YOLOv4: Optimal Speed and Accuracy of Object Detection YOLOv4: 目标检测最优速度和精度

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摘要

有大量的技巧可以提高卷积神经网络(CNN)的精度。需要在大数据集下对这种技巧的组合进行实际测试,并需要对结果进行理论论证。某些技巧仅在某些模型上使用和专门针对某些问题,或只针对小规模的数据集;而一些技巧,如批处理归一化、残差连接等,适用于大多数的模型、任务和数据集。我们假设这种通用的技巧包括加权残差连接(Weighted-Residual-Connection,WRC)、跨小型批量连接(Cross-Stage-Partial-connection,CSP)、Cross mini-Batch Normalization(CmBN)、自对抗训练(Self-adversarial-training,SAT)和 Mish 激活函数。我们在本文中使用这些新的技巧: WRC、CSP、CmBN、SAT,Mish-activation,Mosaic data augmentation、CmBN、DropBlock 正则化和 CIoU 损失,以及这些技巧的组合,在 MS COCO 数据集达到目前最好的结果: 43.5%的 AP(65.7% AP₅₀),在 Tesla V100 上速度达到约 65FPS。源码见:https://github.com/AlexeyAB/darknet.

1. 引言

大多数基于 CNN 的目标检测器基本上都仅适用于推荐系统。例如:通过城市摄像头寻找免费停车位,它由精确的慢速模型完成,而 汽车碰撞警报需要由快速、低精度模型完成。改善实时目标检测器的 精度,使其能够不仅可以用于提示生成推荐系统,也可以用于独立的流程管理和减少人力投入。传统 GPU 使得目标检测可以以实惠的价格运行。最准确的现代神经网络不是实时运行的,需要大量的训练的GPU 与大的 mini bacth size。我们通过创建一个 CNN 来解决这样的问题,在传统的 GPU 上进行实时操作,而对于这些训练只需要一个传统的 GPU。

这研究的主要目的是设计一个可以在生产环境快速运行的目标 检测器,并且进行并行计算优化,而不是较低的计算量理论指标 (BFLOP)。我们希望所设计的目标易于训练和使用。例如,任何使 用传统 GPU 进行训练和测试的人都可以实现实时、高质量、有说服 力的目标检测结果,YOLOv4 的结果如图 1 所示。现将我们的成果总 结如下:

- 1. 我们构建了一个快速、强大的模型,这使得大家都可以使用 1080 Ti 或 2080 Ti GPU 来训练一个超快、准确的目标检测器。
- 2. 我们验证了最先进的 Bag-of-Freebies 和 Bag-of-Specials 方法 在目标检测训练期间的影响。
- 3. 我们修改了最先进的方法,使其变得更高效并且适合单 GPU 训练,包括 CBN[89]、PAN[49]、SAM[85]等。

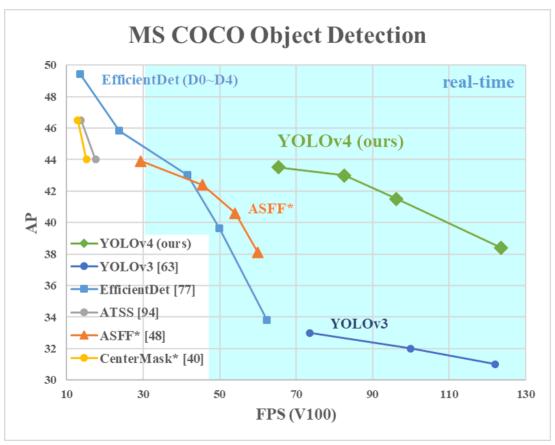


图 1: 本文提出的 YOLOv4 和其他先进的目标检测器比较结果。YOLOv4 与 EfficientDet 相比精度差不多相同,但速度比其快两倍。YOLOv3 的 AP 值和 FPS 都分别提升了 10%和 12%。

2. 相关工作

2.1. 目标检测模型

现代目标检测器通常由两部分组成: ImageNet 上预训练的 backbone 和用于预测类别和 BBOX 的检测器 head。对于那些在 GPU 平台上运行的探测器,其 backbone 可以是 VGG[68], ResNet[26]、ResNeXt[86]、或 DenseNet [30]。对于那些运行在 CPU 平台上的检测器形式,它们的 backbone 可以是 SqueezeNet[31]、MobileNet[28,66,27,74],或 ShuffleNet[97,53]。至于 head 部分,它通常被分两类:即一阶段(one-stage)和两阶段(two-stage)的目标检测器。最有代表性的两阶段检测器是 R-CNN[19]系列模型,包括 Fast R-CNN[18]、

Faster R-CNN[64]、R-FCN[9]和 Libra R-CNN[58]。也可以在两阶段目标检测器中不用 anchor 的目标检测器,如 RepPoints[87]。对于一阶段检测器来说,最代表性的有 YOLO[61、62、63]、SSD[50]和 RetinaNet[45]。近几年来,也开发了许多不使用 anchor 的一阶段目标检测器。这类检测器有 CenterNet[13]、CornerNet[37,38]、FCOS[78]等。近年来开发检测器往往会在 backbone 和 head 之间插入一些层,这些层用于收集不同阶段的特征图。我们可以称它为检测器的 neck。通常情况下 neck 是由几个自下而上或自上而下的通路(paths)组成。具有这种结构的网络包括 Feature Pyramid Network (FPN)[44]、Path Aggregation(PAN)[49]、BiFPN[77]和 NAS-FPN[17]。除上述模型外,有的研究者注重于直接重新构建 backbone (DetNet[43]、DetNAS[7])或重新构建整个模型 (SpineNet[12]、HitDetector[20]),并用于目标检测任务。

总结起来,通常目标检测模型由以下一些部分组成:

- 输入:图像、图像块、图像金字塔
- Backbones: VGG16[68] \ ResNet-50[26] \ SpineNet[12] \
 EfficientNet-B0/B7[75] \ CSPResNeXt50[81] \ CSPDarknet53[81]
- Neck:
 - Additional blocks: SPP [25], ASPP [5], RFB[47], SAM [85]
- Path-aggregation blocks: FPN [44], PAN [49], NAS-FPN [17],
 Fully-connected FPN, BiFPN[77], ASFF [48], SFAM [98]
- Heads:

- Dense Prediction (one-stage):RPN [64], SSD [50], YOLO
 [61], RetinaNet[45] (anchor based) CornerNet [37],
 CenterNet [13], MatrixNet[60], FCOS [78] (anchor free)
- Sparse Prediction (two-stage):Faster R-CNN [64], R-FCN [9],
 Mask R-CNN [23] (anchor based) RepPoints [87] (anchor free)

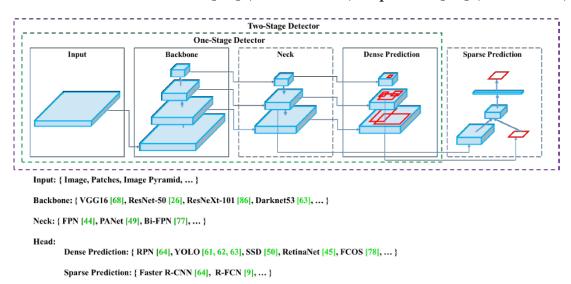


图 2: 目标检测器。

2.2. Bag of freebies

通常情况下,传统的目标检测器的训练都是在线下进行的。因此,研究者们总是喜欢利用纯下训练的好处而研究更好的训练方法,使得目标检测器在不增加测试成本的情况下达到更好的精度。我们将这些只需改变训练策略或只增加训练成本的方法称为 bag of freebies。目标检测经常采用并符合这个定义的就是数据增强。数据增强的目的是增加输入图像的多样性,从而使设计的目标检测模型对来自不同环境的图片具有较高的鲁棒性。比如 photometric distortions 和 geometric distortions 是两种常用的数据增强方法,它们对检测任务肯定是有好处的。使用 photometric distortions 时,我们调整图像的亮度、对比度、

