

Instance Segmentation for Urban Street Scenes

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Abstract

In this report we compared different existing instance segmentation techniques, on the specific task of Urban Street Scenes. Our interest in the topic was born out of the fact that the segmentation of instances is one of the fundamental tasks of the vision, however it is still complex and not fully explored.

1. Introduction

Image segmentation is the process of separating an image into several segments, in which each pixel is associated with an object type. There are two types of image segmentation: semantic segmentation and instance segmentation. The first marks objects of the same type with the equal class label; the second marks objects of the same type and belonging to distinct entities with different class labels. The idea we tried to develop was to compare different instance segmentation methods. The first technique we studied was Mask R-CNN [1], a two-stage approach. We chose this one in the light of the positive feedback it has received from the world of vision research, due to its conceptually simple and general framework, characterised by efficient image object detection, and the simultaneous generation of a high quality segmentation mask for each instance. The technique we decided to contrast with Mask R-CNN was BlendMask [2]. Instead, this is a one-stage technique that has been shown to outperform Mask R-CNN both in terms of mask prediction and training time, on the MSCOCO 2017 [3] and LVIS [4] datasets. We were interested in verifying whether this also applied to datasets, such as *Cityscapes* [5] and *WildDash* [6], belonging to the specific topic of *Urban Street Scenes*, featuring images from the streets around the world, with many difficult scenarios. Some of the aspects we tested involved backbone changes, depth of the ResNet [7] and number of frozen layers. The results obtained confirmed what had already been announced in previous works, generalising BlendMask as one of the most promising staged approaches. At the end of our work and in order not to limit our analysis, we also made some considerations on other instance segmentation

techniques, such as SOLOv2 [8] and Deep Snake [9].

2. Related Work

The approach we used in our work was to use the following papers as guidelines [1, 2, 8, 9], extending the analysis also to datasets of *Urban Street Scenes*.

2.1. Stage approach

Mask R-CNN [1] is a box-based two-stage approach with a Convolutional Neural Network, that is at the avant-garde of image segmentation. It is a variant of a Deep Neural Network that detects objects in an image and generates a segmentation mask for each instance. Mask R-CNN is the next evolution of Faster R-CNN [10], a Region-based Convolutional Neural Network, which produces for each candidate object 3 outputs: the class label, the bounding box offset and the object mask. The architecture of the network, Figure 1, consists of a CNN (backbone), which processes the image and extracts the feature map. After that, thanks to the *Region Proposal Network*, proposals or ROI are presented, on which to make recognition of the bounding box and mask prediction (head). In addition, before generating the output, *RoIAlign* is applied to each ROI, which makes it possible to obtain a mask, where the layout of the object is maintained.

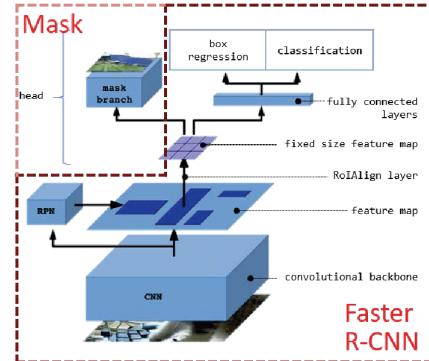


Figure 1. Mask R-CNN architecture. Source: [11], pag. 3.

The convolutional backbones (in the lower part of the figure) proposed in the paper are C4, C5 and FPN [12]. For heads (in the upper part of the figure) the backbone must include the 5-th stage of ResNet [7], "res5".

BlendMask [2] is derived from the limits of Mask R-CNN. The authors of the paper define how Mask R-CNN strongly constrains the speed and quality of mask generation at heads, thus making it difficult to deal with complicated scenarios and placing a limit on masks resolution. Furthermore, Mask R-CNN presents itself as an inflexible framework for multi-task networks. They thus attempted to combine top-down and bottom-up search strategies in FCOS [13], anchor box-free one-stage approach, which seems able to outperform its two-stage counterparts in terms of accuracy. The architecture of BlendMask, Figure 2, consists of a detector network and a mask branch. The latter is partitioned in 3 parts: the bottom module that deals with predicting scores maps, called bases; the top layer composed of a single convolution layer and towers, as many as the input features, with the task of predicting attention instances; and a blender module that combines scores with attentions.

