

深度学习-实例分割篇

作者：神秘的wz

Mask R-CNN

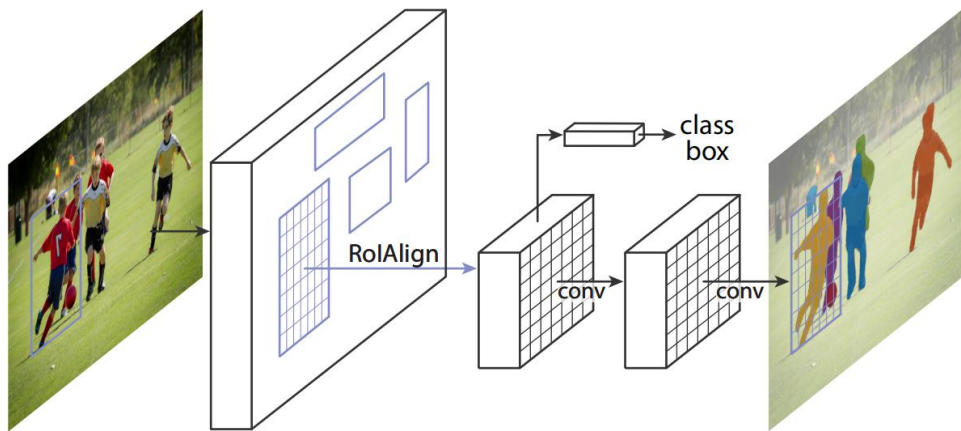
Mask R-CNN

ICCV 2017

Kaiming He Georgia Gkioxari Piotr Dollár Ross Girshick

Marr Prize

Facebook AI Research (FAIR)

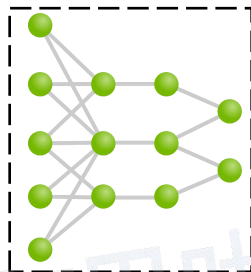


论文下载地址: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.06870>

推荐博文: https://blog.csdn.net/qq_37541097/article/details/123754766

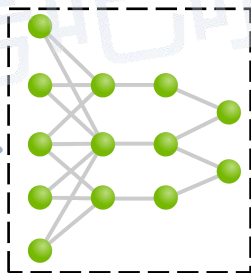
Mask R-CNN

✓ 图像分类



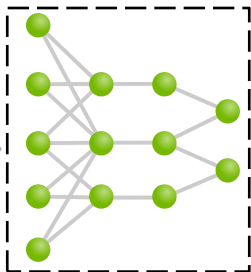
郁金香: 80%
玫瑰花: 10%
向日葵: 5%
鸡蛋花: 5%

✓ 目标检测



狗: 98%
[50, 20], [80, 100]
猫: 92%
[90, 50], [120, 90]

✓ 语义分割



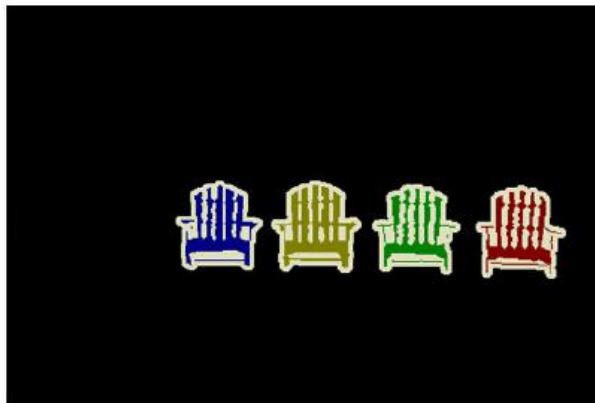
学习本视频之前需要掌握Faster R-CNN、FPN以及FCN的相关知识

Mask R-CNN

原图



实例分割



语义分割



(b) Segmentation

Mask R-CNN

Mask R-CNN不仅能够同时进行目标检测与分割，还能很容易地扩展到其他任务中。

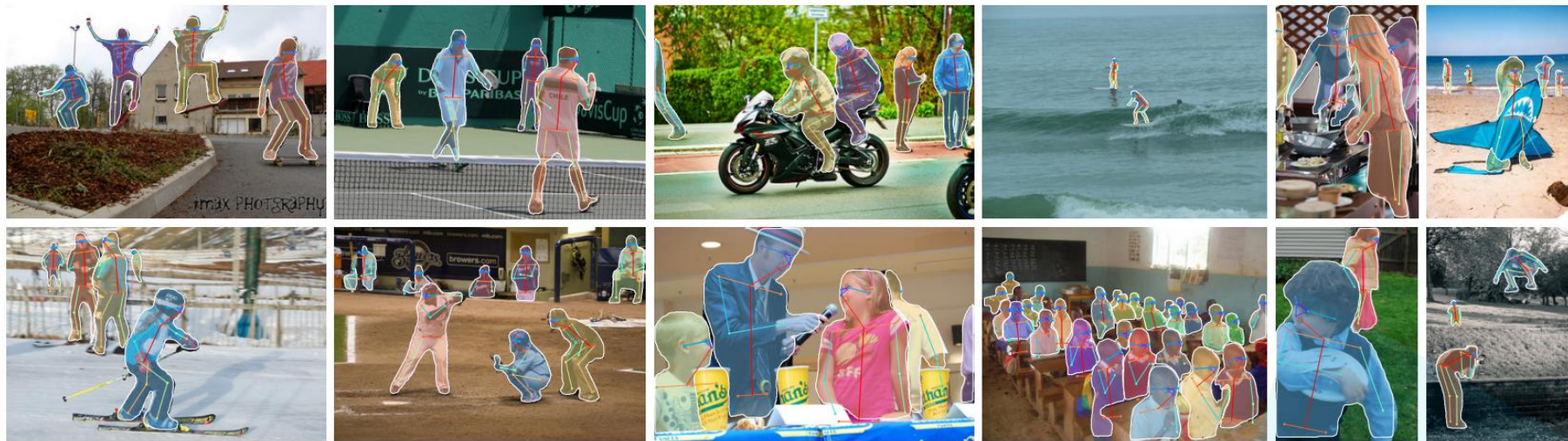


Figure 7. Keypoint detection results on COCO test using Mask R-CNN (ResNet-50-FPN), with person segmentation masks predicted from the same model. This model has a keypoint AP of 63.1 and runs at 5 fps.

