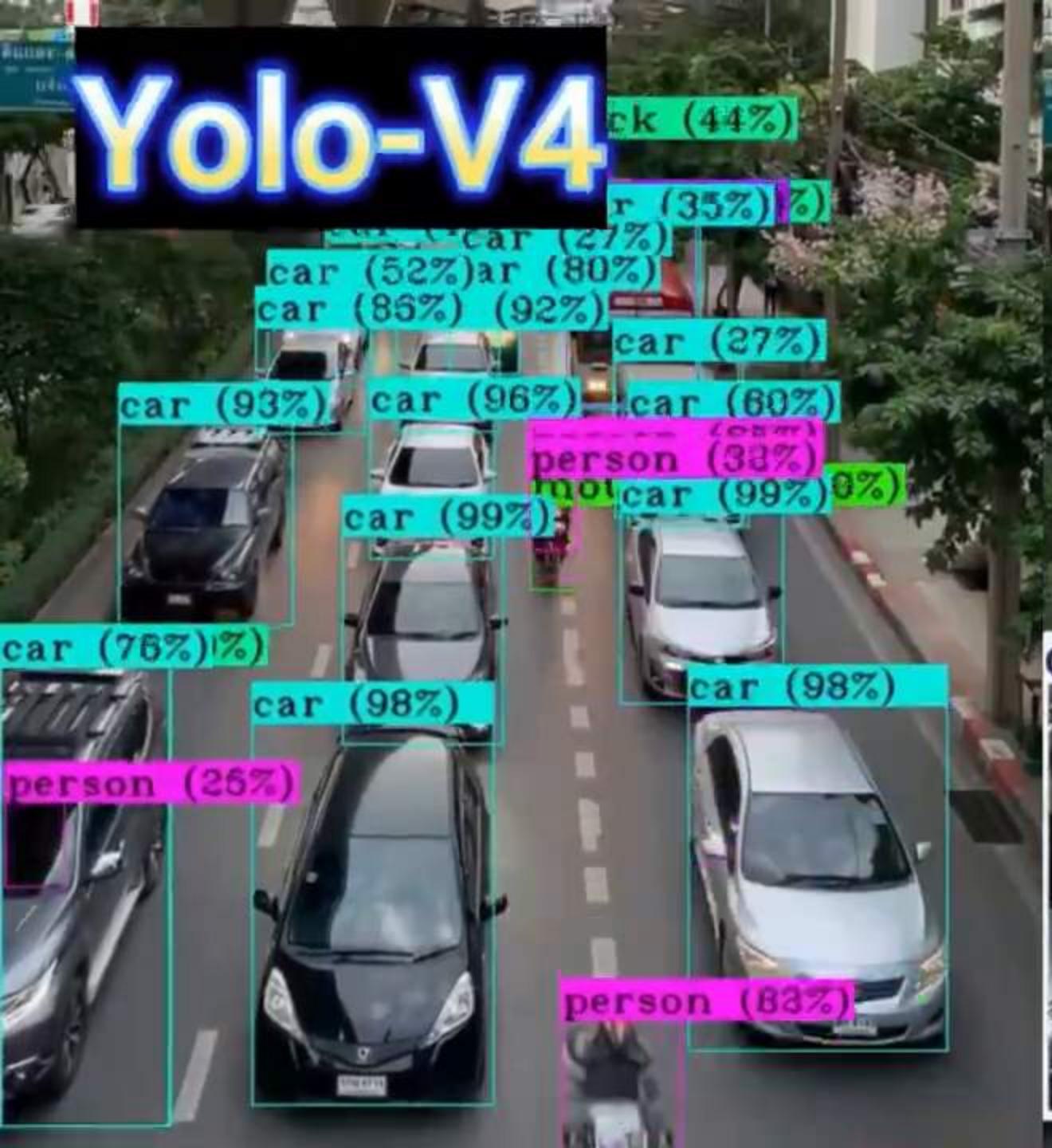


Yolo-V4



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

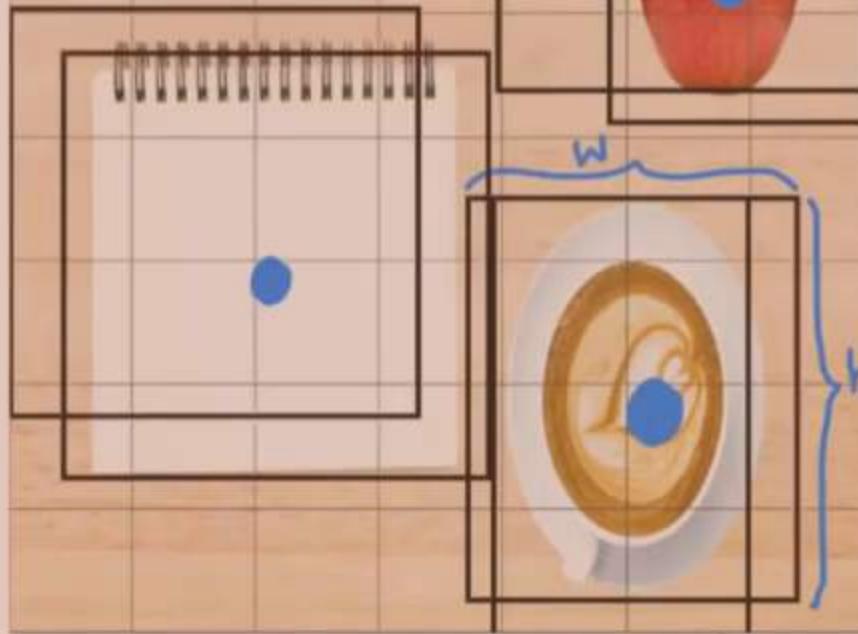
Let's Dig
Deeper



34

SUBSCRIBE

1 - Confidence



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

Abstract

We present YOLO, a fast approach to object detection. Prior work on object detection requires classifiers to perform detection. Instead we frame object detection as a regression problem to quantify separated bounding boxes and unimodal class probabilities. A single neural network processes the entire image and classifies every region into full regions in one pass. Since the whole detection pipeline is a single network, it can be optimized end-to-end directly on detection performance.

The original architecture is presented first. Our base model takes 30ms per image on an i7 or 100ms per image on an NVIDIA GPU. 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 models like Faster R-CNN, YOLO is more accurate, faster, and has better false positives on background. Finally YOLO learns very general representations of objects. It outperforms other detection modules, including SPPNet and R-CNN, when given fine-grained category labels across the universe.

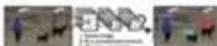


Figure 1: The YOLO Detection System. Processing image with size 640 × 360 and inputting heat map from (2) over the input image to 640 × 360. (3) shows a single convolutional layer work on the input, and (3) displays the resulting detections by the model’s confidence.

Methods for generating potential bounding boxes in an image and then fit a classifier on those propositions. After classification, and non-max suppression, we obtain the bounding boxes, eliminate duplicate detections, and assign the boxes based on other objects in the scene [12]. These multiple pipelines are slow and hard to optimize because each individual component must be trained separately.

We introduce YOLO as a more aggressive pipeline, weights from image pixels to bounding box coordinates and class probabilities. Using our criteria, you only

12.08242v1 [cs.CV] 25 Dec 2016

Abstract

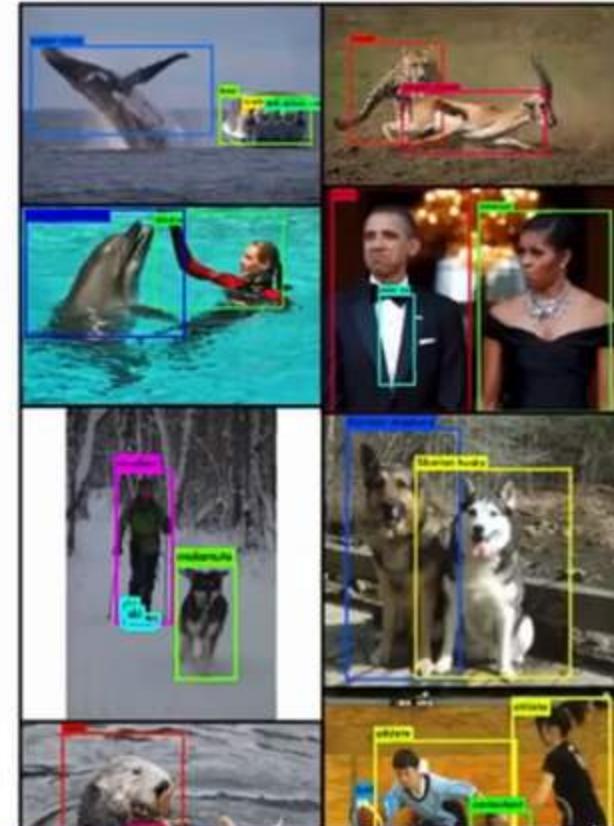
We introduce YOLO9000, a state-of-the-art, real-time object detection system that can detect over 9000 object categories. First we propose various improvements to the YOLO detection method, both novel and drawn from prior work. The improved model, YOLOv2, is state-of-the-art on standard detection tasks 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.

YOLO9000: Better, Faster, Stronger

Joseph Redmon*, Ali Farhadi*

University of Washington*, Allen Institute for AI†

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



Abstract



We present YOLO, a new approach to object detection. Our system performs real-time multi-object detection directly from raw images. Instead of treating object detection as a regression problem, we frame object detection as a classification problem: represent each image as a grid of regions, and then predict which objects are present in which regions. This allows us to handle multiple detections for every class simultaneously, directly from full images in one pass. Since the whole detection process can be completed in one second, our model can be used for real-world applications directly from detections performance.

The model's performance is primarily due to the large number of layers it has. Our base model has 21 layers, and a smaller version of the network, YOLO9000, processes an astounding 135 frames per second while maintaining state-of-the-art mAP. Our system is competitive with state-of-the-art on COCO and PASCAL datasets across all metrics. We also show that YOLO can be easily deployed on mobile phones, cameras, and desktops. Finally, we show that YOLO can be easily ported to other datasets, including CIFAR and SIFT, while performing on par with state-of-the-art methods.

Figure 1: The YOLO detector takes a raw image with 1080x1920 pixels and outputs 80 bounding boxes and class probabilities directly from full images in one pass. Since the whole detection process can be completed in one second, our model can be used for real-world applications directly from detections performance.

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YOLO9000: Better, Faster, Stronger

Abstract



We introduce YOLO9000, a state-of-the-art, real-time object detection system that runs about over 3000 images per second. This is a dramatic increase in speed compared to the YOLO detection method. Both novel and diverse from prior work, the improved model, YOLO9000, is trained on a single dataset and achieves better mAP than prior work. The YOLO9000 model can run at varying rates, offering an easy trade-off between speed and accuracy. At 30 FPS, YOLO9000 gets 50.8 mAP, compared to 43.9 mAP at 15 FPS. At 60 FPS, YOLO9000 gets 50.9 mAP, compared to 49.8 mAP at 30 FPS. The YOLO9000 model can run at up to 135 FPS while still retaining significant performance improvements. We present a detailed analysis of the model's performance. Using the method on YouTube8M, YOLO9000 simultaneously achieves the COCO detection dataset and the YouTube8M video classification dataset, outperforming state-of-the-art models for both tasks. We also show that YOLO9000 is pre-optimized for mobile devices that don't have inflexible detection APIs. We evaluate our approach on the ImageNet detection task. YOLO9000 gets 29.9 mAP, compared to 29.5 mAP for YOLO and 29.2 mAP for SSD. We also show that YOLO9000 is faster than SSD for three times faster. When we look at the old 2.8GHz Intel detection engine, YOLO9000 is quite good. It runs at 22.0 FPS, and we are at 30.0 FPS. At 22.0 FPS, YOLO9000 gets 49.8 mAP, compared to 49.2 mAP for SSD. Finally, we show that YOLO9000 is better than YOLO for more than 8000 different object categories, and it still runs in real-time.

YOLO-V5

YOLOv3: An Incremental Improvement

Abstract

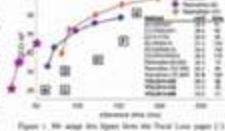


Figure 1: We adapt this figure here to show YOLOv3's performance. YOLOv3 outperforms YOLOv2 over significantly more than twice as many objects per second. They run often as 300 FPS. So, they're basically ten times faster.

Abstract

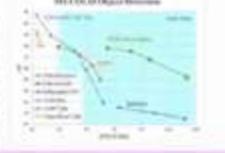


Figure 1: YOLO v4 Object Detection

Abstract



Figure 1: The YOLO Detection System. Processing image with YOLO is much faster than other systems. The system can detect 40 objects in less than 1 ms. (Image: a single convolutional layer takes 0.2 ms to process an image of size 448x448).

We present YOLO, a new approach to object detection. Instead of frame object detection as a generalization of classification, we specialize to bounding box detection. Instead of frame object detection as a generalization of classification, we specialize to bounding box detection. Instead of frame object detection as a generalization of classification, we specialize to bounding box detection.

The model's performance is extremely fast. Our best model processes 40 objects per second, while state-of-the-art per second processes 10 objects. Our YOLO processes an astounding 125 frames per second while maintaining state-of-the-art mAP. Our YOLO model achieves 30% faster detection rate than the state-of-the-art detection system. YOLO makes more localization errors but it does better in producing prior probabilities on bounding boxes. This model outperforms all other detection methods, including RPN and SPPNet, when processing three natural images or other datasets like artemis.

YOLO9000: Better, Faster, Stronger

Abstract



We introduce YOLO9000, a state-of-the-art, real-time object detection system that can detect over 3000 object classes in real-time. Previous work has shown that real-time object detection methods can't handle more than 100 objects per second. We show that our YOLO9000 model can do 3000 detections per second. Our YOLO9000 model can run at 100ms, offering an even trade-off between speed and accuracy. At 100 FPS, YOLO9000 has a mAP of 0.36 on COCO. At 100 FPS, YOLO9000 has a mAP surpassing state-of-the-art models like Faster R-CNN with ResNet and SSD while running significantly faster. We also show that our YOLO9000 model can be trained for detection and segmentation. Using this method we can YOLO9000 simultaneously on the COCO detection dataset and the COCO segmentation dataset for object detection and semantic segmentation. We also show that our model can predict objects that don't have labelled detection data. We evaluate our approach on the ImageNet detection task. YOLO9000 processes 3000 images per second at 100ms. It reaches 0.32 mAP on COCO for three times faster. When we look at the old 5,000 object detection model, YOLO9000 is quite good. It reaches 0.34 mAP on a 30ms. In addition, we show that YOLO9000 reaches 0.36 mAP in 100ms. Our results show that YOLO9000 achieves all the goals it outlined at <http://pjreddie.com/research/>.

YOLOv3: An Incremental Improvement

Abstract



Figure 1: We adapt this figure from the Visual Loss paper [1]. YOLOv3 was significantly faster than other detection methods while maintaining performance. Many thanks to the authors of Visual Loss, they are basically the same [2].

1. Introduction

YOLOv4: Optimal Speed and Accuracy of Object Detection

Abstract

There are a large number of factors which are used to improve Computational Speed instead of mAP accuracy. Practical ways of optimization of such factors on ImageNet and COCO datasets are discussed. The main goal is to provide some features which can be used to solve specific problems efficiently, or with pre-made tools and pre-trained models. Some of the proposed methods and analysis can be applied to the majority of models, models and datasets. We consider that each universal method has its own specificities. We propose to use OpenImage Performance Measurement (OIPM), Cross-entropy-based Normalization (CEN), Self-normalization (SN) and Multi-resolution. We are now proposing WRC, CEN, CENP, SNP, SNR, MDR, MDRN, MDRN+, MDRN++ improvements.

YOLO-V5



r/MachineLearning • 5 yr. ago
aloser

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[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

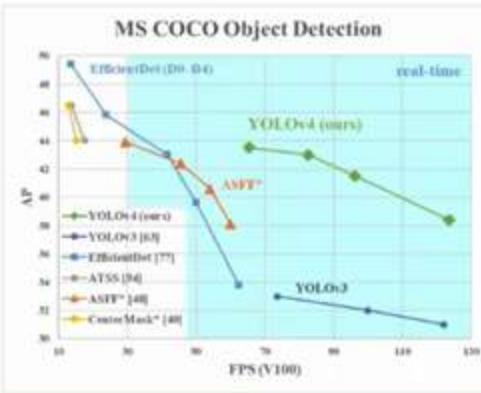
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Hong-Yuan Mark Liao
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liao@iis.sinica.edu.tw

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,



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YOLOv5 你只看一次v5

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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.
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- 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

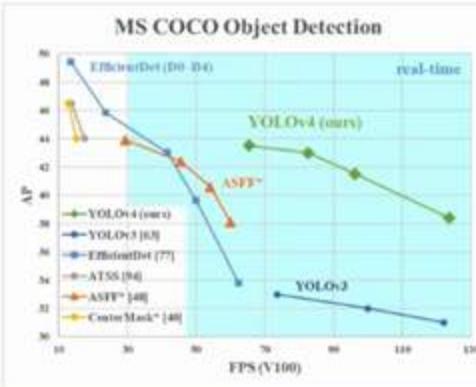
Alexey Bochkovskiy*
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YOLOv5 你只看一次v5

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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.

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<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
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9

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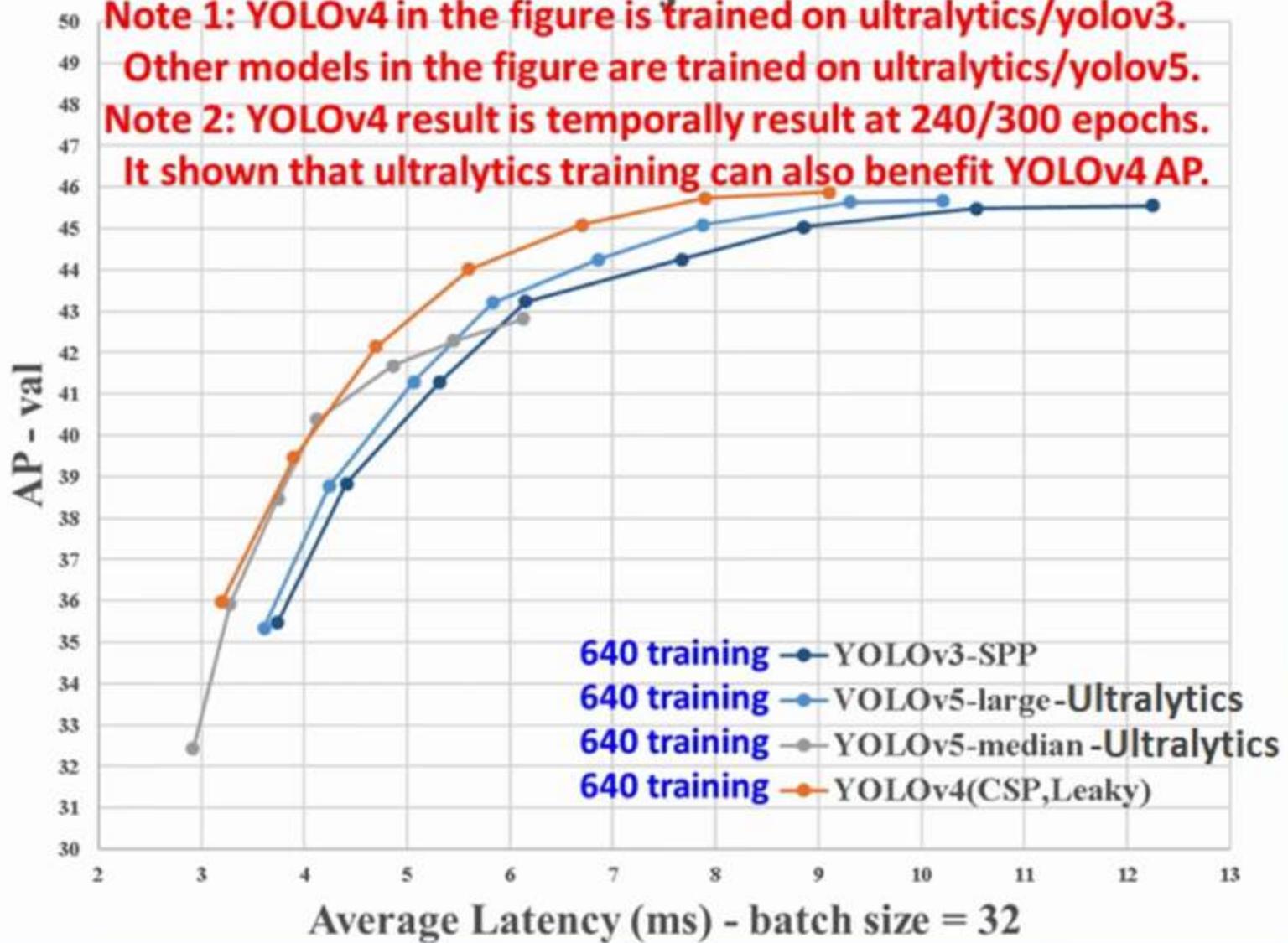
MS COCO Object Detection

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.



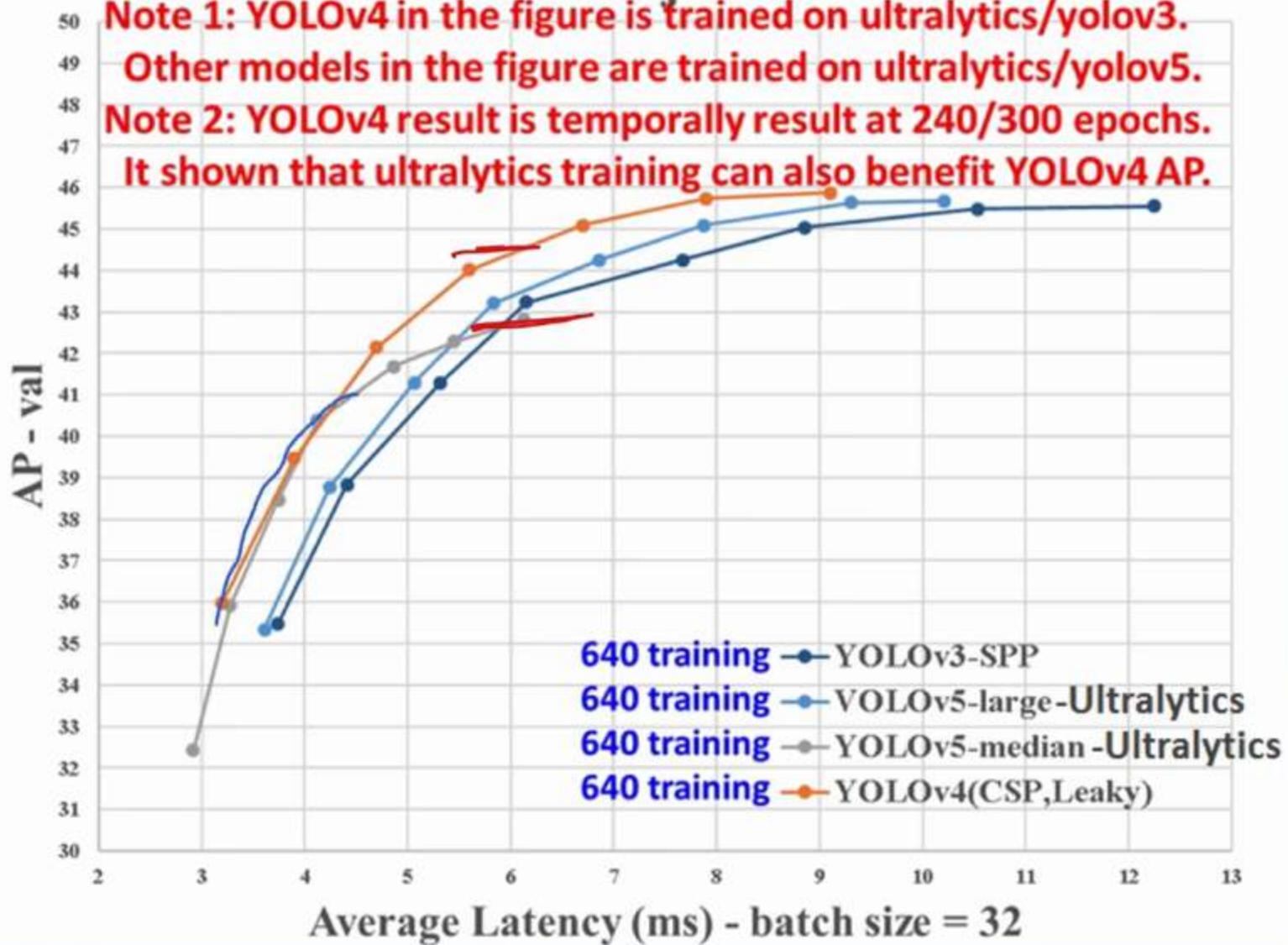
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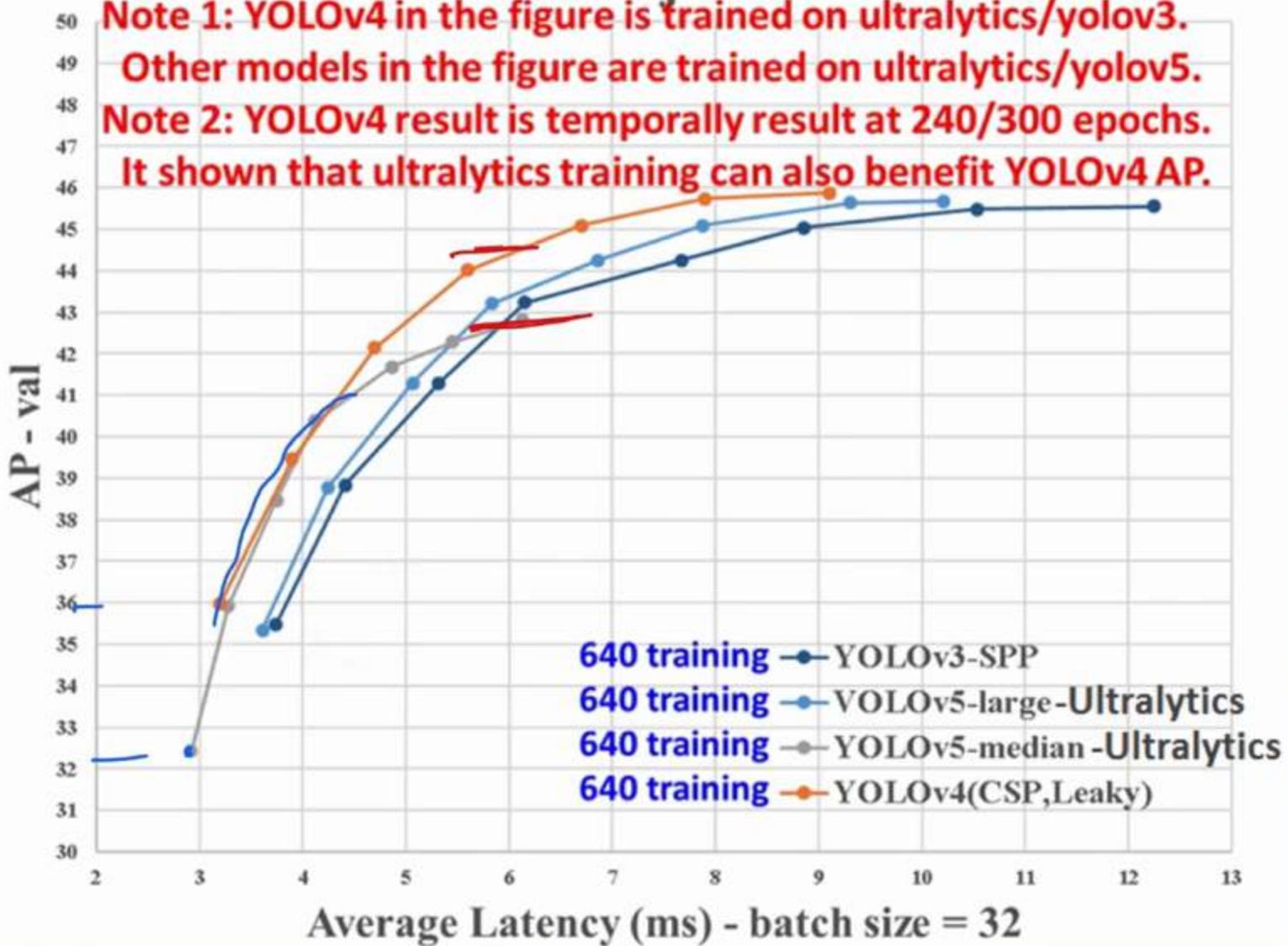
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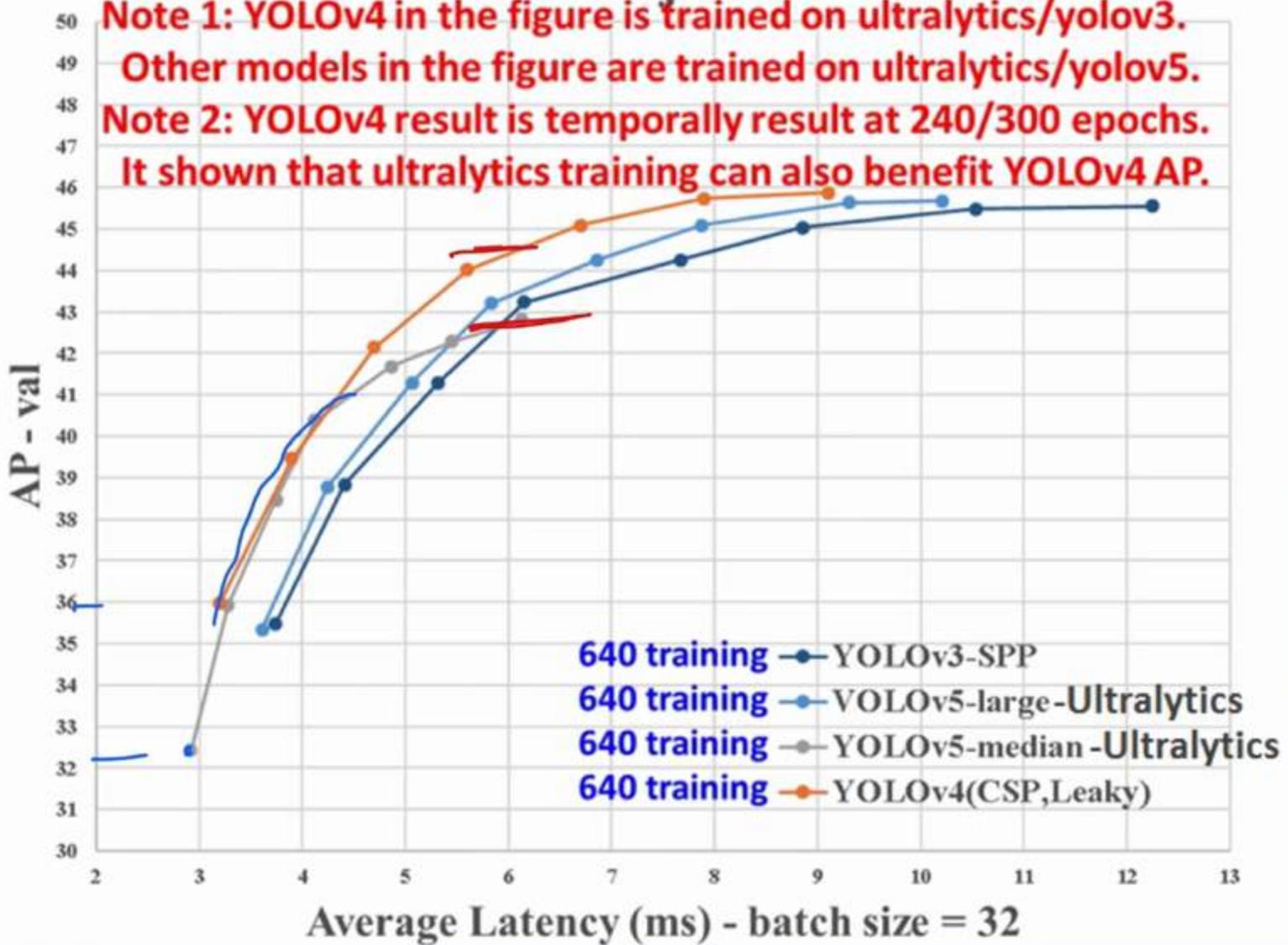
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Ultralytics Response



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!



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Ultralytics Response



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

Edits · Member · ...

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Ultralytics Response



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

Edits · Member · ...

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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
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	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

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ios machine-learning deep-learning
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coreml onnx tflite yolov3 yolov5
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 **yolov5** Public

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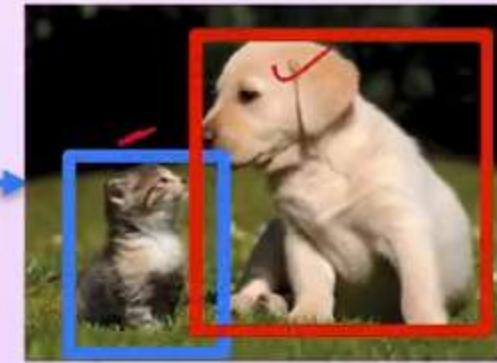
Custom properties 52.6k stars 373 watching 16.7k forks Report repository



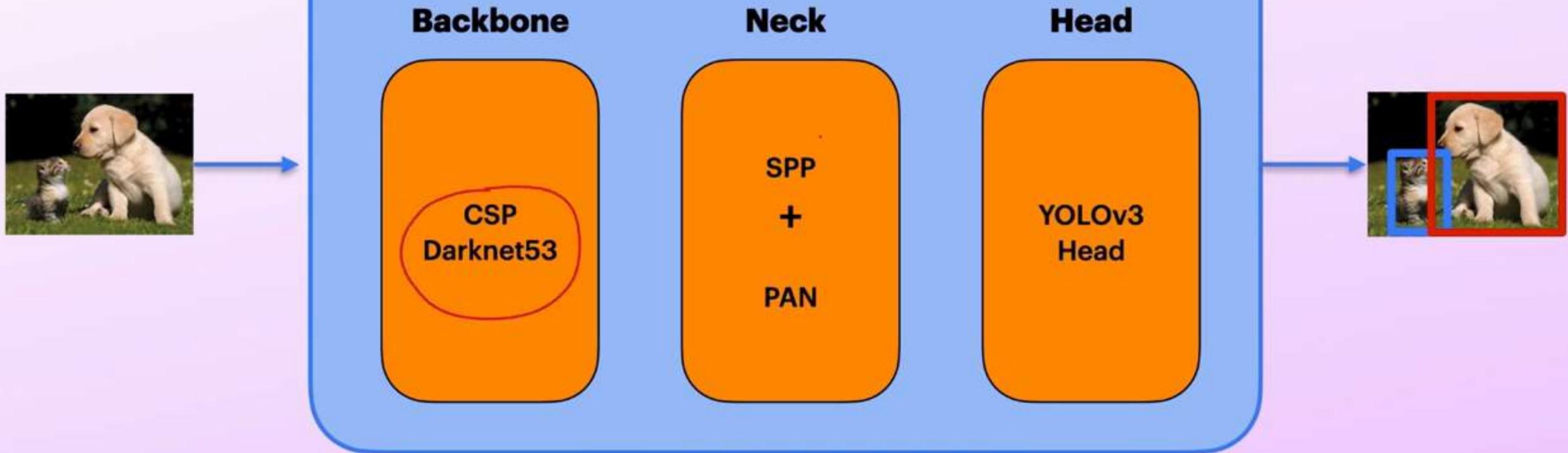
YOLO-V5



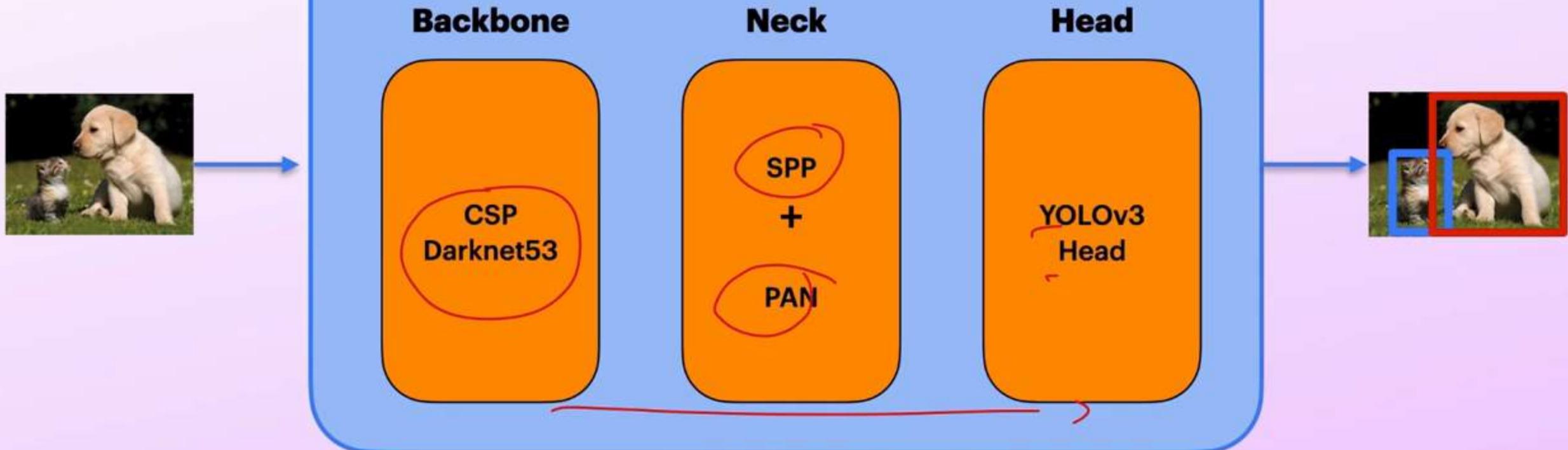
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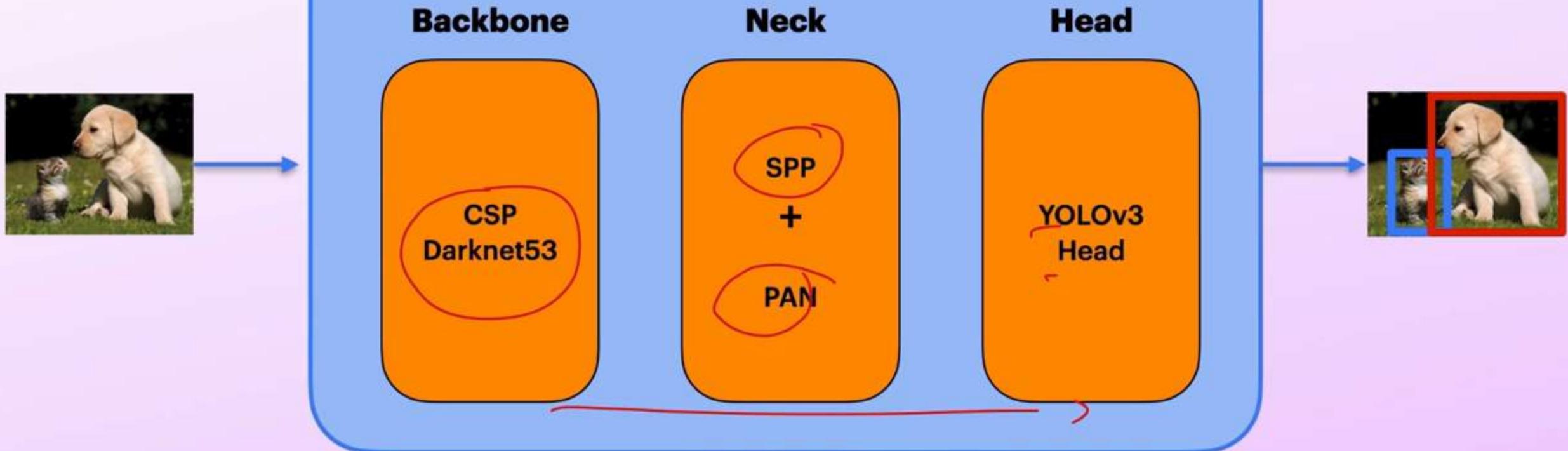
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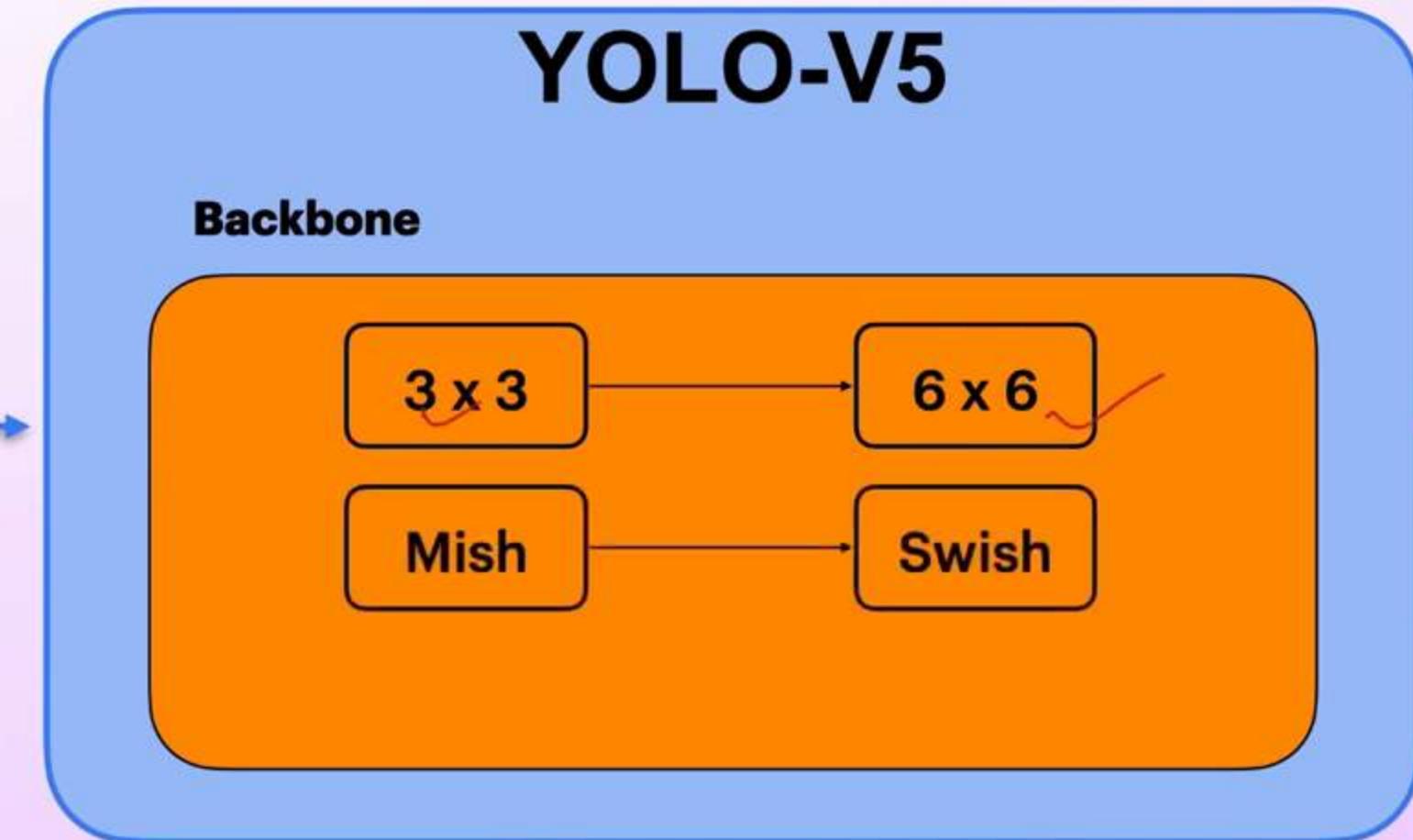


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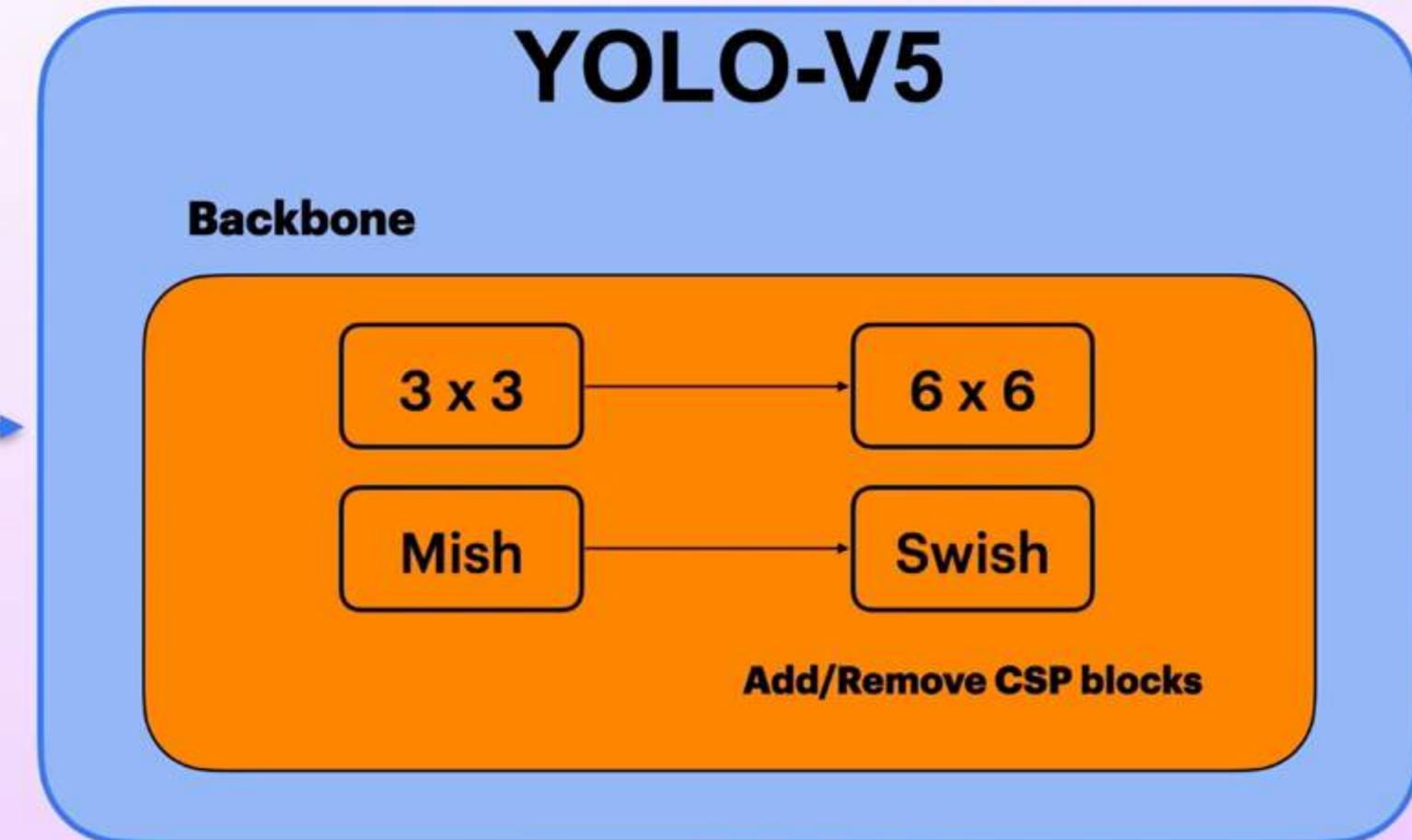
YOLO-V5

Backbone



YOLO-V5

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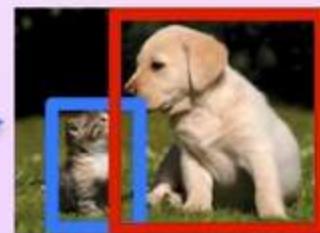
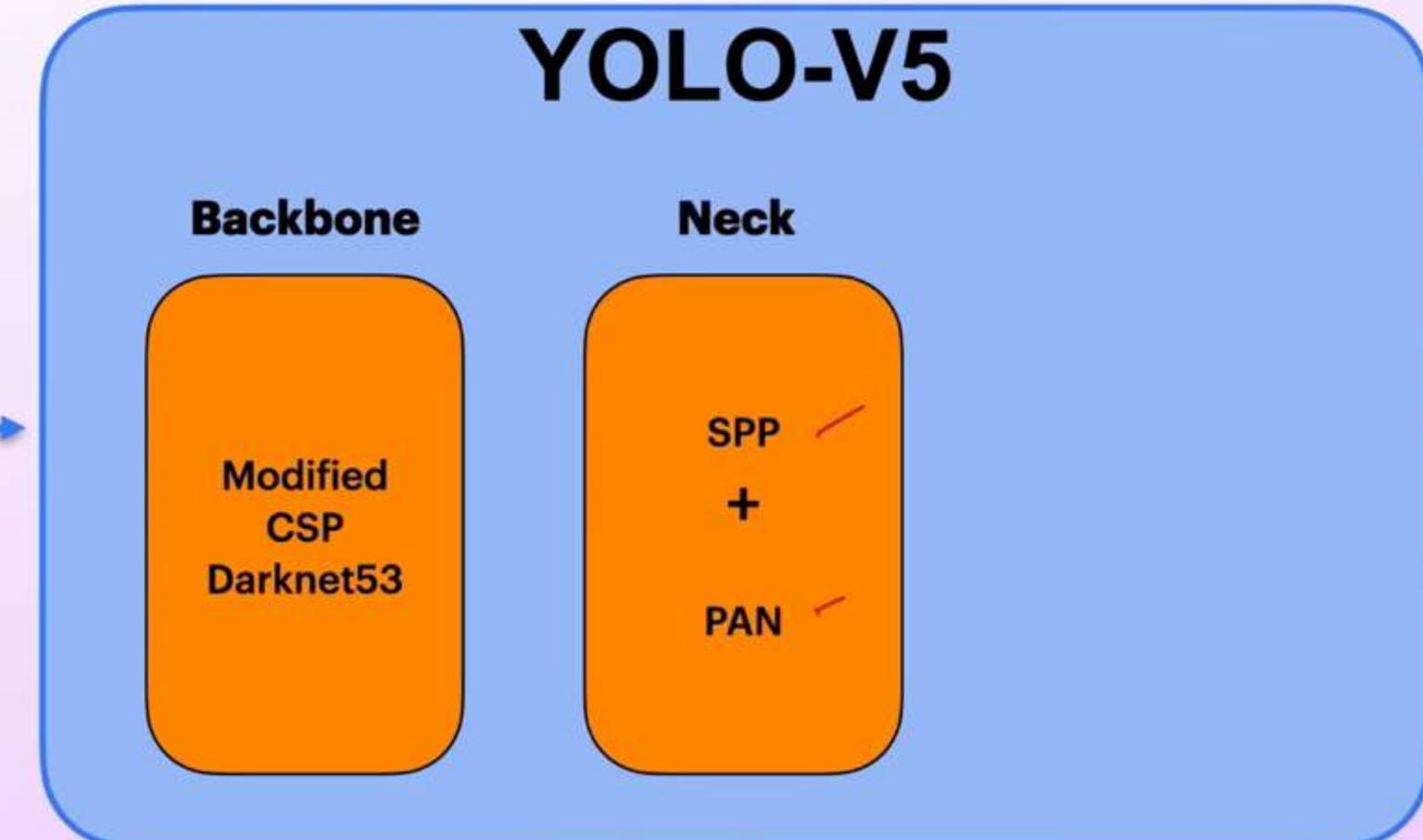
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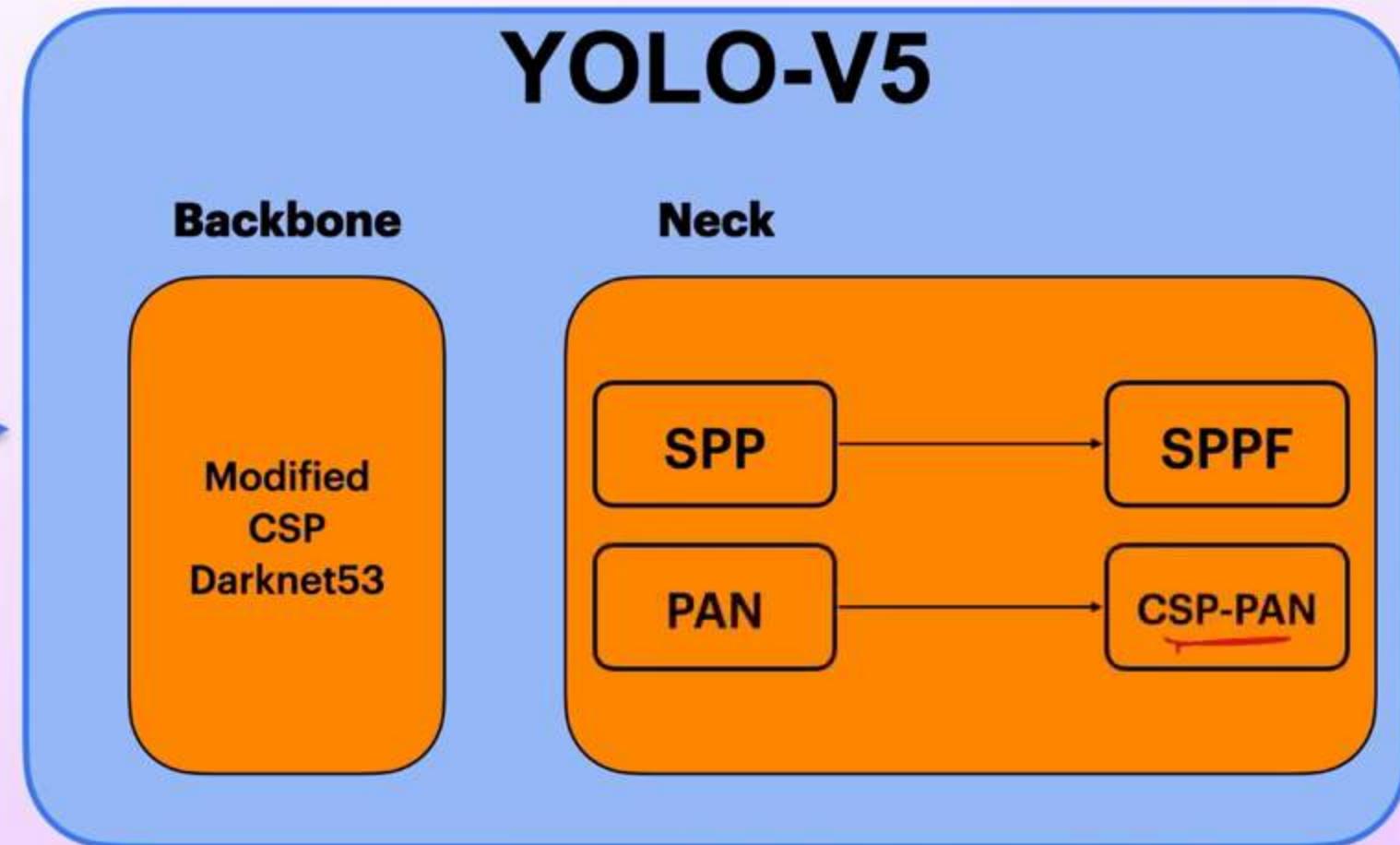
Modified
CSP
Darknet53

Neck

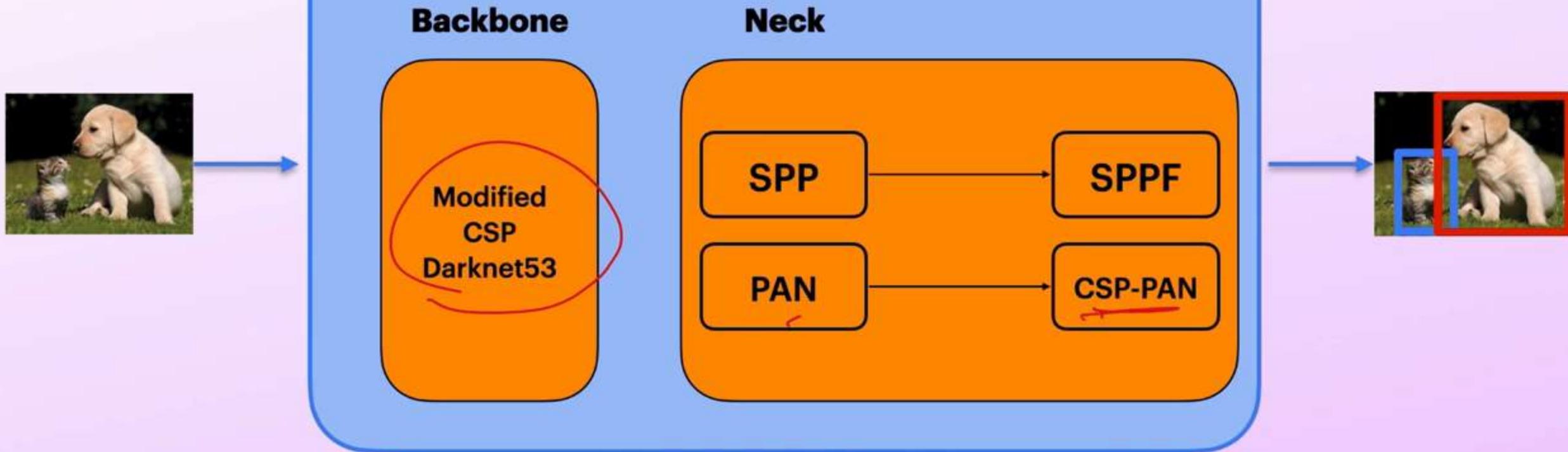
SPP
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YOLO-V5



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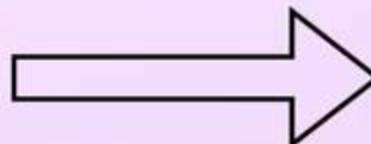


Darknet

Languages



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

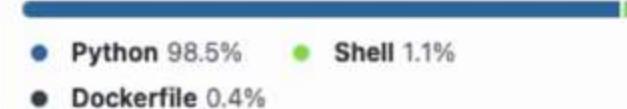


YoloV5

About

YOLOv5 🚀 in PyTorch > ONNX >
CoreML > TFLite

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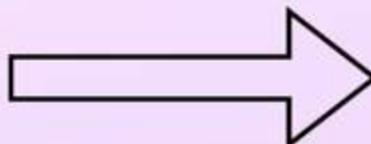
- Python 98.5%
- Shell 1.1%
- Dockerfile 0.4%

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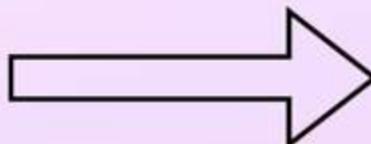
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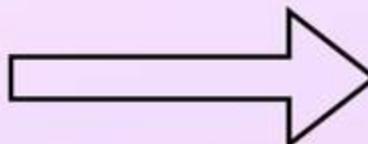
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Features of Yolo-v5 Repo

* 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?

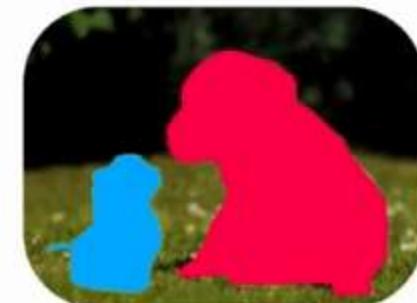


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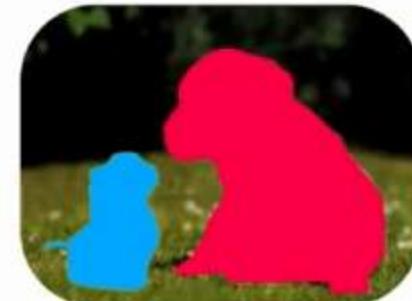


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* Training & FineTuning

- * Multi-Scale Training
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- * AutoAnchor
- * Lr schedulers
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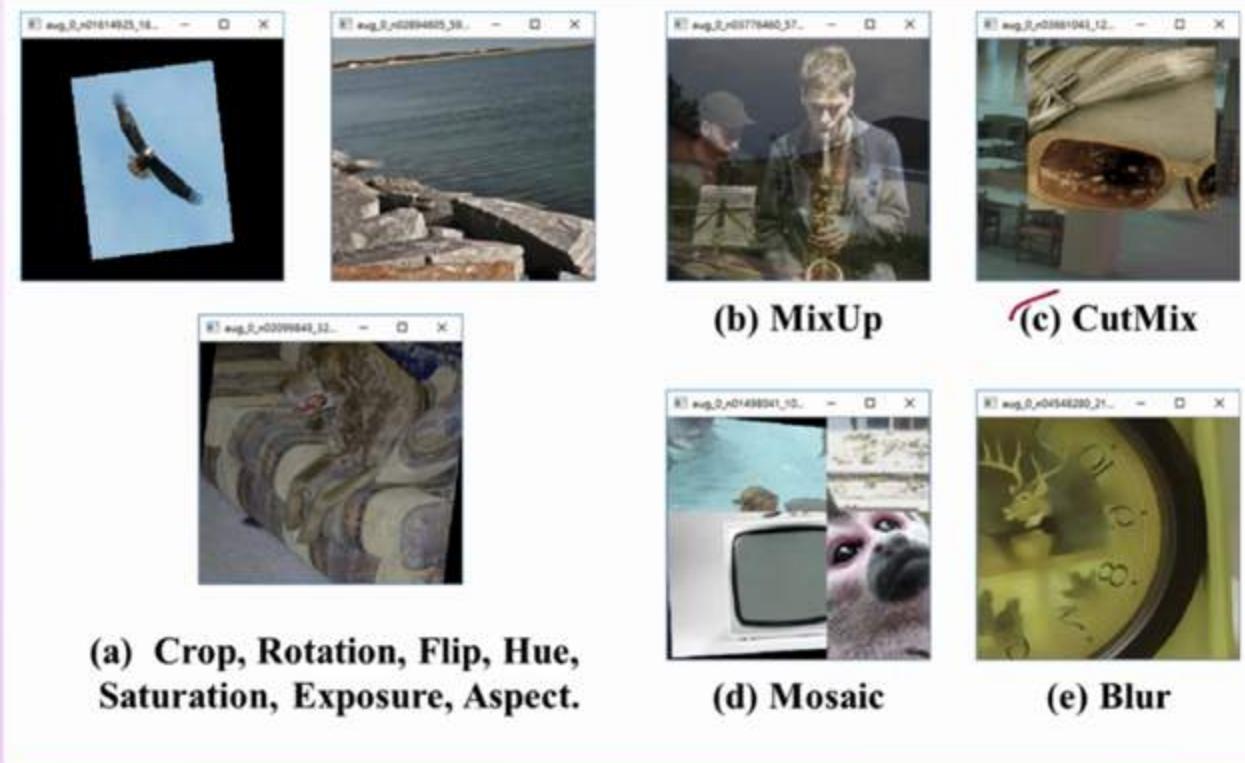
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- * **Deployment**

- * 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

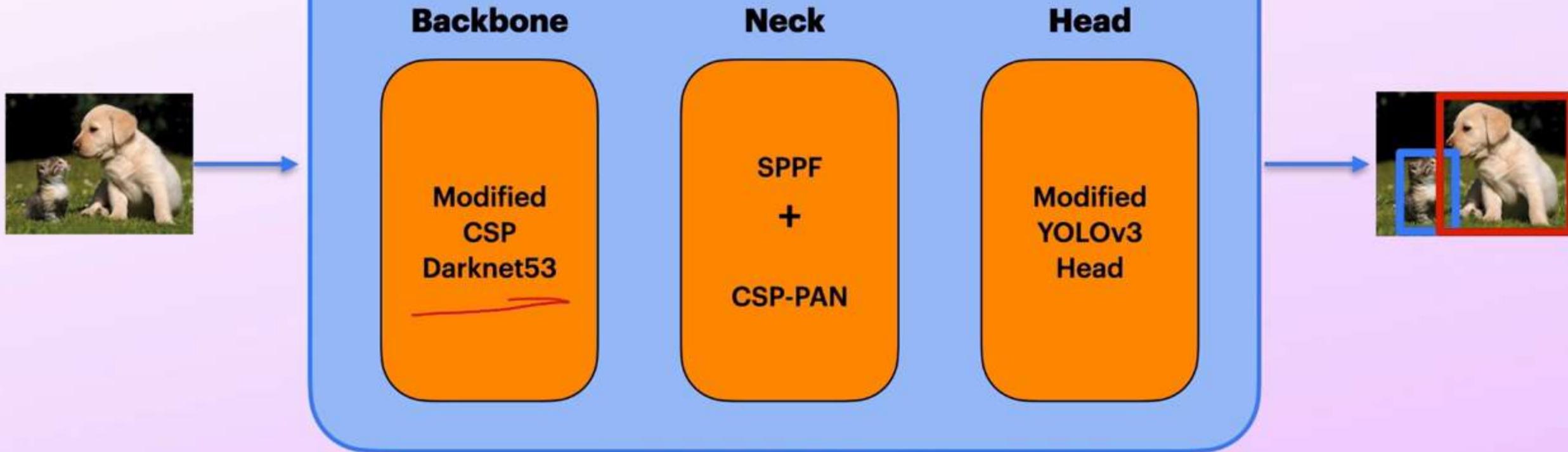
- * **Ease of use**

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

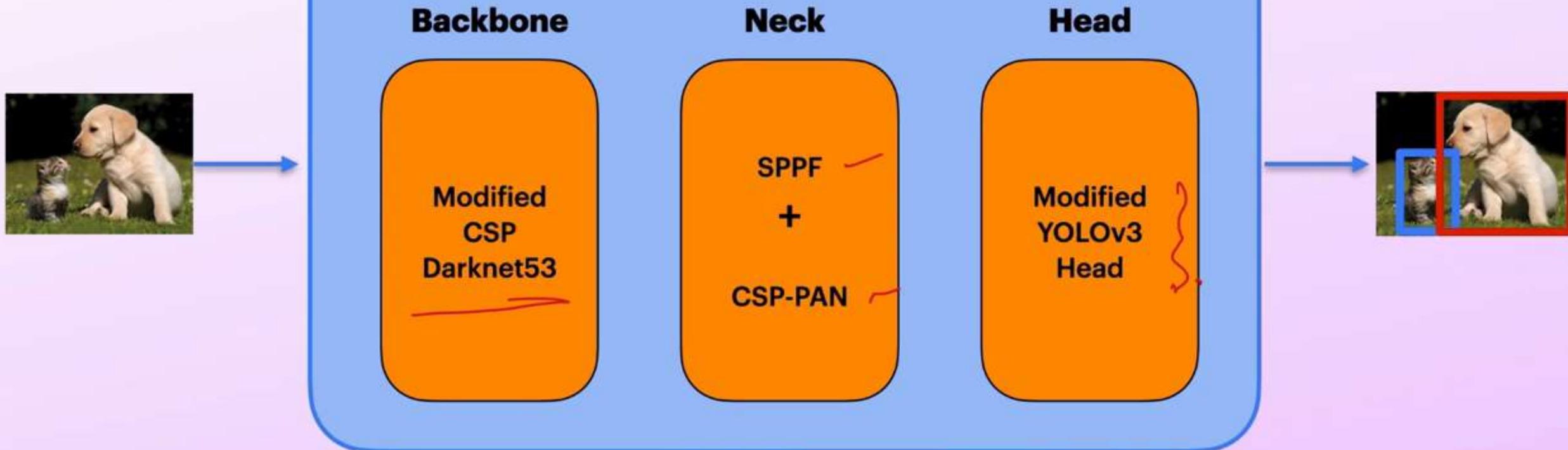
- * **Community**

- * Well documented & regularly updated
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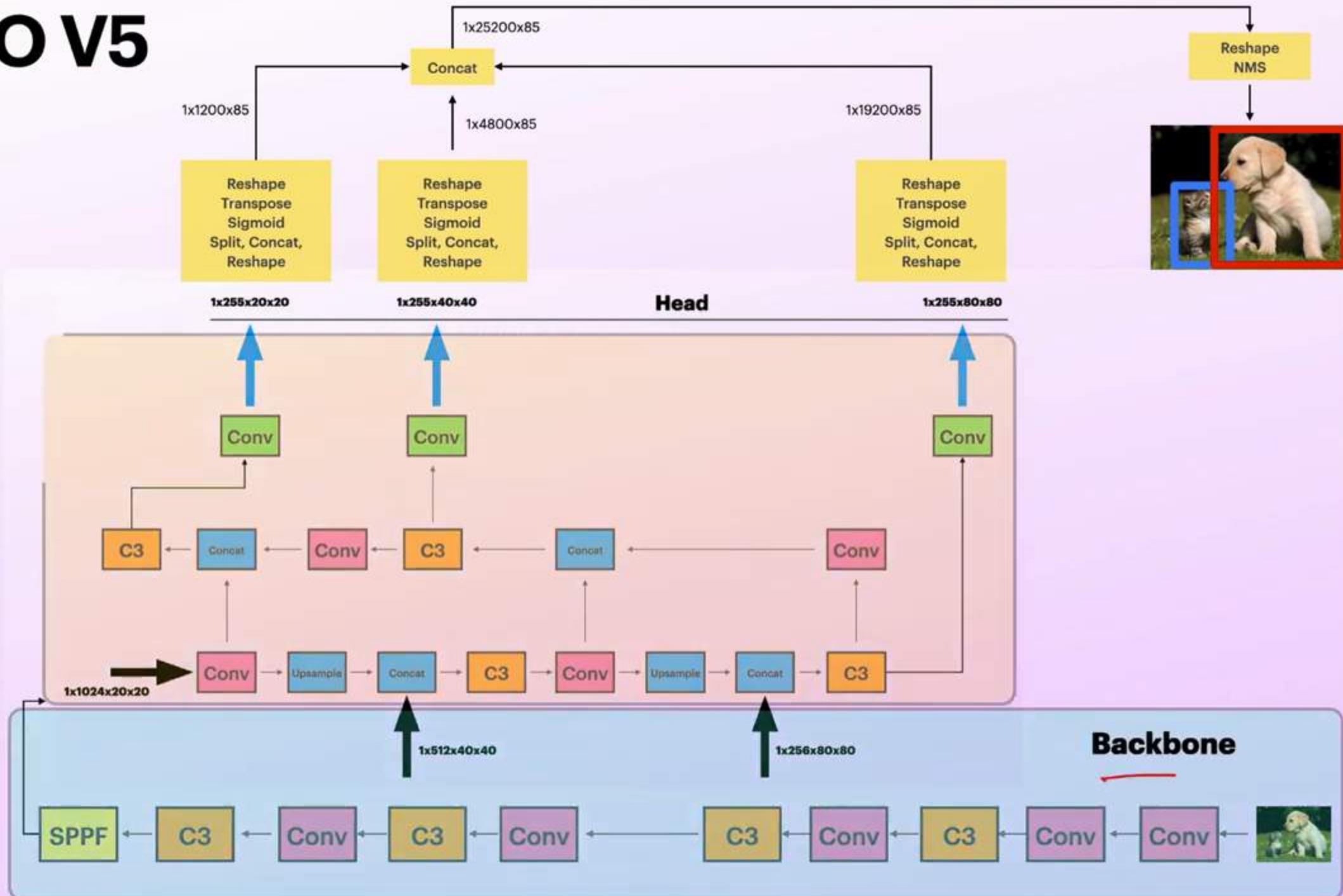
YOLO-V5



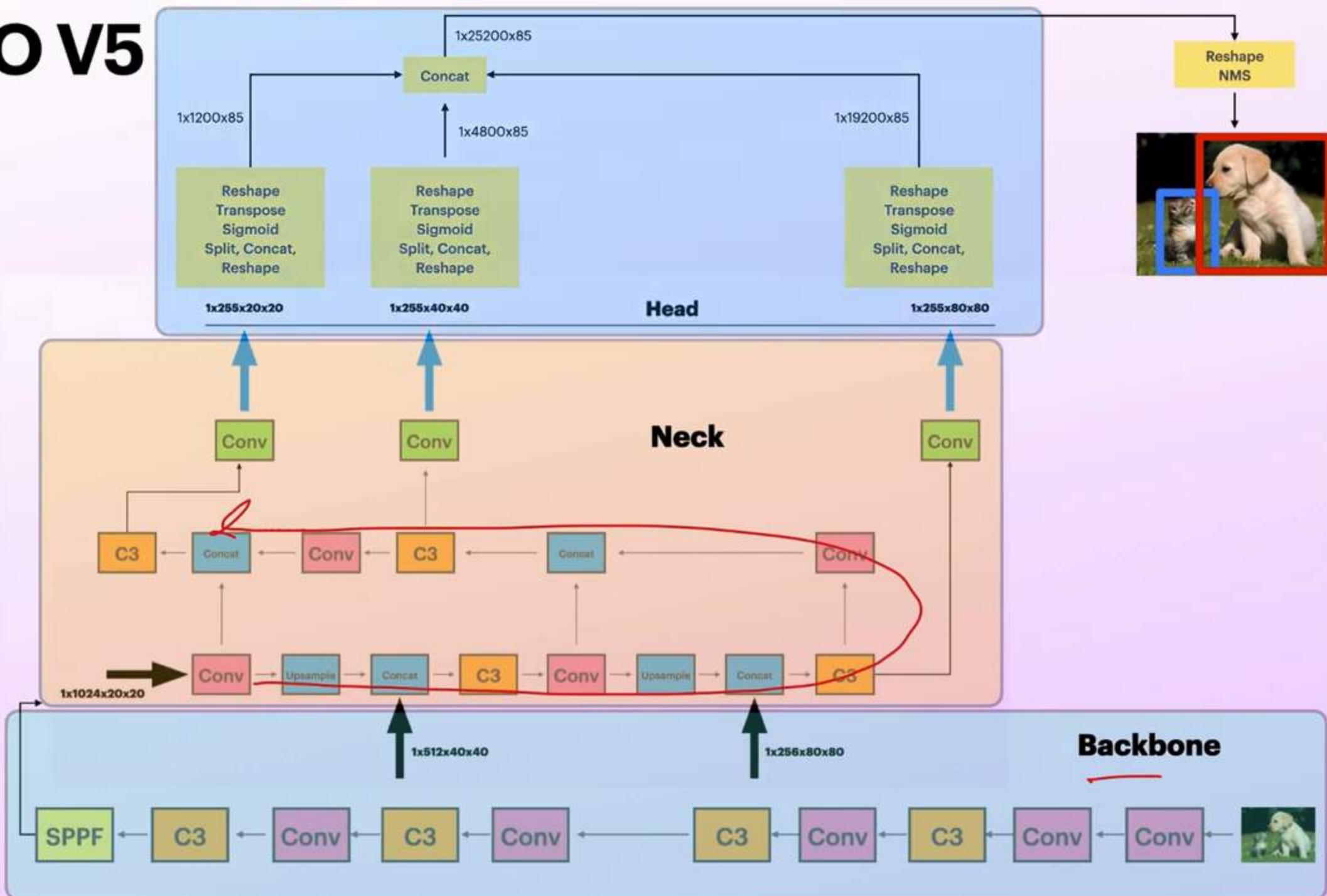
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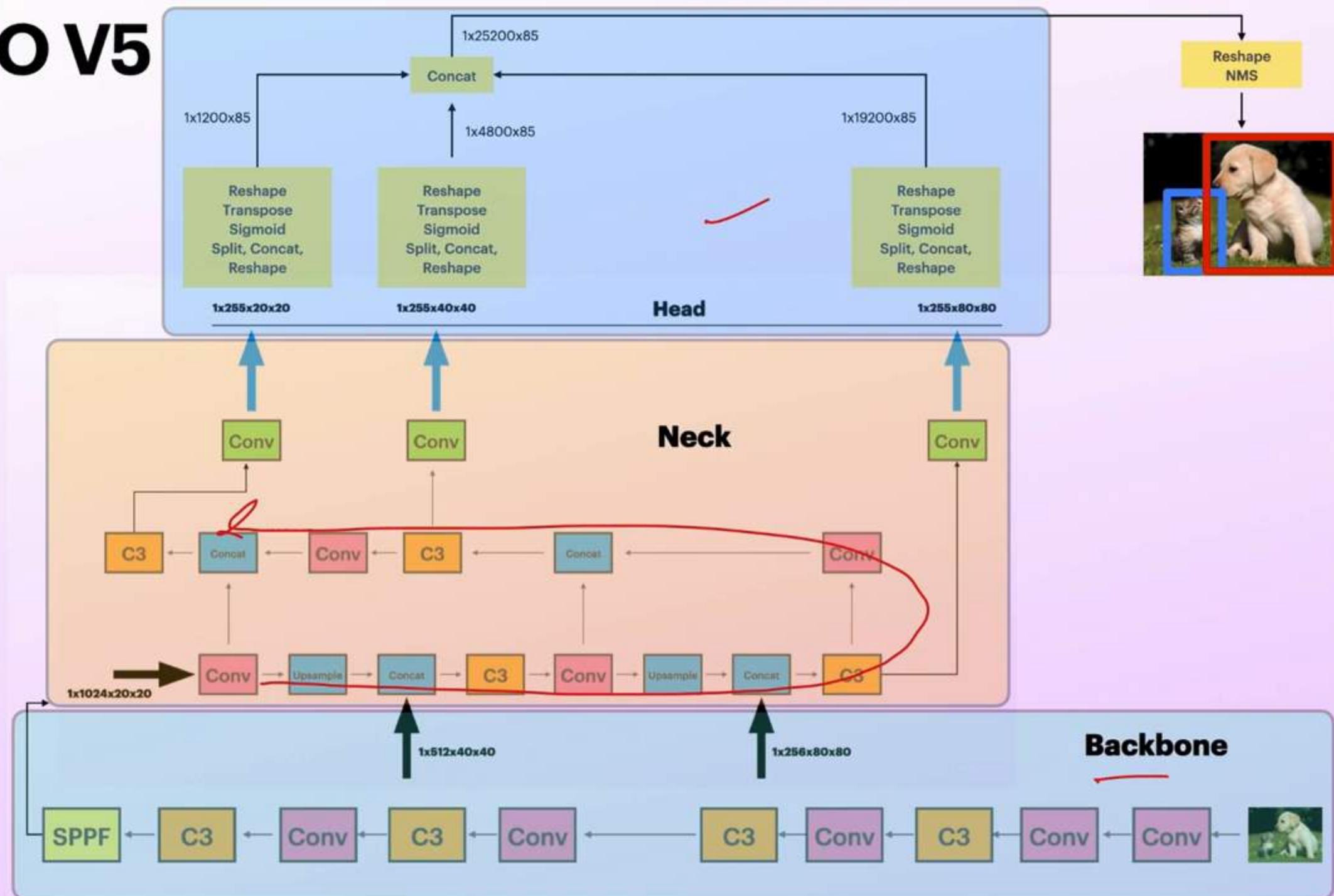
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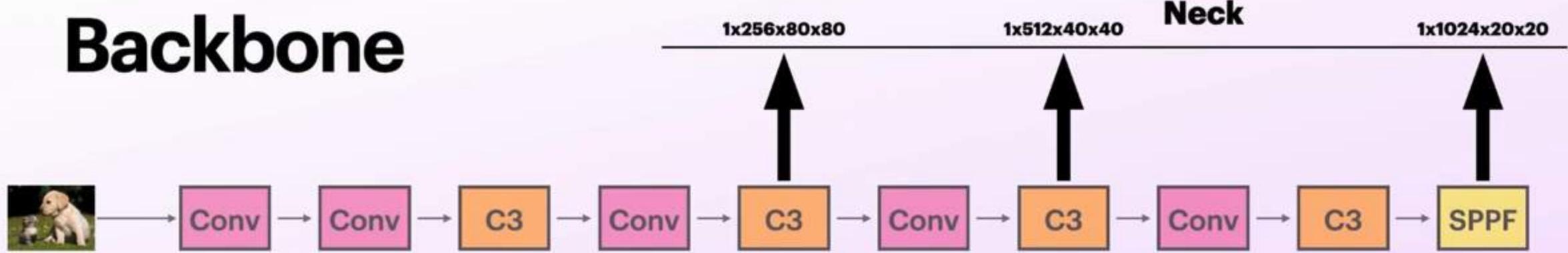
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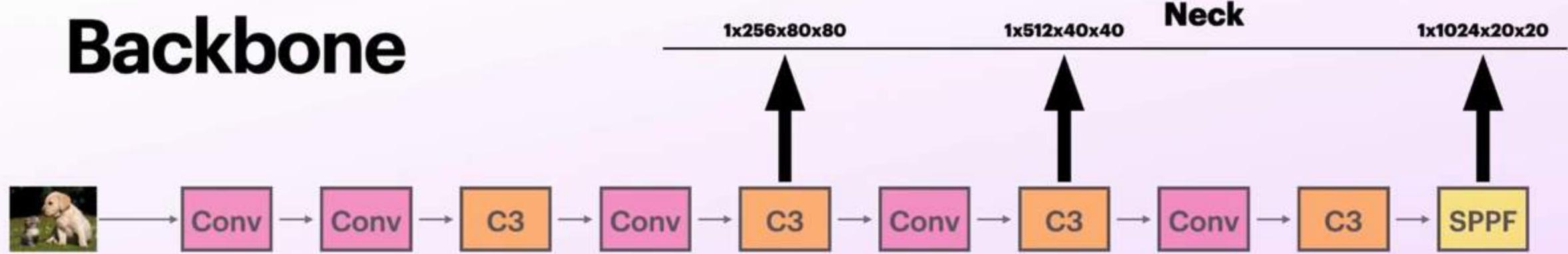
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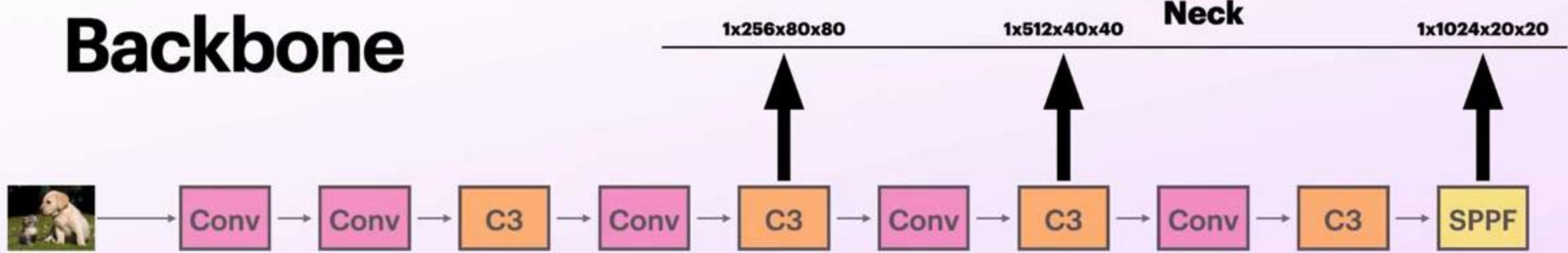
Backbone



Backbone



Backbone



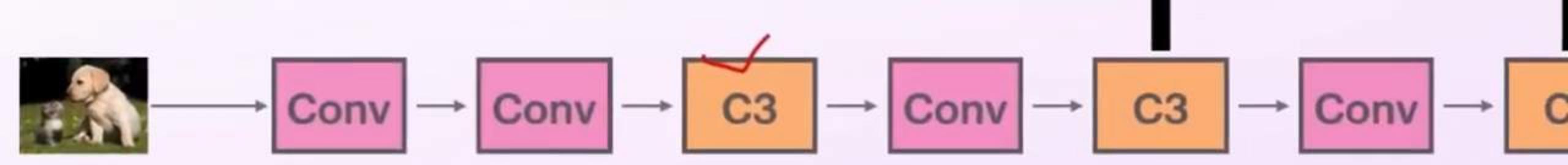


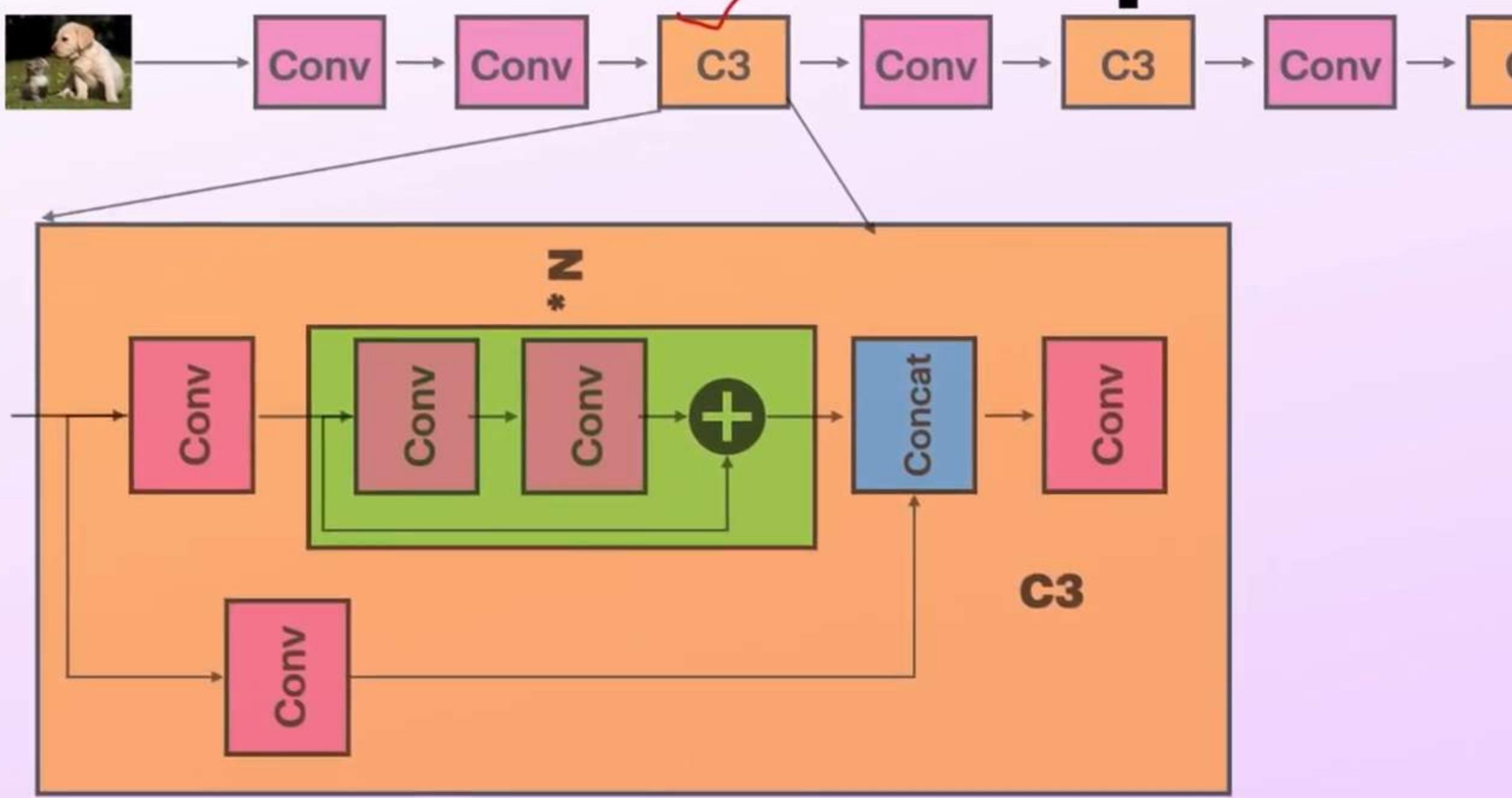


$$SiLU = x * \text{sigmoid}(x)$$

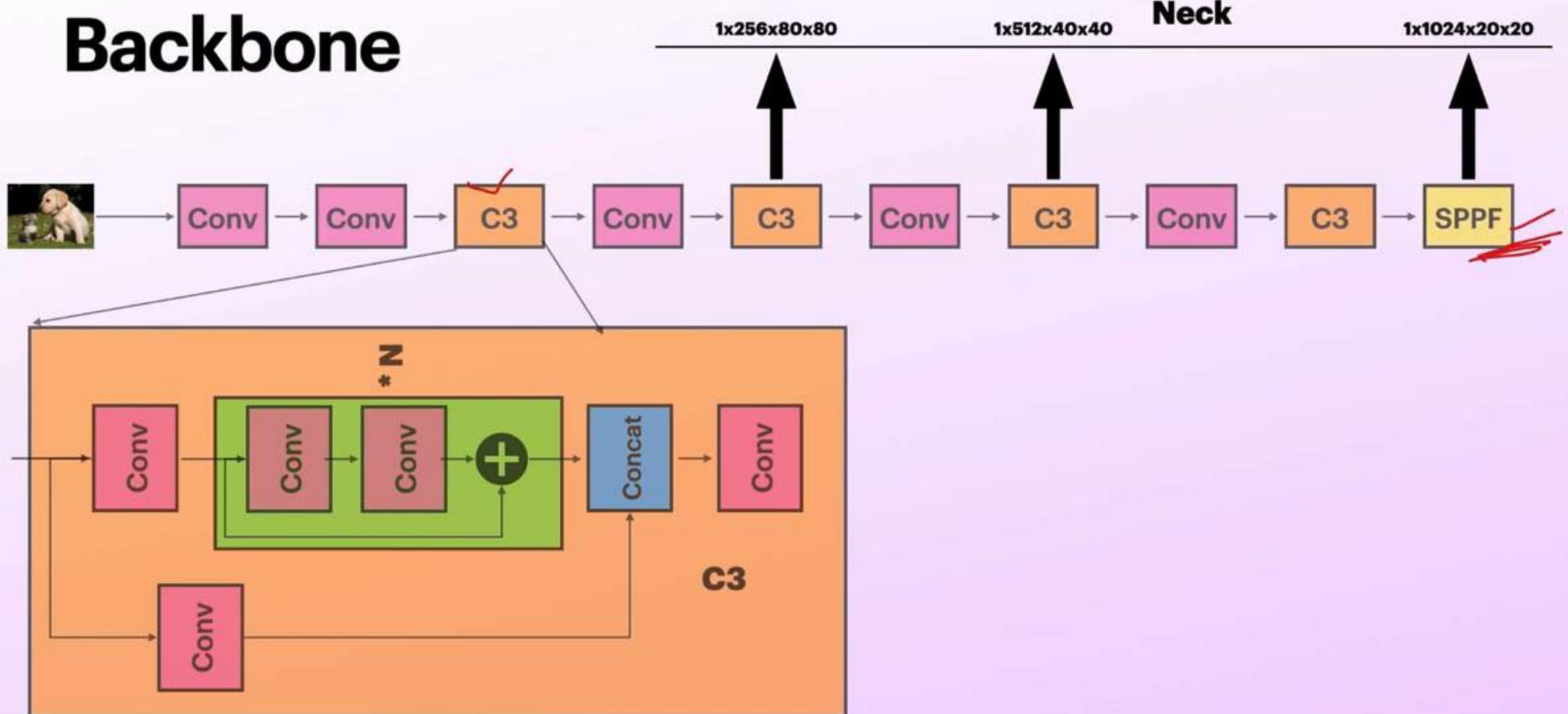


$$\underline{SiLU = x * \underline{\text{sigmoid}(x)}}$$

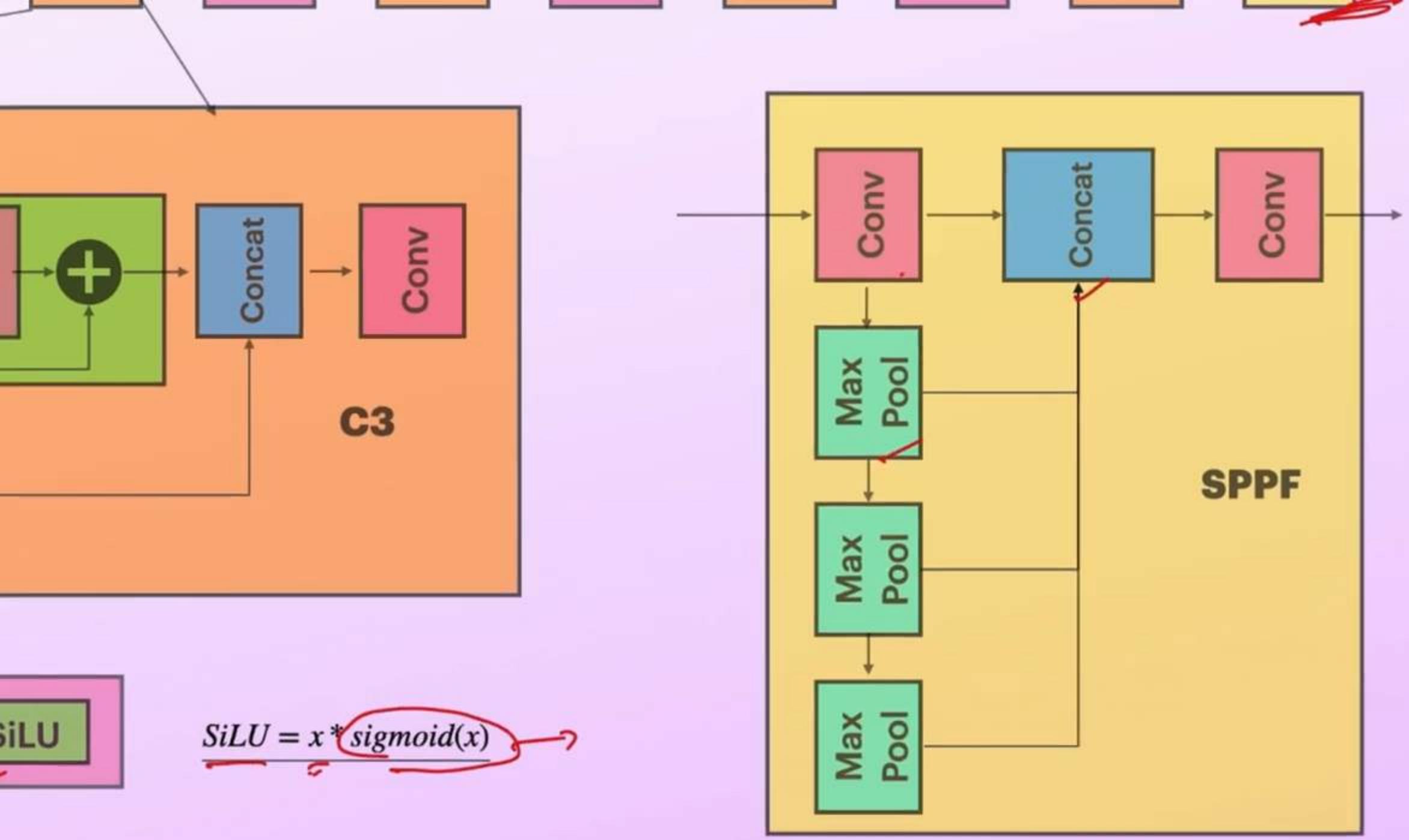




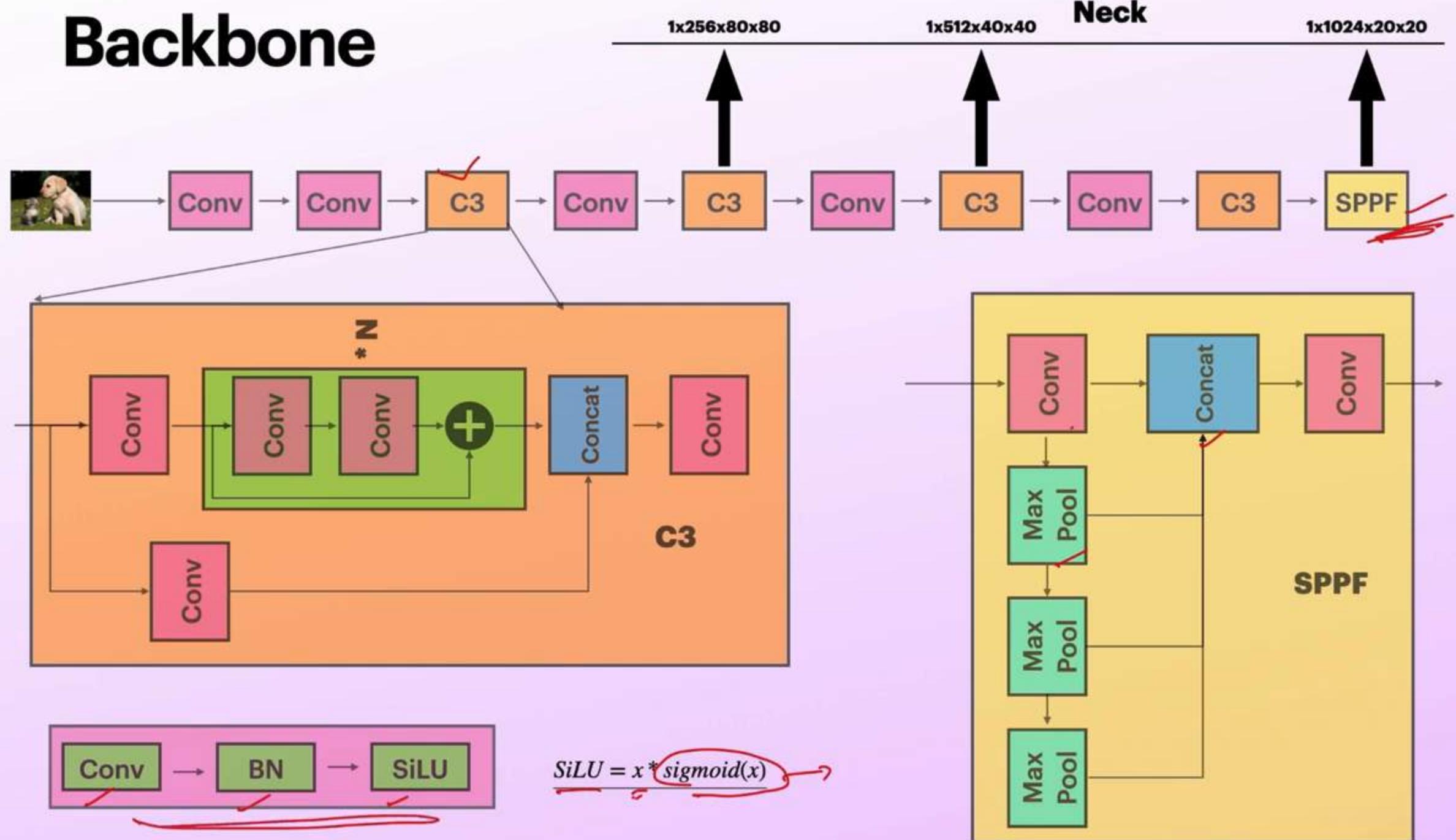
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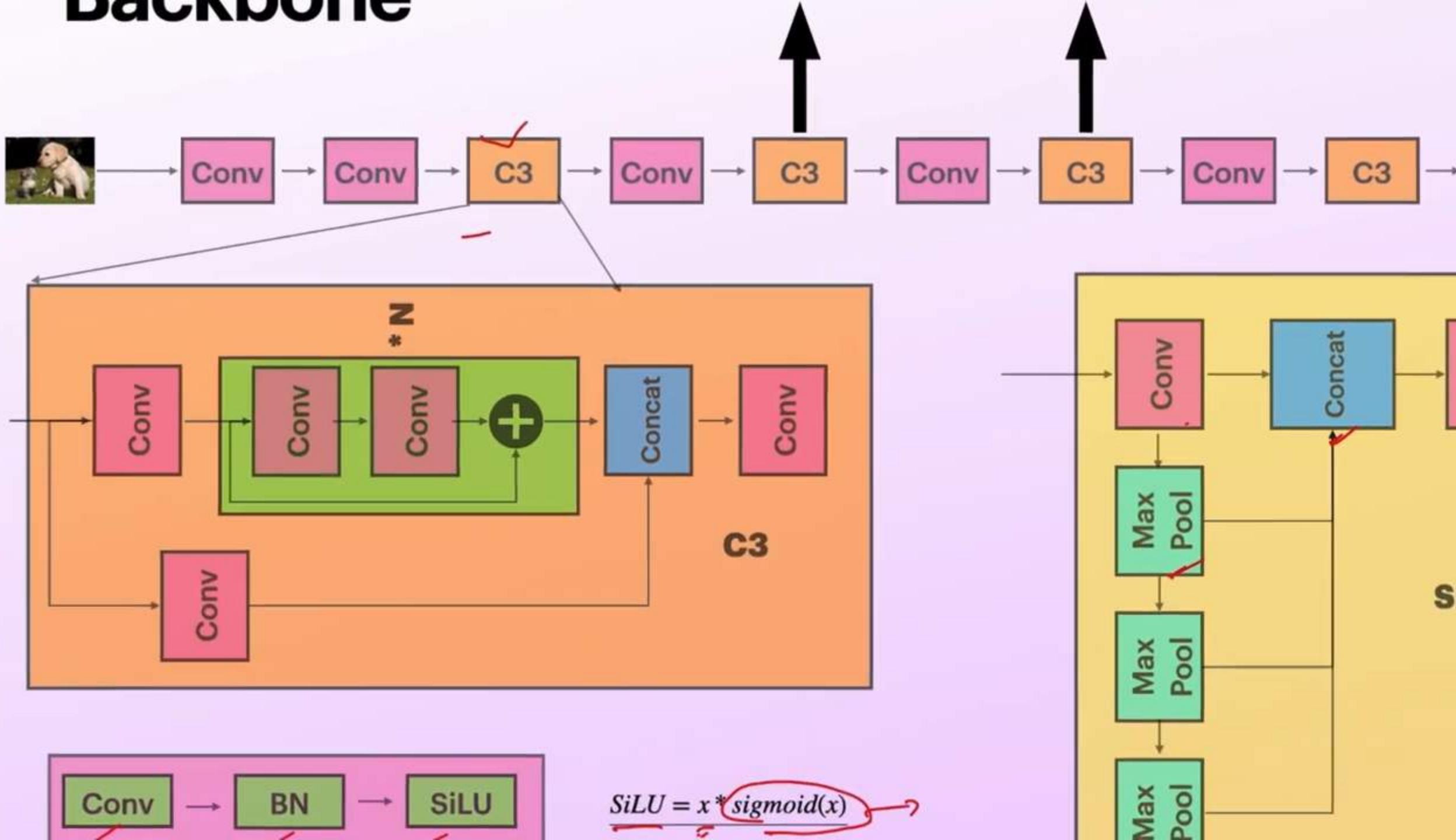
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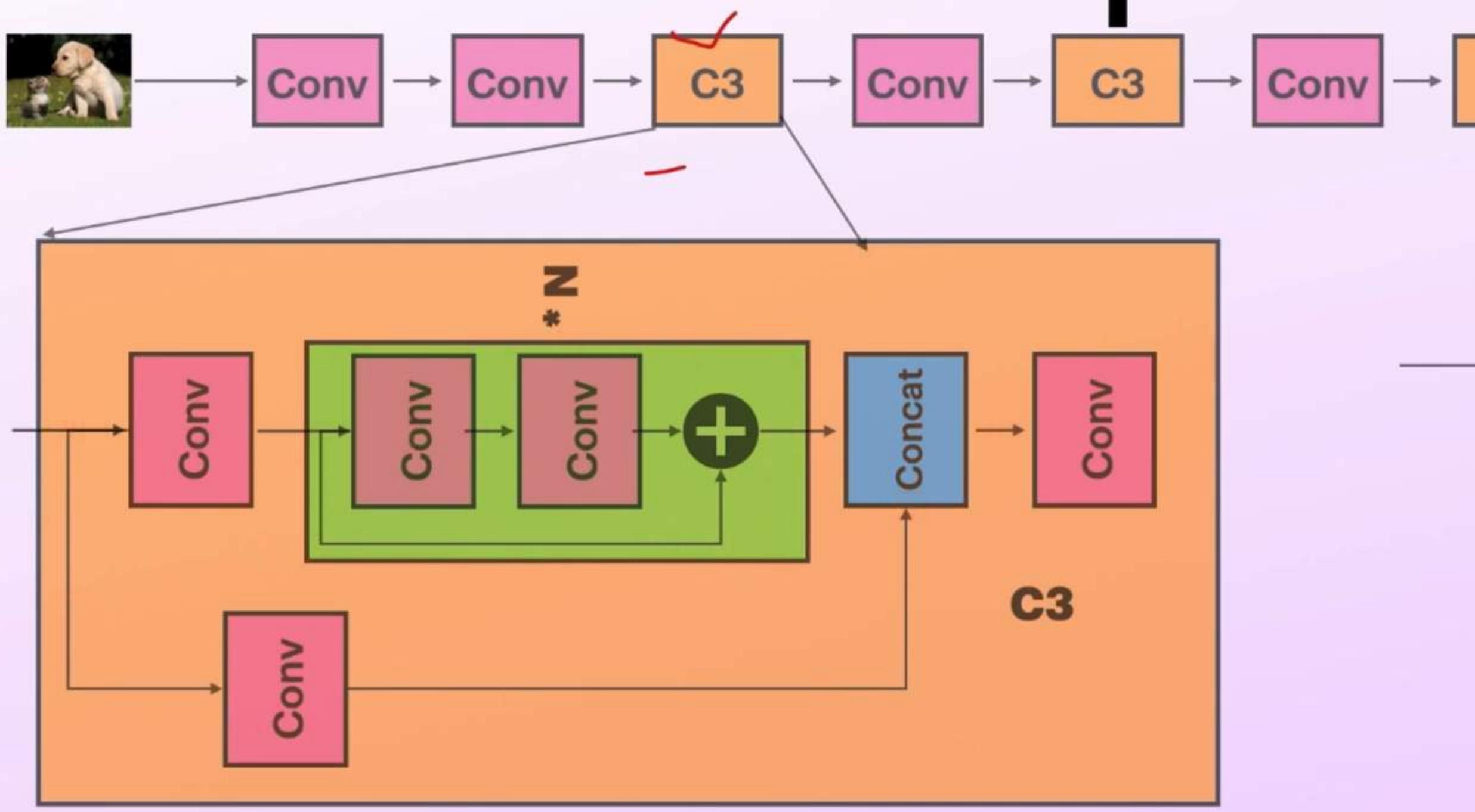
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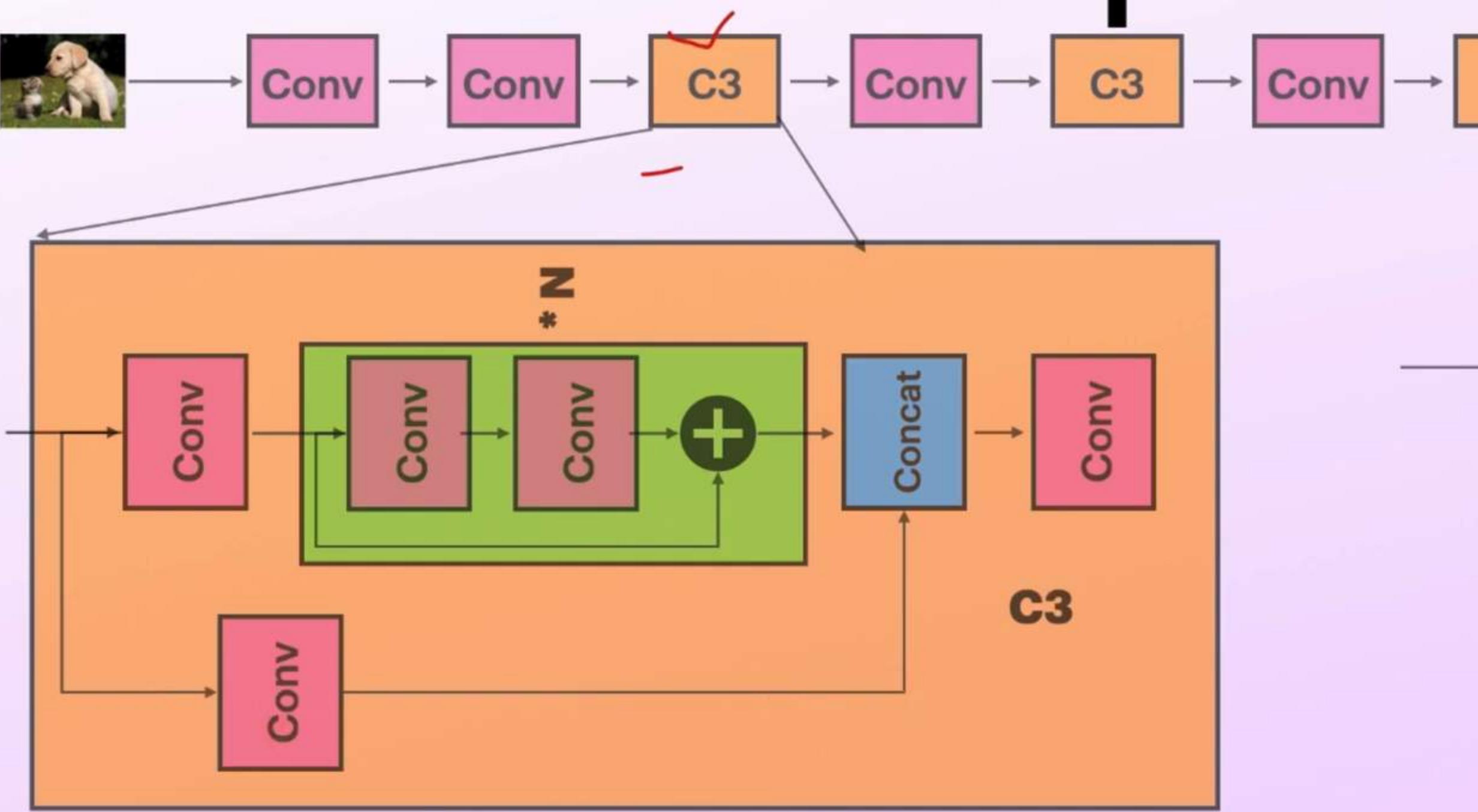