色调、饱和度和噪声。使用 geometric distortions 时,我们对图像添加随机缩放、裁剪、翻转和旋转。

上面提到的数据增强方法都是逐像素的调整,以及调整区域的所 有原始像素信息会被保留下来。此外,一些从事数据增强工作的研究 者把重点放在了模拟目标遮挡问题上。他们在图像分类和目标检测取 得了好的结果。例如,随机擦除[100]和 CutOut[11]可以随机的选取图 像中的矩形区域,并填充随机值或零的互补值。至于 hide-and-seek [69] 和 grid mask [6],他们随机或均匀地选择图像中的多个矩形区域,并 将其全部像素值替换为零值。如果将类似的概念应用到特征图中,就 是 DropOut[71]、DropConnect[80]和 DropBlock[16]方法。此外,有研 究者提出了将多张图像放在一起从而实现数据增强的方法。例如, MixUp[92]将两张图像以不同系数的进行相乘和叠加,并根据叠加比 例调整标签。对于 CutMix[91], 它通过覆盖裁剪后的图像到其他图像 的矩形区域, 并根据混合区的大小调整标签。除了以上提到的方法, 网络迁移 GAN[15]也常常用于数据增强,这种方法可以有效地减少 CNN 学习到的纹理偏差。

与上面提出的各种方法不同,其他的一些 Bag of freebies 方法是专门解决可能有偏差的数据集中语义分布问题。在处理语义分布偏差的问题上,有一个很重要的问题是不同类别之间的数据不平衡,而两阶段检测器处理这个问题通常是通过 hard negative example mining [72]或 online hard example mining [67]。但 example mining method 不适用于一阶段的目标检测器,因为这种检测器属于密集预测架构。因此,

Linet al.[45]提出了 focal loss 解决数据不平衡问题。另一个很重要的问题是,one-hot 编码很难表达出类与类之间关联程度。这种表示方法(one-hot)通常在打标签的时候使用。在[73]中提出的 label smoothing 方案是将硬标签转化为软标签进行训练,可以使模型更具有鲁棒性。为了获得更好的软标签,Islam 等[33]引入知识蒸馏的概念并用于设计标签细化网络。

最后一个 bag of freebies 是边界框(BBox)回归的目标函数。检测 器通常使用 MSE 损失函数对 BBOX 的中心点和宽高进行回归,例如 $\{x_{center}, y_{center}, w, h\}$, 或者是回归预测左上角的点和右下角的点,例如 $\{x_{top_left}, y_{top_left}, x_{bottom_right}, y_{bottom_right}\}$ 。对于基于 anchor 的方法,它会 估算出对应的偏移量,例如{ x center offset, y center offset, w offset, h offset } and { x top left offset , y top left offset , x bottom right offset , y bottom right offset }。但是,如果要直接估计 BBOX 每个点的坐标值, 就要将这些点作为独立变量,但实际上未考虑对象本身的完整性。为 了使这一问题得到更好的解决,一些研究人员最近提出了 IoU 损失 [90], 其考虑了预测 BBox 面积和 ground truth BBox 面积的覆盖度。 IoU 损失计算过程将通过计算预测值与真实值的 IoU,然后将生成的 结果连接成一个整体代码,最终通过计算获得 BBox 的四个坐标值。 因为 IOU 是一个与尺度无关的表示,它可以解决当传统方法计算{x, y, w, h}的11或12损失时,损失会随着尺度增加而增大的问题。最 近,一些研究人员不断改善 IOU 损失。例如 GIoU 损失[65]除覆盖面 积也考虑物体的形状和方向。他们建议找到能同时覆盖预测 BBOX 和

真实值 BBox 的最小面积 BBOX,并使用这个 BBox 作为分母并取代原先 IoU 损失的分母。至于 DIoU 损失[99],它另外还包括考虑物体中心的距离,另一方面 CIoU 损失[99]同时考虑到重叠面积和中心点之间的距离以及长宽比。CIoU 可以在 BBox 回归问题上获得了更好的收敛速度和精度。

2.3. Bag of specials

对于那些只会增加少量的推理成本的插入模块和后期处理方法,但可显著提高目标检测的准确性,我们称其为"Bag of specials"。一般来说,这些插入模块是用来增强模型的某些属性的,如扩大感受野、引入注意力机制或增强特征整合能力等,而后处理是一种筛选模型预测结果方法。

可用于扩大感受野的常用模块有 SPP[25]、ASPP[5]和 RFB[47]。 SPP 模块源于 Spatial Pyramid Match(SPM)[39],而 SPMs 的原始方法是将特征图分割成几个 $d \times d$ 相等大小的块,其中 d 可以是 $\{1,2,3,\cdots\}$,从而形成空间金字塔,然后提取 bag-of-word 特征。SPP 将 SPM 集成到 CNN 并使用 max-pooling 操作而不是 bag-of-word 运算。由于 He 等人提出的 SPP 模块[25]会输出一维特征向量,因此不可能应用于全卷积网络(FCN)中。因此,在 YOLOv3 的设计[63]中,Redmon 和 Farhadi 改进了 YOLOv3 的设计,将 SPP 模块修改为融合 $k \times k$ 池化核的最大池化输出,其中 $k = \{1,5,9,13\}$,步长等于 1。在这种设计下,一个相对较大的 $k \times k$ 有效地增加了 backbone 的感受野。增加了改进版的 SPP 模块后,YOLOv3-608 在 MS COCO 上 AP50 提

升了 2.7%, 但要付出 0.5%的额外计算成本。ASPP[5]模块和改进后的 SPP 模块在操作上的区别是主要由原来的步长 1、核大小为 k×k 的 最大池化到几个 3×3 核的最大池化,缩放比例为 k, 步长 1 的空洞 卷积。RFB 模块是使用几个 k×k 核的空洞卷积,空洞率为 k, 步长 为 1 以得到比 ASPP 更全面的空间覆盖率。RFB[47]只需额外增加 7% 推理时间却在 MS COCO 上将 SSD 的 AP₅₀提升 5.7%。

在目标检测中经常使用的注意力模块,通常分为 channel-wise 注意力和 point-wise 注意力,具有代表性的两个模型分别是 Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) [29]和 Spatial Attention Module (SAM) [85]。虽然 SE 模块可以将 ResNet50 在 ImageNet 图像分类任务上的 top-1 准确率提升 1%,而计算量仅仅增加 2%,但是在 GPU 上推理时间通常会增加 10% 左右,所以更适合用于移动端设备。但对于 SAM,它只需要额外 0.1% 的计算量就可以将 ResNet50-SE 在 ImageNet 图像分类任务上的 Top-1 精度提高 0.5%。最重要的是,它完全不会影响 GPU 上推理的速度。

在特征融合方面,早期的做法是使用快捷连接(skip connection) [51]或超列(hyper-column)[22]将低级物理特征融合成高级语义特征。由于 FPN 等多尺度预测方法越来越流行,许多集成了不同的特征金字塔特征的轻量级模块被提了出来。这类模块包括 SFAM[98]、ASFF[48]和 BiFPN[77]。SFAM 的主要思想是利用 SE 模块对多尺度特征图在通道方向上重新加权拼接特征图。至于 ASFF,它用 softmax 进行 point-wise 水平的重新加权,然后在不同尺度添加特征图。在

