

通用物体检测



主讲人 张士峰

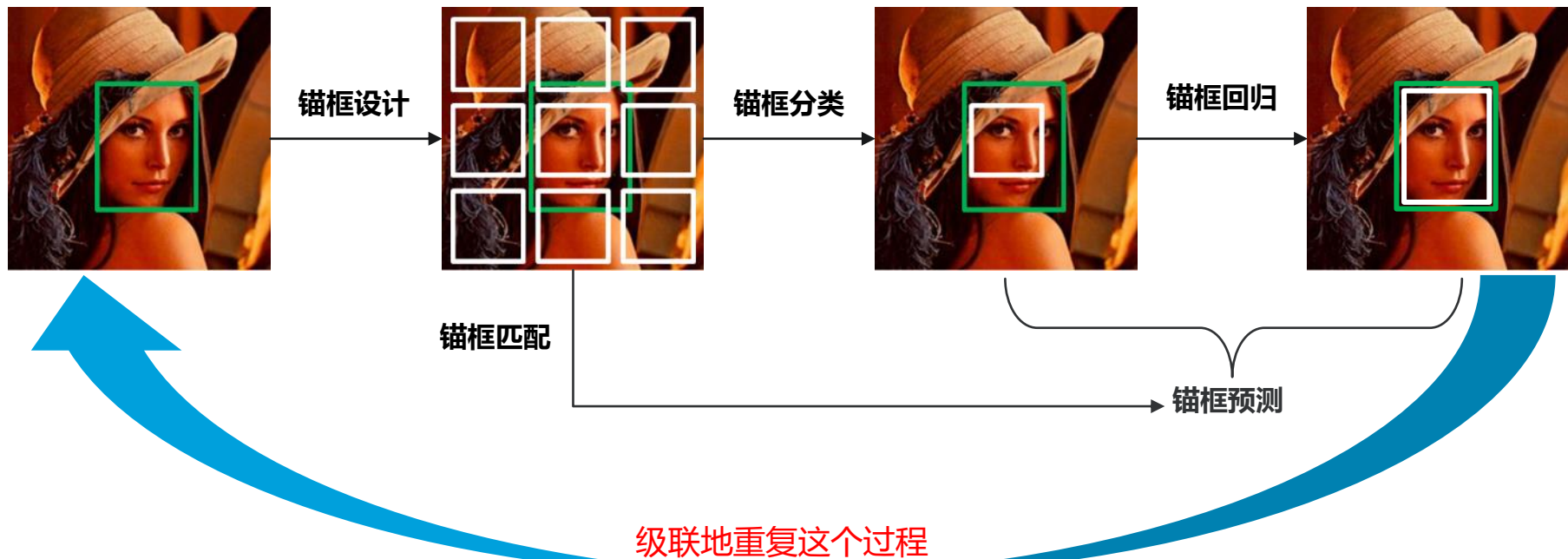
中国科学院自动化研究所
模式识别国家重点实验室





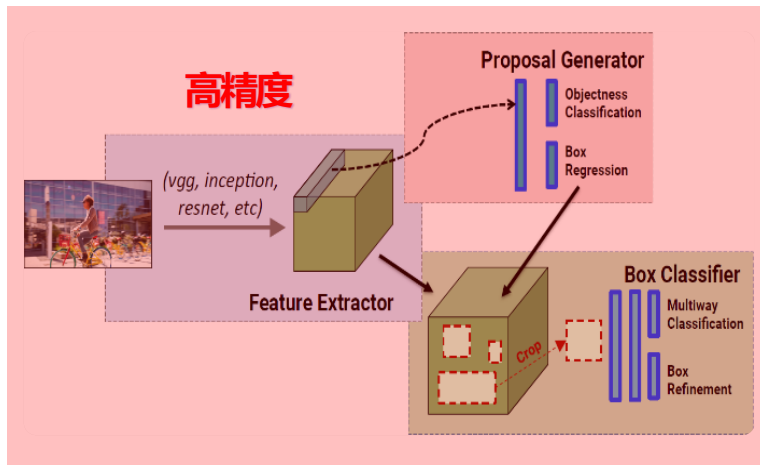
内容回顾：基于锚框的检测算法

锚框机制是该类物体检测算法的核心

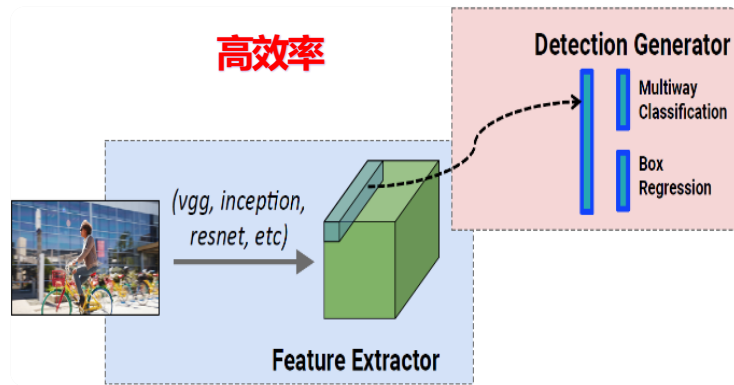




内容回顾：多阶段法



多阶段法

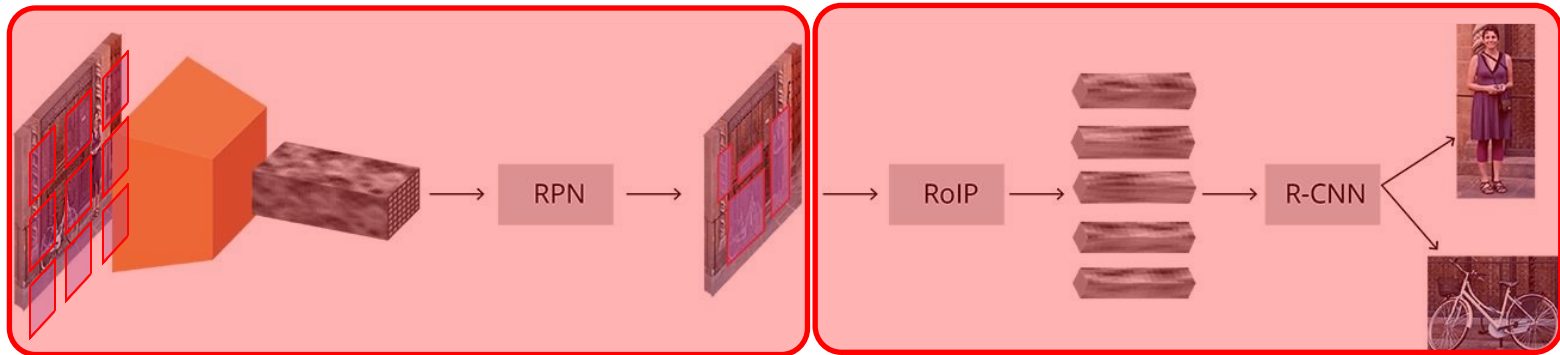


单阶段法





内容回顾：多阶段法Faster R-CNN



Faster R-CNN中RPN步骤：

- ① 整张图传入VGG16或ResNet提取特征
- ② 选择下采样倍数为16的特征层作为检测层
- ③ 根据检测层预设一系列大小和比例的锚框（9个）
- ④ 对锚框进行二分类和回归得到若干候选区域

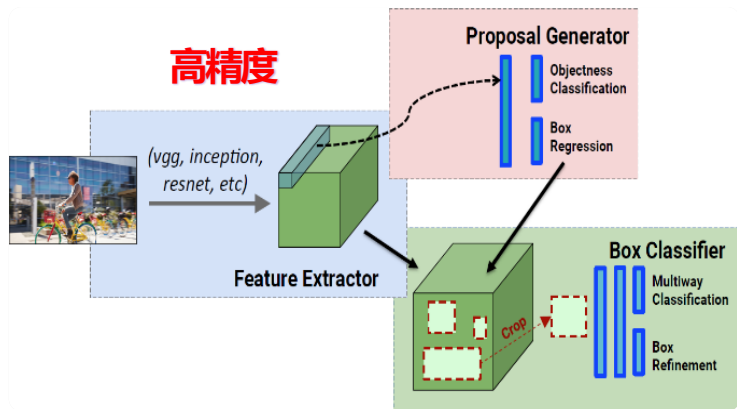
Faster R-CNN中Fast R-CNN步骤：

- ① 利用RoI Pooling在检测层的特征上提取每个候选区域对应的特征
- ② 输入CNN/FC子网络来增强候选区域的特征
- ③ 对候选区域进行多分类和回归得到检测结果

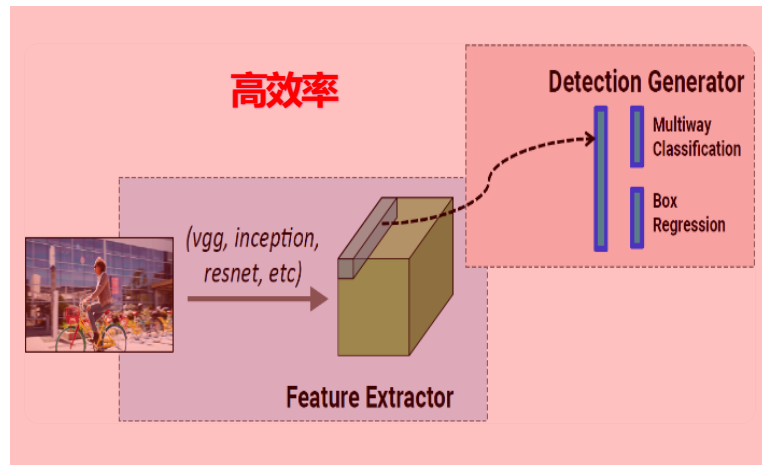




基于锚框的物体检测



多阶段法

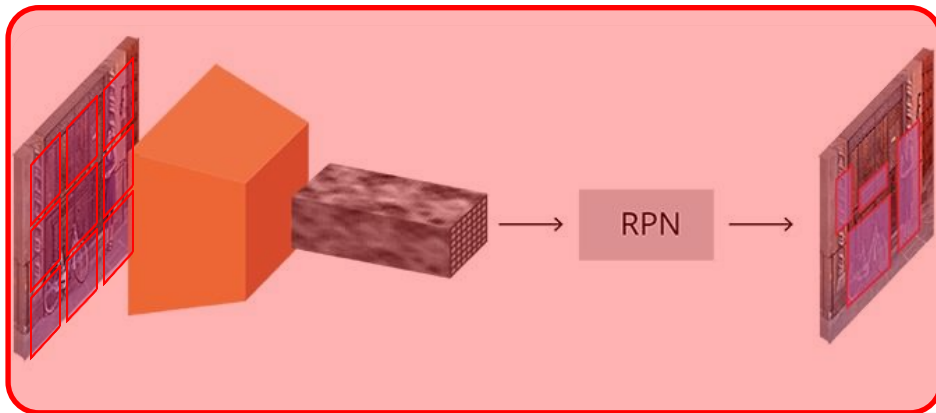


单阶段法



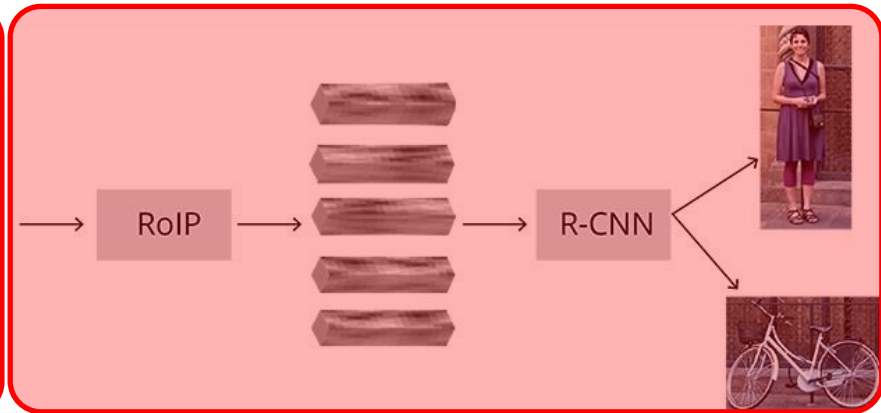


基于锚框的单阶段检测算法



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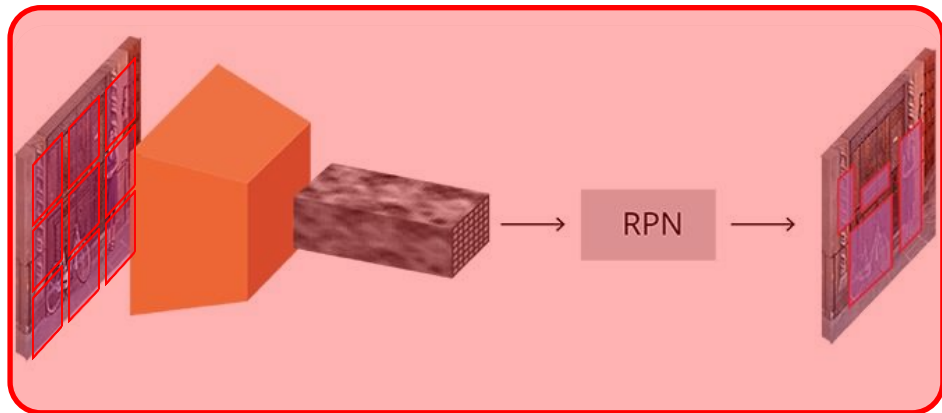
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基于锚框的单阶段检测算法



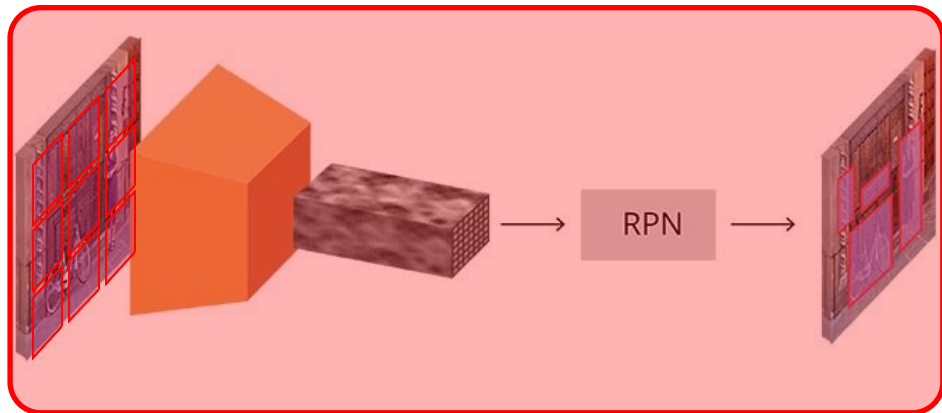
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基于锚框的单阶段检测算法



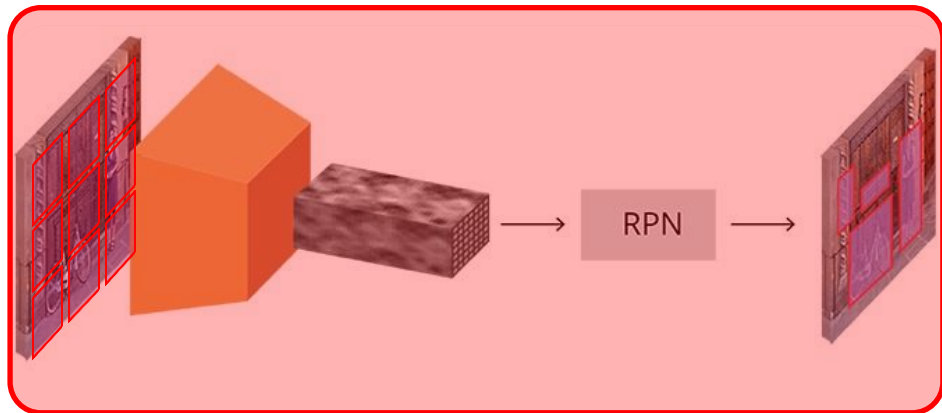
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- ④ 对锚框进行三分类 **多分类**和回归得到候选区域 **检测结果**





基于锚框的单阶段检测算法



Faster R-CNN中RPN步骤:

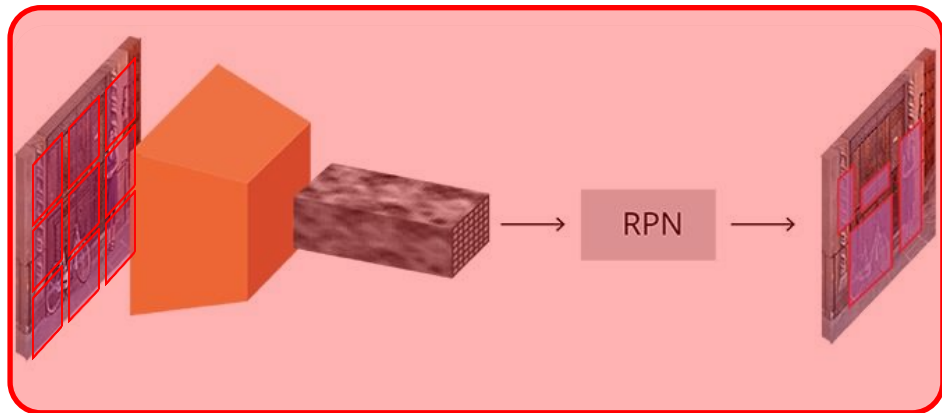
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基于锚框的单阶段检测算法流程





基于锚框的单阶段检测算法



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SSD

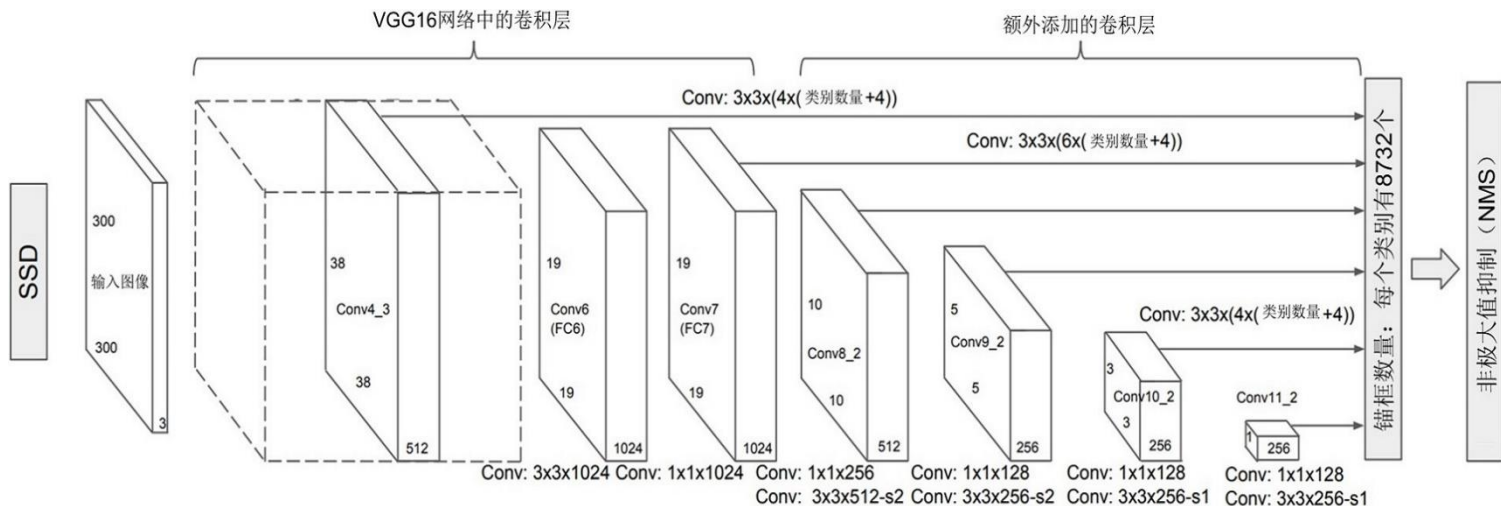
RetinaNet

基于锚框的单阶段检测算法流程





基于锚框的单阶段检测算法：SSD (Single Shot MultiBox Detector)

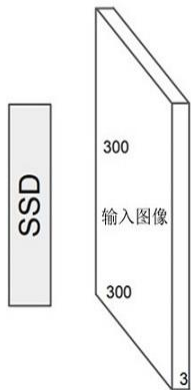


- 输入图像：经过丰富的数据增广，得到300x300或512x512的输入图像
- 基础网络：ImageNet预训练的VGG16网络 + 一些额外的卷积层
- 多检测层：选择6个特征层作为检测层，每层关联不同的锚框
- 难负样本挖掘：利用误差损失值的大小，选择出3倍正样本的负样本参与训练



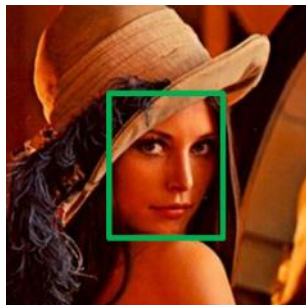
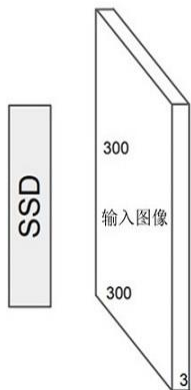


SSD检测算法：输入图像



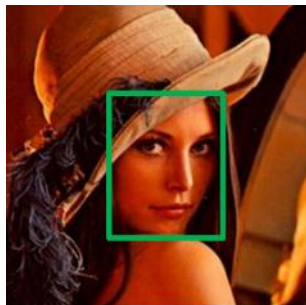
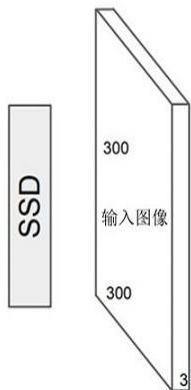


SSD检测算法：输入图像

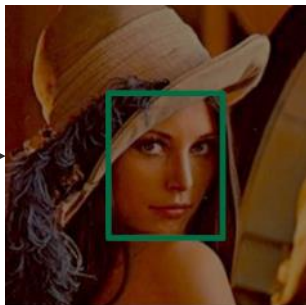




SSD检测算法：输入图像

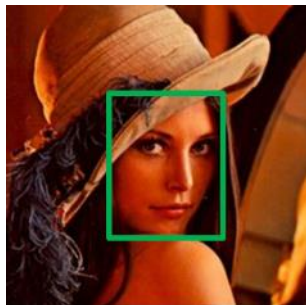
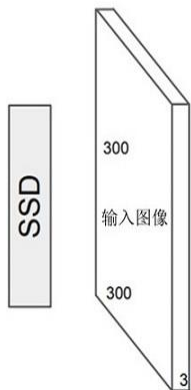


随机颜色抖动





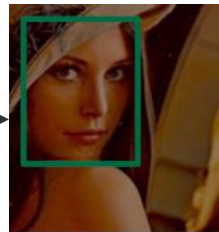
SSD检测算法：输入图像



随机颜色抖动

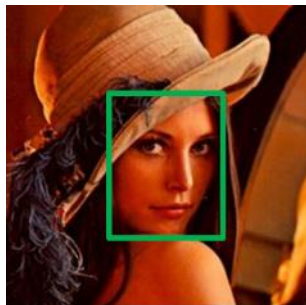
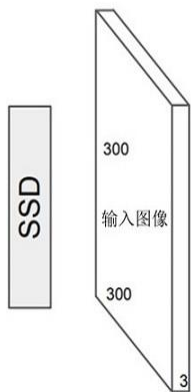


