

空域图卷积介绍（二）

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- 图卷积神经网络回顾
- 空间域图卷积局限性分析——过平滑现象
- 过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

图卷积神经网络分类

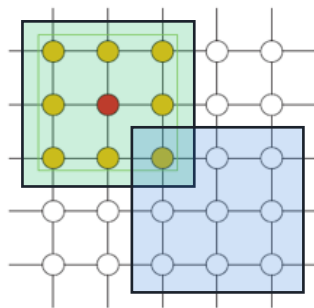
- 谱域图卷积
- 空间域图卷积

输入特征: $\mathbf{x} \in R^N$

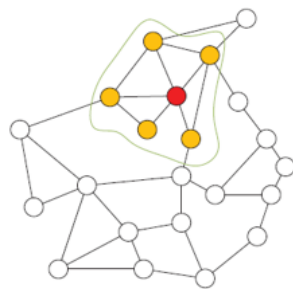
输出特征: $\mathbf{y} \in R^N$

图拉普拉斯: $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A}$

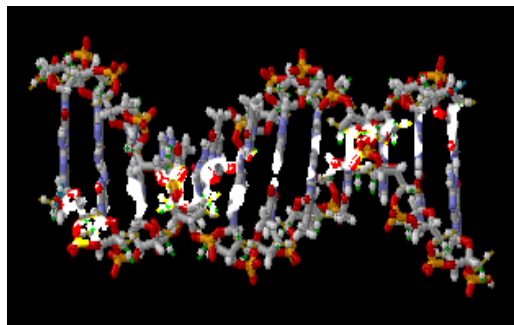
归一化形式: $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}^{-1/2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^{-1/2}$



(a) 结构化特征空间



(b) 非结构化特征空间

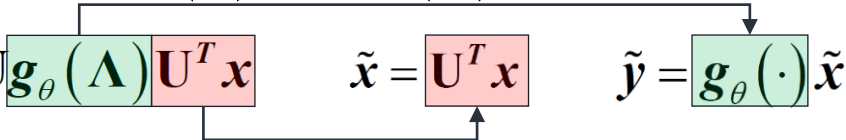


(c) 生物大分子结构



(d) 交通网络

谱域图卷积

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^T$$
$$y = g_{\theta}(\mathbf{L})x = \mathbf{U}g_{\theta}(\mathbf{\Lambda})\mathbf{U}^T x$$

$$y = g_{\theta} * x = \mathbf{U} \boxed{g_{\theta}(\mathbf{\Lambda})} \boxed{\mathbf{U}^T x} \quad \tilde{x} = \boxed{\mathbf{U}^T x} \quad \tilde{y} = \boxed{g_{\theta}(\cdot)} \tilde{x} \quad y = \mathbf{U} \tilde{y}$$

➤ 理论基础

- 图拉普拉斯矩阵：对称、半正定矩阵
- 特征向量正交：傅里叶正交基

➤ 缺点

- 计算复杂度、参数复杂度
- 局部空间卷积

谱域图卷积：切比雪夫正交基

$$\begin{aligned} y &= g_{\theta}(\mathbf{L}) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{U} \boxed{g_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda})} \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x} & \boxed{g_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda})} &= \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k \mathbf{T}_k(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}) \\ &= \left[\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k T_k(\mathbf{U} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}} \mathbf{U}^T) \right] \mathbf{x} = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k \boxed{T_k(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}) \mathbf{x}} = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k \boxed{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k} \end{aligned}$$

➤ 迭代计算

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k & \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_0 &= \mathbf{x} & \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 &= \tilde{\mathbf{L}} \mathbf{x} \\ & & \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k &= 2\tilde{\mathbf{L}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1} - \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{k-2} \end{aligned}$$

切比雪夫多项式

$$\begin{aligned} T_0(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}) &= \mathbf{I} & T_1(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}) &= \tilde{\mathbf{L}} \\ T_k(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}) &= 2\tilde{\mathbf{L}} T_{k-1}(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}) - T_{k-2}(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}) \end{aligned}$$

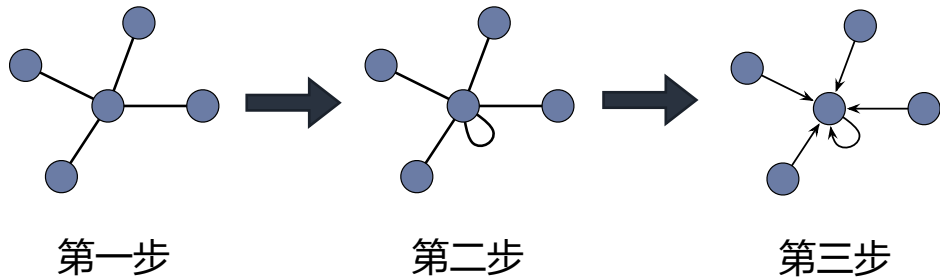
空间域图卷积：一阶切比雪夫卷积

$$y = \theta_0 \tilde{x}_0 + \theta_1 \tilde{x}_1 = \theta_0 x + \theta_1 \tilde{L}x = \left(\theta_0 - \theta_1 \mathbf{D}^{-1/2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^{-1/2} \right) x \quad \theta_0 = -\theta_1$$

$$y = \theta_0 \left[\tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2} \right] x \quad \tilde{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I}$$

