

深度學習 Pytorch手把手實作 物件偵測YOLOv2

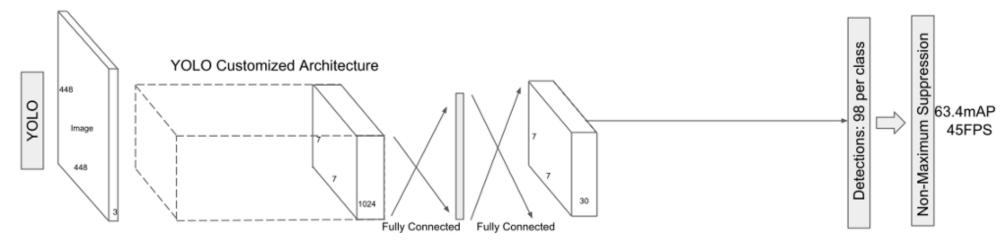
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YOLOv1的detector怎麼處理



最後一層是7*7*30

7*7就是的grid cell



 $S \times S$ grid on input

$$30 = 2 \times 5 + 20$$

2: 2個Boundarybox

5: 每個Boundarybox (x, y, w, h, confidence)

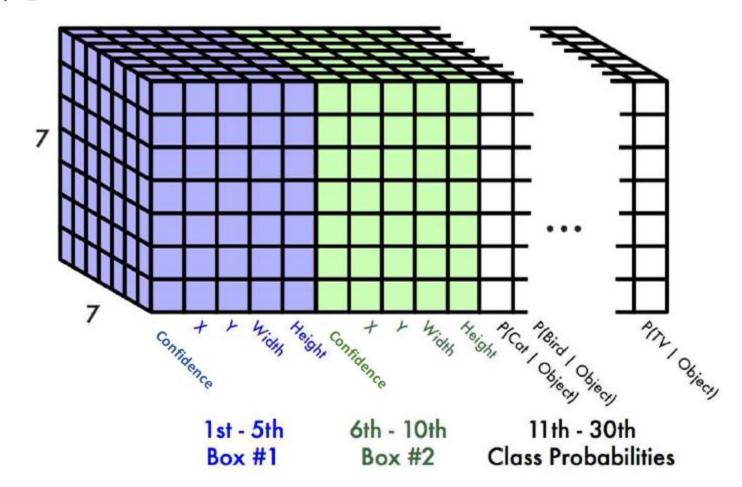
20:屬於20個類別的機率。





YOLOv1的detector怎麼處理

• 最後一層是7*7*30







YOLOv1的detector怎麼處理

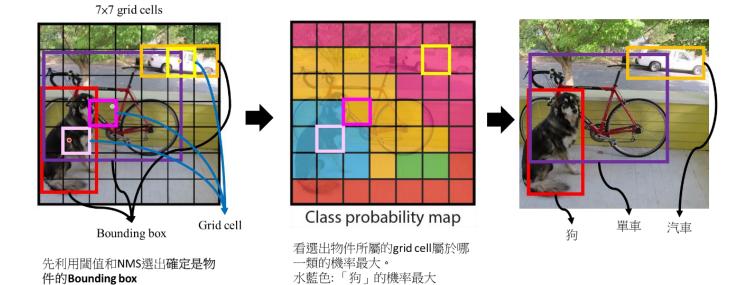
件的Bounding box

5: 每個Boundary box (x, y, w, h, confidence)

7×7 grid cells ➤ Bounding box Grid cell

這個物件落在粉紅色框的grid cell 座標為這個grid cell內紅色框這個 Bounding box的中心(x,y),高寬為h,w。

20:屬於20個類別的機率。



黃色:「單車」的機率最大

粉紅:「汽車」的機率最大

橘色:「地板」的機率最大





YOLOv1 loss function

▶ 物件的中心座標(x,y)和模型預測BBOX座標 (\hat{x},\hat{y}) 的均方差和

$$loss_{YOLO} = \lambda_{coord} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \left[1_{ij}^{obj} \left(x_i - \widehat{x}_i \right)^2 + \left(y_i - \widehat{y}_i \right)^2 \right]$$

物件的長寬(w,h)和模型預測BBOX長寬 (\hat{w},\hat{h}) 的均方差和

$$+ \lambda_{coord} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} 1_{ij}^{obj} \left(\sqrt{w_i} - \sqrt{\widehat{w}_i} \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{h_i} - \sqrt{\widehat{h}_i} \right)^2 \right]$$