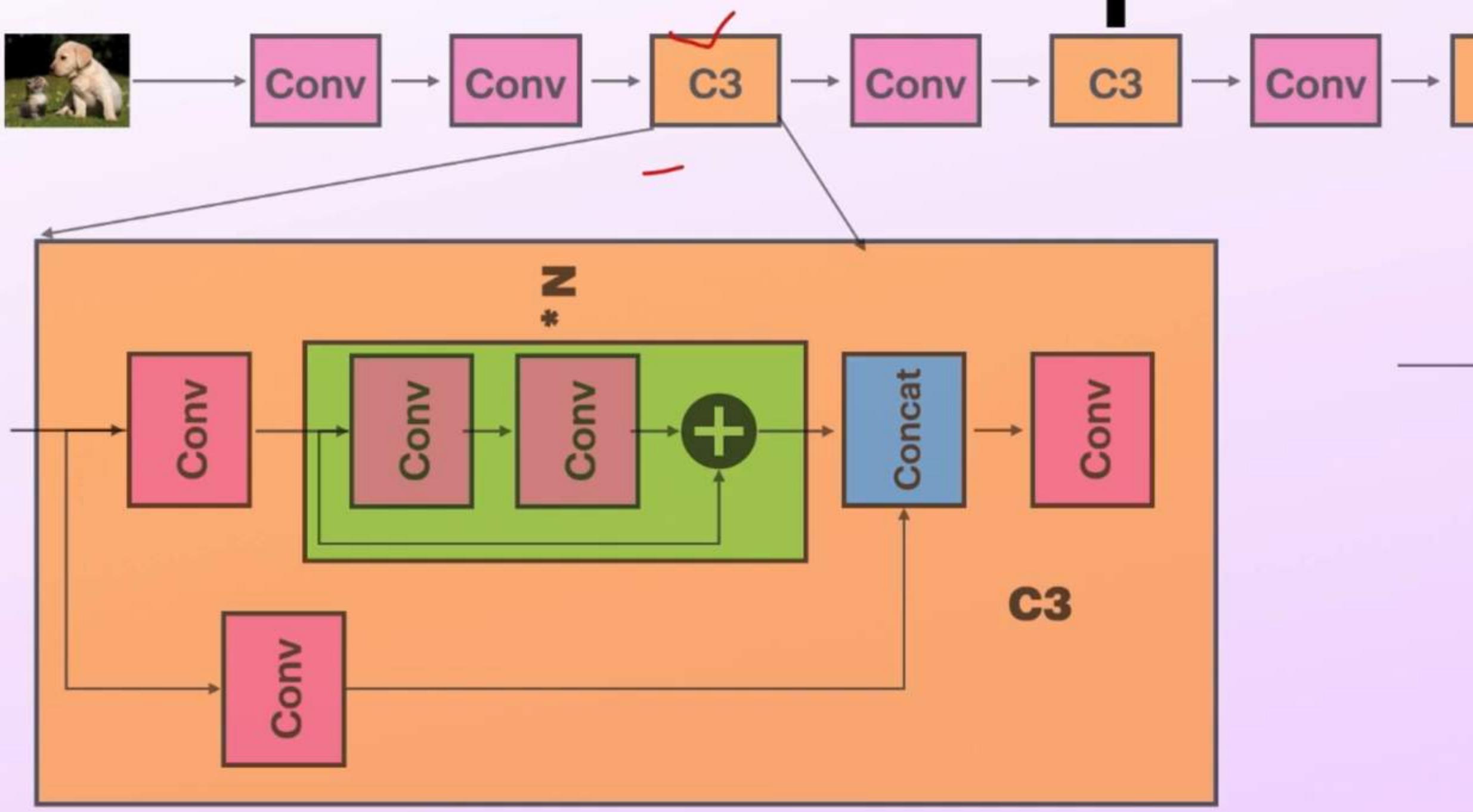
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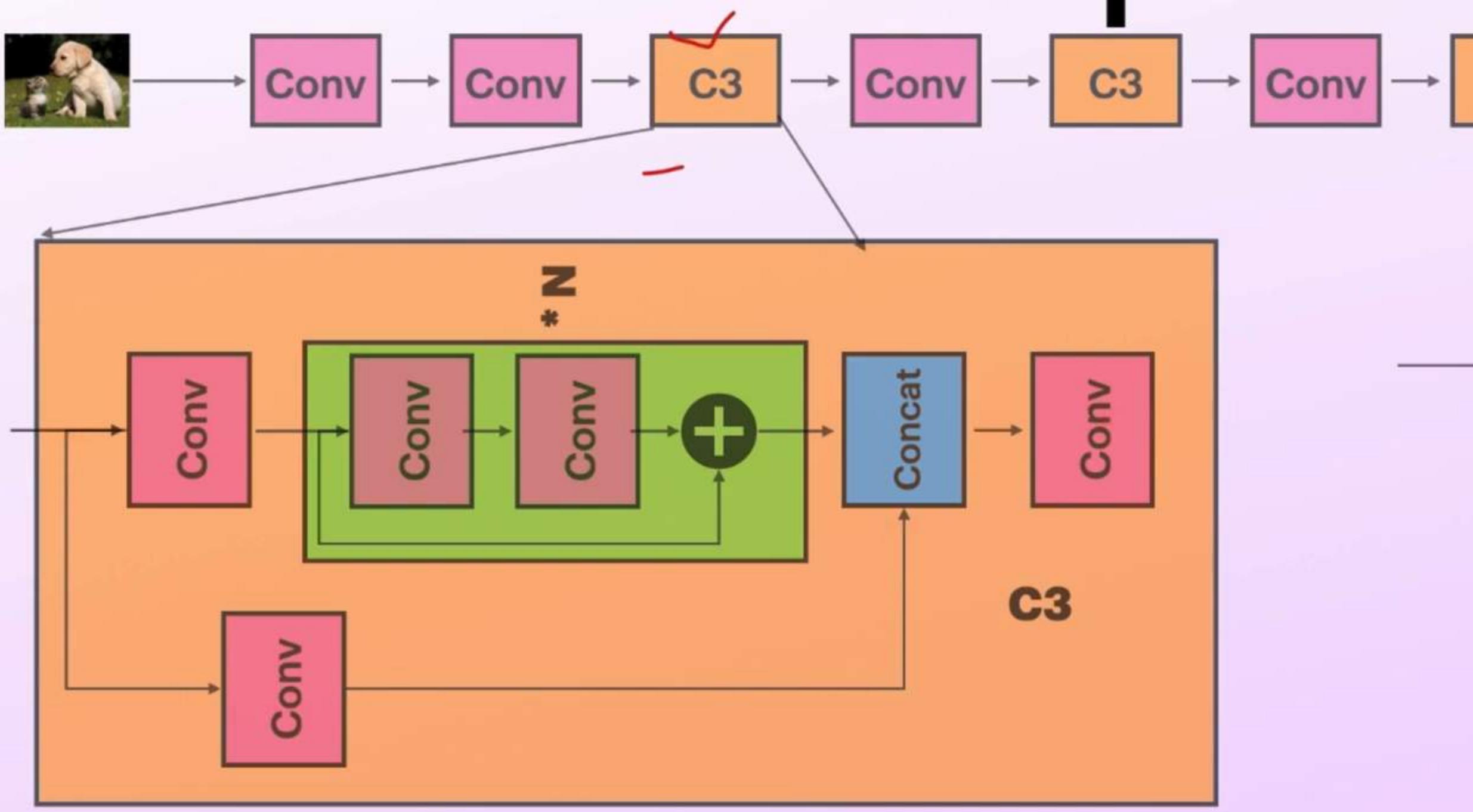


$$SiLU = x * \text{sigmoid}(x)$$

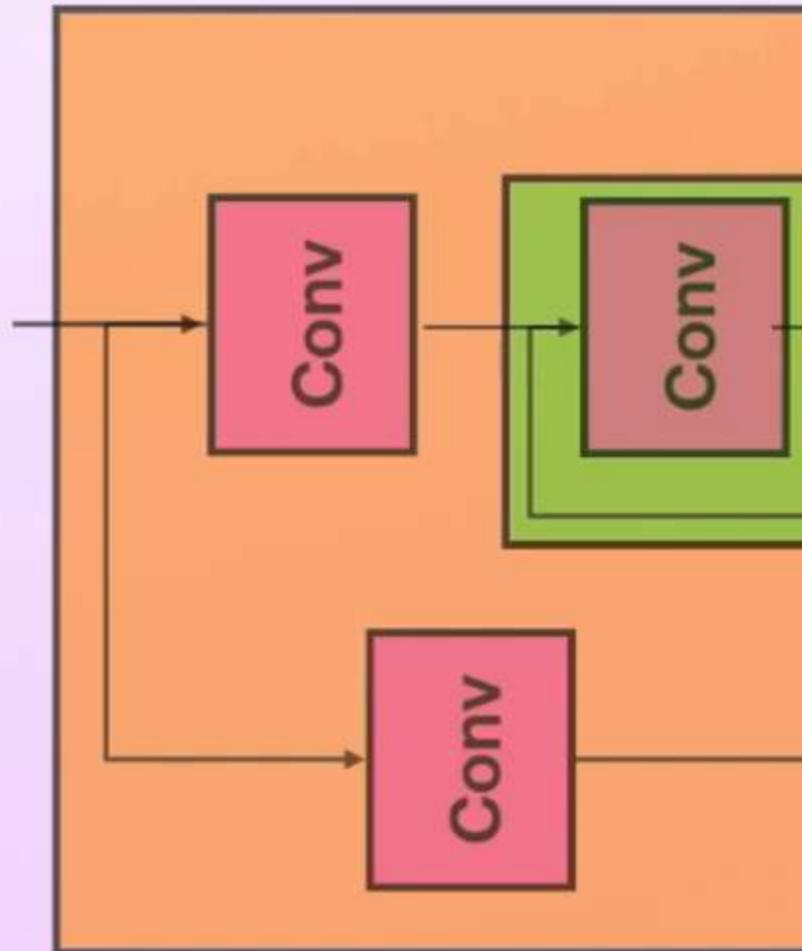
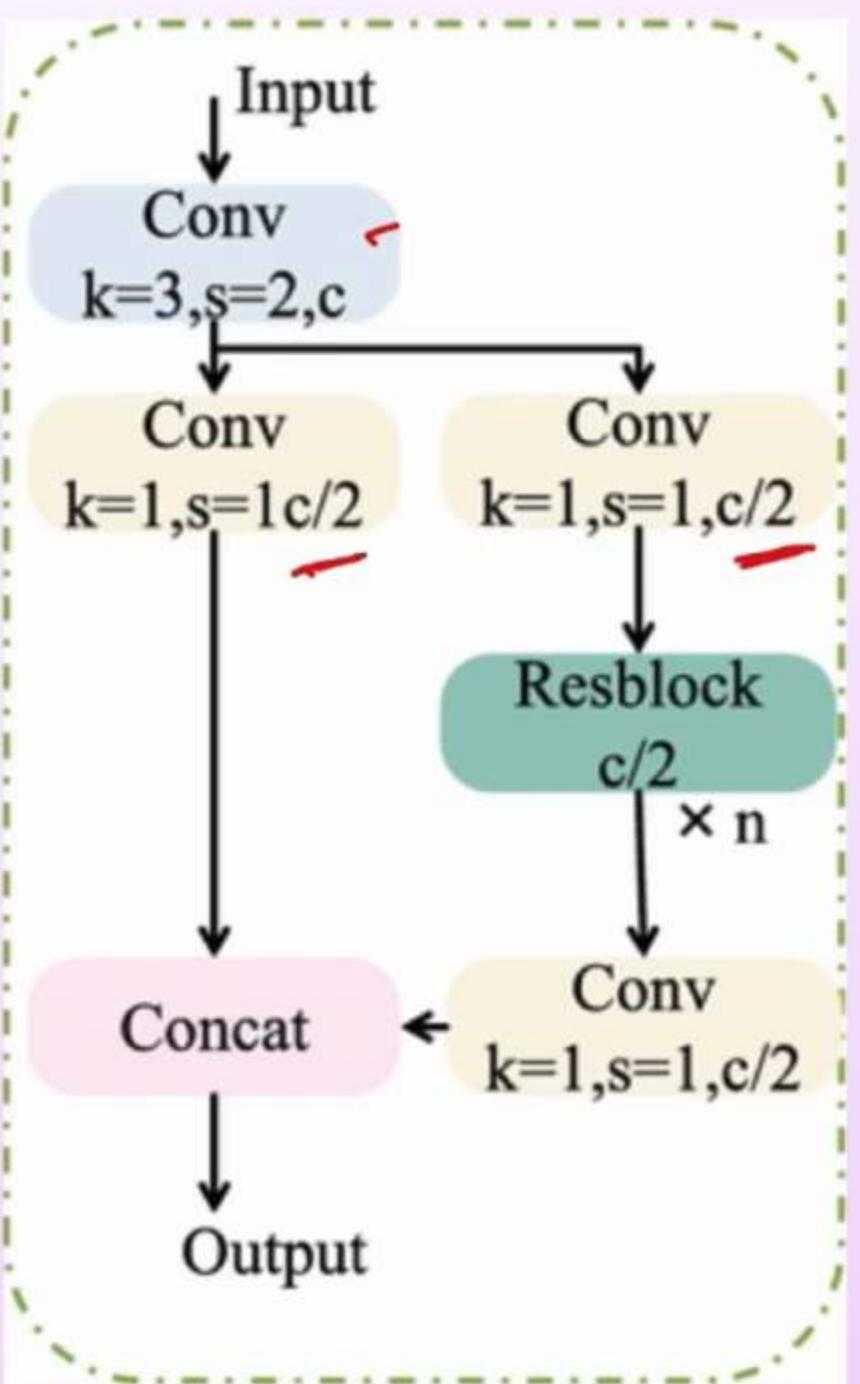


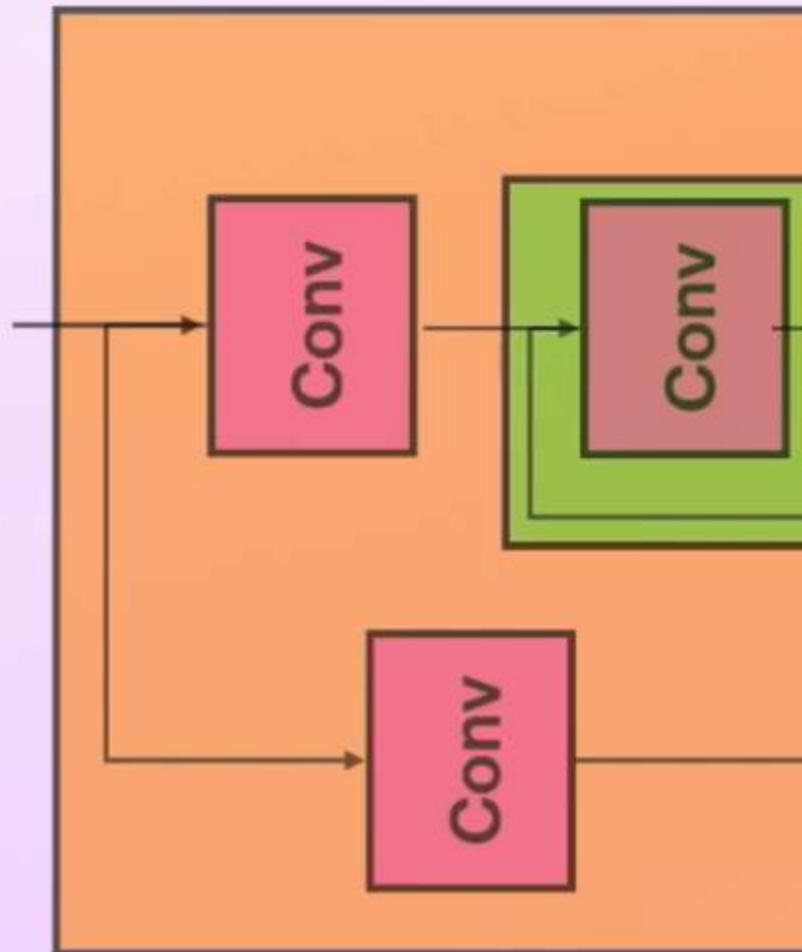
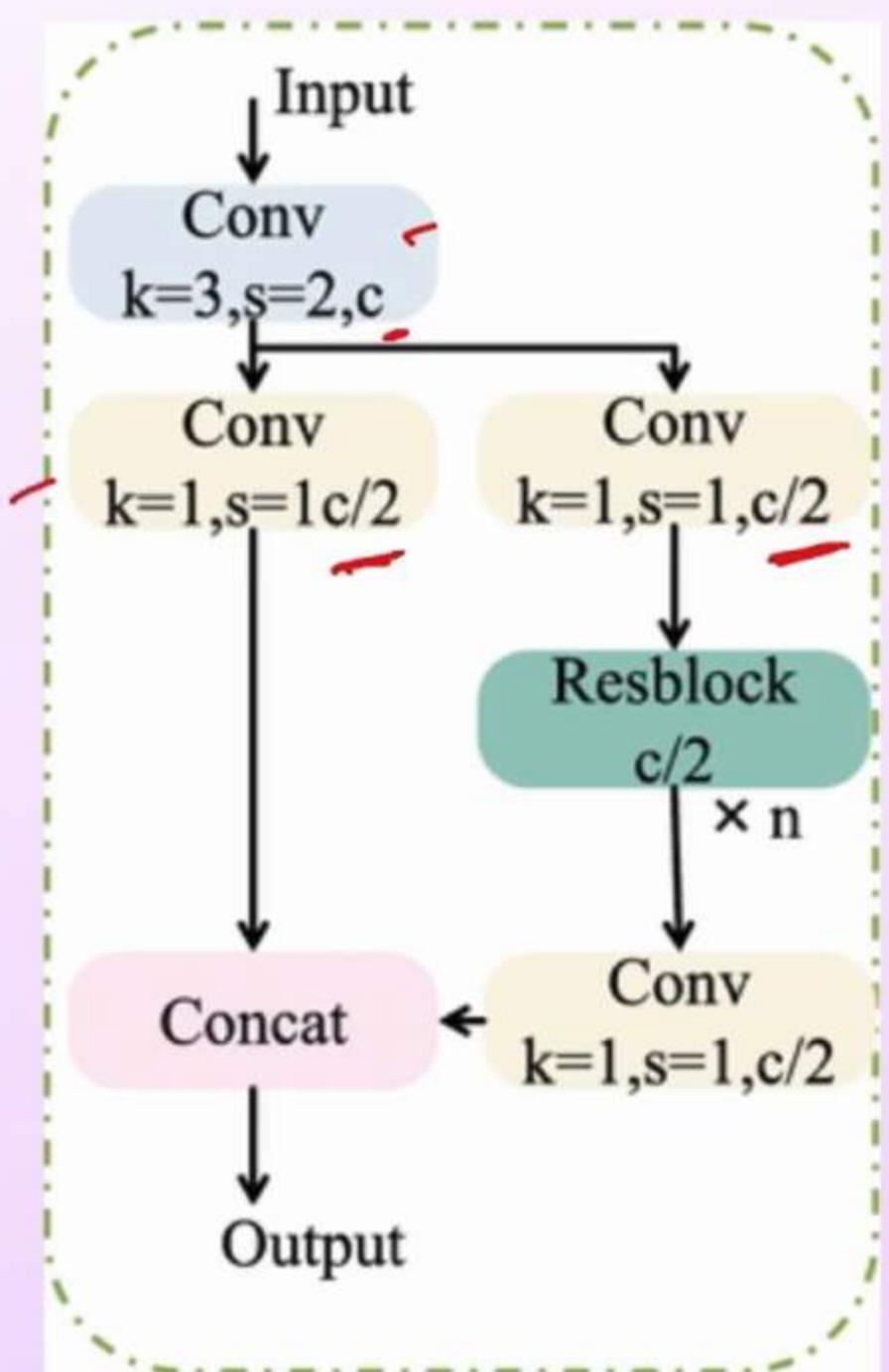


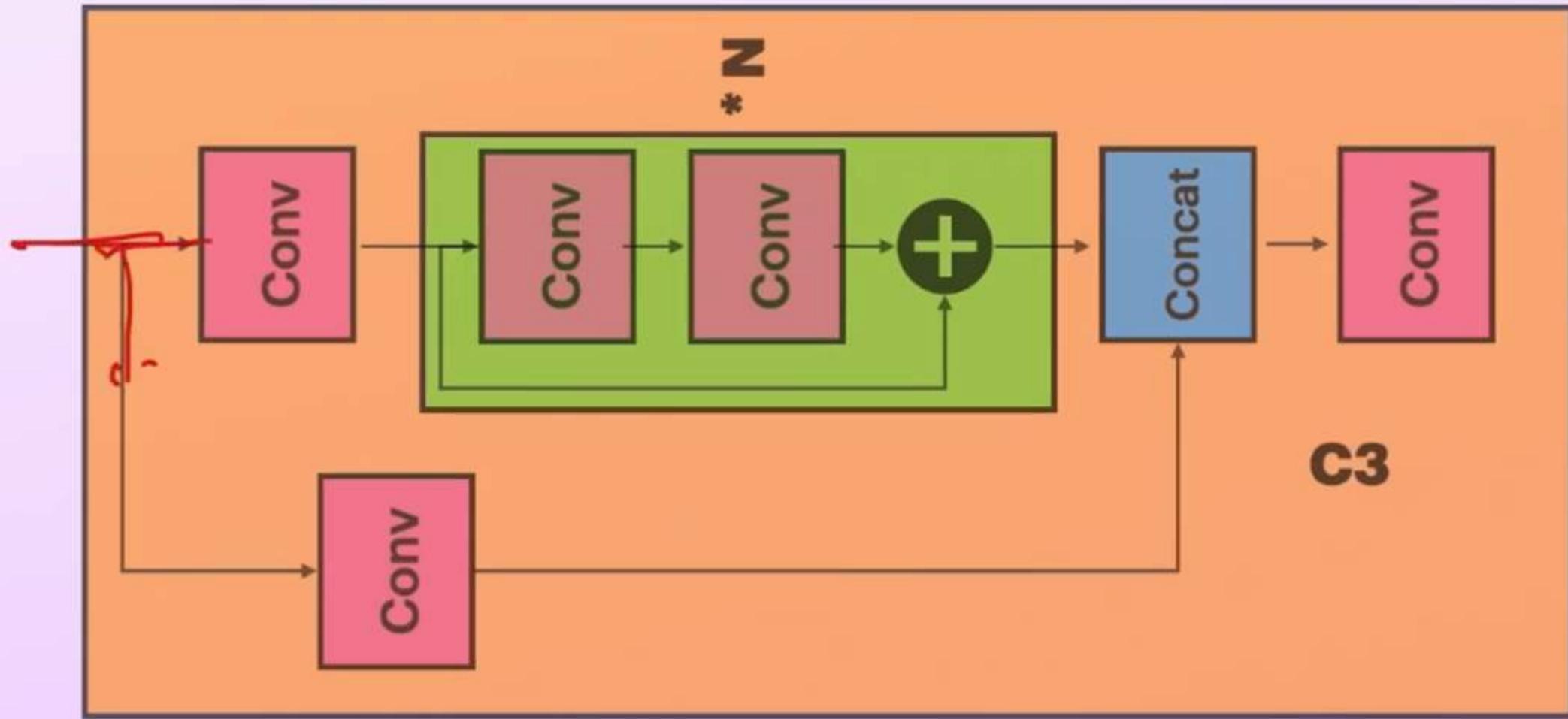




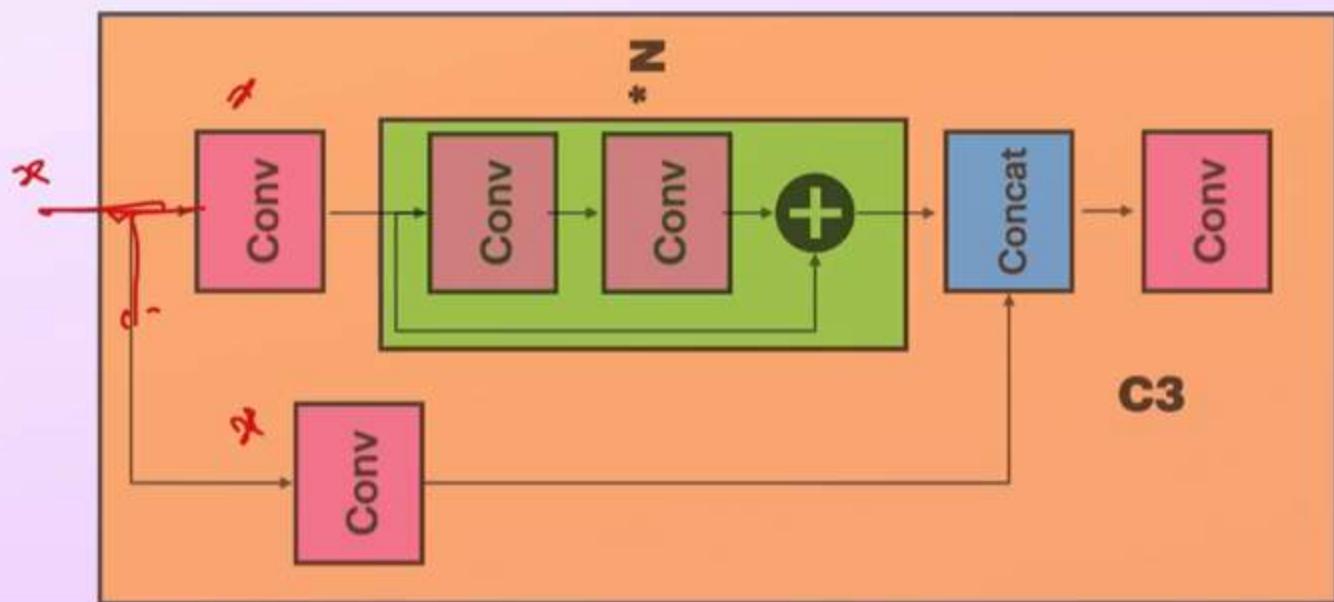
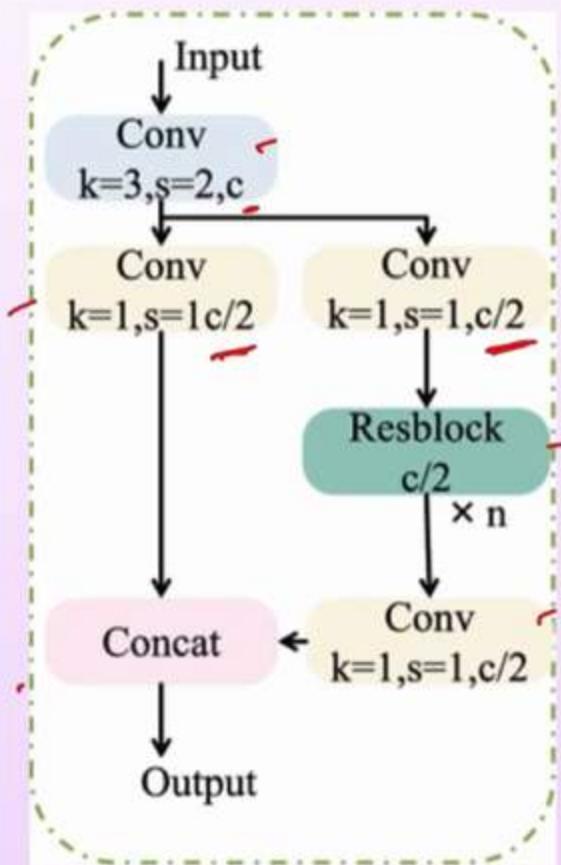
C3 Block



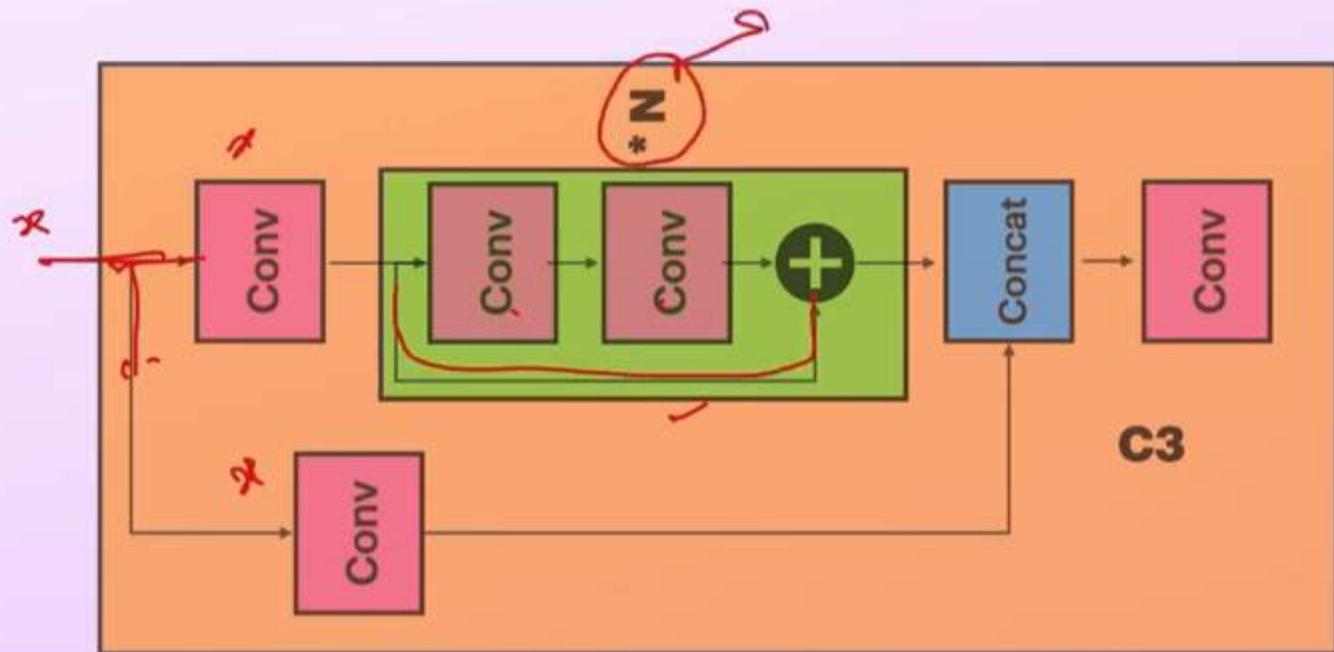
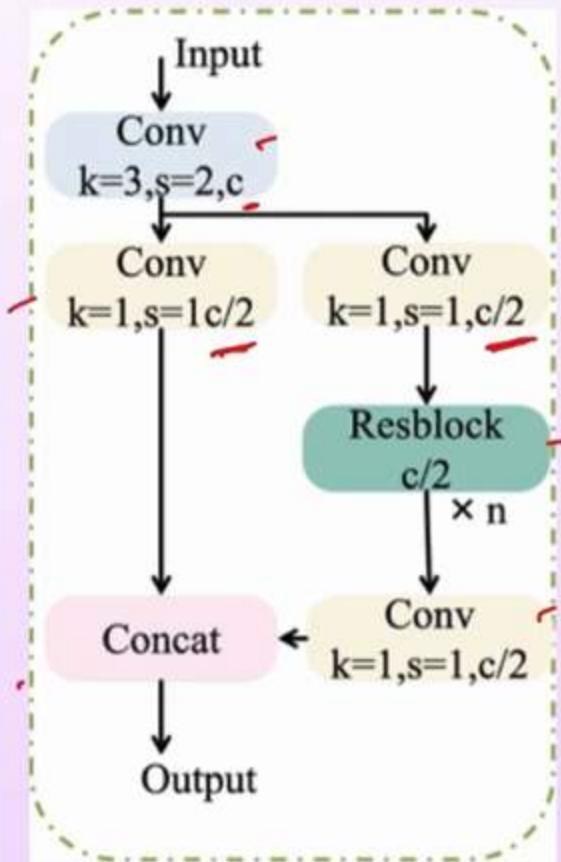




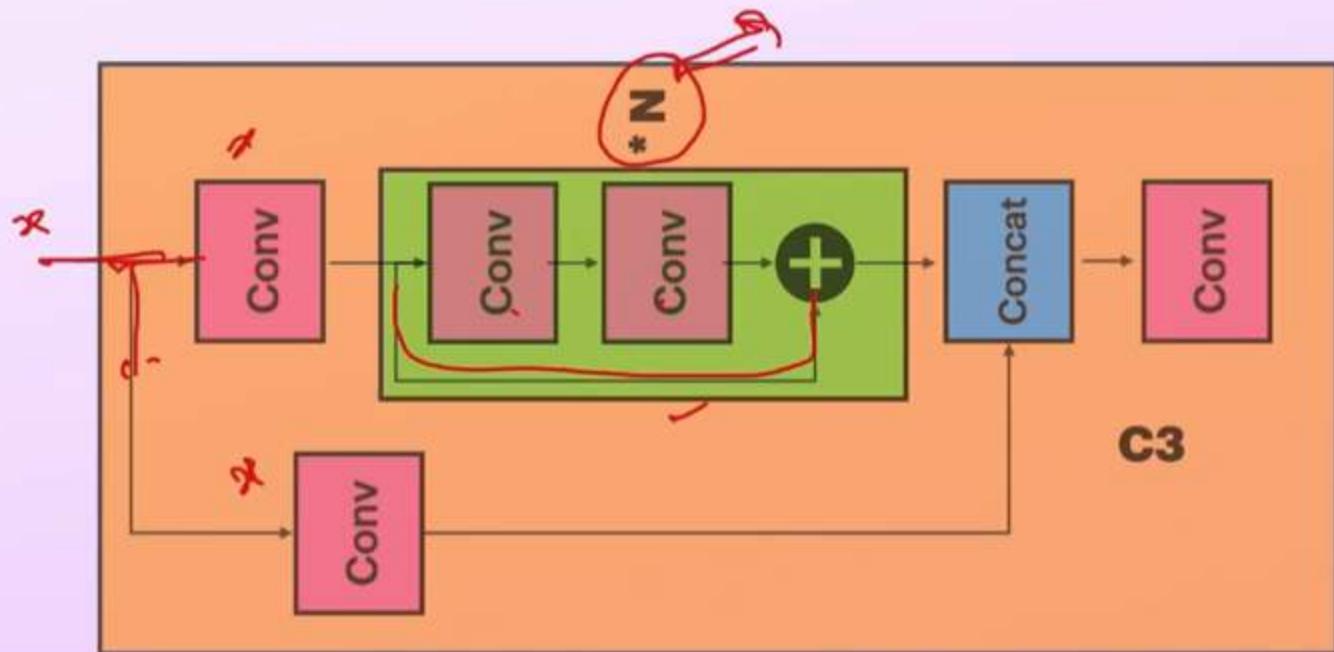
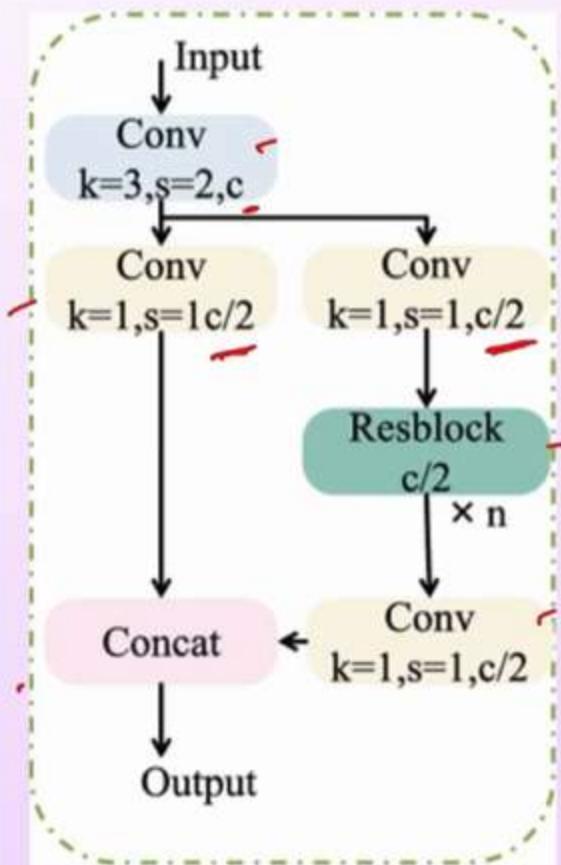
C3 Block



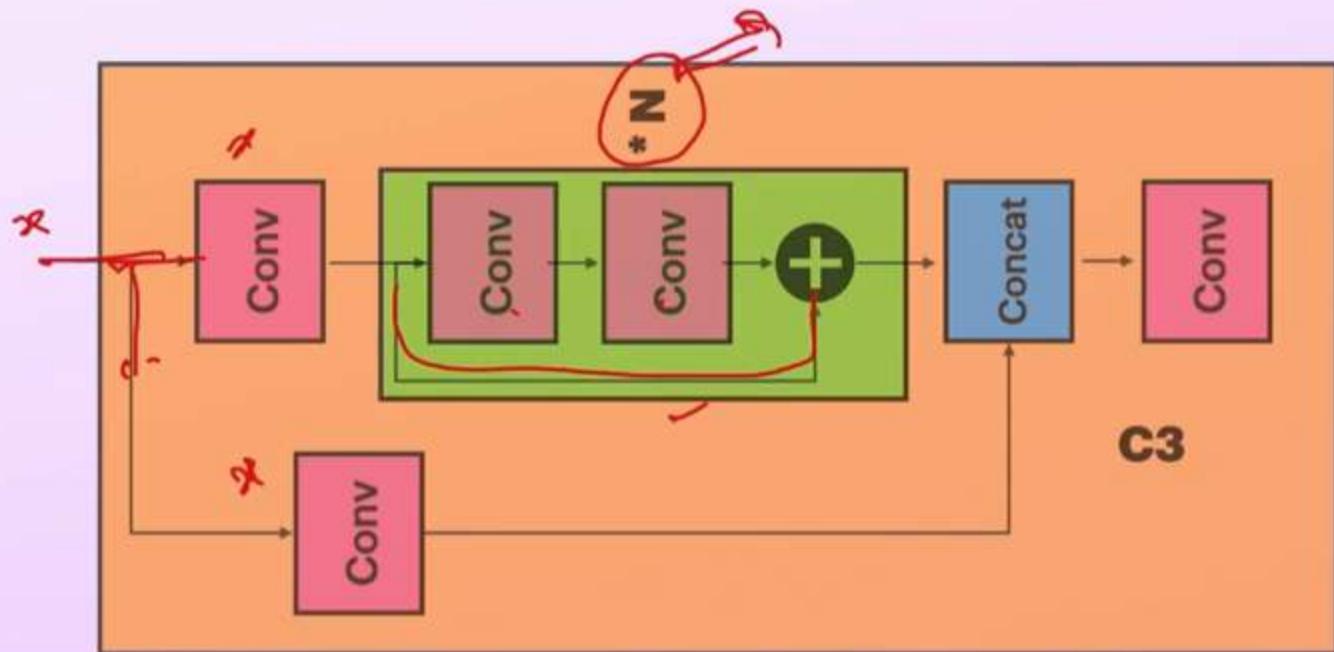
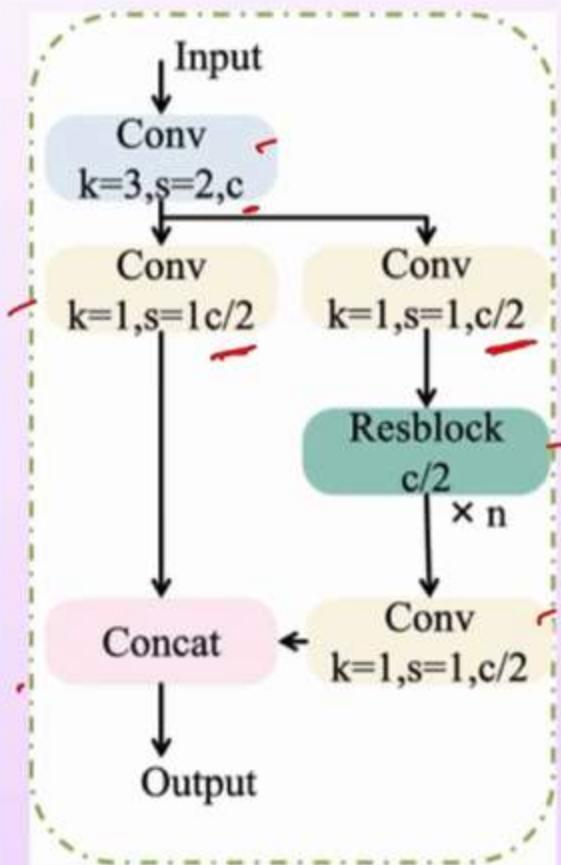
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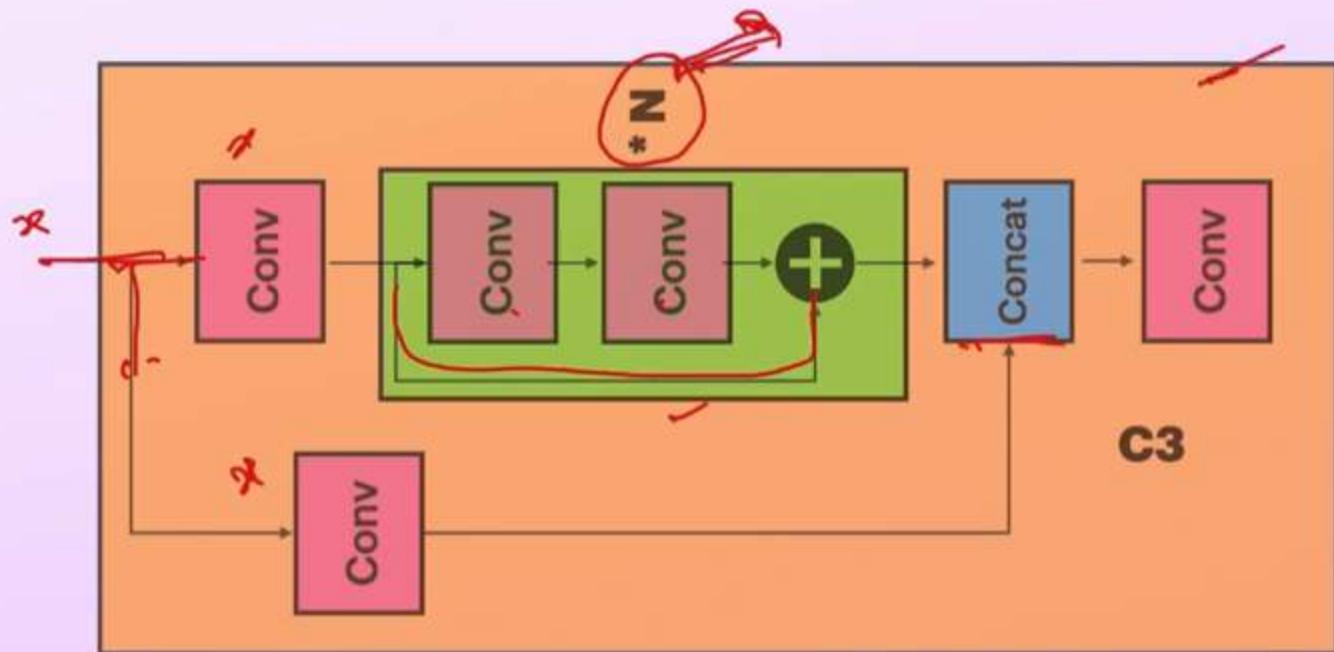
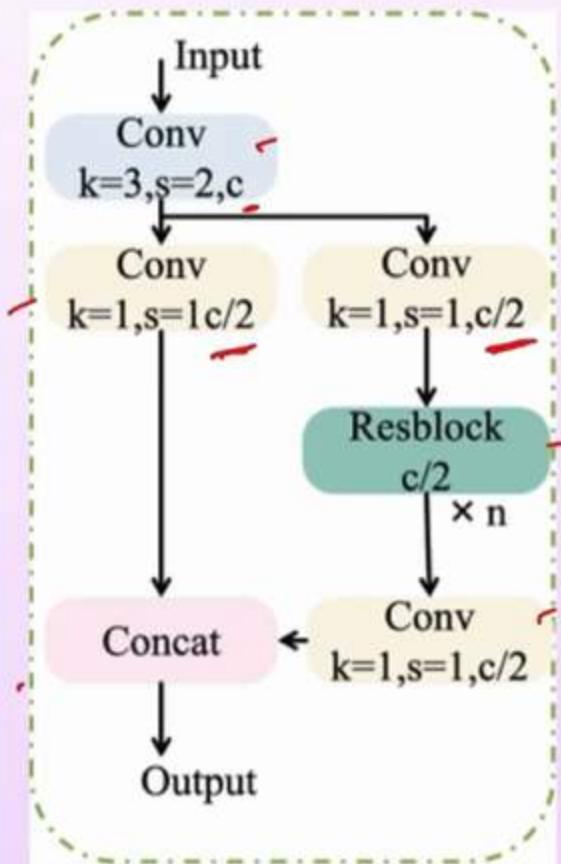
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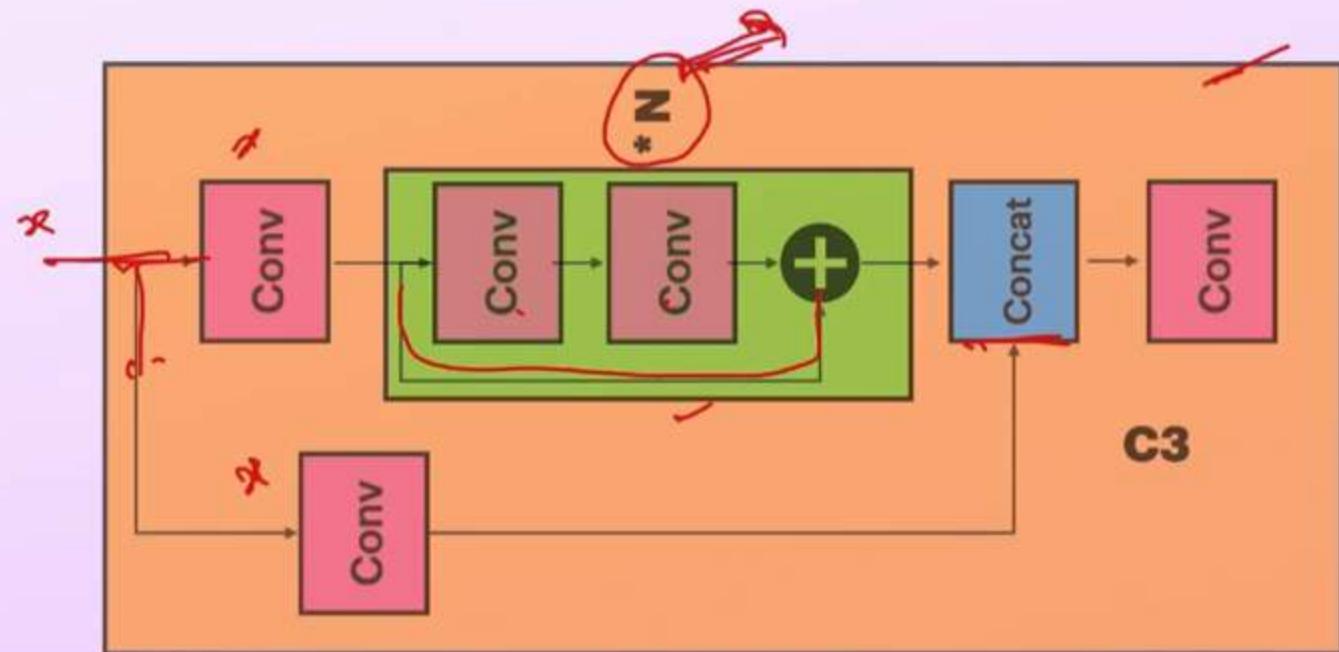
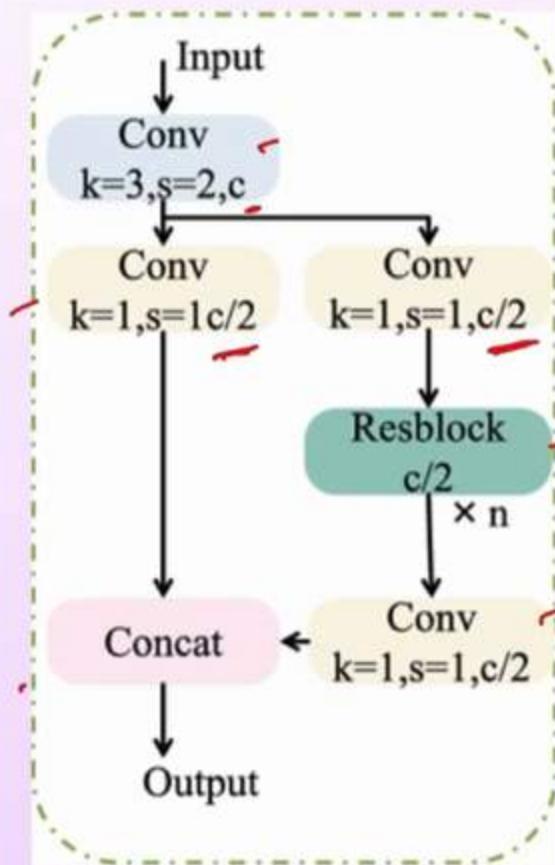
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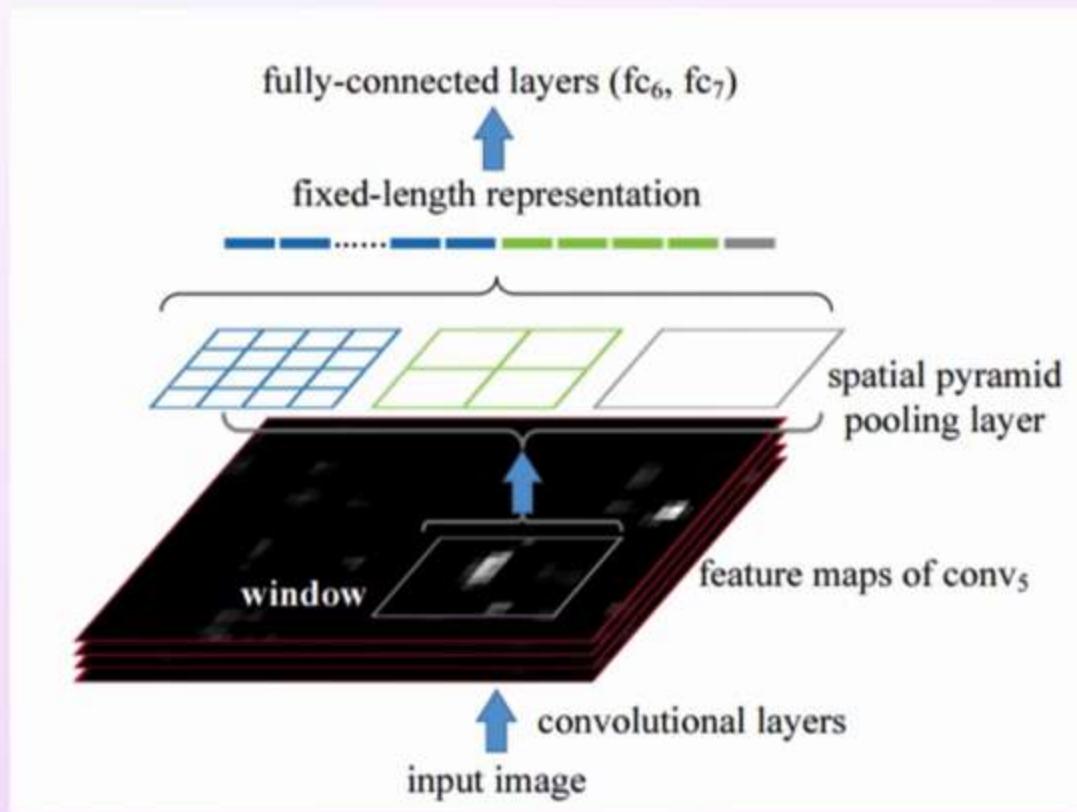
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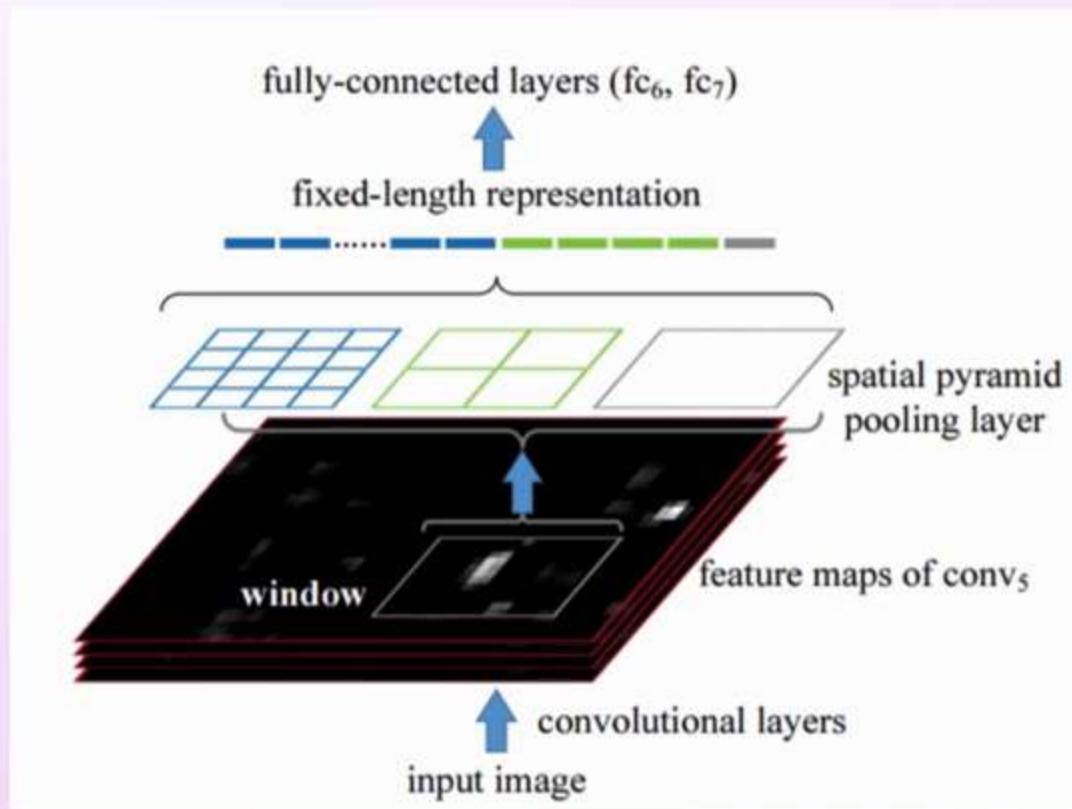
C3 Block



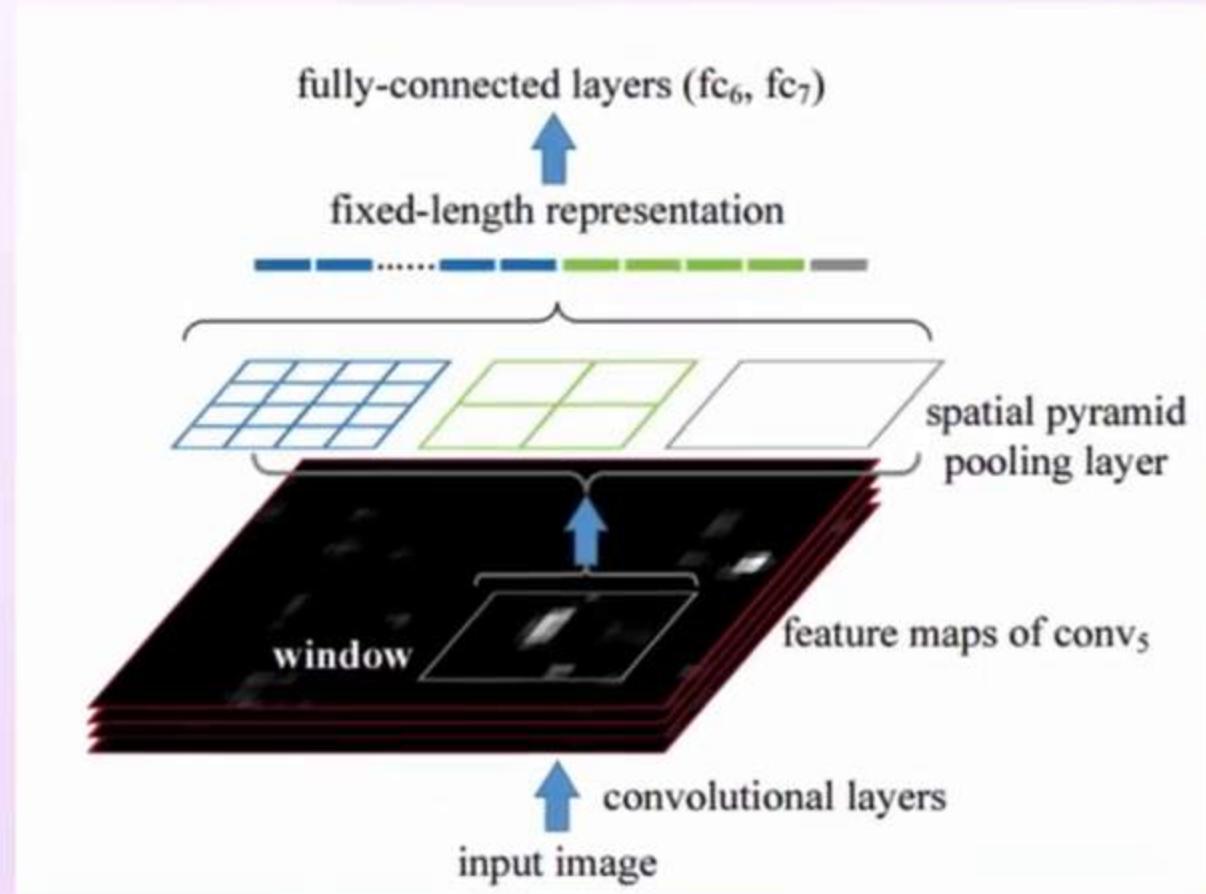
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast

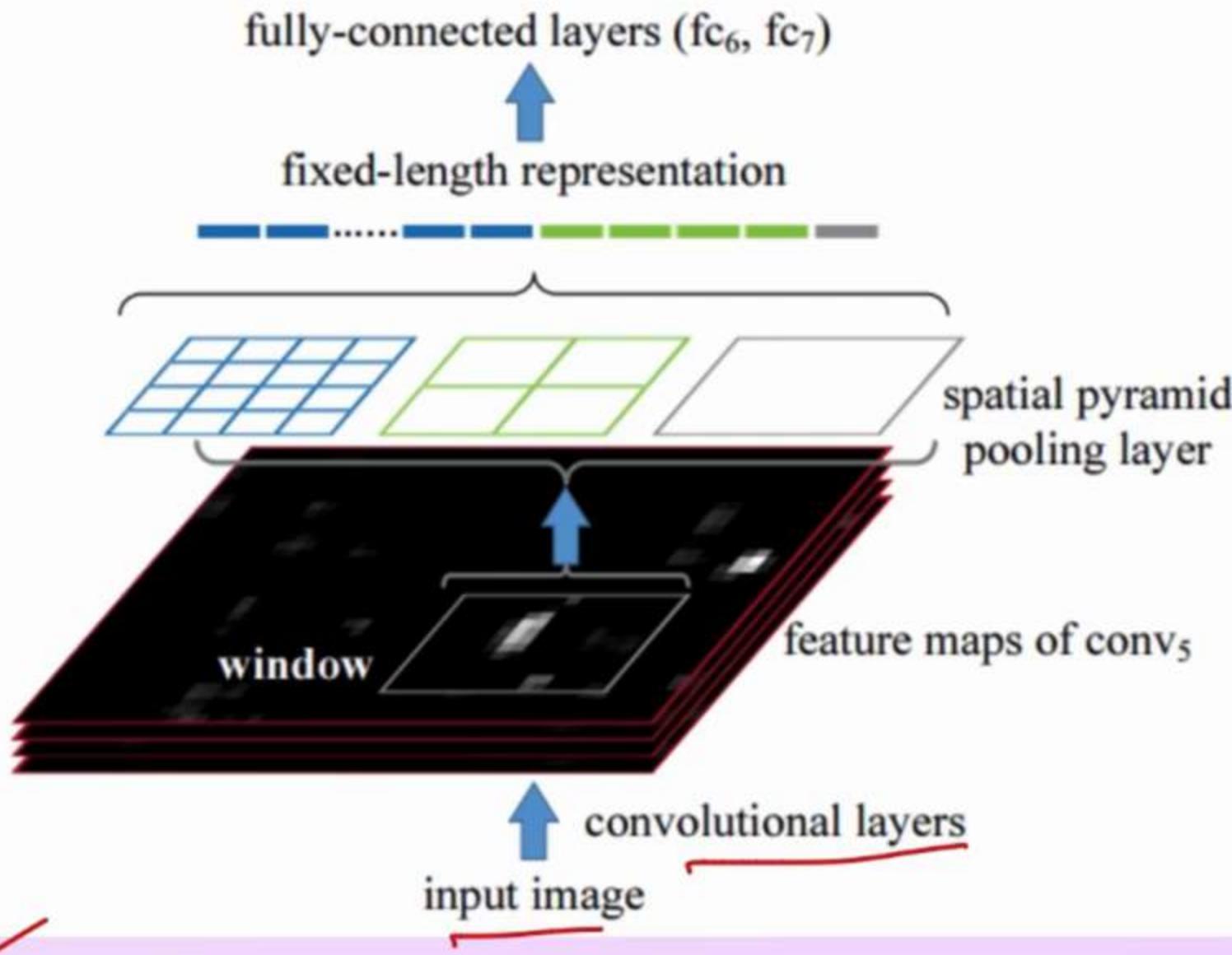


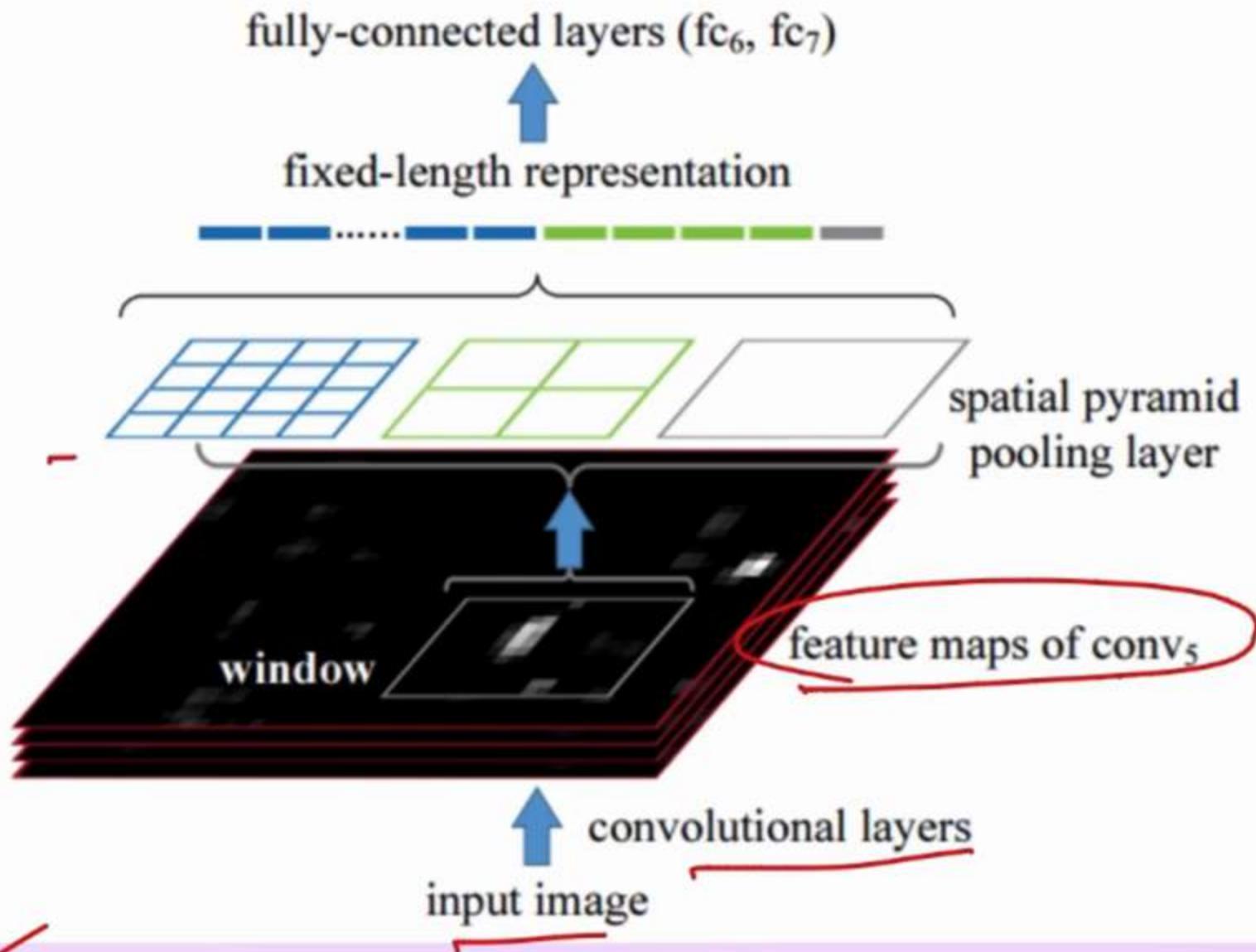
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast

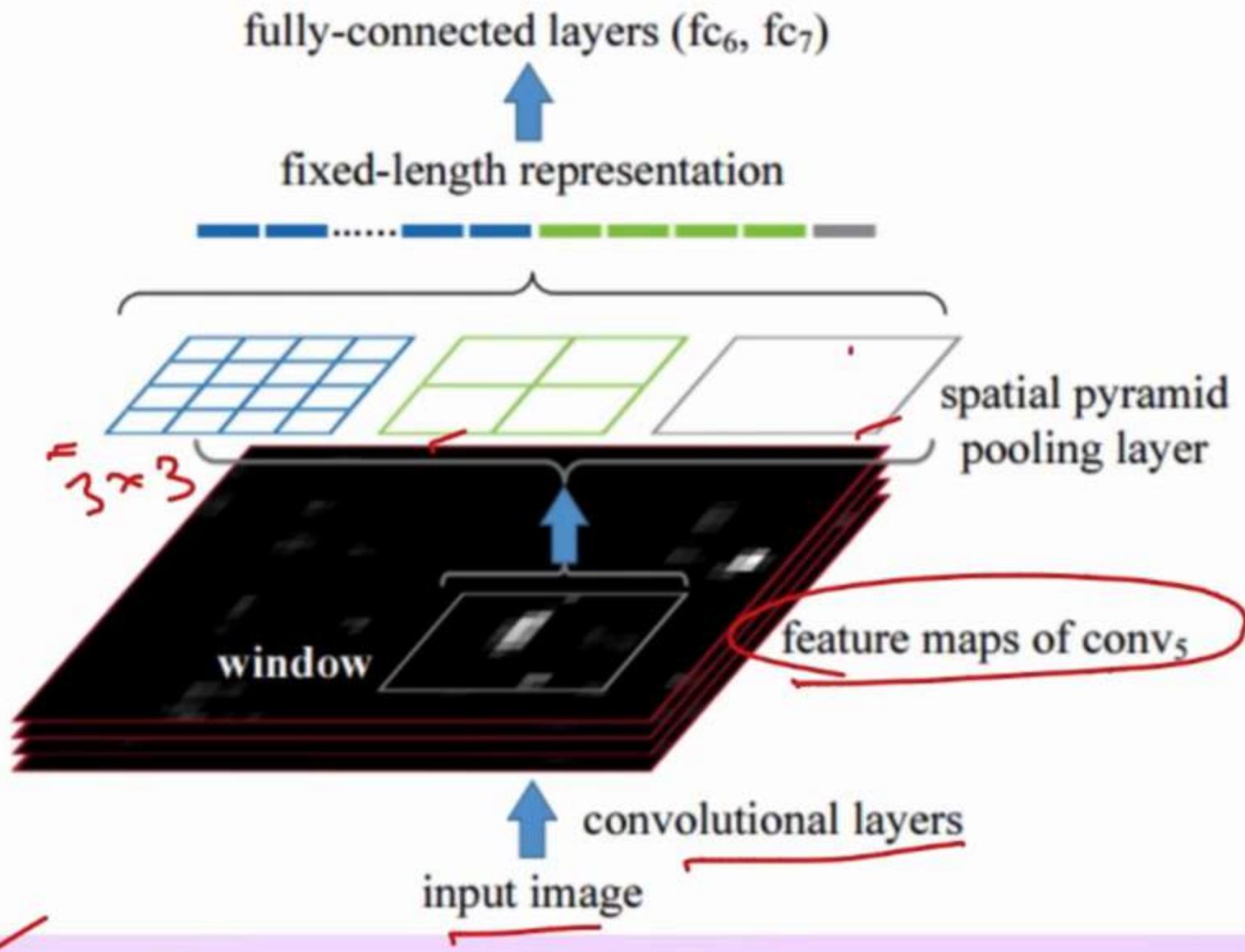


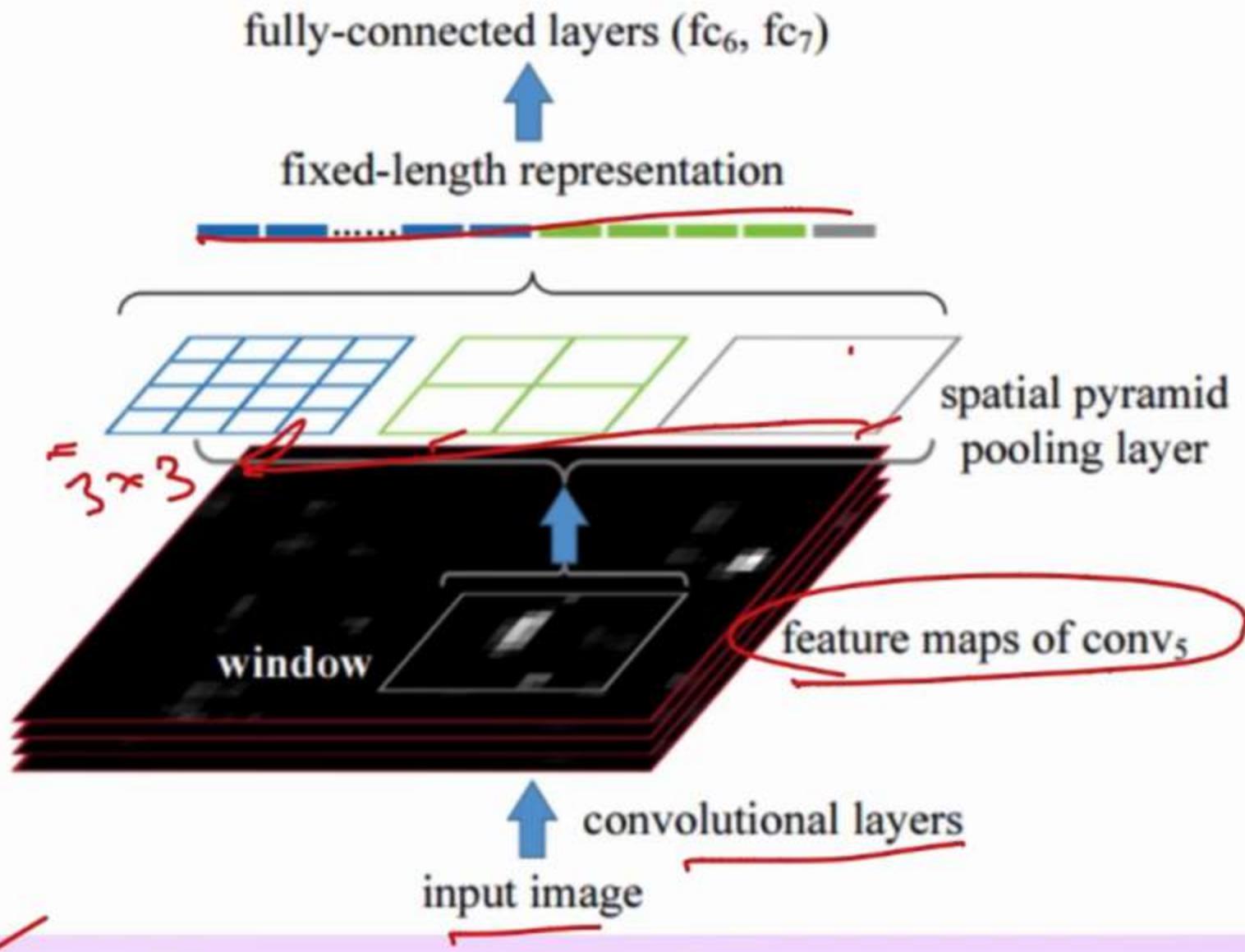
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast







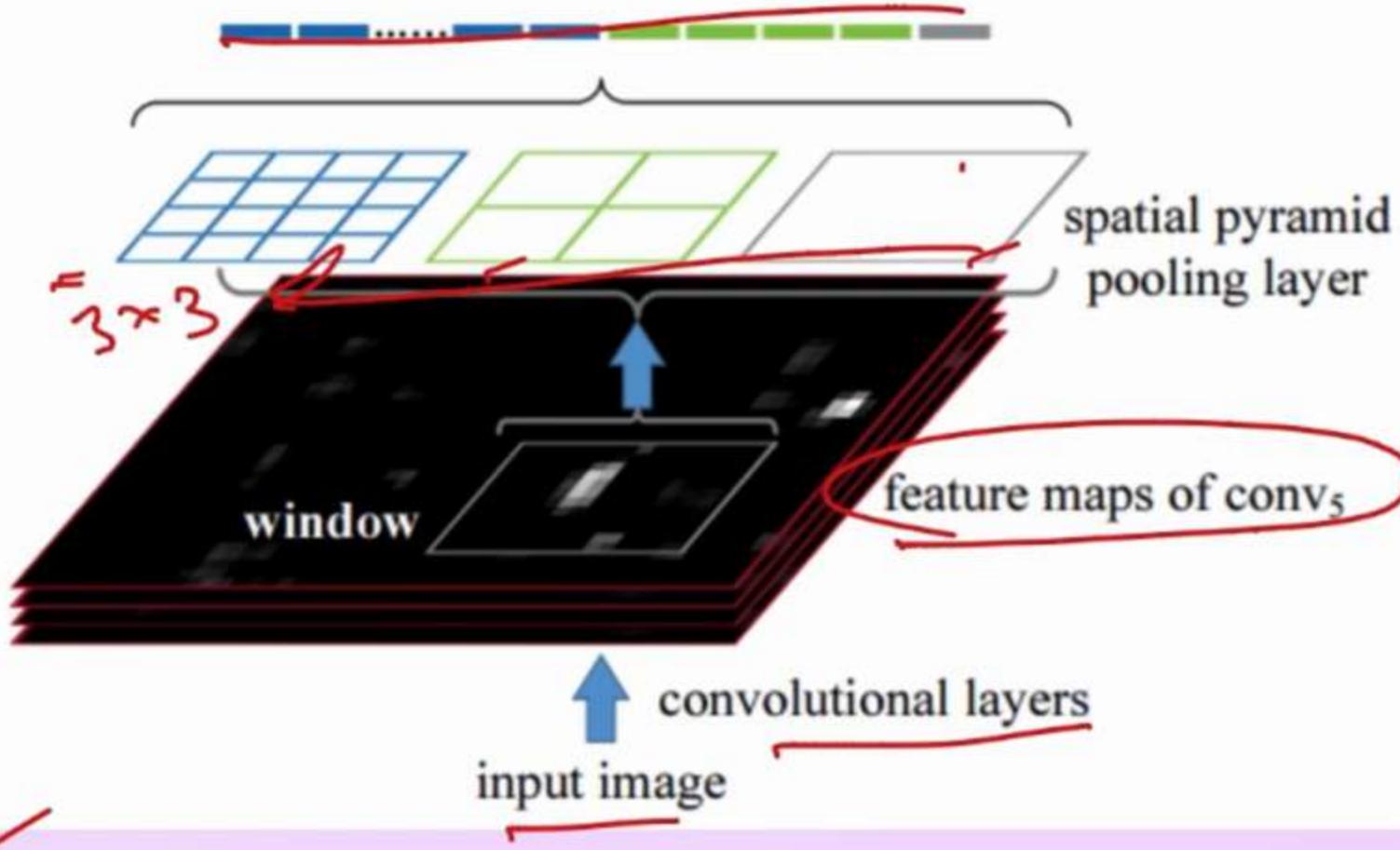




fully-connected layers (fc₆, fc₇)



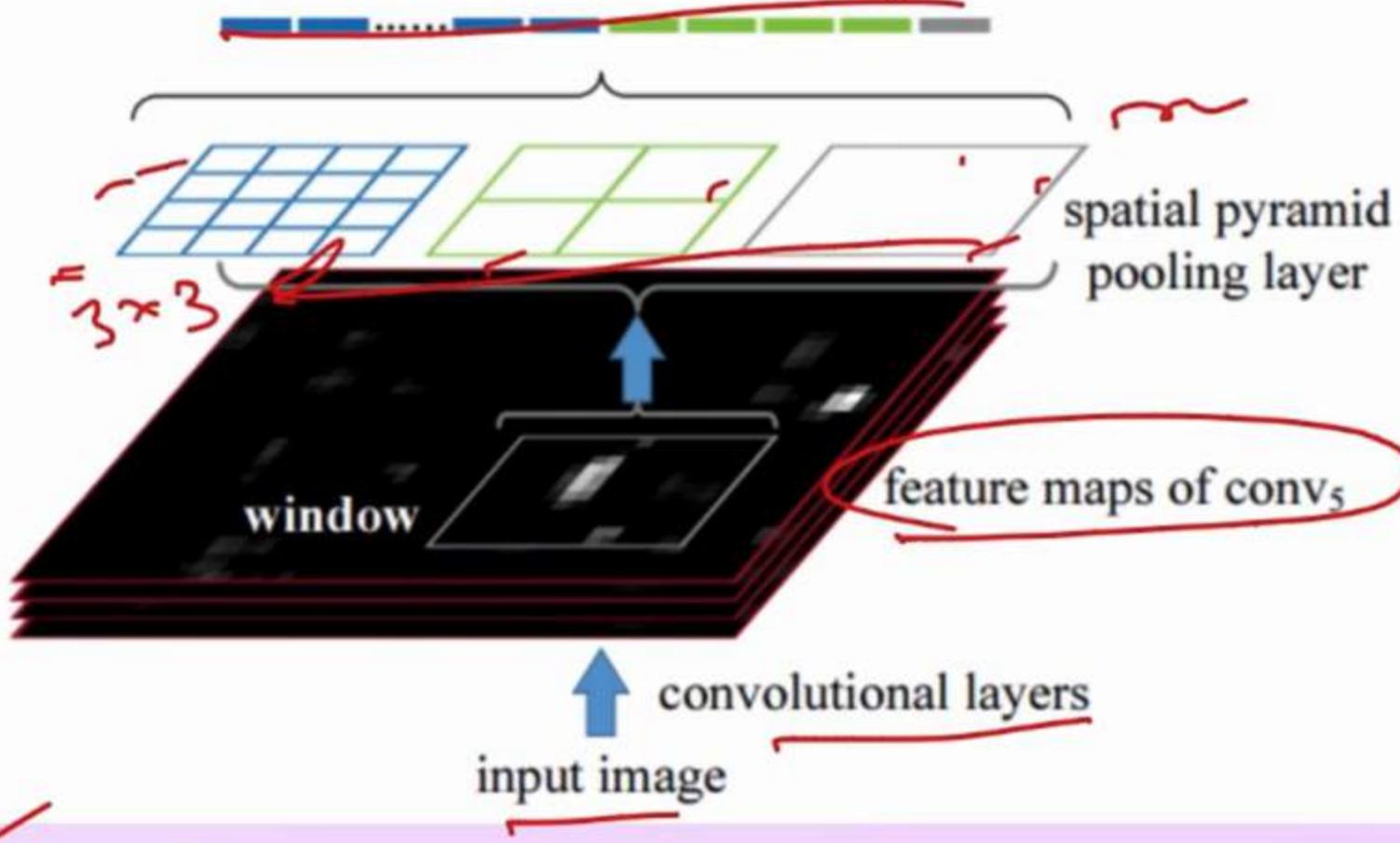
fixed-length representation



fully-connected layers (fc₆, fc₇)



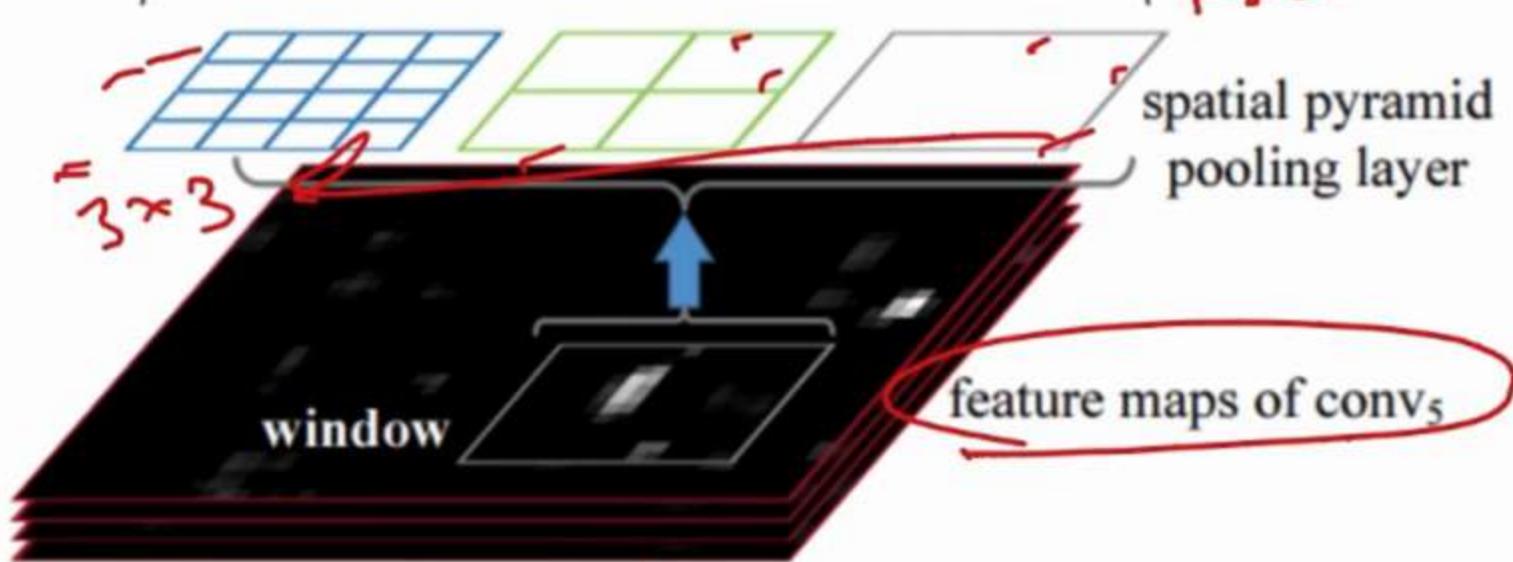
fixed-length representation



fully-connected layers (fc₆, fc₇)



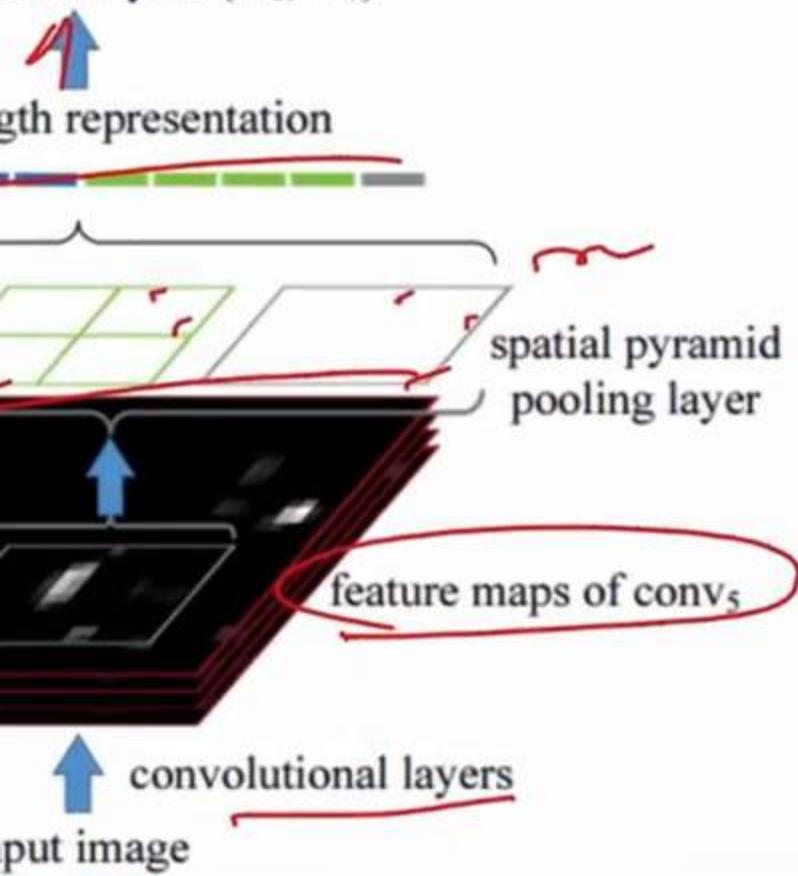
fixed-length representation



convolutional layers

input image

ected layers (fc_6 , fc_7)



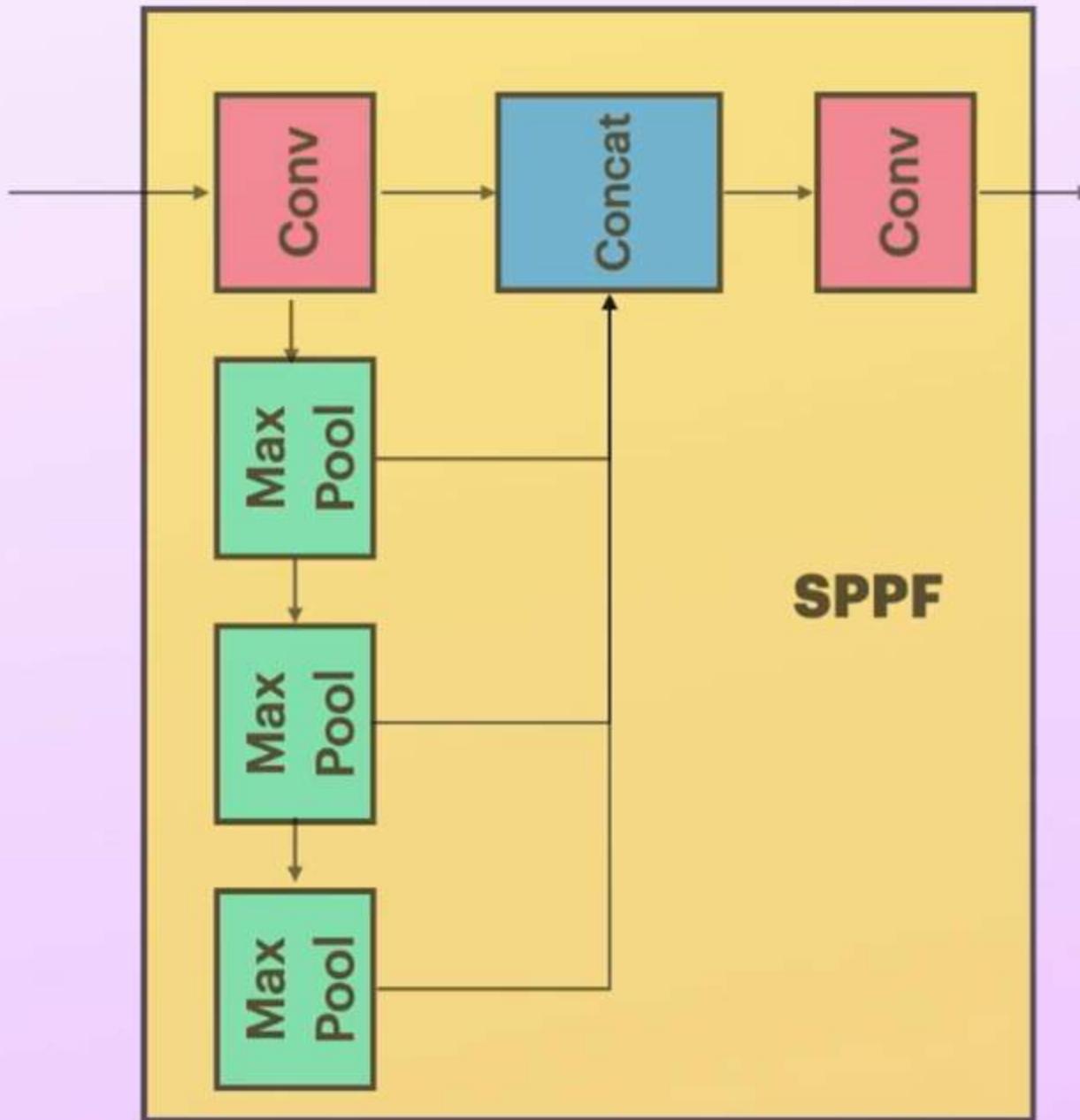
c_7)

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n
 \downarrow

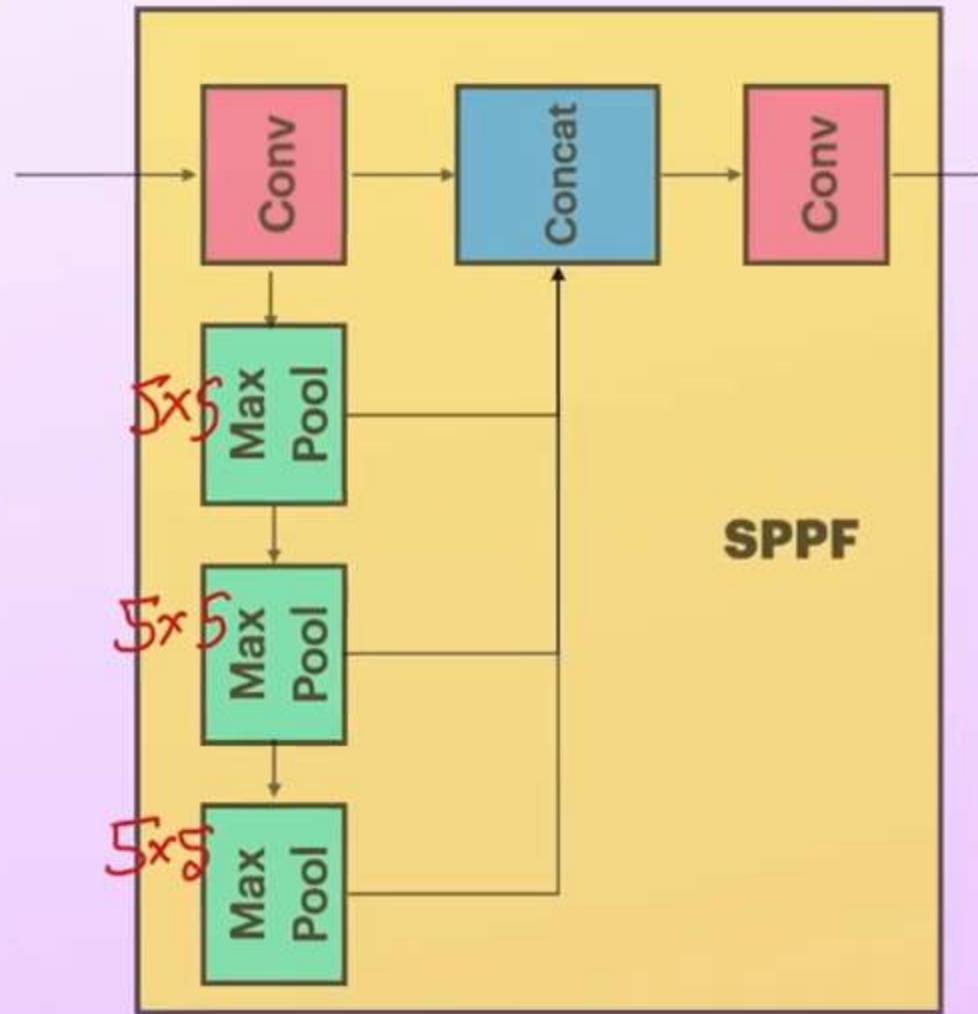
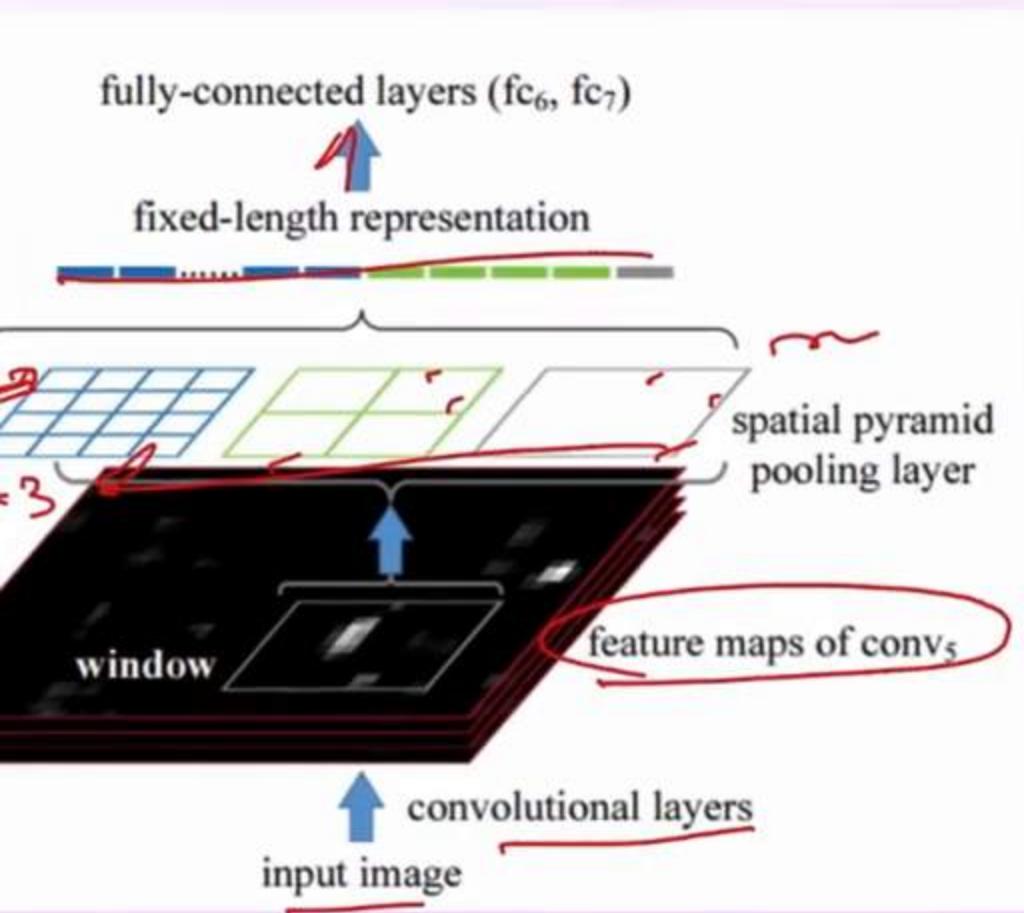
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spatial pyramid
pooling layer

\circlearrowleft
feature maps of conv5

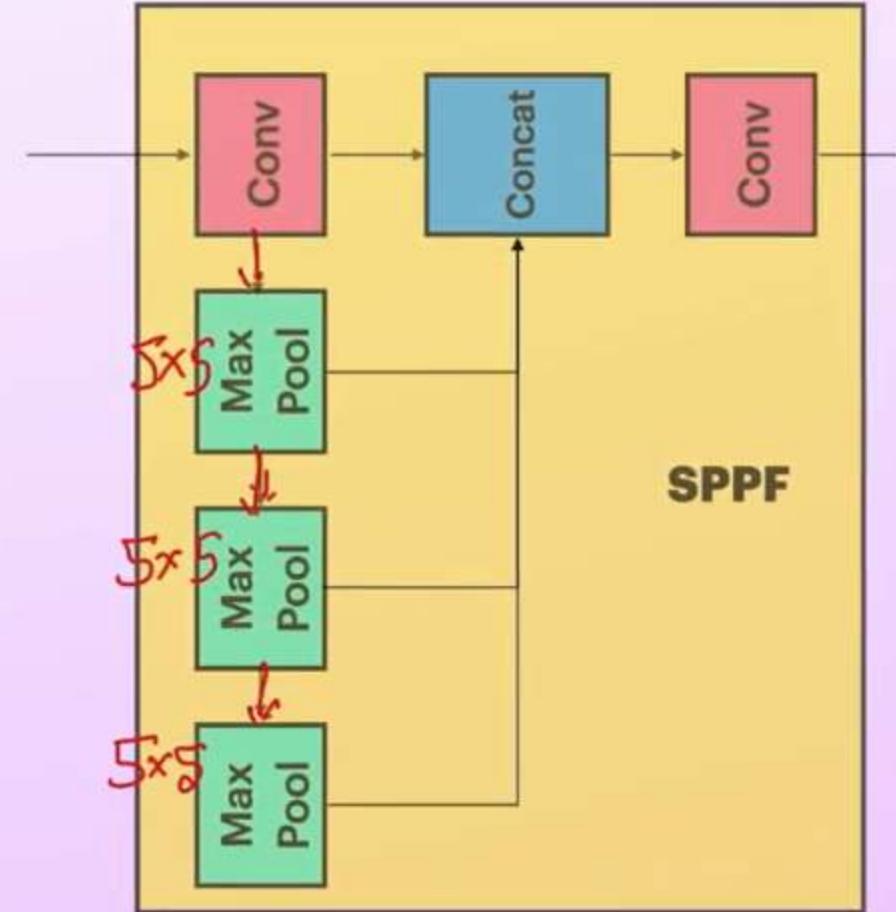
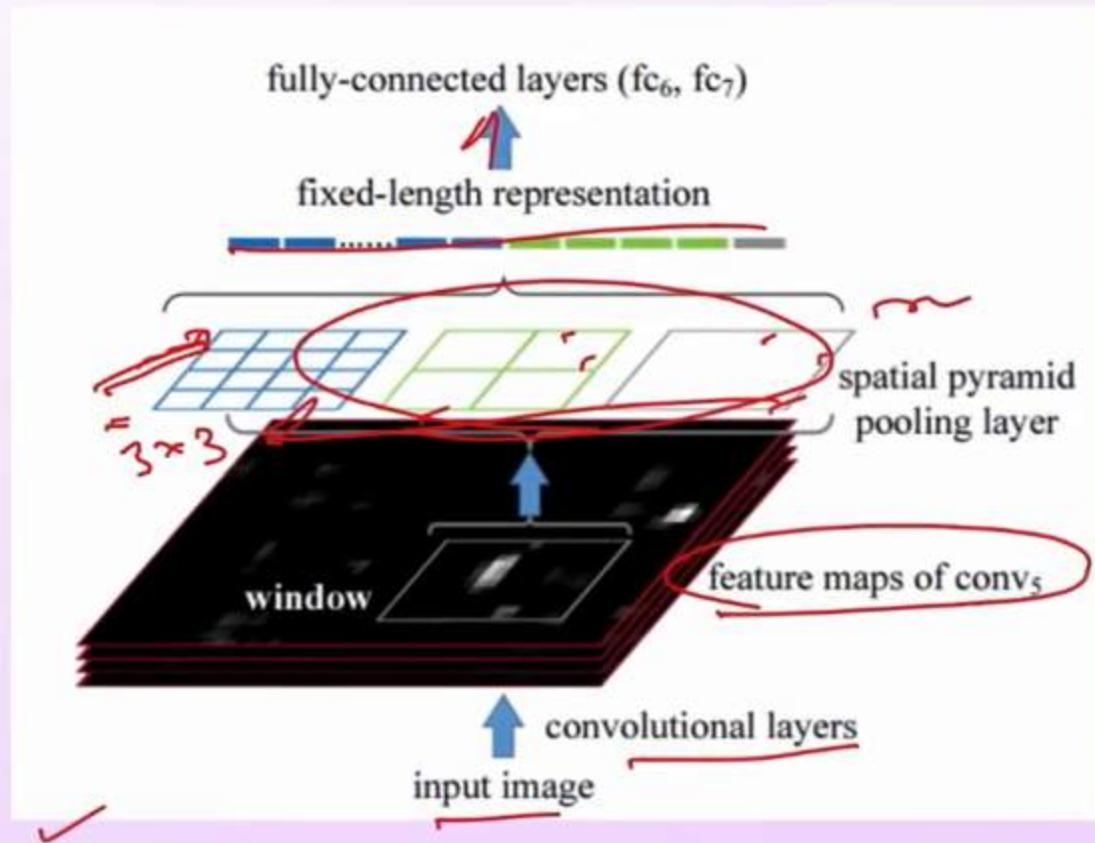
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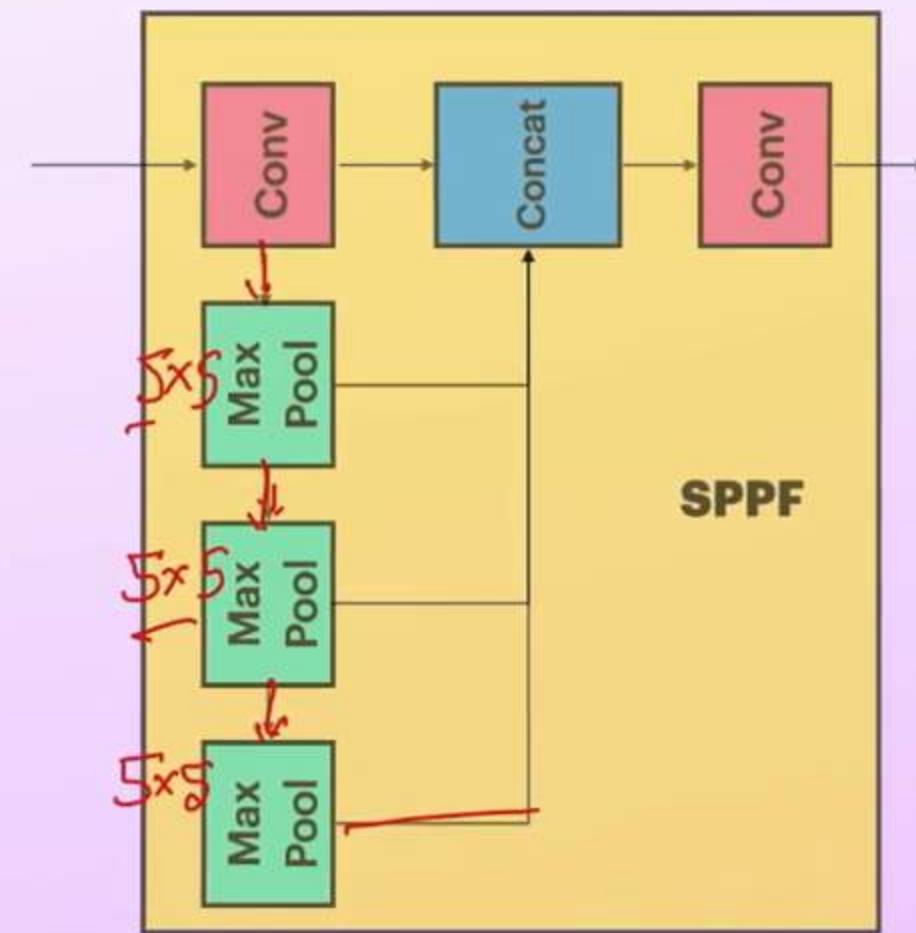
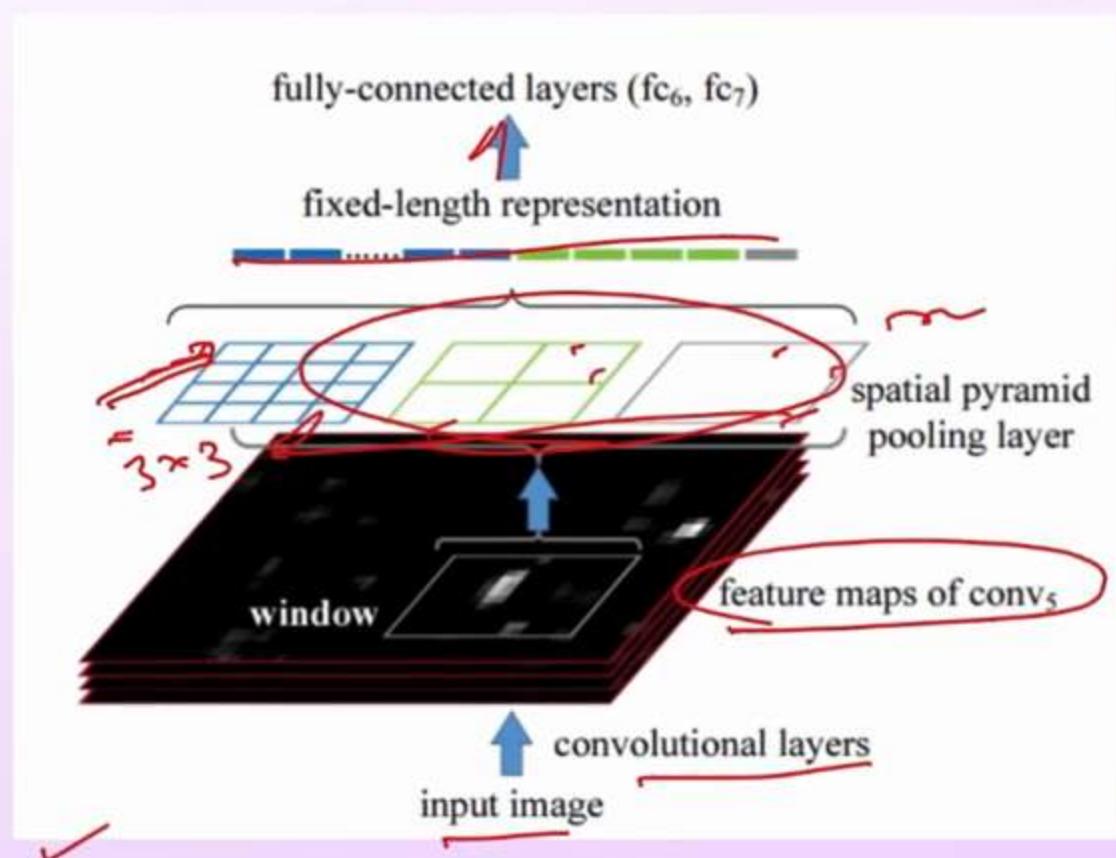
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



