

边缘检测年度进展概述

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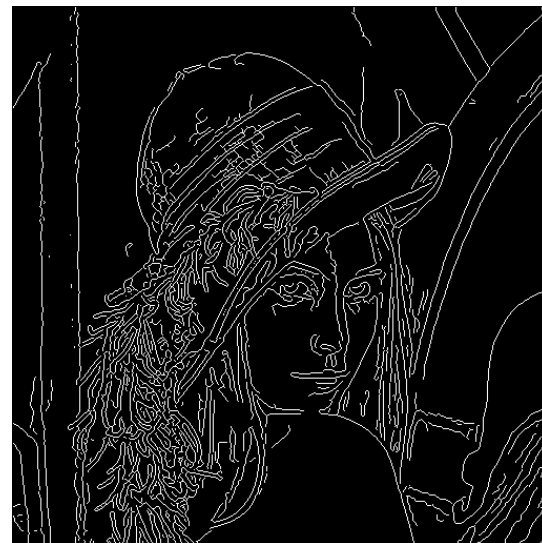
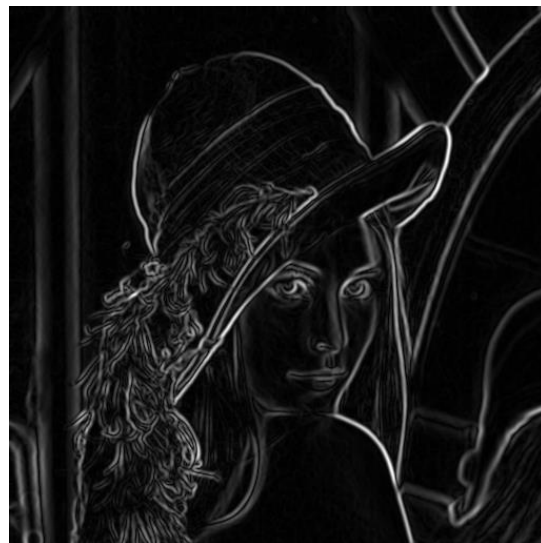
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URL: <http://mmcheng.net/>

Early pioneering methods

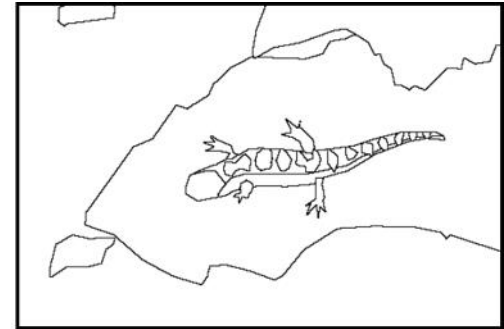
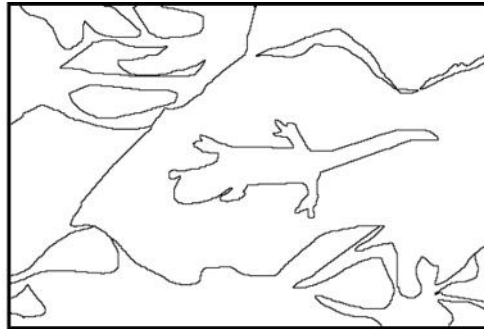


- Locate sharp changes in the intensity function
 - Sobel, Canny, Laplacian, ...



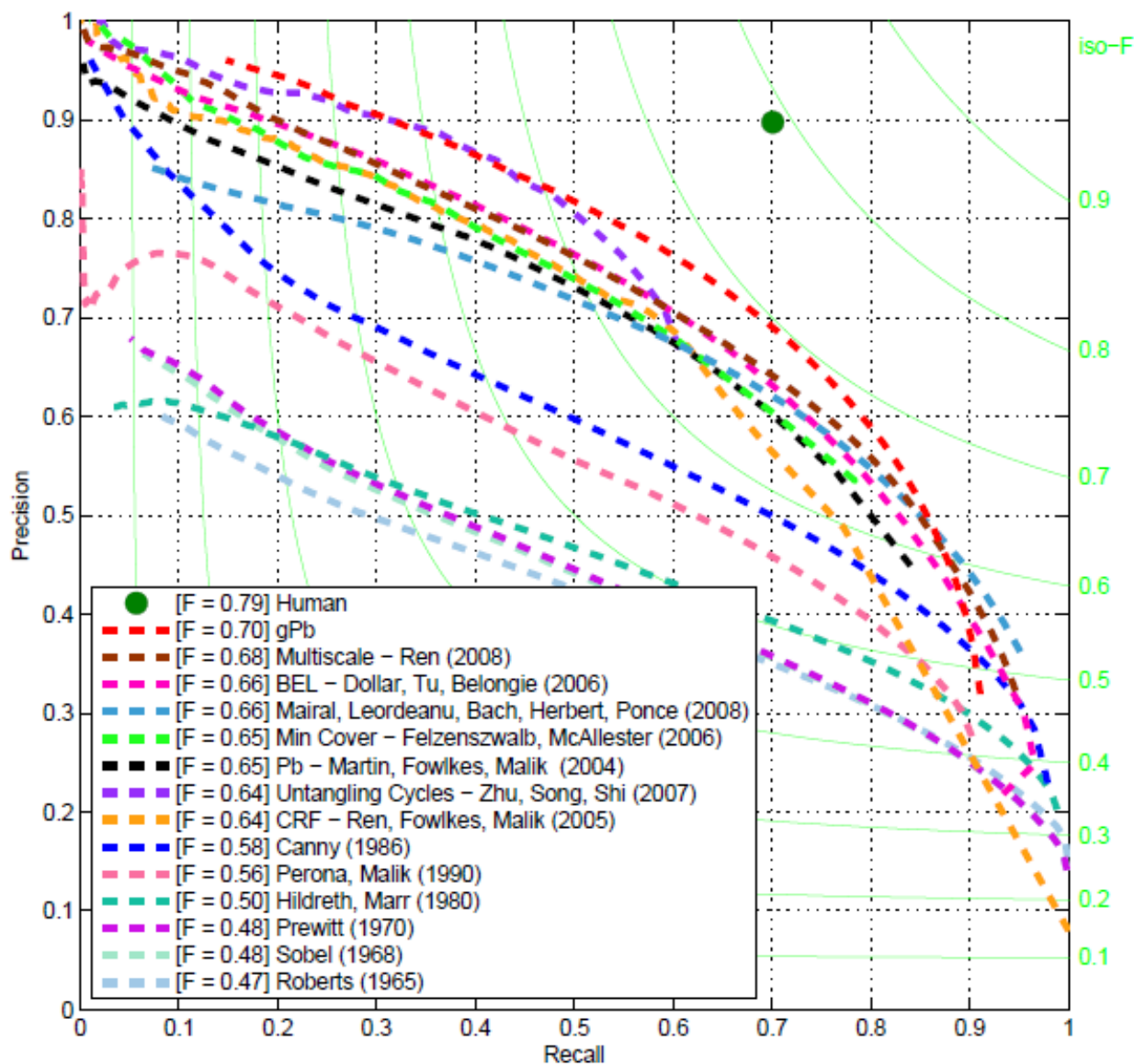
Data driven methods

- Learning the probability distributions of features
 - Konishi *et al.* [1] proposed the first **data-driven** method
 - Low-level cues such as color, intensity, gradient, texture, etc.
- Employ various classification paradigm
 - Popular method: **Pb**, **gPb**, **StructuredEdge**
- Berkeley segmentation Dataset



[1] Konishi S, Yuille A L, Coughlan J M, et al. Statistical edge detection: Learning and evaluating edge cues[J]. IEEE TPAMI, 2003, 25(1): 57-74.

