

Our contributions

➤ New detection dataset with new challenges:

Densely packed retail images

➤ Soft-IoU layer estimating overlaps between detections and objects

➤ EM-Merger unit resolving overlapping detections by hierarchical clustering



SKU-110K dataset

- ❖ 1,000,000+ objects
- ❖ 200+ of objects per image
- ❖ Huge variation in items and appearances
- ❖ Structured, Crowded, Fine-grained

Name	#Img.	#Obj./img.	#Cls.	#Cls./img.	Dense.	Idnt.	BB
UCSD (2008)	2000	24.9	1	1	✓	✗	✗
PACAL VOC (2012)	22,531	2.71	20	2	✗	✗	✓
ILSVRC Detection (2014)	516,840	1.12	200	2	✗	✗	✓
COCO (2015)	328,000	7.7	91	3.5	✗	✗	✓
Penguins (2016)	82,000	25	1	1	✓	✗	✗
TRANCOS (2016)	1,244	37.61	1	1	✓	✗	✗
WIDER FACE (2016)	32,203	12	1	1	✗	✗	✓
CityPersons (2017)	5000	6	1	1	✗	✗	✓
PUCPR+ (2017)	125	135	1	1	✓	✓	✓
CARPK (2018)	1448	61	1	1	✓	✓	✓
Open Images V4 (2018)	1,910,098	8.4	600	2.3	✗	✓	✓
Our SKU-110K	11,762	147.4	110,712	86	✓	✓	✓

Precise Detection in Densely Packed Scenes

Eran Goldman^{1,2} Roee Herzig⁴ Aviv Eisenschtat¹ Oria Ratzon¹ Itsik Levi¹
 Jacob Goldberger² Tal Hassner³

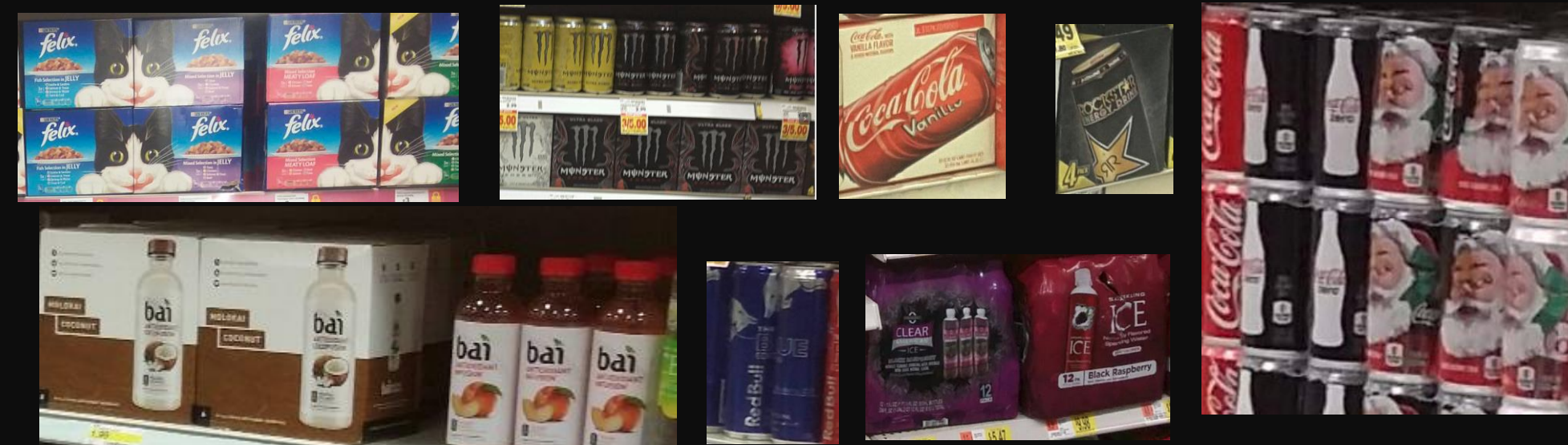
1. Trax Retail, 2. Bar-Ilan University, 3. Open University of Israel, 4. Tel Aviv University

Key insights:

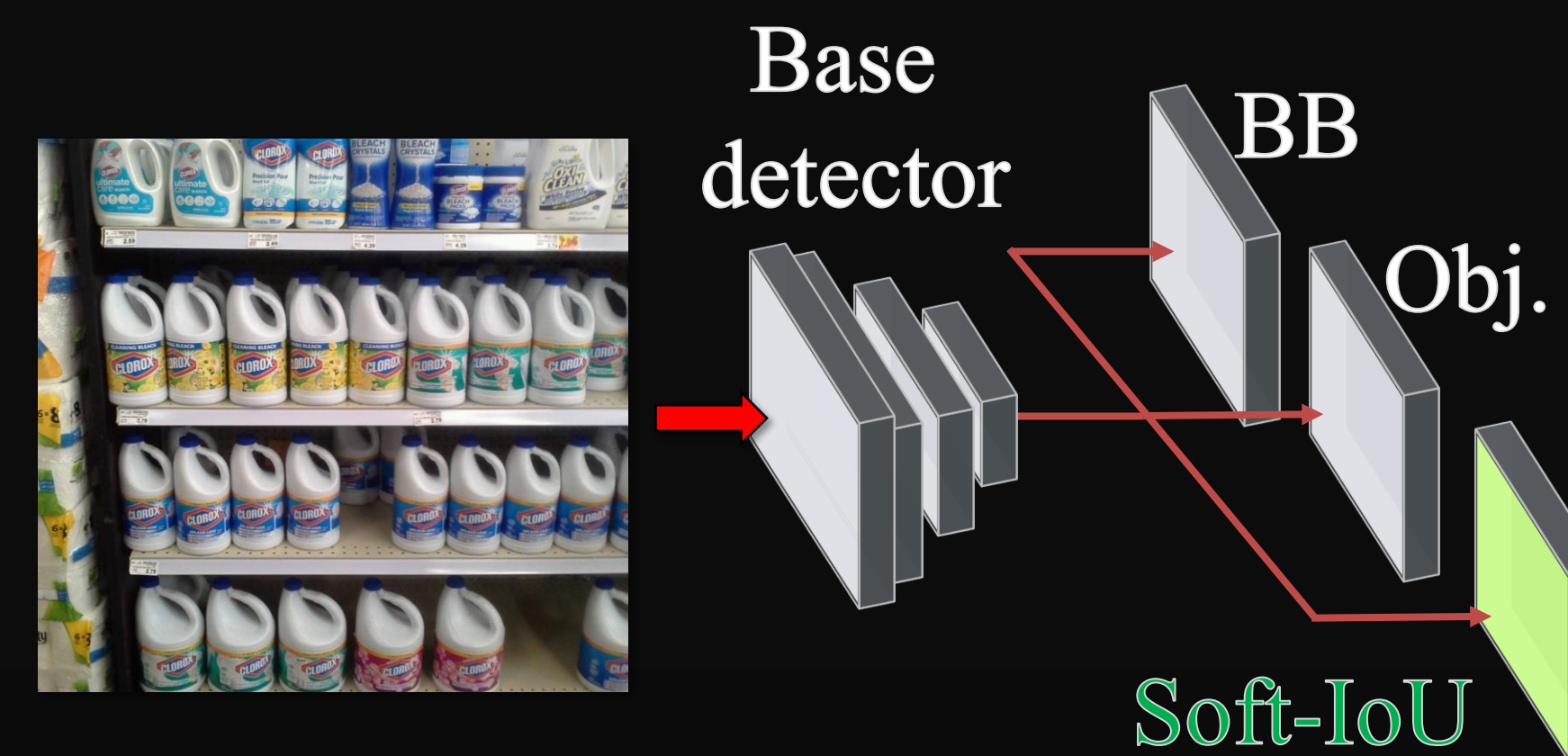
Appearance of detected patch is not always enough.



NMS-like heuristics frequently fail in packed scenes.



Novel IoU layer



- Predict IoU rates between detected and true boxes
- Take a probabilistic interpretation of the IoU rate function and learn it with cross-entropy loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{sIoU} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [IoU_i \log(c_i^{iou}) + (1 - IoU_i) \log(1 - c_i^{iou})]$$

EM-Merger unit

Resolve overlapping detections



- Model original detections as a GMM
- Use EM to reduce number of GMM components
- Convert the reduced GMM to final detections

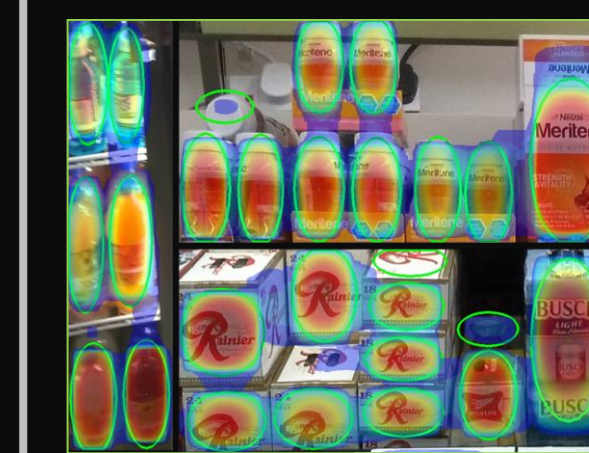
E-step: $\pi(t) = \min_{i \leq 1 \leq k} KL(f_t || g_j)$

