# yolov3\_mobilenet\_v3\_large\_ssld\_270e\_v oc

#### 网络结构:

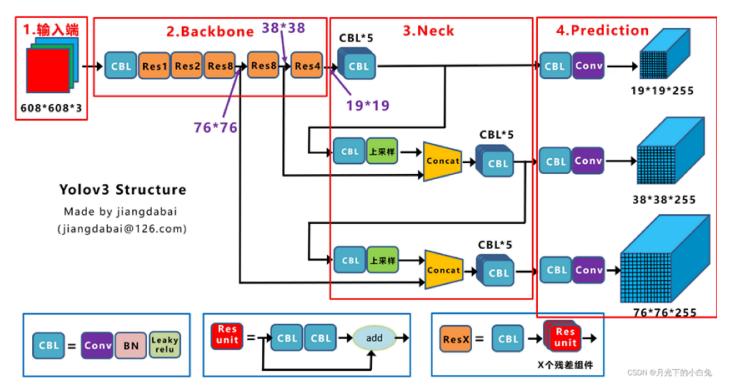
YOLOv3\_mobilenet\_v3\_large:

backbone: MobileNetV3

neck: YOLOv3FPN

yolo\_head: YOLOv3Head

网络结构图: (backbone为mobilenetv3\_large)



## Backbone:mobilev3

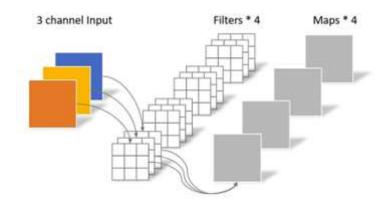
## Mobilenetv1

传统卷积神经网络,内存需求大、运算量大,导致无法在移动设备以及嵌入式设备上运行。 专注于移动端或者嵌入式设备中的轻量级CNN网络

#### 亮点:

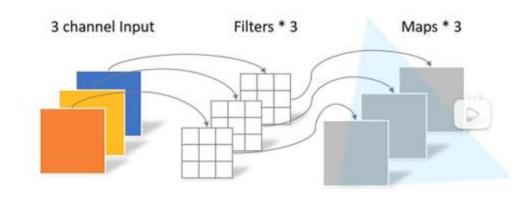
- 1. Depthwise Conbolution(大大减少运算量和参数量)
- 2. 增加超参数α、β

#### 传统卷积:



卷积核channel=输入特征矩阵channel 输出特征矩阵channel=卷积核个数

#### DW卷积:



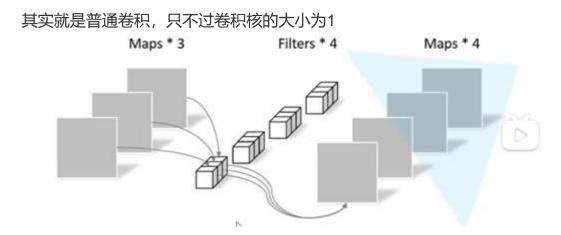
#### 卷积核channel=1

输入特征矩阵channel=卷积核个数=输出特征矩阵channel 也就是说,经过DW卷积后,输出的特征矩阵channel是不会改变的

#### Depthwise Separable Conv(深度可分离卷积):

由DW卷积和PW卷积组合而成

#### **Pointwise Conv:**



普通卷积与depthwise separable conv的计算量比较:

Df:输入特征矩阵的高和宽

Dk:卷积核的大小

M:输入特征矩阵的channel

N:输出特征矩阵的channel,也就是卷积核的个数

默认卷积stride=1

普通卷积的计算量: DkDkMNDfDf

depthwise separable conv的计算量: DkDkMDfDf+MNDfDf

所以,理论上普通卷积计算量是depthwise separable conv的八到九倍

Mobilenetv1的结构图:

