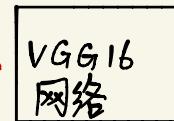


输入



img



13个conv层  
13个relu层

$$13 \text{ 个 conv 层: } 3 \times 3, \text{ pad} = 1, s = 1. \text{ 则 } H_{\text{new}} = \frac{H_{\text{old}} - 3 + 2 \times 1}{1} + 1$$

经过conv层，长宽不变

$$4 \text{ 个 pooling 层: } 2 \times 2, \text{ pad} = 0, s = 2. \text{ 则 } H_{\text{new}} = \frac{H_{\text{old}} - 2}{2} + 1 = \frac{H_{\text{old}}}{2}$$

特征图 features  $1,512,37,56$

$512, 512, 3, 1, 1$

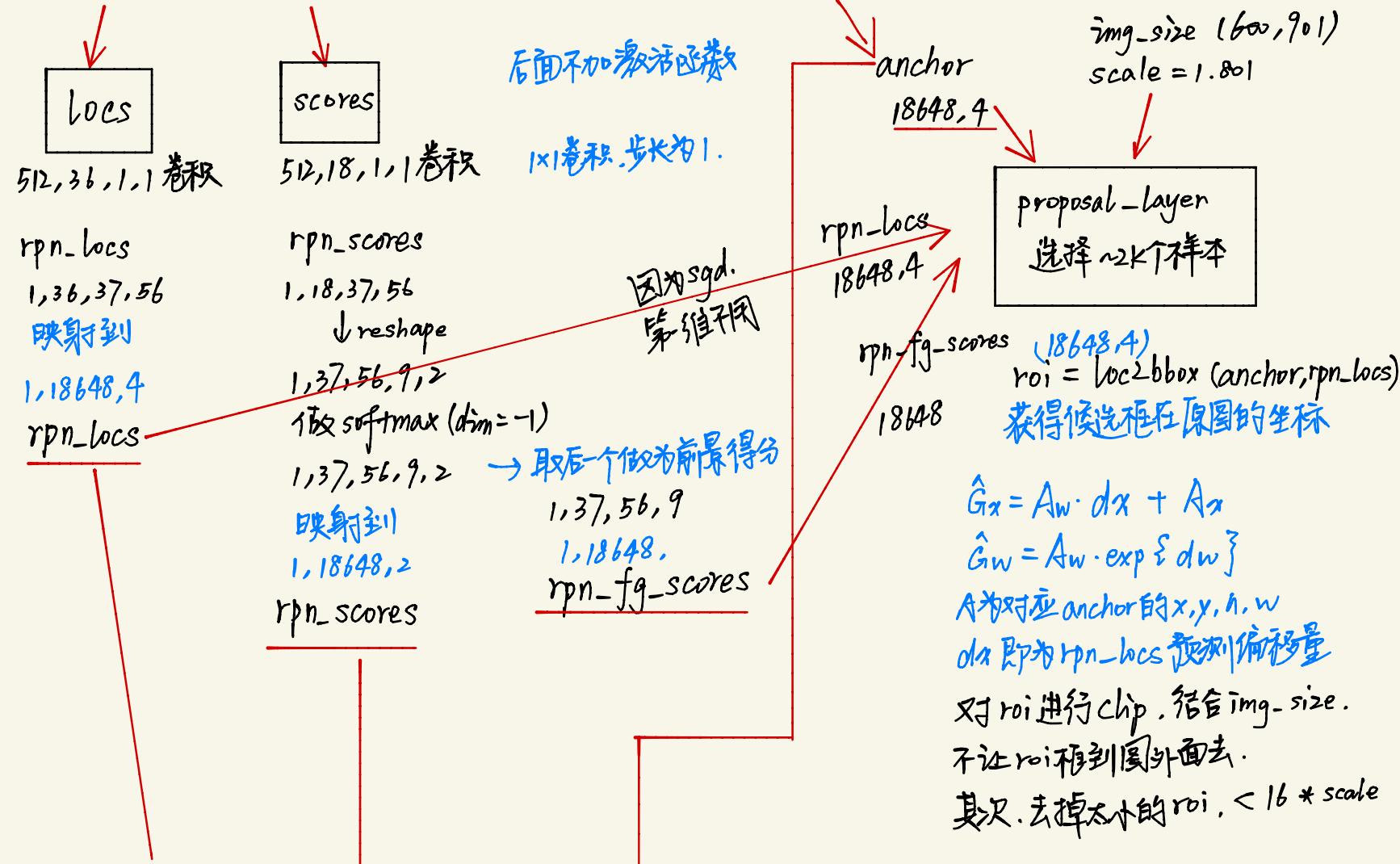


- enumerate\_shifted\_anchor (anchor\_base, feat\_stride, f-h, f-w)

