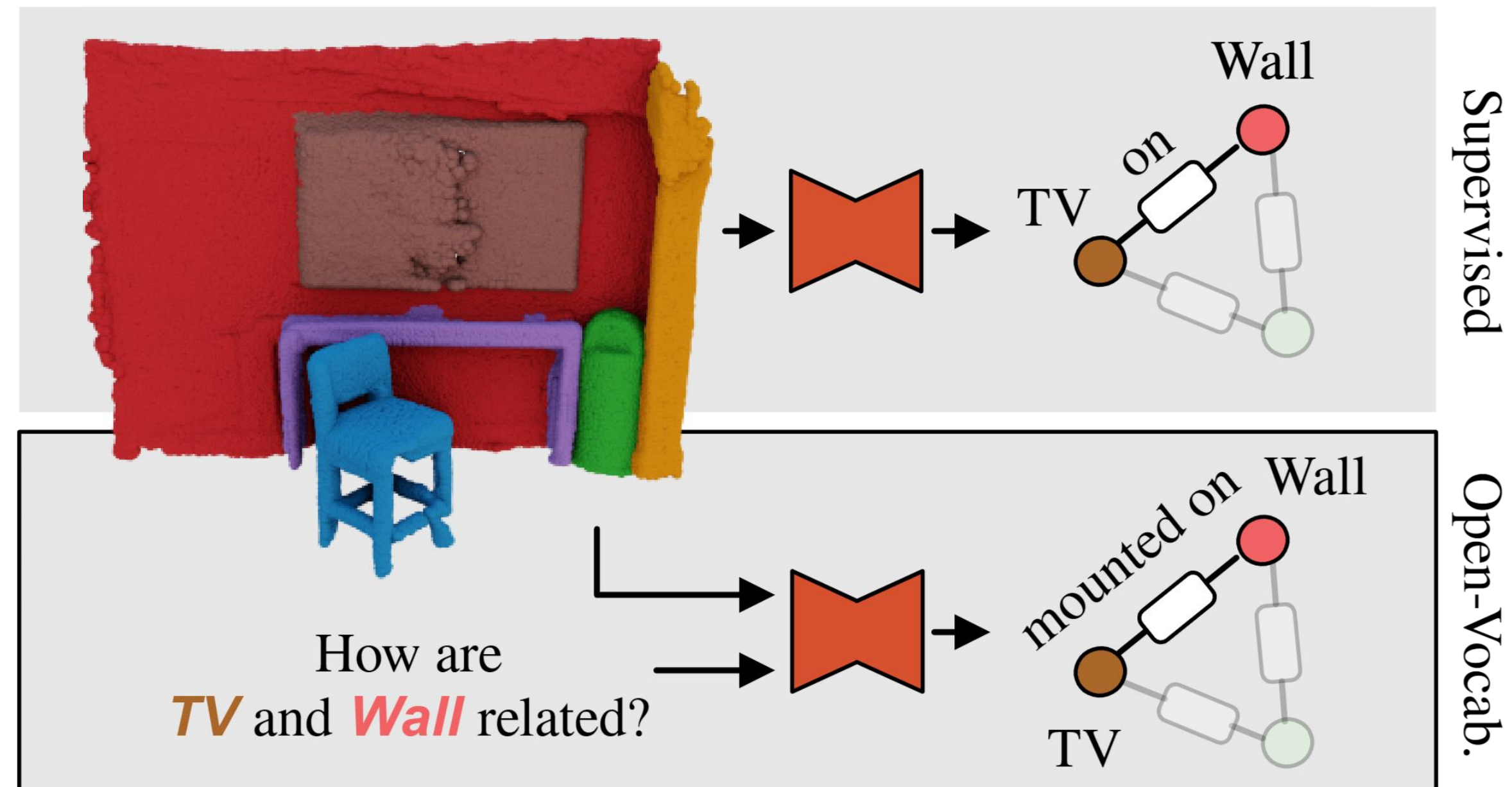




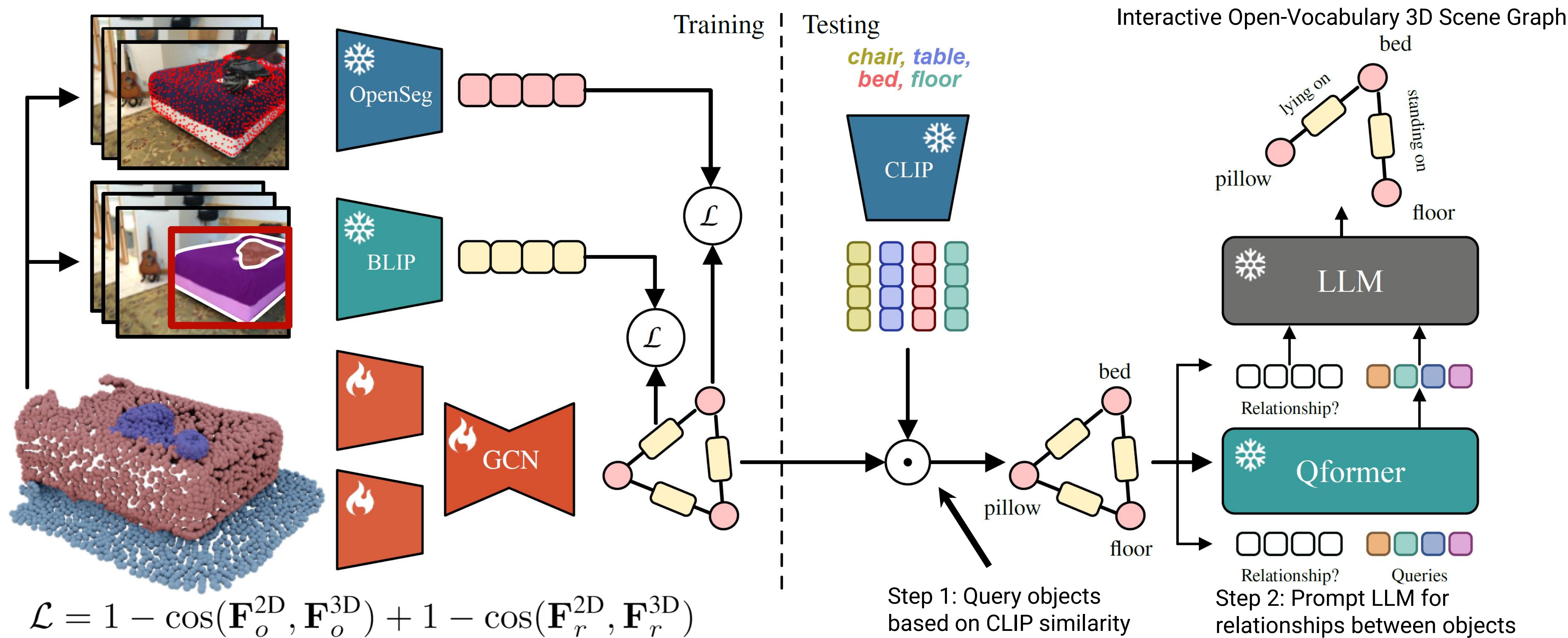
## 1. Overview

### Introduction of Open-Vocabulary 3D Scene Graph Prediction Task



- ✓ No need for labeled 3D scene graph training data
- ✓ Interactive & not limited to pre-defined labels sets
- ! Challenging because VLMs struggle with compositionality

