

基于场景草图的 目标定位与检测技术研究

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CONTENTS 目录

1

数据集准备

2


YOLO 算法了解

3

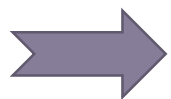
遇到的问题

4

后续安排

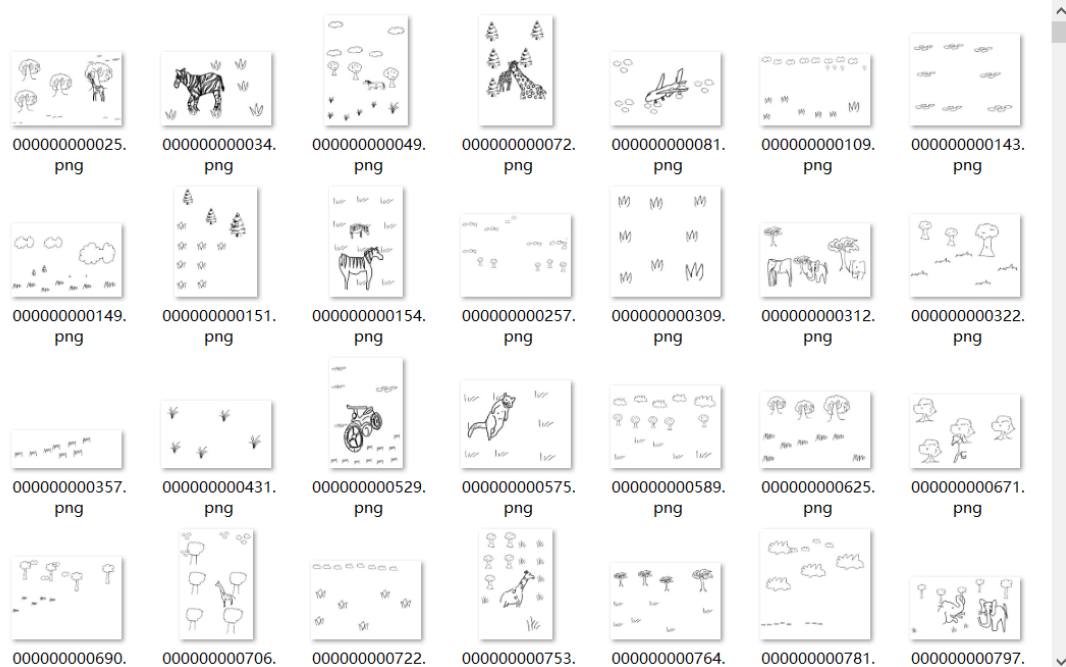


数据集准备



数据集准备

SketchyCoCo



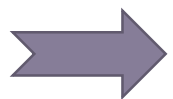
场景级 约14000

名称

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 10
- 11
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 24
- 25