➤ 物理意义

- 第一步：图上节点添加自连接边
- 第二步：局部空间信息融合
- 第三步：归一化

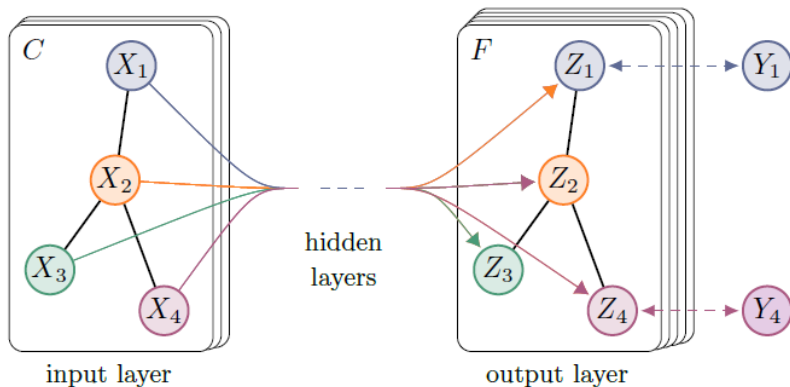


空间域图卷积：一阶切比雪夫卷积

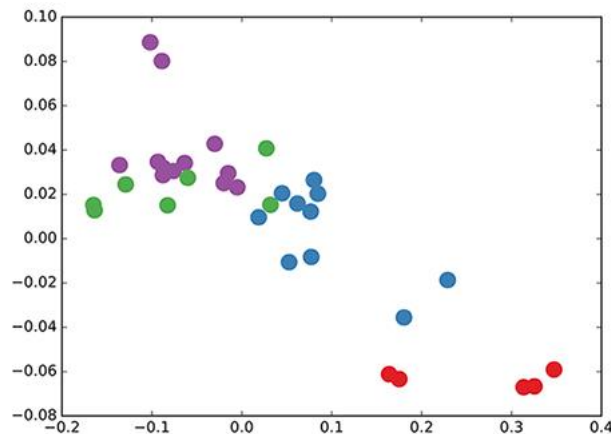
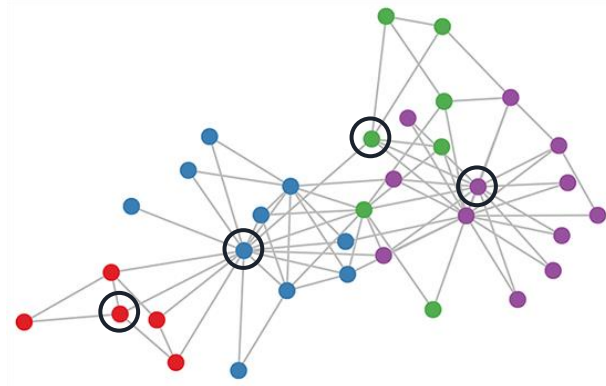
$$\mathbf{Y} = \hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{A}} \in R^{N \times N}, \quad \mathbf{X} \in R^{N \times C}, \quad \mathbf{W} \in R^{C \times D}$$

➤ 实际应用：图半监督学习

$$\mathbf{Z} = f(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{A}) = \text{softmax}(\hat{\mathbf{A}}\text{ReLU}(\hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^{(0)})\mathbf{W}^{(1)})$$



Semi-Supervised Classification with Graph Convolutional Networks



过平滑现象的发现过程

- 处理任务：
 - 基于GCNs的图半监督学习
- 核心观点：
 - **拉普拉斯平滑**：GCNs中图卷积是特殊形式的拉普拉斯平滑，可聚合近邻节点特征，使同一种类别的节点特征相似
 - **过平滑问题** (over-smoothing)：多层GCNs使节点输出特征过度平滑，无法区分不同类别节点。该现象在小数据集上发生很快
 - **标签传播困难**：同时，浅层GCNs又不能有效传播节点标签。

Deeper Insights into Graph Convolutional Networks for Semi-Supervised Learning, in AAAI 2019.

➤ GCN表现优异的直接原因：邻接矩阵

➤ GCN: $\mathbf{Y} = \hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}$

➤ FCN: $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}$

One-layer FCN	Two-layer FCN	One-layer GCN	Two-layer GCN
0.530860	0.559260	0.707940	0.798361

➤ GCN表现优异的根本原因：拉普拉斯平滑

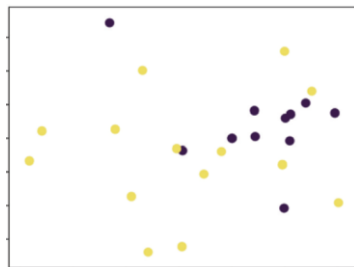
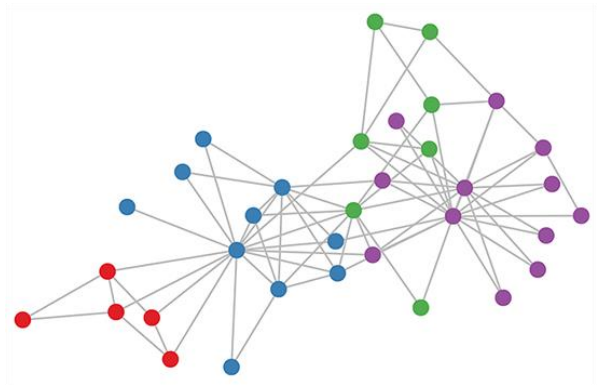
标准形式: $y_i = (1 - \gamma) x_i + \gamma \sum_j \frac{\tilde{a}_{ij}}{d_i} x_j, 1 \leq i \leq n$

矩阵形式: $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X} - \gamma \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{L}} \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{I} - \gamma \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{L}}) \mathbf{X}$

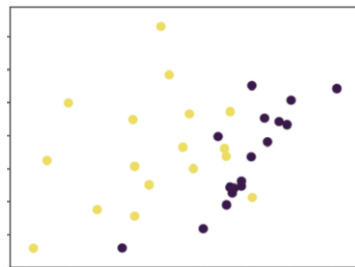
特殊形式: $\mathbf{Y} = (\mathbf{I} - \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1} (\tilde{\mathbf{D}} - \tilde{\mathbf{A}})) \mathbf{X} = \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{X}, \quad \gamma = 1$

➤ 过平滑现象：多次平滑后，不同节点的特征趋于同质化

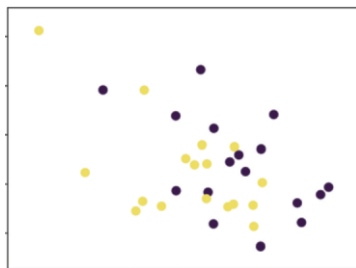
➤ 实验说明



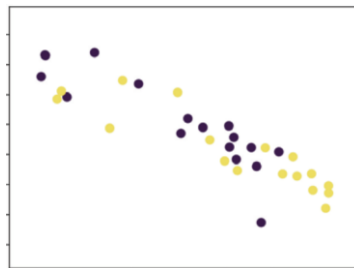
1-Layer



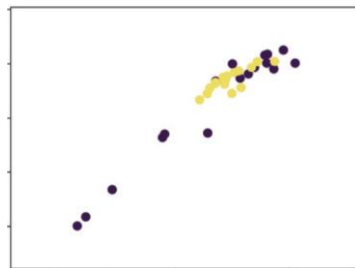
2-Layer



3-Layer



4-Layer



5-Layer

➤ 过平滑现象

➤ 理论分析

图 $\mathcal{G} = \{C_i\}_{i=1}^K$ 有 K 个连通分量, 第 i 个连通分量的指示向量为 $\mathbf{1}^{(i)} \in R^n$

$$\mathbf{1}^{(1)} = [1, 1, 1, 0, 0]^T \quad \mathbf{1}^{(2)} = [0, 0, 0, 1, 1]^T$$

