MTCNN算法及代码笔记

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论文: Joint Face Detection and Alignment using Multi-task Cascaded Convolutional Networks

论文链接: https://arxiv.org/abs/1604.02878

官方代码链接: https://github.com/kpzhang93/MTCNN_face_detection_alignment 其他代码实现 (MXNet): https://github.com/pangyupo/mxnet_mtcnn_face_detection

这篇博客先介绍MTCNN算法,再介绍代码,结合起来看对算法的理解会更加深入。

算法部分

MTCNN(Multi-task Cascaded Convolutional Networks)算法是用来同时实现face detection和alignment,也就是人脸检测和对 齐。文章一方面引入了cascaded structure,另一方面提出一种新的 online hard sample mining。文章的核心思想是原文的这一句话: our framework adopts a cascaded structure with three stages of carefully designed deep convolutional networks that predict face and landmark location in a coarse-to-fine manner. 因此该算法的cascaded structure 主要包含三个子网络: Proposal Network(P-Net)、Refine Network(R-Net)、Output Network(O-Net),如Fig1所示,这3个stage对人脸的处理是按照一种由粗到细的方式,也就是原文中说的 a coarse-to-fine manner,在代码中体现得比较明显。另外要注意的是在Figure1中一开始对图像做了multi scale的 resize,构成了图像金字塔,然后这些不同scale的图像作为3个stage的输入进行训练,目的是为了可以检测不同scale的人脸。

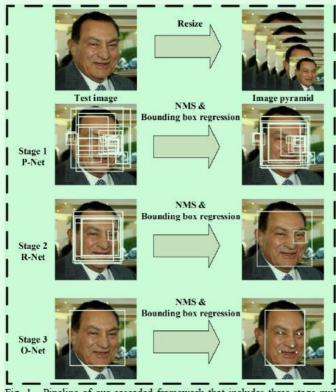


Fig. 1. Pipeline of our cascaded framework that includes three-stage multi-task deep convolutional networks. Firstly, candidate windows are produced through a fast Proposal Network (P-Net). After that, we refine these candidates in the next stage through a Refinement Network (R-Net). In the third stage, The Output Network (O-Net) produces final bounding box and facial landmarks position.

在Figure2中详细介绍了三个子网络的结构。

P-Net主要用来生成一些候选框(bounding box)。在训练的时候该网络的顶部有3条支路用来分别做人脸分类、人脸框的回归和人脸关键点定位;在测试的时候这一步的输出只有N个bounding box的4个坐标信息和score,当然这4个坐标信息已经用回归支路的输出进行修正了,score可以看做是分类的输出(是人脸的概率),具体可以看代码。

R-Net主要用来去除大量的非人脸框。这一步的输入是前面P-Net生成的bounding box,每个bounding box的大小都是24*24,可以通过 resize操作得到。同样在测试的时候这一步的输出只有M个bounding box的4个坐标信息和score,4个坐标信息也用回归支路的输出进行修正了

O-Net和R-Net有点像,只不过这一步还增加了landmark位置的回归。输入大小调整为48*48,输出包含P个bounding box的4个坐标信息、score和关键点信息。

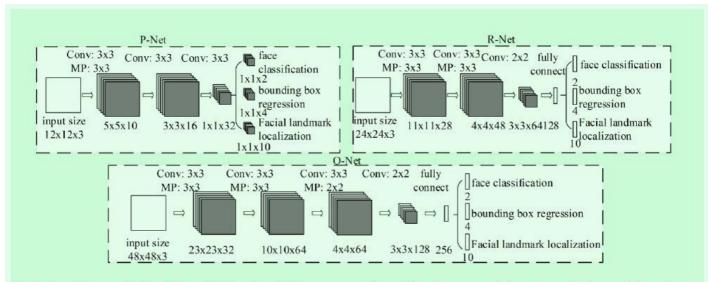


Fig. 2. The architectures of P-Net, R-Net, and O-Net, where "MP" means max pooling and "Conv" means convolution. The step size in convolution and pooling is 1 and 2, respectively.

