

目标检测SOTA

Co-DETR

原理+代码

目录

- 1. Co-DETR总体架构
- 2. 基础知识(DETR、ATSS等)

3. Encoder Loss

4. Decoder Loss

5. 代码讲解

为什么能成为SOTA?

传统目标检测算法和新兴端到端目标检测算法的集大成者

强有力的骨干网络 + 多头辅助训练



一对一: 一个GT对应一个正样本

只选最匹配正样本的计算损失

一对多:一个GT对应多个正样本

选择多个较为匹配的正样本计算损失

Co-DETR

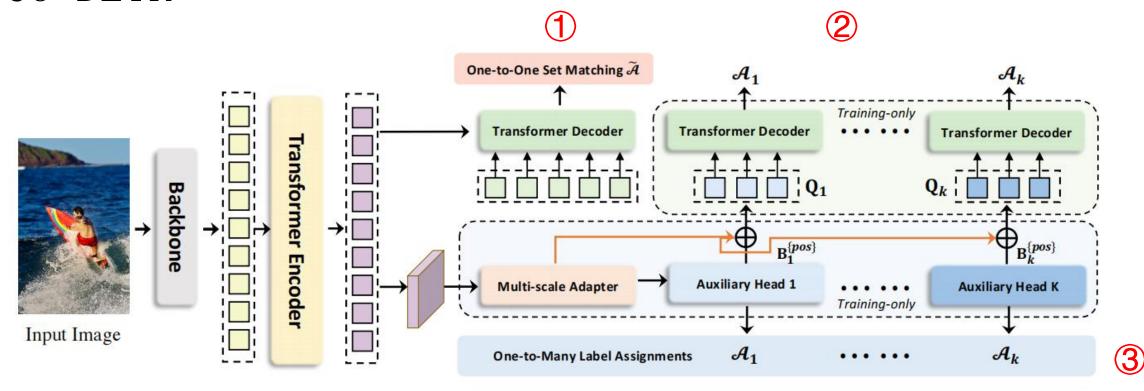


Figure 4. Framework of our Collaborative Hybrid Assignment Training. The auxiliary branches are discarded during evaluation.

$$\mathcal{L}^{global} = \sum_{l=1}^{L} (\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_{l}^{dec} + \lambda_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{K} \mathcal{L}_{i,l}^{dec} + \lambda_{2} \mathcal{L}^{enc}), \quad (6)$$

(1)



3

DETR

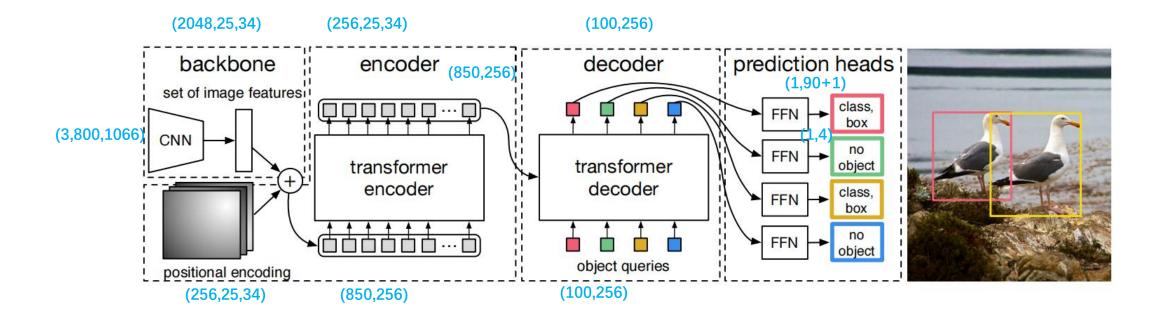
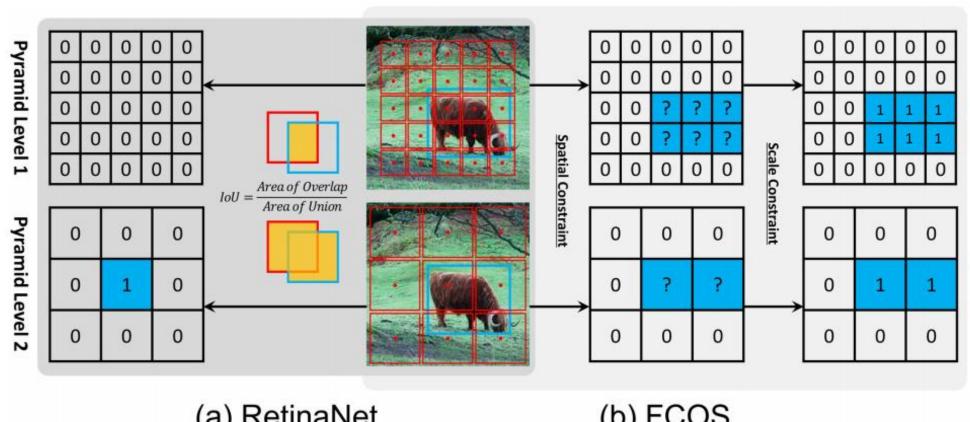


