



The Chinese University of Hong Kong



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Advertisement

• Deep learning for generic object detection: a survey

Outline

Introduction

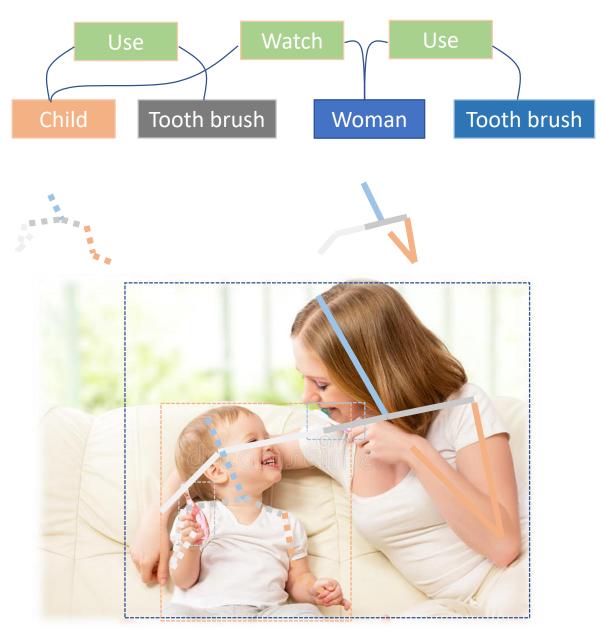
Structured deep learning





Outline

Introduction



Relationship detection

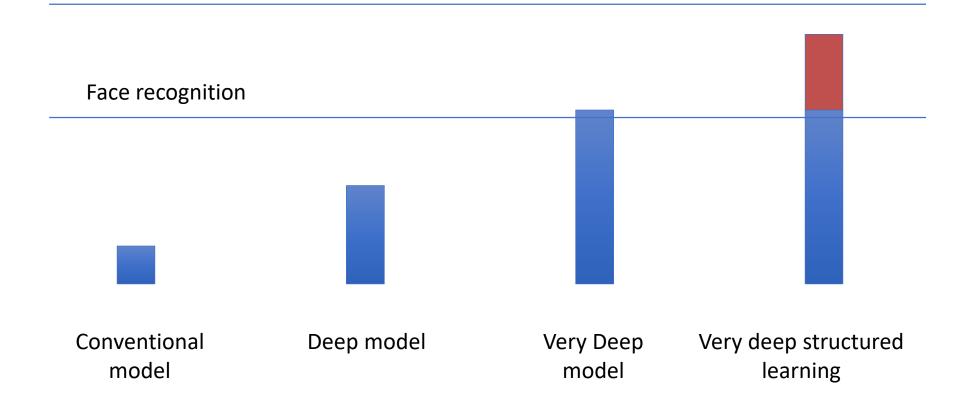
Object detection

Human pose estimation

7/11/2019

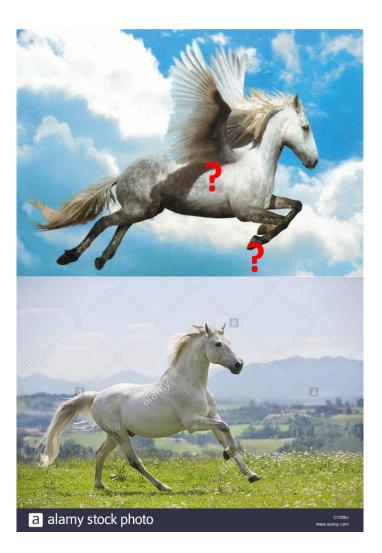
Performance vs practical need

Many other applications



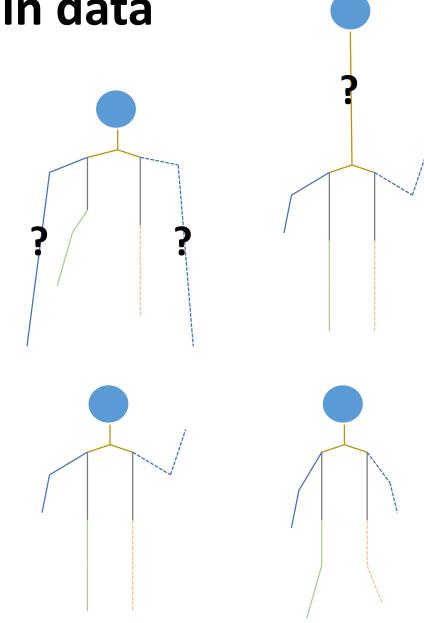
- Structure: the arrangement (布局) of and relations (关系) between the parts or elements of something complex.
- Elements are correlated.

