

文献阅读

谭子萌

Pose estimation

- □ 单人姿态估计:检测关节点,常使用高斯热图回归方法
- □ 肢体变化、遮挡或背景中相似的物体 导致回归出准确的热图困难
- □ 主要考虑应用不同关键点之间的相互关系(结构先验)方面
- 1. 特征层面融合(显式利用)
- 2. GAN结构 (隐式利用)



Structured Feature Learning for Pose Estimation

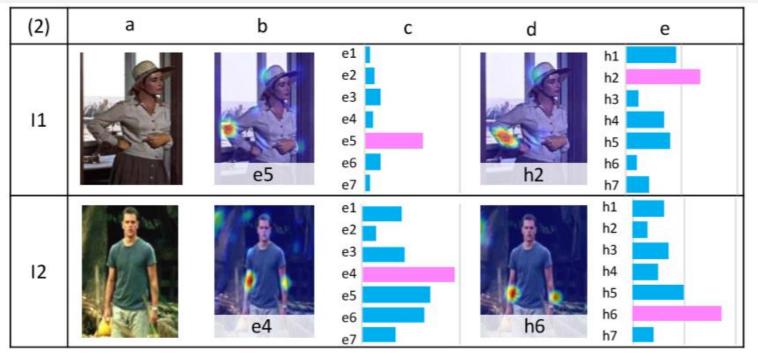
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2016CVPR

从特征层面利用关节点间的结构相关性

(特征层面能够保留除了位置信息以外, 其他更为丰富的信息)

不同关节点的不同特征通道上可能具有相关性或反相关性:



3

Method

Contribution:

- 1. 信息传递的方式: geometrical transform kernels
- 2. 信息传递的路径: Bi-directional tree model
- 3. 特征层面,实现端到端的训练,而非后处理

以VGG为骨架,共享fcn6层(4096channel) 其后fcn7层每个关节点分别得到128个特征图 对第k个关节点(x,y)像素位置

$$\mathbf{h}_{fcn7}^{k}(x,y) = f(\mathbf{h}_{fcn6}(x,y) \otimes \mathbf{w}_{fcn7}^{k} + \mathbf{b}_{fcn6}),$$