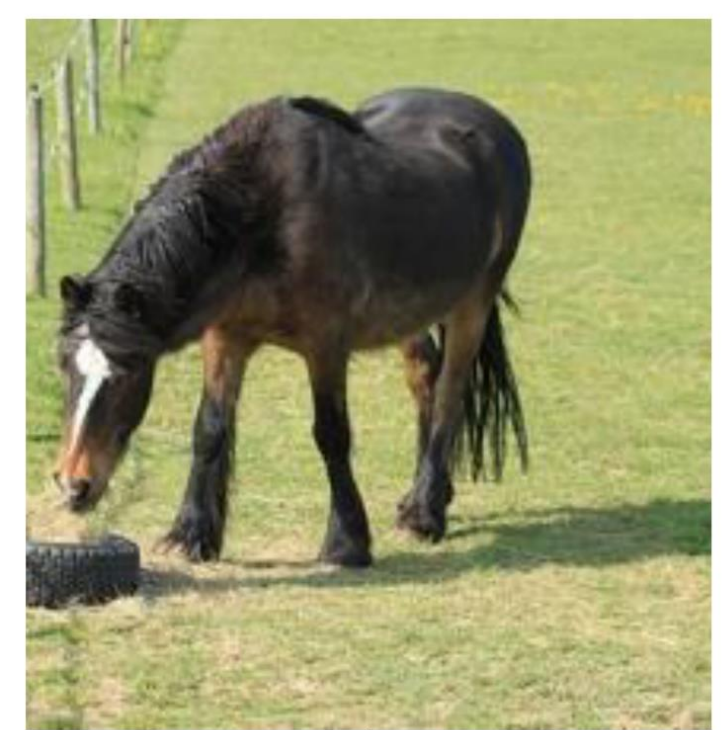
## 4. Method



## 6. Results

		Object		Predicate		Relationships	
		R@5	R@10	R@3	R@5	R@50	R@100
Fully Supervised							
3DSSG		0.68	0.78	0.89	0.93	0.40	0.66
VL-SAT		<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.93</b>
Zero-shot open-vocabulary							
CLIP (naïve)		0.35	0.42	0.09	0.19	0.02	0.04
OpenSeg+NegCLIP		0.38	0.45	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.08
<b>Open3DSG</b>		<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Objects R@5		Labels	Head	Body	Tail	All	
	3DSSG	10^5	0.88	0.45	0.06	0.30	
	VL-SAT	10^5	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.73</b>	0.31	<b>0.46</b>	
	<b>Open3DSG</b>	<b>0</b>	0.60	0.50	<b>0.42</b>	0.45	
Predicates R@3	3DSSG	10^5	0.94	0.83	0.41	0.57	
	VL-SAT	10^5	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.75</b>	
	<b>Open3DSG</b>	<b>0</b>	0.38	0.29	0.53	0.37	
	<b>! Open3DSG excels for rare tail-distribution classes without requiring any labeled data</b>						