Structure in data



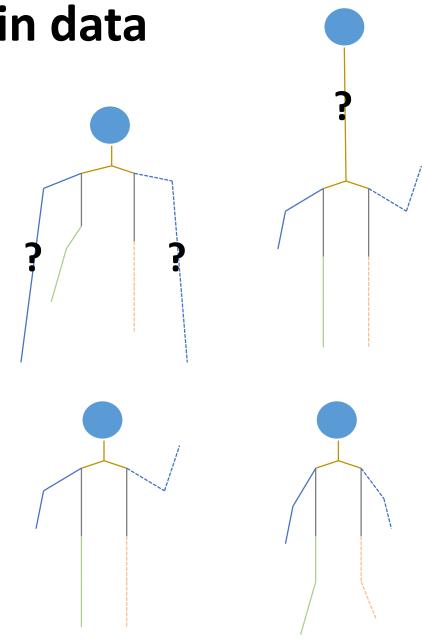


Structure in data

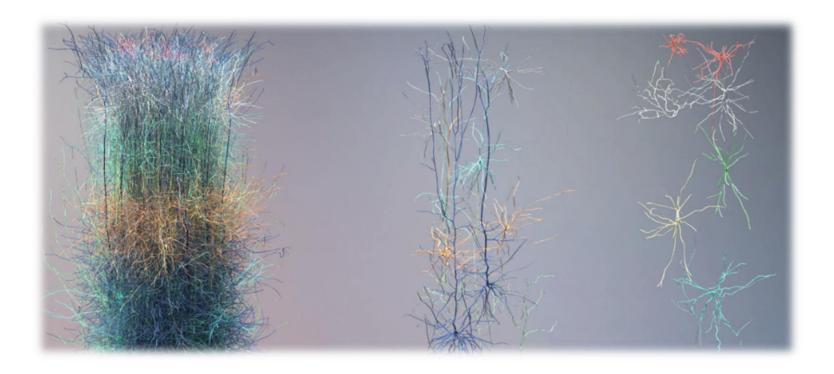


Structure in data





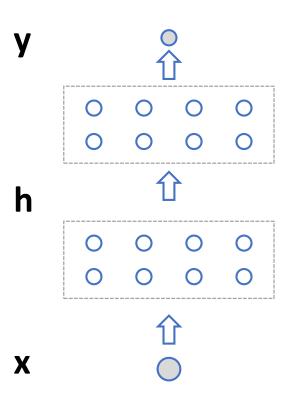
Structure in our brain



https://bgsmath.cat/meet-algebraic-topologist-helps-biologistsanalyse-brain/

Structure in neurons

- Conventional neural networks
 - Only one type of correlation, neurons in adjacent layers. Neurons in the same layer have no connection





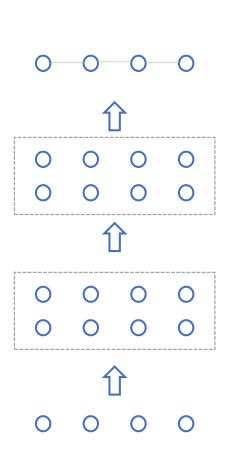
Structure exists in brain

- Structure: the arrangement (布局) of and relations (关系) between the parts or elements of something complex.
- Elements are correlated.
- For deep learning, we should learn the correlation between ?? so that they can refine each other.

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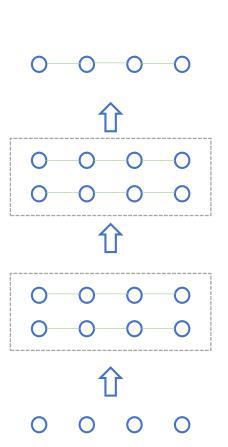
Vanilla Network

- Structure: the arrangement (布局) of and relations (关系) between the parts or elements of something complex.
- Elements are correlated.
- For deep learning, we should learn the correlation between ?? so that they can refine each other.
 - ??: Predicted output



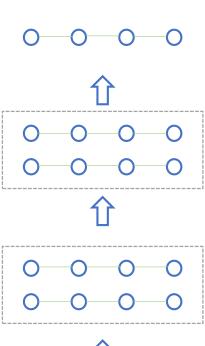
Structured output

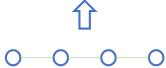
- Structure: the arrangement (布局) of and relations (关系) between the parts or elements of something complex.
- Elements are correlated.
- For deep learning, we should learn the correlation between ?? so that they can refine each other.
 - ??: Predicted output
 - ??: Feature



Structured feature

- Structure: the arrangement (布局) of and relations (关系) between the parts or elements of something complex.
- Elements are correlated.
- For deep learning, we should learn the correlation between ?? so that they can refine each other.
 - ??: Predicted output
 - ??: Feature
 - ??: Input