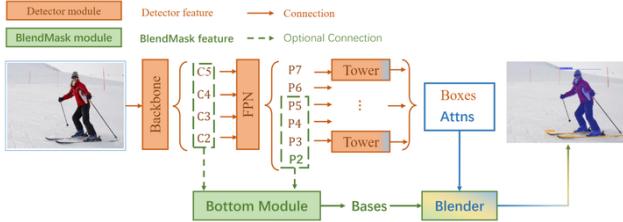


Figure 2. BlendMask architecture. Source: [2], pag. 3.
The *bottom module* (to left) uses C4/C5 or FPN [12] and produces the bases. In the *top layer* (to right) a single convolution layer is added above the towers and this allows attention masks to be produced. The *blender module* (lower part of the figure), for each instance combining bases linearly with the learned attention maps.

SOLOv2 [8] is box-free one-stage approach, a successor of SOLO [14]. In this case each instance of an image is segmented dynamically, without detection of the bounding box. The mask generation, unlike Mask R-CNN, is decoupled into mask kernel prediction and mask feature learning. These two elements are responsible for generating convolution kernels and feature maps. SOLOv2 also manages to achieve promising results through the use of the matrix *non-maximum suppression* (NMS) technique, proposed by the authors of the paper, which reduces duplicate predictions while gaining less inference overhead.

2.2. Contour-based approach

Deep Snake [9] is a contour-based approach, implementing the idea of snake algorithms with a learning-based approach. Deep Snake consists of a two-stage pipeline: in a first instance there is an initial contour proposal on the object of an image; followed by the use of a Neural Network, which iteratively deforms this proposal until it exactly matches the object's boundaries. For learning the

structure of contour features, the authors of the paper propose the use of *Circular Convolution*.

3. Datasets

The datasets of *Urban Street Scenes*, which we used, belong to *Cityscapes* [5] and *WildDash* [6].

3.1. Cityscapes

Cityscapes [5] is a suite of benchmark and a large-scale dataset for semantic urban scene understanding. It is suitable for learning and testing pixel-level and instance-level semantic labelling methods. The images of *Cityscapes* were created from a large and diverse set of video sequences, recorded in 50 different cities. These may be inclusive of high quality annotations, or/and coarse annotations; the latter allow the testing of methods employing large volumes of weakly labelled data. The annotations contained, which are fundamental for the evaluation of a model, are of a polygonal type. The dataset we used, belonging to *Cityscapes*, is partitioned into two units: *gtFine* and *leftImg8*, Figure 3, which we used in pairs. *gtFine* consists of fine annotations for 3 475 train and val images, and 1 525 test set images. *leftImg8* from "row" images of urban traffic, with train set, test set and val set; a total of 5 000 images.



Figure 3. *Cityscapes* [5] images: *gtFine* to left and *leftImg8* to right.

In Figure 4, we report the classes and the number of occurrences in *gtFine train* and *leftImg8 train*. The total number of classes is 8.

category	#instances	category	#instances	category	#instances
person	17918	rider	1781	car	26963
truck	484	bus	380	train	168
motorcycle	737	bicycle	3675		
total	52106				

Figure 4. *Cityscapes*: definitions of train dataset classes.

However of *Cityscapes* although the datasets include several months and seasons, they are always images taken in good weather conditions. This aspect prompted us to analyse the behaviour of our instance segmentation techniques on the *WildDash* [6] dataset.

3.2. WildDash

WildDash [6] is a benchmark suite and dataset for semantic and instance segmentation for the automotive domain. The images, contained in the datasets, come from different sources from all over the world. In addition, they

present scenarios, such as rain, darkness and road cover, which are real challenges for image recognition. This highlights the shortcomings of any instance segmentation technique. The dataset we used is *public gt package*, Figure 5, consisting of 4 256 images, aimed specifically at solving instance segmentation tasks; however, was not divided into train, val and test set. Consequently, we decided to divide it up manually, reserving 3 405 images as train set and 851 images as test set. We did not consider it necessary to make a further partition in val set, in order to keep as many images as possible in the training; and assuming that our models, using weights already pretrained on *ImageNet* [15], were accurate enough not to require *Model Selection*.



Figure 5. *WildDash* [6] images: rain scenario to left and road in the desert to right.

In Figure 6, we report the classes and the number of occurrences in *public gt package train*. The total number of classes is 13.

category	#instances	category	#instances	category	#instances
ego vehicle	1526	person	7943	rider	1626
car	14440	truck	1807	bus	825
caravan	46	trailer	65	train	74
motorcycle	1555	bicycle	536	pickup	531
van	928				
total	31902				

Figure 6. *WildDash*: definitions of train dataset classes.