## 2. VLMs are BoWs

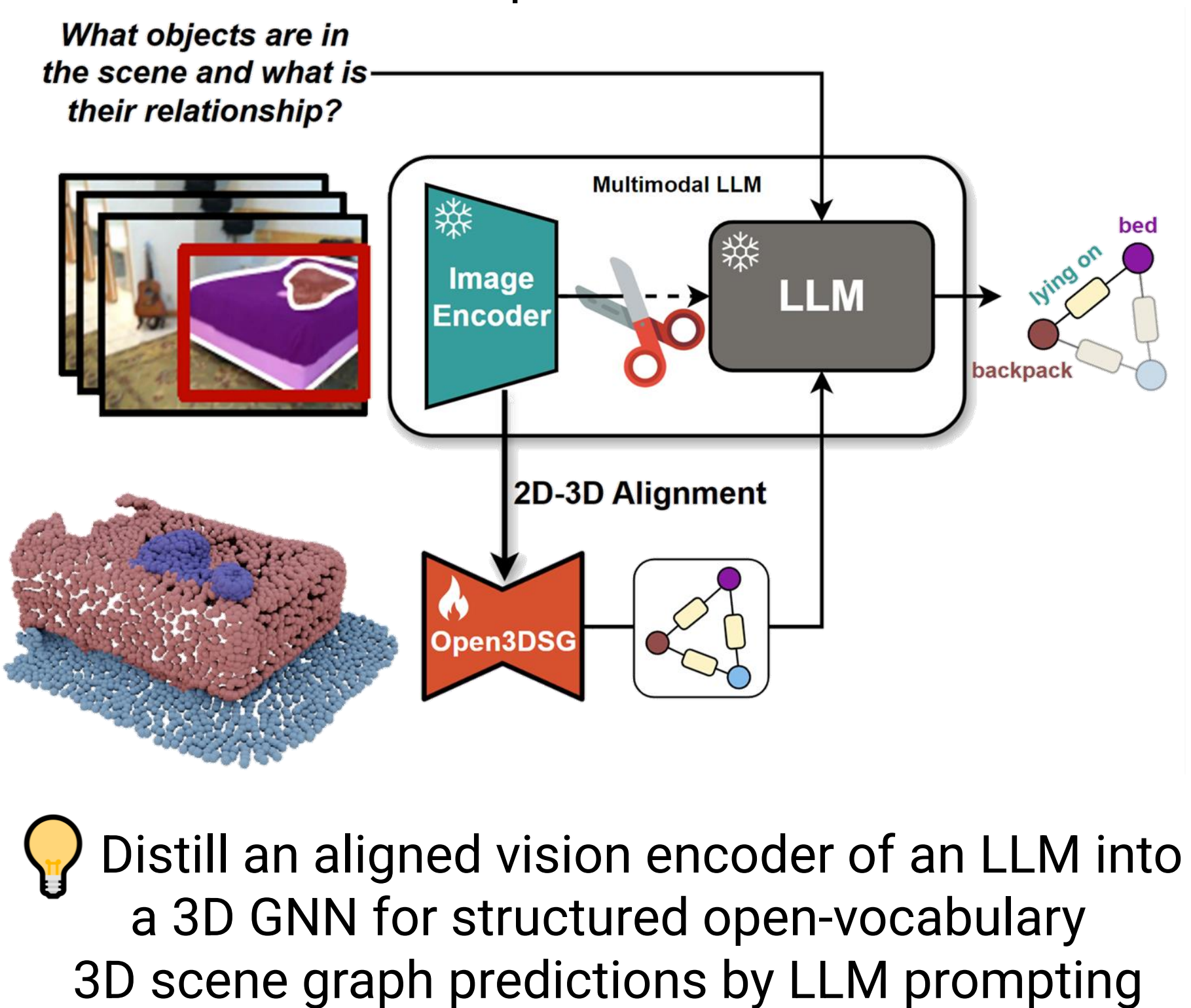


the grass is eating the horse	81%
the horse is eating the grass	78%

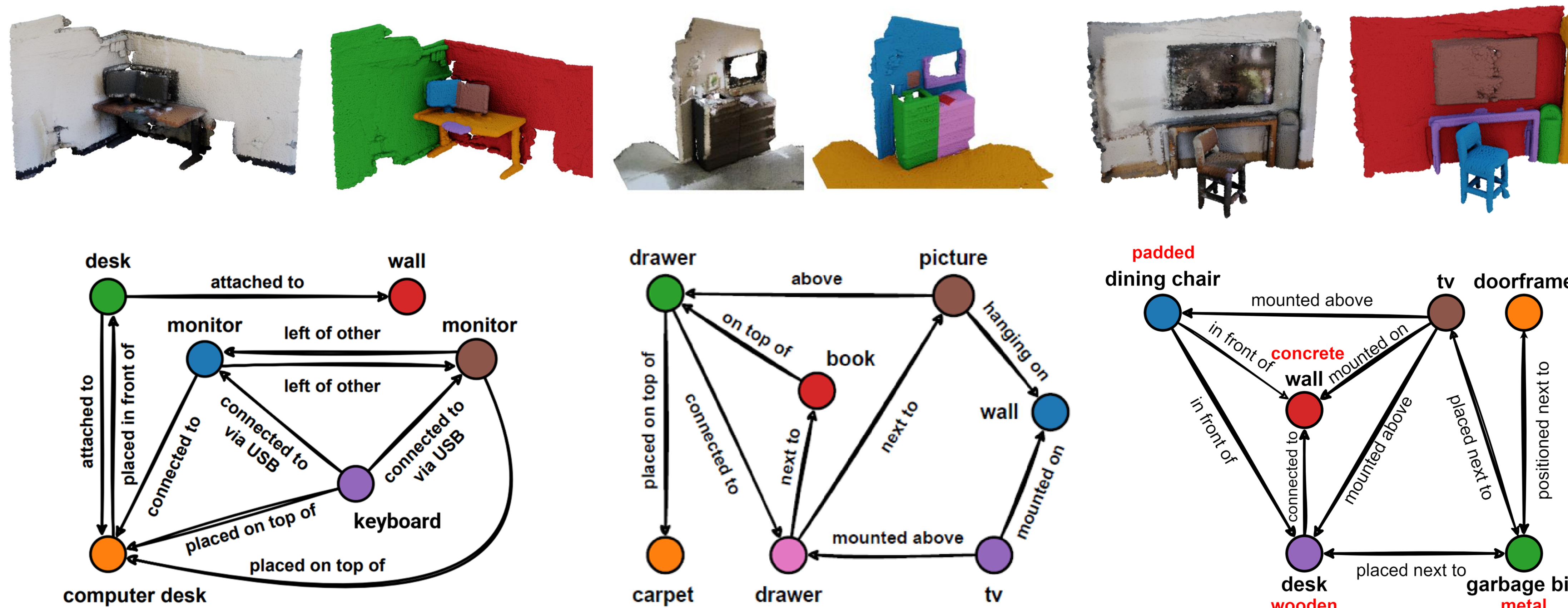
When and why vision-language models behave like bags-of-words, and what to do about it?  
– ICLR 2023

