

2020 DIGIX

全球校园AI算法 精英大赛路演

赛道B: 数码设备图像检索

xxx队





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1 赛题分析

- 1.1 赛题理解
- 1.2 数据分析
- 1.3 基本框架

2 具体实现

- 2.1 特征提取
- 2.2 检索排序
- 2.3 代码结构

3 竞赛总结

- 3.1 方案优势
- 3.2 相关讨论
- 3.2 赛后致谢

1.1 赛题理解

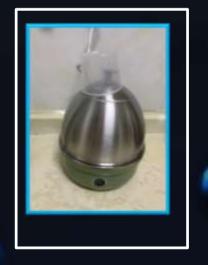


▶ 问题描述: 给定一张查询图像, 在数据库中查找同类图像

▶ 模型限制: 大小之和不超过500MB

➤ 评分标准: 50% x Top-1 + 50% x mAP@10

查询图像

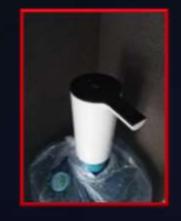


检索结果











1.2 数据分析

HUAWE

- ➤ 训练集 (train_data)
 - 68810 张图片
 - 3097类
- ➤ 测试集 A (test_data_A)
 - 查询图像: 9600
 - 检索图像: 49804
- ➤ 测试集 B (test_data_B)
 - 查询图像: 41574
 - 检索图像: 95120
- ➤ 测试集 C (testdata_1019)
 - 查询图像: 55168
 - 检索图像: 29758



1.3 基本框架





>核心思路:

- ✓特征提取
- ✓ 后处理



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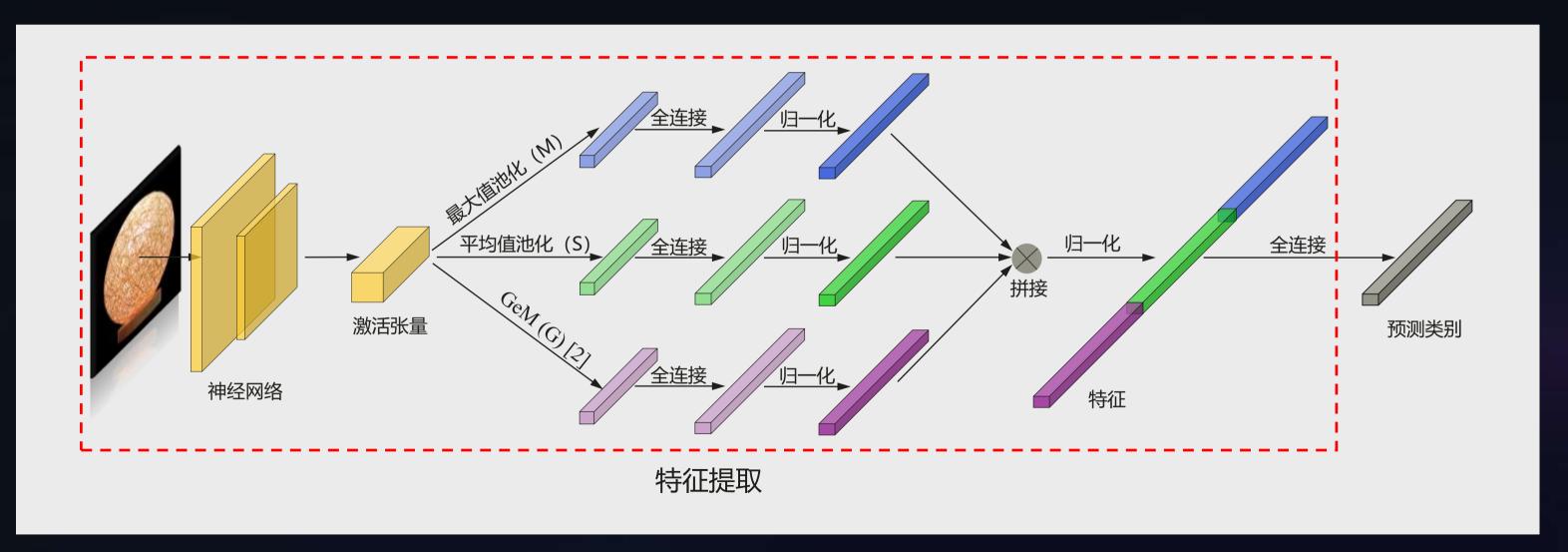
3.1 方案优势

3.2 相关讨论

3.2 赛后致谢



- ➤ CGD [1] 方法
 - 多个全局描述子 + 端到端训练



[1]: Jun, HeeJae, et al. "Combination of multiple global descriptors for image retrieval." arXiv preprint arXiv:1903.10663 (2019).

