tríade”



# Reidentificação



Triplet Loss  
“Perda Tríade”



## Reidentificação

# Triplet Loss

“Perda Tríade”



[ 56, 38, 46, 32, 61, 13, 56, 59, 34,  
44, 19, 37, 20, 69, 57, 24, 8, 46,  
25, 9, 7, 35, 4, 26, 2, 8, 65, 21, 22,  
55, 12, 66, 41, 70, 15, 48, 51, 38, 10,  
1, 9, 2, 34, 34, 1, 31, 61, 50, 2, 20, 3 ]



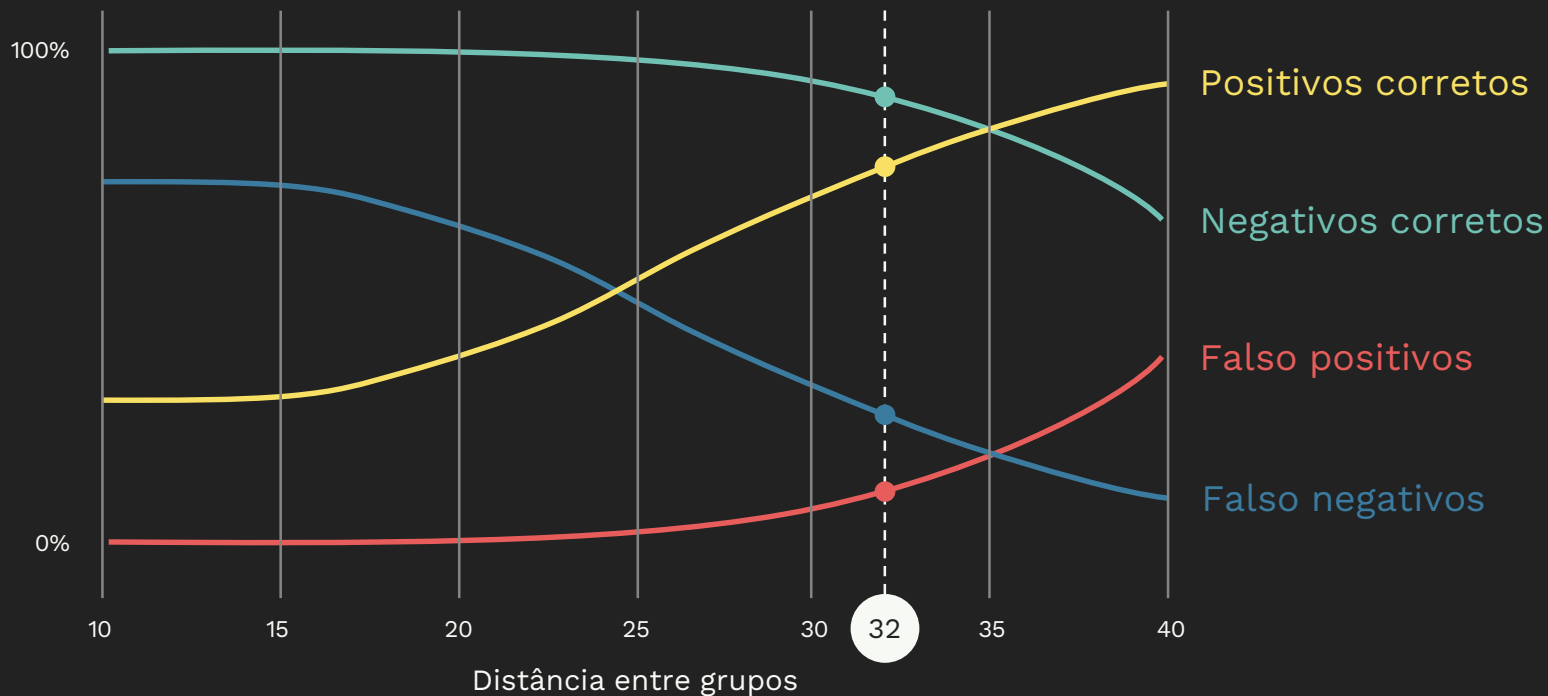
# Reidentificação





# Reidentificação

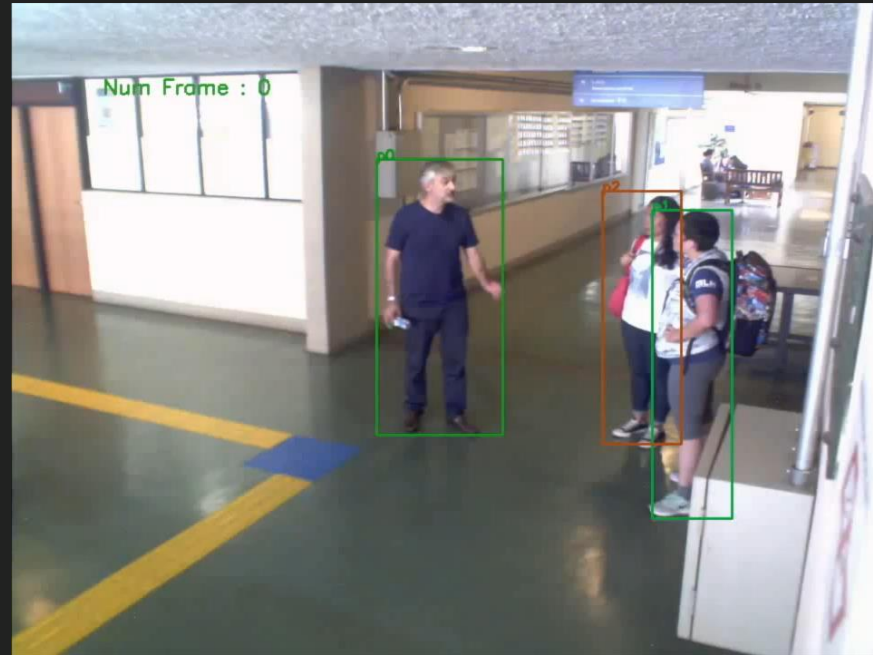
## Benchmark para distância entre grupos