在训练时候,每个stage的顶部都包含3条支路,接下来简单过一下这3条支路的损失函数。

face classification支路的损失函数如公式1所示,采用的是交叉熵,这是分类算法常用的损失函数,在这里是二分类。

$$L_i^{det} = -(y_i^{det} \log(p_i) + (1 - y_i^{det})(1 - \log(p_i)))$$
 (1)

where p_i is the probability produced by the network that indicates a sample being a face. The notation $y_i^{det} \in \{0,1\}$ denotes the ground-truth label.

bounding box regression支路的损失函数如公式2所示,采用的是欧氏距离损失(L2 loss),这也是回归问题常用的损失函数。

$$L_i^{box} = \left\| \hat{y}_i^{box} - y_i^{box} \right\|_2^2 \tag{2}$$

where \hat{y}_i^{box} regression target obtained from the network and y_i^{box} is the ground-truth coordinate. There are four coordinates, including left top, height and width, and thus $y_i^{box} \in \mathbb{R}^{4,0105}$

facial landmark localization支路的损失函数如公式3所示,同样采用的是欧氏距离损失(L2 loss)。

$$L_i^{landmark} = \|\hat{y}_i^{landmark} - y_i^{landmark}\|_2^2$$
 (3)

where $\hat{y}_i^{landmark}$ is the facial landmark's coordinate obtained from the network and $y_i^{landmark}$ is the ground-truth coordinate. There are five facial landmarks, including left eye, right eye, nose, left mouth corner, and right mouth corner, and thus $y_i^{landmark} \in \mathbb{R}^{10}$.

因为在训练的时候并不是对每个输入都计算上述的3个损失函数,因此定义了公式4用来控制对不同的输入计算不同的损失。可以在出,在P-Net和R-Net中,关键点的损失权重(α)要小于O-Net部分,这是因为前面2个stage重点在于过滤掉非人脸的bbox。β存在的意义是比如非人

脸输入,就只需要计算分类损失,而不需要计算回归和关键点的损失。

Then the overall learning target can be formulated as:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j \in \{det, box, land mark\}} \alpha_{j} \beta_{i}^{j} L_{i}^{j}$$
 (4)

where N is the number of training samples. α_j denotes on the task importance. We use $(\alpha_{det} = 1, \alpha_{box} = 0.5, \alpha_{landmark} = 0.5)$ in P-Net and R-Net, while $(\alpha_{det} = 1, \alpha_{box} = 0.5, \alpha_{landmark} = 1)$ in O-Net for more accurate facial landmarks localization. $\beta_i^j \in \{0,1\}$ is the sample type indicator. In

online hard sample mining 具体而言是这样做的: In particular, in each mini-batch, we sort the loss computed in the forward propagation phase from all samples and select the top 70% of them as hard samples. Then we only compute the gradient from the hard samples in the backward propagation phase.

实验结果:

训练过程中的4中不同的标注数据: here we use four different kinds of data annotation in our training process: (i) Negatives: Regions that the Intersec-tion-over-Union (IoU) ratio less than 0.3 to any ground-truth faces; (ii) Positives: IoU above 0.65 to a ground truth face; (iii) Part faces: IoU between 0.4 and 0.65 to a ground truth face; and (iv) Landmark faces: faces labeled 5 landmarks' positions.

Figure4是本文算法在FDDB、WIDER FACE、AFLW数据集上和其他算法的对比结果。

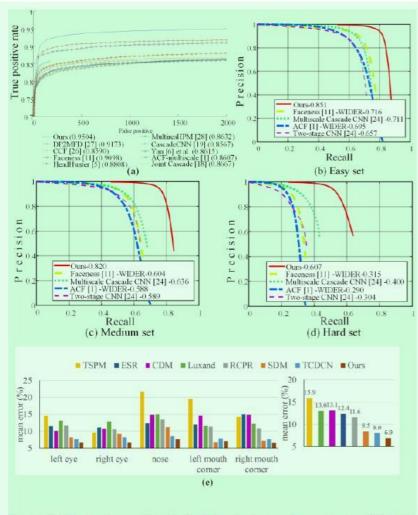


Fig. 4. (a) Evaluation on FDDB. (b-d) Evaluation on three subsets of WIDER FACE. The number following the method indicates the average accuracy. (e) Evaluation on AFLW for face alignment

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代码部分

这里采用第三方的MXNet实现版本: https://github.com/pangyupo/mxnet_mtcnn_face_detection。如果感兴趣可以看原论文的代码: https://github.com/kpzhang93/MTCNN face detection alignment。

该项目可以用来测试,主要包含三个脚本:main.py、mtcnn_detector.py、helper.py。main.py是代码的入口,接下来按跑代码时候的调用顺序来记录。