Geometrical transform kernels

希望用小臂特征图hm减少手肘en的错误响应、加强正确响应

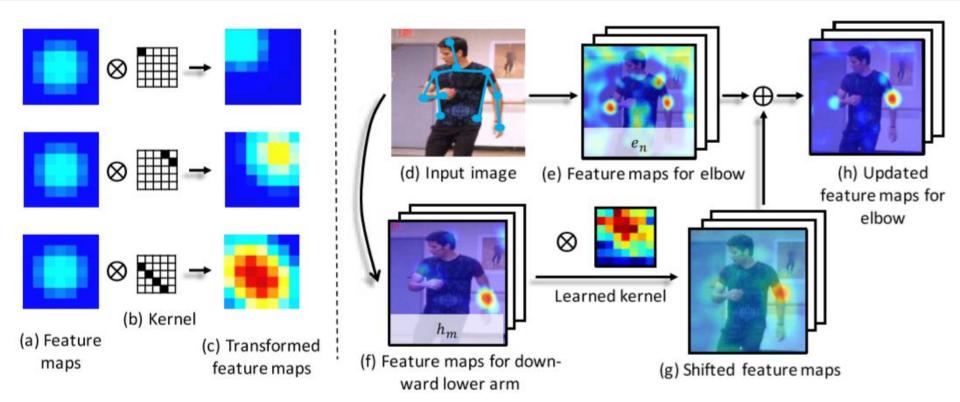
不能单纯地将en与hm相加:存在空间的不匹配性

→不对称的卷积核能够对特征图响应产生几何变换

相邻关节点间的相对空间位置固定,使得几何变换核容易学习到

此外对负相关的情况, 使核为负值来抑制错误的响应

连续3个7×7的变换核 满足变换尺寸需求



Bi-directional tree model

在那些距离较近、关系比较稳定的关节点传递信息 Ak'与Bk' 利用双方向来传递互补的信息: 叶子节点 $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ 根节点 concat 256 Origin fcn7 128 Refined fcn7 feature map 128 Shared fcn6 4096 Score map Input image (1) Part-features (2) Structured feature learning (3) Prediction CNN Joint 3 Score Joint4 Joint6 56 Joint5 1×1 convolution 56 448 (2,a) $\boldsymbol{A}_6 = f(\boldsymbol{h}_{fcn6} \otimes \boldsymbol{w}^{a6})$ $A_6' = A_6$ Upward Direction $A_5' = A_5$ $\mathbf{A}_5 = f(\mathbf{h}_{fcn6} \otimes \mathbf{w}^{a5})$ A_3 $A_4 = f(\mathbf{h}_{fcn6} \otimes \mathbf{w}^{a4})$ $A_4' = f(A_4 + A_5' \otimes w^{a5,a4})$ A_4 B_4 $\mathbf{A_3}' = f(\mathbf{A_3} + \mathbf{A_4}' \otimes \mathbf{w}^{a4,a3})$ $A_3 = f(\mathbf{h}_{fcn6} \otimes \mathbf{w}^{a3})$ A_5 $+A_6'\otimes w^{a6,a3})$ A6到A3的几何变换核

fcn7中节点3的卷积核

Method

Score map: 1×1卷积

$$\mathbf{z}_k = [\mathbf{A'}_k, \mathbf{B'}_k] \otimes \mathbf{w}_{pred}^k.$$

Loss: 分类问题(18个关节点+1个背景)

当(x, y)像素属于第k类时, tk(x, y)=1, 否则=0

为解决类别不均衡问题,引入binary mask来随机采样0.05%的负样本

$$\sum_{x} \sum_{y} m(x,y) \sum_{k} t_{k}(x,y) log(\frac{e^{z_{k}(x,y)}}{\sum_{k'} e^{z_{k'}(x,y)}})$$

后处理:
$$[(dx)^2, (dy)^2]$$
 $dx = (x_i - x_j - x_r)$ $dy = (y_i - y_j - y_r)$

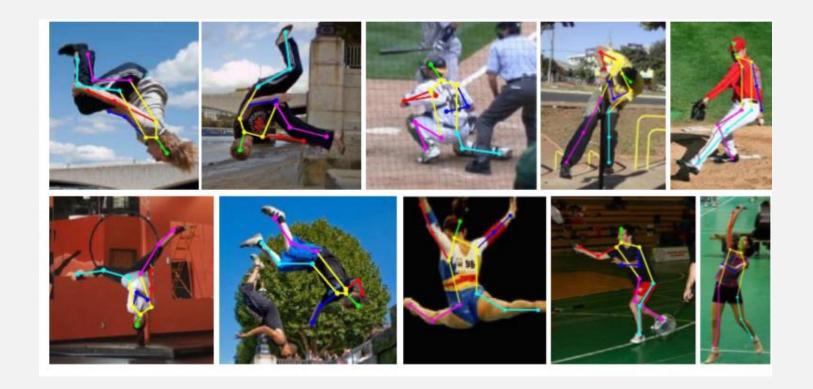




Test image

Score map

Results

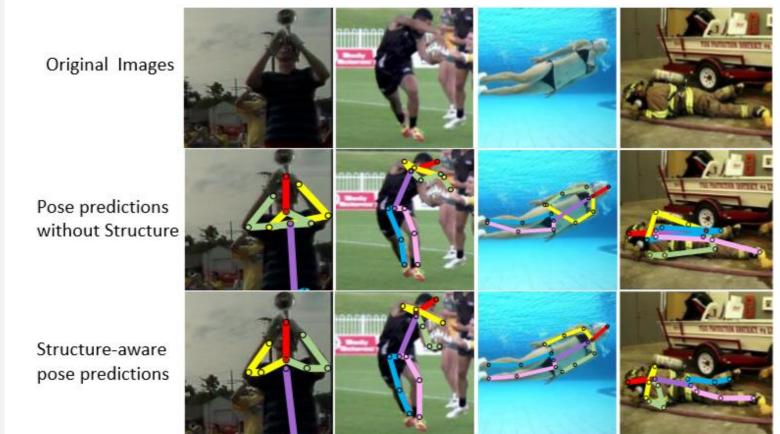


Adversarial PoseNet: A Structure-aware Convolutional Network for Human Pose Estimation*

