

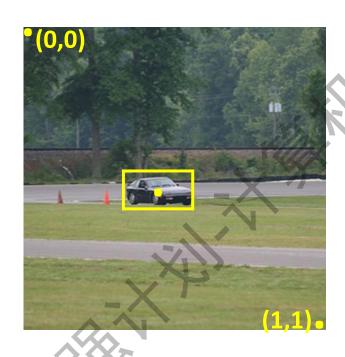
探测任务简介



初识探测任务



分类(Classification): 对图像中仅有的主体分类 Category: car



定位(Localization): 对图像中仅有的主体分类,并给出位置 Category: car

Bounding box: (b_x, b_y, b_w, b_h) (0.43, 0.57, 0.24, 0.15)



探测(Detection): 多个Category与Bounding box组合 Car-1:(0.42, 0.67, 0.5, 0.13)

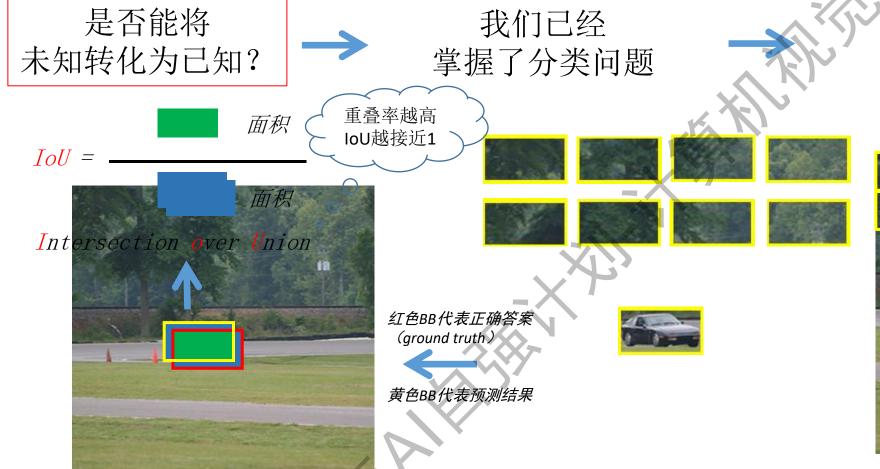
Car-2:(0.55, 0.43, 0.22,0.09)

Person-1:(0.45, 0.66, 0.07, 0.07)

silding windows & IoU

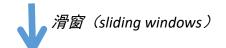


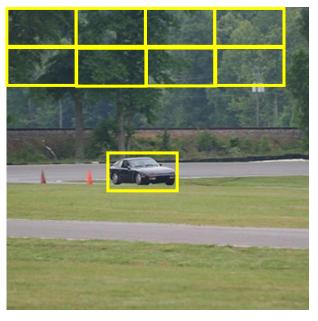




滑窗:背景类丢弃,目标类输出

能否将探测问题 转化为分类问题?





滑窗: 把原图裁成许多小块 送入分类网络

除非步长以及bounding box尺寸选的十分合适 否则很难恰巧将目标"框住",怎样评价BB的好坏? 重合率越高越好

Region Proposal

Tsinghua University

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滑窗方法的本质是提出一些 候选区域(Region Proposal)用于分类

早期的深度探测 网络如Over Feat 便采用滑窗方法

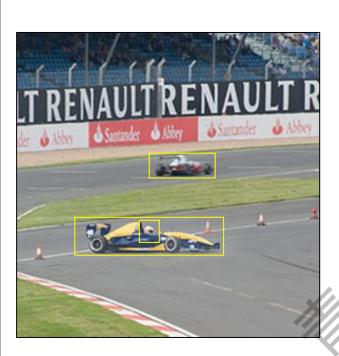


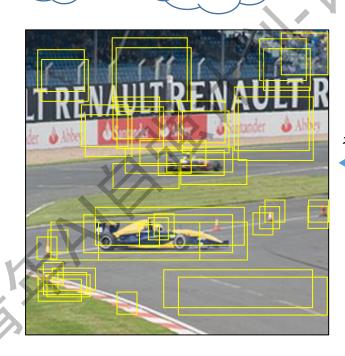
为了能遍历图像 上的所有目标, 可能要生成数以 万计的候选框

除了滑窗

还有什么方法?

Selective Search (SS)





并不严谨的

示例

- 1.运行传统分割算法
- 2.提取很多初始候选框
- 3.按照相似度合并候选框
- 4.最终留下固定数量的候选框

这是一个传统机器视觉算法 (按照<mark>特定规则</mark>提取候选框)

> 之 这种方法 无需训练

最终留下候选框的具体数量是<mark>超参</mark> 一般为2000个

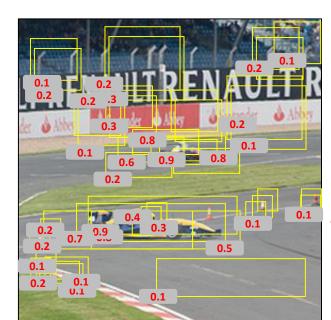
(NMS) Non-Max Suppression





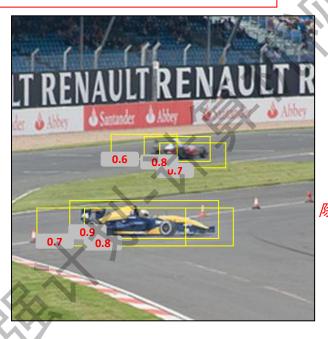
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候选框还是太多了怎么办? 非极大值抑制 (除了最大的都不要)