随机裁剪

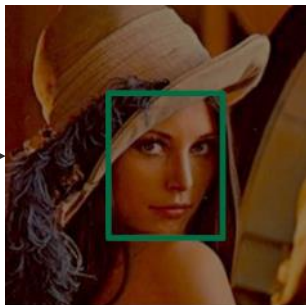




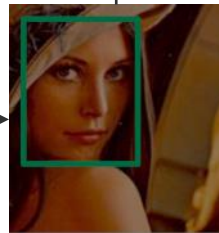
SSD检测算法：输入图像



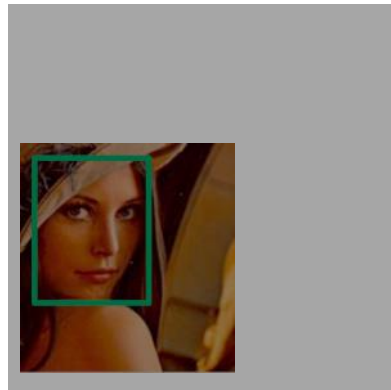
随机颜色抖动



随机裁剪

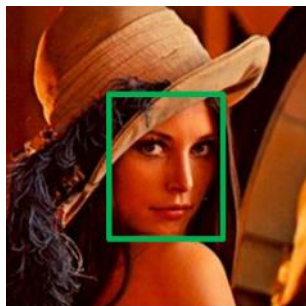
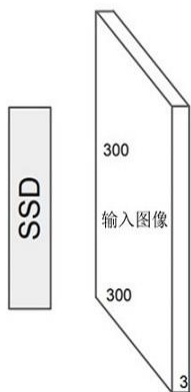


随机扩充

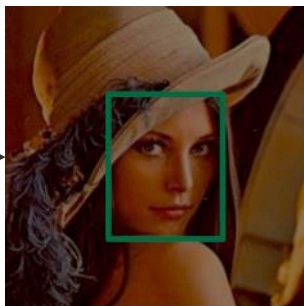




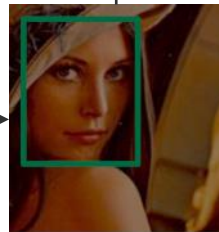
SSD检测算法：输入图像



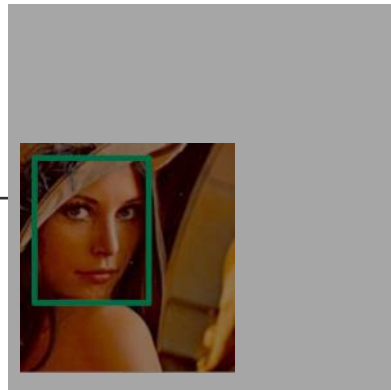
随机颜色抖动



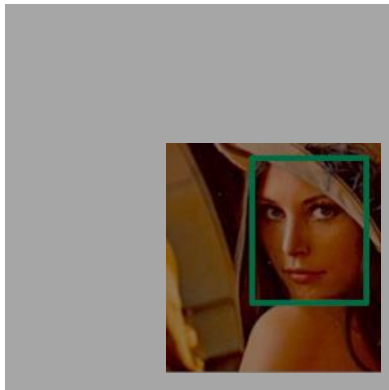
随机裁剪



随机扩充

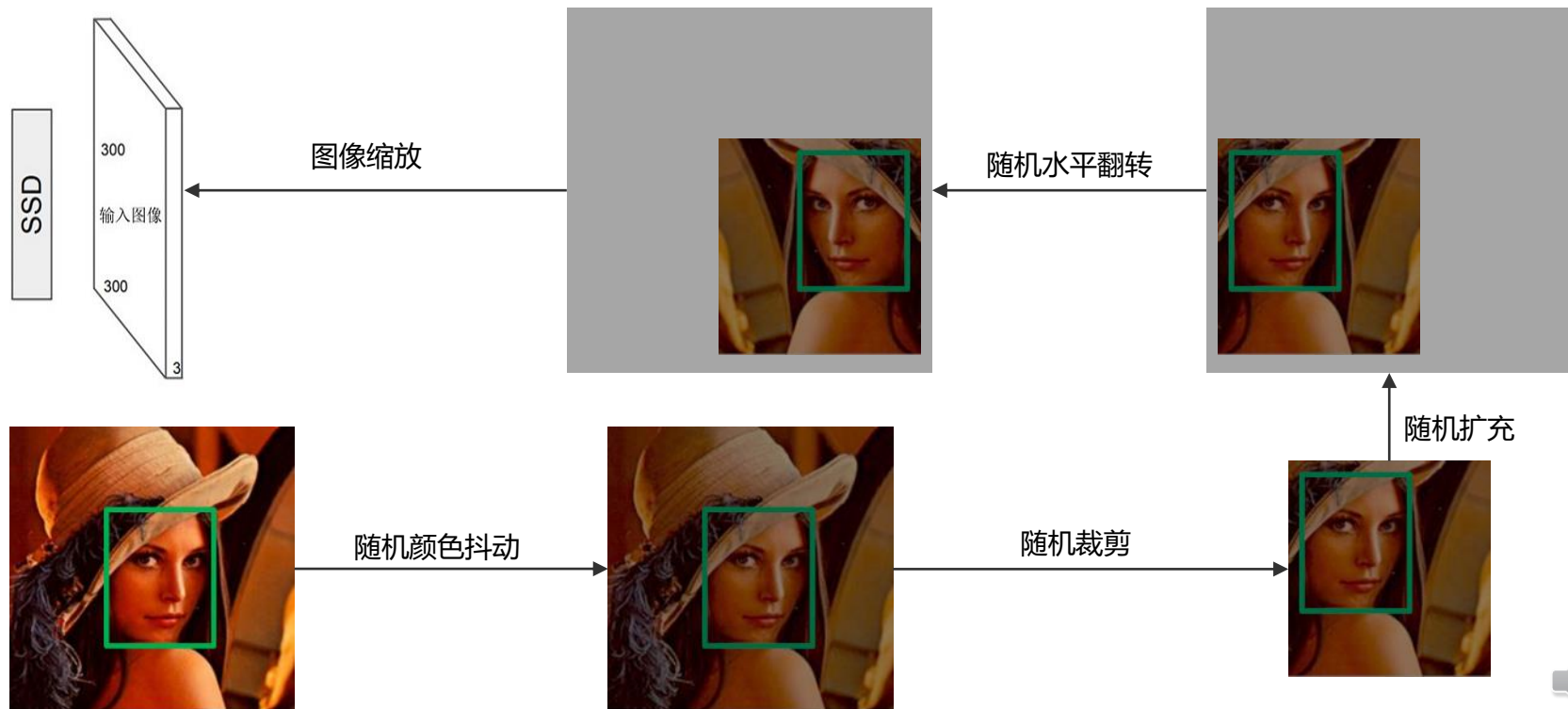


随机水平翻转





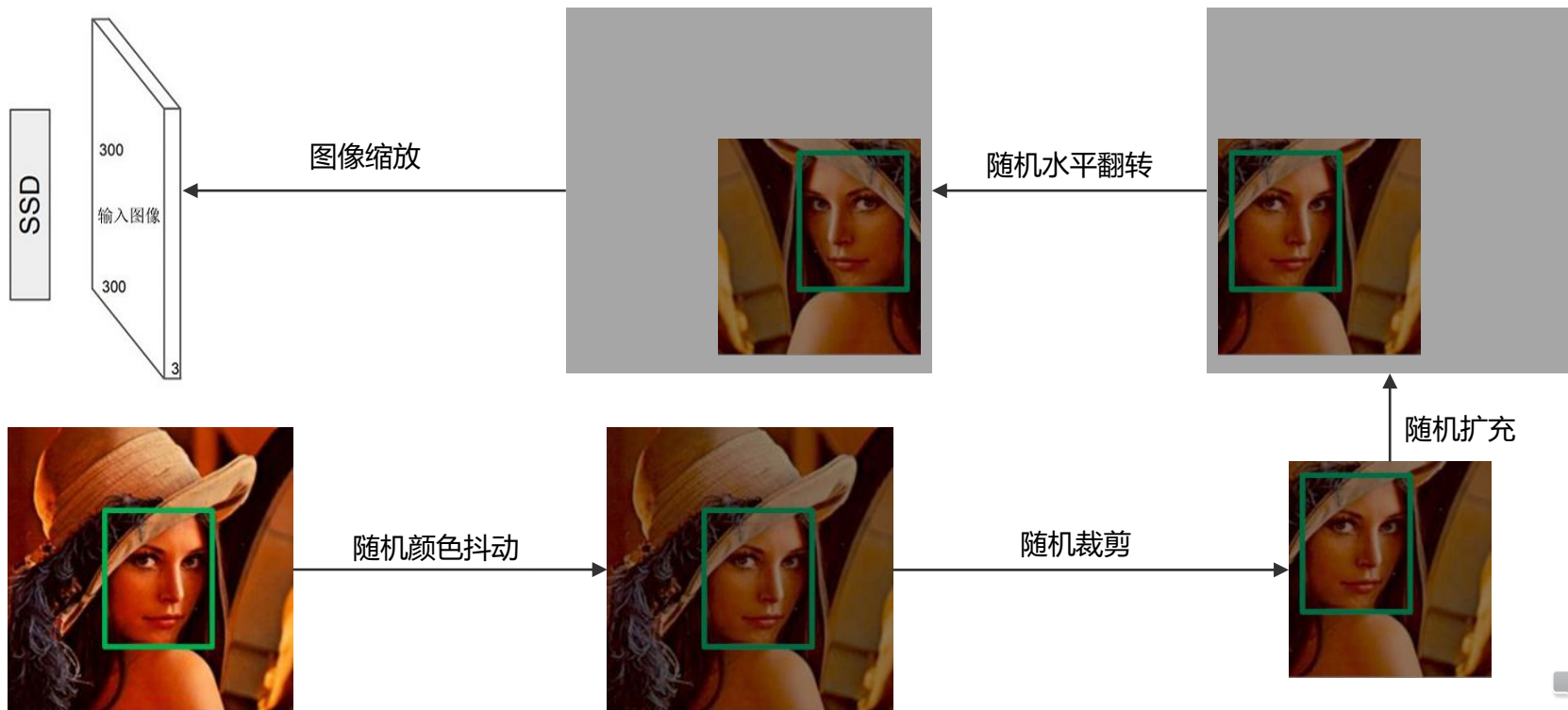
SSD检测算法：输入图像





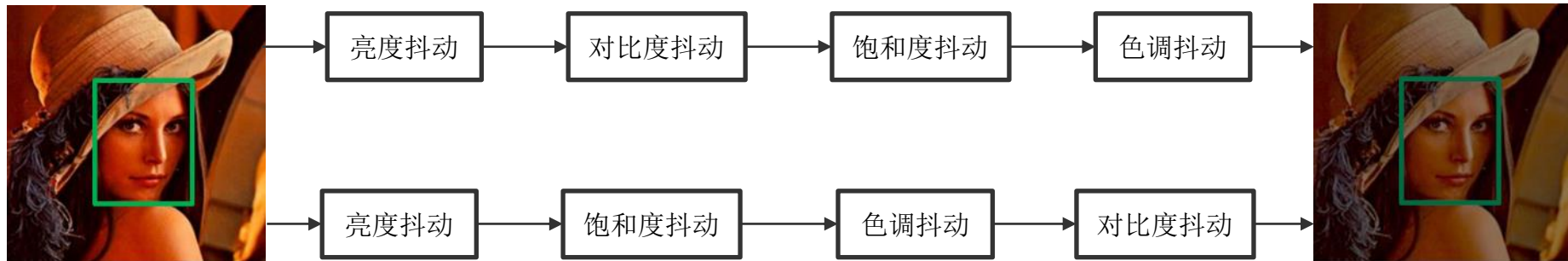
SSD检测算法：输入图像

测试阶段，只对输入图像进行图像缩放操作，其他数据增广操作不执行





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机颜色抖动



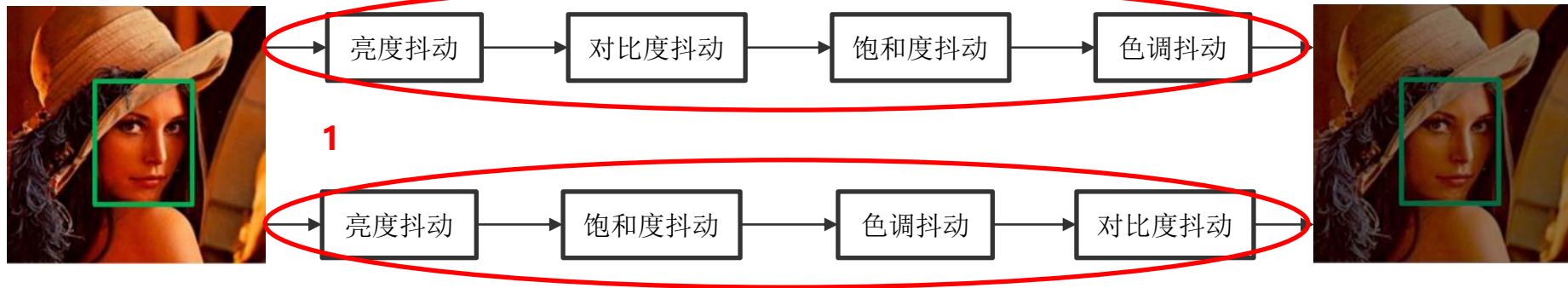
- **亮度抖动**: $\text{RGB图像} + \text{random.uniform}(-32, 32)$
- **对比度抖动**: $\text{RGB图像} * \text{random.uniform}(0.5, 1.5)$
- **饱和度抖动**: $\text{HSV图像的S通道} * \text{random.uniform}(0.5, 1.5)$
- **色调抖动**: $\text{HSV图像的H通道} + \text{random.randint}(-18, 18)$

注: HSV颜色空间, H->色调, S->饱和度, V->明度





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机颜色抖动



- **亮度抖动**: $\text{RGB图像} + \text{random.uniform}(-32, 32)$
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■ 随机的3层含义

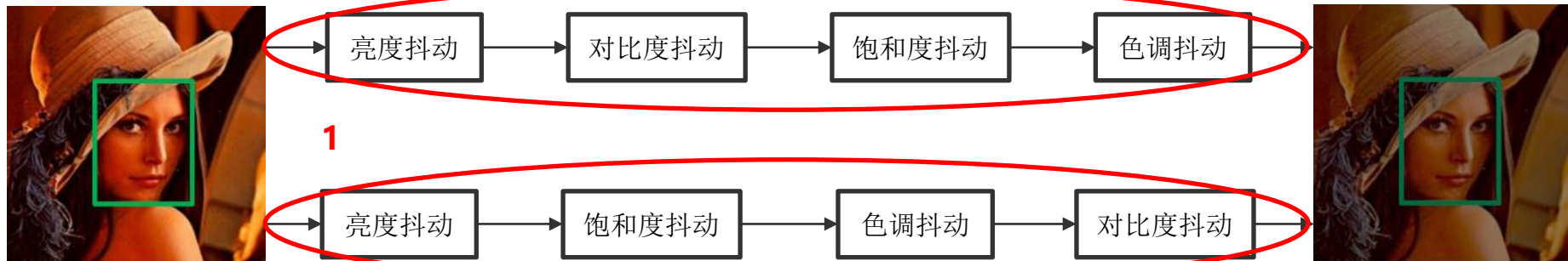
1. 从设计的两条固定路线中，以1/2的概率随机选一条

注: HSV颜色空间, H->色调, S->饱和度, V->明度





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机颜色抖动



2

- **亮度抖动**: $\text{RGB图像} + \text{random.uniform}(-32, 32)$
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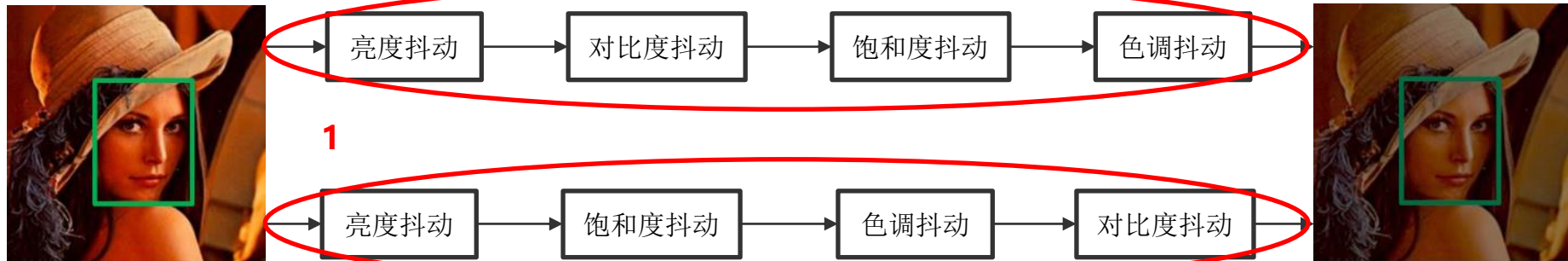
1. 从设计的两条固定路线中，以1/2的概率随机选一条
2. 每个抖动操作以1/2的概率执行

注: HSV颜色空间, H->色调, S->饱和度, V->明度





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机颜色抖动



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- **亮度抖动**: RGB图像 + `random.uniform(-32, 32)`
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3

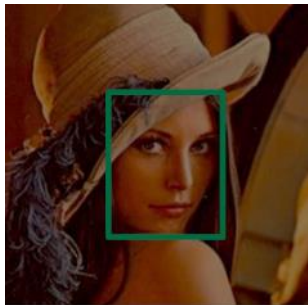
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 2. 每个抖动操作以1/2的概率执行
 3. 每个抖动操作中的参数都是随机生成的