在main.py中,先import相关模块,其中最重要的是MtcnnDetector这个类,该类在mtcnn_detector.py脚本中定义。通过调用MtcnnDetector类的 __init__ 函数可以初始化得到一个detector。

```
import mxnet as mx
from mtcnn_detector import MtcnnDetector
import cv2
import os
import time

detector = MtcnnDetector(model_folder='model', ctx=mx.cpu(0), num_worker = 4 , accurate_landmark = False)
```

MtcnnDetector类的 __init__ 函数做了哪些工作呢?如下是mtcnn_detector.py脚本下的MtcnnDetector类的 __init__ 函数。可以看出都是一些常规的初始化操作。比如models里面放的是训练好的模型路径,self.PNets、self.RNets、self.ONets分别表示论文中算法3个阶段的模型的初始化结果,self.LNet 是用来对关键点坐标进行进一步修正的网络,论文中未提及。这里要注意 __init__ 函数的输入中factor表示和图像金字塔相关的一个参数,表示图像金字塔的每相邻两层之间的倍数关系是factor。threshold参数是一个包含3个值的列表,这3个值在算法的3个stage中将分别用到,可以看到这3个threshold值是递增的,是因为在3个stage中对一个bbox是否是人脸的置信度要求越来越高。

```
1
     def __init__(self,
 2
               model folder='.',
 3
               minsize = 20,
 4
              threshold = [0.6, 0.7, 0.8],
 5
              factor = 0.709
 6
              num worker = 1,
 7
              accurate landmark = False,
 8
              ctx=mx.cpu()):
 9
10
            Initialize the detector
11
12
            Parameters:
13
14
             model folder: string
15
                 path for the models
16
              minsize: float number
17
                minimal face to detect
18
              threshold: float number
19
                detect threshold for 3 stages
20
              factor: float number
21
                scale factor for image pyramid
22
              num worker: int number
23
               number of processes we use for first stage
24
              accurate landmark: bool
25
                 use accurate landmark localization or not
26
27
28
              self.num worker = num worker
29
              self.accurate_landmark = accurate_landmark
30
31
              # load 4 models from folder
32
              models = ['det1', 'det2', 'det3','det4']
33
              models = [ os.path.join(model_folder, f) for f in models]
34
35
              self.PNets = []
36
              for i in range(num_worker):
37
                  workner_net = mx.model.FeedForward.load(models[0], 1, ctx=ctx)
```

```
39
                 self.PNets.append(workner net)
40
41
             self.Pool = Pool(num_worker)
42
             self.RNet = mx.model.FeedForward.load(models[1], 1, ctx=ctx)
43
             self.ONet = mx.model.FeedForward.load(models[2], 1, ctx=ctx)
45
             self.LNet = mx.model.FeedForward.load(models[3], 1, ctx=ctx)
46
47
             self.minsize = float(minsize)
             self.factor = float(factor)
48
             self.threshold = threshold
```

于是,继续main.py中的思路,在初始化得到detector后,就可以读入图像,这里采用cv2模块读取图像数据,img是numpy array类型的数据。读完图像数据后,就将图像作为detector.detect_face函数的输入,在这个函数里面将执行所有3个stage算法的操作。得到的results是一个长度为2的tuple类型数据,其中results[0]是N*5的numpy array,表示人脸的bbox信息,其中N表示检测到的人脸数量,5表示每张人脸有4个坐标点(左上角的x,y和右下角的x,y)和1个置信度score。results[1]是N*10的numpy array,表示人脸关键点信息,其中N表示检测到的人脸数量,10表示5个关键点的x、y坐标信息。

```
img = cv2.imread('test2.jpg')

run detector
results = detector.detect_face(img)
```