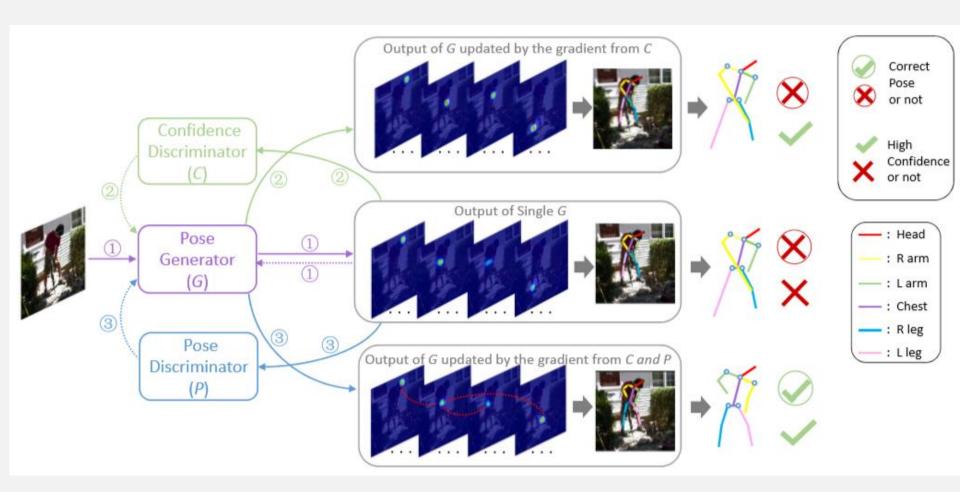
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³Nanjing University 2017 I CCV

单个关节点的热图估计可能导致出现生物学上不可能的姿态



网络遵循GAN结构,由一个生成器+2个判别器构成



Pose generator G

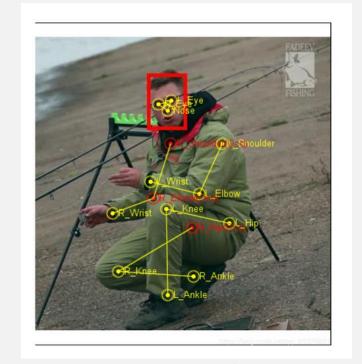
Multi-task: 输出32channel 16个pose heatmap + 对应的occlusion heatmap

采用stack的方式 均为带有跳接结构的encoder-decoder网络

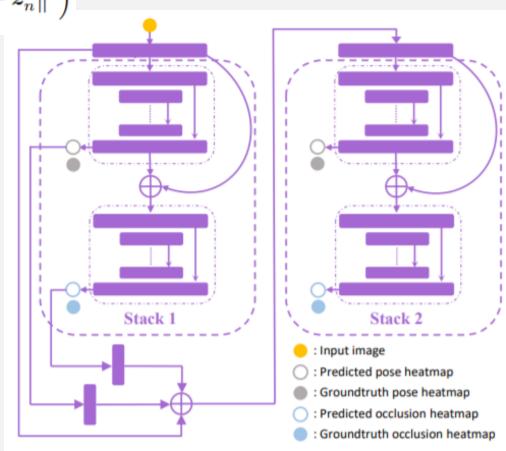
$$egin{cases} \{m{Y}_n,m{Z}_n,m{X}\} = m{\mathcal{G}}_n(m{Y}_{n-1},m{Z}_{n-1},m{X}) & ext{if} \ n\geqslant 2 \ \{m{Y}_n,m{Z}_n,m{X}\} = m{\mathcal{G}}_n(m{X}) & ext{if} \ n=1 \end{cases}$$

N M

 $\mathcal{L}_G(\Theta) = rac{1}{2MN} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\left\| oldsymbol{y}^i - \hat{oldsymbol{y}}_n^i
ight\|^2 + \left\| oldsymbol{z}^i - \hat{oldsymbol{z}}_n^i
ight\|^2
ight)$



MPII数据集



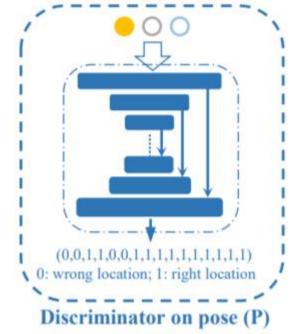
N:stack

M:data number

Pose Discriminator P

区分那些不满足人体关节点约束的pose 为保证对输入图片姿态合理,需要同时送入输入图片

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_P(G,P) &= \mathbb{E}[\log P(\boldsymbol{y},\boldsymbol{z},\boldsymbol{x})] + \\ &\mathbb{E}[\log (1-|P(G(\boldsymbol{x}),\boldsymbol{x})-\boldsymbol{p}_{\text{fake}}|)] \,. \end{split}$$



传统的gt=0/1会导致训练困难 → 对16个关节点分别分析 在传统GAN中pfake=0 → 可以认为那些和真实姿态接近的预测结果为真样本 (当一个关节点偏离真值很远时,会导致整个姿态出错)

$$\boldsymbol{p}_{\mathrm{fake}}^i = egin{cases} 1 & \mathrm{if}\ d_i < \delta \ 0 & \mathrm{if}\ d_i \geqslant \delta \end{cases}$$