注: HSV颜色空间, H->色调, S->饱和度, V->明度



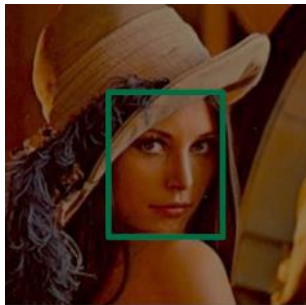


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机裁剪





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机裁剪



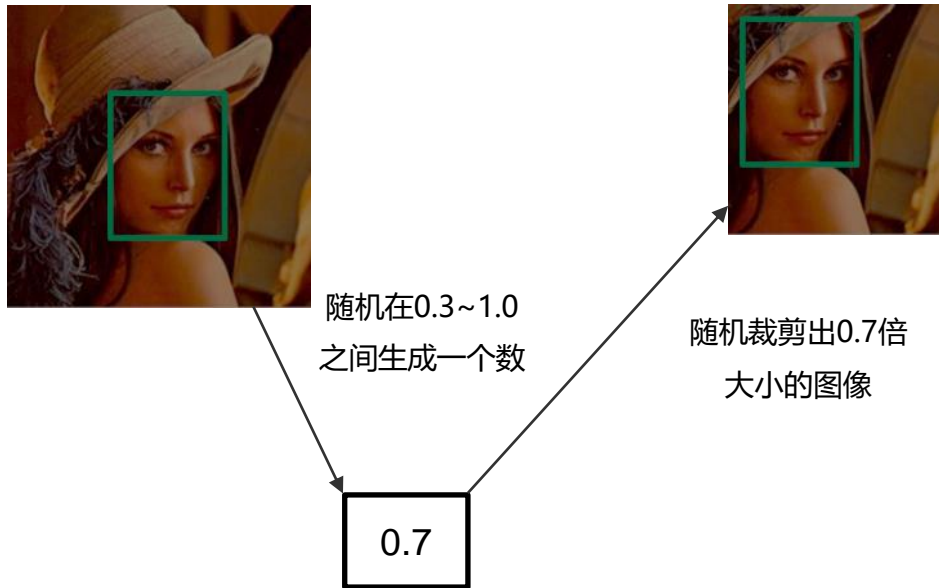
随机在0.3~1.0
之间生成一个数

0.7



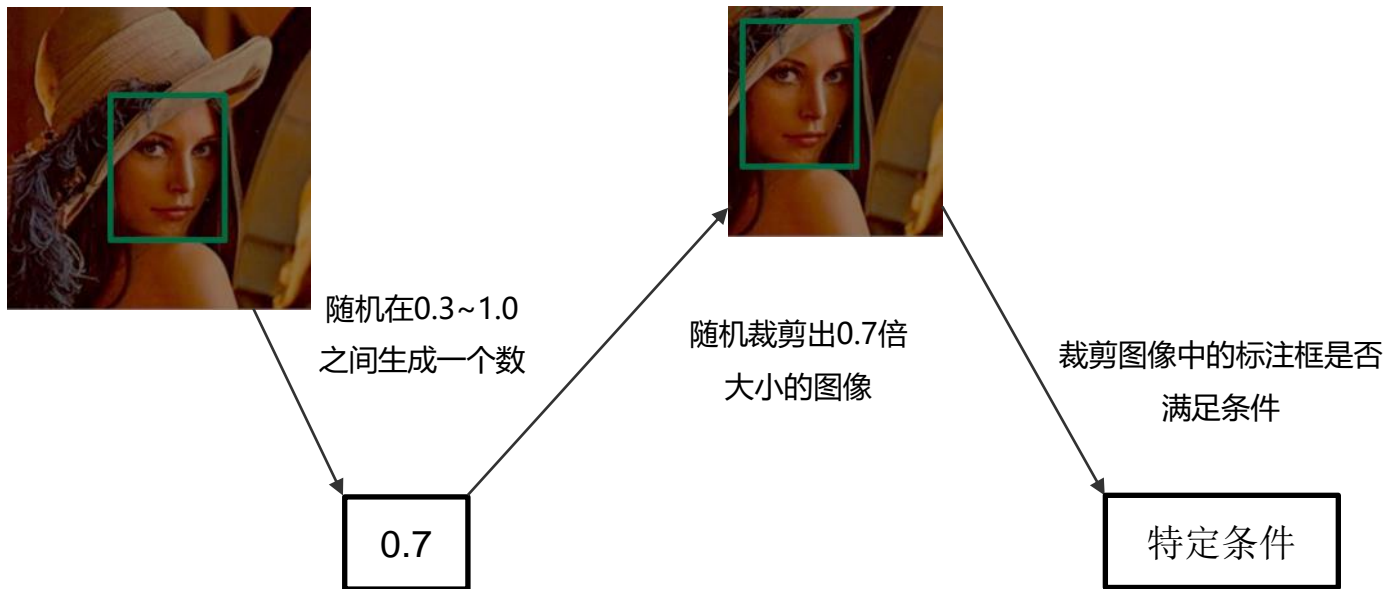


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机裁剪



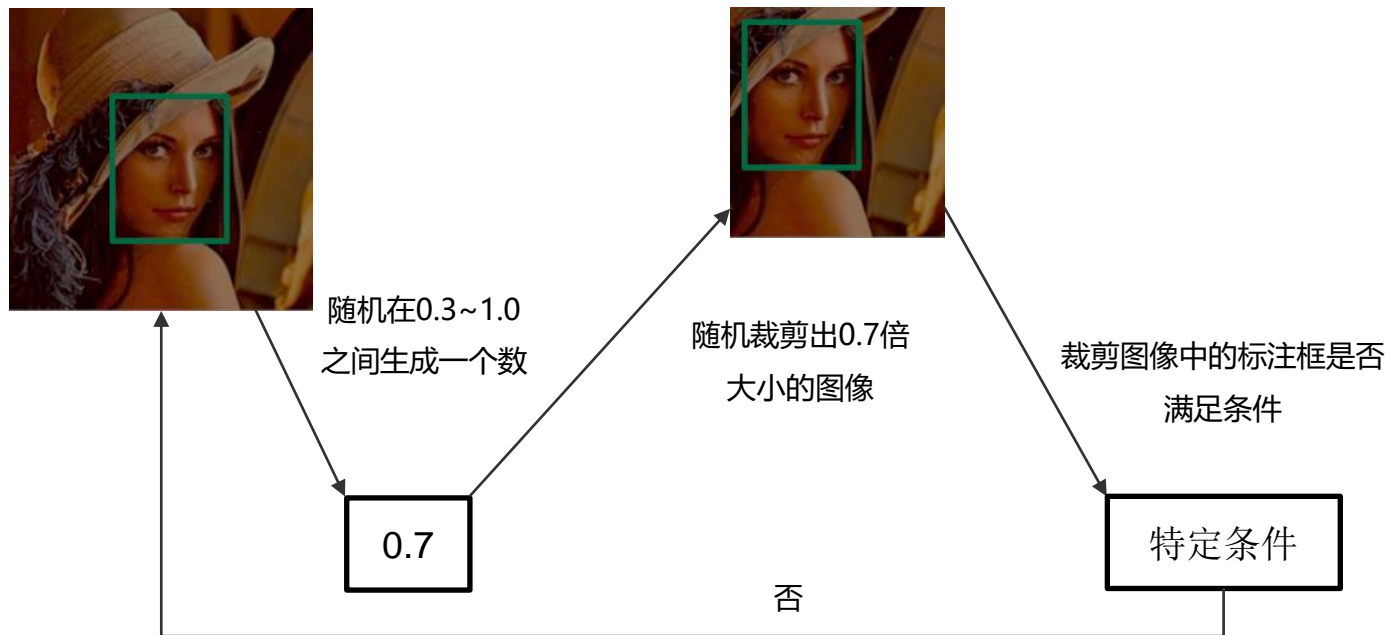


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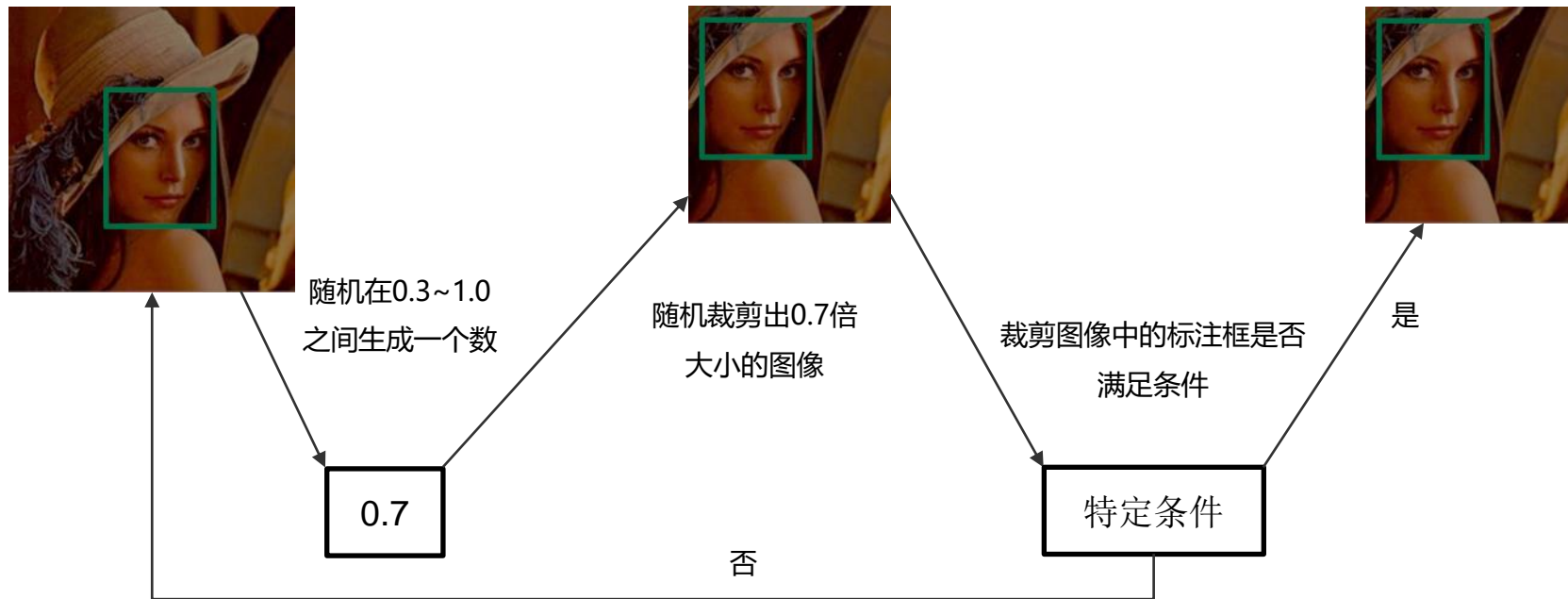


