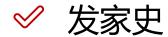
- ✓ 为啥这么火呢?
 - ❷ NLP领域大哥大级别,一统天下好多年了
 - ♂ CV界新秀,开场即巅峰;满级大号直接上场
 - ∅ 新一代backbone,可直接套用在各项下游任务中
 - ♂ 分类,分割,检测各项任务均刷榜;





♂ 17年NLP大爆发, 20年轰动CV圈 (明星是怎么练成的)

2017.6 | Transformer

Solely based on attention mechanism, the Transformer is proposed and shows great performance on NLP tasks.

2020.5 | GPT-3

A huge transformer with 170B parameters, takes a big step towards general NLP model.

2020.7 | iGPT

The transformer model for NLP can also be used for image pretraining.

2020.12 | IPT

The first transformer model for low-level vision by combining multi-tasks.

2018.10 | BERT

Pre-training transformer models begin to be dominated in the field of NLP.

2020.5 | DERT

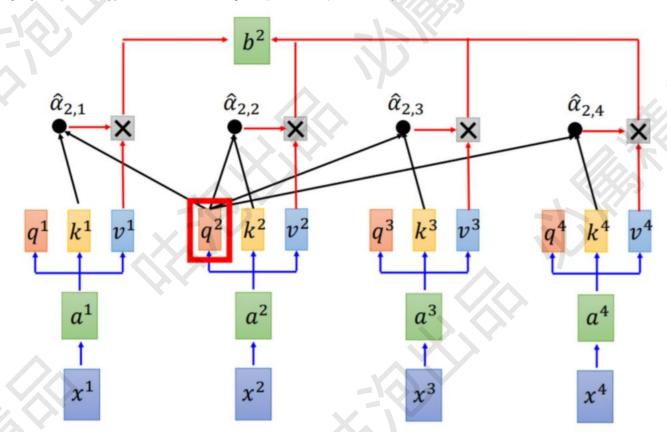
A simple yet effective framework for high-level vision by viewing object detection as a direct set prediction problem.

2020.10 | VIT

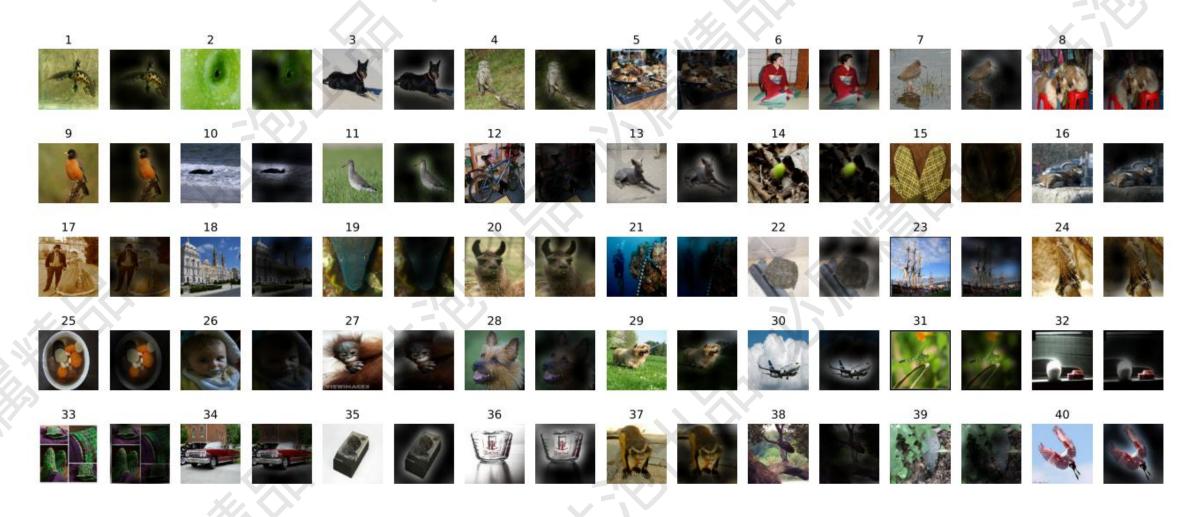
Pure transformer architectures work well for visual recognition.