BiFPN中,多输入加权残差连接进行多尺度水平的重新加权,然后在不同尺度上添加特征图。

在深度学习的研究中,有人注重于寻找好的激活函数。一个好的激活函数可以使梯度更有效地传播,同时也不会造成太多的额外计算成本。2010年,Nair 和 Hinton [56]提出了 ReLU 来实质性地解决梯度消失的问题,这也是 tanh 和 sigmoid 激活函数经常遇到的问题。随后便提出了 LReLU[54]、PReLU[24]、ReLU6[28]、Scaled Exponential Linear Unit (SELU)[35]、Swish[59]、hard-Swish[27]和 Mish[55]等,这些激活函数也用来解决梯度消失问题的。LReLU 和 PReLU 的主要目的是为了解决当 ReLU 输出小于零时梯度为零的问题。至于 ReLU6和 Hard-Swish,它们是专为量化网络(quantization networks)设计。对于自归一化的神经网络,SELU激活函数的提出满足了这一目的。需要注意的是,Swish 和 Mish 都是连续可微的激活函数。

基于深度学习的目标检测中常用的后处理方法是 NMS(非极大值抑制),它可以用于过滤那些对相同目标预测较差的边界框,并且只保留响应较高的候选边界框。NMS 努力改进的方式与目标函数的优化方法一致。NMS 原始方法没有考虑背景信息,所以 Girshick 等人[19]在 R-CNN 中增加了分类置信度分数作为参考,并根据信任分数的顺序,从高分到低分的顺序执行贪婪 NMS。至于 soft NMS[1],它关注了这样一个问题,即目标遮挡可能会导致基于 IoU 分数的贪婪 NMS 的置信度得分降低。基于 DIoU 的 NMS[99]的开发者思路是在 soft NMS 基础上将中心点距离信息增加到 BBox 筛选的过程中。值得

注意的是,由于上述后处理方法都没有直接涉及指提取特征图,所以 在不使用 anchor 的方法后续开发中不再需要进行后处理。

3. 方法

基本目的是生产系统中神经网络的快速运行速度和并行计算的 优化,而不是低计算量理论指标(BFLOP)。我们提出了两种实时神 经网络:

- 对于 GPU, 我们在卷积层使用少量组(1-8): CSPResNeXt50/CSPDarknet53
- ●对于 VPU, 我们使用分组卷积, 但避免使用 Squeeze-and-excitement (SE) blocks。具体包括以下模型: EfficientNet-lite / MixNet [76] / GhostNet[21] / MobileNetV3

3.1 架构选择

我们的目的是在输入网络分辨率、卷积层数目、参数数量(卷积核²*卷积核个数 * 通道数/组数)和每层输出个数(过滤器)之间找到最佳平衡。例如我们的许多研究表明 CSPResNext50 在ILSVRC2012(ImageNet)数据集上的目标分类效果比 CSPDarknet53 好很多。然而,CSPDarknet53 在 MS COCO 数据集上的目标检测效果比 CSPResNext50 更好。

下一个目标是选择额外的 blocks 以扩大感受野,从不同级别的 backbone 中选择最佳的参数组合方法以达到不同水平的检测效果,例 如 FPN、PAN、ASFF、BiFPN。

- 一个最佳的分类参考模型并不总是最佳的检测器。与分类器相比, 检测器需要满足以下几点:
 - 更大的输入网络尺寸(分辨率)——用于检测多个小尺寸目标
 - 更多的层数——获得更大的感受野以便能适应网络输入尺寸 的增加
 - 更多参数——获得更大的模型容量以便在单个图像中检测多 个大小不同的物体。

我们可以假设选择的 backbone 模型具有较大的感受野(具有很多 3×3 卷积层)和大量的参数。表 1 显示了 CSPResNeXt50,CSPDarknet53 和 EfficientNet B3 的相关信息。CSPResNext50 仅包含 16 个 3×3 卷积层、425×425 感受野大小和 20.6M 个参数,而 CSPDarknet53 包含 29 个 3×3 卷积、725×725 感受野大小和 27.6M 个参数。这种理论上的证明,加上我们大量的实验表明:CSPDarknet53 是这两个神经网络中最佳的检测器 backbone 模型。

表 1: 图像分类神经网络的参数。

Backbone model	Input network resolution	Receptive field size	Parameters	Average size of layer output (WxHxC)	BFLOPs (512x512 network resolution)	FPS (GPU RTX 2070)
CSPResNext50	512x512	425x425	20.6 M	1058 K	31 (15.5 FMA)	62
CSPDarknet53	512x512	725x725	27.6 M	950 K	52 (26.0 FMA)	66
EfficientNet-B3 (ours)	512x512	1311x1311	12.0 M	668 K	11 (5.5 FMA)	26

不同大小的感受野的影响总结如下:

- 最大目标尺寸——允许观察到整个目标
- 最大网络尺寸——允许观察到目标周围的上下文

● 超出网络尺寸——增加图像像素点与最终激活值之间的连接 数

我们将 SPP 模块添加到 CSPDarknet53 上,因为它大大增加了感受野,分离出最重要的 context 特征,然而几乎不会导致网络运行速度降低。我们使用 PANet 作为来自不同检测器水平不同 backbone 的参数组合方法而不是 YOLOv3 中使用的 FPN。

最后,对于 YOLOv4 架构,我们选择 CSPDarknet53 为 backbone、SPP 额外添加模块、PANet path-aggregation 为 neck、YOLOv3(基于 anchor 的)为 head。

之后,我们将计划大幅扩展 Bag of Freebies (BoF)的内容到检测器架构中,这些扩展的模块理论上应该可以解决一些问题并增加检测器准确性,并通过实验的方式按顺序检查每个功能的影响。

我们没有使用跨 GPU 的批标准化 (CGBN 或 SyncBN) 或昂贵的专用设备。这使得任何人都可用常规图形处理器,例如 GTX 1080Ti或 RTX2080Ti,复现我们最新的成果。

3.2. BoF 和 BoS 的选择

为了改善目标检测的训练, CNN 通常会使用如下方法或结构:

- 激活函数: ReLU、leaky-ReLU、parametric-ReLU、ReLU6、
 SELU、Swish、Mish
- 边界框损失回归: MSE、IoU、GIoU、CIoU、DIoU
- 数据增强: CutOut、MixUp、CutMix

- 正则化方法: DropOut、DropPath[36]、Spatial DropOut [79]、
 DropBlock
- 通过均值和方差标准化网络激活函数输出值: Batch Normalization (BN) [32]、Cross-GPU Batch Normalization (CGBN or SyncBN)[93]、Filter Response Normalization (FRN) [70]、Cross-Iteration Batch Normalization (CBN) [89]
- 快捷连接 (Skip-connections): 残差连接、加权残差连接、多输入加权残差连接、Cross stage partial connections (CSP)

至于训练激活函数,由于 PRELU 和 SELU 的训练难度较大,而 ReLU6 是专门为量化网络而设计的,因此我们从候选列表中删除这几个激活函数。至于正则化方法,发表了 DropBlock 的人将他们的方法与其他方法进行了细致的比较,他们的正则化方法完胜。因此,我们毫不犹豫地选择了 DropBlock 作为我们正则化方法。至于归一化(或标准化)方法的选择,由于我们只关注在仅使用一个 GPU 上的训练策略,因此不会考虑使用 syncBN。

3.3 额外的改进

为了使所设计的检测器更适合于在单 GPU 上进行训练,我们做了如下额外的设计和改进:

- 我们引入了一种新的数据增强方法 Mosaic 和自对抗训练方法(Self-Adversarial Training, SAT)
- 我们使用遗传算法选择最优超参数

● 我们对现在方法做了一些修改,使得我们的设计更适合于高效的训练和检测——修改的 SAM、修改的 PAN 和 Cross mini-Batch Normalization (CmBN).