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机裁剪



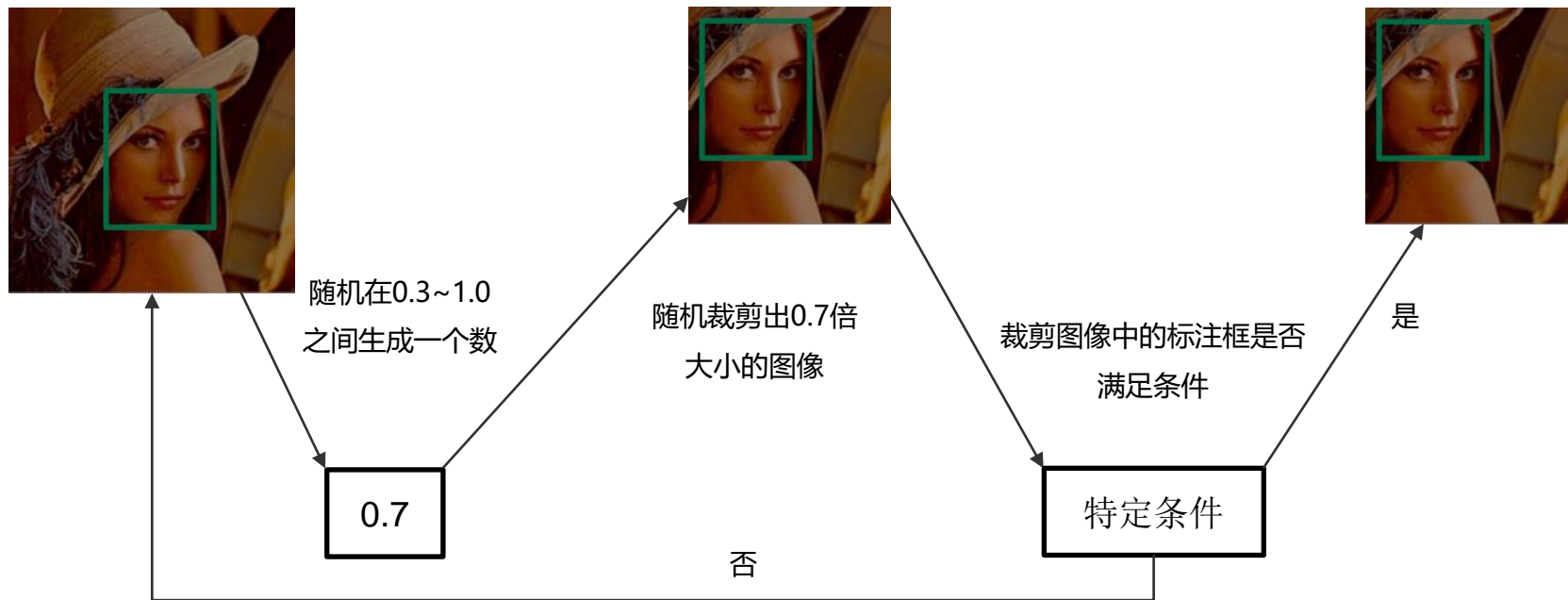


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机裁剪





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机裁剪

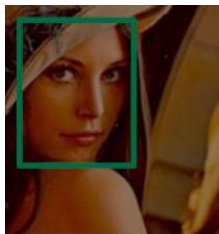


- 随机裁剪的数据增广操作以1/2的概率执行



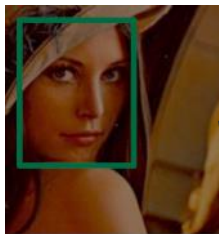


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机扩充





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机扩充



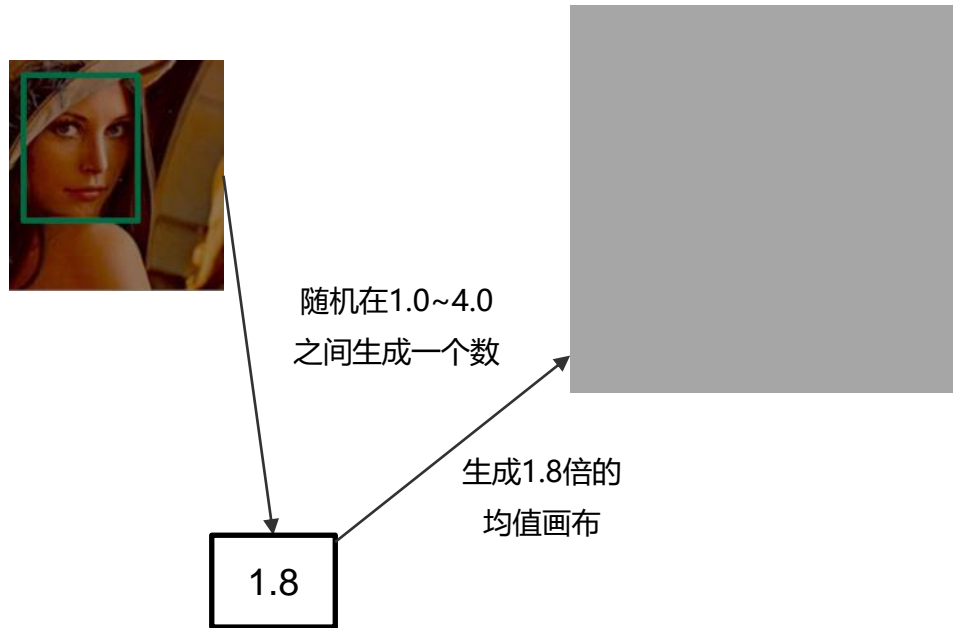
随机在1.0~4.0
之间生成一个数

1.8



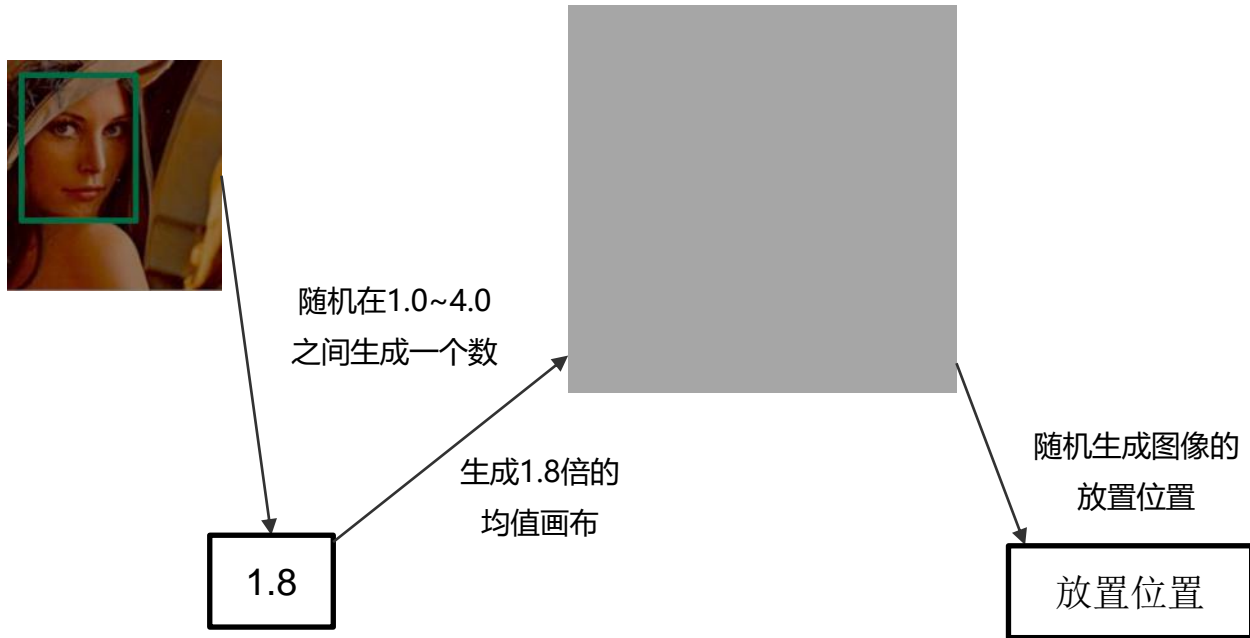


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机扩充



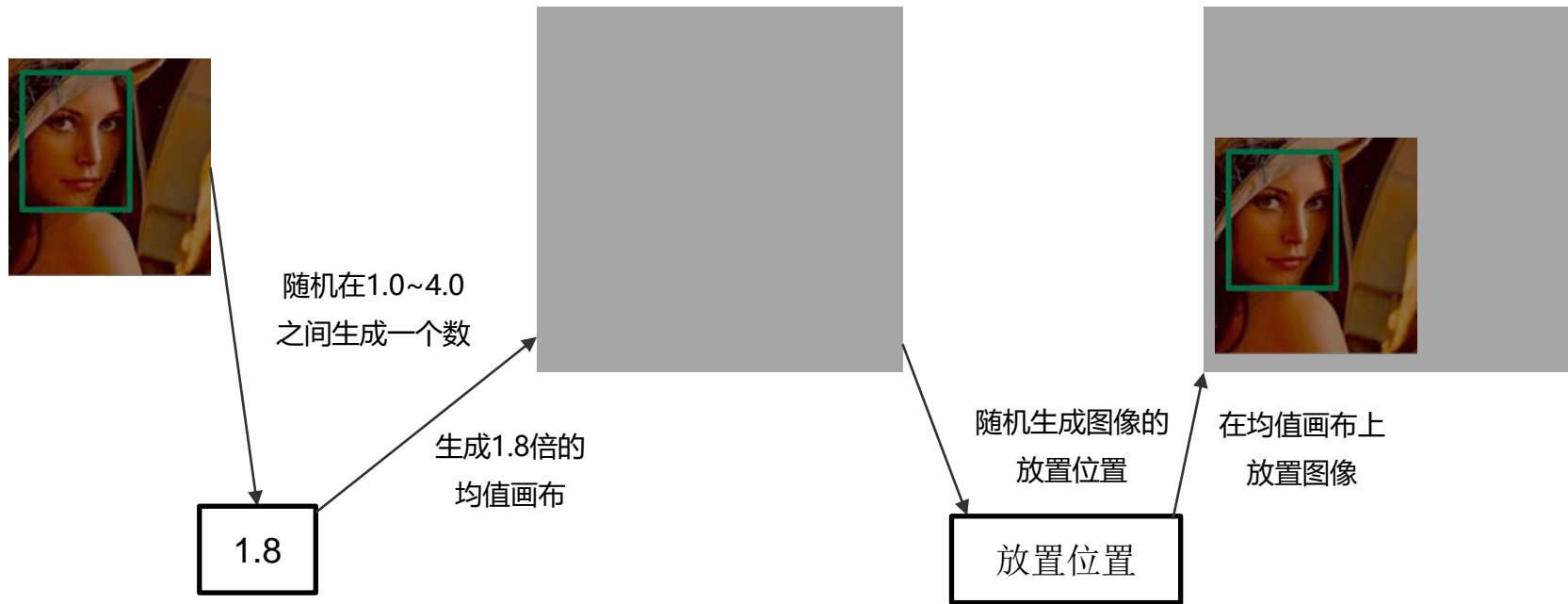


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机扩充



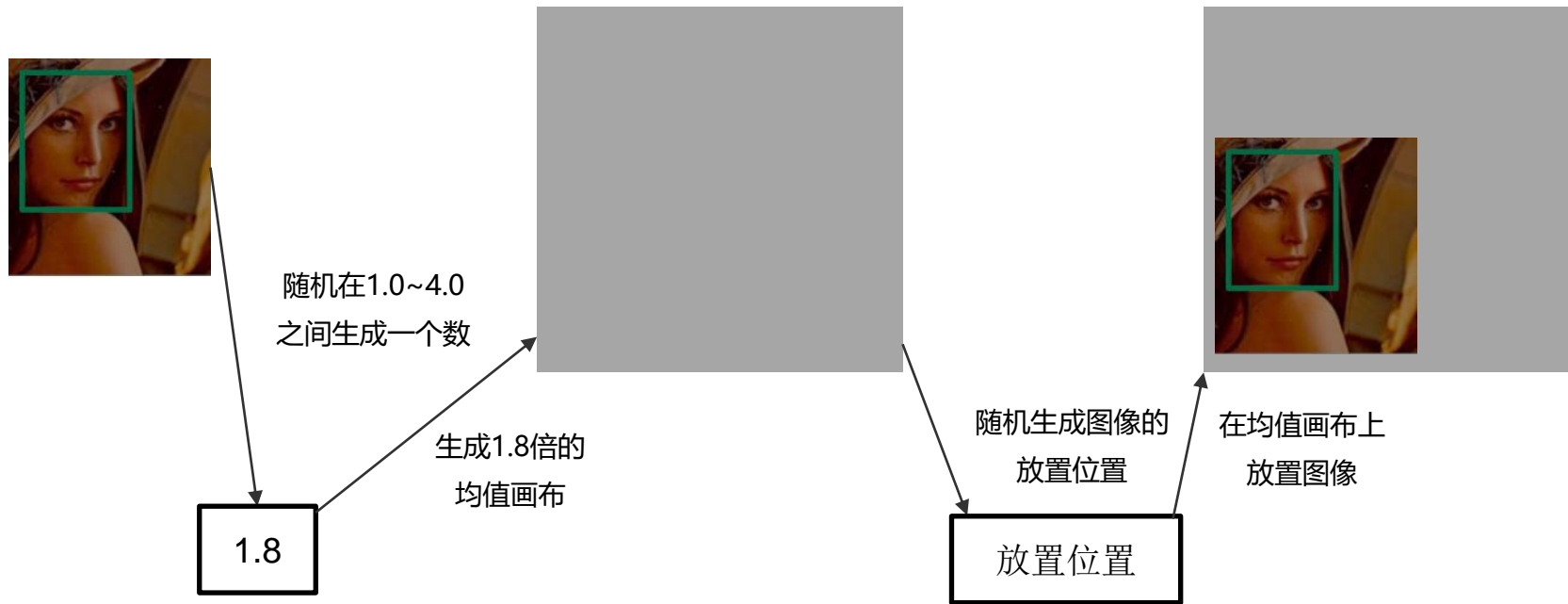


SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机扩充





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机扩充



- 随机扩充的数据增广操作以1/2的概率执行





SSD检测算法：输入图像的随机水平翻转和缩放

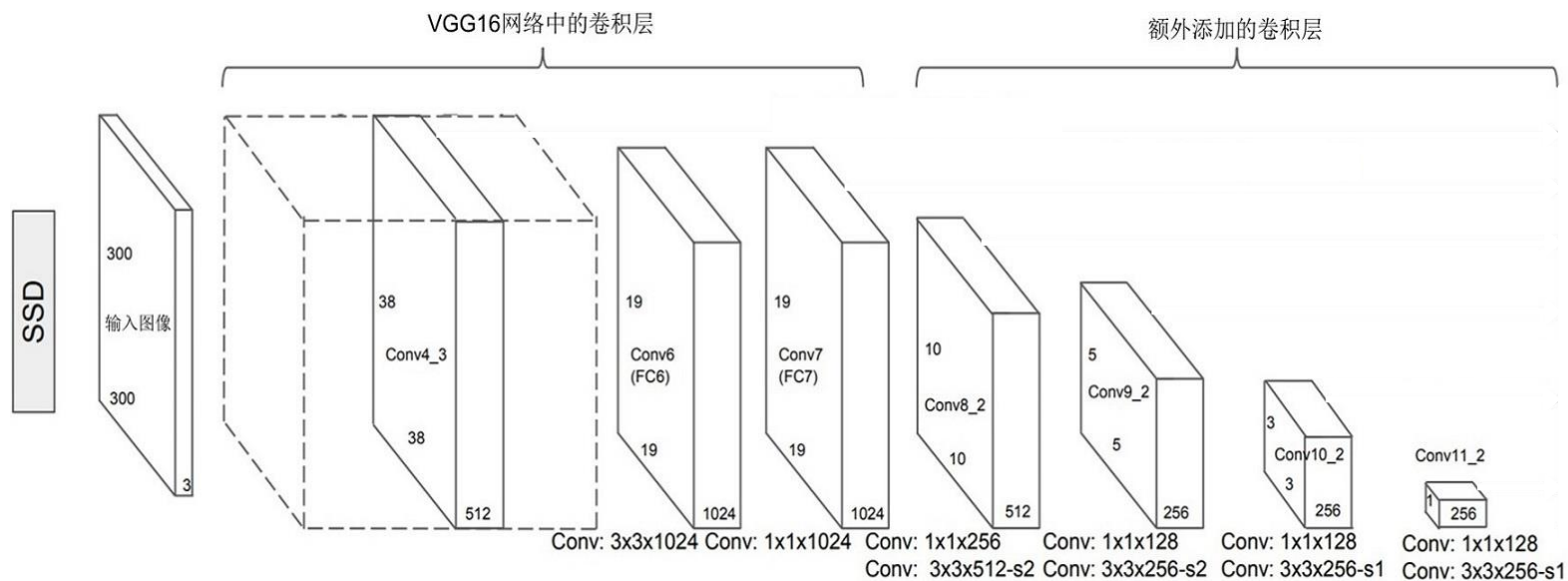


- 随机水平翻转：以1/2的概率对图像进行水平方向的翻转
- 图像缩放：把任意大小的图像缩放到300x300大小（**物体比例会改变**）





SSD检测算法：基础网络

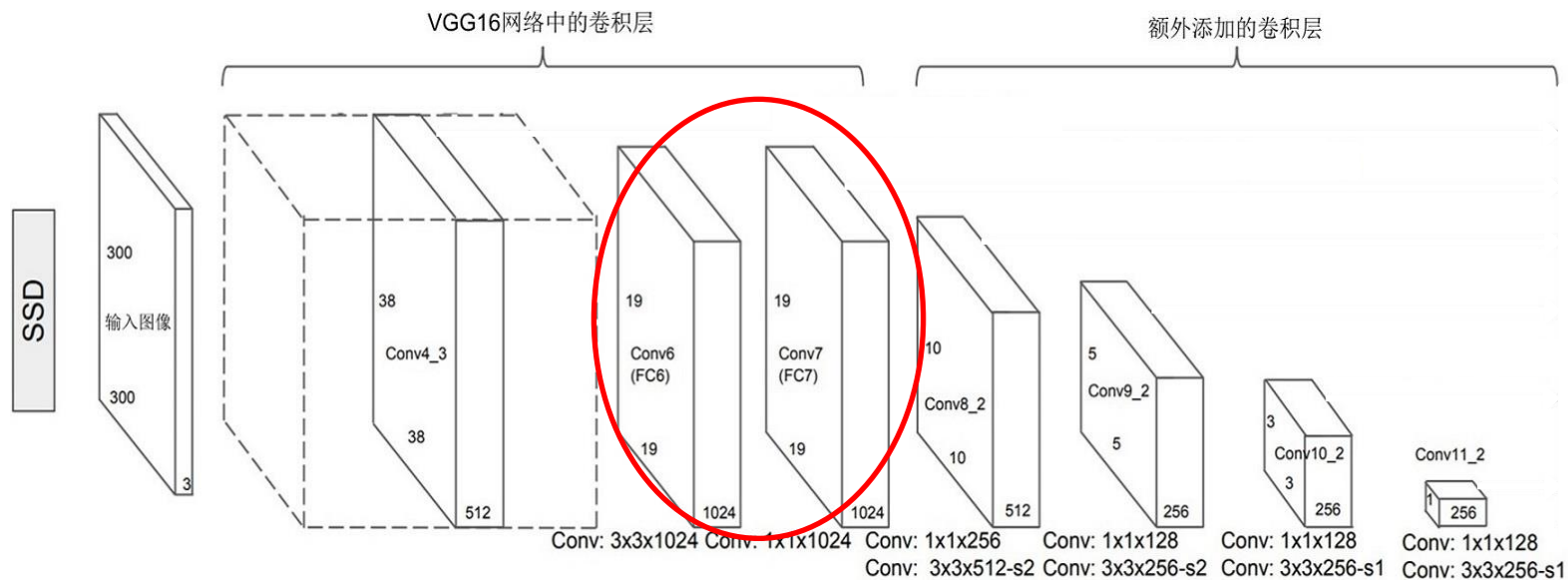


- 基础网络 = VGG16网络 + 额外添加的卷积层





SSD检测算法：基础网络

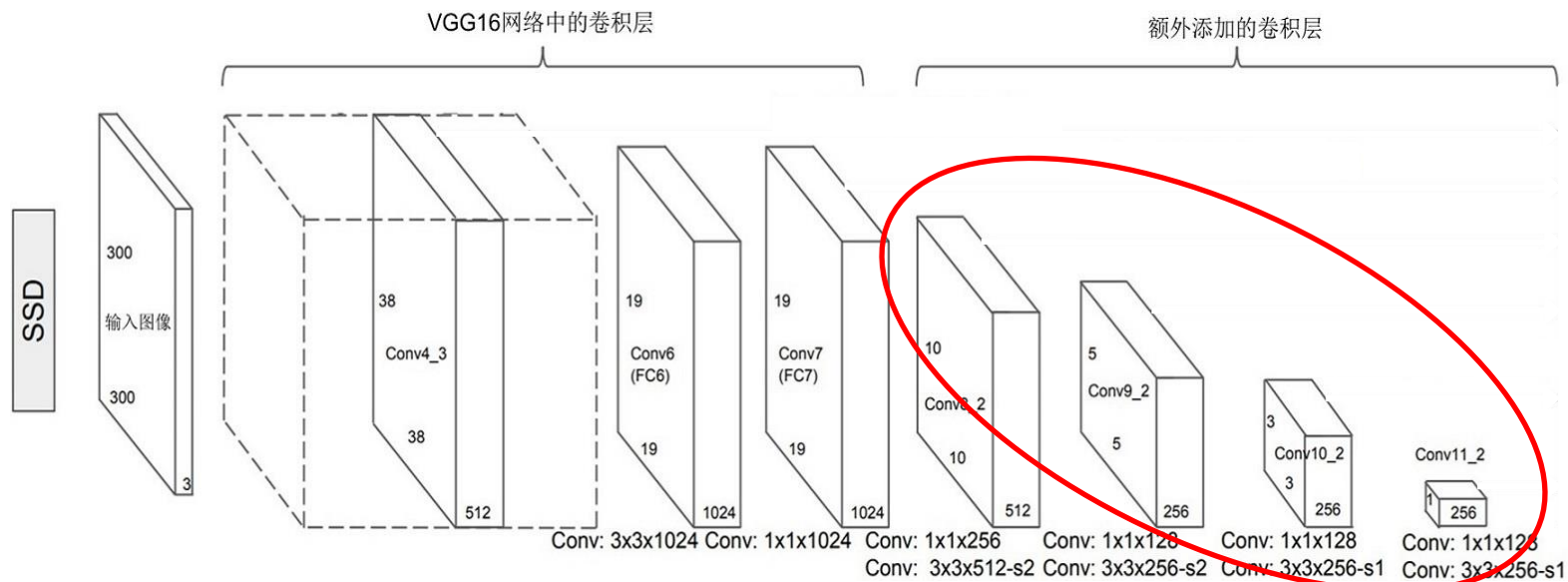


- 基础网络 = VGG16网络 + 额外添加的卷积层
- VGG16中的全连接层FC6和FC7通过权重采样变成卷积层Conv6和Conv7





SSD检测算法：基础网络

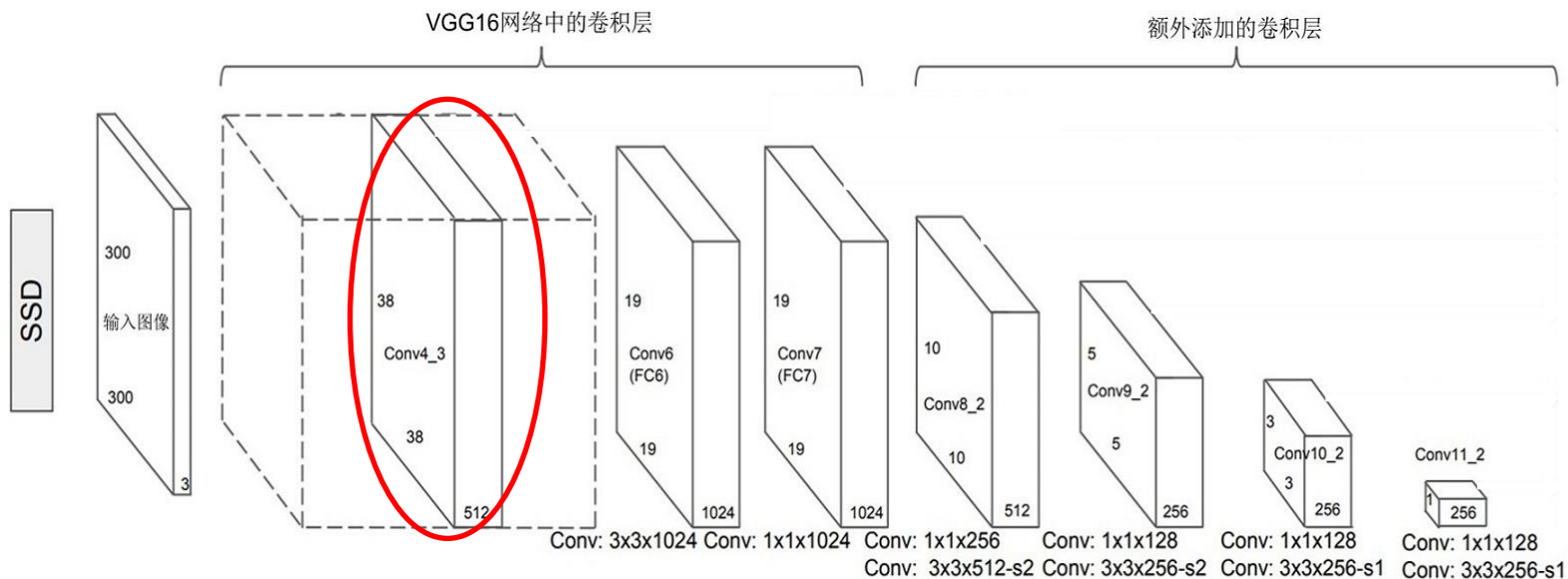


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- 额外添加了8个卷积层，每2个卷积层为1组，有着相同的下采样倍数





SSD检测算法：基础网络

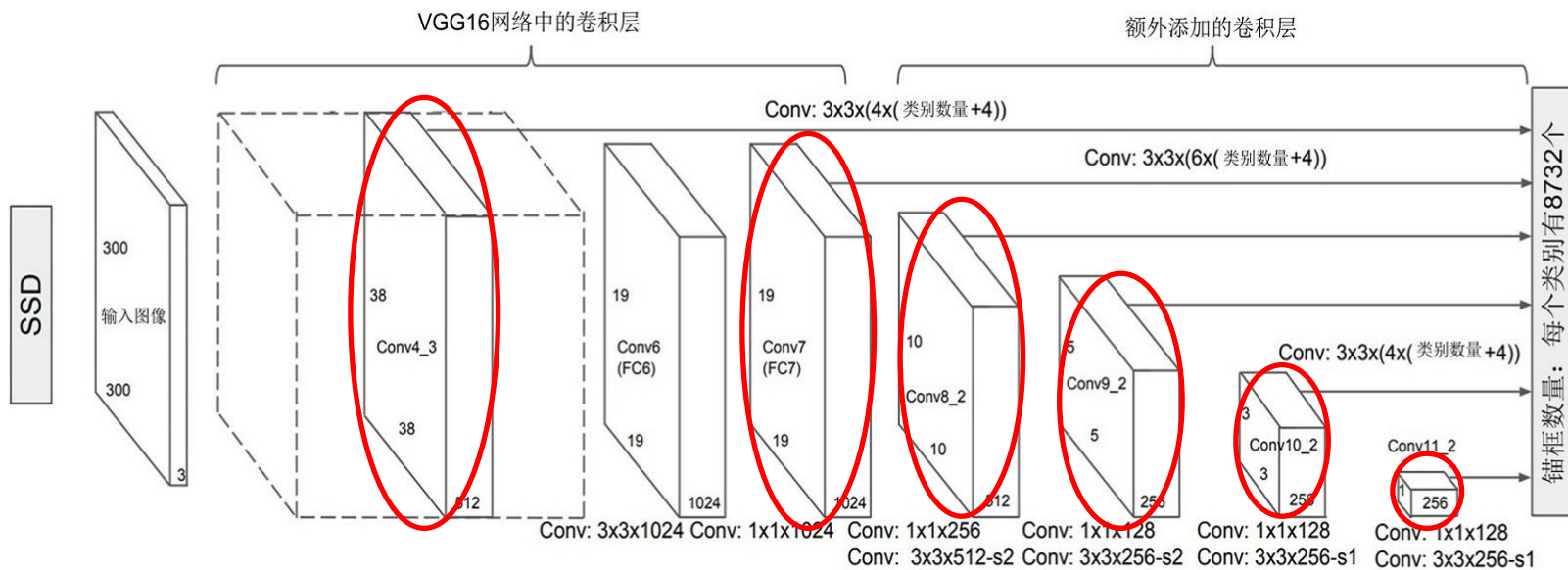


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- VGG16中的全连接层FC6和FC7通过权重采样变成卷积层Conv6和Conv7
- 额外添加了8个卷积层，每2个卷积层为1组，有着相同的下采样倍数
- VGG16中的Conv4_3卷积层的幅值太大，使用归一化操作把幅值变成20，并反传学习该参数





SSD检测算法：多检测层

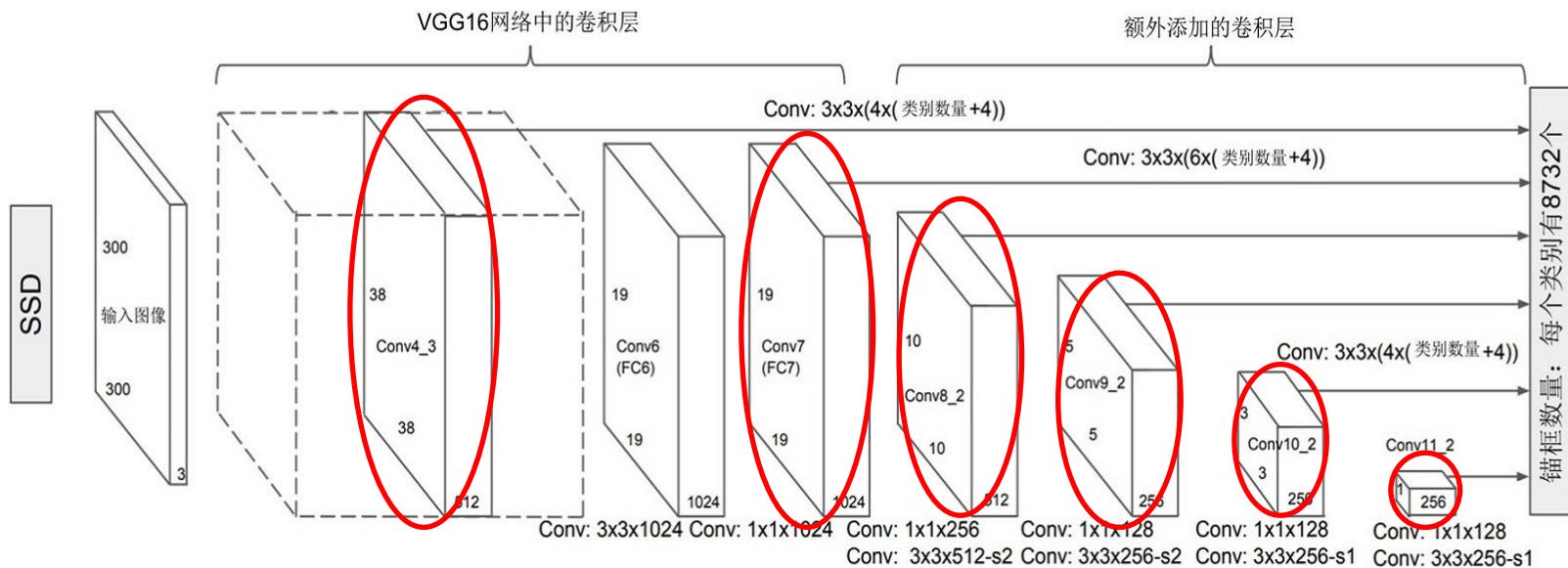


- 6个检测层: Conv4_3、Conv_7、Conv8_2、Conv9_2、Conv10_2、Conv11_2





SSD检测算法：多检测层



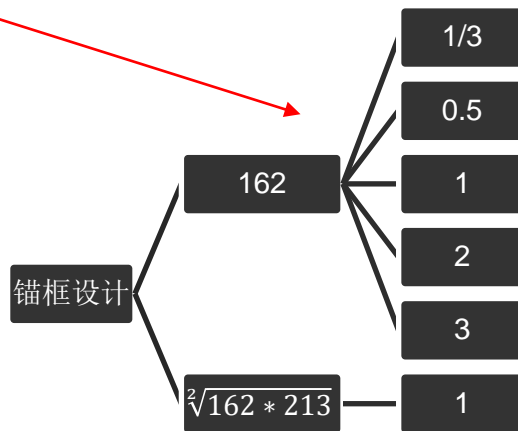
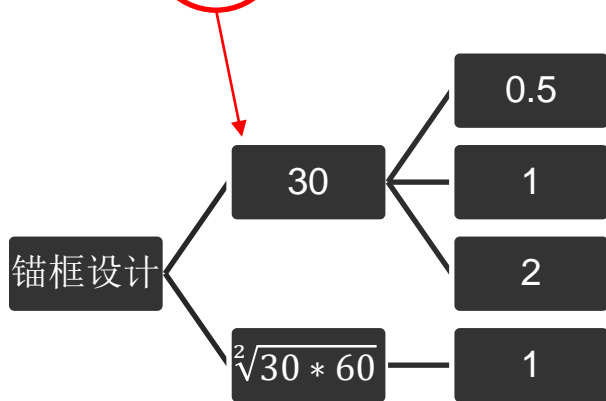
- 6个检测层：Conv4_3、Conv7、Conv8_2、Conv9_2、Conv10_2、Conv11_2
- 下采样倍数：8、16、32、64、128、256
- 锚框大小：[30, 60]、[60, 111]、[111, 162]、[162, 213]、[213, 264]、[264, 315]
- 锚框比例：[0.5, 1, 2]、 $[\frac{1}{3}, 0.5, 1, 2, 3]$ 、 $[\frac{1}{3}, 0.5, 1, 2, 3]$ 、 $[\frac{1}{3}, 0.5, 1, 2, 3]$ 、[0.5, 1, 2]、[0.5, 1, 2]





SSD检测算法：多检测层的锚框设计

- 6个检测层：Conv4_3、Conv_7、Conv8_2、Conv9_2、Conv10_2、Conv11_2
- 下采样倍数：8、16、32、64、128、256
- 锚框大小：[30, 60]、[60, 111]、[111, 162]、[162, 213]、[213, 264]、[264, 315]
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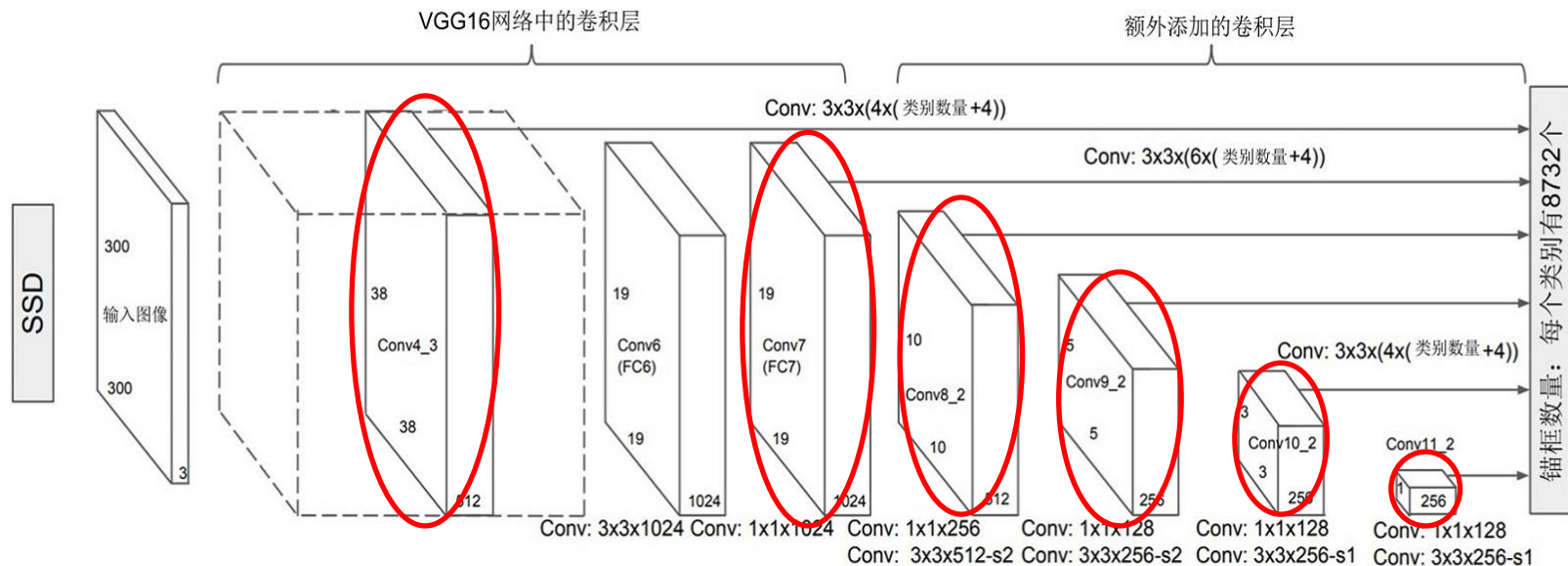
* SSD中生成锚框的规则：每个检测层的锚框大小都有两个尺度，即 $[S_{min}, S_{max}]$

S_{min} 生成与所有锚框比例结合生成锚框， S_{max} 只跟1:1的锚框比例结合生成锚框





SSD检测算法：多检测层



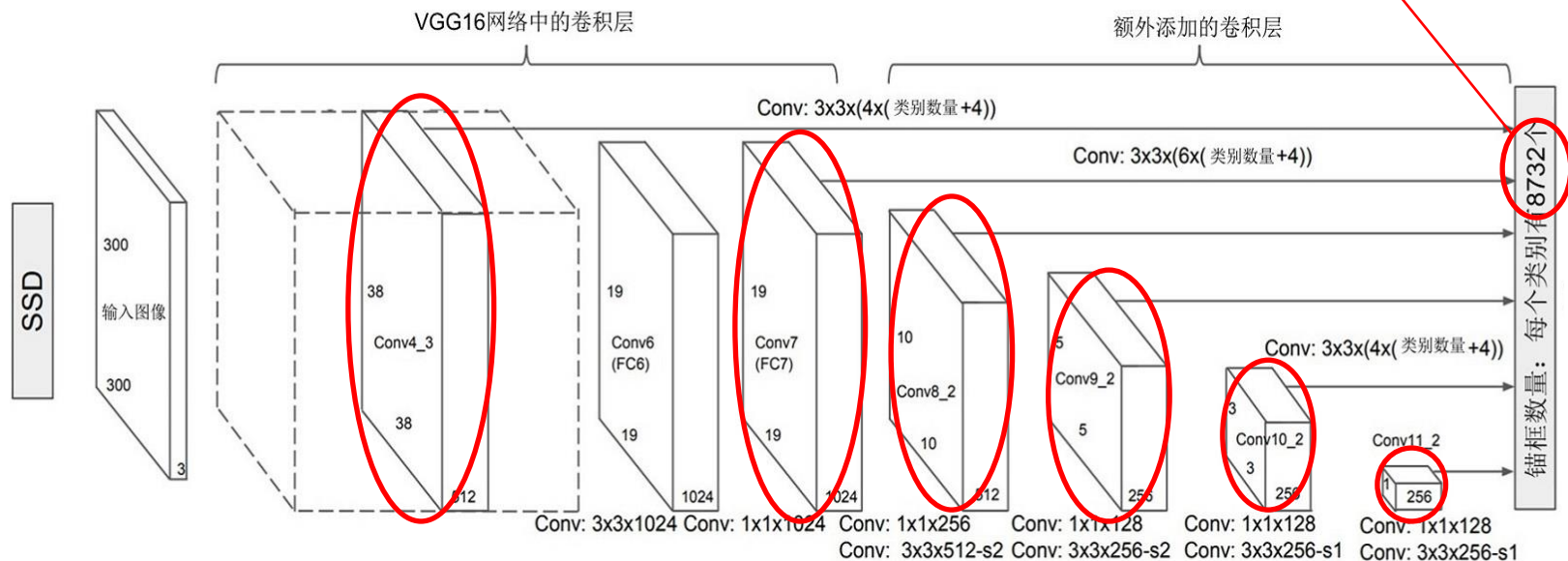
- 6个检测层: Conv4_3、Conv_7、Conv8_2、Conv9_2、Conv10_2、Conv11_2
- 下采样倍数: 8、16、32、64、128、256
- 锚框大小: [30, 60]、[60, 111]、[111, 162]、[162, 213]、[213, 264]、[264, 315]
- 锚框比例: [0.5, 1, 2]、 $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.5, 1, 2, 3]、 $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.5, 1, 2, 3]、 $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.5, 1, 2, 3]、[0.5, 1, 2]、[0.5, 1, 2]
- 锚框个数: 4、6、6、6、4、4