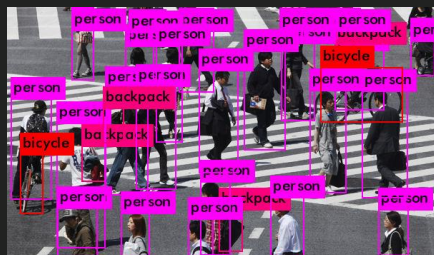


○ Identificação de pessoas

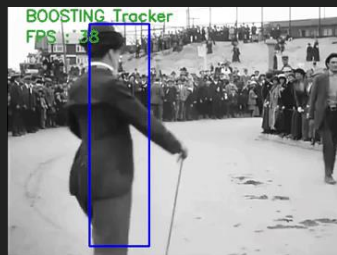
○ Tracking

○ Reidentificação





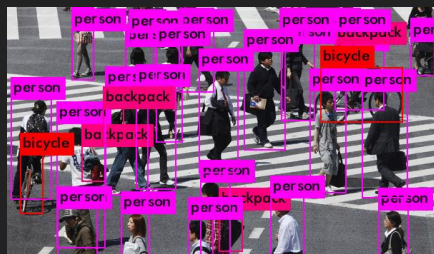
Identificação de pessoas



Tracking

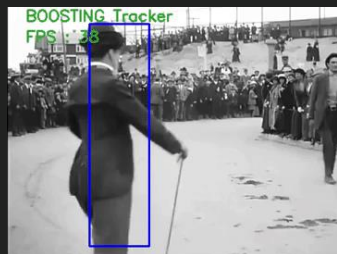


Reidentificação



Identificação de pessoas

Aumentar  
frequência do  
YOLO



Tracking

Correção  
de cores

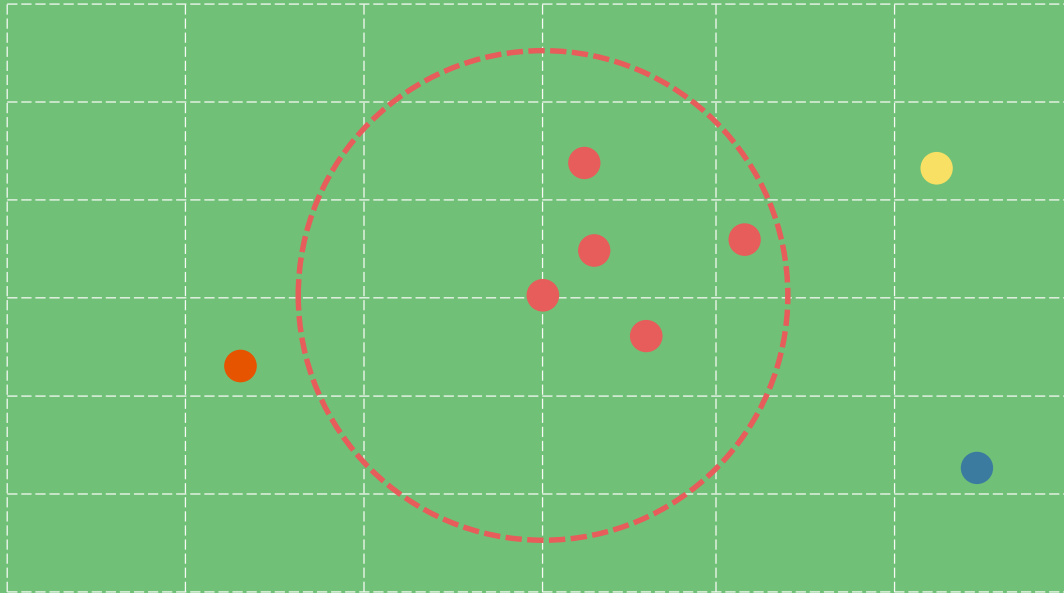


Reidentificação