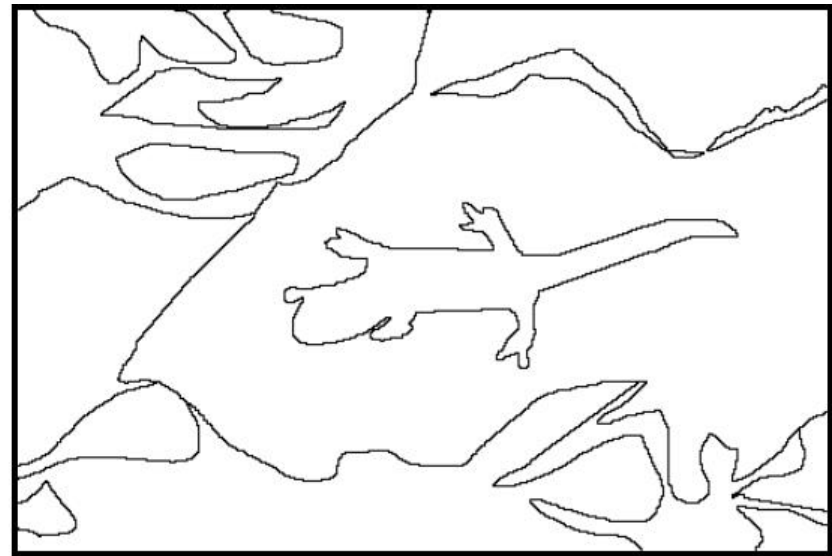
45 years of boundary detection



Limitations of previous methods



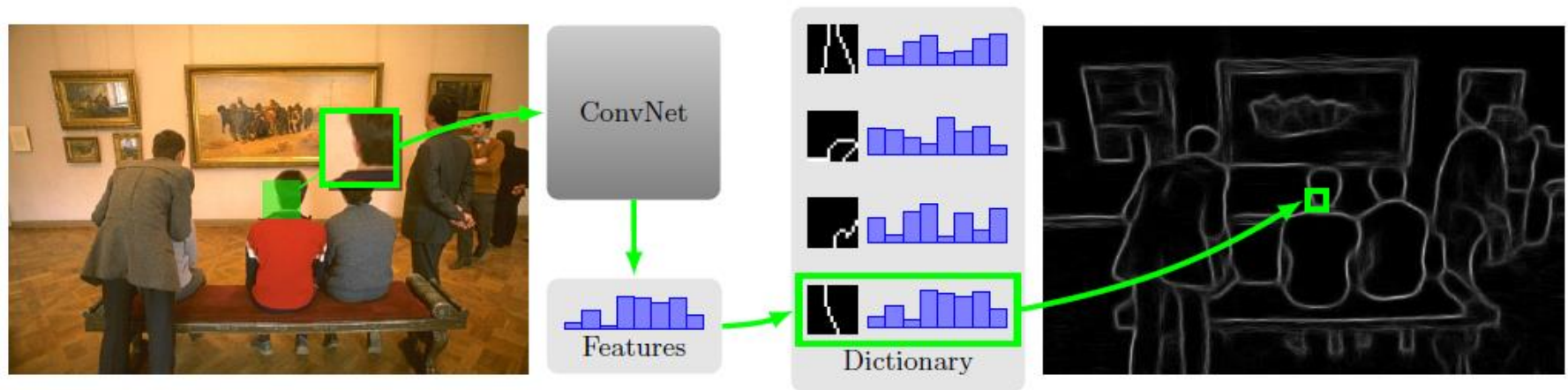
- Semantically meaningful edge detection
 - Requires object-level (high level) information



Recent CNN based methods

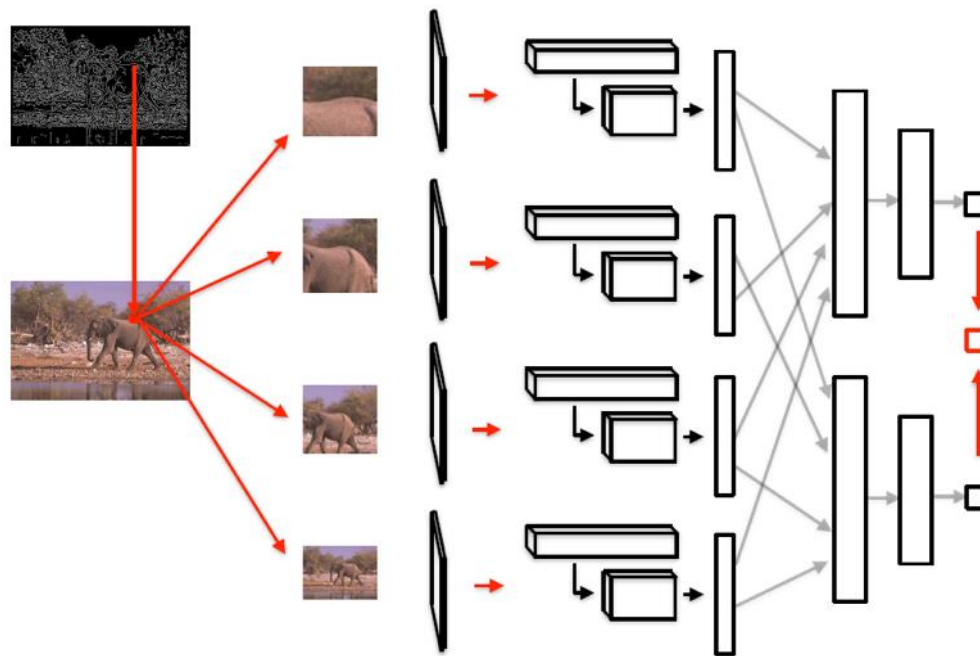


- N⁴-Fields, ACCV 2014
- DeepEdge, CVPR 2015
- DeepContour, CVPR 2015
- HFL, ICCV 2015
- HED, ICCV 2015
- RCF, CVPR 2017



Ganin Y, Lempitsky V. N⁴-fields: Neural network nearest neighbor fields for image transforms[C]//ACCV. Springer International Publishing, 2014: 536-551.

