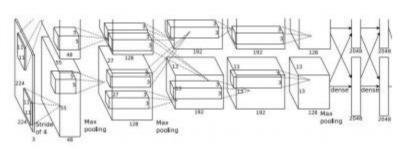
#### Object Detection as Regression?

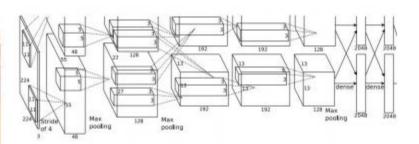
# Each image needs a different number of outputs!





CAT: (x, y, w, h) 4 numbers





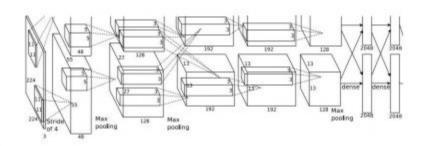
DOG: (x, y, w, h)

DOG: (x, y, w, h)

16 numbers

CAT: (x, y, w, h)





DUCK: (x, y, w, h) Many

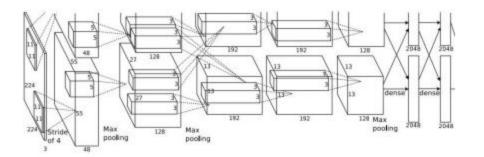
DUCK: (x, y, w, h) numbers!

....

#### Object Detection as Classification: Sliding Window

Apply a CNN to many different crops of the image, CNN classifies each crop as object or background





Dog? YES
Cat? NO
Background? NO

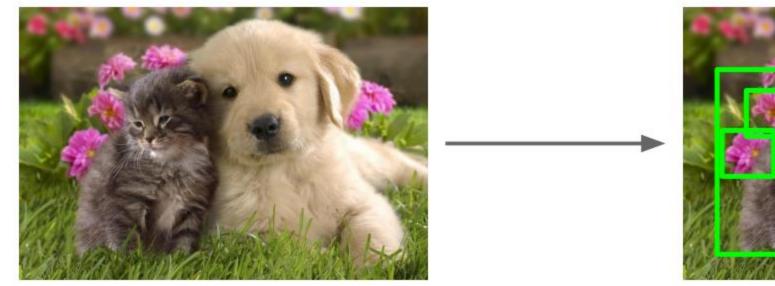


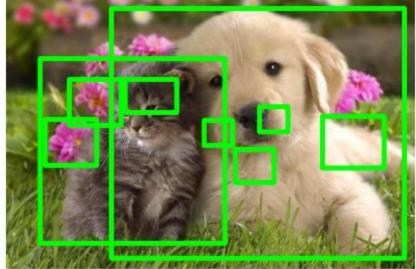
## 图像金字塔



#### Region Proposals

- Find "blobby" image regions that are likely to contain objects
- Relatively fast to run; e.g. Selective Search gives 1000 region proposals in a few seconds on CPU





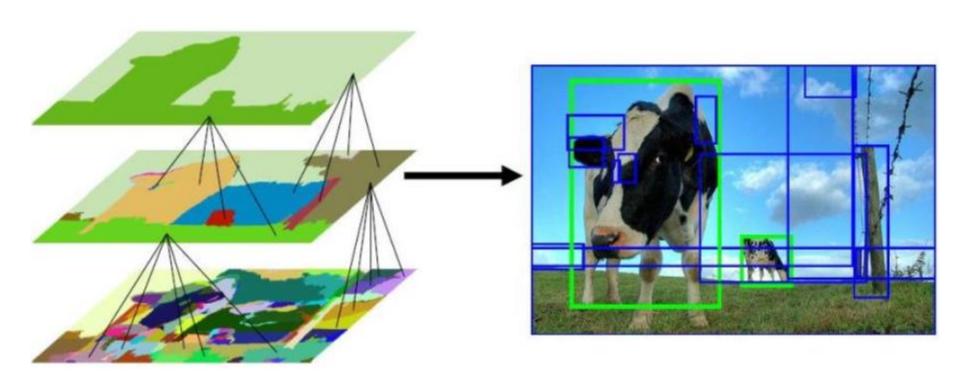
Alexe et al, "Measuring the objectness of image windows", TPAMI 2012
Uijlings et al, "Selective Search for Object Recognition", IJCV 2013
Cheng et al, "BING: Binarized normed gradients for objectness estimation at 300fps", CVPR 2014
Zitnick and Dollar, "Edge boxes: Locating object proposals from edges", ECCV 2014

## 选择搜索(Selective Search)

- 选择搜索方法是最为熟知的图像bouding boxes提取算法,由Koen E.A于2011年提出
- 选择搜索算法的主要观点:图像中物体可能存在的区域应该是有某些相似性或者连续性区域的。因此,选择搜索基于上面这一想法采用子区域合并的方法进行提取bounding boxes候选边界框。首先,对输入图像进行分割算法产生许多小的子区域。其次,根据这些子区域之间相似性(相似性标准主要有颜色、纹理、大小等等)进行区域合并,不断的进行区域迭代合并。每次迭代过程中对这些合并的子区域做bounding boxes(外切矩形),这些子区域外切矩形就是通常所说的候选框。

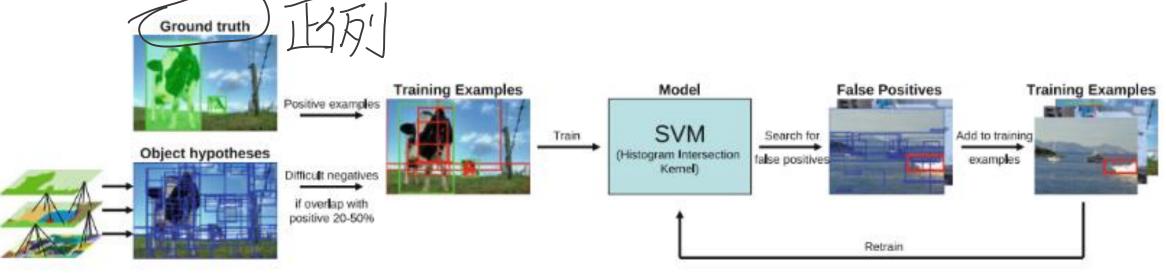
### 选择搜索(Selective Search)

• Selective Search策略其实是借助了层次聚类的思想将层次聚类的思想应用到区域的合并上面



### 古典目标识别

- 第一部分: 训练集构造
  - 负样本:使用SS方法对区域进行融合--> 计算每个候选区域与真实标记区域GT之间的重合,如果区域A与GT的重合度在20-50%之间,而且A与其他的任何一个已生成的负样本之间的重合度不大于70%,则A被采纳为负样本;
  - 正样本: 就是那些手工标记的GT区域作为正样本;



### 古典目标识别

- 第二部分: 提取每个正/负样本的特征
  - HOG特征 + bag-of-words特征,同时辅助性地增加了SIFT,two colour SIFT,Extended OpponentSIFT,RGB-SIFT这四种特征,这样特征加起来的维度达到了惊人的360,000
- 第三部分: 分类器SVM训练
- 第四部分: 反馈False Positive
  - 把这些"False Positives"收集起来,以刚才训练得到的SVM的权值作为其初始权值,对SVM进行二次训练,经过二次训练的SVM的分类准确度一般会有一定的提升;
- 测试过程
  - 首先用SS方法得到测试图像上候选区域 --> 然后提取每个区域的特征向量 --> 送入已训练好的SVM进行软分类 --> 将这些区域按照概率值进行排序 --> 把概率值小于0.5的区域去除 --> 对那些概率值大于0.5的,计算每个区域与比它分数更高的区域之间的重叠程度loU,如果重叠程度大于30%,则把这个区域也去除了 --> 最后剩下的区域为目标区域.