δ为normalized distance

Confidence Discriminator C

区分输出热图的low-confidence与high-confidence(Gaussian centered)

即网络在所预测位置是否confident

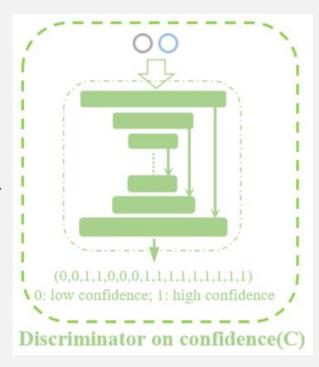
输入为pose + occlusion heatmap

$$\mathcal{L}_C(G, C) = \mathbb{E}[\log C(\boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{z})] + \\ \mathbb{E}[\log(1 - |C(G(\boldsymbol{x})) - \boldsymbol{c}_{\text{fake}}|)].$$

传统的gt=0/1会导致训练困难 → 对16个关节点分别分析 在传统GAN中cfake=0

→可以认为当prediction与gt heatmap较像时为真样本

$$\boldsymbol{c}_{\text{fake}}^{i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \|\boldsymbol{y}_{i} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{i}\| < \varepsilon \\ 0 & \text{if } \|\boldsymbol{y}_{i} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{i}\| \geqslant \varepsilon \end{cases}$$



生成器G的训练

$$\mathcal{L}_{G}(\Theta) = rac{1}{2MN} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left(\left\| oldsymbol{y}^{i} - \hat{oldsymbol{y}}_{n}^{i}
ight\|^{2} + \left\| oldsymbol{z}^{i} - \hat{oldsymbol{z}}_{n}^{i}
ight\|^{2}
ight)$$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_P(G,P) &= \mathbb{E}[\log P(\boldsymbol{y},\boldsymbol{z},\boldsymbol{x})] + \\ &\mathbb{E}[\log (1 - |P(G(\boldsymbol{x}),\boldsymbol{x}) - \boldsymbol{p}_{\text{fake}}|)] \,. \end{split}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{\text{fake}}^i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } d_i < \delta \\ 0 & \text{if } d_i \geqslant \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_C(G,C) &= \mathbb{E}[\log C(\boldsymbol{y},\boldsymbol{z})] + \\ &\mathbb{E}[\log (1 - |C(G(\boldsymbol{x})) - \boldsymbol{c}_{\text{fake}}|)] \,. \end{split}$$

$$oldsymbol{c}_{ ext{fake}}^i = egin{cases} 1 & ext{if } \|oldsymbol{y}_i - \hat{oldsymbol{y}}_i\| < arepsilon \ 0 & ext{if } \|oldsymbol{y}_i - \hat{oldsymbol{y}}_i\| \geqslant arepsilon \end{cases}$$

总Loss:

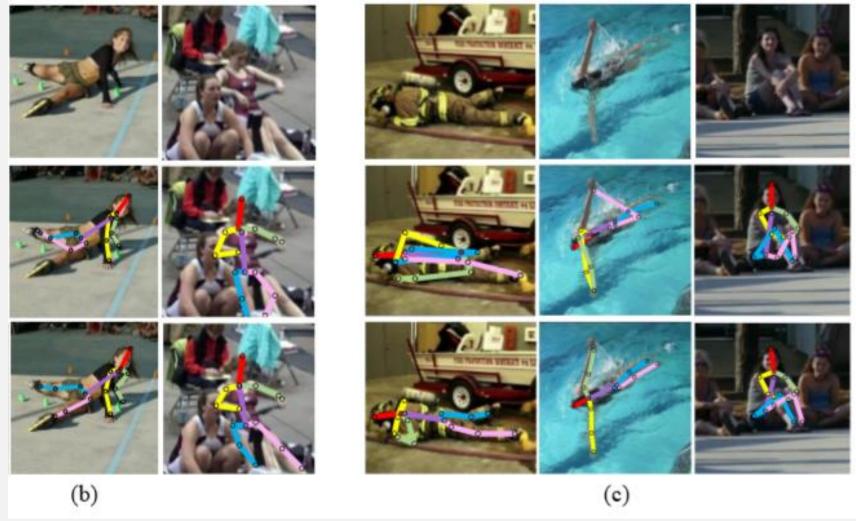
$$\arg\min_{G} \max_{P,C} \mathcal{L}_{G}(\Theta) + \alpha \mathcal{L}_{C}(G,C) + \beta \mathcal{L}_{P}(G,P).$$

当cfake=creal时 α=0

当pfake=freal时 β=0

排除可能训练得不好的判别器的影响

Results





谢谢大家!