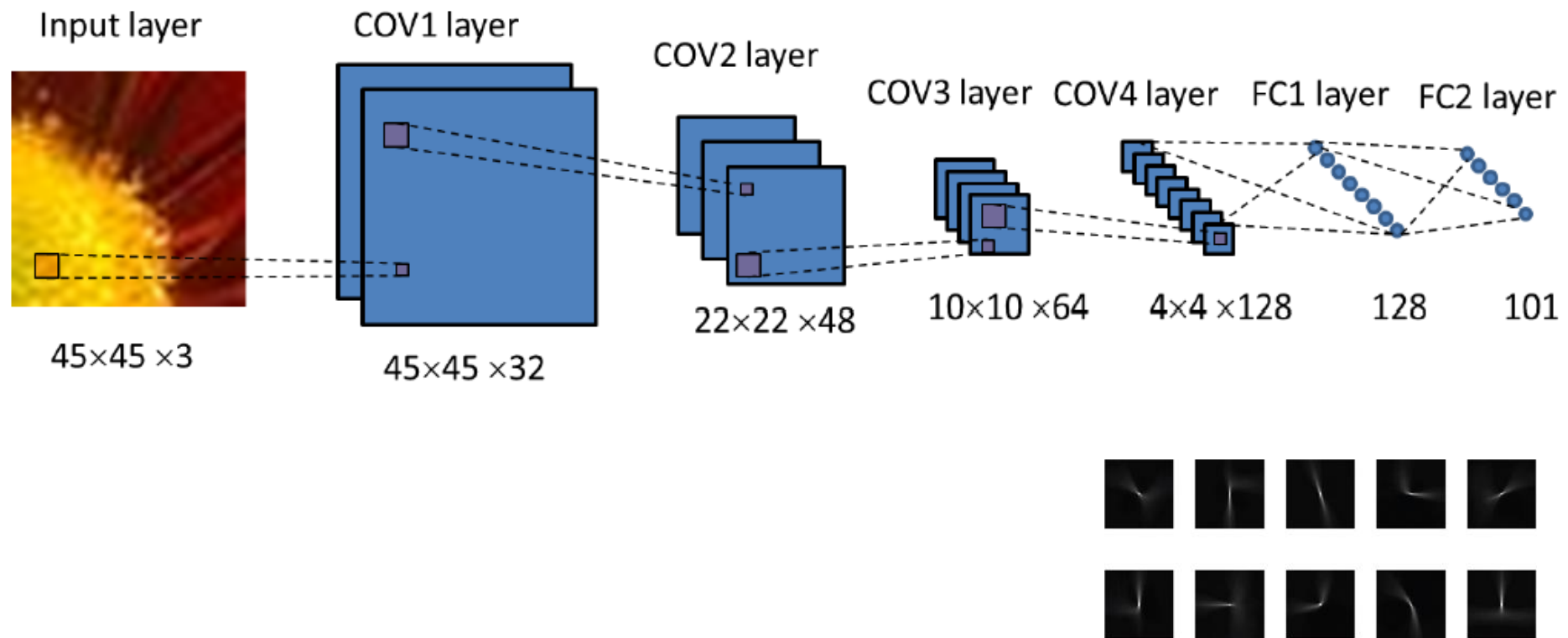
- Candidate contour points \leftarrow Canny edge
- Patches at 4 scales run through the CNN
- Two branches for: classification & regressor.



Bertasius G, Shi J, Torresani L. Deepedge: A multi-scale bifurcated deep network for top-down contour detection[C]//CVPR. 2015: 4380-4389.

DeepContour

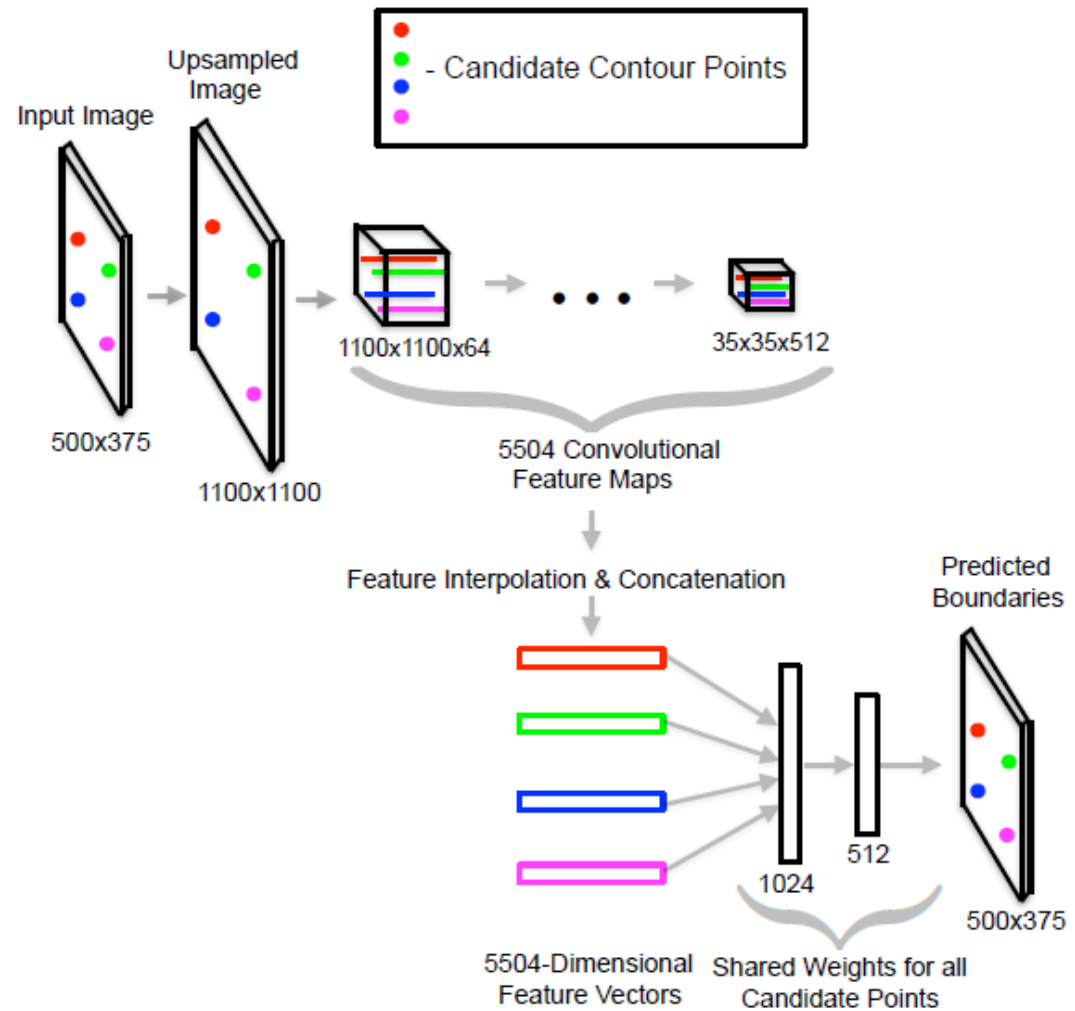
- Multi-class shape classification
- New CNN loss for positive vs. negative



Shen W, Wang X, Wang Y, et al. Deepcontour: A deep convolutional feature learned by positive-sharing loss for contour detection[C]//CVPR. 2015: 3982-3991.

