ROI Pooling

• ROI

å...cs°Region of Interesti¼Cck:ååå³åä,Šcš,æ;†; 1) åæ:Fast RCNNā,l¼GROIæ:~ädfSelective Searchå®Cæ:åžåå-å^cçs,åéæå6‴é€&æ;†åéåæ:çk:åååå³åä,Šcš,æ...åå°, 2) åæ:Faster RCNNā,l¼G&feč&æ;tæ;=~çxè;tRPNa%sc°Ycs,ı¼dc,"fåžåtæ\$Šå,å,ååcæå6‴é€&æ;†å€æ:å°,åå°cçk:åååå³åa,Ši¼dåå-å^°ROIS

• ROI Poolingçš"输å…¥ 输å…¥ç"±ä_¤éf¨å^†ç»"æ°ï¼š 1) 特å¾å»¾ï¼šåœ"Fast RCNNä_,å®fä½äºŽROI Pooling之å‰ï¼Œåœ"Faster RCNNä_,å®fæ~¨ä_ŽRPN共享é,£ä_³ç‰¹å¾å»¾ï¼Œé

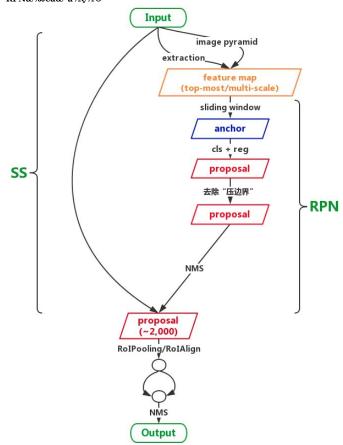
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• ROI Pooling¢š"输凲
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°ä¸åŒçš"box矩å½¢æj†ï¼Œéf½æ¯å°"æ°å¤§å°å₃²å®š(w×h)çš"矩å½¢æj†;

RPN

Region Proposal Network 本质毨基于滑窗çš"æ— ç±»å^«object检测器

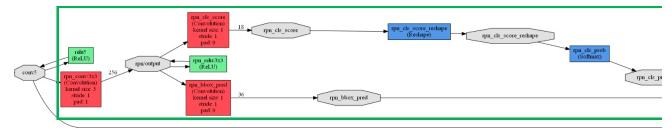
• RPN所在ä½ç½®



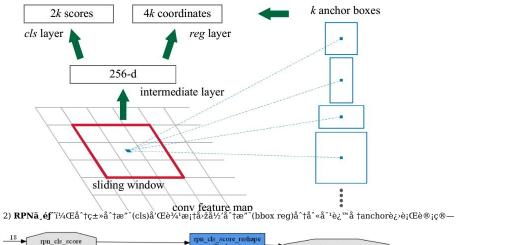
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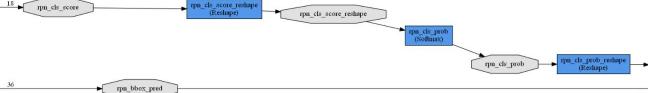
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3) RPNçš"è¿ç″¨ä½¿å¾—region proposalçš"é¢å¤-å¼€ć″€å°±å³ææ‰ä¸€ã¸³ä¸¤å±,ç¼′ç»æã€,

RPNçš"组æ[^]



1) **RPNå**¤´éf¯ï½Œé€šè¿‡ä»¥ä¸<ç,»"æž"ç″Ÿæˆanchor(å...¶å®žå°±æ¯¯ä¸€å †æœ‰ç¼–å·æœ‰åæ ‡çš"bbox)





3) RPN末ç«
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tip;伆æ″²å,æžœåªåœ¨æœ€åŽä,€å±,丌feature mapä,Šæ° å°"å>žåŽŤĝ³¾åf,ä,"å°å\$ça°şç″Ÿç¸,anchor被é™å®¸äª⁴°å°¸ä¸á «é™ï¼Œé,£ä¹°ä¼Žä°Žæœ
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°ç›®æ ‡ç¸s,æ¼æ£€çކ,ä½å¼—RPNå;,虎æ»ç¿¼ã€,

anchor机制

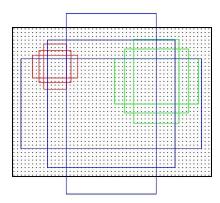
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è"å^è®ç»f

- å>>æ¥è®ç»f法ï1/4š
- 1) å•ç<¬è®ç»fRPN网络,网络å,æ•°ç″±é¢"è®ç»f模åž<è½½å...¥

- 3) 冿¬¡è®ç»fRPNī¼Œ¤¤æ¬¶å¸ºå®šç¼′络å...¬å...±éf¯å^†çš_å,数,峿>´æ-°RPN独有éf¯å^†çš_å,æ•°ï¼>
 4) æ‹¿RPNçš_"结æžœå†æ¬¡å¾®è°fFast-RCNNç½′络,帺定ç½′络å...¬å...±éf¯å^†çš_å,数,峿>´æ-°Fast-RCNN独有éf¯å^†çš_å,å,æ•°ï€,