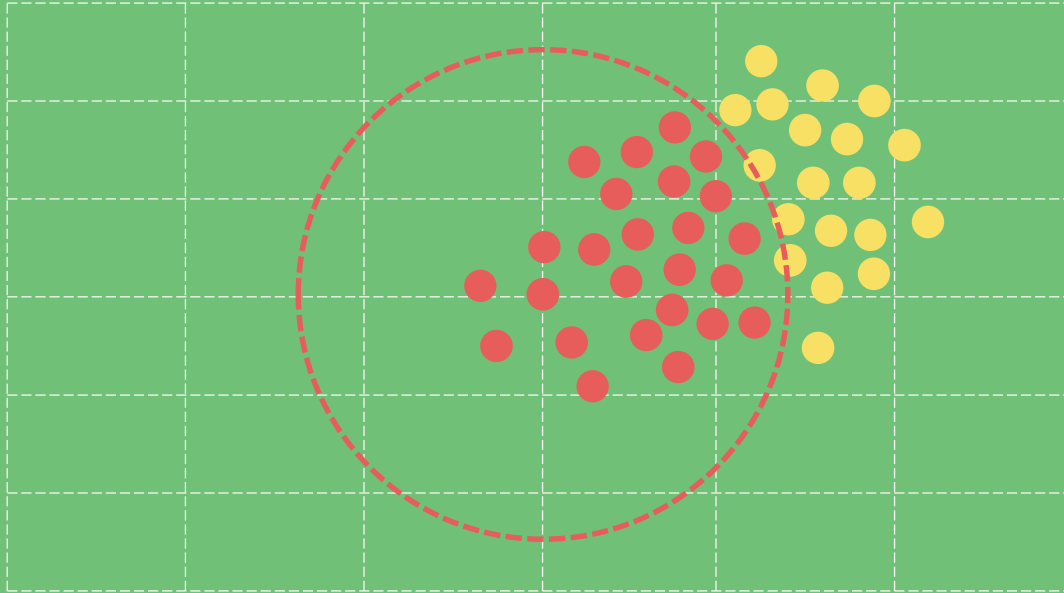
Interpolação  
posicional



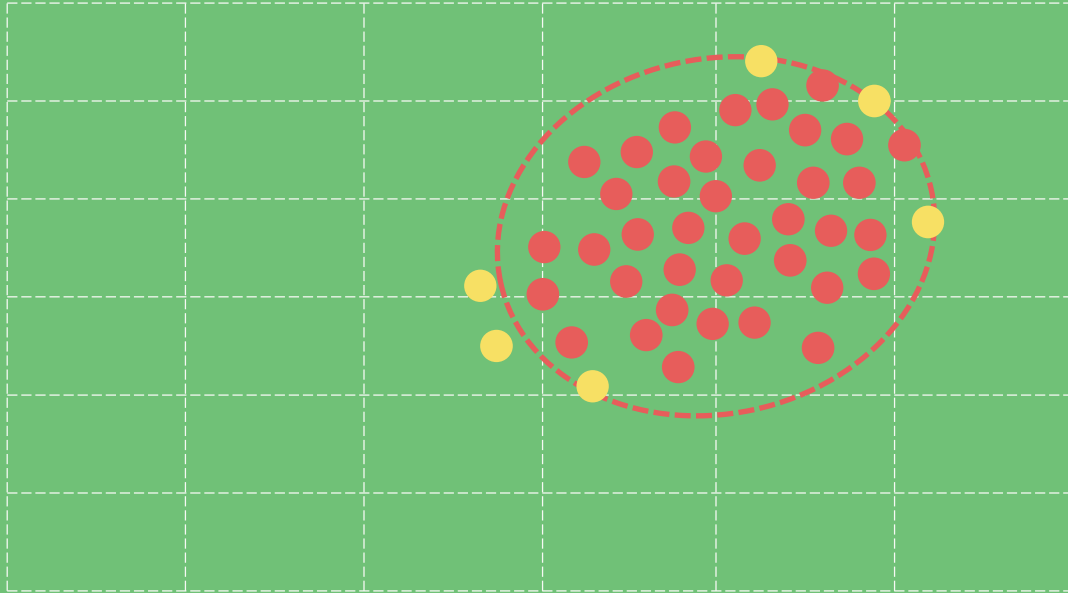
## Desvio padrão de grupos

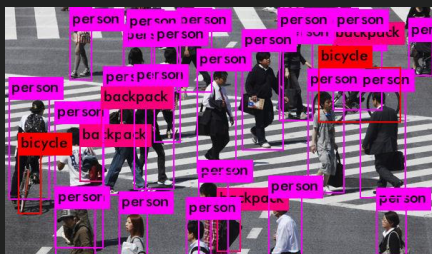


## Desvio padrão de grupos

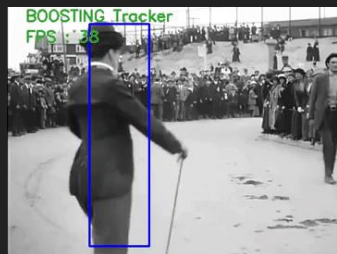


## Desvio padrão de grupos





Identificação de pessoas

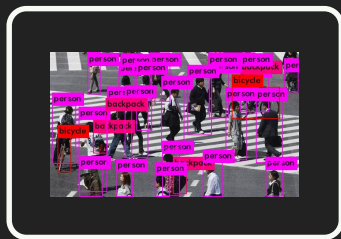


Tracking

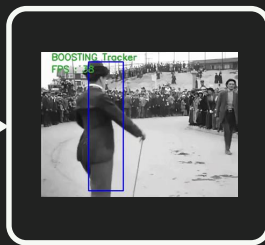


Reidentificação