Mosaic 是一个混合了 4 个训练图像的新的数据增强方法。由于混合了 4 个不同的 contexts,而 CutMix 只混合了 2 个输入图像。这使得可以检测到目标正常 contexts 之外的目标。此外,批标准化从每层上 4 个不同的图像计算激活值统计数据。这显著地减少了对大 batch size 的需要。



图 3: 数据增强的一个新方法马赛克(Mosaic)。

自对抗训练(Self-Adversarial Training,SAT)也是一种新的数据增强技术,以2个前向反向阶段的方式进行操作。在第一个阶段,神经网络改变的是原始图像而不是的网络权重。这样神经网络对其自身进行对抗性攻击,改变原始图像并创造出图像上没有目标的假象。在

第2个阶段中,通过正常方式在修改的图像上进行目标检测对神经网络进行训练。

如图 4 所示,CmBN 是 CBN 的修改版,定义为 Cross mini-Batch Normalization(CmBN)。其只收集单个批次内 mini-batches 之间的统计数据。

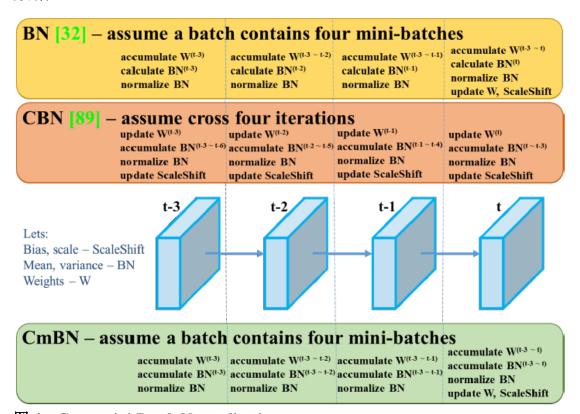


图 4: Cross mini-Batch Normalization。

如图 5 所示,我们将 SAM 从 spatial-wise attention 修改为 pointwise attention,如图 6 所示,我们将 PAN 的快捷连接改为拼接。

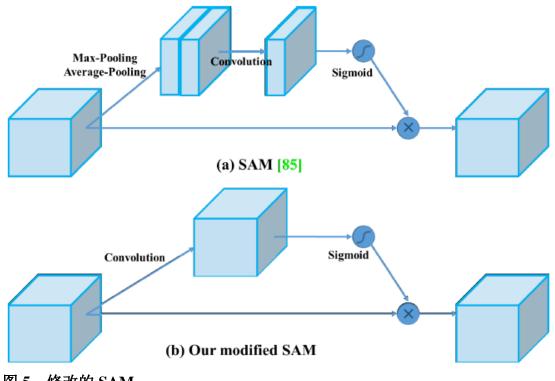


图 5: 修改的 SAM。

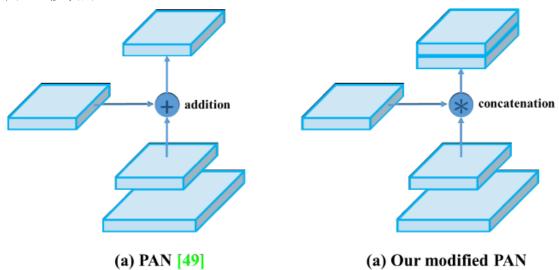


图 6: 修改的 PAN。

3.4. YOLOv4

本节,我们将详细介绍 YOLOv4。

YOLOv4 包括:

Backbone: CSPDarknet53 [81]

Neck: SPP [25] \ PAN [49]

Head: YOLOv3 [63]

YOLO v4 使用:

- Bag of Freebies (BoF) for backbone: CutMix and Mosaic 数据增强、DropBlock 正则化、Class label smoothing
- Bag of Specials (BoS) for backbone: Mish 激活函数、Crossstage partial connections (CSP)、多输入加权残差连接 (MiWRC)
- Bag of Freebies (BoF) for detector: CIoU 损失、CmBN、DropBlock 正则化、Mosaic 数据增强、自对抗训练、Eliminate grid sensitivity、Using multiple anchors for a single ground truth、Cosine annealing scheduler [52]、优化超参数、Random training shapes
- Bag of Specials (BoS) for detector: Mish 激活函数、SPP-block、
 SAM-block、PAN path-aggregation block、DIoU-NMS

4. 实验

我们测试了不同的训练改进在 ImageNet 数据集分类任务 (ILSVRC 2012 年 val) 和 MS COCO (test-dev 2017) 数据集检测上的准确性。

4.1 实验设置

在 ImageNet 的图像分类实验中,默认超参数如下:训练步数为8 百万次;批大小和 mini 批大小分别为 128 和 32; polynomial decay learning rate scheduling strategy 初始学习率为 0.1 的多项式衰减调度策略;warm-up 步数为 1000;动量和衰减权重分别设定为 0.9 和 0.005。

我们所有的 BoS 实验都使用的默认超参数设置,而在 BoF 实验中,我们增加了额外 50%的训练步数。在 BoF 实验中,我们验证了 MixUp、CutMix、Mosaic、Bluring 数据增强和标签 smoothing 正则化方法。在 BoS 实验中我们比较了 LReLU、Swish 和 Mish 激活函数的效果。所有实验都使用用 1080Ti 或 2080 Ti GPU 进行了训练。

在 MS COCO 目标检测实验中,默认参数如下:训练步数为 500500; 采用初始学习率为 0.01 的学习率衰减策略, 并分别在 40 万 步和45万步时乘以系数0.1。动量和权重衰减分别设置为0.9和0.0005。 所有的架构使用单个 GPU 进行了多尺度训练,批大小为 64, mini 批 大小为 8 或 4, 具体取决于模型架构和 GPU 显存容量限制。除了使 用使用遗传算法进行超参数搜索外,所有其他实验均使用默认设置。 YOLOv3-SPP 使用的遗传算法实验使用 GIoU 损失进行训练,对 minval 5k 数据集进行了 300 轮的搜索。遗传算法采用搜索学习率为 0.00261、动量为 0.949, 真实值的 IoU 阈值设置为 0.213, 损失正则 化为 0.07。我们也经验证了大量的 BoF,包括 grid sensitivity elimination、 马赛克数据增强、IoU 阈值、遗传算法、类别标签 smoothing、跨小批 量标准化、自对抗训练、cosine annealing scheduler、dynamic mini-batch size、DropBlock、Optimized Anchors、不同类型的 IoU 损失。我们也 对各种 BoS 进行了实验,包括 Mish、SPP、SAM、RFB、BiFPN、 BiFPN 和 Gaussian YOLO[8]。对于所有的实验, 我们只使用一个 GPU 进行了训练,因此诸如 syncBN 可以优化多 GPU 训练的技术并没有 使用。

4.2. 不同技巧对分类器训练的影响

首先,我们研究了不同技巧对分类器训练的影响;具体而言,研究了类别标签 smoothing 的影响,如图 7 所示双边模糊(bilateral blurring)、MixUp、CutMix 和马赛克等不同数据增强的影响,以及 Leaky-ReLU(默认值)、Swish 和 Mish 等不同激活函数的影响。

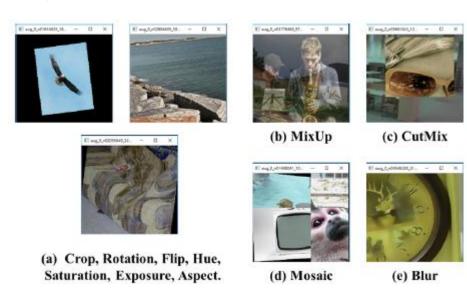


图 7: 不同的数据增强方法。

如表 2 所示,我们的实验引入了以下技巧从而提高了精度,如CutMix 和马赛克数据增强、类别标签 smoothing 和 Mish 激活函数。因此,我们的分类器训练的 BoF-backbone (Bag of Freebies)包括CutMix 和 Mosaic 数据增强、类别标签 smoothing。除此之外,如表 2 和表 3 所示我们还使用了 Mish 激活函数作为互补选项。