· 這個grid cell有沒有物件的信心度

$$+\sum_{i=0}^{S^2}\sum_{j=0}^{B}1_{ij}^{obj}\left(C_i-\widehat{C}_i\right)^2+\lambda_{noobj}\sum_{i=0}^{S^2}\sum_{j=0}^{B}1_{ij}^{noobj}\left(C_i-\widehat{C}_i\right)^2$$

$$+\sum_{i=o}^{S^2} 1_i^{obj} \sum_{c \in classes} \left(p_i(c) - \widehat{p}_i(c) \right)^2$$

這個物件被判斷成每個類別的機率

 1_i^{obj} : 是物件有出現在 grid cell i 。

 1_{ij}^{obj} :是在第 i 個 grid cell 的第 j 個 Bounding Box 負責做預測。





是不是有物件

 1^{obj}

 1^{noobj}

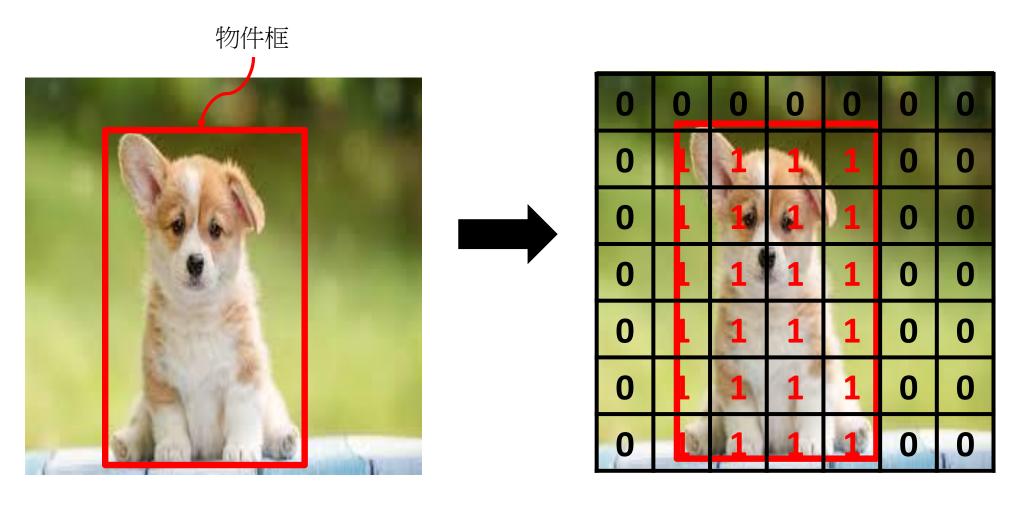
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	10	1	1	1	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	0

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	1



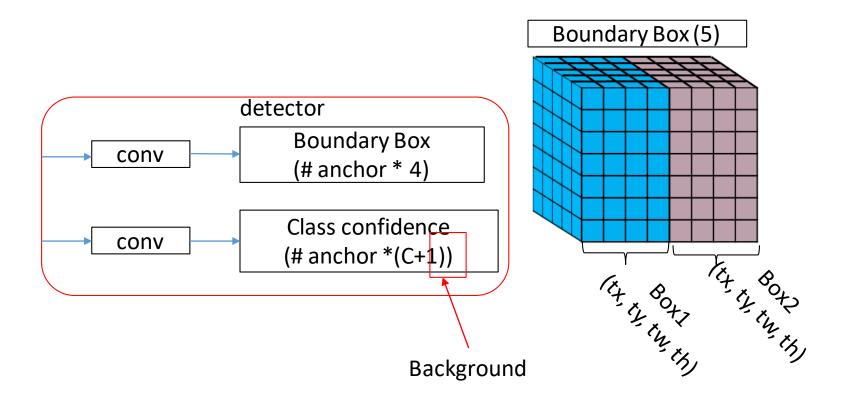
是不是有物件



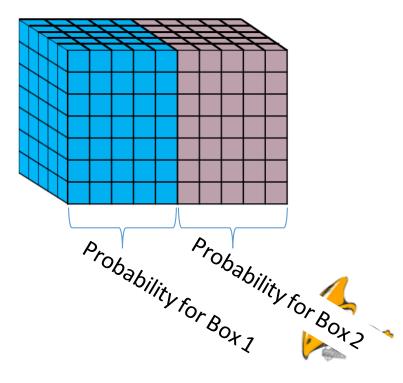




SSD detector

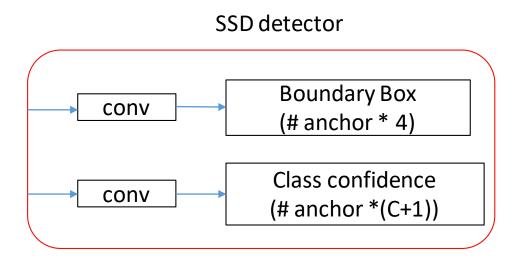


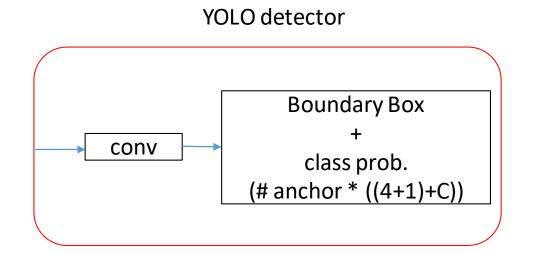
Class confidence (C=4+1)





