

# OADP

## Object-Aware Distillation Pyramid for Open-Vocabulary Object Detection

Luting Wang<sup>1,3</sup> Yi Liu<sup>1,3</sup> Penghui Du<sup>1,3</sup> Zihan Ding<sup>1,3</sup> Yue Liao<sup>1,3\*</sup> Qiaosong Qi<sup>2</sup>  
Biaolong Chen<sup>2</sup> Si Liu<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IAI, BUAA <sup>2</sup>Alibaba <sup>3</sup>Hii, BUAA

WED-AM-281



# Table of Contents

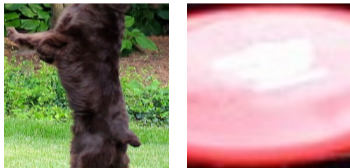
- 1 Abstract
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Method
- 4 Comparisons
- 5 Ablation Study

# Abstract

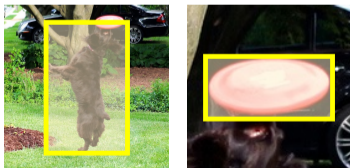
Motivation

## Knowledge Extraction

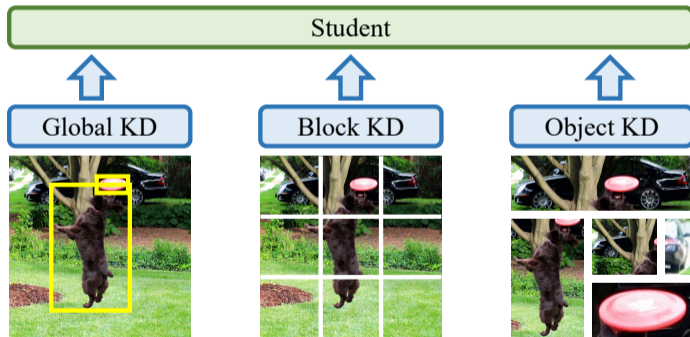
### Center Crop w/o Transform



### Center Crop w/ Transform

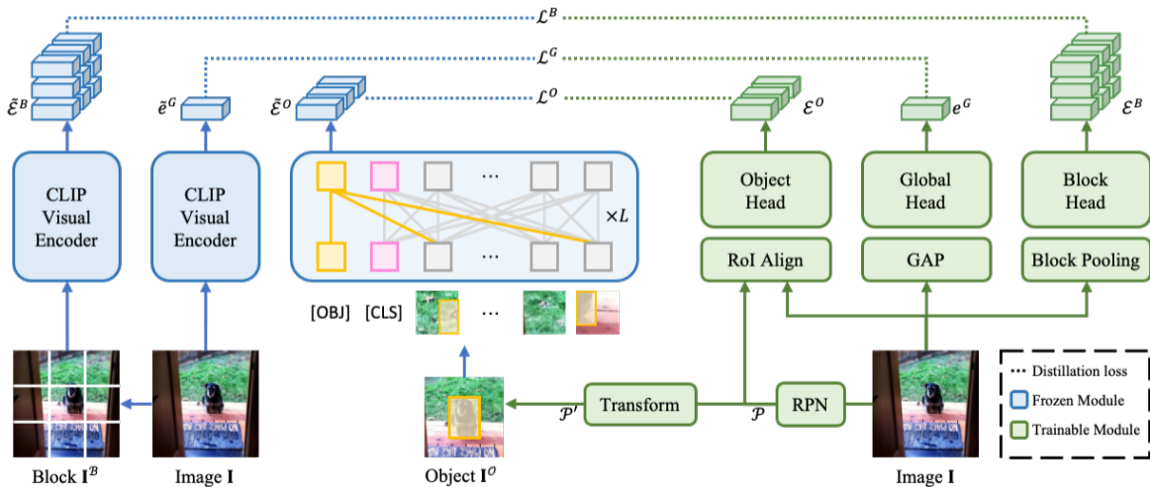


## Knowledge Transfer



# Abstract

## Object-Aware Distillation Pyramid

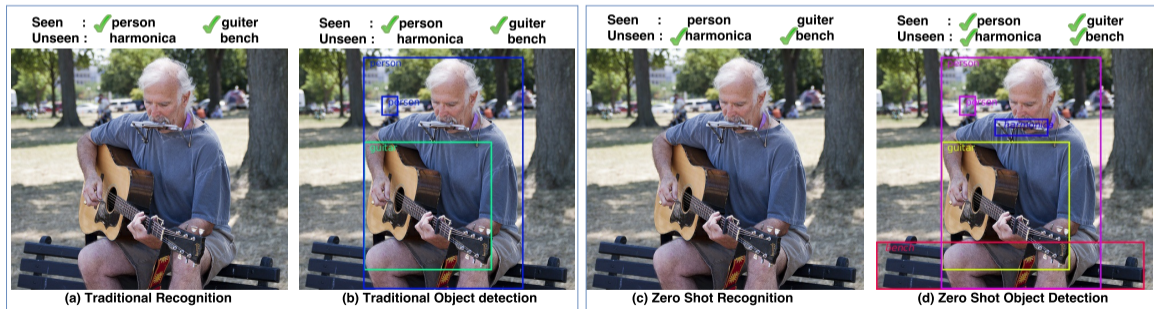


# Table of Contents

- 1 Abstract
- 2 Introduction**
- 3 Method
- 4 Comparisons