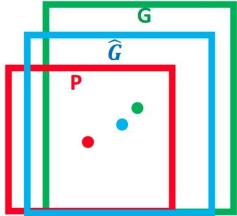


BBR

Bounding Box Regression



对䮎上帾,绿色çš"æj†ä»£èj¡¨Ground Truth,穢色çš"æj†ä¸ºSelective Searchæå-çš"Region Proposalä€,å³ä¾¿çº¢è‰²çš"æj†è¢«å^†ç ±»å™¯è¯†å^«ä¸ºéɞ朶¼Œä½†æ¯¯ç″±ä®Žçº¢è‰²çš"æj†å®šä½ä¸å‡†(IOU<0.5),é,£ä¹^è¿™å¼ å¸¾ç‰‡ç>¸å½″于æ²jæœ‱æ£çj®çš"检测出é £žæœ¶¼Œéœ€è¦å¬¹æj†è¿›è¡Œå¼®è°fã€,



• **æ**¥éª¤

6¹³c§» + ۰å⁰|æ″¾c¼® 1) å... °åšå¹³ç§»(Î″x,Î″y), Î″x=Pwdx(P), Î″y=Phdy(P) è¿™ æ˜~R-CNN论æ-‡çš":

\$\$GI,x=Pwdx(P)+Px,(1) \$\$ \$\$GI, y=Phdy(P)+Py,(2) \$\$

\$\frac{1}{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{4}\text{5}\text{3}\text{3}\text{4}\text{5}\text{3}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{4}\text{4}\text{4}\text{4}\text{4}\text{4}\text{4}\text{4}\t

Input

mput RegionProposalâ†'P=(Px,Py,Pw,Ph)RegionProposalâ†'P=(Px,Py,Pw,Ph) ,这个æ⁻什ā¹ˆï¼Ÿ è¾″å...¥å°±æ⁻¯è¿™å›ä¸ªæ•°å€¼å—?å...¶å®żçœŸæ-f皸è¾″å...¥e¯¯è¿™ä¸ªçå—å£å⁻¹å²″çš" CNN 特å¾ï¼Œä¹Ÿå°±æ¯¯ R-CNN ä¸çš" Pool5 featureï¼^特å¾å′é‡ï¼‰ã€, (注:è®ç»f鯶æ®pè¾″å...¥è¿¯åŒ...æ⟨¬ Ground Truth, 也就毯ä¸è¾¹æå^°çš"tâ^—=(tx,ty,tw,th)tâ^—=(tx,ty,tw,th))

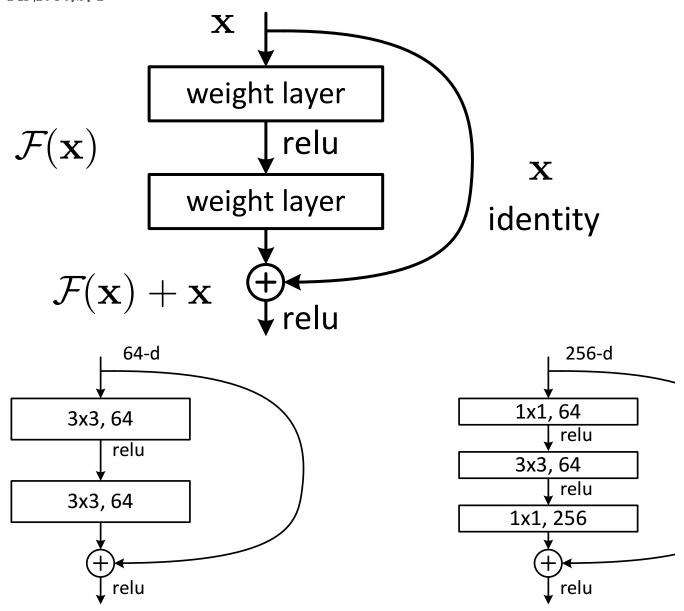
output

output. & coete|e_z-e|cc_s,å13ç\$\så-ac\$\delta^\alpha\delta^\alpha\delta^\alpha\delta $\grave{e}_{\dot{c}} \stackrel{\text{me}}{=} \acute{e}_{\dot{c}} \stackrel{\text{me}}{=} \acute{e}$

