Open Vocabulary Object Detection

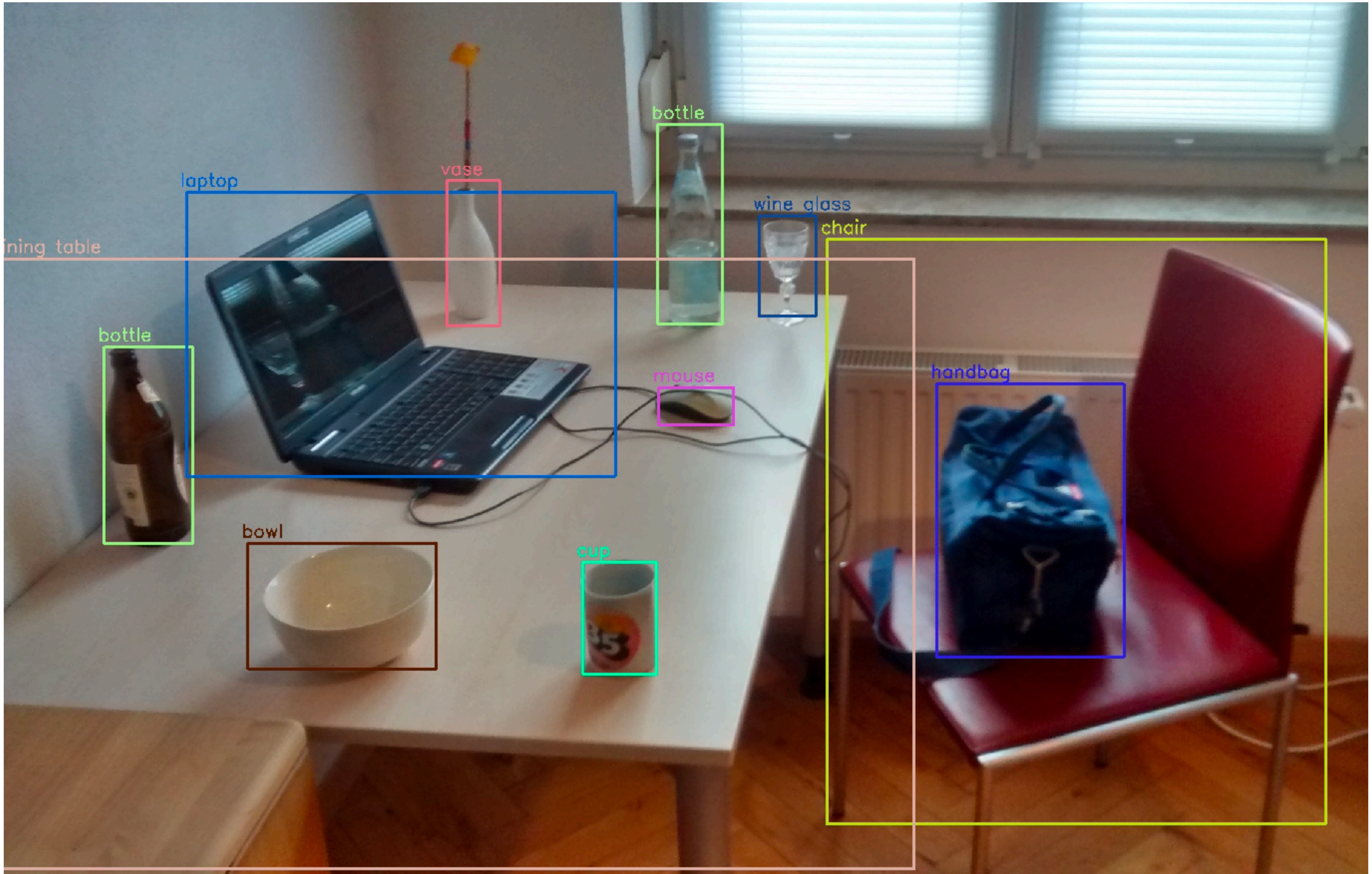
Sanjiban Choudhury

Cornell Bowers CIS
Computer Science

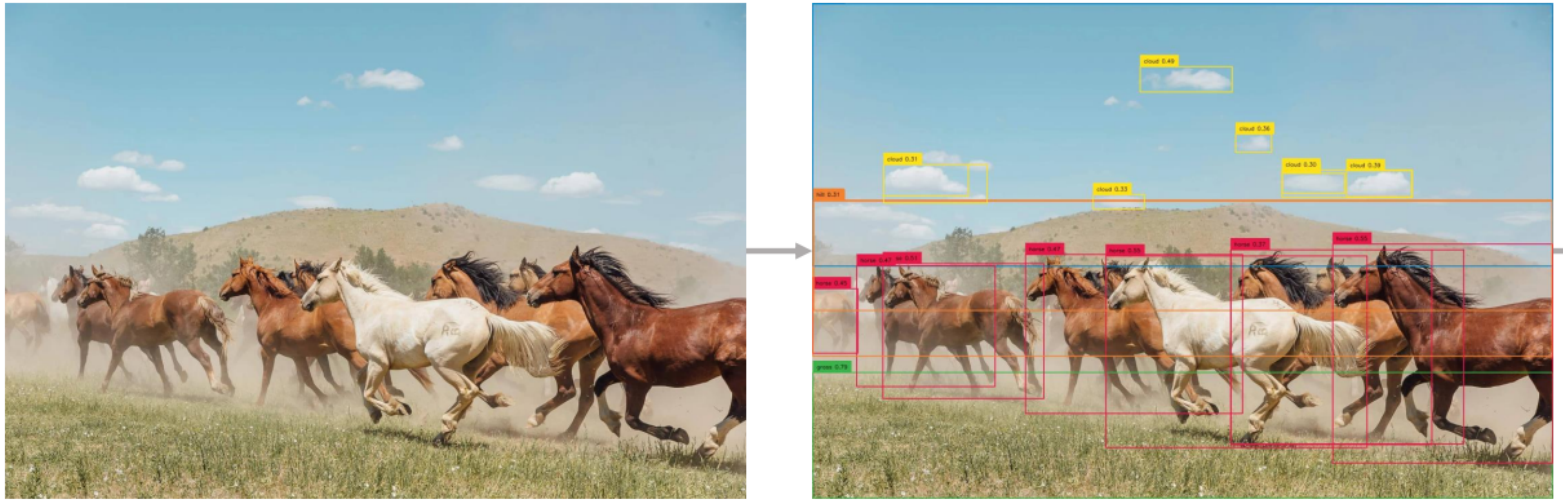
Today's class

- What are open vocabulary object detectors? How do robots use them?
- Spectrum of computer vision problems
- Semantic Segmentation
- Object Detection
- Modern multi-modal (vision + language) architectures

What is an object? Why should robots detect them?



Rise of Open-Vocabulary Object Detectors

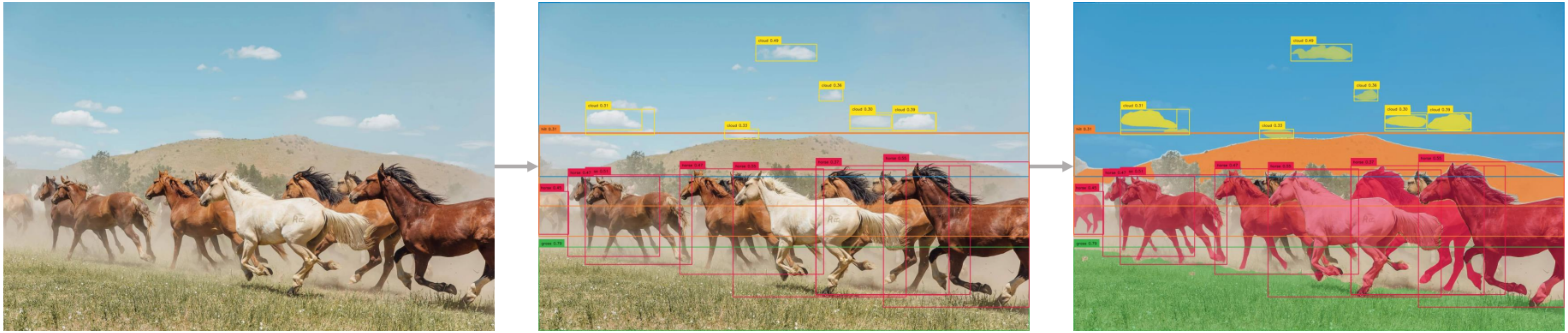


Text Prompt:
"Horse. Clouds. Grasses. Sky. Hill."

Grounding DINO:
Detect Everything

Pre-trained models like **OWL-ViT** and **Grounding DINO** can take any image and text queries, and output bounding boxes with scores

Rise of Open-Vocabulary Object Detectors



Text Prompt:
"Horse. Clouds. Grasses. Sky. Hill."

Grounding DINO:
Detect Everything

Grounded-SAM:
Detect and Segment Everything

Pre-trained models like **Segment Anything (SAM)** can segment individual pixels to precisely identify where the object is

Let's try it out!

https://huggingface.co/spaces/wendys-llc/OWL-ViT

https://huggingface.co/spaces/merve/Grounding_DINO_demo

Robots now use these models to detect and manipulate objects without requiring any further training!

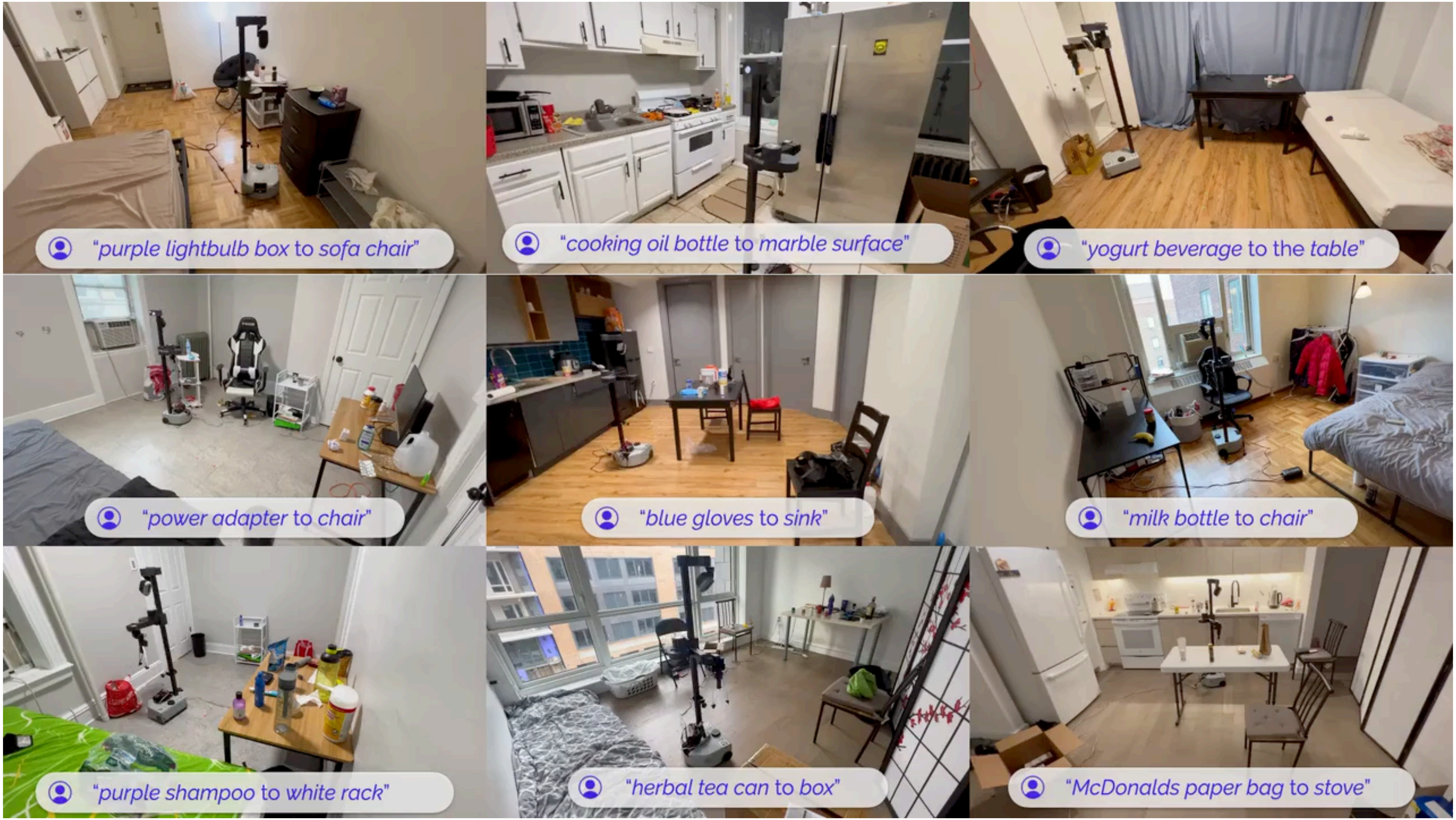
MOSAIC

A Modular System for Assistive and Interactive Cooking

https://portal-cornell.github.io/MOSAIC/

OK-Robot

An open, modular framework for zero-shot, language conditioned pick-and-drop tasks in arbitrary homes.


"purple lightbulb box to sofa chair"
"cooking oil bottle to marble surface"
"yogurt beverage to the table"
"power adapter to chair"
"blue gloves to sink"
"milk bottle to chair"
"purple shampoo to white rack"
"herbal tea can to box"
"McDonalds paper bag to stove"

Goal for Today's Class

Build fundamental understanding for
object detection and semantic segmentation

Today's class

- ☑ What are open vocabulary object detectors? How do robots use them?

  (Pre-trained models like OWL-ViT and Grounding DINO can take any image and text queries, and output bounding boxes with scores)

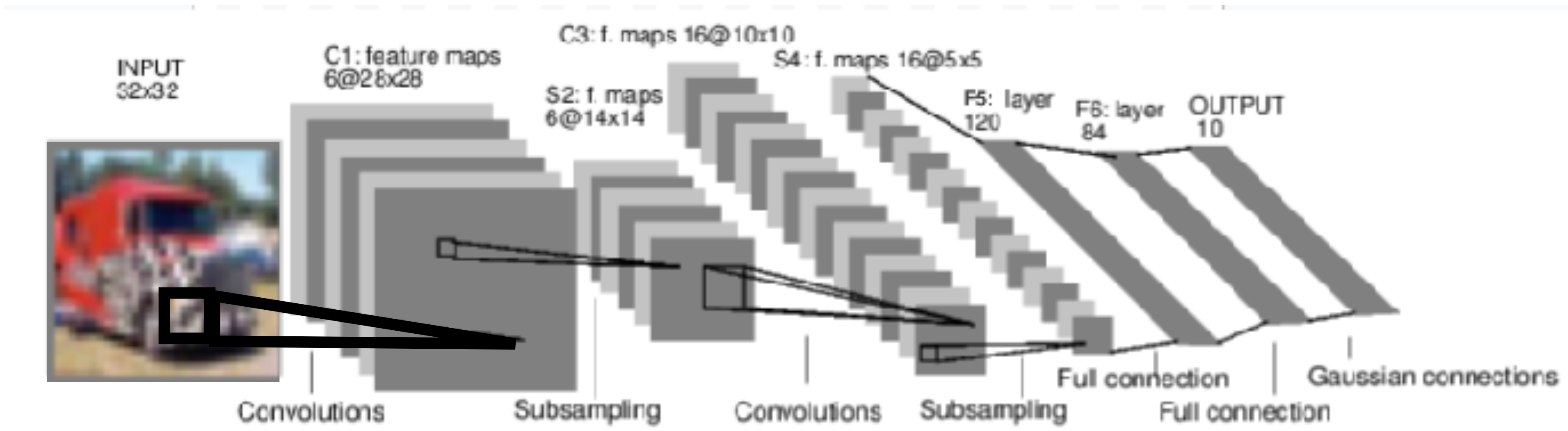
- ☐ Spectrum of computer vision problems
- ☐ Semantic Segmentation
- ☐ Object Detection
- ☐ Modern multi-modal (vision + language) architectures

Activity!

Let's assume we have a really good image *classifier*

(assume given a set of possible labels)
{dog, cat, truck, plane, ...}

cat

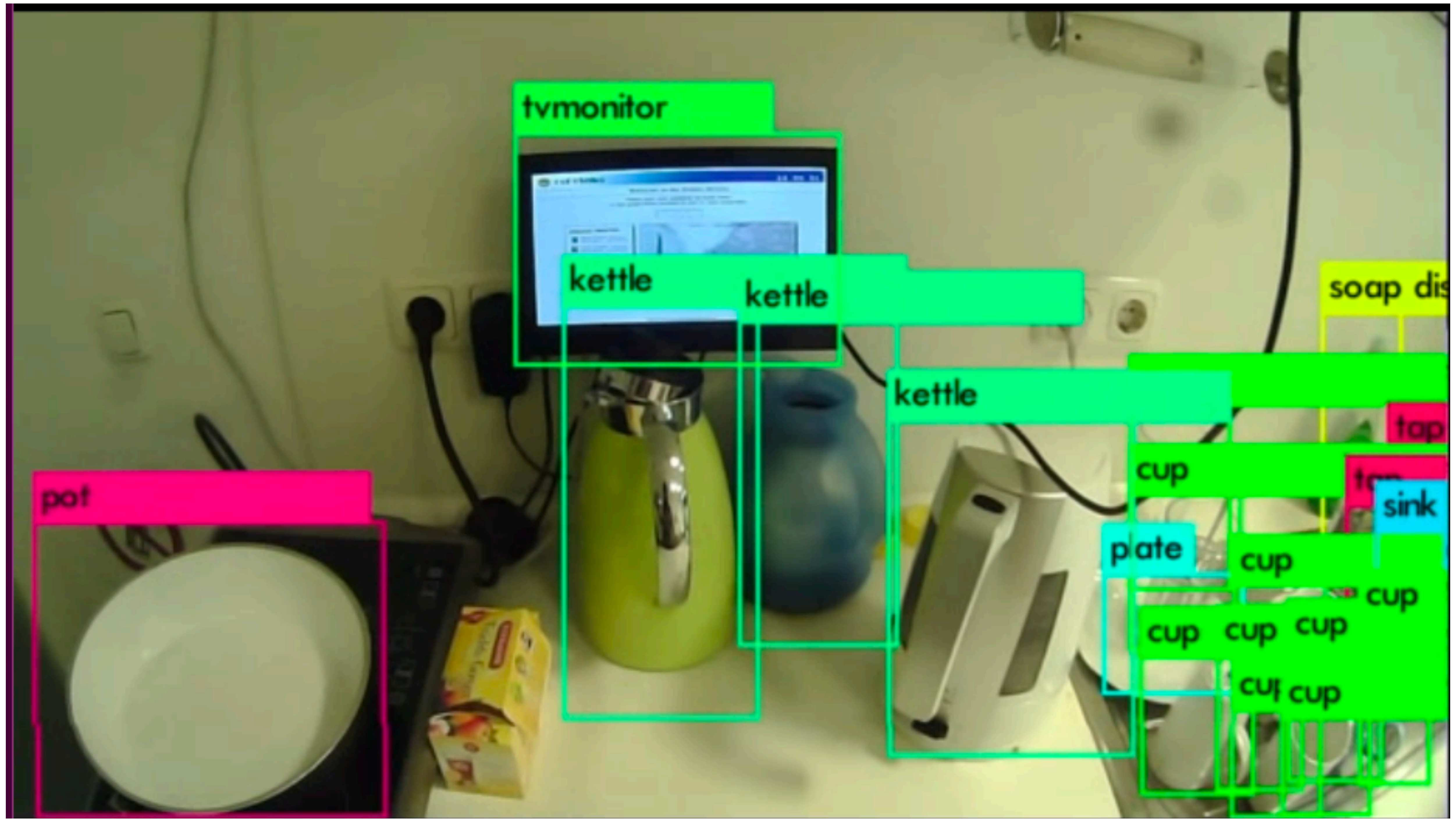


Think-Pair-Share!

Think (30 sec): How can we extend our image classifiers to detect and classify objects in an image?

Pair: Find a partner

Share (45 sec): Partners exchange ideas



Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks

Slides from Stanford CS231N: Object Detection and Image Segmentation

Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks

Classification

CAT

No spatial extent

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Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks

Classification

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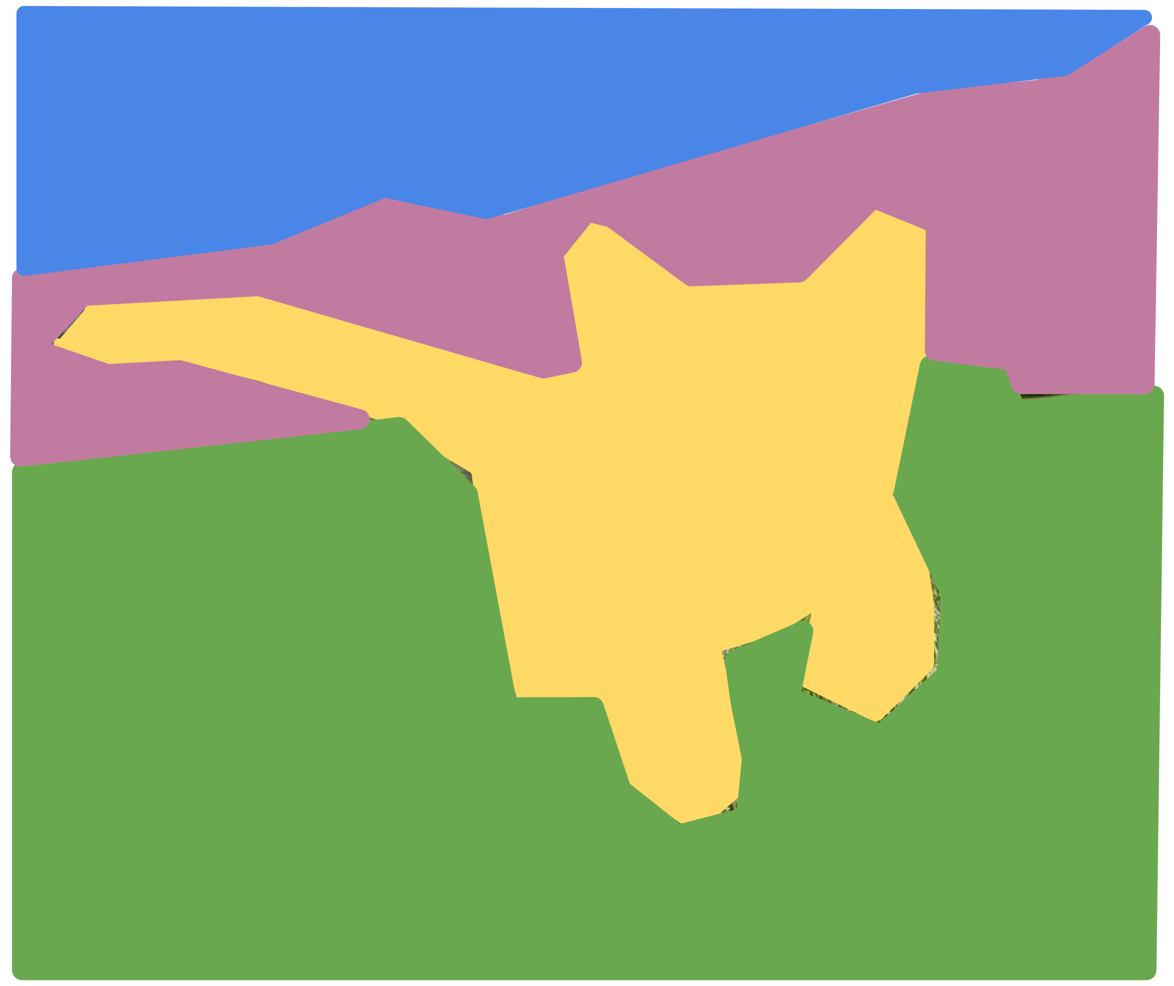
No spatial extent

Semantic Segmentation



GRASS, CAT, TREE, SKY

No objects, just pixels

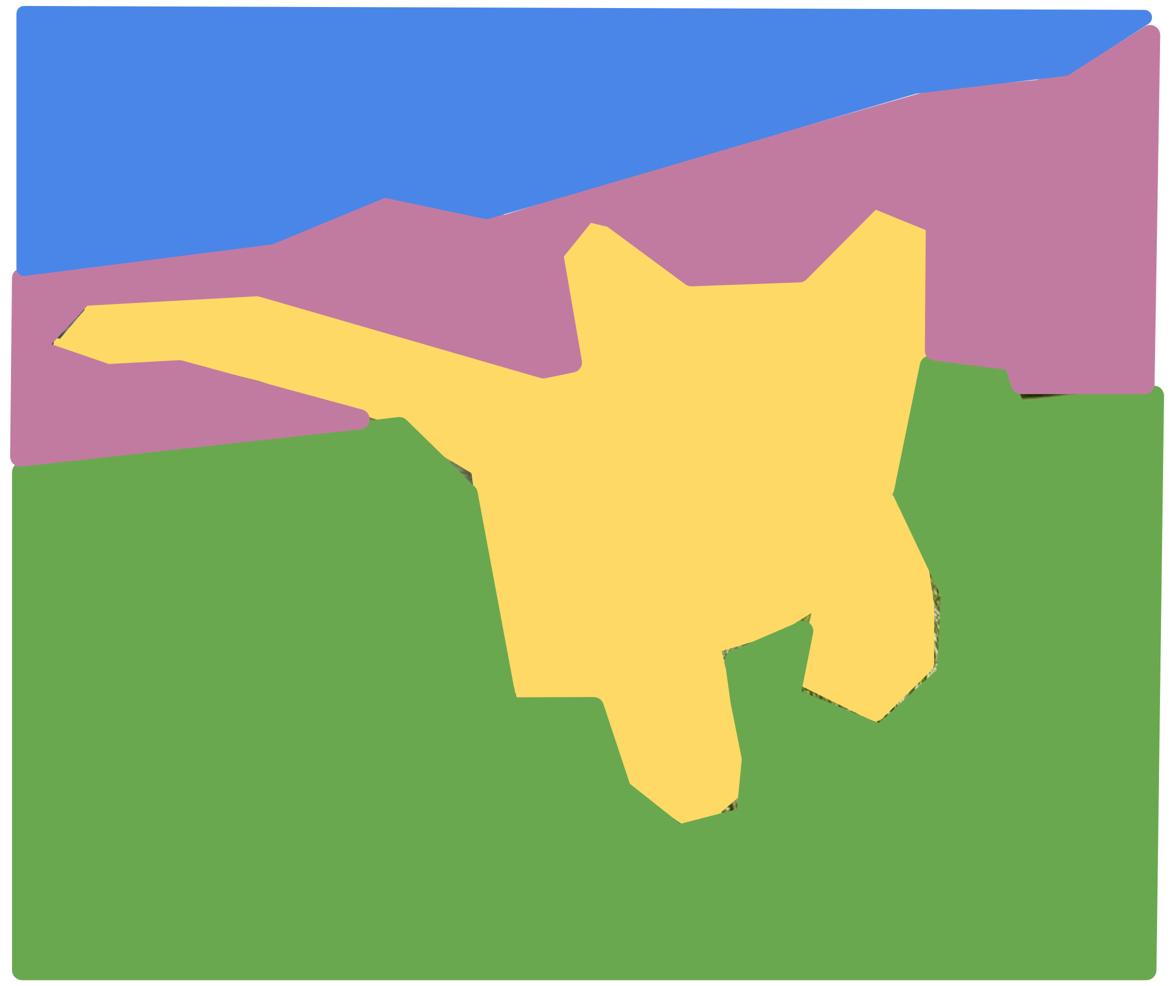
Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks

Classification

CAT

No spatial extent

Semantic Segmentation



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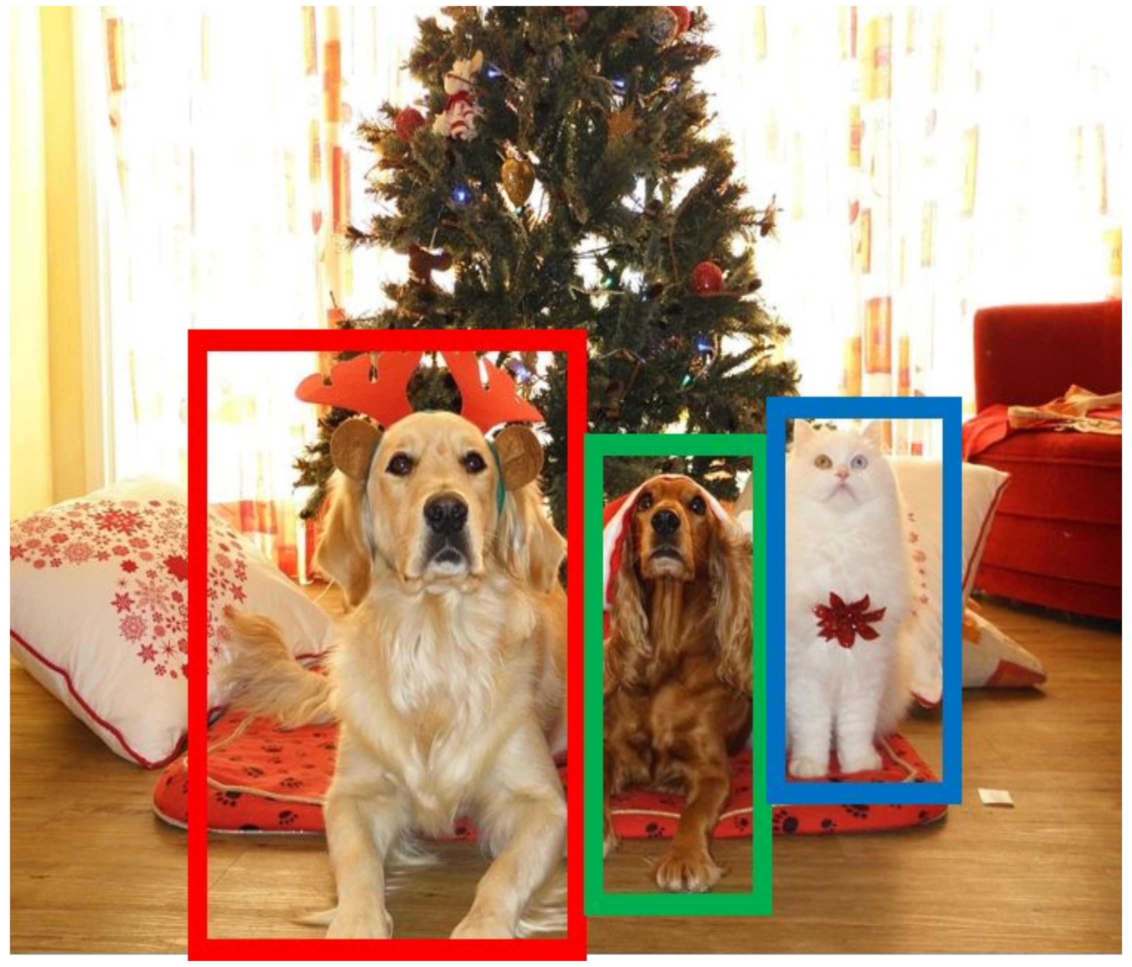
Object Detection