定理 1: 若一个图没有二分连通分量, 则对于任意向量 $\mathbf{w} \in R^n, \alpha \in (0, 1]$, 有:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{rw})^m \mathbf{w} = [\mathbf{1}^{(1)}, \mathbf{1}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{1}^{(K)}] \theta_1$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{sym})^m \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} [\mathbf{1}^{(1)}, \mathbf{1}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{1}^{(K)}] \theta_2$$

其中 $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^K$

空间域图卷积局限性分析

定理 1 证明:

图拉普拉斯 \mathbf{L}_{rw} 和 \mathbf{L}_{sym} 的特征值相同。

矩阵	\mathbf{L}_{rw}	\mathbf{L}_{sym}
特征值	0	0
特征向量	$\{\mathbf{1}^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^K$	$\{\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^K$

特征值范围 $[0, 2)$ $\alpha \in (0, 1]$

矩阵	$\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{rw}$	$\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{sym}$
特征值	1	1
特征空间	$\{\mathbf{1}^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^K$	$\{\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^K$

特征值范围 $(-1, 1]$

特征多项式定理: 若 λ 是矩阵 \mathbf{L} 的特征值, 则 $f(\lambda)$ 是矩阵 $f(\mathbf{L})$ 的特征值

$$f(\lambda) = 1 - \alpha\lambda \quad f(\mathbf{L}) = \mathbf{I} - \alpha\mathbf{L}$$

空间域图卷积局限性分析

定理 1 证明:

矩阵	$\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{rw}$	$\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{sym}$
特征值	1	1
特征空间	$\{\mathbf{1}^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^K$	$\{\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^K$

特征值范围 $(-1, 1]$

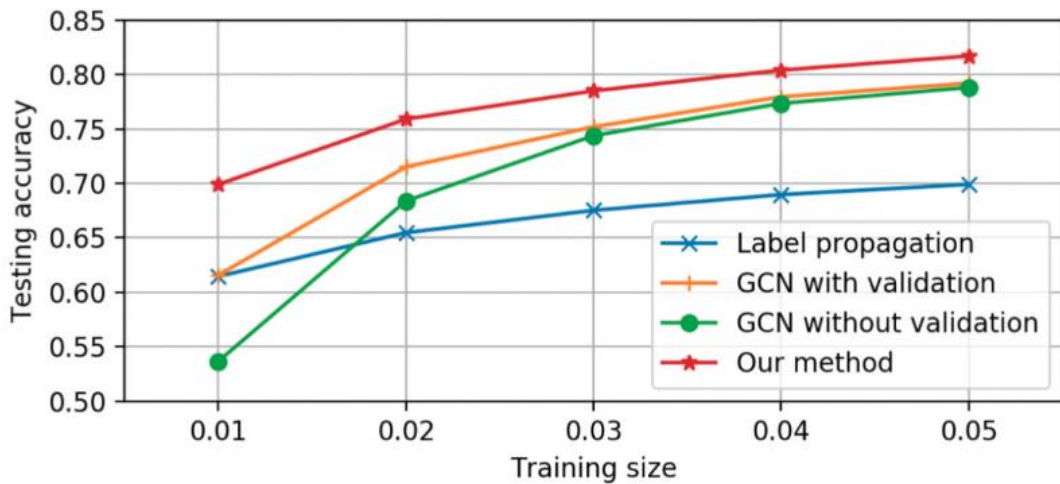
特征值 $\tilde{\lambda}$ 绝对值小于1

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{rw})^m \mathbf{w} = [\mathbf{1}^{(1)}, \mathbf{1}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{1}^{(K)}] \theta_1$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{L}_{sym})^m \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} [\mathbf{1}^{(1)}, \mathbf{1}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{1}^{(K)}] \theta_2$$

基于上述定理, over-smoothing (过平滑) 会使特征难以区分, 影响模型性能。

➤ 浅层GCNs不能有效传播特征



➤ 矛盾分析

➤ GCNs优势

- 图卷积（拉普拉斯平滑）使分类问题更容易
- 多层神经网络具备强大的特征提取功能

➤ GCNs劣势

- 多次拉普拉斯平滑使输出特征过度平滑
- 浅层神经网络的感受野、特征提取能力有限

➤ 解决方案

- 基于随机游走的协同训练（Co-Training）
- 自训练（Self-Training）

➤ 解决方案

Algorithm 1 Expand the Label Set via ParWalks

- 1: $P := (L + \alpha\Lambda)^{-1}$
- 2: **for** each class k **do**
- 3: $\mathbf{p} := \sum_{j \in S_k} P_{:,j}$
- 4: Find the top t vertices in \mathbf{p}
- 5: Add them to the training set with label k
- 6: **end for**

吸收概率矩阵 \mathbf{P} , $P_{i,j}$ 表示从节点 i 出发, 吸收到节点 j 的概率, 即节点 i, j 属于同一类的可能性

S_k 表示第 k 类有标签节点集合

\mathbf{p} 是 N 维向量, 表示所有顶点属于第 k 类概率

Algorithm 2 Expand the Label Set via Self-Training

- 1: $\mathbf{Z} := \text{GCN}(\mathbf{X}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times F}$, the output of GCN
- 2: **for** each class k **do**
- 3: Find the top t vertices in $Z_{:,k}$
- 4: Add them to the training set with label k
- 5: **end for**

空间域图卷积局限性分析

➤ 实验结果

Dataset	Nodes	Edges	Classes	Features
CiteSeer	3327	4732	6	3703
Cora	2708	5429	7	1433
PubMed	19717	44338	3	500