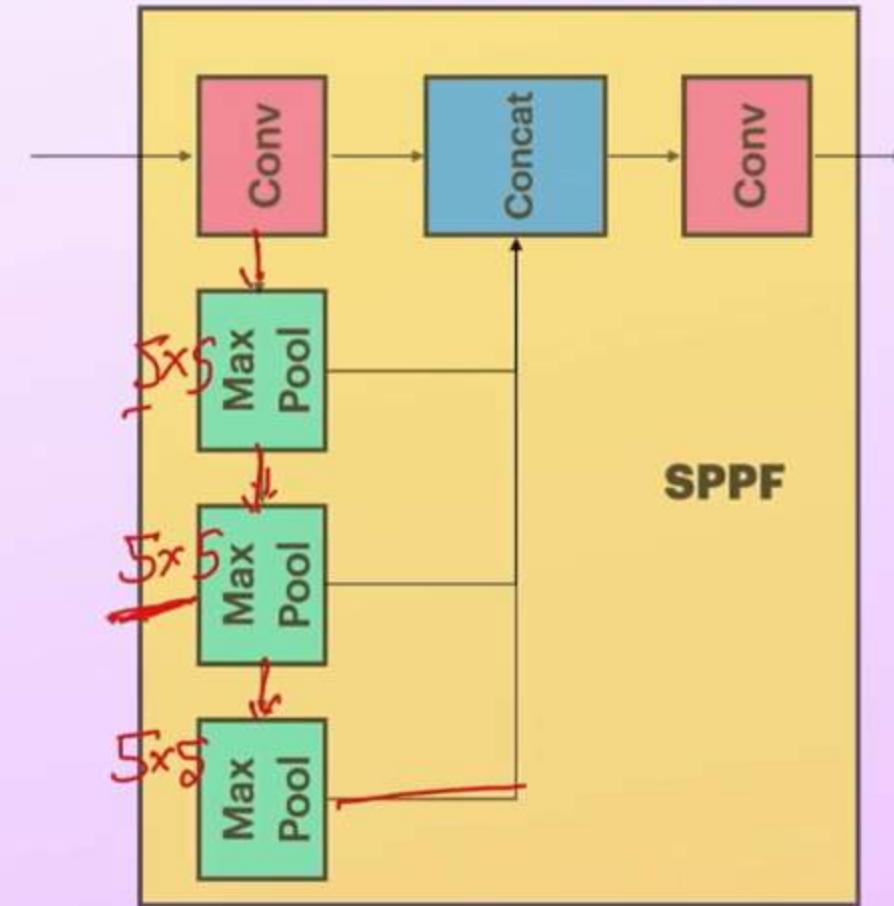
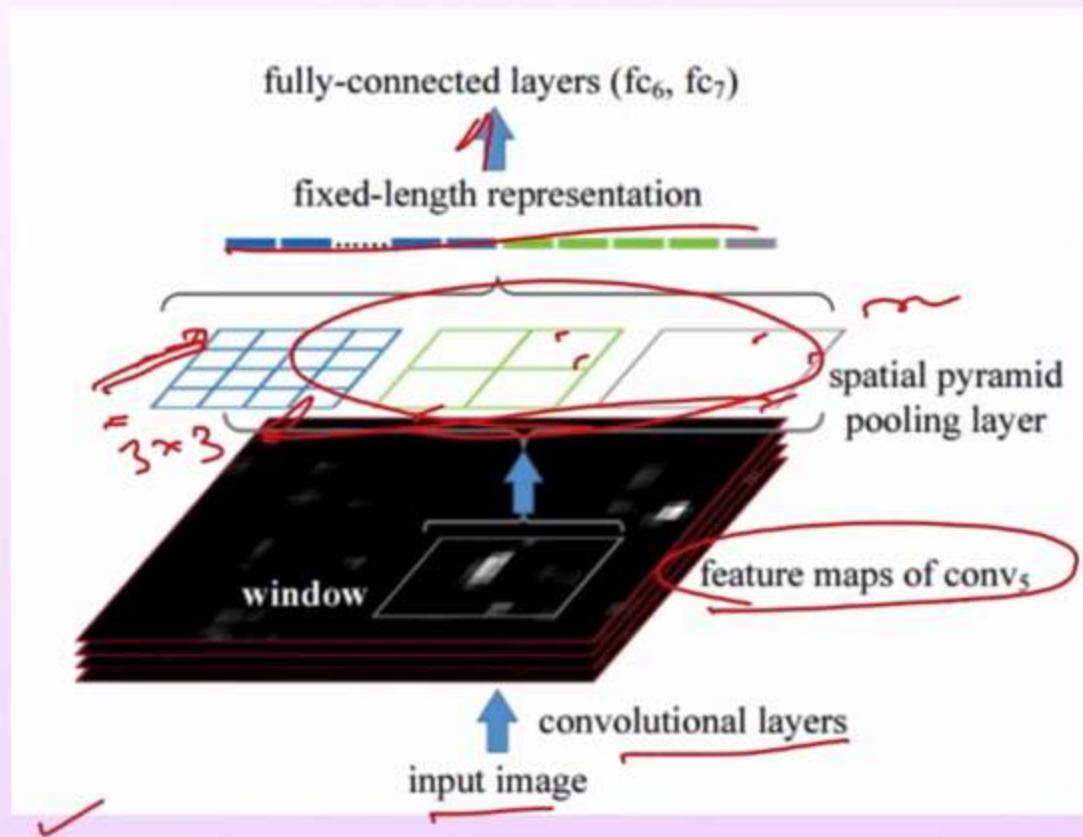
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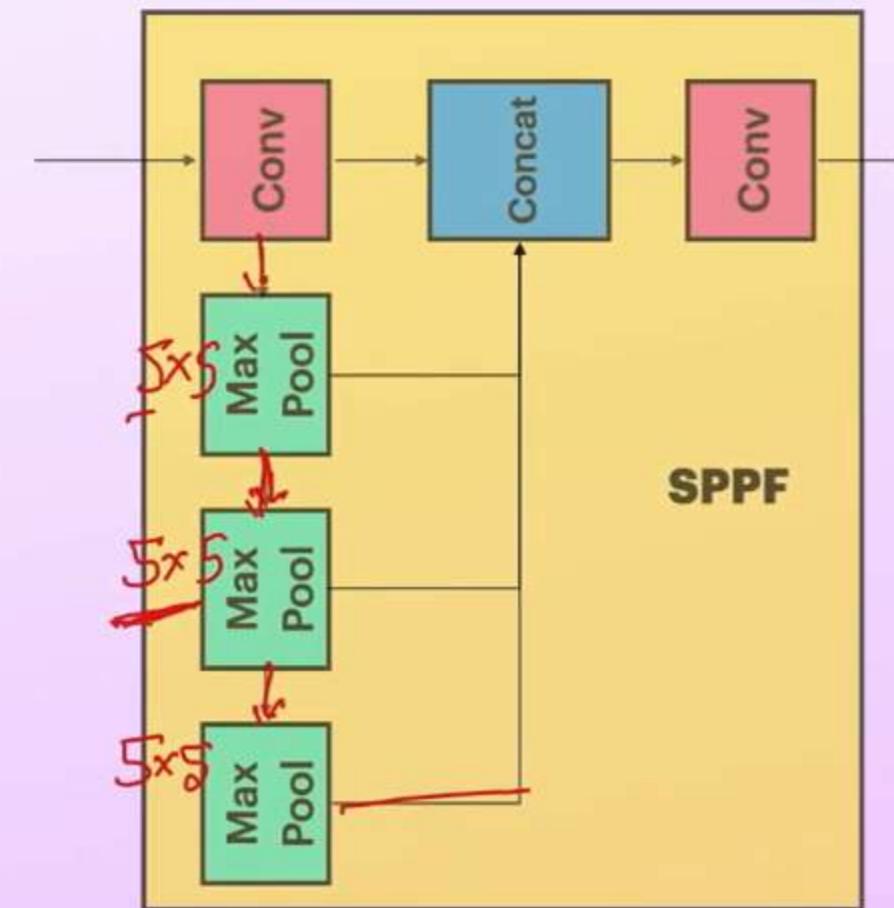
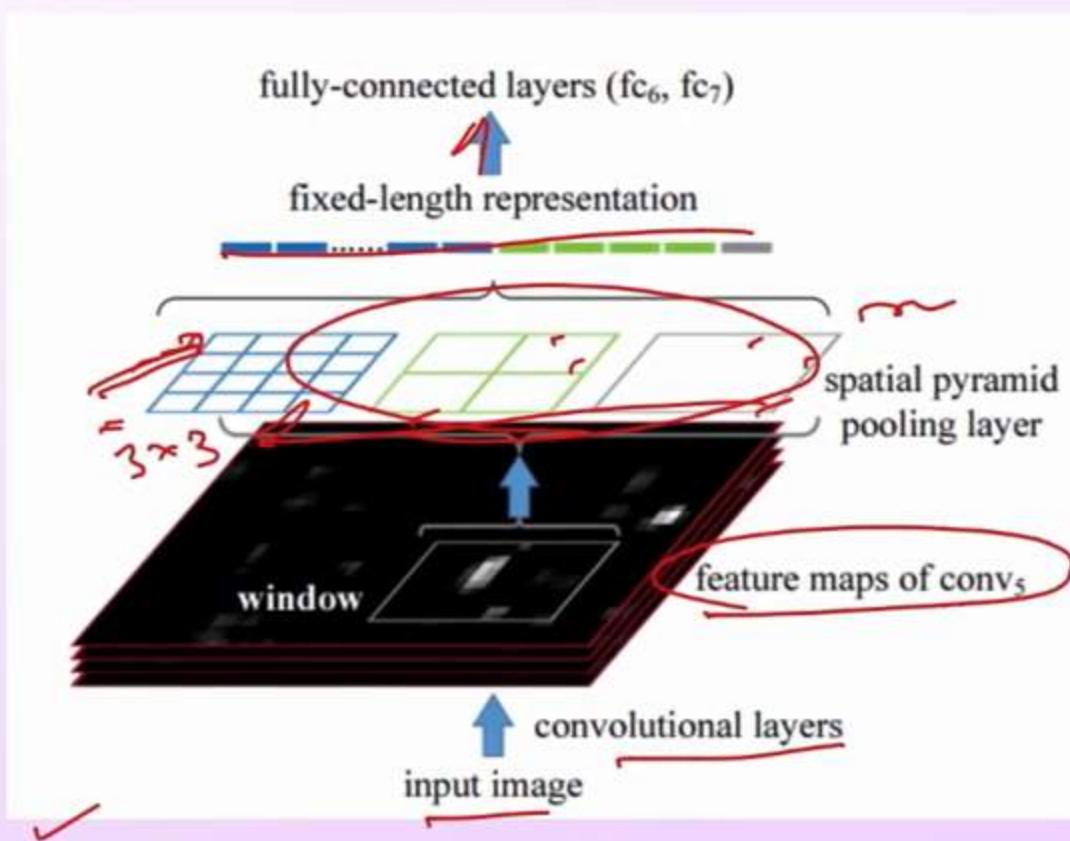
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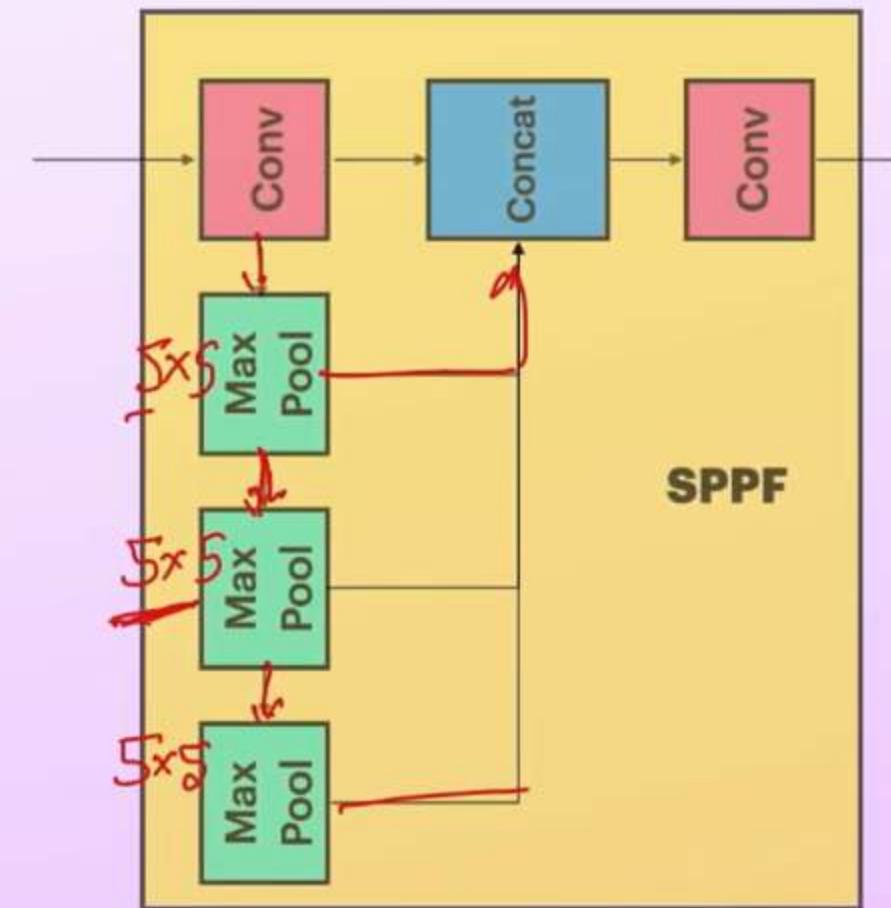
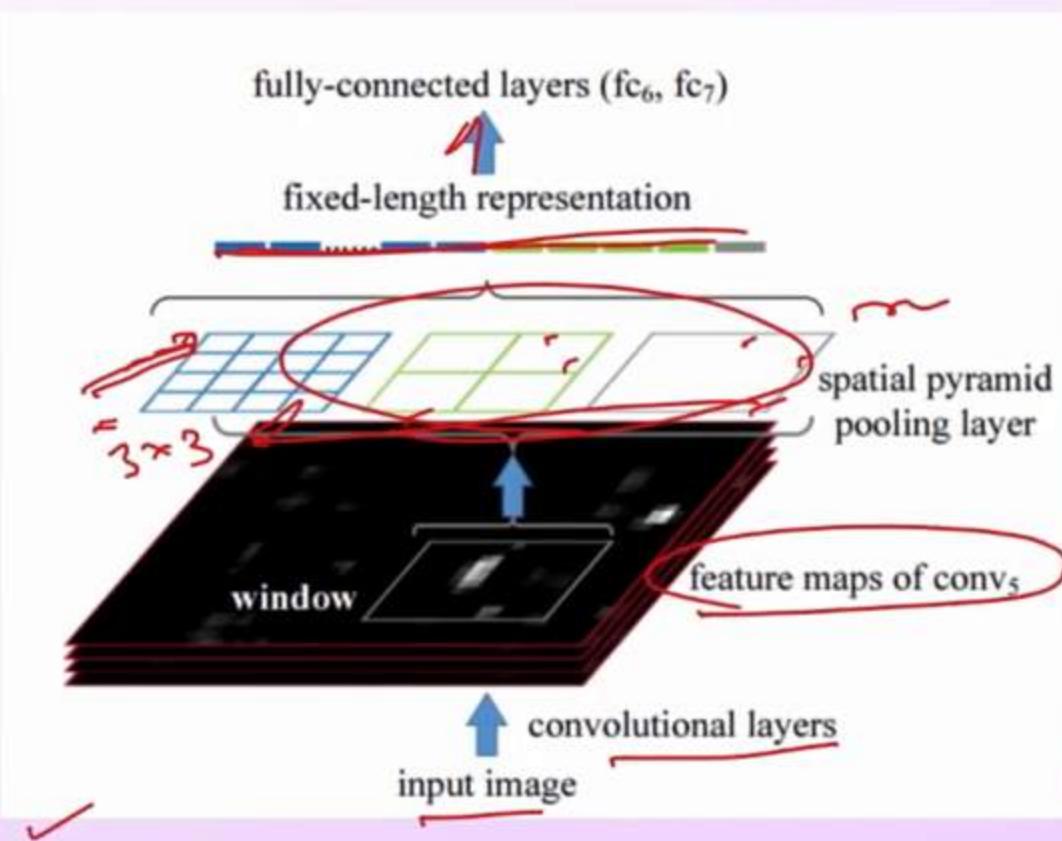
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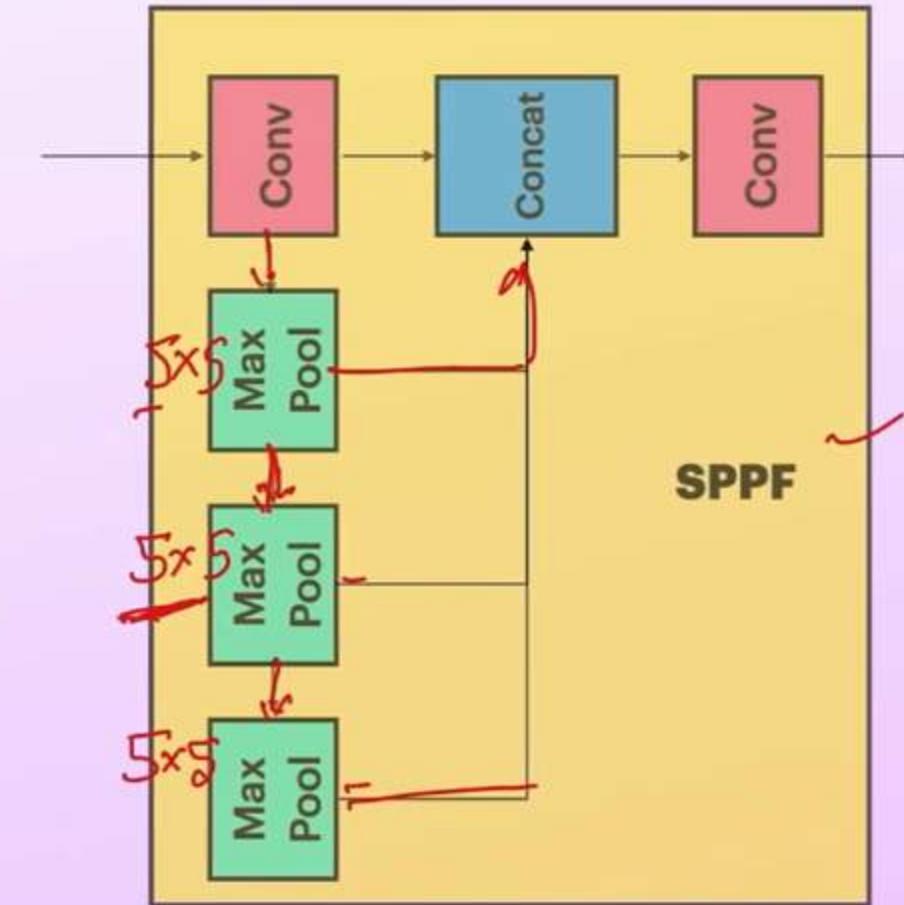
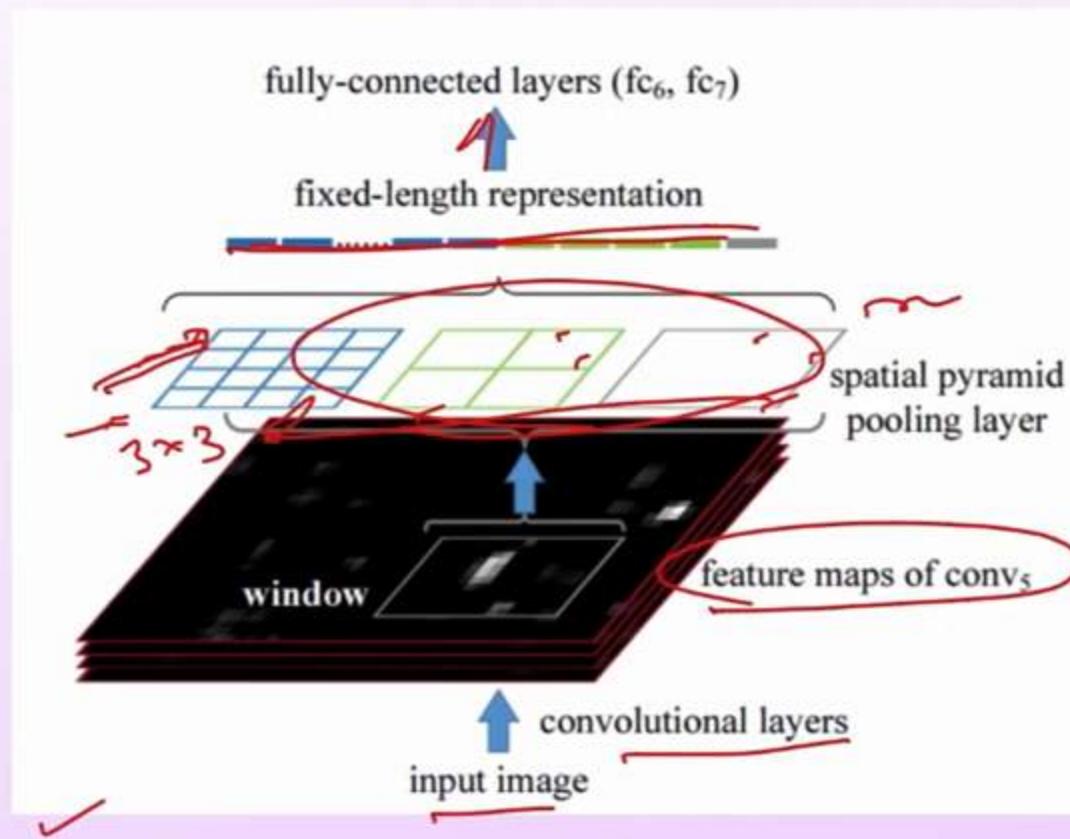
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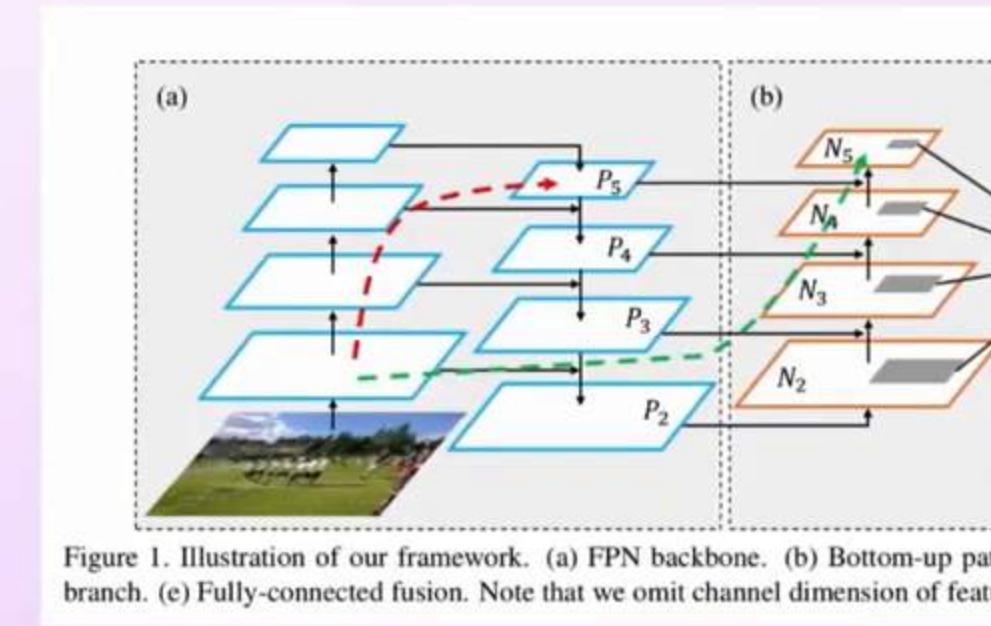
Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast



Path Aggregation Network



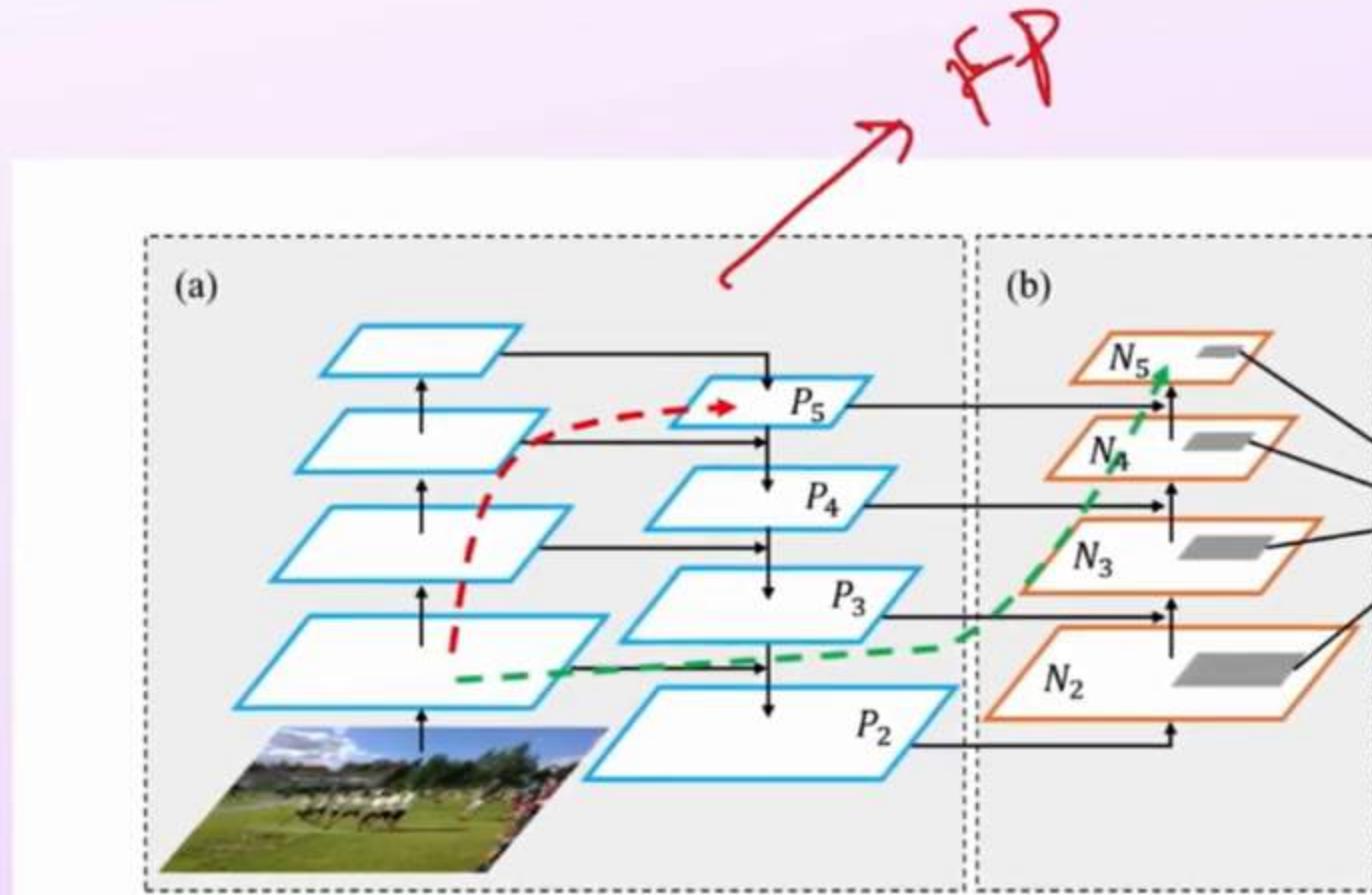


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

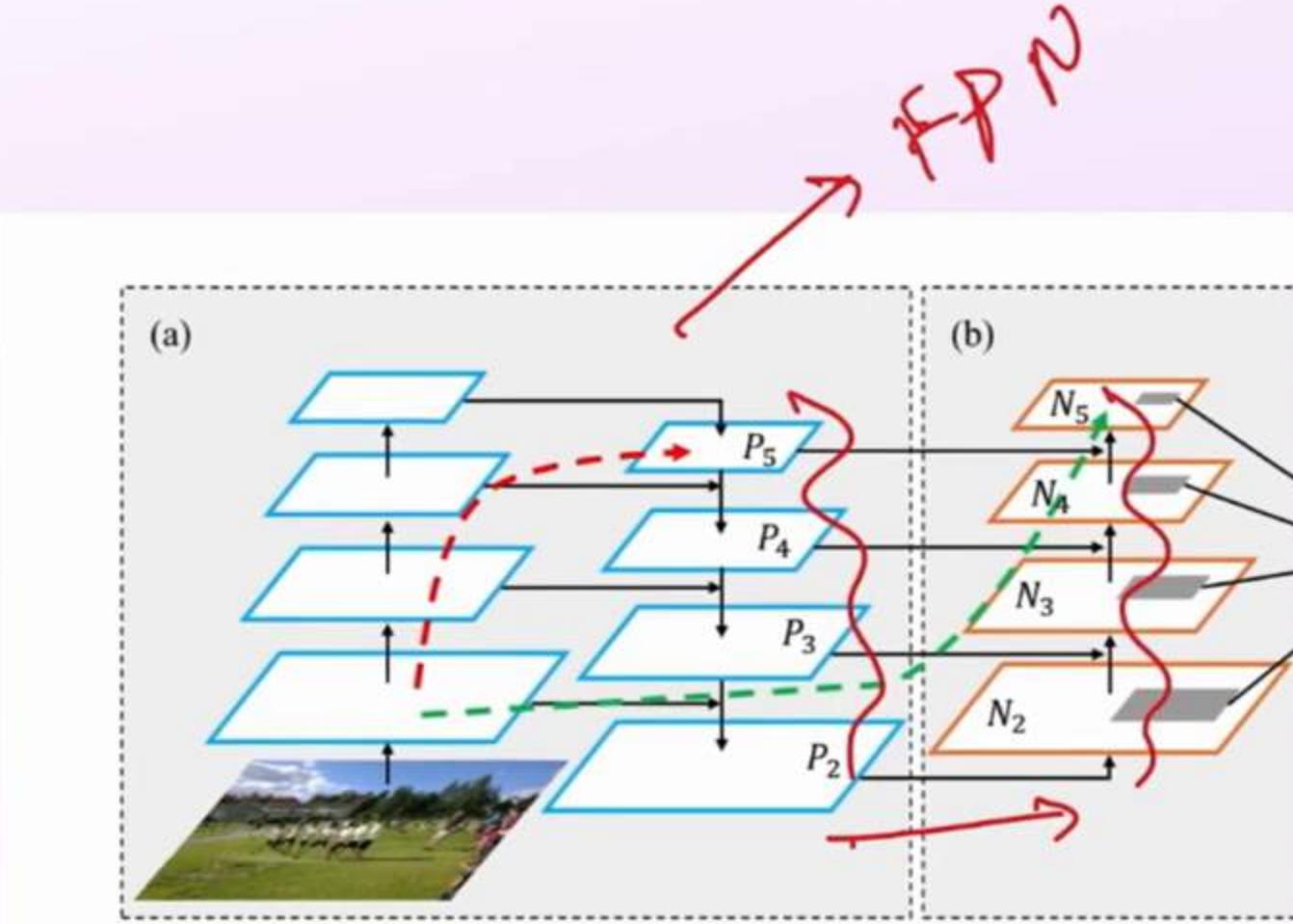


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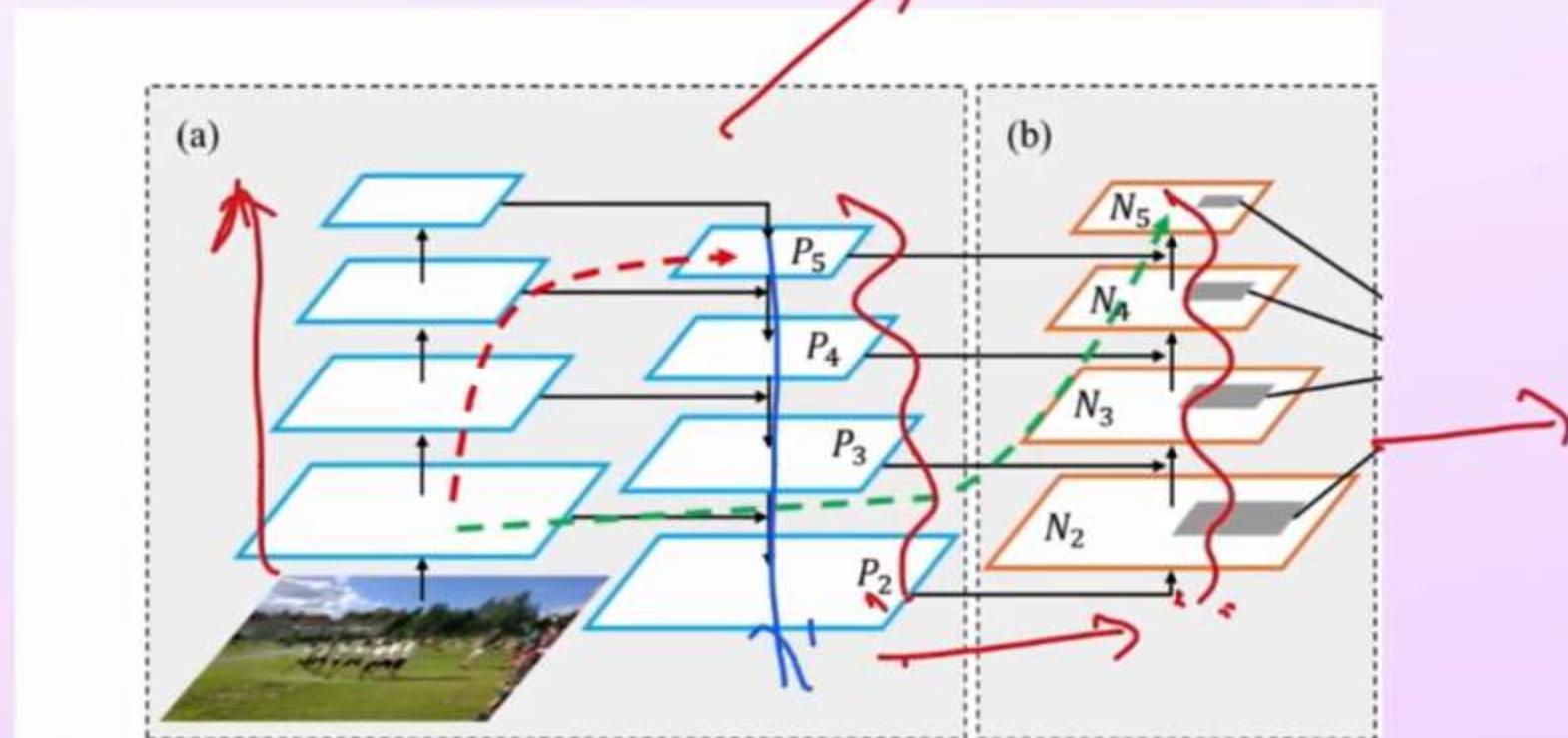


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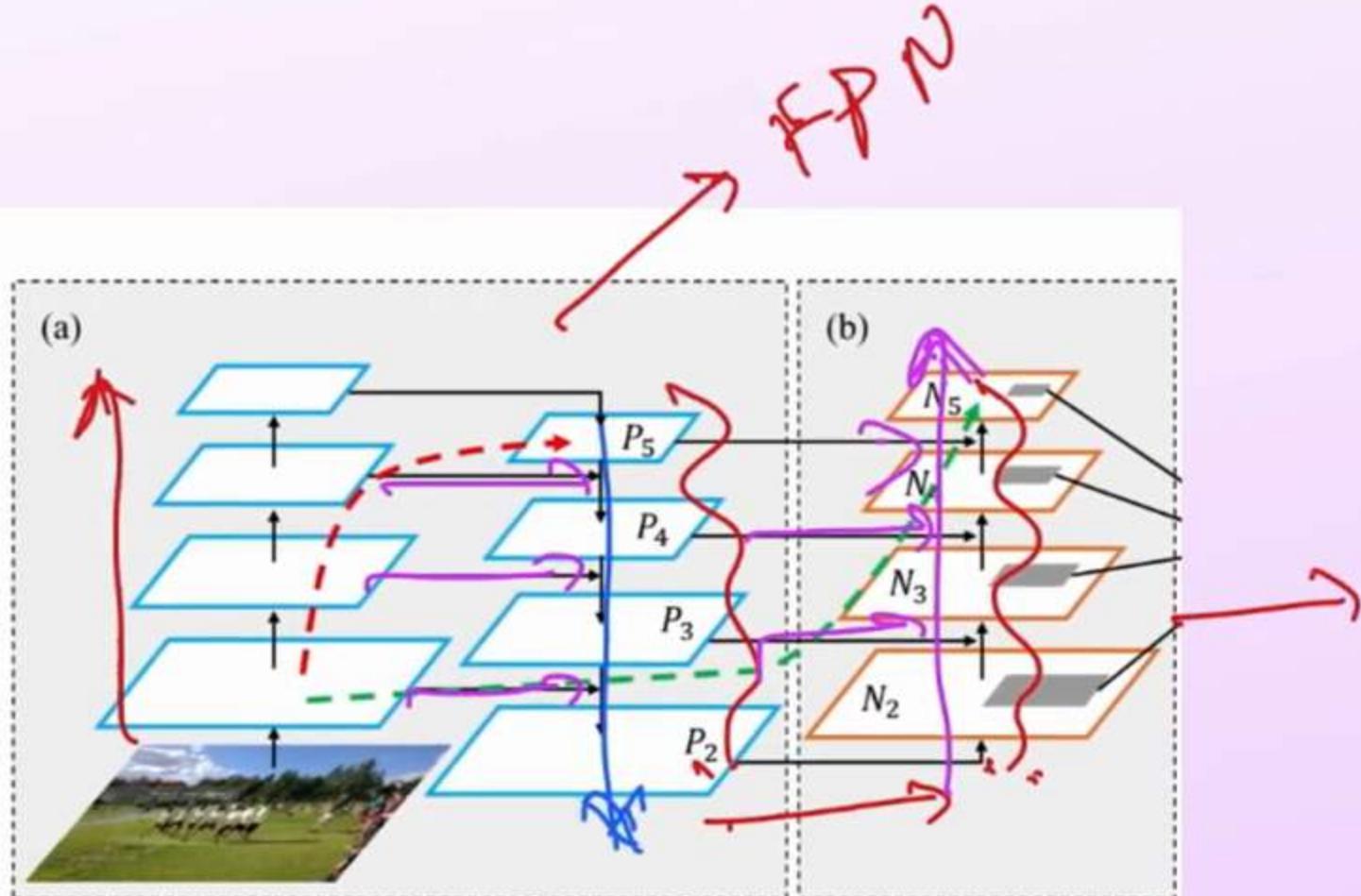


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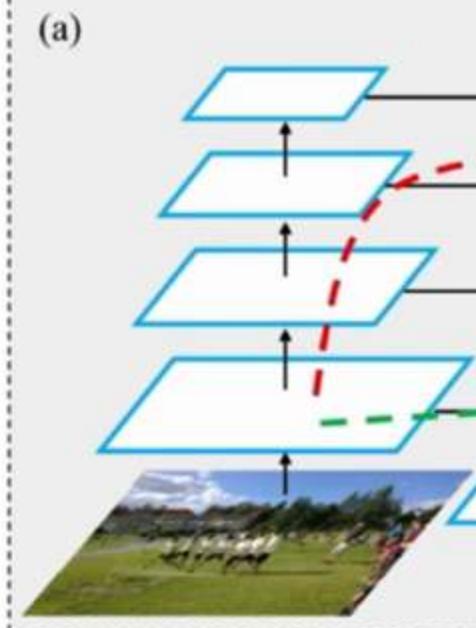
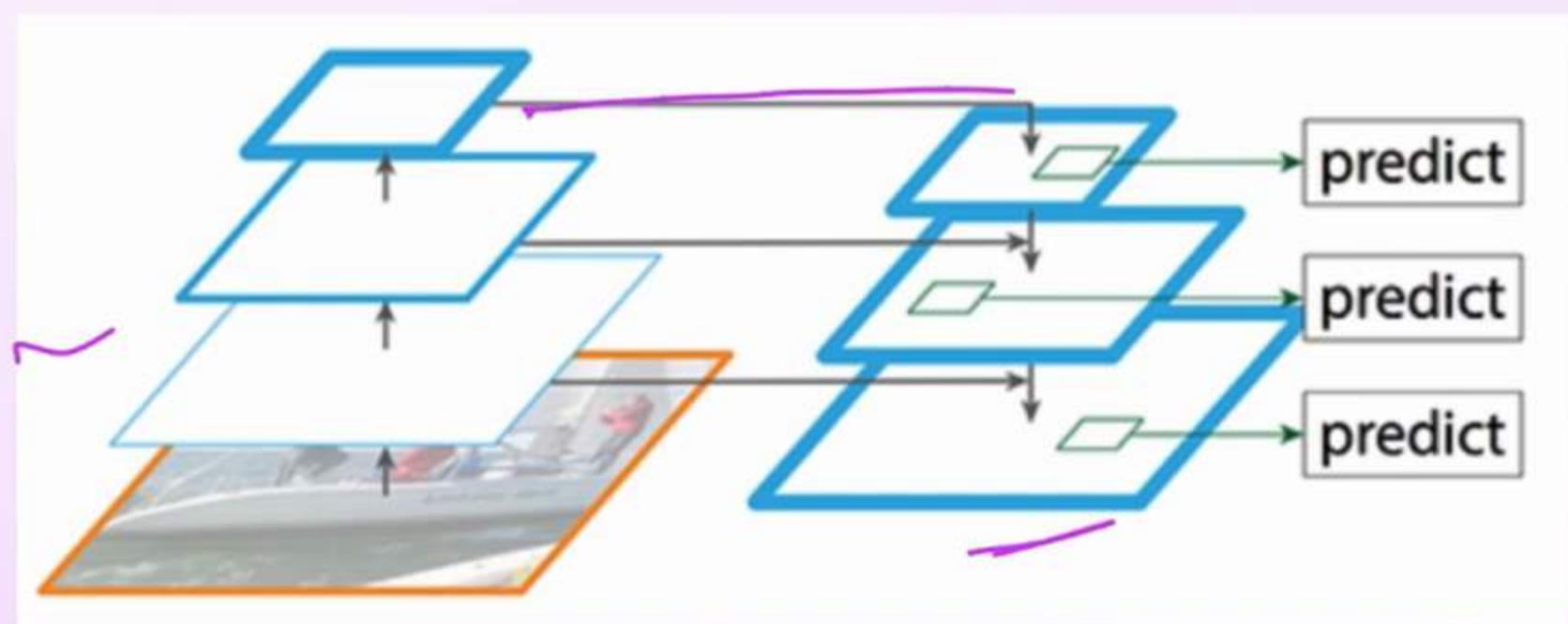


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Multi-frame processing. (b) Frame branch. (c) Feature fusion. (d) Feature fusion. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

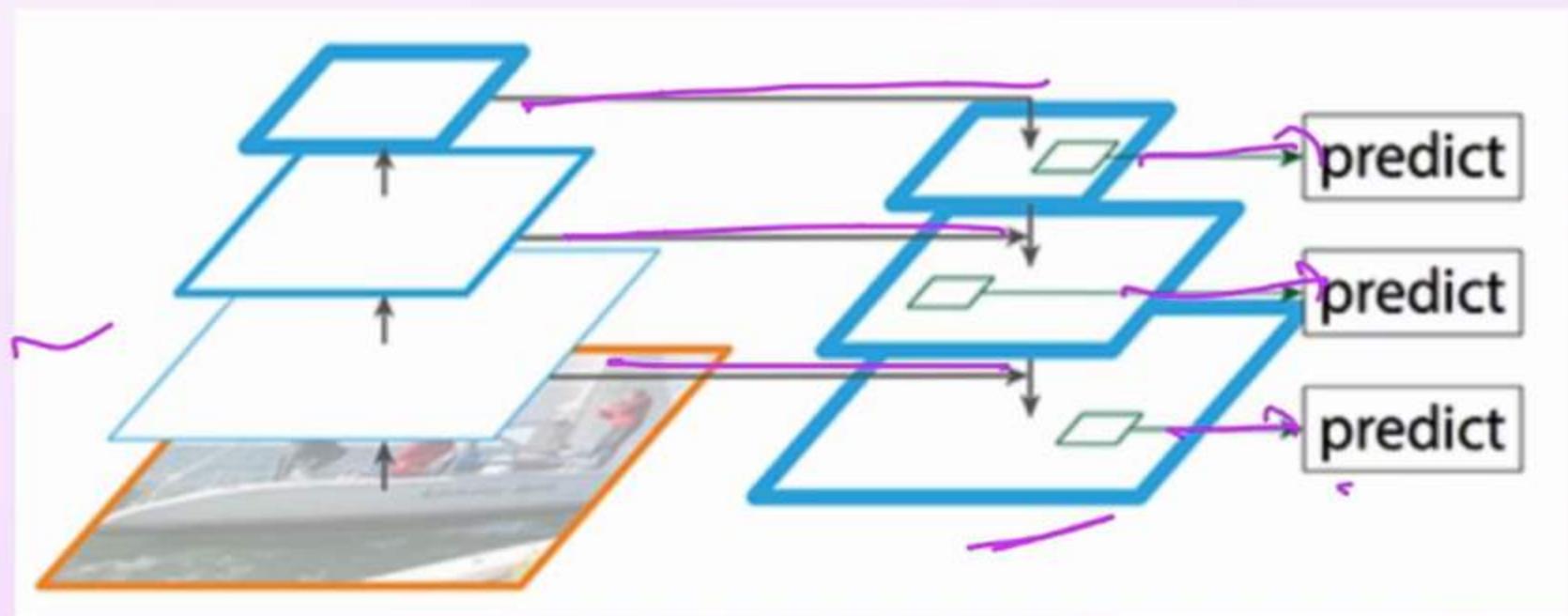


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Frame branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

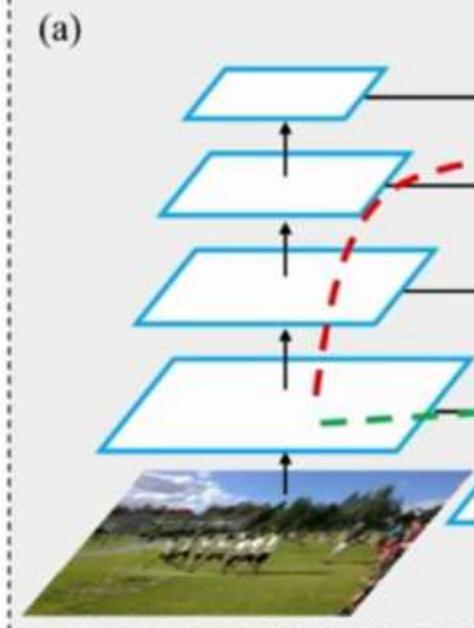
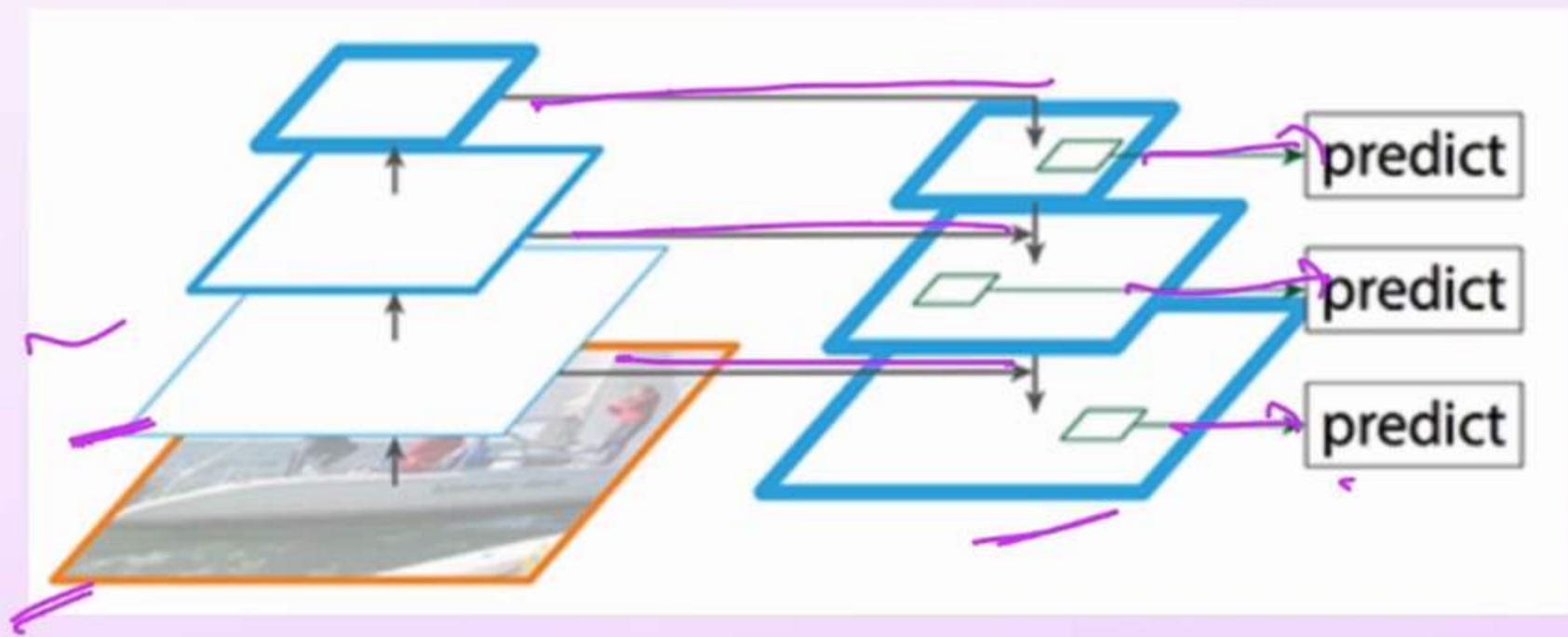


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Frame fusion module. (b) Feature extraction branch. (c) Feature fusion branch. (d) Temporal fusion branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

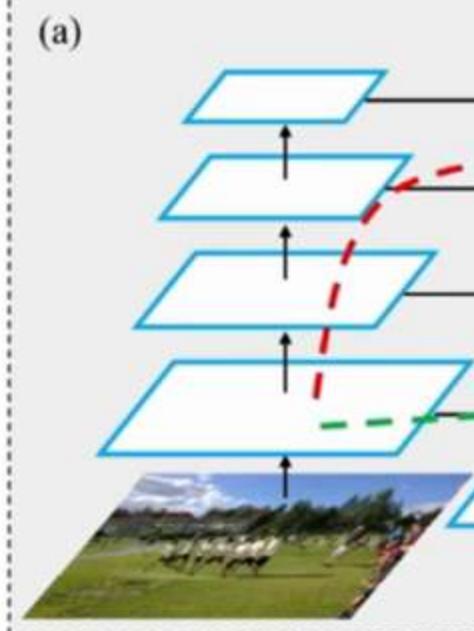
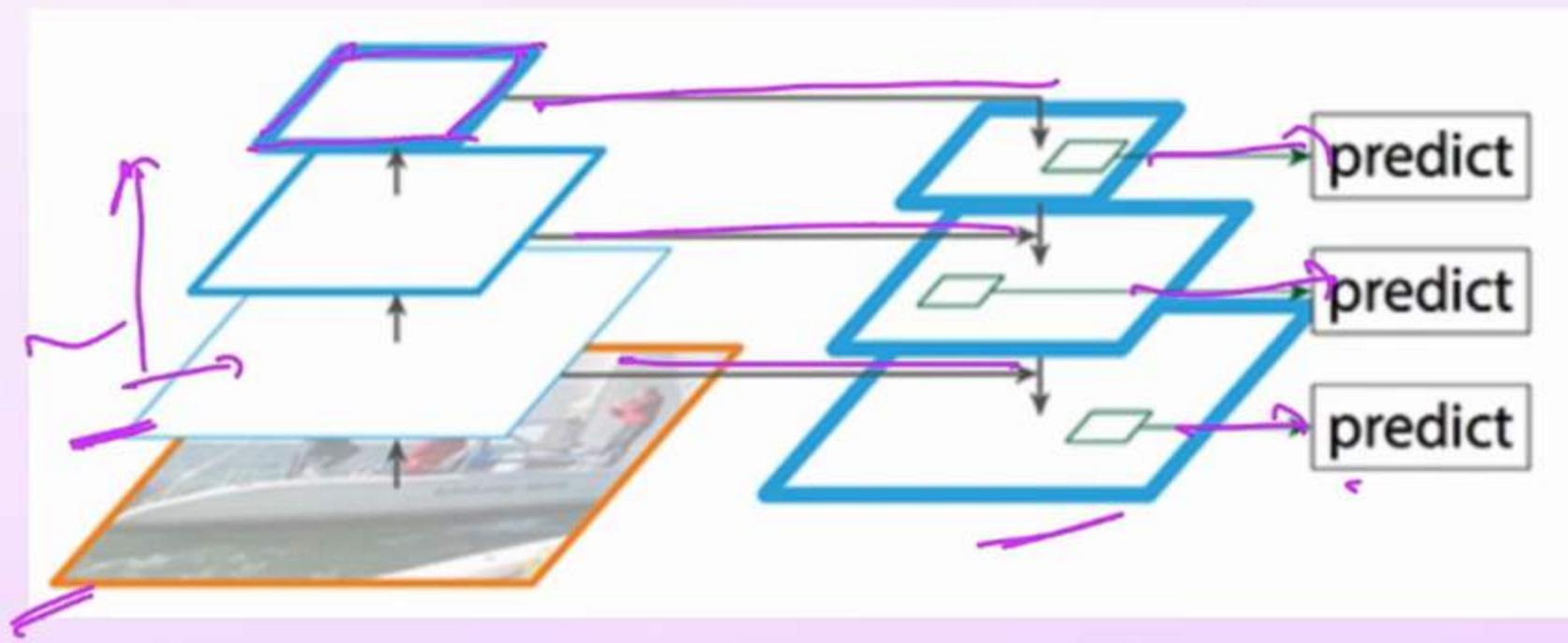


Figure 1. Illustration of our frame branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

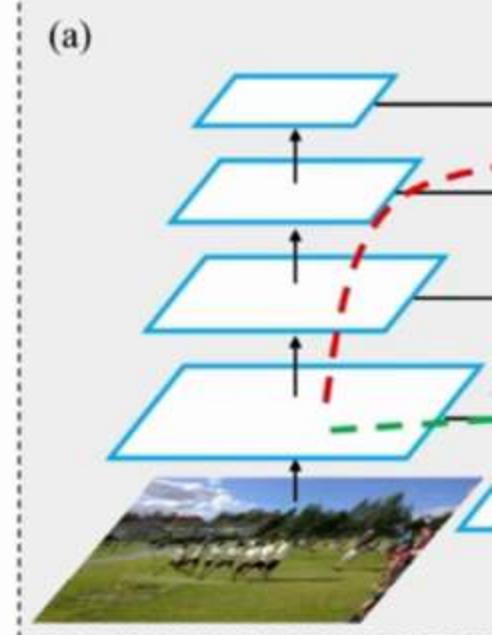
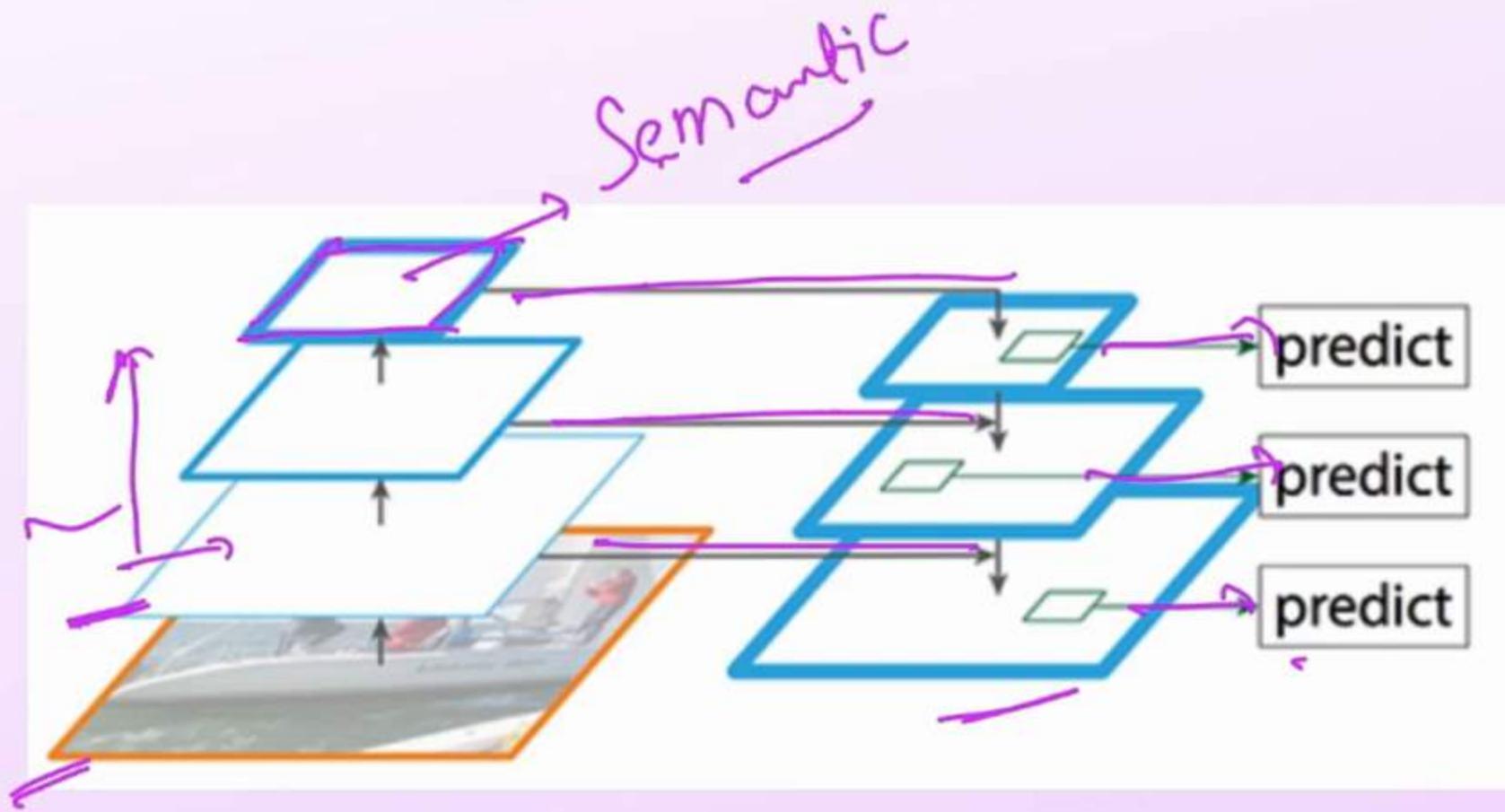


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature extraction branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

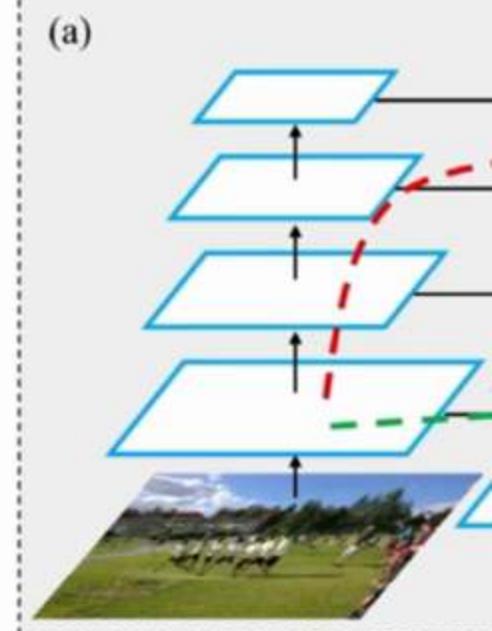
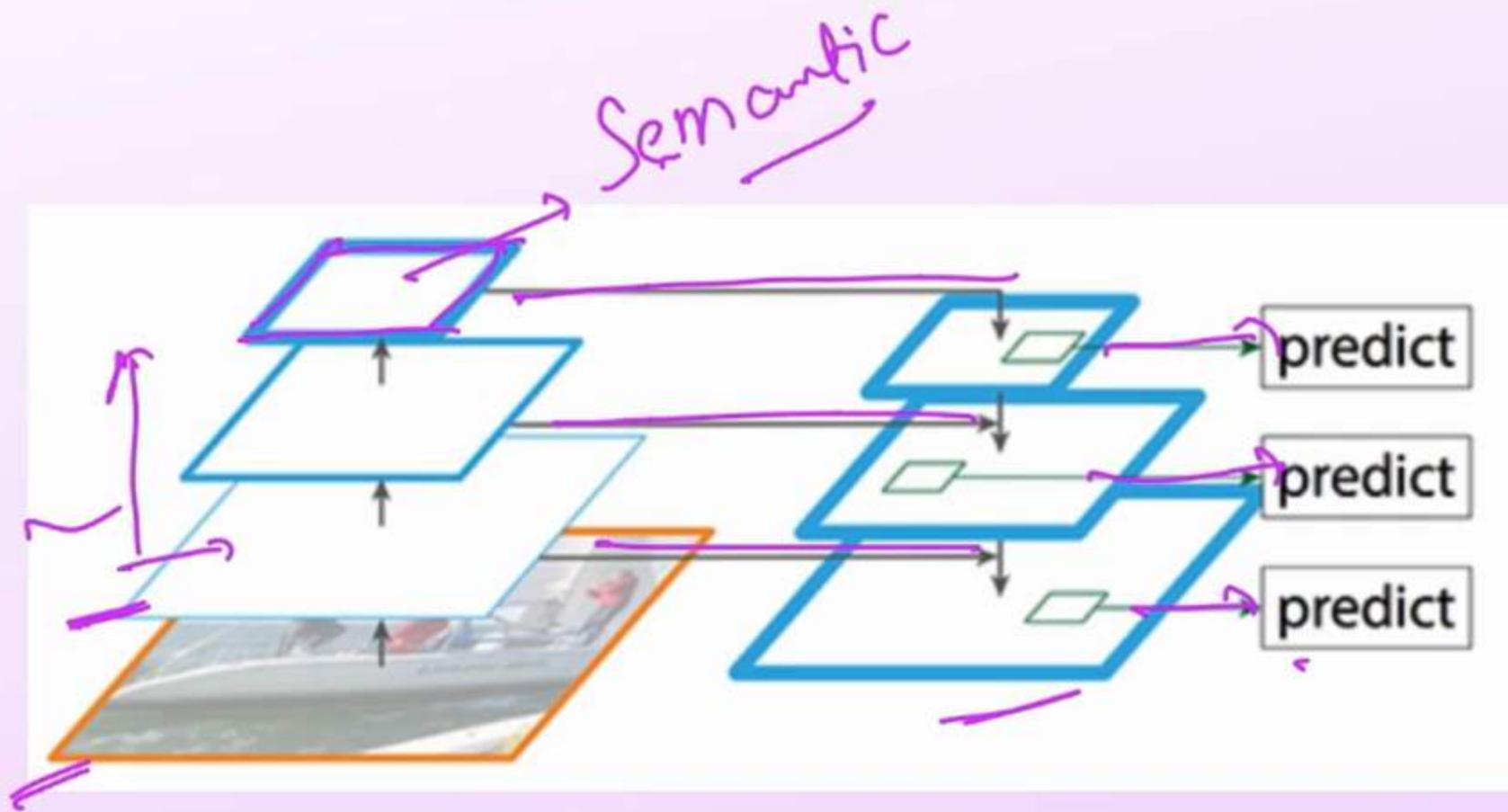


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature extraction branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

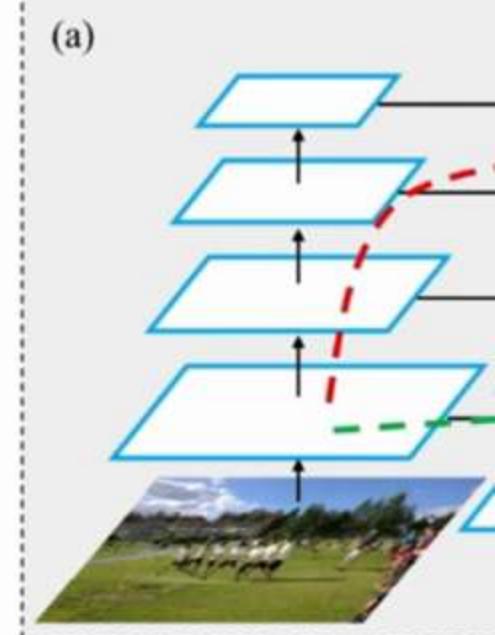
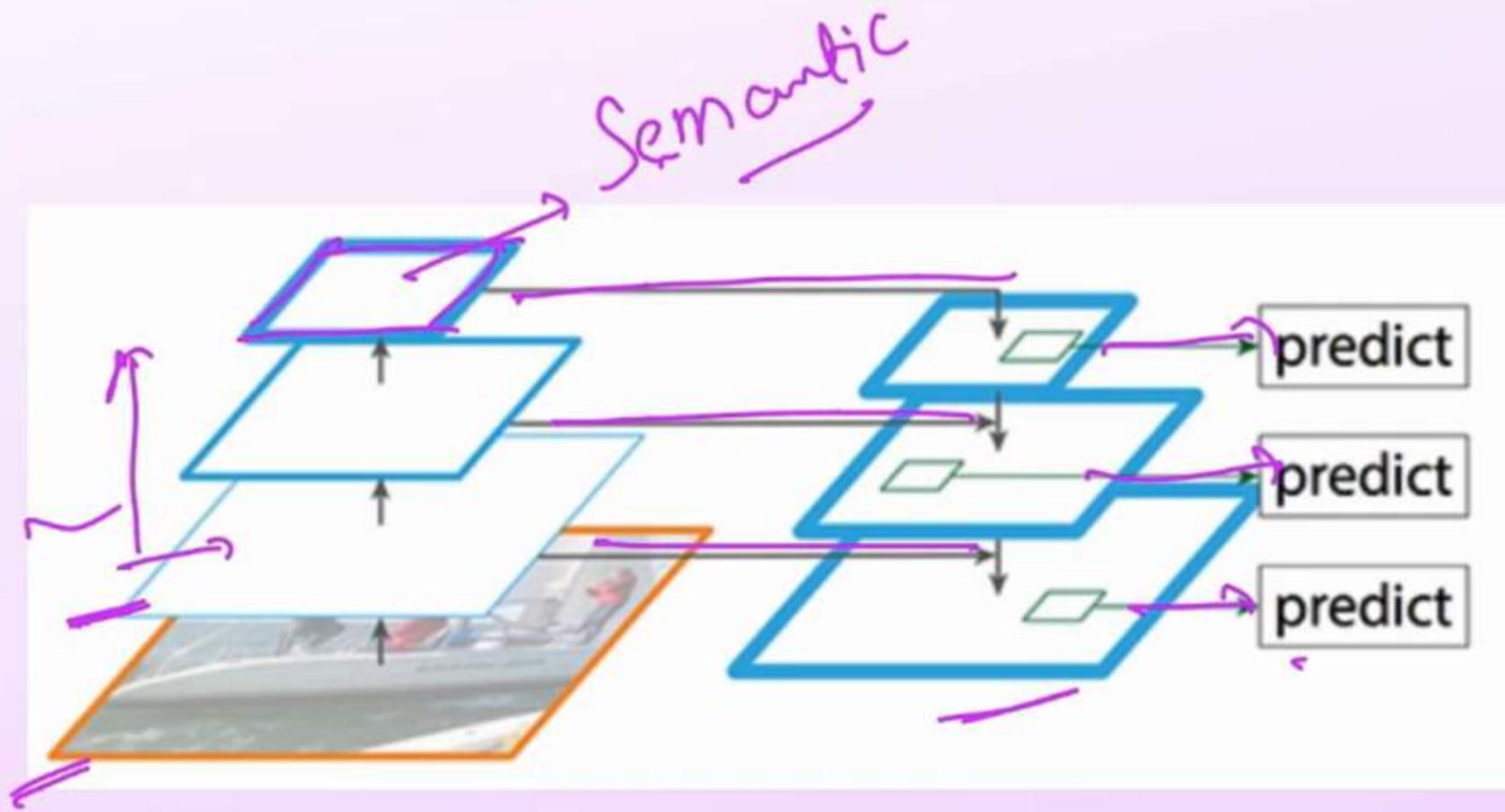


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion across frames. (b) Feature fusion across branches. (c) Feature fusion in a branch. (d) Multi-scale fusion. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

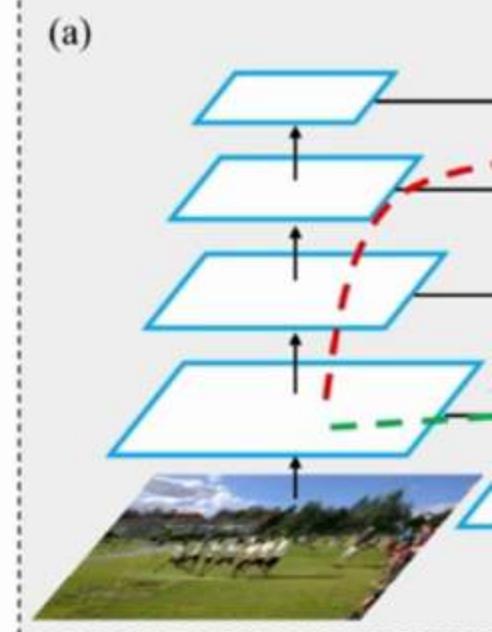
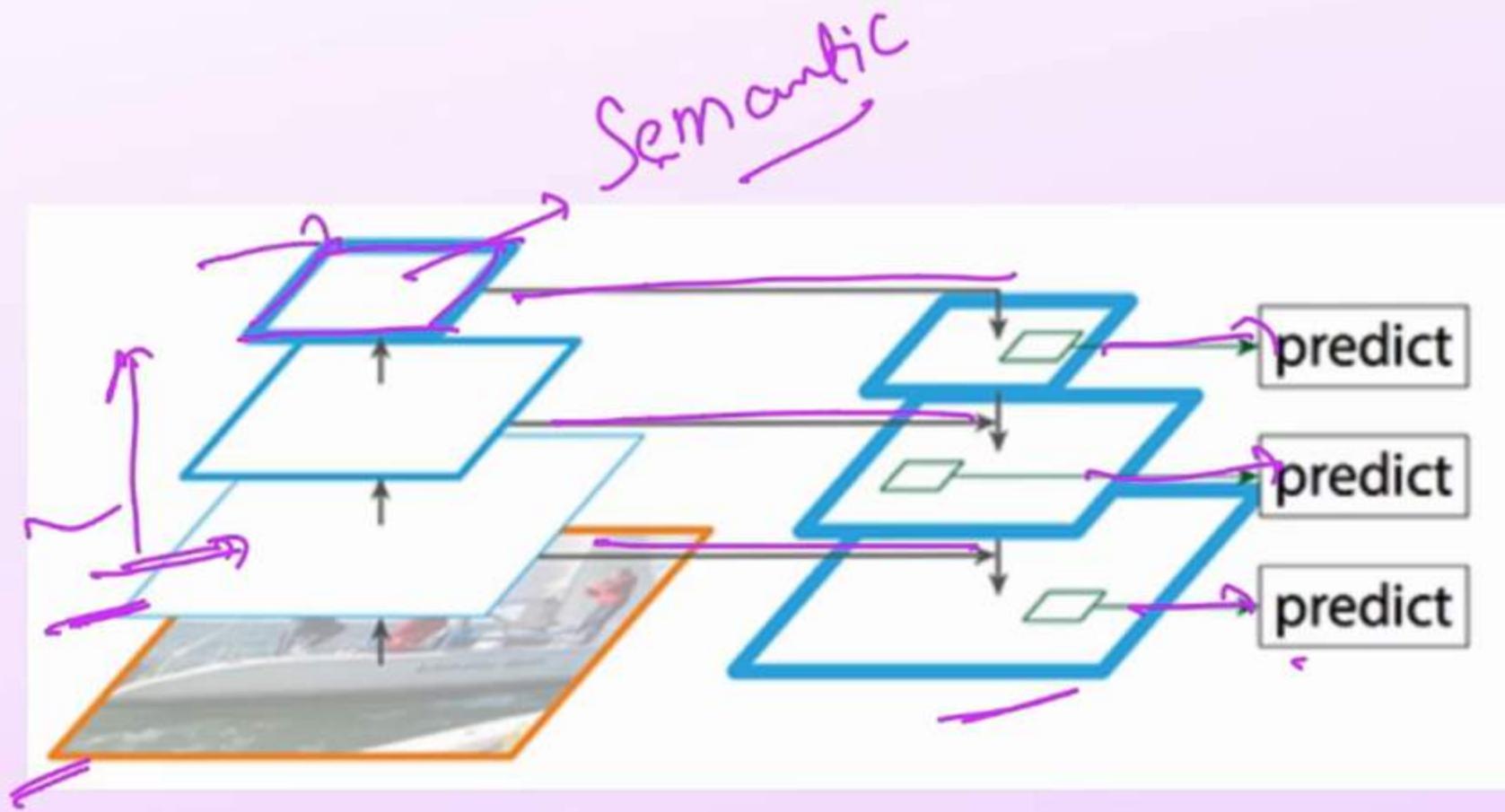


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

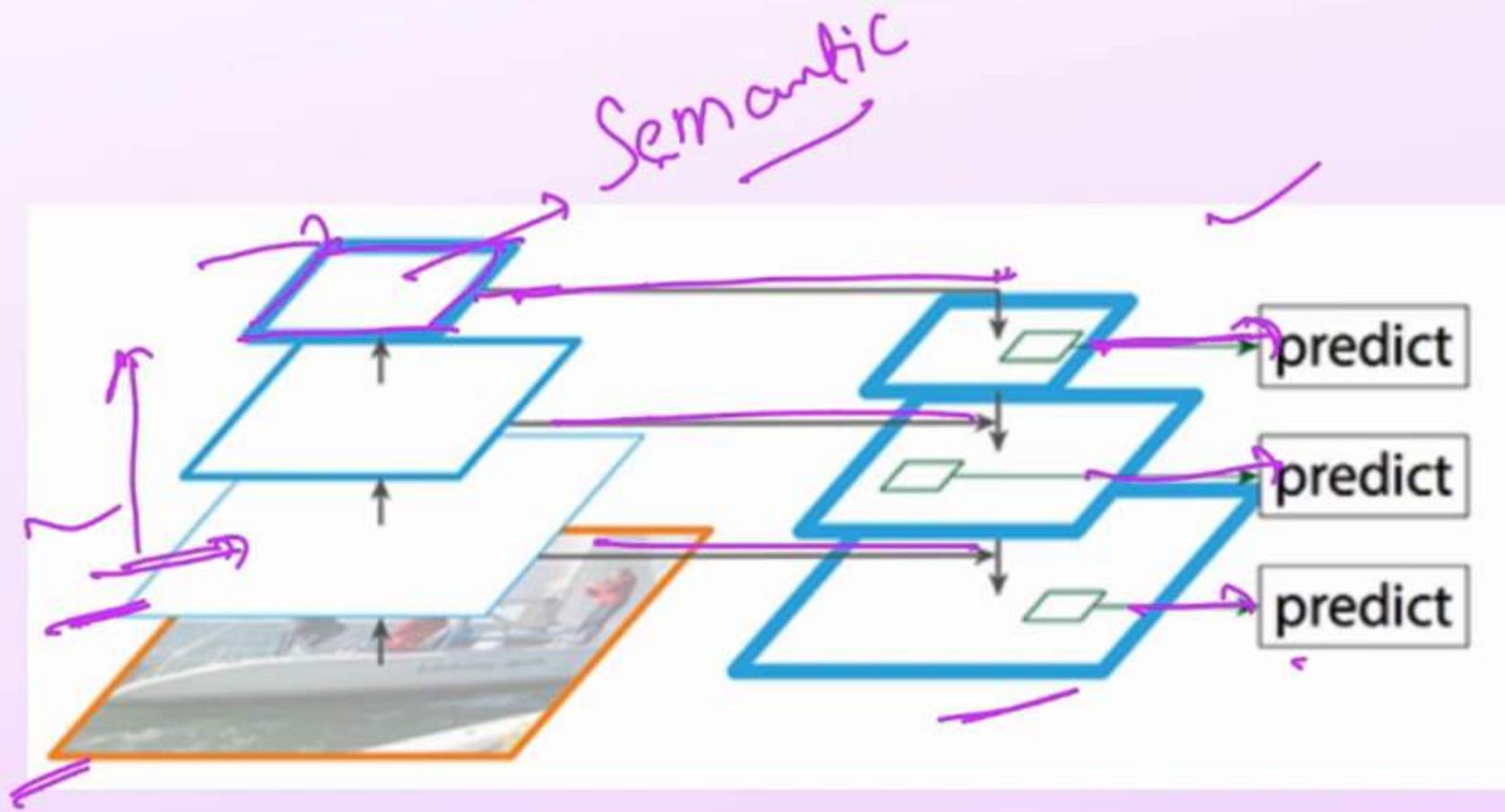


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

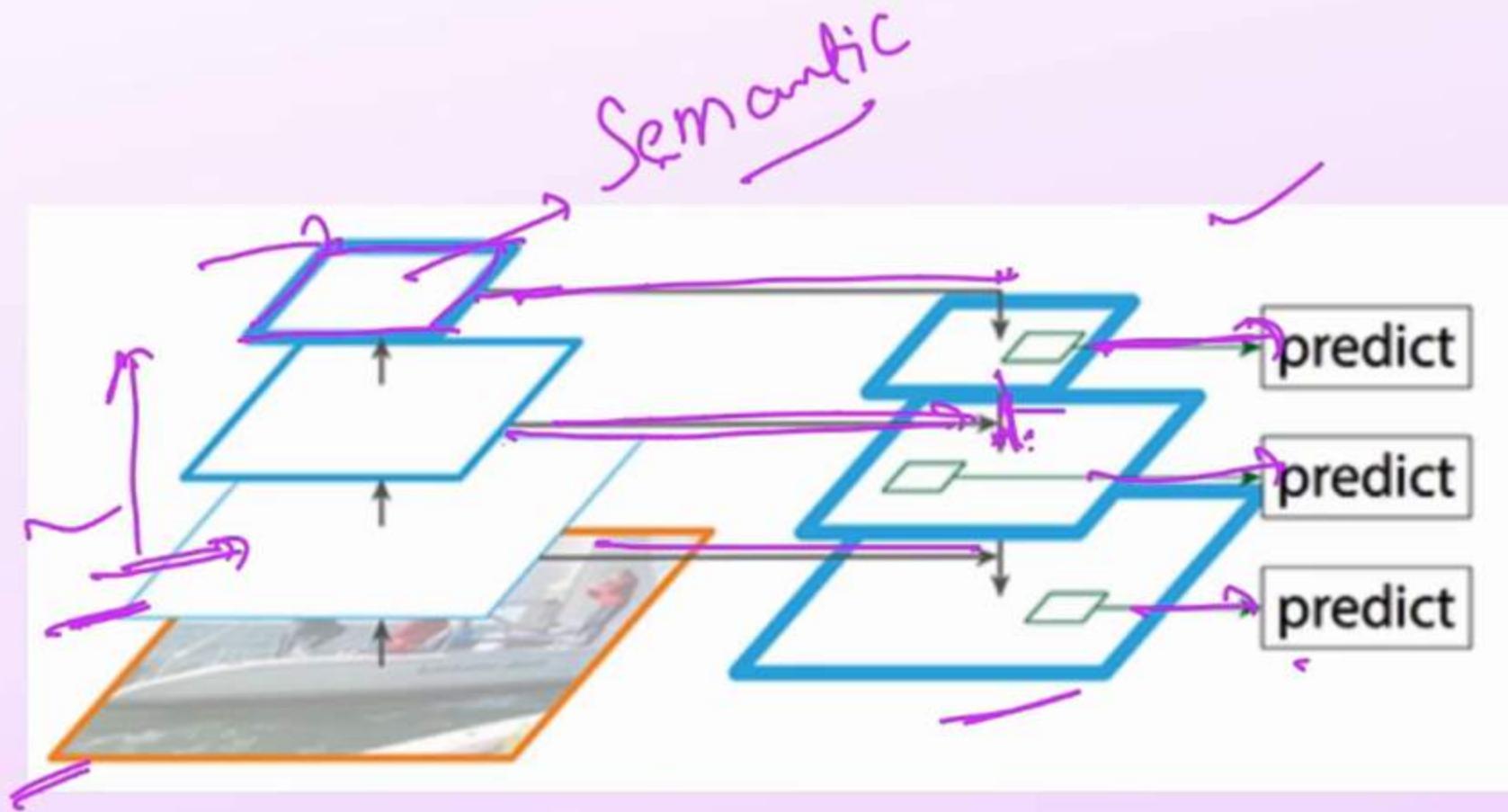


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Feature fusion across frames. (b) Feature fusion within a frame. (c) Feature fusion between frames. (d) Feature fusion within a frame. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

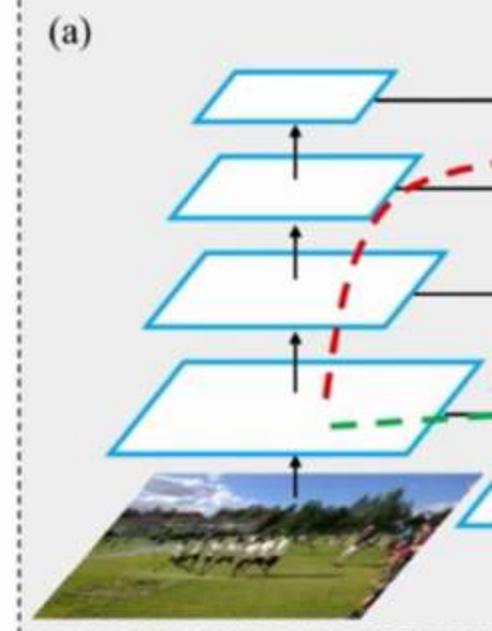
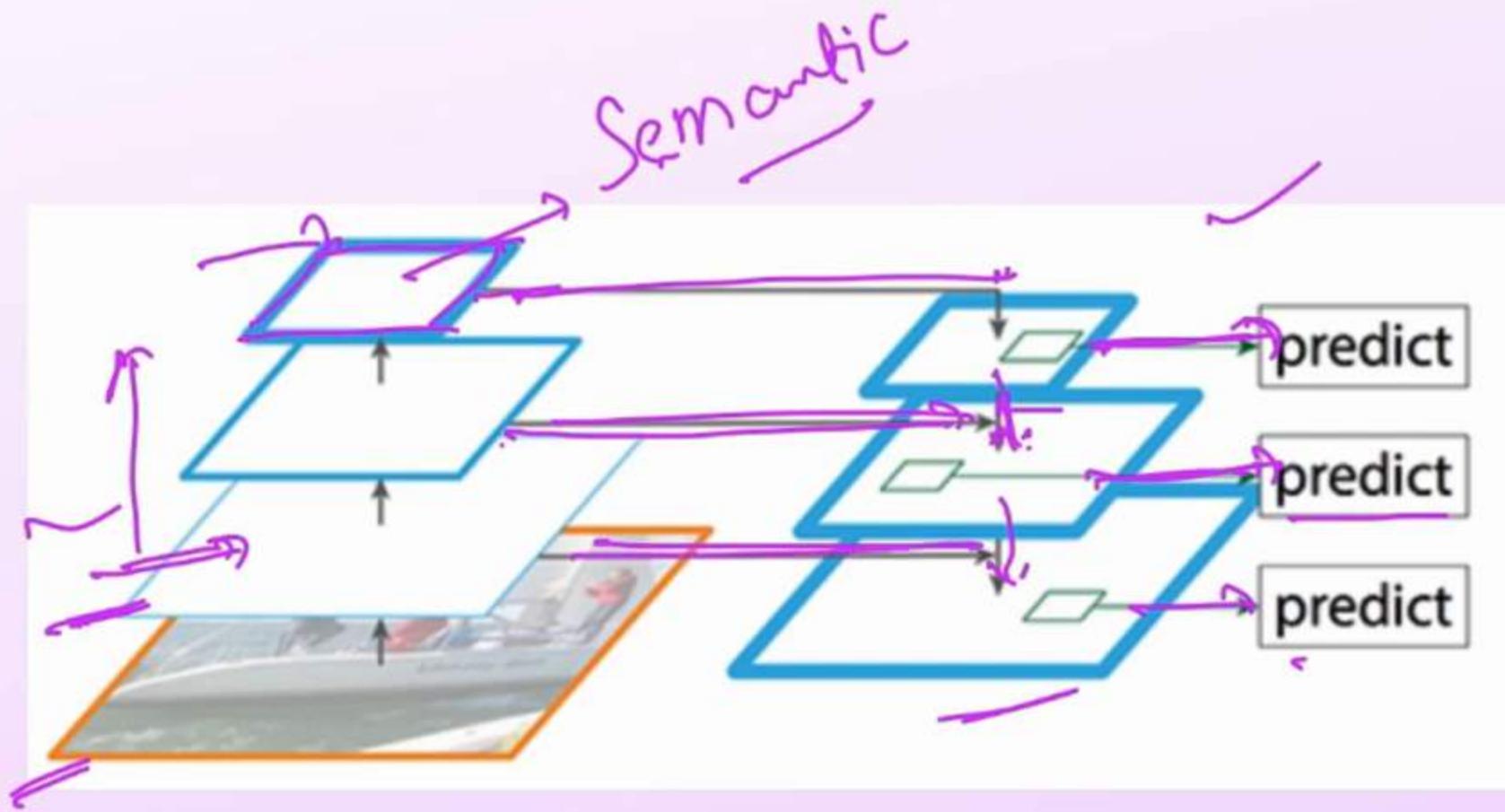


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) Frame fusion module. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

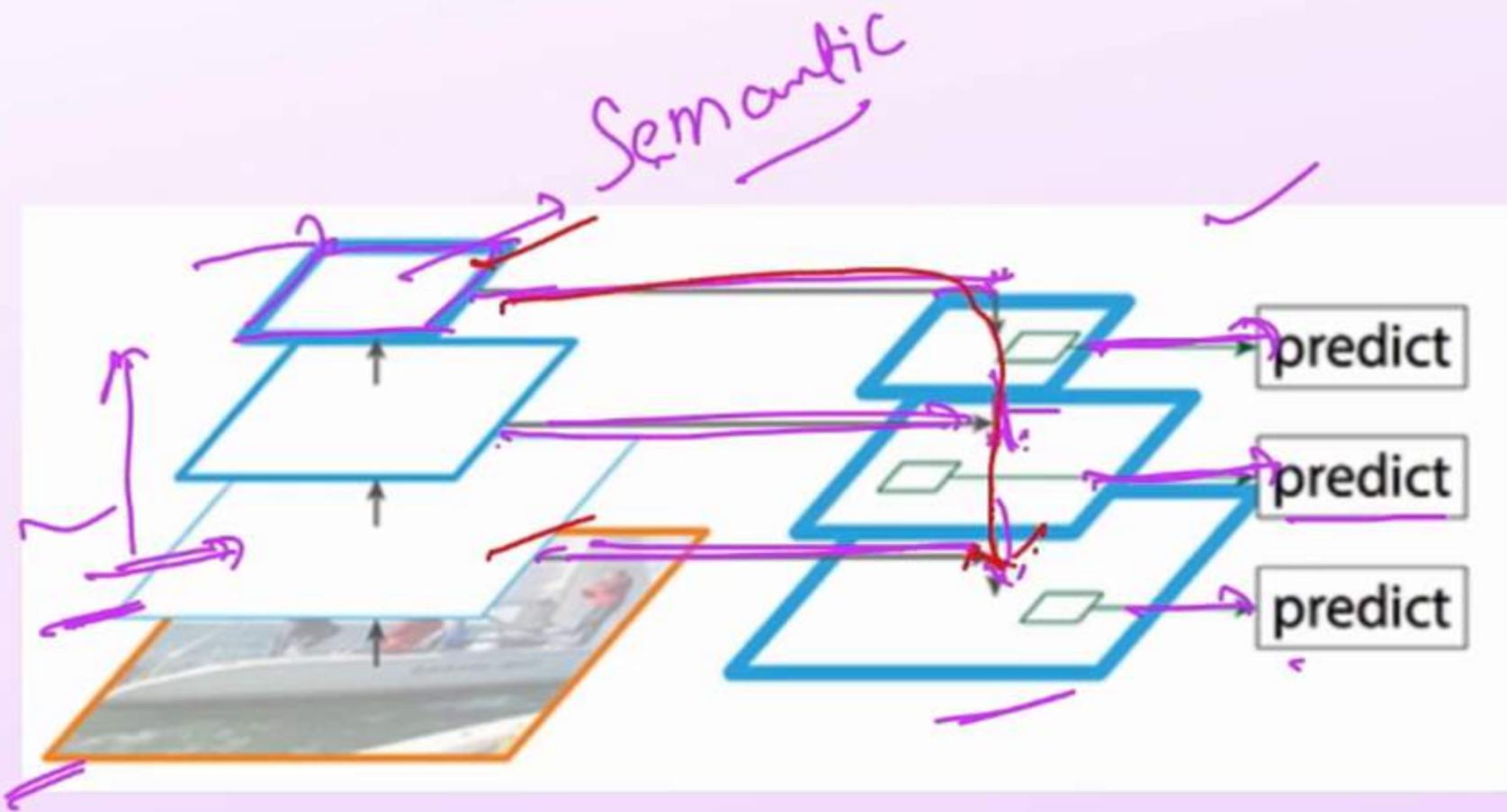


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (d) Multi-frame branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion.

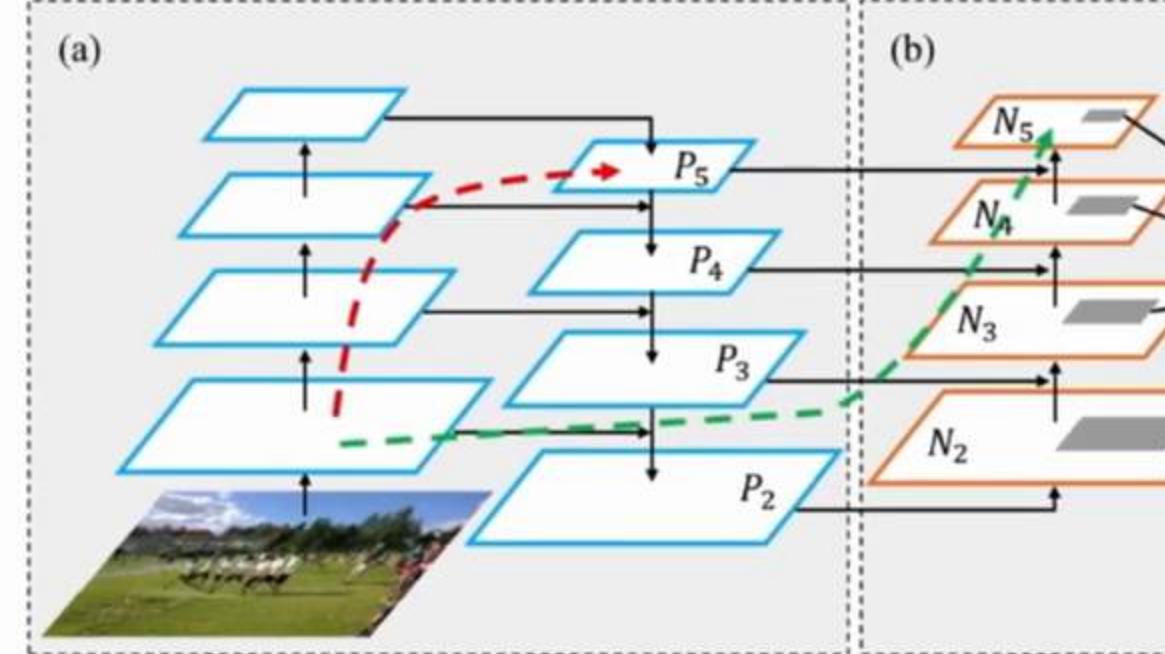
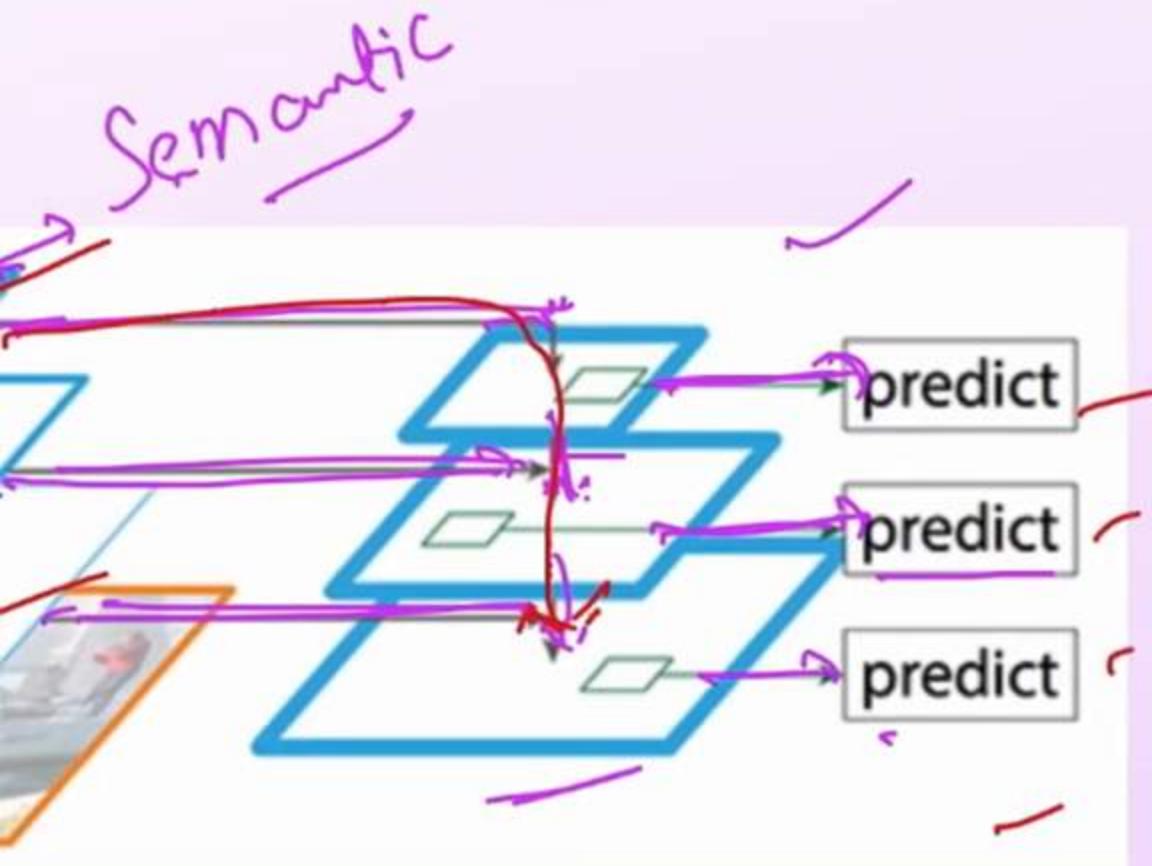
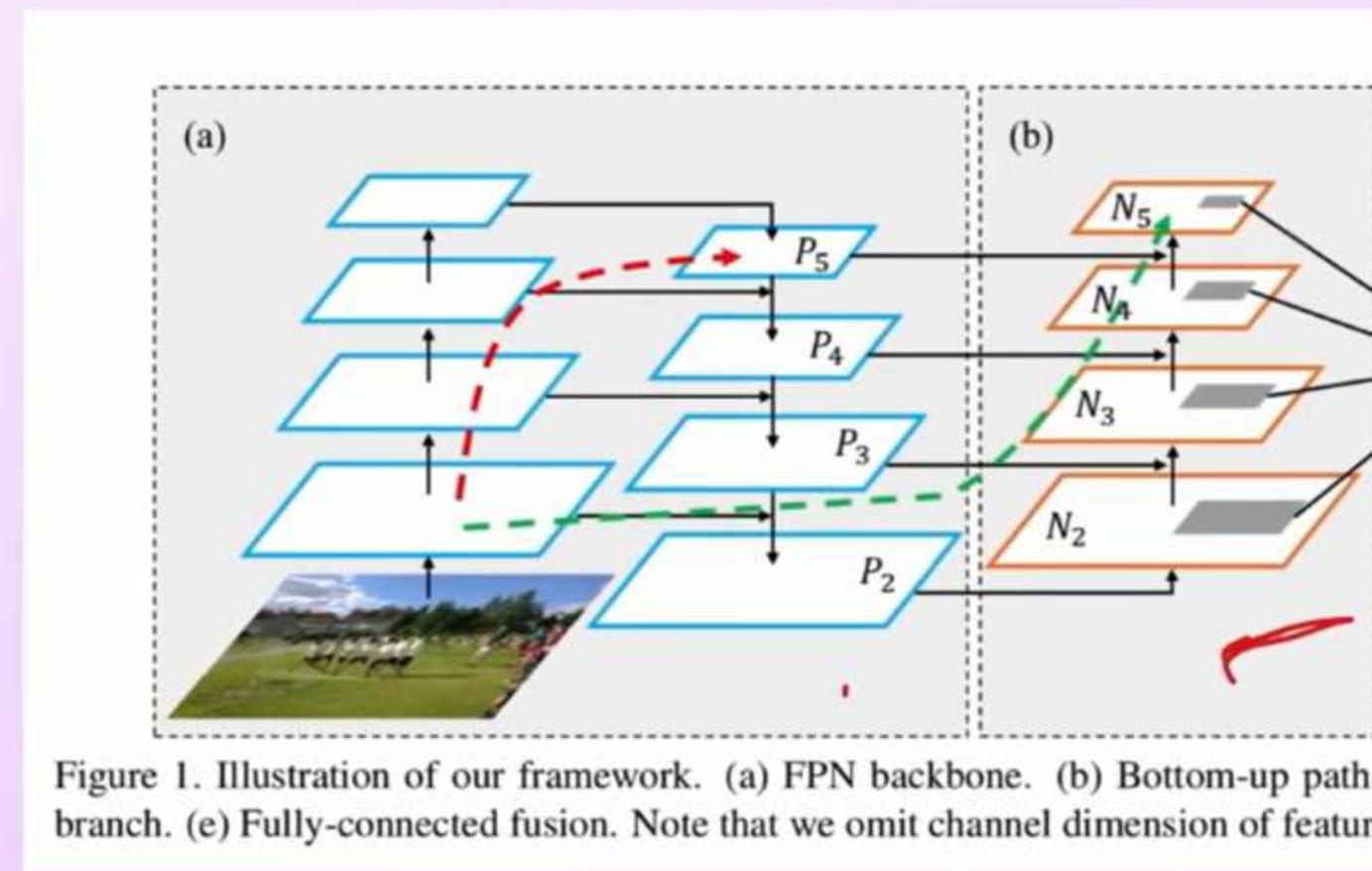
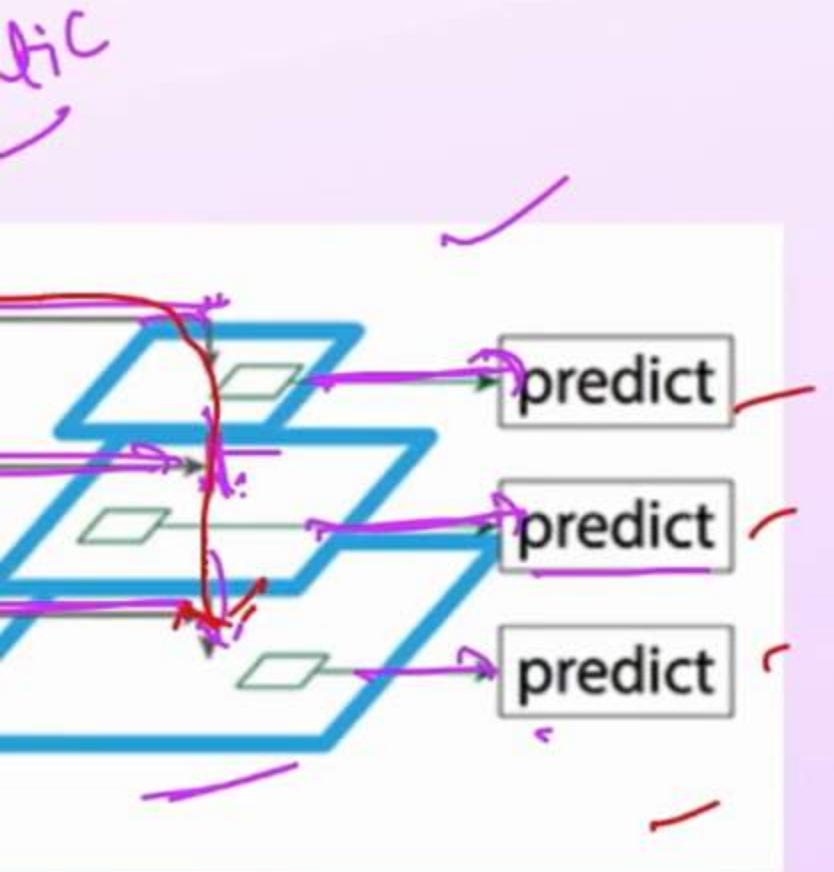
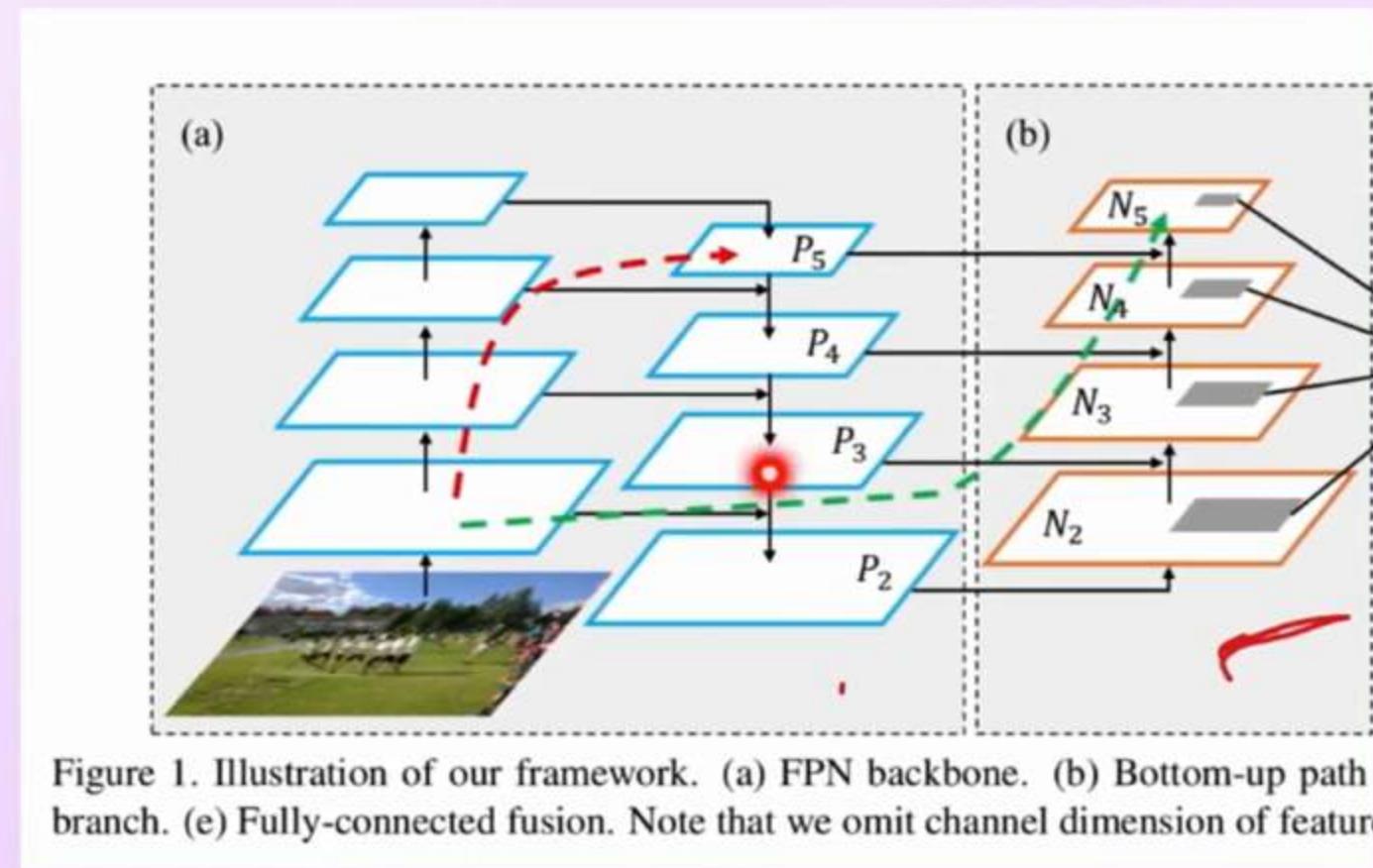
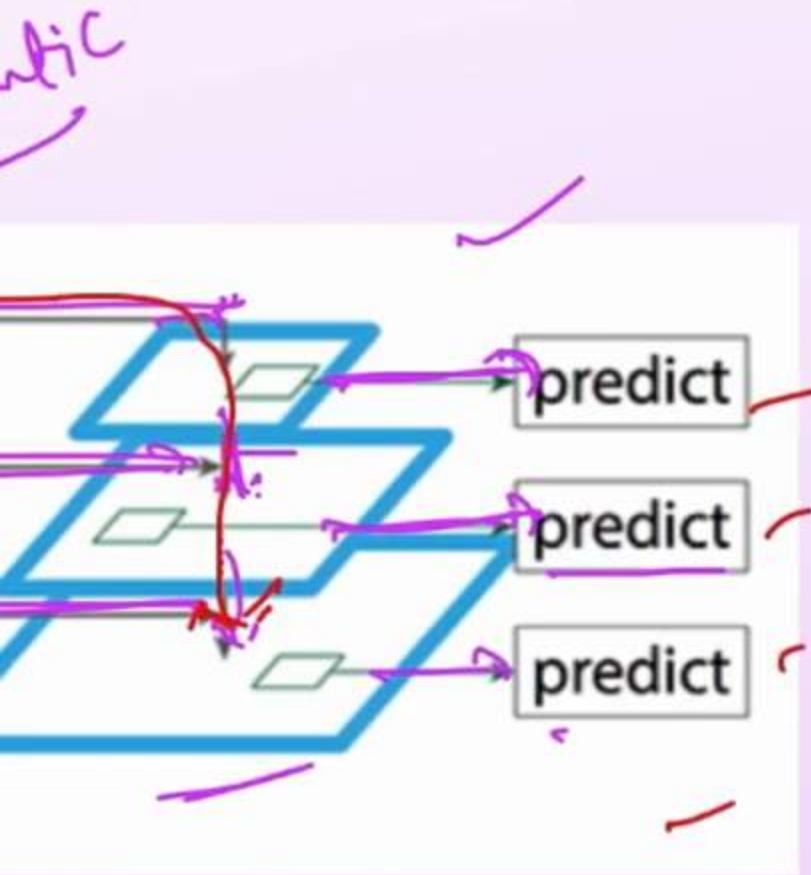
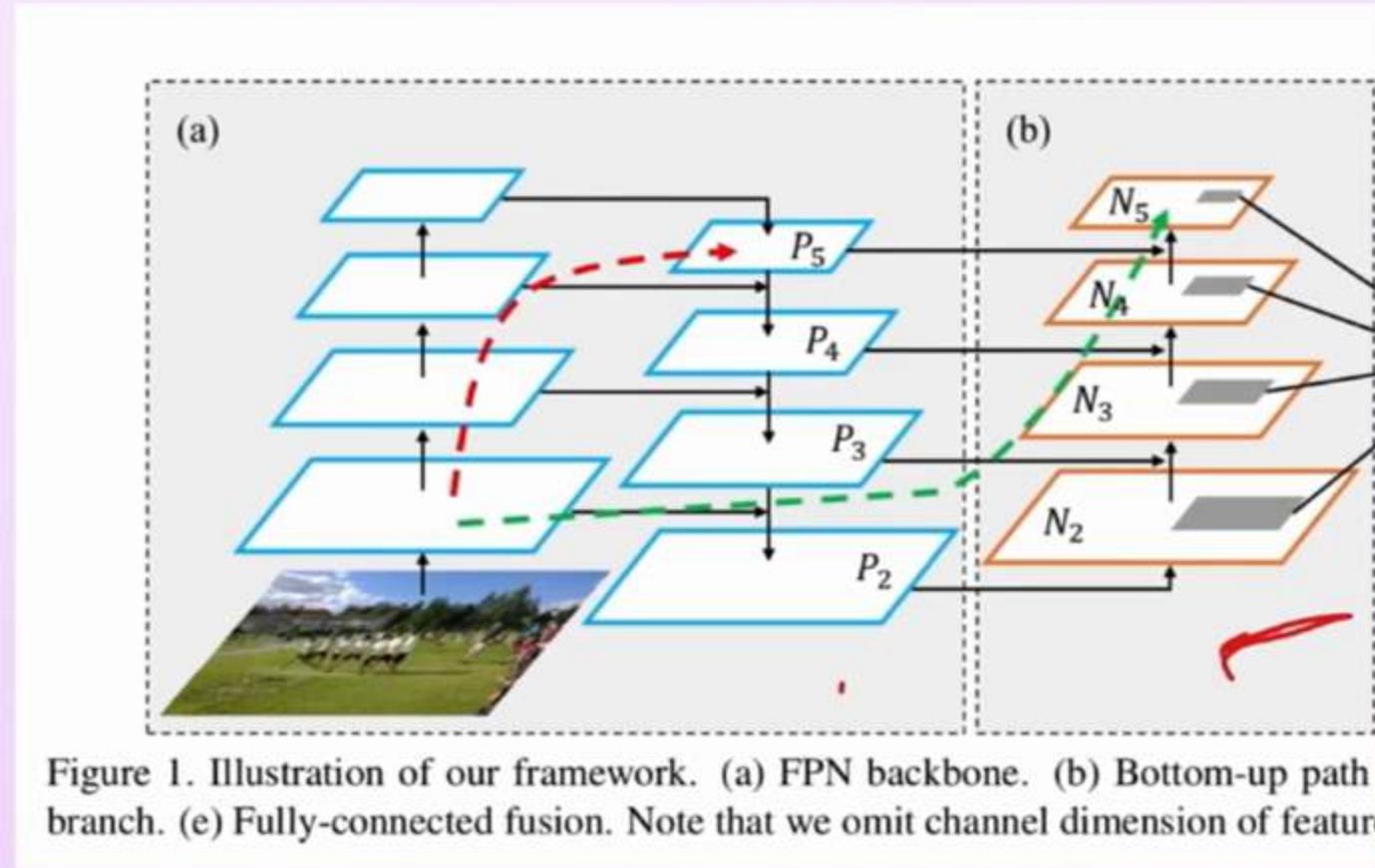
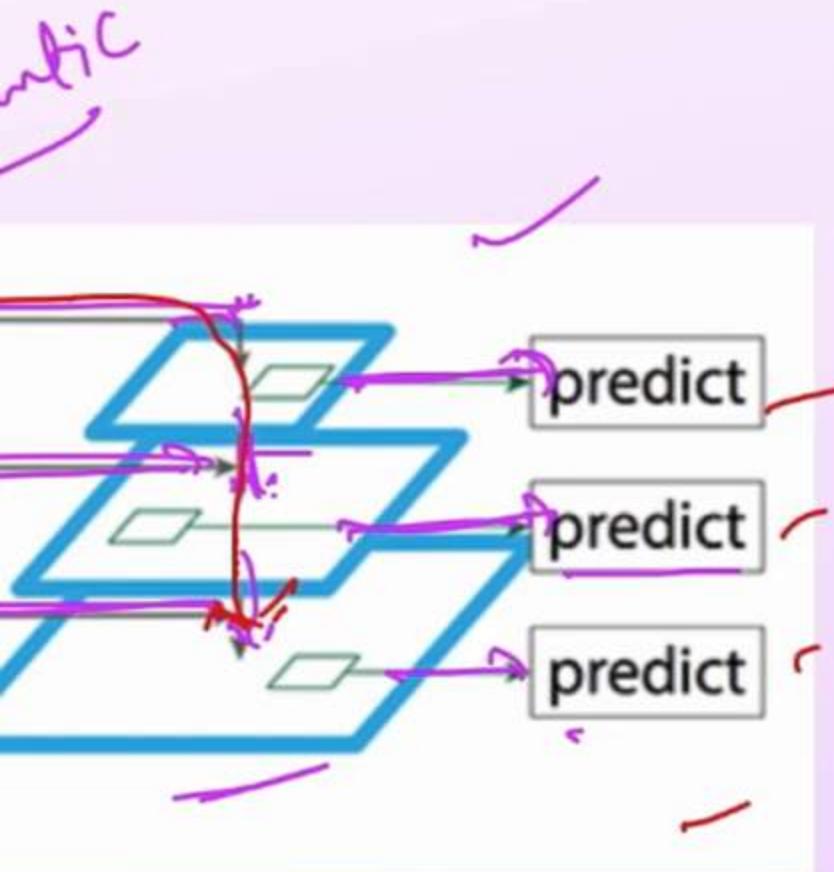
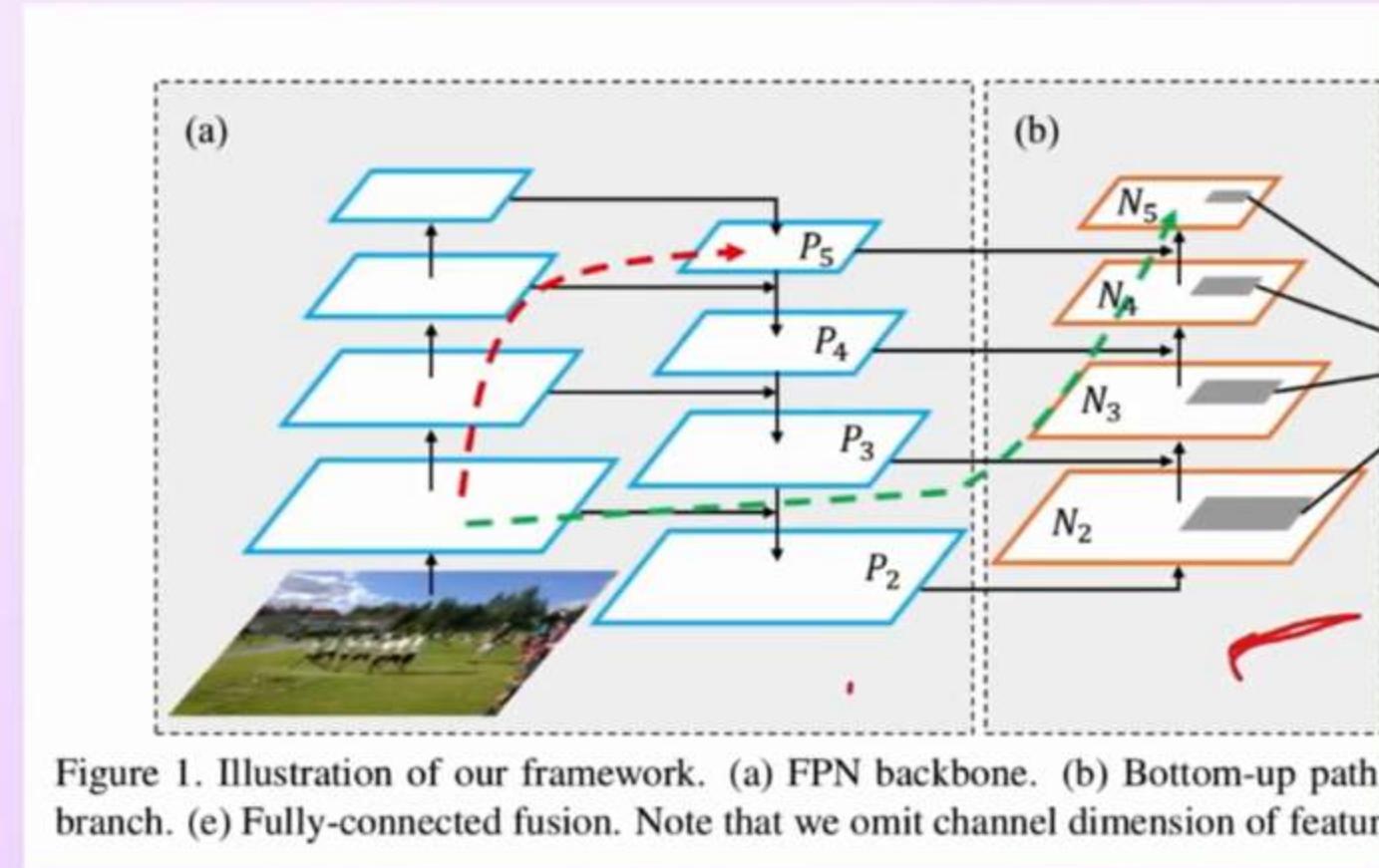
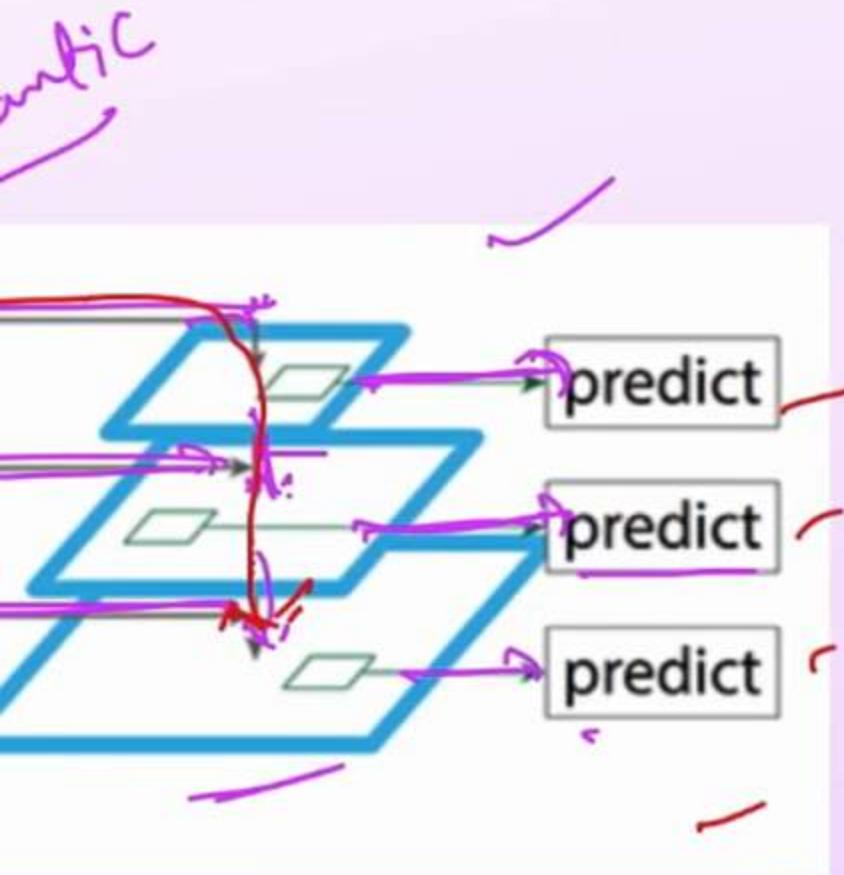


