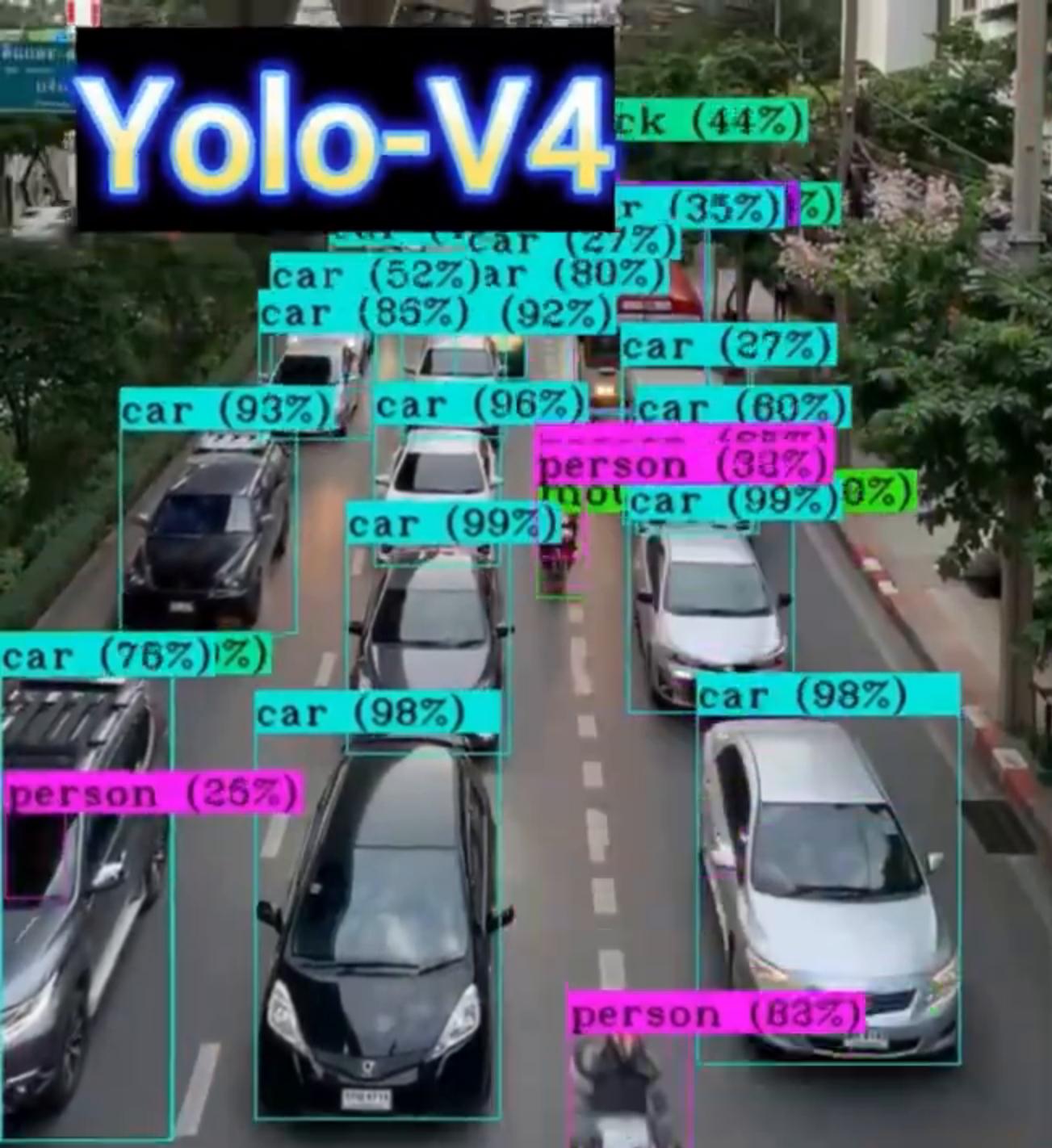
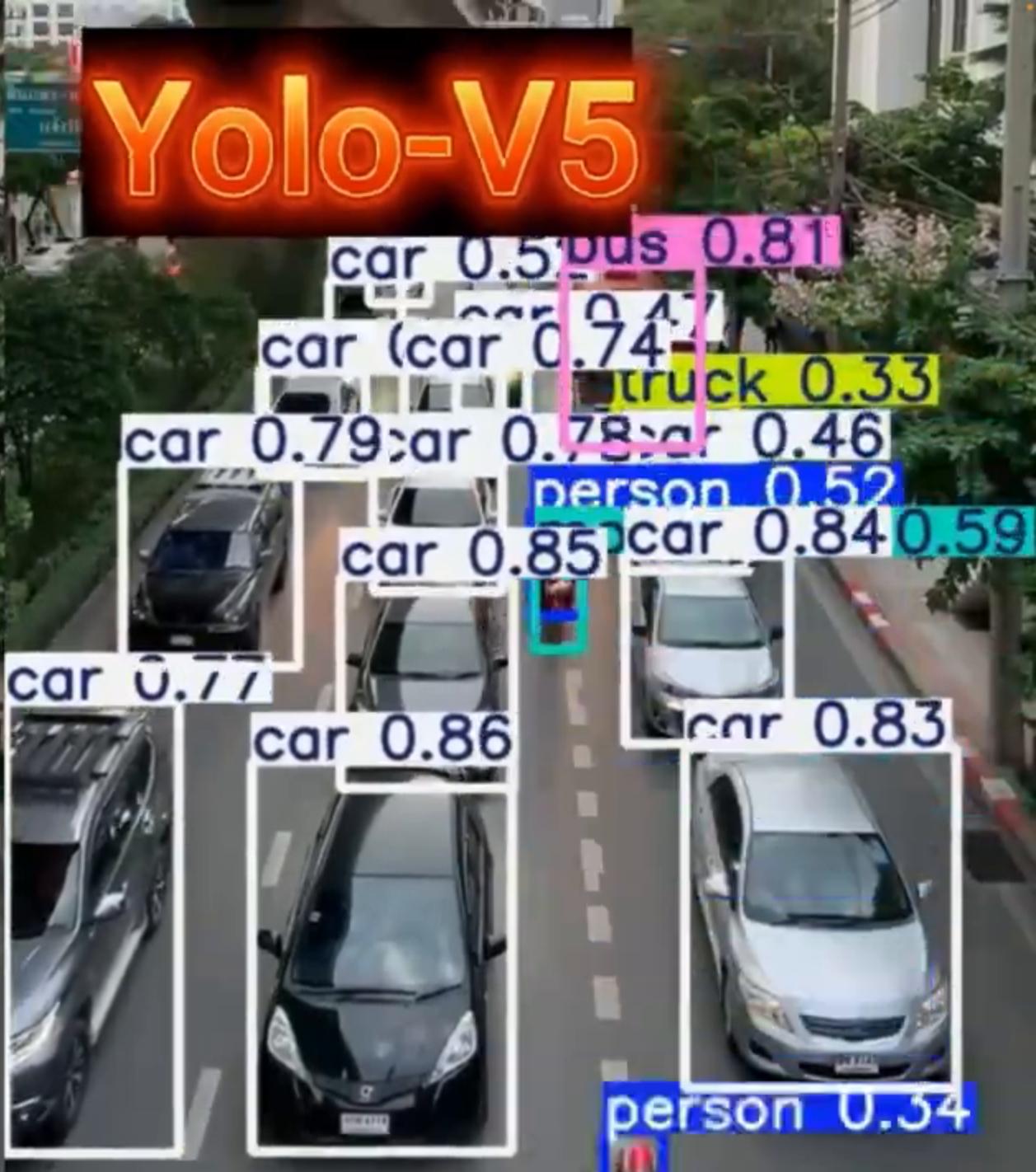


Yolo-V4



Yolo-V5



YOLO

YOLOv2

batch norm?
hi-res classifier?
convolutional?
anchor boxes?
new network?
dimension
location pr
pas
m
hi-res
VOC2007

YOLO-V2

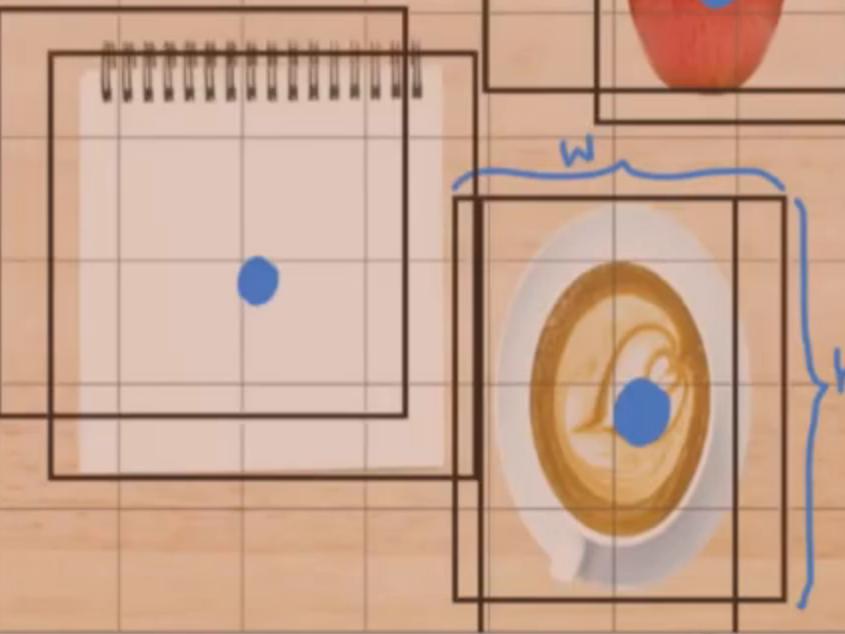
k boxes



Let's Dig
Deeper



SUBSCRIBE



You Only Look Once:
Unified, Real-Time Object Detection
Joseph Redmon*, Santosh Divvala*, Ross Girshick*, Ali Farhadi*
University of Washington*, Allen Institute for AI*, Facebook AI Research*
<http://pjreddie.com/yolo/>

Abstract

We present YOLO, a new approach to object detection. Prior work on object detection separates classifiers to perform detection. Instead, we frame object detection as a regression problem to jointly regress bounding boxes and associated class probabilities. A single neural network processes the input image and outputs bounding boxes and class probabilities for all objects in the image. Since the whole detection pipeline is a single network, it can be optimized end-to-end directly on detection performance.

Our original architecture is extremely fast. Our base YOLO model can detect more than 40 objects at 45 frames per second. A smaller version of the network, Fast YOLO, processes an astounding 117 frames per second while still achieving double the mAP of other real-time detectors. Comparing to state-of-the-art detectors like YOLOv1, YOLOv2 is less likely to produce false positives on background. Finally, YOLO learns very general representations of objects. It outperforms other detection methods, including DPM and R-CNN, when given data from several images in order domain the variance.



Figure 2: The YOLO Detection System. Processing images with YOLO is a single straightforward pass. Our system takes the input image in 480×640 , (1) runs a single convolutional pass over the image, and (2) thresholds the resulting detections by the model's confidence.

methods to first generate potential bounding boxes in an image and then run a classifier on those proposals [18]. After filtering, proposals are grouped together, refine the bounding boxes, eliminate duplicates detections, and remove the boxes based on other objects in the scene [1, 2]. These complex pipelines are slow and hard to optimize because each module's complexity must be considered separately.

We reformulate object detection as a one-class negative problem, straight from image pixels to bounding box coordinates and class probabilities. Using our system, you only

12.08242v1 [cs.CV] 25 Dec 2016

YOLO9000: Better, Faster, Stronger

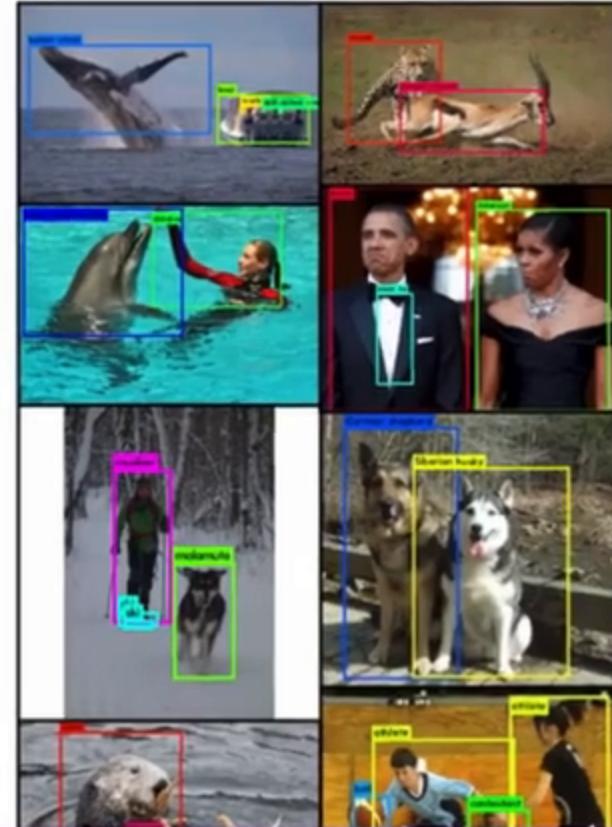
Joseph Redmon*, Ali Farhadi*[†]

University of Washington*, Allen Institute for AI[†]

<http://pjreddie.com/yolo9000/>

Abstract

We introduce YOLO9000, a state-of-the-art, real-time object detection system that can detect over 9000 object categories. First we propose various improvements to the YOLO detection method, both novel and drawn from prior work. The improved model, YOLOv2, is state-of-the-art on standard detection tasks like PASCAL VOC and COCO. Using a novel, multi-scale training method the same YOLOv2 model can run at varying sizes, offering an easy tradeoff between speed and accuracy. At 67 FPS, YOLOv2 gets 76.8 mAP on VOC 2007. At 40 FPS, YOLOv2 gets 78.6 mAP, outperforming state-of-the-art methods like Faster R-CNN with ResNet and SSD while still running significantly faster. Finally we propose a method to jointly train on object detection and classification. Using this method we train YOLO9000 simultaneously on the COCO detection dataset and the ImageNet classification dataset. Our joint training allows YOLO9000 to predict detections for object classes that don't have labelled detection data. We validate our approach on the ImageNet detection task. YOLO9000 gets 19.7 mAP on the ImageNet detection validation set despite only having detection data for 44 of the 200 classes. On the 156 classes not in COCO, YOLO9000 gets 16.0 mAP. But YOLO can detect more than just 200 classes; it predicts detections for more than 9000 different object categories. And it still runs in real-time.



You Only Look Once:
Unified, Real-Time Object Detection

Joseph Redmon¹, Santosh Divvala², Ross Girshick³, Ali Farhadi⁴
University of Washington*, Alice Institute for AI*, Facebook AI Research
<http://pjreddie.com/yolo/>

Abstract

We present YOLO, a new approach to object detection. Previous methods have approached object detection as a regression problem, or frame object detection as a regression problem. Instead, we frame object detection as a regression problem on spatially separated bounding boxes and class probabilities. This allows us to directly predict bounding boxes and class probabilities directly from full images in one evaluation. Since the whole detection process is end-to-end, our system is generalized and scales directly to detection performance.

Our method outperforms its currently best peer, the state-of-the-art, by 10% mAP at 30 frames per second. A smaller version of the network, Fast YOLO, processes an astounding 123 frames per second while maintaining 33% mAP. Our method is also more robust. Compared to state-of-the-art detection systems, YOLO makes more localization errors but it is less likely to predict objects present on background. Thus, YOLO is able to make more detections of objects. It compares favorably to other detection methods, including SPPM and R-CNN, when predicting from natural images or other domains like artwork.



Figure 1: The YOLO Detection System. Processing images with YOLO is a rough sketch. The system (1) takes the input image in 480 × 640 × 3 format, a single convolutional layer (2) processes the image, and (3) thresholds the resulting detections by the model's confidence.

methods to first generate potential bounding boxes in an image and then run a classifier on each box. We find that this two-stage processing is used to reduce the bounding boxes, eliminate duplicate detections, and measure the confidence based on other boxes in the same image [2]. These one-stage approaches are slow and inefficient because each individual component must be run sequentially.

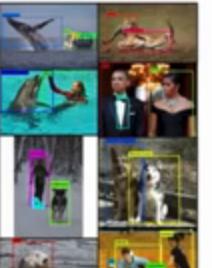
We introduce object detection as a single regression problem, directly outputting predictions of bounding box coordinates and class probabilities. Using our system, you only

YOLO9000:
Better, Faster, Stronger

Joseph Redmon¹, Ali Farhadi^{1,2}
University of Washington*, Alice Institute for AI*
<http://pjreddie.com/paper9000/>

Abstract

We introduce YOLO9000, a state-of-the-art, real-time object detection system that can detect over 8000 objects simultaneously. Previous work has shown that the YOLO detection method, YOLOv2, is state-of-the-art on COCO and results improve on PASCAL3D+. We show that YOLO9000 results improve on both datasets. Our YOLO9000 model can run at varying rates, offering an easy trade-off between speed and accuracy. At 1 FPS, YOLO9000 gets 38.5 mAP on COCO dataset. At 10 FPS, YOLO9000 gets 40.8 mAP, surpassing state-of-the-art methods like Faster R-CNN with ResNet and SSD while still running significantly faster. Faster prediction times are important for real-world applications. Using our method on COCO9000 simultaneously on the COCO-detection dataset and the COCO-caption dataset, our system can detect objects in images and predict captions for objects that don't have labelled detection data. We validate our approach on the ImageNet detection task. YOLO9000 gets 38.5 mAP on ImageNet detection task, which is 1.5 times faster than YOLOv2. When we compare YOLO9000 with YOLOv2 having detection data for all of the 200 classes. On the 200 classes set in COCO, YOLO9000 gets 46.0 mAP. But YOLO9000 runs slower than YOLOv2. It produces detections for more than 800 different object categories. And it still runs in real-time.



YOLO-V5

YOLOv3: An Incremental Improvement

Joseph Redmon
University of Washington

Abstract

We present some updates to YOLOv2. We made a bunch of little design changes to make it better. We also trained this new network. That's pretty cool. It's a little bigger than last time but it's much faster. It's still just about as fast as YOLOv2 but it's 10x faster. It's 24.2 FPS at 480x640 at 30Hz as SSD but three times faster. When we look at the old 5 FPS self-detection metric, YOLOv3 is quite good. It's 30.2 mAP_{50:95} on COCO at 30 Hz. It's 1.5 times faster than 2.4 FPS in COCO. The ResNet backbone performs 3.5x faster. Academically, all the code is online at <https://pjreddie.com/yolov3/>.

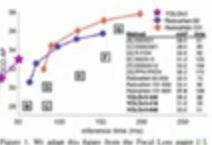


Figure 1: We adapt this figure from the Focal Loss paper [1]. YOLOv3 runs significantly faster than other detection methods with similar performance. Times from either an NVIDIA Tesla K40, they are basically the same GPU.

1. Introduction

YOLOv4: Optimal Speed and Accuracy of Object Detection

Aleksy Bochkovskiy¹ Chen-Yao Wang² Hong-Yuan Mark Liao³
aleksyboch@gmail.com chen-yao.wang@ntu.edu.tw hongyuan.liao@ntu.edu.tw

Abstract

There are a large number of factors which are said to improve Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) accuracy. Practical testing of combinations of such factors on large datasets is difficult. In this paper, we propose a methodology to evaluate how various factors interact with each other and for various problems exclusively, or only for small scale problems. The proposed methodology is general and its results and conclusions are applicable to the majority of models, tasks, and datasets. We assume that each universal factor has a linear effect on the overall accuracy. The proposed methodology is based on the following factors: Cross-Entropy Performance (CEP), Cross-entropy Backpropagation (CEB), Self-adversarial-training (SAT) and Multi-activation. We use new features: WRC, CSE, CEP, SAT, EAT, SAT activation, Meanless loss reparametrization,

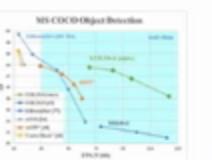


Figure 1: MS COCO Object Detection



r/MachineLearning • 5 yr. ago
aloser

...

[News] YOLOv5 is Here: State-of-the-Art Object Detection at 140 FPS

News

YOLOv5 (PyTorch) was released by Ultralytics last night; early results show it runs inference extremely fast, weights can be exported to mobile, and it achieves state of the art on COCO.

It's insane how quickly SOTA for object detection is advancing. EfficientDet was just released in March. YOLOv4 in April. And now YOLOv5 in June.

- [Ultralytics YOLOv5 Repo](#)
- Writeup: [YOLOv5 is Here: State-of-the-Art Object Detection at 140 FPS](#)
- Tutorial: [Training YOLOv5 on a Custom Dataset](#)
- [YOLOv5 Colab Notebook](#)

YOLOv4: Optimal Speed and Accuracy of Object Detection

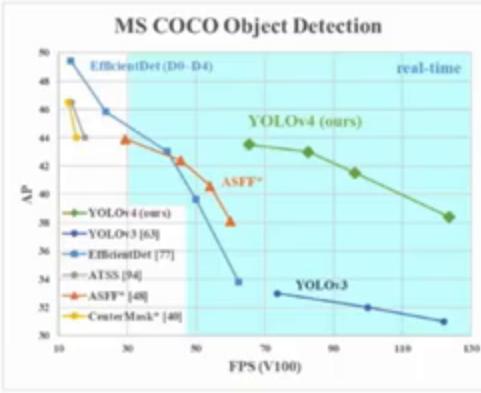
Alexey Bochkovskiy*
alexeyab84@gmail.com

Chien-Yao Wang*
Institute of Information Science
Academia Sinica, Taiwan
kinyiu@iis.sinica.edu.tw

Hong-Yuan Mark Liao
Institute of Information Science
Academia Sinica, Taiwan
liao@iis.sinica.edu.tw

Abstract

There are a huge number of features which are said to improve Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) accuracy. Practical testing of combinations of such features on large datasets, and theoretical justification of the result, is required. Some features operate on certain models exclusively and for certain problems exclusively, or only for small-scale datasets; while some features, such as batch-normalization and residual-connections, are applicable to the majority of models, tasks, and datasets. We assume that such universal features include Weighted-Residual-Connections (WRC), Cross-Stage-Partial-connections (CSP), Cross mini-Batch Normalization (CmBN), Self-adversarial-training (SAT) and Mish-activation. We use new features: WRC, CSP, CmBN, SAT, Mish activation, Mosaic data augmentation,



README Code of conduct License Security

YOLOv5 你只看一次v5

Download on the App Store

This repository represents Ultralytics open-source research into future object detection methods, and incorporates our lessons learned and best practices evolved over training thousands of models on custom client datasets with our previous YOLO repository <https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov3>. All code and models are under active development, and are subject to modification or deletion without notice. Use at your own risk.

- June 22, 2020: [PANet](#) updates: increased layers, reduced parameters, faster inference and improved mAP [364fcfd](#).
- June 19, 2020: [FP16](#) as new default for smaller checkpoints and faster inference [d4c6674](#).
- June 9, 2020: [CSP](#) updates: improved speed, size, and accuracy. Credit to @WongKinYiu for excellent CSP work.
- May 27, 2020: Public release of repo. YOLOv5 models are SOTA among all known YOLO implementations.
- April 1, 2020: Start development of future [YOLOv3/YOLOv4](#)-based PyTorch models in a range of compound-scaled sizes.

YOLOv4: Optimal Speed and Accuracy of Object Detection

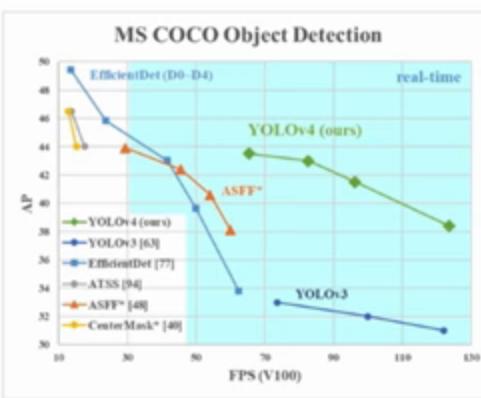
Alexey Bochkovskiy*
alexeyab84@gmail.com

Chien-Yao Wang*
Institute of Information Science
Academia Sinica, Taiwan
kinyiu@iis.sinica.edu.tw

Hong-Yuan Mark Liao
Institute of Information Science
Academia Sinica, Taiwan
liao@iis.sinica.edu.tw

Abstract

There are a huge number of features which are said to improve Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) accuracy. Practical testing of combinations of such features on large datasets, and theoretical justification of the result, is required. Some features operate on certain models exclusively and for certain problems exclusively, or only for small-scale datasets; while some features, such as batch-normalization and residual-connections, are applicable to the majority of models, tasks, and datasets. We assume that such universal features include Weighted-Residual-Connections (WRC), Cross-Stage-Partial-connections (CSP), Cross mini-Batch Normalization (CmBN), Self-adversarial-training (SAT) and Mish-activation. We use new features: WRC, CSP, CmBN, SAT, Mish activation, Mosaic data augmentation,



README Code of conduct License Security

YOLOv5

你只看一次v5

Download on the App Store

This repository represents Ultralytics open-source research into future object detection methods, and incorporates our lessons learned and best practices evolved over training thousands of models on custom client datasets with our previous YOLO repository <https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov3>. All code and models are under active development, and are subject to modification or deletion without notice. Use at your own risk.

- June 22, 2020: [PANet](#) updates: increased layers, reduced parameters, faster inference and improved mAP [364fcfd](#).
- June 19, 2020: [FP16](#) as new default for smaller checkpoints and faster inference [d4c6674](#).
- June 9, 2020: [CSP](#) updates: improved speed, size, and accuracy. Credit to @WongKinYiu for excellent CSP work.
- May 27, 2020: Public release of repo. YOLOv5 models are SOTA among all known YOLO implementations.
- April 1, 2020: Start development of future [YOLOv3/YOLOv4](#)-based PyTorch models in a range of compound-scaled sizes.

SOTA Claims

Second, YOLOv5 is fast – blazingly fast. In a [YOLOv5 Colab notebook](#), running a Tesla P100, we saw inference times up to 0.007 seconds per image, meaning **140 frames per second (FPS)**! By contrast, **YOLOv4 achieved 50 FPS** after having been converted to the same Ultralytics PyTorch library.

Third, YOLOv5 is accurate. In our tests on the [blood cell count and detection \(BCCD\) dataset](#), we achieved roughly 0.895 mean average precision ([mAP](#)) after training for just 100 epochs. Admittedly, we saw comparable performance from EfficientDet and YOLOv4, but it is rare to see such across-the-board performance improvements without any loss in [accuracy](#).

Fourth, YOLOv5 is small. Specifically, a weights file for YOLOv5 is 27 megabytes. Our weights file for YOLOv4 (with Darknet architecture) is 244 megabytes. **YOLOv5 is nearly 90 percent smaller** than YOLOv4. This means YOLOv5 can be deployed to embedded devices much more easily.

SOTA Claims

Second, YOLOv5 is fast – blazingly fast. In a [YOLOv5 Colab notebook](#), running a Tesla P100, we saw inference times up to 0.007 seconds per image, meaning **140 frames per second (FPS)**! By contrast, **YOLOv4 achieved 50 FPS** after having been converted to the same Ultralytics PyTorch library.

Third, YOLOv5 is accurate. In our tests on the [blood cell count and detection \(BCCD\) dataset](#), we achieved roughly 0.895 mean average precision ([mAP](#)) after training for just 100 epochs. Admittedly, we saw comparable performance from EfficientDet and YOLOv4, but it is rare to see such across-the-board performance improvements without any loss in [accuracy](#).

Fourth, YOLOv5 is small. Specifically, a weights file for **YOLOv5 is 27 megabytes**. Our weights file for **YOLOv4 (with Darknet architecture) is 244 megabytes**. **YOLOv5 is nearly 90 percent smaller** than YOLOv4. This means YOLOv5 can be deployed to embedded devices much more easily.

SOTA Claims

Second, YOLOv5 is fast – blazingly fast. In a [YOLOv5 Colab notebook](#), running a Tesla P100, we saw inference times up to 0.007 seconds per image, meaning **140 frames per second (FPS)**! By contrast, YOLOv4 achieved **50 FPS** after having been converted to the same Ultralytics PyTorch library.

Third, YOLOv5 is accurate. In our tests on the [blood cell count and detection \(BCCD\) dataset](#), we achieved roughly 0.895 mean average precision ([mAP](#)) after training for just 100 epochs. Admittedly, we saw comparable performance from EfficientDet and YOLOv4, but it is rare to see such across-the-board performance improvements without any loss in [accuracy](#).

Fourth, YOLOv5 is small. Specifically, a weights file for YOLOv5 is 27 megabytes. Our weights file for YOLOv4 (with Darknet architecture) is 244 megabytes. **YOLOv5 is nearly 90 percent smaller** than YOLOv4. This means YOLOv5 can be deployed to embedded devices much more easily.

SOTA Claims

Second, YOLOv5 is fast – blazingly fast. In a [YOLOv5 Colab notebook](#), running a Tesla P100, we saw inference times up to 0.007 seconds per image, meaning **140 frames per second (FPS)**! By contrast, **YOLOv4 achieved 50 FPS** after having been converted to the same Ultralytics PyTorch library.

Third, YOLOv5 is accurate. In our tests on the [blood cell count and detection \(BCCD\) dataset](#), we achieved roughly 0.895 mean average precision ([mAP](#)) after training for just 100 epochs. Admittedly, we saw **comparable performance from EfficientDet and YOLOv4**, but it is rare to see such across-the-board performance improvements without any loss in [accuracy](#).

Fourth, YOLOv5 is small. Specifically, a weights file for **YOLOv5 is 27 megabytes**. Our weights file for **YOLOv4 (with Darknet architecture) is 244 megabytes**. **YOLOv5 is nearly 90 percent smaller** than YOLOv4. This means YOLOv5 can be deployed to embedded devices much more easily.

<https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5>

AlexeyAB on Jun 11, 2020

Some notes on comparison: <https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5>

- The latency shouldn't be measured with batch=32. The latency must be measured with batch=1, because the higher batch higher latency. The latency is the time of a complete data processing cycle, it cannot be less than processing a whole batch can take up to 1 second depends on batch-size
- If there is used batch=32 for both Yolov5 vs EfficientDet (I don't know), then this is ok, but only for Yolov5 vs EfficientDet, an FPS (not for latency), it can't be compared with any other results where is batch=1
- Size of weights: yolov5x.pt - 366 MB , yolov5s.pt - 27 MB



9

AlexeyAB on Jun 11, 2020

Some notes on comparison: <https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5>

- The latency shouldn't be measured with batch=32. The latency must be measured with batch=1, because the higher batch higher latency. The latency is the time of a complete data processing cycle, it cannot be less than processing a whole batch can take up to 1 second depends on batch-size
- If there is used batch=32 for both Yolov5 vs EfficientDet (I don't know), then this is ok, but only for Yolov5 vs EfficientDet, an FPS (not for latency), it can't be compared with any other results where is batch=1
- Size of weights: yolov5x.pt - 366 MB , yolov5s.pt - 27 MB



9

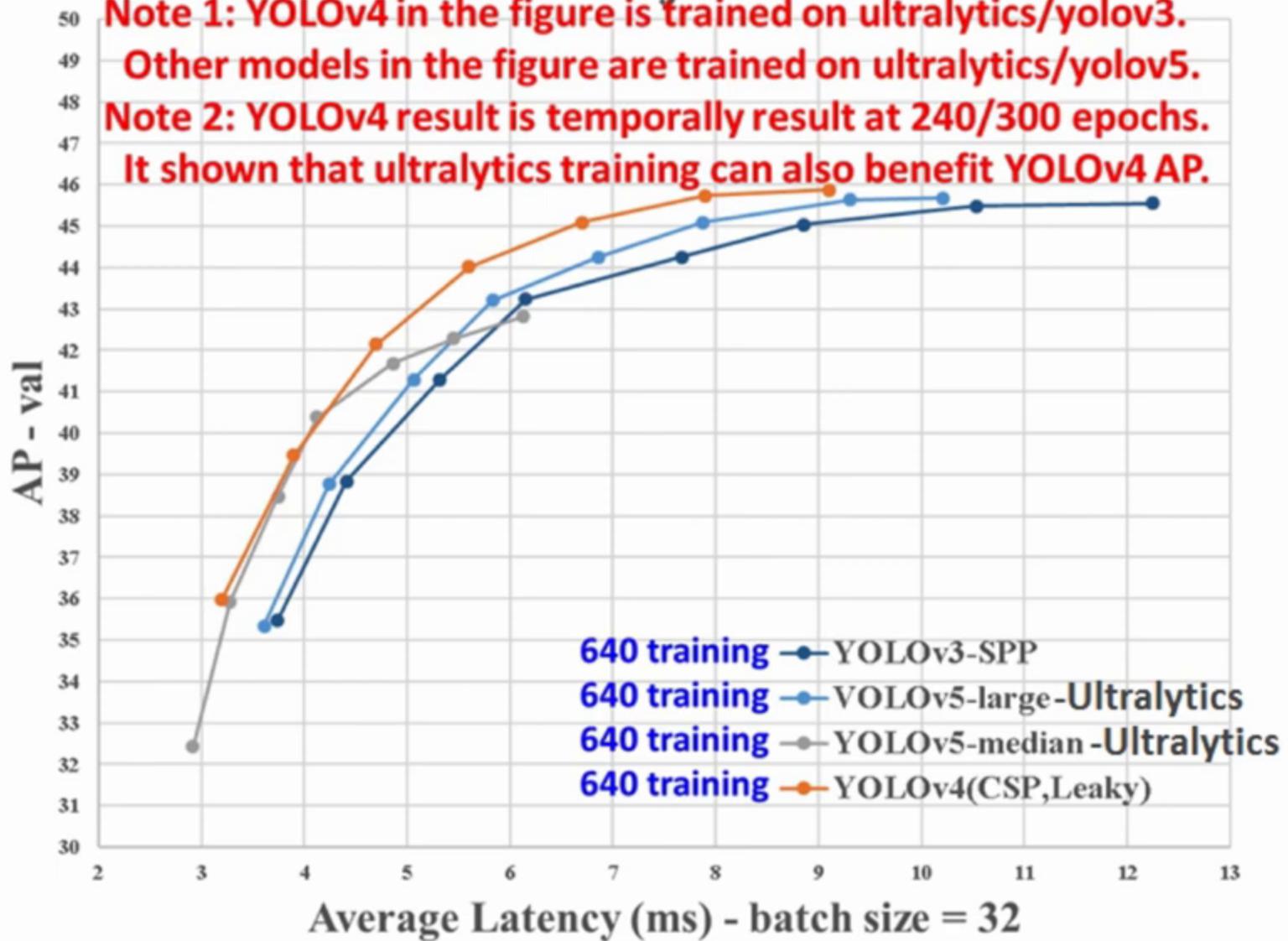
MS COCO Object Detection

Note 1: YOLOv4 in the figure is trained on ultralytics/yolov3.

Other models in the figure are trained on ultralytics/yolov5.

Note 2: YOLOv4 result is temporally result at 240/300 epochs.

It shown that ultralytics training can also benefit YOLOv4 AP.



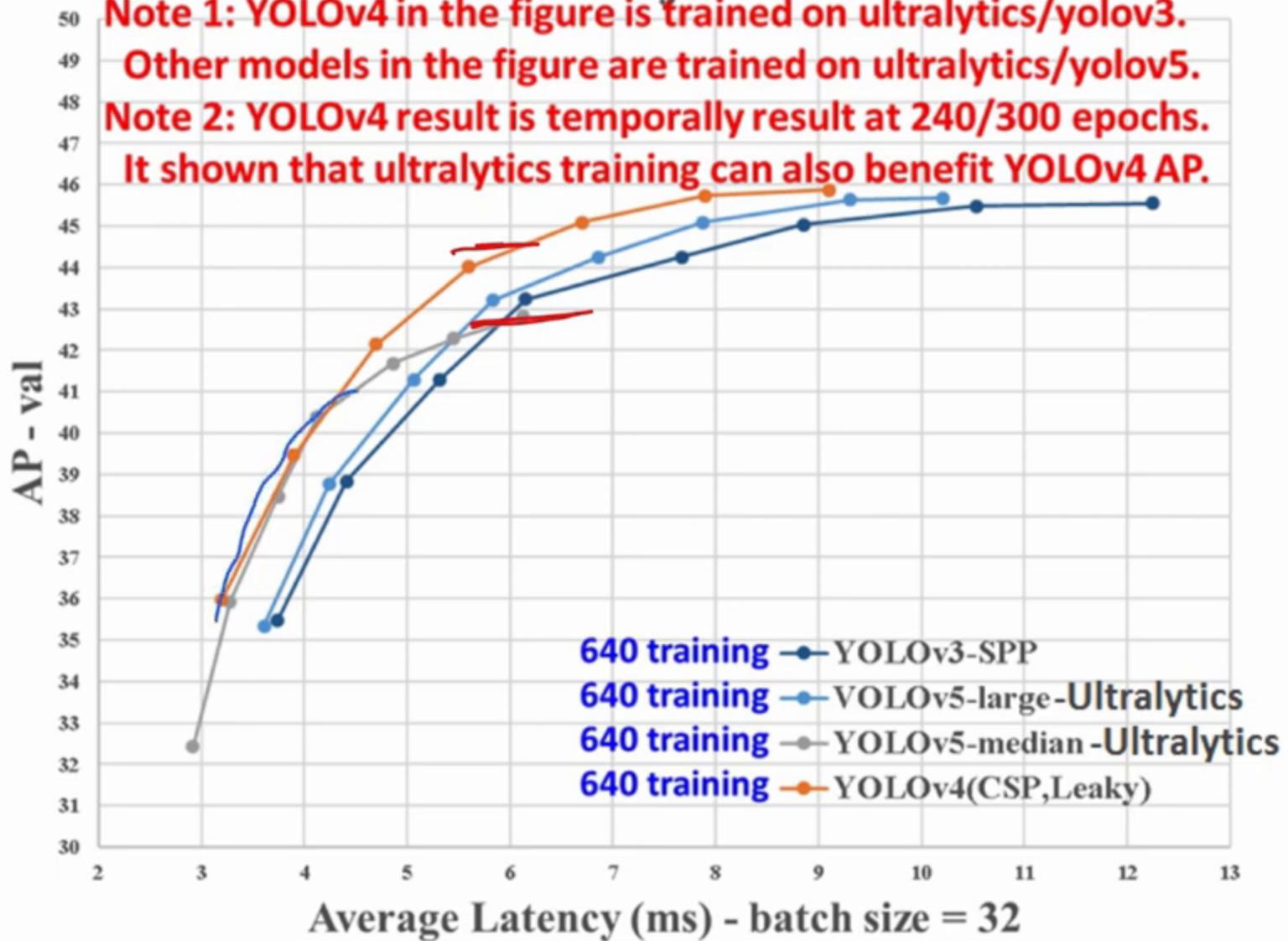
MS COCO Object Detection

Note 1: YOLOv4 in the figure is trained on ultralytics/yolov3.

Other models in the figure are trained on ultralytics/yolov5.

Note 2: YOLOv4 result is temporally result at 240/300 epochs.

It shown that ultralytics training can also benefit YOLOv4 AP.



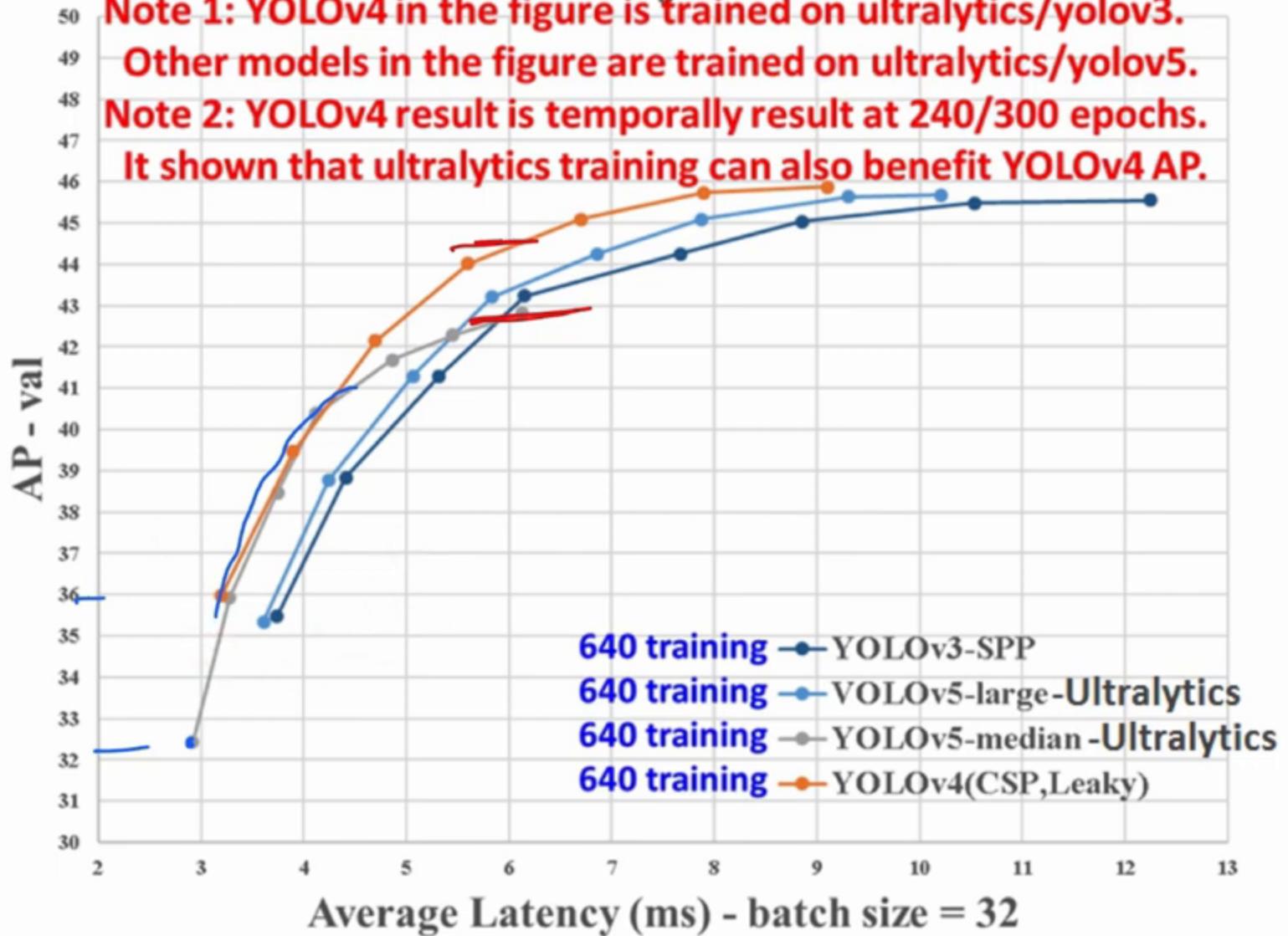
MS COCO Object Detection

Note 1: YOLOv4 in the figure is trained on ultralytics/yolov3.

Other models in the figure are trained on ultralytics/yolov5.

Note 2: YOLOv4 result is temporally result at 240/300 epochs.

It shown that ultralytics training can also benefit YOLOv4 AP.



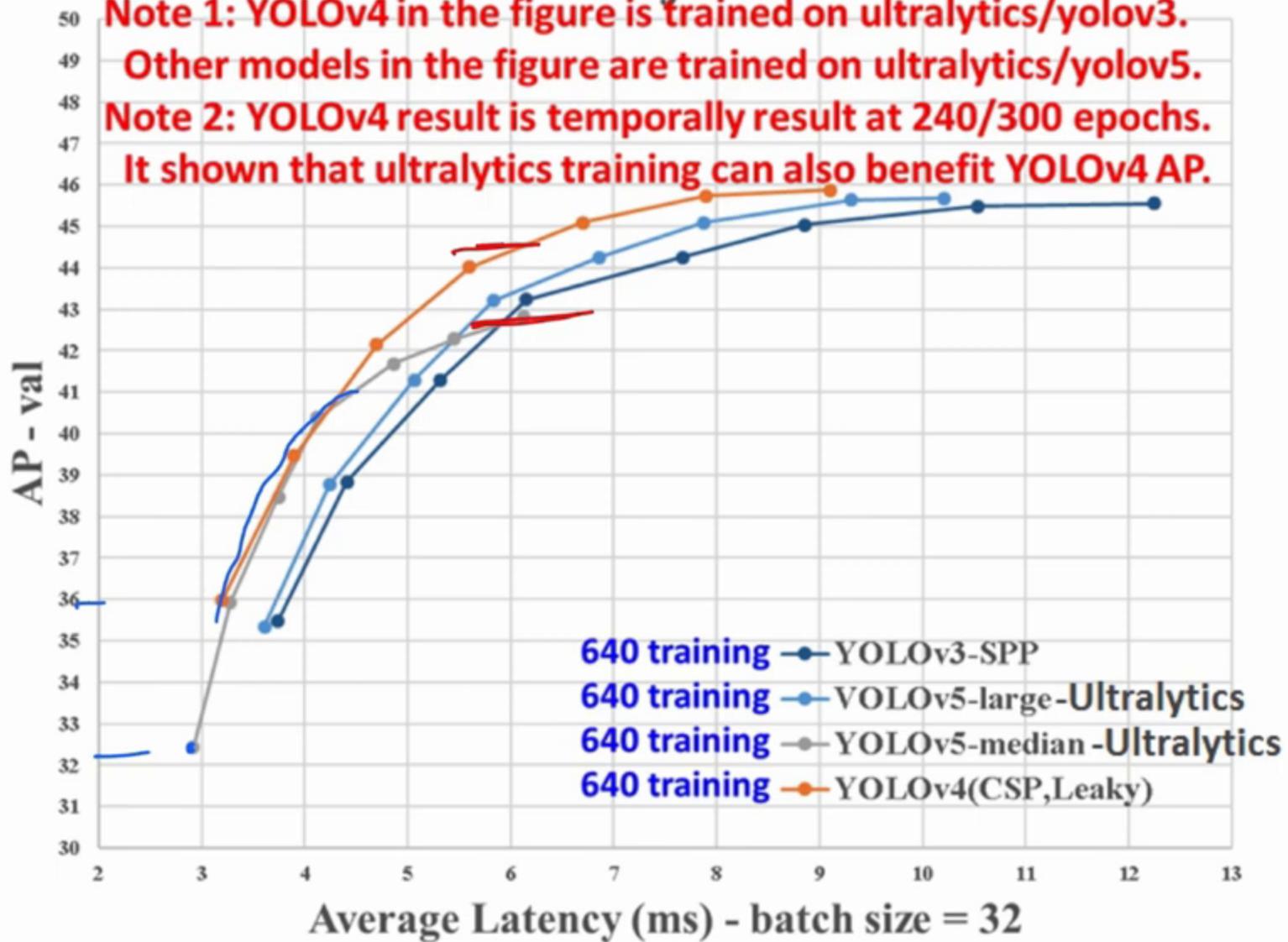
MS COCO Object Detection

Note 1: YOLOv4 in the figure is trained on ultralytics/yolov3.

Other models in the figure are trained on ultralytics/yolov5.

Note 2: YOLOv4 result is temporally result at 240/300 epochs.

It shown that ultralytics training can also benefit YOLOv4 AP.



Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31



14



15

Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31



14



15

Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31



14



15

Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31



14



15

Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31



14



15

Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31



14



15

Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31



14



15

Ultralytics Response



glenn-jocher on Jun 11, 2020 · edited by glenn-jocher

Edits · Member · ...

@amusi and all others regarding publication and naming:

Thank you for your feedback! Regarding publication, we would very much like to be able to publish a paper detailing the various modifications employed to achieve these results (among all 3 major components: architecture, loss function and training methodology), however we are extremely limited on resources, and thus must smartly select how best to deploy these in order to keep our business viable as a going concern, while also continuing our work of pushing the boundaries of what's possible in this and other fields.

Importantly these models are neither static nor complete at this time. Our recent open-sourcing of this work is simply part of our ongoing research, and is not any sort of final product, and for this reason it is not accompanied by any publication. Our current goal is to continue internal R&D throughout the remainder of 2020, and hopefully open source and publish at least a short synopsis of this to Arxiv by the end of the year.

Regarding naming, we do take note of the comments surrounding the issue. YOLOv5 is an internal designation assigned to this work, which is now open-sourced. The exact name employed here is not a concern for us (we are open to alternatives!), we are instead focused on producing, improving, and delivering results to our clients, and to the open-source community by extension when our contract terms allow for it, which we push for often.

We appreciate all feedback, and we will try to be as responsive as we can going forward!



31

14

15

Ultralytics License

 **yolov5** Public

Sponsor Watch 373 Fork 16.7k Star 52.6k

master 9 Branches 10 Tags Go to file Add file Code About

Author	Commit Message	Date
glenn-jocher	Update links.yml (#13503)	5cdad89 · last month
	Update links.yml (#13503)	last month
	Standardize license headers in Python files (#13490)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in TOML/YAML files (#13491)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in TOML/YAML files (#13491)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in Python files (#13490)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in TOML/YAML files (#13491)	2 months ago
	Add .git to .dockerignore (#8815)	3 years ago
	git attrib	5 years ago
	Update CoreML exports to support newer *.mlpackage outp...	8 months ago
	Update LICENSE to AGPL-3.0 (#11359)	2 years ago
	Ultralytics Code Refactor #1...	6 months ago
	Update LICENSE to AGPL-3.0 (#11359)	2 years ago

YOLOv5 🚀 in PyTorch > ONNX > CoreML > TFLite

docs.ultralytics.com

ios machine-learning deep-learning
ml pytorch yolo object-detection
coreml onnx tflite yolov3 yolov5
ultralytics

Readme AGPL-3.0 license

Code of conduct Security policy Cite this repository Activity Custom properties

52.6k stars 373 watching 16.7k forks Report repository

Ultralytics License

 **yolov5** Public

Sponsor Watch 373 Fork 16.7k Star 52.6k

master 9 Branches 10 Tags Go to file Add file Code About

Author	Commit Message	Date
glenn-jocher	Update links.yml (#13503)	5cdad89 · last month
	Update links.yml (#13503)	last month
	Standardize license headers in Python files (#13490)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in TOML/YAML files (#13491)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in TOML/YAML files (#13491)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in Python files (#13490)	2 months ago
	Standardize license headers in TOML/YAML files (#13491)	2 months ago
	Add .git to .dockerignore (#8815)	3 years ago
	git attrib	5 years ago
	Update CoreML exports to support newer *.mlpackage outp...	8 months ago
	Update LICENSE to AGPL-3.0 (#11359)	2 years ago
	Ultralytics Code Refactor https://ultralytics.com/actions (#1...	6 months ago
	Update LICENSE to AGPL-3.0 (#11359)	2 years ago

YOLOv5 🚀 in PyTorch > ONNX > CoreML > TFLite

[docs.ultralytics.com](#)

ios machine-learning deep-learning
ml pytorch yolo object-detection
coreml onnx tflite yolov3 yolov5
ultralytics

Readme AGPL-3.0 license

Code of conduct Security policy Cite this repository

Activity Custom properties

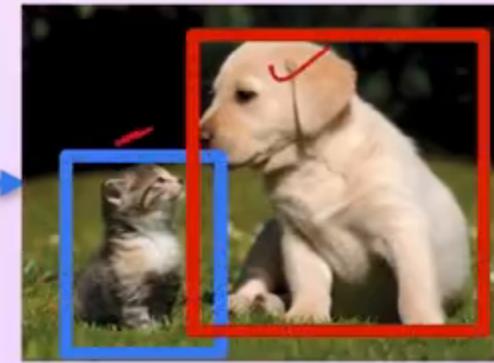
52.6k stars 373 watching 16.7k forks Report repository



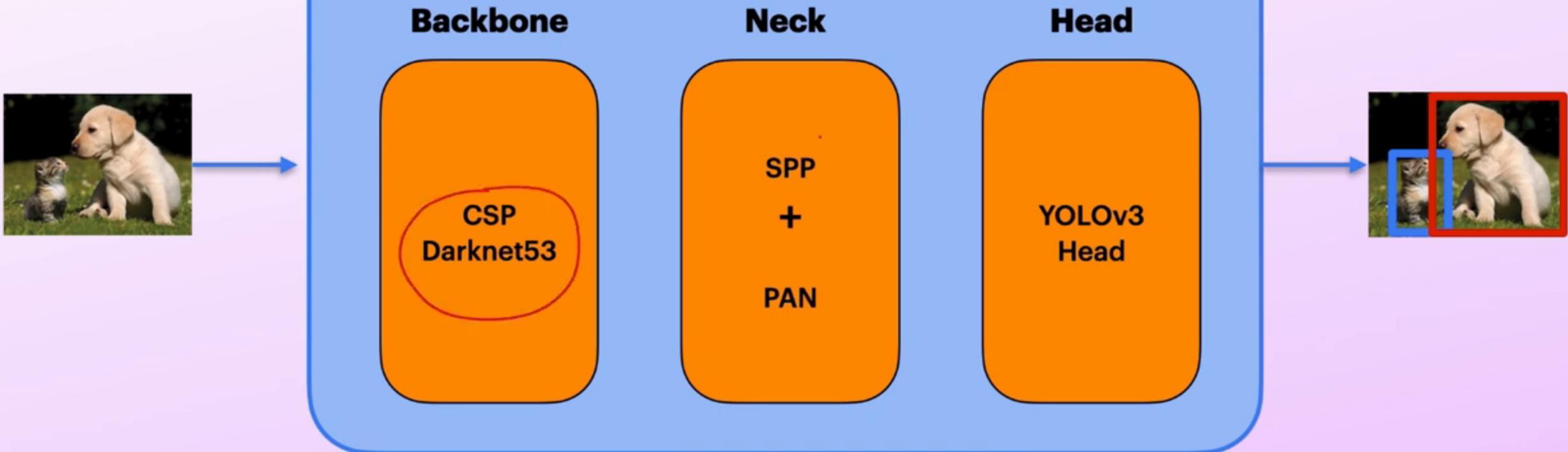
YOLO-V5



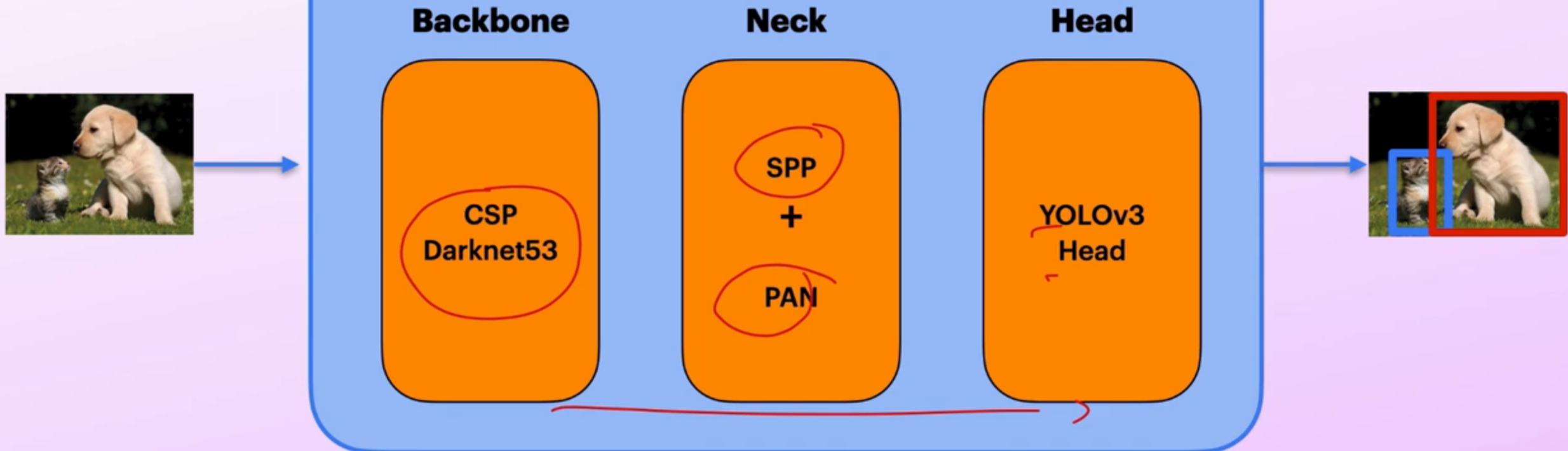
YOLO-V5



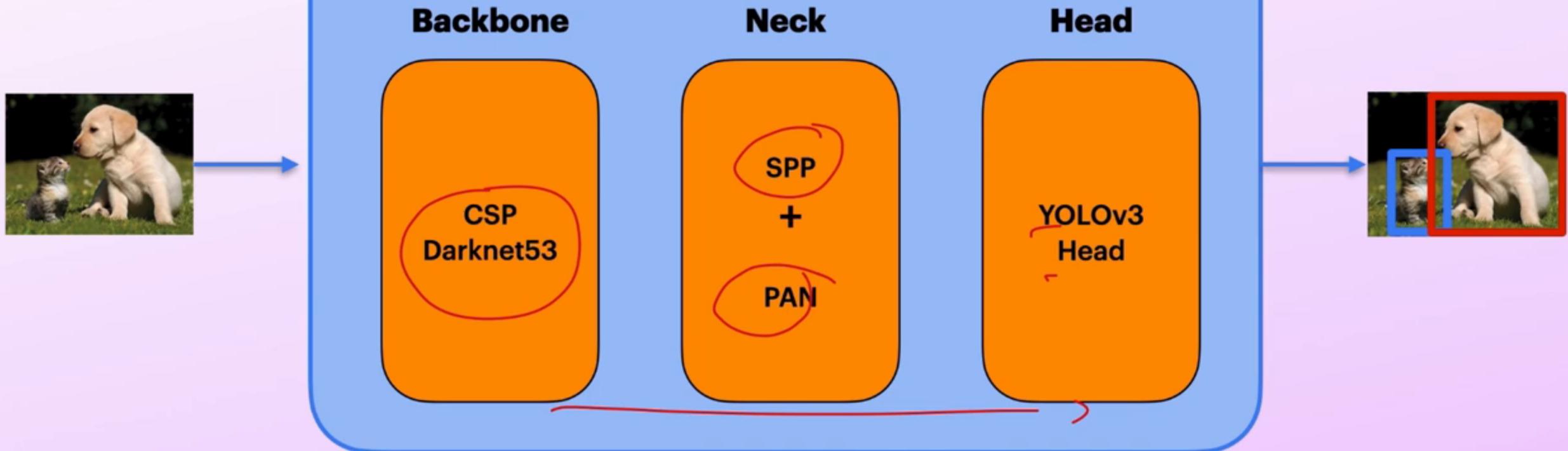
YOLO-V5



YOLO-V5

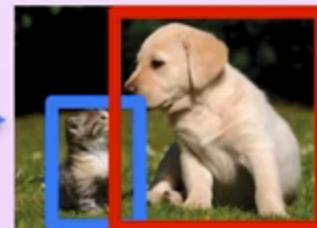
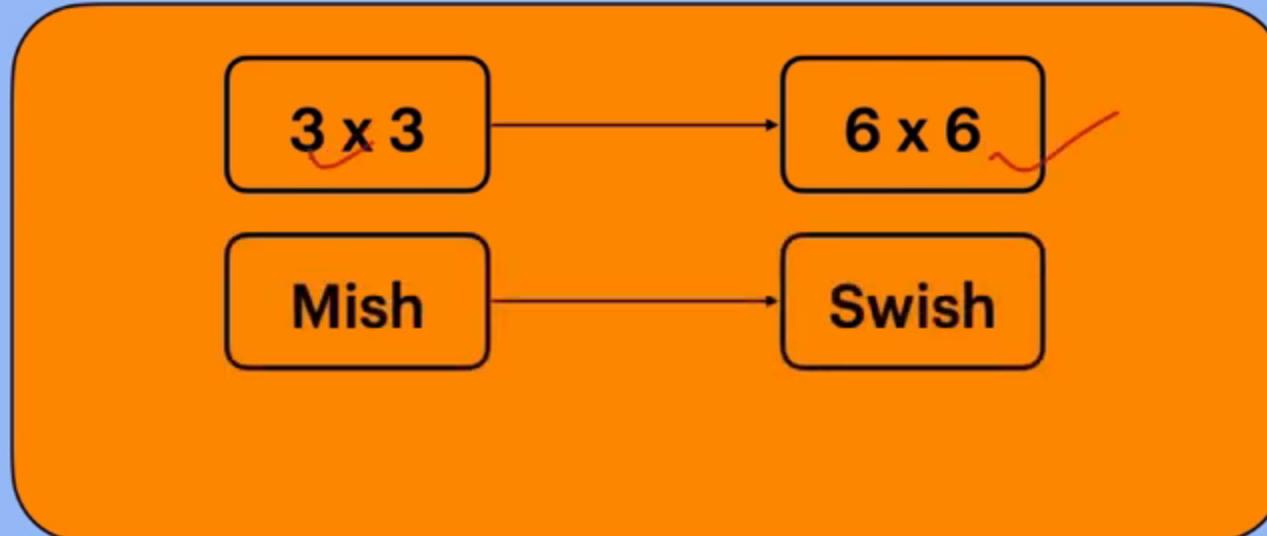


YOLO-V5



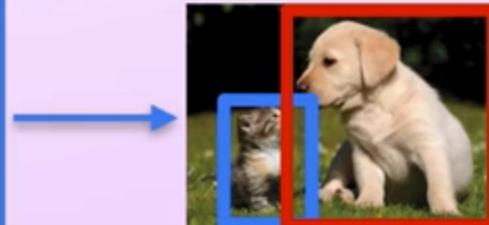
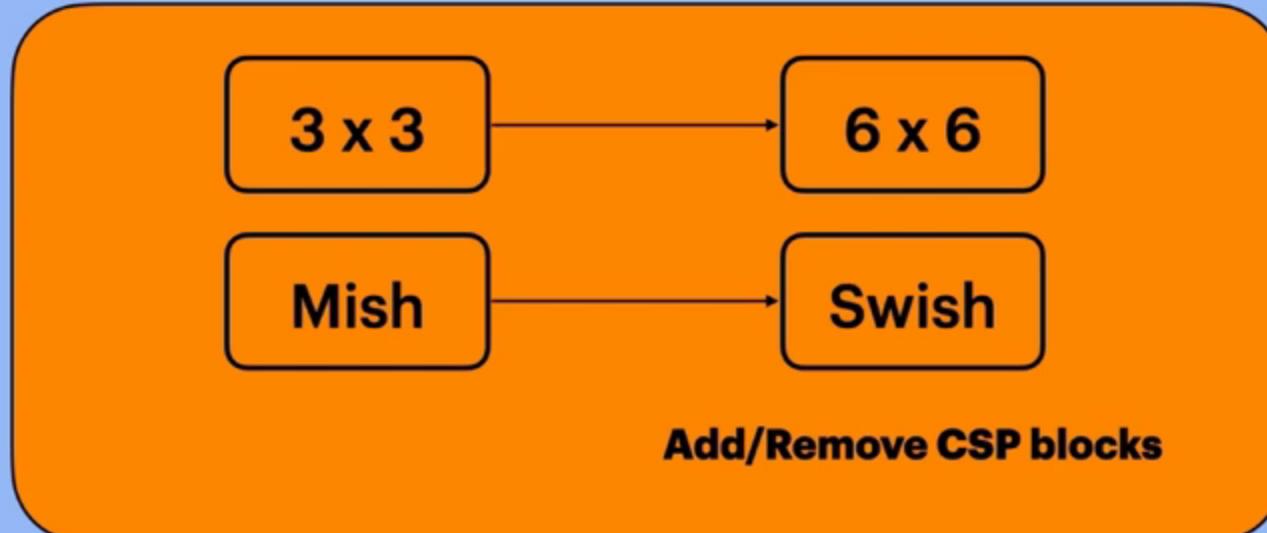
YOLO-V5

Backbone



YOLO-V5

Backbone



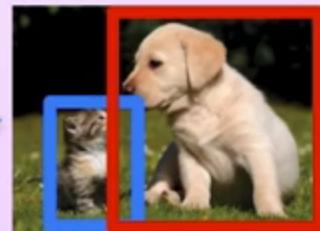
YOLO-V5

Backbone

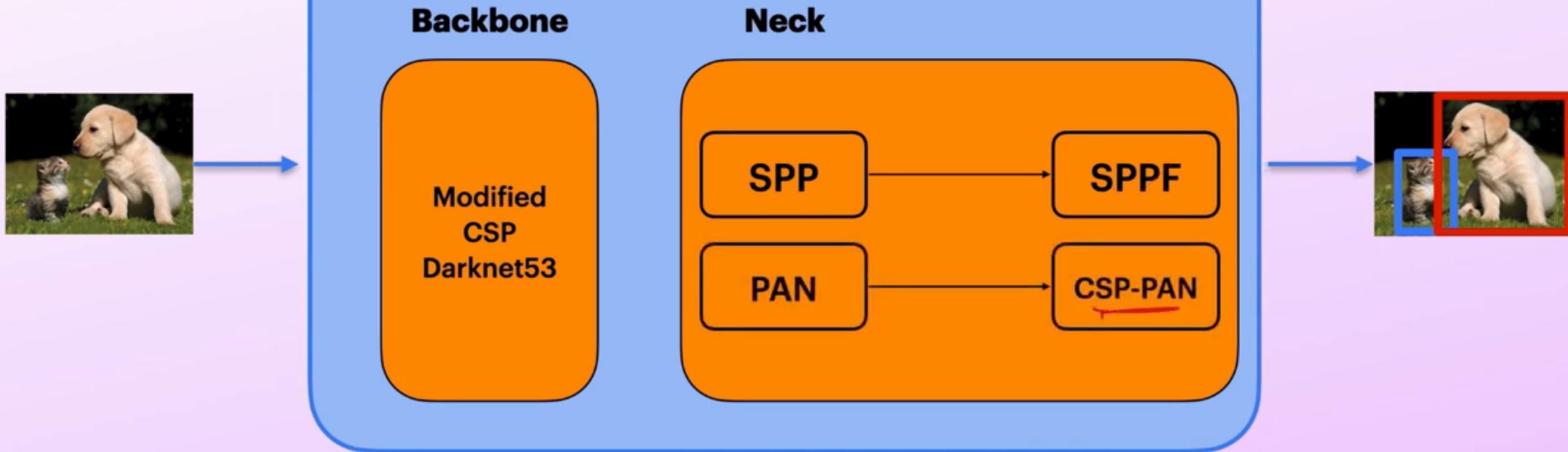
Modified
CSP
Darknet53

Neck

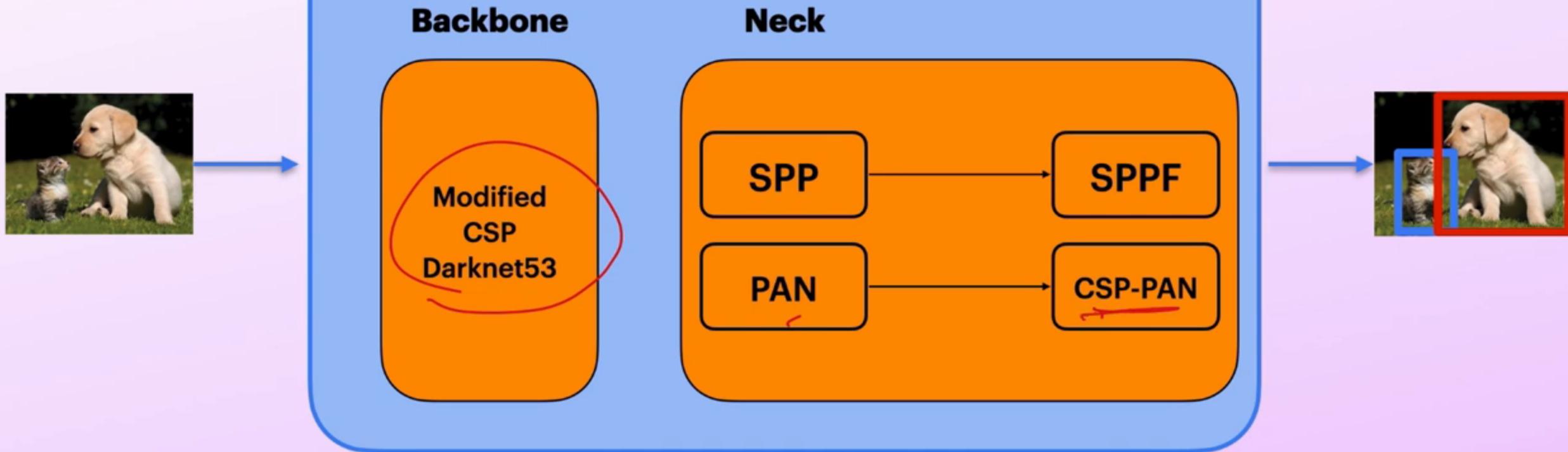
SPP
+
PAN



YOLO-V5



YOLO-V5



YOLO-V5

Backbone

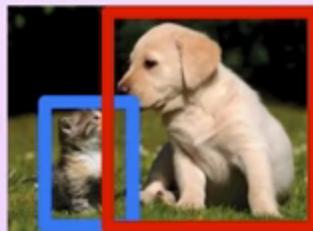
Modified
CSP
Darknet53

Neck

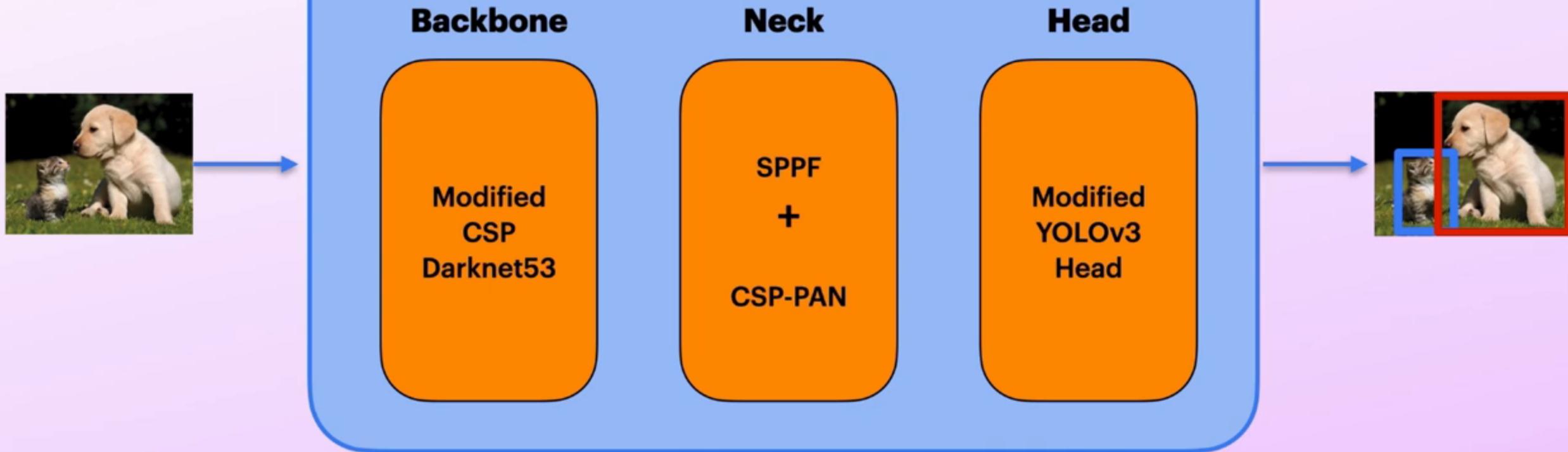
SPPF
+
CSP-PAN

Head

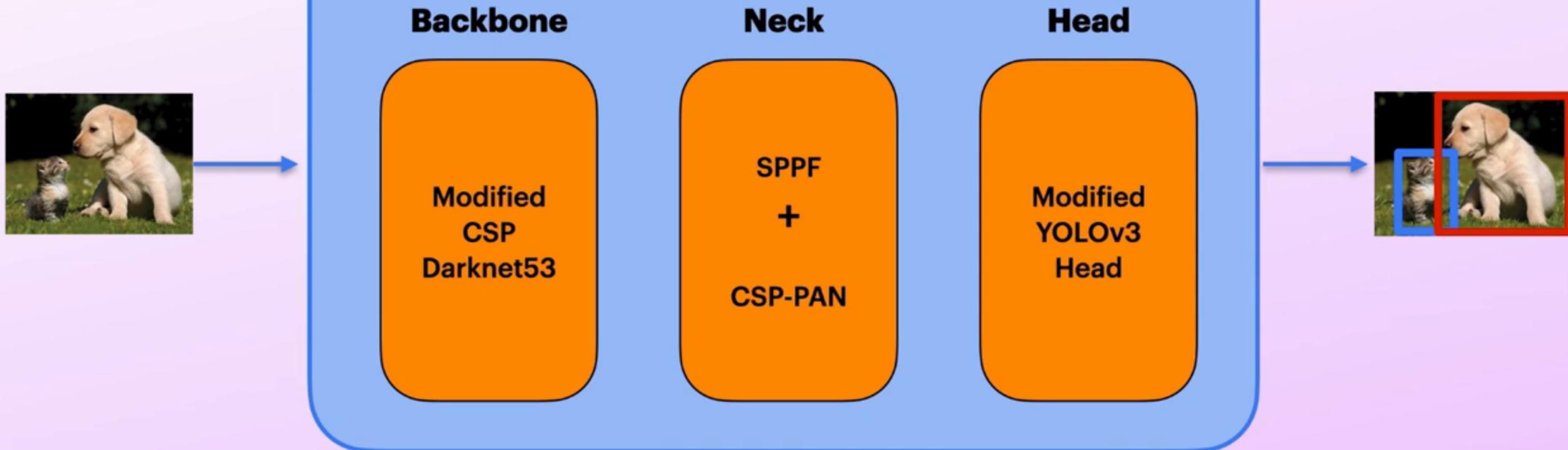
Modified
YOLOv3
Head



YOLO-V5



YOLO-V5



Darknet

Languages



- C 62.0%
- Cuda 14.6%
- C++ 12.5%
- Python 4.5%
- PowerShell 2.9%
- CMake 1.7%
- Other 1.8%

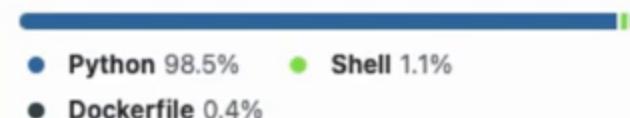


YoloV5

About

YOLOv5 🚀 in PyTorch > ONNX >
CoreML > TFLite

Languages



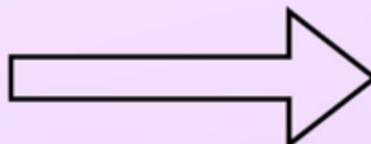
- Python 98.5%
- Shell 1.1%
- Dockerfile 0.4%

Darknet

Languages



- C 62.0%
- Cuda 14.6%
- C++ 12.5%
- Python 4.5%
- PowerShell 2.9%
- CMake 1.7%
- Other 1.8%

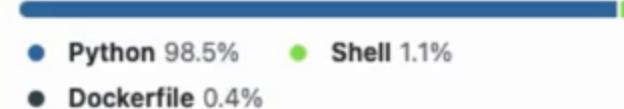


YoloV5

About

YOLOv5 🚀 in PyTorch > ONNX >
CoreML > TFLite ↗

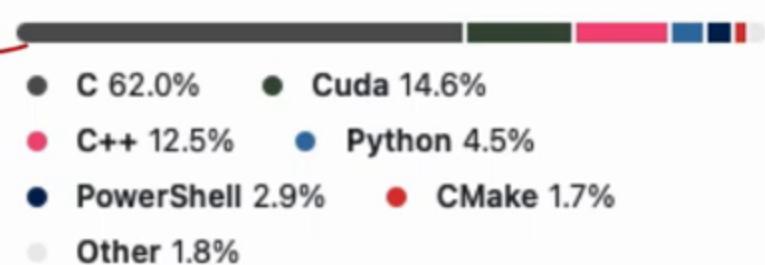
Languages



- Python 98.5%
- Shell 1.1%
- Dockerfile 0.4%

Darknet

Languages

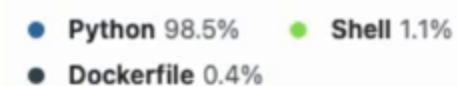


YoloV5

About

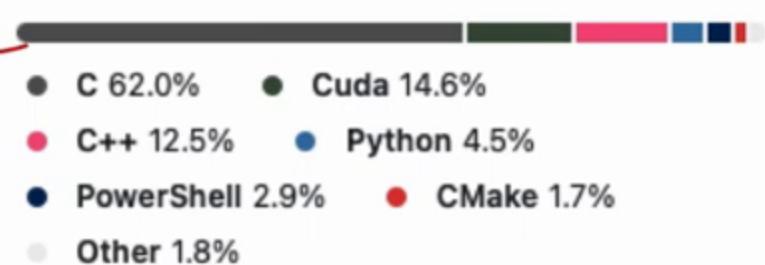
YOLOv5 🚀 in PyTorch > ONNX >
CoreML > TFLite ↗

Languages



Darknet

Languages

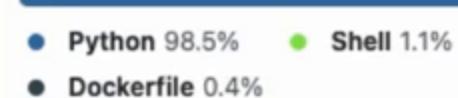


YoloV5

About

YOLOv5 🚀 in PyTorch > ONNX >
CoreML > TFLite ↗

Languages



Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

* Models

* Object Detection

* Classification

* Instance Segmentation

Is this a dog?



Image Classification

What is there in image
and where?



Object Detection

Which pixels belong to
which object?

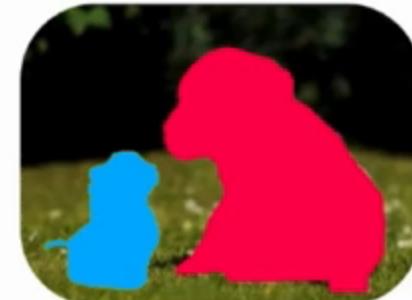


Image Segmentation

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

* Models

* Object Detection

* Classification

* Instance Segmentation

Is this a dog?



Image Classification

What is there in image
and where?



Object Detection

Which pixels belong to
which object?

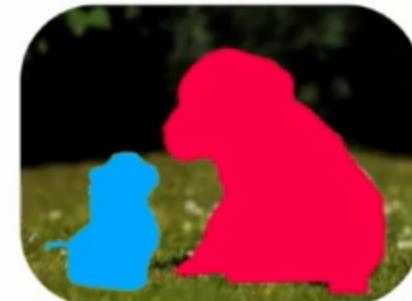


Image Segmentation

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

* Models

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

* Training & FineTuning

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

* Models

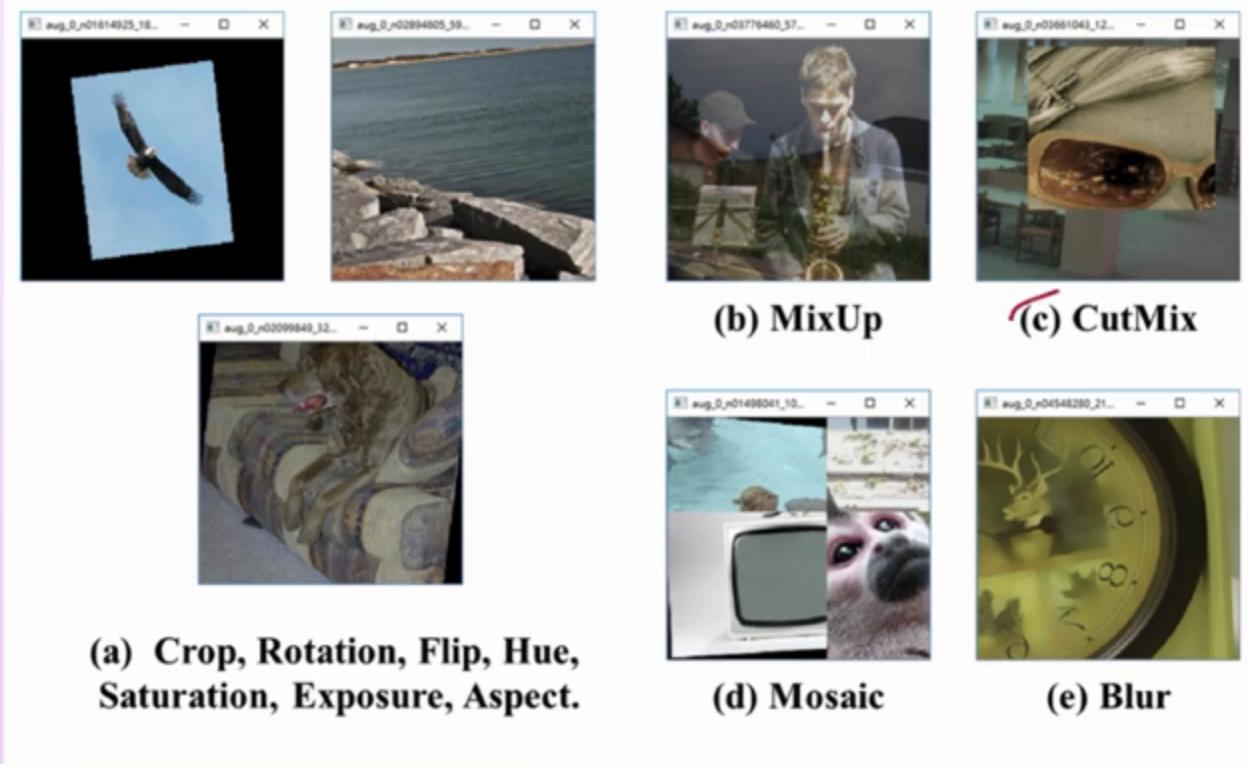
- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

* Training & FineTuning

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

* Data Augmentations

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations



Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
 - * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
 - * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
- * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
- * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
- * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
- * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
- * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

- * **Models**

- * Object Detection
- * Classification
- * InstanceSegmentation

- * **Training & FineTuning**

- * Multi-Scale Training
- * Mixed Precision Training
- * GA for Hyperparameters
- * Experiment Tracking
- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
- * EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

- * **Data Augmentations**

- * Mosaic
- * Mixup
- * Albumentations

- * **Deployment**

- * ONNX
- * TensorRT
- * OpenVINO
- * CoreML
- * TF.js & TFLite

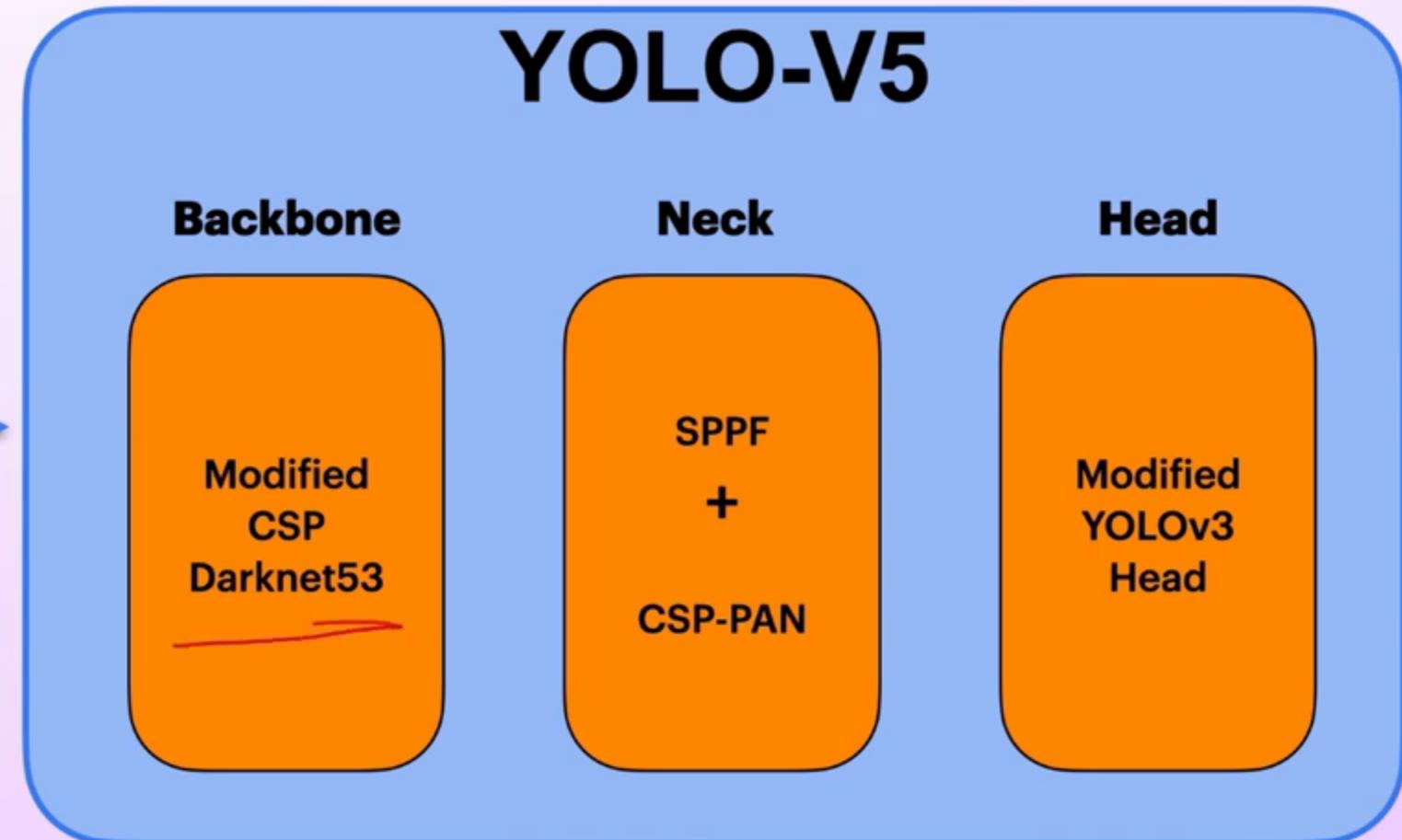
- * **Ease of use**

- * One click prediction
- * Webcams, RTSP, Videos, Images
- * Easy Training & Deployment

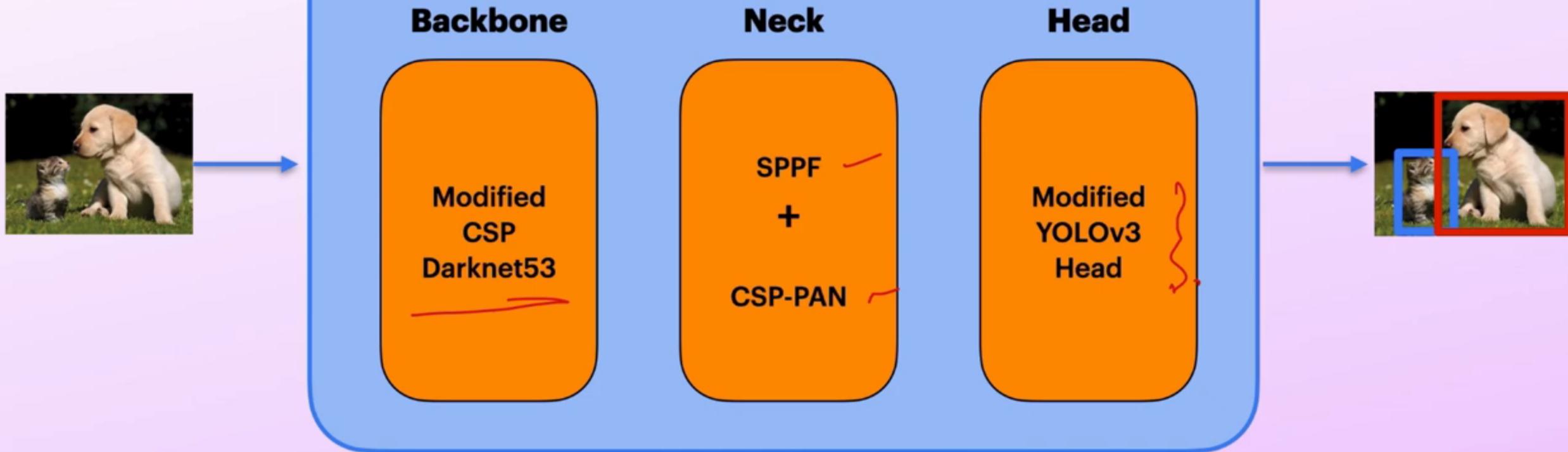
- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
- * Frequent updates for Pretrained weights
- * Large community support

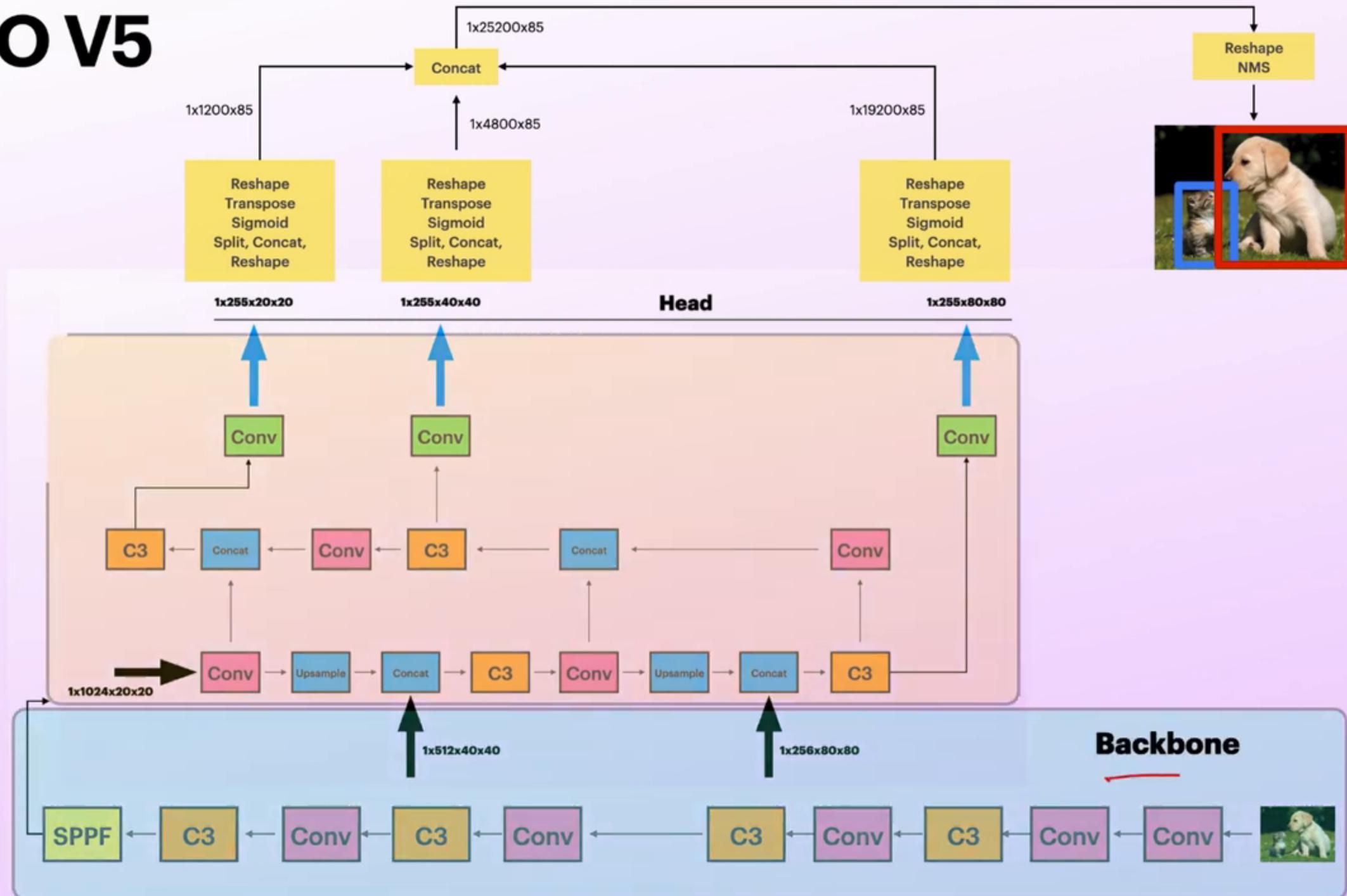
YOLO-V5



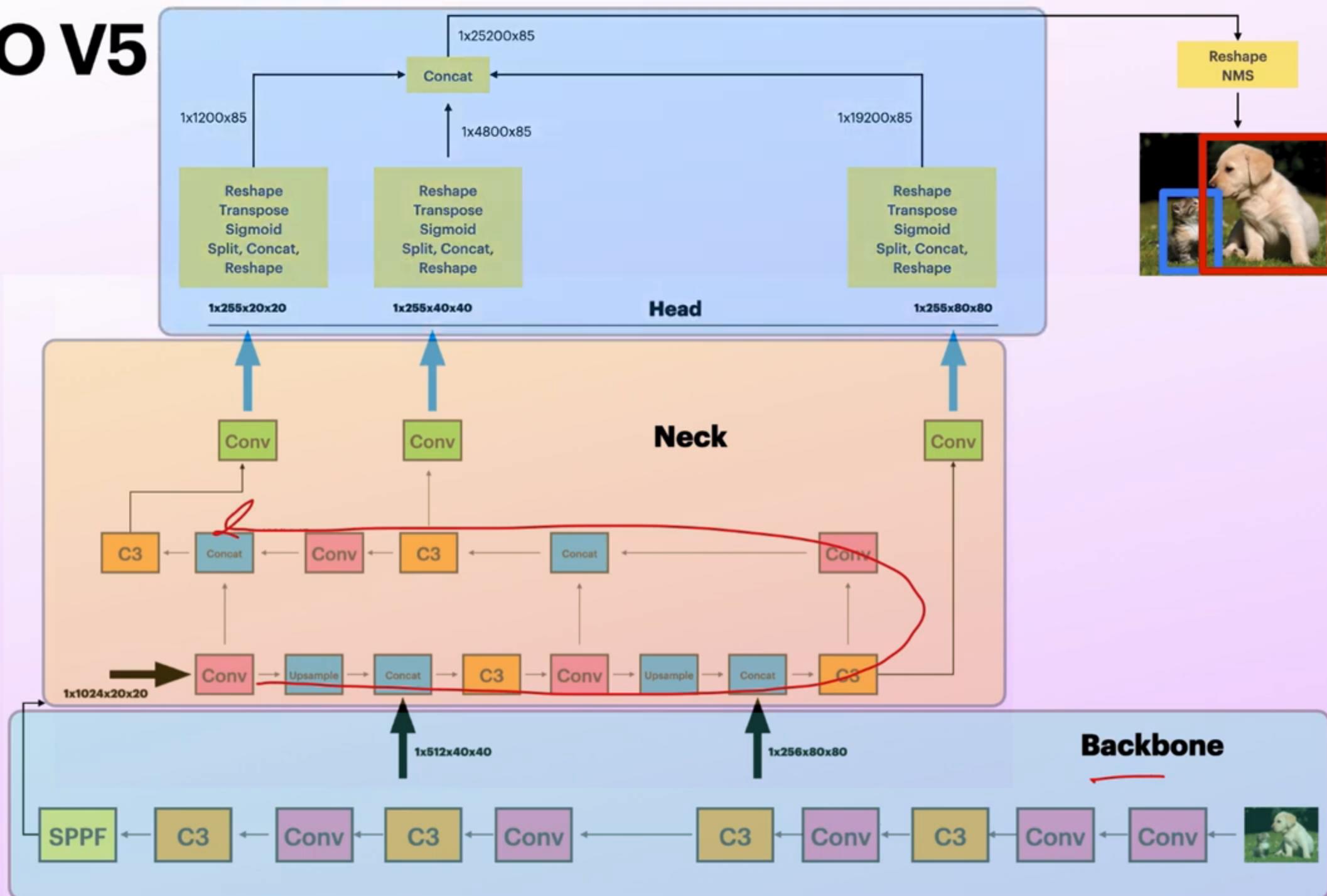
YOLO-V5



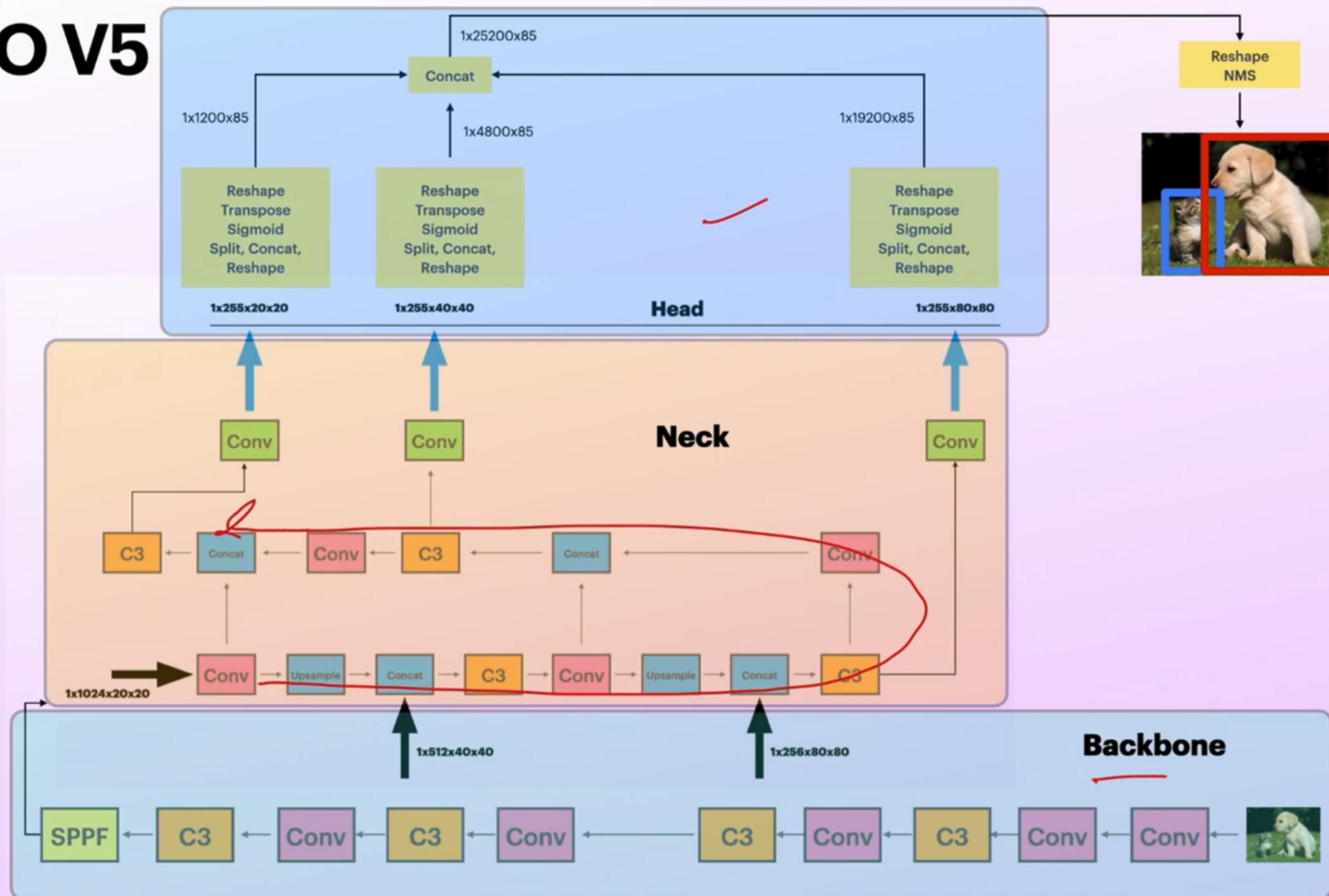
YOLO V5



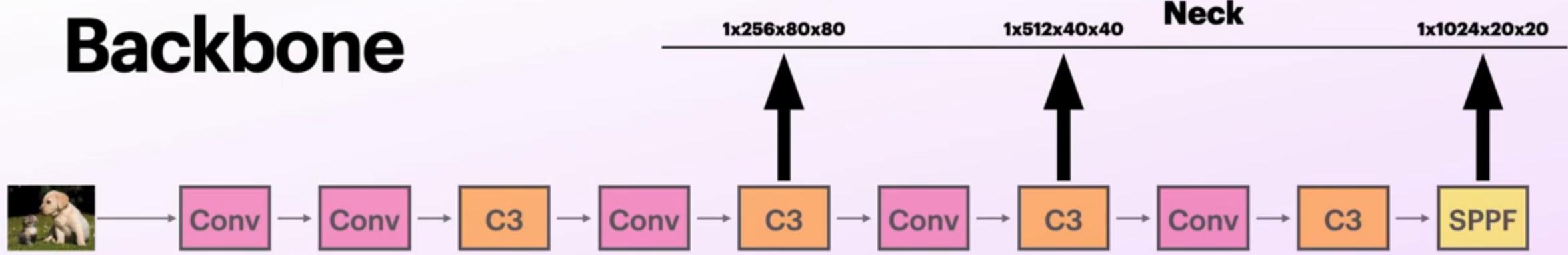
YOLO V5



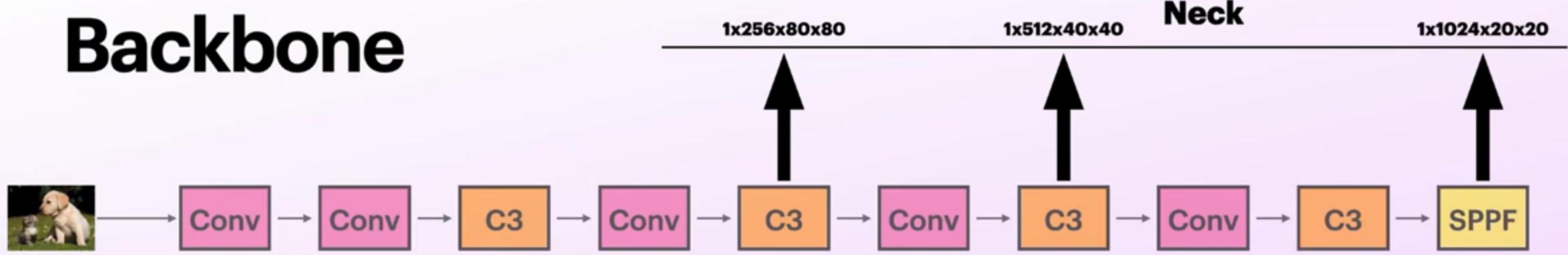
YOLO V5



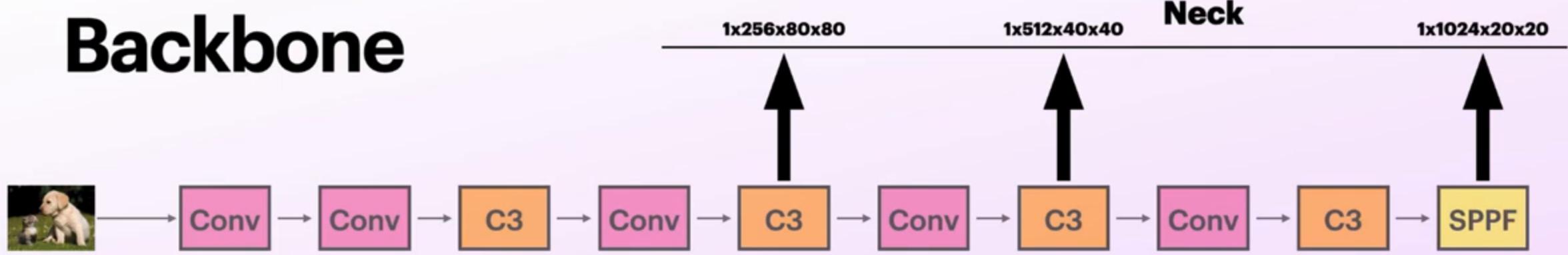
Backbone

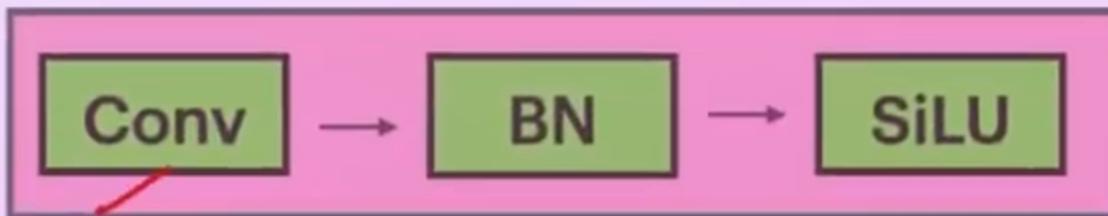


Backbone



Backbone



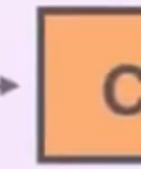
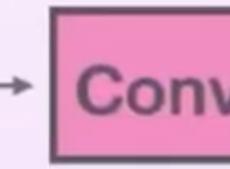
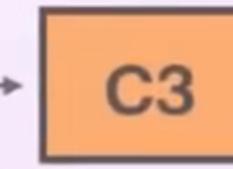
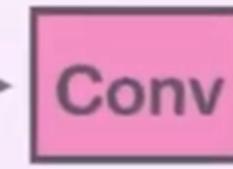
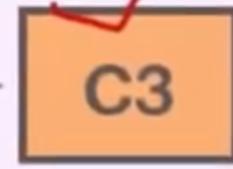
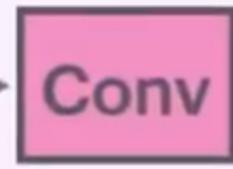


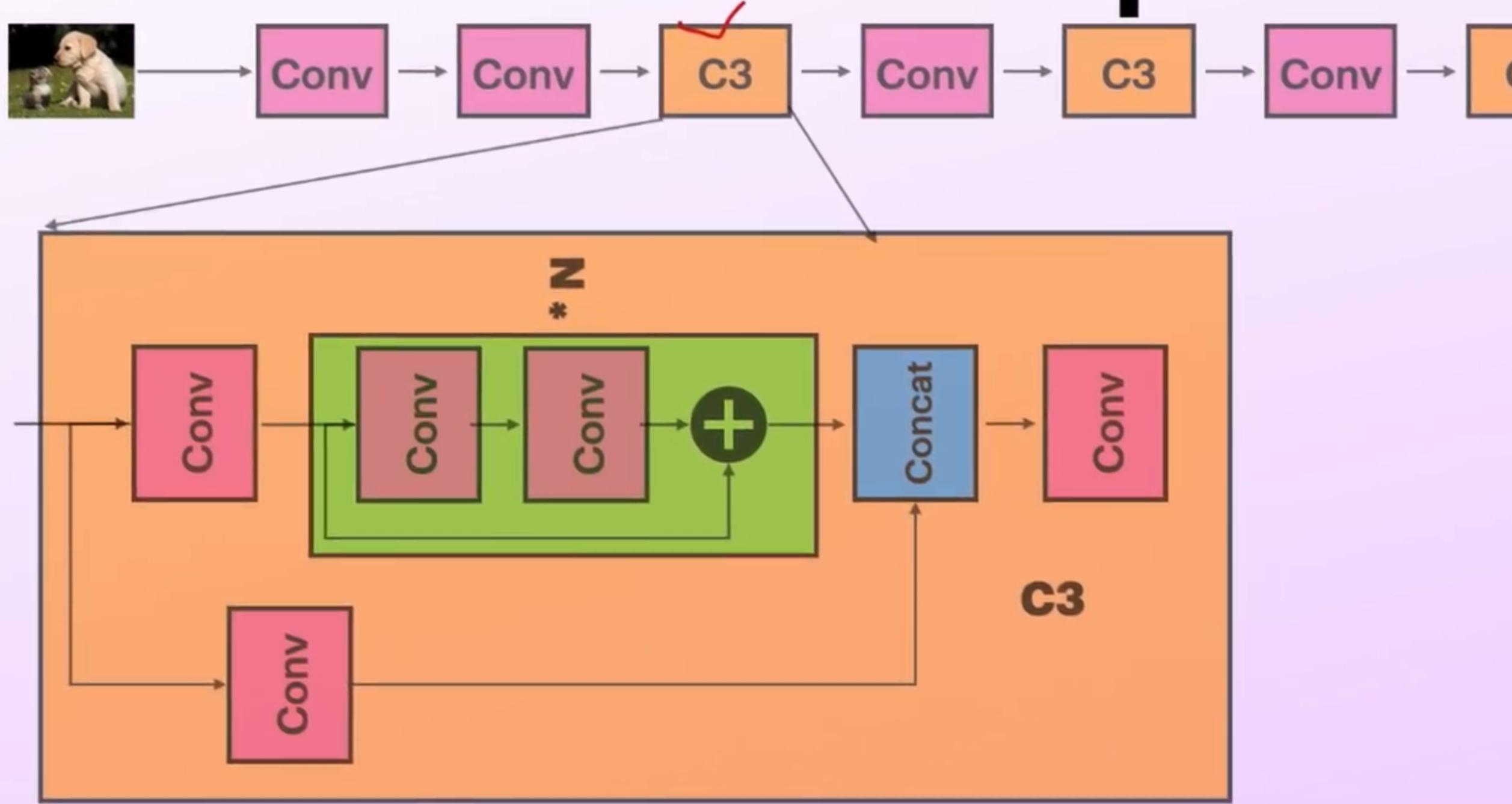


$$SiLU = x * \text{sigmoid}(x)$$

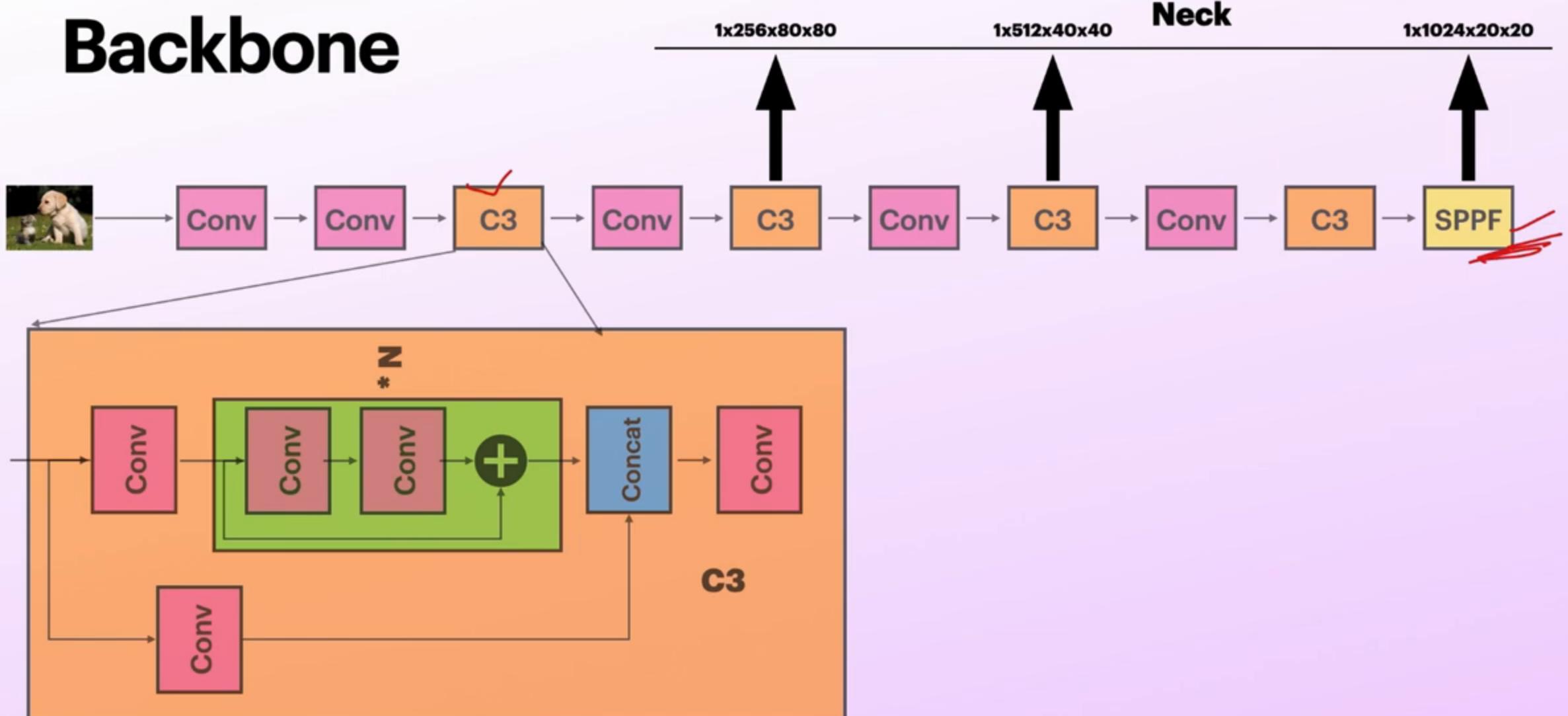


$$\underline{SiLU = x * \underline{\text{sigmoid}(x)}}$$

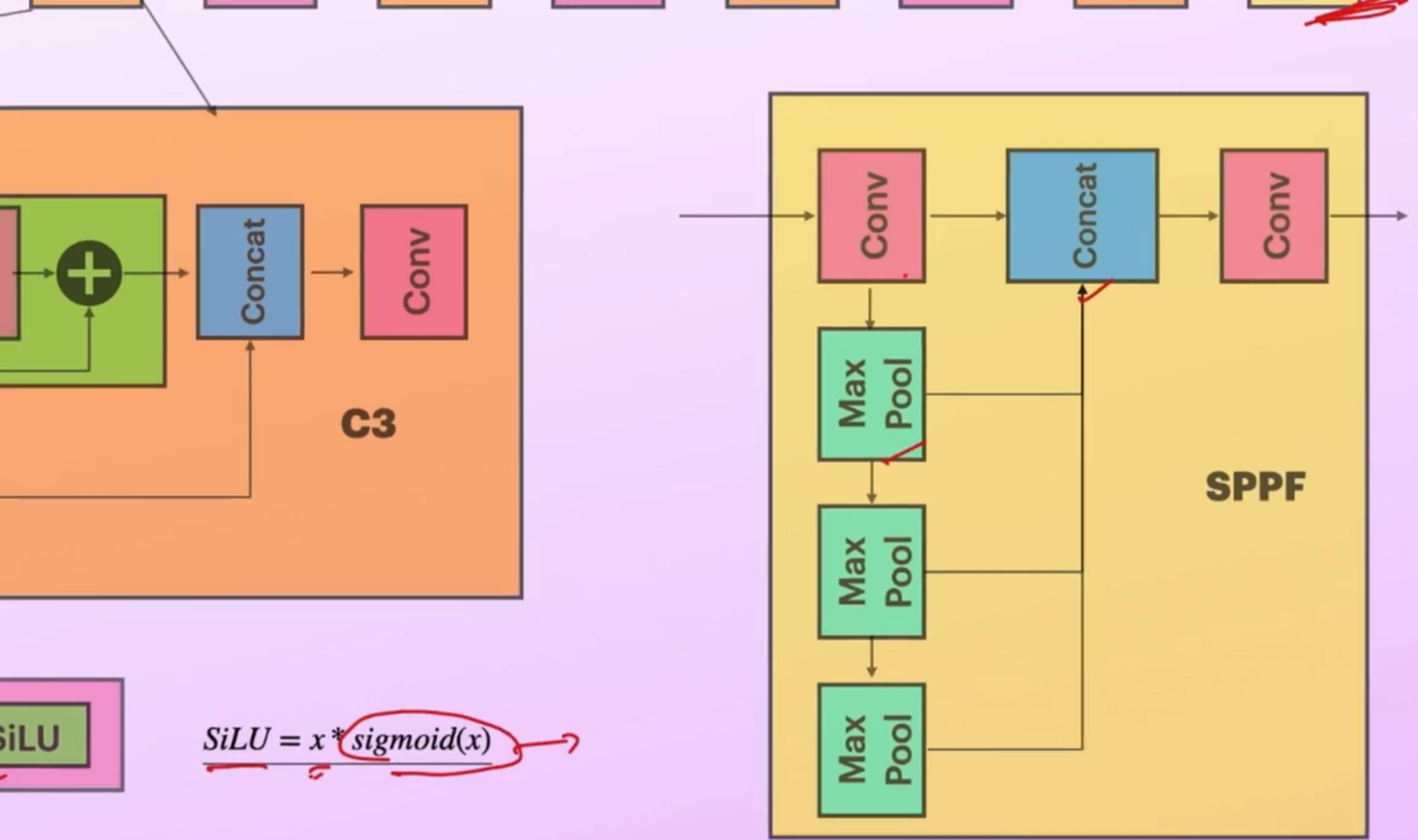




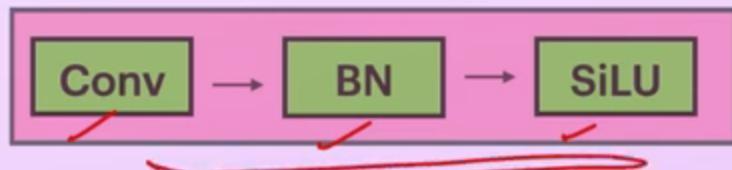
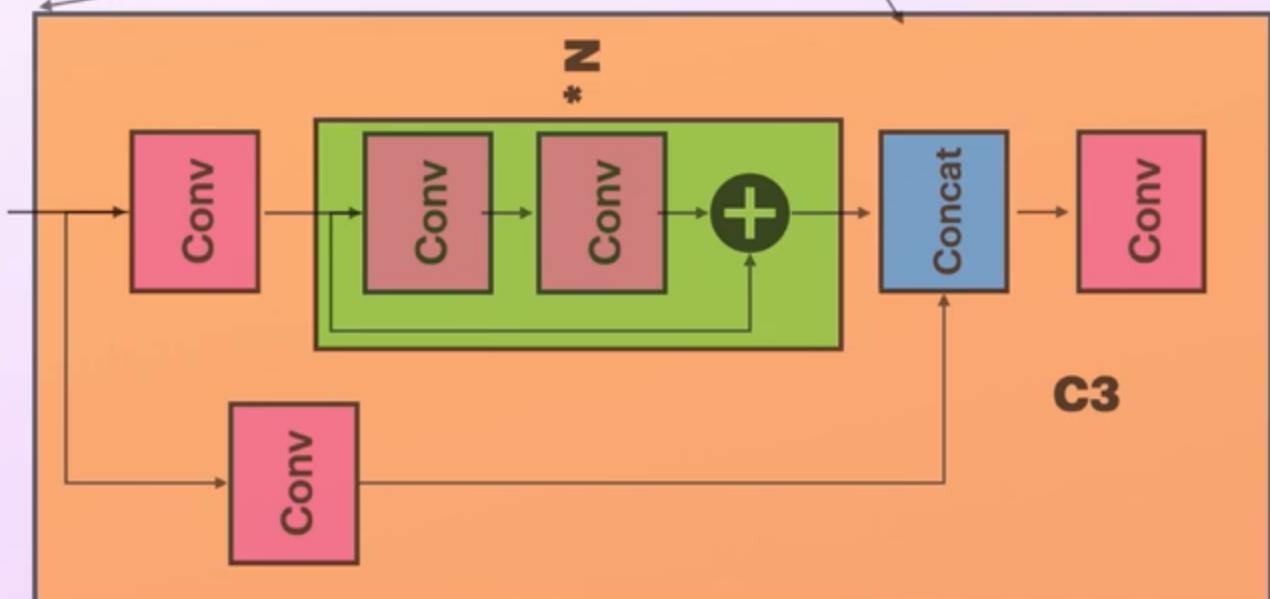
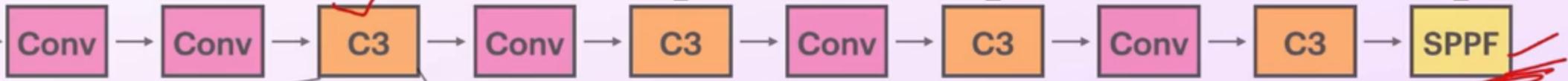
Backbone



$$SiLU = x * \text{sigmoid}(x)$$

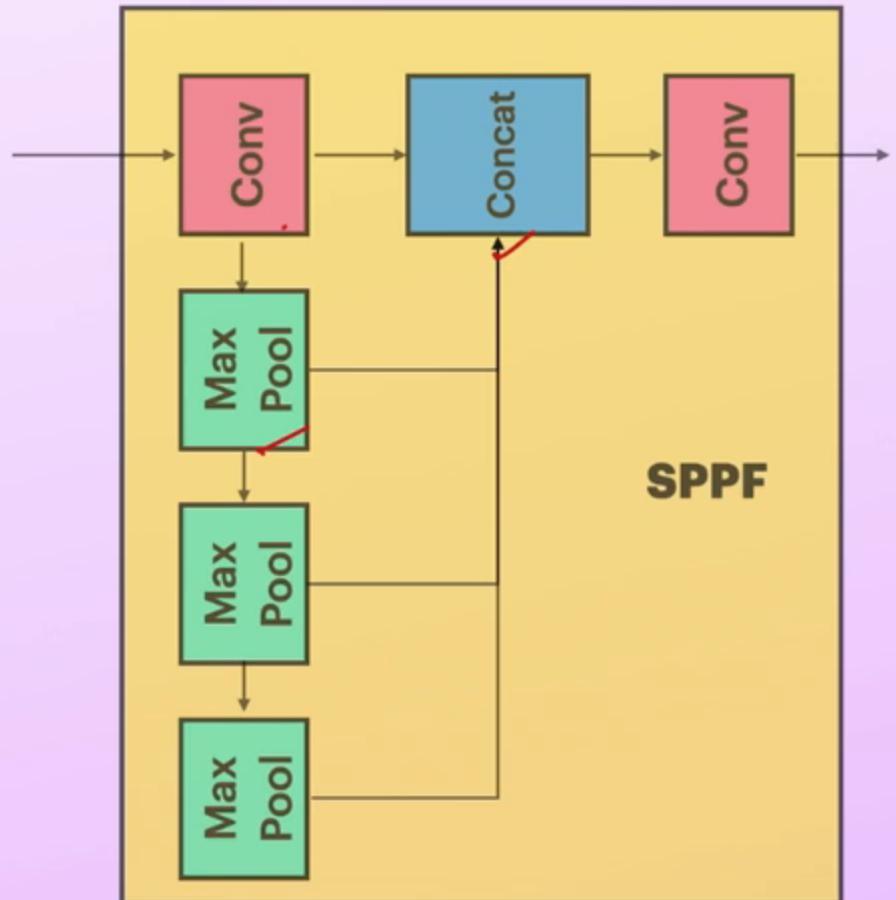
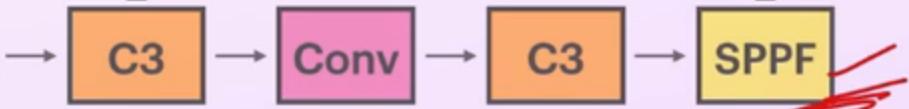