表 2: BoF 和 Mish 对 CSPResNeXt-50 分类器精度的影响

MixUp	CutMix	Mosaic	Bluring	Label Smoothing	Swish	Mish	Top-1	Top-5
							77.9%	94.0%
✓							77.2%	94.0%
	✓						78.0%	94.3%
		✓					78.1%	94.5%
			✓				77.5%	93.8%
				✓			78.1%	94.4%
					✓		64.5%	86.0%
						✓	78.9%	94.5%
	✓	✓		✓			78.5%	94.8%
	✓	✓		✓		✓	79.8%	95.2%

表 3: BoF 和 Mish 对 CSPDarknet-53 分类器精度的影响

MixUp CutMix	Mosaic l	Bluring Label Smoothing Swis	h Mish	Top-1 Top-5
				77.2% 93.6%
✓	✓	✓		77.8% 94.4%
✓	✓	✓	✓	78.7% 94.8%

4.3 不同技巧对检测训练的影响

如表 4 所示,深入研究了不同 Bag-of-Freebies (BoF-detector)在检测器训练中的影响。我们通过研究不影响 FPS 的同时能提升精度的技巧,显著扩展了 BOF 列表的内容,具体如下:

- S: 消除了格子灵敏度,在 YOLOv3 通过方程 bx=σ(tx)+cx, by=σ(ty)+cy 计算对象坐标,其中 cx 和 cy 始终为整数,因此,当 bx 值接近 cx 或 cx+1 时需要极高的 tx 绝对值。我们通过将 sigmoid 乘以超过 1.0 的因子来解决此问题,从而消除了没有检测到目标格子的影响。
- M: 马赛克数据增强——训练时使用 4 张图像的马赛克结果 而不是单张图像

- IT: IoU 阈值——针对一个真值边界框使用多个 anchor, Iou (真值, anchor) >IoU 阈值
- GA: 遗传算法——在网络训练最初 10%的时间内使用遗传算法筛选最优超参数
- LS: 类别标签 smoothing——对 sigmoid 激活函数结果使用类别标签 smoothing
- CBN: CmBN——使用 Cross mini-Batch Normalization 在整个 小批量内收集统计数据,而不是在单个 mini 小批量收集统计 数据
- CA: Cosine annealing scheduler——在正弦训练中改变学习率
- DM: Dynamic mini-batch size——采用随机训练形状时,对于小分辨率的输入自动增大 mini-batch 的大小
- OA: 最优化 Anchors——使用最优化 anchor 对 512×512 的网络分辨率进行训练
- GIoU、CIoU、DIoU、MSE——边界框使用不同的损失算法 表 4: Bag-of-Freebies 的消融研究(CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP, 512x512)。

S	M	IT	GA	LS	CBN	CA	DM	OA	loss	AP	AP50	AP ₇₅
									MSE	38.0%	60.0%	40.8%
✓									MSE	37.7%	59.9%	40.5%
	✓								MSE	39.1%	61.8%	42.0%
		✓							MSE	36.9%	59.7%	39.4%
			✓						MSE	38.9%	61.7%	41.9%
				✓					MSE	33.0%	55.4%	35.4%
					✓				MSE	38.4%	60.7%	41.3%
						✓			MSE	38.7%	60.7%	41.9%
							✓		MSE	35.3%	57.2%	38.0%
✓									GIoU	39.4%	59.4%	42.5%
✓									DIoU	39.1%	58.8%	42.1%
✓									CIoU	39.6%	59.2%	42.6%
✓	✓	✓	✓						CIoU	41.5%	64.0%	44.8%
	✓		✓					✓	CIoU	36.1%	56.5%	38.4%
✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	MSE	40.3%	64.0%	43.1%
✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	GIoU	42.4%	64.4%	45.9%
✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	CIoU	42.4%	64.4%	45.9%

如表 5 所示,进一步的研究涉及了不同的 Bag-of-Specials(BoS-detector)对检测器训练精度的影响,包括 PAN、RFB、SAM、Gaussian YOLO(G)和 ASFF。在我们的实验中,当使用 SPP、PAN 和 SAM 时,检测器获得最佳性能。

表 5: 对 Bag-of-Specials 进行消融研究(尺寸 512x512)。

Model	AP	AP ₅₀	AP ₇₅
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP	42.4%	64.4%	45.9%
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP-RFB	41.8%	62.7%	45.1%
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP-SAM	42.7%	64.6%	46.3%
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP-SAM-G	41.6%	62.7%	45.0%
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP-ASFF-RFB	41.1%	62.6%	44.4%

4.4 不同 backbone 和预训练权重对检测器训练的影响

如表 6 所示,我们进一步研究不同 backbone 对检测器精度的影响。我们注意到具有最佳的分类精度的模型架构并不总是具有最好的检测精度。

表 6: 使用不同分类器预训练的权重进行检测器训练(所有模型中所有其它参数都是相同的)。

Model (with optimal setting)	Size	AP	AP_{50}	AP ₇₅
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP	512x512	42.4	64.4	45.9
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP (BoF-backbone)	512x512	42.3	64.3	45.7
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP (BoF-backbone + Mish)	512x512	42.3	64.2	45.8
CSPDarknet53-PANet-SPP (BoF-backbone)	512x512	42.4	64.5	46.0
CSPDarknet53-PANet-SPP (BoF-backbone + Mish)	512x512	43.0	64.9	46.5

首先,虽然使用不同特征的 CSPResNeXt50 模型的分类准确率高于 CSPDarknet53 模型,但是 CSPDarknet53 模型在目标检测方面具有更高的精度。

其次,CSPResNeXt50 分类器的训练使用 BoF 和 Mish 后提高了 其分类精度,但将这些预先训练的权重应用到检测器训练时则降低了 检测器的精度。然而,CSPDarknet53 分类器的训练时使用 BoF 和 Mish 均提高了分类器和检测器的精度,检测器使用了分类器预训练的权重。 最终的结果是, CSPDarknet53 比 CSPResNeXt50 更适合于做检测器 的 backbone。

我们观察到,CSPDarknet53模型由于各种改进体现出更大的能力来提高检测器的精度。

4.5 不同的 mini-batch size 对检测器训练的影响

最后,我们分析了模型经过不同 mini-batch 大小的训练的结果,结果图表 7 所示。从表 7 所示的结果来看,我们发现训练时加入 BoF和 BoS 后 mini-batch 大小几乎对检测器性能没有任何影响。这一结果表明,引入 BoF和 BoS 后将不再需要使用昂贵的 GPU 来进行训练。

换句话说,任何人都可以只使用一个传统的 GPU 来训练一个优秀的 检测器。

表 7: 使用不同 mini-batch 大小进行检测器训练。

Model (without OA)	Size	AP	AP ₅₀	AP ₇₅
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP (without BoF/BoS, mini-batch 4)	608	37.1	59.2	39.9
CSPResNeXt50-PANet-SPP (without BoF/BoS, mini-batch 8)	608	38.4	60.6	41.6
CSPDarknet53-PANet-SPP (with BoF/BoS, mini-batch 4)	512	41.6	64.1	45.0
CSPDarknet53-PANet-SPP (with BoF/BoS, mini-batch 8)	512	41.7	64.2	45.2

