

# Swin Transformer: Hierarchical Vision Transformer using Shifted Windows

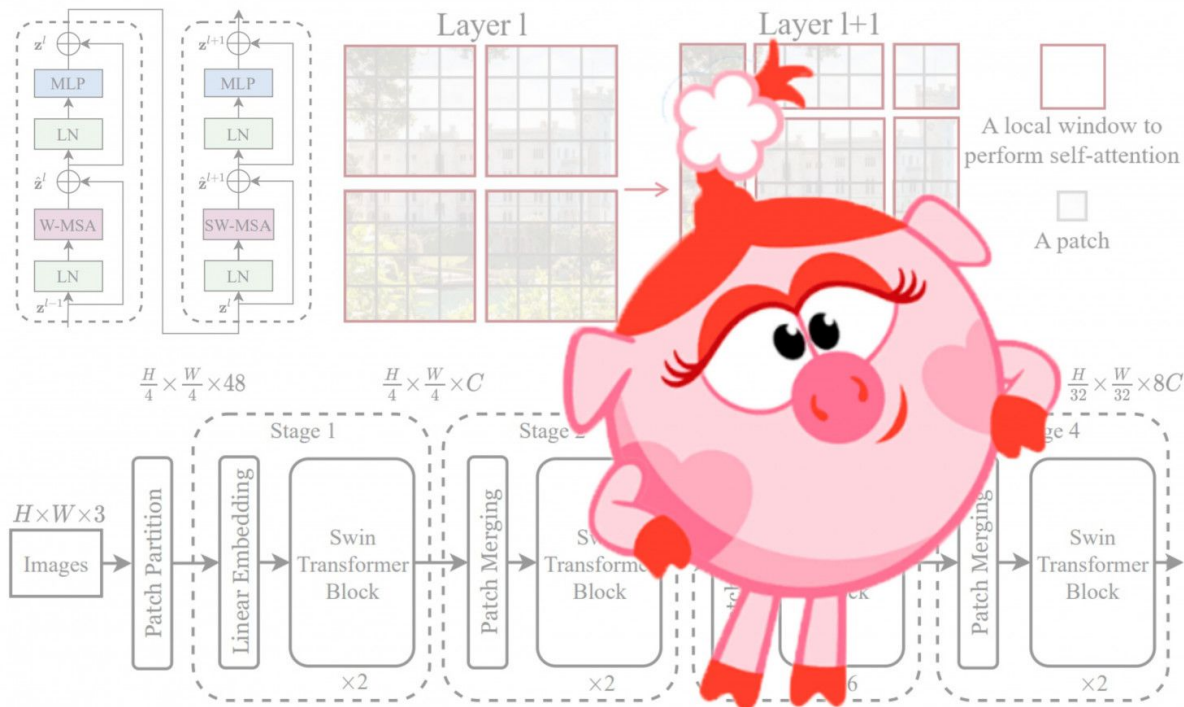
Выполнили :

