

# OVIR-3D: Open-Vocabulary 3D Instance Retrieval Without Training on 3D Data

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Code Available!



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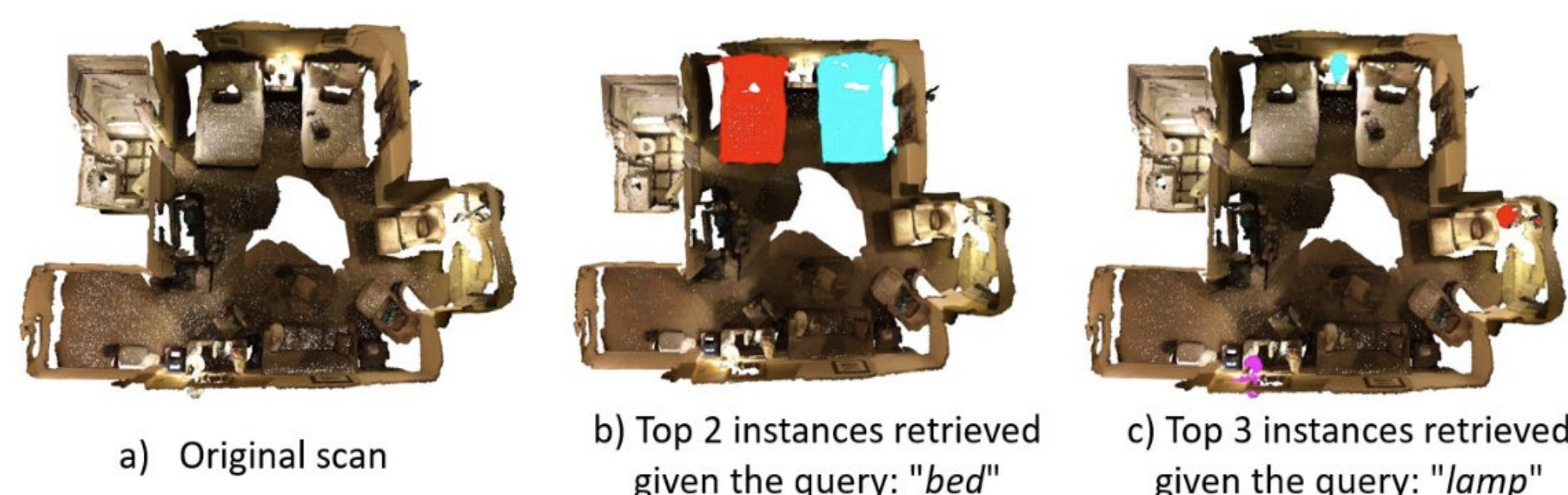
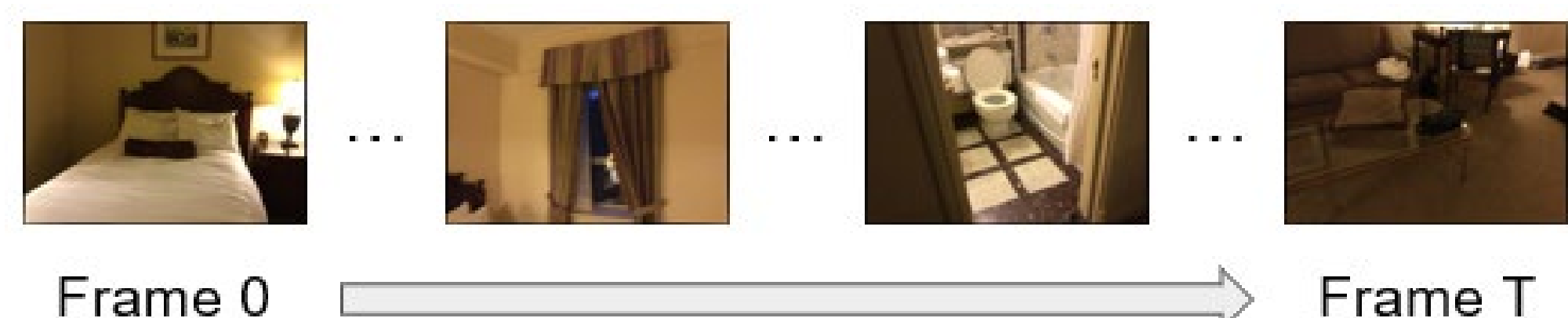
## Motivation