4. Method

In order to be able to operationally compare the instance segmentation techniques, that are the subject of our work, we have referred to already existing libraries, developed by the researchers of [1, 2]. These are *Detectron2* for Mask R-CNN [1] and *AdelaiDet* for BlendMask [2]. These libraries have allowed us to define *ideal models*, found during the experiments. Furthermore, making explicit the evaluation set and the metrics needed to estimate performance, allowed us to concretise the concept of comparison.

4.1. Architecture

We decided to use ResNet-101-FPN as the backbone in both Mask R-CNN [1] and BlendMask [2]. In addition, as the bottom module of BlendMask we have instantiated ProtoNet [19]. During the experiments, however, we felt that we should also consider others backbone and/or decoder. In order to have a more complete view of the architectures under examination.

4.1.1 ResNet 101

Both *Detectron2* and *AdelaiDet* offer ResNet [7] as a backbone network, in which it is possible to choose between 50 and 101 layers. In addition, *Detectron2* also includes ResNeXt [17] 101, a cardinal variant of ResNet 101; which we have excluded from any possible comparison a priori to the benefit of the relationship resources at our disposal - forecasting accuracy - computation effort. This because ResNeXt, as can be seen [1, 17], has a longer inference and training time than ResNet 101. We considered ResNet 101, Figure 7, sufficient for our purposes, defined as a network that also converges very well from the reference paper [7].

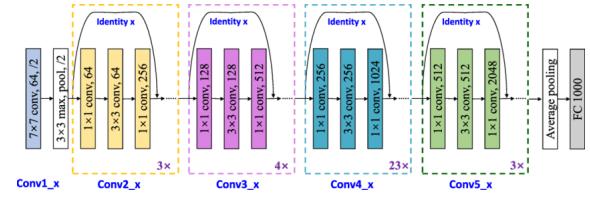


Figure 7. The structure of the ResNet 101. Source: [16], pag. 6. The figure shows Resnet 101. It uses skip connections, i.e. arcs over each block, to solve the problems associated with gradient computation.

4.1.2 Feature Pyramid Network

For complete the backbone, ResNet [7] it is not enough. Is necessary a second architecture that extract the features in Mask R-CNN [1] or the basis for BlendMask [2]. In this case *Detectron2* includes several already configured approaches, e.g. C4 where features are extracted from the 4-th convolutional stage of ResNet; or FPN [12] with lateral connections that allow to build a pyramid of functionalities within the network from single-scale input. *AdelaiDet*, on the other hand, exclusively implements FPN. Our choice fell on FPN, in order to maintain consistency between the two models under analysis, and to be once again in line with what was defined by the papers [1, 2]. In fact, the researchers declare as FPN is performant in both features/bases extraction and execution time. In Figure 8 we show how FPN solves the feature extraction, when it is used as backbone in an instance segmentation task.

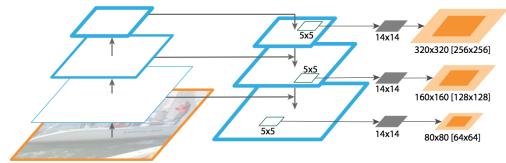


Figure 8. FPN for object segment proposals. Source: [12], pag. 8. Each level of the pyramid tries to detect all instances present in an image. A features map/bases is produced for each of these layers, and each will produce a mask. These latter will be combined into a single final mask.

4.1.3 ProtoNet decoder

In *AdelaiDet* there are two types of bottom modules, which receive input from the backbone: ProtoNet [19] and DeepLabv3+ [18]. ProtoNet is a prototype generation branch, i.e. it predicts a set of k prototypes masks for the whole image. It is implemented as a Fully Connected Network, where the last layer of which has as many channels as there are prototypes. DeepLabv3+ is an encoder-decoder structure, that is able to control the resolution of feature extracts thanks to the *atrous convolution*, which has the effect of increasing the kernel's field of view. In the default configuration of *AdelaiDet*, ProtoNet is defined as a module. We have decided to remain in line with this choice for our sub-optimal model.

4.2. Hyperparameters configuration

For the choice of models hyperparameters, we tried to keep the default ones as defined in the libraries *Detectron2* and *AdelaiDet*, which are the same as those defined in the papers [1, 2]. We only modified those that did not allow us to run on Colab, namely the number of iterations to 4 000 for Mask R-CNN and 2 000 for BlendMask, and the number of batch sizes per image to 128.