Руденко Анастасия

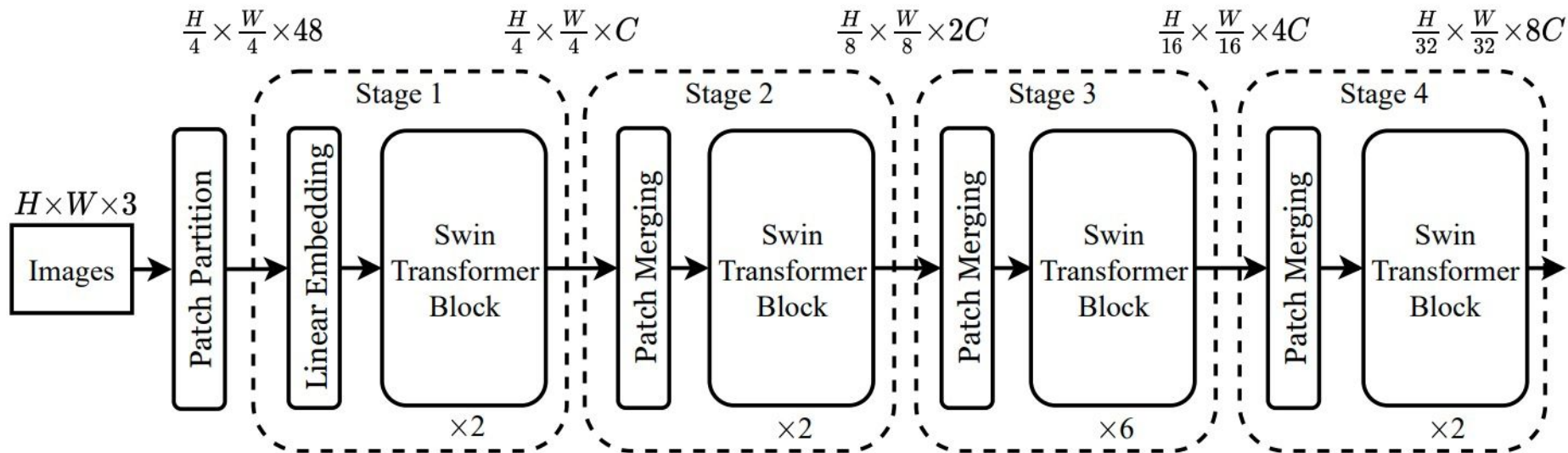
Корягин Никита

Макаров Георгий

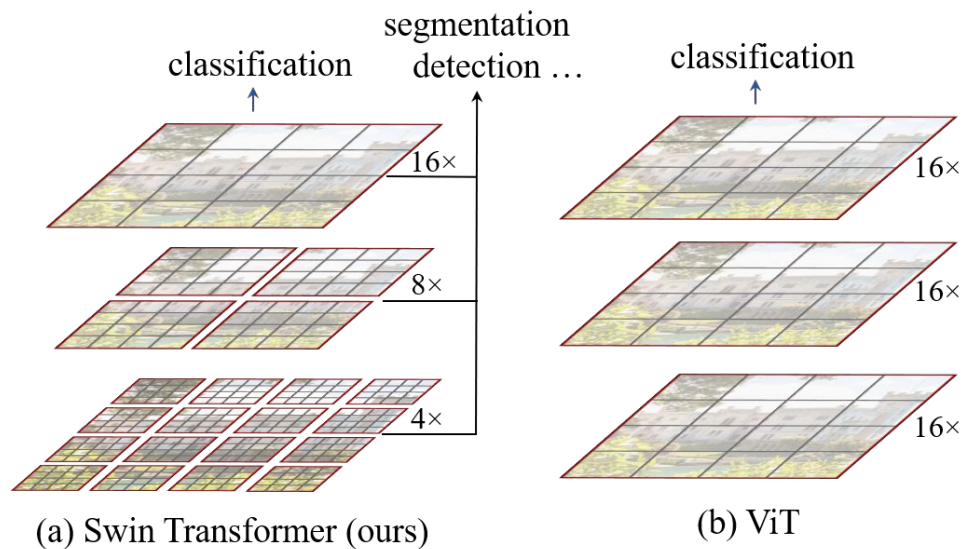
# Swin Transformer



# Архитектура

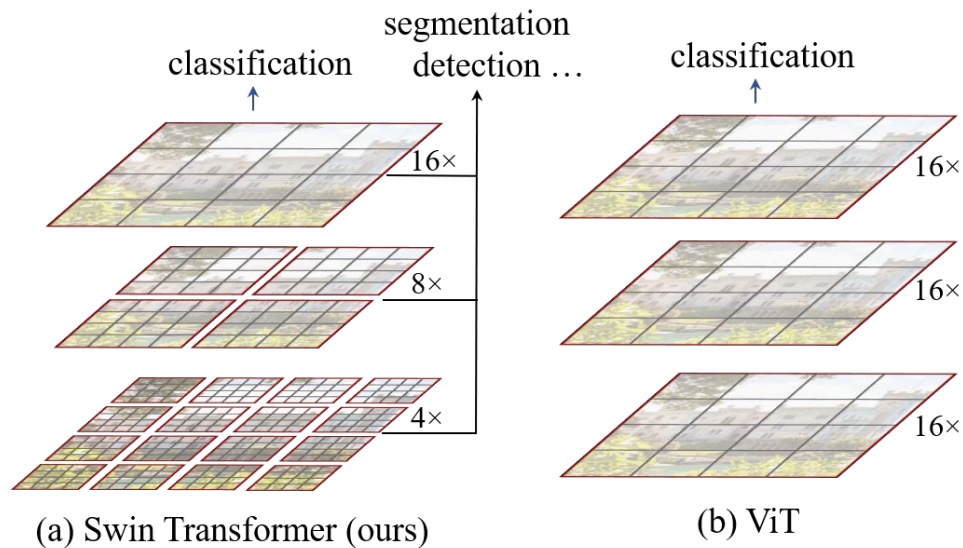


