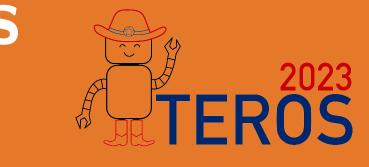


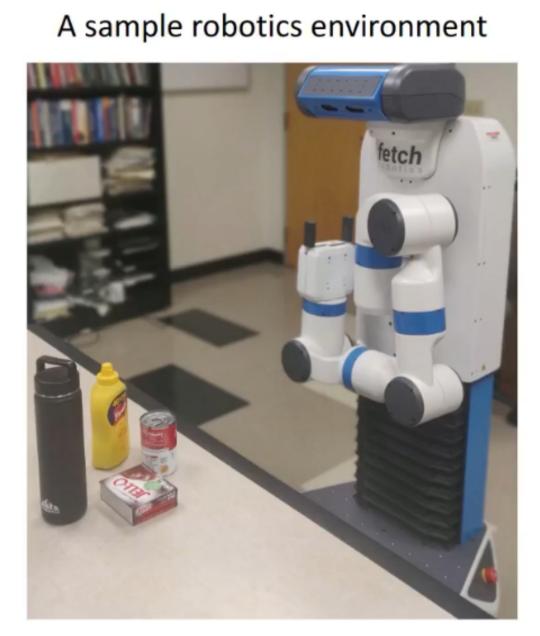
FewSOL: A Dataset for Few-Shot Object Learning in Robotic Environments

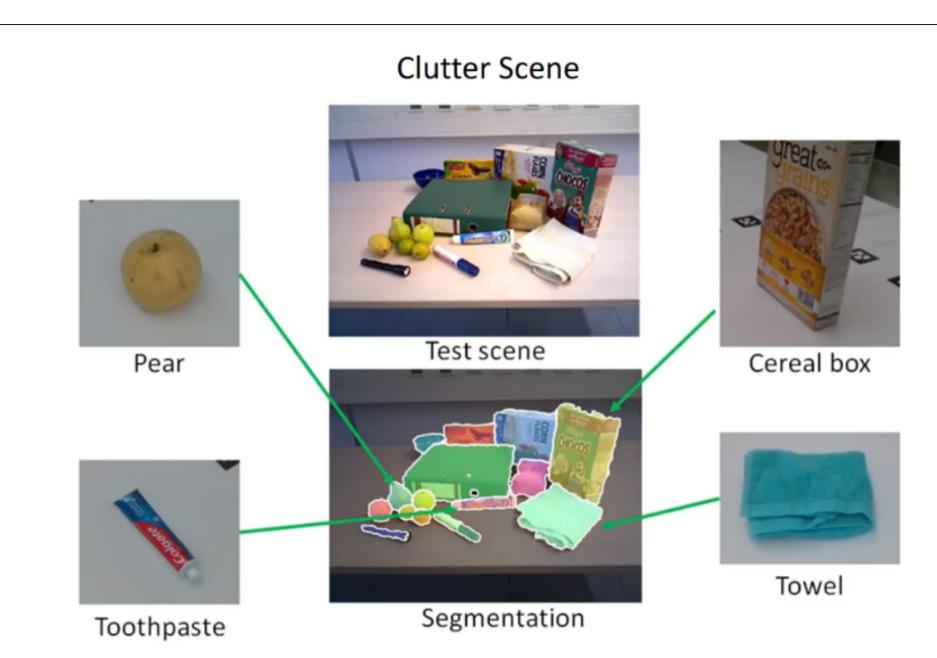
Jishnu Jaykumar Padalunkal ¹ Yu-Wei Chao ² Yu Xiang ¹