Mask R-CNN

目录

1 Mask R-CNN

2 RoIAlign

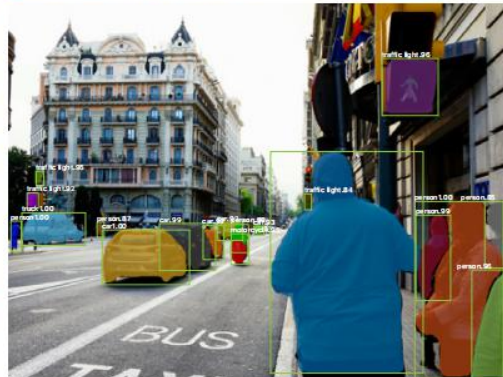
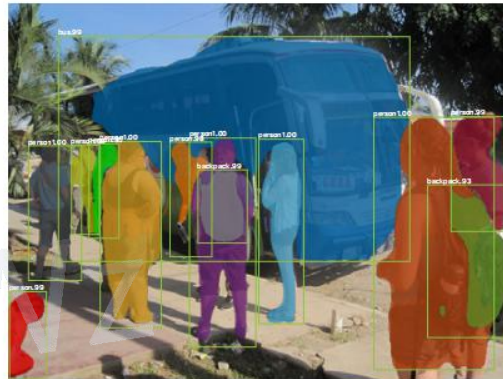
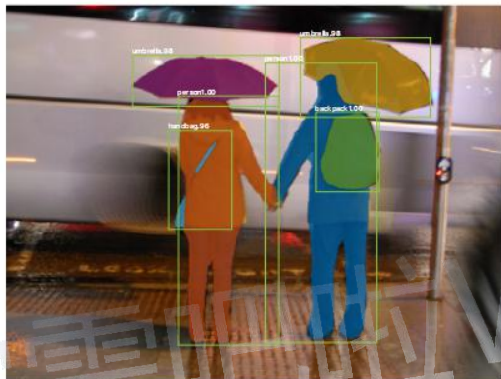
3 Mask分支(FCN)