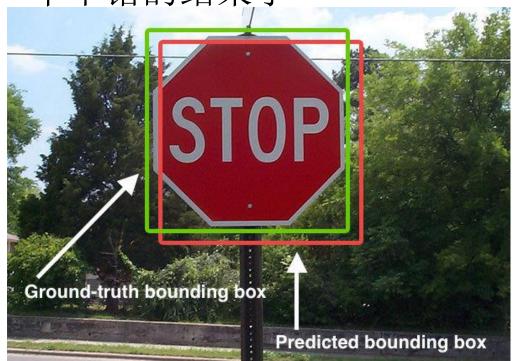
Hog 特征提取 (提取最具彩单识性的特征)
颜色特征描述方法、《颜色方图,颜色空间,颜色流》
纹理特征
形状特征(轮廓特征,区域特征)*
空间关系特征
HOG用于提取形状特征(计算统计区域梯度方向直方图)

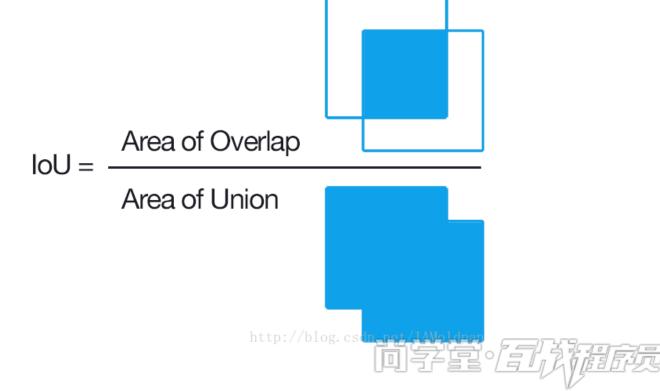
#### IoU(Intersection over Union)

• Intersection over Union是一种测量在特定数据集中检测相应物体准确度的一个标准

•一般来说,这个Proposal和gt求的得score > 0.5 就可以被认为一

个不错的结果了

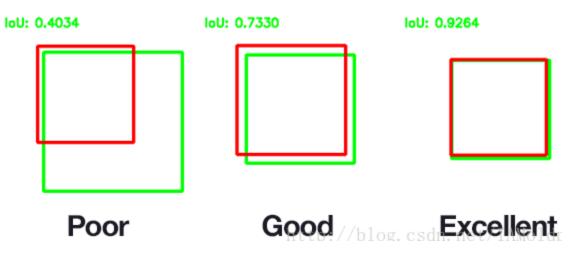


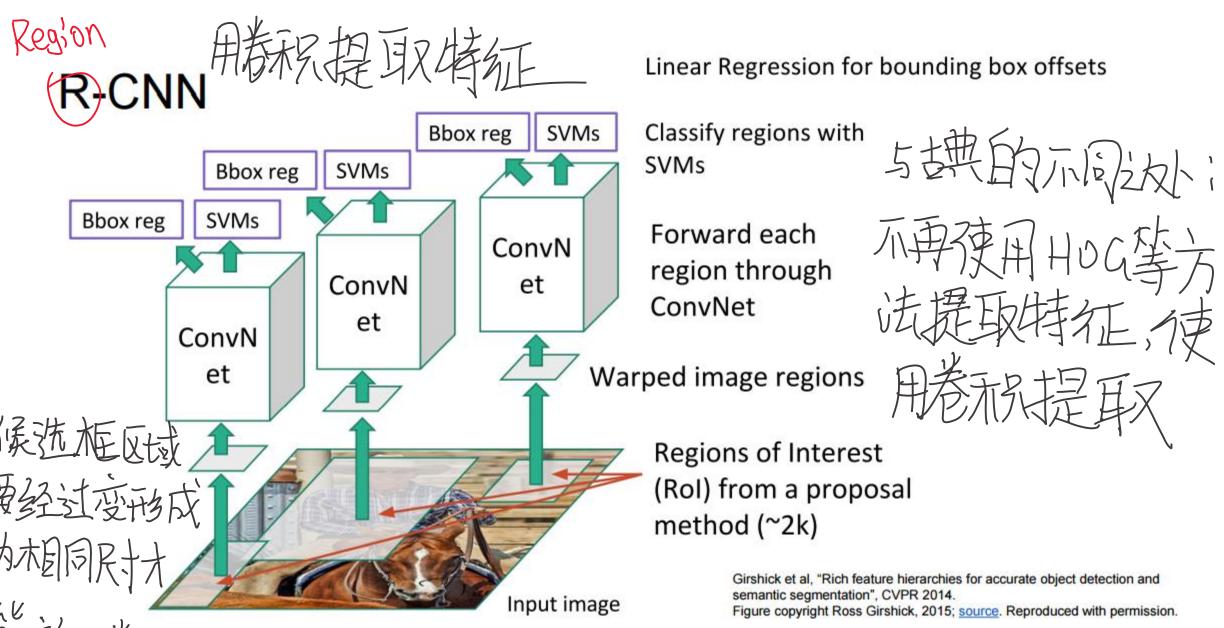


# IoU的Python代码逻辑



```
def bb intersection over union(boxA, boxB):
        # determine the (x, y)-coordinates of the intersection rectangle
        xA = max(boxA[0], boxB[0])
        yA = max(boxA[1], boxB[1])
        xB = min(boxA[2], boxB[2])
       yB = min(boxA[3], boxB[3])
8
        # compute the area of intersection rectangle
        interArea = (xB - xA + 1) * (yB - yA + 1)
        # compute the area of both the prediction and ground-truth
        # rectangles
        boxAArea = (boxA[2] - boxA[0] + 1) * (boxA[3] - boxA[1] + 1)
        boxBArea = (boxB[2] - boxB[0] + 1) * (boxB[3] - boxB[1] + 1)
        # compute the intersection over union by taking the intersection
        # area and dividing it by the sum of prediction + ground-truth
18
        # areas - the interesection area
        iou = interArea / float(boxAArea + boxBArea - interArea)
        # return the intersection over union value
        return iou
```

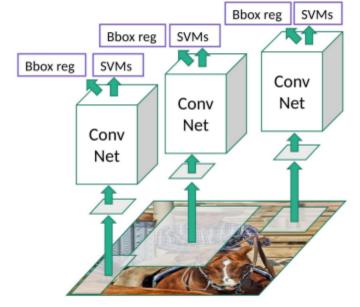




#### R-CNN: Problems

SVM接触者系统前,卷积胜用Softmax训练好

- Ad hoc training objectives
  - Fine-tune network with softmax classifier (log loss)
  - Train post-hoc linear SVMs (hinge loss)
  - Train post-hoc bounding-box regressions (least squares)
- Training is slow (84h), takes a lot of disk space
- Inference (detection) is slow
  - 47s / image with VGG16 [Simonyan & Zisserman. ICLR15]
  - Fixed by SPP-net [He et al. ECCV14]



Girshick et al, "Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation", CVPR 2014.

