A close-up photograph of a yellow pencil and a metal sharpener on a lined notebook. The sharpener is a small, silver-colored metal device with a textured, ribbed body. The pencil is yellow with a black eraser and a sharpened lead tip. Several pencil shavings are scattered around the sharpener and pencil. The background is a white notebook with horizontal lines.

R-CNN 자료조사

최인성

목차

1 [정의]

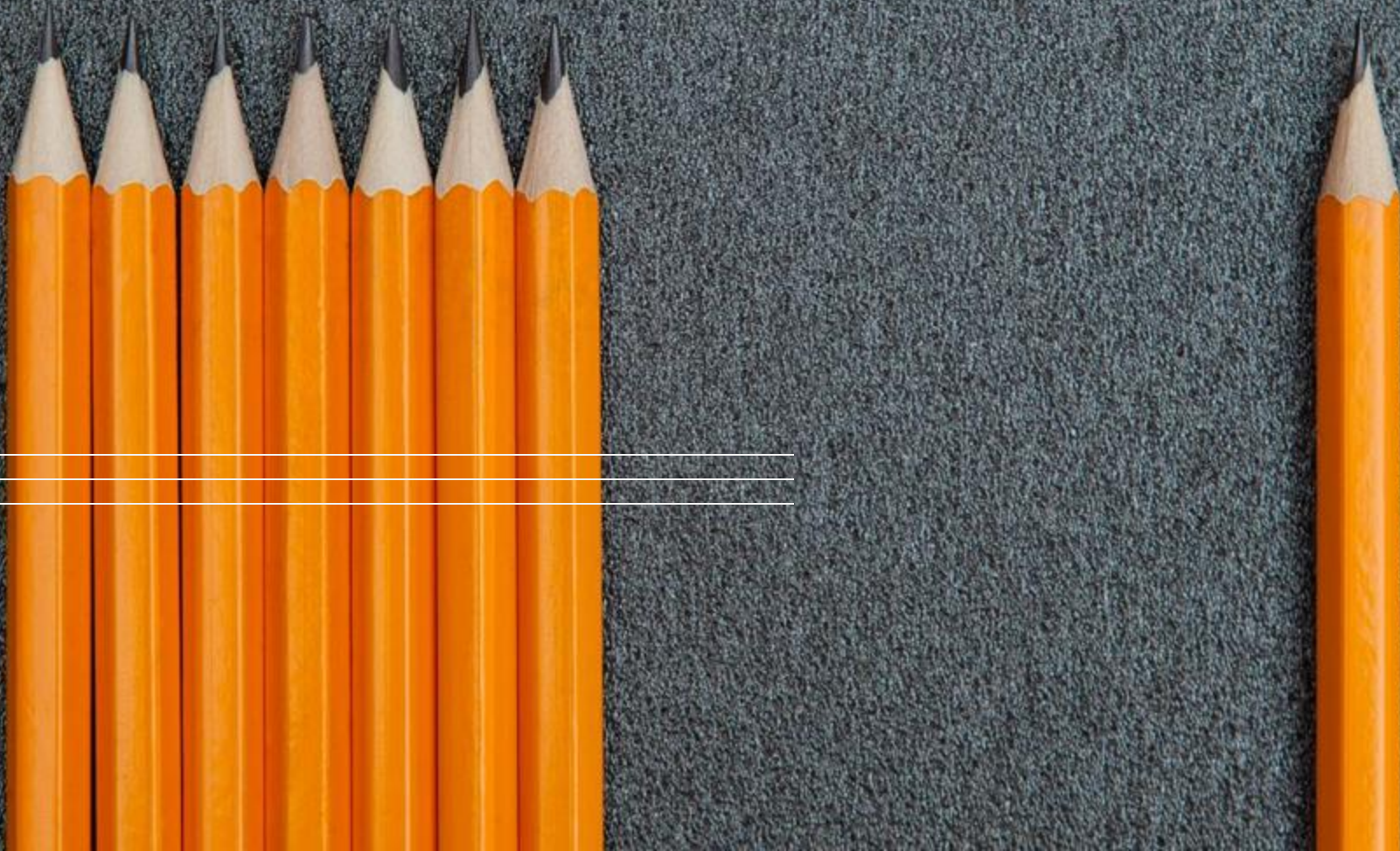
2 [목적]

3 [방법]



Part 1,

정의





*Since we combine **region proposals** with **CNNs**, we call our method **R-CNN**: **Regions with CNN features**.*



CNN과 Region proposal이 결합된
Object Detection 알고리즘입니다.