PubMed				
Label Rate	0.03%	0.05%	0.1%	0.3%
LP	<u>61.4</u>	<u>66.4</u>	65.4	66.8
Cheby	40.4	47.3	51.2	72.8
GCN-V	46.4	49.7	56.3	76.6
GCN+V	<u>60.5</u>	57.5	65.9	<u>77.8</u>
Co-training	62.2	68.3	72.7	<u>78.2</u>
Self-training	51.9	58.7	66.8	77.0
Union	58.4	<u>64.0</u>	<u>70.7</u>	79.2
Intersection	52.0	59.3	<u>69.4</u>	77.6

Cora						
Label Rate	0.5%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%
LP	<u>56.4</u>	62.3	65.4	67.5	69.0	70.2
Cheby	38.0	52.0	62.4	70.8	74.1	77.6
GCN-V	42.6	56.9	67.8	74.9	77.6	79.3
GCN+V	50.9	62.3	72.2	76.5	78.4	79.7
Co-training	<u>56.6</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>73.5</u>	75.9	78.9	80.8
Self-training	53.7	<u>66.1</u>	<u>73.8</u>	<u>77.2</u>	<u>79.4</u>	80.0
Union	58.5	69.9	75.9	78.5	80.4	81.7
Intersection	49.7	65.0	72.9	<u>77.1</u>	<u>79.4</u>	<u>80.2</u>

CiteSeer						
Label Rate	0.5%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%
LP	34.8	40.2	43.6	45.3	46.4	47.3
Cheby	31.7	42.8	59.9	66.2	68.3	69.3
GCN-V	33.4	46.5	62.6	66.9	68.4	69.5
GCN+V	<u>43.6</u>	55.3	64.9	<u>67.5</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>69.6</u>
Co-training	47.3	55.7	62.1	62.5	64.5	65.5
Self-training	43.3	<u>58.1</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>69.8</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>71.0</u>
Union	46.3	59.1	<u>66.7</u>	<u>66.7</u>	<u>67.6</u>	68.2
Intersection	42.9	59.1	68.6	70.1	70.8	71.2

- 过平滑问题是否具有—般性
 - 采样机制 (GraphSAGE) , 注意力机制 (GATs)
- 过平滑问题与其它问题的综合交互
 - 梯度消失、过拟合
- 如何缓解过平滑问题
 - 深度拓展: 高层特征融合底层特征
 - 宽度拓展: 全局特征融合局部特征

➤ 如何缓解过平滑问题——深度拓展

➤ 残差连接、稠密连接

$$\begin{aligned} Z^{(l+1)} &= \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{A} \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} X^{(l)} W^{(l)} \\ X^{(l+1)} &= \sigma \left(Z^{(l+1)} \right) + X^{(l)} \end{aligned} \quad X^{(l+1)} = \mathcal{T} \left(\sigma \left(Z^{(l+1)} \right), X^{(l)} \right)$$

➤ 强化自连接

$$X^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left(\left(\hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{A} \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + I \right) X^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

Semi-supervised Classification with Graph Convolutional Networks

Representation Learning on Graphs with Jumping Knowledge Networks

Cluster-GCN: An Efficient Algorithm for Training Deep and Large Graph Convolutional Networks

➤ 如何缓解过平滑问题——宽度拓展

➤ 多阶近邻连接

$$N - GCN = softmax(\mathcal{T} \begin{pmatrix} GCN(\bar{A}^0, X; \theta^{(0)}) \\ GCN(\bar{A}^1, X; \theta^{(1)}) \\ \dots \\ GCN(\bar{A}^n, X; \theta^{(n)}) \end{pmatrix} W) \quad GCN(\bar{A}, X; \theta) = \sigma(\bar{A}X\theta)$$

➤ 序列化连接

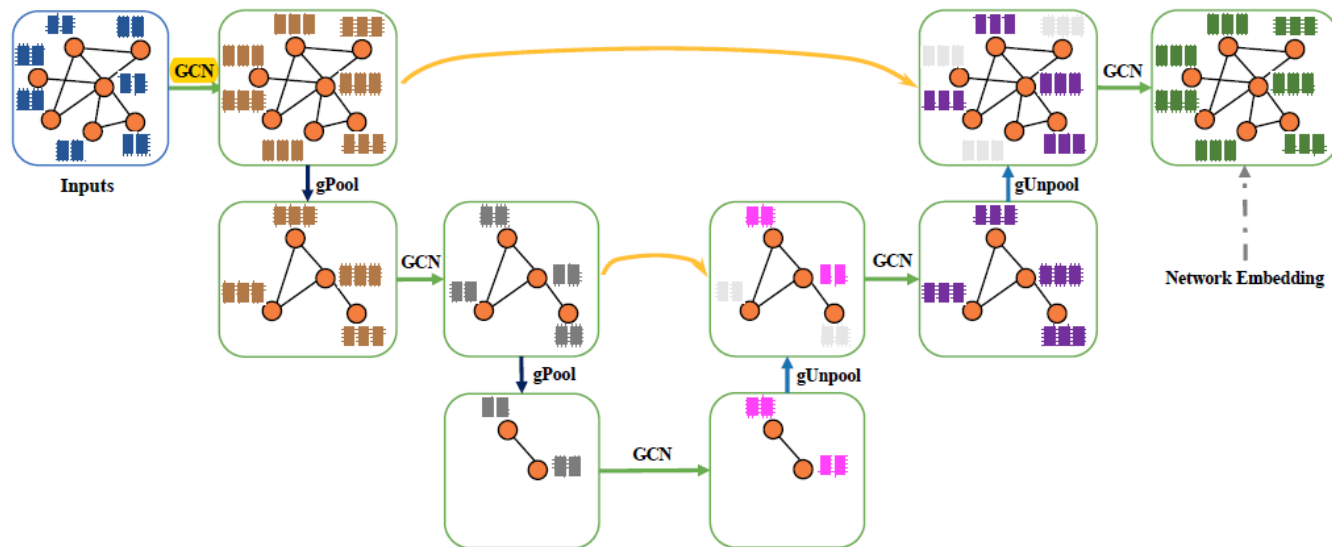
$$X^{(l+1)} = RNN \left(GCN \left(X^{(l)}, A; \theta^{(l)} \right), X^{(l)} \right)$$