来详细看看detect_face这个函数的具体内容。整体上这个函数可以分成:初始部分、first stage、second stage、third stage、extend stage这5个部分。初始部分除了一些判断语句外,最重要的是生成一个scales列表,这个列表中放的就是一系列的scale值,表示依次将原图缩小成原图的scale倍,从而组成图像金字塔。首先minl是输入图像的长或宽的最小值,MIN_DET_SIZE表示最小的检测尺寸; self.minisize表示最小的人脸尺寸,是在 __init__ 中初始化得到的。

```
1
      def detect_face(self, img):
 2
 3
            detect face over img
 4
          Parameters:
 5
 6
            img: numpy array, bgr order of shape (1, 3, n, m)
 7
              input image
 8
          Retures:
 9
10
            bboxes: numpy array, n x 5 (x1,y2,x2,y2,score)
11
12
            points: numpy array, n x 10 (x1, x2 ... x5, y1, y2 ..y5)
13
              landmarks
14
15
16
              # check input
17
              MIN_DET_SIZE = 12
18
19
              if img is None:
20
                  return None
21
22
              # only works for color image
23
              if len(img.shape) != 3:
24
                  return None
25
26
              # detected boxes
27
              total_boxes = []
28
29
              height, width, _ = img.shape
30
              minl = min( height, width)
31
32
              # get all the valid scales
33
              scales = []
34
              m = MIN DET SIZE/self.minsize
```

```
36     minl *= m
37     factor_count = 0
38     while minl > MIN_DET_SIZE:
39          scales.append(m*self.factor**factor_count)
40          minl *= self.factor
          factor_count += 1
```

first stage部分是根据输入的scales列表,生成total_boxes这个二维的numpy ndarray。首先 self.slice_index这个函数将scales列表的 index根据num_worker的值进行分组,比如scales列表一共包含9个数,num_worker的值为4,那么sliced_index就是[[0,1,2,3],[4,5,6,7], [8]]。 self.Pool.map()是生成bbox的重要函数,这里的self.Pool是python的multiprocessing库的Pool类,self.Pool.map()有两个输入,第一个输入是一个函数: detect_first_stage_warpper,第二个输入是一个迭代器:izip(repeat(img), self.PNets[:len(batch)], [scales[i] for i in batch], repeat(self.threshold[0]))。这个迭代器有izip函数生成,该函数有4个输入,迭代器的作用就是其生成的每个元素都由这4个输入组成,那么会生成多少个迭代元素呢?答案是len(batch)个,也就是num worker个。

生成的local_boxes是一个长度为len(batch)的list, list中的每个numpy array表示对应scale的bbox信息,每个numpy array的shape为 K*9,K就是bbox的数量,9包含4个坐标点信息,一个置信度score和4个用来调整前面4个坐标点的偏移信息。最后都并到total_boxes列表中,因此该列表一共包含len(scales)个尺度的numpy array,但是由于该列表中某些值是None,所以会有去掉None的操作。total_boxes = np.vstack(total_boxes)是将由numpy array组成的list按照列叠加成一个新的numpy array格式的total_boxes,这个新的total_boxes 依然是2维的,每一行代表一个bbox,一共9列。

pick = nms(total_boxes[:, 0:5], 0.7, 'Union')操作是为了去掉一些重复框,后面会详细介绍这个nms操作。该函数返回的pick是一个 list,list中的值是index,这些index是非重复的index;而这句话: total_boxes = total_boxes[pick]则是将total_boxes中的这些非重复 的框挑选出来。bbw和bbh分别是求bbox的宽和高。然后是refine the bbox这一步,就是调整total_boxes的坐标值。然后将total_boxes 的尺寸调整为正方形: total_boxes = self.convert_to_square(total_boxes),主要是基于人脸一般都是正方形的,最终得到的正方形的中心店还是原来矩形的中心点,边长是矩阵宽高的最大值。最后就是一个对四个坐标点的取整操作。也就是说total_boxes是N*5的numpy array,N表示bbox的数量。

```
1
             2
         # first stage
 3
         4
            #for scale in scales:
 5
            # return boxes = self.detect first stage(img, scale, 0)
 6
            # if return boxes is not None:
 7
                 total boxes.append(return boxes)
 8
 9
            sliced_index = self.slice_index(len(scales))
10
            total boxes = []
11
            for batch in sliced_index:
12
                local_boxes = self.Pool.map( detect_first_stage_warpper, \
13
                        izip(repeat(img), self.PNets[:len(batch)], [scales[i] for i in batch], repeat(self.threshold[0])))
14
                total_boxes.extend(local_boxes)
15
16
            # remove the Nones
17
            total_boxes = [ i for i in total_boxes if i is not None]
18
19
            if len(total_boxes) == 0:
                return None
21
22
            total_boxes = np.vstack(total_boxes)
23
24
            if total_boxes.size == 0:
25
                return None
26
27
28
            # merge the detection from first stage
29
            pick = nms(total_boxes[:, 0:5], 0.7, 'Union')
30
            total_boxes = total_boxes[pick]
31
32
            bbw = total_boxes[:, 2] - total_boxes[:, 0] + 1
33
            bbh = total_boxes[:, 3] - total_boxes[:, 1] + 1
34
35
            # refine the bboxes
36
            total_boxes = np.vstack([total_boxes[:, 0]+total_boxes[:, 5] * bbw,
37
                                    total_boxes[:, 1]+total_boxes[:, 6] * bbh,
38
```

```
total_boxes[:, 2]+total_boxes[:, 7] * bbw,

total_boxes[:, 3]+total_boxes[:, 8] * bbh,

total_boxes[:, 4]

])

total_boxes = total_boxes.T

total_boxes = self.convert_to_square(total_boxes)

total_boxes[:, 0:4] = np.round(total_boxes[:, 0:4])
```