[2]: Radenović, Filip, et al. "Fine-tuning CNN image retrieval with no human annotation." In TPAMI. 2018



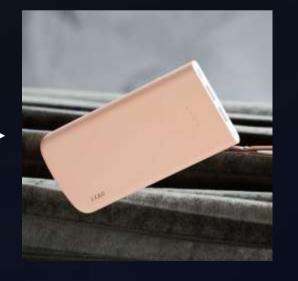
> 训练过程

- 从训练集中分出1/4的验证集
- 数据增广: 随机旋转, 颜色抖动, 仿射变换
- 损失函数: CosFace [1] 损失

原始图像



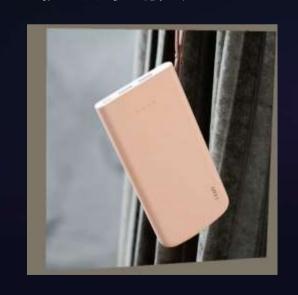
随机旋转



颜色抖动



仿射变换

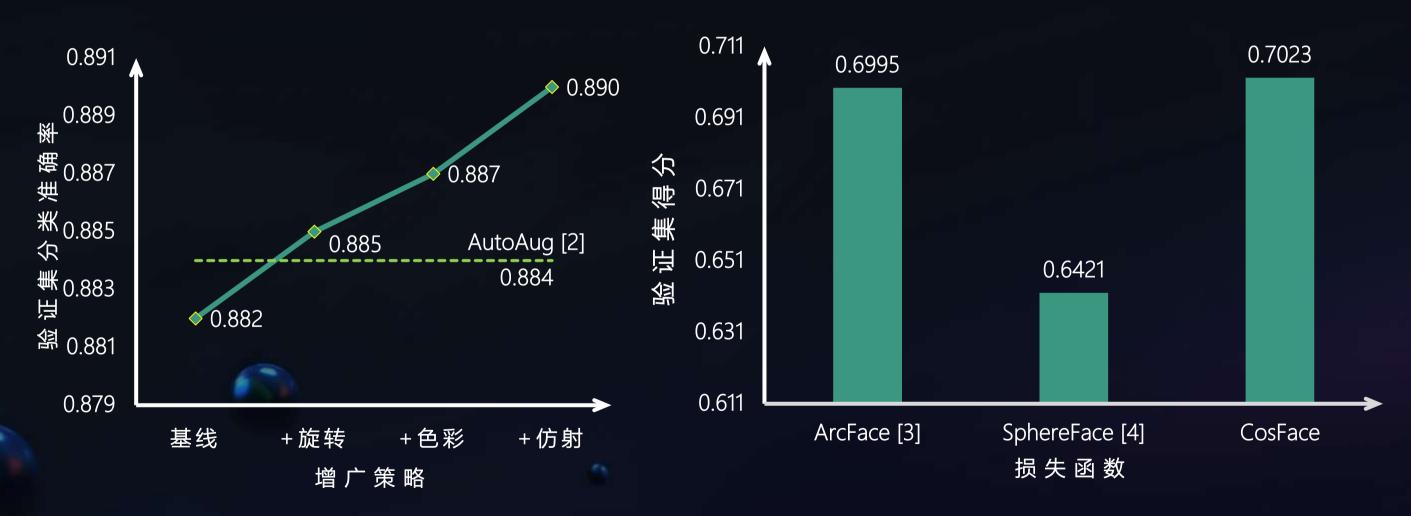


[1]: Wang, Hao, et al. "CosFace: Large margin cosine loss for deep face recognition." In CVPR. 2018



> 数据增广与损失函数

● ResNet50 [1] 在验证集上效果



[1]: He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." In CVPR. 2016.

[2]: Cubuk, Ekin D., et al. "AutoAugment: Learning augmentation policies from data." In CVPR. 2019.

[3]: Deng, Jiankang, et al. "ArcFace: Additive angular margin loss for deep face recognition." In CVPR. 2019.

[4]: Liu, Weiyang, et al. "SphereFace: Deep hypersphere embedding for face recognition." In CVPR. 2017.