SSD vs YOLO

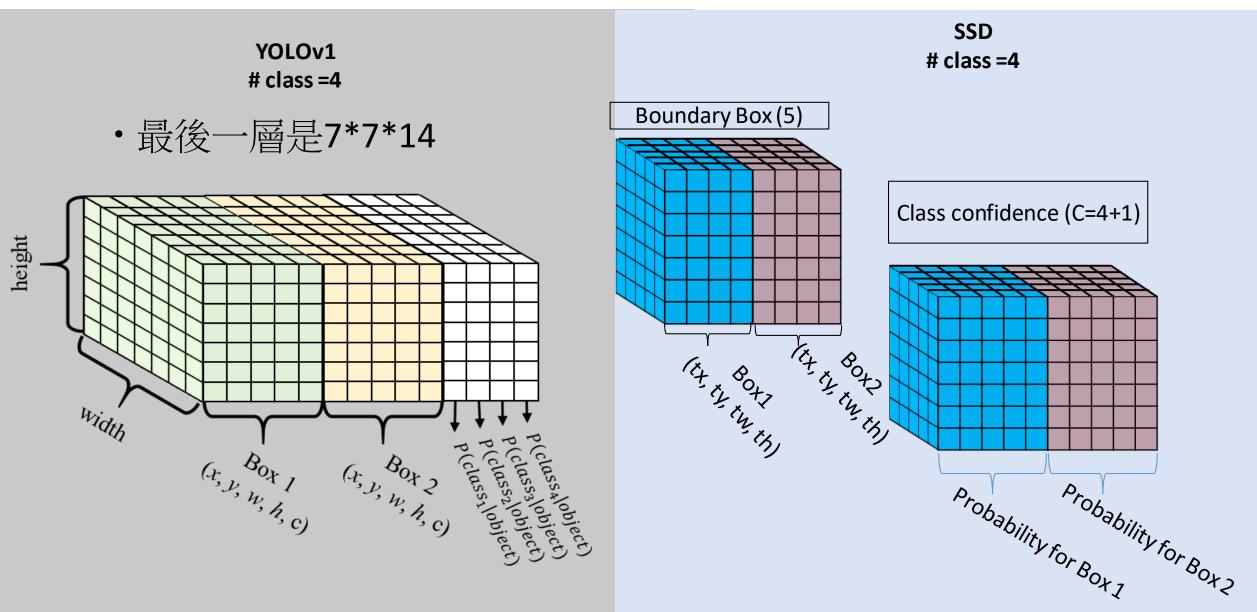






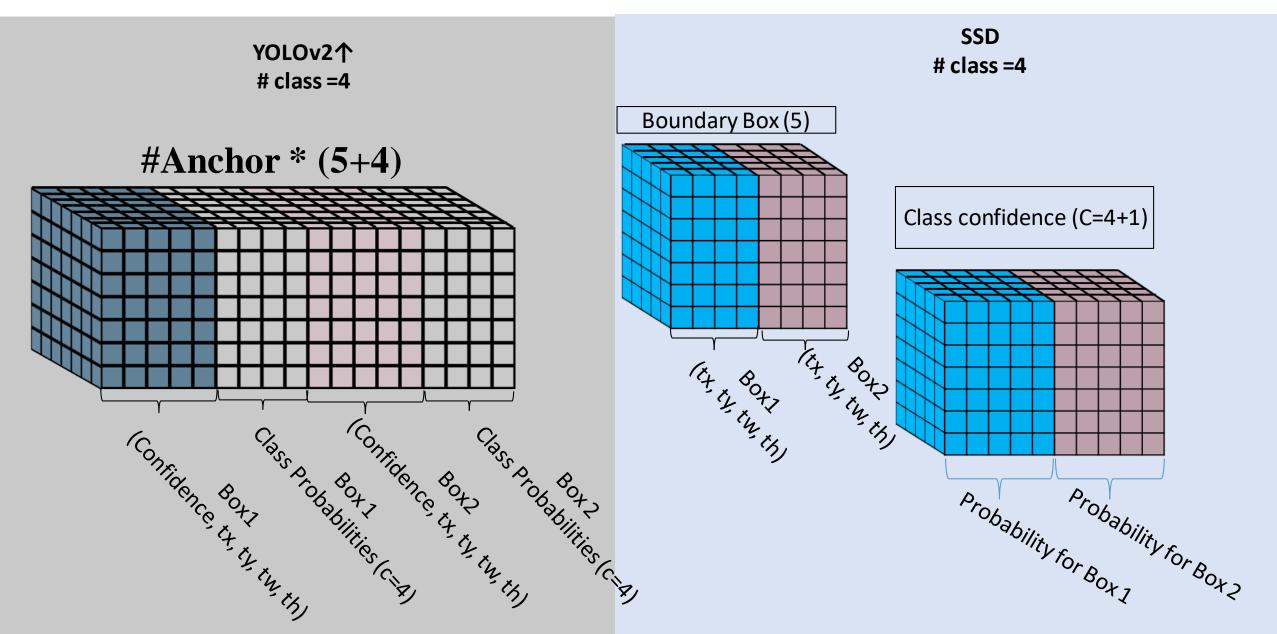


SSD vs YOLO





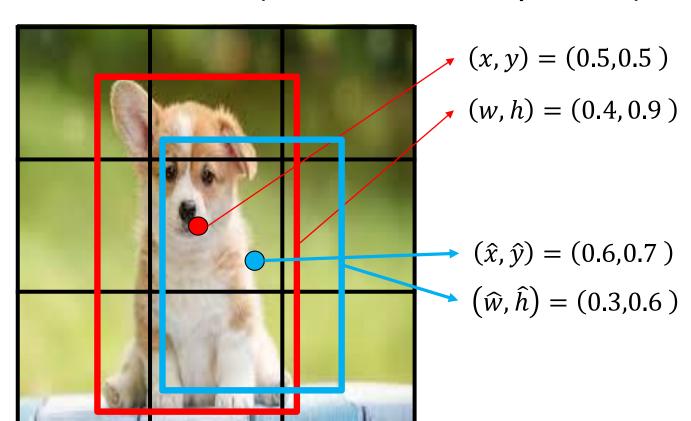
SSD vs YOLO





YOLOv1和v2以上

- YOLOv1: (Confidence, x, y, w, h)
- YOLOv2个: (Confidence, tx, ty, tw, th)