Backbone

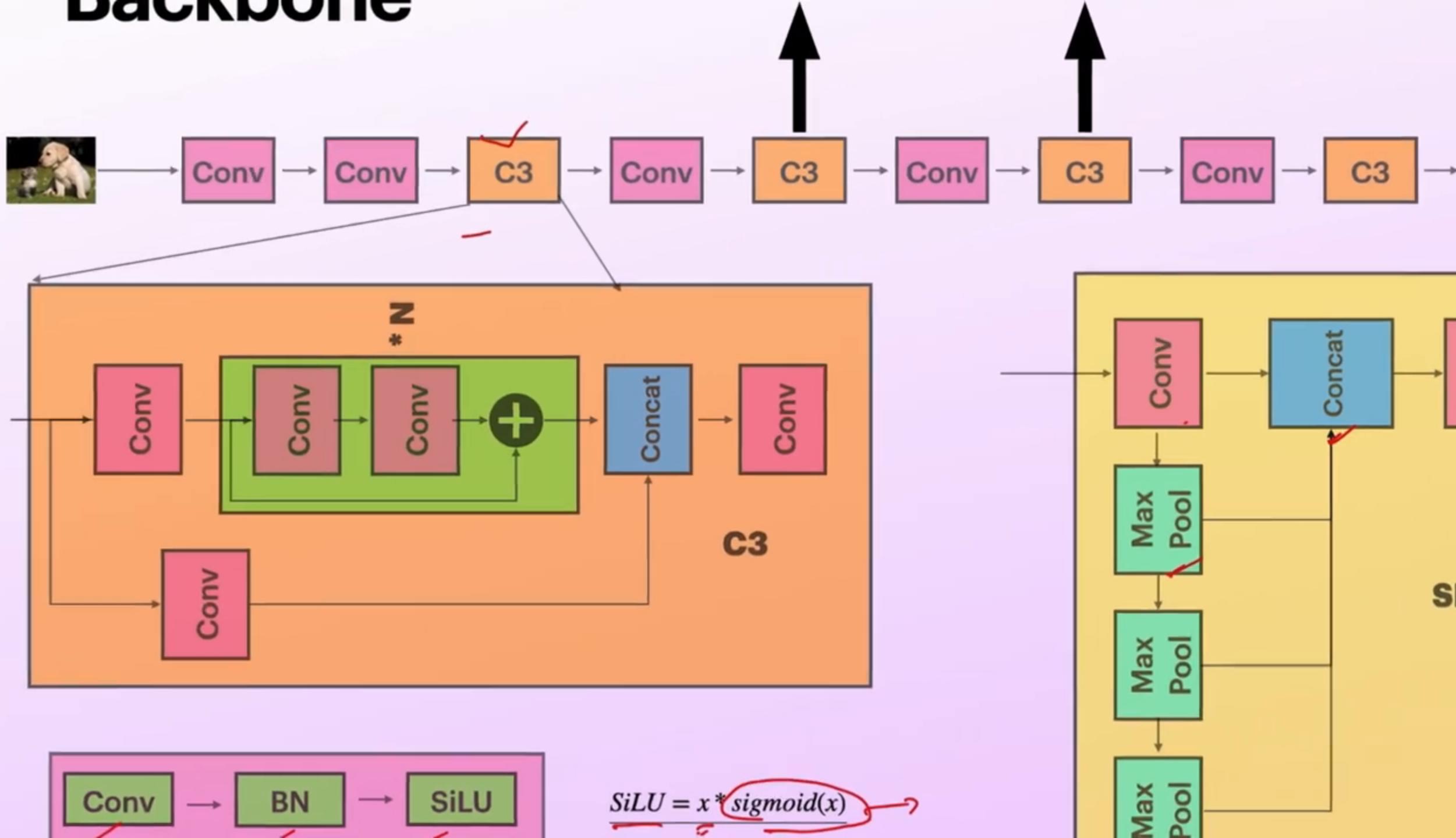


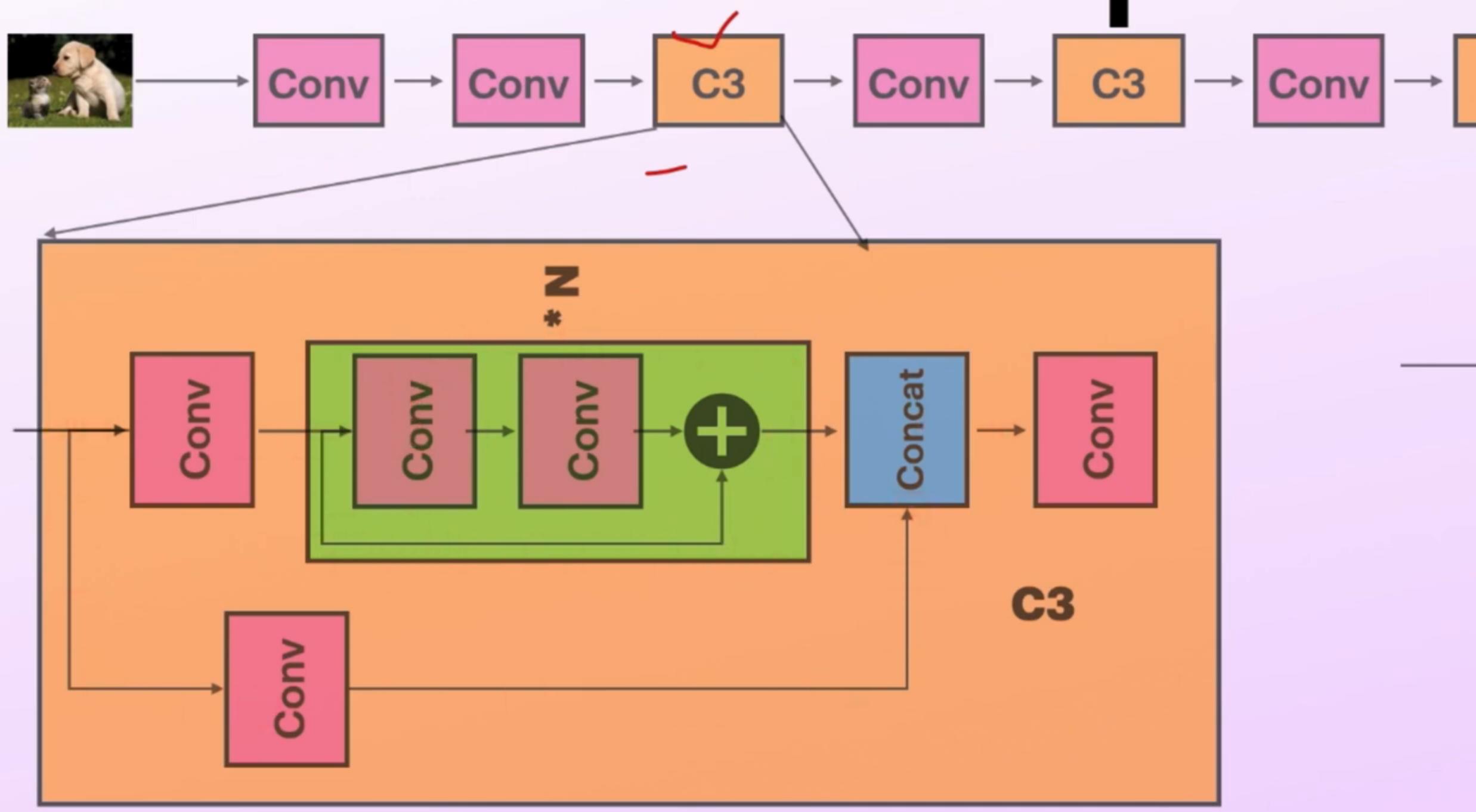
$$SiLU = x * \text{sigmoid}(x)$$

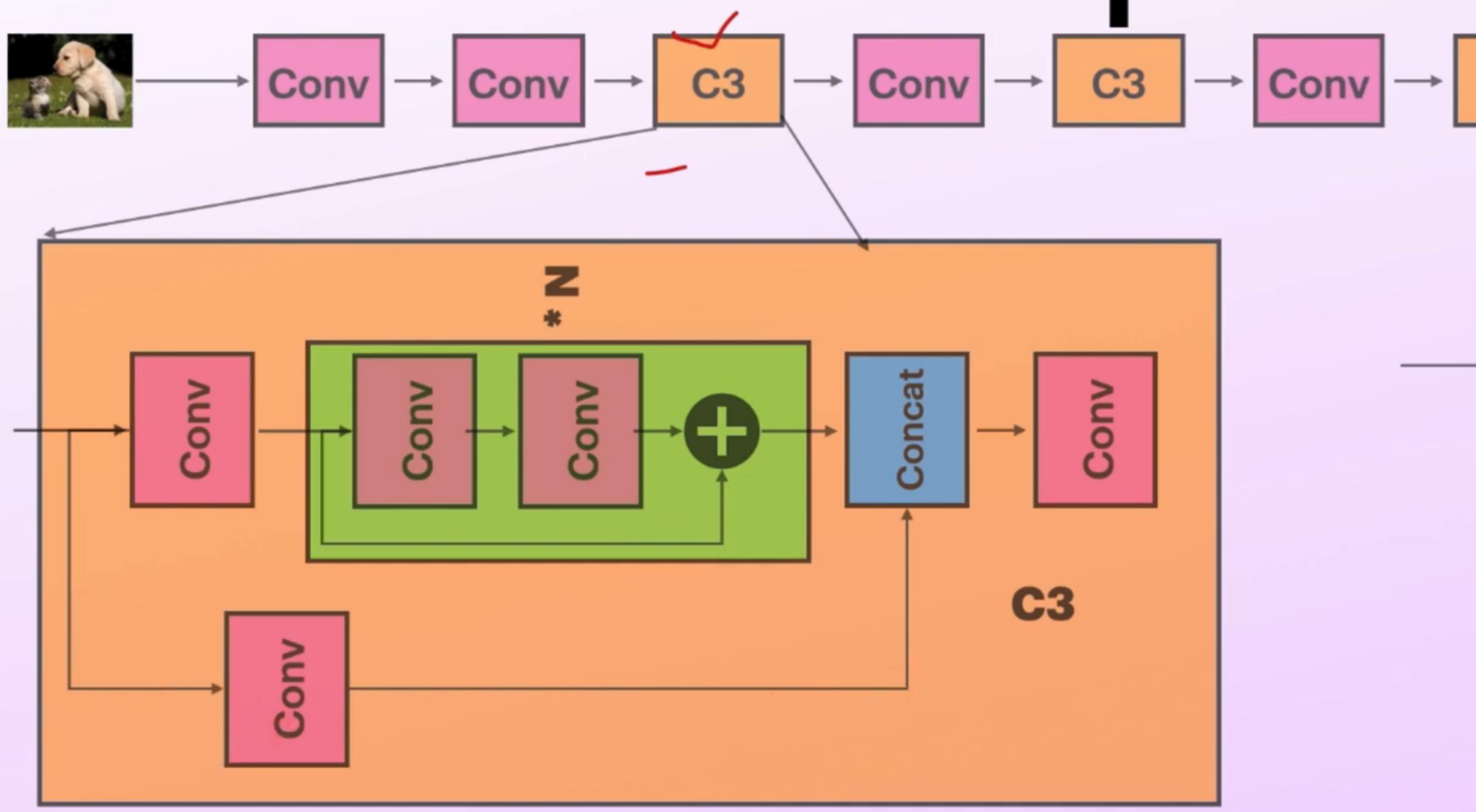
1x256x80x80 1x512x40x40 Neck 1x1024x20x20

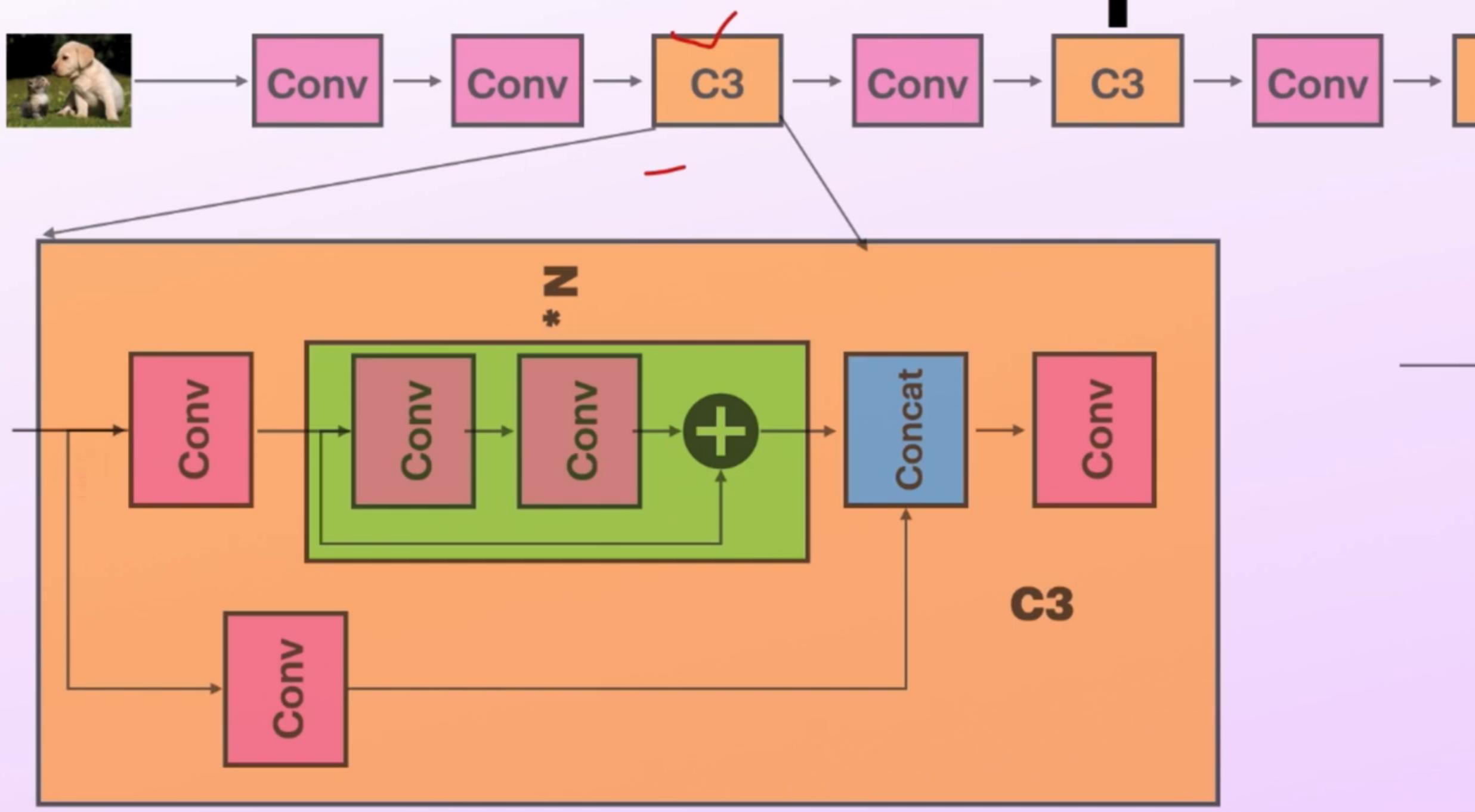


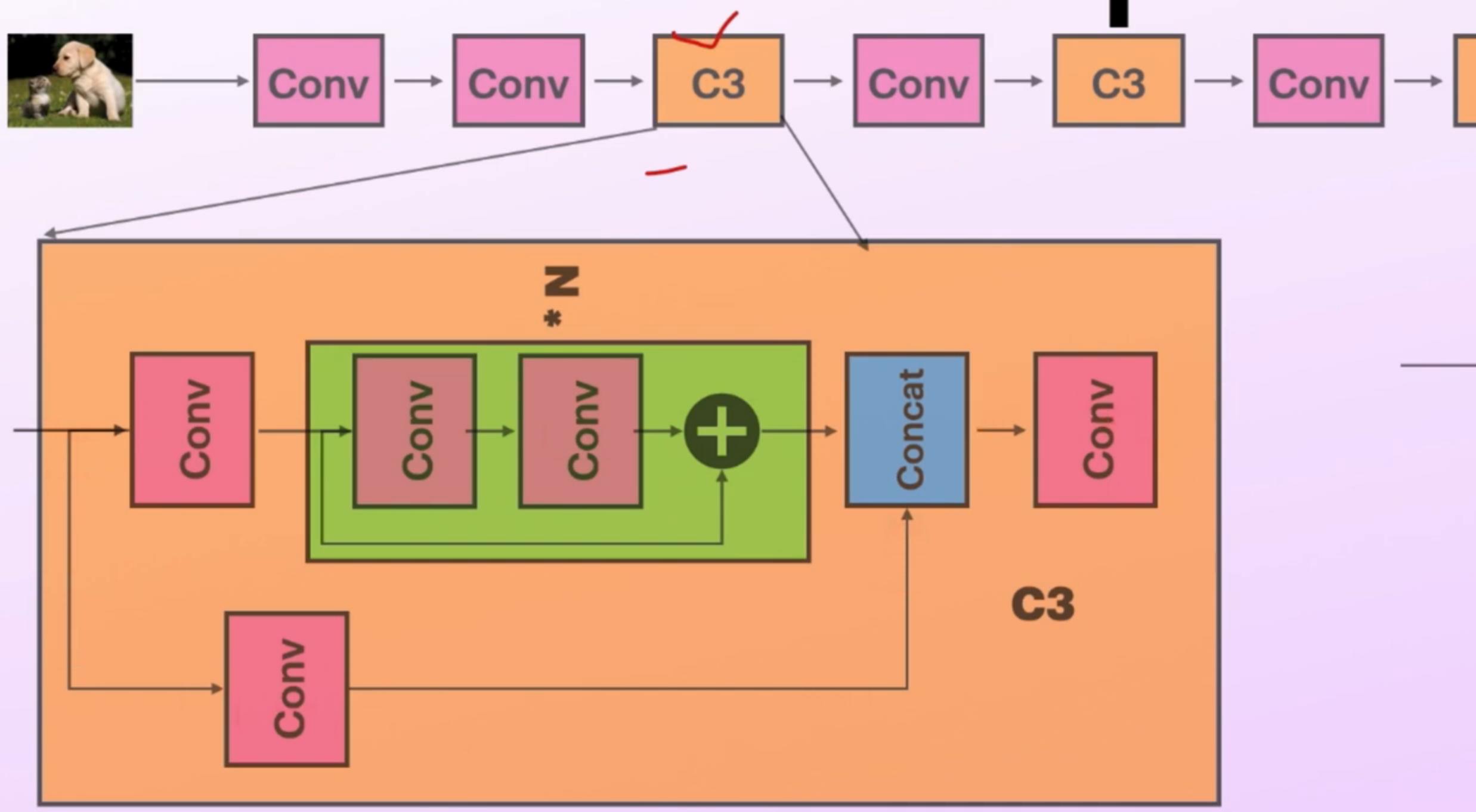
Backbone



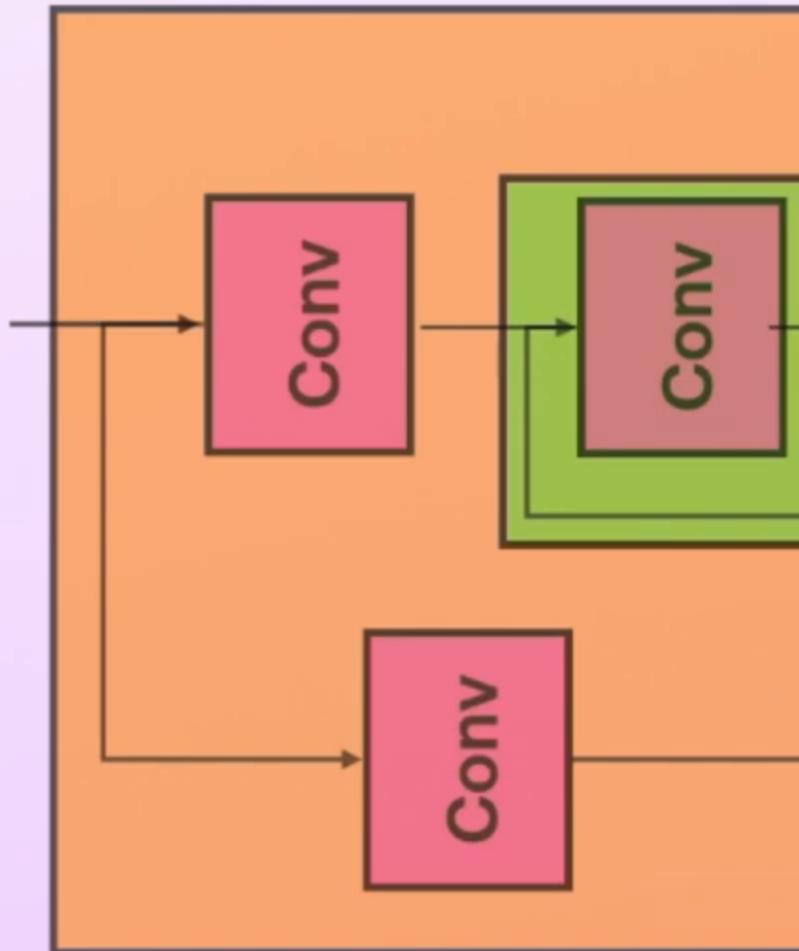
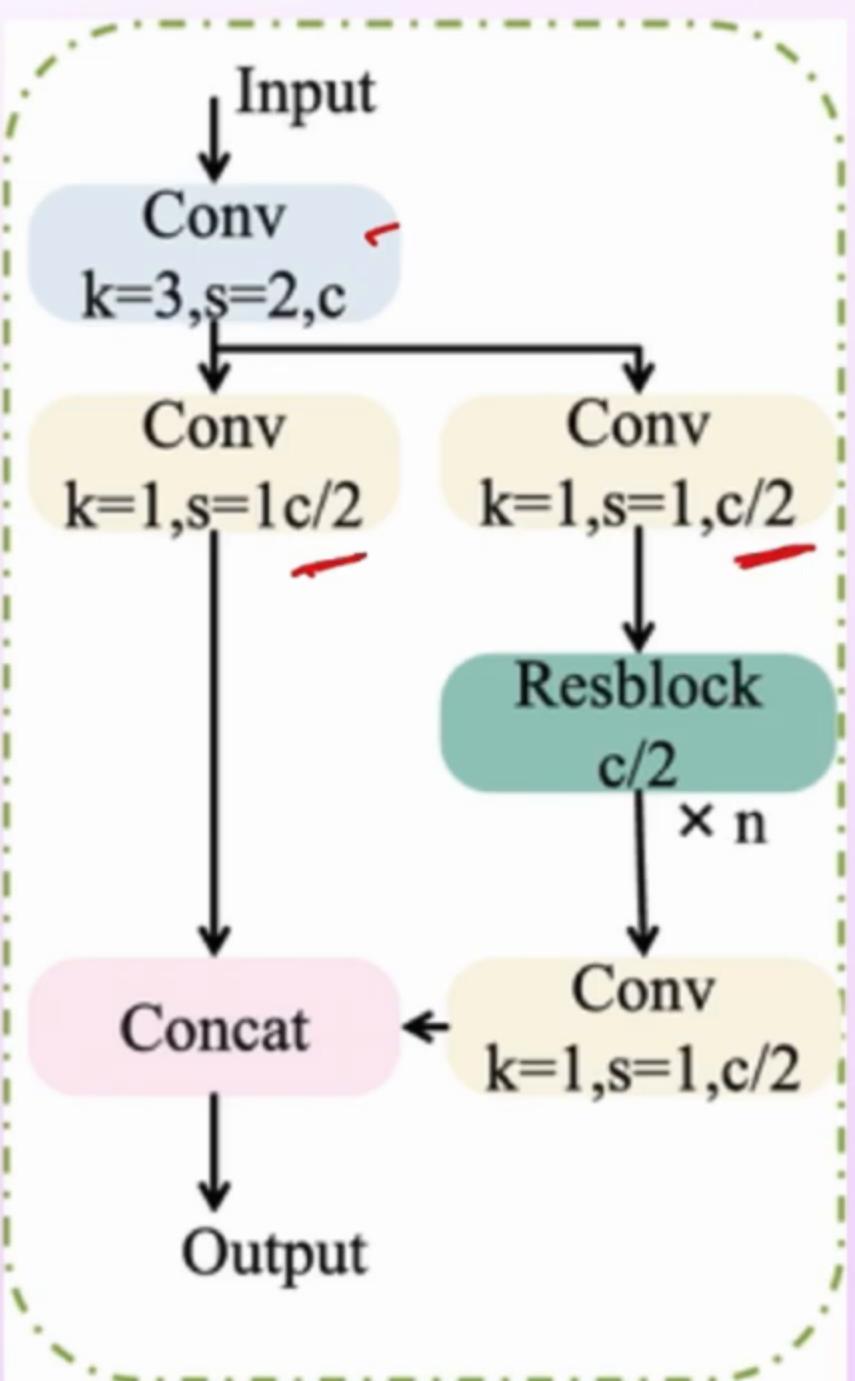


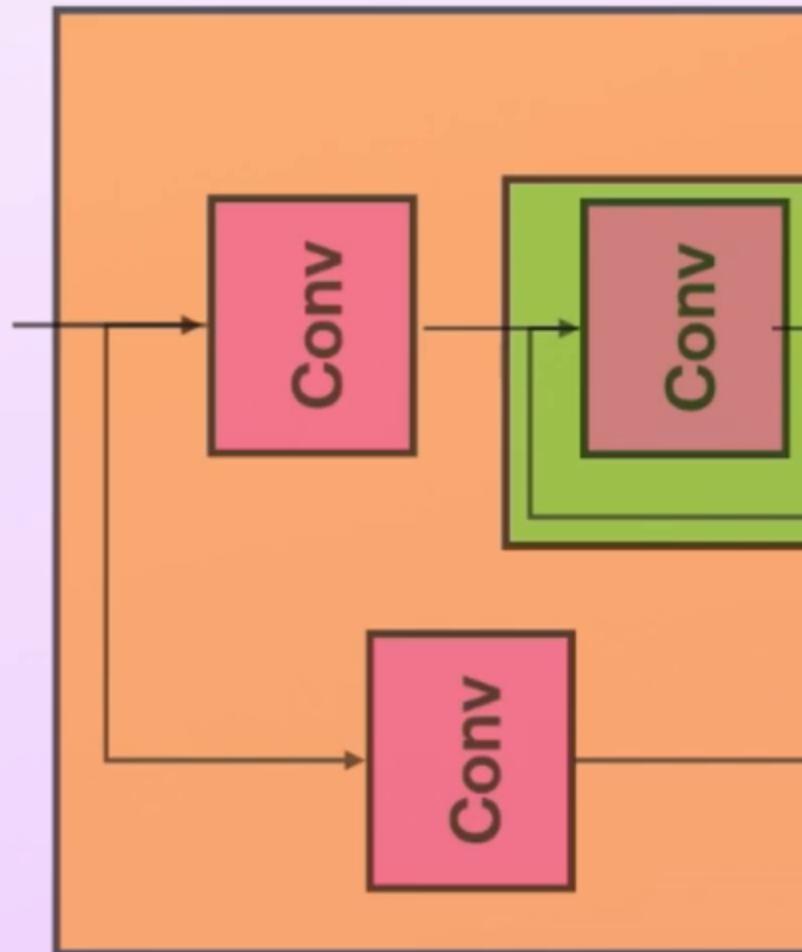
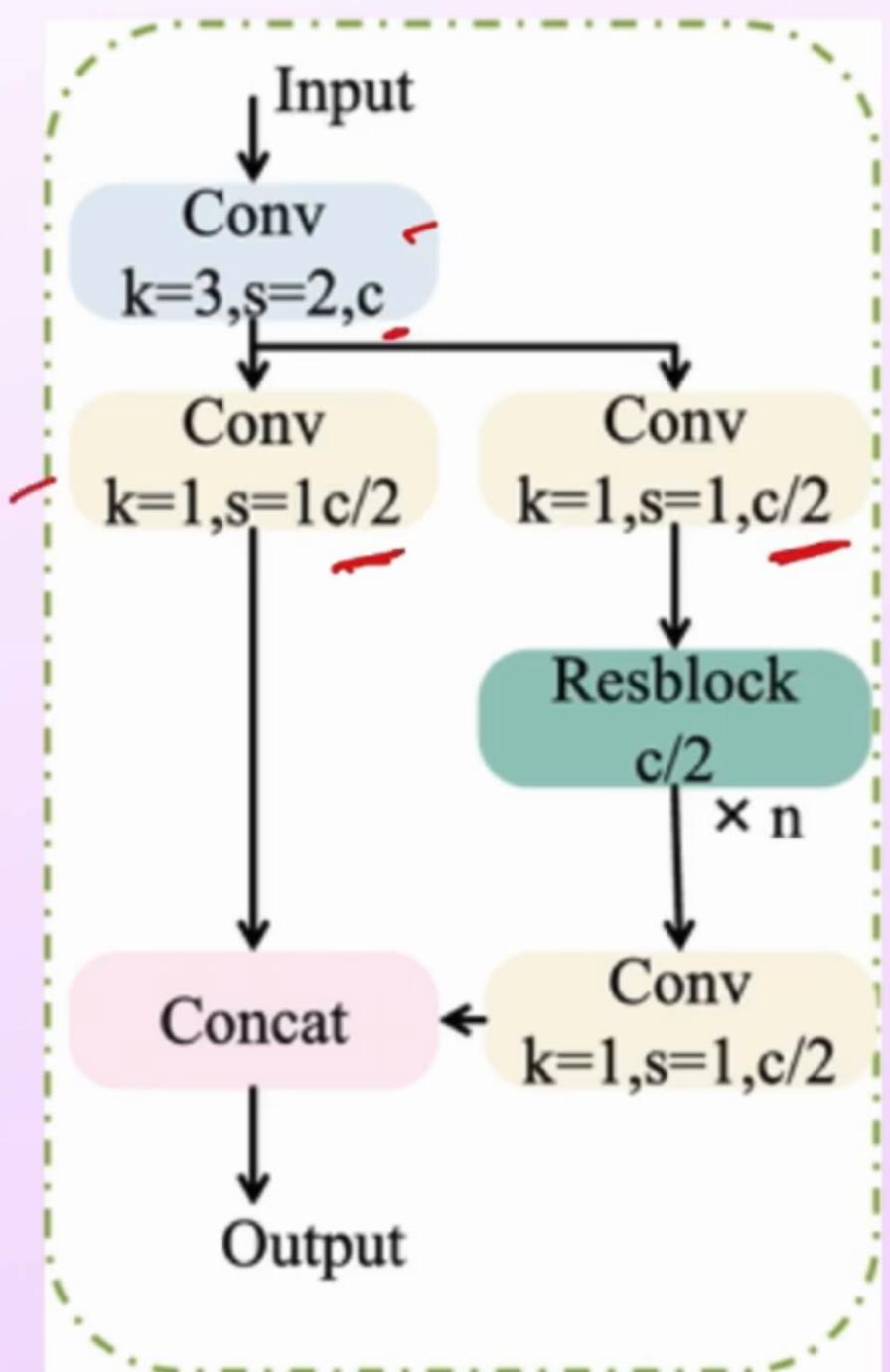


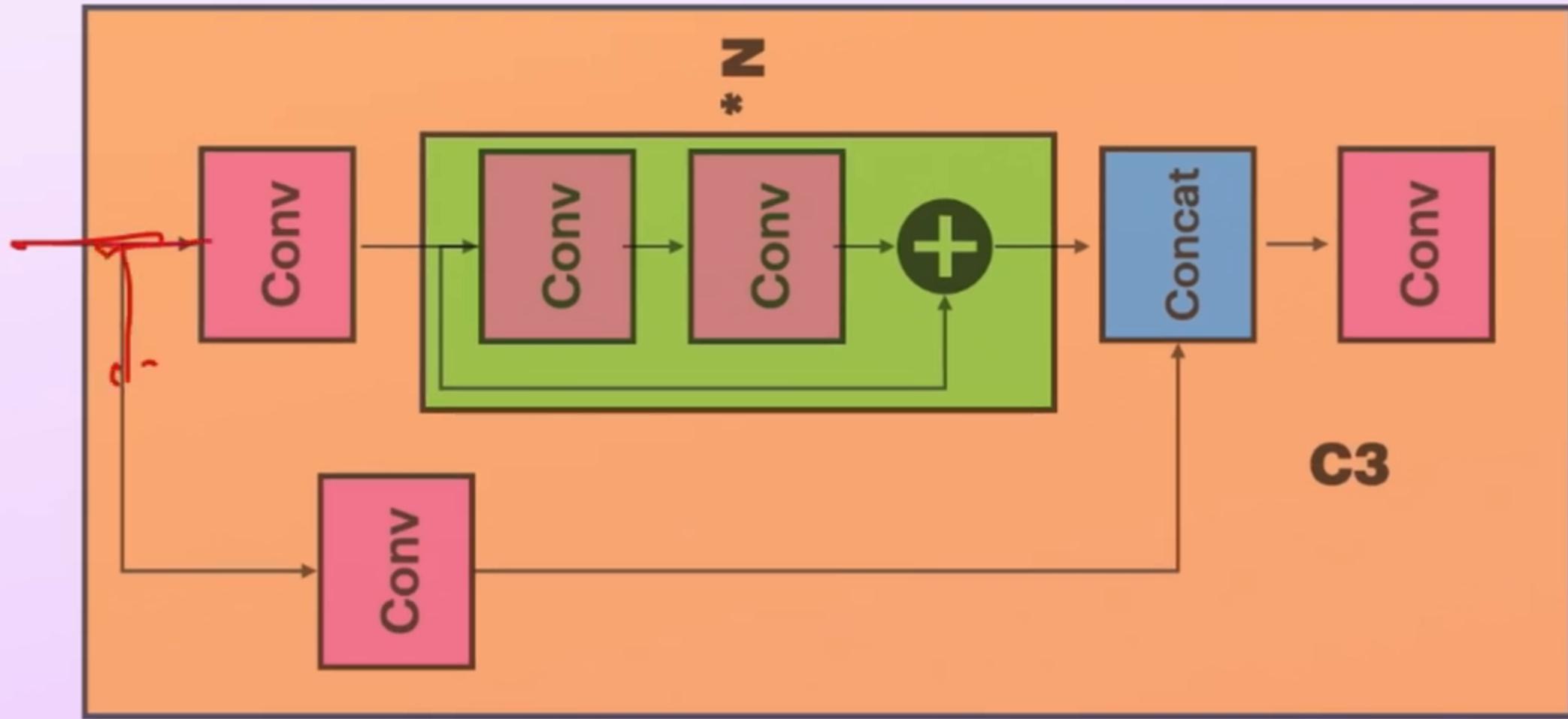




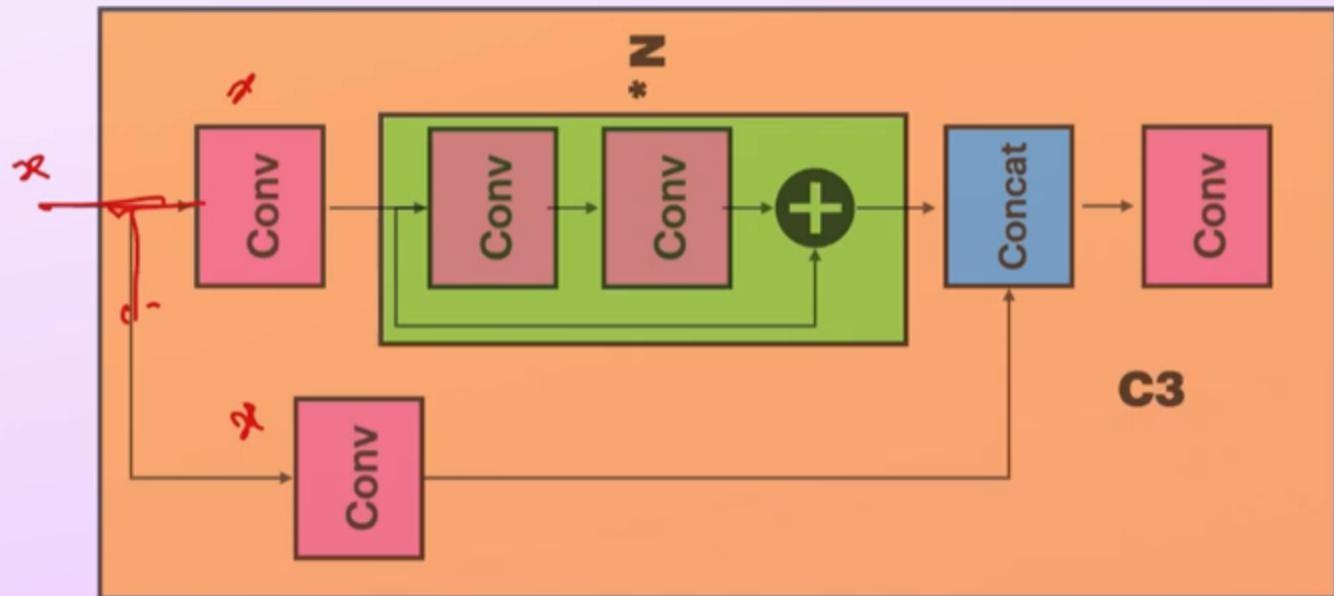
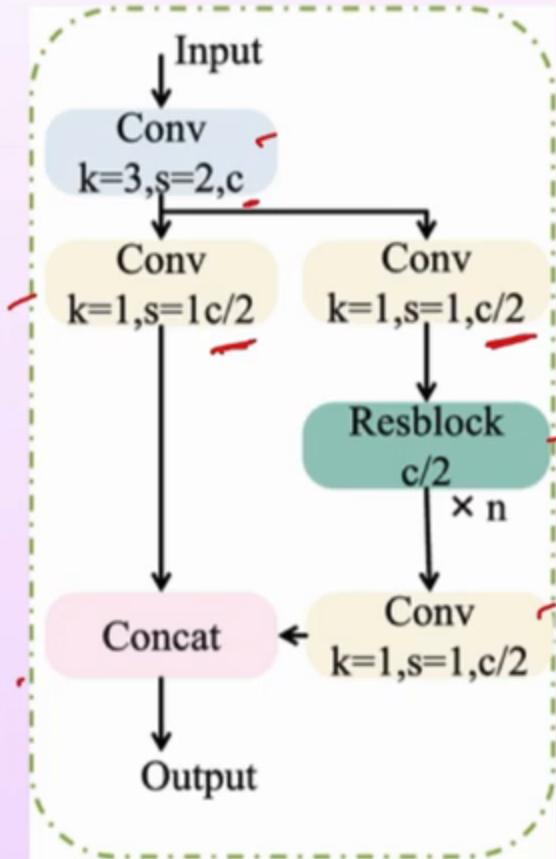
C3 Block



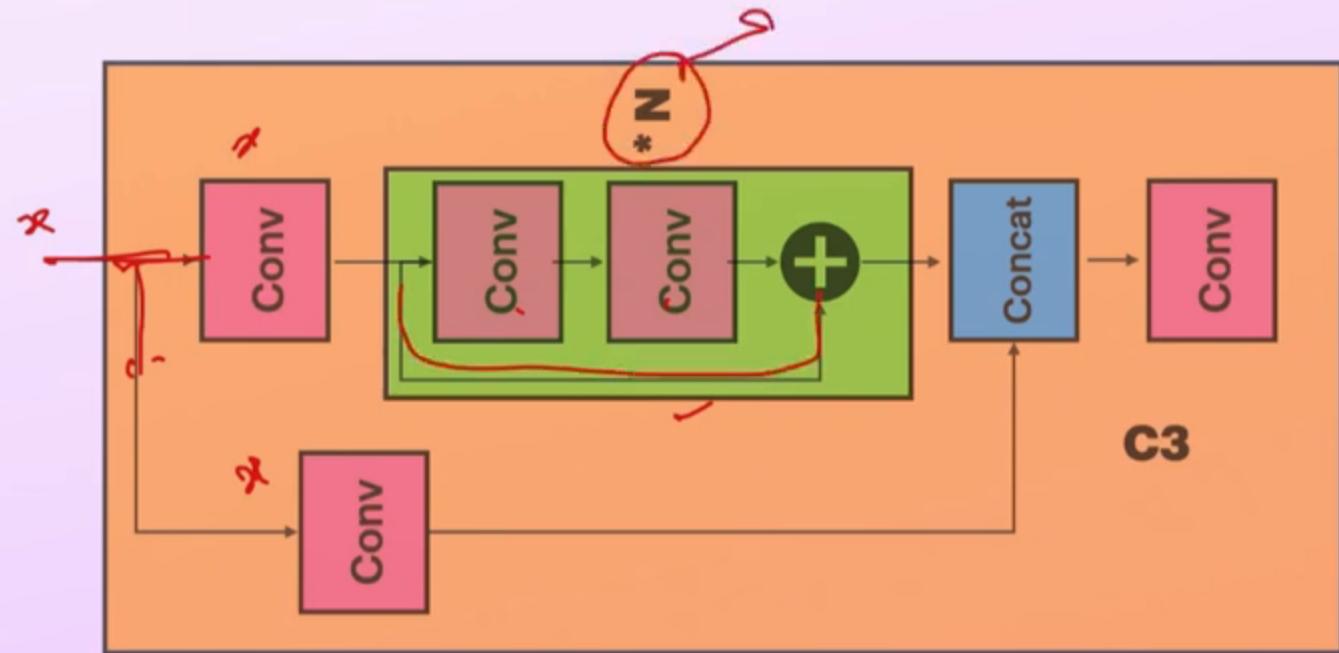
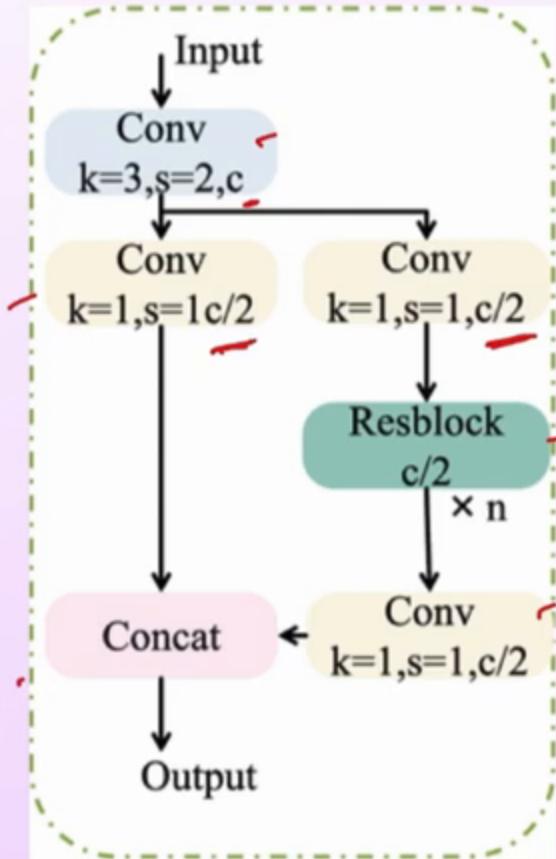




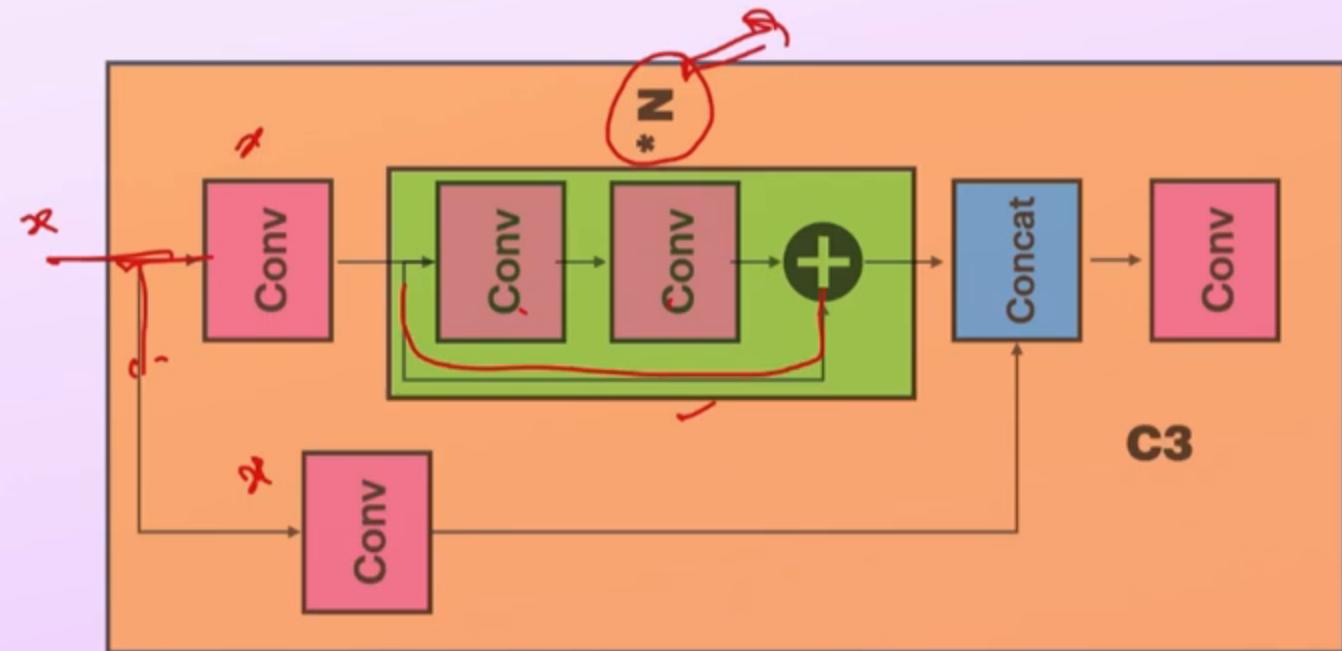
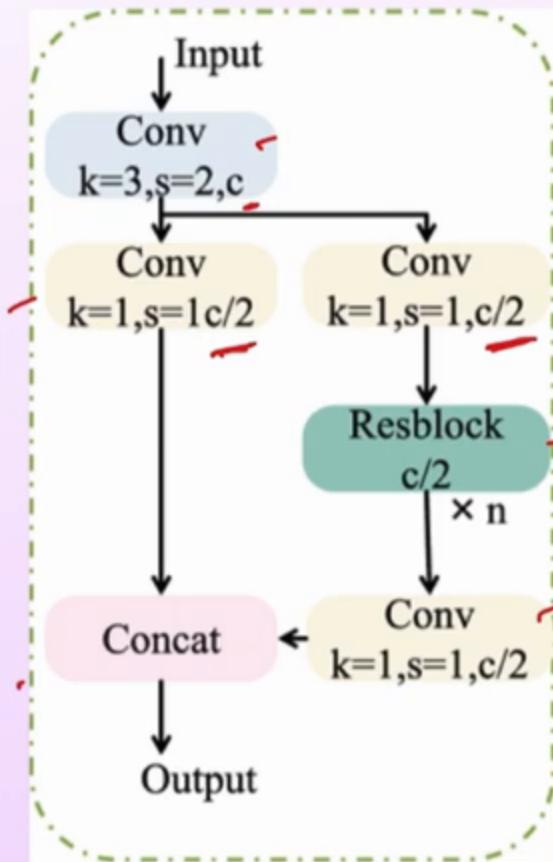
C3 Block



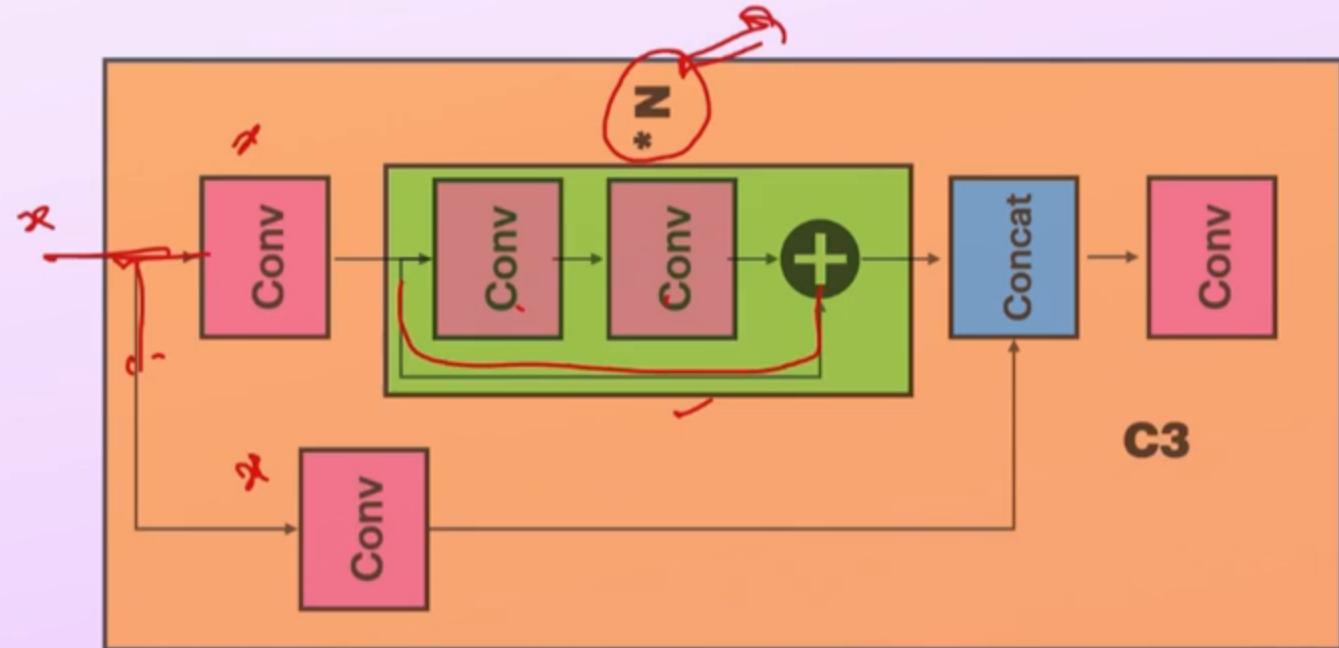
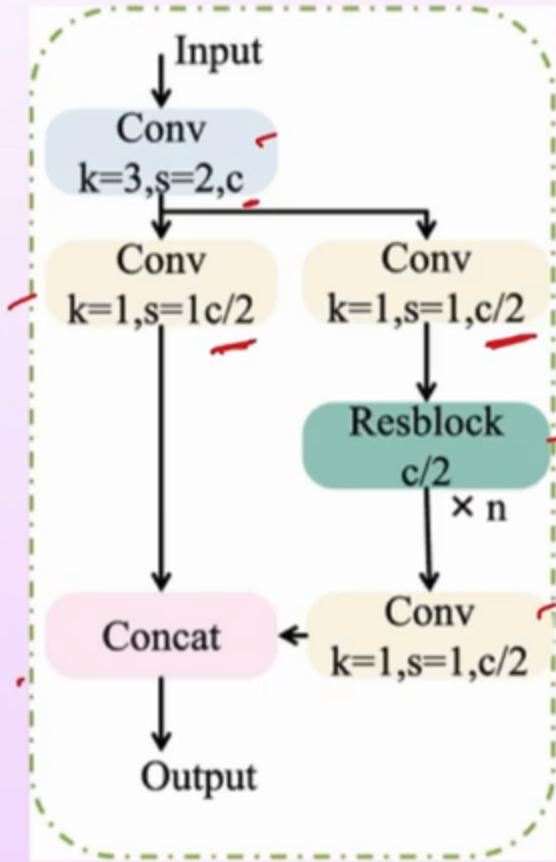
C3 Block



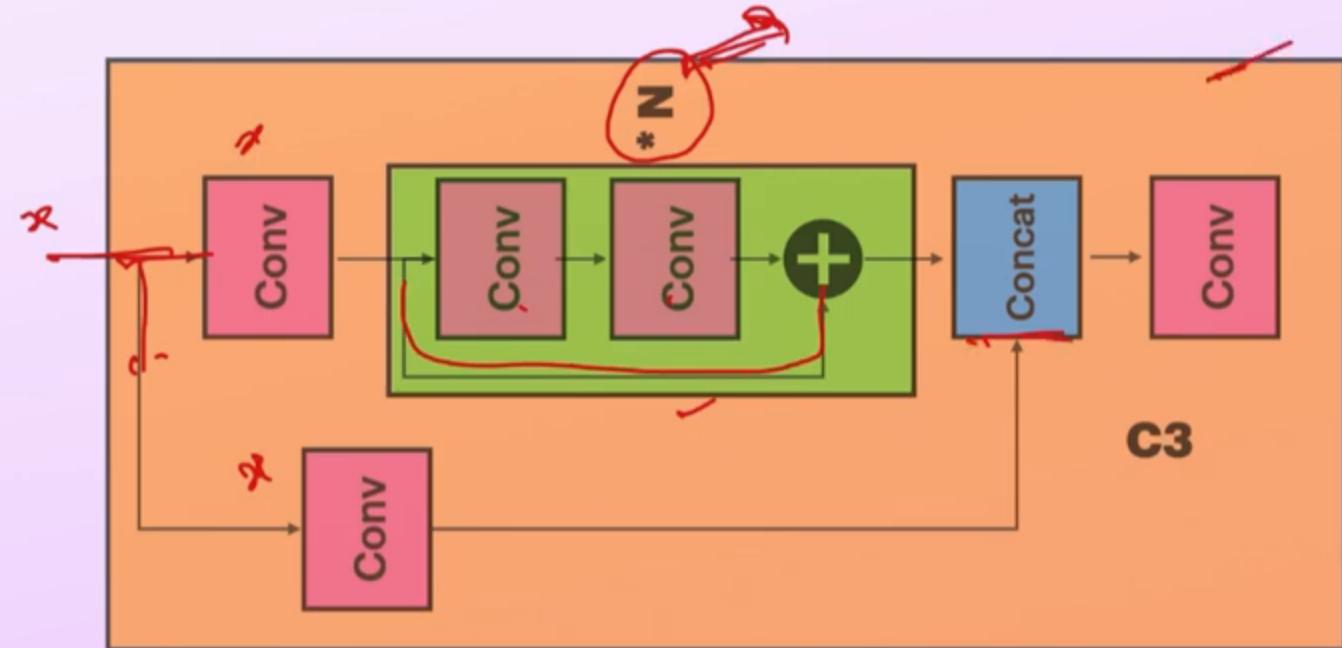
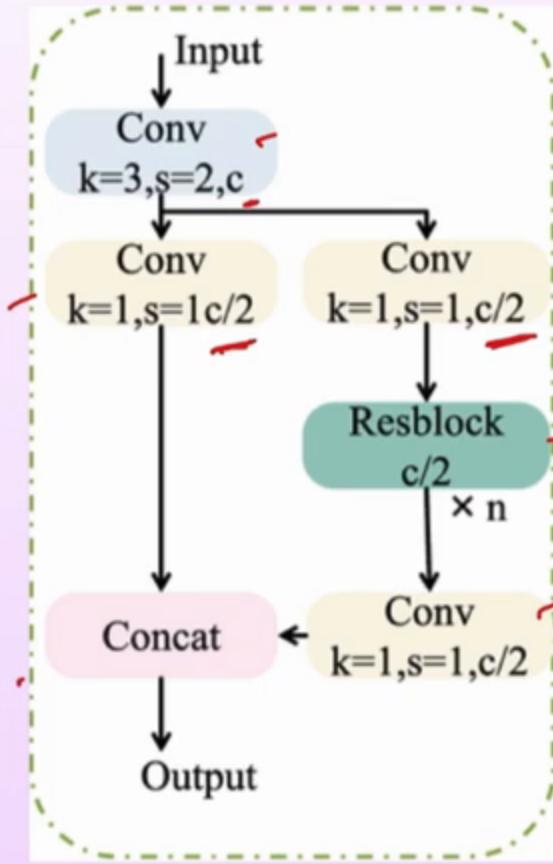
C3 Block



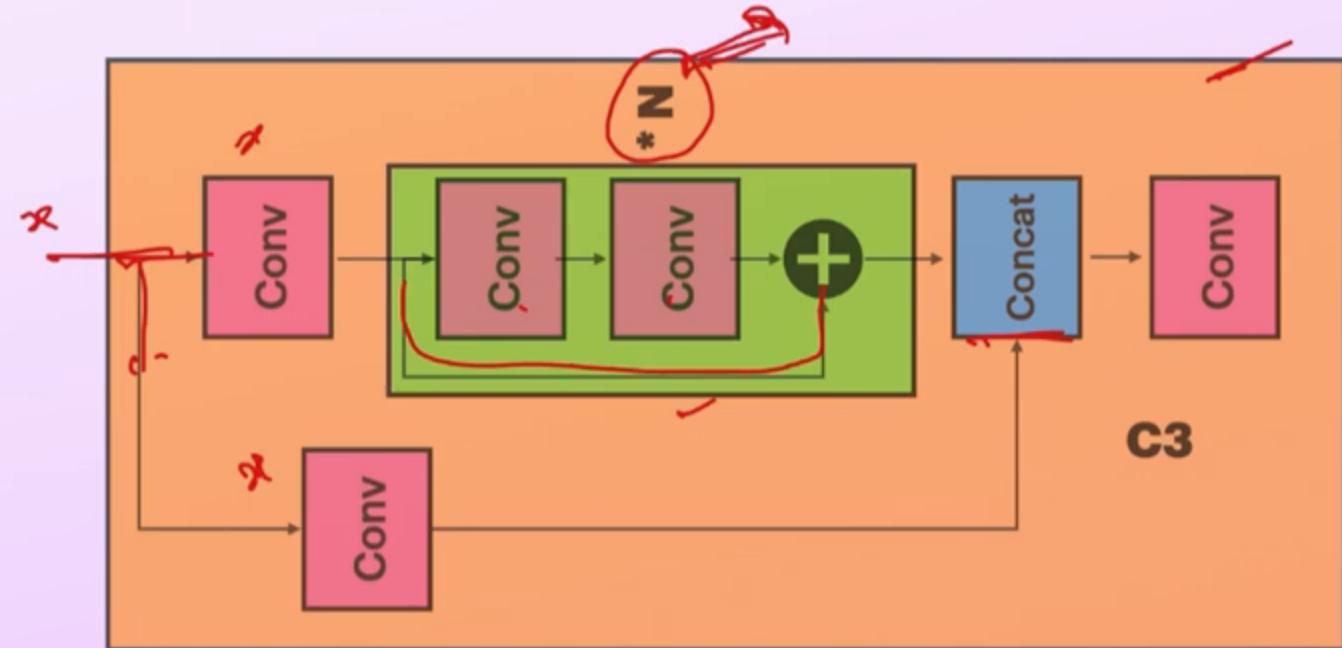
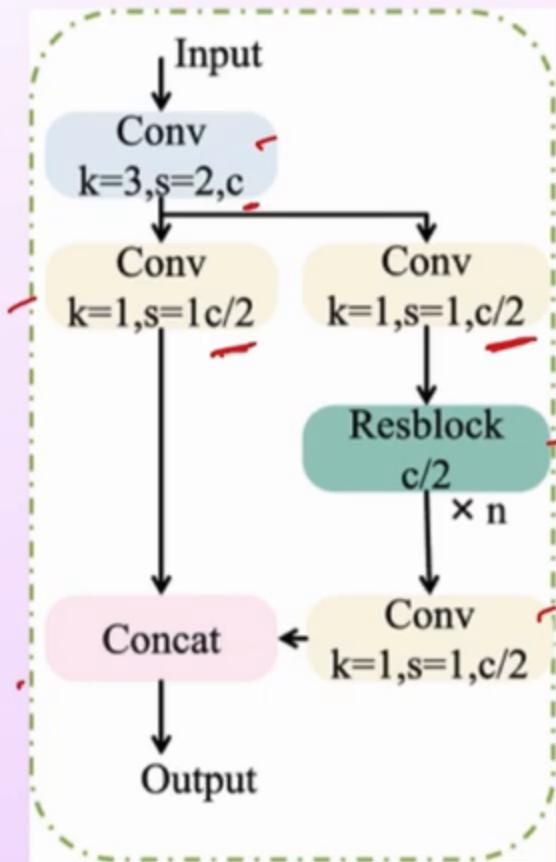
C3 Block



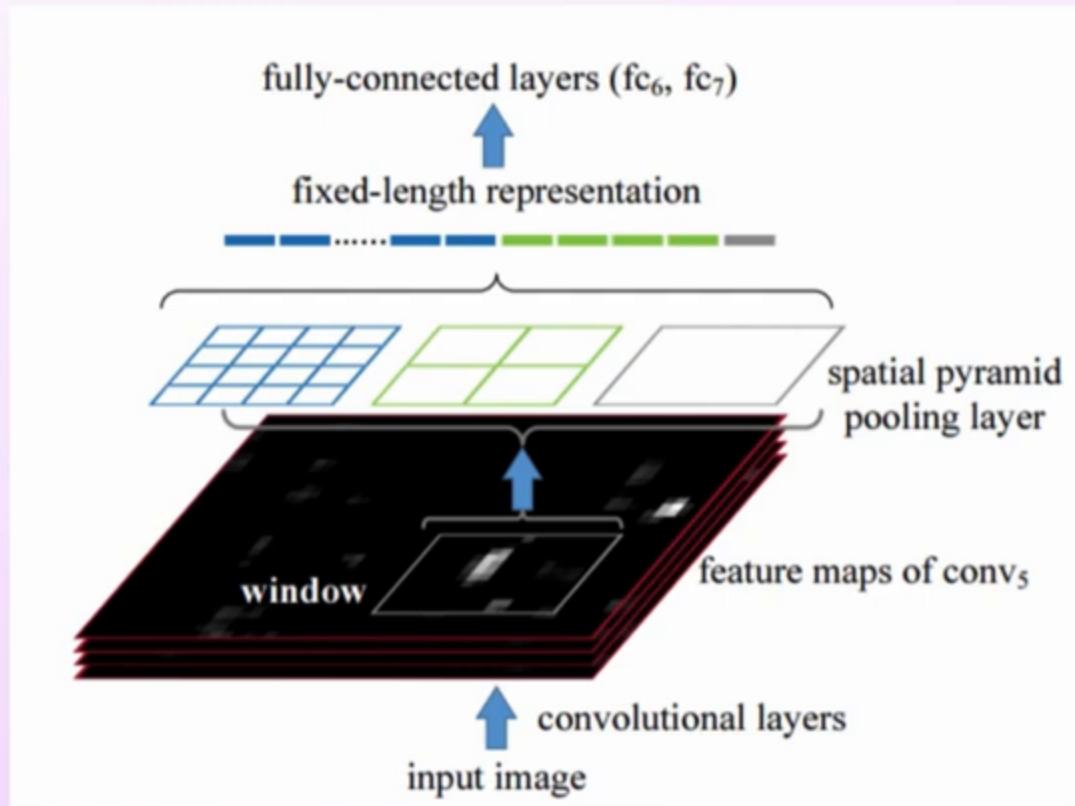
C3 Block



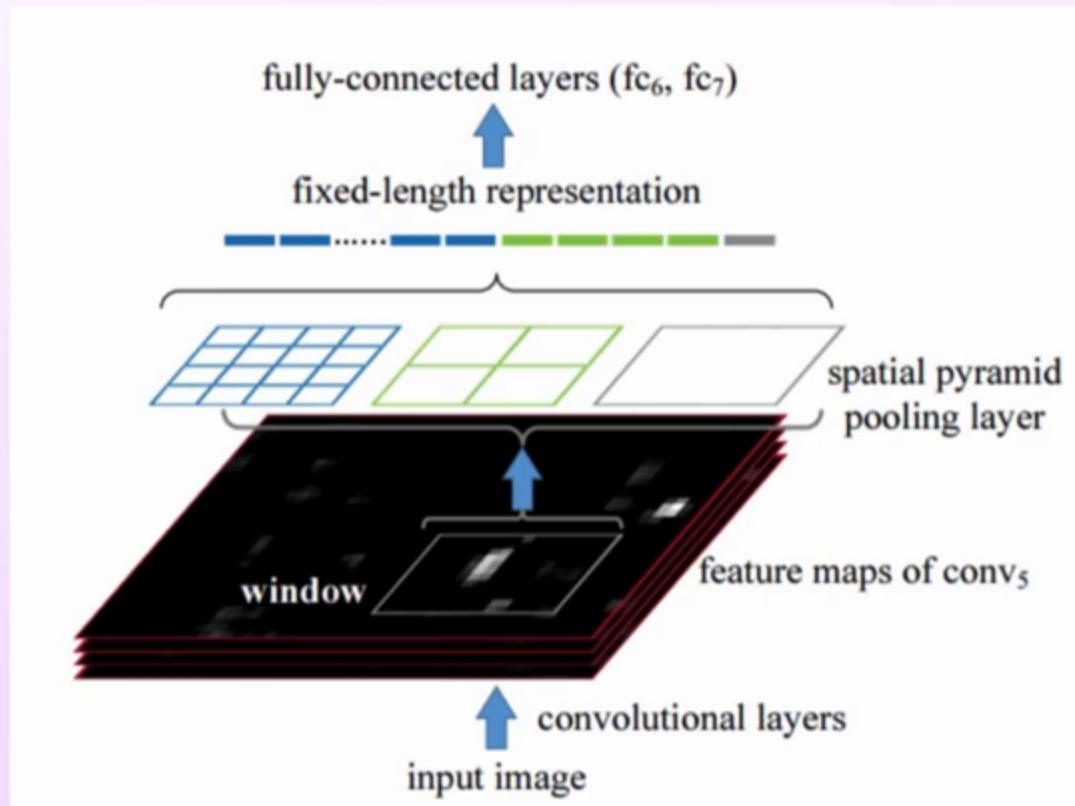
C3 Block



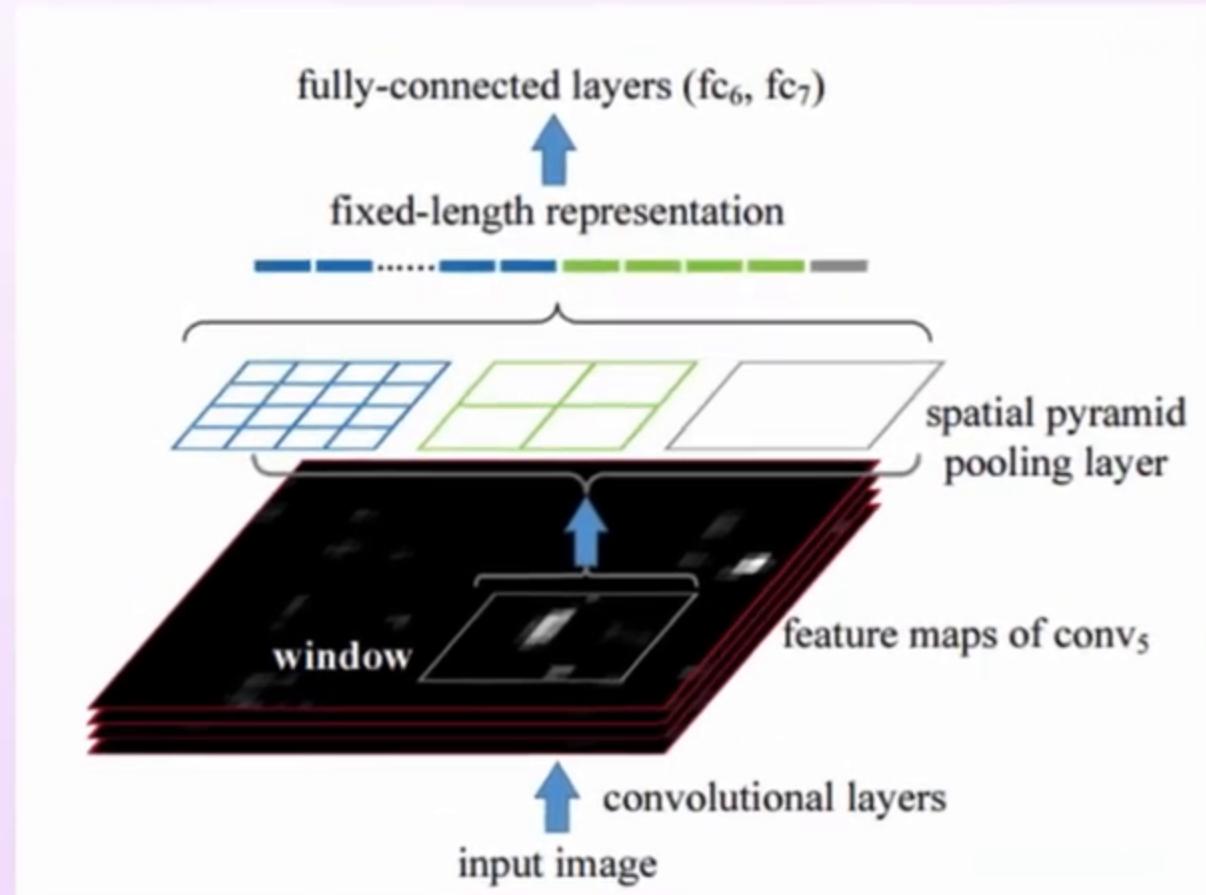
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast

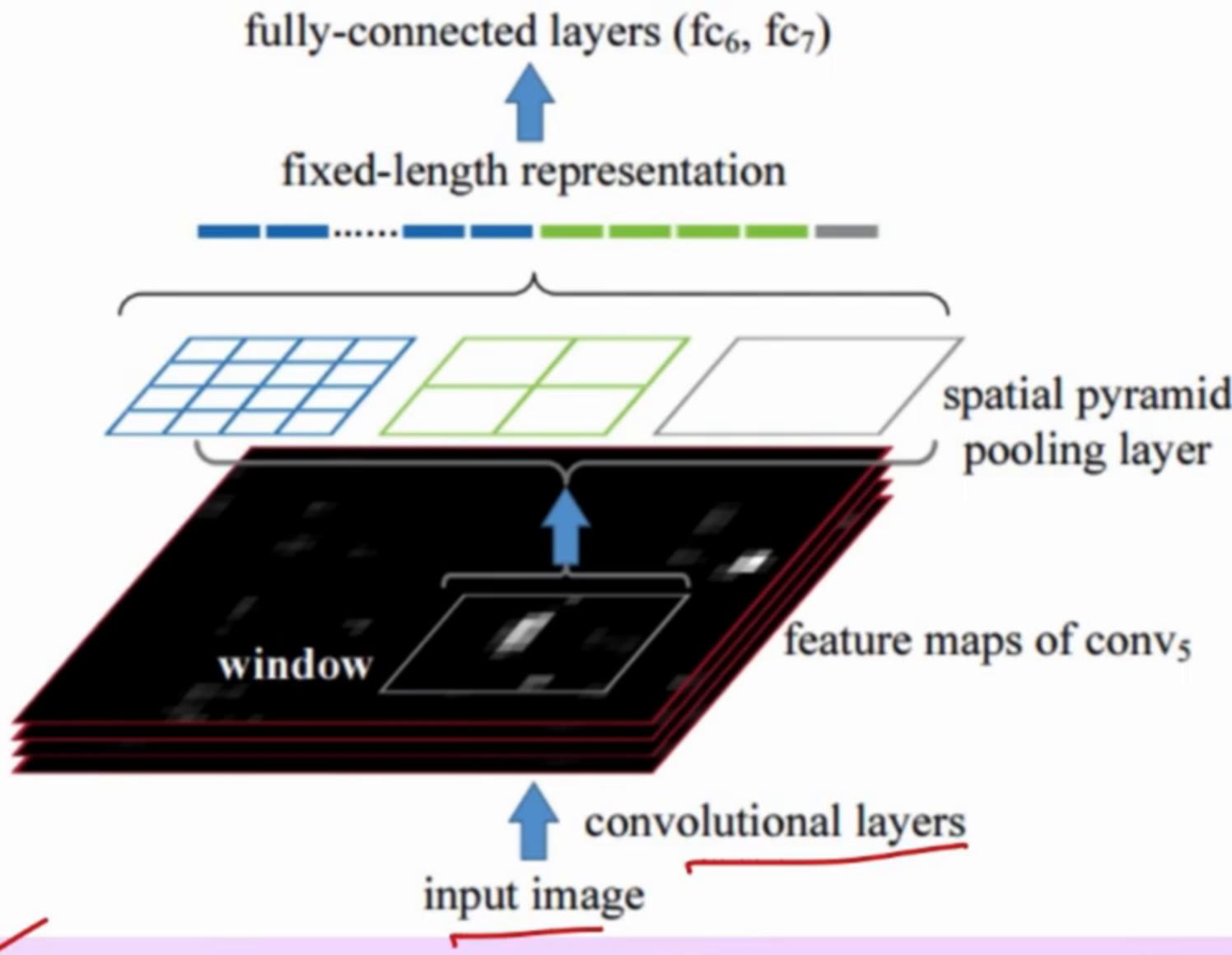


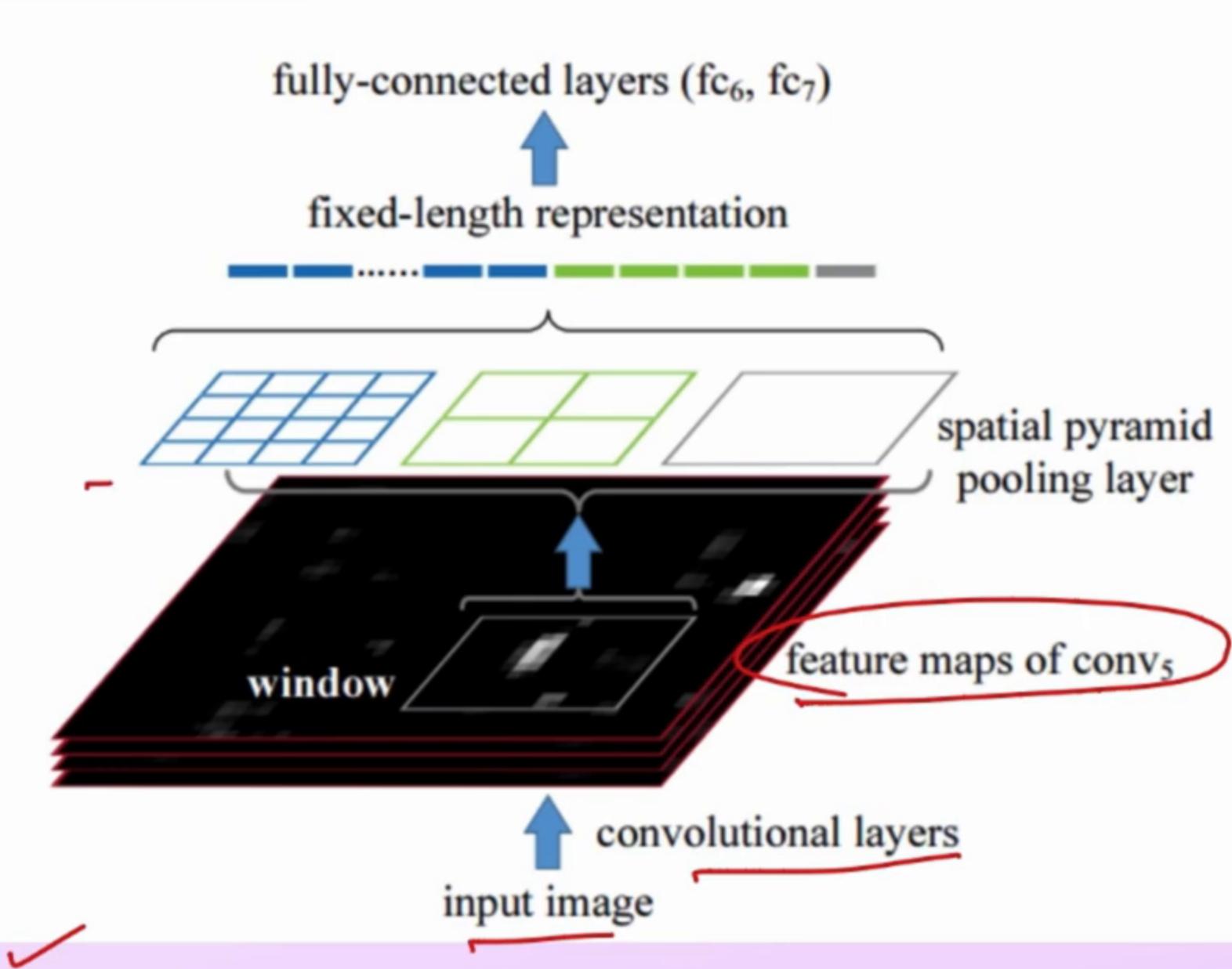
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast

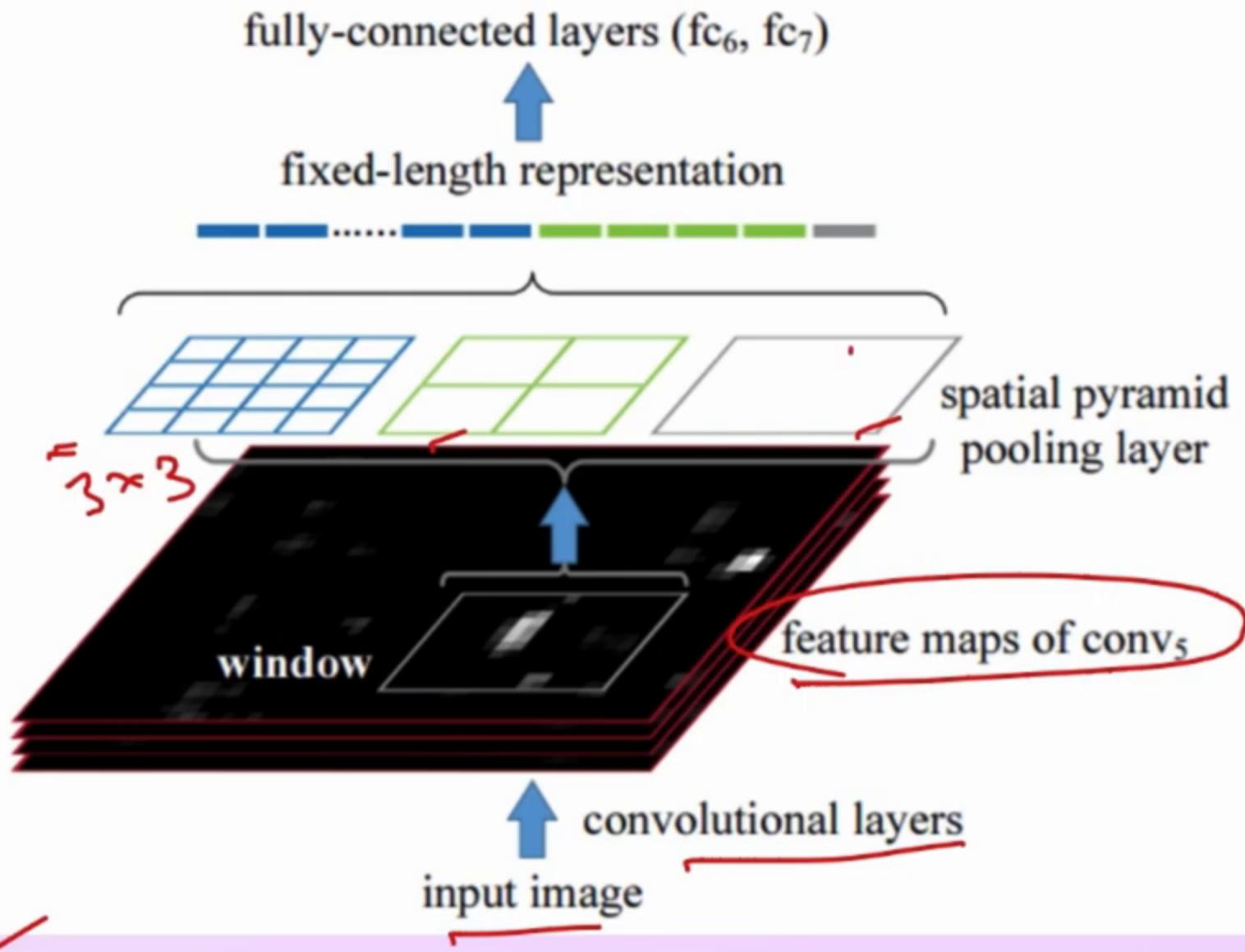


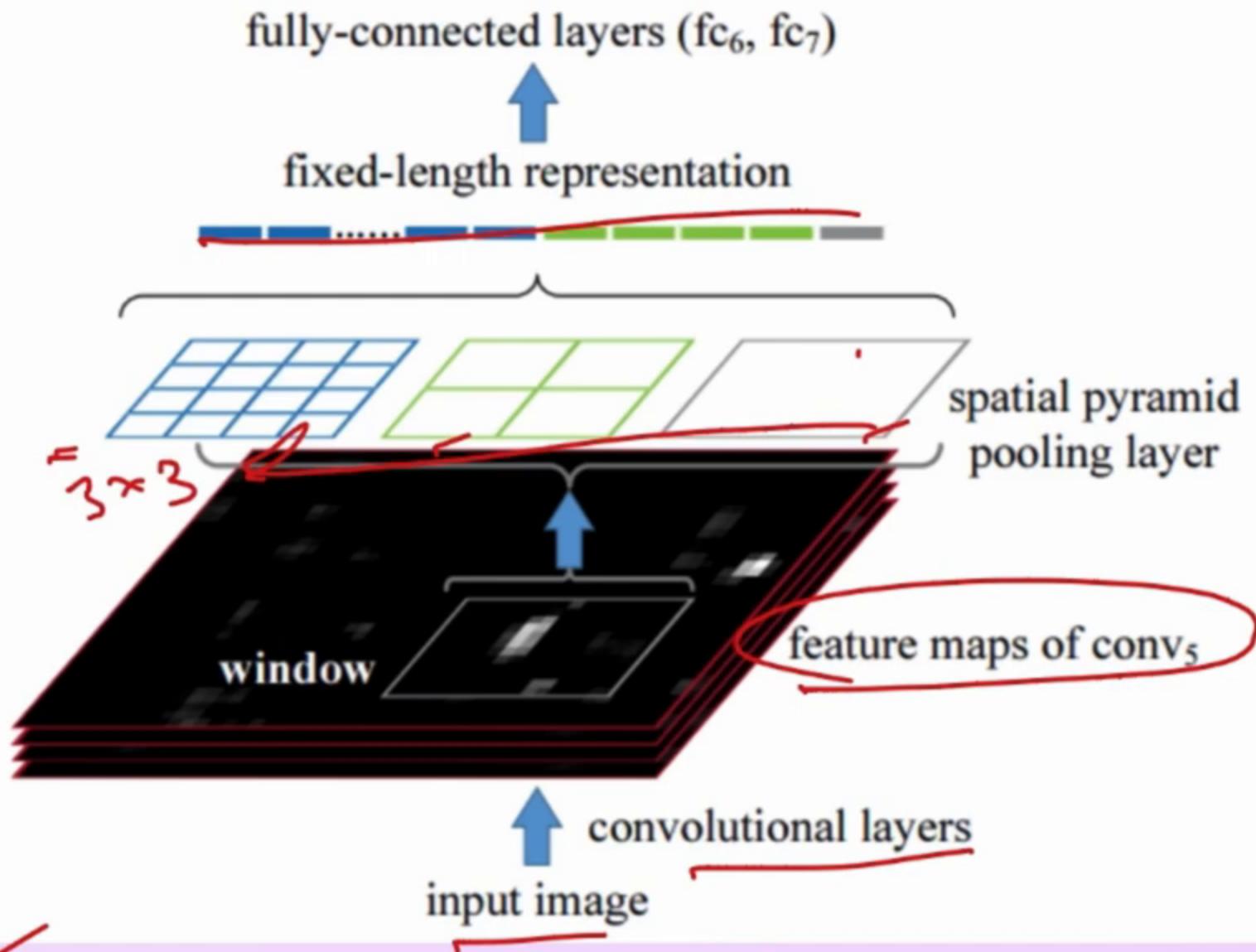
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast







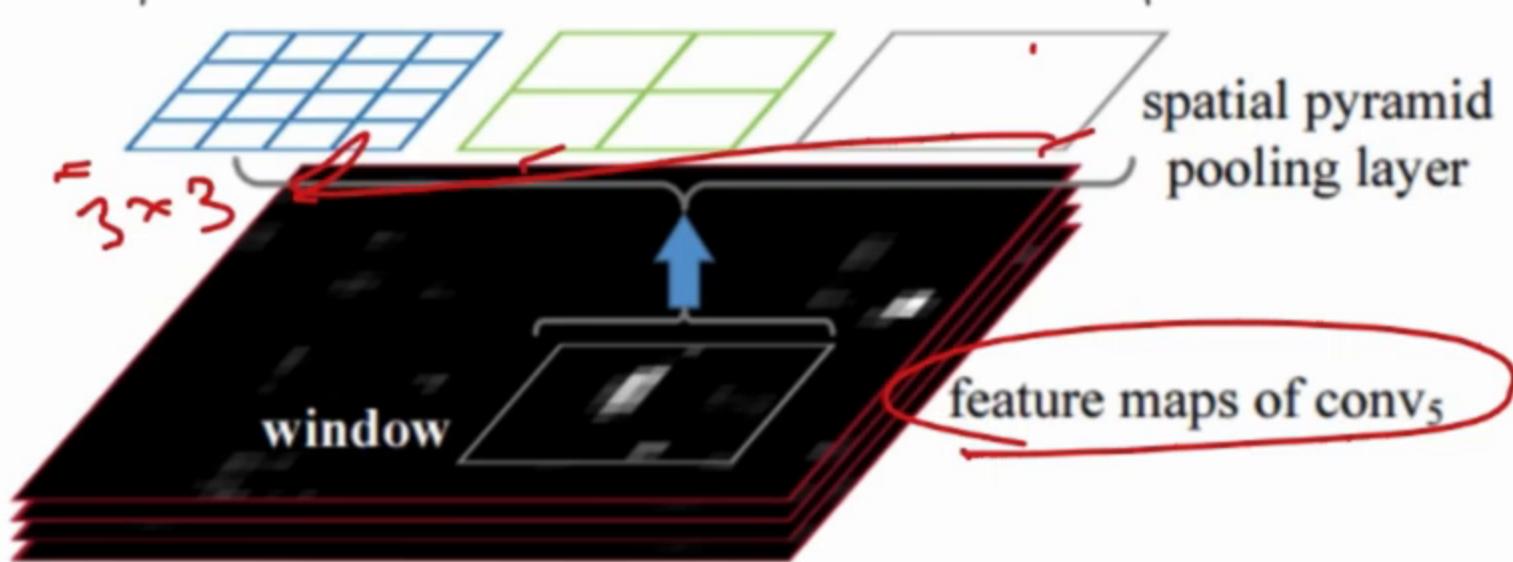




fully-connected layers (fc_6 , fc_7)



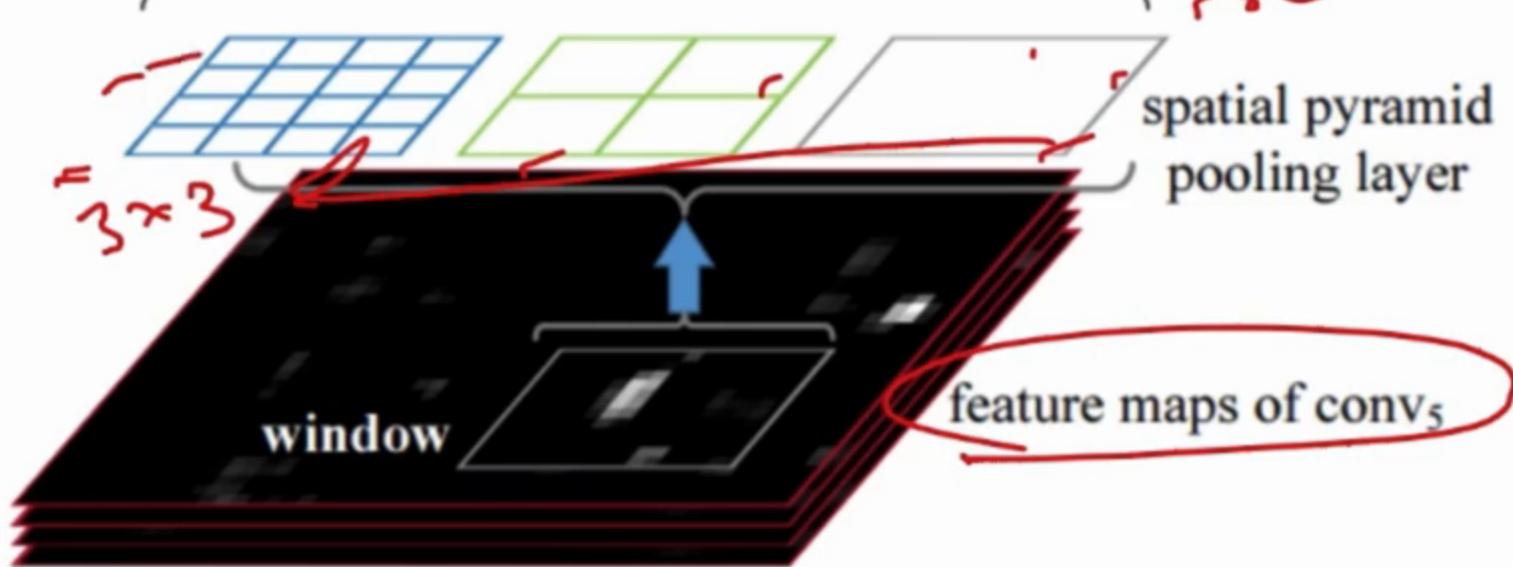
fixed-length representation



fully-connected layers (fc_6 , fc_7)



fixed-length representation



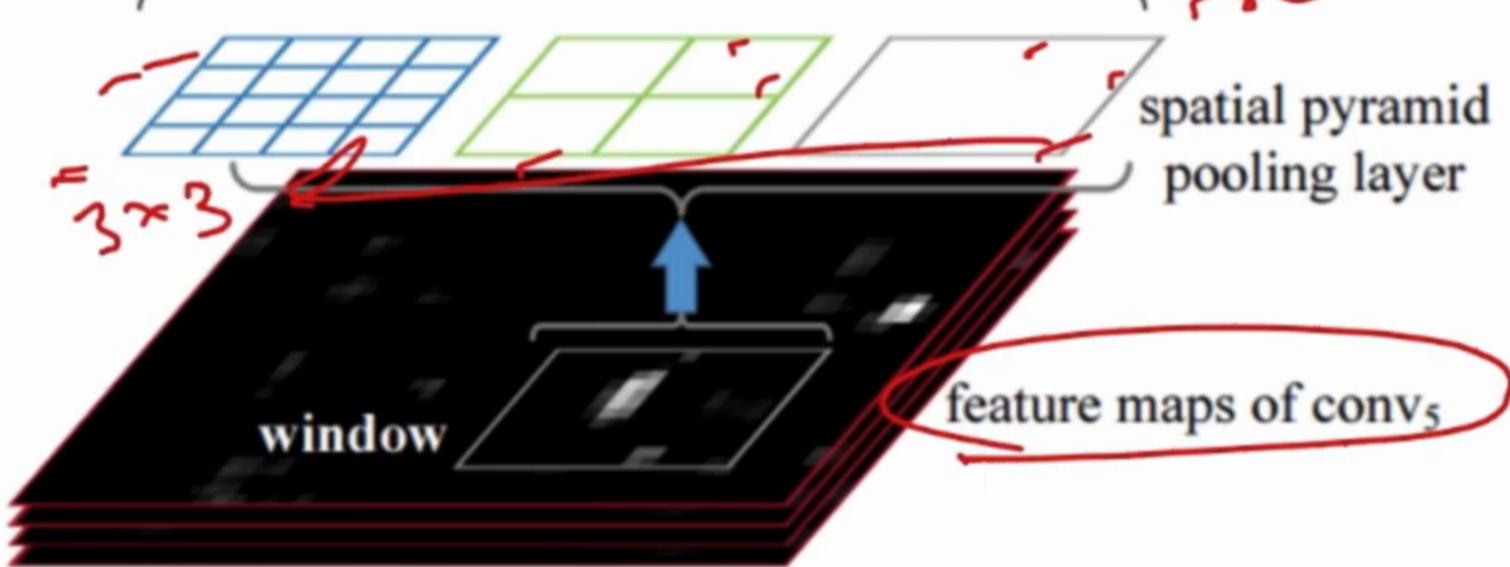
input image

convolutional layers

fully-connected layers (fc_6 , fc_7)



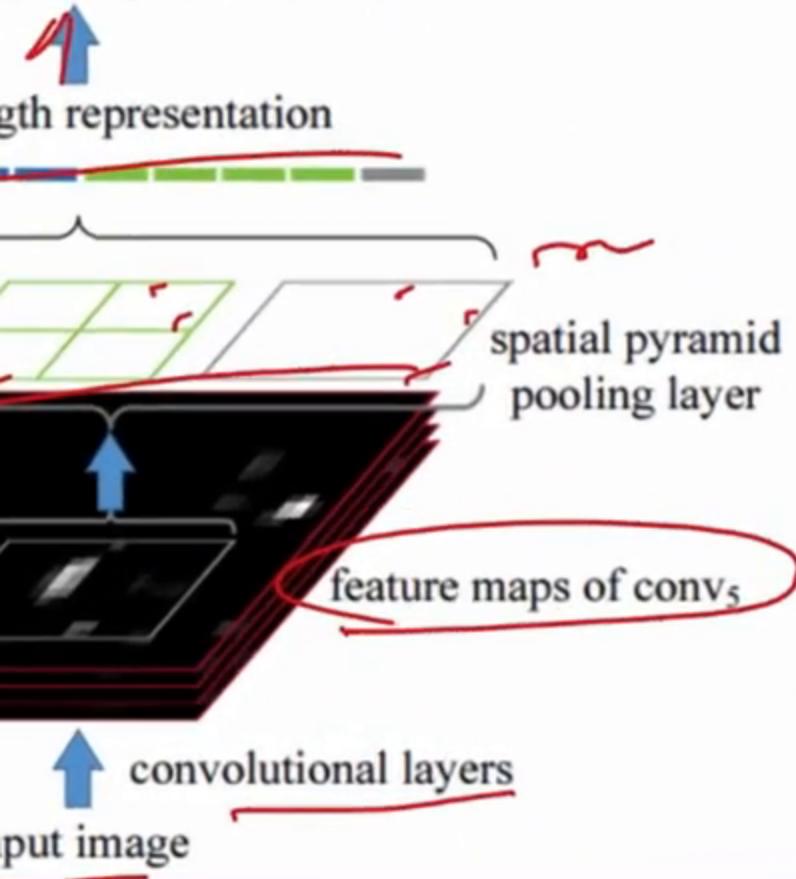
fixed-length representation



convolutional layers

input image

ected layers (fc_6 , fc_7)



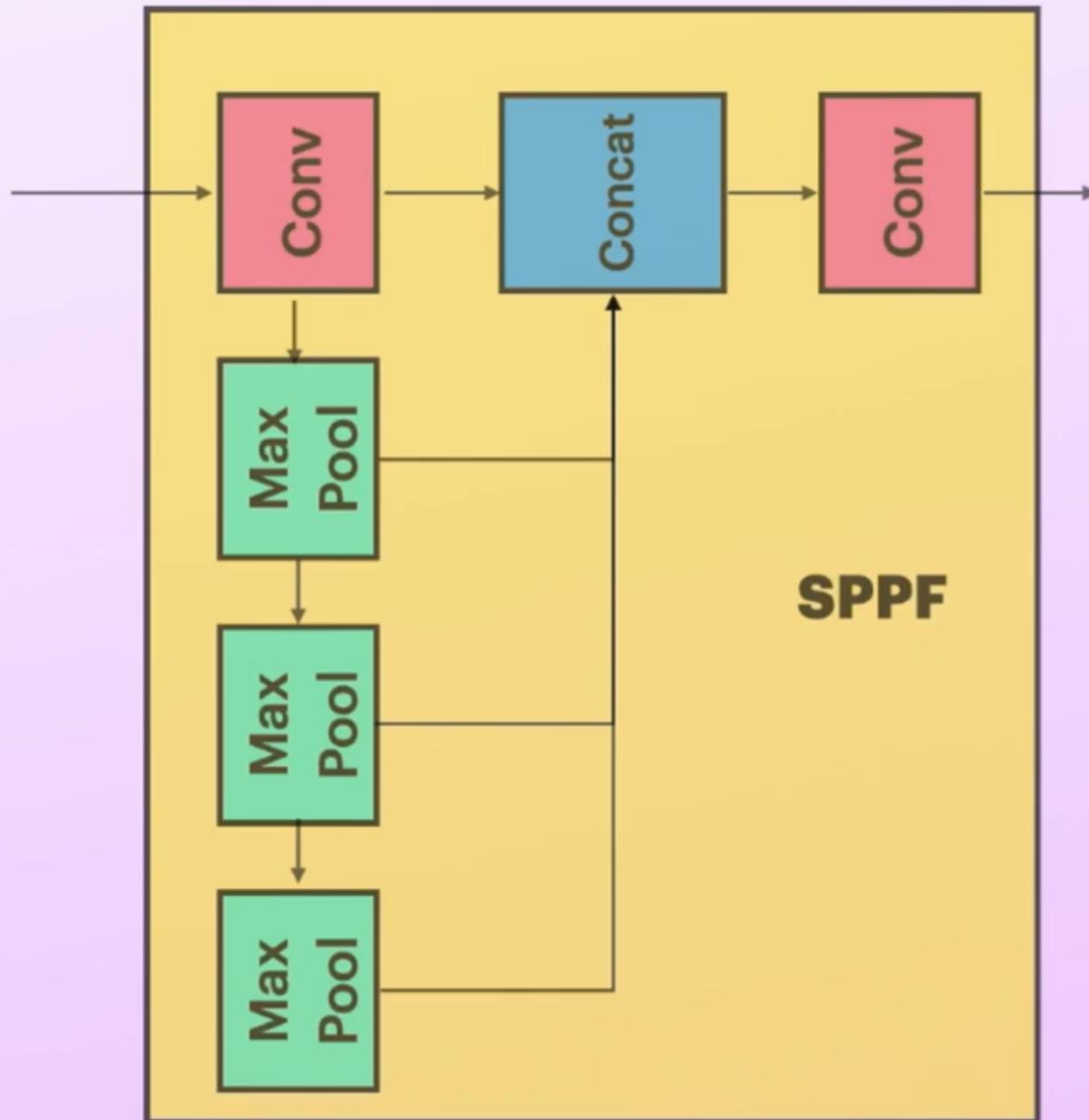
c_7)

n
1
2
3

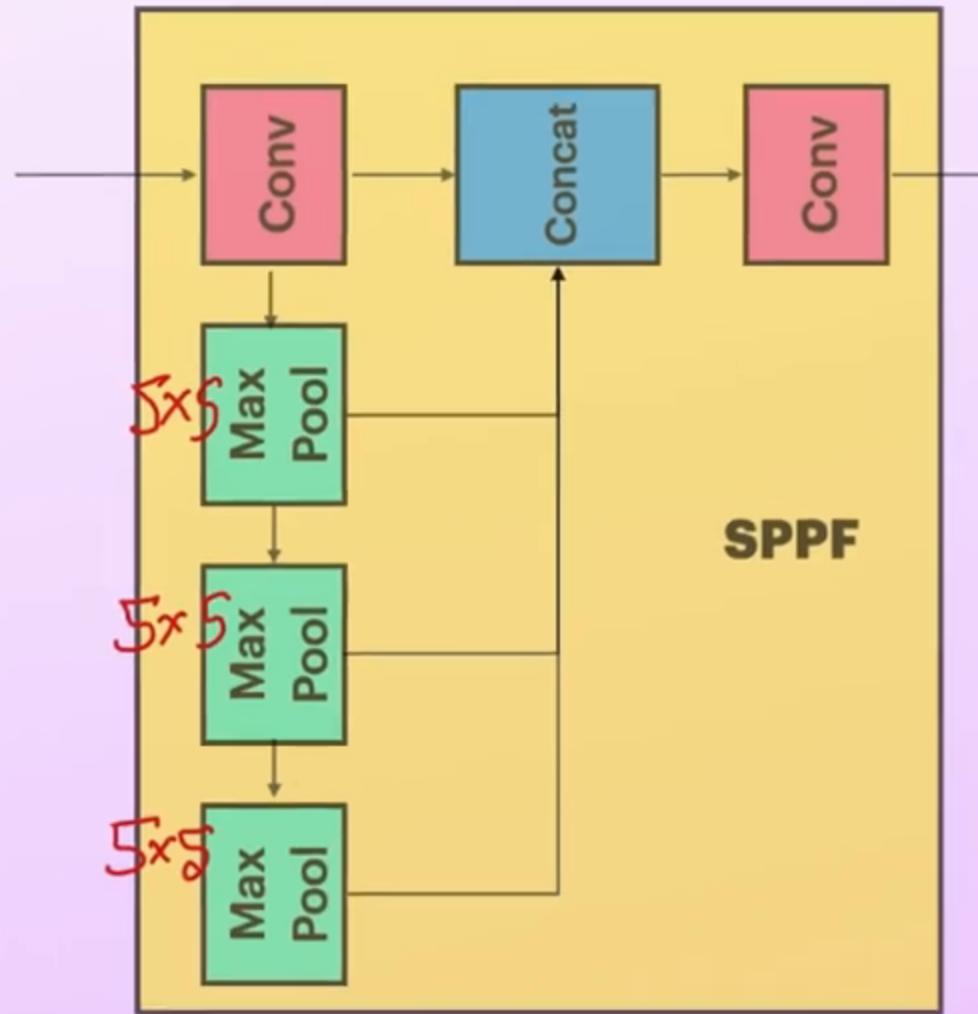
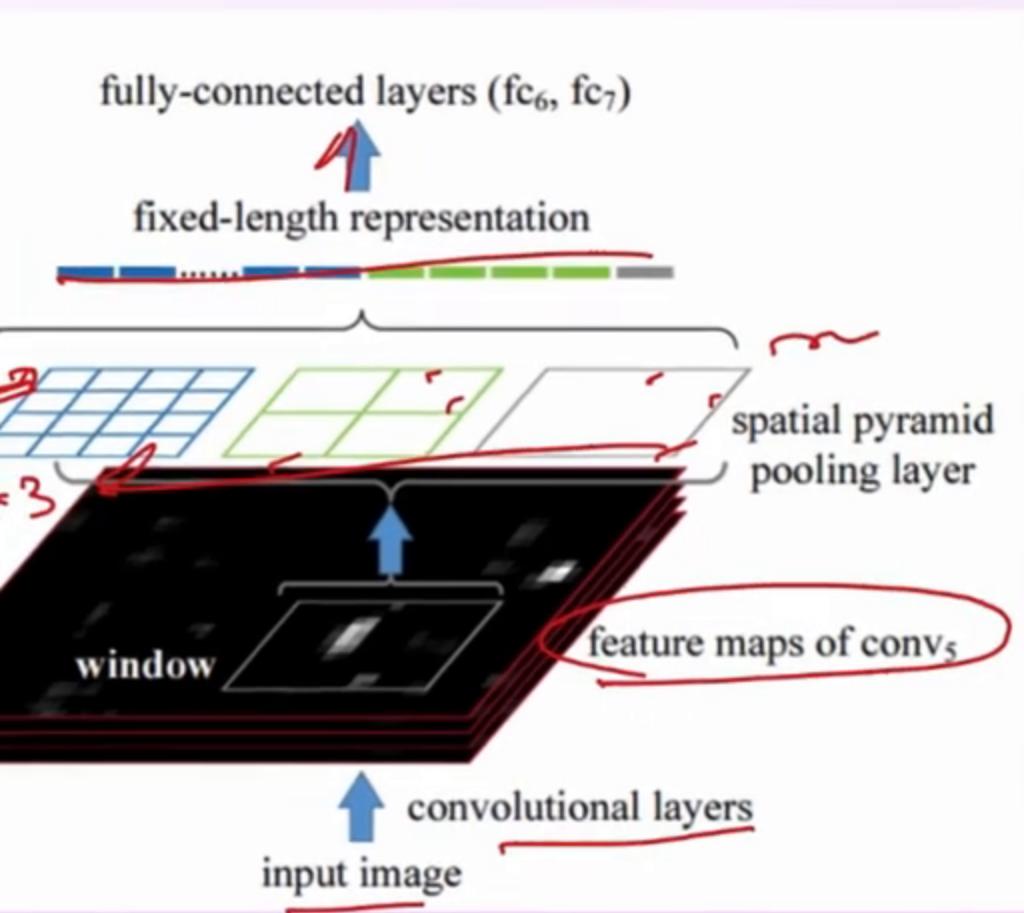
spatial pyramid
pooling layer

feature maps of convs

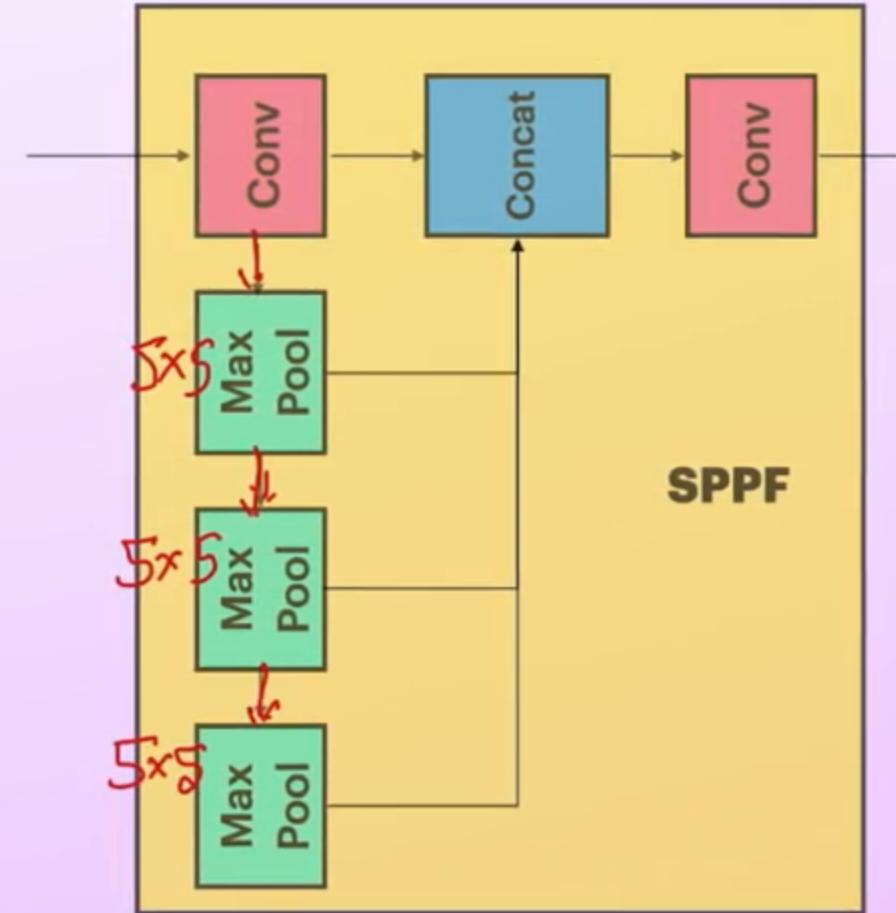
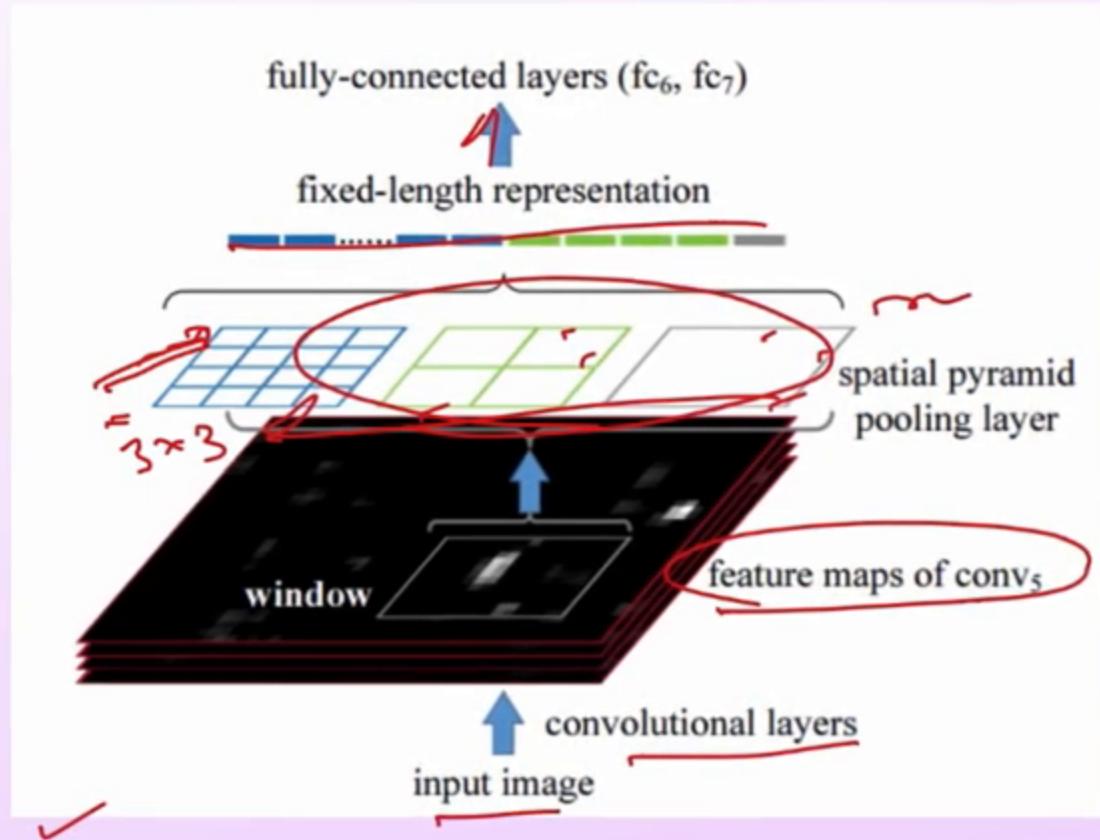
onal layers



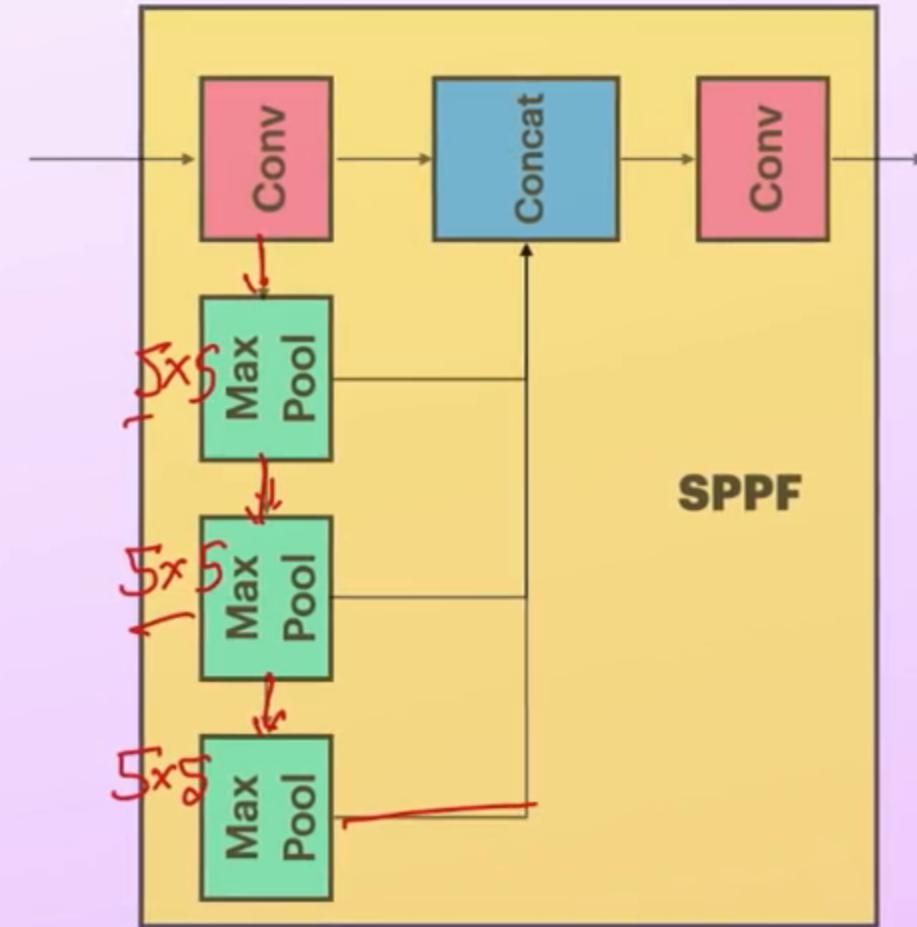
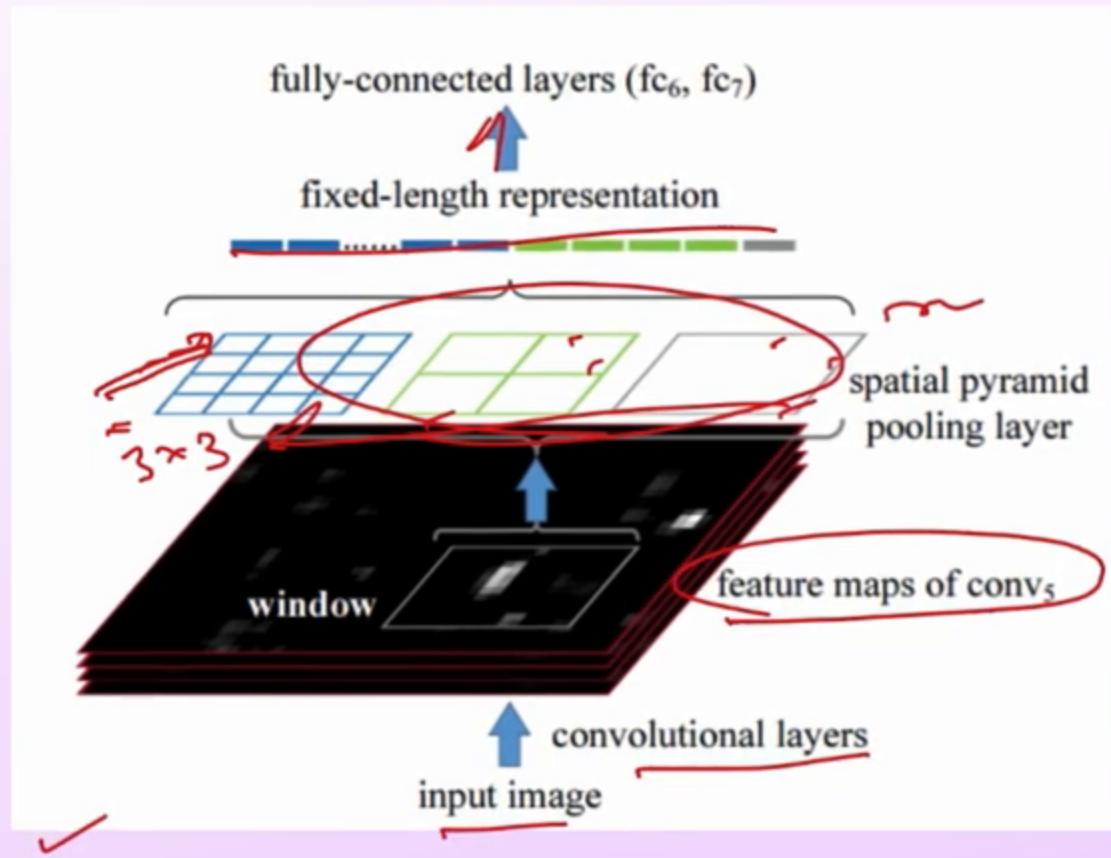
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



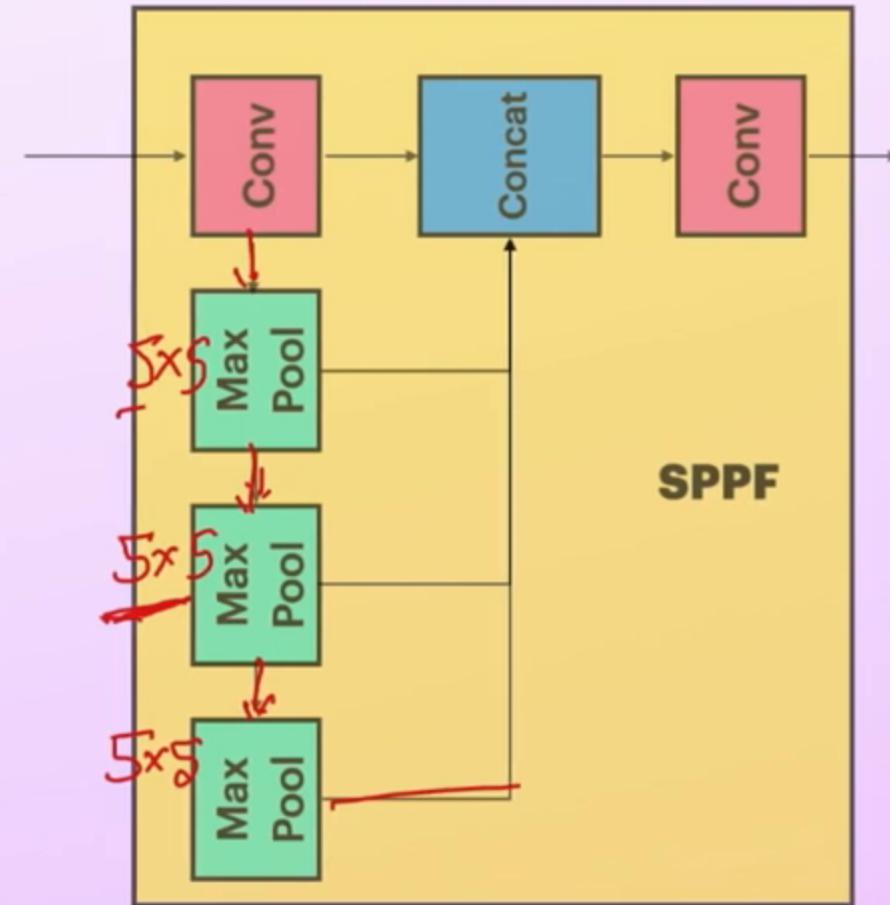
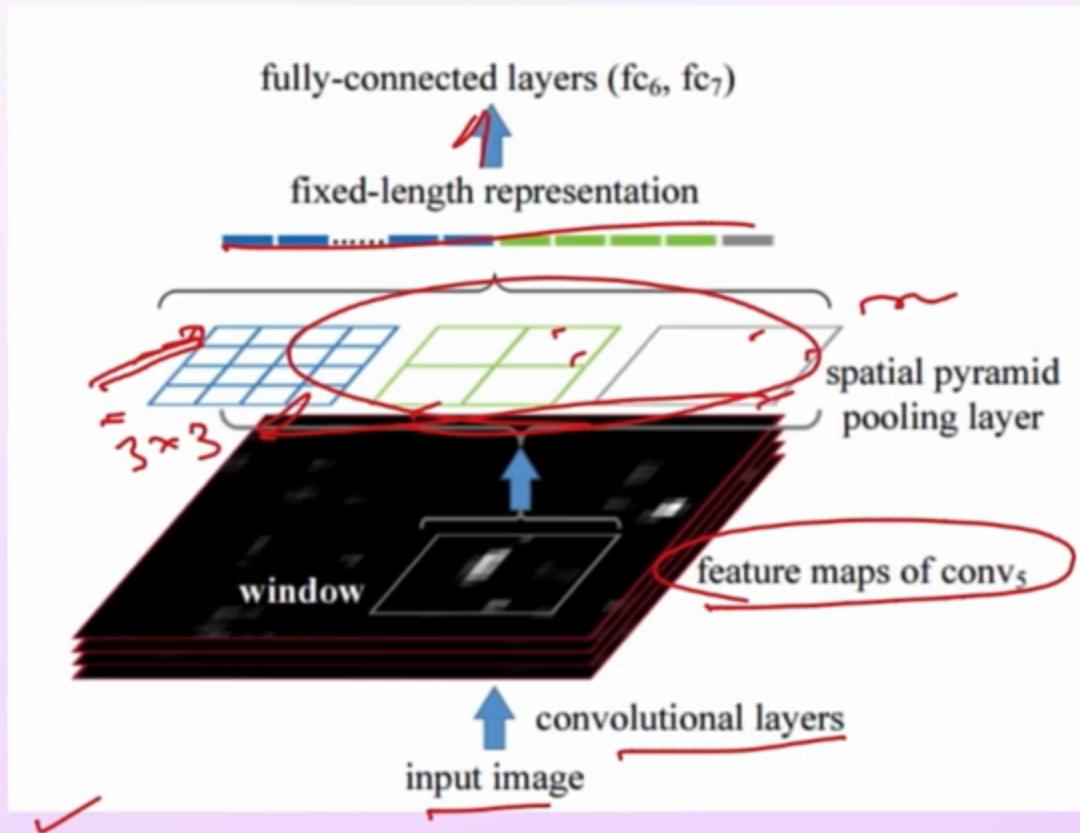
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



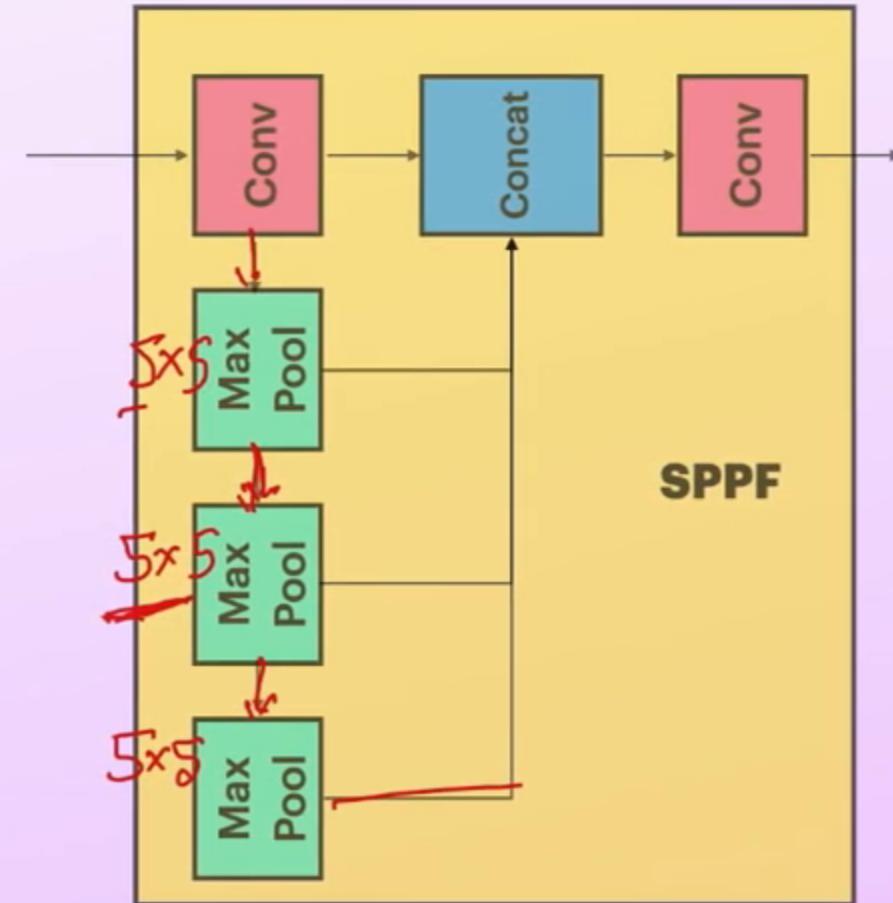
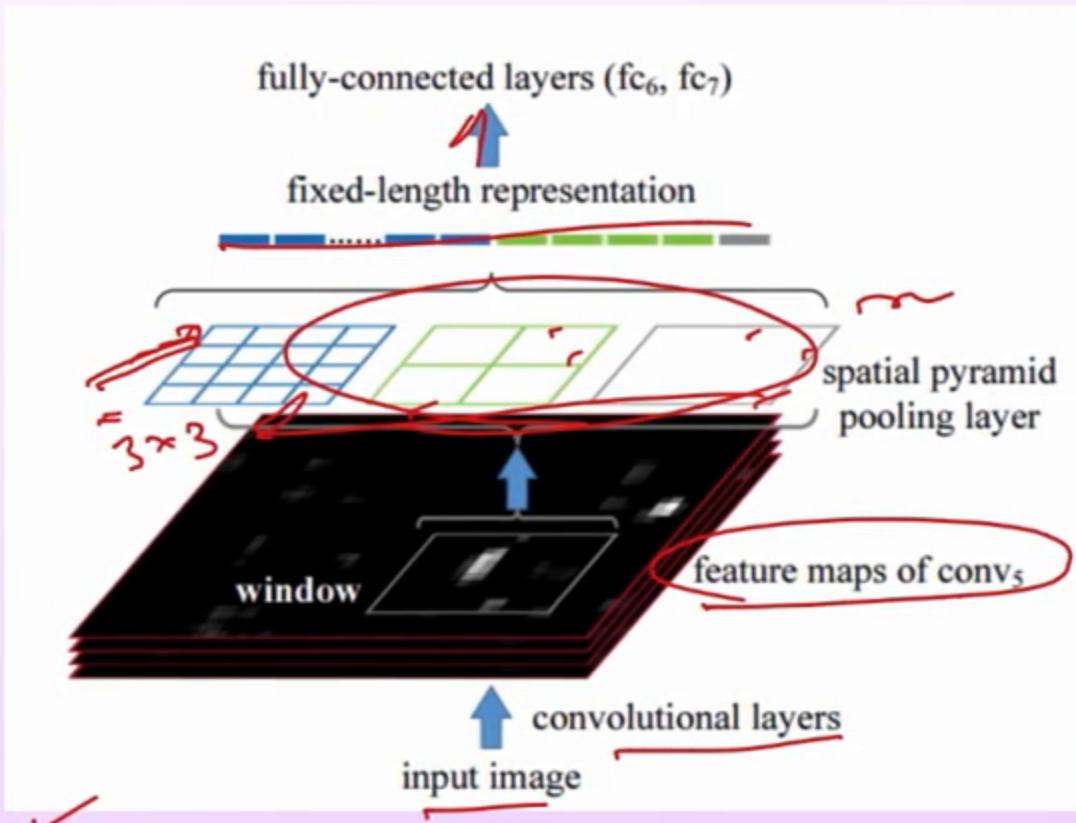
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



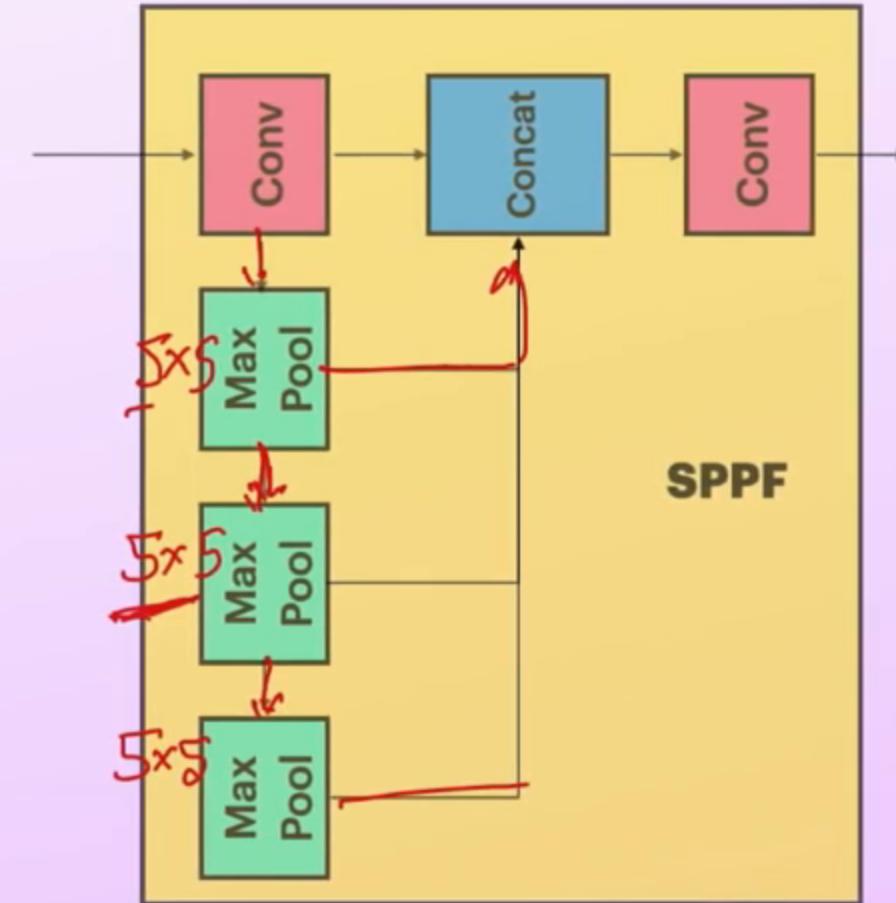
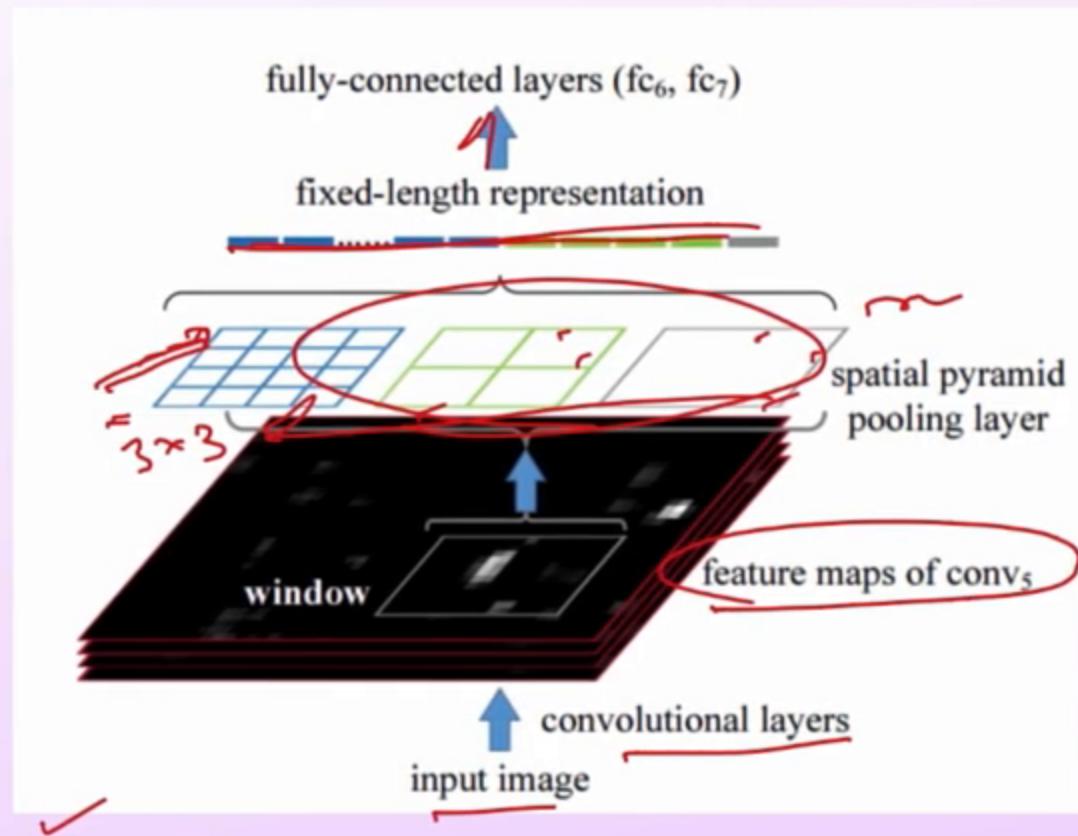
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



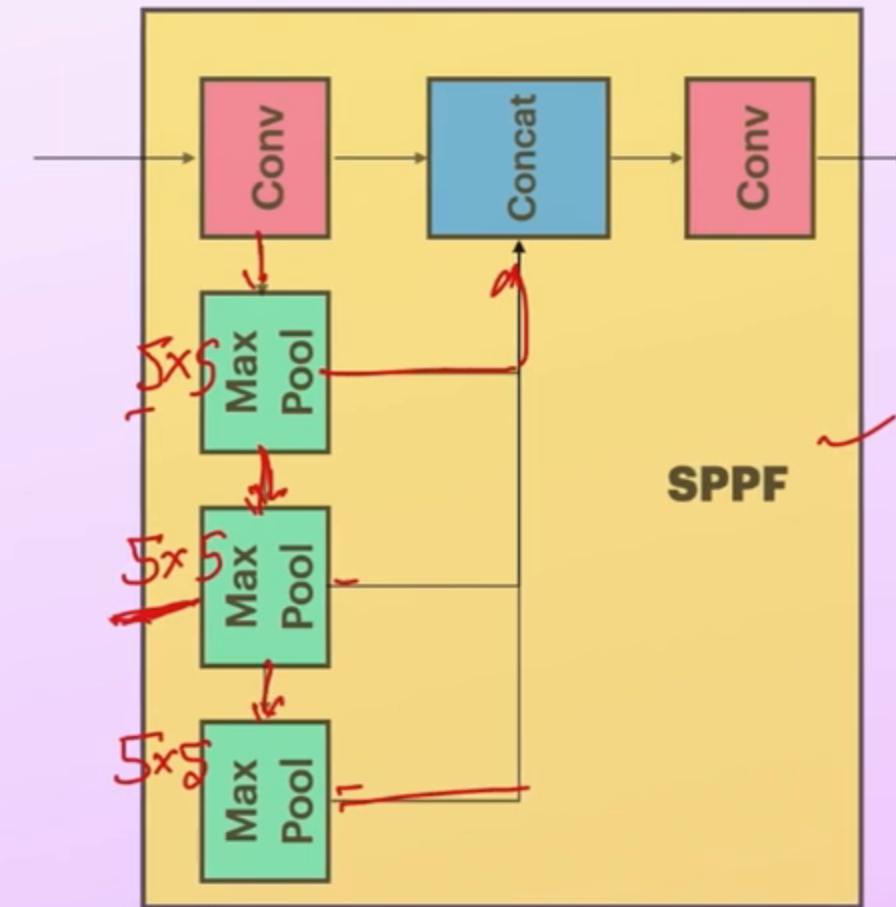
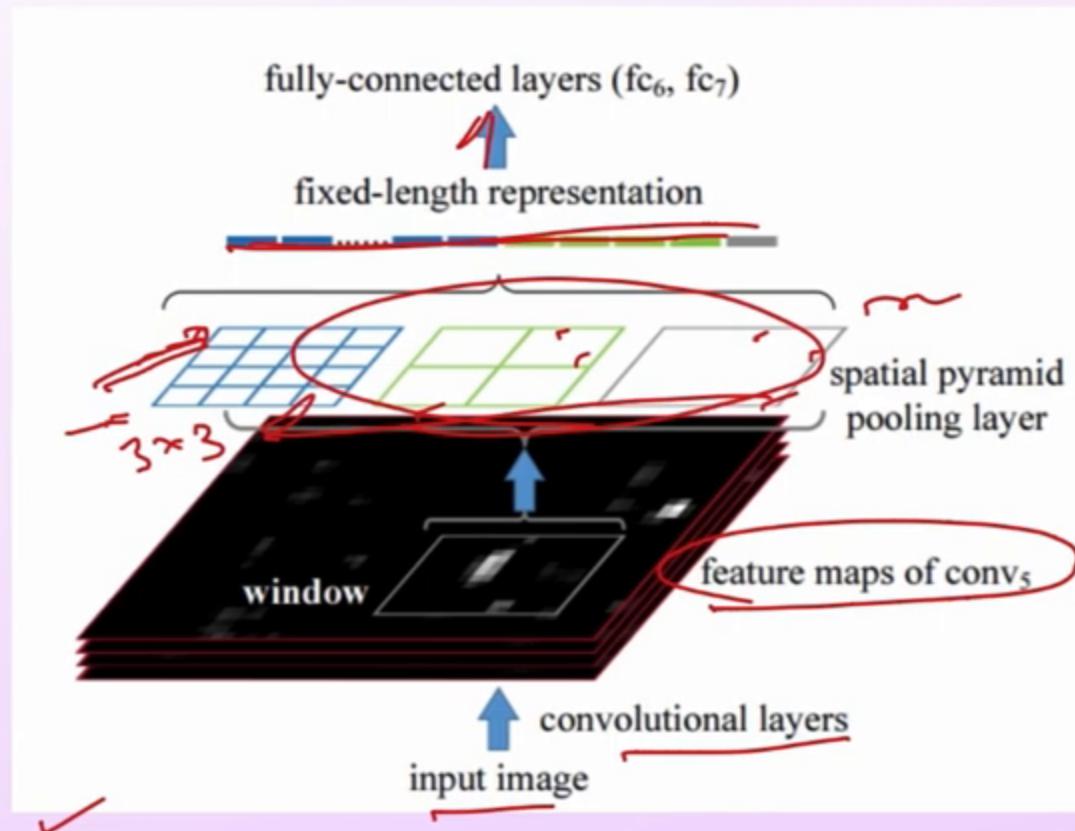
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



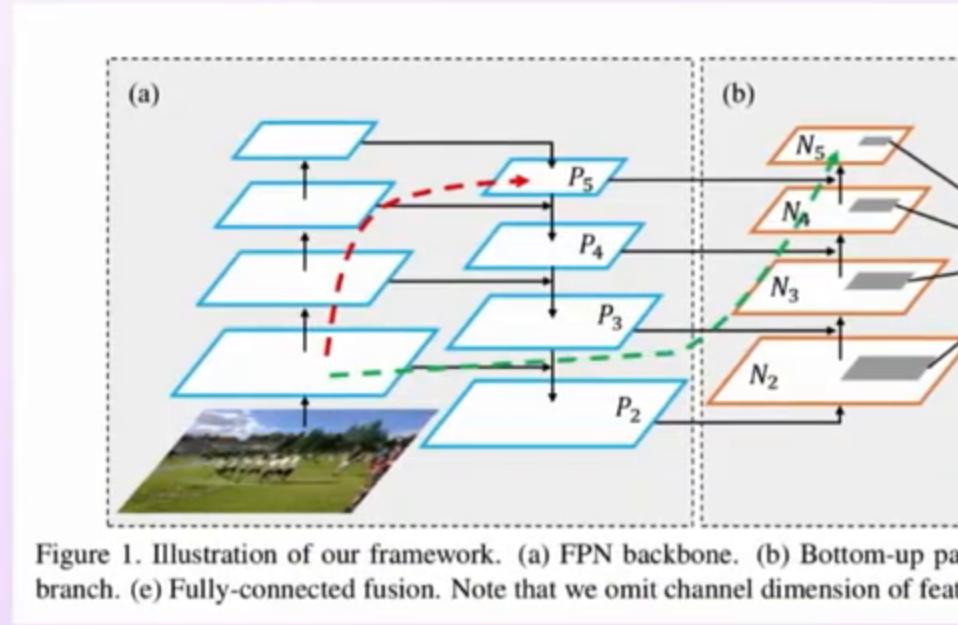
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



Path Aggregation Network



FP

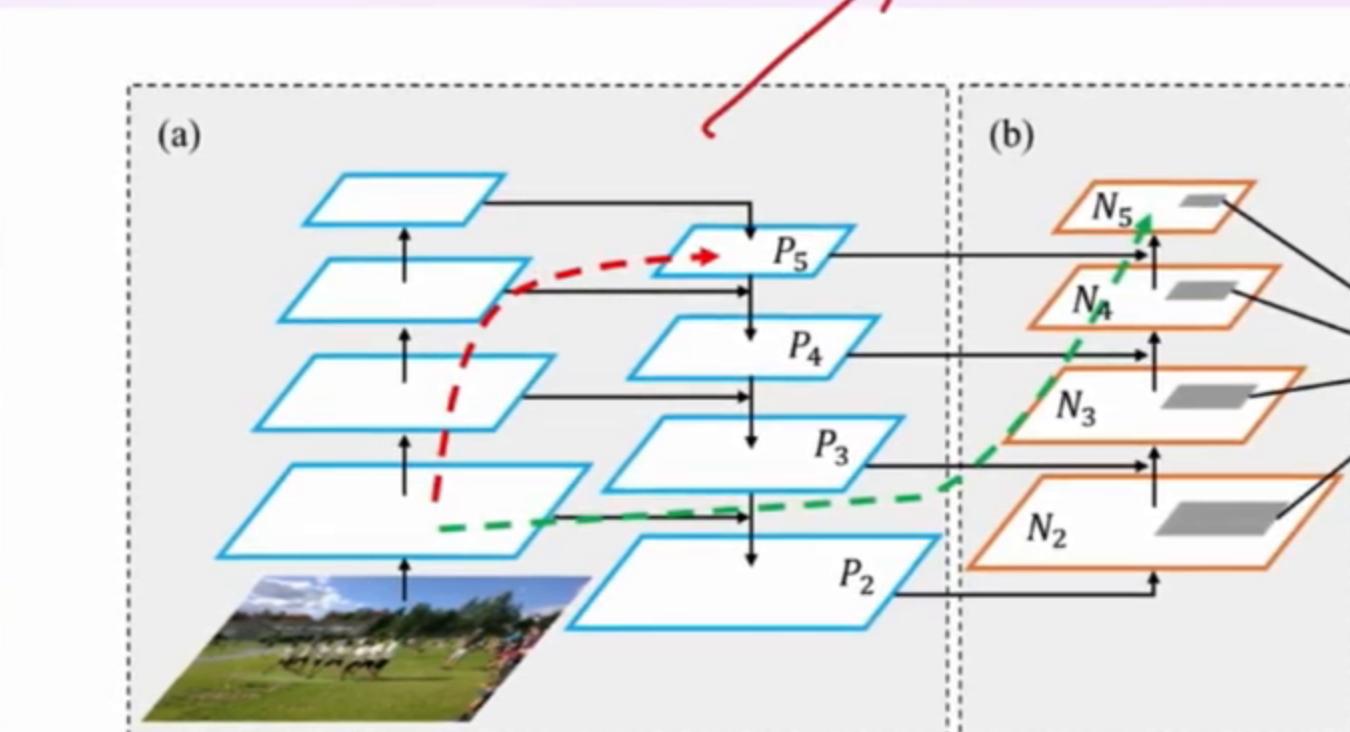


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

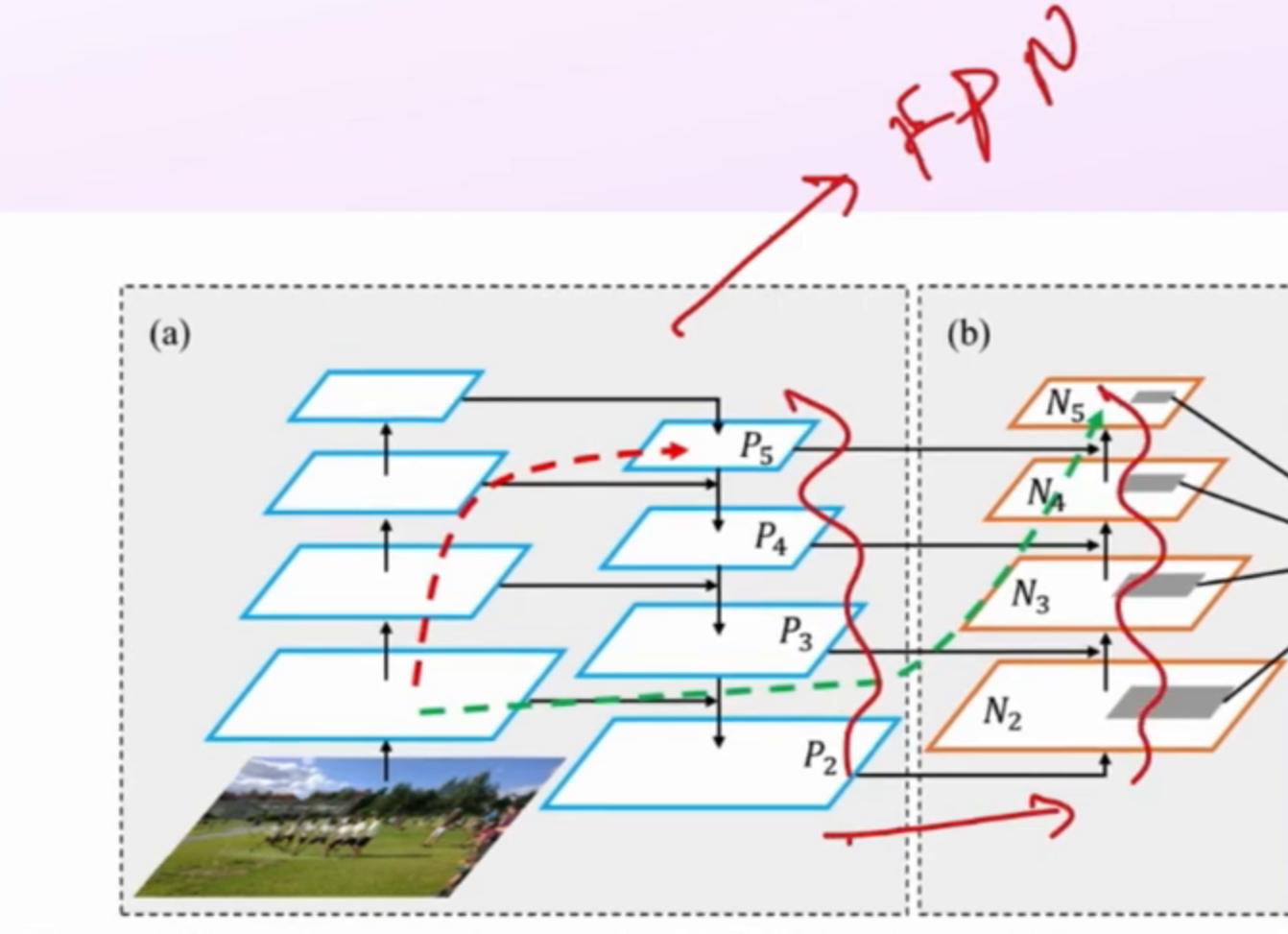


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

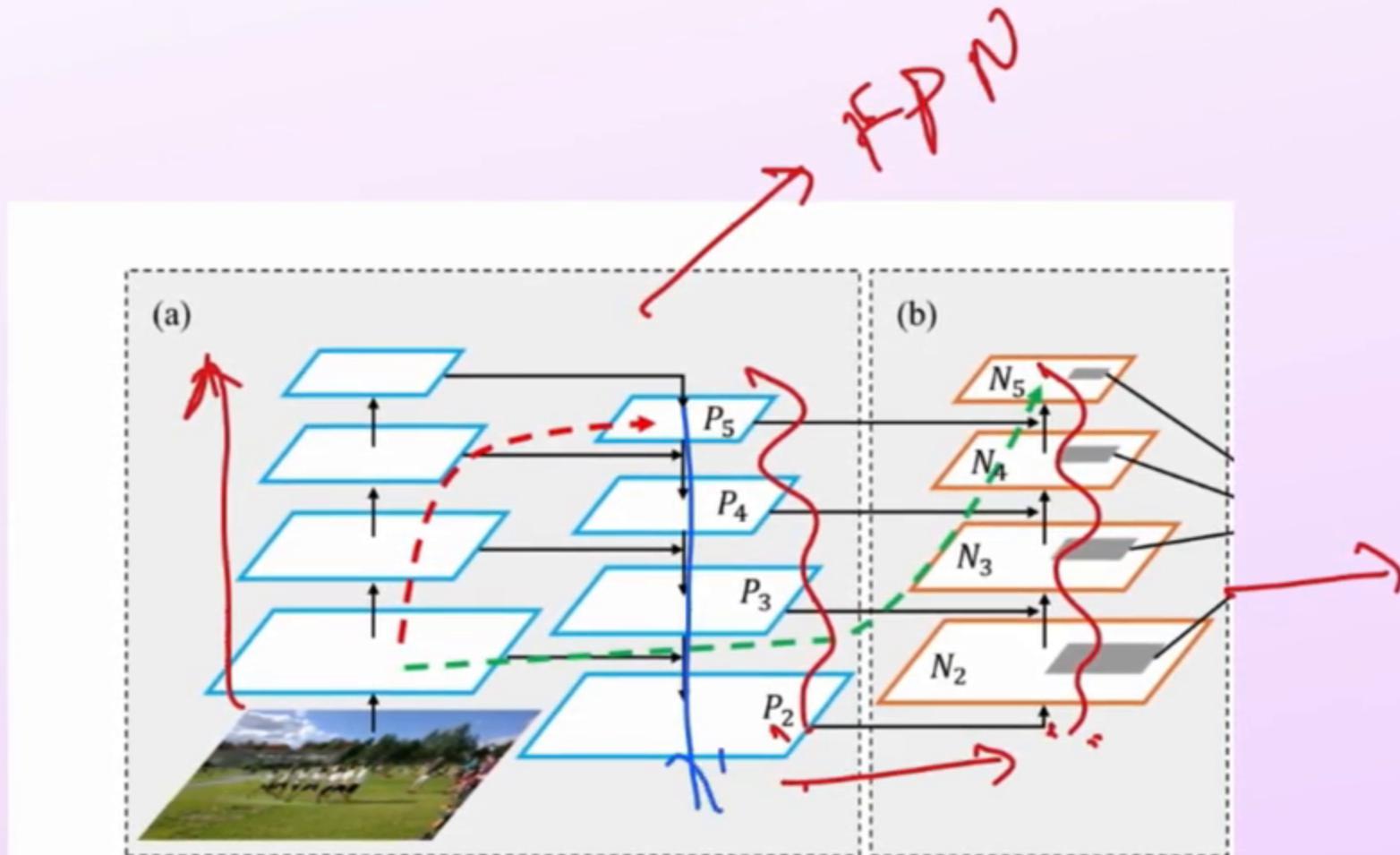


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of features.