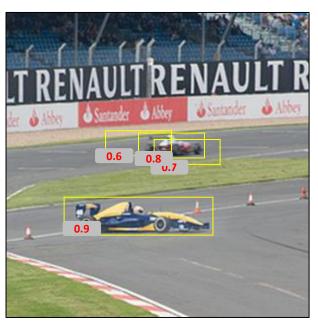


不够大的都不要





除了最大的都不要



图上仅标出了40余个候选框作为示意图 实际情况(2000个)要比示意图复杂得多

我们可以将每个候选框送去分类 不同的类别逐个处理 此处仅标出了候选框内含有"汽车"的

NMS需要逐类进行,此处先对类别"汽车"进行NMS 将含汽车概率小于一定阈值(如小于0.5)的候选框丢弃

挑出概率最大的候选框 将所有与之IoU大于一定阈值(如大于0.7)的候选框都丢弃 (最大值周围的都不要)

再次挑出概率最大的候选框循环往复 直至所有粗筛后的候选框都被处理过一遍

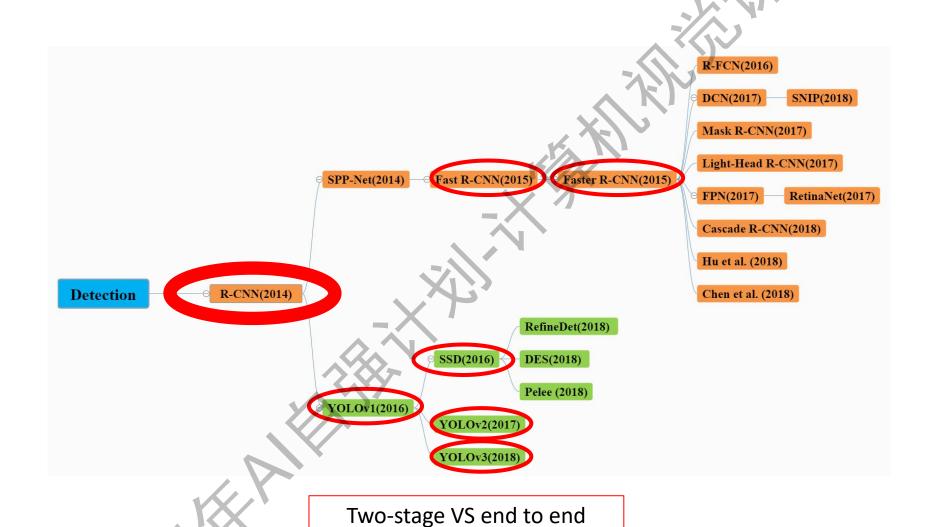
此类别处理完成, 转而处理下一个类别

探测任务-网络发展概览



网络介绍思路





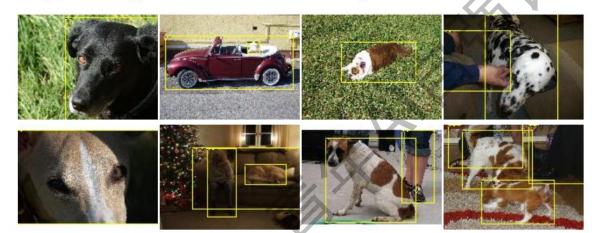
PASCAL VOC 数据集简介



Birds - all images contain at least one bird.



Dogs - all images contain at least one dog.

