

Starburst Detection

Message

偵測圖片中的「星爆」元素



Background

什麼是「星爆」？

在2015年，一部名為「刀劍神域」的動畫在全球掀起了一股熱潮，吸引了大量的粉絲。然而，有些網友在論壇上對其優劣進行激烈的爭論。這場爭論引來了大量看熱鬧的網友，他們將刀劍神域中的角色做成梗圖，以此諷刺那些不接受批評的粉絲。這些梗圖被統稱為「星爆圖」，取名自主角的著名招式。由於這些圖片具有一定的幽默感，因此已成為8年級生間的網路文化。



Starburst Image



Usage Scenario



過濾星爆圖



找出隱藏星爆元素



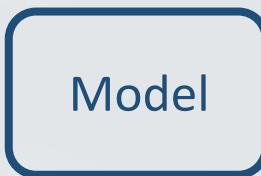
Usage Scenario



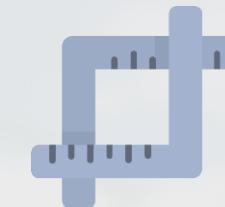
Model Input/Output



輸入一張圖片



Starburst Detection

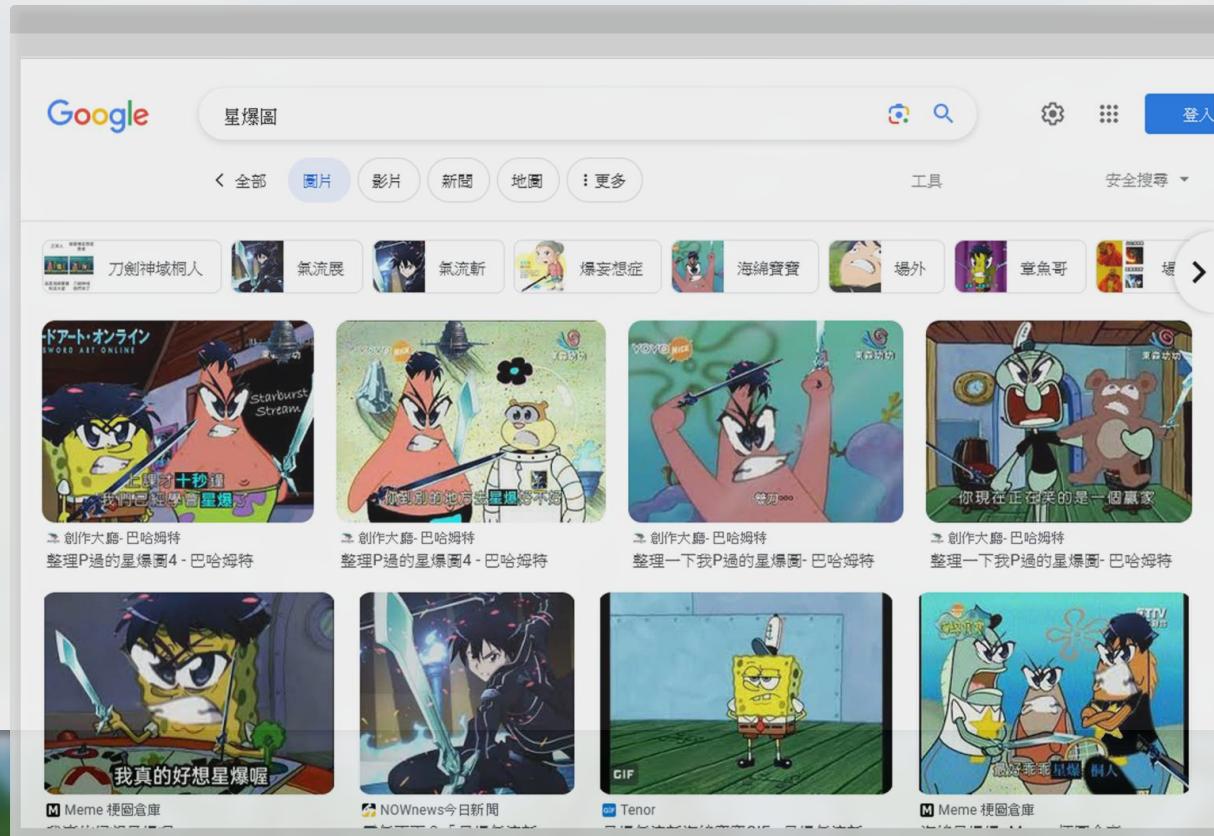


輸出偵測到的星爆
元素及範圍



Dataset

- 本專題所使用到的圖片皆為從網路上人工搜集而來，圖源：
 - Google搜尋
 - Dcard
 - 巴哈姆特
- 圖片數量：247張
- data augmentation：
 - RandomBrightness
 - RandomContrast
 - GaussNoise
- 偵測類別：
 - 人物特徵：7種
 - 生物：2種
 - 道具：5種
 - 其他：3種