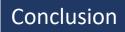
Structured input

Outline

Introduction



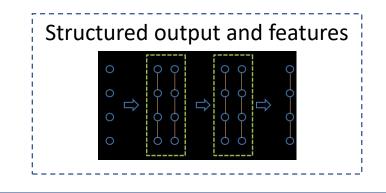




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Introduction

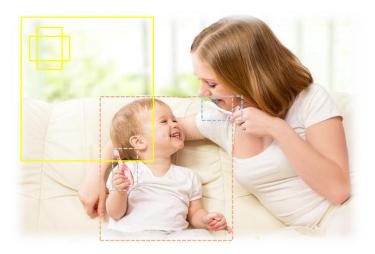
Structured deep learning





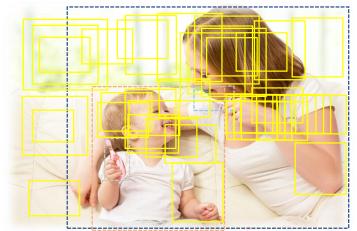
Object detection

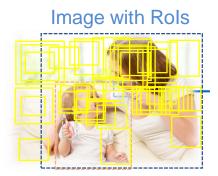
- Sliding window
- Variable window size

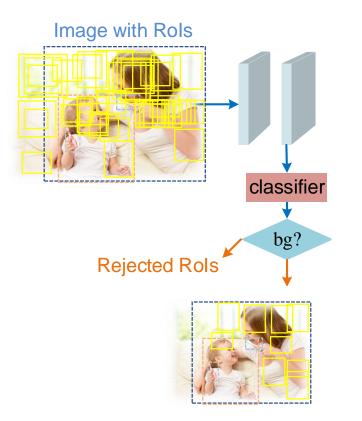


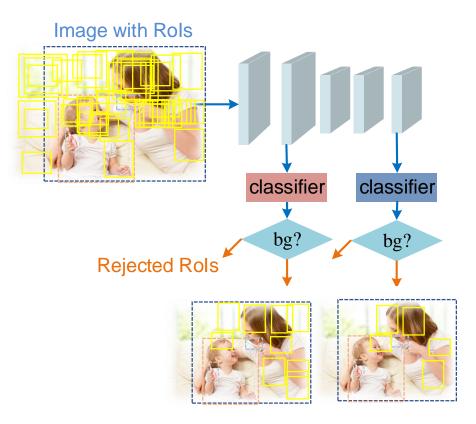
Motivation

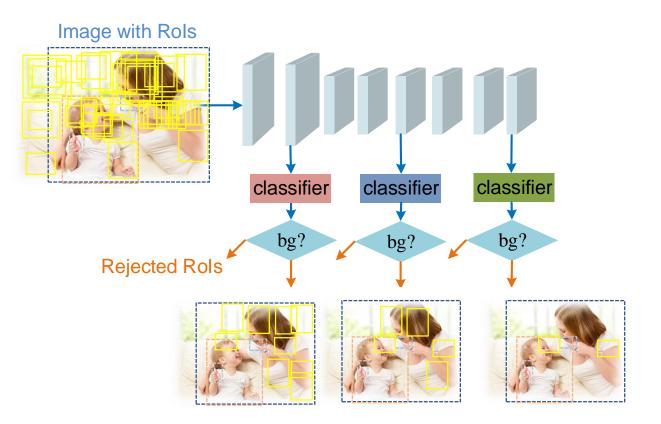
- Much more negative samples than positive samples
- Easy to tell some regions do not contain any object