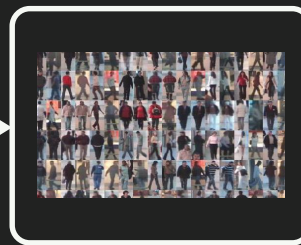
Desvio padrão  
de grupos



Identificação  
de pessoas



Tracking

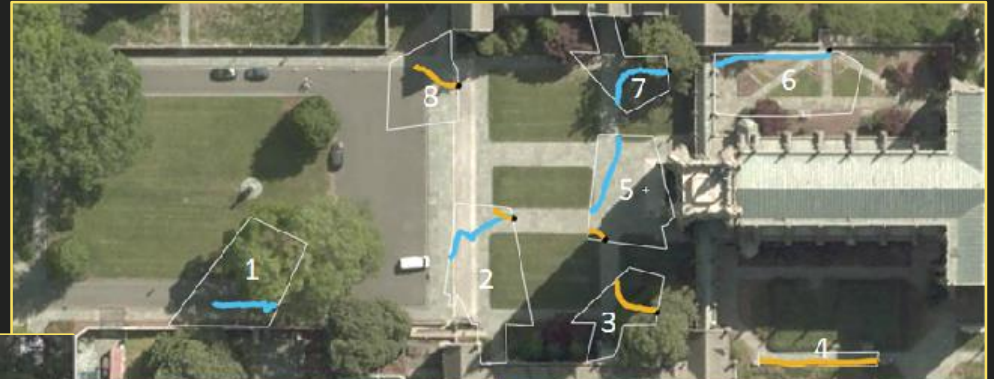


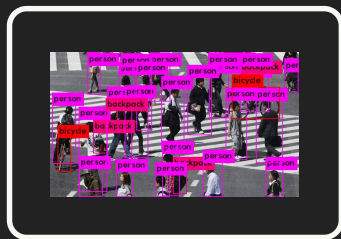
Reidentificação

Mapeamento  
espacial

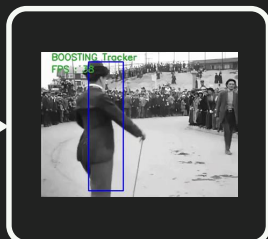
# Mapeamento espacial

Duke MTMC

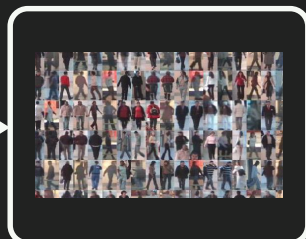




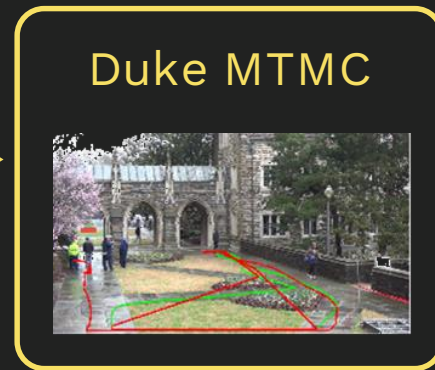
Identificação  
de pessoas



Tracking



Reidentificação