Type / Stride	Filter Shape	Input Size		
Conv / s2	3 × 3 ½3 × 32	$224 \times 224 \times 3$		
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 32 \text{ dw}$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$		
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 32 \times 64$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$		
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 64$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 64$		
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 64 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 64$		
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \mathrm{dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$		
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$		
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \mathrm{dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$		
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 128$		
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 256 \mathrm{dw}$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$		
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$		
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 256 \mathrm{dw}$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$		
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 256$		
5× Conv dw /s1	$3 \times 3 \times 512 \mathrm{dw}$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$		
Onv/sl	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$		
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 512 \mathrm{dw}$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$		
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 512$		
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 1024 \text{ dw}$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$		
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 1024 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$		
Avg Pool / s1	Pool 7 × 7	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$		
FC/sl	1024 × 1000	$1 \times 1 \times 1024$		
Softmax / s1	Classifier	$1 \times 1 \times 1000$		

举例: Conv/s2表示普通卷积, stride=2

333\*32: 卷积核的高和宽为3, 输入特征矩阵的深度为3, 采用32个卷积核

α: width multiplier卷积核个数的倍率

β: resolution multiplier输入图像尺寸

DW部分的卷积核容易废掉,即卷积核参数大部分为零(在mobilenetv2会优化)

## Mobilenetv2

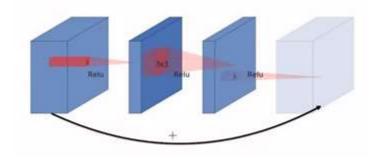
相比v1准确率更高,模型更小

## 亮点:

- 1. inverted residuals (倒残差结构)
- 2. linear bottlenecks

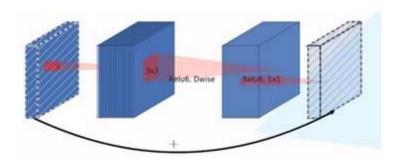
## inverted residuals (倒残差结构):

residual block: (激活函数: ReLU)



采用1×1的卷积核对特征矩阵进行压缩,减少特征矩阵的channel 再采用3×3的卷积核进行卷积处理 采用1×1的卷积核扩充channel

Inverted residuals block: (激活函数: ReLU6)



采用1×1卷积核升维操作

采用3×3卷积核 (DW)

采用1×1卷积核降维

y=ReLU6(x)=min(max(x,0),6)

代码:(这里是mobilenetv3的倒残差结构,增加了SE模块,下文会讲)

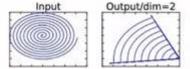
```
class ExtraBlockDW(nn.Layer):
    def __init__(self,
                 in_c,
                 ch_1,
                 ch_2,
                 stride,
                 lr_mult,
                 conv_decay=0.,
                 norm_type='bn',
                 norm_decay=0.,
                 freeze_norm=False,
                 name=None):
        super(ExtraBlockDW, self).__init__()
        self.pointwise_conv = ConvBNLayer(
            in_c=in_c,
            out_c=ch_1,
            filter_size=1,
            stride=1,
            padding='SAME',
            act='relu6',
            lr_mult=lr_mult,
            conv decay=conv decay,
            norm_type=norm_type,
            norm decay=norm decay,
            freeze_norm=freeze_norm,
            name=name + "_extra1")
        self.depthwise_conv = ConvBNLayer(
            in_c=ch_1,
            out_c=ch_2,
            filter_size=3,
            stride=stride,
            padding='SAME',
            num_groups=int(ch_1),
            act='relu6',
            lr_mult=lr_mult,
            conv_decay=conv_decay,
            norm_type=norm_type,
            norm_decay=norm_decay,
            freeze_norm=freeze_norm,
            name=name + "_extra2_dw")
        self.normal_conv = ConvBNLayer(
            in_c=ch_2,
            out_c=ch_2,
            filter_size=1,
            stride=1,
            padding='SAME',
```

```
act='relu6',
    lr_mult=lr_mult,
    conv_decay=conv_decay,
    norm_type=norm_type,
    norm_decay=norm_decay,
    freeze_norm=freeze_norm,
    name=name + "_extra2_sep")

def forward(self, inputs):
    x = self.pointwise_conv(inputs)
    x = self.depthwise_conv(x)
    x = self.normal_conv(x)
    return x
```