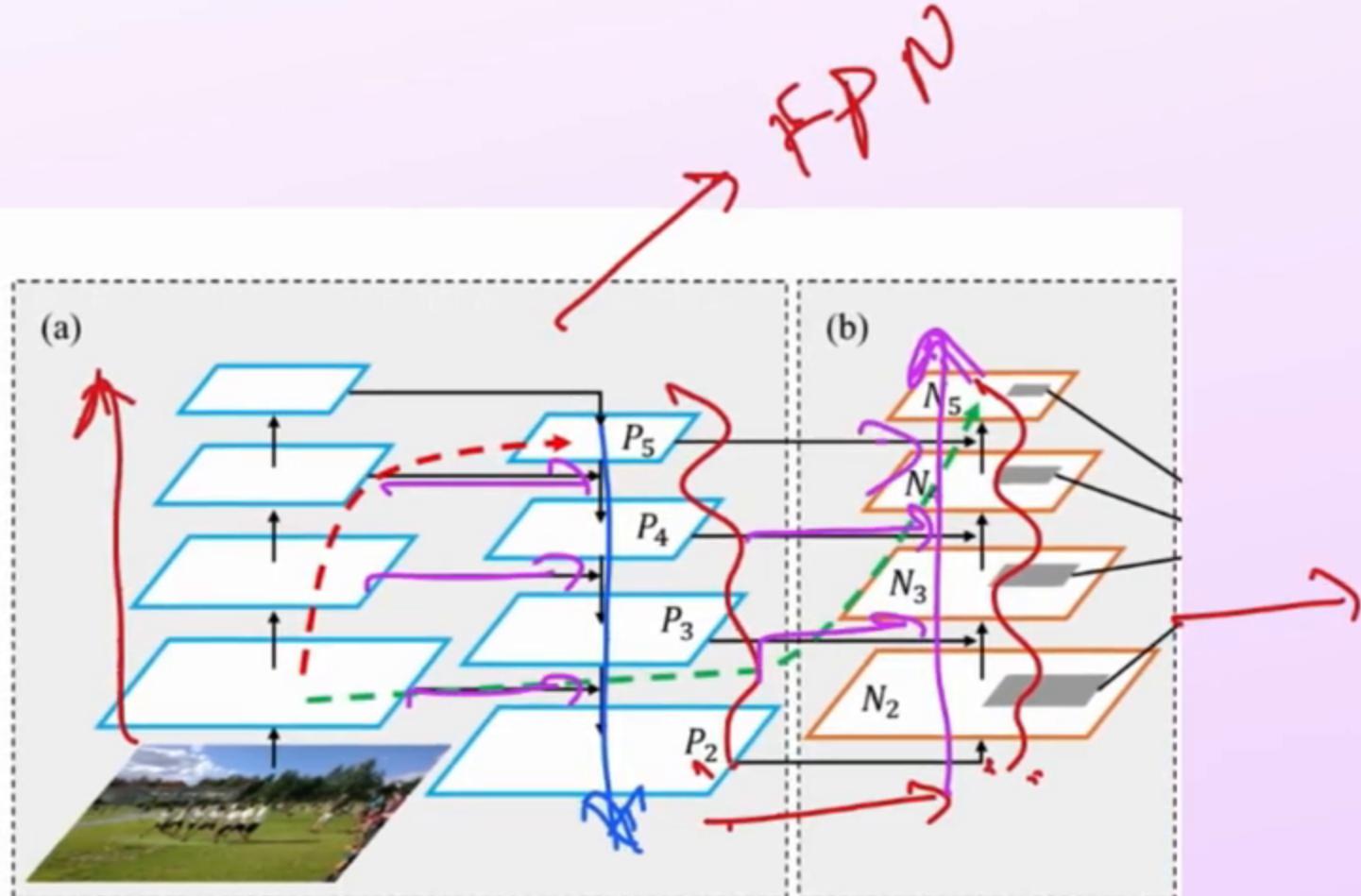


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

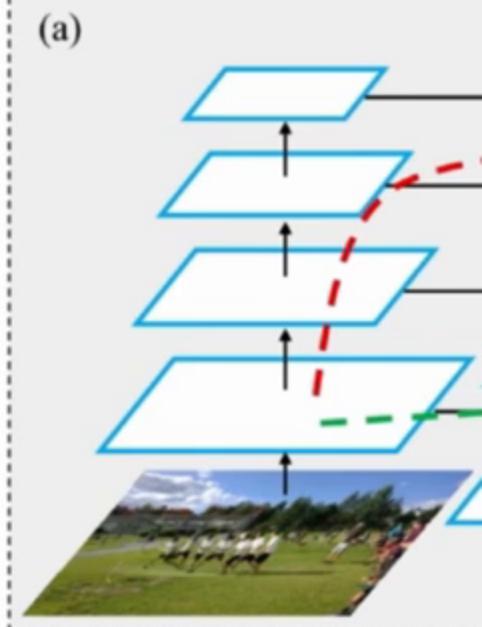
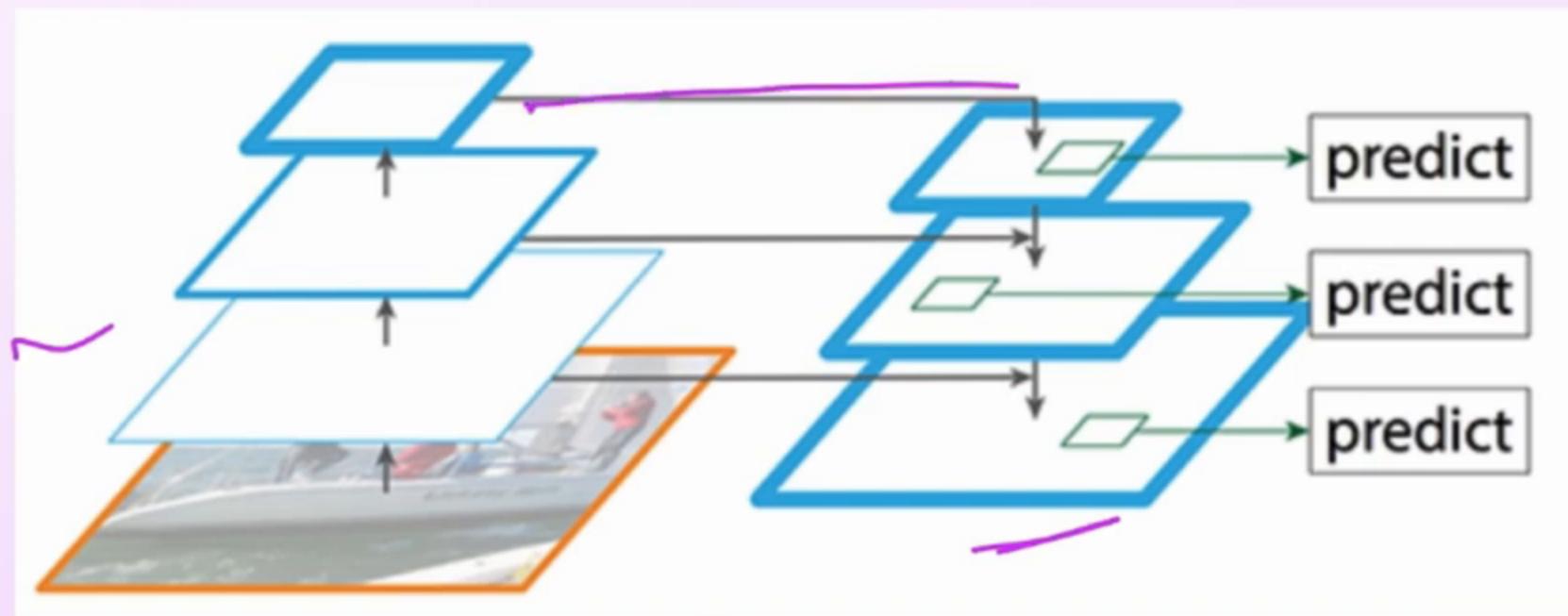


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Frame-level prediction branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

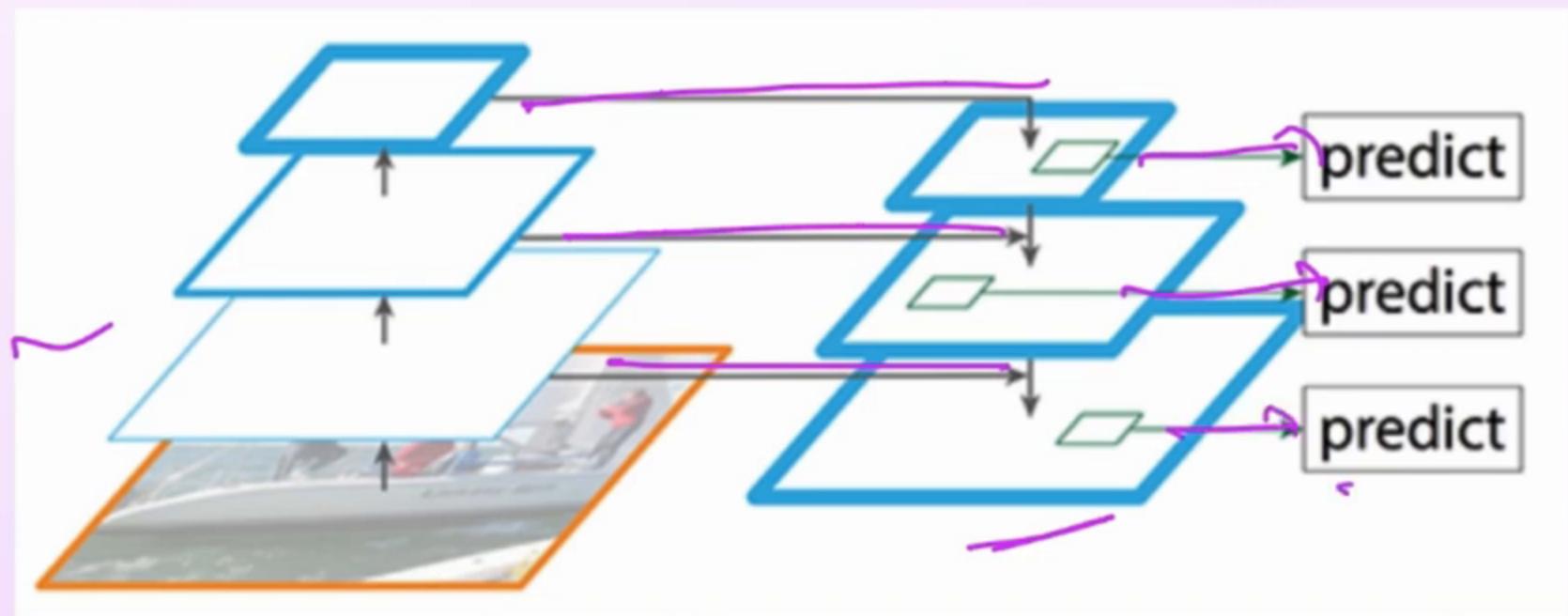


Figure 1. Illustration of our frame branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

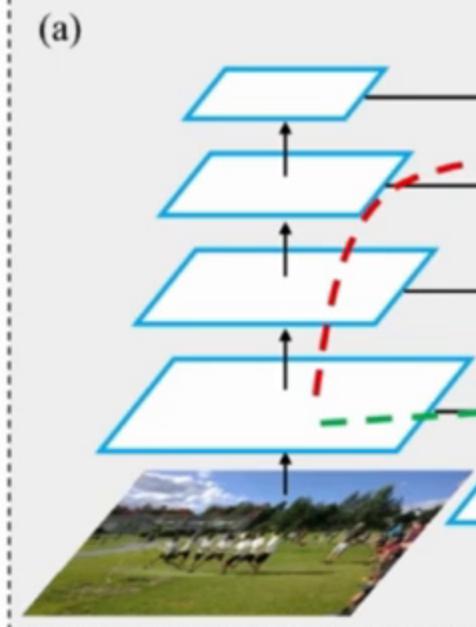
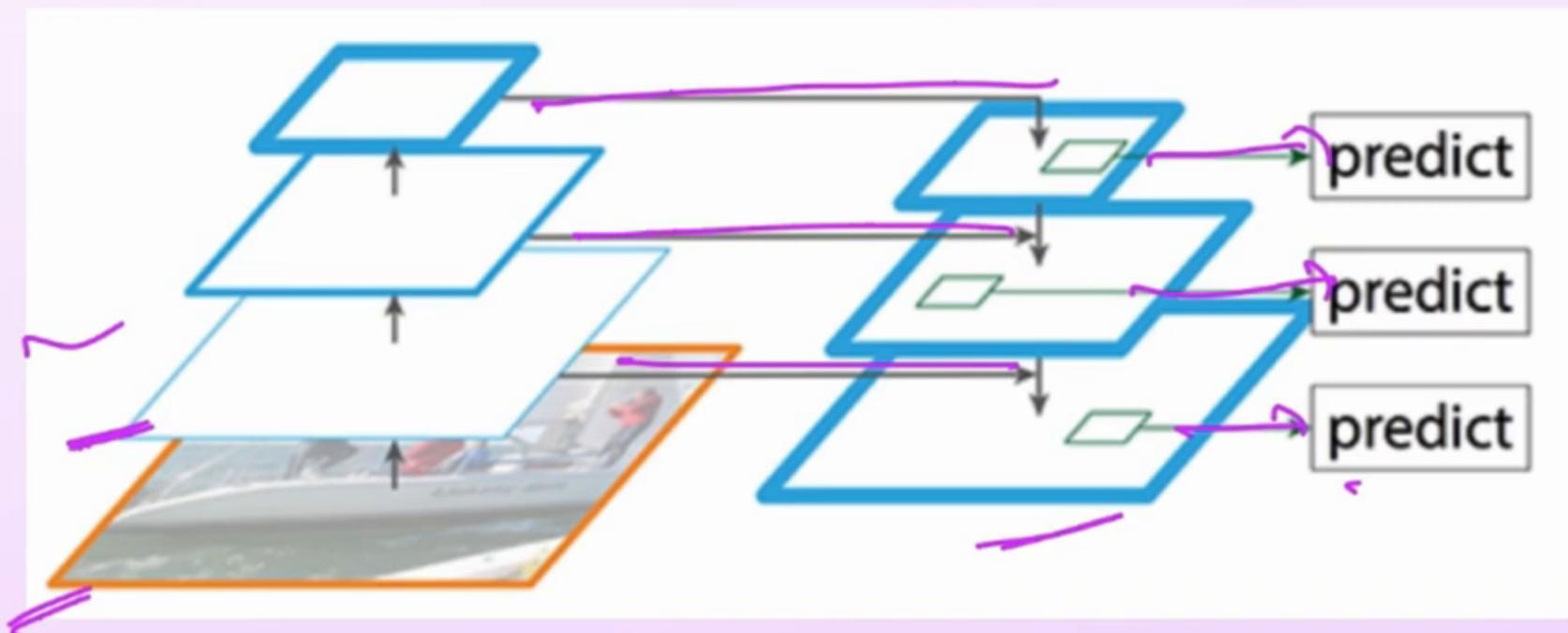


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Frame branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

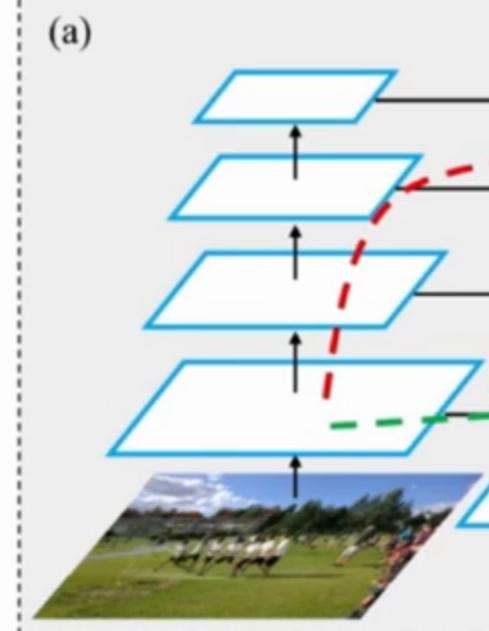
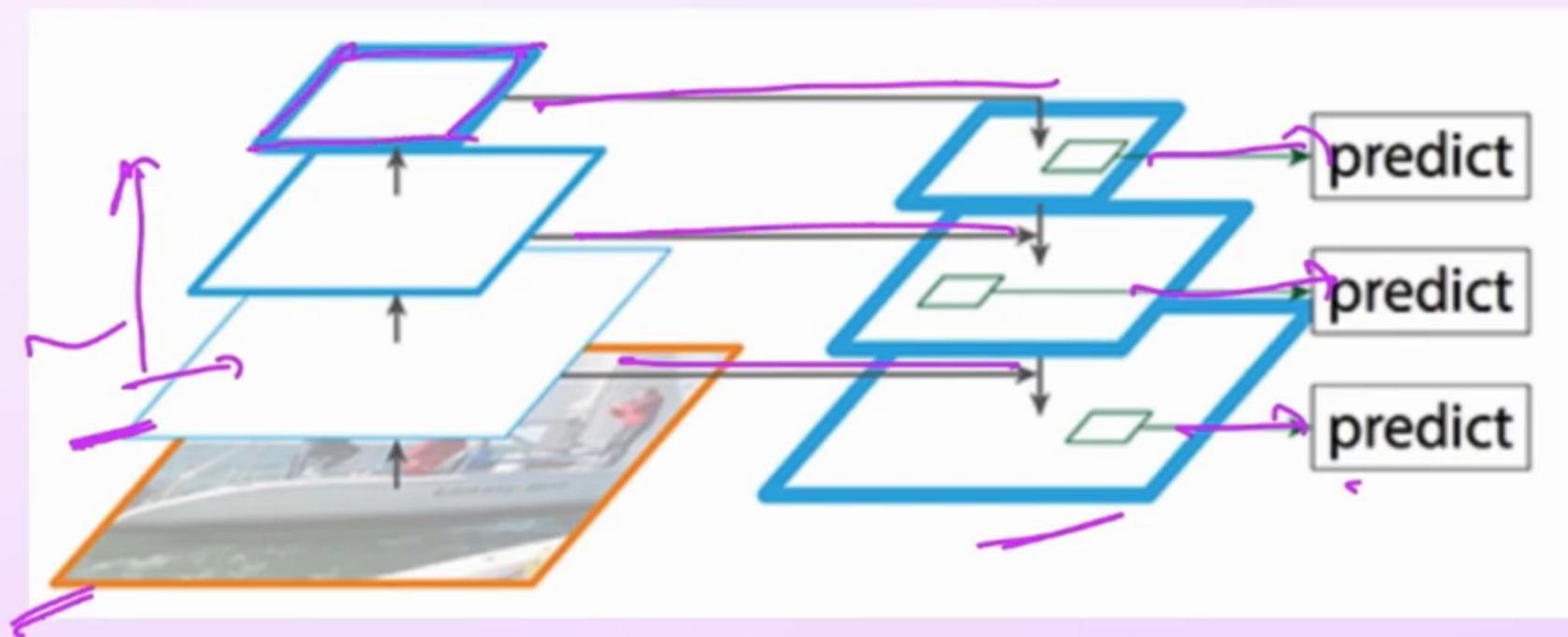


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Frame branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

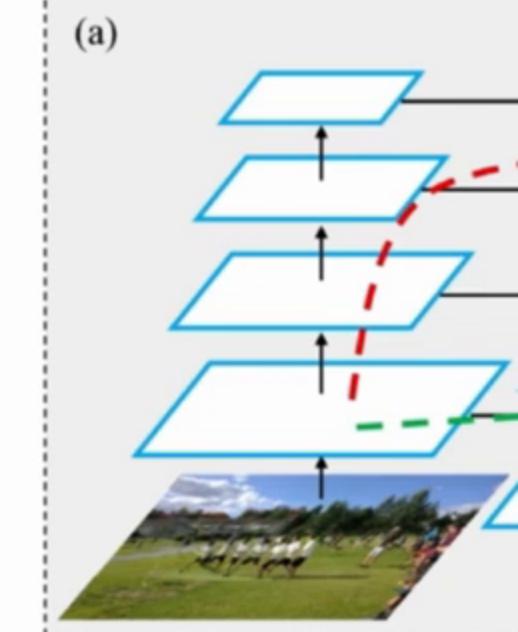
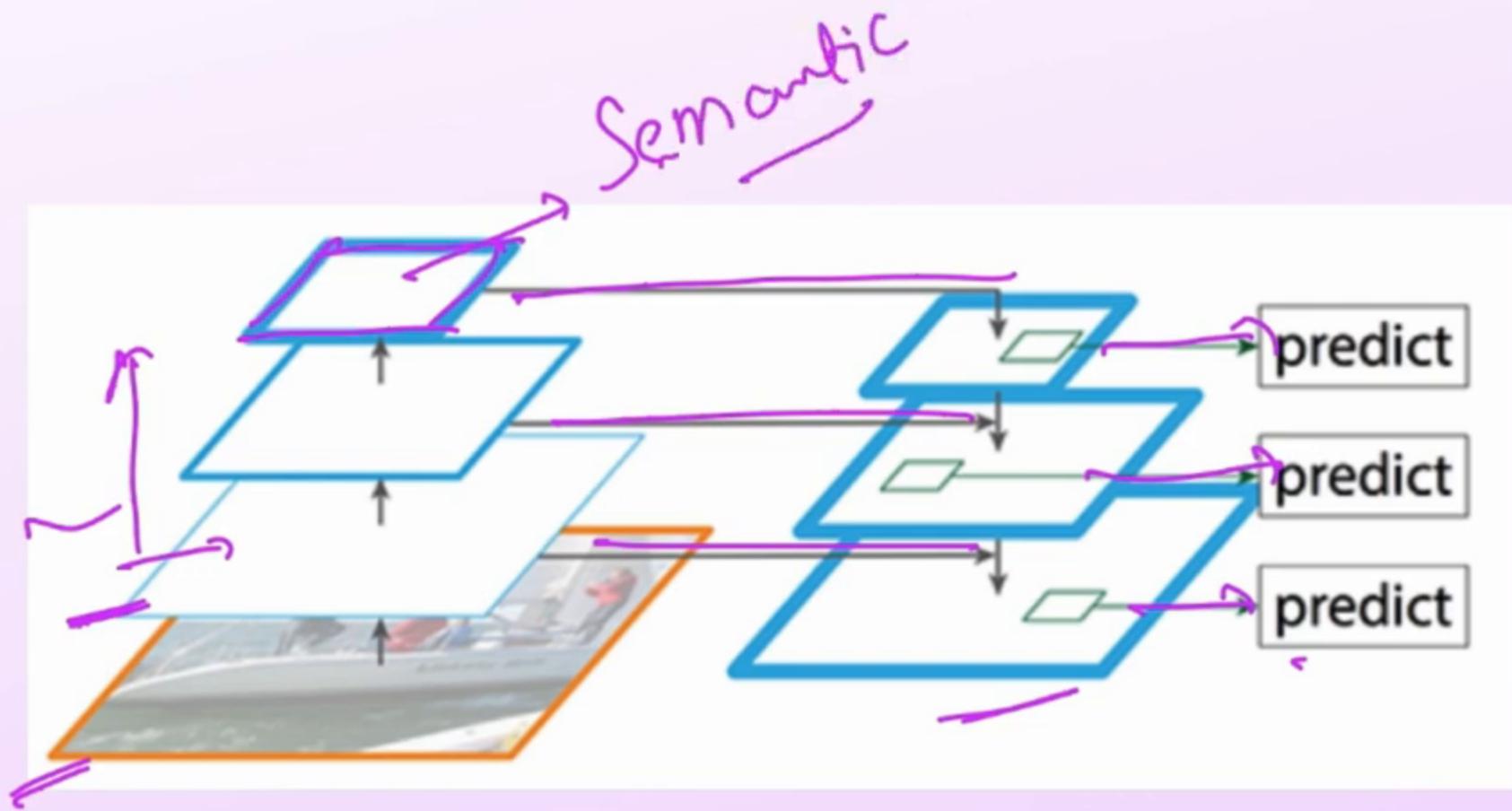


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (d) Multi-scale branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

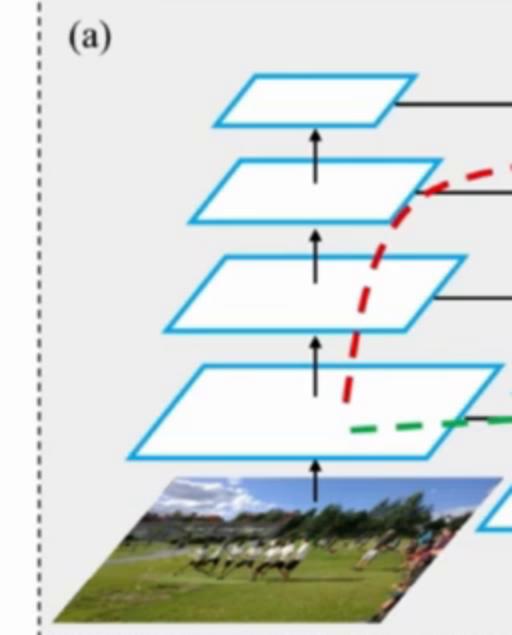
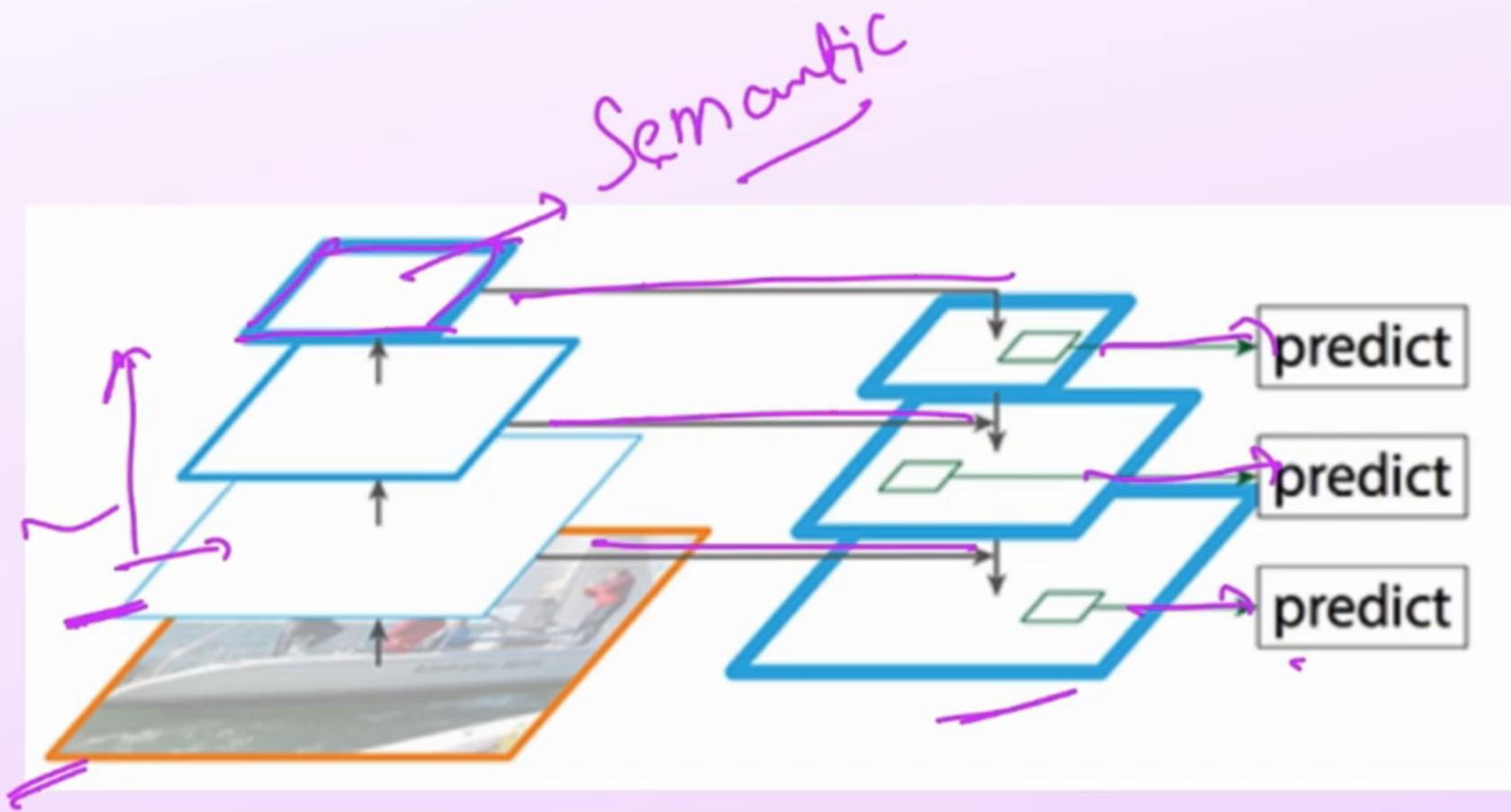


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion layers. (b) Multi-scale fusion branch. (c) Multi-scale fusion module. (d) Multi-scale fusion module with skip connection. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

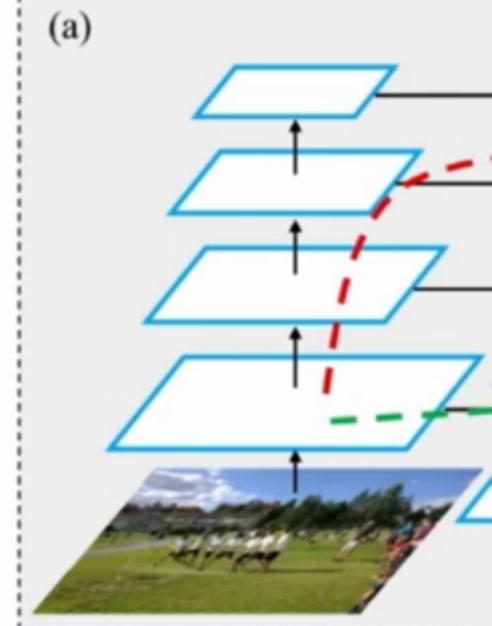
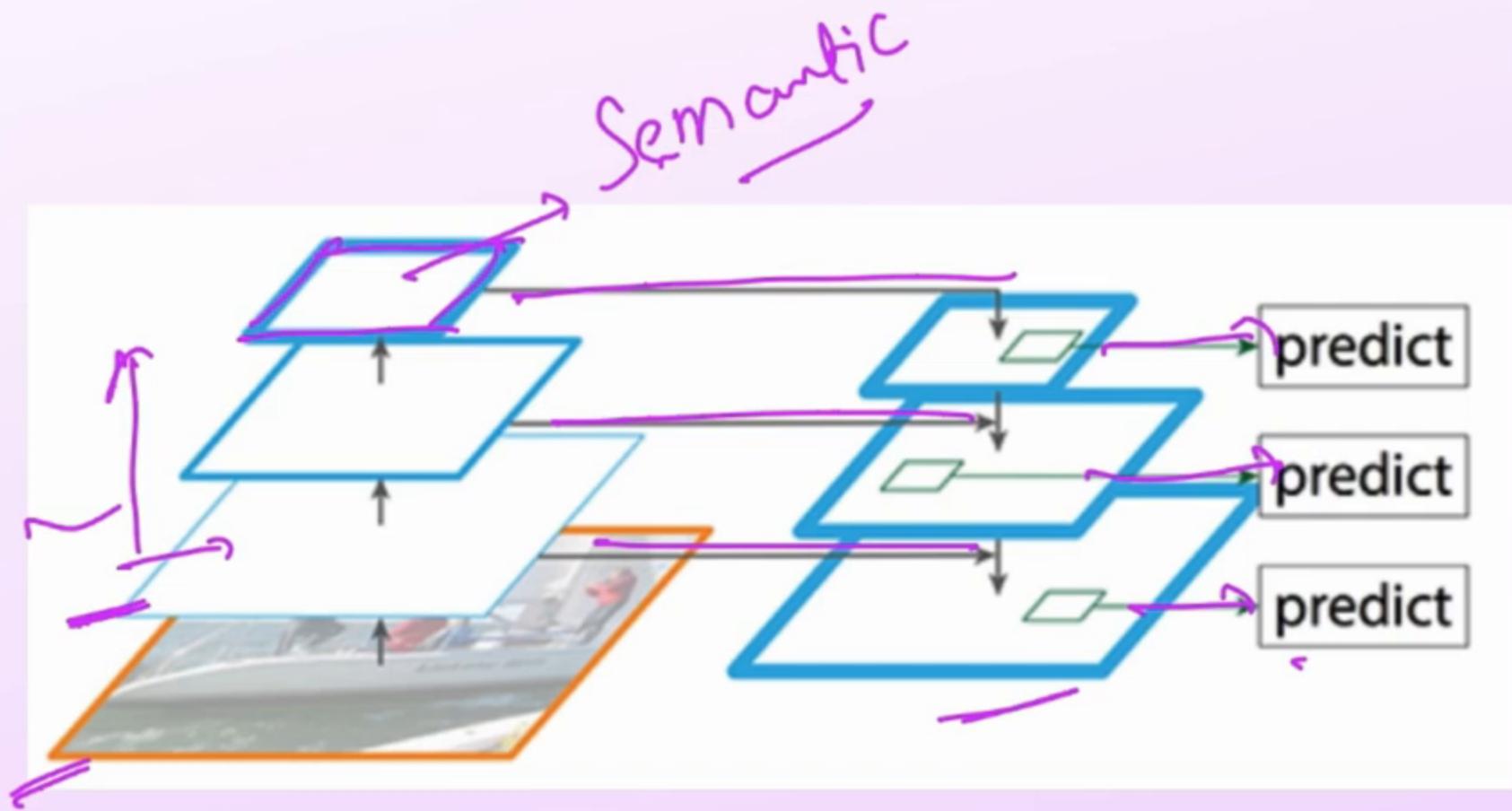


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

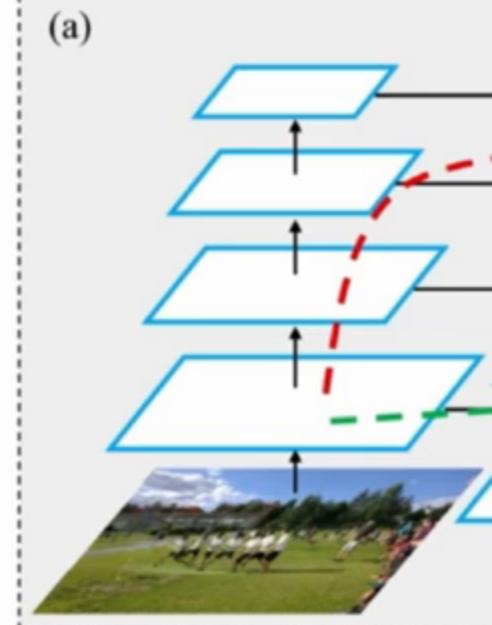
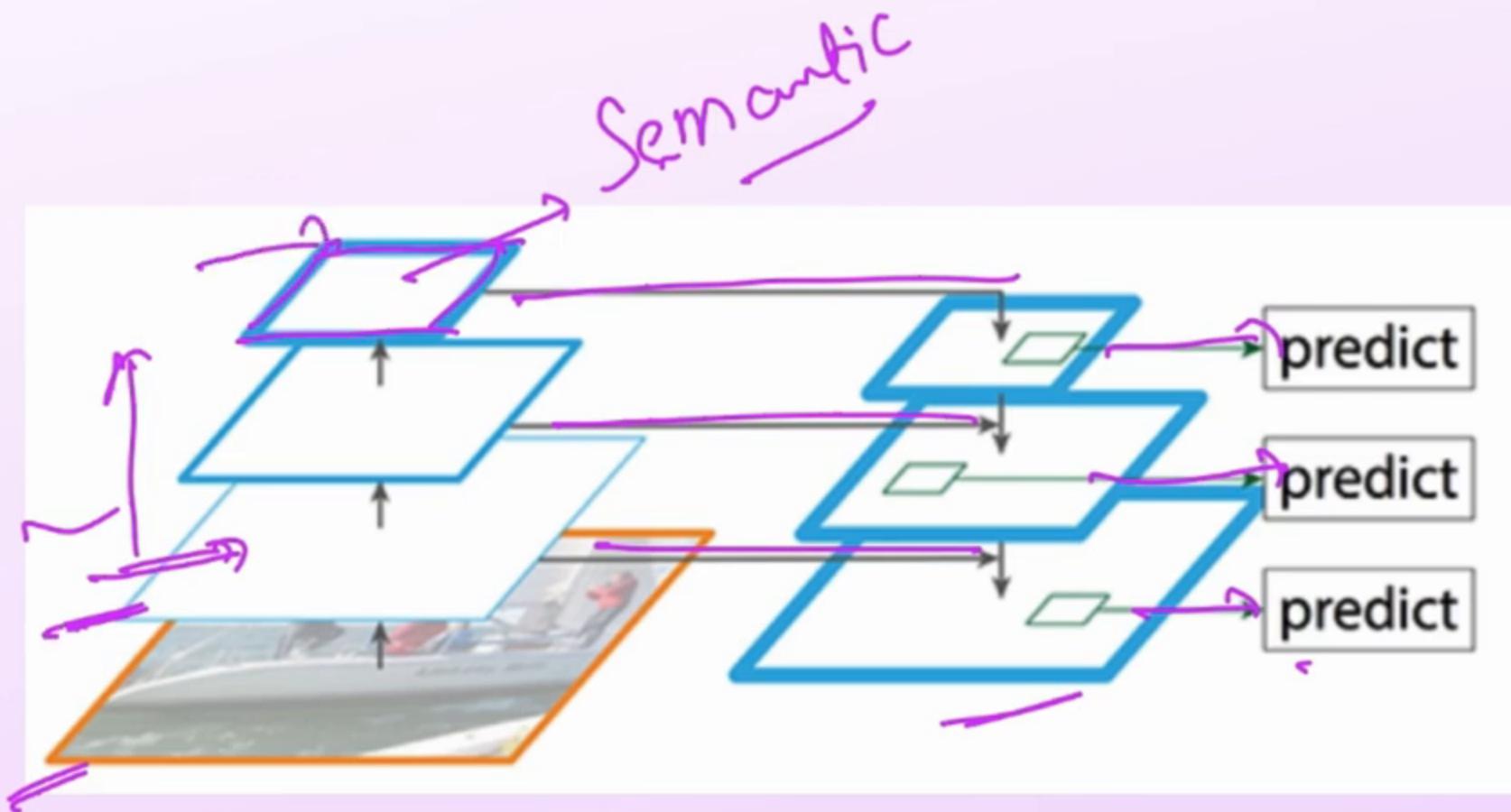


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

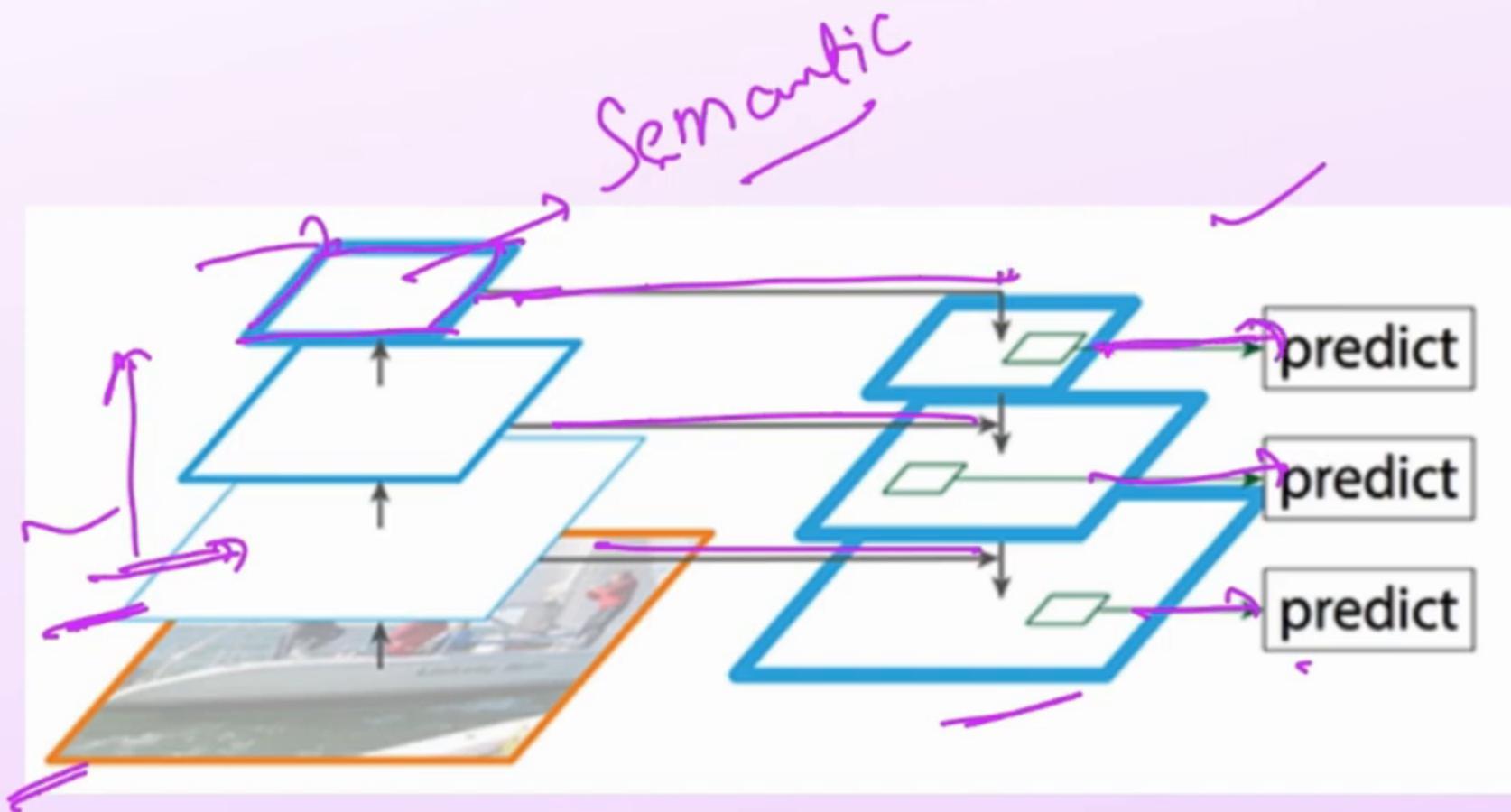


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (d) Feature fusion branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

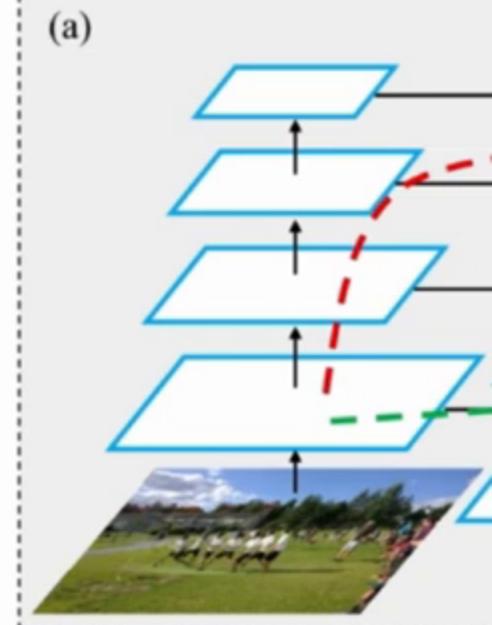
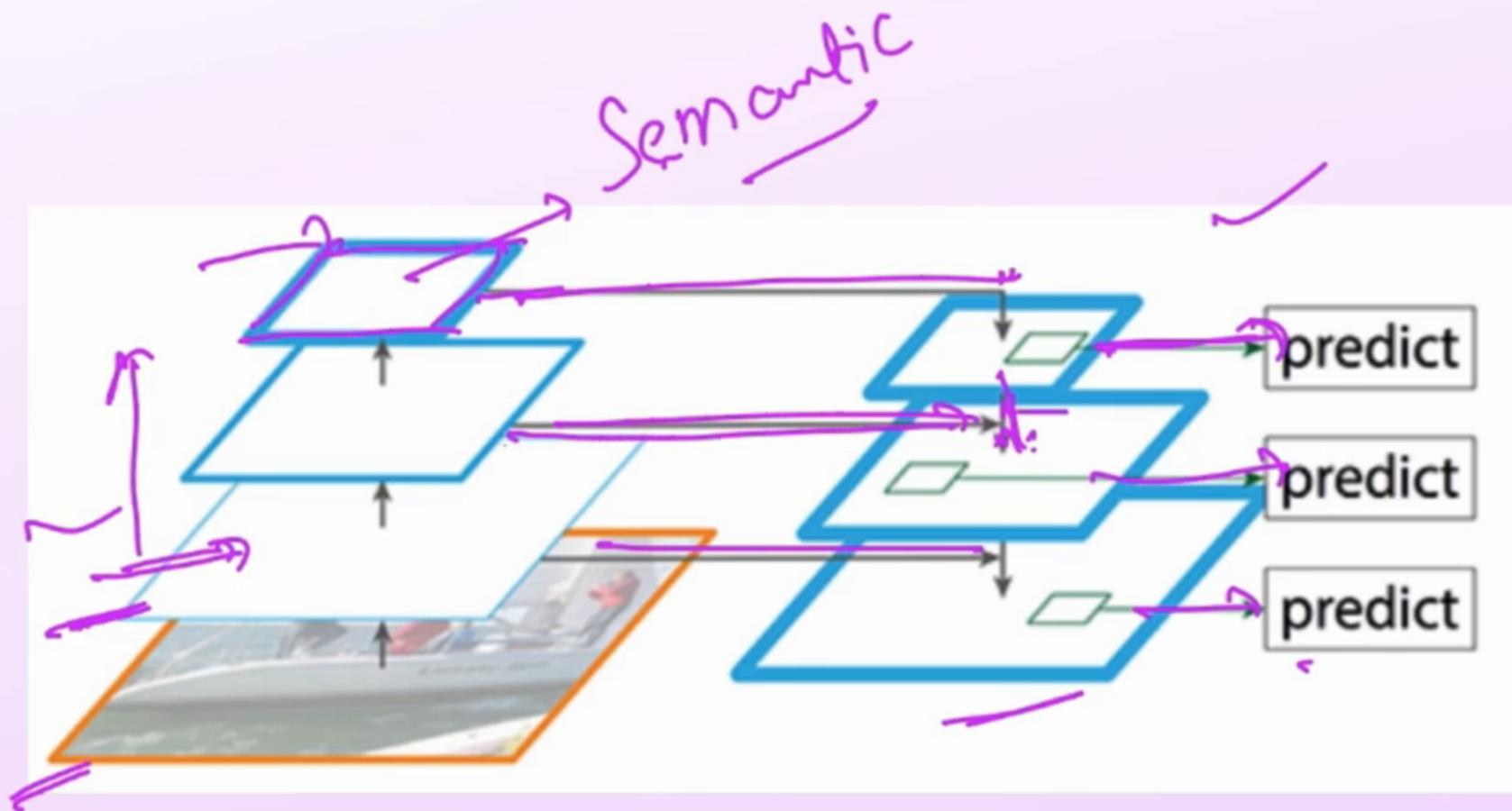


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature extraction branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

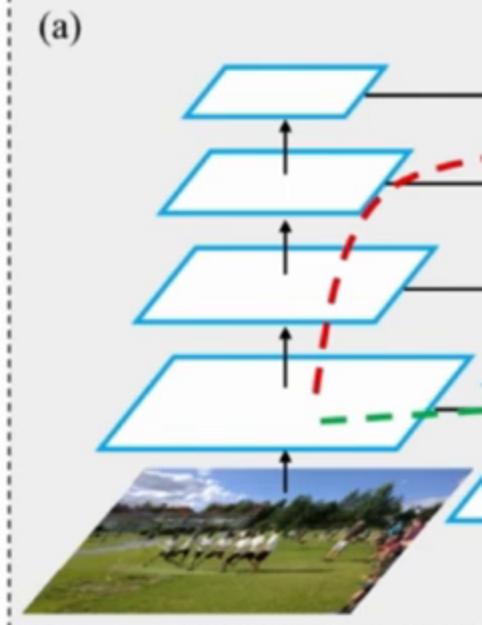
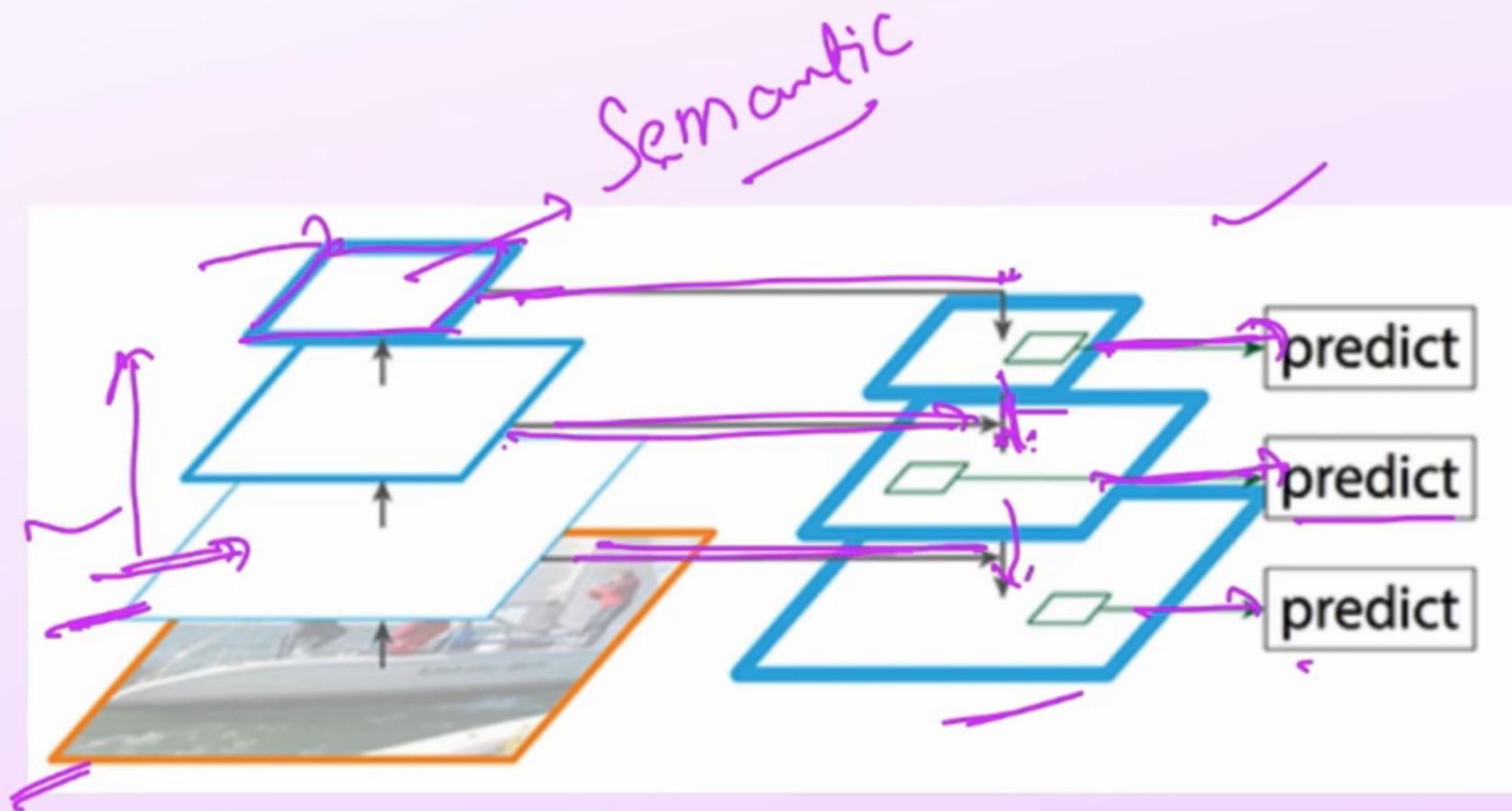
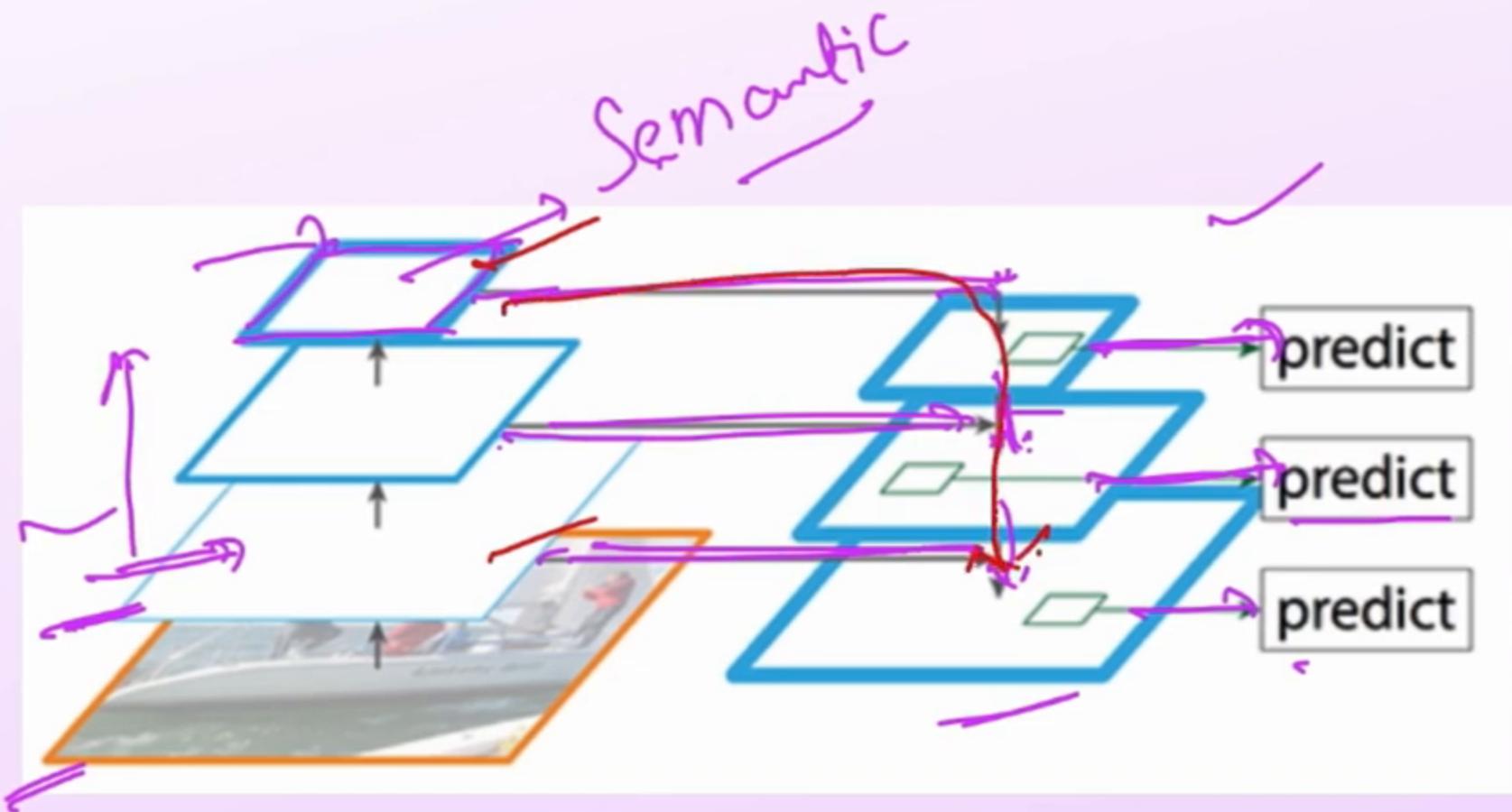


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (d) Multi-scale branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.



(a)

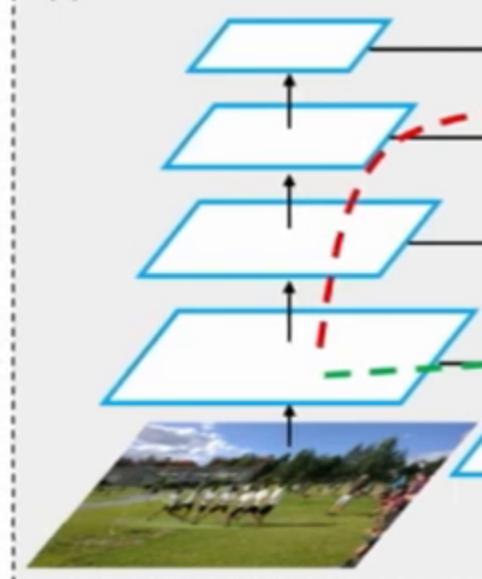


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

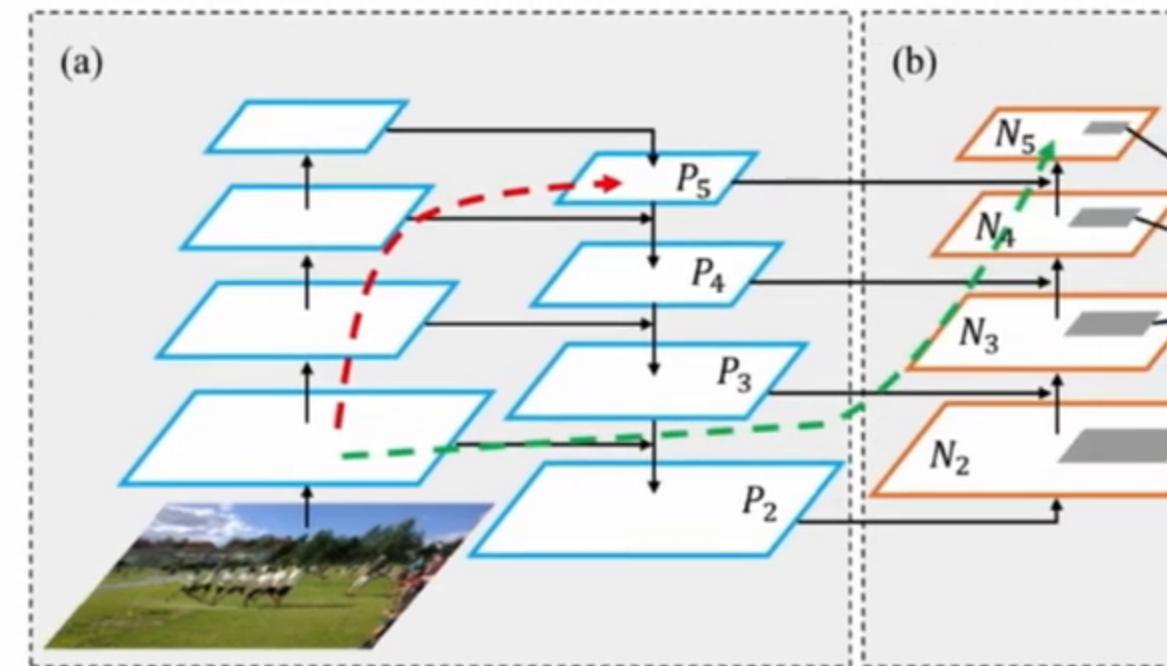
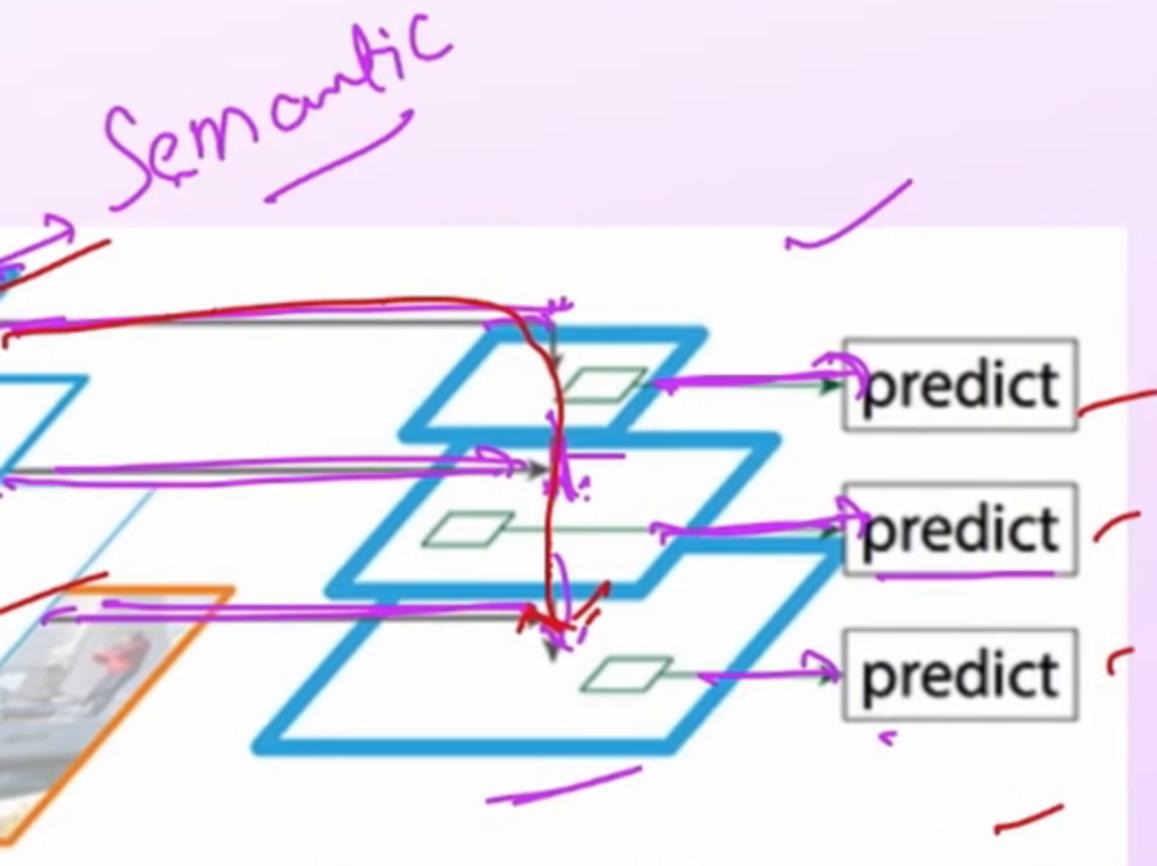
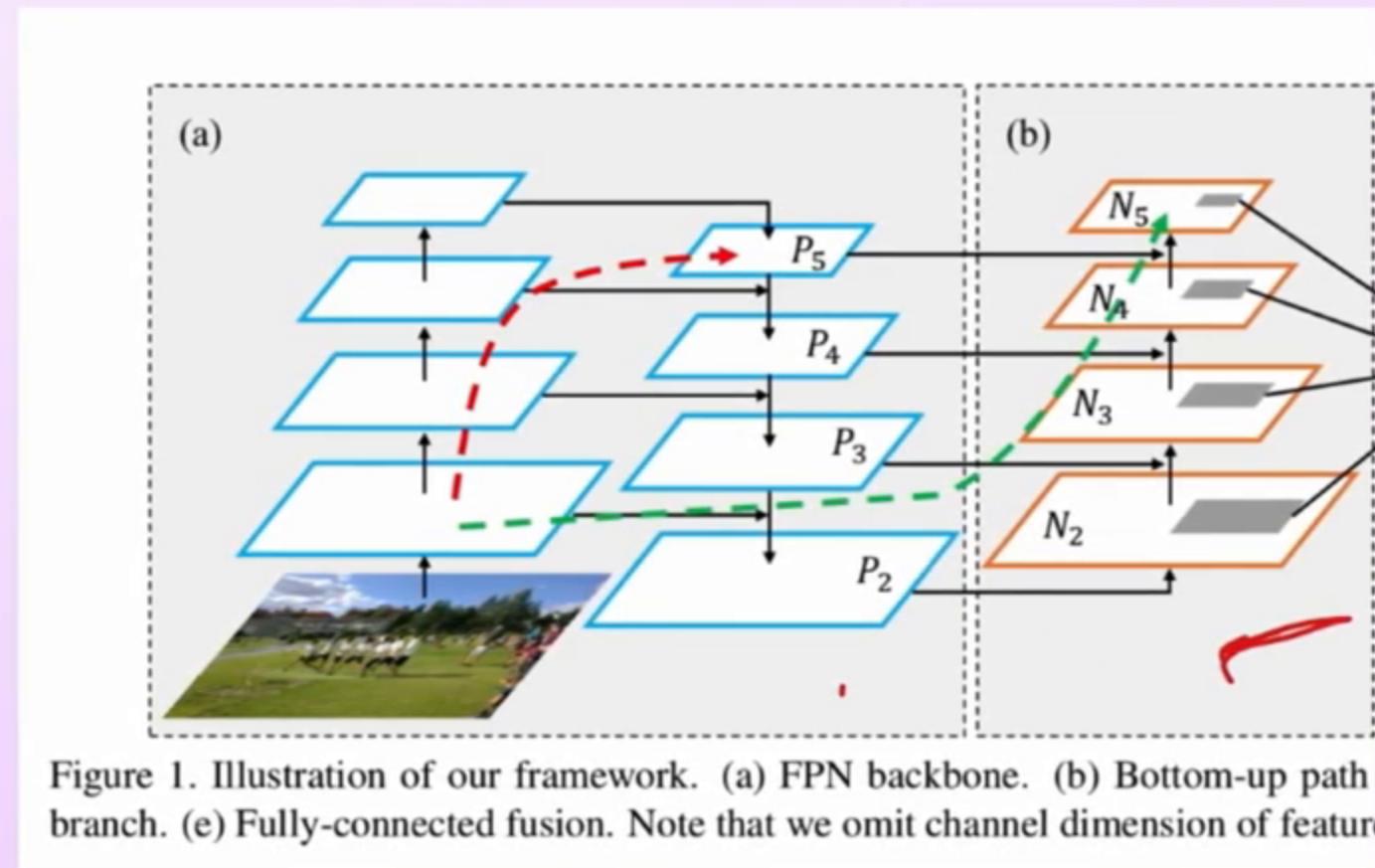
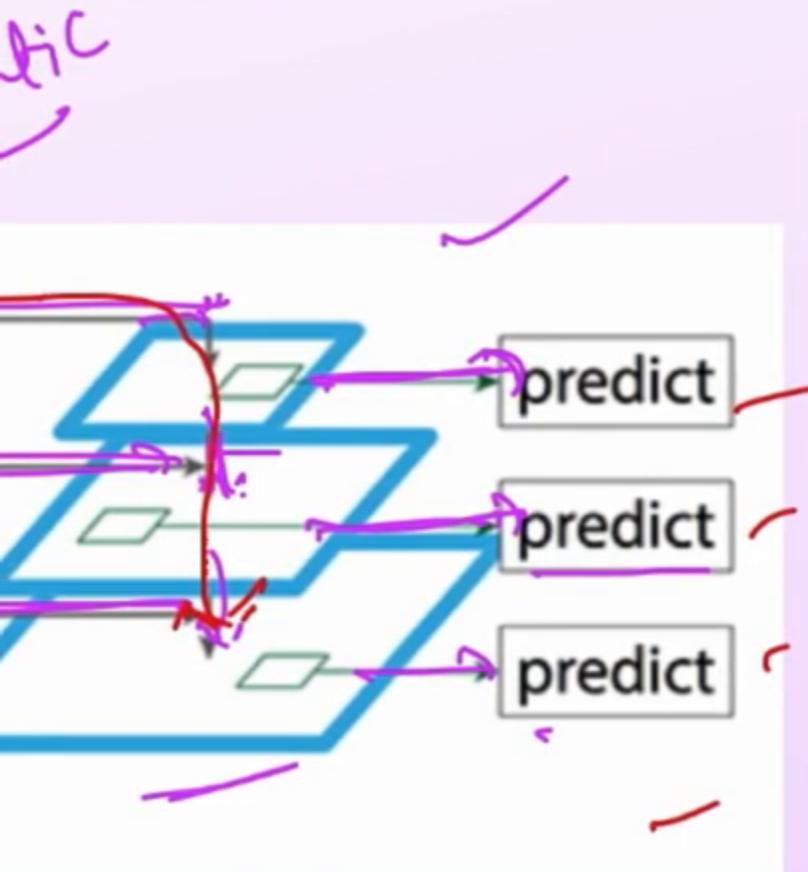
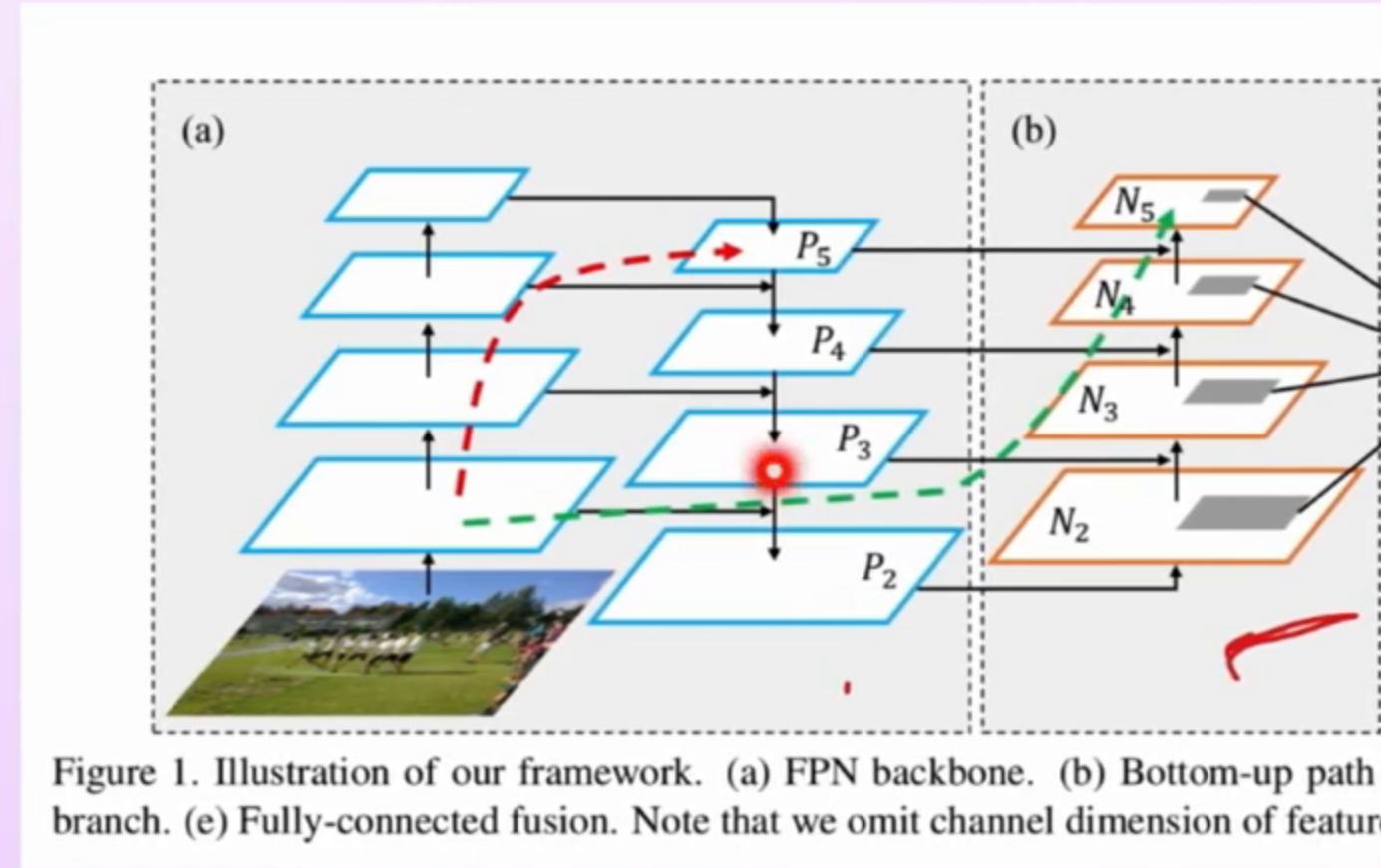
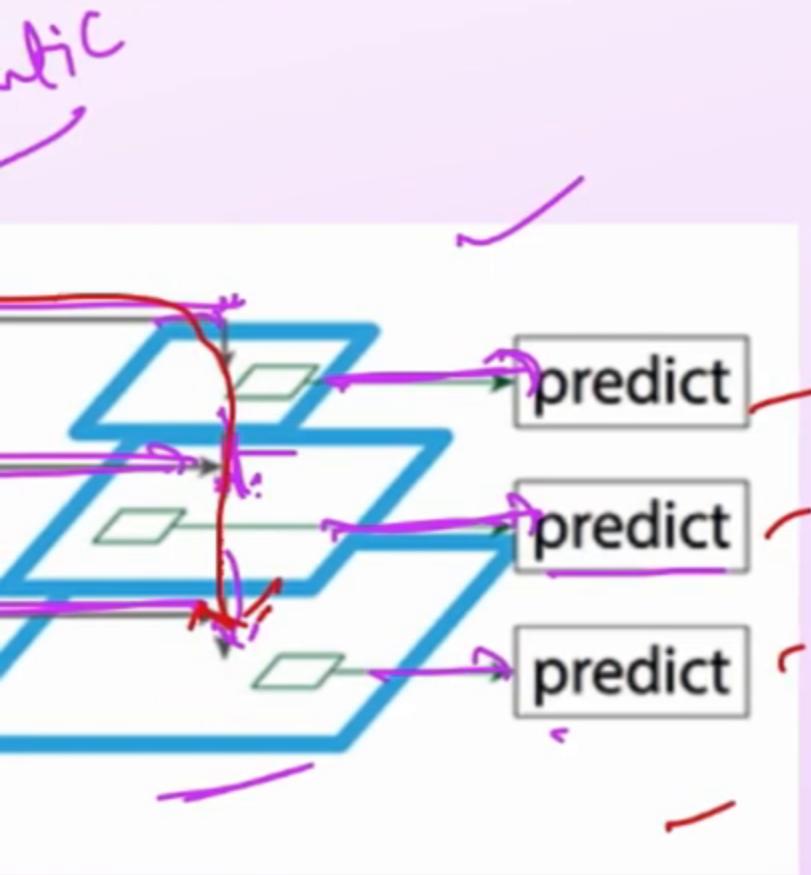
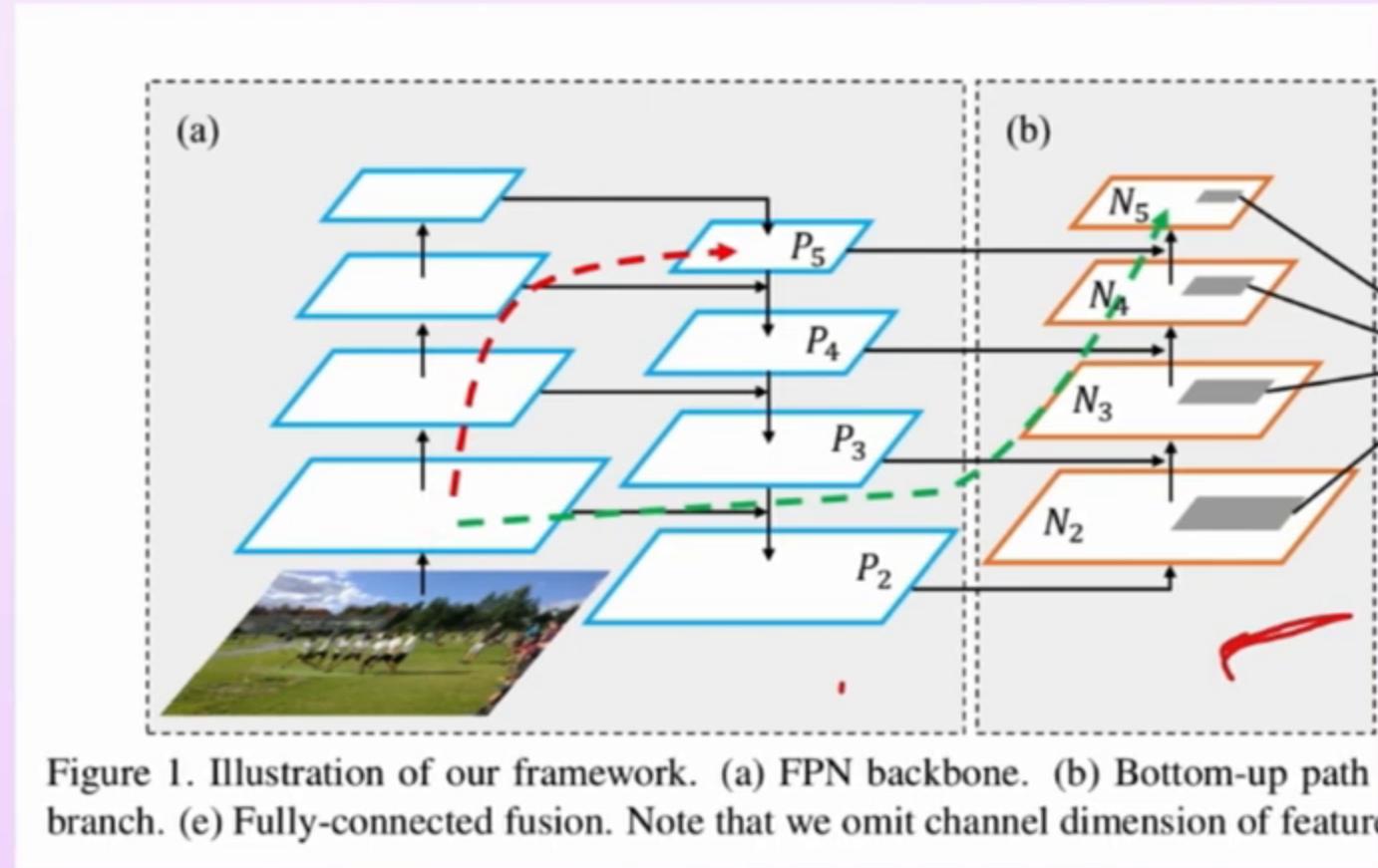
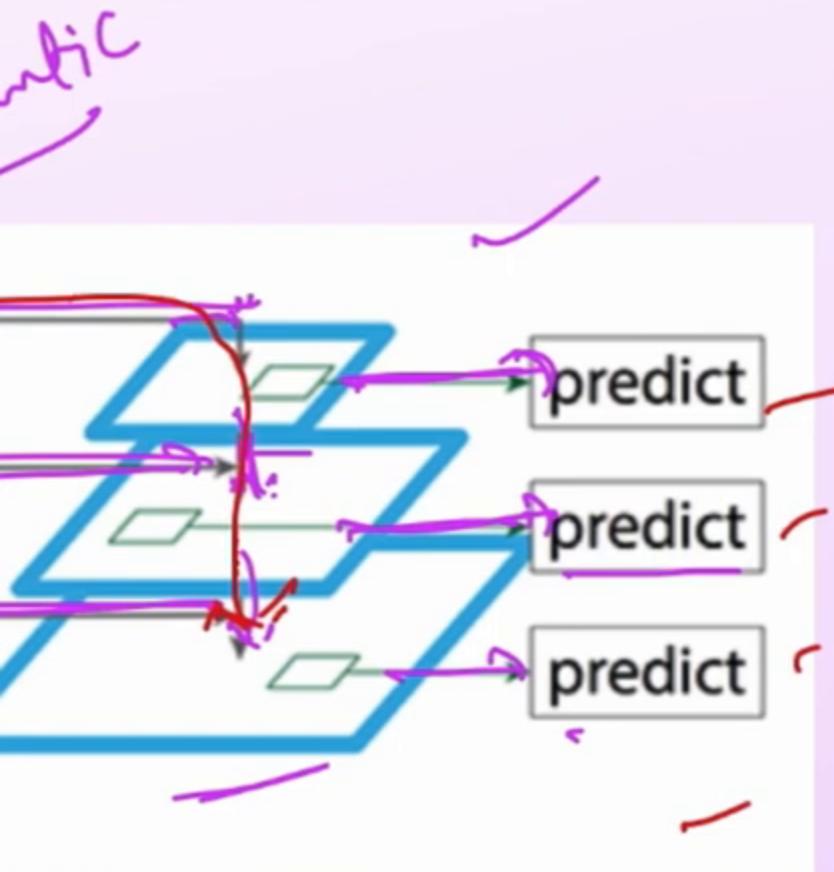
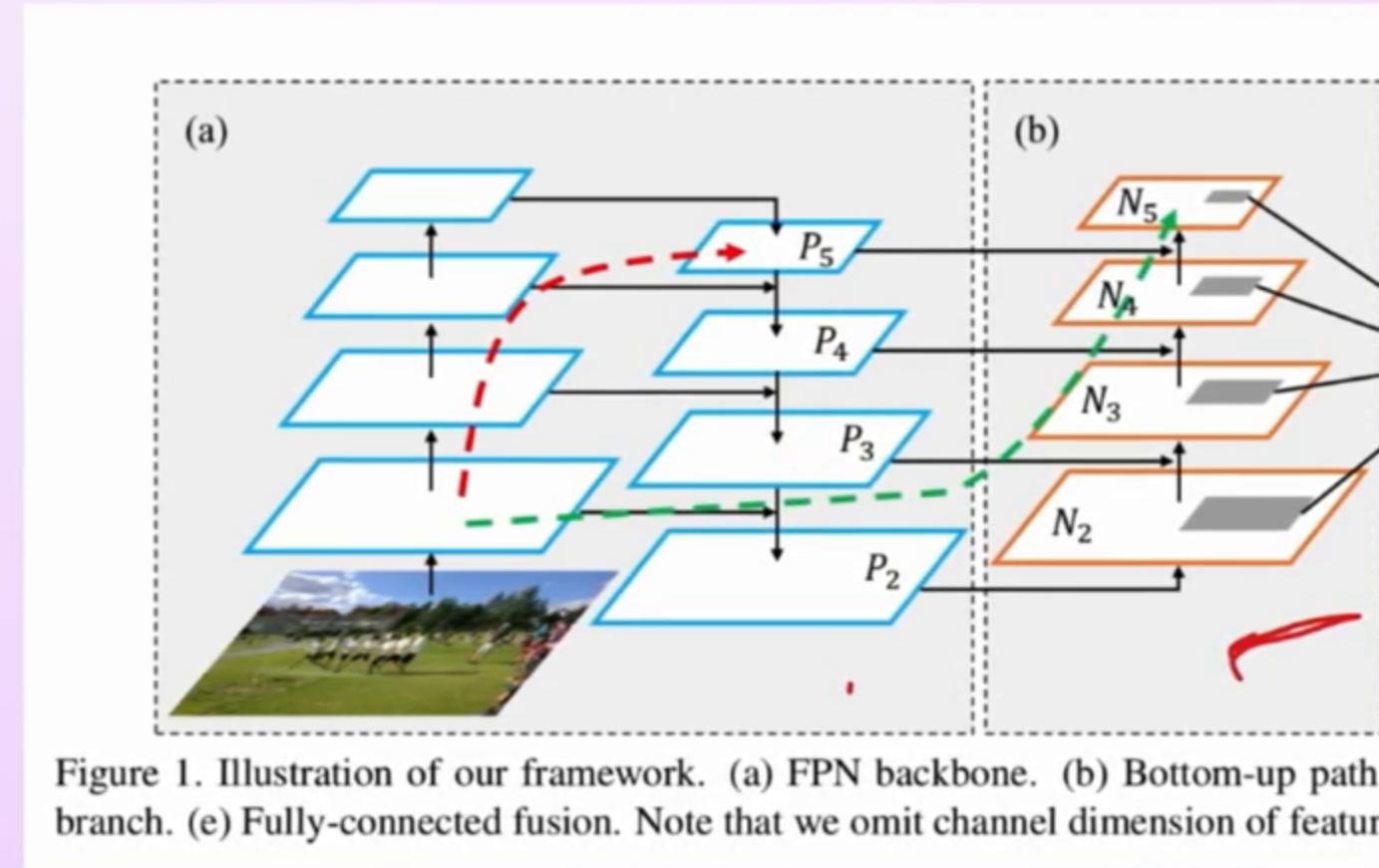
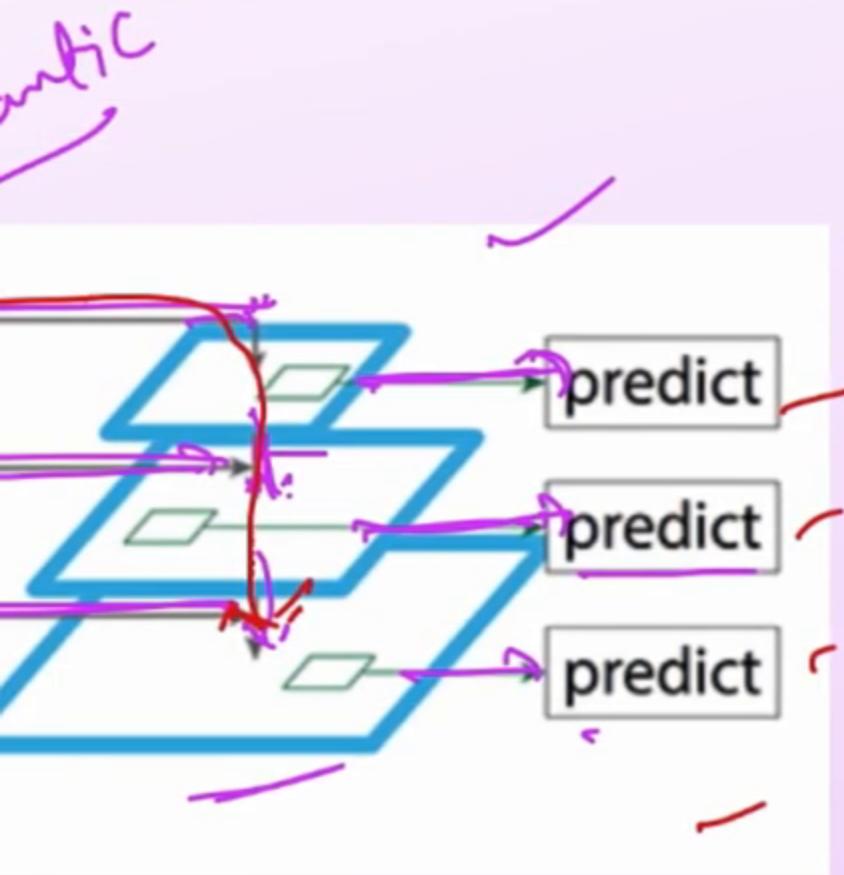


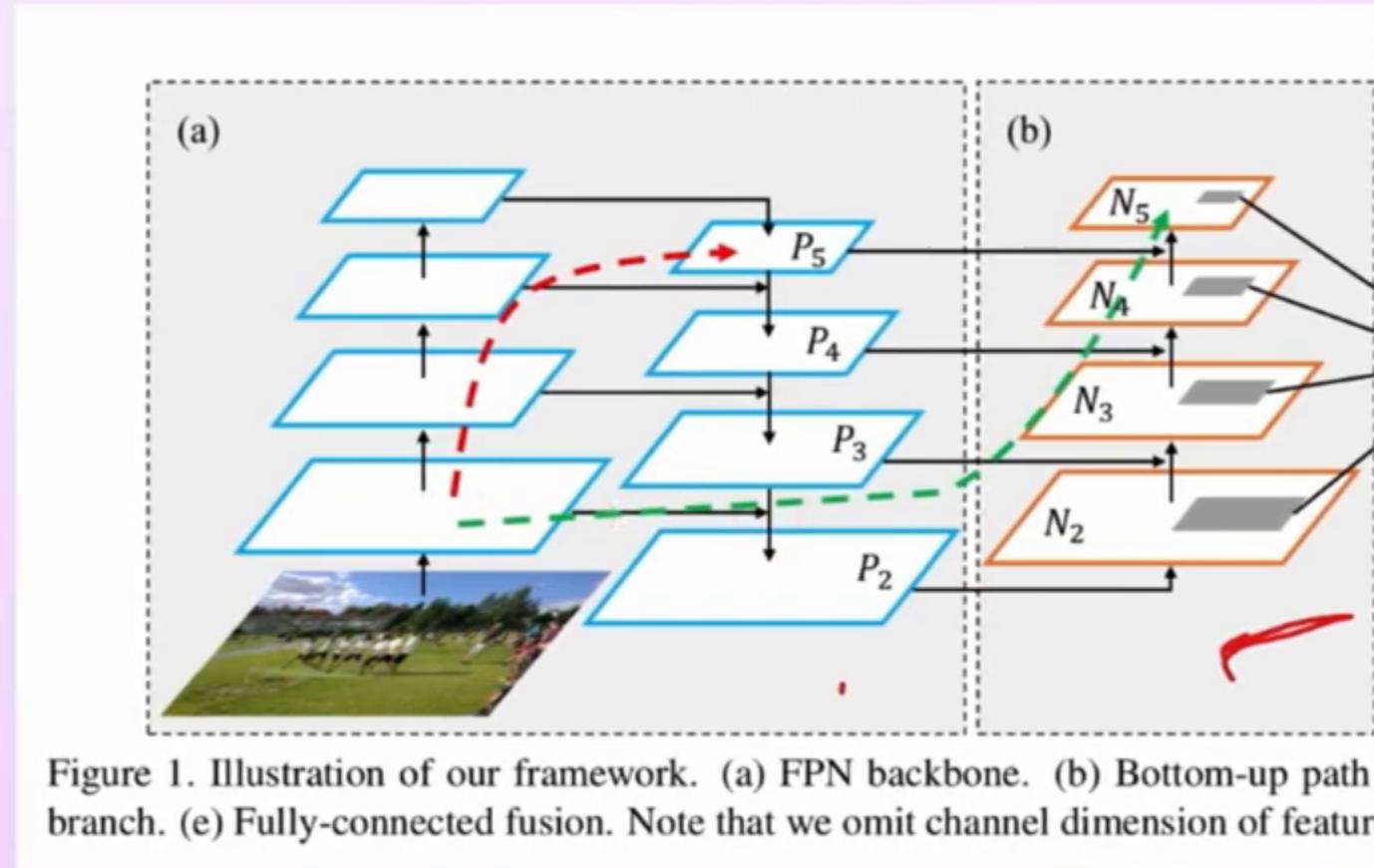
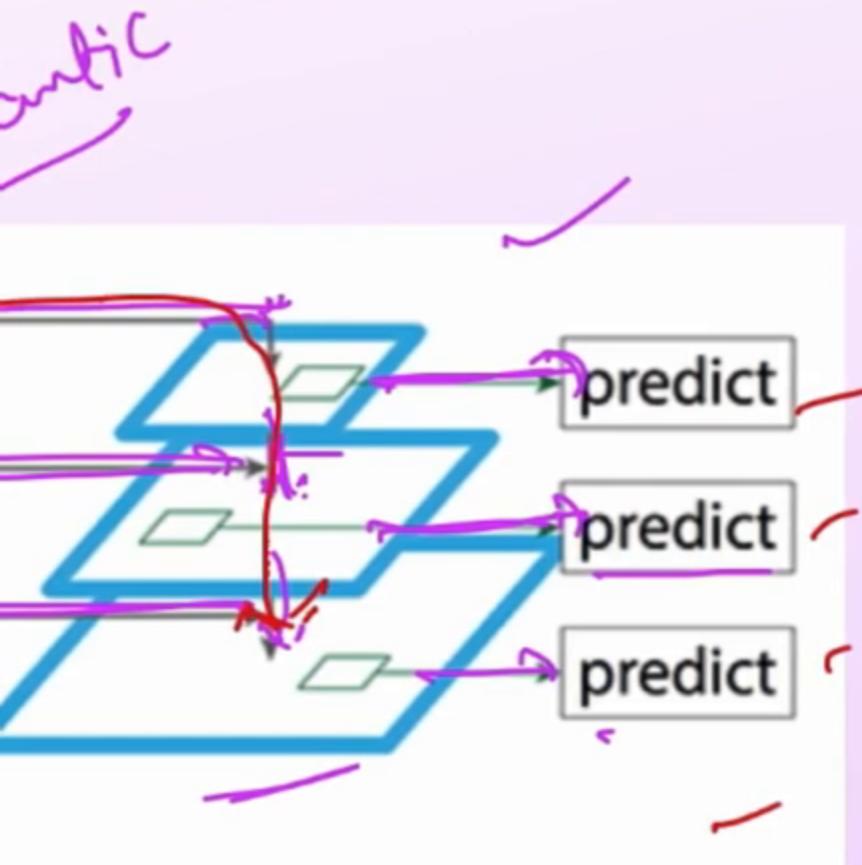
Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up branch. (c) Top-down branch. (d) Left-right fusion. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of all feature maps.

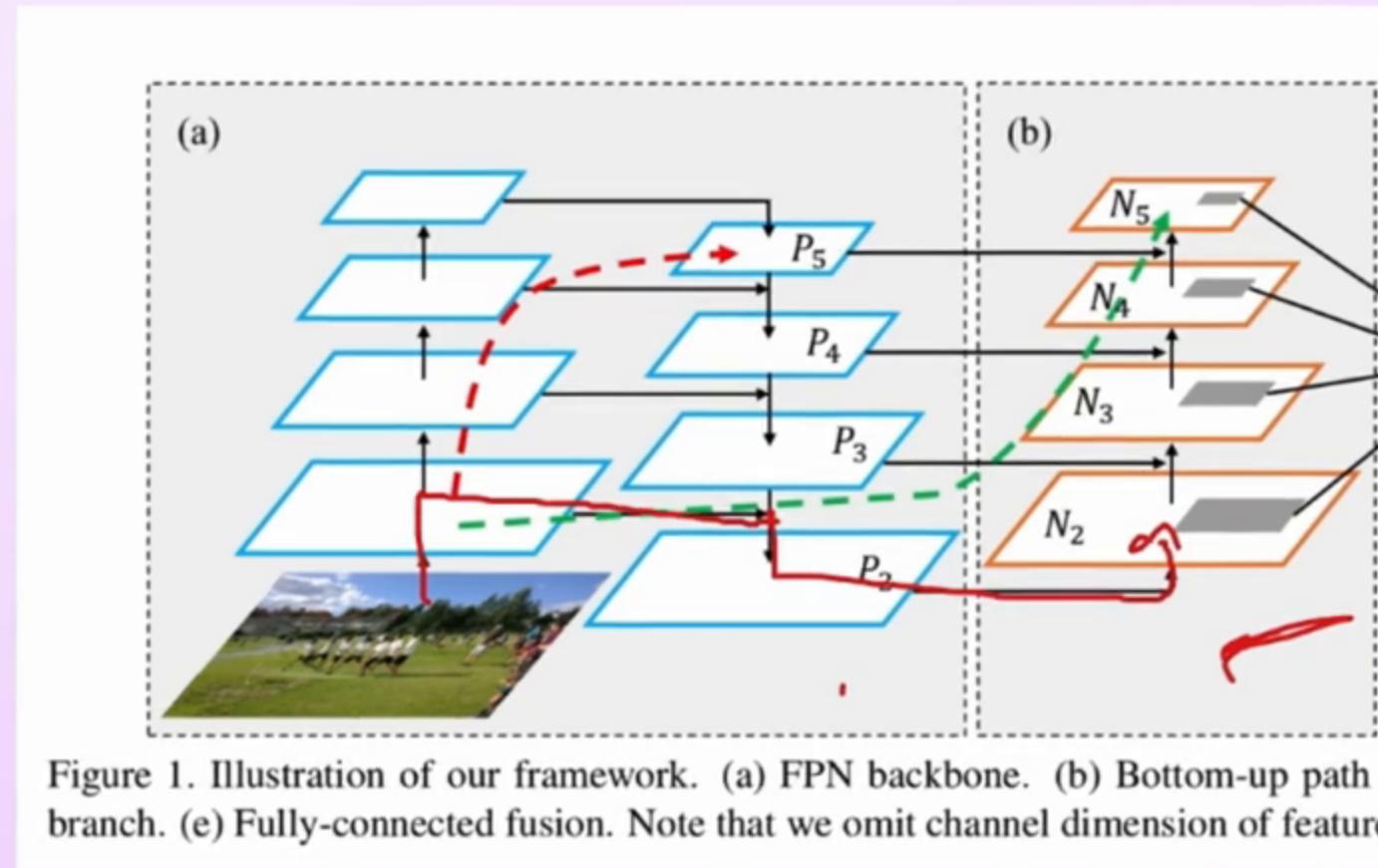
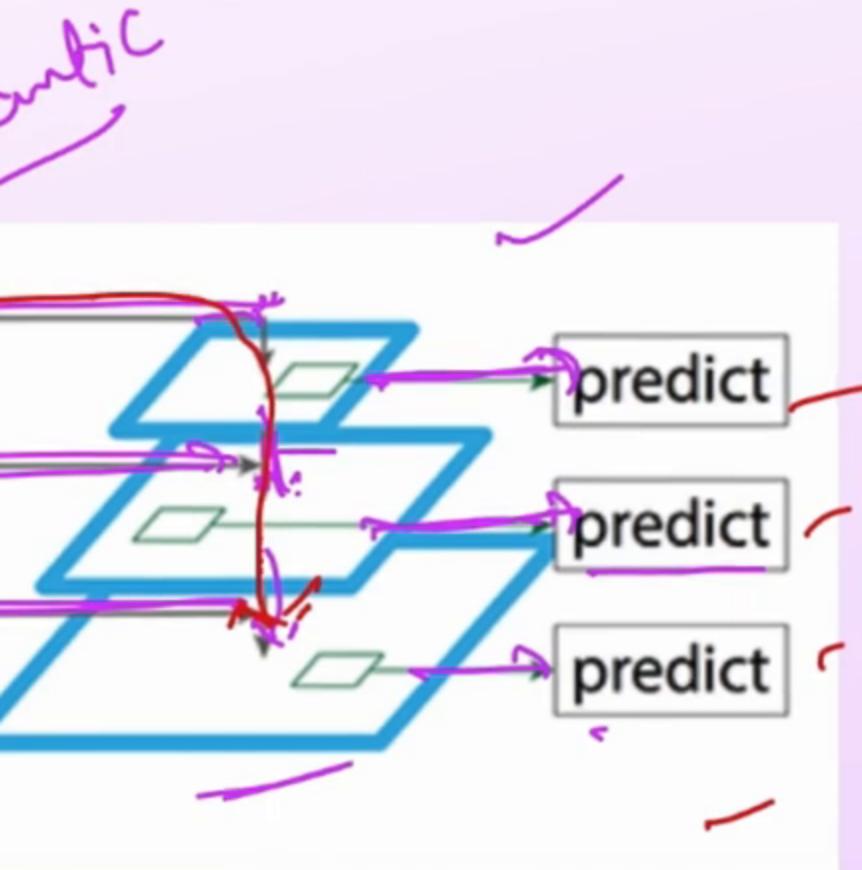


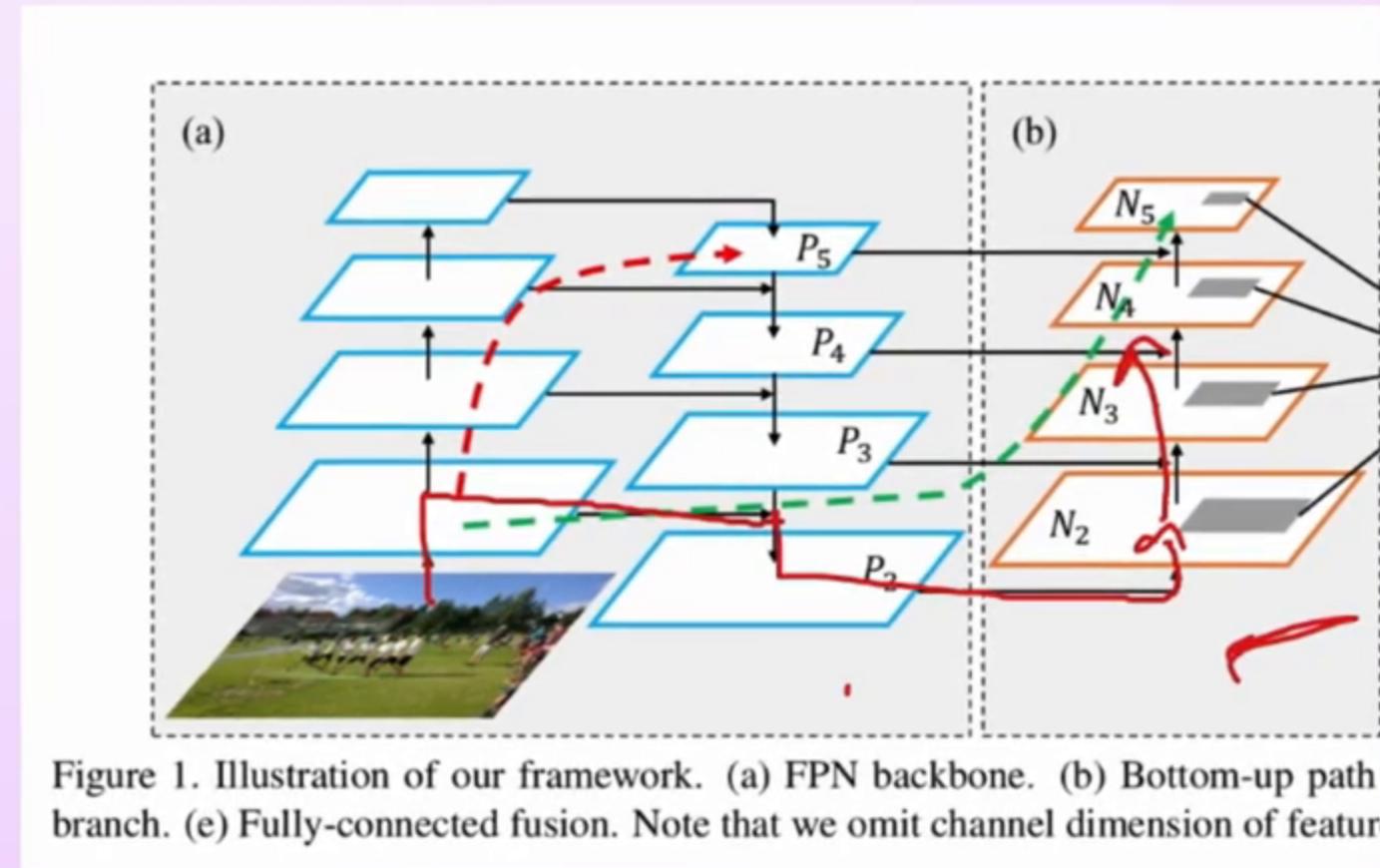
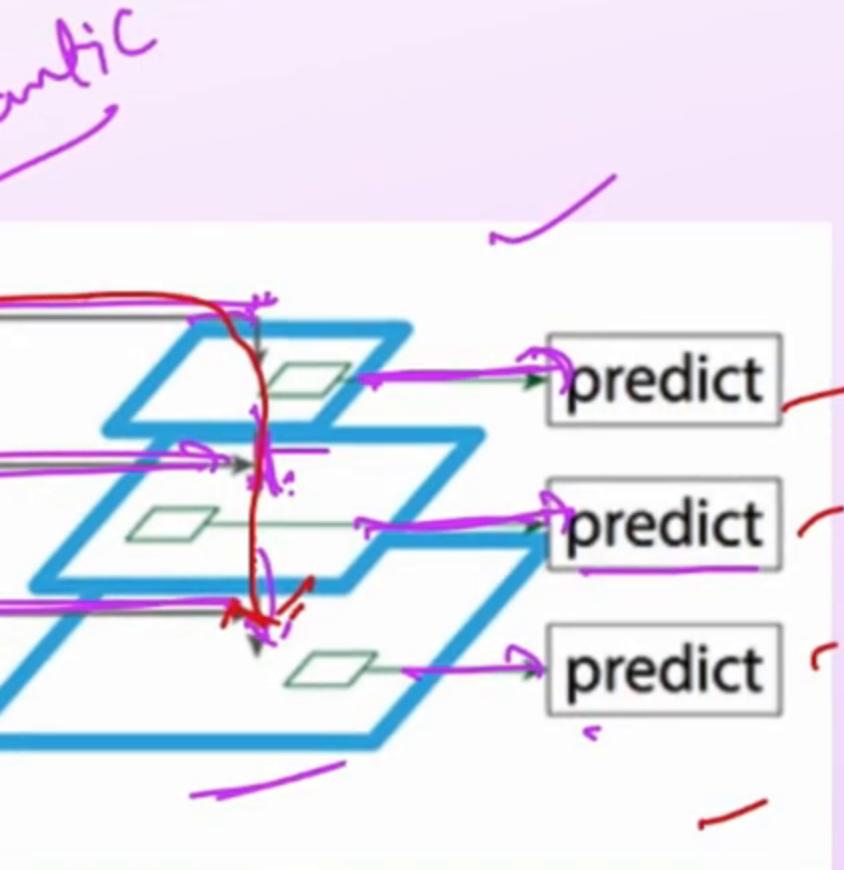












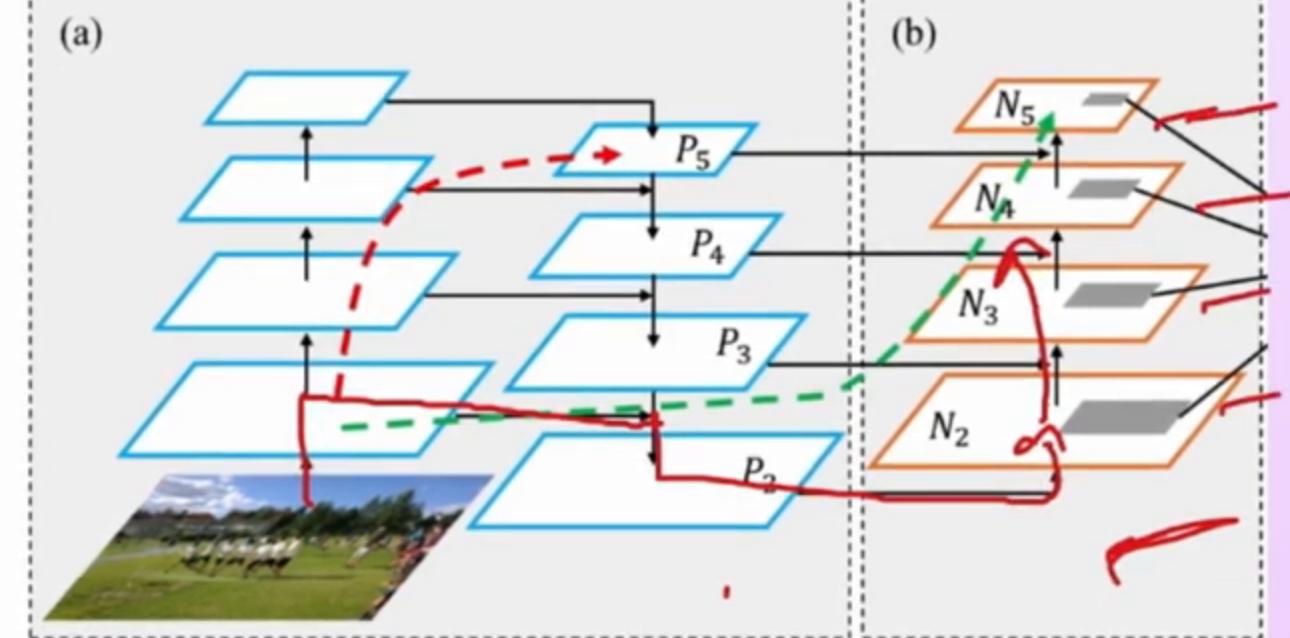
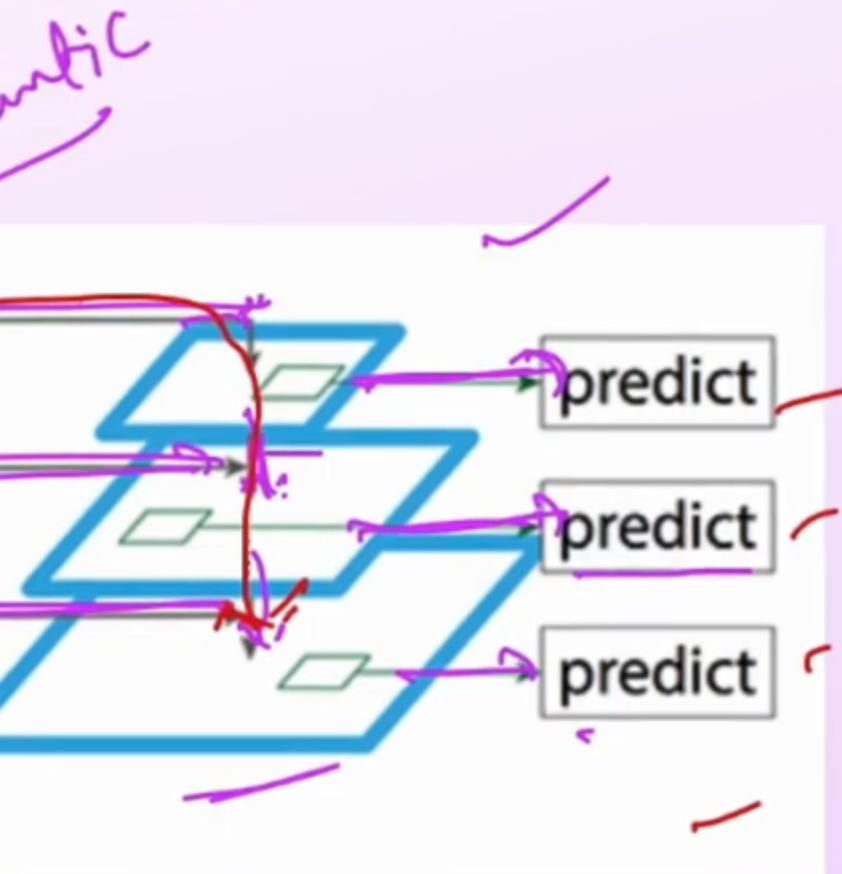


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of features.