 $_{x}ep_{t}\mathring{a}e^{t}\%Gl\mathring{A}G^{\tilde{a}e},\ \varsigma\check{s}_{x}^{\tilde{a}}\circ [\mathring{b}^{\tilde{a}})^{\tilde{a}}(+i),\\ \tilde{b}^{\tilde{a}})^{\tilde{a}}e^{t}\mathring{a}e^{t}\mathring{a}e^{\tilde{a}}(+i),\\ \tilde{a}e^{\tilde{a}}e^{\tilde{a}}(+i),\\ \tilde{a}e^{\tilde{a}}(+i),\\ \tilde{a}e^{\tilde{a}}($ ",@pra64/GI,A G^a&, <\$,c;@ii/4Ce e;"ā>
e;"āi'ţå*±æ-"R-CNN ā,c\$,(6)(9)ïl/4Š
\$\$ tx=(Gxâ^Px)/Pw,(6) \$\$
\$\$ ty=(Gyâ^Py)/Ph,(7) \$\$
\$\$ tw=log(Gw/Pw),(8) \$\$
\$\$ th=log(Gh/Ph),(9) \$\$

ResNet

 $\boldsymbol{x} \cdot \pm \hat{a}^{\varrho} | \boldsymbol{x} \otimes \langle \hat{a} \cdot \otimes \hat{c}^{1/2} \rangle \boldsymbol{x} \otimes \boldsymbol{x}$

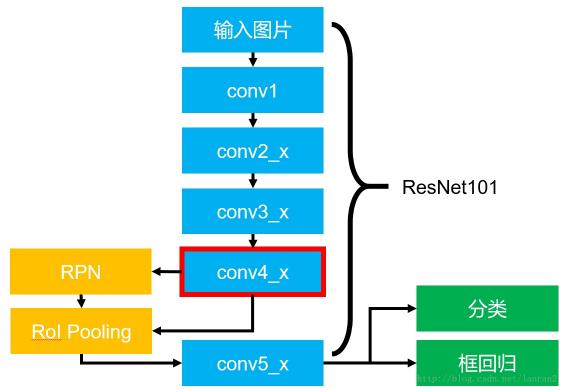


identity mapping "å½-å½-çš,,æ>² ς° ¿" residual mapping 倿é™ ¤æ>² ς° ¿é,£éf "å^†â€ã€,

- ä_¤ç§shortcut Connectionæ-1å1/4;
- 5ç§æ·±åº¦çš"ResNet,å^†å^«ä_º18,34,50,101,152

所ææ‰¢š"ç½'络éf½å'tæ'5éf¯å'ti¼Gå'tå"«ä,º:conv1,conv2_x,conv3_x,conv4_x,conv5_x ä>¥101-layerā,ºä¼:t¼Gé;-ā..º½'åŧº7Ã-7Ã-64¢\$,å·ç\$'ī¼gç"¶åŹç»¢į±3+4x23+3 = 33 ā,ºbuilding blockï¼Gæ'ā,ºblockä,º3å±,ï¼Gææ€ā»¥33Ã-3 = 99 å±,ï¼G最ãŽæœ‰ä,ºfcå±,(ç""于å^†ç±»)ï¼ tipi¾51013-..ætfå·ç§'æ^-å...²¿ZæZÝå±,ï¼GeŒæ¿@* »å±,æ^-6£.Poolingå±å¶æ²;ææbe;ç®-地å†..ã€, 50-layerå'Œ101-layerā,åGåæ'äºZconv4_xï¼GæsNet50有6ā,ºblockï¼G而æsNet101有23ä,ºblockï¼G差了17ā,ºblockï¼G庱æ*¯17Ã-3 = 51 å±,ã€,

基于ResNet101çš"Faster RCNN



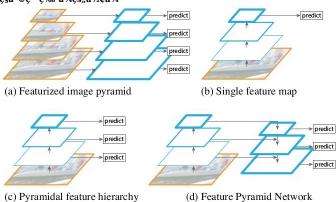
è"色çš"éf¨å^tä_ºResNet101,å¯ä»¥å′现con4_xçš"最åŽçš"输出ä_ºRPNå′ŒROI Poolingçš"å...±äº«éf¯å^t,而conv5_x(å...±9å± ,ç½′络)éf½ä½œç″¯äºŽROI Pooling之åŽçš"ä_€å †ç‰¹å¾å›¾(14×14×1024),特å¾å›¾çš"大å°ç»´åº¦ä¹Ÿã^šå¥½ç¬¦å°åŽŸæœ¬çš"ResNet101ä_-conv5_xçš"è¾″å...¥;ä_€å®šè¦è®°å¾—最åŽæŽ¥ä_€ā_ªaverage pooling,å¾—å^°2048维特å¾ï¼Œå↑†â^¢″¯äºŽå↑ţç±»å′Œæ¡†å≥å½′ã€,

