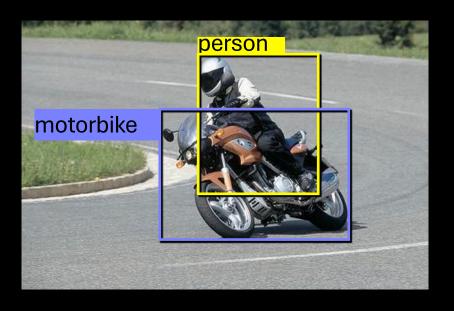
AIL 862

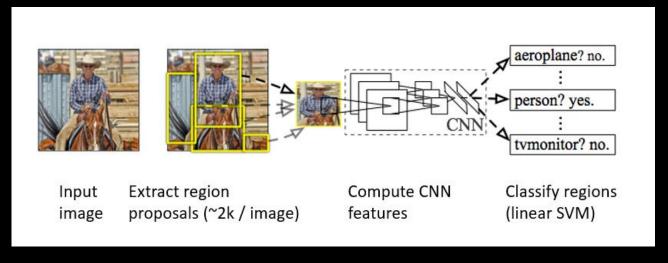
Lecture 7

Target Detection





Step 1: Generation of category-independent region proposals



Along with Bounding box regression

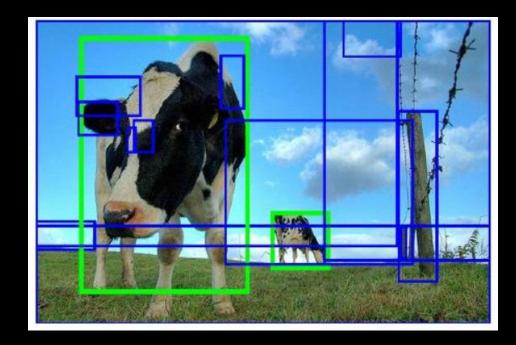
Input image Extract region proposals (~2k / image)

Compute CNN features

Classify regions (linear SVM)

Region Proposals

- ✓ Region proposal methods take an image as input and output bounding boxes corresponding to all patches in the image that are likely to be objects.
- ✓ The region proposals can be overlapping.
- ✓ The region proposals can be noisy.



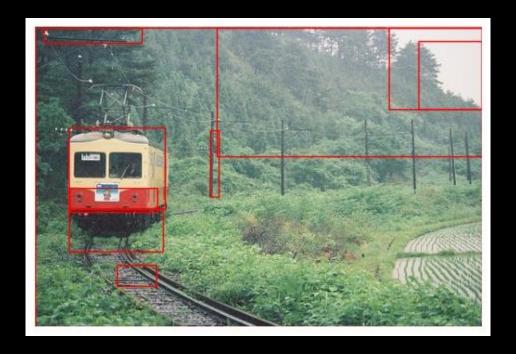
Similarity Measures

- ✓ Color
- ✓ Texture
- √Size
- **√**Fill

```
import skimage.io
import selective_search
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches

# Load image as NumPy array from image files
inputPath = './inputImages/trainScene.jpg'
image = skimage.io.imread(inputPath)
image = image[:,:,0:3]

# Run selective search using single mode
boxes = selective_search.selective_search(image, mode='single', random_sort=False)
boxes_filter = selective_search.box_filter(boxes, min_size=5, topN=10)
```