## Patch Merging

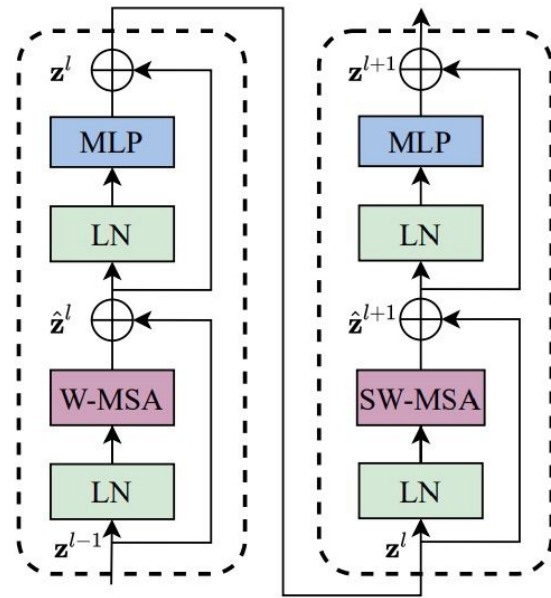


# Архитектура

## Patch Merging

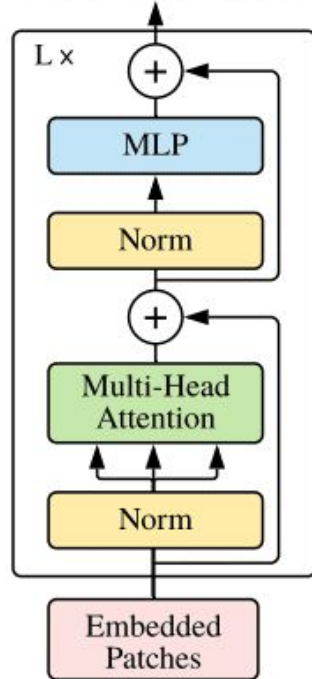


## Swin Transformer Block



# Swin Transformer Block

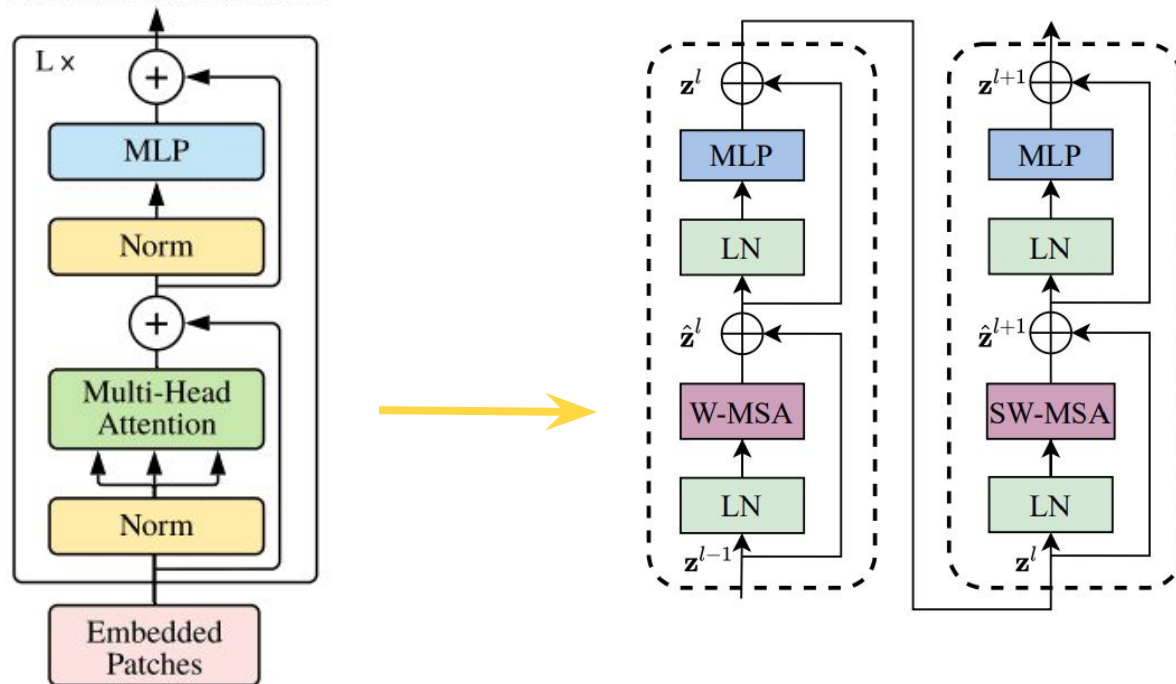
Transformer Encoder



Чем не подходит?