nms算法在object detection算法中还是比较常见的,讲解一下这里的实现。nms函数在helper.py脚本中,主要作用是去除重复框。首先输 入boxes是一个N*5的numpy array,N表示bbox的数量,overlap_threshold是阈值。area = (x2 - x1 + 1) * (y2 - y1 + 1) 是求取每个 bbox的面积, idxs = np.argsort(score)是对bbox的score按从小到大的顺序排序得到idxs。然后在while循环中,每次都从idxs的末尾开始 取值,并将index放到pick列表中。 xx1 = np.maximum(x1[i], x1[idxs[:last]])、 yy1 = np.maximum(y1[i], y1[idxs[:last]])、xx2 = np.minimum(x2[i], x2[idxs[:last]])、yy2 = np.minimum(y2[i], y2[idxs[:last]]) 这4行是计算两个框的交集的左上角坐标(xx1, yy1) 和右下角坐标(xx2, yy2), 不管有无交集,都可以得到这4个值。w = np.maximum(0, xx2 - xx1 + 1)和 h = np.maximum(0, yy2 yy1 + 1) 这两行将计算bbox的宽度和高度,如果宽度或高度是负值(也就是说不存在这样的bbox,再往前追溯,就是两个框没有交集,因此 生成的左上角坐标(xx1, yy1)和右下角(xx2, yy2)构成不了一个框),这样的话就用0值代替。因为mode默认采用′Union′,所以 overlap的计算采用overlap = inter / (area[i] + area[idxs[:last]] - inter),这个公式表达的意思就是两个框的交集面积除以并集的面积。 这里捎带解释下当mode采用'Min'时候的情况(后面stage3的时候用到),这个时候overlap的计算公式如下: overlap = inter/ np.minimum(area[i], area[idxs[:last]]),这个时候分母变成了两个框中面积最小的那个框的面积,显然这样得到的overlap值比前面 mode=' Union' 时候的要小。idxs = np.delete(idxs, np.concatenate(([last], np.where(overlap > overlap threshold)[0]))) 这一 行就是将idxs中overlap满足阈值的bbox的index删除。首先是np.where(overlap > overlap threshold)[0],得到的是长度为1的tuple的 第一个值,是一个numpy array,里面包含的是满足这个条件表达式的bbox的index。然后np.concatenate(([last], np.where(overlap > overlap threshold)[0]))这个concatenate操作就是将原来socre最大的那个bbox的index和现在满足条件的bbox的index合并成一个 numpy array。idxs = np.delete(idxs, np.concatenate(([last], np.where(overlap > overlap threshold)[0]))). 则是通过调用 np.delete函数从idxs中删掉指定bbox的index,然后继续赋值给idxs,这样idxs中就只剩下那些和之前最大score的bbox的overlap比较小 的bbox的index,从而构成循环。最后返回的是pick这个列表,因此就达到了nms算法的目的。

```
1
      def nms(boxes, overlap_threshold, mode='Union'):
 2
 3
          non max suppression
 4
 5
        Parameters:
 6
 7
          box: numpy array n x 5
 8
            input bbox array
 9
          overlap threshold: float number
10
            threshold of overlap
11
          mode: float number
12
            how to compute overlap ratio, 'Union' or 'Min'
13
        Returns:
14
15
          index array of the selected bbox
16
17
          # if there are no boxes, return an empty list
18
          if len(boxes) == 0:
19
              return []
20
21
          # if the bounding boxes integers, convert them to floats
22
          if boxes.dtype.kind == "i":
23
              boxes = boxes.astype("float")
24
25
          # initialize the list of picked indexes
26
          pick = []
27
28
          # grab the coordinates of the bounding boxes
29
          x1, y1, x2, y2, score = [boxes[:, i] for i in range(5)]
30
31
          area = (x2 - x1 + 1) * (y2 - y1 + 1)
32
          idxs = np.argsort(score)
33
34
          # keep looping while some indexes still remain in the indexes list
35
```

```
while len(idxs) > U:
36
              # grab the last index in the indexes list and add the index value to the list of picked indexes
37
              last = len(idxs) - 1
38
              i = idxs[last]
39
              pick.append(i)
40
41
              xx1 = np.maximum(x1[i], x1[idxs[:last]])
42
              yy1 = np.maximum(y1[i], y1[idxs[:last]])
43
              xx2 = np.minimum(x2[i], x2[idxs[:last]])
44
              yy2 = np.minimum(y2[i], y2[idxs[:last]])
45
46
              # compute the width and height of the bounding box
47
              w = np.maximum(0, xx2 - xx1 + 1)
48
              h = np.maximum(0, yy2 - yy1 + 1)
49
50
              inter = w * h
51
              if mode == 'Min':
52
                  overlap = inter / np.minimum(area[i], area[idxs[:last]])
53
54
55
                  overlap = inter / (area[i] + area[idxs[:last]] - inter)
56
57
              # delete all indexes from the index list that have
58
              idxs = np.delete(idxs, np.concatenate(([last], np.where(overlap > overlap_threshold)[0])))
59
          return pick
```

