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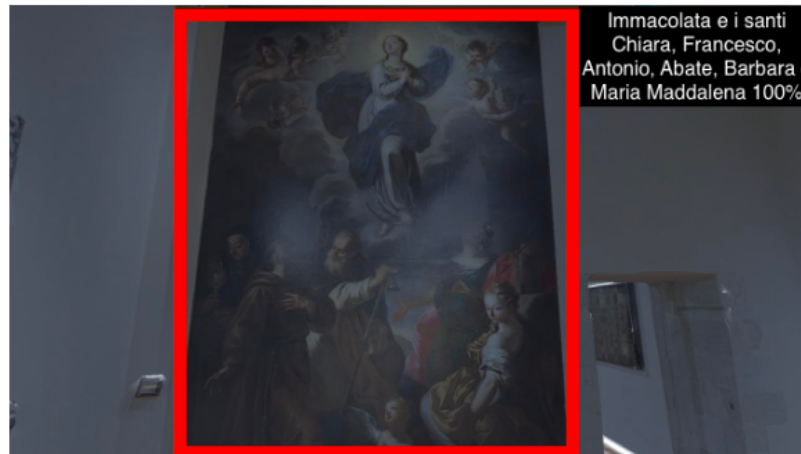
# Unsupervised Domain Adaptation for Object Detection in Cultural Sites

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<https://iplab.dmi.unict.it/EGO-CH-OBJ-ADAPT/>

# MOTIVATIONS

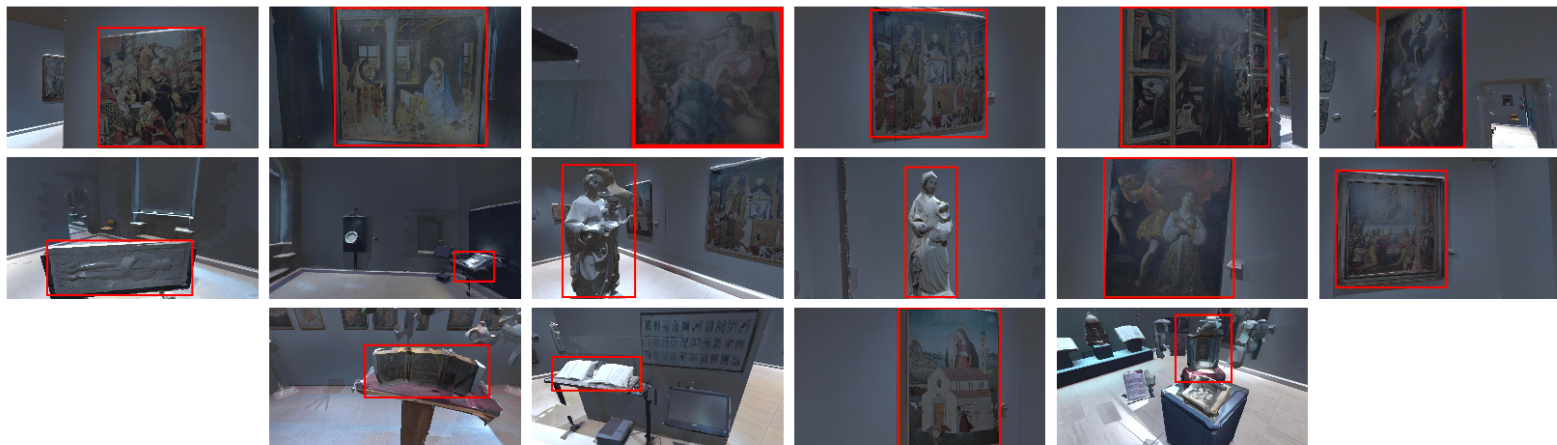
- Recognize artworks in cultural sites;
- Expensive labeling process;
- Automatic labeling tool for synthetic images;
- Training on synthetic data and testing on real data produces poor performance;
- Domain difference between synthetic and real images.