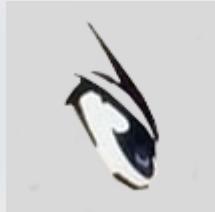


Dataset

人物特徵：



kirito_eye_1



kirito_eye_2



kirito_eye_3



kirito_hair



kirito_mouth_1



kirito_mouth_2



kirito_mouth_3



Dataset

生物：



The_Gleameyes



Ragout_Rabbit



Dataset

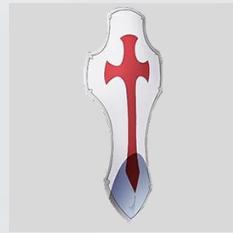
道具類：



Elucidator



Dark_Repulsor



Liberator



Zanbato_Sword



Nervgear



Dataset

其他：



torch



Aincrad

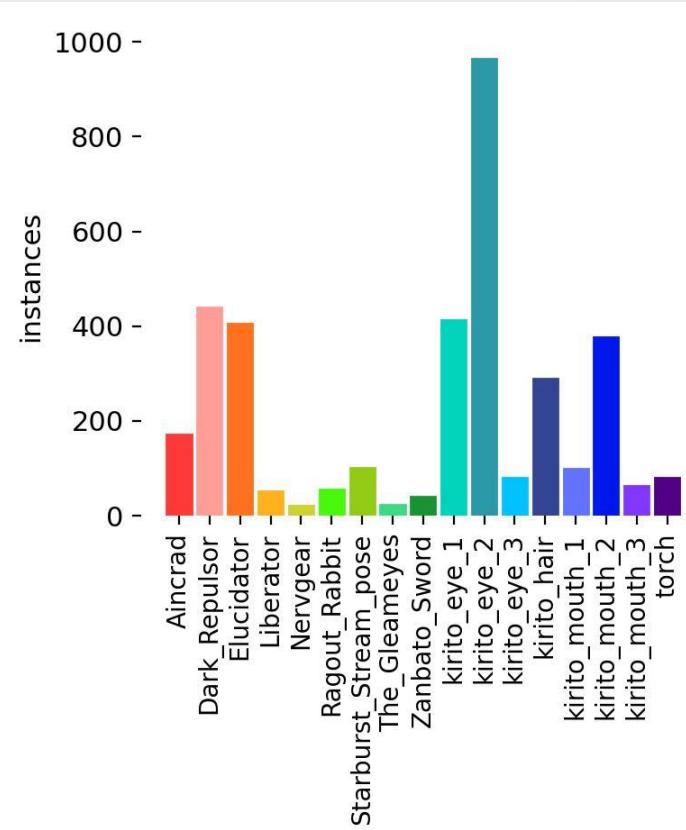


Starburst_Stream_pose



Dataset

Instances :