¹Intelligent Robotics and Vision Lab, The University of Texas at Dallas ²NVIDIA



Introduction





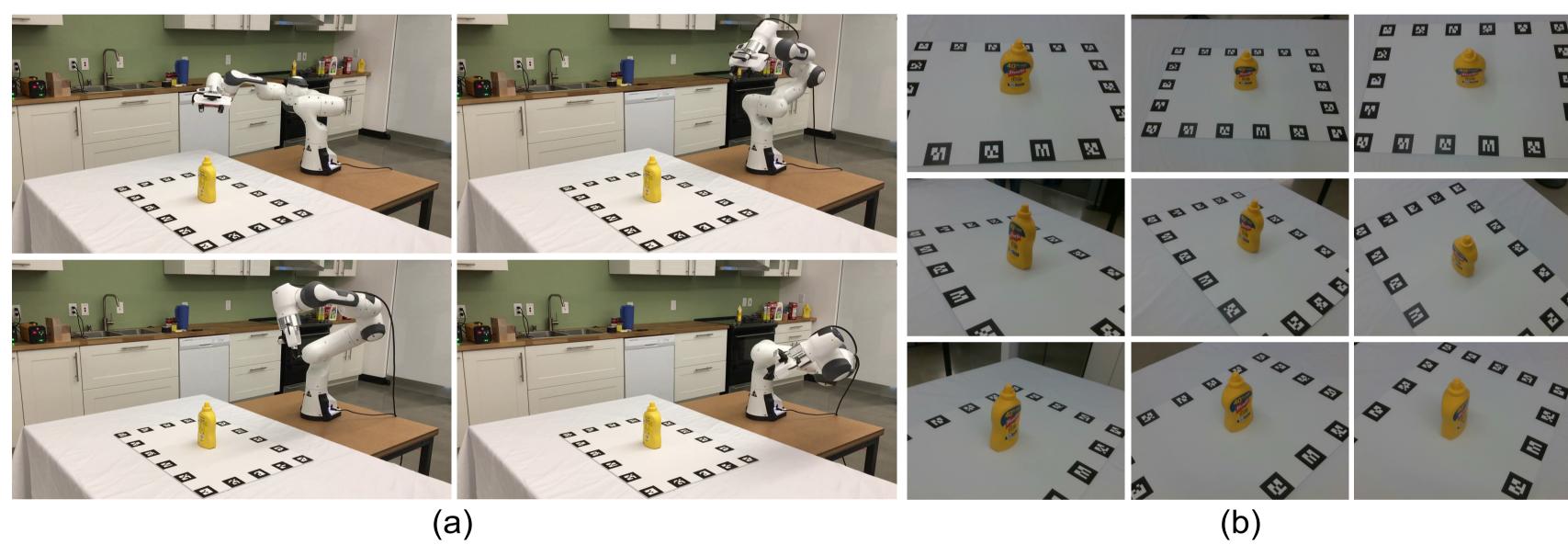
Goal: A robot should identity various (daily) objects in clutter scenes

Our approach: Object Classification using Few-Shot Learning

Related Datasets

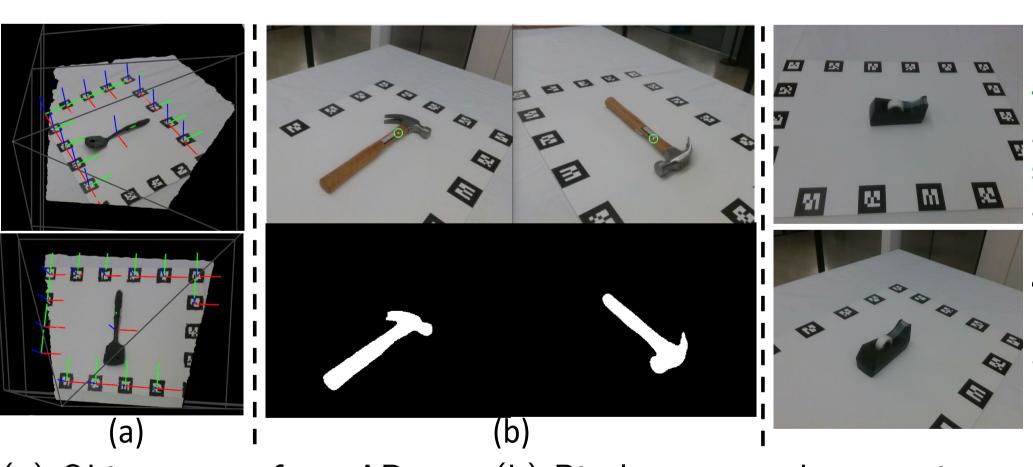
Dataset	Class type	#classes	Image Type	$\#$ images_per_class	Annotations
Omniglot [1]	Characters	1623	RGB	20	class label
mini-ImageNet [2]	WordNet synsets	100	RGB	600	class label
ILSVRC-2012 [3]	WordNet synsets	1000	RGB	≈8,004	class label
Aircraft [4]	Aircraft	100	RGB	100	class label
CUB-200-2011 [5]	Birds	200	RGB	pprox59	class label
Describable Texture [6]	Textures	47	RGB	120	class label
Quick Draw [7]	Drawings	345	RGB	pprox146,164	class label
Fungi [8]	Fungal species	1394	RGB	pprox65	class label
VGG Flower [9]	Flowers	102	RGB	pprox81	class label
Traffic Signs [10]	Traffic signs	43	RGB	pprox 912	class label
MSCOCO [11]	Internet Objects	80	RGB	pprox10,751	class label, segmentation
Ours (real + synthetic)	Daily objects	198 + 125	RGB-D	\approx 27 + 10,234	class label, segmentation, object pose and attribute