SSD检测算法：多检测层

$$38 \times 38 \times 4 + 19 \times 19 \times 6 + 10 \times 10 \times 6 + 5 \times 5 \times 6 + 3 \times 3 \times 4 + 1 \times 1 \times 4 = 8732$$

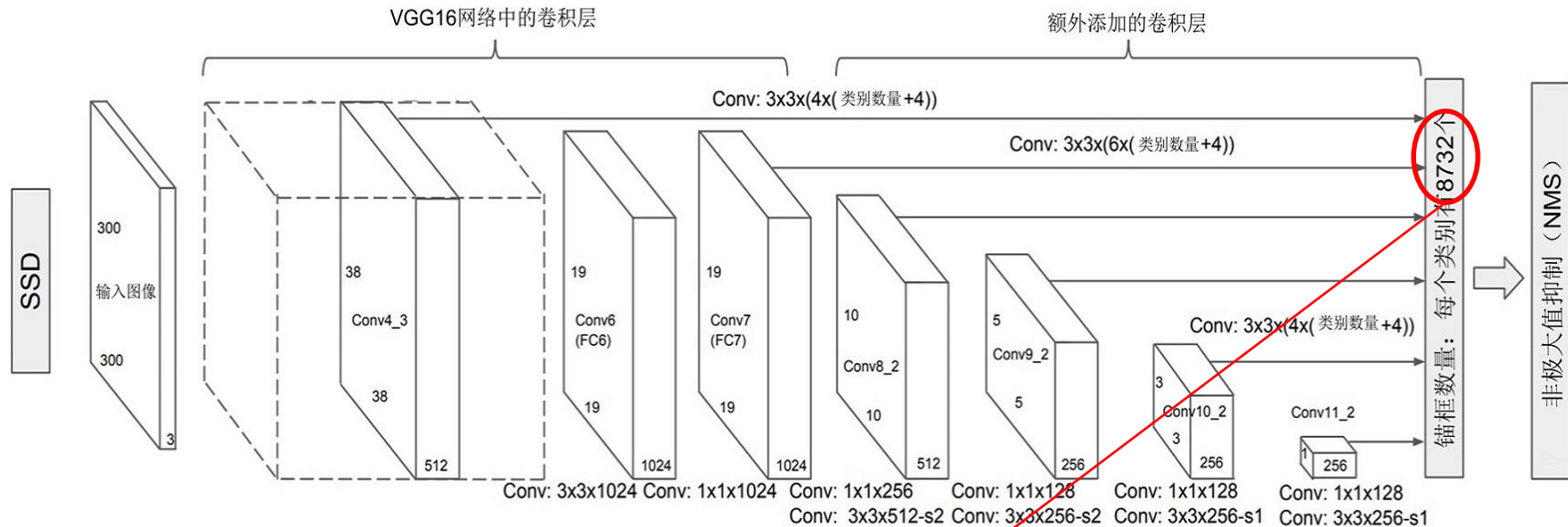


- 6个检测层：Conv4_3、Conv_7、Conv8_2、Conv9_2、Conv10_2、Conv11_2
- 下采样倍数：8、16、32、64、128、256
- 锚框大小：[30, 60]、[60, 111]、[111, 162]、[162, 213]、[213, 264]、[264, 315]
- 锚框比例： $[0.5, 1, 2]$ 、 $[\frac{1}{3}, 0.5, 1, 2, 3]$ 、 $[\frac{1}{3}, 0.5, 1, 2, 3]$ 、 $[\frac{1}{3}, 0.5, 1, 2, 3]$ 、 $[0.5, 1, 2]$ 、 $[0.5, 1, 2]$
- 锚框个数：4、6、6、6、4、4





SSD检测算法：难负样本挖掘

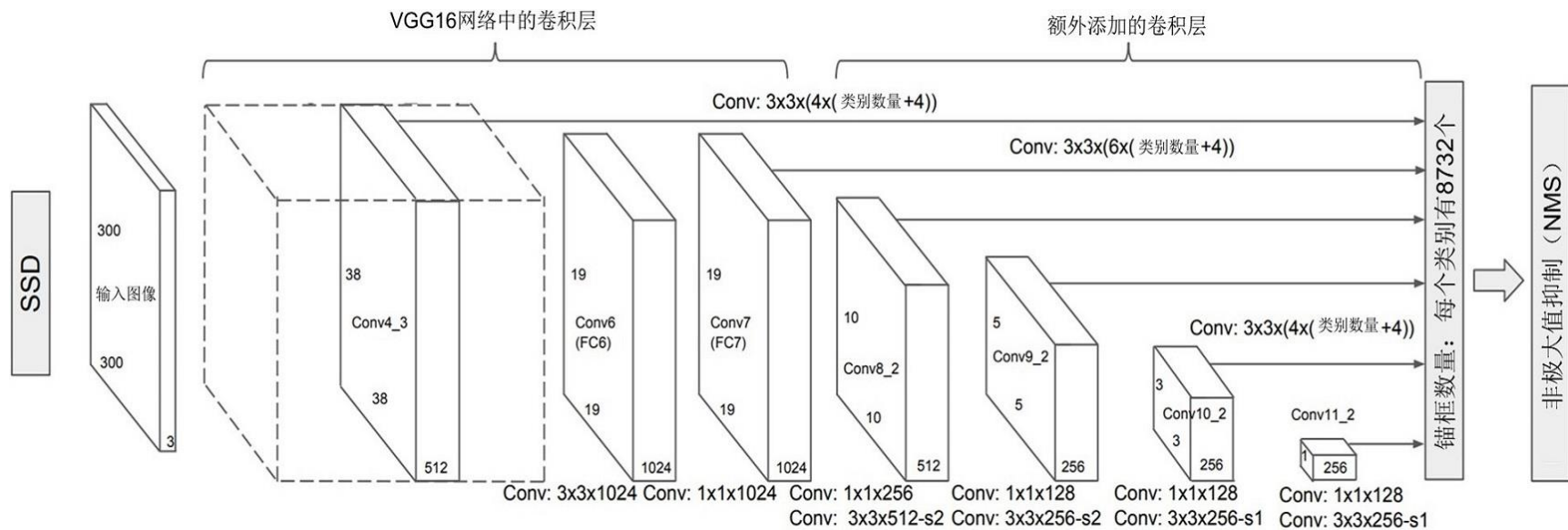


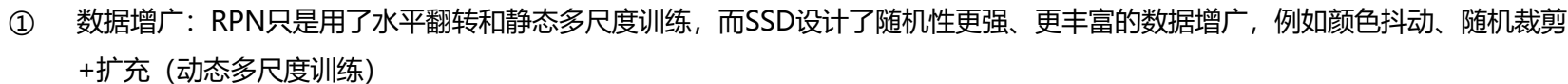
- 锚框匹配：①正样本：最佳匹配或 $\text{IoU} \geq 0.5$ ；②负样本： $\text{IoU} < 0.5$
- 匹配结果：把锚框划分为正负样本之后，一般只有几十个锚框是正样本，其他都是负样本
- 比例失衡：正样本/负样本 = 约50个正样本/约8700个负样本 $\approx 1/174$
- 导致问题：极度不平衡的正负样本比例，让网络训练朝着错误的方向优化
- RPN的解决方案：正样本保持不变，随机选择一小部分负样本出来，其他负样本忽略
- SSD的解决方案：正样本保持不变，根据分类误差损失值对负样本进行**降序排序**，选出正样本数量的3倍，其他忽略

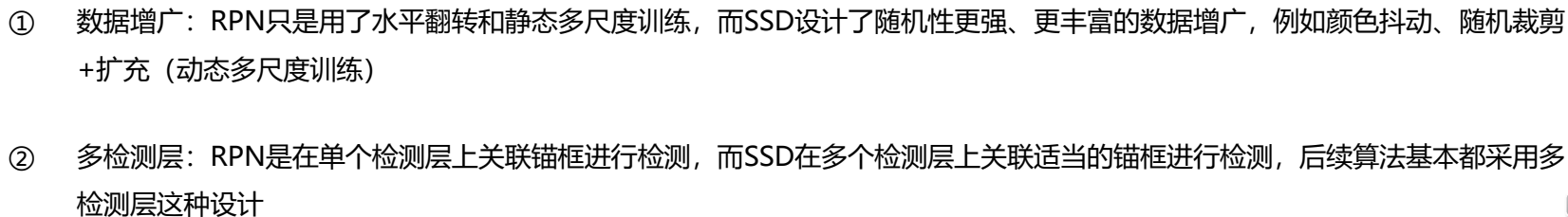


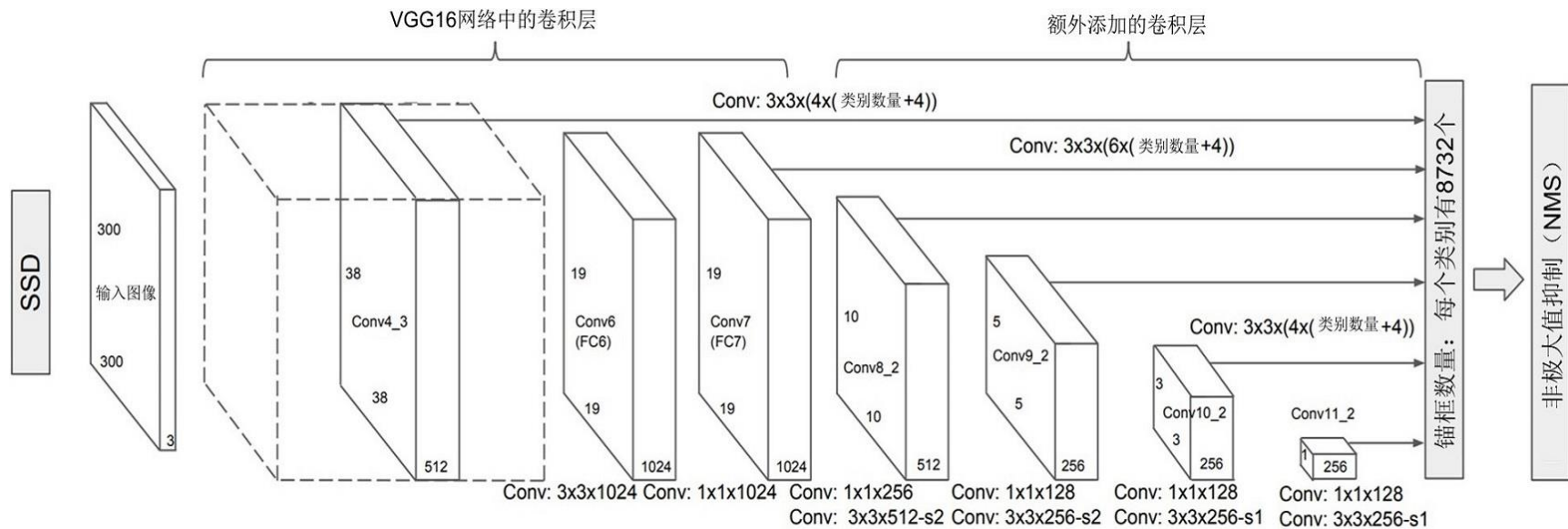


SSD检测算法总结：主要贡献







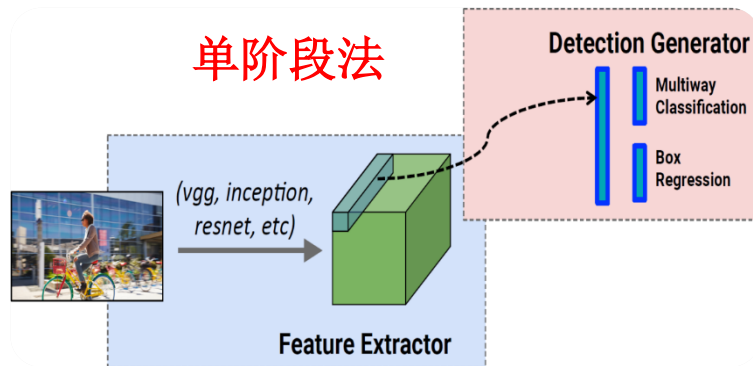
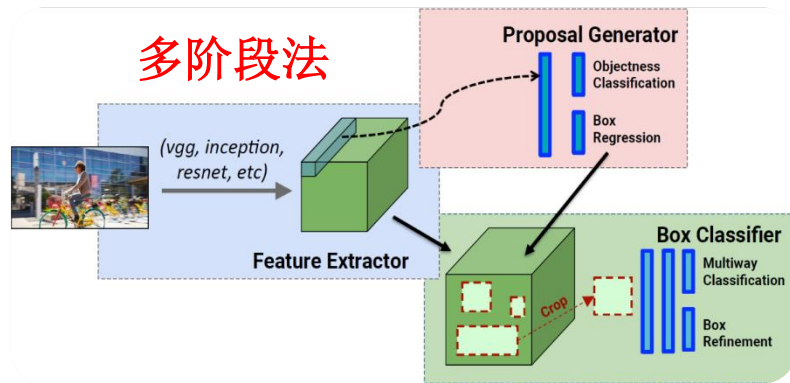


- 单阶段检测算法的集大成者，保持几十FPS的速度，精度跟多阶段检测算法差不多
- 所有代码都是基于Caffe用C++实现，方便工程部署，很多实际产品在使用
- 后续的单阶段检测算法大多都是基于SSD进行改进的





基于锚框的单阶段检测算法：RetinaNet



两类检测算法的对比

- 多阶段法：高精度，但速度较慢
- 单阶段法：速度快，但是准确率不如前者
- 单阶段法精度差的主要原因之一：**正负样本数量的极度不均衡**





基于锚框的单阶段检测算法：RetinaNet

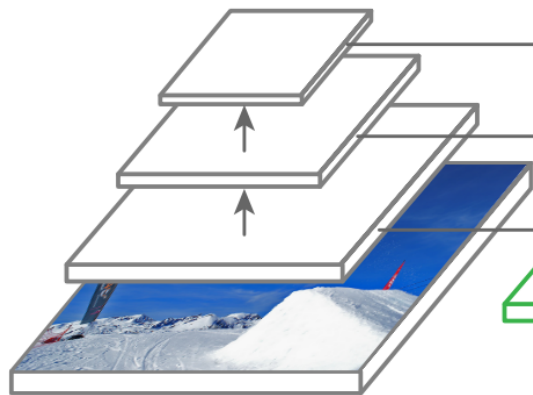
- SSD使用**难负样本挖掘**来解决正负样本比例极度不平衡的问题，而难负样本挖掘有两个问题：
 - ① 样本利用不充分：只使用了一小部分较难的负样本，大部分负样本都没有使用
 - ② 挖掘难以控制：利用正样本数量的3倍来挖负样本，有时挖太多，有时挖太少

- RetinaNet通过修改标准交叉熵损失，提出了**focal loss损失函数**：
 - ① 通过减少易分类样本的权重，使得模型在训练时更专注于难分类的样本，从而充分地利用所有样本
 - ② 使得单阶段法检测器可以达到多阶段法检测器准确率，同时不影响原有的速度

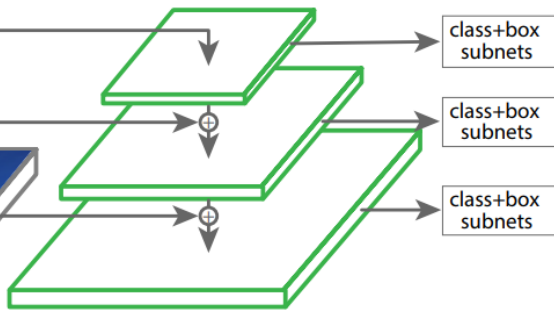




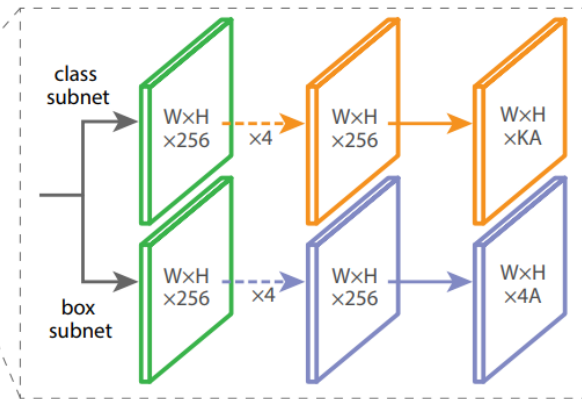
RetinaNet检测算法：整体框架



(a) ResNet



(b) feature pyramid net



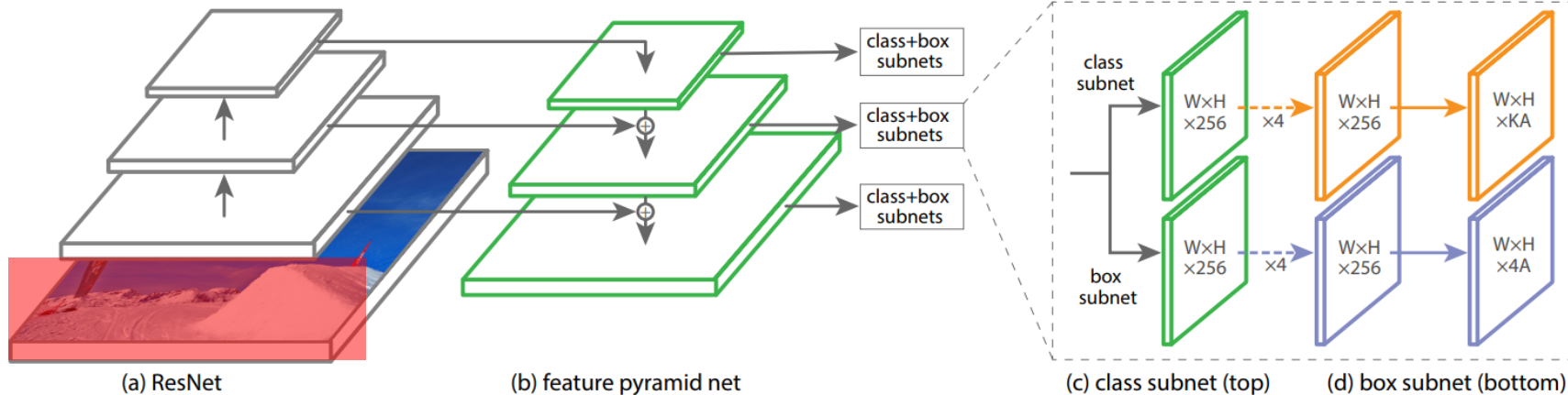
(c) class subnet (top)

(d) box subnet (bottom)





RetinaNet检测算法：输入图像



■ RetinaNet对输入图像的操作：

- ① 随机水平翻转
- ② 单尺度训练：图像短边等比例缩放至800，且长边不超过1333
- ③ 多尺度训练：图像短边等比例缩放至[640, 672, 704, 736, 768, 800]，且长边不超过1333

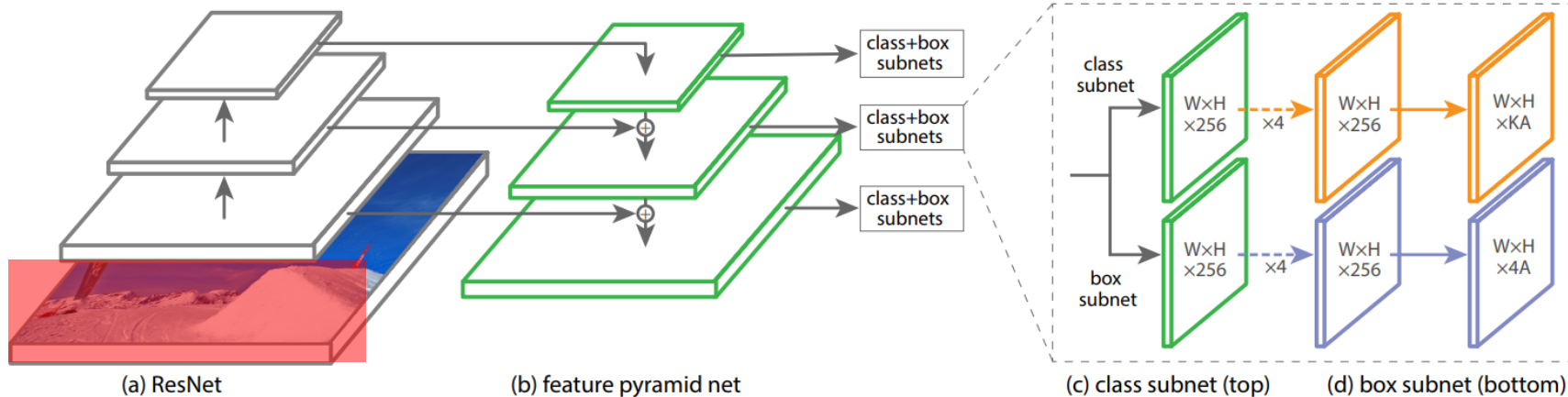
■ SSD对输入图像的操作：

- ① 颜色抖动
- ② 随机裁剪
- ③ 随机扩充
- ④ 随机水平翻转
- ⑤ 不等比例地缩放至300x300或512x512





RetinaNet检测算法：输入图像

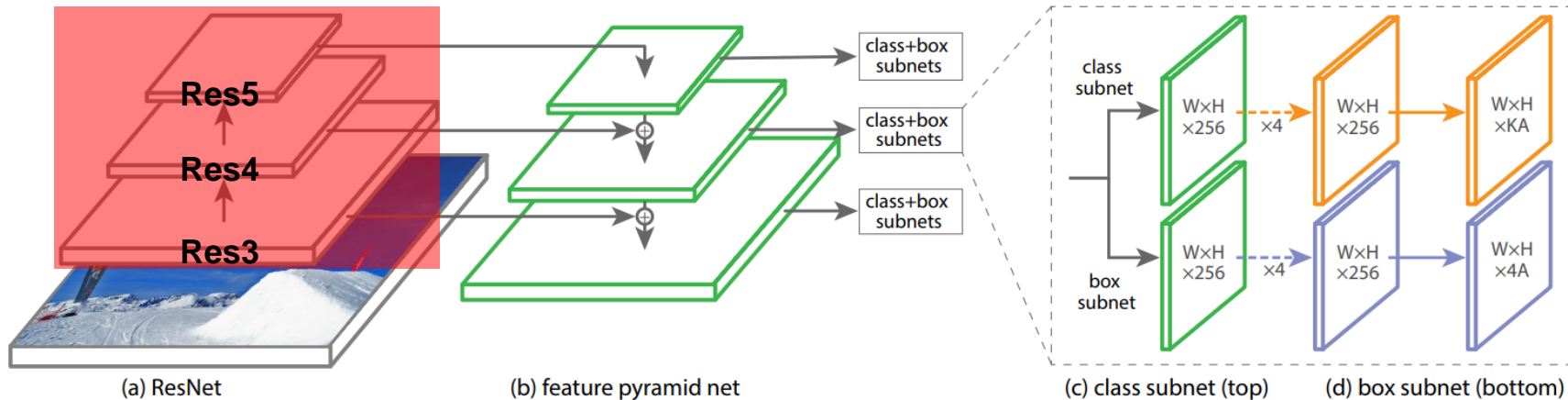


- RetinaNet对输入图像的操作 VS ■ SSD对输入图像的操作：
- ① 输入大小：RetinaNet是 $\sim 800 \times 1333$ ，而SSD是 300×300 或 512×512
 - ② 物体大小：RetinaNet输入大，物体整体较大，检测难度低，而SSD则相反
 - ③ 多尺度方式：RetinaNet是静态多尺度 (6选1)，而SSD是动态多尺度 (随机扩充+裁剪)
 - ④ 颜色抖动：RetinaNet没有使用，而SSD使用了，在某些任务某些数据上有一定效果
 - ⑤ 迭代次数：数据增广越多，迭代次数就要越多，一般是数据增广+1，迭代次数 $\times 2$





