



Boosting Weakly Supervised Object Detection via Learning Bounding Box Adjusters Bowen Dong¹, Zitong Huang¹, Yuelin Guo¹, Qilong Wang², Zhenxing Niu³, Wangmeng Zuo^{1,4} Harbin Institute of Technology ² Tianjin University ³ Alibaba Damo Academay ⁴ Pazhou Lab, Guangzhou



Motivation:

- > In terms of **localization performance**, there remains a huge gap between WSOD methods and their fully-supervised counterparts.
- > The class-agnostic object localization ability of an object detector can be transferred into objects from novel categories.
- > We can pretrain a detector with **public well-annotated datasets**, and then guide training of WSOD using the pretrained detector.

Problem Setting:

- > During LBBA training, a **publicly available** well-annotated auxiliary dataset X^{aux} is used to supervise LBBA g.
- > During LBBA-boosted WSOD, Xaux is abandoned, we only use pretrained LBBA g and image-level labels y from any weakly annotated dataset X to supervise WSOD network f.

Baseline WSOD network:

- > Baseline network: OICR with bounding box regression branch.
- Training objective function of our baseline network:

$$\mathcal{L}_{wsod} = \mathcal{L}_{wsddn} + \mathcal{L}_{r} + \mathcal{L}_{rpn-cls} + \mathcal{L}_{rpn-det} + \mathcal{L}_{det}$$

Learnable Bounding Box Adjuster (LBBA):

- > We adopt Faster R-CNN with ResNet-50 backbone as well as a class-agnostic bounding box regression branch as our LBBA.
- > LBBA is trained on fully-annotated auxiliary dataset.

Training of LBBA:

- > Initialization: optimizing parameter of LBBA by fully supervised object detection
- > E-Step:

$$\theta_g = \arg\min_{\theta_g} \mathcal{L}_{bba}(\{\mathbf{b}^{aux}\}, g(\mathbf{I}^{aux}, \mathbb{P}^{aux}; \theta_g))$$

Where
$$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{bba}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}^{ ext{aux}}} ext{Smooth}_{L1}(\mathbf{b}^{ ext{aux}}, \hat{\mathbf{b}}^{ ext{aux}}; heta_g)$$

> M-Step:

$$\theta_{f^{\text{aux}}} = \arg\min_{\theta_{f^{\text{aux}}}} (\mathcal{L}_{\text{wsod}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{bbr}}) (\hat{\mathbf{b}}^{\text{aux}}, f^{\text{aux}}(\mathbf{I}^{\text{aux}}, \mathbb{P}^{\text{aux}}; \theta_{f^{\text{aux}}}))$$
Where
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{bbr}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}^{\text{aux}} \in \mathbb{P}^{\text{aux}}} \text{Smooth}_{L1} (\hat{\mathbf{b}}^{\text{aux}}, \hat{\mathbf{b}}^{\text{aux}}; \theta_{f})$$

> After T stages training on auxiliary dataset, we obtain a series of adjusters for final LBBA-boosted WSOD training.

LBBA-boosted WSOD:

- Now, our WSOD network is supervised by both image level labels as well as a series of learnable bounding box adjusters.
- > Optimizing WSOD on target dataset:

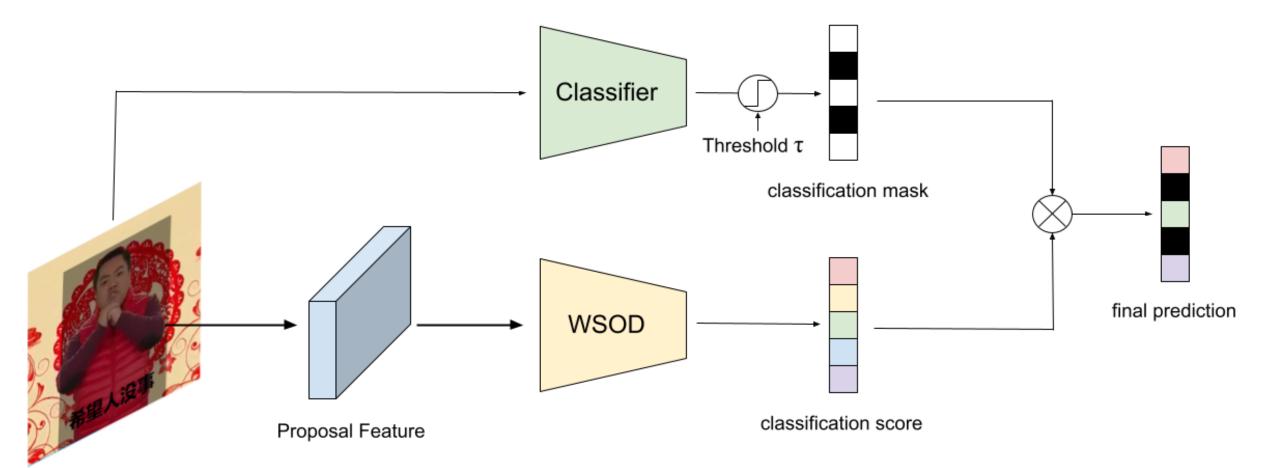
$$\theta_f = \arg\min_{\theta_f} (\mathcal{L}_{wsod} + \mathcal{L}_{bbr})(\hat{\mathbf{b}}, f(\mathbf{I}, \mathbb{P}; \theta_f))$$