# Swin Transformer Block

Transformer Encoder



# Swin Transformer Block

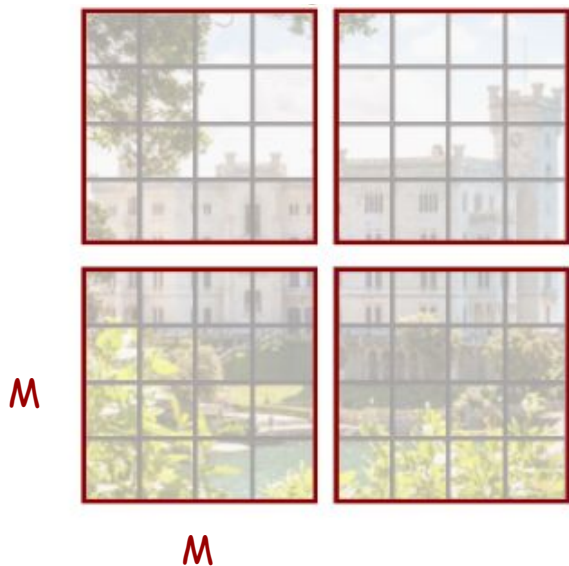
## Window Multi-Head Attention





# Swin Transformer Block

## Window Multi-Head Attention

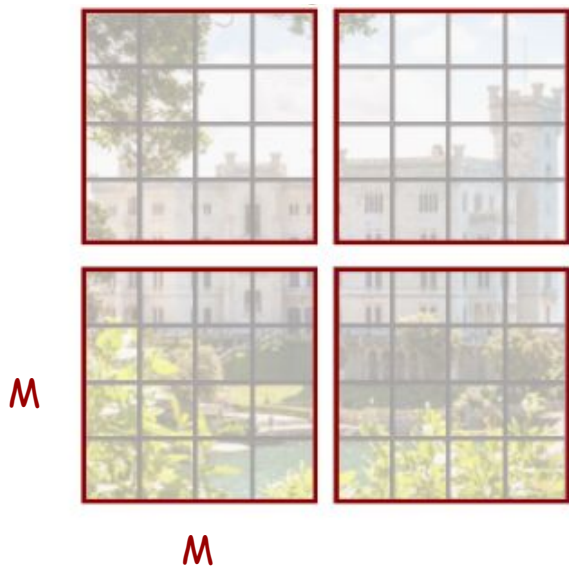


$$\Omega(\text{MSA}) = 4hwC^2 + 2(hw)^2C,$$

$$\Omega(\text{W-MSA}) = 4hwC^2 + 2M^2hwC,$$

# Swin Transformer Block

## Window Multi-Head Attention



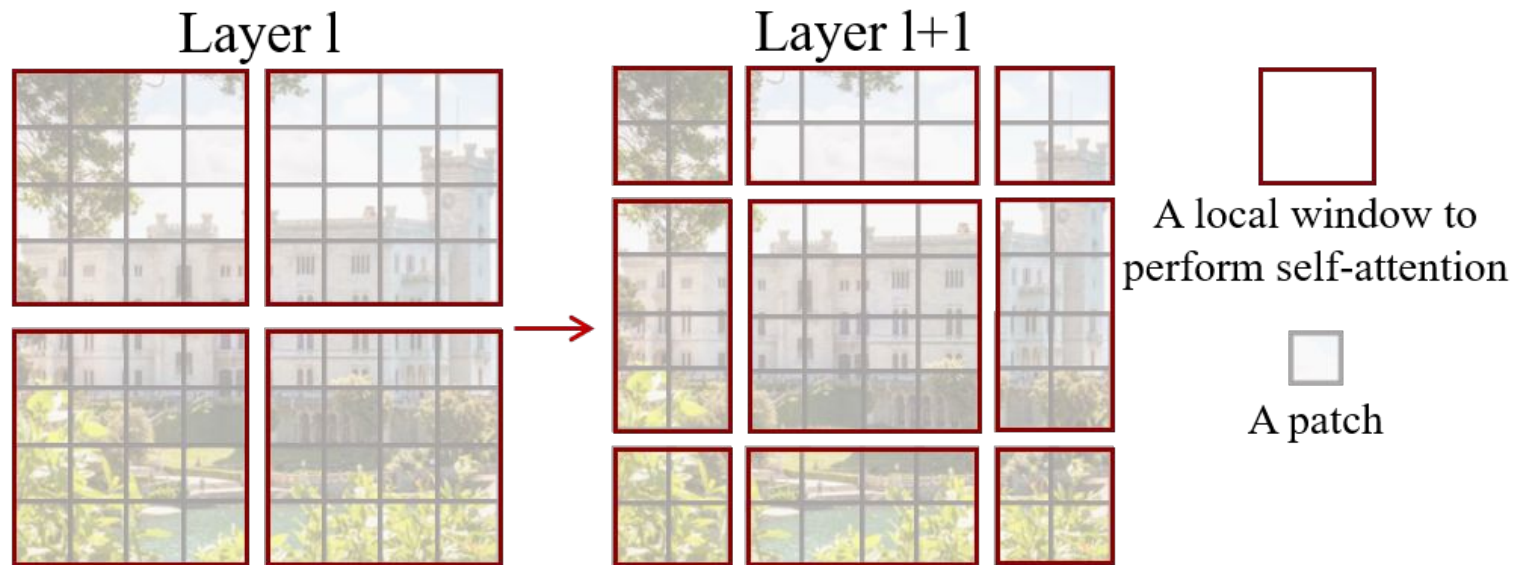
$$\Omega(\text{MSA}) = 4hwC^2 + 2(hw)^2C,$$