✓ 回忆一下咋干活的来着

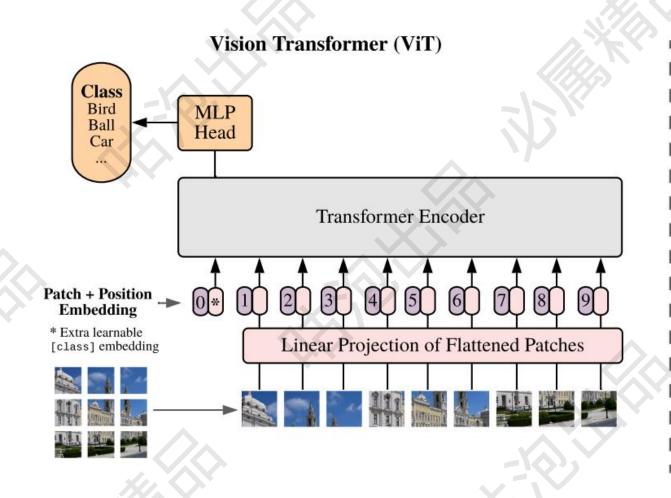
∅ 就是重新组合各大输入向量,得到更完美的特征



✓ 视觉中的Attention



❤ 整体架构分析



Transformer Encoder Lx MLP Norm Multi-Head Attention Norm Embedded Patches

- ✓ CNN最大的问题是什么?
 - ❷ 格局,眼界;这两词往上一整,就把这页PPT显得高的上了!
 - ♂ CNN中的格局和眼界是什么?不就是感受野嘛!
 - ❷ 想要获得大的感受野(全局的信息)就必须堆叠很多层卷积
 - Ø 这问题就来了,不断卷积+池化的操作感觉有点麻烦还不一定好

- ✓ transformer的格局
 - ❷ 根本不需要堆叠,直接就可以获得全局信息
 - ❷ CNN就像一个穷秀才考状元; transformer直接当驸马爷了
 - ❷ 但是驸马爷也不是好当的,银子(训练数据)得到位才行
 - ∅ 纯transformer结构已经在CV界起义了, CNN是否会沦陷?

❤ 公式介绍

∅ 输入patch (P*P*C) 经过全连接E得到(P*P*D)

❷ N+1表示额外找一个patch表示分类特征,位置编码也同理

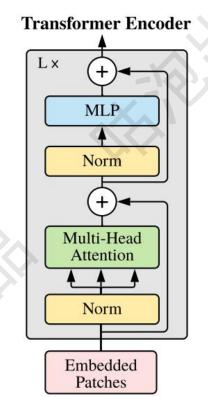
∅ 输出矩阵维度与输入矩阵维度一致,重复多层即可



$$\mathbf{z}'_{\ell} = \text{MSA}(\text{LN}(\mathbf{z}_{\ell-1})) + \mathbf{z}_{\ell-1}, \qquad \ell = 1...L$$
 (2)

$$\mathbf{z}_{\ell} = \text{MLP}(\text{LN}(\mathbf{z'}_{\ell})) + \mathbf{z'}_{\ell}, \qquad \ell = 1...L$$
 (3)

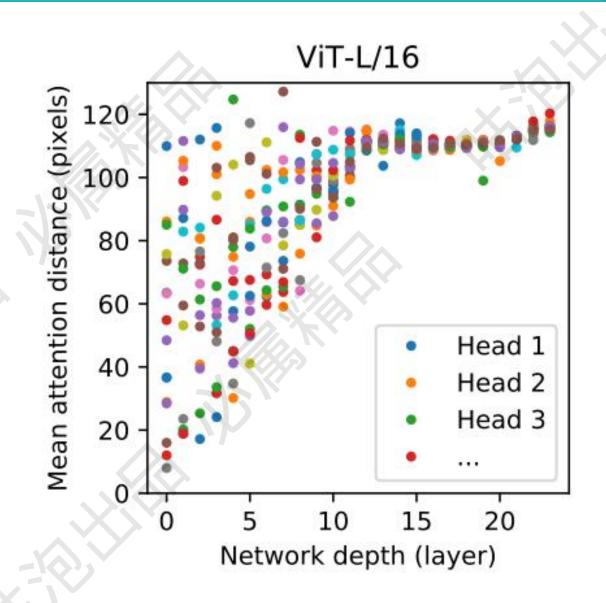
$$\mathbf{y} = \mathrm{LN}(\mathbf{z}_L^0)$$



(4)