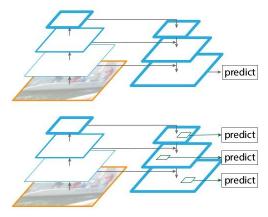
FPN

Feature Pyramid Networks

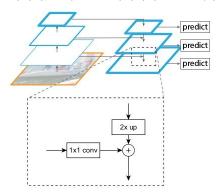
伎å±,ç\$,ç%'å¾è¯ä¹%ä¿jæ¯æ¯″è¾få°ï¼Œä½†æ¯¯ç>®æ‡ä½ç½®å‡†ç¦®ï¼•髯å±,ç\$,ç‰'å¾è¯ä¹%ä¿jæ¯æ¯″è¾fã¸
°å¯Œï¼Œä½†æ¯¯ç>®æ‡ä½ç½®æ¯″è¾fç²—ç•¥ã€,å¦å¤-虽ç"¶ä¹Ÿœœ‰ä²∘算法采ç″¯å¤\$å°g度ç‰'å¾èžåˆç\$,æ-¹å¼ï¼Œä½†æ¯¯ã¸ ۏ`¬æ¯¯é‡‡ç″¨èžåˆåŽç\$,ç%¹å¾åšé¢,æµ₄,而本æ-‡ä¸ä¸€æ`ç\$,地æ-¹åœ¨äºŽé¢,测毯忍ä¸åŒç‰'å¾å±,ç<¬ç«‹è¿›è¡Œç\$,ã€,

$\bullet \ \, \mathring{a} >> \varsigma \S \mathring{a} \hat{\ } @ \varsigma '' \hat{\ } \varsigma \%_{0}^{1} \mathring{a}^{3} \! /\! _{2} \xi _{n} \mathring{a}^{1} \! /\! _{2} \xi \mathring{a}^{1} \! /\! _{4}$





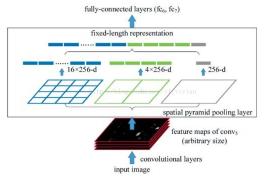
ä.Śé¢ä.€ä.åå.¦æœkskip connectionçš"çţʻ络ç»″æž"åœ″预测çš"æ—¶å€″æ″¯åœ″finest levelī½^è‡øé;¶å'ä.‹çš"最åŽä.€å±,ī½%è¿›è;Œçš",简å•è®°å°±æ″¯ç»è¿‡å¤šæ¬¡ä.Šé‡‡æ ·å°¶èžå^牳å



作裄çš"ä, "çţʻ络采ç""ResNetī¼Œç®—æ³•å¤Şè‡´ç»"æž"å¦, ä,Śåɔ¾ī¼Œ*ä,ēā,ªè‡ªā½åʻä,Śçš"线è·ī¼Œä,ĕä,ªè‡ªá¦å³ā,‹çš"线è·ī¼Œæ"ªå'连接(lateral connection)**,åɔ¾ä,æ"¾å¤şç $\grave{e} \ddagger ^a \grave{a}^o \cdot \& \lq \ddot{a} \, \check{S} \& ... \\ \P \& \& \check{z} \& `` \pm \& `` - \varsigma 1 / 2 \lq \varsigma > \& \varsigma \S , \& \& \& `\& \dot{z} \in `` < \tilde{a} \in ,$

SppNet

Spatial Pyramid Pooling 空é—'éṭ'å—å¡"æ± åŒå... "ē¿žæZ¥å±,ćœ€è¦æŒ‡å®šè¼"å...¥å±,å'Œè¾"å‡på±,神ç»å...f个数,所以需è¦è§"定è¾"å...¥çš"featureçš"大å°ï¼Œå¯¼è‡′神ç»ç½'络éœ
ۏ¡è¾"å...¥ç»è¿‡cropã€warpæ"作çš"åºå®šå°ºå¯¸çš"å³¼ç%;ä€,
ORI: images -> crop/warp -> conv layers -> output
SPP: images -> conv layers -> Spatial Pyramid Pooling -> fc layers -> output
- æ• 'ā¼"过ç" <



黑艒å¬å片ä»fè;ˈå·ç§ˈ⹋åŽç\$"ç‰'å¾å¸¾ī½ŒŽYç€æ"'们以ä¸åŒå¤§å°ç\$"å—4¥æå—ç‰'å¾i¼Œå′†å°æ""4Ā—4,2Ā—2,1Ā—1ī¼Œæ″¾å°°ç‰'å¾å¸¾å¸Šå°±åï以å¾—å°°16+4+1=21ç§ä¸åŒå¤§å°ç\$"å—(Spati 输出å'é‡å¤§å°ā¸ºMKī¼ŒM=#binsī¼ŒK=#filtersī¼Œä½œā,ºå…"连æZ¥å±,çš"输å…¥i¼Œā¼·å¦;上å>¾i¼Œconv5è®;算凰ç\$"feature mapæ"ï仿æ,大å°ç\$,,ç»è¿±SPPåŽī¼Œã°±åï以å′æ°å>ºå®så¤

RetinaNet

detectorä "»èļå^†ä "ºä»¥ä ,<ä ,¤å¤§é—"æ′¾ï¼ås one stage-> YOLOV1-3,SSD 精度低但速度å¿« two stage-> R-CNN,SPPNet,Fast/Faster R-CNN 精岦é«"但速度æ...¢