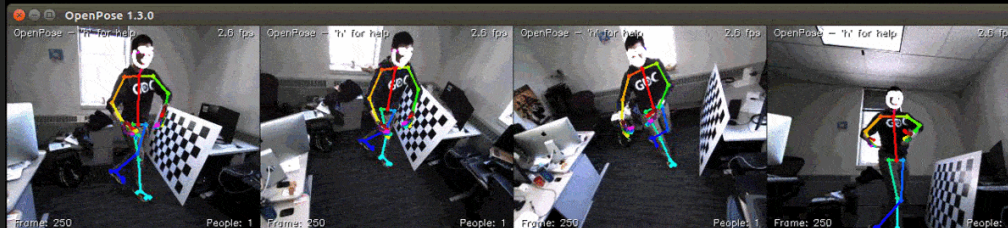


Mapeamento espacial

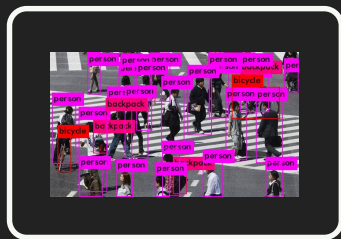


# Detecção de pose

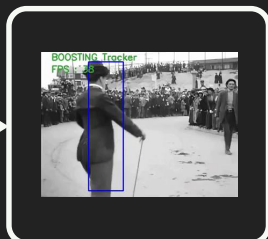
## OpenPose



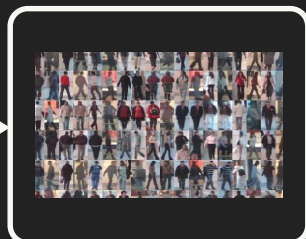




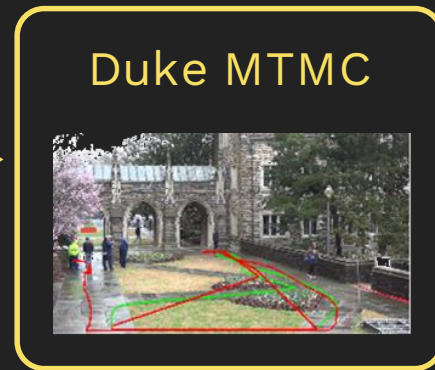
Identificação de pessoas



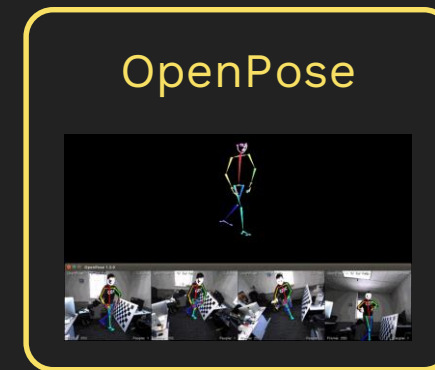
Tracking



Reidentificação

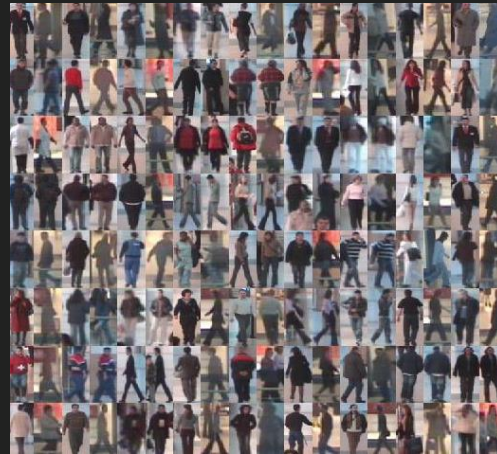
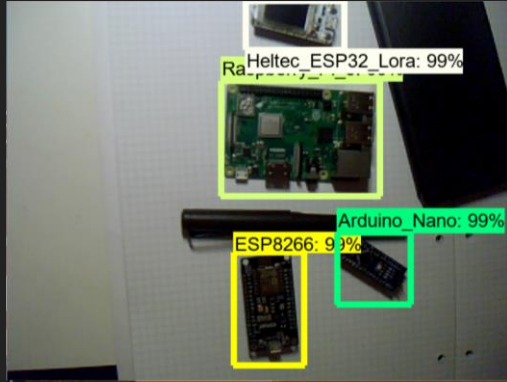