- ✅ 格局有多大呢?
 - **❷** 可以对比CNN来感受野

 - ❷ 可能5层就顶CNN30层了
 - ② 全局信息丰富,更好理解整个图像



✓ 位置编码

♂ 结论:编码有用,但是怎么编码影响不大,干脆用简单的得了

❷ 2D (分别计算行和列的编码,然后求和)的效果还不如1D的每一层都加共享的位置编码也没啥太大用

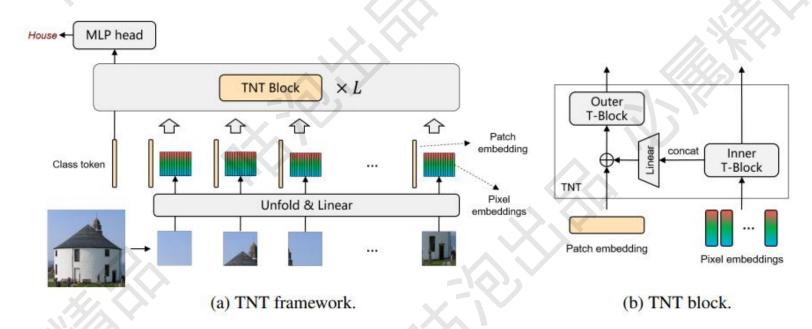
| Pos. Emb. | Default/Stem | Every Layer | Every Layer-Shared |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| No Pos. Emb. | 0.61382 | N/A | N/A |
| 1-D Pos. Emb. | 0.64206 | 0.63964 | 0.64292 |
| 2-D Pos. Emb. | 0.64001 | 0.64046 | 0.64022 |
| Rel. Pos. Emb. | 0.64032 | N/A | N/A |

❤ 效果分析 (/14表示patch的边长是多少)

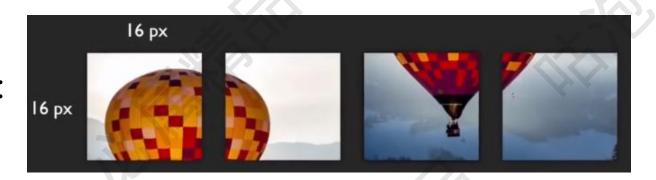
| name | Epochs | ImageNet | ImageNet ReaL | CIFAR-10 | CIFAR-100 | Pets | Flowers | exaFLOPs | |
|----------------------|--------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|--|
| ViT-B/32 | 7 | 80.73 | 86.27 | 98.61 | 90.49 | 93.40 | 99.27 | 55 | |
| ViT-B/32 ViT-B/16 | 7 | 84.15 | 88 85 | 99.00 | 91.87 | 95.80 | 99.56 | 224 | |
| ViT-L/32 | 7 | 84.37 | 88.28 | 99.19 | 92.52 | 95.83 | 99.45 | 196 | |
| ViT-L/16 | 7 | 86.30 | 89.43 | 99.38 | 93.46 | 96.81 | 99.66 | 783 | |
| ViT-L/16 | 14 | 87.12 | 89.99 | 99.38 | 94.04 | 97.11 | 99.56 | 1567 | |
| ViT-H/14 | 14 | 88.08 | 90.36 | 99.50 | 94.71 | 97.11 | 99.71 | 4262 | |
| ResNet50x1 | 7 | 77.54 | 84.56 | 97.67 | 86.07 | 91.11 | 94.26 | 50 | |
| ResNet50x2 | 7 | 82.12 | 87.94 | 98.29 | 89.20 | 93.43 | 97.02 | 199 | |
| ResNet101x1 | 7 | 80.67 | 87.07 | 98.48 | 89.17 | 94.08 | 95.95 | 96 | |
| ResNet152x1 | 7 | 81.88 | 87.96 | 98.82 | 90.22 | 94.17 | 96.94 | 141 | |
| ResNet152x2 | 7 | 84.97 | 89.69 | 99.06 | 92.05 | 95.37 | 98.62 | 563 | |
| ResNet152x2 | 14 | 85.56 | 89.89 | 99.24 | 91.92 | 95.75 | 98.75 | 1126 | |
| ResNet200x3 | 14 | 87.22 | 90.15 | 99.34 | 93.53 | 96.32 | 99.04 | 3306 | |
| R50x1+ViT-B/32 | 7 | 84.90 | 89.15 | 99.01 | 92.24 | 95.75 | 99.46 | 106 | |
| R50x1+ViT-B/16 | 7 | 85.58 | 89.65 | 99.14 | 92.63 | 96.65 | 99.40 | 274 | |
| R50x1+ViT-L/32 | 7 | 85.68 | 89.04 | 99.24 | 92.93 | 96.97 | 99.43 | 246 | |
| R50x1+ViT-L/16 | 7 | 86.60 | 89.72 | 99.18 | 93.64 | 97.03 | 99.40 | 859 | |
| R50x1+ViT-L/16 | 14 | 87.12 | 89.76 | 99.31 | 93.89 | 97.36 | 99.11 | 1668 | |