Where
$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{bbr}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{P}} \mathrm{Smooth}_{L1}(\hat{\mathbf{b}}, \tilde{\mathbf{b}}; heta_f)$$

Both training with the last LBBA and training with all LBBAs progressively are feasible.

Masking Strategy:

We introduce an additional multi-label image classifier and present a classification score masking strategy.

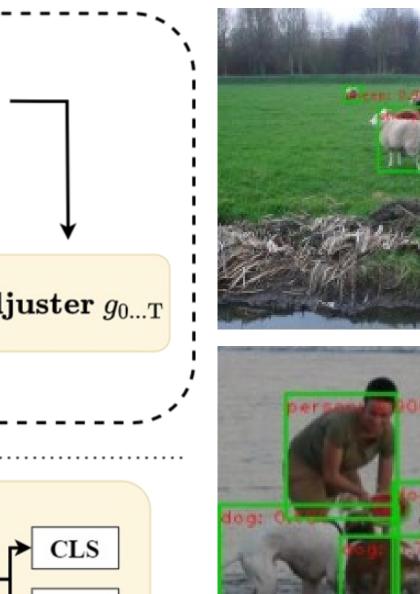


Experiments:

- > All LBBA methods outperform the baseline OICR and OICR+REG by improving the localization ability of WSOD methods.
- LBBA with masking performs better, which indicates that masking strategy can further improve detection ability of WSOD methods.
- > Our LBBA method can be generalized to multiple datasets.

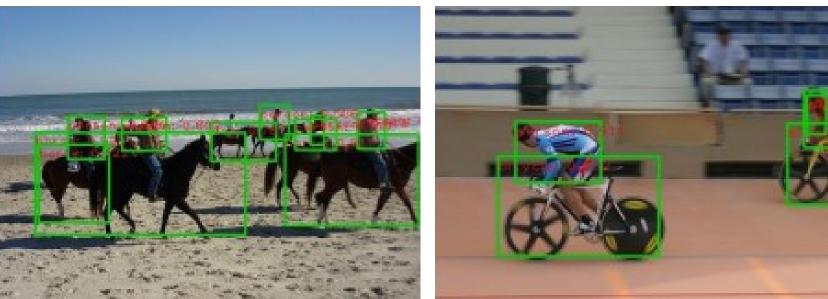
Method	AP50(VOC07)	AP50(COCO-20)	AP50(ILSVRC)
OICR	41.2	22.8	20.5
OICR+REG	51.4	23.9	22.4
LBBA w/o masking	55.8	27.5	28.0
LBBA w/ masking	56.5	29.9	30.1

