VAN模型自验报告

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1. 模型简介

1.1 网络模型结构简介

Visual Attention Network (VAN) 是2022年提出的视觉领域的网络结构。

传统的将NLP领域的self-attention应用于2D图像时,会面临三个问题:

- 将图像处理为一维序列, 忽略了其2D结构
- 二次复杂度对于高分辨率的图像来说, 计算量剧增
- 只捕捉了空间适应性, 而忽略了通道适应性

针对以上问题,论文提出适用于视觉任务的 large kernel attention (LKA)。

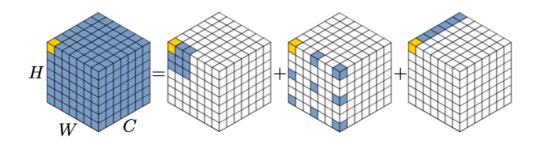


Fig. 2. Decomposition diagram of large-kernel convolution. A standard convolution can be decomposed into three parts: a depth-wise convolution (DW-Conv), a depth-wise dilation convolution (DW-D-Conv), and a pointwise convolution (1×1 Conv). The colored grids represent the location of convolution kernel and the yellow grid means the center point. The diagram shows that a 13×13 convolution is decomposed into a 5×5 depth-wise convolution, a 5×5 depth-wise dilation convolution with dilation rate 3, and a pointwise convolution. Note: zero paddings are omitted in the above figure.

图1

如图1,一个大尺寸的卷积可以分成三部分:

- 空间上的局部卷积(depth-wise convolution)
- 空间上的long-range convolution (depth-wise dilation convolution)
- 通道上的卷积 (1x1 convolution)

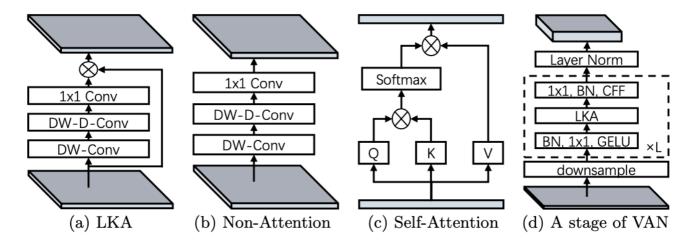


Fig. 3. The structure of different modules: (a) the proposed Large Kernel Attention (LKA); (b) non-attention module; (c) the self-attention module [80]; (d) a stage of our Visual Attention Network (VAN). CFF means convolutional feed-forward network. Residual connection [31] is omitted in (d). The difference between (a) and (b) is the element-wise multiply. It is worth noting that (c) is designed for 1D sequences.

图2

拆分后的卷积可以捕捉长距离信息,并且节省计算资源,得到长距离关系后,能够估计每个点的重要程度,生成 attention map,如图二所示。

最终,LKA的数学表达如下图3所示。

$$Attention = Conv_{1\times 1}(DW-D-Conv(DW-Conv(F))),$$

 $Output = Attention \otimes F.$

图3

VAN 结构简单,有四层,不同量级的模型结构如下图4所示,本文所选模型结构为红色标记部分。

Table 2. The detailed setting for different versions of the VAN. e.r. represents expansion ratio in the feed-forward network.

stage	output size	e.r.	VAN-Tiny	VAN-Small	VAN-Base	VAN-Large	VAN-Huge
1	$\frac{H}{4} \times \frac{W}{4} \times C$	8	C = 32	C = 64	C = 64	C = 64	C = 64
			L=3	L=2	L=3	L=3	L=3
2	$\frac{H}{8} \times \frac{W}{8} \times C$	8	C = 64	C = 128	C = 128	C = 128	C = 128
			L=3	L=2	L=3	L = 5	L=6
3	$\frac{H}{16} \times \frac{W}{16} \times C$	4	C = 160	C = 320	C = 320	C = 320	C = 320
			L=5	L=4	L = 12	L = 27	L = 40
4	$\frac{H}{32} \times \frac{W}{32} \times C$	4	C = 256	C = 512	C = 512	C = 512	C = 512
			L=2	L=2	L=3	L=3	L=3
Parameters (M)			4.1	13.9	26.6	44.8	60.3
FLOPs (G)			0.9	2.5	5.0	9.0	12.2