second stage,先调用self.pad函数生成 dy, edy, dx, edx, y, ey, x, ex, tmpw, tmph。这几个变量的含义如下: dy, dx: numpy array, n x 1, start point of the bbox in target image. edy, edx: numpy array, n x 1, end point of the bbox in target image. y, x: numpy array, n x 1, start point of the bbox in original image. ex, ex: numpy array, n x 1, end point of the bbox in original image. tmph, tmpw: numpy array, n x 1, height and width of the bbox. 这个函数在生成这些变量的时候还会做一些检查操作,避免尺寸超过图像大小或者尺寸是负值等。

然后是一个循环,遍历所有的bbox,并根据每个bbox的尺寸和坐标信息从图像中扣出相应的bbox,保存在一个临时变量tmp中,最后调用 adjust_input函数将输入resize到24*24,并从(h,w,c)转换成(1,c,h,w),也就是不仅交换了通道,还新增加了一维变成了4维,另外还做 了归一化操作。最后得到的input_buf的维度是(N,3,24,24),N表示bbox的数量。准备好输入数据之后,就调用output = self.RNet.predict(input_buf)进行预测,输出output是一个长度为2的list,其中output[0]是大小为N*4的numpy array,表示N个bbox 的回归信息;output[1]是大小为N*2的numpy array,表示N个bbox的类别信息。passed = np.where(output[1][:, 1] > self.threshold[1])这一行是通过比较某个bbox属于人脸的概率和阈值来判断该bbox是否是人脸。通过这一步就可以过滤掉大部分的非人脸 bbox。然后通过passed = np.where(output[1][:, 1] > self.threshold[1])将人脸概率信息也添加到total_boxes中,相当于score。reg = output[0][passed]则是将那些概率符合预期的bbox的回归信息赋值给reg。接下来的nms操作前面已经介绍过了,主要是用来去除重复框 的。total_boxes = self.calibrate_box(total_boxes, reg[pick]) 这一行就是根据回归信息reg来调整total_boxes中bbox的坐标信息,大 致的计算是total_boxes中的bbox的4个坐标值分别加上bbox的宽或高和reg的乘积(宽和x相乘,高和y相乘)。因为调整后的bbox的尺寸可能不是正方形,因此再次调用total_boxes = self.convert_to_square(total_boxes)将输入bbox的尺寸调整为正方形。最后的 total_boxes[:, 0:4] = np.round(total_boxes[:, 0:4]) 就是将4个坐标值从float64转成整数。

```
1
            2
        # second stage
 3
        4
           num_box = total_boxes.shape[0]
 5
 6
           # pad the bbox
           [dy, edy, dx, edx, y, ey, x, ex, tmpw, tmph] = self.pad(total_boxes, width, height)
 8
           # (3, 24, 24) is the input shape for RNet
 9
           input_buf = np.zeros((num_box, 3, 24, 24), dtype=np.float32)
10
11
           for i in range(num_box):
12
               tmp = np.zeros((tmph[i], tmpw[i], 3), dtype=np.uint8)
13
               tmp[dy[i]:edy[i]+1, dx[i]:edx[i]+1, :] = img[y[i]:ey[i]+1, x[i]:ex[i]+1, :]
14
               input_buf[i, :, :, :] = adjust_input(cv2.resize(tmp, (24, 24)))
15
16
           output = self.RNet.predict(input_buf)
17
18
            # filter the total boxes with threshold
19
```

```
passed = np.where(output[1][:, 1] > self.threshold[1])
20
             total boxes = total boxes[passed]
21
22
             if total_boxes.size == 0:
23
                 return None
24
25
             total_boxes[:, 4] = output[1][passed, 1].reshape((-1,))
26
             reg = output[0][passed]
27
28
29
             pick = nms(total_boxes, 0.7, 'Union')
30
31
             total_boxes = total_boxes[pick]
             total_boxes = self.calibrate_box(total_boxes, reg[pick])
32
             total_boxes = self.convert_to_square(total_boxes)
33
             total_boxes[:, 0:4] = np.round(total_boxes[:, 0:4])
```