4 其他细节

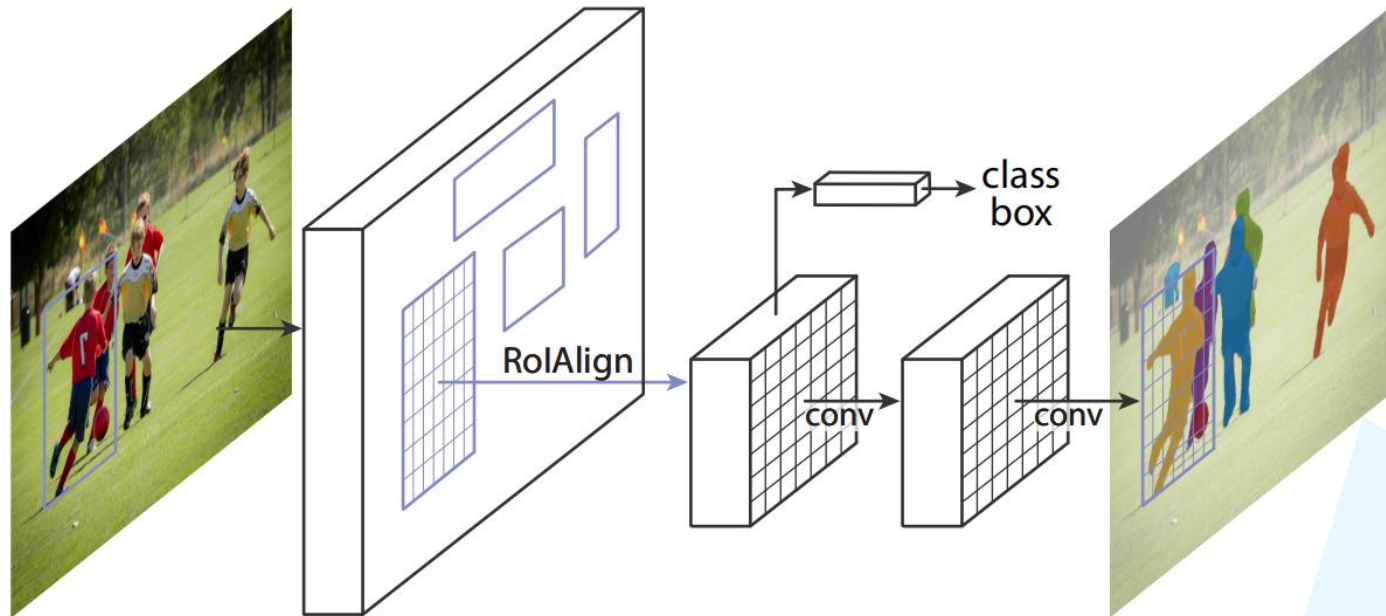
4.1 Mask R-CNN损失

4.2 Mask分支损失

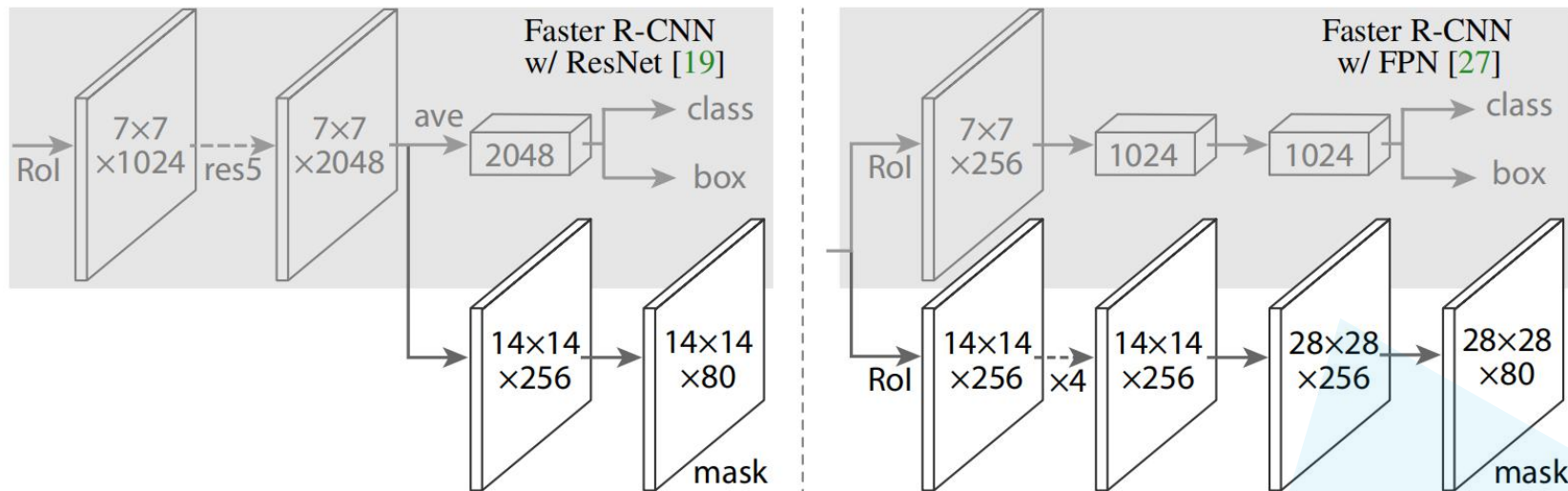
4.3 Mask分支预测使用



Mask R-CNN



Mask R-CNN



	AP	AP ₅₀	AP ₇₅	AP ^{bb}	AP ^{bb} ₅₀	AP ^{bb} ₇₅
<i>RoIPool</i>	23.6	46.5	21.6	28.2	52.7	26.9
<i>RoIAlign</i>	30.9	51.8	32.1	34.0	55.3	36.4
	+7.3	+ 5.3	+10.5	+5.8	+2.6	+9.5

(d) **RoIAlign** (ResNet-50-C5, *stride* 32): Mask-level and box-level AP using *large-stride* features. Misalignments are more severe than with stride-16 features (Table 2c), resulting in big accuracy gaps.

Mask R-CNN

RoIPooling

特征层相对原图步距为32

-1.5256	-0.7502	-0.6540	-1.6095	-0.1002	-0.6092
-0.9798	-1.6091	-0.7121	0.3037	-0.7773	-0.2515
-0.2223	1.6871	0.2284	0.4676	-0.6970	-1.1608
0.6995	0.1991	0.1991	0.0457	0.1530	-0.4757
-1.8821	-0.7765	2.0242	-0.0865	2.3571	-1.0373
1.5748	-0.6298	2.4070	0.2786	0.2468	1.1843

-1.5256	-0.7502	-0.6540	-1.6095	-0.1002
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-0.2223	1.6871	0.2284	0.4676	-0.6970
0.6995	0.1991	0.1991	0.0457	0.1530
-1.8821	-0.7765	2.0242	-0.0865	2.3571

左上角点 (原图) :

[10, 10]



$$\left\lfloor \frac{10}{32} \right\rfloor = 0 \rightarrow [0, 0]$$

(特征层)

右下角点 (原图) :

[124, 124]



$$\left\lfloor \frac{124}{32} \right\rfloor = 4 \rightarrow [4, 4]$$

(特征层)

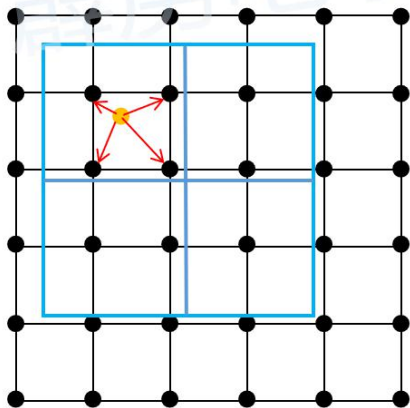
Mask R-CNN

RoIAlign

特征层相对原图步距为32

-1.5256	-0.7502	-0.6540	-1.6095	-0.1002	-0.6092
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1.5748	-0.6298	2.4070	0.2786	0.2468	1.1843

sampling ratio=1



左上角点 (原图) :

[10, 10]



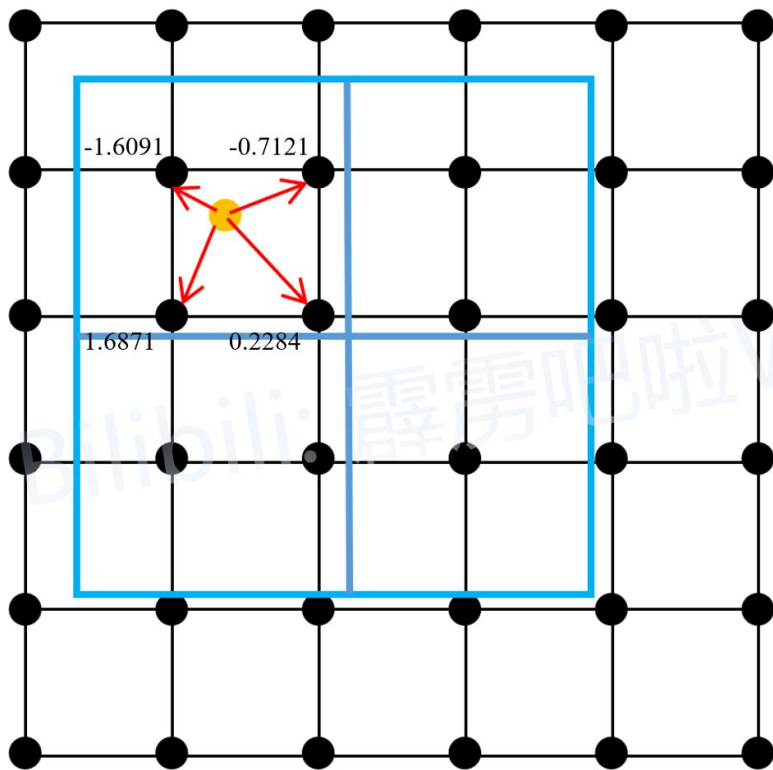
$$\frac{10}{32} = 0.3125$$

右下角点 (原图) :