生成 anchor  $18648, 4$

$16, 37, 56$   
 $37 \times 56 \times 9$  原图上有 16 个像素，每个 anchor 中有 9 个

新特征图  $1,512,37,56$



返回: rpn\_locs, rpn\_scores, rois, anchor

因为sgd 18648,4 18648,2 917,4 18648,4

对分数排序后, 取前12000个roi

(917,)

keep = nms(roi, thresh=a7)

用nms去重, 返回保留的index

roi = roi[keep[:n\_post\_nms]]

(917,4)

返回不超过2000个

图像信息

bboxx 2,4

label 2,

proposal target  
creator

loc\_norm\_mean  
0,0,0,0

loc\_norm\_std  
0.1, 0.1, 0.2, 0.2

从前面917个roi中, 选择128个进行训练.

gt\_roi\_label = gt\_label[keep\_idx] 正样本label

gt\_roi\_label[32:] = 0. 负样本label为0.

sample\_roi = roi[keep\_idx]

这128个roi分别是:

和gt的IoU大于0.5的 最多32个

和gt的IoU介于0.1~0.5的, 补齐128个

身体操作: 919 = 917+2. 把真真假也算成roi

iou = bbox\_iou(roi, bbox)

(919,2) 每个roi和bbox[i]的iou值

919, gt\_idx = iou.argmax(axis=1)  
每个roi和图中第n个bbox的iou大

919, max\_iou = iou.max(axis=1)

每个roi和图中任一bbox的iou最大值.