Object Detection 이란?

Classification



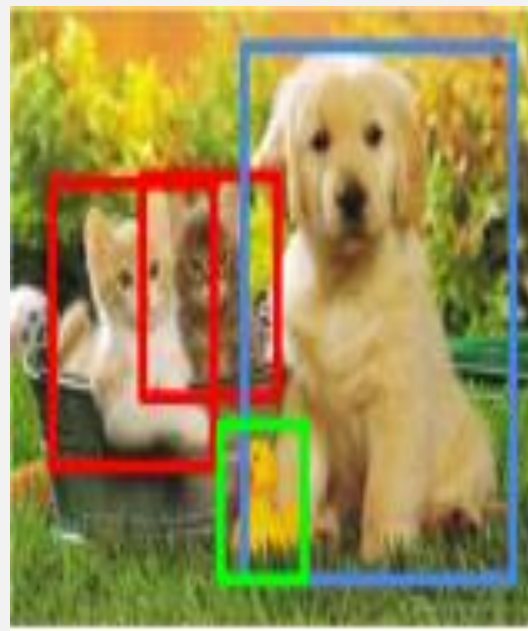
CAT

**Classification
+ Localization**



CAT

Object Detection



CAT,DOG,DUCK

**Instance
Segmentation**



CAT,DOG,DUCK

Single object

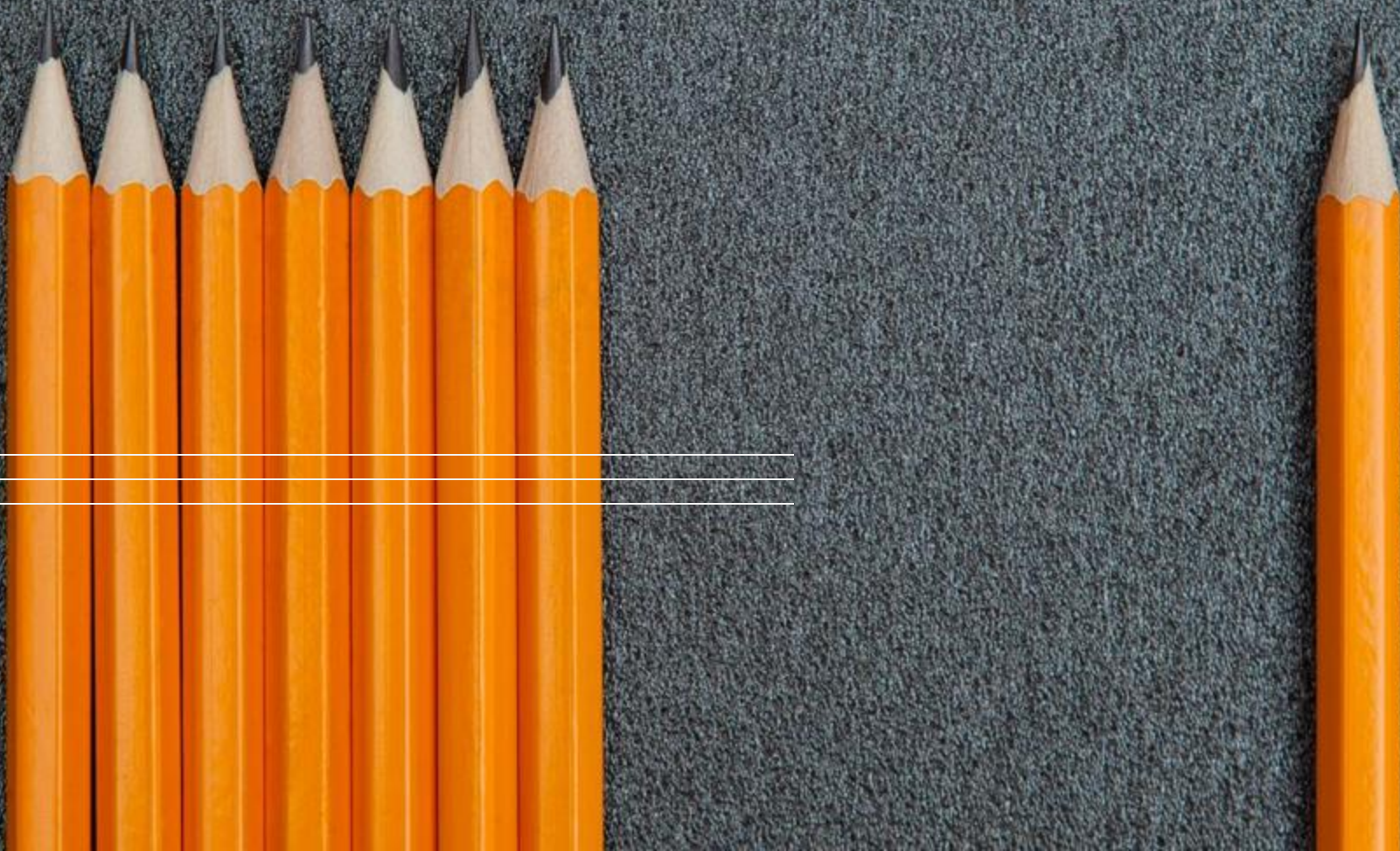
Multiple Objects


*Title - Rich feature hierarchies for
accurate object detection and
semantic segmentation*

정확한 객체 인식과 분할을 위한 풍부한 기능을 가진 계층구조
Object detection = CNN기반 Alexnet구조 사용
Sematic segmentation = 픽셀 기준으로 region proposal 해서
hierarchies = R-CNN 구조가 단계별로 나뉘어서


Part 2,

목적





Object detection performance, as measured on the canonical PASCAL VOC dataset, has plateaued in the last few years. The best-performing methods are complex ensemble systems that typically combine multiple low-level image features with high-level context. In this paper, we propose a simple and scalable detection algorithm that improves mean average precision (mAP) by more than 30% relative to the previous best result on VOC 2012—achieving a mAP of 53.3%



2012년 전에 PASCAL VOC Object Detection분야에서
SIFT와 HOG가 많이 사용되었습니다. (비 딥러닝)
Object Detection분야에서 성능을 높이고자 딥러닝
기반의 R-CNN을 사용하였습니다.

R-CNN에 영감을 준 논문

R-CNN이 Object Detection분야에서 딥러닝이 가능하게 된 이유

1989

SGD를 사용하여 CNN구조를 역전파로 학습할수 있게됨

Y. LeCun, B. Boser, J. Denker, D. Henderson, R. Howard, W. Hubbard, and L. Jackel. *Backpropagation applied to handwritten zip code recognition. Neural Comp.*

2012

SVM의 밀려 CNN이 정체가였지만 이미지 분류 분야에서 CNN이 다시 상기됨

J. Deng, A. Berg, S. Satheesh, H. Su, A. Khosla, and L. Fei-Fei. *ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Competition 2012 (ILSVRC2012).*

2013

T. Dean, M. A. Ruzon, M. Segal, J. Shlens, S. Vijayanarasimhan, and J. Yagnik. *Fast, accurate detection of 100,000 object classes on a single machine. In CVPR, 2013.*

