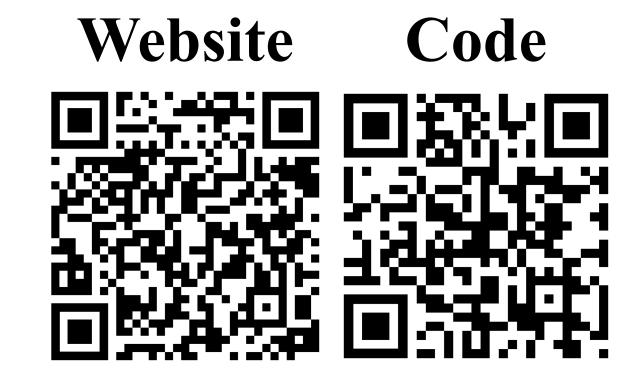




SparseDet: Improving Sparsely Annotated Object Detection with Pseudo-positive Mining

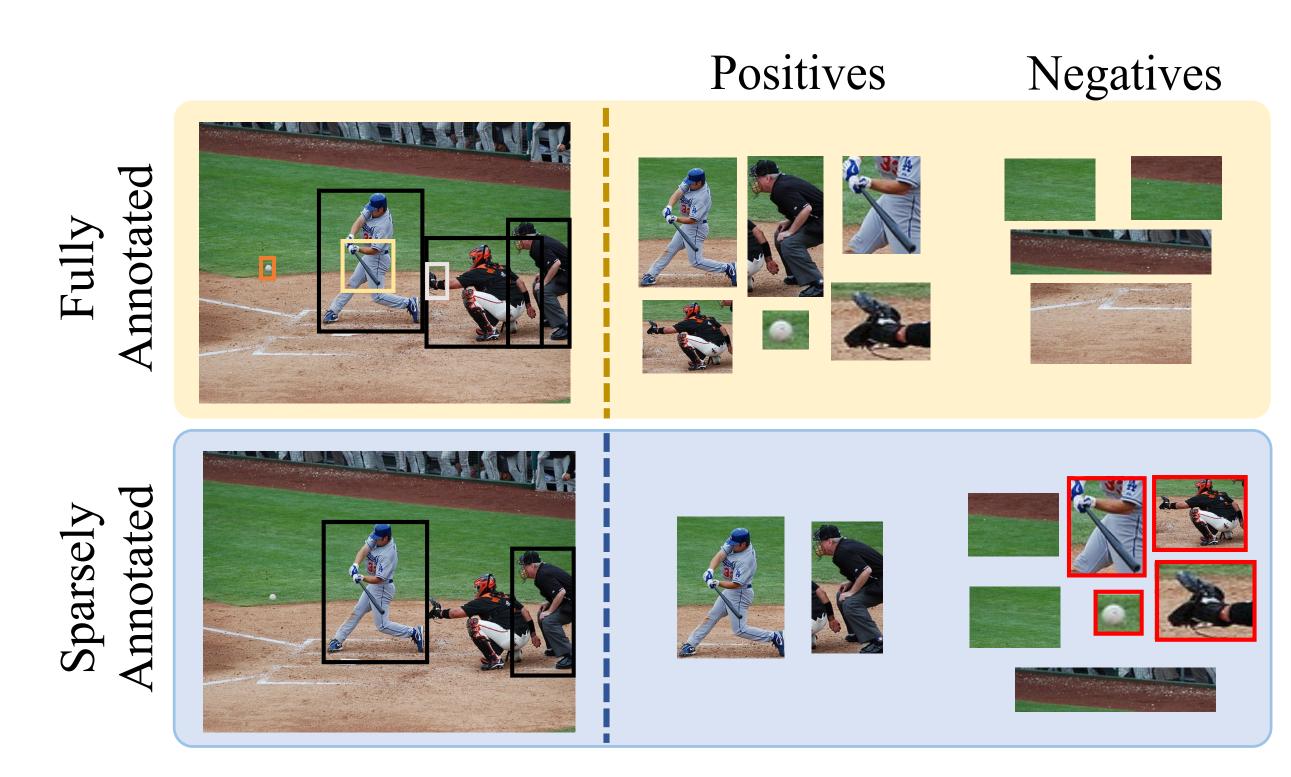




Saketh Rambhatla*1 Rama Chellappa² Abhinav Shrivastava¹ Saksham Suri*1 ¹University of Maryland, College Park ²Johns Hopkins University *Equal Contributors