$$\Omega(\text{W-MSA}) = 4hwC^2 + 2M^2hwC,$$

Нет взаимодействия между  
окнами

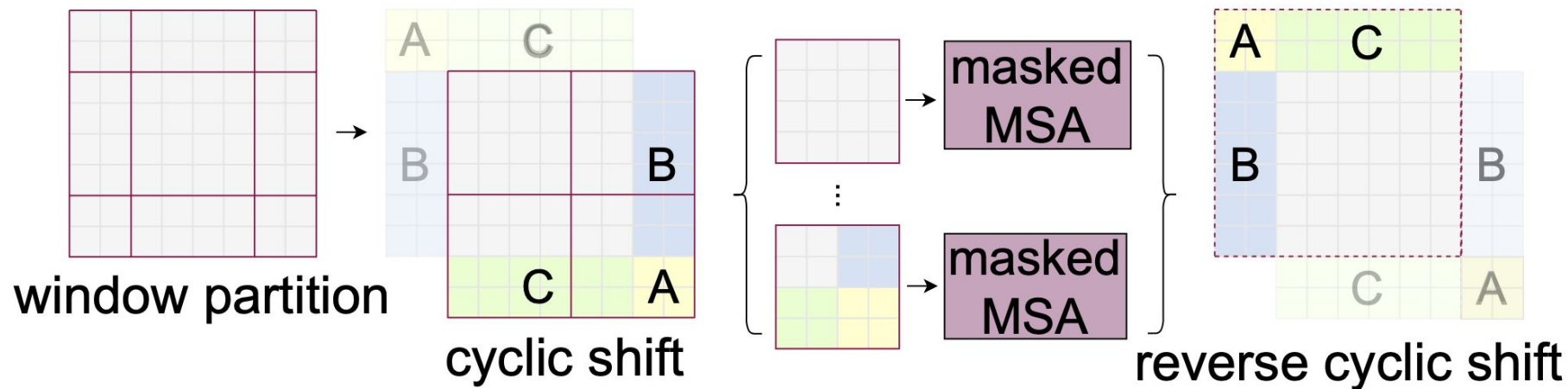
# Swin Transformer Block

## Shifted Window Multi-Head Attention



# Swin Transformer Block

Эффективный подсчет SW-MSA



## Swin Transformer Block

Relative position bias

$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{\bar{M}^2 \times M^2}$$

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{SoftMax}(QK^T / \sqrt{d} + B)V,$$

