SynthRef: Generation of Synthetic Referring Expressions for Object Segmentation













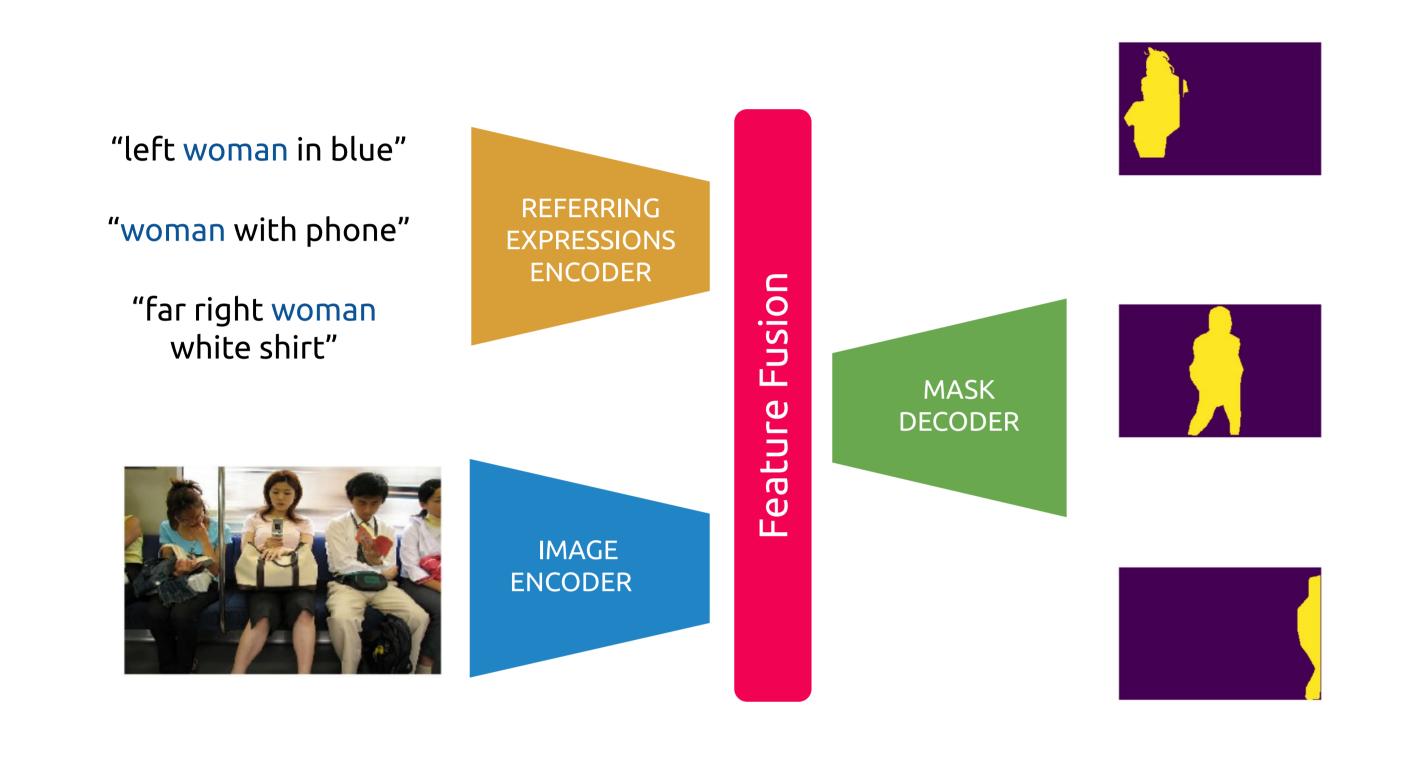






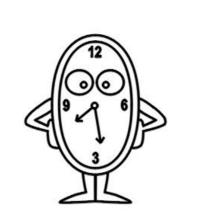
Task description

Predict pixel-wise object masks from a referring expression (RE), which disambiguates between instances of a class.