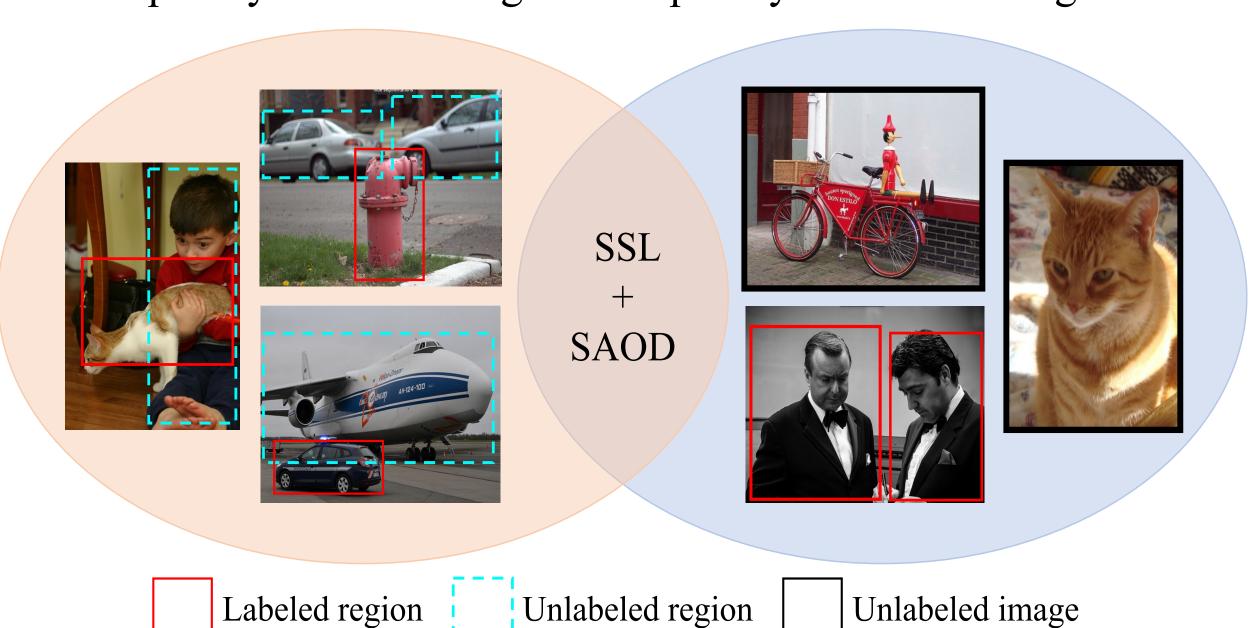
Overview

- We present SparseDet which is devised for training with sparse labels for object detection.
- Sparse annotations refer to missing bounding boxes and corresponding label for instances in an image. Training with such annotations reduces performance as it considers all unlabeled regions as background.
- Our approach can handle sparse annotations and is especially effective at higher sparsity.