2009

R-CNN에 localization을 담당하는 region proposal을 사용하게된 논문

C. Gu, J. J. Lim, P. Arbelaez, and J. Malik. *Recognition using regions. In CVPR, 2009.*

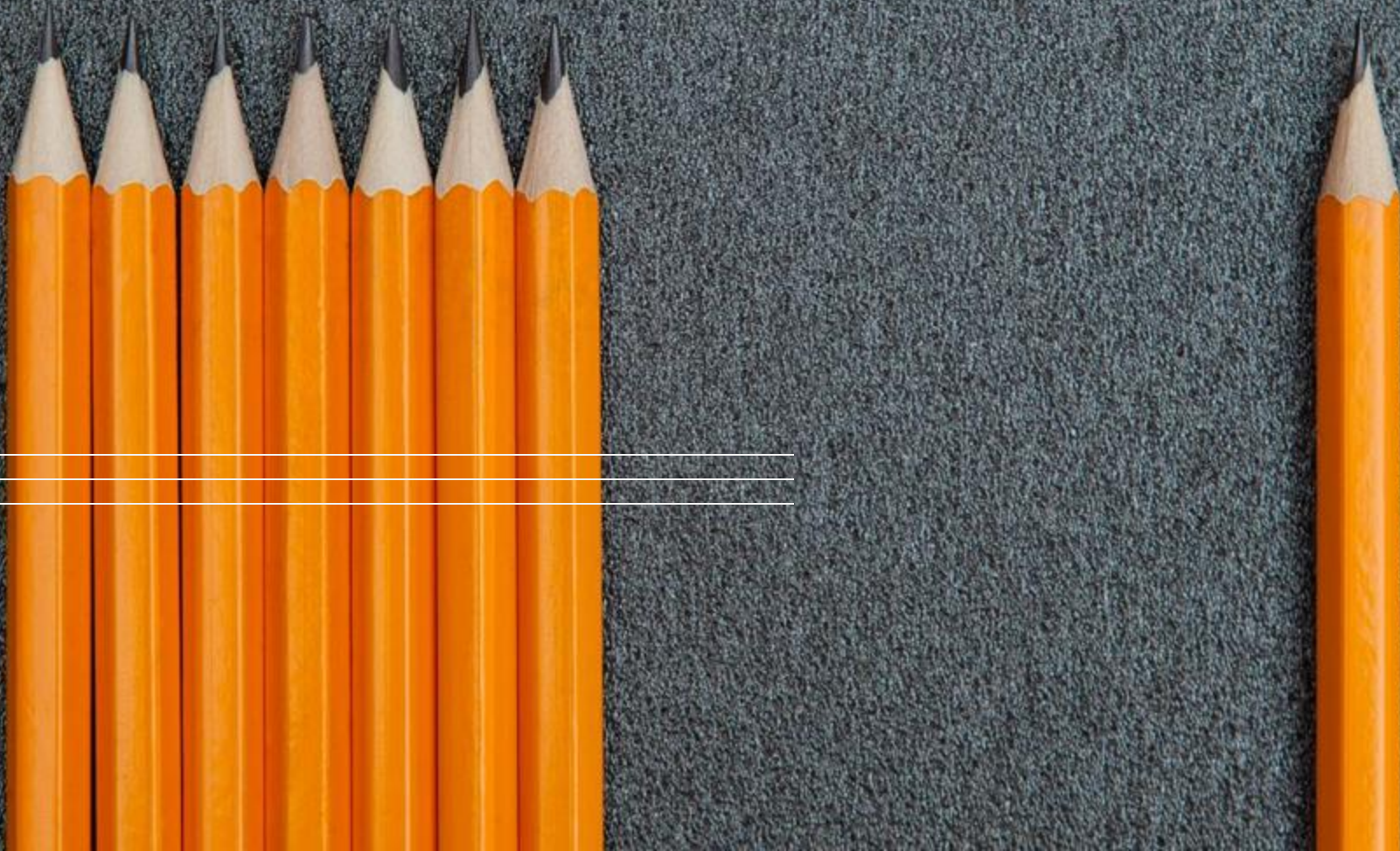
2013

object detection분야에서 딥러닝구조의 시도가있었으나 localization 에서 sliding window 방식을 써서 mAP가 낮았음

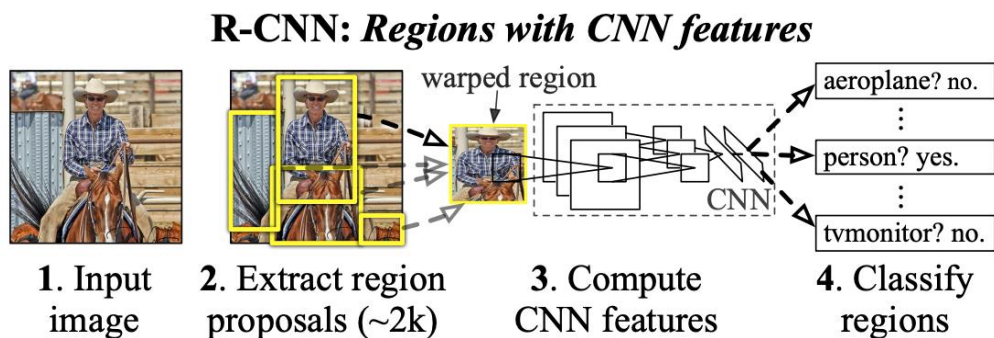
C. Szegedy, A. Toshev, and D. Erhan. *Deep neural networks for object detection. In NIPS, 2013.*

Part 3,



방편



R-CNN 전체적인 프로세스



Our object detection system consists of three modules. *The first* generates category-independent region proposals. These proposals define the set of candidate detections available to our detector. *The second* module is a large convolutional neural network that extracts a fixed-length feature vector from each region. *The third* module is a set of class-specific linear SVMs.

- 
1. Input 이미지로부터 2,000개의 독립적인 *region proposal*을 생성
 2. CNN을 통해 각 proposal 마다 고정된 길이의 *feature vector*를 추출
 3. 이후, 각 region 마다 category-specific linear *SVM*을 적용하여 *classification*을 수행
- 



감사합니다

참고 - <https://medium.com/hyunjulie/1%ED%8E%B8-semantic-segmentation-%EC%B2%AB%FA%B1%B8%EC%9D%8C-4180367ec9cb>