## linear bottlenecks:(针对倒残差结构最后一个1\*1的卷积层使用了线性激活函数)

ReLU激活函数对低维特征信息造成大量损失,对高维特征信息造成的损失比较小



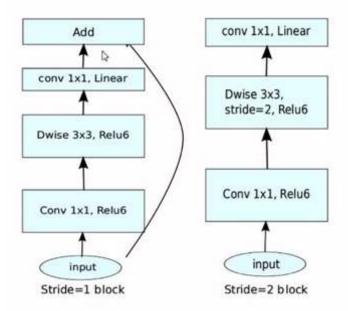








#### 倒残差结构图:



在mobilenetv2中并不是每个倒残差结构都有shortcut 如上结构图,当stride=1时有shortcut,当stride=2时没有shortcut

Input	Operator	$\mid t \mid$	c	$\mid n \mid$	s
$224^2 \times 3$	conv2d	-	32	1	2
$112^{2} \times 32$	bottleneck	1	16	1	1
$112^2 \times 16$	bottleneck	6	24	2	2
$56^{2} \times 24$	bottleneck	6	32	3	2
$28^2 \times 32$	bottleneck	6	64	4	2
$14^{2} \times 64$	bottleneck	6	96	3	1
$14^{2} \times 96$	bottleneck	6	160	3	2
$7^{2} \times 160$	bottleneck	6	320	1	1
$7^{2} \times 320$	conv2d 1x1	12	1280	1	1
$7^{2} \times 1280$	avgpool 7x7	-	-	1	-
$1\times1\times1280$	conv2d 1x1	-	k	-	

t是扩展因子,对应的第一层1\*1卷积核采用的扩展倍率t n是bottleneck的重复次数 s是步距(针对第一层,其他为1)

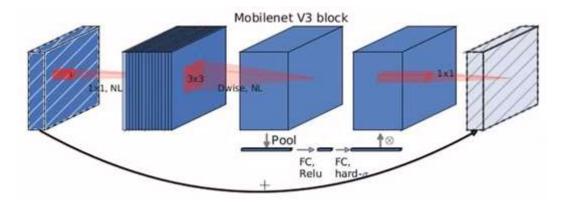
## Mobilenetv3

## 亮点:

- 1.更新block (bneck) 在原来v2倒残差结构上进行了简单的改动
- 2.使用NAS搜索参数 (neural architecture search) (不讲)
- 3.重新设计耗时层结构

## 更新block:

- 1.加入SE模块
- 2.更新激活函数



#### SE模块是注意力机制

先进行池化处理,在经过两个全连接层 第一个全连接层节点个数为特征矩阵channel的1/4 第二个全连接层节点个数与特征矩阵channel保持一致 代码:

```
class SEModule(nn.Layer):
    def init (self, channel, lr mult, conv decay, reduction=4, name=""):
        super(SEModule, self).__init__()
        self.avg pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2D(1)
        mid_channels = int(channel // reduction)
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2D(
            in_channels=channel,
            out channels=mid channels,
            kernel size=1,
            stride=1,
            padding=0,
            weight attr=ParamAttr(
                learning rate=lr mult, regularizer=L2Decay(conv decay)),
            bias attr=ParamAttr(
                learning rate=lr mult, regularizer=L2Decay(conv decay)))
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2D(
            in channels=mid channels,
            out_channels=channel,
            kernel size=1,
            stride=1,
            padding=0,
            weight_attr=ParamAttr(
                learning_rate=lr_mult, regularizer=L2Decay(conv_decay)),
            bias_attr=ParamAttr(
                learning_rate=lr_mult, regularizer=L2Decay(conv_decay)))
    def forward(self, inputs):
        outputs = self.avg pool(inputs)
        outputs = self.conv1(outputs)
        outputs = F.relu(outputs)
        outputs = self.conv2(outputs)
        outputs = F.hardsigmoid(outputs, slope=0.2, offset=0.5)
        return paddle.multiply(x=inputs, y=outputs)
```