DOG, DOG, CAT

Multiple Object

Slides from Stanford CS231N: Object Detection and Image Segmentation

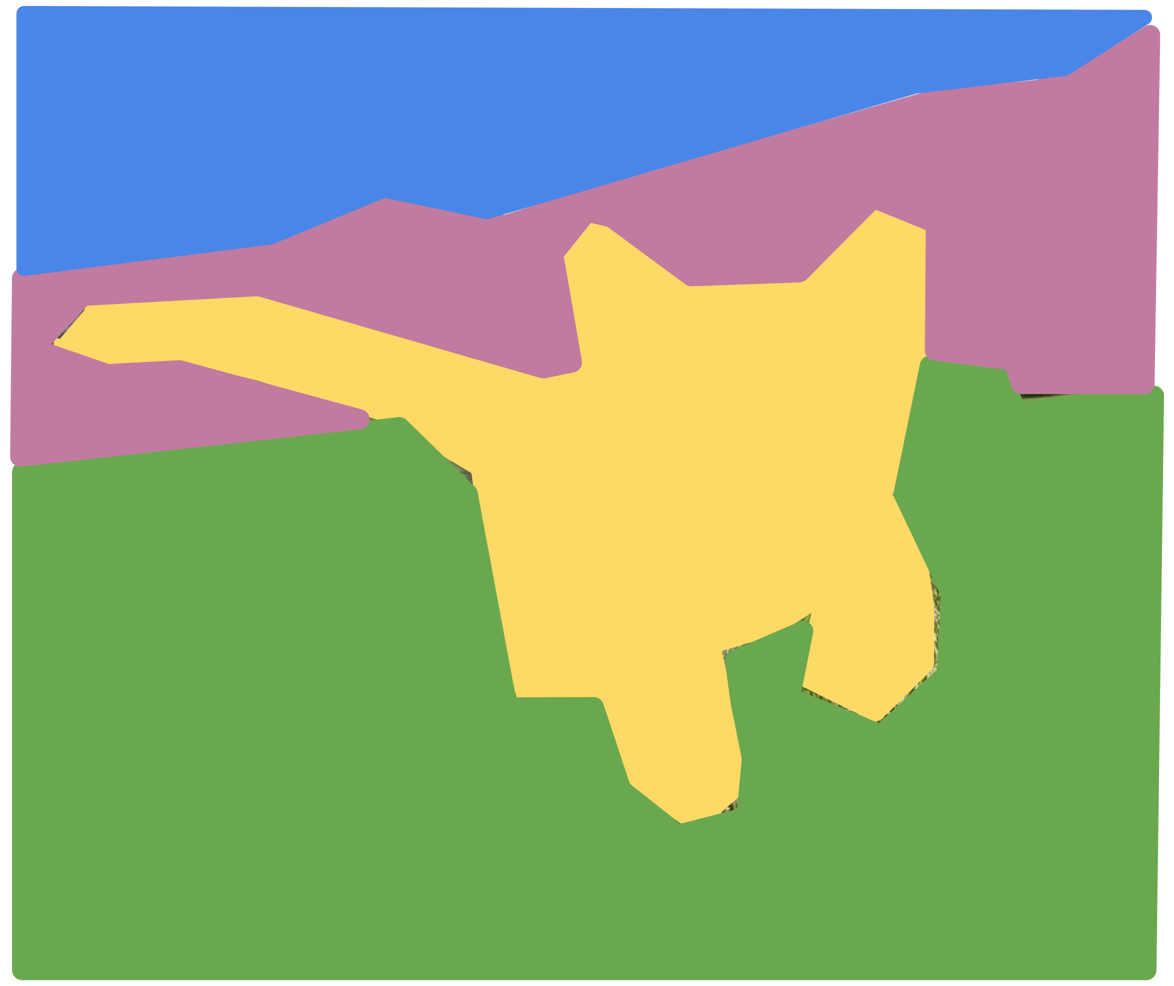
Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks

Classification

CAT

No spatial extent

Semantic Segmentation



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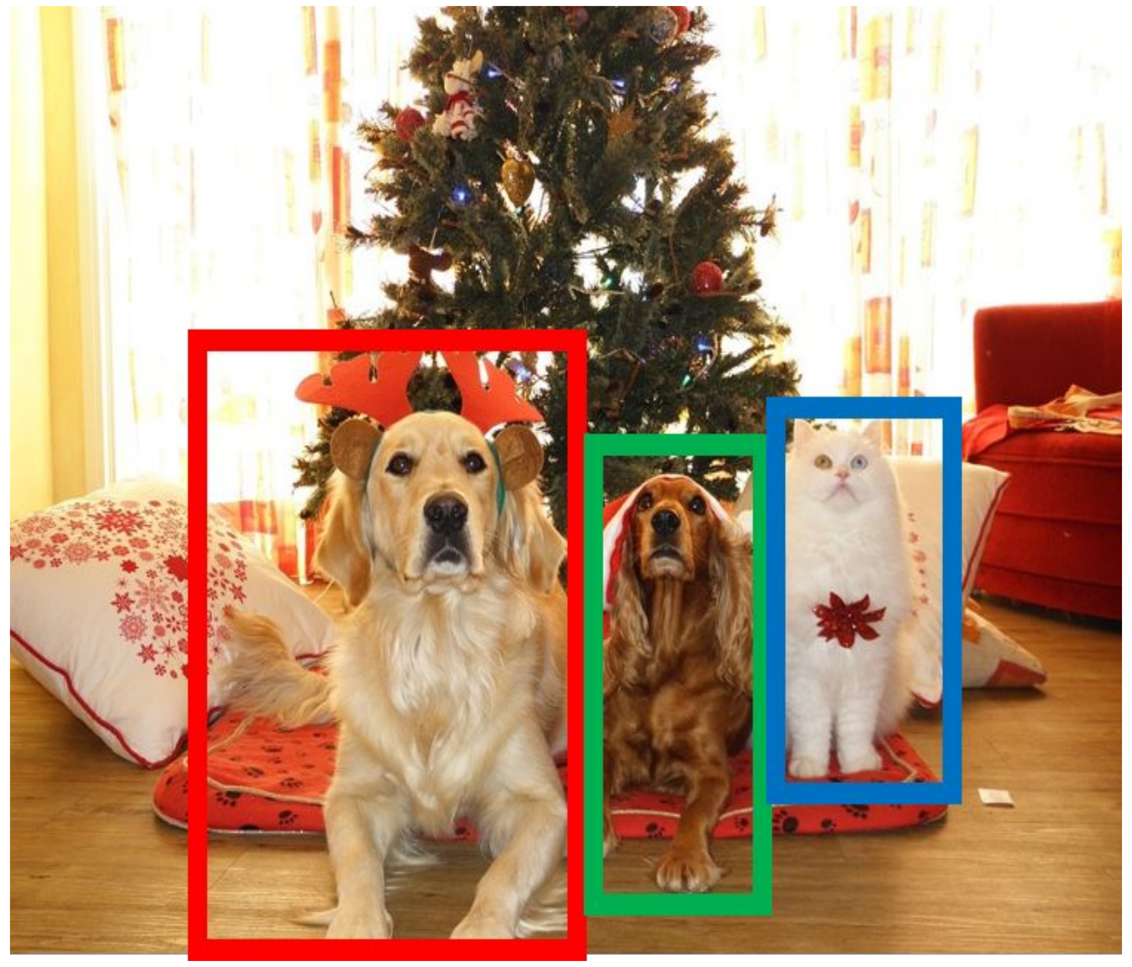
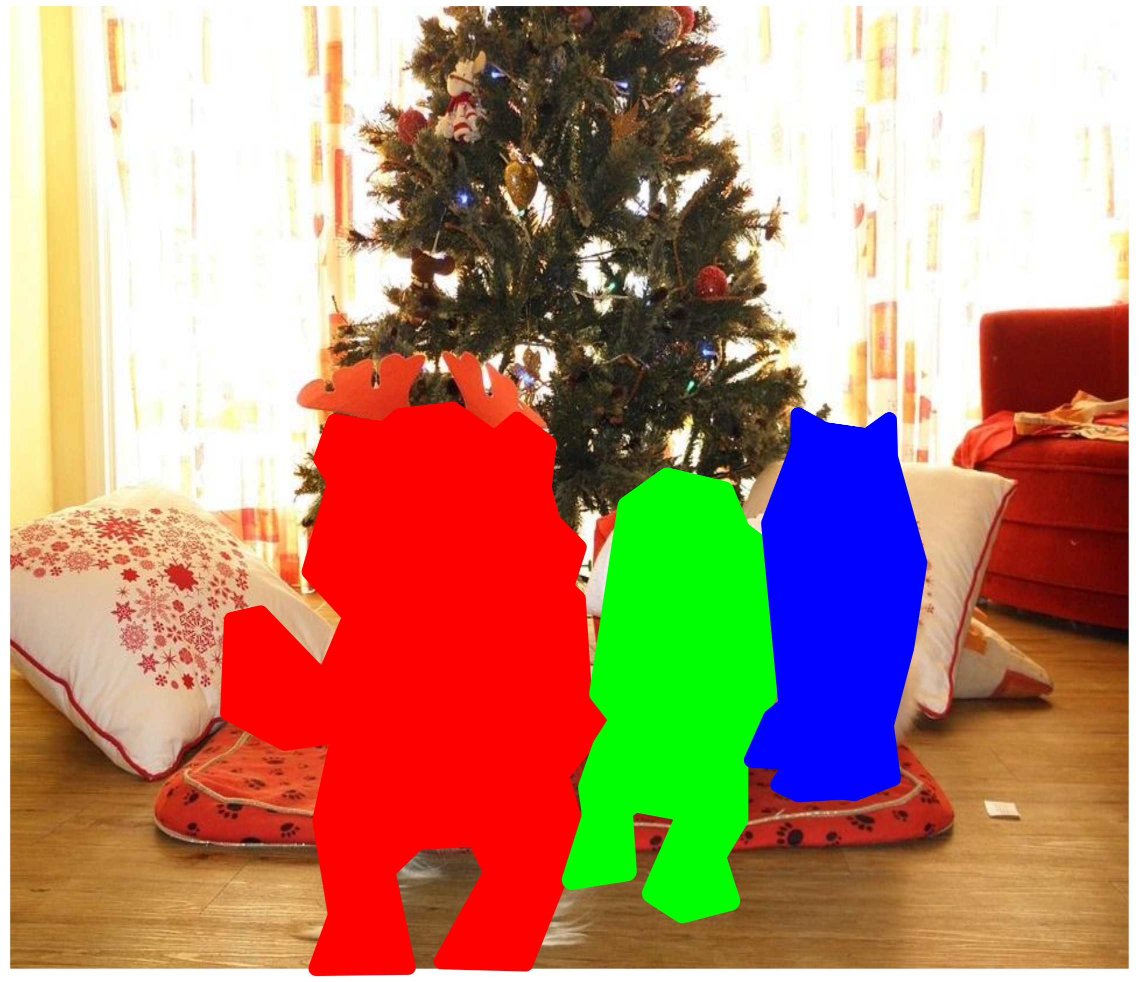
Object Detection



DOG, DOG, CAT

Instance Segmentation



DOG, DOG, CAT

Multiple Object

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Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks

Classification

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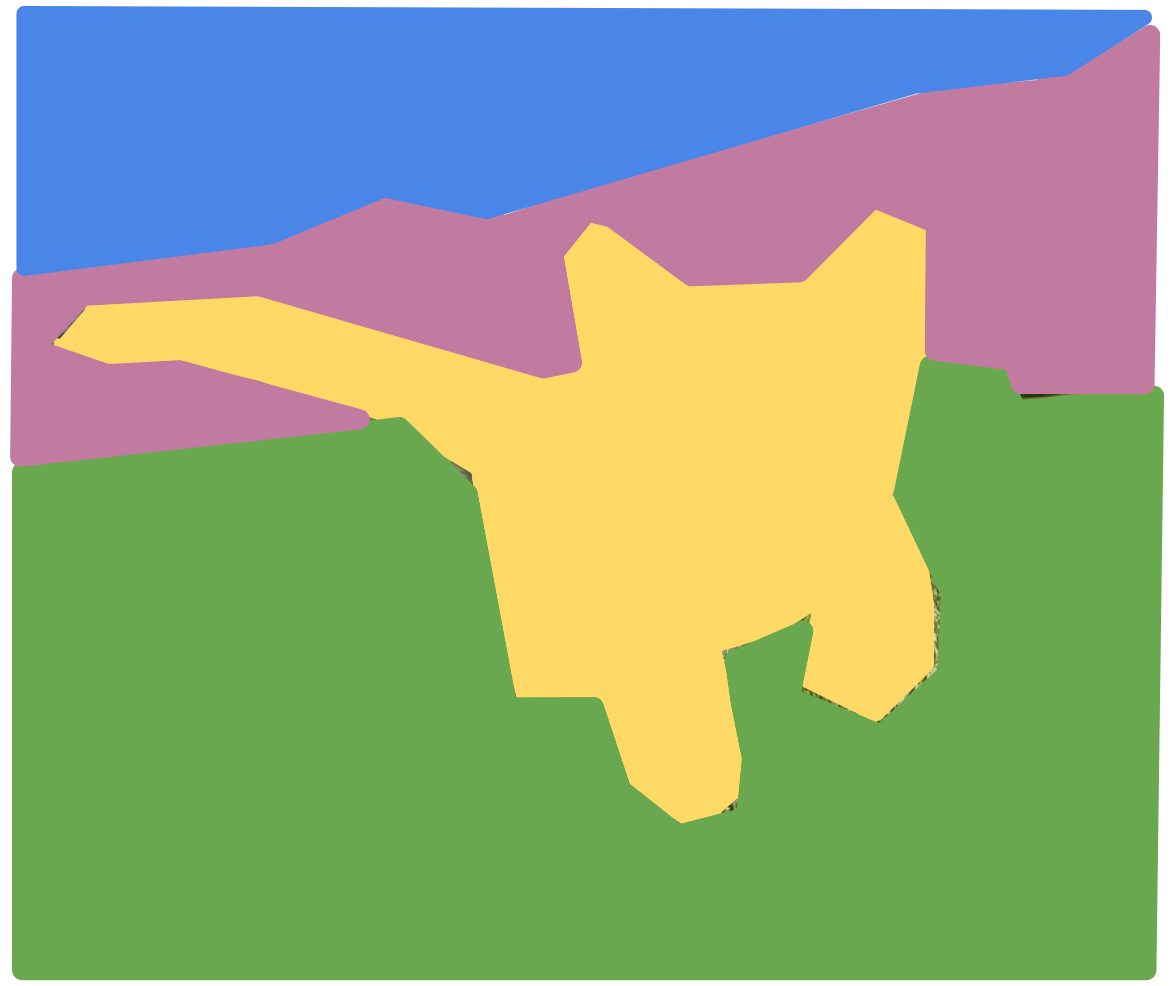
Semantic Segmentation



GRASS, CAT, TREE, SKY

No objects, just pixels

Object Detection

DOG, DOG, CAT

Instance Segmentation

DOG, DOG, CAT

Multiple Object

This image is CC0 public domain

Slides from Stanford CS231N: Object Detection and Image Segmentation

Today's class

- [x] What are open vocabulary object detectors? How do robots use them?

  (Pre-trained models like OWL-ViT and Grounding DINO can take any image and text queries, and output bounding boxes with scores)

- [x] Spectrum of computer vision problems

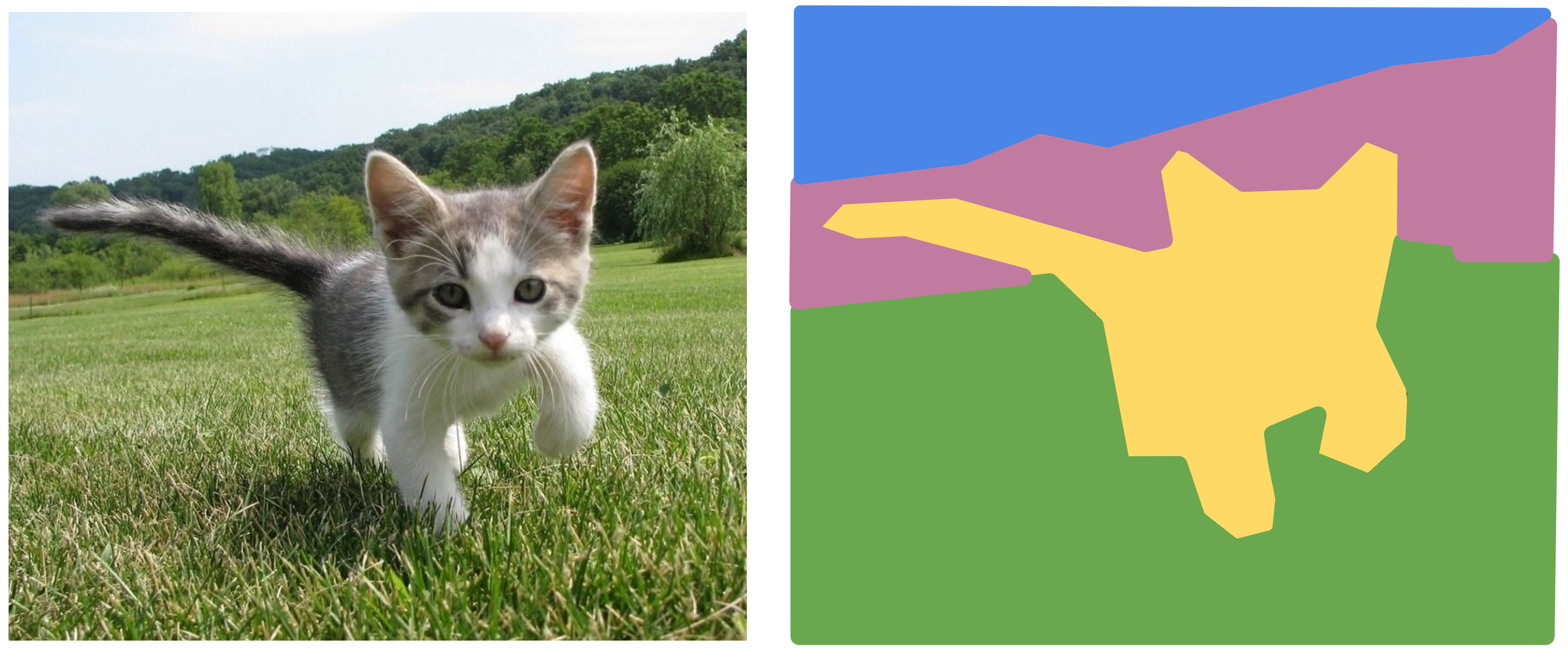
  (Classification to Instance Segmentation)

- [ ] Semantic Segmentation

- [ ] Object Detection

- [ ] Modern multi-modal (vision + language) architectures

Semantic Segmentation: The Problem

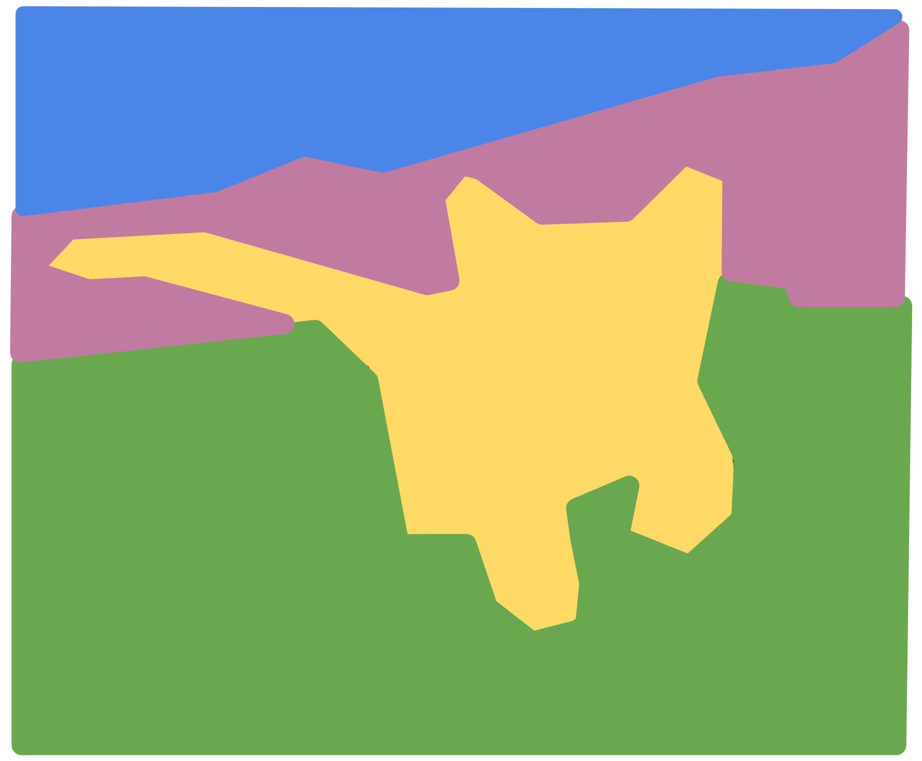


GRASS, **CAT**,
TREE, **SKY**, **...**

Paired training data: for each training image, each pixel is labeled with a semantic category.

Slides from Stanford CS231N: Object Detection and Image Segmentation

Semantic Segmentation: The Problem



GRASS, CAT,
TREE, SKY, ...

Paired training data: for each training image, each pixel is labeled with a semantic category.

?

At test time, classify each pixel of a new image.

Semantic Segmentation Idea: Sliding Window

Full image

Can you classify this pixel?

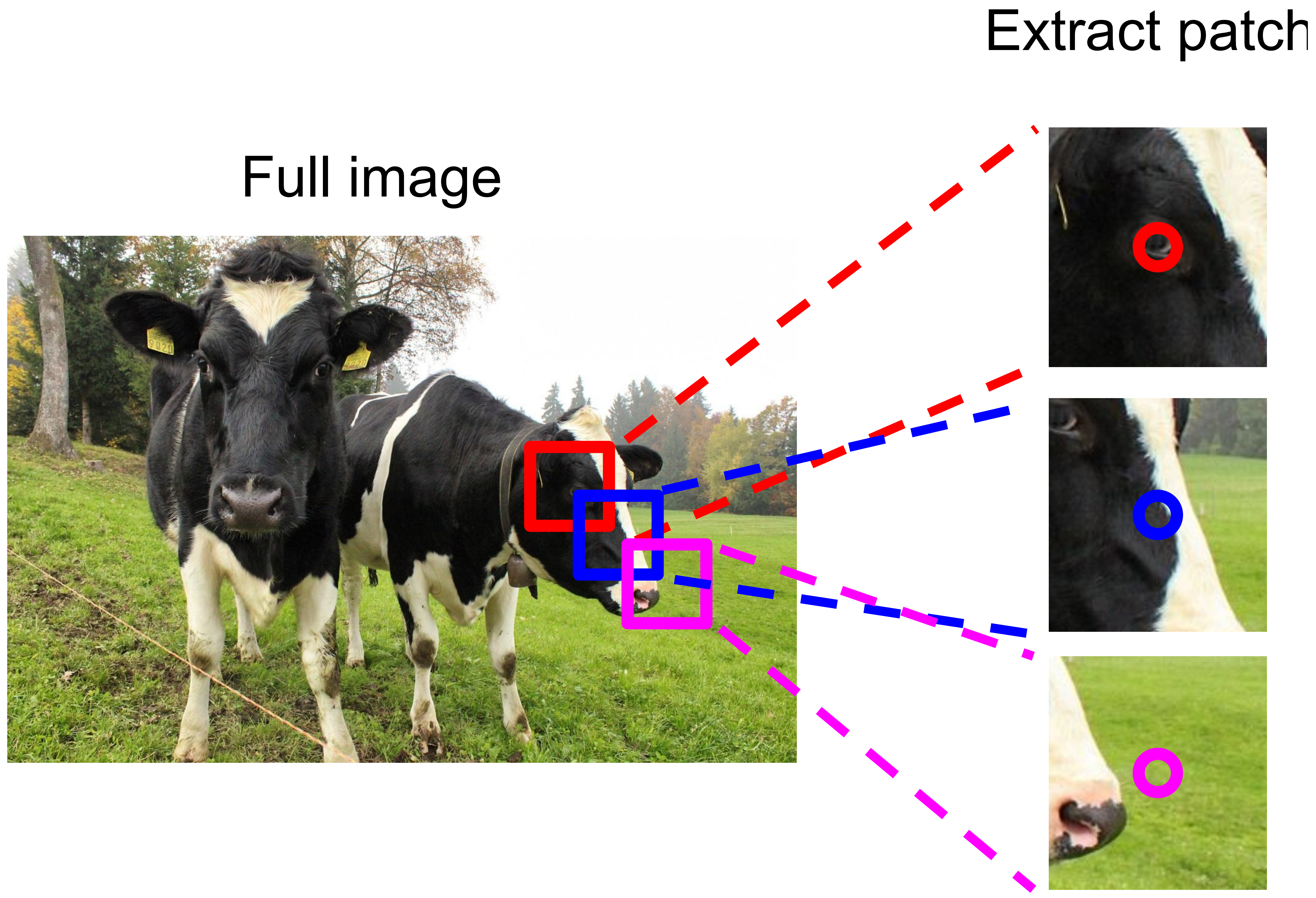
Semantic Segmentation Idea: Sliding Window

Full image

Can you classify this pixel?

Pretty hard without context!