Design of experiments

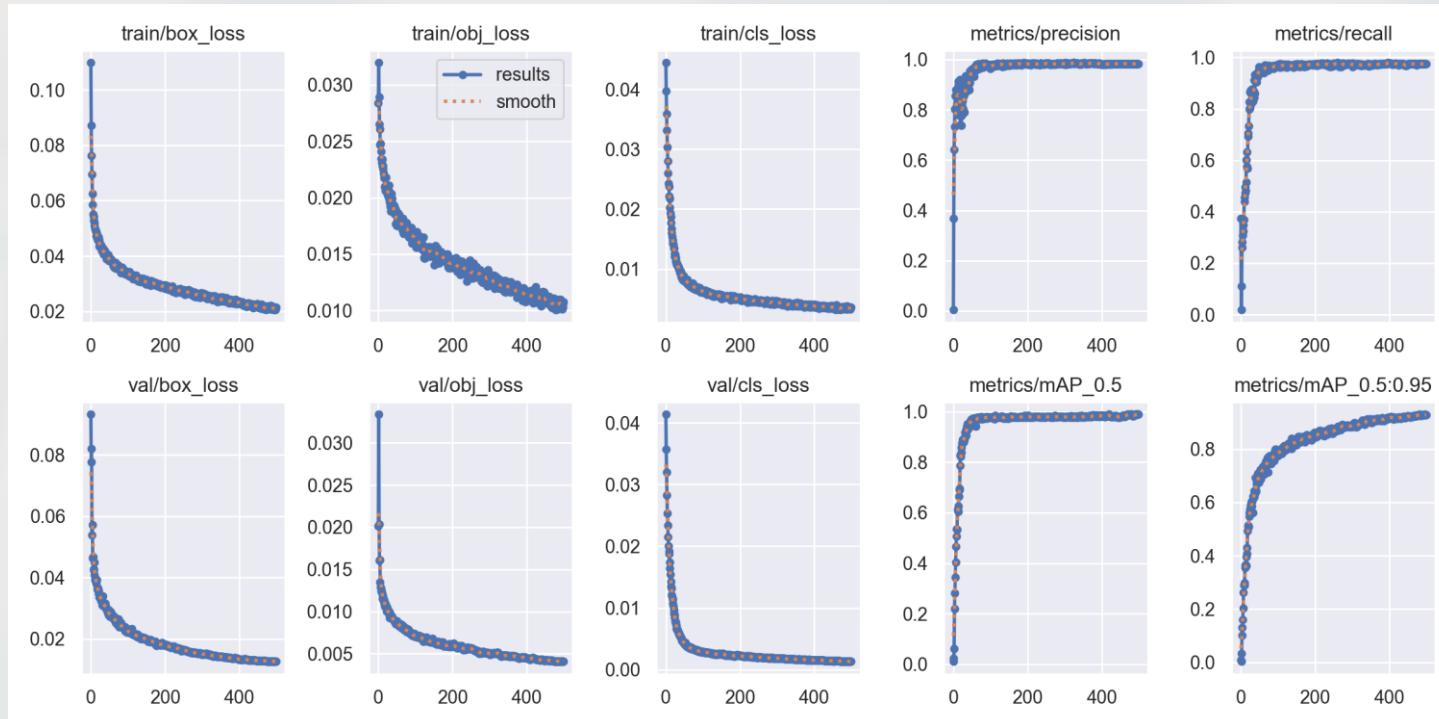
Baseline設計：

- 模型類型：Yolo
- Pretrained Checkpoints : YOLOv5m
- train(%) : 80%
- Batch size : 26
- Image Size : 320
- Epoch : 500 → 200 Epoch
- Learning Rate Scheduling Strategies : Fixed Learning Rate Strategy
- Learning Rate : 0.01



Design of experiments

500 epochs completed in 57.870 hours!!!



Design of experiments

1

第一階段：Data splitting

將訓練資料分割成0.5、0.8、0.9，確認哪種分割方式在yolo模型中訓練效果最好。

2

第二階段：Pretrained Checkpoints

確認換小一點的模型，結果會不會掉太多(YOLOv5n、YOLOv5s、YOLOv5m)

3

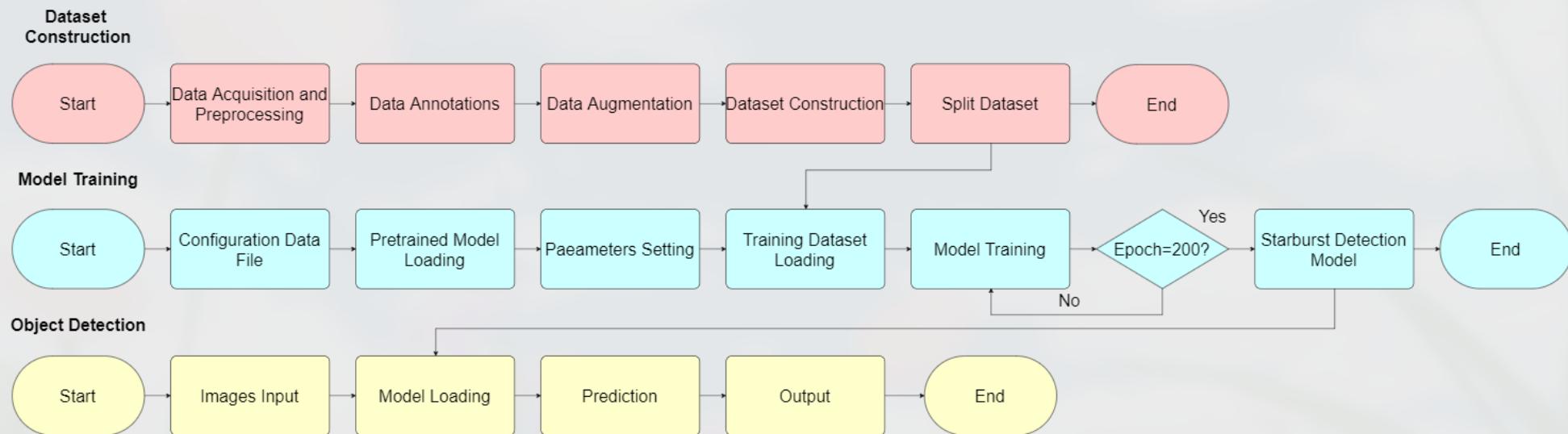
第三階段：Learning Rate Scheduling Strategies

