

# 人工神经网络原理期末大作业

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## a

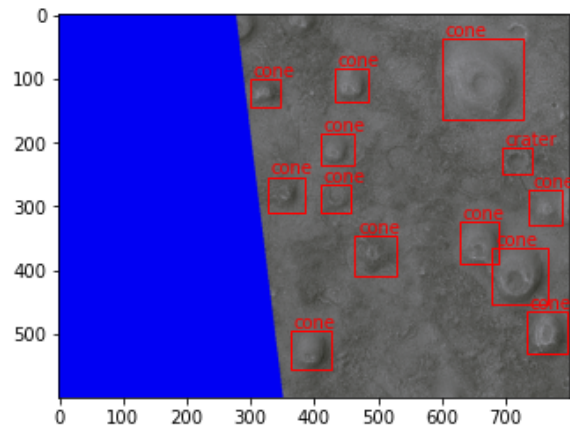
以下预测时间仅供参考，运行的设备不一样没有比较的意义

### Faster RCNN实现及其结果

运行过程可见<https://www.kaggle.com/clicker3/faster-rcnn>

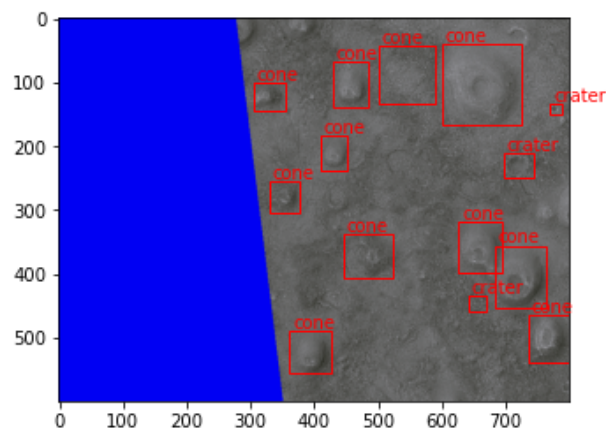
模型评测结果：

Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.404
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.728
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.75   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.389
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= small   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.067
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area=medium   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.417
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= large   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.575
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets= 1 ]	= 0.132
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets= 10 ]	= 0.504
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.535
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= small   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.067
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area=medium   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.564
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= large   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.675



In [15]:

```
# 正确结果如下
image, targets = test[0]
boxes = targets["boxes"]
labels = [idx2class[l.item()] for l in targets["labels"]]
visualize.show_labeled_image(image, boxes, labels)
```



模型预测时间 (在CPU上) :

```
CPU times: user 7.09 s, sys: 957 ms, total: 8.05 s
Wall time: 8.06 s
```

## YOLO实现及其结果

实现参考<https://github.com/eriklindernoren/PyTorch-YOLOv3>, 修改了部分代码以抛弃对tensorflow的依赖, 另外修改了评测时期的代码

运行过程可见<https://www.kaggle.com/clicker3/pytorch-yolov3>

模型评测结果:

Index	Class name	Precision	Recall	AP
0	crater	0.02870	1.00000	0.90520
1	cone	0.02874	0.97727	0.82251
mAP 0.863855562885201				

