

文献阅读

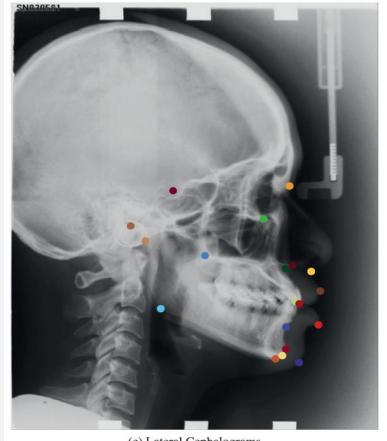
谭子萌

Dataset

2015 ISBI Challenge

400张颅骨X光数据(其中150train 250test)

1935×2400, 0.1×0.1mm², 19个关键点标注



(c) Lateral Cephalograms

Locating Cephalometric X-Ray Landmarks with Foveated Pyramid Attention

Motivation

1. 人只关心视网膜中心凹处的小部分区域,远离焦点的像素呈指数减少。CNN均匀采样的策略:高分辨率图像计算量大、内存占用大;低分辨率图像会显著影响检测精度。

Contribution

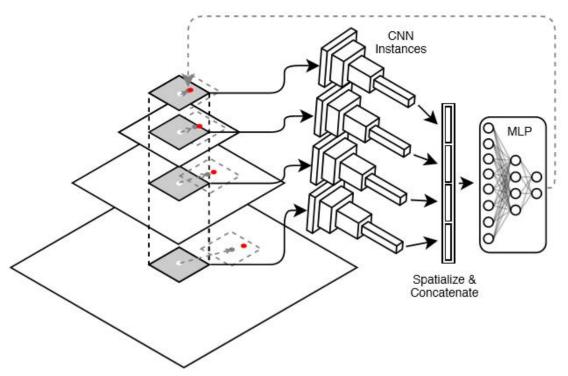
- 1. 围绕焦点的非均匀采样: 图像金字塔
- 2. 错误反馈: 迭代估计关键点坐标

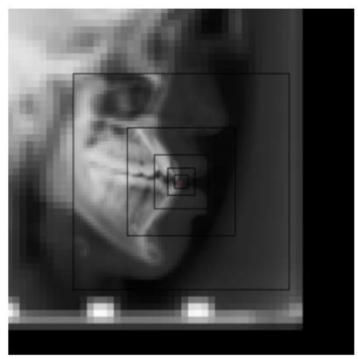
Foveated Pyramid Attention

1. Input:对原图进行下采样2¹。以焦点为中心采样相同大小的patch N×64×64

2. 初值选取: train: 在训练集拟合的高斯分布上采样;

test: 直接使用训练集的均值位置。



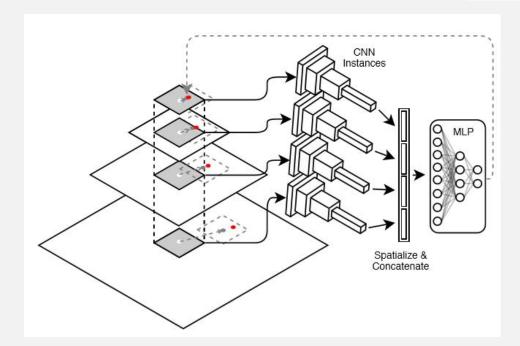


Model

- 1. CNN: 以图像金字塔N \times 64 \times 64 \times 64为输入,输出低分辨率热图A: N \times 256 \times 8 \times 8
- 2. A->softmax->P. 以可导求期望的方式由热图计算坐标∈[-1, 1], F: N×256×3

$$f_k = \begin{bmatrix} f_{kx} \\ f_{ky} \\ f_{ka} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{y=1}^{H=8} \sum_{x=1}^{W=8} p_k(x,y) \begin{bmatrix} (x-4.5)/4 \\ (y-4.5)/4 \\ A_k(x,y) \end{bmatrix}$$

3. F->flatten->S: N×768->3层MLP->此阶段的偏移量 \bar{x} , $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_t + \bar{\mathbf{x}}_t$