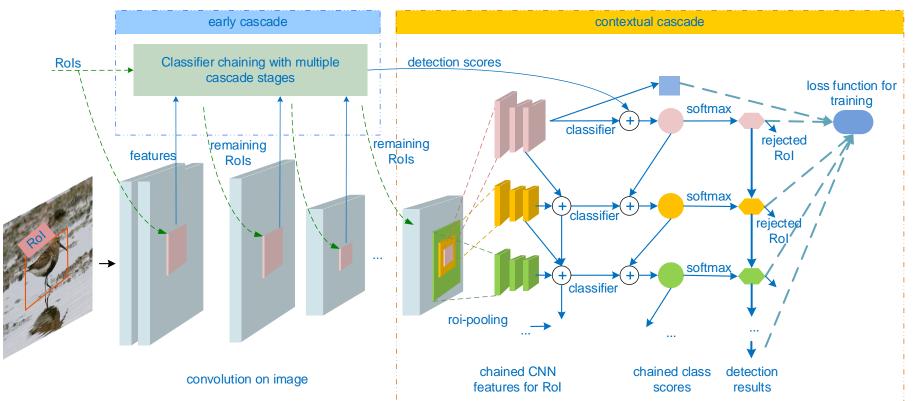




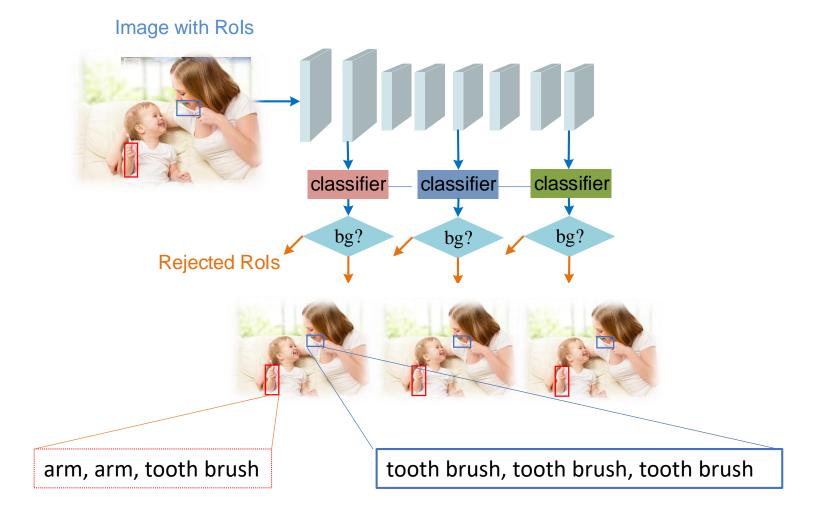


Model structures among classifiers at different stages

• Build up cascade at several stages in one network

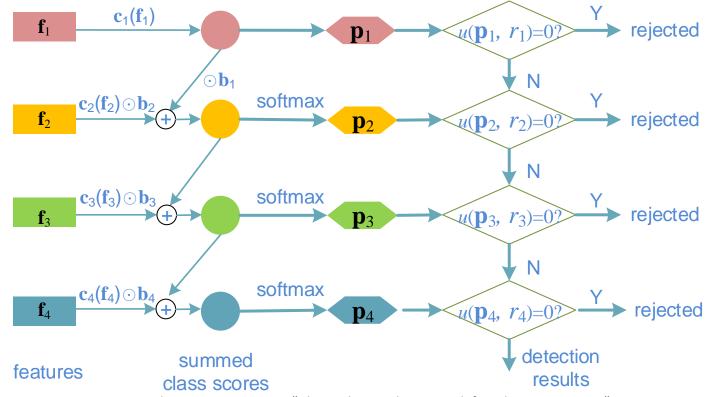


Model structures among classifiers at different stages



Model structures among classifiers at different stages with different context

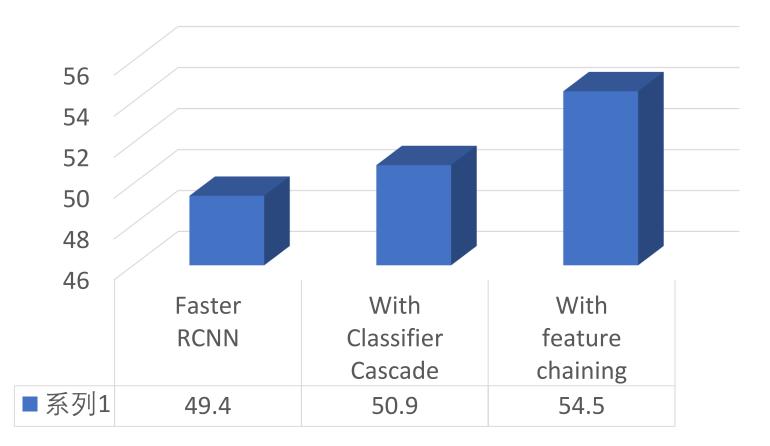
• Build up structure among classifiers $c_i(*)$ at different stages

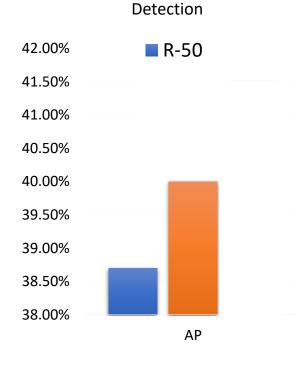


f₁

Experimental results

ImageNet Val2 mAP



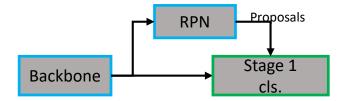




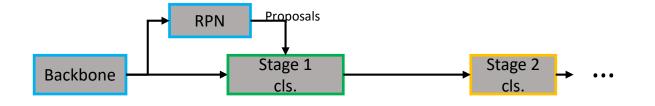
Code https://github.com/kevin-ssy/FishNet

Shuyang Sun, Jiangmiao Pang, Jianping Shi, Shuai Yi, **Wanli Ouyang**, "FishNet: A Versatile Backbone for Image, Region, and Pixel Level Prediction," *NurIPS. (Previously called NIPS)*, 2018.