比較Fixed、Linear、Cosine Annealing對訓練結果的影響如何。



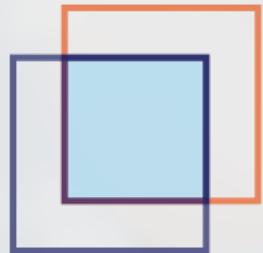
Design of experiments

模型訓練流程圖：

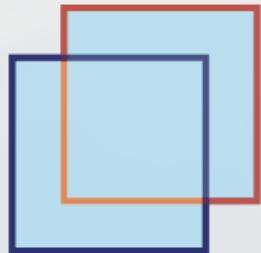


Design of experiments

評估指標-mAP介紹：



area of overlap



area of union

$$\text{IOU} = \frac{\text{area of overlap}}{\text{area of union}}$$

$\text{IOU} \geq 0.5$



$\text{IOU} < 0.5$



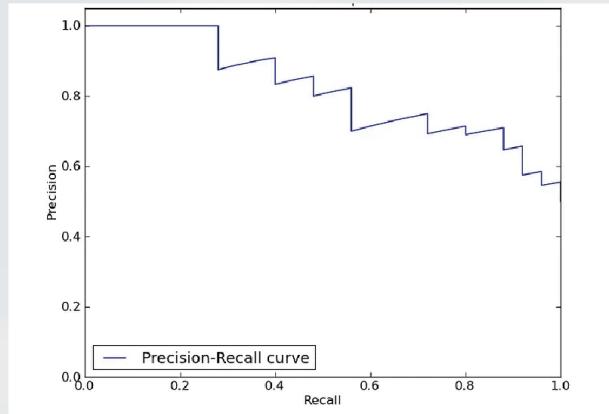
Design of experiments

評估指標-mAP介紹：

Confusion Matrix

	實際為真(Positive)	實際為假(Negative)
預測為真(Positive)	TP(True Positive)	FP(False Positive)
預測為假(Negative)	FN(False Negative)	TN(True Negative)