4.3. Loss function

The loss we used during the training of Mask R-CNN, defined in [1], is as follows:

$$L = L_{cls} + L_{box} + L_{mask} \quad (1)$$

Where:

- L_{cls} is the classification loss;
- L_{box} is the bounding-box loss;
- L_{mask} is the average binary *cross-entropy* loss. The mask branch has Km^2 dimensional output for each RoI, where K is cardinality binary mask with resolution $m \times m$, one for each of the K classes. L_{mask} is defined only on k-th mask. This allows the network to generate masks for every class without competition among classes.

With regard to *BlendMask*, we decided to refer to the semantic loss [20], as also done in part of the experiments in [2]:

$$L^s(\alpha, p) \propto -\log \sum_{x \models \alpha} \prod_{i: x \models X_i} p_i \prod_{i: x \models \neg X_i} (1 - p_i) \quad (2)$$

Where:

- α is a sentence in propositional logic, defined on variables X_1, \dots, X_n ;

- p is a probability vector for each variable X_i ;
- $L^s(\alpha, p)$ is the semantic loss between α and p .

Intuitively, the semantic loss is proportional to the logarithm of generating a state that satisfies the constraint, when values according to p are sampled. This loss function captures how close the Neural Network is to satisfying the constraints on its output. We decided to add the semantic loss to the loss defined in 1, driven by the promising results of the paper [2] and because it was defined by its authors as useful to achieve state-of-the-art results on semi-supervised multi-class classification.

The objective we tried to pursue, both during the definition of the ideal models and during the experiments, was the identification of a trade-off between the minimisation of the loss function, the training time and the accuracy box/mask.

4.4. Evaluation

As far as the evaluation is concerned, we had to settle for the val test dataset of *Cityscapes*. This is because one of the choices made by the creators of *Cityscapes* [5] not to make the annotations for the test set public, and this makes it impossible to perform any calculations and evaluation on masks and boxes. Instead, as already reported in the section §3.2, for the *WildDash* dataset, we used the test set, which we partitioned from the train set at 80%-20%.

4.4.1 Metrics

As a metric for evaluating the results obtained from our models, we decided to use *Average Precision* (AP). The AP calculates the average accuracy value for the recall value from 0 to 1. In formula means:

$$\int_0^1 p(r) dr \quad (3)$$

Where $p(r)$ is the area under the curve of maximum intersection between *Precision* and *Recall*:

- *Recall* measures "how well" all positives are found

$$\frac{\text{true positive}}{\text{true positive} + \text{false negative}} \quad (4)$$

- *Precision* measures the accuracy of predictions

$$\frac{\text{true positive}}{\text{true positive} + \text{false positive}} \quad (5)$$

For our evaluations we decided to consider the AP as is defined metric by COCO, i.e. the AP is averaged over several *Intersection over Union* (IoU) values. Specifically, 10 IoU thresholds from the range .50:.05:.95 are used; and from these are extracted the 100 detections with the highest score.

5. Experiments

In the following we present the most significant experiments that led us to define the *ideal models*.

5.1. Backbone

For the experiments on the backbone ResNet we decided to test depths and features. The depths were 50 and 101, the features depended on the method being tested.

Architecture	<i>Cityscapes</i>	<i>WildDash</i>
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-50-C4	box AP: 25.935 mask AP: 20.005	box AP: 18.730 mask AP: 17.589
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-50-DC5	box AP: 25.591 mask AP: 20.285	box AP: 17.871 mask AP: 16.543
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-50-FPN	box AP: 24.437 mask AP: 20.327	box AP: 16.865 mask AP: 16.017
<i>Mask R-CNN: ResNet-101-C4</i>	<i>box AP: 30.888 mask AP: 24.562</i>	<i>box AP: 20.459 mask AP: 19.331</i>
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-101-DC5	box AP: 29.125 mask AP: 24.062	box AP: 19.391 mask AP: 18.529
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-101-FPN	box AP: 28.563 mask AP: 24.676	box AP: 19.024 mask AP: 17.994

Table 1. Experiments on *backbone* Mask R-CNN

The features of Mask R-CNN that we decided to test were C4, DC5 and FPN. From the results shown in the Table 1, it appears that the best performing architecture is the *ResNet-101-C4* architecture. However, this runs counter to what is defined in Mask’s paper R-CNN [1], which shows that 4-stage features extraction is less accurate than the bottom up and top down approach of FPN [12]. We explained this inconsistency by the computational limitations of Colab, which constrained us to work with only 4 000 iterations. Probably, they are too small a number which did not allow us to grasp the real potential and limitations of each features tested. Proof of this, is the fact that the same experiment, performed several times, could undergo a variation in accuracy of up to 2%. As a result of the above, we have decided to consider ResNet-101-FPN as the best performing architecture for Mask R-CNN.