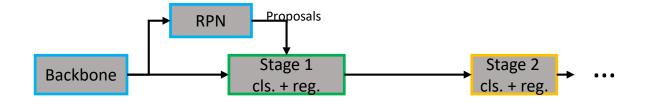
Faster R-CNN



Chained Cascade



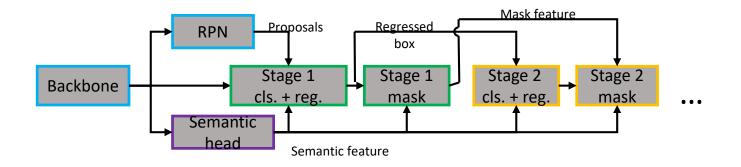
Cascade RCNN



Cai, Zhaowei, and Nuno Vasconcelos. "Cascade r-cnn: Delving into high quality object detection." *CVPR*. 2018.

Hybrid Task Cascade for Instance Segmentation

A hybrid architecture with interleaved task branching and cascade.



Chen, Kai, et al. "Hybrid task cascade for instance segmentation." *CVPR* 2019.

Codebase

Comprehensive

Image: Non-StateFast/FasteImage: Non-StateFPNImage: Non-StateFPNImage: Non-StateRetiImage: Non-StateRetiImag

- High performance
 - Better performance
 - \checkmark Optimized memory consumption
 - ☑ Faster speed
- Handy to develop
 ☑ Written with PyTorch
 ☑ Modular design





The entries ranking 1, 2, and 3 of <u>iMaterialist (Fashion) 2019</u> at <u>FGVC6</u> (CVPR 2019 Workshop) are based on HTC. Here is the <u>post</u> of the winner.



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Miras Amir 1st place

[Update] 1st place solution with code

posted in iMaterialist (Fashion) 2019 at FGVC6 24 days ago

Hi Kagglers,

Codebase

My solution is based on the COCO challenge 2018 winners article:

Code:

https://github.com/amirassov/kaggle-imaterialist

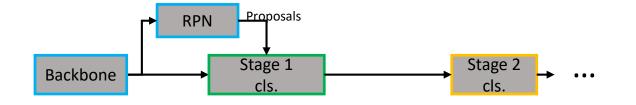
Model:



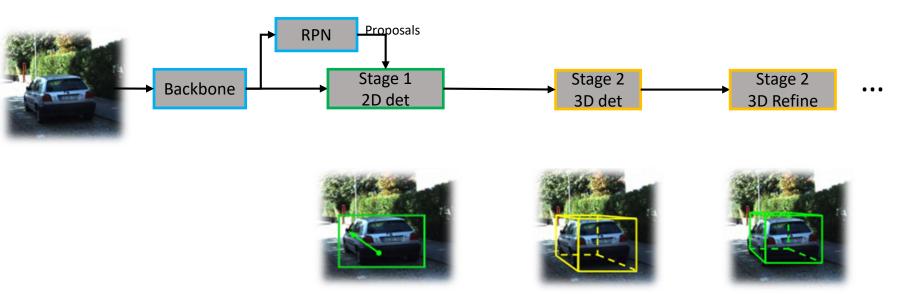
Hybrid Task Cascade with ResNeXt-101-64x4d-FPN backbone This model has a metric Mask mAP = 43.9 on COCO dataset. This is SOTA for instance segmentation.

The entries ranking 1, 2, and 3 of <u>iMaterialist (Fashion) 2019</u> at <u>FGVC6</u> (CVPR 2019 Workshop) are based on HTC. Here is the <u>post</u> of the winner.

