

The works-end summary

## General business template

For consulting, management, planning, reporting

If you want to see farther, you have to stand on your s ulders.

你想看的更远就要站在 巨人视野之上 (理想的判断和学习)

A man walks fast, a group walks far.

一个人走的很快一群人走的很远 (格局观)

## The proposition

What we hope to achieve in the short and long run

#### Add The Title



目前AloT产品的设计个人理解需要以下几个因素同时存在才能落地

- 1、一个懂模型思维的科技型带队
- 2、正式的真实场景数据
- 3、可以接收的误差
- 4、产品的安全问题可控
- 5、一个学习型创新团队

## Part One

From Technical Support Service to Technical Leadership Service 从技术支持服务到技术领导服务

...

From Perceptual Cognition to Rational Realization 从感性认知到理性实现(技术不是万能的不能为某些人的无知买单)

#### 技术产品研究中心主要内容

- 1、论文复现
- 2、场景数据理解和验证
- 3、服务部署与模型安全

## The Objectives

What we hope to achieve in the short and long run

#### 深度学习算法架构师

(考虑重点:模型的上下限、传统方法结合、各自优势、模型安全和系统安全稳定性)

深度学习模型代码维护成本非常高,一旦引入确保安全是第一,这些模型具备学习能力并且算法的写作人本人的代码风格需要非常专业的人才能在很长的时间去理解。

接下来我们将从以下两个产品落地的角度分析整个流程深度学习工程化项目的相关问题

#### 设计一款高速的驾驶证识别系统

### **Process Flow**

What we hope to achieve in the short and long run

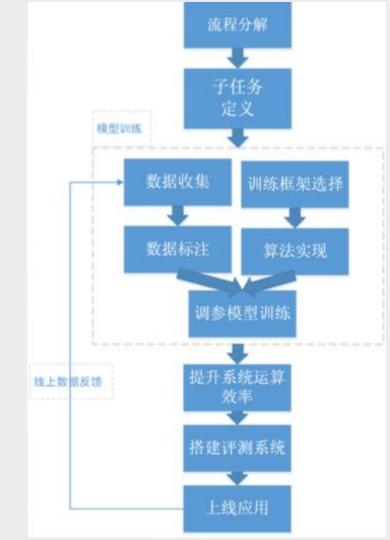
核心算法研发

自动化大规模训练框架

智能数据挖掘和标注

基于硬件平台的计算优化

技巧: 使用预训练模型为自己数据打标签



## The Objectives问题分析

50%论文阅读

#### 20%工程调试问题分析

30%系统安全和稳定结构设计

#### 时间和资源分配(问题找对了可以在整个过程节省50%的工程和后期维护成本)

#### ADD THE TITLE

- ✓ 驾驶证的识别是一个自然场景文本检测 不是OCR
- ✓ OCR和STR的区别在于复杂的图像前后 景问题和STR是文字定位和文字识别两 个阶段而OCR只是单一的识别

#### ADD THE TITLE

- ✓ 针对文本识别目前识别主流方法三个: CRNN、Attention、FAN
- ✓ 针对文字区域定位主流方法: CTPN、 EAST、FOTS、PSENet、SOTA、 MOSTR、DDR