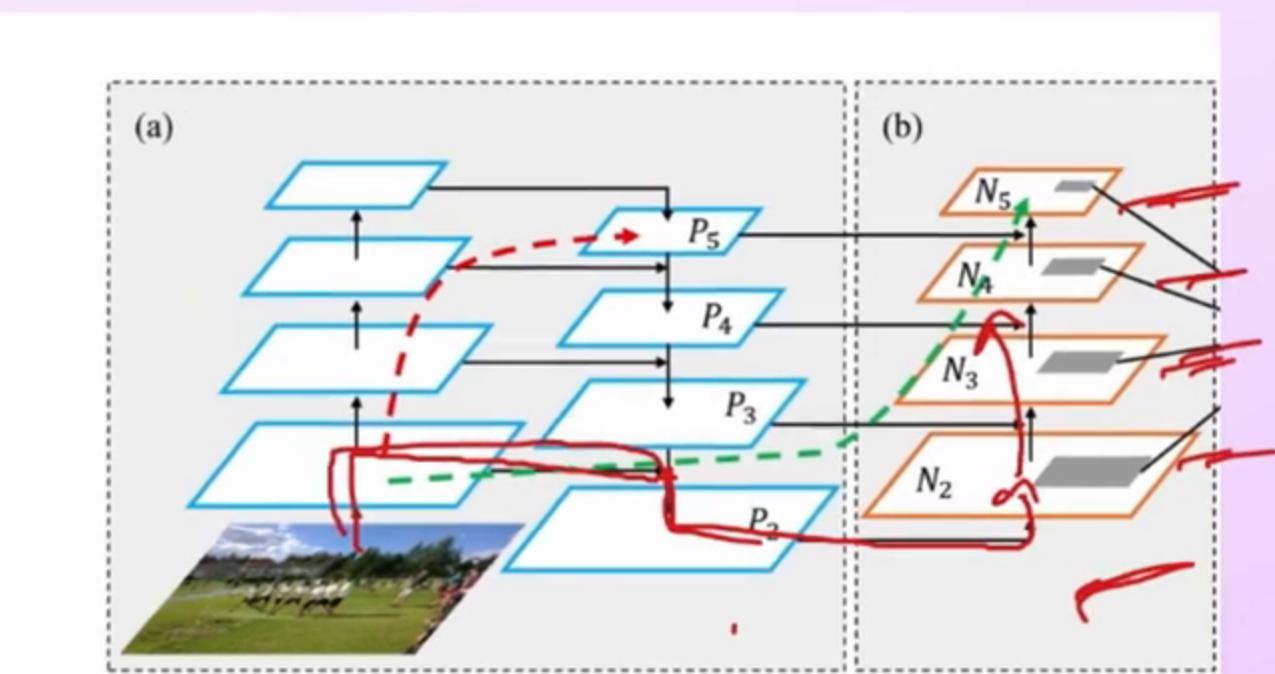
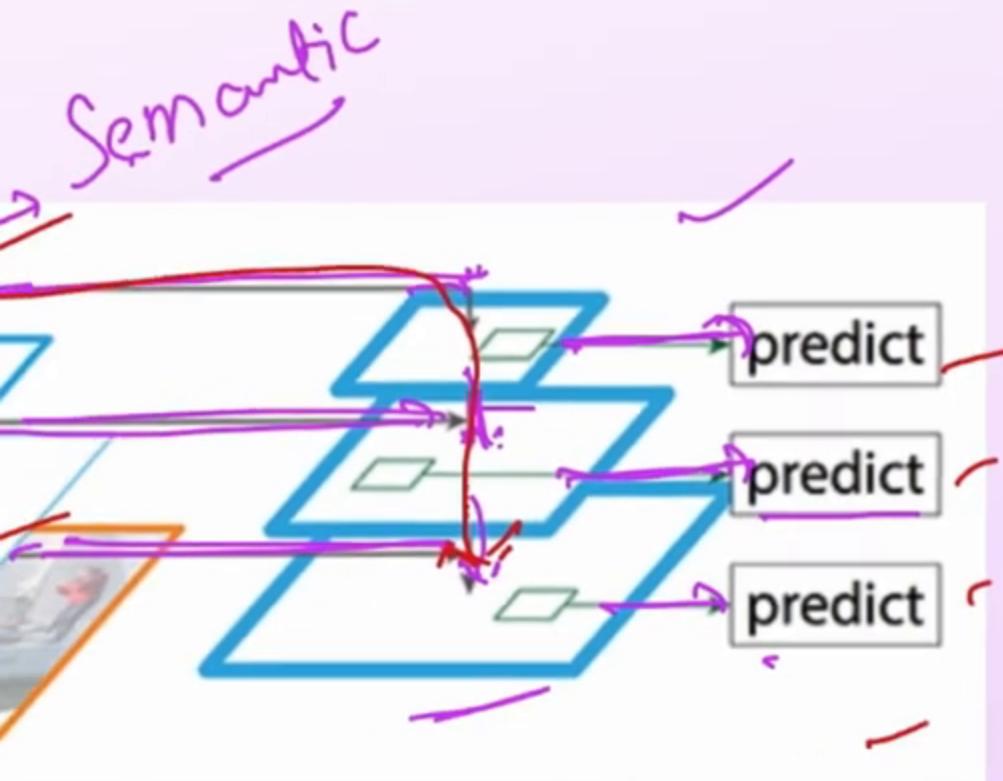


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (c) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

Path Aggregation Network

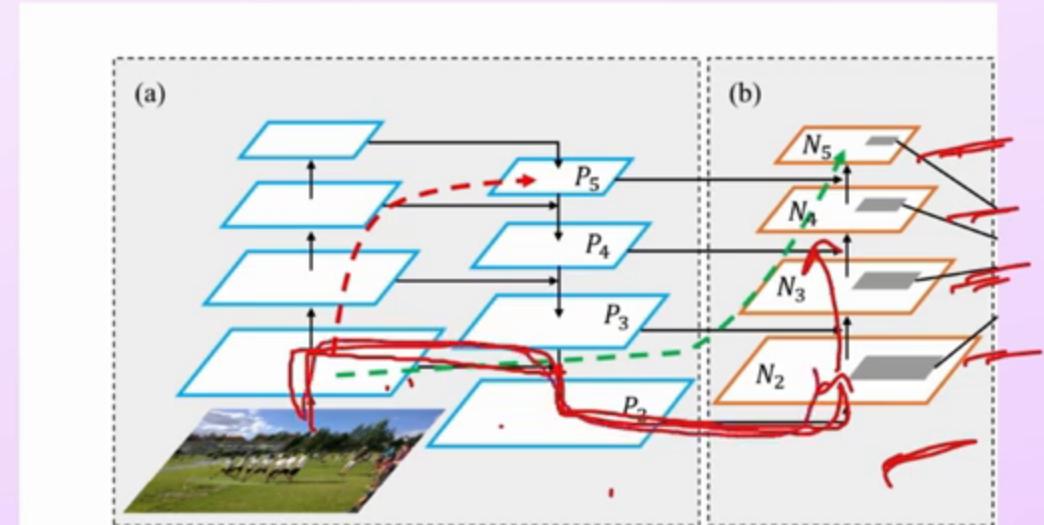
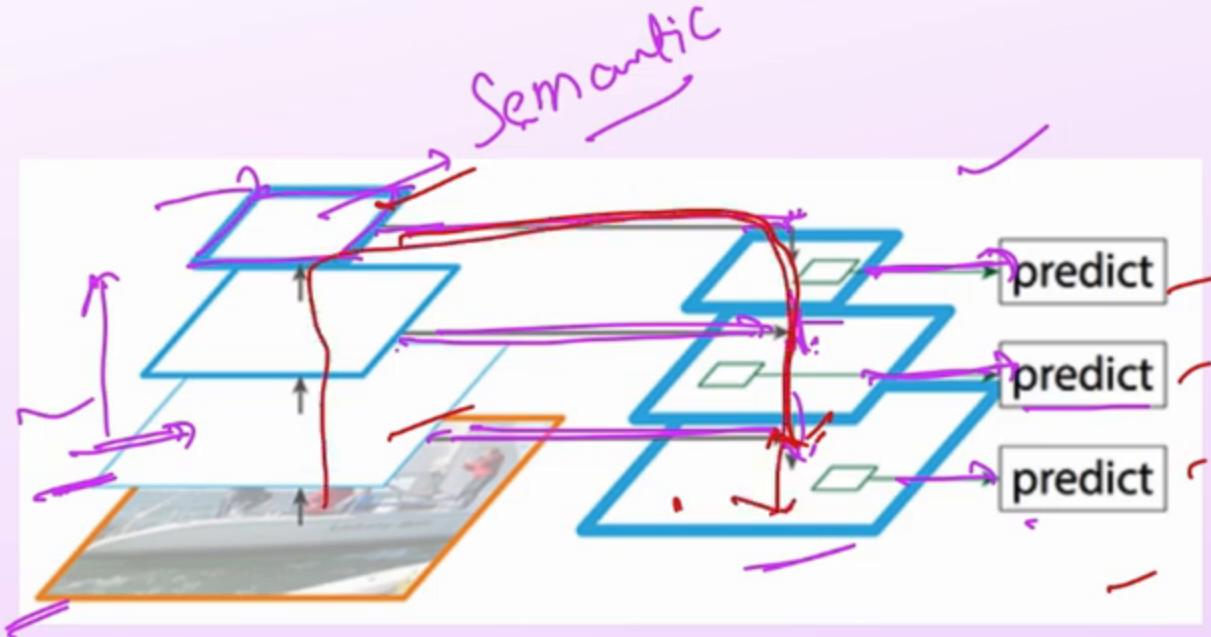


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

Path Aggregation Network

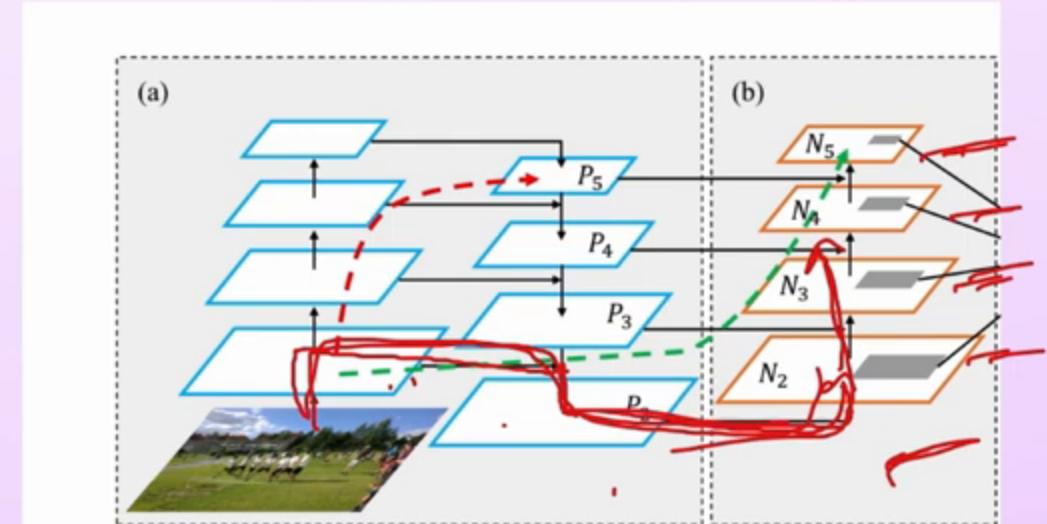
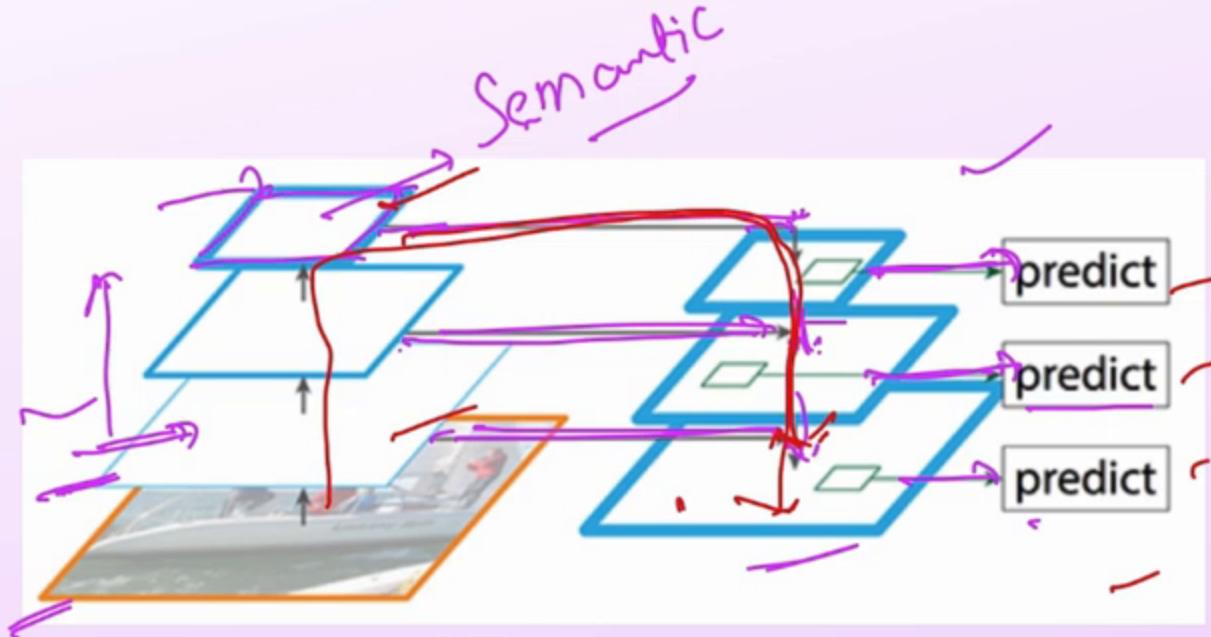


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

Path Aggregation Network

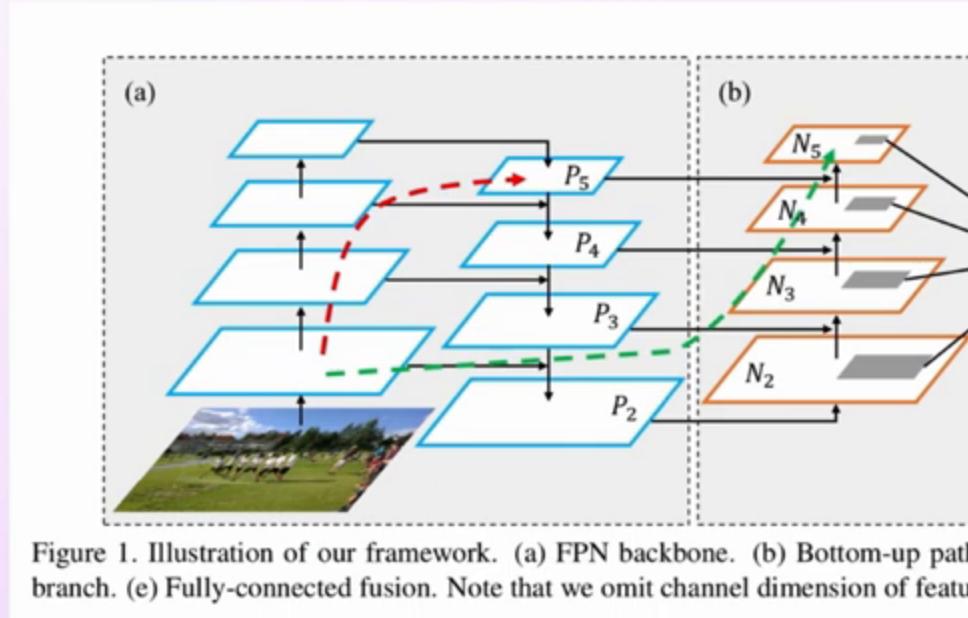
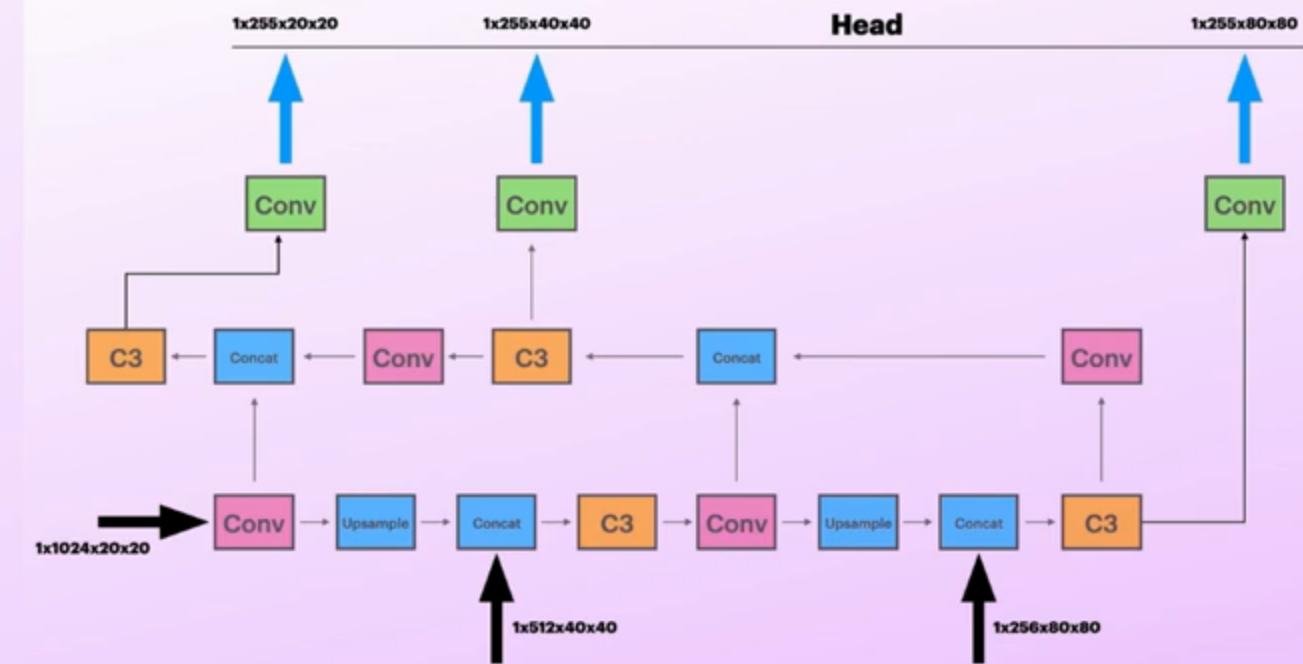
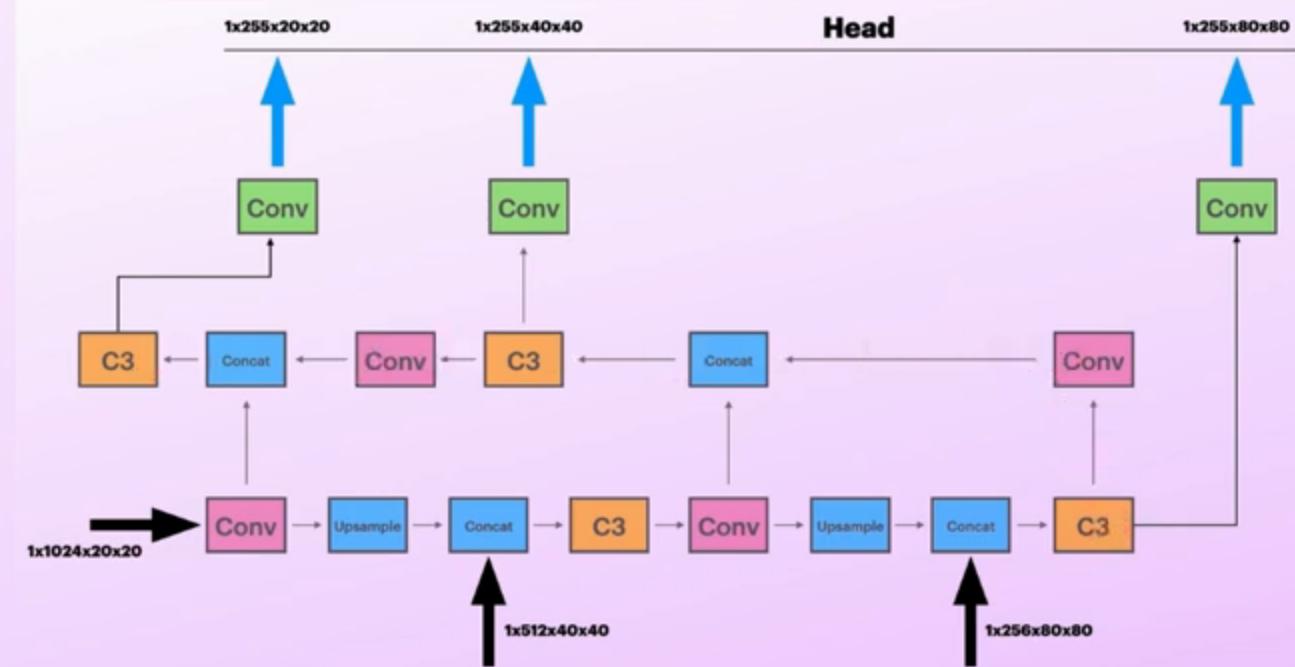
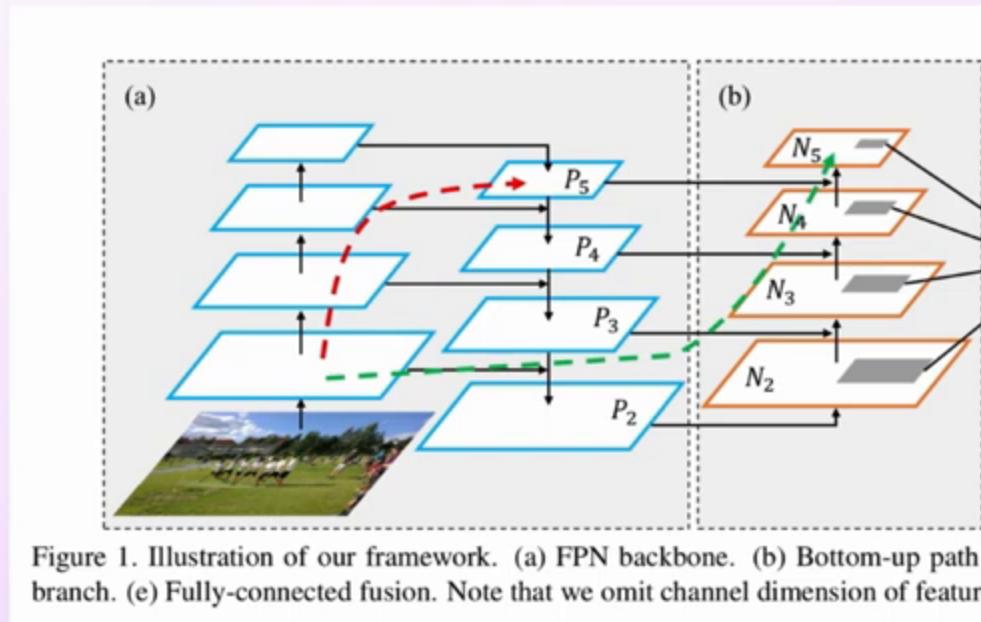


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



Path Aggregation Network



Path Aggregation Network

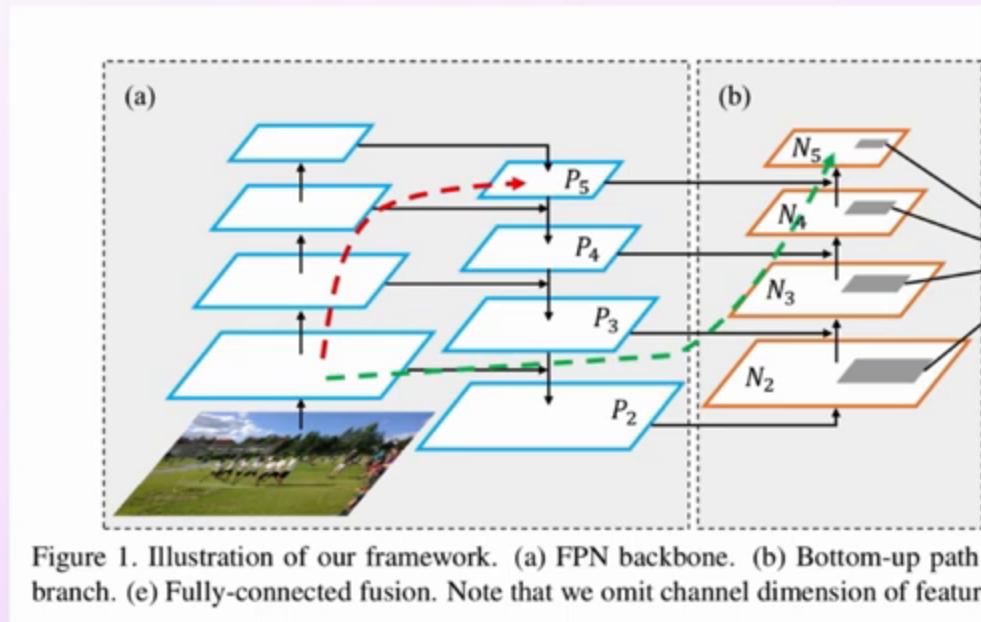
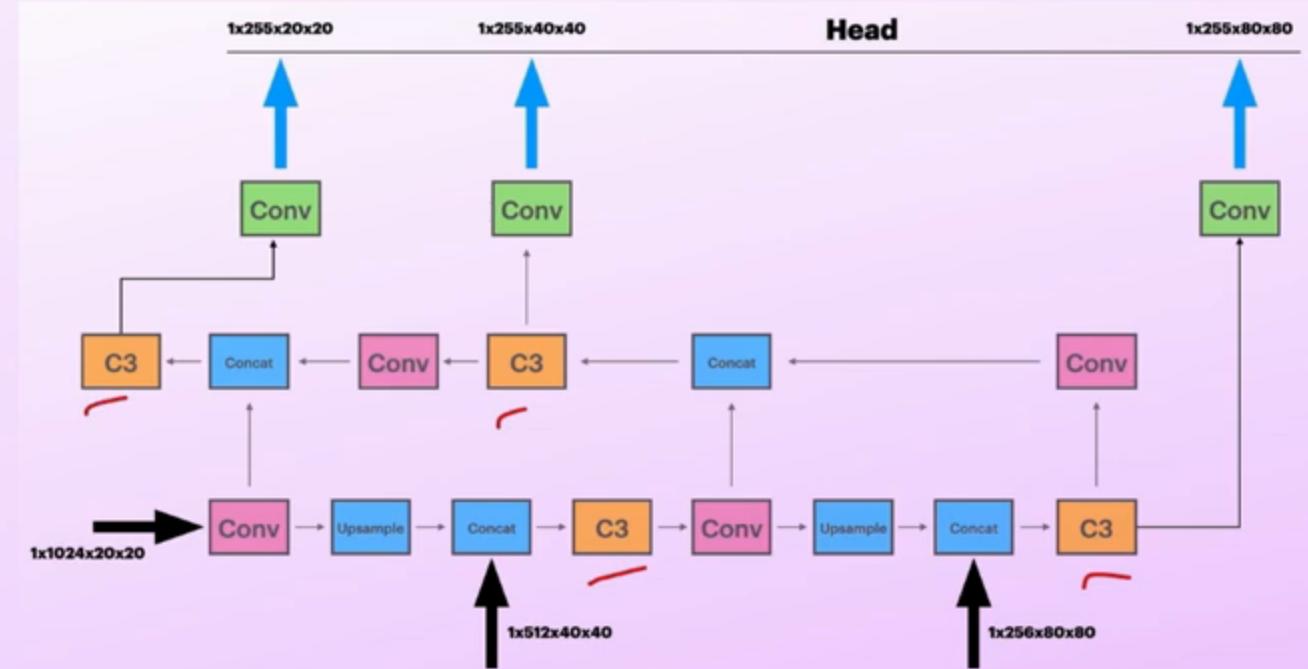


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



Path Aggregation Network

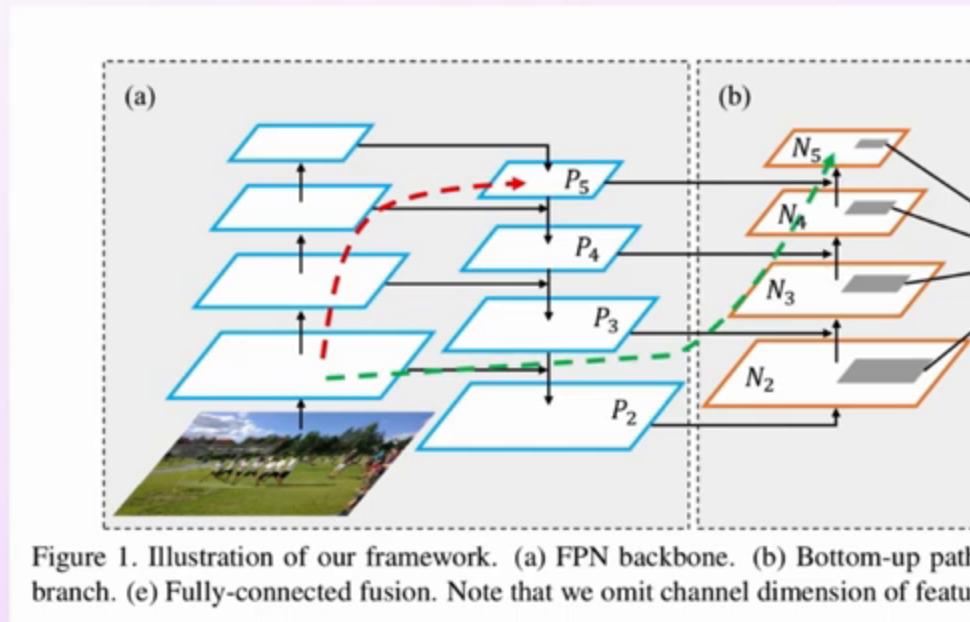
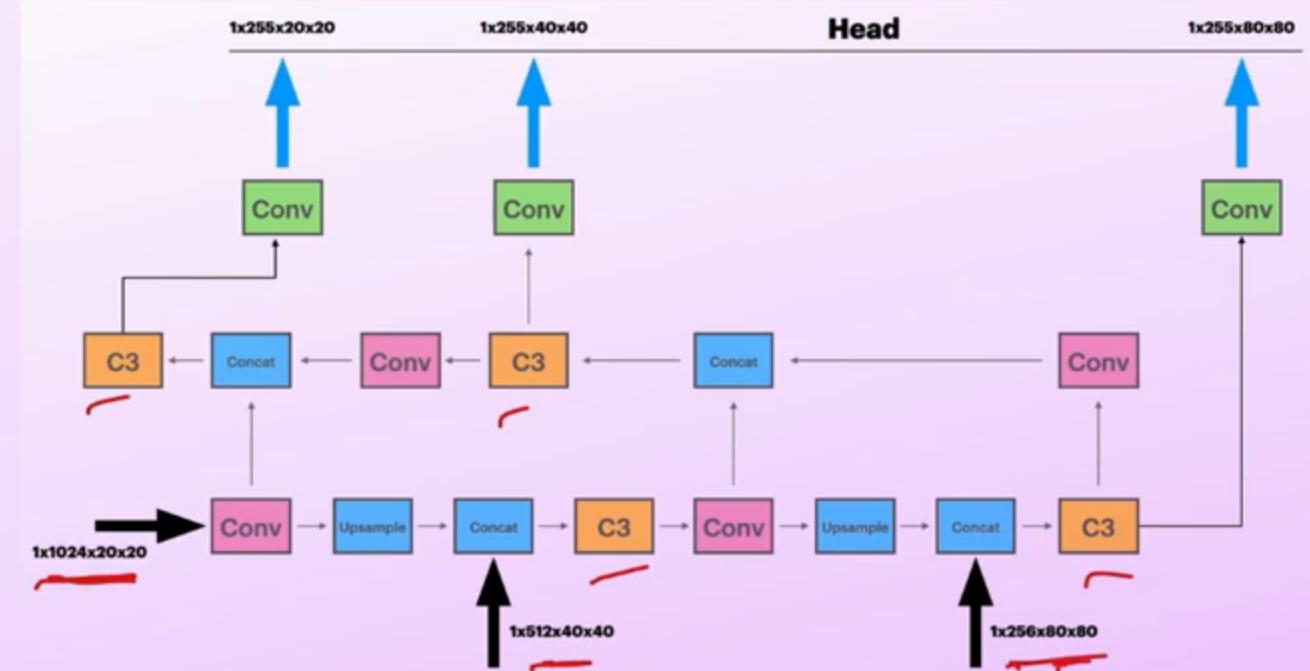
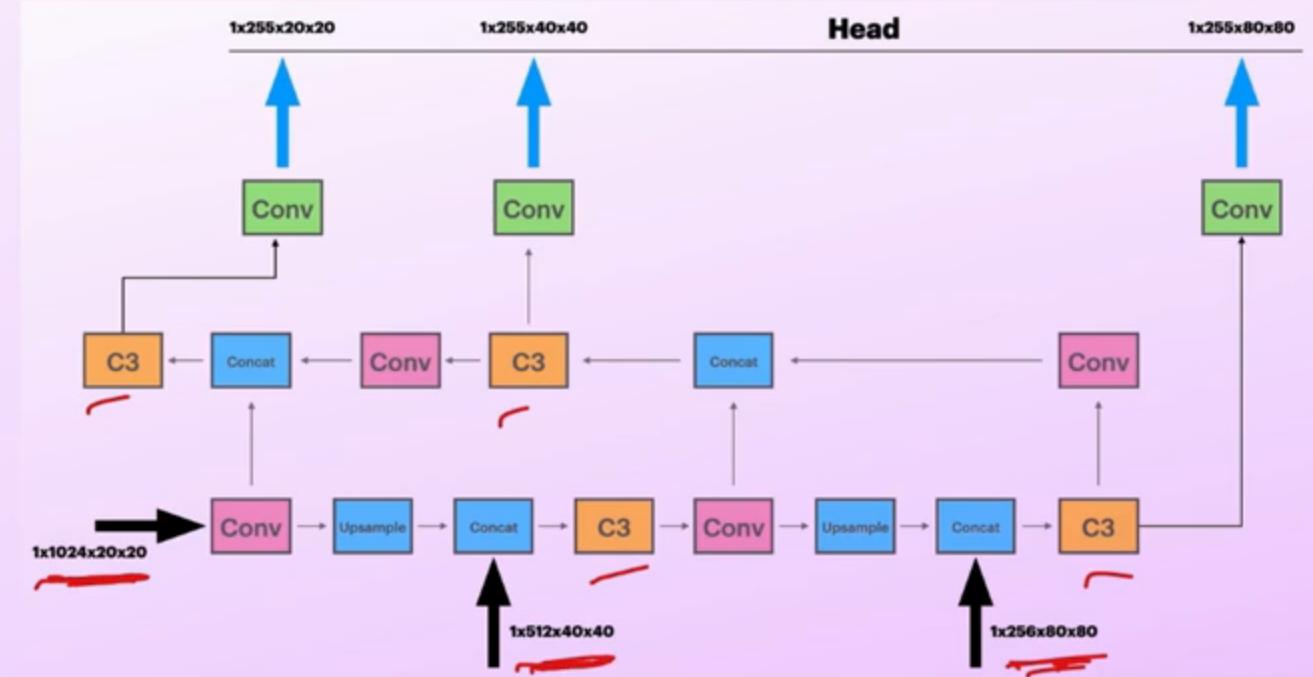
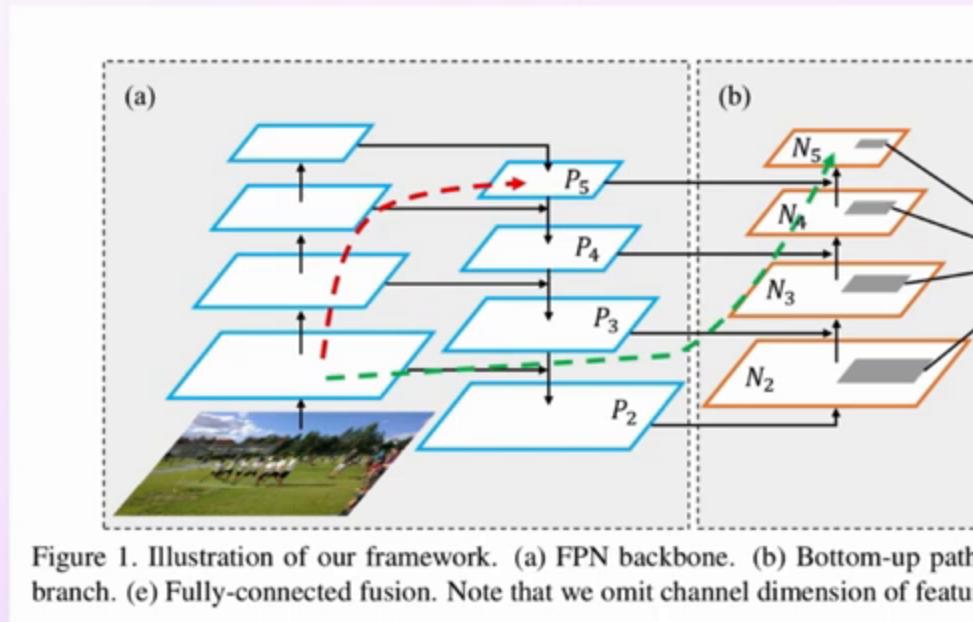


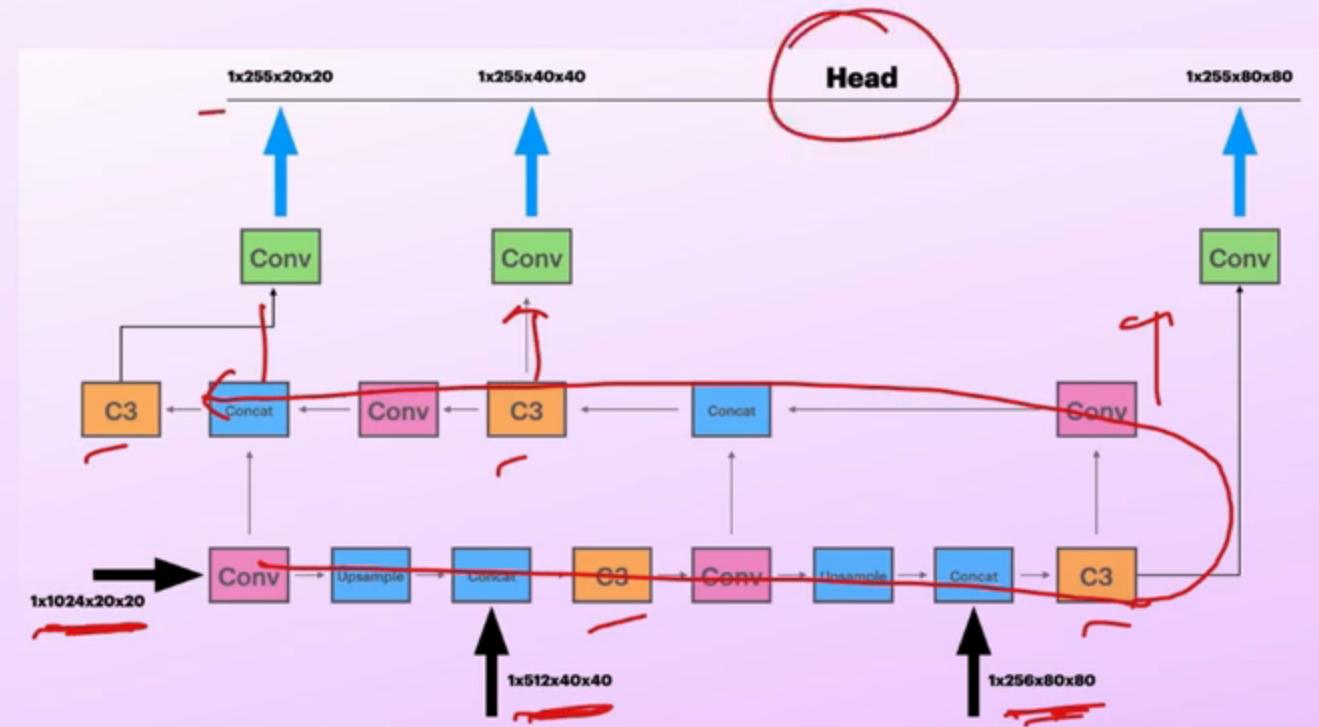
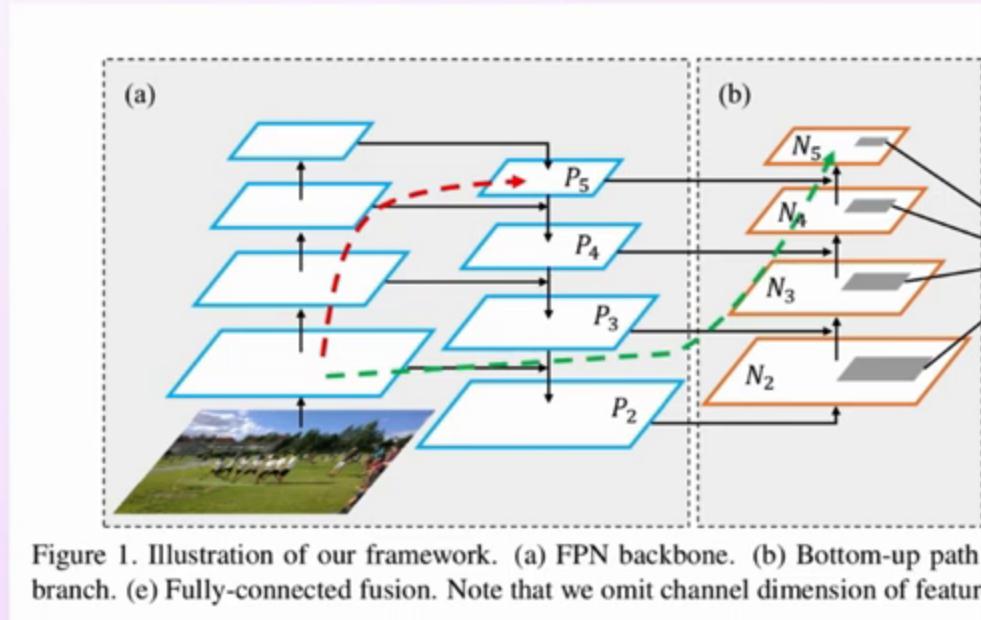
Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



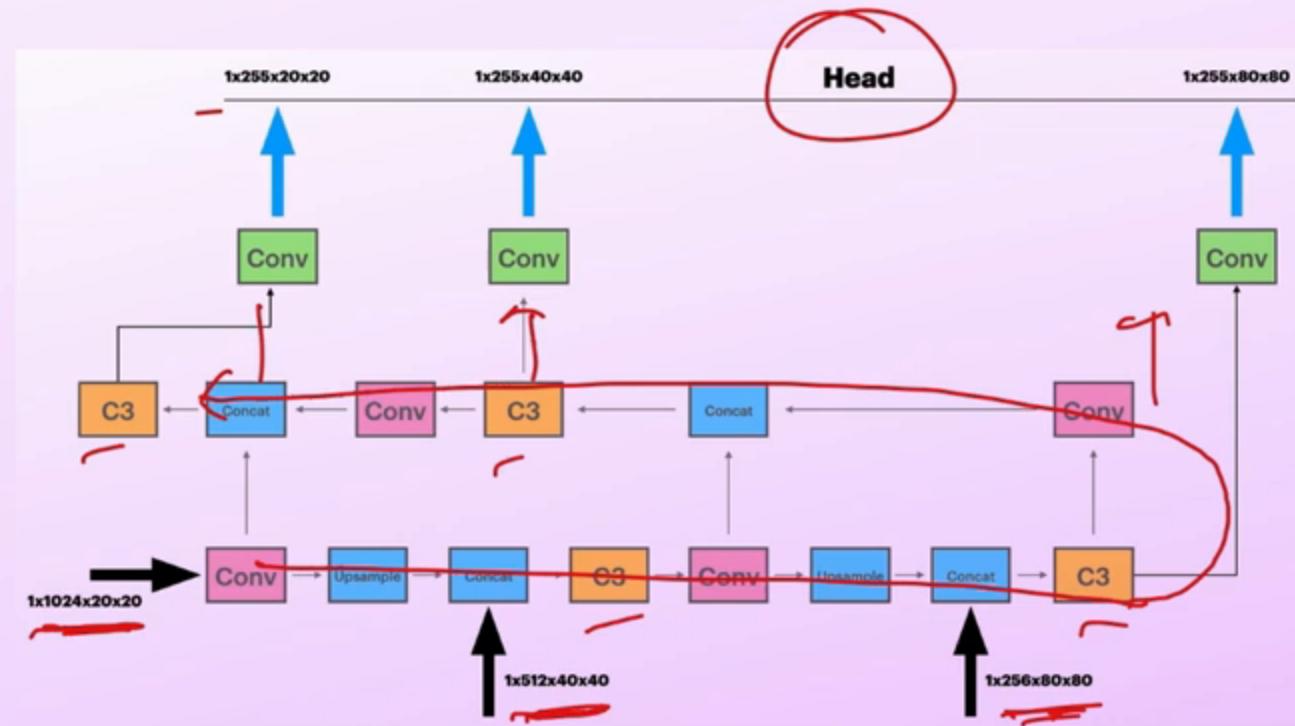
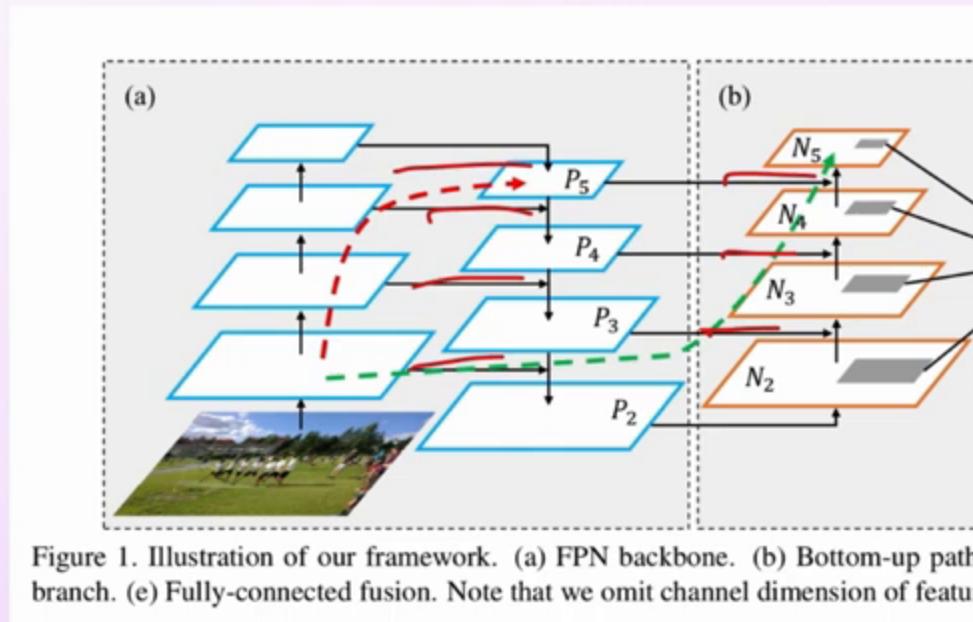
Path Aggregation Network



Path Aggregation Network

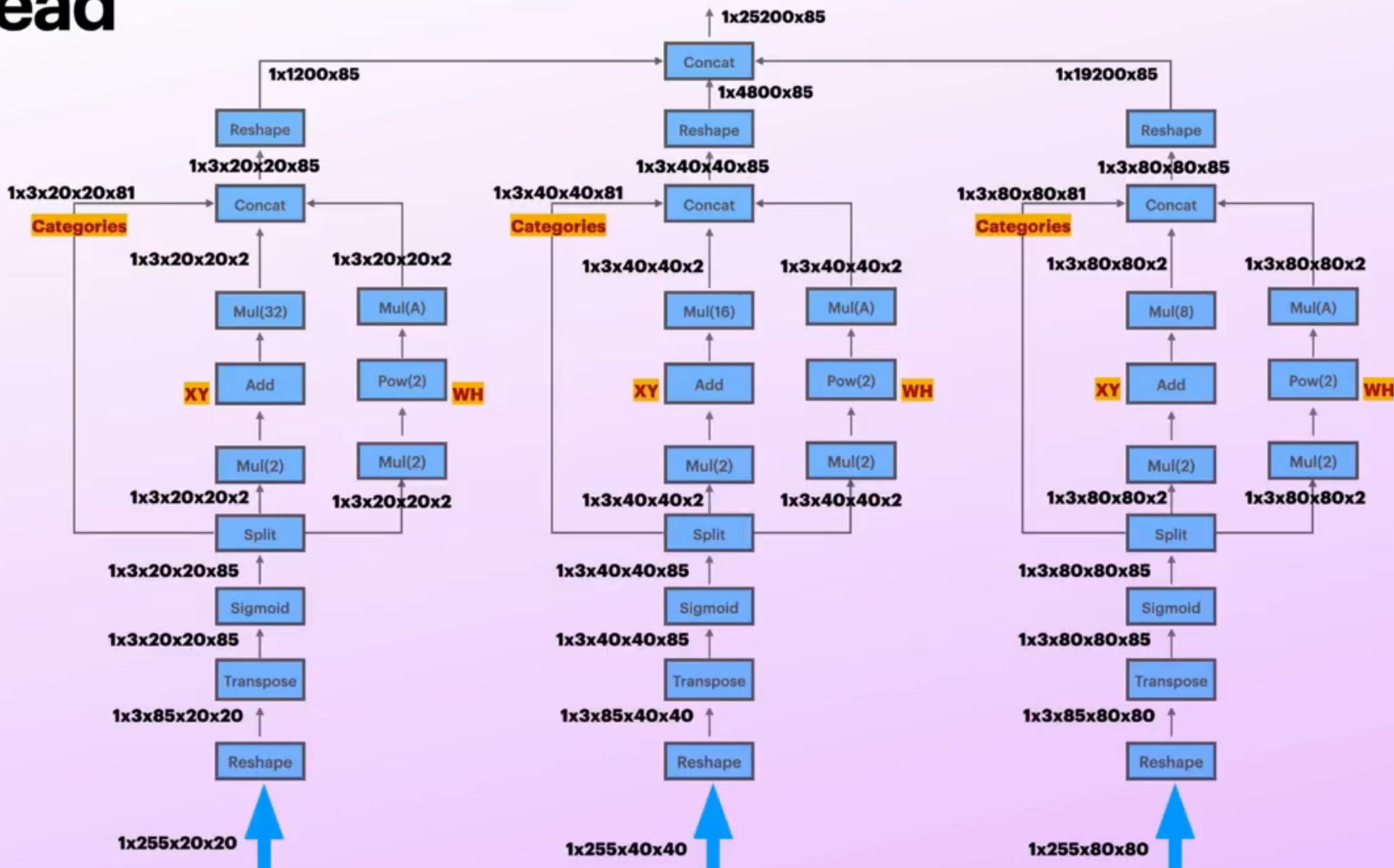


Path Aggregation Network



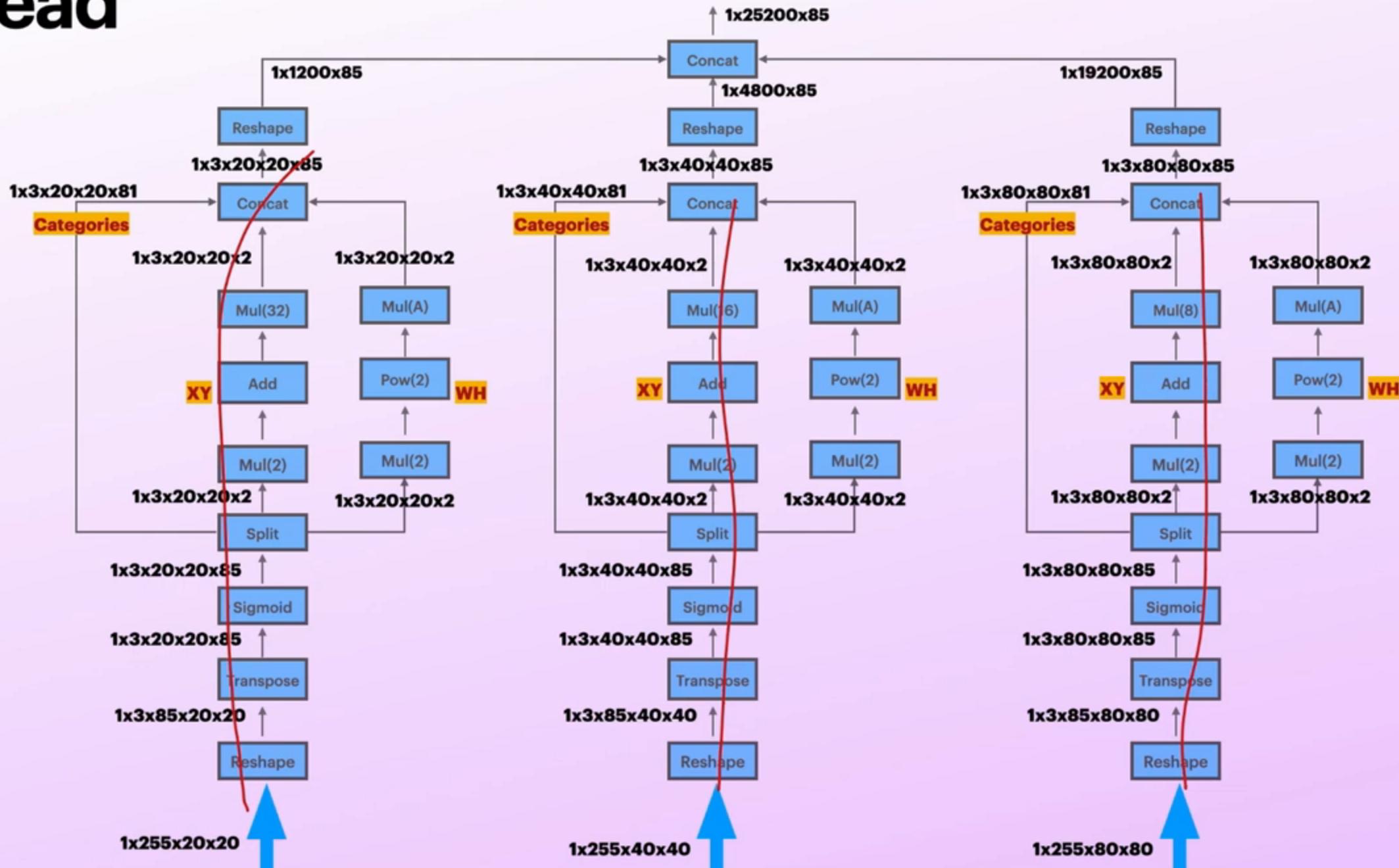
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



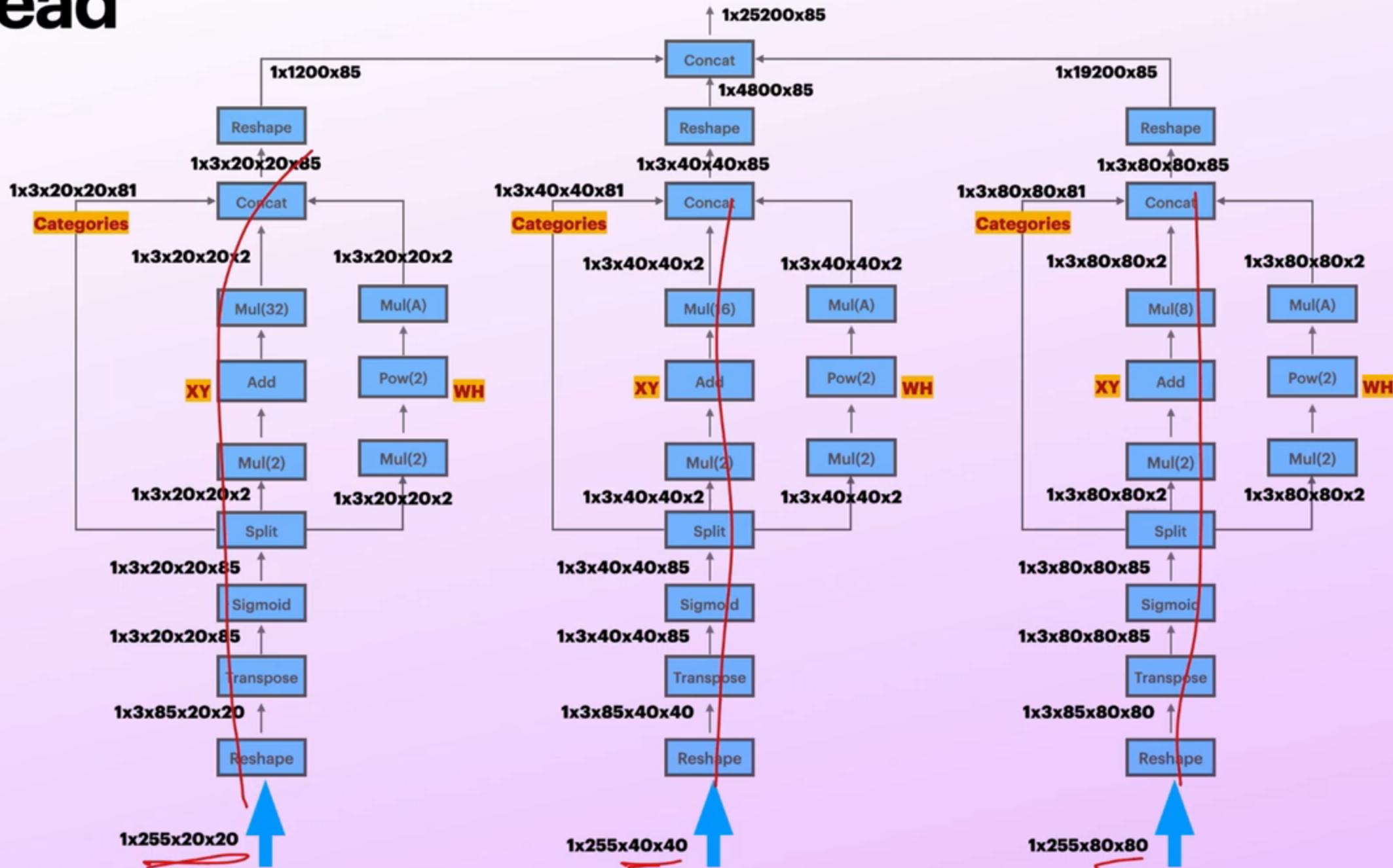
Head

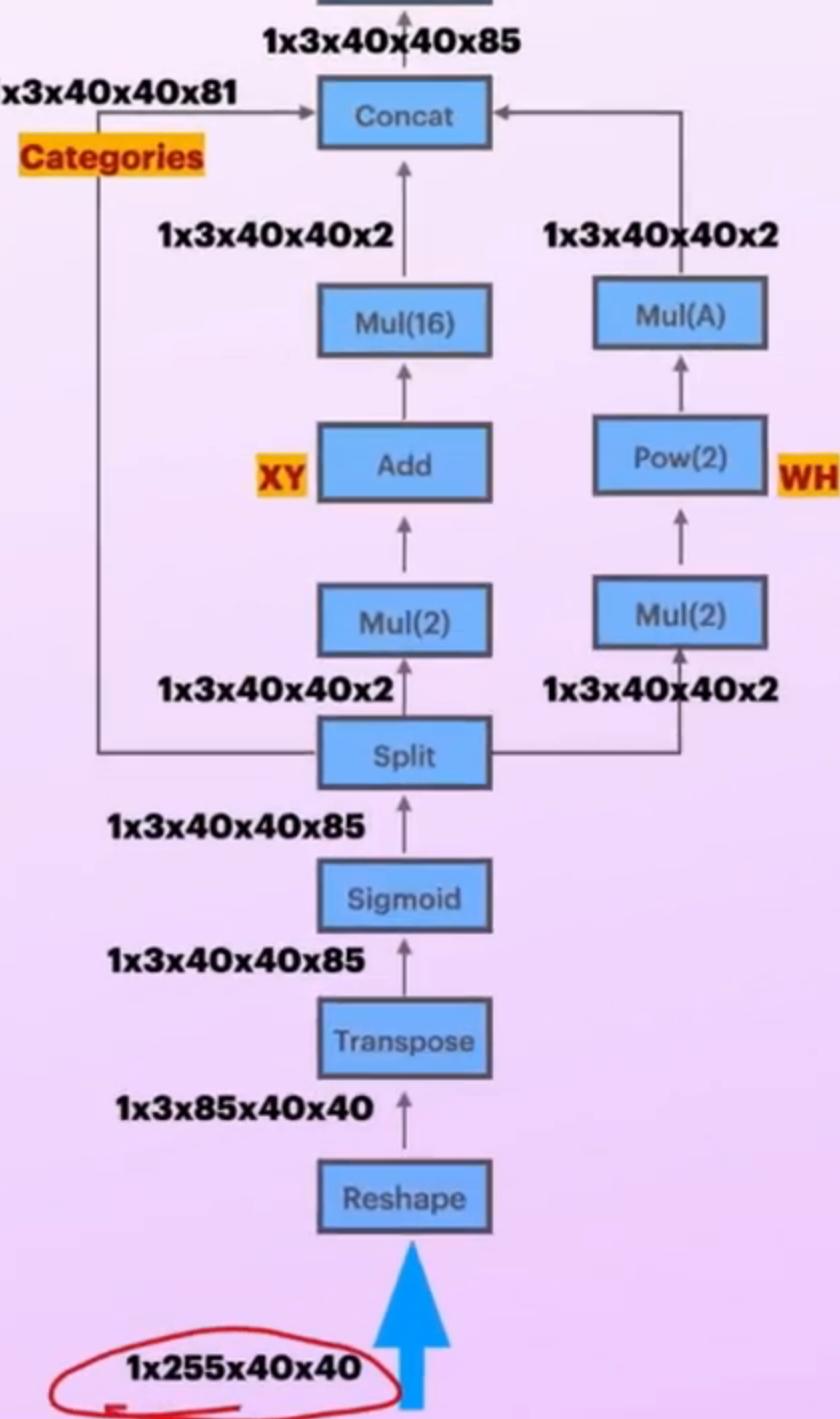
NMS & Postprocessing

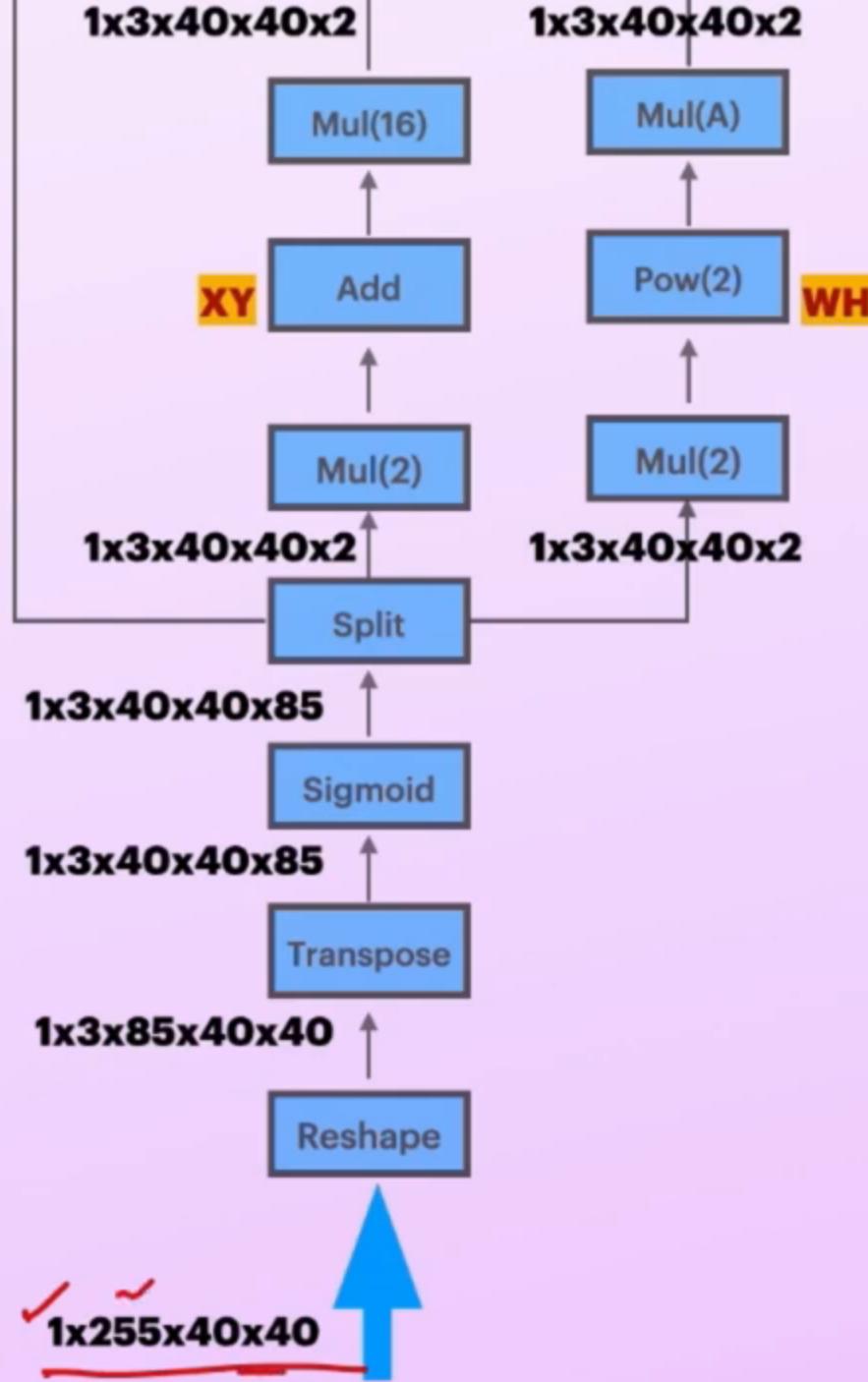


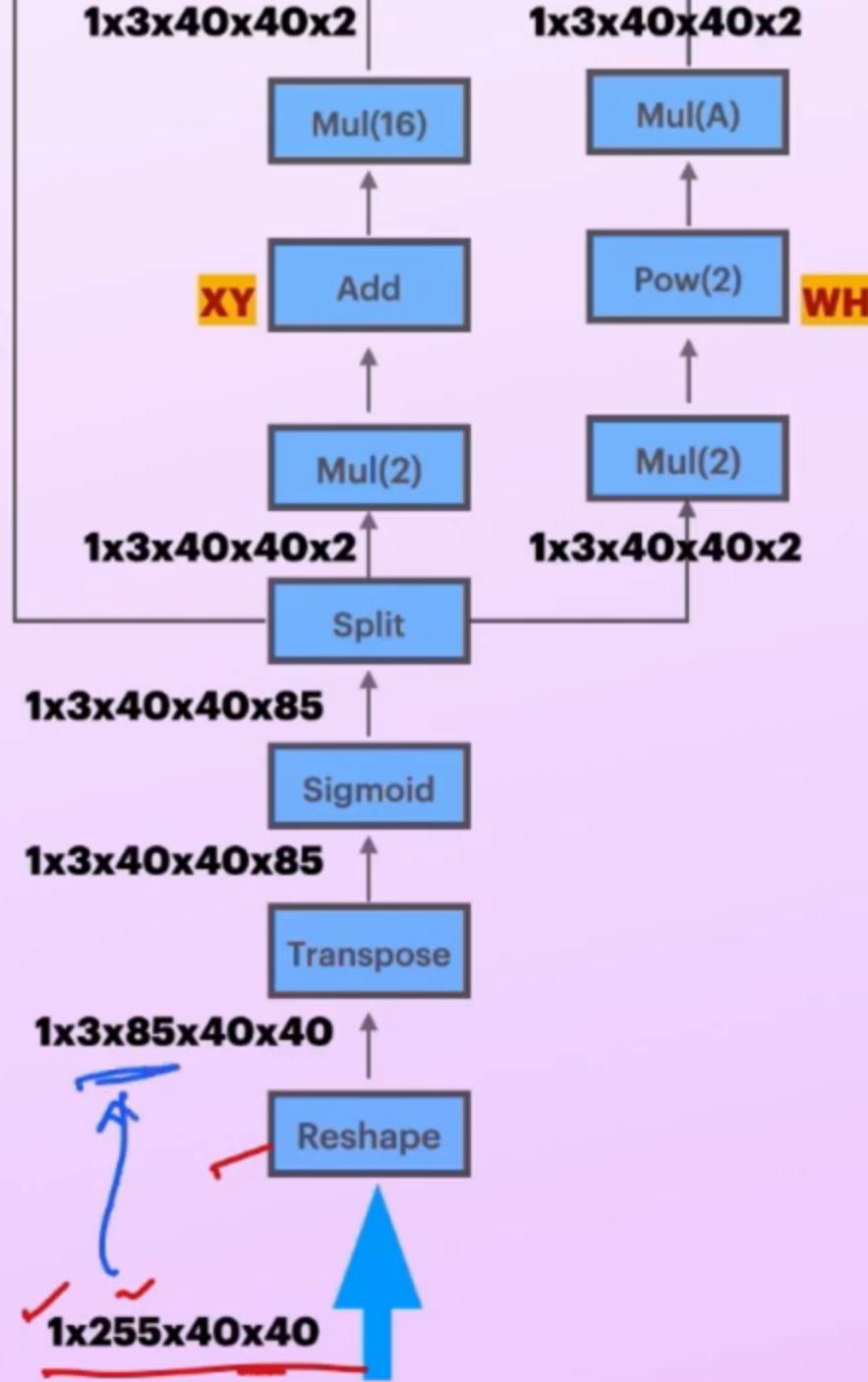
Head

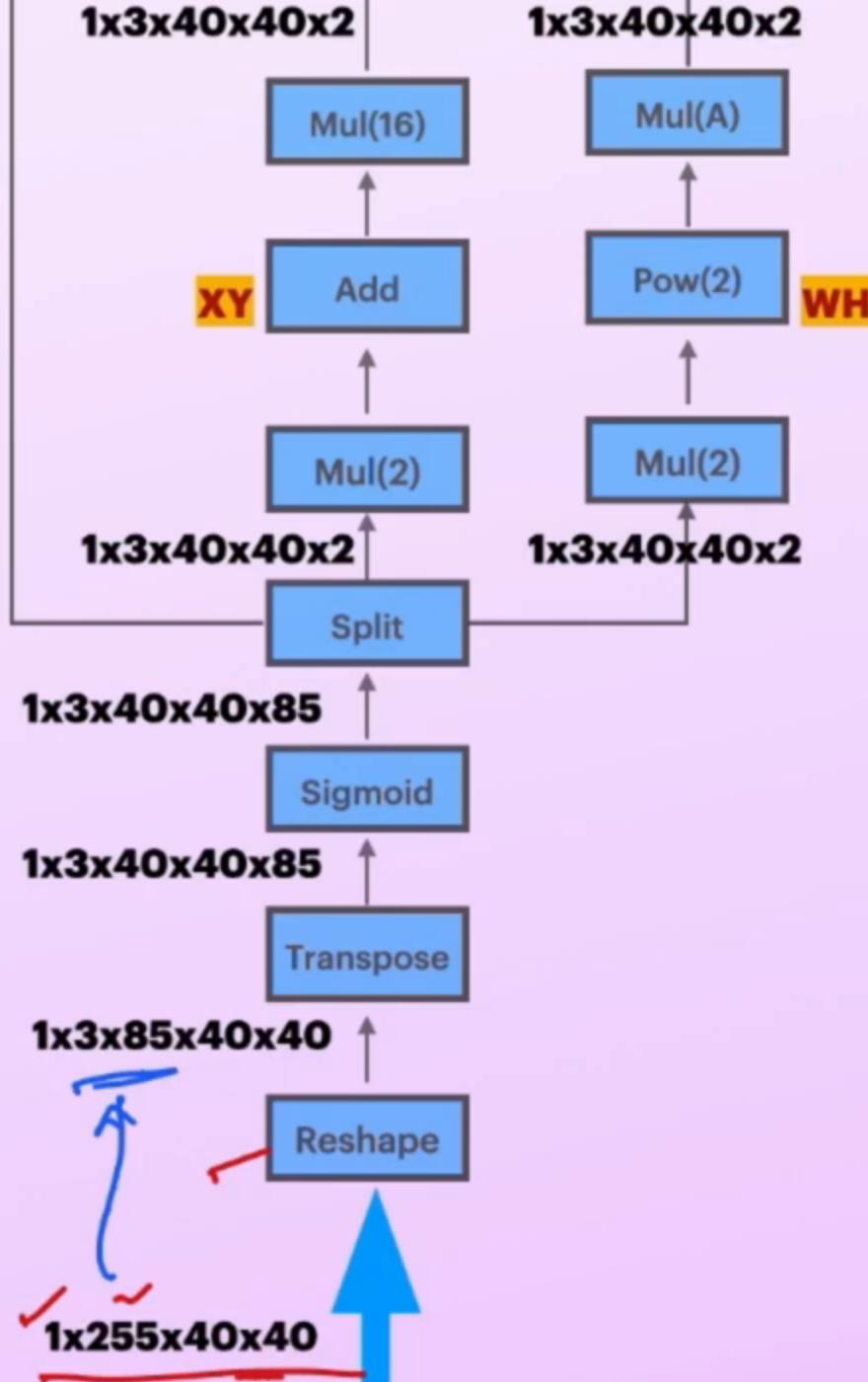
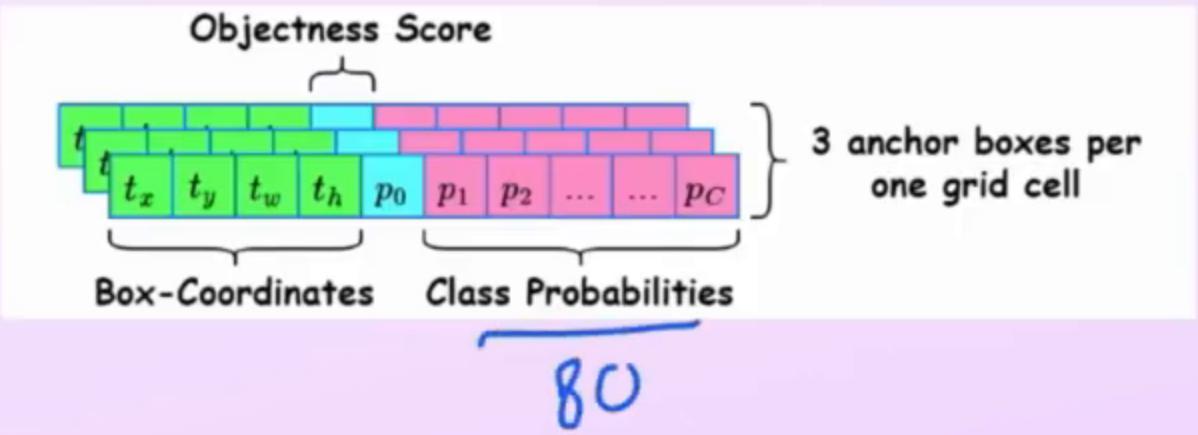
NMS & Postprocessing

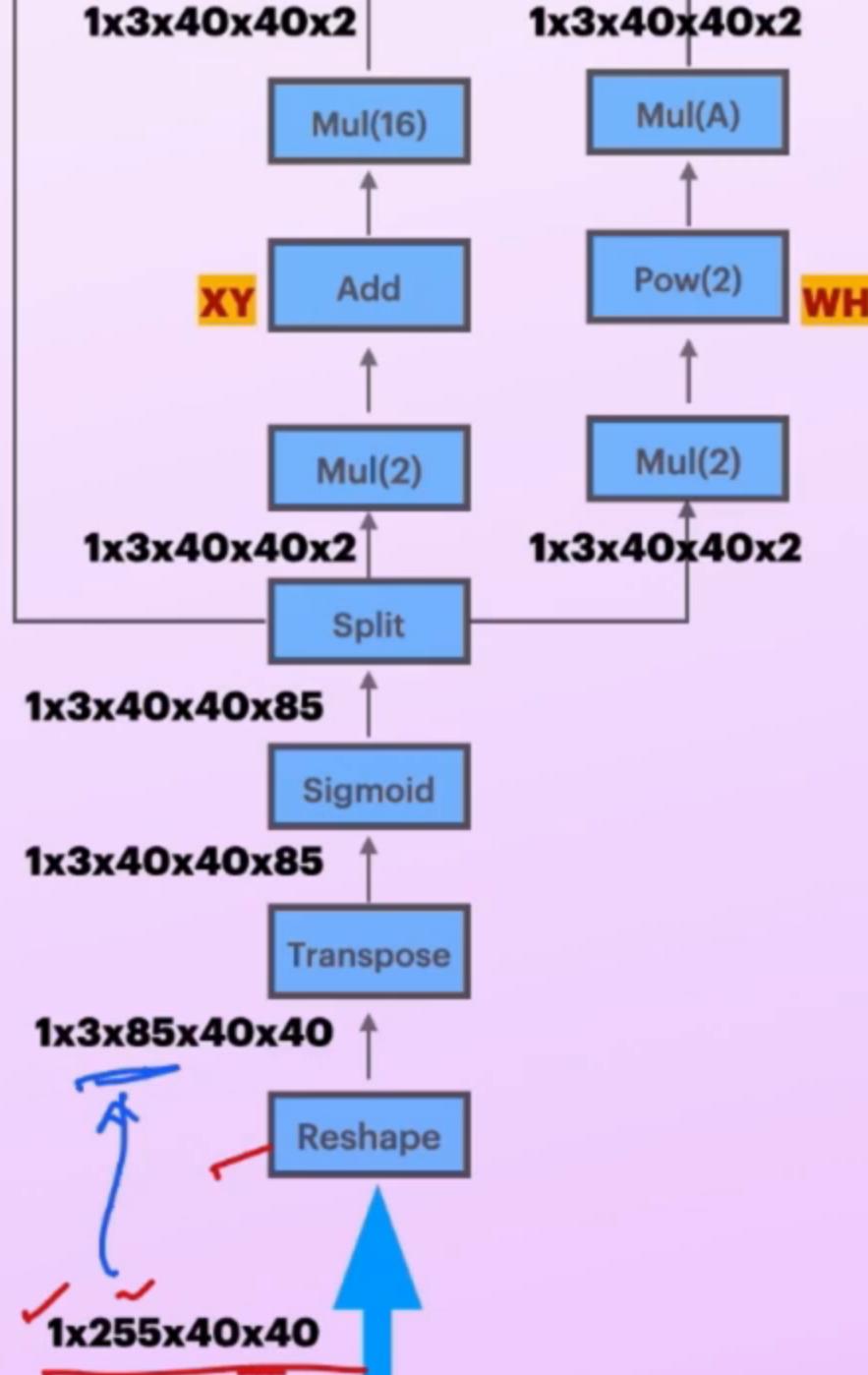
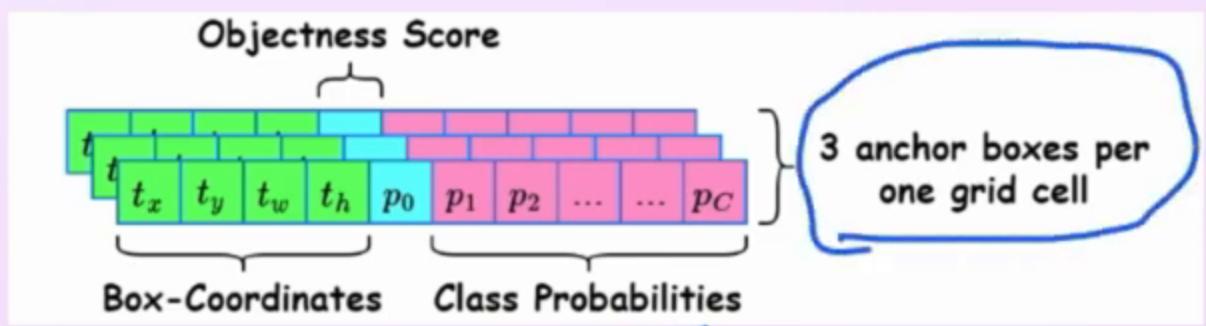


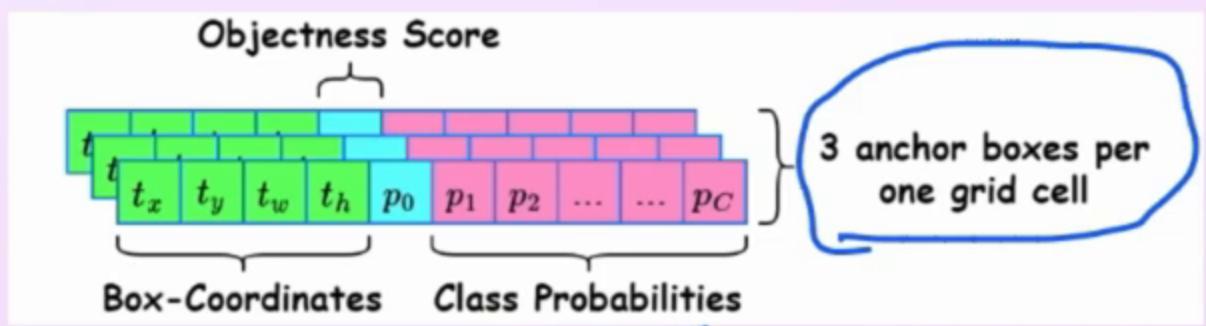








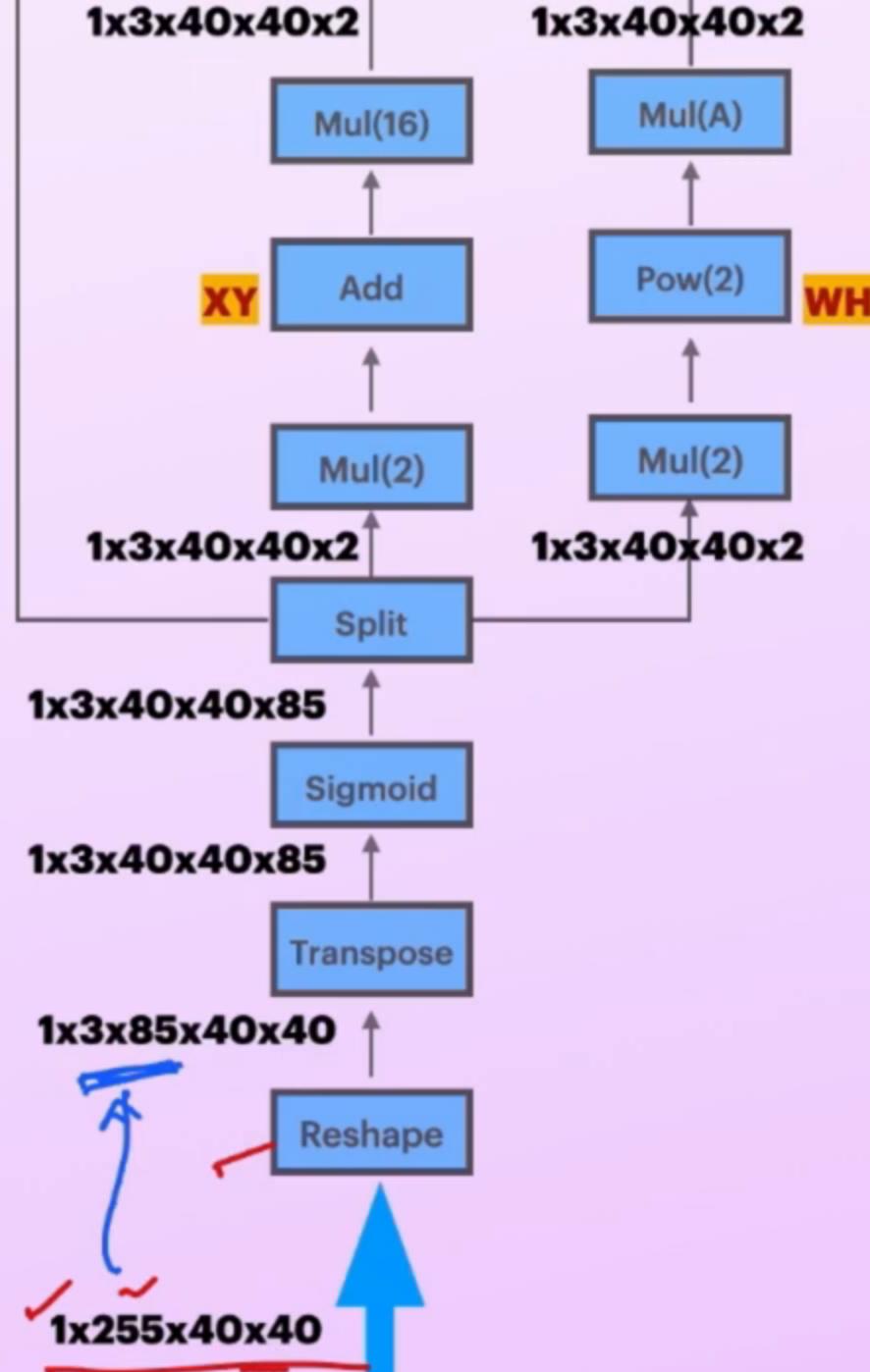


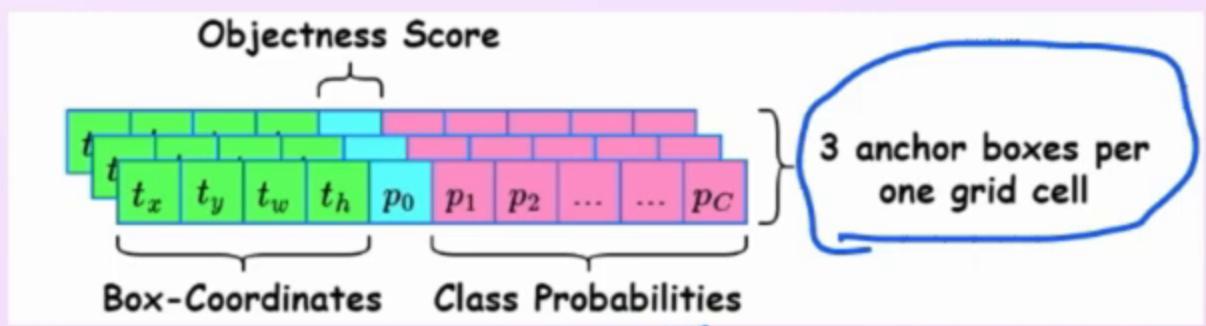


H

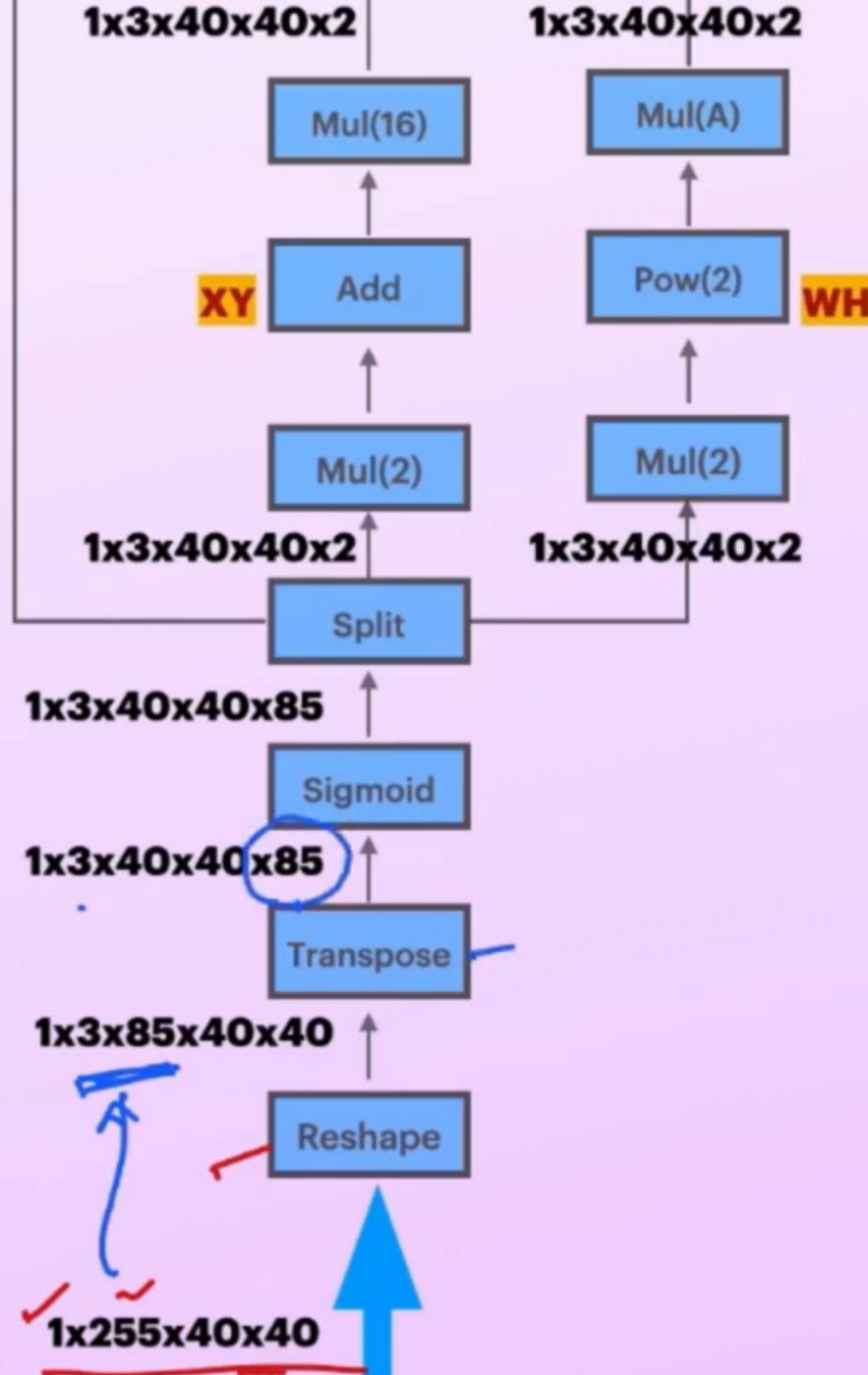
80

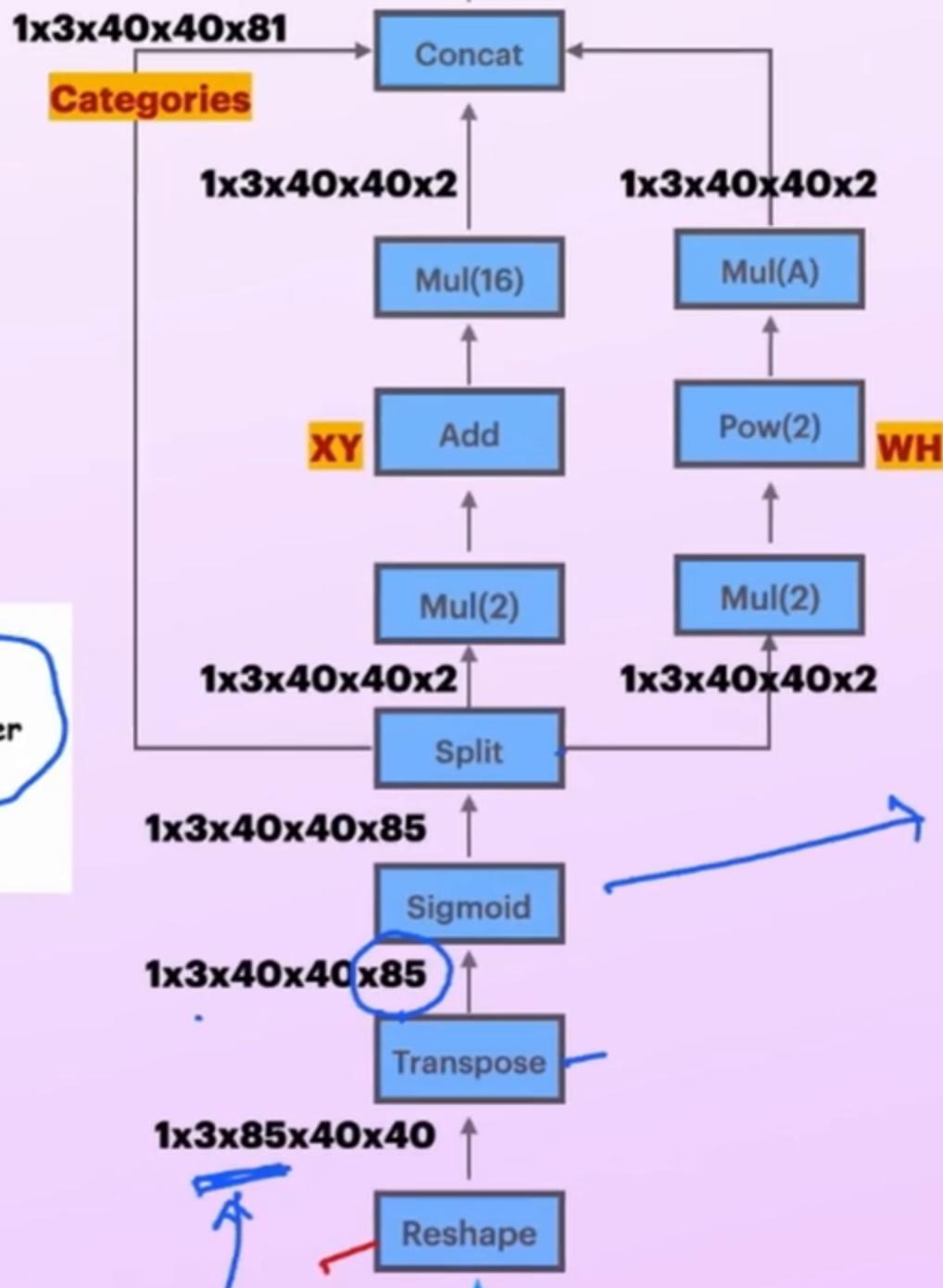
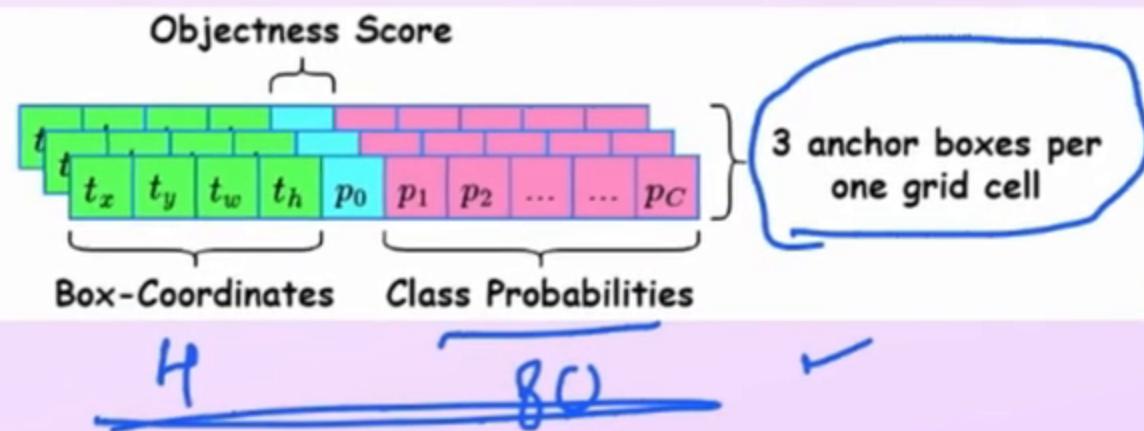
✓

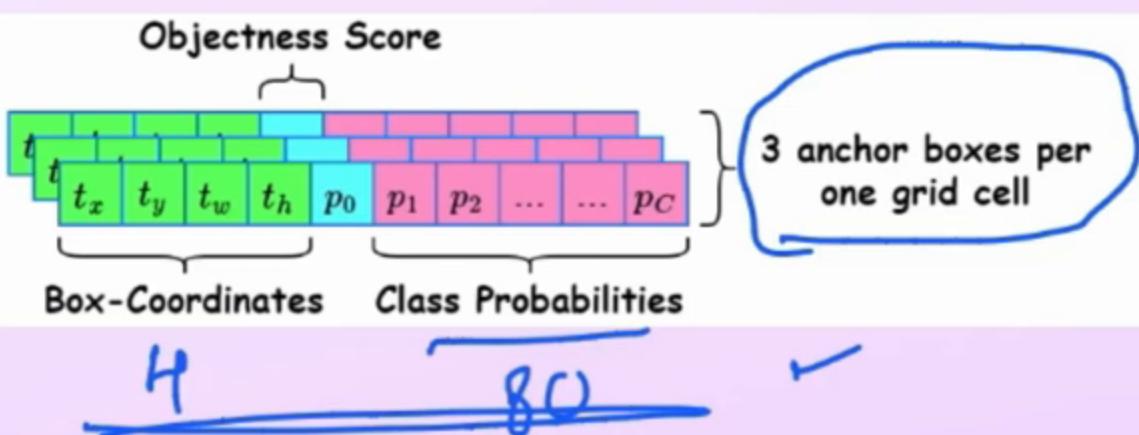
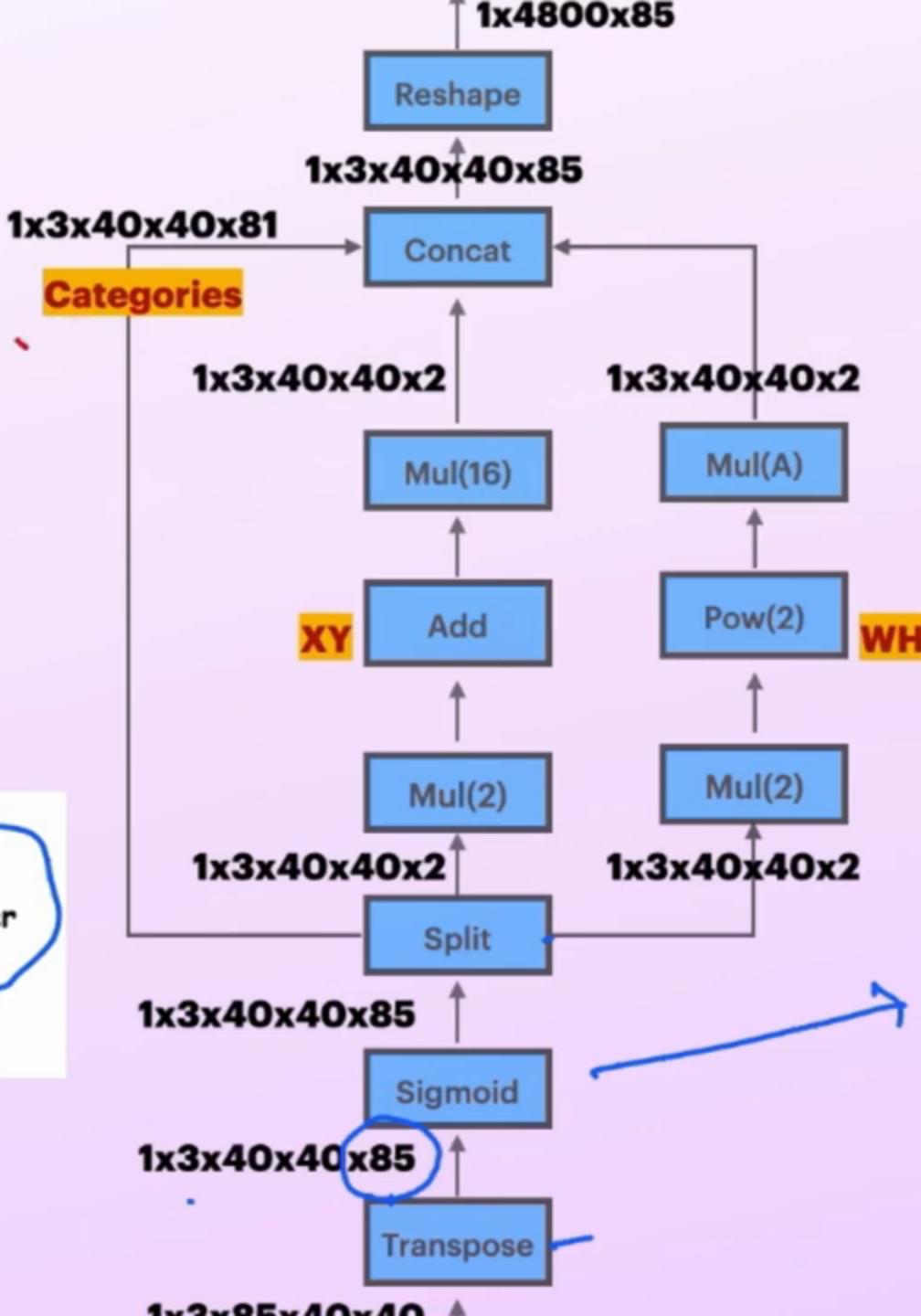




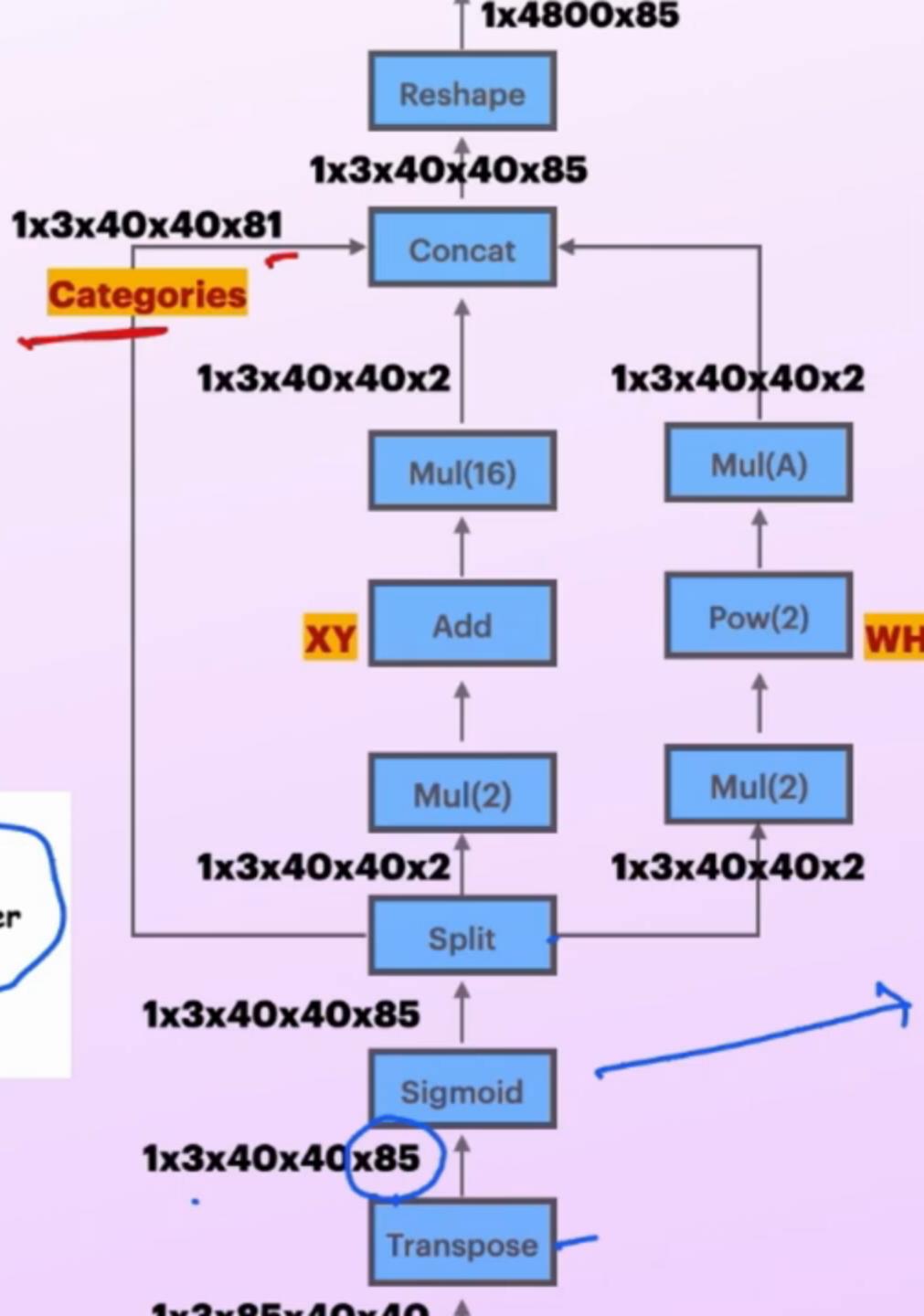
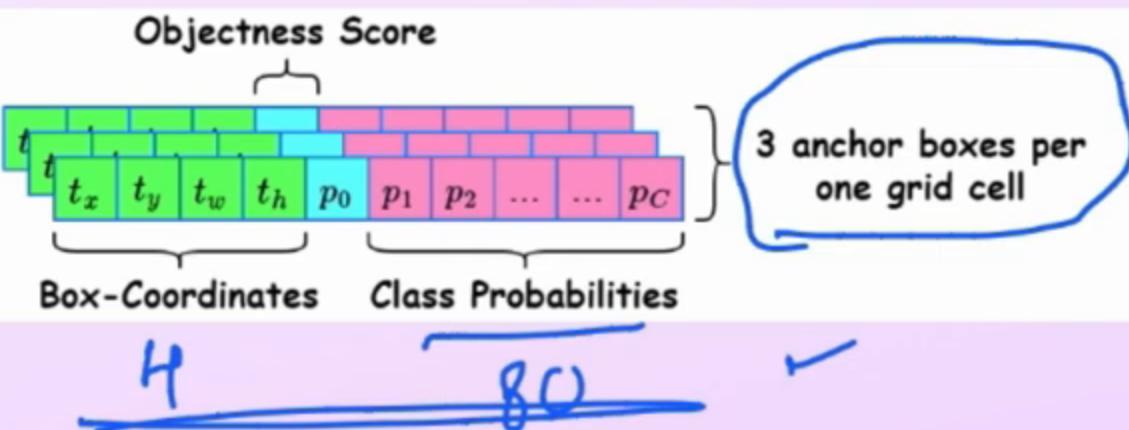
4 80

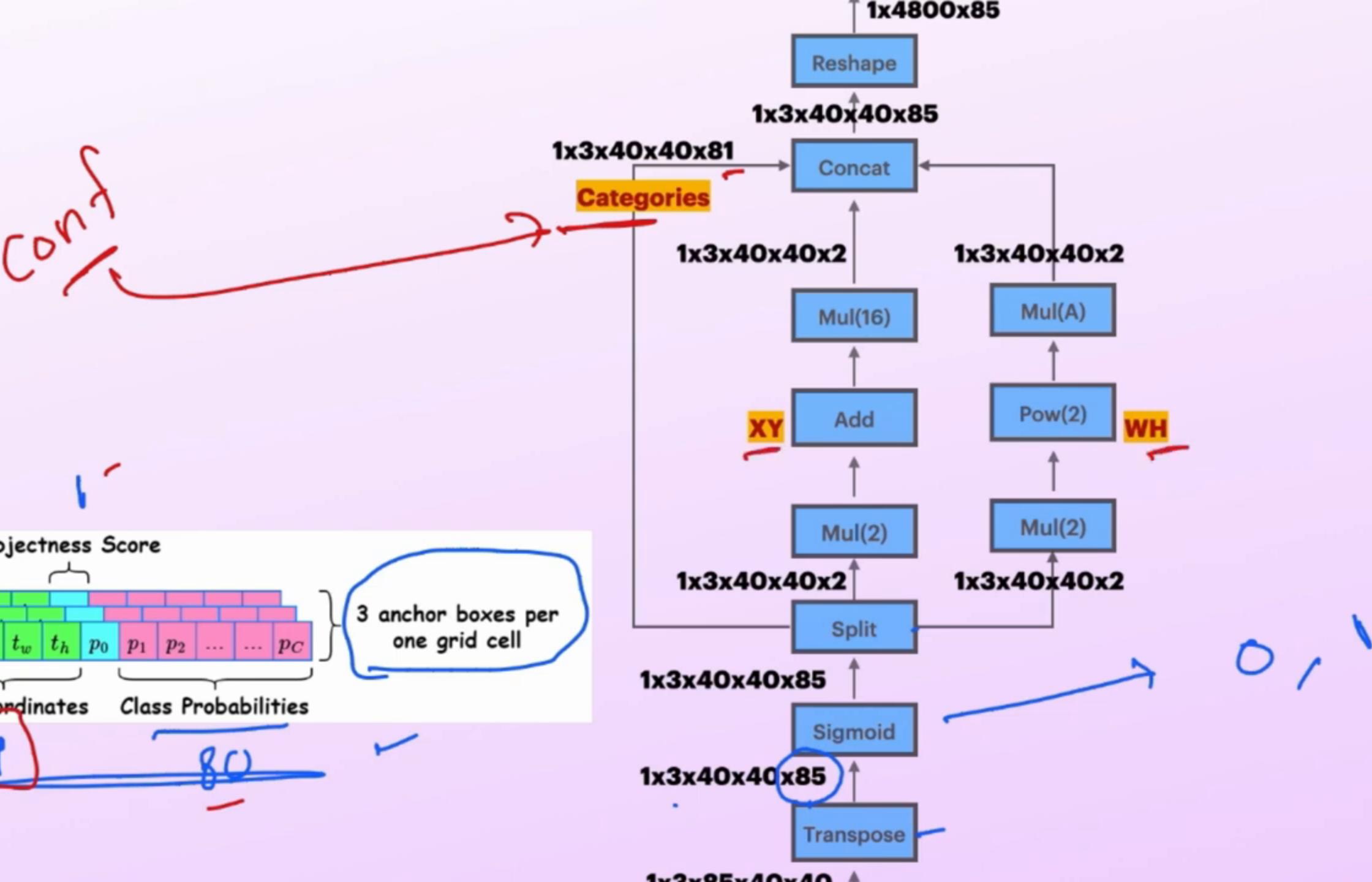


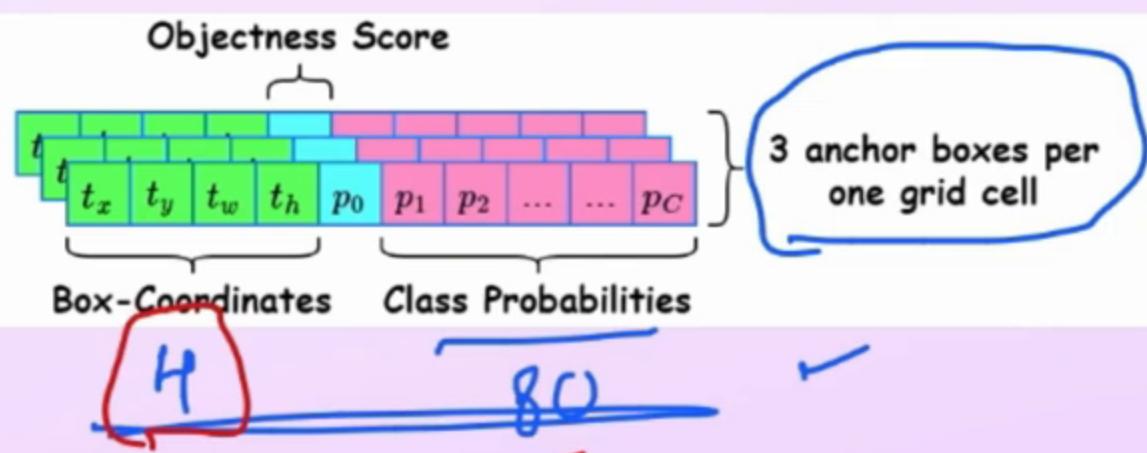
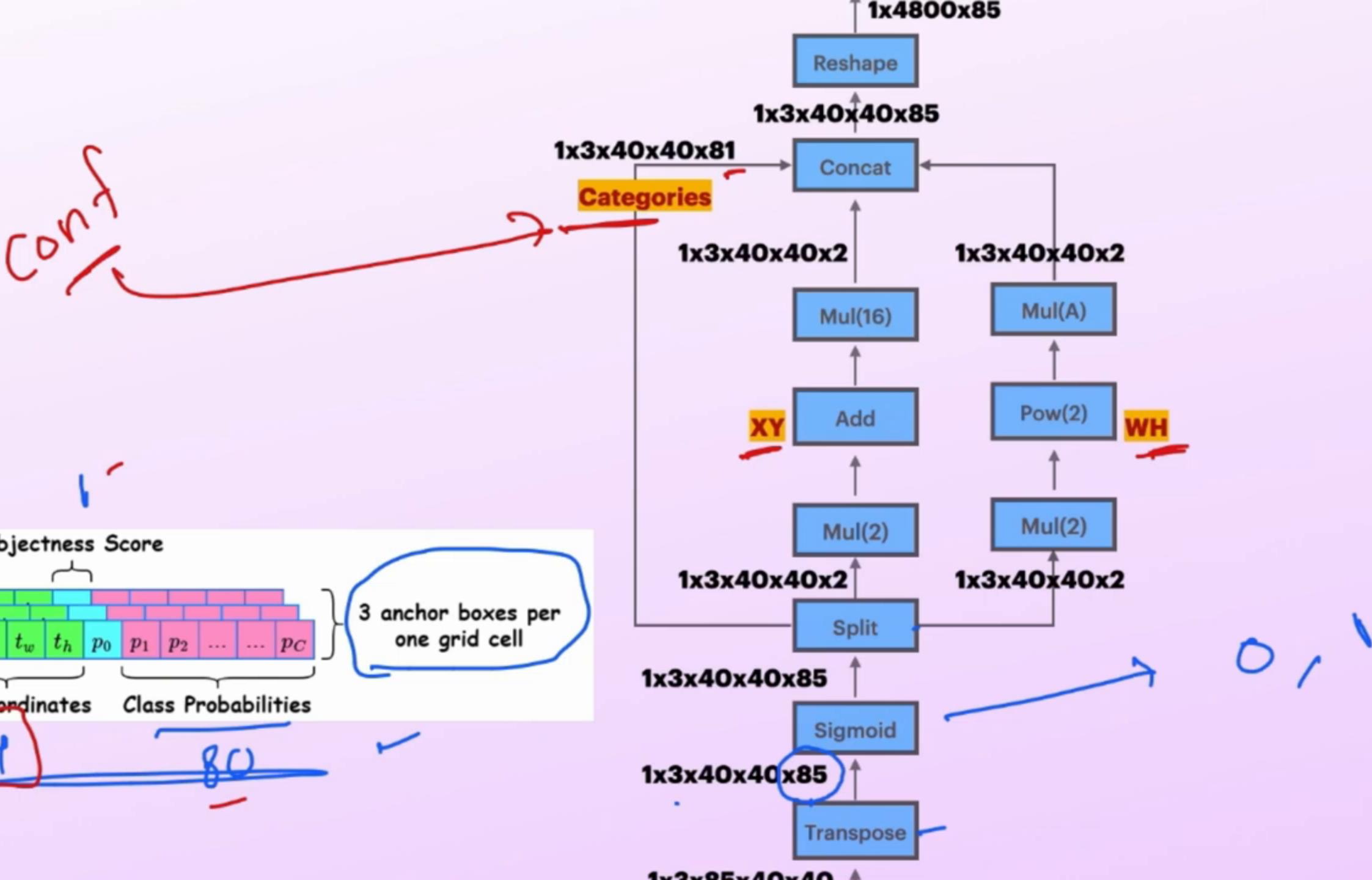


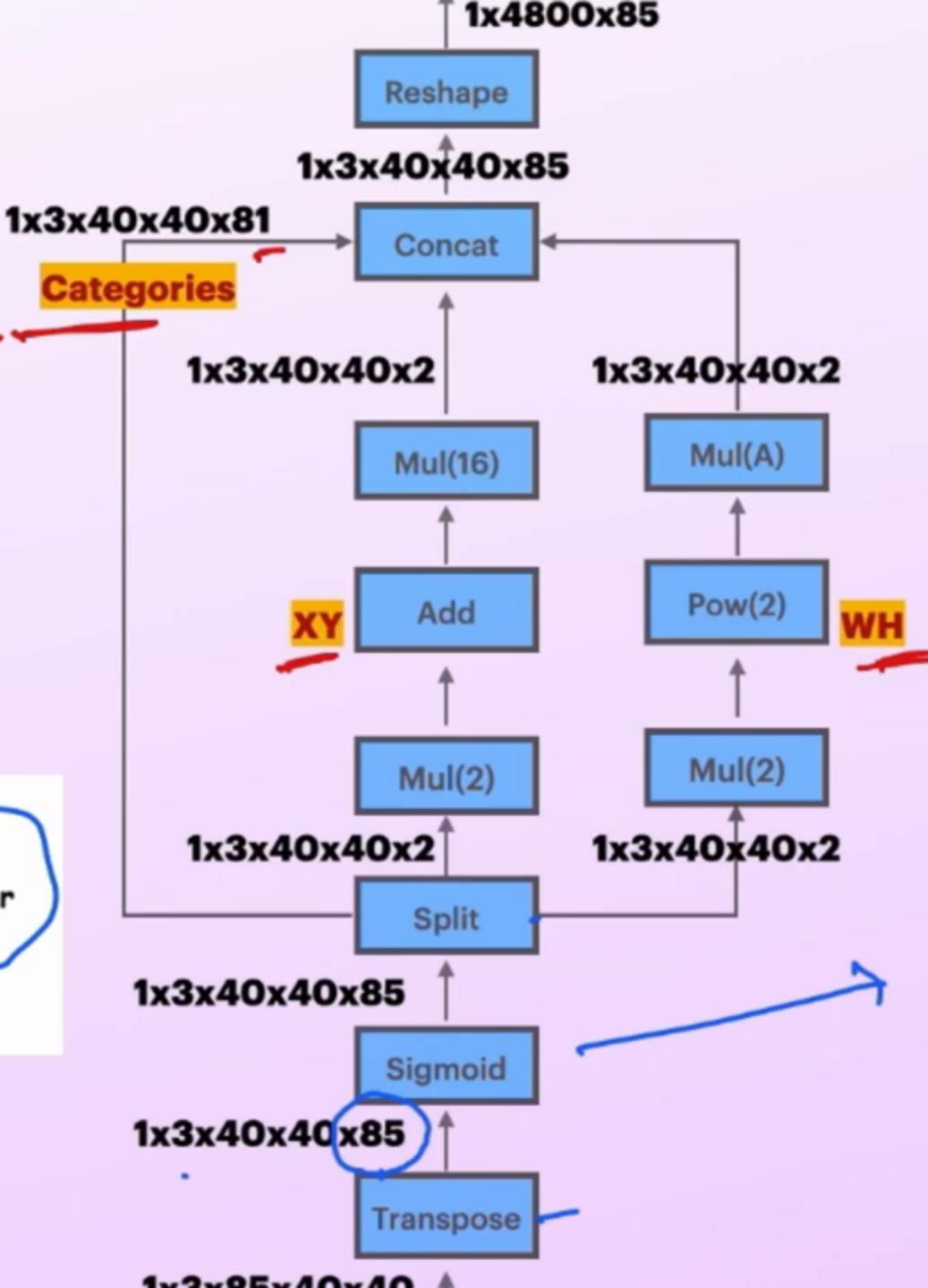
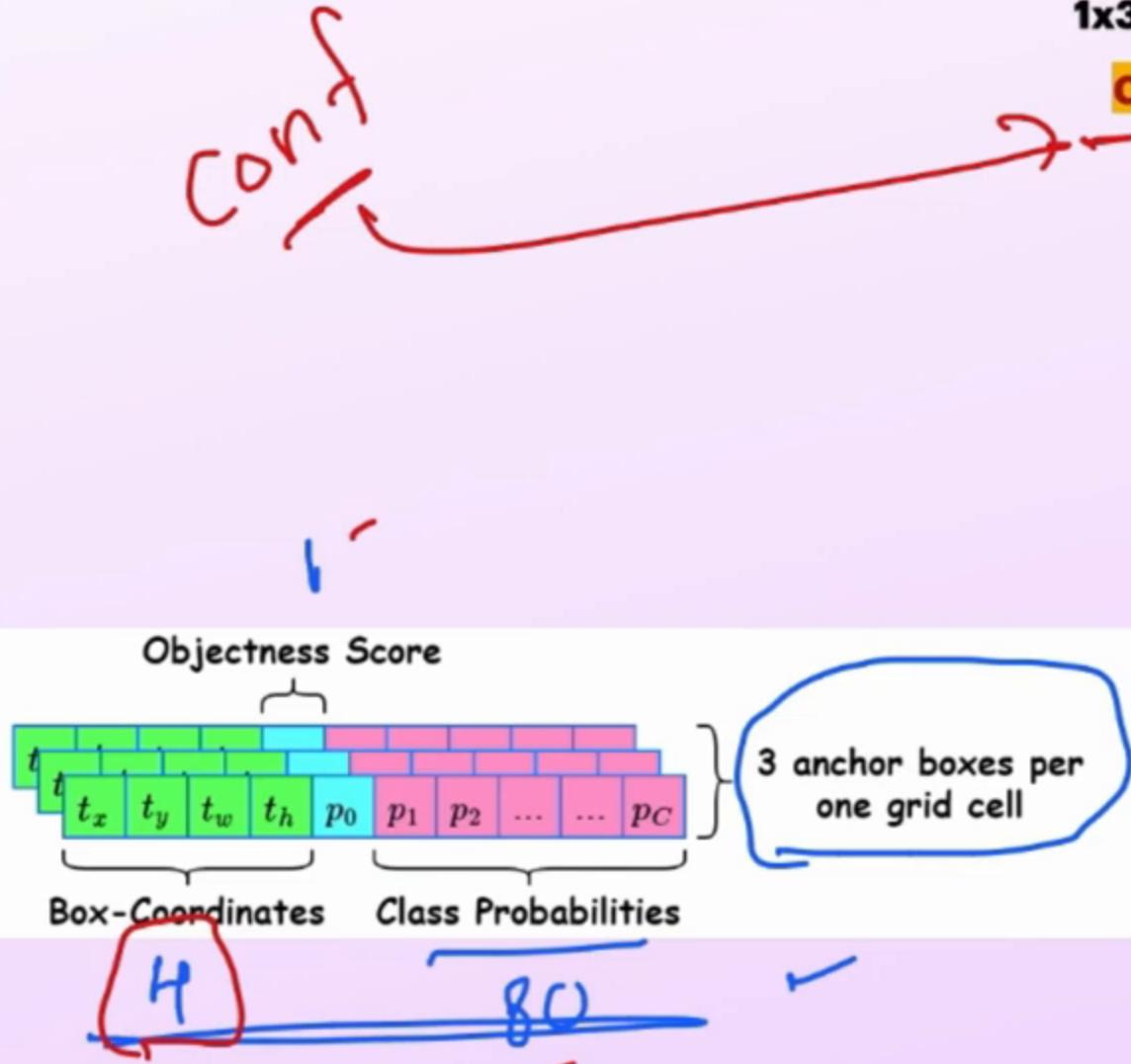


Cont

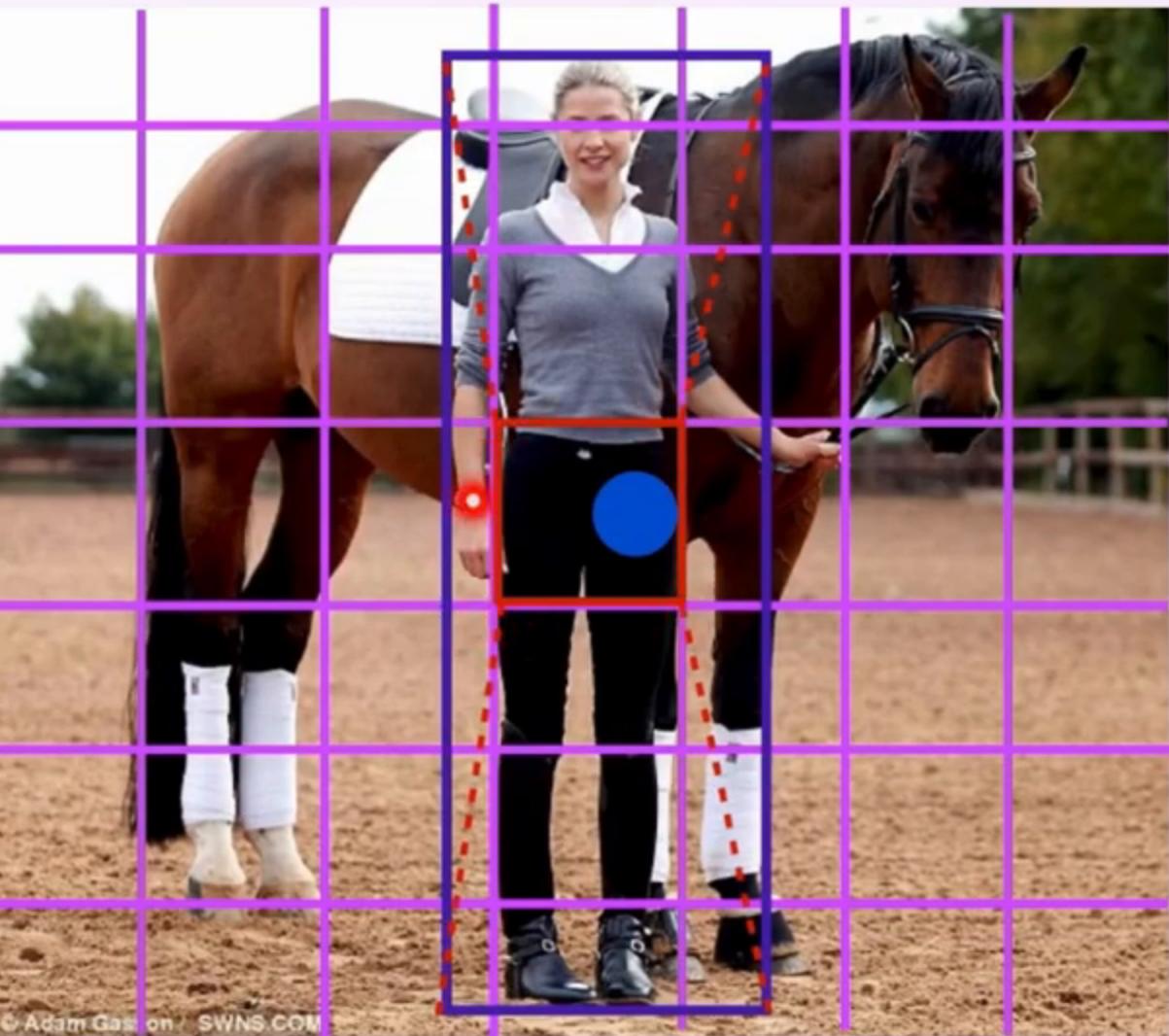
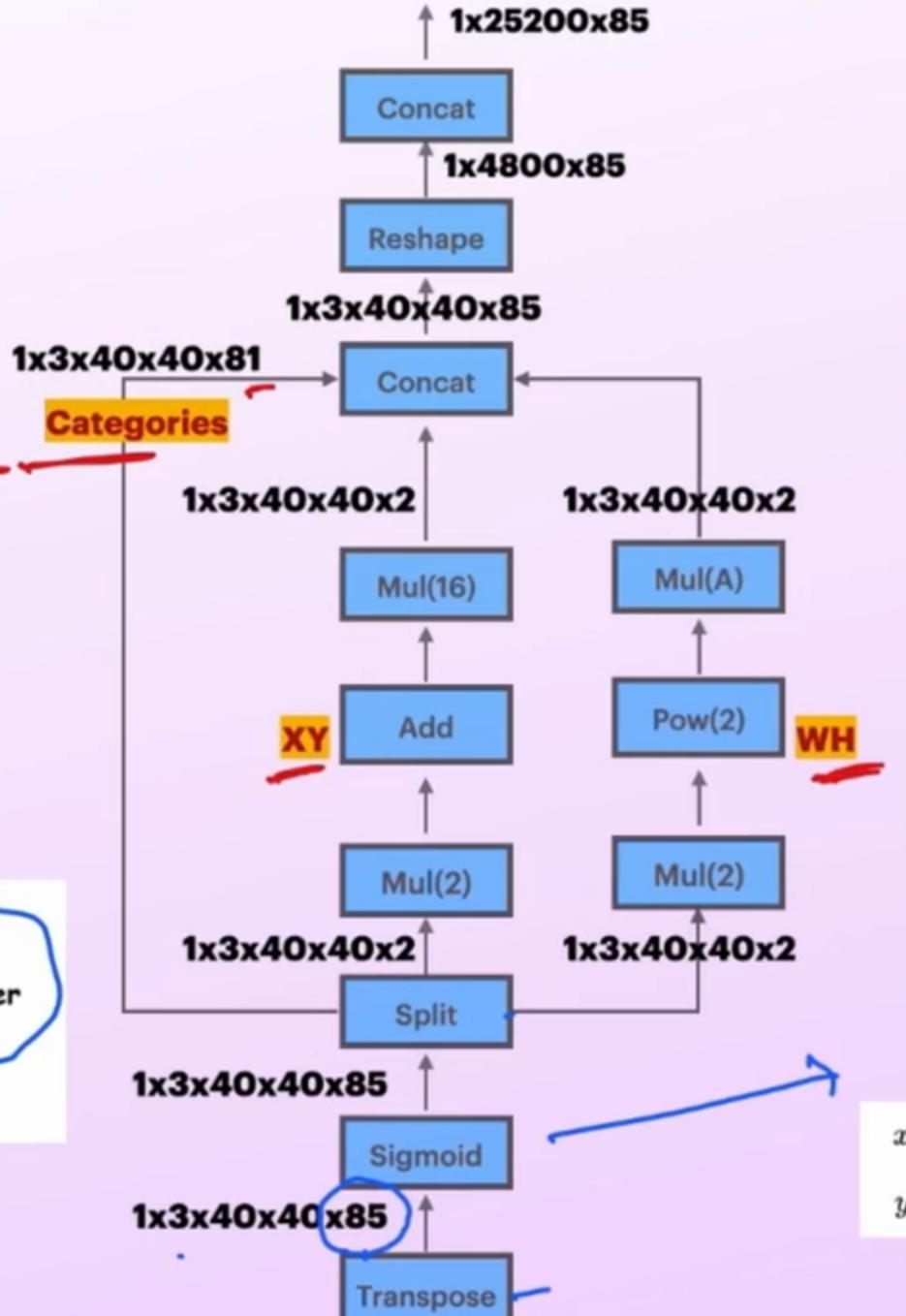








NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

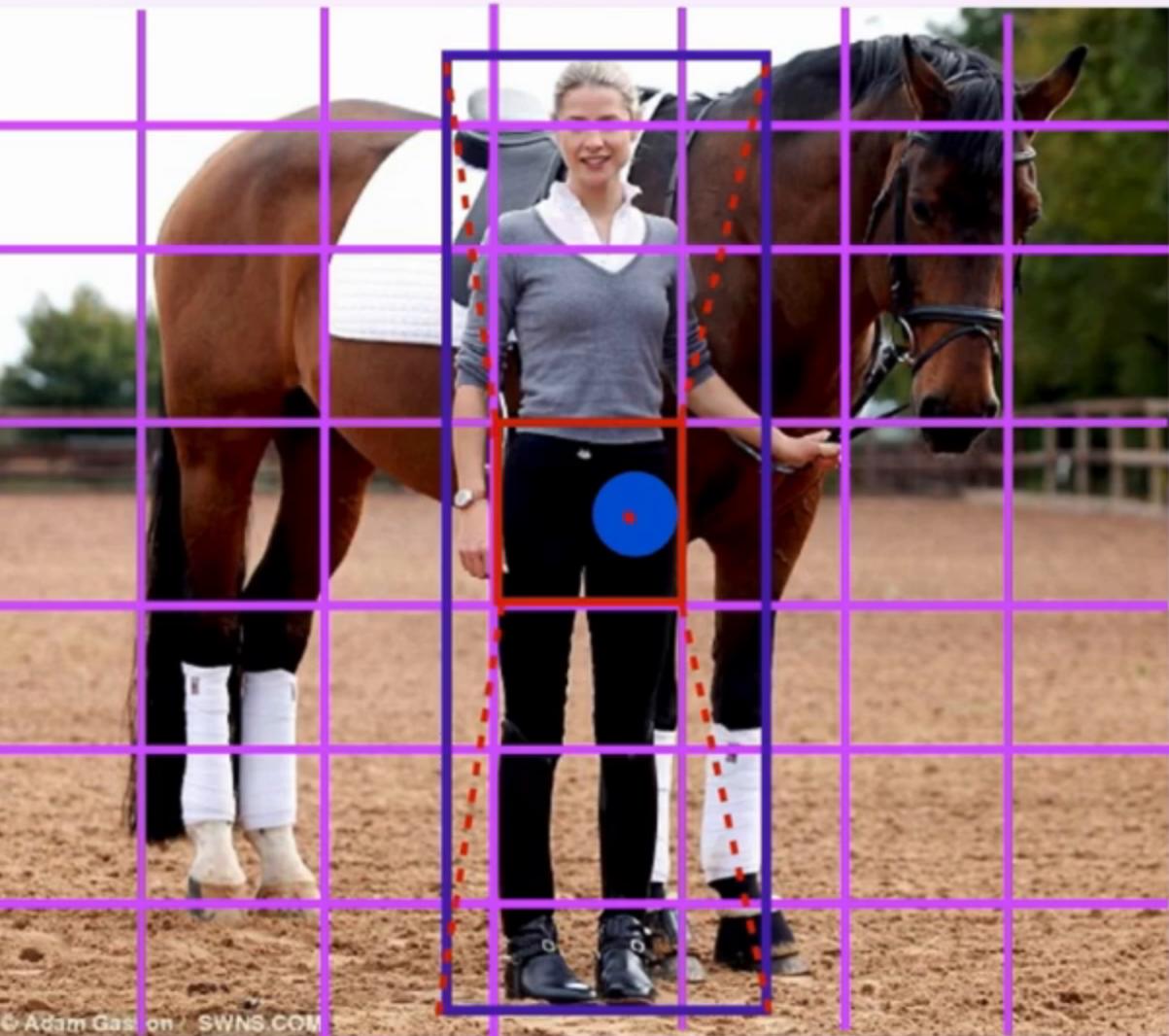
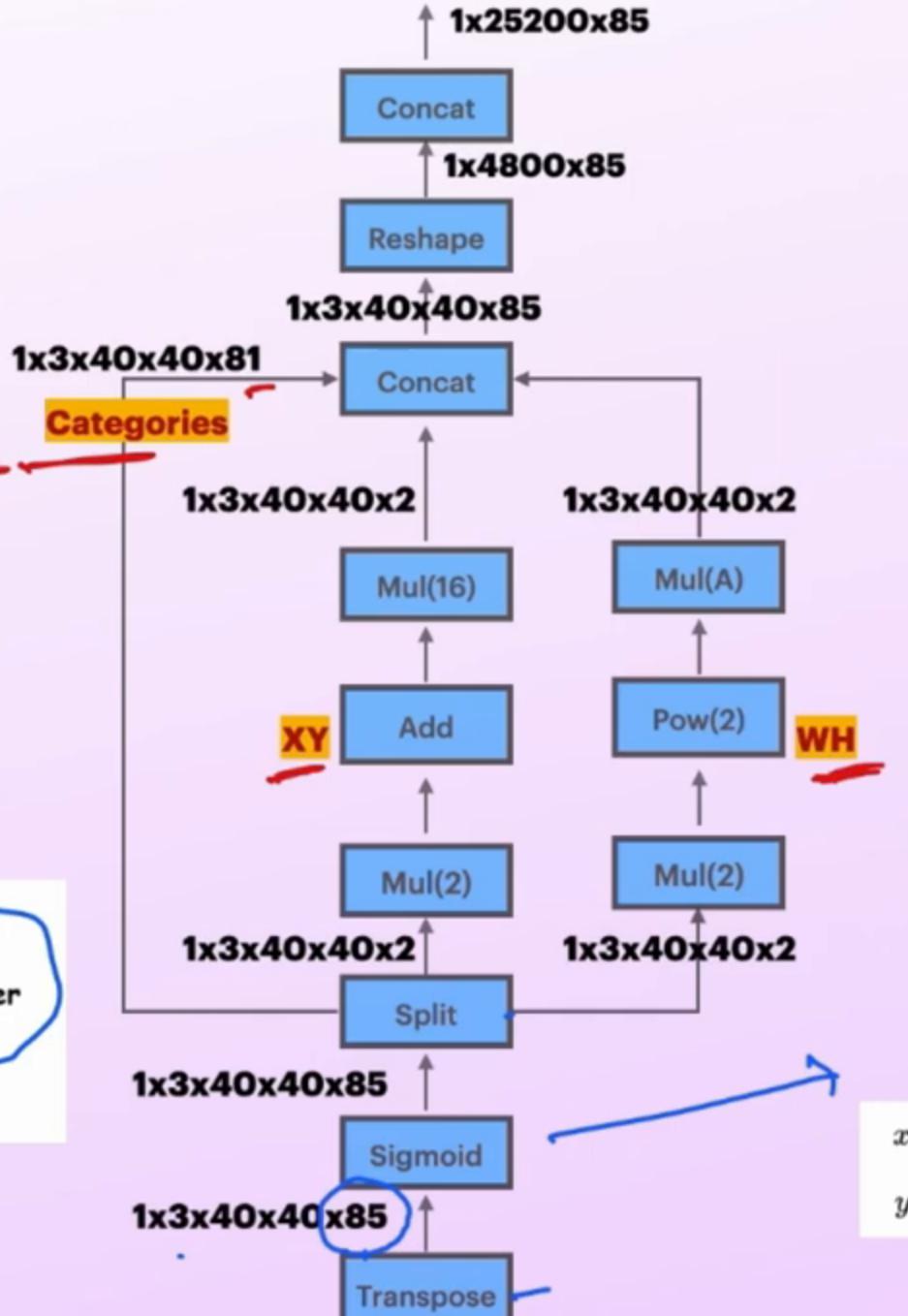
$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$\text{yy} = (\text{yy} + 2 \cdot \text{self.grid[1]} + \text{self.stride[1]}) \# yy$

NMS & Postprocessing



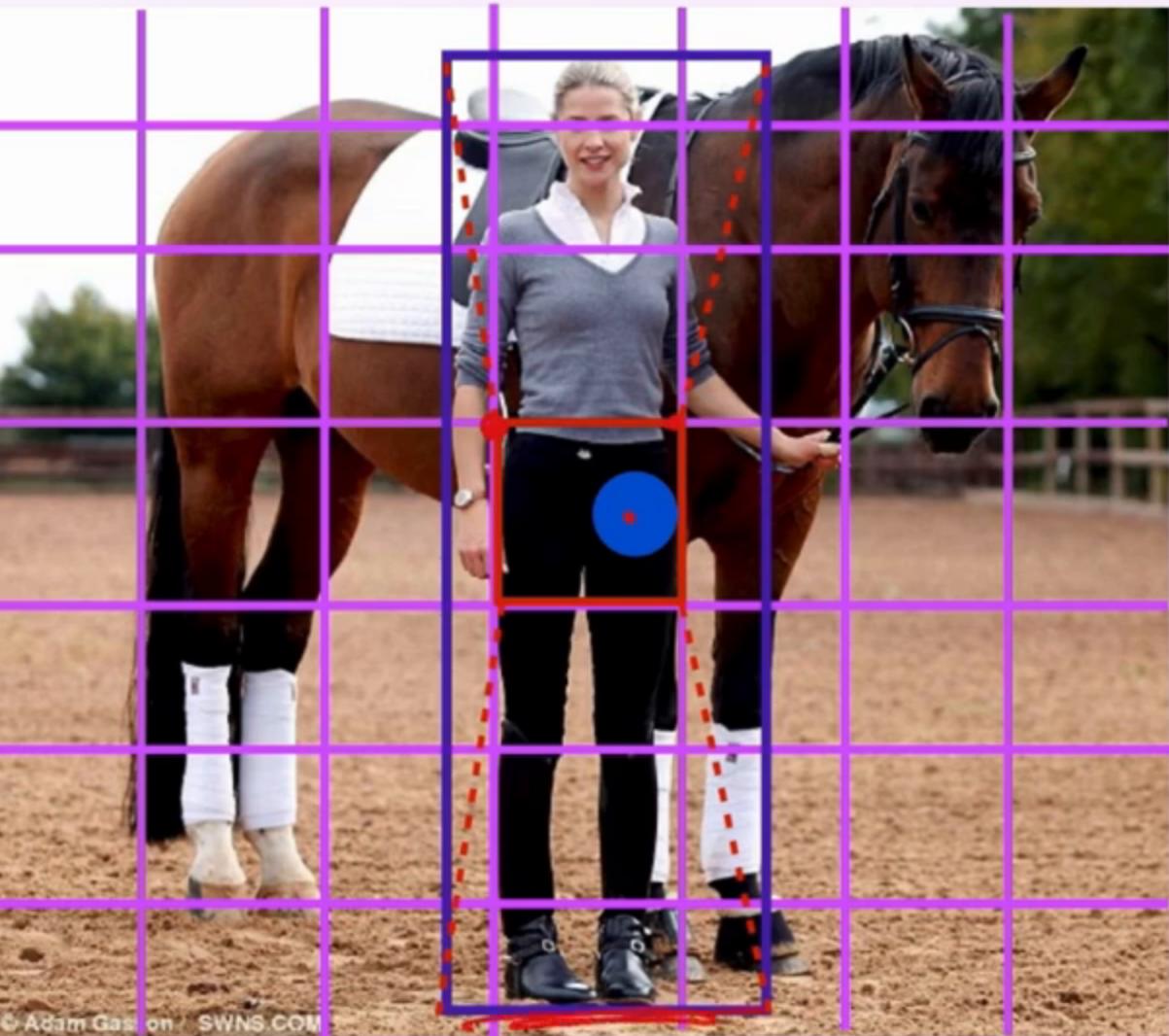
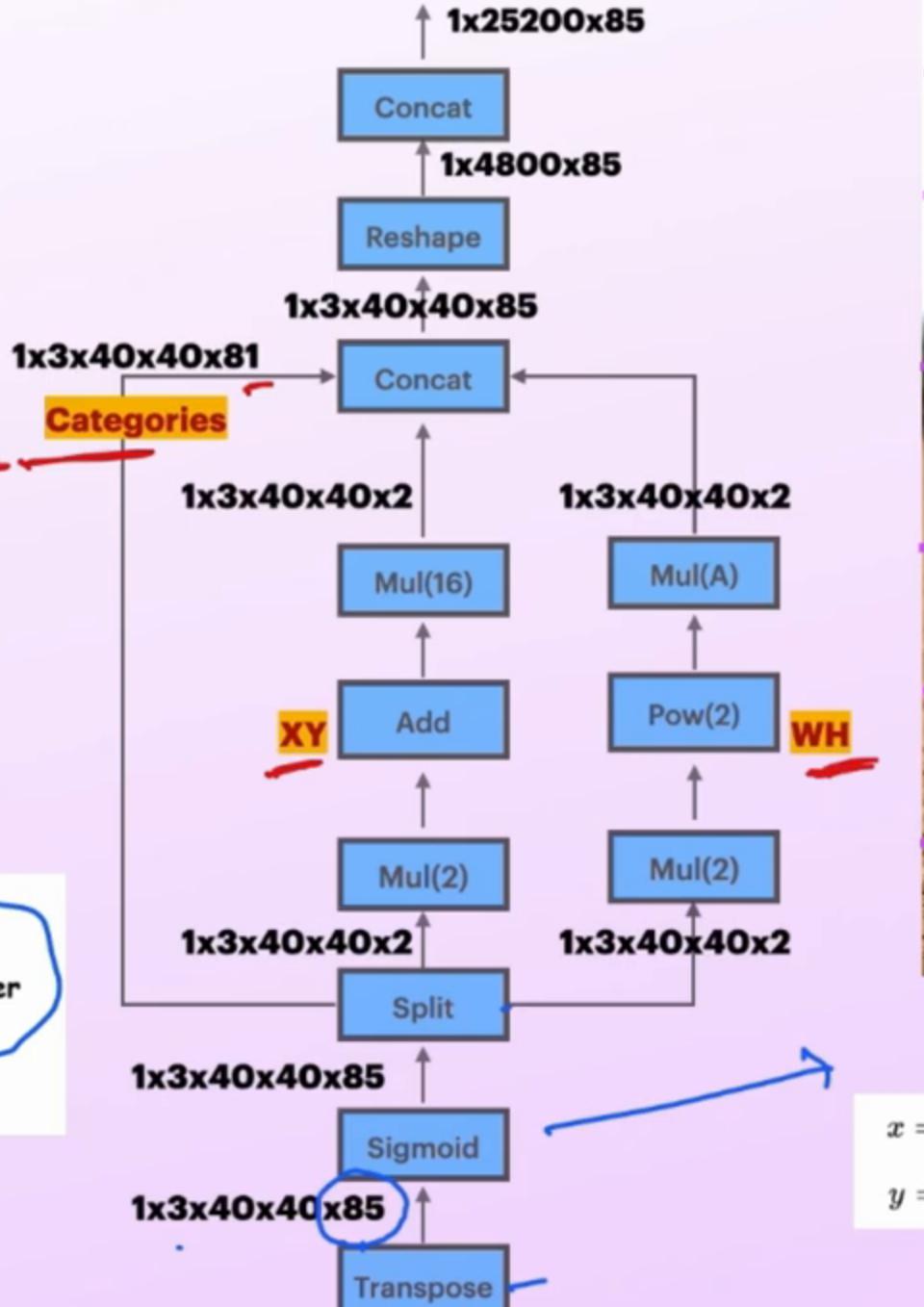
$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

NMS & Postprocessing



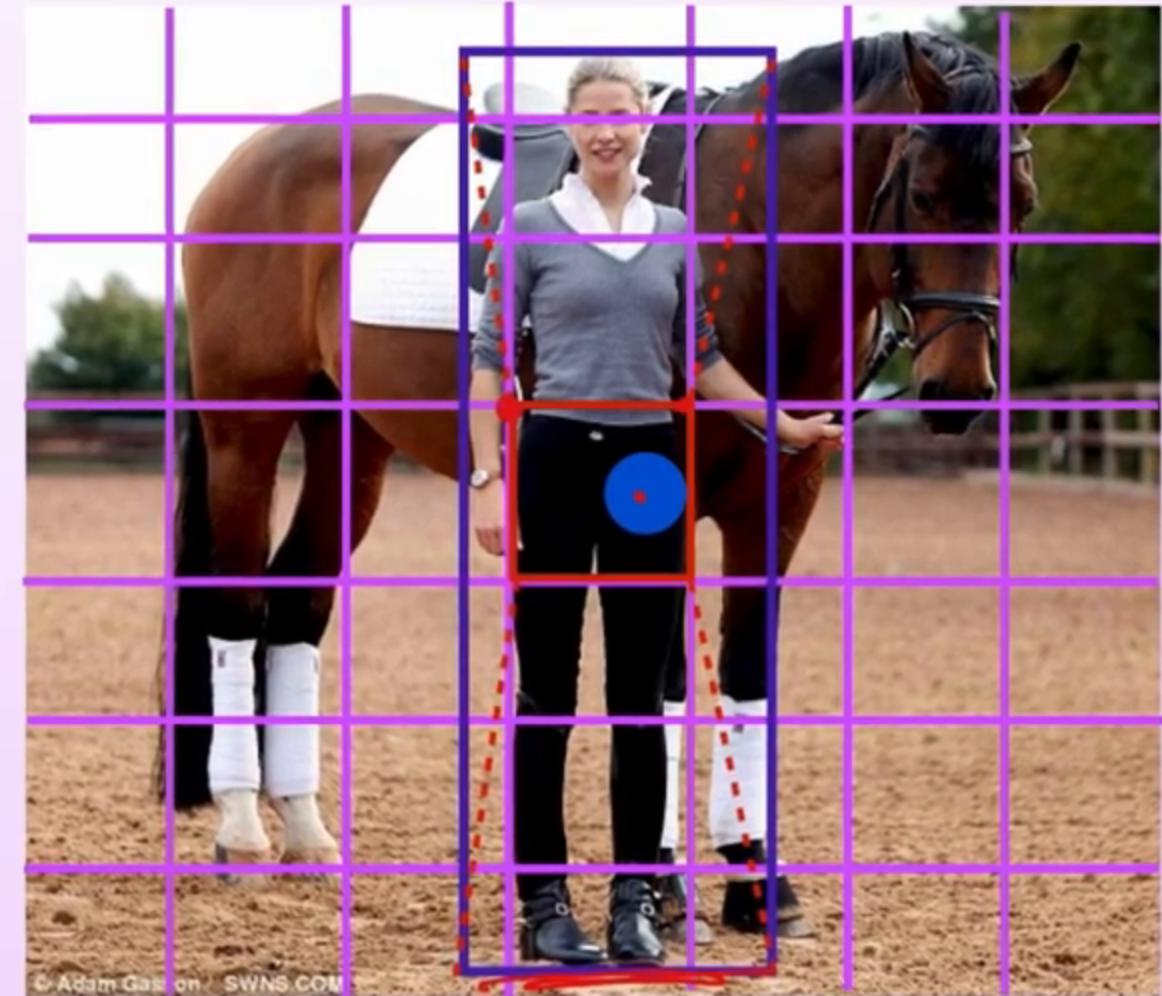
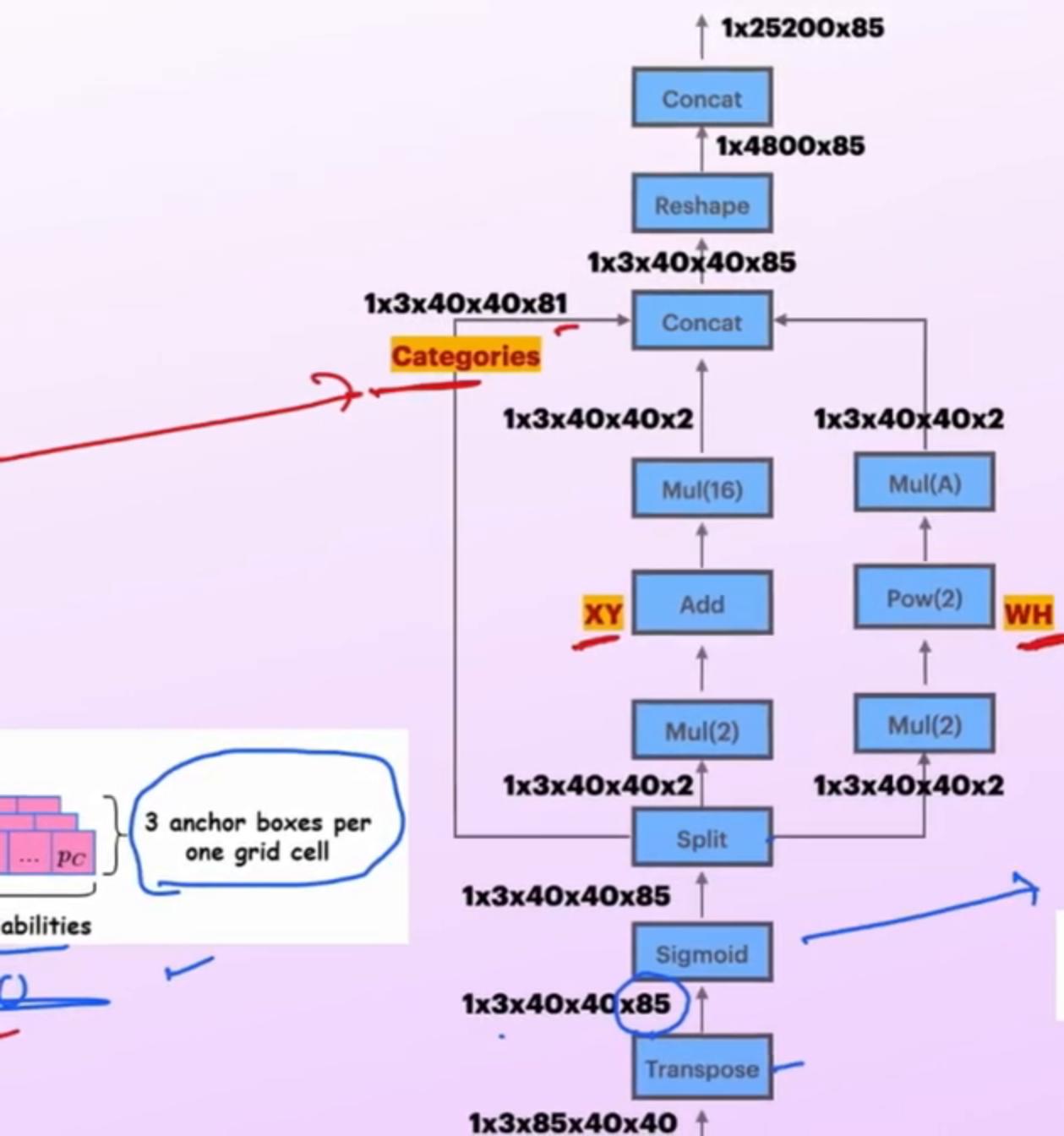
$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

NMS & Postprocessing



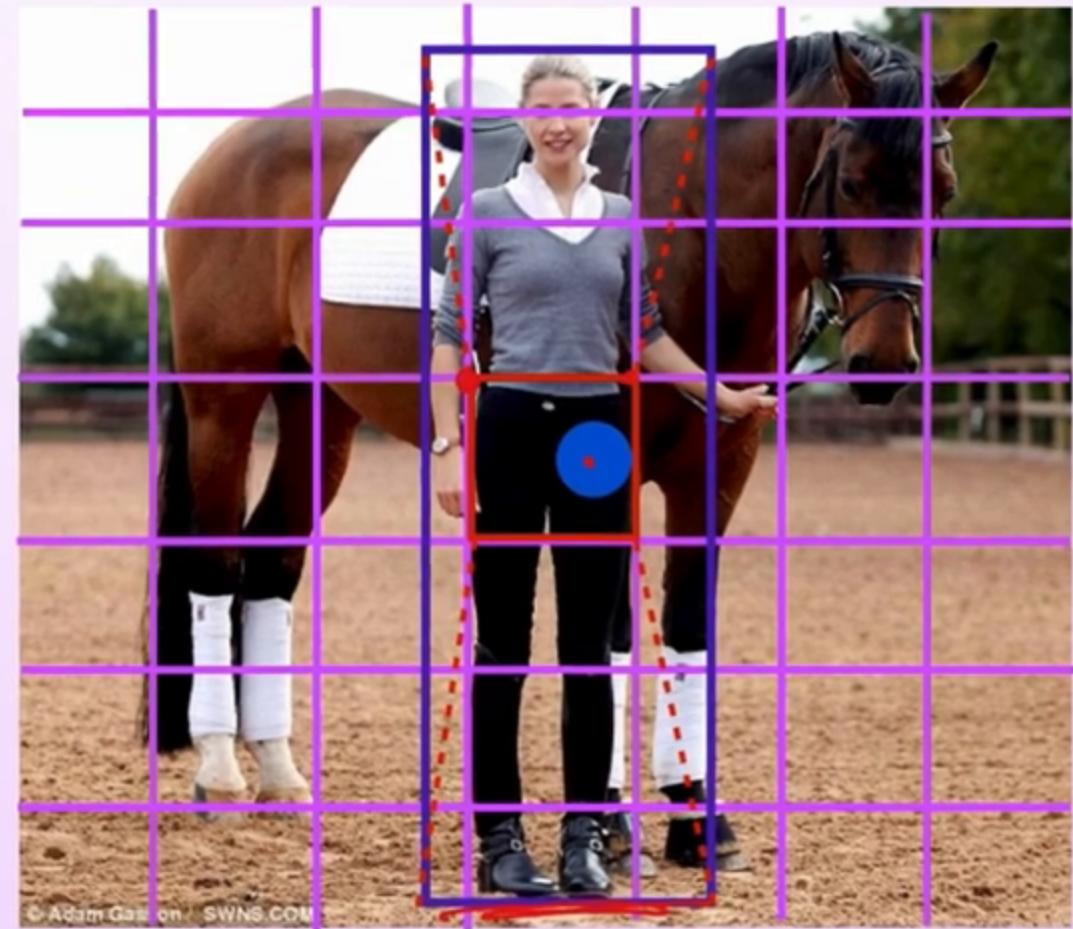
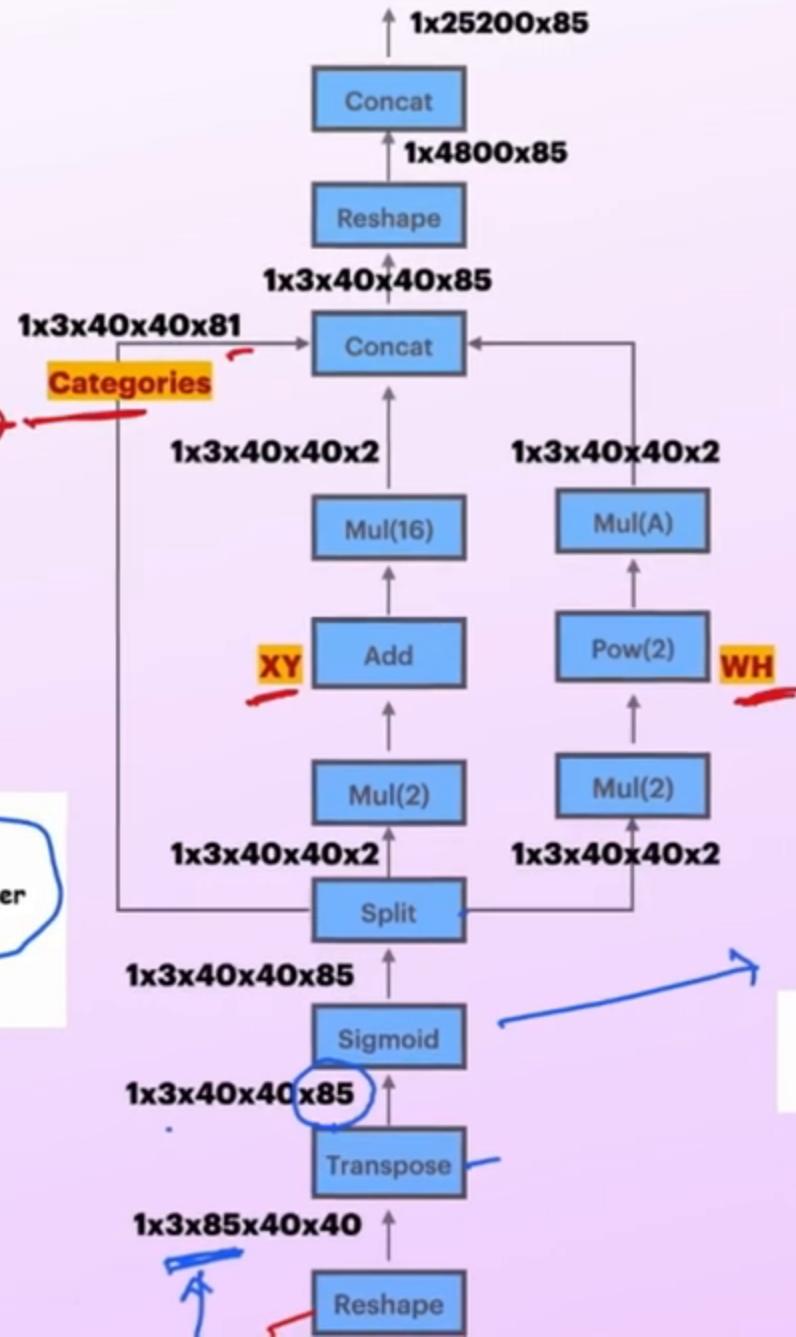
$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

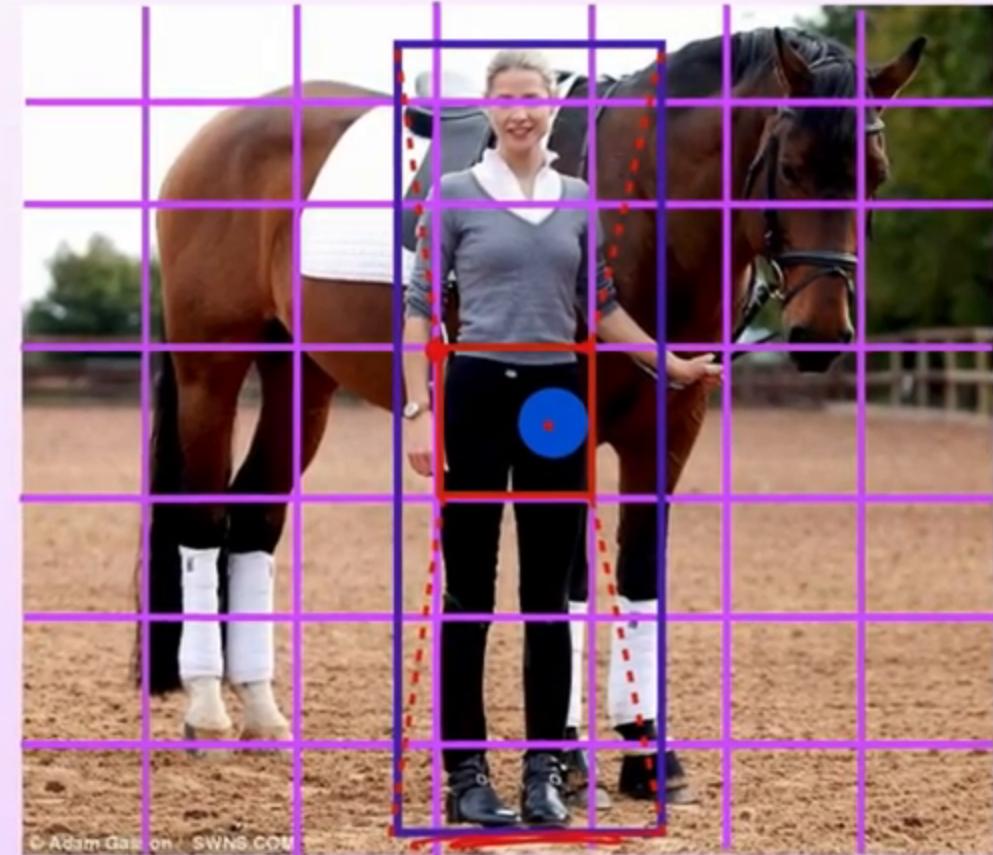
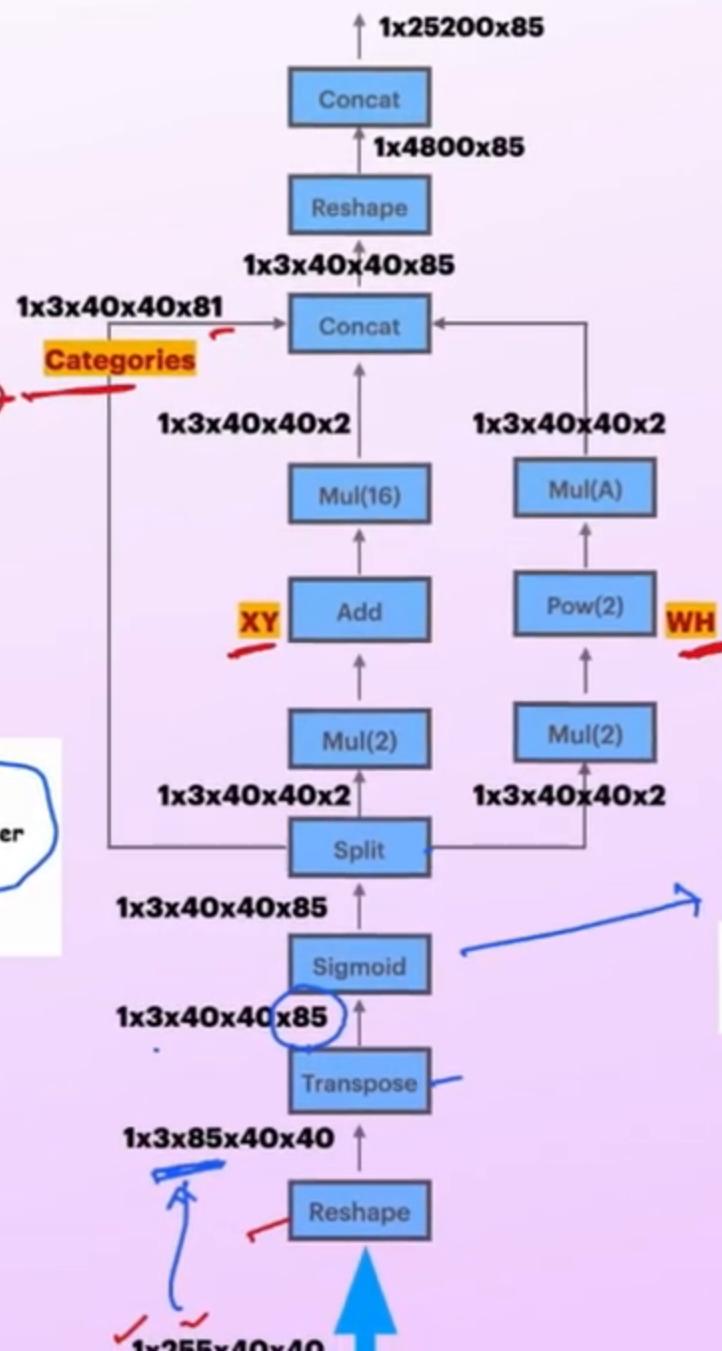
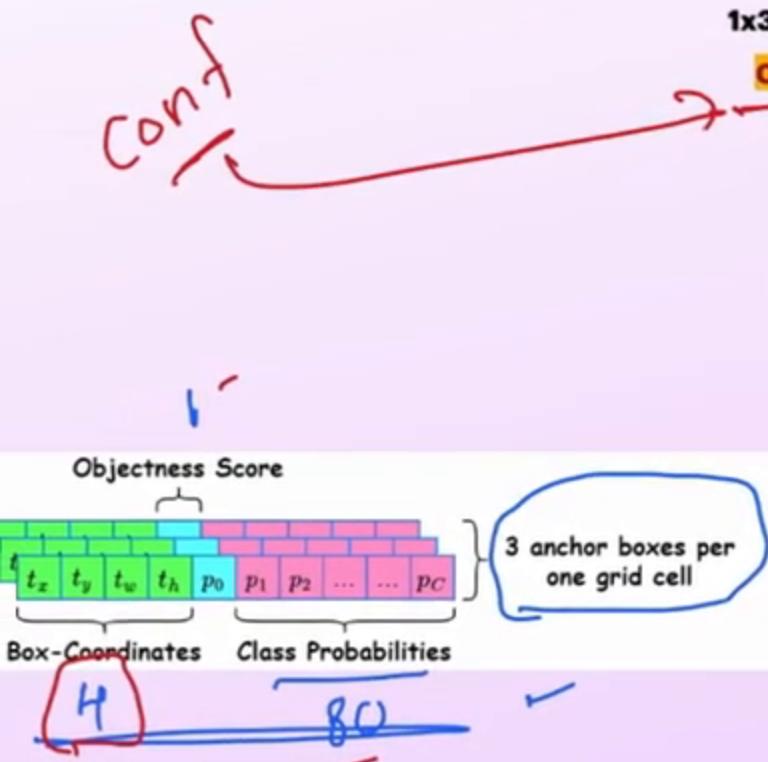
$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

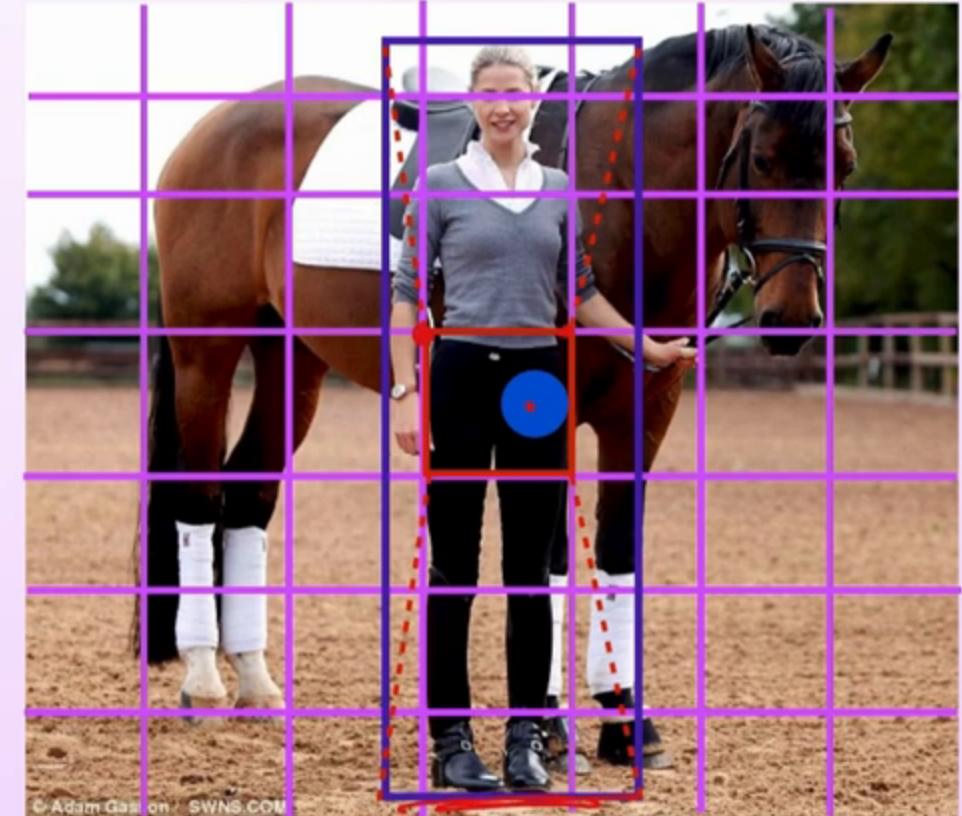
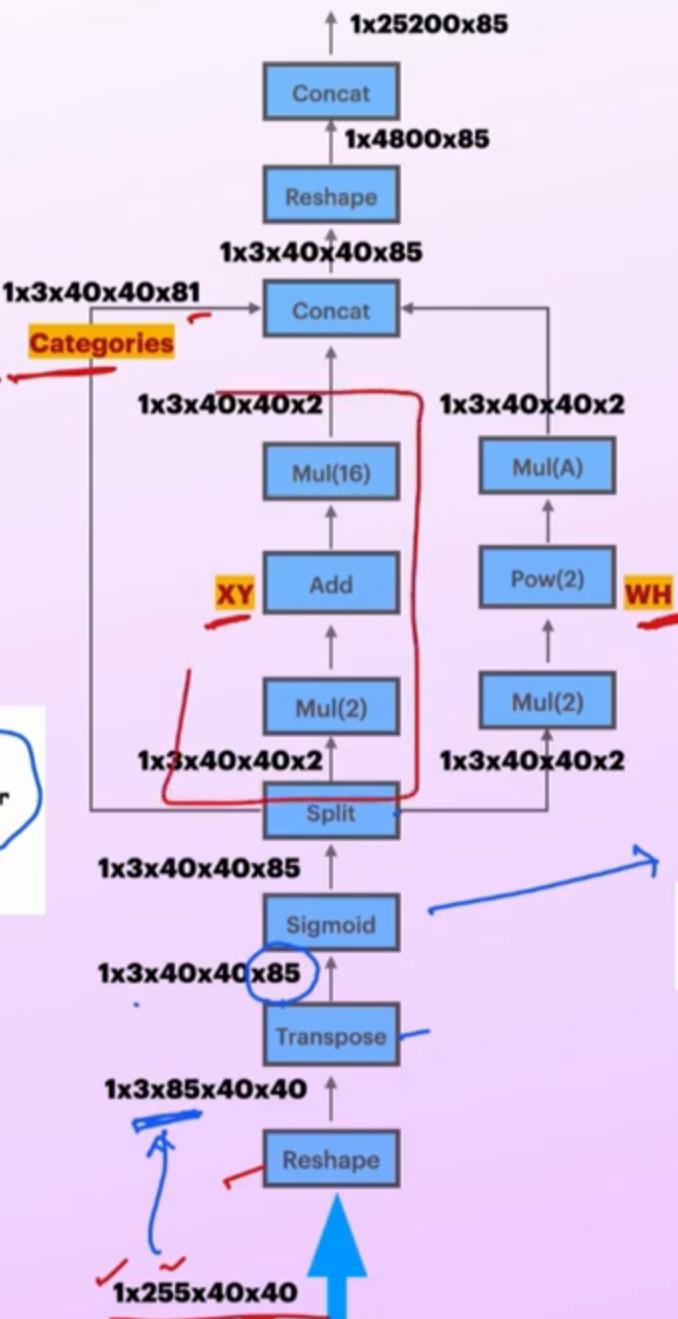
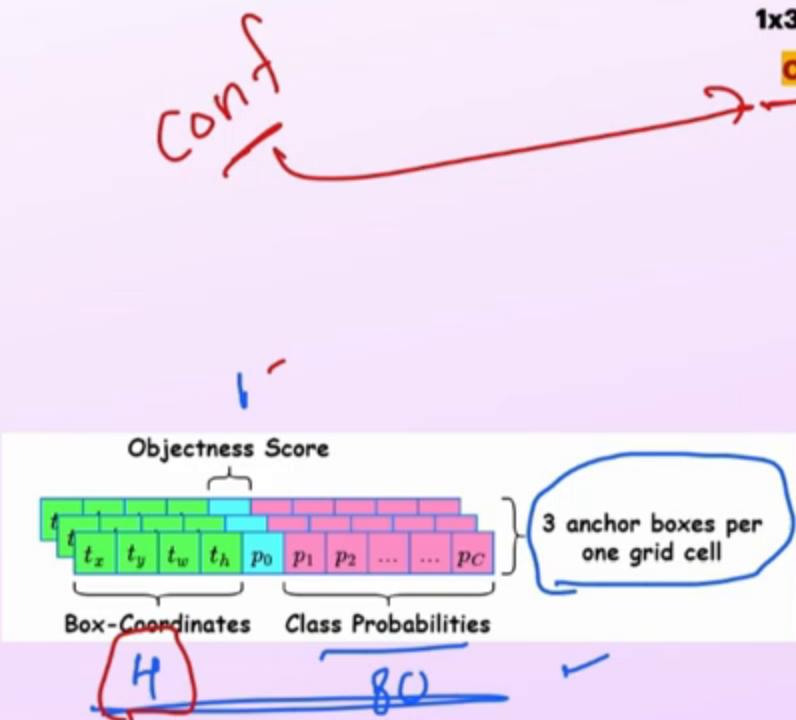
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

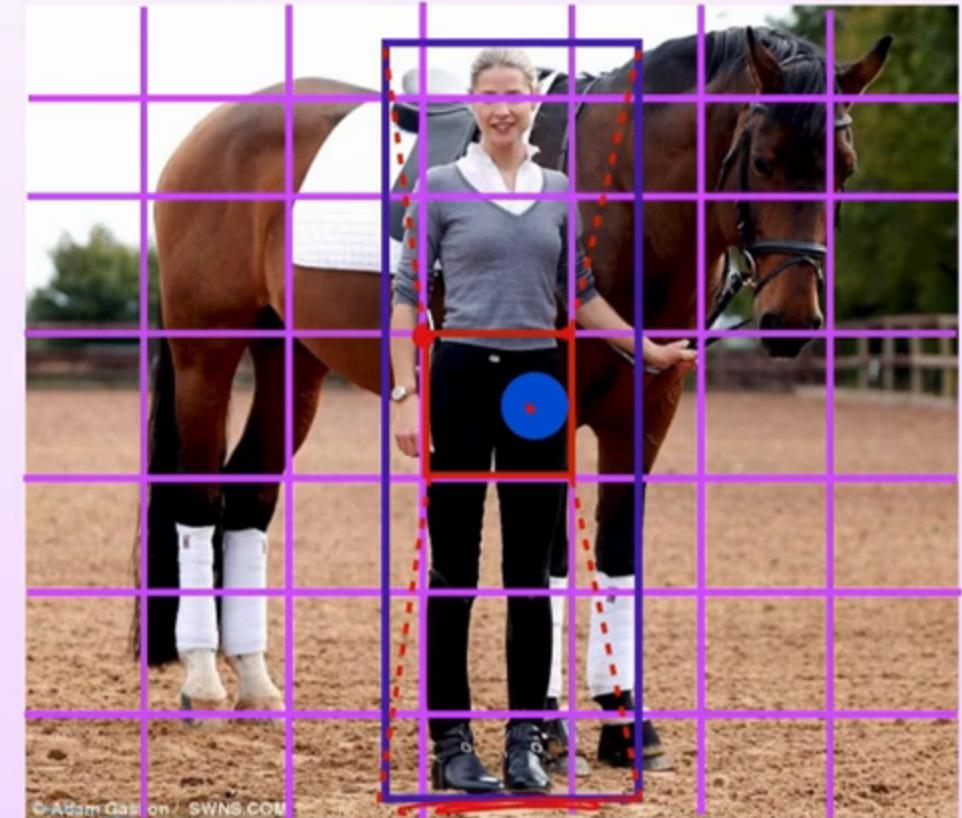
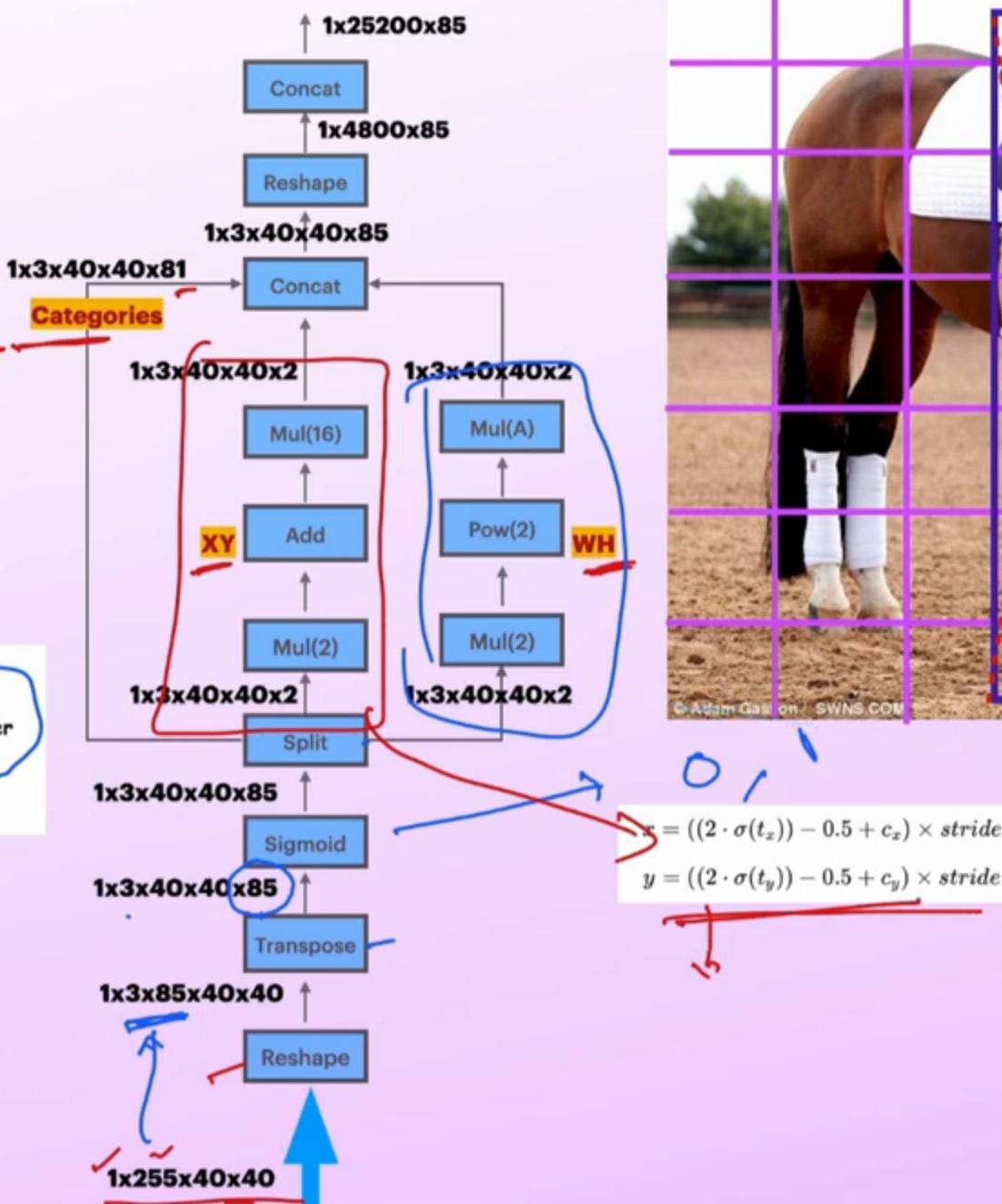
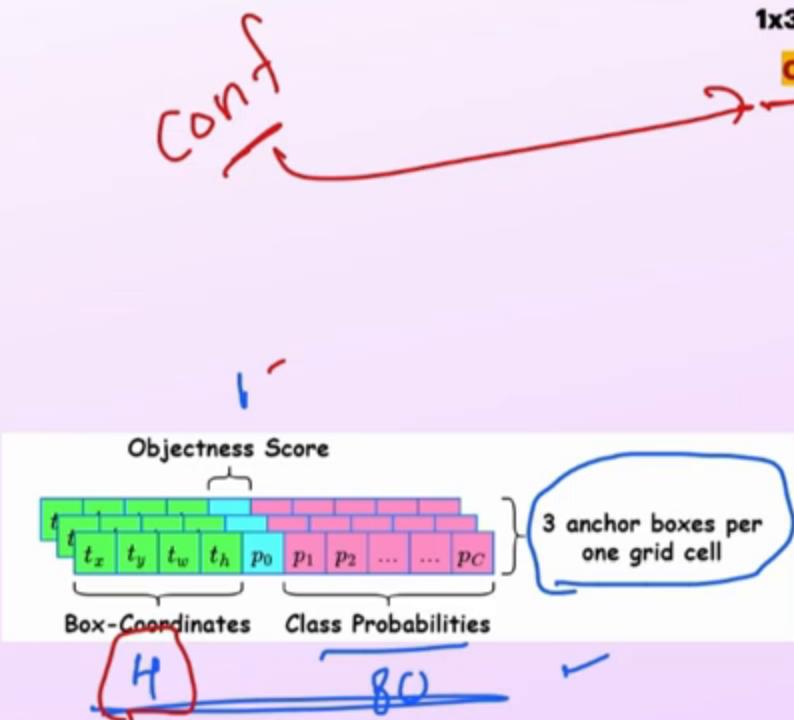
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

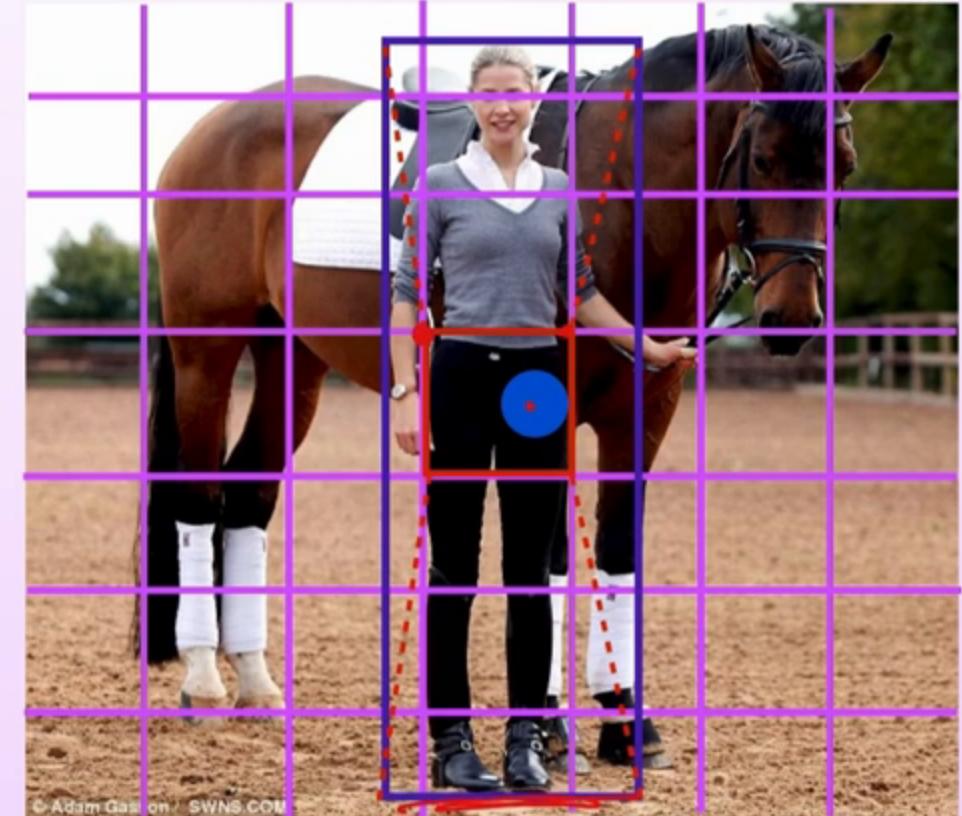
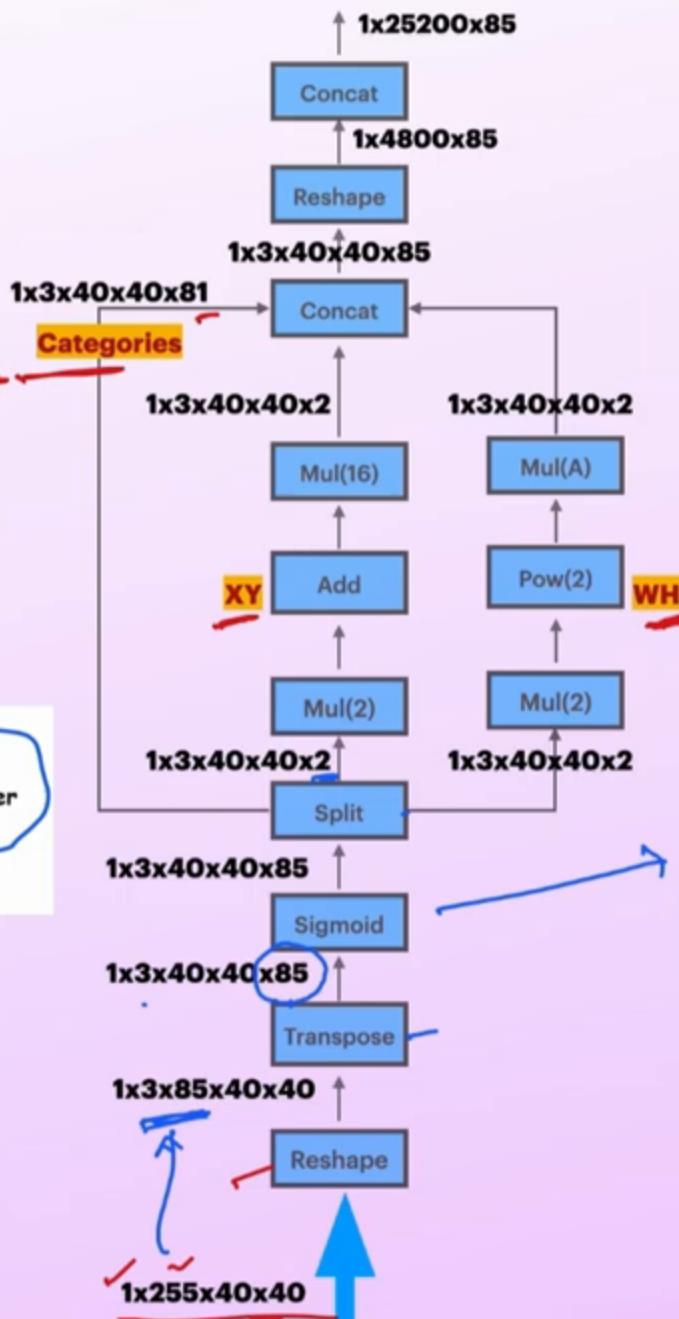
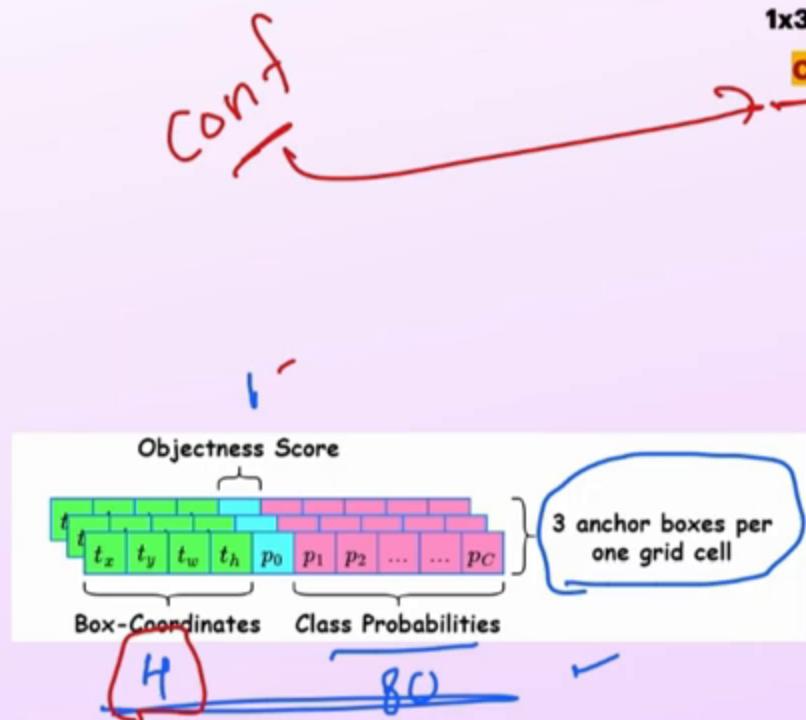
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



Head

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

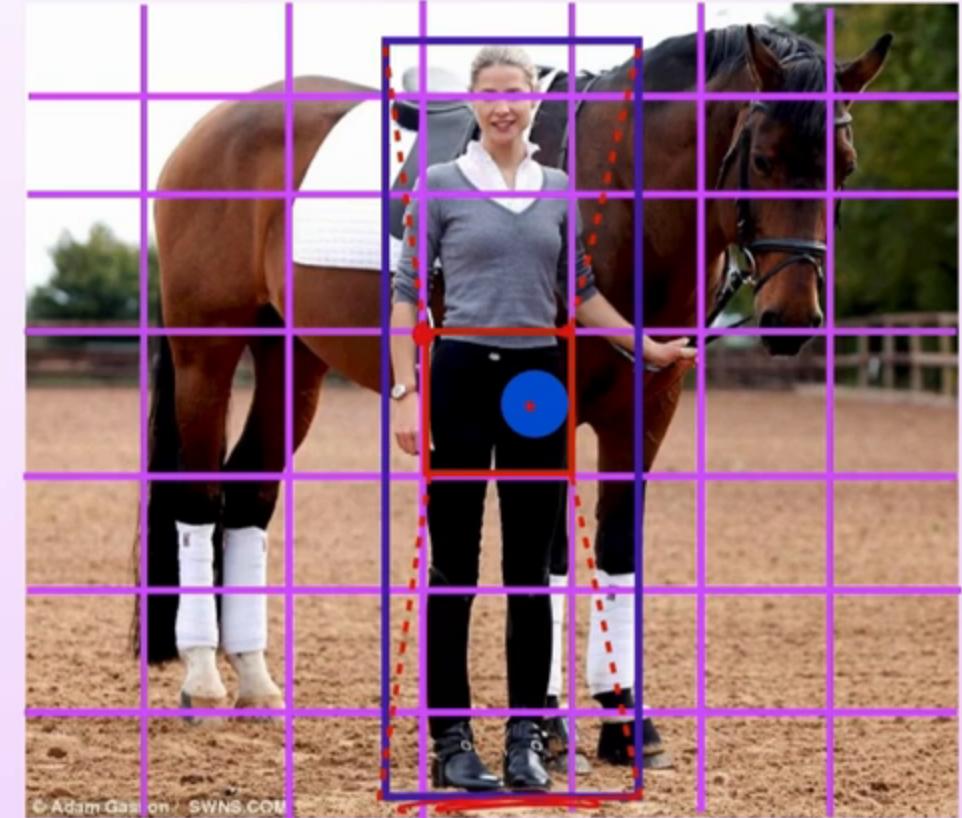
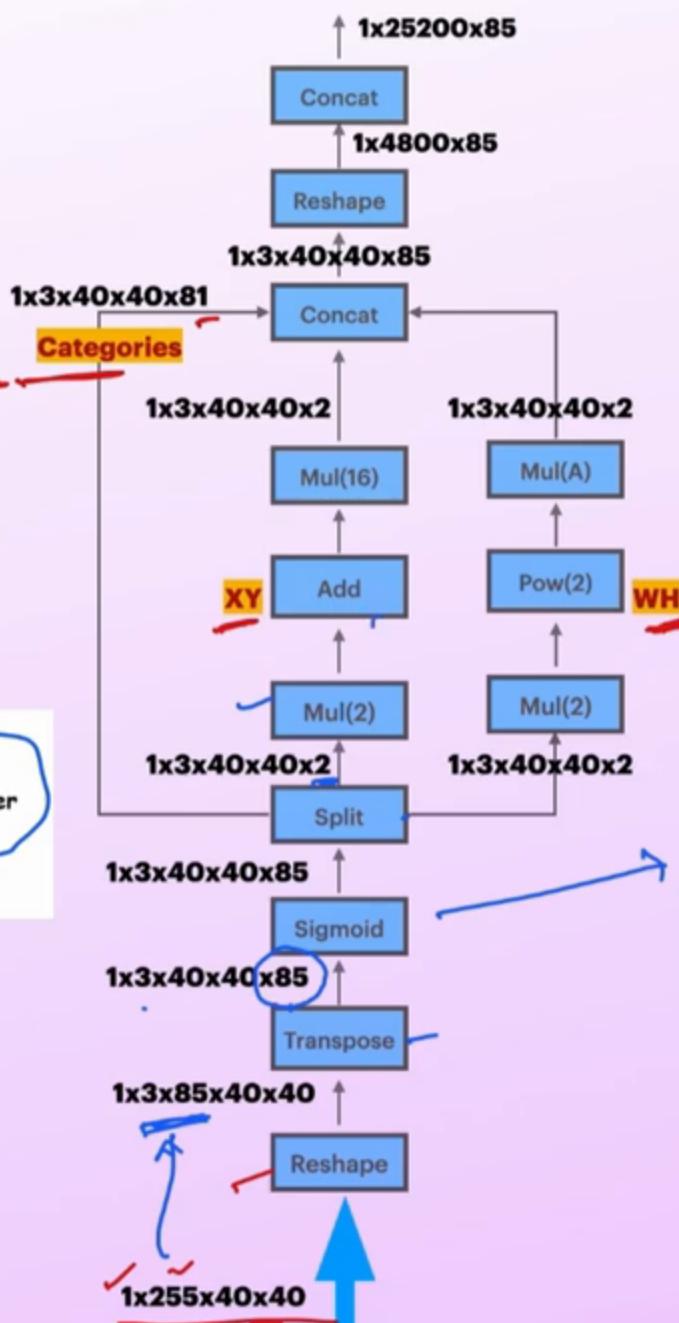
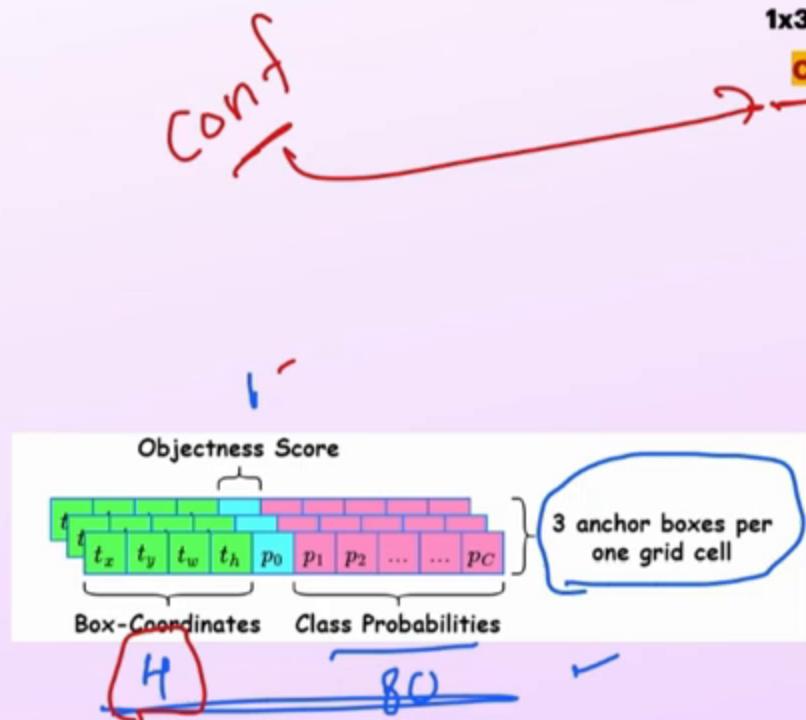
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CROP

$$\sigma(k) \sigma(t_y)$$

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



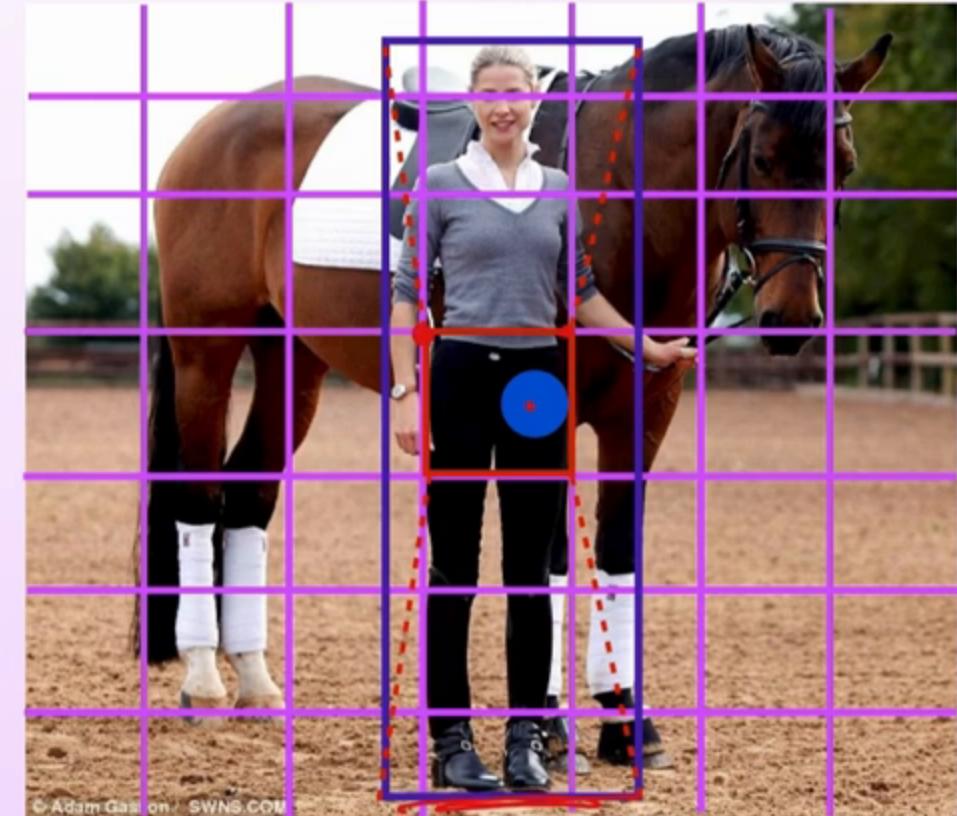
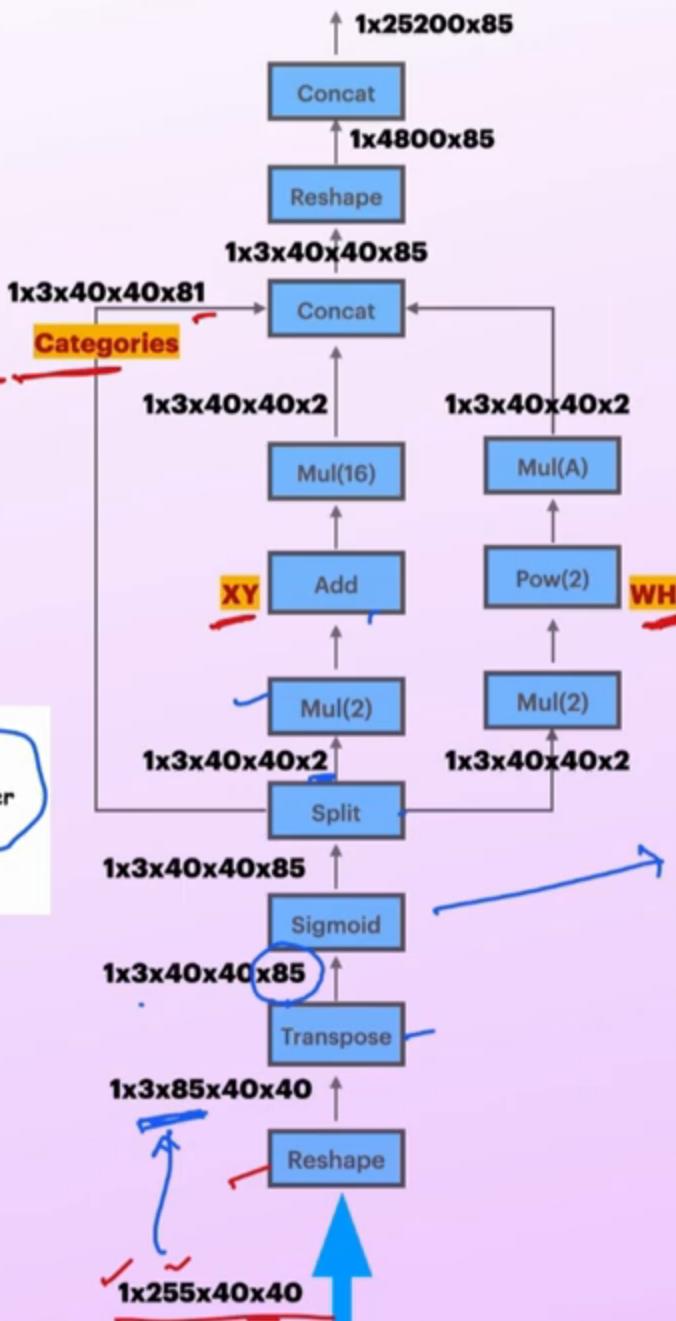
$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times stride$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$\sigma(k, \ell_y)$$

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

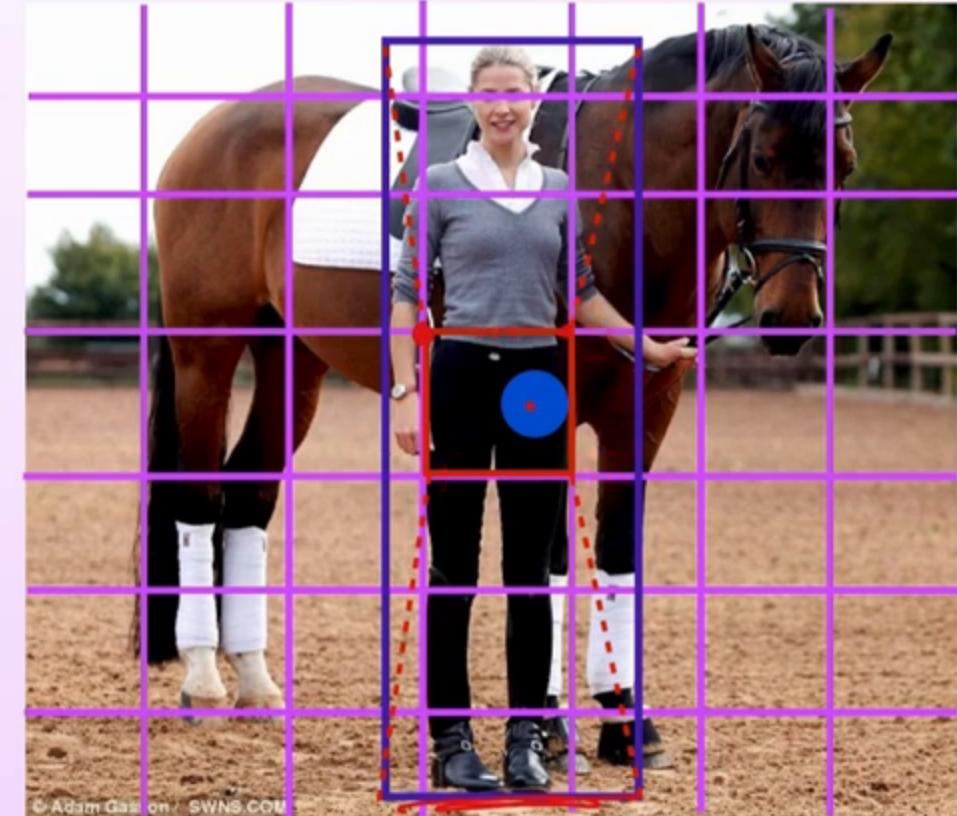
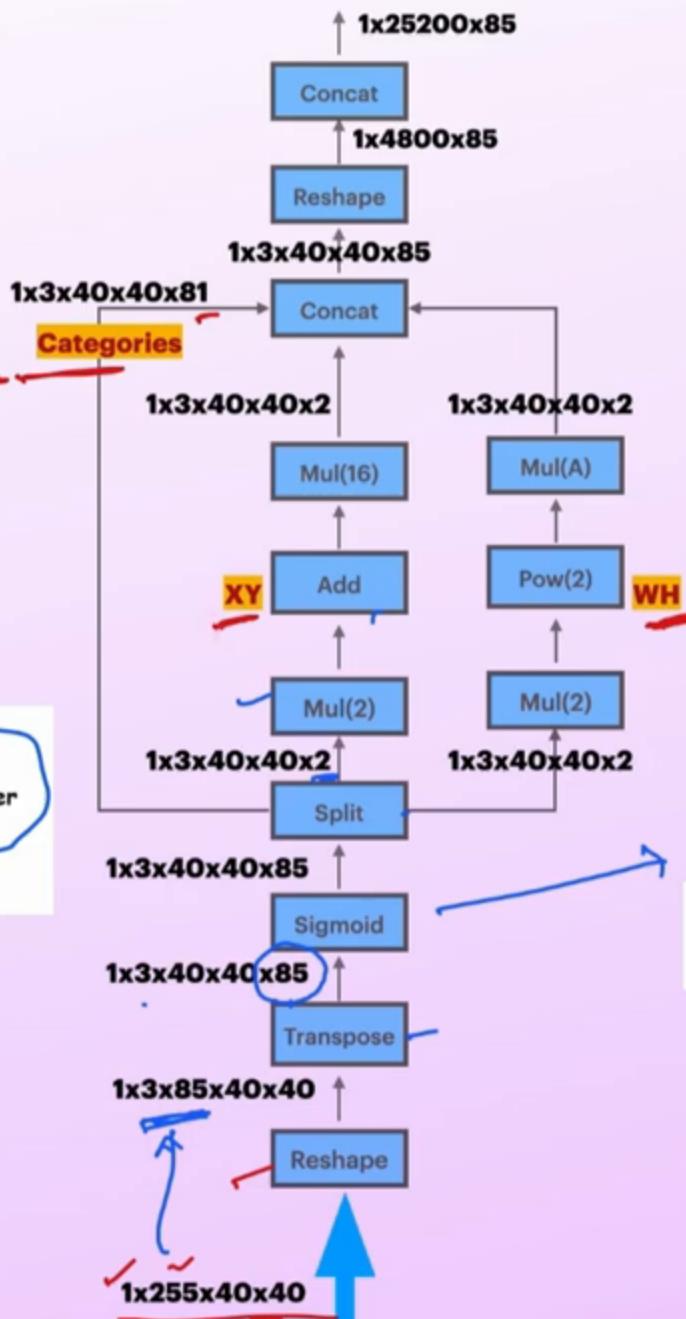
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

+ CRP

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$\sigma(k) \sigma(t_y)$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

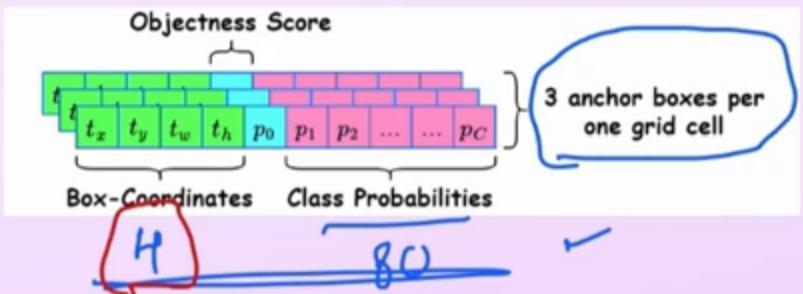
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ C.R.P.

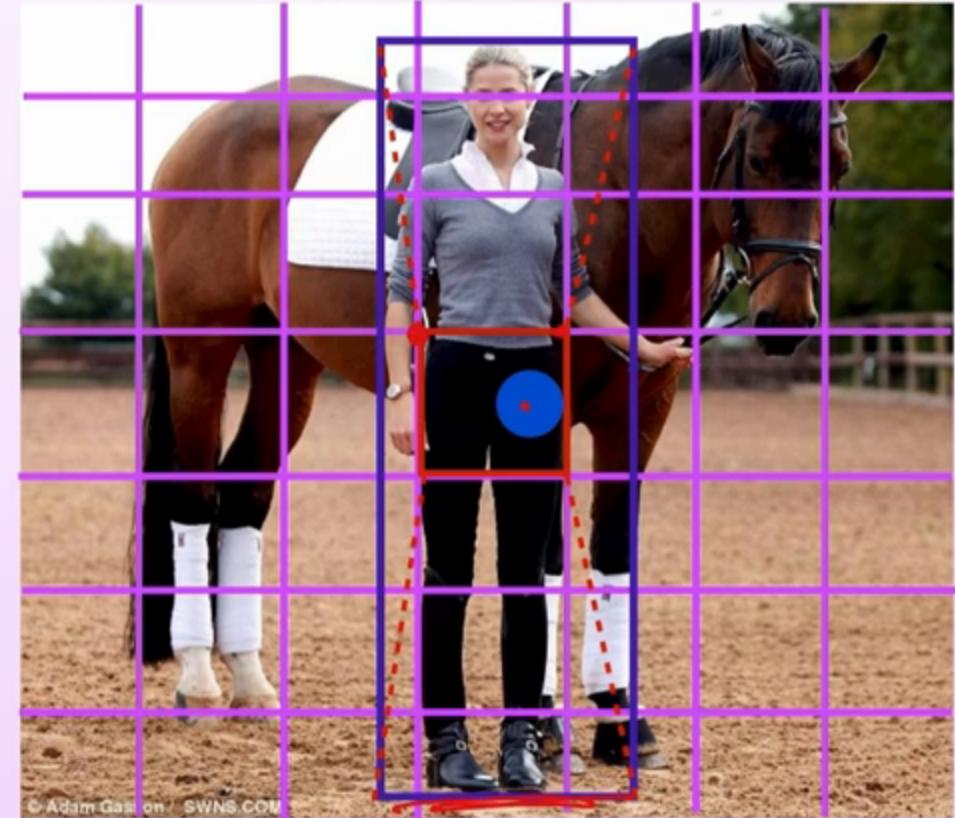
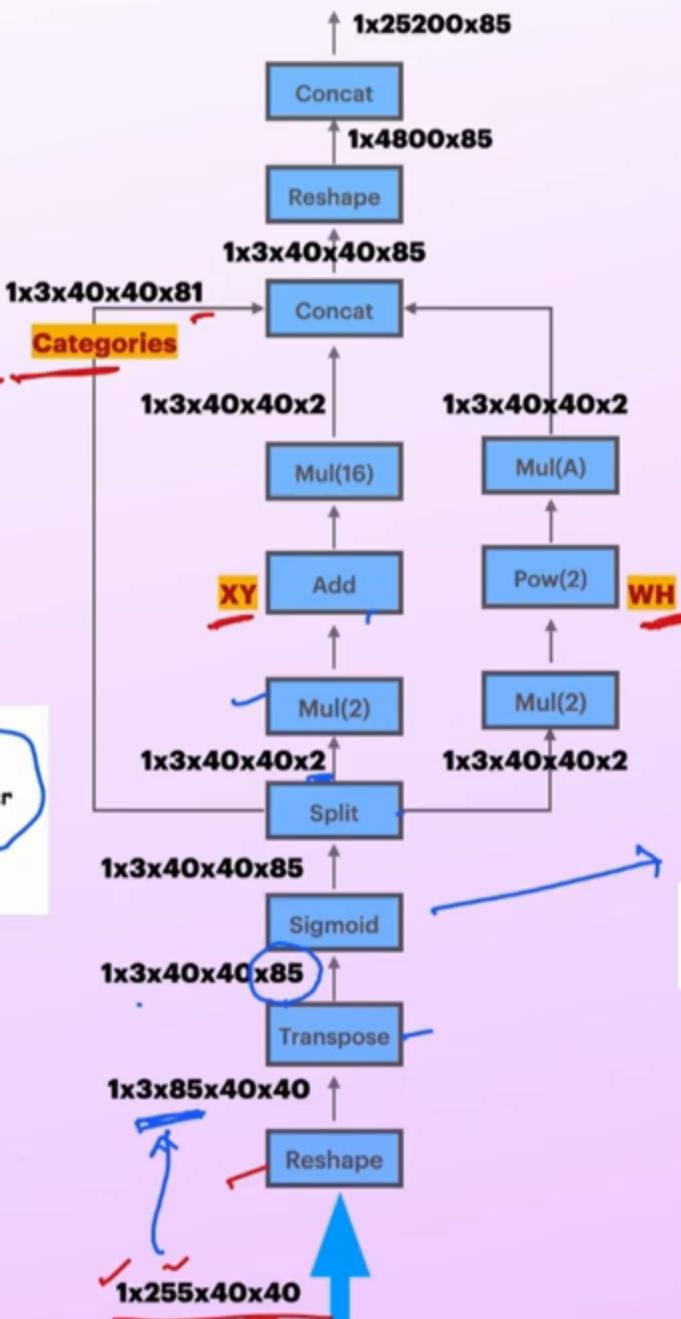
Head

$$\text{HO}^- \text{, } \text{H}_2\text{O}^+ \text{, } \text{OH}^-$$

25



NMS & Postprocessing



$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

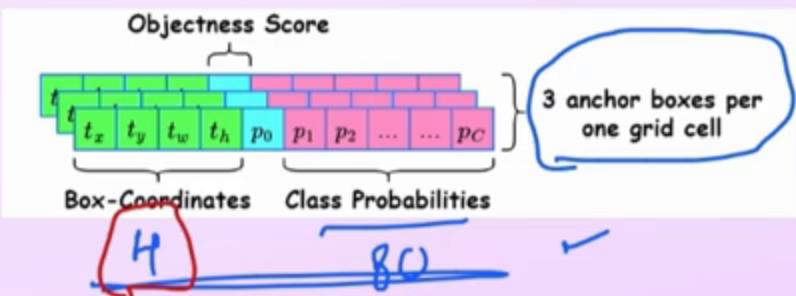
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$\sigma(k) \sigma(ty)$$

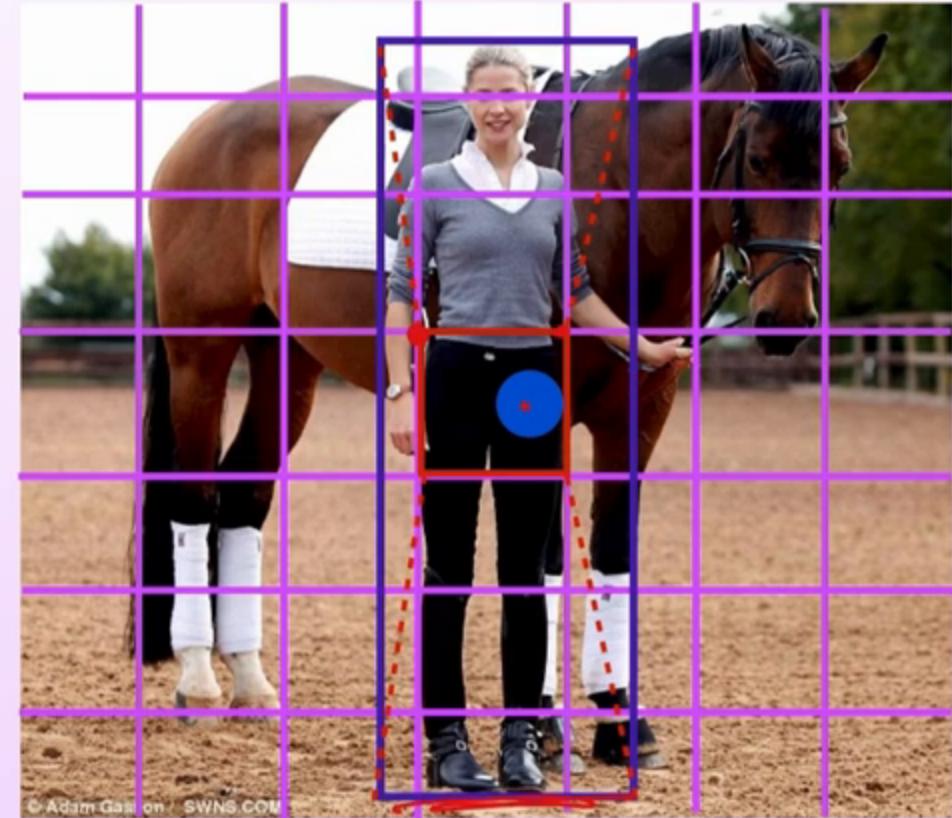
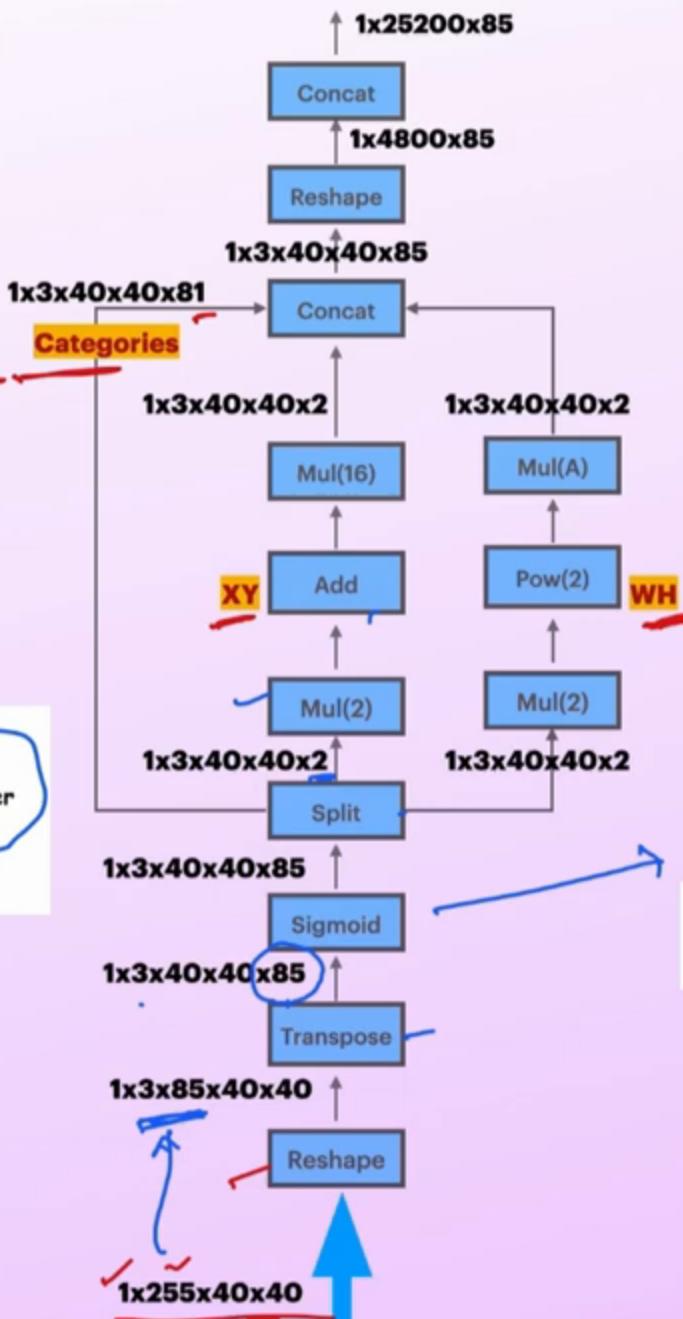
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

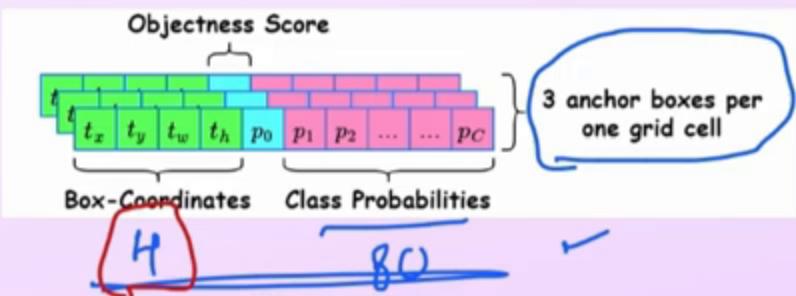
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

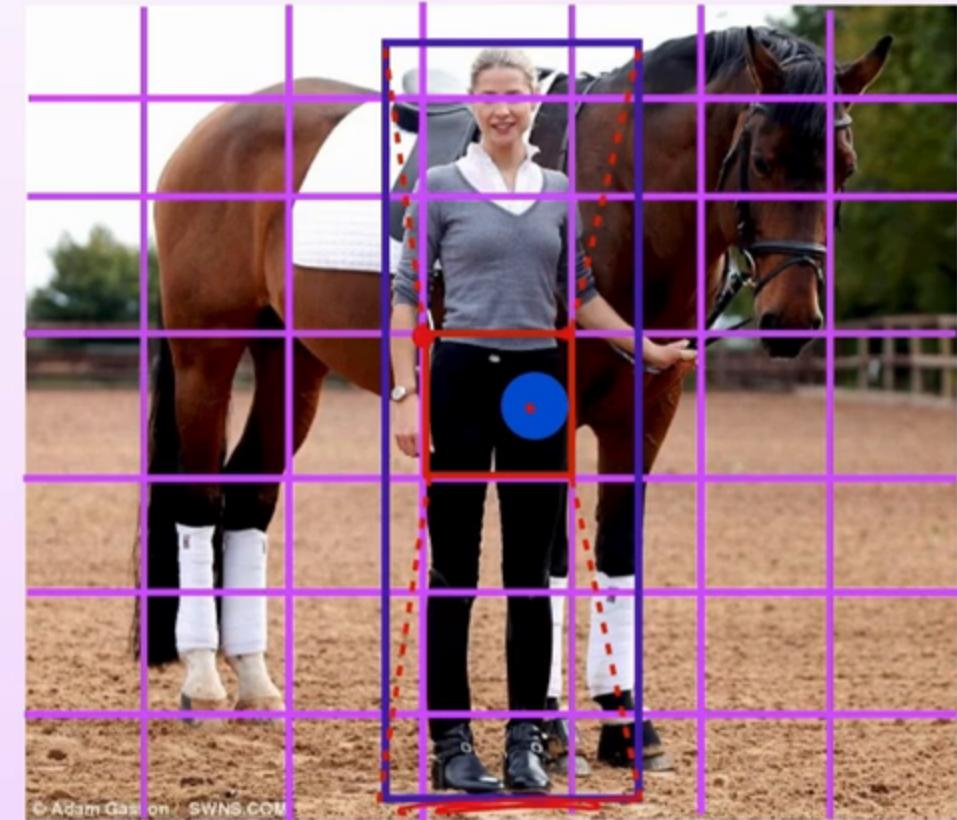
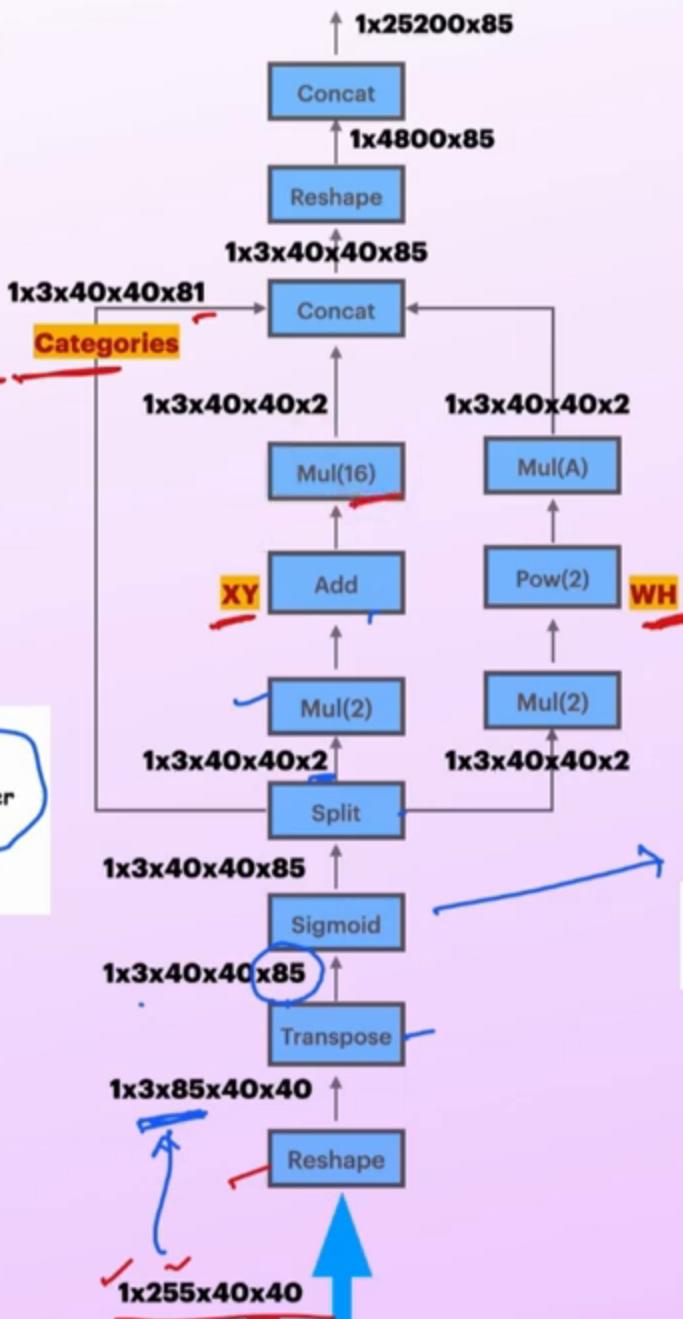
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6$

Concat



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

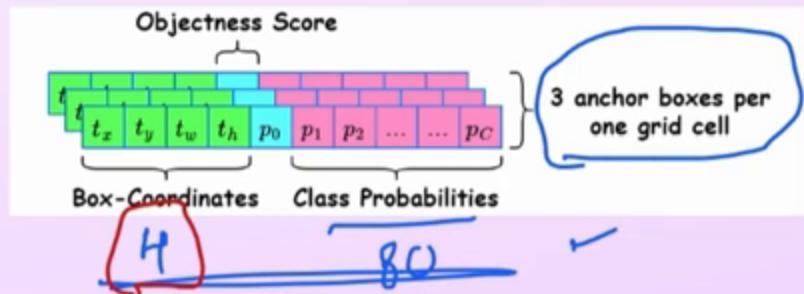
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

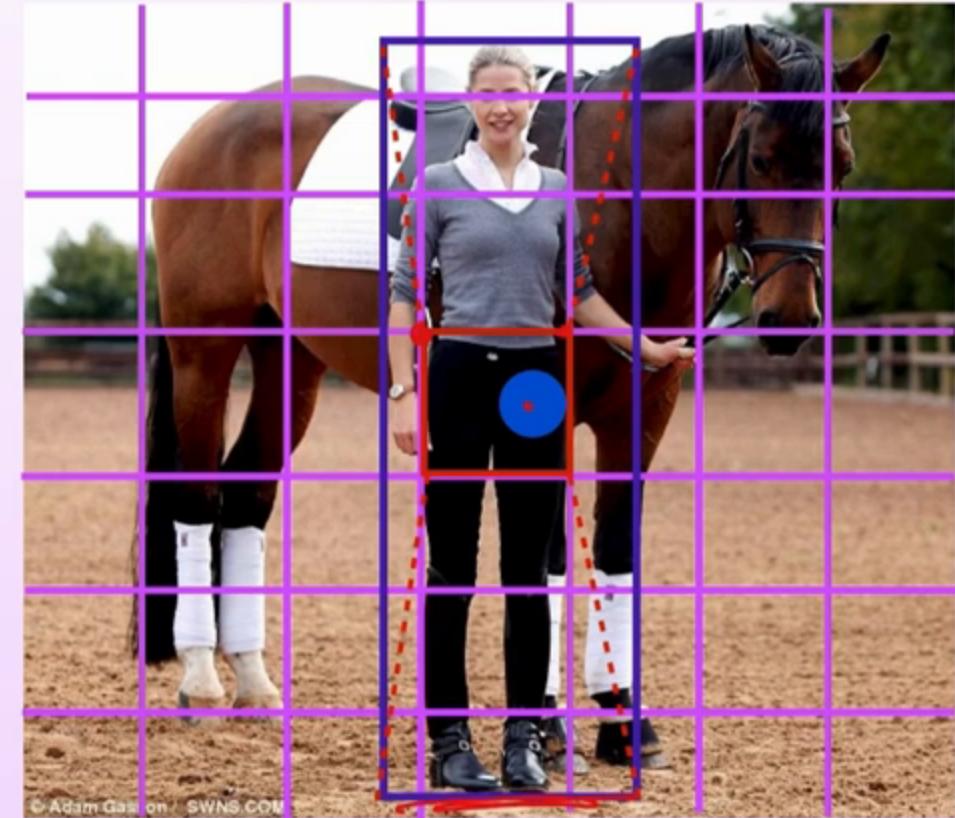
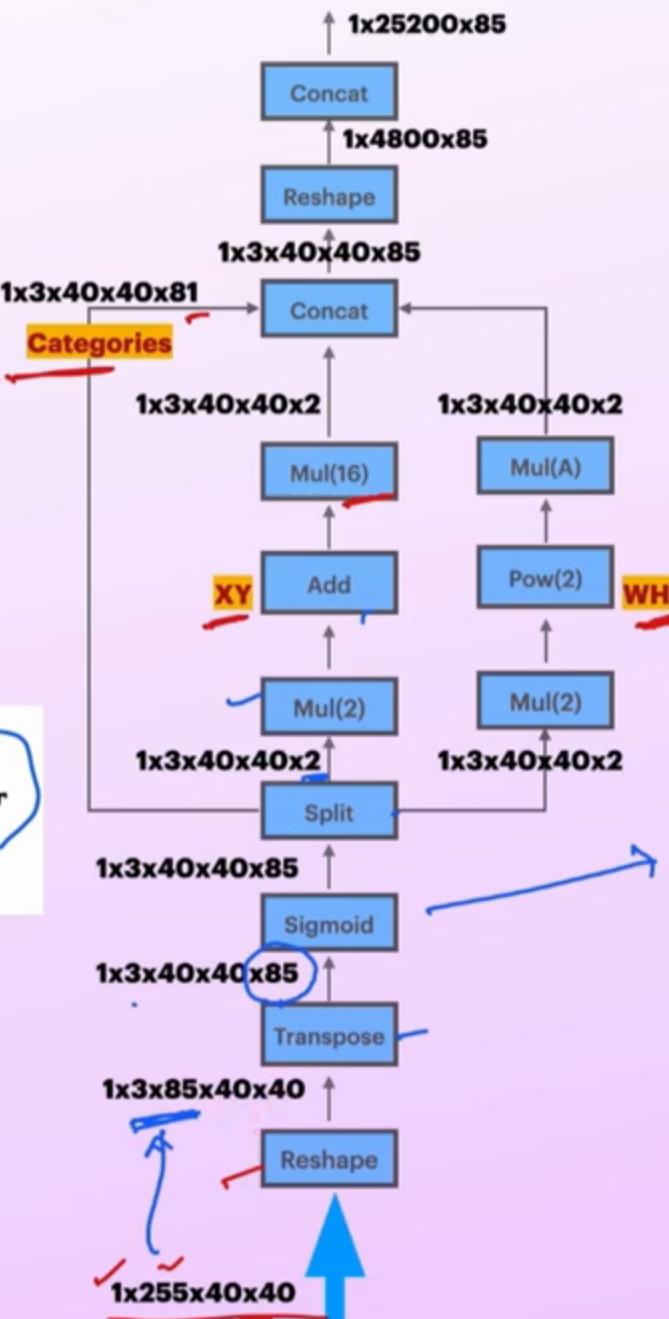
$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

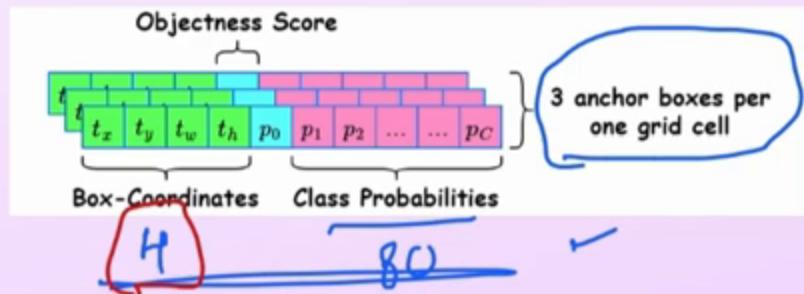
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

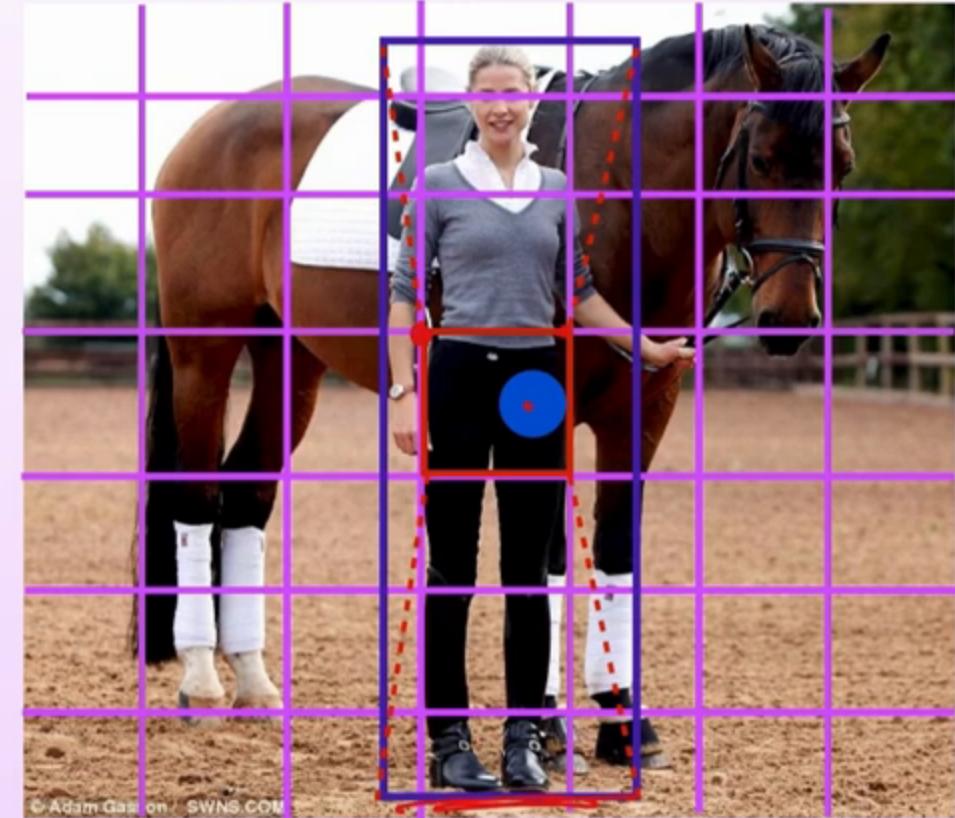
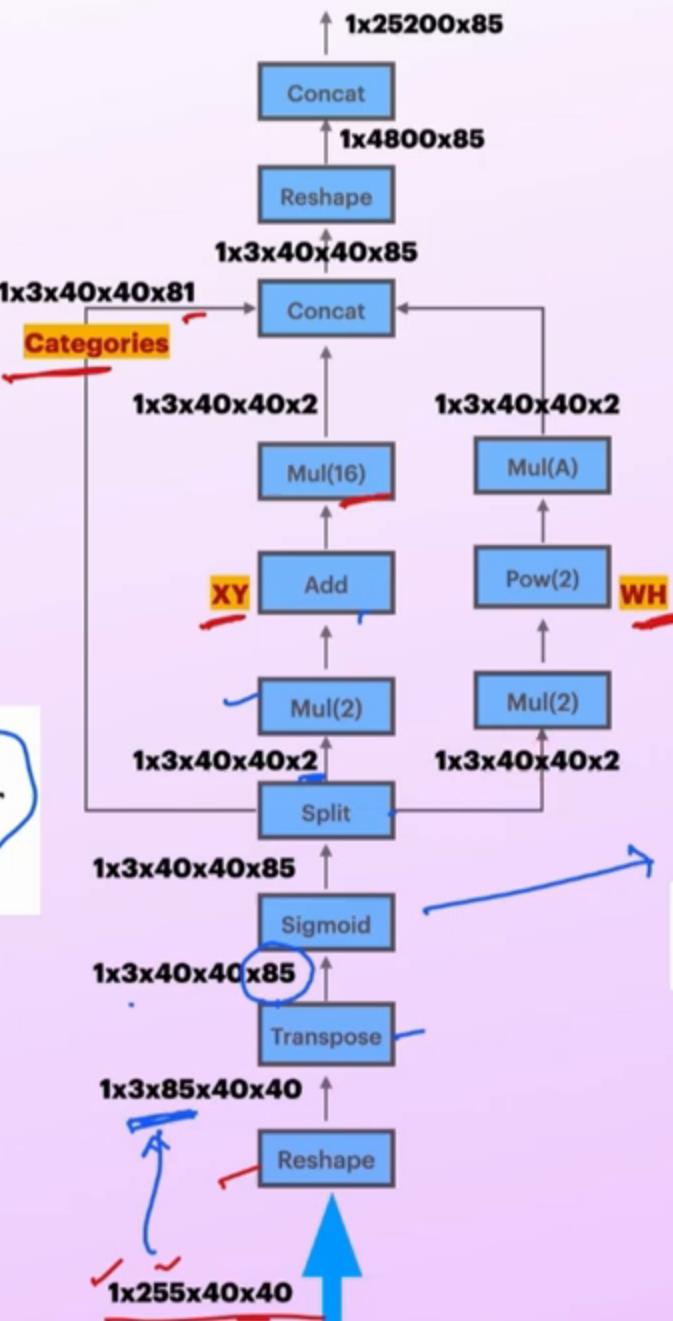
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

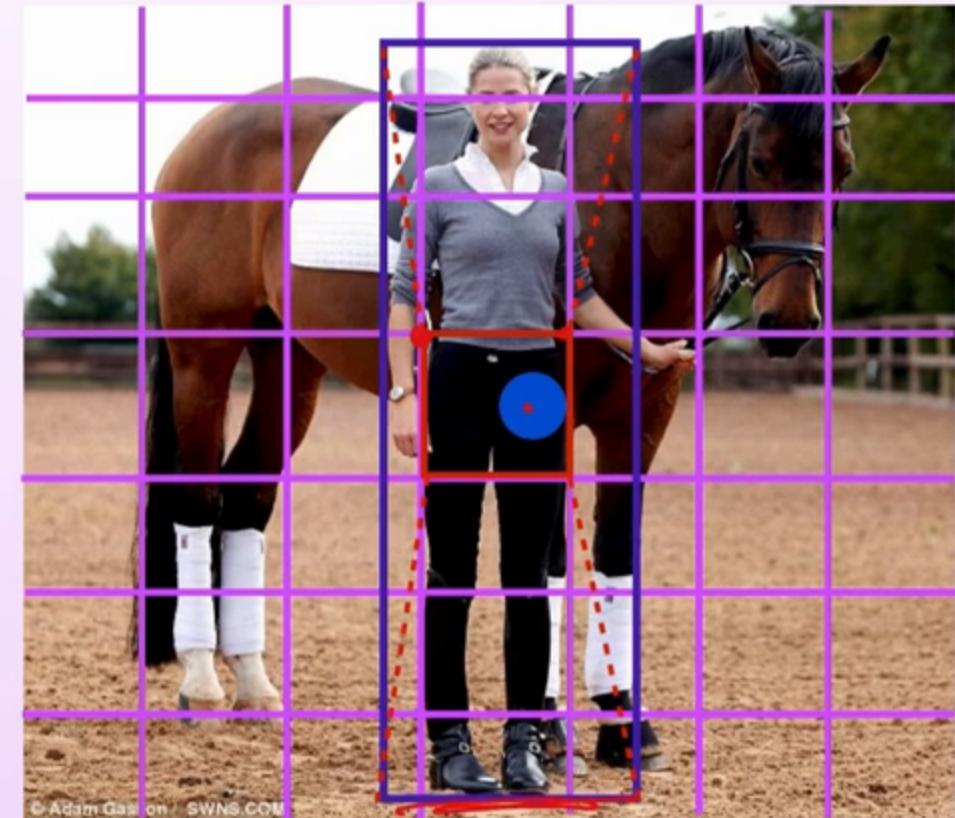
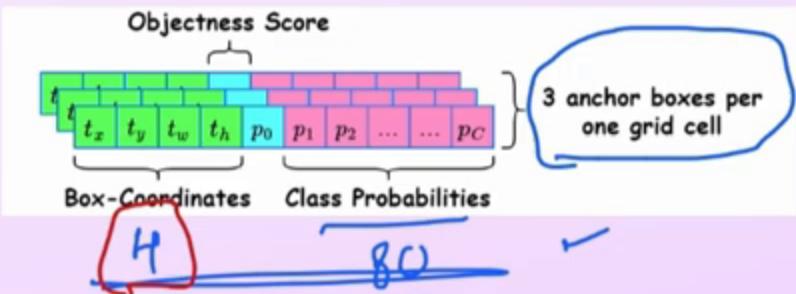
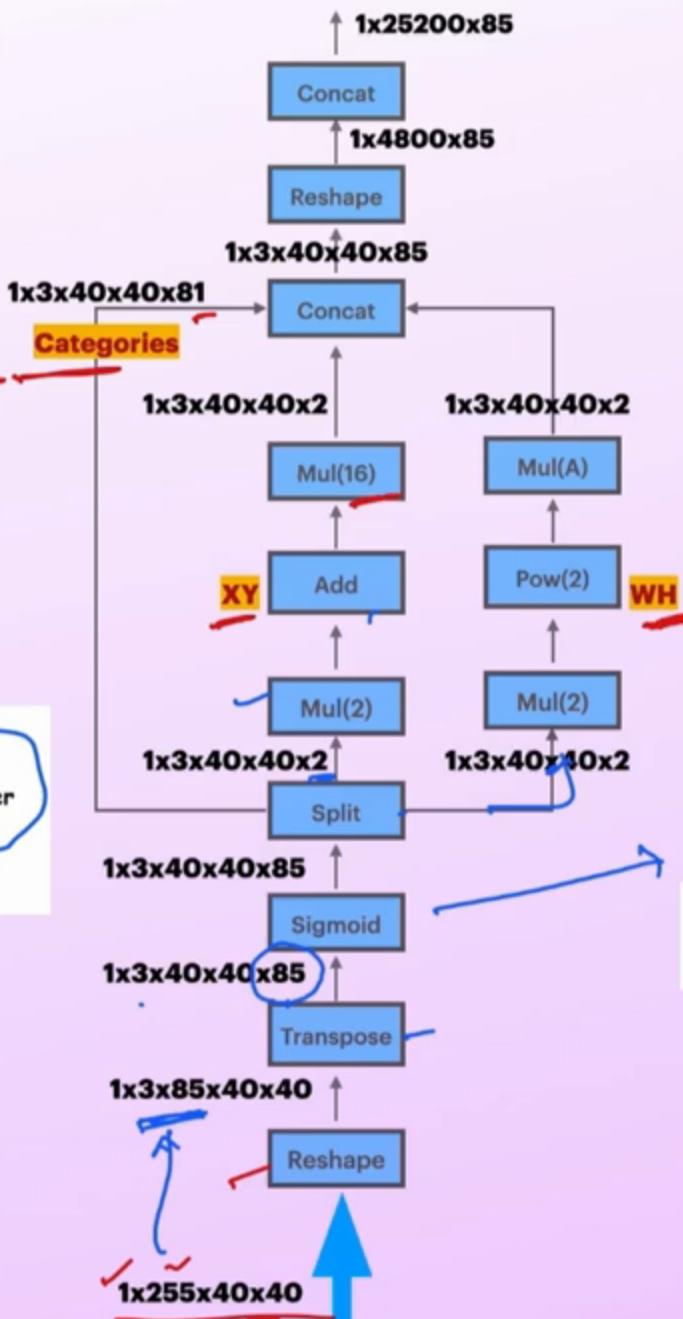
+ CRP

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

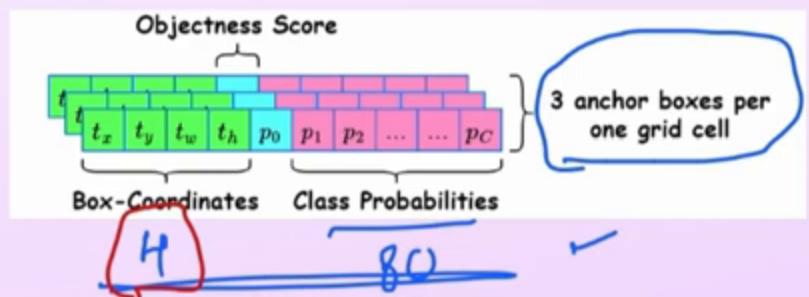
+ CRP

$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

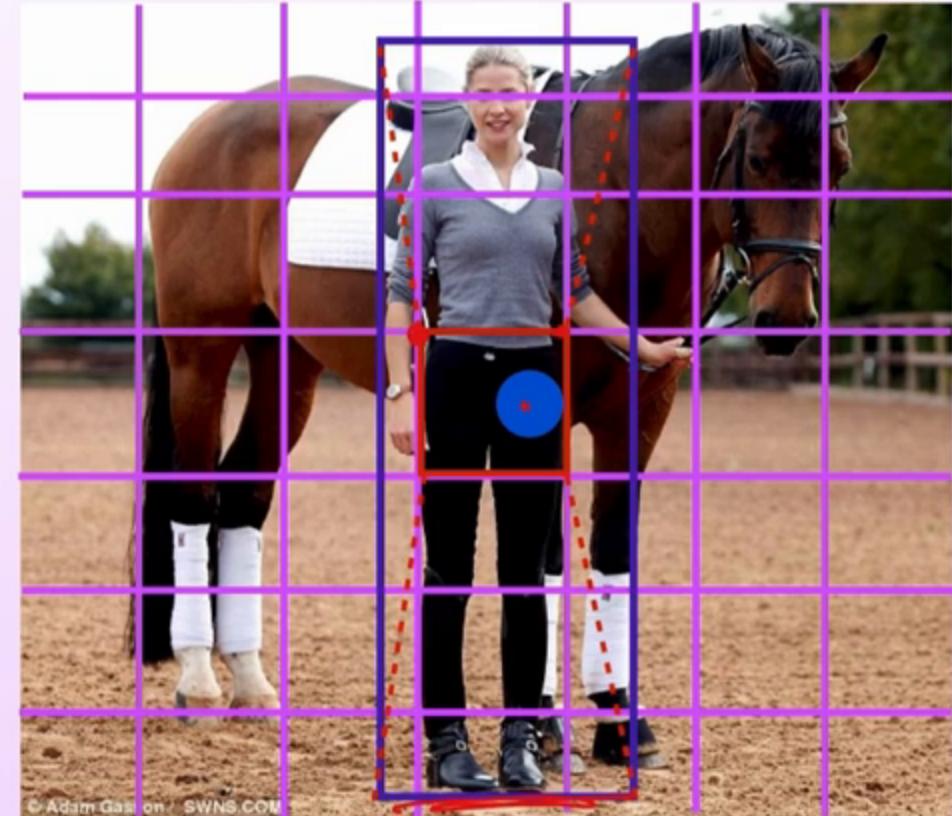
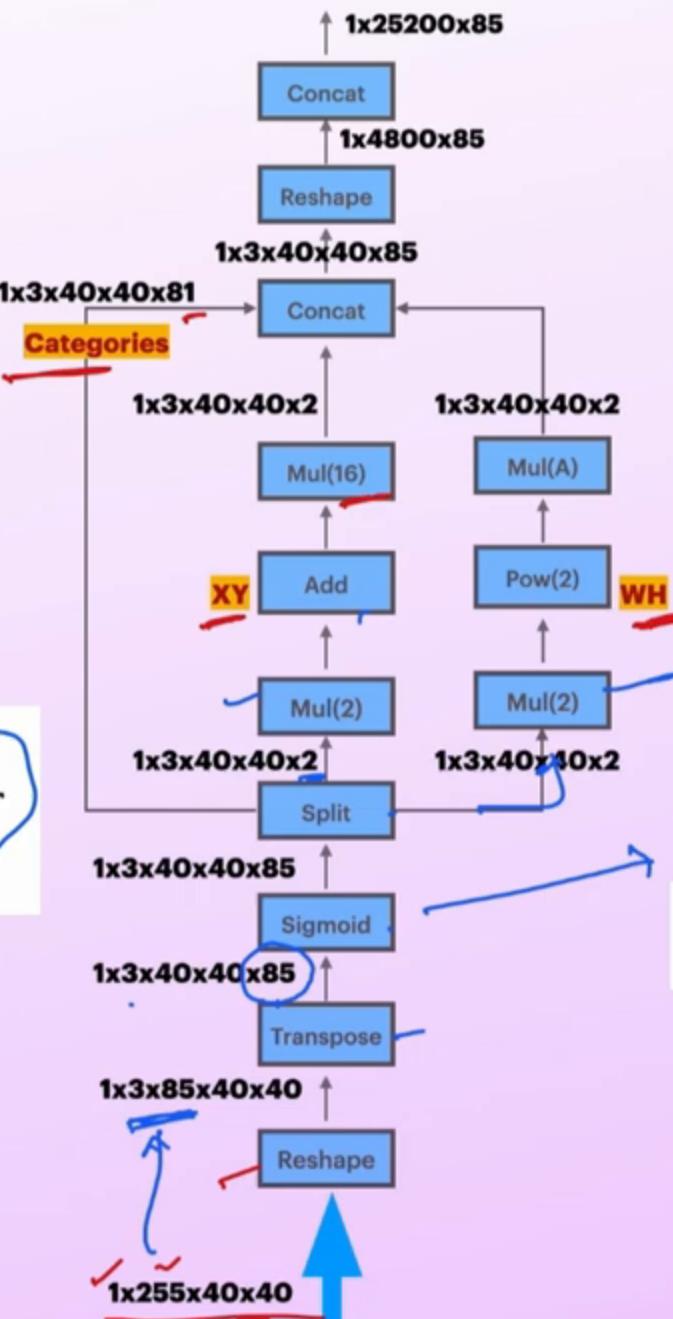
$$t_w, t_h$$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6$



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

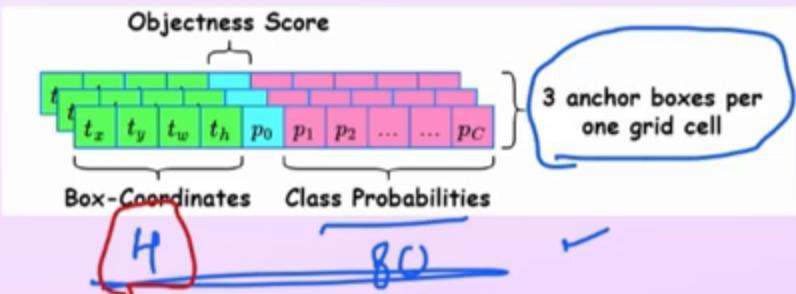
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

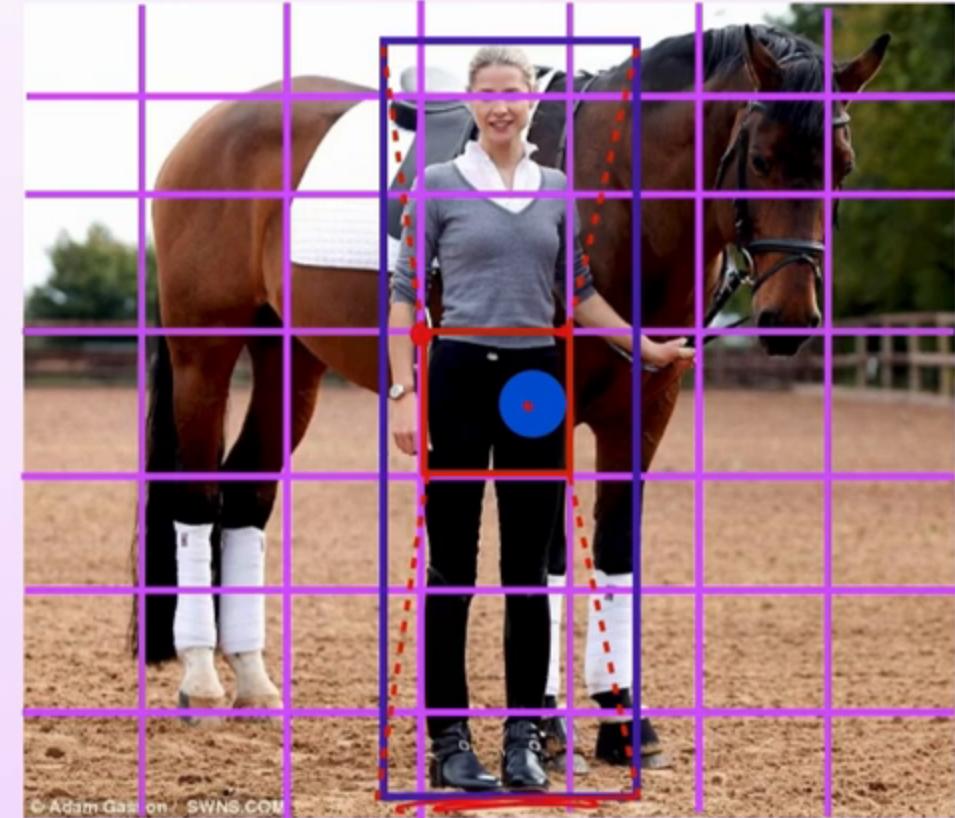
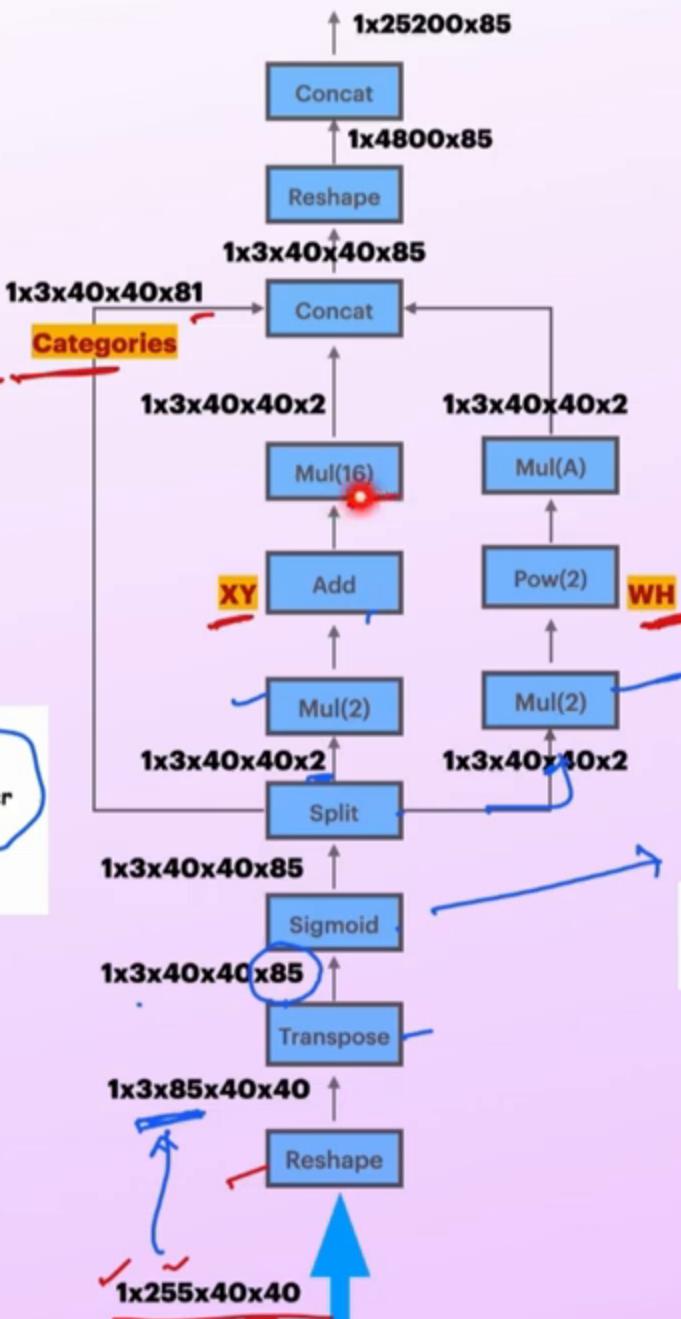
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