N-GCN: Multi-Scale Graph Convolution for Semi-Supervised Node Classification

Residual or Gate? Towards Deeper Graph Neural Networks for Inductive Graph Representation Learning

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

- 核心思想：将U-Net网络迁入到图结构数据中，深度宽度同时拓展
- 难点：图池化 (Graph Pooling)



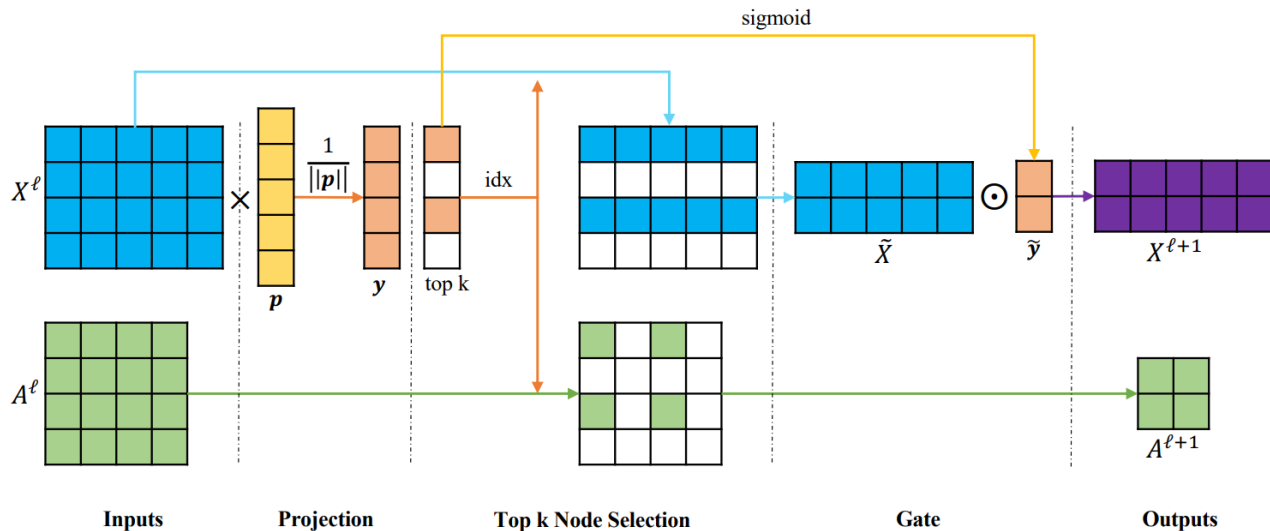
Graph U-Net, in ICML 2019.

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

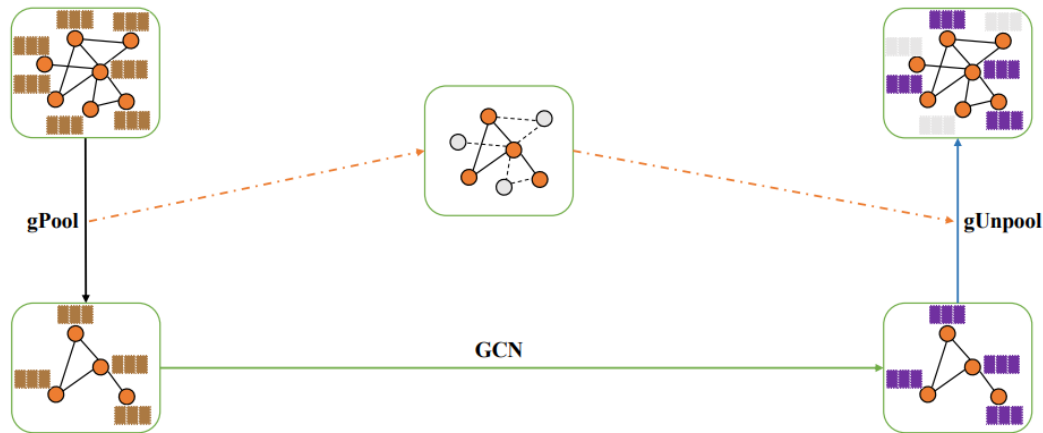
➤ 图池化

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y} &= X^\ell \mathbf{p}^\ell / \|\mathbf{p}^\ell\|, \\ \text{idx} &= \text{rank}(\mathbf{y}, k), \\ \tilde{\mathbf{y}} &= \text{sigmoid}(\mathbf{y}(\text{idx})), \\ \tilde{X}^\ell &= X^\ell(\text{idx}, :), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{\ell+1} &= A^\ell(\text{idx}, \text{idx}), \\ X^{\ell+1} &= \tilde{X}^\ell \odot (\tilde{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{1}_C^T), \end{aligned}$$



