

ResNet最强改进版来了! ResNeSt: Split-Attention Networks

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《ResNeSt: Split-Attention Networks》

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代码 (提供PyTorch和MXNet双版本): github.com/zhanghang198

论文: hangzhang.org/files/res

前言

开头先致敬一下 ResNet! Amusi 于2020年4月17日在谷歌学术上查看ResNet的引用量, 发现已高达 43413! 请注意, 这还只是ResNet发表短短4年多的引用量。

这里吐槽一句, 现在出现很多基于NAS的新网络(趋势), 暴力出奇迹, 比如MobileNetV3、EfficientNet等, 但论应用场景, 还是ResNet给力。实际上, 很多下游工作(目标检测、图像分割等)仍然在使用ResNet或其变体, 主要是因为结构简洁通用。

学术搜索

Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition

文章

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时间不限
2020以来
2019以来
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自定义范围...

Deep residual learning for image recognition

K He, X Zhang, S Ren, J Sun - ... and pattern recognition, 2016 - openaccess.thecvf.com

Deeper neural networks are more difficult to train. We present a residual learning framework to ease the training of networks that are substantially deeper than those used previously. We explicitly reformulate the layers as learning residual functions with reference to the input layer.

☆ 99 **被引用次数: 43413** 相关文章 所有 64 个版本

本文要介绍的是ResNet 的新变体：**ResNeSt**。继续将ResNet"发扬光大"，值得点赞。

Amusi 将标题注明了最强，很多人肯定会质疑是不是标题党？究竟有多强？往下看，你就知道了！

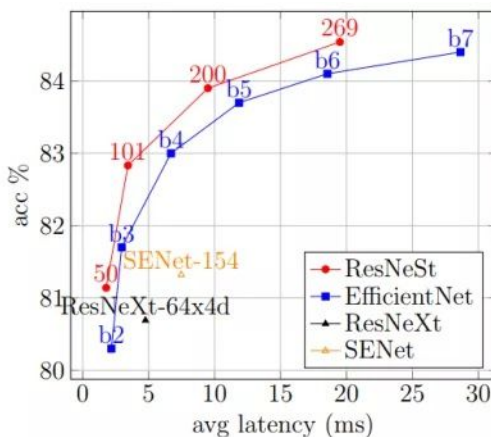
先说几组数据：

ResNeSt-50 在 ImageNet 上实现了81.13% top-1 准确率

简单地用ResNeSt-50替换ResNet-50，可以将MS-COCO上的Faster R-CNN的mAP从39.25%提高到42.33%！

简单地用ResNeSt-50替换ResNet-50，可以将ADE20K上的DeeplabV3的mIoU从42.1%提高到45.1%！

性能显著提升，参数量并没有显著增加，部分实验结果如下图所示。轻松超越ResNeXt、SENet等前辈（巨人）们。



| | Crop | #P | Acc% |
|--------------------|------|-------|------|
| ResNeSt-50 (ours) | 224 | 27.5M | 81.1 |
| ResNeSt-101 (ours) | 256 | 48.3M | 82.8 |
| ResNeSt-200 (ours) | 320 | 70.2M | 83.9 |
| ResNeSt-269 (ours) | 416 | 111M | 84.5 |

| | Backbone | #Params | Score% |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| FasterRCNN [46] | ResNet-50 [57] | 34.9M | 39.25 |
| | ResNeSt-50 (ours) | 36.8M | 42.33 |
| DeeplabV3 [7] | ResNet-50 [57] | 42.2M | 42.10 |
| | ResNeSt-50 (ours) | 44.0M | 45.10 |

Table 1: (Left) Accuracy and latency trade-off on GPU using official code implementation (details in Section 5). (Right-Top) Top-1 accuracy on ImageNet using ResNeSt. (Right-Bottom) Transfer learning results: object detection mAP on MS-COCO [42] and semantic segmentation mIoU on ADE20k [71].