Dataset Construction: 1. Data Capture in the Real World



(a) Our data capture system with a Franka Emika Panda arm. (b) 9 images of a mustard bottle from different views captured in our dataset.

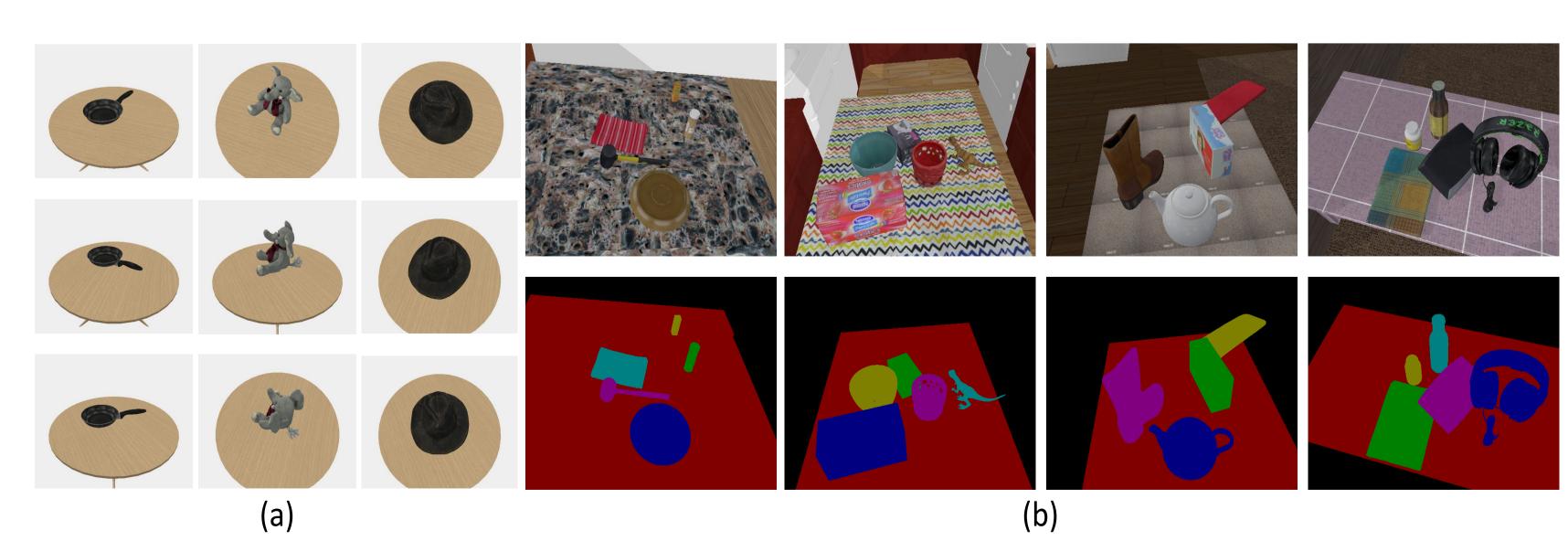
Dataset Construction: 2. Data Annotation



- 1. What is the name of the object in these images? tape and tape holder, tape, support and adhesive tape 2. What is the category of the object in these images? stationary, stationery / adhesive tape
- stationary, stationery / adhesive tape
 3. What is the object in these images made of?
 plastic, paper, metal
- 4. What can be the object in these images used for? placing the tape, stick, wrap, separate
 5. What is the color of the object in these images? black, transparent, white, yellow
 (c)

(a) Object poses from AR tags (b) Pixel correspondences using computed object poses and the segmentation masks of the objects. (c) Our Amazon Mechanical Turk questionnaire for object annotation.