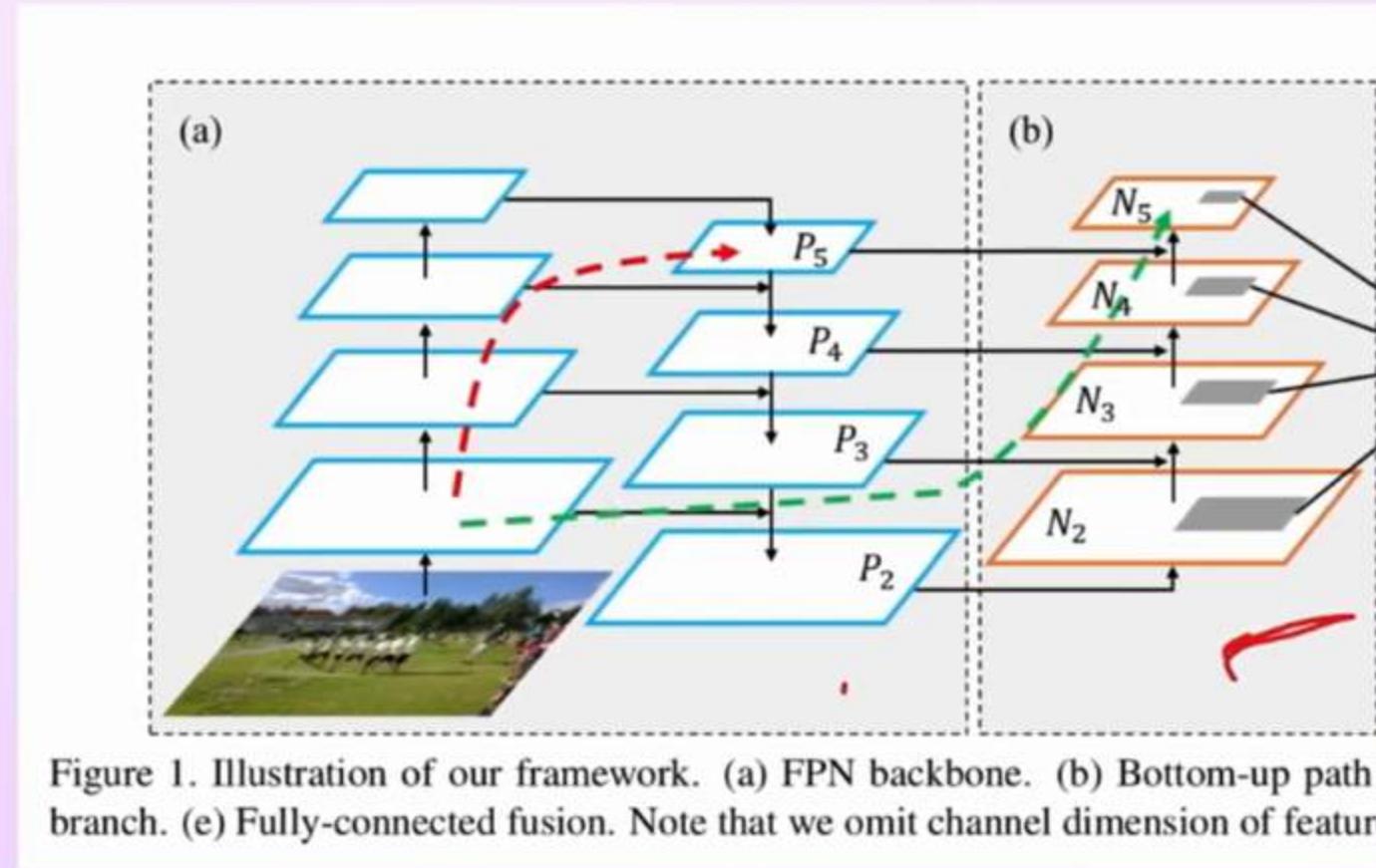
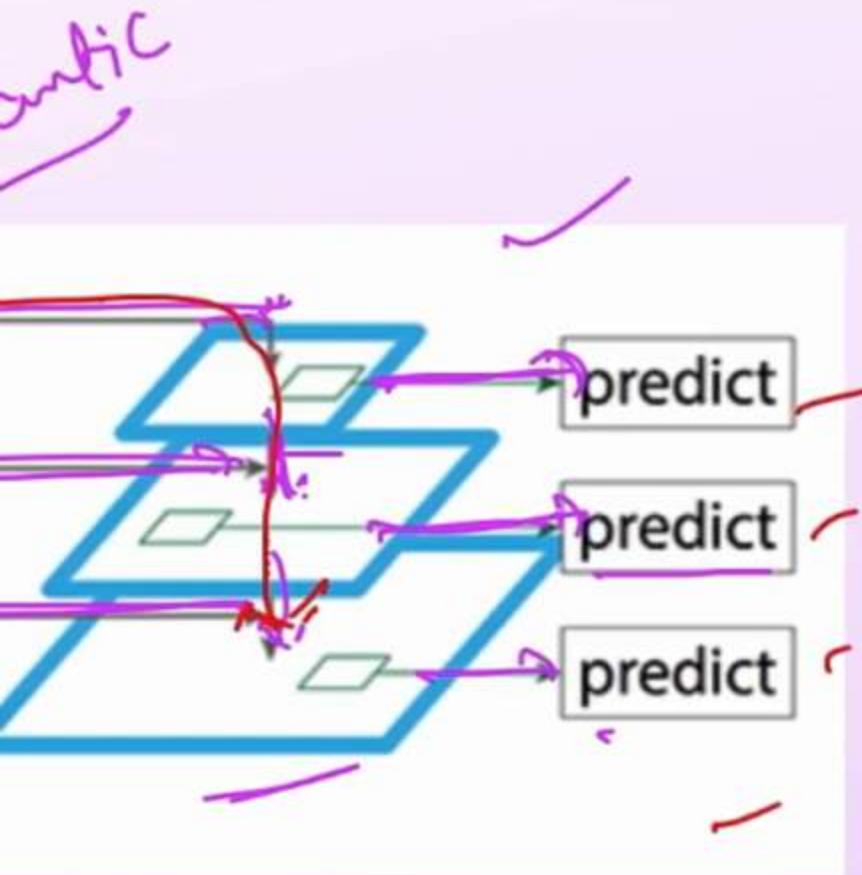
Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up branch. (c) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of

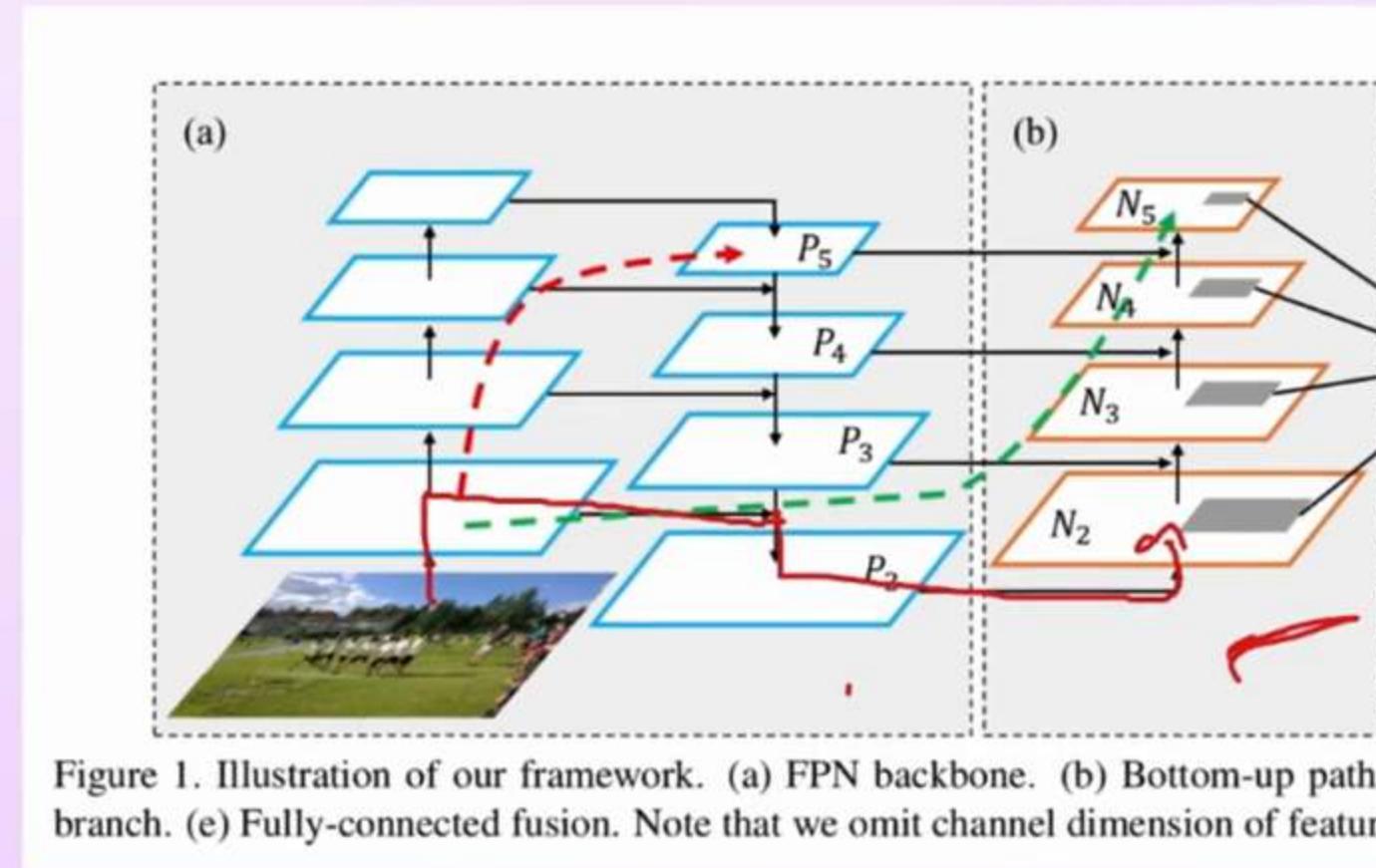
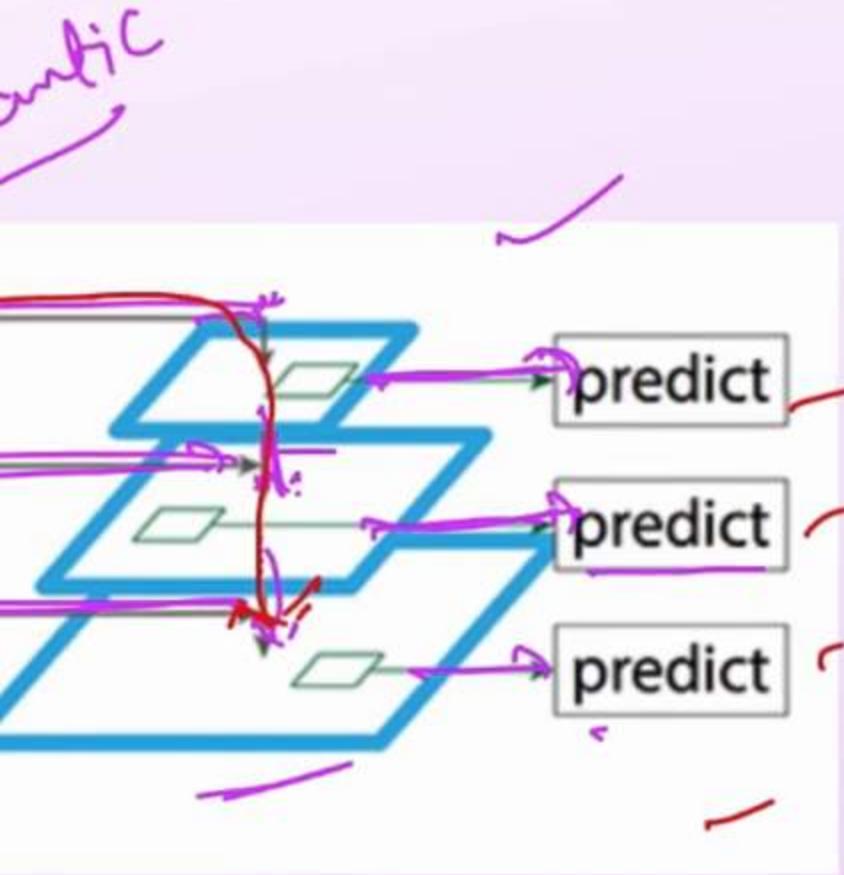


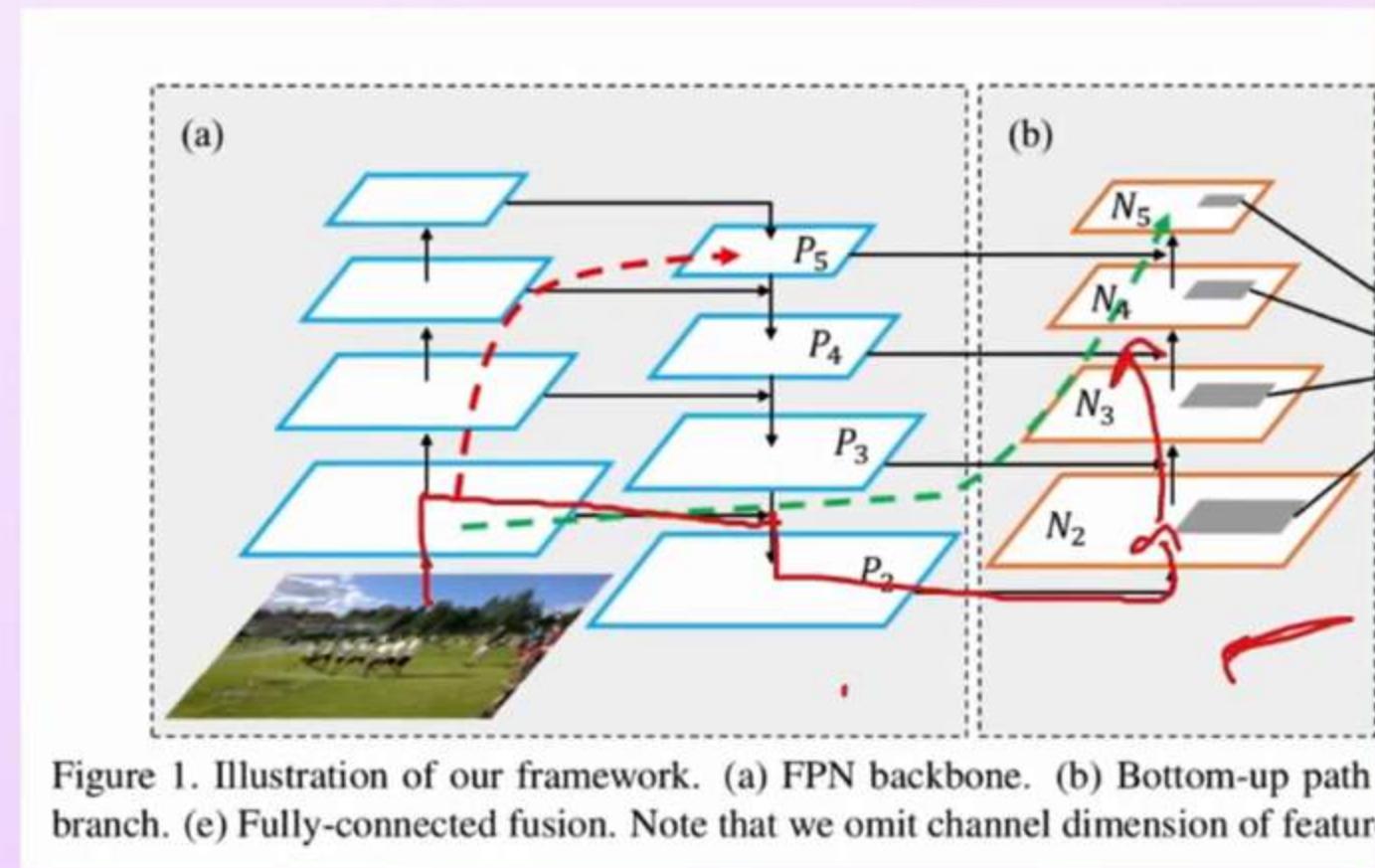
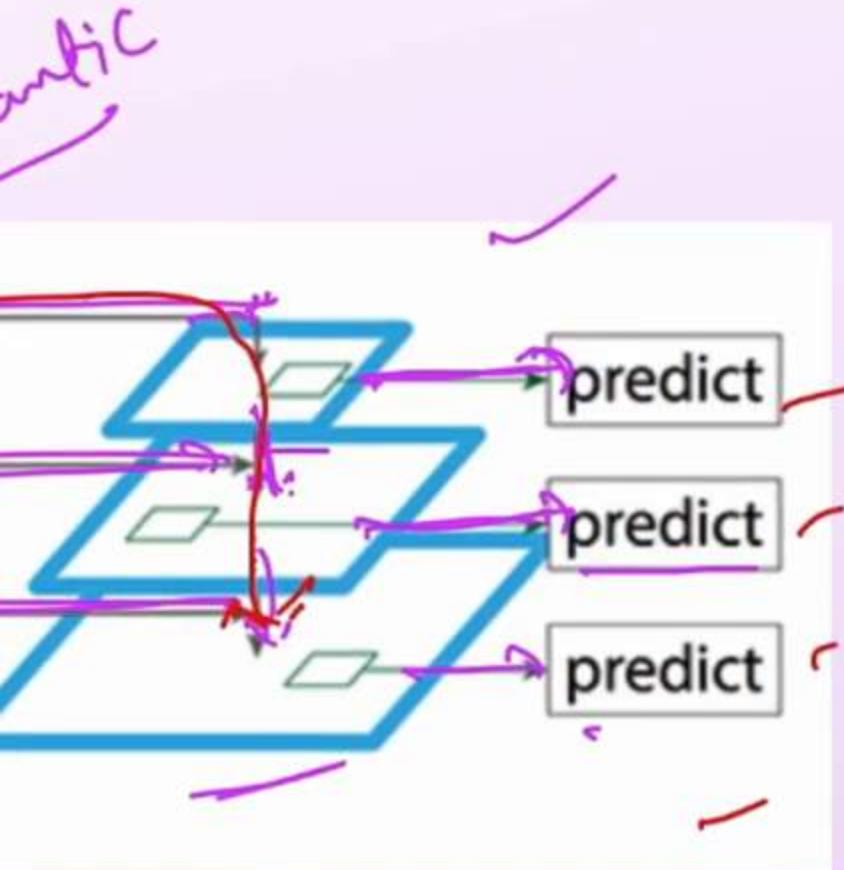












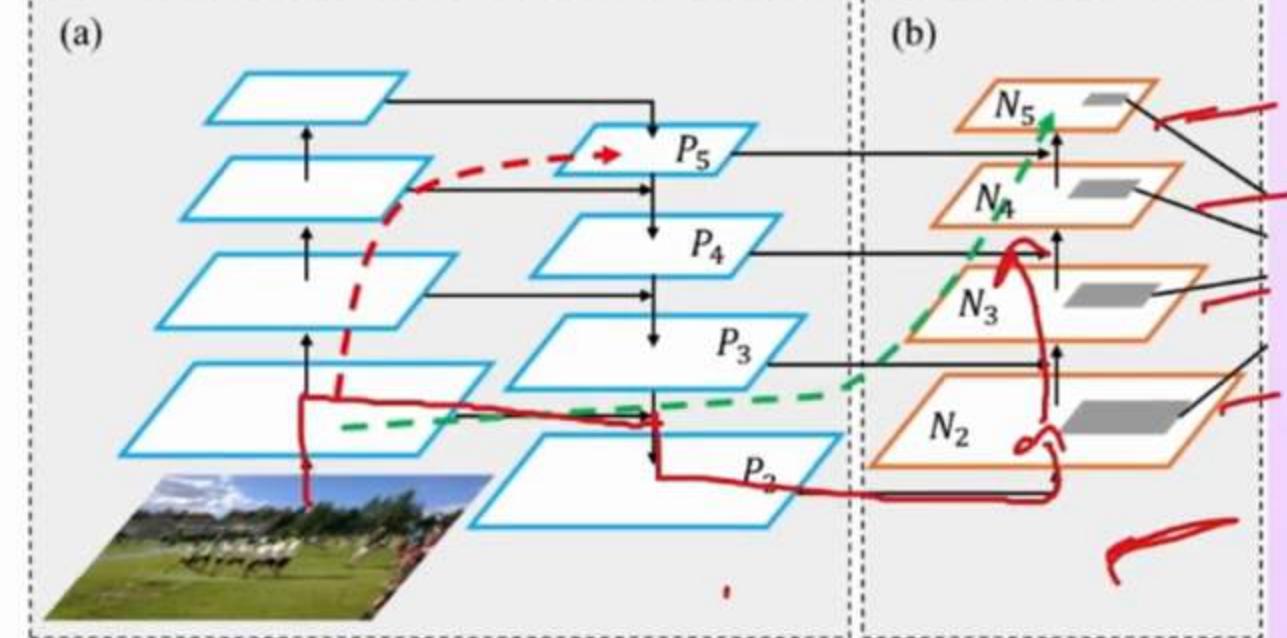
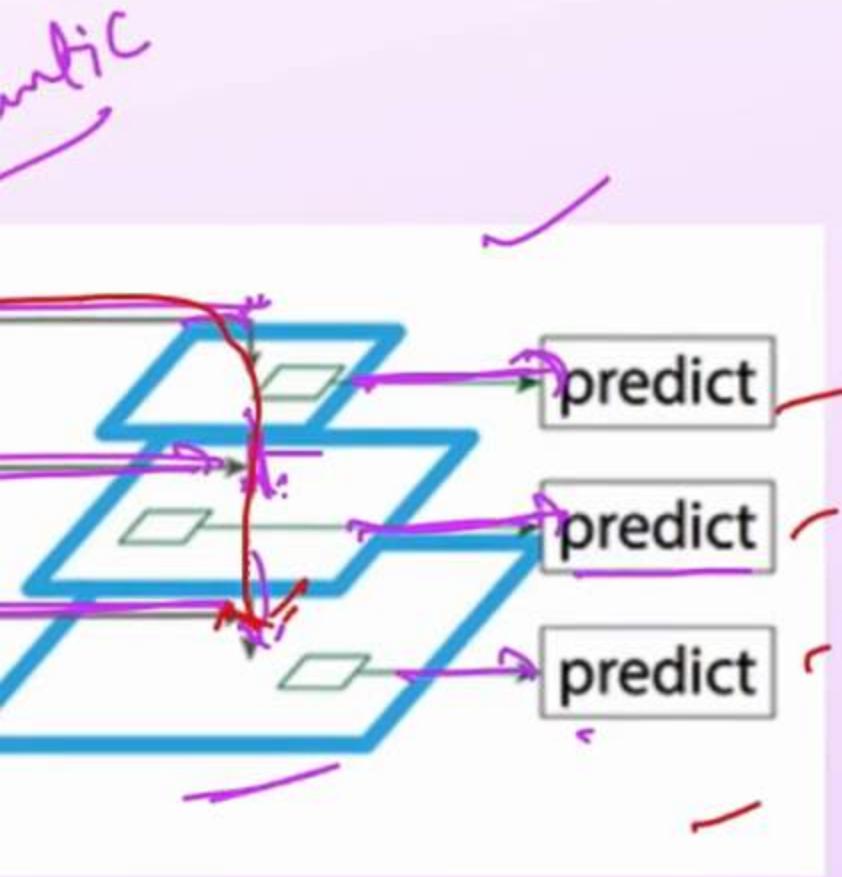


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

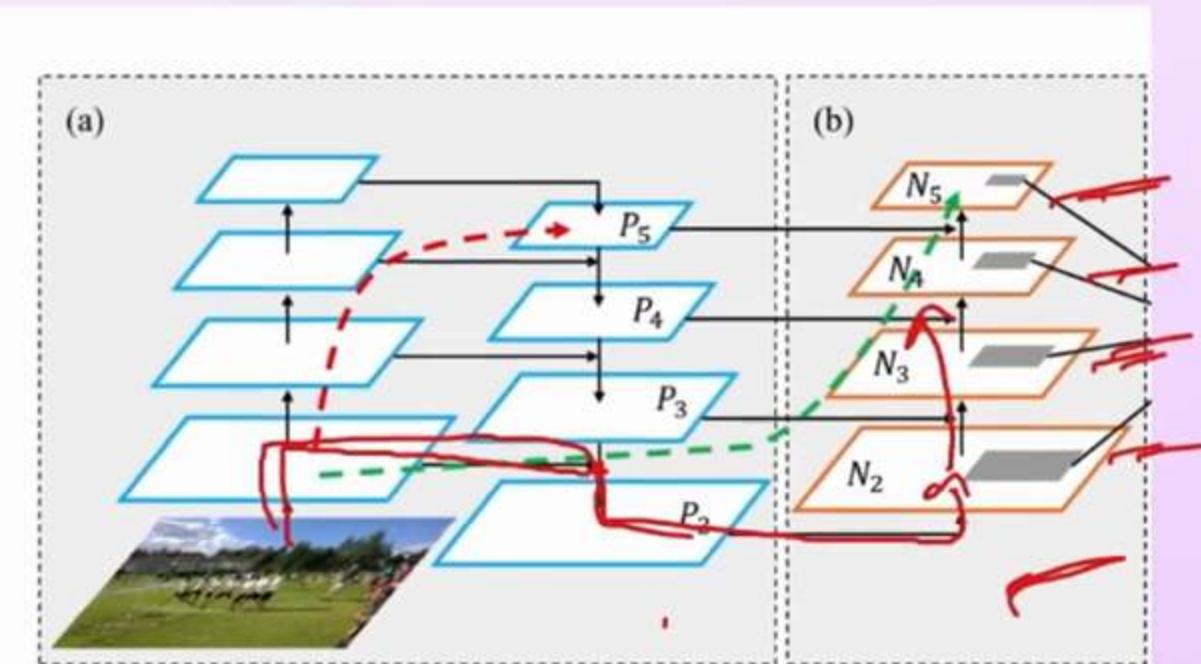
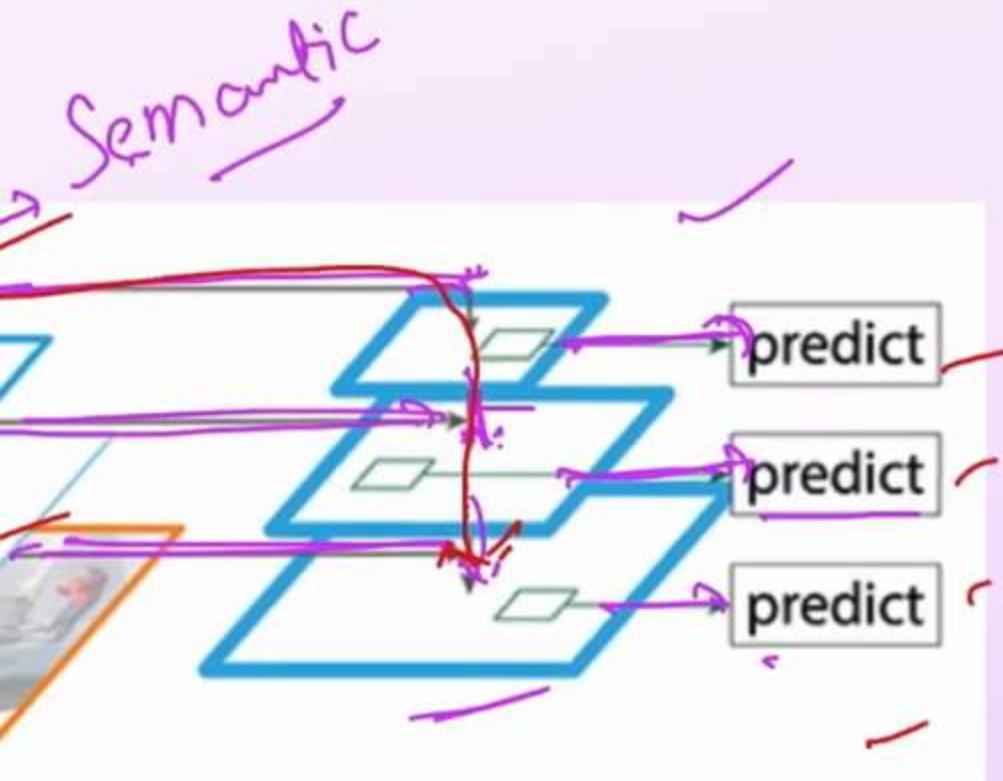


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (c) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

Path Aggregation Network

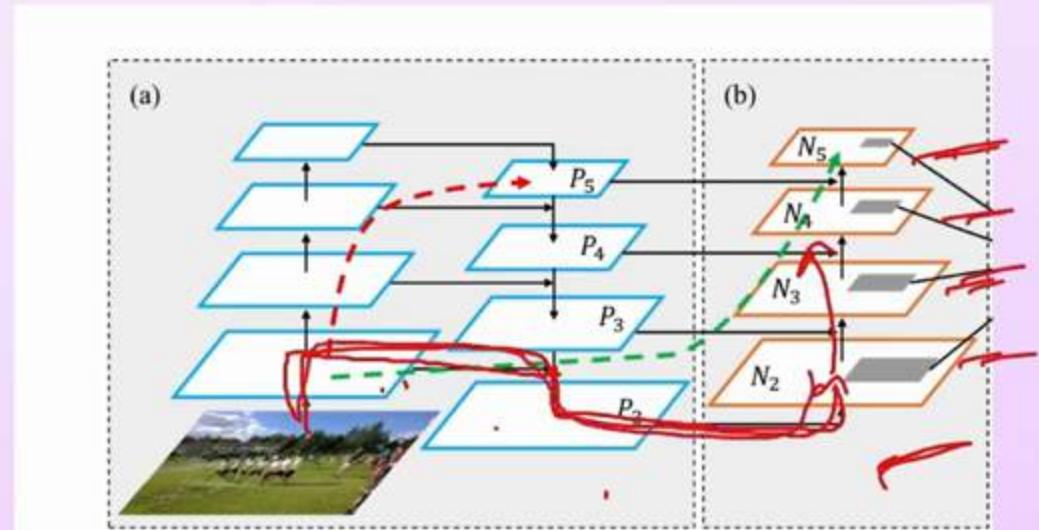
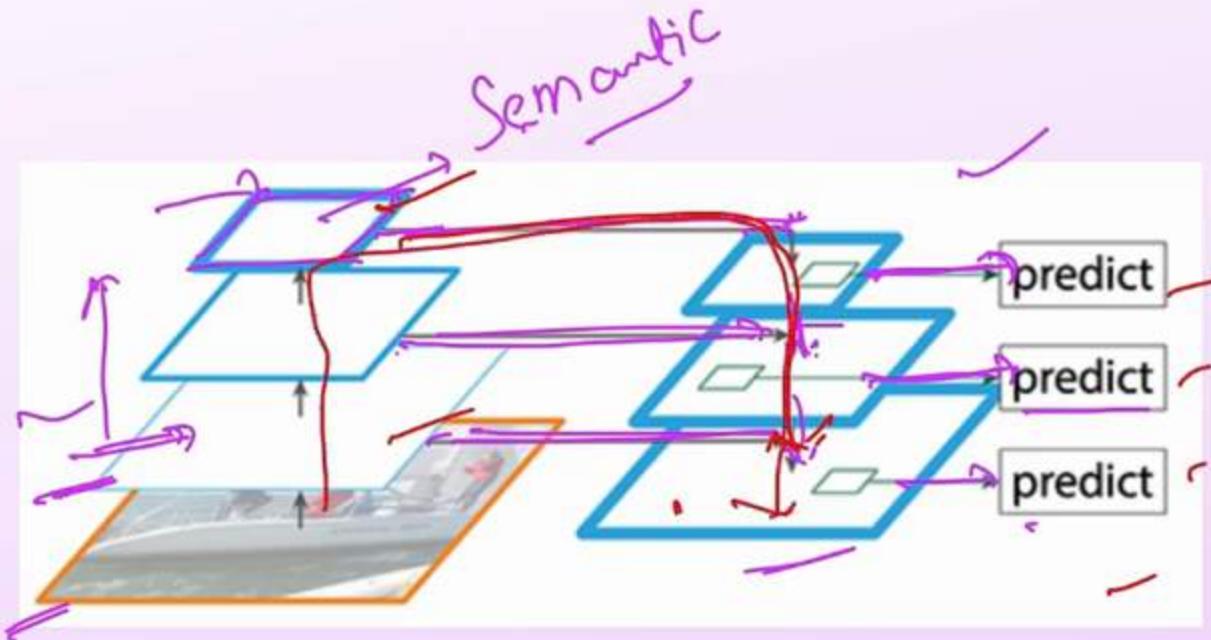


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature.

Path Aggregation Network

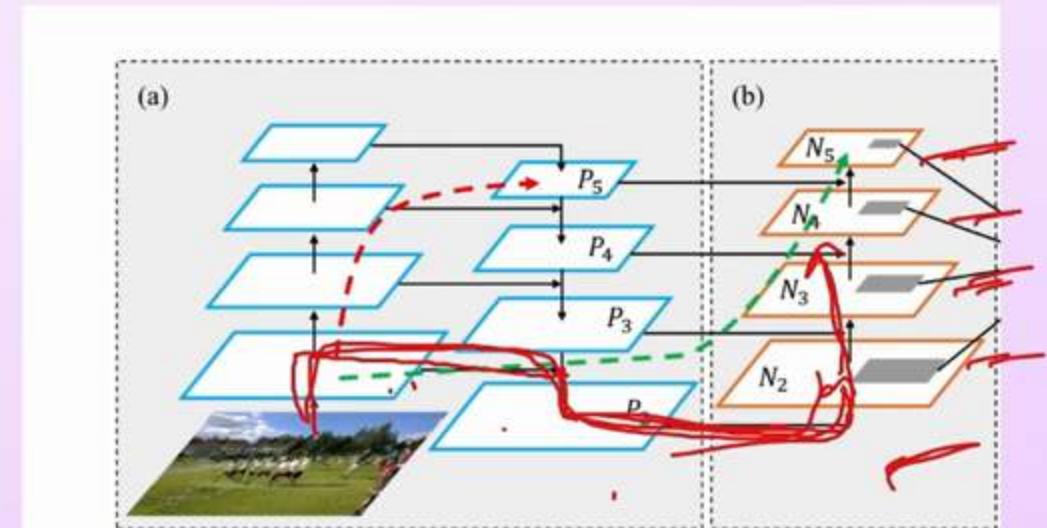
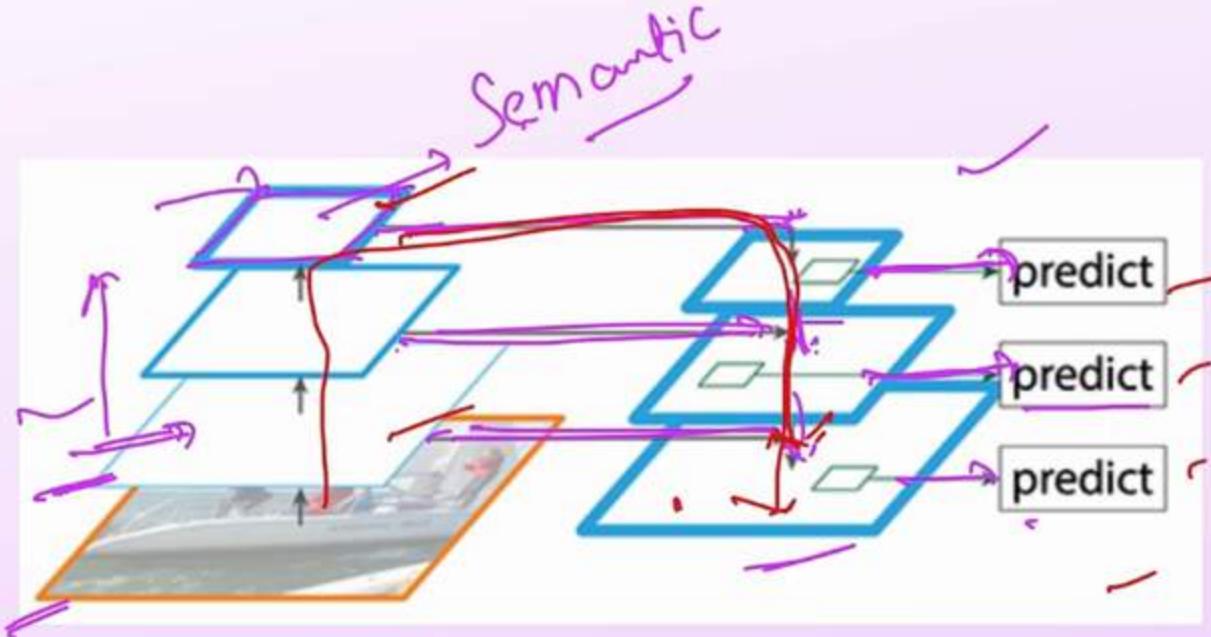


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (c) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature maps.

Path Aggregation Network

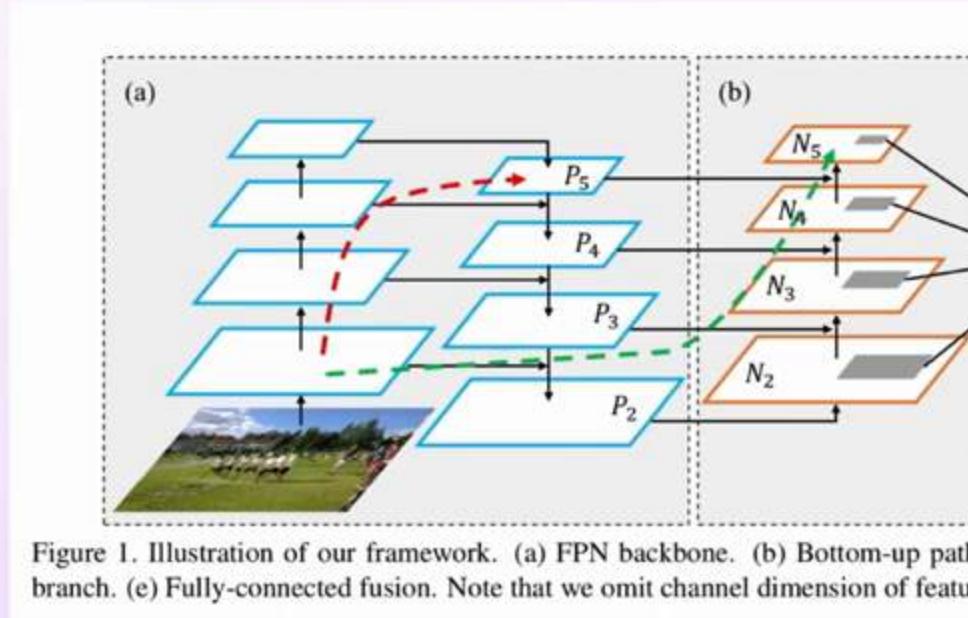
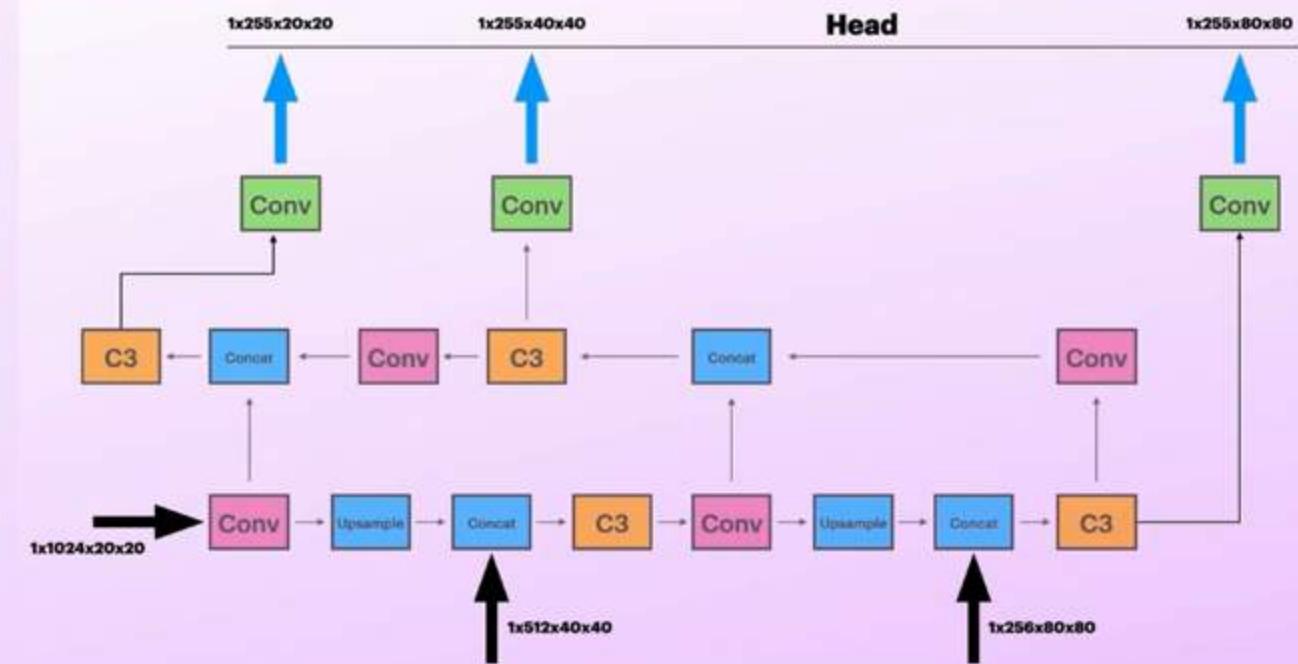


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (c) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



Path Aggregation Network

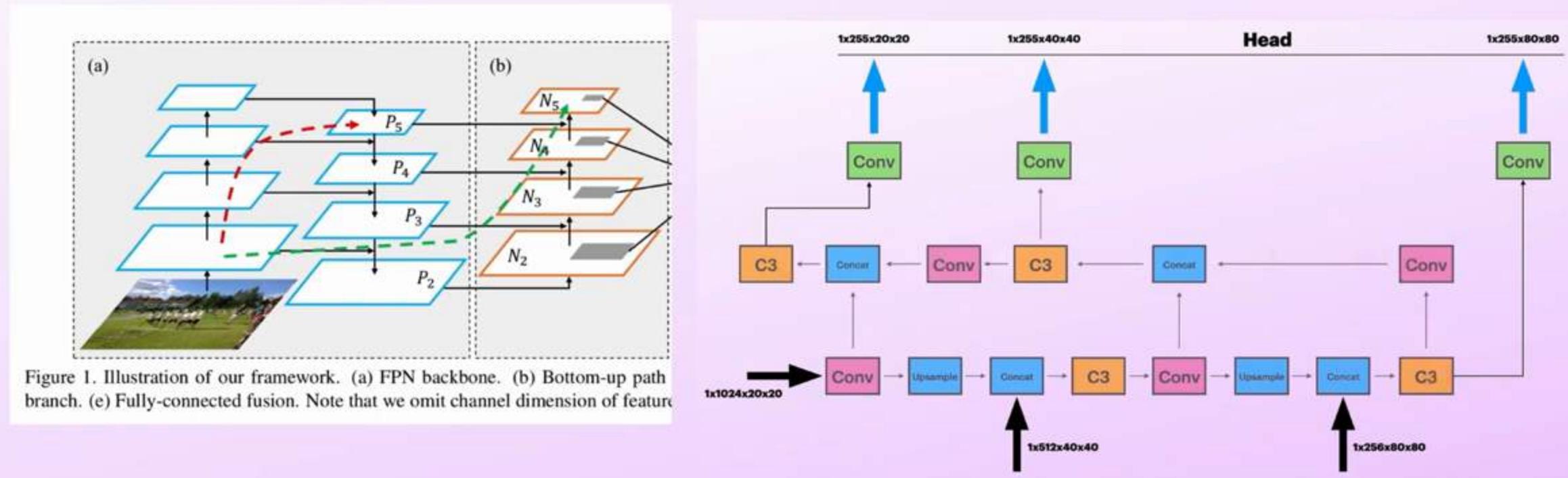


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (c) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

Path Aggregation Network

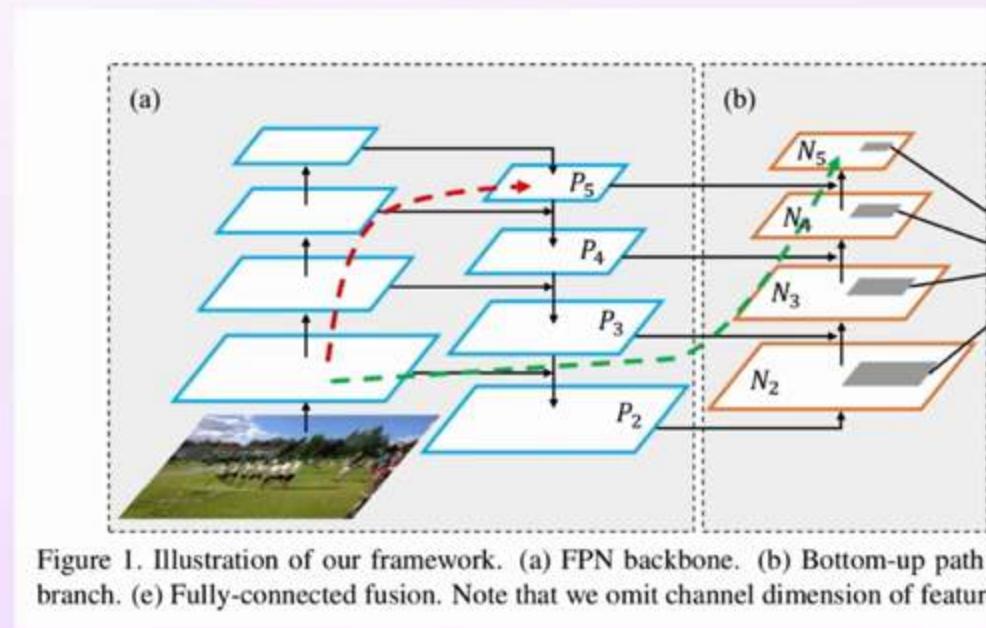
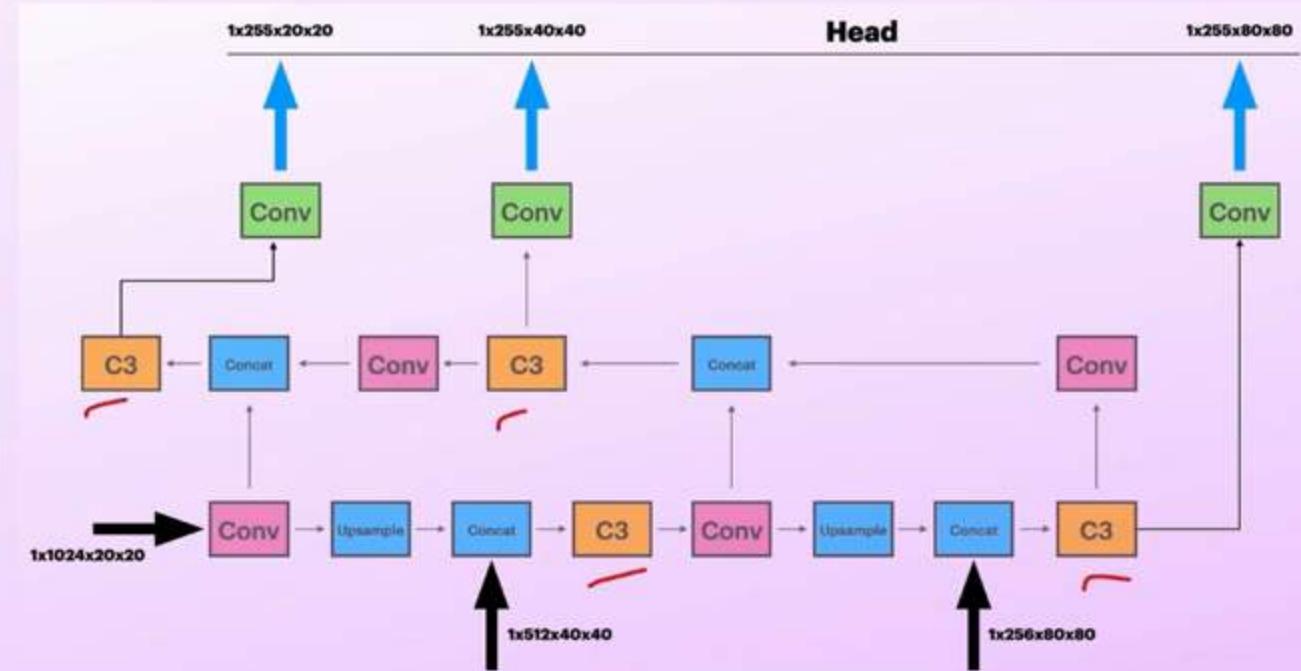


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



Path Aggregation Network

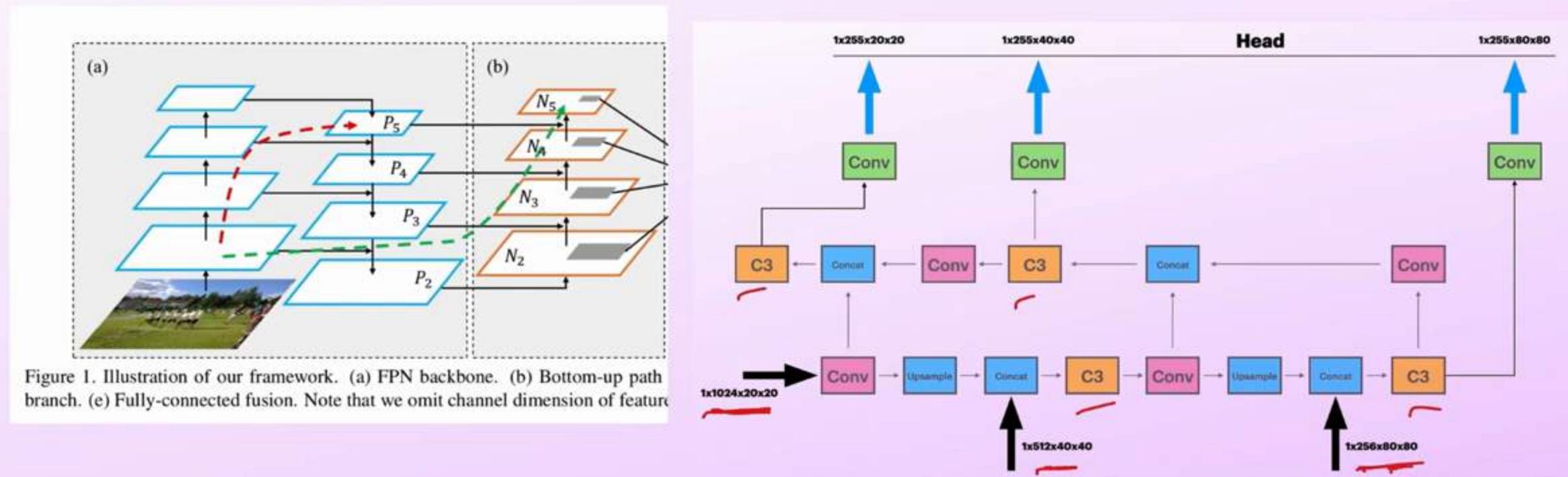


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (c) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature

Path Aggregation Network

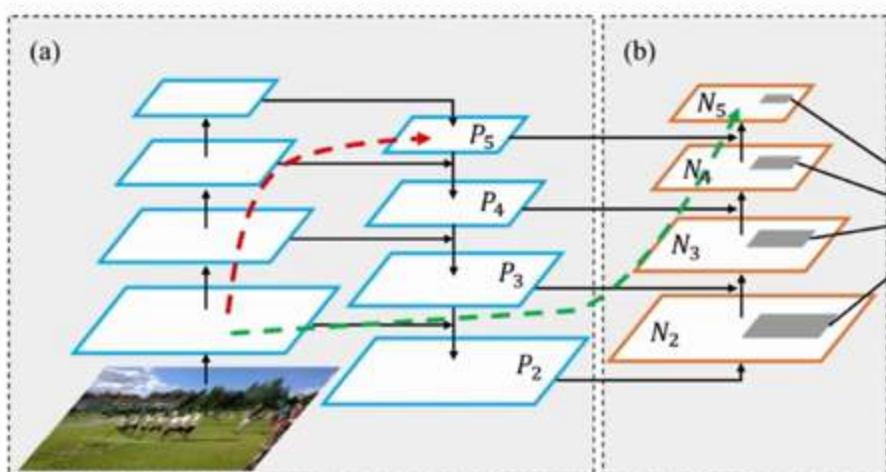
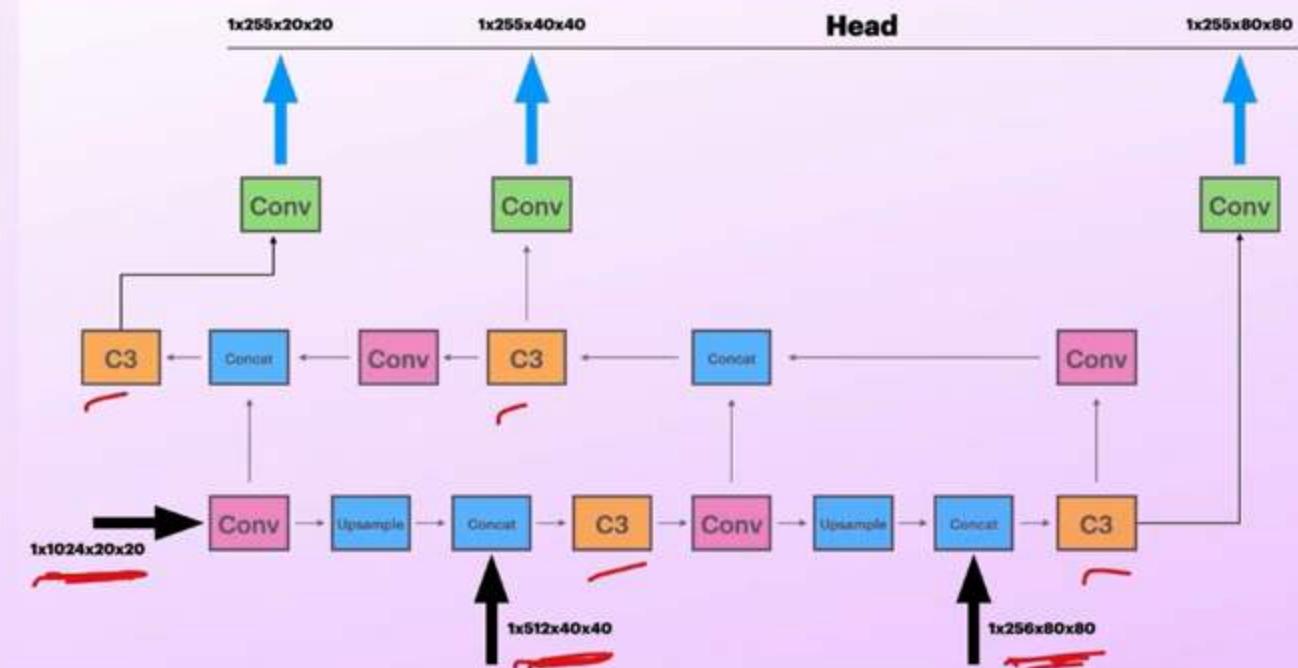


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



Path Aggregation Network

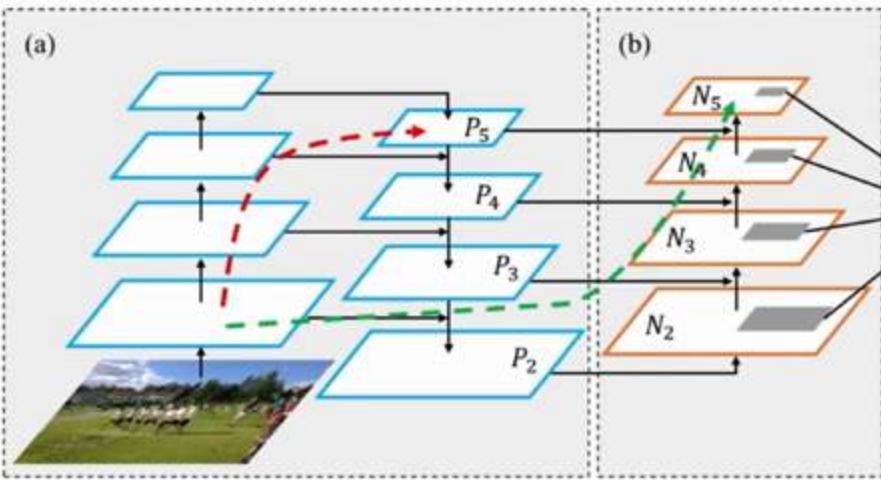
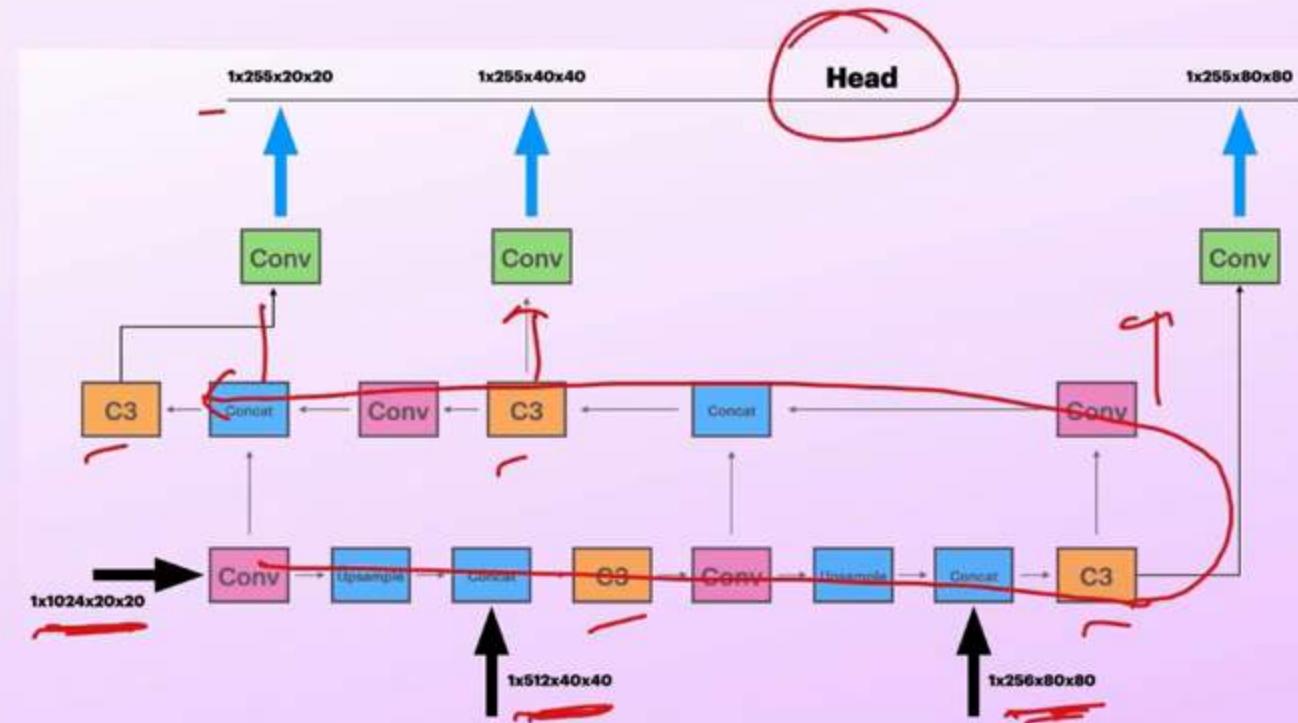


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



Path Aggregation Network

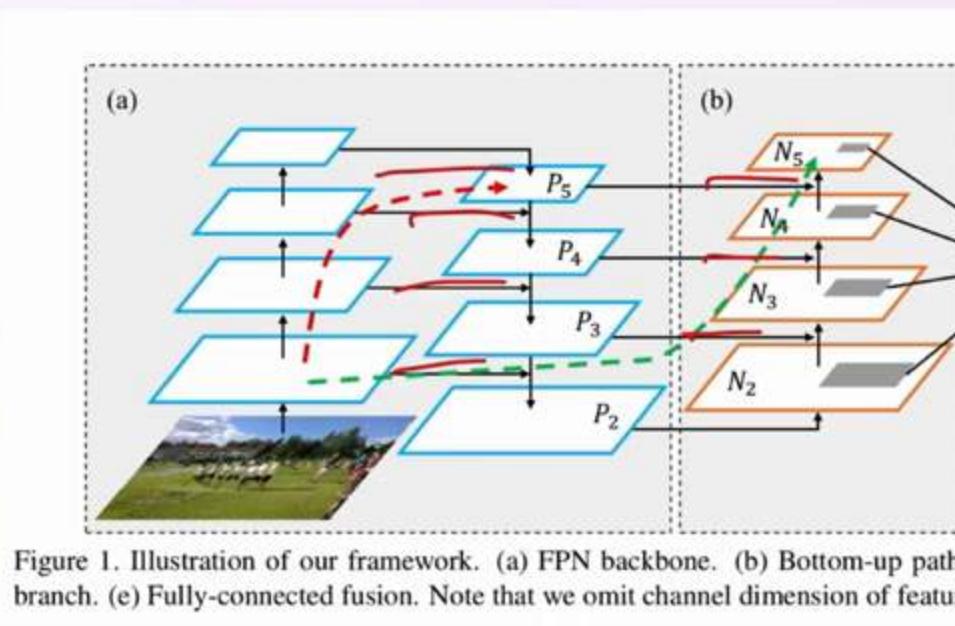
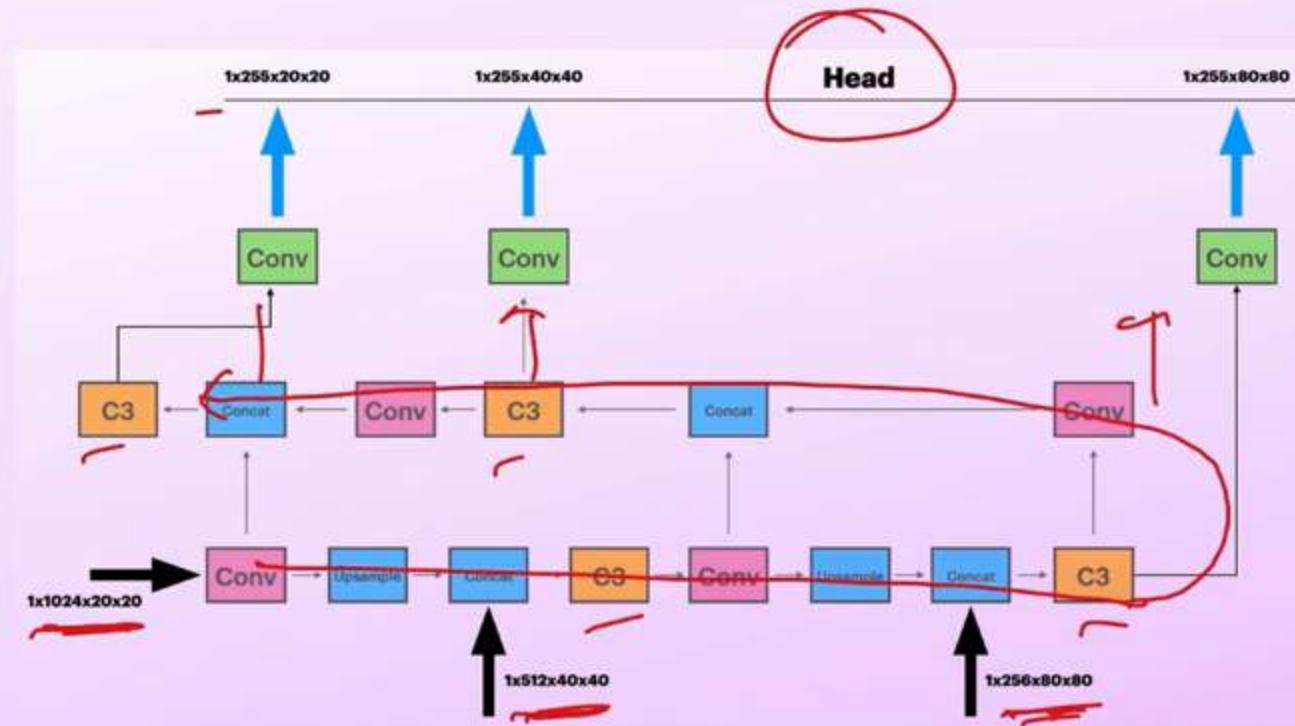
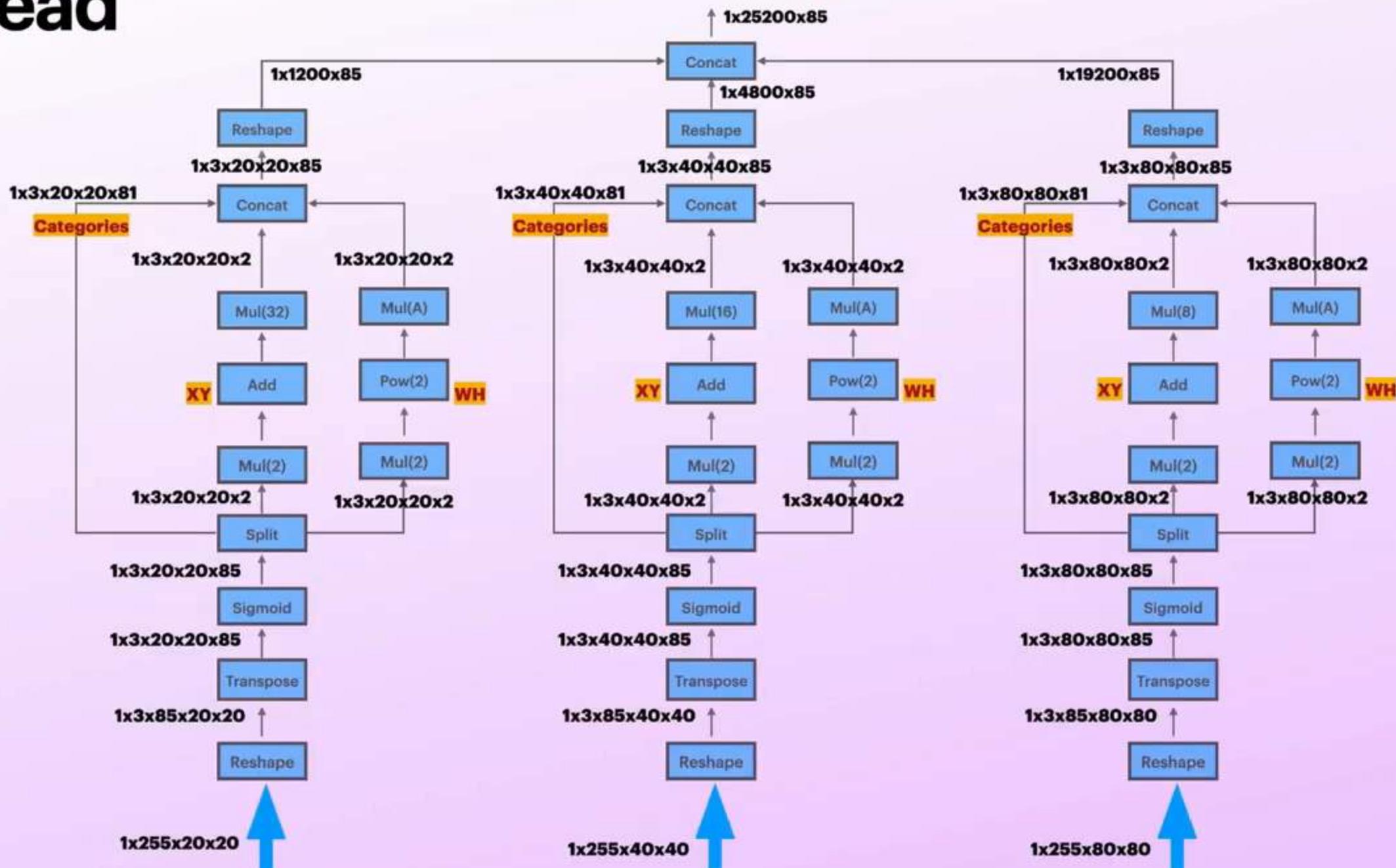


Figure 1. Illustration of our framework. (a) FPN backbone. (b) Bottom-up path branch. (e) Fully-connected fusion. Note that we omit channel dimension of feature



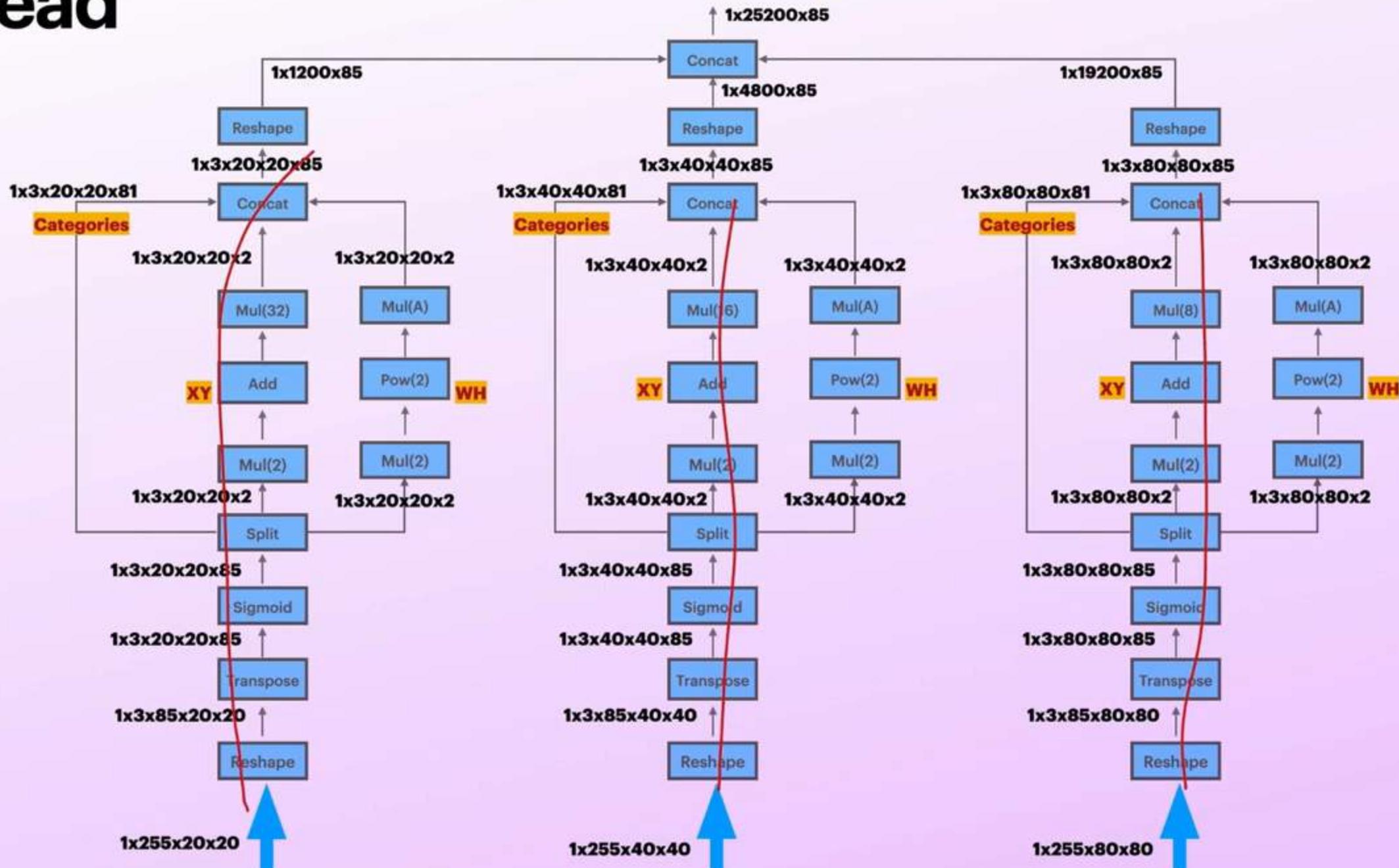
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



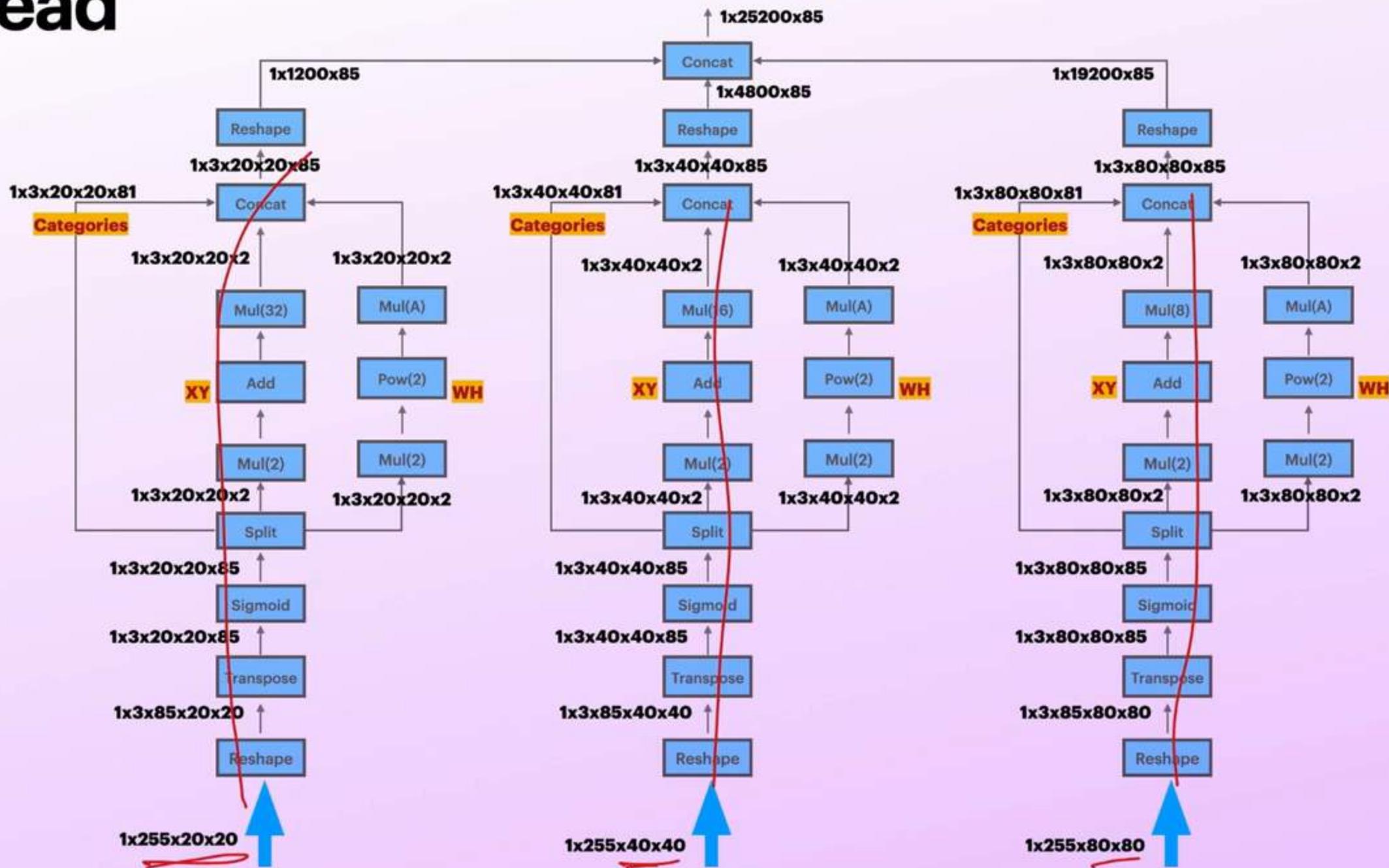
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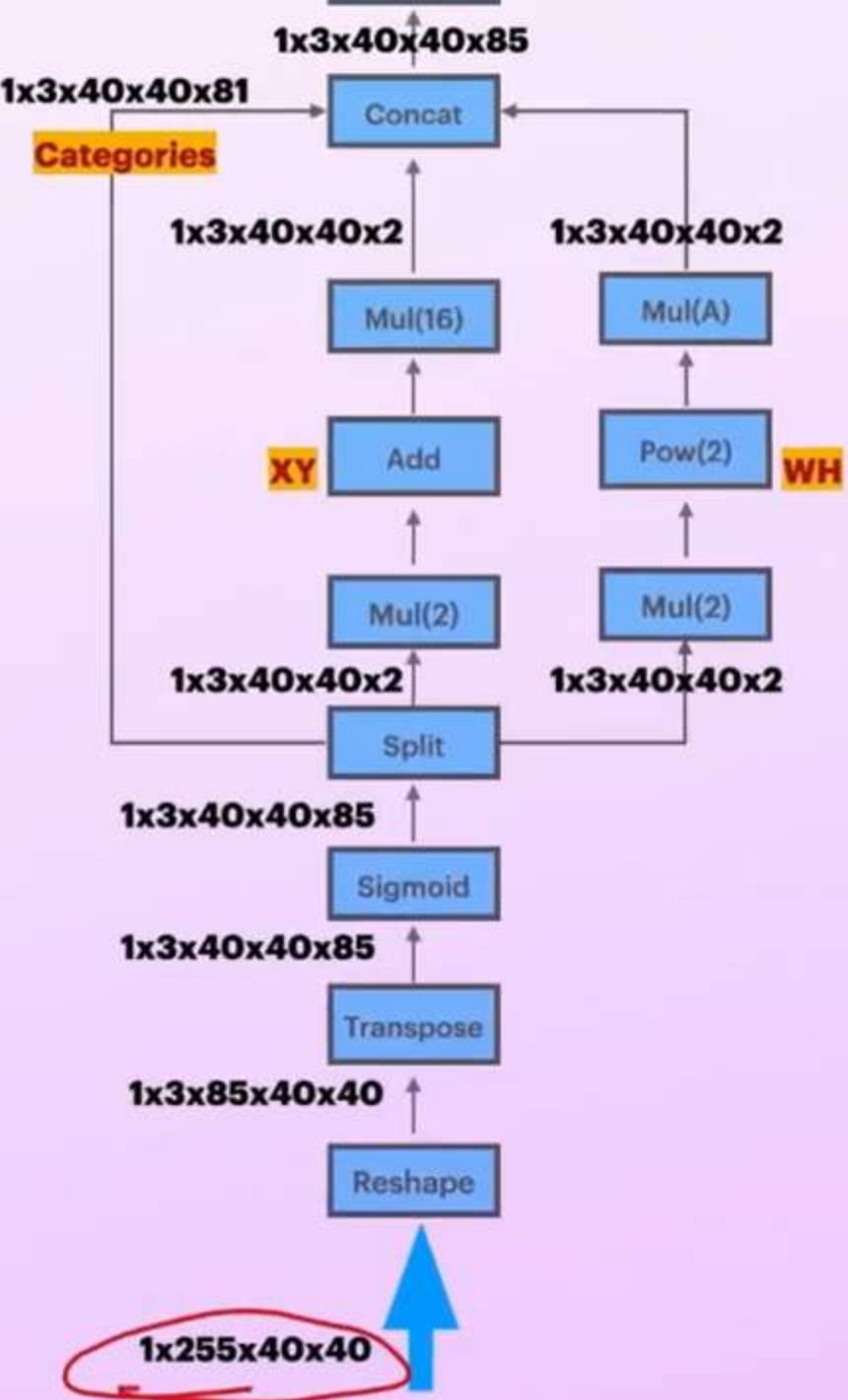
NMS & Postprocessing

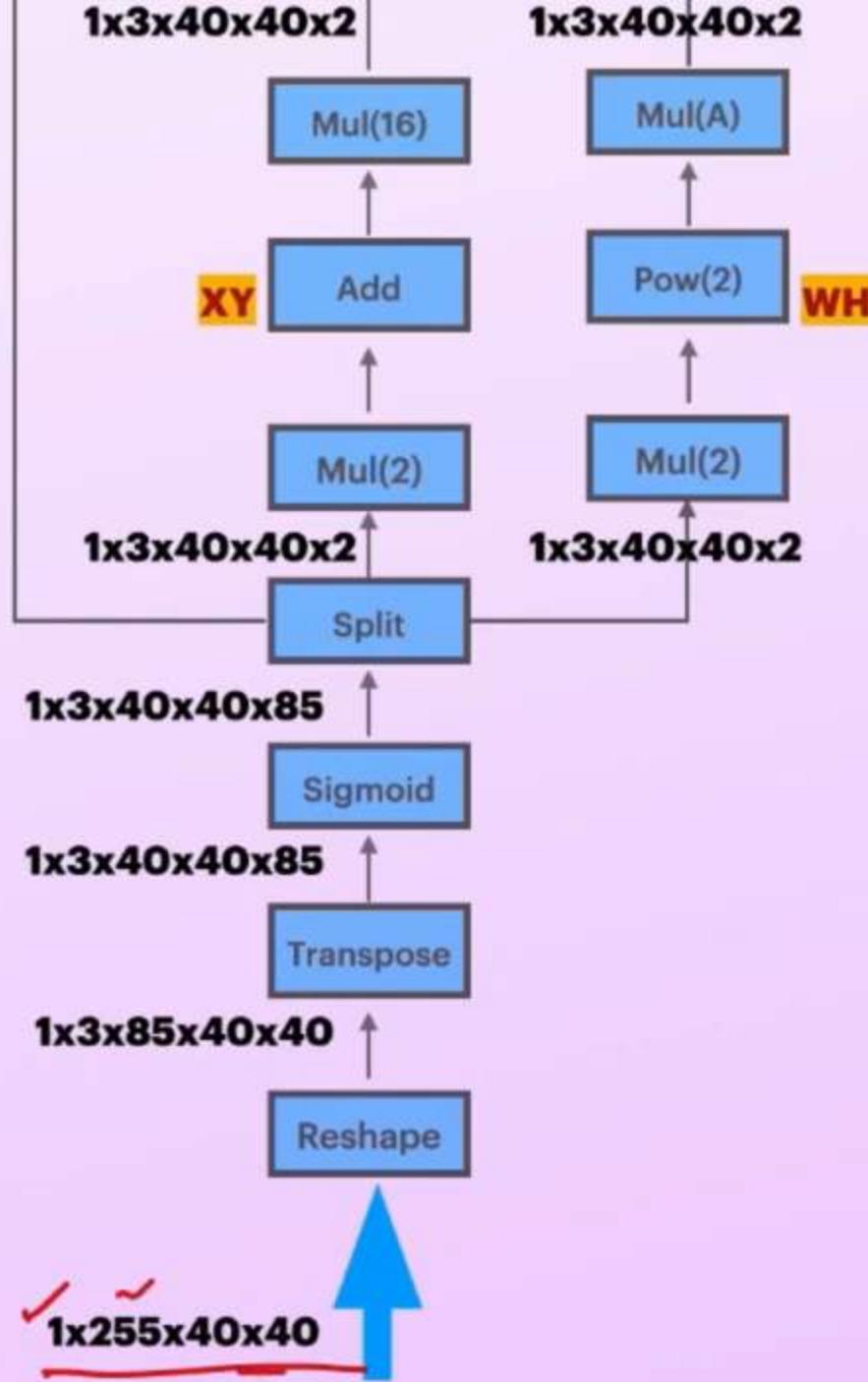


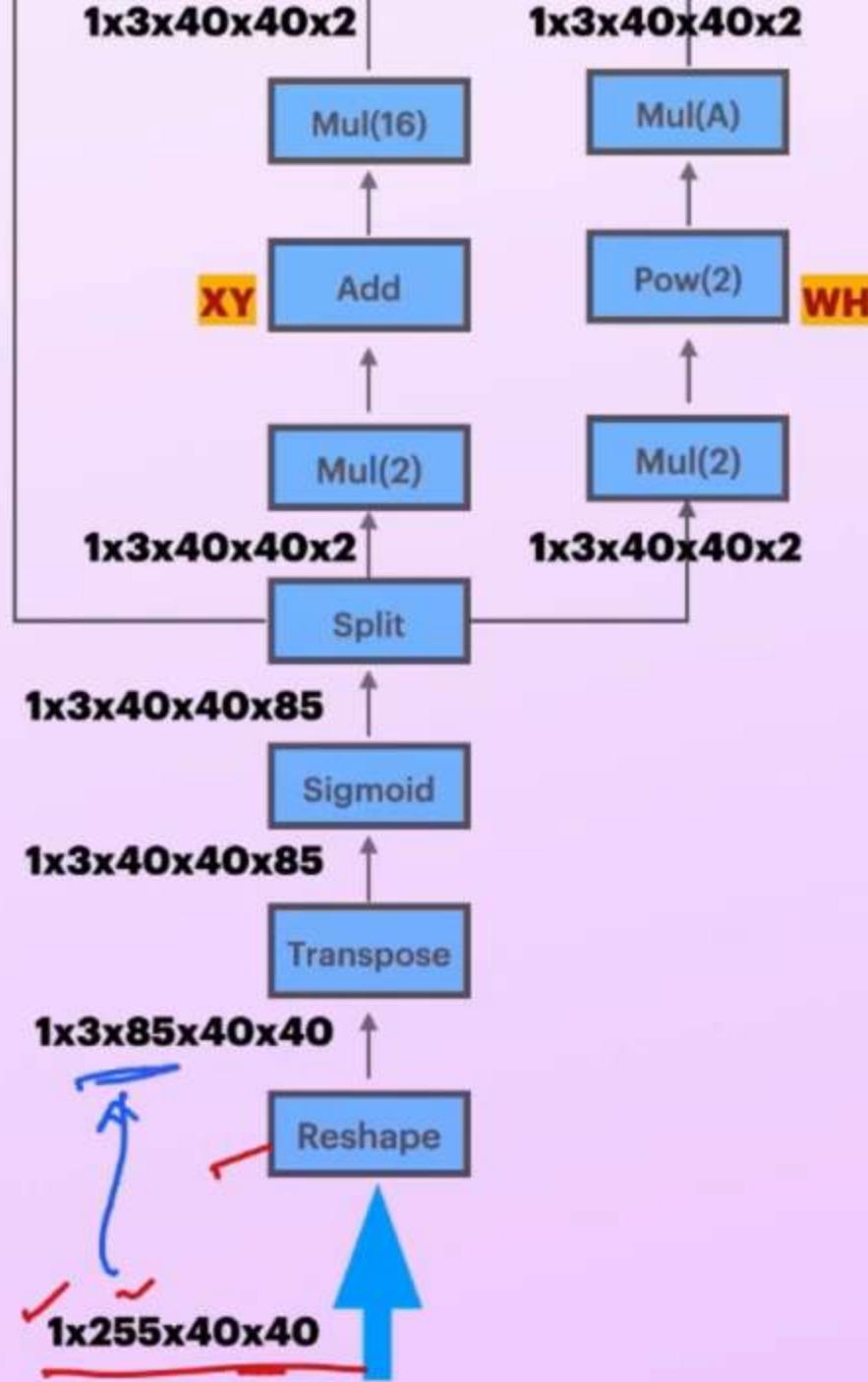
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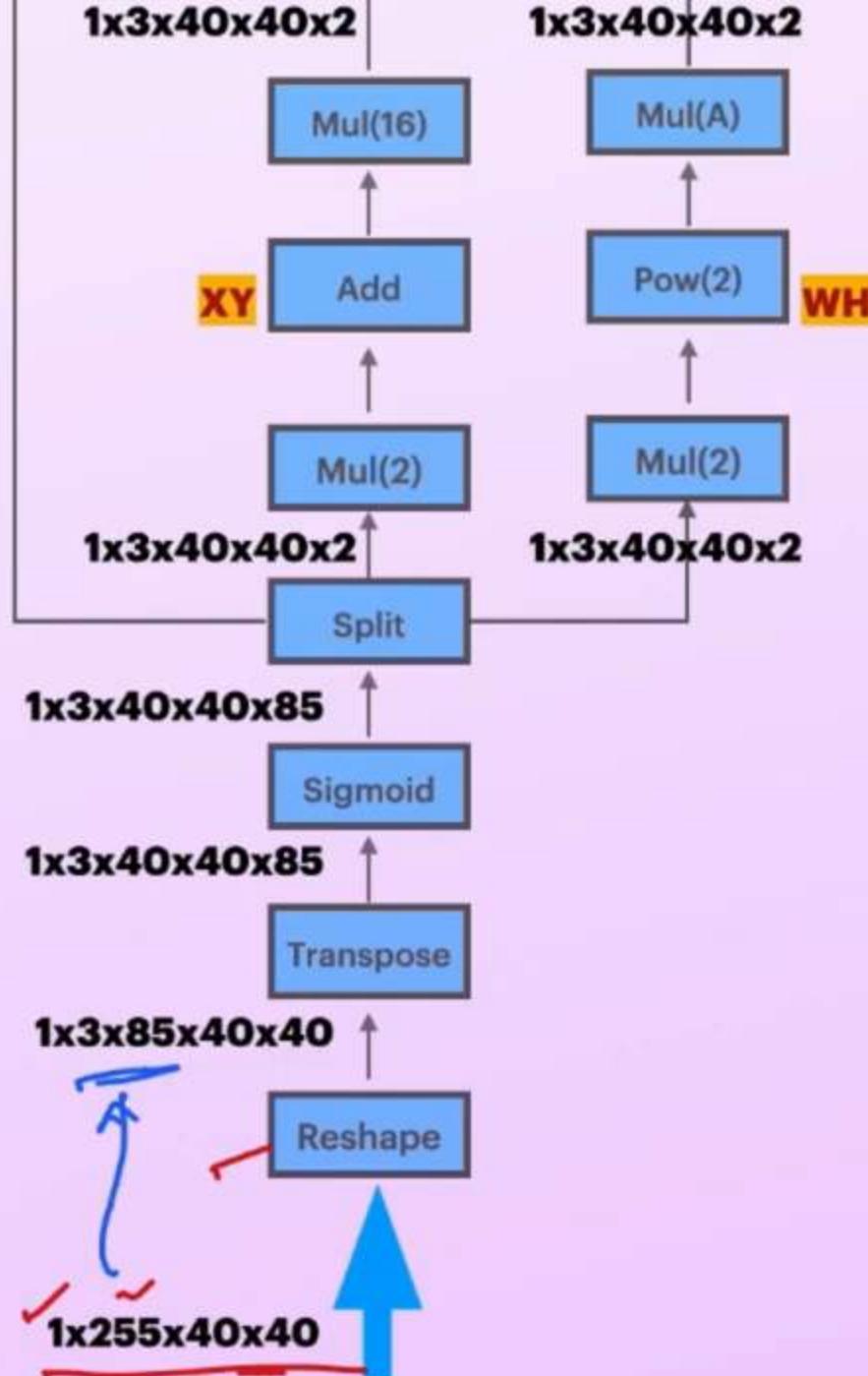
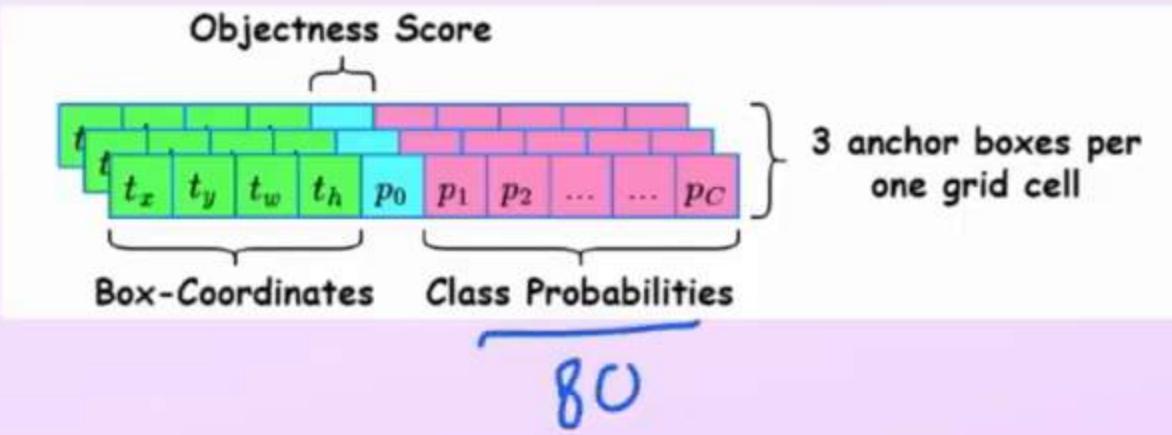
NMS & Postprocessing

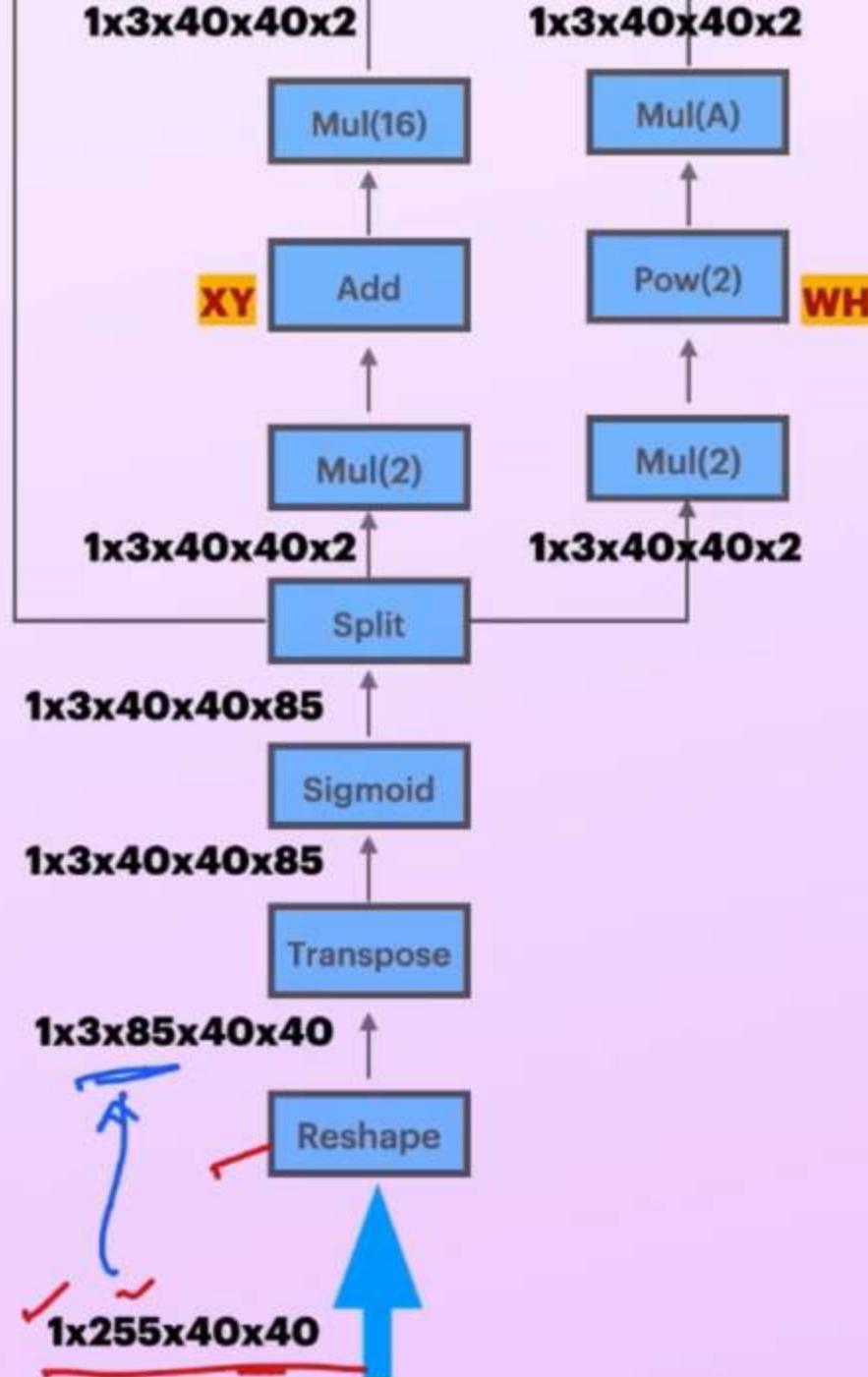
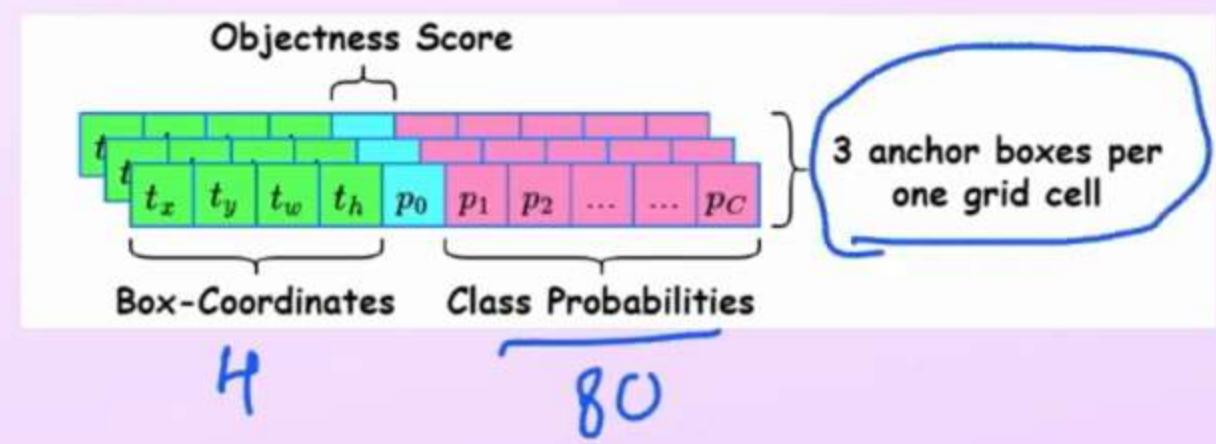


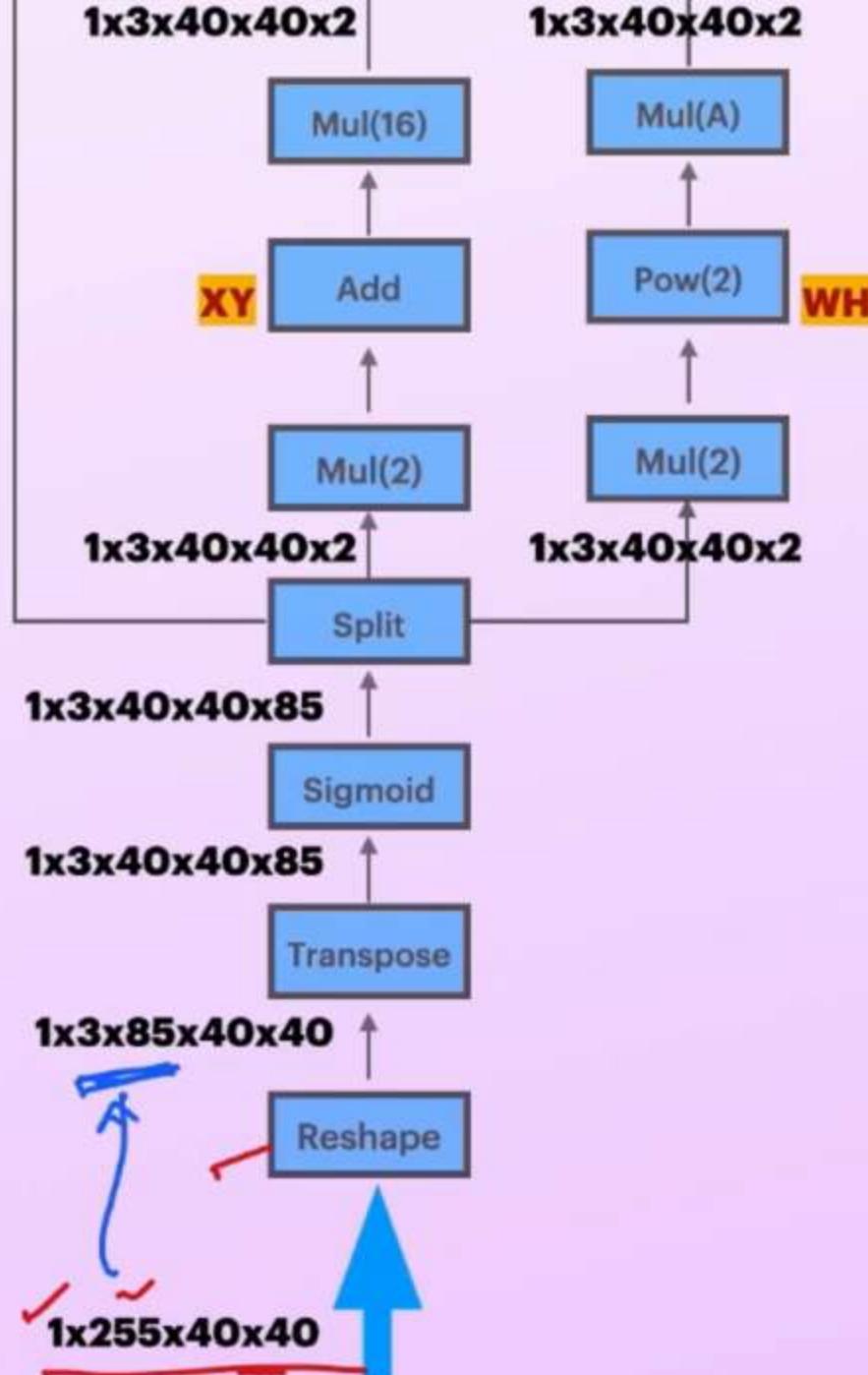
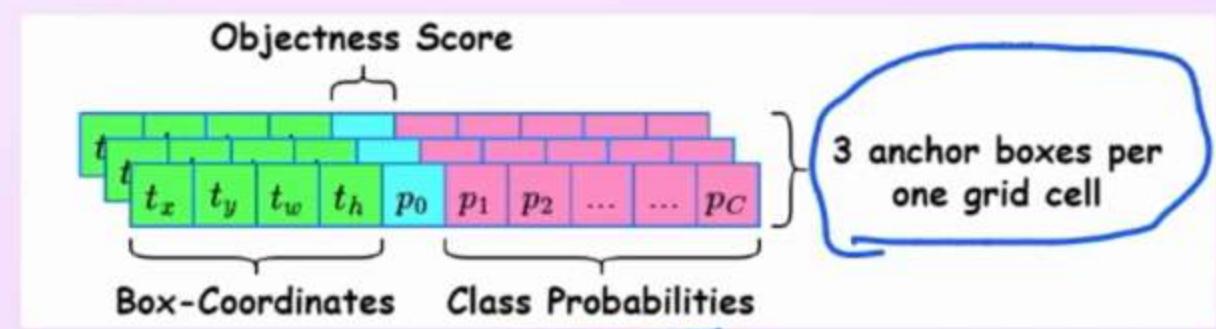