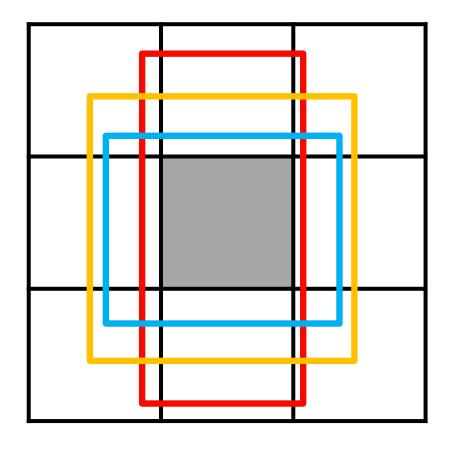
$$(x - \hat{x})^2 + (y - \hat{y})^2 = 0.05$$
$$(\sqrt{w} - \sqrt{\hat{w}})^2 + (\sqrt{h} - \sqrt{\hat{h}})^2 = 0.0375$$





在最後預測的S*S的每個grid cell都預設幾個Anchors。

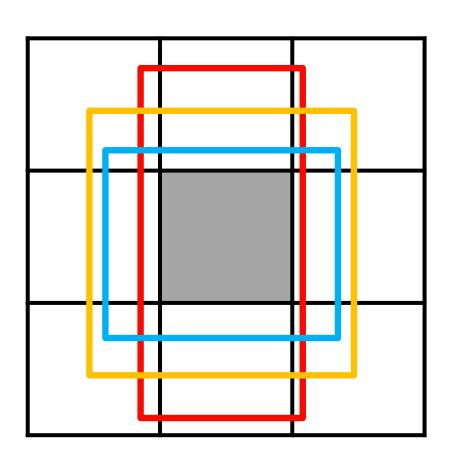
範例為3*3的特徵圖,共有9個grid cells,每個cell內預設3個anchors (紅色、黃色和藍色框)