#### 重新设计耗时层结构:

- 1.减少第一个卷积层的卷积核个数 (32->16)
- 2.精简last stage

#### 重新设计激活函数

Swishx= $x \cdot \sigma(x)$ 

计算、求导复杂, 对量化过程不友好

h-swish[x]=x-ReLU6(x+3)/6

量化过程就是精简数据结构(不损失太多精度的情况下),节约内存,比如int32量化成int8 Mobilenetv3结构图:

Input	Operator	exp size	#out	SE	NL	s
$224^2 \times 3$	conv2d	-	16	-	HS	2
$112^{2} \times 16$	bneck, 3x3	16	16	-	RE	1
$112^{2} \times 16$	bneck, 3x3	64	24		RE	2
$56^{2} \times 24$	bneck, 3x3	72	24	-	RE	1
$56^2 \times 24$	bneck, 5x5	72	40	1	RE	2
$28^{2} \times 40$	bneck, 5x5	120	40	1	RE	1
$28^{2} \times 40$	bneck, 5x5	120	40	1	RE	1
$28^{2} \times 40$	bneck, 3x3	240	80		HS	2
$14^{2} \times 80$	bneck, 3x3	200	80		HS	1
$14^2 \times 80$	bneck, 3x3	184	80	-0	HS	1
$14^{2} \times 80$	bneck, 3x3	184	80	-	HS	1
$14^2 \times 80$	bneck, 3x3	480	112	1	HS	1
$14^{2} \times 112$	bneck, 3x3	672	112	1	HS	1
$14^{2} \times 112$	bneck, 5x5	672	160	1	HS	2
$7^{2} \times 160$	bneck, 5x5	960	160	1	HS	1
$7^{2} \times 160$	bneck, 5x5	960	160	1	HS	1
$7^{2} \times 160$	conv2d, 1x1		960	-	HS	1
$7^2 \times 960$	pool, 7x7		-	-	-	1
$1^2 \times 960$	conv2d 1x1, NBN		1280		HS	1
$1^{2} \times 1280$	conv2d 1x1, NBN		k	-	-	1

Input:输入特征矩阵

Operateor: 操作

Out:輸出特征矩阵 SE:是否使用se模块

NL: 非线性激活函数 (HS: h-swish, RE: ReLU)

