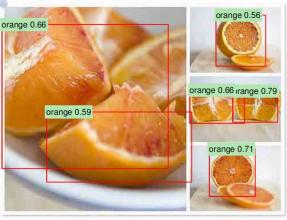


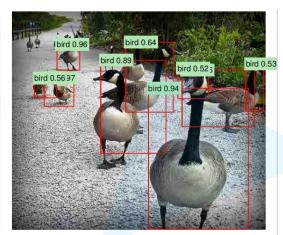
深度学习-目标检测篇

原论文名称 Fast R-CNN

Fast R-CNN是作者Ross Girshick继R-CNN后的又一力作。同样使用VGG16作为网络的backbone,与R-CNN相比训练时间快9倍,测试推理时间快213倍,准确率从62%提升至66%(再Pascal VOC数据集上)。





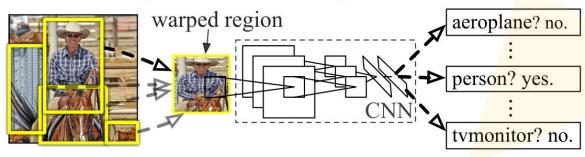


RCNN算法流程可分为4个步骤

- 一张图像生成1K²2K个**候选区域**(使用Selective Search方法)
- 对每个候选区域,使用深度网络提取特征
- 特征送入每一类的SVM 分类器, 判别是否属于该类
- 使用回归器精细修正候选框位置

R-CNN: Regions with CNN features

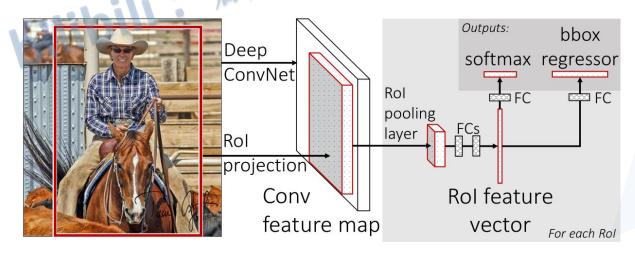




Fast R-CNN算法流程可分为3个步骤

- 一张图像生成1K²2K**个候选区域**(使用Selective Search方法)
- 将图像输入网络得到相应的**特征图**,将SS算法生成的候选框投影到 特征图上获得相应的**特征矩阵**
- 将每个特征矩阵通过ROI pooling层缩放到**7x7大小的特征图**,接着将 特征图展平通过一系列全连接层得到预测结果

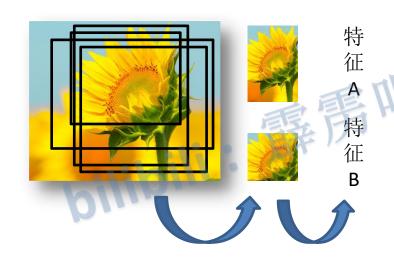
Region of Interest

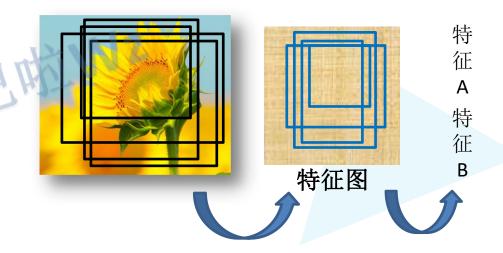


一次性计算整张图像特征

不限制输入图像的尺寸

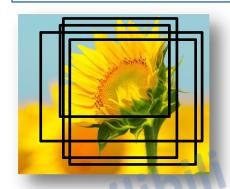
R-CNN依次将候选 框区域输入卷积神 经网络得到特征。 Fast-RCNN将整张图像送入网络,紧接着从特征图像上提取相应的候选区域。这些候选区域的特征**不需要再重复计算**。

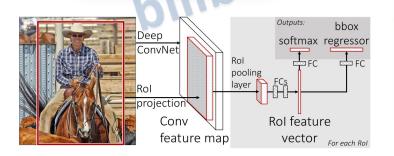




我们将训练数据分为正负样本是为了网络能够分辨不同的事物

训练数据的采样(正样本,负样本)