- 5 Ablation Study

# From Closed-Set to Open-Set

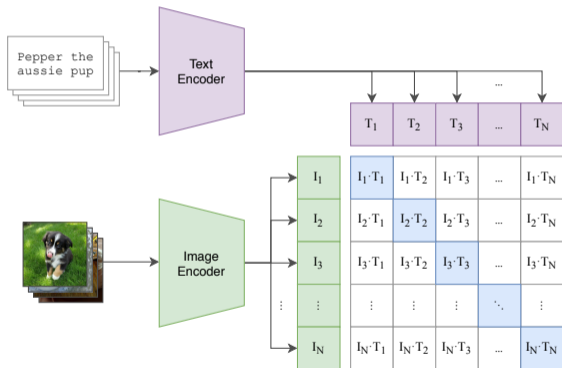
- Most object detectors recognize only known objects.
- Real-world applications require detectors that can detect unknown objects.
- Zero-shot detectors can recognize and locate novel objects without annotations.



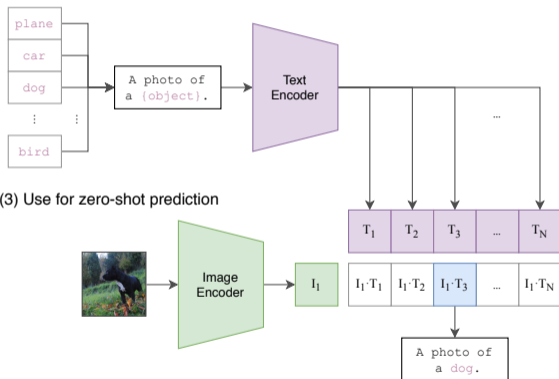
Rahman, Shafin, *et al.* "Zero-shot object detection: Learning to simultaneously recognize and localize novel concepts." ACCV. 2019.

## CLIP

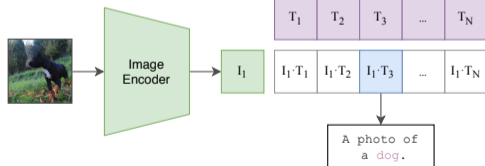
## (1) Contrastive pre-training



## (2) Create dataset classifier from label text

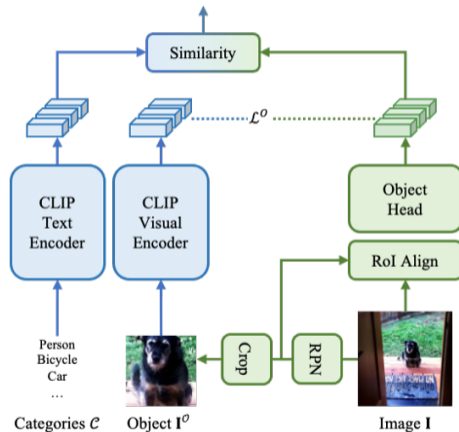


## (3) Use for zero-shot prediction



# Open-Vocabulary Object Detection

- CLIP text encoder extracts generalizable category embeddings for open-vocabulary classification.
- CLIP visual encoder guides the object detector to learn better visual features.
- CLIP-guided detectors belong to open-vocabulary object detection (OVD).