✓ TNT: Transformer in Transformer

❷ VIT中只针对pathch进行建模,忽略了其中更小的细节



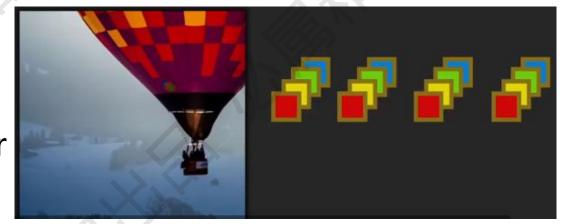
✓ TNT的基础组成



Ø 内部transformer:

₫ 重组成多个超像素 (4个像素点)

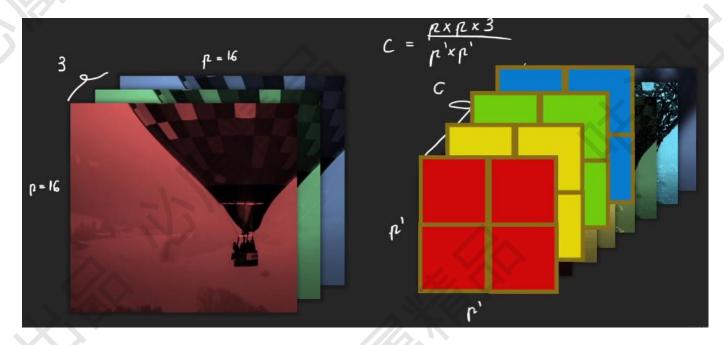
把重组的序列继续做transformer



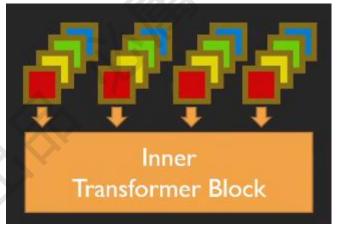
✓ TNT的序列构建

∅ 内部序列构建:

∅ 重构内部序列

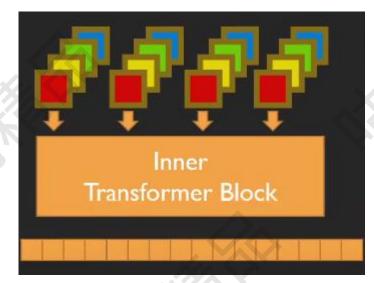


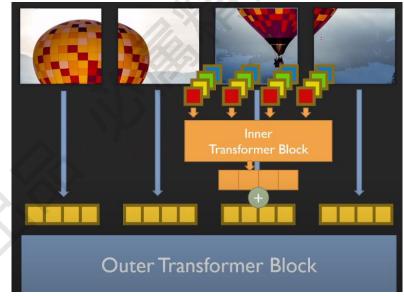
- ❷ 组合后的序列继续transformer



- ✓ TNT的基本计算
 - Ø 内部transformer重组成新的向量:

 - ∅ 内部组合后的向量与patch编码大小相同





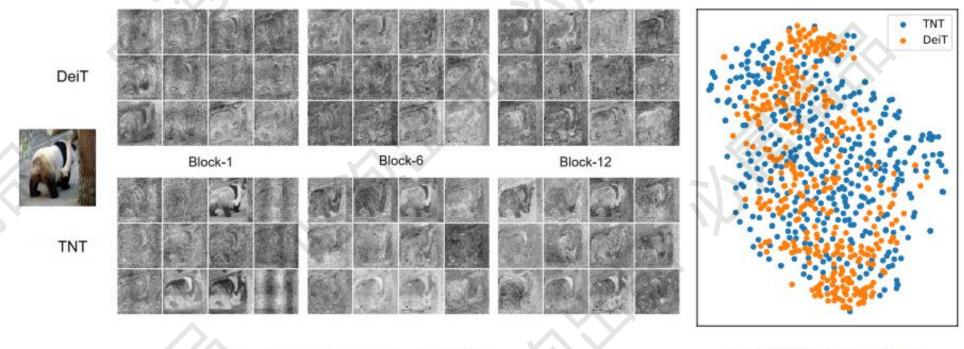
✓ TNT位置编码实验

∅ 内外兼修,都加编码效果最好

| Model | Patch position encoding | Pixel position encoding | Top-1 (%) |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| \triangle | × | × | 80.5 |
| TNT-S | ✓ ∨ | X | 80.8 |
| | X | / | 80.7 |
| | ✓ | | 81.3 |

✓ TNT的PatchEmbedding的可视化

∅ 特征更鲜明,分布更多样性



(a) Feature maps in Block-1/6/12.

(b) T-SNE of Block-12.