	Closed-Set	Open-Vocabulary
2D	Pretty much solved e.g., MaskRCNN, (ICCV'17)	New area with exciting progress e.g., Detic, (ECCV'22)
3D	Towards mature e.g., Mask3D (ICRA'23)	Missing

## Problem Formulation

**Input:** a 3D point cloud reconstructed from an RGB-D video and a language query.

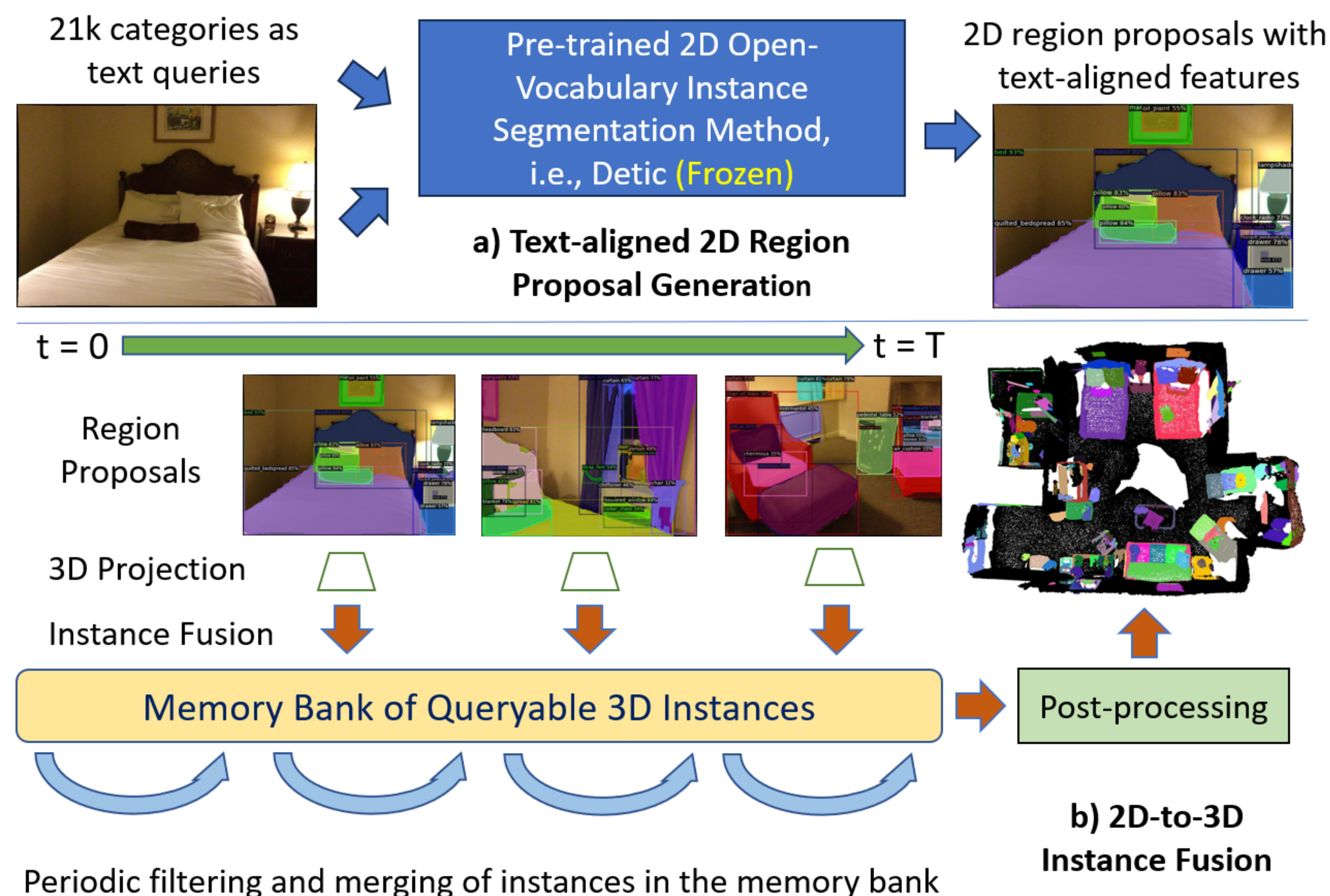
**Output:** a ranked set of 3D instance segments