PR curve



$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

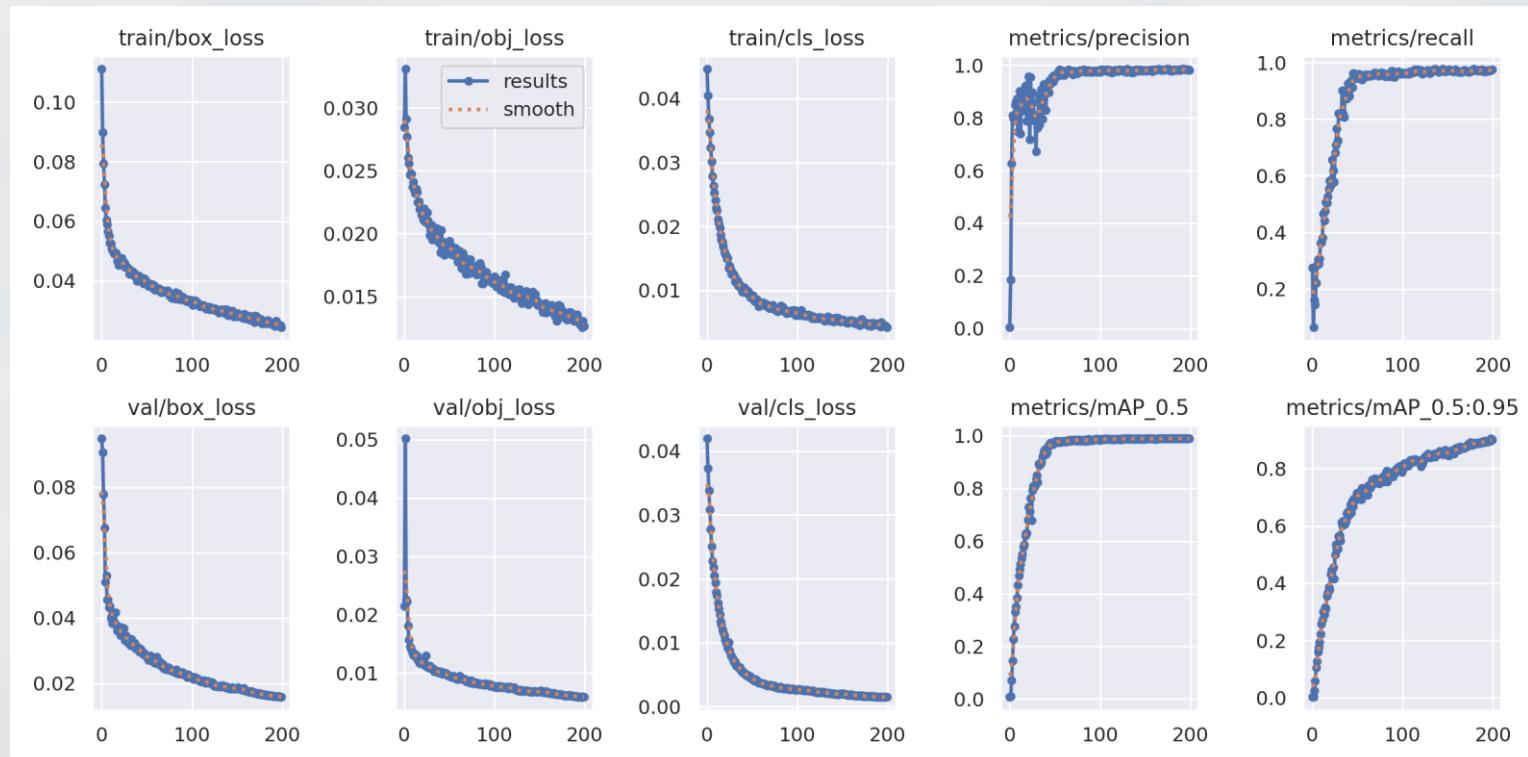
$$AP = \int_0^1 p(r)dr$$

$$mAP = \frac{1}{\text{classes}} \sum_{c \in \text{classes}} AP(c)$$