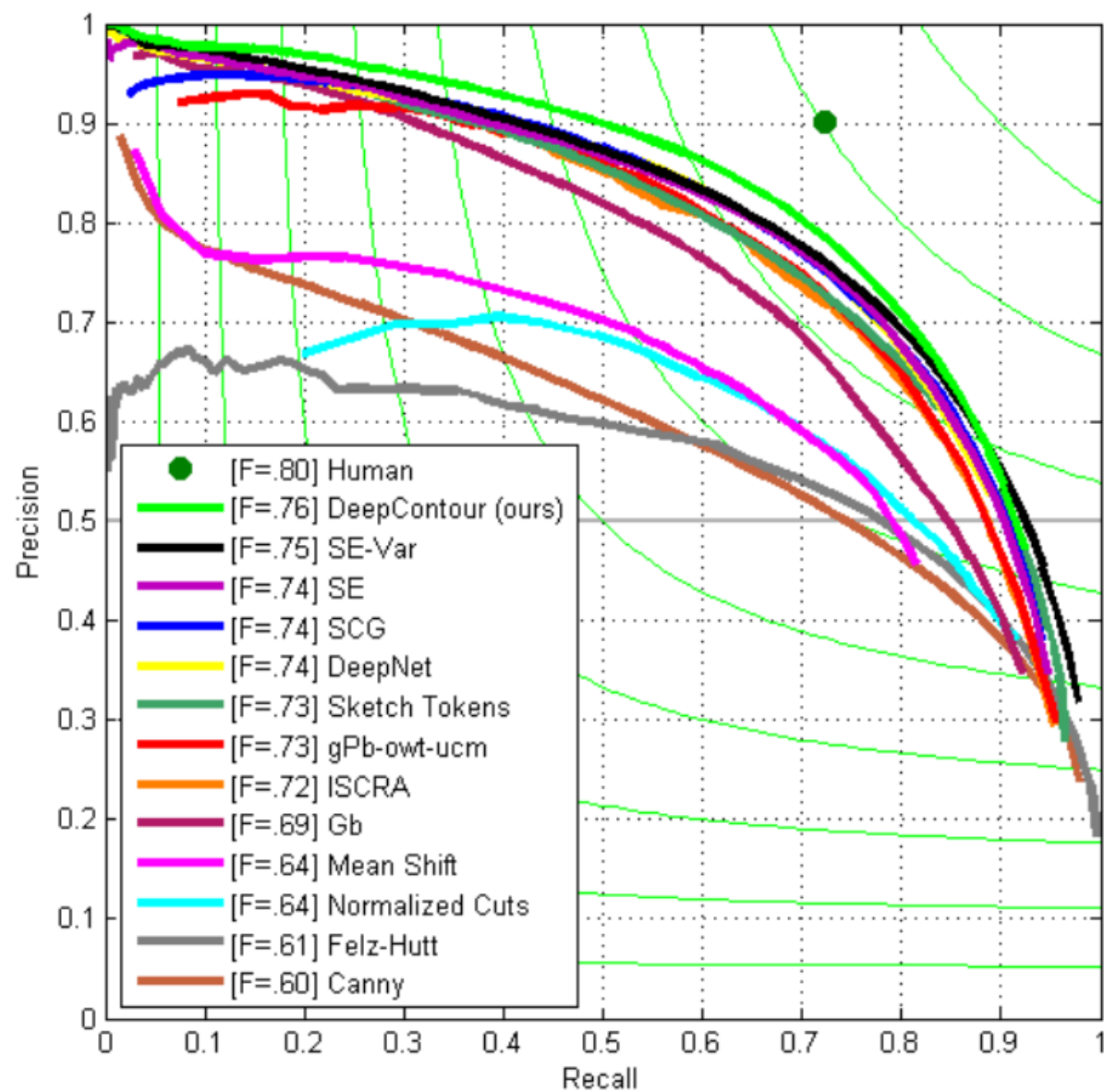
HFL

- Candidate contour points
- Unsample image to feed through VGG net, which was pre-trained for high level task



Bertasius G, Shi J, Torresani L. High-for-low and low-for-high: Efficient boundary detection from deep object features and its applications to high-level vision[C]//ICCV. 2015: 504-512.

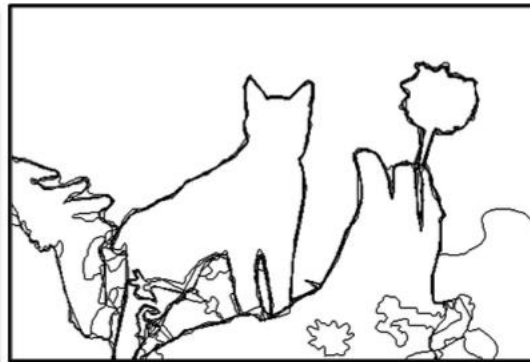
Results of making local decisions



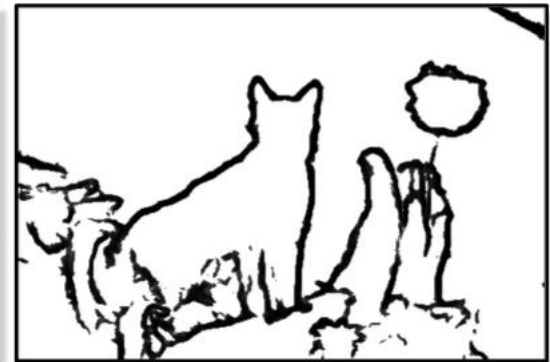
- Holistically-Nested Edge Detection
 - *Holistic*: image to image fashion