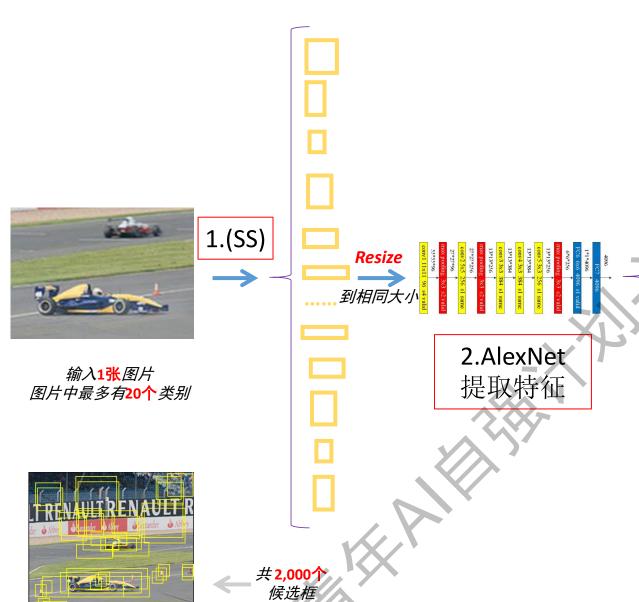


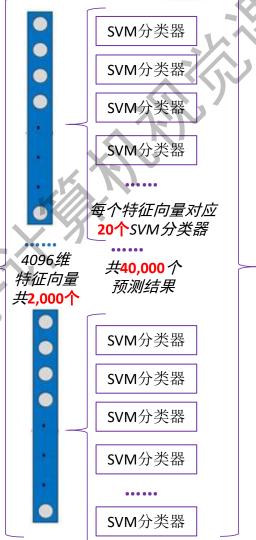
Comparative scale

		PASCAL VOC 2012	200 456567	
Number of	object classes	20		
Training	Num images	5717		
	Num objects	13609	478807	
Verder-	Num images	5823	20121	
Validation	Num objects	13841	55502	
Testing	Num images	10991	40152	
	Num objects	8222	5222	

R-CNN (Region)-前馈工作流







→ 5.逐类 ← 4.边框 回归 *修正结果*

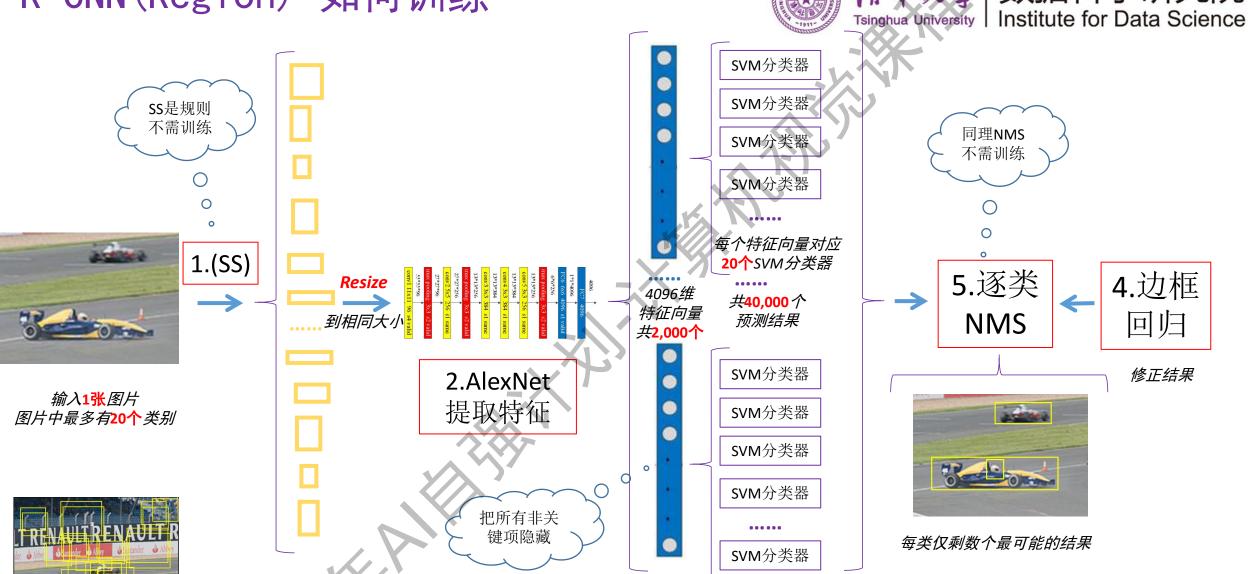
每类仅剩数个最可能的结果

3.类别预测

R-CNN (Region) -如何训练

共2,000个 候选框

Kell -



3.类别预测

R-CNN (Region) - 如何训练

- 1.此处可以替换为任何CNN分类网络
- 2.此处的CNN已经预训练完成
- 3. SS生成的所有候选框,挑出IoU大于0.7的,作为正样本训练集对网络微调

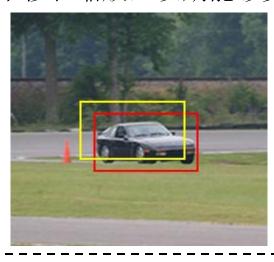




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- 1.采用线性回归模型
- 2.X为预测结果(图中黄色部分)
- 3.Y为ground truth(图中黄色部分)
- 4.训练的本质是找到一个线性关系,对X 进行平移和缩放,以期能够更加接近Y



4.边框 回归

修正结果

- 1.此处SVM为二分类的分类器
- 2.此处的CNN已经预训练完成
- 3.将ground truth为正样本,SS生成的所有候选框,小于
- 0.3的作为负样本对SVM训练

SVM分类器

3.类别预测

R-CNN (Region)-开山之作的不足



4096维

特征向量

#2,000个

Tsinghua University

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SVM分类器

SVM分类器

SVM分类器

SVM分类器

每个特征向量对应 20个SVM分类器

> **#40.000 ↑** 预测结果

SVM分类器

SVM分类器

类别预测与边框(bbox) 预测相互独立,效率较低?