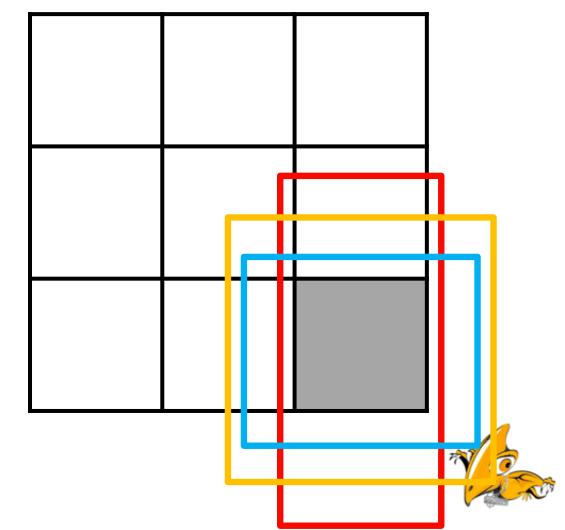




在最後預測的S*S 的每個grid cell都預設幾個anchors



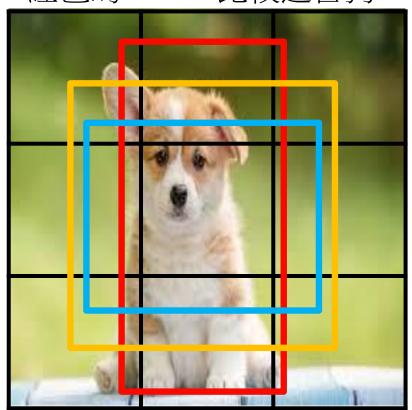
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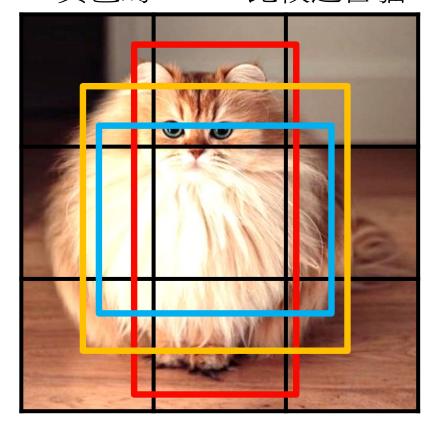