Semantic Segmentation Idea: Sliding Window

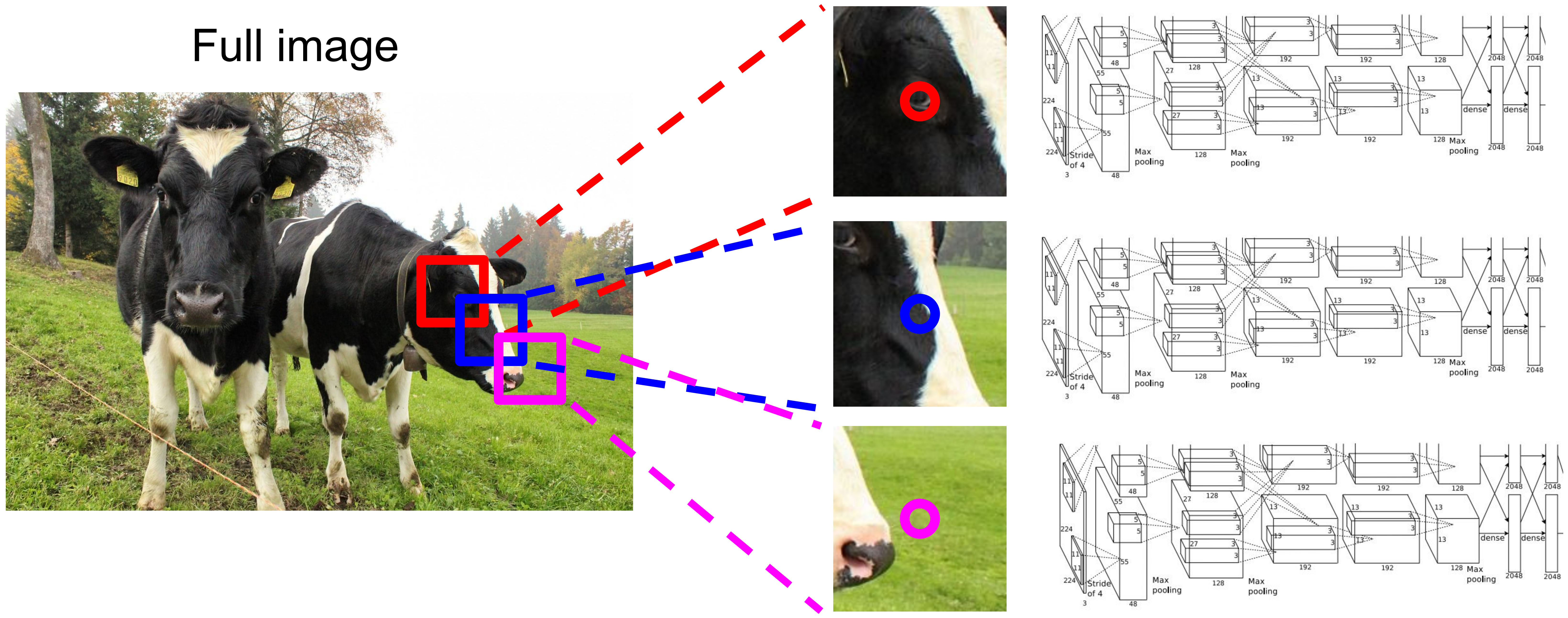


Semantic Segmentation Idea: Sliding Window

Full image

Extract patch

Classify center pixel with CNN



Cow

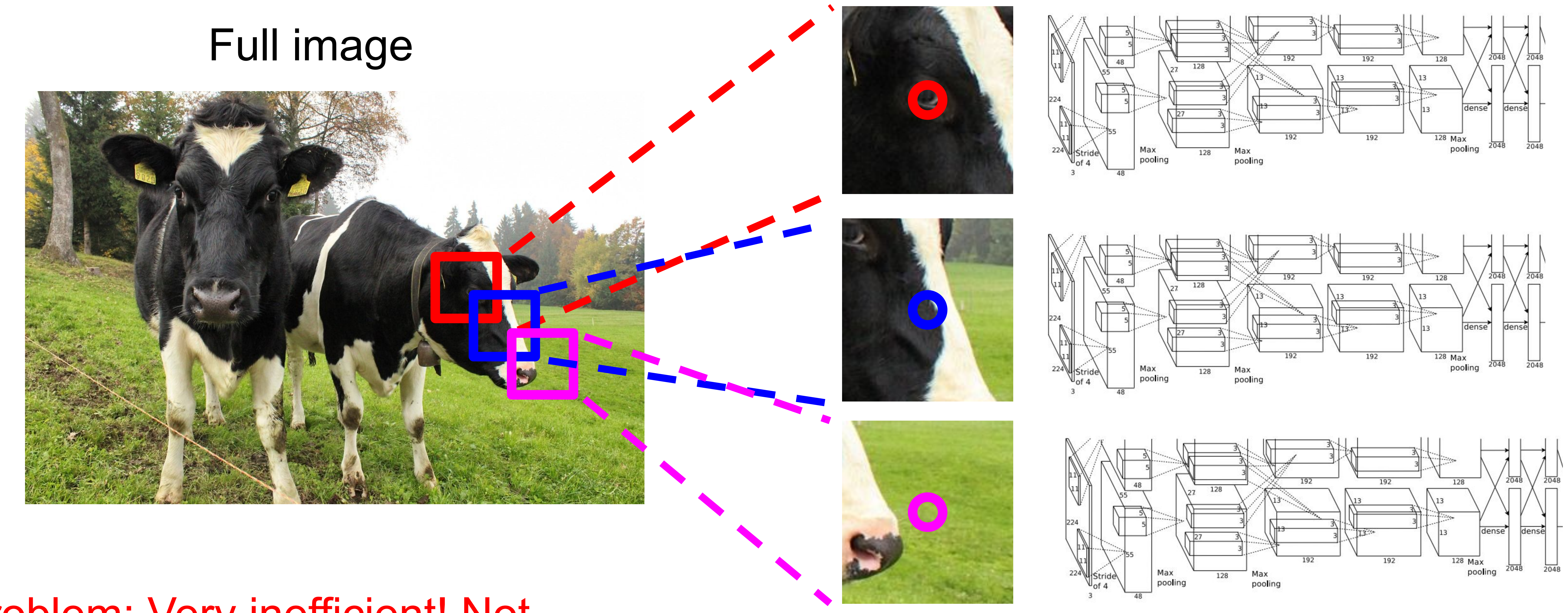
Cow

Grass

Classify each patch!

Farabet et al, “Learning Hierarchical Features for Scene Labeling,” TPAMI 2013
Pinheiro and Collobert, “Recurrent Convolutional Neural Networks for Scene Labeling”, ICML 2014

Semantic Segmentation Idea: Sliding Window



Problem: Very inefficient! Not reusing shared features between overlapping patches

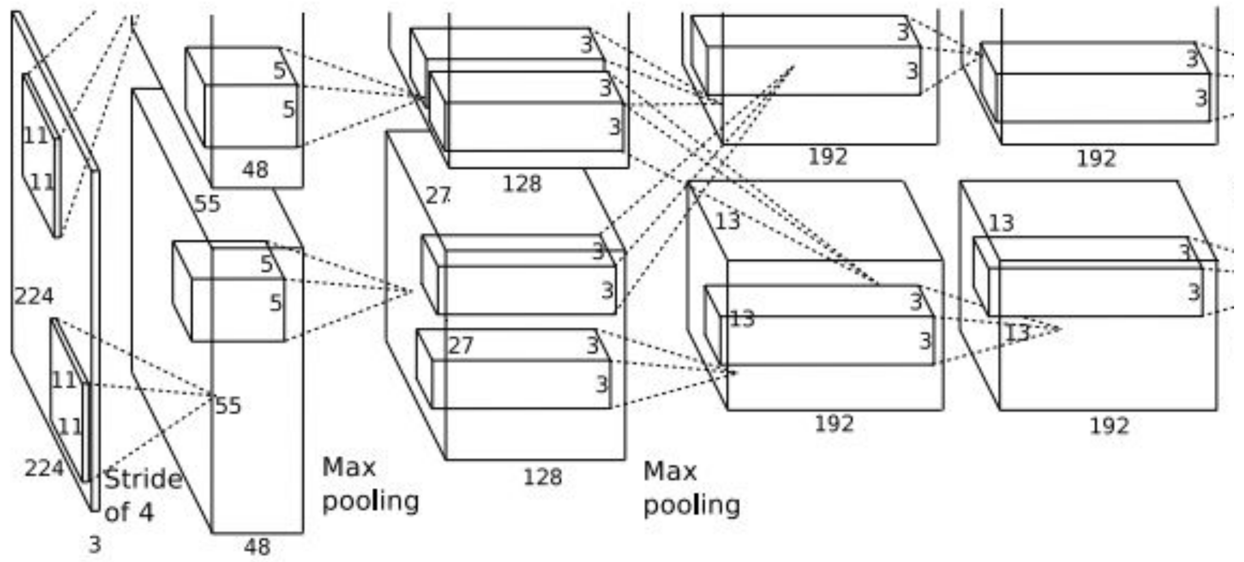
Farabet et al, “Learning Hierarchical Features for Scene Labeling,” TPAMI 2013
Pinheiro and Collobert, “Recurrent Convolutional Neural Networks for Scene Labeling”, ICML 2014

Semantic Segmentation Idea: Convolution

Full image

Semantic Segmentation Idea: Convolution

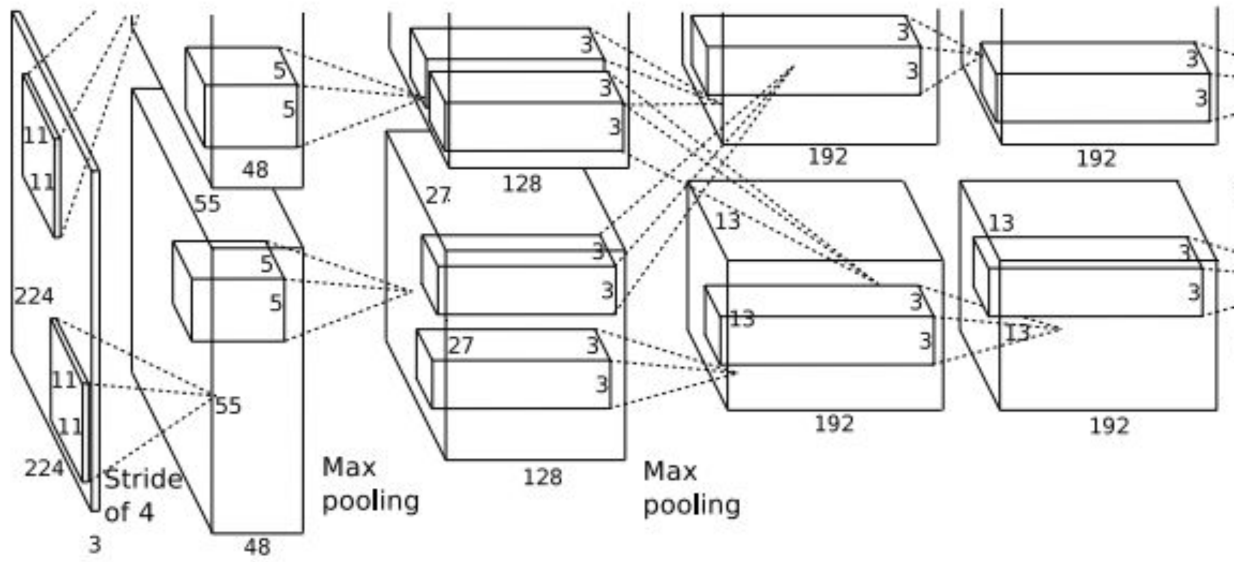
Full image



An intuitive idea: encode the entire image with conv net, and do semantic segmentation on top.

Semantic Segmentation Idea: Convolution

Full image

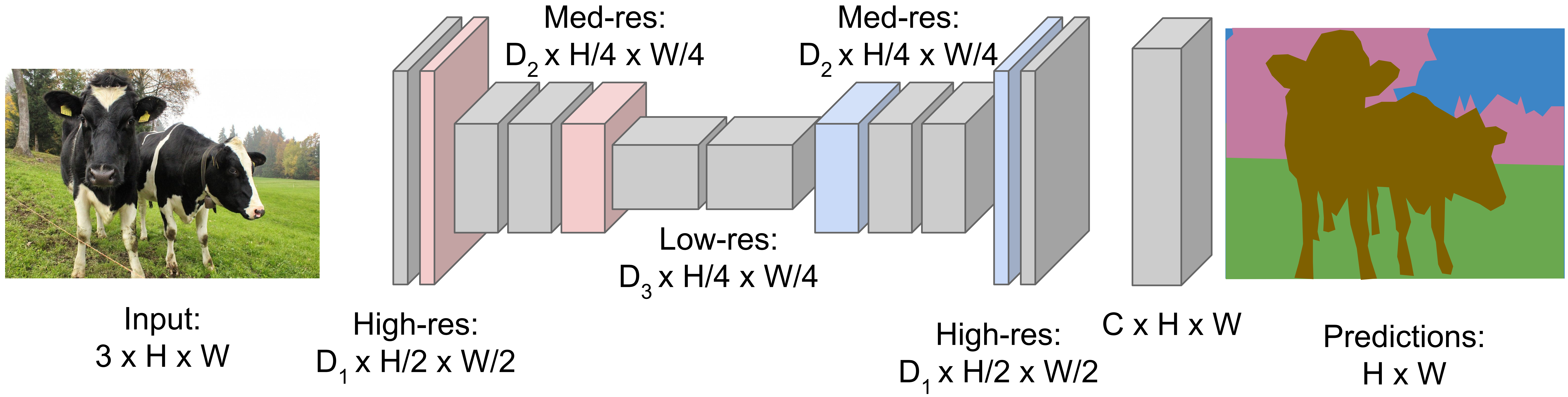


An intuitive idea: encode the entire image with conv net, and do semantic segmentation on top.

Problem: classification architectures often reduce feature spatial sizes to go deeper, but semantic segmentation requires the output size to be the same as input size.

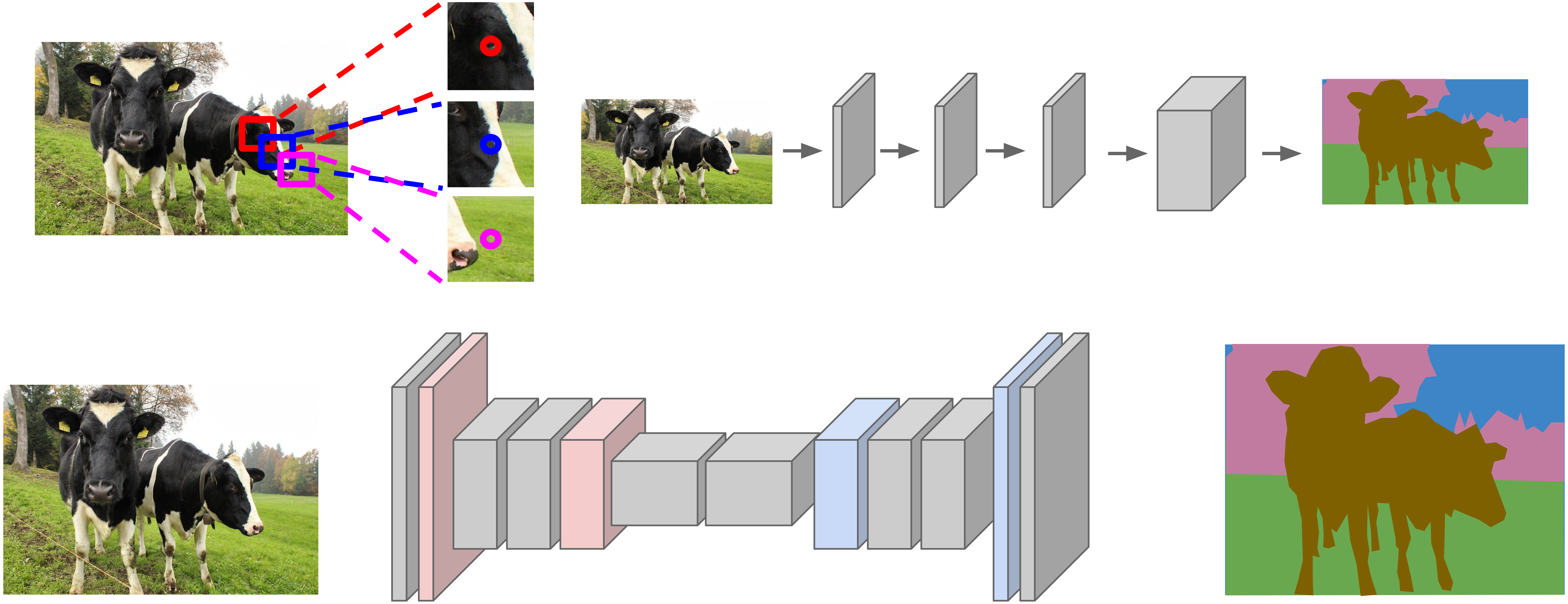
Semantic Segmentation Idea: Fully Convolutional

Design network as a bunch of convolutional layers, with **downsampling** and **upsampling** inside the network!



Long, Shelhamer, and Darrell, “Fully Convolutional Networks for Semantic Segmentation”, CVPR 2015
Noh et al, “Learning Deconvolution Network for Semantic Segmentation”, ICCV 2015

Semantic Segmentation: Summary

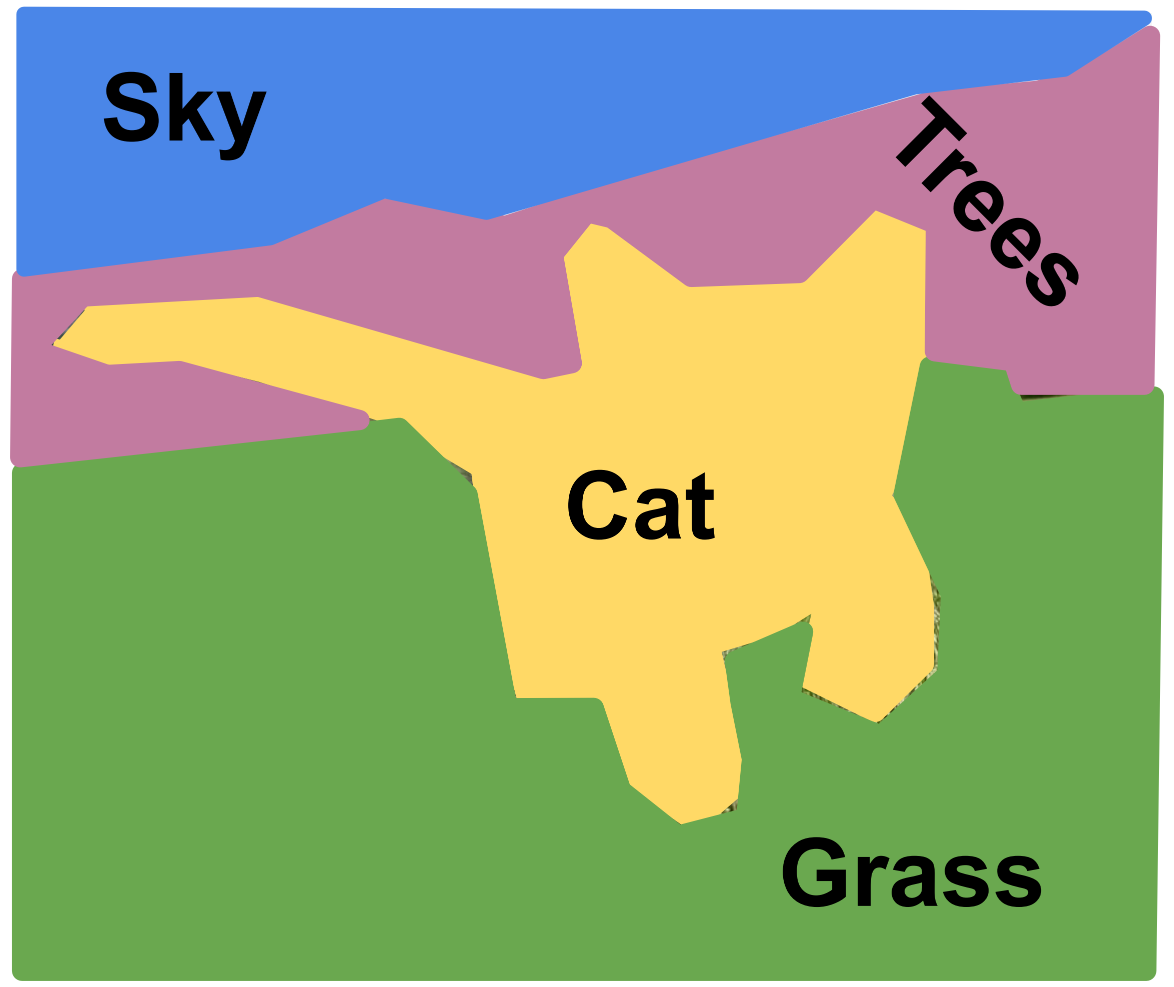


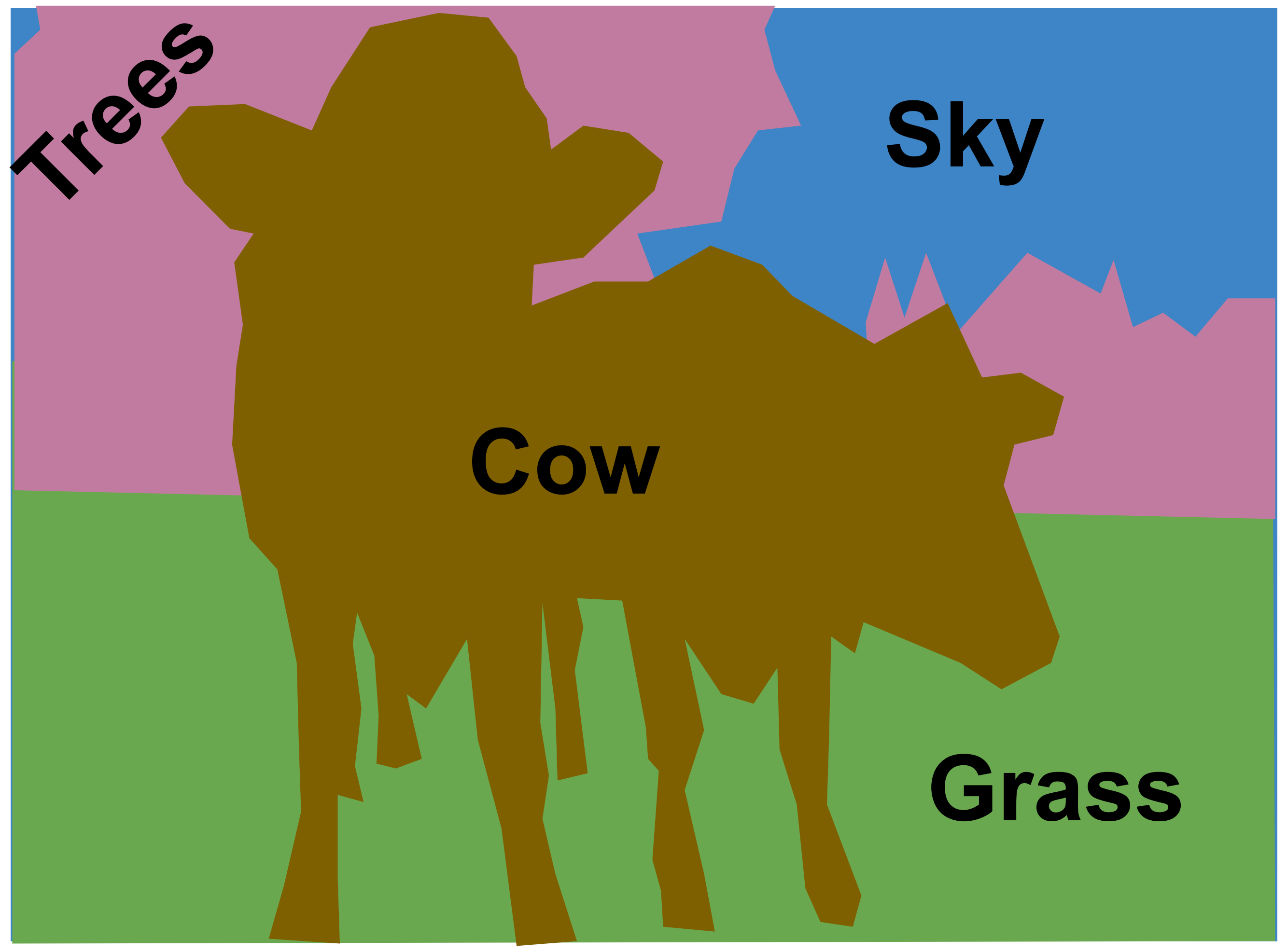
Slides from Stanford CS231N: Object Detection and Image Segmentation

Semantic Segmentation

Label each pixel in the image with a category label

Don't differentiate instances, only care about pixels





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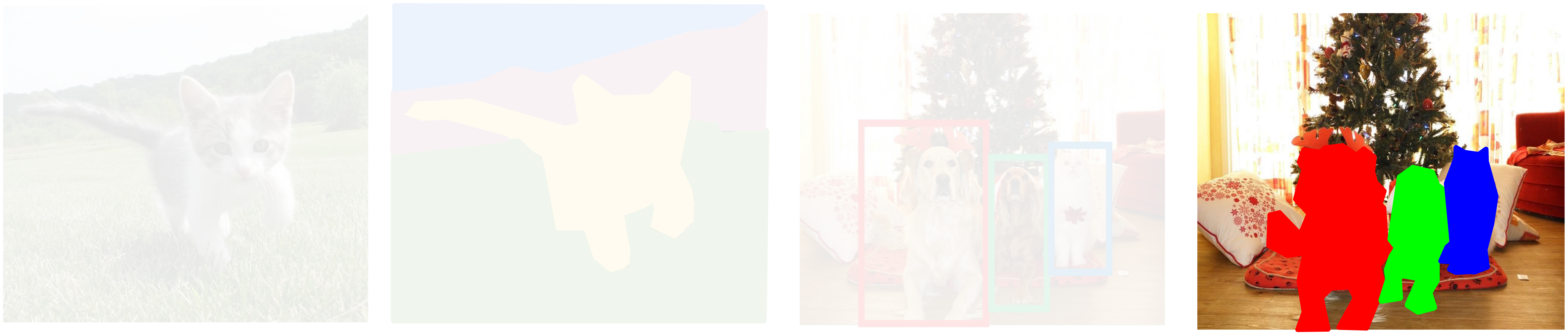
Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks



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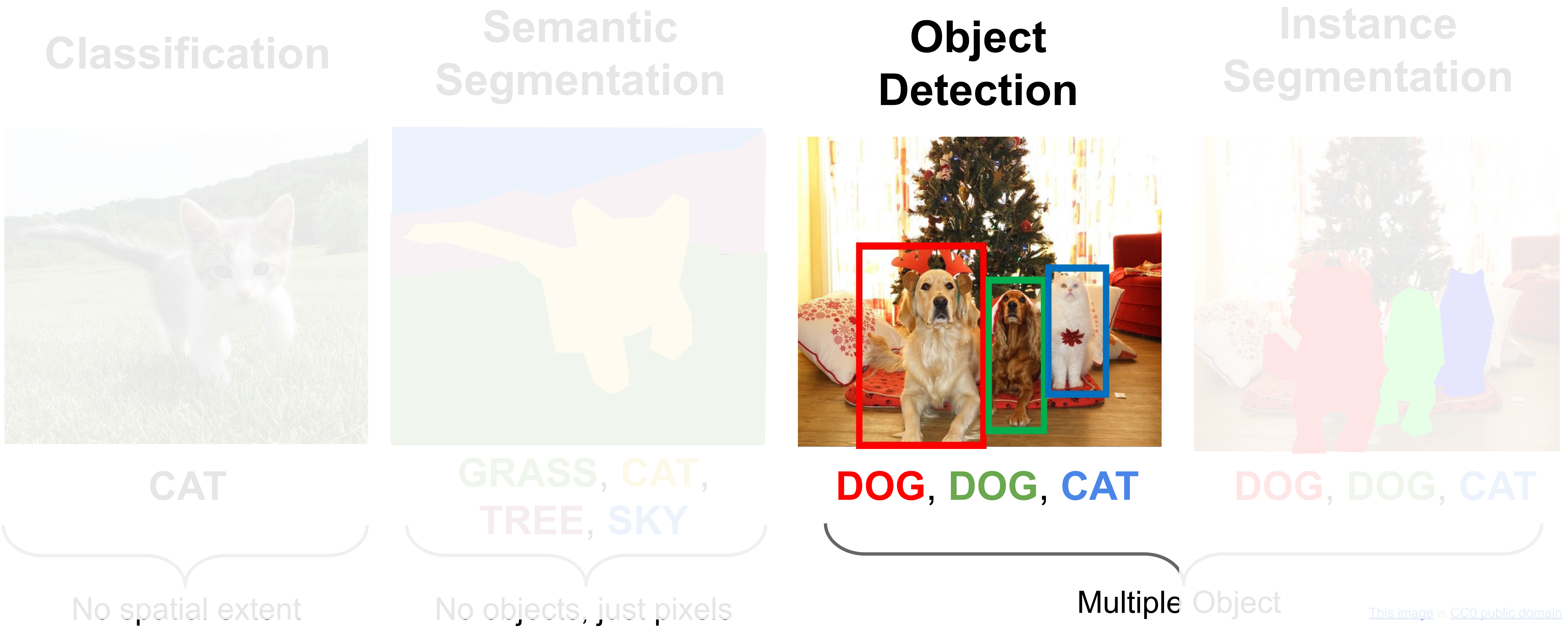
Increasing complexity of computer vision tasks



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Today's class

- [x] What are open vocabulary object detectors? How do robots use them?