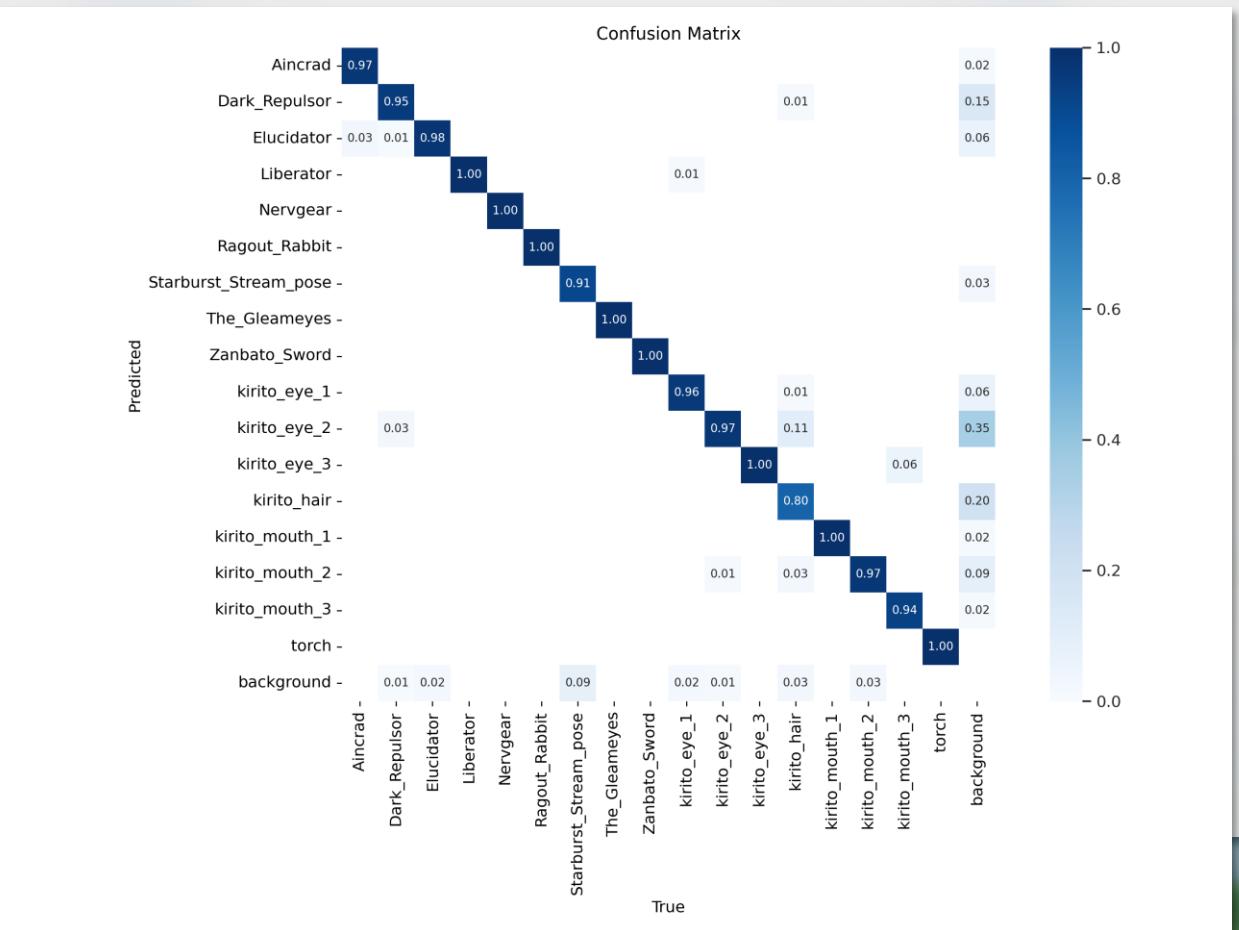
Design of experiments

Baseline :



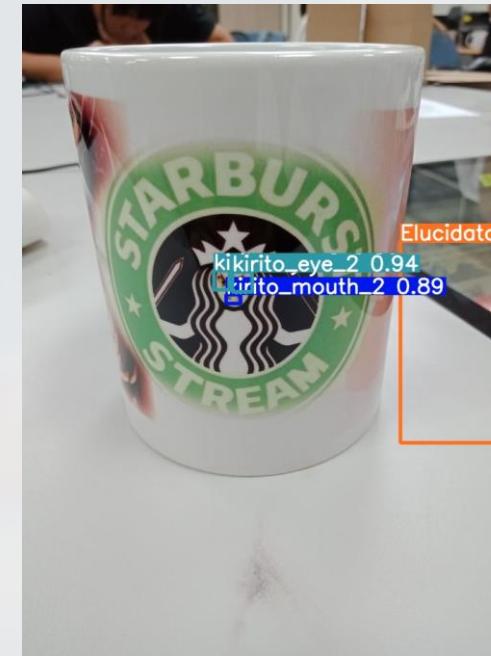
Design of experiments

Baseline :



Design of experiments

Baseline :



Design of experiments

Baseline :