Slide copyright Ross Girshick, 2015; source. Reproduced with permission.





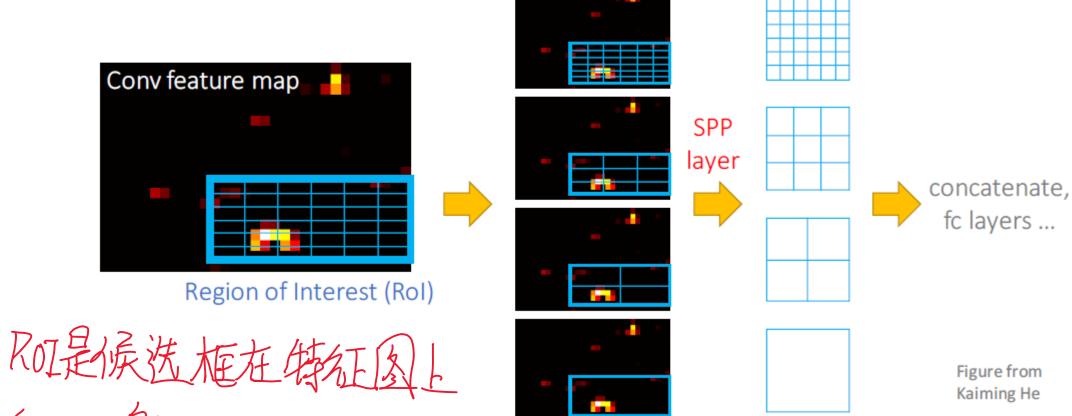
#### R-CNN 流程;

- ①在原图基础上,通过55算法生成候选框
- ① 将每个候选区依次输入卷积层网络提取 特征, 此成特征向量
- ③对每个目标对象训练一个分类器,并对特征向 量进行预测!
- 田对于每代,训练一个回归器,校正且标准定位如形状网络提取特征时,不需要最后的全连接层
- 缺点、10计算耗时,每个region Proposal都要经过卷板、 层提取特征
  - 回特征向量的保存占用大量空间
  - ③ PP的生成未起时
  - 田特征提取,分类,回归是分别训练的

#### SPP-net

Review: Spatial Pyramid Pooling (SPP) layer

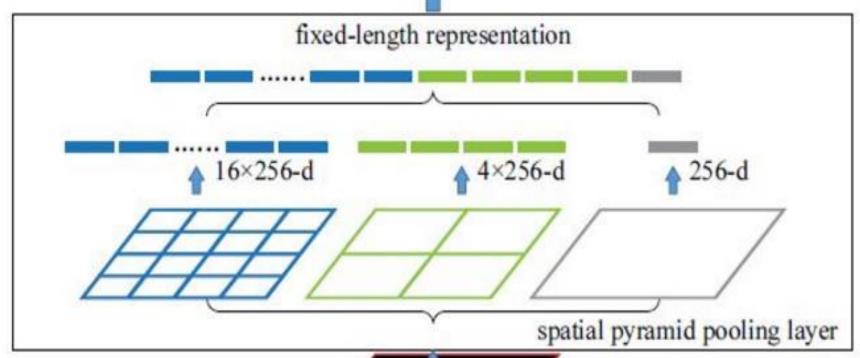
From Kaiming's slides



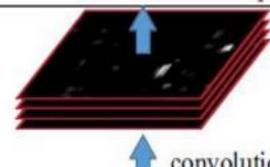
的决對

#### SPP-net

fully-connected layers (fc6, fc7)



R-CNN候选框在原图上 SPP-net是对原图卷形后, 将候选框放在特征图上



feature maps of conv<sub>5</sub> (arbitrary size)

convolutional layers

input image



#### Fast R-CNN

R-CNN使用SVM分类 Fast R-CNNZ=ASOftmax

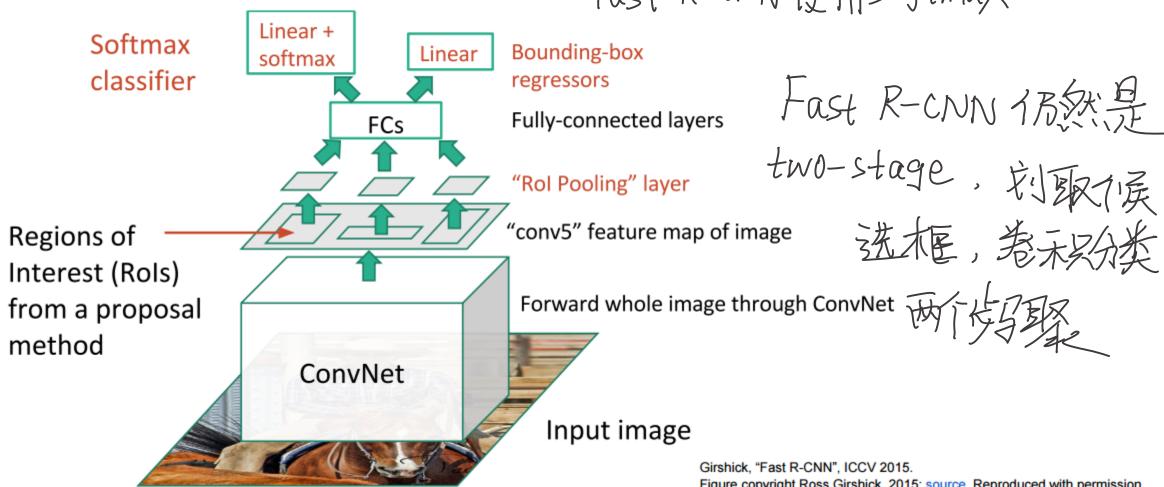
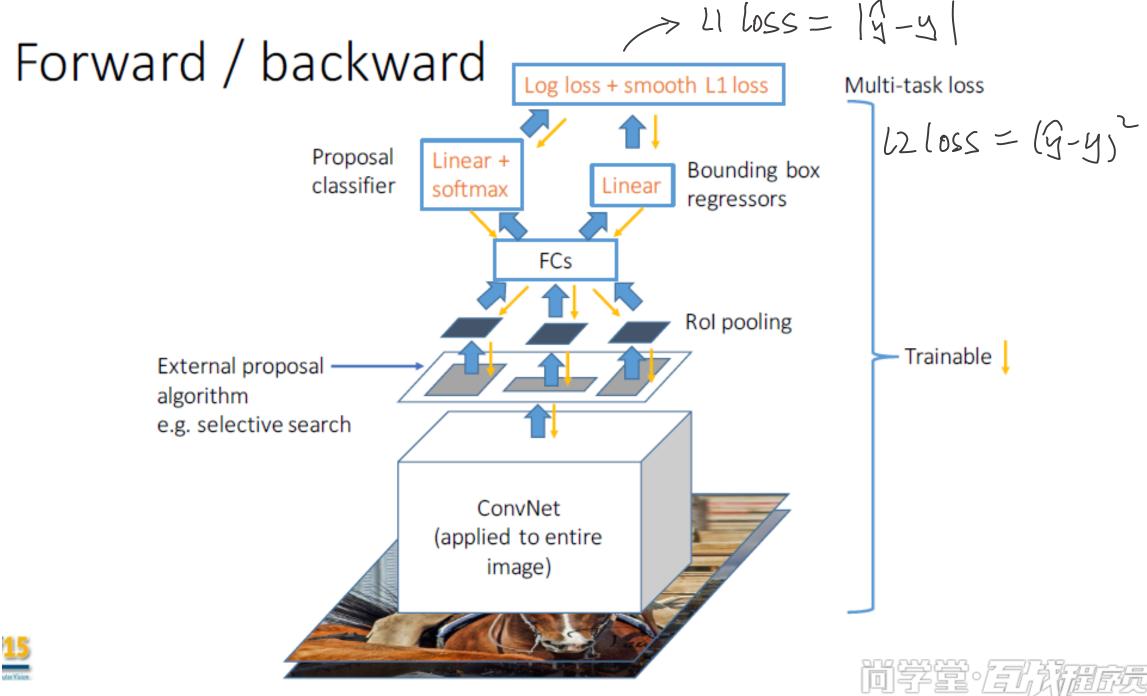