图2: DETR 使用传统的 CNN 主干网络来学习输入图像的 2D 表示。模型将该表示展平,并补充位置编码,然后将其传递给Transformer编码器。Transformer解码器以少量固定数量的学习位置嵌入(称之为对象查询)作为输入,并且还关注编码器的输出。将解码器的每个输出嵌入传递给一个共享的前馈网络(FFN),该网络预测一个检测(类别和边界框)或"无对象"类别。

如何定义正样本?



(a) RetinaNet

(b) FCOS

一对一 vs. 一对多

• 一对多标签分配

- 训练阶段,一个真实边界框可以作为多个框候选项的正样本。
- 在基于Anchor的经典检测器中,例如Faster-RCNN和RetinaNet,样本选择是由预定的IoU阈值和Anchor与标注框之间的IoU引导的。
- Anchor-free的FCOS利用中心先验,将每个边界框中心附近的空间位置视为正样本。
- 自适应机制被纳入一对多标签分配中,以克服固定标签分配的局限性。ATSS通过统计学上的动态IoU值对锚点进行自适应选择。

• 一对一集合匹配

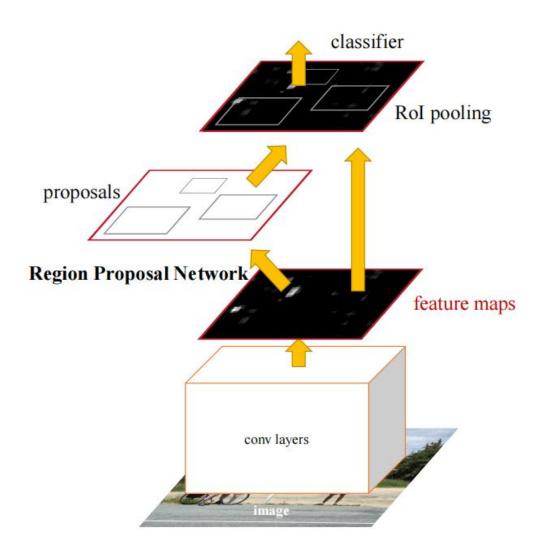
• 作为基于transformer的检测器的先驱,DETR将一对一集合匹配方案整合到目标检测中,并执行完全端到端的目标检测。一对一集合匹配策略首先通过匈牙利匹配计算全局匹配成本,并为每个真实边界框分配只有一个最小匹配成本的正样本。

FasterRCNN

由粗到细(coarse to fine)

粗粒度: 类别只区分前景和

背景



细粒度:区分具体类别

依据手动设置阈值筛选正负样本

-->依据数据分布自适应确定阈值

(阈值 = 均值 + 标准差)

算法 1

第1~2行,进行初始化。

第3~6行,对于图像上的每个真实边界框 g,首先找出其候选正例;在每个金字塔层级上,根据 L2 距离选择 k 个中心最接近真实边界框 g 中心的锚点。假设有 L 个特征金字塔层级, 真实边界框 g 将有 k × L 个候选正例。

第 7行,计算这些候选者与真实边界框 g 之间的 loU 作为 D_g 。

第8~9行, 计算其均值和标准差 m_q 和 v_q 。

第 10 行,有了上述统计数据,就可以获得此真实边界框 g 的 loU 阈值 t_g 。

第 $11 \sim 15$ 行,选择 IoU 大于或等于阈值 t_a 的候选者作为最终正例。值得注意的是,我们还限制正例的中心位 于真实边界框内, 如第 12 行所示。此外, 如果一个锚点被分配给多个真实边界框, 则选择 IoU 最高的。