ResNeSt

ResNeSt 的全称是：**Split-Attention Networks**，也就是特别引入了Split-Attention模块。如果没有猜错，ResNeSt 的 **S** 应该就是 **Split**。

这里要说一下，ResNeSt 实际上是站在巨人们上的"集大成者"，特别借鉴了：**Multi-path** 和 **Feature-map Attention**思想。

其中：

GoogleNet 采用了**Multi-path**机制，其中每个网络块均由不同的卷积kernels组成。

ResNeXt在ResNet bottle模块中采用**组卷积**，将multi-path结构转换为统一操作。

SE-Net 通过自适应地重新校准通道特征响应来引入**通道注意力 (channel-attention)** 机制。

SK-Net 通过两个网络分支引入**特征图注意力 (feature-map attention)**。

ResNeSt 和 SE-Net、SK-Net 的对应图示如下：

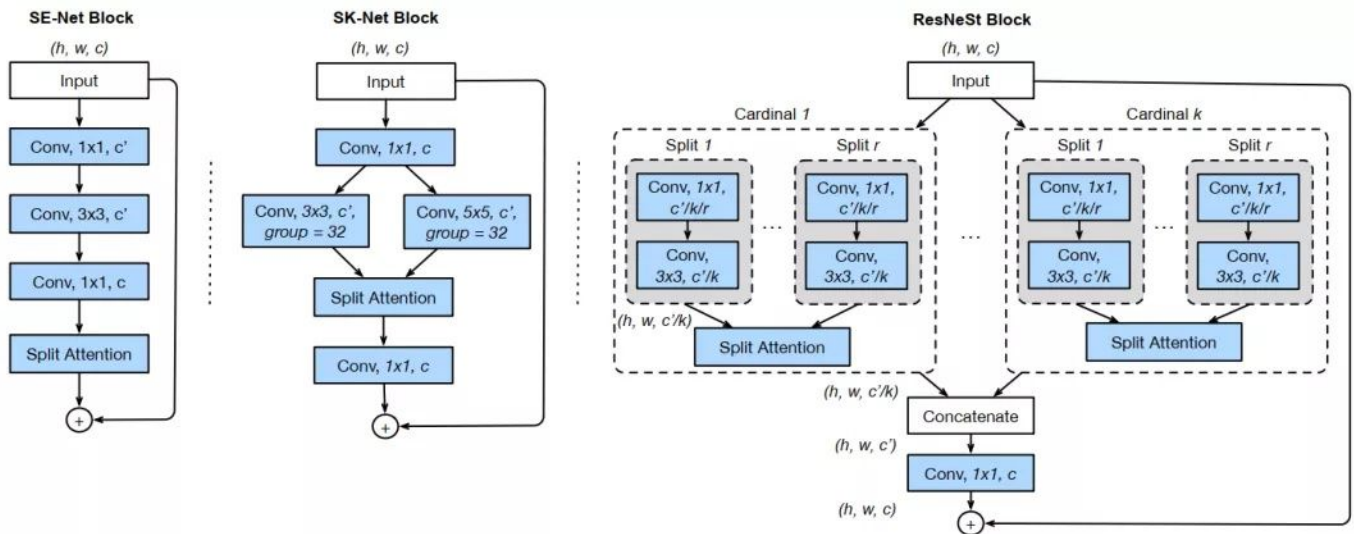


Fig. 1: Comparing our ResNeSt block with SE-Net [30] and SK-Net [38]. A detailed view of Split-Attention unit is shown in Figure 2. For simplicity, we show ResNeSt block in cardinality-major view (the featuremap groups with same cardinal group index reside next to each other). We use radix-major in the real implementation, which can be modularized and accelerated by group convolution and standard CNN layers (see supplementary material).