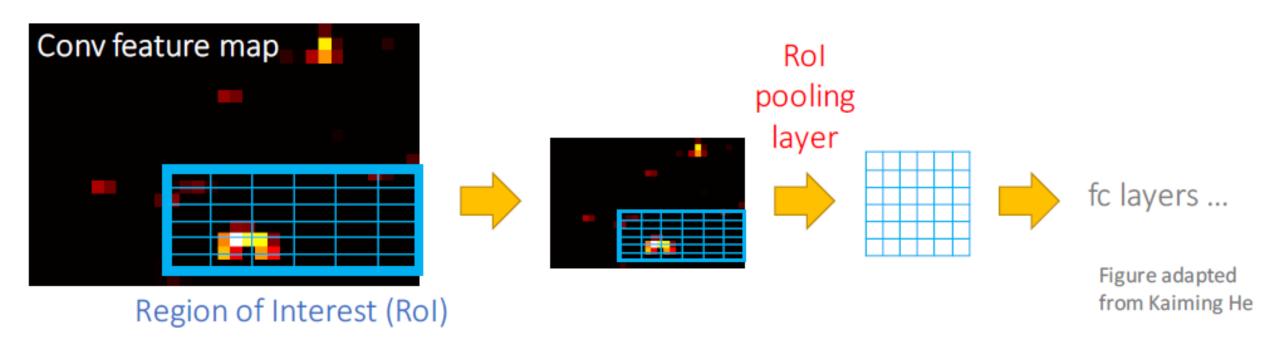
Figure copyright Ross Girshick, 2015; source. Reproduced with permission.







### ROI池化是SPP的一个特例

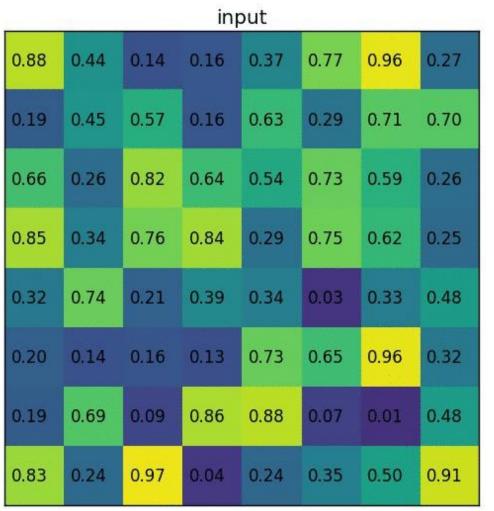


Just a special case of the SPP layer with one pyramid level



#### ROI池化是SPP的一个特例

- Rol Pooling的过程就是将一个个
- •大小不同的box矩形框,
- 都映射成大小固定(w\*h)
- 的矩形框

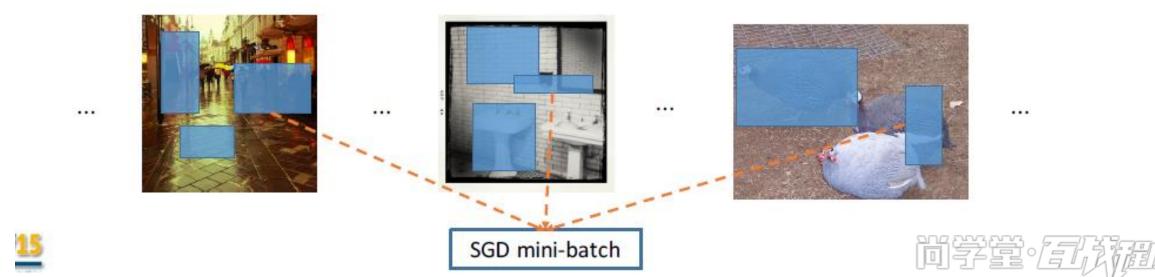




### 梯度下降更有效率

Slow R-CNN and SPP-net use region-wise sampling to make mini-batches B拉木 采样

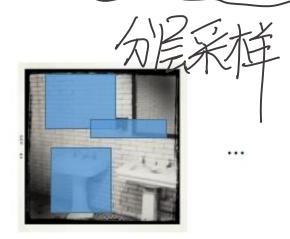
- Sample 128 example Rols uniformly at random
- Examples will come from different images with high probability



### 梯度下降更有效率

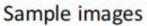
Solution: use hierarchical sampling to build mini-batches







- Sample a small number of images (2)
- Sample many examples from each image (64)





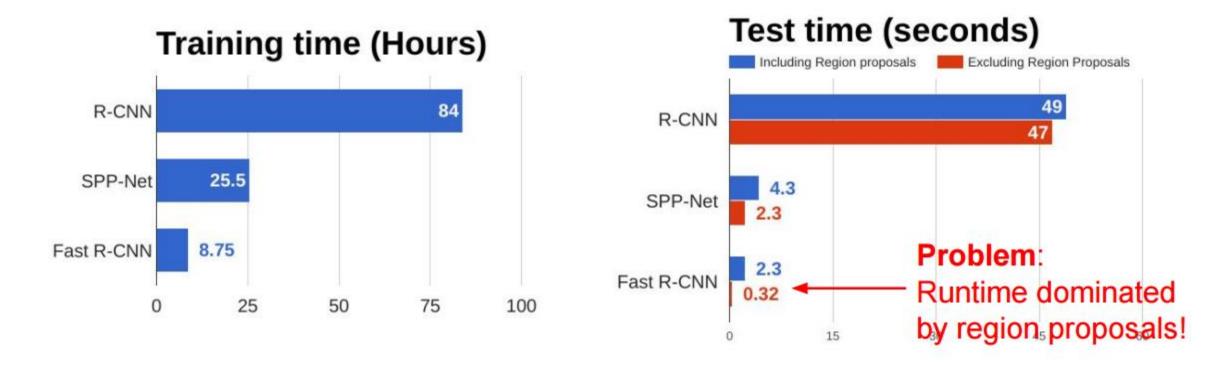




Ross Girshick. "Fast R-CNN". ICCV 2015.