不同的物件大小用不同anchors去Fit,所以我們在預測的時候只要去調整Anchor的大小來Fit物件就好。

紅色的Anchor比較適合狗



黄色的Anchor比較適合貓

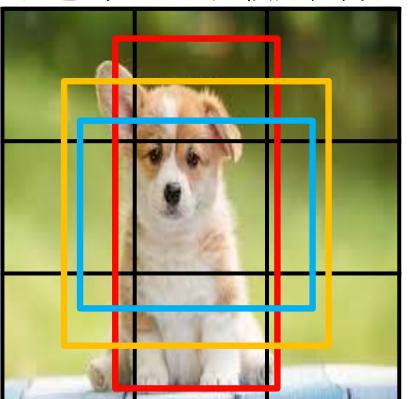




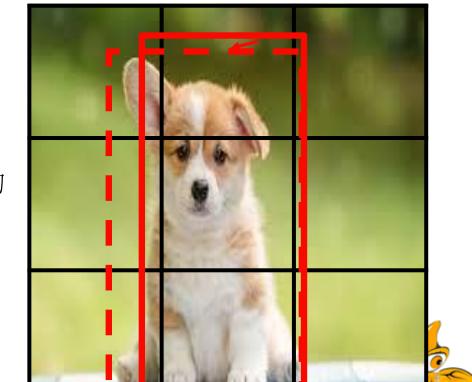


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紅色的Anchor比較適合狗



神經網路學習 調整紅色的Anchor去fit狗

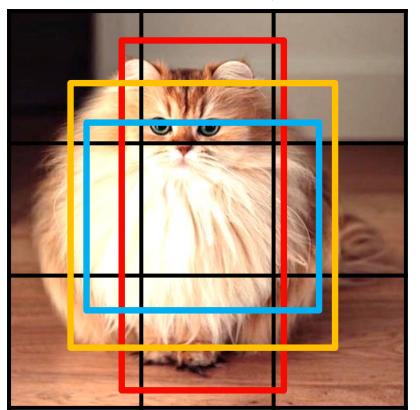


紅色anchor高縮小一點,往左下移動一點

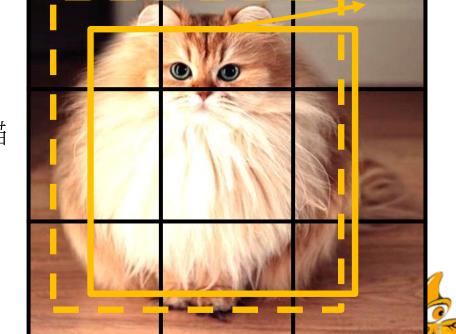


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黄色的Anchor比較適合貓



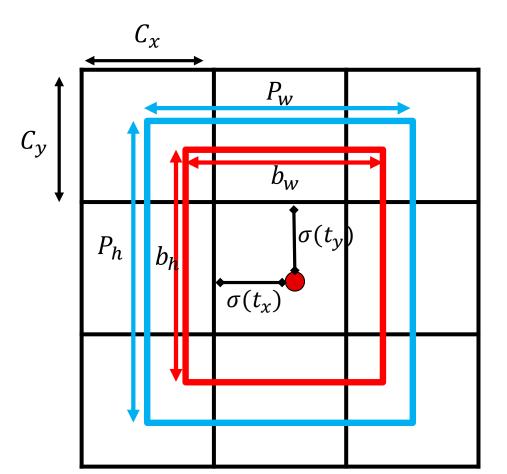
神經網路學習 調整黃色的Anchor去fit貓



黄色anchor長寬放大一點,中心稍移動



- · 學習調整 Anchor (放大縮小和中心位移)
- YOLOv2个: (Confidence, tx, ty, tw, th)



YOLO模型輸出 (t_x, t_y, t_w, t_h)

模型輸出要轉換成為實際的物件中心座標 (b_x, b_y) 和 寬高 (b_w, b_h)

中心座標轉換:

$$b_{x} = \sigma(t_{x}) + C_{x}$$
$$b_{y} = \sigma(t_{y}) + C_{y}$$

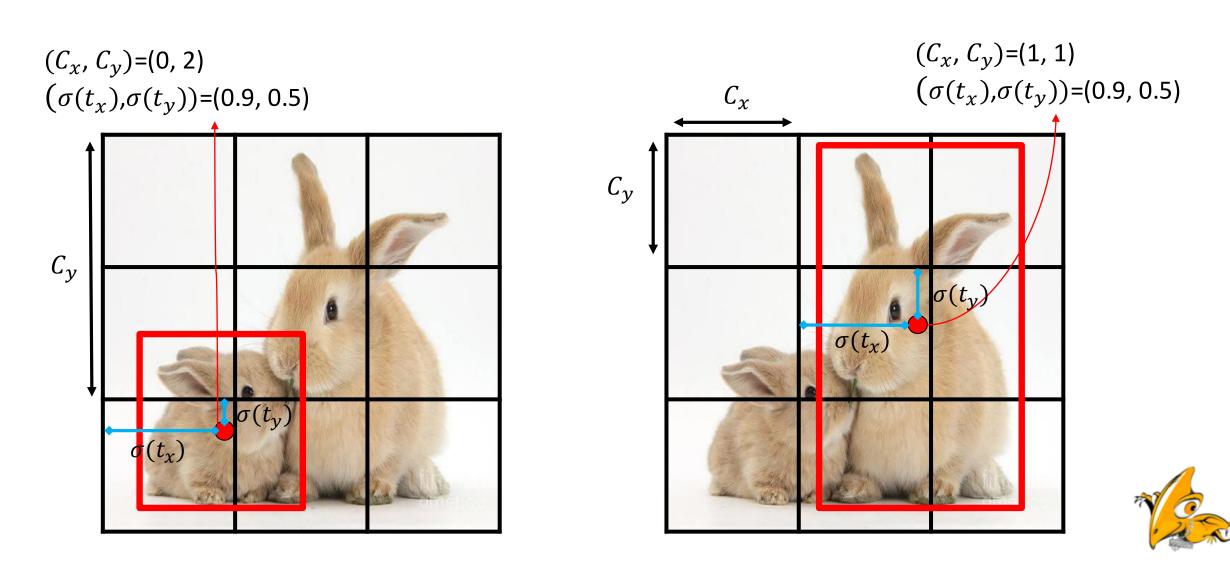
寬高轉換由Anchor去進行縮放:

$$b_w = P_w e^{t_w}$$
$$b_h = P_h e^{t_h}$$

 (P_w, P_h) : 我們設定的Anchor寬高。







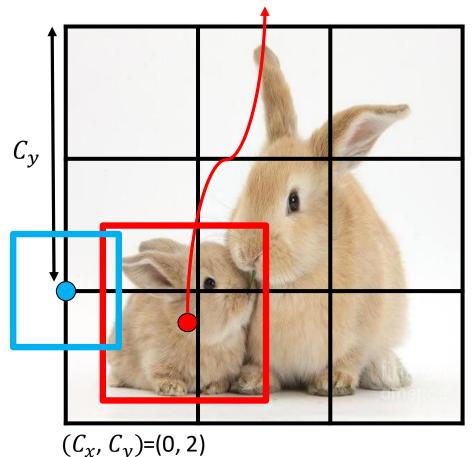


神經網路學習

調整藍色的Anchor去fit狗(兔子的紅框)