RetinaNet检测算法：基础网络

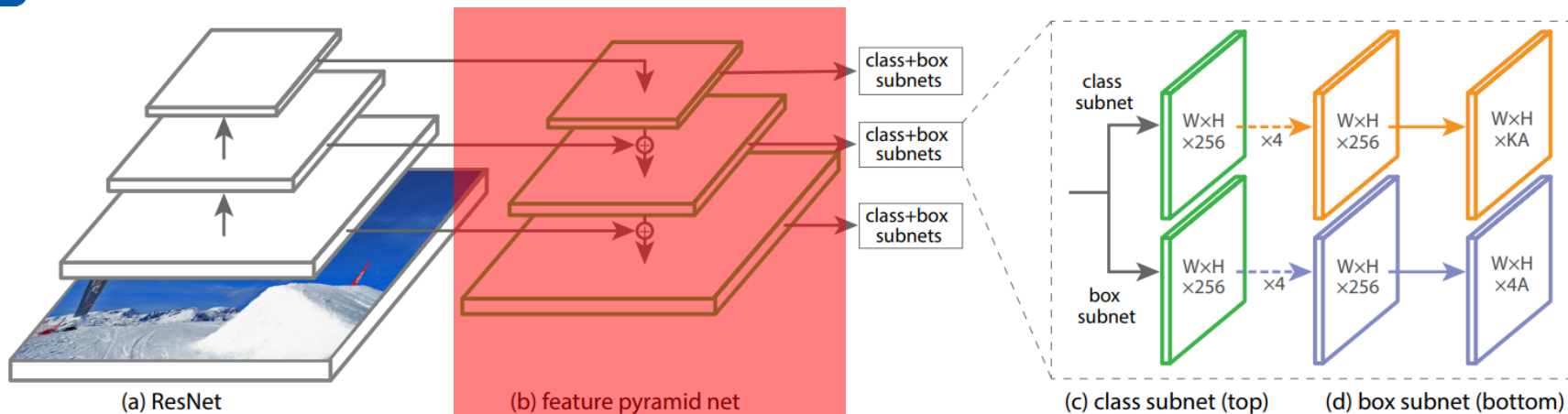


- ResNet50/101
- 所有的ResNet网络，都有5个模块组成
- 5个模块：Res1、Res2、Res3、Res4、Res5
- 下采样率： $2^1=2$ 、 $2^2=4$ 、 $2^3=8$ 、 $2^4=16$ 、 $2^5=32$
- RetinaNet选取3个模块来作为初始的检测层
- Res3、Res4、Res5



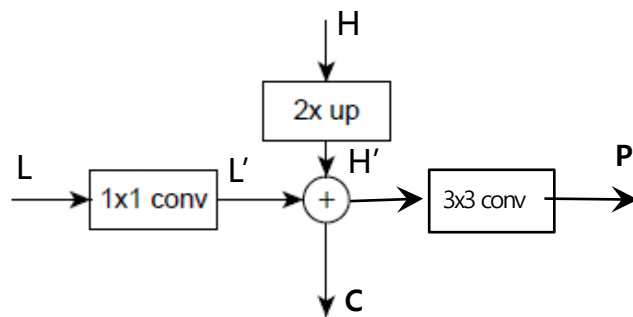


RetinaNet检测算法：特征金字塔



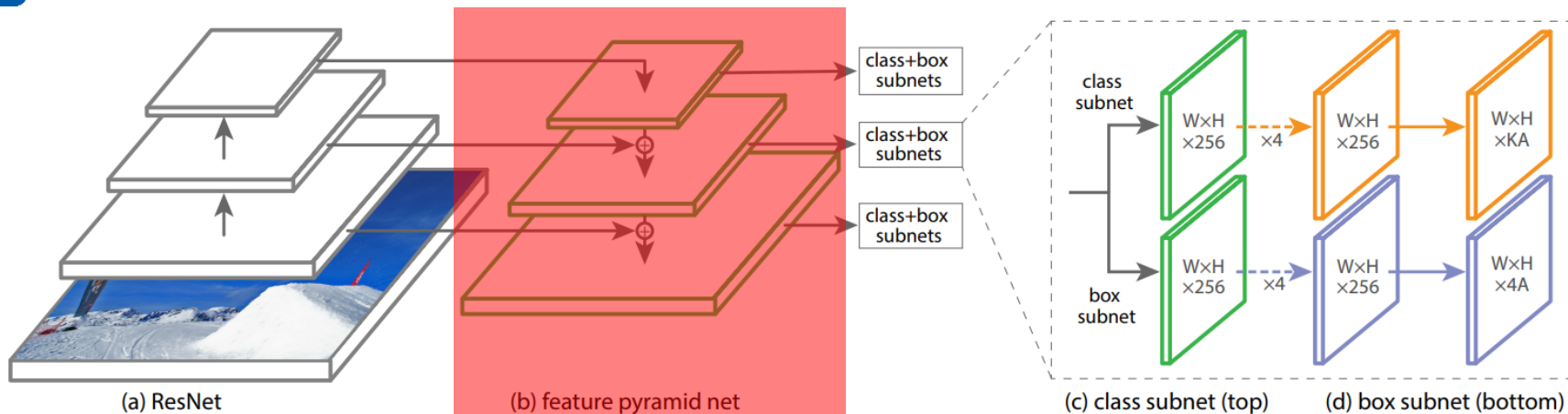
■ 利用特征金字塔强化检测层的特征：

- ① 低层特征L经过1x1卷积，得到L'
- ② 高层特征H经过上采样，得到H'
- ③ 特征融合 $C = L' + H'$
- ④ 融合特征经过3x3卷积，得到P

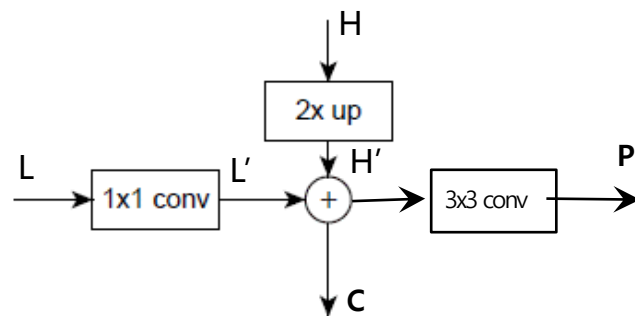




RetinaNet检测算法：特征金字塔

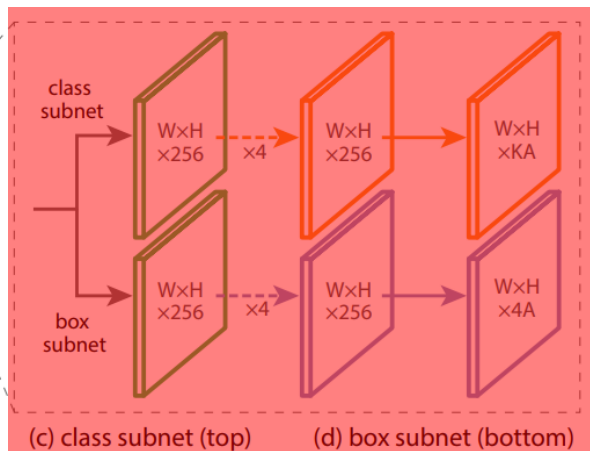
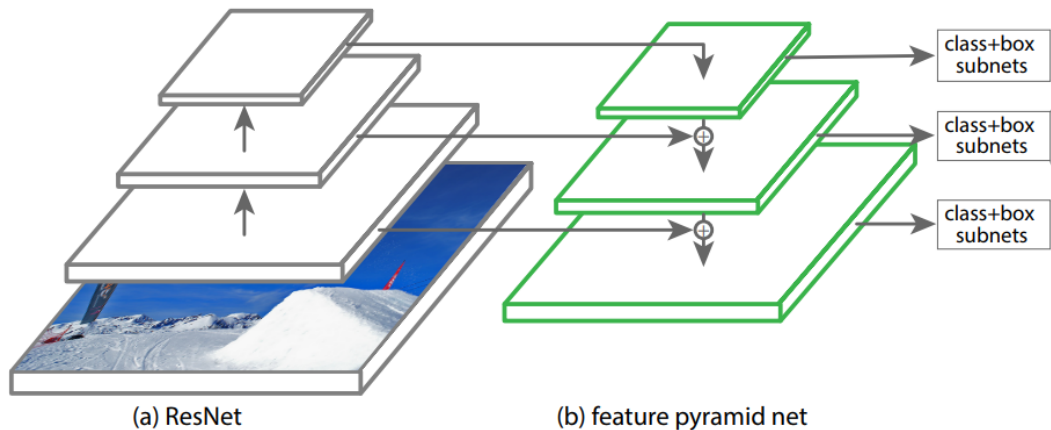


- C是下一轮融合的高层输入，P是用于检测的特征
- 上采样用的是最近邻插值
- 卷积层后不跟BN、ReLU
- 利用FPN对初始的检测层进行强化得到P3, P4, P5
- 再从P5后面使用下采样率为2的卷积层生成P6, P7





RetinaNet检测算法：检测子网络

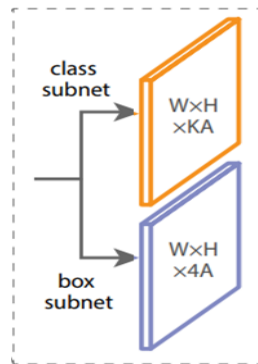


■ 检测子网络变深:

- ① 分类分支加了4个卷积层
- ② 回归分支加了4个卷积层

■ 检测子网络共享

- ① SSD中，每个检测层都有一个检测头
- ② RetinaNet中，所有检测层共用一个检测头



SSD的检测子网络





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss

- 二分类的交叉熵 (cross entropy, CE) 损失函数:

$$\text{CE}(p, y) = \begin{cases} -\log(p) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - p) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss

- 二分类的交叉熵 (cross entropy, CE) 损失函数:

$$\text{CE}(p, y) = \begin{cases} -\log(p) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - p) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- 定义 P_t 为:

$$p_t = \begin{cases} p & \text{if } y = 1 \\ 1 - p & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss

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$$p_t = \begin{cases} p & \text{if } y = 1 \\ 1 - p & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- 则可以简化为:

$$\text{CE}(p, y) = \text{CE}(p_t) = -\log(p_t).$$





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- 则可以简化为:

$$\text{CE}(p, y) = \text{CE}(p_t) = -\log(p_t).$$

p_t 越接近于1, 表示分类分的越正确





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss

- 二分类的交叉熵 (cross entropy, CE) 损失函数:

$$\text{CE}(p, y) = \text{CE}(p_t) = -\log(p_t).$$

- Focal Loss为:

$$\text{FL}(p_t) = -(1 - p_t)^\gamma \log(p_t).$$





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss

- 二分类的交叉熵 (cross entropy, CE) 损失函数:

$$\text{CE}(p, y) = \text{CE}(p_t) = -\log(p_t).$$

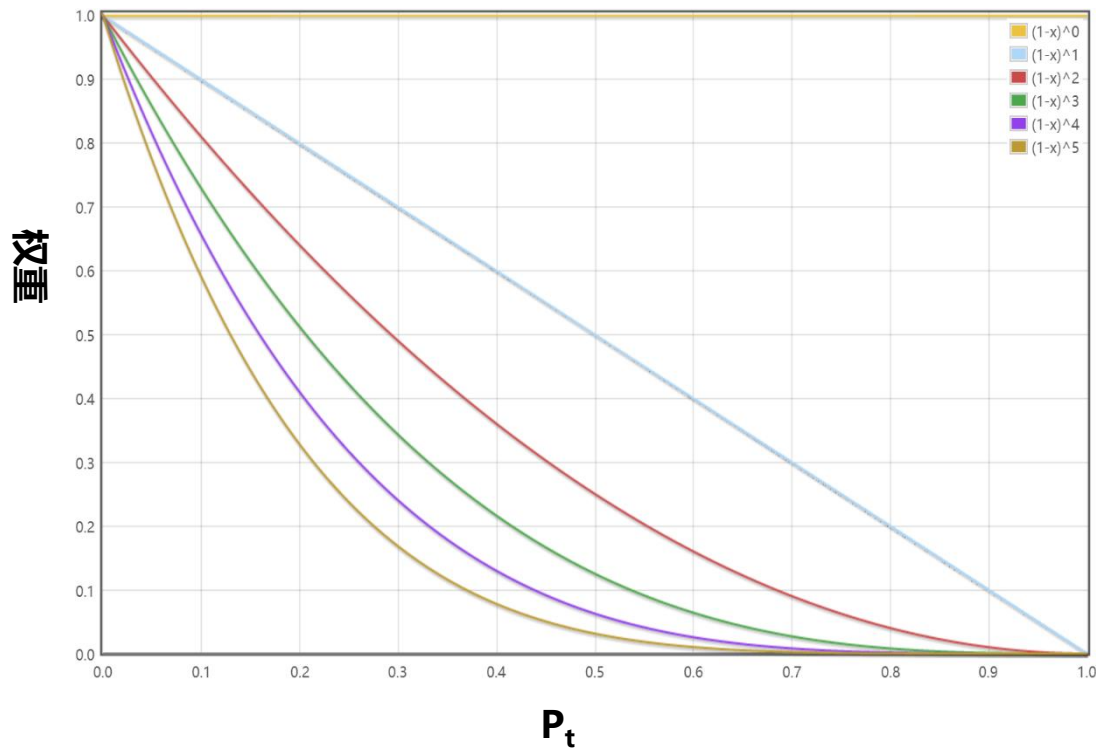
- Focal Loss为:

$$\text{FL}(p_t) = -(1 - p_t)^\gamma \log(p_t).$$





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss



$$(1 - p_t)^\gamma$$

$$\gamma = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

p_t 越接近于1,

权重越小





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss

- 二分类的交叉熵 (cross entropy, CE) 损失函数:

$$\text{CE}(p, y) = \text{CE}(p_t) = -\log(p_t)$$

- Focal Loss为:

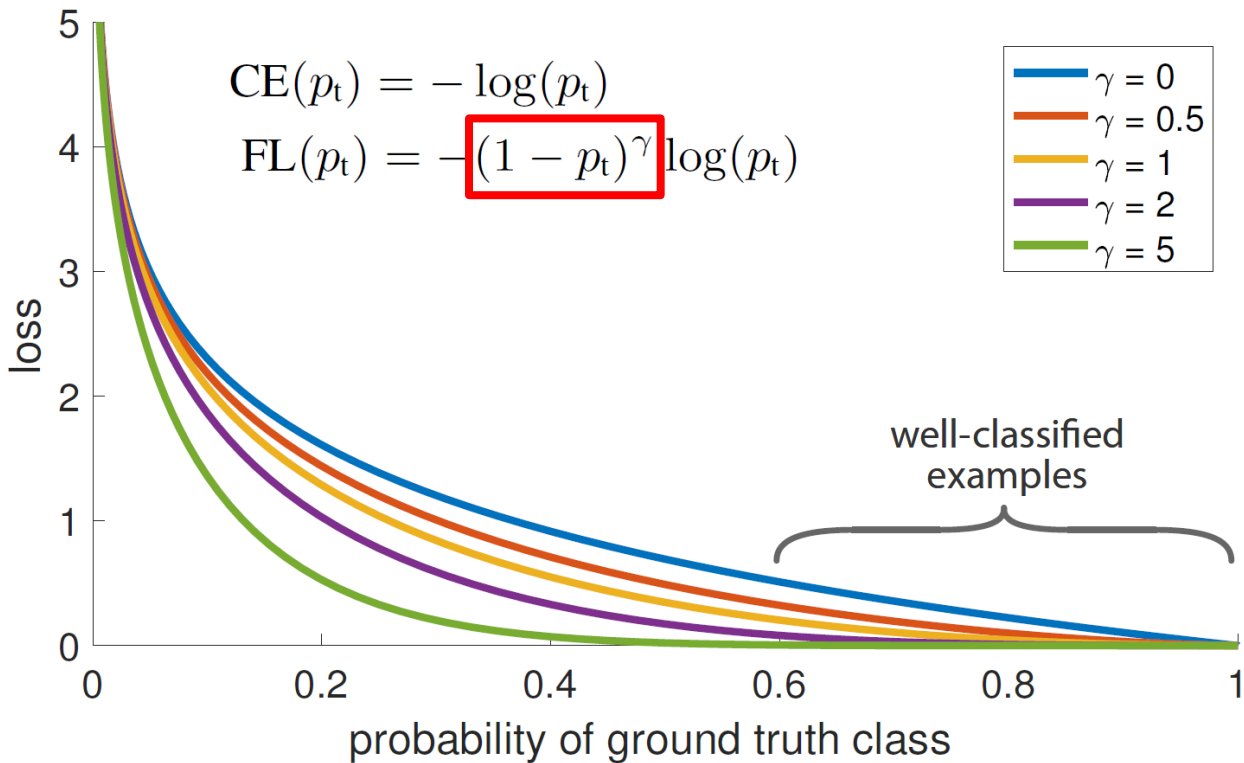
$$\text{FL}(p_t) = -\boxed{(1 - p_t)^\gamma} \log(p_t).$$

- p_t 越接近于1, 表示分类分的越正确
- 分类分的越正确, 加权的权重越小





RetinaNet检测算法: Focal Loss





RetinaNet检测算法：Focal Loss和难样本挖掘

$$CE(p_t) = -\log(p_t)$$

$$FL(p_t) = -(1 - p_t)^\gamma \log(p_t)$$

难样本挖掘

- 难样本挖掘是Hard Weight（硬加权）
- 选中的样本，权重为1
- 滤掉的样本，权重为0
- 挖掘固定比例或数量的样本
- 不能充分利用所有的样本

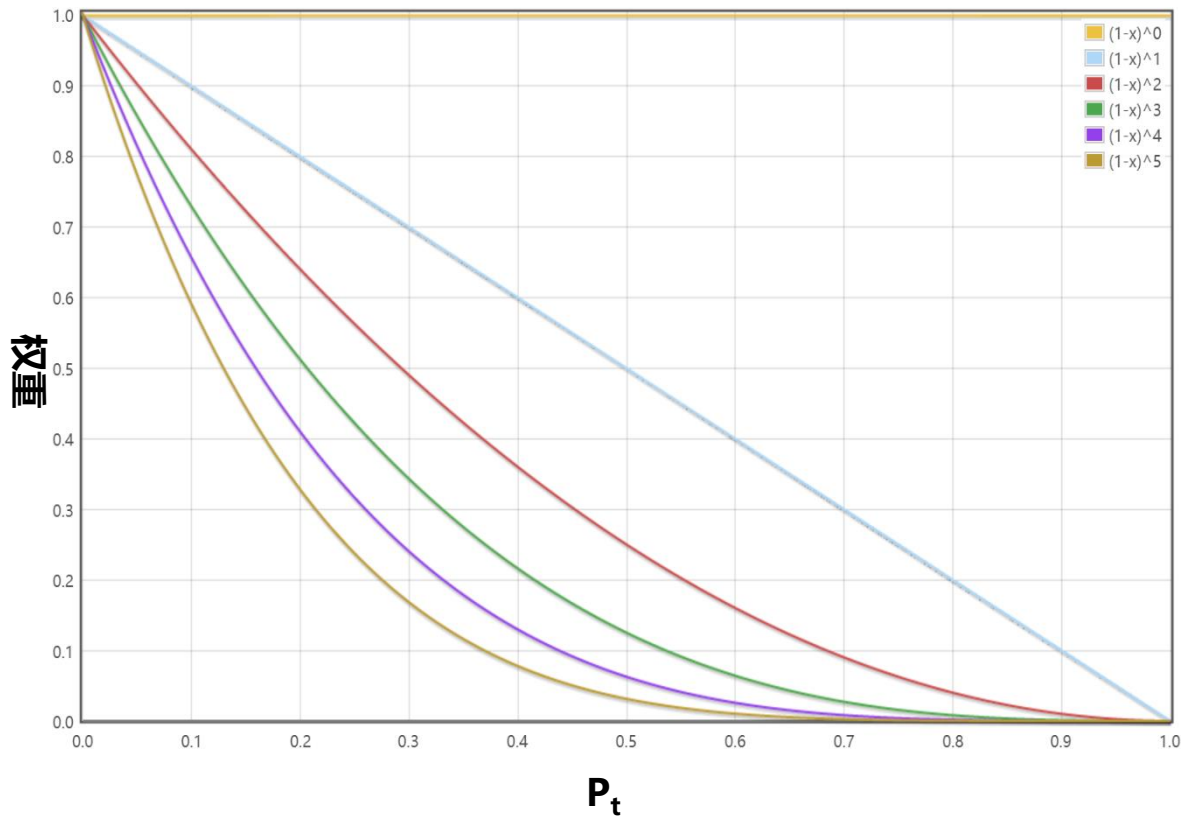
Focal Loss

- Focal Loss是Soft Weight（软加权）
- 分类分的越正确，权重越低
- 分类分的越错误，权重相对越高
- 所有的样本都参与训练
- 能够充分利用所有的样本





