

# Report - Object Detection for HW3

## Experiment Setup

- Model: wraps HuggingFace RTDetrForObjectDetection (PekingU/rtdetr\_r18vd by default) and decoder self-attention replaced by custom Grouped Query Attention, which can set numbers of k head and the dimension.
- Preprocess: RTDetrImageProcessor handles resizing/ normalization; collate\_fn pads and builds pixel\_mask; boxes kept COCO style then converted to cxcywh internally by processor.
- Hyperparams (defaults): batch\_size 8, lr 1e-4, weight\_decay 1e-4, epochs 500, eval\_interval 1, warmup via steps (-warmup\_steps) or epochs (-warmup\_epochs, default 2) using linear LambdLR; num\_kv\_heads 4; optional hidden\_dim\_GQA to set GQA embed dim; device auto cuda if available.
- Training strategy: AdamW; full RT-DETR loss (Hungarian + bbox + cls) from model outputs; per-iteration loss logging to TensorBoard; eval on val set each eval\_interval; save best checkpoint when mAP improves.

## Code Brief

- main.py: argument parsing; train loop with optimizer/scheduler, TensorBoard logging, periodic eval via evaluate; evaluate\_only loads checkpoint and runs val/evaluation/export detections JSON.
- ds.py: GTACarDataset loads images/annotations, filters crowds, runs processor to produce tensors; collate\_fn pads batch and returns masks plus ids/names.
- model.py: wraps RT-DETR, and replaces decoder self-attn with GQA; exposes processor; forward delegates to wrapped model.
- util.py: converts COCO annotations/detections to Pascal VOC-style txt for external metrics.

## GQA Implementation

- GroupedQueryAttention uses num\_q\_heads queries and fewer num\_kv\_heads keys/values; K/V heads are repeated (repeat\_interleave) to match Q groups.
- Linear projections for Q/K/V/O; optional pre/post projections when input/output dims differ from embed\_dim; scaled dot-product attention with optional mask; dropout on attention.

- Decoder modification: each decoder layer’s self\_attn replaced with GQA configured by –num\_kv\_heads, –hidden\_dim\_GQA (defaults to model hidden size), preserving decoder input/output dims via pre/post projections.