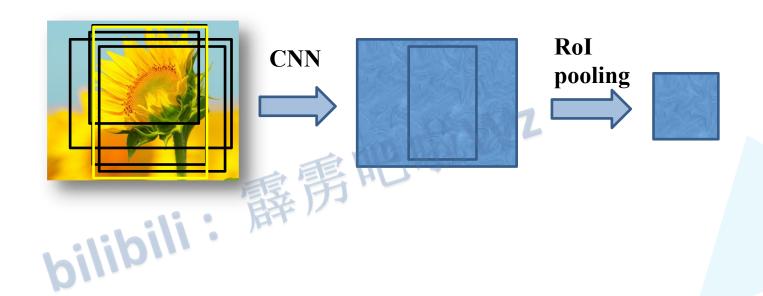




Mini-batch sampling. During fine-tuning, each SGD mini-batch is constructed from N=2 images, chosen uniformly at random (as is common practice, we actually iterate over permutations of the dataset). We use mini-batches of size R = 128, sampling 64 RoIs from each image. As in [9], we take 25% of the RoIs from object proposals that have intersection over union (IoU) overlap with a groundtruth bounding box of at least 0.5. These RoIs comprise the examples labeled with a foreground object class, i.e. $u \geq 1$. The remaining RoIs are sampled from object proposals that have a maximum IoU with ground truth in the interval [0.1, 0.5), following [11]. These are the background examples and are labeled with u=0. The lower threshold of 0.1 appears to act as a heuristic for hard example mining [8]. During training, images are horizontally flipped with probability 0.5. No other data augmentation is used.

Rol Pooling Layer

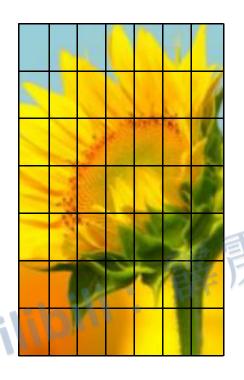
不限制输入 图像的尺寸



我们将此特征图分成7*7=49个特征块,对每个特征块进行maxpooling操作,这样我们就可以得到7*7大小的特征图

Rol Pooling Layer

不限制输入 图像的尺寸



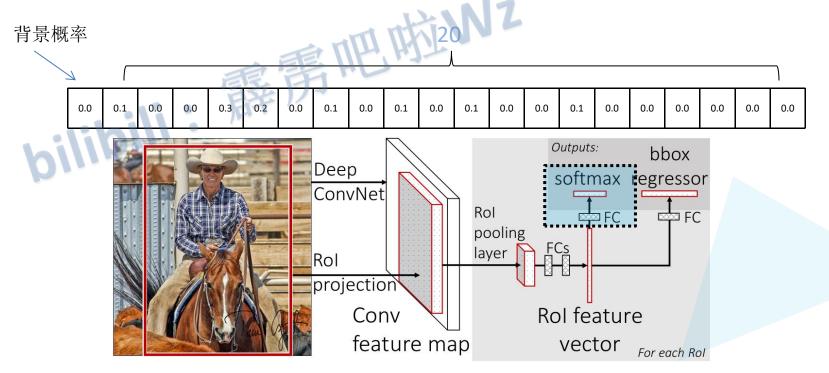


0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.3
0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
0.3	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

注意: 这里忽略了深度channel

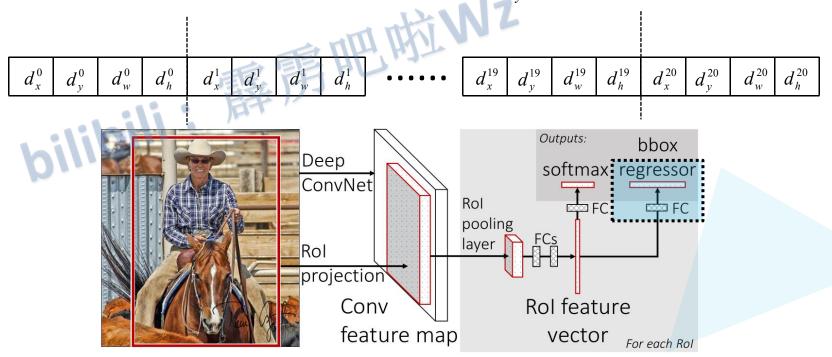
分类器

输出N+1个类别的概率(N为检测目标的种类,1为背景)共N+1个节点



边界框回归器

输出对应N+1个类别的候选边界框回归参数 (d_x,d_y,d_w,d_h) ,共(N+1)x4个节点



边界框回归器

输出对应N+1个类别的候选边界框回归参数 (d_x, d_y, d_w, d_h) ,共(N+1)x4个节点

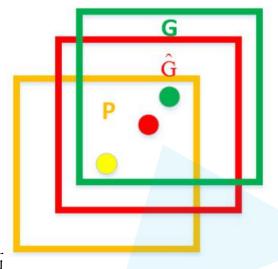
$$\hat{G}_{x} = P_{w}d_{x}(P) + P_{x}$$

$$\hat{G}_{y} = P_{h}d_{y}(P) + P_{y}$$

$$\hat{G}_{w} = P_{w} \exp(d_{w}(P))$$

$$\hat{G}_{h} = P_{h} \exp(d_{h}(P))$$

 P_x, P_y, P_w, P_h 分别为候选框的中心x,y坐标,以及宽高 $\hat{G}_x, \hat{G}_y, \hat{G}_w, \hat{G}_h$ 分别为最终预测的边界框中心x,y坐标,以及宽高