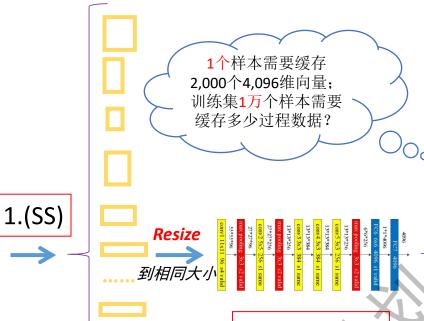
5.逐类 NMS

4.边框 回归

修正结果



每类仅剩数个最可能的结果



输入1张图片 图片中最多有20个类别

Kell-

#2,000个 候选框

2.AlexNet 提取特征

SVM分类器

SVM分类器

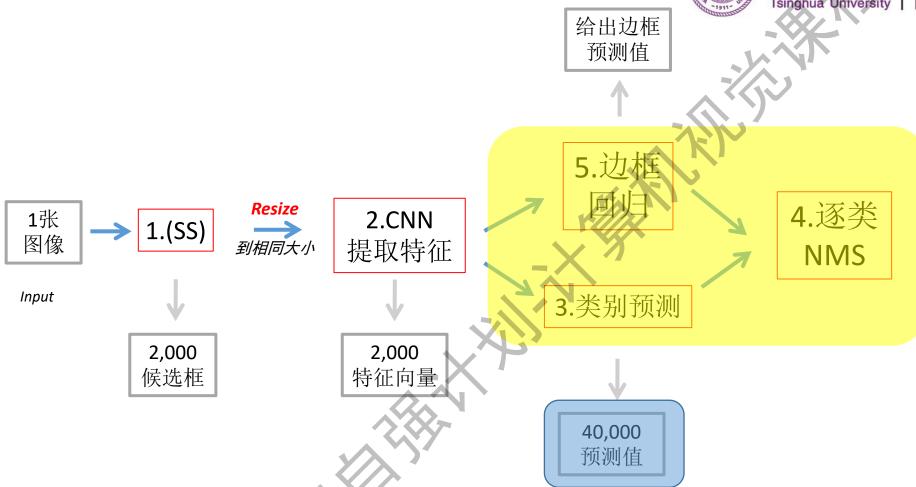
SVM分类器

3.分类

R-CNN (Region)-开山之作的不足



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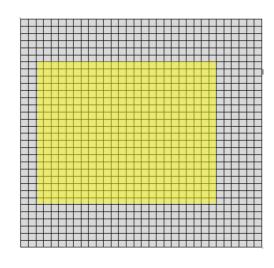
Fast R-CNN 区域映射

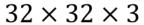


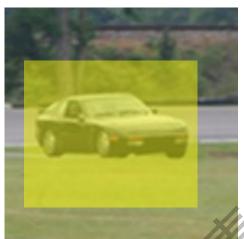


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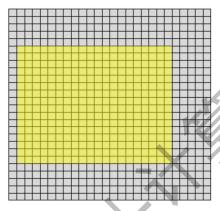
中间运算结果缓存太烦,怎么破?



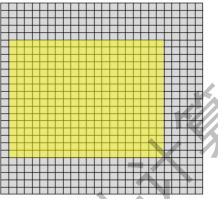


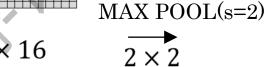


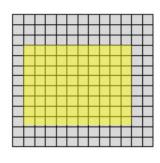
输入图像











 $13 \times 13 \times 16$

- 1.R-CNN在原图片上以候选框截取图像,送入网络
- 2.Fast R-CNN直接在分类网络输出的FM上以候选框截取目标特征
- 此方法节省了大量运算。
- 无需resize,减少图像的信息损失。

Feature map size	Center-x₽	Center-y 🌣	width ₽	height∂	
32*32₽	14/⋅⋅8₽	16/…7₽	24/· · 5 ₽	20/· · 12 ₽	
26*26₽	11/∵ 7.	13/⋅⋅6₽	20/· · 4 ₽	16/⋅⋅10↵	
13*13 ₽	6/⋅⋅4₽	7/⋅⋅3 ↔	10/⋅⋅2 ↔	8/⋅⋅5₽	