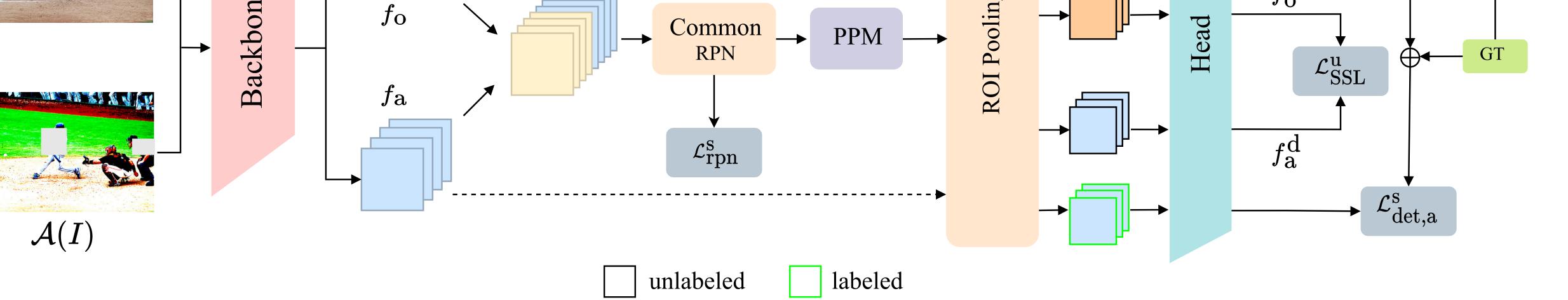


SSL + SAOD

Sparsity in labeled regions Sparsity in labeled images



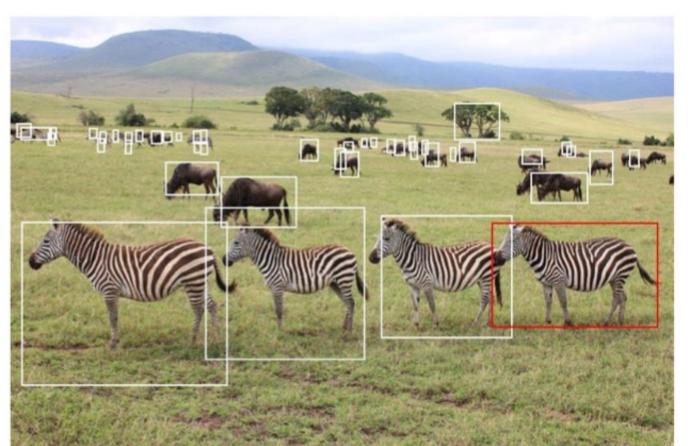
Approach Feature Extraction > Concatenation > C-RPN > Pseudo Positive Mining > Sup. + Self-Sup. Loss



Pseudo Positive Mining

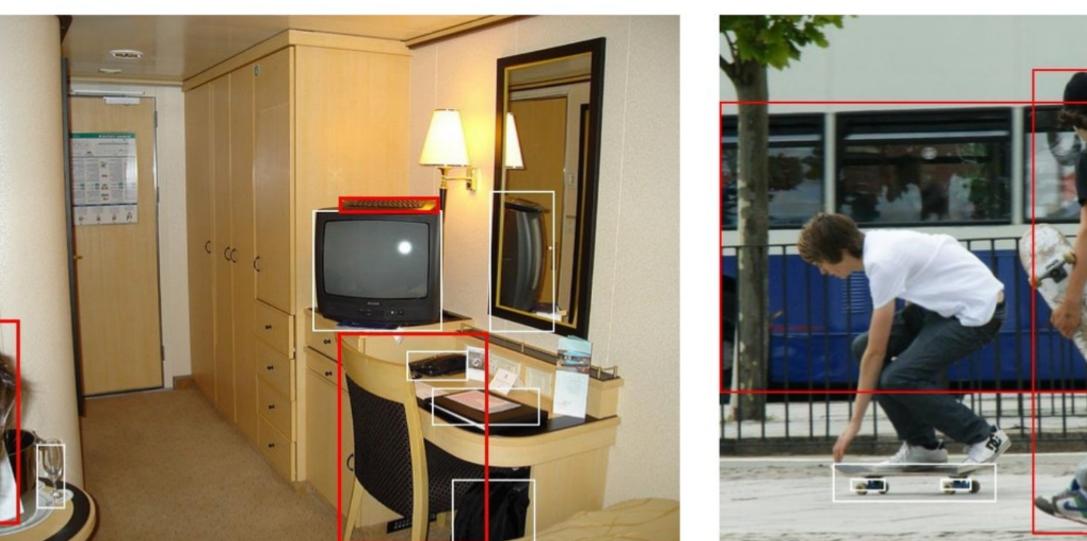
Unlabeled regions identified by PPM shown in white. The red boxes correspond to the available ground truth.