Visualization



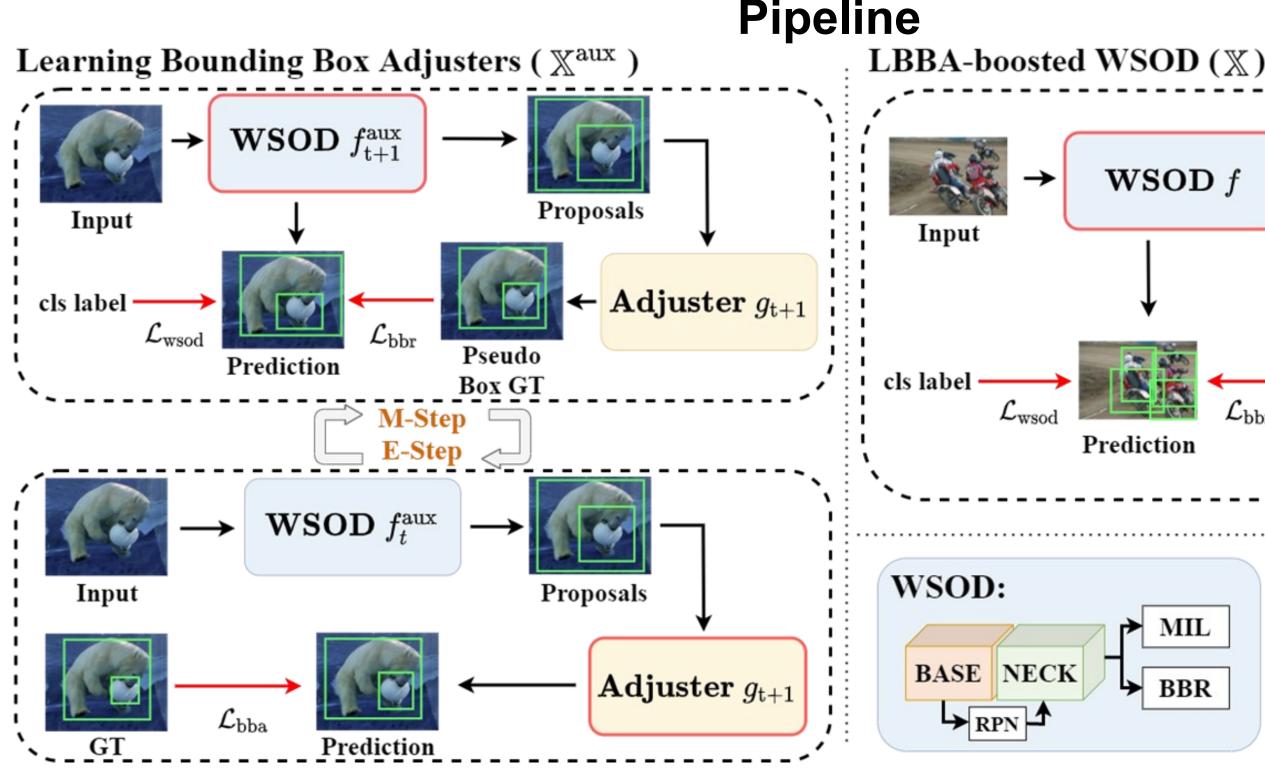


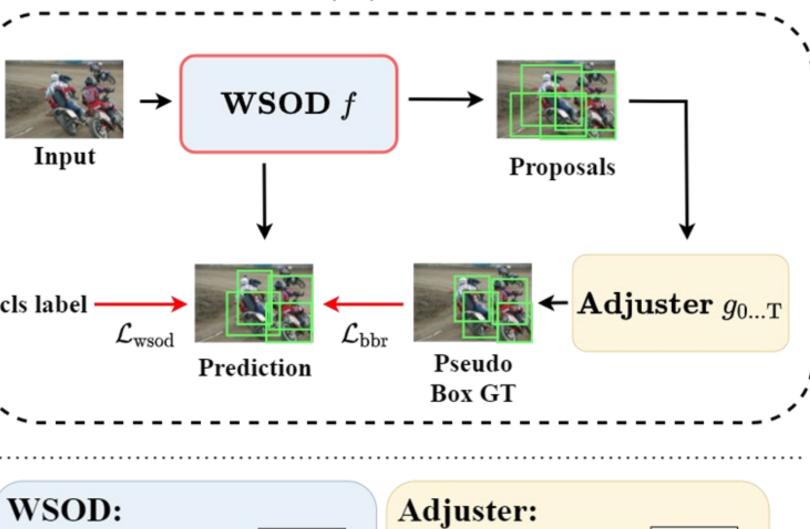






- Multi-stage learnable bounding box adjusters are presented for improving localization performance of WSOD.
- > An EM-like multi-stage training algorithm, are suggested to learn LBBAs specified for optimizing WSOD.
- > An effective masking strategy is introduced to improve the accuracy of the proposal classification branch.
- > LBBA performs favorably against the state-of-the-art WSOD methods and knowledge transfer models.





BASE NECK

RPN A

→ MIL