- 1) one stageå-å^¶äºŽå€¯ç±»å°«ä¸å¹³è¡¡å€™(检æµヾç©-法æ-®æœŸä¾5ç″Ÿæ³ä¸€å¤\$æ³¢bboxī¼Œç»å¤\$多æ°å±žäºŽè´Ÿæ ·æœ-backgroundī½Œå³ä½å^†ç±»å™æ- è"′åæ°æŠŠææ€ææçš"bboxåŒä¸€å¾′ç± 2) two stageææ&RPNĭ¾Œç¬-一鰶段çš"RPN侚å°¹anchor进行ç©€å•çš"二å^†ç±»(åºæ°¯ç®€å•çš"å₢ºå^†æ"¯åææ‴°è¸″毰èfææ″°ī½Œå¹¶ä¸å₢ºå^«ç¢¶ç«Ÿå±žä°Žé¸£ä¸ªç±»)ī½›ç¬¬äºŒé°¶æ®µå^†ç±»
- · focal loss

focal loss的标准公式非常简单:

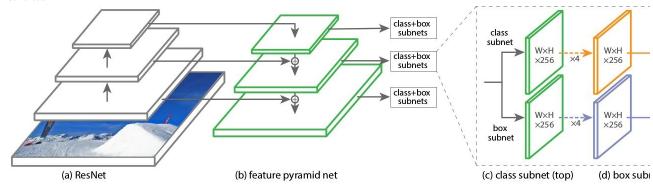
$$FL(p_t) = -(1 - p_t)^{\gamma} \log(p_t) = (1 - p_t)^{\gamma} CE(\hat{y})_i$$

也可以更复杂一点(论文中的实验即采用此公式):

$$FL(p_t) = -\alpha_t (1 - p_t)^{\gamma} \log(p_t)$$

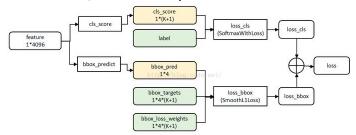
在åŽÝœœ¬çš"交å‰ç†µæŸå¤±å‡½æ•°å‰ä¹¨ä¸Šä¸€ä¸ªæfé‡ï¼Œå®žéªŒä¸å'现γ=2,α=0.25çš"å-值组å^æ•^果最好ã€,

• RetinaNet:



FasterRCNNä çš "SmoothL1Loss

• Fast RCNNæŸå¤±å‡½æ•°ï¼Œå¤šä»»åŠ;æŸå¤±



multi-task数据结构

 $p = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_k) \text{i}_4 \times \text{E} \text{e}^{\text{i}_4} \times \text{E} \text{e}^{\text{i}_4} \times \text{E} \text{e}^{\text{i}_4} \times \text{e}^{\text{i}_4}$

$$t^k = (t_x^k, t_y^k, t_w^k, t_h^k)$$

 $3) \\ loss_clså\pm,e^-, \\ \ddot{a}'4^\circ \&^+\uparrow \uparrow_2 + \\ \\ \times \ddot{a}'' \&^2 + \\ \times \ddot{a}'' &^2 + \\ \ddot{a}'' &^2 + \\ \times \ddot{a}'' &^2 + \\ \ddot{a}' &^2 + \\ \ddot{a}'' &^2 + \\ \ddot{a}' &^$

$$L_{\text{loc}}(t^u, v) = \sum_{i \in \{x, y, w, h\}} \text{smooth}_{L_1}(t_i^u - v_i), \qquad (2)$$

in which

$$\operatorname{smooth}_{L_1}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5x^2 & \text{if } |x| < 1\\ |x| - 0.5 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$
 (3)

 $\ddot{a}^{i}\lambda_{c}^{i}\dot{a}^{i}\lambda_{m}^{i}-loss\mathring{a}^{-1}\ddot{a}^{o}\overset{\circ}{Z}c_{j}^{i}\rangle_{c}^{i}\lambda_{m}^{i}c_{j}^{i}\dot{a}^{o}+\dot{a}^{o}\hat{a}^{o}\hat{a}^{o}+\dot{a}^{o$

$$L(p, u, t^u, v) = L_{cls}(p, u) + \lambda [u \ge 1] L_{loc}(t^u, v),$$
 (1)

艾弗森æ<¬å·æŒ‡æ•°å‡½æ•°[u≥1]è;¨ç¤ºèfŒæ™¯å€™é€‰åŒºåŸŸå³è´Ÿæ·æœ¬ä¸å,与回å½′æŸå¤±ï¼Œä¸éœ€è¦å¯¹å€™é€ ‰åŒºåŸŸè¿›è¡Œå›žå½′æ°ä½œã€,ͻ控å°¶â^†ç±»æŸå¤±å′Œå·žå½′æŸå¤±çš¸å¹³è¡jã€,Fast R-CNN论æ-‡ā¸ī¼Œæ‰€æœ‰å®žéªŒÍ»=1ã€, • Faster RCNNæŸå¤±å‡½æ•°

$$L(\{p_i\}, \{t_i\}) = \frac{1}{N_{cls}} \sum_{i} L_{cls}(p_i, p_i^*) + \lambda \frac{1}{N_{reg}} \sum_{i} p_i^* L_{reg}(t_i, t_i^*).$$
(1)