模型预测时间：

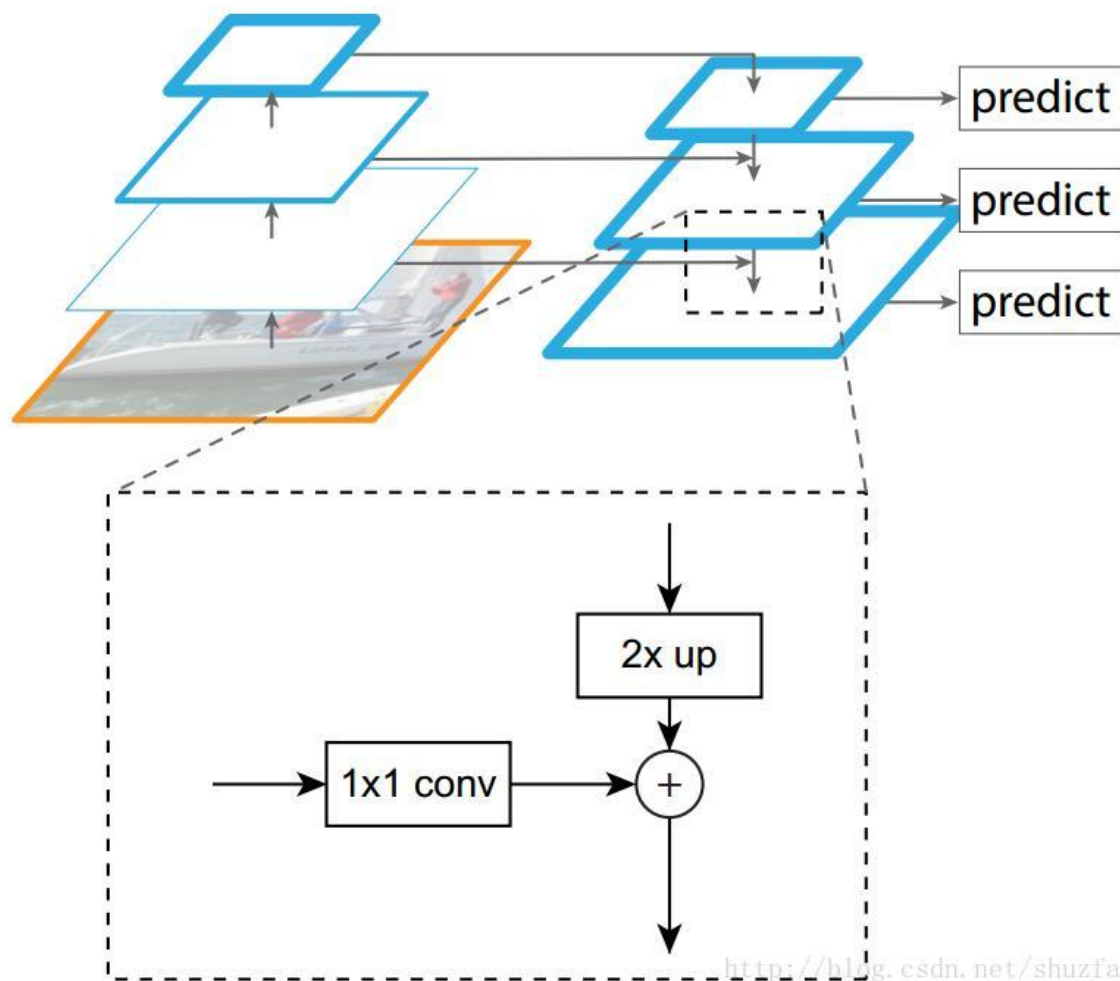
```
Performing object detection:
+ Batch 0, Inference Time: 0:00:01.767437
+ Batch 1, Inference Time: 0:00:00.063047
+ Batch 2, Inference Time: 0:00:00.057052
+ Batch 3, Inference Time: 0:00:00.062056
+ Batch 4, Inference Time: 0:00:00.060055
+ Batch 5, Inference Time: 0:00:00.062056
+ Batch 6, Inference Time: 0:00:00.065059
+ Batch 7, Inference Time: 0:00:00.059054
+ Batch 8, Inference Time: 0:00:00.064057
+ Batch 9, Inference Time: 0:00:00.061055
```

b

## 网络加入FPN

参考论文: [Feature Pyramid Networks for Object Detection](#)

引入FPN的目的是为了提高模型对于不同大小物体的分辨能力，如果只用最后一层feature做预测，由于感受野很大，模型不容易捕捉到小物体。在FPN前提出的方法还有 `Featurized image pyramid`，`pyramidal feature hierarchy` 等，`Featurized image pyramid` 需要resize图片进行多次预测，耗时高，`pyramidal feature hierarchy` 直接使用每一层的feature做预测，表现不佳。FPN的想法如下，通过上采样的方法将多层特征融合，再将这些特征用于预测。



实验

在将Faster RCNN的backbone改为带有FPN的resnet50后，结果如下

Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.557
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.894
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.75   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.602
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= small   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.383
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area=medium   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.558
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= large   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.692
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets= 1 ]	= 0.157
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets= 10 ]	= 0.622
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.633
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= small   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.383
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area=medium   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.641
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= large   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.730

对比之前的结果，对于小物体的召回率和精度都有很大的提升

Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.404
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.728
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.75   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.389
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= small   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.067
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area=medium   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.417
Average Precision	(AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= large   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.575
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets= 1 ]	= 0.132
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets= 10 ]	= 0.504
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= all   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.535
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= small   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.067
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area=medium   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.564
Average Recall	(AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95   area= large   maxDets=100 ]	= 0.675

## 改进nms

参考文献: [Soft-NMS -- Improving Object Detection With One Line of Code](#)

代码可见<https://www.kaggle.com/clicker3/nms-method>

相比传统nms直接对重叠区域高于阈值的框进行剔除，soft-nms通过iou对得分进行惩罚（线性惩罚或高斯惩罚），再通过得分阈值选取框，数学表述如下

线性惩罚

$$s_i = \begin{cases} s_i, & \text{iou}(\mathcal{M}, b_i) < N_t \\ s_i (1 - \text{iou}(\mathcal{M}, b_i)), & \text{iou}(\mathcal{M}, b_i) \geq N_t \end{cases}$$

高斯惩罚

$$s_i = s_i e^{-\frac{\text{iou}(\mathcal{M}, b_i)^2}{\sigma}}, \forall b_i \in \mathcal{D}$$

结果如下

```
eval(fasterRCNN, test_loader, nms_threshold=0.5, iou_threshold=0.4, conf_threshold=0.001, nms_method="tradition")
eval(fasterRCNN, test_loader, nms_threshold=0.5, iou_threshold=0.4, conf_threshold=0.001, nms_method="soft")
```

Computing AP: 100%|██████████| 2/2 [00:00<00:00, 539.98it/s]

Index	Class name	Precision	Recall	AP
1	crater	0.14706	0.83333	0.63461
2	cone	0.17603	0.42727	0.35373

---- mAP 0.4941713066650625

Computing AP: 100%|██████████| 2/2 [00:00<00:00, 389.37it/s]

Index	Class name	Precision	Recall	AP
1	crater	0.10965	0.83333	0.65488
2	cone	0.15878	0.42727	0.35571

---- mAP 0.5052967103486282