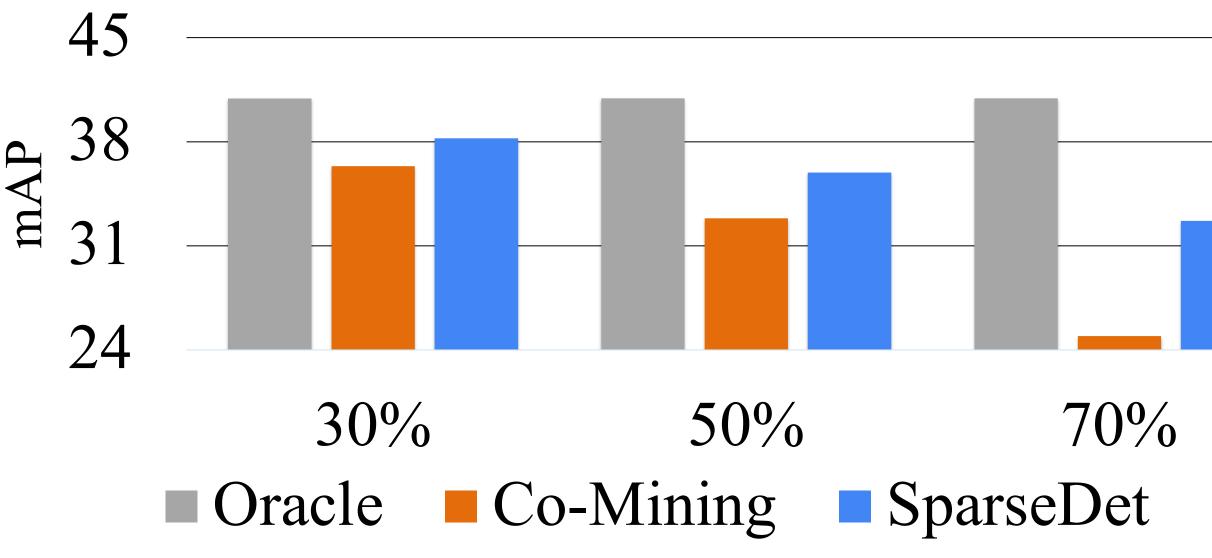




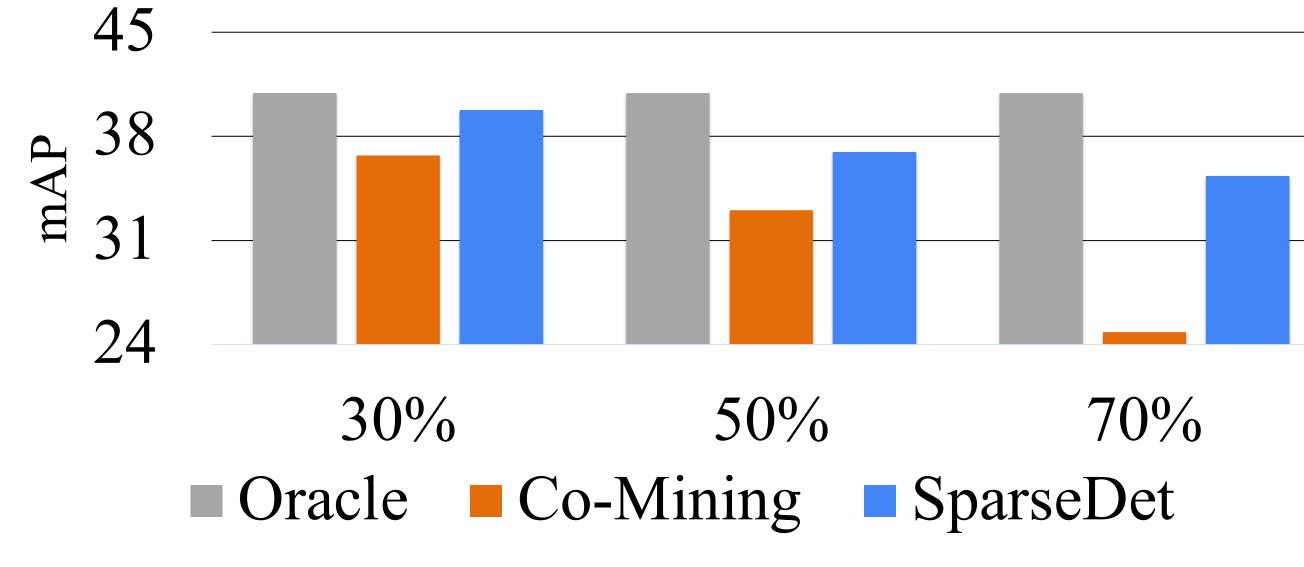


Acknowledgements: This project was partially funded by DARPA SAIL-ON (W911NF2020009), DARPA SemaFor (HR001119S0085), and IARPA SMART (2021-21040700003) programs. Rama Chellappa was supported by an ONR MURI Grant N00014-20-1-2787. We would like to thank our colleagues from the PI lab for their feedback on this work. The views and conclusions contained herein are those of the authors and do not represent views, policies, and/or endorsements of funding agencies.

Experimental Results Performance on a COCO split (Split-1) 45







Performance on VOC '07+12 split (Split-4)