其中上图中都包含的 Split Attention模块如下图所示：

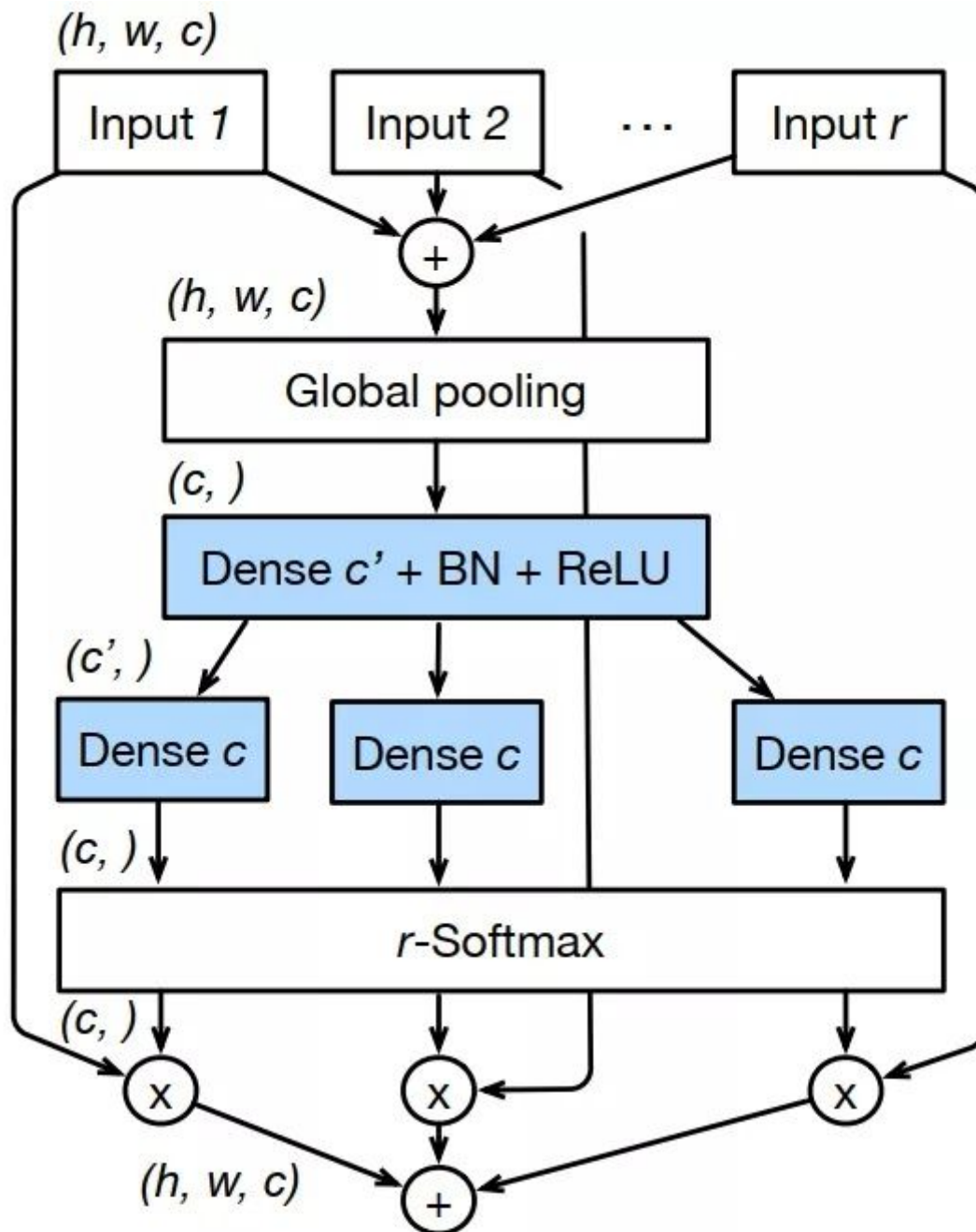


Fig. 2: Split-Attention within a cardinal group. For easy visualization in the figure, we use $c = C/K$ in this figure. 知乎 @Arrusi

从图1和图2可知，都有split的影子。比如图1中的 $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{k})$ 和图2中的 $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{r})$ 都是超参数，也就是共计 $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{K} * \mathbf{R}$ 组。