Mapeamento espacial

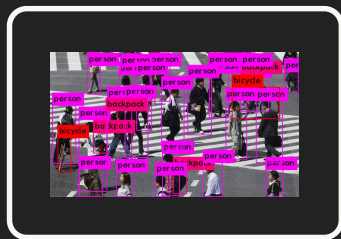


Detecção de pose

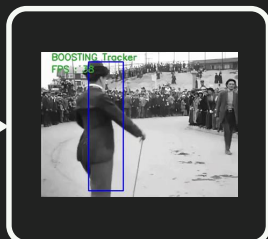
# Identificação de produtos



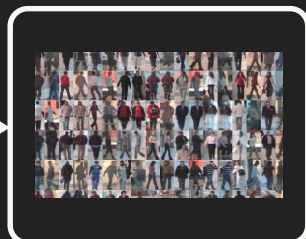
Triplet Loss



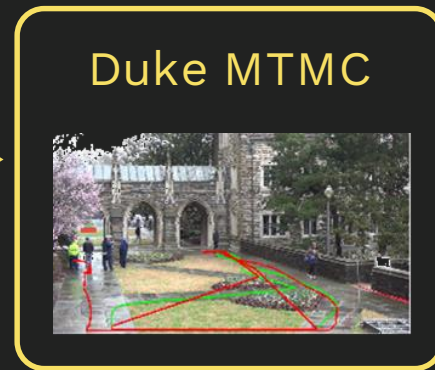
Identificação de pessoas



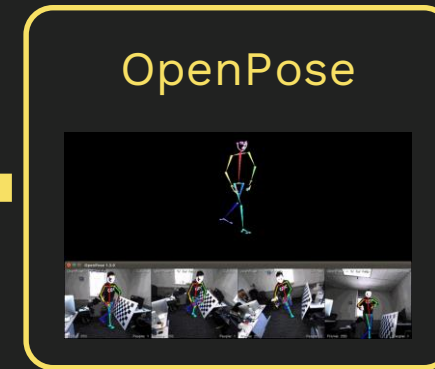
Tracking



Reidentificação



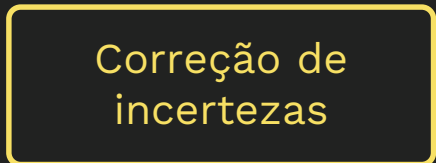
Mapeamento espacial



Detecção de pose



Identificação de produtos

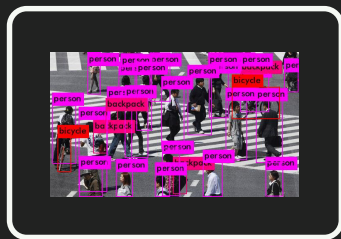


Correção de incertezas

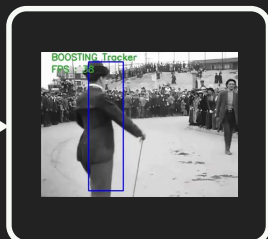
# Correção de incertezas

```
for i in people.data.users:
    response = client.api.statuses.user_timeline.get(screen_name=i.scre
    print 'Got', len(response.data), 'tweets from', i.screen_name
    if len(response.data) != 0:
        ltdate = response.data[0]['created_at']
        ltdate2 = datetime.strptime(ltdate, '%a %b %d %H:%M:%S +0000 %Y'
        today = datetime.now()
        howlong = (today-ltdate2).days
        if howlong < daywindow:
            print i.screen_name, 'has tweeted in the past' , daywindow,
            totaltweets += len(response.data)
            for j in response.data:
                if j.entities.urls:
                    for k in j.entities.urls:
                        newurl = k['expanded_url']
                        urlset.add((newurl, j.user.screen_name))
        else:
            print i.screen_name, 'has not tweeted in the past', daywinc
```

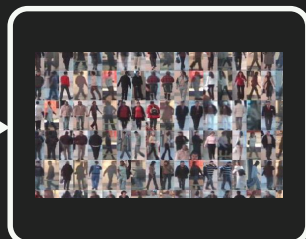




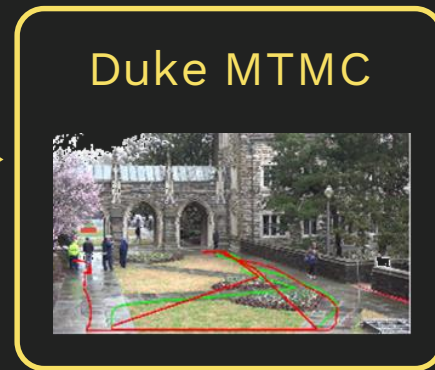
Identificação de pessoas



Tracking



Reidentificação



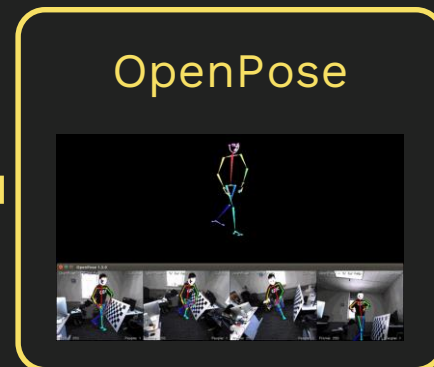
Mapeamento espacial



Correção de incertezas



Identificação de produtos



Detecção de pose



OpenSource



*certsys*  
labs



[www.certsys.com.br](http://www.certsys.com.br)

Obrigado!



THE DEVELOPER'S  
CONFERENCE