- Swin-T:  $C = 96$ , layer numbers =  $\{2, 2, 6, 2\}$
- Swin-S:  $C = 96$ , layer numbers =  $\{2, 2, 18, 2\}$
- Swin-B:  $C = 128$ , layer numbers =  $\{2, 2, 18, 2\}$
- Swin-L:  $C = 192$ , layer numbers =  $\{2, 2, 18, 2\}$

# Эксперименты

## Классификация на ImageNet-1k

(b) ImageNet-22K pre-trained models

method	image size	#param.	FLOPs	throughput (image / s)	ImageNet top-1 acc.
R-101x3 [38]	384 <sup>2</sup>	388M	204.6G	-	84.4
R-152x4 [38]	480 <sup>2</sup>	937M	840.5G	-	85.4
ViT-B/16 [20]	384 <sup>2</sup>	86M	55.4G	85.9	84.0
ViT-L/16 [20]	384 <sup>2</sup>	307M	190.7G	27.3	85.2
Swin-B	224 <sup>2</sup>	88M	15.4G	278.1	85.2
Swin-B	384 <sup>2</sup>	88M	47.0G	84.7	86.4
Swin-L	384 <sup>2</sup>	197M	103.9G	42.1	87.3

(a) Regular ImageNet-1K trained models

method	image size	#param.	FLOPs	throughput (image / s)	ImageNet top-1 acc.
RegNetY-4G [48]	224 <sup>2</sup>	21M	4.0G	1156.7	80.0
RegNetY-8G [48]	224 <sup>2</sup>	39M	8.0G	591.6	81.7
RegNetY-16G [48]	224 <sup>2</sup>	84M	16.0G	334.7	82.9
EffNet-B3 [58]	300 <sup>2</sup>	12M	1.8G	732.1	81.6
EffNet-B4 [58]	380 <sup>2</sup>	19M	4.2G	349.4	82.9
EffNet-B5 [58]	456 <sup>2</sup>	30M	9.9G	169.1	83.6
EffNet-B6 [58]	528 <sup>2</sup>	43M	19.0G	96.9	84.0
EffNet-B7 [58]	600 <sup>2</sup>	66M	37.0G	55.1	84.3
ViT-B/16 [20]	384 <sup>2</sup>	86M	55.4G	85.9	77.9
ViT-L/16 [20]	384 <sup>2</sup>	307M	190.7G	27.3	76.5
DeiT-S [63]	224 <sup>2</sup>	22M	4.6G	940.4	79.8
DeiT-B [63]	224 <sup>2</sup>	86M	17.5G	292.3	81.8
DeiT-B [63]	384 <sup>2</sup>	86M	55.4G	85.9	83.1
Swin-T	224 <sup>2</sup>	29M	4.5G	755.2	81.3
Swin-S	224 <sup>2</sup>	50M	8.7G	436.9	83.0
Swin-B	224 <sup>2</sup>	88M	15.4G	278.1	83.5
Swin-B	384 <sup>2</sup>	88M	47.0G	84.7	84.5

# Эксперименты

## Обнаружение объектов COCO

(a) Various frameworks

Method	Backbone	AP <sup>box</sup>	AP <sub>50</sub> <sup>box</sup>	AP <sub>75</sub> <sup>box</sup>	#param.	FLOPs	FPS
Cascade	R-50	46.3	64.3	50.5	82M	739G	18.0
Mask R-CNN	Swin-T	<b>50.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>54.9</b>	86M	745G	15.3
ATSS	R-50	43.5	61.9	47.0	32M	205G	28.3
	Swin-T	<b>47.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	36M	215G	22.3
RepPointsV2	R-50	46.5	64.6	50.3	42M	274G	13.6
	Swin-T	<b>50.0</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	45M	283G	12.0
Sparse R-CNN	R-50	44.5	63.4	48.2	106M	166G	21.0
	Swin-T	<b>47.9</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>52.3</b>	110M	172G	18.4

(b) Various backbones w. Cascade Mask R-CNN

	AP <sup>box</sup>	AP <sub>50</sub> <sup>box</sup>	AP <sub>75</sub> <sup>box</sup>	AP <sup>mask</sup>	AP <sub>50</sub> <sup>mask</sup>	AP <sub>75</sub> <sup>mask</sup>	#param	FLOPs	FPS
DeiT-S <sup>†</sup>	48.0	67.2	51.7	41.4	64.2	44.3	80M	889G	10.4
R50	46.3	64.3	50.5	40.1	61.7	43.4	82M	739G	18.0
Swin-T	<b>50.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>47.1</b>	86M	745G	15.3
X101-32	48.1	66.5	52.4	41.6	63.9	45.2	101M	819G	12.8
Swin-S	<b>51.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	107M	838G	12.0
X101-64	48.3	66.4	52.3	41.7	64.0	45.1	140M	972G	10.4
Swin-B	<b>51.9</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>48.7</b>	145M	982G	11.6