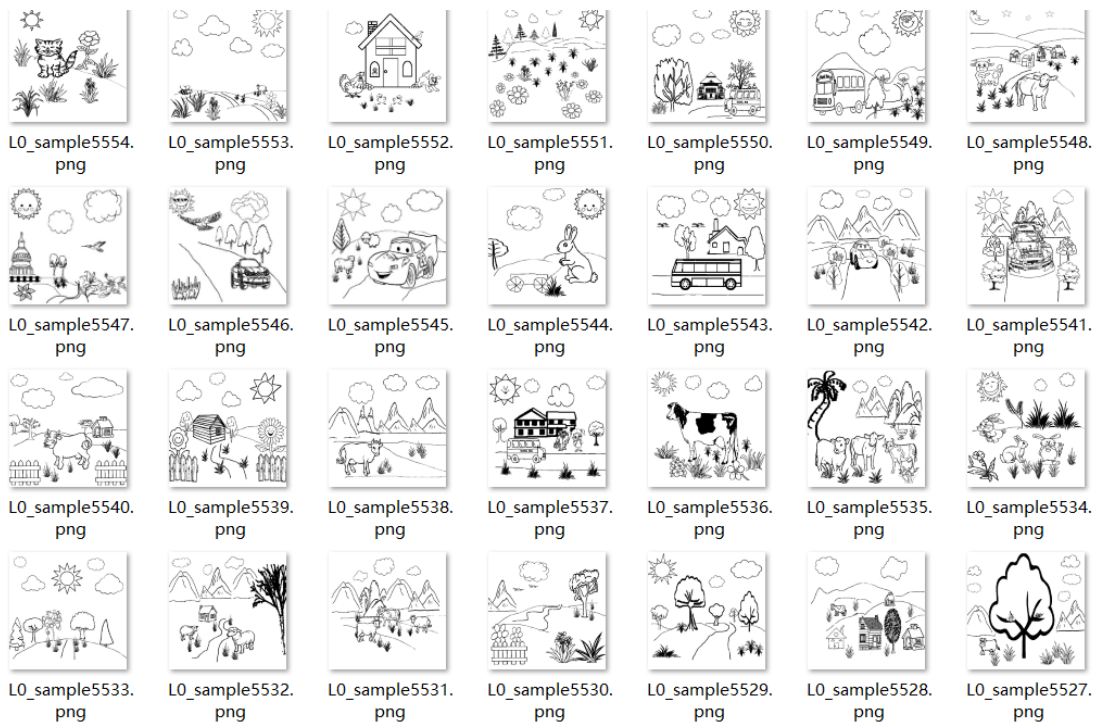


对象级 14个类别



数据集准备

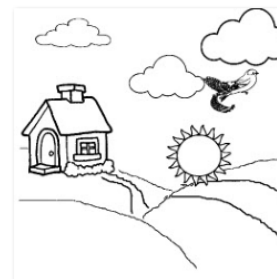
SketchyScene



不同场景 约5600



L0_sample2_11.png



L0_sample2_21.png



L0_sample2_23.png



L0_sample3_2.png



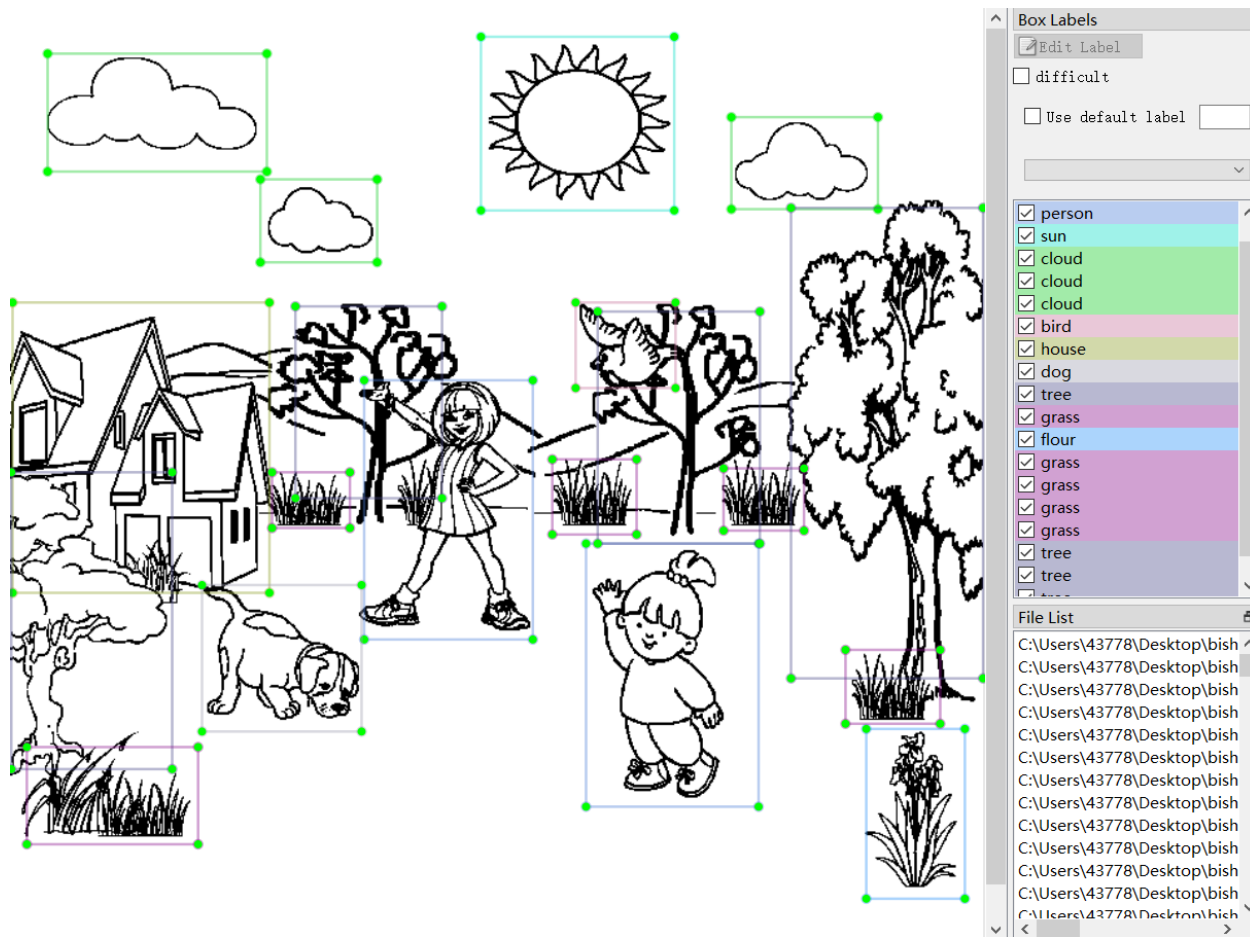
L0_sample3_24.png



L0_sample3_29.png

相同场景 3张

➡ 数据集准备



Labelimg标注

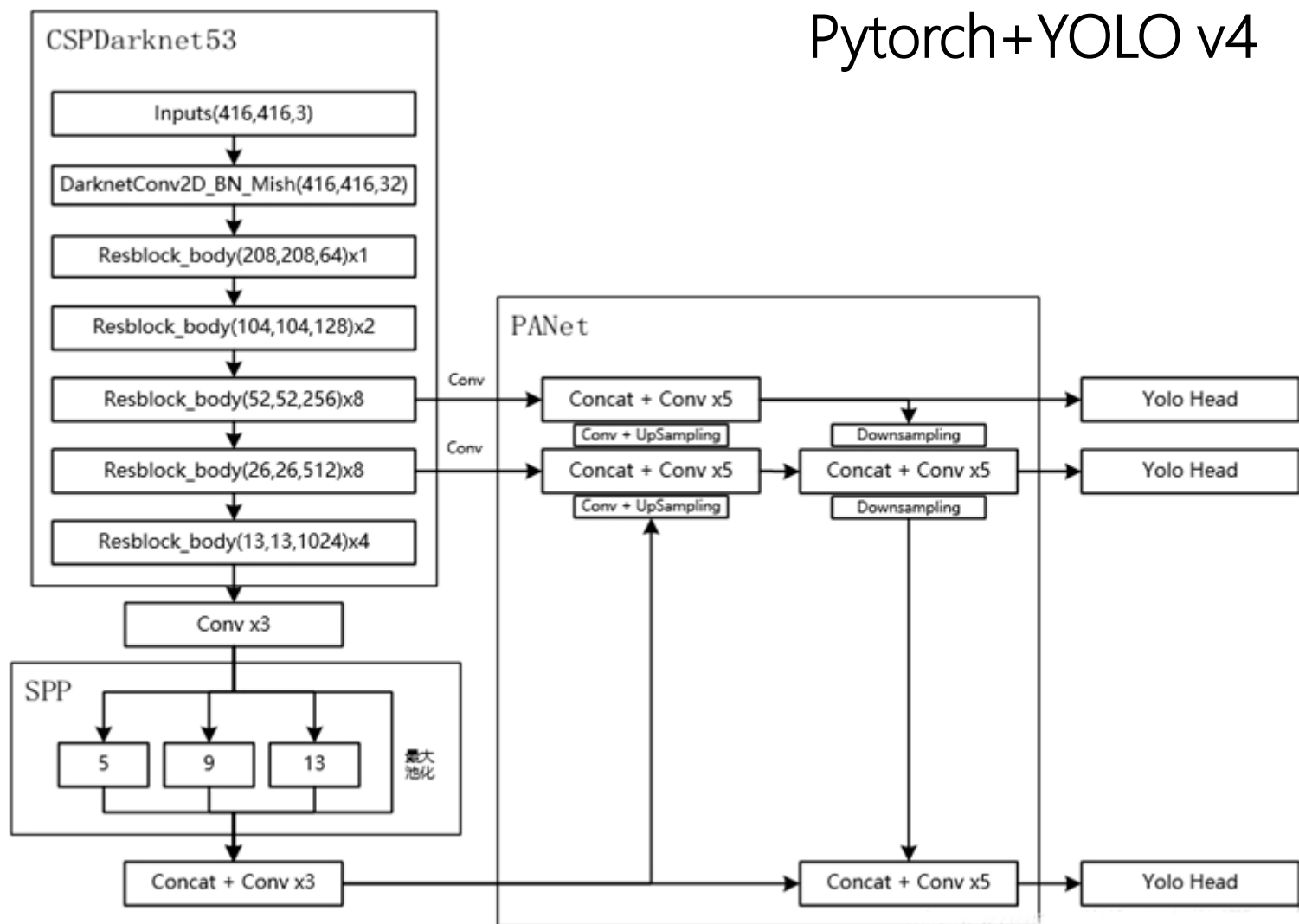
| 名称 | 修改日期 | 类型 | 大小 |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|------|
| L0_sample6.xml | 2021/2/3 11:25 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample7.xml | 2021/2/3 11:27 | XML 文档 | 2 KB |
| L0_sample8.xml | 2021/2/3 11:30 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample9.xml | 2021/2/3 11:33 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample10.xml | 2021/2/3 11:33 | XML 文档 | 1 KB |
| L0_sample11.xml | 2021/2/3 11:35 | XML 文档 | 2 KB |
| L0_sample12.xml | 2021/2/3 11:36 | XML 文档 | 2 KB |
| L0_sample13.xml | 2021/2/3 11:37 | XML 文档 | 2 KB |
| L0_sample14.xml | 2021/2/3 20:55 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample15.xml | 2021/2/3 11:42 | XML 文档 | 5 KB |
| L0_sample16.xml | 2021/2/3 11:43 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample17.xml | 2021/2/3 11:46 | XML 文档 | 4 KB |
| L0_sample18.xml | 2021/2/3 11:50 | XML 文档 | 4 KB |