限于篇幅问题，本文旨在论文速递。完整理解Split Attention模块需要涉及部分公式，这里建议大家结合原文和代码进行理解。目前代码已经提供PyTorch和MXNet两个版本。

github.com/zhanghang198

同时论文还介绍了训练策略，这个对大家目前的工作应该具有很大的参考价值（涨点tricks）。

Large Mini-batch Distributed Training

Label Smoothing

Auto Augmentation

Mixup Training

Large Crop Size

Regularization

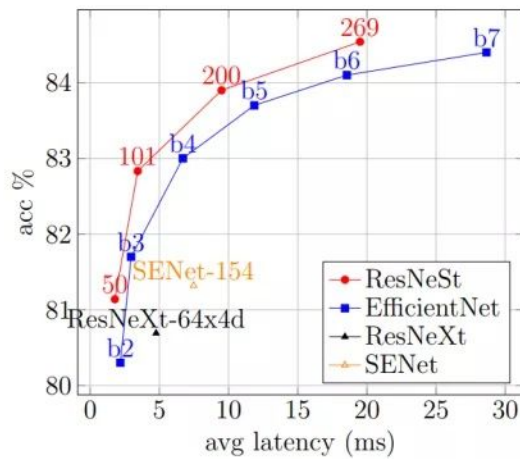
实验结果

ResNeSt 在ImageNet 图像分类性能如下，轻松超越SKNet、SENet、ResNetXt和ResNet。

| | #P | GFLOPs | top-1 acc (%) | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | 224× | 320× |
| ResNet-50 23 | 25.5M | 4.14 | 76.15 | 76.86 |
| ResNeXt-50 60 | 25.0M | 4.24 | 77.77 | 78.95 |
| SENet-50 29 | 27.7M | 4.25 | 78.88 | 80.29 |
| ResNetD-50 26 | 25.6M | 4.34 | 79.15 | 79.70 |
| SKNet-50 38 | 27.5M | 4.47 | 79.21 | 80.68 |
| ResNeSt-50-fast(ours) | 27.5M | 4.34 | 80.64 | 81.43 |
| ResNeSt-50(ours) | 27.5M | 5.39 | 81.13 | 81.82 |
| ResNet-101 23 | 44.5M | 7.87 | 77.37 | 78.17 |
| ResNeXt-101 60 | 44.3M | 7.99 | 78.89 | 80.14 |
| SENet-101 29 | 49.2M | 8.00 | 79.42 | 81.39 |
| ResNetD-101 26 | 44.6M | 8.06 | 80.54 | 81.26 |
| SKNet-101 38 | 48.9M | 8.46 | 79.81 | 81.60 |
| ResNeSt-101-fast(ours) | 48.2M | 8.07 | 81.97 | 82.76 |
| ResNeSt-101(ours) | 48.3M | 10.2 | 82.27 | 83.00 |

Table 3: Image classification results on ImageNet, comparing our proposed ResNeSt with other ResNet variants of similar complexity in 50-layer and 101-layer configurations. We report top-1 accuracy using crop sizes 224 and 320.

ResNeSt 和其他SoTA的CNN模型进行性能比较（特别是NAS阵营）



| | #P | crop | img/sec | acc(%) |
|--------------------|------|------|--------------|-------------|
| ResNeSt-101(ours) | 48M | 256 | 291.3 | 83.0 |
| EfficientNet-B4 | 19M | 380 | 149.3 | 83.0 |
| SENet-154 | 146M | 320 | 133.8 | 82.7 |
| NASNet-A | 89M | 331 | 103.3 | 82.7 |
| AmoebaNet-A | 87M | 299 | - | 82.8 |
| ResNeSt-200 (ours) | 70M | 320 | 105.3 | 83.9 |
| EfficientNet-B5 | 30M | 456 | 84.3 | 83.7 |
| AmoebaNet-C | 155M | 299 | - | 83.5 |
| ResNeSt-269 (ours) | 111M | 416 | 51.2 | 84.5 |
| GPipe | 557M | - | - | 84.3 |
| EfficientNet-B7 | 66M | 600 | 34.9 | 84.4 |

Table 4: Accuracy vs. Latency for SoTA CNN models on ImageNet with large crop sizes. Our ResNeSt model displays the best trade-off (additional details/results in Appendix). EfficientNet variants b2-b7 are described in [55]. ResNeSt variants use a different number of layers listed in red. Average Inference latency is measured on a NVIDIA V100 GPU using the original code implementation of each model with a mini-batch of size 16.