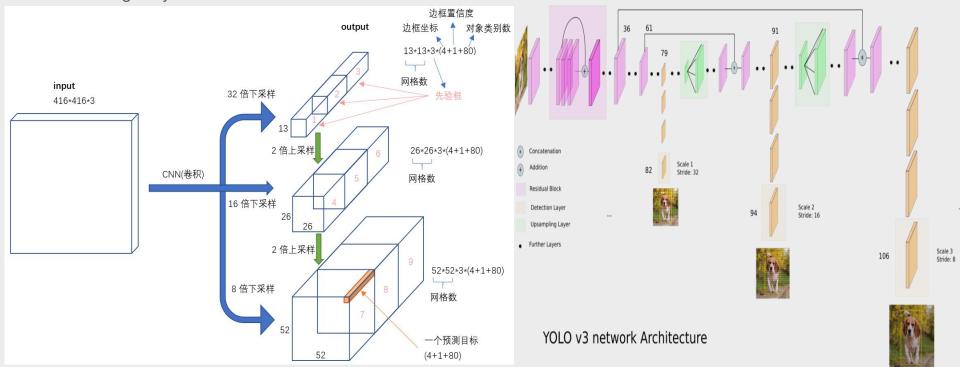
## ADD THE TITLE

- ✔ 线下对预训练模型进行迁移学习测试
- ✔ 业务场景的定位准确性存在的问题
- ✔ 确定识别的准确率存在的问题
- ✔ 防止系统被模拟证件数据攻击和算法调用
- ✔ 预留系统自我防护机制

## model farmwork

. . . .

The concepts national income and national product have roughly the same value and can be used interchangeably if our interest is in their sum total which is



## Structure

The structure of FPN



#### Add The Title

我们对该模型的细节通过注释代码和注释cfg文件来解释:

细节链接地址:

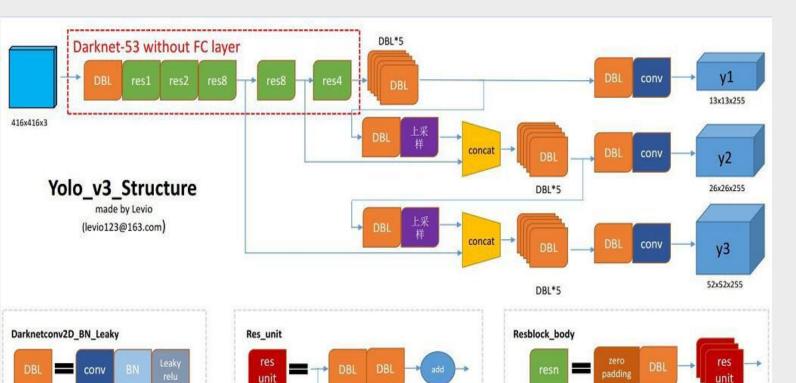
https://github.co m/Eric3911/Dakr net-YOLOv3/blob/m aster/%E4%BC %98%E5%8C% 96%E8%AE%AD %E7%BB%83% E5%8F%82%E6

%95%B0%E8%

A7%A3%E9%87

%8A

Res\_unit\*n



## Three future

darknet = Model(inputs, darknet body(inputs))

What we hope to achieve in the short and long run

 $53 = 2 + 1 \cdot 2 + 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 1 + 8 \cdot 2 + 1 + 8 \cdot 2 + 1 + 4 \cdot 2 + 1$ 



DarkNet53下采样特征提取



新的激活函数Leakrelu

def DarknetConv2D(\*args, \*\*kwargs):

/Darknet网络含有5组重复的resblock body()单元

```
"""Wrapper to set Darknet parameters for Convolution2D."""
                                                               darknet conv kwargs = {'kernel regularizer': 12(5e-4)}
                                                               darknet conv kwargs['padding'] = 'valid' if kwargs.get('strides') == (2,2) else 'same'
def darknet body(x):
                                                               darknet conv kwargs.update(kwargs)
    ```Darknent body having 52 Convolution2D layers```
   return Conv2D(*args, **darknet conv kwargs)
    x = DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(32, (3,3))(x)
   def DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(*args, **kwargs):
    x = resblock body(x, 64, 1)
   """Darknet Convolution2D followed by BatchNormalization and LeakyReLU."""
    x = resblock body(x, 128, 2)
   no_bias_kwargs = {'use bias': False}
   no bias kwargs.update(kwargs)
    x = resblock body(x, 256, 8)
   return compose(
    x = resblock body(x, 512, 8)
  DarknetConv2D(*args, **no bias kwargs),
    x = resblock body(x, 1024, 4)
  BatchNormalization().
    return x
  LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1))
```