| L0_sample19.xml | 2021/2/3 11:56 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample20.xml | 2021/2/3 15:44 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample21.xml | 2021/2/3 15:46 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample22.xml | 2021/2/3 15:50 | XML 文档 | 4 KB |
| L0_sample23.xml | 2021/2/3 15:52 | XML 文档 | 4 KB |
| L0_sample24.xml | 2021/2/3 15:55 | XML 文档 | 4 KB |
| L0_sample25.xml | 2021/2/3 15:58 | XML 文档 | 4 KB |
| L0_sample26.xml | 2021/2/3 16:05 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample27.xml | 2021/2/3 16:08 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |
| L0_sample28.xml | 2021/2/3 16:11 | XML 文档 | 3 KB |

102个标注



YOLO算法了解

➡ YOLO 算法了解

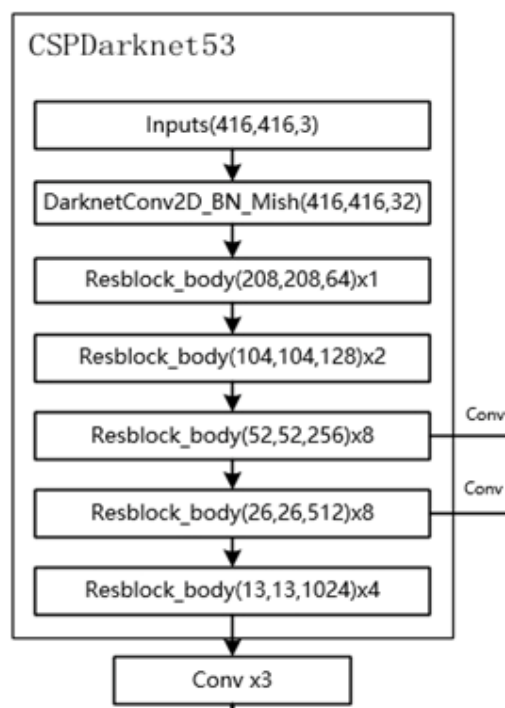


➡ YOLO 算法了解

```
def forward(self, x):  
    return x * torch.tanh(F.softplus(x))
```

$$\text{Mish} = x \times \tanh(\ln(1 + e^x))$$

主干特征提取网络



```
self.conv = nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, stride, kernel_size//2, bias=False)  
self.bn = nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)  
self.activation = Mish()
```

BasicConv

```
self.block = nn.Sequential(  
    BasicConv(channels, hidden_channels, 1),  
    BasicConv(hidden_channels, channels, 3)  
)  
  
def forward(self, x):  
    return x + self.block(x)
```