  (Pre-trained models like OWL-ViT and Grounding DINO can take any image and text queries, and output bounding boxes with scores)

- [x] Spectrum of computer vision problems

  (Classification to Instance Segmentation)

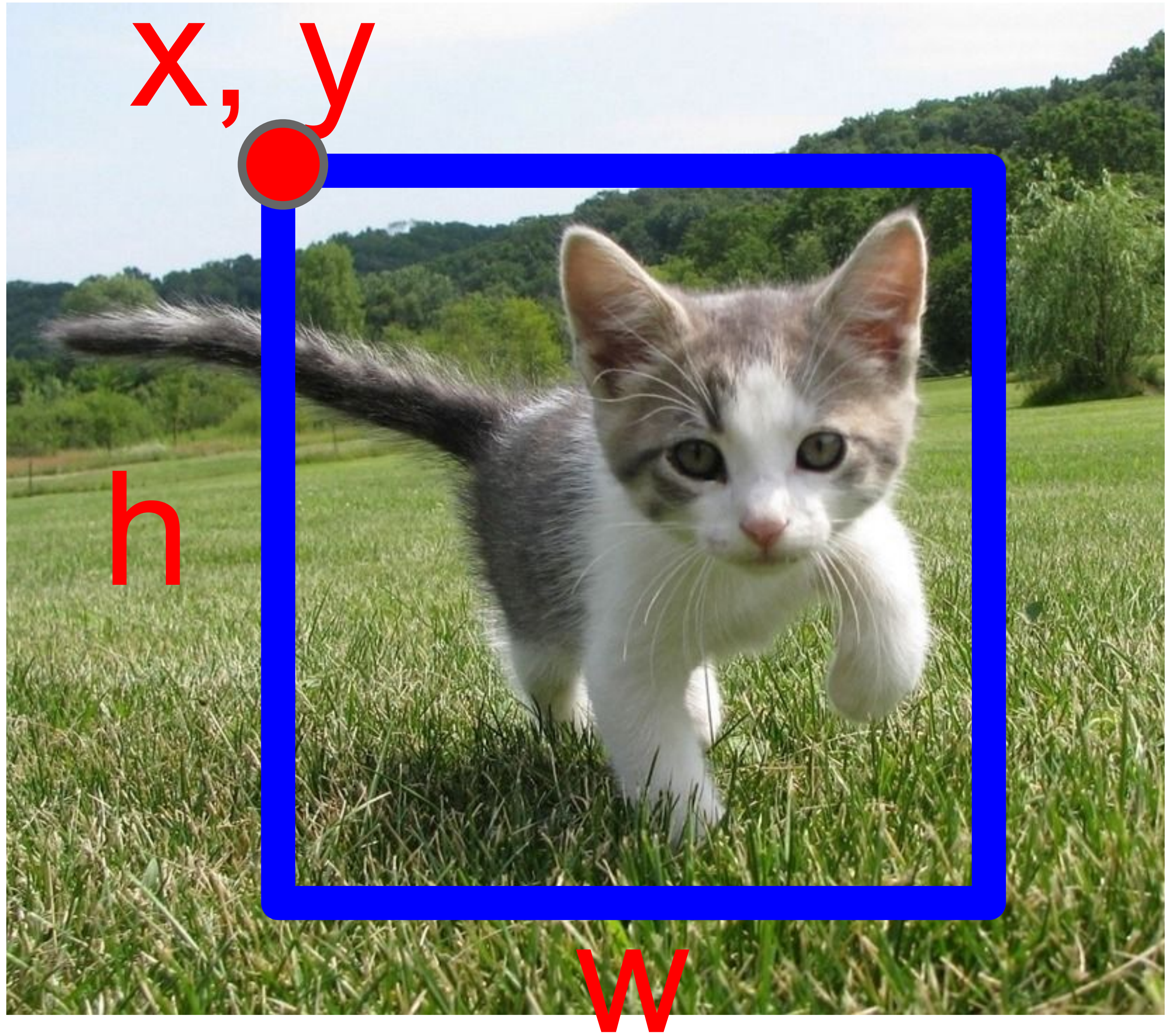
- [x] Semantic Segmentation (Assign a class to every single pixel)

- [ ] Object Detection

- [ ] Modern multi-modal (vision + language) architectures

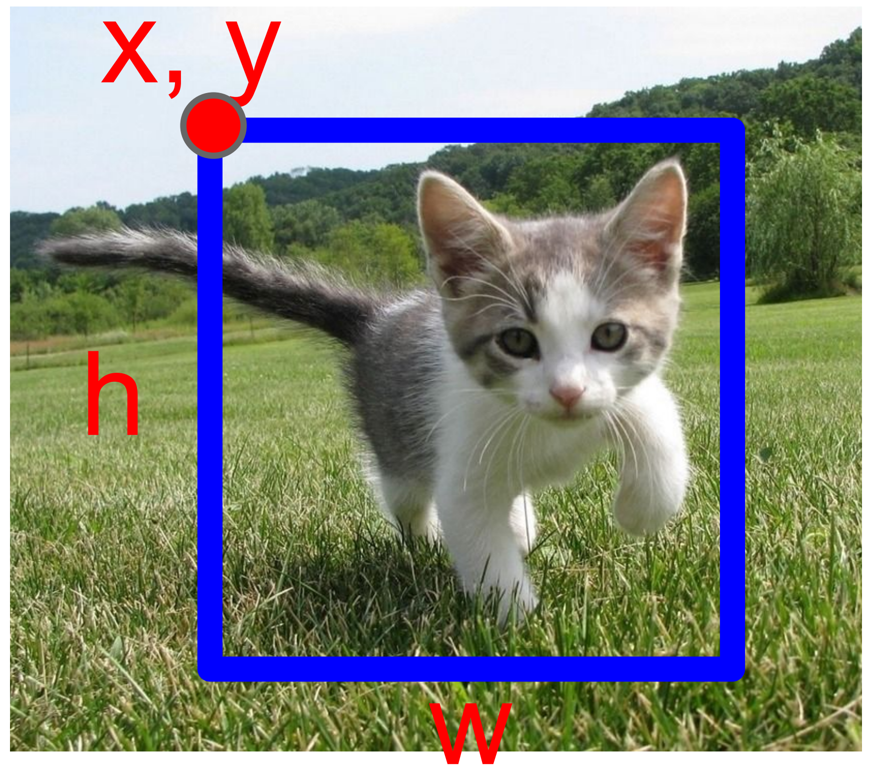
Object Detection: Single Object

(Classification + Localization)



Activity!

Poll



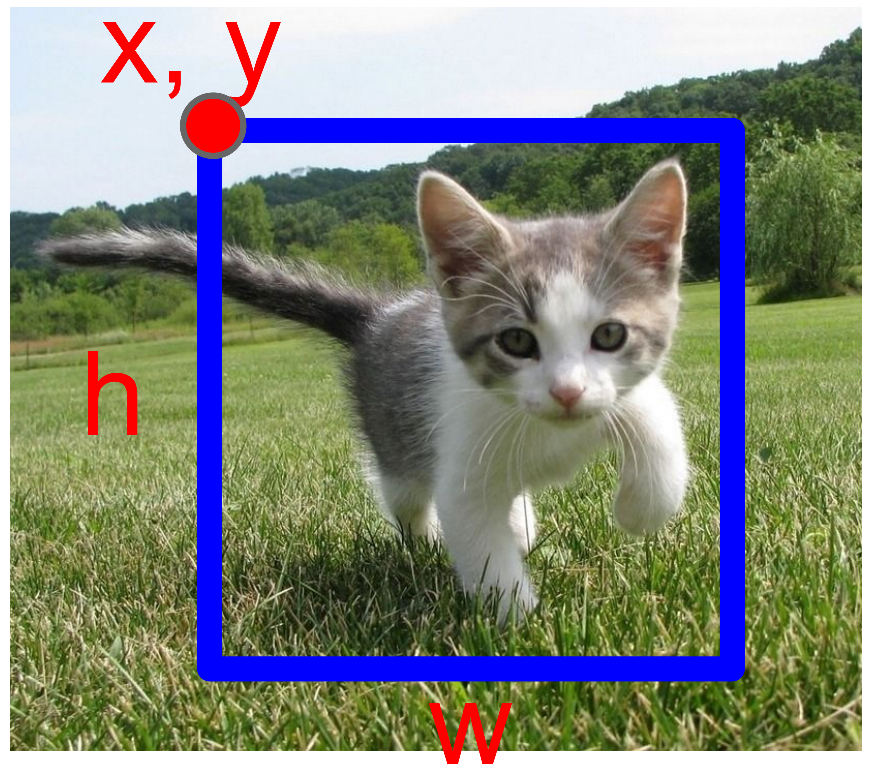
Assume you have a dataset of images.

For each image, you have a target object and a bounding box.

You have a model to predict target objects and bounding boxes.

What loss will you use?

Poll



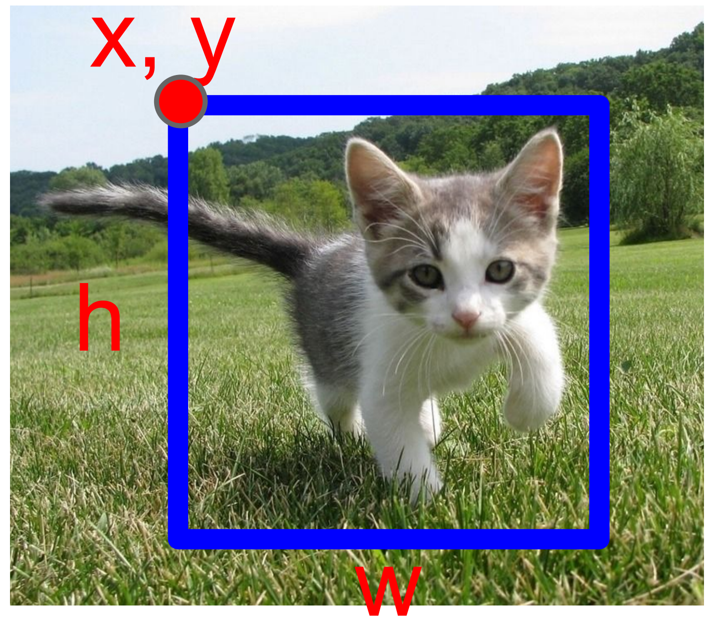
What loss will you use?

When poll is active respond at **PollEv.com/sc2582**

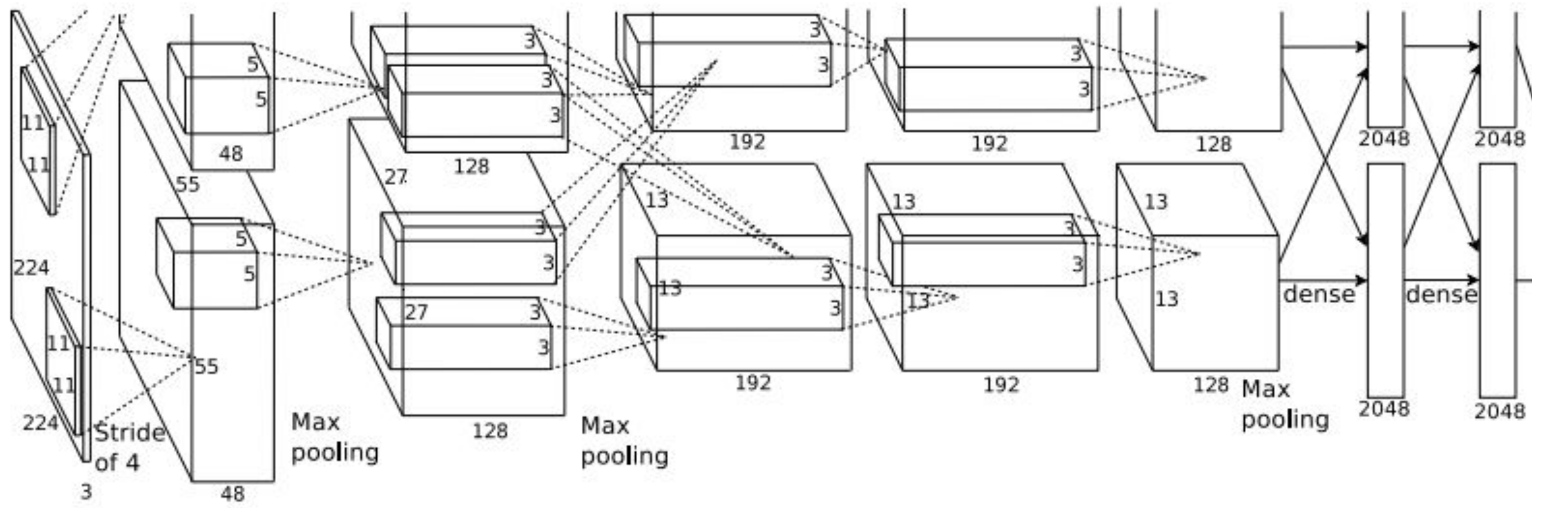
Send **sc2582** to **22333**

Object Detection: Single Object

(Classification + Localization)



This image is CC0 public domain



Vector: 4096

Fully Connected: 4096 to 1000

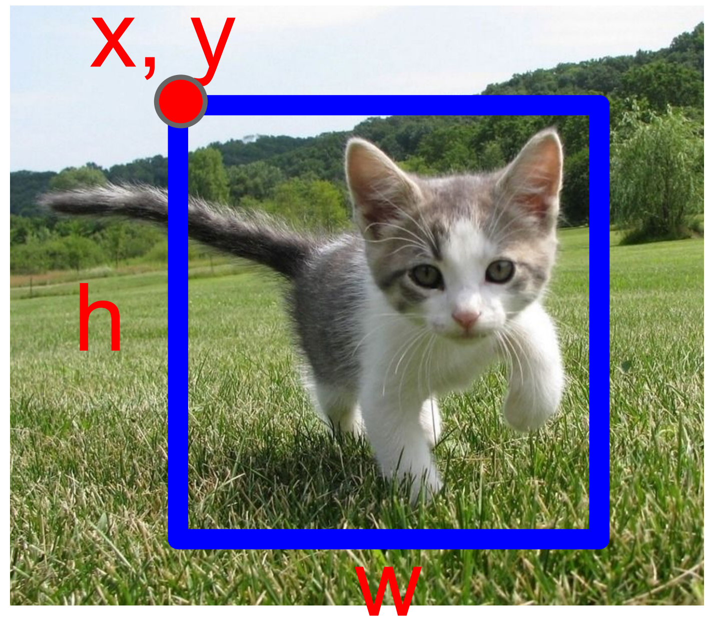
Class Scores
Cat: 0.9
Dog: 0.05
Car: 0.01
...

Fully Connected: 4096 to 4

Box Coordinates
(x, y, w, h)

Object Detection: Single Object

(Classification + Localization)



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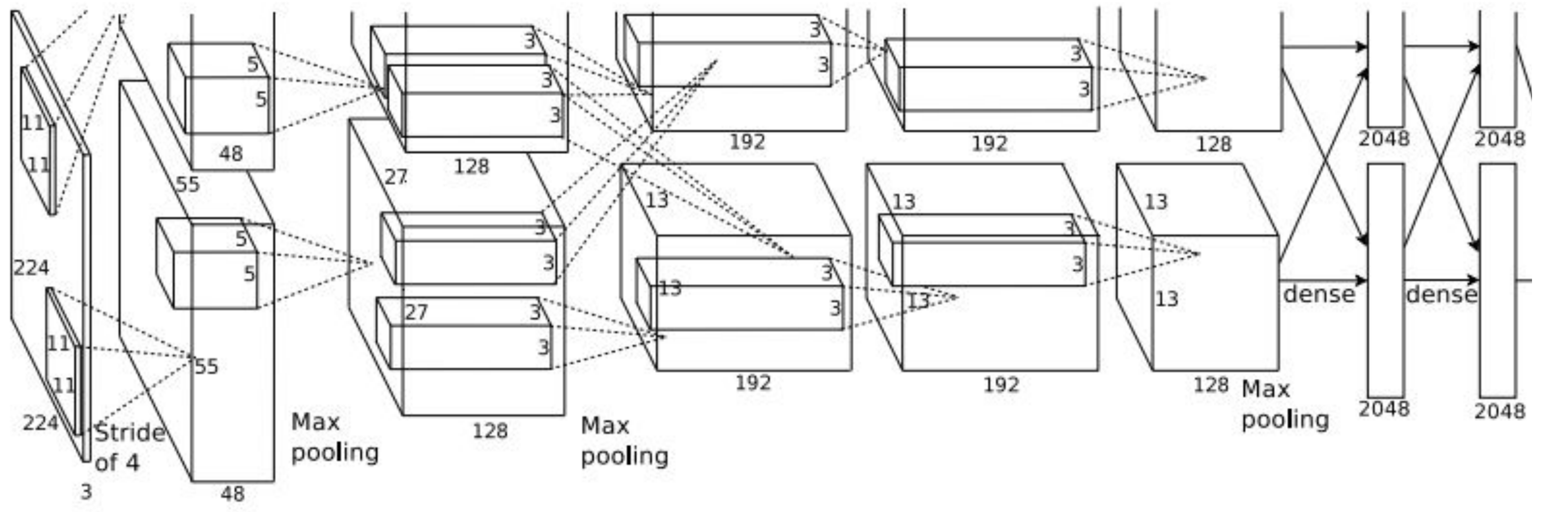


Vector: 4096

Fully Connected: 4096 to 1000

Class Scores
Cat: 0.9
Dog: 0.05
Car: 0.01
...

Correct label: Cat

Softmax Loss

Fully Connected: 4096 to 4

Box Coordinates (x, y, w, h)

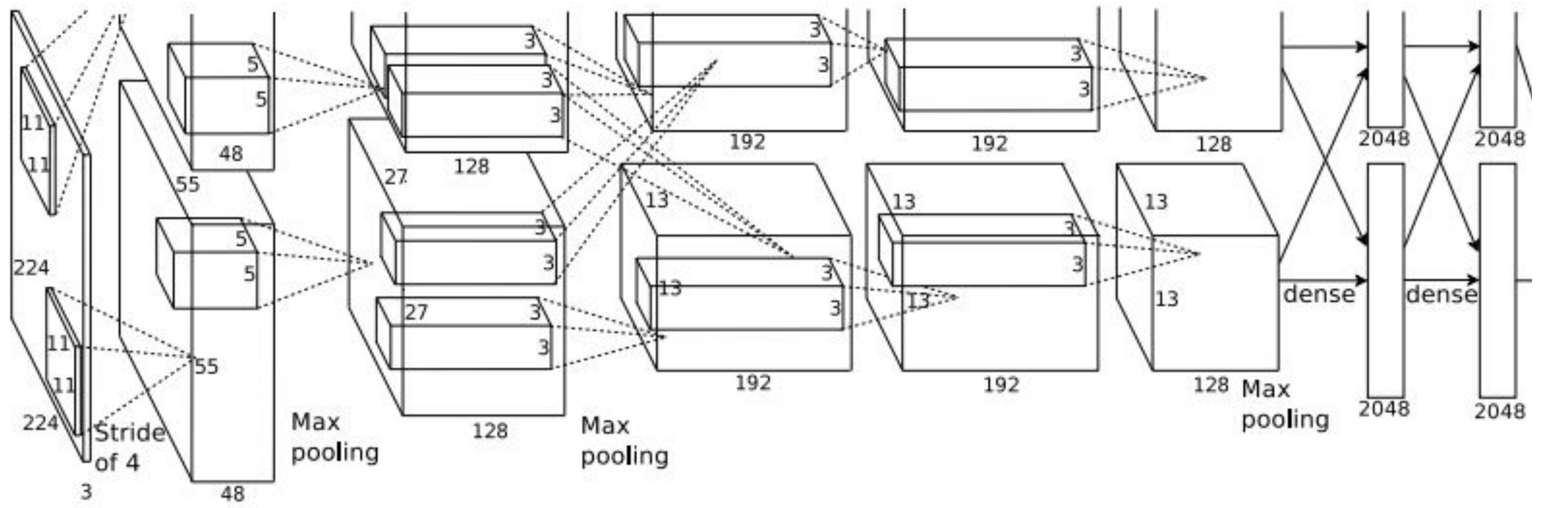
L2 Loss

Correct box: (x', y', w', h')

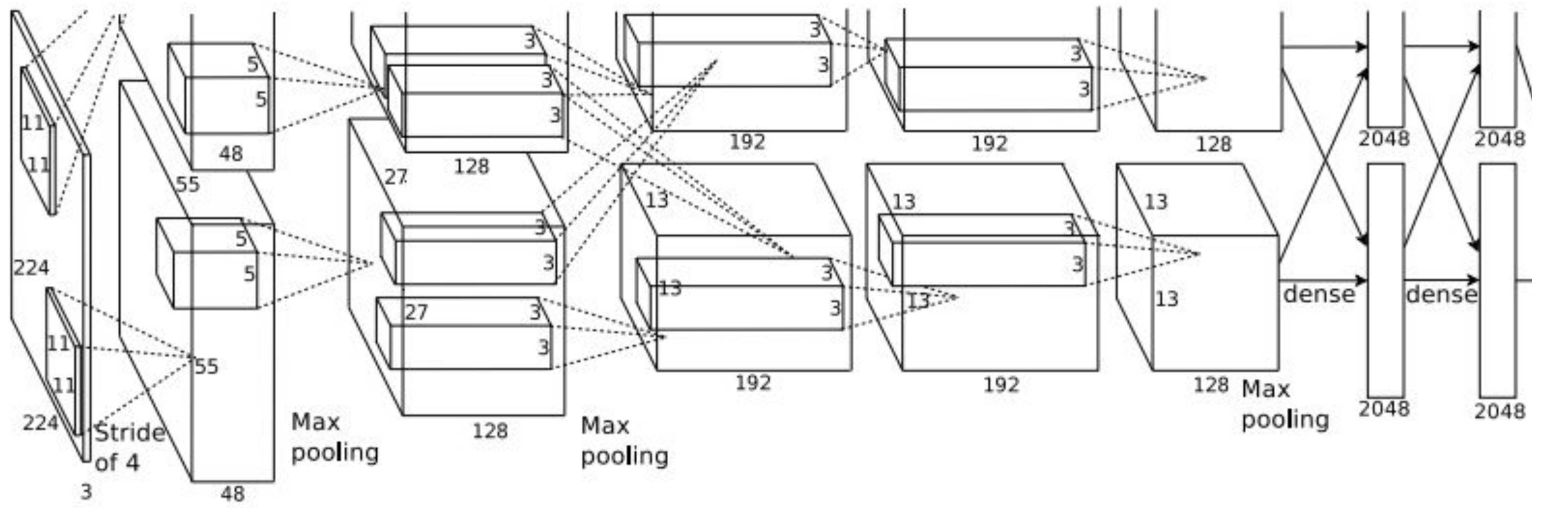
Treat localization as a regression problem!

What about multiple objects? Would this idea work?

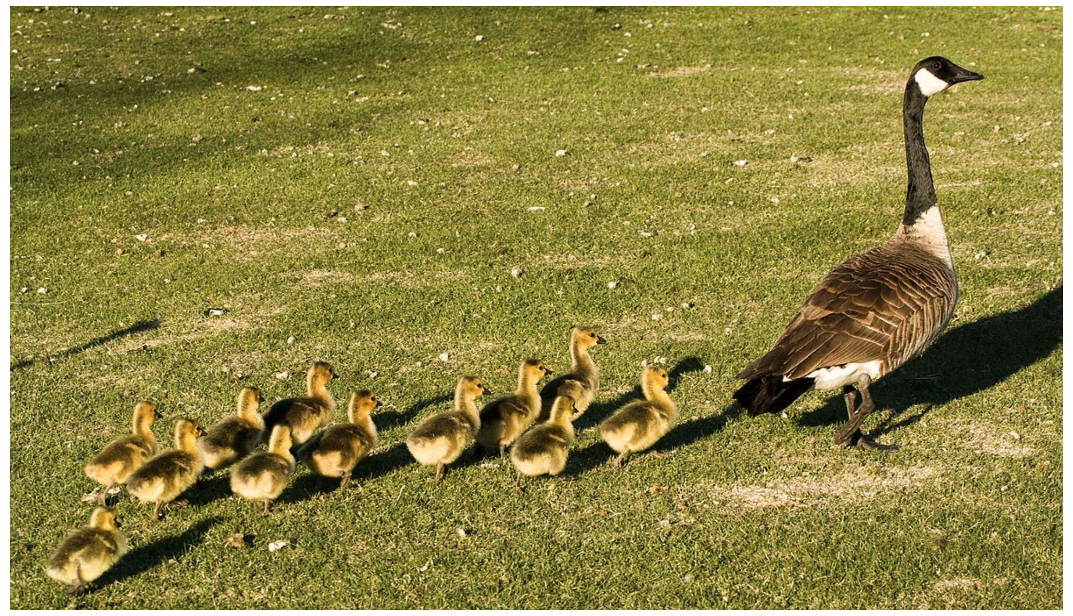
Object Detection: Multiple Objects

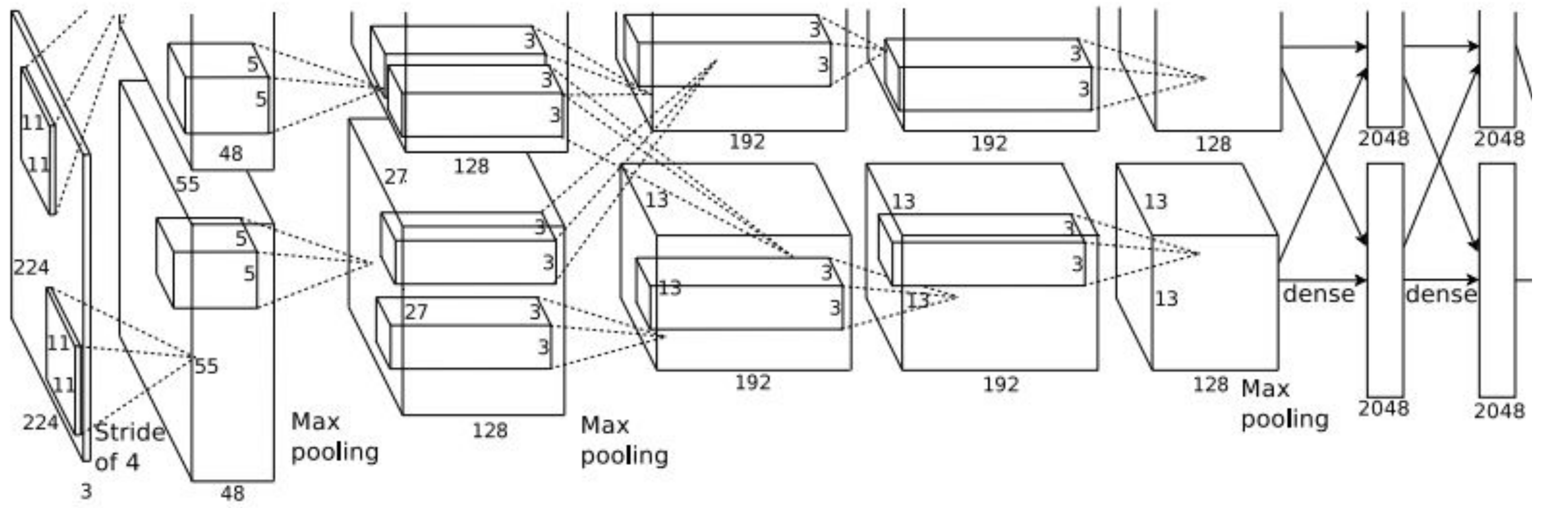


CAT: (x, y, w, h)



DOG: (x, y, w, h)
DOG: (x, y, w, h)
CAT: (x, y, w, h)

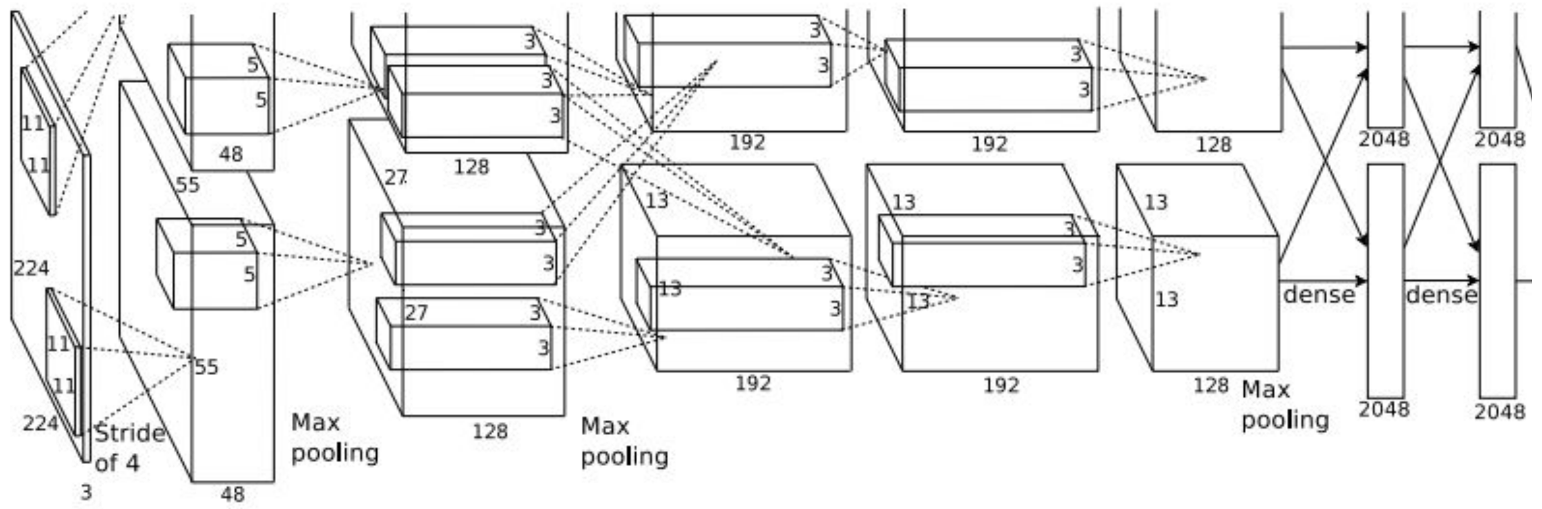




DUCK: (x, y, w, h)
DUCK: (x, y, w, h)
….

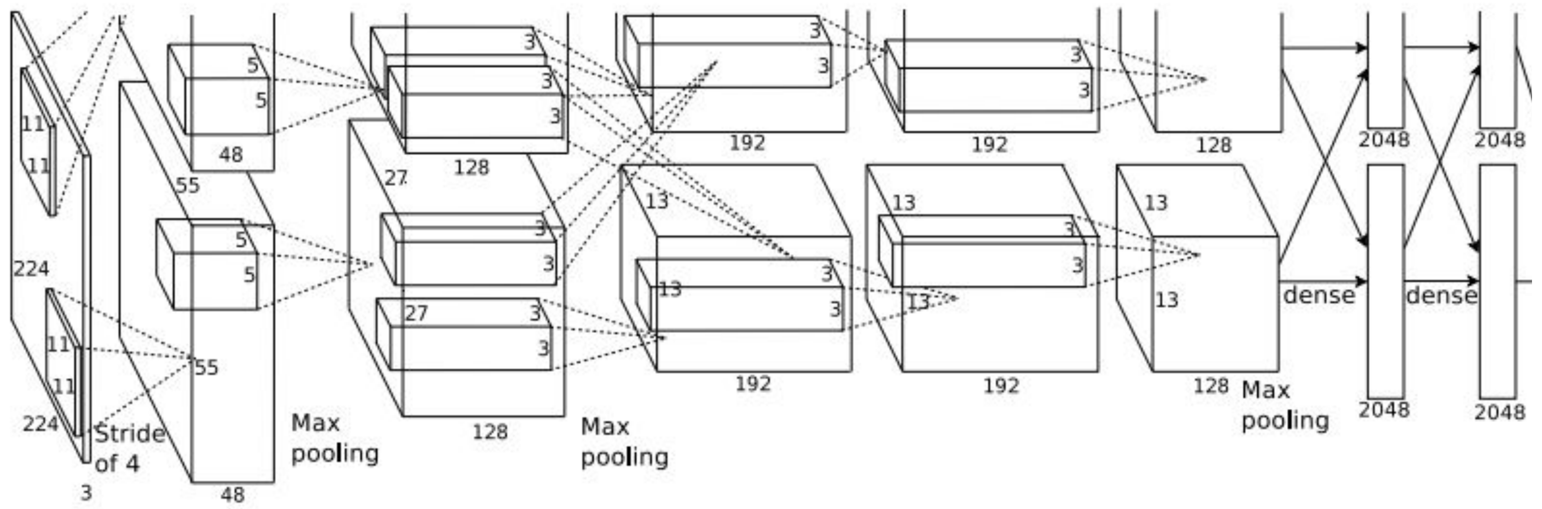
Object Detection: Multiple Objects

Each image needs a different number of outputs!