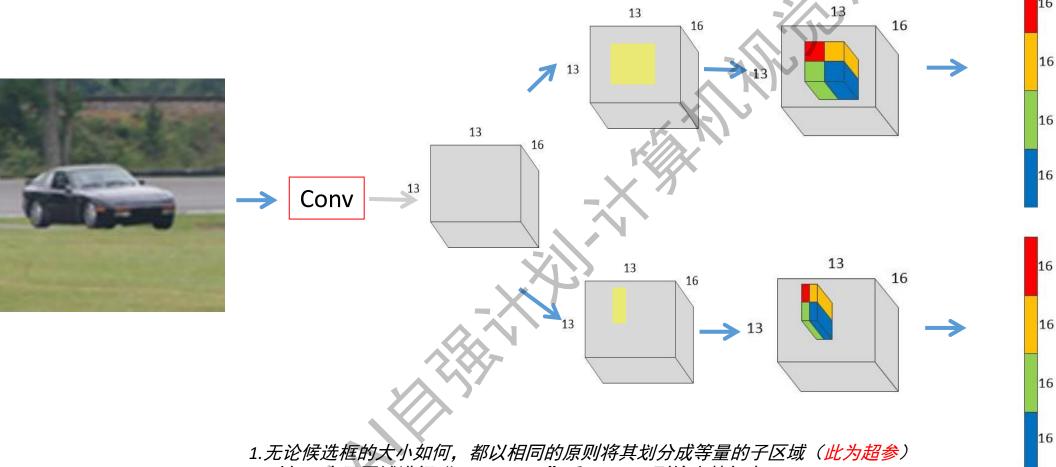
Fast R-CNN pooling

统一输出特征维度Rol



致据科字研究院 Institute for Data Science

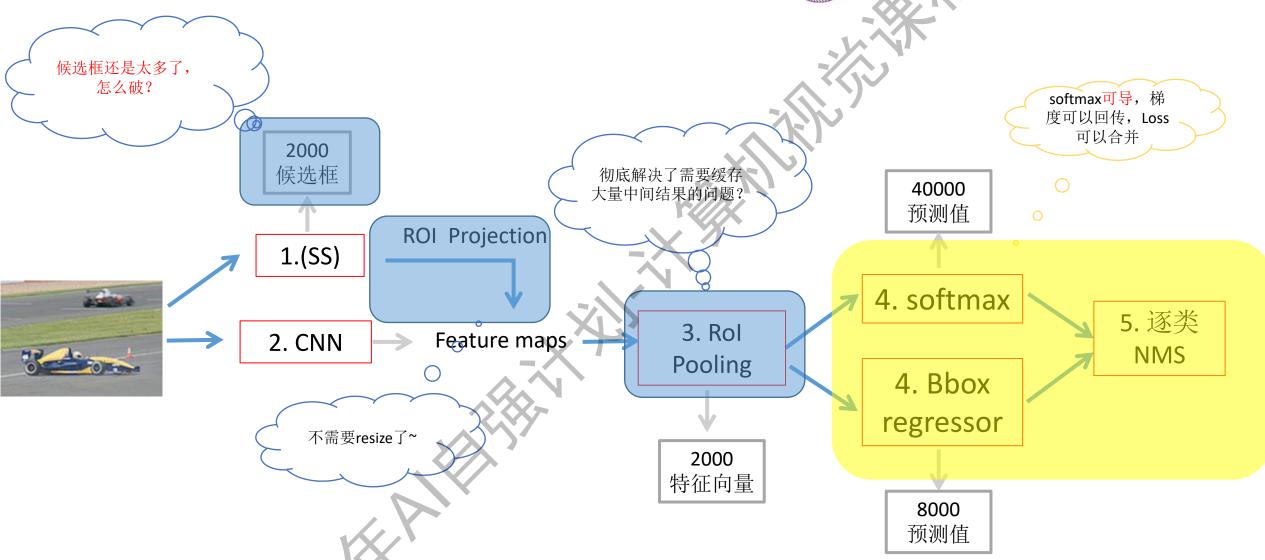
在FM截取特征方便是方便,但特征维度不统一了



- 2.对每一个子区域进行"max pooling"后,concat到输出特征中
- 3.此方法不需要resize即可输出统一维度的特征

Fast R-CNN 升级总结



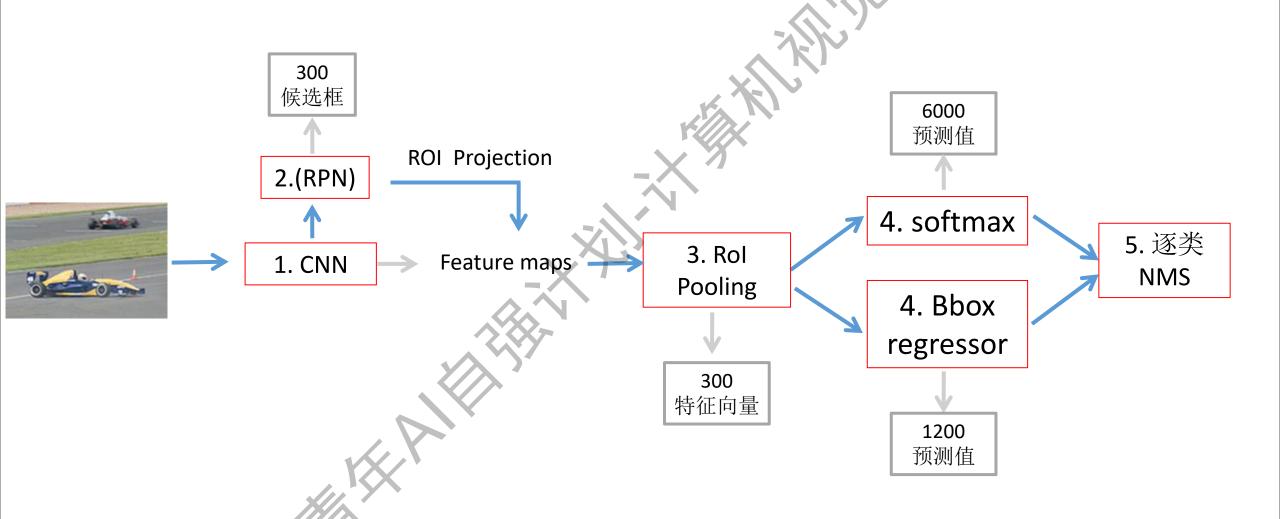


- 1. 最后一层卷积层后加了一个ROI pooling layer
- 2. 损失函数使用了多任务损失函数(multi-task loss),将边框回归直接加入到CNN网 络中训练