5. 结果

如图 8 所示为我们的模型与其他最先进的检测器的比较结果。我们的 YOLOv4 位于帕累托最优曲线上,并且在速度和精度方面都超过最快和最精确的检测器。

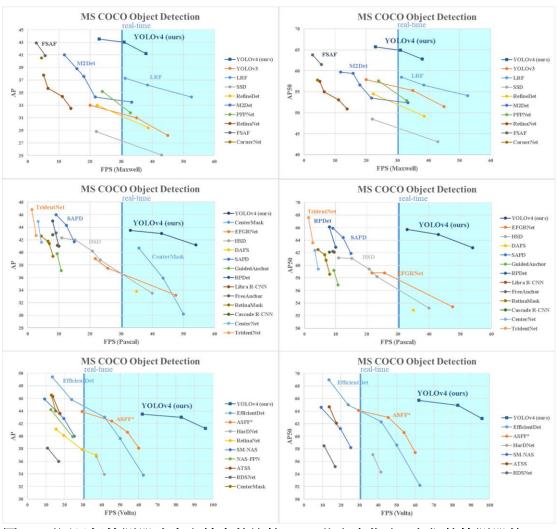


图 8: 不同目标检测器速度和精度的比较。(一些文章指出,它们的检测器的 FPS 仅基于某一种 GPU: Maxwell/Pascal/Volta)。

由于不同的方法在进行推理时间验证的时候使用了不同架构的GPU,我们让YOLOv4运行在Maxwell、Pascal和Volta等常用的GPU上,并与其他最新技术进行了比较。表8列出了使用MaxwellGPU时帧率的比较结果,具体型号可以是GTX Titan X (Maxwell)或Tesla M40 GPU)。表9列出了使用Pascal GPU时帧率的比较结果,具体型号可以是Titan X (Pascal)、Titan Xp、GTX 1080 Ti或TeslaP100 GPU。表10列出使用Volta GPU时帧率的比较结果,具体型号可以是Titan Volta或Tesla V100 GPU。

表 8:不同目标检测器在 MS COCO 数据集上的速度和准确性的比较(test-dev 2017)。(FPS 30 或更高的实时检测器突出显示。我们在 batch=1、不使用 tensorRT 的情况下对结果进行了比较。)(译者注:使用 Maxwell GPU)

YOLOv4 LRF LRF LRF LRF LRF RFBNet RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	CSPDarknet-53 CSPDarknet-53 CSPDarknet-53 Learning Rich F VGG-16 ResNet-101 VGG-16 ResPet-101 Receptive Fig VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16	416 512 608 Ceatures 300 300 512 512 eld Block 300 512 512	76.9 (M) 52.6 (M) 38.5 (M) 31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	41.2% 43.0% 43.5% eed for Sii 32.0% 34.3% 36.2% 37.3%	62.8% 64.9% 65.7% ngle-Shot 0 51.5% 54.1% 56.6% 58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	44.3% 46.5% 47.3% Object Det 33.8% 36.6% 38.7% 39.7% ject Detect 31.8%	20.4% 24.3% 26.7% tection [84 12.6% 13.2% 19.0% 19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	AP _M 44.4% 46.1% 46.7%] 34.9% 38.2% 39.9% 42.8%	56.0% 55.2% 53.3% 47.0% 50.7% 48.8% 50.1%
YOLOv4 YOLOv4 LRF LRF LRF LRF LRF LRF RFBNet RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	CSPDarknet-53 CSPDarknet-53 CSPDarknet-53 Learning Rich F VGG-16 ResNet-101 Receptive Fie VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53 Darknet-53	416 512 608 Seatures 300 300 512 512 eld Block 300 512 512 YOLOV	38 (M) 31 (M) 23 (M) at High-Spe 76.9 (M) 52.6 (M) 38.5 (M) 31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	41.2% 43.0% 43.5% eed for Sir 32.0% 34.3% 36.2% 37.3% ecurate an 30.3% 33.8%	62.8% 64.9% 65.7% ngle-Shot 0 51.5% 54.1% 56.6% 58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	44.3% 46.5% 47.3% Object Det 33.8% 36.6% 38.7% 39.7% ject Detect 31.8%	20.4% 24.3% 26.7% tection [84 12.6% 13.2% 19.0% 19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	46.1% 46.7%] 34.9% 38.2% 39.9% 42.8%	55.2% 53.3% 47.0% 50.7% 48.8% 50.1%
VOLOv4 LRF LRF LRF LRF LRF LRF RFBNet RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	CSPDarknet-53 Learning Rich F VGG-16 ResNet-101 VGG-16 ResNet-101 Receptive Fiel VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53 Darknet-53	608 reatures 300 300 512 512 eld Block 300 512 512 512 YOLOV	23 (M) at High-Spe 76.9 (M) 52.6 (M) 38.5 (M) 31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	43.5% eed for Sii 32.0% 34.3% 36.2% 37.3% curate an 30.3% 33.8%	65.7% ngle-Shot (51.5% 54.1% 56.6% 58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	47.3% Object Det 33.8% 36.6% 38.7% 39.7% ject Detect 31.8%	26.7% tection [84 12.6% 13.2% 19.0% 19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	46.7%] 34.9% 38.2% 39.9% 42.8%	53.3% 47.0% 50.7% 48.8% 50.1%
LRF LRF LRF LRF RFBNet RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	Learning Rich F VGG-16 ResNet-101 VGG-16 ResNet-101 Receptive Fig VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16	300 300 512 512 512 eld Block 300 512 512 YOLOV	at High-Spe 76.9 (M) 52.6 (M) 38.5 (M) 31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	32.0% 34.3% 36.2% 37.3% curate an 30.3% 33.8%	51.5% 54.1% 56.6% 58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	Dbject Det 33.8% 36.6% 38.7% 39.7% dect Detect 31.8%	tection [84 12.6% 13.2% 19.0% 19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	34.9% 38.2% 39.9% 42.8%	47.0% 50.7% 48.8% 50.1%
LRF LRF LRF RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	VGG-16 ResNet-101 VGG-16 ResNet-101 Receptive Fie VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16	300 300 512 512 eld Block 300 512 512 YOLOV	76.9 (M) 52.6 (M) 38.5 (M) 31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	32.0% 34.3% 36.2% 37.3% curate an 30.3% 33.8%	51.5% 54.1% 56.6% 58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	33.8% 36.6% 38.7% 39.7% ject Detect 31.8%	12.6% 13.2% 19.0% 19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	34.9% 38.2% 39.9% 42.8%	50.7% 48.8% 50.1%
LRF LRF LRF RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	ResNet-101 VGG-16 ResNet-101 Receptive Fie VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53	300 512 512 eld Block 300 512 512 YOLOV	52.6 (M) 38.5 (M) 31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	34.3% 36.2% 37.3% curate an 30.3% 33.8%	54.1% 56.6% 58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	36.6% 38.7% 39.7% ject Detect 31.8%	13.2% 19.0% 19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	38.2% 39.9% 42.8%	50.7% 48.8% 50.1%
RFBNet RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	VGG-16 ResNet-101 Receptive Fie VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53	512 512 eld Block 300 512 512 YOLOV	38.5 (M) 31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	36.2% 37.3% curate an 30.3% 33.8%	56.6% 58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	38.7% 39.7% ject Detect 31.8%	19.0% 19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	39.9% 42.8%	48.8% 50.1%
RFBNet RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	ResNet-101 Receptive Field VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53 Darknet-53	512 eld Block 300 512 512 YOLOV	31.3 (M) k Net for Ac 66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	37.3% curate an 30.3% 33.8%	58.5% d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	39.7% ject Detect 31.8%	19.7% tion [47] 11.8%	42.8%	50.1%
RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	Receptive Fie VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53	21d Block 300 512 512 YOLOv	66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	curate an 30.3% 33.8%	d Fast Obj 49.3% 54.2%	ject Detect 31.8%	tion [47] 11.8%		
RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	VGG-16 VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53	300 512 512 YOLOv	66.7 (M) 33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	30.3% 33.8%	49.3% 54.2%	31.8%	11.8%	31.9%	45.9%
RFBNet RFBNet-E YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	VGG-16 VGG-16 Darknet-53 Darknet-53	512 512 YOLOv	33.3 (M) 30.3 (M)	33.8%	54.2%			31.9%	45.9%
YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	VGG-16 Darknet-53 Darknet-53	512 YOLOv	30.3 (M)			25 00			
YOLOv3 YOLOv3 YOLOv3	Darknet-53 Darknet-53	YOLOv		34.4%		35.9%	16.2%	37.1%	47.4%
YOLOv3 YOLOv3	Darknet-53 Darknet-53		3: An incres		55.7%	36.4%	17.6%	37.0%	47.6%
YOLOv3 YOLOv3	Darknet-53	320			provemen		44.00	20.404	12.16
YOLOv3			45 (M)	28.2%	51.5%	29.7%	11.9%	30.6%	43.4%
	Darknet-53	416	35 (M)	31.0%	55.3%	32.3%	15.2%	33.2%	42.8%
VOLO 2 CDD		608	20 (M)	33.0%	57.9%	34.4%	18.3%	35.4%	41.9%
YOLOv3-SPP	Darknet-53	608	20 (M)	36.2%	60.6%	38.2%	20.6%	37.4%	46.1%
aan			Single shot			-		25.00	
SSD	VGG-16	300	43 (M)	25.1%	43.1%	25.8%	6.6%	25.9%	41.4%
SSD	VGG-16	512	22 (M)	28.8%	48.5%	30.3%	10.9%	31.8%	43.5%
			ment neura						
RefineDet	VGG-16	320	38.7 (M)	29.4%	49.2%	31.3%	10.0%	32.0%	44.4%
RefineDet	VGG-16	512	22.3 (M)	33.0%	54.5%	35.5%	16.3%	36.3%	44.3%
	let: A single-shot								
M2det	VGG-16	320	33.4 (M)	33.5%	52.4%	35.6%	14.4%	37.6%	47.6%
	ResNet-101	320	21.7 (M)	34.3%	53.5%	36.5%	14.8%	38.8%	47.9%
M2det	VGG-16	512	18 (M)	37.6%	56.6%	40.5%	18.4%	43.4%	51.2%
M2det	ResNet-101	512 800	15.8 (M)	38.8%	59.4% 59.7%	41.7% 45.0%	20.5% 22.1%	43.9% 46.5%	53.4%
M2det	VGG-16		11.8 (M)	41.0%				40.3%	53.8%
DEDN - D			Pyramid N		-			25 501	16 10
PFPNet-R PFPNet-R	VGG-16 VGG-16	320 512	33 (M) 24 (M)	31.8% 35.2%	52.9% 57.6%	33.6% 37.9%	12% 18.7%	35.5% 38.6%	46.1% 45.9%
RetinaNet	ResNet-50	Focal I	Loss for Den 13.9 (M)	se Object 32.5%	50.9%	[45] 34.8%	13.9%	35.8%	46.7%
RetinaNet	ResNet-101	500	11.1 (M)	34.4%	53.1%	36.8%	14.7%	38.5%	49.1%
	ResNet-50	800	6.5 (M)	35.7%	55.0%	38.5%	18.9%	38.9%	46.3%
RetinaNet	ResNet-101	800	5.1 (M)	37.8%	57.5%	40.8%	20.2%	41.1%	49.2%
	Feature Selective								
AB+FSAF	ResNet-101	800	5.6 (M)	40.9%	61.5%	44.0%	24.0%	44.2%	51.3%
AB+FSAF	ResNeXt-101	800	2.8 (M)	42.9%	63.8%	46.3%	26.6%	46.2%	52.7%
CornerNet	Hourglass	512	Detecting ob 4.4 (M)	9 40.5%	анец кеур 57.8%	45.3%	20.8%	44.8%	56.7%
Comerne		312	f. T (111)	10.570	31.070	15.570	20.070	11.070	50.770