这个全新的激活函数相比softmax可以识别更多类别,这个也是解决fasterrcnn没法识别一张图片中 多种类别而yolo系列可以的根本原因

## Padding Style

Darknet uses left and top padding instead of 'same' mode

darknet每块之间使用了 (1, 0, 1, 0) 的PADDING层

```
def resblock body(x, num filters, num blocks):
    "'A series of resblocks starting with a downsampling Convolution2D"
    # Darknet uses left and top padding instead of 'same' mode
    x = ZeroPadding2D(((1,0),(1,0)))(x)
    x = DarknetConv2D_BN_Leaky(num_filters, (3,3), strides=(2,2))(x)
    for i in range(num blocks):
        v = compose(
                 DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters//2, (1,1)),
                 DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters, (3,3))(x)
        x = Add()([x,y])
    return x
```



darknet使用了向左和向上的填充替代 的same模式

每个darknet块之间使用了1010的填充 方式会导致卷积输入的尺寸不一样, w, h为img的参数, f为filter的size, s为步 长stride

这种做法可以保证gridcell更加稳定

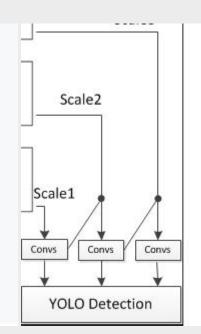
valid:

$$Output \_height = Output \_width = \left[\frac{W - F + 1}{s}\right]$$

same:

$$Output \_height = Output \_width = [\frac{W}{S}]$$

```
x, y1 = make last layers(darknet.output, 512, num anchors*(num classes+5))
x = compose(
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(256, (1,1)),
            UpSampling2D(2))(x)
x = Concatenate()([x,darknet.layers[152].output])
x, y2 = make last layers(x, 256, num anchors*(num classes+5))
x = compose(
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(128, (1,1)),
            UpSampling2D(2))(x)
x = Concatenate()([x,darknet.layers[92].output])
x, y3 = make_last_layers(x, 128, num_anchors*(num_classes+5))
return Model(inputs, [y1,y2,y3])
```



## The Detection Objectives

Convs的实现

Convs由make\_last\_layers函数来实现。

```
def make last layers(x, num filters, out filters):
    "'6 Conv2D BN Leaky layers followed by a Conv2D linear layer"
    x = compose(
  Scale2
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters, (1,1)),
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters*2, (3,3)),
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters, (1,1)),
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters*2, (3,3)),
   Scale1
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters, (1,1))(x)
    y = compose(
            DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(num filters*2, (3,3)),
   Convs
  Convs
  Convs
            DarknetConv2D(out filters, (1,1))(x)
    return x, y
   YOLO Detection
```

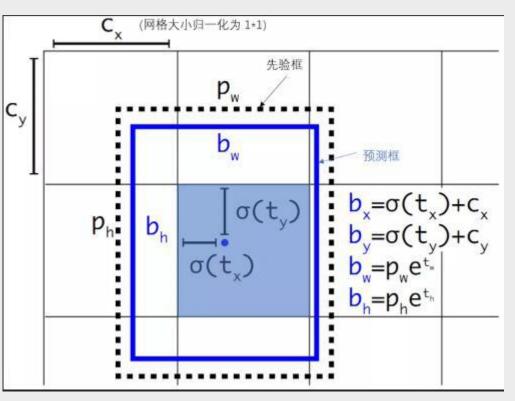
## The Compose

Compose arbitrarily many functions, evaluated left to right.

```
x = compose(
  复
             DarknetConv2D BN Leaky(256, (1,1)),
             UpSampling2D(2))(x)
x = Concatenate()([x,darknet.layers[152].output])
def compose(*funcs):
     "Compose arbitrarily many functions, evaluated left to right.
  Reference: https://mathieularose.com/function-composition-in-python/
    # return lambda x: reduce(lambda v, f: f(v), funcs, x)
    if funcs:
         return reduce(lambda f, g: lambda *a, **kw: g(f(*a, **kw)), funcs)
    else:
         raise ValueError('Composition of empty sequence not supported.')
```