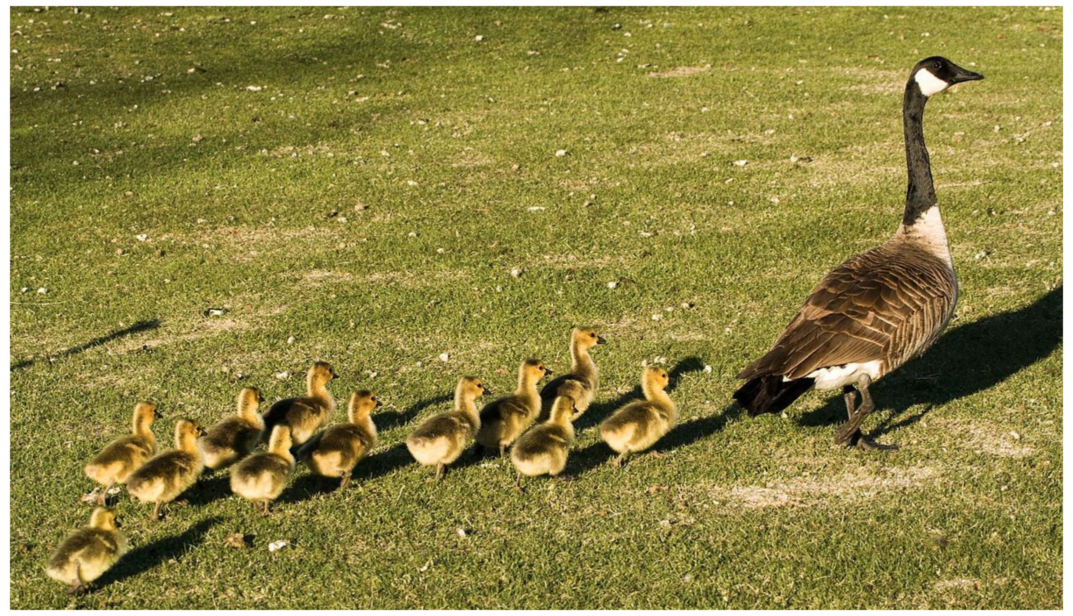
CAT: (x, y, w, h)

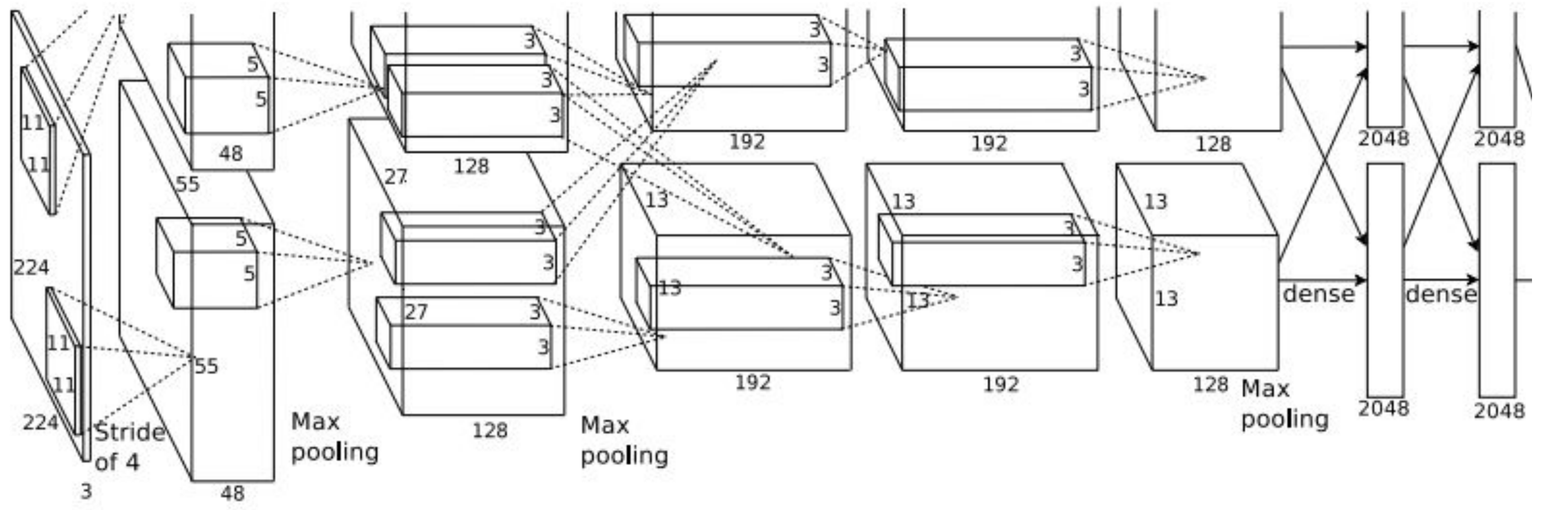
4 numbers



DOG: (x, y, w, h)
DOG: (x, y, w, h)
CAT: (x, y, w, h)

12 numbers





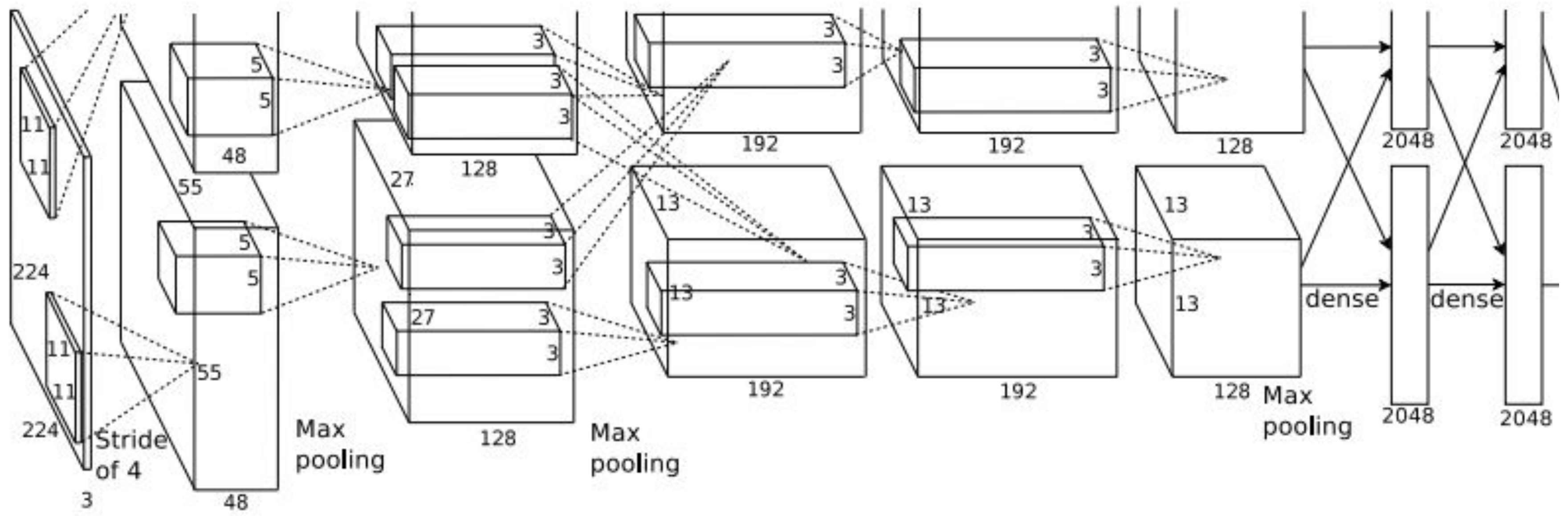
DUCK: (x, y, w, h)
DUCK: (x, y, w, h)
….

Many numbers!

What if we tried to detect a SINGLE object in a PATCH?

Object Detection: Multiple Objects

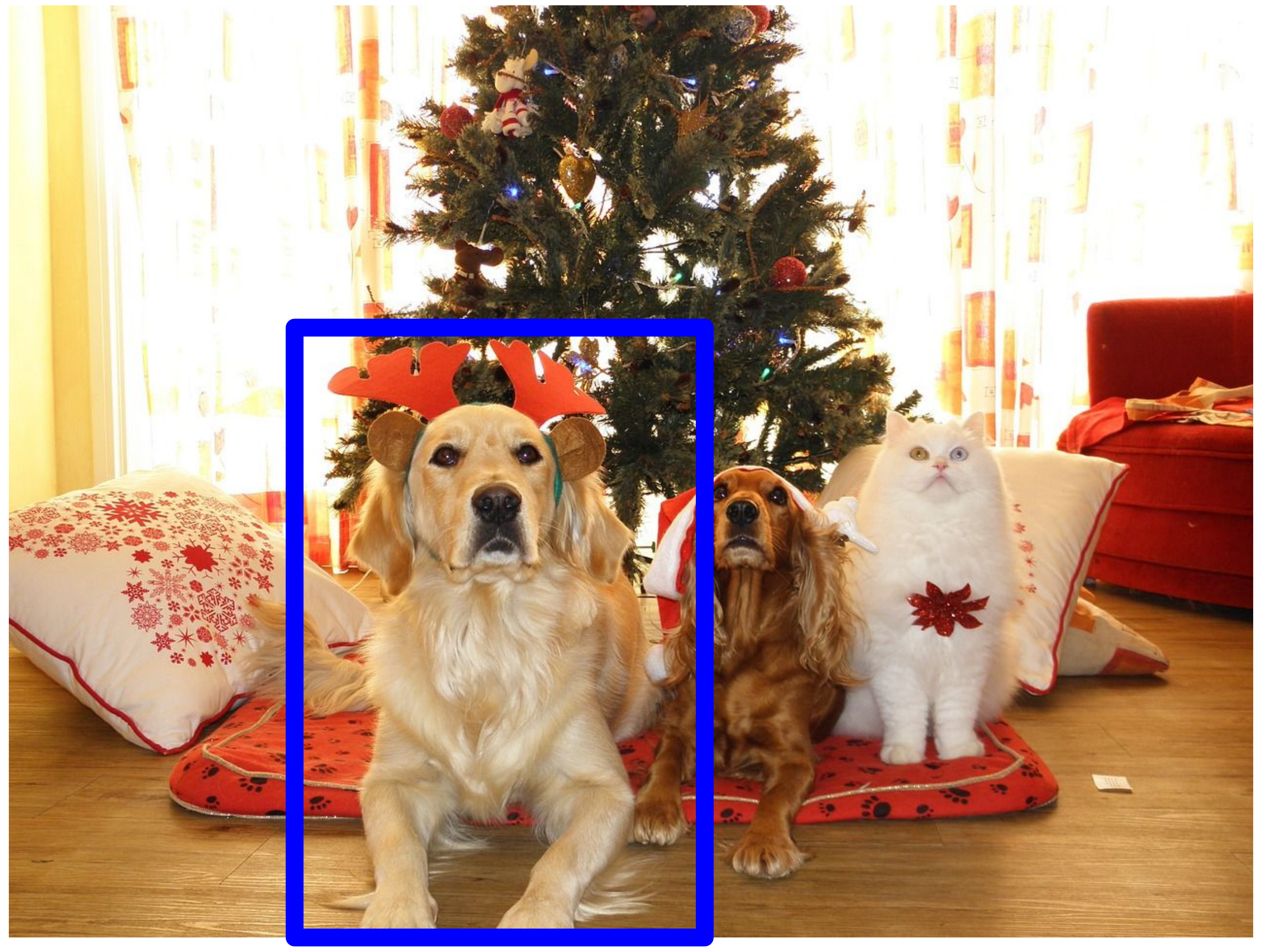
Apply a CNN to many different crops of the image, CNN classifies each crop as object or background

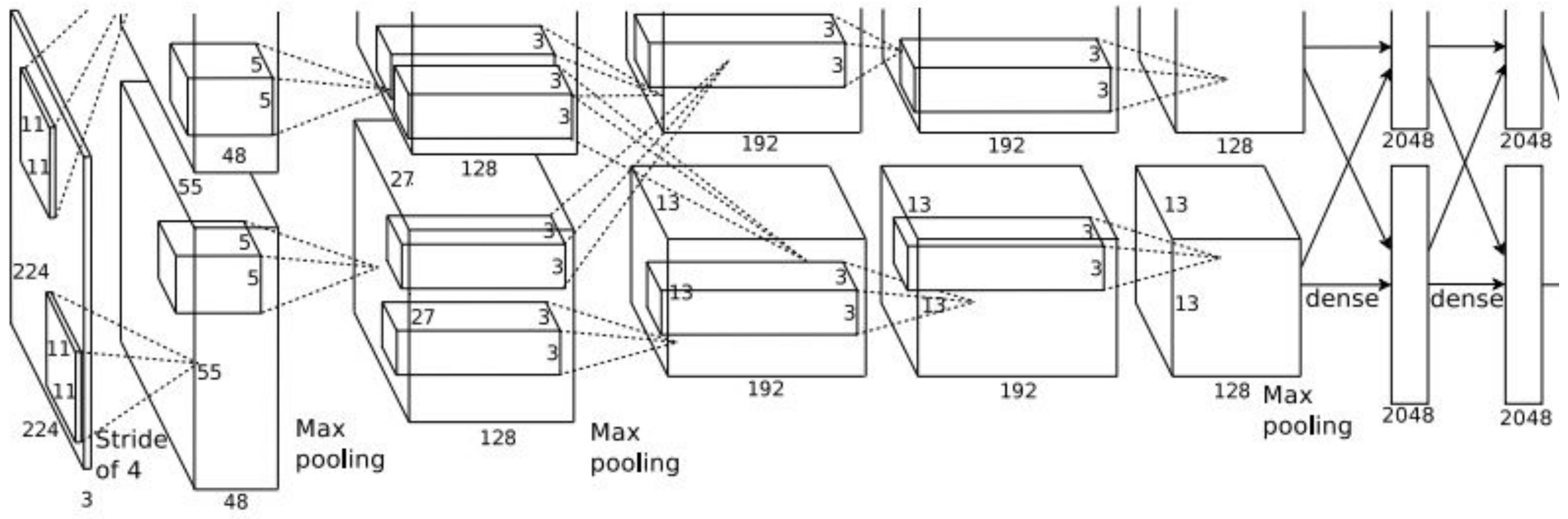


Dog? NO
Cat? NO
Background? YES

Object Detection: Multiple Objects

Apply a CNN to many different crops of the image, CNN classifies each crop as object or background

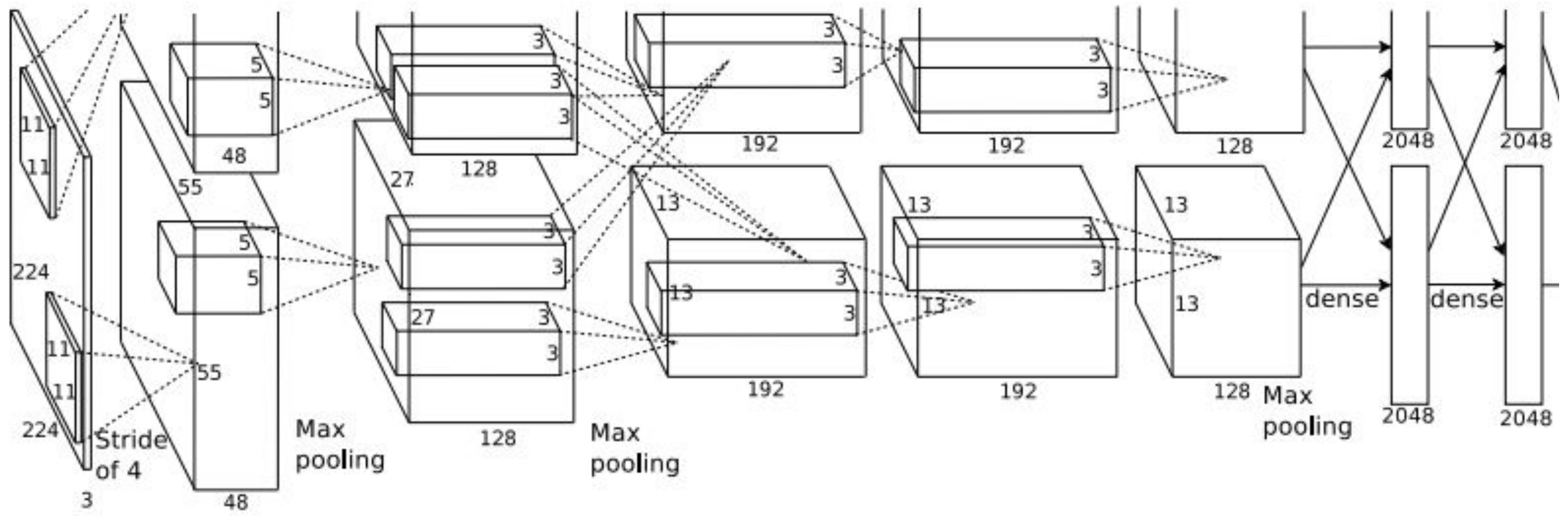




Dog? YES
Cat? NO
Background? NO

Object Detection: Multiple Objects

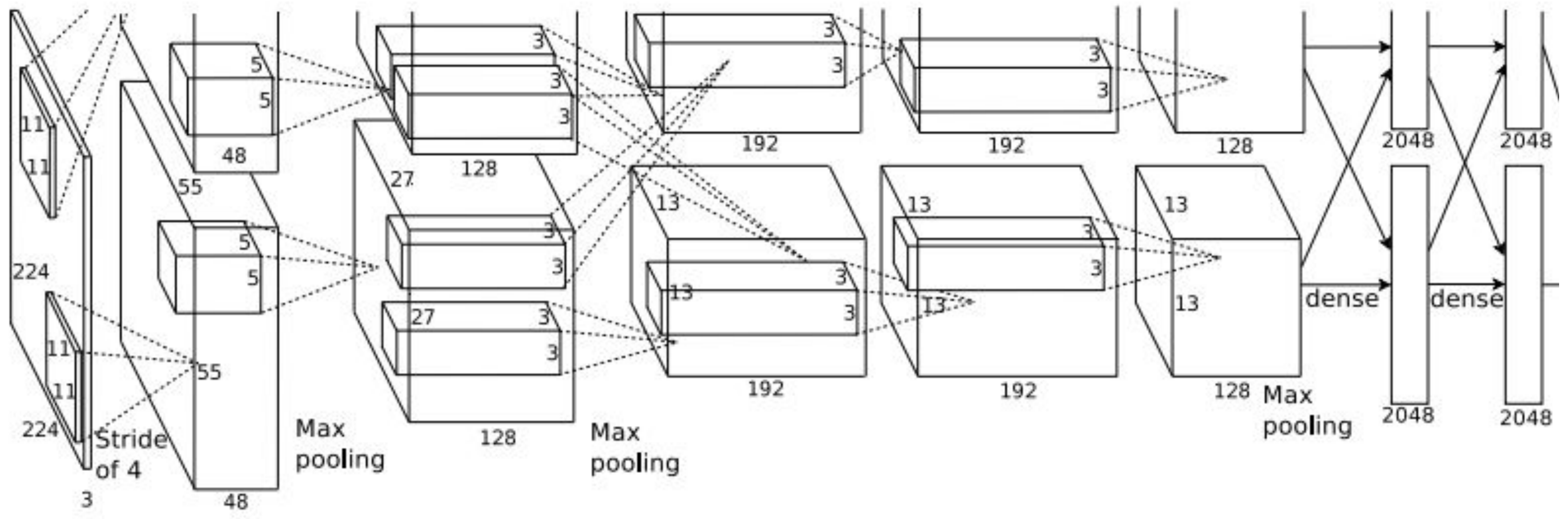
Apply a CNN to many different crops of the image, CNN classifies each crop as object or background



Dog? YES
Cat? NO
Background? NO

Object Detection: Multiple Objects

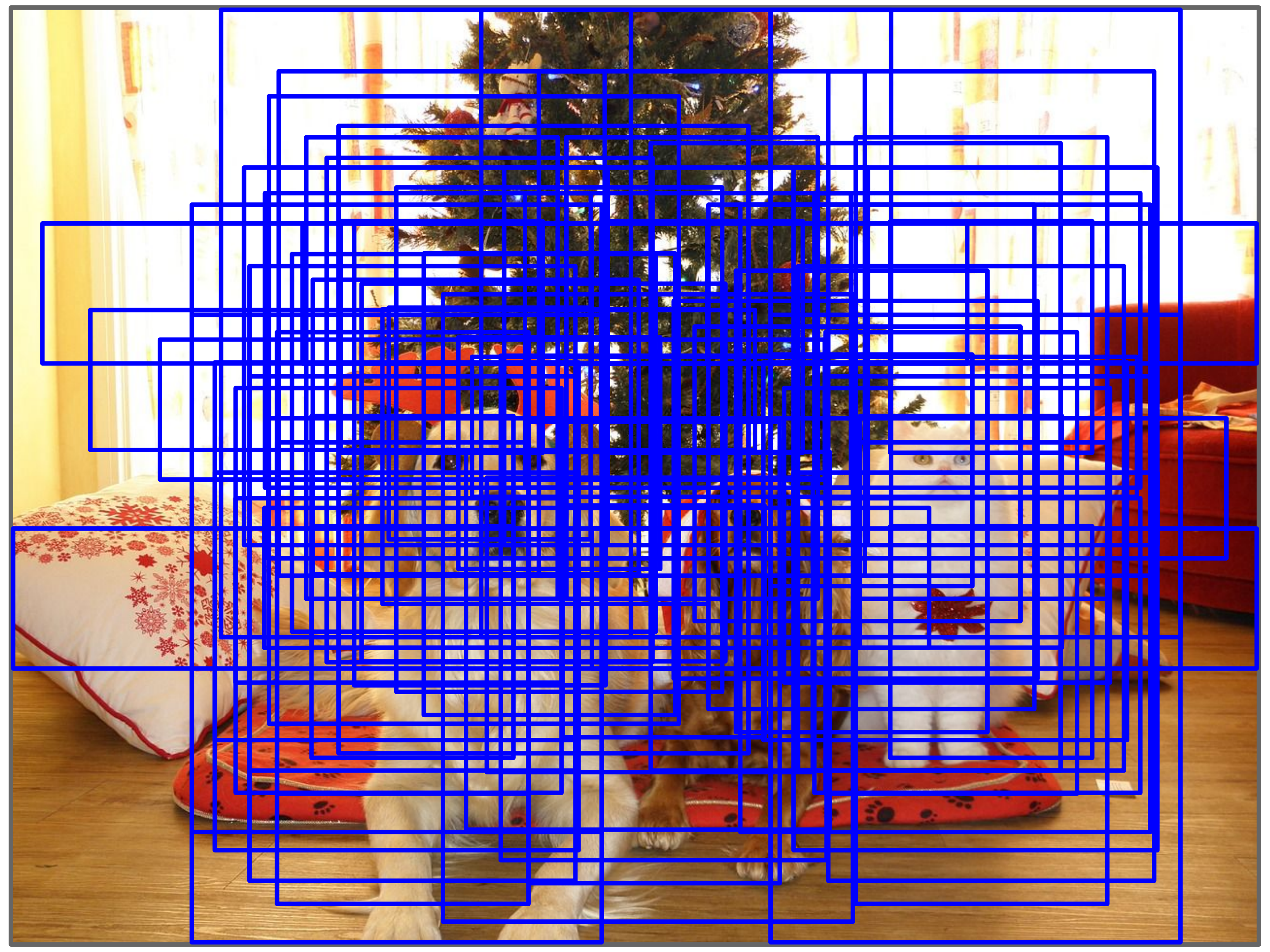
Apply a CNN to many different crops of the image, CNN classifies each crop as object or background



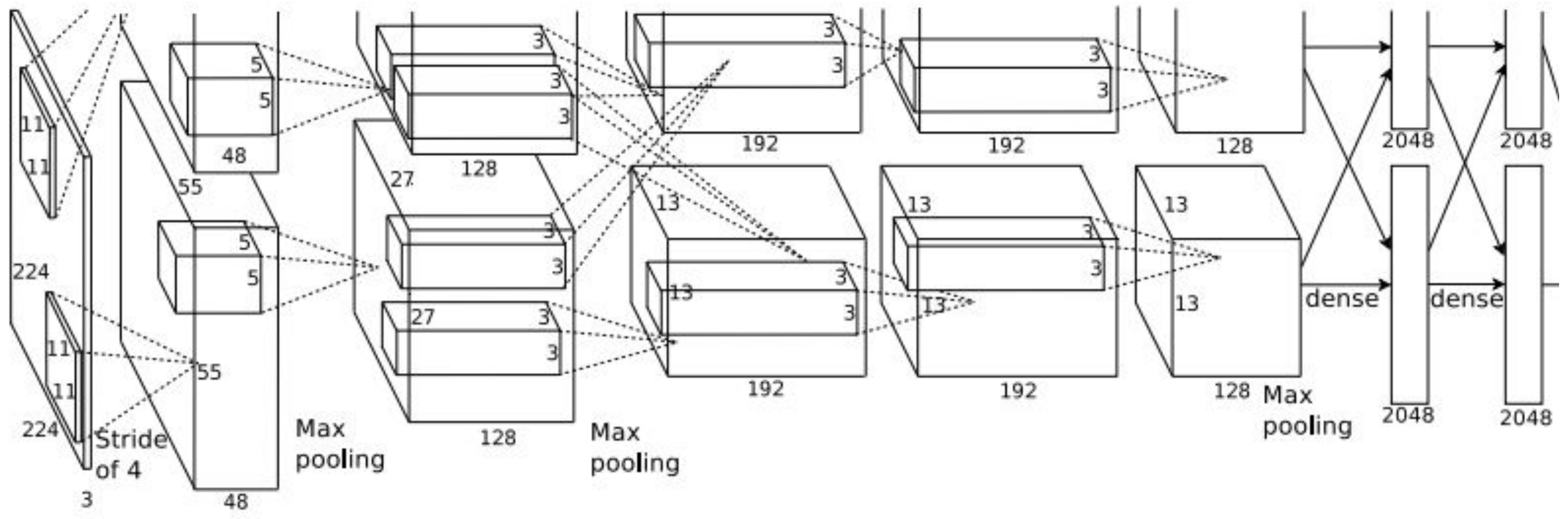
Dog? NO
Cat? YES
Background? NO

Q: What’s the problem with this approach?

Object Detection: Multiple Objects



Apply a CNN to many different crops of the image, CNN classifies each crop as object or background



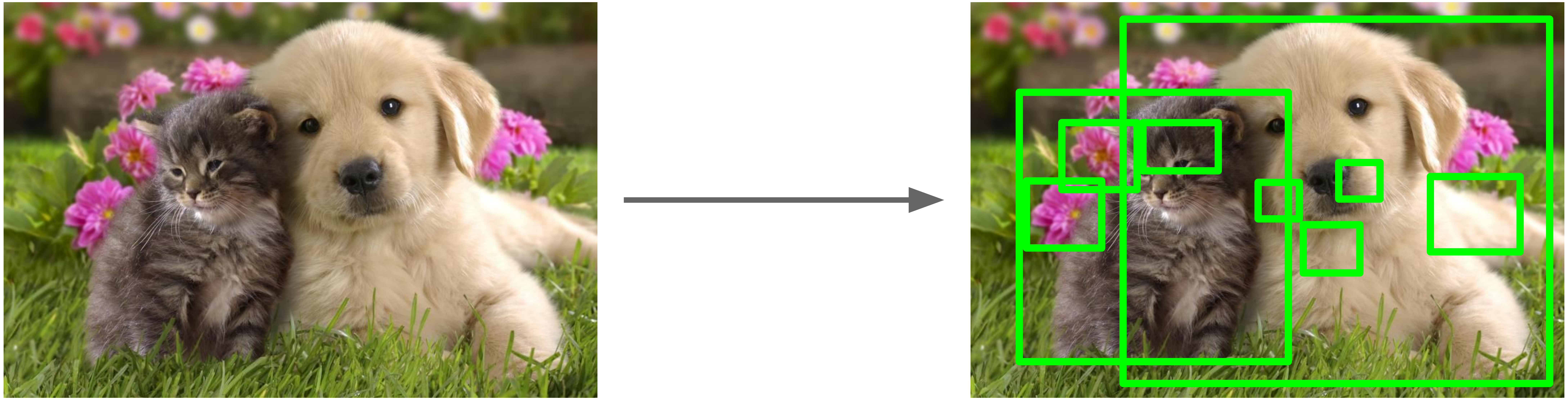
Dog? NO
Cat? YES
Background? NO

Problem: Need to apply CNN to huge number of locations, scales, and aspect ratios, very computationally expensive!

What if we had a SMART patch proposer?