$$(x,y) = (0.3,0.7) \Rightarrow (b_x, b_y) = (0.9, 2.5)$$

 $(w,h) = (0.4 0.4)$



Anchor: $(P_w, P_h) = (0.3, 0.3)$

$$0.9 = b_{x} = \sigma(t_{x}) + C_{x}$$

$$2.5 = b_{y} = \sigma(t_{y}) + C_{y}$$

$$0.4 = b_{w} = P_{w}e^{t_{w}}$$

$$0.4 = b_{h} = P_{h}e^{t_{h}}$$

其中
$$C_x$$
=0, C_y =2

所以

$$\sigma(t_x) = b_x - C_x = 0.9$$

$$\sigma(t_y) = b_y - C_y = 0.5$$

$$e^{t_w} = \frac{b_w}{P_w} = \frac{0.4}{0.3} = 1.33 \implies t_w = \log(1.33)$$

$$e^{t_h} = \frac{b_h}{P_h} = \frac{0.4}{0.3} = 1.33 \implies t_h = \log(1.33)$$

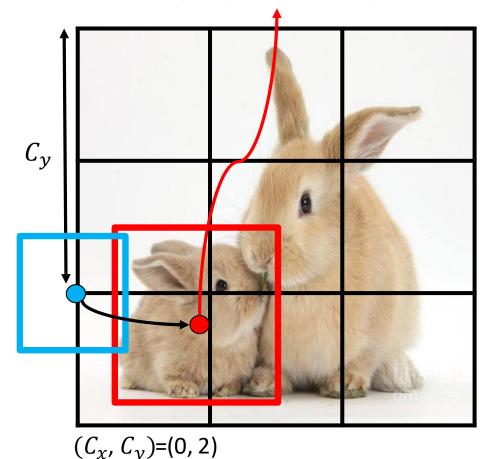


神經網路學習

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$$(x,y) = (0.3,0.7) \Rightarrow (b_x, b_y) = (0.9, 2.5)$$

 $(w,h) = (0.4 0.4)$



YOLO這個物件的答案是:

$$\sigma(t_x) = 0.9$$

$$\sigma(t_y) = 0.5$$

$$t_w = \log(1.33)$$

$$t_h = \log(1.33)$$

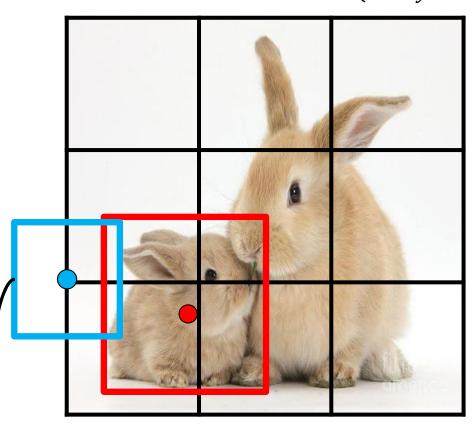
YOLO模型輸出 $(\hat{t}_x,\hat{t}_y,\hat{t}_w,\hat{t}_h)$ 去逼近 (t_x,t_y,t_w,t_h)





YOLOv1和V2以上差異

YOLOv1物件實際的框(x,y,w,h) = (0.3,0.7,0.4,0.4)YOLOv2个物件實際的框 $(b_x,b_y,b_w,b_h) = (0.9,2.5,0.4,0.4)$



YOLOv2个假設 Anchor: (P_w, P_h) =(0.2,0.2)

$$b_{x} = \sigma(t_{x}) + C_{x} \Rightarrow \sigma(t_{x}) = 0.9 - 0 = 0.9$$

$$b_{y} = \sigma(t_{y}) + C_{y} \Rightarrow \sigma(t_{y}) = 2.5 - 2 = 0.5$$

$$0.4 = b_{w} = P_{w}e^{t_{w}} = 0.2e^{t_{w}} \Rightarrow e^{t_{w}} = 2 \Rightarrow t_{w} = \log(2)$$

$$0.4 = b_{h} = P_{h}e^{t_{h}} = 0.2e^{t_{h}} \Rightarrow e^{t_{h}} = 2 \Rightarrow t_{h} = \log(2)$$

$$(t_w - \hat{t}_w)^2 + (t_h - \hat{t}_h)^2 = 2 * (\log(2) - \log(1.5))^2 = 0.0312$$

$$loss_{v2} = 0.32 + 0.0312 = 0.3512$$

YOLOv1: 預測的框(\hat{x} , \hat{y} , \hat{w} , \hat{h})=(0.2,0.8, 0.3,0.3)