RetinaNet检测算法：Focal Loss和难样本挖掘



难样本挖掘

- 硬加权
- 选中的样本，权重为1
- 滤掉的样本，权重为0
- 挖掘固定比例或数量的样本
- 不能充分利用所有的样本

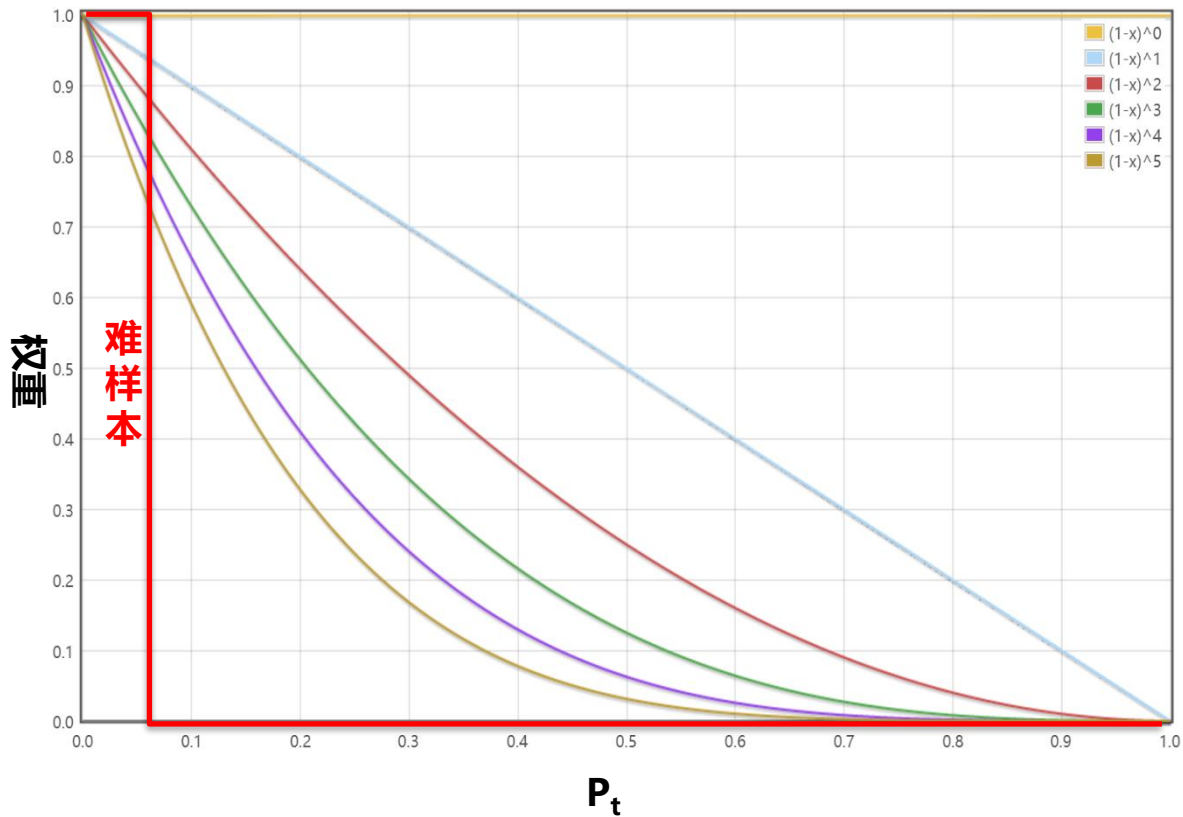
Focal Loss

- 软加权
- 分类越正确，权重越低
- 分类越错误，权重相对越高
- 所有的样本都参与训练
- 能够充分利用所有的样本





RetinaNet检测算法：Focal Loss和难样本挖掘



难样本挖掘

- 硬加权
- 选中的样本，权重为1
- 滤掉的样本，权重为0
- 挖掘固定比例或数量的样本
- 不能充分利用所有的样本

Focal Loss

- 软加权
- 分类越正确，权重越低
- 分类越错误，权重相对越高
- 所有的样本都参与训练
- 能够充分利用所有的样本





RetinaNet检测算法：模型初始化

- ResNet基础网络是用ImageNet预训练的模型进行初始化
- 所有新添加的卷积层都是用 $\sigma = 0.01$ 的高斯函数来随机初始化权重 w ，除了分类子网络中的最后一个卷积层的偏置 b ，其他卷积层的偏置都初始化为0
- 分类子网络中的最后一个卷积层的偏置 b ，用下面这个公式进行初始化：

$$b = -\log((1 - \pi)/\pi)$$

- 其中 $\pi = 0.01$ ，这意味着在训练开始时，每个锚框的前景得分大约是 ~ 0.01 ，目的是降低损失函数的初始值



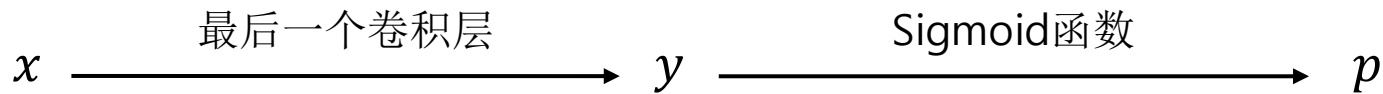


RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化



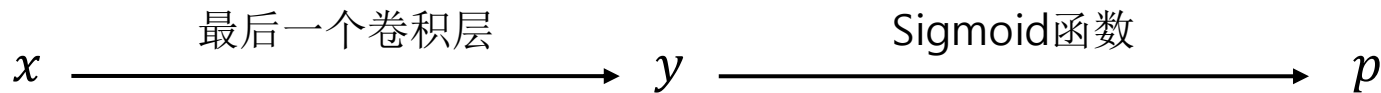


RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化





RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化



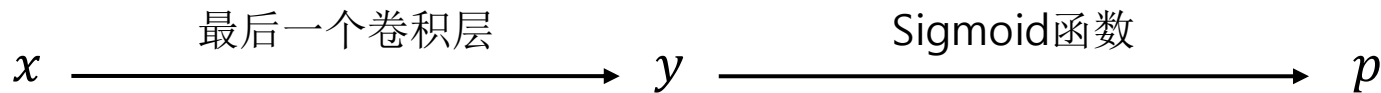
$$y = wx + b$$

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx+b)}}$$





RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化



$$y = wx + b$$

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx+b)}}$$

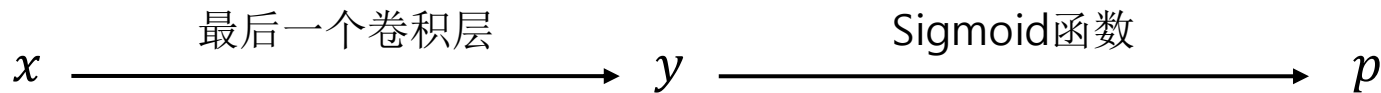
1. 权重 w 用 $\sigma=0.01$ 的Gaussian函数初始化，偏置 b 初始化为0，那么 p 为：

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-((w \approx 0)x + 0)}} = 0.5$$





RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化



$$y = wx + b$$

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(wx+b)}}$$

1. 权重 w 用 $\sigma=0.01$ 的Gaussian函数初始化, 偏置 b 初始化为0, 那么 p 为:

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-((w \approx 0)x + 0)}} = 0.5$$

2. 权重 w 用 $\sigma=0.01$ 的Gaussian函数初始化, 偏置 b 初始化为 $-\log((1-\pi)/\pi)$, 那么 p 为:

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-((w \approx 0)x - \log((1-\pi)/\pi))}} = \pi = 0.01$$





RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化

P从0.5到0.01的作用





RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化

P从0.5到0.01的作用

■ P=0.5时

$$CE(p, y) = \begin{cases} -\log(p) = -\log(0.5) = 0.693, & \text{正样本} \\ -\log(1 - p) = -\log(0.5) = 0.693, & \text{负样本} \end{cases}$$





RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化

P从0.5到0.01的作用

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■ P=0.01时

$$CE(p, y) = \begin{cases} -\log(p) = -\log(0.01) = 4.605, & \text{正样本} \\ -\log(1-p) = -\log(0.99) = 0.010, & \text{负样本} \end{cases}$$





RetinaNet检测算法：分类子网络初始化

P从0.5到0.01的作用

■ P=0.5时

$$CE(p, y) = \begin{cases} -\log(p) = -\log(0.5) = 0.693, & \text{正样本} \\ -\log(1-p) = -\log(0.5) = 0.693, & \text{负样本} \end{cases}$$

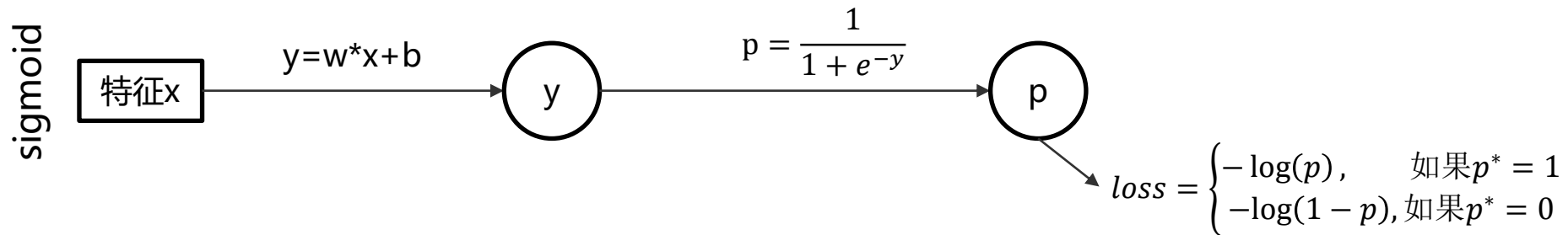
■ P=0.01时

$$CE(p, y) = \begin{cases} -\log(p) = -\log(0.01) = 4.605, & \text{正样本} \\ -\log(1-p) = -\log(0.99) = 0.010, & \text{负样本} \end{cases}$$

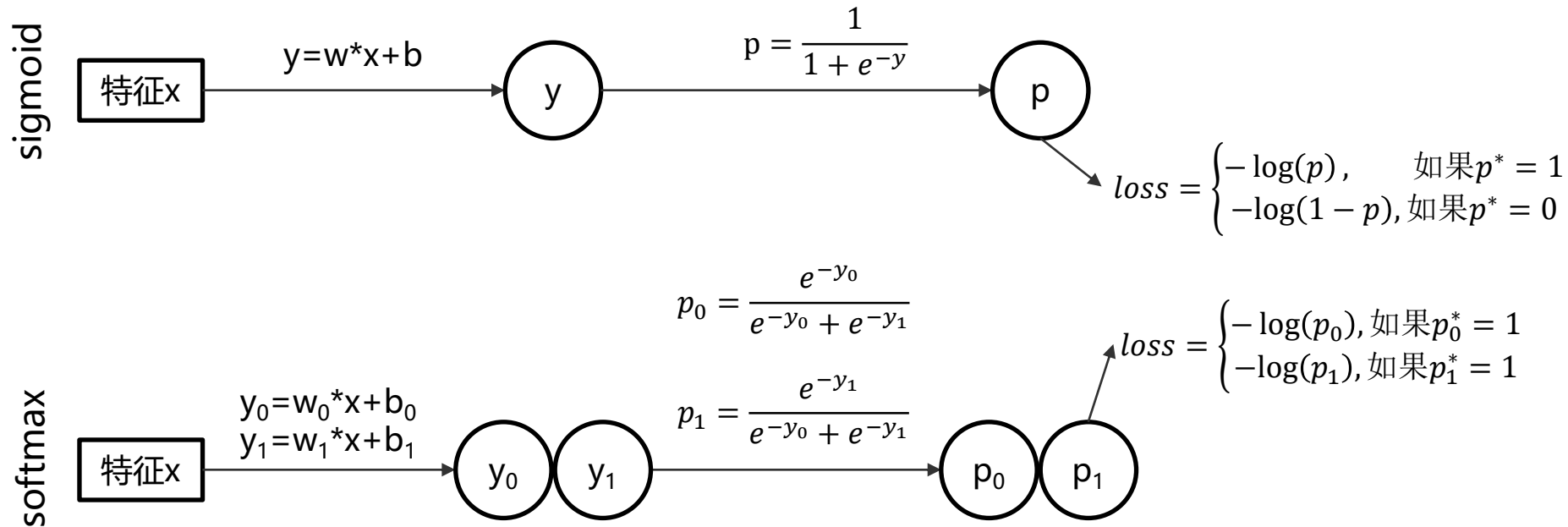
- 当正负样本为1:10时, loss从 $0.693+0.693*10=7.623$ 变为 $4.605+0.010*10=4.705$, 减小1.62倍
- 当正负样本为1:100时, loss从 $0.693+0.693*100=69.993$ 变为 $4.605+0.010*100=5.605$, 减小12.49倍
- 当正负样本为1:1000时, loss从 $0.693+0.693*1000=693.693$ 变为 $4.605+0.010*1000=14.605$, 减小47.50倍
- 当正负样本为1:10000时, loss从 $0.693+0.693*10000=6930.693$ 变为 $4.605+0.010*10000=104.605$, 减小66.26倍



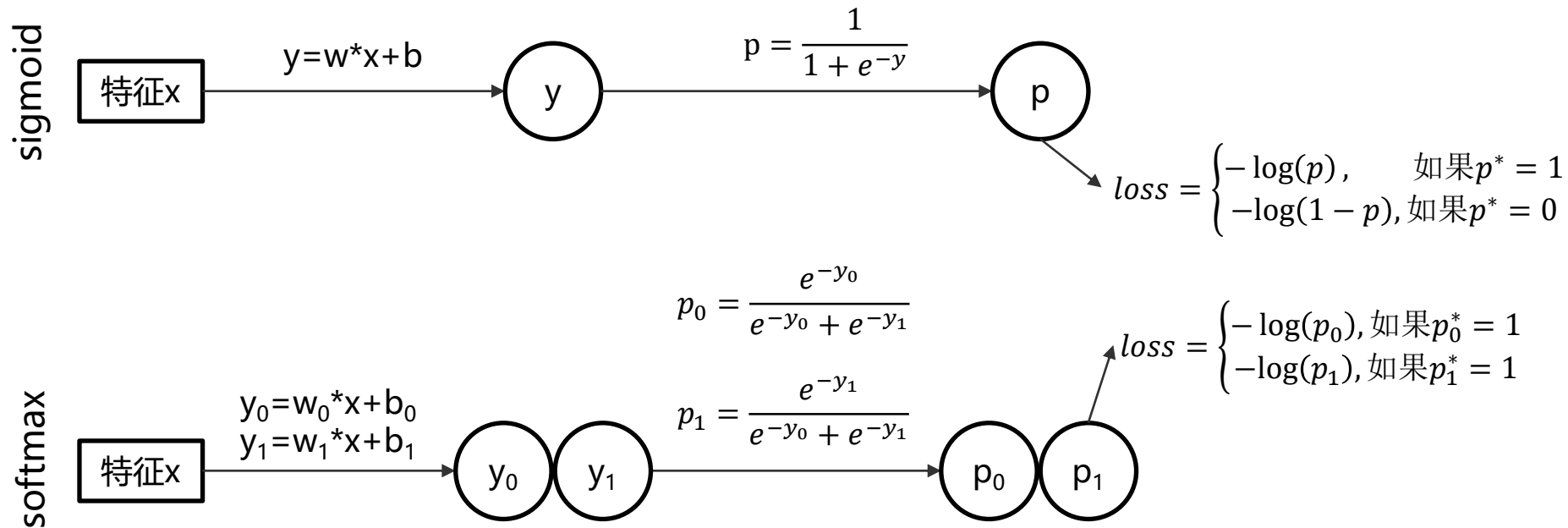
RetinaNet检测算法: Sigmoid和Softmax做二分类



RetinaNet检测算法: Sigmoid和Softmax做二分类



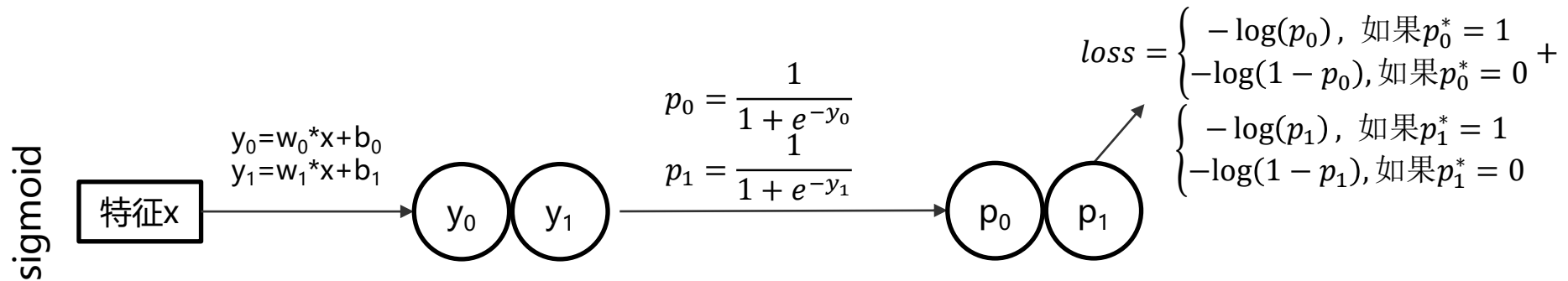
RetinaNet检测算法: Sigmoid和Softmax做二分类



二分类任务时, softmax跟sigmoid等价

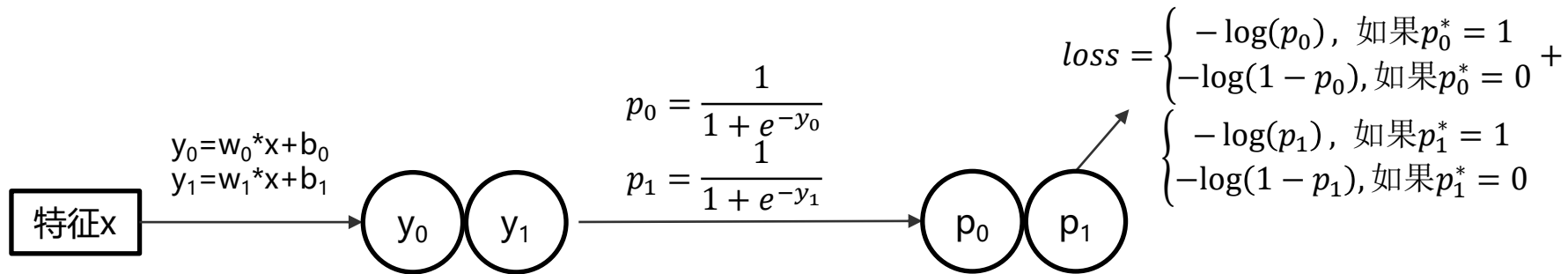


RetinaNet检测算法: Sigmoid和Softmax做多分类

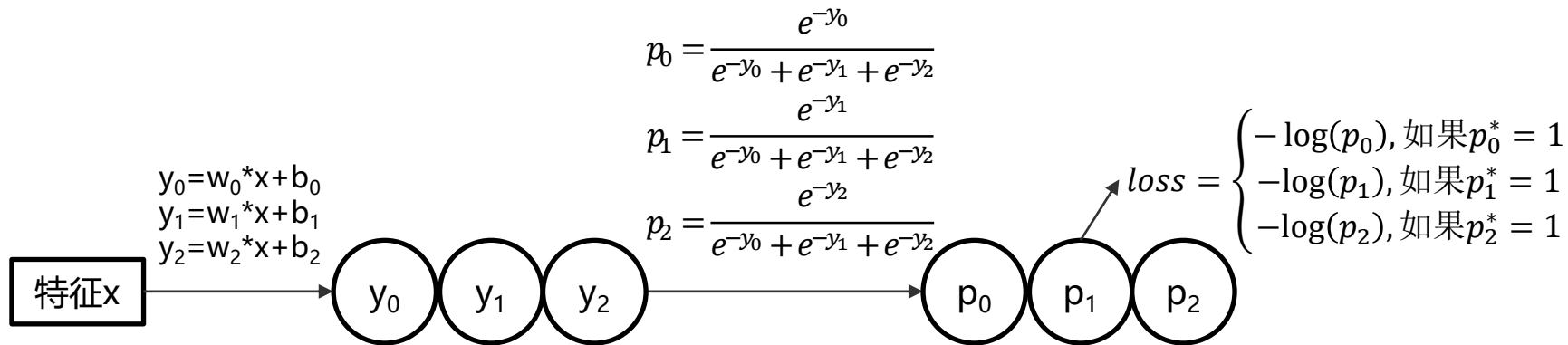


RetinaNet检测算法: Sigmoid和Softmax做多分类

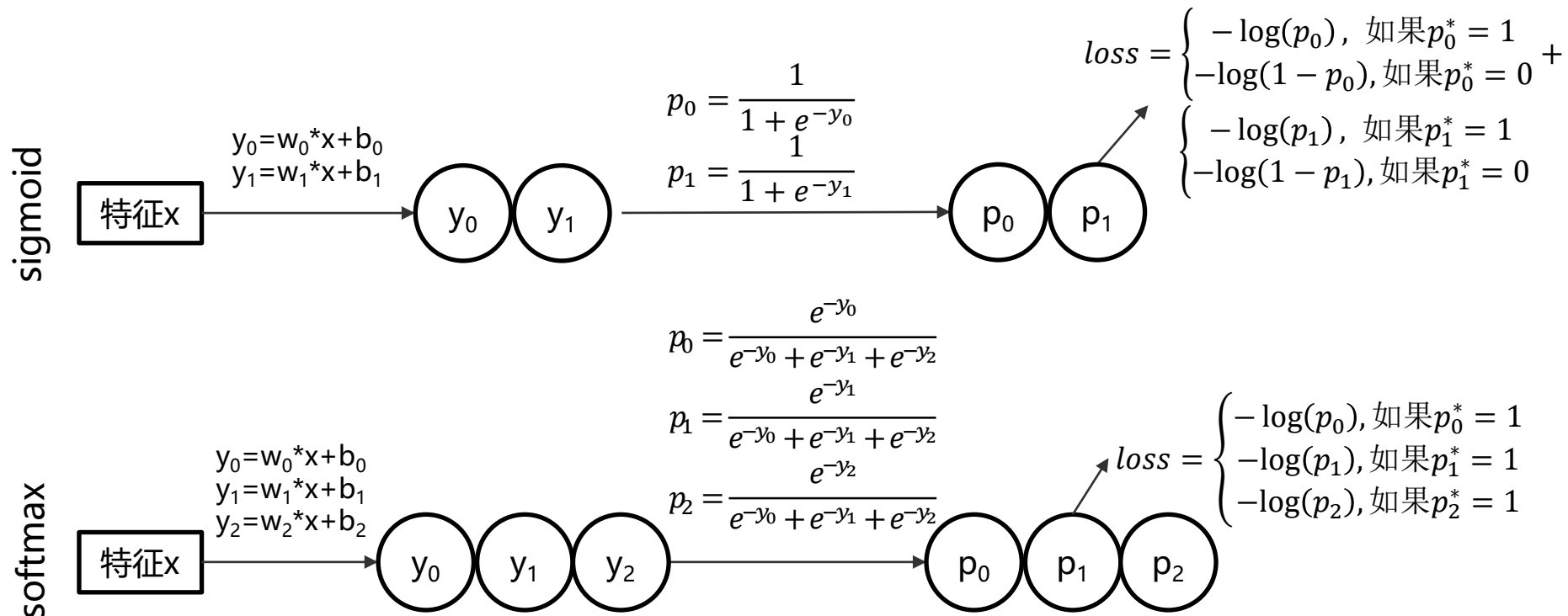
sigmoid



softmax



RetinaNet检测算法: Sigmoid和Softmax做多分类



多 (三) 分类任务时, softmax跟sigmoid不同





RetinaNet检测算法：Sigmoid和Softmax对比

	Sigmoid	Softmax	异同
检测二分类	<ol style="list-style-type: none">最后一层输入是1维度的x正样本的概率$p_1 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$负样本的概率$p_0 = 1 - p_1$	<ol style="list-style-type: none">最后一层输入是2维度的x_0, x_1正样本的概率$p_1 = \frac{e^{x_1}}{e^{x_0}+e^{x_1}}$负样本的概率$p_0 = \frac{e^{x_0}}{e^{x_0}+e^{x_1}}$	<ol style="list-style-type: none">换算$x = \frac{x_1}{x_0}$二分类时，sigmoid loss与softmax loss等价，只是softmax会多一个维度
检测N分类	<ol style="list-style-type: none">最后一层输入是N维度的x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}属于某一类的概率$p_n = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x_n}}$不属于某一类的概率$p'_n = 1 - p_n$	<ol style="list-style-type: none">最后一层输入是N+1维度的$x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}, x_N$属于某一类的概率$p_n = \frac{e^{x_n}}{e^{x_0}+e^{x_1}+\dots+e^{x_n}+\dots+e^{x_N}}$不属于某一类的概率$p'_n = 1 - p_n = \frac{e^{x_0}+e^{x_1}+\dots+e^{x_{n-1}}+e^{x_{n+1}}+\dots+e^{x_N}}{e^{x_0}+e^{x_1}+\dots+e^{x_n}+\dots+e^{x_N}}$	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Softmax有类间归一化操作，故有显性的互斥性，即属于某一类，就不能属于其他类Sigmoid没有类间归一化操作，故没有显性的互斥性Softmax会比Sigmoid多一个维度