1.2 数据集

使用训练及测试数据集如下:

1.3 代码提交地址

暂时提交在启智中,私有未开源。

仓库地址如下: https://git.openi.org.cn/kaierlong/VAN-Classification.git

2. 代码目录结构说明

代码目录结构及说明如下:

```
├── eval.py // 评估文件
├── image // 文档图片目录
 - LICENSE
 ─ README_CN.md // 中文说明文档─ README.md // 说明文档
 - src
   — args.py
   ├── configs // 超参数配置目录
       — parser.py
       - van_base_224.yaml
       van_large_224.yaml
       — van small 224.yaml
       └─ van tiny 224.yaml
     - data // 数据加载及处理目录
       - augment
          - auto_augment.py
        ___init__.py
          - mixup.py
```

```
└─ random erasing.py
      - data utils
      ___init__.py
        __ moxing_adapter.py
     imagenet.py
    ___init__.py
   — models // 模型目录
     ___init__.py
     L van
       get_van.py
        init_.py
       ├─ misc.py
└─ van.py // vand定义文件
   - tools // 相关工具目录
     — callback.py
     — cell.py
     — criterion.py
     get_misc.py
    ___init__.py
     — optimizer.py

    schedulers.py

  — trainers // 训练优化目录
     ____init___.py
     train_one_step_with_scale_and_clip_global_norm.py
— train.py // 训练文件
```

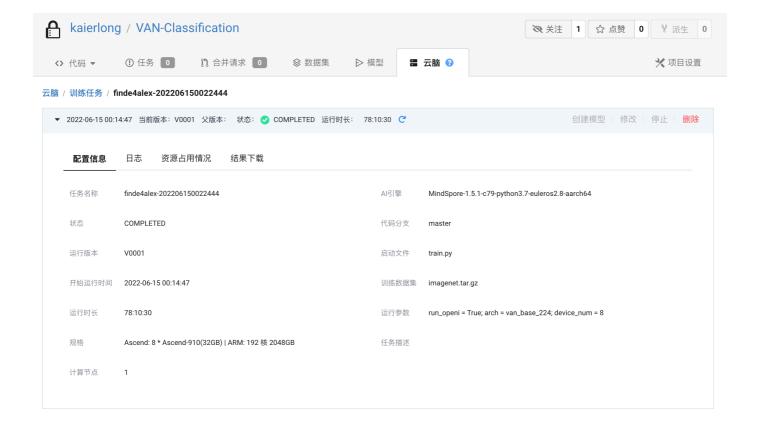
3. 自验结果(交付精度规格时需要补齐)

3.1 自验环境

软硬件环境如下:

- 启智AI引擎: MindSpore-1.5.1-c79-python3.7-euleros2.8-aarch64
- Ascend: 8 * Ascend-910(32GB) | ARM: 192 核 2048GB

详细环境配置参见下图:



3.2 训练超参数

超参数配置如下:

其中data_url由启智平台实际数据地址替换,训练时替换。

```
# Architecture
arch: van_base_224
# ===== Dataset ===== #
data url: ./data/imagenet
set: ImageNet
num_classes: 1000
mix up: 0.8
cutmix: 1.0
auto augment: rand-m9-mstd0.5-inc1
interpolation: bicubic
re_prob: 0.0
re mode: pixel
re_count: 1
mixup_prob: 1.
switch prob: 0.5
mixup_mode: batch
crop ratio: 0.9
# ===== Learning Rate Policy ======= #
optimizer: adamw
```

```
lr scheduler: cosine lr
base 1r: 0.0005
min lr: 0.000001
warmup_lr: 0.000001
warmup_length: 5
cool_length: 10
cool_lr: 0.000001
# ===== Network training config ===== #
amp level: 01
keep_bn_fp32: True
beta: [ 0.9, 0.999 ]
clip_global_norm_value: 10.
is_dynamic_loss_scale: True
epochs: 310
label smoothing: 0.1
loss_scale: 1024
weight_decay: 0.05
momentum: 0.9
batch_size: 128
# ===== Hardware setup ===== #
num parallel workers: 32
device_target: Ascend
# ===== Model config ===== #
drop_path_rate: 0.2
embed_dims: [64, 128, 320, 512]
mlp ratios: [8, 8, 4, 4]
depths: [3, 3, 12, 3]
num_stages: 4
image_size: 224
```