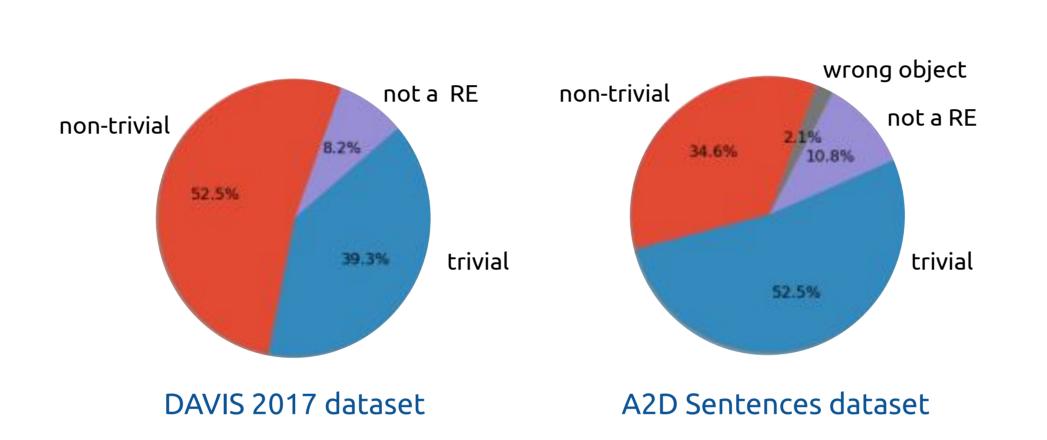
Challenges

REs are costly to obtain.