Architecture	<i>Cityscapes</i>	<i>WildDash</i>
BlendMask: ResNet-50-FPN	box AP: 30.129 mask AP: 25.325	box AP: 20.225 mask AP: 19.810
BlendMask: ResNet-101-FPN	box AP: 30.922 mask AP: 25.922	box AP: 20.347 mask AP: 20.162
<i>BlendMask: ResNet-101-FPN + dcn</i>	<i>box AP: 32.196</i> <i>mask AP: 27.212</i>	<i>box AP: 21.047</i> <i>mask AP: 21.222</i>

Table 2. Experiments on *backbone* BlendMask.

For BlendMask, the features we have considered have always been extracted with FPN; however, we thought it interesting to also test a ResNet backbone with interval 3 convolution (dcni). As can be seen from the results, which we have reported in Table 2, an increase in depth is also accompanied by an increase in accuracy. In addition, the application of deformation achieves even better results. In this

case, the low number of iterations allowed us to obtain sufficiently clear results, probably due to the fact that the features we tested was always FPN. Although the best results were obtained for ResNet-101-FPN + dcni, we still decided to continue the BlendMask experiments with ResNet-101-FTN, for uniformity of comparison with Mask R-CNN.

5.2. Freeze layers

Per gli esperimenti sul numero di layer freezati abbiamo deciso di sperimentare cosa accade se freeziamo conv1, conv2 e conv3 (freeze 3-th) e conv1, conv2, conv3 e conv4 (freeze 4-th). I risultati ottenuti gli abbiamo confrontati anche con l’architettura ottenuta dagli esperimenti precedenti (freeze at 2-th). Abbiamo deciso di omettere il caso freeze at 1-th, a causa della ridotta dimensionalità dei nostri dataset e del numero di iterazioni, che farebbero venire meno i vantaggi dalla rete preaddestrata.

Architecture	<i>Cityscapes</i>	<i>WildDash</i>
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-101-FPN	box AP: 28.563 mask AP: 24.676	box AP: 19.024 mask AP: 17.994
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-101-FPN + freeze at 3-th	box AP: 26.297 mask AP: 22.179	box AP: 19.132 mask AP: 18.224
Mask R-CNN: ResNet-101-FPN + freeze at 4-th	box AP: 25.053 mask AP: 21.349	box AP: 19.824 mask AP: 18.448

Table 3. Experiments on *freeze layers* Mask R-CNN.

Architecture	<i>Cityscapes</i>	<i>WildDash</i>
BlendMask: ResNet-101-FPN	box AP: 30.922 mask AP: 25.922	box AP: 20.347 mask AP: 20.162
BlendMask: ResNet-101-FPN + freeze at 3-th	box AP: 26.111 mask AP: 21.764	box AP: 13.898 mask AP: 13.441
<i>BlendMask: ResNet-101-FPN + freeze at 4-th</i>	<i>box AP: 31.379</i> <i>mask AP: 26.936</i>	<i>box AP: 21.597</i> <i>mask AP: 20.537</i>

Table 4. Experiments on *freeze layers* BlendMask.

Dalla Tabella 4 appare come BlendMask con freeze at 4-th sembra essere l’architettura più performante, invece questo non è così evidente per *Mask R-CNN*, Tabella 3, soprattutto per *Cityscapes*. Queste incongruenze, ancora una volta, le abbiamo connesse al basso numero di iterazioni, soprattutto nel caso di Mask R-CNN, ove le valutazioni delle diverse architetture danno risultati abbastanza simili. Di conseguenza intuiamo che c’è un comportamento che sembra essere più promettente, freeze 4-th, che può dipendere dalla dimensione importante di conv4; tuttavia non siamo riusciti a ottenere risultati indiscutibili a prova di questo fenomeno.

5.3. Decoder

Per gli esperimenti sul decoder abbiamo confrontato l’architettura ottenuta dai precedenti esperimenti di BlendMask (con ProtoNet [19]) in rapporto a DeepLabv3 [18].