> CGD池化层设置与输出维度

● ResNet50在验证集上效果

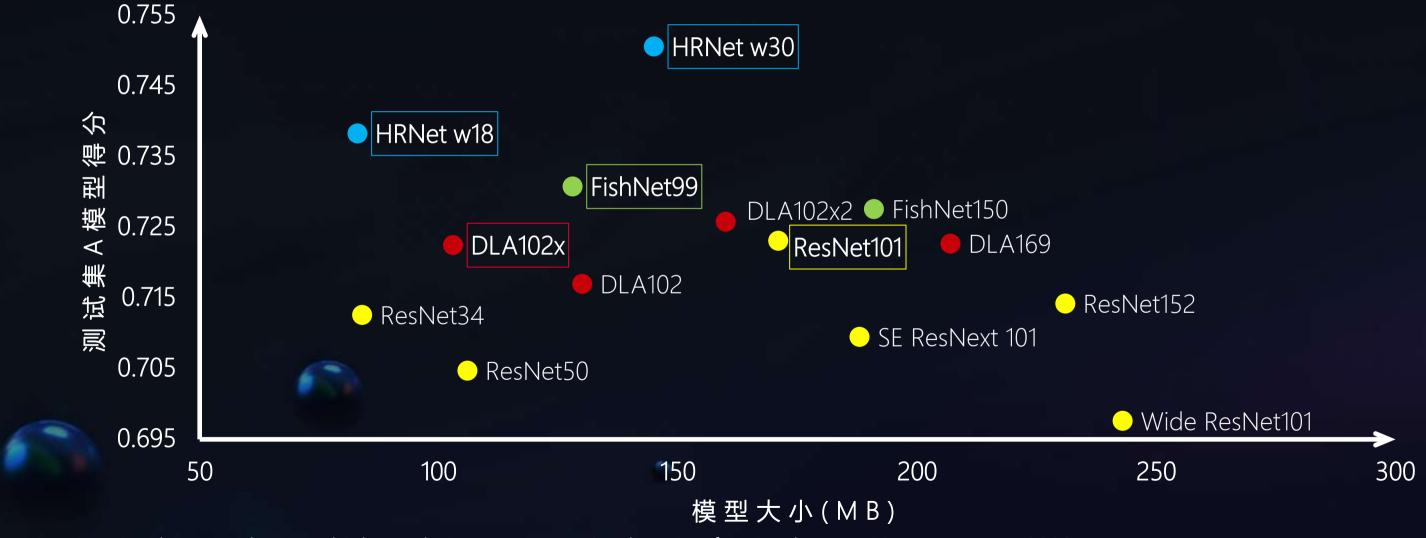






▶最终选择模型

HRNet w30 & w18 [1], FishNet99 [2], DLA102x [3], ResNet101



- [1]: Wang, Jingdong, et al. "Deep high-resolution representation learning for visual recognition." In TPAMI. 2020.
- [2]: Sun, Shuyang, et al. "FishNet: A versatile backbone for image, region, and pixel level prediction." In NeurIPS. 2018.
- [3]: Yu, Fisher, et al. "Deep layer aggregation." In CVPR. 2018.



〉分辨率

● 测试集A

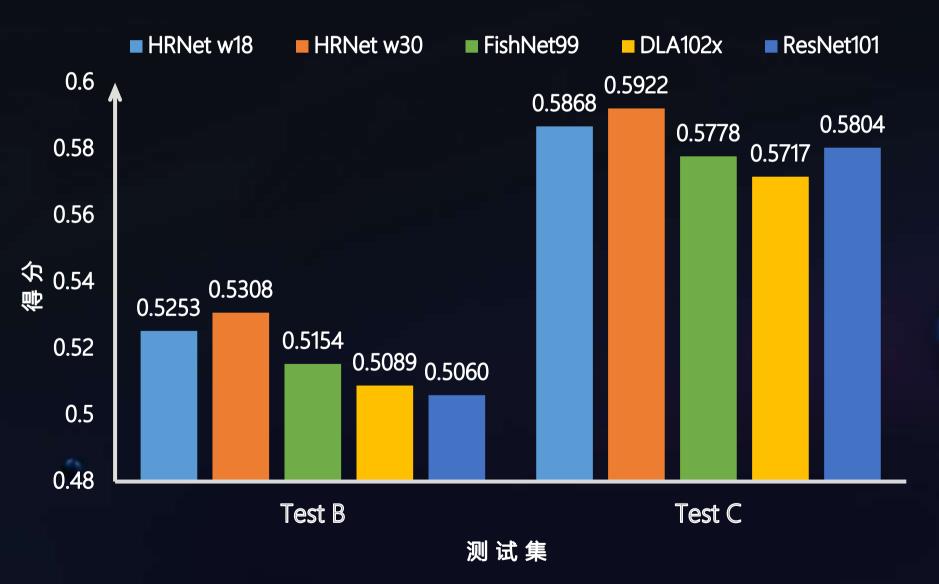




▶最终表现

● 使用FP16保存模型

模型	大小 (MB)		
HRNet w18	62		
HRNet w30	93		
FishNet99	43		
DLA102x	74		
ResNet101	106		
总和	378		