(a) original image

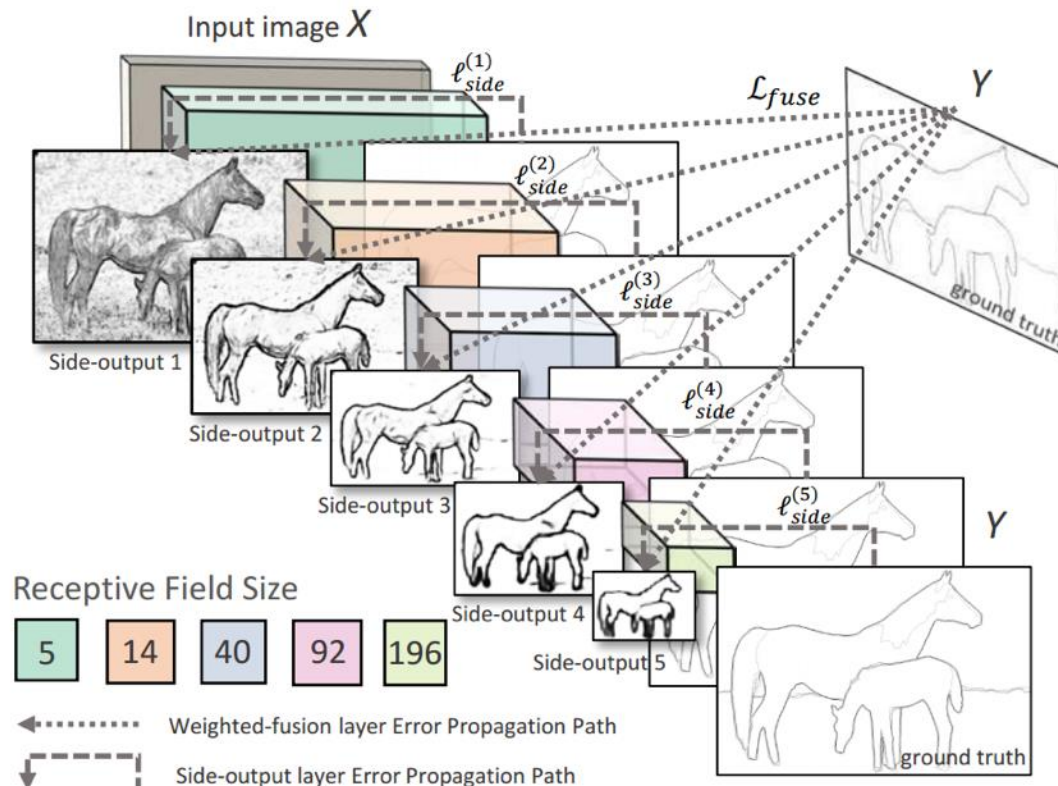


(b) ground truth



(c) HED: output

- Holistically-Nested Edge Detection
 - *Holistic*: image to image fashion
 - *Multi-scale* and multi-level feature learning