third stage 和 second stage部分很像,需要注意的首先是third stage的输入图像大小是3*48*48,其次,output = self.ONet.predict(input_buf) 生成的output是一个长度为3的list,其中output[0]是N*10的numpy array,表示每个bbox的5个关键点的x、y坐标相关信息,剩下的output[1]和output[2]和second stage类似,分别表示回归信息和分类信息。然后是计算landmark point部分,因为前面得到的关键点的x、y坐标相关信息并不直接是x、y的值,而是一个scale值,最终的关键点的x、y值可以通过这个scale值和bbox的宽高相乘再累加到bbox的坐标得到,具体而言就是下面这两行代码:points[:, 0:5] = np.expand_dims(total_boxes[:, 0], 1) + np.expand_dims(bbw, 1) * points[:, 0:5]、points[:, 5:10] = np.expand_dims(total_boxes[:, 1], 1) + np.expand_dims(bbh, 1) * points[:, 5:10]。然后是nms算法,这里要注意的是调用nms算法时候,mode采用,Min',可以看前面关于nms部分的介绍,另外在nms算法开始之前先对total_boxes中的4个坐标值利用回归信息(reg)进行修正。因为前面初始化的时候self.accurate_landmark是False,所以直接返回:return total boxes, points。

```
1
             2
         # third stage
 3
         4
            num_box = total_boxes.shape[0]
 5
 6
            # pad the bbox
 7
            [dy, edy, dx, edx, y, ey, x, ex, tmpw, tmph] = self.pad(total_boxes, width, height)
 8
            # (3, 48, 48) is the input shape for ONet
 9
            input_buf = np.zeros((num_box, 3, 48, 48), dtype=np.float32)
10
11
            for i in range(num box):
12
                tmp = np.zeros((tmph[i], tmpw[i], 3), dtype=np.float32)
13
                tmp[dy[i]:edy[i]+1, dx[i]:edx[i]+1, :] = img[y[i]:ey[i]+1, x[i]:ex[i]+1, :]
14
                input_buf[i, :, :, :] = adjust_input(cv2.resize(tmp, (48, 48)))
15
16
            output = self.ONet.predict(input_buf)
17
18
            # filter the total boxes with threshold
19
            passed = np.where(output[2][:, 1] > self.threshold[2])
20
            total_boxes = total_boxes[passed]
21
22
            if total_boxes.size == 0:
23
24
                return None
25
26
            total_boxes[:, 4] = output[2][passed, 1].reshape((-1,))
27
            reg = output[1][passed]
28
            points = output[0][passed]
29
30
            # compute landmark points
31
            bbw = total_boxes[:, 2] - total_boxes[:, 0] + 1
32
            bbh = total_boxes[:, 3] - total_boxes[:, 1] + 1
33
            points[:, 0:5] = np.expand_dims(total_boxes[:, 0], 1) + np.expand_dims(bbw, 1) * points[:, 0:5]
34
            points[:, 5:10] = np.expand_dims(total_boxes[:, 1], 1) + np.expand_dims(bbh, 1) * points[:, 5:10]
35
36
            # nms
37
            total_boxes = self.calibrate_box(total_boxes, reg)
38
            pick = nms(total_boxes, 0.7, 'Min')
            . . . .
                      . . . . .
```

```
40
41 points = points[pick]
42

if not self.accurate_landmark:
return total_boxes, points
```