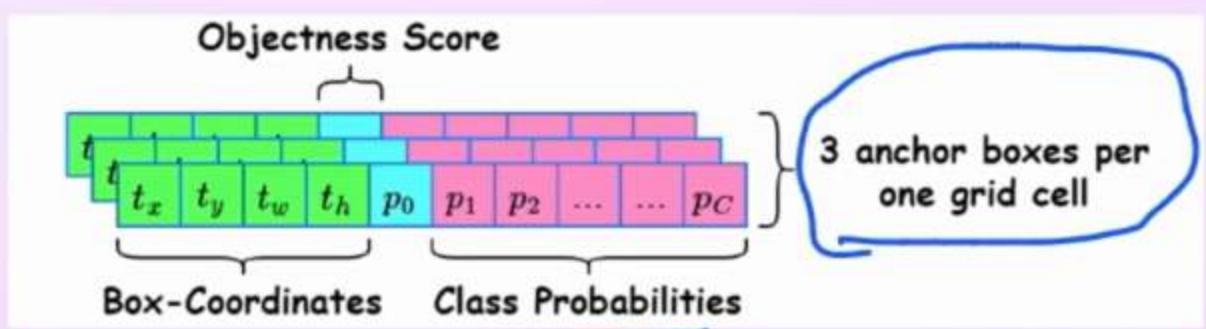




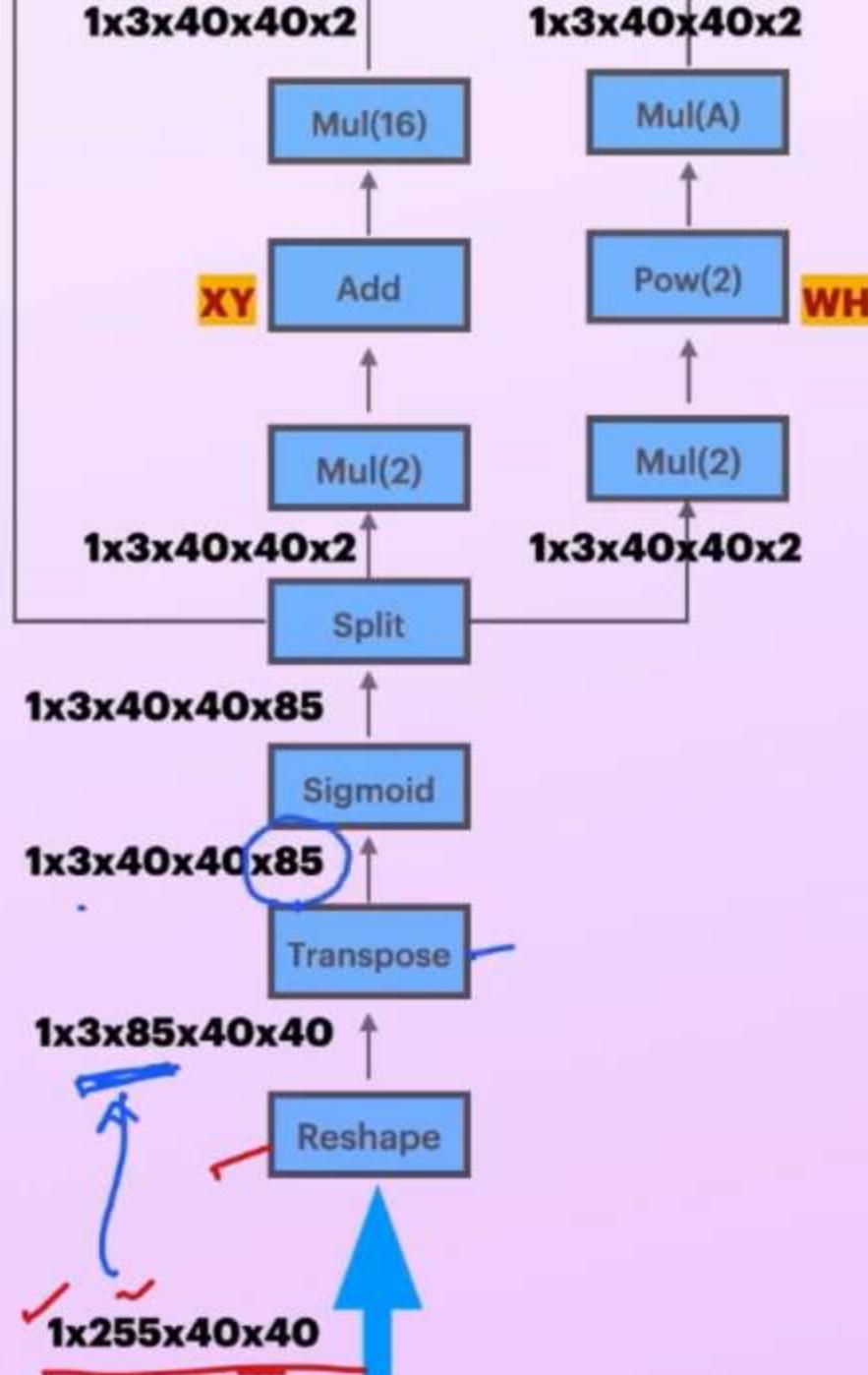


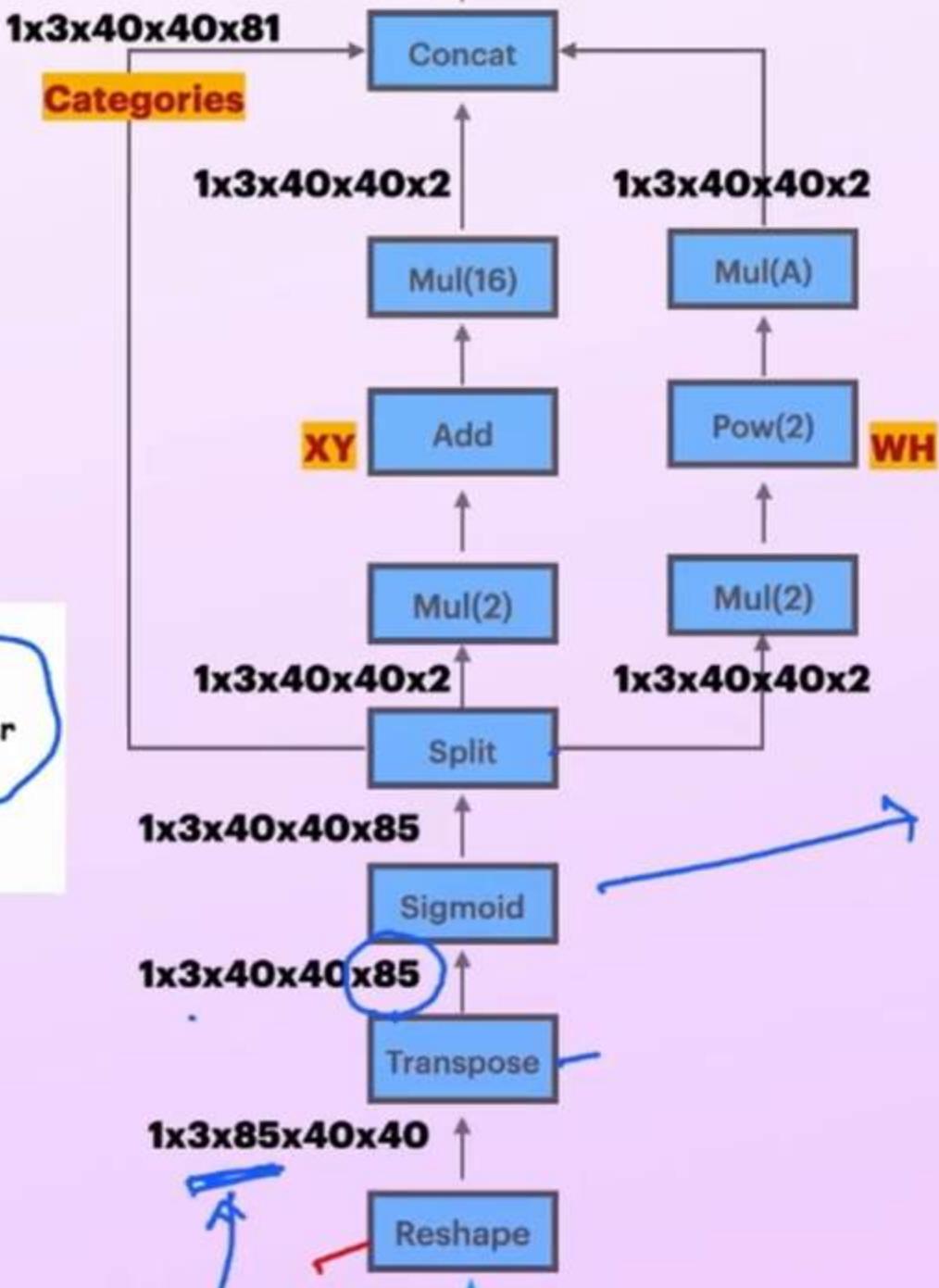
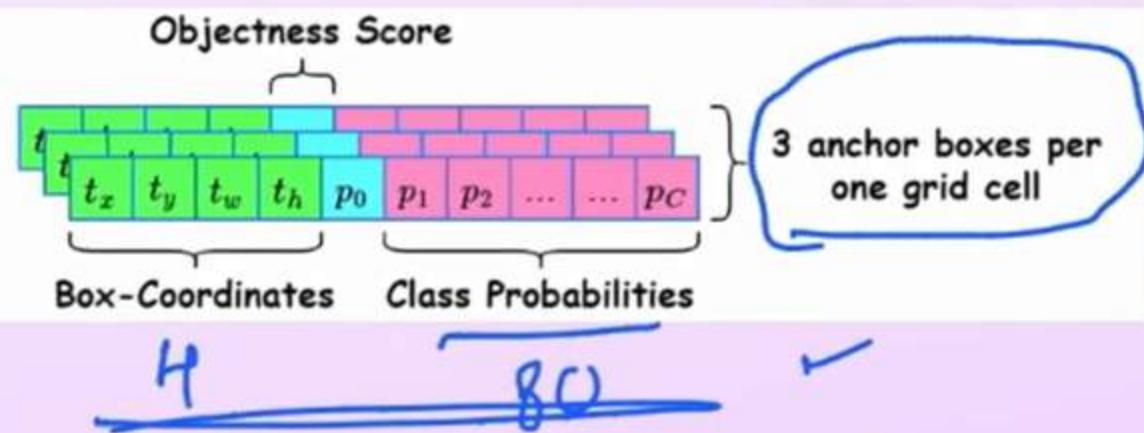


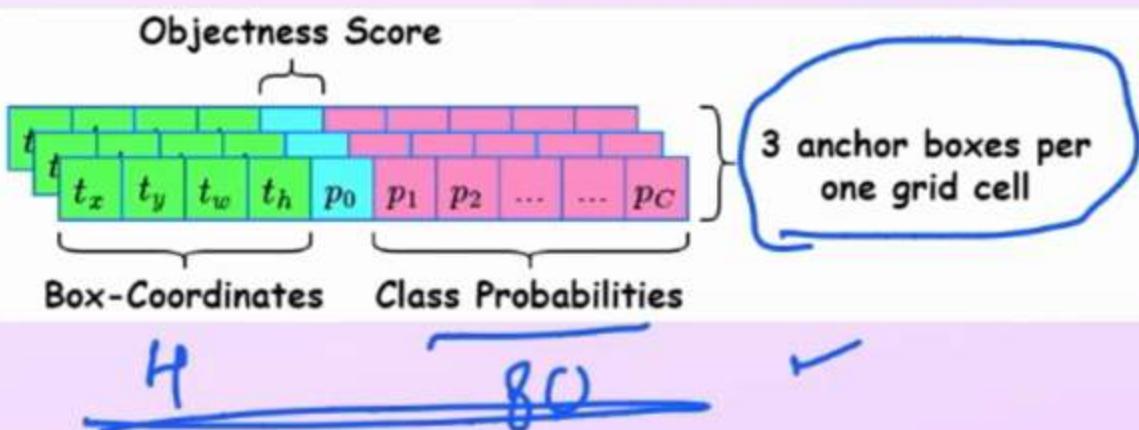
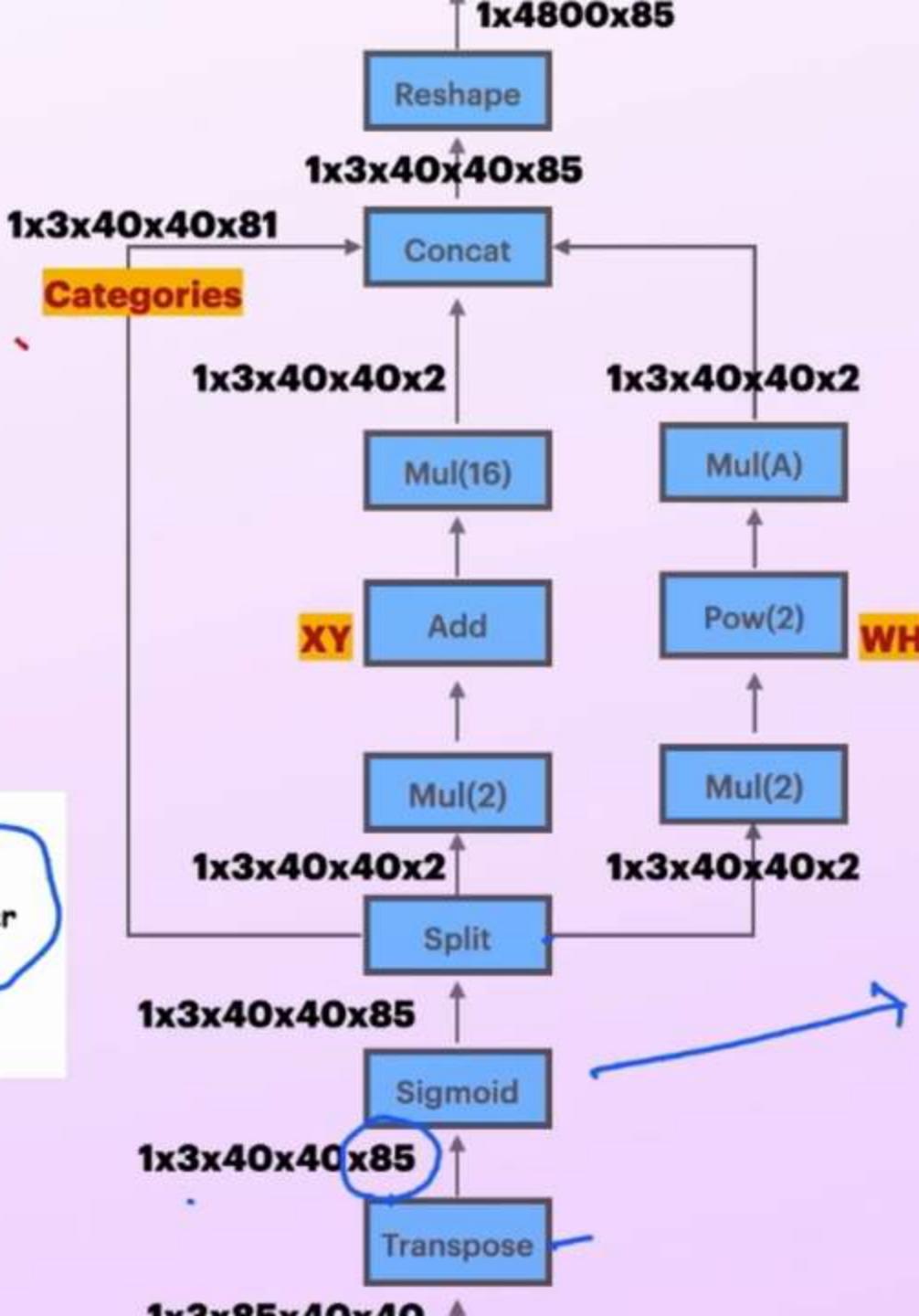




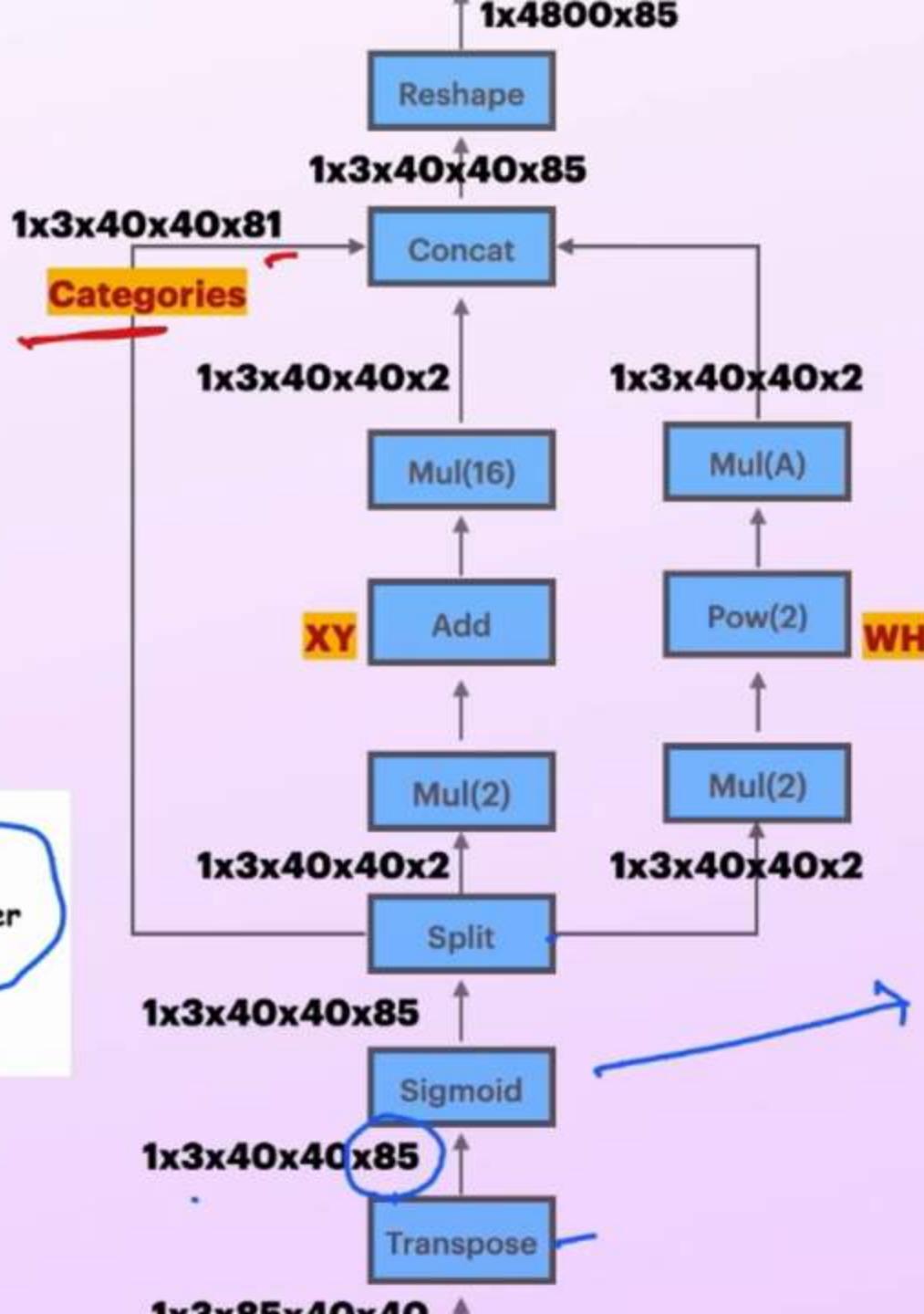
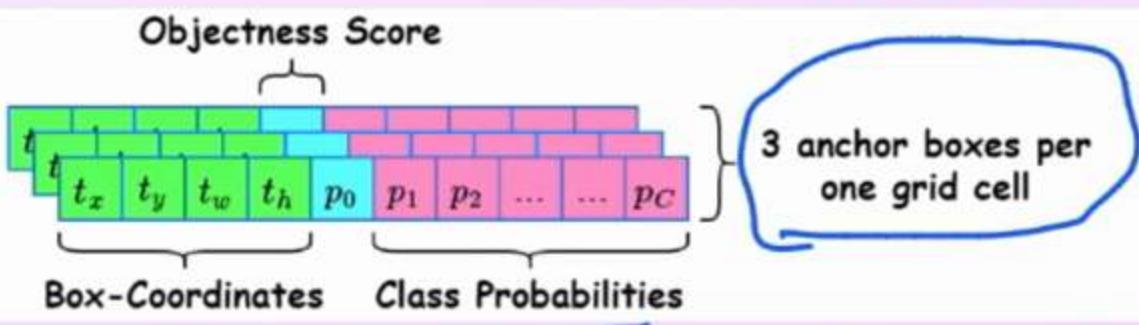
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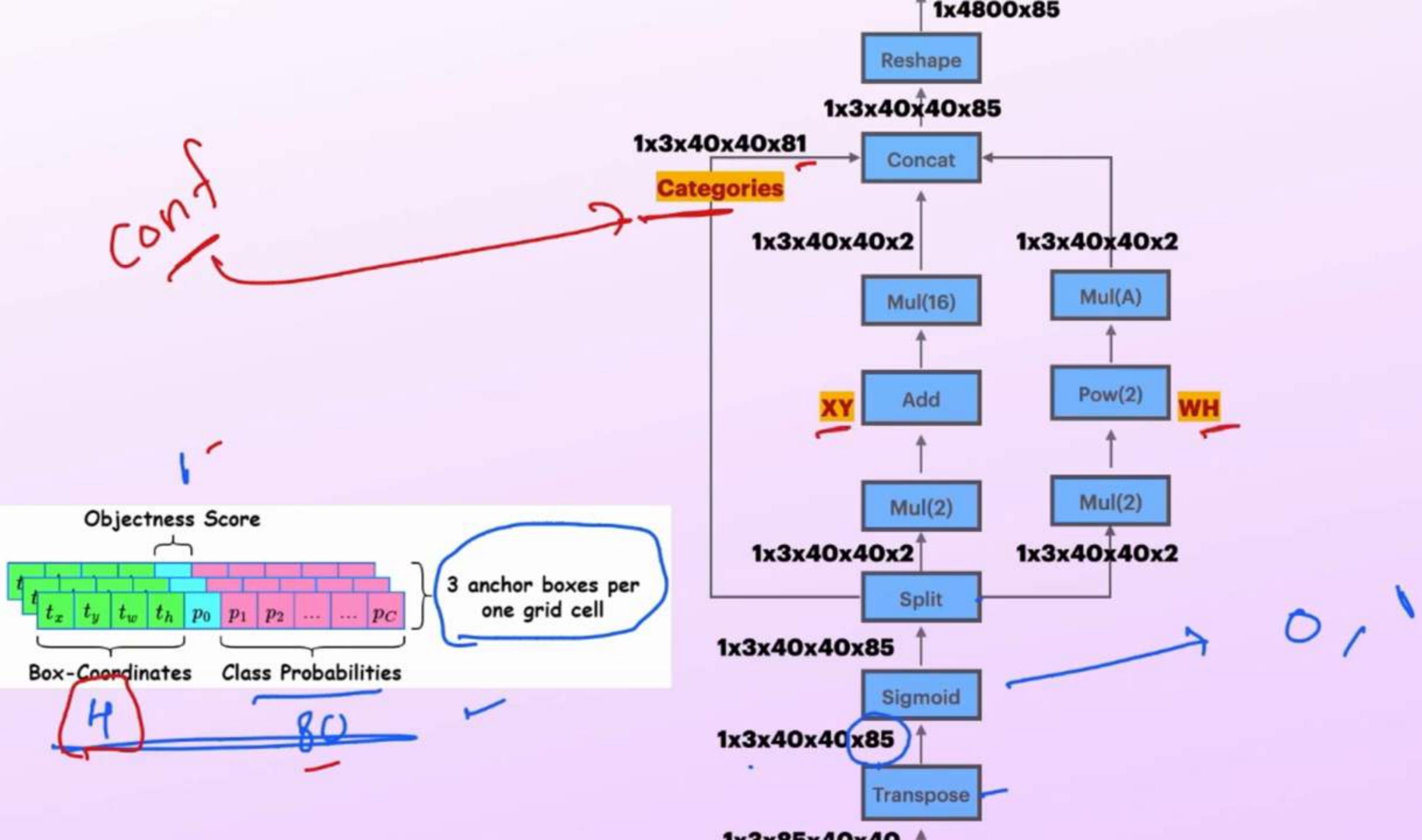


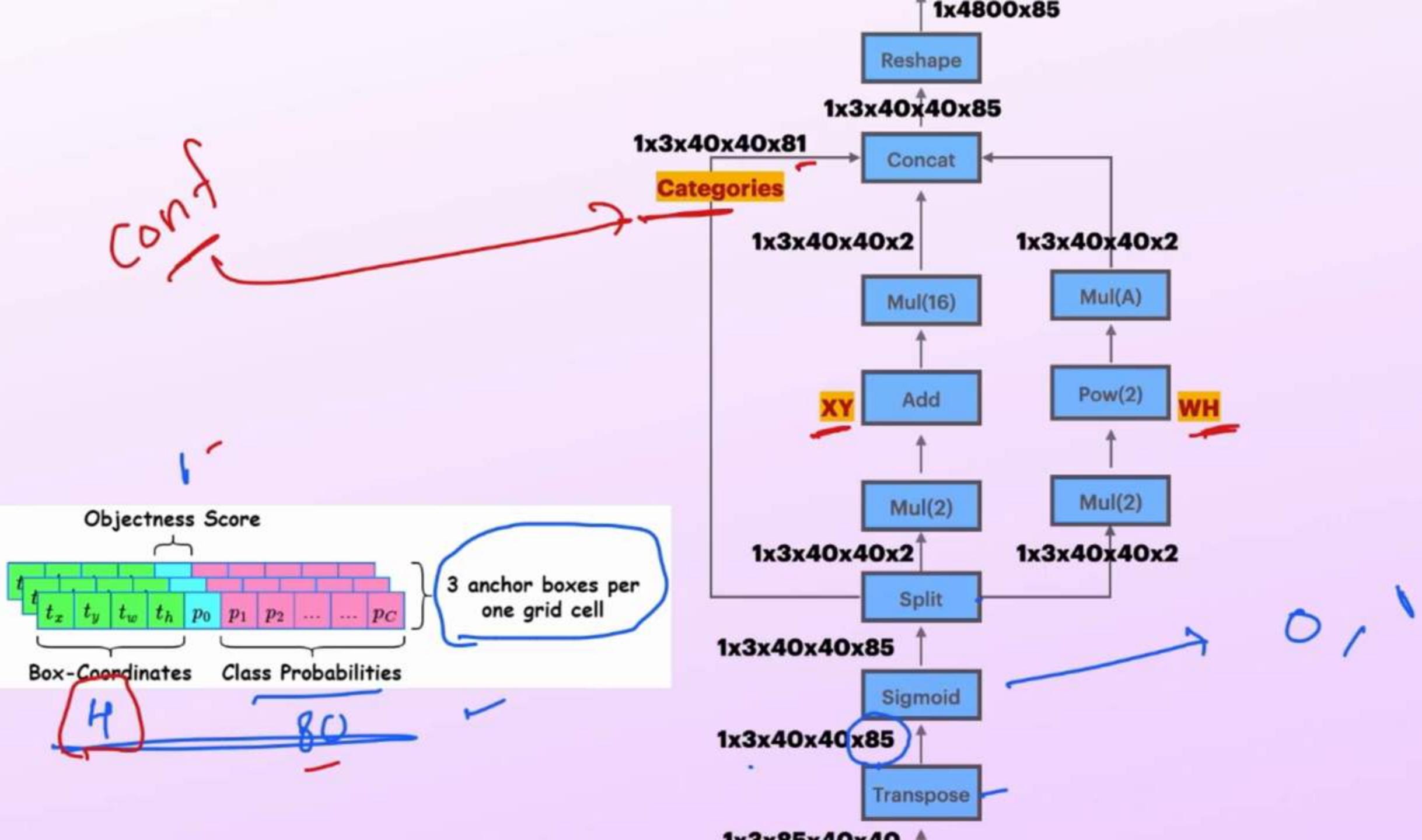


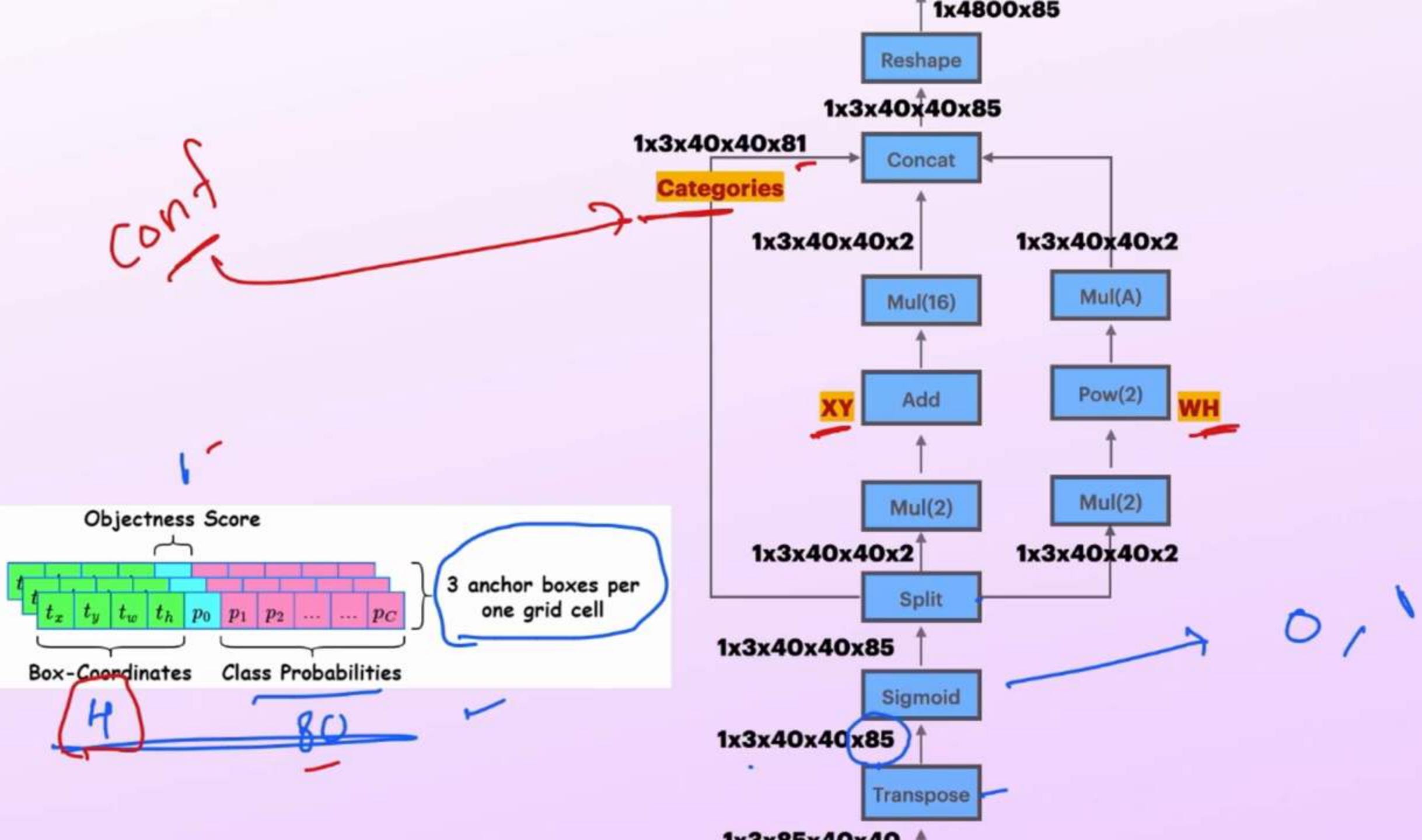


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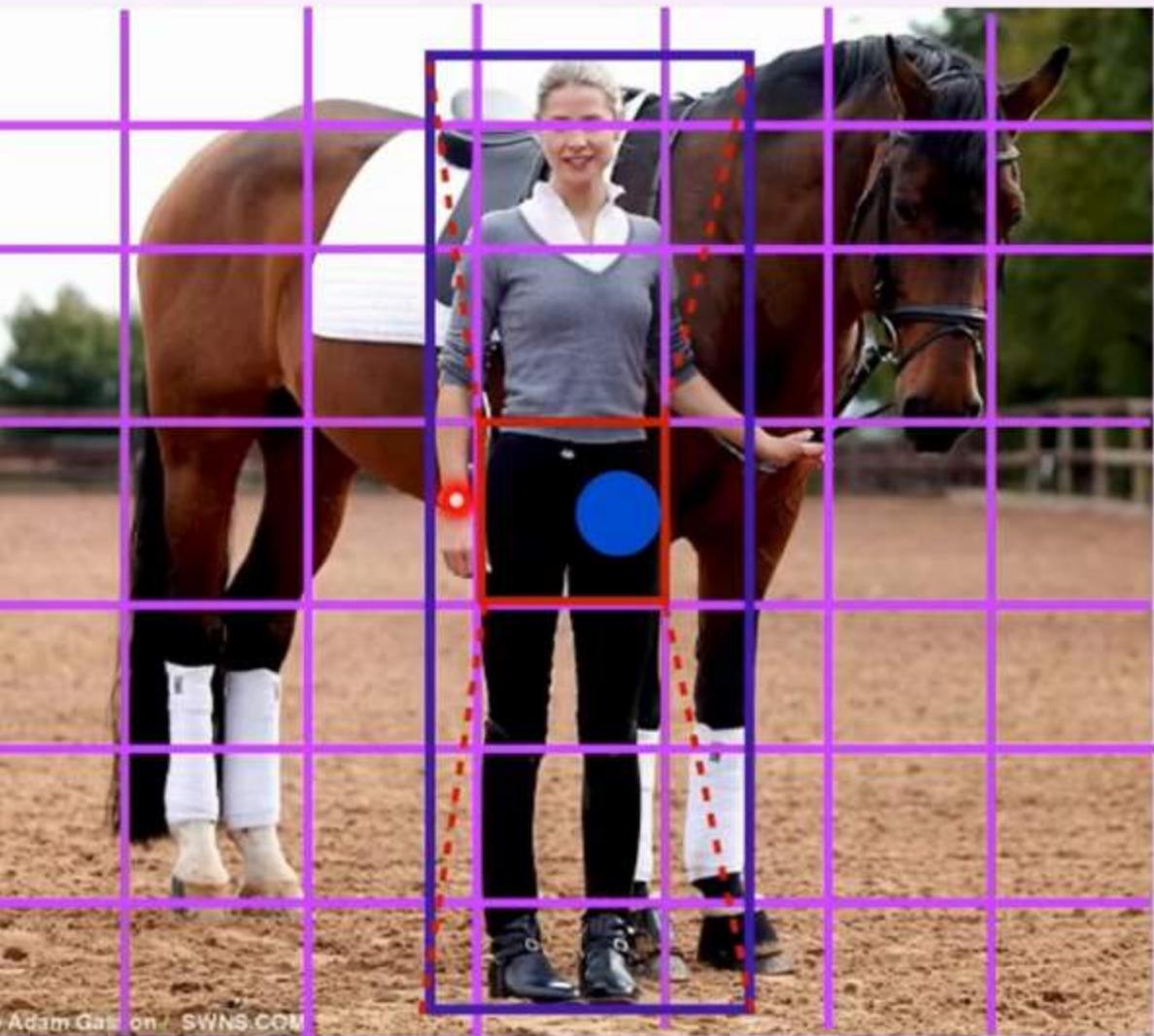
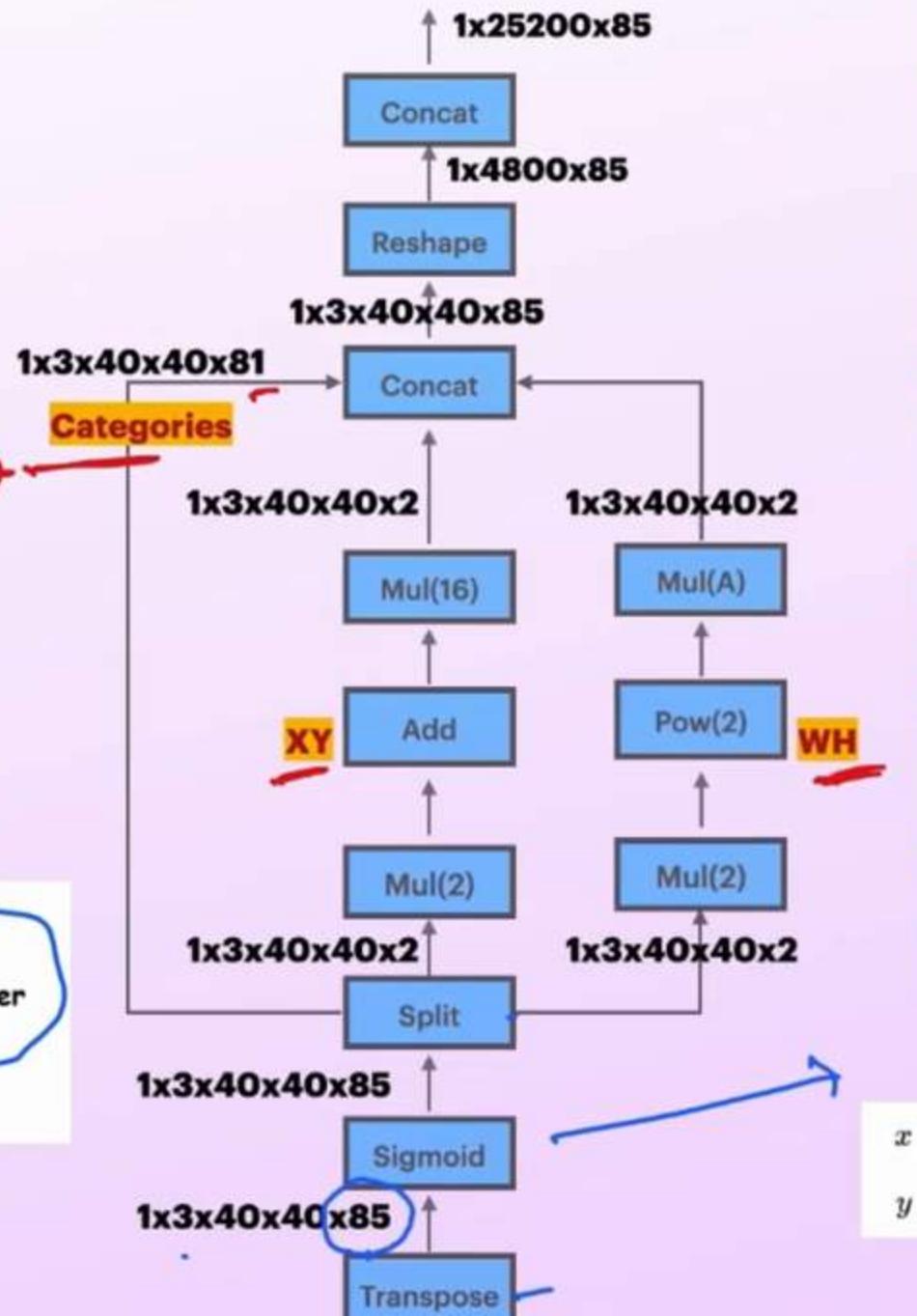








NMS & Postprocessing



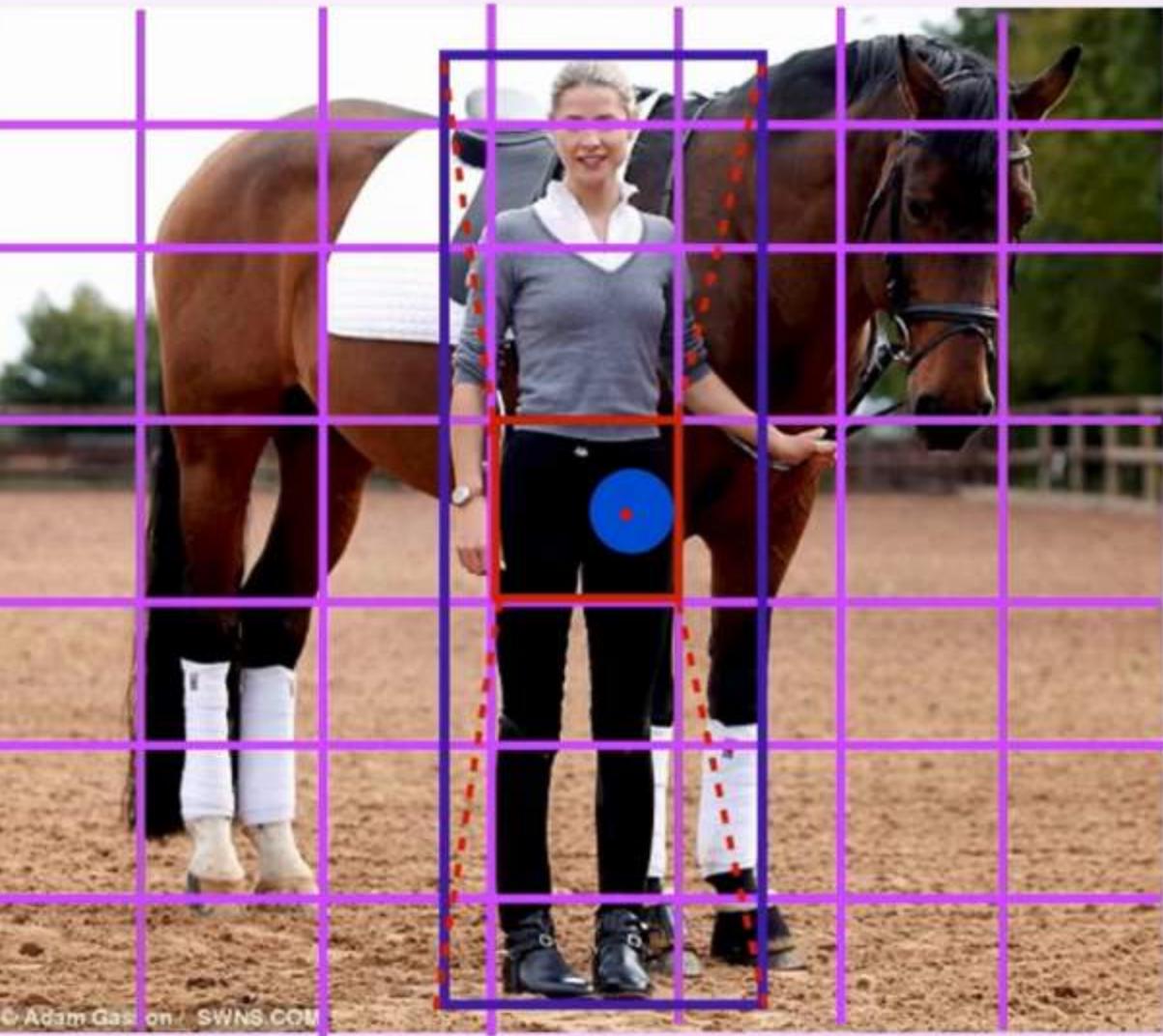
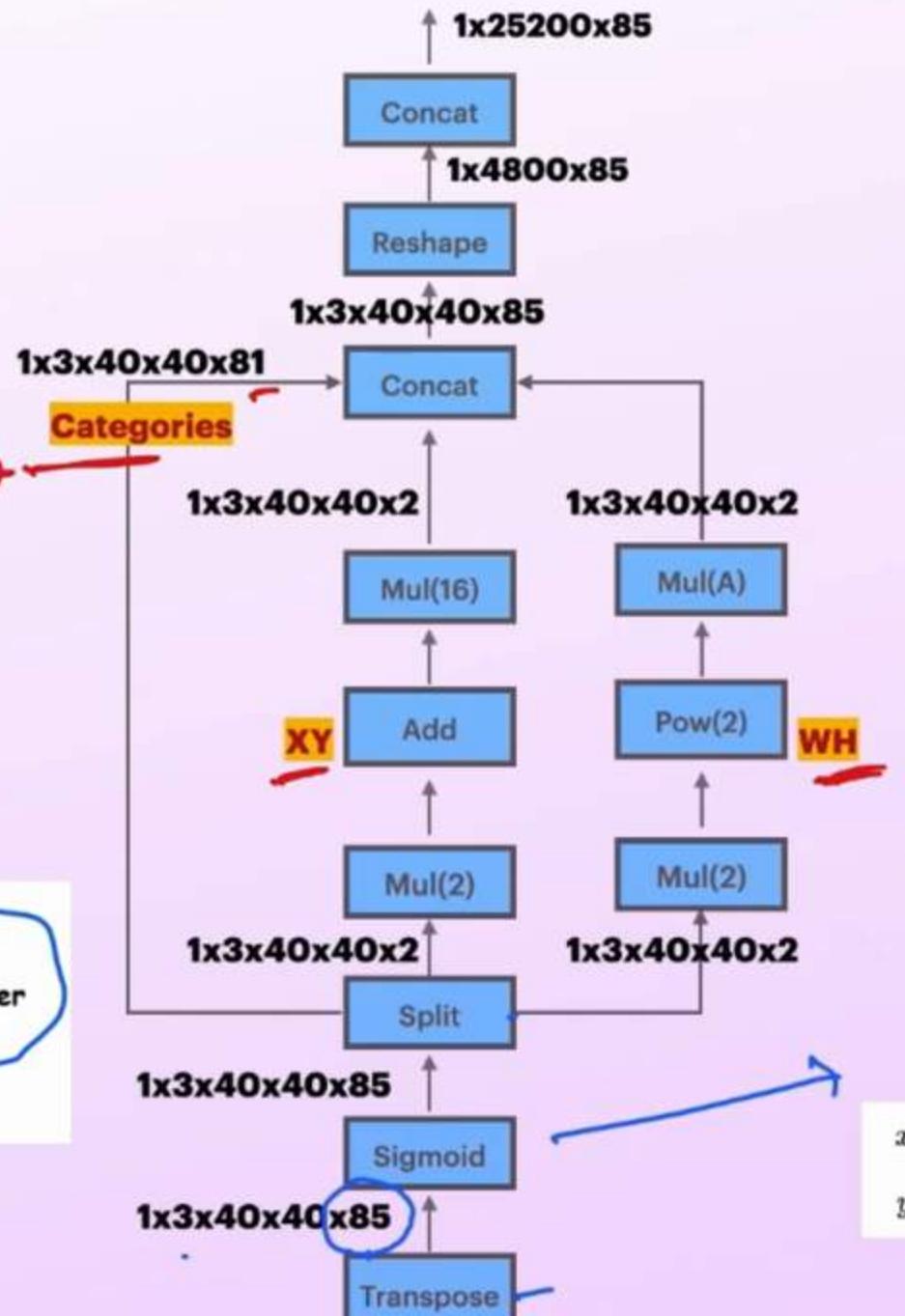
$$x = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_x)) - 0.5 + c_x) \times \text{stride}$$

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

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

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

NMS & Postprocessing



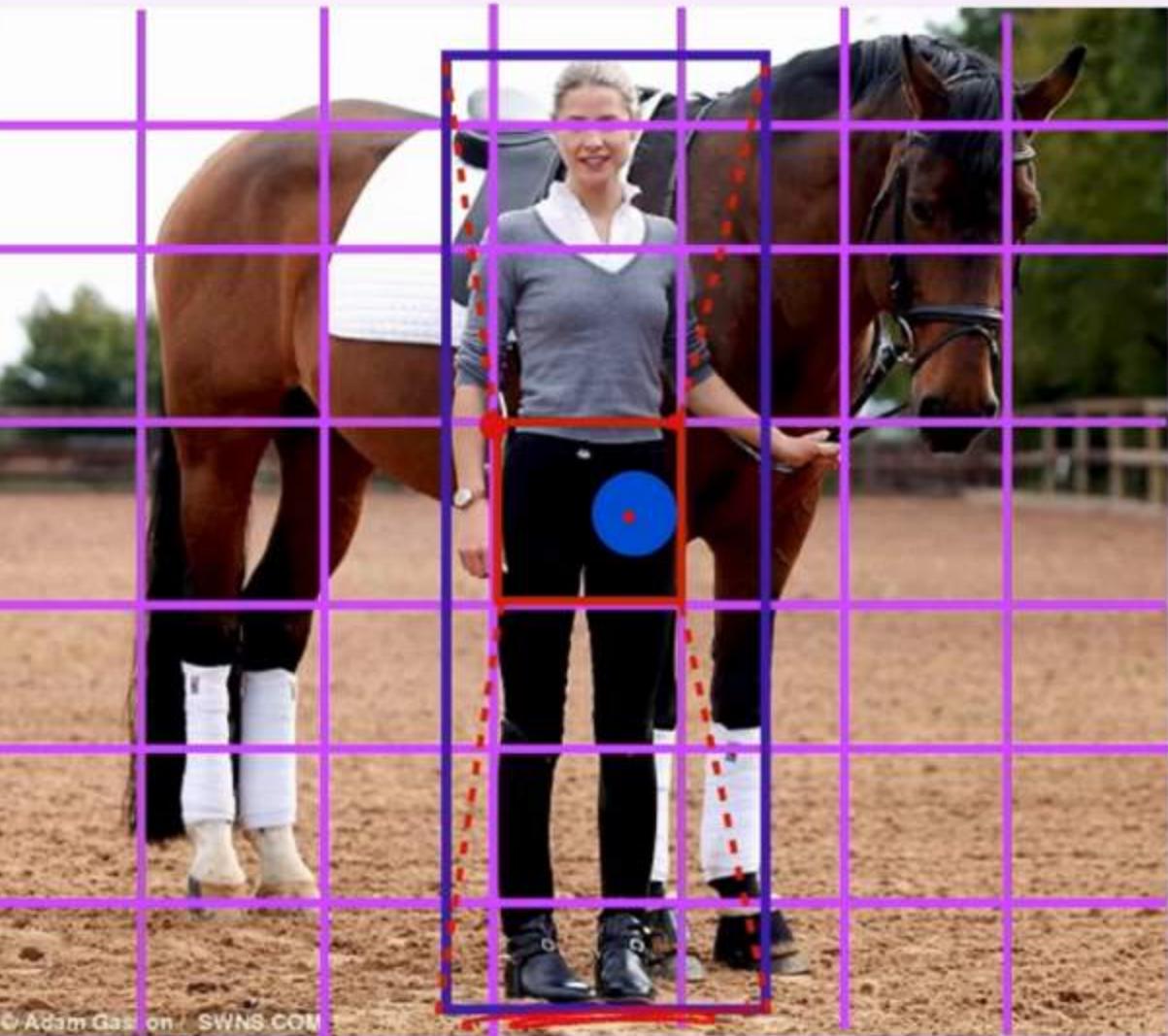
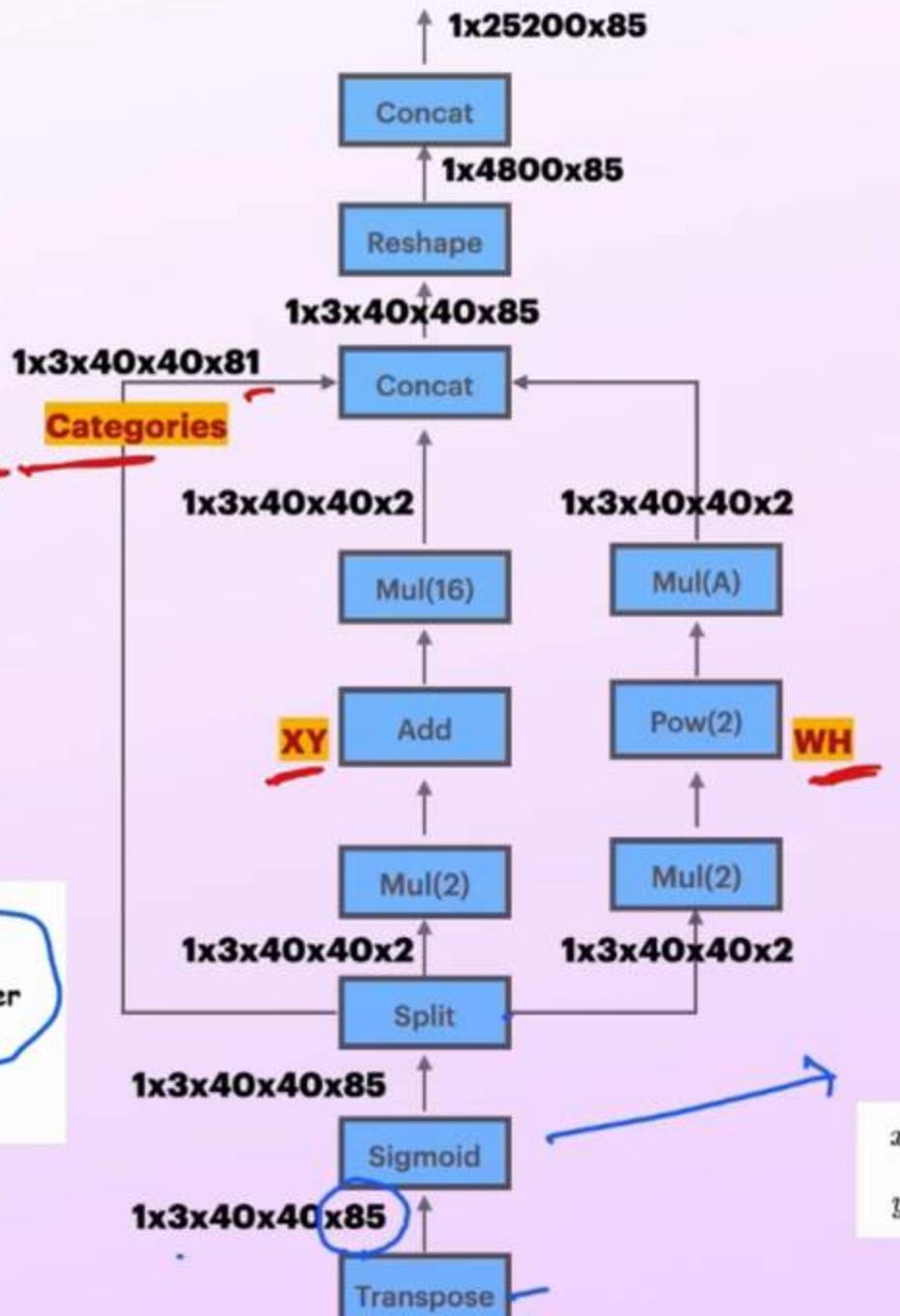
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$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

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

NMS & Postprocessing



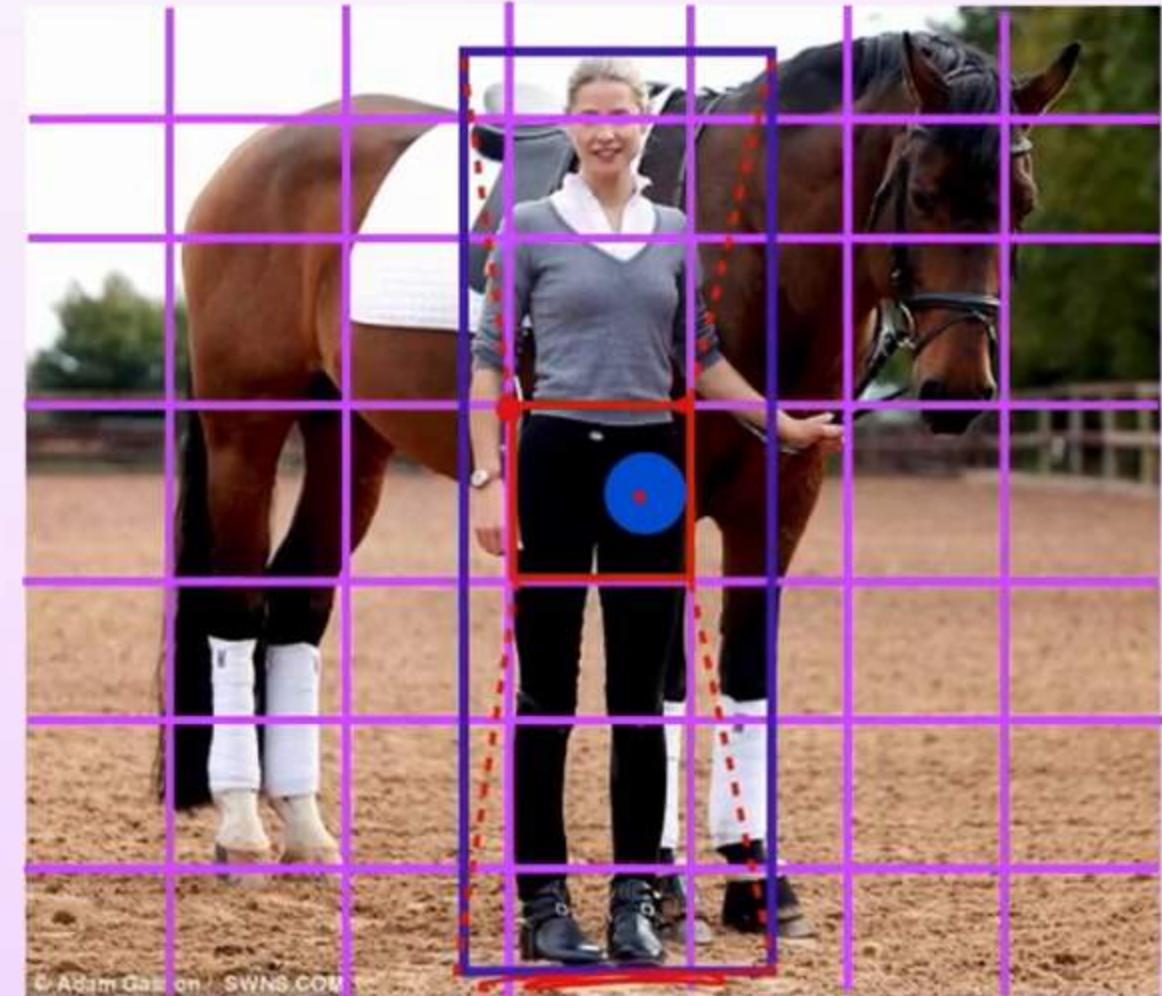
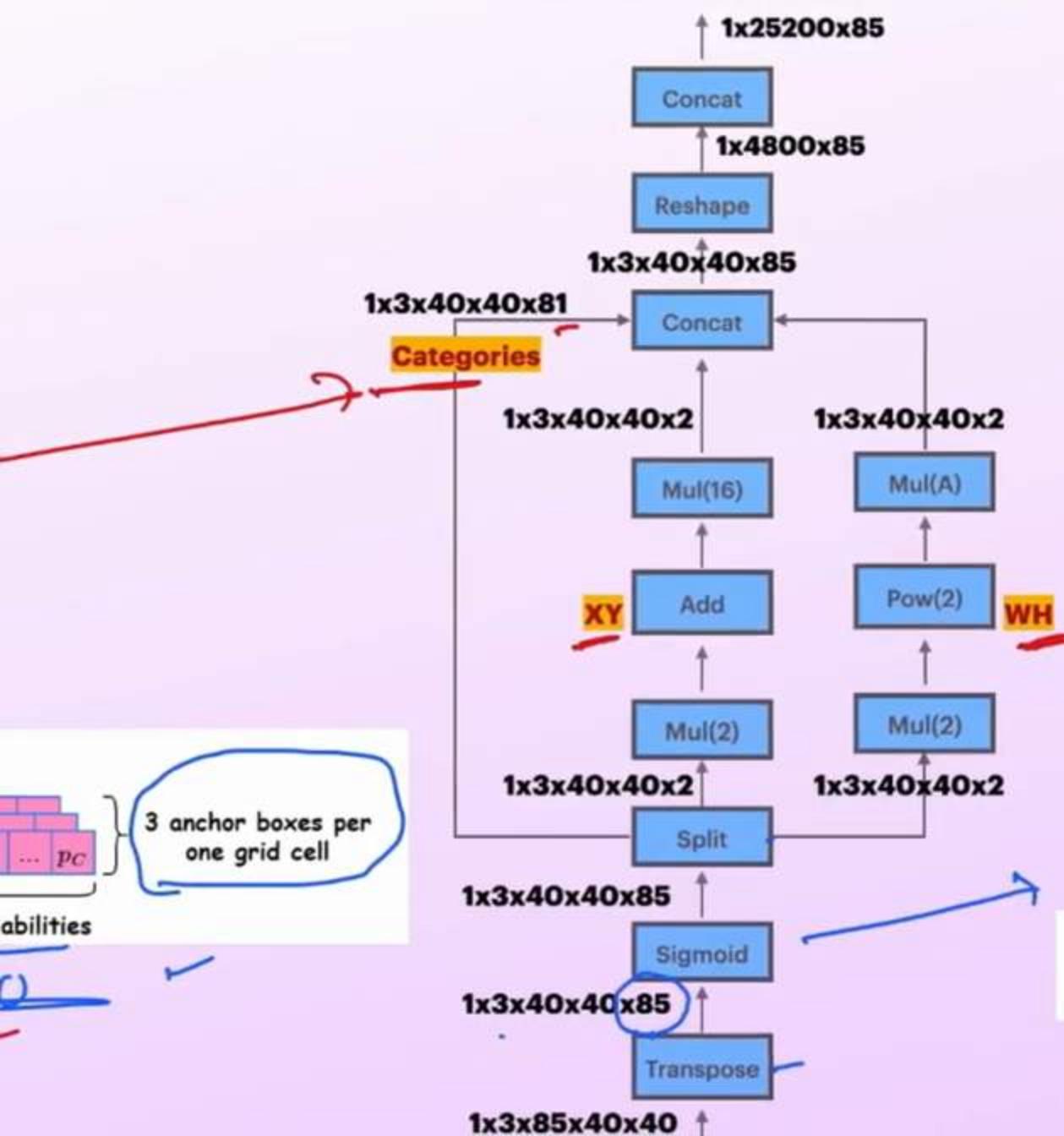
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$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

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

NMS & Postprocessing



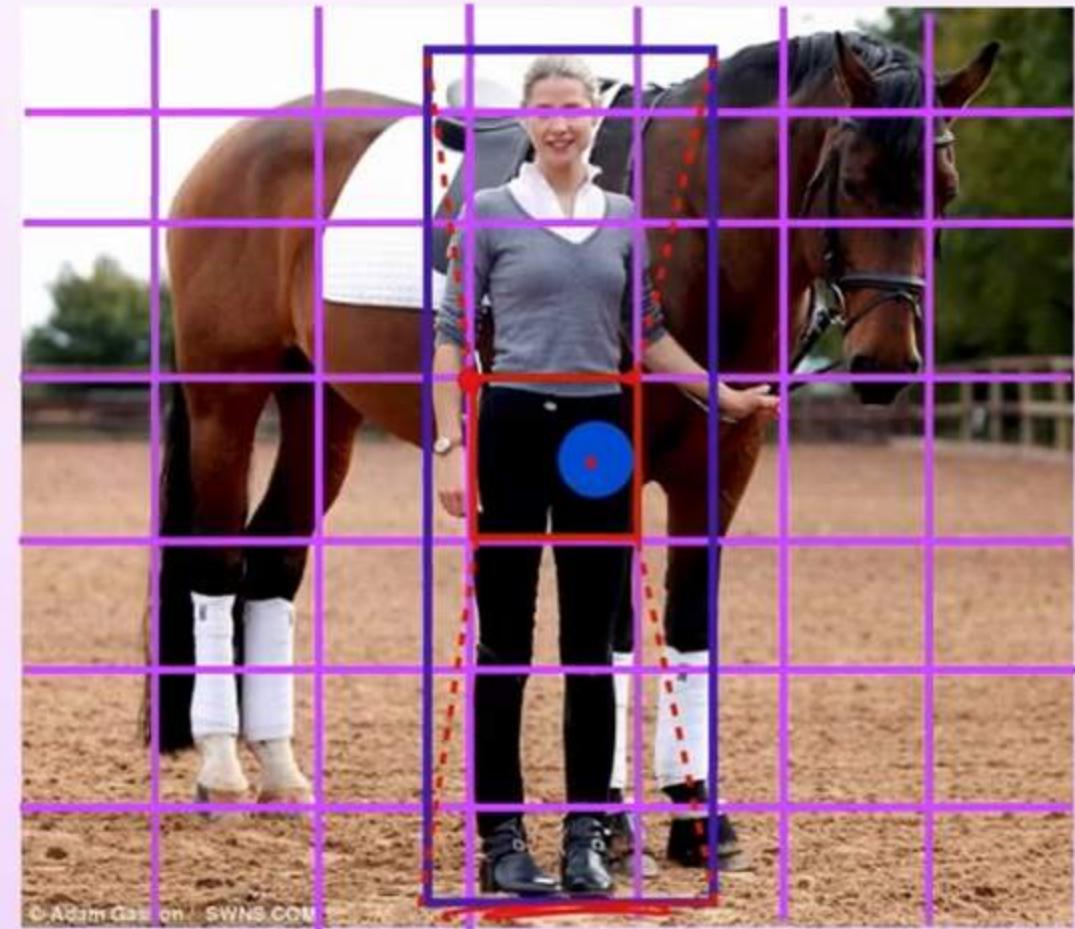
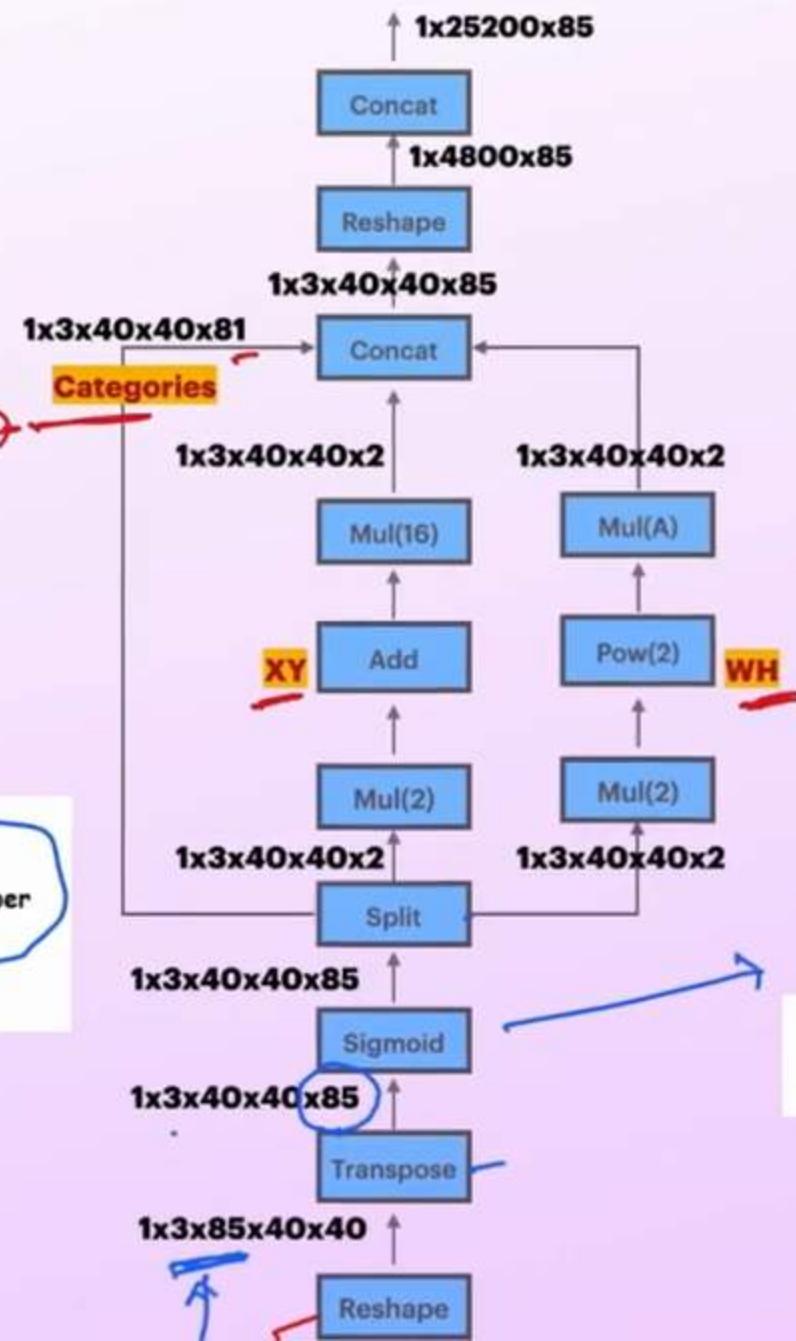
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$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

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

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

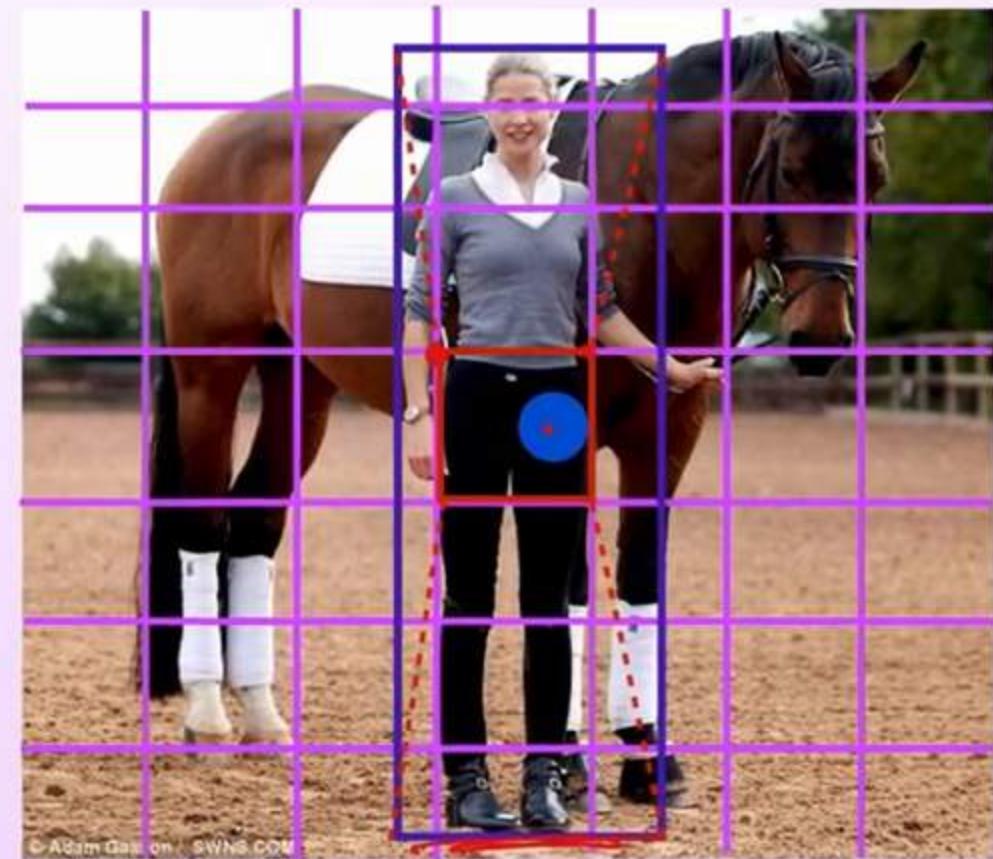
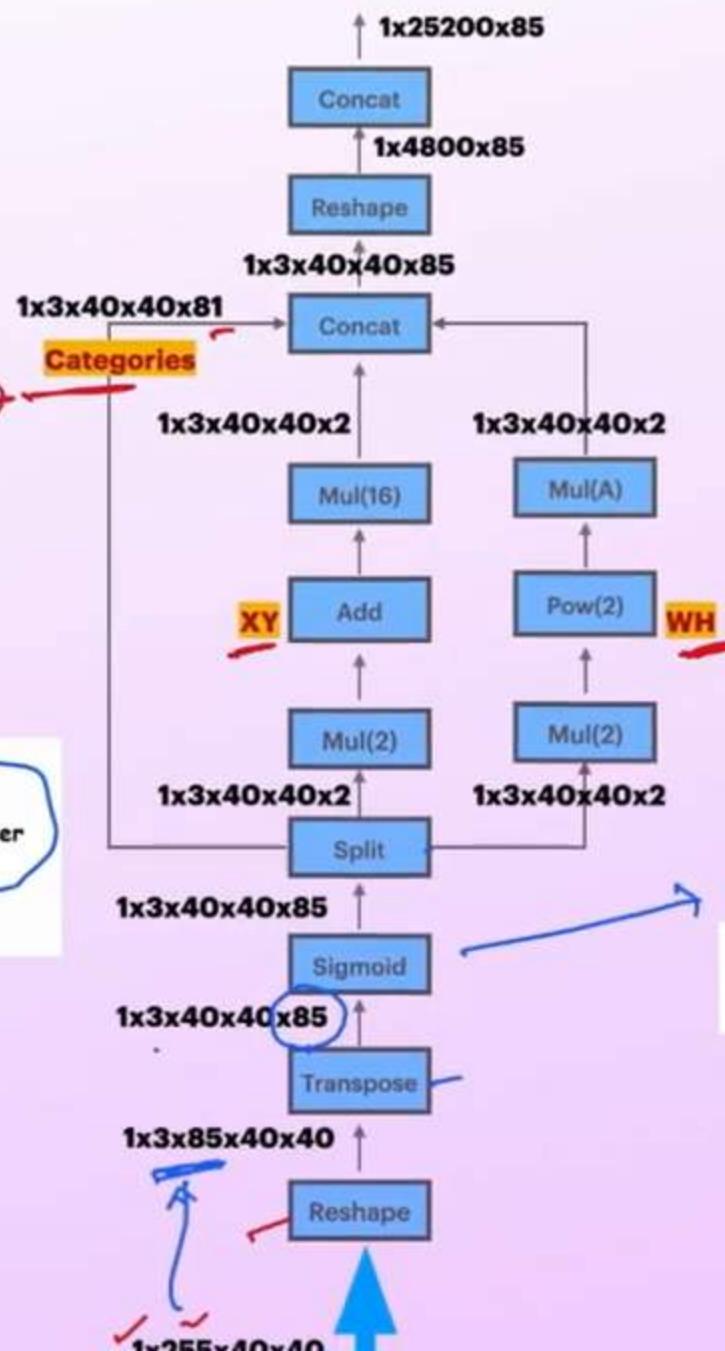
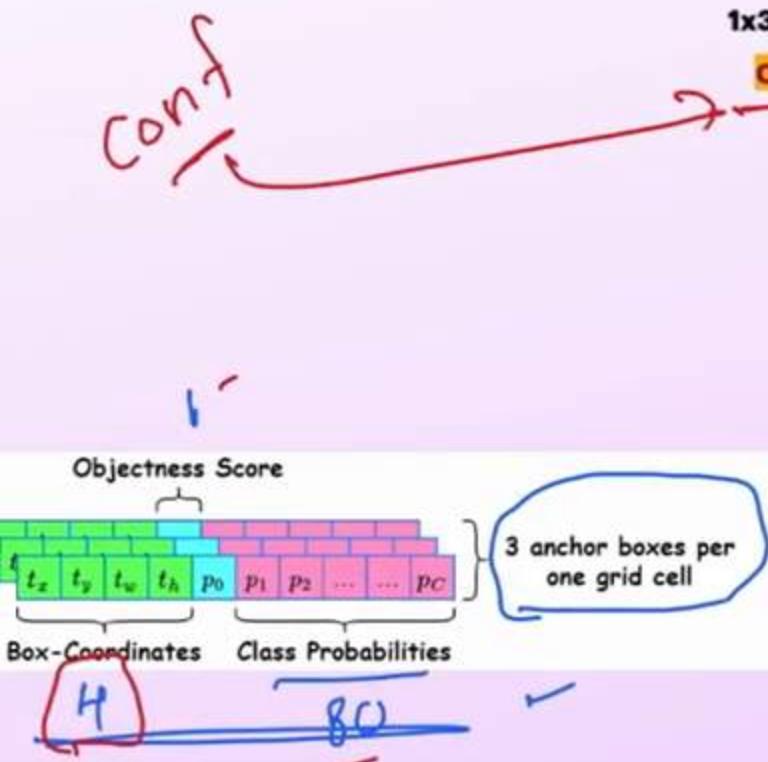
$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

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

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

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

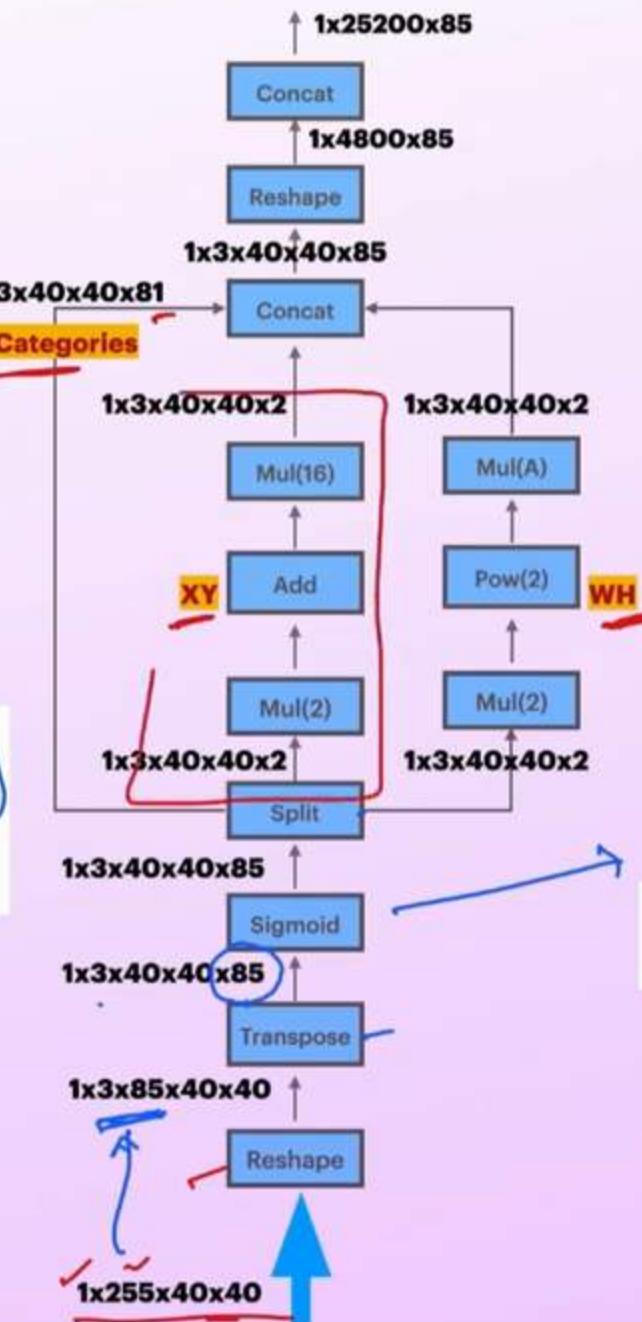
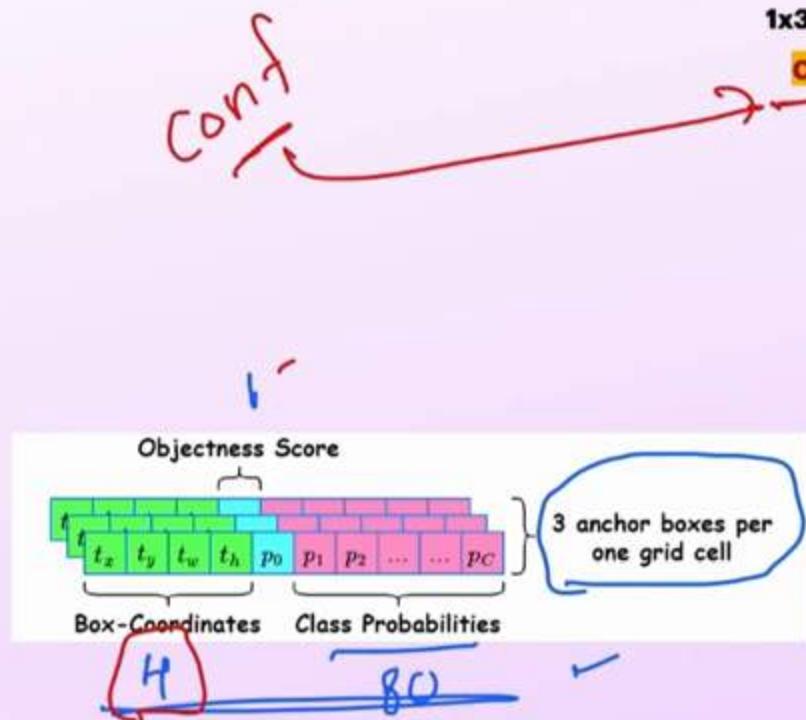
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

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

+ exp

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

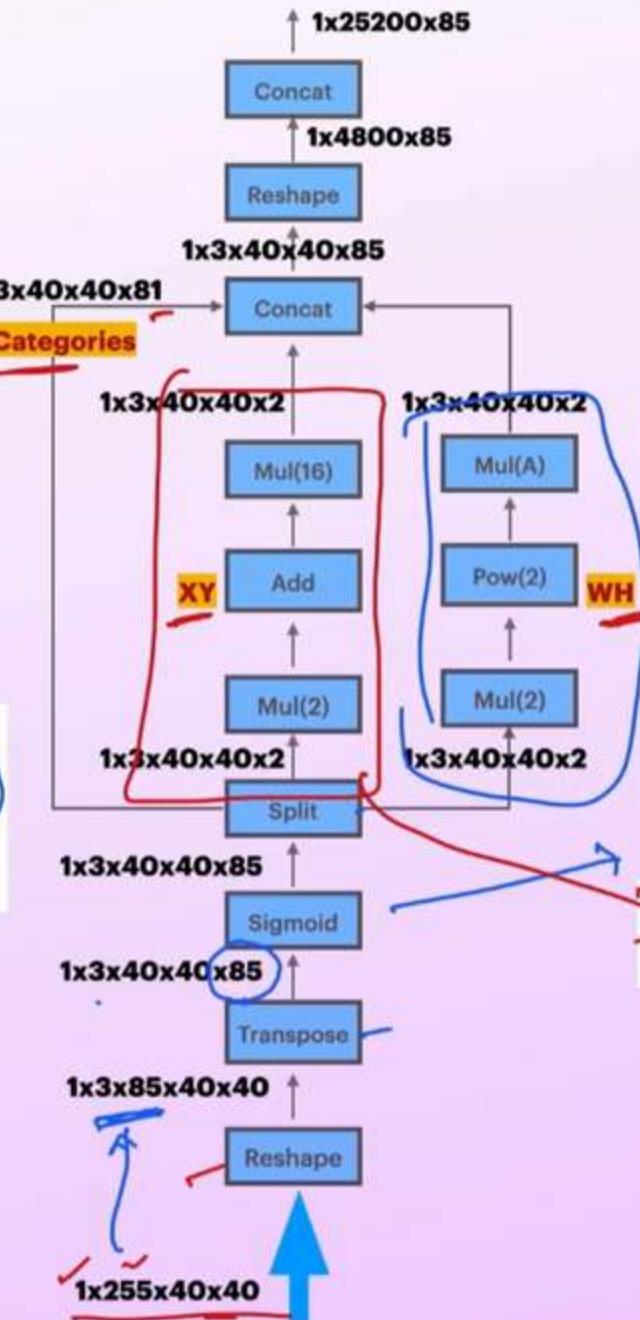
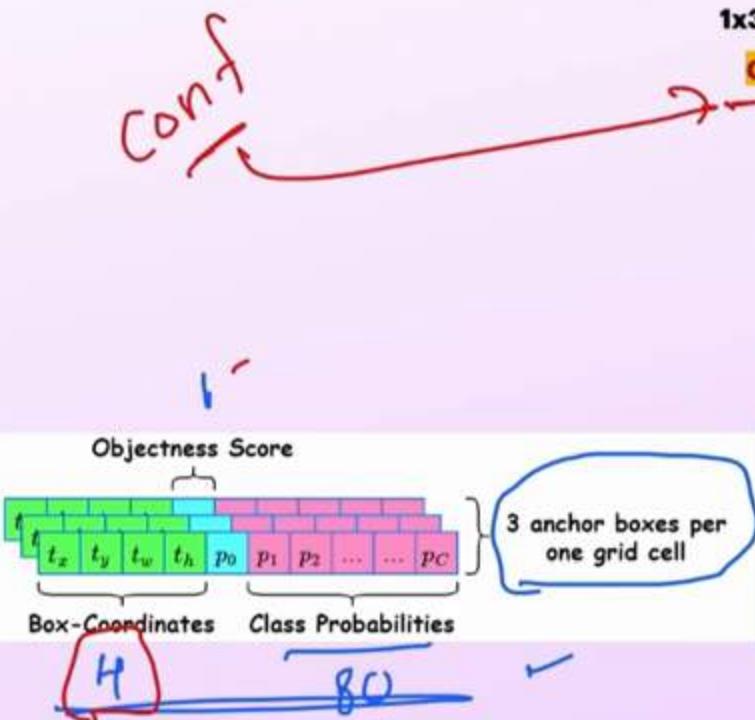
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

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

+ CRP

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

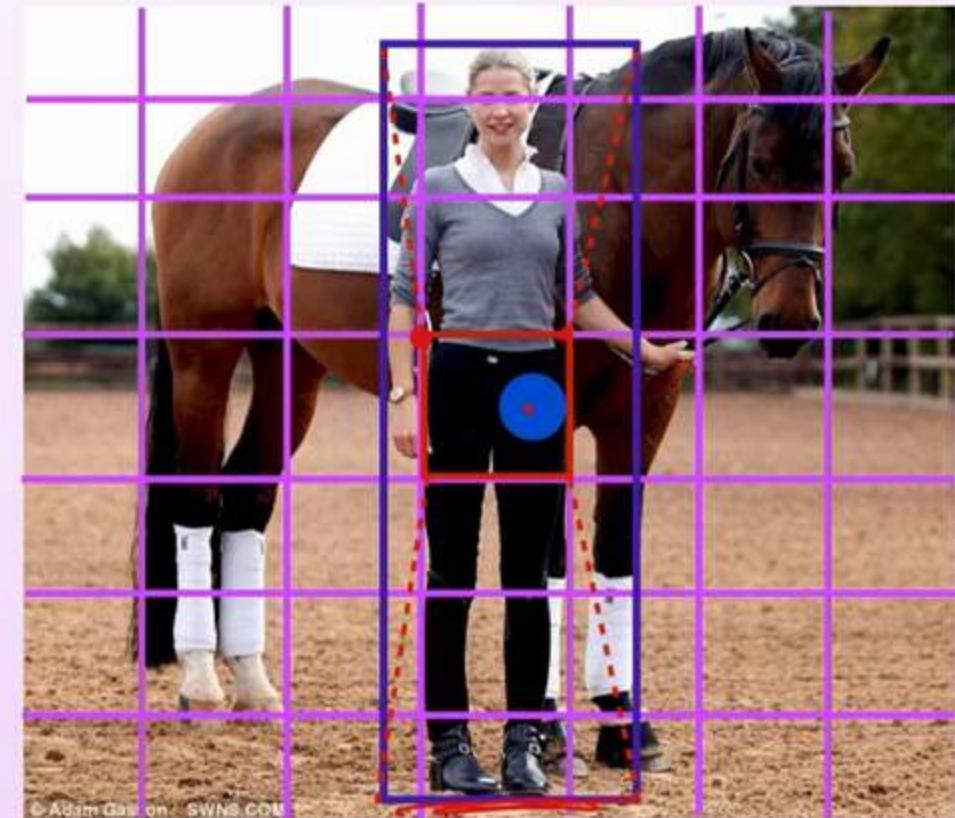
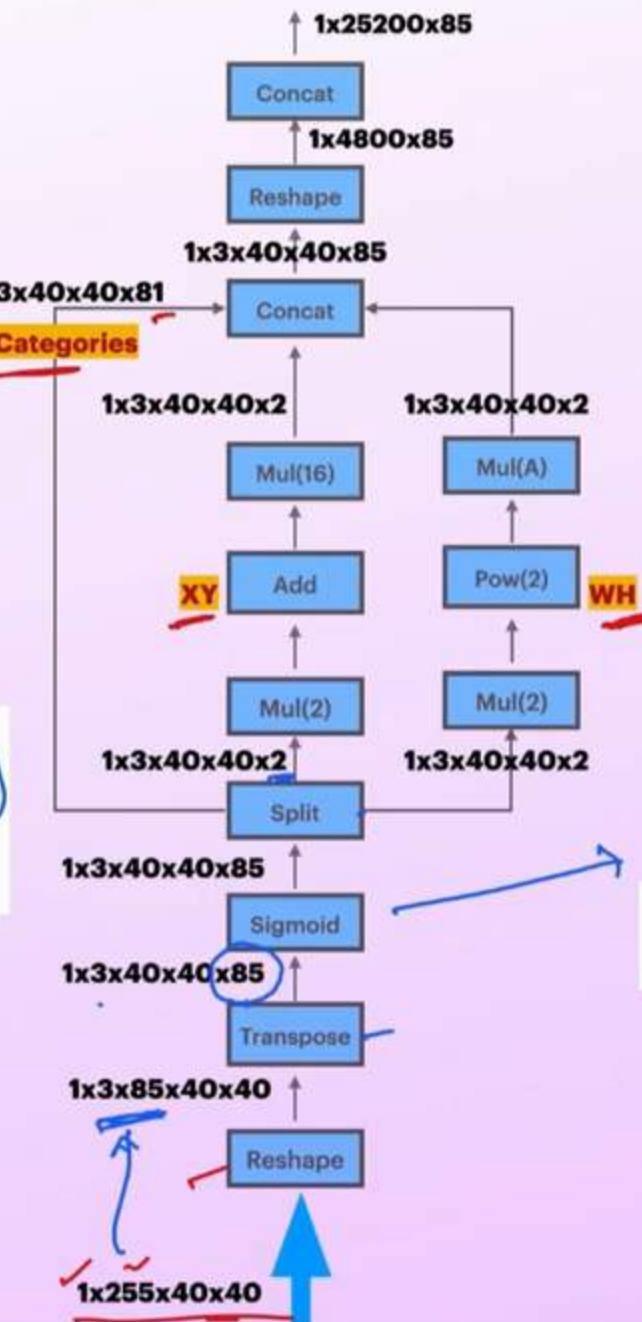
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

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

+ CRP

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

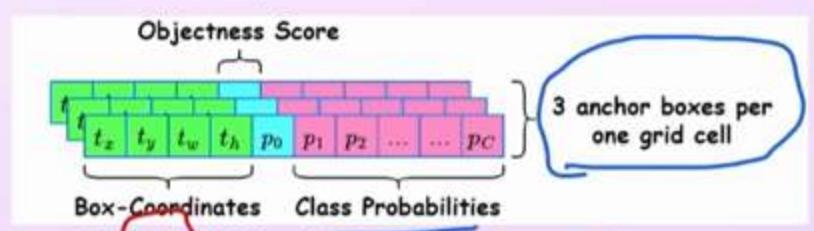
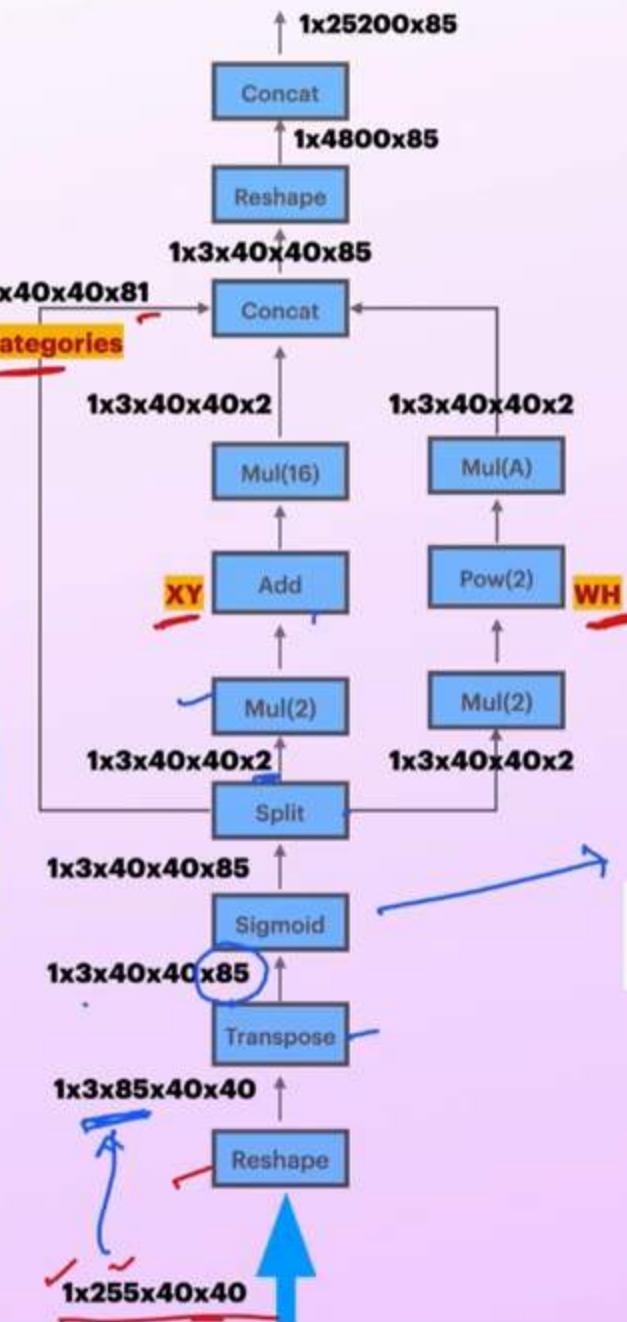
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

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

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

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



$$4 \quad 80$$

$$\sigma(k, \theta(t, y))$$

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

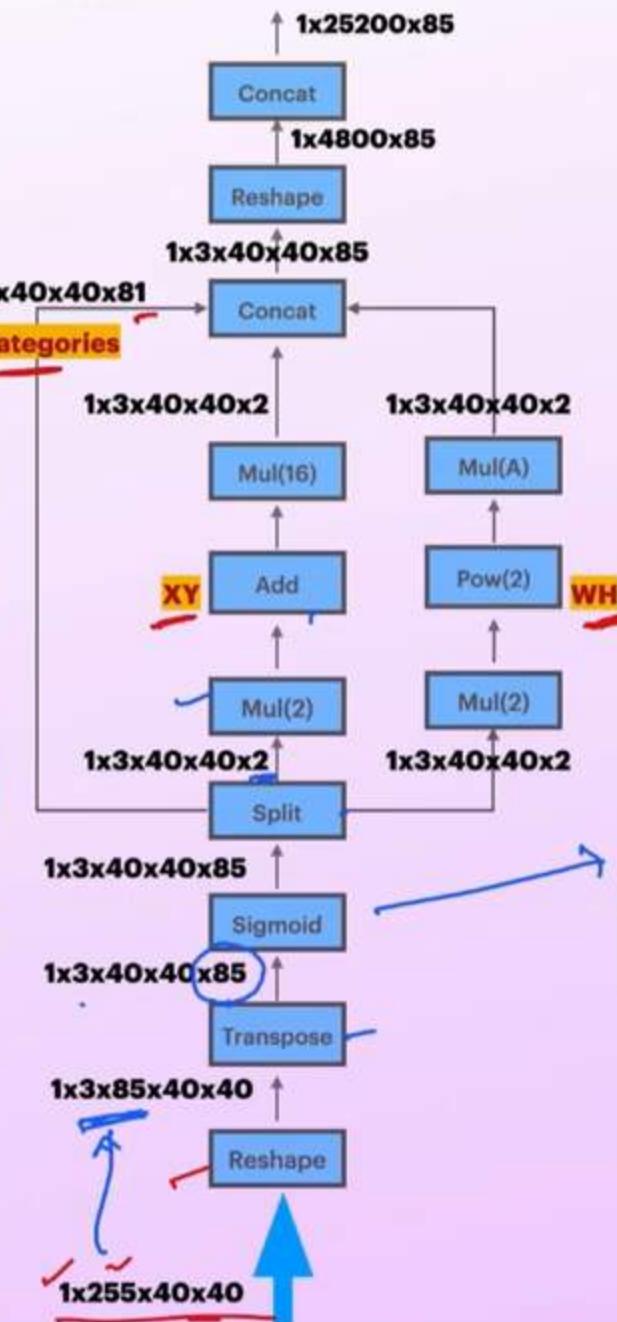
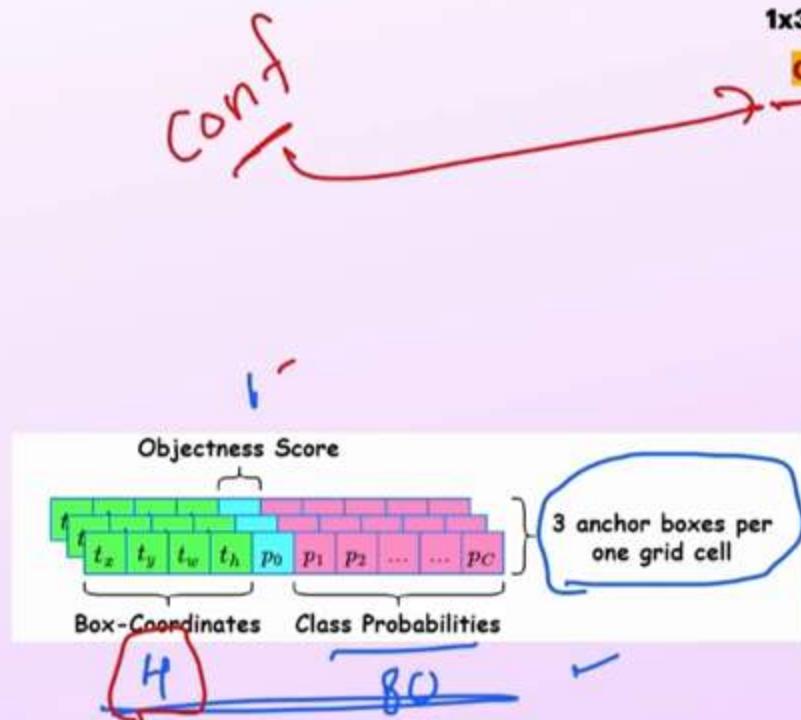
$$y = ((2 \cdot \sigma(t_y)) - 0.5 + c_y) \times \text{stride}$$

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

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

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

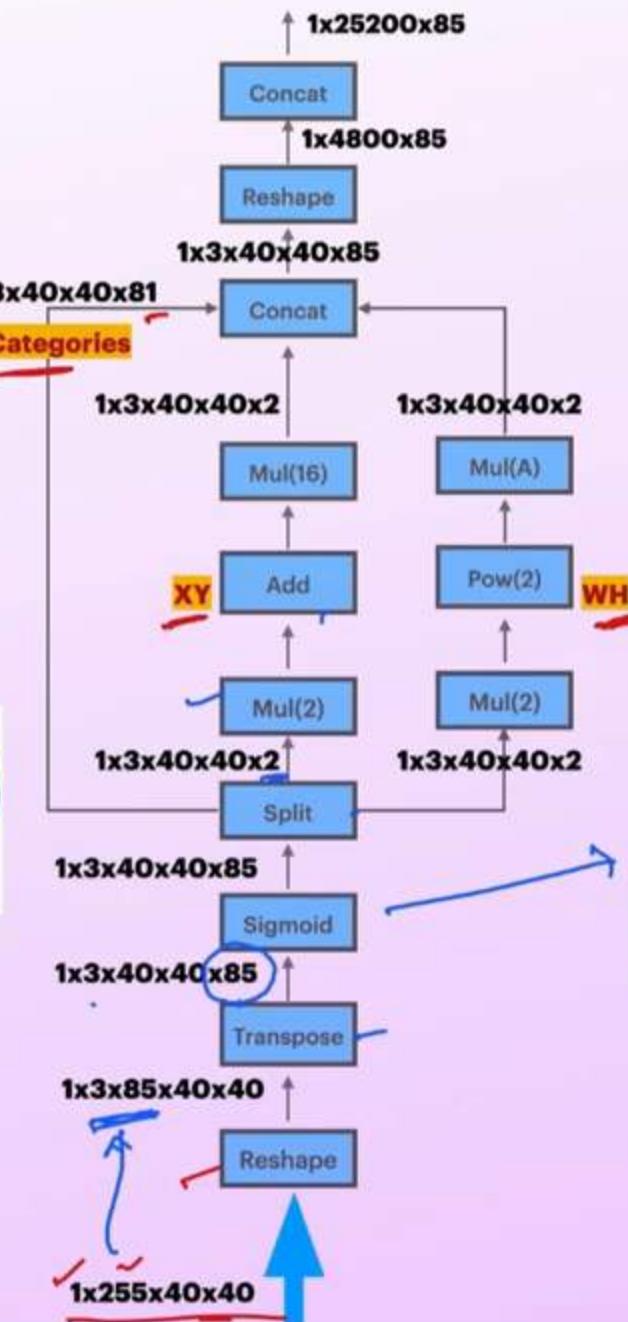
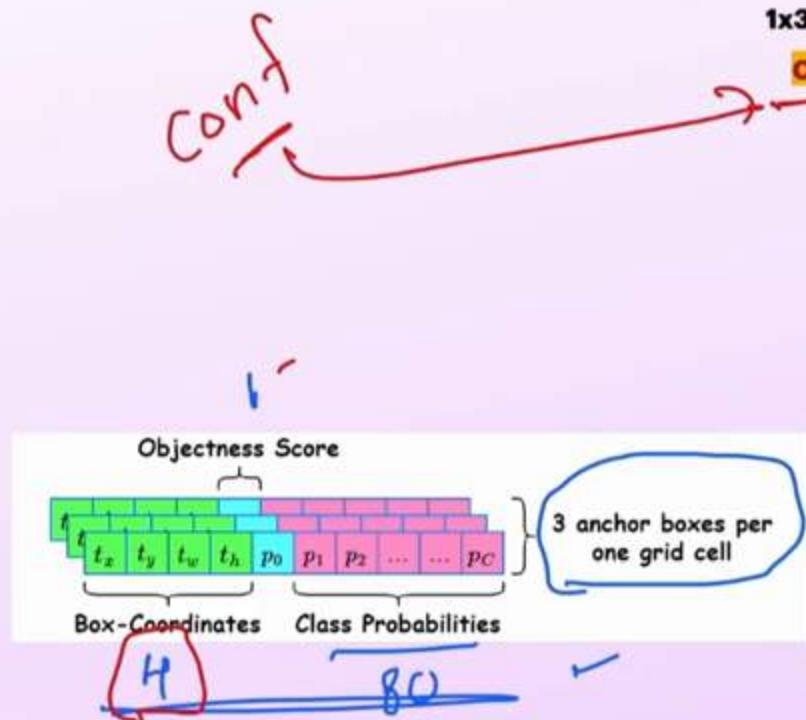
$$w = p_w \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_w))^2$$

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

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

Head

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

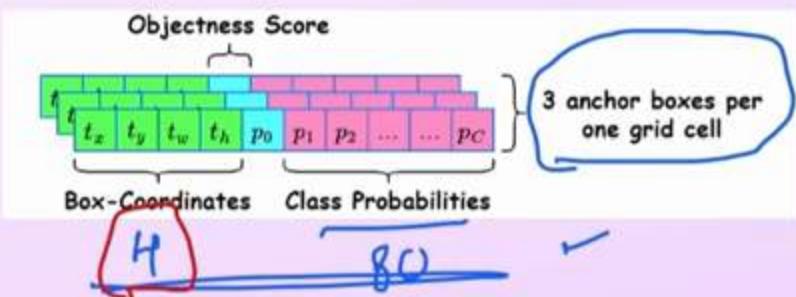
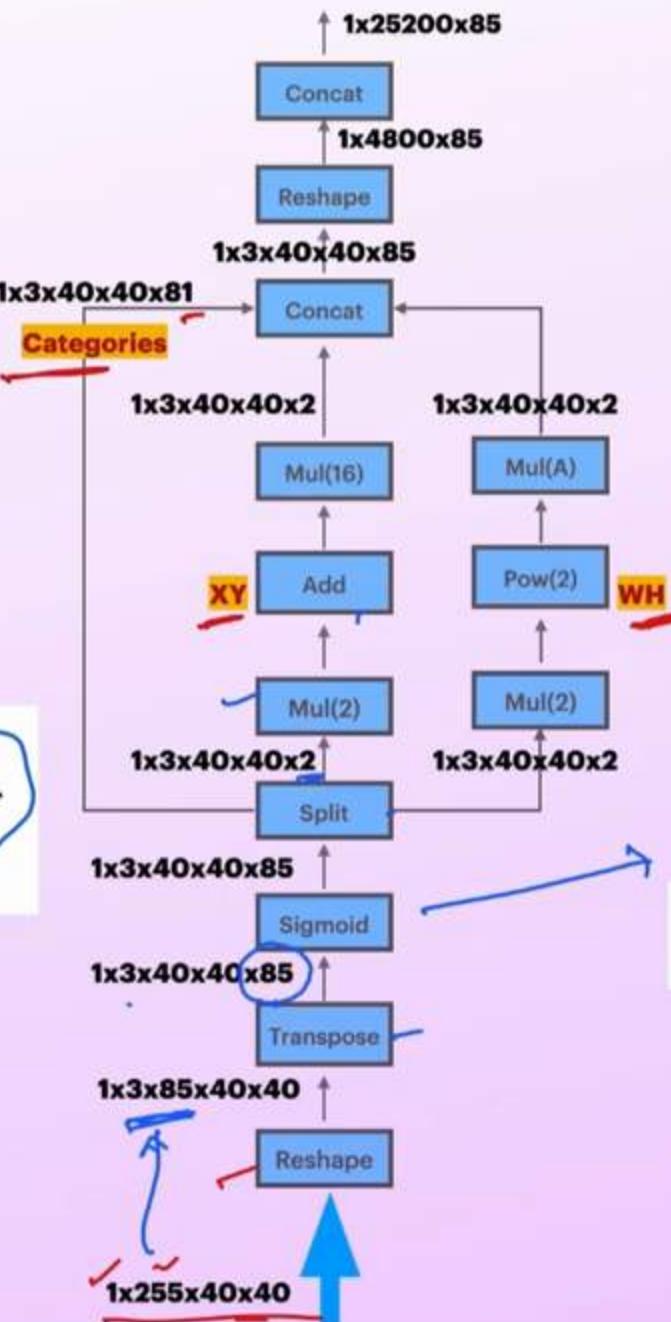
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

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

Head

$4^{u_0}, u_0$
 $6^{u_0}, 6^{u_-}$

NMS & Postprocessing



H 80



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

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

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

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

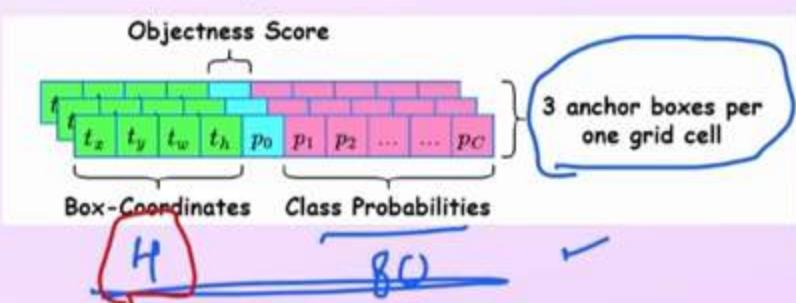
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

+ CRP

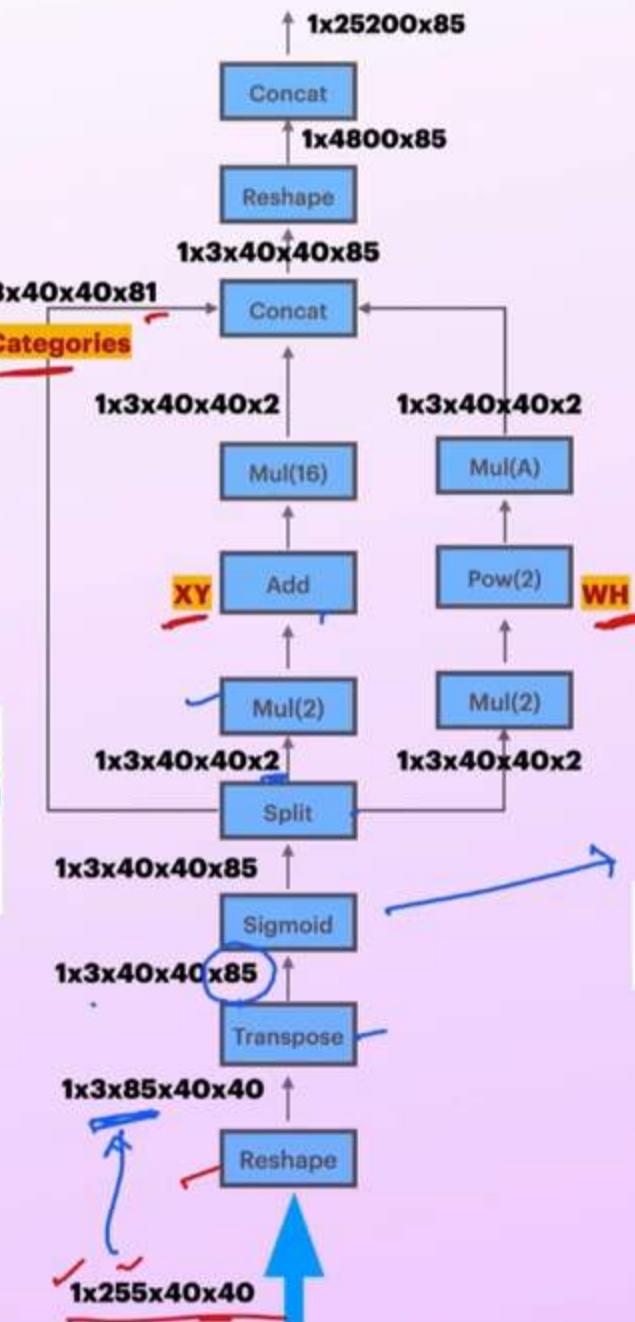
Head

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

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

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

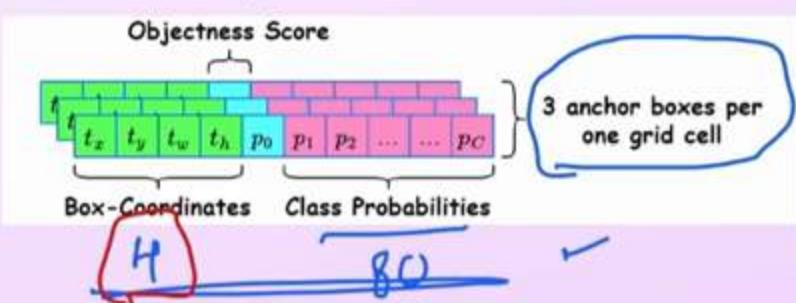
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