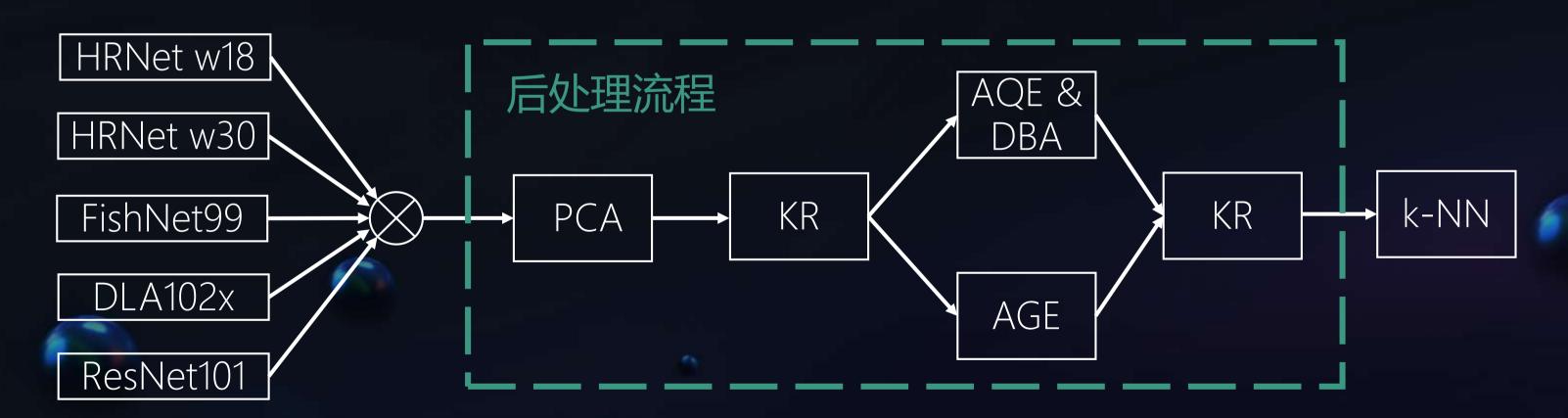


2.2 检索排序



> 后处理算法

- KR [1]: 原始图像和数据库中的同类图像可以互相检索
- AQE [2] & DBA [3]: 使用同类图像特征增广原始图像特征



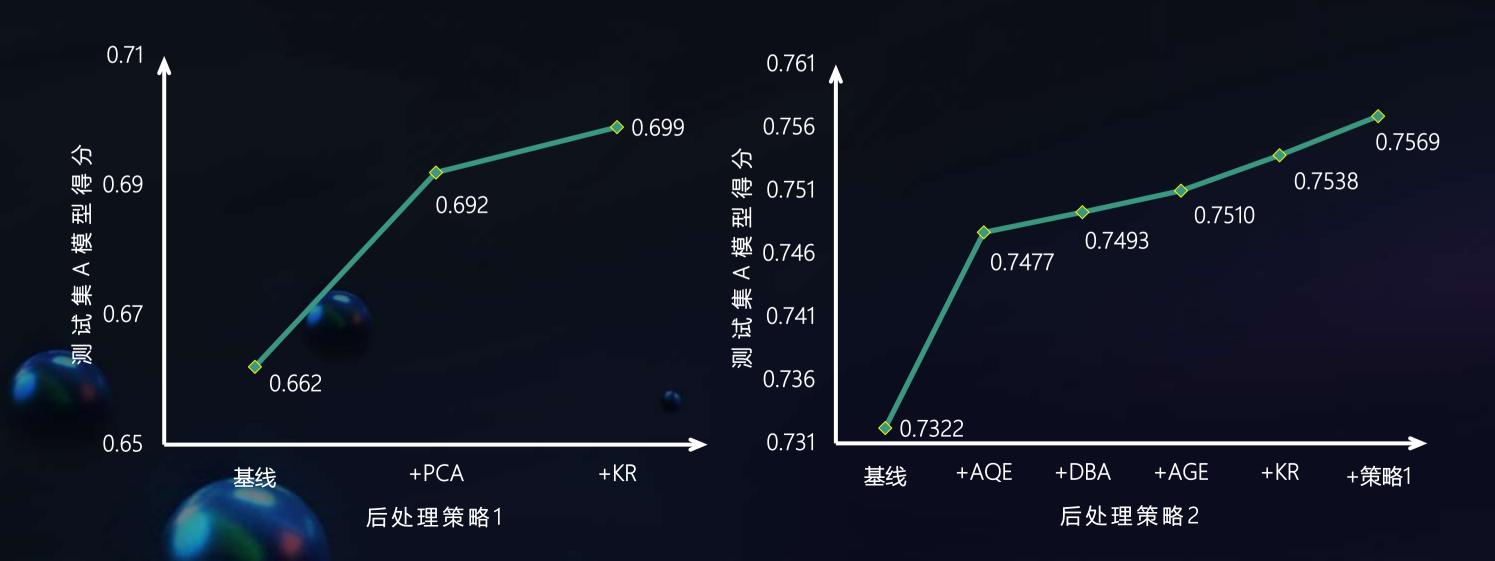
- [1]: Zhong, Zhun, et al. "Re-ranking person re-identification with k-reciprocal encoding." In CVPR. 2017.
- [2]: Chum, Ondrej, et al. "Total recall: Automatic query expansion with a generative feature model for object retrieval." In ICCV. 2007.
- [3]: Arandjelović, Relja, and Andrew Zisserman. "Three things everyone should know to improve object retrieval." In CVPR. 2012