#### gridcell计算问题



#### THE

TITLE Yolo v3采用直接预测相对位置的方法。预测出b-box中心点相对于网格单元左上角的相对坐标。直接预测出(tx, ty, tw, th, t0),然后通过以下坐标偏移公式计算得到b-box的位置大小和confidence。

$$b_{x} = \sigma(t_{x}) + c_{x}$$

$$b_{y} = \sigma(t_{x}) + c_{x}$$

$$b_{w} = p_{w}e^{t_{w}}$$

$$b_{h} = p_{h}e^{t_{h}}$$

$$p_{x}(object) * IOU(b, object) = \sigma(t_{a})$$

tx、ty、tw、th就是模型的预测输出。cx和cy表示grid cell的坐标,比如某层的feature map大小是13×13,那么grid cell就有13×13个,第0行第1列的grid cell的坐标cx就是0,cy就是1。pw和ph表示预测前bounding box的size。bx、by、bw和bh就是预测得到的bounding box的中心的坐标和size。在训练这几个坐标值的时候采用了sum of squared error loss(平方和距离误差损失),因为这种方式的误差可以很快的计算出来。

Yolo v3使用逻辑回归预测每个边界框的分数。如果边界框与真实框的重叠度比之前的任何其他边界框都要好,则该值应该为1。如果边界框不是最好的,但确实与真实对象的重叠超过某个阈值(Yolo v3中这里设定的阈值是0.5),那么就忽略这次预测。Yolo v3只为每个真实对象分配一个边界框,如果边界框与真实对象不吻合,则不会产生坐标或类别预测损失,只会产生物体预测损失。

#### • • • •

### Loss Function

关键信息是需要确定的:(x,y),(w,h),class,confidence

yolov3的损失函数采用误差的平方和整合了预测框定位误差与有无目标的IOU误差以及分类误差。

```
\begin{split} & \lambda_{\text{coord}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} \left[ (x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 + (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \right] \\ & + \lambda_{\text{coord}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{obj}} \left[ \left( \sqrt{w_i} - \sqrt{\hat{w}_i} \right)^2 + \left( \sqrt{h_i} - \sqrt{\hat{h}_i} \right)^2 \right] \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{oobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \lambda_{\text{noobj}} \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0}^{B} \mathbb{I}_{ij}^{\text{noobj}} \left( C_i - \hat{C}_i \right)^2 \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{S^2} \sum_{j=0
```

```
xy_loss = object_mask * box_loss_scale * K.binary_crossentropy(raw_true_xy, raw_pred[...,0:2], from_logits=True)
wh_loss = object_mask * box_loss_scale * 0.5 * K.square(raw_true_wh-raw_pred[...,2:4])
# 置信度
confidence_loss = object_mask * K.binary_crossentropy(object_mask, raw_pred[...,4:5], from_logits=True) + (1-object_mask)
* K.binary_crossentropy(object_mask, raw_pred[...,4:5], from_logits=True) * ignore_mask
# 分类
class_loss = object_mask * K.binary_crossentropy(true_class_probs, raw_pred[...,5:], from_logits=True)
xy_loss = K.sum(xy_loss) / mf
wh_loss = K.sum(wh_loss) / mf
confidence_loss = K.sum(confidence_loss) / mf
class_loss = K.sum(class_loss) / mf
loss += xy_loss + wh_loss + confidence_loss + class_loss
```

## The Business Objectives

What we hope to achieve in the short and long run





Case Study

What we hope to achieve in the short and long run

定位出现误差和我们通过单应矩阵纠正后结果如下图驾驶证有明显提高

指南针有点像一只竹蜻蜓,指针很
大,与竖立的支架垂直,"张老师发现
了指南针不对,一直盯着指南针看。"
"他一拿开手指,指南针又乱转。
中,loss bbx、19613 16:24:51.752293 4996 net rpn, loss bbx 19613 16:24:51.752293 4996 net



u他一拿开手指指南针又乱转 Time: 1.106276			<b>@</b>
证号	44030119800101****		
姓名	李小明		
地址	广东省深圳市南山区龙井路 xxx 号		
准驾车型	C1		
有效期	2010-05-23 至 2016-05-23		-

12年 002号

## Text recognition

#### 3.3. FAN Training

. . . .