#### R-CNN vs SPP vs Fast R-CNN



Girshick et al, "Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation", CVPR 2014. He et al, "Spatial pyramid pooling in deep convolutional networks for visual recognition", ECCV 2014 Girshick, "Fast R-CNN", ICCV 2015

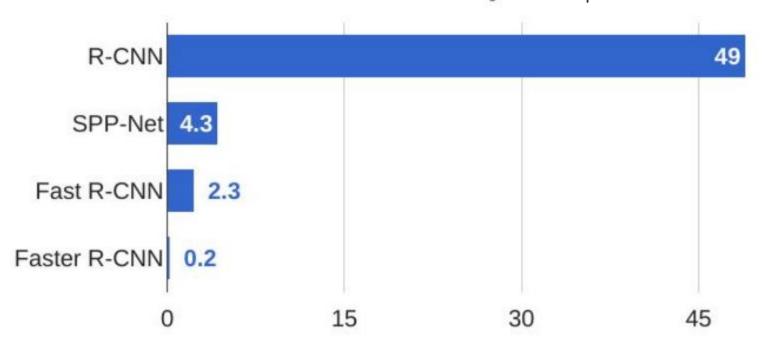


端网络.但依然是two-stage Classification Bounding-box Faster R-CNN: 使用CNN提取促为 regression loss Make CNN do proposals! Insert Region Proposal Bounding-box Classification Rol pooling Network (RPN) to predict regression loss loss proposals from features proposals Jointly train with 4 losses: (均位 1. RPN classify object / not object 二分為 Region Proposal Network RPN regress box coordinates 作家法本主 Final classification score (object classes) Final box coordinates CNN raster the fast 在满职,后处了一个RPN层 Ren et al. "Faster R-CNN: Towards Real-Time Object Detection with Region Proposal Networks" igure copyright 2015, Ross Girshick; reproduced with permission

#### Faster R-CNN: Make CNN do proposals!

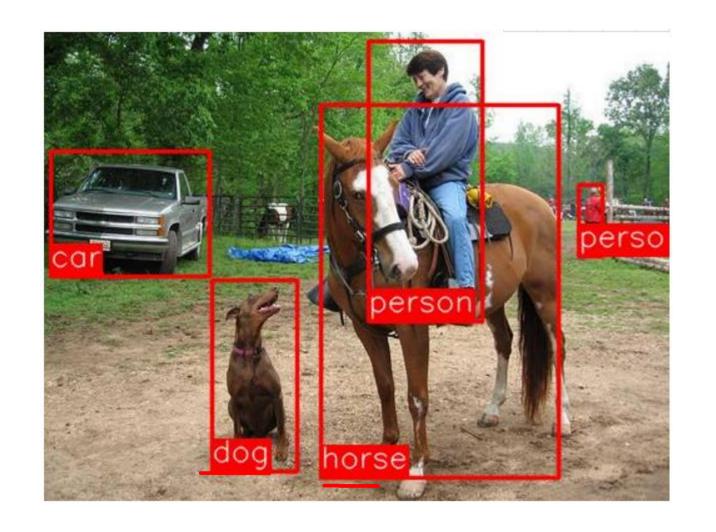
RPN的训练方式 交替训练 整体训练、

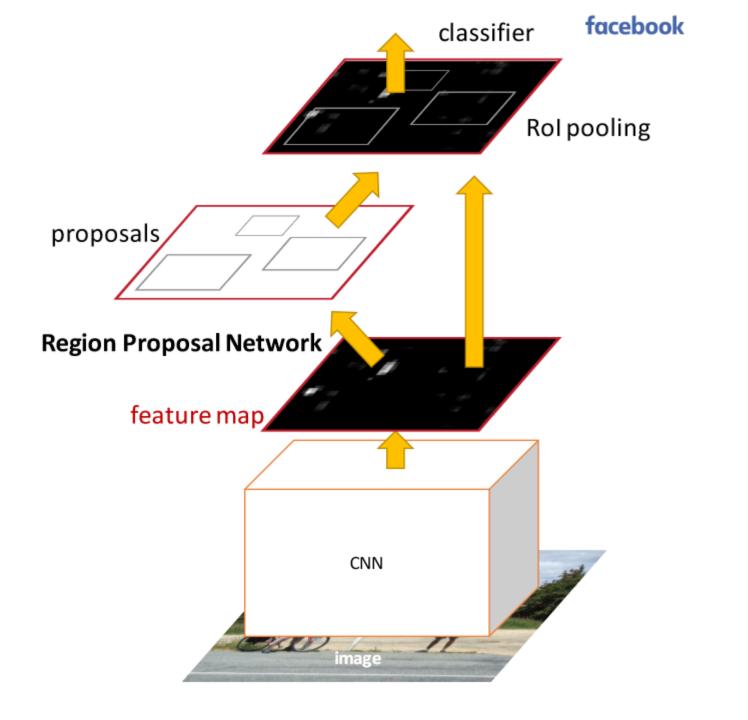
#### **R-CNN Test-Time Speed**



#### **FPS**

- 每秒传输帧数(Frames Per Second)
- FPS"也可以理解为我们常说的"刷新率(单位为Hz)",例如我们常在CS游戏里说的"FPS值"。我们在装机选购显卡和显示器的时候,都会注意到"刷新率"。
- 电影以每秒24张画面的速度播放,也就是一秒钟内在屏幕上连续投射出24张静止画面。有关动画播放速度的单位是fps,其中的f就是英文单词Frame(画面、帧),p就是Per(每),s就是Second(秒)。用中文表达就是多少帧每秒,或每秒多少帧。电影是24fps,通常简称为24帧。







古魁标检测) HOG、SITF等算法提取特征向量 SVM进行公类 R-CNN SS算法提取废选框 编价像选框范伸放缩之后放入卷积网络提取输加 SVM分类 (G) 炼砂的 向量 加格FC) SPP-Net S在教网络道尔需要超神放缩,在最后一层 卷积之后为DSPP-Net Fast-RCNN S SVM 改成 SOFt Max, 回归使用绕性回归