+ EXP

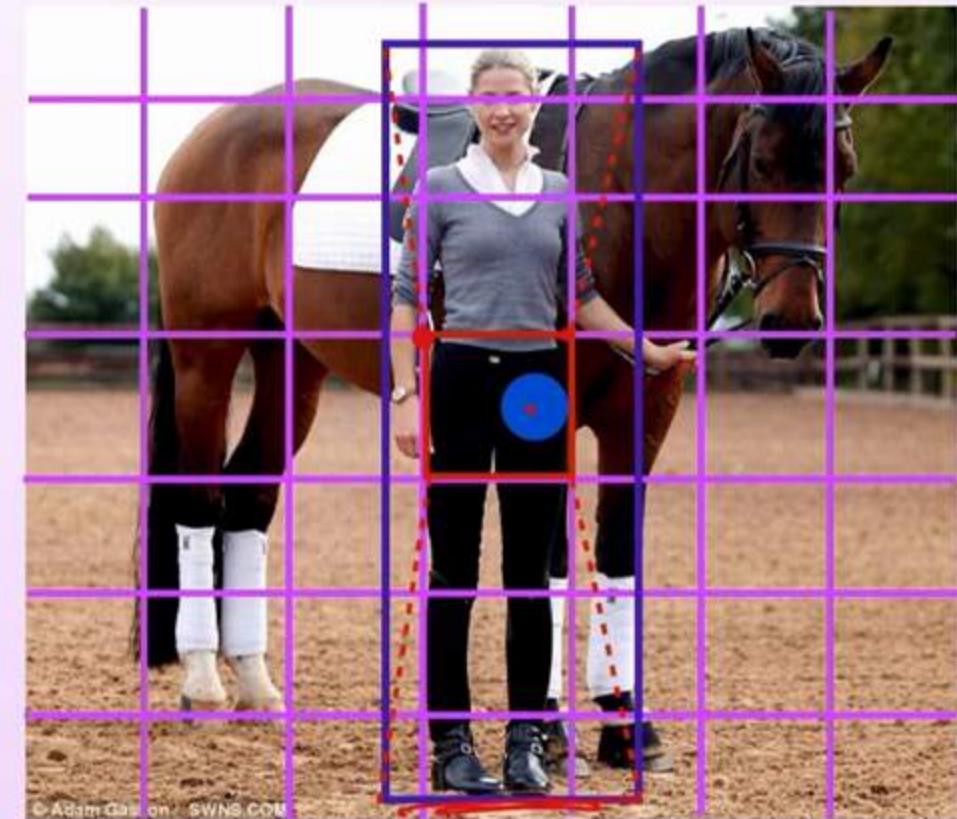
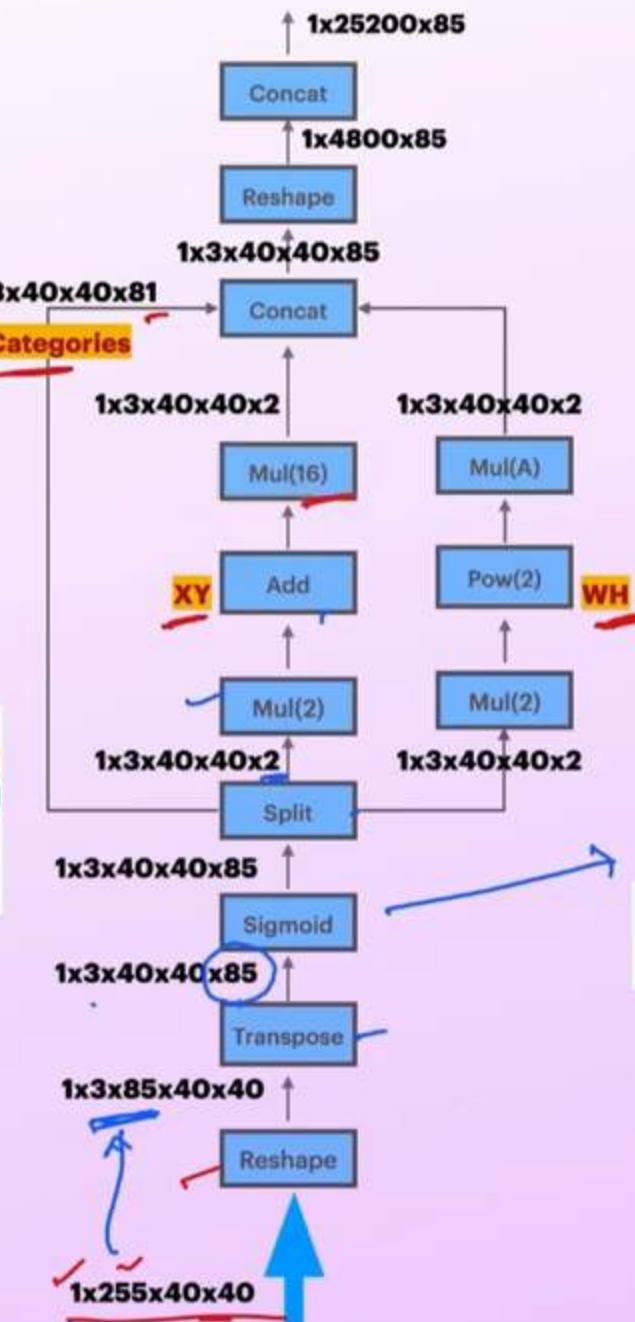
Head

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

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

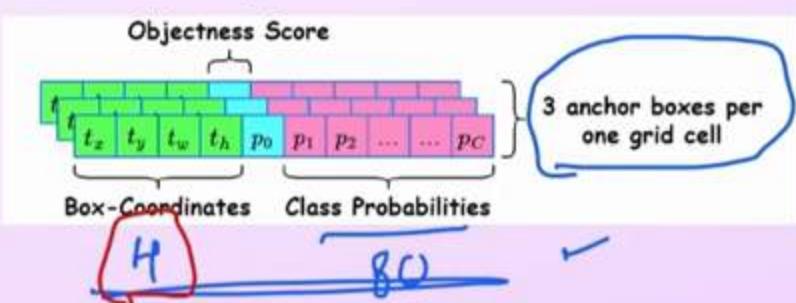
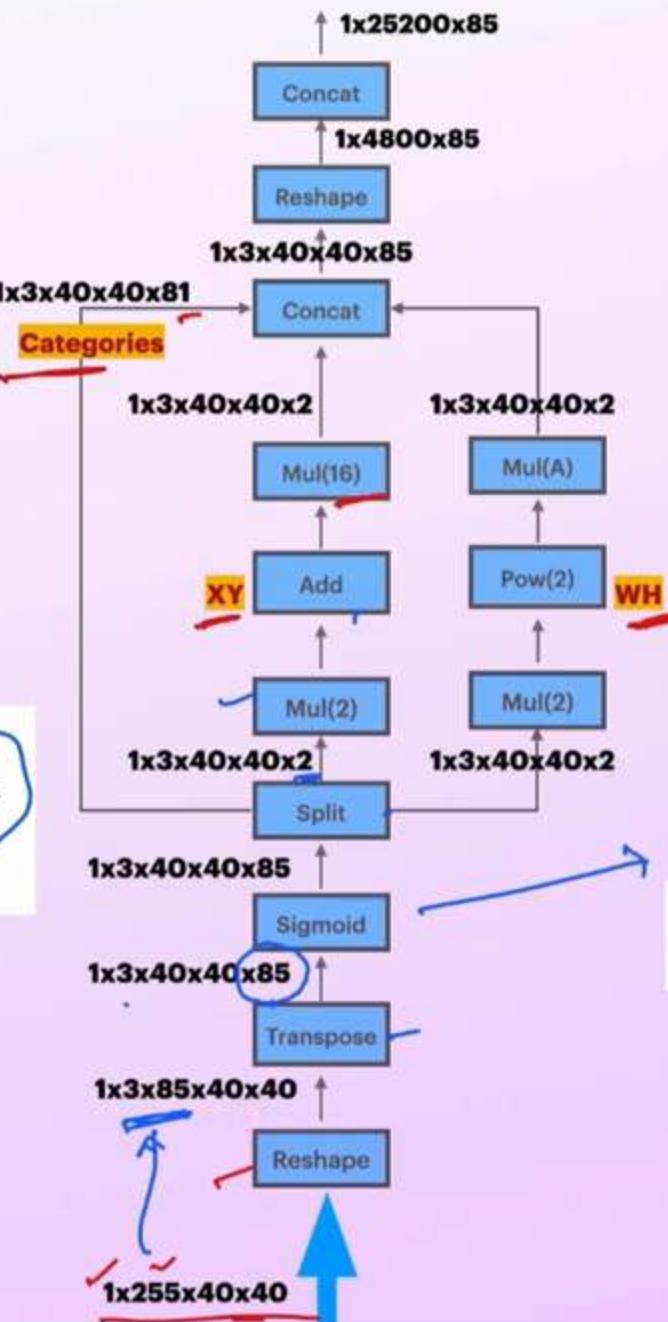
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

+ EXP

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

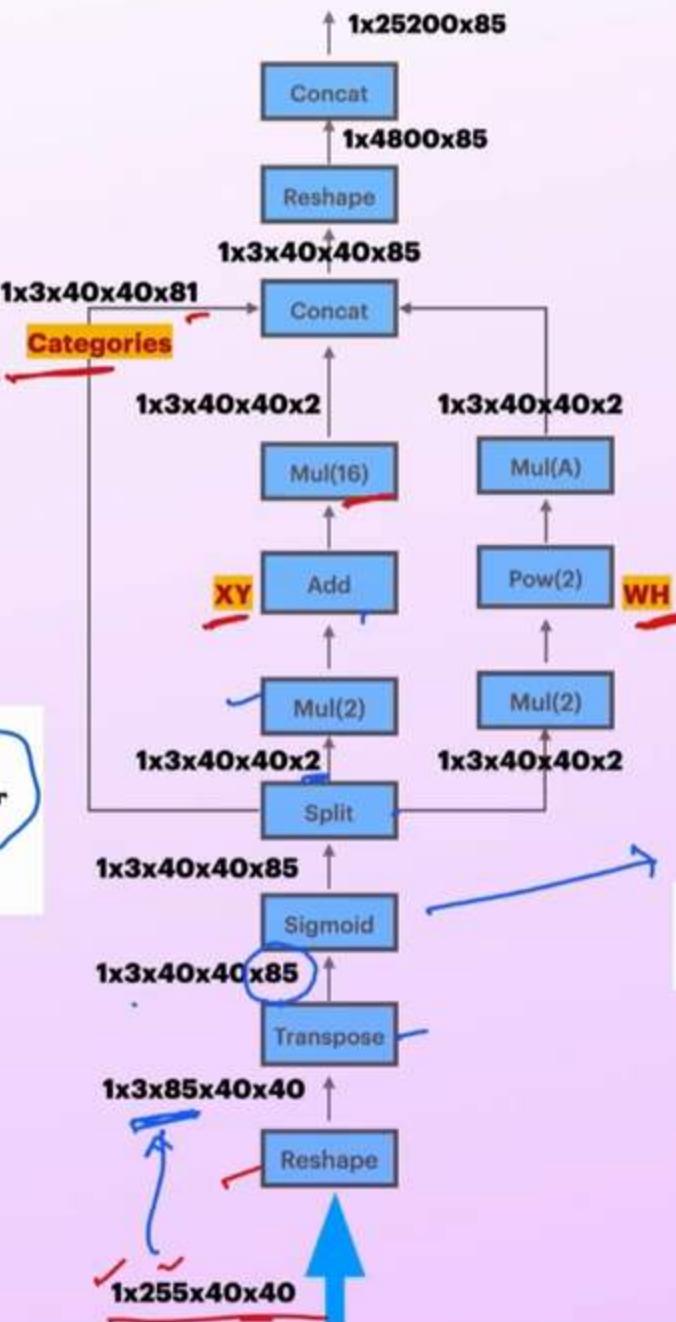
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

+ exp

Head

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

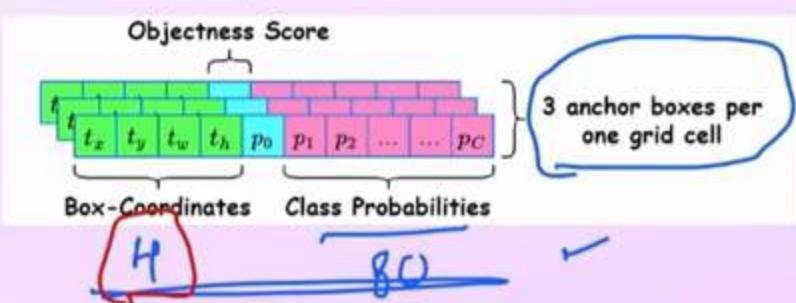
NMS & Postprocessing



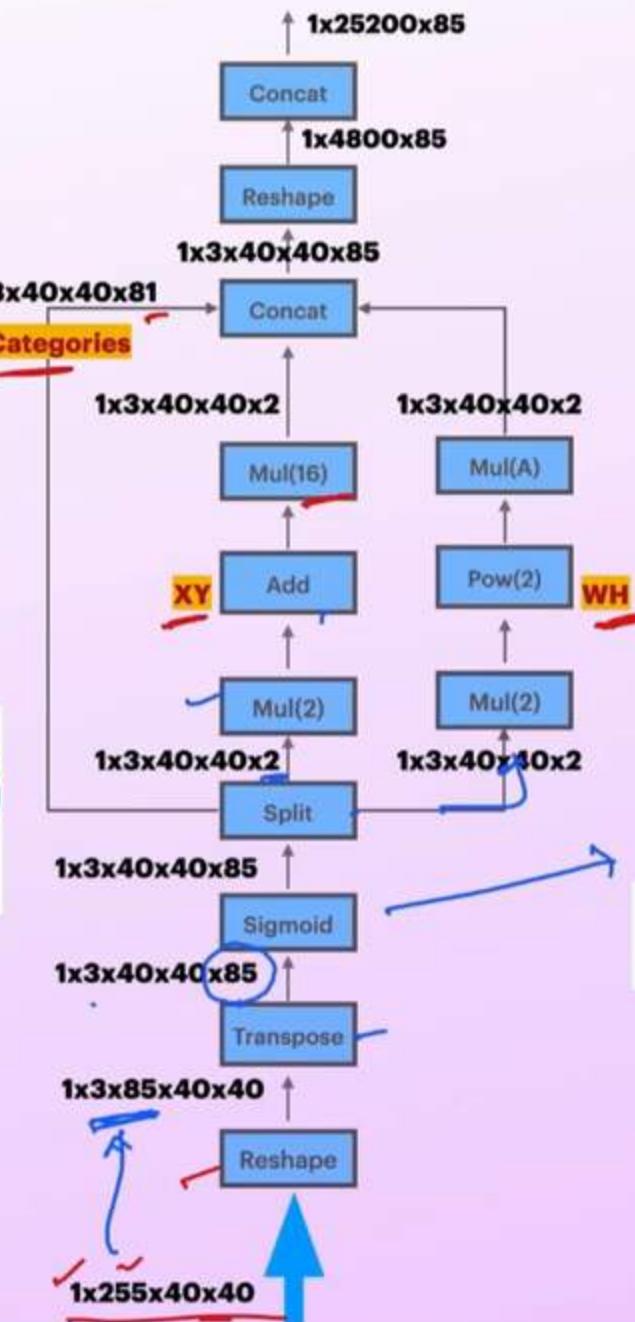
Head

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

Conf



NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

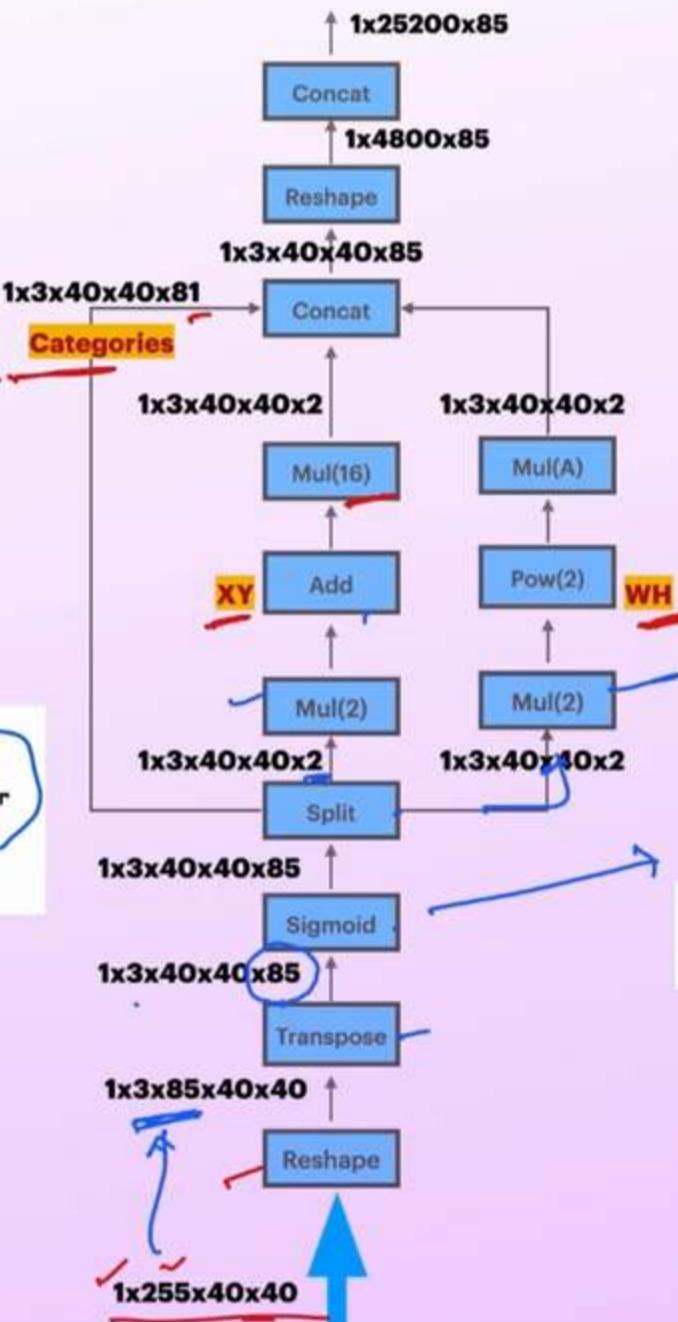
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

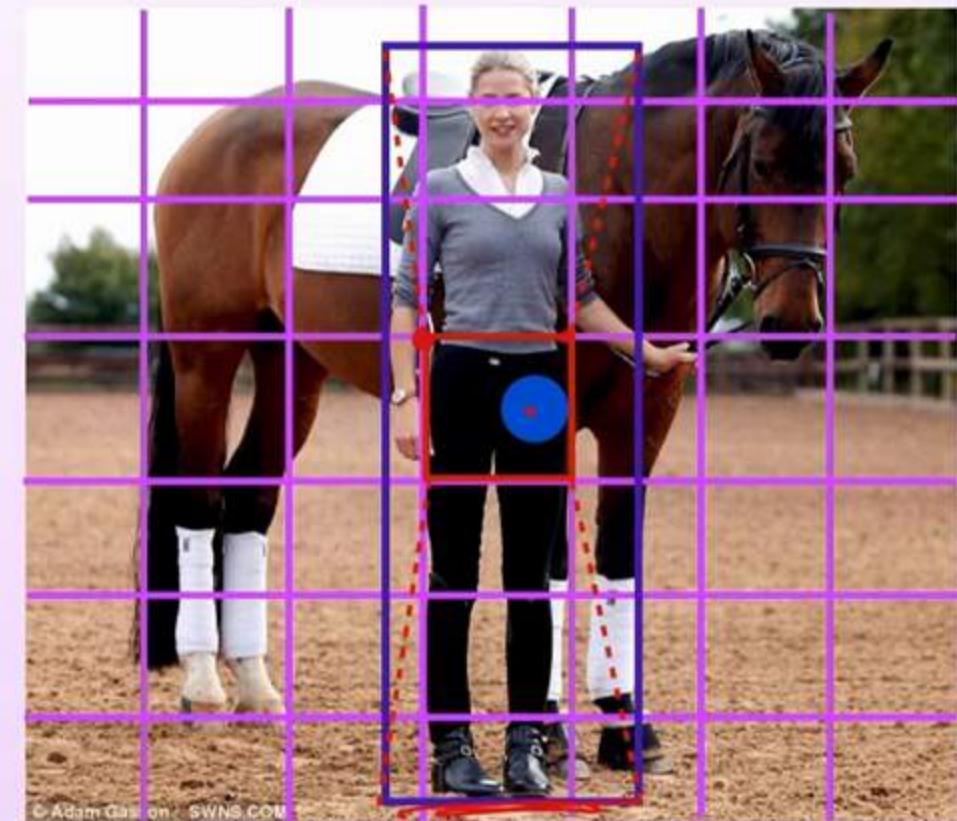
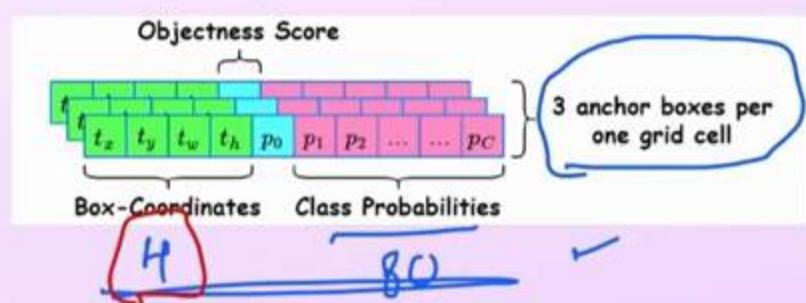
Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



Cont



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

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

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

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

+ CRP

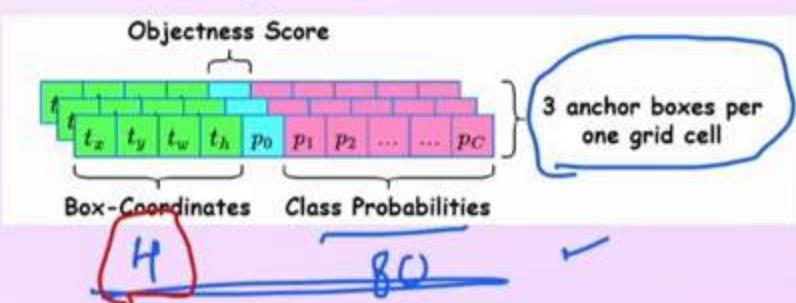
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

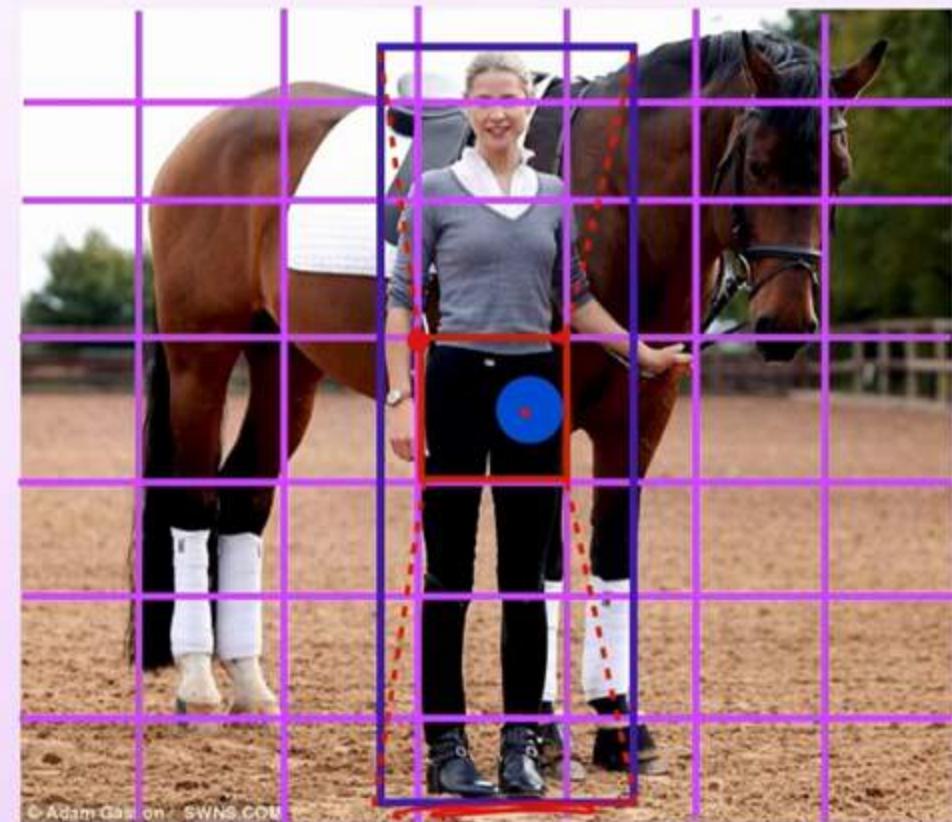
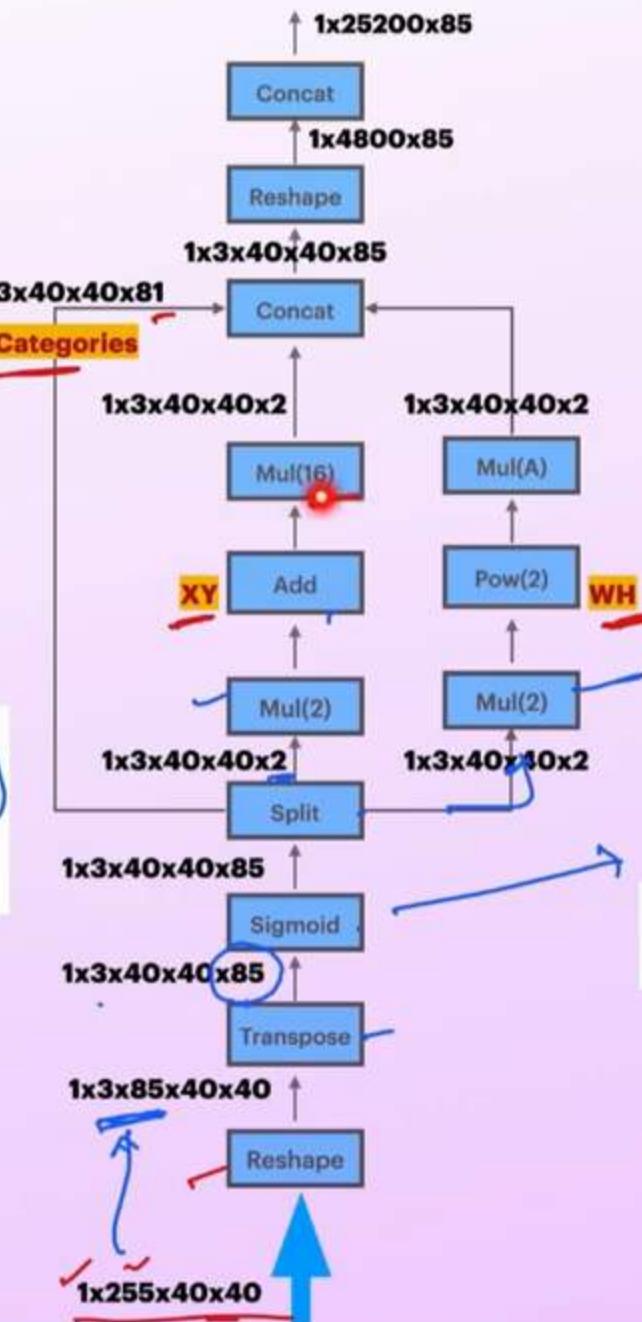
Head

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

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

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

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

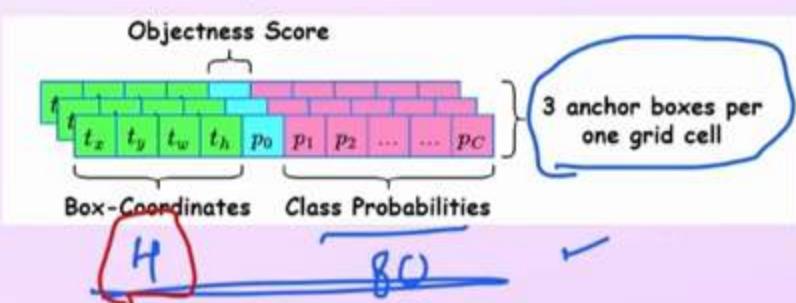
+ CNP

$$t_w, t_h$$

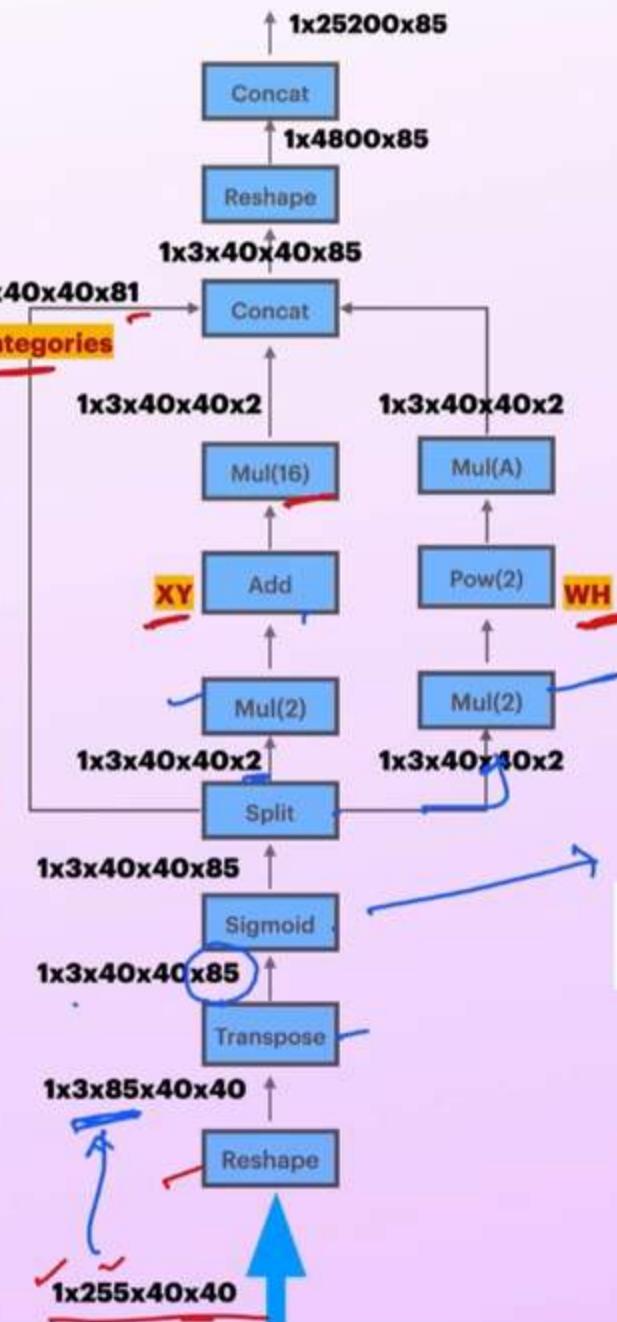
Head

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

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

+ exp

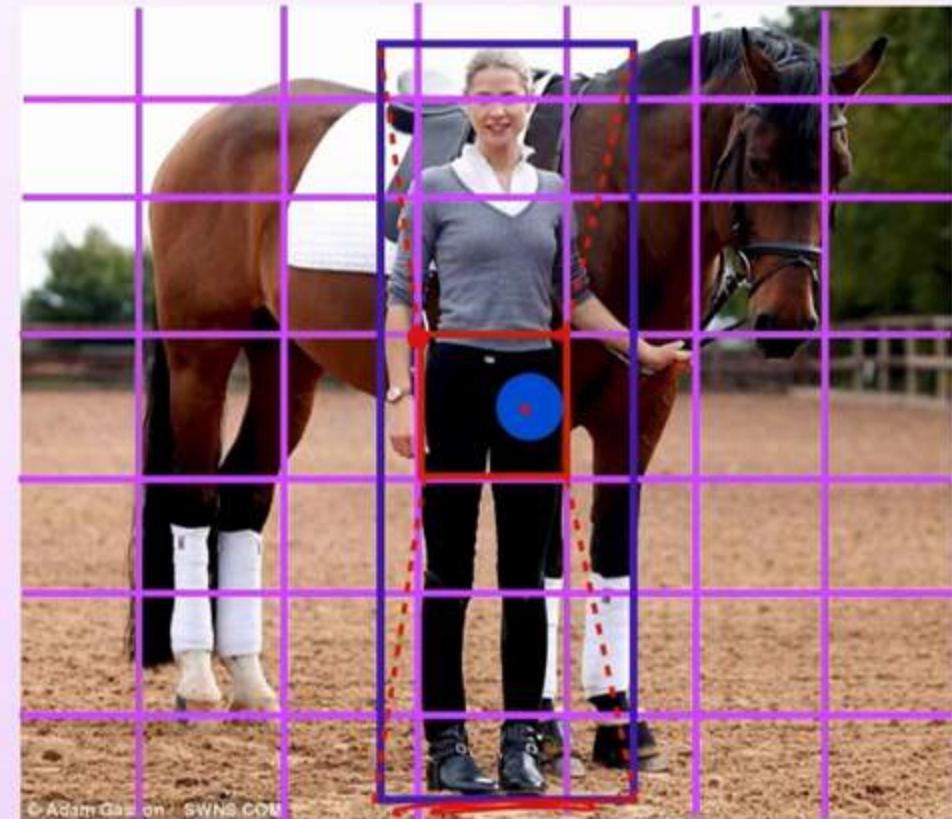
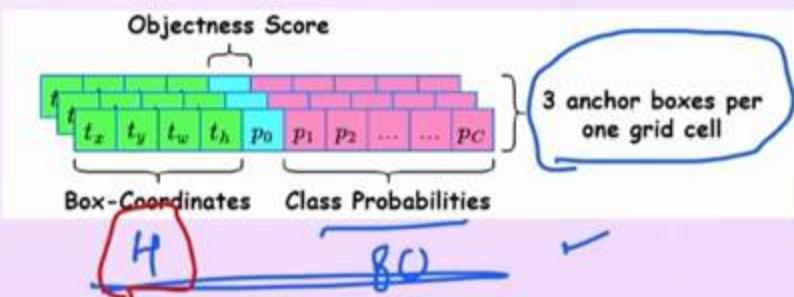
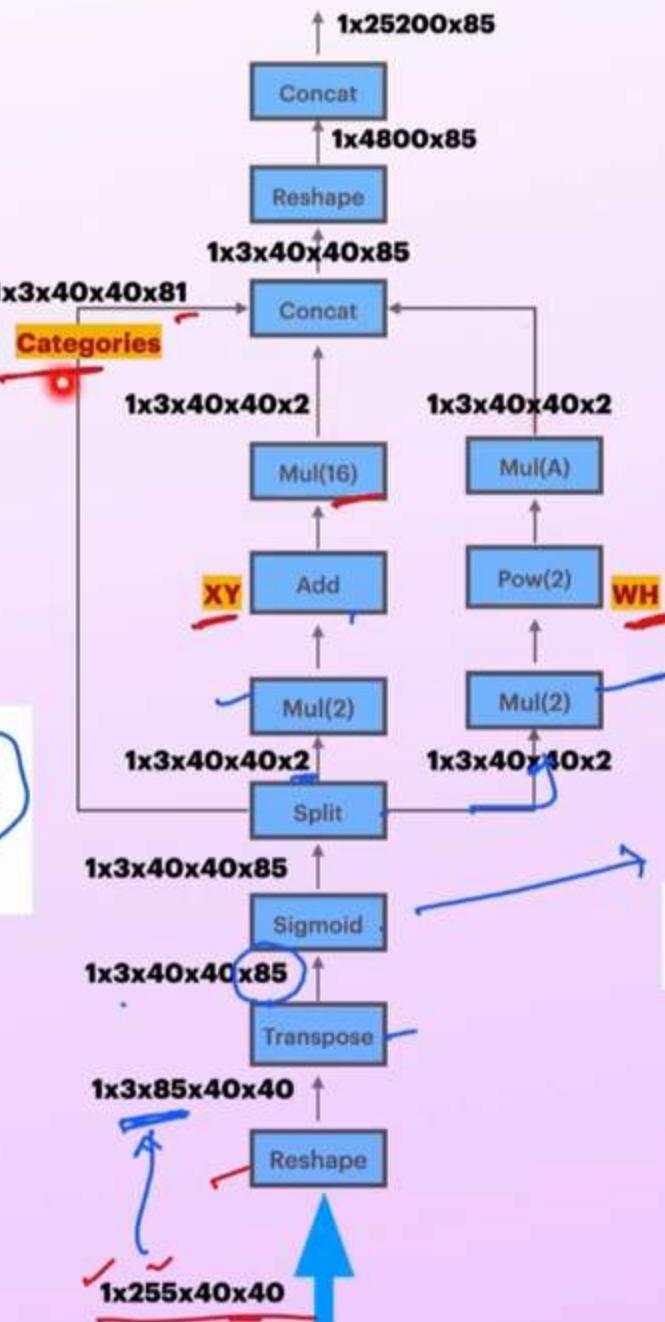
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

+ EXP

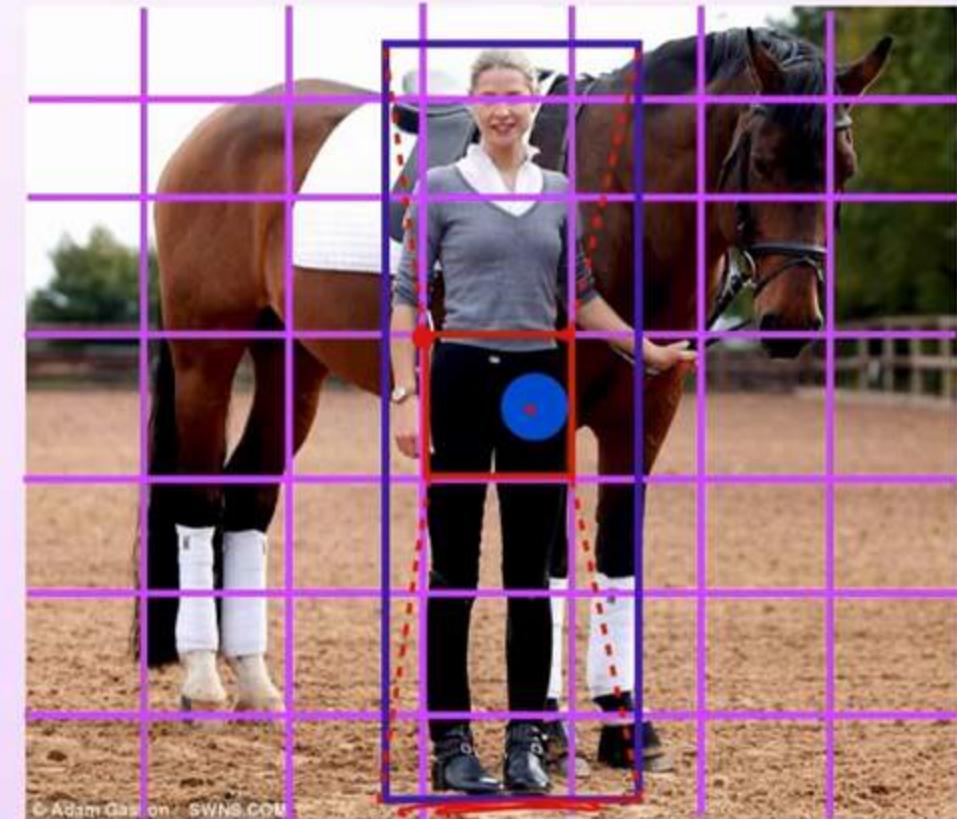
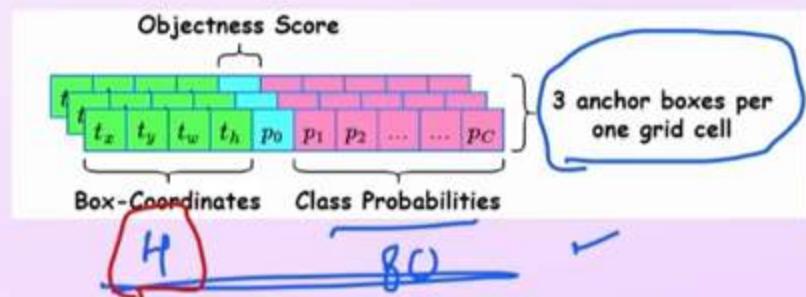
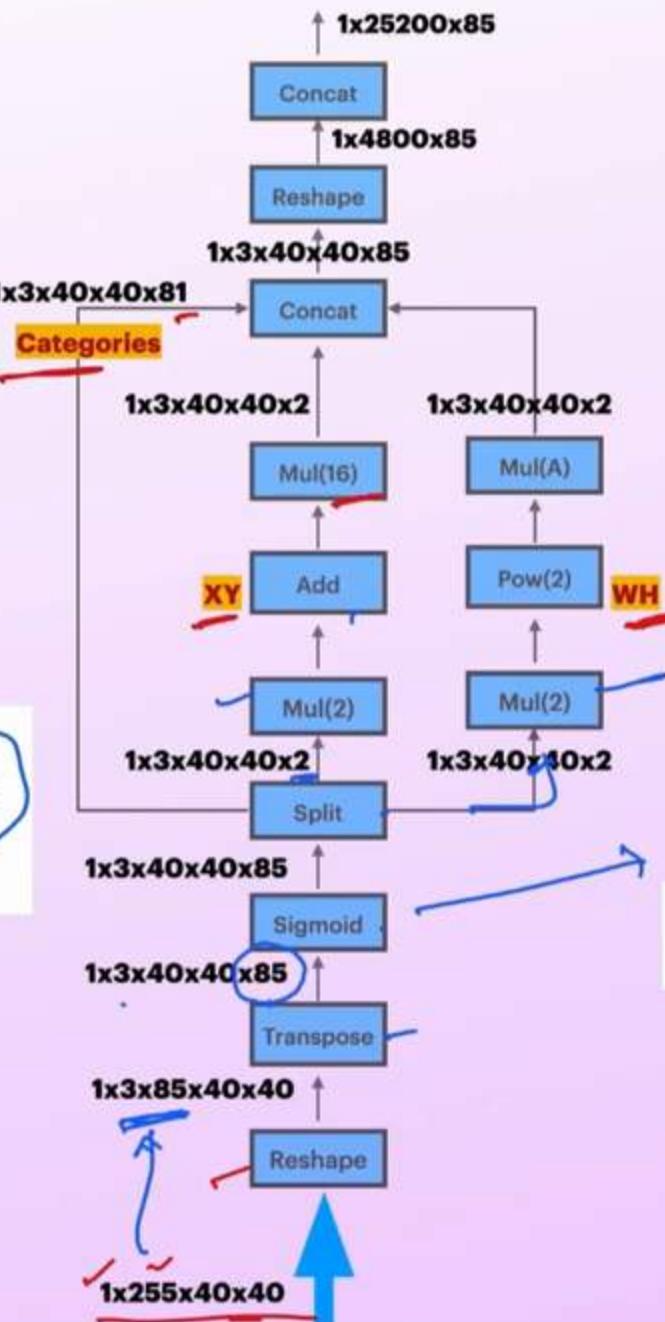
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

+ CRP

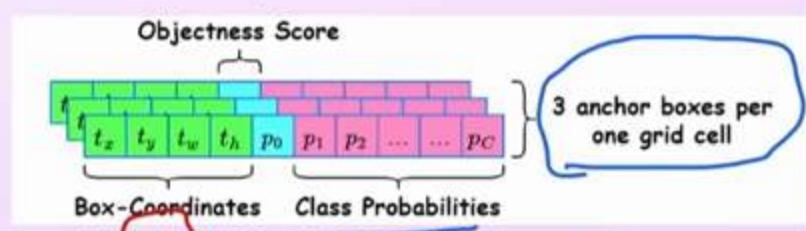
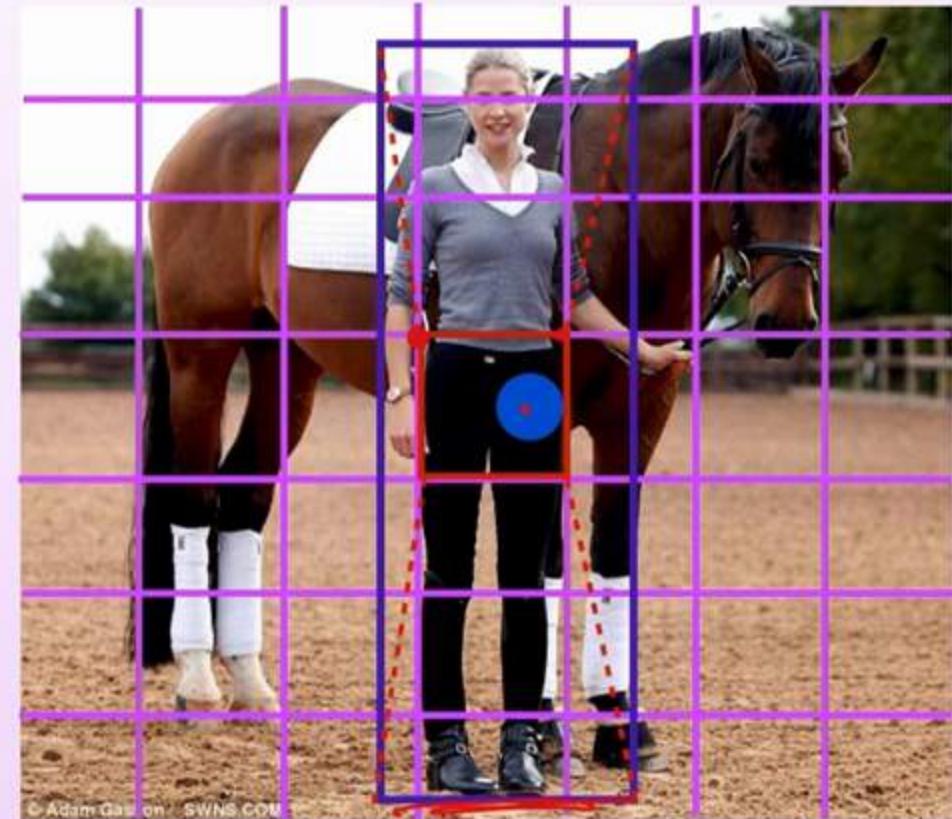
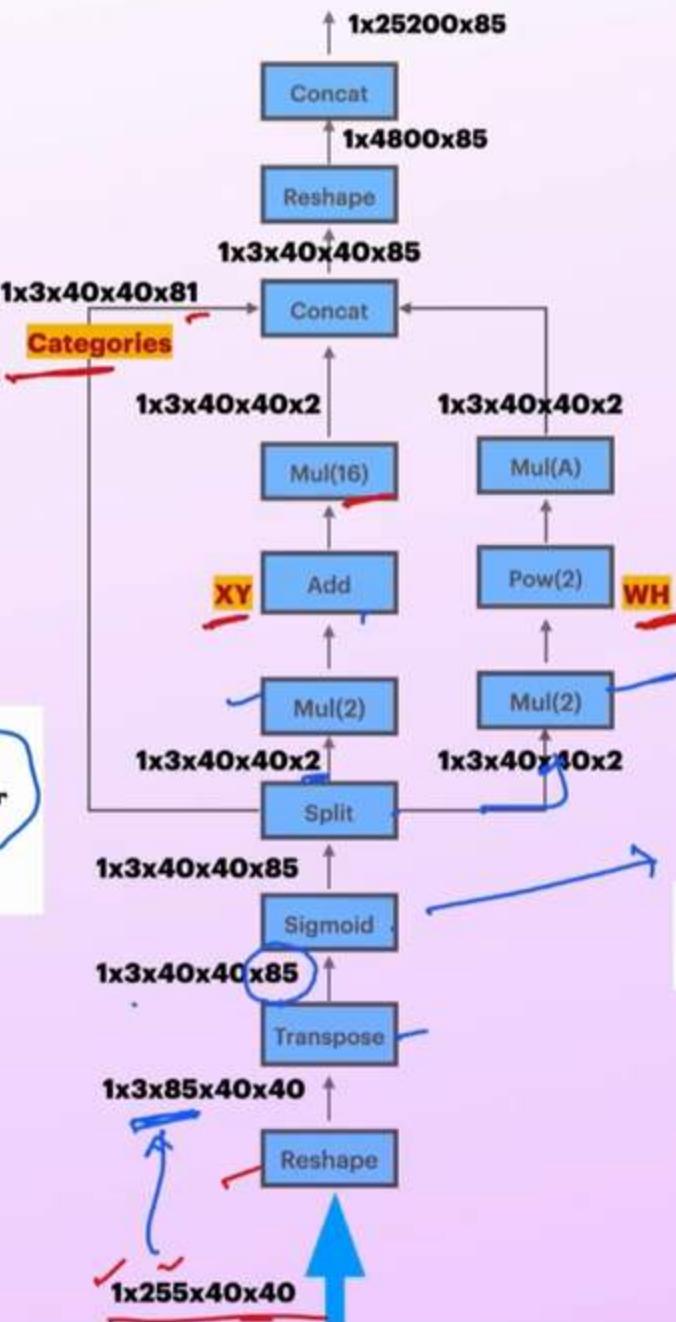
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

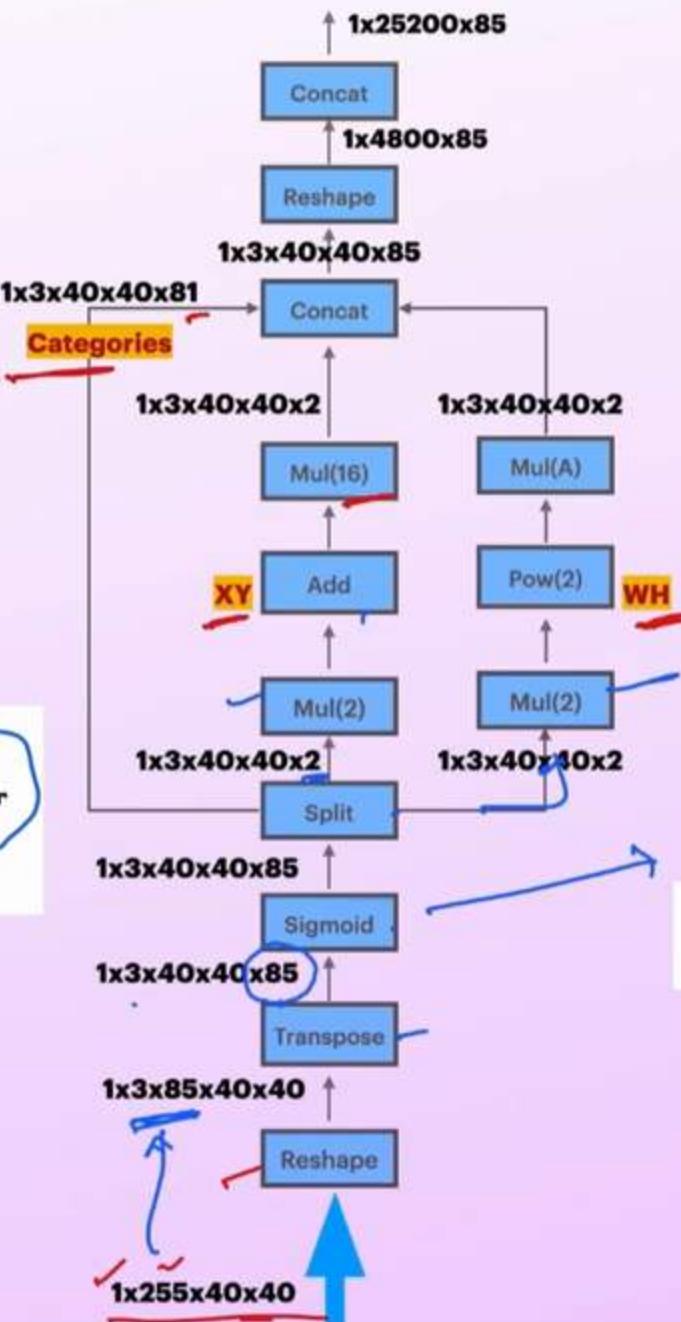
$$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

Head

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

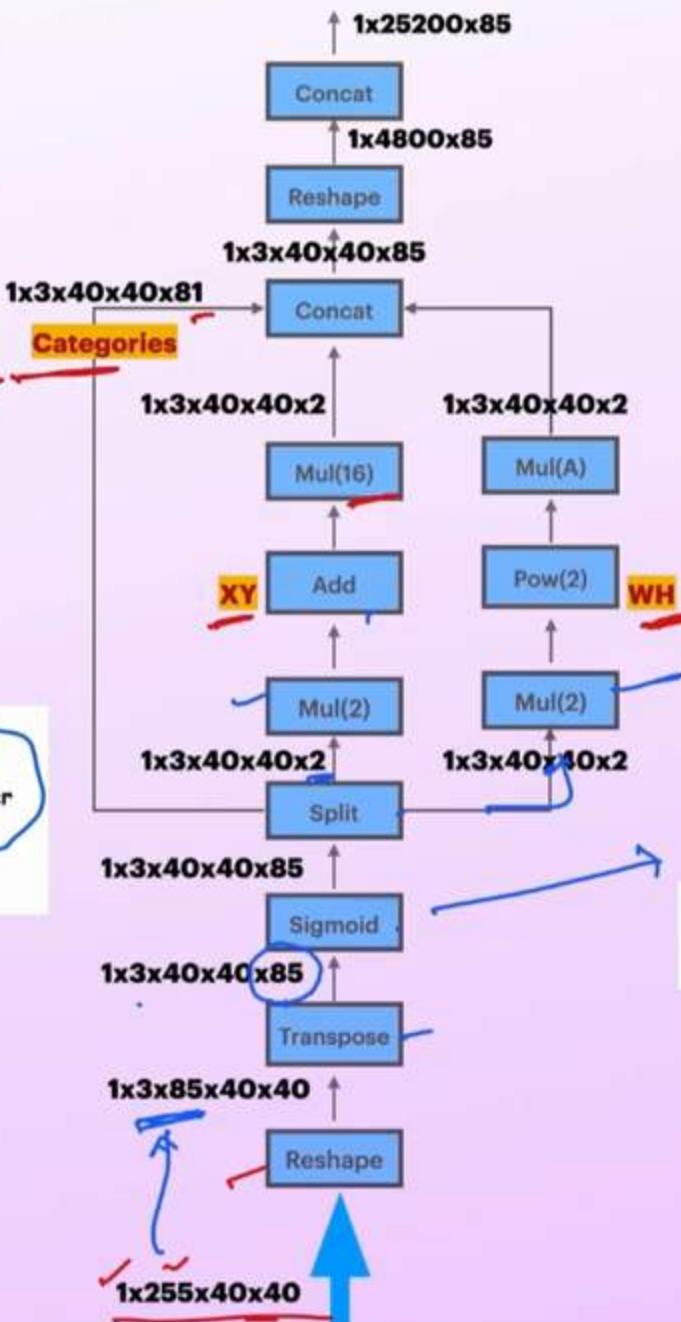
NMS & Postprocessing



Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

+ EXP

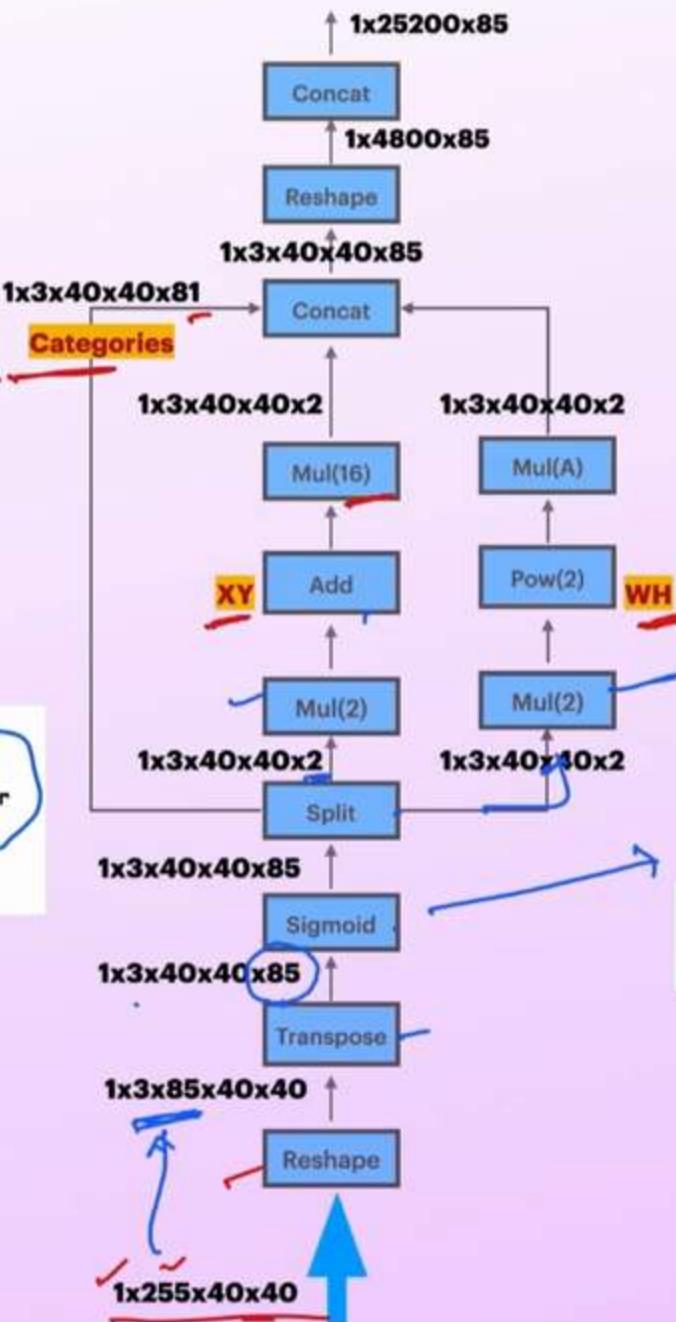
$$\sigma(t_x, t_y) \in [0, 1]$$

$$t_w, t_h$$

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

+ EXP

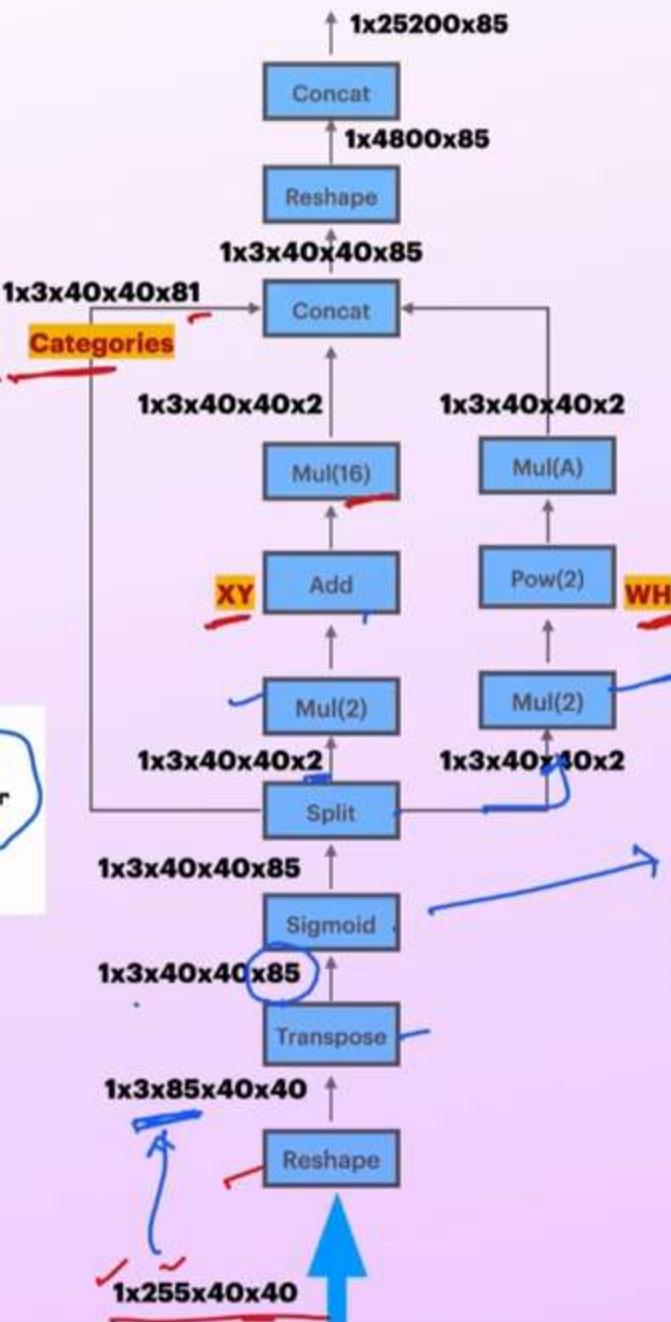
$\sigma(k_x \sigma(t_x))$
 $[0-1]$

t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

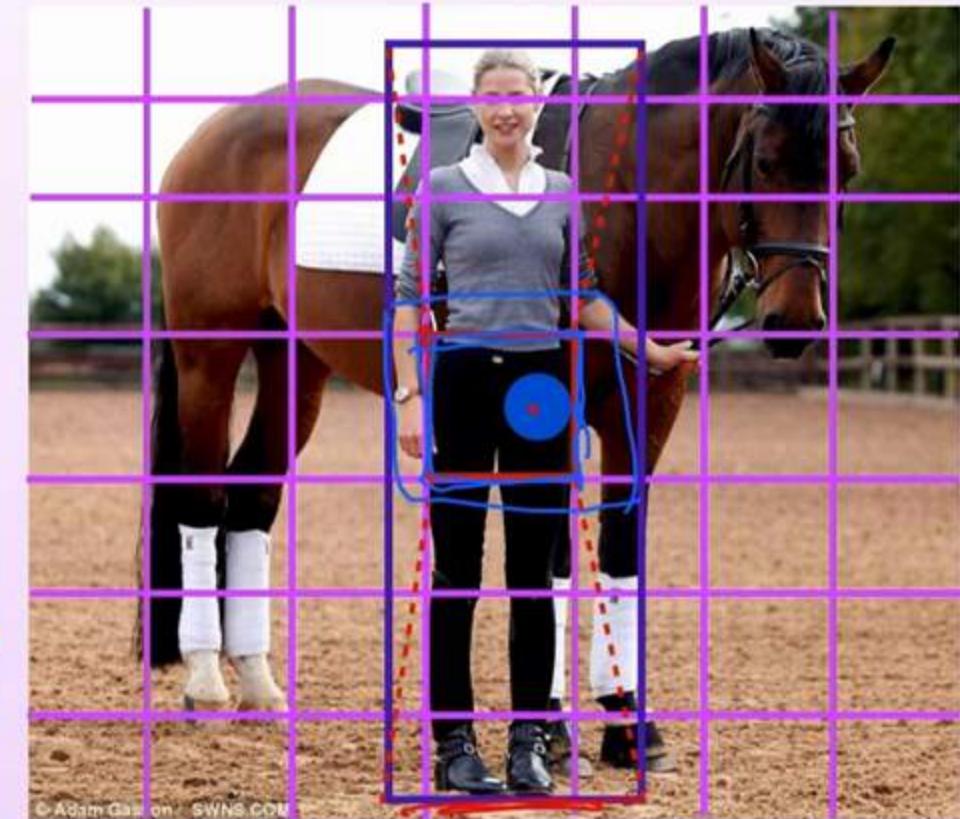
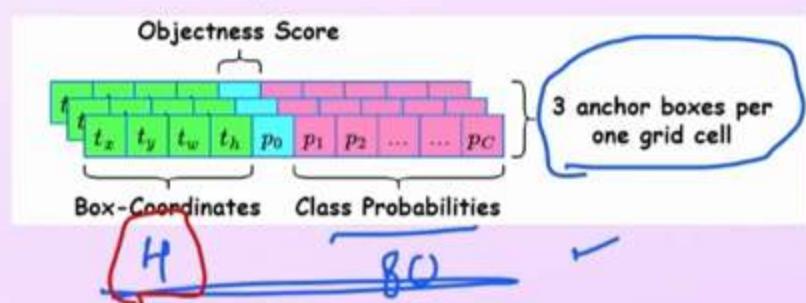
Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



Cont



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

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

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

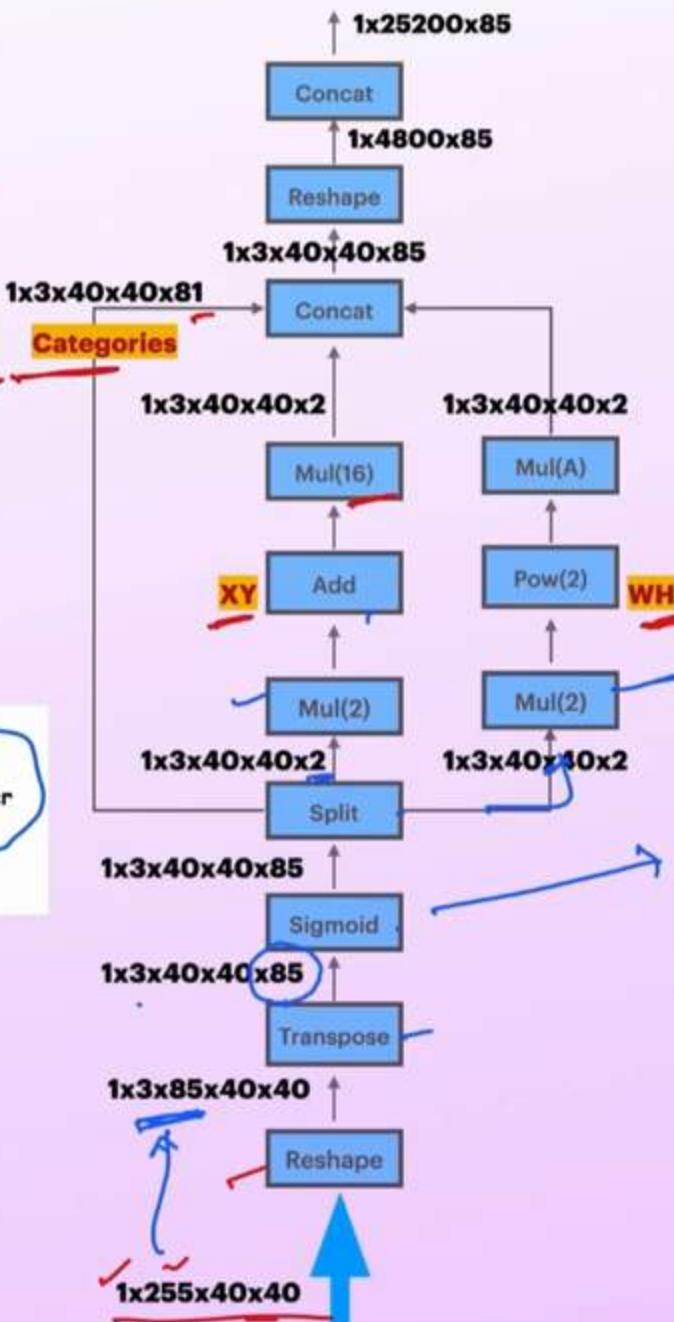
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

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

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

+ EXP

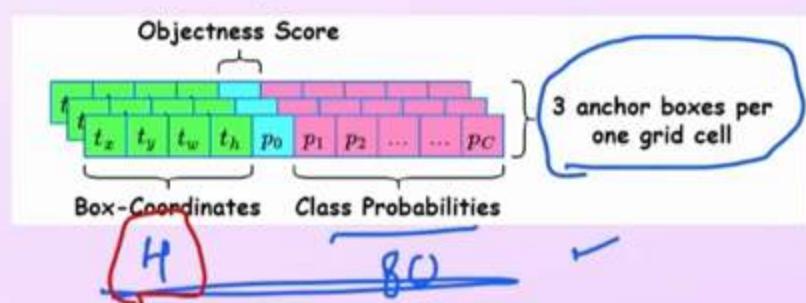
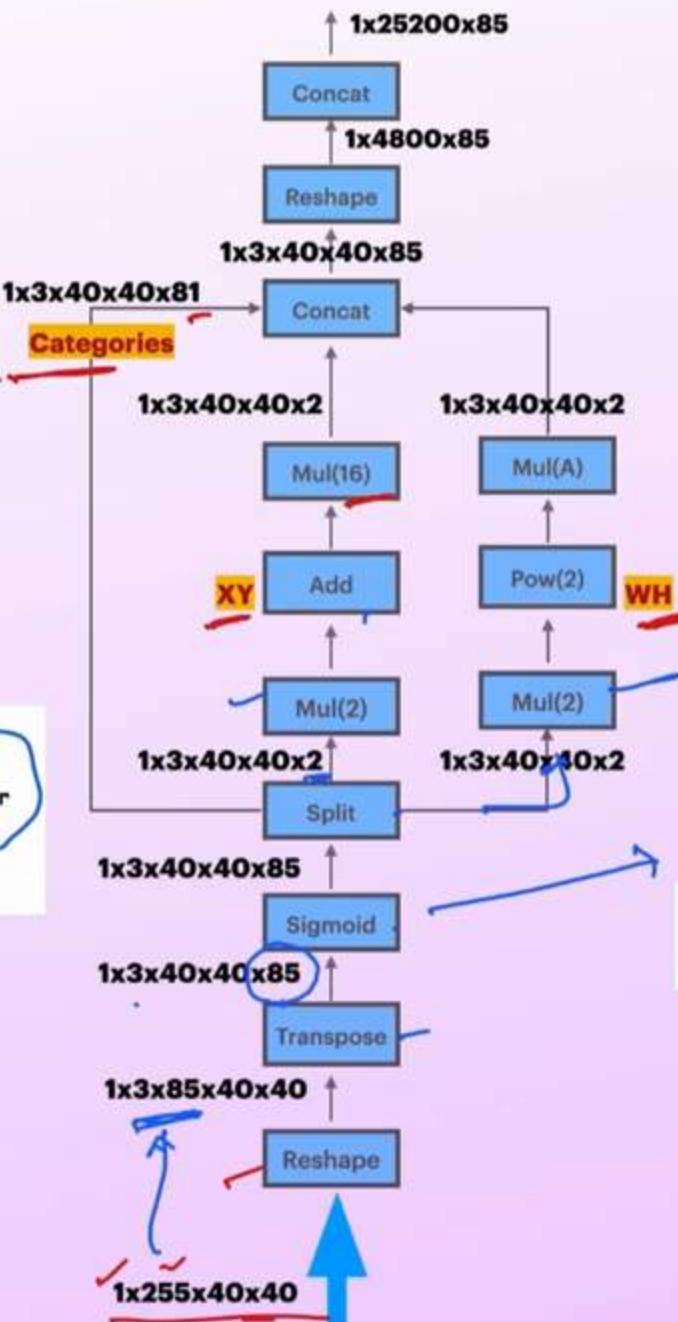
$\sigma(t_x), \sigma(t_y)$
 $[0-1]$

t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

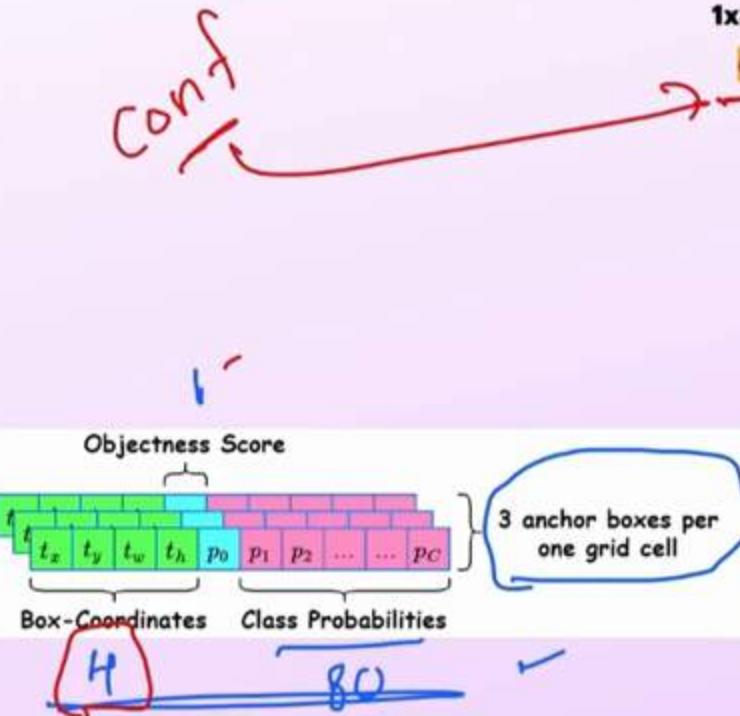
+ exp

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

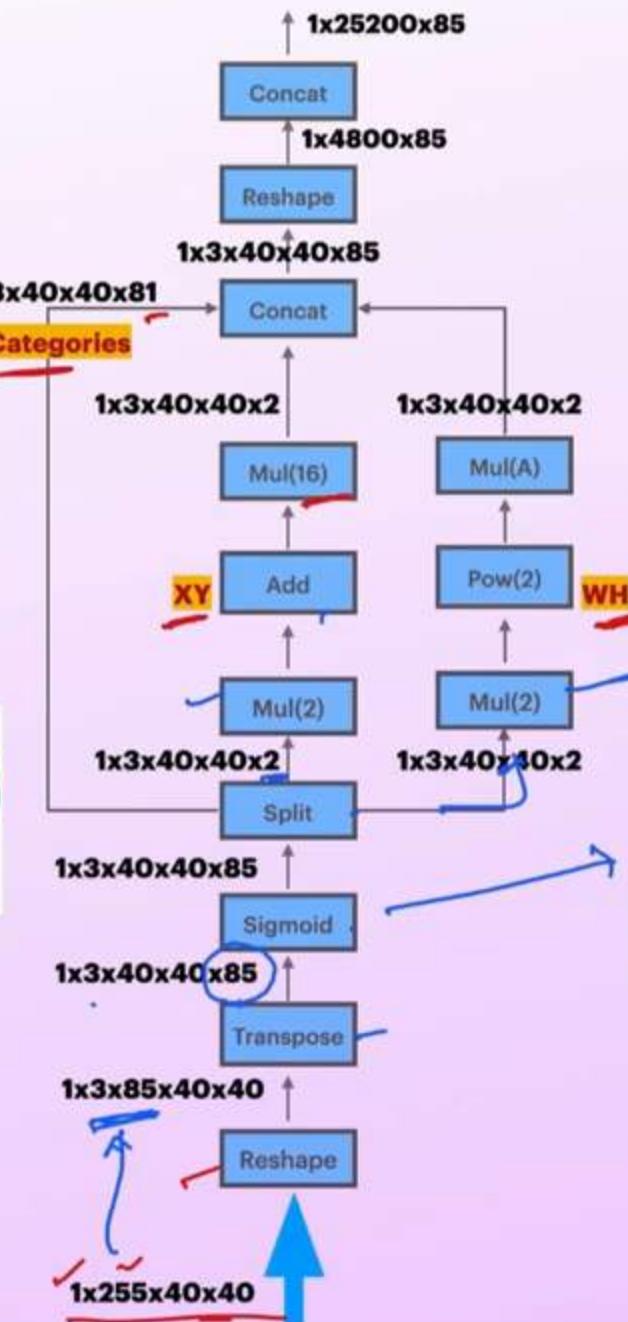
$[0-1]$ t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 80$
 $6 \times 6 \times 80$
 $6 \times 6 \times 80 \rightarrow 16$



NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

$\rightarrow \text{CRP}$

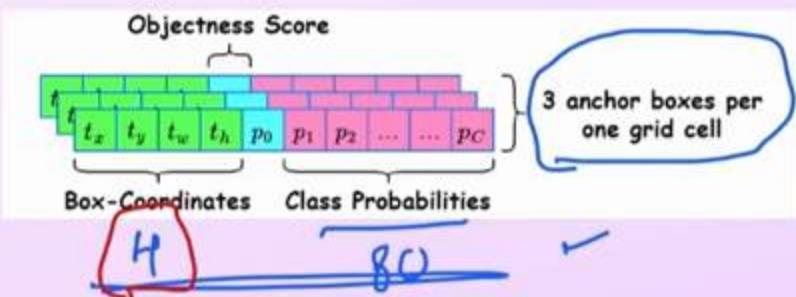
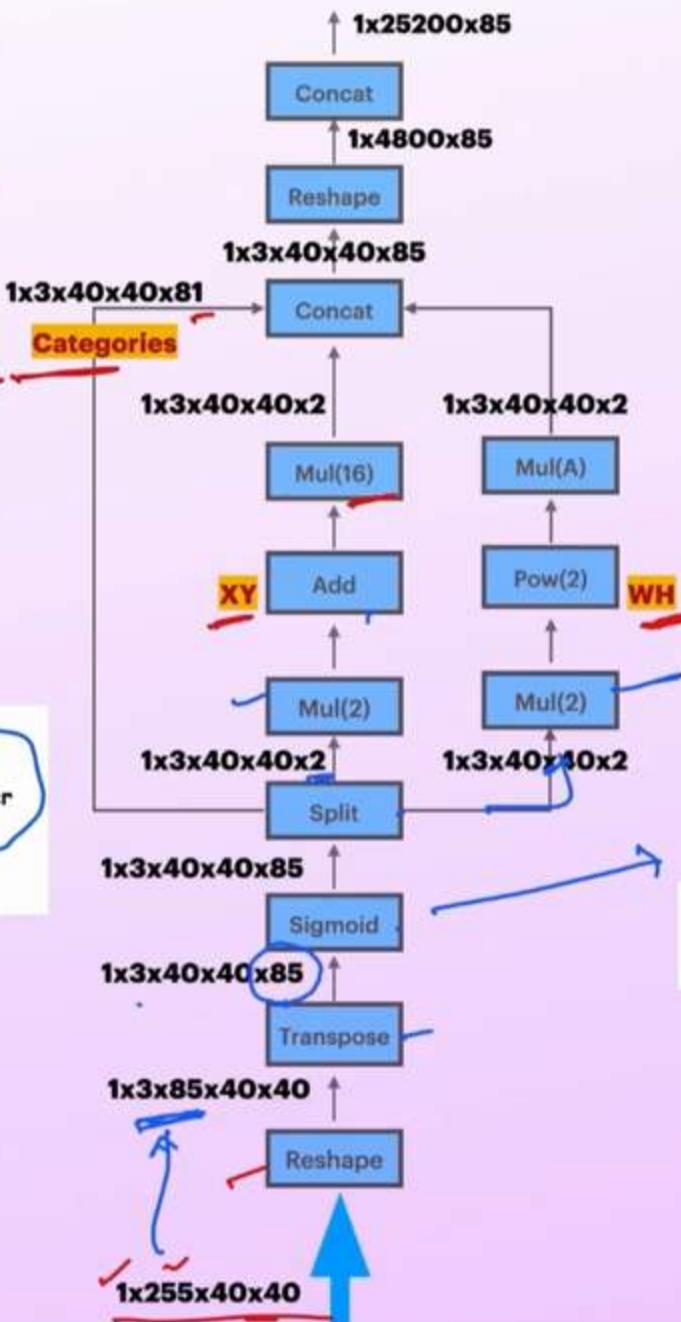
$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$
 $[0-1]$

t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

Head

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

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]

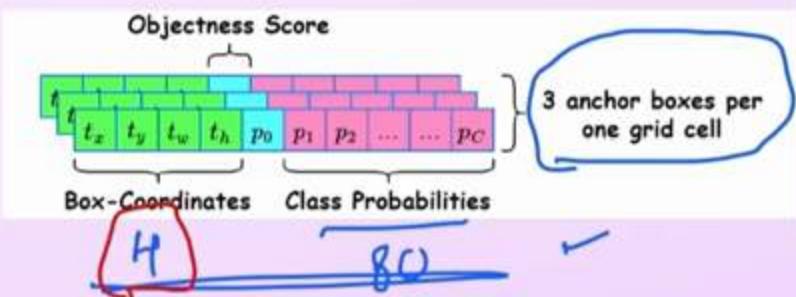
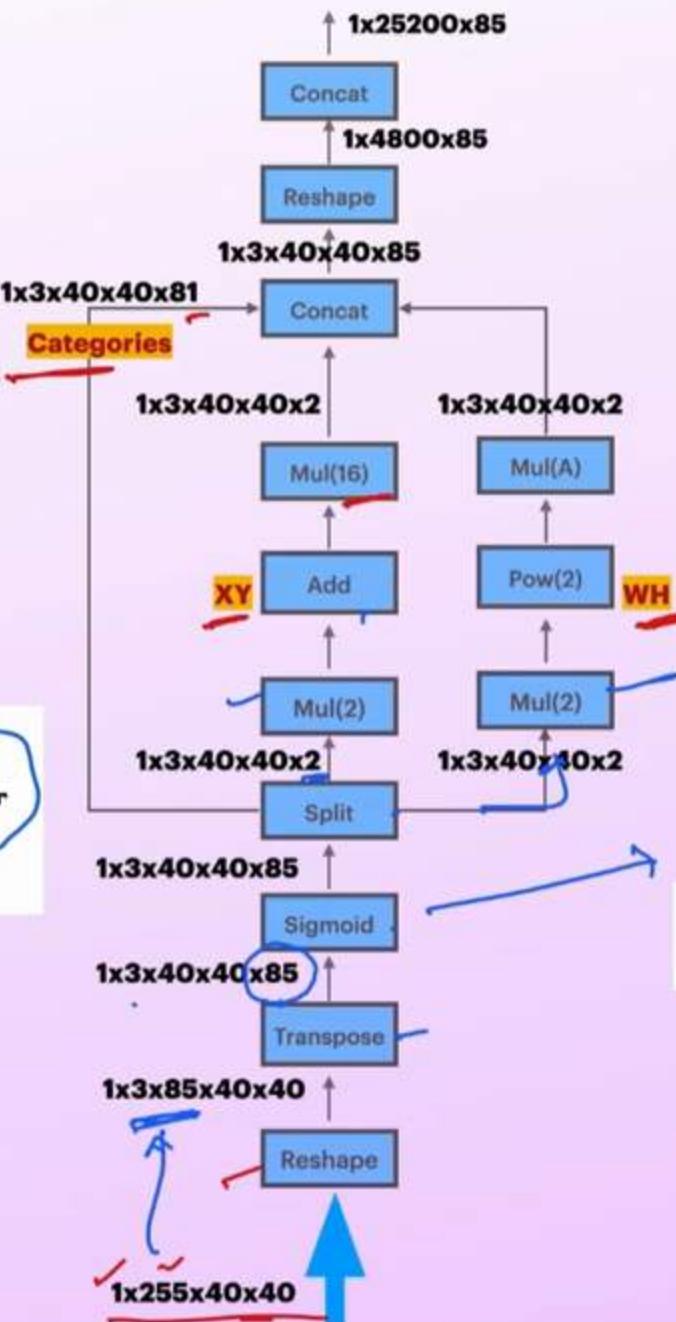
{0.2}

t_w, t_h

Head

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

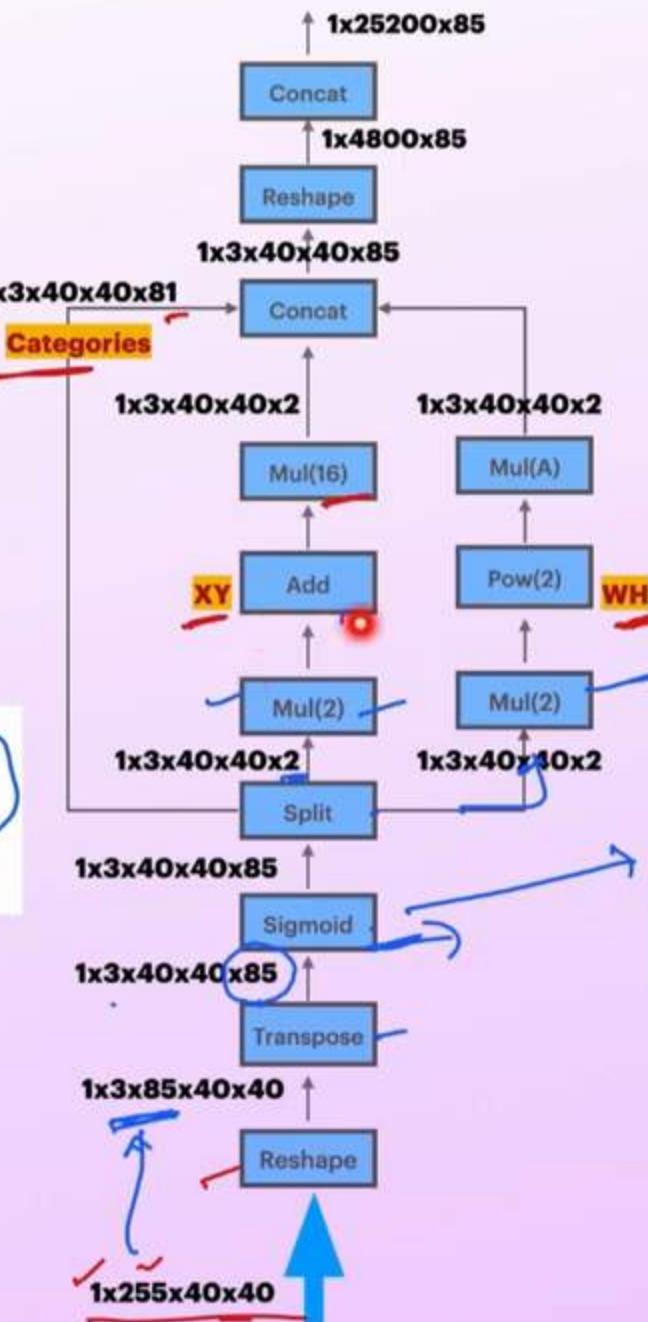
NMS & Postprocessing



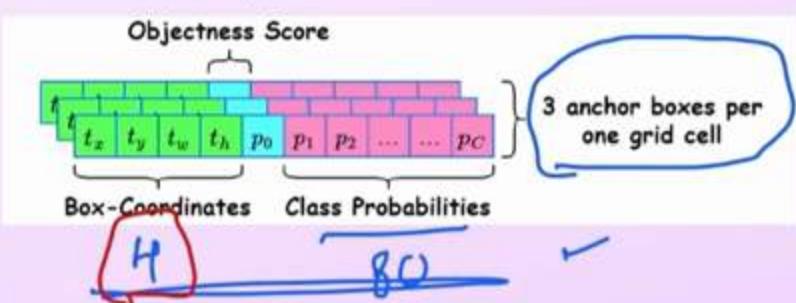
Head

$4 \times 4 \times 80$
 $6 \times 6 \times 80$
 $6 \times 6 \times 80 \rightarrow 16$

NMS & Postprocessing



Cont



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

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

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

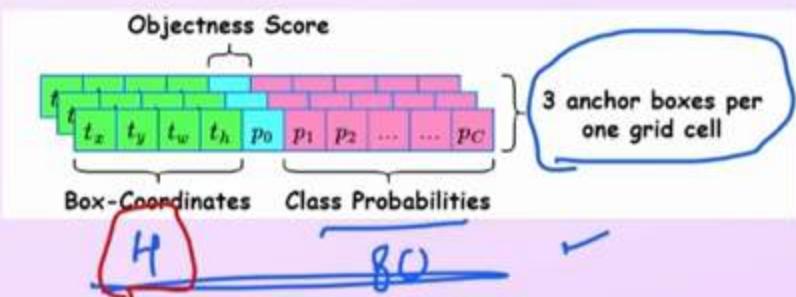
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

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

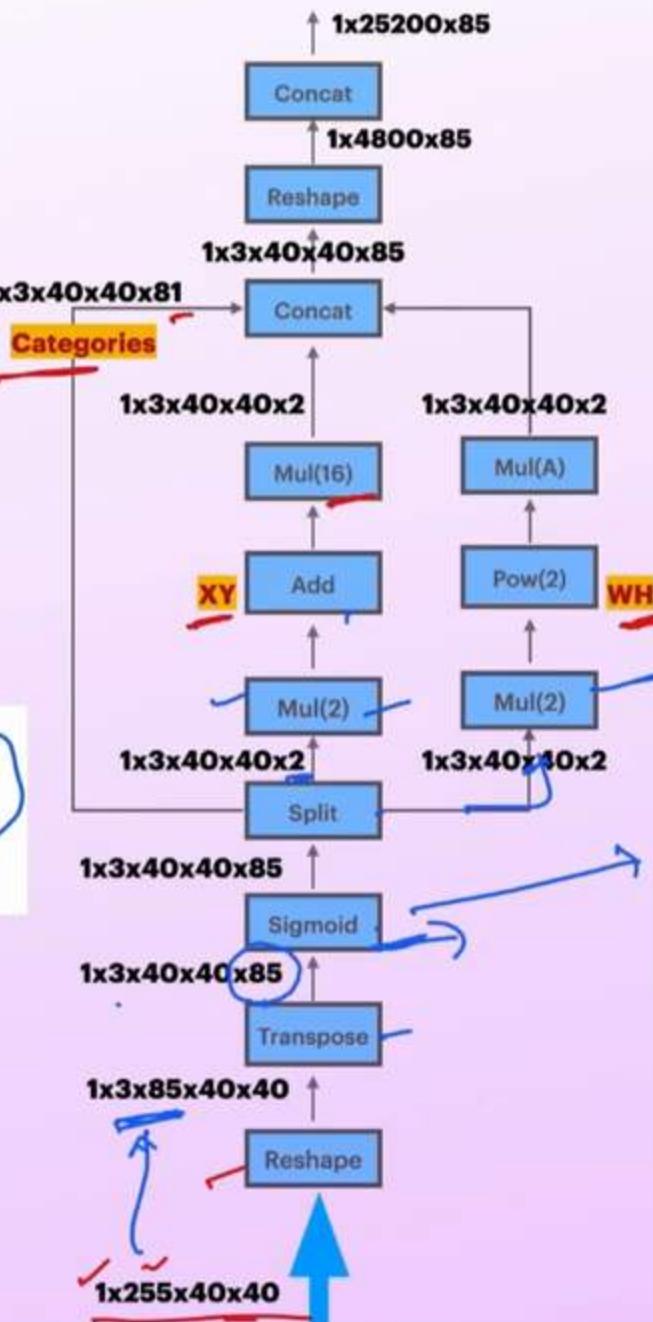
Head

h_0, u_0
 b_{h_0}
 $6u_0 / u_0 \rightarrow b_u$

Cont



NMS & Postprocessing



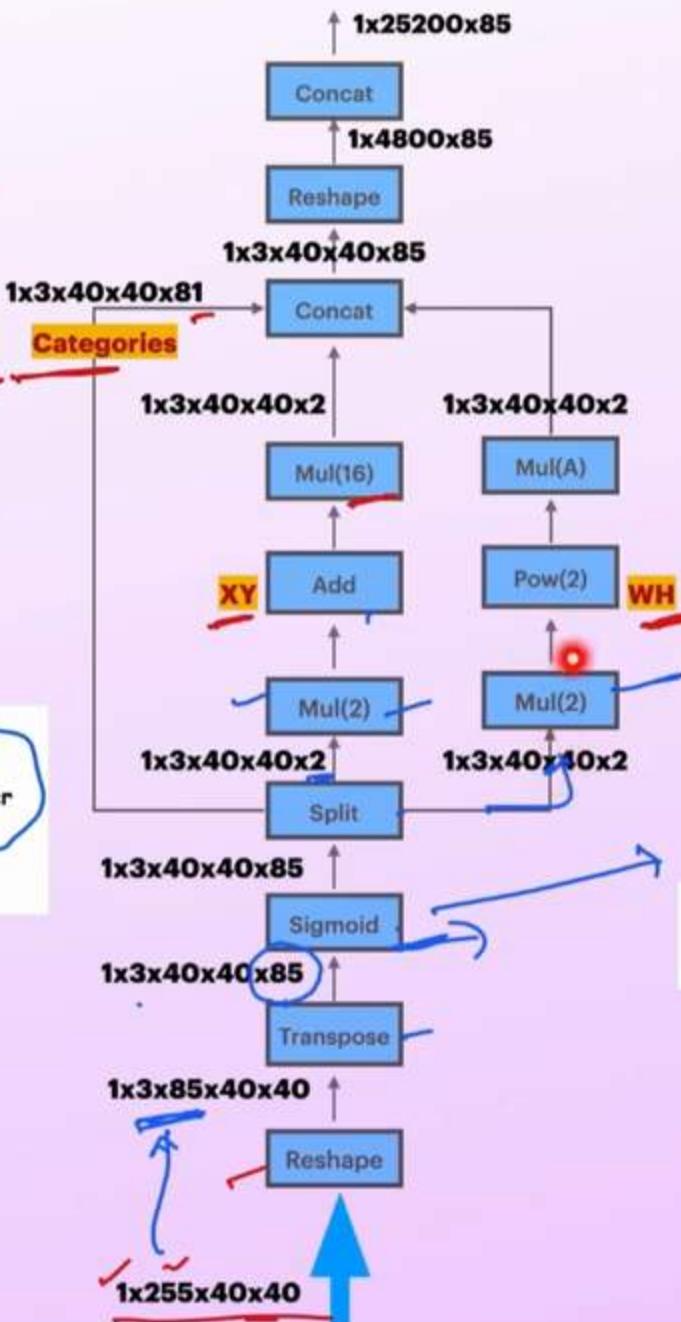
$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$
 $[0-1]$

t_w, t_h
 $[0-2]$

Head

$4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $6 \times 4 \times 6 \times 85$
 $\frac{6 \times 4}{4} \times 85 \rightarrow 18$

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

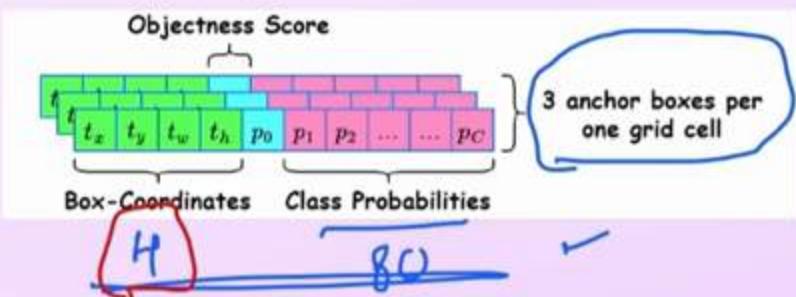
+ CRP

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

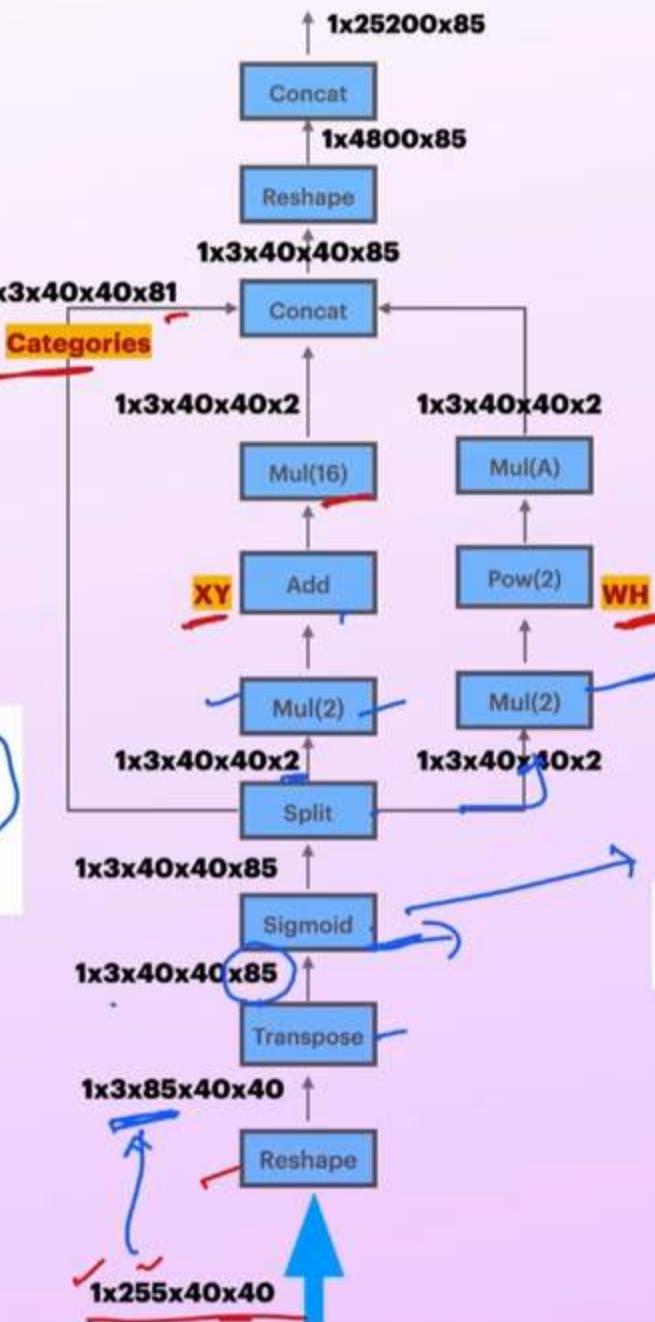
Head

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

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

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

t_w, t_h

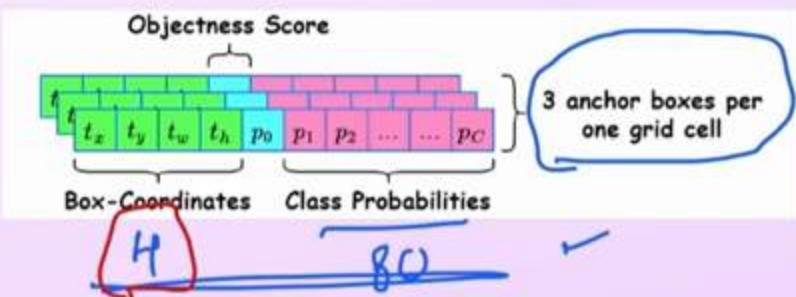
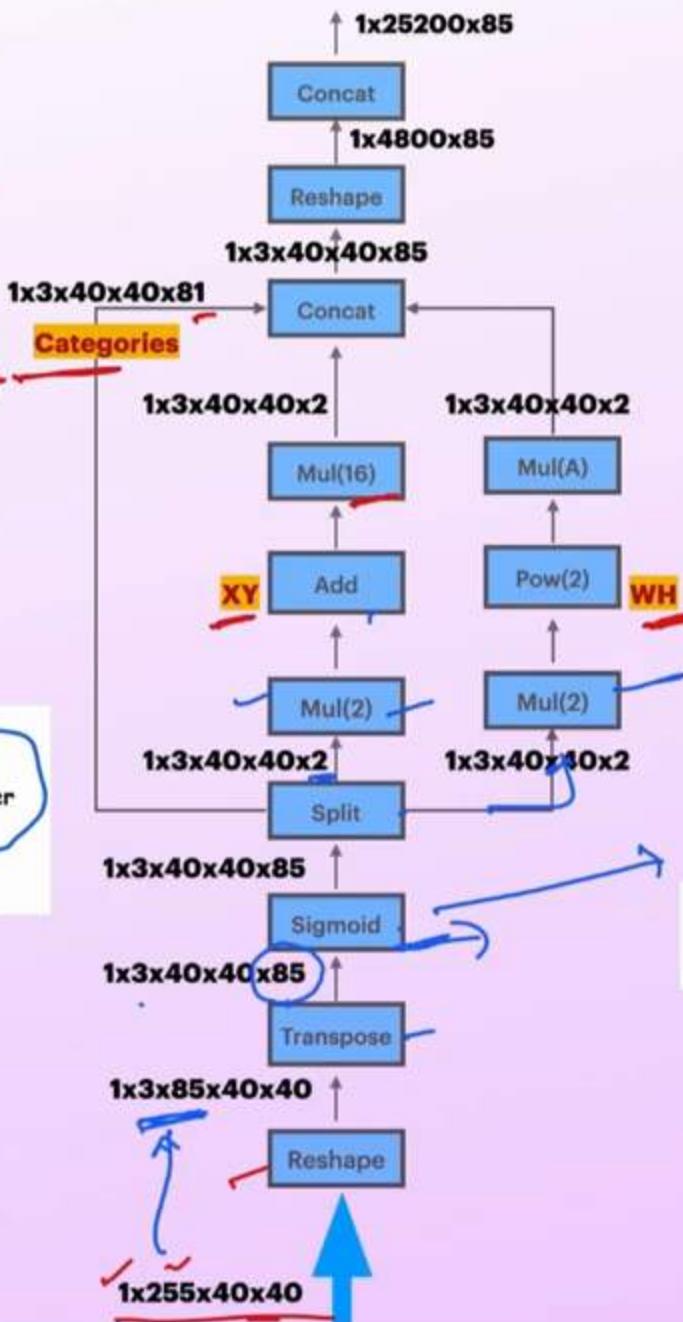
$[0-1]$

$[0-2]$

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

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

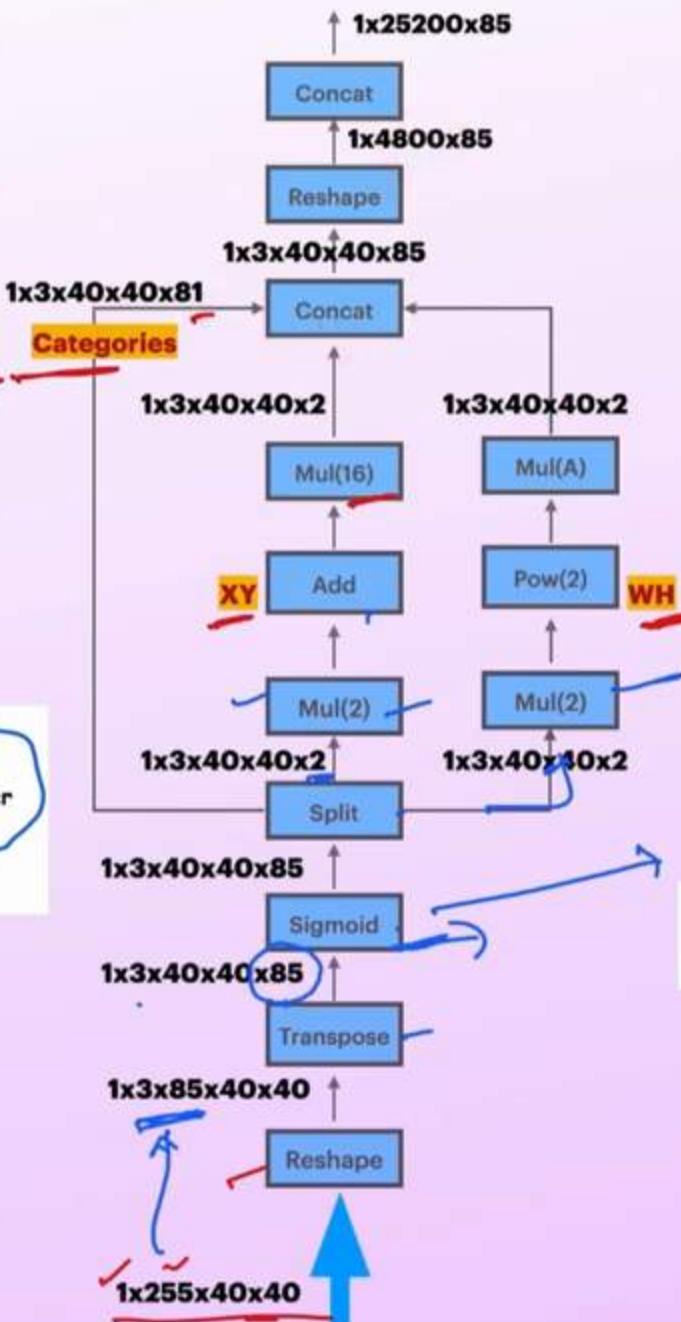
+ exp

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

Head

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

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

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

$[0-1]$

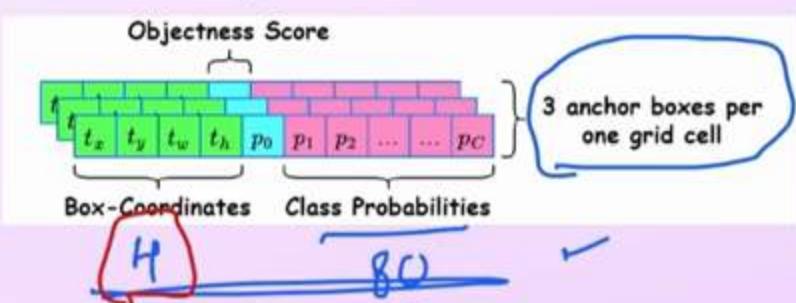
t_w, t_h

$[0-2]$

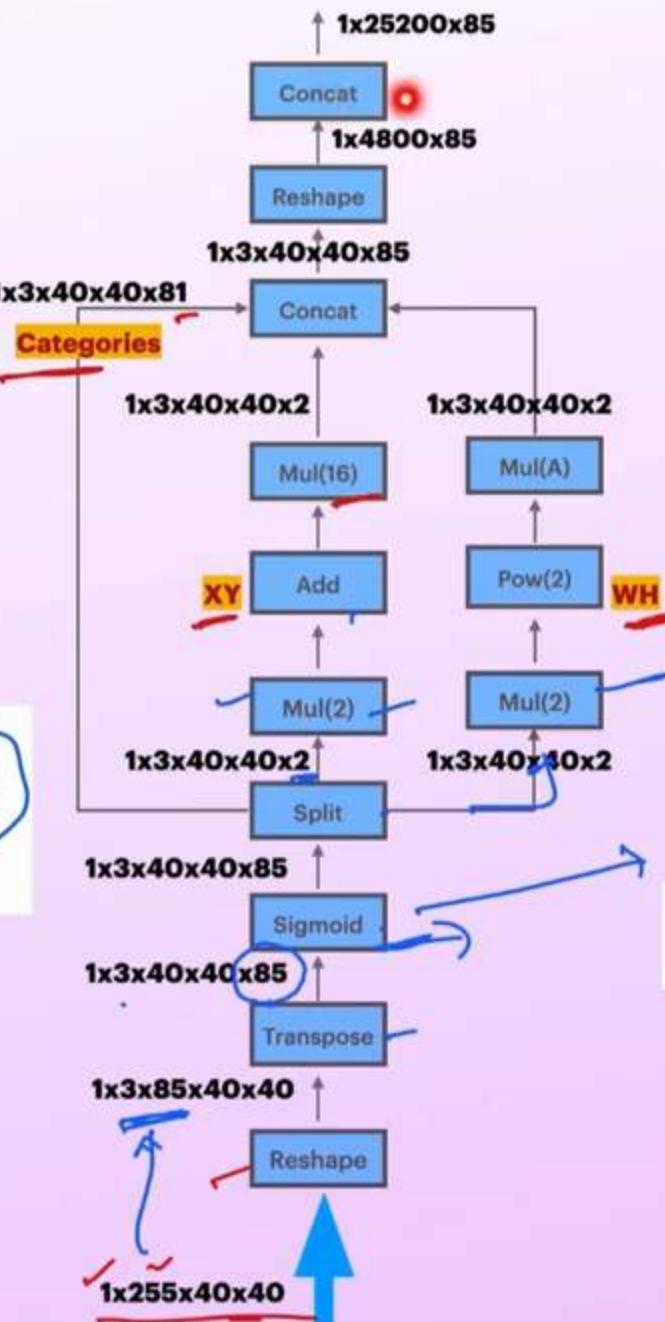
Head

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

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

$$\sigma(t_x, t_y)$$

t_w, t_h

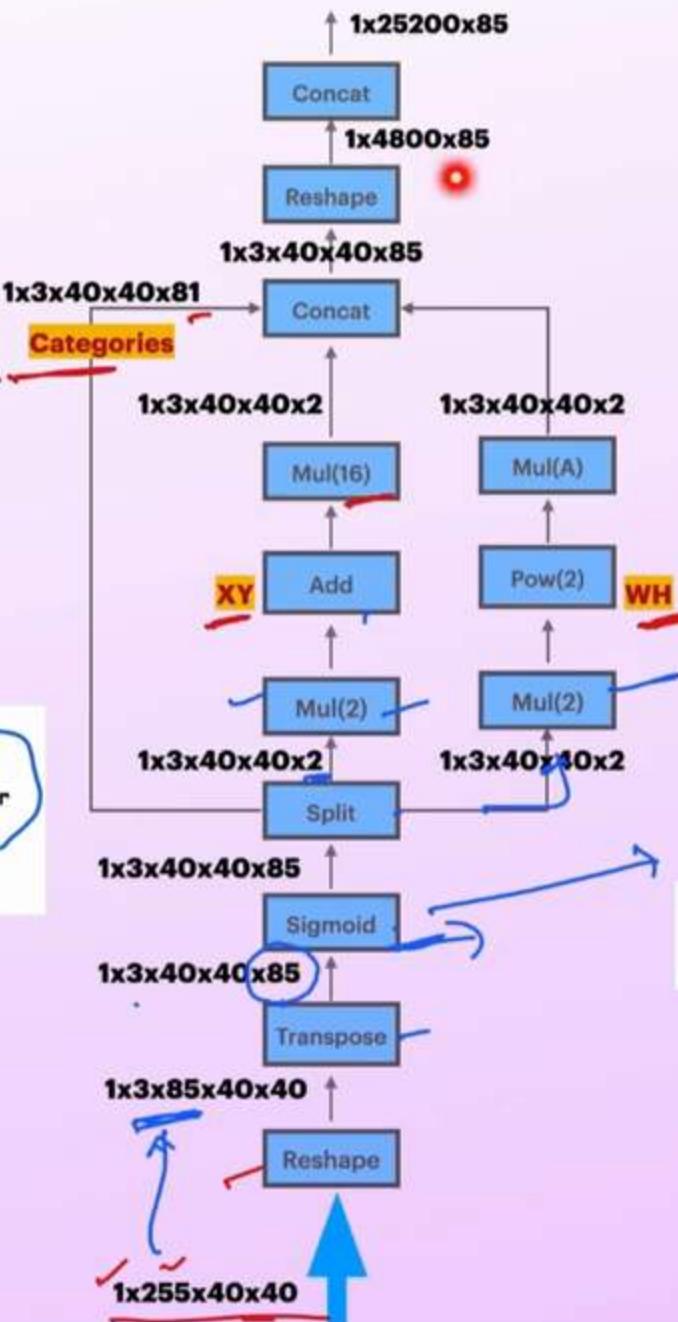
$[0-1]$

$[0-2]$

Head

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

NMS & Postprocessing



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

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

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

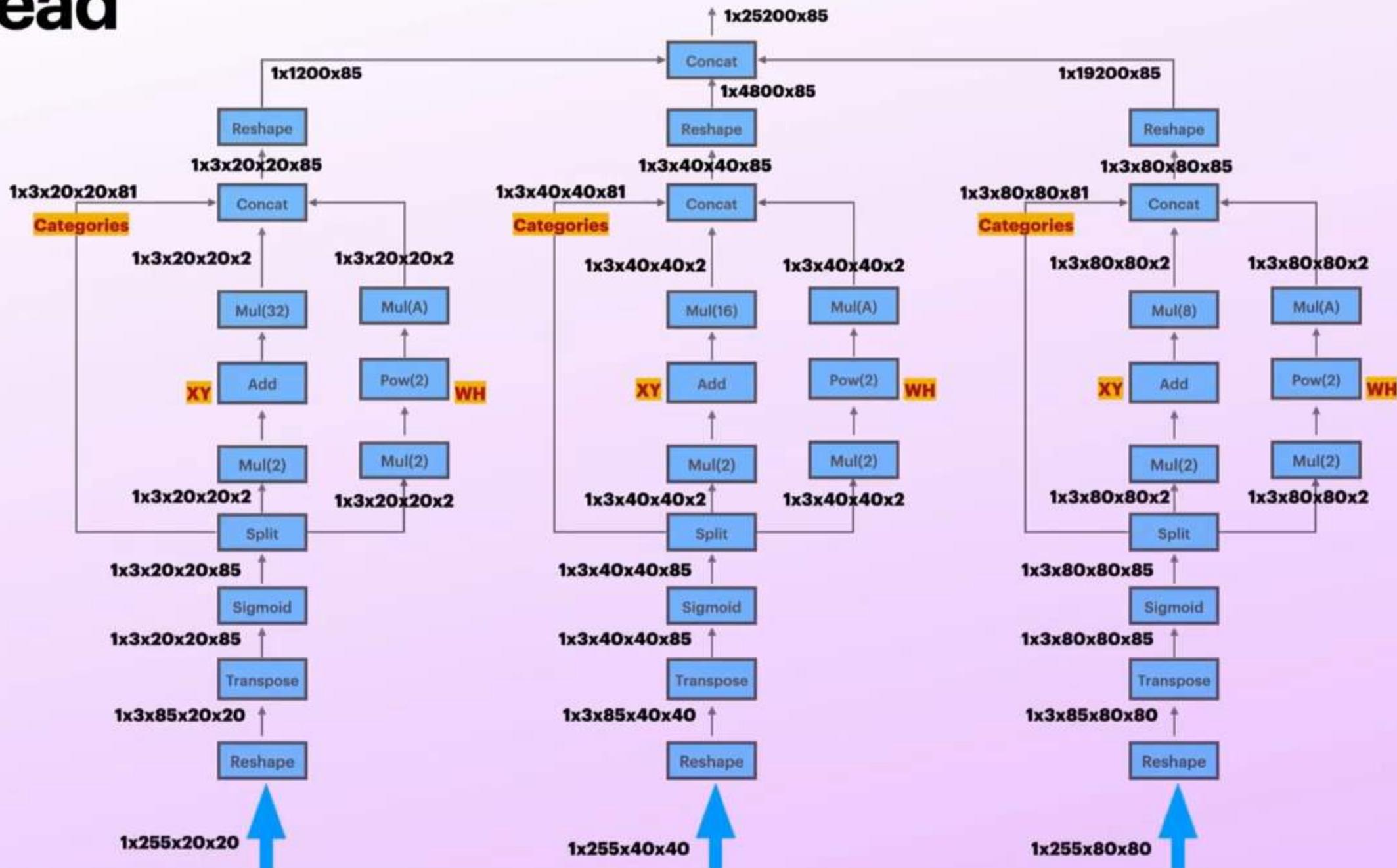
$$h = p_h \times (2 \cdot \sigma(t_h))^2$$