# Benchmarks

According to the training data, we summarize the existing OVD methods into four types:



	V-OVD	C-OVD	G-OVD	WS-OVD
<b>Image Caption</b> A leaping dog.		✓		✓
<b>Category Prior</b> Novels: dog, ...			✓	✓
<b>Image Label</b> frisbee, dog, ...				✓
Representative	ViLD	OVR-CNN	VL-PLM	Detic

Gu, Xiuye, *et al.* "Open-vocabulary object detection via vision and language knowledge distillation." ICLR. 2021.

Zareian, Alireza, *et al.* "Open-vocabulary object detection using captions." CVPR. 2021.

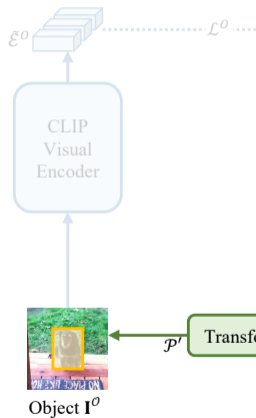
Zhao, Shiyu, *et al.* "Exploiting unlabeled data with vision and language models for object detection." ECCV. 2022.

Zhou, Xingyi, *et al.* "Detecting twenty-thousand classes using image-level supervision." ECCV. 2022.

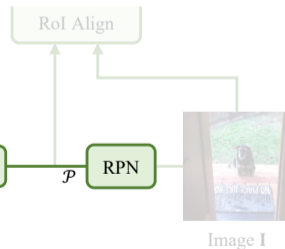
# Table of Contents

- 1 Abstract
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Method**
- 4 Comparisons
- 5 Ablation Study

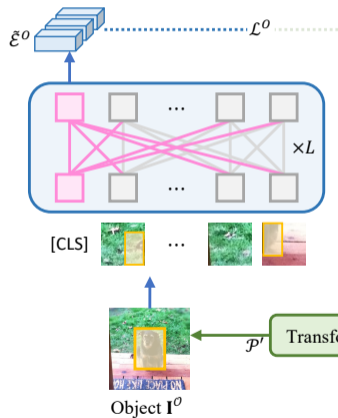
# Object-Aware Knowledge Extraction



- Adaptively expand the proposals to ensure completeness

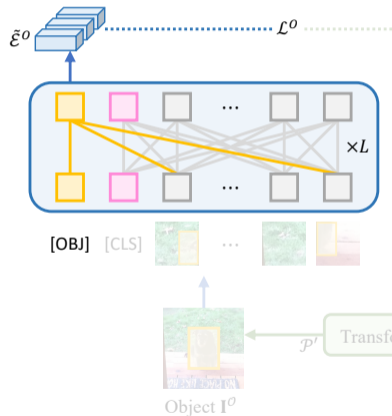


# Object-Aware Knowledge Extraction



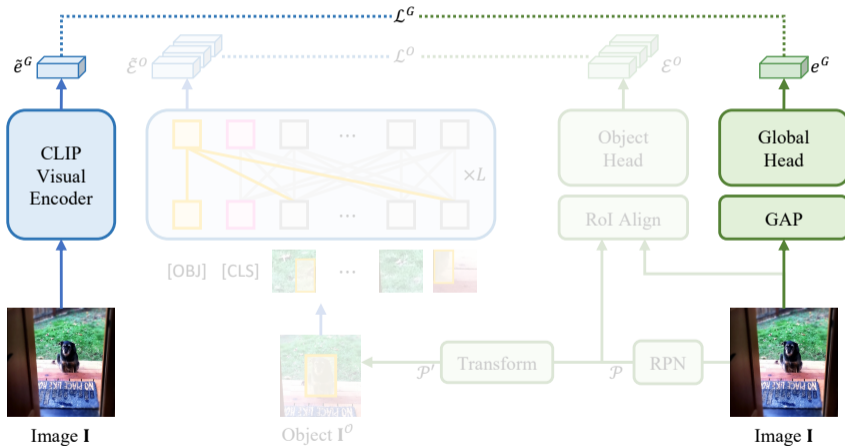
- Adaptively expand the proposals to ensure completeness
- Object features are prone to be polluted by background noise