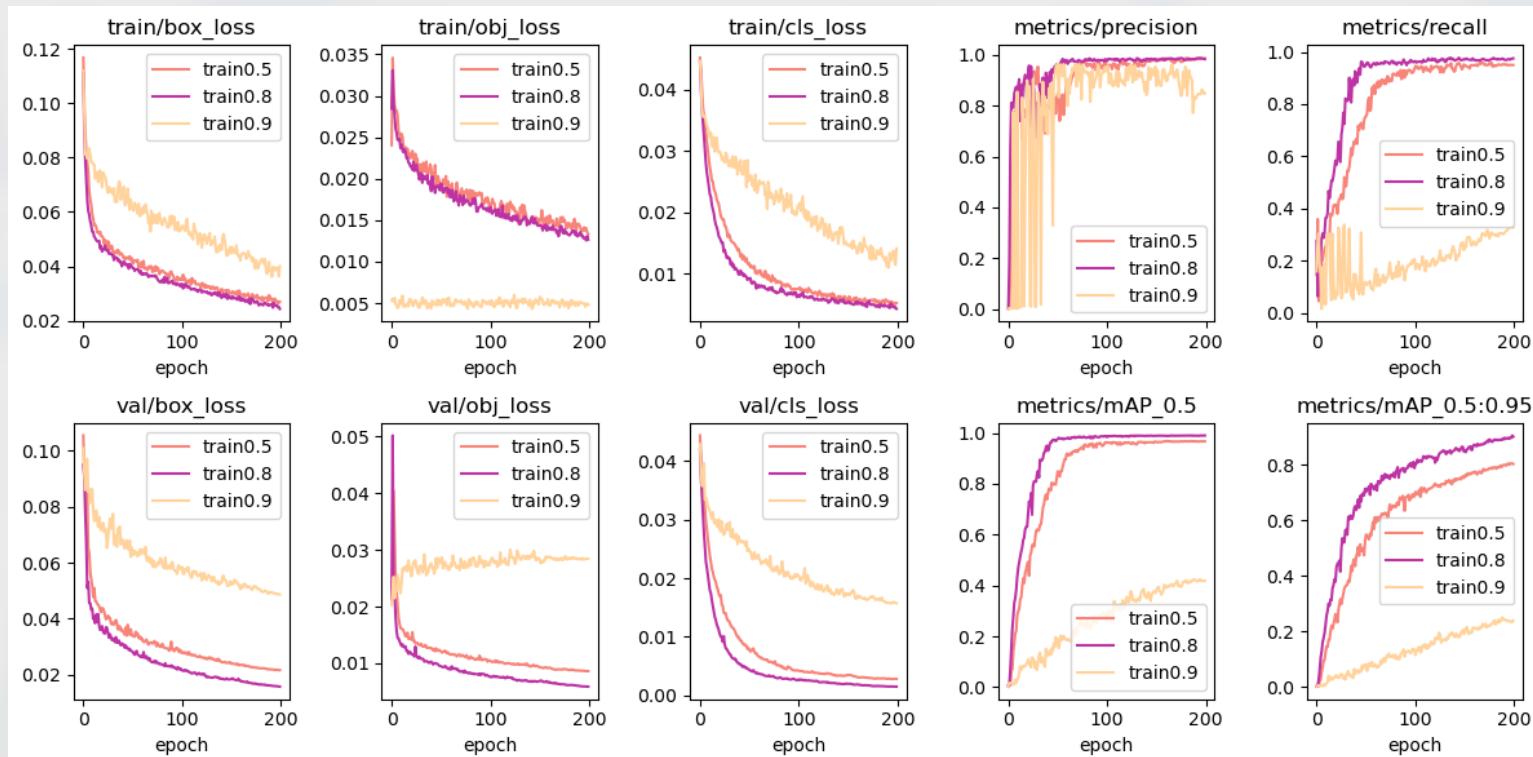
Design of experiments

Baseline :