ResNeSt 在MS-COCO 目标检测和实例分割任务上的表现性能如下，涨点太恐怖！

| | Method | Backbone | mAP% |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Prior Work | Faster-RCNN [46] | ResNet101 [22] | 37.3 |
| | | ResNeXt101 [5, 60] | 40.1 |
| | | SE-ResNet101 [29] | 41.9 |
| | Faster-RCNN+DCN [12] | ResNet101 [5] | 42.1 |
| | Cascade-RCNN [2] | ResNet101 | 42.8 |
| Our Results | Faster-RCNN [46] | ResNet50 [57] | 39.25 |
| | | ResNet101 [57] | 41.37 |
| | | ResNeSt50 (ours) | 42.33 |
| | | ResNeSt101 (ours) | 44.72 |
| | Cascade-RCNN [2] | ResNet50 [57] | 42.52 |
| | | ResNet101 [57] | 44.03 |
| | | ResNeSt50 (ours) | 45.41 |
| | | ResNeSt101 (ours) | 47.50 |
| | Cascade-RCNN [2] | ResNeSt200 (ours) | 49.03 |

Table 5: Object detection results on the MS-COCO validation set. Both Faster-RCNN and Cascade-RCNN are significantly improved by our ResNeSt backbone.

| | Method | Backbone | box mAP% | mask mAP% |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Prior Work | DCV-V2 [72] | ResNet50 | 42.7 | 37.0 |
| | HTC [4] | ResNet50 | 43.2 | 38.0 |
| | Mask-RCNN [22] | ResNet101 [5] | 39.9 | 36.1 |
| | Cascade-RCNN [3] | ResNet101 | 44.8 | 38.0 |
| Our Results | Mask-RCNN [22] | ResNet50 [57] | 39.97 | 36.05 |
| | | ResNet101 [57] | 41.78 | 37.51 |
| | | ResNeSt50 (ours) | 42.81 | 38.14 |
| | | ResNeSt101 (ours) | 45.75 | 40.65 |
| | Cascade-RCNN [2] | ResNet50 [57] | 43.06 | 37.19 |
| | | ResNet101 [57] | 44.79 | 38.52 |
| | | ResNeSt50 (ours) | 46.19 | 39.55 |
| | | ResNeSt101 (ours) | 48.30 | 41.56 |

Table 6: Instance Segmentation results on the MS-COCO validation set. Both Mask-RCNN and Cascade-RCNN models are improved by our ResNeSt backbone. Models with our ResNeSt-101 outperform all prior work using ResNet-101.

ResNeSt 在ADE20K 语义分割任务上的表现性能如下：

| | Method | Backbone | pixAcc% | mIoU% |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Prior Work | UperNet [59] | ResNet101 | 81.01 | 42.66 |
| | PSPNet [69] | ResNet101 | 81.39 | 43.29 |
| | EncNet [65] | ResNet101 | 81.69 | 44.65 |
| | CFNet [66] | ResNet101 | 81.57 | 44.89 |
| | OCNet [63] | ResNet101 | - | 45.45 |
| | ACNet [17] | ResNet101 | 81.96 | 45.90 |
| Ours | DeeplabV3 [7] | ResNet50 [21] | 80.39 | 42.1 |
| | | ResNet101 [21] | 81.11 | 44.14 |
| | | ResNeSt-50 (ours) | 81.17 | 45.12 |
| | | ResNeSt-101 (ours) | 82.07 | 46.91 |
| | | | | |
| | Method | Backbone | mIoU% | |
| Prior Work | DANet [16] | ResNet101 | 77.6 | |
| | PSANet [70] | ResNet101 | 77.9 | |
| | PSPNet [69] | ResNet101 | 78.4 | |
| | AAF [33] | ResNet101 | 79.2 | |
| | DeeplabV3 [7] | ResNet101 | 79.3 | |
| | OCNet [63] | ResNet101 | 80.1 | |
| Ours | DeeplabV3 [7] | ResNet50 [21] | 78.72 | |
| | | ResNet101 [21] | 79.42 | |
| | | ResNeSt-50 (ours) | 79.87 | |
| | | ResNeSt-101 (ours) | 80.42 | |

Table 7: Semantic segmentation results on validation set of: ADE20K (Left), Cityscapes (Right). Models are trained without coarse labels or extra data.

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