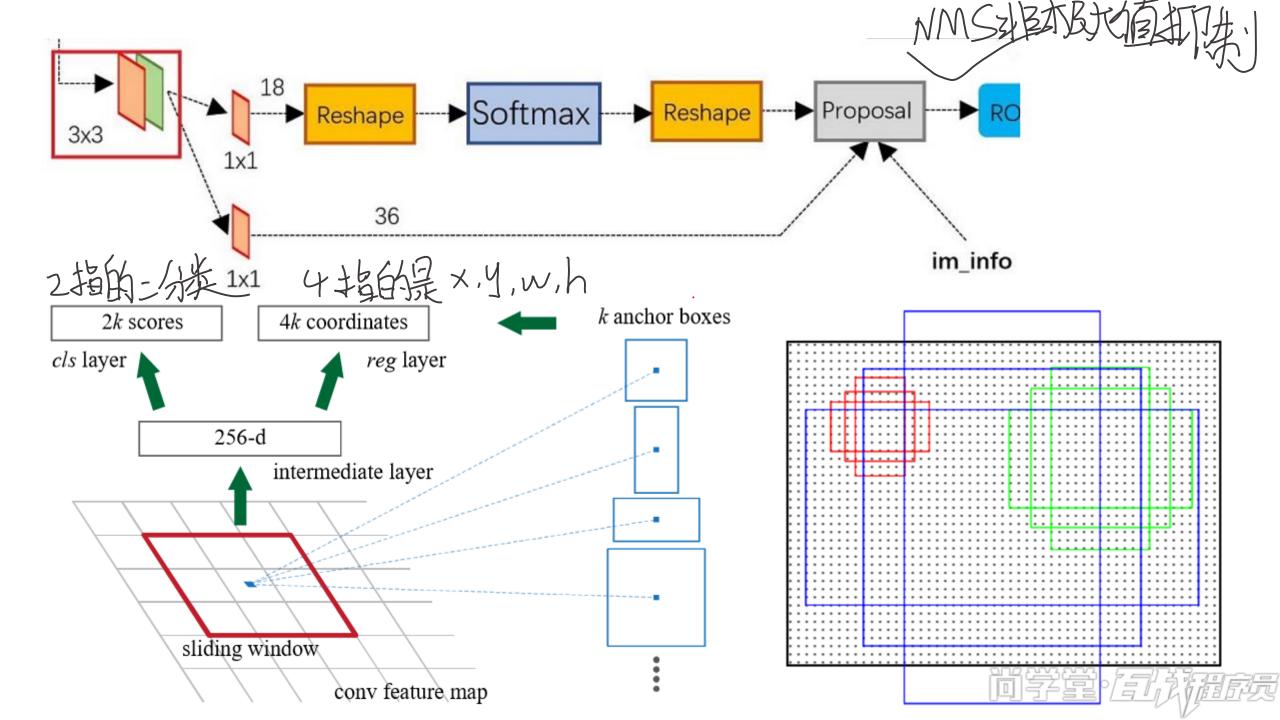
#### VGG16

```
(not counting biases)
INPUT: [224x224x3]
                     memory: 224*224*3=150K params: 0
CONV3-64: [224x224x64] memory: 224*224*64=3.2M params: (3*3*3)*64 = 1,728
CONV3-64: [224x224x64] memory: 224*224*64=3.2M params: (3*3*64)*64 = 36,864
POOL2: [112x112x64] memory: 112*112*64=800K params: 0
CONV3-128: [112x112x128] memory: 112*112*128=1.6M params: (3*3*64)*128 = 73,728
CONV3-128: [112x112x128] memory: 112*112*128=1.6M params: (3*3*128)*128 = 147,456
POOL2: [56x56x128] memory: 56*56*128=400K params: 0
CONV3-256: [56x56x256] memory: 56*56*256=800K params: (3*3*128)*256 = 294,912
CONV3-256: [56x56x256] memory: 56*56*256=800K params: (3*3*256)*256 = 589,824
CONV3-256: [56x56x256] memory: 56*56*256=800K params: (3*3*256)*256 = 589,824
POOL2: [28x28x256] memory: 28*28*256=200K params: 0
CONV3-512: [28x28x512] memory: 28*28*512=400K params: (3*3*256)*512 = 1,179,648
CONV3-512: [28x28x512] memory: 28*28*512=400K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
CONV3-512: [28x28x512] memory: 28*28*512=400K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
POOL2: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: 0
CONV3-512: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
CONV3-512: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
CONV3-512: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
POOL2: [7x7x512] memory: 7*7*512=25K params: 0
FC: [1x1x4096] memory: 4096 params: 7*7*512*4096 = 102,760,448
FC: [1x1x4096] memory: 4096 params: 4096*4096 = 16,777,216
FC: [1x1x1000] memory: 1000 params: 4096*1000 = 4,096,000
```

FC 4006 FC 4096 Perm Poor Trout.

VGG16





#### anchor

- 128\*128 256\*256 512\*512
- 1: 1 2: 1 1: 2
- •比例只是产生框的时候初始比例,真正的框后面还会回归调整

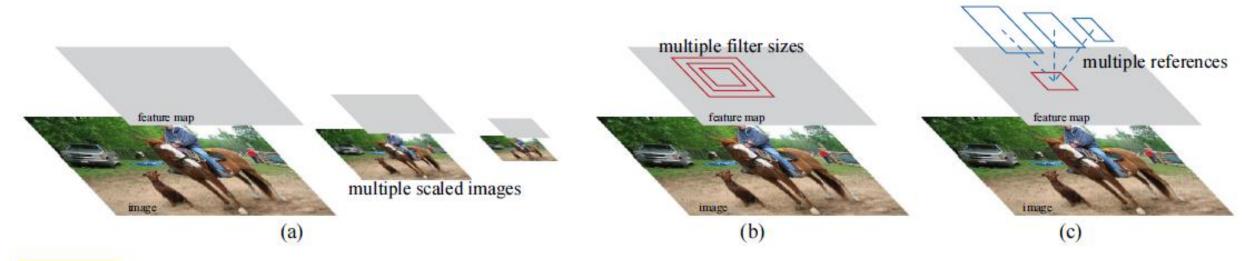
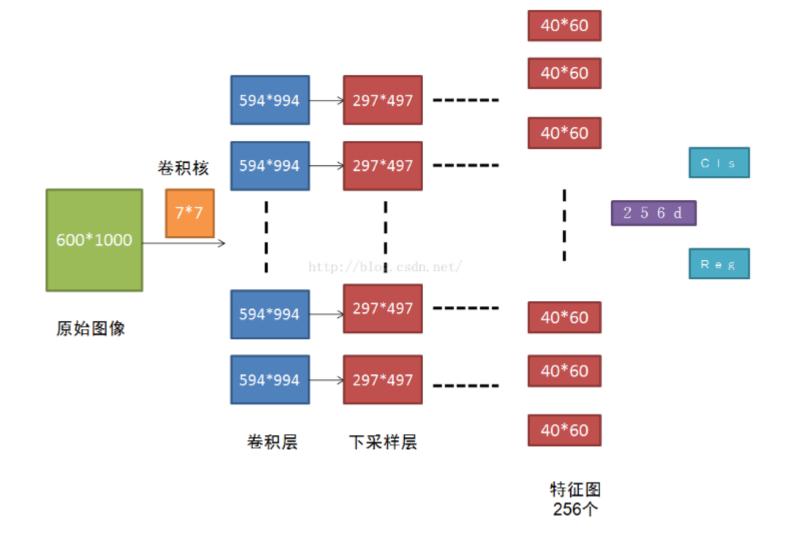