RetinaNet代码架构解读：配置文件

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1  _BASE_: "../Base-RetinaNet.yaml"
2  MODEL:
3    WEIGHTS: "detectron2://ImageNetPretrained/MSRA/R-50.pkl"
4    RESNETS:
5      DEPTH: 50
```

- retinanet_R_50_FPN_1x.yaml





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- retinanet_R_50_FPN_1x.yaml
- 基础网络是ImageNet预训练ResNet50+FPN





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14     SMOOTH_L1_LOSS_BETA: 0.0
15  DATASETS:
16    TRAIN: ("coco_2017_train",)
17    TEST: ("coco_2017_val",)
18  SOLVER:
19    IMS_PER_BATCH: 16
20    BASE_LR: 0.01 # Note that RetinaNet uses a different default learning rate
21    STEPS: (60000, 80000)
22    MAX_ITER: 90000
23  INPUT:
24    MIN_SIZE_TRAIN: (640, 672, 704, 736, 768, 800)
25  VERSION: 2
```

- retinanet_R_50_FPN_1x.yaml
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- 初始检测层: res3、res4、res5
- 最终检测层: P3、P4、P5、P6、P7





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- 检测层stride: 8、16、32、64、128
- 锚框大小: $32 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $64 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $128 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $256 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $512 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$
- 锚框比例: 每层都是[0.5, 1.0, 2.0]





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13     IOU_LABELS: [0, -1, 1]
14     SMOOTH_L1_LOSS_SCALE: 0.5
15   DATASETS:
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- 锚框比例: 每层都是[0.5, 1.0, 2.0]
- 锚框匹配: $\theta^+ = 0.5$, $\theta^- = 0.4$





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- 使用数据: COCO 2017的训练集和验证集





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- 最终检测层: P3、P4、P5、P6、P7
- 检测层stride: 8、16、32、64、128
- 锚框大小: $32 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $64 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $128 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $256 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $512 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$
- 锚框比例: 每层都是[0.5, 1.0, 2.0]
- 锚框匹配: $\theta^+ = 0.5$, $\theta^- = 0.4$
- 使用数据: COCO 2017的训练集和验证集
- 优化策略: 组批次16, lr0.01, 9万次迭代





RetinaNet代码架构解读：配置文件

```
retinanet_R_50_FPN_1x.yaml
1  _BASE_: "../Base-RetinaNet.yaml"
2  MODEL:
3    WEIGHTS: "detectron2://ImageNetPretrained/MSRA/R-50.pkl"
4    RESNETS:
5      DEPTH: 50
```

```
Base-RetinaNet.yaml
1  MODEL:
2    META_ARCHITECTURE: "RetinaNet"
3    BACKBONE:
4      NAME: "build_retinanet_resnet_fpn_backbone"
5    RESNETS:
6      OUT_FEATURES: ["res3", "res4", "res5"]
7    ANCHOR_GENERATOR:
8      SIZES: !!python/object/apply:eval ["[x, x * 2**(1.0/3), x * 2**(2.0/3)] for x in [32, 64, 128, 256, 512]]"
9    FPN:
10     IN_FEATURES: ["res3", "res4", "res5"]
11    RETINANET:
12     IOU_THRESHOLDS: [0.4, 0.5]
13     IOU_LABELS: [0, -1, 1]
14     SMOOTH_L1_LOSS_BETA: 0.0
15    DATASETS:
16     TRAIN: ("coco_2017_train",)
17     TEST: ("coco_2017_val",)
18    SOLVER:
19     IMS_PER_BATCH: 16
20     BASE_LR: 0.01 # Note that RetinaNet uses a different default learning rate
21     STEPS: (60000, 80000)
22     MAX_ITER: 90000
23    INPUT:
24     MIN_SIZE_TRAIN: (640, 672, 704, 736, 768, 800)
25    VERSION: 2
```

- retinanet_R_50_FPN_1x.yaml
- 基础网络是ImageNet预训练ResNet50+FPN
- 初始检测层: res3、res4、res5
- 最终检测层: P3、P4、P5、P6、P7
- 检测层stride: 8、16、32、64、128
- 锚框大小: $32 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $64 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $128 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $256 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$ 、 $512 \times [1, 2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}]$
- 锚框比例: 每层都是[0.5, 1.0, 2.0]
- 锚框匹配: $\theta^+ = 0.5$, $\theta^- = 0.4$
- 使用数据: COCO 2017的训练集和验证集
- 优化策略: 组批次16, lr0.01, 9万次迭代
- 多尺度训练: [648, 672, 704, 736, 768, 800]





RetinaNet代码架构解读：算法流程

构建

- 模型构建
- 优化器构建
- 数据构建



训练

- 数据处理
- 特征提取
- 网络训练



测试

- 数据处理
- 特征提取
- 生成检测结果





RetinaNet代码架构解读：算法流程

构建

- 模型构建
- 优化器构建
- 数据构建





RetinaNet代码架构解读：构建


```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```





RetinaNet代码架构解读：模型构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```



```
self.backbone = build_backbone(cfg)

backbone_shape = self.backbone.output_shape()
feature_shapes = [backbone_shape[f] for f in self.in_features]
self.head = RetinaNetHead(cfg, feature_shapes)
self.anchor_generator = build_anchor_generator(cfg, feature_shapes)

# Matching and loss
self.box2box_transform = Box2BoxTransform(weights=cfg.MODEL.RPN.BBOX_REG_WEIGHTS)
self.anchor_matcher = Matcher(
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_THRESHOLDS,
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_LABELS,
    allow_low_quality_matches=True,
)
```





RetinaNet代码架构解读：模型构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```

```
self.backbone = build_backbone(cfg)
```

```
backbone_shape = self.backbone.output_shape()
feature_shapes = [backbone_shape[f] for f in self.in_features]
self.head = RetinaNetHead(cfg, feature_shapes)
self.anchor_generator = build_anchor_generator(cfg, feature_shapes)
```

Matching and loss

```
self.box2box_transform = Box2BoxTransform(weights=cfg.MODEL.RPN.BBOX_REG_WEIGHTS)
self.anchor_matcher = Matcher(
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_THRESHOLDS,
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_LABELS,
    allow_low_quality_matches=True,
)
```

```
def build_retinanet_resnet_fpn_backbone(cfg, input_shape: ShapeSpec):
    """
    Args:
        cfg: a detectron2 CfgNode

    Returns:
        backbone (Backbone): backbone module, must be a subclass of :class:`Backbone`
    """
    bottom_up = build_resnet_backbone(cfg, input_shape)
    in_features = cfg.MODEL.FPN.IN_FEATURES
    out_channels = cfg.MODEL.FPN.OUT_CHANNELS
    in_channels_p6p7 = bottom_up.output_shape()["res5"].channels

    backbone = FPN(
        bottom_up=bottom_up,
        in_features=in_features,
        out_channels=out_channels,
        norm=cfg.MODEL.FPN.NORM,
        top_block=LastLevelP6P7(in_channels_p6p7, out_channels),
        fuse_type=cfg.MODEL.FPN.FUSE_TYPE,
    )

    return backbone
```

ResNet构建

FPN构建





RetinaNet代码架构解读：模型构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```

```
self.backbone = build_backbone(cfg)
```

```
backbone_shape = self.backbone.output_shape()
feature_shapes = [backbone_shape[f] for f in self.in_features]
```

```
self.head = RetinaNetHead(cfg, feature_shapes)
```

锚框预测的构建

```
self.anchor_generator = build_anchor_generator(cfg, feature_shapes)
```

```
# Matching and loss
```

```
self.box2box_transform = Box2BoxTransform(weights=cfg.MODEL.RPN.BBOX_REG_WEIGHTS)
```

```
self.anchor_matcher = Matcher(
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_THRESHOLDS,
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_LABELS,
    allow_low_quality_matches=True,
```

```
)
```

```
def build_retinanet_resnet_fpn_backbone(cfg, input_shape: ShapeSpec):
    """
    Args:
        cfg: a detectron2 CfgNode

    Returns:
        backbone (Backbone): backbone module, must be a subclass of :class:`Backbone`
    """
    bottom_up = build_resnet_backbone(cfg, input_shape)
    in_features = cfg.MODEL.FPN.IN_FEATURES
    out_channels = cfg.MODEL.FPN.OUT_CHANNELS
    in_channels_p6p7 = bottom_up.output_shape()["res5"].channels

    backbone = FPN(
        bottom_up=bottom_up,
        in_features=in_features,
        out_channels=out_channels,
        norm=cfg.MODEL.FPN.NORM,
        top_block=LastLevelP6P7(in_channels_p6p7, out_channels),
        fuse_type=cfg.MODEL.FPN.FUSE_TYPE,
    )

    return backbone
```

ResNet构建

FPN构建





RetinaNet代码架构解读：模型构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```

```
self.backbone = build_backbone(cfg)
```

```
backbone_shape = self.backbone.output_shape()
feature_shapes = [backbone_shape[f] for f in self.in_features]
```

```
self.head = RetinaNetHead(cfg, feature_shapes)
```

```
self.anchor_generator = build_anchor_generator(cfg, feature_shapes)
```

锚框预测的构建

锚框的构建

```
def build_retinanet_resnet_fpn_backbone(cfg, input_shape: ShapeSpec):
    """
    Args:
        cfg: a detectron2 CfgNode

    Returns:
        backbone (Backbone): backbone module, must be a subclass of :class:`Backbone`
    """
    bottom_up = build_resnet_backbone(cfg, input_shape)
    in_features = cfg.MODEL.FPN.IN_FEATURES
    out_channels = cfg.MODEL.FPN.OUT_CHANNELS
    in_channels_p6p7 = bottom_up.output_shape()["res5"].channels

    backbone = FPN(
        bottom_up=bottom_up,
        in_features=in_features,
        out_channels=out_channels,
        norm=cfg.MODEL.FPN.NORM,
        top_block=LastLevelFP6P7(in_channels_p6p7, out_channels),
        fuse_type=cfg.MODEL.FPN.FUSE_TYPE,
    )

    return backbone
```

ResNet构建

FPN构建

```
# Matching and loss
self.box2box_transform = Box2BoxTransform(weights=cfg.MODEL.RPN.BBOX_REG_WEIGHTS)
self.anchor_matcher = Matcher(
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_THRESHOLDS,
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_LABELS,
    allow_low_quality_matches=True,
)
```





RetinaNet代码架构解读：模型构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```

```
self.backbone = build_backbone(cfg)
```

```
backbone_shape = self.backbone.output_shape()
feature_shapes = [backbone_shape[f] for f in self.in_features]
self.head = RetinaNetHead(cfg, feature_shapes)
self.anchor_generator = build_anchor_generator(cfg, feature_shapes)
```

锚框预测的构建

锚框的构建

```
# Matching and loss
```

```
self.box2box_transform = Box2BoxTransform(weights=cfg.MODEL.RPN.B
self.anchor_matcher = Matcher(
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_THRESHOLDS,
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_LABELS,
    allow_low_quality_matches=True,
)
```

锚框变换的构建

```
def build_retinanet_resnet_fpn_backbone(cfg, input_shape: ShapeSpec):
    """
    Args:
        cfg: a detectron2 CfgNode

    Returns:
        backbone (Backbone): backbone module, must be a subclass of :class:`Backbone`
    """
    bottom_up = build_resnet_backbone(cfg, input_shape)
    in_features = cfg.MODEL.FPN.IN_FEATURES
    out_channels = cfg.MODEL.FPN.OUT_CHANNELS
    in_channels_p6p7 = bottom_up.output_shape()["res5"].channels

    backbone = FPN(
        bottom_up=bottom_up,
        in_features=in_features,
        out_channels=out_channels,
        norm=cfg.MODEL.FPN.NORM,
        top_block=LastLevelFP7(in_channels_p6p7, out_channels),
        fuse_type=cfg.MODEL.FPN.FUSE_TYPE,
    )

    return backbone
```

ResNet构建

FPN构建





RetinaNet代码架构解读：模型构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```

```
self.backbone = build_backbone(cfg)
```

```
backbone_shape = self.backbone.output_shape()
feature_shapes = [backbone_shape[f] for f in self.in_features]
self.head = RetinaNetHead(cfg, feature_shapes)
self.anchor_generator = build_anchor_generator(cfg, feature_shapes)
```

锚框预测的构建

锚框的构建

```
# Matching and loss
```

```
self.box2box_transform = Box2BoxTransform(weights=cfg.MODEL.RPN.B
self.anchor_matcher = Matcher(
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_THRESHOLDS,
    cfg.MODEL.RETINANET.IOU_LABELS,
    allow_low_quality_matches=True,
)
```

锚框变换的构建

锚框匹配的构建

```
def build_retinanet_resnet_fpn_backbone(cfg, input_shape: ShapeSpec):
    """
    Args:
        cfg: a detectron2 CfgNode

    Returns:
        backbone (Backbone): backbone module, must be a subclass of :class:`Backbone`.
    """
    bottom_up = build_resnet_backbone(cfg, input_shape)
    in_features = cfg.MODEL.FPN.IN_FEATURES
    out_channels = cfg.MODEL.FPN.OUT_CHANNELS
    in_channels_p6p7 = bottom_up.output_shape()["res5"].channels

    backbone = FPN(
        bottom_up=bottom_up,
        in_features=in_features,
        out_channels=out_channels,
        norm=cfg.MODEL.FPN.NORM,
        top_block=LastLevelP6P7(in_channels_p6p7, out_channels),
        fuse_type=cfg.MODEL.FPN.FUSE_TYPE,
    )

    return backbone
```

ResNet构建

FPN构建





RetinaNet代码架构解读：优化器构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```

```
self.scheduler = self.build_lr_scheduler(cfg, optimizer)
# Assume no other objects need to be checkpointed.
# We can later make it checkpoint the stateful hooks
self.checkpointer = DetectionCheckpointer(
    # Assume you want to save checkpoints together with logs/statistics
    model,
    cfg.OUTPUT_DIR,
    optimizer=optimizer,
    scheduler=self.scheduler,
)

self.start_iter = 0
self.max_iter = cfg.SOLVER.MAX_ITER
self.cfg = cfg
```

学习率策略

训练模型保存

训练迭代次数





RetinaNet代码架构解读：数据构建

```
model = self.build_model(cfg)
optimizer = self.build_optimizer(cfg, model)
data_loader = self.build_train_loader(cfg)
```

```
dataset_dicts = get_detection_dataset_dicts(
    cfg.DATASETS.TRAIN,
    filter_empty=cfg.DATALOADER.FILTER_EMPTY_ANNOTATIONS,
    min_keypoints=cfg.MODEL.ROI_KEYPOINT_HEAD.MIN_KEYPOINTS_PER_IMAGE
    if cfg.MODEL.KEYPOINT_ON
    else 0,
    proposal_files=cfg.DATASETS.PROPOSAL_FILES_TRAIN if cfg.MODEL.LOAD_PROPOSALS else None,
)

dataset = DatasetFromList(dataset_dicts, copy=False)

if mapper is None:
    mapper = DatasetMapper(cfg, True)
dataset = MapDataset(dataset, mapper)

sampler_name = cfg.DATALOADER.SAMPLER_TRAIN
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.info("Using training sampler {}".format(sampler_name))
# TODO avoid if-else?
if sampler_name == "TrainingSampler":
    sampler = samplers.TrainingSampler(len(dataset))
elif sampler_name == "RepeatFactorTrainingSampler":
    sampler = samplers.RepeatFactorTrainingSampler(
        dataset_dicts, cfg.DATALOADER.REPEAT_THRESHOLD
    )
else:
    raise ValueError("Unknown training sampler: {}".format(sampler_name))
return build_batch_data_loader(
    dataset,
    sampler,
    cfg.SOLVER.IMS_PER_BATCH,
    aspect_ratio_grouping=cfg.DATALOADER.ASPECT_RATIO_GROUPING,
    num_workers=cfg.DATALOADER.NUM_WORKERS,
```





RetinaNet代码架构解读：算法流程

构建

- 模型构建
- 优化器构建
- 数据构建



训练

- 数据处理
- 特征提取
- 网络训练





RetinaNet代码架构解读：数据处理

读图像

```
image = utils.read_image(dataset_dict["file_name"], format=self.img_format)
```

图像变换
(缩放、水平翻转)

```
image, transforms = T.apply_transform_gens(self.tfm_gens, image)
```

标注变换

```
utils.transform_instance_annotations(  
    obj, transforms, image_shape, keypoint_hflip_indices=self.keypoint_hflip_indices
```

过滤标注

```
dataset_dict["instances"] = utils.filter_empty_instances(instances)
```

图像归一化

```
images = [(x - self.pixel_mean) / self.pixel_std for x in images]
```

图像组batch

```
images = ImageList.from_tensors(images, self.backbone.size_divisibility)
```





RetinaNet代码架构解读：特征提取

```
bottom_up_features = self.bottom_up(x)
x = [bottom_up_features[t] for t in self.in_features[::-1]]
results = []
prev_features = self.lateral_convs[0](x[0])
results.append(self.output_convs[0](prev_features))
for features, lateral_conv, output_conv in zip(
    x[1:], self.lateral_convs[1:], self.output_convs[1:]
):
    top_down_features = F.interpolate(prev_features, scale_factor=2, mode="nearest")
    lateral_features = lateral_conv(features)
    prev_features = lateral_features + top_down_features
    if self.fuse_type == "avg":
        prev_features /= 2
    results.insert(0, output_conv(prev_features))

if self.top_block is not None:
    top_block_in_feature = bottom_up_features.get(self.top_block.in_feature, None)
    if top_block_in_feature is None:
        top_block_in_feature = results[self._out_features.index(self.top_block.in_feature)]
    results.extend(self.top_block(top_block_in_feature))

assert len(self._out_features) == len(results)
return dict(zip(self._out_features, results))
```

→ ResNet特征提取

→ FPN特征提取





RetinaNet代码架构解读：网络训练

```
anchors = self.anchor_generator(features)
```

生成锚框

```
pred_logits, pred_anchor_deltas = self.head(features)
```

预测锚框的
类别和偏移

```
gt_labels, gt_boxes = self.label_anchors(anchors, gt_instances)
```

计算锚框类别和
偏移的真值

```
loss_cls = sigmoid_focal_loss_jit(
    cat(pred_logits, dim=1)[valid_mask],
    gt_labels_target.to(pred_logits[0].dtype)
    alpha=self.focal_loss_alpha,
    gamma=self.focal_loss_gamma,
    reduction="sum",
)
```

计算分类Focal Loss
损失函数

```
loss_box_reg = smooth_l1_loss(
    cat(pred_anchor_deltas, dim=1)[pos_mask],
    gt_anchor_deltas[pos_mask],
    beta=self.smooth_l1_loss_beta,
    reduction="sum",
)
```

计算回归SmoothL1
损失函数





RetinaNet代码架构解读：算法流程

构建

- 模型构建
- 优化器构建
- 数据构建



训练

- 数据处理
- 特征提取
- 网络训练



测试

- 数据处理
- 特征提取
- 生成检测结果





RetinaNet代码架构解读：数据处理

读图像

```
image = utils.read_image(dataset_dict["file_name"], format=self.img_format)
```

图像变换
(缩放)

```
image, transforms = T.apply_transform_gens(self.tfm_gens, image)
```

图像归一化

```
images = [(x - self.pixel_mean) / self.pixel_std for x in images]
```

图像组batch

```
images = ImageList.from_tensors(images, self.backbone.size_divisibility)
```





RetinaNet代码架构解读：特征提取

```
bottom_up_features = self.bottom_up(x)
x = [bottom_up_features[t] for t in self.in_features[::-1]]
results = []
prev_features = self.lateral_convs[0](x[0])
results.append(self.output_convs[0](prev_features))
for features, lateral_conv, output_conv in zip(
    x[1:], self.lateral_convs[1:], self.output_convs[1:]
):
    top_down_features = F.interpolate(prev_features, scale_factor=2, mode="nearest")
    lateral_features = lateral_conv(features)
    prev_features = lateral_features + top_down_features
    if self.fuse_type == "avg":
        prev_features /= 2
    results.insert(0, output_conv(prev_features))

if self.top_block is not None:
    top_block_in_feature = bottom_up_features.get(self.top_block.in_feature, None)
    if top_block_in_feature is None:
        top_block_in_feature = results[self._out_features.index(self.top_block.in_feature)]
    results.extend(self.top_block(top_block_in_feature))

assert len(self._out_features) == len(results)
return dict(zip(self._out_features, results))
```

ResNet特征提取

FPN特征提取





RetinaNet代码架构解读：生成检测结果

```
anchors = self.anchor_generator(features)
```

生成锚框

```
pred_logits, pred_anchor_deltas = self.head(features)
```

预测锚框的
类别和偏移

```
predicted_boxes = self.box2box_transform.apply_deltas(box_reg_i, anchors_i.tensor)
```

锚框加上
预测的偏移

```
keep = batched_nms(boxes_all, scores_all, class_idxs_all, self.nms_threshold)
```

NMS过滤
冗余检测结果





请观看演示视频





课程作业

■ 单步调试RetinaNet代码

1. 利用配好的detectron2物体检测平台，使用PyCharm软件，单步调试如下配置

(https://github.com/facebookresearch/detectron2/blob/master/configs/COCO-Detection/retinanet_R_50_FPN_1x.yaml)的RetinaNet代码

2. 把RetinaNet中每个细节与代码对应上，真正弄懂RetinaNet的整个流程
3. (可选) 如果硬件条件允许，可以使用8卡GPU训一个模型，看精度是否与官方一致





结语

感谢各位聆听!

Thanks for Listening

