# 组会

2020.01.14 周至公

### Mask-Guided Attention Network for Occluded Pedestrian Detection

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15 Oct 2019

### Mask-Guided Attention Network

- •解决行人检测在遮挡情况recall 低的问题
- 思路:挖掘label信息,引入额外监督信息
- 方法: adapt visible-region bounding box annotation as an approximate alternative

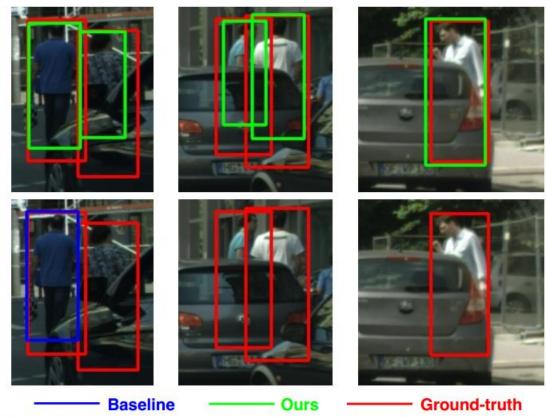


Figure 1. Detection examples using our approach (top row) and the baseline Faster R-CNN [24] (bottom row). For improved visualization, detection regions are cropped from images of CityPersons val. set [31]. All results are obtained using the same false positive per image (FPPI) criterion. Our approach robustly handles occlusions, yielding higher recall for occluded pedestrians.

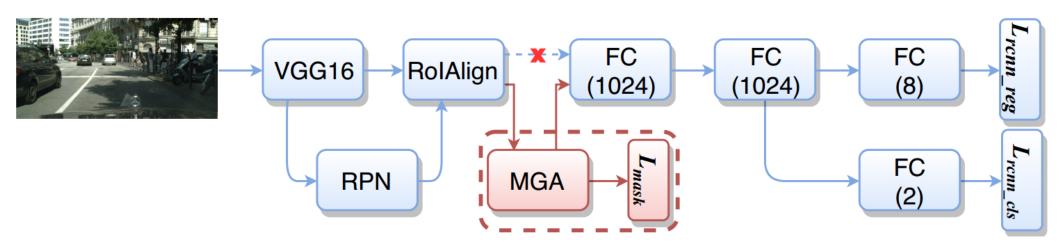


Figure 2. The overall network architecture of our Mask-Guided Attention Network (MGAN). It comprises a standard pedestrian detection (SPD) branch, whose components are shown in blue. It introduces a novel Mask-Guided Attention (MGA) module enclosed in red dashed box. Note, after RoI Align there is a classification stage in the SPD branch whose first layer is shown by FC (1024). In our architecture, standard full body features in SPD branch after RoI Align layer are modulated by MGA branch before getting scored by the classification stage. This is in contrast to baseline SPD where these features directly become the input to the classification stage without any modulation.

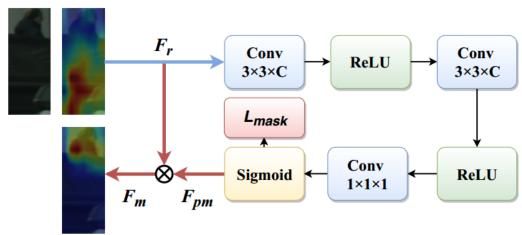


Figure 5. The network architecture of our Mask-Guided Attention (MGA) Branch. It takes RoI features and generates modulated features using a small stack of conv. operations, followed by ReLU nonlinearities.

$$L = L_0 + \alpha L_{mask} + \beta L_{occ},$$
 $L_0 = L_{rpn\_cls} + L_{rpn\_reg} + L_{rcnn\_cls} + L_{rcnn\_reg},$ 
 $L_{mask} = BCELoss(p_n(x, y), \hat{p}_n(x, y)),$ 
 $L_{occ} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \{ [1 - \frac{1}{WH} \sum_{x}^{W} \sum_{y}^{H} p_n(x, y)]$ 
 $CELoss(p_n^{rcnn\_cls}, \hat{p}_n^{rcnn\_cls}) \}$ 

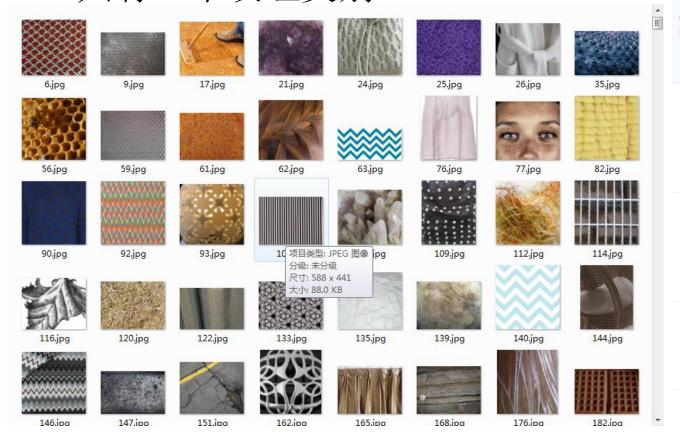
make the classification loss aware of variable occlusion levels 与遮挡程度正相关