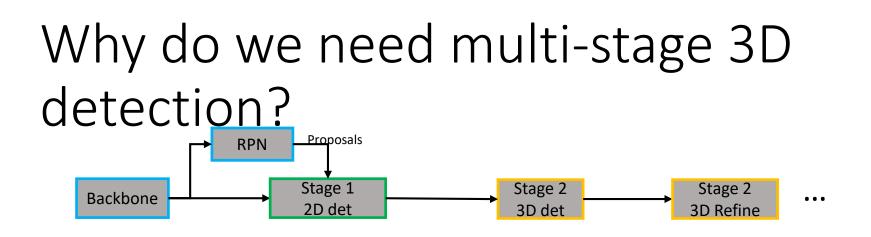
Chained Cascade

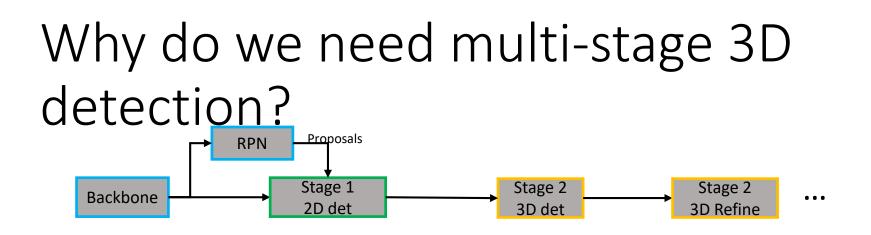


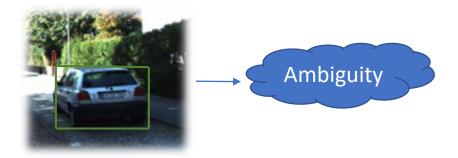
GS3D

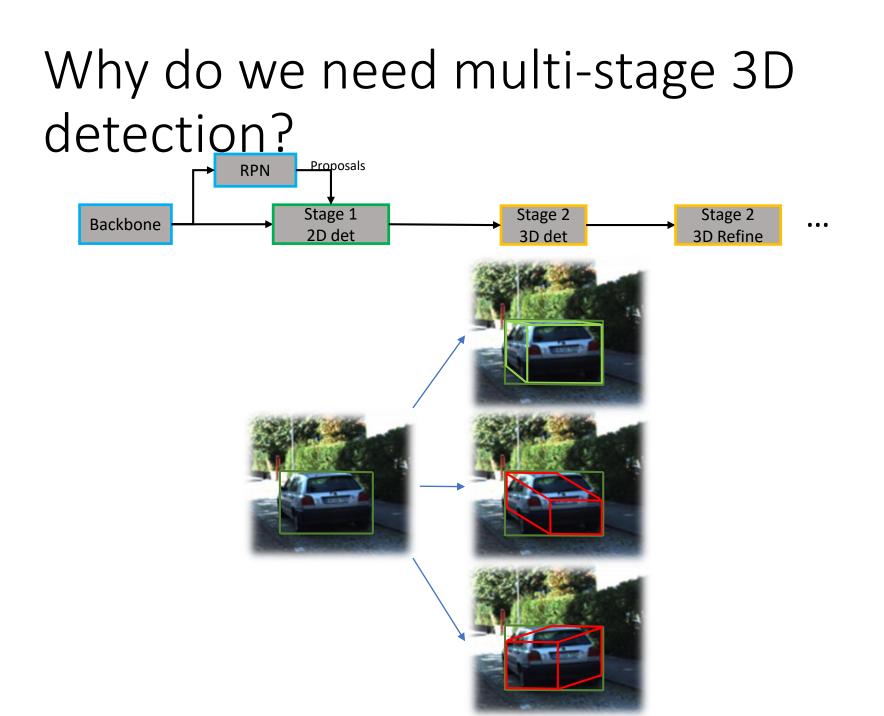


Buyu Li, **Wanli Ouyang**, Lu Sheng, et. al. "GS3D: An Efficient 3D Object Detection Framework for Autonomous Driving", CVPR 2019