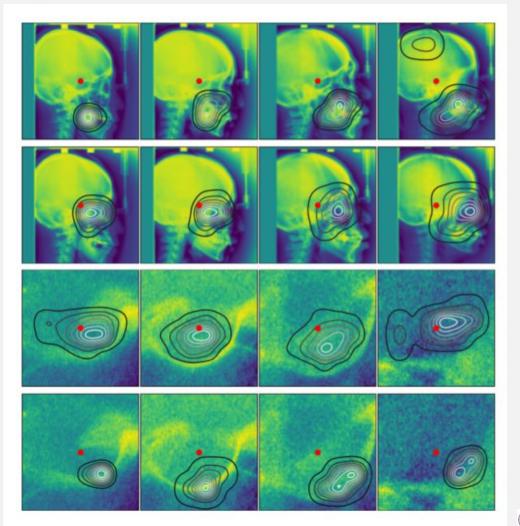


L1 loss: scale-free 梯度大小只与方向有关。所有尺度以大致相同的速率学习。

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Algorithm 1: Procedure for a Single Image
Input: Image X
Output: Estimated Landmark Location \hat{\mathbf{x}}
\mu = \text{mean landmark position and } \sigma = \text{standard deviation from the training set}
if training then
    Initialize initial location estimate: \hat{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)
else
    Initialize initial location estimate: \hat{\mathbf{x}} \leftarrow \mu
end
Initialize Gaussian Pyramid I with N levels from image X
for t \leftarrow 1 to 10 do
    Initialize an empty vector of spatialized features \mathfrak{s}
    for i \leftarrow 1 to N do
         Crop a zero padded 64\times64 glimpse patch g_i from pyramid level I_i centered on \hat{\mathbf{x}}
         Process g_i with the CNN to produce a C \times H \times W activation volume A
         Spatialize the channels of A into a flat 3 \times C vector s_i of C spatialized features
         Append s_i to \mathfrak{s}
    end
    Process \mathfrak{s} with the MLP to produce an offset estimate \bar{\mathbf{x}}
    Update the current location estimate: \hat{\mathbf{x}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \bar{\mathbf{x}}
    if training then
         Backpropagate the \ell_1 error of the label x and the current estimate: ||\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}||_1
    \mathbf{end}
end
```

Train

CNN: ResNet结构, 在ImageNet上做预训练



Structured Landmark Detection via Topology-Adapting Deep Graph Learning

Motivation

- 1. 热图方法的主要缺点:没有考虑形状/结构约束 直接回归坐标的方法具备整合结构知识的潜力(使用训练集均值做初始化其实间接地注入弱结构知识)
- 2. 手工定义点间关系/分组会引入主观因素,导致表现次优

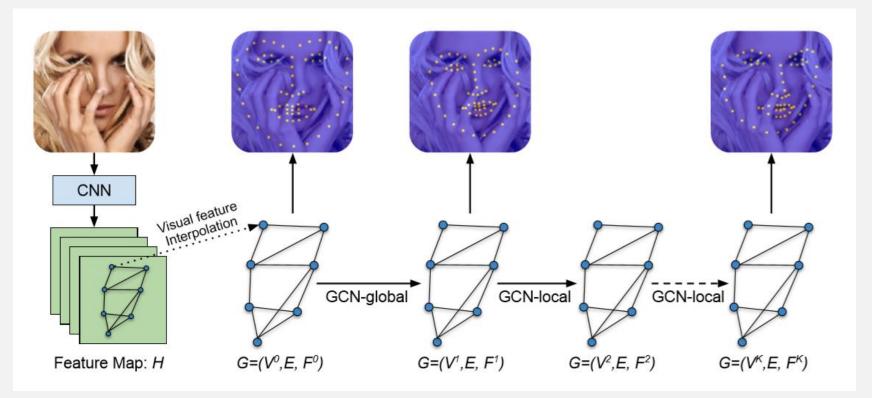
Contribution

- 1. 空间结构先验 + 局部图像特征
- 2. 减少手工定义关键点之间关系的需要, 使方法用于不同任务
- 3. 引入形状特征,可在外观有较大变化(如遮挡)时保持高鲁棒性

Cascaded GCN

Global-to-local cascaded Graph Convolutional Networks

- 1.Global transformation of landmarks: 初值mean shape
- 2. Local refinement: 局部迭代偏移



Two-cascade GCN

无向图: G=(V, E, F)

 $V=\{v_i\}:$ 关键点 $E=\{e_{ij}\}:$ 学习到的点之间的联系 $F=\{f_i\}:$ 特征

$$\mathbf{f}^i \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{f}^i + \sum_j e_{ij} \mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{f}^j$$

特征集 F={f_i}:

- 1. 局部图像信息:从CNN中得到D维特征图H在每个坐标位置上 v_i 的插值 $\mathbf{p}_i \in R^D$
- 2. 全局形状信息: 与其他所有关键点间的偏移量(flattened) $\mathbf{q}_i = \{\mathbf{v}_j \mathbf{v}_i\}_{j \neq i} \in R^{2 \times (N-1)}$
- 3. concat $\mathbf{f}_i \in R^{D+2(N-1)}$.

Global Transformation GCN

透视变换, L1 loss

$$M = [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{9 \times 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} rx' \\ ry' \\ r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

对 $\{\mathbf{m}_i\}$

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} \mathbf{m}_{i},$$

对齐后的关键点坐标

$$V^1 = \{\mathbf{v}_i^1\} = \{\mathbf{M}\mathbf{v}_i^0\}$$

Local Refinement GCN

与global GCN区别仅在于最后一层输出为二维向量

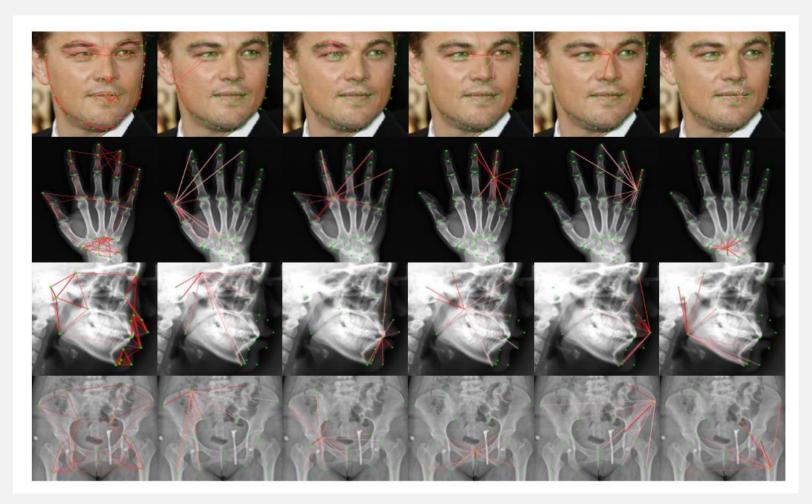
$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_i^t = (\Delta x_i^t, \Delta y_i^t)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i^{t+1} = \mathbf{v}_i^t + \Delta \mathbf{v}_i^t,$$

迭代多次 T=3

Results

Dataset: 3个人脸数据集(带遮挡)+ 3个x光数据集





谢谢大家!