Exp size:表示使用block时,通过第一层卷积升维后的特征矩阵channel

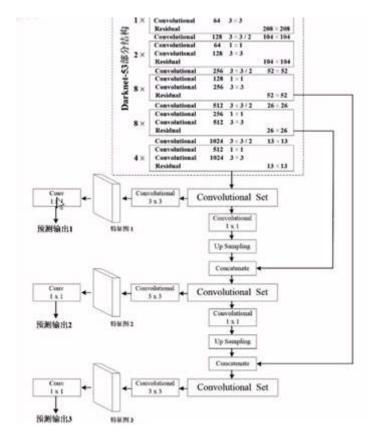
S: 步距

NBN就是不使用NB

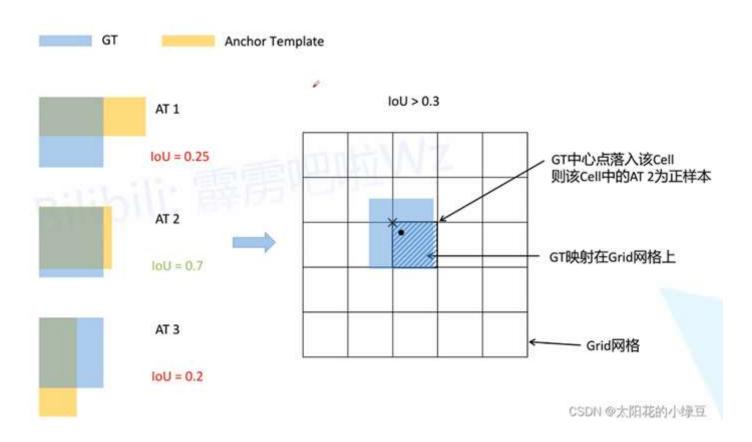
注意:可以看到蓝色框里的部分,我们发现输入的特征矩阵的channel和exp size是一样的,也就是说原本第一层11的卷积应该升维的,但是却没有升维,所以在代码里,没有进行卷积操作,直接对特征矩阵进行了dwise convolution操作,同时也没有SE模块,所以直接通过11的卷积层处理

# neck:FPN(feature pyramid networks for object detection)

## FPN结构图



# 目标检测框预测



# 损失函数

损失的计算

置信度损失 分类损失

定位损失

$$L(o,c,O,C,l,g) = \lambda_1 L_{conf}(o,c) + \lambda_2 L_{cla}(O,C) + \lambda_3 L_{loc}(l,g)$$

ム, ム, ん, み平衡系数

# 置信度损失:二值交叉熵损失

置信度损失

# **Binary Cross Entropy**

$$\begin{split} L_{conf}(o,c) = -\frac{\sum_{i}(o_{i}\ln(\hat{c}_{i}) + (1-o_{i})\ln(1-\hat{c}_{i}))}{N} \\ \hat{c}_{i} = Sigmoid(c_{i}) & \text{可能和原文有出入} \end{split}$$

分类损失:二值交叉熵损失

类别损失

# **Binary Cross Entropy**

$$\begin{split} L_{cla}(O,C) = -\frac{\sum_{i \in posj \in cla} \sum_{j \in cla} (O_{ij} \ln(\hat{C}_{ij}) + (1 - O_{ij}) \ln(1 - \hat{C}_{ij}))}{N_{pos}} \\ \hat{C}_{ij} = Sigmoid(C_{ij}) \end{split}$$

# 定位损失: sum of squared error loss

# 定位损失

$$\begin{split} \sum_{loc} (\sigma(t_{x}^{i}) - \hat{g}_{x}^{i})^{2} + (\sigma(t_{y}^{i}) - \hat{g}_{y}^{i})^{2} + (t_{w}^{i} - \hat{g}_{w}^{i})^{2} + (t_{h}^{i} - \hat{g}_{h}^{i})^{2} \\ L_{loc}(t,g) &= \frac{\sum_{i \in pos} (\sigma(t_{x}^{i}) - \hat{g}_{x}^{i})^{2} + (\sigma(t_{y}^{i}) - \hat{g}_{y}^{i})^{2} + (t_{w}^{i} - \hat{g}_{w}^{i})^{2} + (t_{h}^{i} - \hat{g}_{h}^{i})^{2}}{N_{pos}} \\ \hat{g}_{x}^{i} &= g_{x}^{i} - c_{x}^{i} \\ \hat{g}_{y}^{i} &= g_{y}^{i} - c_{y}^{i} \\ \hat{g}_{y}^{i} &= \ln(g_{w}^{i} / p_{w}^{i}) \\ \hat{g}_{w}^{i} &= \ln(g_{w}^{i} / p_{w}^{i}) \\ \hat{g}_{y}^{i} &= \ln(g_{h}^{i} / p_{h}^{i}) \end{split}$$

$$f_{x}, t_{y}, t_{w}, t_{h} : \text{为网络预测的回归参数} \\ g_{x}, g_{y}, g_{w}, g_{h} : \text{为GT} 中心点的坐标} \\ x, y \text{以及宽度和高度} \\ \text{(映射在Grid 网络中的)} \end{split}$$

C

truth b