$+ \text{exp}$

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

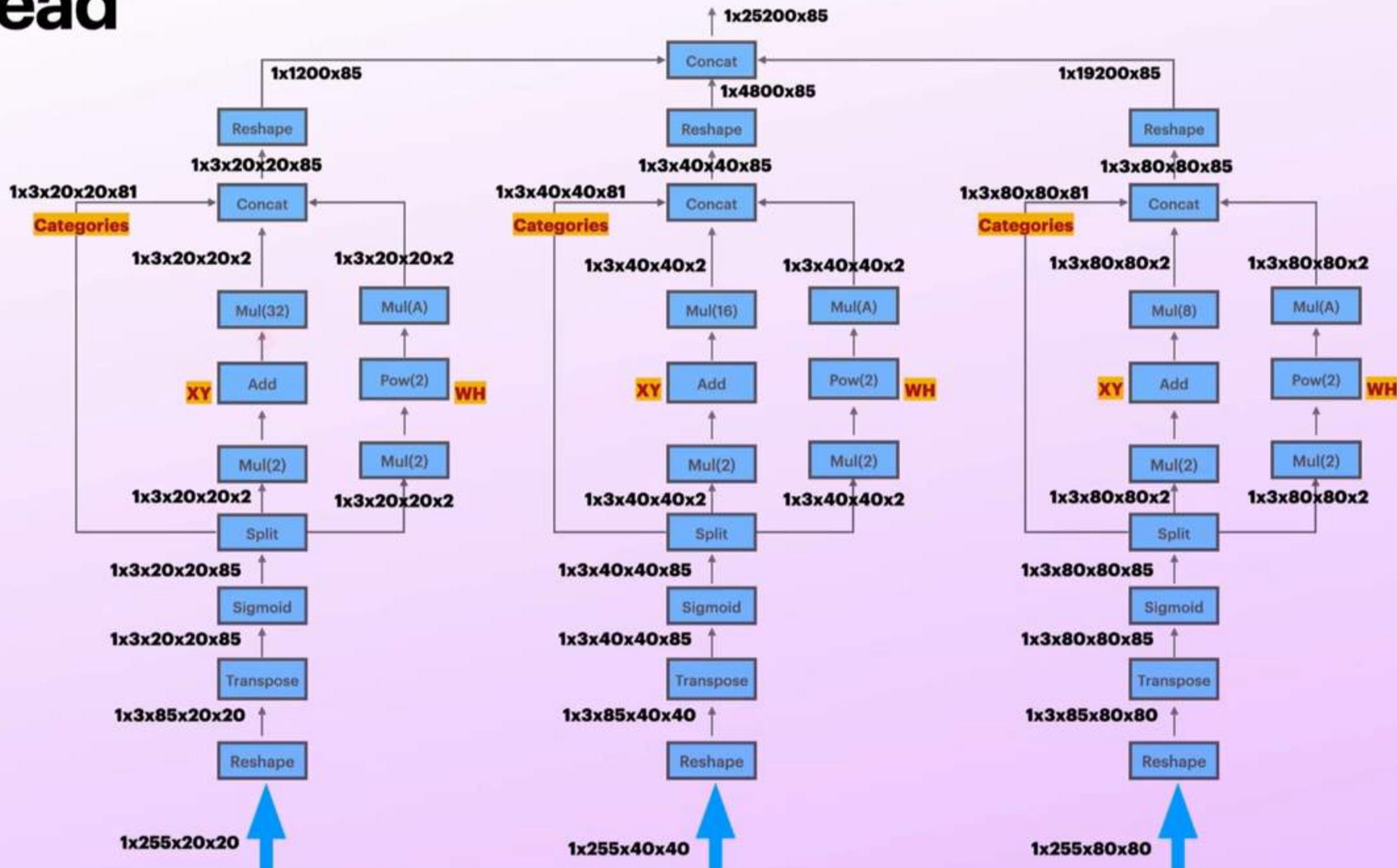
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



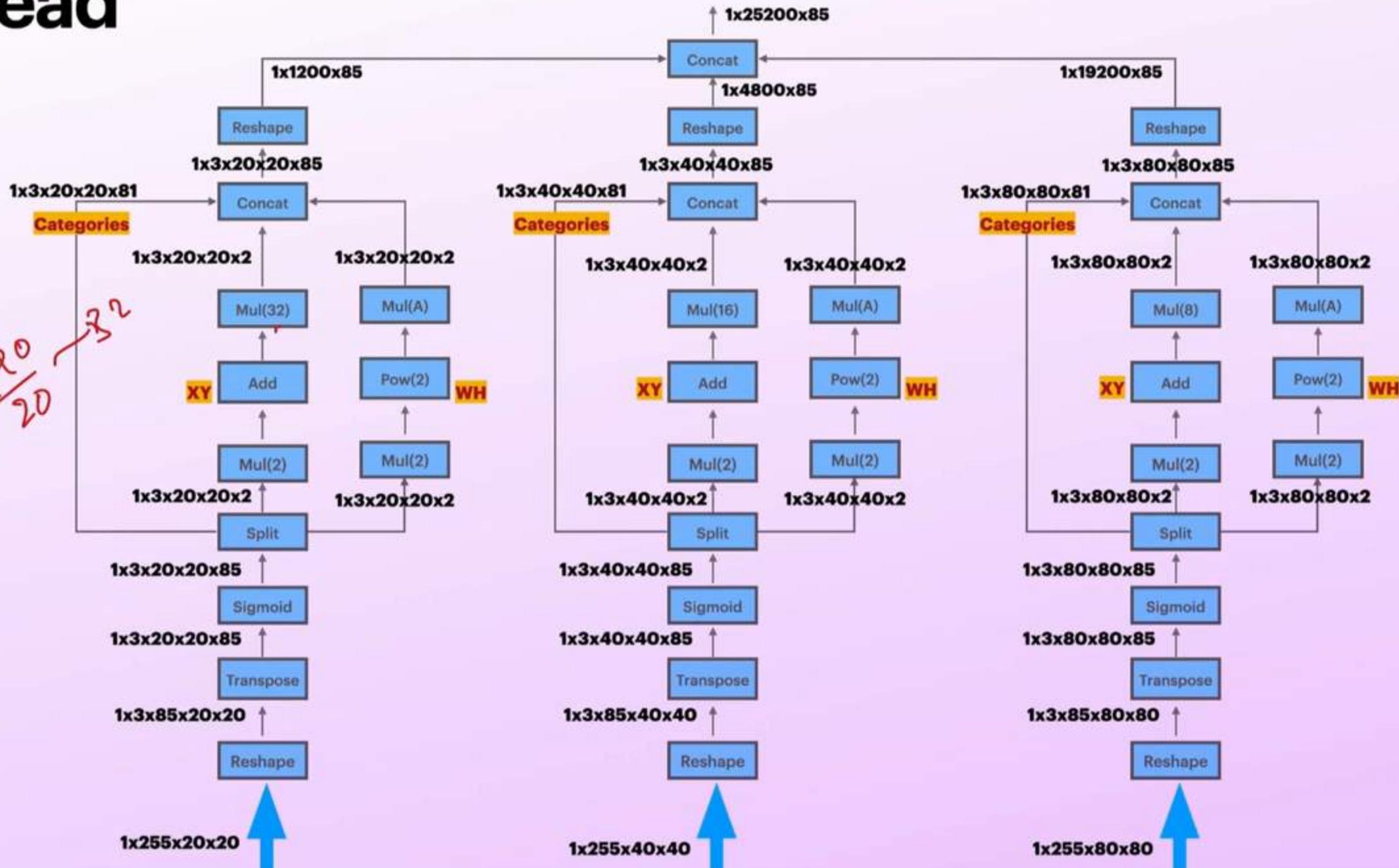
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



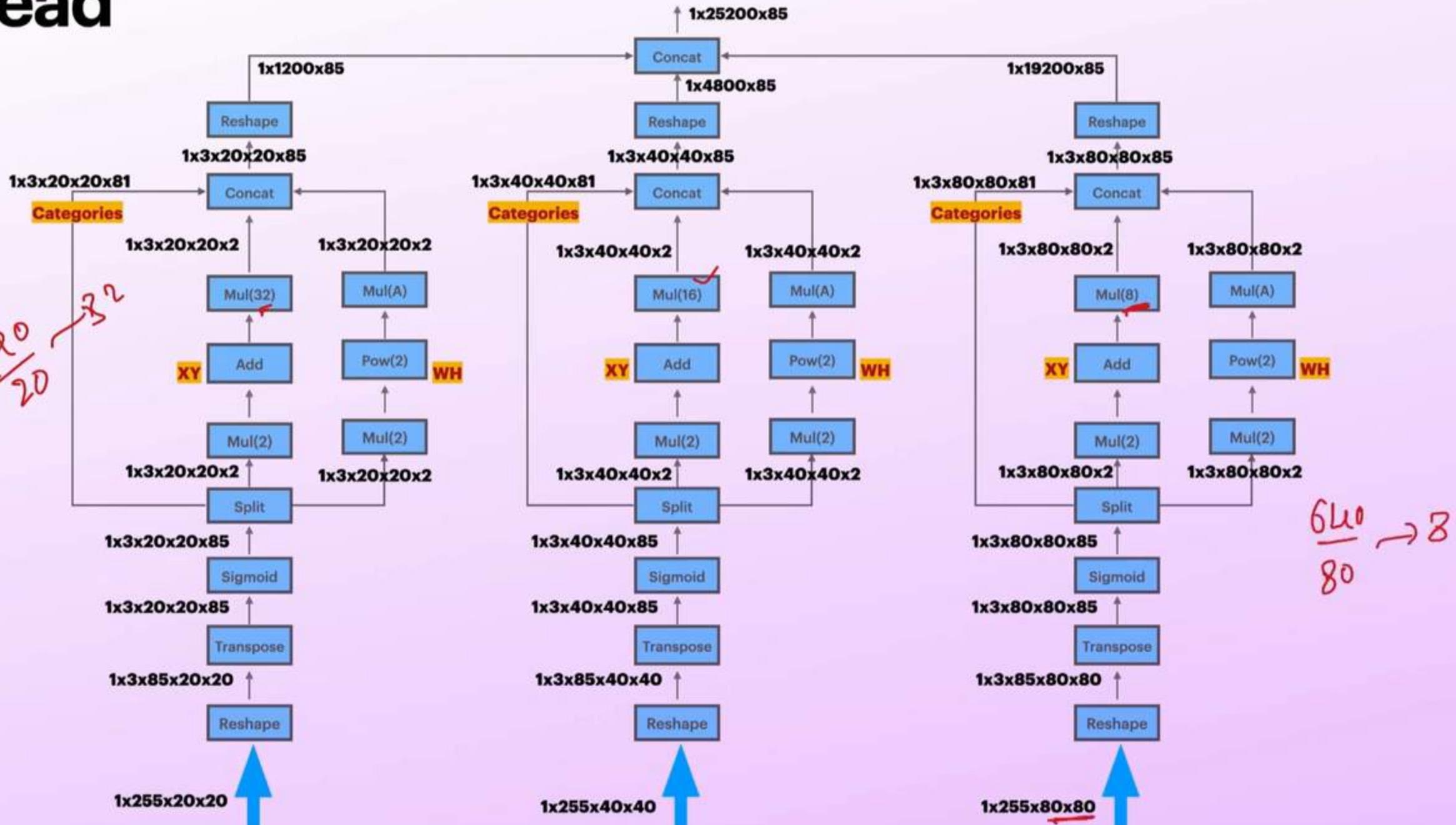
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



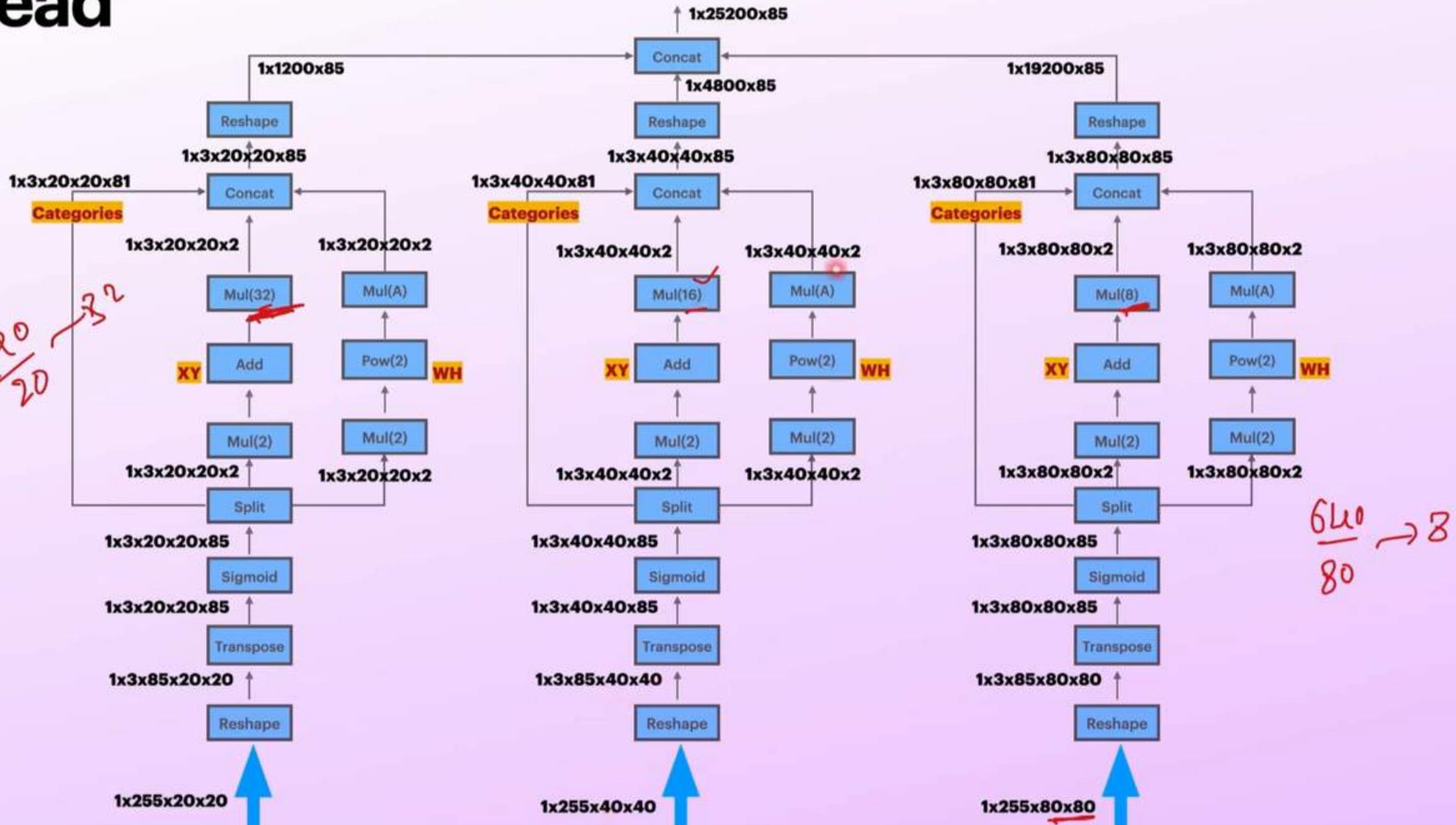
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



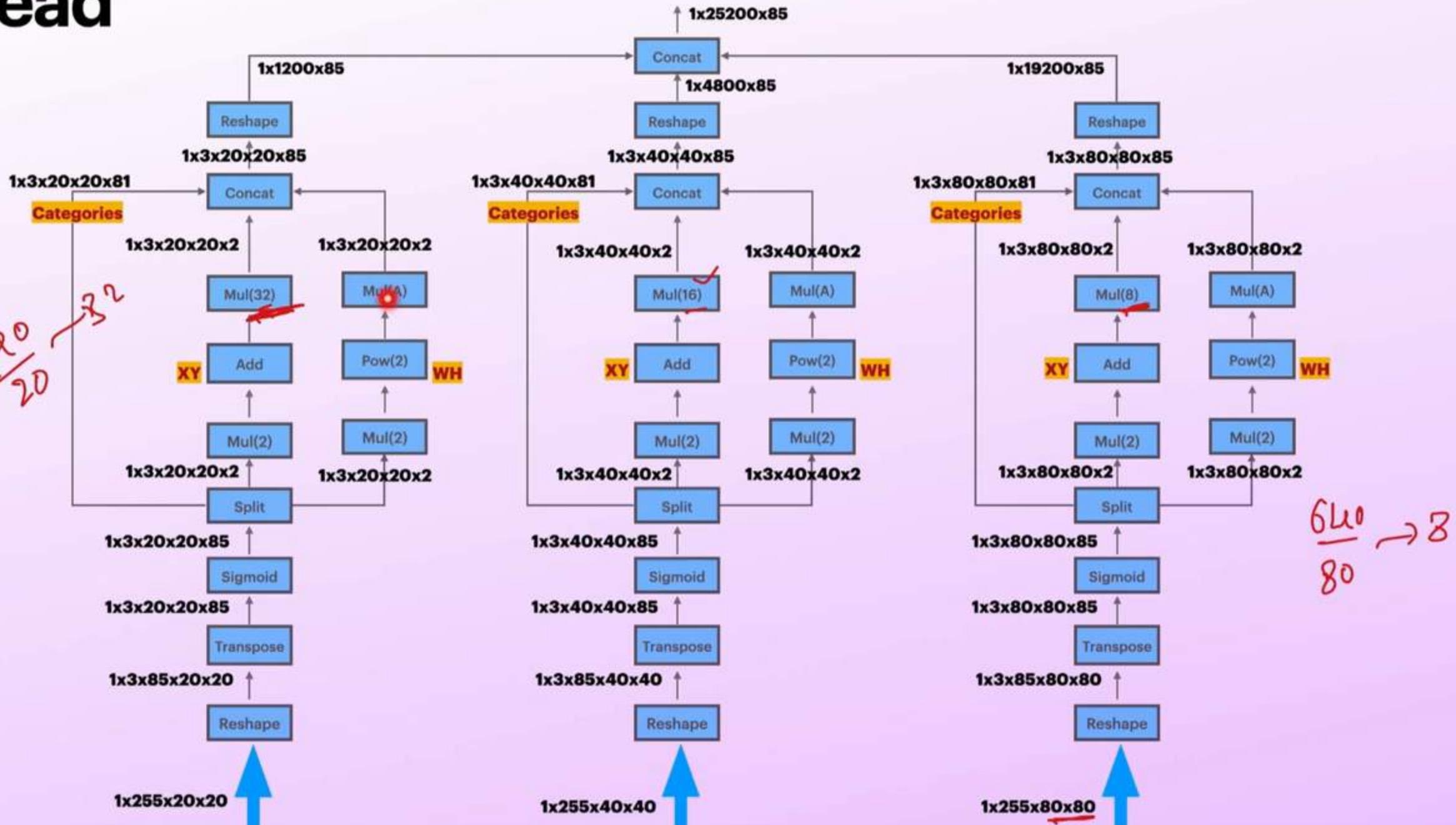
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



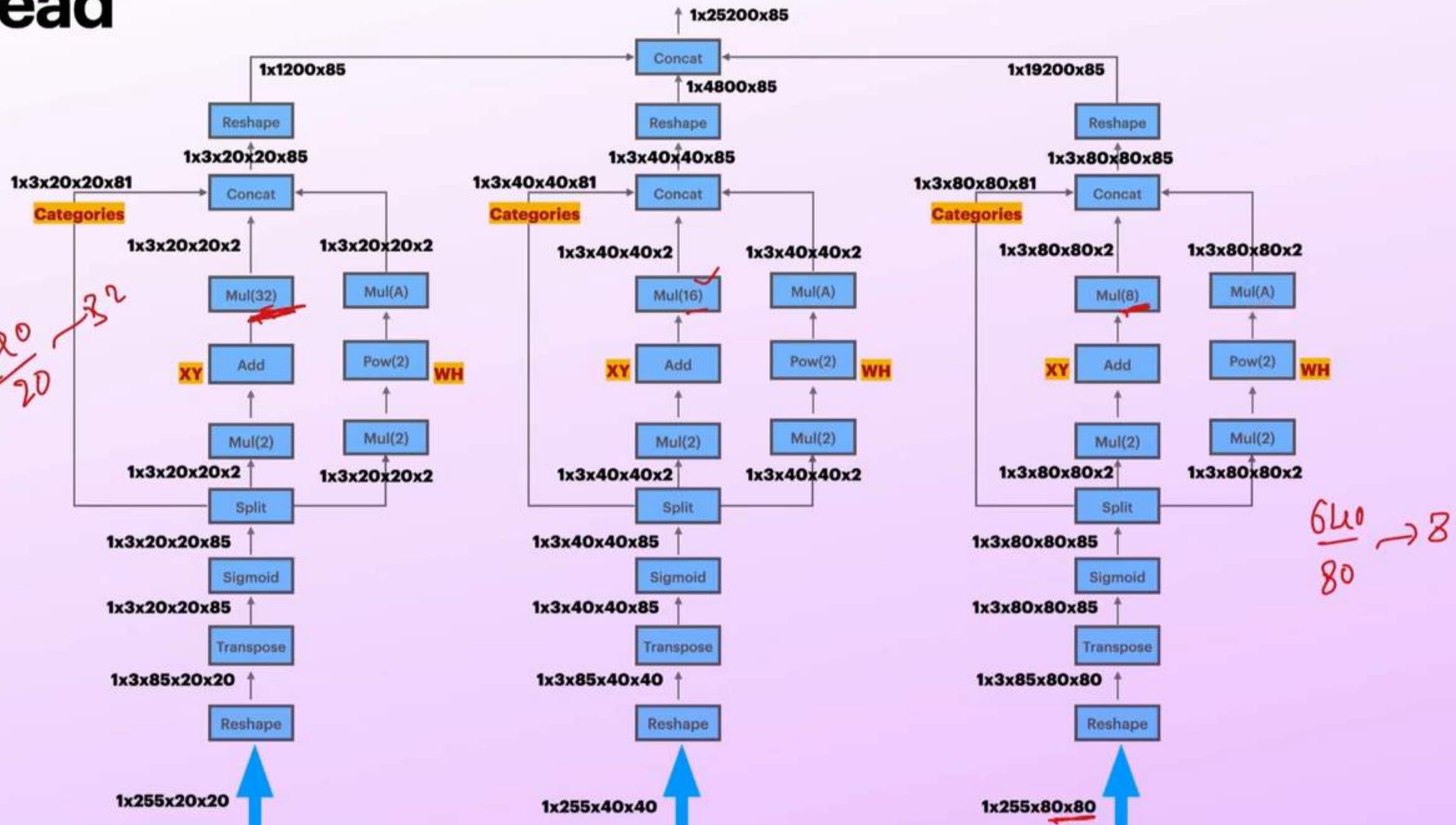
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



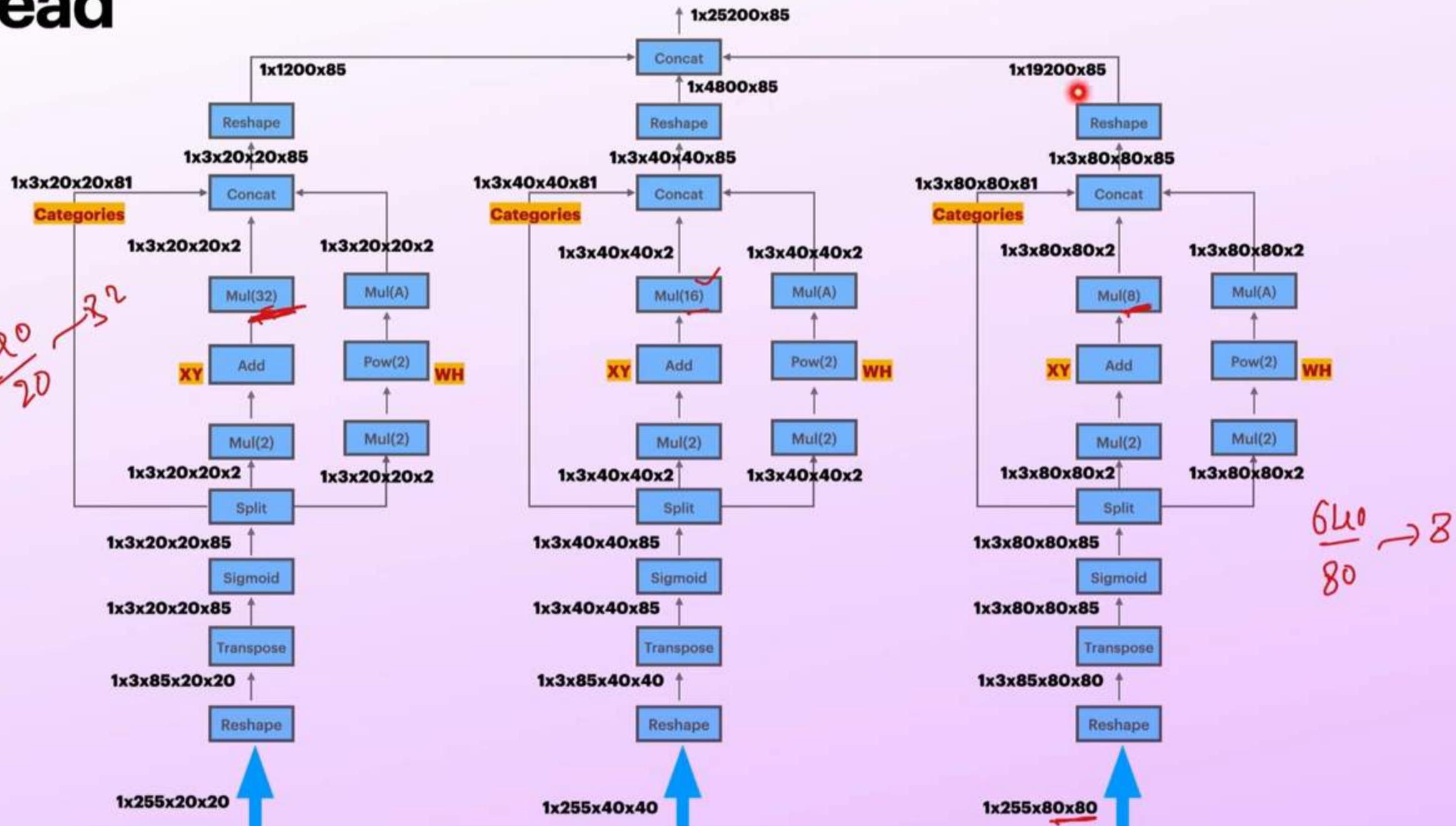
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



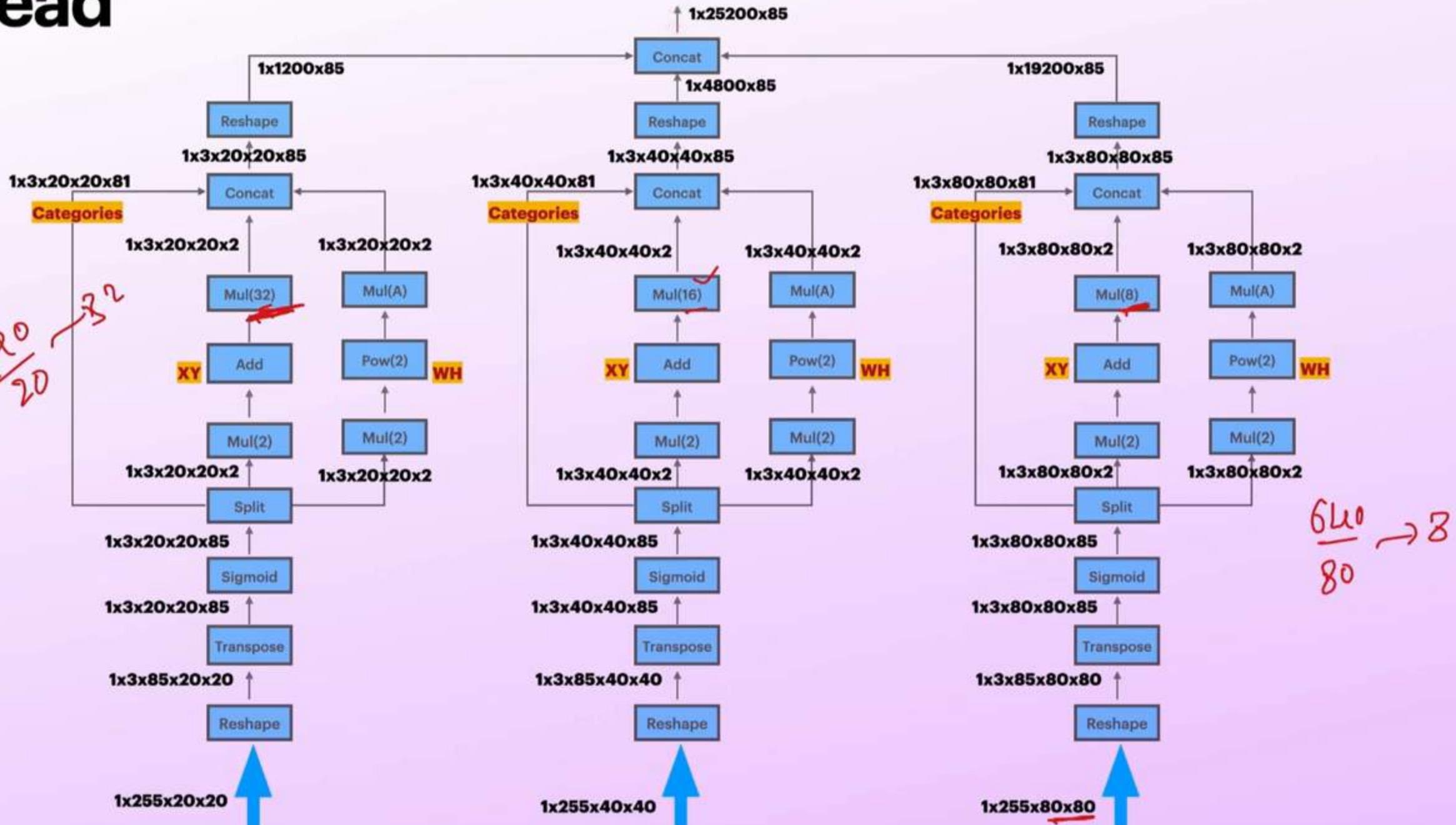
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



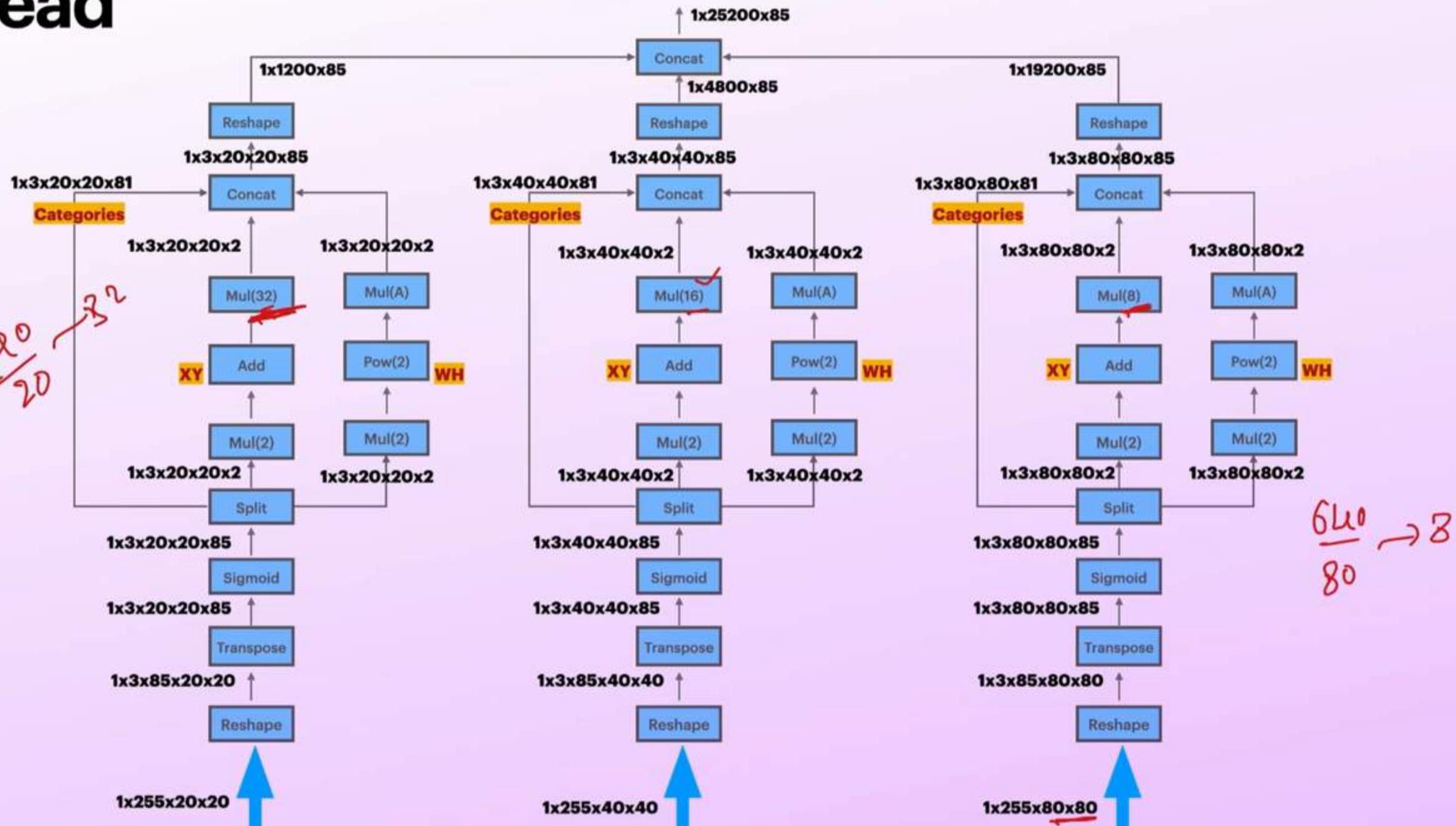
Head

NMS & Postprocessing



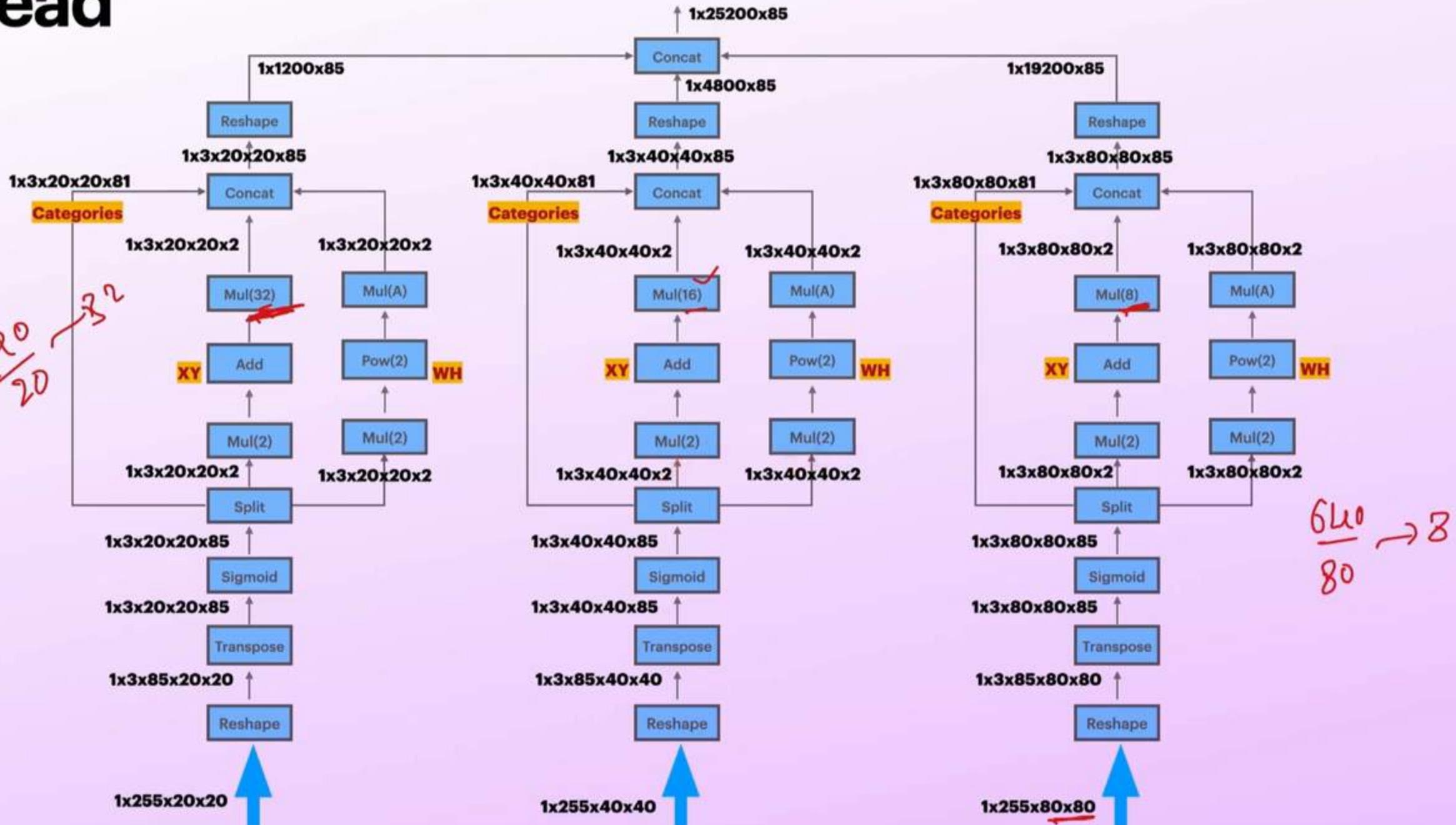
Head

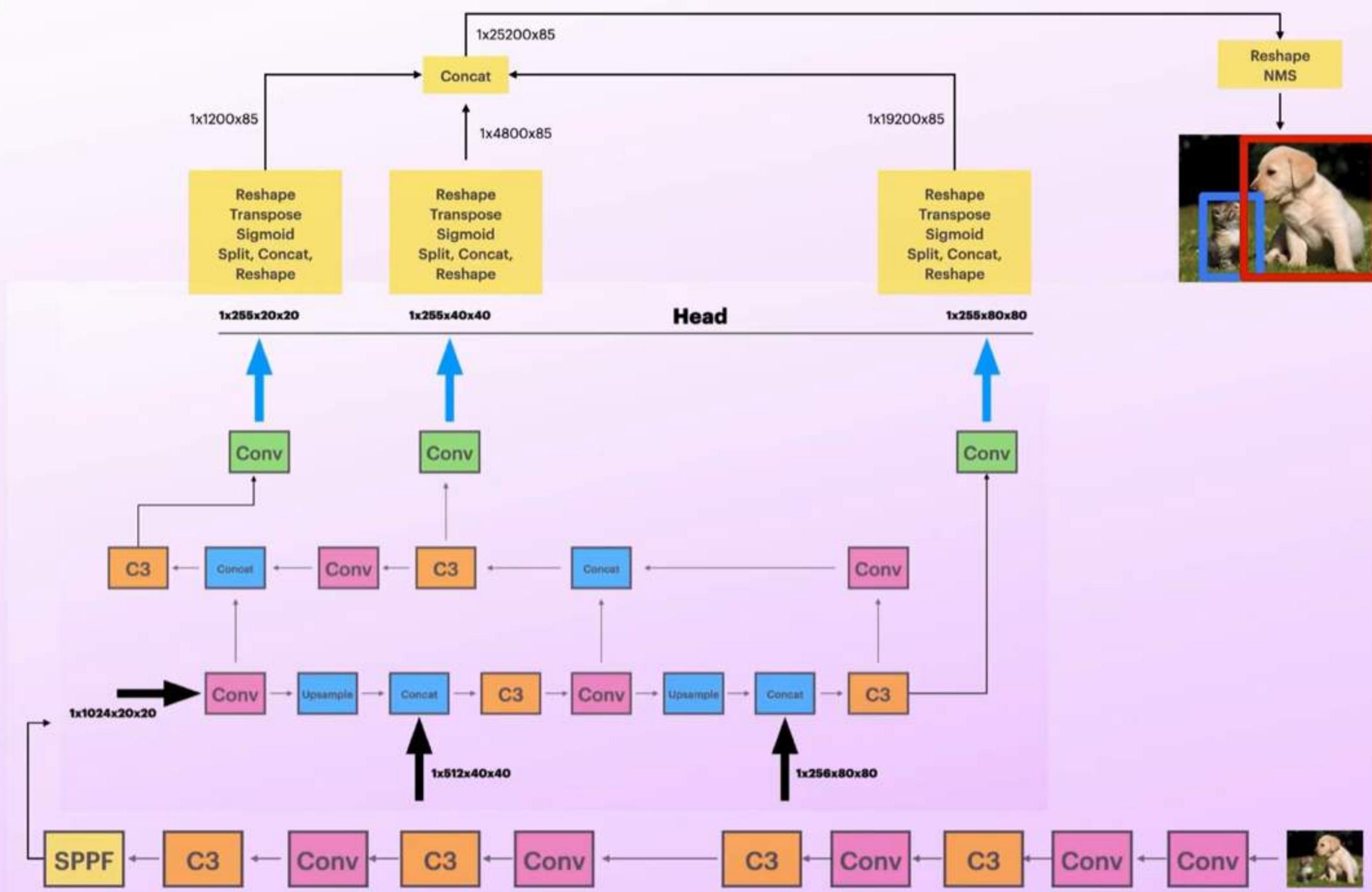
NMS & Postprocessing

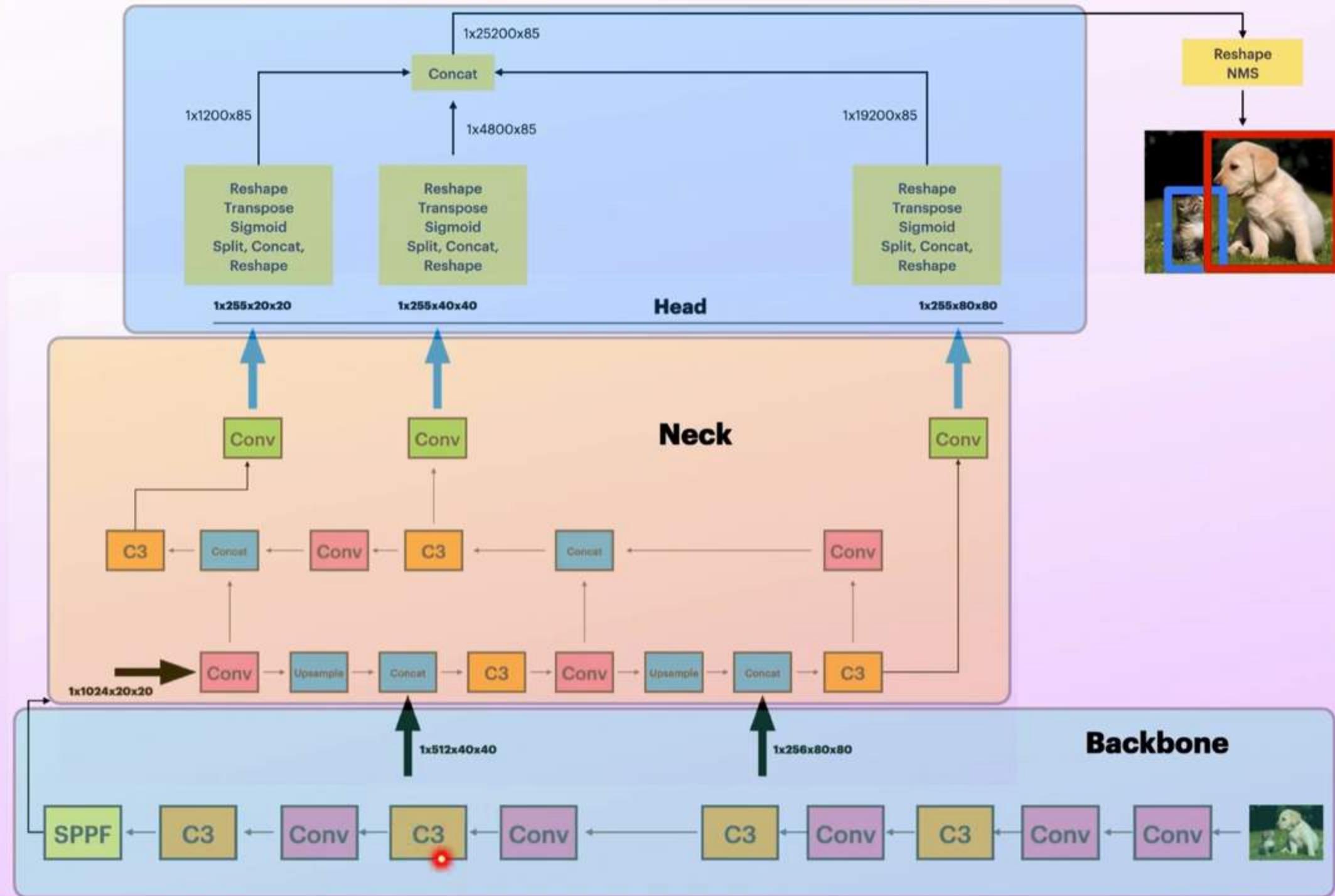


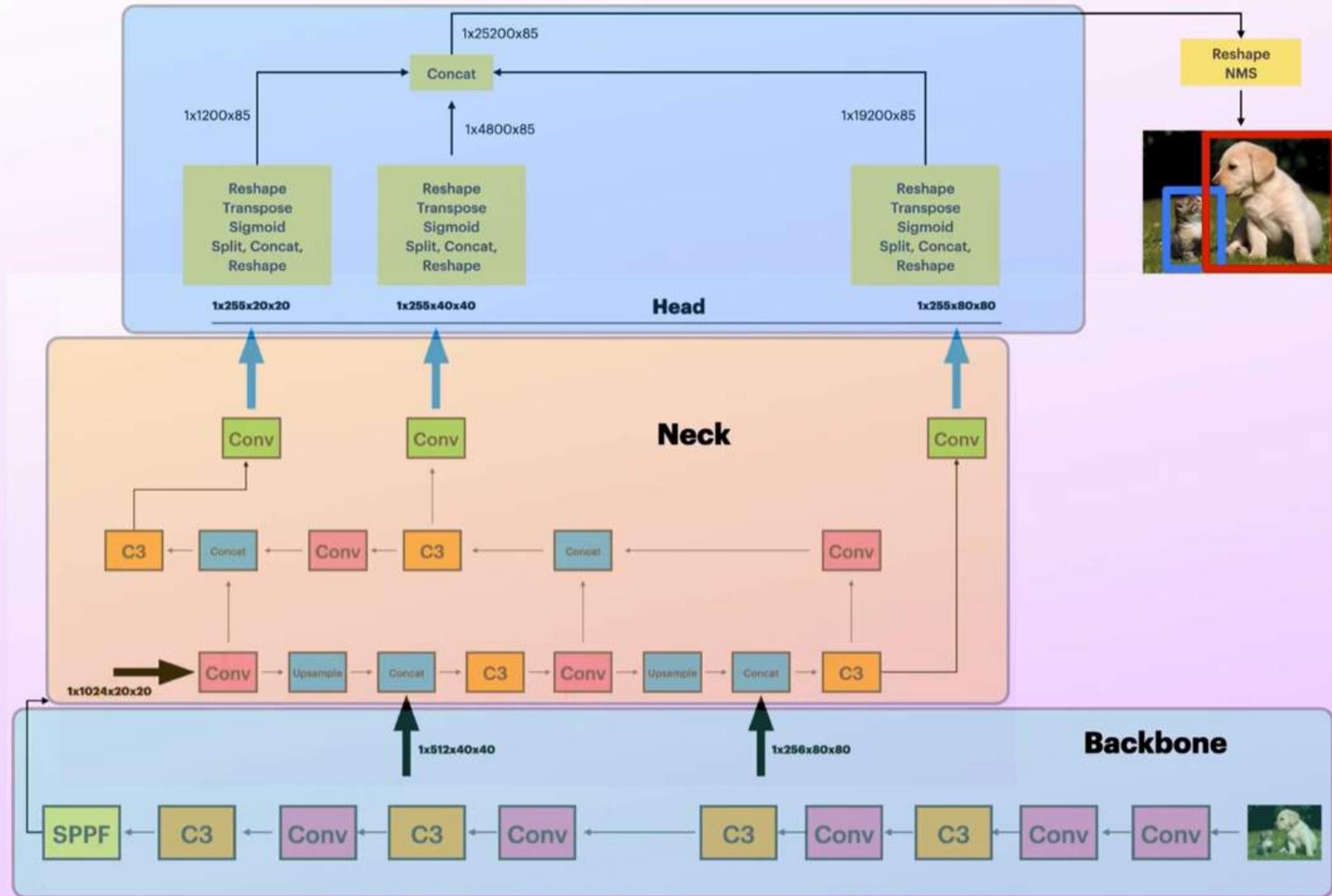
Head

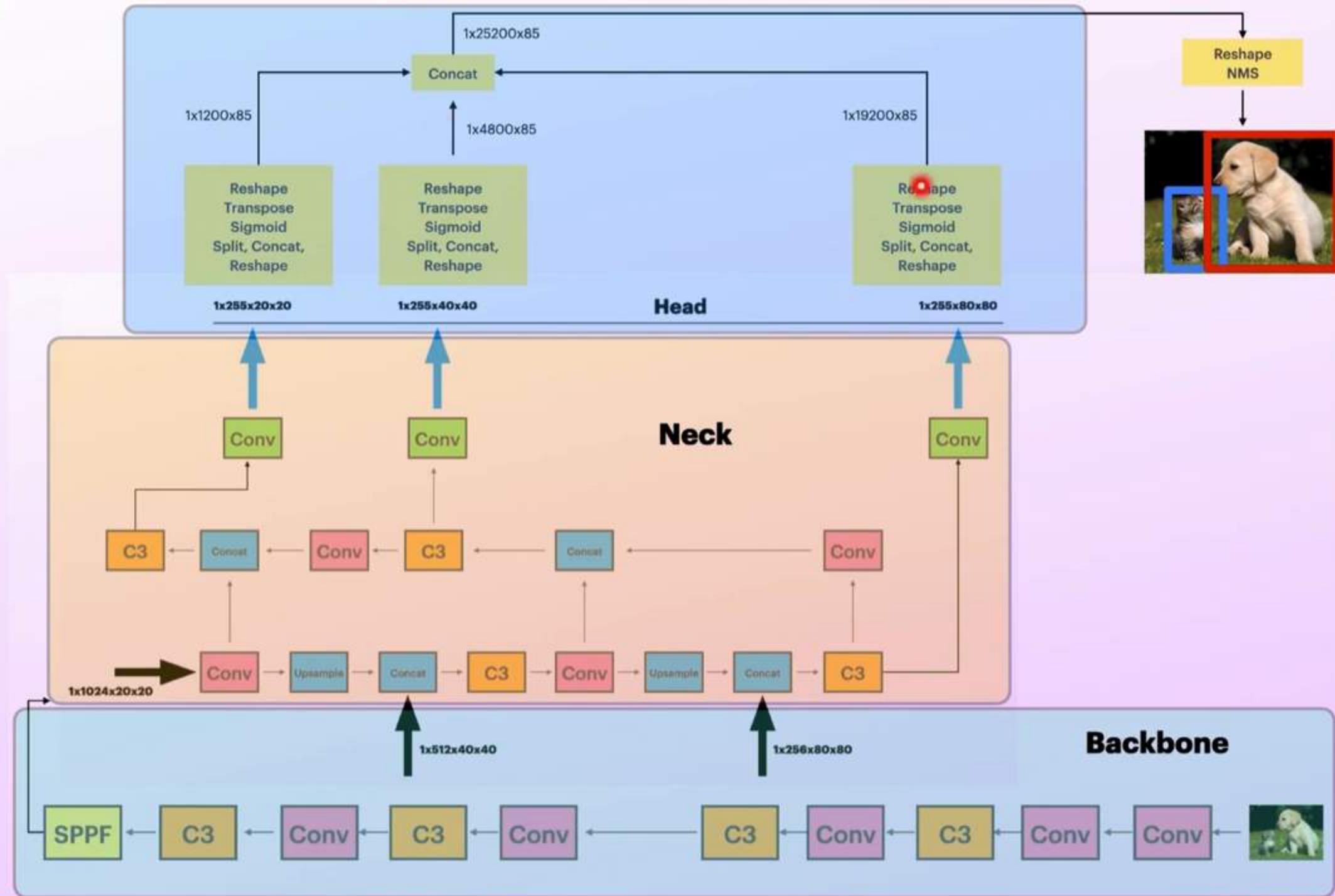
NMS & Postprocessing

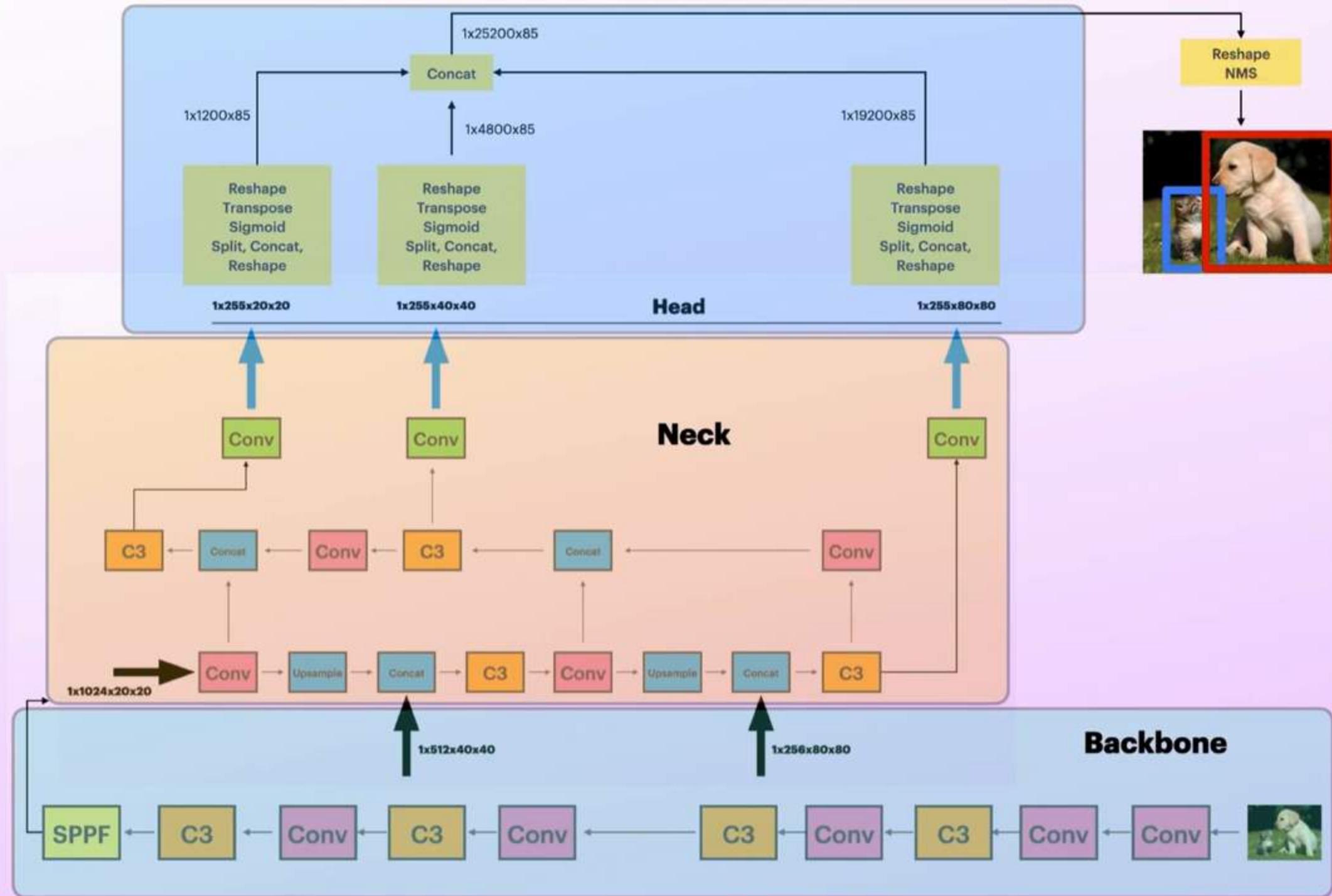


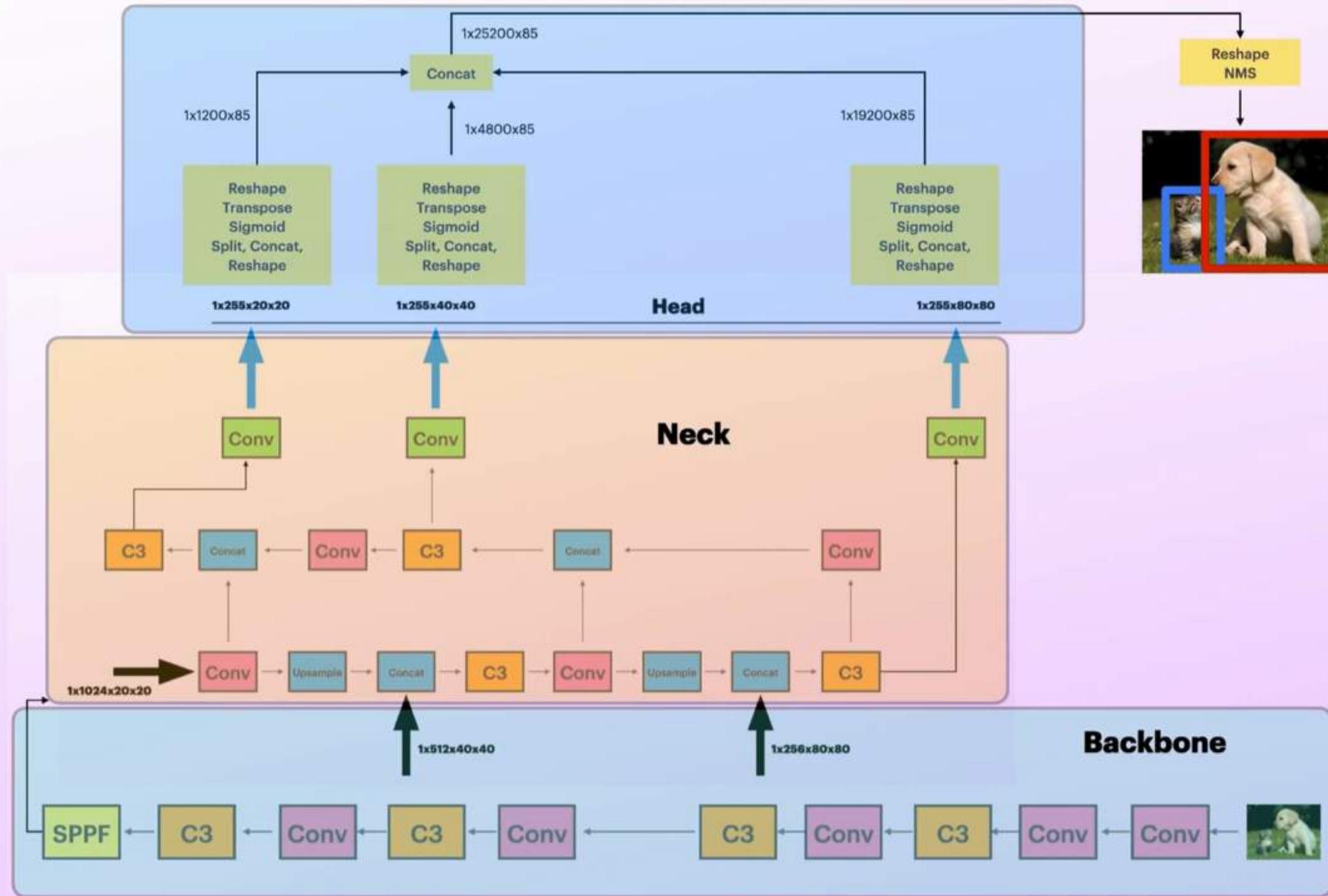


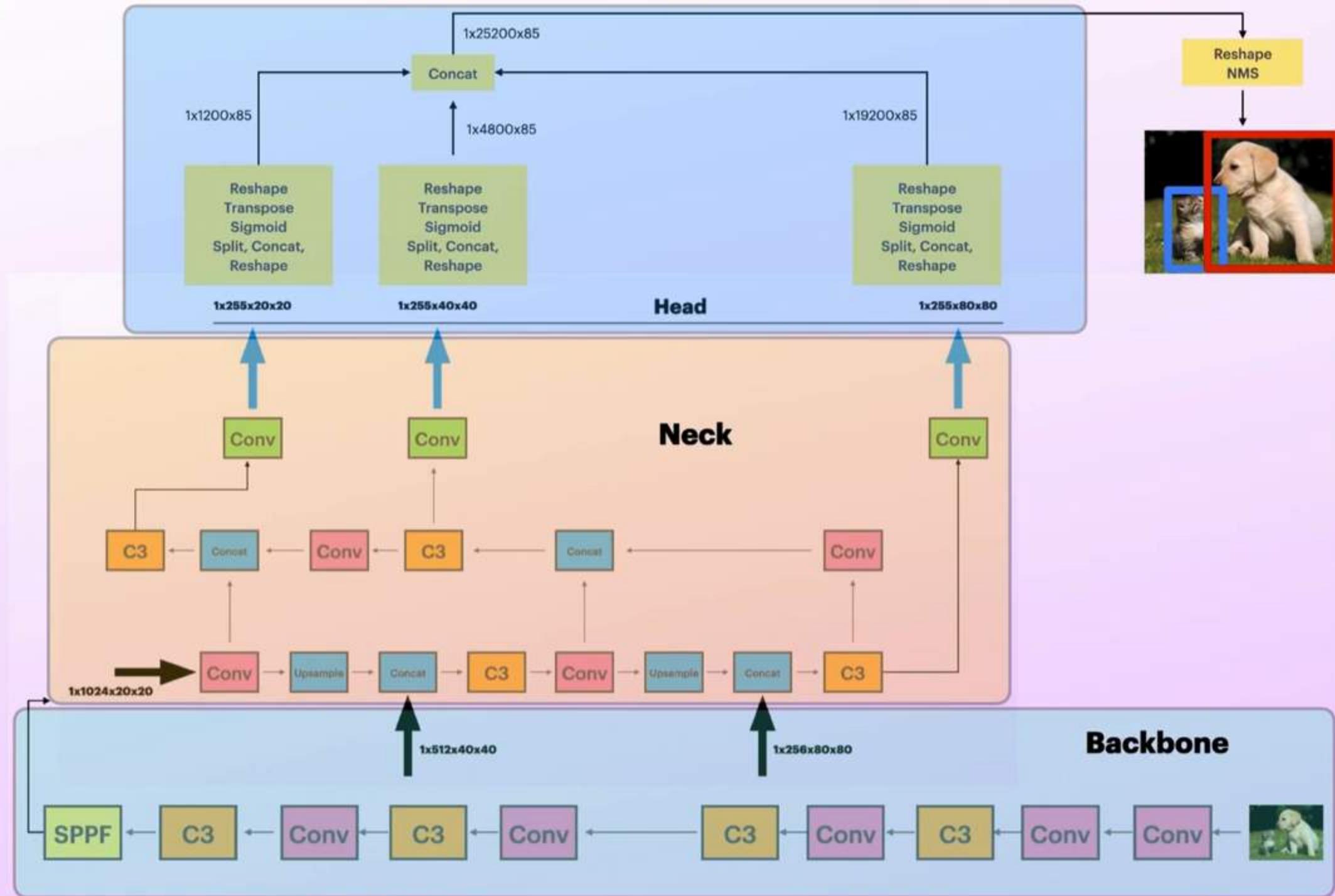












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yolov5

EXPLORER

YOLOV5

- runs
- detect
 - > exp3
 - > exp4
 - 5927708-sd_540_9...
 - > exp5
 - > train
 - > segment
 - > utils
- > .dockignore
- > .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
- 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 ...

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

[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)  
)
```

[102]

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

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

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

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README.md

README.zh-CN.md

requirements.txt

train.py

tutorial.ipynb

val.py

yolo5n.onnx

yolo4.onnx

yolov4.pth U

yolov4m-mish.pt

yolov5.onnx

yolov5l.onnx

OUTLINE

TIMELINE

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

torch (Python 3.12.3)

```
2 import math
3 import os
4 import random
5 import subprocess
6 import sys
7 import time
8 from copy import deepcopy
9 from datetime import datetime, timedelta
10 from pathlib import Path
11
12 try:
13     import comet_ml # must be imported before torch (if installed)
14 except ImportError:
15     comet_ml = None
16
17 import numpy as np
18 import torch
19 import torchvision
20 import torch.distributed as dist
21 import torch.nn as nn
22 import yaml
23 from torch.optim import lr_scheduler
24 from tqdm import tqdm
25 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
26
27 FILE = Path("/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/train.py").resolve()
28 ROOT = FILE.parents[0] # YOLOv5 root directory
29 if str(ROOT) not in sys.path:
30     sys.path.append(str(ROOT)) # add ROOT to PATH
31 ROOT = Path(os.path.relpath(ROOT, Path.cwd())) # relative
32
33 import val as validate # for end-of-epoch mAP
34 from models.experimental import attempt_load
35 from models.yolo import Model
36 from utils.autoanchor import check_anchors
37 from utils.autobatch import check_train_batch_size
38 from utils.callbacks import callbacks
39 from utils.dataloaders import create_dataloader
40 from utils.downloads import attempt_download, is_url
41 from utils.general import (
    LOGGER,
    TQDM_BAR_FORMAT,
    check_amp,
    check_dataset,
    check_file,
    check_git_info,
```

[46] 47

Spaces: 4 Cell 17 of 20

Code File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Window Help Set Mar 8 12:06 AM

EXPLORER YOLOv5 ... train.py ! yolov5n.yaml ! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml dev.ipynb U detect.py M yolo.py ! yolov5s.yaml common.py ! coco128.yaml ! co ...

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 yolov5n.onnx yolov4.onnx yolov4.pth U yolov4m-mish.pt yolov5.onnx yolov5l.onnx OUTLINE TIMELINE

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

1 import torch, time, os, torchscript, torchscript.quantization 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] Python

```
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 98880 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)

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1
[]

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

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```
329         math.log(b.b / (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
334 Model = DetectionModel # retain YOLOv5 'Model' class for backwards compatibility Glenn Jocher, 3 years ago • New YOLOv5 Classification Models
335
336
337 Glenn Jocher, 6 months ago | 3 authors (Glenn Jocher and others)
338 class SegmentationModel(DetectionModel):
339     """YOLOv5 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 YOLOv5 segmentation model with configurable params: cfg (str) for configuration, ch (int) for channels, nc (int) for num classes, and anchors (list of lists)."""
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     """YOLOv5 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 YOLOv5 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 YOLOv5 detection model, slicing at `cutoff` and adding a classification layer.
358         """
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
```

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```
216  
217 Glenn Jocher, 6 months ago | 5 authors (Glenn Jocher and others)  
218 class DetectionModel(BaseModel):  
219     """YOLOv5 detection model class for object detection tasks, supporting custom configurations and anchors."""  
220  
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)
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```

[99]

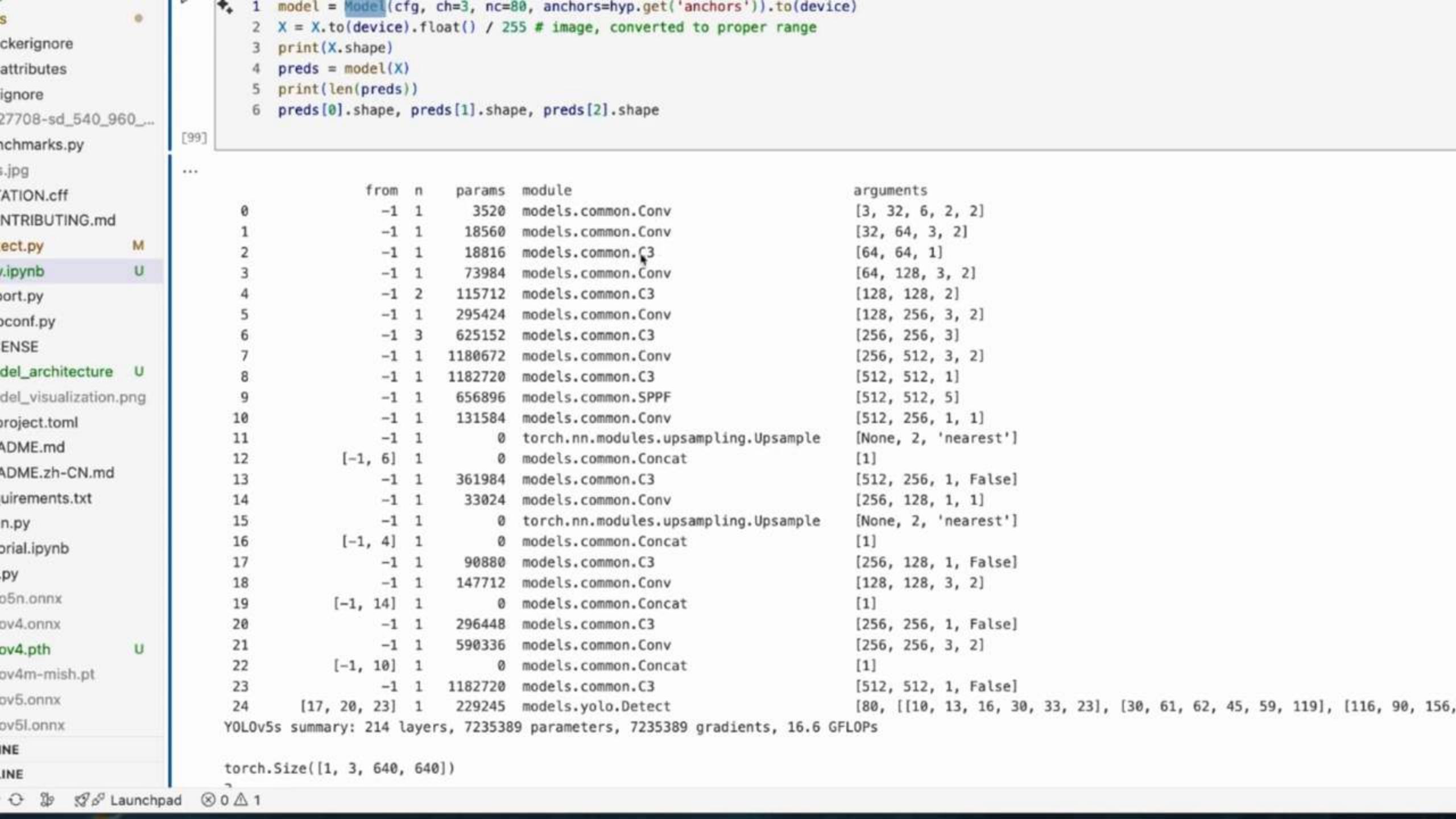
...

	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]
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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]
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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

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torch.Size([1, 3, 640, 640])
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[99]

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[99]

...

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

▶

```
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)
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```

[100]

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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)
)
```

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

... 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)
)

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

[102]
1 x3 = model.model[2](x2)
2 print(x3.shape)
3 model.model[2]
```

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

D ▾
  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)
        ...
      )
    )
  )
)
```

```
    (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)
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(cv3): Conv(
    (conv): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
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            (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",

```

[184]

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

...
C3(
    (cv1): Conv(
        (conv): Conv2d(64, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
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                (bn): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=0.001, momentum=0.03, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
                (act): SiLU(inplace=True)
            )
        )
    )
)
```

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```

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

... C3(
    (cv1): Conv(
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            )
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    )
)
```

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```
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4 # Export to ONNX
5 torch.onnx.export(
6     model,
7     dummy_input,
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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:
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  )
)
```

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```
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[104]

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        )
    )
)
```

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```

[104]

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1 # Create dummy input with correct shape  
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7     dummy_input,  
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```

[104]

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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]

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[104]

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```

▷ ▾

```
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...
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nchmarks.py
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del_architecture
del_visualization.png
project.toml
ADME.md
ADME.zh-CN.md
uirements.txt
n.py
orial.ipynb
.py
o5n.onnx
ov4.onnx
ov4.pth
ov4m-mish.pt
ov5.onnx
```

[104]

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

[105]

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

[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.
      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:
/Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:167: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect.
      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.
      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
[]

D ▾ 1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
[5]
```

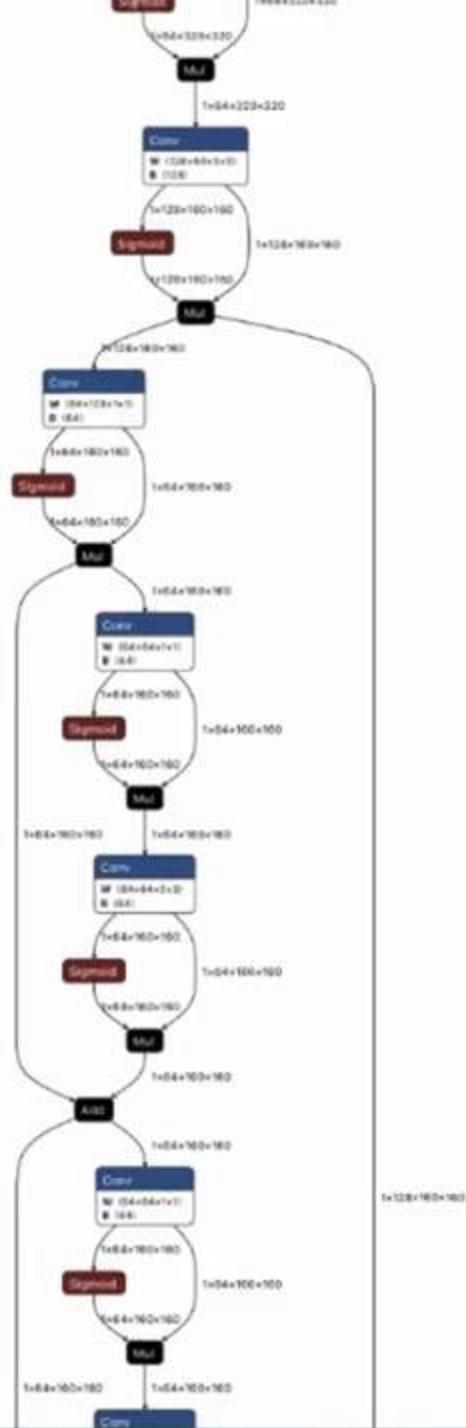
```
... Serving 'yolov5l.onnx' at http://localhost:8085
^C
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/mlfornerds/opt/miniconda3/envs/torch/lib/python3.12/site-packages/netron/server.py", line 265, in wait
    time.sleep(0.1)
```

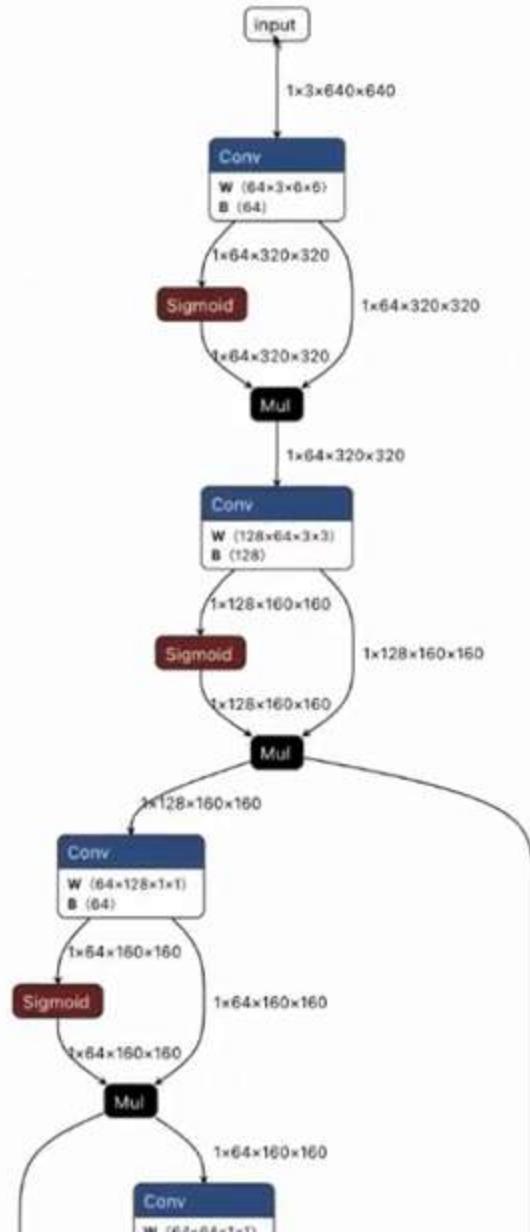
```
10     # do_constant_folding=False, # Prevent folding
11     input_names=['input'],
12     output_names=['output']
13 )
[104]
...
... /Users/mlfornerds/Projects/yolov5/models/yolo.py:268: TracerWarning: Converting a tensor to a Python boolean might cause the trace to be incorrect. W
    if augment:
/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]:
```

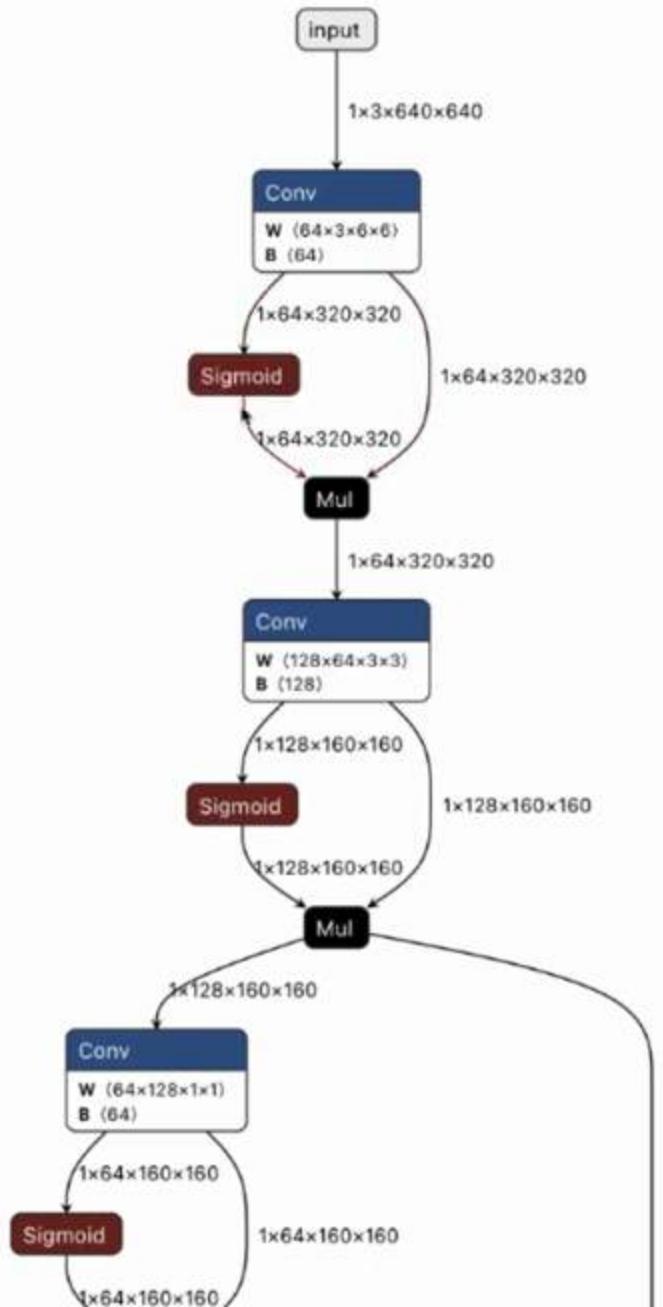
```
1 import onnx
2 path = "yolov5s.onnx"
3 onnx.save(onnx.shape_inference.infer_shapes(onnx.load(path)), path)
[105]
```

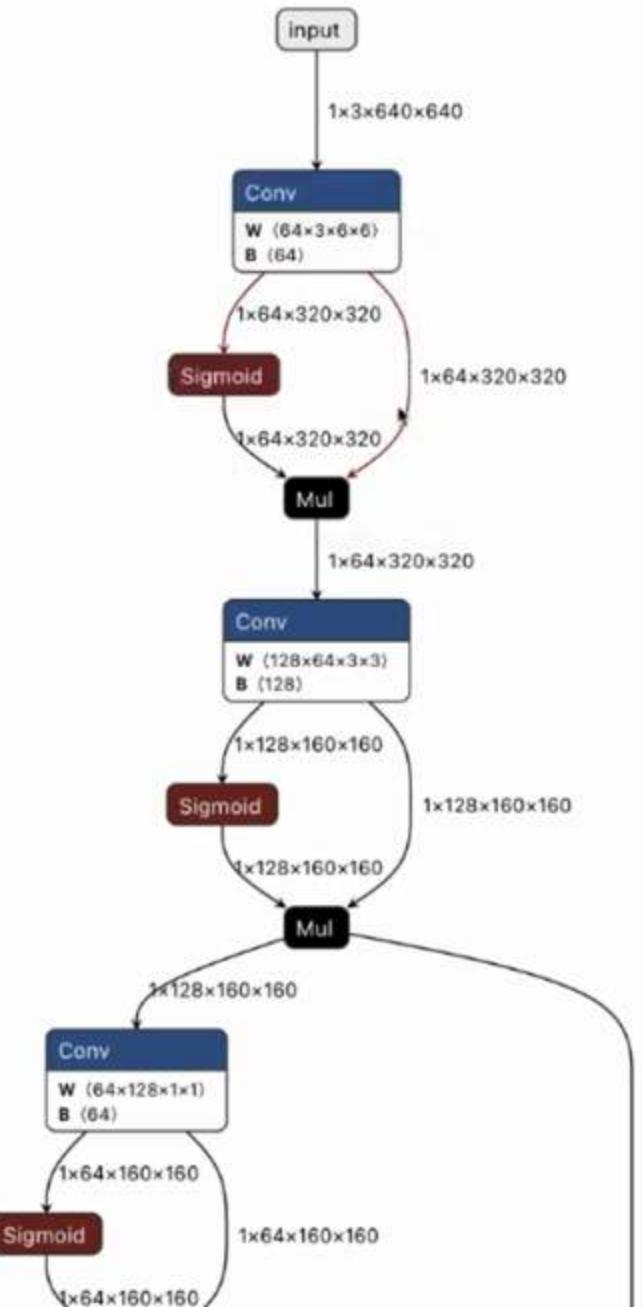
```
1
[ ]
D ▾
1 !netron yolov5l.onnx --port 8085
[5]
...
... Serving 'yolov5l.onnx' at http://localhost:8085
^C
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/mlfornerds/opt/miniconda3/envs/torch/lib/python3.12/site-packages/netron/server.py", line 265, in wait
    time.sleep(0.1)
KeyboardInterrupt
```