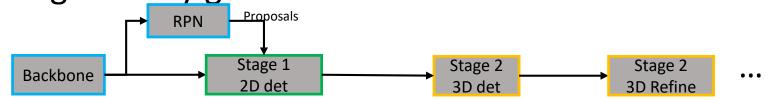




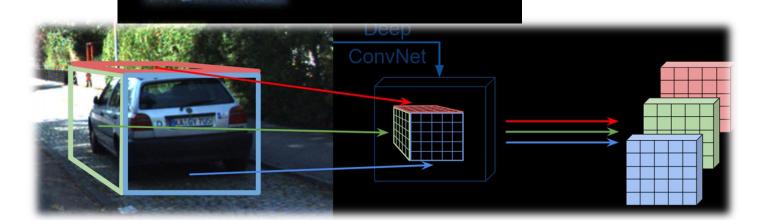


Surface feature extraction

3D geometry guided feature extraction



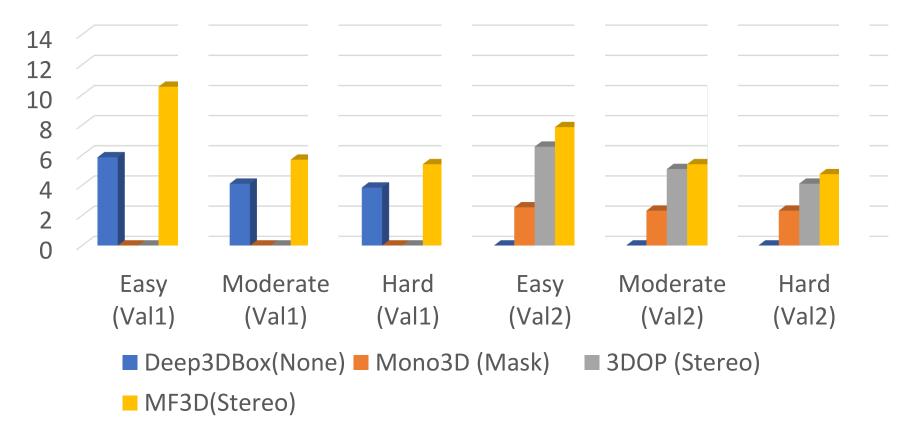




Experimental results

3D detection accuracy on KITTI for car category

AP_{3D} (IoU=0.7)

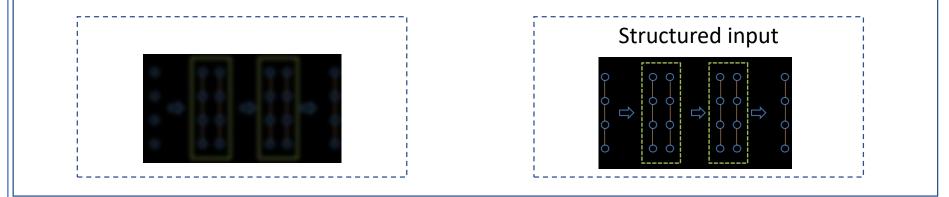


Buyu Li, **Wanli Ouyang**, Lu Sheng, et. al. "GS3D: An Efficient 3D Object Detection Framework for Autonomous Driving", CVPR 2019

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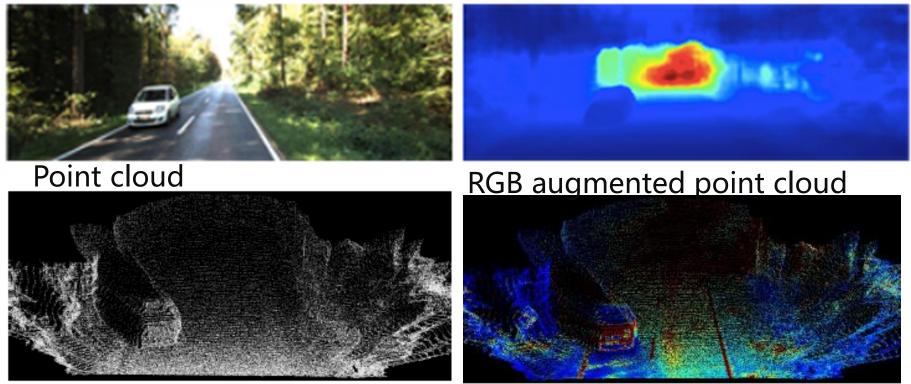
Conclusion