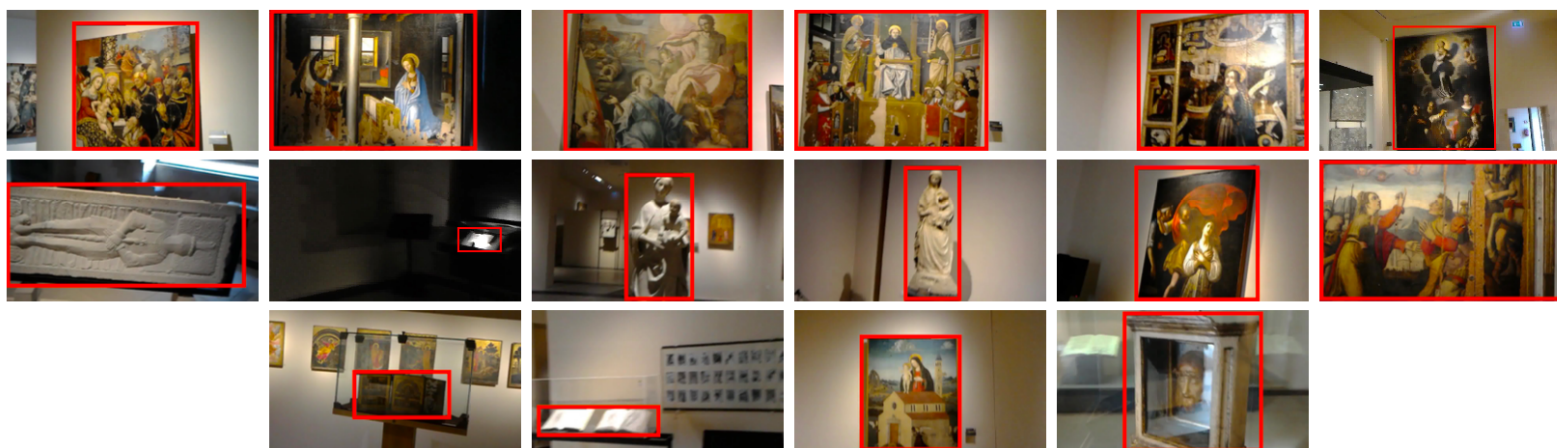
Training and Test with synthetic images



Training with synthetic images and test on real images



Sample synthetic images of the 16 artworks of our dataset.