Dataset Construction: 3. Synthetic Data Generation using [12]



(a) Synthetic objects with clean background. (b) Synthetic objects in cluttered scenes.

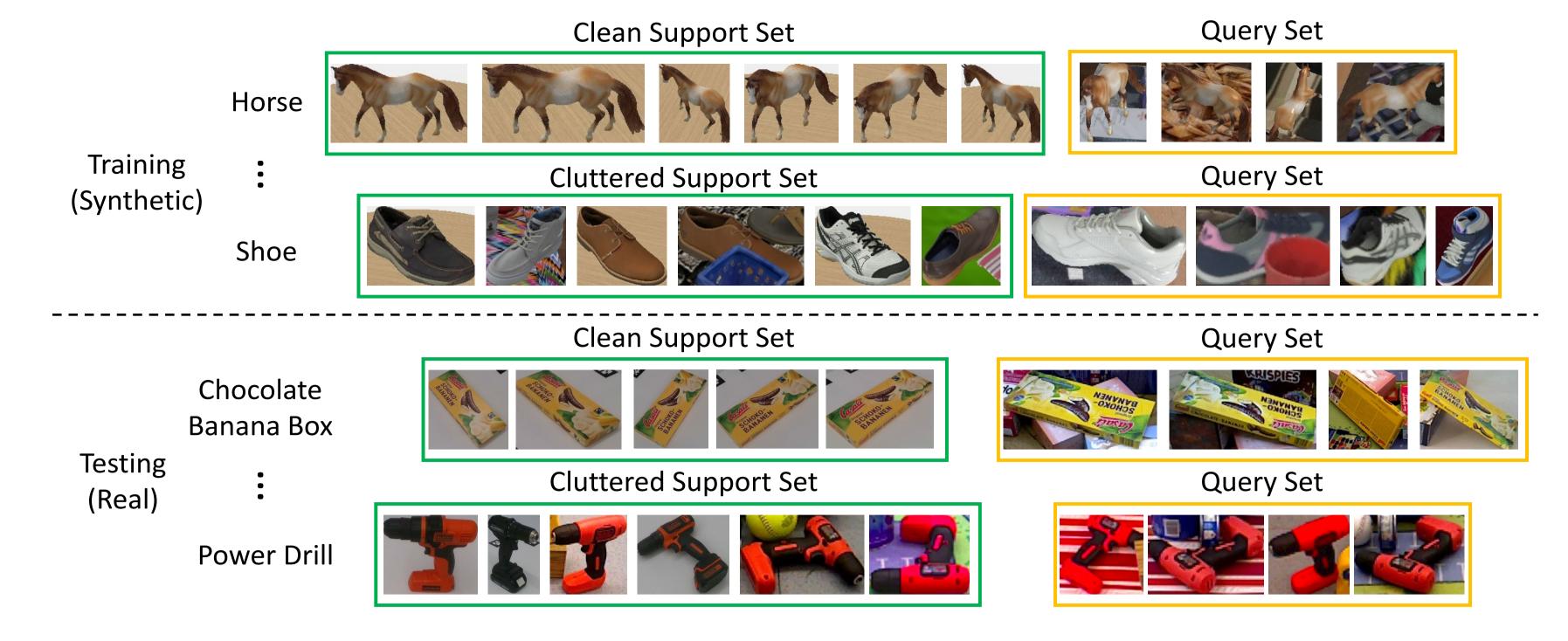
Acknowledgments

For more details, please scan

This work was supported in part by the **DARPA Perceptually-enabled Task Guidance (PTG)** Program under contract number **HR00112220005**.