$$\text{gt\_roi\_loc} = \text{bbox2loc}(\text{sample\_roi},$$

$\text{bbox}[\text{gt\_idx}[\text{keep\_idx}]])$

选取出128个roi的真实偏移量

$$G_x = \hat{G}_x + \hat{G}_w \cdot d_x$$

$$G_w = \hat{G}_w \cdot \exp^{\hat{d}_w}$$

求出  $d_x, d_w \dots$

$$99, \text{gt\_label} = \text{label}[\text{gt\_idx}] + 1$$

0-19换成1-20. 0作为背景

$$\text{pos\_idx} = \text{max\_iou} > 0.5$$

从中抽32个. 如果iou>0.5的更多

$$\text{neg\_idx} = \text{max\_iou} < 0.5 \& \text{max\_iou} > 0.1$$

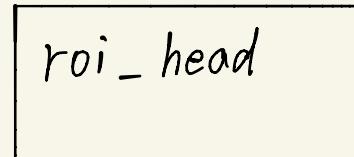
取满128个

$$\text{keep\_idx} = \text{np.append}(\text{pos\_idx}, \text{neg\_idx})$$

$128,4$        $128,4$        $128,$

$$\text{sample\_roi}, \text{gt\_roi\_loc}, \text{gt\_roi\_label}$$

前面的 features  
 $1,512,37,56$



pool

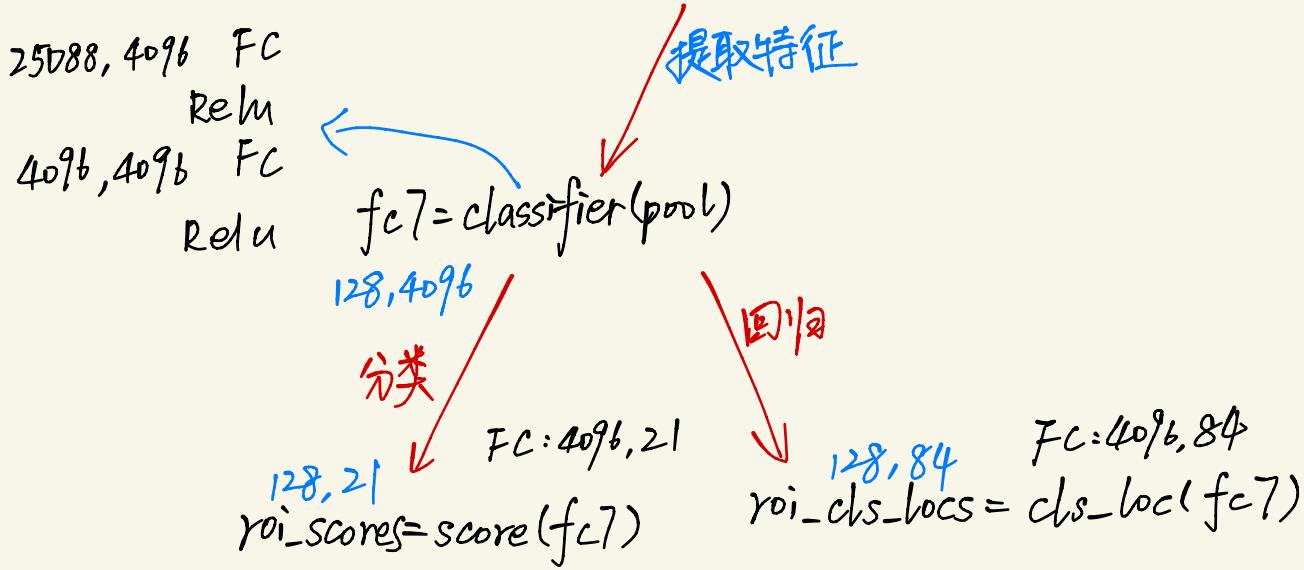
if roi pooling.

$$\text{pool} = \text{roi}(\text{features}, \text{rois})$$

$$128,512,7,7$$

reshape

$$128, 512 \times 7 \times 7 \rightarrow 128, 25088$$



anchor target  
creator 为所有的 anchor 分配 gt

输入: bbox 2,4  
img\_size (600,901)  
anchor 18648,4

输出: gt-rpn-label 18648, <

全部 anchor 18648

↓  
不越界的 anchor 6928

找出这 6928 个 anchor 和哪个 bbox 的 iou 最大

loc = bbox2loc (anchor\_im, bbox [对应的])

gt\_rpn\_loc (18648, 4)

这 6928 个 anchor 转换到 bbox 的 dx, dw ..

$$G_x = A_x + A_w \cdot dx \quad \text{还要} \quad \frac{loc - mean}{std}$$

$$G_w = A_w \cdot \exp(dw)$$

然后把刚才不在图中的 anchor 都回来

label 为 -1, loc 全为 0.

↓ 不参与损失计算.

计算 rpn Loss:

$$rpn\_loc\_loss = loc\_loss (rpn\_locs, \overset{18648, 4}{gt\_rpn\_loc}, \overset{18648}{gt\_rpn\_label}, rpn\_sigma^3)$$

$$rpn\_cls\_loss = cross\_entropy (rpn\_score, \overset{18648, 2}{gt\_rpn\_label}, ignore\_idx = -1)$$

计算 roi Loss:

$\overset{128, 84}{roi\_cls\_loc}$  变形为 128, 21, 4 . 用  $gt\_roi\_label$  选出那一类的 loc  $\rightarrow 128, 4$

$$\text{则 } roi\_loc\_loss = loc\_loss (roi\_loc, \overset{128, 4}{gt\_roi\_loc}, \overset{128, 4}{gt\_roi\_label}, \underbrace{roi\_sigma}_{128})$$

$$\text{roi\_cls\_loss} = \text{cross\_entropy}(\text{roi\_score}_{128,21}, \text{gt\_roi\_label}_{128,1})$$

↓ 负样本 label ≠ 0.

在 evaluate 模式时：(返回更多 roi)

计算得到  $\text{roi\_cls\_loc}$ ,  $\text{roi\_scores}$ ,  $\text{rois}$

$300, 84$        $300, 21$        $300, 4$

对  $\text{roi\_cls\_loc} * \text{std} + \text{mean}$ . 再转换到  $300, 21, 4$

$\text{rois}$  转换成  $300, 21, 4$

$\text{cls\_bbox} = \text{loc2bbox}(\text{rois}_{300 \times 21, 4}, \text{roi\_cls\_loc}_{300 \times 21, 4})$

↓ reshape

$\text{cls\_bbox}_{(300, 84)}$ . 对坐标 clip. 不能超出图片边界.

对  $\text{roi\_scores}$  1. softmax.  $\rightarrow \text{prob}_{(300, 21)}$

$(n, 4)$      $(n,)$      $(n,)$     对每类 1. NMS (除了背景类)

$\text{bbox}, \text{label}, \text{score} = \text{suppress}(\text{cls\_bbox}, \text{prob})$  最终结果 !