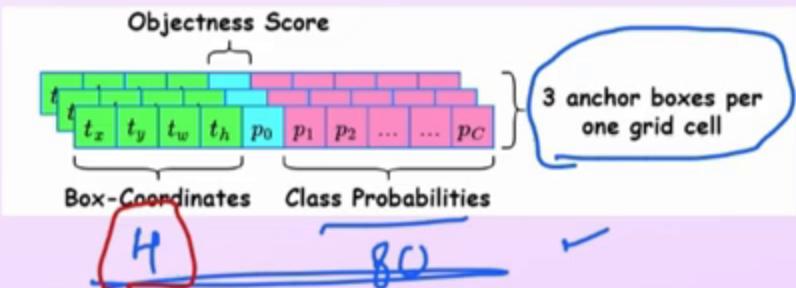
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

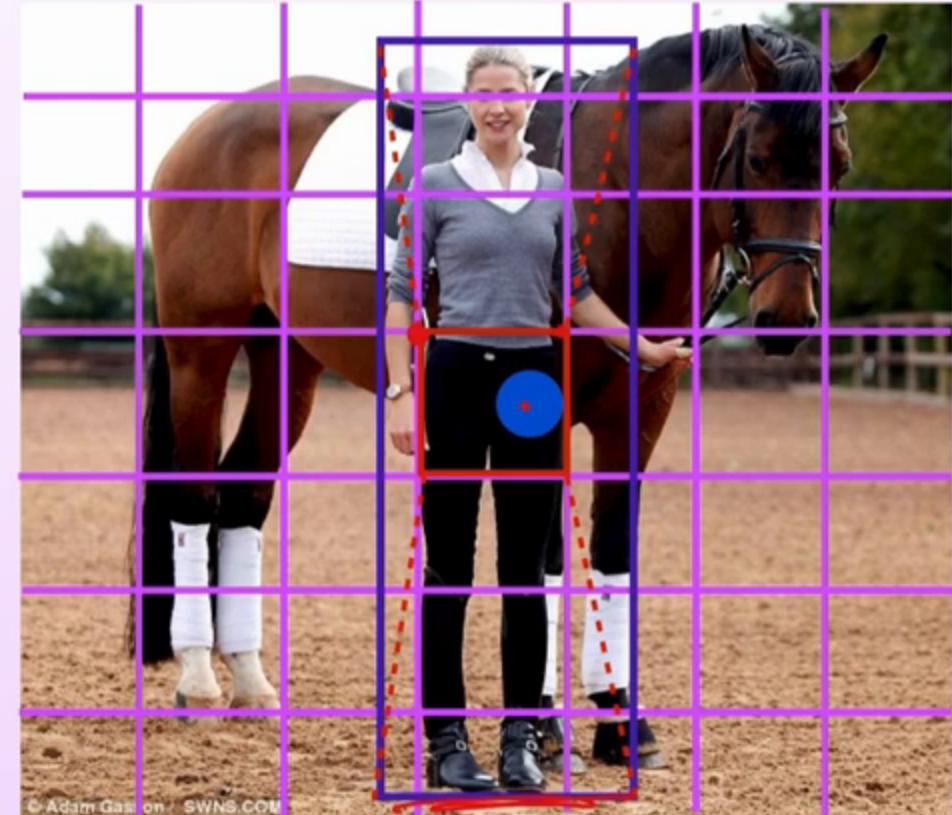
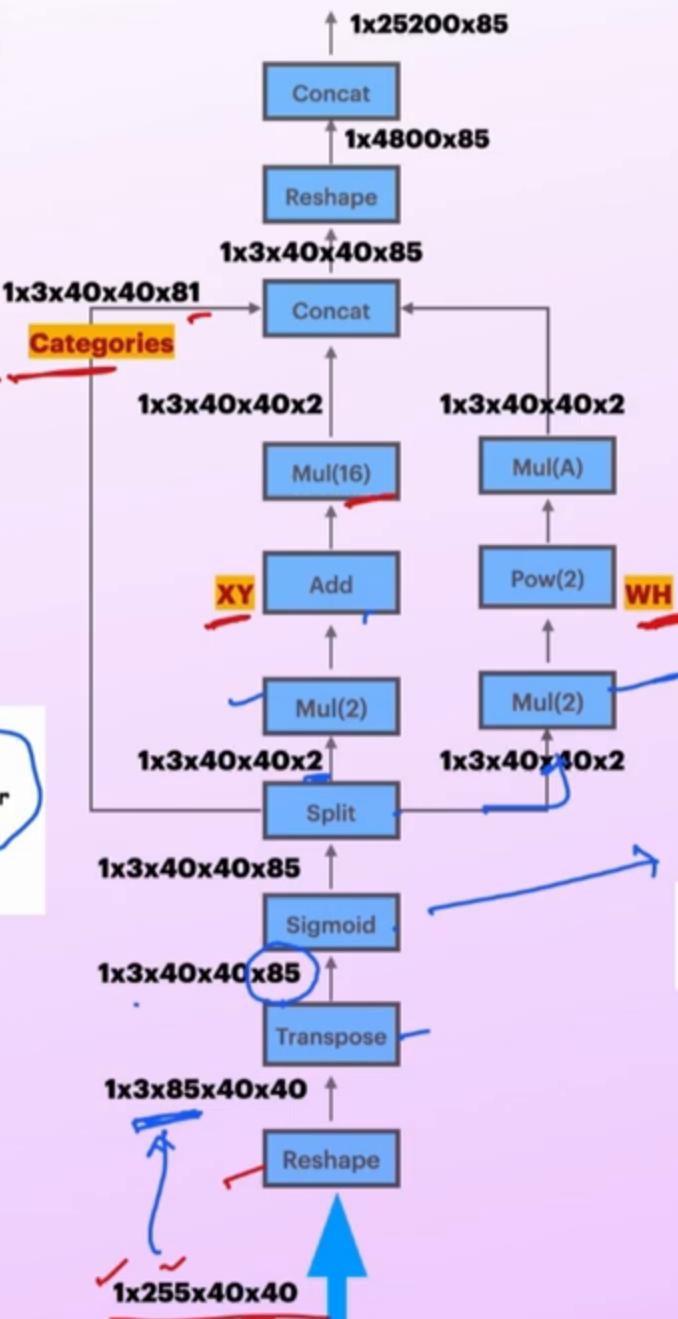
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

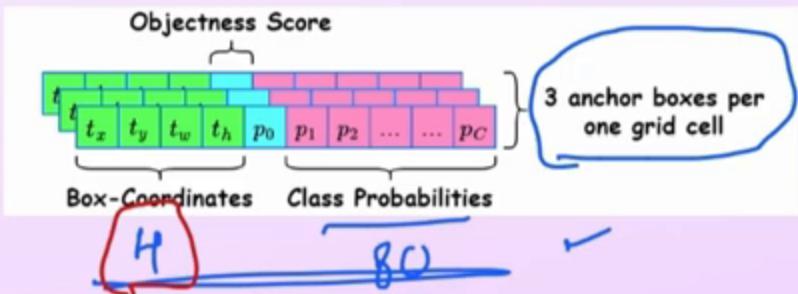
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

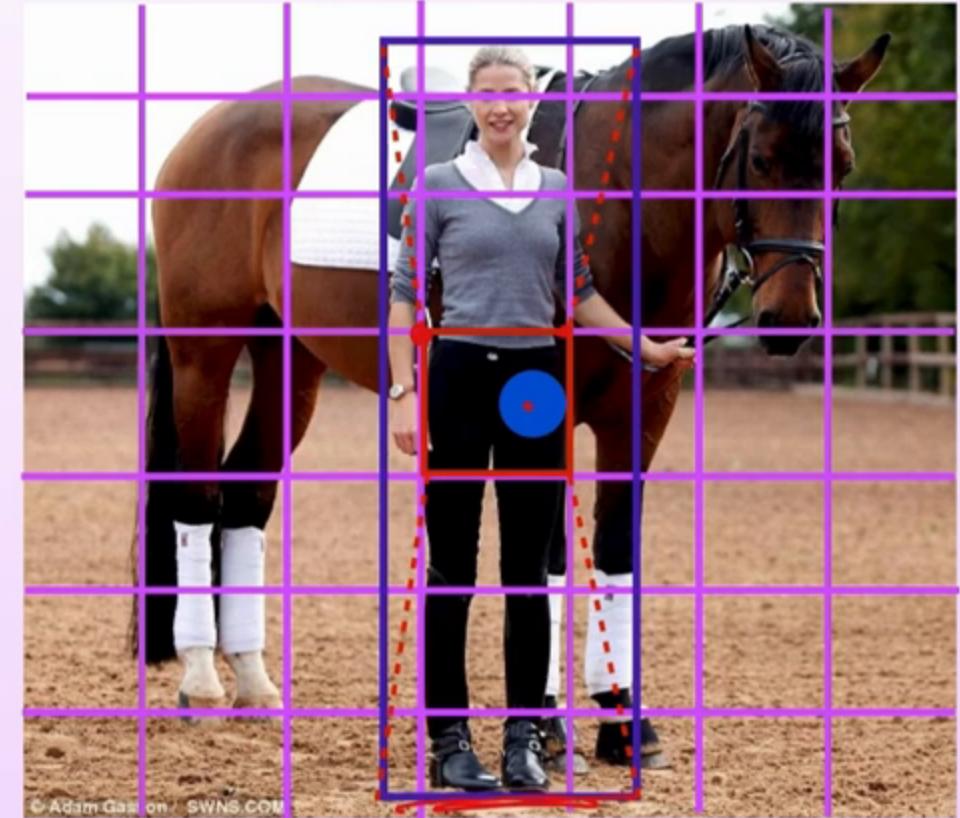
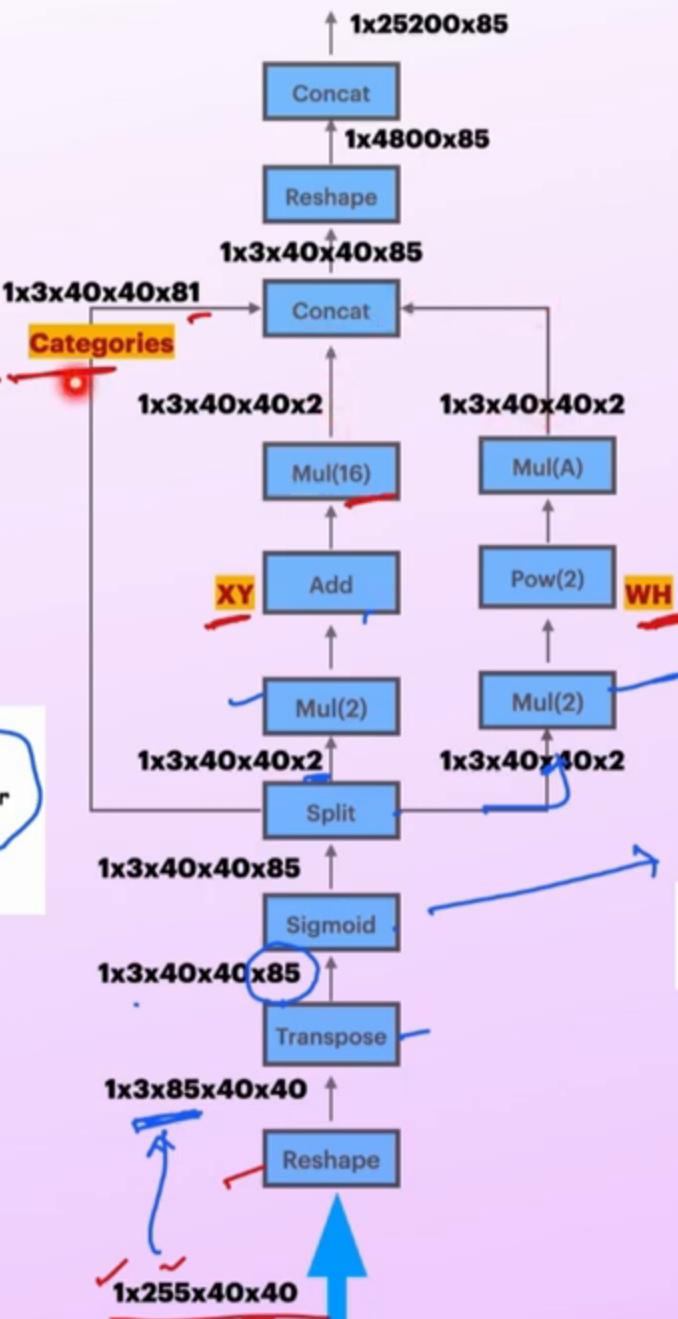
Head

$$\text{HO}, \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{6H}_2\text{O}} \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

卷之三



NMS & Postprocessing



$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

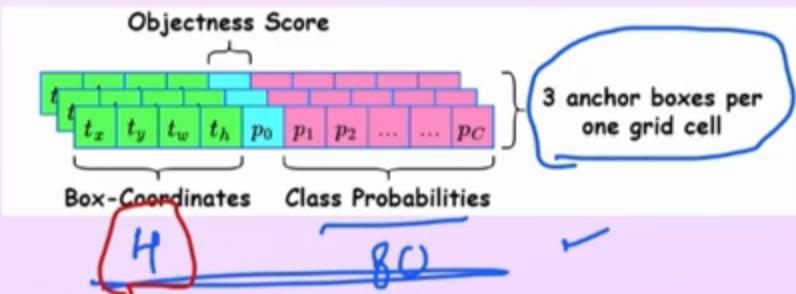
$$\sigma(k, \eta(t))$$

t_w, t_h

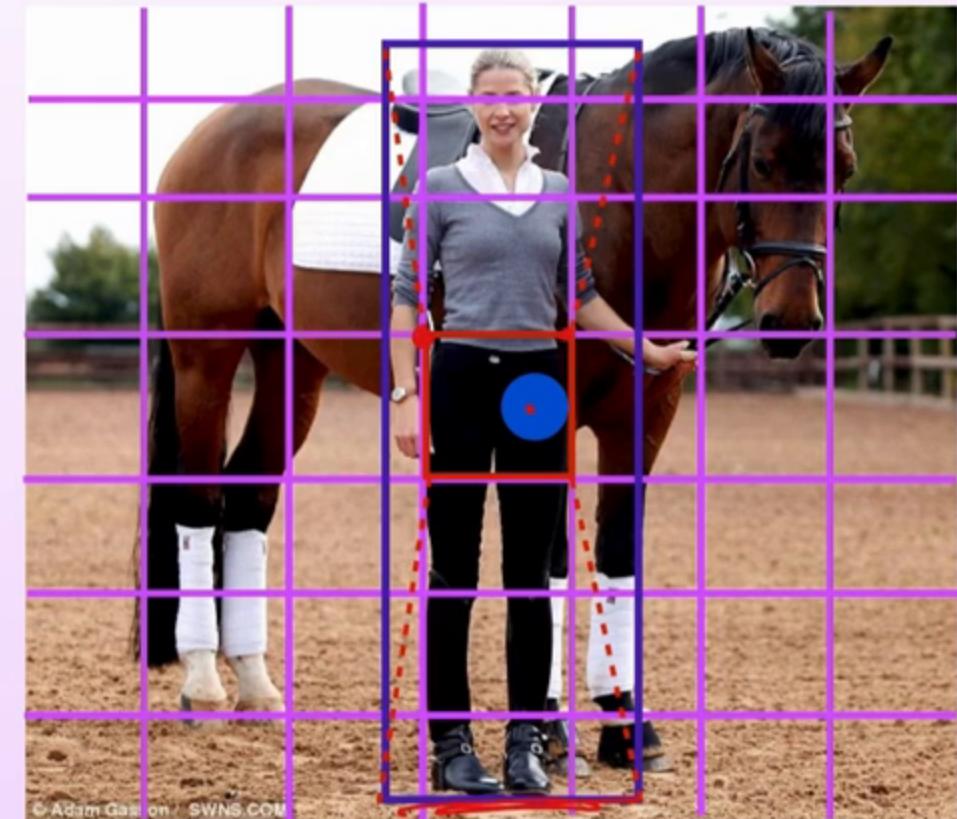
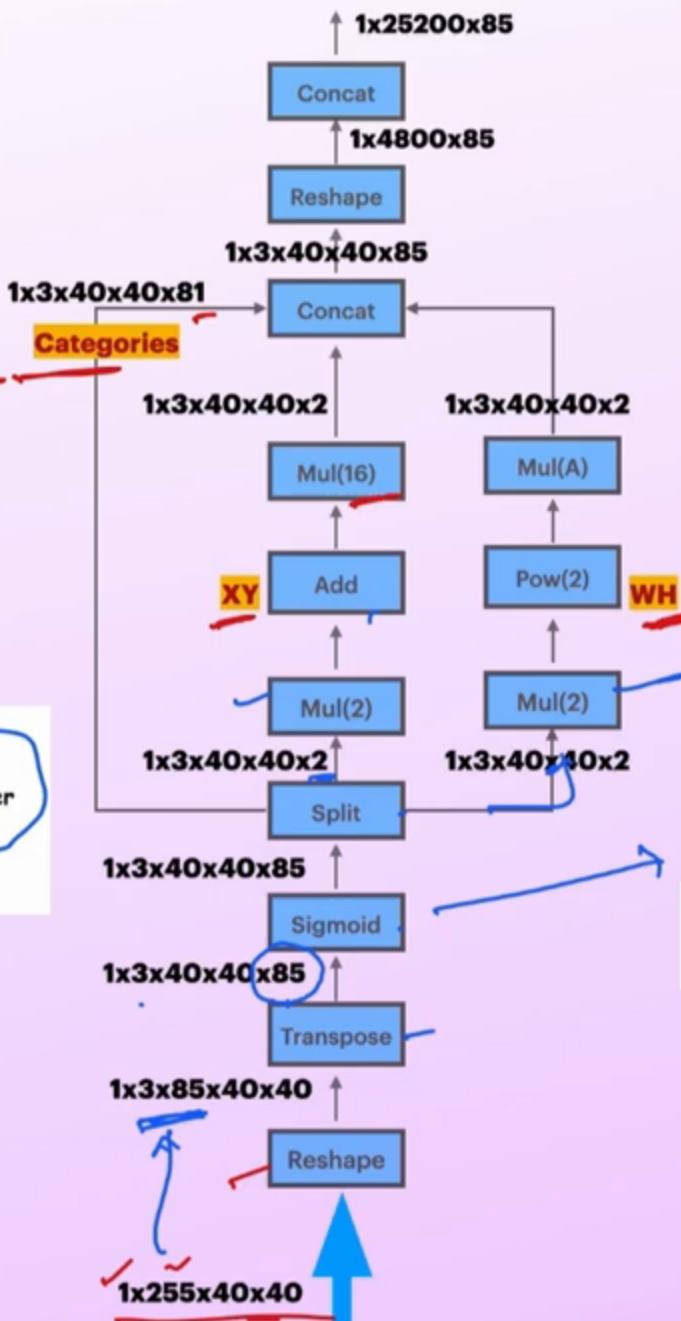
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\rightarrow 16 \times 85$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

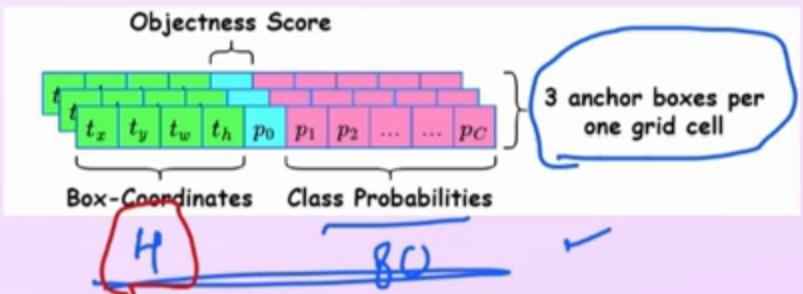
+ CRP

$$t_w, t_h$$

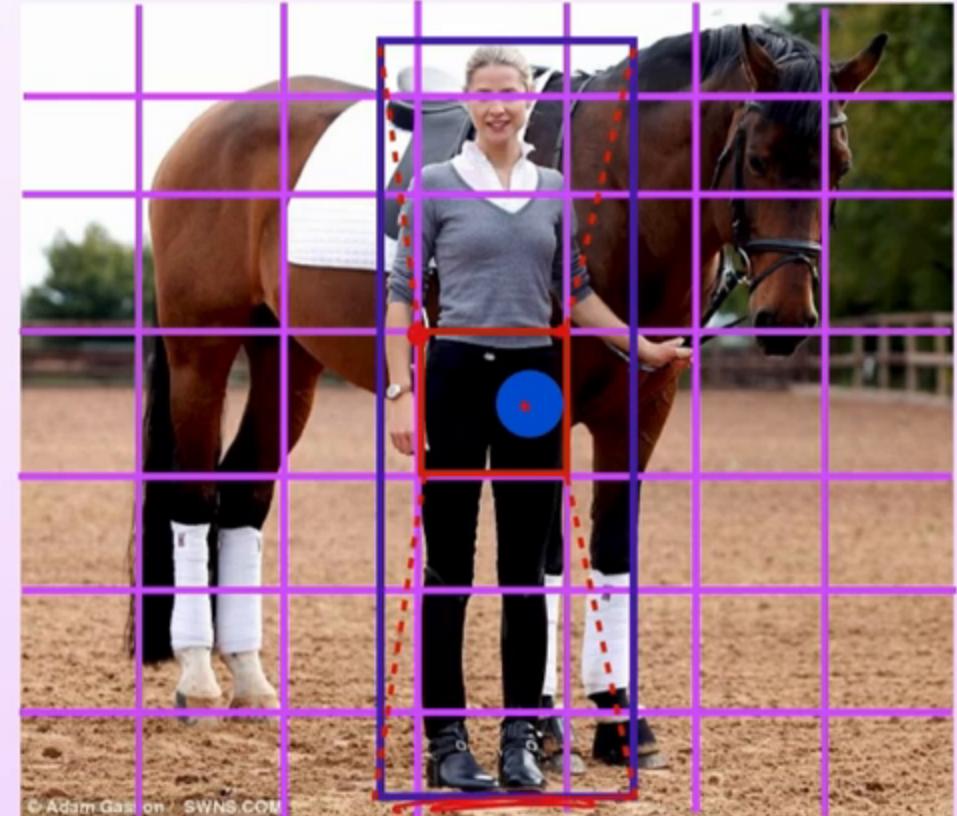
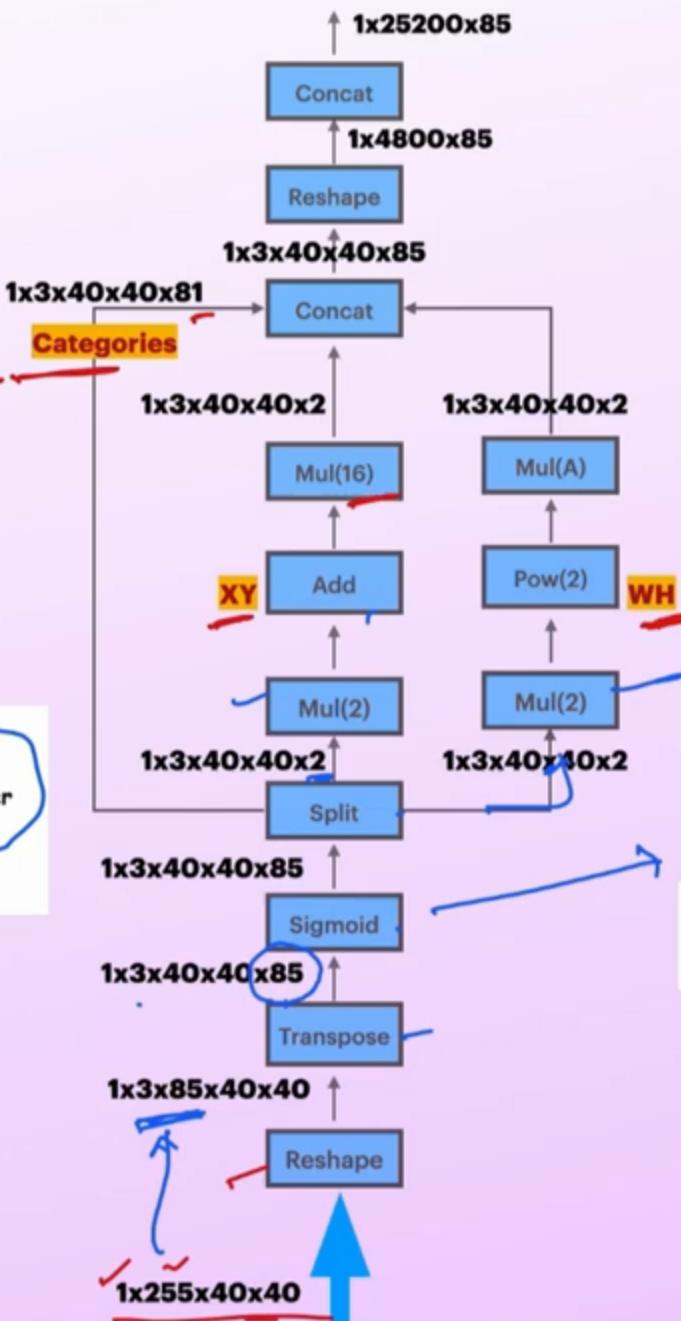
Head

$$\text{HO}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{HNO}_3} \text{HNO}_2$$

20



NMS & Postprocessing



$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

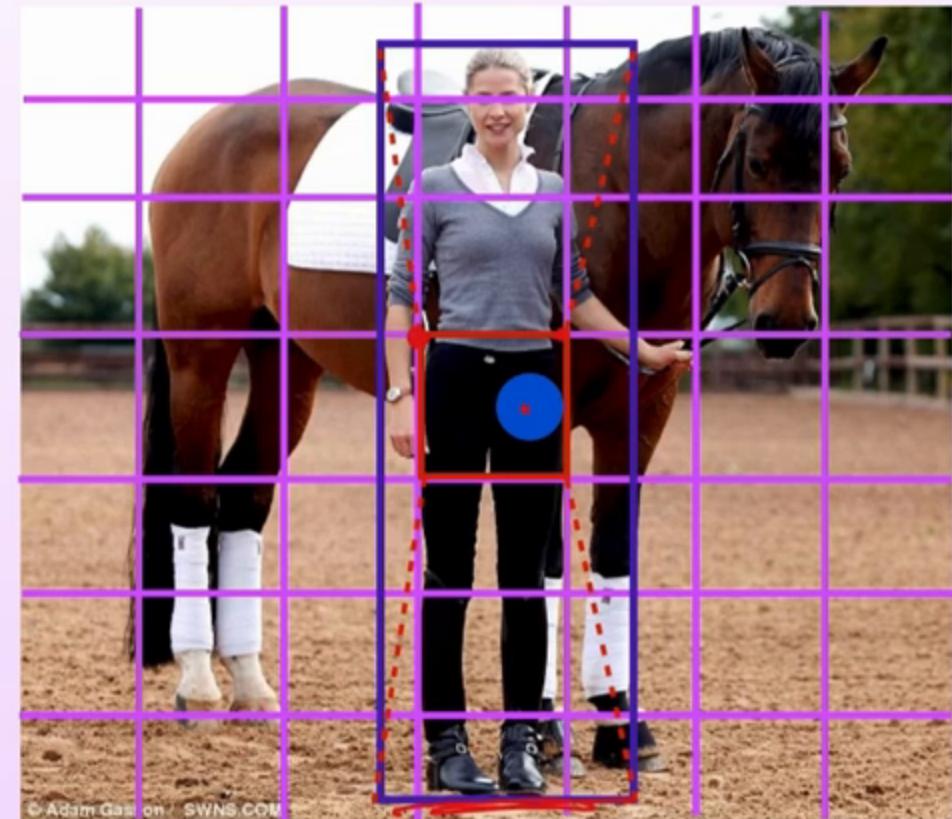
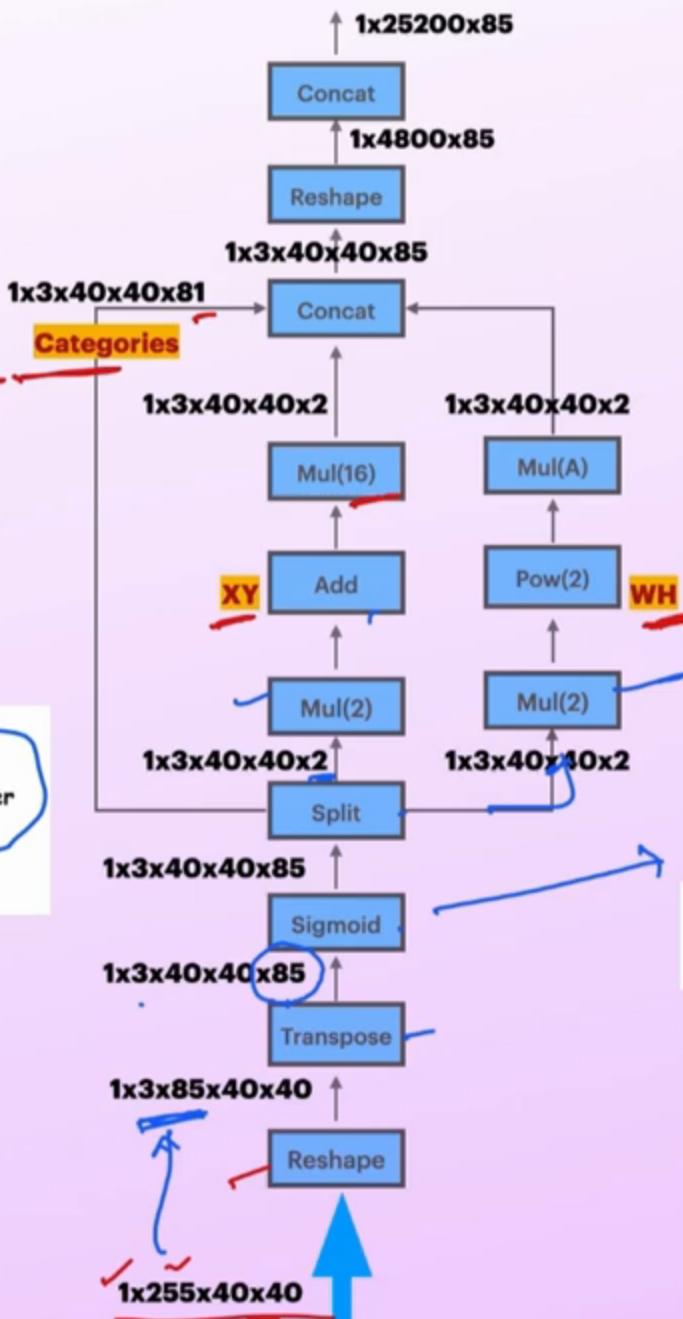

$$\sigma(k, \ell y)$$

t_w, t_h

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\rightarrow 16 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

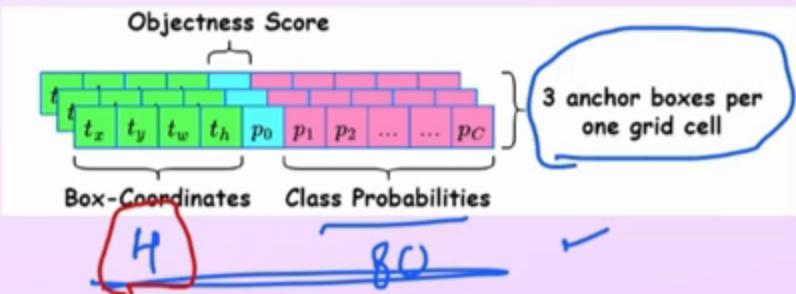
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

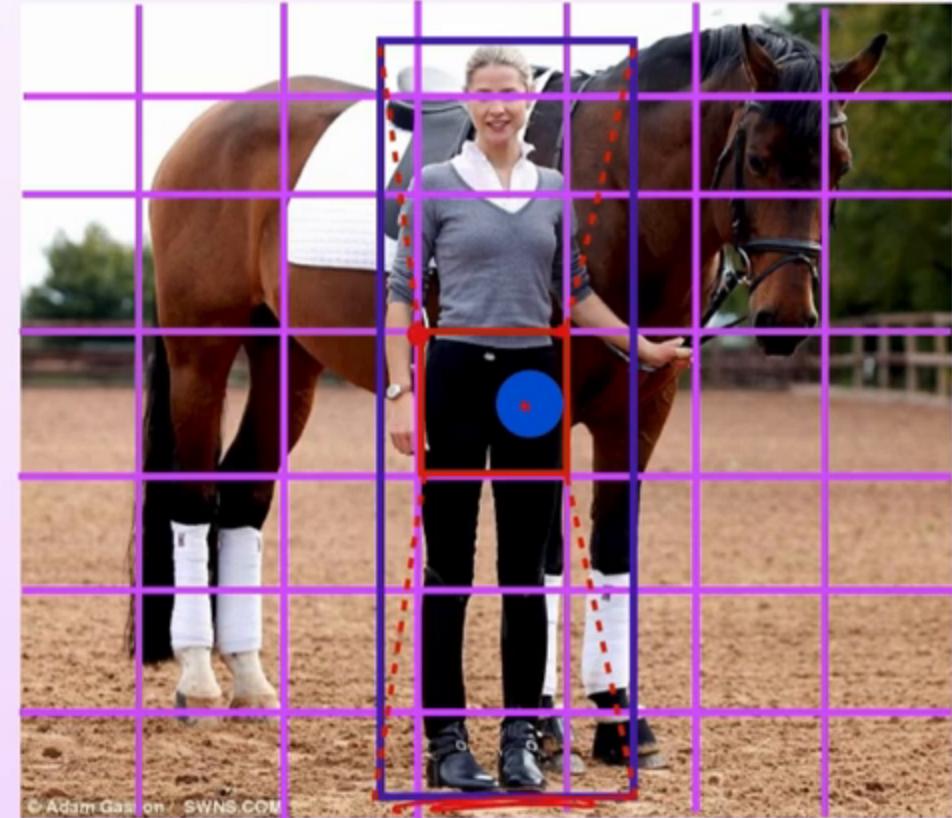
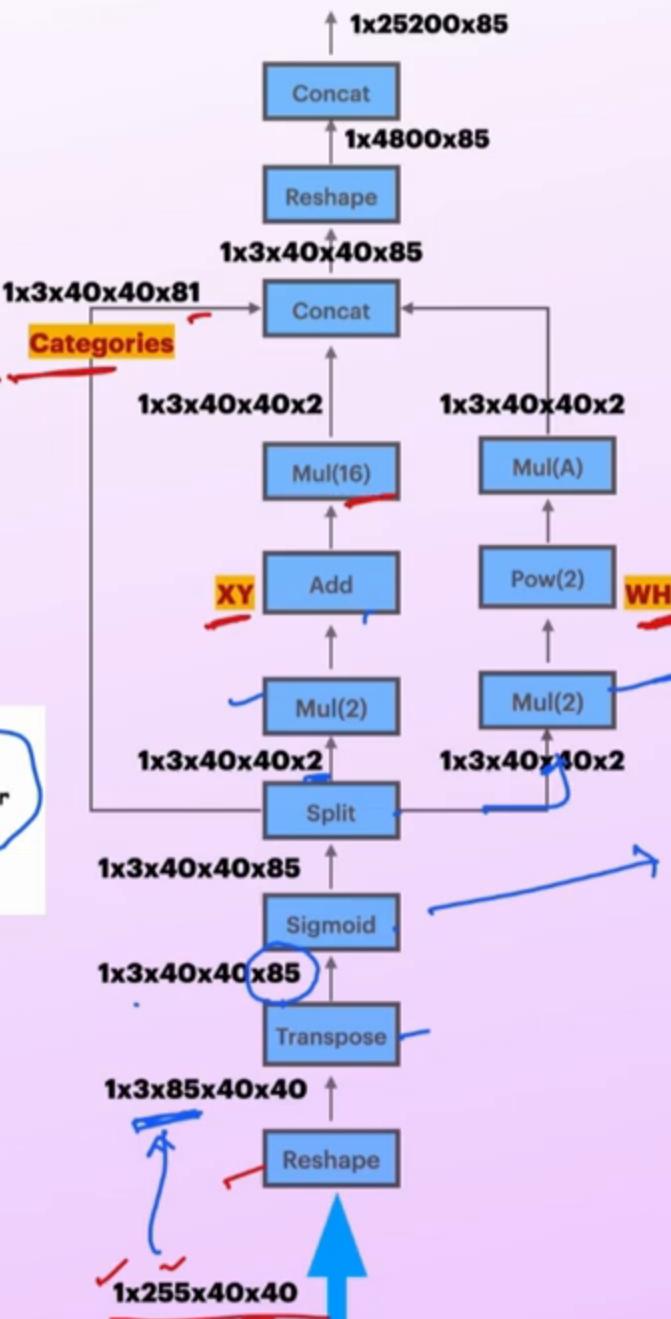
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

Conf



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

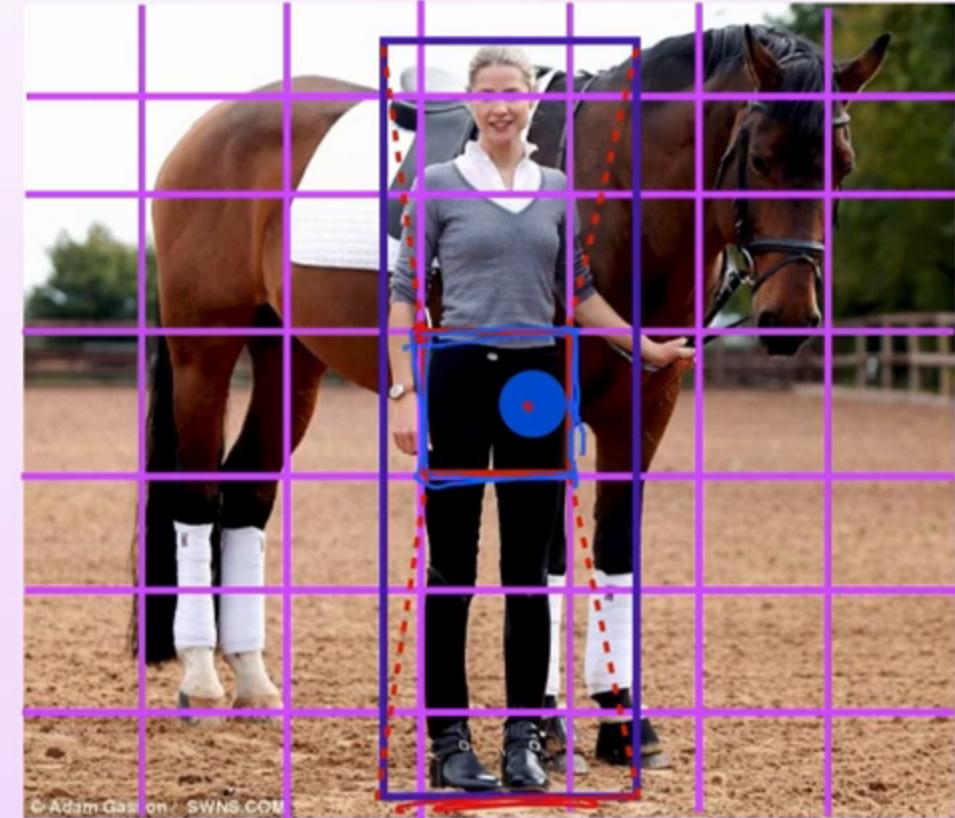
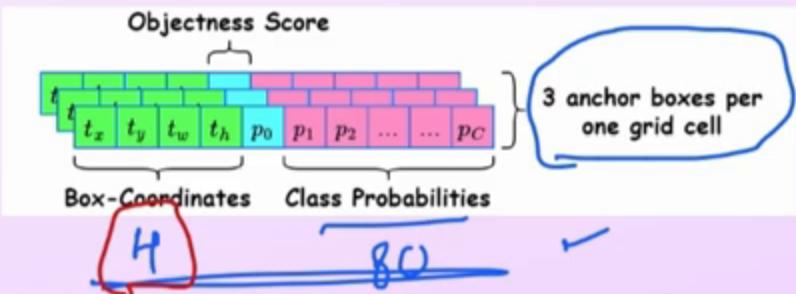
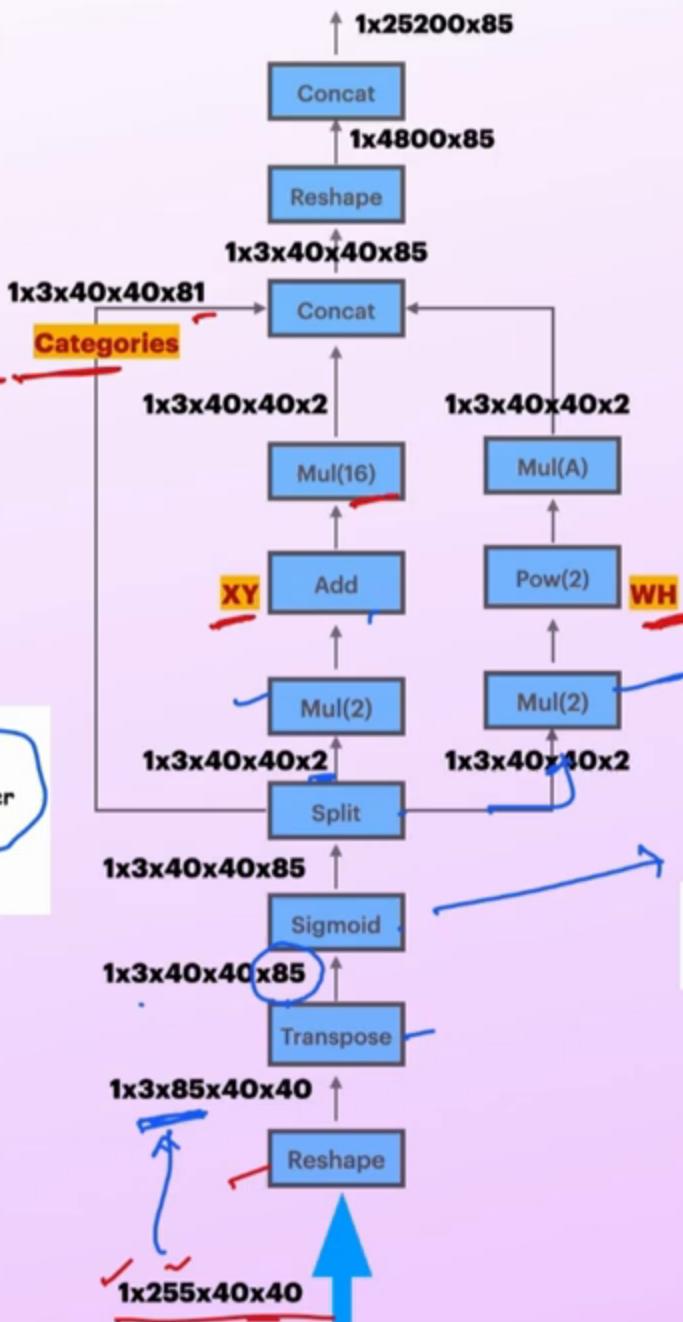
$$\sigma(t_x, t_y) \in [0, 1]$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

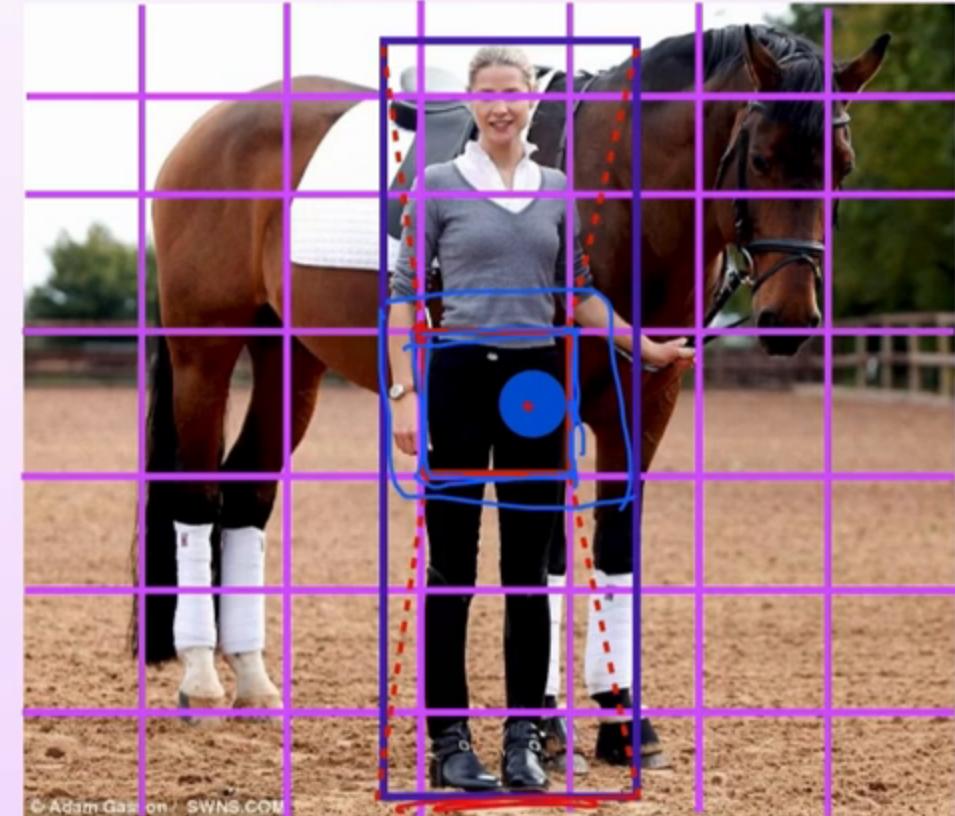
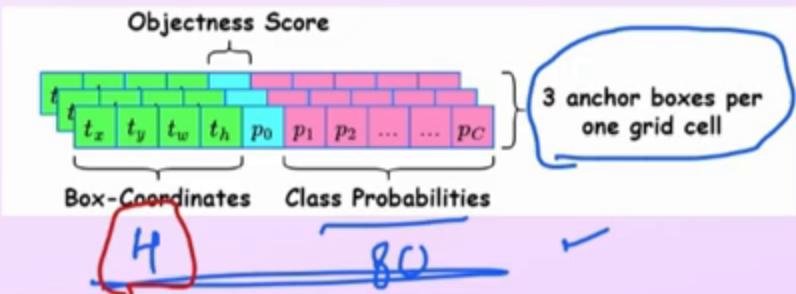
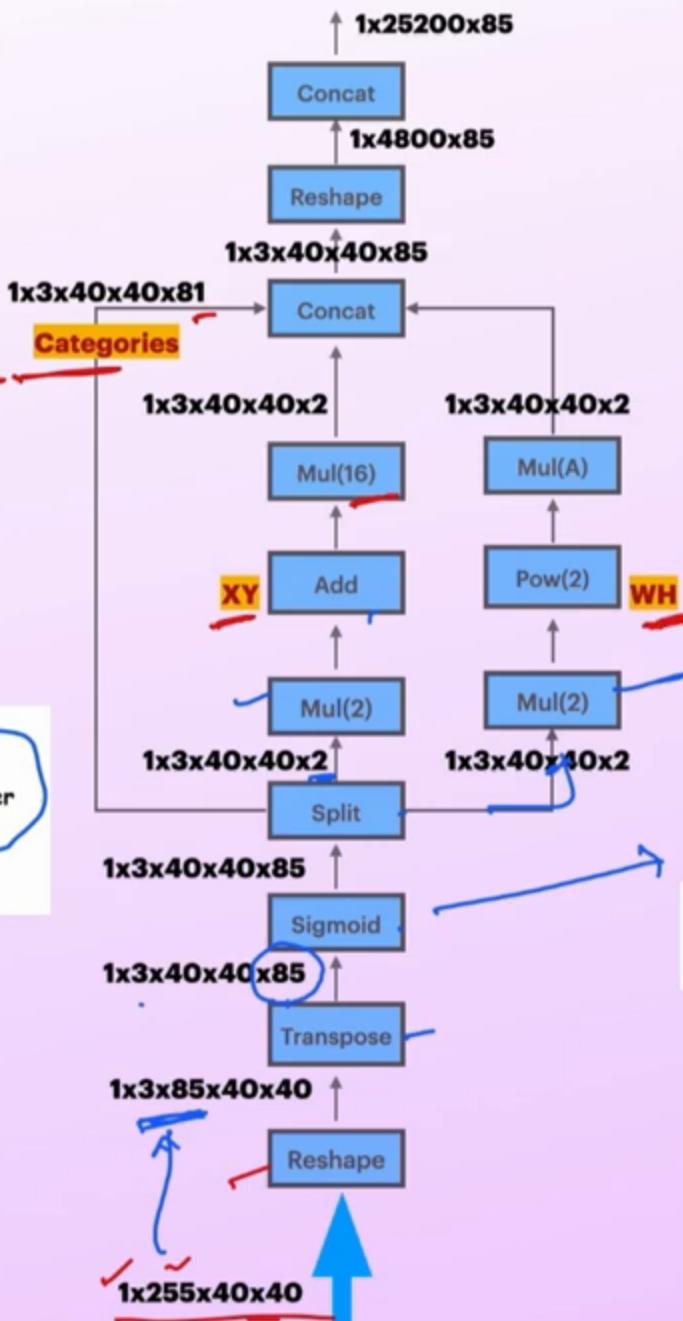
+ CRP

$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$
 $[0 \sim 1]$
 t_w, t_h
 $[0 \sim 2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

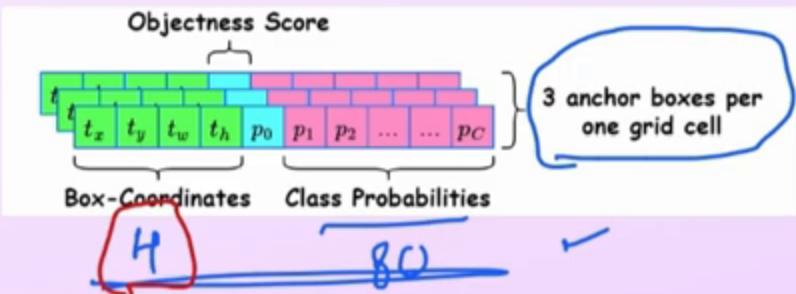
+ CRP

$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$
 $[0-1]$
 t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

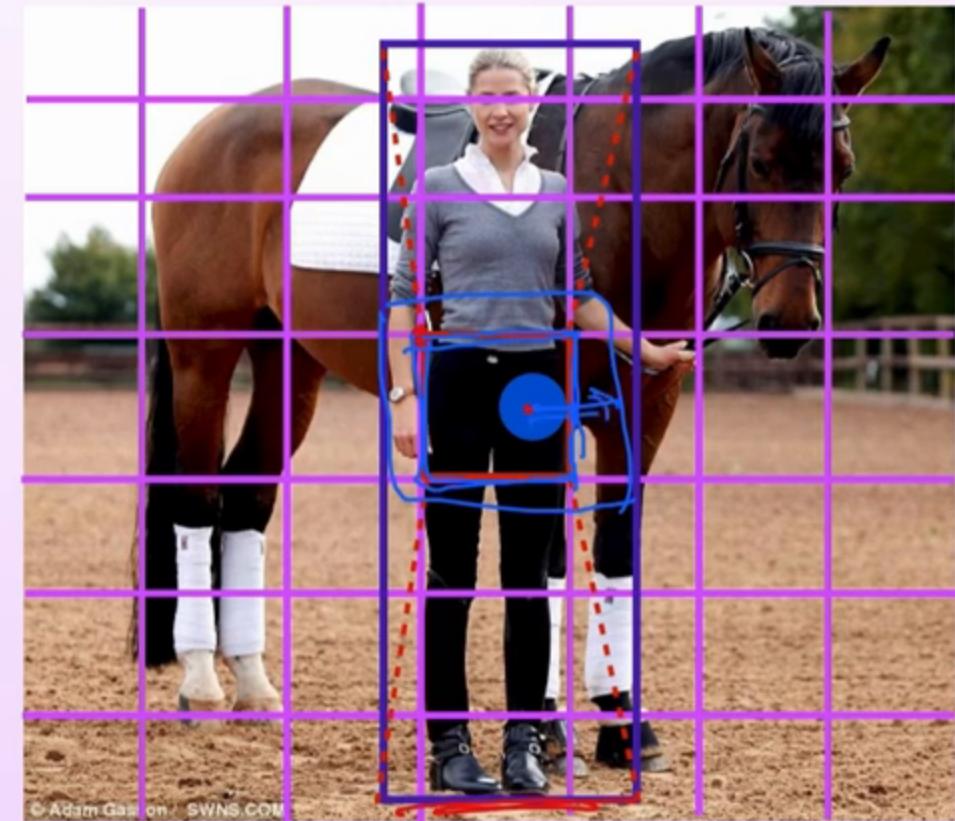
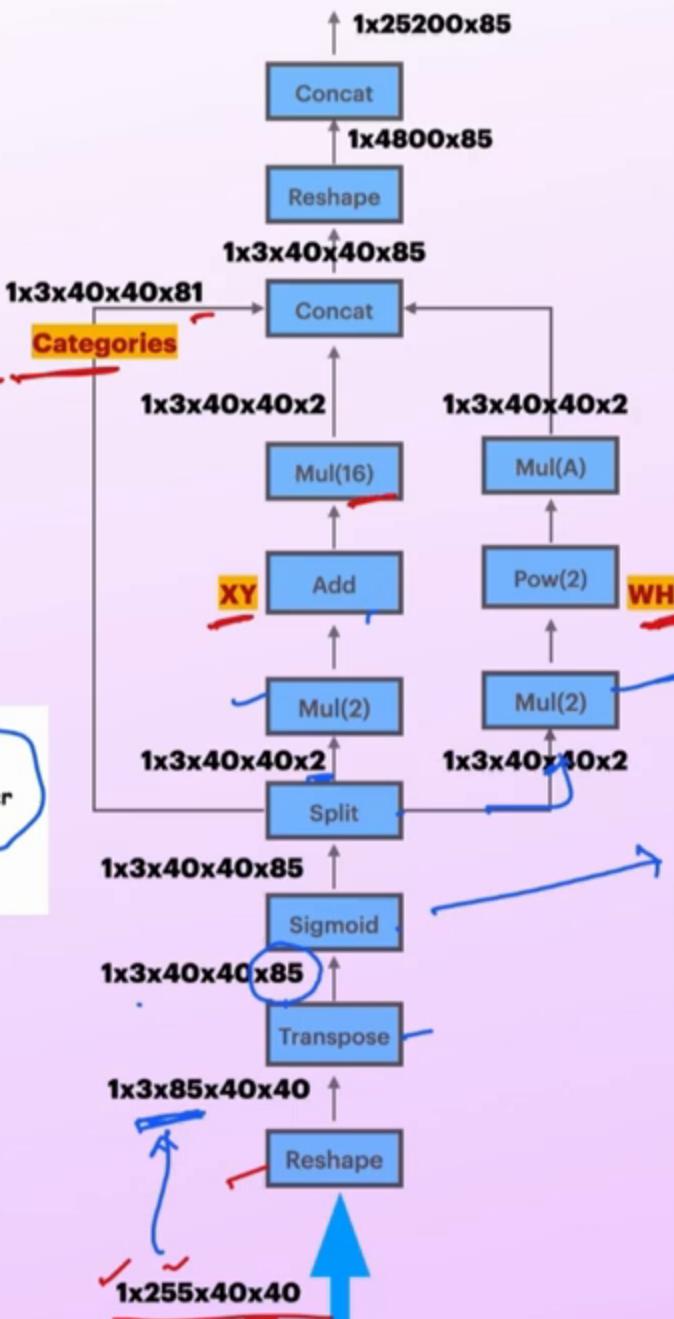
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

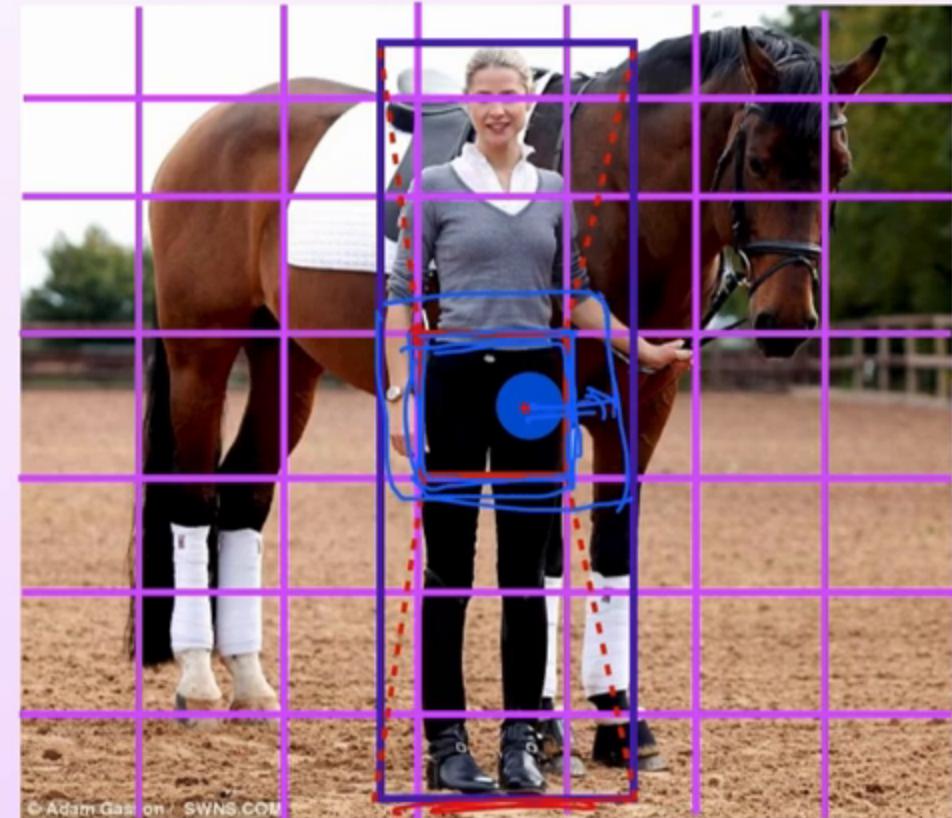
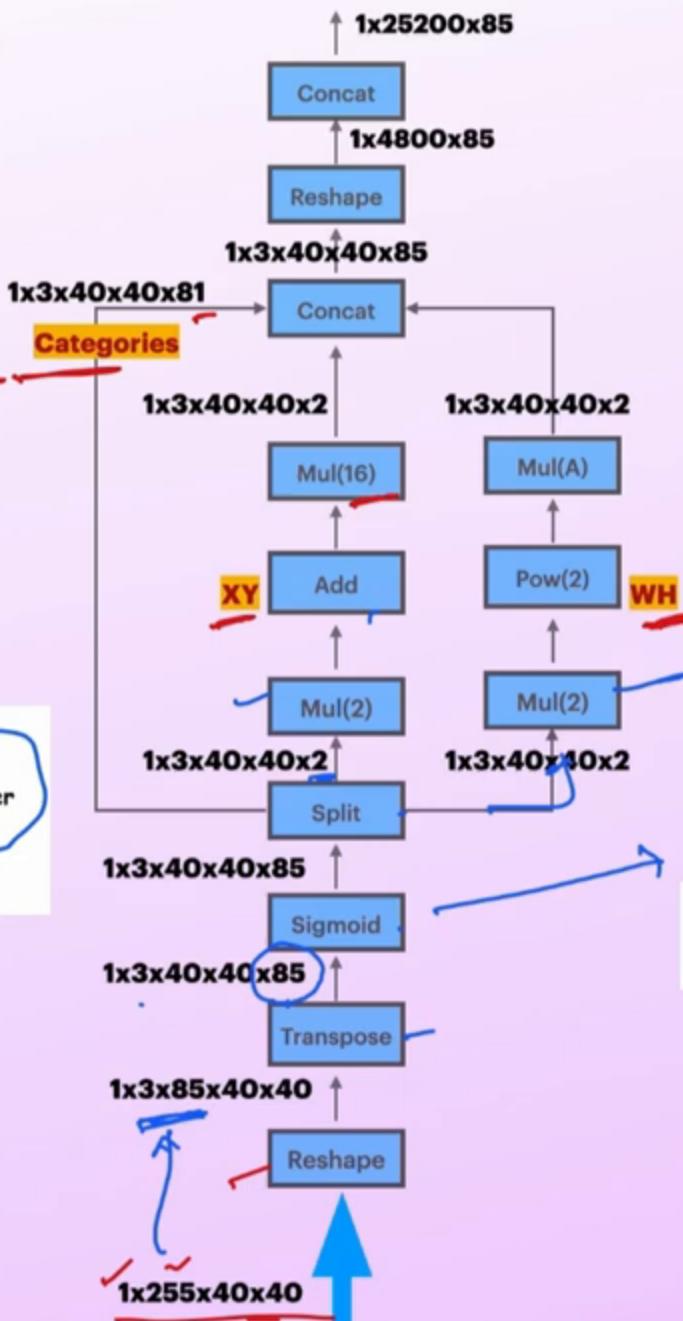
+ CRP

$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$
 $[0-1]$
 t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

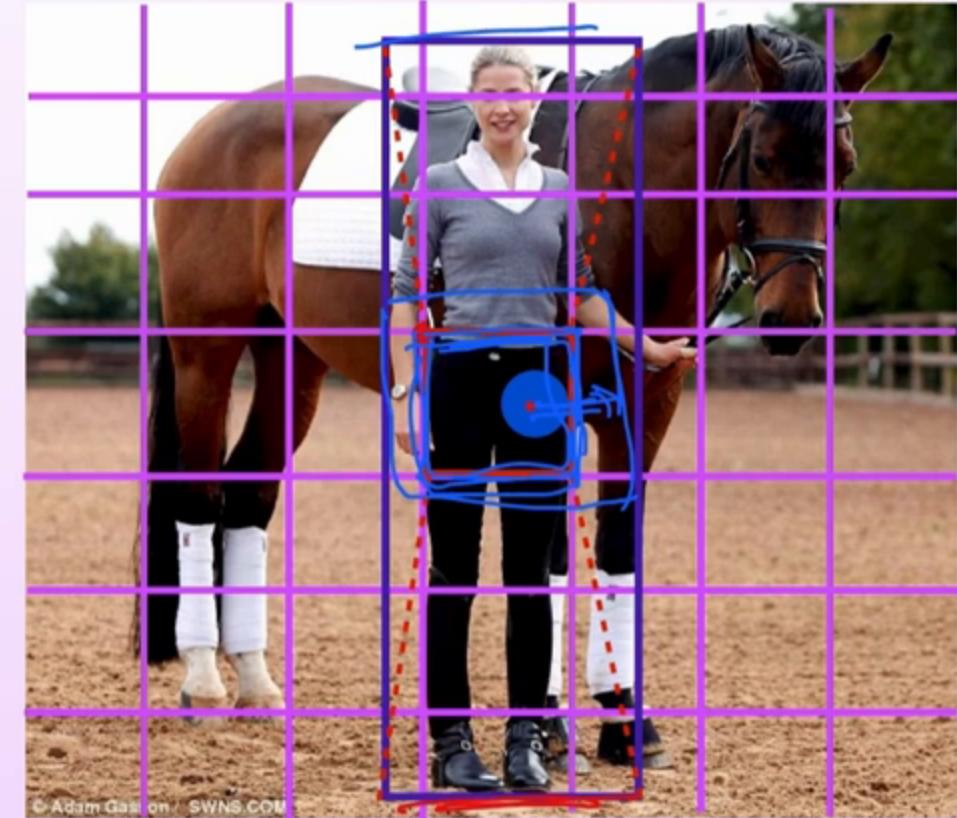
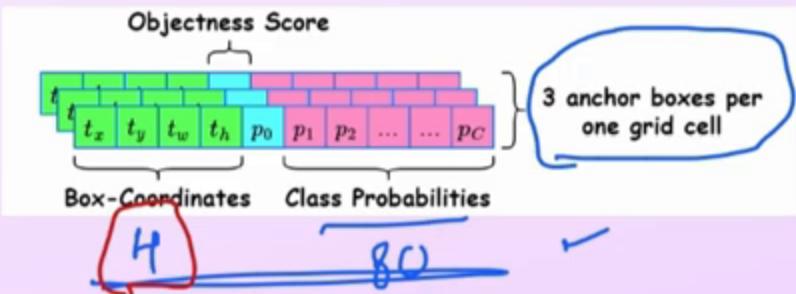
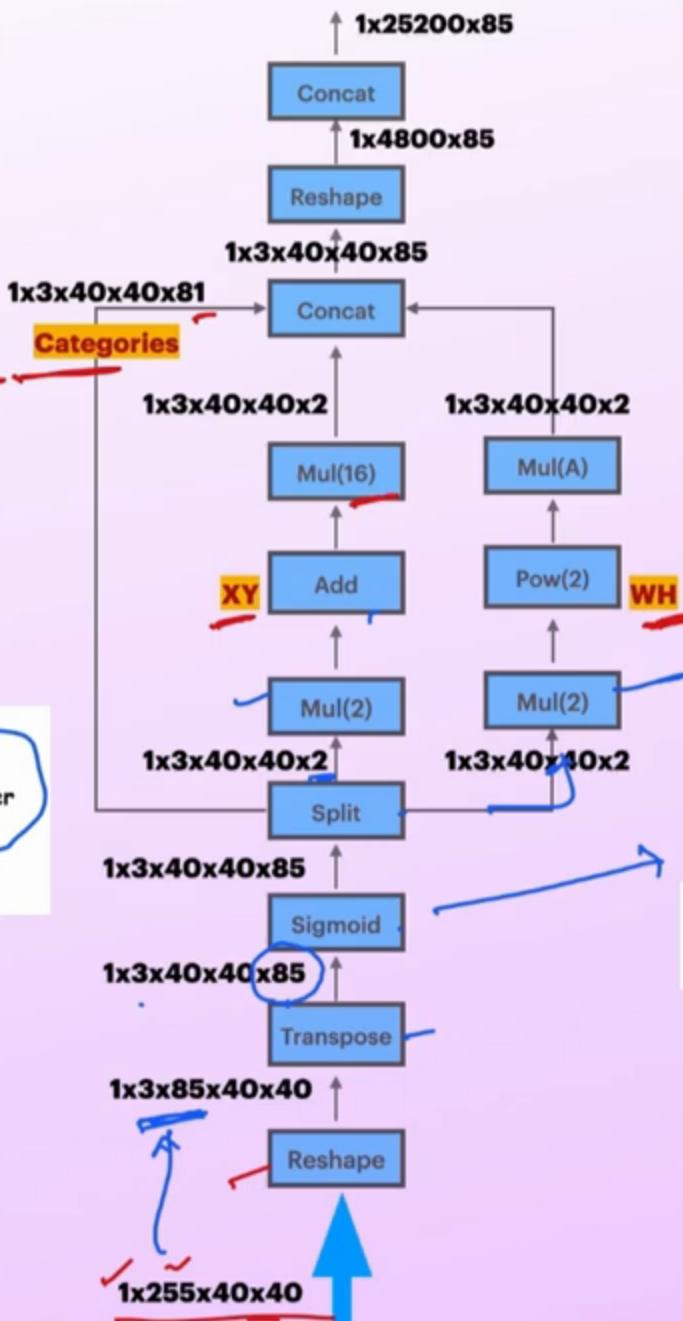
$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$
 $[0 \sim 1]$

t_w, t_h
 $[0 \sim 2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 80$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 80$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \times 80 \rightarrow 18$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

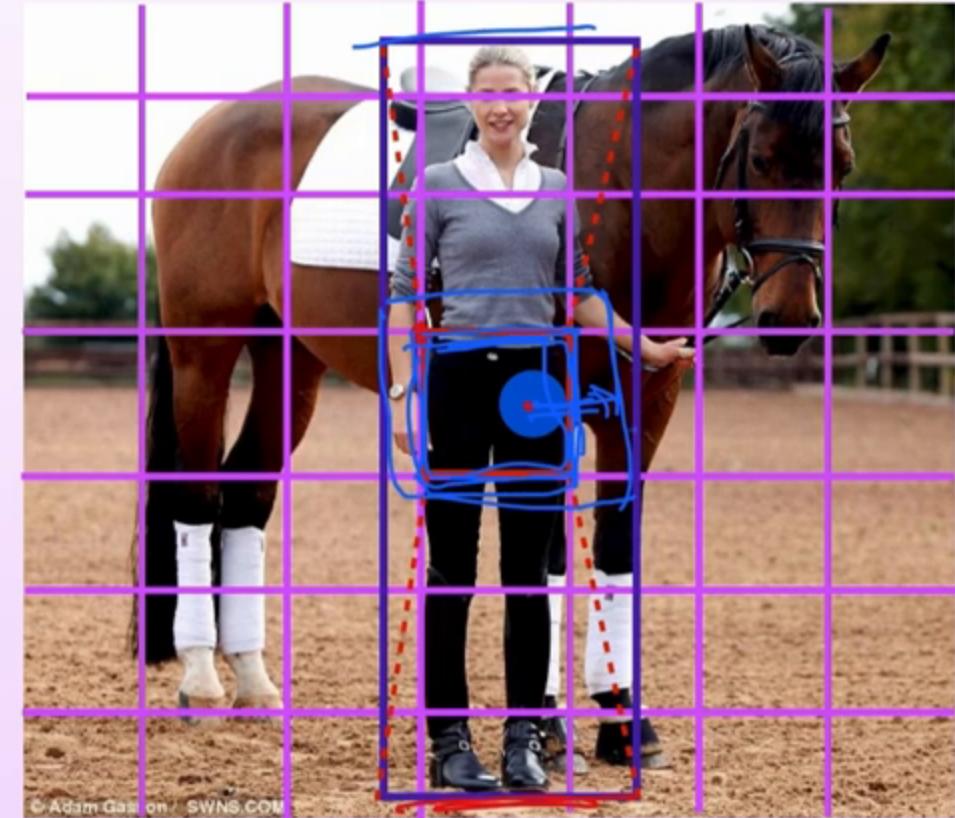
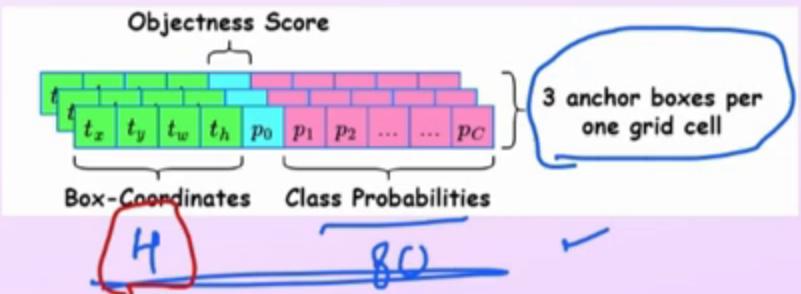
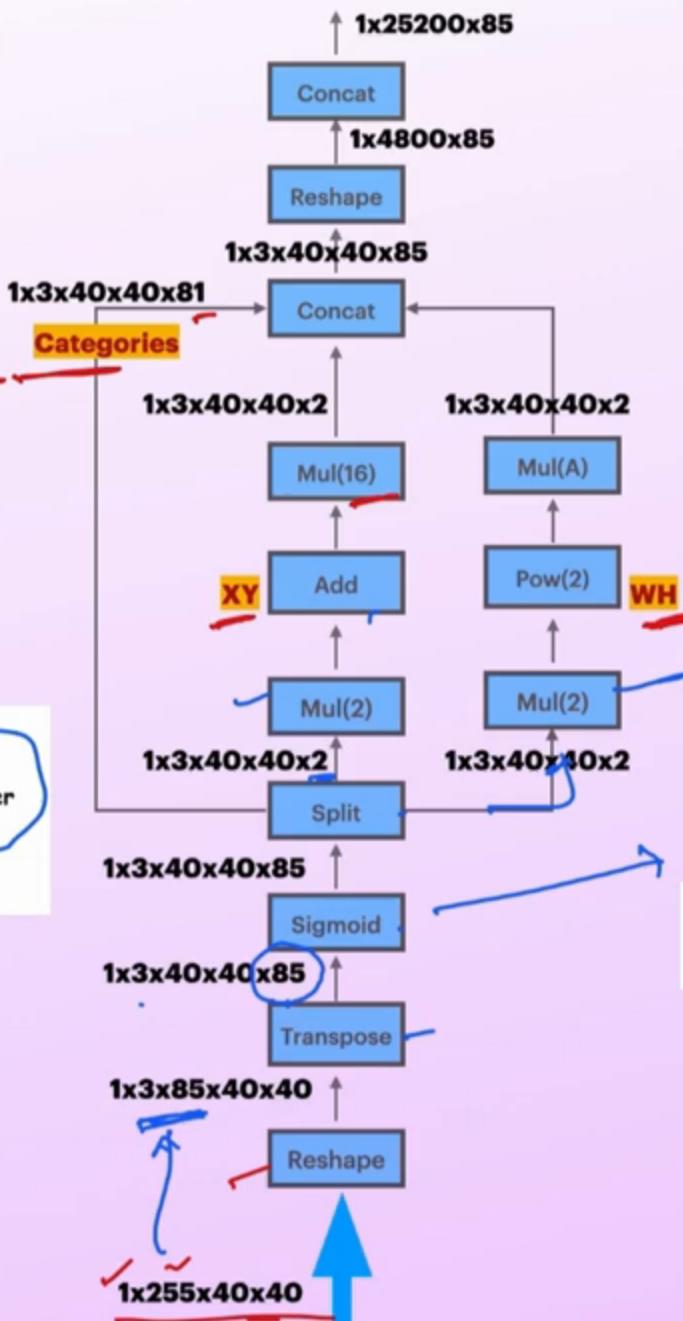
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$
 $[0 \sim 1]$
 t_w, t_h
 $[0 \sim 2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

t_w, t_h

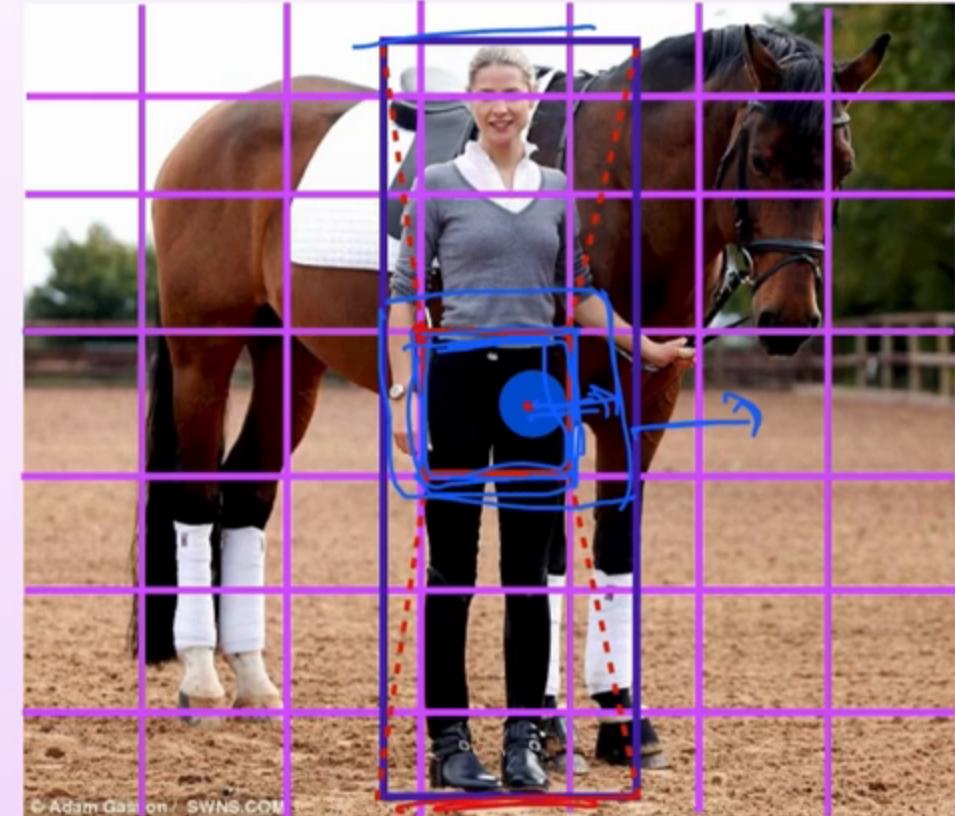
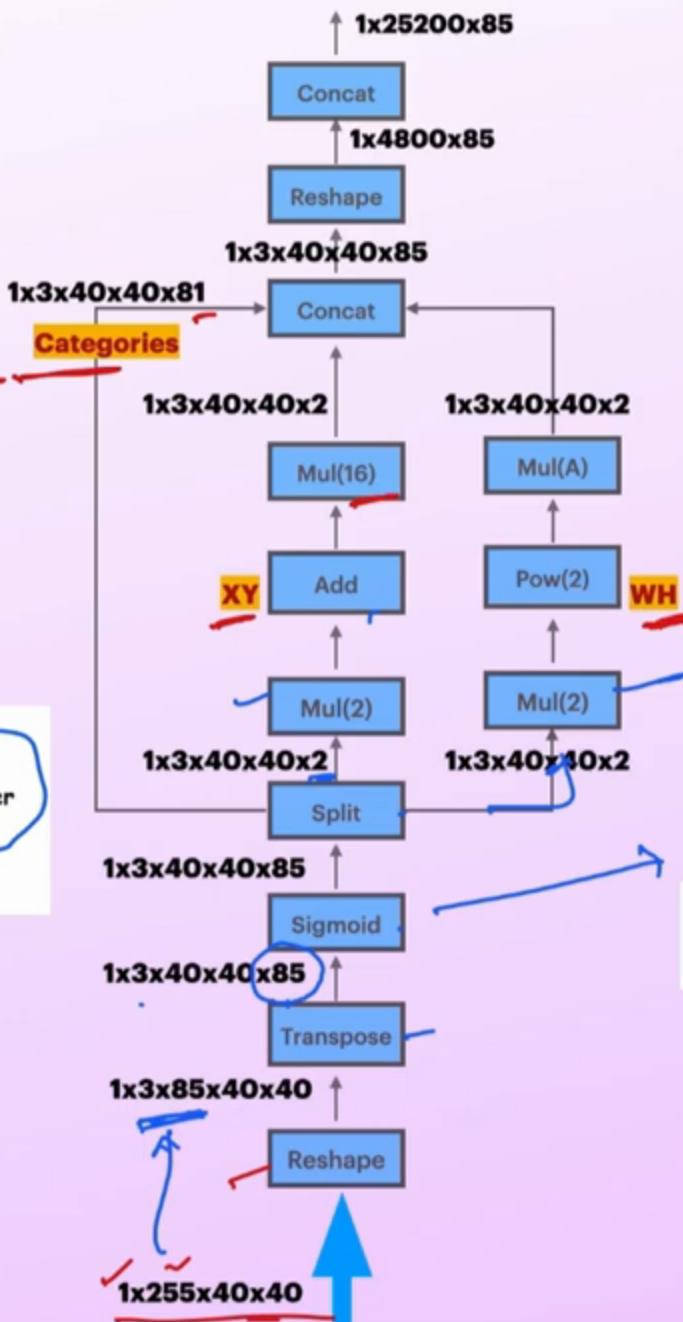
$[0-1]$

$[0-2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

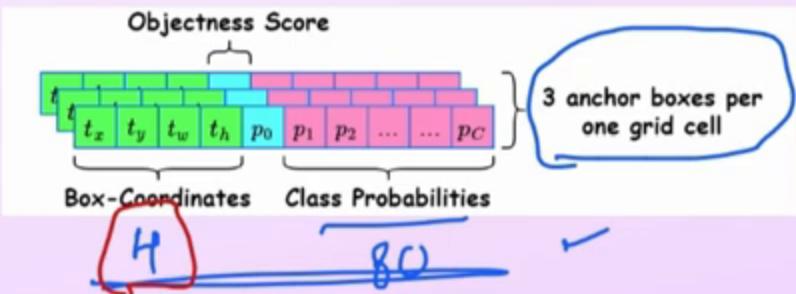
$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$
 $[0 \sim 1]$

t_w, t_h
 $[0 \sim 2]$

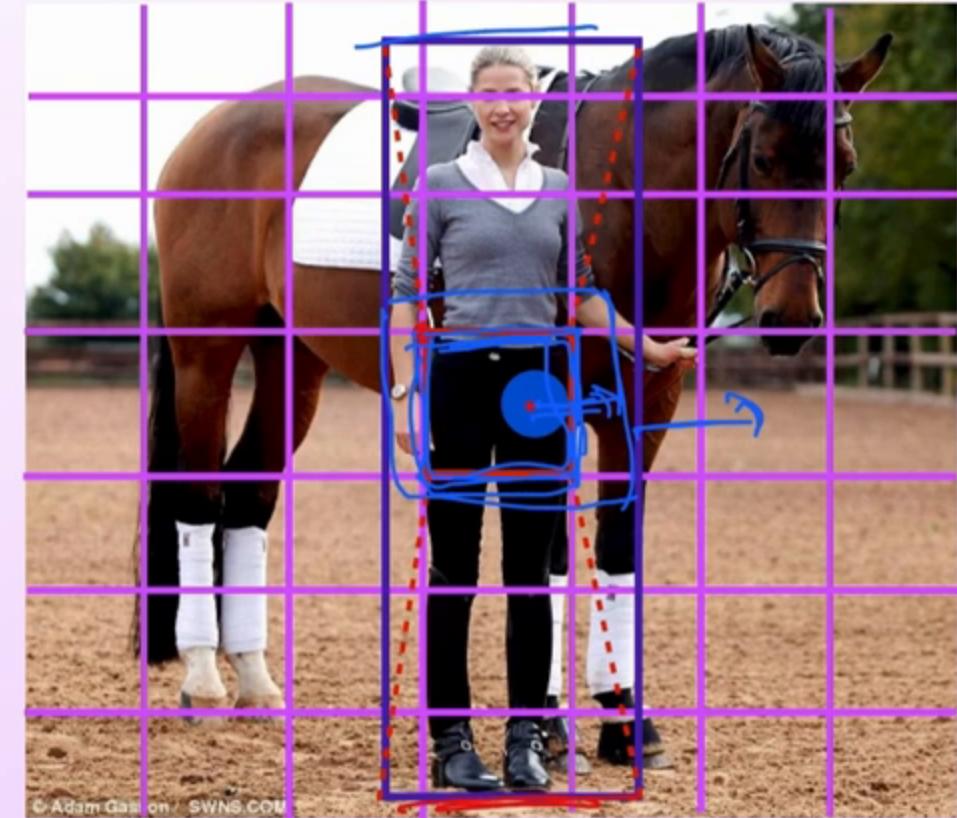
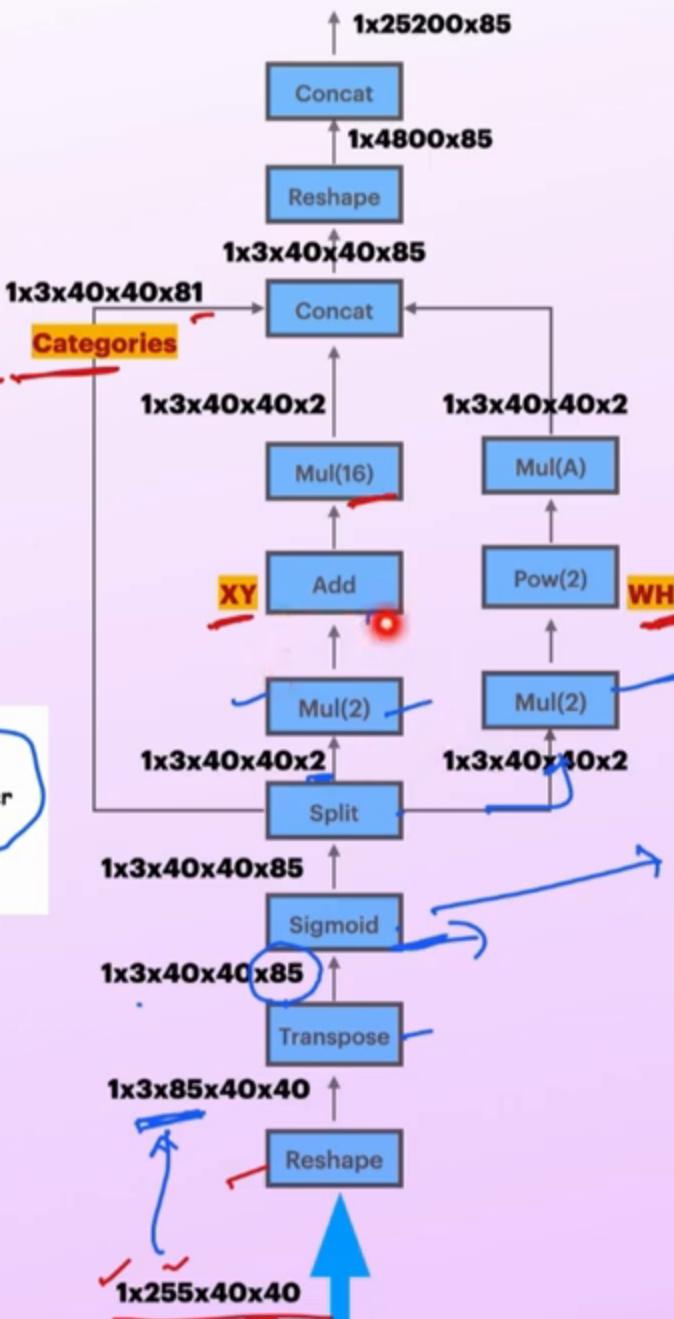
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



O

$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

[0 - 1]

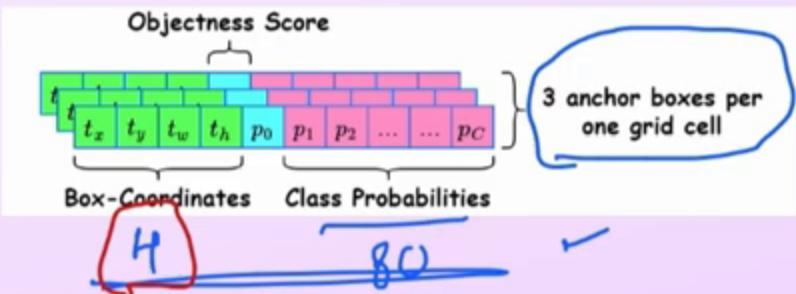
t_w, t_h

[0 - 2]

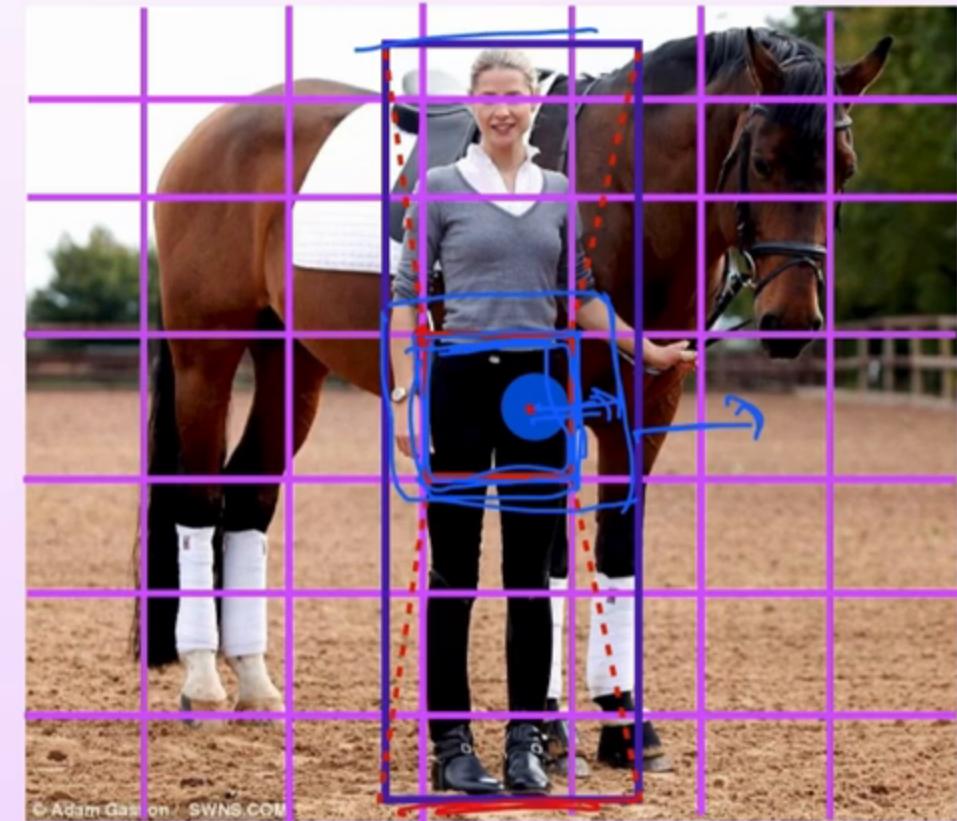
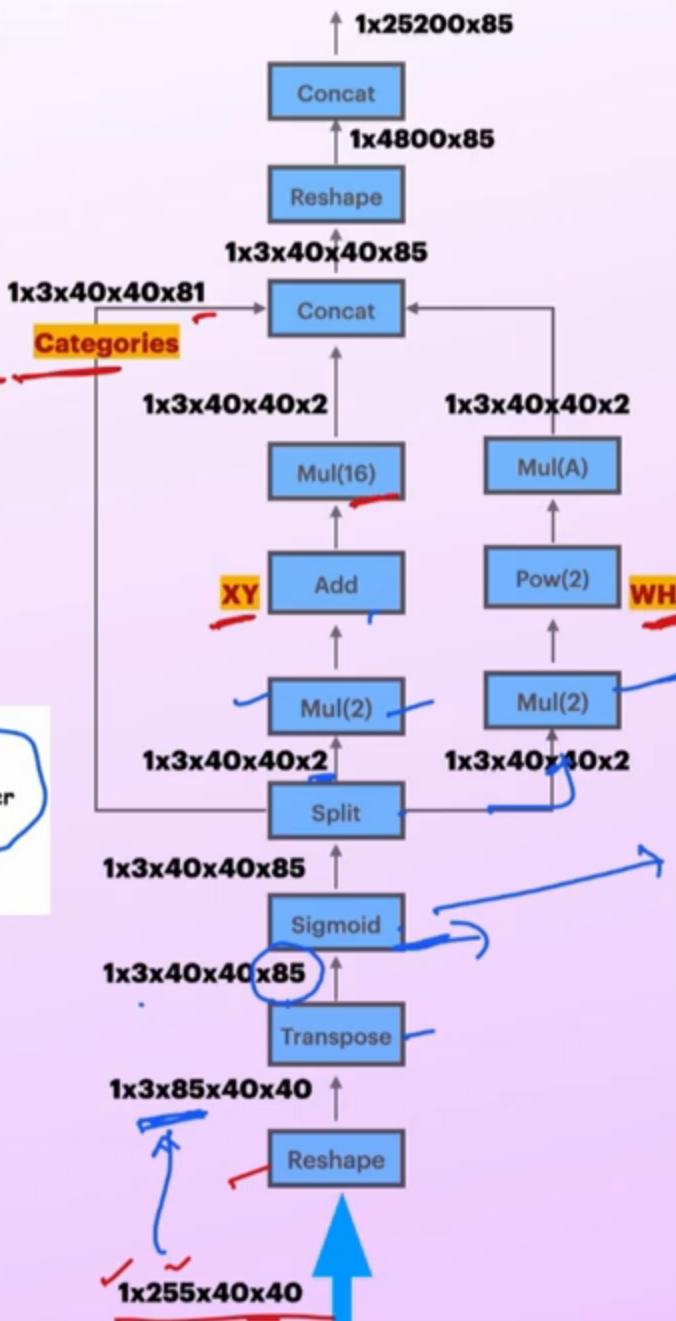
Head

H^0, U^0
 B^0
 $6U^0 / U^0 \rightarrow b^0$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CP

$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

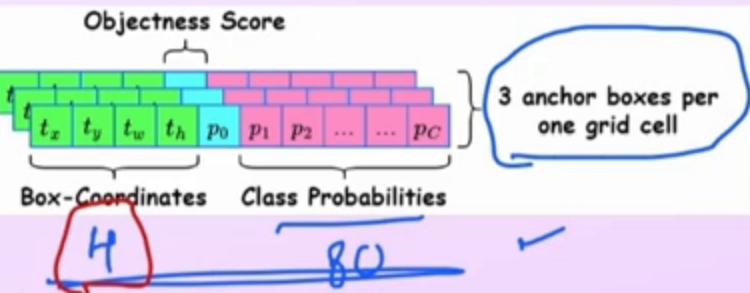
[0-1] [0-2]

t_w, t_h

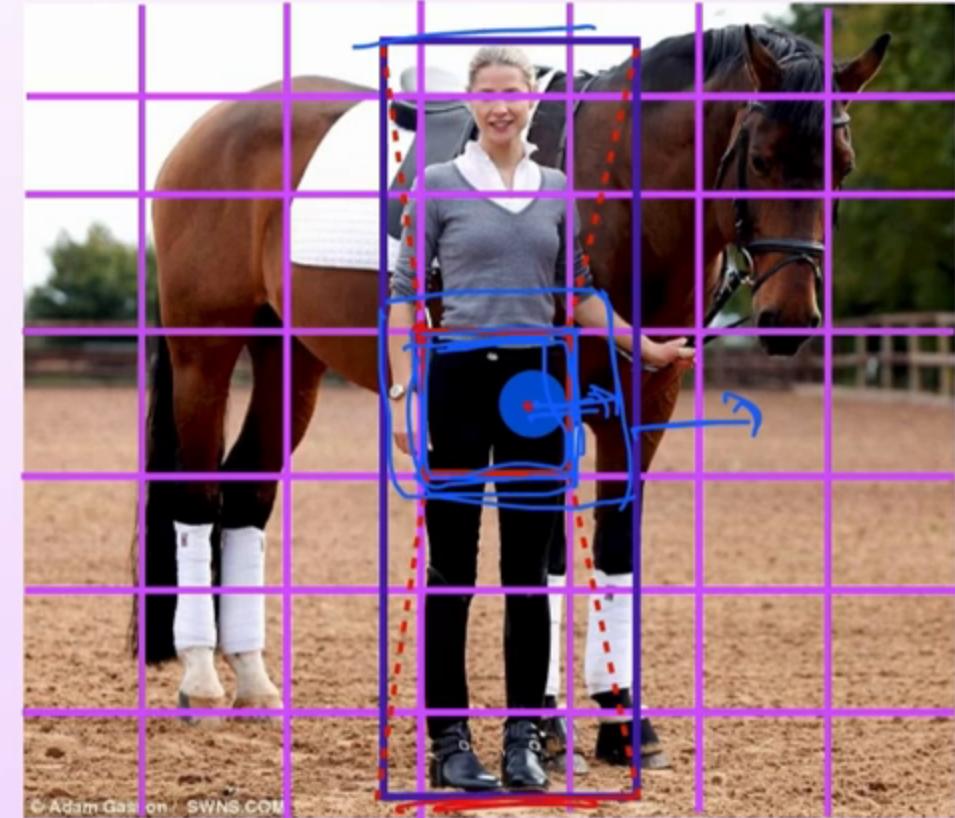
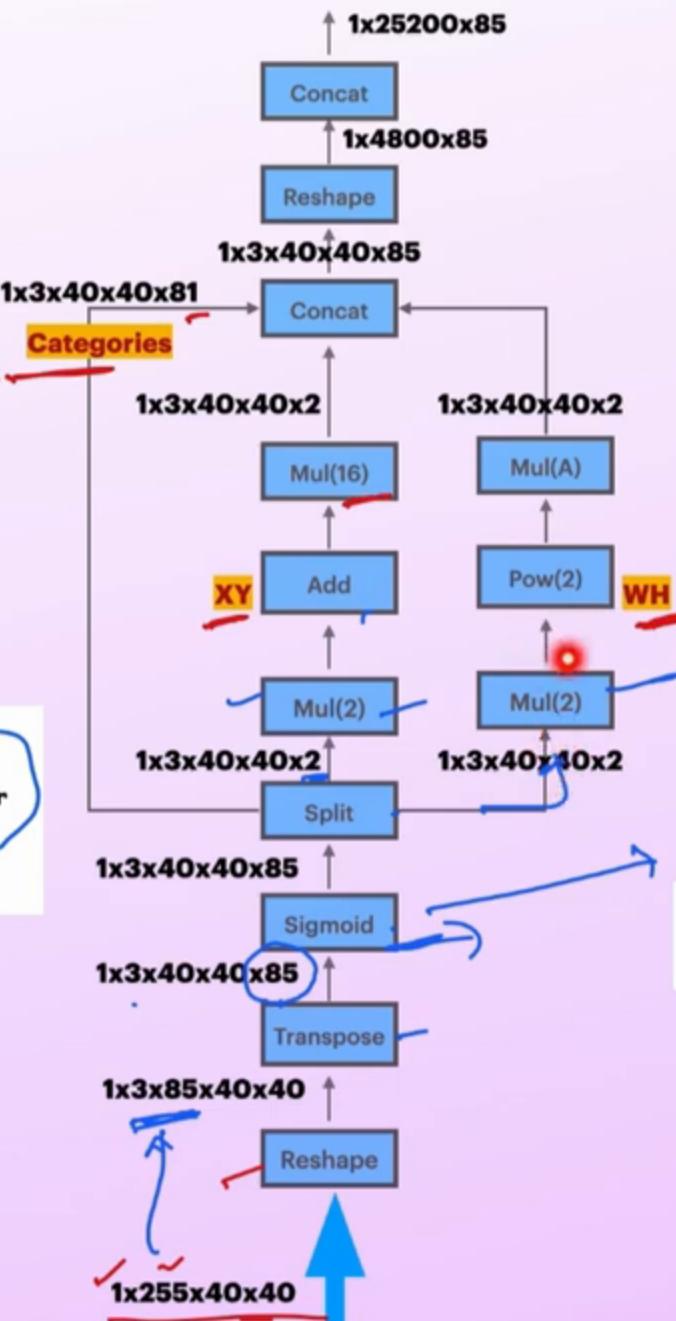
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

Concat



NMS & Postprocessing



O

$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

[0 - 1]

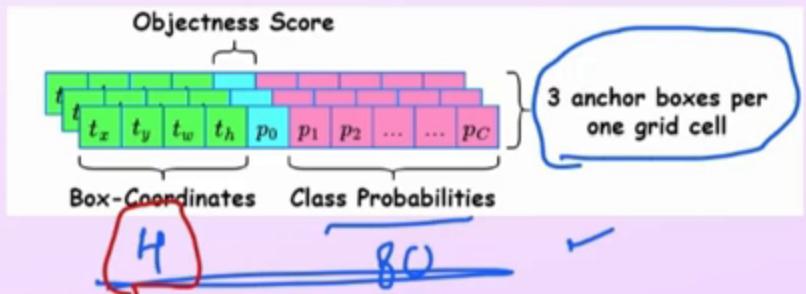
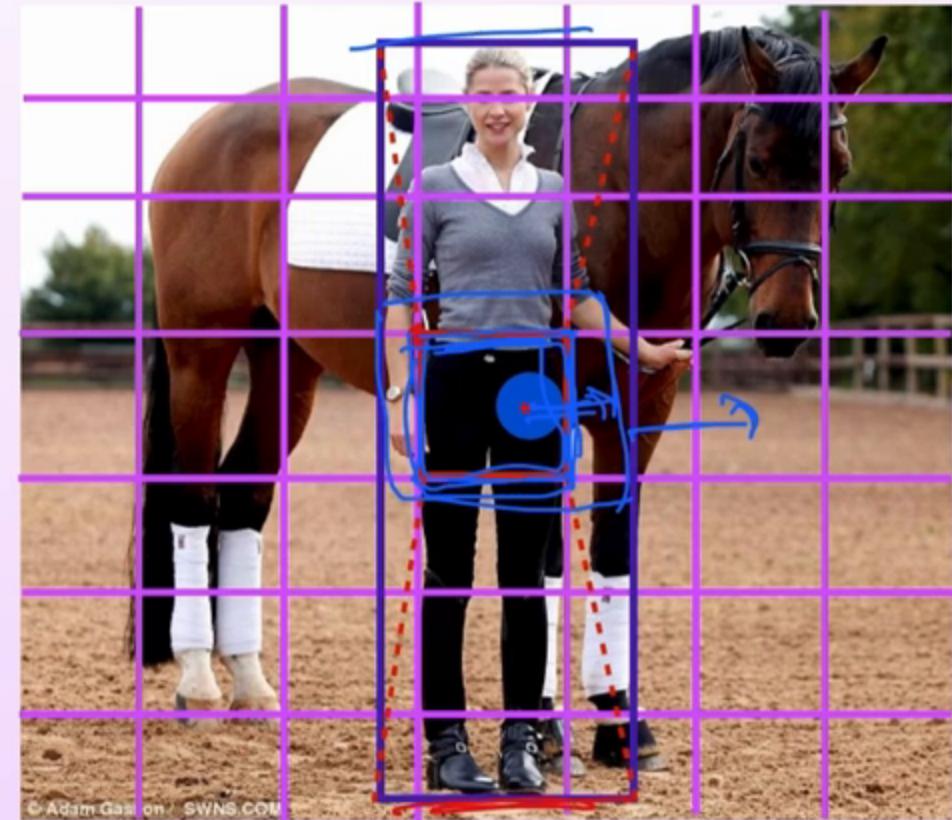
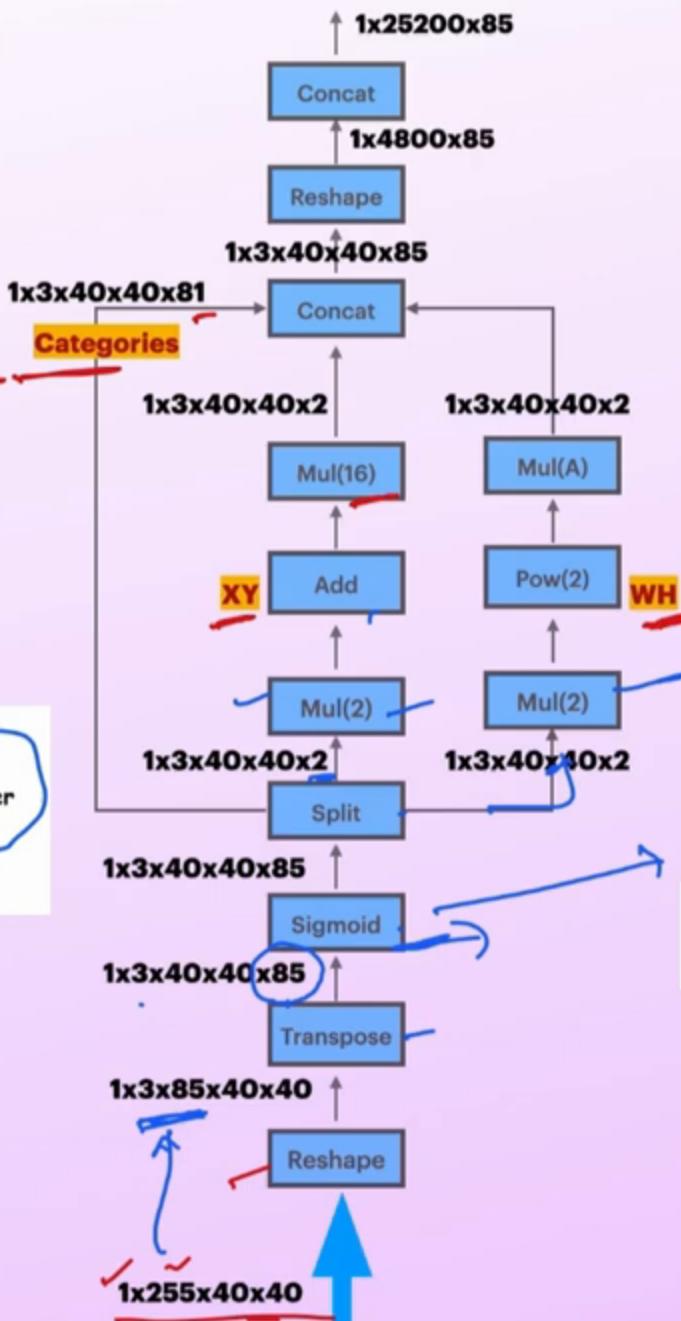
t_w, t_h

[0 - 2]

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$

NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

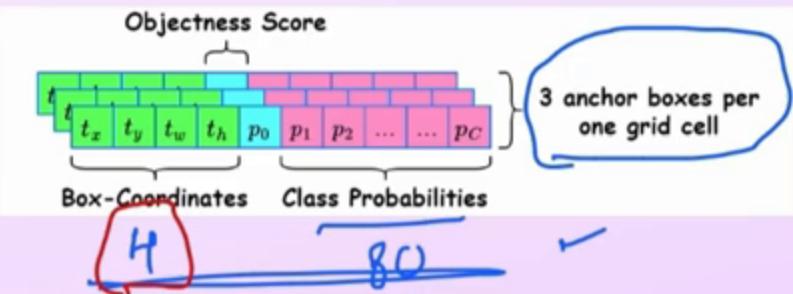
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$
 $[0 \sim 1]$
 t_w, t_h
 $[0 \sim 2]$

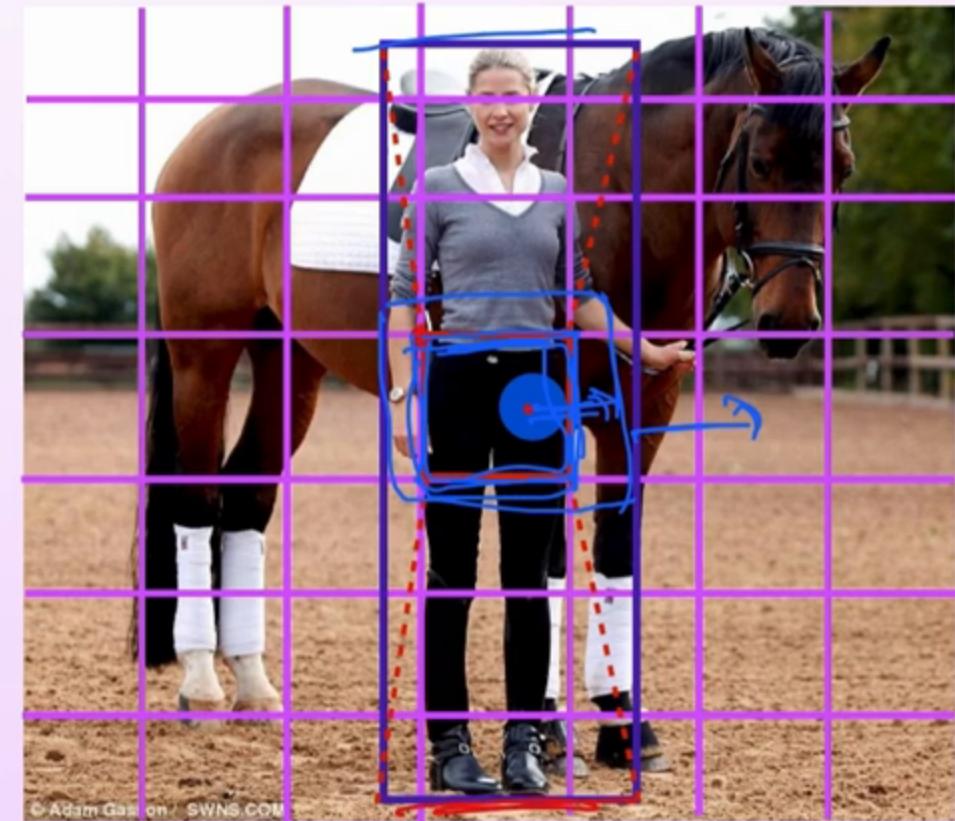
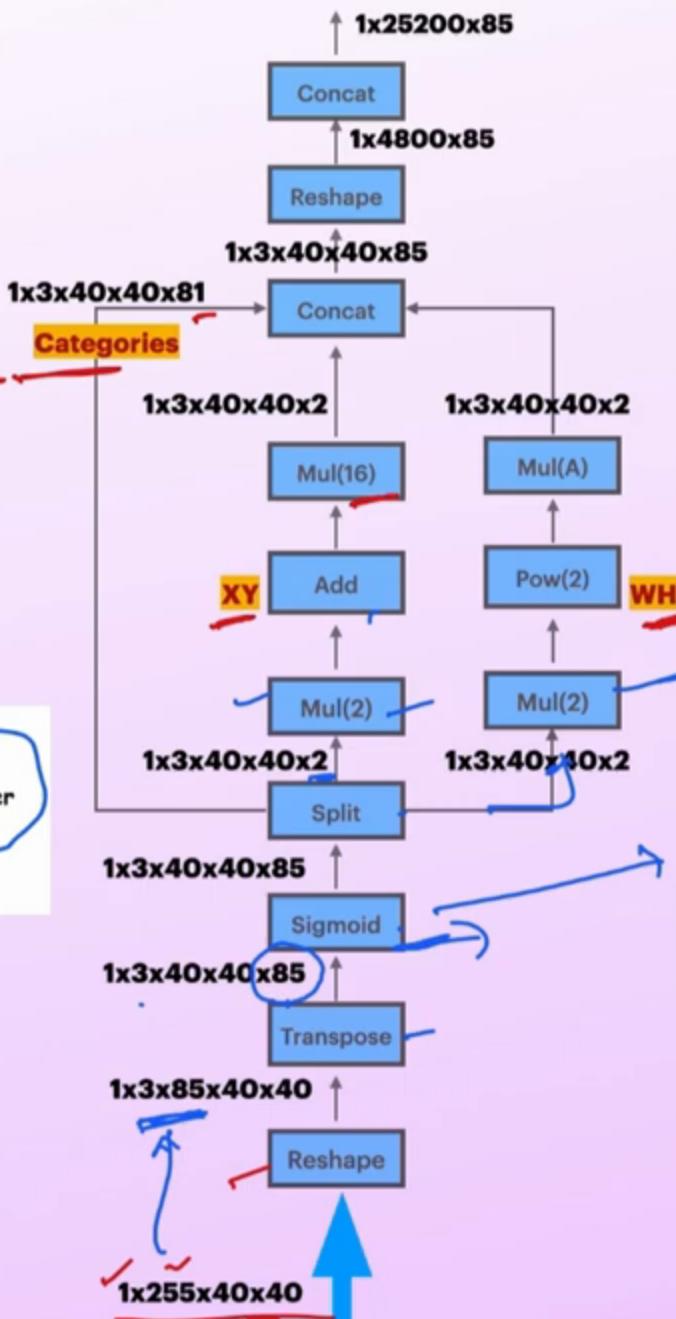
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \rightarrow 6 \times 4 \times 4$

Concat



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

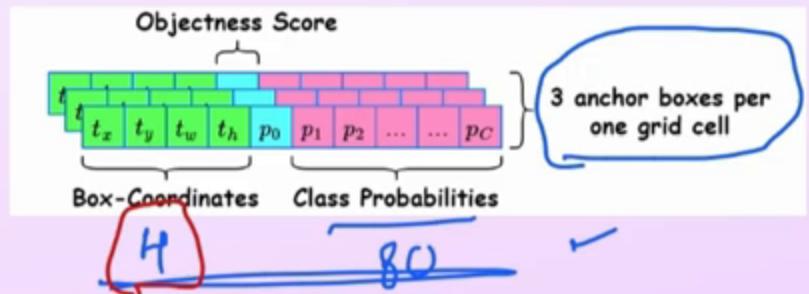
t_w, t_h

$[0-1]$

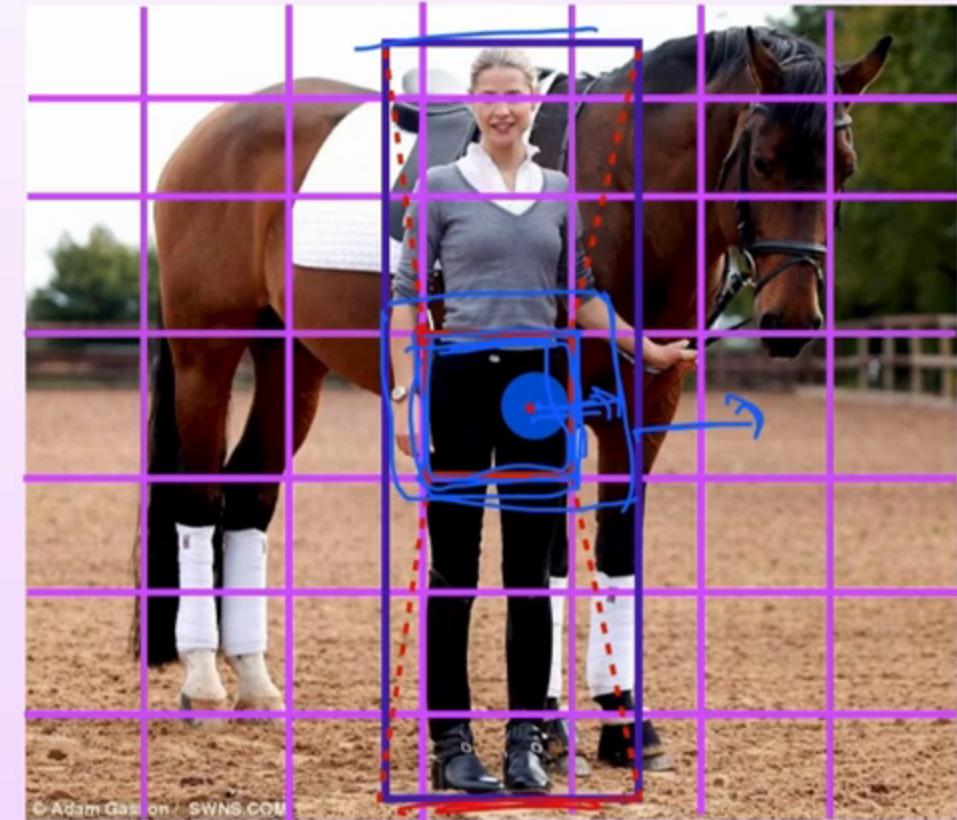
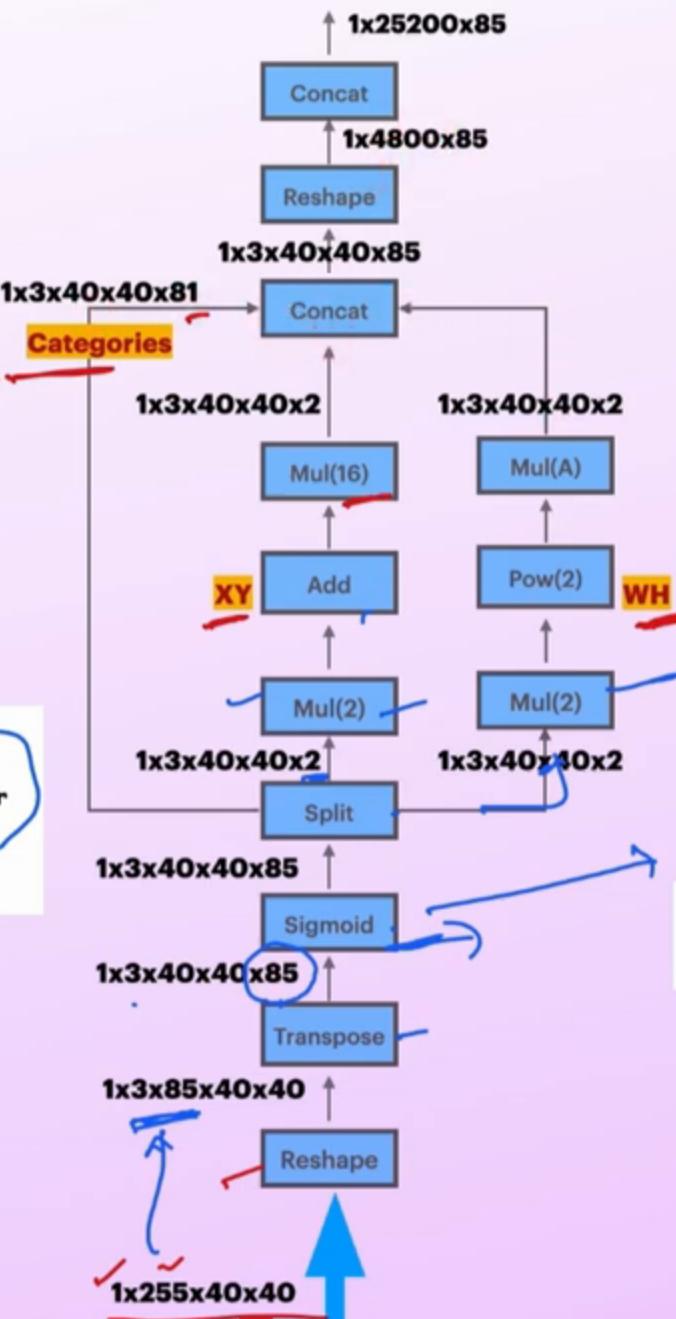
$[0-2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \rightarrow 6 \times 85$



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$+ \text{CRP}$

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

$[0 \sim 1]$

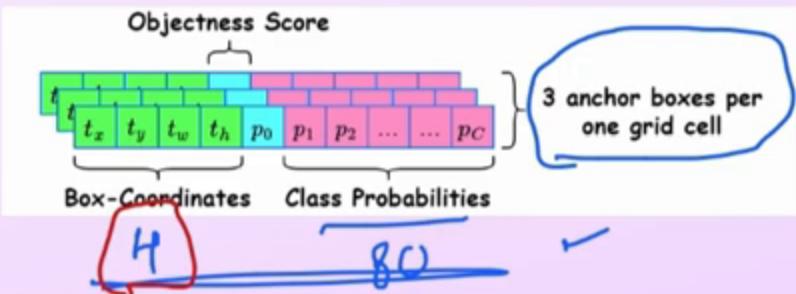
t_w, t_h

$[0 \sim 2]$

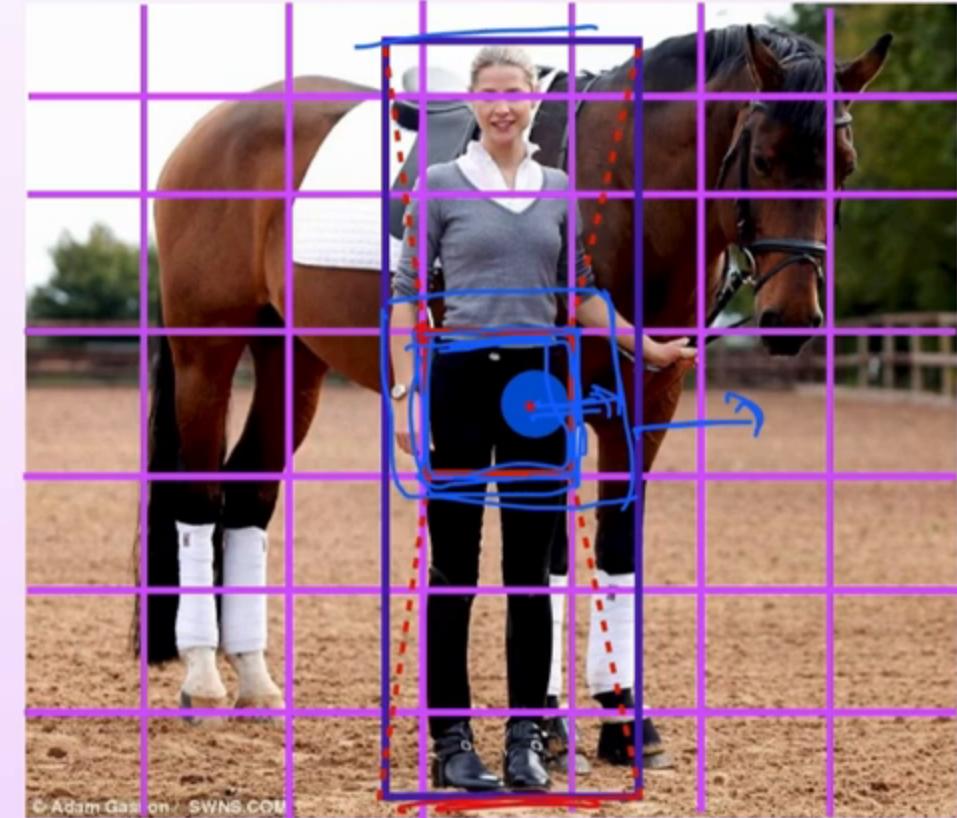
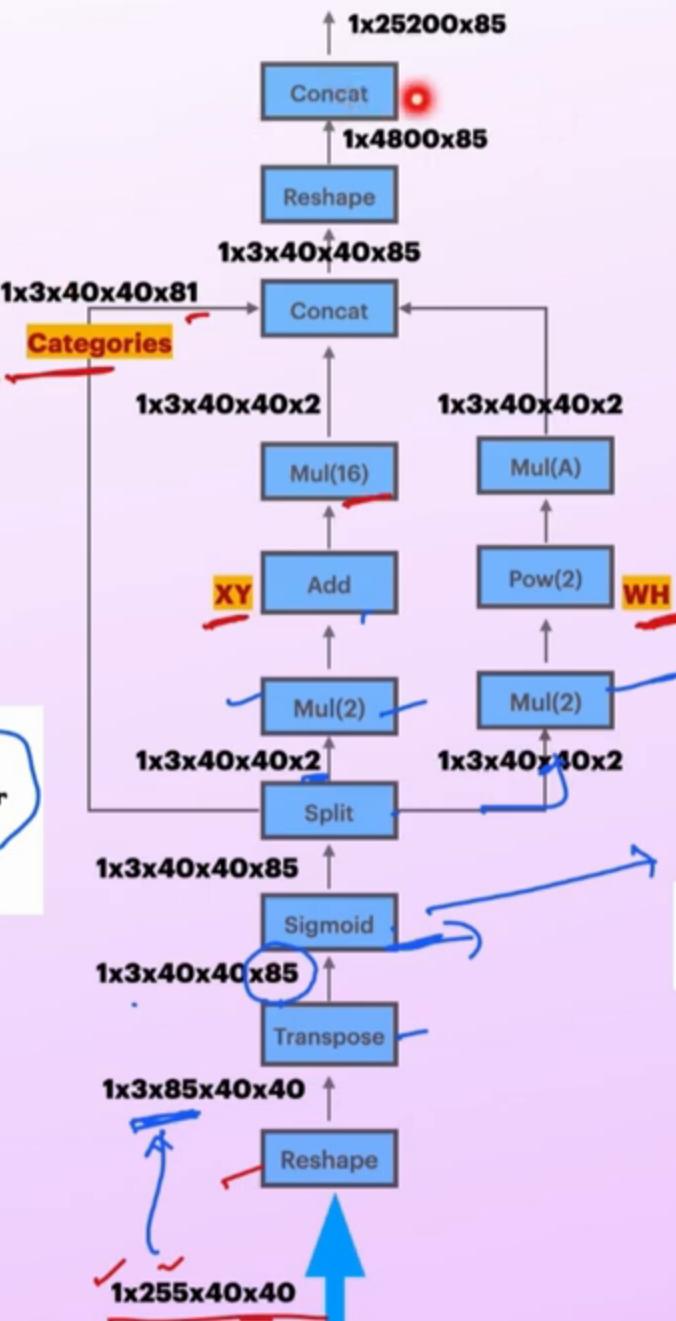
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\text{No} \rightarrow \text{Is}$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

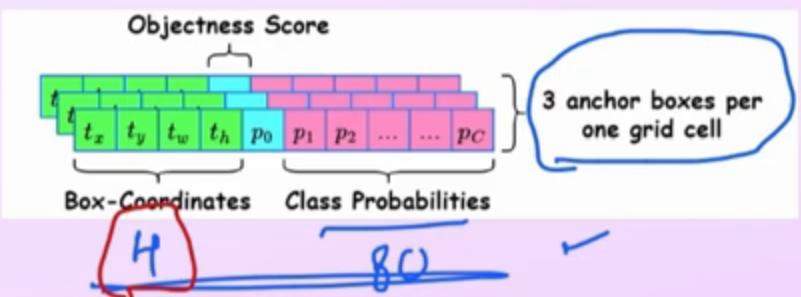
t_w, t_h

$[0-1]$

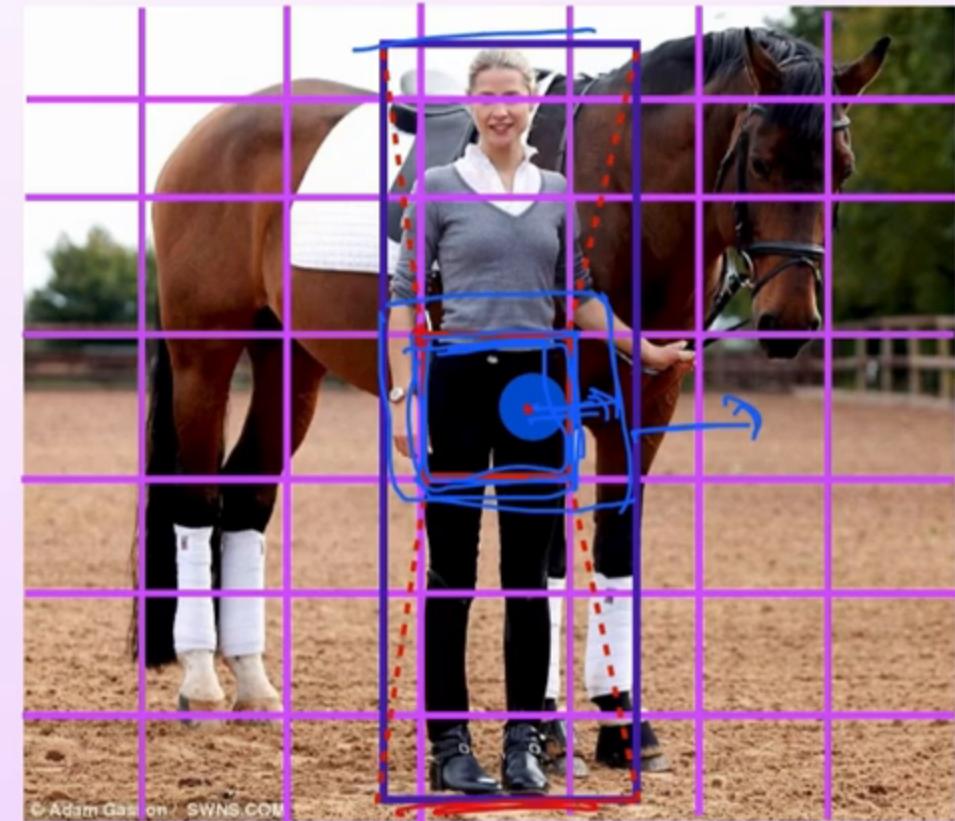
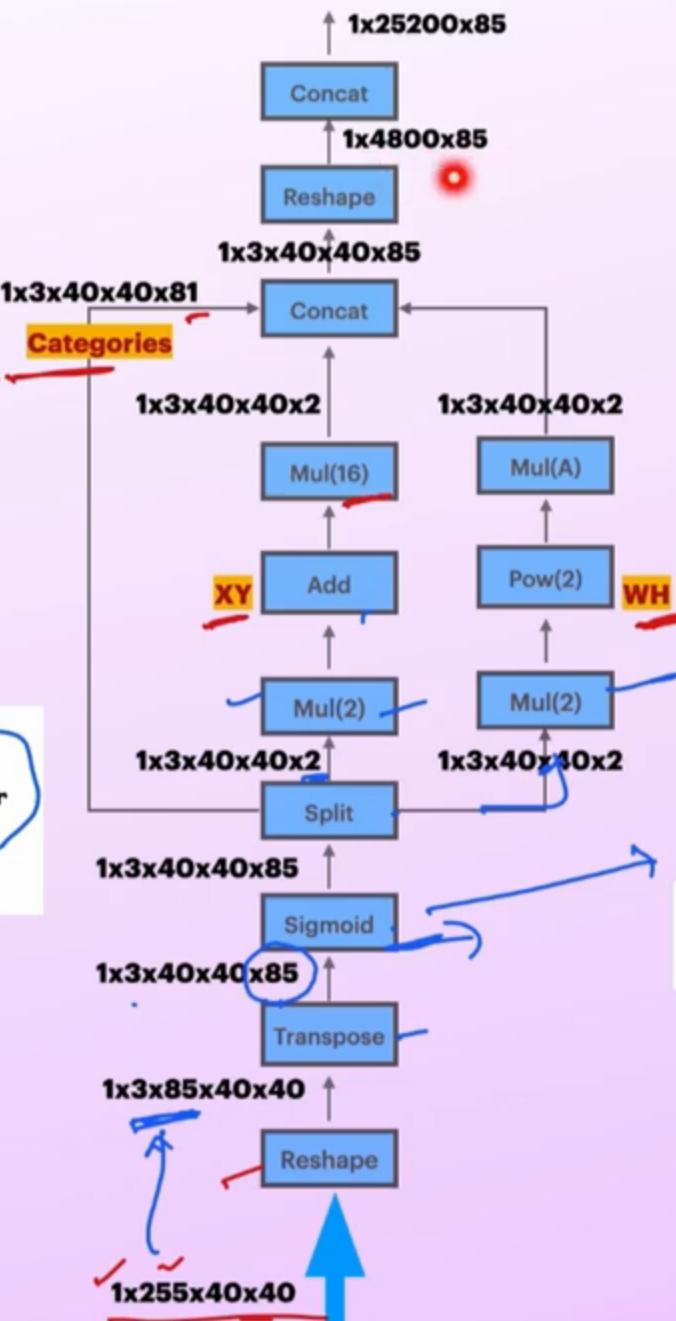
$[0-2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\text{u}_0 \rightarrow \text{f}_0$