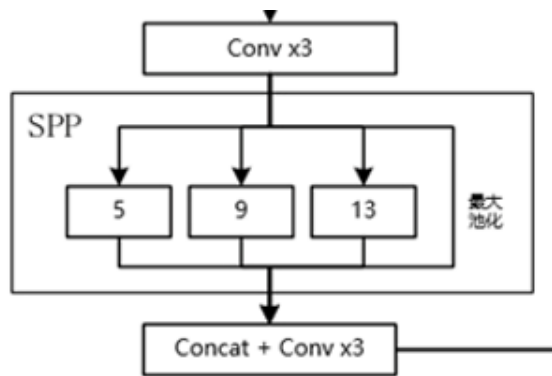
Resblock

```
self.split_conv0 = BasicConv(out_channels, out_channels, 1)  
self.split_conv1 = BasicConv(out_channels, out_channels, 1)  
self.blocks_conv = nn.Sequential(  
    Resblock(channels=out_channels, hidden_channels=out_channels//2),  
    BasicConv(out_channels, out_channels, 1)  
)  
  
self.concat_conv = BasicConv(out_channels*2, out_channels, 1)
```

```
def forward(self, x):  
    x = self.downsample_conv(x)  
  
    x0 = self.split_conv0(x)  
  
    x1 = self.split_conv1(x)  
    x1 = self.blocks_conv(x1)  
  
    x = torch.cat([x1, x0], dim=1)  
  
    x = self.concat_conv(x)  
  
    return x
```

Resblock_body

➡ YOLO 算法了解



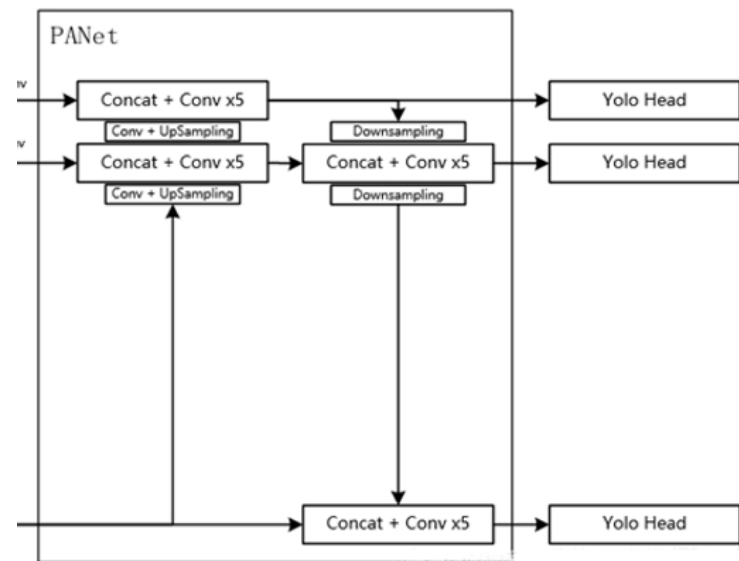
```
class SpatialPyramidPooling(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, pool_sizes=[5, 9, 13]):
        super(SpatialPyramidPooling, self).__init__()

        self.maxpools = nn.ModuleList([nn.MaxPool2d(pool_size, 1, pool_size//2) for pool_size in pool_sizes])

    def forward(self, x):
        features = [maxpool(x) for maxpool in self.maxpools[::-1]]
        features = torch.cat(features + [x], dim=1)

        return features
```

不同大小的池化核进行池化并堆叠



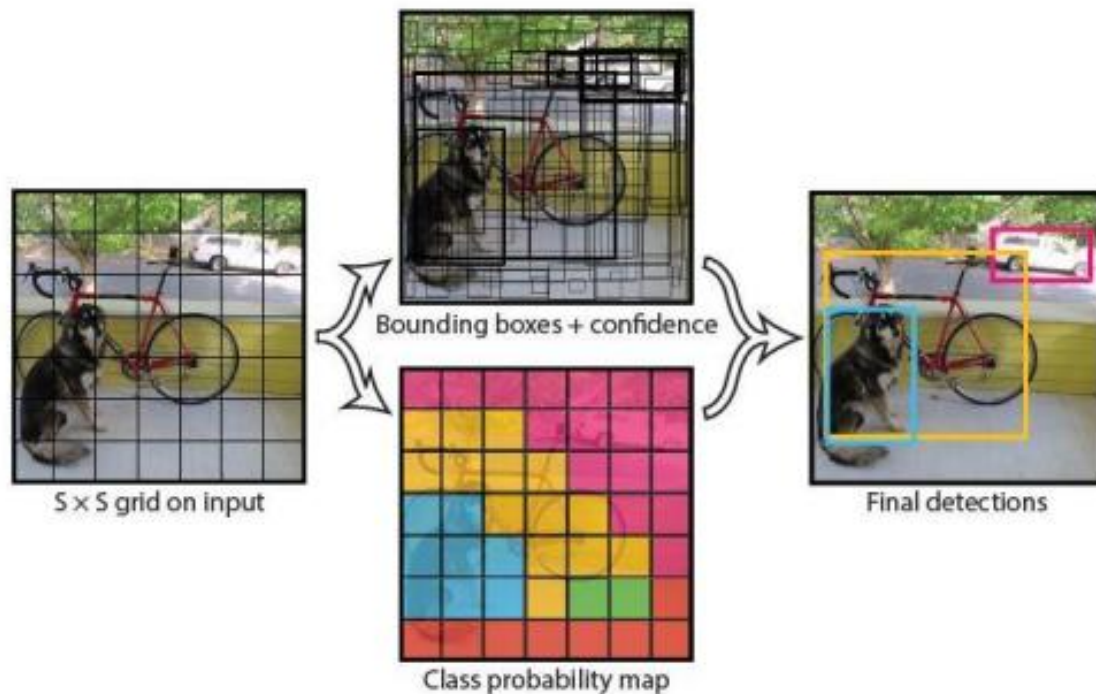
```
class Upsample(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels):
        super(Upsample, self).__init__()

        self.upsample = nn.Sequential(
            conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, 1),
            nn.Upsample(scale_factor=2, mode='nearest')
        )

    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.upsample(x)
        return x
```