如果在初始化的时候 self.accurate_landmark 值为True,那么将执行extended stage部分,这一部分主要是对关键点(points)做修正。patchw = np.maximum(total_boxes[:, 2]-total_boxes[:, 0]+1, total_boxes[:, 3]-total_boxes[:, 1]+1) 是求出每个bbox的宽高的最大值。patchw[np.where(np.mod(patchw,2) == 1)] += 1 是将patchw中的奇数值加1变成偶数值。for i in range(5): 表示遍历5个关键点,for j in range(num_box): 表示遍历所有的bbox。最后生成的input_buf是一个N*(3*5)*24*24的4维numpy array,然后进行output = self.LNet.predict(input_buf) 操作得到output是一个长度为5的list,list的每个值是一个尺寸为N*2的numpy array,表示每个bbox的这个关键点的坐标值修正参数。

```
1
                               2
                               # extended stage
   3
                               4
                               num_box = total_boxes.shape[0]
   5
                               patchw = np.maximum(total_boxes[:, 2]-total_boxes[:, 0]+1, total_boxes[:, 3]-total_boxes[:, 1]+1)
   6
                               patchw = np.round(patchw*0.25)
   7
   8
                               # make it even
   9
                               patchw[np.where(np.mod(patchw, 2) == 1)] += 1
10
11
                               input_buf = np.zeros((num_box, 15, 24, 24), dtype=np.float32)
12
                               for i in range(5):
13
                                        x, y = points[:, i], points[:, i+5]
14
                                        x, y = np.round(x-0.5*patchw), np.round(y-0.5*patchw)
15
                                        [dy, edy, dx, edx, y, ey, x, ex, tmpw, tmph] = self.pad(np.vstack([x, y, x+patchw-1, y+patchw-1]).T, tmpw, tmph] = self.pad(np.vstack([x, y, y, x+patchw-1, y+patchw-1]).T, tmpw, tmp
16
                                                                                                                                                                          width,
17
                                                                                                                                                                          height)
18
                                        for j in range(num_box):
19
20
                                                  tmpim = np.zeros((tmpw[j], tmpw[j], 3), dtype=np.float32)
21
                                                  tmpim[dy[j]:edy[j]+1, dx[j]:edx[j]+1, :] = img[y[j]:ey[j]+1, x[j]:ex[j]+1, :]
                                                  input_buf[j, i*3:i*3+3, :, :] = adjust_input(cv2.resize(tmpim, (24, 24)))
23
24
                               output = self.LNet.predict(input_buf)
25
26
                               pointx = np.zeros((num_box, 5))
27
                               pointy = np.zeros((num_box, 5))
28
29
                               for k in range(5):
30
                                        # do not make a large movement
31
                                        tmp\_index = np.where(np.abs(output[k]-0.5) > 0.35)
32
                                        output[k][tmp\_index[0]] = 0.5
33
34
                                        pointx[:, k] = np.round(points[:, k] - 0.5*patchw) + output[k][:, 0]*patchw
35
                                        pointy[:, k] = np.round(points[:, k+5] - 0.5*patchw) + output[k][:, 1]*patchw
36
37
                               points = np.hstack([pointx, pointy])
38
                               points = points.astype(np.int32)
39
                               return total_boxes, points
```

到此为止,也就是执行完 results = detector.detect_face(img) 这一行后,该算法的主要内容就讲完了,得到的results是一个长度为2的 tuple,其中result[0]是人脸框的坐标和置信度信息,是一个N*5的numpy array; result[1]是人脸关键点信息,是一个N*10的numpy array。剩下的main.py的内容就是和展示结果相关的代码,比如 cv2.rectangle(draw, (int(b[0]), int(b[1])), (int(b[2]), int(b[3])), (255, 255)) 是将人脸框画在原图上,cv2.circle(draw, (p[i], p[i + 5]), 1, (0, 0, 255), 2) 是将关键点信息画在原图上,这里不再赘述了。需要注意的是生成chips部分的内容不是必须的。综上,mtcnn的测试代码就介绍完了。

```
if results is not None:
```