表 9:不同目标检测器在 MS COCO 数据集上的速度和准确性的比较(test-dev 2017)。(FPS 30 或更高的实时检测器突出显示。我们在 batch=1、不使用 tensorRT 的情况下对结果进行了比较。)(译者注:使用 Pascal GPU)

Method	Backbone	Size	FPS	AP	AP50	AP ₇₅	AP_S	AP_M	\mathbf{AP}_L
	YOLOv4: O	ptimal S	peed and A	ccuracy of	Object D	etection			
YOLOv4	CSPDarknet-53	416	54 (P)	41.2%	62.8%	44.3%	20.4%	44.4%	56.0%
YOLOv4	CSPDarknet-53	512	43 (P)	43.0%	64.9%	46.5%	24.3%	46.1%	55.2%
YOLOv4	CSPDarknet-53	608	33 (P)	43.5%	65.7%	47.3%	26.7%	46.7%	53.3%
	CenterMask: I	Real-Time	Anchor-Fi	ree Instan	e Segmen	tation [40]	1		
CenterMask-Lite	MobileNetV2-FPN	600×	50.0 (P)	30.2%	-	-	14.2%	31.9%	40.9%
CenterMask-Lite	VoVNet-19-FPN	600×	43.5 (P)	35.9%	-	-	19.6%	38.0%	45.9%
CenterMask-Lite	VoVNet-39-FPN	600×	35.7 (P)	40.7%	-	-	22.4%	43.2%	53.5%
r.r.an.v.	Enriched Feature								17.00
EFGRNet EFGRNet	VGG-16 VG-G16	320 512	47.6 (P)	33.2% 37.5%	53.4% 58.8%	35.4%	13.4%	37.1%	47.9%
			25.7 (P)			40.4%	19.7%	41.6%	49.4%
EFGRNet	ResNet-101	512	21.7 (P)	39.0%	58.8%	42.3%	17.8%	43.6%	54.5%
Heb	VCC 16		rchical Shot			26.10	15 000	25.00	47.00
HSD	VGG-16	320	40 (P)	33.5%	53.2%	36.1%	15.0%	35.0%	47.8%
HSD	VGG-16	512	23.3 (P)	38.8%	58.2%	42.5%	21.8%	41.9%	50.2%
HSD HSD	ResNet-101 ResNeXt-101	512 512	20.8 (P) 15.2 (P)	40.2% 41.9%	59.4% 61.1%	44.0% 46.2%	20.0% 21.8%	44.4% 46.6%	54.9% 57.0%
HSD	ResNet-101	768	10.9 (P)	42.3%	61.1%	46.2%	22.8%	47.3%	55.9%
пы								47.370	33.970
DAFS	Dynamic anchor VGG16	feature s	election for 35 (P)	single-sho	ot object d 52.9%	etection [4 36.9%	14.6%	37.0%	47.7%
DATO	YGGTO	312	33 (F)	33.070	32.970	30.9%	14.070	37.0%	41.170
		ft Anchor	-Point Obje						
SAPD	ResNet-50	-	14.9 (P)	41.7%	61.9%	44.6%	24.1%	44.6%	51.6%
SAPD	ResNet-50-DCN	-	12.4 (P)	44.3%	64.4%	47.7%	25.5%	47.3%	57.0%
SAPD	ResNet-101-DCN	-	9.1 (P)	46.0%	65.9%	49.6%	26.3%	49.2%	59.6%
		gion prop	osal by gui						
RetinaNet	ResNet-50	-	10.8 (P)	37.1%	56.9%	40.0%	20.1%	40.1%	48.0%
Faster R-CNN	ResNet-50	-	9.4 (P)	39.8%	59.2%	43.5%	21.8%	42.6%	50.7%
	RepPoints:	Point set :	_						
RPDet	ResNet-101	-	10 (P)	41.0%	62.9%	44.3%	23.6%	44.1%	51.7%
RPDet	ResNet-101-DCN	-	8 (P)	45.0%	66.1%	49.0%	26.6%	48.6%	57.5%
	Libra R-CNN:	Towards	balanced le	arning for	object de	tection [58			
Libra R-CNN	ResNet-101	-	9.5 (P)	41.1%	62.1%	44.7%	23.4%	43.7%	52.5%
	FreeAnchor: Lear	rning to n	natch ancho	ors for visu	ıal object	detection	[96]		
FreeAnchor	ResNet-101	-	9.1 (P)	43.1%	62.2%	46.4%	24.5%	46.1%	54.8%
RetinaN	fask: Learning to Predict	Masks In	nproves Sta	te-of-The	Art Single	e-Shot Det	ection for	Free [14]	
RetinaMask	ResNet-50-FPN	$800 \times$	8.1 (P)	39.4%	58.6%	42.3%	21.9%	42.0%	51.0%
RetinaMask	ResNet-101-FPN	$800 \times$	6.9 (P)	41.4%	60.8%	44.6%	23.0%	44.5%	53.5%
RetinaMask	ResNet-101-FPN-GN	$800 \times$	6.5 (P)	41.7%	61.7%	45.0%	23.5%	44.7%	52.8%
RetinaMask	ResNeXt-101-FPN-GN	800×	4.3 (P)	42.6%	62.5%	46.0%	24.8%	45.6%	53.8%
	Cascade R-C								
Cascade R-CNN	ResNet-101	-	8 (P)	42.8%	62.1%	46.3%	23.7%	45.5%	55.2%
		t: Object	detection w						
Centernet	Hourglass-52	-	4.4 (P)	41.6%	59.4%	44.2%	22.5%	43.1%	54.1%
Centernet	Hourglass-104	_	3.3 (P)	44.9%	62.4%	48.1%	25.6%	47.4%	57.4%
	Scale-Awa	re Triden	t Networks	for Objec	t Detectio	n [42]			
TridentNet	ResNet-101	-	2.7 (P)	42.7%	63.6%	46.5%	23.9%	46.6%	56.6%
TridentNet	ResNet-101-DCN	-	1.3 (P)	46.8%	67.6%	51.5%	28.0%	51.2%	60.5%
		-							

