

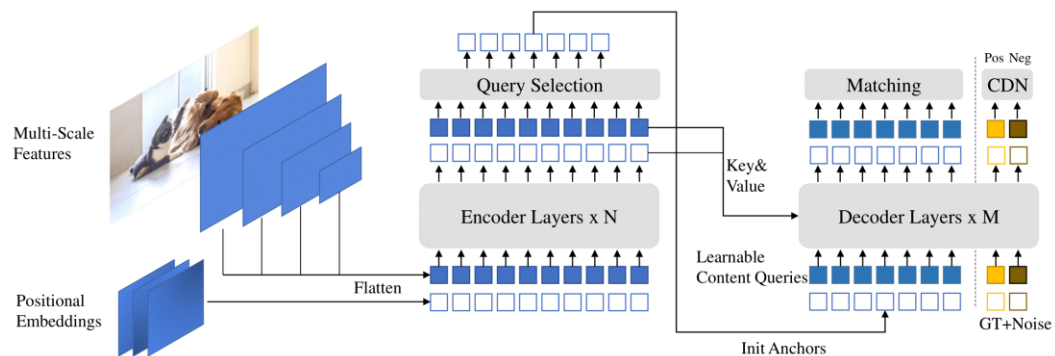
Homework #1 Object Detection

CVPDL 2023 Fall

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1. Draw the architecture of your object detector

- Object Detector : [DINO](#)



2. Implement details

- Pretrain-weight : checkpoint0033_4scale.pth
- 36 epoch setting
- Backbone: R50
- Datasets Used for Pre-training: The model was pre-trained on the COCO 2017 dataset

- Fine-tune Details:

Epochs	300	Weight Decay	1e-4
Optimizer	AdamW	Grad clip	0.1
Learning Rate	1e-4		

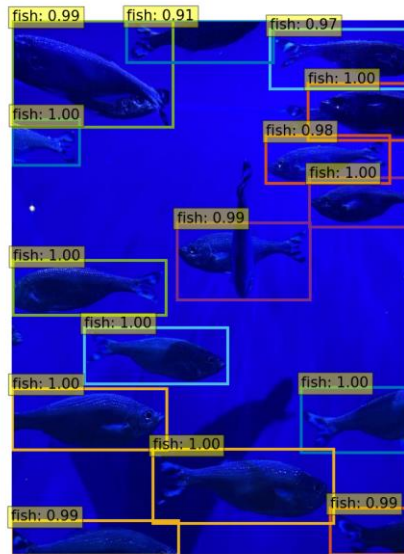
- Augmentation:

- Random Horizontal Flip: The images are flipped horizontally with a certain probability.
- Random Resize and Crop: The images are either resized to certain scales with a max size of 1333 or undergo a sequence of operations: resize to [400, 500, 600], random size cropping

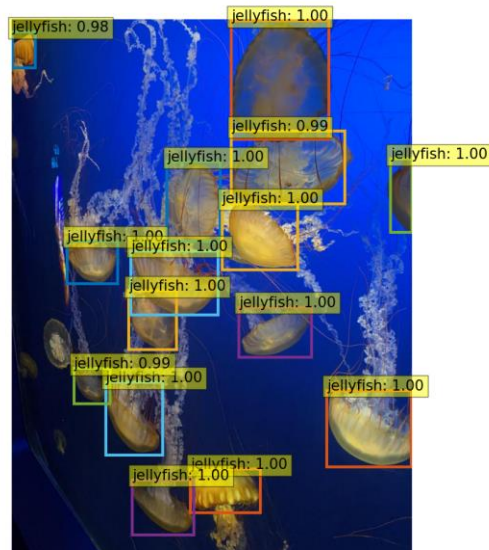
(min size 384, max size 600), and then resized again to scales with a max size of 1333.

- Normalization: The images are normalized, possibly to a fixed mean and standard deviation typically used for pre-trained models.
- Loss Functions:
 - Auxiliary Decoding Losses: It is hinted that the code supports auxiliary decoding losses, which can be toggled with the `--no_aux_loss` argument. However, the specifics of this loss aren't detailed in the provided code snippet.
 - Matching Costs: The loss considers class, bounding box (using L1 loss), and Generalized Intersection over Union (GIoU) coefficients.
 - Additional Losses:
 - Mask Loss: Implied by the context but not shown in the code snippet.
 - Dice Loss: Implied by the context but not shown in the code snippet.
 - Bounding Box Loss: Bounding boxes are considered in the matching costs, likely using L1 loss.
 - GIoU Loss: As mentioned in the matching costs.
 - "No-object" Class Coefficient: Implied by the context but not shown in the code snippet.

4. Visualization



Result of IMG_2277_jpeg_jpg.rf.86c72d6192da48d941ffa957f4780665.jpg



Result of IMG_2469_jpeg_jpg.rf.fca5db81cde8b6fe73b8f150e2e16a88.jpg