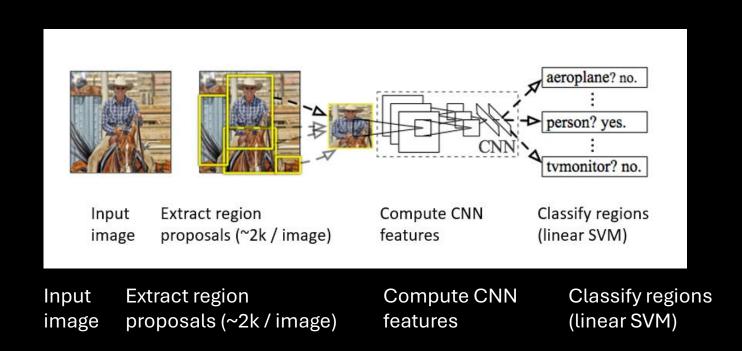


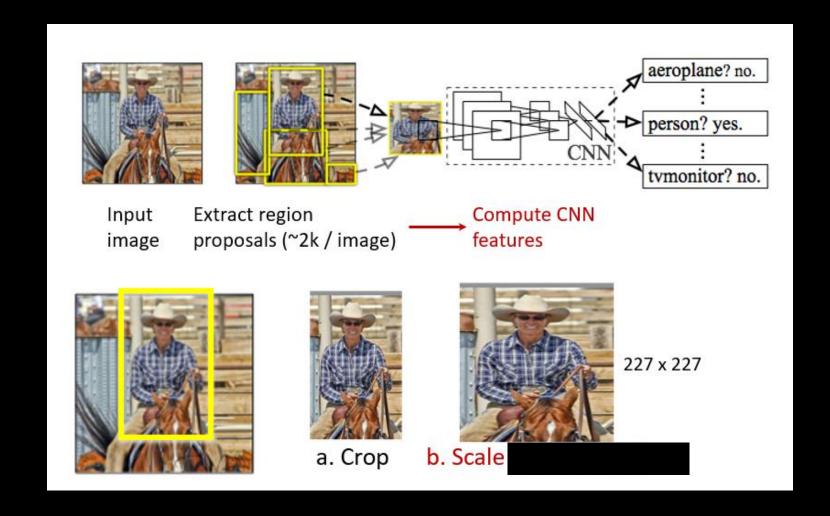


- ✓ A marine aerial image showing ships
- ✓ We just generated 10 proposals, so 1 ship was not detected

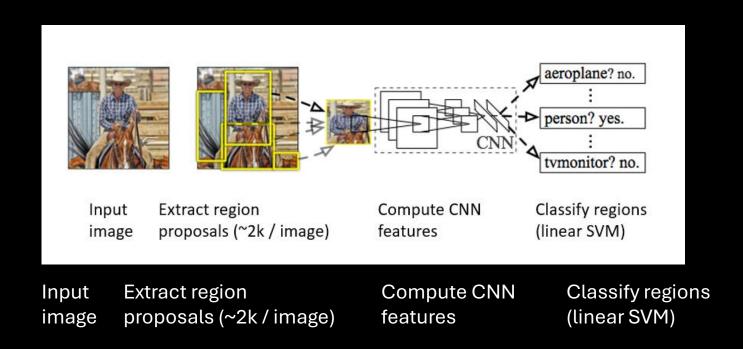


Step 2: Extraction of fixed size feature vectors from each proposal



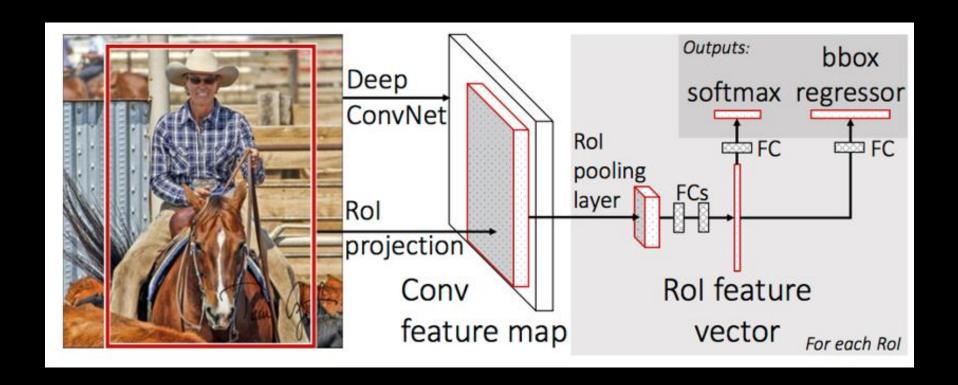


Step 3: Classify using a set of class-specific linear SVMs



• Processes each ROI through CNN (computationally expensive).