å...¶ä¸ï¼š

 p_i 为 anchor 预测为目标的概率;

GT标签: $p_i^* = \begin{cases} 0 & negative\ label \\ 1 & positive\ label \end{cases}$;

 $t_i = \{t_x, \ t_y, \ t_w, \ t_h\}$ 是一个向量,表示预测的 bounding box 包围盒的 4 个 参数化坐标;

 t_i^* 是与 positive anchor 对应的 ground truth 包围盒的坐标向量;

 $L_{cls}(p_i, p_i^*)$ 是两个类别(目标 vs.非目标)的对数损失:

$$L_{cls}(p_i, p_i^*) = -\log [p_i^* p_i + (1 - p_i^*)(1 - p_i)]$$

 $L_{reg}(t_i,\ t_i^*)$ 是回归损失,用 $L_{reg}(t_i,t_i^*)=R(t_i-t_i^*)$ 来计算,R 是 smooth L1 函数。

 $p_i^*L_{reg}$ 这一项意味着只有前景 anchor($p_i^*=1$)才有回归损失,其他情况就没有($p_i^*=0$)。cls 层和 reg 层的输出分别由 $\{p_i\}$ 和 $\{u_i\}$ 组成,这两项分别由 N_{cls} 和 N_{reg} 以及一个平衡权重 λ 归一化(早期实现及公开的代码中, $\lambda=10$,cls 项的归一化值为 mini-batch 的大小,即 $N_{cls}=256$,reg 项的归一化值为 anchor 位置的数量,即 $N_{reg}\sim2400$ (40*60),这样 cls 和 reg 项差不多是等权重的。

SmoothL1LossLayer 计算一张图片的损失函数

$$\lambda \frac{1}{N_{reg}} \sum_{i} p_i^* L_r eg(t_i, t_i^*) \tag{1}$$

- *i* : mini-batch 的 anchor 的索引。
- p_i :目标的预测概率。
- p_i^* : target二分类是否有物体,有物体为1,否则为0。
- t_i 是一个四点向量,预测坐标
- ${t_i}^*$ 是一个四点向量,是ground truth boungding box的坐标(真实坐标)

$$L_{reg}(t_i t_i^*) = R(t_i - t_i^*) \tag{2}$$

bottom[0]预测坐标,即 t_i

bottom[1]target坐标,即 t_i *

bottom[2]inside , 有物体 , 即有前景(foreground)时为1 , 否则为0 , 即 ${p_i}^{st}$

bottom[3]outside,没有前景(fg)也没有后景(bg)的为0,其他为1/(bg+fg),对应于加号右边的系数部分。

Lreg的公式如下,其中 $x=t_i-t_ist$,

$$smooth_{L1}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5x^2, if |x| < 1\\ |x| - 0.5, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

 $p_i * L_{reg}(t_i, t_i{}^*)$ 表明只有有fg (20个物体类别) 的才有regression loss.

SmoothL1LossLayer 计算一张图片的损失函数

$$\lambda \frac{1}{N_{reg}} \sum_{i} p_i^* L_r eg(t_i, t_i^*) \tag{1}$$

- i : mini-batch 的 anchor 的索引。
- p_i:目标的预测概率。
- p_i^* : target二分类是否有物体,有物体为1,否则为0。
- t_i 是一个四点向量,预测坐标
- ${t_i}^*$ 是一个四点向量,是ground truth boungding box的坐标(真实坐标)

$$L_{reg}(t, t_i^*) = R(t_i - t_i^*) \tag{2}$$

bottom[0]预测坐标,即 t_i

bottom[1]target坐标,即 t_i^*

bottom[2]inside,有物体,即有前景(foreground)时为1,否则为0,即 p_i^*

bottom[3]outside,没有前景(fg)也没有后景(bg)的为0,其他为1/(bg+fg),对应于加号右边的系数部分。

Lreg的公式如下,其中 $x = t_i - t_i *$,

$$smooth_{L1}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5x^2, if |x| < 1\\ |x| - 0.5, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

 $p_i * L_{req}(t_i, t_i{}^*)$ 表明只有有fg (20个物体类别) 的才有regression loss.