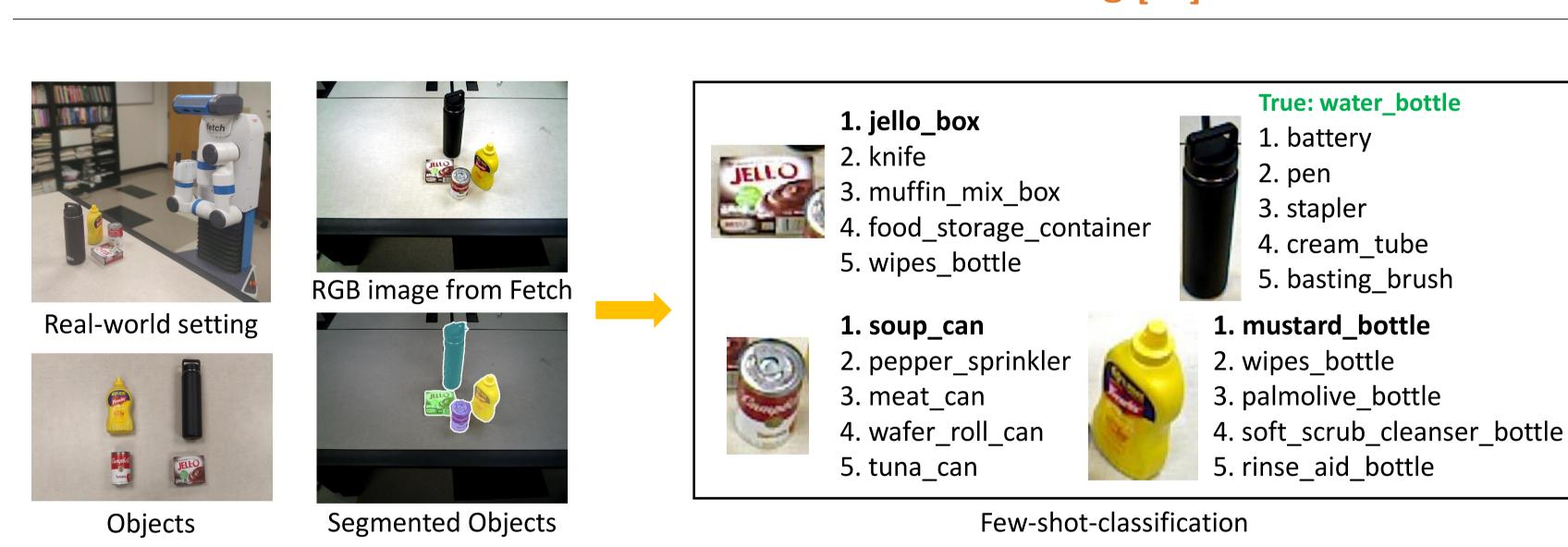
Experiments



Joint Object Segmentation and Few-Shot Classification

Method	OCID (Real) [13]										
	Use GT segmentation ($\#$ classes, $\#$ objects) Use segmentation from [14] ($\#$ classes, $\#$					asses, #objects)					
	All (52, 2300)	Unseen (41, 1598)	Seen (11, 702)	All (52, 2300)	Unseen (41, 1598)	Seen (11, 702)					
	Clean S	Clean S	Clean S	Clean S	Clean S	Clean S					
Training setting: clean support set with pre-training (top-1, top-5)											
<i>k</i> -NN [15]	14.65, 25.22	15.33, 24.41	41.03, 72.65	12.70, 23.22	13.70, 22.59	36.75, 67.95					
Finetune [15]	22.26, 50.17	26.41 , 58.20	31.62, 80.34	21.30, 48.57	24.34 , 53.94	35.47, 67.38					
ProtoNet [16]	25.17 , 57.30	25.22, 58.45	51.99, 94.73	22.96, 51.96	22.65, 54.32	49.86, 87.75					
MatchingNet [2]	17.39, 48.35	14.64, 50.06	51.85, 90.31	15.78, 45.13	13.08, 46.93	49.15, 84.47					
fo-MAML [17]	11.43, 31.48	11.58, 34.73	36.89, 69.94	10.91, 29.17	10.01, 32.35	31.77, 63.68					
fo-Proto-MAML [15]	14.35, 28.96	5.63, 40.61	45.58, 71.51	13.39, 26.96	5.51, 37.73	41.74, 67.24					
CTX [18]	17.48, 46.57	18.21, 49.81	51.85, 87.75	15.70, 43.83	16.90, 46.31	47.86, 81.34					
CTX+SimCLR [18]	18.57, 50.30	20.46, 51.06	57.55 , 93.16	16.48, 46.17	17.71, 47.12	52.14 , 85.75					
Training setting: cluttered support set with pre-training (top-1, top-5)											
<i>k</i> -NN [15]	13.70, 23.83	15.33, 24.28	47.72, 72.79	13.26, 23.22	14.14, 22.90	44.73, 68.66					
Finetune [15]	22.17, 53.35	24.34, 55.63	31.91, 71.51	18.26, 44.22	20.65, 52.00	36.04, 69.52					
ProtoNet [16]	21.35, 50.57	22.34, 51.31	51.99, 90.46	18.61, 47.22	18.21, 48.12	45.44, 85.33					