NMS & Postprocessing



$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

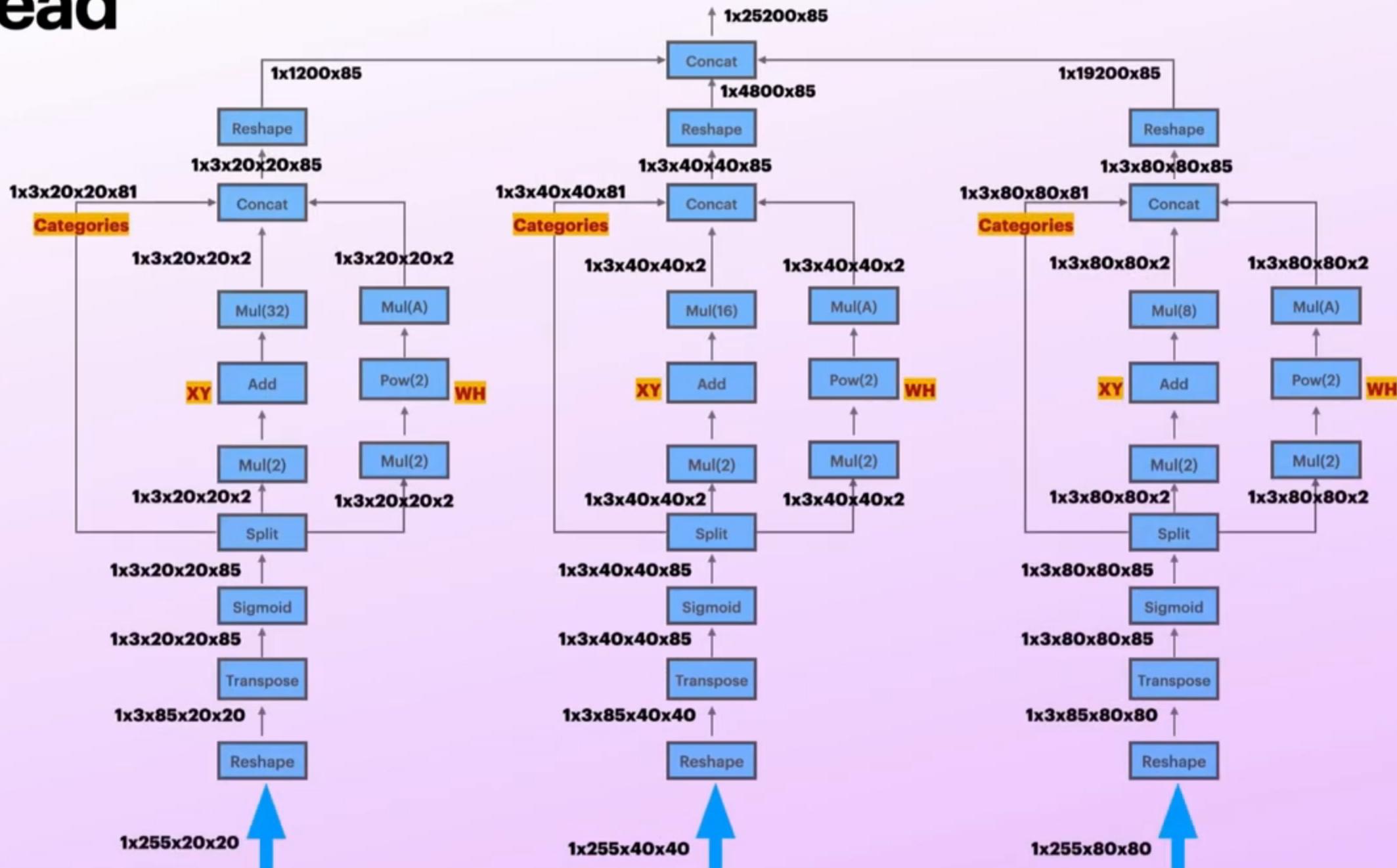
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ CRP

$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$
 $[0-1]$
 t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

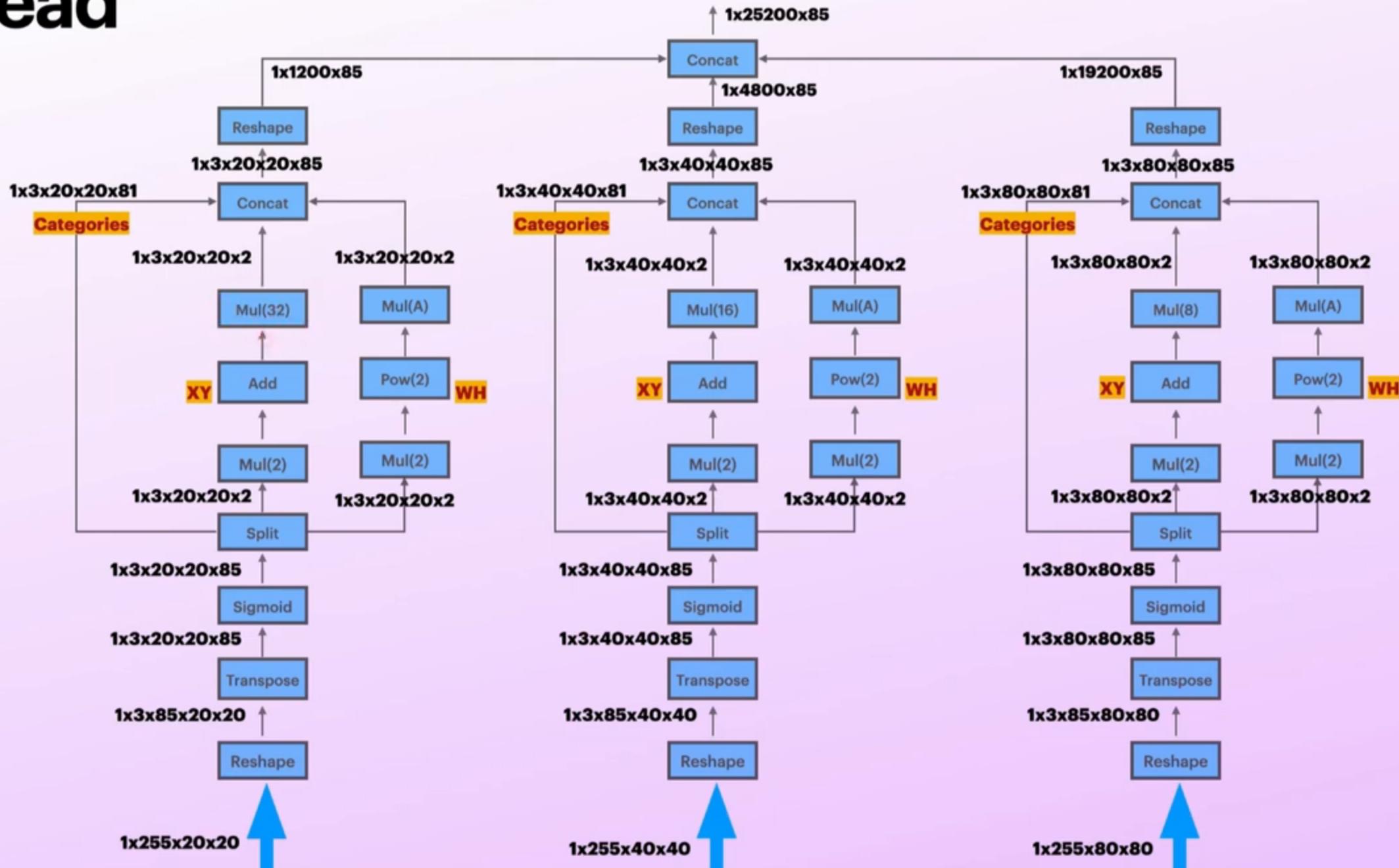
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



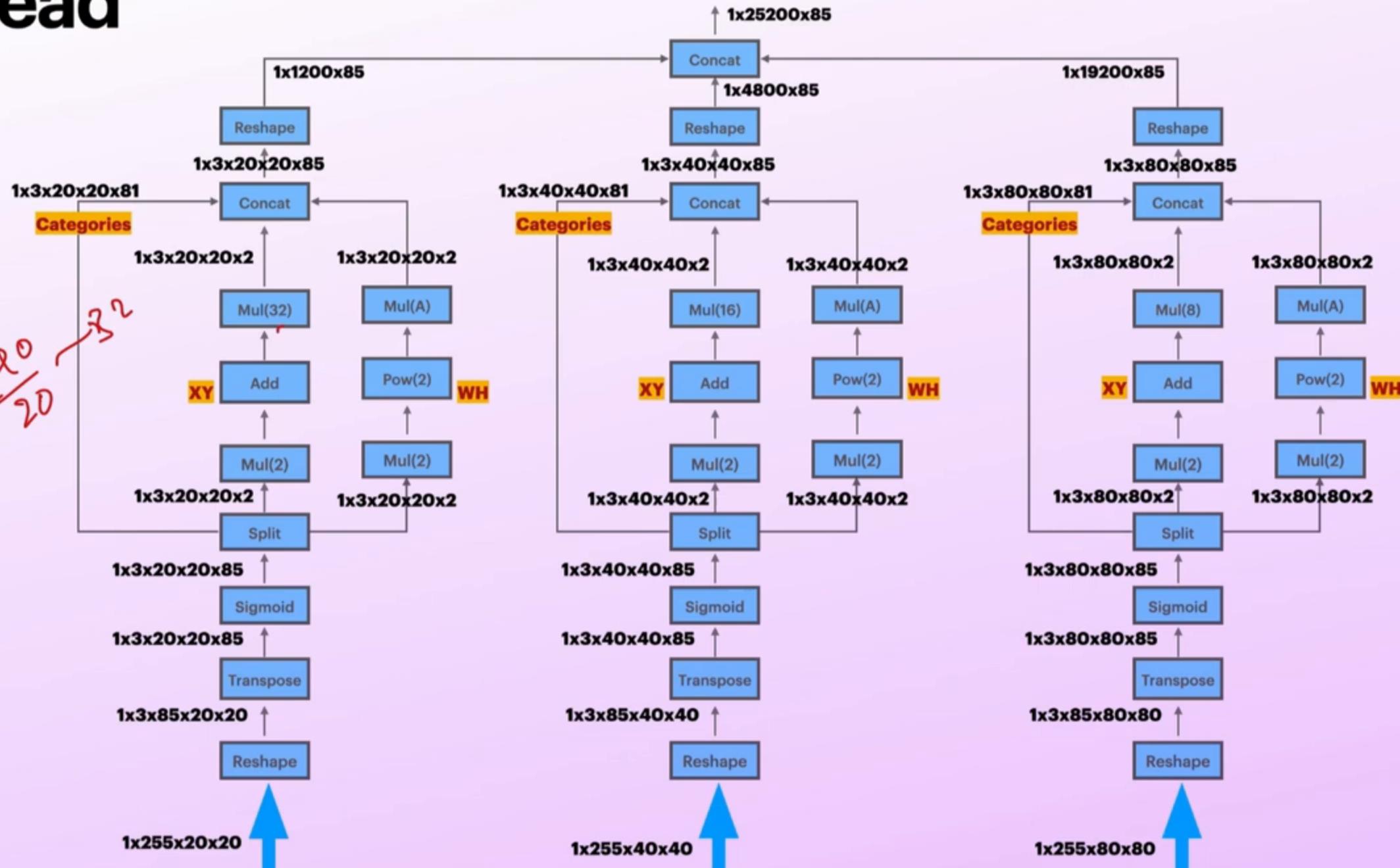
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



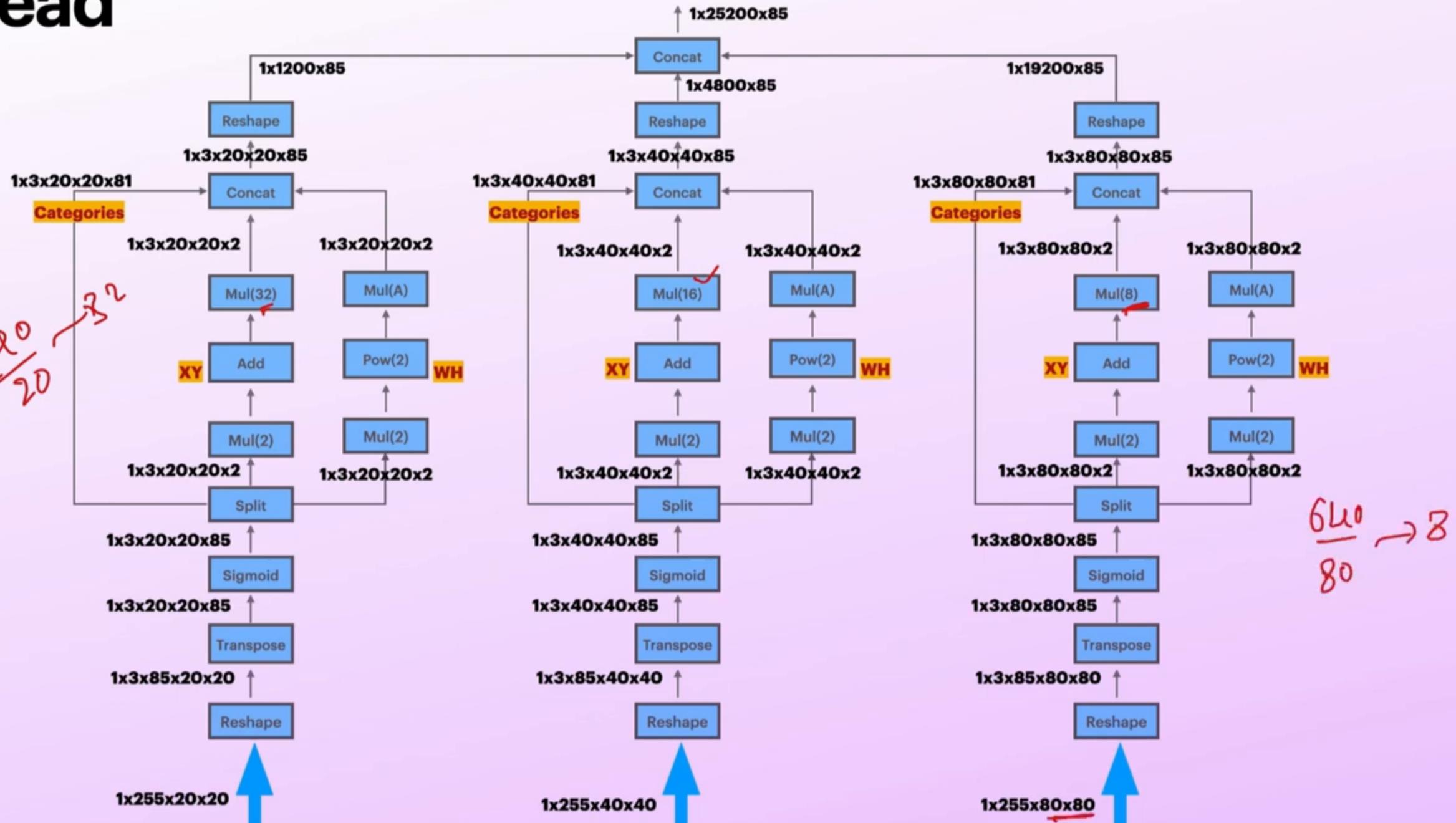
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



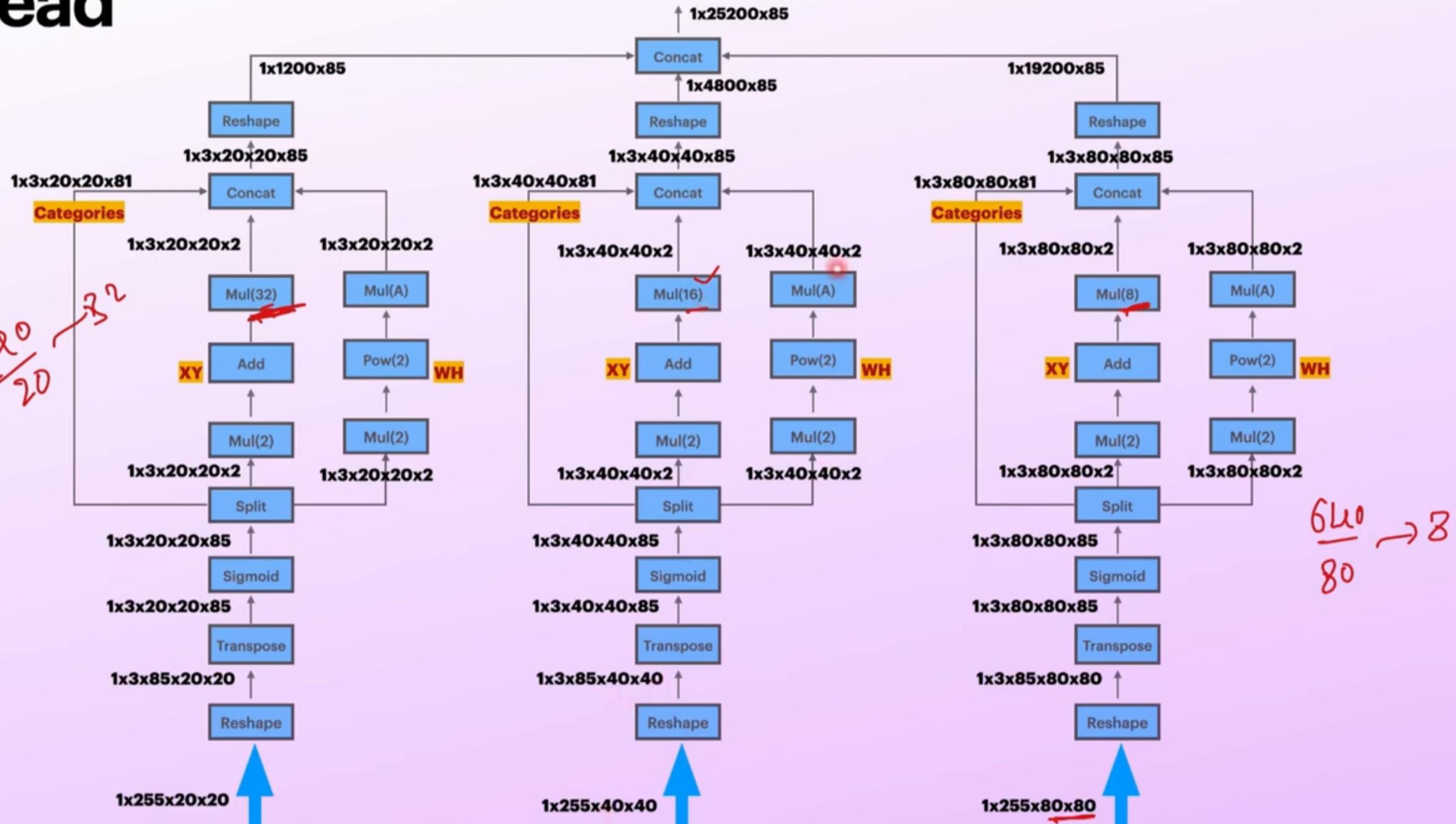
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



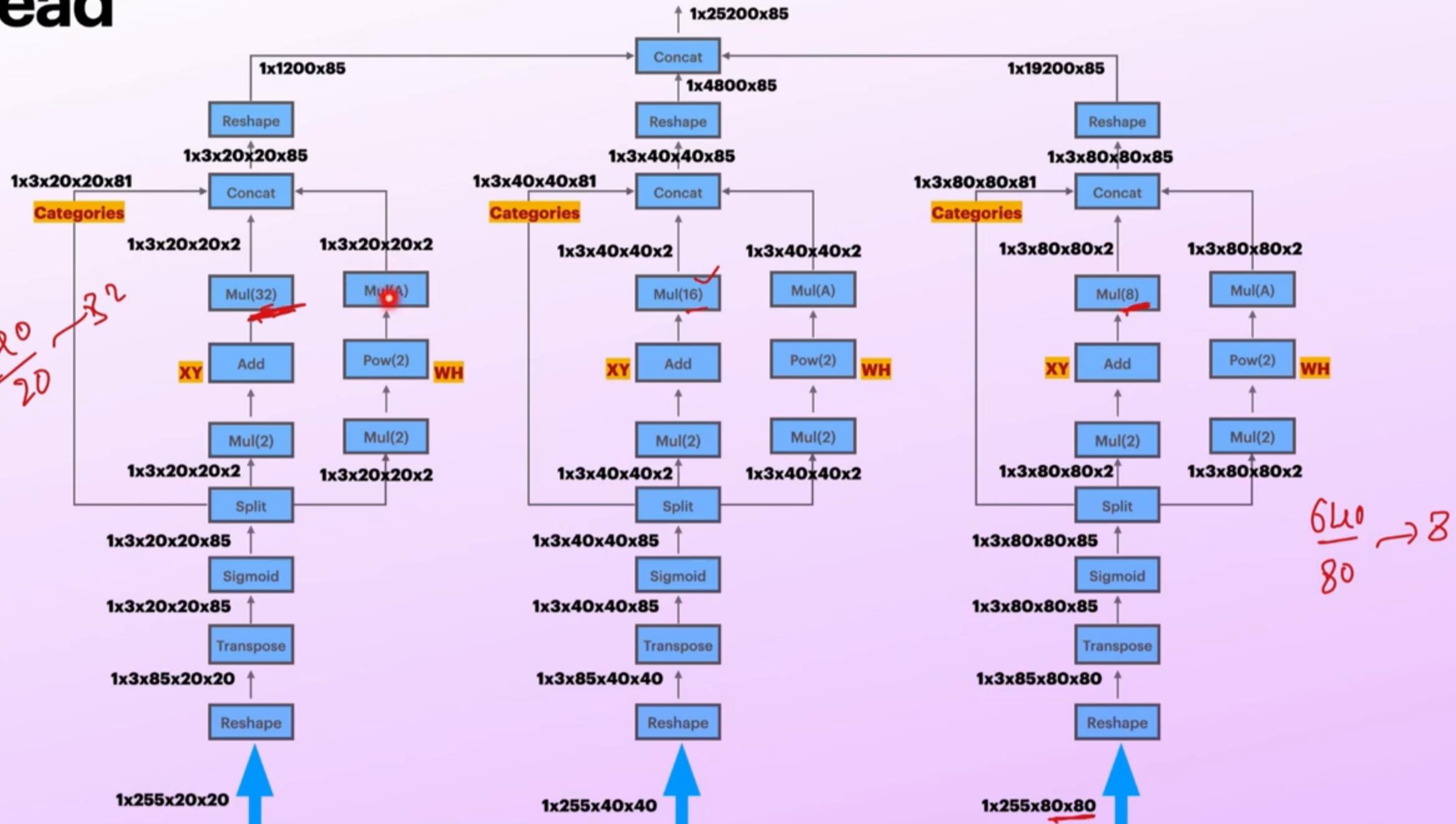
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



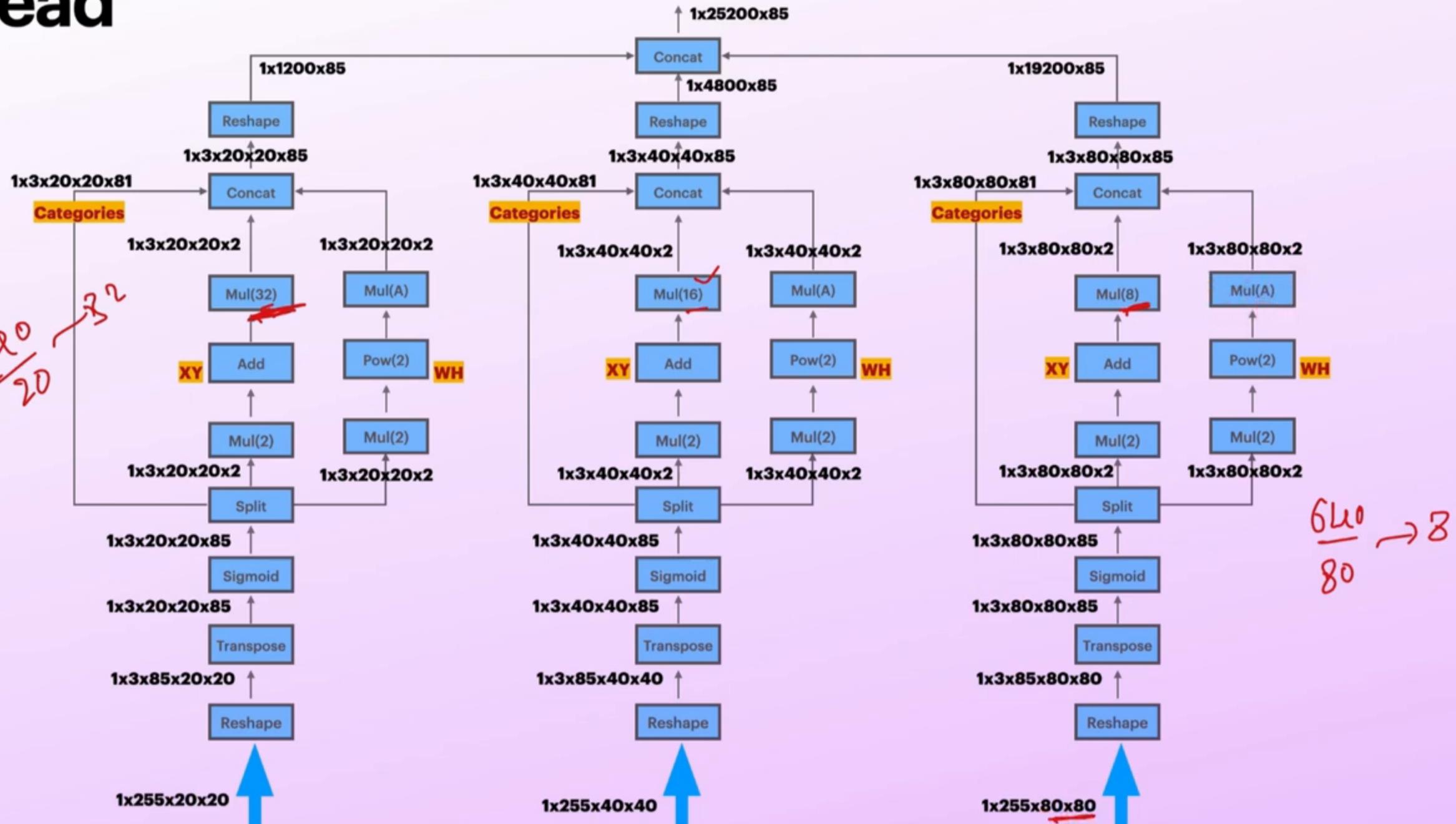
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



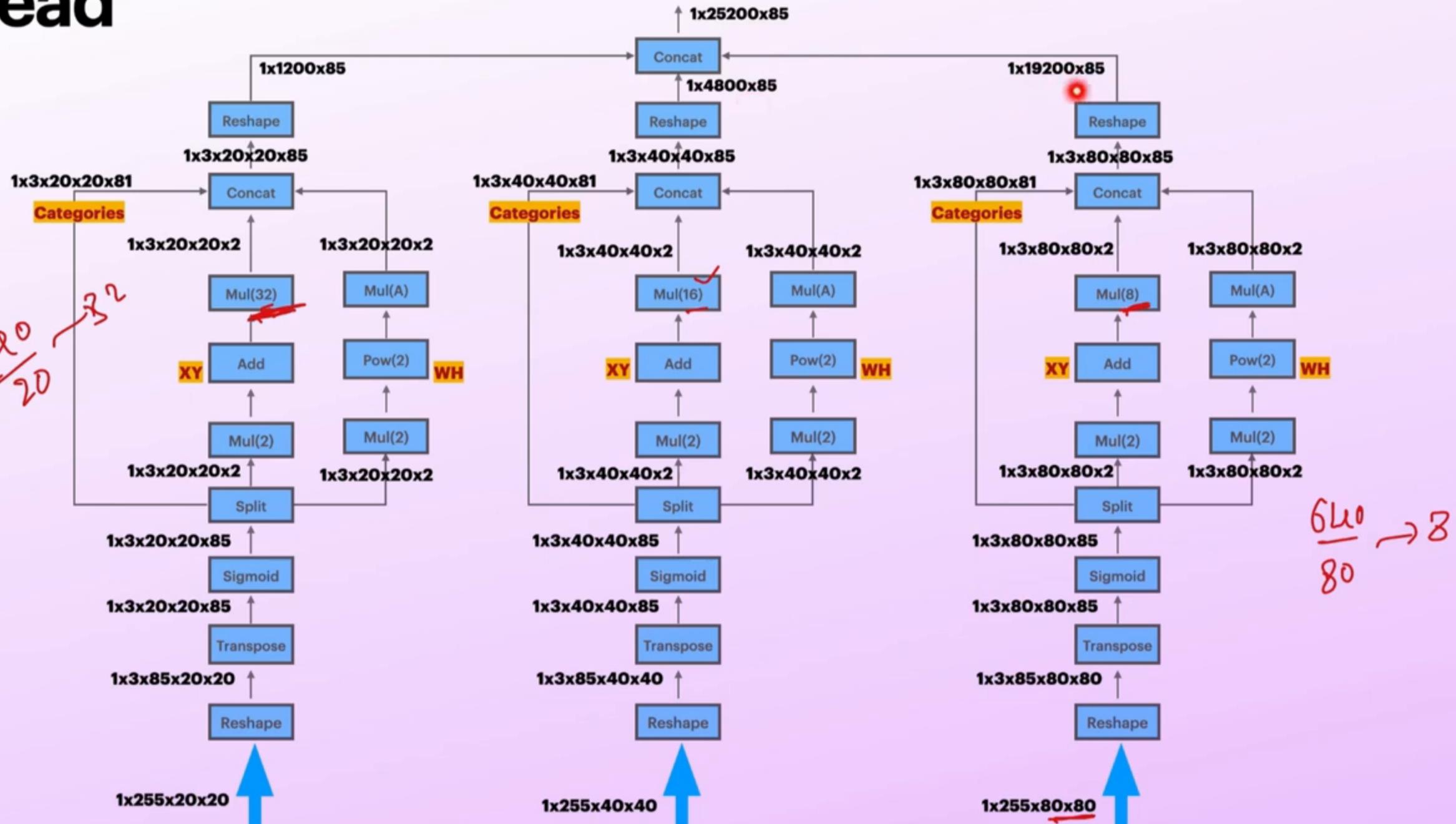
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



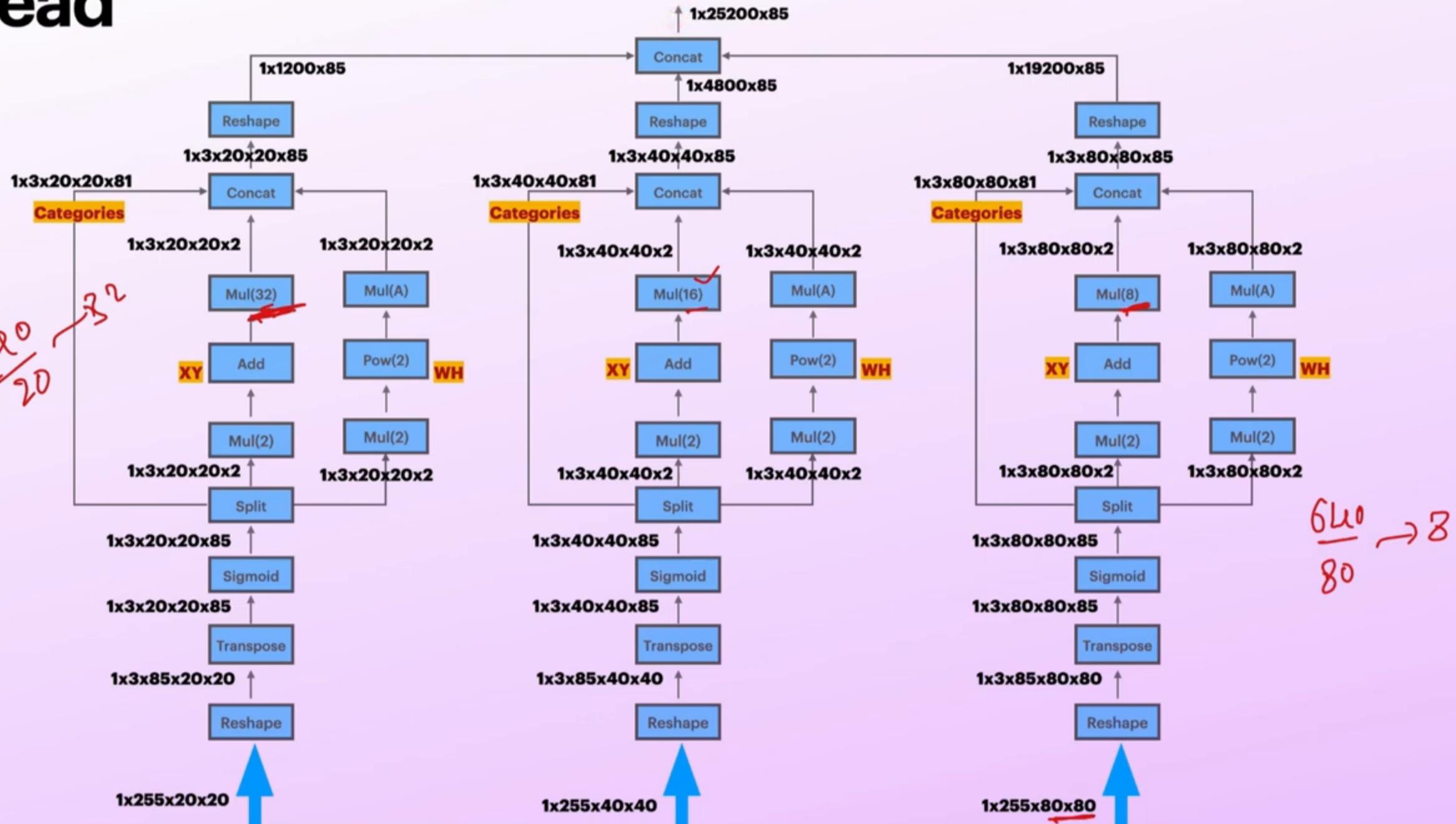
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



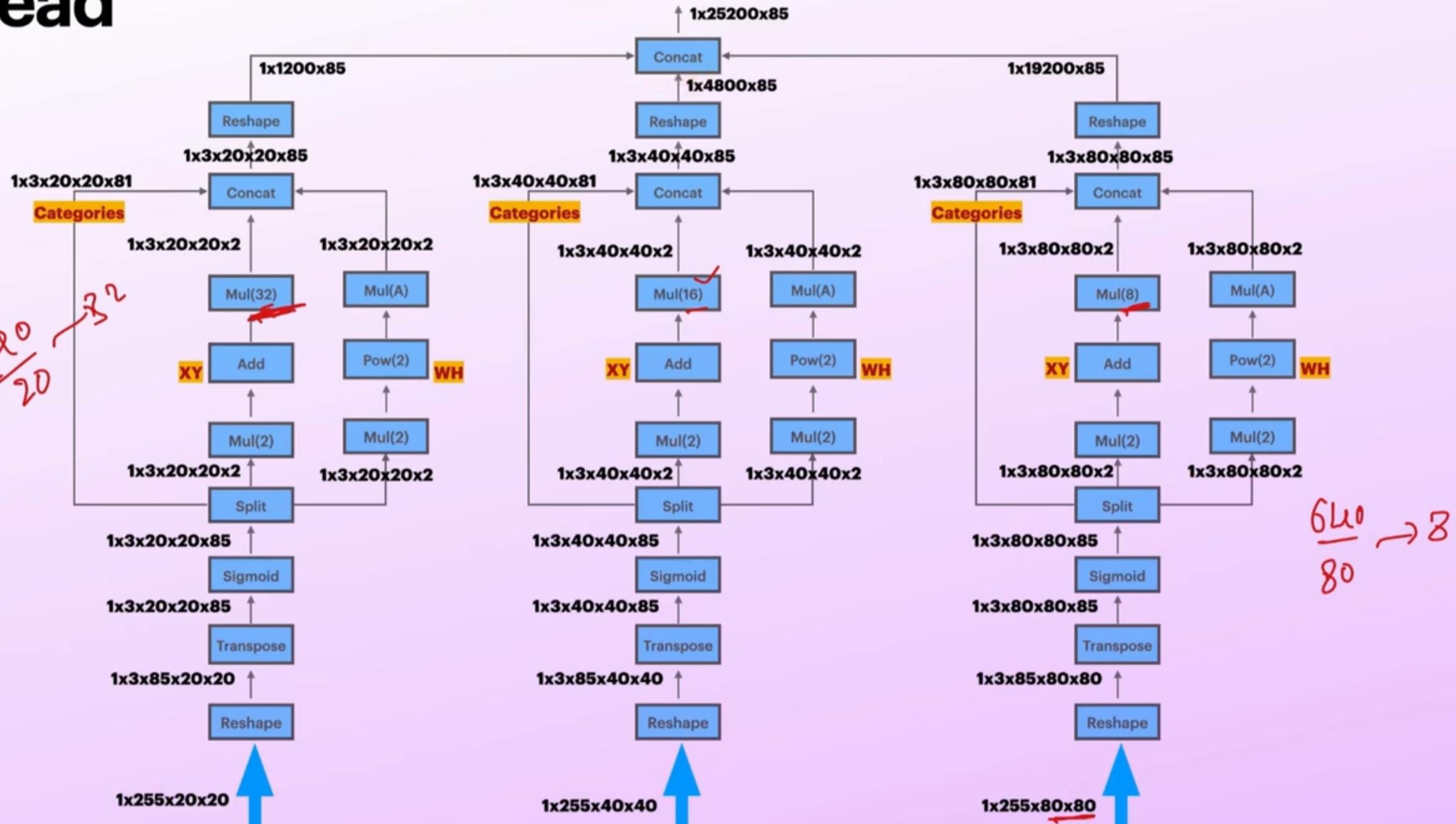
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



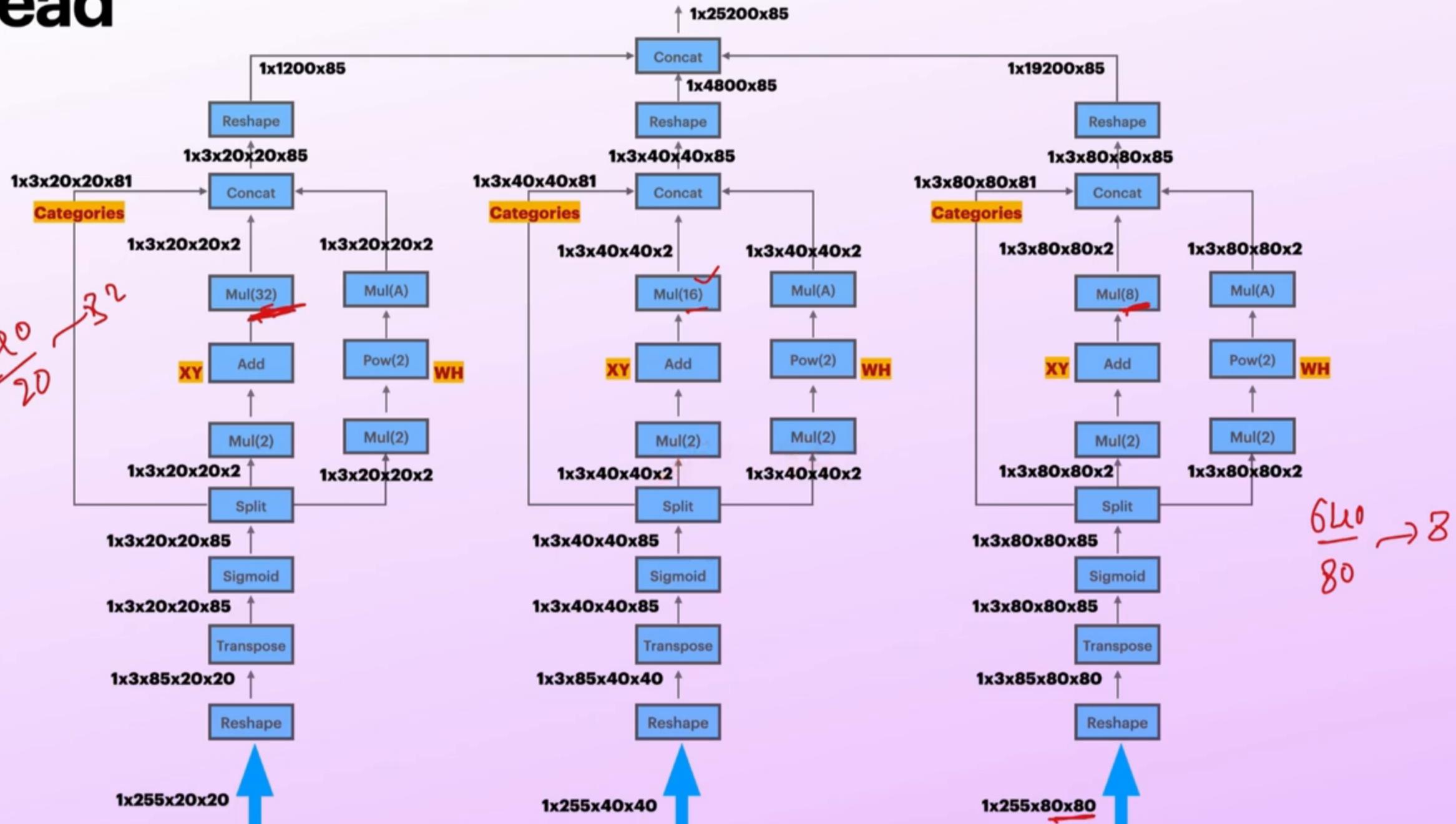
Head

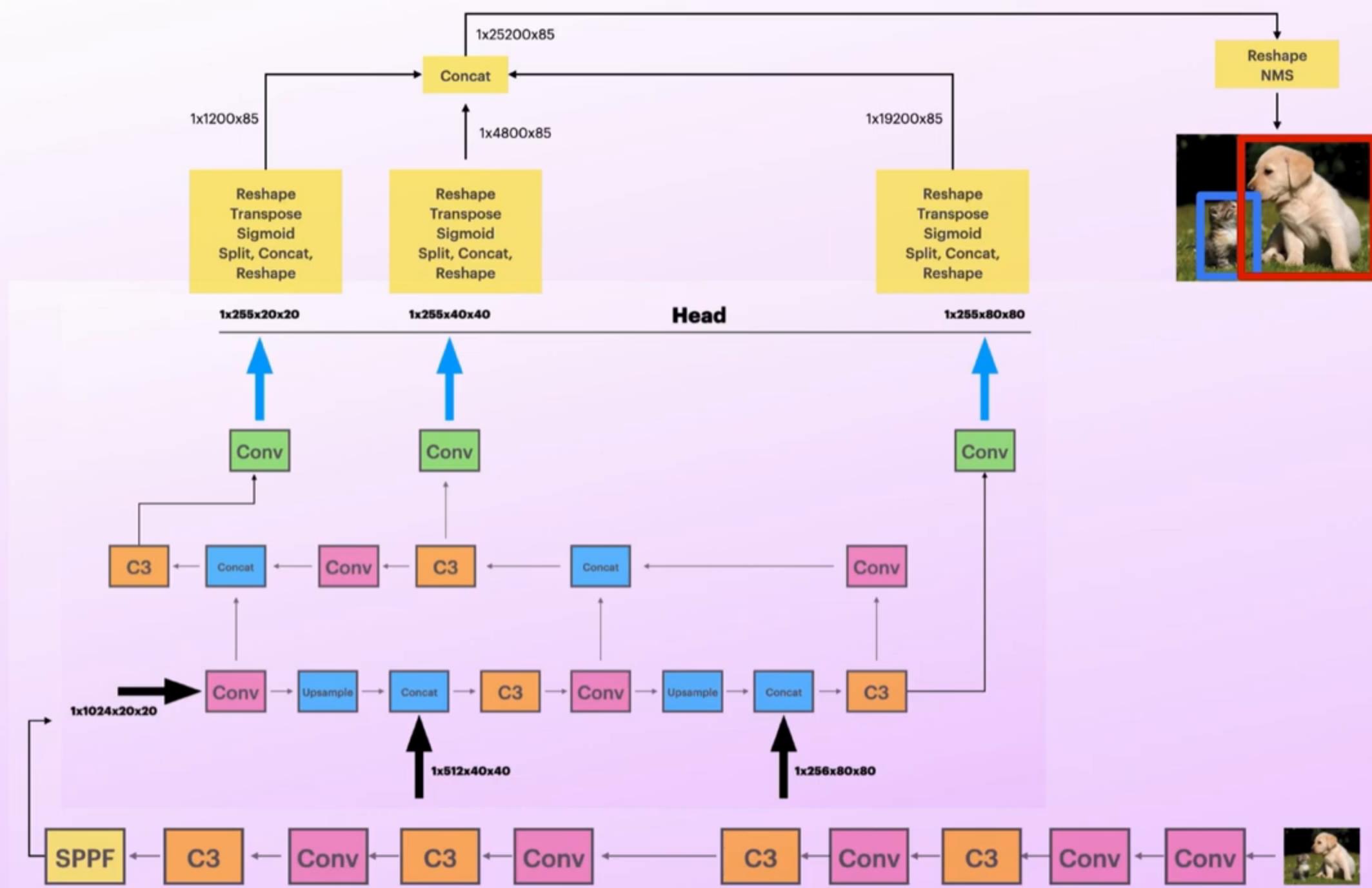
NMS & Postprocessing

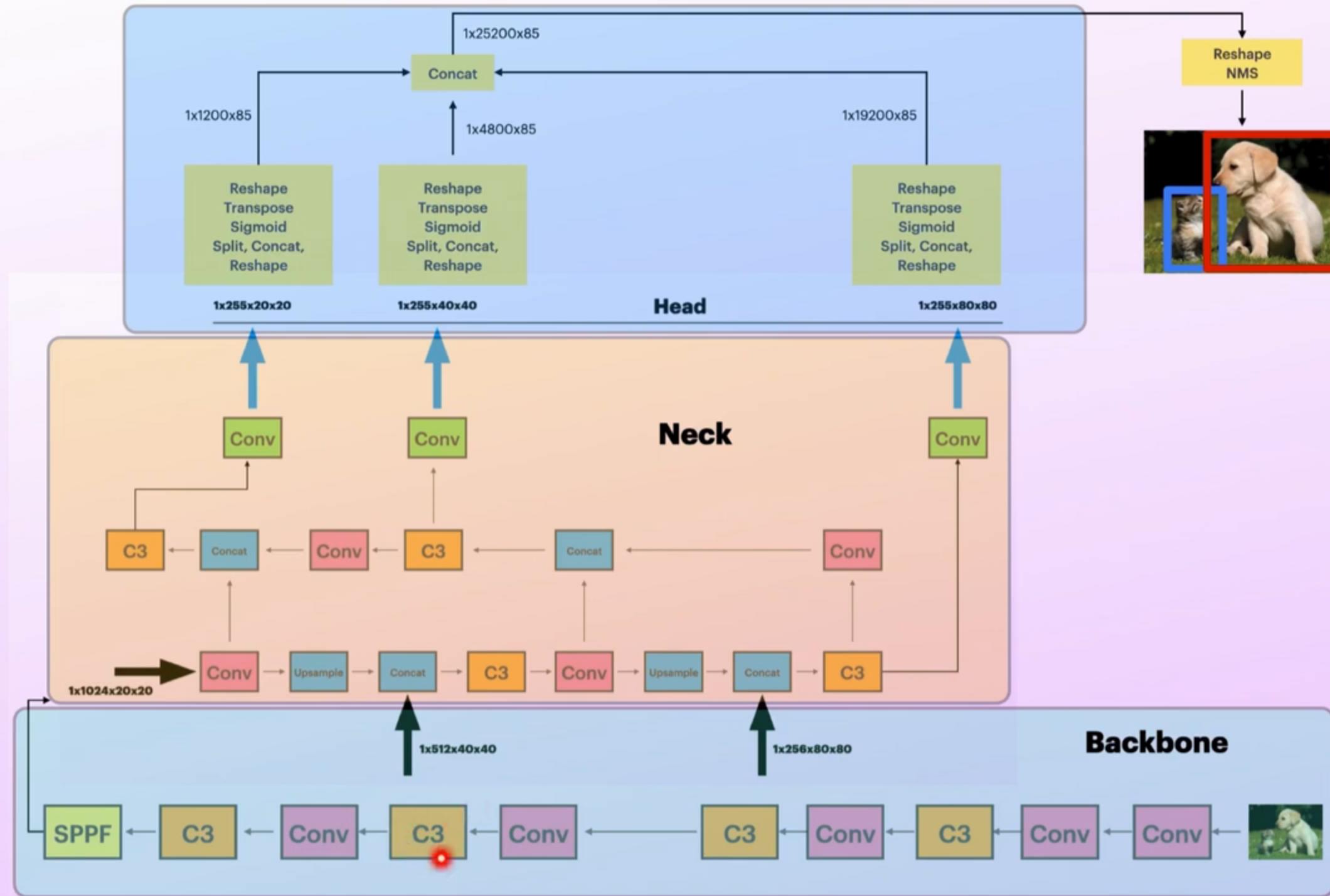


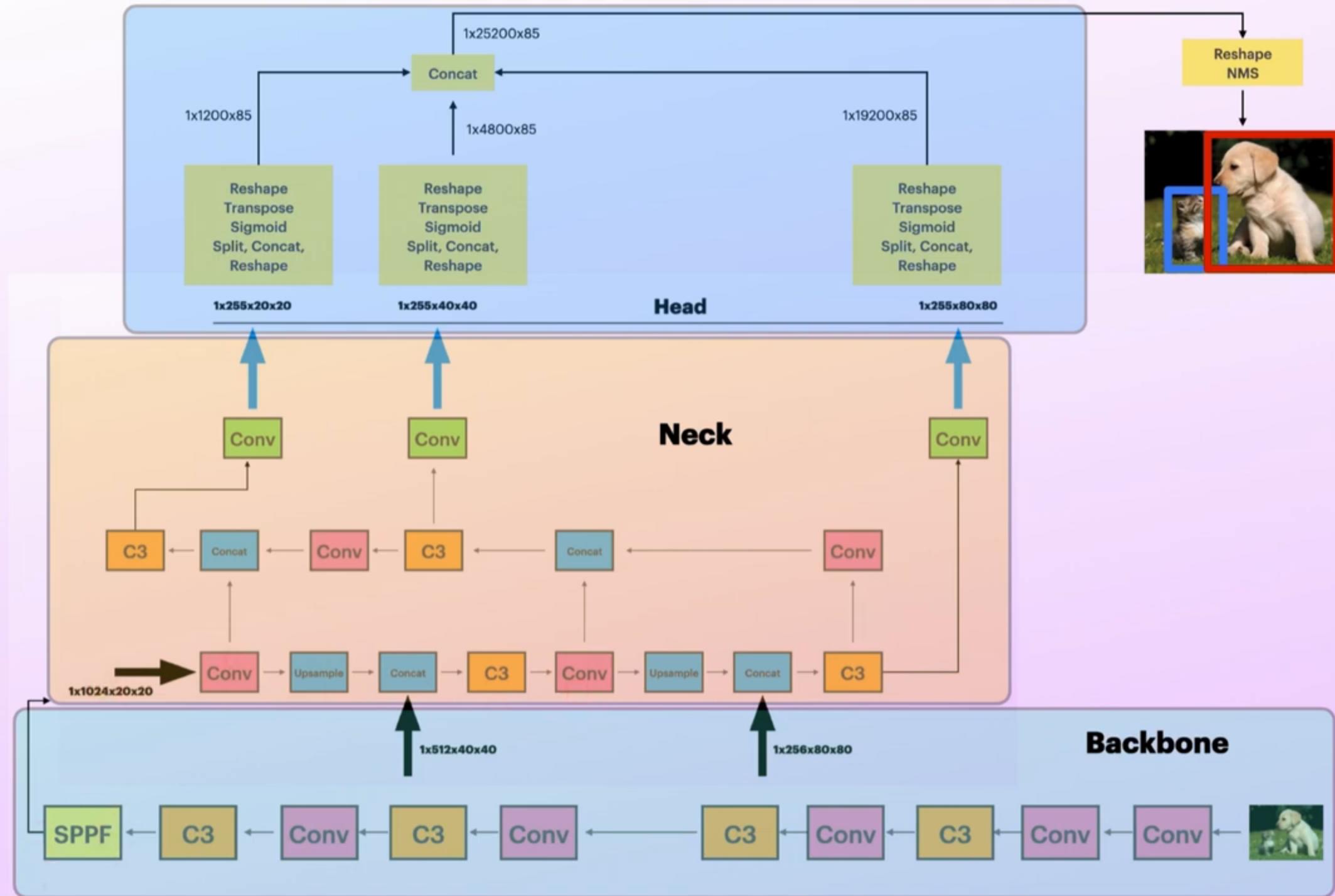
Head

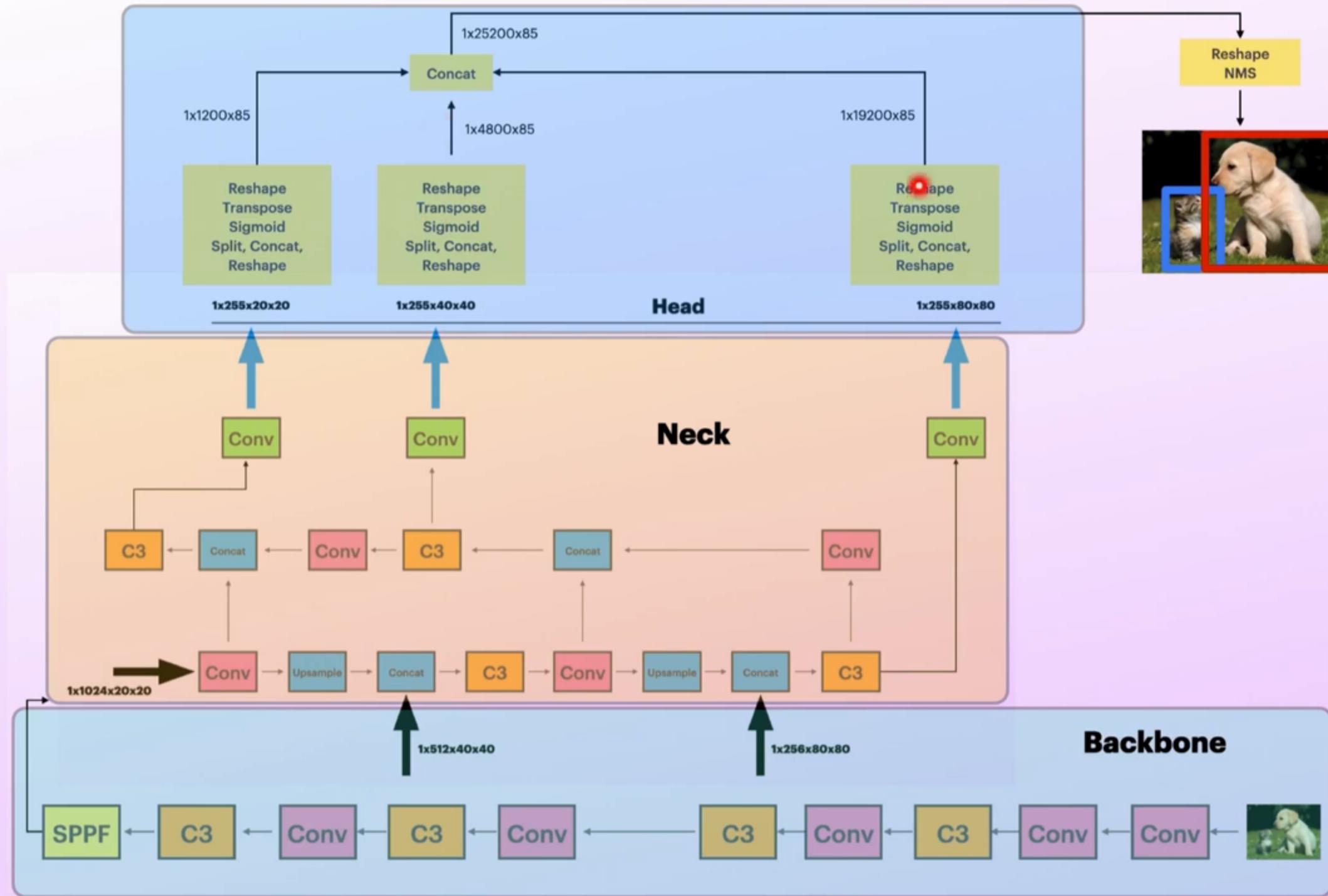
NMS & Postprocessing

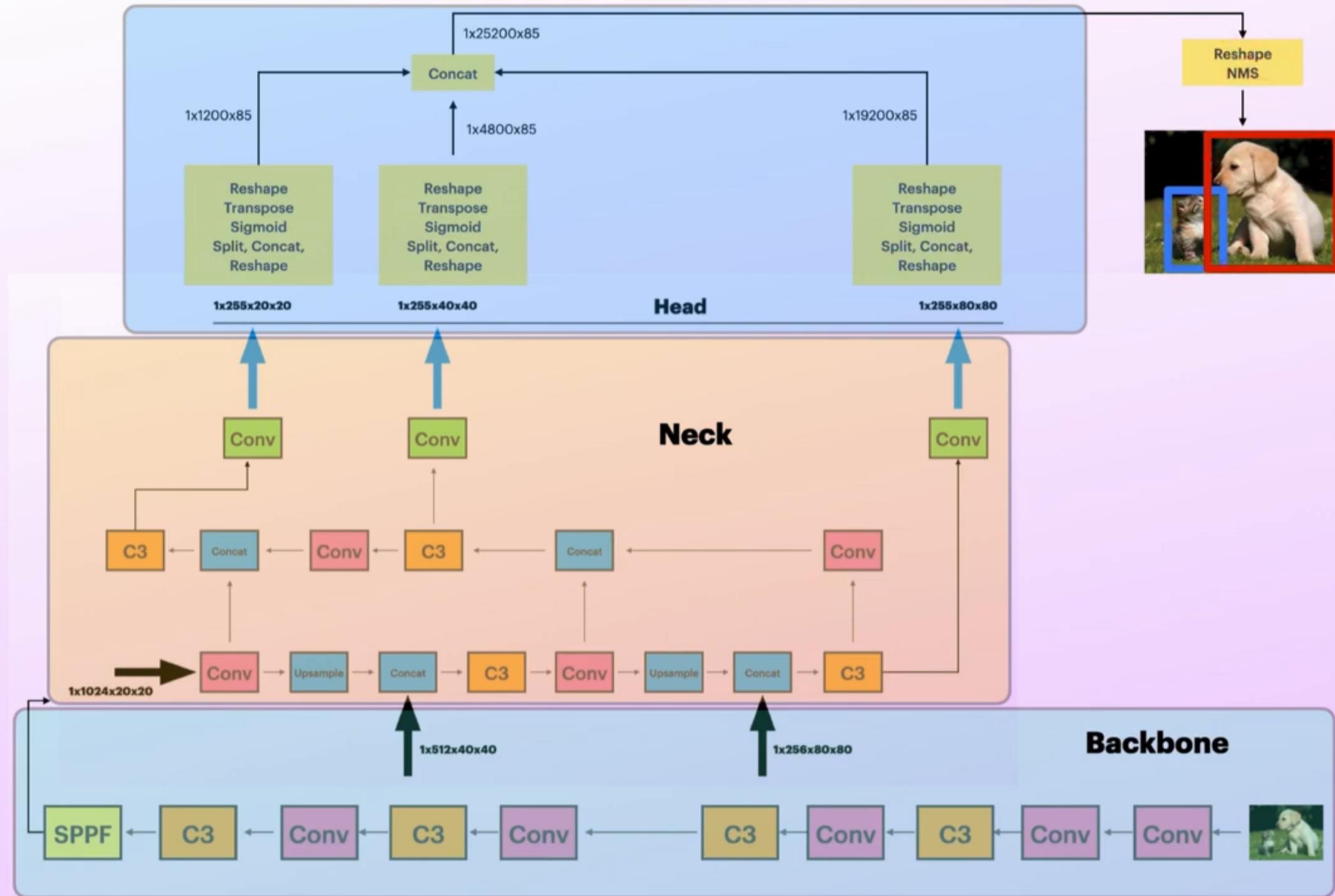


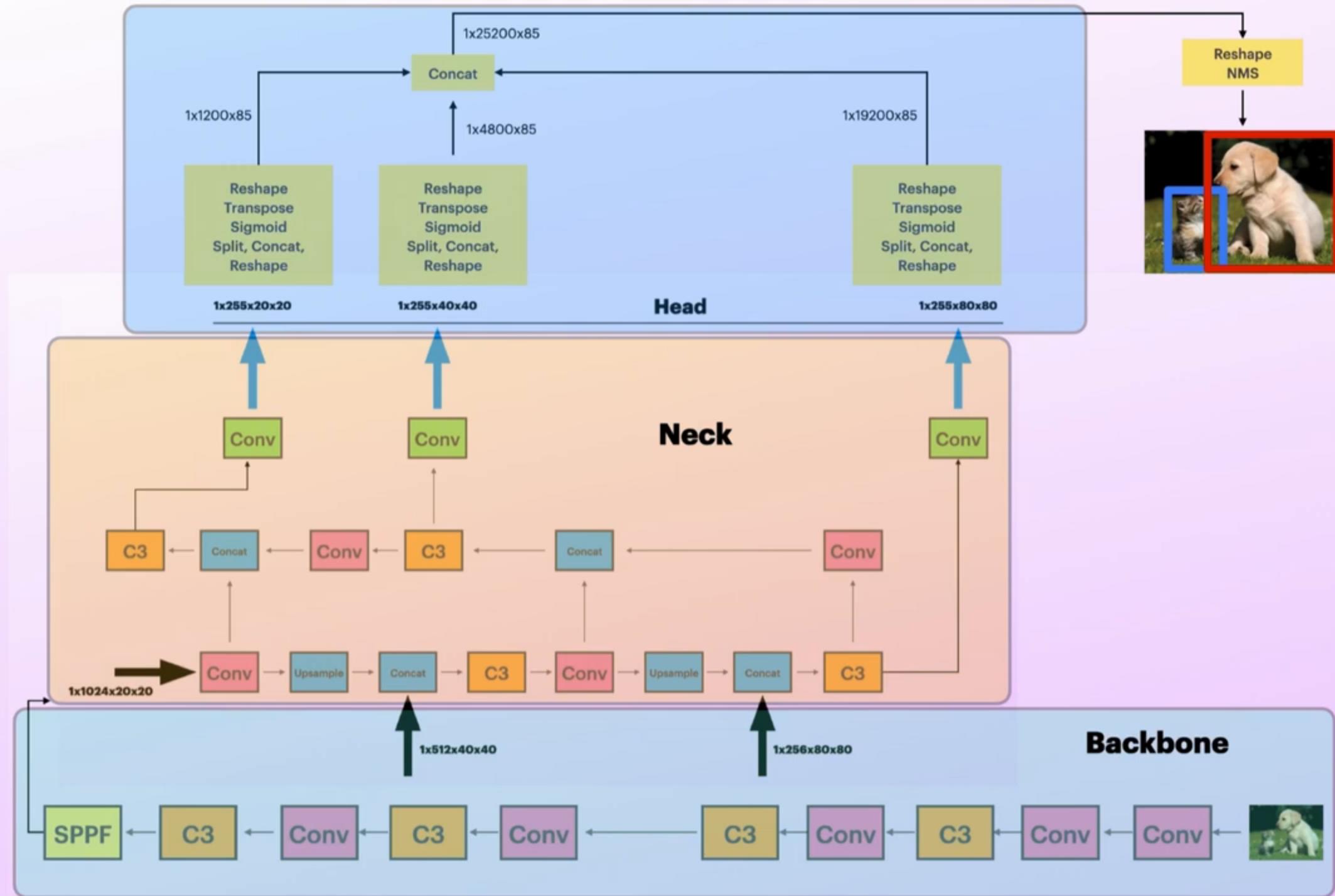


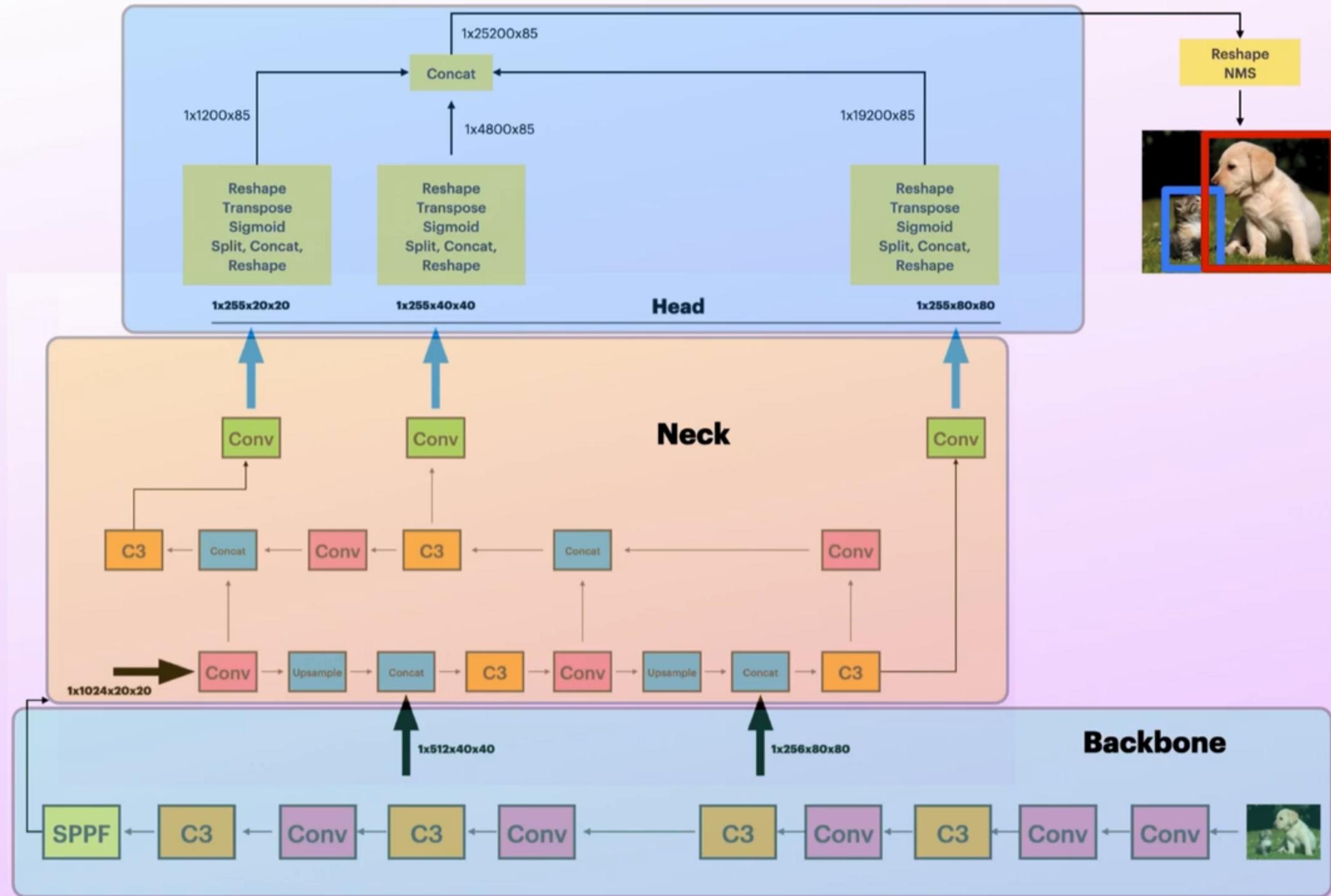












yolov5

EXPLORER

YOLOV5

- runs
- detect
 - exp3
 - exp4
 - 5927708-sd_540_9...
 - exp5
 - train
 - segment
 - utils
- .dockerrunignore
- .gitattributes
- .gitignore
- 5927708-sd_540_960...
- benchmarks.py
- bus.jpg
- CITATION.cff
- CONTRIBUTING.md
- detect.py
- dev.ipynb
- export.py
- hubconf.py
- LICENSE
- model_architecture
- model_visualization.png
- pyproject.toml
- README.md
- README.zh-CN.md
- requirements.txt
- train.py
- tutorial.ipynb
- val.py
- yolo5n.onnx
- yolov4.onnx
- yolov4.pth
- yolov4m-mish.pt
- yolov5n.onnx
- yolov5l.onnx

OUTLINE

TIMELINE

train.py ! yolov5n.yaml ! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml dev.ipynb U detect.py M yolo.py ! yolov5s.yaml common.py ! coco128.yaml ! co

Generate + Code + Markdown Run All Restart Clear All Outputs Jupyter Variables Outline

[101]

```
3 model.model[1]
... torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])
...
... Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)

1 x3 = model.model[2](x2)
2 print(x3.shape)
3 model.model[2]

[102]
```

[102]

```
... torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])
...
... C3(
    (cv1): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
    )
    (cv2): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
    )
    (cv3): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
    )
    (m): Sequential(
        (0): Bottleneck(
            (cv1): Conv(
                (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
                (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
                (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
            )
            (cv2): Conv(
                (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
                (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
                (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
            )
        )
    )
)
```

torch (Python 3.12.3)

Python

Spaces: 4 Cell 17 of 20 Indents: 0

Code File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Window Help

yolov5

EXPLORER

YOLOv5

runs

detect

> exp3

< exp4

5927708-sd_540_9...

> exp5

> train

> segment

> utils

.dockerignore

.gitattributes

.gitignore

5927708-sd_540_960...

benchmarks.py

bus.jpg

CITATION.cff

CONTRIBUTING.md

detect.py

dev.ipynb

export.py

hubconf.py

LICENSE

model_architecture

model_visualization.png

pyproject.toml

README.md

README.zh-CN.md

requirements.txt

train.py

tutorial.ipynb

val.py

yolo5n.onnx

yolov4.onnx

yolov4.pth

yolov4m-mish.pt

yolov5n.onnx

yolov5l.onnx

OUTLINE

TIMELINE

train.py

! yolov5n.yaml

! yolov5m.yaml

! yolov5l.yaml

dev.ipynb

detect.py

yolo.py

! yolov5s.yaml

common.py

coco128.yaml

co

torch (Python 3.12.3)

Generate + Code + Markdown | Run All | Restart | Clear All Outputs | Jupyter Variables | Outline ...

```
import math
import os
import random
import subprocess
import sys
import time
from copy import deepcopy
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
from pathlib import Path

try:
    import comet_ml # must be imported before torch (if installed)
except ImportError:
    comet_ml = None

import numpy as np
import torch
import torchvision
import torch.distributed as dist
import torch.nn as nn
import yaml
from torch.optim import lr_scheduler
from tqdm import tqdm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

FILE = Path("/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/train.py").resolve()
ROOT = FILE.parents[0] # YOLOv5 root directory
if str(ROOT) not in sys.path:
    sys.path.append(str(ROOT)) # add ROOT to PATH
ROOT = Path(os.path.relpath(ROOT, Path.cwd())) # relative

import val as validate # for end-of-epoch mAP
from models.experimental import attempt_load
from models.yolo import Model
from utils.autoanchor import check_anchors
from utils.autobatch import check_train_batch_size
from utils.callbacks import Callbacks
from utils.dataloaders import create_dataloader
from utils.downloads import attempt_download, is_url
from utils.general import
    LOGGER,
    TQDM_BAR_FORMAT,
    check_amp,
    check_dataset,
    check_file,
    check_git_info,
```

Code File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Window Help

yolov5

EXPLORER

YOLOV5

runs

detect

- > exp3
- < exp4
- 5927708-sd_540_9...
- > exp5
- > train
- > segment
- > utils
- .dockernignore
- .gitattributes
- .gitignore
- 5927708-sd_540_960...
- benchmarks.py
- bus.jpg
- ! CITATION.cff
- CONTRIBUTING.md
- detect.py M
- dev.ipynb U
- export.py
- hubconf.py
- LICENSE
- model_architecture U
- model_visualization.png
- pyproject.toml
- README.md
- README.zh-CN.md
- requirements.txt
- train.py
- tutorial.ipynb
- val.py
- yolo5n.onnx
- yolov4.onnx
- yolov4.pth U
- yolov4m-mish.pt
- yolov5.onnx
- yolov5l.onnx

OUTLINE

TIMELINE

train.py ! yolov5n.yaml ! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml dev.ipynb U detect.py M yolo.py ! yolov5s.yaml common.py ! coco128.yaml ! co

! netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085

Generate + Code + Markdown | Run All ⚡ Restart ⚡ Clear All Outputs | Jupyter Variables | Outline ...

1 model = models.C3, C3s, C3s, anchors=hyp.get('anchors'), device=device
2 X = X.to(device).float() / 255 # image, converted to proper range
3 print(X.shape)
4 preds = model(X)
5 print(len(preds))
6 preds[0].shape, preds[1].shape, preds[2].shape

[99]

...

from	n	params	module	arguments
0	-1	1	3520	models.common.Conv [3, 32, 6, 2, 2]
1	-1	1	18560	models.common.Conv [32, 64, 3, 2]
2	-1	1	18816	models.common.C3 [64, 64, 1]
3	-1	1	73984	models.common.Conv [64, 128, 3, 2]
4	-1	2	115712	models.common.C3 [128, 128, 2]
5	-1	1	295424	models.common.Conv [128, 256, 3, 2]
6	-1	3	625152	models.common.C3 [256, 256, 3]
7	-1	1	1180672	models.common.Conv [256, 512, 3, 2]
8	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3 [512, 512, 1]
9	-1	1	656896	models.common.SPPF [512, 512, 5]
10	-1	1	131584	models.common.Conv [512, 256, 1, 1]
11	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample [None, 2, 'nearest']
12	[-1, 6]	1	0	models.common.Concat [1]
13	-1	1	361984	models.common.C3 [512, 256, 1, False]
14	-1	1	33024	models.common.Conv [256, 128, 1, 1]
15	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample [None, 2, 'nearest']
16	[-1, 4]	1	0	models.common.Concat [1]
17	-1	1	90880	models.common.C3 [256, 128, 1, False]
18	-1	1	147712	models.common.Conv [128, 128, 3, 2]
19	[-1, 14]	1	0	models.common.Concat [1]
20	-1	1	296448	models.common.C3 [256, 256, 1, False]
21	-1	1	590336	models.common.Conv [256, 256, 3, 2]
22	[-1, 10]	1	0	models.common.Concat [1]
23	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3 [512, 512, 1, False]
24	[17, 20, 23]	1	229245	models.yolo.Detect [80, [[10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23], [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119], [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326]], [128, 256, 512]]

YOLOv5s summary: 214 layers, 7235389 parameters, 7235389 gradients, 16.6 GFLOPs

torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
3

... (torch.Size([1, 3, 80, 80, 85]),
torch.Size([1, 3, 40, 40, 85]),
torch.Size([1, 3, 20, 20, 85]))

1 x1 = model.model[0](X)

Spaces: 4 Cell 17 of 20

s
ckerignore
attributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
s.jpg
ATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py M
y.ipynb U
ort.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture U
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
.py
05n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth U
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
ov5l.onnx
INE
INE
INE

500
600
0 100 200 300 400 500 600

1

[]

(parameter) anchors: Any | None

```
1 model = Model(cfg, ch=3, nc=80, anchors=hyp.get('anchors')).to(device)
2 X = X.to(device).float() / 255 # image, converted to proper range
3 print(X.shape)
4 preds = model(X)
5 print(len(preds))
6 preds[0].shape, preds[1].shape, preds[2].shape
```

[99]

...

	from	n	params	module	arguments
0	-1	1	3520	models.common.Conv	[3, 32, 6, 2, 2]
1	-1	1	18560	models.common.Conv	[32, 64, 3, 2]
2	-1	1	18816	models.common.C3	[64, 64, 1]
3	-1	1	73984	models.common.Conv	[64, 128, 3, 2]
4	-1	2	115712	models.common.C3	[128, 128, 2]
5	-1	1	295424	models.common.Conv	[128, 256, 3, 2]
6	-1	3	625152	models.common.C3	[256, 256, 3]
7	-1	1	1180672	models.common.Conv	[256, 512, 3, 2]
8	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3	[512, 512, 1]
9	-1	1	656896	models.common.SPPF	[512, 512, 5]
10	-1	1	131584	models.common.Conv	[512, 256, 1, 1]

Launchpad × 0 △ 1

```
329         math.log(0.0 / (m.nc - 0.99999)) if ci is None else torch.log(ci / ci.sum())
330     ) # cls
331     mi.bias = torch.nn.Parameter(b.view(-1), requires_grad=True)
332
333     Model = DetectionModel # retain YOL0v5 'Model' class for backwards compatibility
334
335
336
337     Glenn Jocher, 6 months ago | 3 authors (Glenn Jocher and others)
338     class SegmentationModel(DetectionModel):
339         """YOL0v5 segmentation model for object detection and segmentation tasks with configurable parameters."""
340
341         def __init__(self, cfg="yolov5s-seg.yaml", ch=3, nc=None, anchors=None):
342             """Initializes a YOL0v5 segmentation model with configurable params: cfg (str) for configuration, ch (int) for channels, nc (int) for num
343             super().__init__(cfg, ch, nc, anchors)
344
345
346     Glenn Jocher, 6 months ago | 2 authors (Glenn Jocher and one other)
347     class ClassificationModel(BaseModel):
348         """YOL0v5 classification model for image classification tasks, initialized with a config file or detection model."""
349
350         def __init__(self, cfg=None, model=None, nc=1000, cutoff=10):
351             """Initializes YOL0v5 model with config file `cfg`, input channels `ch`, number of classes `nc`, and `cutoff` index.
352             """
353             super().__init__()
354             self._from_detection_model(model, nc, cutoff) if model is not None else self._from_yaml(cfg)
355
356         def _from_detection_model(self, model, nc=1000, cutoff=10):
357             """Creates a classification model from a YOL0v5 detection model, slicing at `cutoff` and adding a classification
358             layer.
359             """
360             if isinstance(model, DetectMultiBackend):
361                 model = model.model # unwrap DetectMultiBackend
362             model.model = model.model[:cutoff] # backbone
363             m = model.model[-1] # last layer
364             ch = m.conv.in_channels if hasattr(m, "conv") else m.cv1.conv.in_channels # ch into module
365             c = Classify(ch, nc) # Classify()
366             c.i, c.f, c.type = m.i, m.f, "models.common.Classify" # index, from, type
```

```
216  
217  
218 Glenn Jocher, 6 months ago | 5 authors (Glenn Jocher and others)  
219 class DetectionModel(BaseModel):  
220     """YOLOv5 detection model class for object detection tasks, supporting custom configurations and anchors."""  
221     def __init__(self, cfg="yolov5s.yaml", ch=3, nc=None, anchors=None): Glenn Jocher, 12 months ago * Replace inline comments with docstrings  
222         """Initializes YOLOv5 model with configuration file, input channels, number of classes, and custom anchors."""  
223         super().__init__()  
224         if isinstance(cfg, dict):  
225             self.yaml = cfg # model dict  
226         else: # is *.yaml  
227             import yaml # for torch hub  
228  
229             self.yaml_file = Path(cfg).name  
230             with open(cfg, encoding="ascii", errors="ignore") as f:  
231                 self.yaml = yaml.safe_load(f) # model dict  
232  
233         # Define model  
234         ch = self.yaml["ch"] = self.yaml.get("ch", ch) # input channels  
235         if nc and nc != self.yaml["nc"]:  
236             LOGGER.info(f"Overriding model.yaml nc={self.yaml['nc']} with nc={nc}")  
237             self.yaml["nc"] = nc # override yaml value  
238         if anchors:  
239             LOGGER.info(f"Overriding model.yaml anchors with anchors={anchors}")  
240             self.yaml["anchors"] = round(anchors) # override yaml value  
241         self.model, self.save = parse_model(deepcopy(self.yaml), ch=[ch]) # model, savelist  
242         self.names = [str(i) for i in range(self.yaml["nc"])] # default names  
243         self.inplace = self.yaml.get("inplace", True)  
244  
245         # Build strides, anchors  
246         m = self.model[-1] # Detect()  
247         if isinstance(m, (Detect, Segment)):  
248  
249             def _forward(x):  
250                 """Passes the input 'x' through the model and returns the processed output."""  
251                 return self.forward(x)[0] if isinstance(m, Segment) else self.forward(x)  
252  
253             s = 256 # 2x min stride
```

```
1 model = Model(cfg, ch=3, nc=80, anchors=hyp.get('anchors')).to(device)
2 X = X.to(device).float() / 255 # image, converted to proper range
3 print(X.shape)
4 preds = model(X)
5 print(len(preds))
6 preds[0].shape, preds[1].shape, preds[2].shape
```

[99]

...

	from	n	params	module	arguments
0	-1	1	3520	models.common.Conv	[3, 32, 6, 2, 2]
1	-1	1	18560	models.common.Conv	[32, 64, 3, 2]
2	-1	1	18816	models.common.C3	[64, 64, 1]
3	-1	1	73984	models.common.Conv	[64, 128, 3, 2]
4	-1	2	115712	models.common.C3	[128, 128, 2]
5	-1	1	295424	models.common.Conv	[128, 256, 3, 2]
6	-1	3	625152	models.common.C3	[256, 256, 3]
7	-1	1	1180672	models.common.Conv	[256, 512, 3, 2]
8	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3	[512, 512, 1]
9	-1	1	656896	models.common.SPPF	[512, 512, 5]
10	-1	1	131584	models.common.Conv	[512, 256, 1, 1]
11	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample	[None, 2, 'nearest']
12	[-1, 6]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
13	-1	1	361984	models.common.C3	[512, 256, 1, False]
14	-1	1	33024	models.common.Conv	[256, 128, 1, 1]
15	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample	[None, 2, 'nearest']
16	[-1, 4]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
17	-1	1	90880	models.common.C3	[256, 128, 1, False]
18	-1	1	147712	models.common.Conv	[128, 128, 3, 2]
19	[-1, 14]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
20	-1	1	296448	models.common.C3	[256, 256, 1, False]
21	-1	1	590336	models.common.Conv	[256, 256, 3, 2]
22	[-1, 10]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
23	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3	[512, 512, 1, False]
24	[17, 20, 23]	1	229245	models.yolo.Detect	[80, [[10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23], [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119], [116, 90, 156,

YOLOv5s summary: 214 layers, 7235389 parameters, 7235389 gradients, 16.6 GFLOPs

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
```

~

```
1 model = Model(cfg, ch=3, nc=80, anchors=hyp.get('anchors')).to(device)
2 X = X.to(device).float() / 255 # image, converted to proper range
3 print(X.shape)
4 preds = model(X)
5 print(len(preds))
6 preds[0].shape, preds[1].shape, preds[2].shape
```

[99]

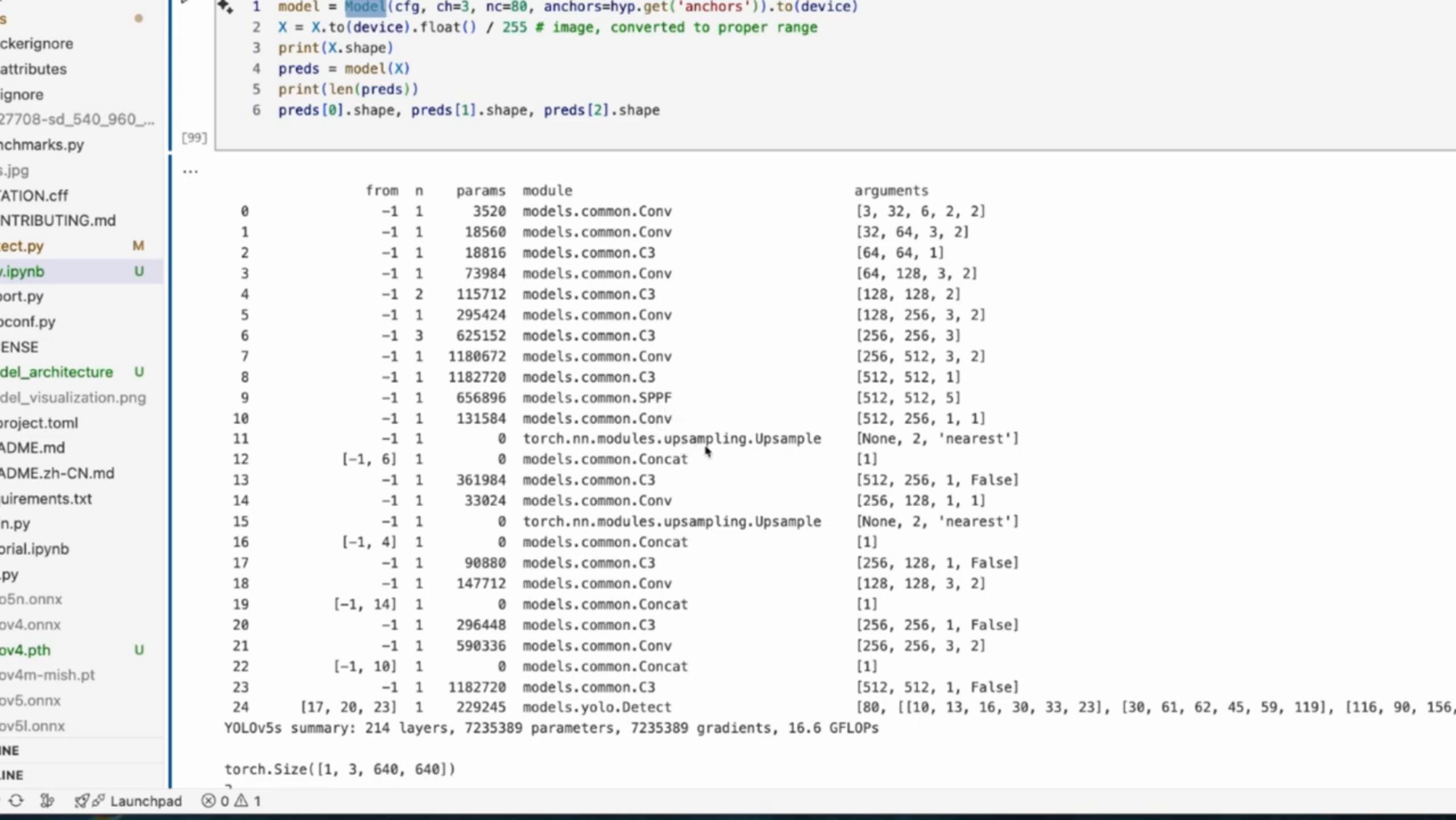
...

	from	n	params	module	arguments
0	-1	1	3520	models.common.Conv	[3, 32, 6, 2, 2]
1	-1	1	18560	models.common.Conv	[32, 64, 3, 2]
2	-1	1	18816	models.common.C3	[64, 64, 1]
3	-1	1	73984	models.common.Conv	[64, 128, 3, 2]
4	-1	2	115712	models.common.C3	[128, 128, 2]
5	-1	1	295424	models.common.Conv	[128, 256, 3, 2]
6	-1	3	625152	models.common.C3	[256, 256, 3]
7	-1	1	1180672	models.common.Conv	[256, 512, 3, 2]
8	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3	[512, 512, 1]
9	-1	1	656896	models.common.SPPF	[512, 512, 5]
10	-1	1	131584	models.common.Conv	[512, 256, 1, 1]
11	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample	[None, 2, 'nearest']
12	[-1, 6]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
13	-1	1	361984	models.common.C3	[512, 256, 1, False]
14	-1	1	33024	models.common.Conv	[256, 128, 1, 1]
15	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample	[None, 2, 'nearest']
16	[-1, 4]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
17	-1	1	90880	models.common.C3	[256, 128, 1, False]
18	-1	1	147712	models.common.Conv	[128, 128, 3, 2]
19	[-1, 14]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
20	-1	1	296448	models.common.C3	[256, 256, 1, False]
21	-1	1	590336	models.common.Conv	[256, 256, 3, 2]
22	[-1, 10]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
23	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3	[512, 512, 1, False]
24	[17, 20, 23]	1	229245	models.yolo.Detect	[80, [[10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23], [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119], [116, 90, 156,

YOLOv5s summary: 214 layers, 7235389 parameters, 7235389 gradients, 16.6 GFLOPs

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
```

1



```
1 model = Model(cfg, ch=3, nc=80, anchors=hyp.get('anchors')).to(device)
2 X = X.to(device).float() / 255 # image, converted to proper range
3 print(X.shape)
4 preds = model(X)
5 print(len(preds))
6 preds[0].shape, preds[1].shape, preds[2].shape
```

[99]

...

	from	n	params	module	arguments
0	-1	1	3520	models.common.Conv	[3, 32, 6, 2, 2]
1	-1	1	18560	models.common.Conv	[32, 64, 3, 2]
2	-1	1	18816	models.common.C3	[64, 64, 1]
3	-1	1	73984	models.common.Conv	[64, 128, 3, 2]
4	-1	2	115712	models.common.C3	[128, 128, 2]
5	-1	1	295424	models.common.Conv	[128, 256, 3, 2]
6	-1	3	625152	models.common.C3	[256, 256, 3]
7	-1	1	1180672	models.common.Conv	[256, 512, 3, 2]
8	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3	[512, 512, 1]
9	-1	1	656896	models.common.SPPF	[512, 512, 5]
10	-1	1	131584	models.common.Conv	[512, 256, 1, 1]
11	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample	[None, 2, 'nearest']
12	[-1, 6]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
13	-1	1	361984	models.common.C3	[512, 256, 1, False]
14	-1	1	33024	models.common.Conv	[256, 128, 1, 1]
15	-1	1	0	torch.nn.modules.upsampling.Upsample	[None, 2, 'nearest']
16	[-1, 4]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
17	-1	1	90880	models.common.C3	[256, 128, 1, False]
18	-1	1	147712	models.common.Conv	[128, 128, 3, 2]
19	[-1, 14]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
20	-1	1	296448	models.common.C3	[256, 256, 1, False]
21	-1	1	590336	models.common.Conv	[256, 256, 3, 2]
22	[-1, 10]	1	0	models.common.Concat	[1]
23	-1	1	1182720	models.common.C3	[512, 512, 1, False]
24	[17, 20, 23]	1	229245	models.yolo.Detect	[80, [[10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23], [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119], [116, 90, 156,

YOLOv5s summary: 214 layers, 7235389 parameters, 7235389 gradients, 16.6 GFLOPs

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
```

^

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
3
...
(torch.Size([1, 3, 80, 80, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 40, 40, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 20, 20, 85]))
```

```
1 x1 = model.model[0](X)
2 print(x1.shape)
3 model.model[0]
[100]
...
torch.Size([1, 32, 320, 320])
...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(6, 6), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2, 2), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
1 x2 = model.model[1](x1)
2 print(x2.shape)
3 model.model[1]
[101]
...
torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])
...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

s	
ckerignore	
attributes	
ignore	
27708-sd_540_960...	
nhmarks.py	
s.jpg	
TATION.cff	
NTRIBUTING.md	
ect.py	M
y.ipynb	U
ort.py	
oconf.py	
ENSE	
del_architecture	U
del_visualization.png	
roject.toml	
ADME.md	
ADME.zh-CN.md	
uirements.txt	
n.py	
orial.ipynb	
py	
05n.onnx	
ov4.onnx	
ov4.pth	U
ov4m-mish.pt	
ov5.onnx	
ov5l.onnx	
INE	
INE	

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
3

... (torch.Size([1, 3, 80, 80, 85]),
     torch.Size([1, 3, 40, 40, 85]),
     torch.Size([1, 3, 20, 20, 85]))
```

```
1 x1 = model.model[0](x)
2 print(x1.shape)
3 model.model[0]
```

[100]

```
... torch.Size([1, 32, 320, 320])

... Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(6, 6), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2, 2), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

```
1 x2 = model.model[1](x1)
2 print(x2.shape)
3 model.model[1]
```

[101]

```
... torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])

... Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
3
...
(torch.Size([1, 3, 80, 80, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 40, 40, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 20, 20, 85]))
```

```
1 x1 = model.model[0](X)
2 print(x1.shape)
3 model.model[0]
[100]
...
torch.Size([1, 32, 320, 320])

...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(6, 6), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2, 2), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)

1 x2 = model.model[1](x1)
2 print(x2.shape)
3 model.model[1]
[101]
...
torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])

...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
3
...
(torch.Size([1, 3, 80, 80, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 40, 40, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 20, 20, 85]))
```

```
1 x1 = model.model[0](X)
2 print(x1.shape)
3 model.model[0]
[100]

...
torch.Size([1, 32, 320, 320])

...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(6, 6), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2, 2), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)

1 x2 = model.model[1](x1)
2 print(x2.shape)
3 model.model[1]
[101]

...
torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])

...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

s	
ckerignore	
attributes	
ignore	
27708-sd_540_960...	
nhmarks.py	
s.jpg	
TATION.cff	
NTRIBUTING.md	
ect.py	M
y.ipynb	U
ort.py	
oconf.py	
ENSE	
del_architecture	U
del_visualization.png	
project.toml	
ADME.md	
ADME.zh-CN.md	
uirements.txt	
n.py	
orial.ipynb	
py	
05n.onnx	
ov4.onnx	
ov4.pth	U
ov4m-mish.pt	
ov5.onnx	
ov5l.onnx	
INE	
INE	

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
3
...
(torch.Size([1, 3, 80, 80, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 40, 40, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 20, 20, 85]))
```

```
1 x1 = model.model[0](x)
2 print(x1.shape)
3 model.model[0]
[100]
...
torch.Size([1, 32, 320, 320])
...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(6, 6), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2, 2), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
D ▶ 1 x2 = model.model[1](x1)
2 print(x2.shape)
3 model.model[1]
[101]
...
torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])
...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

s
ckerignore
attributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
s.jpg
ATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py M
y.ipynb U
ort.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture U
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
py
05n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth U
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
ov5l.onnx
INE
INE

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
3
...
(torch.Size([1, 3, 80, 80, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 40, 40, 85]),
 torch.Size([1, 3, 20, 20, 85]))
```

```
1 x1 = model.model[0](x)
2 print(x1.shape)
3 model.model[0]
[100]

...
torch.Size([1, 32, 320, 320])

...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(6, 6), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2, 2), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)

1 x2 = model.model[1](x1)
2 print(x2.shape)
3 model.model[1]
[101]

...
torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])

...
Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

s
ckerignore
attributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
.jpg
ATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py M
y.ipynb U
ort.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture U
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
py
05n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth U
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
ov5l.onnx
INE
INE

```
s
s
ckerignore
attributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
s.jpg
ATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py M
.ipynb U
port.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture U
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
.py
o5n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth U
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
ov5l.onnx
INE
INE
```

```
1 x1 = model.model[0](X)
2 print(x1.shape)
3 model.model[0]
```

[100]

```
... torch.Size([1, 32, 320, 320])
```

```
... Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(6, 6), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2, 2), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

```
▷ ▾ 1 x2 = model.model[1](x1)
2 print(x2.shape)
3 model.model[1]
```

[101]

```
... torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])
```

```
... Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
```

```
1 x3 = model.model[2](x2)
2 print(x3.shape)
3 model.model[2]
```

[102]

```
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)

▷ ▾
  1 x3 = model.model[2](x2)
  2 print(x3.shape)
  3 model.model[2]

[102]
...
torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])
...
C3(
  (cv1): Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
  )
  (cv2): Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
  )
  (cv3): Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
  )
  (m): Sequential(
    (0): Bottleneck(
      (cv1): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
      )
      (cv2): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      )
    ...
  )
)
```

s
ckerignore
attributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
.jpg
ATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py M
y.ipynb U
ort.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture U
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
py
05n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth U
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
ov5l.onnx
INE
INE

```
(act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
(cv2): Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
(cv3): Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
    (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
(m): Sequential(
    (0): Bottleneck(
        (cv1): Conv(
            (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
            (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
        )
        (cv2): Conv(
            (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
            (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
        )
    )
)
)
```

```
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)
4 # Export to ONNX
5 torch.onnx.export(
6     model,
7     dummy_input,
8     "yolov5s.onnx",
```

exp4
5927708-sd_540_9...
exp5
ain
gment
s
ckerignore
atributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
s.jpg
'ATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py M
.ipynb U
ort.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture U
del_visualization.png
roject.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
py
05n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth U
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx

```
... torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])

...
C3(
    (cv1): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
    )
    (cv2): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
    )
    (cv3): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
    )
    (m): Sequential(
        (0): Bottleneck(
            (cv1): Conv(
                (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
                (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
                (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
            )
            (cv2): Conv(
                (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
                (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
                (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
            )
        )
    )
)
```

```
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)
4 # Export to ONNX
5 torch.onnx.export(/
```

```
exp4  
5927708-sd_540_9...  
exp5  
ain  
gment  
s  
ckerignore  
atributes  
ignore  
27708-sd_540_960_...  
nchmarks.py  
s.jpg  
'ATION.cff  
NTRIBUTING.md  
ect.py M  
.ipynb U  
ort.py  
oconf.py  
ENSE  
del_architecture U  
del_visualization.png  
project.toml  
ADME.md  
ADME.zh-CN.md  
uirements.txt  
n.py  
orial.ipynb  
py  
05n.onnx  
ov4.onnx  
ov4.pth U  
ov4m-mish.pt  
ov5.onnx
```

```
... torch.Size([1, 64, 160, 160])  
...  
C3(  
    (cv1): Conv(  
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)  
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
    )  
    (cv2): Conv(  
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)  
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
    )  
    (cv3): Conv(  
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)  
        (bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
        (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
    )  
    (m): Sequential(  
        (0): Bottleneck(  
            (cv1): Conv(  
                (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)  
                (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
                (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
            )  
            (cv2): Conv(  
                (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)  
                (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
                (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
            )  
        )  
    )  
)
```

```
▷ ▾  
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape  
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)  
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)  
4 # Export to ONNX  
5 torch.onnx.export(
```

```
exp4
5927708-sd_540_9...
exp5
ain
gment
s
ckerignore
attributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
s.jpg
TATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py M
.ipynb U
ort.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture U
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
py
05n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
```

(bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
(m): Sequential(
 (0): Bottleneck(
 (cv1): Conv(
 (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
 (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
 (cv2): Conv(
 (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
 (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
)
)

```
▶ ▾ 1 # Create dummy input with correct shape
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)
4 # Export to ONNX
5 torch.onnx.export(
6     model,
7     dummy_input,
8     "yolov5s.onnx",
9     opset_version=12,
10    # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding
11    input_names=['input'],
12    output_names=['output']
13 )
```

[104]

```
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
if augment:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
if visualize:
```

```
exp4  
5927708-sd_540_9...  
exp5  
ain  
gment  
s  
ckerignore  
atributes  
ignore  
27708-sd_540_960_...  
nchmarks.py  
s.jpg  
TATION.cff  
NTRIBUTING.md  
ect.py M  
.ipynb U  
ort.py  
oconf.py  
ENSE  
del_architecture U  
del_visualization.png  
project.toml  
ADME.md  
ADME.zh-CN.md  
uirements.txt  
n.py  
orial.ipynb  
py  
05n.onnx  
ov4.onnx  
ov4.pth  
ov4m-mish.pt  
ov5.onnx
```

(bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
(m): Sequential(
 (0): Bottleneck(
 (cv1): Conv(
 (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
 (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
 (cv2): Conv(
 (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
 (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
 (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
)
)
)

Generate + Code + Markdown

```
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape  
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)  
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)  
4 # Export to ONNX  
5 torch.onnx.export(  
6     model,  
7     dummy_input,  
8     "yolov5s.onnx",  
9     opset_version=12,  
10    # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding  
11    input_names=['input'],  
12    output_names=['output'])  
13
```

[104]

... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect.
if augment:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect.
if visualize:

```
exp4  
5927708-sd_540_9...  
exp5  
ain  
gment  
s  
ckerignore  
atributes  
ignore  
27708-sd_540_960_...  
nchmarks.py  
s.jpg  
TATION.cff  
NTRIBUTING.md  
ect.py M  
.ipynb U  
ort.py  
oconf.py  
ENSE  
del_architecture U  
del_visualization.png  
project.toml  
ADME.md  
ADME.zh-CN.md  
uirements.txt  
n.py  
orial.ipynb  
py  
05n.onnx  
ov4.onnx  
ov4.pth  
ov4m-mish.pt  
ov5.onnx
```

```
(bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
(act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
)  
(m): Sequential(  
    (0): Bottleneck(  
        (cv1): Conv(  
            (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)  
            (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
            (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
        )  
        (cv2): Conv(  
            (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)  
            (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
            (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
        )  
    )  
)  
)
```

```
▶ ▾  
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape  
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)  
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)  
4 # Export to ONNX  
5 torch.onnx.export(  
6     model,  
7     dummy_input,  
8     "yolov5s.onnx",  
9     opset_version=12,  
10    # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding  
11    input_names=['input'],  
12    output_names=['output'])  
13 )
```

[104]

```
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect.  
if augment:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect.  
if visualize:
```

```
exp4  
5927708-sd_540_9...  
exp5  
ain  
gment  
s  
ckerignore  
atributes  
ignore  
27708-sd_540_960_...  
nchmarks.py  
s.jpg  
TATION.cff  
NTRIBUTING.md  
ect.py M  
.ipynb U  
ort.py  
oconf.py  
ENSE  
del_architecture U  
del_visualization.png  
project.toml  
ADME.md  
ADME.zh-CN.md  
uirements.txt  
n.py  
orial.ipynb  
py  
05n.onnx  
ov4.onnx  
ov4.pth  
ov4m-mish.pt  
ov5.onnx
```

```
(bn): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
(act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
)  
(m): Sequential(  
    (0): Bottleneck(  
        (cv1): Conv(  
            (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)  
            (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
            (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
        )  
        (cv2): Conv(  
            (conv): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)  
            (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
            (act): SiLU(inplace=True)  
        )  
    )  
)  
)
```

```
▶ ▾  
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape  
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)  
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)  
4 # Export to ONNX  
5 torch.onnx.export(  
6     model,  
7     dummy_input,  
8     "yolov5s.onnx",  
9     opset_version=12,  
10    # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding  
11    input_names=['input'],  
12    output_names=['output'])  
13 )
```

[104]

```
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect.  
if augment:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect.  
if visualize:
```

```
exp4  
5927708-sd_540_9...  
exp5  
ain  
gment  
s  
ckerignore  
atributes  
ignore  
27708-sd_540_960_...  
nchmarks.py  
s.jpg  
ATION.cff  
NTRIBUTING.md  
ect.py M  
.ipynb U  
ort.py  
oconf.py  
ENSE  
del_architecture U  
del_visualization.png  
project.toml  
ADME.md  
ADME.zh-CN.md  
uirements.txt  
n.py  
orial.ipynb  
py  
05n.onnx  
ov4.onnx  
ov4.pth U  
ov4m-mish.pt  
ov5.onnx
```

```
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape  
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)  
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)  
4 # Export to ONNX  
5 torch.onnx.export(  
6     model,  
7     dummy_input,  
8     "yolov5s.onnx",  
9     opset_version=12,  
10    # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding  
11    input_names=['input'],  
12    output_names=['output'])  
13
```

[104]

```
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if augment:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if visualize:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:167: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if profile:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:101: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if self.dynamic or self.grid[i].shape[2:4] != x[i].shape[2:4]:
```

▷ ▾

```
1 import onnx (module) shape_inference  
2 path = "yolov5s" onnx shape inference. Shape inference is not guaranteed to be complete.  
3 onnx.save(onnx.shape_inference.infer_shapes(onnx.load(path)), path)
```

[105]

```
1
```

[]

```
1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
```

[5]

```
exp4
5927708-sd_540_9...
exp5
ain
gment
s
ckerignore
attributes
ignore
27708-sd_540_960...
nchmarks.py
s.jpg
ATION.cff
NTRIBUTING.md
ect.py
.ipynb
port.py
oconf.py
ENSE
del_architecture
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
py
05n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
```

[104]

```
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if augment:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if visualize:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:167: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if profile:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:101: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if self.dynamic or self.grid[i].shape[2:4] != x[i].shape[2:4]:
```

▷ ▾

```
1 import onnx
2 path = "yolov5s.onnx"
3 onnx.save(onnx.shape_inference.infer_shapes(onnx.load(path)), path)
```

[105]

1

[]

```
1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
```

[5]

```
exp4  
5927708-sd_540_9...  
exp5  
ain  
gment  
s  
ckerignore  
atributes  
ignore  
27708-sd_540_960_...  
nchmarks.py  
s.jpg  
TATION.cff  
NTRIBUTING.md  
ect.py M  
.ipynb U  
ort.py  
oconf.py  
ENSE  
del_architecture U  
del_visualization.png  
project.toml  
ADME.md  
ADME.zh-CN.md  
uirements.txt  
n.py  
orial.ipynb  
py  
05n.onnx  
ov4.onnx  
ov4.pth U  
ov4m-mish.pt  
ov5.onnx
```

```
1 # Create dummy input with correct shape  
2 dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 3, 640, 640)  
3 dummy_input = dummy_input.to(device)  
4 # Export to ONNX  
5 torch.onnx.export(  
6     (parameter) opset_version: int | None  
7     opset_version (int, default 17): The version of the  
8     opset_version=12,  
9     # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding  
10    input_names=['input'],  
11    output_names=['output']  
12 )  
13 [104]
```

```
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if augment:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if visualize:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:167: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if profile:  
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:101: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W  
if self.dynamic or self.grid[i].shape[2:4] != x[i].shape[2:4]:
```

```
1 import onnx  
2 path = "yolov5s.onnx"  
3 onnx.save(onnx.shape_inference.infer_shapes(onnx.load(path)), path)
```

[105]

```
1
```

[]

```
1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
```

[5]

```
    / dummy_input,
  8   "yolov5s.onnx",
  9   opset_version=12,
10  # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding
11  input_names=['input'],
12  output_names=['output']
13 }
```

[104]

```
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
  if augment:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
  if visualize:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:167: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
  if profile:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:101: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
  if self.dynamic or self.grid[i].shape[2:4] != x[i].shape[2:4]:
```

```
1 import onnx
2 path = "yolov5s.onnx"
3 onnx.save(onnx.shape_inference.infer_shapes(onnx.load(path)), path)
```

[105]

1

[]

```
1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
```

[5]

```
... Serving 'yolov5l.onnx' at http://localhost:8085
^C
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/mlfornerds/opt/miniconda3/envs/torch/lib/python3.12/site-packages/netron/server.py", line 265, in wait
    time.sleep(0.1)
```

```
10     # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding
11     input_names=['input'],
12     output_names=['output']
13 )
[104]
...
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if augment:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:171: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if visualize:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:167: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if profile:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:101: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if self.dynamic or self.grid[i].shape[2:4] != x[i].shape[2:4]:
[105]
1 import onnx
2 path = "yolov5s.onnx"
3 onnx.save(onnx.shape_inference.infer_shapes(onnx.load(path)), path)
[106]
1
[ ]
D ▾
1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
[5]
...
Serving 'yolov5l.onnx' at http://localhost:8085
^C
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/mlfornerds/opt/miniconda3/envs/torch/lib/python3.12/site-packages/netron/server.py", line 265, in wait
    time.sleep(0.1)
KeyboardInterrupt
```