Image

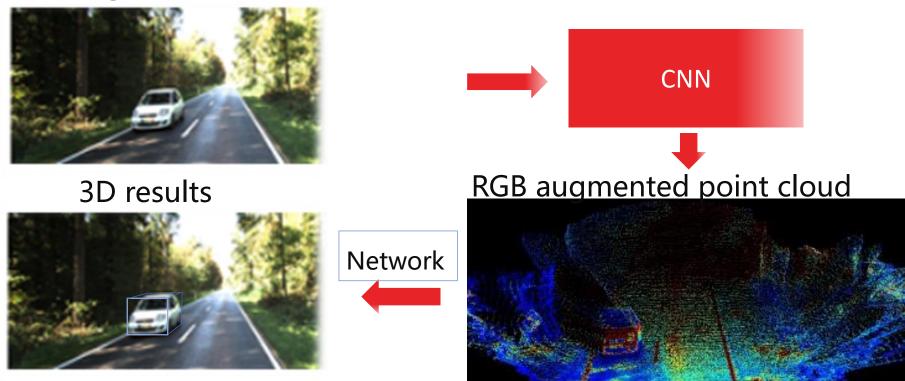


Image

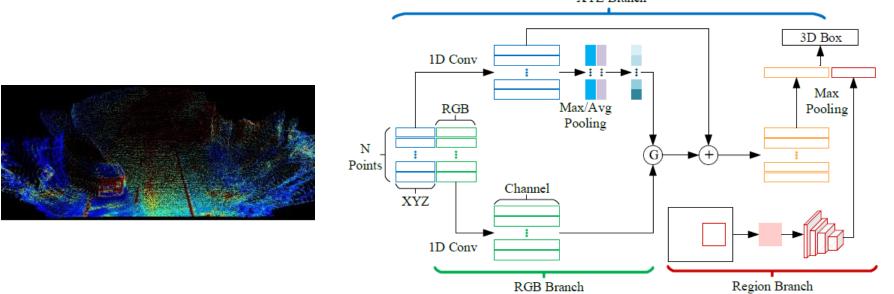
Depth



Image



 3D box estimation (Det-Net) with RGB features fusion



• 3D detection performance Average Precision (AP_{3D})

Method	Data	IoU=0.5			IoU=0.7			
		Easy	Moderate	Hard	Easy	Moderate	Hard	
Mono3D [3]	Mono	25.19	18.20	15.52	2.53	2.31	2.31	
Deep3DBox [21]	Mono	27.04	20.55	15.88	5.85	4.10	3.84	
Multi-Fusion [30]	Mono	47.88	29.48	26.44	10.53	5.69	5.39	
ROI-10D [18]	Mono	-	-	-	10.25	6.39	6.18	
MonoGRNet [25]	Mono	50.51	36.97	30.82	13.88	10.19	7.62	
Ours	Mono	68.86	49.19	42.24	32.23	21.09	17.26	

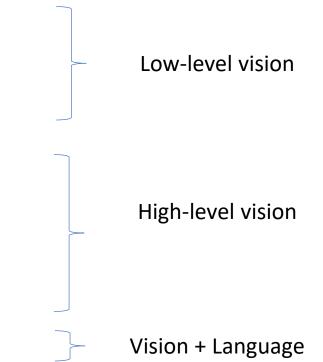
 3D localization performance: Average Precision (AP_{loc})

Method	Data	IoU=0.5			IoU=0.7			
		Easy	Moderate	Hard	Easy	Moderate	Hard	
Mono3D [3]	Mono	30.50	22.39	19.16	5.22	5.19	4.13	
Deep3DBox [21]	Mono	30.02	23.77	18.83	9.99	7.71	5.30	
Multi-Fusion [30]	Mono	55.02	36.73	31.27	22.03	13.63	11.60	
ROI-10D [18]	Mono	-	-	-	14.76	9.55	7.57	
Ours	Mono	72.64	51.82	44.21	43.75	28.39	23.87	

Is structured learning only effective for object detection?

Application of structured feature learning

- Haze removal (ICCV19)
- Depth estimation (TPAMI 18)
- Contour estimation (NIPS 17)
- Detection (TPAMI17, TPAMI18, ...)
- Human pose estimation (CVPR16)
- Person re-identification (CVPR18)
- Relationship estimation (ICCV17)
- Image captioning (ICCV17)

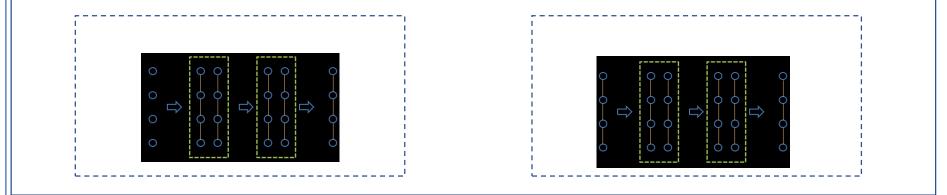


D. Xu, *et al.*, "Monocular Depth Estimation using Multi-Scale Continuous CRFs as Sequential Deep Networks," *TPAMI* 2018.
W. Ouyang, *et al.*, " Jointly learning deep features, deformable parts, occlusion and classification for pedestrian detection," *TPAMI* 2018.
W. Ouyang, *et. al.* "DeepID-Net: Object Detection with Deformable Part Based Convolutional Neural Networks", *TPAMI* 2017.
X. Chu, W. Ouyang, *et. al.* "Structured feature learning for pose estimation". *CVPR* 2016.
Y. Li, W. Ouyang, *et. al.* "Scene Graph Generation from Objects, Phrases and Region Captions", *ICCV*, 2017.

Outline

Introduction

Structured deep learning





Take home message

- Cascade Network
 - Structured output and feature
 - Faster inference
 - Cascade enables the network to handle more and more difficult examples
 - Classifiers and features collaborate by structure modelling
 - Can be extended to instance segmentation and 3D detection
- Color-Embedded 3D Reconstruction for 3D detection
 - Structured input
 - Connect RGB, depth, and point cloud by color augmented point cloud, a better representation