Faster R-CNN 创新点



不用ss,而用一个网络学习如何提取候选框





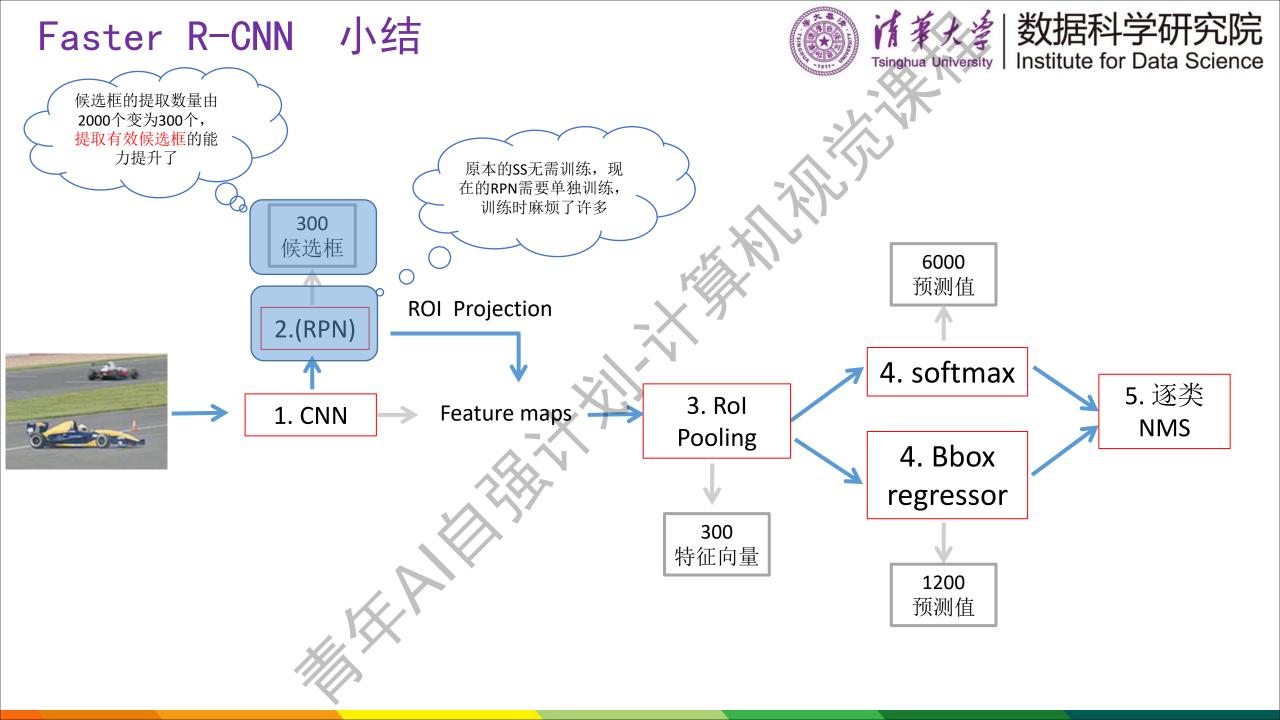
把RPN当做黑盒来理解



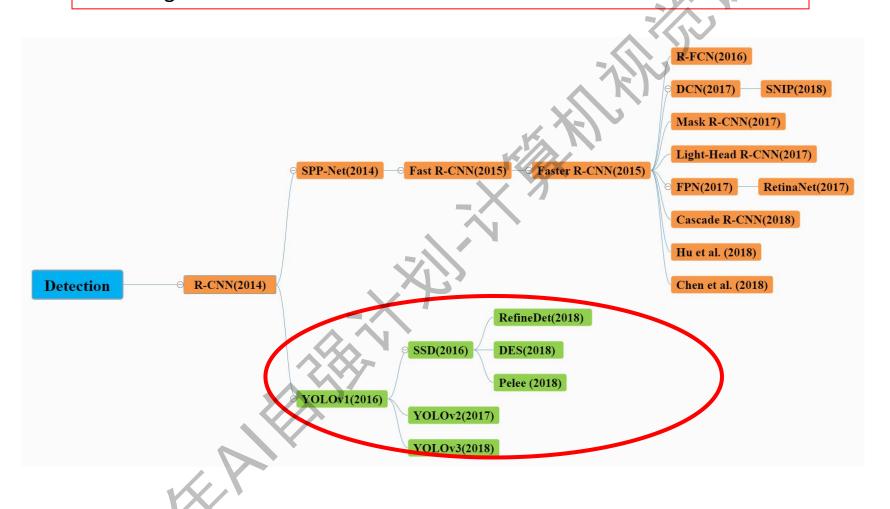
训练集

- •利用anchor box的思想(稍后介绍),在输入的FM上滑窗生成好多好多bounding box
- •选取与ground truth的IoU值最高的bounding box当作正样本。此外,如果一个bounding box和 ground truth的IoU超过0.7,则也当成正样本
- •选取所有与ground truth的IoU低于O.3的bounding,作为负样本。
- •对于既不是正样本,也不是负样本的bounding box则直接丢弃。超出边界的bounding box也丢弃

loss
$$L(\{p_i\}, \{t_i\}) = \sum_{i}^{1} \sum_{i} L_{cls}(p_i, p_i^*)$$
 第一项表示分类损失 第二项表示回归损失

