Paper Reading

Jinming Su

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Chapter 1

Salient Object Detection

1.1 DNA: Deeply-supervised Nonlinear Aggregation for Salient Object Detection. arxiv, 2019.

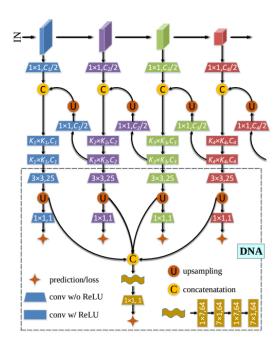


Figure 1.1: Residual Learning.

This paper has two contributions: (1) theoretically and experimentally analyzes the natural limitation of traditional side-output aggregation which can only make limited use of multi-scale side-output informantion; (2) proposes Deeply-supervised nonlinear aggregation (DNA) for side-output features. (3) as experience, in DNA, convolution layers with kernels of $n \times 1$ and $1 \times n$ are used, which is proved to be effective. Moreover, authers claim that large kernel size in DNA can improve performance.

Chapter 2

Object Detection

2.1 What Object Should I Use? - Task Driven Object Detection. CVPR, 2019.

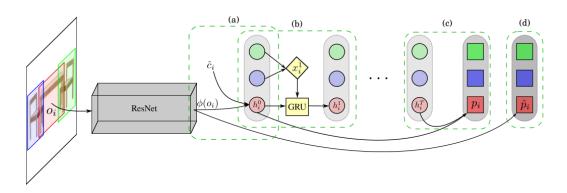


Figure 2.1: GGNN.

This paper has two contributions: (1) construct a COCO-Tasks dataset which comprises about 40,000 images where the most suitable objects for 14 <u>tasks</u> have been annotated; (2) proposes a method buliding on <u>Gated Graph Neural Network</u> to detect the most suitable objects for a given task.

2.1.	WHAT OBJECT SHOULD	I USE? - TASK	DRIVEN OBJECT	DETECTION. 0	CCHPARP TOER9.2.	OBJECT DETECTION
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Chapter 3

Others

3.1 Single Image Haze Removal Using Dark Channel Prior. CVPR, 2009. Best paper.

This paper introduces dark channel prior that is an observation -most local patches in haze-free outdoor images contain some pixels which have very low intensities in at least one color channel. This is the one of most famous papers in the domain of dehazing.

Some formulas in this paper are easy to understand. One can refer to https://www.cnblogs.com/Imageshop/p/3281703.html for more understanding.

The unofficial python code can be found in https://github.com/su526664687/dark-channel-prior-dehazing.

3.2 Single Image Dehazing Using Ranking Convolutional Neural Network. TMM, 2018.

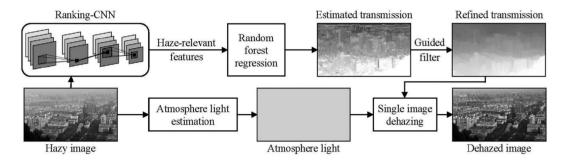


Figure 3.1: GGNN.

This paper presents a ranking cnn to deal with dehazing. The ranking-cnn mainly means a ranking layer. In this layer, the values in a feature map are ranked, and the same operation is conducted for each feature map. Moreover, this paper introduce a method to synthesize haze images.