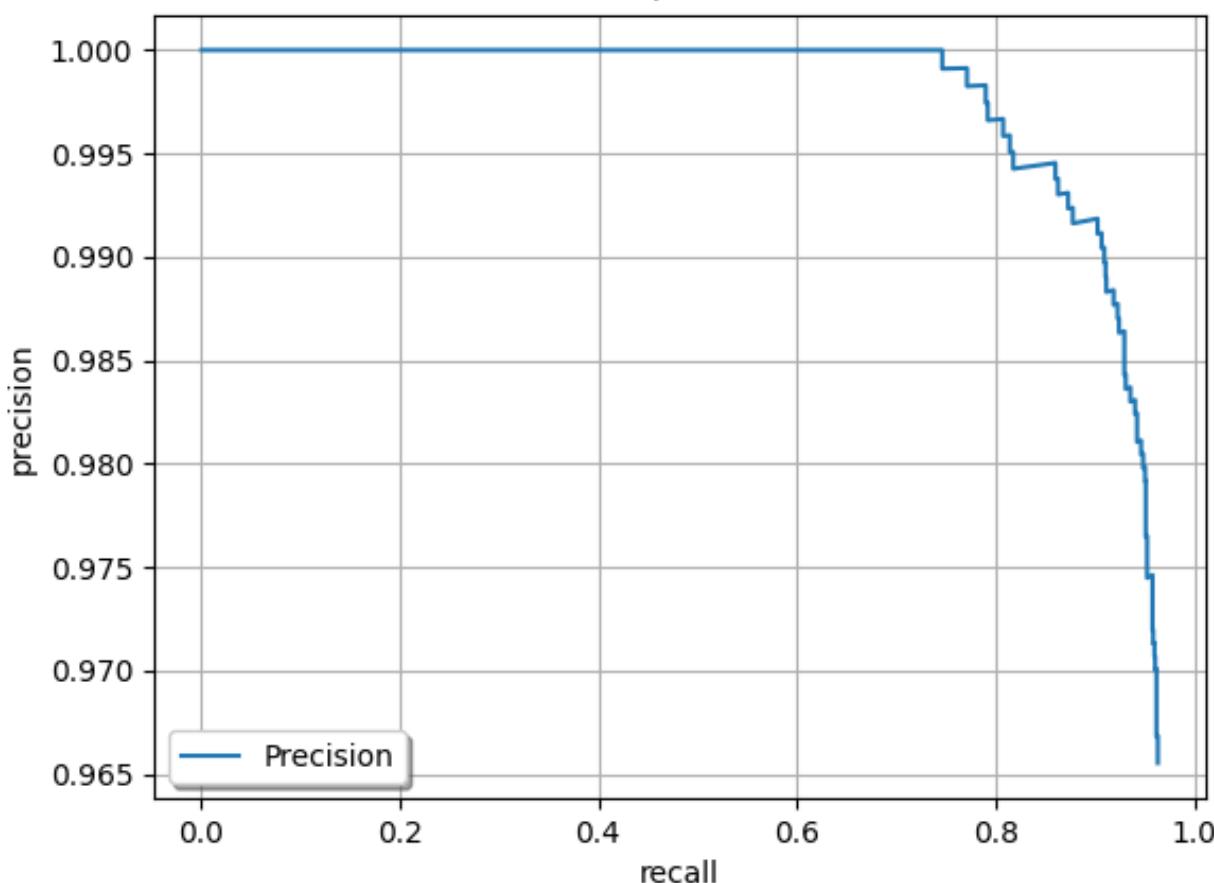
## Training / Inference Commands

- Train from scratch/defaults: `python main.py -root_dir ./hw3_dataset -batch_size 2 -lr 1e-4 -weight_decay 1e-4 -num_epochs 10 -num_kv_heads 4 -log_dir runs/`
- Train with warmup and custom dims: `python main.py -root_dir ./hw3_dataset -warmup_epochs 2 -hidden_dim_GQA 128 -num_kv_heads 2`
- Export detections JSON during eval: `python main.py -root_dir ./hw3_dataset -skip_train -checkpoint_path ./run/ckpt_epoch_best10.pth -detections_output ./runs/detections_val.json`