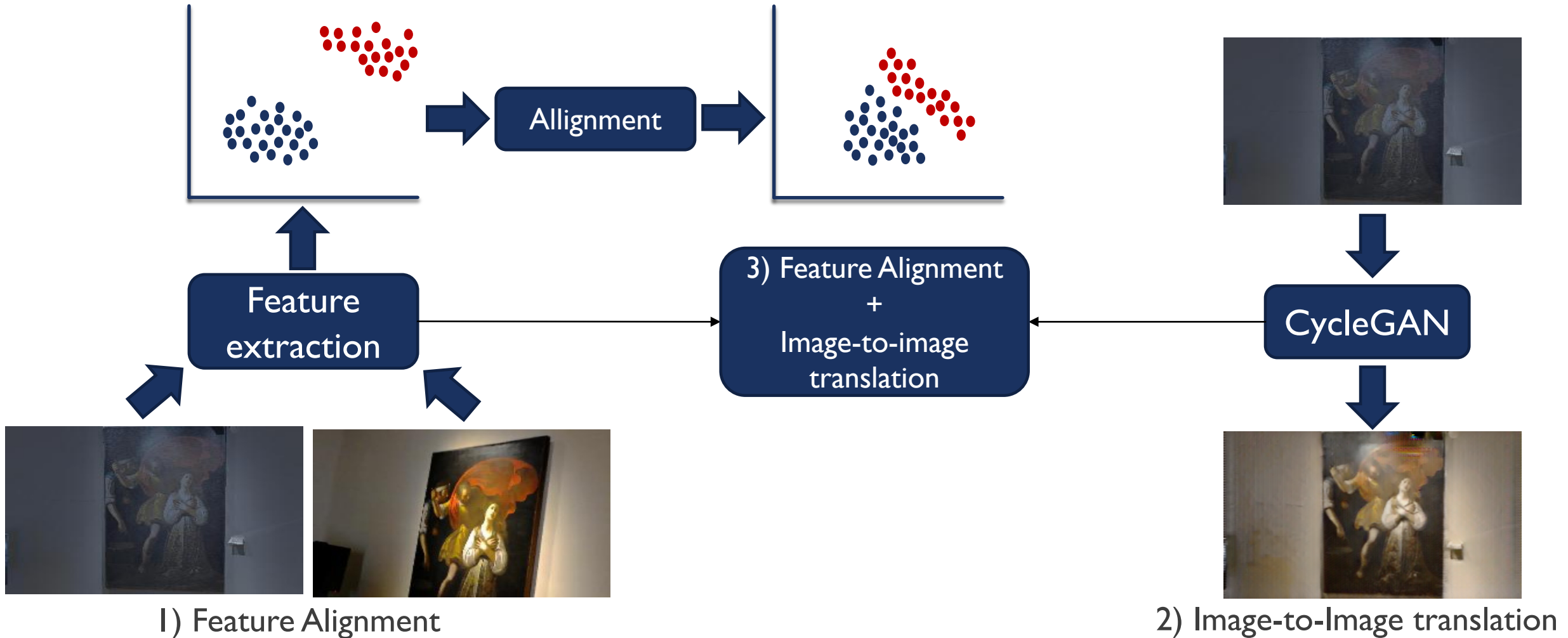


Sample real images of the 16 artworks of our dataset.

# DATASET

- 16 artworks located in “Galleria Regionale di Palazzo Bellomo”
- 75244 synthetic images:
  - 51284 training set
  - 23960 test set
- 2190 real images:
  - 1502 training set
  - 688 test set

# DOMAIN ADAPTATION METHODS





# RESULTS AFTER DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF TRAINING ITERATIONS

	Training Iterations						
Model	6K	12K	22K	32K	42K	52K	62K
F. RCNN	2.27%	<b>9.67%</b>	5.79%	3.58%	3.33%	3.81%	<b>3.62%</b>
RetinaNet	9.83%	<b>14.44%</b>	13.22%	12.31%	12.09%	12.44%	<b>11.97%</b>

Performance of Faster RCNN and RetinaNet on real images after different amounts of training iterations on synthetic images.

		Training epochs for CycleGAN					
Model (iter)	N.A.	10	20	30	40	50	60
F. RCNN (62K)	3.62%	25.16%	25.49%	25.51%	26.68%	27.65%	<b>28.25%</b>
RetinaNet (62K)	11.97%	27.30%	32.14%	<b>34.15%</b>	32.66%	32.79%	32.82%
F. RCNN (12K)	9.67%	29.93%	32.84%	33.95%	31.45%	<b>34.19%</b>	31.58%
RetinaNet (12K)	14.44%	34.51%	35.45%	34.84%	35.34%	<b>35.76%</b>	35.74%

Results obtained transforming real images to synthetic at test time. The models have been trained on synthetic images. N.A. stands for No Adaptation.

		Training epochs for CycleGAN					
Model	N.A.	10	20	30	40	50	60
F. RCNN	9.67%	18.76%	20.92%	21.22%	23.17%	24.45%	<b>26.03%</b>
RetinaNet	14.44%	40.13%	44.29%	46.05%	47.89%	49.96%	<b>55.54%</b>

Results obtained training the models on synthetic images transformed to real and tested on real images. N.A. stands for No Adaptation.

Object Detector	Adaptation	mAP
Faster RCNN	None	9.67%
RetinaNet	None	14.44%
Faster RCNN	Real2Syn (Test set)	34.19%
RetinaNet	Real2Syn (Test set)	35.76%
Faster RCNN	Syn2Real (labeled Training set)	26.03%
RetinaNet	Syn2Real (labeled Training set)	<b>55.54%</b>
DA-Faster RCNN	Feat.Align.	12.94%
DA-Faster RCNN	Feat.Align.+Real2Syn (Test set and Unlabeled Training set)	19.88%
DA-Faster RCNN	Feat.Align.+Syn2Real (la- beled Training set)	33.20%