Multi-task loss

分类损失

边界框回归损失

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

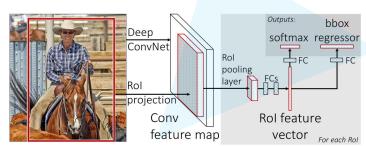
p是分类器预测的softmax概率分布 $p = (p_0,...,p_k)$

u对应目标真实类别标签

 t^u 对应边界框回归器预测的对应类别u的回归参数 $(t_x^u, t_y^u, t_w^u, t_h^u)$

v对应真实目标的边界框回归参数 (v_x, v_y, v_w, v_h)

vx=(Gx-Px)/Pw,其它也是一样反向计算



Multi-task loss

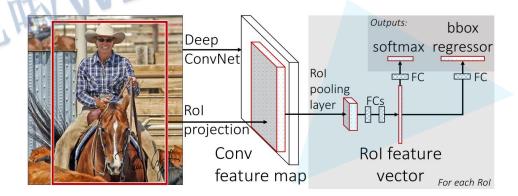
分类损失

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

p是分类器预测的softmax概率分布 $p = (p_0,...,p_k)$

u对应目标真实类别标签

分类损失
$$L_{cls}(p,u) = -\log p_u$$



交叉熵损失

误差的计算

Cross Entropy Loss 交叉熵损失

1. 针对多分类问题(softmax输出,所有输出概率和为1)

$$H = -\sum_{i} o_{i}^{*} \log(o_{i})$$

2. 针对二分类问题(sigmoid输出,每个输出节点之间互不相干)

$$H = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [o_i^* \log o_i + (1 - o_i^*) \log(1 - o_i)]$$

其中 o_i^* 为真实标签值, o_i 为预测值,默认 \log 以e为底等于 \ln

Multi-task loss

边界框回归损失

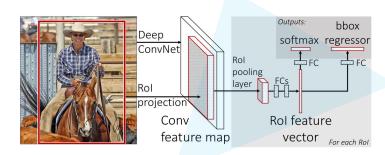
$$L(p, u, t^{u}, v) = L_{cls}(p, u) + \lambda[u \ge 1]L_{loc}(t^{u}, v)$$

[u ≥ 1]是艾弗森括号

 t^u 对应边界框回归器预测的对应类别u的回归参数 $(t_x^u, t_y^u, t_w^u, t_h^u)$ v对应真实目标的边界框回归参数 (v_x, v_y, v_w, v_h)

$$L_{loc}(t^{u}, v) = \sum_{i \in \{x, y, w, h\}} smooth_{L_{1}}(t^{u}_{i} - v_{i})$$

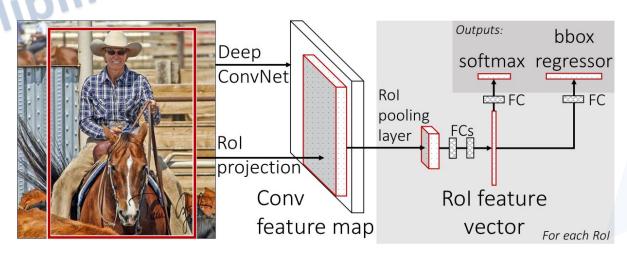
$$smooth_{L_{1}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5x^{2} & \text{if } |x| < 1\\ |x| - 0.5 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



https://www.cnblogs.com/wangguchangqing/p/12021638.html

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bilibili:高

Fast R-CNN框架

Region proposal(Selective Search)

Feature extraction
Classification
Bounding-box regression
(CNN)

R-CNN框架

Feat	ure extraction(C	CNN)	
Classification (SVM)	THE THE BOU	nding-box regres (regression)	ssion
oili : Par			

沟通方式

1.github

https://github.com/WZMIAOMIAO/deep-learning-for-image-processing

2.CSDN

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_37541097/article/details/103482003

3.bilibili

https://space.bilibili.com/18161609/channel/index

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