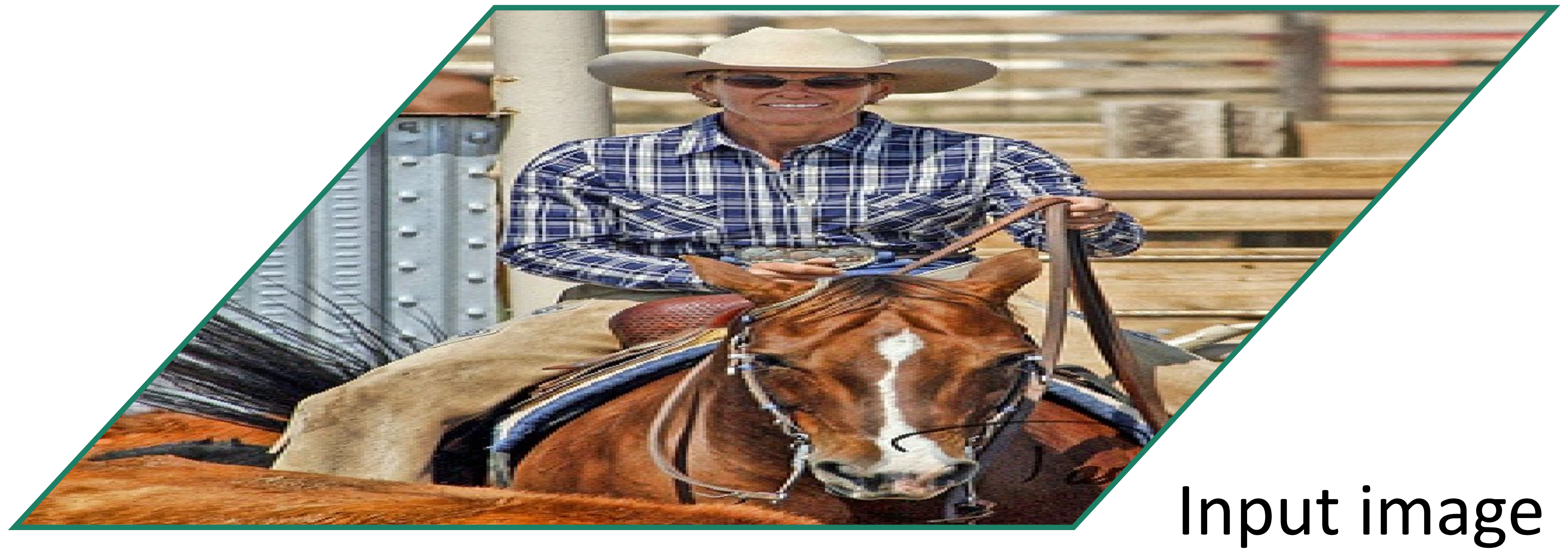
Region Proposals: Selective Search

- Find "blobby" image regions that are likely to contain objects
- Relatively fast to run; e.g. Selective Search gives 2000 region proposals in a few seconds on CPU



Alexe et al, "Measuring the objectness of image windows", TPAMI 2012
Uijlings et al, "Selective Search for Object Recognition", IJCV 2013
Cheng et al, "BING: Binarized normed gradients for objectness estimation at 300fps", CVPR 2014
Zitnick and Dollar, "Edge boxes: Locating object proposals from edges", ECCV 2014

R-CNN



Input image

Girshick et al, "Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation", CVPR 2014.

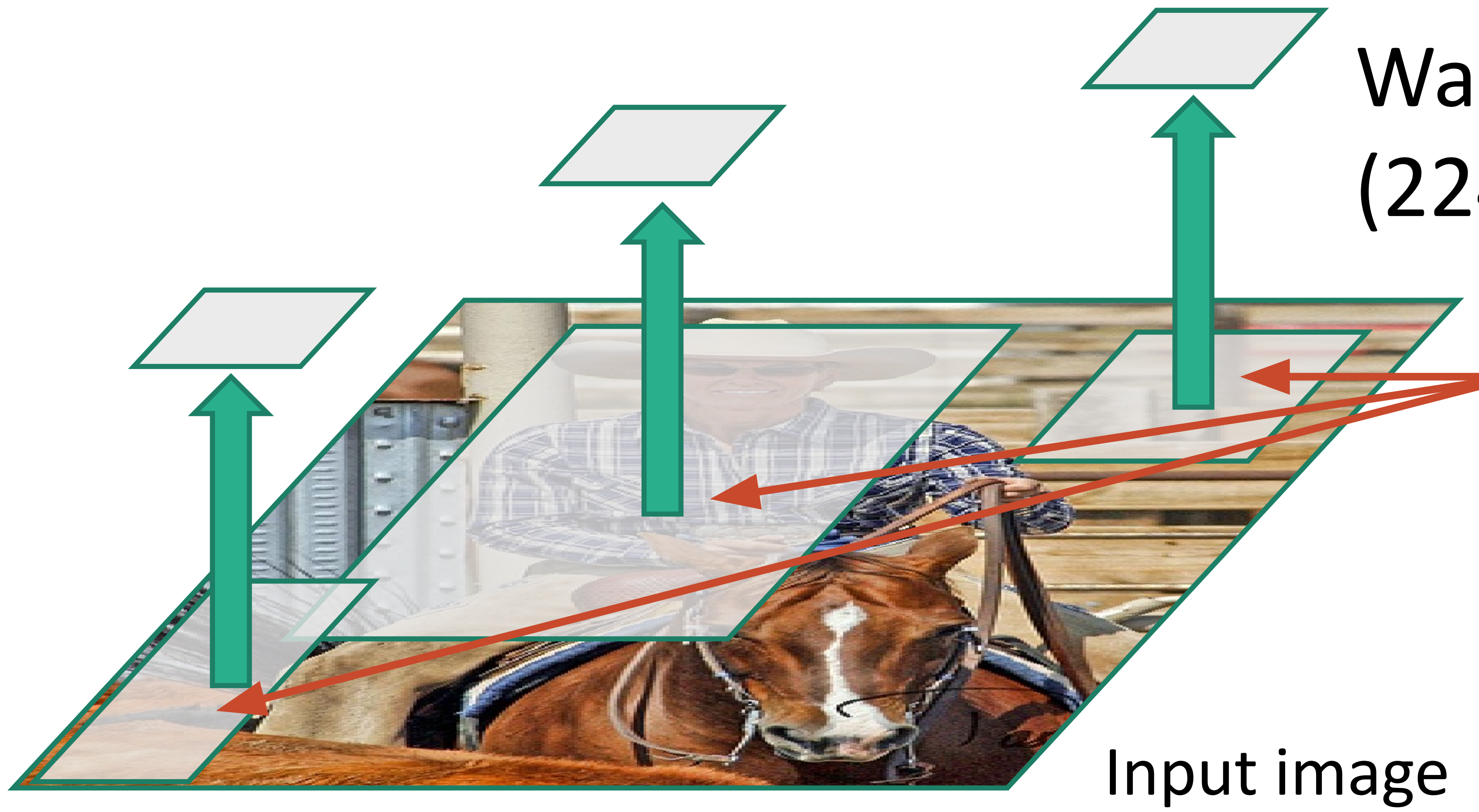
R-CNN

Regions of Interest (RoI) from a proposal method (~2k)

Input image

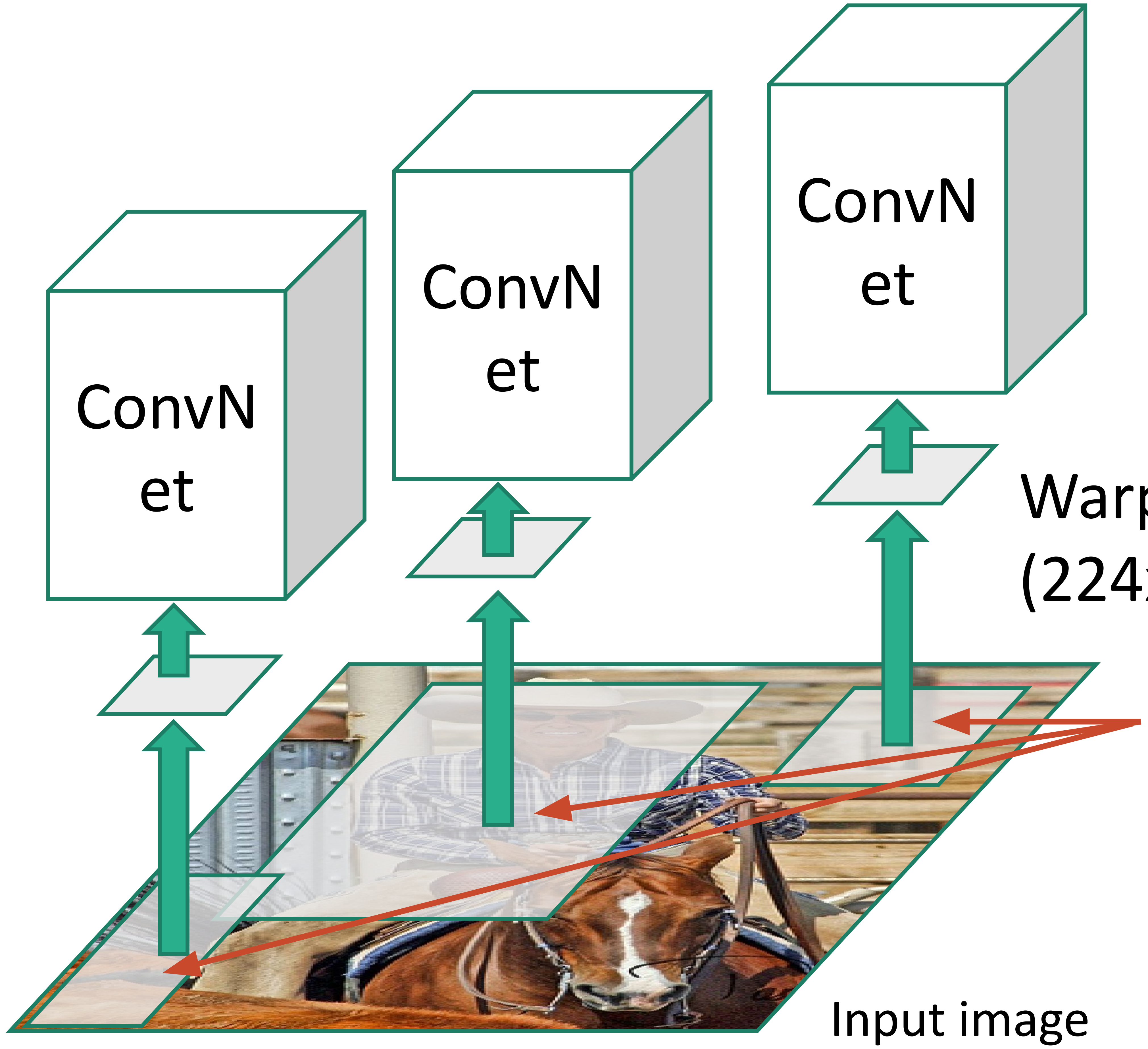
Girshick et al, “Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation”, CVPR 2014.
Figure copyright Ross Girshick, 2015; source. Reproduced with permission.

R-CNN



Girshick et al, “Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation”, CVPR 2014.

R-CNN



Forward each region through ConvNet (ImageNet-pretranied)

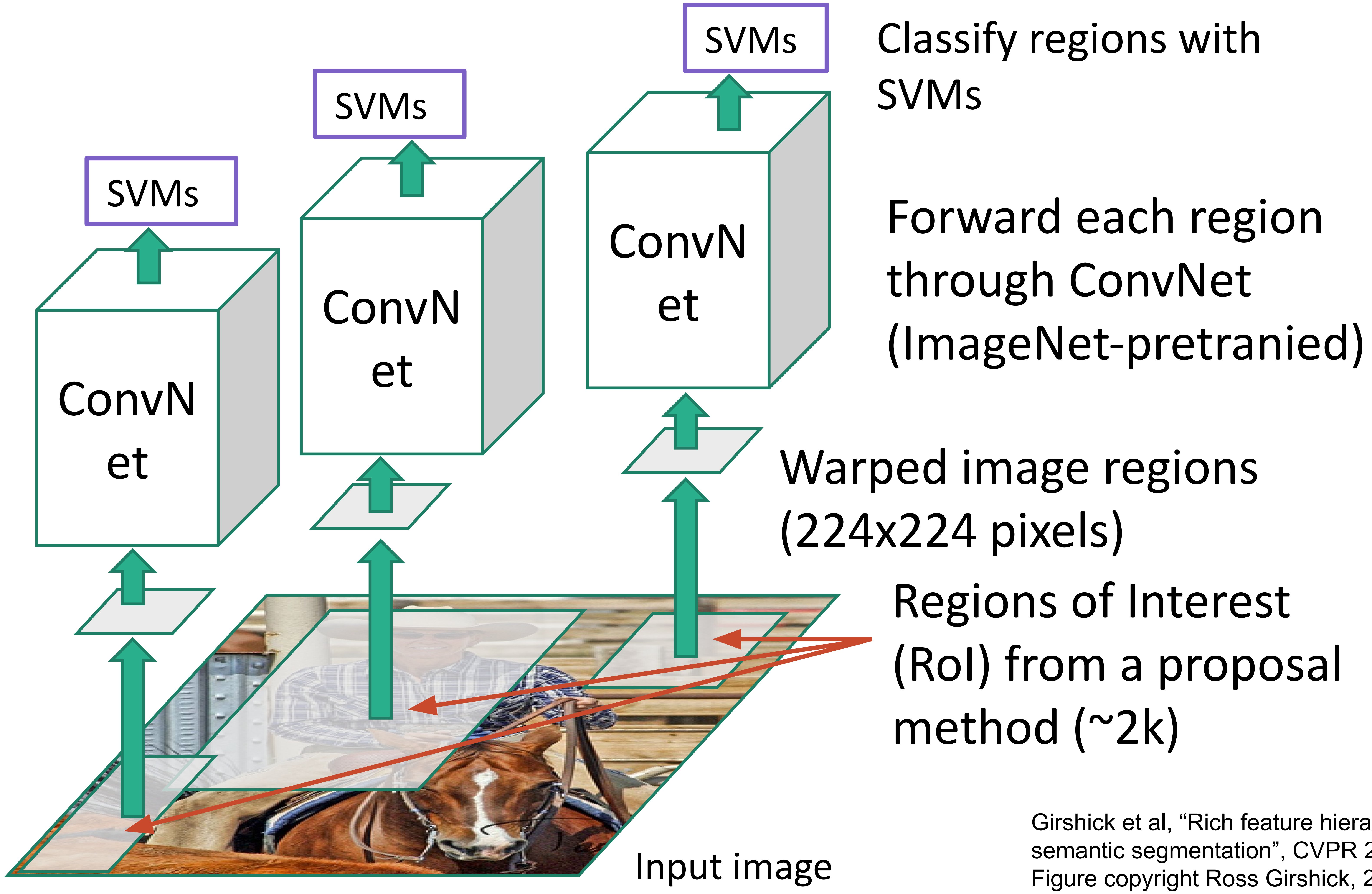
Warped image regions (224x224 pixels)

Regions of Interest (RoI) from a proposal method (~2k)

Input image

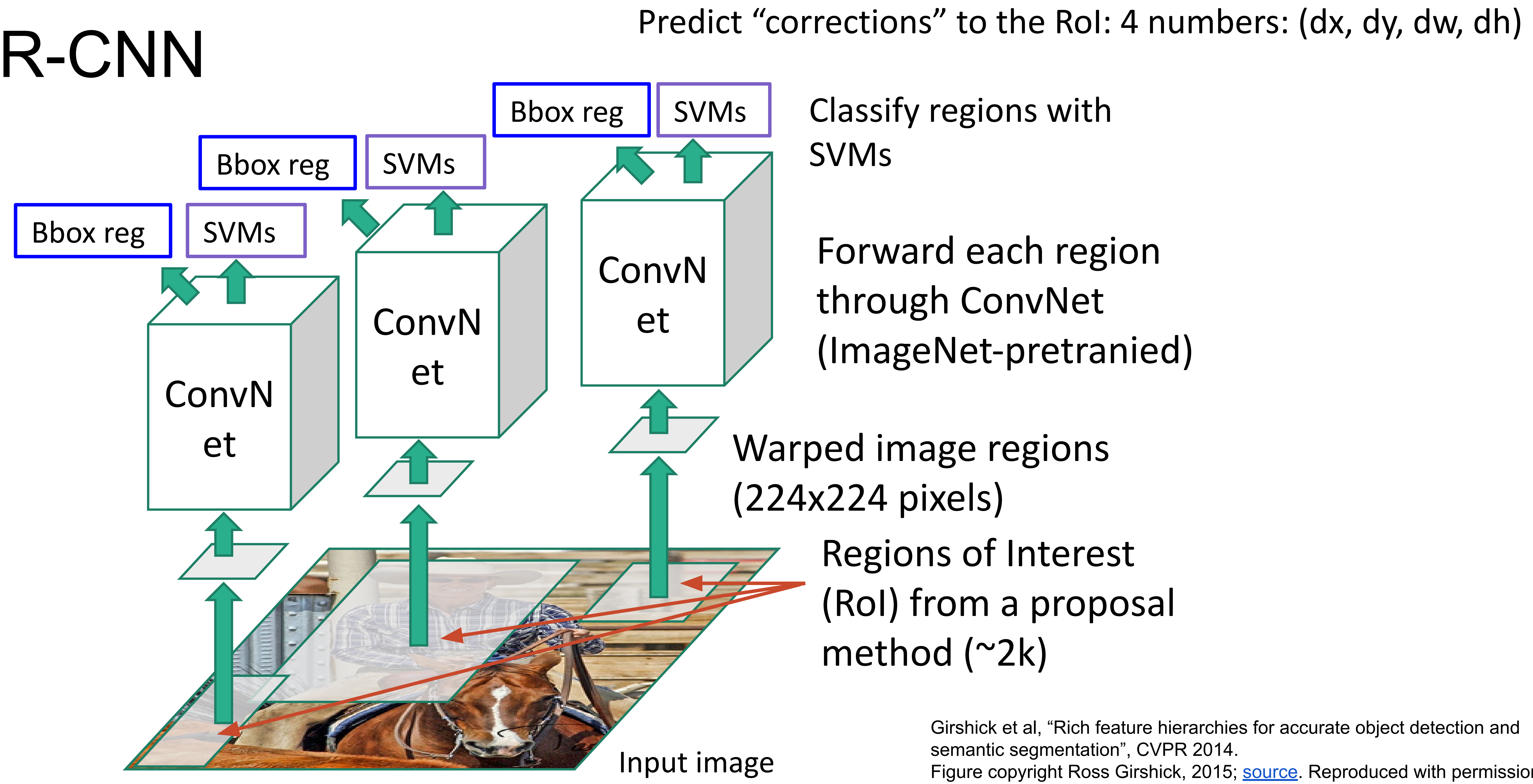
Girshick et al, “Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation”, CVPR 2014.

R-CNN



Girshick et al, "Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation", CVPR 2014.

R-CNN



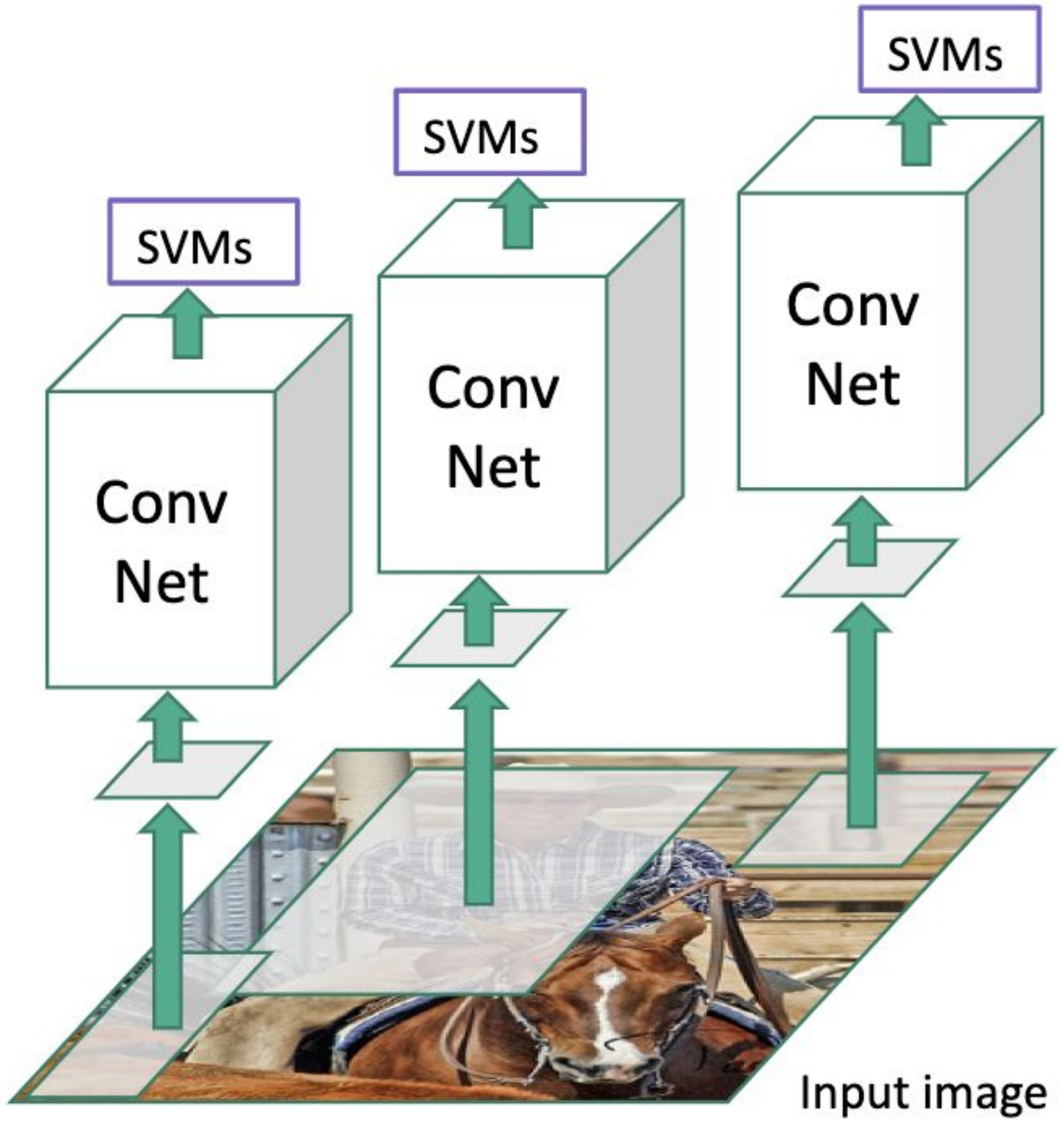
Girshick et al, “Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation”, CVPR 2014.

Isn't calling a CNN for each patch super duper slow?

Instead of running N ConvNets, run just ONE!

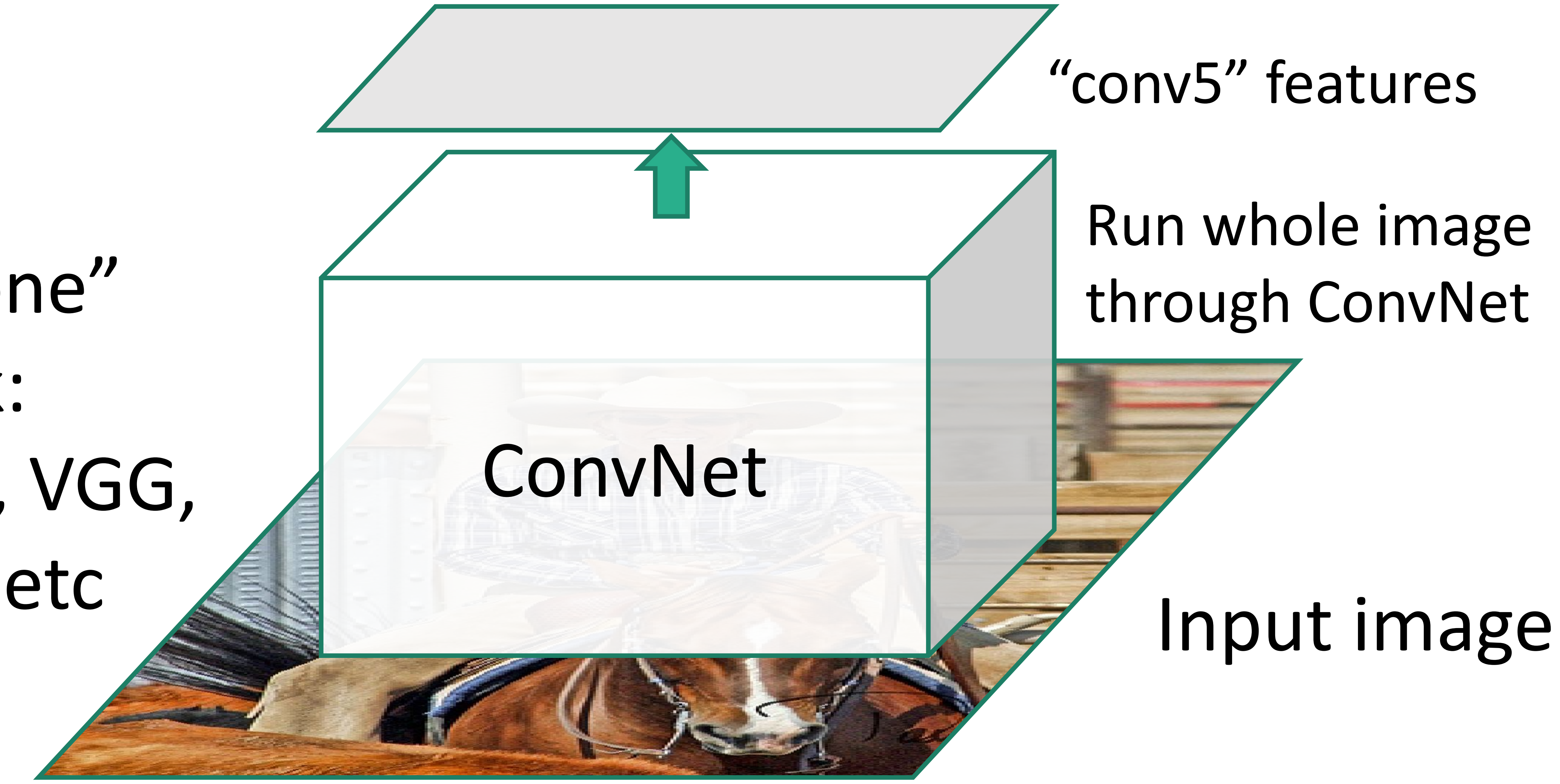
Fast R-CNN

"Slow" R-CNN



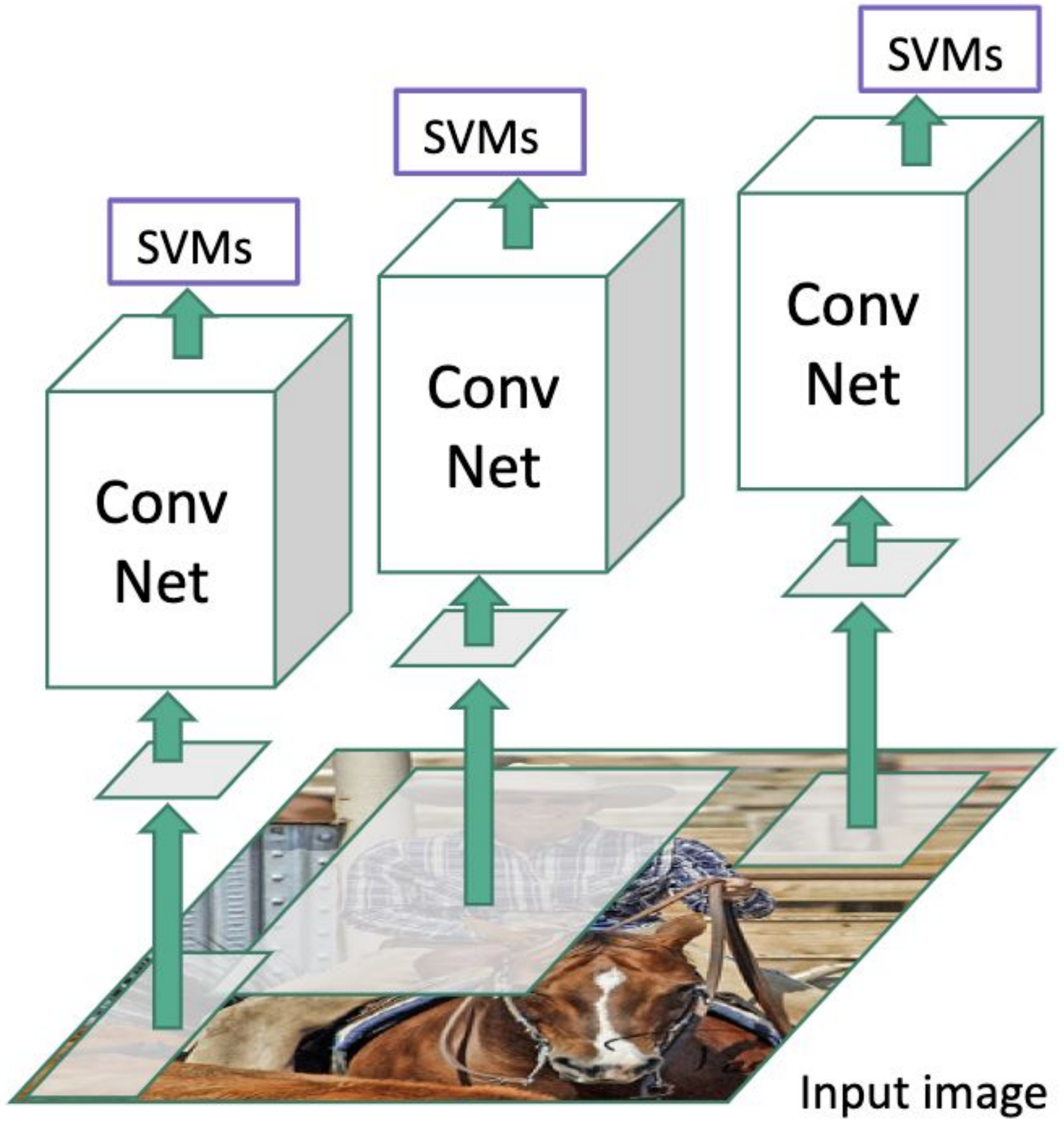
Fast R-CNN

"Backbone" network: AlexNet, VGG, ResNet, etc



Girshick, "Fast R-CNN", ICCV 2015. Figure copyright Ross Girshick, 2015; source. Reproduced with permission.