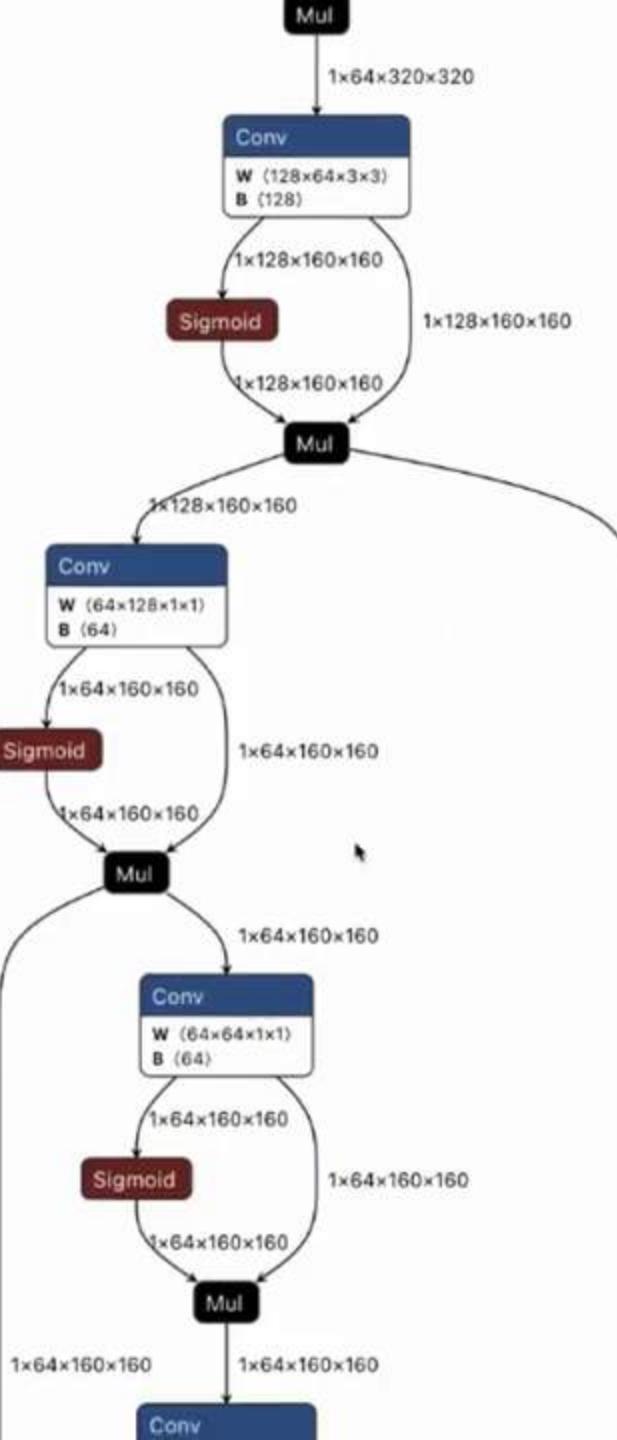
```
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ECT.PY M
.IPYNB U
ORT.PY
CONF.PY
ENSE
DEL_ARCHITECTURE U
DEL_VISUALIZATION.PNG
PROJECT.TOML
DME.MD
DME.ZH-CN.MD
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N.PY
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V4.ONNX
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V4M-MISH.PT
V5.ONNX
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INE
D ▷ 1 import onnx
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```

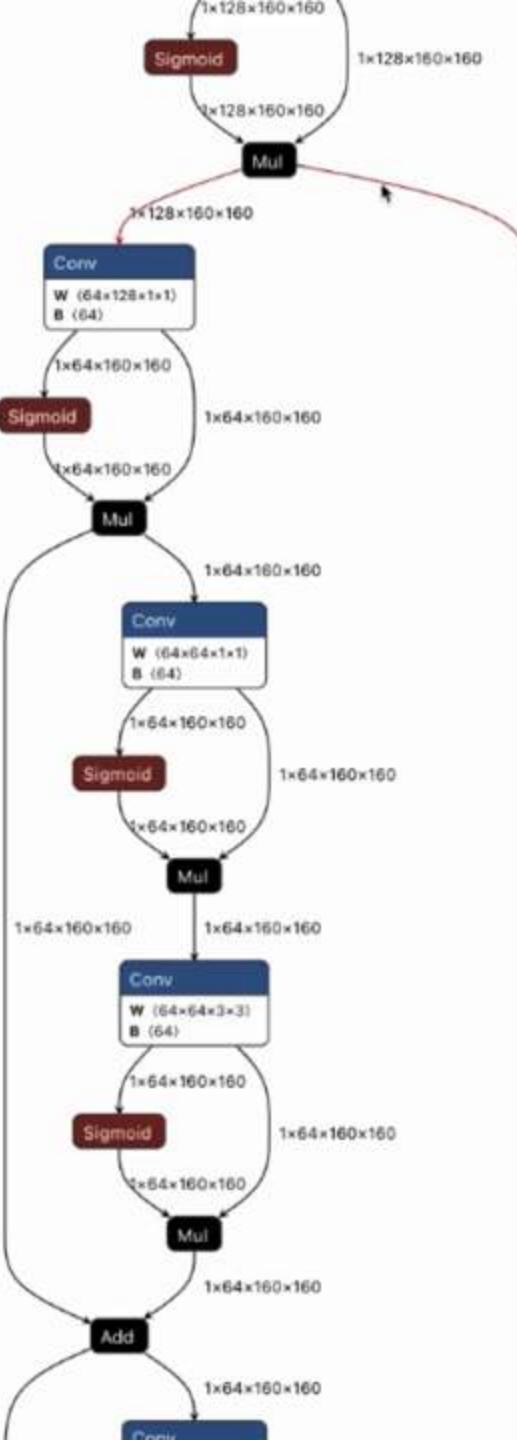


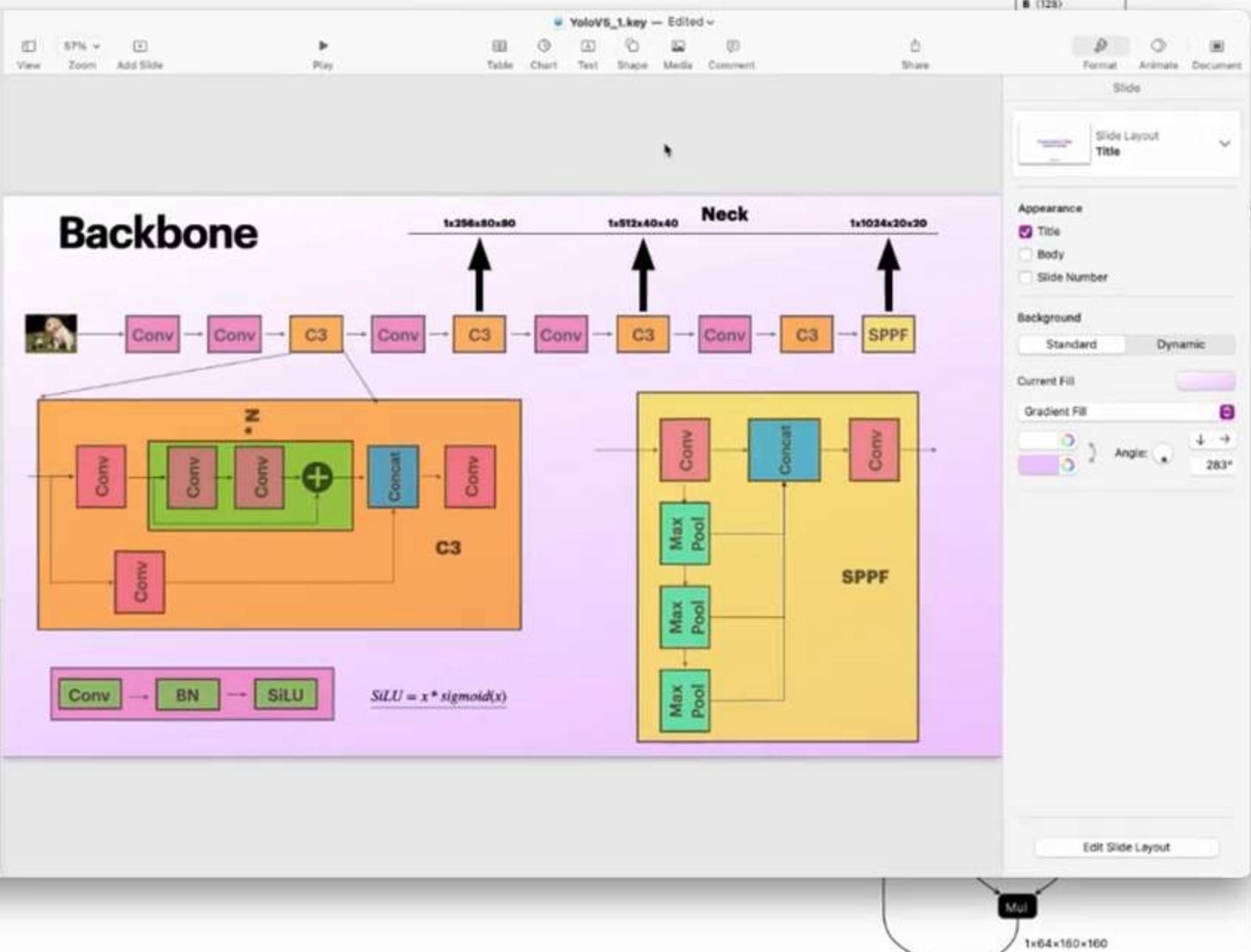


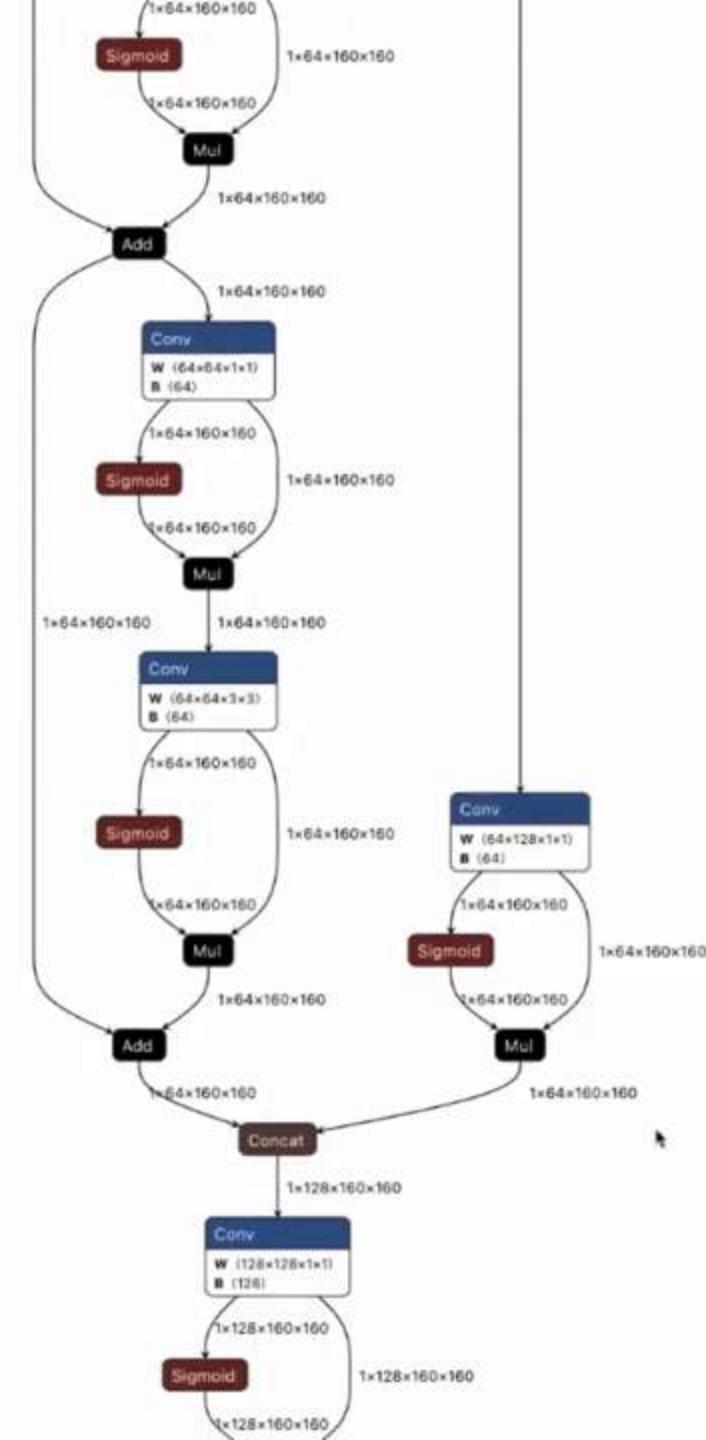
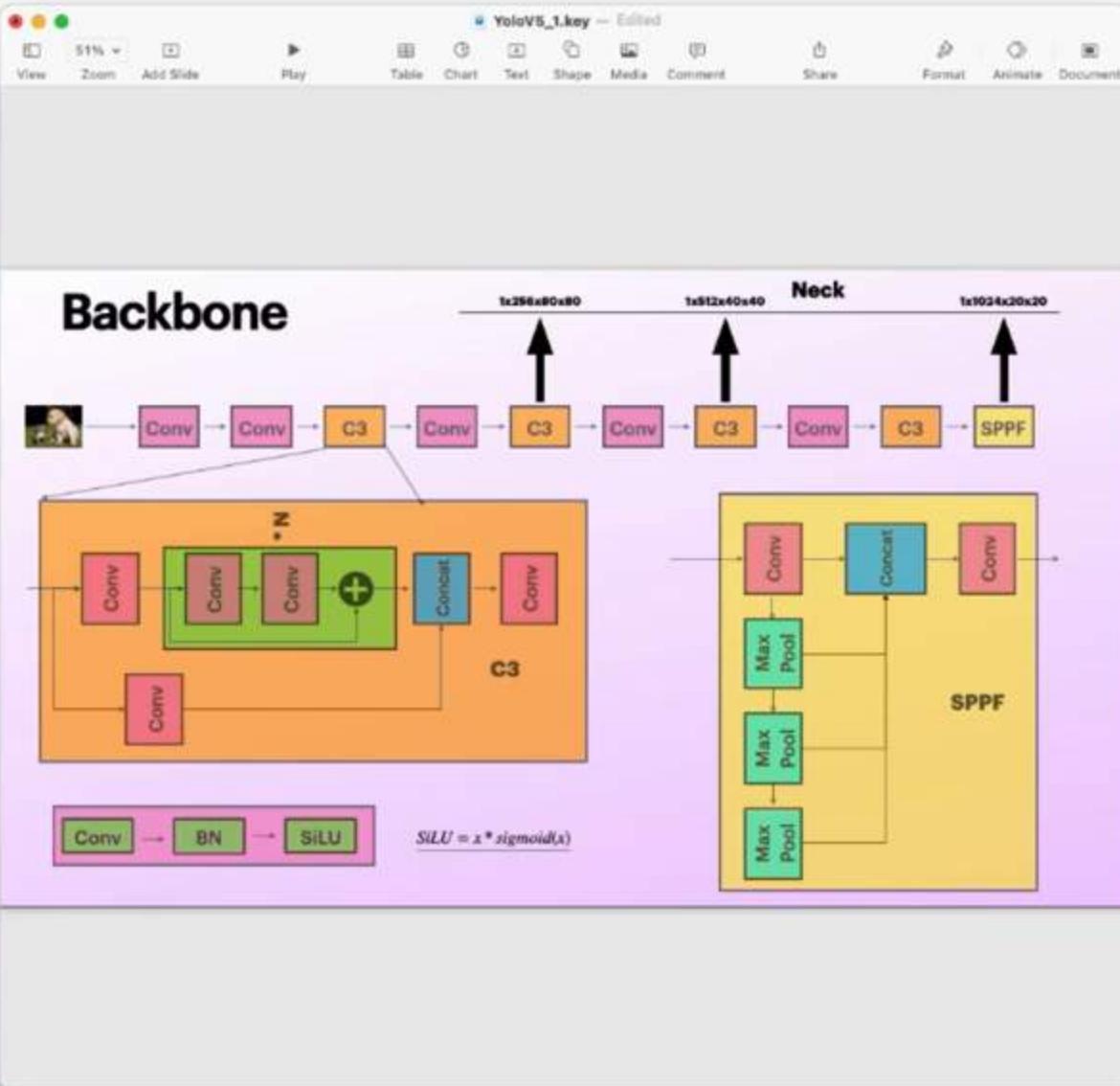


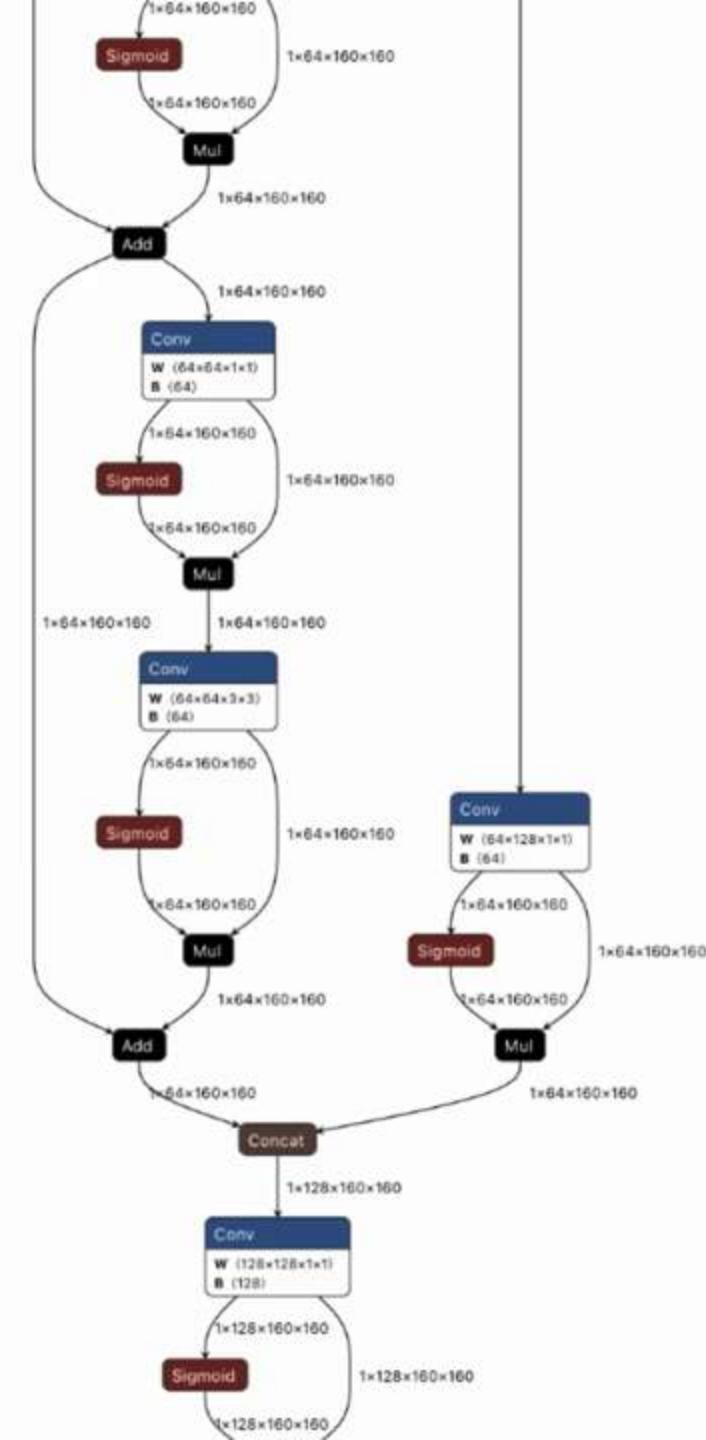
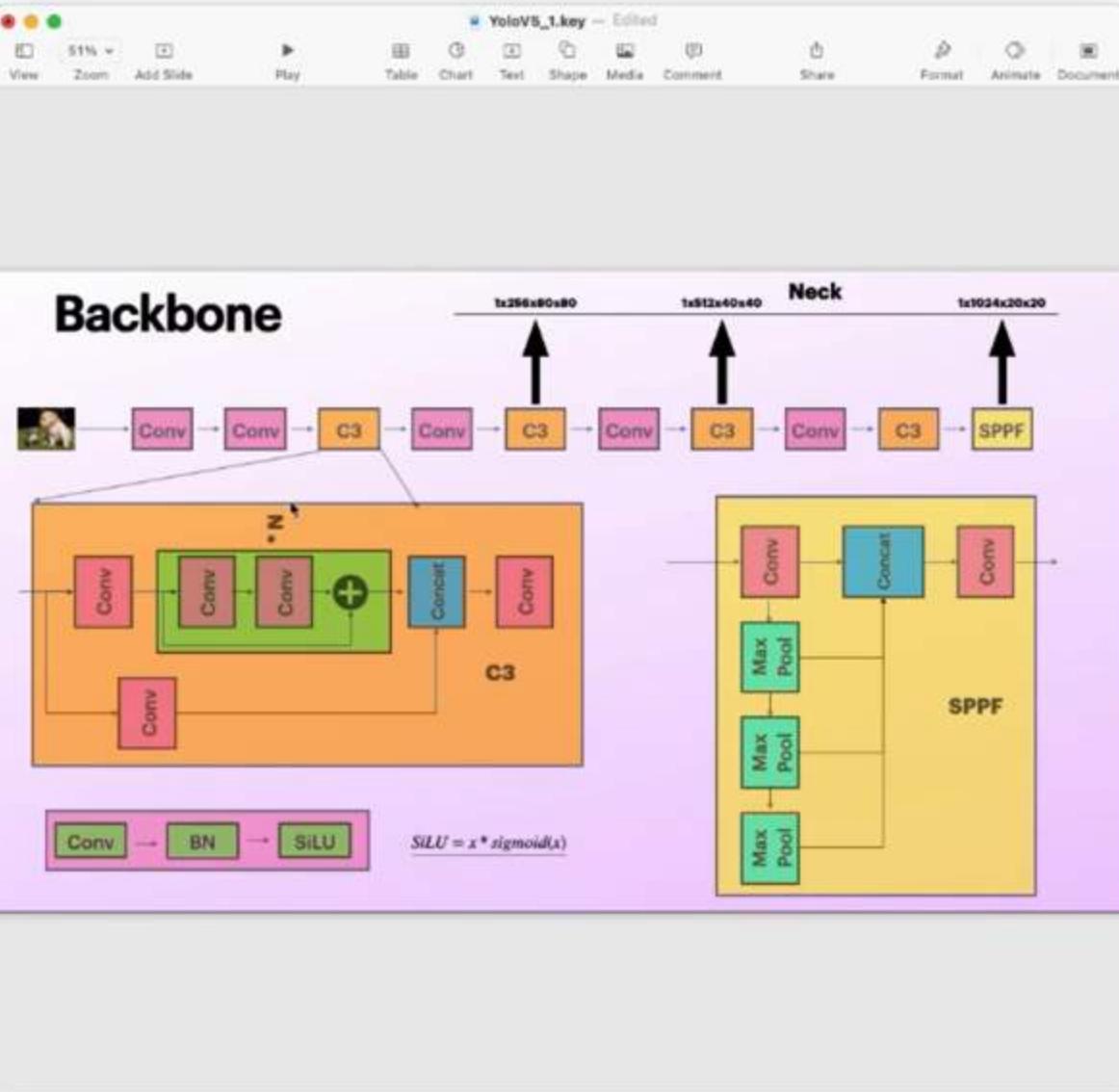


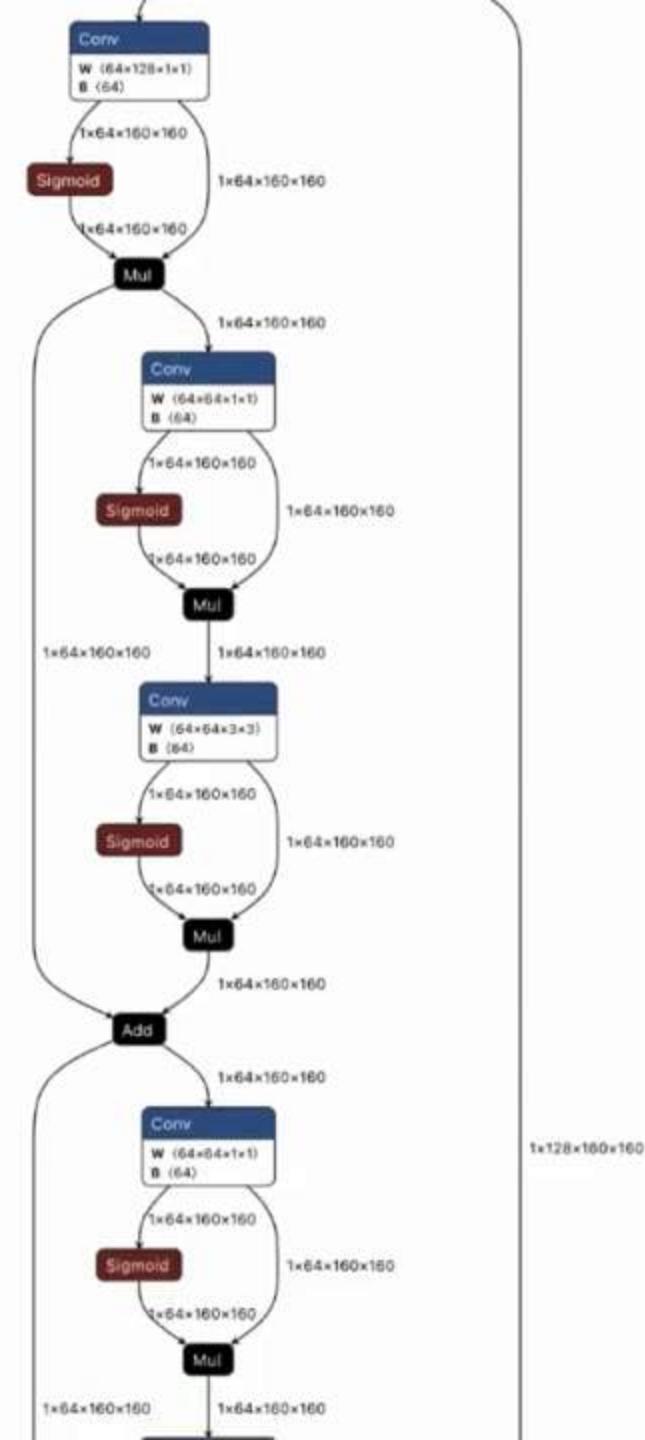
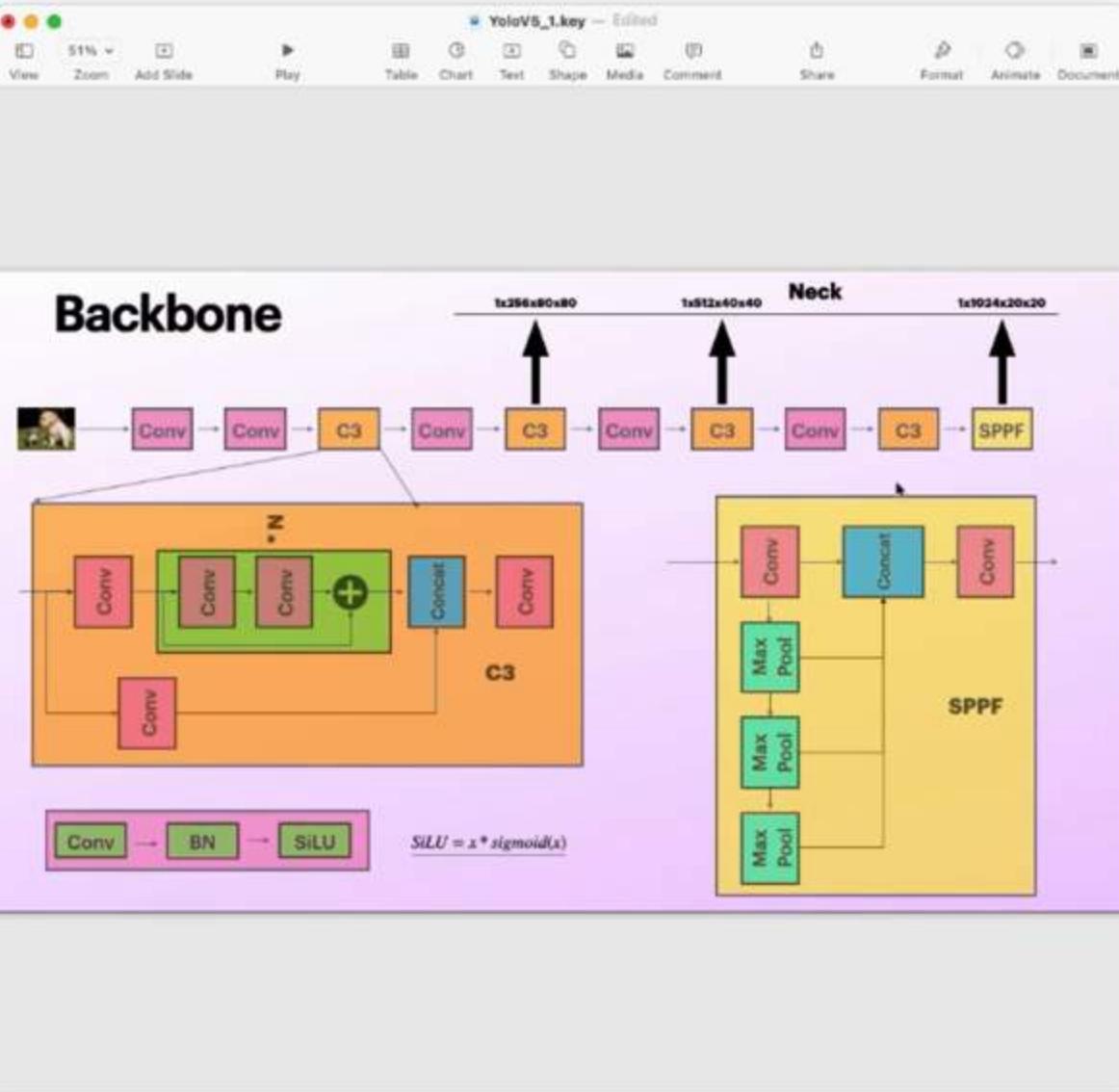


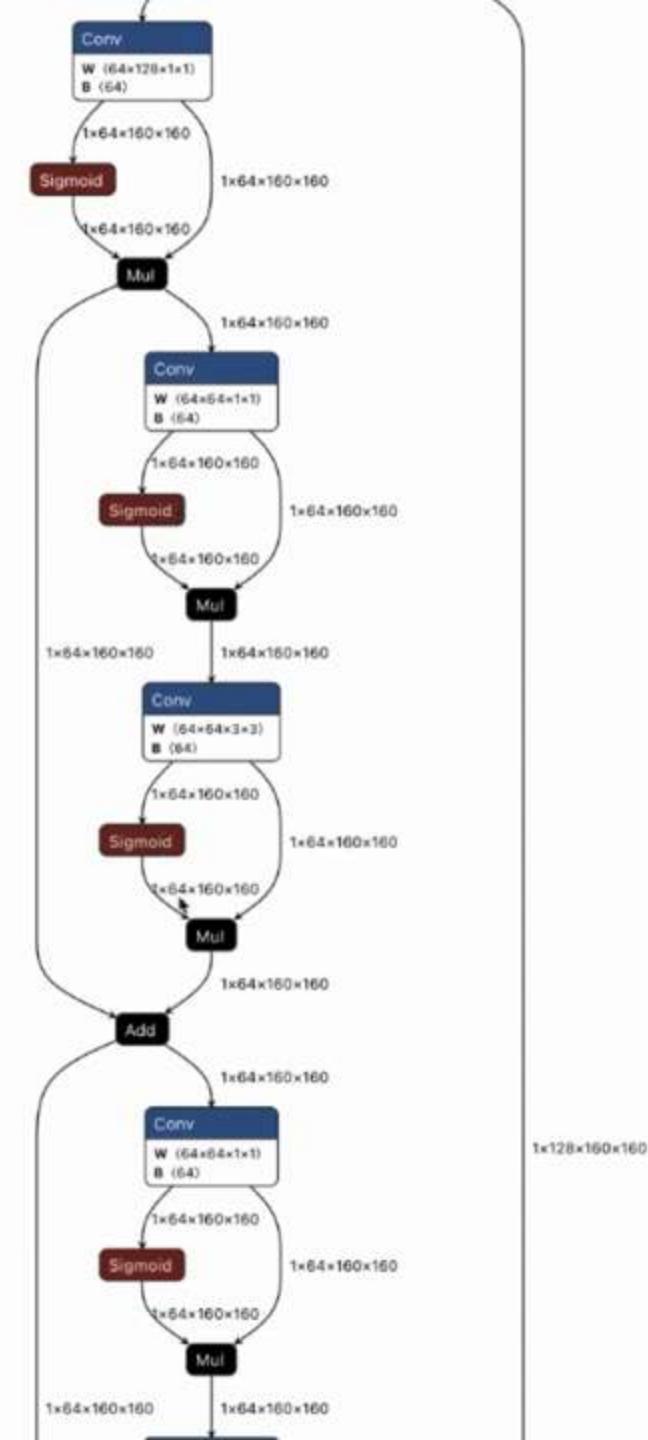
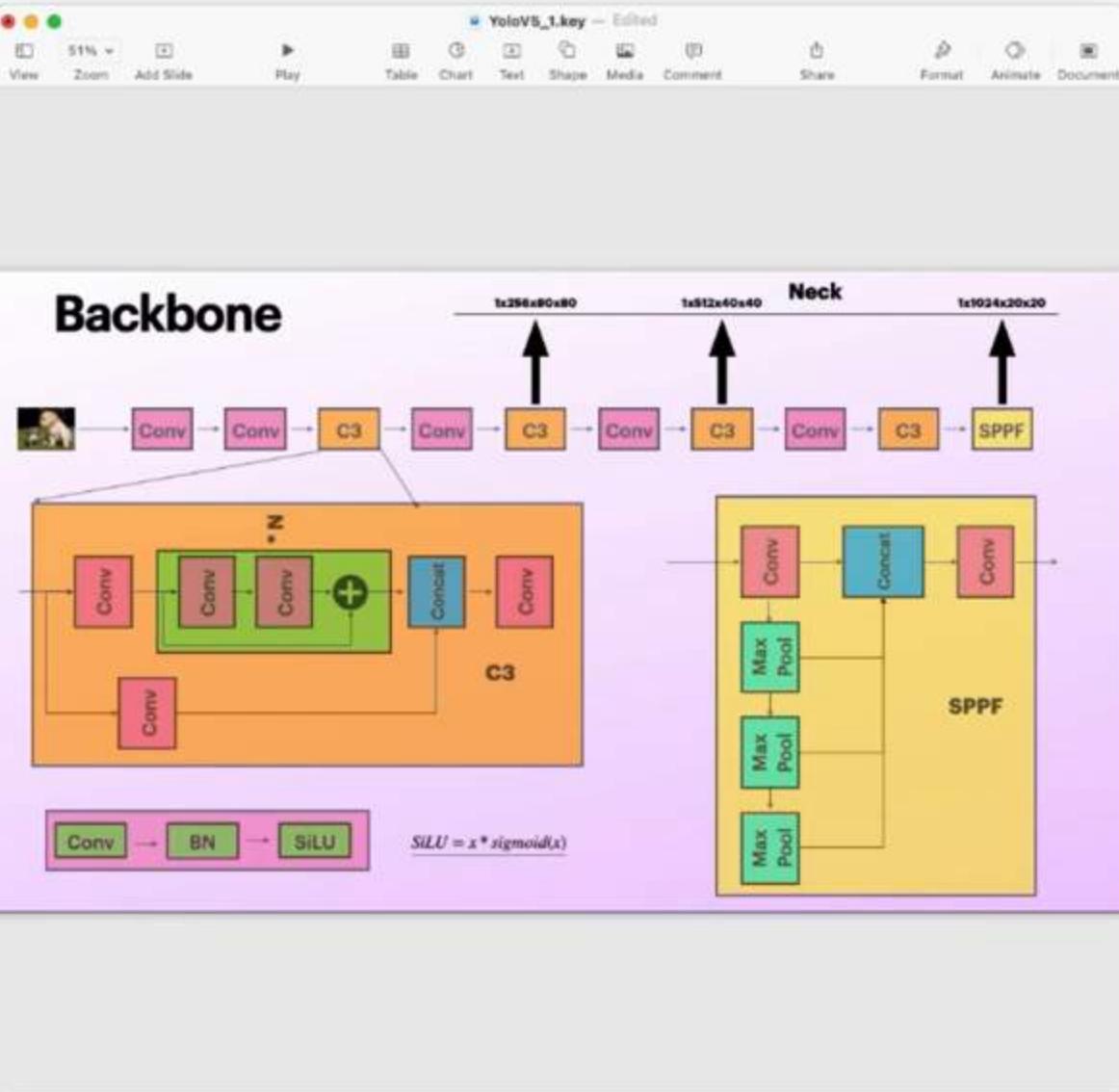


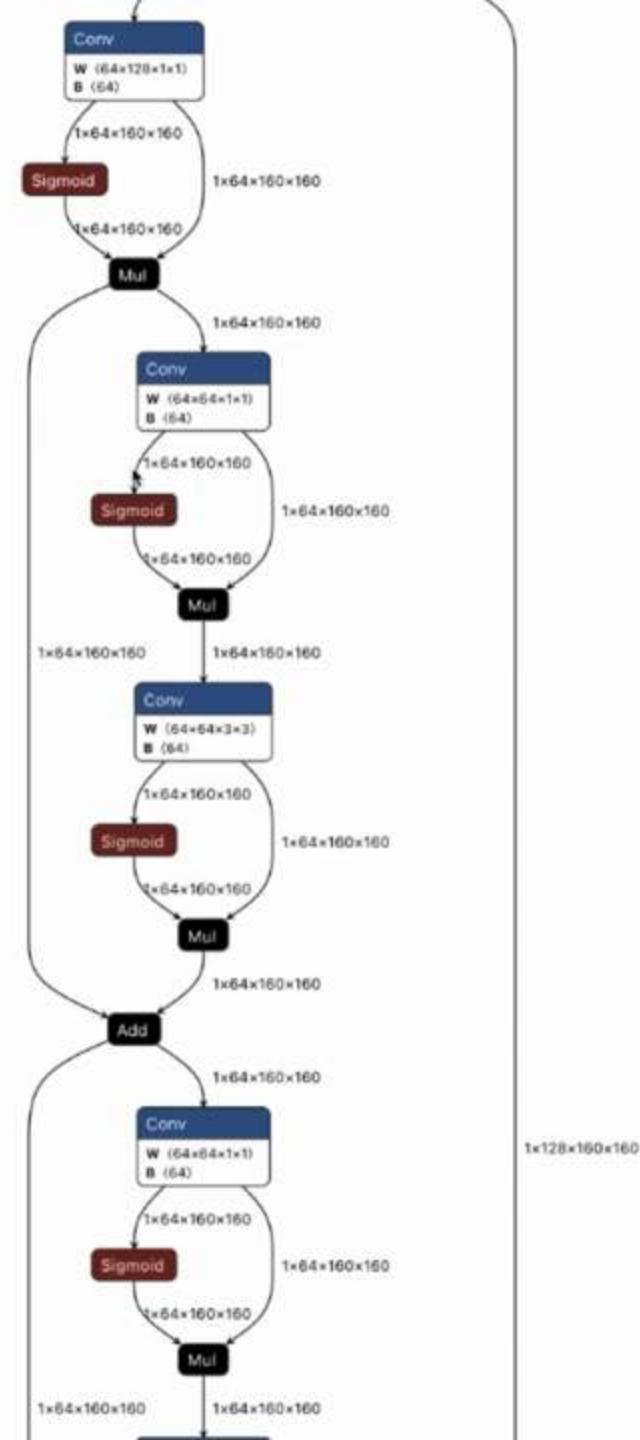
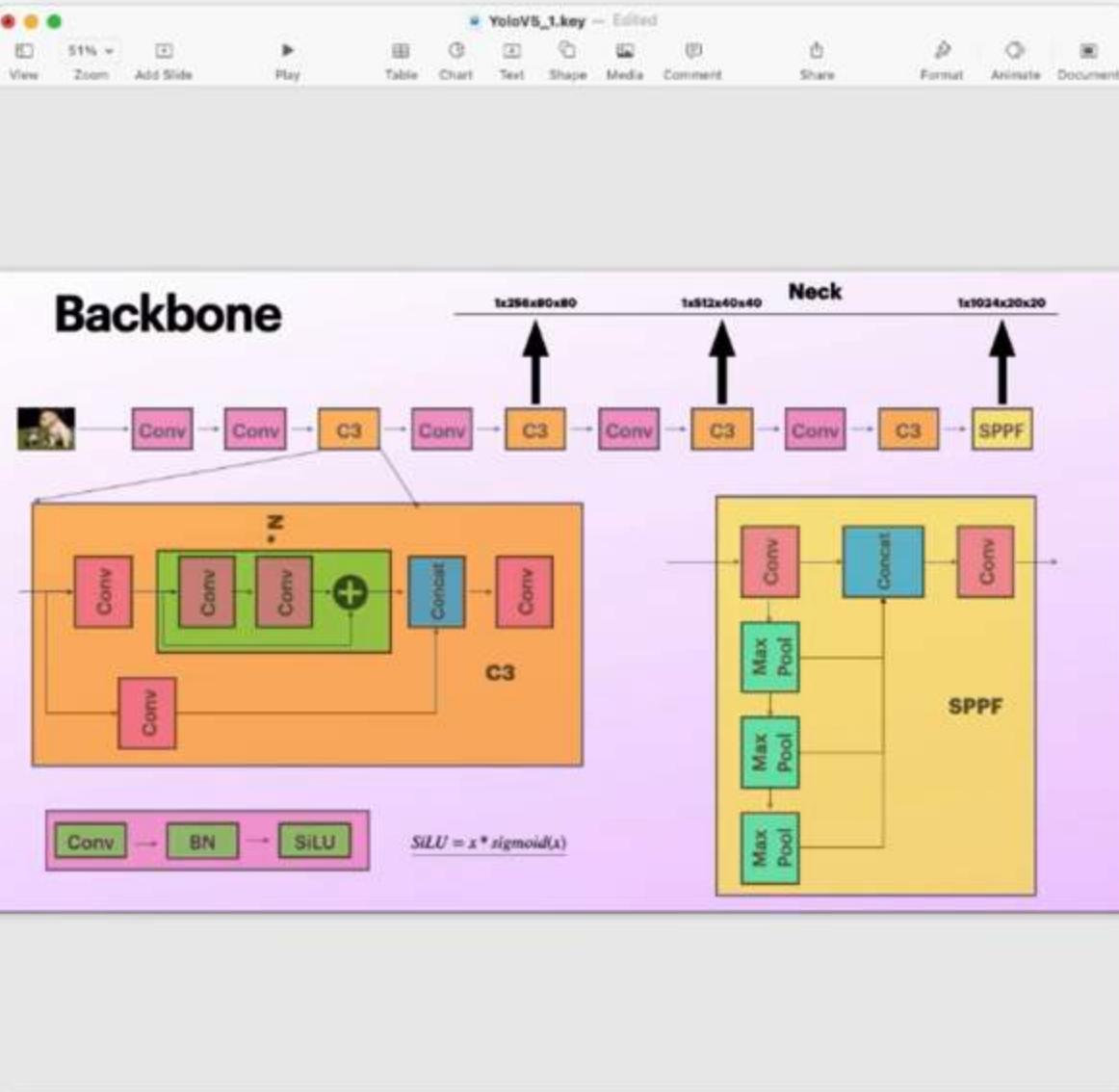


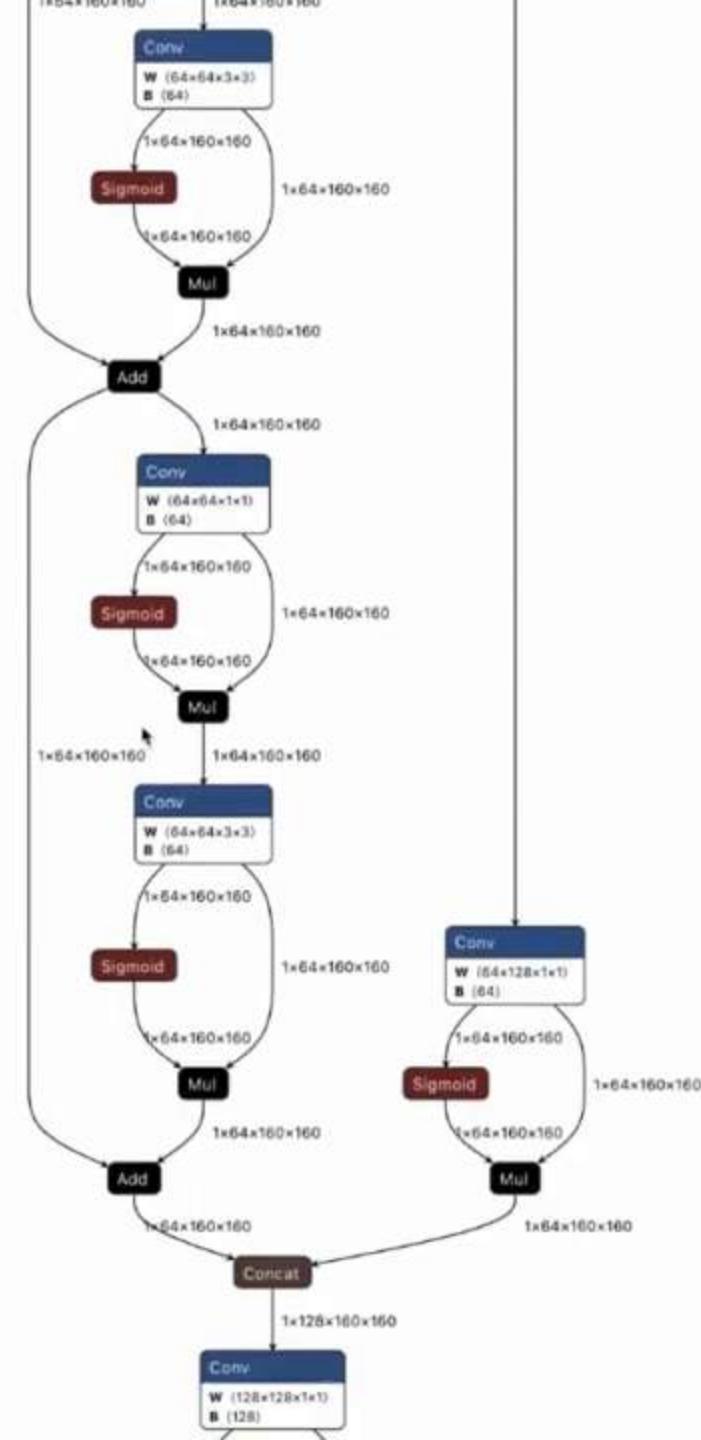
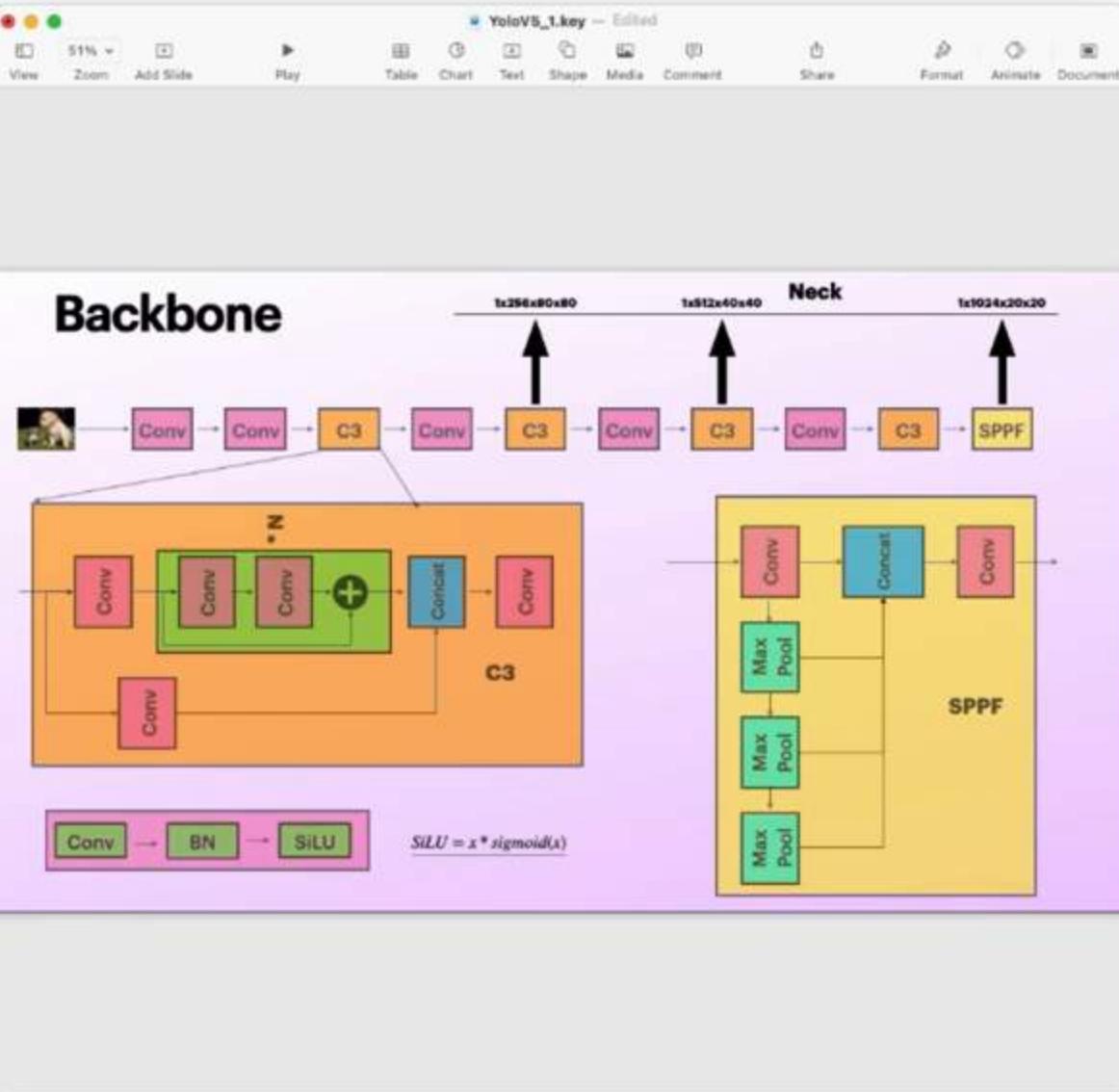


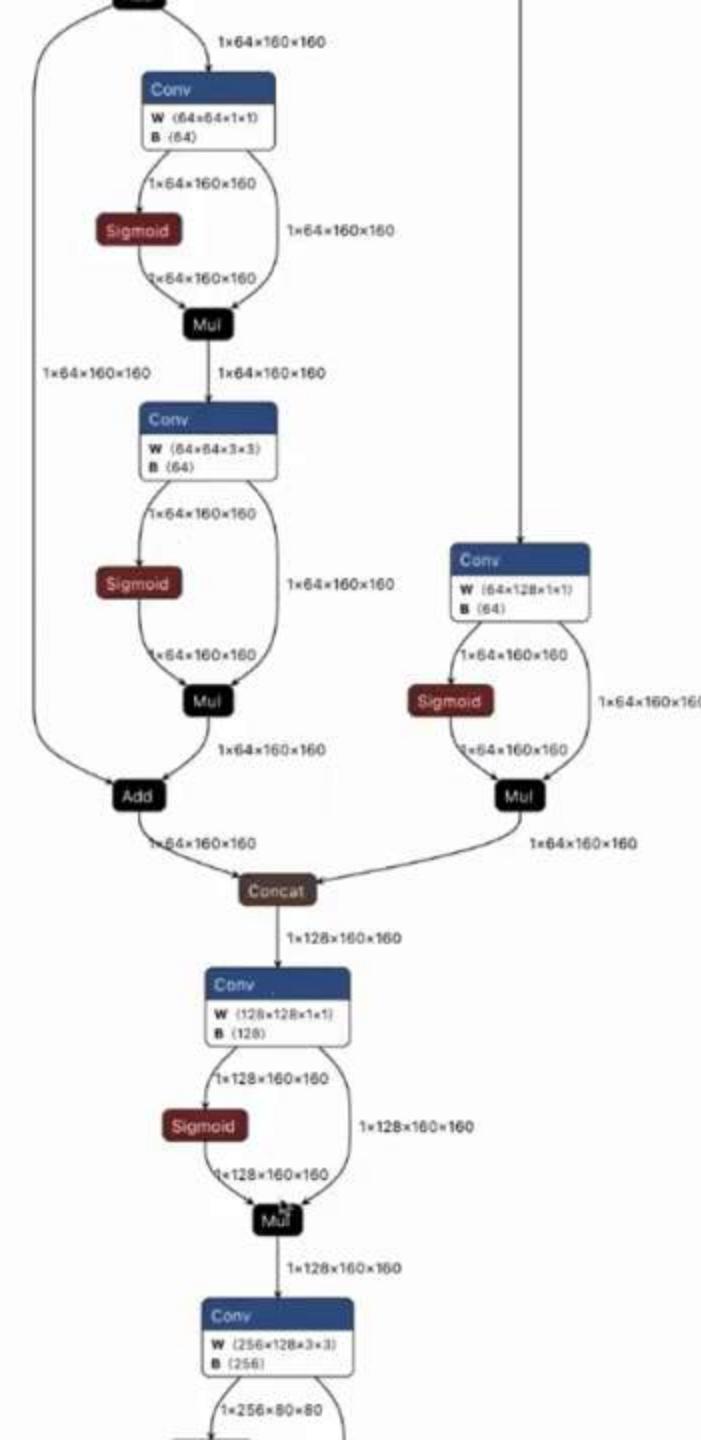
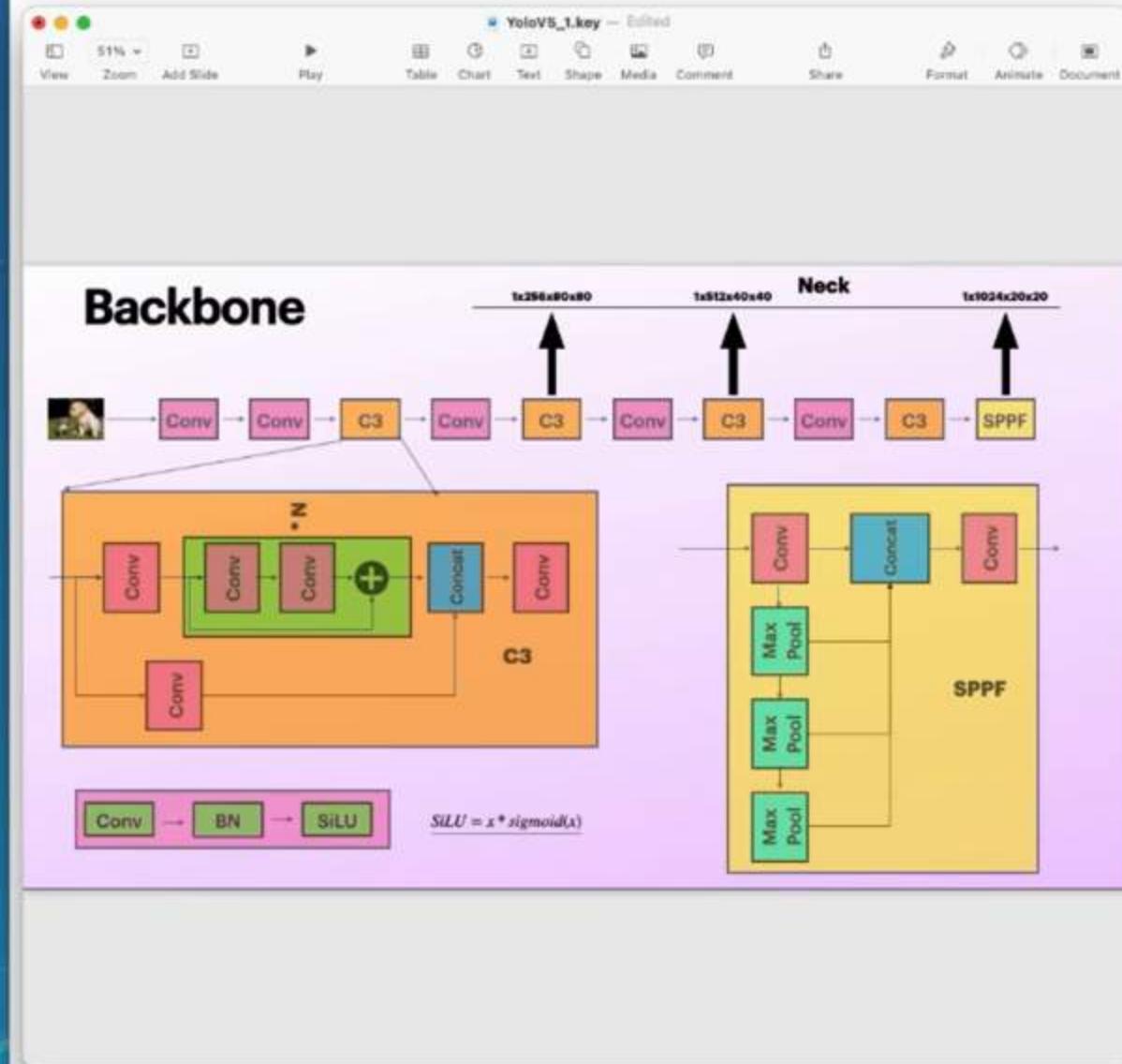


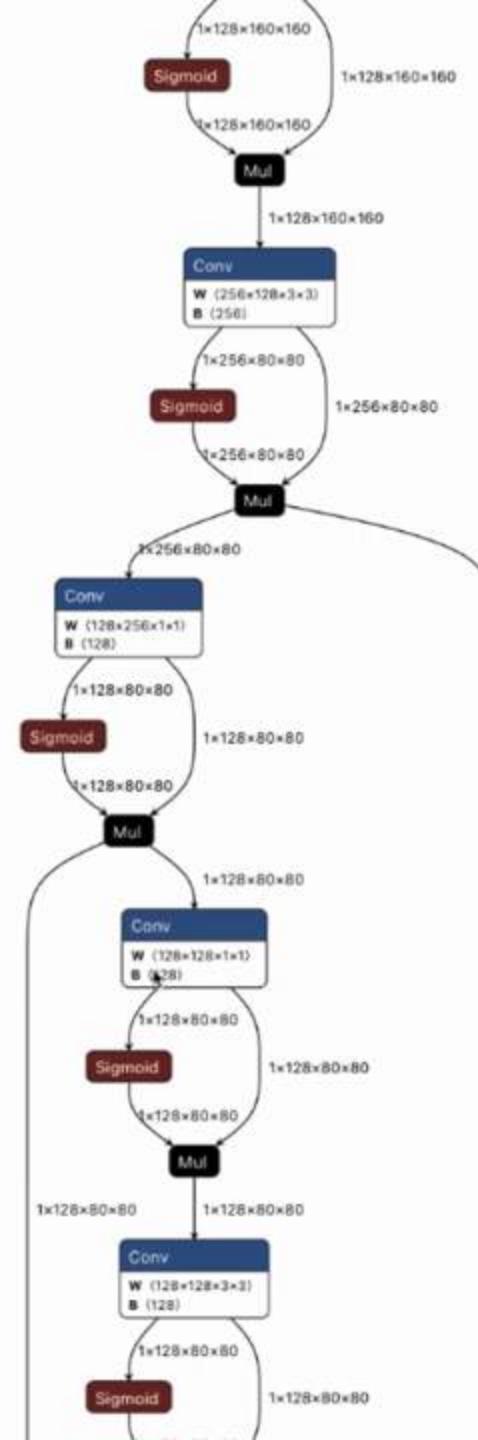
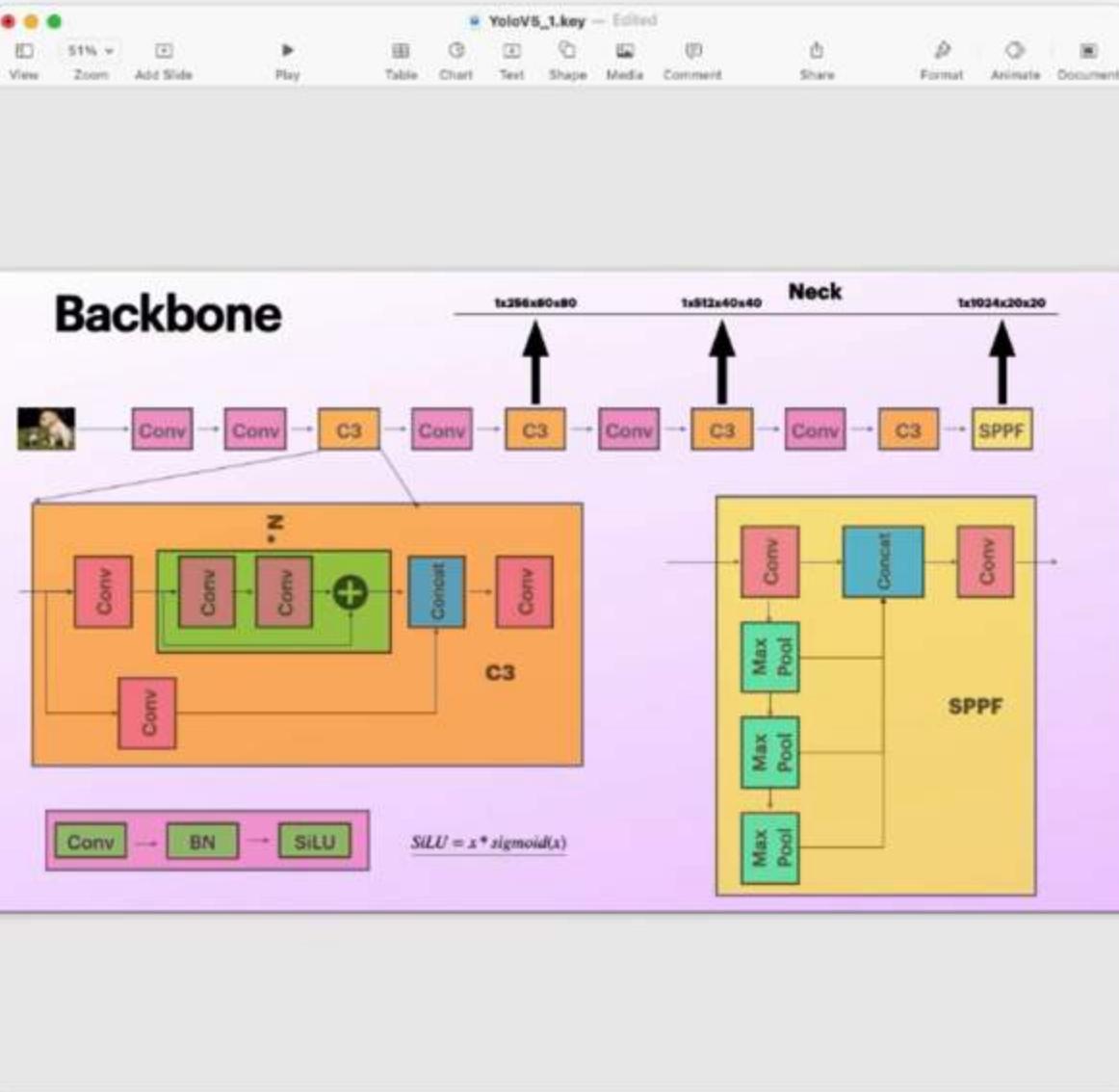


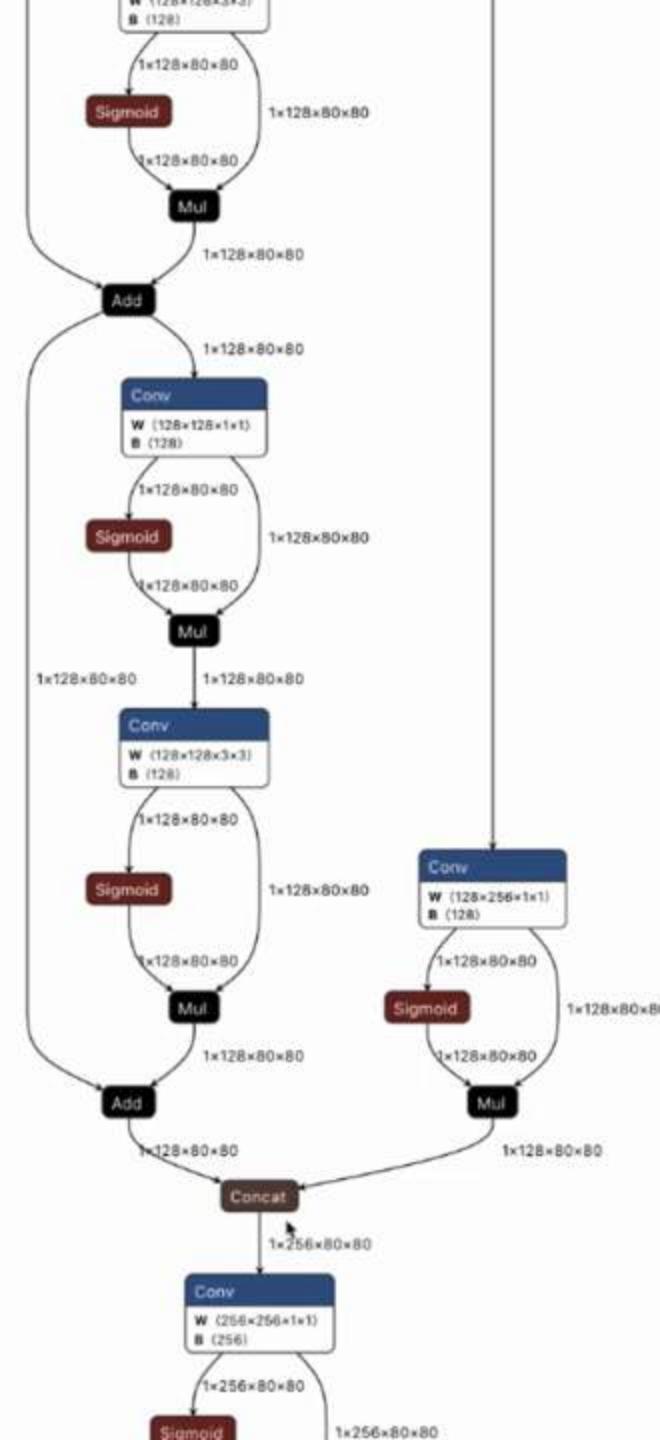
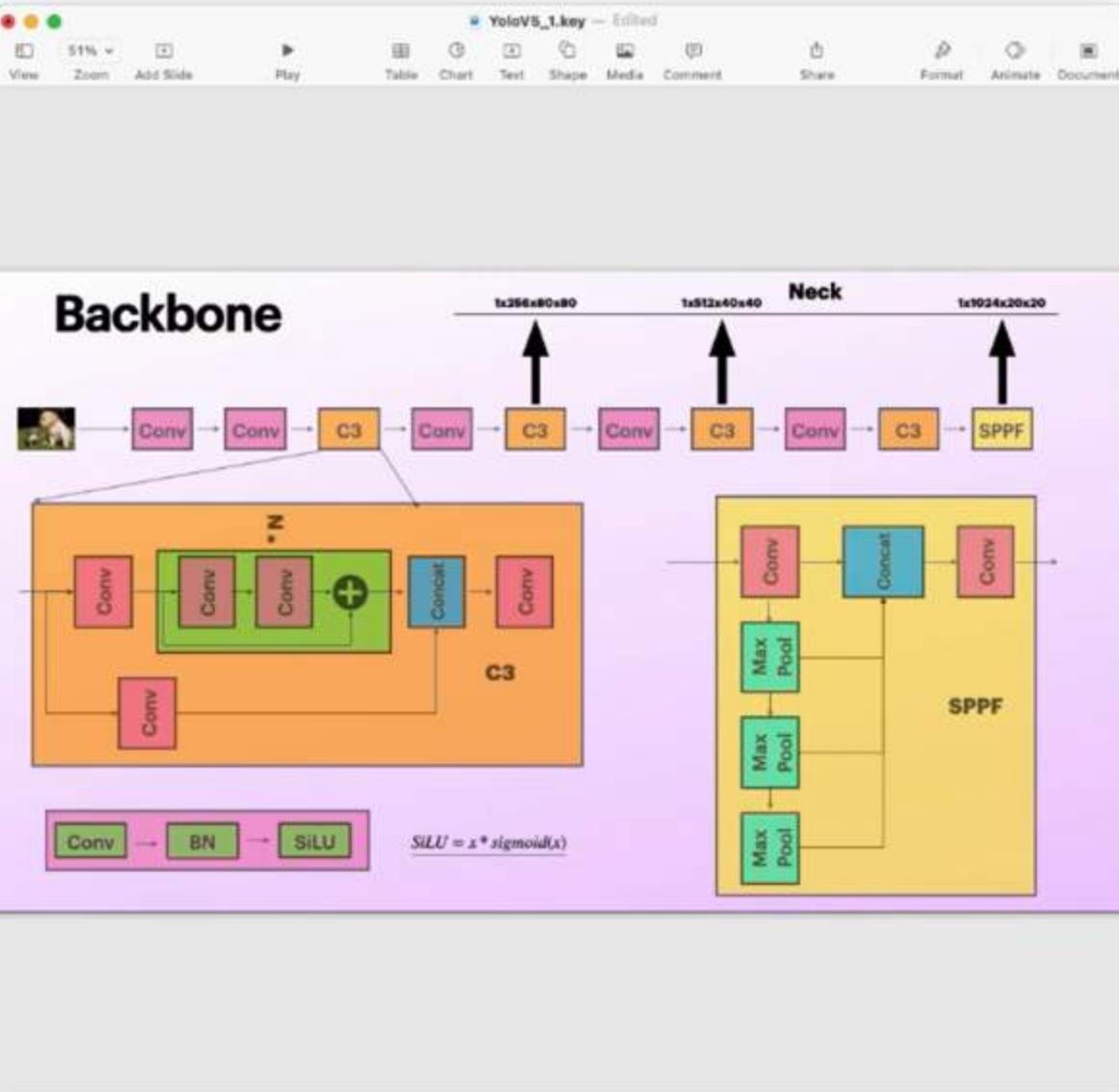












YOLOv5

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]], # 28 (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 ]
```

YOLOV5

models > ! yolov5l.yaml

```
5   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  ]
```

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

```
✓ YOLOv5
  > __pycache__
  ✓ .github
    > ISSUE_TEMPLATE
    > workflows
    ! dependabot.yml
  > .vscode
  > classify
  > data
  ✓ models
    > __pycache__
    > hub
    > segment
    ✘ __init__.py
    ✘ common.py
    ✘ experimental.py
    ✘ tf.py
    ✘ yolo.py
  ! yolov5l.yaml
  ! yolov5m.yaml
  ! yolov5n.yaml
  ! yolov5s.yaml
  ! yolov5x.yaml
  ✓ runs
    ✓ detect
      > exp
      > exp2
      > exp3
    ✓ exp4
      5927708-sd_540_9...
      > exp5
      > train
    > segment
    > utils
    ✘ .dockerignore
    ✘ .gitattributes
    ✘ .gitignore
  5927708-sd_540_960_...
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]], Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago + YAML reformat (#12648) -
 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 ]
```

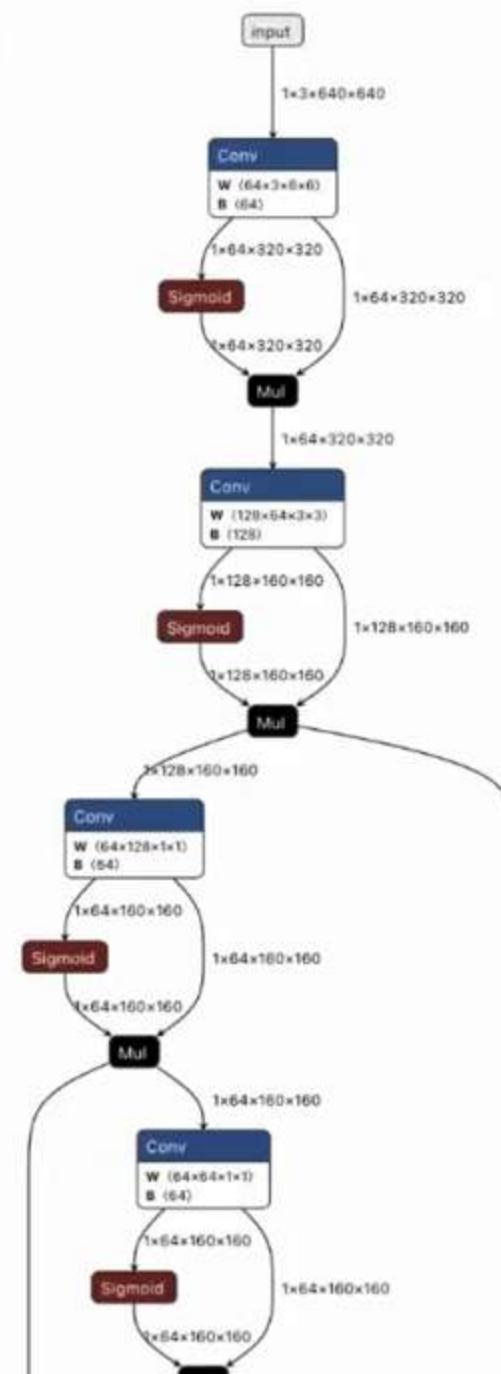
! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml ✘ dev.ipynb U ⚡ detec ▶ ⌂ ⌃ ⌄ ⌅ ⌆ ⌇ ...

```

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 · 1 edit



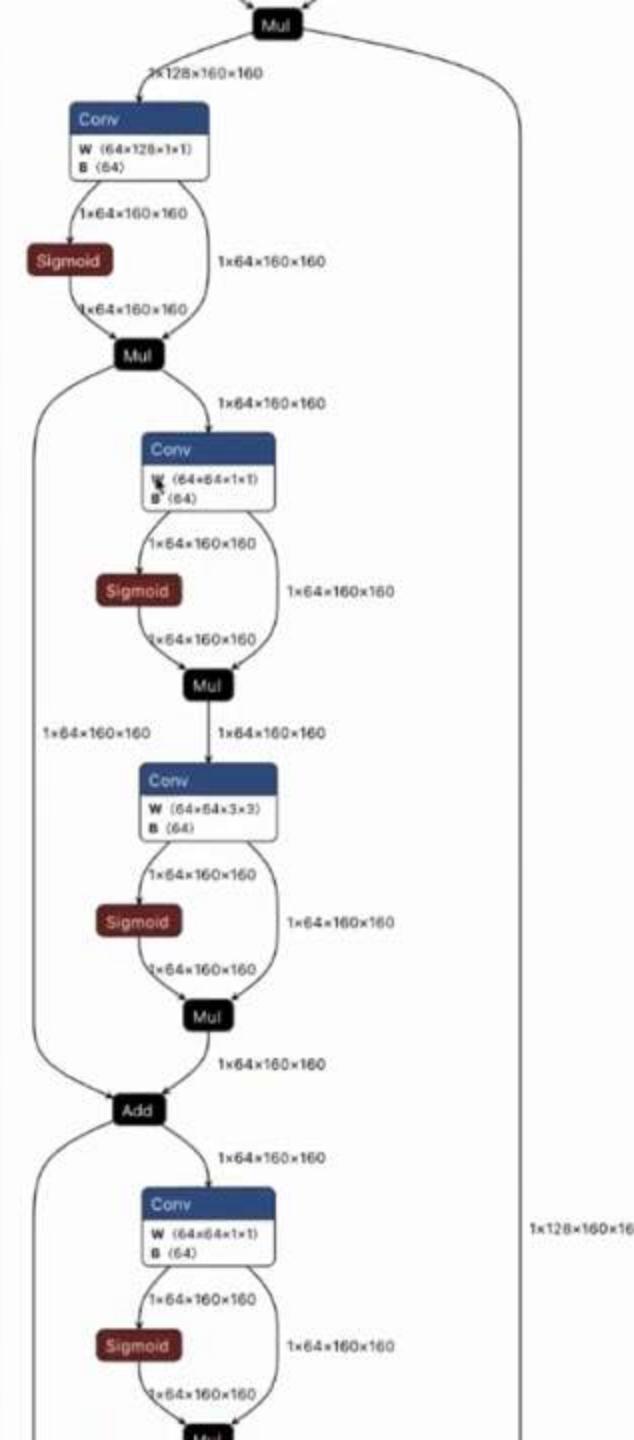
! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml X dev.ipynb U detec

```

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 · 14 comments



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

```

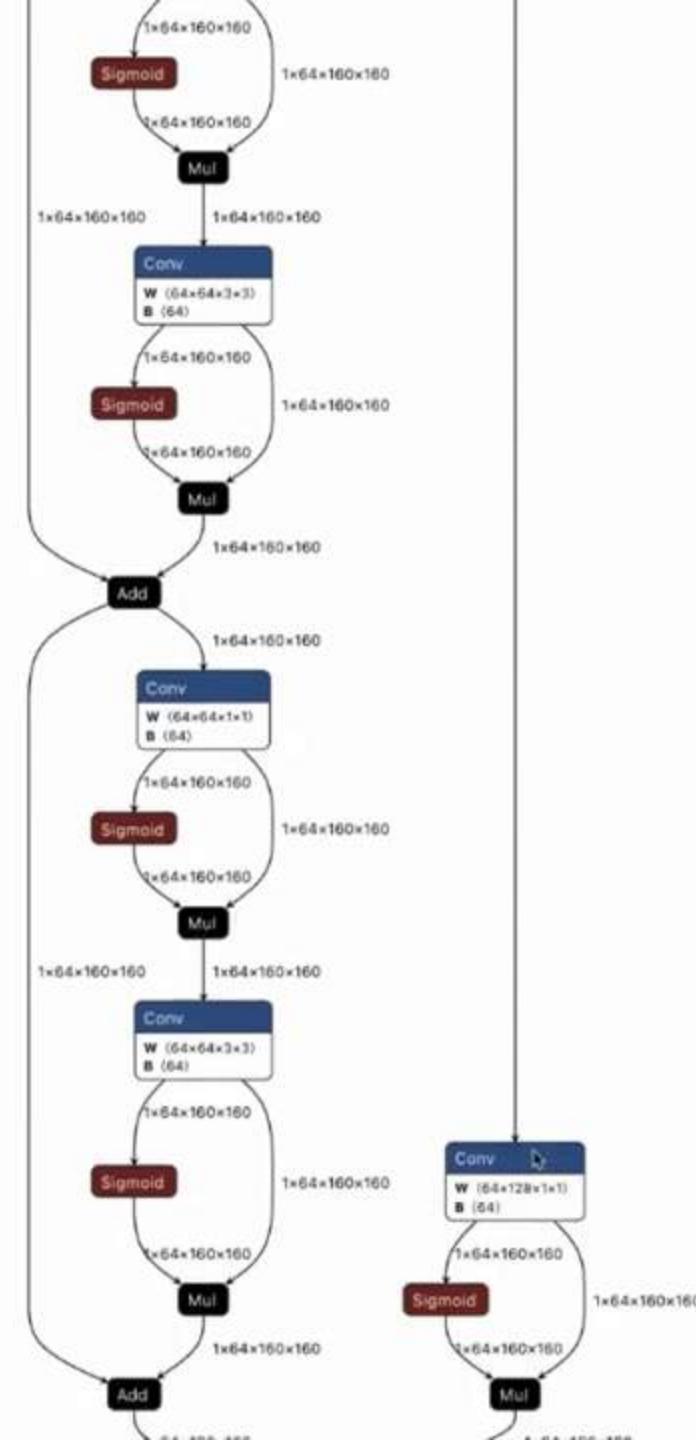
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
  width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
  anchors:
    - [10, 13, 16, 30, 33, 23] # P3/8
    - [30, 61, 62, 45, 59, 119] # P4/16
    - [116, 90, 156, 198, 373, 326] # P5/32
  ...
# YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
backbone:
  # [from, number, 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 · 14 commits

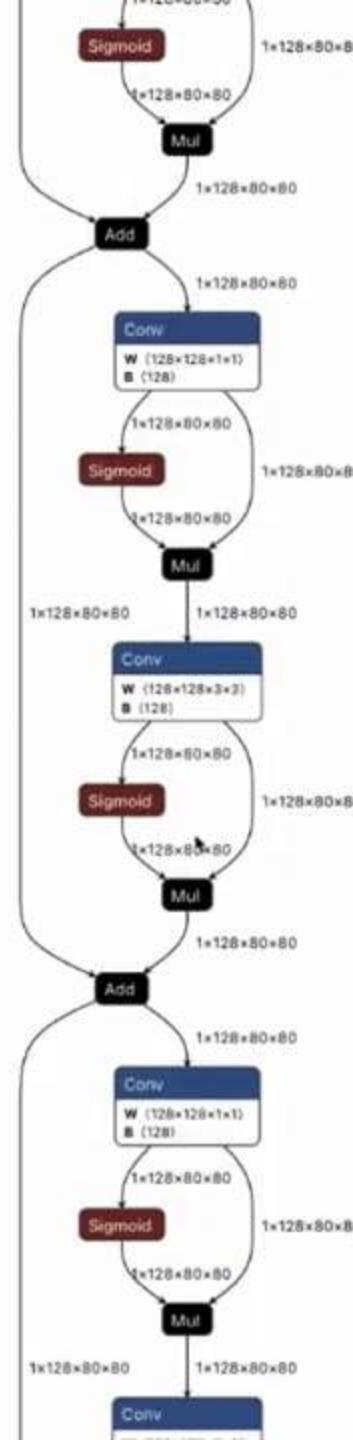


! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml X dev.ipynb U detec

```
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
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  anchors:
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  ...
  # 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)
```



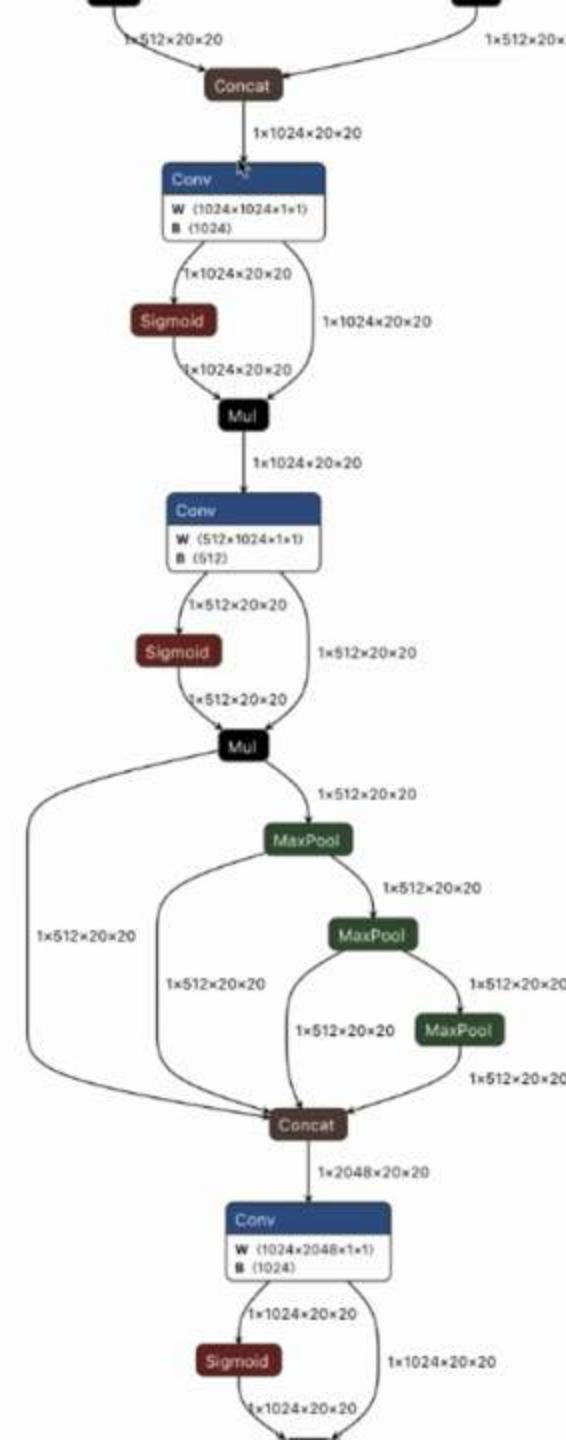
! yolov5m.yaml ! yolov5l.yaml dev.ipynb detec

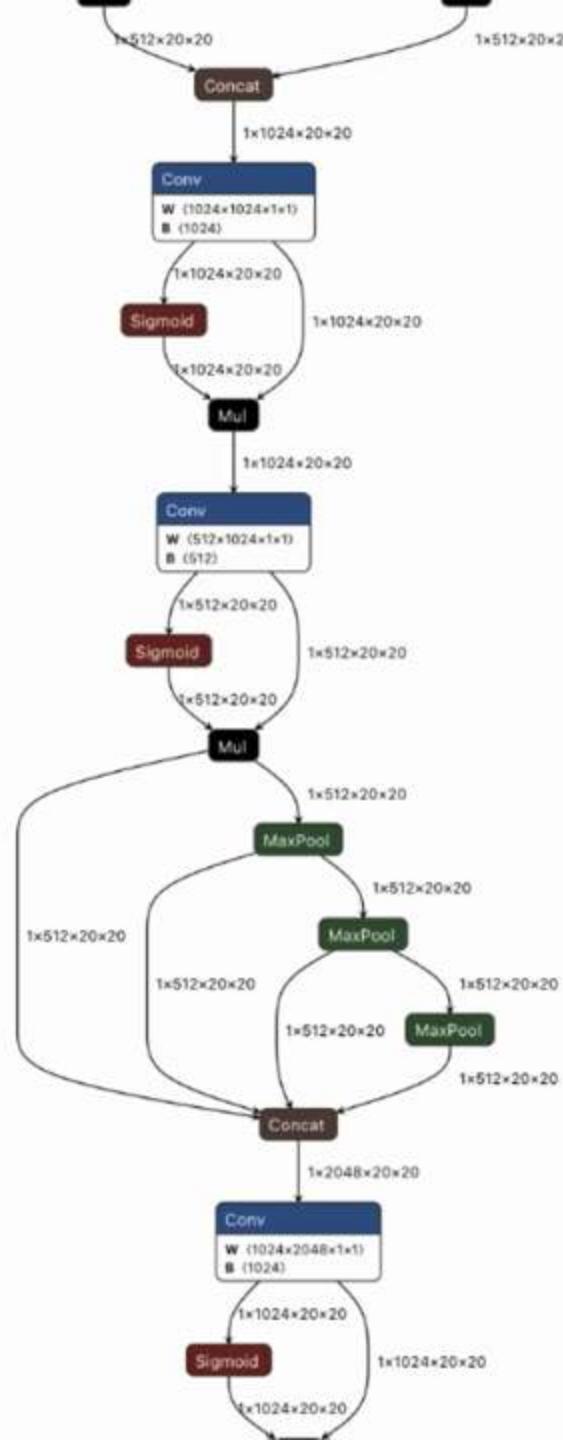
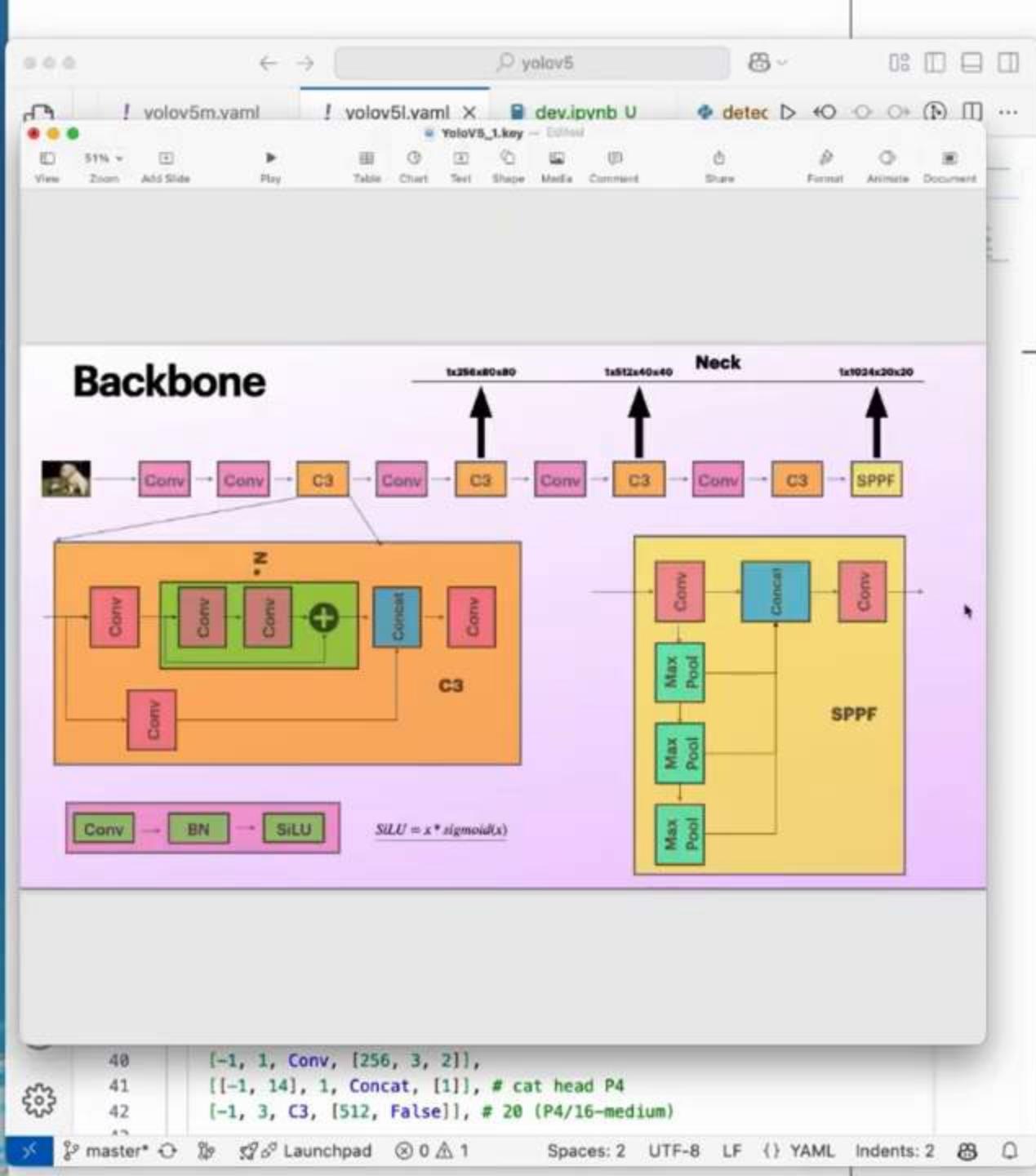
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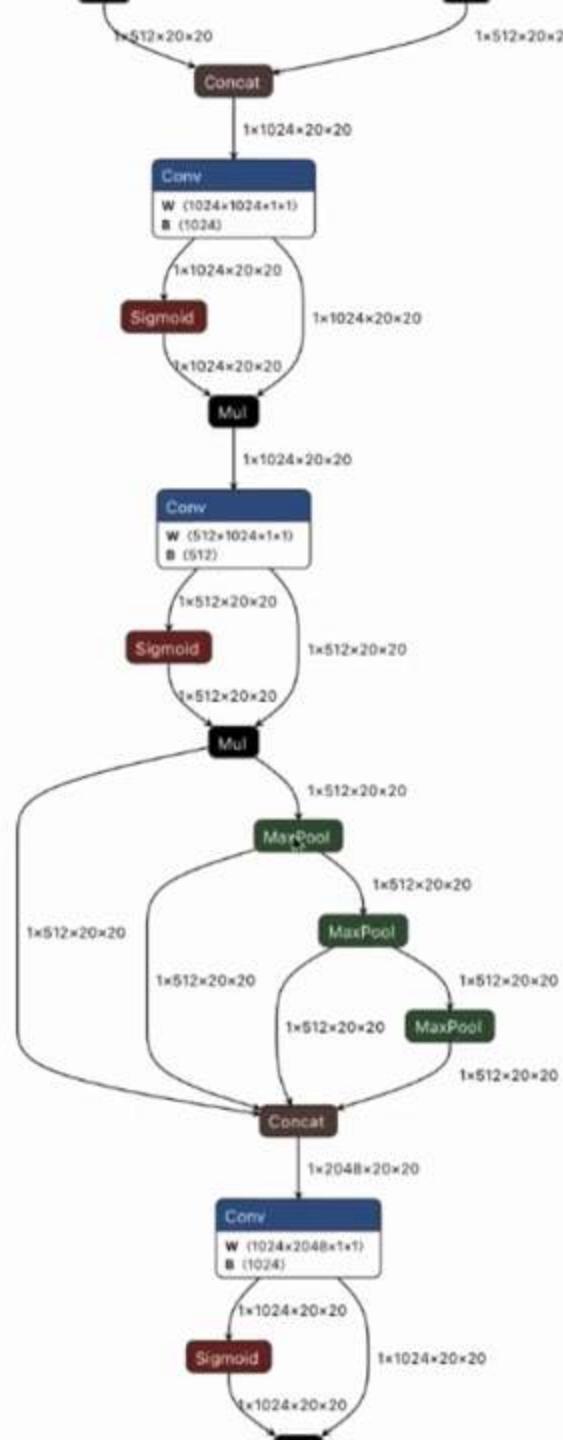
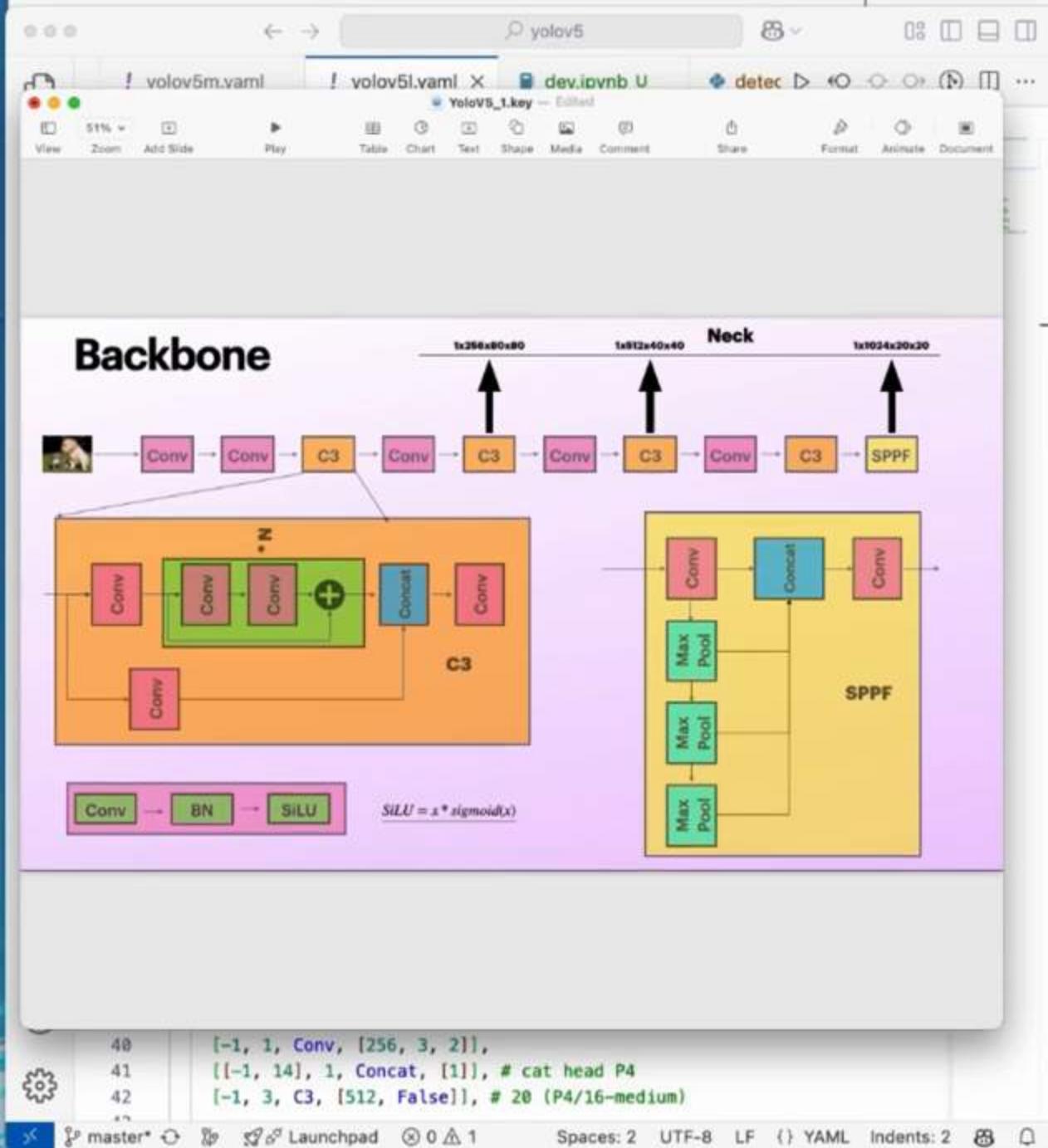
models > ! yolov5l.yaml
  depth_multiple: 1.0 # model depth multiple
  width_multiple: 1.0 # layer channel multiple
  anchors:
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# YOLOv5 v6.0 backbone
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    [-1, 1, Conv, [128, 3, 2]], # 1-P2/4
    [-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
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  [
    [-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)
  ]

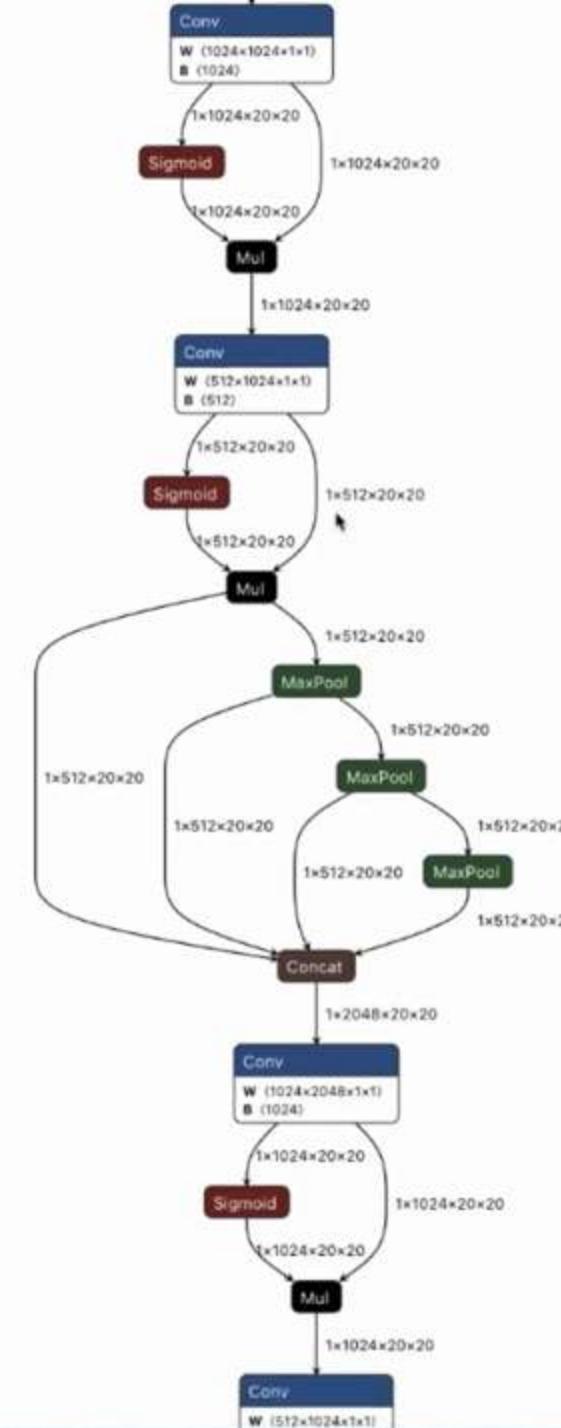
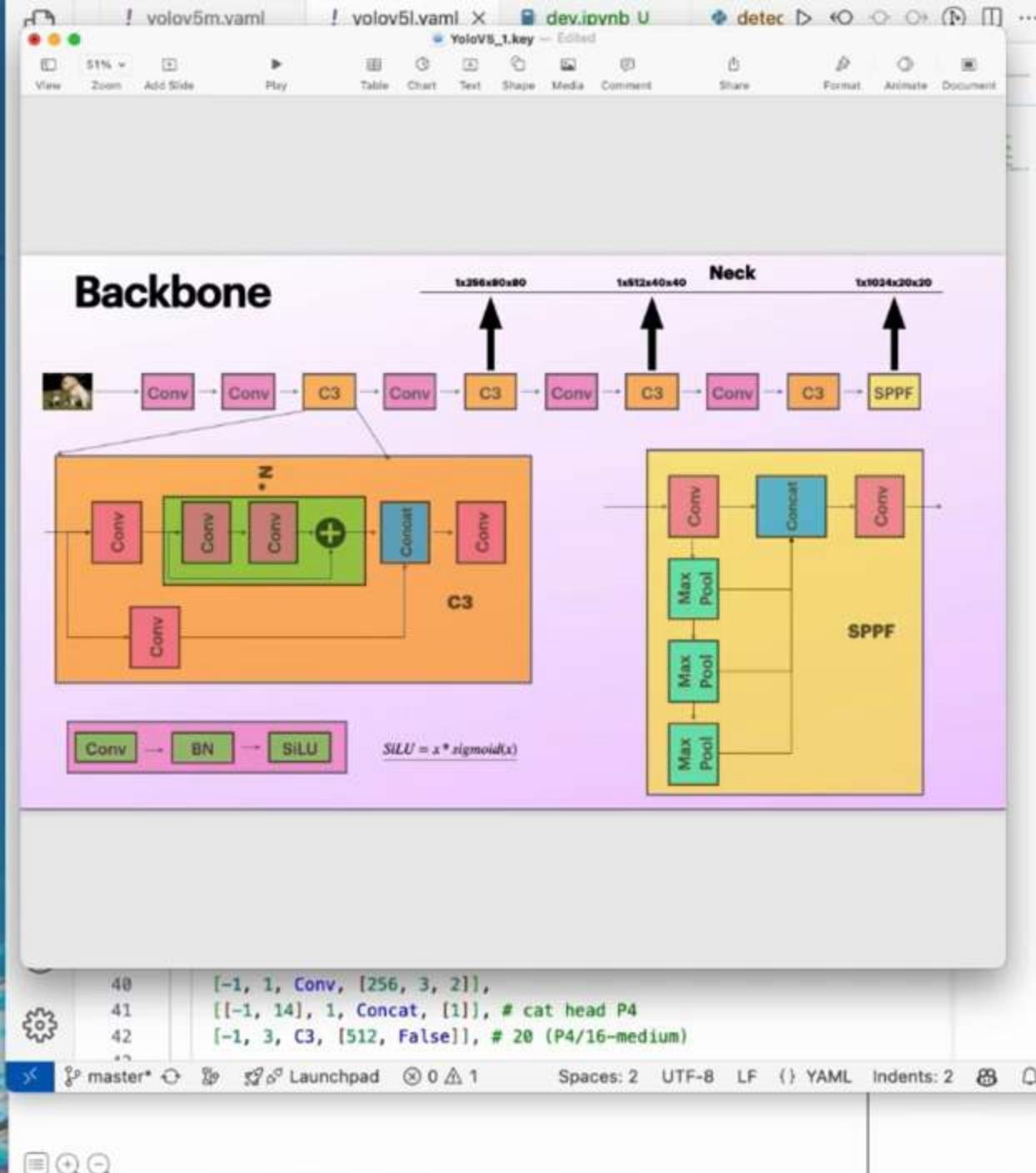
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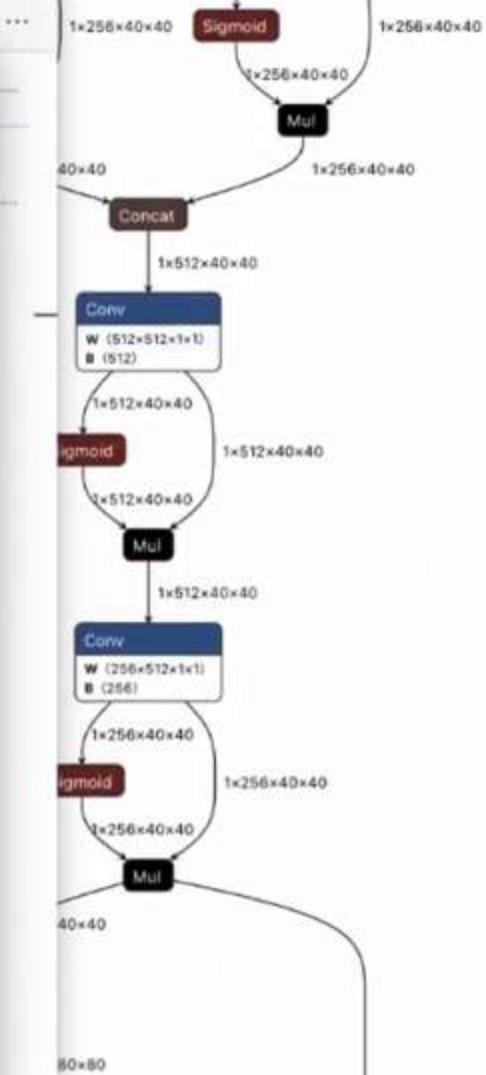
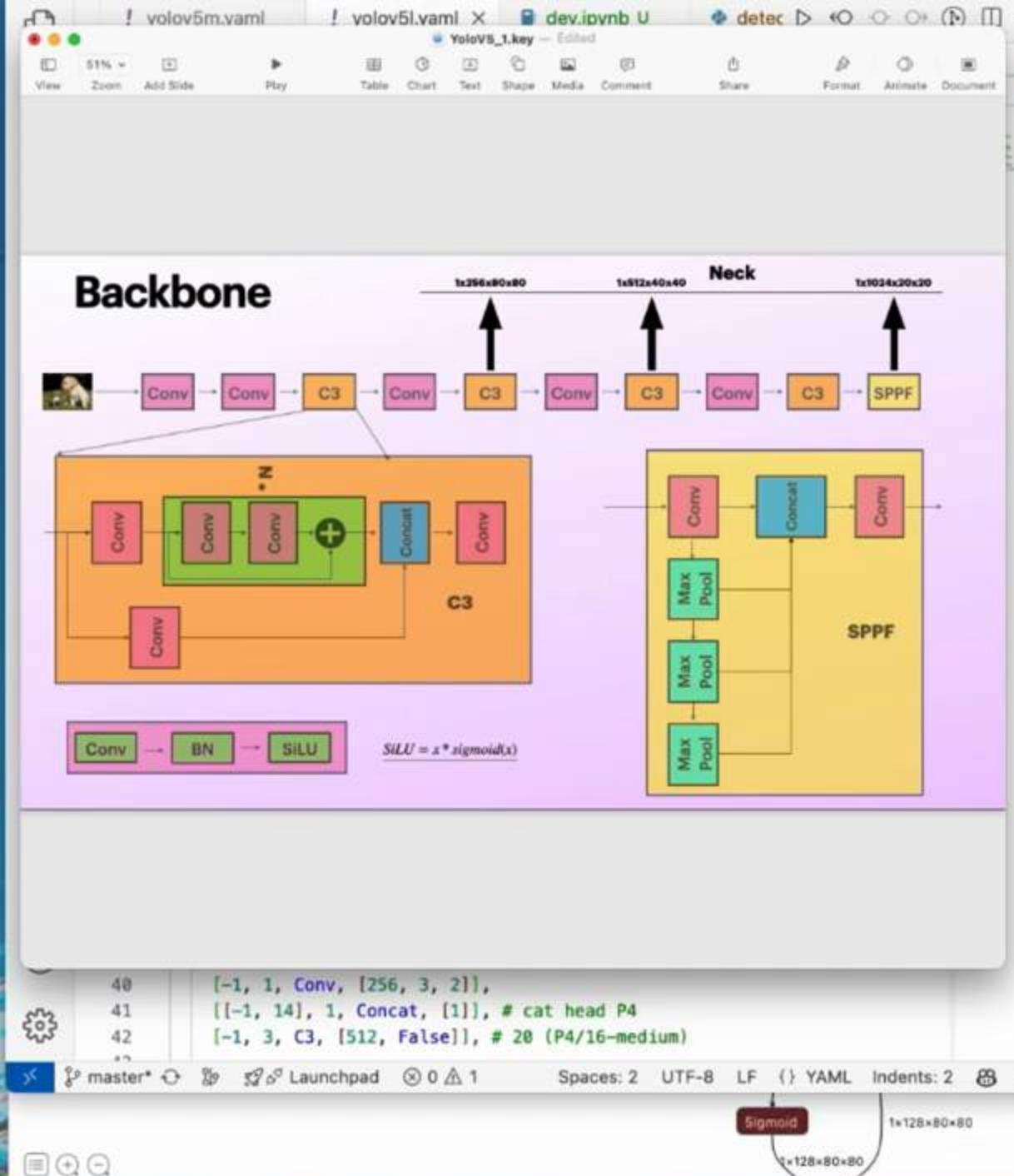
Glenn Jocher, 14 months ago · 14 commits

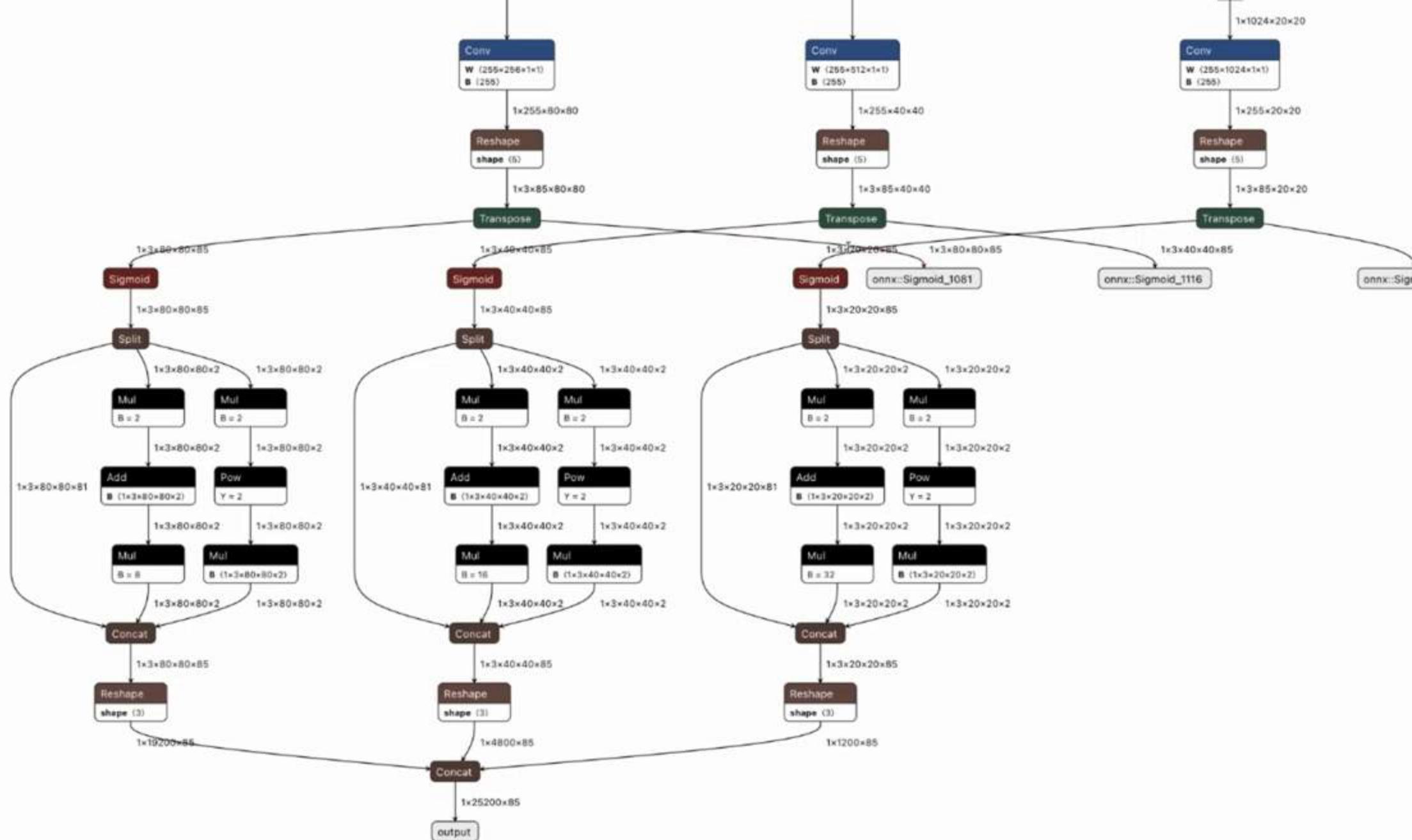


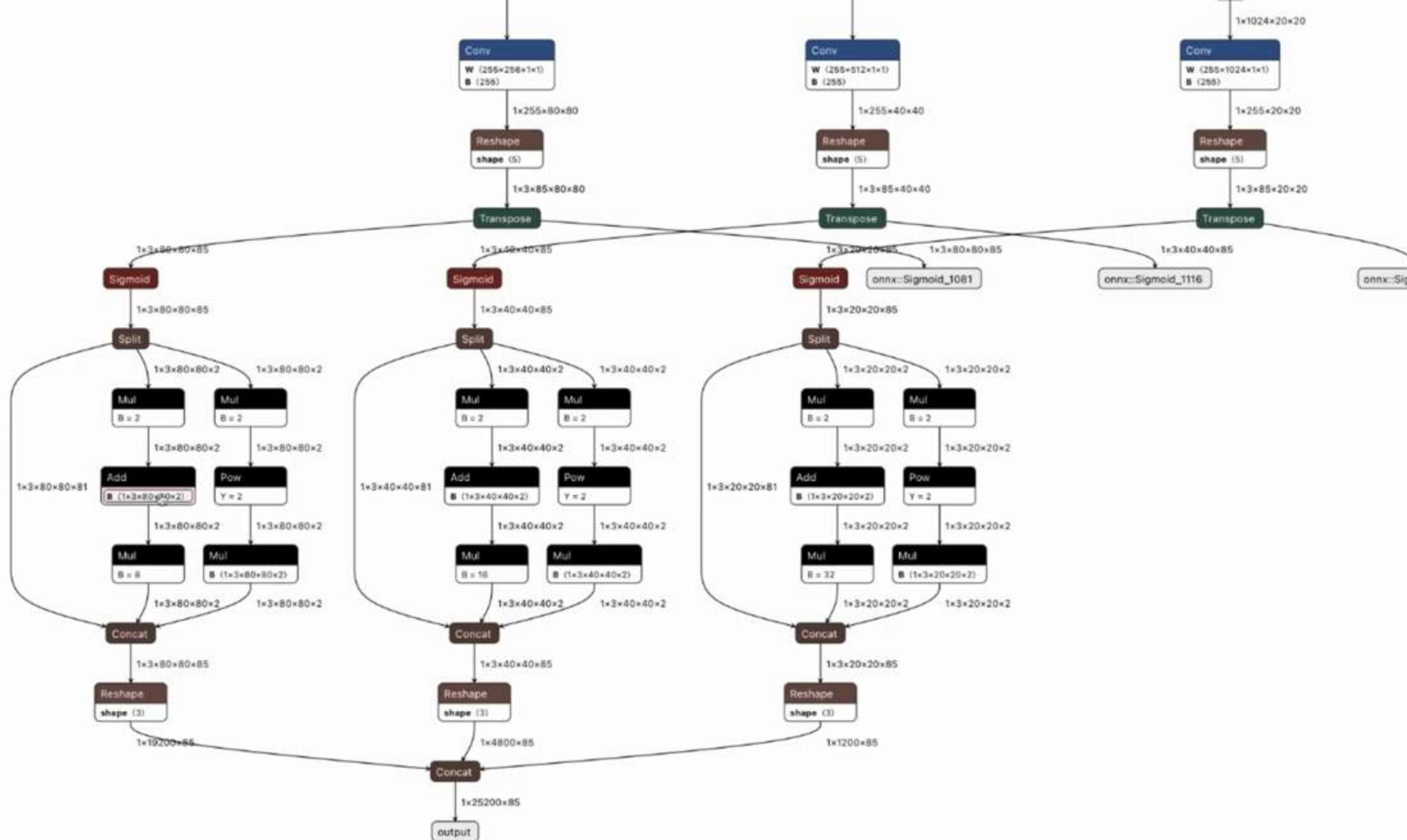


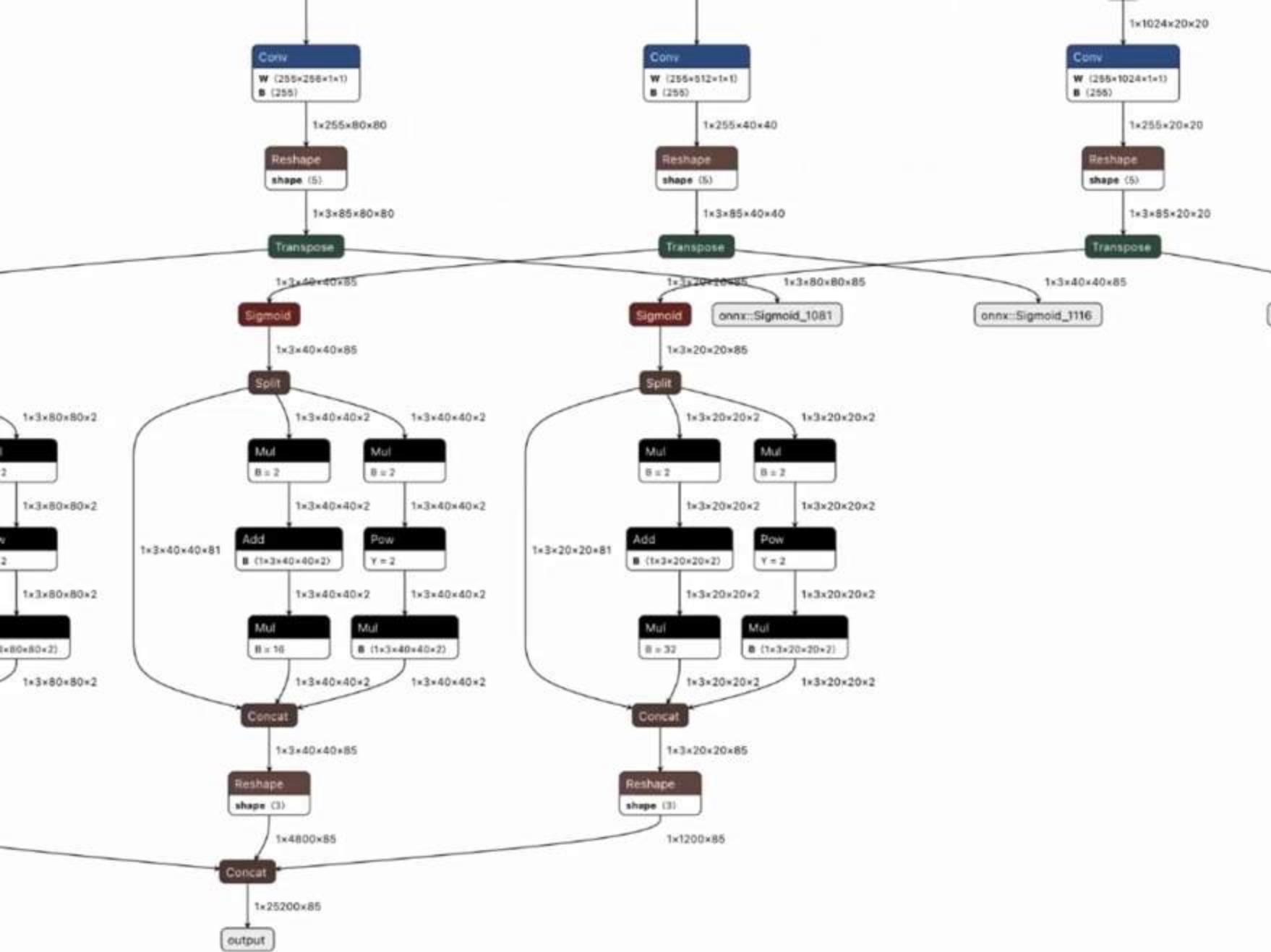




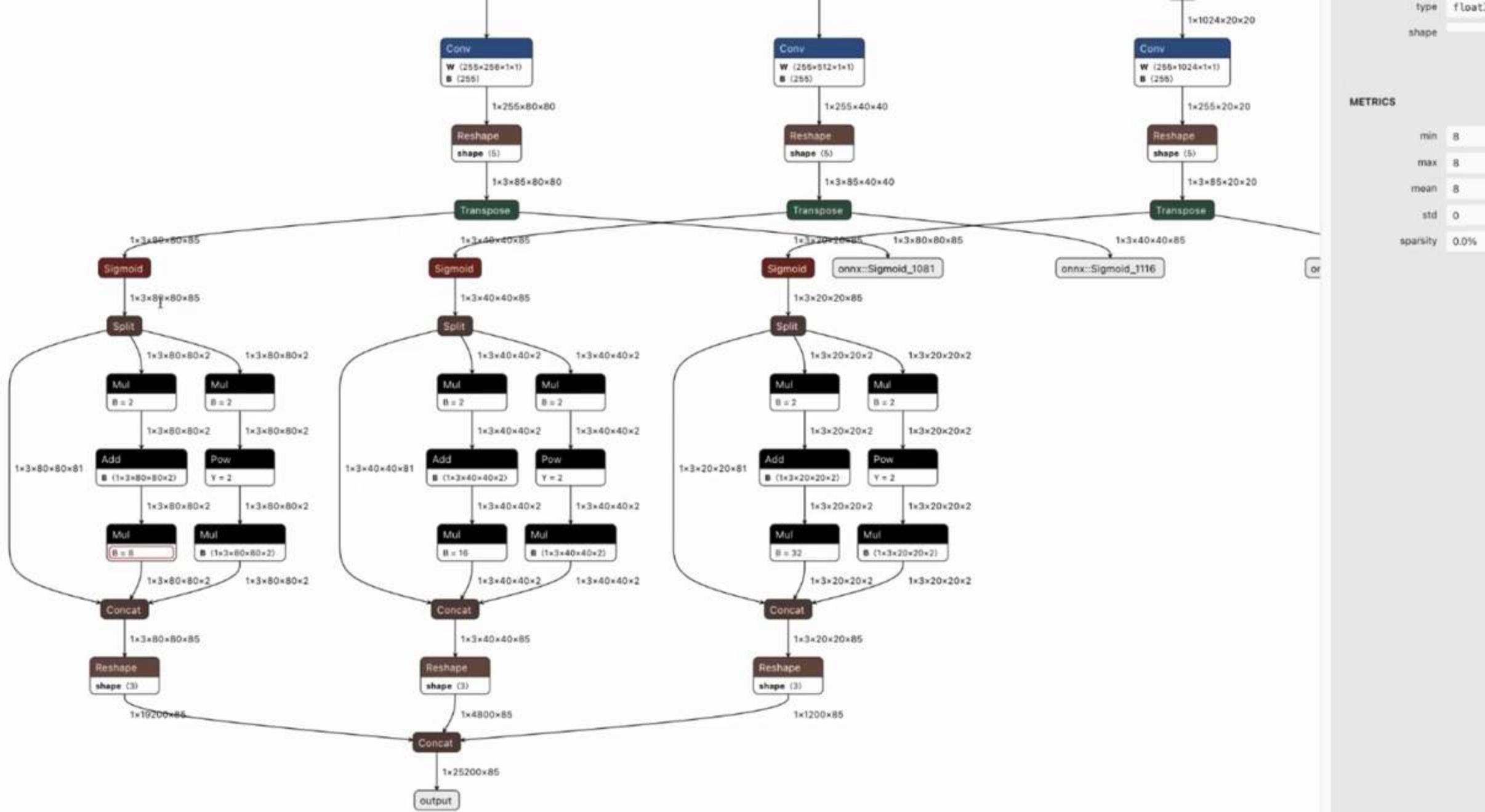


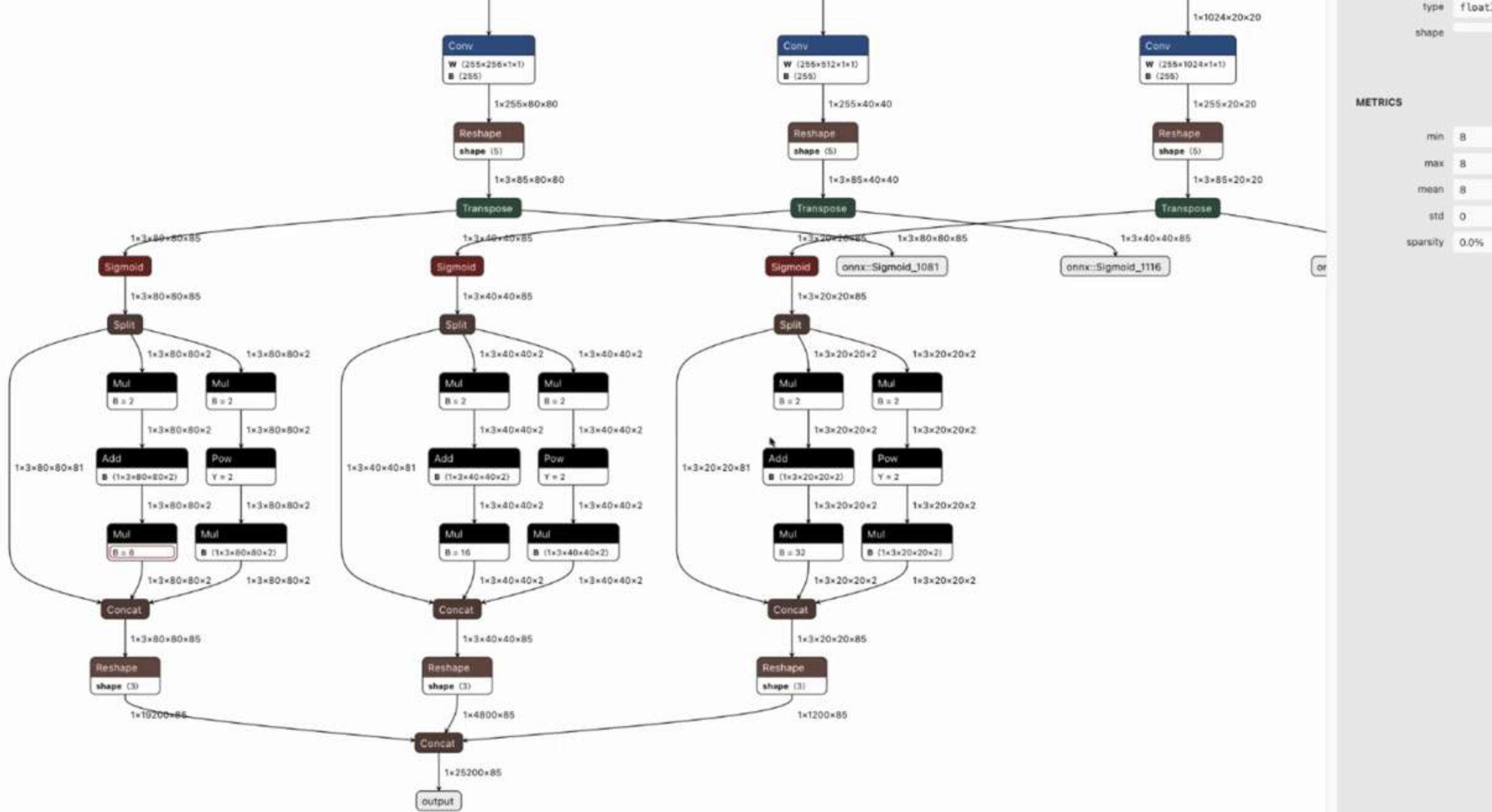


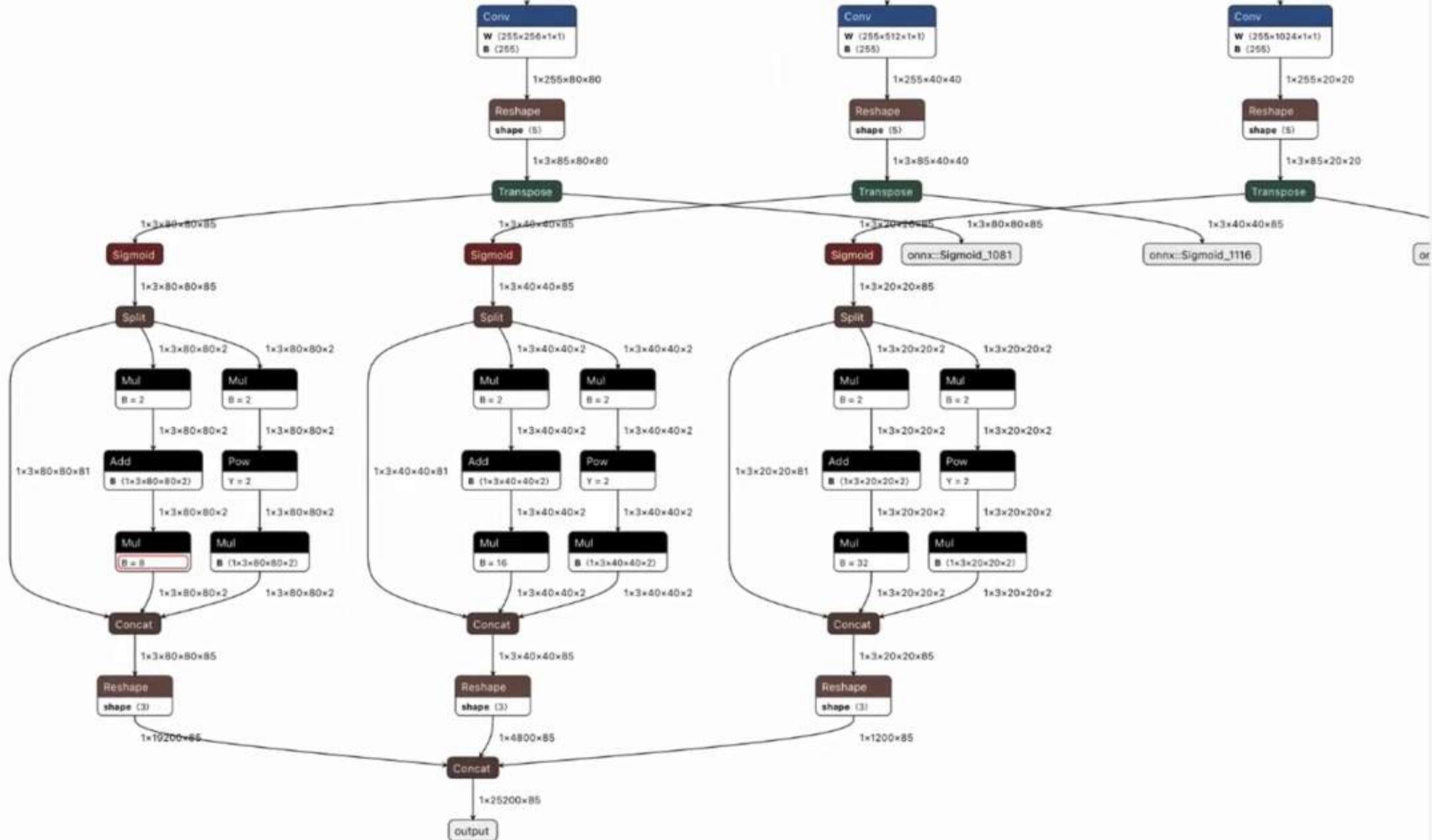




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value	[{"i": 0, "v": -8.5}, {"i": 1, "v": -8.5}, {"i": 2, "v": 0.5}, {"i": 3, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 4, "v": 1.5}, {"i": 5, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 6, "v": 2.5}, {"i": 7, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 8, "v": 3.5}, {"i": 9, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 10, "v": 4.5}, {"i": 11, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 12, "v": 5.5}, {"i": 13, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 14, "v": 6.5}, {"i": 15, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 16, "v": 7.5}, {"i": 17, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 18, "v": 8.5}, {"i": 19, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 20, "v": 9.5}, {"i": 21, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 22, "v": 10.5}, {"i": 23, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 24, "v": 11.5}, {"i": 25, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 26, "v": 12.5}, {"i": 27, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 28, "v": 13.5}, {"i": 29, "v": -0.5}, {"i": 30, "v": 14.5}, {"i": 31, "v": -0.5}]]







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

METRICS

min B
max B
mean B
std 0
sparsity 0.0%

or