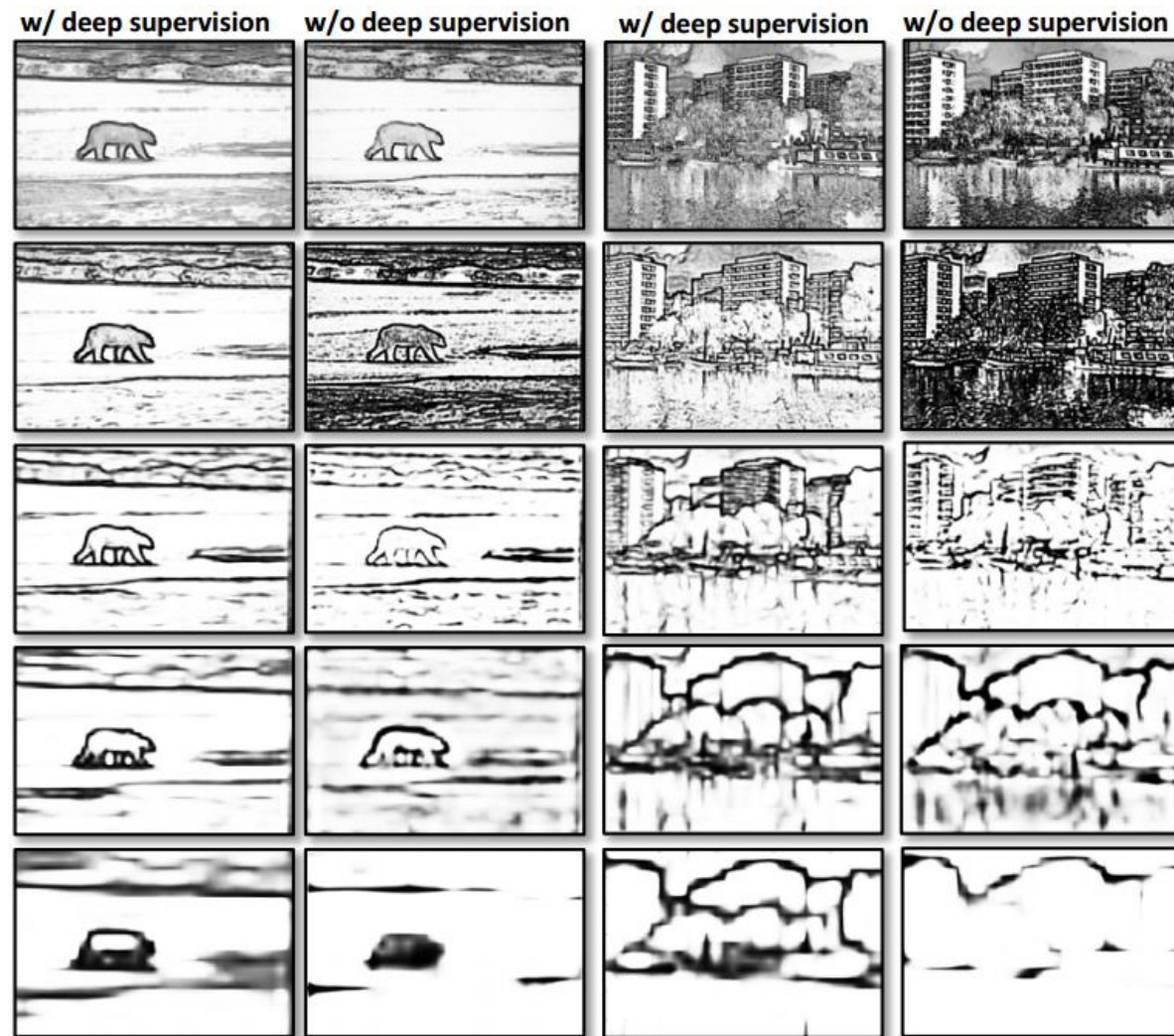
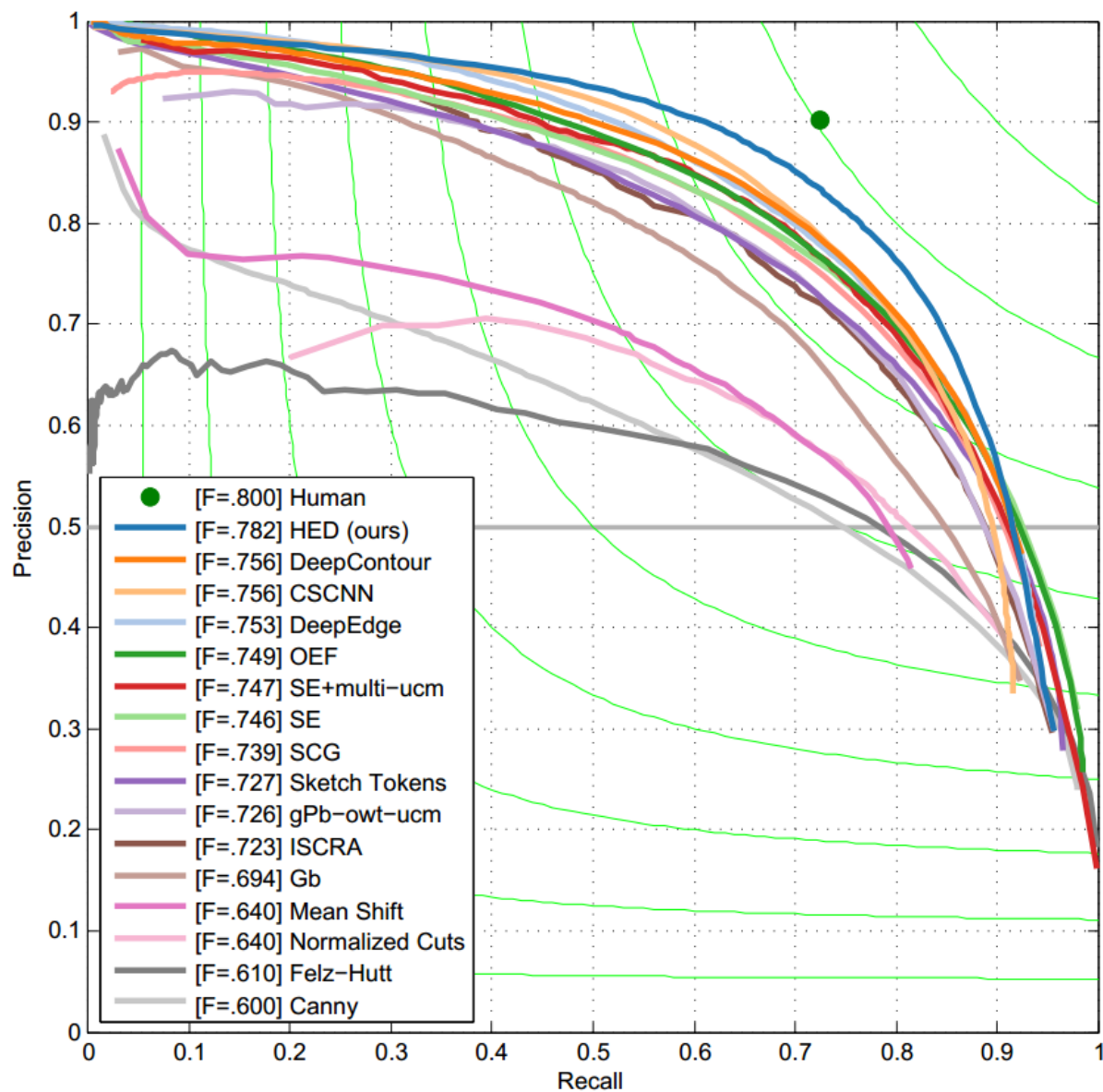
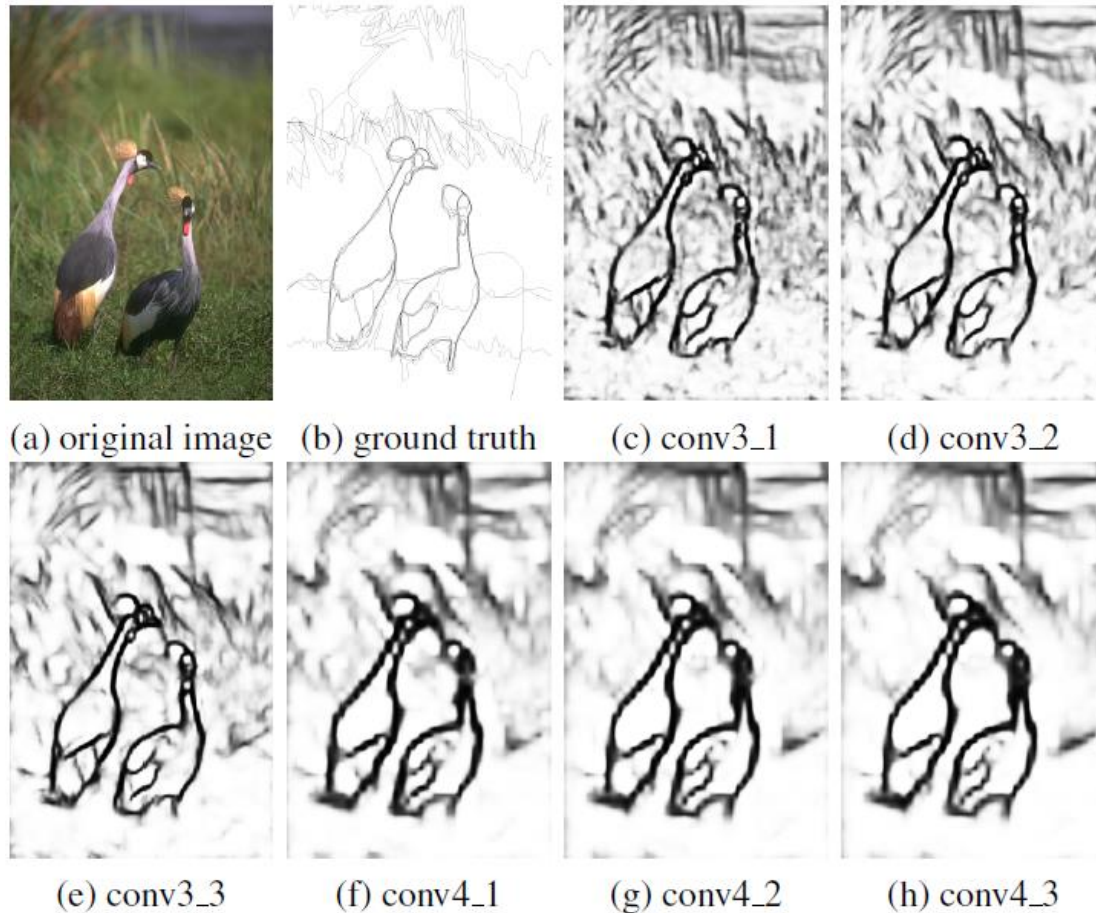


Illustration: how deep supervision helps side-output layers to produce multi-scale dense predictions.