Architecture	<i>Cityscapes</i>	<i>WildDash</i>
BlendMask: ResNet-101-FPN + ProtoNet	box AP: mask AP:	box AP: mask AP:
BlendMask R-CNN: ResNet-101-FPN + DeepLabv3	box AP: mask AP:	box AP: mask AP:

Table 5. Experiments on *decoder* of BlendMask.

5.4. Ideal models

Al termine dei nostri esperimenti abbiamo selezionato i seguenti *ideal models* di Mask R-CNN e BlendMask, che risolvono il task di *Urban Street View* oggetto del nostro lavoro:

Method	<i>Cityscapes</i>	<i>WildDash</i>
Mask R-CNN:	box AP: 28.563 mask AP: 24.676 train time: 1:08:28 inference time:	box AP: 19.024 mask AP: 17.994 train time: 0:28:50 inference time:
BlendMask:		

Table 6. Results *ideal models*.

In Figure 9 riportiamo alcune prove di inferenza che abbiamo ottenuto dai nostri *ideal models*.



Figure 9. *Models ideal results*: mask image (to left) and blend image (to right). First row is *Cityscapes* dataset and second row is *WildDash* dataset.

Come confermato anche dalla tabella 6, BlendMask si presenta più accurato rispetto a Mask R-CNN sia in precisione che in tempo di training e inferenza. Tuttavia i vantaggi ottenuti dal nostro *ideal model* sono sensibilmente inferiori di quanto espresso in [2]: *training time* –...% instead of 20%; *inference time* – instead of $\frac{1}{5}$; *mask AP* +.. instead of 1.4%. Imputiamo tale aspetto esclusivamente al fatto che per le nostre ablazioni abbiamo utilizzato 1 singola GPU (e non 8 come nel paper).

6. Conclusion

From our experiments we are able to say that one-stage and anchor box-free techniques, suitably modified, perform better than box-based two-stage methods (of which king is Mask R-CNN [1]), least in terms of *Average Precision* and time. These positive effects are probably caused

by the hybridisation of top-down and bottom-up methods, and the detection of unanchored objects (as is the case for BlendMask [2]). In addition, recent studies reported in [8] and partly shown in Figure 10, prove that a box-free stage approach combined with matrix NMS, such as SOLOv2 [8], is demonstrated to be very competitive against BlendMask [2].

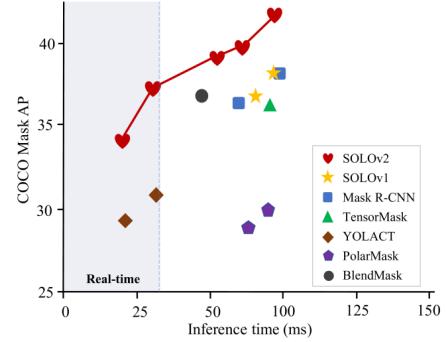


Figure 10. Comparison between SOLOv2 and other stage approaches. Source: [8], pag. 2.

From top to bottom: SOLOv2[8] and SOLO[14] are box-free one-stage approach; Mask R-CNN is box-based two-stage approach; TensorMask [22] is dense sliding-window one-stage approach; YOLACT [23] is one-stage approach predecessor of BlendMask [2]; PolarMask [24] anchor box-free, single shot instance segmentation one-stage approach; BlendMask [2] anchor box-free one-stage approach.

Moreover, stage approaches are not the only possible methods for solving instance segmentation tasks. For example, there is Deep Snake [9], a counter based approach that outperforms Mask R-CNN [1] both in terms of inference speed and AP precision, as shown by the table in Figure 11, and has the potential to be a good competitor to SOLOv2 [8].

	training data	fps	AP [val]	AP	AP ₅₀
SGN [26]	fine + coarse	0.6	29.2	25.0	44.9
PolygonRNN++ [1]	fine	-	-	25.5	45.5
Mask R-CNN [18]	fine	2.2	31.5	26.2	49.9
GMIS [28]	fine + coarse	-	-	27.6	49.6
Spatial [31]	fine	11	-	27.6	50.9
PANet [27]	fine	<1	36.5	31.8	57.1
Deep snake	fine	4.6	37.4	31.7	58.4

Figure 11. Results on *Cityscapes* val (AP [val] column) and test (remaining columns) sets. Source: [9], pag. 7.

A possible future extension, in line with the results and considerations we have made, could consist in search to further improve the performance of BlendMask [2] by trying to use Deep Snake [9] contour-based approach for detecting object bounding boxes of a image.

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