第17行,其余的是负例。

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/713749238

```
Algorithm 1 Adaptive Training Sample Selection (ATSS)
Input:
     \mathcal{G} is a set of ground-truth boxes on the image
     \mathcal{L} is the number of feature pyramid levels
     A_i is a set of anchor boxes from the i_{th} pyramid levels
     A is a set of all anchor boxes
     k is a quite robust hyperparameter with a default value of 9
Output:
     \mathcal{P} is a set of positive samples
     \mathcal{N} is a set of negative samples
 1: for each ground-truth q \in \mathcal{G} do
        build an empty set for candidate positive samples of the
        ground-truth g: \mathcal{C}_q \leftarrow \varnothing;
       for each level i \in [1, \mathcal{L}] do
           S_i \leftarrow \text{select } k \text{ anchors from } A_i \text{ whose center are closest}
           to the center of ground-truth g based on L2 distance;
           C_q = C_q \cup S_i;
 5:
        end for
 6:
        compute IoU between C_q and g: \mathcal{D}_q = IoU(C_q, g);
        compute mean of \mathcal{D}_q: m_q = Mean(\mathcal{D}_q);
        compute standard deviation of \mathcal{D}_q: v_q = Std(\mathcal{D}_q);
        compute IoU threshold for ground-truth g: t_q = m_q + v_q;
10:
        for each candidate c \in \mathcal{C}_q do
11:
           if IoU(c,g) \ge t_g and center of c in g then
12:
              \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P} \cup c;
13:
           end if
14:
        end for
15:
16: end for
17: \mathcal{N} = \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{P}:
```

18: return \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{N} ;

这张图说明了啥?

ATSS的Encoder层很强,Co-Deformable-DETR次之,Deformable-DETR太挫

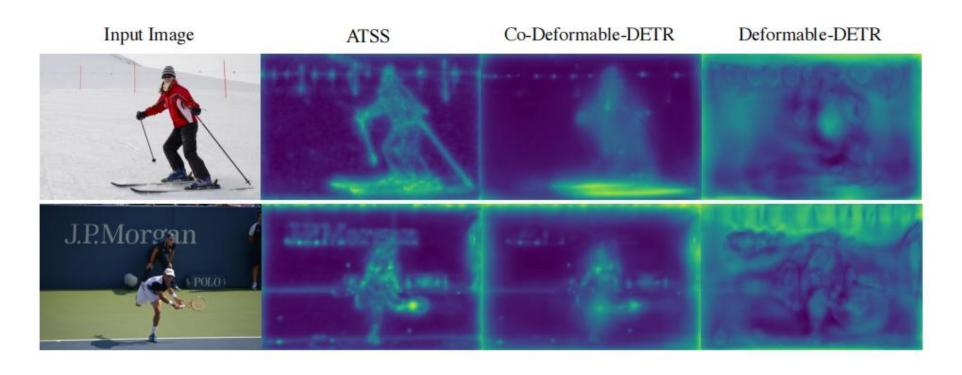


Figure 3. Visualizations of discriminability scores in the encoder.

Encoder loss

Head i	Loss \mathcal{L}_i	Assignment A_i		
		$\{pos\}, \{neg\}$ Generation	ightharpoonup P _i Generation	$\mathbf{B}_{i}^{\{pos\}}$ Generation
Faster-RCNN [27]	cls: CE loss,	$\{pos\}$: IoU(proposal, gt)>0.5	$\{pos\}$: gt labels, offset(proposal, gt)	positive proposals
	reg: GIoU loss	$\{neg\}$: IoU(proposal, gt) $<$ 0.5	$\{neg\}$: gt labels	(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2)
ATSS [41]	cls: Focal loss	{pos}:IoU(anchor, gt)>(mean+std)	{pos}: gt labels, offset(anchor, gt), centerness	positive anchors
	reg: GIoU, BCE loss	$\{neg\}$: IoU(anchor, gt)<(mean+std)	$\{neg\}$: gt labels	(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2)
RetinaNet [21]	cls: Focal loss	$\{pos\}$: IoU(anchor, gt)>0.5	{pos}: gt labels, offset(anchor, gt)	positive anchors
	reg: GIoU Loss	$\{neg\}$: IoU(anchor, gt) ≤ 0.4	$\{neg\}$: gt labels	(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2)
FCOS [32]	cls: Focal Loss	$\{pos\}$: points inside gt center area	{pos}: gt labels, ltrb distance, centerness	FCOS point (cx, cy)
	reg: GIoU, BCE loss	$\{neg\}$: points outside gt center area	$\{neg\}$: gt labels	$w = h = 8 \times 2^{2+j}$