Results



RCF: Richer Convolutional Features

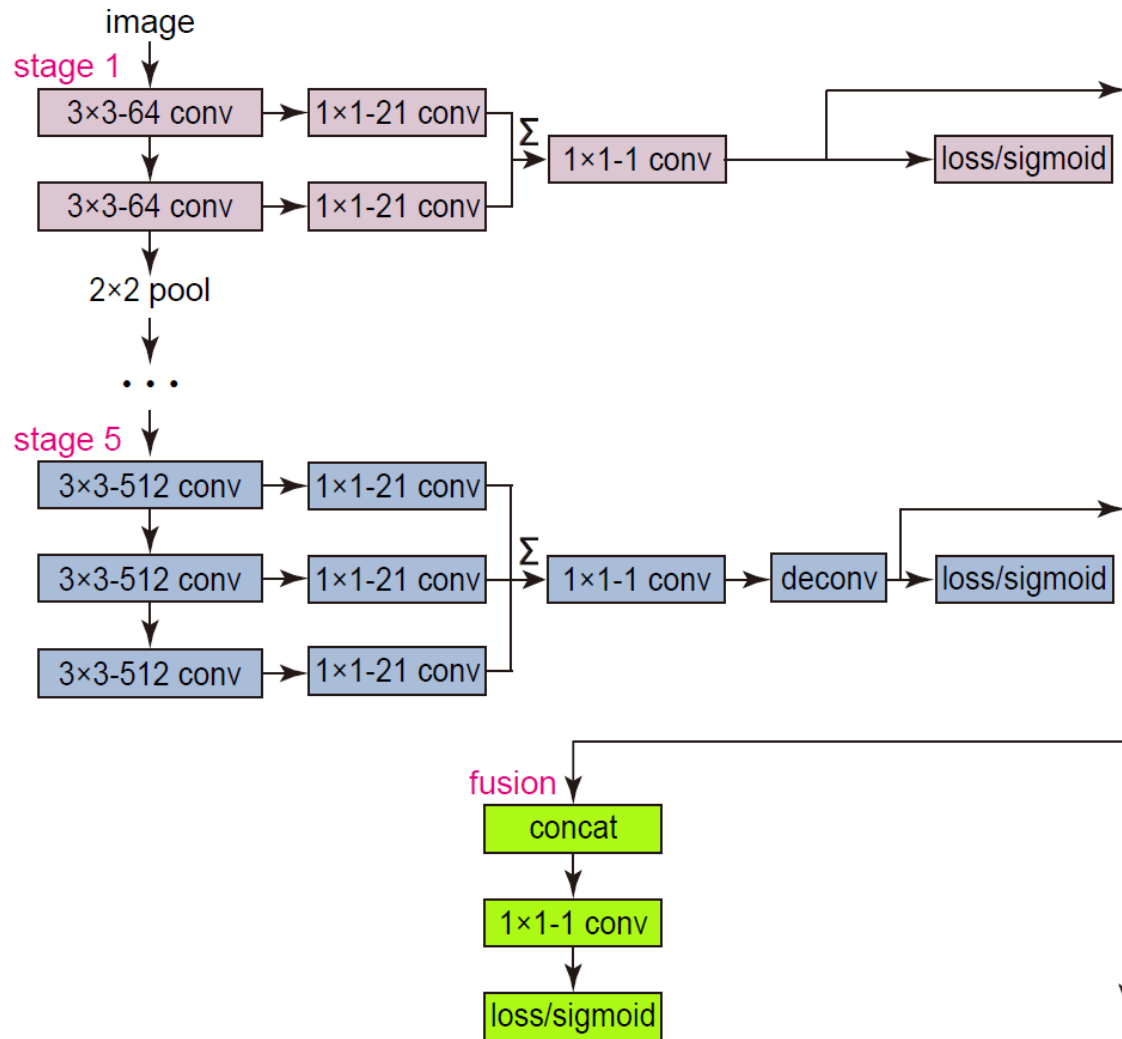


Motivation: intermediate layers contain lots of useful fine details

Key idea: combining **ALL** the meaningful convolutional features

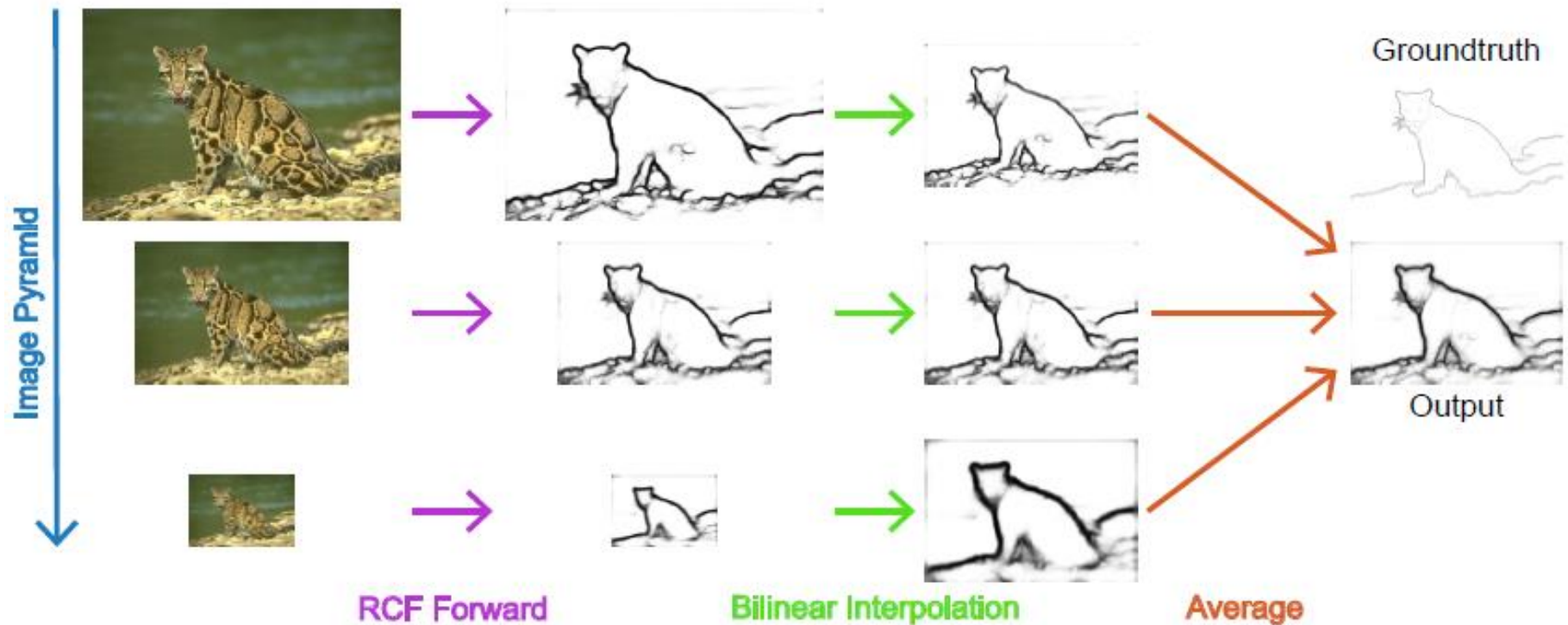
Liu Y, Cheng M M, Hu X, et al. Richer Convolutional Features for Edge Detection[C]//CVPR. 2017.