3.3 训练

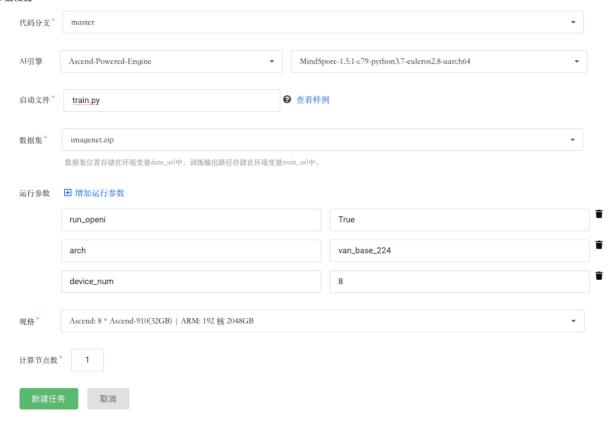
3.3.1 如何启动训练脚本

训练如何启动:

● 启智平台

模型训练在启智平台完成,完整训练配置如下图所示:

参数设置:



• 本地命令

如果需要本地训练,可以使用如下命令:

```
python3 train.py --run_openi=True --arch=van_base_224 --dataset_sink_mode=False --
device_num=8
```

3.3.2 训练精度结果

• 论文精度如下:

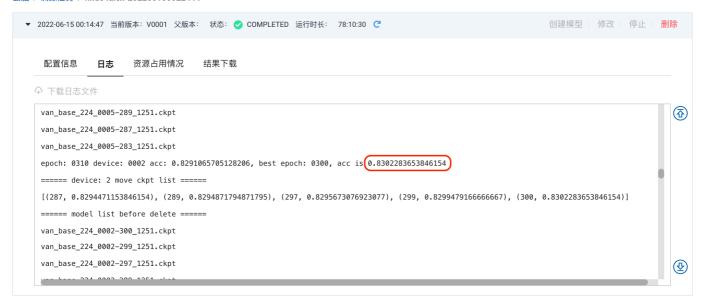
2. VAN Models

Model	#Params(M)	GFLOPs	Top1 Acc(%)	Download
VAN-Tiny	4.1	0.9	75.4	Google Drive, Tsinghua Cloud, Hugging Face 😥
VAN-Small	13.9	2.5	81.1	Google Drive, Tsinghua Cloud, Hugging Face 🧟
VAN-Base	26.6	5.0	82.8	Google Drive, Tsinghua Cloud,Hugging Face 🤬,
VAN-Large	44.8	9.0	83.9	Google Drive, Tsinghua Cloud, Hugging Face 🧟
VAN-Huge	TODO	TODO	TODO	TODO

Unofficial keras (tensorflow) version.

• 复现精度如下:

云脑 / 训练任务 / finde4alex-202206150022444



• 精度结果对比

。 论文精度为: 82.8

○ 复现精度为: 83.02 (最优值)

。 比论文还要好0.202个绝对百分点, 相对提升0.26%

```
83.02 - 82.8 = 0.202
(83.02 - 82.8) / 82.8 * 100 = 0.2657
```

3.4 模型推理

推理命令如下:

```
python3 eval.py --config=src/configs/van_base_224.yaml --pretrained={ckpt_path} --
device_id={device_id} --device_target={device_target} --data_url={data_url}
```

4. 参考资料

4.1 参考论文

• 2202.09741] Visual Attention Network (arxiv.org)

4.2 参考git项目

• <u>Visual-Attention-Network/VAN-Classification (github.com)</u>

4.3 参考文献

- 【Attention】Visual Attention Network 呆呆的猫的博客-CSDN博客
- 【ARXIV2202】 Visual Attention Network 知乎 (zhihu.com)