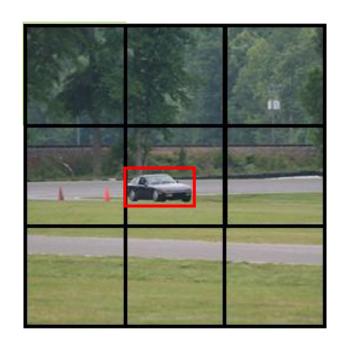


Two-stage 思想的罪魁祸首是过多的候选框,能否有更高效的思路?

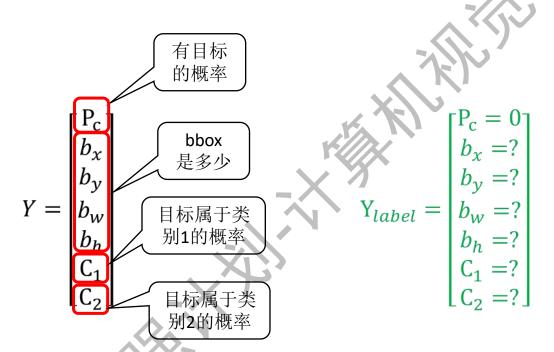


YOLO 分而治之









每一个网格都有一个 Y 值 一幅图像有多少网格,就有多少个 Y 值

当 P_c 的取值为 0时 Y 中其他所有取值 我们并不关心 此处的取值是相对于所在网格的 $P_c = 1$ $b_x = 0.35$ $b_y = 0.6$ $b_w = 0.68$ $b_h = 0.36$ $C_1 = 1$ $C_2 = 0$

当 P_c 的取值为1时 Y 给出了正确的bbox 以及所属的类别

假设我们的数据集共有2个类别 Category-1:汽车;Category-2:人

YOLO ≠ You Only Look Once



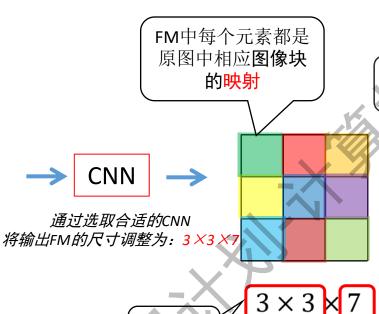
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 $225 \times 225 \times 3$

我们把原始图片分为 3 × 3 个网格 每个网格对应的标签 Y 为 7 位

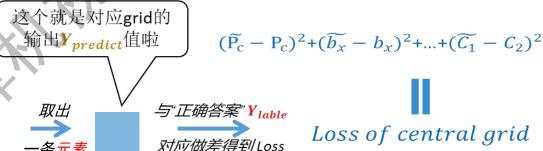


根据区域映射关系,FM中左上角的元素, 是左上角grid的映射,其他同理。

与Y的位

数一致

与grid数



 $1 \times 1 \times 7$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{predict} = \begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{P_{c}} = 1 \\ \widetilde{b_{x}} = 0.3 \\ \widetilde{b_{y}} = 0.5 \\ \widetilde{b_{w}} = 0.68 \\ \widetilde{b_{h}} = 0.36 \\ \widetilde{C_{1}} = 1 \\ \widetilde{C_{2}} = 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Y}_{label} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{c} = 1 \\ b_{x} = 0.35 \\ b_{y} = 0.6 \\ b_{w} = 0.68 \\ b_{h} = 0.36 \\ C_{1} = 1 \\ C_{2} = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

YOLO + anchor box



Abox-1

升级label

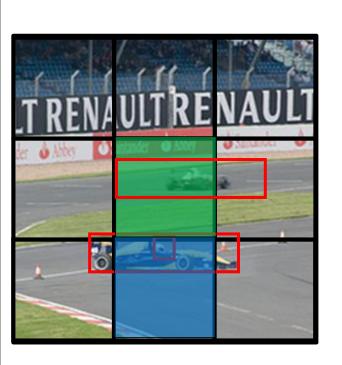
Abox-2

Y =

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如果遇到一个网格中有多个目标物体怎么办?



anchor box的数量以及宽、 高值都是预设好的

显然这样的label设置 已经不能满足需要

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_w \\ b_h \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Anchor box-1= $(b_x, b_y, 0.2, 0.2)$

这里我们预设了两个anchor

Anchor box-2= $(b_x, b_y, 1.5, 0.4)$

 $\begin{bmatrix} P_{c} \\ b_{x} \\ b_{y} \\ b_{w} \\ b_{h} \\ C_{1} \\ C_{2} \\ P_{c} \\ b_{x} = b_{y} = b_{w} = b_{h} = b_{h} = b_{h} = b_{h}$

 $b_{y} = 0.1$

按照同样的网格划分方法划分 中下方的 grid 有2个分属不同类别的目标物体 这可怎么办?