torch.nn.Upsample

➡ YOLO 算法了解



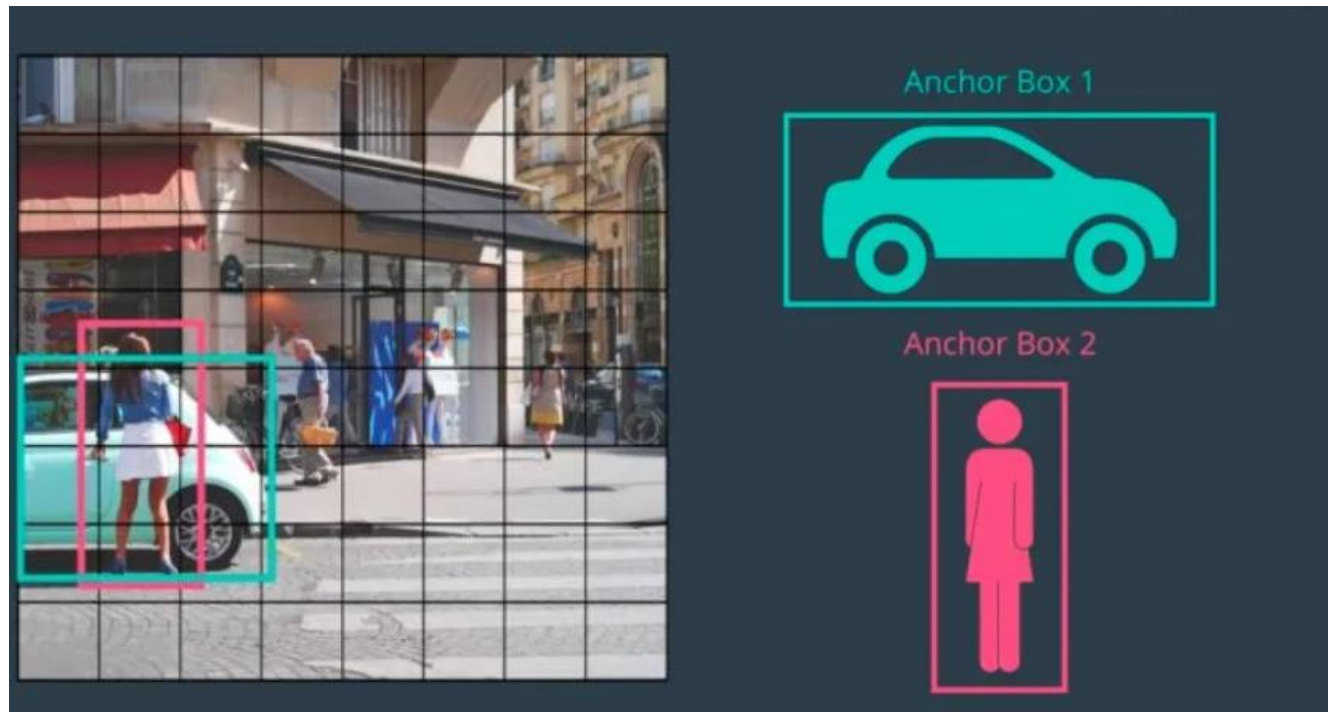
$$S \times S \times (5 \times 3 + 20)$$

Yolo Head

网络将输入图片分割成 $S \times S$ 的网格，每个单元格检测中心点落在该格子内的目标。每个单元格预测 3 个边界框 以及边界框的置信度。每个边界框对应着 5 个预测参数，即边界框的中心点坐标(x,y)，宽和高(w,h)还有置信度。其中，置信度包括了边界框含有目标的可能性以及边界框的准确度两个因子。

➡ YOLO 算法了解

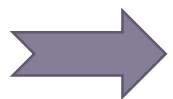
由于可能出现多个物体重叠，使得不同目标的中心点落在同一单元格内。此时需要使用先验框帮助一个单元格检测到多个对象。



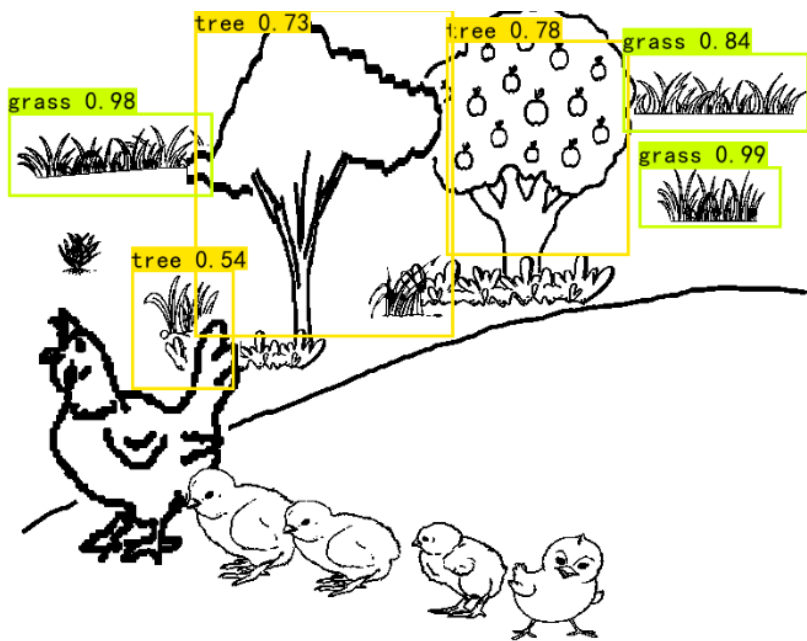
例如，我们要检测很宽的汽车和站着的行人，则每个单元格最多检测到两个目标（ $B=2$ ）。我们将定义一个形状大致是汽车形状的锚点框，这个方框的宽比高大，然后定义另一个能在里面填充站立行人的锚点框，高比宽大。