Method	R	НО
Baseline SPD ( $L_0$ loss in Eq.(1))	13.8	57.0
Our MGAN $(L_0 + L_{mask})$	11.9	52.7
Our MGAN $(L_0 + L_{occ})$	13.2	55.6
Our Final MGAN $(L_0 + L_{mask} + L_{occ})$	11.5	51.7

Set	[50, 75]	[75, 125]	>125
Baseline SPD	66.3	59.7	43.1
Our MGAN	61.7	52.3	37.6

Table 3. Comparison (in log-average miss rates) by dividing pedestrians w.r.t. their height (pixels): small [50-75], medium [75-125] and large (>125) representing 28%, 37% and 35%, respectively of CityPersons **HO** set. Best results are boldfaced in each case.

- 对图片的纹理进行分类
- 该数据集由五千多张图片组成,一共有47个纹理类别



#### 提供者: Mr.Fire 通过在本地训练模型并对提交文件的实时评测,最终完成评分为 90.07。

**№** 90.07

Keras SENet 2019-12-27 19:18:53

#### 提供者:语言沉默

通过在本地训练模型并对提交文件的实时评测,最终完成评分为 88.83。

**88.83** 

PyTorch ResNet 2019-12-17 20:35:14

#### 提供者:川

通过在本地训练模型并对提交文件的实时评测,最终完成评分为 88.48。

**88.48** 

PyTorch SENet 2019-12-19 01:30:26

#### 提供者: FastAI可解释性差

4 batch数据为1,循环次数为1次,损失函数优化完,最终完成评分为81.47。

**81.47** 

PyTorch SENet 2019-12-22 02:55:34

#### 提供者:gboy

5 batch数据为16,循环次数为15次,损失函数优化完,最终完成评分为81.29。

**81.29** 

PyTorch SENet 2019-12-24 18:39:24

#### 提供者: Mr.sheep

通过在本地训练模型并对提交文件的实时评测,最终完成评分为80.5。

**80.50** 

2020-01-06 00:59:31

2020-01-05 23:56:54

#### 提供者:梦幻济公

7 通过在本地训练模型并对提交文件的实时评测,最终完成评分为 80.41。

**№** 80.41

```
/resnet101/2019-12-23T15:57:15.420084/
no data argument
EPOCH = 100
MILESTONES = [30, 60, 80]
INIT LR = 0.05
loss = CE
Training Epoch: 84: Average loss: 0.0000, Top 1 Accuracy: 1.0000, Top 5 Accuracy: 1.0000, LR: 0.000400
Test set: Average loss: 0.0730, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.5718, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.8378
/resnet101/2019-12-23T10:40:34.765905/
EPOCH = 100
MILESTONES = [30, 60, 80]
INIT LR = 0.05
loss = CE
Training Epoch: 99: Average loss: 0.0015, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9867, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9997, LR: 0.000400
Test set: Average loss: 0.0755, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.6356, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.8528
/resnet101/2019-12-23T10:40:34.765905/
EPOCH = 100
MILESTONES = [30, 60, 80]
INIT LR = 0.05
loss = Focalloss(gamma=2,alpha=None)
Training Epoch: 64: Average loss: 0.0013, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9731, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9994, LR: 0.002000
Test set: Average loss: 0.0418, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.6445, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.8759
```

```
/resnet101/2019-12-23T12:55:33.834223/
EPOCH = 100
MILESTONES = [30, 60, 80]
INIT LR = 0.01
loss = CE
Training Epoch: 87: Average loss: 0.0005, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9967, Top 5 Accuracy: 1.0000, LR: 0.000080
Test set: Average loss: 0.0617, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.6986, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.8945
/resnet101/2019-12-23T13:50:20.492098/
EPOCH = 100
MILESTONES = [30, 60, 80]
INIT LR = 0.01
loss = Focalloss(gamma=2,alpha=None)
Training Epoch: 67: Average loss: 0.0005, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9897, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9994, LR: 0.000400
Test set: Average loss: 0.0325, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.7261, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9113
2019-12-23T23:50:09.548667/
EPOCH = 100
MILESTONES - [30, 60, 80]
INIT LR = 0.001
loss = Focalloss(gamma=2,alpha=None)
```

Training Epoch: 83: Average loss: 0.0003, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9988, Top 5 Accuracy: 1.0000, LR: 0.000008