[124, 124]



$$\frac{124}{32} = 3.875$$



$$x = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} = 1.203125$$

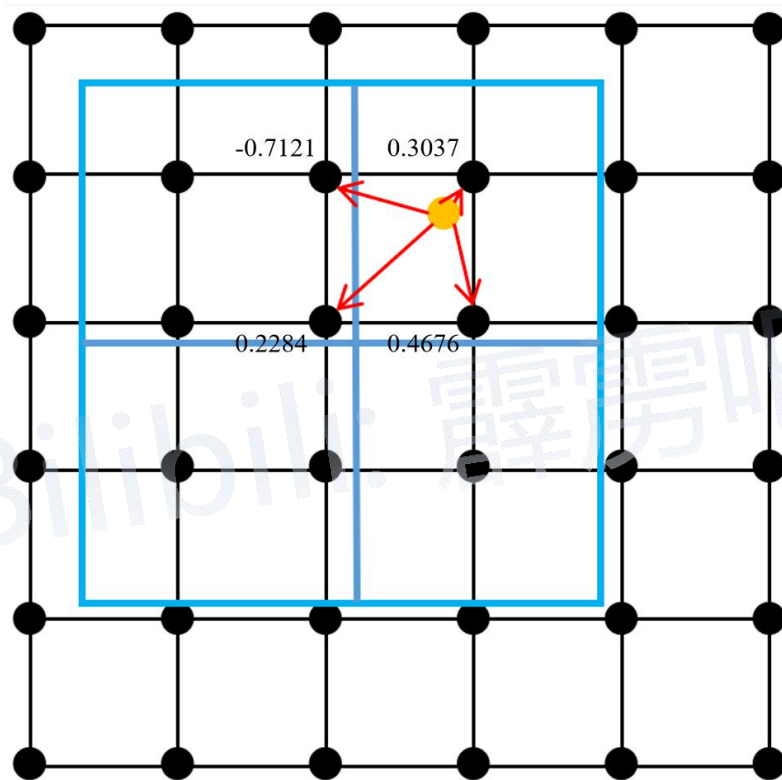
$$y = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} = 1.203125$$

$$u = v = 0.20315$$

$$f_1 = -1.6091 \quad f_2 = -0.7121$$

$$f_3 = 1.6871 \quad f_4 = 0.2284$$

$$f = (1-u)(1-v)f_1 + u(1-v)f_2 + v(1-u)f_3 + uvf_4$$
$$\approx -0.8546$$



$$x = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} \times 3 = 2.984375$$

$$y = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} = 1.203125$$

$$u = 0.984375 \quad v = 0.20315$$

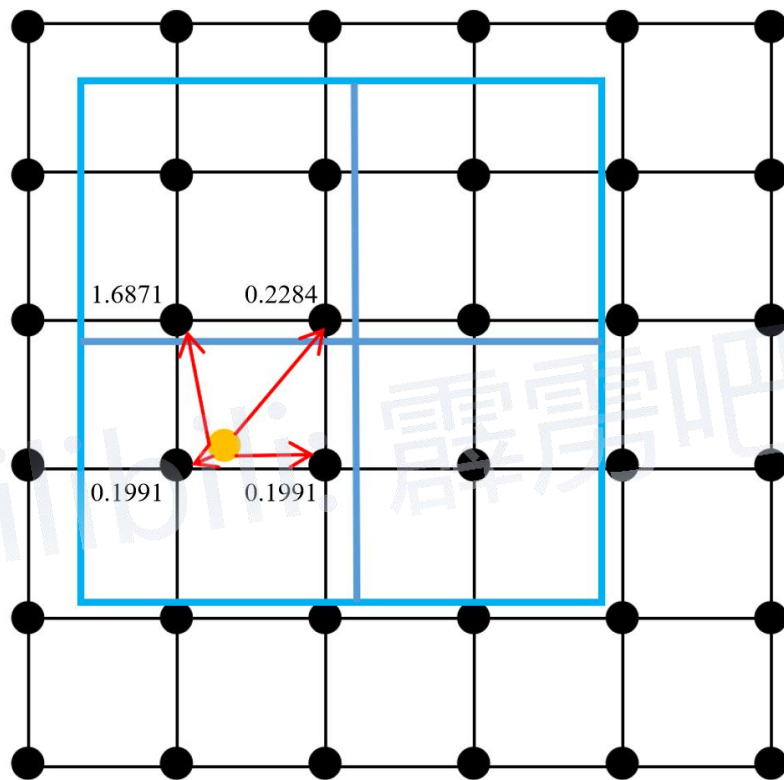
$$f_1 = -0.7121 \quad f_2 = 0.3037$$

$$f_3 = 0.2284 \quad f_4 = 0.4676$$

$$f = (1-u)(1-v)f_1 + u(1-v)f_2 + v(1-u)f_3 + uvf_4$$
$$\approx 0.3236$$

Mask R-CNN

RoIAlign



$$x = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} = 1.203125$$

$$y = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} \times 3 = 2.984375$$