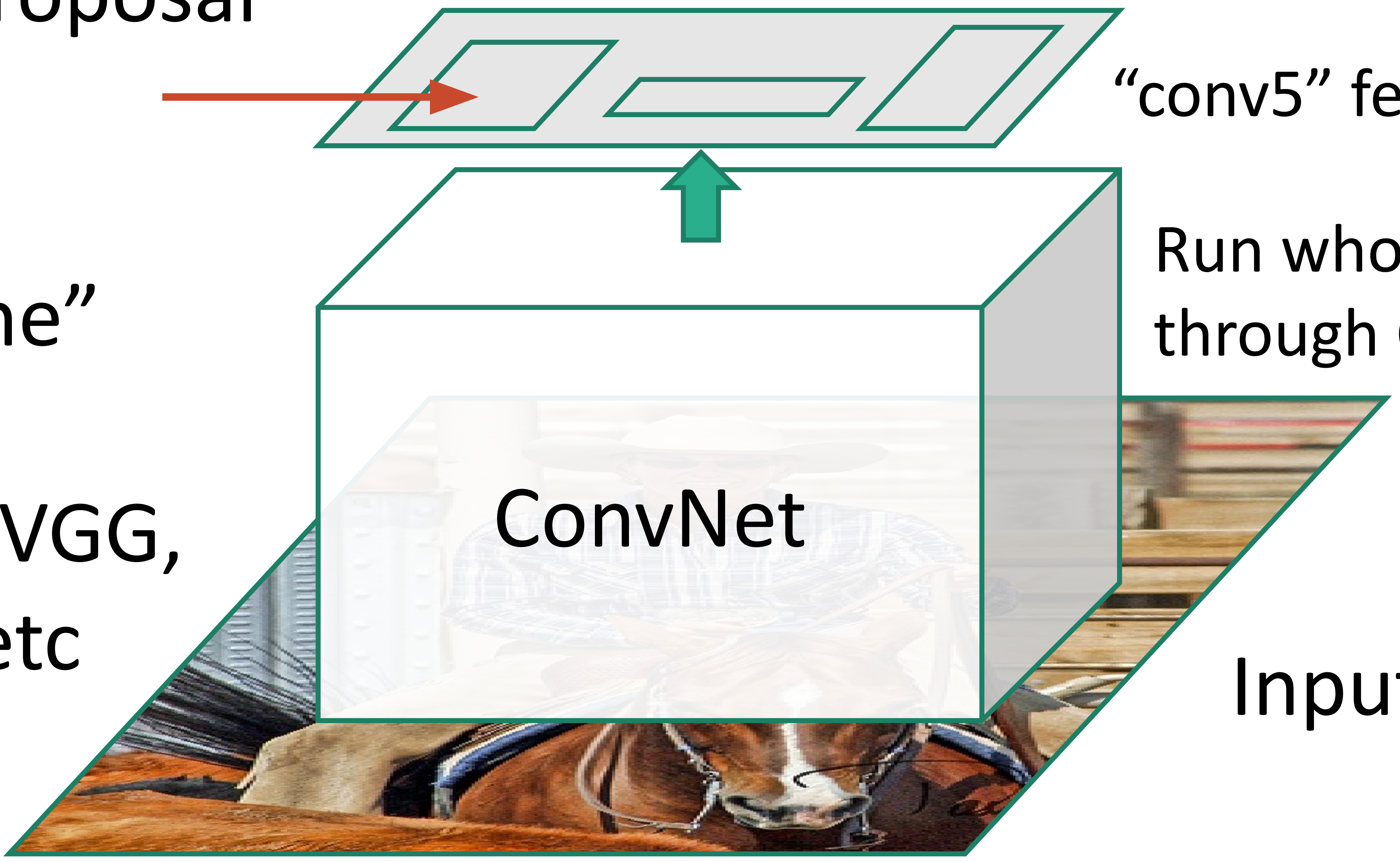
"Slow" R-CNN



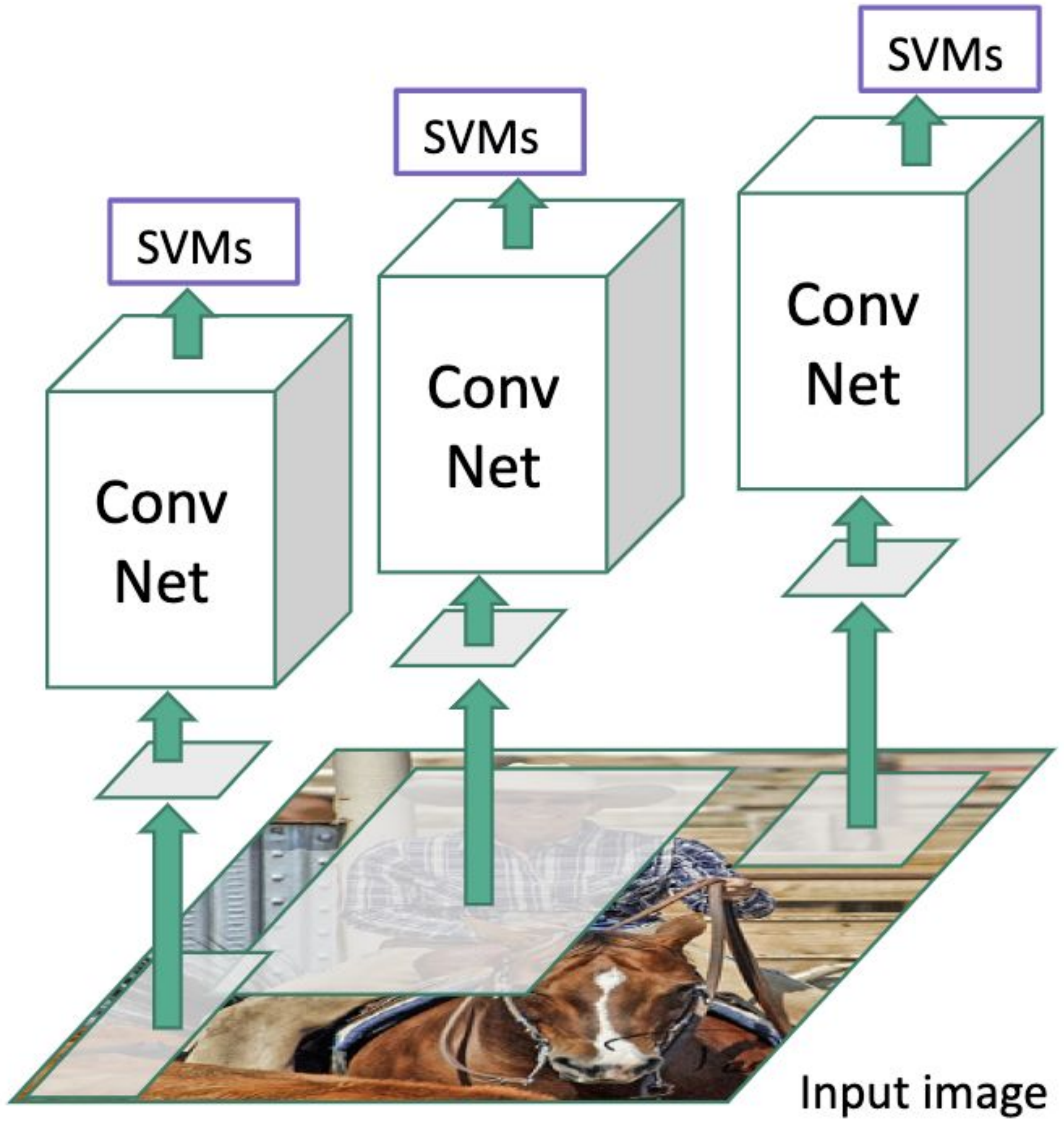
Fast R-CNN

Regions of Interest (RoIs) from a proposal method

"Backbone" network: AlexNet, VGG, ResNet, etc



"Slow" R-CNN

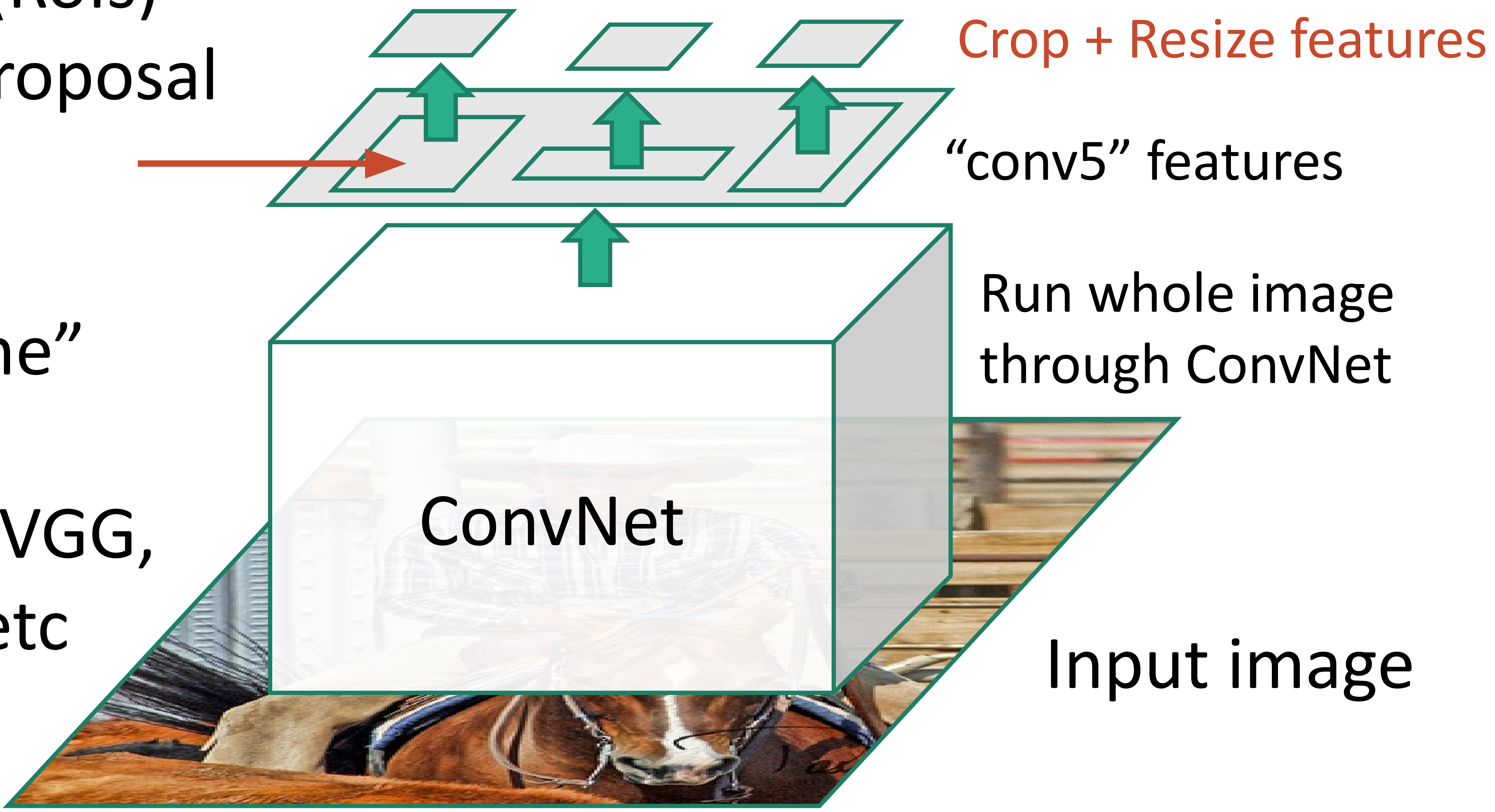


Girshick, "Fast R-CNN", ICCV 2015. Figure copyright Ross Girshick, 2015; source. Reproduced with permission.

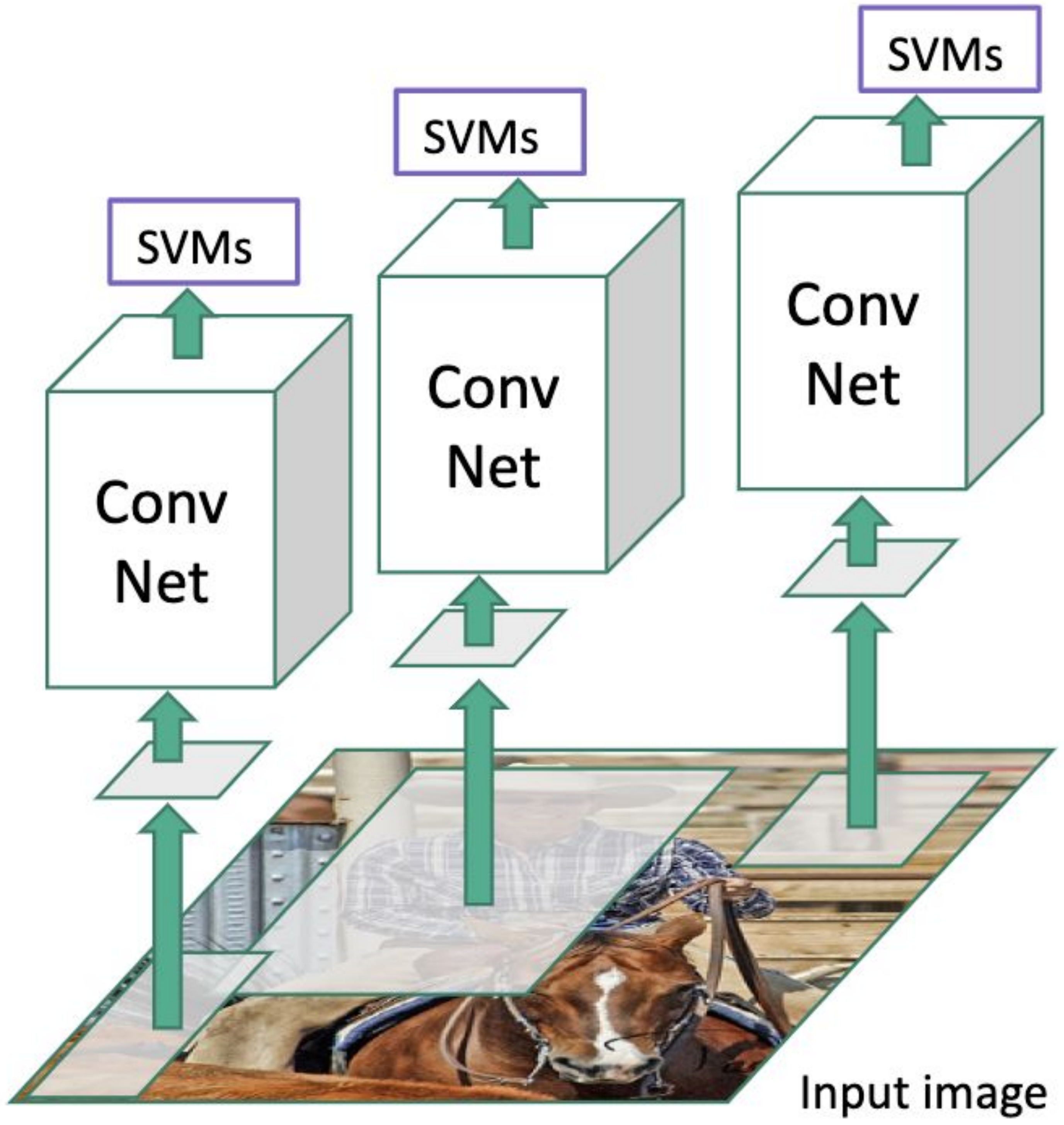
Fast R-CNN

Regions of Interest (RoIs) from a proposal method

"Backbone" network: AlexNet, VGG, ResNet, etc



"Slow" R-CNN

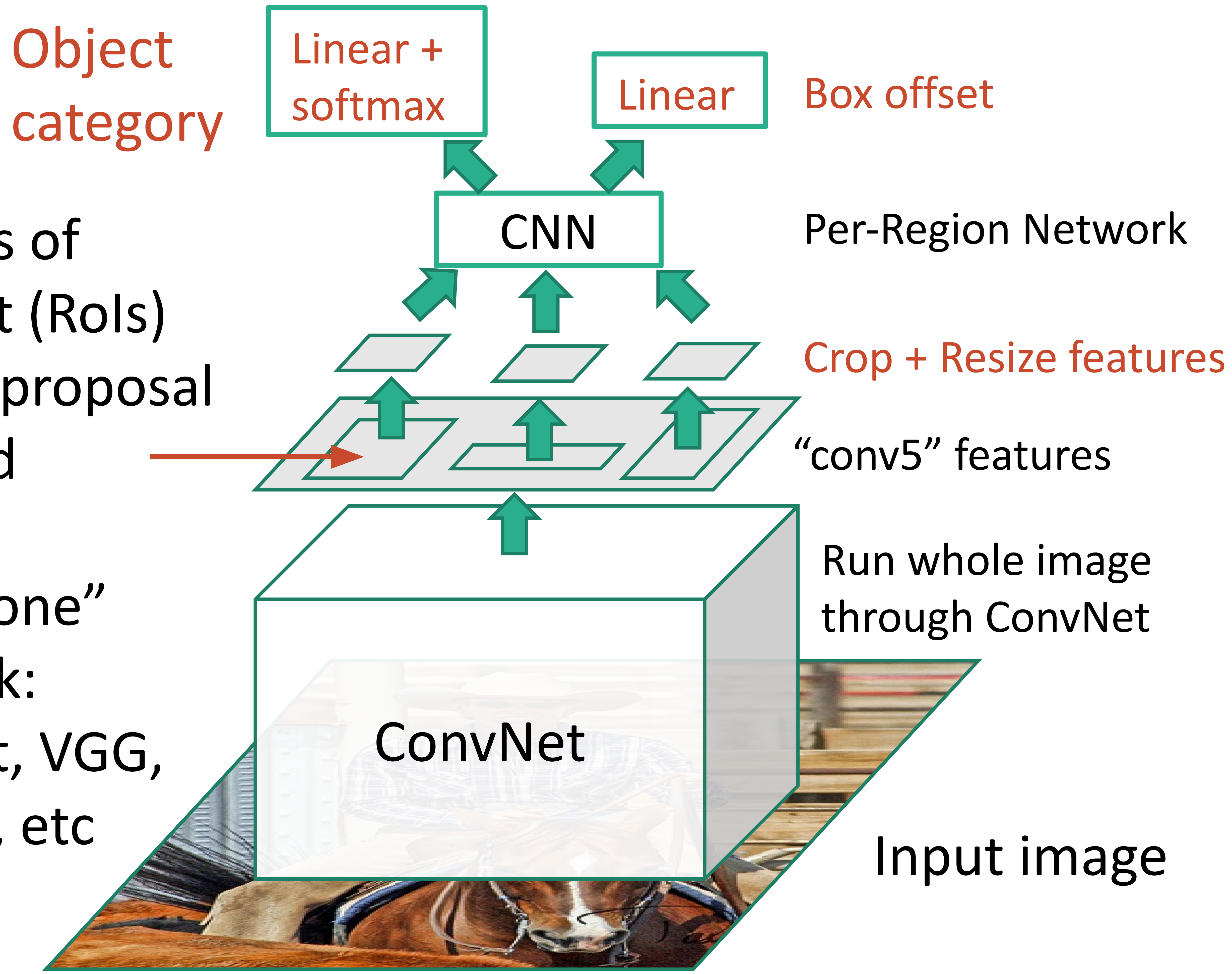


Girshick, "Fast R-CNN", ICCV 2015. Figure copyright Ross Girshick, 2015; [source](). Reproduced with permission.

Fast R-CNN

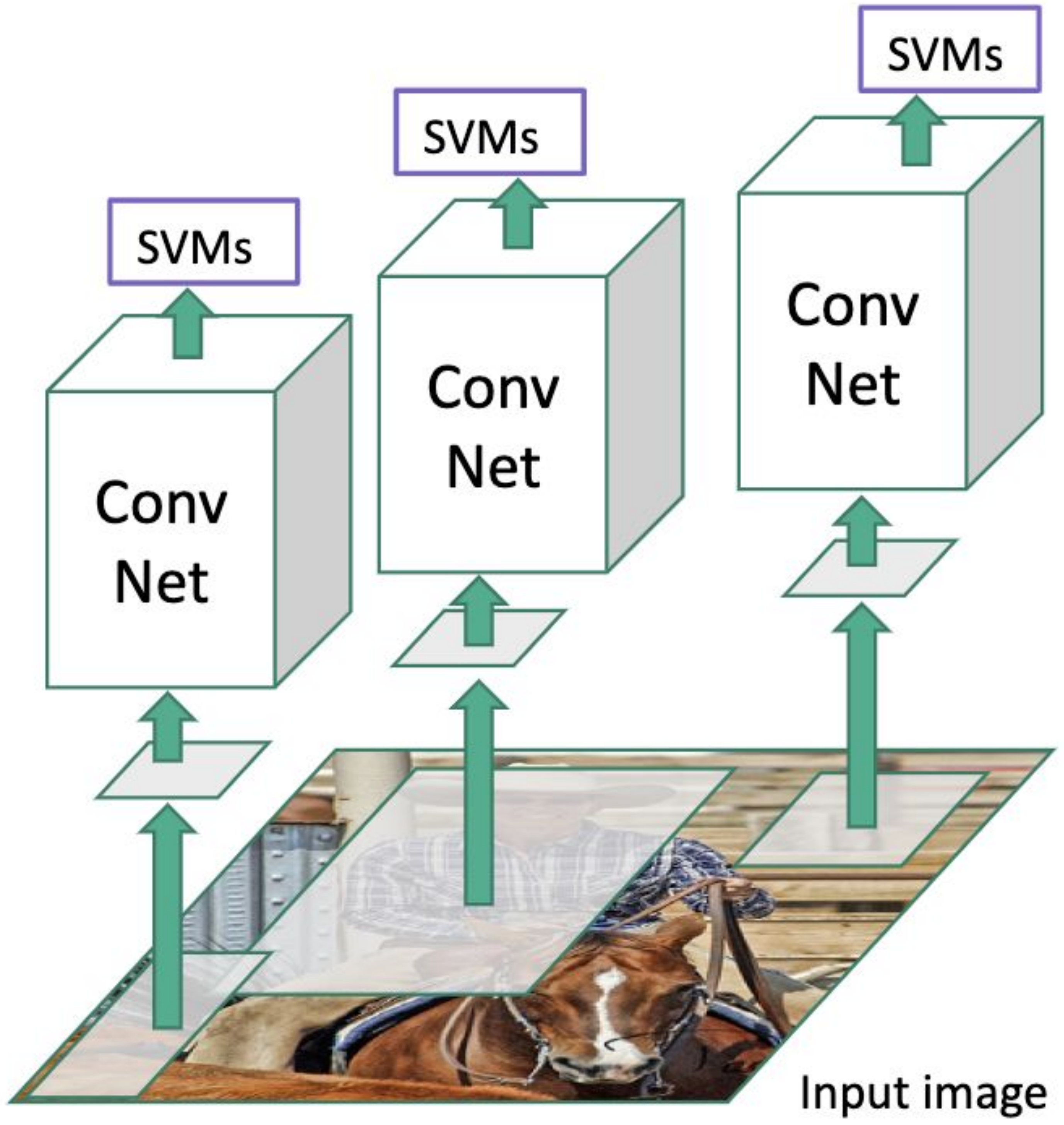
Regions of Interest (RoIs) from a proposal method

"Backbone" network: AlexNet, VGG, ResNet, etc



Girshick, "Fast R-CNN", ICCV 2015. Figure copyright Ross Girshick, 2015; source. Reproduced with permission.

"Slow" R-CNN



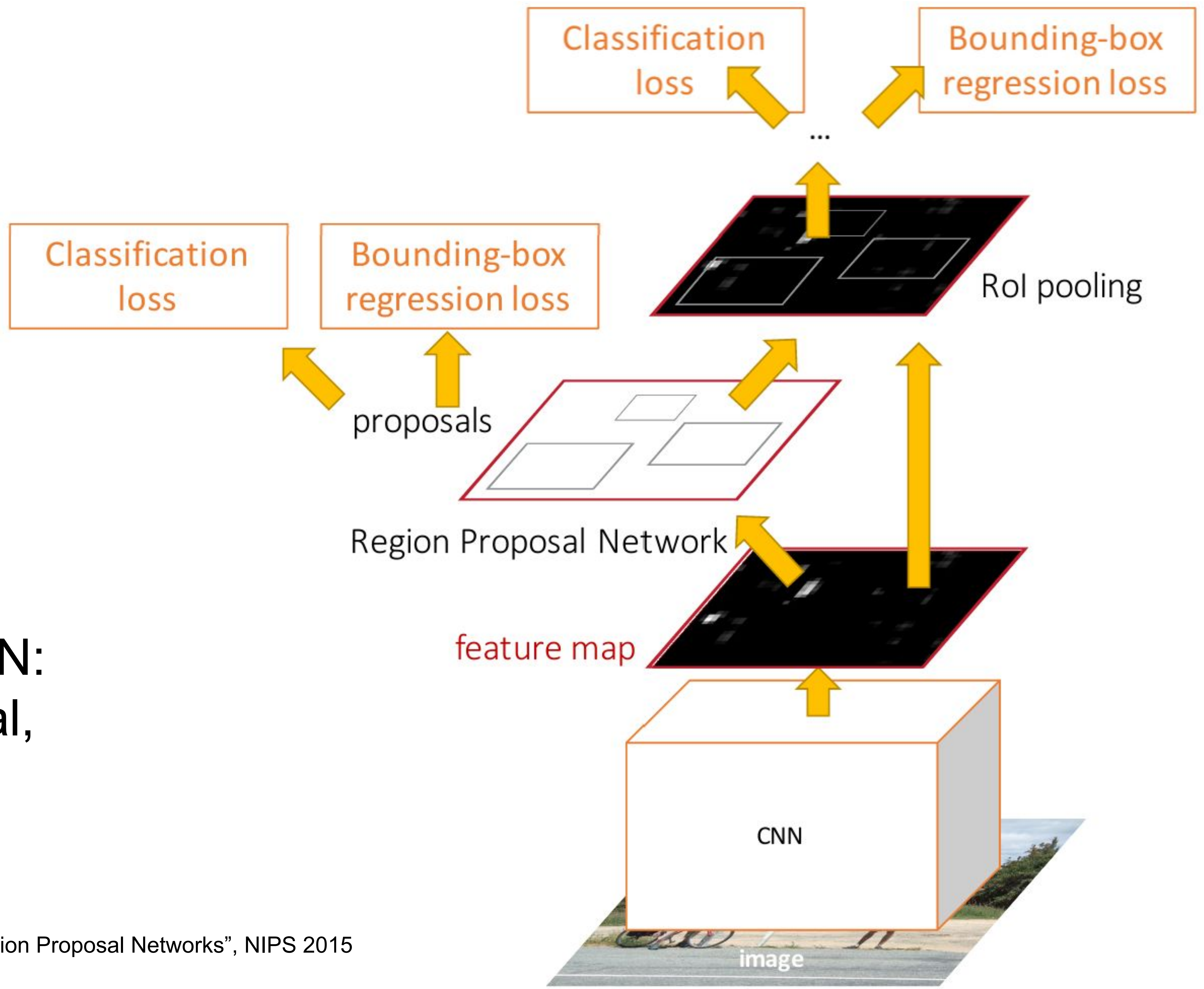
Learn region proposal in an end to end manner!

Fast**er** R-CNN:

Make CNN do proposals!

Insert **Region Proposal Network (RPN)** to predict proposals from features

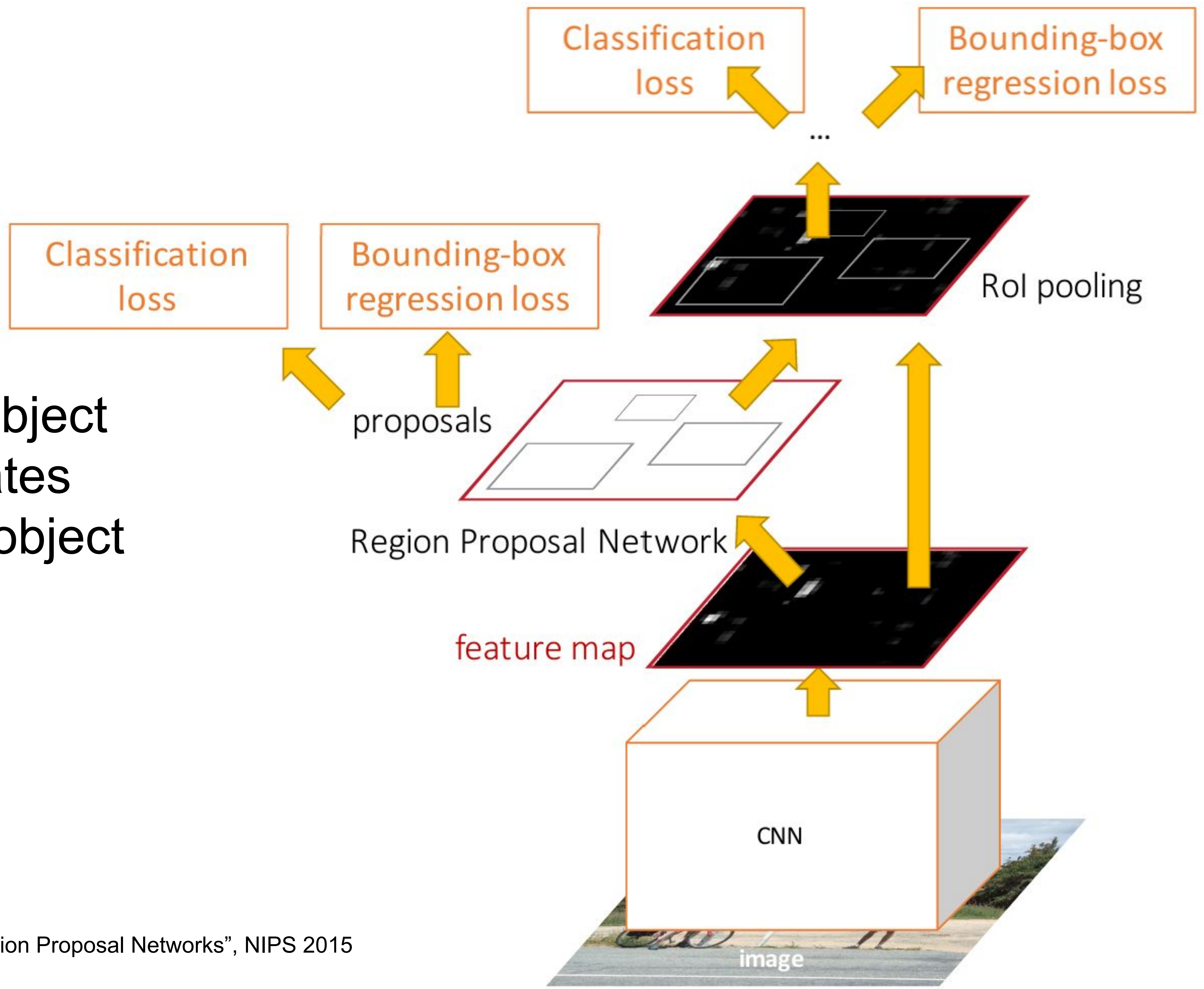
Otherwise same as Fast R-CNN: Crop features for each proposal, classify each one



Ren et al, "Faster R-CNN: Towards Real-Time Object Detection with Region Proposal Networks", NIPS 2015

Fast**er** R-CNN:
Make CNN do proposals!