横向对比arXiv:1809.02165v1 [cs.CV] 6 Sep 2018



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1000000	ector ame	RP	Backbone DCNN	Input ImgSize	VOC07 Results	VOC12 Results	(FPS)	Published In	Source Code	Highlights and Disadvantages
RCN	N [65]	SS	AlexNet	Fixed	58.5 (07)	53.3 (12)	< 0.1	CVPR14	Caffe	Highlights: First to integrate CNN with RP methods; Dramatic performance improvement over previous state of the art; ILSVRC2013 detection result 31.4% mAP. Disadvantages: Multistage pipeline of sequentially-trained (External RP computation, CNN finetuning, Each warped RP passing through CNN, SVM and BBR training); Training is expensive in space and time; Testing is slow.
SPPN	let [77]	SS	ZFNet	Arbitrary	60.9 (07)	_	< 1	ECCV14	Caffe Matlab	Highlights: First to introduce SPP into CNN architecture; Enable convolutional feature sharing; Accelerate RCNN evaluation by orders of magnitude without sacrificing performance; Faster than Over-Feat; ILSVRC2013 detection result 35.1% mAP. Disadvantages: Inherit disadvantages of RCNN except the speedup; Does not result in much speedup of training; Finetuning not able to update the CONV layers before SPP layer.
Fast RC	NN [64]	SS	AlexNet VGGM VGG16	Arbitrary	70.0 (VGG) (07+12)	68.4 (VGG) (07++12)	< 1	ICCV15	Caffe Python	Highlights: First to enable end to end detector training (when ignoring the process of RP generation); Design a RoI pooling layer (a special case of SPP layer); Much faster and more accurate than SPPNet; No disk storage required for feature caching; Disadvantages: External RP computation is exposed as the new bottleneck; Still too slow for real time applications.
Faster RC	CNN [175]	RPN	ZFnet VGG	Arbitrary	73.2 (VGG) (07+12)	70.4 (VGG) (07++12)	< 5	NIPS15	Caffe Matlab Python	Highlights: Propose RPN for generating nearly cost free and high quality RPs instead of selective search; Introduce translation invariant and multiscale anchor boxes as references in RPN; Unify RPN and Fast RCNN into a single network by sharing CONV layers; An order of magnitude faster than Fast RCNN without performance loss; Can run testing at 5 FPS with VGG16. Disadvantages: Training is complex, not a streamlined process; Still fall short of real time.
RCNN(PR [117]	New	ZFNet +SPP	Arbitrary	59.7 (07)	=:	< 5	BMVC15	X	Highlights: Replace selective search with static RPs; Prove the possibility of building integrated, simpler and faster detectors that rely exclusively on CNN. Disadvantages: Fall short of real time; Decreased accuracy from not having good RPs.
RFCI	N [40]	RPN	ResNet101	Arbitrary	80.5 (07+12) 83.6 (07+12+CO)	77.6 (07++12) 82.0 (07++12+CO)	< 10	NIPS16	Caffe Matlab	Highlights: Fully convolutional detection network; Minimize the amount of regionwise computation; Design a set of position sensitive score maps using a bank of specialized CONV layers; Faster than Faster RCNN without sacrificing much accuracy. Disadvantages: Training is not a streamlined process; Still fall short of real time.
YOLO	0 [174]	-	GoogLeNet like	Fixed	66.4 (07+12)	57.9 (07++12)	< 25 (VGG)	CVPR16	DarkNet	Highlights: First efficient unified detector, Drop RP process completely; Elegant and efficient detection framework; Significantly faster than previous detectors; YOLO runs at 45 FPS and Fast YOLO at 155 FPS; Disadvantages: Accuracy falls far behind state of the art detectors; Struggle to localize small objects.
YOLO	0v2[173]	1	DarkNet	Fixed	78.6 (07+12)	73.5 (07++12)	< 50	CVPR17	DarkNet	Disadvantages: Not good at detecting small objects.
SSD	[136]	-	VGG16	Fixed	76.8 (07+12) 81.5 (07+12+CO)	74.9 (07++12) <u>8</u> 0.0 (07++12+CO)	< 60	ECCV16	Caffe Python	Highlights: First accurate and efficient unified detector; Effectively combine ideas from RPN and YOLO to perform detection at multiscale CONV layers; Faster and significantly more accurate than YOLO; Can run at 59 FPS; Disadvantages: Not good at detecting small objects.

从论文数量上看, R-CNN是主流,并 且其精度很高,但 训练难,速度慢

YOLO作为后起之秀 主要特点是好用, 易于训练,速度快 但缺点是检测小目 标效果不佳



下堂课将

- 1、明确获取证书的具体办法;
- 2、明确所有的作业、课件、视频、比赛的节奏
 - 3、给大家现场组队参加"转化任务"的机会
 - 4、由算法资源赞助商提供精美的小礼品