We combine a ResNet-based feature extractor, AN and FN into one network, as shown in Fig. 4. The details are given in Section 4.2. AN uses the extracted features to generate alignment factors and glimpse vectors, with which FN focuses the attention of AN on the proper target character regions in the images.

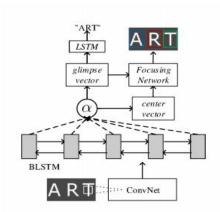
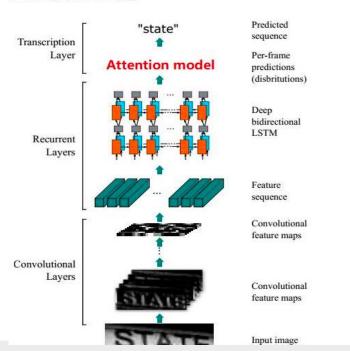


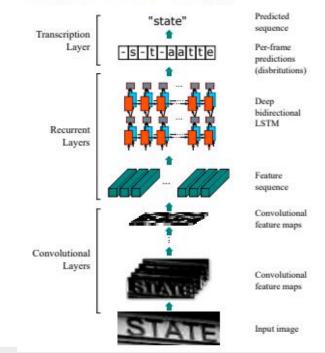
Figure 4. The FAN network architecture. Here, the CNN-BLSTM encoder transforms an input image  $\mathcal{I}$  into high level sequence of features, the RNN decoder generates each target character, and FN focuses the attention of AN on the right target character regions in the input images. FN and AN are trained simultaneously.

整体流程为: encoder+decoder encoder采用CNN+biLSTM模型 decoder采用Attention模型



#### crnn网络设计:

#### CRNN由CNN+BiLSTM+CTC构成:



# Type Configurations Transcription Bidirectional-LSTM #hidden units:256 Bidirectional-LSTM #hidden units:256 Map-to-Sequence Convolution #maps:512, k:2 × 2, s:1, p MaxPooling Window:1 × 2, s:2

网络结构:

0 0 0 0

Map-to-Sequence	-
Convolution	#maps:512, k:2 × 2, s:1, p:0
MaxPooling	Window: $1 \times 2$ , s:2
BatchNormalization	151
Convolution	#maps:512, k:3 × 3, s:1, p:1
BatchNormalization	
Convolution	#maps:512, k:3 × 3, s:1, p:1
MaxPooling	Window:1 × 2, s:2
Convolution	#maps:256, k:3 × 3, s:1, p:1
Convolution	#maps:256, k:3 × 3, s:1, p:1
MaxPooling	Window:2 × 2, s:2
Convolution	#maps:128, k:3 × 3, s:1, p:1
MaxPooling	Window:2 × 2, s:2
Convolution	#maps:64, k:3 × 3, s:1, p:1
Input	$W \times 32$ gray-scale image

(32,128)

• input: 输入文字块,归一化到 32\*w 即height缩放到32,宽度按高度的比率缩放,也可以缩放到自己想要的宽度,训练时为批次训练,缩放到[32,Wmax]),示例为

- 经过两个conv层和两个poling层,conv3层时数据大小为256\*8\*32,两个pooling层步长为2
- pooling2层步长为(2, 1),(个人看法:作者使用的英文训练,英文字符的特征是高大于宽的特征,倘若使用中文训练,建议使用(2,2),我的代码中默认为(2,2),示例以(2,1)为例,所以此时输出为256\*4\*33
- bn层不改变输出的大小(就是做个归一化,加速训练收敛),p3层时,w+1,所以pooling3层时,输出为512\*2\*34
- conv7层时,kernel 为22,stride(1,1) padding(0,0)