RCF: Richer Convolutional Features



Use **ALL** convolutional layer, instead of last layer of each stage.

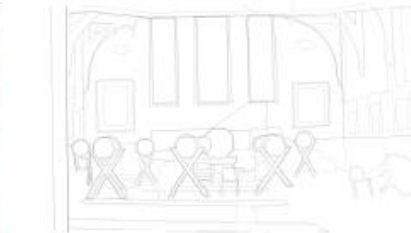
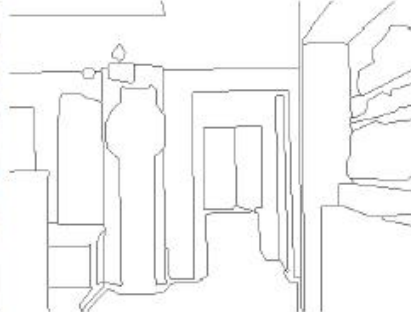
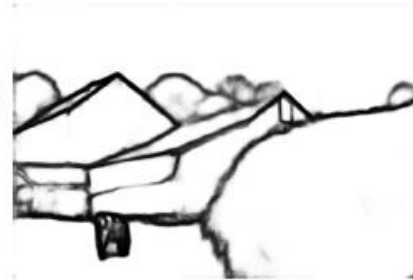
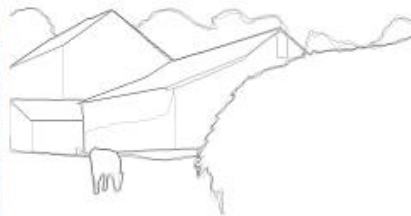
Multiscale Fusion



Explicit multi-scale processing.

Liu Y, Cheng M M, Hu X, et al. Richer Convolutional Features for Edge Detection[C]//CVPR. 2017.

Samples



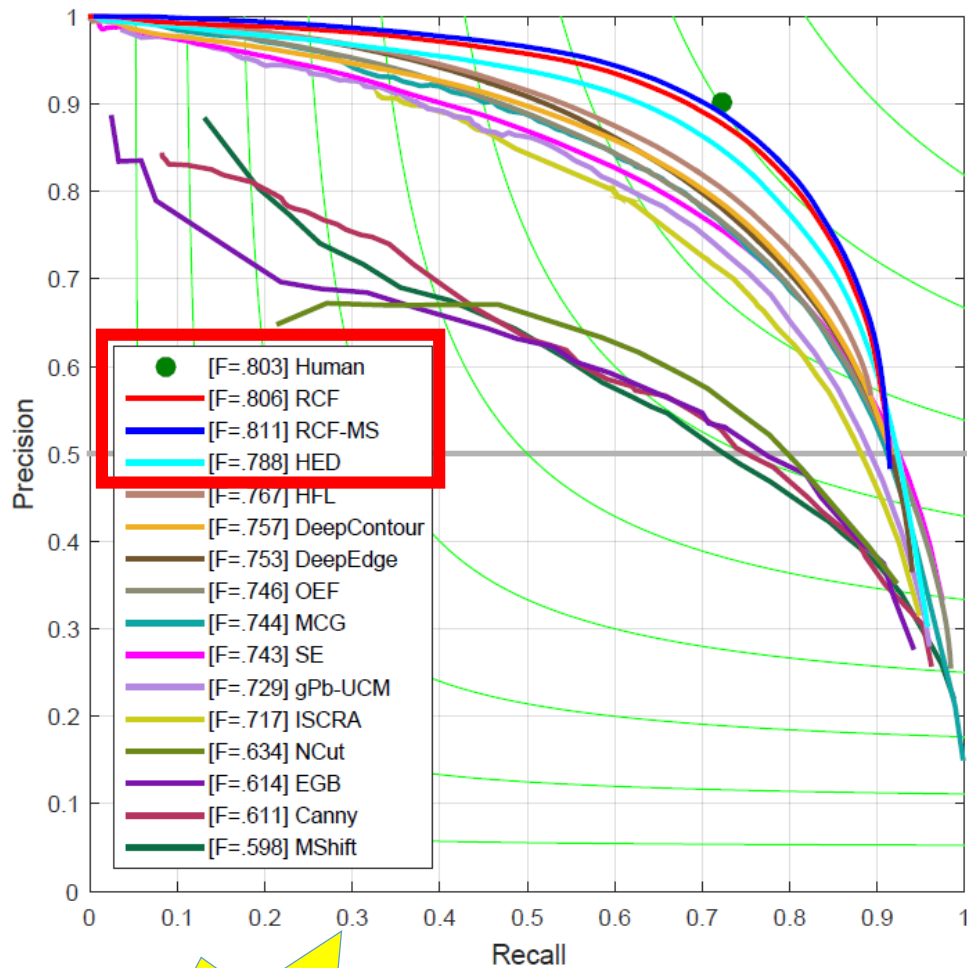
image

G-Truth

results



Evaluation on BSDS500



Method	ODS	OIS	FPS
Canny	.611	.676	28
EGB	.614	.658	10
MShift	.598	.645	1/5
gPb-UCM	.729	.755	1/240
Sketch Tokens	.727	.746	1
MCG	.744	.777	1/18
SE	.743	.763	2.5
OEF	.746	.770	2/3
DeepContour	.757	.776	1/30 [†]
DeepEdge	.753	.772	1/1000 [†]
HFL	.767	.788	5/6 [†]
N ⁴ -Fields	.753	.769	1/6 [†]
HED	.788	.808	30 [†]
RDS	.792	.810	30 [†]
CEDN	.788	.804	10 [†]
RCF	.806	.823	30 [†]
RCF-MS	.811	.830	8 [†]

Open
Source

Source code: <https://github.com/yun-liu/rcf>