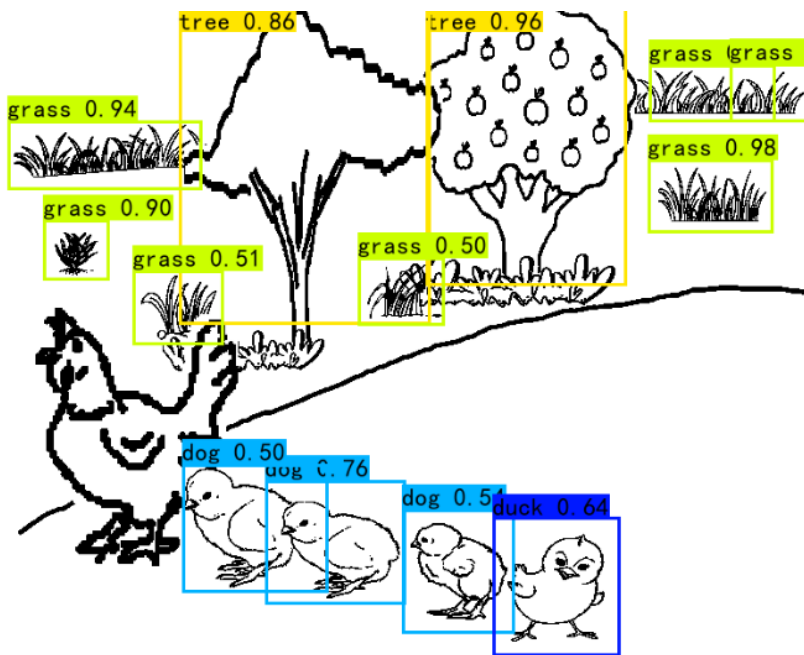
遇到的问题



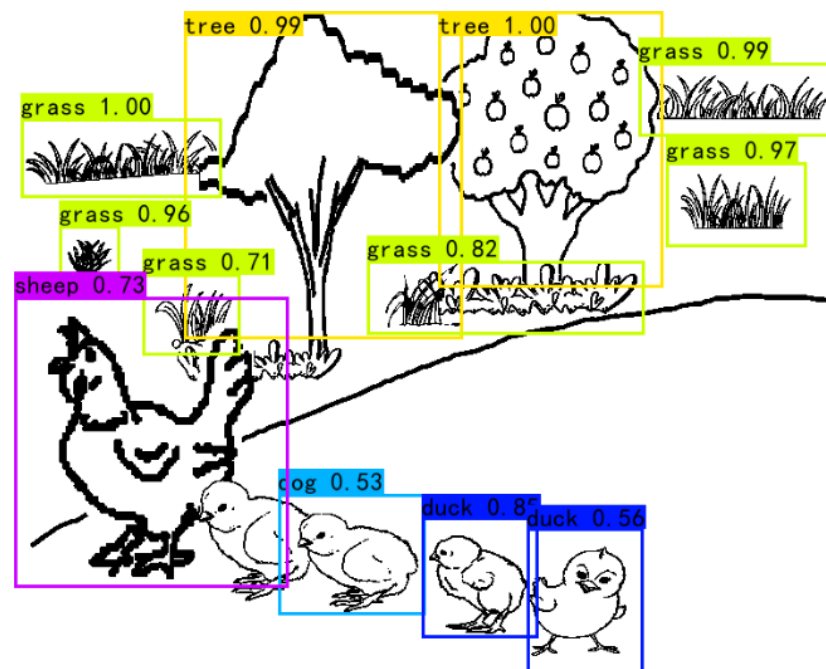
遇到的问题



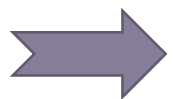
Epoch 5



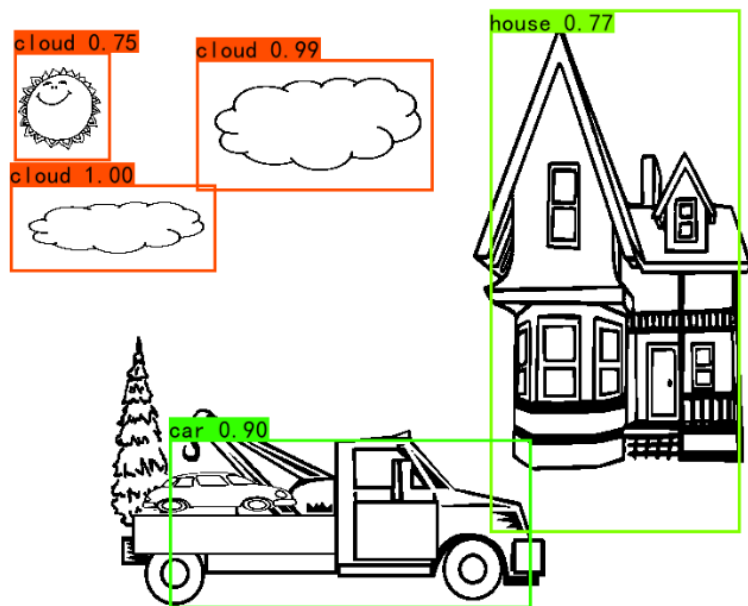
Epoch 20



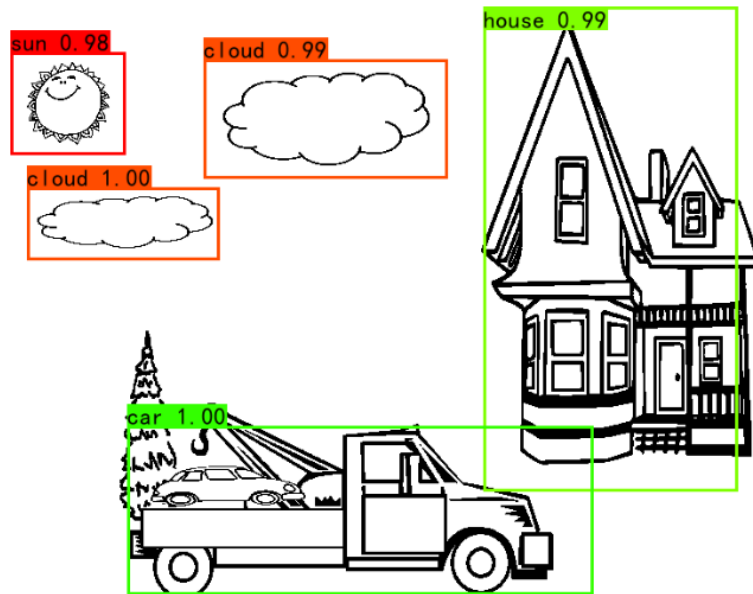
Epoch 100



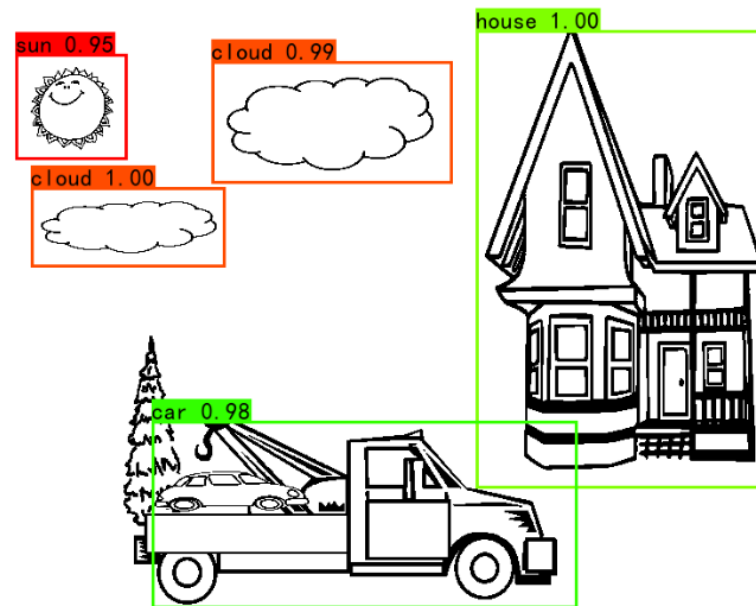
遇到的问题



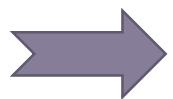
Epoch 5