Table 1. **Detailed information of auxiliary heads.** The auxiliary heads include Faster-RCNN [27], ATSS [41], RetinaNet [21], and FCOS [32]. If not otherwise specified, we follow the original implementations, *e.g.*, anchor generation.

$$\mathbf{P}_{i}^{\{pos\}}, \mathbf{B}_{i}^{\{pos\}}, \mathbf{P}_{i}^{\{neg\}} = \mathcal{A}_{i}(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{i}, \mathbf{G}), \tag{1}$$

获得预测结果和GT,依据不同方法(ATSS、FCOS等) 生成不同的对齐方式,标记正样本和负样本

$$\mathcal{L}_i^{enc} = \mathcal{L}_i(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^{\{pos\}}, \mathbf{P}_i^{\{pos\}}) + \mathcal{L}_i(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^{\{neg\}}, \mathbf{P}_i^{\{neg\}}), \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{enc} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \mathcal{L}_i^{enc} \tag{3}$$

Decoder loss

• 传统DETR正查询过少导致Decoder中的交叉注意力学习效率低,Co-DETR引入多个辅助头扩充正查询,给定第i个辅助头部中的正坐标集合 $B_i^{\{pos\}}$,可以通过以下方式生成额外的定制化正查询

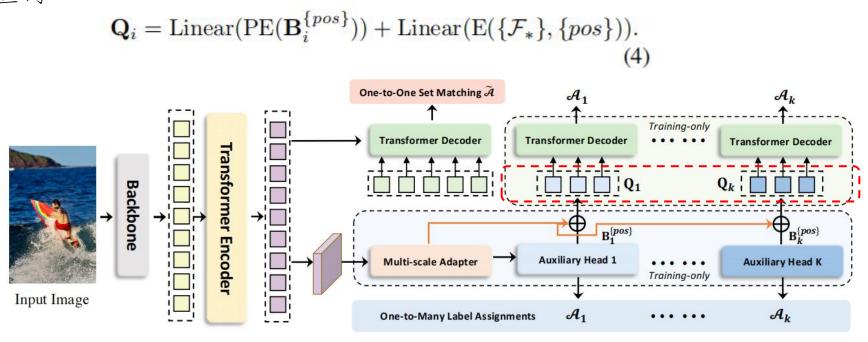


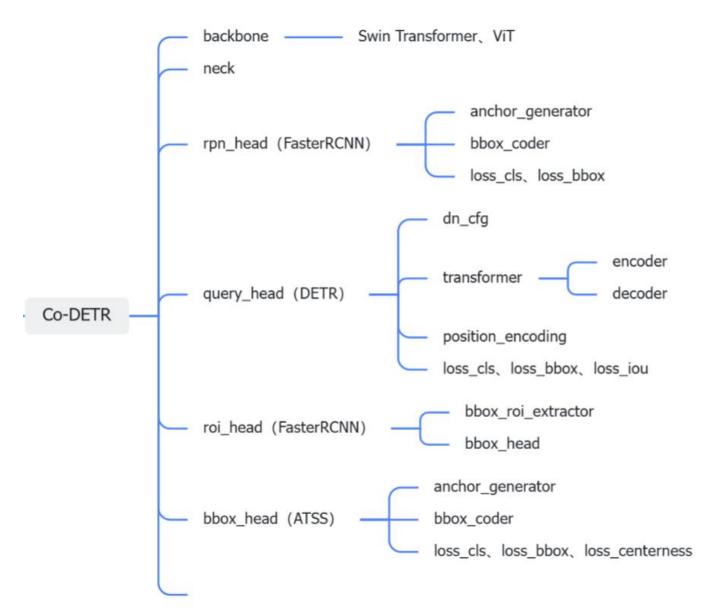
Figure 4. Framework of our Collaborative Hybrid Assignment Training. The auxiliary branches are discarded during evaluation.

$$\mathcal{L}_{i,l}^{dec} = \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}(\widetilde{\mathbf{P}}_{i,l}, \mathbf{P}_{i}^{\{pos\}}). \tag{5}$$

调试环境

- github地址
 - https://github.com/Sense-X/Co-DETR
- 调试问题
 - KeyError: 'CoDETR is not in the models registry'
 - 参考 https://github.com/Sense-X/Co-DETR/issues/93
 - ① pip install -e.
 - ② pip uninstall projects

配置文件



谢谢观看