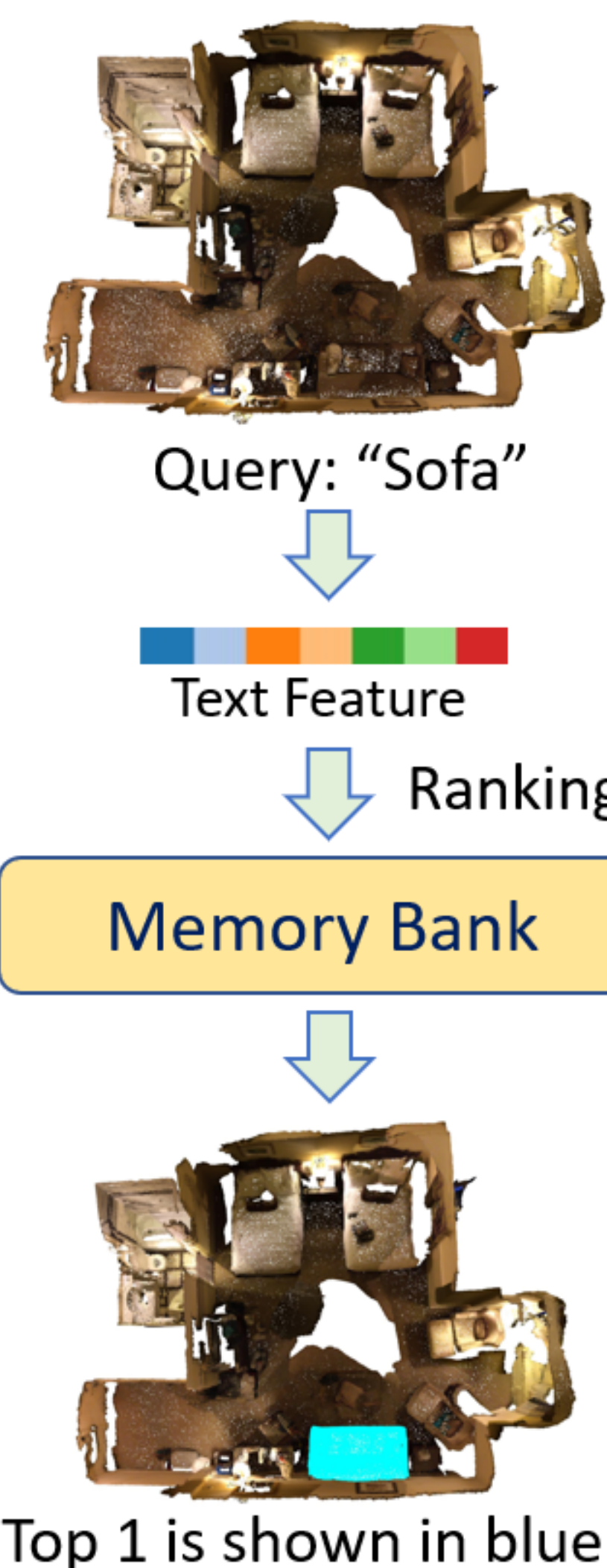
## Key Takeaways

Annotated 3D data with sufficient object diversity is hard to acquire. This problem could instead be viewed as 3D fusion problem from text-aligned 2D region proposals, which can make use of pretrained 2D models.

## Overall Pipeline



## Inference



## Quantitative Results

The proposed method outperforms existing methods on both ScanNet200 (200 classes) and YCB-Video (21 classes) using mAP metric.

	ScanNet200 [25]		YCB-Video [29]	
Method	$mAP_{50}$	$mAP$	$mAP_{50}$	$mAP$
OpenScene [23]	0.190	0.089	0.333	0.116
Fusion++ [19]	0.253	0.094	0.464	0.120
PanopticFusion [21]	0.370	0.150	0.803	0.393
<b>Ours</b>	<b>0.443</b>	<b>0.211</b>	<b>0.848</b>	<b>0.465</b>

Table 1: Results on ScanNet200 [25] and YCB-Video [29]

## Ablation Studies

	COCO	ScanNet200	LVIS	ImageNet21k
$mAP_{50}$	0.228	0.419	0.429	<b>0.443</b>
ImageNet21k - ScanNet200				
$mAP_{50}$	0.410			

Table 2: Results on ScanNet200 [25] with different input queries to the region proposal network.

	Average	KMeans(16)	KMeans(64)
$mAP_{50}$	0.428	0.429	<b>0.443</b>
Feature from largest 2D detection			
$mAP_{50}$	0.380		

Table 3: Results on ScanNet200 [25] with different feature ensemble strategies