$$u = 0.20315 \quad v = 0.984375$$

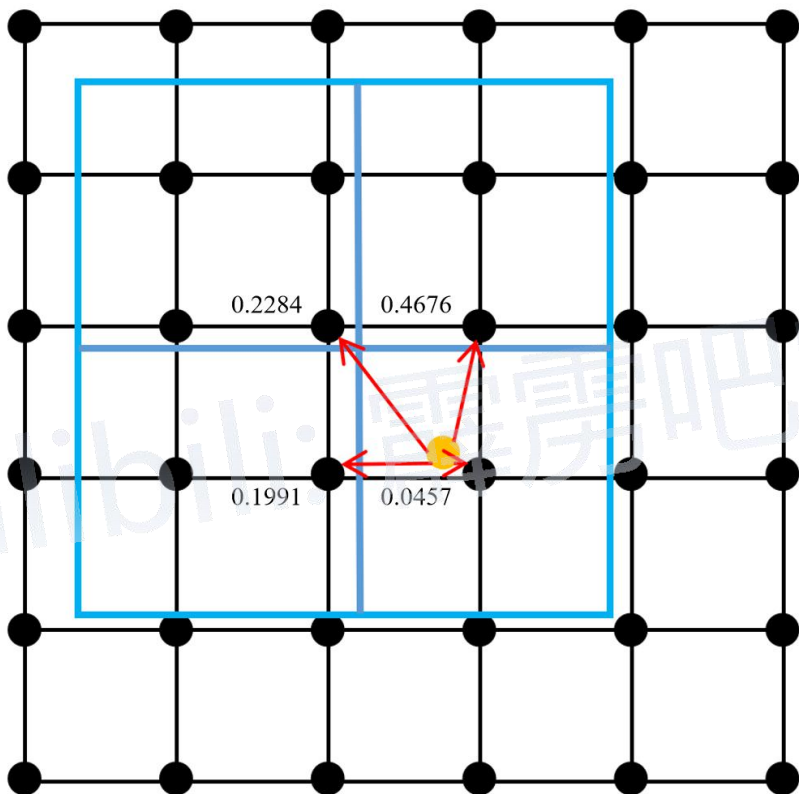
$$f_1 = 1.6871 \quad f_2 = 0.2284$$

$$f_3 = 0.1991 \quad f_4 = 0.1991$$

$$f = (1-u)(1-v)f_1 + u(1-v)f_2 + v(1-u)f_3 + uvf_4$$
$$\approx 0.2177$$

Mask R-CNN

RoIAlign



$$x = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} \times 3 = 2.984375$$

$$y = 0.3125 + \frac{3.875 - 0.3125}{4} \times 3 = 2.984375$$

$$u = 0.984375 \quad v = 0.984375$$

$$f_1 = 0.2284 \quad f_2 = 0.4676$$

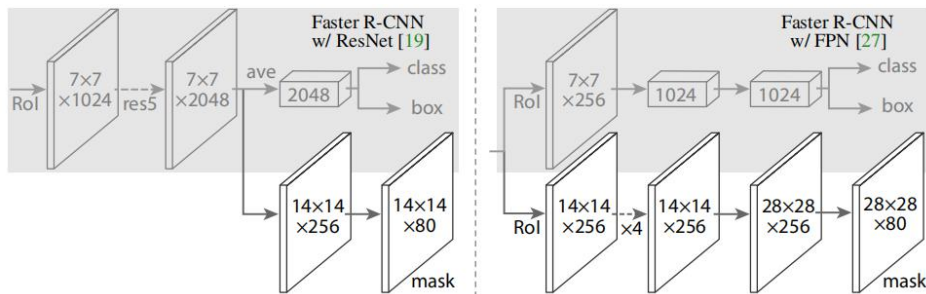
$$f_3 = 0.1991 \quad f_4 = 0.0457$$

$$f = (1-u)(1-v)f_1 + u(1-v)f_2 + v(1-u)f_3 + uvf_4 \\ \approx 0.0546$$

双线性插值: https://blog.csdn.net/qq_37541097/article/details/112564822

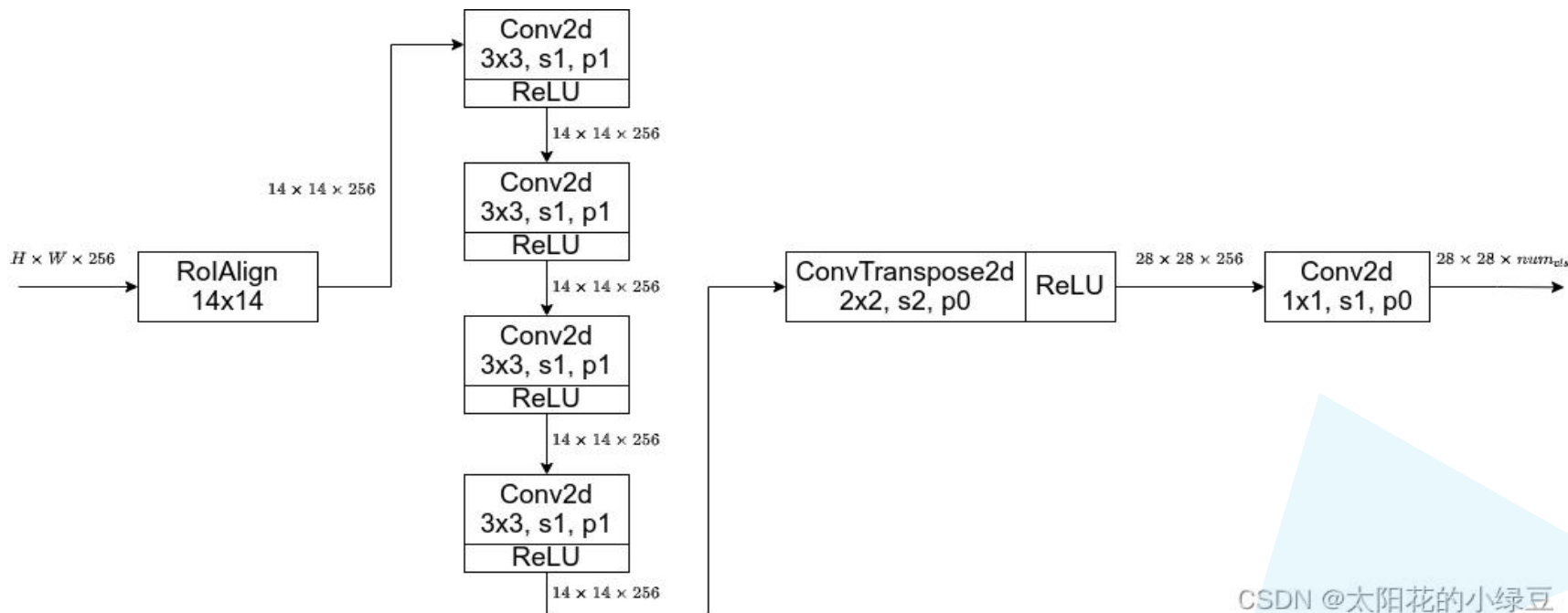
We note that the results are not sensitive to the exact sampling locations, or how many points are sampled, as long as no quantization is performed.