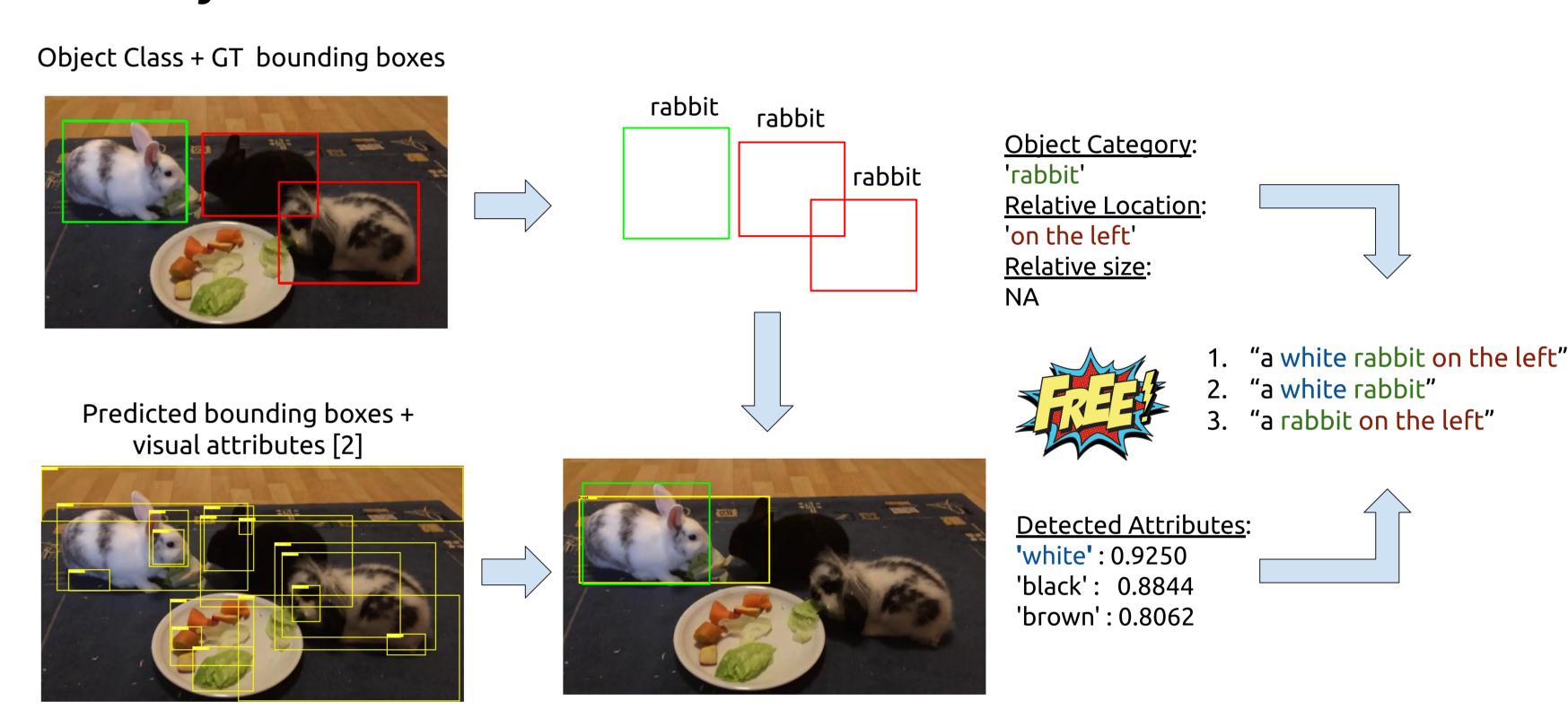


Existing datasets mostly contain trivial expressions [1].



Our approach

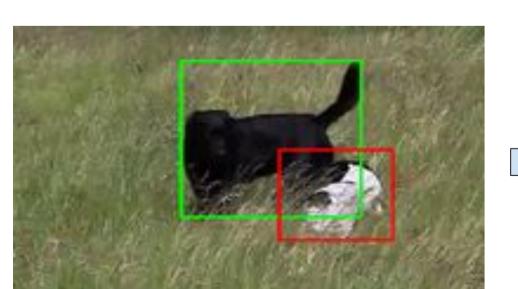
Generate synthetic REs from the semantic class and bounding boxes already annotated in datasets for large scale object detection.



Methodology

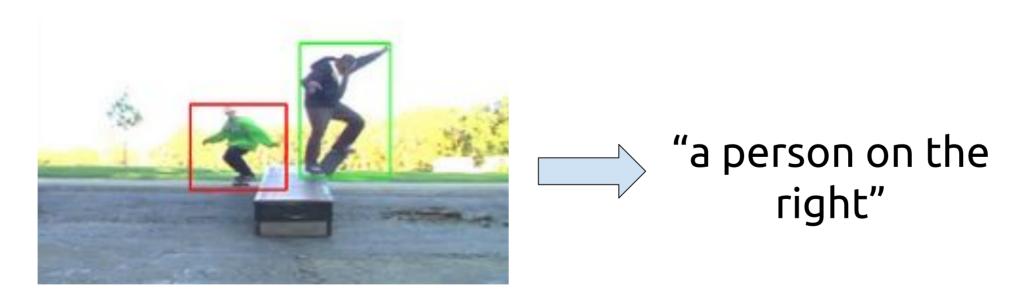
SynthRef produces referring expressions based on three cues:

Relative size



"a bigger dog"

Relative location



Discriminative attributes, predicted with [2]

'white': 0.9250 "a white rabbit" 'black': 0.8844 'brown' : 0.8062

Results

Gain in accuracy in DAVIS-2017 when we add synthetic REs from the YouTube-VIS dataset to pre-train the RefVOS model [1] for video object segmentation.

We measure the **domain** gap when training RefVOS with synthetic (free) or human generated (costly) REs from Refer-YouTube-VOS [3].

Pretraining J&F RefCOCO 33.6 SynthRef-YouTube-VIS

Accuracy on DAVIS-2017 train+val

Accuracy on Refer-YouTube-VOS

RefCOCO+SynthRef-YouTube-VIS

Ref. Expressions	Prec@0.5	Prec@0.9	Mean IoU
Synthetic	32.27	1.82	35.02
Human	38.61	6.87	39.46



[3] Seo, Seonguk, Joon-Young Lee, and Bohyung Han. "URVOS: Unified Referring Video Object Segmentation Network with a Large-Scale Benchmark." ECCV 2020.