Wnew = (2 + 2 padW - kernel) / strideW + 1 = 1

- Hnew = 33
- 所以conv7层输出为512133
- 后面跟两个双向Lstm,隐藏节点都是256
  - 后面跟两个双同Lstr
  - Blstm1输出33\*1*256*Blstm2输出22\*1\*5530 5530 字符个数 + 非字符 5539 + 1
  - Blstm2输出 33\*1\*5530 5530 = 字符个数 + 非字符 = 5529 + 1 最终的输出结果直观上可以想象成将128分为33份,每一份对应5530个类别的概率

## Part Three

模型部署

#### **APP**

## 分布式多机架构

Processing pipeline

#### Module SDK

算法模型

Inference Framework

算法

数据

训练平台

芯片

#### THE TITLE

- 1、采用opencvDNN调用模型的pb文件或者h5执行inference
- 2、服务端的tensorsever、flask、Django



这里最大的难点是部分模型打包成sdk出现问题

目前移动端的算法和芯片需要采用专用的方式实现和规避这个问题

## 模型压缩和部署

#### **DNNDK User Guide**

UG1327 (v1.4) April 29, 2019



#### • 硬件平台选择

- GPU (1080TI、P4、2080TI、TX1、TX2等)
- Arm (海思平台、RockChip平台等)
- FPGA
- DSP (Movidius、Ceva等)
- ASIC (通用: 海思3559A等; 专用:?)

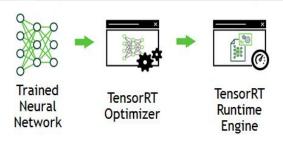


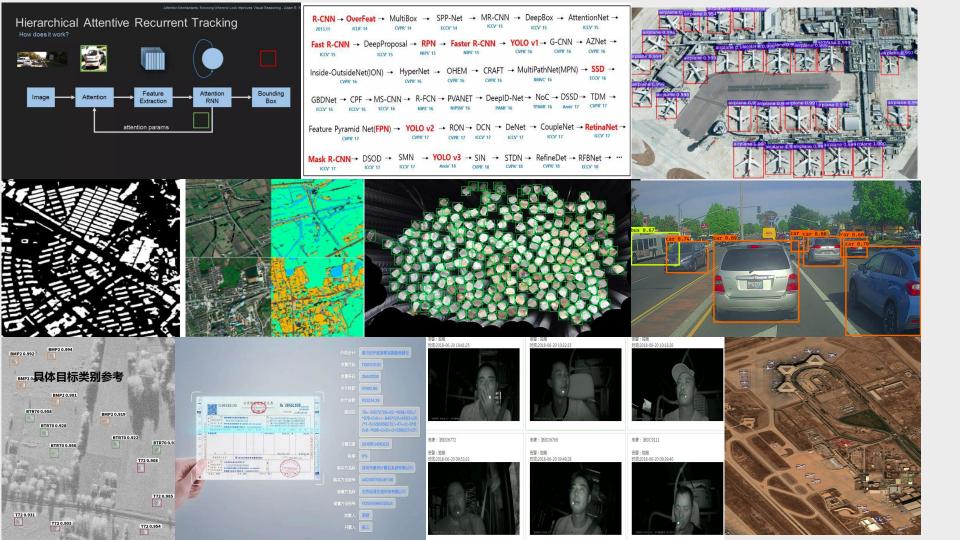
#### • 基于网络结构改变的加速策略

- 简单修改成熟网络(减少filter channel number、减少层数等)
- · 手工设计新网络结构 (Depth-Wise、ShuffleNet)
- 模型参数裁剪(模型参数压缩;如何使小网络更好收敛: Mimick)
- · NAS (例如:基于强化学习的模型结构搜索)

#### • 软件优化

- 模型定点化
- 优先将模型用TensorRT运行
- GPU平台其它运算用CUDA实现,少使用CPU
- · ARM平台,利用NEON指令
- 合理组Pipeline提高系统资源利用率(系统级优化)







Thought for service "is the sacred mission of hi design

谢谢各位聆听同时有问题请在github上互相提交后续有机会 我将放出医学全景分割工程。