最后作者在论文中有提到，关于最终的采样结果对采样点位置，以及采样点的个数并不敏感。



不共用RoIAlign

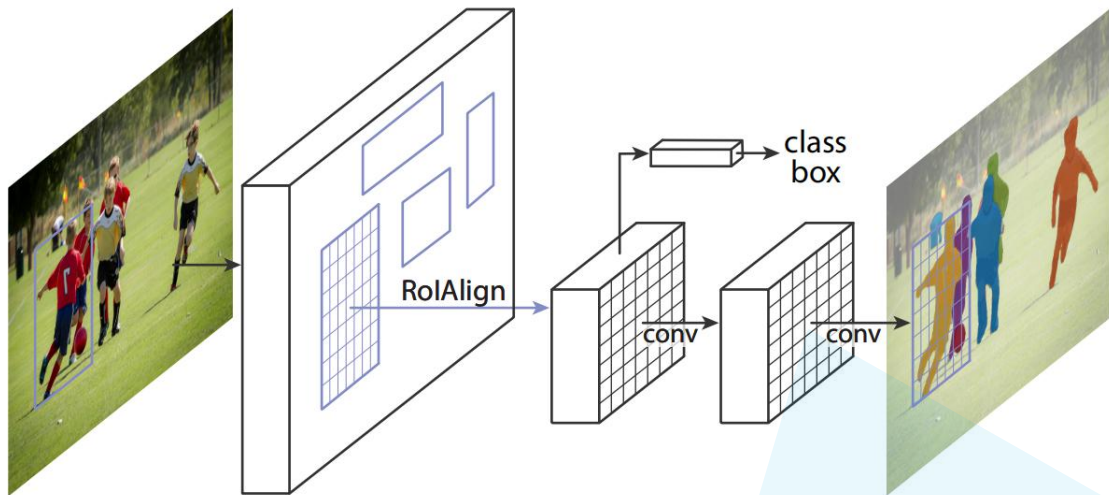
Figure 4. **Head Architecture:** We extend two existing Faster R-CNN heads [19, 27]. Left/Right panels show the heads for the ResNet C4 and FPN backbones, from [19] and [27], respectively, to which a mask branch is added. Numbers denote spatial resolution and channels. Arrows denote either conv, deconv, or fc layers as can be inferred from context (conv preserves spatial dimension while deconv increases it). All convs are 3×3 , except the output conv which is 1×1 , deconvs are 2×2 with stride 2, and we use ReLU [31] in hidden layers. *Left:* ‘res5’ denotes ResNet’s fifth stage, which for simplicity we altered so that the first conv operates on a 7×7 RoI with stride 1 (instead of 14×14 / stride 2 as in [19]). *Right:* ‘ $\times 4$ ’ denotes a stack of four consecutive convs.



在Mask R-CNN中，对预测Mask以及Class进行解耦

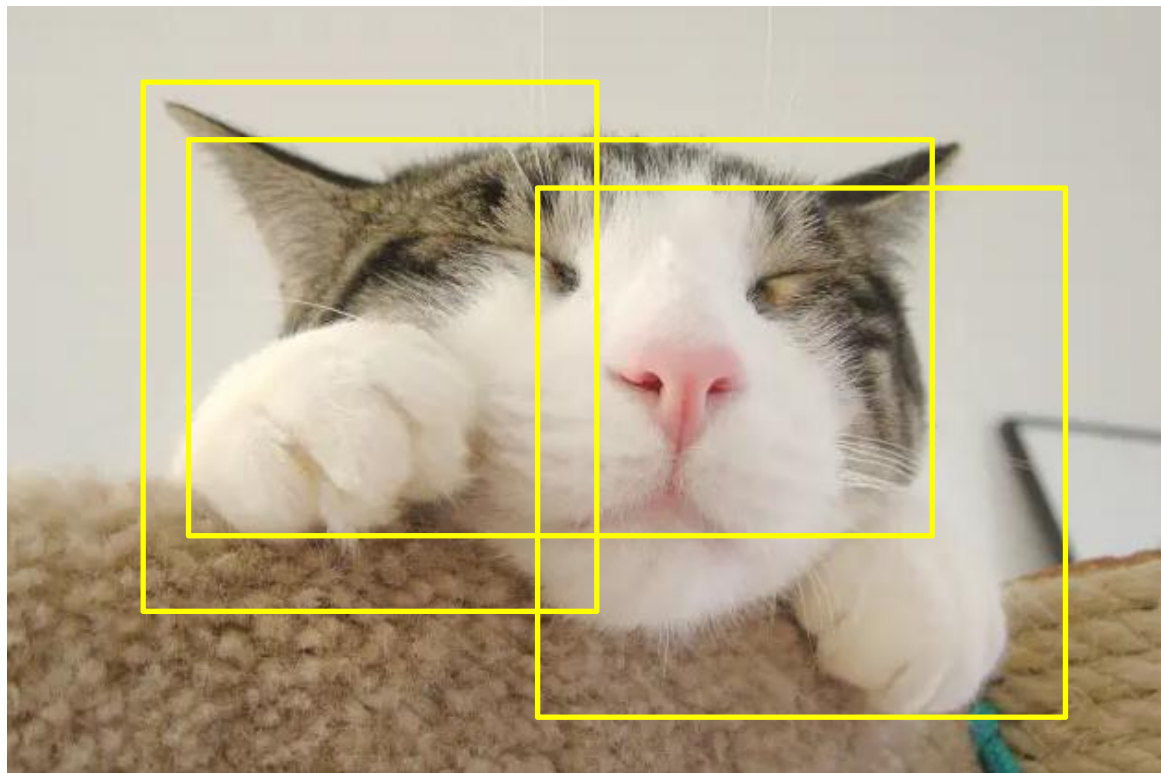
	AP	AP ₅₀	AP ₇₅
<i>softmax</i>	24.8	44.1	25.1
<i>sigmoid</i>	30.3	51.2	31.5
	+5.5	+7.1	+6.4