表 10:不同目标检测器在 MS COCO 数据集上的速度和准确性的比较(test-dev 2017)。(FPS 30 或更高的实时检测器突出显示。我们在 batch=1、不使用 tensorRT 的情况下对结果进行了比较。)(译者注:使用 Volta GPU)

Method	Backbone	Size	FPS	AP	AP_{50}	AP ₇₅	AP_S	AP_M	\mathbf{AP}_L
		4: Optimal Sp							
YOLOv4	CSPDarknet-53	416	96 (V)	41.2%	62.8%	44.3%	20.4%	44.4%	56.0%
YOLOv4	CSPDarknet-53	512	83 (V)	43.0%	64.9%	46.5%	24.3%	46.1%	55.2%
YOLOv4	CSPDarknet-53	608	62 (V)	43.5%	65.7 %	47.3%	26.7 %	46.7%	53.3%
	Efficier	ntDet: Scalabl	le and Effici	ent Objec	t Detection	ı [77]			
EfficientDet-D0	Efficient-B0	512	62.5 (V)	33.8%	52.2%	35.8%	12.0%	38.3%	51.2%
EfficientDet-D1	Efficient-B1	640	50.0 (V)	39.6%	58.6%	42.3%	17.9%	44.3%	56.0%
EfficientDet-D2	Efficient-B2	768	41.7 (V)	43.0%	62.3%	46.2%	22.5%	47.0%	58.4%
EfficientDet-D3	Efficient-B3	896	23.8 (V)	45.8%	65.0%	49.3%	26.6%	49.4%	59.8%
	Learning	Spatial Fusio	n for Single	-Shot Obj	ect Detect	ion [48]			
YOLOv3 + ASFF*	Darknet-53	320	60 (V)	38.1%	57.4%	42.1%	16.1%	41.6%	53.6%
YOLOv3 + ASFF*	Darknet-53	416	54 (V)	40.6%	60.6%	45.1%	20.3%	44.2%	54.1%
YOLOv3 + ASFF*	Darknet-53	608×	45.5 (V)	42.4%	63.0%	47.4%	25.5%	45.7%	52.3%
YOLOv3 + ASFF*	Darknet-53	$800 \times$	29.4 (V)	43.9%	64.1%	49.2%	27.0%	46.6%	53.4%
	Н	arDNet: A Lo	ow Memory	Traffic No	etwork [4]				
RFBNet	HarDNet68	512	41.5 (V)	33.9%	54.3%	36.2%	14.7%	36.6%	50.5%
RFBNet	HarDNet85	512	37.1 (V)	36.8%	57.1%	39.5%	16.9%	40.5%	52.9%
		Focal Loss fo	r Dense Ob	ject Detect	tion [45]				
RetinaNet	ResNet-50	640	37 (V)	37.0%	-	-	-	-	-
RetinaNet	ResNet-101	640	29.4 (V)	37.9%	-	-	-	-	-
RetinaNet	ResNet-50	1024	19.6 (V)	40.1%	-	-	-	-	-
RetinaNet	ResNet-101	1024	15.4 (V)	41.1%	-	-	-	-	-
S	SM-NAS: Structural-	to-Modular N	eural Archi	tecture Se	arch for C	bject Det	ection [88]		
SM-NAS: E2	-	800×600	25.3 (V)	40.0%	58.2%	43.4%	21.1%	42.4%	51.7%
SM-NAS: E3	-	800×600	19.7 (V)	42.8%	61.2%	46.5%	23.5%	45.5%	55.6%
SM-NAS: E5	-	1333×800	9.3 (V)	45.9%	64.6%	49.6%	27.1%	49.0%	58.0%
	NAS-FPN: Learning	scalable feat	ure pyrami	d architec	ture for ob	ject detec	tion [17]		
NAS-FPN	ResNet-50	640	24.4 (V)	39.9%	-	-	- '	-	_
NAS-FPN	ResNet-50	1024	12.7 (V)	44.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Bridging the C	Gap Between Anchor-	based and A	nchor-free I	Detection v	ia Adaptiv	e Trainin	g Sample :	Selection [941
ATSS	ResNet-101	800×	17.5 (V)	43.6%	62.1%	47.4%	26.1%	47.0%	53.6%
ATSS	ResNet-101-DCN	800×	13.7 (V)	46.3%	64.7%	50.4%	27.7%	49.8%	58.4%
RDSNe	t: A New Deep Archi	tecture for Re	eciprocal Ol	piect Detec	ction and l	nstance S	egmentati	on [83]	
RDSNet	ResNet-101	600	16.8 (V)	36.0%	55.2%	38.7%	17.4%	39.6%	49.7%
RDSNet	ResNet-101	800	10.9 (V)	38.1%	58.5%	40.8%	21.2%	41.5%	48.2%
	CenterMas	k: Real-Time	Anchor-Fro	e Instanc	e Seoment	ation [40]			
CenterMask	ResNet-101-FPN	800×	15.2 (V)	44.0%	-	-	25.8%	46.8%	54.9%
CenterMask	VoVNet-99-FPN	800×	12.9 (V)	46.5%	_	_	28.7%	48.9%	57.2%
Comonina	.511100 // 1711	0007	-2.7(1)	10.570			20.770	10.770	571270

6. 结论

我们提供了一个最先进的检测器,相比于其它所有可用、可替代的检测器其速度更快(FPS)、更准确(MS COCO AP_{50...95} 和 AP₅₀)。该检测器可以在 8-16GB-VRAM 的传统 GPU 上训练和使用,这使得它能够被广泛使用。基于一阶段 anchor 原始概念的检测测器已经被证实是可行的。我们已经验证了大量方法,并选择使用其中一些方法以提高分类器和检测器的准确性。这些方法可以用作未来研究和开发的最佳实践。

7. 致谢

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