M-step: $\beta_j = \sum_{t \in \pi^{-1}(j)} \alpha_t$

$$\mu'_j = \frac{1}{\beta_j} \sum_{t \in \pi^{-1}(j)} \alpha_t \mu_t$$

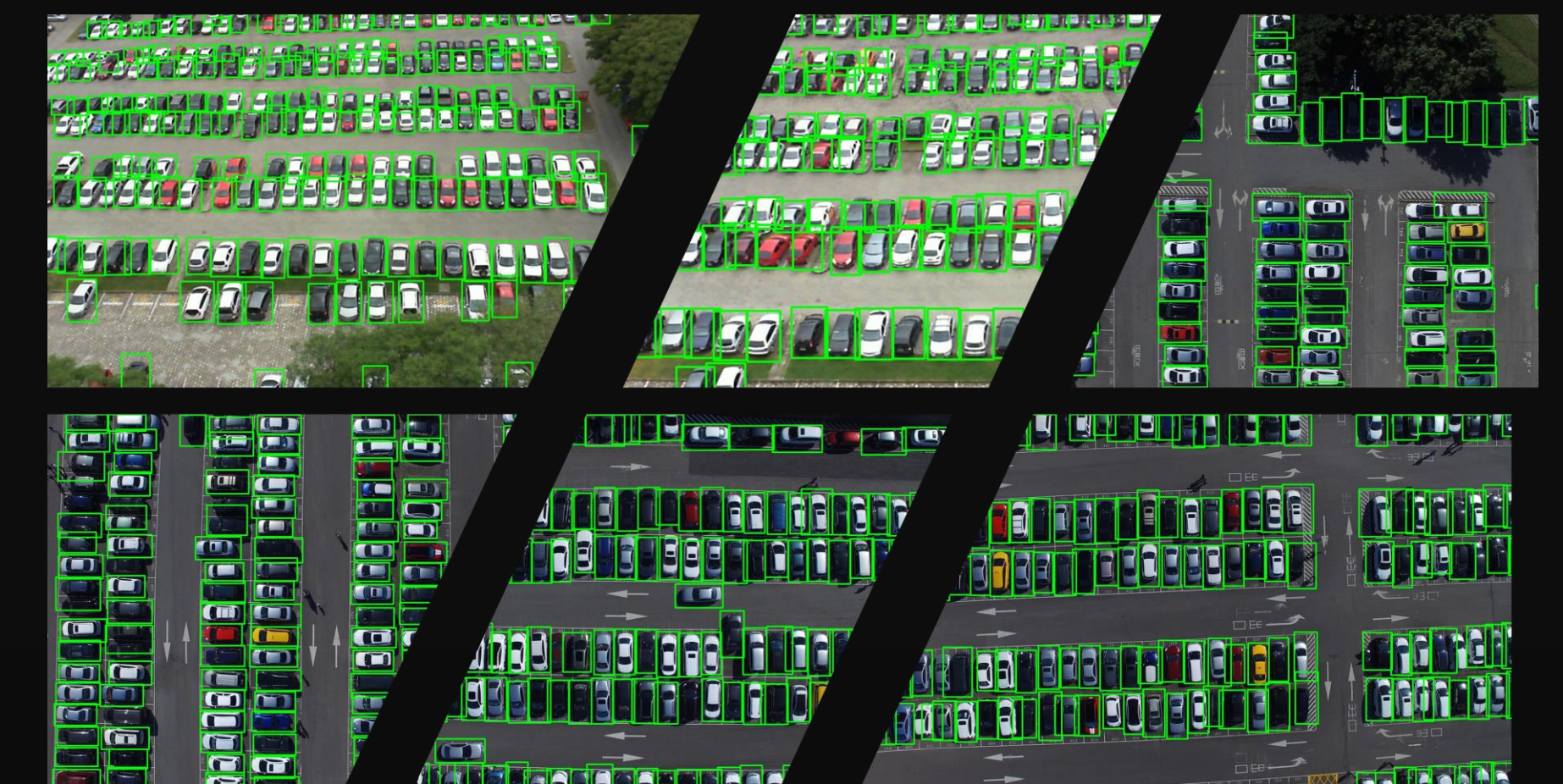
$$\Sigma'_j = \frac{1}{\beta_j} \sum_{t \in \pi^{-1}(j)} \alpha_t (\Sigma_t + (\mu_t - \mu'_j)(\mu_t - \mu'_j)^T)$$

- ✓ Agglomerative initialization
- ✓ 2D matrix computations
- ✓ Fast convergence



Results

Qualitative results



Quantitative results

Method	AP	AP ^{0.75}	AR ³⁰⁰	PR ^{=0.5}	MAE	RMSE
Monkey	0	0	0.01	0	N/A	N/A
Faster-RCNN	0.045	0.01	0.066	0	107.46	113.42
YOLO9000	0.094	0.073	0.111	0	84.166	97.809
RetinaNet	0.455	0.389	0.53	0.544	16.584	30.702
Base & NMS	0.413	0.384	0.484	0.491	24.962	34.382
Soft-IoU & NMS	0.418	0.386	0.483	0.492	25.394	34.729
Base & EM-Merger	0.482	0.54	0.553	0.802	23.978	283.971
Our full approach	0.492	0.556	0.554	0.834	14.522	23.992

For code, data, more results and info, see our project page:



<https://tinyurl.com/sku110k>