## 3. Key Idea

Unlike contrastive VLMs, multi-modal LLMs contain strong world knowledge but are limited to 2D representations

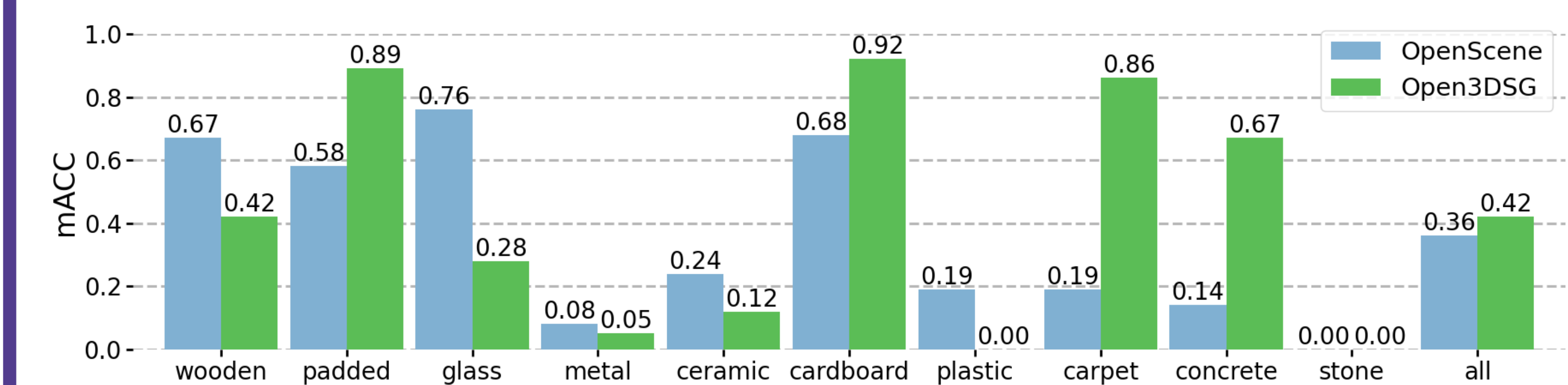


## 5. Predicted Open-Vocabulary 3D Scene Graphs



## 7. Zero-Shot Downstream Reasoning

### Scene Graph Attributes



### Interactive Scene Reasoning