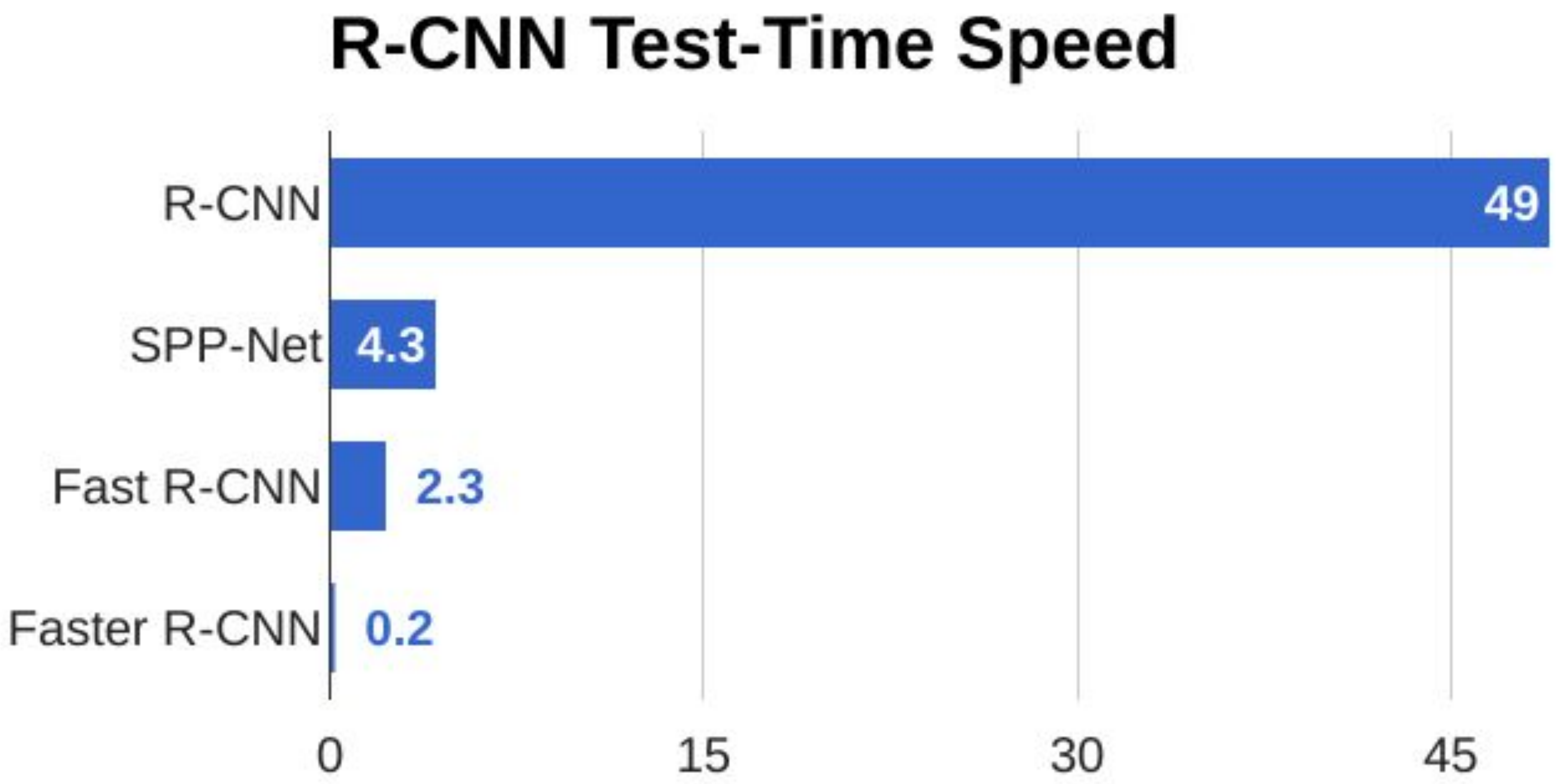
Jointly train with 4 losses:
1. RPN classify object / not object
2. RPN regress box coordinates
3. Final classification score (object classes)
4. Final box coordinates



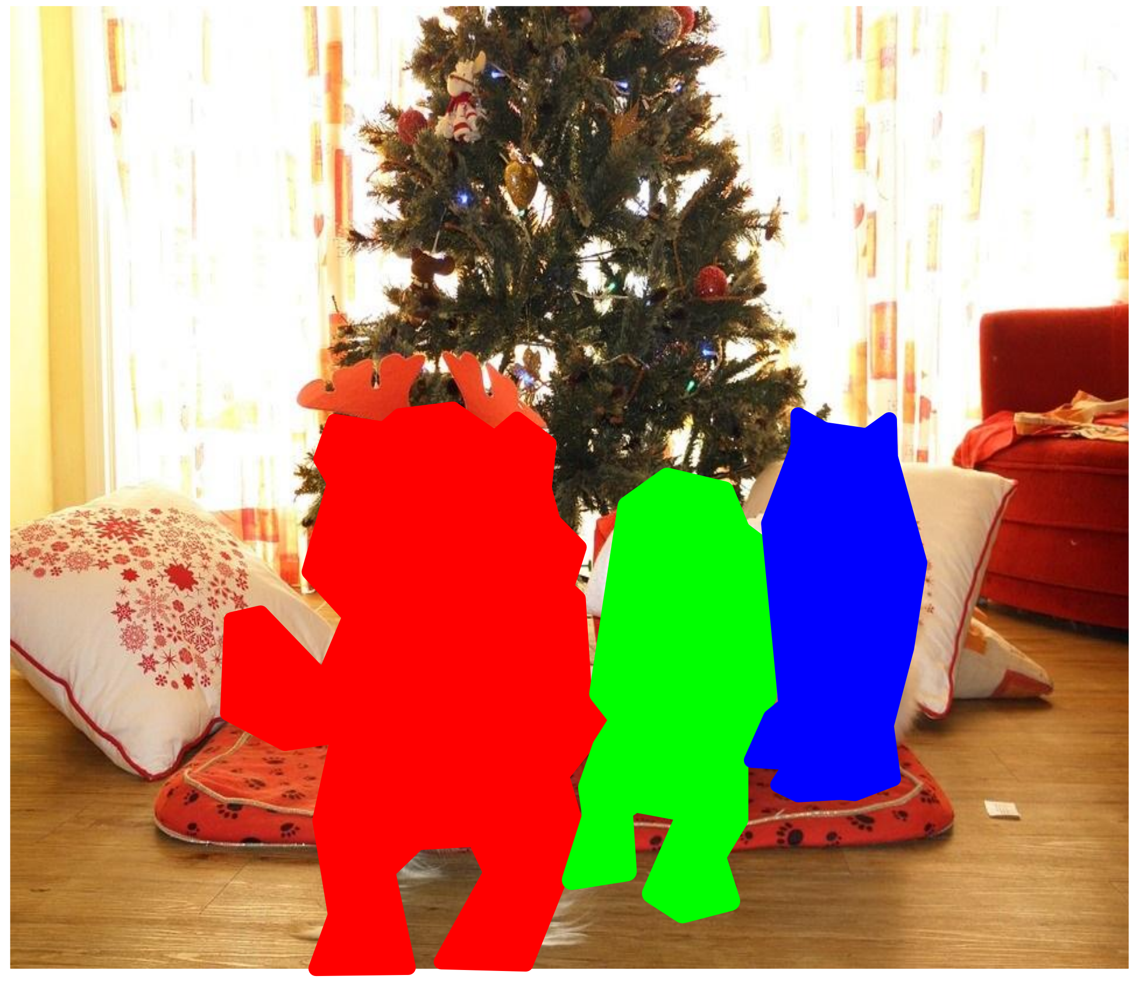
Ren et al, “Faster R-CNN: Towards Real-Time Object Detection with Region Proposal Networks”, NIPS 2015

Fast**er** R-CNN:

Make CNN do proposals!



Instance Segmentation

Classification	Semantic Segmentation	Object Detection	**Instance Segmentation**
			
CAT	GRASS, CAT, TREE, SKY	DOG, DOG, CAT	**DOG, DOG, CAT**

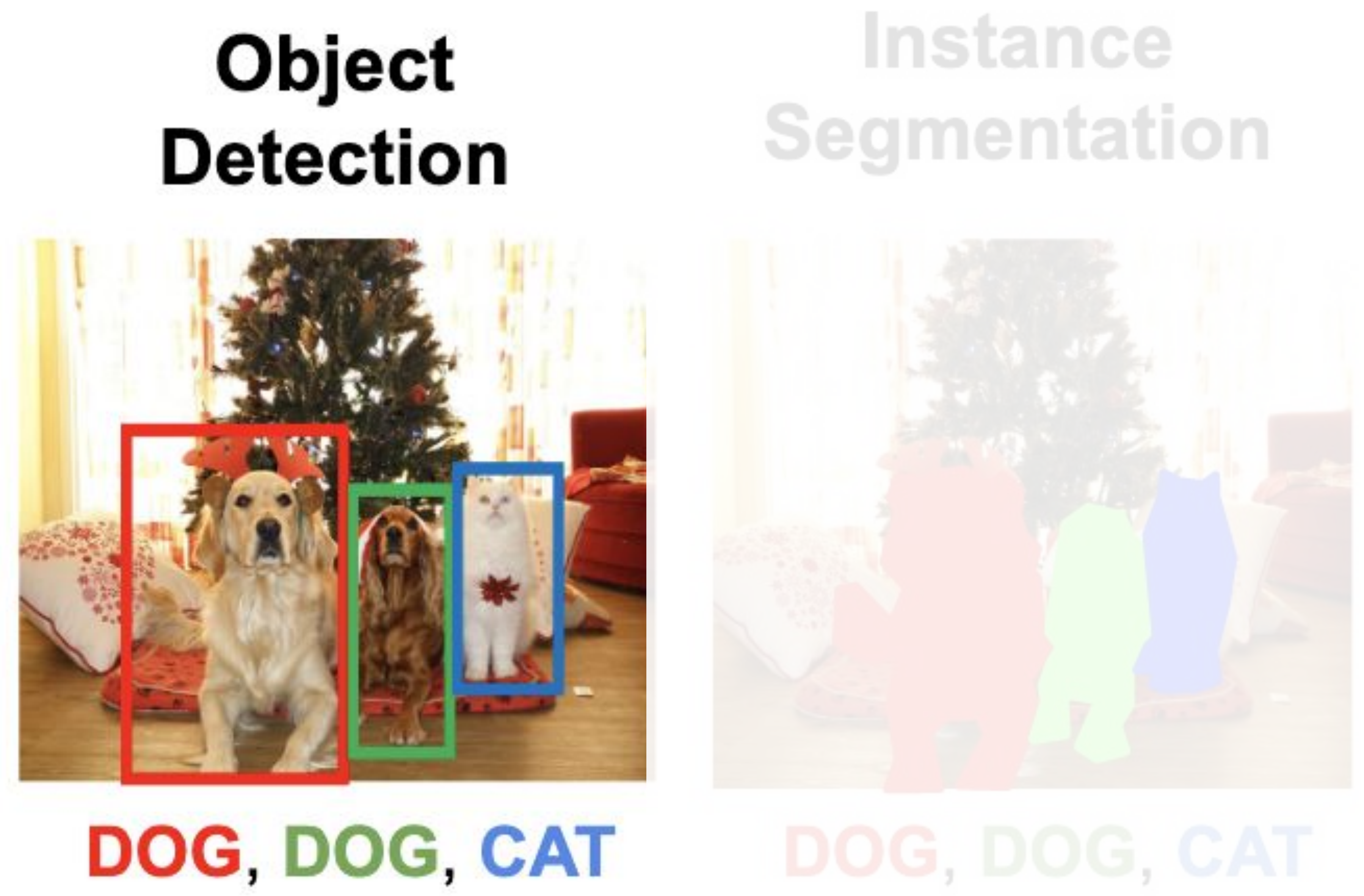
No spatial extent

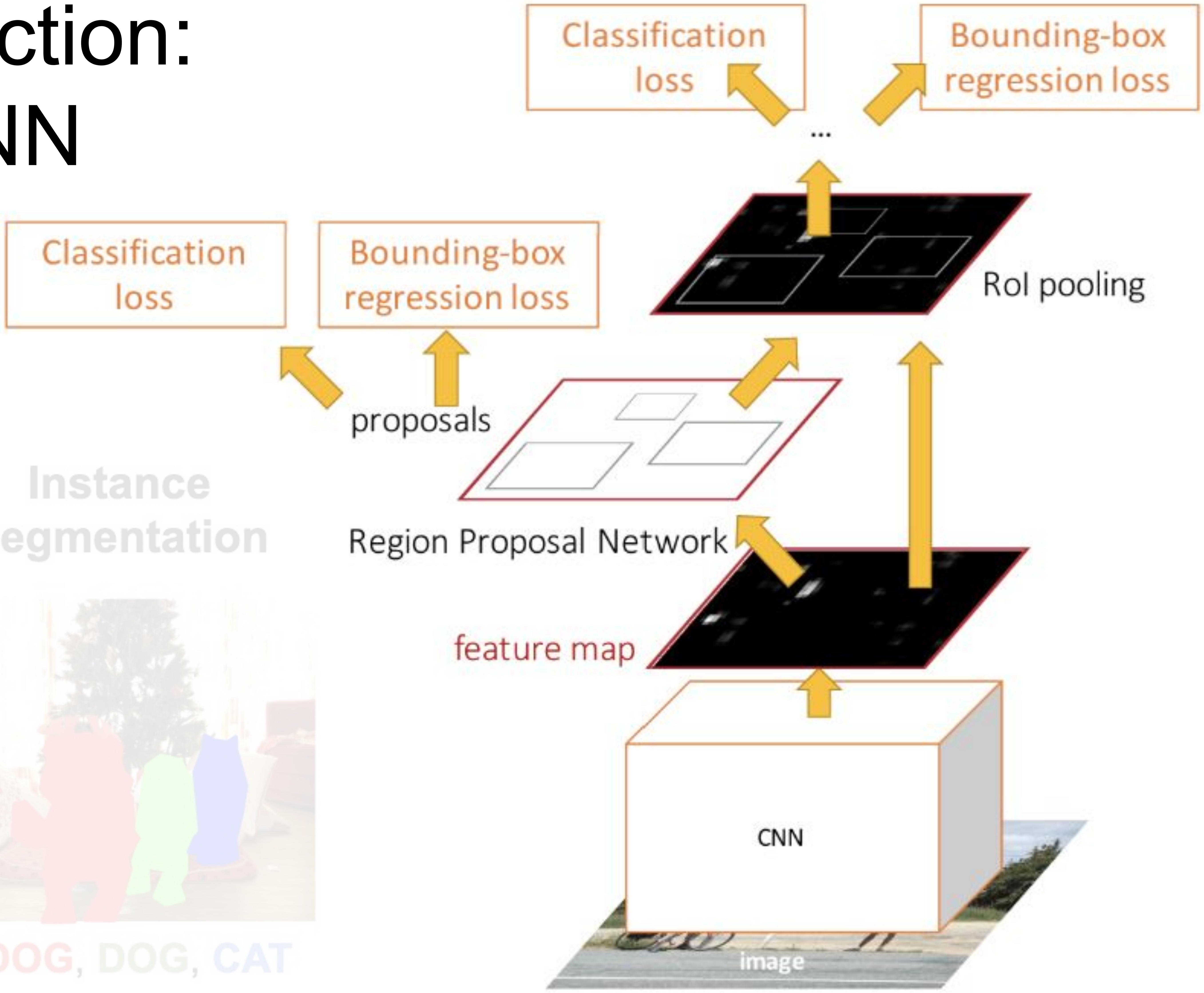
No objects, just pixels

Multiple Object

Slides from Stanford CS231N: Object Detection and Image Segmentation

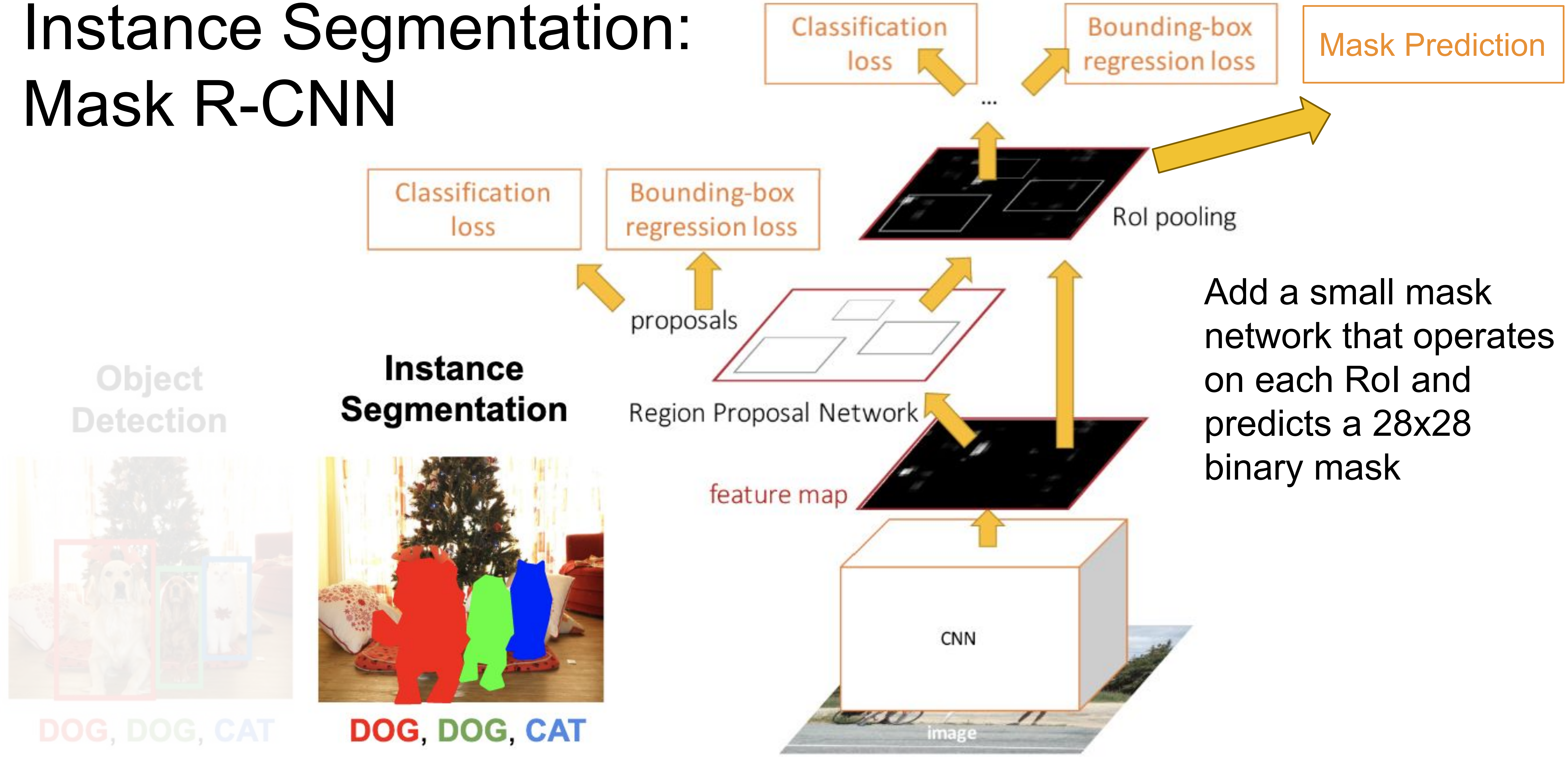
Object Detection: Faster R-CNN





Slides from Stanford CS231N: Object Detection and Image Segmentation

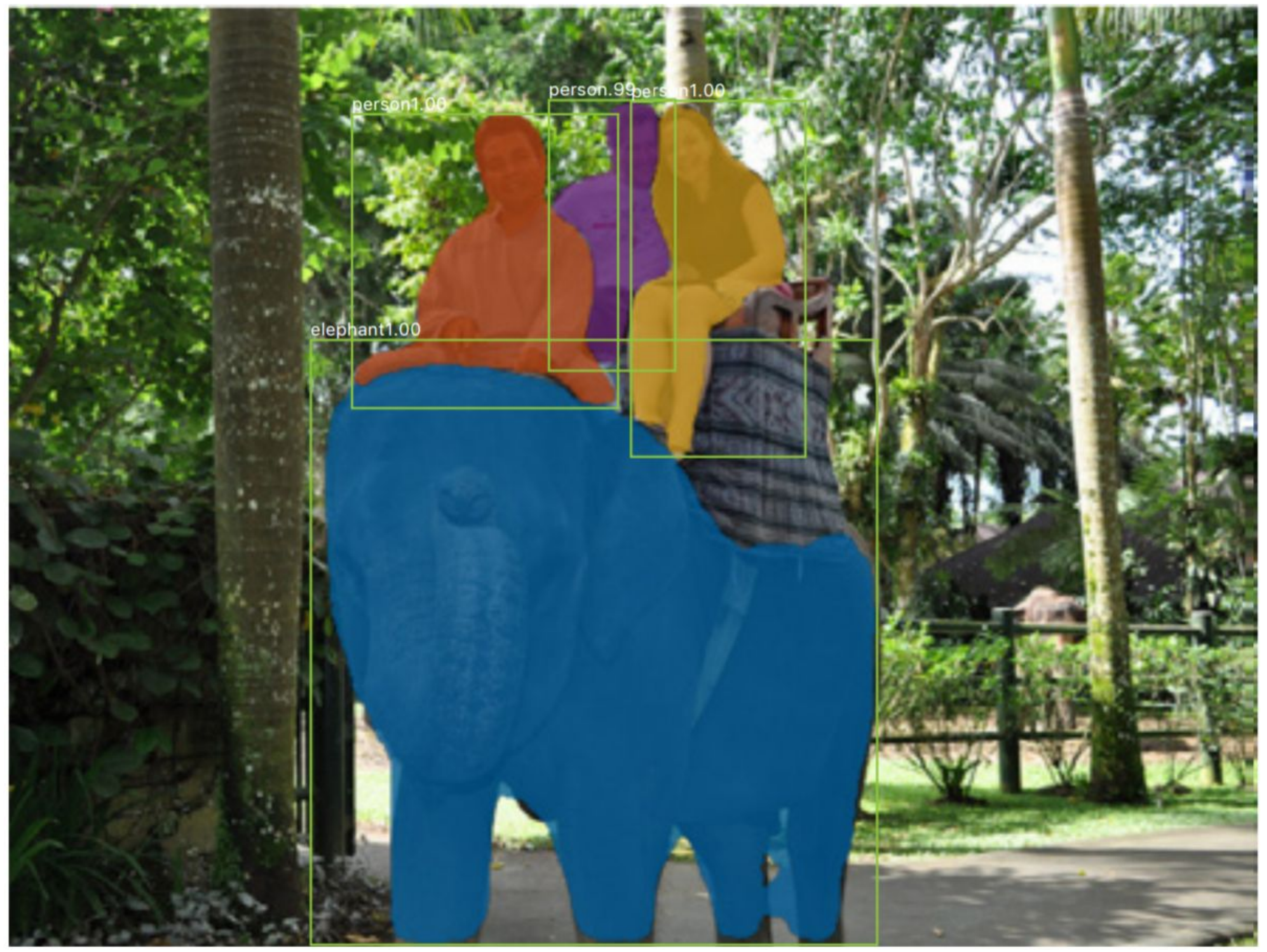
Instance Segmentation: Mask R-CNN

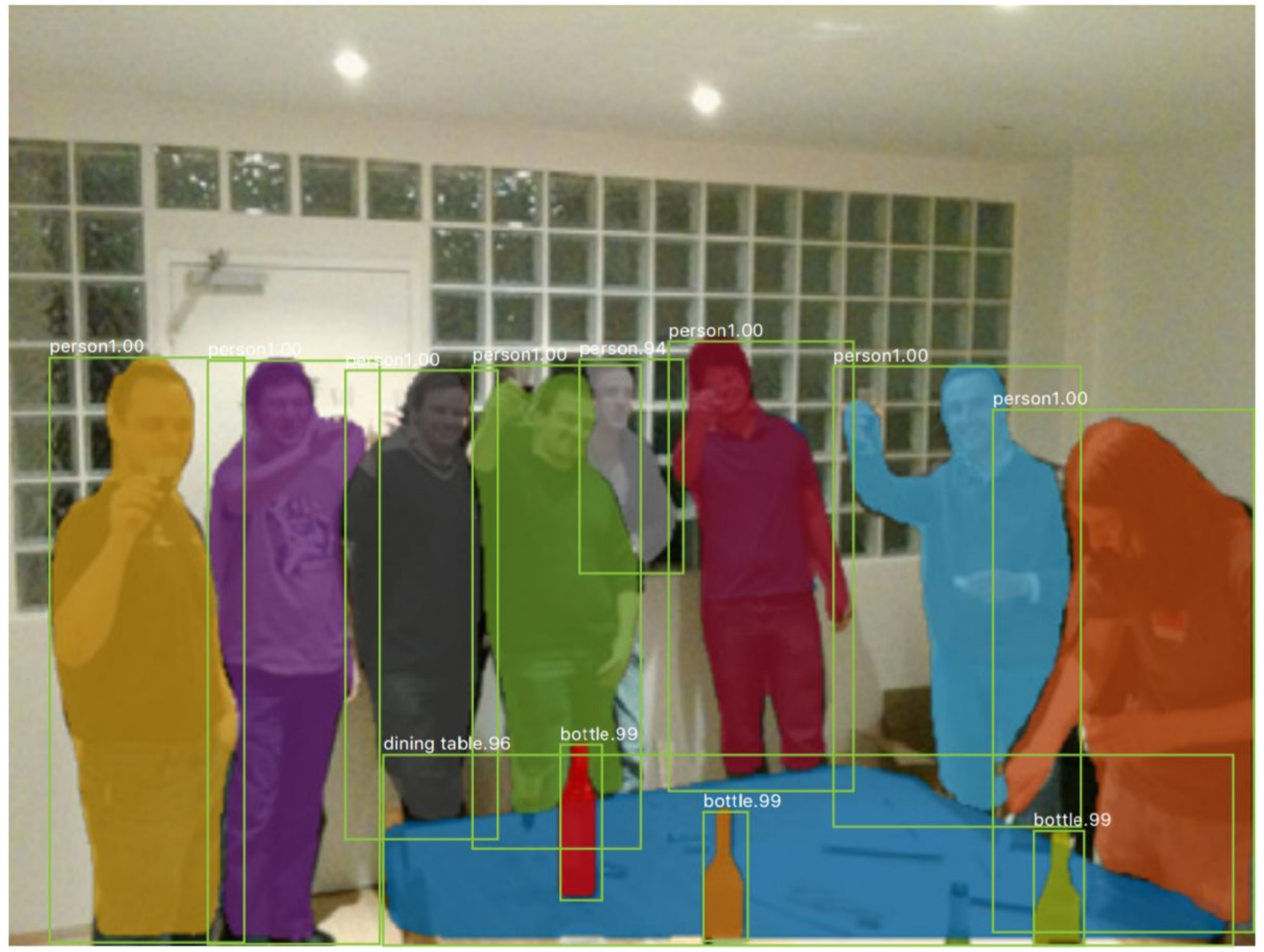


Add a small mask network that operates on each RoI and predicts a 28x28 binary mask

He et al, "Mask R-CNN", ICCV 2017

Mask R-CNN: Very Good Results!





He et al, “Mask R-CNN”, ICCV 2017

Today's class

- ☑ What are open vocabulary object detectors? How do robots use them?
  (Pre-trained models like OWL-ViT and Grounding DINO can take any image and text queries, and output bounding boxes with scores)
- ☑ Spectrum of computer vision problems
  (Classification to Instance Segmentation)
- ☑ Semantic Segmentation (Assign a class to every single pixel)
- ☑ Object Detection (FASTER-RCNN: Learn ROI, predict object, bbox, mask for each region)
- ☐ Modern multi-modal (vision + language) architectures

Modern Architectures (OWL-ViT)