GIOU

- *IOUā½œã¸ºœŸå¤±å~在çš"é*—®*é¢~*1) ål,果两丳对è±jä¸é‡å ,IOU值将为鸶,ä¸è®°ç>¸å·®å¤šè¿œï¼Œå³ä¸ä¼šåæ˜ä¸¤ä¸³å½¢çжå½¼æ¤ä¹‹é—
 ´çš"è·ç¦»ï¼Œål,æžœç"¨IOUç″¨ä½œæŸè€—,寙å...¶æ¢¯å°¦å°†ä¸ºé>¶ï¼Œæ—法ä¼″åŒ-ã€,
 2) IOU皸值æ—æ³•ååº″两个对è±j之é—´ål,何é‡å ,åŒā¸€ä¸ªIOU值两个对è±j间有多ç§é‡å æ-¹å¼ã€,
- GIOU计ç®—

Algorithm 1: Generalized Intersection over Union

input: Two arbitrary convex shapes: $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{S} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ output: GIoU

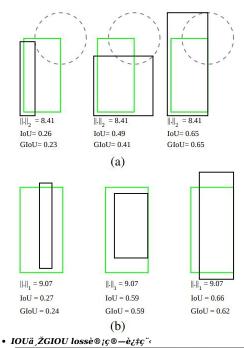
1 For A and B, find the smallest enclosing convex object C,

where
$$C \subseteq \mathbb{S} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

2 $IoU = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$

3
$$GIoU = IoU - \frac{|C \setminus (A \cup B)|}{|C|}$$

• IOU与GIOU对æ¯″



Algorithm 2: IoU and GIoU as bounding box losses

input: Predicted B^p and ground truth B^g bounding box coordinates:

$$B^p = (x_1^p, y_1^p, x_2^p, y_2^p), \quad B^g = (x_1^g, y_1^g, x_2^g, y_2^g).$$

output: \mathcal{L}_{IoU} , \mathcal{L}_{GIoU} .

1 For the predicted box B^p , ensuring $x_2^p > x_1^p$ and $y_2^p > y_1^p$: $\hat{x}_1^p = \min(x_1^p, x_2^p), \quad \hat{x}_2^p = \max(x_1^p, x_2^p), \quad \hat{y}_1^p = \min(y_1^p, y_2^p), \quad \hat{y}_2^p = \max(y_1^p, y_2^p).$ 2 Calculating area of B^g : $A^g = (x_2^g - x_1^g) \times (y_2^g - y_1^g).$ 3 Calculating area of B^p : $A^p = (\hat{x}_2^p - \hat{x}_1^p) \times (\hat{y}_2^p - \hat{y}_1^p).$

- 4 Calculating intersection \mathcal{I} between B^p and B^g :

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^{\mathcal{I}} &= \max(\hat{x}_1^p, x_1^g), & x_2^{\mathcal{I}} &= \min(\hat{x}_2^p, x_2^g), \\ y_1^{\mathcal{I}} &= \max(\hat{y}_1^p, y_1^g), & y_2^{\mathcal{I}} &= \min(\hat{y}_2^p, y_2^g), \\ \mathcal{I} &= \begin{cases} (x_2^{\mathcal{I}} - x_1^{\mathcal{I}}) \times (y_2^{\mathcal{I}} - y_1^{\mathcal{I}}) & \text{if} \quad x_2^{\mathcal{I}} > x_1^{\mathcal{I}}, y_2^{\mathcal{I}} > y_1^{\mathcal{I}} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

5 Finding the coordinate of smallest enclosing box B^c :

$$x_1^c = \min(\hat{x}_1^p, x_1^g), \quad x_2^c = \max(\hat{x}_2^p, x_2^g),$$

$$y_1^c = \min(\hat{y}_1^p, y_1^g), \quad y_2^c = \max(\hat{y}_2^p, y_2^g).$$

 $\begin{aligned} y_1^c &= \min(\hat{y}_1^p, y_1^g), \quad y_2^c &= \max(\hat{y}_2^p, y_2^g). \\ \mathbf{6} & \text{Calculating area of } B^c \colon A^c &= (x_2^c - x_1^c) \times (y_2^c - y_1^c). \end{aligned}$

7
$$IoU = \frac{\mathcal{I}}{\mathcal{U}}$$
, where $\mathcal{U} = A^p + A^g - \mathcal{I}$.
8 $GIoU = IoU - \frac{A^c - \mathcal{U}}{A^c}$.
9 $\mathcal{L}_{IoU} = 1 - IoU$, $\mathcal{L}_{GIoU} = 1 - GIoU$.

$$8 \ GIoU = IoU - \frac{A^c - \mathcal{U}}{A^c}$$

9
$$\mathcal{L}_{IoU} = 1 - IoU$$
, $\mathcal{L}_{GIoU} = 1 - GIoU$.