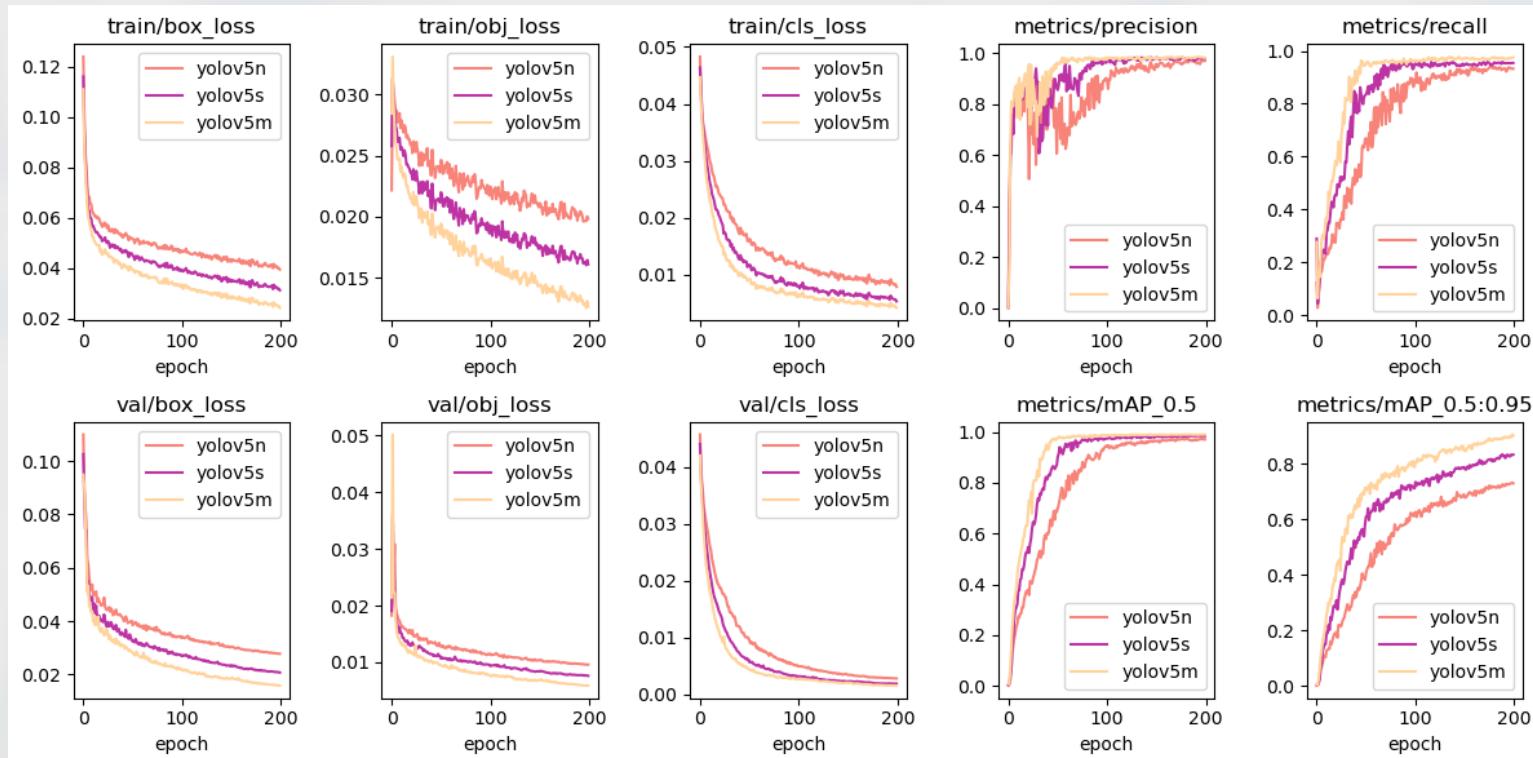
Design of experiments

實驗一：



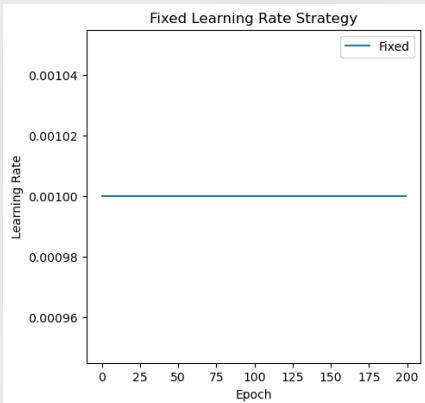
Design of experiments

實驗二：



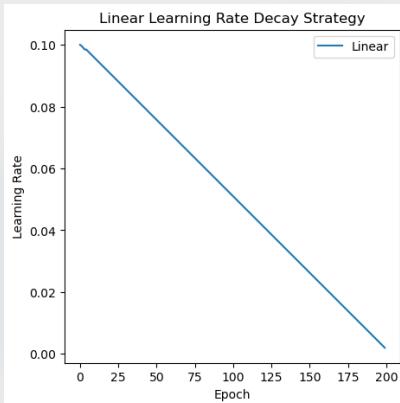
Design of experiments

實驗三：



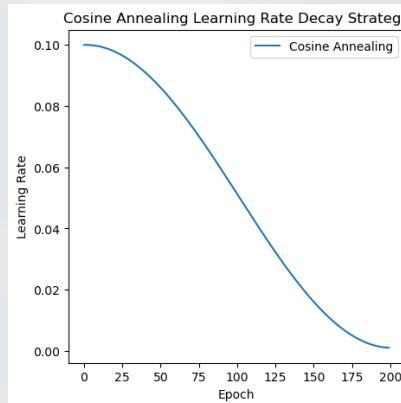
Fixed

學習率在整個訓練過程中保持不變。



Linear

學習率會隨著訓練的進行線性地減小。



Cosine Annealing

學習率會按照餘弦函數的形式進行衰減。



Design of experiments

實驗三：