Epoch 20



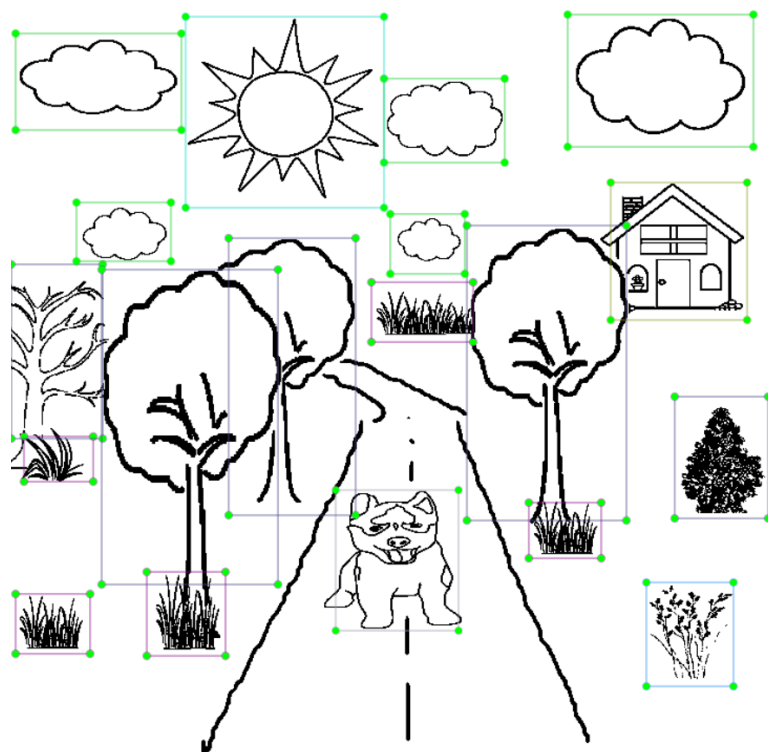
Epoch 100

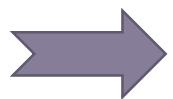


遇到的问题

数据集规模较小

标注过程中发现如sun、cloud、bird等一般单独出现没有重叠，grass、tree、house等虽然常常与其他对象重叠但出现的数量很多，这些种类的识别结果准确度较高。而pig、duck、chicken等训练样本太少且形态变化大，

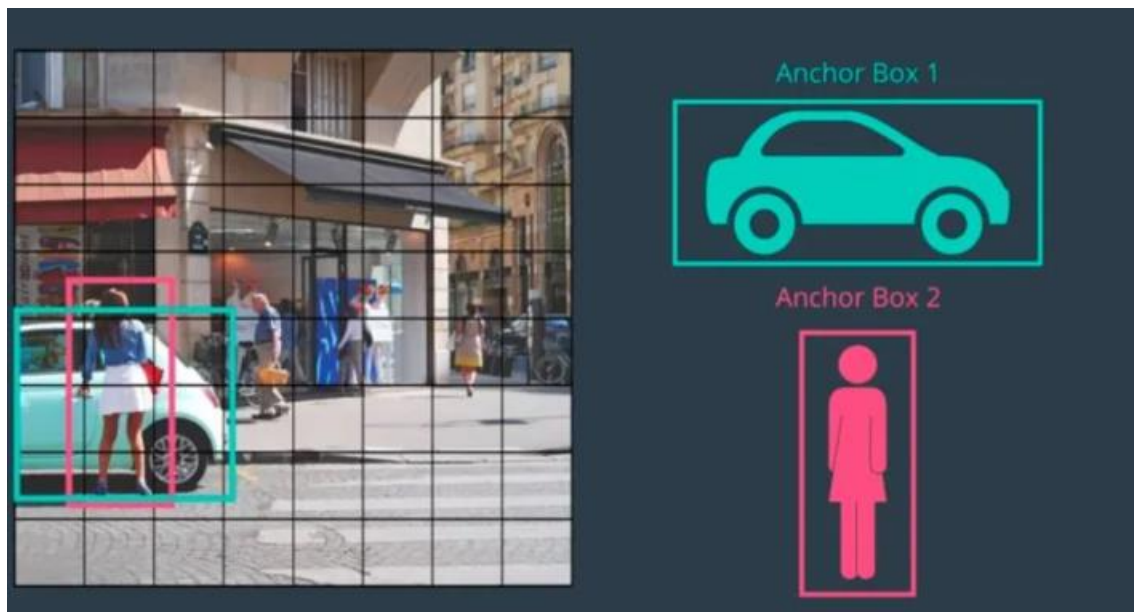
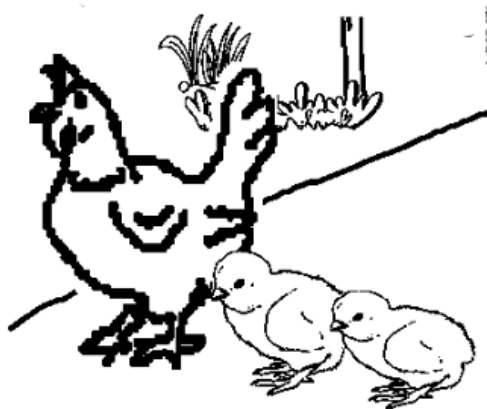
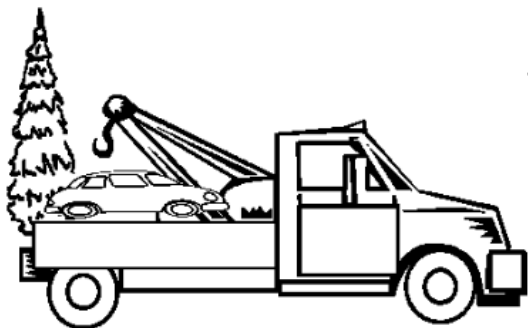