MatchingNet [2]	17.52, 50.96	17.77, 52.32	49.43, 88.18	16.52, 46.52	15.58, 48.81	43.45, 82.76					
fo-MAML [17]	16.48, 38.52	13.70, 39.49	37.46, 77.07	15.35, 35.04	11.08, 34.36	40.31, 69.94					
fo-Proto-MAML [15]	11.04, 28.70	4.01, 38.67	43.73, 72.65	9.91, 26.35	3.57, 35.79	40.46, 68.09					
CTX [18]	19.00, 45.48	17.71, 44.74	51.85, 88.75	17.13, 42.22	16.08, 42.12	47.15, 83.19					
CTX+SimCLR [18]	24.61, 62.39	25.16, 63.52	65.81 , 96.30	22.17, 57.43	23.28, 57.57	59.12, 88.32					
Using pre-trained CLIP models [19]											
Few-shot Tip-Adapter ViT-L/14-Finetune [20]	60.17 , 83.04	59.64 , 85.17	85.75, 99.00	54.87, 78.91	56.07 , 80.29	79.20, 91.88					
Few-shot Tip-Adapter ViT-L/14 [20]	56.78, 83.22	55.38, 84.86	86.89 , 98.58	52.35, 76.26	51.69, 79.04	80.06, 92.45					
Zero-shot CLIP ViT-L/14 [19]	54.57, 84.74	55.94, 87.92	83.62, 98.58	50.43, 78.52	52.07, 81.54	75.07, 92.17					
Zero-shot CLIP ViT-B/32 [19]	41.87, 75.26	41.30, 77.91	78.06, 97.58	39.83, 69.43	39.17, 72.09	70.66, 90.88					
Zero-shot CLIP ViT-B/16 [19]	40.70, 73.96	40.24, 76.03	76.50, 95.73	39.35, 68.83	38.61, 70.15	70.66, 88.89					
Zero-shot CLIP RN50x64 [19]	42.96, 75.83	43.62, 77.41	76.64, 96.01	40.04, 70.87	41.74, 72.22	69.94, 90.46					
Zero-shot CLIP RN50x16 [19]	38.52, 73.04	40.11, 75.72	79.49, 96.30	35.65, 67.30	37.30, 69.77	70.94, 89.74					
Zero-shot CLIP RN50x4 [19]	35.96, 68.52	34.42, 70.03	73.93, 95.73	34.00, 63.78	32.48, 65.46	67.95, 88.60					
Zero-shot CLIP ResNet-101 [19]	32.96, 68.30	32.67, 69.52	77.49, 96.87	31.09, 63.87	31.85, 65.96	69.66, 89.74					
Zero-shot CLIP ResNet-50 [19]	25.91, 58.43	29.04, 64.39	61.40, 93.16	24.70, 55.61	28.04, 61.20	57.69, 86.47					

Qualitative Results in the Real World using [20]