➤ 图逆池化



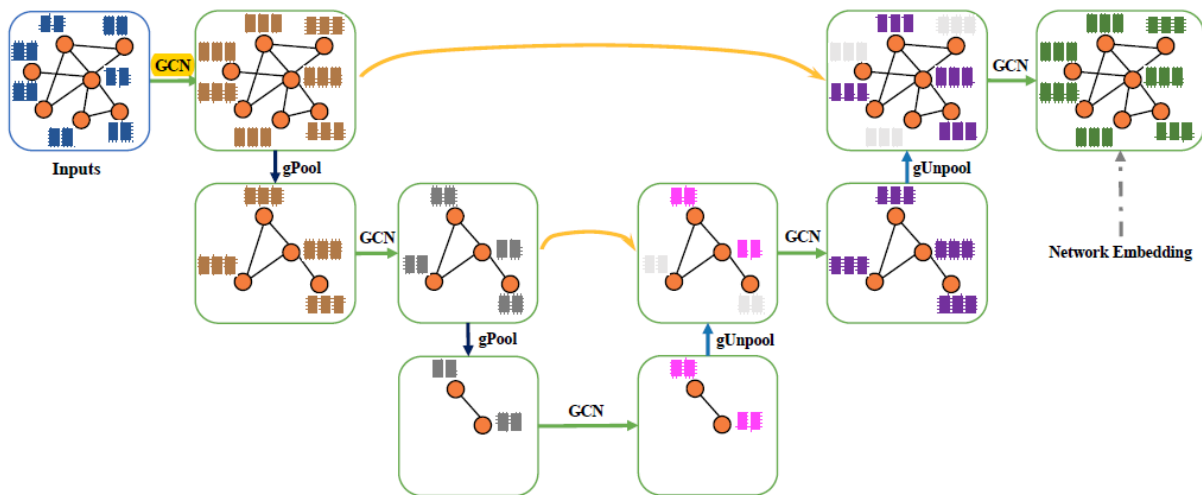
图逆池化过程

$$X^{\ell+1} = \text{distribute}(0_{N \times C}, X^{\ell}, \text{idx})$$

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

- 图增广技术：减少图稀疏

$$A^2 = A^\ell A^\ell, \quad A^{\ell+1} = A^2(\text{idx}, \text{idx})$$



Graph U-Net 整体结构

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

➤ 实验结果：测试数据集

➤ 节点分类

Dataset	Nodes	Features	Classes	Training	Validation	Testing	Degree
Cora	2708	1433	7	140	500	1000	4
Citeseer	3327	3703	6	120	500	1000	5
Pubmed	19717	500	3	60	500	1000	6

➤ 图分类

Dataset	Graphs	Nodes (max)	Nodes (avg)	Classes
D&D	1178	5748	284.32	2
PROTEINS	1113	620	39.06	2
COLLAB	5000	492	74.49	3

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

➤ 实验结果

Models	Cora	Citeseer	Pubmed
DeepWalk (Perozzi et al., 2014)	67.2%	43.2%	65.3%
Planetoid (Yang et al., 2016)	75.7%	64.7%	77.2%
Chebyshev (Defferrard et al., 2016)	81.2%	69.8%	74.4%
GCN (Kipf & Welling, 2017)	81.5%	70.3%	79.0%
GAT (Veličković et al., 2017)	83.0 ± 0.7%	72.5 ± 0.7%	79.0 ± 0.3%
g-U-Nets (Ours)	84.4 ± 0.6%	73.2 ± 0.5%	79.6 ± 0.2%

结论：g-U-Nets优于其它图卷积方法

Models	D&D	PROTEINS	COLLAB
PSCN (Niepert et al., 2016)	76.27%	75.00%	72.60%
DGCNN (Zhang et al., 2018)	79.37%	76.26%	73.76%
DiffPool-DET (Ying et al., 2018)	75.47%	75.62%	82.13%
DiffPool-NOLP (Ying et al., 2018)	79.98%	76.22%	75.58%
DiffPool (Ying et al., 2018)	80.64%	76.25%	75.48%
g-U-Nets (Ours)	82.43%	77.68%	77.56%

结论：g-U-Nets优于其它图池化方法

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

➤ 消融实验

Models	Cora	Citeseer	Pubmed
g-U-Nets without gPool or gUnpool	82.1 \pm 0.6%	71.6 \pm 0.5%	79.1 \pm 0.2%
g-U-Nets (Ours)	84.4 \pm 0.6%	73.2 \pm 0.5%	79.6 \pm 0.2%

结论：图池化增加节点感受野，提高模型准确率

Models	Cora	Citeseer	Pubmed
g-U-Nets without augmentation	83.7 \pm 0.7%	72.5 \pm 0.6%	79.0 \pm 0.3%
g-U-Nets (Ours)	84.4 \pm 0.6%	73.2 \pm 0.5%	79.6 \pm 0.2%

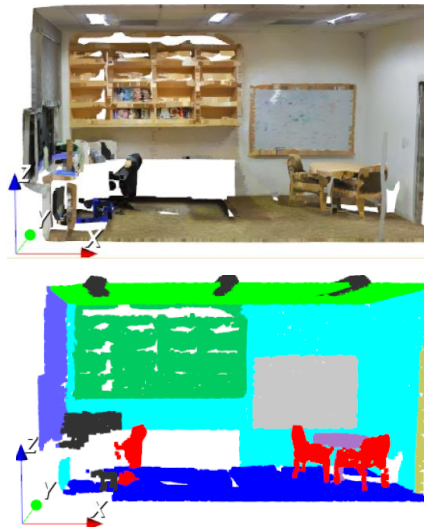
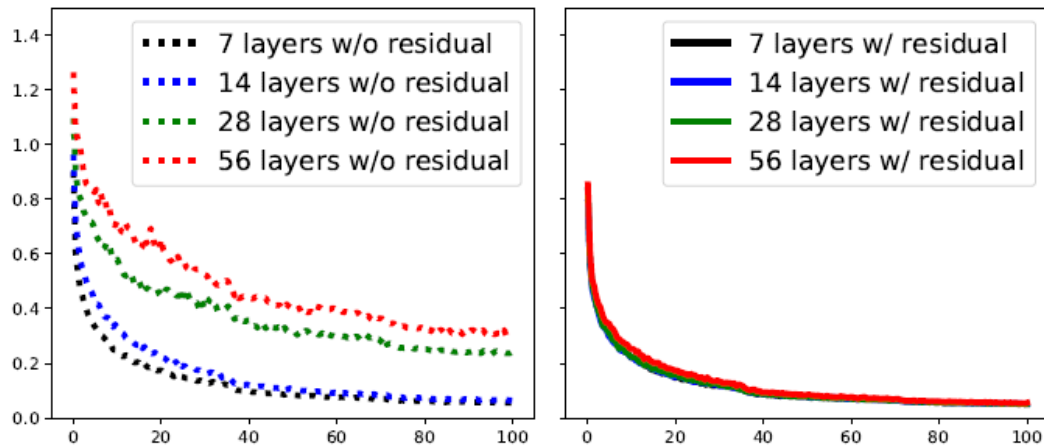
结论：图增广缓解图池化造成的图稀疏问题

Depth	Cora	Citeseer	Pubmed
2	82.6 \pm 0.6%	71.8 \pm 0.5%	79.1 \pm 0.3%
3	83.8 \pm 0.7%	72.7 \pm 0.7%	79.4 \pm 0.4%
4	84.4 \pm 0.6%	73.2 \pm 0.5%	79.6 \pm 0.2%
5	84.1 \pm 0.5%	72.8 \pm 0.6%	79.5 \pm 0.3%