# Object-Aware Knowledge Extraction

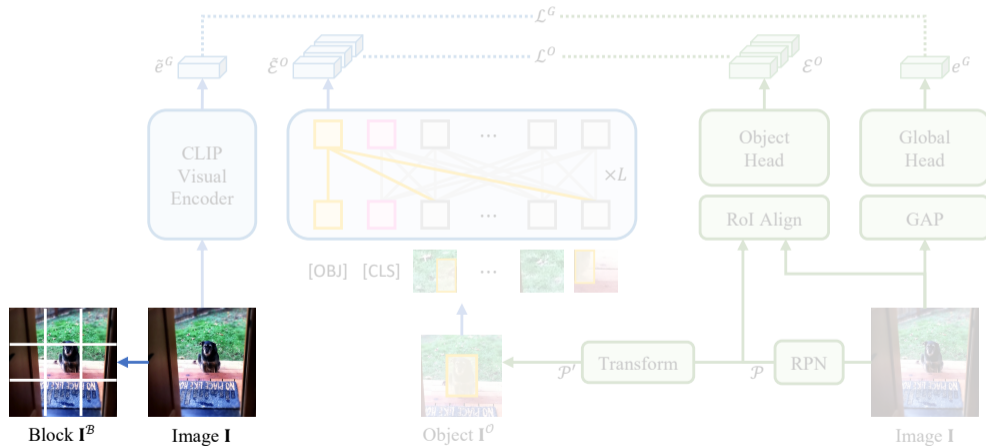


- Adaptively expand the proposals to ensure completeness
- Object features are prone to be polluted by background noise
- Introduce [OBJ] token attending to object regions only