Fast RCNN

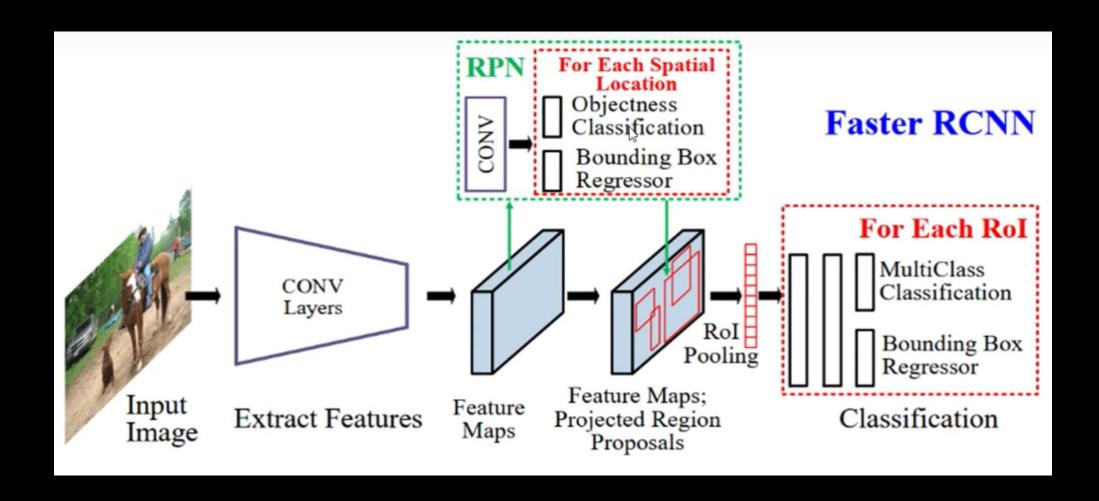


ROI Pooling

• Converts variable-sized ROIs into a uniform size (e.g., 7×7).

 Divide each ROI into a fixed number of grid cells and perform (max) pooling over each grid.

Faster RCNN



Region Proposal Network

• Designed to replace traditional methods like Selective Search.

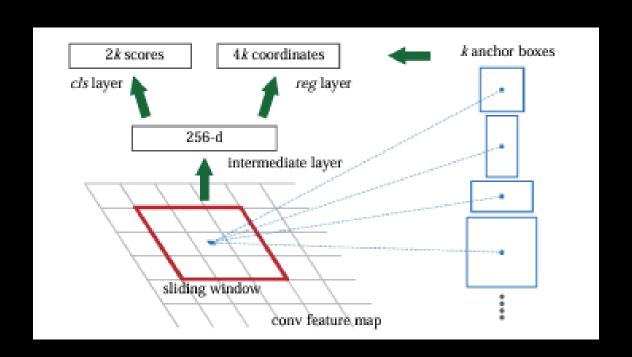
Generates region proposals directly from feature maps.

Operates in a fully convolutional manner.

Outputs bounding boxes and corresponding Objectness scores.