结论：U-Net结构提升模型深度

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

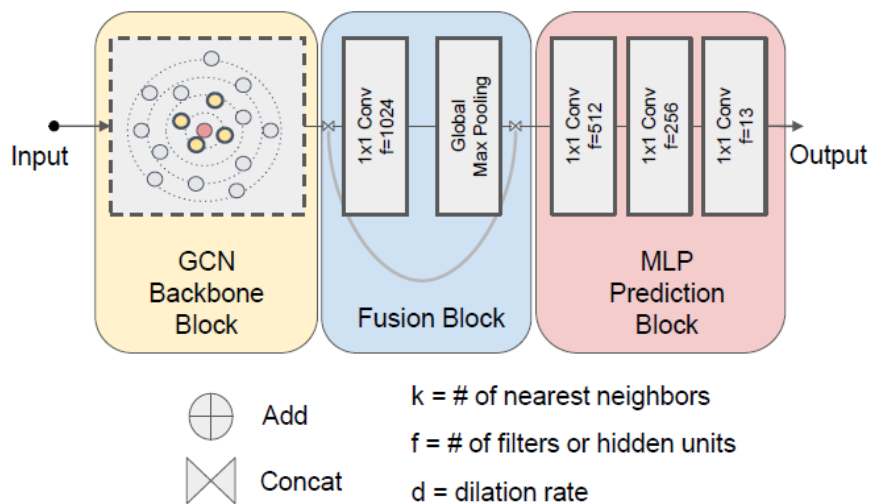
- 多层图卷积：梯度消失、过度平滑
- 借鉴：ResNet、DenseNet、Dilated Convolution（查阅第一节课）



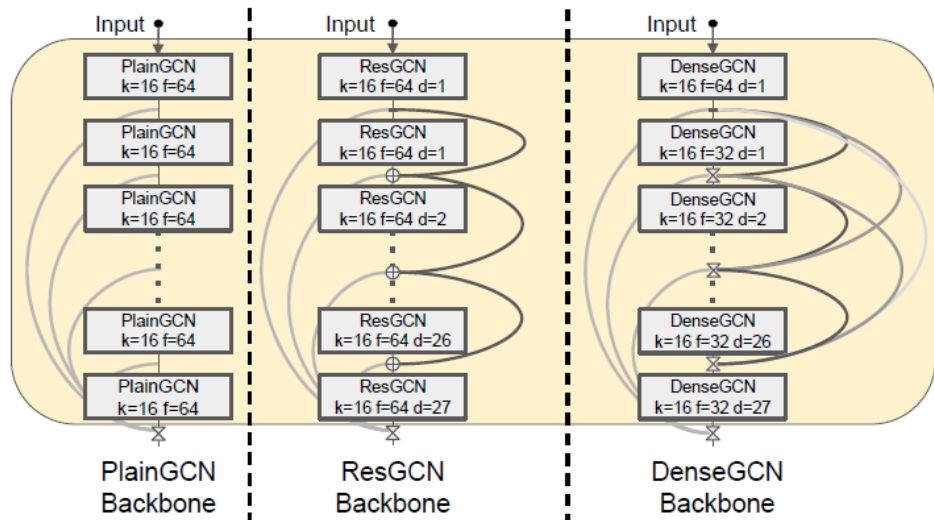
DeepGCNs: Can GCNs Go as Deep as CNNs? in ICCV 2019.

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

➤ 应用：点云分割



(a) 点云分割模型基本框架



(b) 点云分割模型特征提取部分

➤ 解决方案

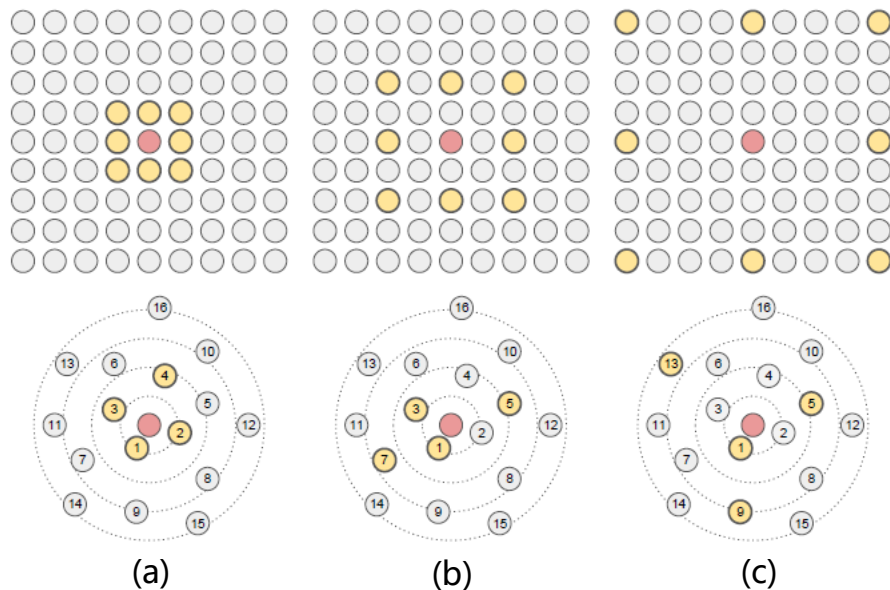
➤ Res-GCN: 残差连接

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{G}_{l+1} &= \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{G}_l, \mathcal{W}_l) \\ &= \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{G}_l, \mathcal{W}_l) + \mathcal{G}_l = \mathcal{G}_{l+1}^{res} + \mathcal{G}_l.\end{aligned}$$

➤ Dense-GCN: 稠密连接

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{G}_{l+1} &= \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{G}_l, \mathcal{W}_l) \\ &= \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{G}_l, \mathcal{W}_l), \mathcal{G}_l) \\ &= \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{G}_l, \mathcal{W}_l), \dots, \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{G}_0, \mathcal{W}_0), \mathcal{G}_0)\end{aligned}$$