Figure 1: Different schemes for addressing multiple scales and sizes. (a) Pyramids of images and feature maps are built, and the classifier is run at all scales. (b) Pyramids of filters with multiple scales/sizes are run on the feature map. (c) We use pyramids of reference boxes in the regression functions.

anchor是锚点, RPN网络会以每个锚点为中心, 生成
9天中尺寸, tr例不同的误选框, 候选框中可能包
含物体,将候选框映射到原图上,1层选框
可能有偏差,用RPN reg layer 校正



原图600\*1000经CNN卷积后,在CNN最后一层(conv5)得出的是40\*60大小的特征图,对应文中说的典型值为2400。若特征图大小为W\*H,则需要W\*H\*K个anchor,本文中每一个特征图需要40\*60\*9≈2w个。虽然一开始比较多的框,但是后面还会过滤

### 标记正负例标签

- •和每一个gt的重叠比例IoU最大的那个bbox是正例(一张图会有很多gt) 分款是含量标的框
- •对于任意的bbox和任意gt的IoU的比例大于0.7就是正例
- •对于任意的bbox和任意gt的IoU的比例小于0.3就是负例

生成样本

#### 损失函数

- Lambda控制更重视回归还是分类
- Pi\*是真实的类别标签0或1,对于回归是负例就不加调整损失了
- 一张图片有很多个anchor,用i来表示index第几个
- 早期实现及公开的代码中,λ=10,cls项的归一化值为mini-batch的大小,即Ncls=256,reg项的归一化值为anchor位置的数量,即Nreg~2,400,这样cls和reg项差不多是等权重的

$$L(\{p_i\}, \{t_i\}) = \frac{1}{N_{cls}} \sum_{i} L_{cls}(p_i, p_i^*) + \lambda \frac{1}{N_{reg}} \sum_{i} p_i^* L_{reg}(t_i, t_i^*).$$

### 损失函数

- •对于回归是负例就不加调整损失了,所以只有正例的才去算回归
- X预测出来的, Xa候选框的, X\*是真实的框的
- 是L1 Loss,那么譬如|tx-tx\*|越小,就是(X-X\*)/Wa越小,即预测越接近真实的框

$$t_{x} = (x - x_{a})/w_{a}, \quad t_{y} = (y - y_{a})/h_{a},$$

$$t_{w} = \log(w/w_{a}), \quad t_{h} = \log(h/h_{a}),$$

$$t_{x}^{*} = (x^{*} - x_{a})/w_{a}, \quad t_{y}^{*} = (y^{*} - y_{a})/h_{a},$$

$$t_{w}^{*} = \log(w^{*}/w_{a}), \quad t_{h}^{*} = \log(h^{*}/h_{a}),$$
(2)

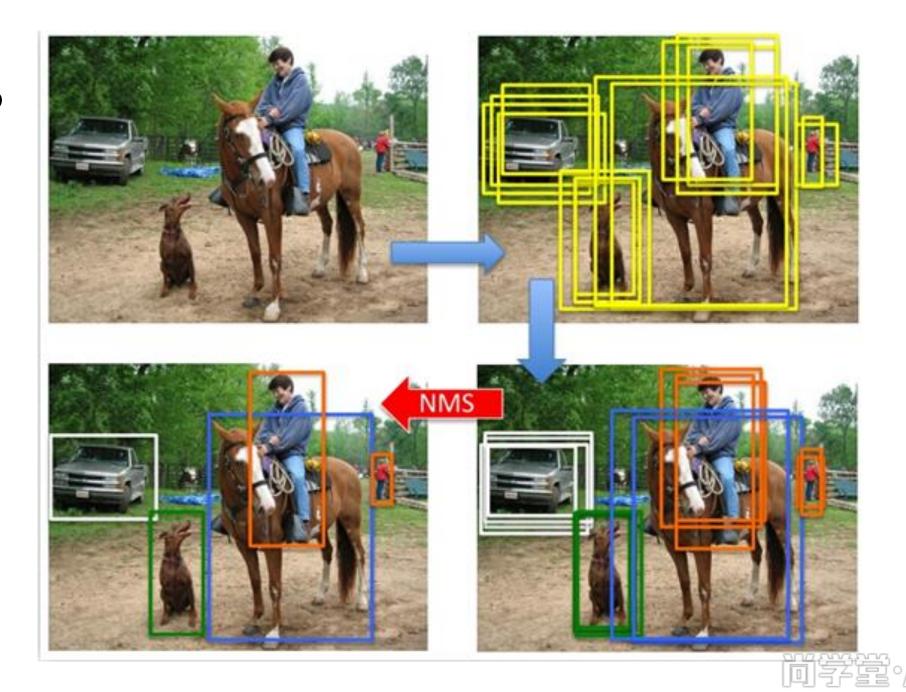
where x, y, w, and h denote the box's center coordinates and its width and height. Variables x,  $x_a$ , and  $x^*$  are for the predicted box, anchor box, and ground-truth box respectively (likewise for y, w, h). This can



### 每一次训练只拿一张图像

- •每一张图像进来都缩放,使得短的边是600个像素点
- 从候选框里过滤出来256个框,找128个正样本,找128个负样本,如果正样本不够,就用负样本
- 关于过滤,越界的框就不要了,60\*40\*9=20000.除掉越界的大概6000个,但是使用模型的时候,越界的框是clip一下后还是要的
- 6000个框还是会重叠在一起,使用NMS非极大值抑制,对于6000个候选框如果IoU的比例大于0.7就需要判断保留谁? 使用分类的 score看一下谁大就保留谁!
- · NMS之后大概2000个,然后取一个Top-N 业处小队改进,原始的NMS是保留相见率最大的读选框 也可从采用Soft-NMS保留多个误选术医 简学堂·宣传通过