RefineDet

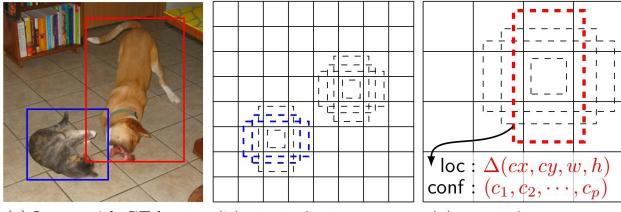
Single-Shot Refinement Neural Network for Object Detection(CVPR2018)

SSD

single shot multibox detector

- 本æ-‡æå‡ºçš"SSD算法æ˜-⏀ç\$直接预测bounding boxçš"åæ ‡å′Œç±»å^«çš"object detection算法ï¹¼Œæ²¡æœ
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boxç\$,,åæ ‡),default boxä,ŽFaster RCNNä,anchorå¾^åf,Faster RCNNå°ç″¨åœ¨æœ€åŽä,€ä,ºå·ç§`å±,,但SSDä,ç″¨åœ¨å¤šä,ºä¸åŒå±,ç\$,feature mapä,Šã€,ä,'å∘¾è¿~有ä,ºé‡è¦ä¿¡æ⁻:è®ç»fé~¶æ®µï¼Œç®—法在ä,€å¼eå§;会å...`将这亷default boxå′Œground truth box进行匹é...,æ¯″å¦,è″色ç\$,,a¸¤ä,¤ä,³è∰šçº¿æ;†å′ŒçŒ«çš,ground truth box匹é...ä,Šäº†ï¼Œå³ä,€ä,³ground truthå èf¼åTå²°å ªdefault box;在预测鴶段ï¼Æç›´æŽ¥é¢"测æ⁻个default boxçš"åç\$»ä»¥åŠæ⁻个ç±»å^«ç›¸åº″çš"å¾—å^†ï¼Œæœ€åŽé€šè¿‡NMSå¾ å^°æœ€c»^cš"c»"æžœ



- (a) Image with GT boxes (b) 8×8 feature map
- (c) 4×4 feature map

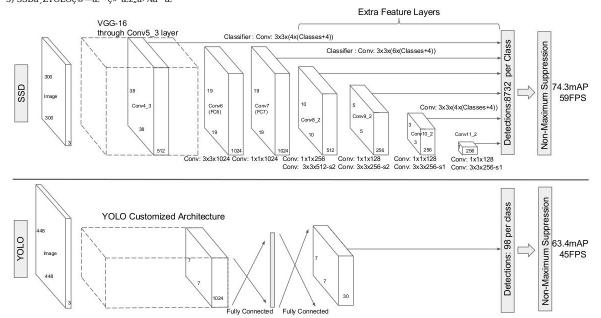
default boxçš"scale(大å°)å′Œaspect ratio(çºμæ¨aæ⁻")
 scaleè® ¡ç®—å...¬å¹¼ï¼š

$$s_k = s_{\min} + \frac{s_{\max} - s_{\min}}{m - 1}(k - 1), \quad k \in [1, m]$$
 (4)

2) aspect ratioè® ¡ç®—:

We impose different aspect ratios for the default boxes, and denote them as $a_r \in$ $\{1,2,3,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3}\}$. We can compute the width $(w_k^a=s_k\sqrt{a_r})$ and height $(h_k^a=s_k/\sqrt{a_r})$ for each default box. For the aspect ratio of 1, we also add a default box whose scale is $s'_k = \sqrt{s_k s_{k+1}}$, resulting in 6 default boxes per feature map location. We set the center of each default box to $(\frac{i+0.5}{|f_k|}, \frac{j+0.5}{|f_k|})$, where $|f_k|$ is the size of the k-th square feature map, $i, j \in [0, |f_k|)$. In practice, one can also design a distribution of default boxes to best fit a specific dataset. How to design the optimal tiling is an open question as well.

\$\text{a} \text{a} \ 3) SSDä ŽYOLO算法结æž"图å⁻¹æ⁻′



 $YOLO\varsigma @-\varpi^3 \cdot \varsigma \mathring{s}, \grave{e} \mathring{u}^4 \mathring{a}... ¥\varpi^-448 \times 448 \times 3 \mathring{u} \mathring{c} \grave{e} \mathring{u}^2 \mathring{a} \mathring{e}^2 \varpi^-7 \times 7 \times 3 \mathring{u} \mathring{u} \mathring{c} \grave{e} \mathring{u}^2 \mathring{c} \mathring{e} \mathring{u}^2 \mathring{u$

法çš"输入是300x300x3,采ç″¨conv4_3,conv7,conv8_2,conv9_2,conv10_2å′Œconv11_2çš"输å‡⁰æ¥é¢"æµ<locationå′Œconfidenceã €,

 $\textbf{tip: } \dot{e}^- \mid \varsigma * \uparrow \dot{e} \otimes ^2 \ddot{a}, \\ \dot{e} \ddot{a}, \\ \ddot{e} \ddot{a}, \ddot{e} \ddot{a},$