

ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER VISION SYSTEMS FOR OBJECT RECOGNITION

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The paper considers the current issue of computer vision systems. An analysis of existing methods of object recognition is conducted. The use of computer vision is due to a number of reasons: increasing the efficiency of object search for mobile robots and quadcopters, flexibility of robotic systems and their automation.

Keywords: computer vision, quadcopter, unmanned systems, robotic systems

АНАЛІЗ СИСТЕМ КОМП'ЮТЕРНОГО ЗОРУ ДЛЯ РОЗПІЗНОВАННЯ ОБ'ЄКТІВ

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В роботі розглянуте актуальне питання систем комп'ютерного зору. Проведено аналіз існуючих методів розпізнавання об'єктів. Використання комп'ютерного зору обумовлено рядом причин: підвищення ефективності пошуку об'єктів для мобільних роботів та квадрокоптерів, гнучкість роботизованих систем та їх автоматизація.

Ключові слова: комп'ютерний зір, квадрокоптер, безпілотні системи, роботизовані системи

RELEVANCE OF THE WORK. Unmanned systems, especially quadcopters, are now gaining popularity, they have a lot of advantages, such as cheapness, speed, easy control. The use of computer vision greatly facilitates the operator's work, performing the work of searching for the necessary targets for him, whether it is a rescue operation or reconnaissance in difficult conditions. Improving computer vision systems will allow robotic systems to find the necessary objects faster and more efficiently, which will also improve the speed of response during autonomous operation.

INTRODUCTION. For more effective use of computer vision, it is necessary to analyze existing systems and the tasks they can perform. The main tasks performed:

- Object recognition
- Tracking of one object
- Recognition of gestures, facial features, facial expressions, etc.
- Orientation in the area
- Search and fixation of photos under given conditions

MATERIAL AND RESEARCH RESULTS. Modern computer vision technologies offer a wide range of solutions - from simple algorithms to complex systems with artificial intelligence. In most cases, the choice of algorithm depends on the specific goal. For example, the simplest computer vision algorithm is `sot.py`. This simple algorithm is used to capture and track an object. It can be used in enterprises to automate control processes, track quadcopters, video surveillance systems, track the movement of objects in real time, etc. The simplicity of implementing such algorithms allows them to be quickly integrated into practical projects, reducing development and implementation costs.

More complex algorithms can recognize human faces using the method of geometric shapes. In this approach, the face is conventionally divided into a set of key elements that form certain

geometric structures. The algorithm analyzes the mutual arrangement of these elements - eyes, nose, mouth, jaw lines, etc. - and creates a unique "map" of the face. This map is then compared with previously stored samples in a database, allowing for accurate identification of the individual.

This technology has wide applications in the field of security and data protection. It can be used, for example, to control access to devices or premises where personal identification is important. The face can also act as an additional or even primary key for authentication, providing ease of use while at the same time providing a high level of protection for personal information.

Sophisticated computer vision systems also use neural networks to increase efficiency and perform more complex tasks, such as recognizing various objects. Unlike simple algorithms that can only track movement or determine basic shapes, neural networks allow for much deeper analysis of visual information. They are able to learn from large amounts of data, recognize subtle differences between objects, adapt to changes in the environment, and take into account the context in which the object is located. However, the development and implementation of neural networks require significant computing resources and training time, but the result often justifies the costs.

These technologies open up new opportunities for automation, analytics, and interaction of systems with the environment, significantly expanding the boundaries of what can be achieved with the help of computer vision.

As an example of using a neural network, let's take the MobileNetV2 model. This is one of the effective and at the same time lightweight deep learning models, which was specially designed to work on devices with limited resources. Due to the optimized structure, MobileNetV2 demonstrates high image processing speed while maintaining a sufficient level of accuracy, which makes it ideal for use in mobile applications, embedded systems, and Internet of Things devices.

The model is capable of recognizing multiple objects simultaneously in real time, which significantly expands the scope of its possible use. It not only allows you to detect and classify objects, but also works effectively in conditions of changing lighting, different viewing angles, and dynamic scenes(Fig.1.1).

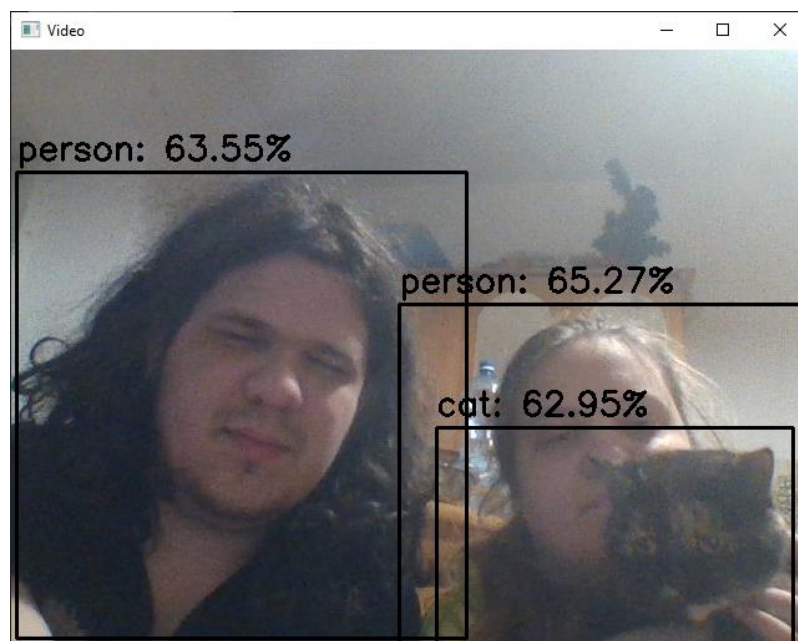


Figure 1.1 – MobileNetV2 example

CONCLUSIONS. The introduction of more powerful computer vision systems opens up many opportunities for future robotics, significantly improving our lives. The use of these systems will help

optimize production at the enterprise, improve accuracy and speed. It is also worth noting that computer vision systems can greatly facilitate rescue operations, finding victims even in difficult weather conditions

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