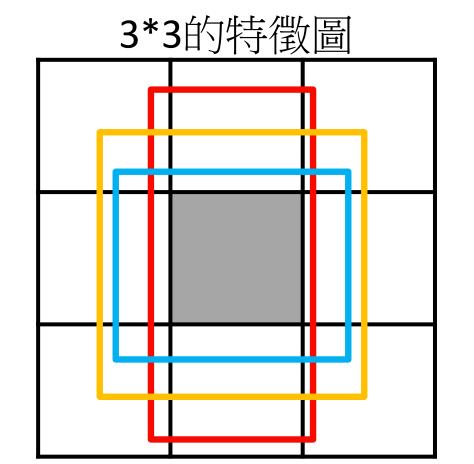
YOLOv2个: 預測的框($\sigma(\hat{t}_x)$, $\sigma(\hat{t}_v)$, \hat{t}_w , \hat{t}_h)=(0.5,0.5, log(1.5), log(1.5))

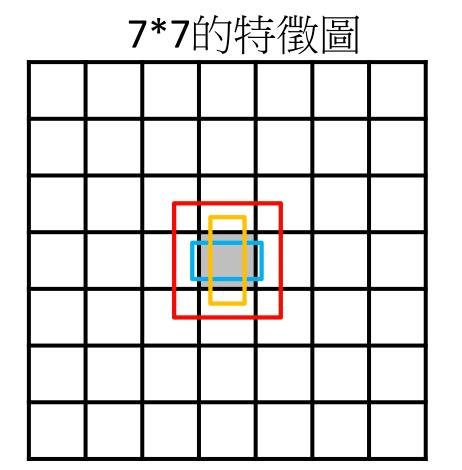




YOLOv3後引入Multi-scale Detection

在最後預測的S*S的每個grid cell都預設幾個Anchors。





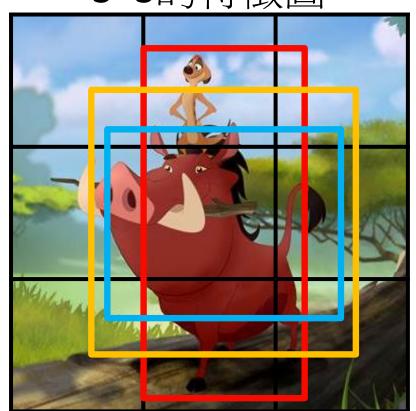




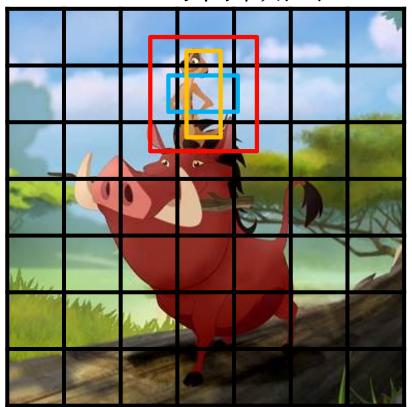
YOLOv3後引入Multi-scale Detection

在最後預測的S*S的每個grid cell都預設幾個Anchors。

3*3的特徵圖



7*7的特徵圖



在小解析的特徵圖(3*3)適合 最大物件偵測。

在大解析的特徵圖(7*7)適合 最大物件偵測。

3*3特徵圖藍色的Anchor只需 要微調就能fit彭彭

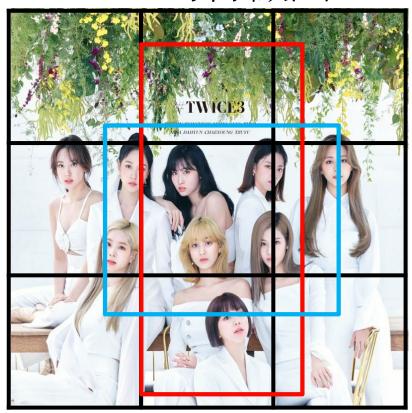
7*7特徵圖黃色的Anchor只需 要微調就能fit丁滿



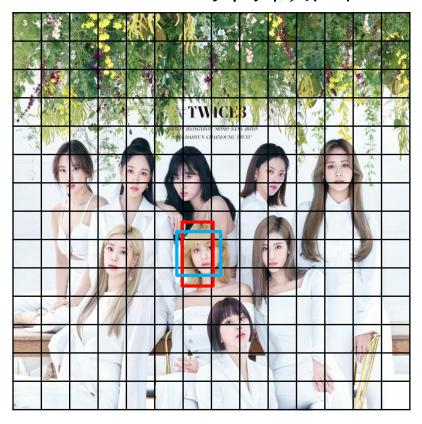
YOLOv3後引入Multi-scale Detection

人臉偵測

3*3的特徵圖



14*14的特徵圖



在3*3特徵圖設定的 Anchor 要縮小 10倍,這樣的學習太難了