### NMS



#### **NMS**

- 非极大值抑制的方法是:先假设有6个矩形框,根据分类器的类别分类概率做排序,假设从小到大概率分别为A、B、C、D、E、F
- (1)从最大概率矩形框F开始,分别判断A~E与F的重叠度IOU是否大于某个设定的阈值;
- (2)假设B、D与F的重叠度超过阈值,那么就扔掉B、D;并标记第一个矩形框F,是我们保留下来的。
- (3)从剩下的矩形框A、C、E中,选择概率最大的E,然后判断E与A、C的重叠度,重叠度大于一定的阈值,那么就扔掉;并标记E是我们保留下来的第二个矩形框。
- 就这样一直重复,找到所有被保留下来的矩形框。

```
def py_cpu_nms(dets, thresh):
   """Pure Python MMS baseline."""
   #x1、y1、x2、y2、以及score赋值
   x1 = dets[:, 0]
   y1 = dets[:, 1]
   x2 = dets[:, 2]
   y2 = dets[:, 3]
   |scores = dets[:, 4]
   #每一个检测框的面积
   areas = (x2 - x1 + 1) * (y2 - y1 + 1)
   #按照score带信度降序排序
   order = scores.argsort()[::-1]
   keep = [] #保留的结果框集合
```

```
while order size > 0:
   i = order[0]
   keep. append(i) #保留该类剩余box中得分最高的一个。
   #得到相交区域,左上及右下
   xx1 = np.maximum(x1[i], x1[order[1:]])
   yy1 = np.maximum(y1[i], y1[order[1:]])
   xx2 = np.minimum(x2[i], x2[order[1:]])
   yy2 = np.minimum(y2[i], y2[order[1:]])
   #计算相交的面积,不重叠时面积为0
   w = np. maximum(0.0, xx2 - xx1 + 1)
   h = np. maximum(0.0, yy2 - yy1 + 1)
   inter = w * h
   #计算IoV: 重叠面积 /(面积1+面积2-重叠面积)
   ovr = inter / (areas[i] + areas[order[1:]] - inter)
   #保留IoU小干阈值的box
   inds = np. where(ovr <= thresh)[0]
   order = order[inds + 1] #因为ovr数组的长度比order数组少一个,所以这里要将所有下标后移一位
```

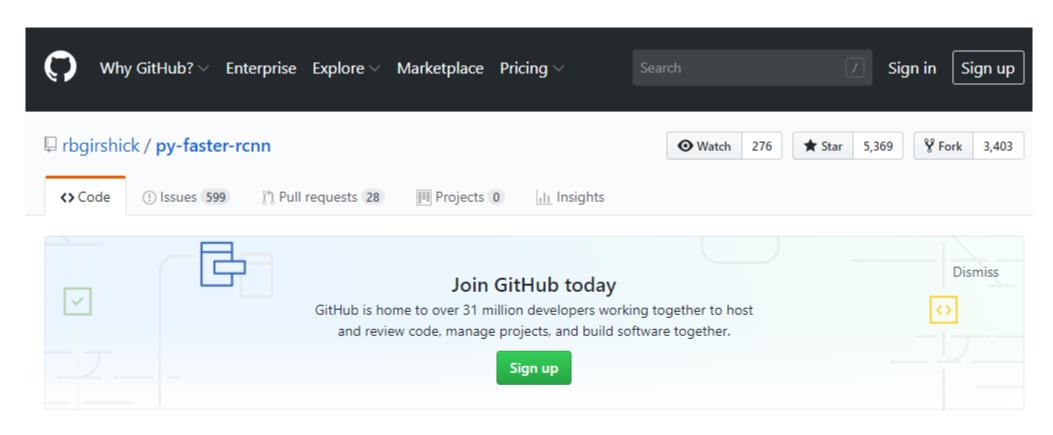
return keep



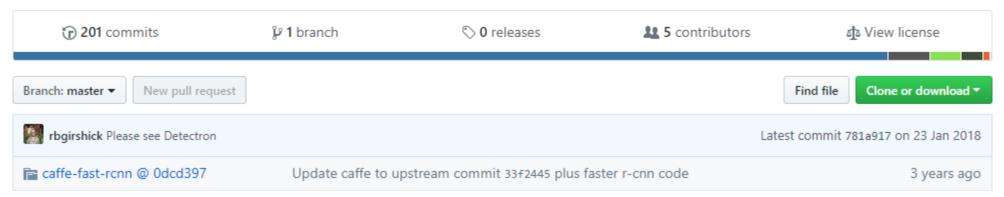
# mAP 剧标检测最常用的指标; map

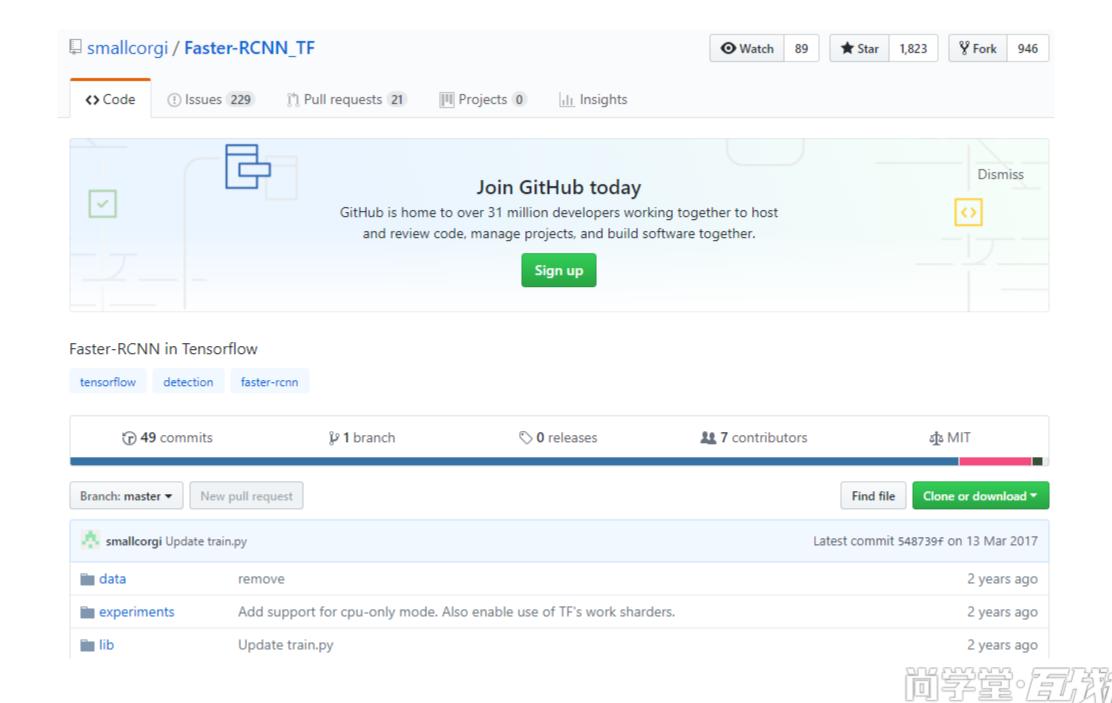
• M个precision值取平均即得到最后的AP值

top-N	Precision	Recall(r)	Max Precision for Any Recall r' >= r	Average Precision
1	1/1	1/6	1	
2	2/2	2/6		
3	2/3		1	
4	2/4			
5	2/5			
6	3/6	3/6	4/7	
7	4/7	4/6		
- 8	4/8		4/7	
9	4/9			
10	4/10			0.6621
11	5/11	5/6		24.000.0000
12	5/12		5/11	
13	5/13 5/14		3/11	
14 15	5/15			
16	6/16	6/6		
17	6/17			
18	6/18		6/16	
19	6/19			mot /hours 2007
20	6/20		manus subog. asmi	net/hust_66



Faster R-CNN (Python implementation) -- see https://github.com/ShaoqingRen/faster\_rcnn for the official MATLAB version





### 代码剖析