➤ Dilated GCN: 膨胀卷积



膨胀图卷积示意图

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

➤ 实验结果

Ablation	Model	mIoU	Δ mIoU	dynamic	connection	dilation	stochastic	# NNs	# filters	# layers
Reference	<i>ResGCN-28</i>	52.49	0.00	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	16	64	28
Dilation	<i>PlainGCN-28</i>	51.98	-0.51	✓	\oplus	✓		16	64	28
		49.64	-2.85	✓	\oplus			16	64	28
		40.31	-12.18	✓				16	64	28
Fixed k -NN		48.38	-4.11		\oplus			16	64	28
		43.43	-9.06					16	64	28
Connections	<i>DenseGCN-28</i>	51.27	-1.22	✓	\boxtimes	✓	✓	8	32	28
		40.47	-12.02	✓		✓	✓	16	64	28
		38.79	-13.70	✓		✓	✓	8	64	56
		49.23	-3.26	✓		✓	✓	16	64	14
		47.92	-4.57	✓		✓	✓	16	64	7
Neighbors		49.98	-2.51	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	8	64	28
		49.22	-3.27	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	4	64	28
Depth	<i>ResGCN-56</i>	53.64	1.15	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	8	64	56
	<i>ResGCN-14</i>	49.90	-2.59	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	16	64	14
	<i>ResGCN-7</i>	48.95	-3.53	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	16	64	7
Width	<i>ResGCN-28W</i>	53.78	1.29	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	8	128	28
		49.18	-3.31	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	32	32	28
		48.80	-3.69	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	16	32	28
		45.62	-6.87	✓	\oplus	✓	✓	16	16	28

➤ 实验结论

- 残差连接：提高准确率的关键方法，加入残差连接之后，各项模型性能都会获得有效提升（10%）
- 稠密连接：性能提升同残差连接（10%），但是由于concat操作，会引入相当大的内存代价，因此推荐使用残差连接
- 膨胀率：可在一定程度上提高模型准确率（2%-3%）
- 动态K近邻：可提高模型准确率（4%），但带来相对较高的计算代价

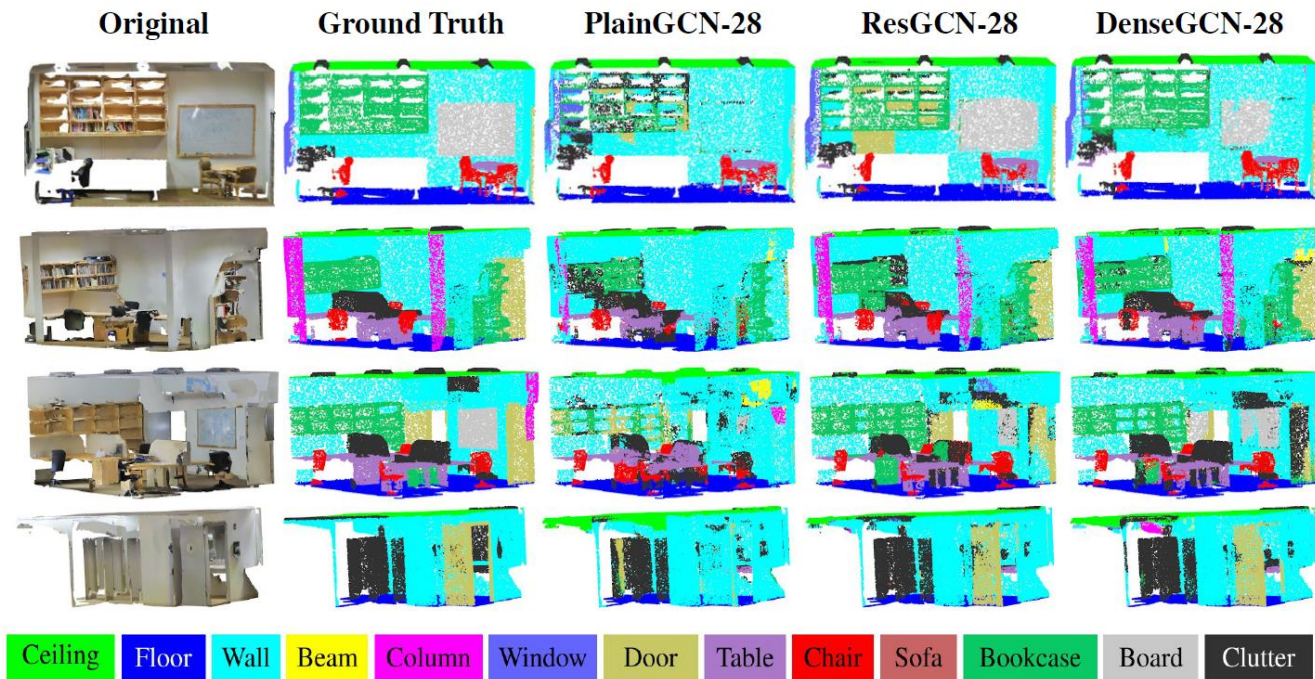
➤ 实验结论

- 近邻大小：邻居数量增多时，可提高性能（2%-3%）
- 网络深度：只有当使用残差连接和膨胀卷积时，层数加深，才会提高网络性能
- 网络宽度：提高宽度可以达到和提升深度相同的性能加持

Method	OA	mIOU	ceiling	floor	wall	beam	column	window	door	table	chair	sofa	bookcase	board	clutter
PointNet [27]	78.5	47.6	88.0	88.7	69.3	42.4	23.1	47.5	51.6	54.1	42.0	9.6	38.2	29.4	35.2
MS+CU [8]	79.2	47.8	88.6	95.8	67.3	36.9	24.9	48.6	52.3	51.9	45.1	10.6	36.8	24.7	37.5
G+RCU [8]	81.1	49.7	90.3	92.1	67.9	44.7	24.2	52.3	51.2	58.1	47.4	6.9	39.0	30.0	41.9
PointNet++ [29]	-	53.2	90.2	91.7	73.1	42.7	21.2	49.7	42.3	62.7	59.0	19.6	45.8	48.2	45.6
3DRNN+CF [49]	86.9	56.3	92.9	93.8	73.1	42.5	25.9	47.6	59.2	60.4	66.7	24.8	57.0	36.7	51.6
DGCNN [42]	84.1	56.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ResGCN-28 (Ours)	85.9	60.0	93.1	95.3	78.2	33.9	37.4	56.1	68.2	64.9	61.0	34.6	51.5	51.1	54.4

过平滑问题的若干缓解方案

➤ 点云分割结果可视化:



- 空域图卷积
 - 理论基础：从谱域图卷积到空域图卷积
 - 技术路线：多阶拉普拉斯平滑
 - 潜在问题：过平滑现象
 - 解决方案：深度拓展、宽度拓展
- 下次内容
 - 图卷积的实践应用



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谢谢大家

END