(b) **Multinomial vs. Independent Masks**
(ResNet-50-C4): *Decoupling* via per-class binary masks (sigmoid) gives large gains over multinomial masks (softmax).



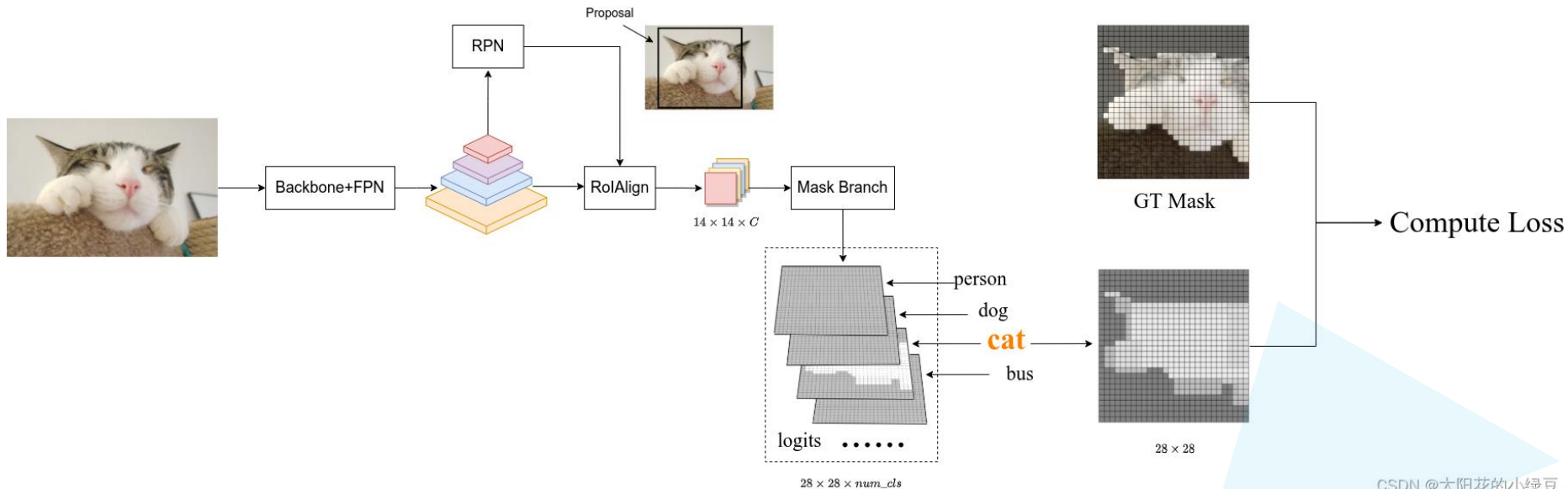
训练网络的时候输入Mask分支的目标是由RPN提供的，即Proposals，
但在预测的时候输入Mask分支的目标是由Fast R-CNN提供

(正样本)



$$Loss = L_{rpn} + L_{fast_rcnn} + L_{mask}$$

BCELoss (BinaryCrossEntropyLoss)