References

- [1] B. M. Lake, R. Salakhutdinov, and J. B. Tenenbaum, "Human-level concept learning through probabilistic program induction," Science, vol. 350, no. 6266, pp. 1332–1338, 2015.
- [2] O. Vinyals, C. Blundell, T. Lillicrap, D. Wierstra, et al., "Matching networks for one shot learning," Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), vol. 29, 2016.
 [3] O. Russakovsky, J. Deng, H. Su, J. Krause, S. Satheesh, S. Ma, Z. Huang, A. Karpathy, A. Khosla, M. Bernstein, et al., "Imagenet large scale visual recognition challenge,"
- International Journal of Computer Vision (IJCV), vol. 115, no. 3, pp. 211–252, 2015.
- [4] S. Maji, E. Rahtu, J. Kannala, M. Blaschko, and A. Vedaldi, "Fine-grained visual classification of aircraft," arXiv preprint arXiv:1306.5151, 2013.
- [5] C. Wah, S. Branson, P. Welinder, P. Perona, and S. Belongie, "The caltech-ucsd birds-200-2011 dataset," 2011.
- [6] M. Cimpoi, S. Maji, I. Kokkinos, S. Mohamed, and A. Vedaldi, "Describing textures in the wild," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, pp. 3606–3613, 2014.
- [7] J. Jongejan, H. Rowley, T. Kawashima, J. Kim, and N. Fox-Gieg, "The quick, draw! a.i. experiment, quickdraw.withgoogle.com," 2016.
- [8] M. Sulc, L. Picek, J. Matas, T. Jeppesen, and J. Heilmann-Clausen, "Fungi recognition: A practical use case," in *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision (WACV)*, pp. 2316–2324, 2020.
- [9] M.-E. Nilsback and A. Zisserman, "Automated flower classification over a large number of classes," in 2008 Sixth Indian Conference on Computer Vision, Graphics & Image Processing, pp. 722–729, IEEE, 2008.
- [10] S. Houben, J. Stallkamp, J. Salmen, M. Schlipsing, and C. Igel, "Detection of traffic signs in real-world images: The german traffic sign detection benchmark," in *The International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN)*, pp. 1–8, IEEE, 2013.
- [11] T.-Y. Lin, M. Maire, S. Belongie, J. Hays, P. Perona, D. Ramanan, P. Dollár, and C. L. Zitnick, "Microsoft COCO: Common objects in context," in European Conference on Computer
- Vision (ECCV), pp. 740–755, Springer, 2014.

 [12] L. Downs, A. Francis, N. Koenig, B. Kinman, R. Hickman, K. Reymann, T. B. McHugh, and V. Vanhoucke, "Google scanned objects: A high-quality dataset of 3D scanned household
- items," arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.11918, 2022.
- [13] M. Suchi, T. Patten, D. Fischinger, and M. Vincze, "Easylabel: A semi-automatic pixel-wise object annotation tool for creating robotic rgb-d datasets," in *International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*, pp. 6678–6684, IEEE, 2019.
- [14] Y. Xiang, C. Xie, A. Mousavian, and D. Fox, "Learning RGB-D feature embeddings for unseen object instance segmentation," in *Conference on Robot Learning (CoRL)*, pp. 461–470,
- PMLR, 2021.
- [15] E. Triantafillou, T. Zhu, V. Dumoulin, P. Lamblin, U. Evci, K. Xu, R. Goroshin, C. Gelada, K. Swersky, P.-A. Manzagol, et al., "Meta-dataset: A dataset of datasets for learning to learn from few examples," arXiv preprint arXiv:1903.03096, 2019.
- [16] J. Snell, K. Swersky, and R. Zemel, "Prototypical networks for few-shot learning," Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), vol. 30, 2017.
- [17] C. Finn, P. Abbeel, and S. Levine, "Model-agnostic meta-learning for fast adaptation of deep networks," in *International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML)*, pp. 1126–1135, PMLR, 2017.
- [18] C. Doersch, A. Gupta, and A. Zisserman, "Crosstransformers: spatially-aware few-shot transfer," Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), vol. 33,
- pp. 21981–21993, 2020.

 [19] A. Radford, J. W. Kim, C. Hallacy, A. Ramesh, G. Goh, S. Agarwal, G. Sastry, A. Askell, P. Mishkin, J. Clark, et al., "Learning transferable visual models from natural language
- supervision," in International Conference on Machine Learning, pp. 8748–8763, PMLR, 2021.
- [20] R. Zhang, Z. Wei, R. Fang, P. Gao, K. Li, J. Dai, Y. Qiao, and H. Li, "Tip-adapter: Training-free adaption of clip for few-shot classification," arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.09519, 2022.