Test set: Average loss: 0.0209, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.7633, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9424

```
ricap loss = ricap_criterion
Training Epoch: 63: Average loss: 0.0276, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.0544, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.1350, LR: 0.000040
Test set: Average loss: 0.0316, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.7748. Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9282
```

#### • resnet152

```
MILESTONES = [30, 60, 80]

INIT_LR = 0.001

loss = Focalloss(gamma=2,alpha=None)

Epoch 83: 70,80 74.65

Training: Average loss: 0.0003, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9979, Top 5 Accuracy: 1.0000, LR: 0.0000008

Test set: Average loss: 0.0210, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.7615, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9406
```

```
efficientnet-b3/2019-12-30T19:39:56.725418/

IMG_SIZE = 300
AutoAugment,RandomErasing
RAdam, Lookahead
ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizer, factor=0.5, patience=15, min_lr=1e-7)

INIT_LR = 0.001
ricap
loss = ricap_criterion
Epoch 40:
Training: Average loss: 0.0376, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.0464, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.1291, LR: 0.000125
val set: Average loss: 0.0315, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.7535, Top 5 Accuracy: 0.9326
```

```
[24, 11]
[16, 25, 18]
[10, 27, 30]
[32, 1, 34, 3, 36, 37, 4, 13, 23, 28, 31]
[41, 35]
[2, 8, 44, 45, 46, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29]
```

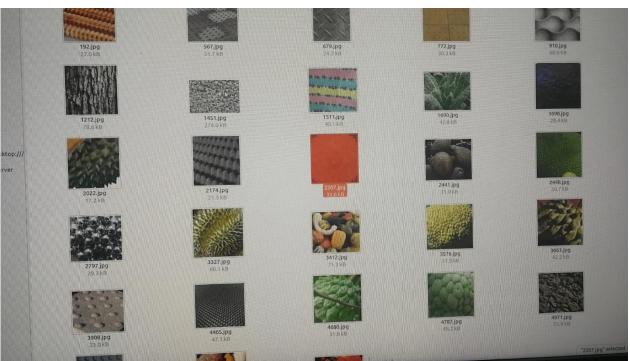
#### Labelsmooth 10,27,30

```
Epoch 54:
Training: Average loss: 0.0268, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9952, Top 5 Accuracy: 1.0000, LR: 0.000125
val set: Average loss: 0.0318, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9178, Top 5 Accuracy: 1.0000
```

#### Labelsmooth 32,1,34,.....

```
Epoch 42:
Training: Average loss: 0.0238, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.9988, Top 3 Accuracy: 1.0000, LR: 0.000250 val set: Average loss: 0.0383, Top 1 Accuracy: 0.7371, Top 3 Accuracy: 0.8964
```

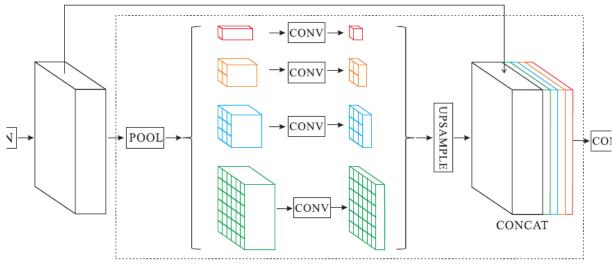




## 盲道分割

- 标注数据900+
- PSPnet50 训练 train/test 700/200
- 效果看起来非常好

Class\_1 result: iou/accuracy <u>0.9383/0.9524</u>, name: blindroad.



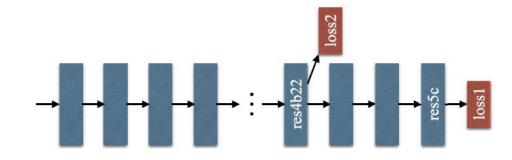


Figure 4. Illustration of auxiliary loss in ResNet101. Each blue box denotes a residue block. The auxiliary loss is added after the res4b22 residue block.

(b) Feature Map

(c) Pyramid Pooling Module: //blog.csdn.net/u01197463

https://blog.csdn.net/u01197463

### Top 20 Badcase on val metric:iou

```
1577847044942 0.7979445373648355
1577232803897 0.8009551941177134
1578291863003 0.8208336882331608
1577847114286 0.8492020990798133
1577844270663 0.8848732919017531
1577429335613 0.939975460283409
1577848618954 0.9465578987388115
1577778671252 0.9551962480146075
1578294092068 0.957158835105404
1577846042819 0.9587025107211002
1577845232909 0.9647294304359669
1578294102241 0.9652424282344378
1577777929716 0.967580841516563
1577780728036 0.9679561765314393
1577844651070 0.9741004043688015
1578291971121 0.9741502090679909
1577778481516 0.9759523850362772
1577777714741 0.9766568418483876
1577846853138 0.9769348071997571
1578297367703 0.977773888444053
```