## Experiment

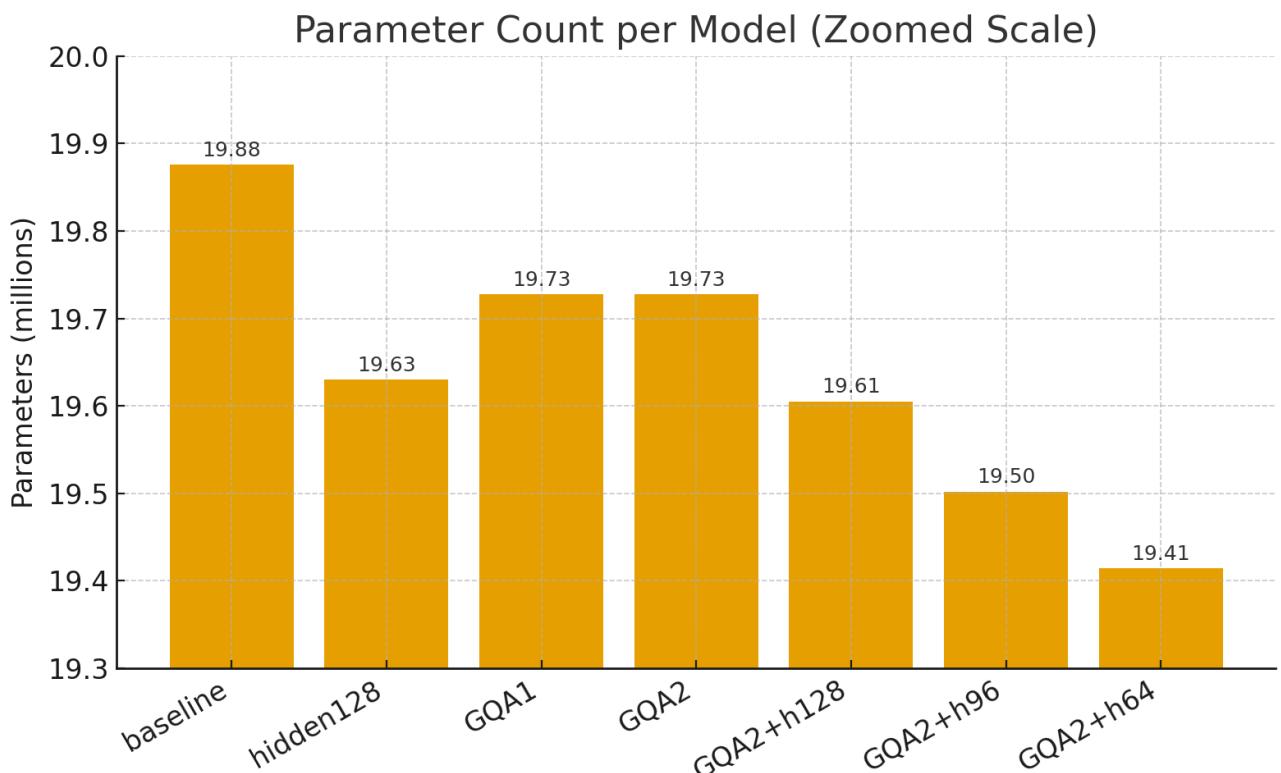
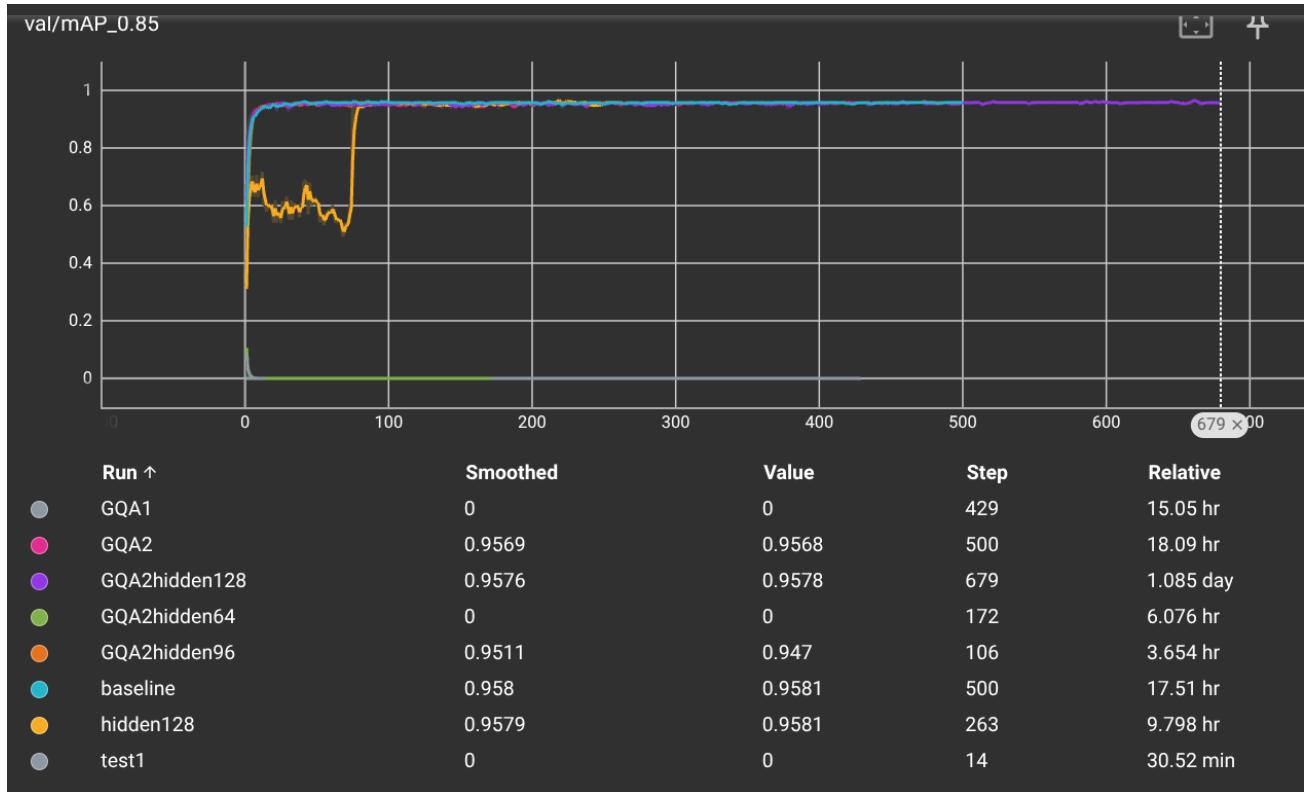
- Validation result screenshot With number of k equals to 2 and the dimension of the hidden layer is 96, it get the **96.19%** mAP. However, if the dimension of hidden layer is 64, the mAP would be 0.

Precision x Recall curve  
Class: car, AP: 96.19%



- Comparison different number of KV head / group size or other method you used
  - Record validation result and number of parameters

GQA describe swapping each decoder self-attention block with GroupedQueryAttention, which keeps the standard number of query heads but shares a smaller set of key/value heads (the  $k$  in the table, e.g., 4) that are repeated across queries. GQA 2 is mean the number of key/value heads is 2 compared with the baseline which use self attention with 8 key/value heads. Hidden rows refer to setting `hidden_dim_GQA`, so every GQA block first projects inputs into that reduced internal embedding size (128/96/64) before projecting back out, shrinking parameters inside the attention module itself without touching the rest of the transformer.




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| Model     | # Params   |
|-----------|------------|
| baseline  | 19,875,796 |
| hidden128 | 19,630,036 |

| Model            | # Params   |
|------------------|------------|
| GQA1             | 19,727,764 |
| GQA2             | 19,727,764 |
| GQA2 + hidden128 | 19,605,268 |
| GQA2 + hidden96  | 19,502,020 |
| GQA2 + hidden64  | 19,414,132 |