2.2 检索排序



> 后处理流程

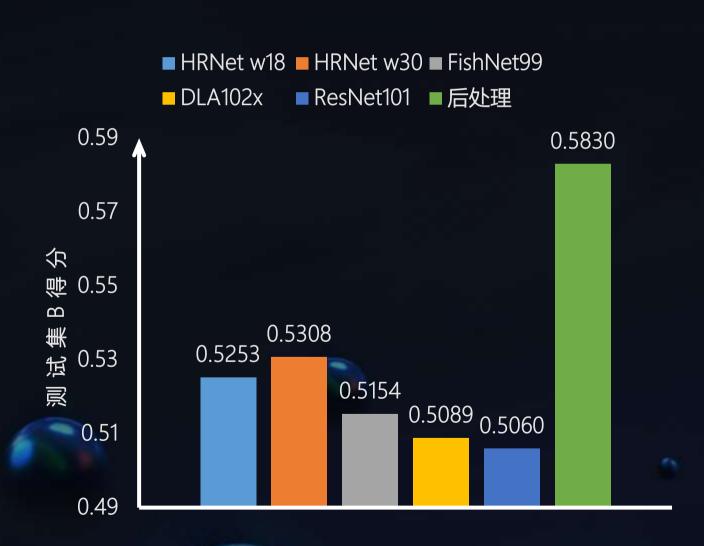
- 左图: 策略1, ResNet50
- 右图: 策略2, DLA102x + ResNet101 + FishNet99

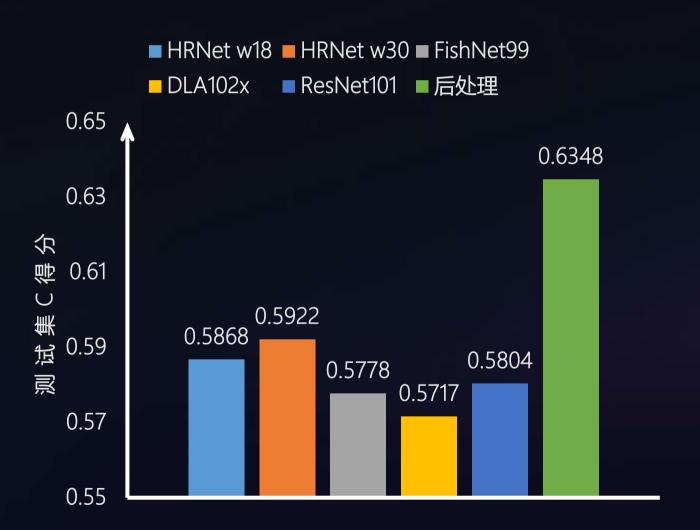


2.2 检索排序

HUAWEI

> 最终结果





2.3 代码结构



> 精简图示

根目录	目录或文件	代码说明
src/	dataset/	数据集相关
	dataset/datasets.py	数据增广代码
	model/	模型定义
	model/CGD_margin_loss.py	CGD架构
	tests/	提取特征
	train_retrieval/	训练模型
6	losses.py	定义损失函数
post_process/	rank.py	后处理流程
	util.py	KR & AQE & DBA



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3.1 方案优势



✓CGD方法

✓数据增广策略

✓后处理流程

3.2 相关讨论



- ✓有高底层语义混合的模型架构表现更好
- ✓用于人脸识别的损失函数优于基于样本对的损失函数
- ✓后处理参数选择对结果影响较大
- ✓后处理流程设计至关重要

3.3 赛后致谢



✓感谢华为主办方的付出

✓感谢队友之间的通力合作



谢谢 Thank you.

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