## Семантическая сегментация на ADE20K

ADE20K		val	test	#param.	FLOPs	FPS
Method	Backbone	mIoU	score			
DANet [23]	ResNet-101	45.2	-	69M	1119G	15.2
DLab.v3+ [11]	ResNet-101	44.1	-	63M	1021G	16.0
ACNet [24]	ResNet-101	45.9	38.5	-		
DNL [71]	ResNet-101	46.0	56.2	69M	1249G	14.8
OCRNet [73]	ResNet-101	45.3	56.0	56M	923G	19.3
UperNet [69]	ResNet-101	44.9	-	86M	1029G	20.1
OCRNet [73]	HRNet-w48	45.7	-	71M	664G	12.5
DLab.v3+ [11]	ResNeSt-101	46.9	55.1	66M	1051G	11.9
DLab.v3+ [11]	ResNeSt-200	48.4	-	88M	1381G	8.1
SETR [81]	T-Large <sup>‡</sup>	50.3	61.7	308M	-	-
UperNet	DeiT-S <sup>†</sup>	44.0	-	52M	1099G	16.2
UperNet	Swin-T	46.1	-	60M	945G	18.5
UperNet	Swin-S	49.3	-	81M	1038G	15.2
UperNet	Swin-B <sup>‡</sup>	51.6	-	121M	1841G	8.7
UperNet	Swin-L <sup>‡</sup>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>62.8</b>	234M	3230G	6.2

# Эксперименты

## Ablation study

## Shifted windows

	ImageNet		COCO		ADE20k
	top-1	top-5	AP <sup>box</sup>	AP <sup>mask</sup>	mIoU
w/o shifting	80.2	95.1	47.7	41.5	43.3
shifted windows	<b>81.3</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>
no pos.	80.1	94.9	49.2	42.6	43.8
abs. pos.	80.5	95.2	49.0	42.4	43.2
abs.+rel. pos.	81.3	95.6	50.2	43.4	44.0
rel. pos. w/o app.	79.3	94.7	48.2	41.9	44.1
rel. pos.	<b>81.3</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>

Table 4. Ablation study on the *shifted windows* approach and different position embedding methods on three benchmarks, using the Swin-T architecture. w/o shifting: all self-attention modules adopt regular window partitioning, without *shifting*; abs. pos.: absolute position embedding term of ViT; rel. pos.: the default settings with an additional relative position bias term (see Eq. (4)); app.: the first scaled dot-product term in Eq. (4).

# Эксперименты

## Ablation study

## Relative position bias

	ImageNet		COCO		ADE20k
	top-1	top-5	AP <sup>box</sup>	AP <sup>mask</sup>	mIoU
w/o shifting	80.2	95.1	47.7	41.5	43.3
shifted windows	<b>81.3</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>
no pos.	80.1	94.9	49.2	42.6	43.8
abs. pos.	80.5	95.2	49.0	42.4	43.2
abs.+rel. pos.	81.3	95.6	50.2	43.4	44.0
rel. pos. w/o app.	79.3	94.7	48.2	41.9	44.1
rel. pos.	<b>81.3</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>

Table 4. Ablation study on the *shifted windows* approach and different position embedding methods on three benchmarks, using the Swin-T architecture. w/o shifting: all self-attention modules adopt regular window partitioning, without *shifting*; abs. pos.: absolute position embedding term of ViT; rel. pos.: the default settings with an additional relative position bias term (see Eq. (4)); app.: the first scaled dot-product term in Eq. (4).

Ablation study

Different self attention

method	MSA in a stage (ms)				Arch. (FPS)		
	S1	S2	S3	S4	T	S	B
sliding window (naive)	122.5	38.3	12.1	7.6	183	109	77
sliding window (kernel)	7.6	4.7	2.7	1.8	488	283	187
Performer [14]	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.5	638	370	241
window (w/o shifting)	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	770	444	280
shifted window (padding)	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	670	371	236
shifted window (cyclic)	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	755	437	278

Table 5. Real speed of different self-attention computation methods and implementations on a V100 GPU.