Region Proposal Network

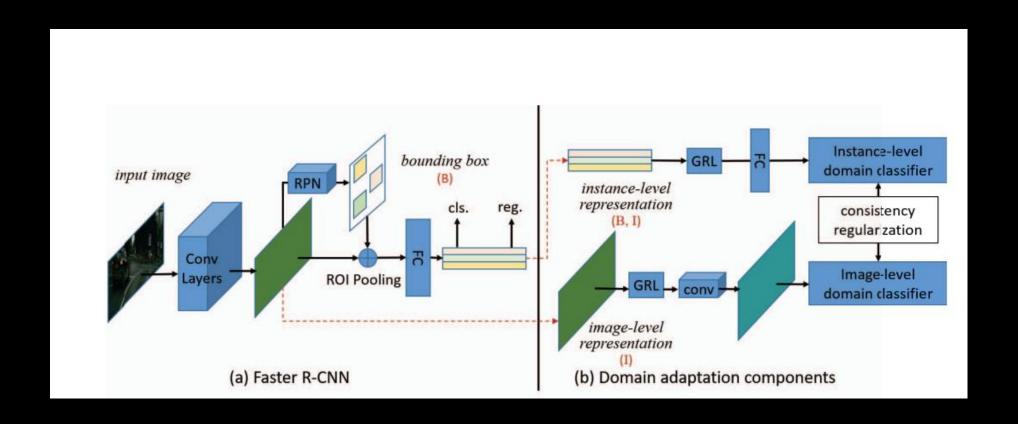
- Input feature map (from backbone CNN).
- A sliding window is applied across the feature map.
- At each position, it predicts: k anchor boxes (bounding boxes of different scales and aspect ratios), scores for each anchor: object vs. background, and coordinates per anchor: adjustments to refine anchor positions.
- Non-maximum suppression is used to filter (highly) overlapping proposals.



Faster RCNN+DA

• How?

Faster RCNN+DA



Mask RCNN

- Input Image → Backbone (e.g., ResNet) → Feature Map.
- RPN → Propose Regions (ROIs).
- ROIAlign → Extract precise features.

• Tasks: Classify the object. Refine the bounding box. Predict the mask for the object (pixel-level).

YOLO

Oil Well Detection

• From high resolution remote sensing images

Essential information for energy industry

Challenging – small target

Oil Well Detection

Figure 9. False detection cases of Faster R-CNN (blue boxes are true positives, red boxes are false positives).



Oil Well Detection

What helped

✓ Feature extraction backbone – replacing the VGG16 network with the ResNet50

✓ Substituting the ordinary convolution of ResNet with a dilated convolution to improve the model's receptive field

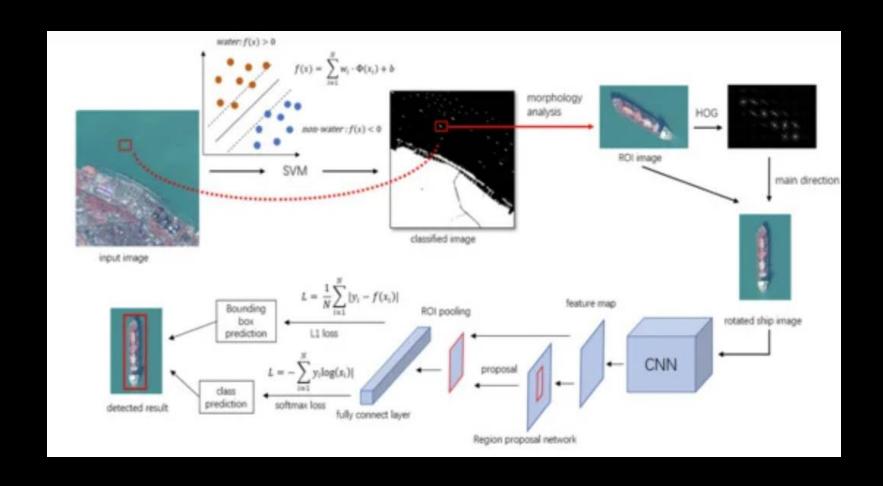
✓ Adding an edge detection module

Ship Detection

In the harbor

• In the sea

Ship Detection



Ship Detection

• Hard negative mining has been found to be useful in some works.

Vehicle Detection

Some Pre/post-processing?

Collaborating Foundation Models for Domain Generalized Semantic Segmentation
Abhishek

DiffusionDet : Diffusion Model for Object Detection

Kanishk