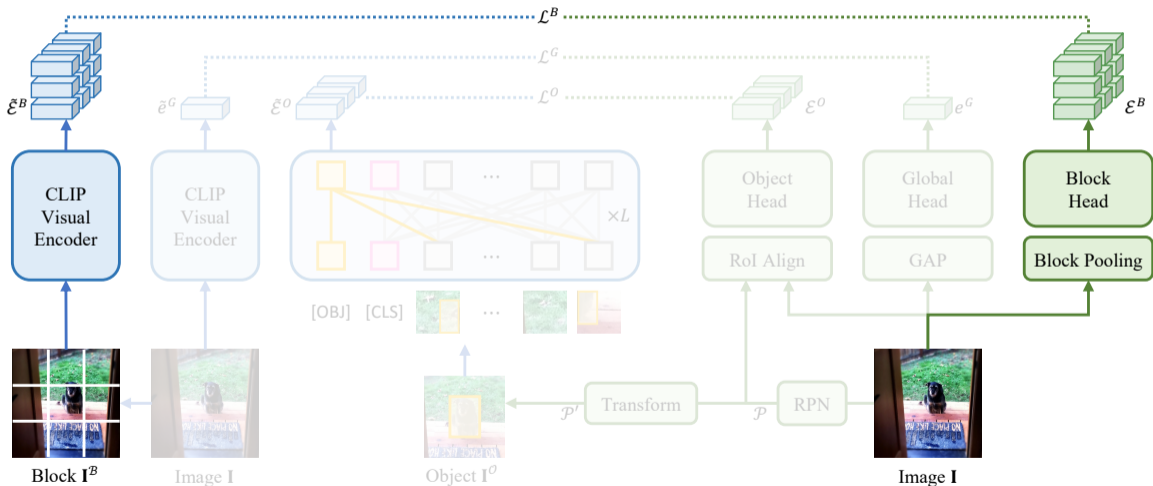
# Global Distillation



# Block Distillation

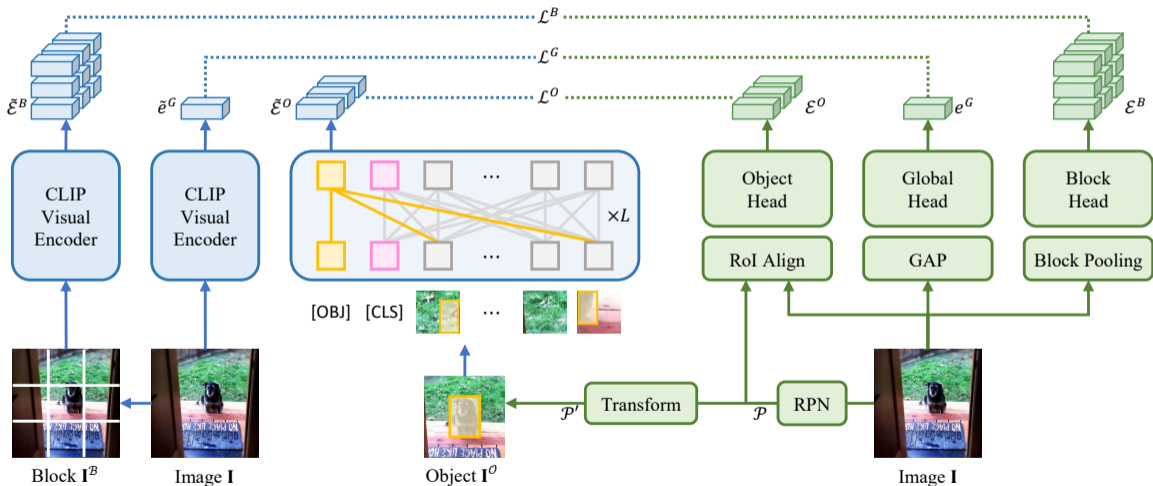


# Block Distillation





# Distillation Pyramid



# Table of Contents

- 1 Abstract
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Method
- 4 Comparisons**
- 5 Ablation Study

## OV-COCO

- We follow OV-RCNN and divide the MS-COCO 2017 dataset into 48 base categories and 17 novel categories.
- Our OADP achieves state-of-the-art performance on both V-OVD and G-OVD.

Benchmark	Method	$mAP_{50}^N$	$mAP_{50}^B$	$mAP_{50}$
V-OVD	ViLD	27.6	59.5	51.3
	RegionCLIP*	14.2	52.8	42.7
	<b>OADP (Ours)</b>	<b>30.0</b>	53.3	47.2
C-OVD	OVR-CNN	22.8	46.0	39.9
	HierKD	20.3	51.3	43.2
	RegionCLIP	26.8	54.8	47.5
	LocOV	28.6	51.3	45.7
	PB-OVD	29.1	44.4	40.4
G-OVD	OV-DETR	29.4	61.0	52.7
	VL-PLM	32.3	54.0	48.3
	<b>OADP (Ours)</b>	<b>35.6</b>	55.8	50.5
WS-OVD	Detic	27.8	47.1	45.0

Zareian, Alireza, *et al.* "Open-vocabulary object detection using captions." CVPR. 2021.

# OV-LVIS

- Some experiments are conducted under the OV-LVIS setting, where the 337 rare categories in LVIS are treated as novel categories, and the other 866 are base categories.
- Metrics for the OV-LVIS setting are  $AP_r$ ,  $AP_c$ ,  $AP_f$ , and  $AP$ .
- Both object detection and instance segmentation metrics are reported.

Method	Object Detection				Instance Segmentation			
	$AP_r$	$AP_c$	$AP_f$	$AP$	$AP_r$	$AP_c$	$AP_f$	$AP$
ViLD	16.7	26.5	34.2	27.8	16.6	24.6	30.3	25.5
DetPro	20.8	27.8	32.4	28.4	19.8	25.6	28.9	25.9
OV-DETR	-	-	-	-	17.4	25.0	32.5	26.6
<b>OADP (Ours)</b>	<b>21.9</b>	28.4	32.0	28.7	<b>21.7</b>	26.3	29.0	26.6

# Table of Contents

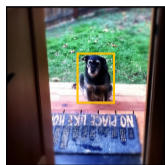
- ① Abstract
- ② Introduction
- ③ Method
- ④ Comparisons
- ⑤ Ablation Study

# Object-Aware Distillation Pyramid

- We conduct ablation studies on the distillation modules in OADP.
- The baseline is our re-implemented ViLD-ensemble model.

Global	Block	Object	$mAP_{50}^N$	$mAP_{50}^B$	$mAP_{50}$
			24.99	50.29	43.67
✓			25.72	51.89	45.04
	✓		27.25	53.60	46.71
		✓	27.23	55.96	48.45
✓	✓		26.49	51.25	44.78
✓		✓	28.80	54.29	47.62
	✓	✓	29.01	55.45	48.53
✓	✓	✓	<b>29.95</b>	53.26	47.17

# Object-Aware Knowledge Extraction



Original



Baseline



ViLD\*



MBS



Fixed



Adaptive

Method	Macro Precision		Weighted Precision	
	w/o OAKE	w/ OAKE	w/o OAKE	w/ OAKE
Baseline	58.08	-	62.04	-
ViLD*	63.36	-	65.91	-
MBS	61.70	63.83	64.81	65.82
Fixed	49.07	64.53	51.49	<b>69.75</b>
Adaptive	51.64	<b>66.09</b>	55.85	68.68





## CONTACT US



[arxiv.org/abs/2303.05892](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.05892)



[github.com/LutingWang/OADP](https://github.com/LutingWang/OADP)



[liaoyue.ai@gmail.com](mailto:liaoyue.ai@gmail.com)