遇到的问题

重叠对象检测困难

重合部分比较多的地方没能很好检测出来。



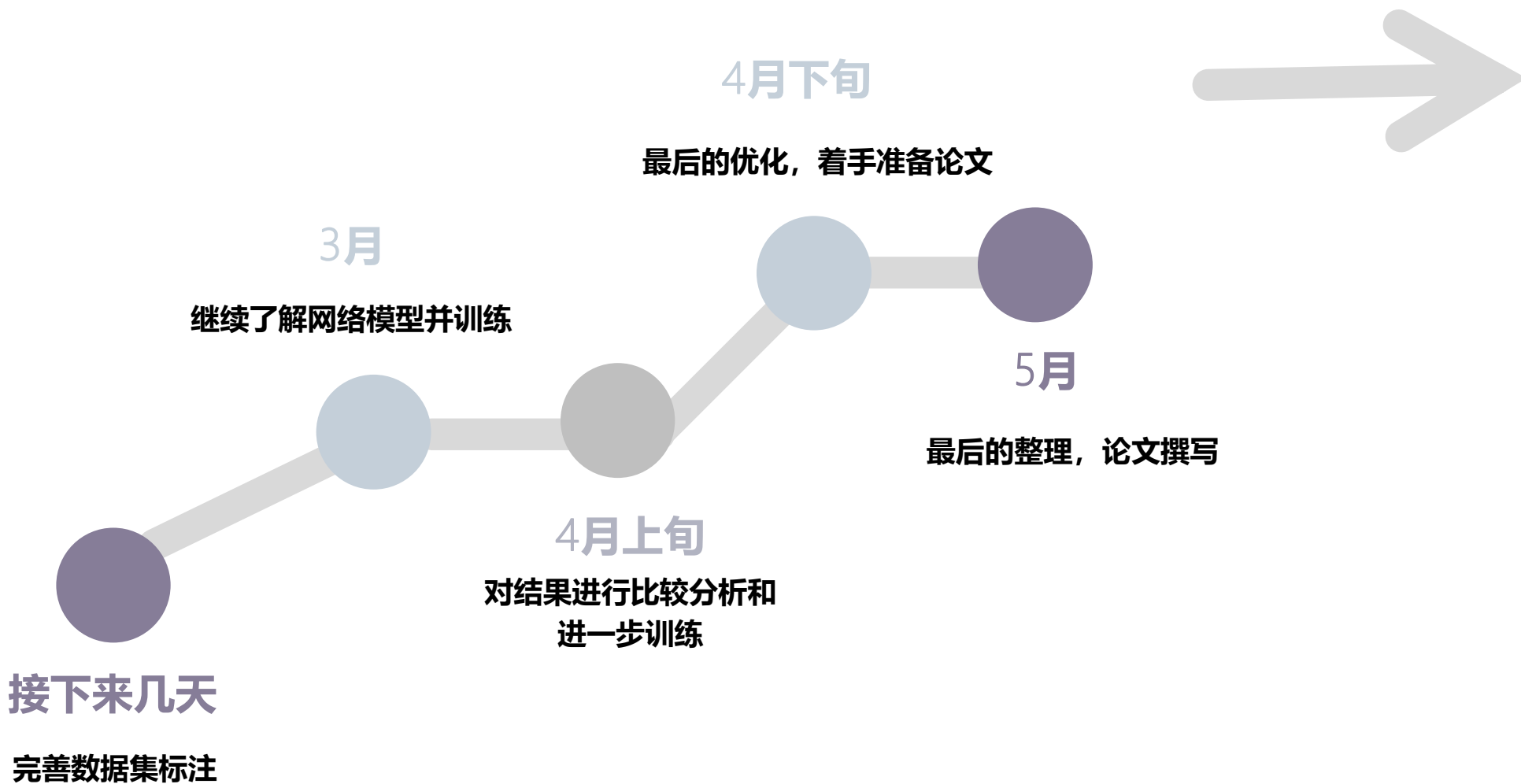
即使定义了先验框也可能会有些问题

- 当两个形态相似的目标重合（例如两辆车重合），那么检测车的先验框只能检测出一辆车。
- 此外，如果三个重叠对象但是只定义了两个先验框，此时也只能检测到两个目标。



后续安排

➡ 后续安排



A long wooden pier with a dark railing and several ornate street lamps extends from the shore into the ocean. A person is standing on the pier, looking out at the sea. The sky is a mix of soft orange and blue, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The water is calm with gentle waves. In the foreground, some dark rocks are visible in the shallow water. The word '谢谢' is written in a large, bold, dark blue font across the middle of the image.

谢谢