```
[ ]
```

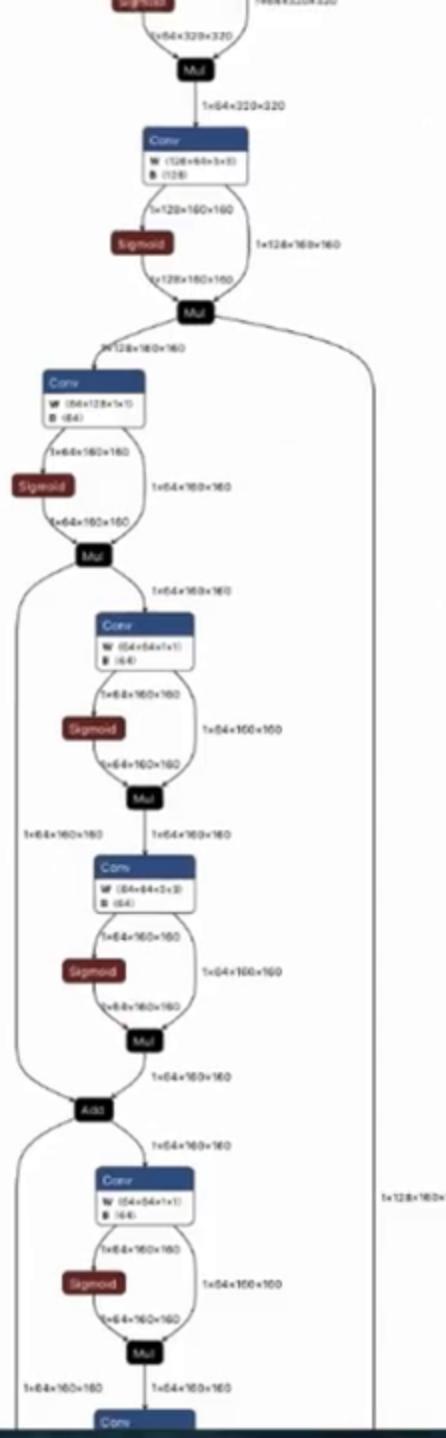
```
1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
```

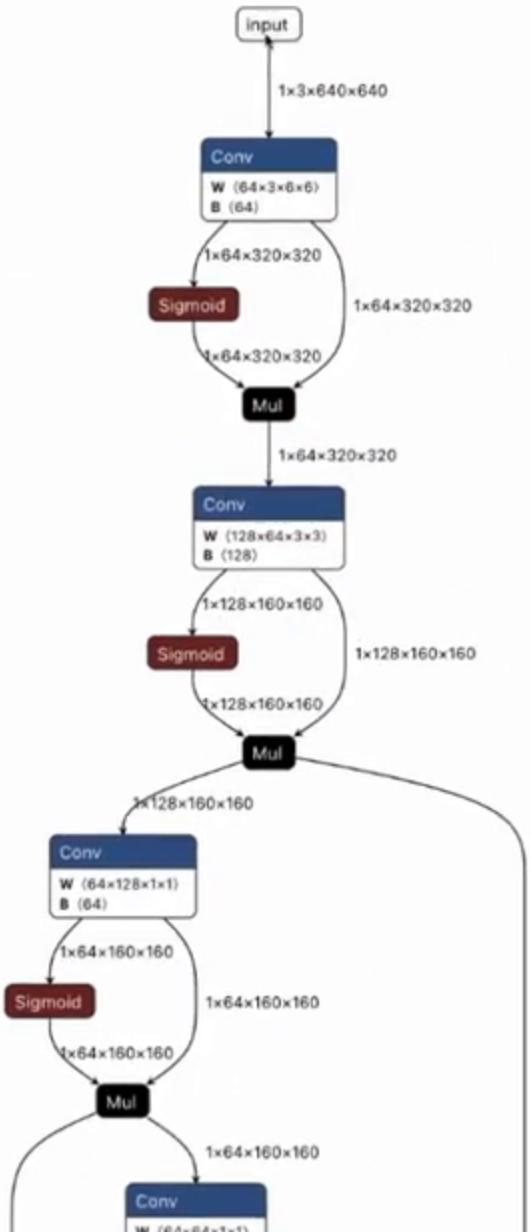
[1] 1.4s
... Serving 'yolov5l.onnx' at <http://localhost:8085>

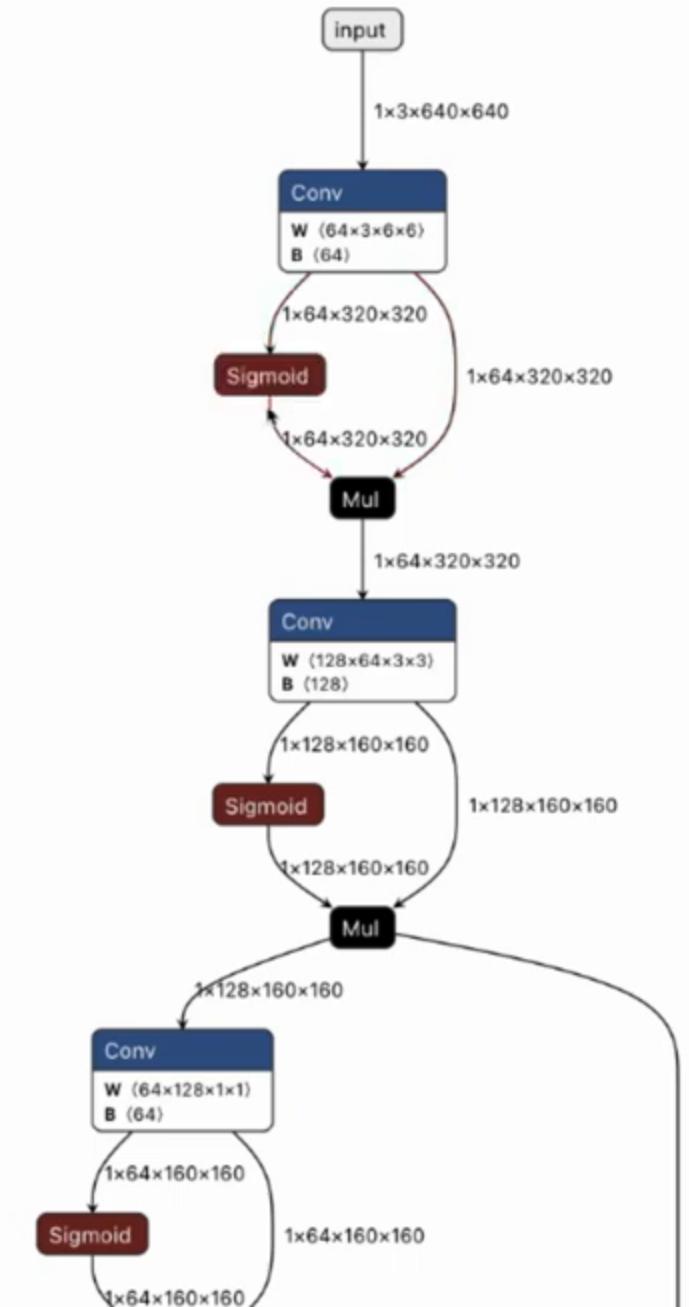
```
1 import onnx
```

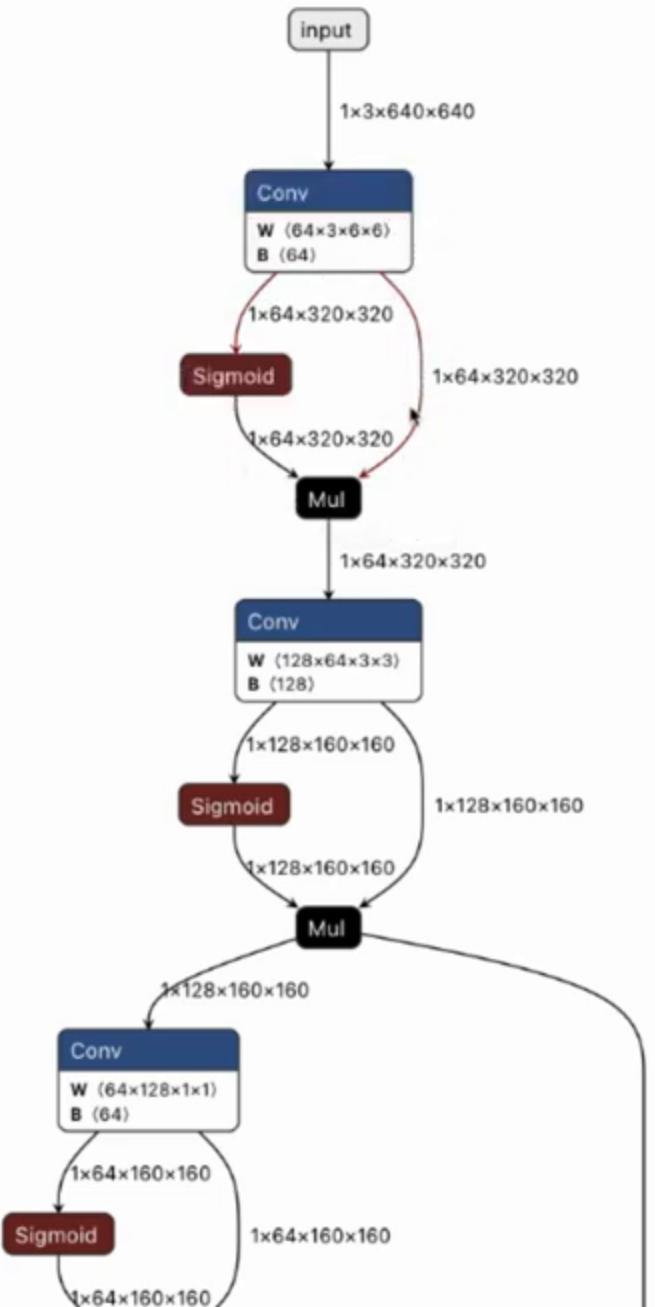
CKERIGNORE
ATTRIBUTES
IGNORE
7708-sd_540_960...
CHMARKS.PY
.JPG
ATION.CFF
NTRIBUTING.MD
ECT.PY M
.IPYNB U
ORT.PY
CONF.PY
ENSE
DEL_ARCHITECTURE U
DEL_VISUALIZATION.PNG
PROJECT.TOML
ADME.MD
ADME.ZH-CN.MD
QUIREMENTS.TXT
N.PY
TIAL.IPYNB
PY
5N.ONNX
V4.ONNX
OV4.PTH U
OV4M-MISH.PT
OV5.ONNX
OV5L.ONNX
NE
INE

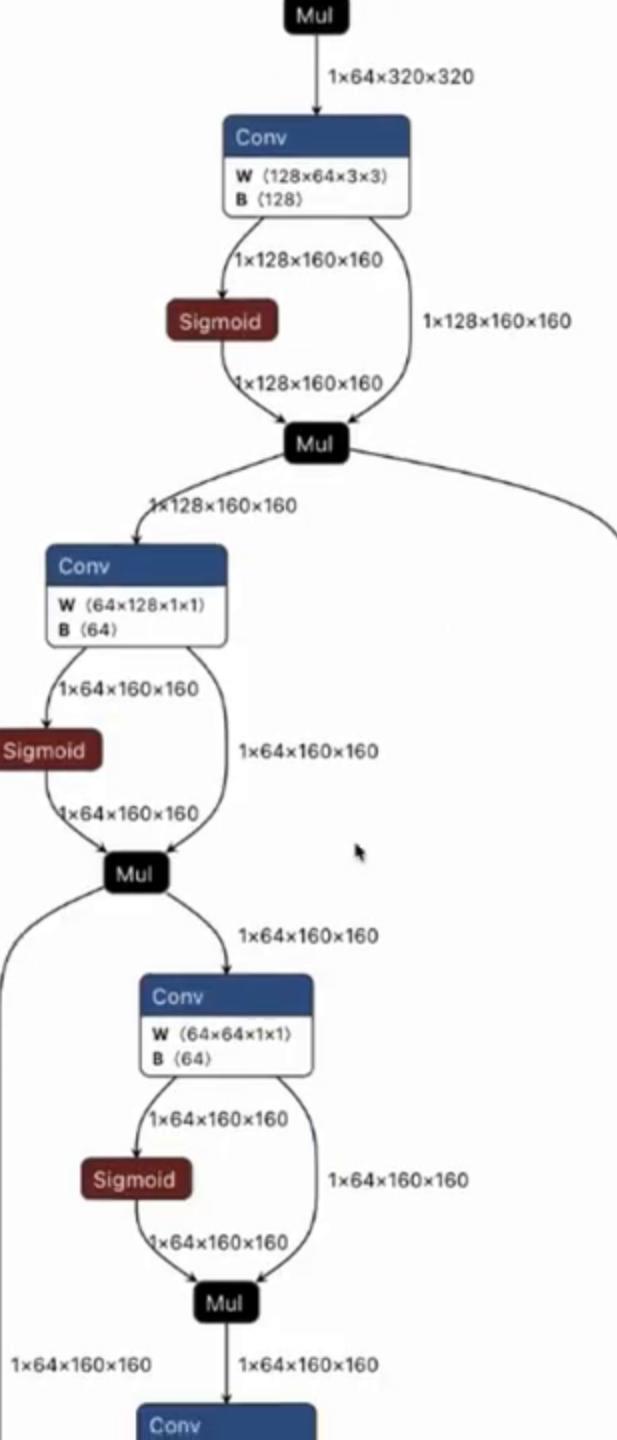
Launchpad 0 △ 1

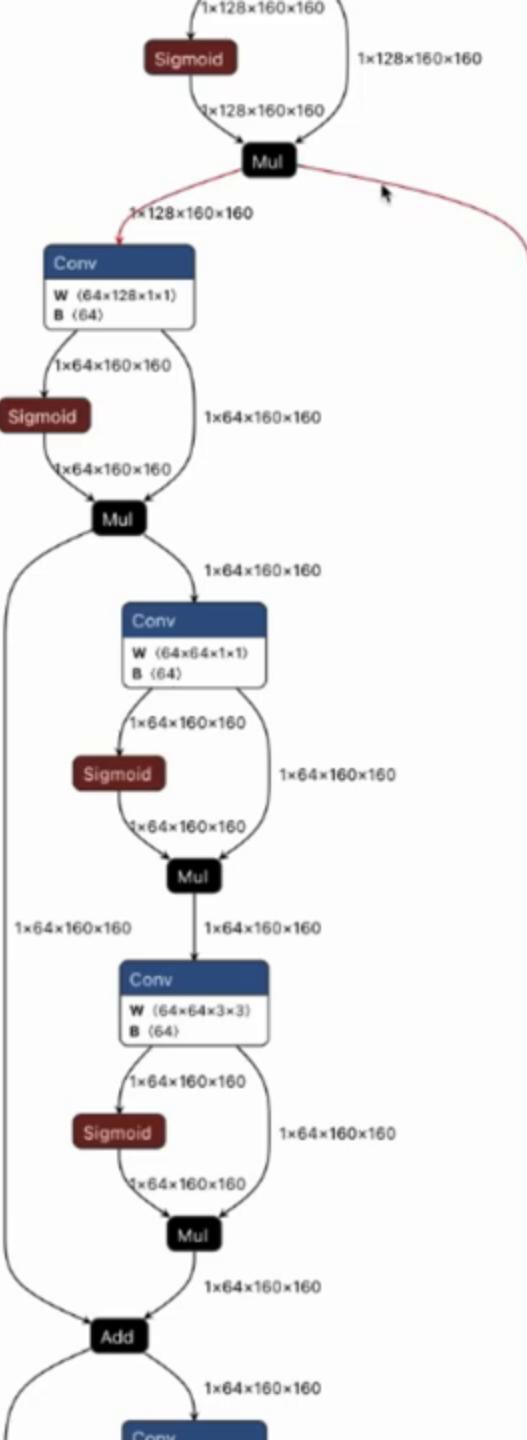


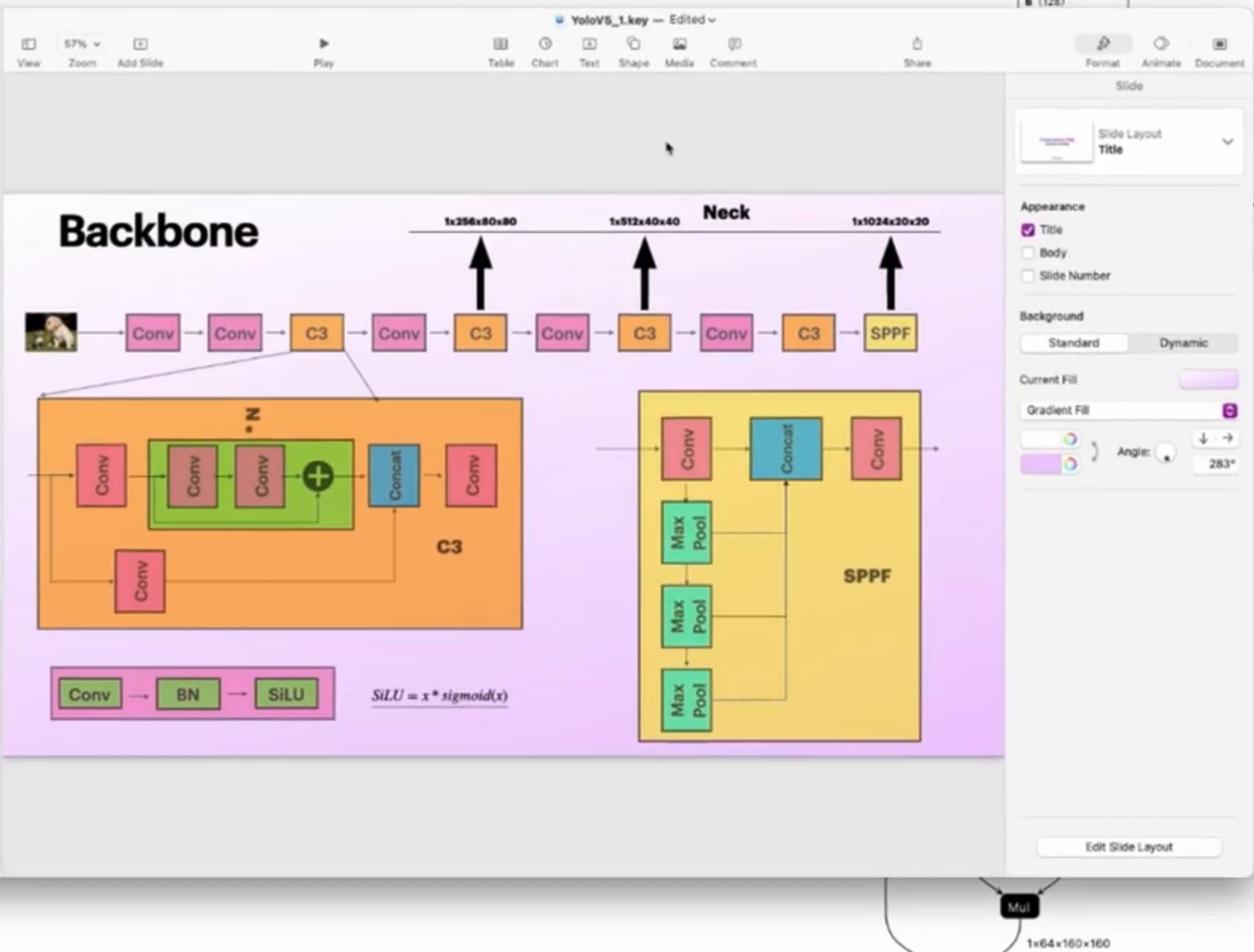


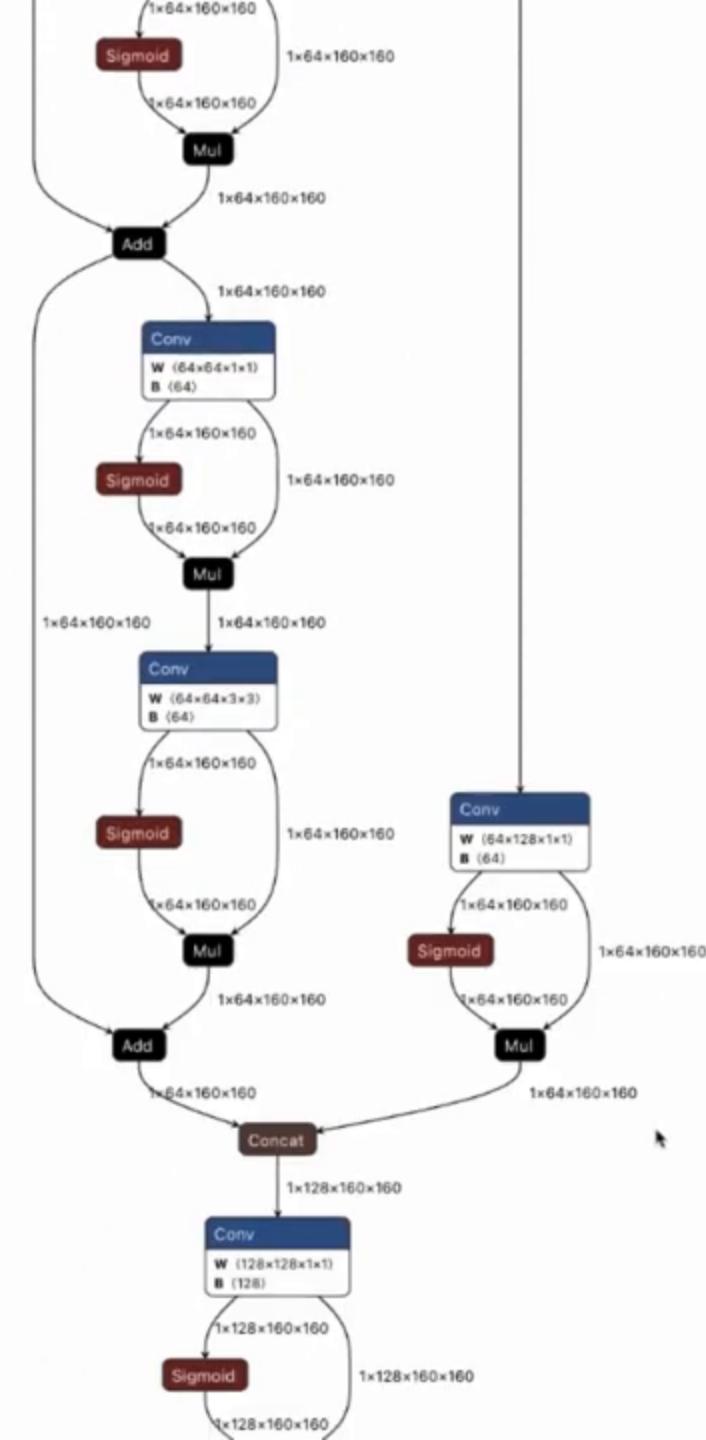
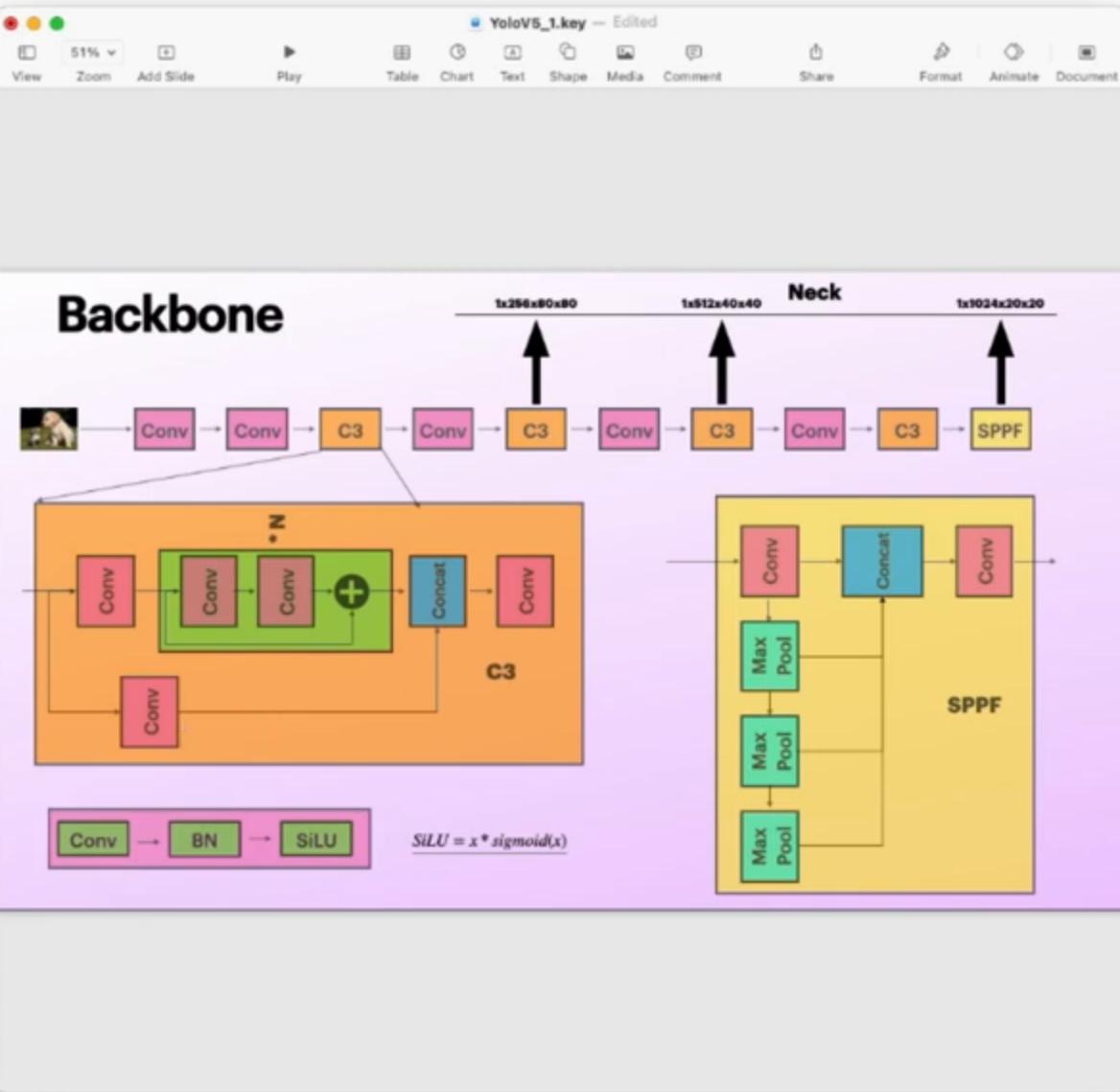


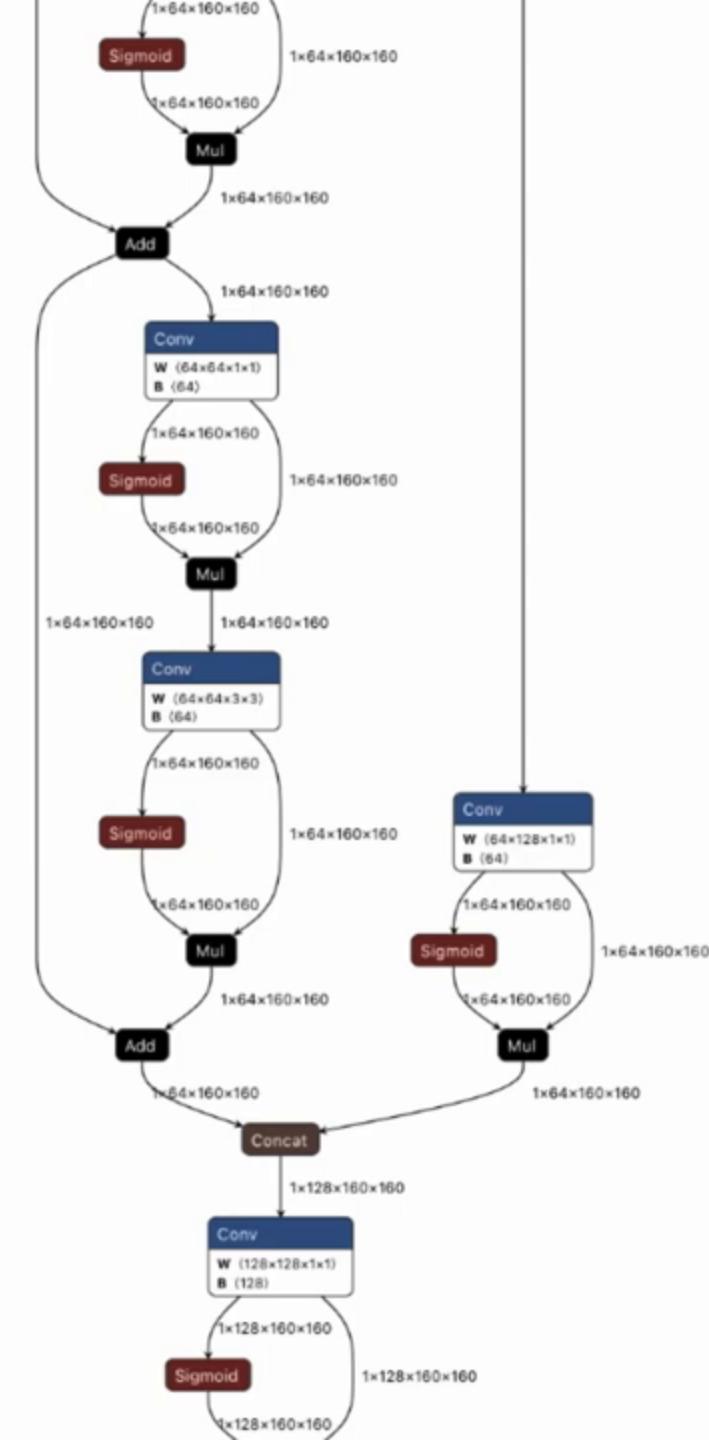
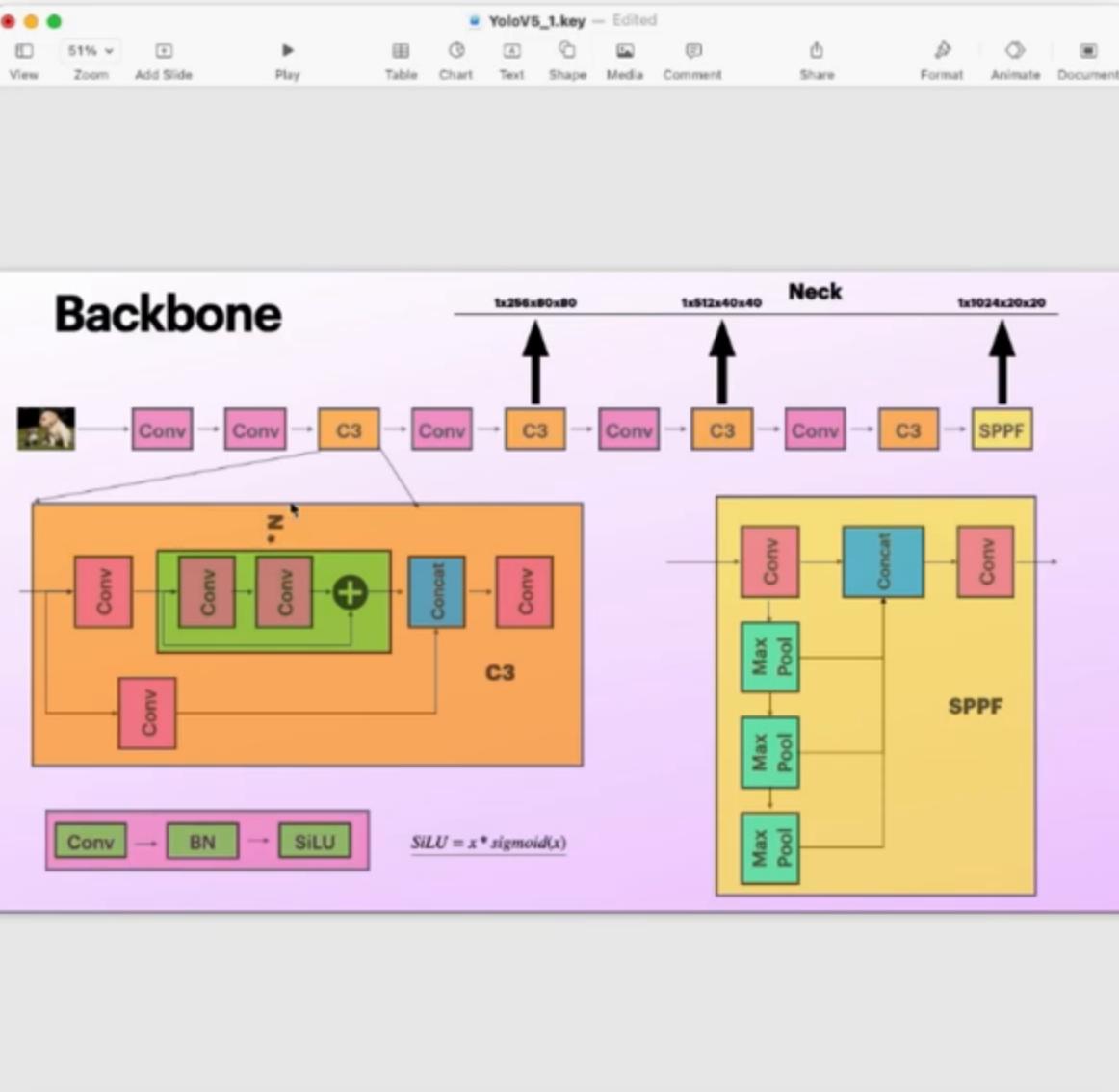


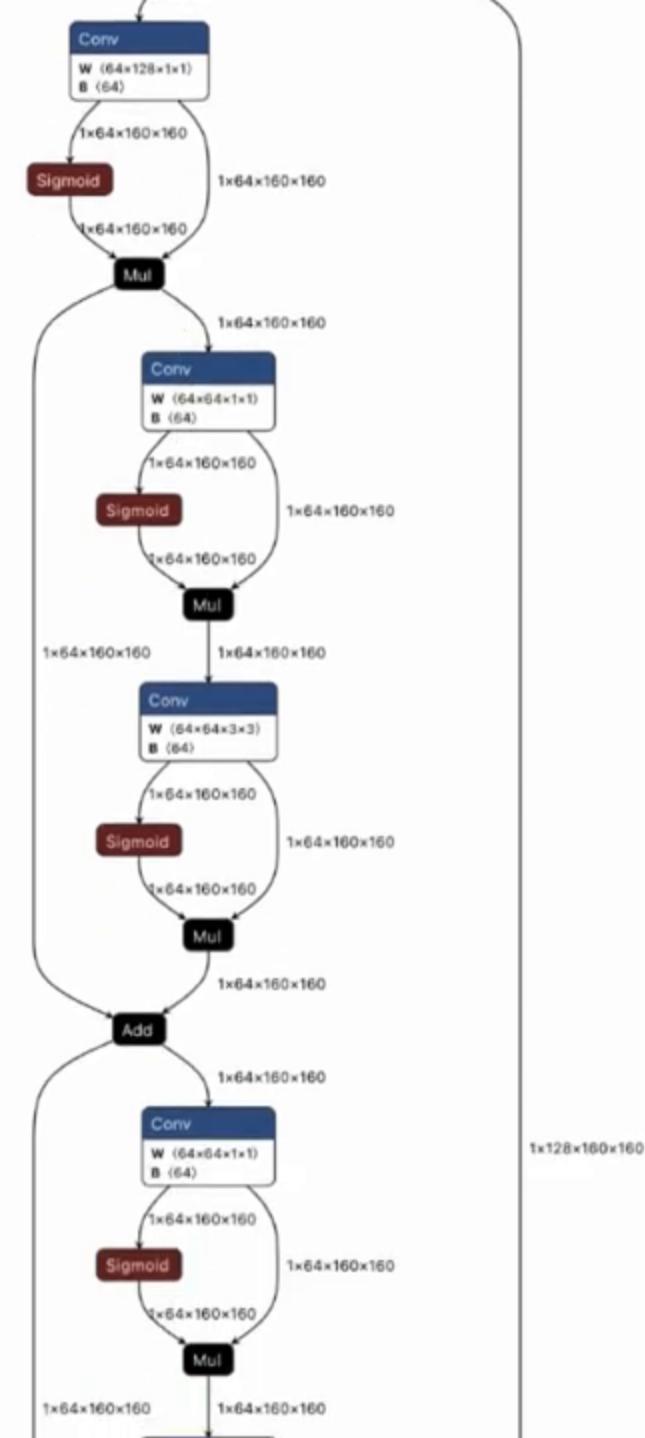
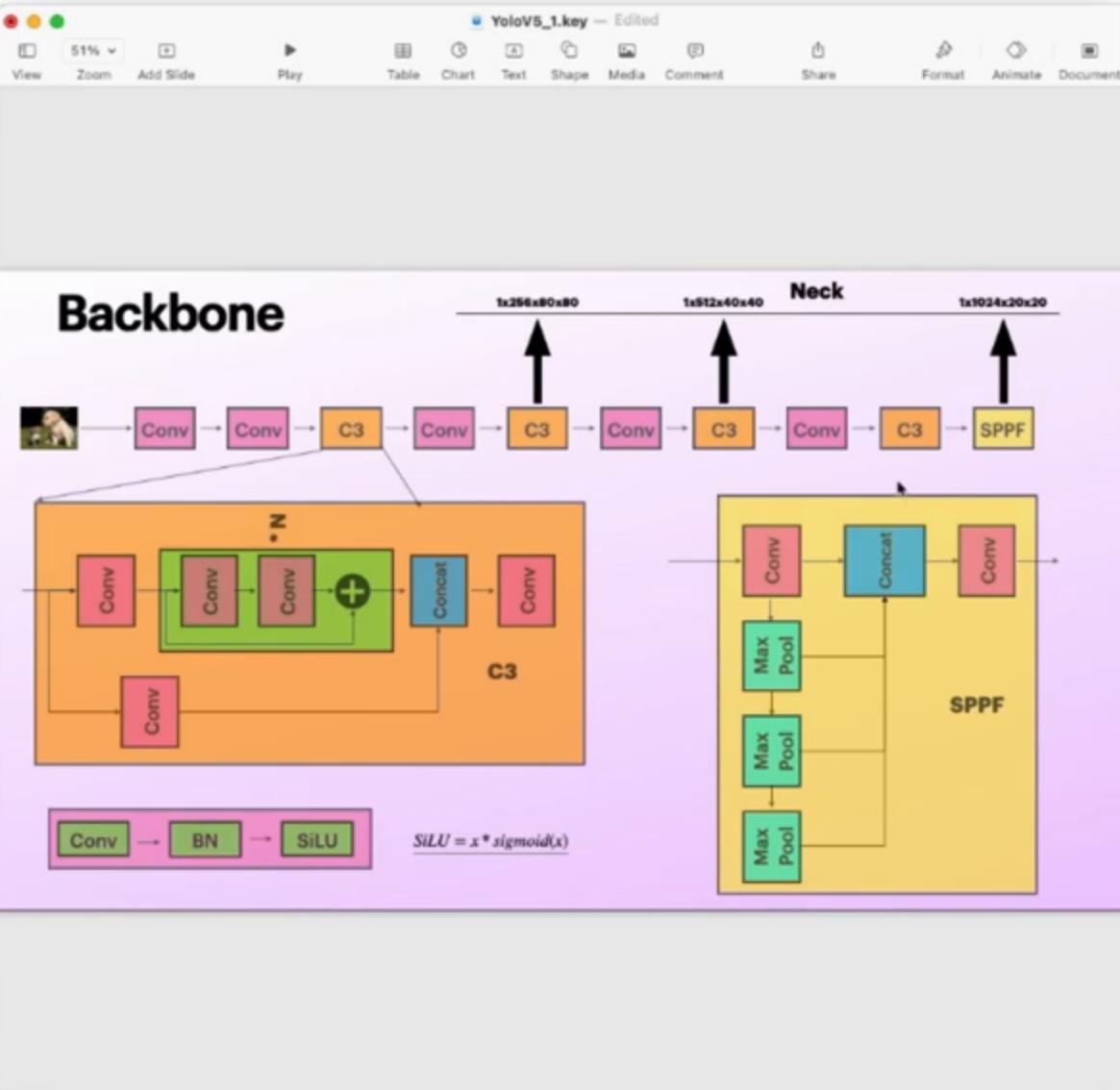


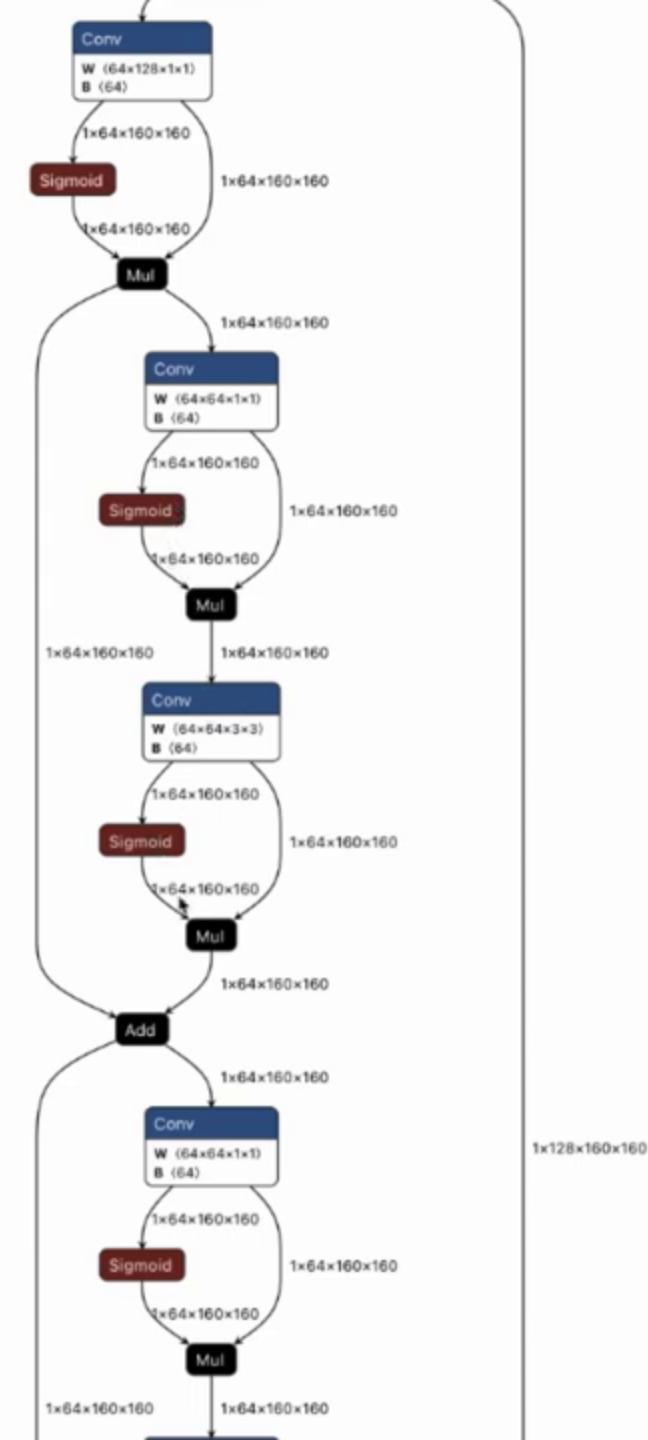
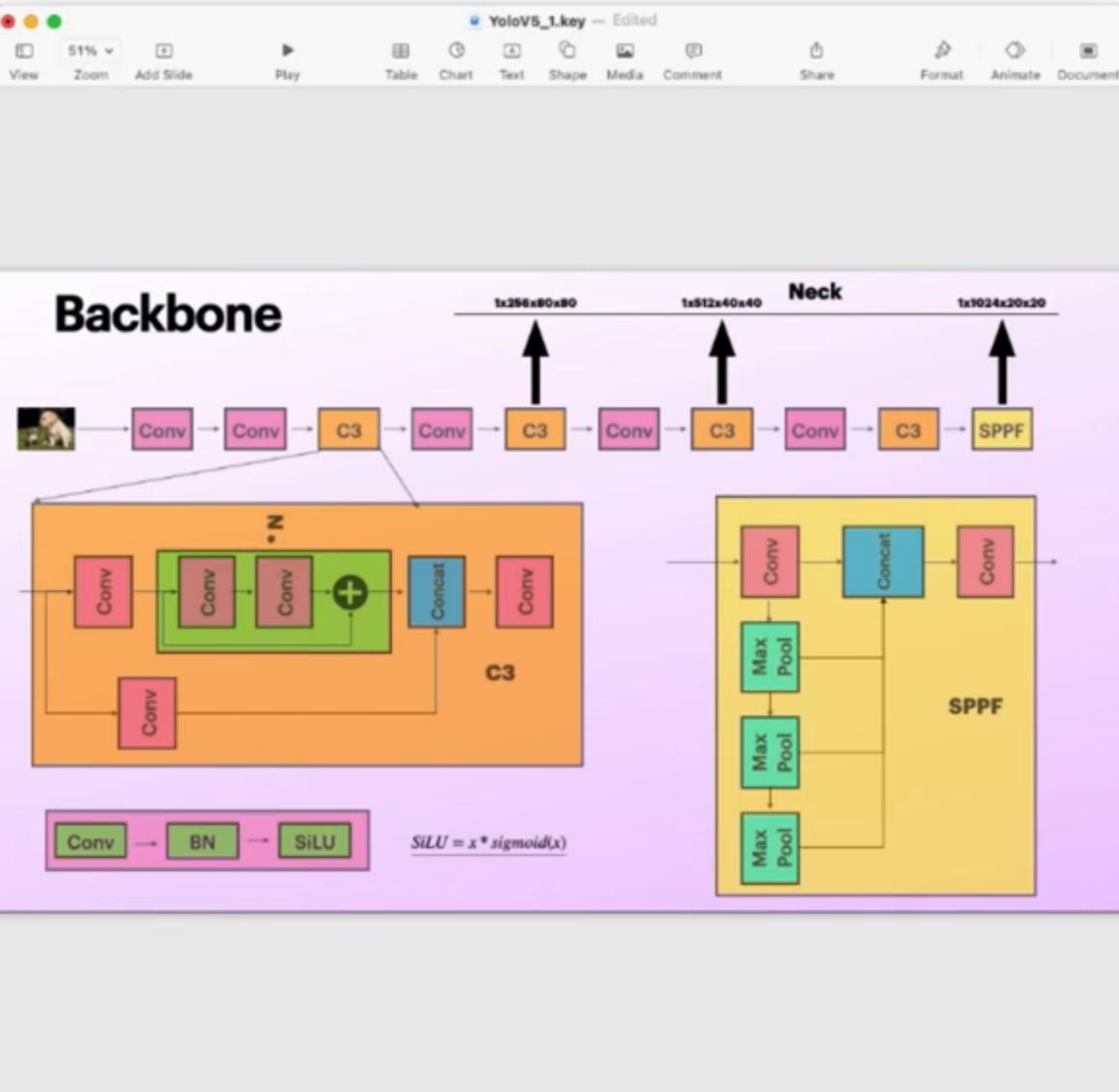


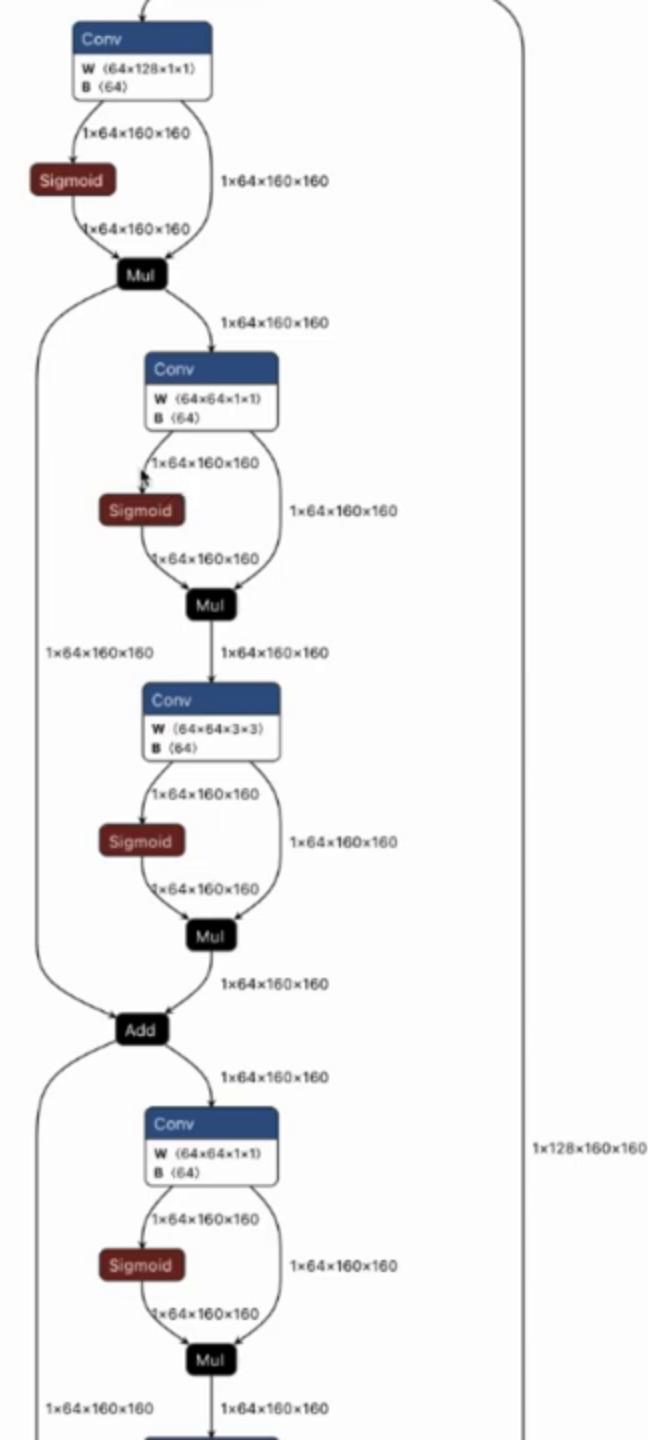
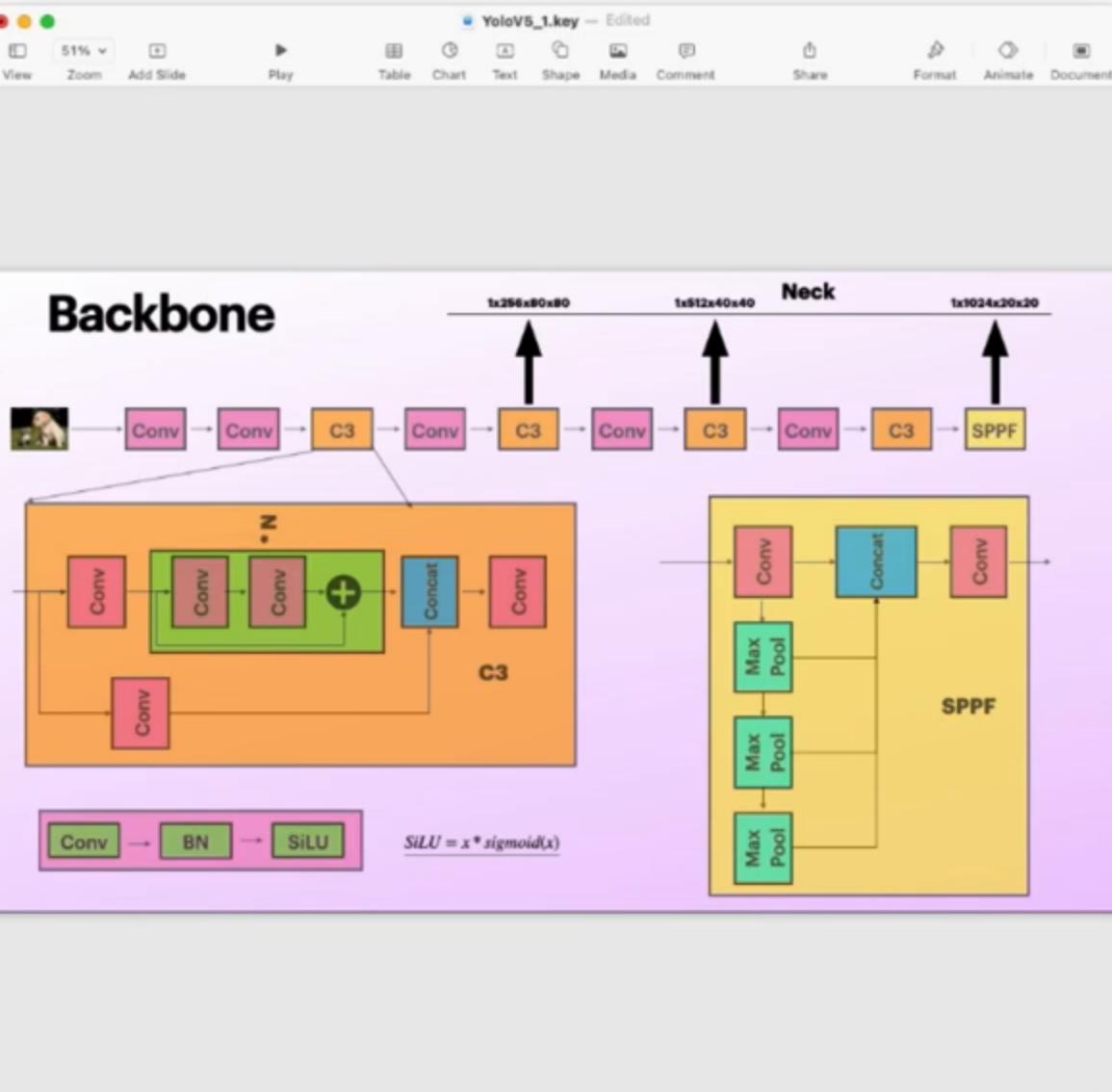


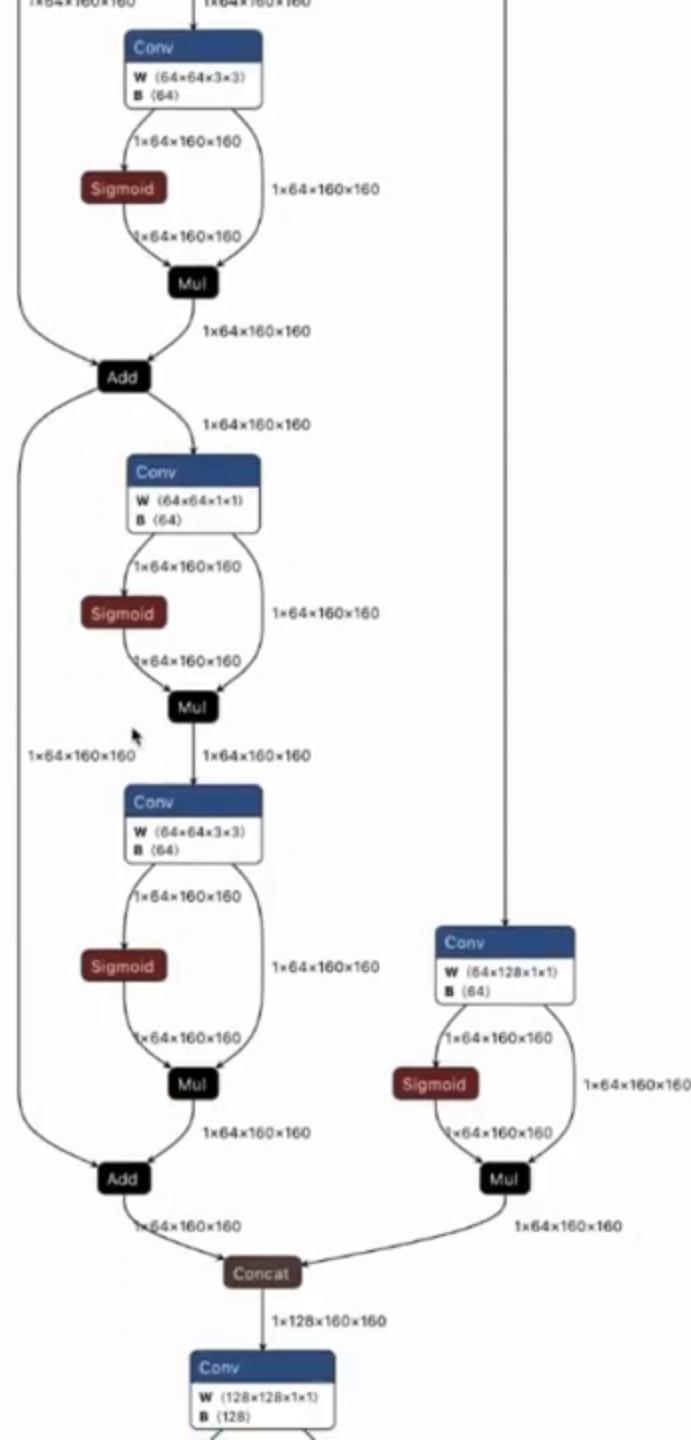
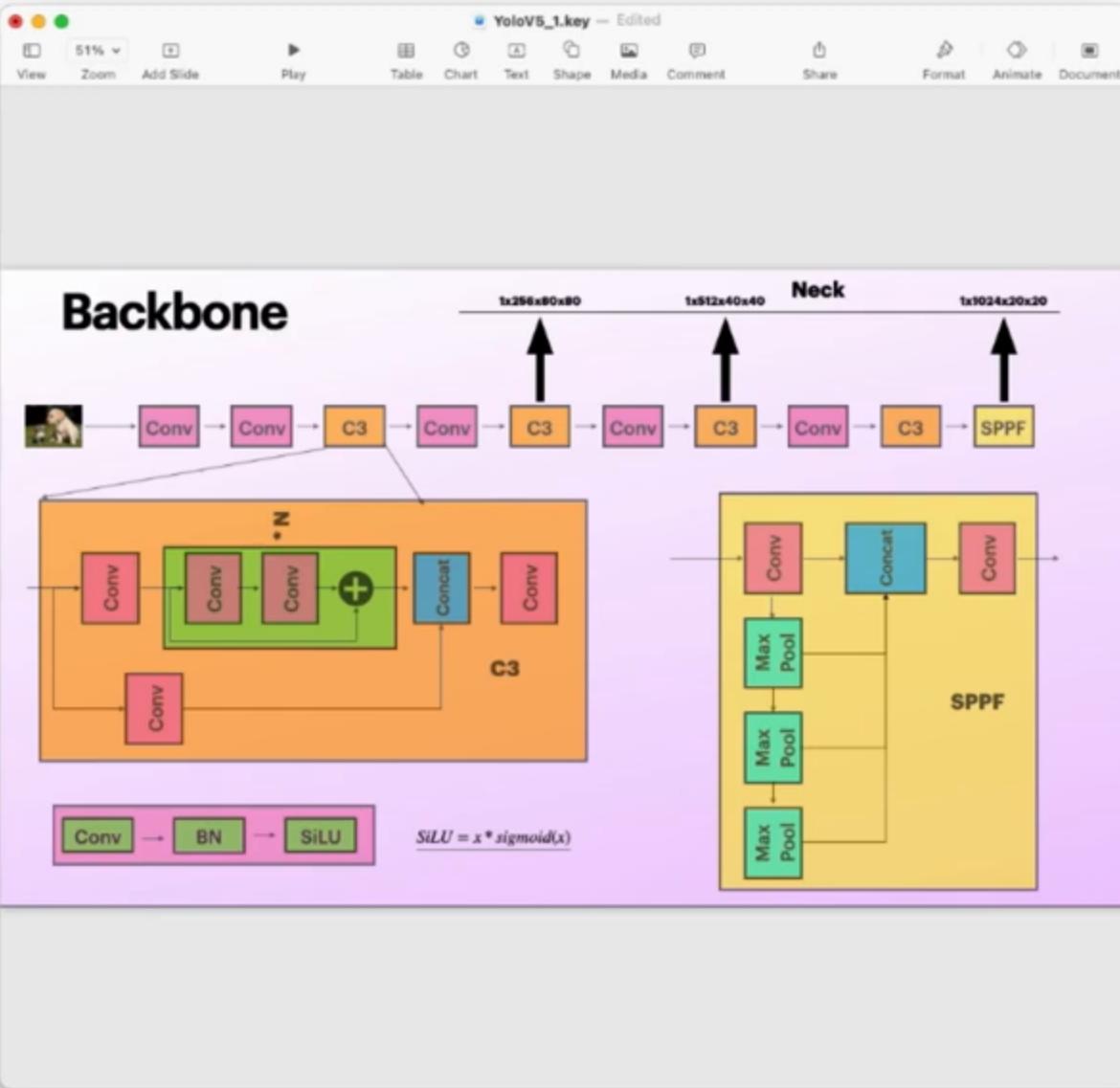


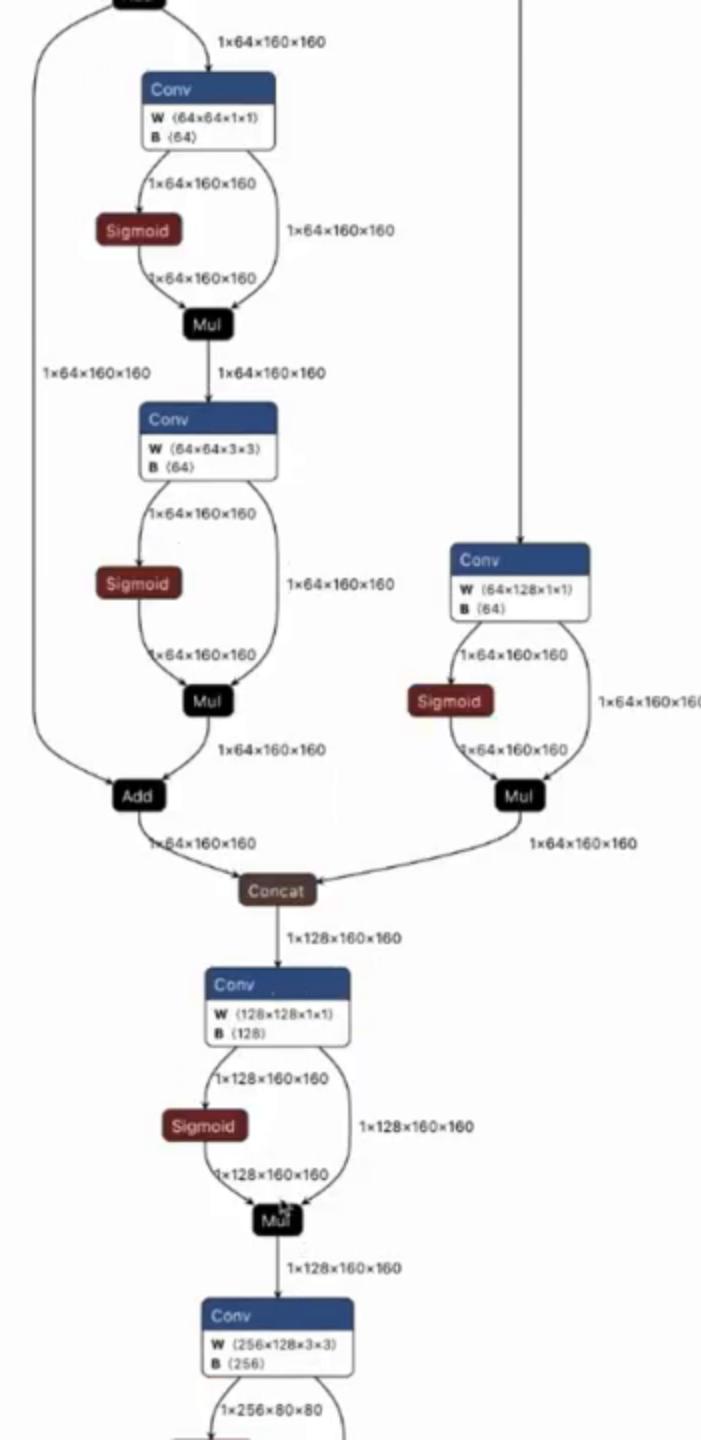
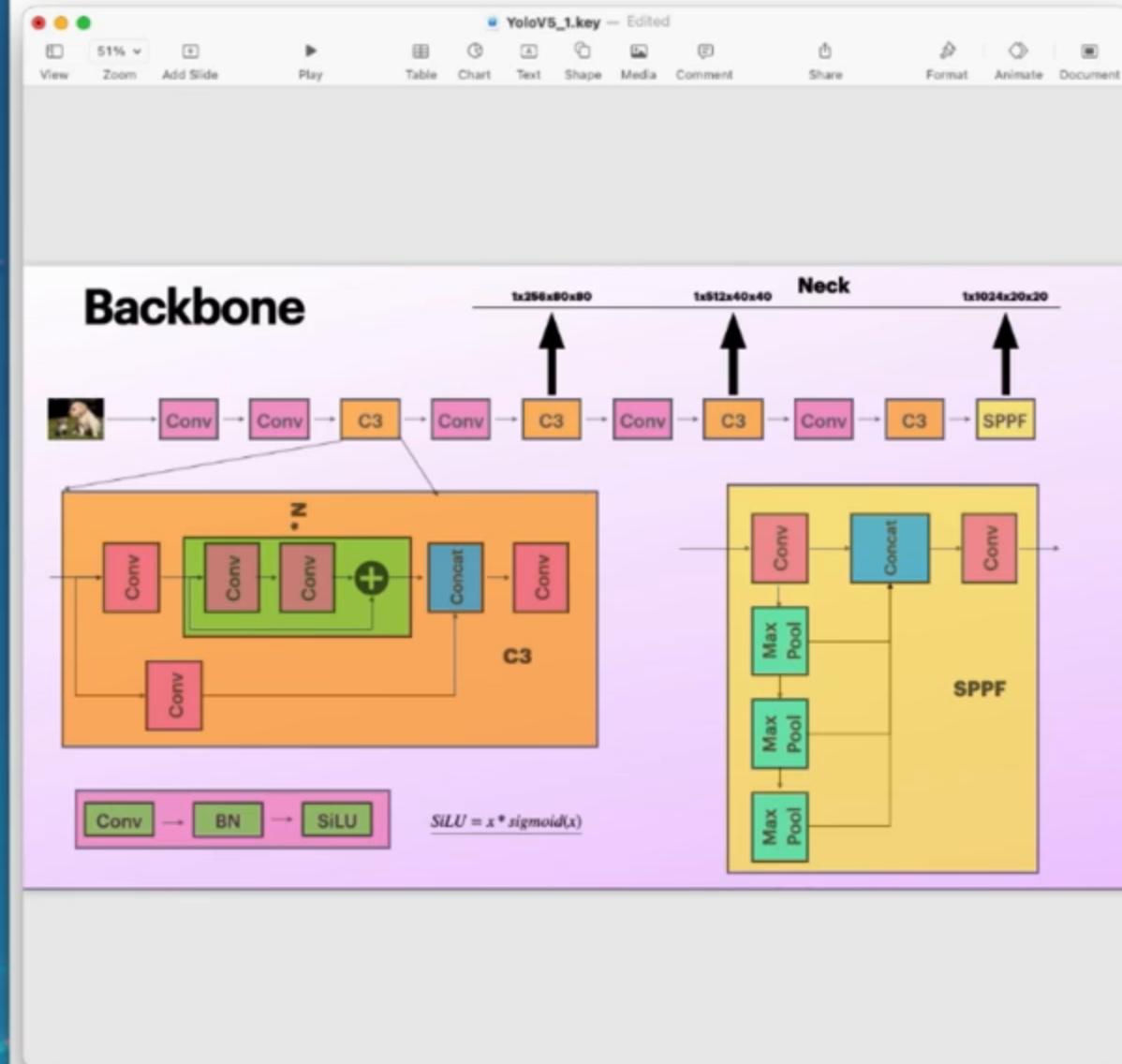


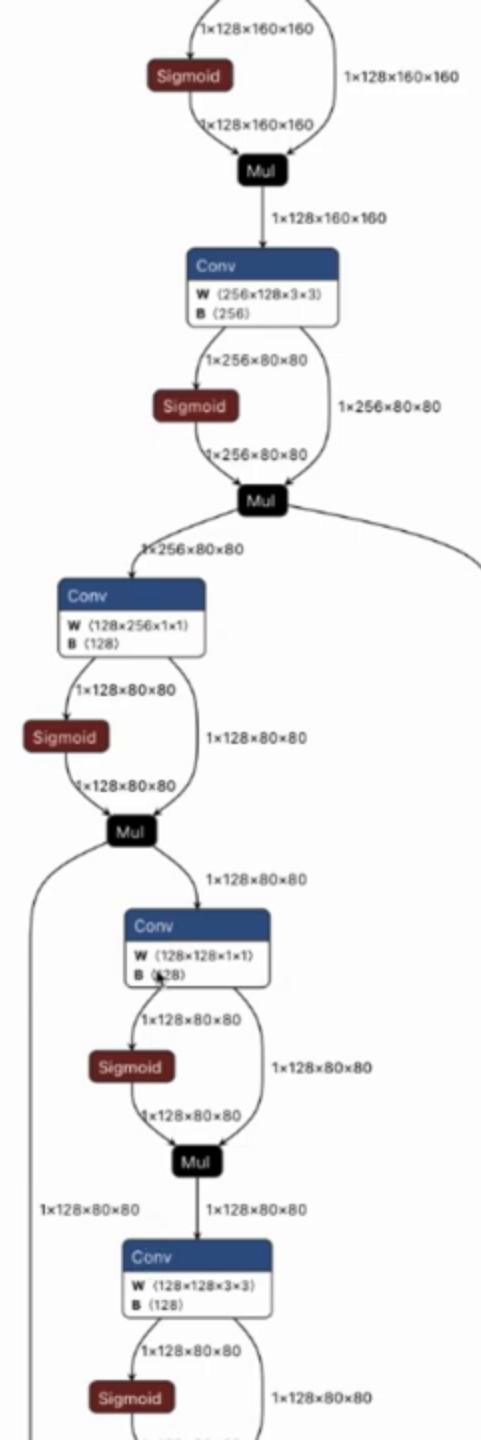
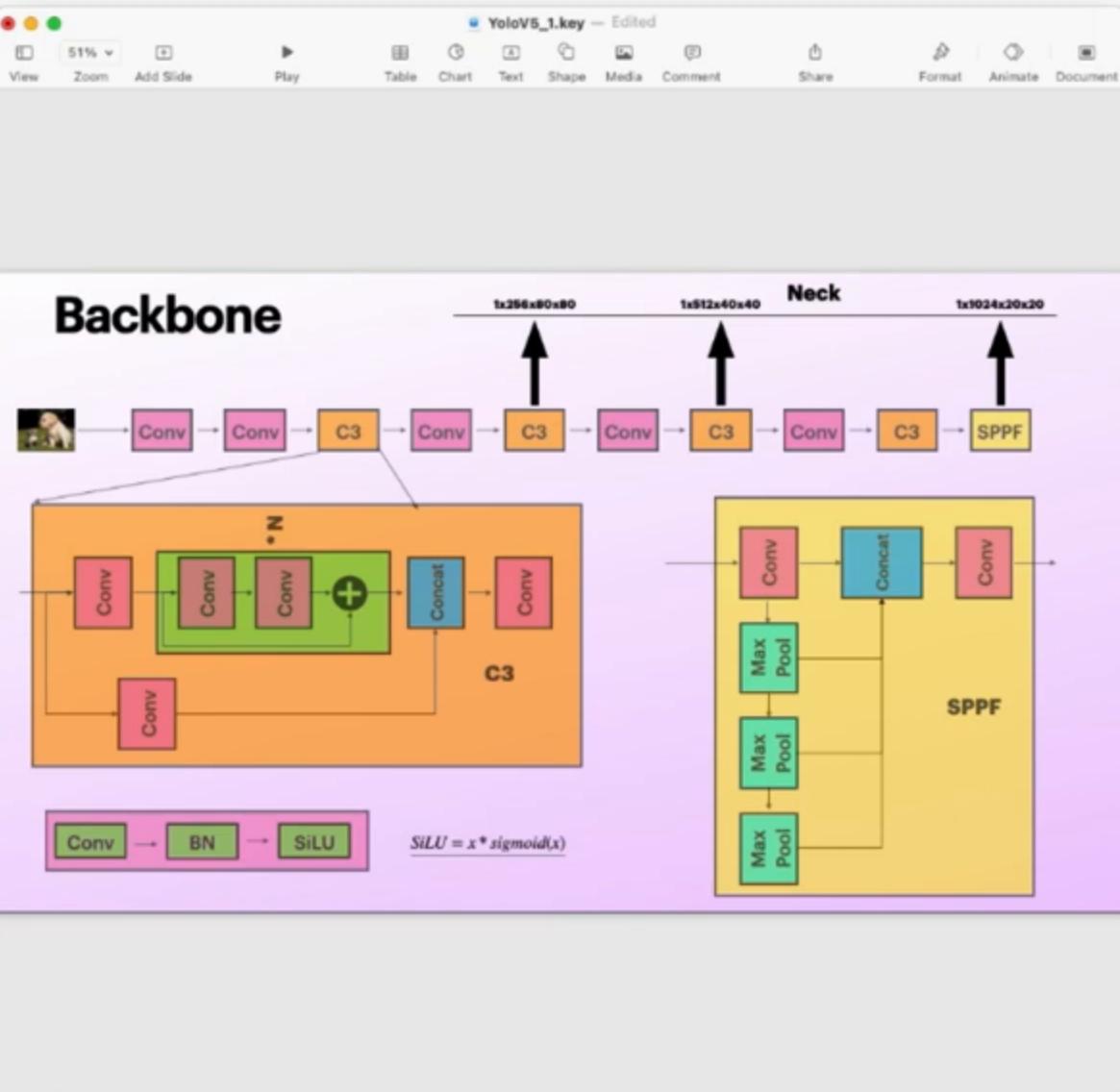


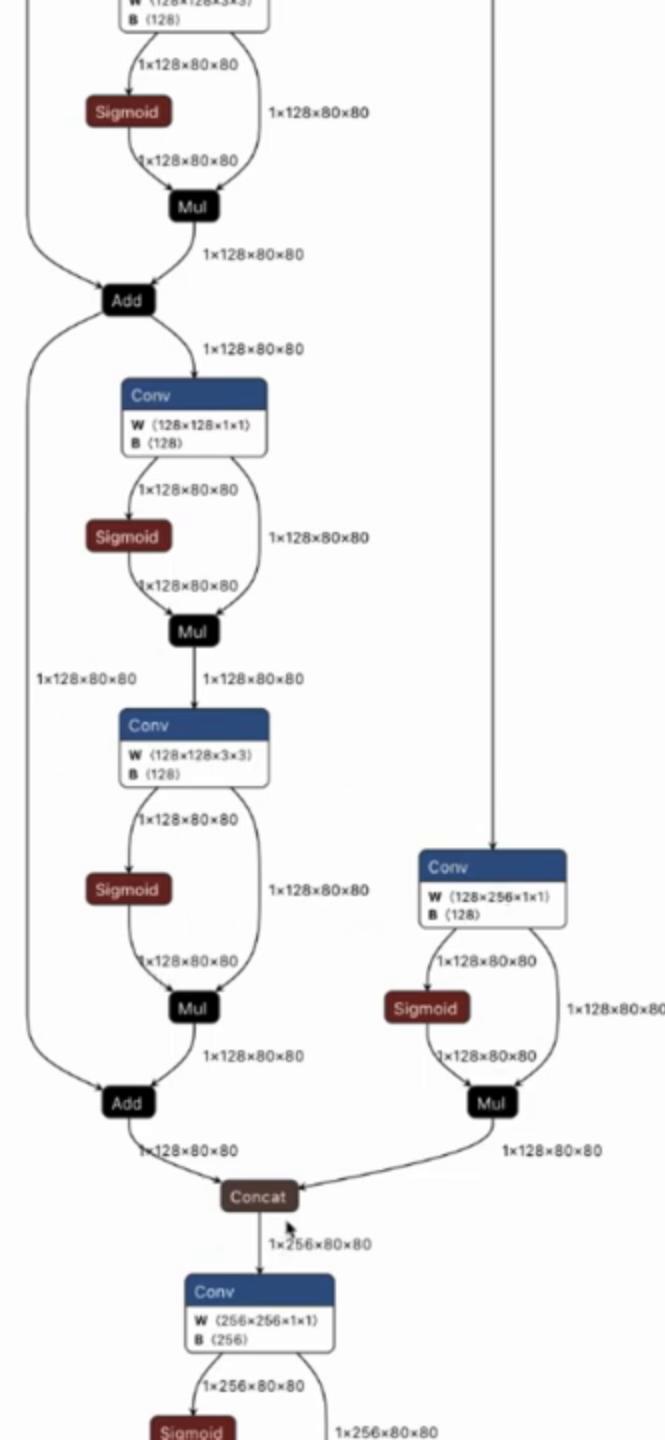
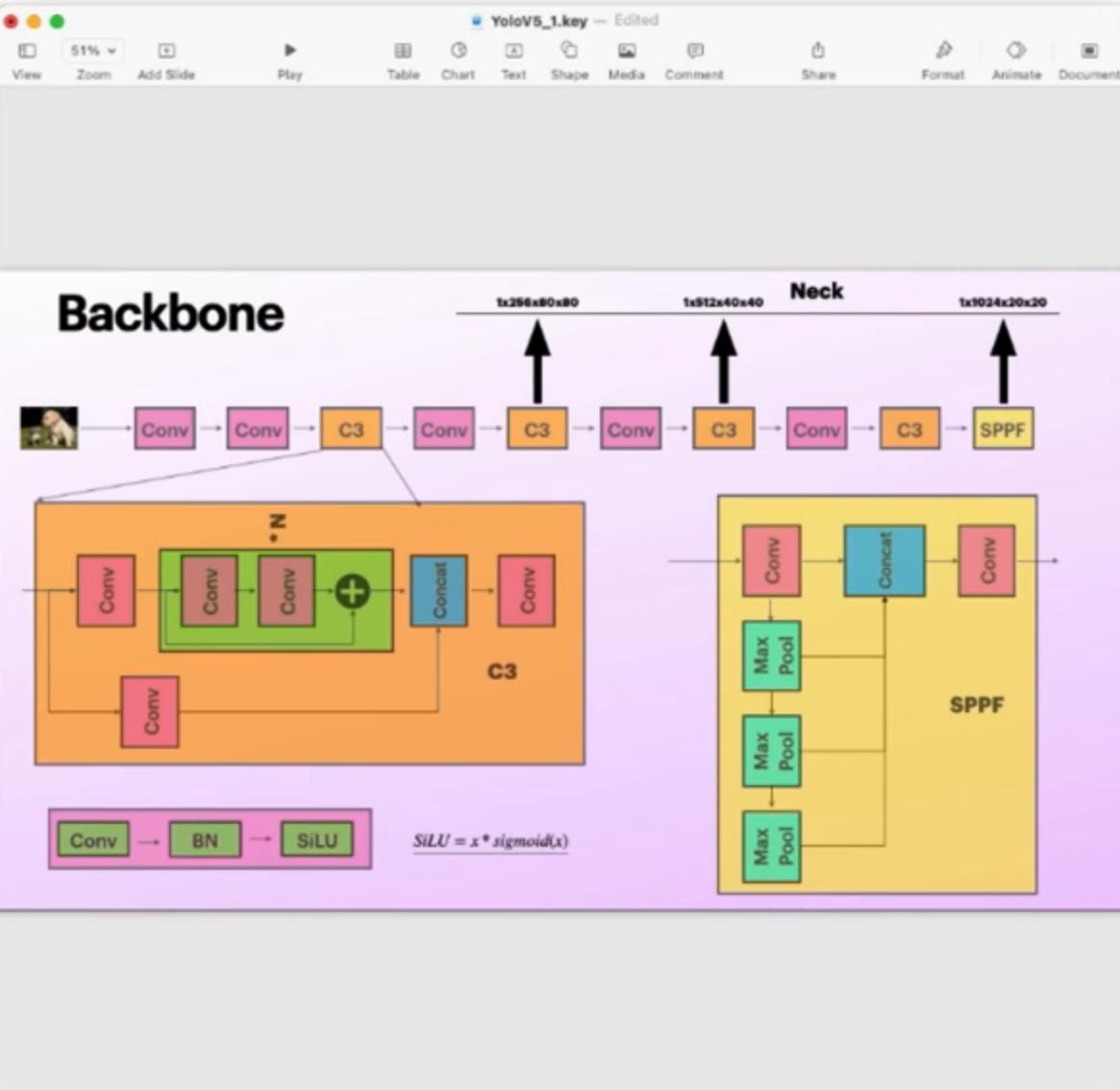








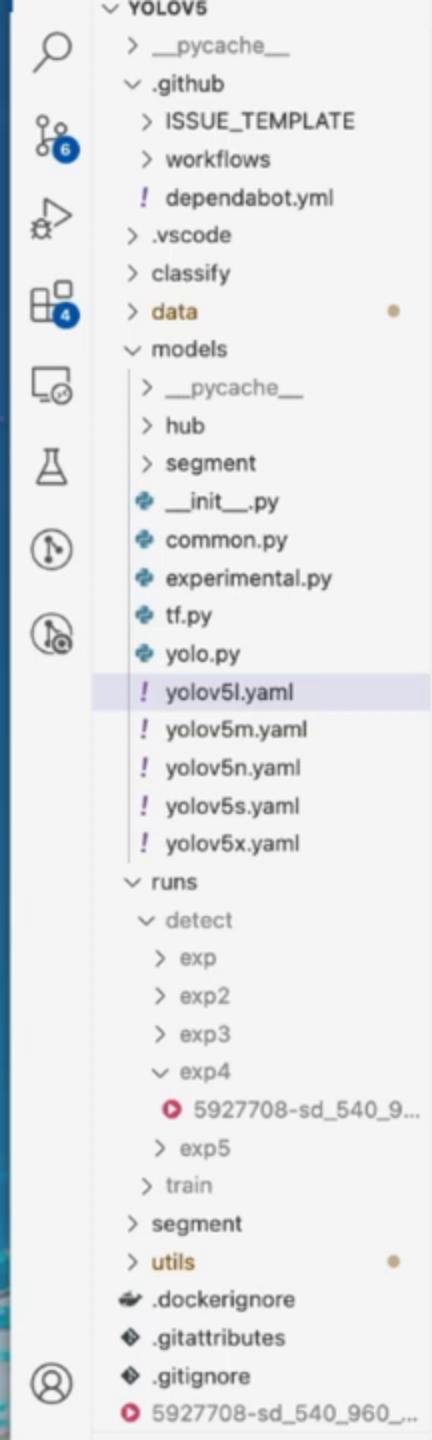




YOLOv5

models > ! yolov5l.yaml

```
16 [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
17 [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
18 [-1, 3, C3, [128]],
19 [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
20 [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
21 [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
22 [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
23 [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
24 [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
25 [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
26 ]
27
28 # YOLOv5 v6.0 head
29 head: [
30     [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
31     [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
32     [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
33     [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13
34
35     [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
36     [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
37     [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
38     [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)
39
40     [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
41     [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
42     [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)
43
44     [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]],
45     [[-1, 10], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P5
46     [-1, 3, C3, [1024, False]], # 23 (P5/32-large)
47
48     [[17, 20, 23], 1, Detect, [nc, anchors]], # Detect(P3, P4, P5)
49
50 ]
```



```
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
> depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
6 width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
7 anchors:
8   - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
9   - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
10  - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
11
12 # YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
13 backbone:
14   # [from, number, module, args]
15   [
16     [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
17     [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
18     [-1, 3, C3, [128]],
19     [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
20     [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
21     [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
22     [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
23     [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
24     [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
25     [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
26   ]
27
28 # YOLOv5 v6.0 head
29 head: [
30   [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
31   [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
32   [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
33   [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13
34
35   [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
36   [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
37   [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
38   [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)
39
40   [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
41   [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
42   [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)
43
44   [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]],
45   [[-1, 10], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P5
46   [-1, 3, C3, [1024, False]], # 23 (P5/32-large)
47
48   [[17, 20, 23], 1, Detect, [nc, anchors]], # Detect(P3, P4, P5)
49
50 ]
```

Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago - YAML reformat (#12648) -

YOLOV5

- __pycache__
- .github
 - ISSUE_TEMPLATE
 - workflows
- ! dependabot.yml
- .vscode
- classify
- data
 - __pycache__
 - hub
 - segment
 - __init__.py
 - common.py
 - experimental.py
 - tf.py
 - yolo.py
- ! yolov5.yaml
- ! yolov5m.yaml
- ! yolov5n.yaml
- ! yolov5s.yaml
- ! yolov5x.yaml
- runs
 - detect
 - exp
 - exp2
 - exp3
 - exp4
 - 5927708-sd_540_9...
 - exp5
 - train
 - segment
 - utils
 - .dockerrignore
 - .gitattributes
 - .gitignore
- 5927708-sd_540_960_...

models > ! yolov5.yaml

```
depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
anchors:
  - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
  - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
  - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
# YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
backbone:
  # [from, number, module, args]
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
    [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
    [-1, 3, C3, [128]], Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago + YAML reformat (#12648) ...
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
    [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
    [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
    [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
    [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
  ]
# YOLOv5 v6.0 head
head: [
  [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
  [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
  [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
  [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13

  [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
  [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
  [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
  [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)

  [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
  [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
  [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)

  [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]],
  [[-1, 10], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P5
  [-1, 3, C3, [1024, False]], # 23 (P5/32-large)

  [[17, 20, 23], 1, Detect, [nc, anchors]], # Detect(P3, P4, P5)
]
```

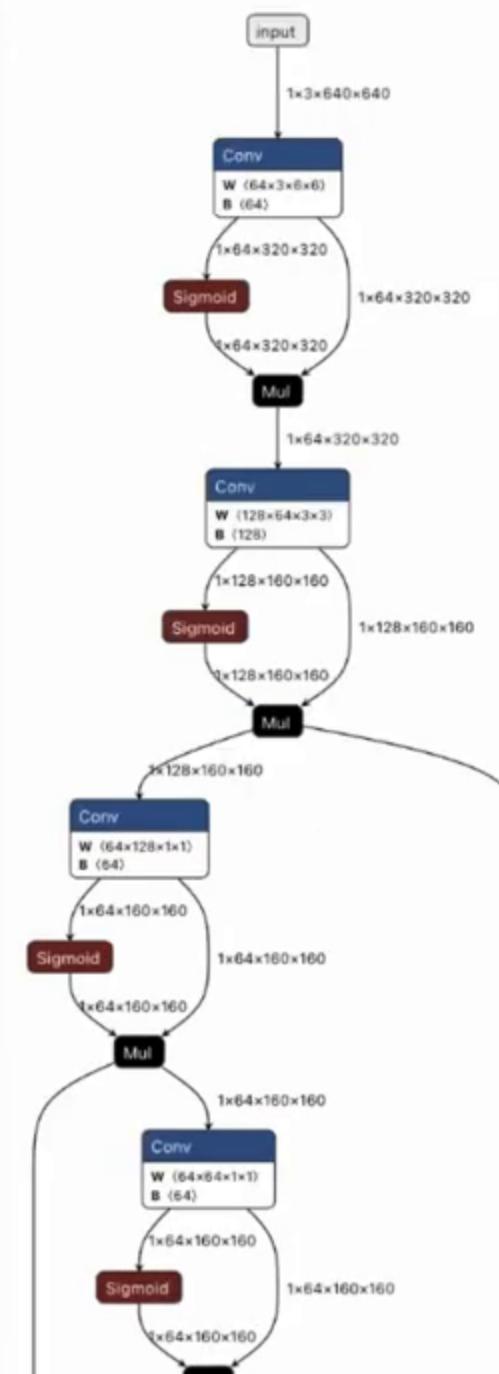
The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** The title bar displays "yolov5" in the search field.
- File List:** On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Delete, along with a list of files: "yolov5m.yaml", "yolov5l.yaml", "dev.ipynb", and "detec.ipynb".
- Code Editor:** The main area contains the "yolov5l.yaml" configuration file. The code is color-coded for syntax highlighting, with blue for strings and green for numbers. The file defines a model structure with sections for "backbone" and "head". The "backbone" section contains a list of layers, each represented as a tuple-like structure with layer type, parameters, and comments. The "head" section follows a similar pattern. A tooltip from Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago, is visible near the backbone definition.
- Bottom Status Bar:** The status bar at the bottom shows the current branch ("master"), the number of cells ("2"), the character count ("0"), and the file encoding ("UTF-8").

```
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
  width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
  anchors:
    - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
    - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
    - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
  #
  # YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
  backbone:
    # [from, number, module, args]
    [
      [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
      [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
      [-1, 3, C3, [128]],
      [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
      [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
      [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
      [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
      [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
      [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
      [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
    ]
  #
  # YOLOv5 v6.0 head
  head: [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13

    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
    [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)

    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
    [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)
```



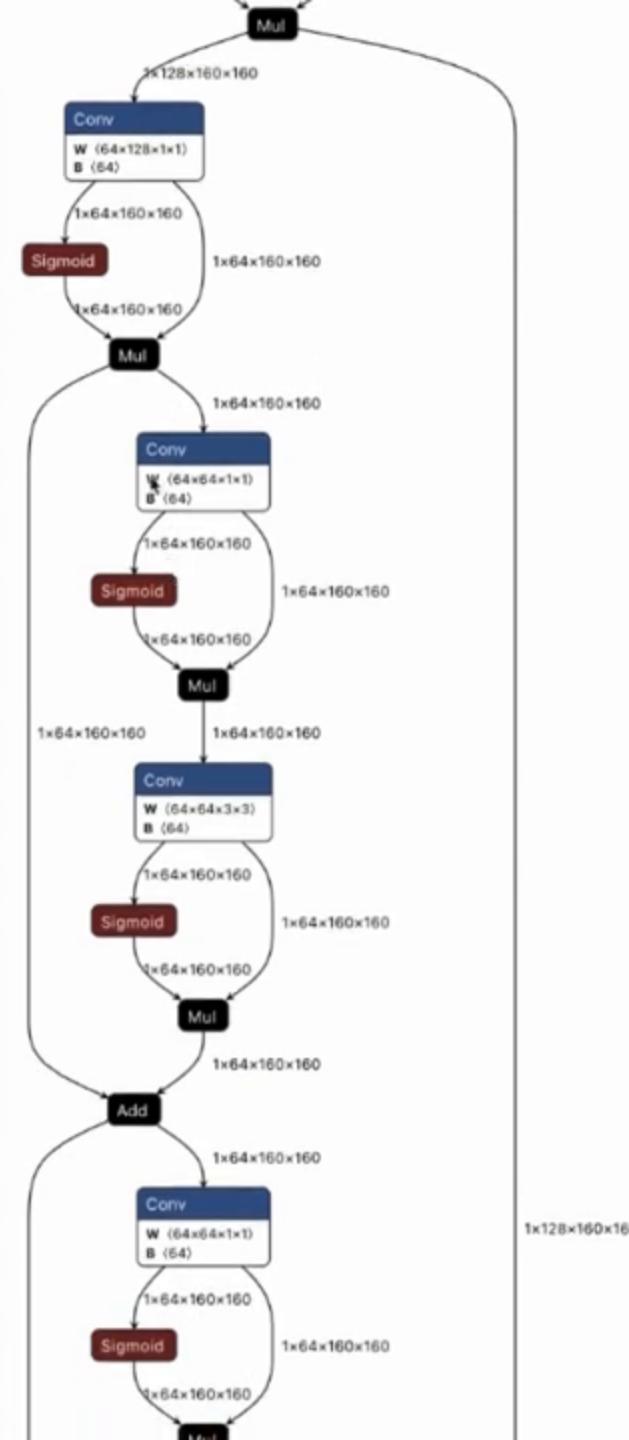
! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml X dev.ipynb U detec

```

models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
  width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
  anchors:
    - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
    - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
    - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
  ...
# YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
backbone:
  # [from, number, module, args]
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
    [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
    [-1, 3, C3, [128]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
    [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
    [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
    [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
    [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
  ]
  ...
# YOLOv5 v6.0 head
head:
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13
    ...
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
    [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)
    ...
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
    [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)
  ]

```

Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago · 6



! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml X dev.ipynb U detec

```

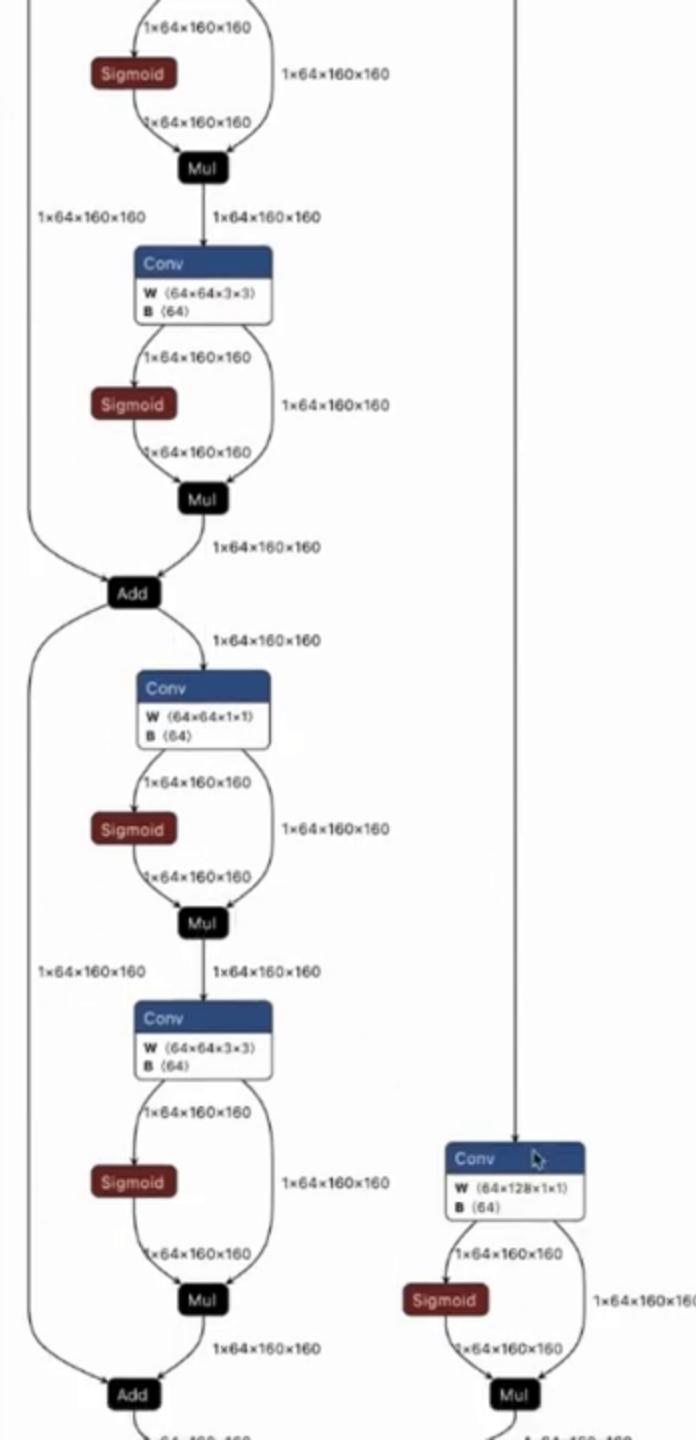
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
  width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
  anchors:
    - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
    - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
    - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
  ...
# YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
backbone:
  # [from, number, module, args]
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
    [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
    [-1, 3, C3, [128]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
    [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
    [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
    [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
    [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
  ]
# YOLOv5 v6.0 head
head:
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13

    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
    [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)

    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
    [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)
  ]

```

Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago · 4



! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml X dev.ipynb U detec

```

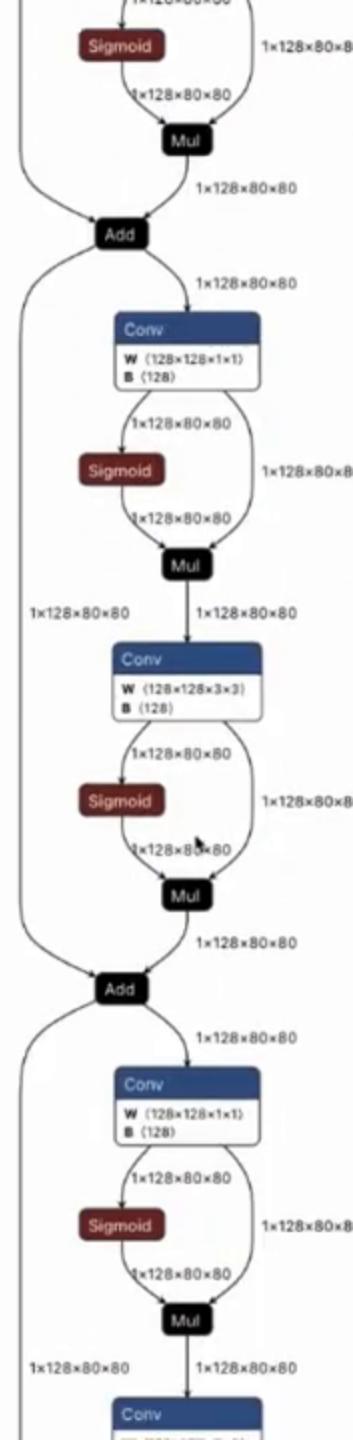
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
  width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
  anchors:
    - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
    - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
    - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
  ...
# YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
backbone:
  # [from, number, module, args]
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
    [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
    [-1, 3, C3, [128]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
    [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
    [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
    [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
    [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
  ]
# YOLOv5 v6.0 head
head: [
  [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
  [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
  [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
  [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13

  [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
  [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
  [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
  [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)

  [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
  [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
  [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)
]

```

Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago .



! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml X dev.ipynb U detec ▶

```

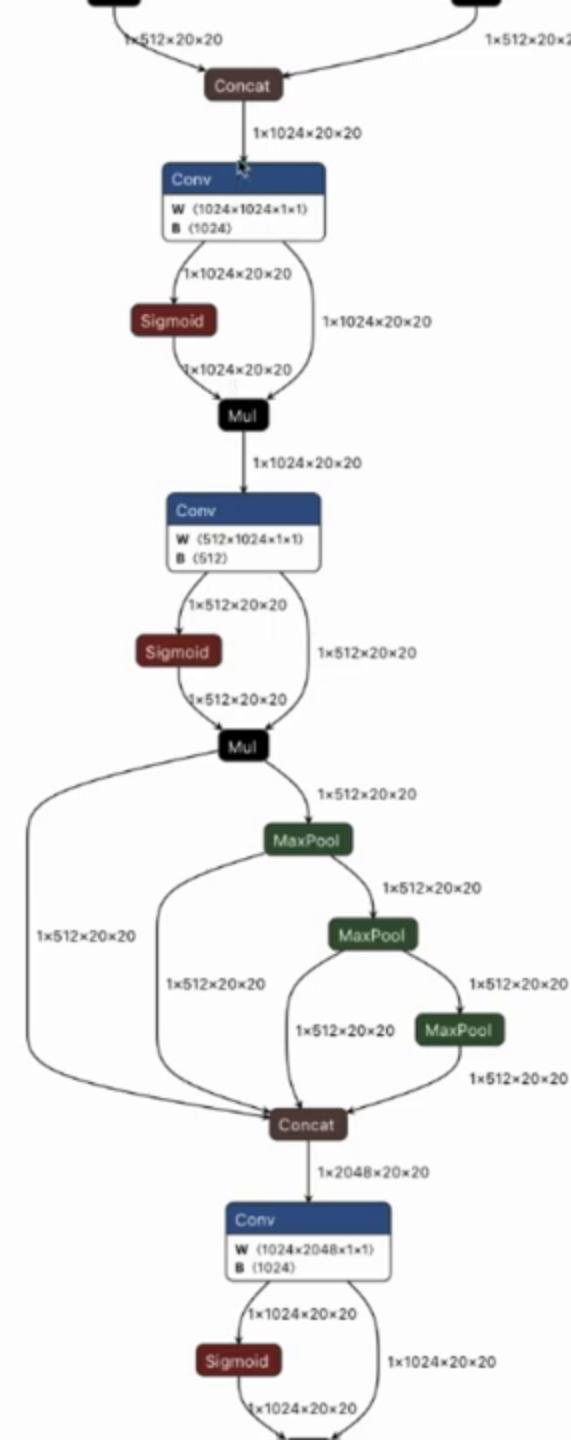
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
  width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
  anchors:
    - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
    - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
    - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
  ...
# YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
backbone:
  # [from, number, module, args]
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [64, 6, 2, 2]], # 0-P1/2
    [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
    [-1, 3, C3, [128]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]], # 3-P3/8
    [-1, 6, C3, [256]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 3, 2]], # 5-P4/16
    [-1, 9, C3, [512]],
    [-1, 1, Conv, [1024, 3, 2]], # 7-P5/32
    [-1, 3, C3, [1024]],
    [-1, 1, SPPF, [1024, 5]], # 9
  ]
# YOLOv5 v6.0 head
head:
  [
    [-1, 1, Conv, [512, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 6], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 13

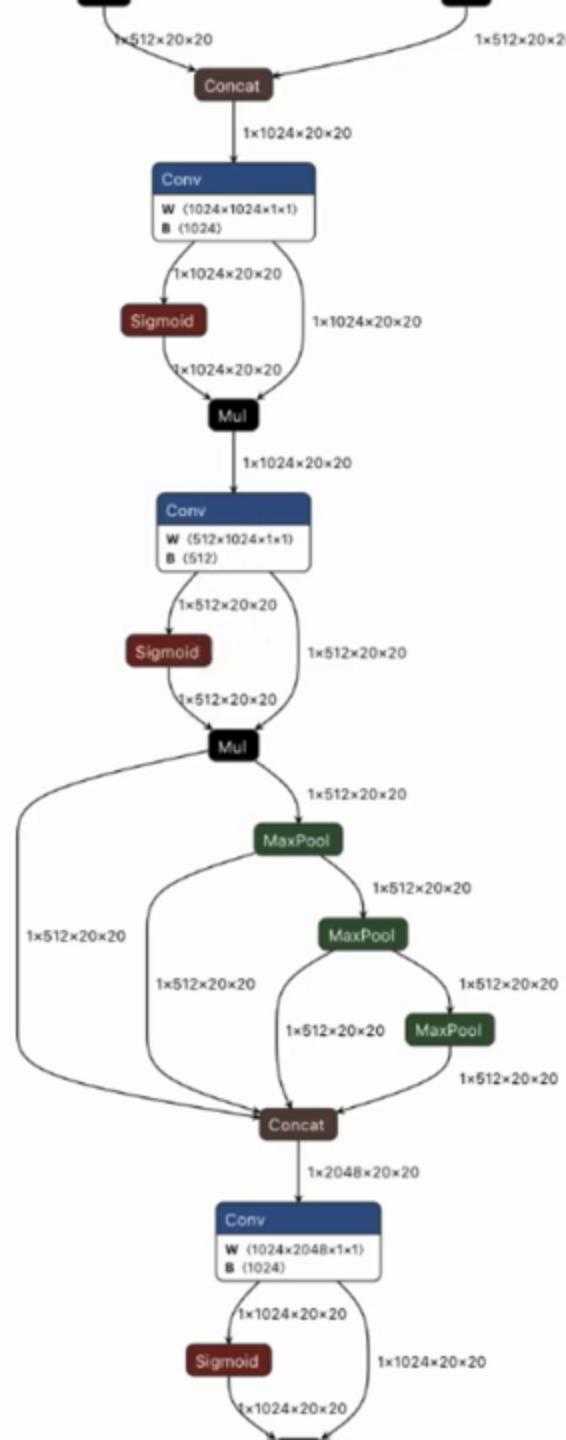
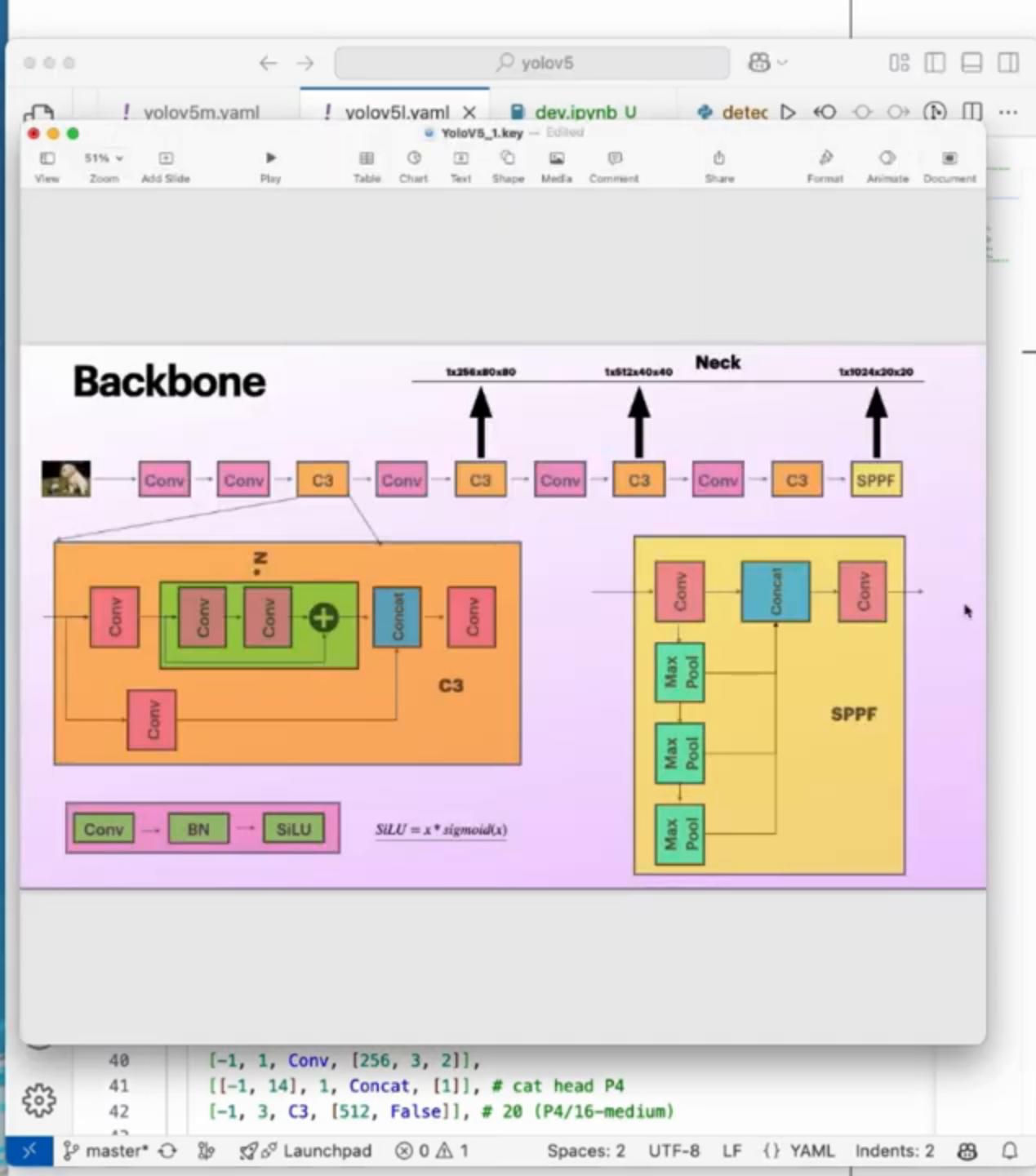
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 1, 1]],
    [-1, 1, nn.Upsample, [None, 2, "nearest"]],
    [[-1, 4], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat backbone P3
    [-1, 3, C3, [256, False]], # 17 (P3/8-small)

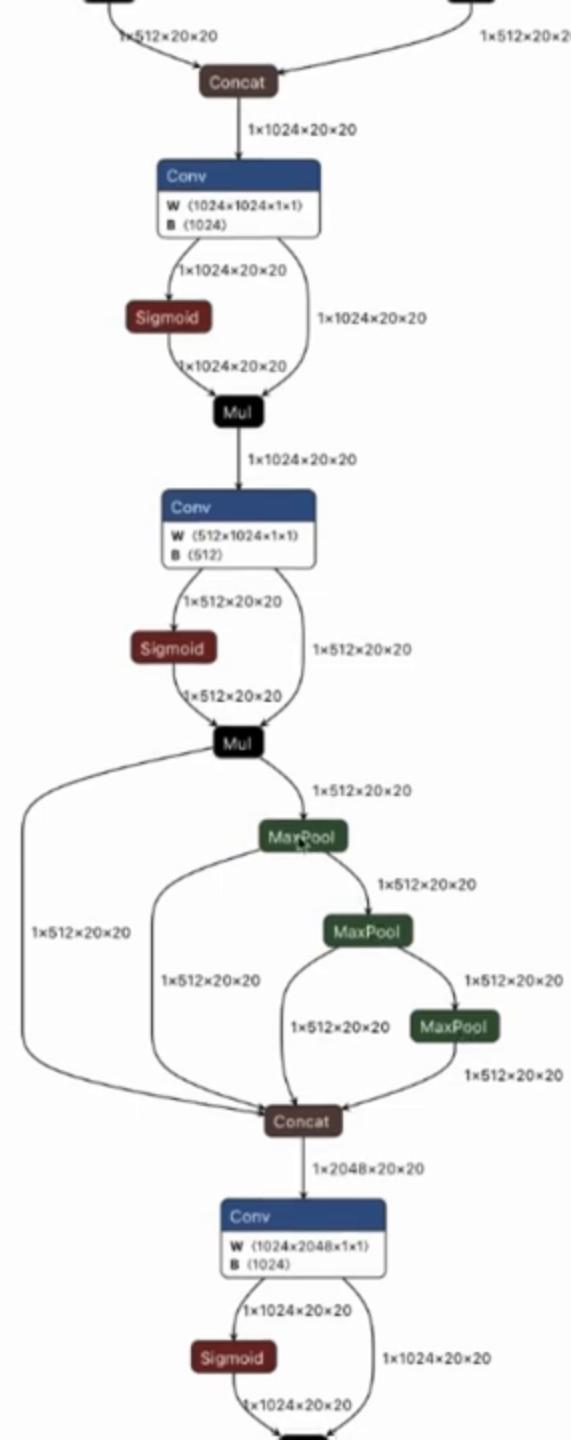
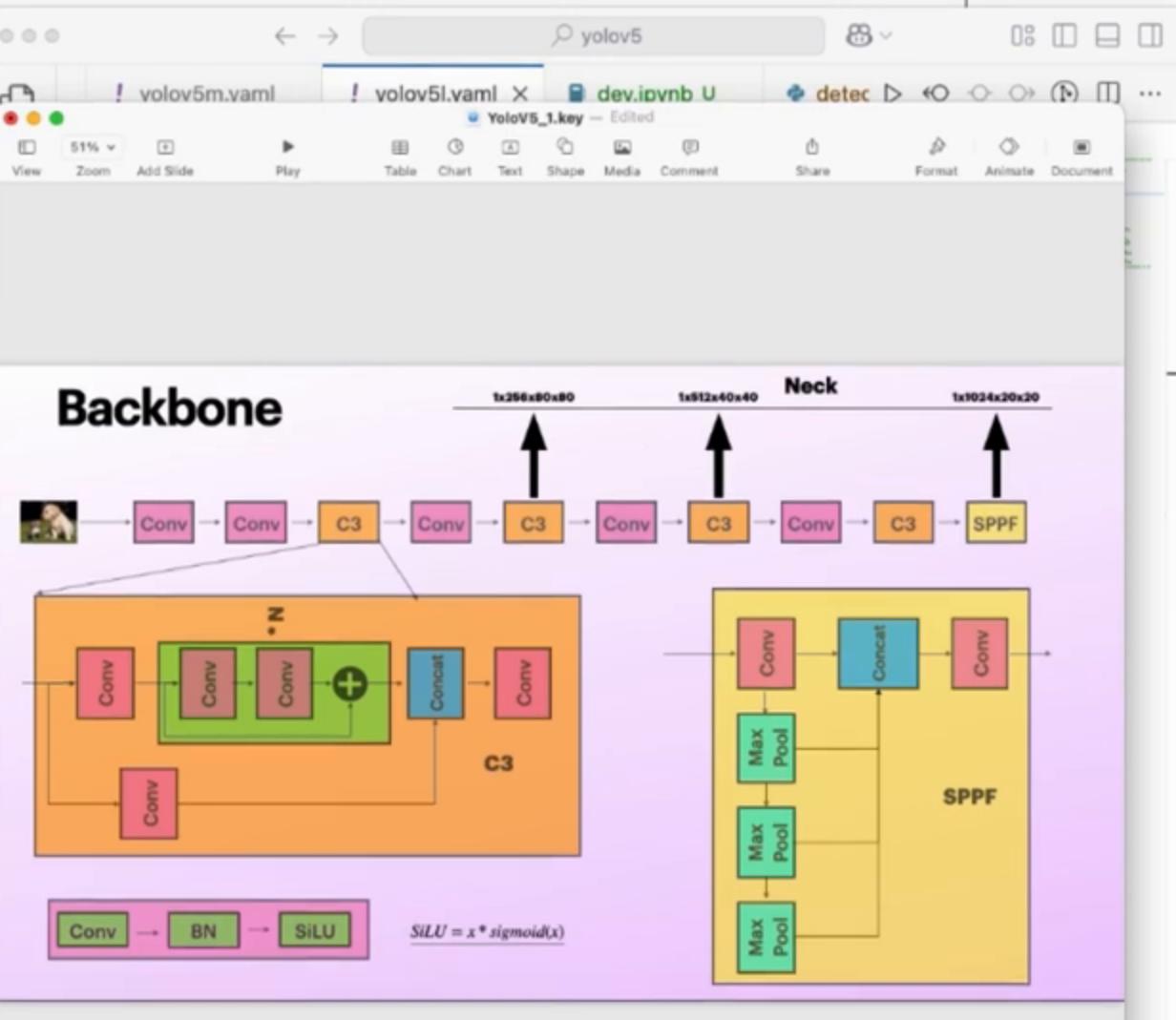
    [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
    [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
    [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)
  ]

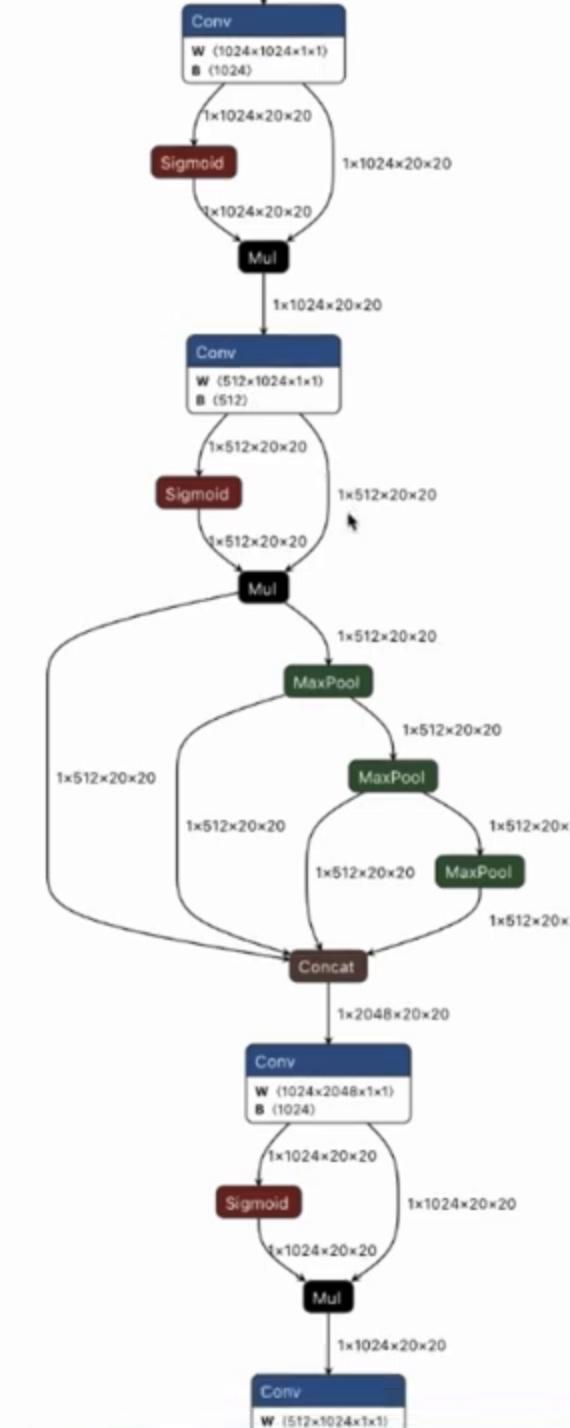
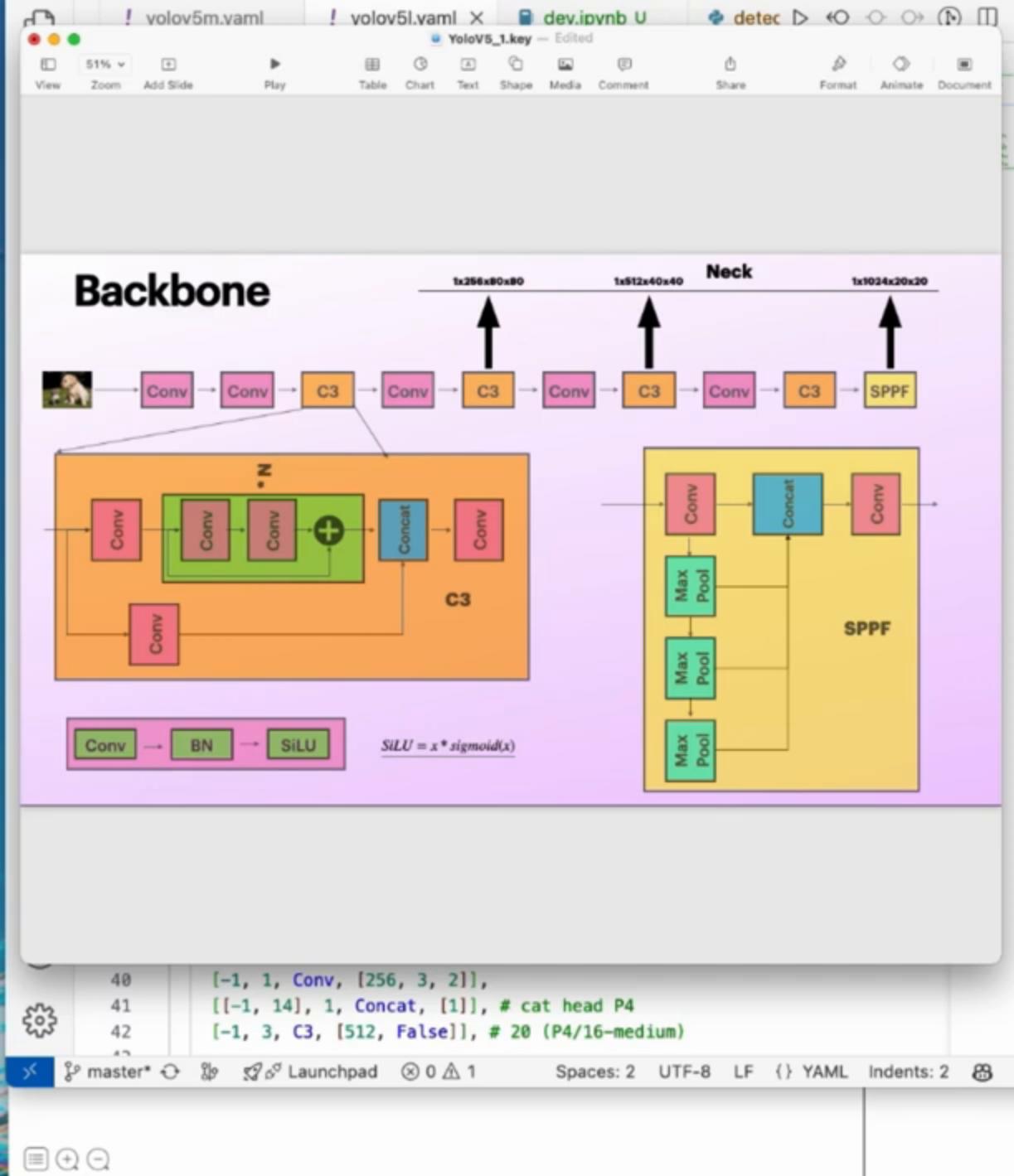
```

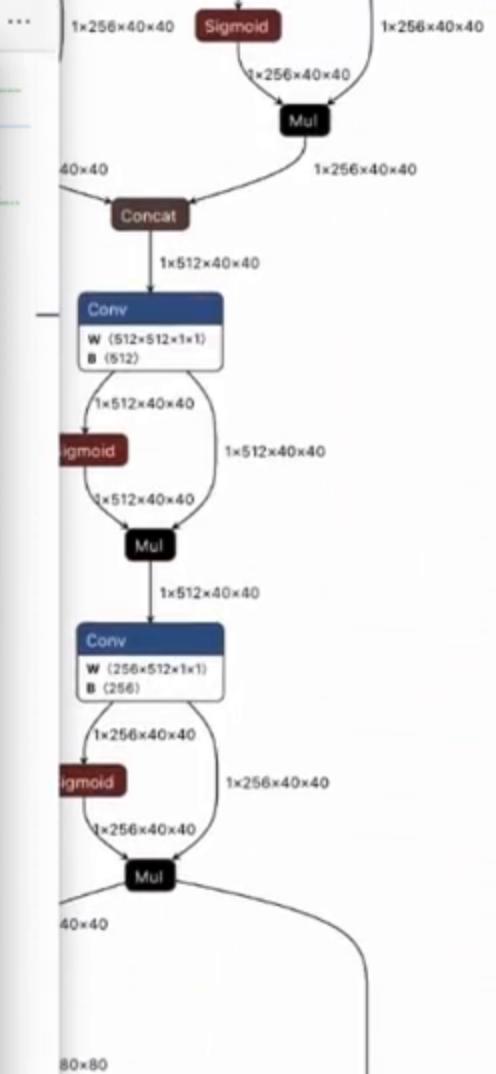
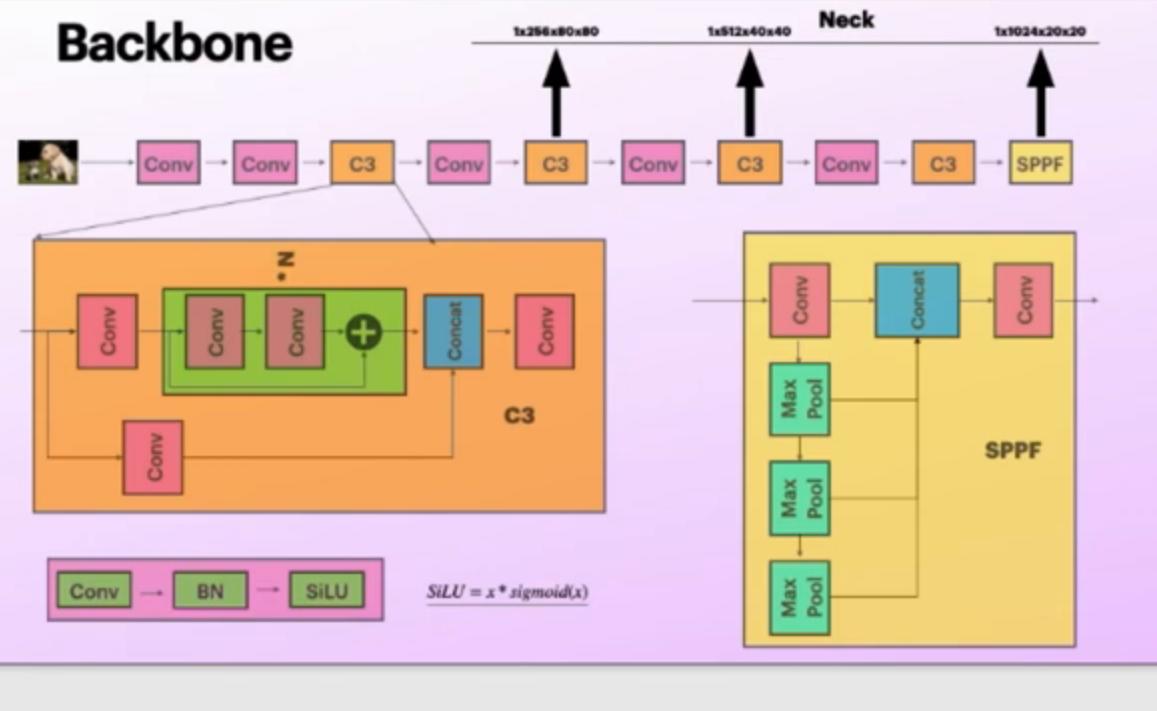
Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago .







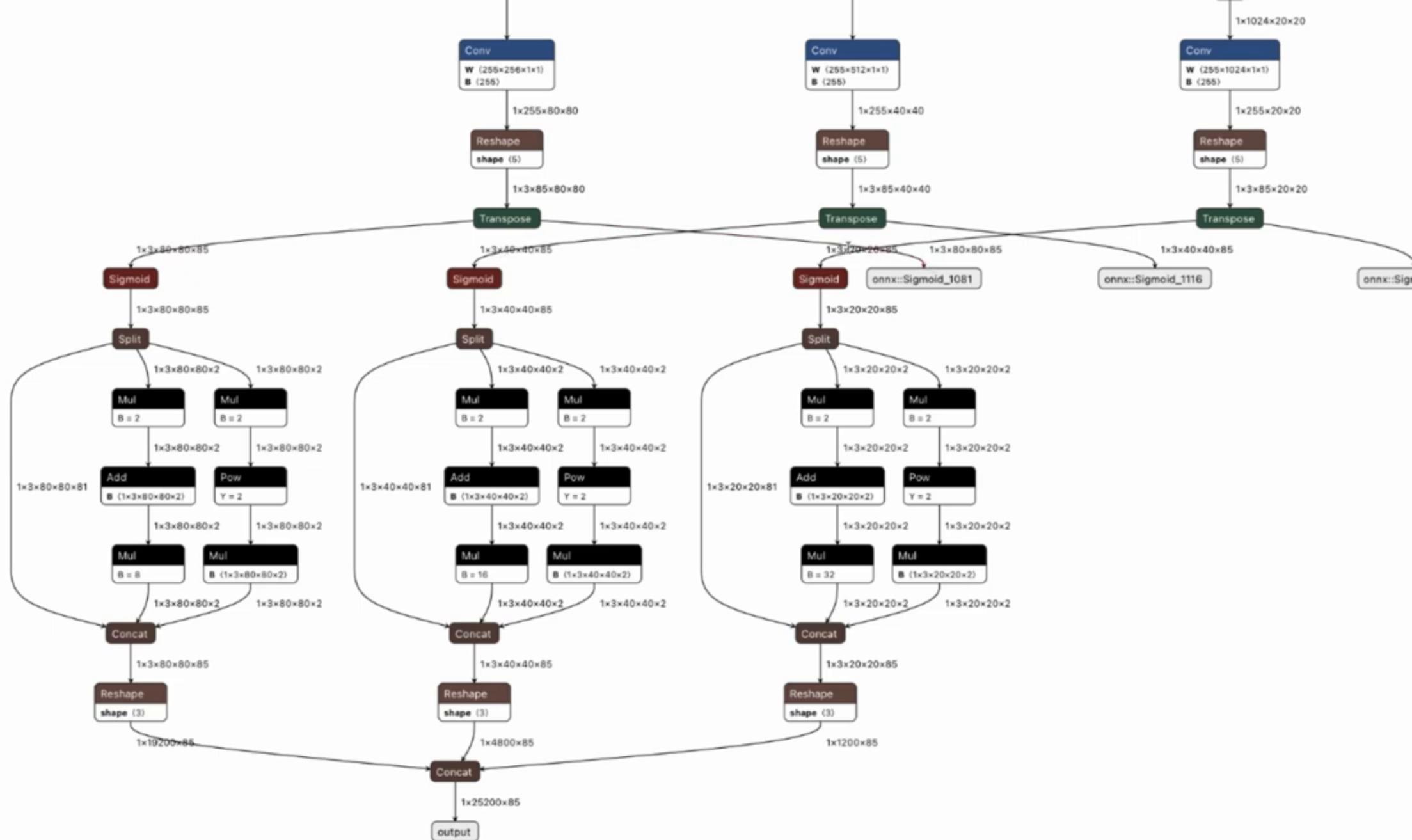


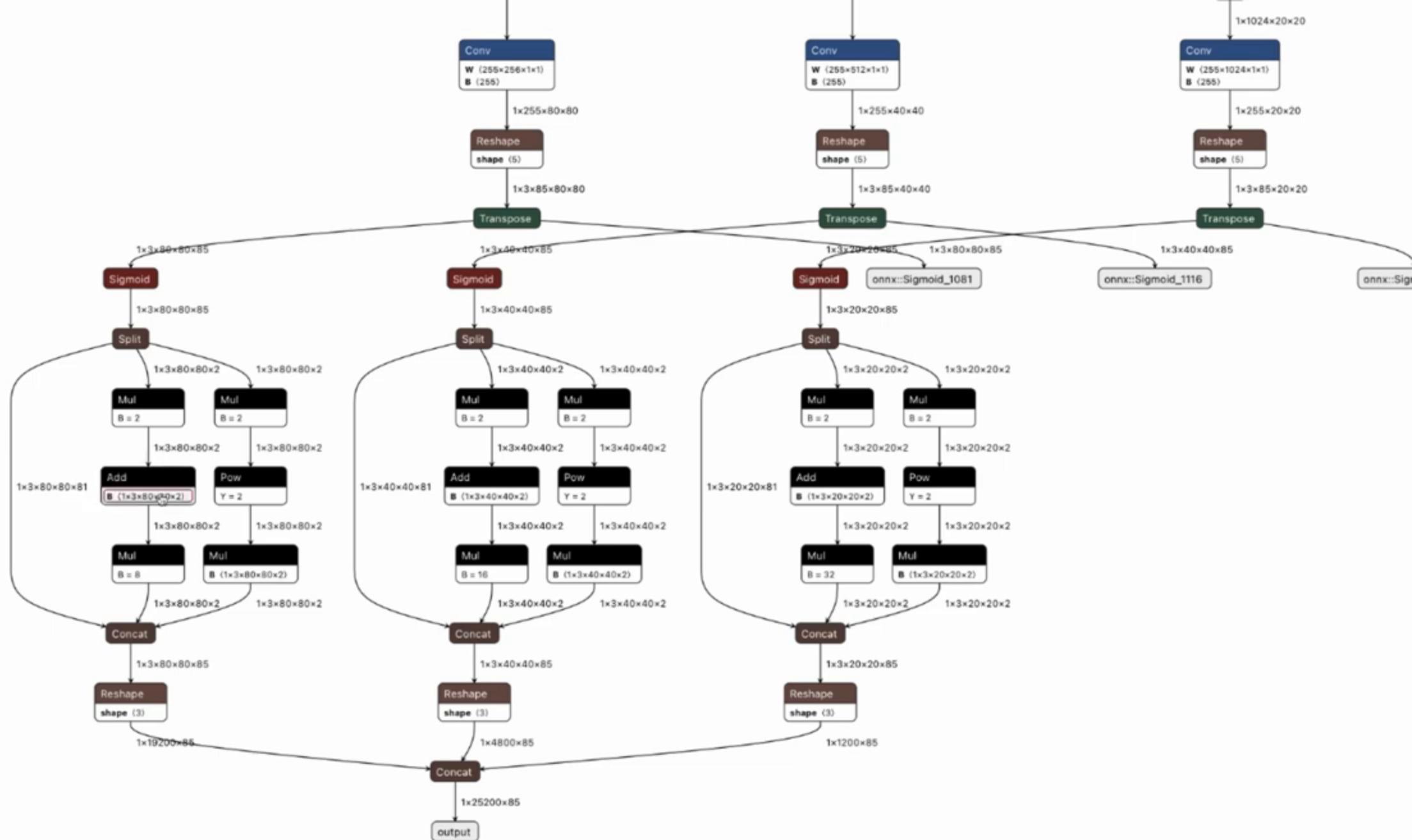


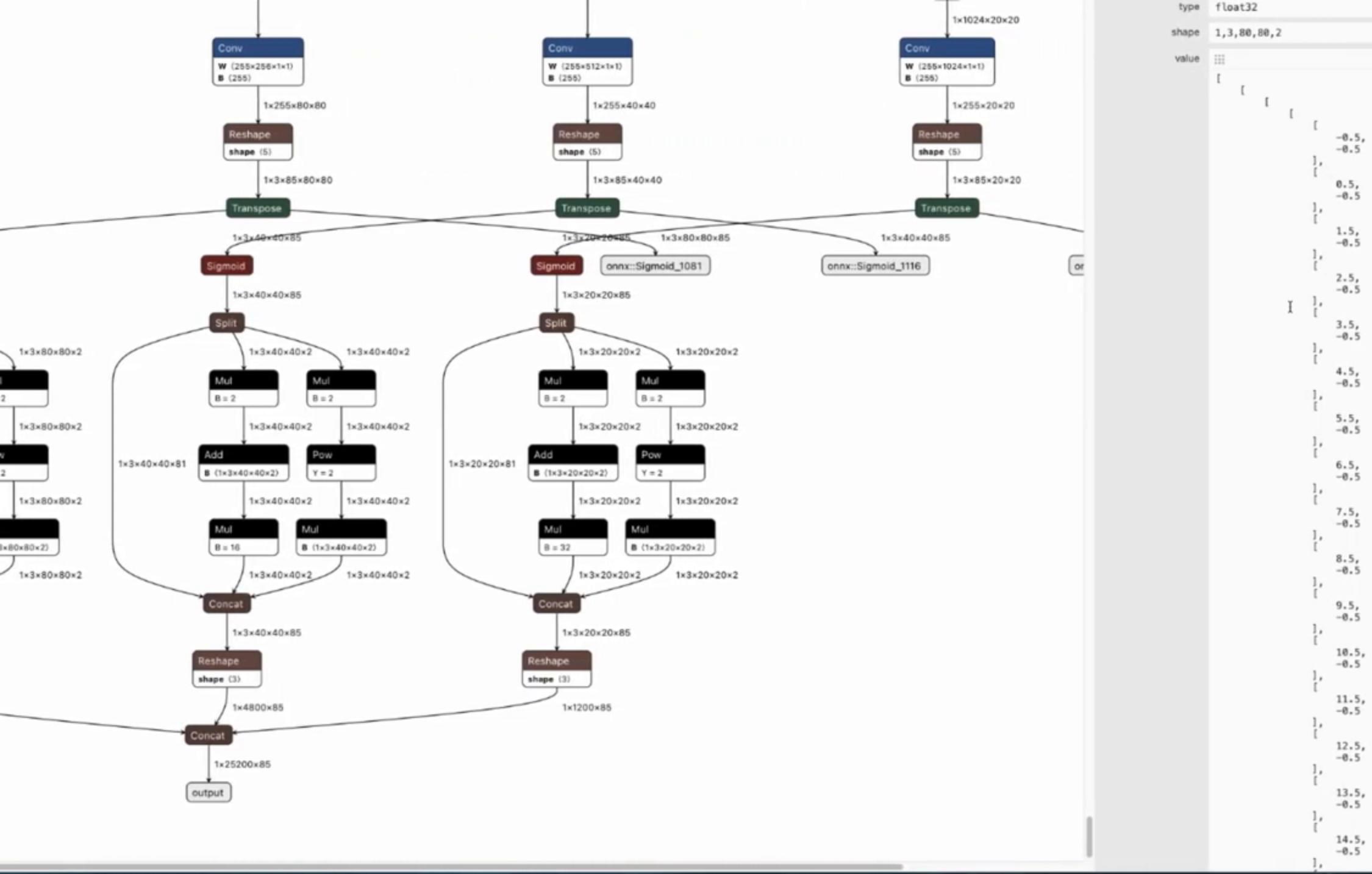
```

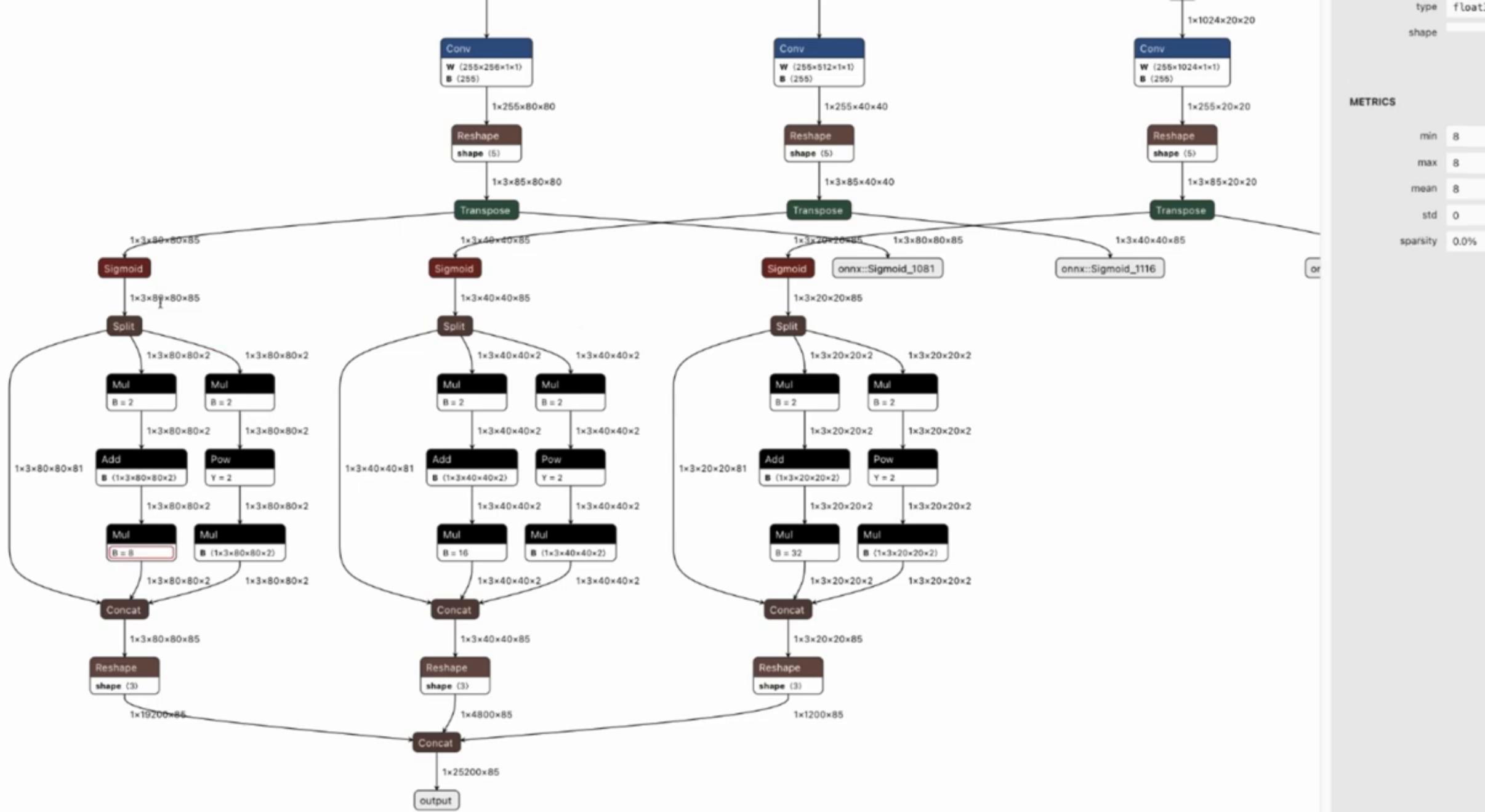
40      [-1, 1, Conv, [256, 3, 2]],
41      [[-1, 14], 1, Concat, [1]], # cat head P4
42      [-1, 3, C3, [512, False]], # 20 (P4/16-medium)

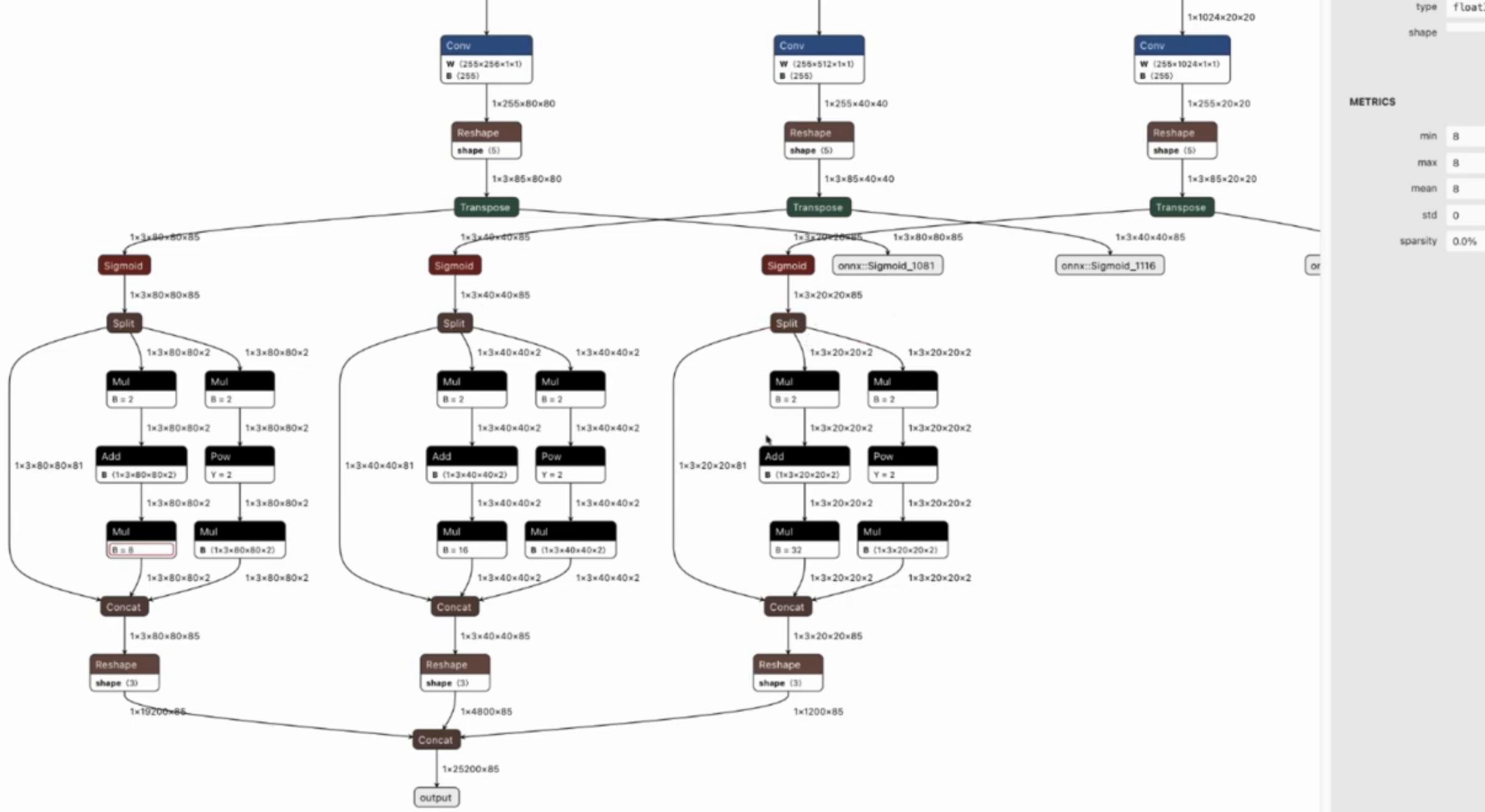
```







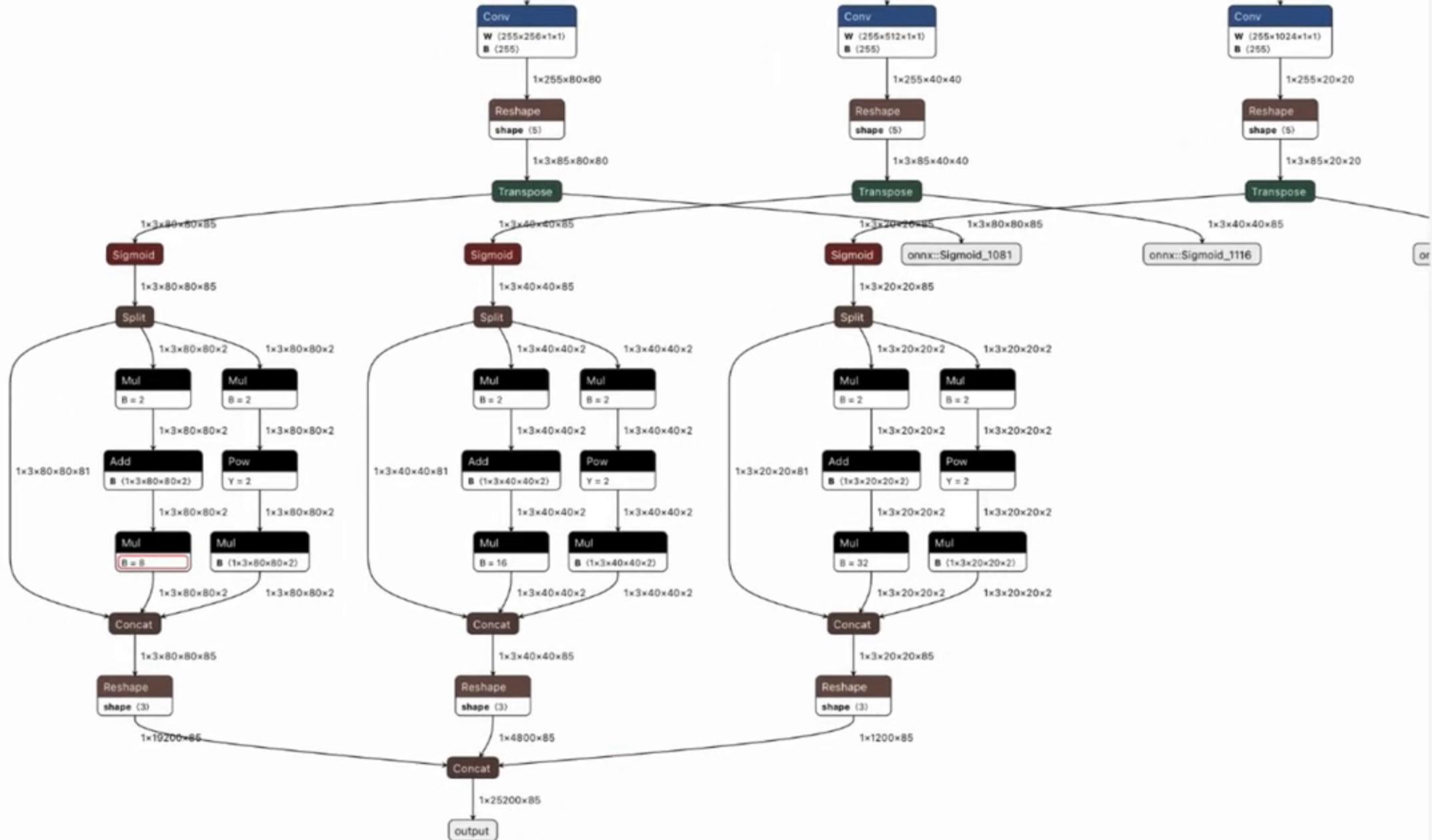




	type	float32
	shape	
min	8	
max	8	
mean	8	
std	0	
sparsity	0.0%	

METRICS

min 8
max 8
mean 8
std 0
sparsity 0.0%



	type	float32
	shape	
min	B	
max	B	
mean	B	
std	0	
sparsity	0.0%	

METRICS

or	
----	--