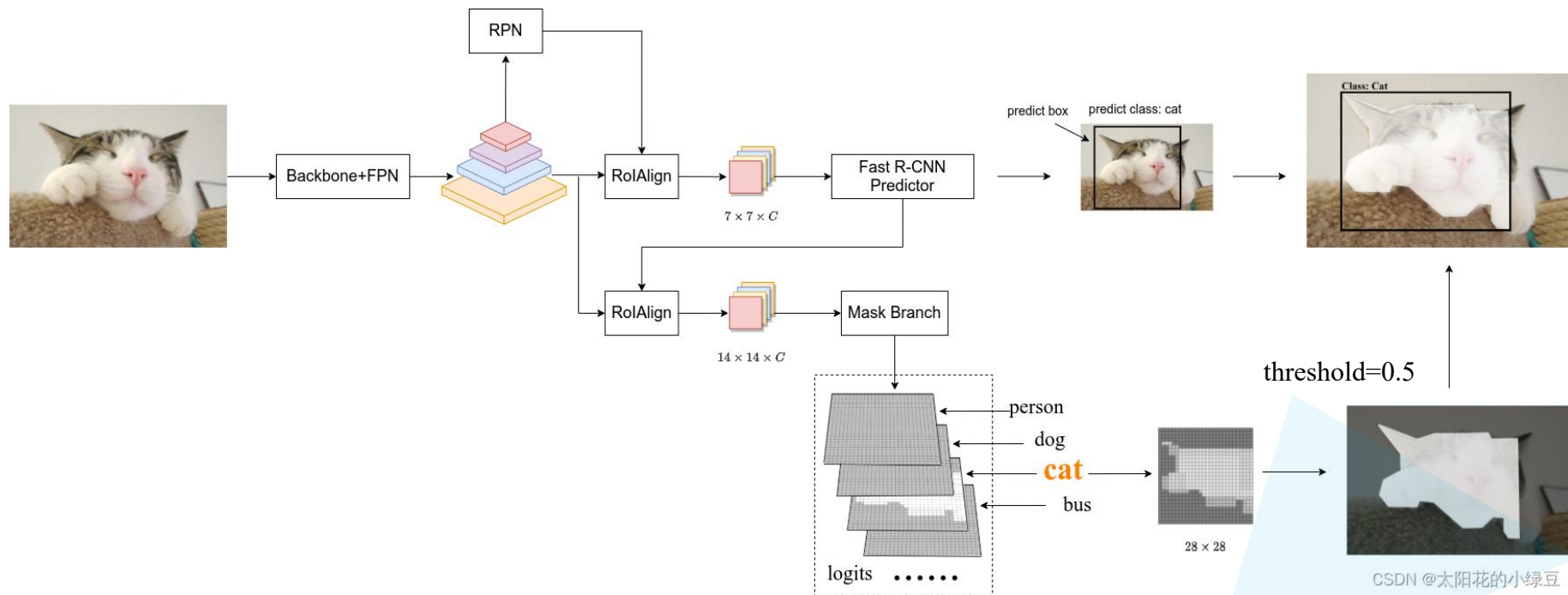


训练网络的时候输入Mask分支的目标是由RPN提供的，即Proposals，但在预测的时候输入Mask分支的目标是由Fast R-CNN提供

(正样本)

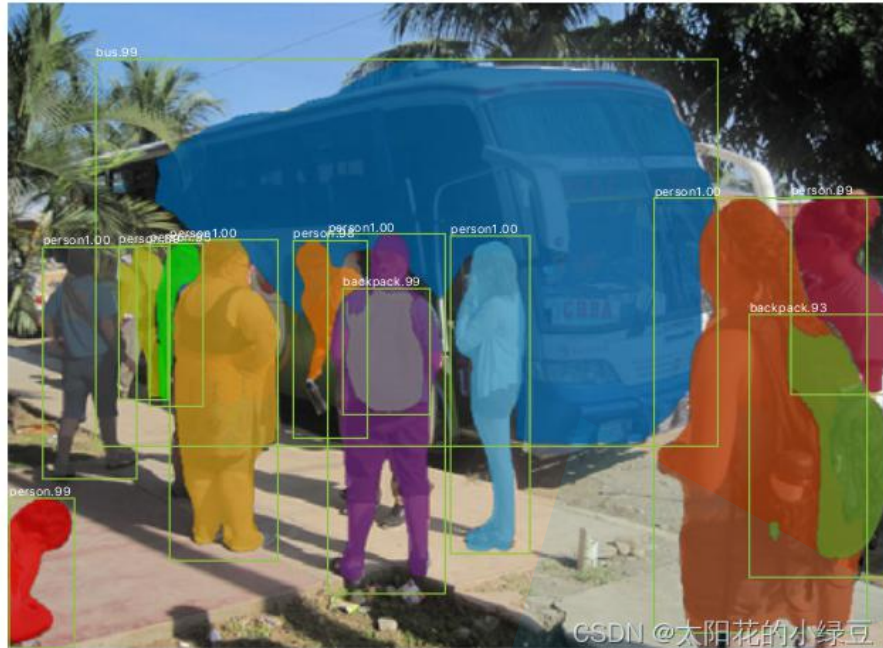
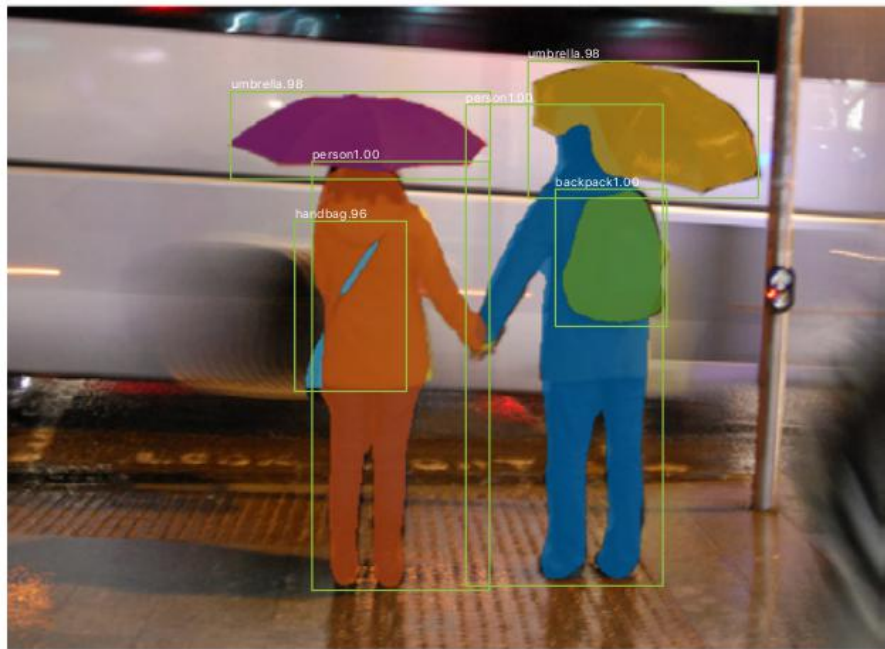
Mask R-CNN

Mask分支预测使用



训练网络的时候输入Mask分支的目标是由RPN提供的，即Proposals，但在预测的时候输入Mask分支的目标是由Fast R-CNN提供

Mask R-CNN



沟通方式

1.github

<https://github.com/WZMIAOMIAO/deep-learning-for-image-processing>

2.bilibili

<https://space.bilibili.com/18161609/channel/index>

3.CSDN

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_37541097/article/details/103482003