## RESULTS

# Qualitative Results

Faster RCNN  
No Adaptation

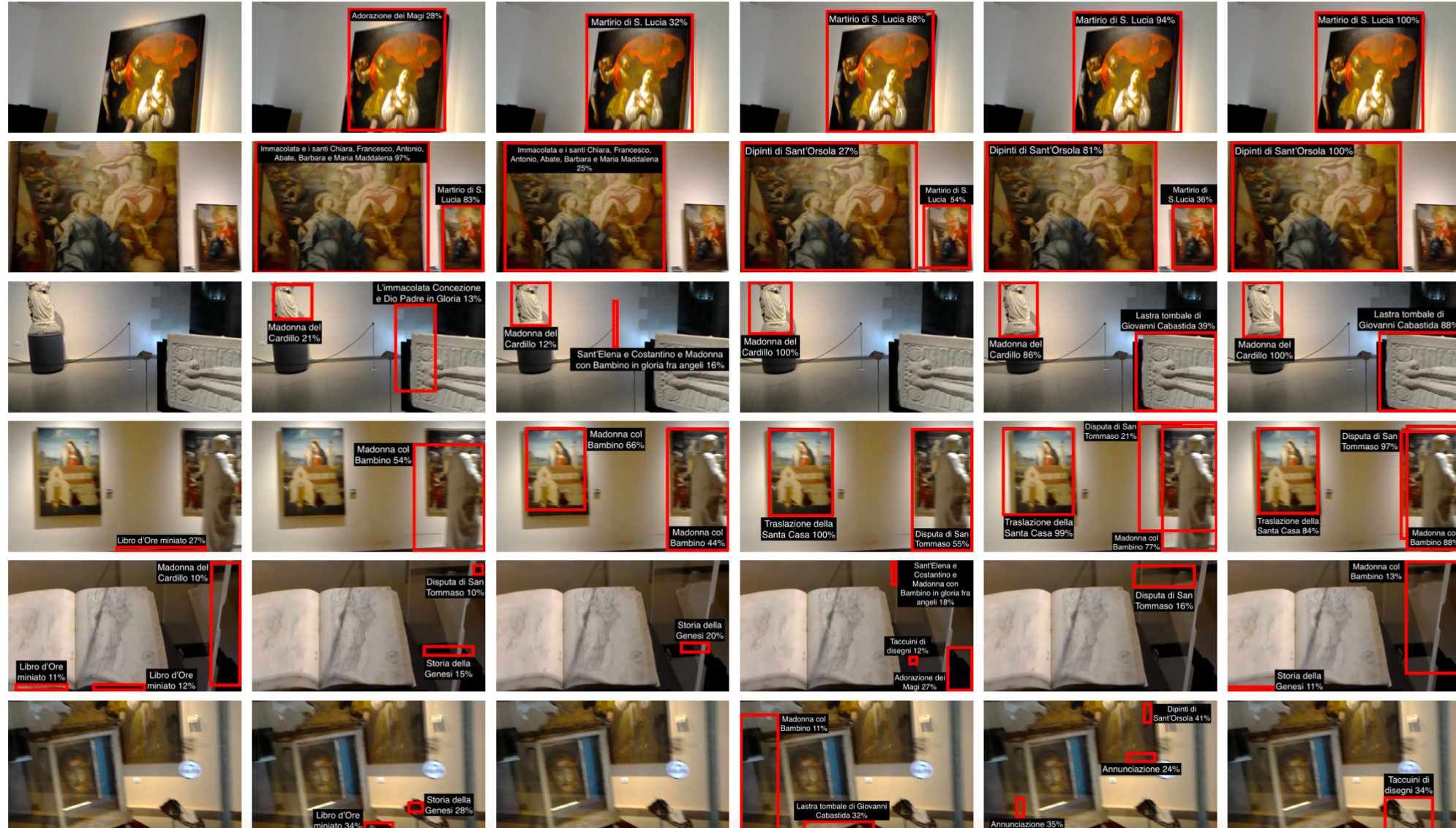
DA-Faster RCNN  
Feat.Align.

RetinaNet  
No Adaptation

Faster RCNN  
Syn2Real

DA-Faster RCNN  
Feat.Align.+Syn2Real

RetinaNet  
Syn2Real



Model	Hours (Days)
RetinaNet (12K iterations)	$\sim 10$ ( $\sim 0.5$ )
RetinaNet (62K iterations)	$\sim 65$ ( $\sim 3$ )
Faster RCNN (62K iterations)	$\sim 131$ ( $\sim 5.5$ )
DA-Faster RCNN	$\sim 142$ ( $\sim 6$ )
CycleGAN	$\sim 1470$ ( $\sim 61$ )
CycleGAN + RetinaNet	$\sim 1535$ ( $\sim 64$ )
CycleGAN + Faster RCNN	$\sim 1601$ ( $\sim 66$ )
CycleGAN + DA-Faster RCNN	$\sim 1612$ ( $\sim 67$ )

## COMPUTATIONAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS



RetinaNet combined with CycleGAN significantly reduce the domain gap between synthetic and real images



RetinaNet in this case performs better than Faster-RCNN and DA-Faster-RCNN combined with CycleGAN



CycleGAN significantly increases the performance of each object detector but requires many computational resources

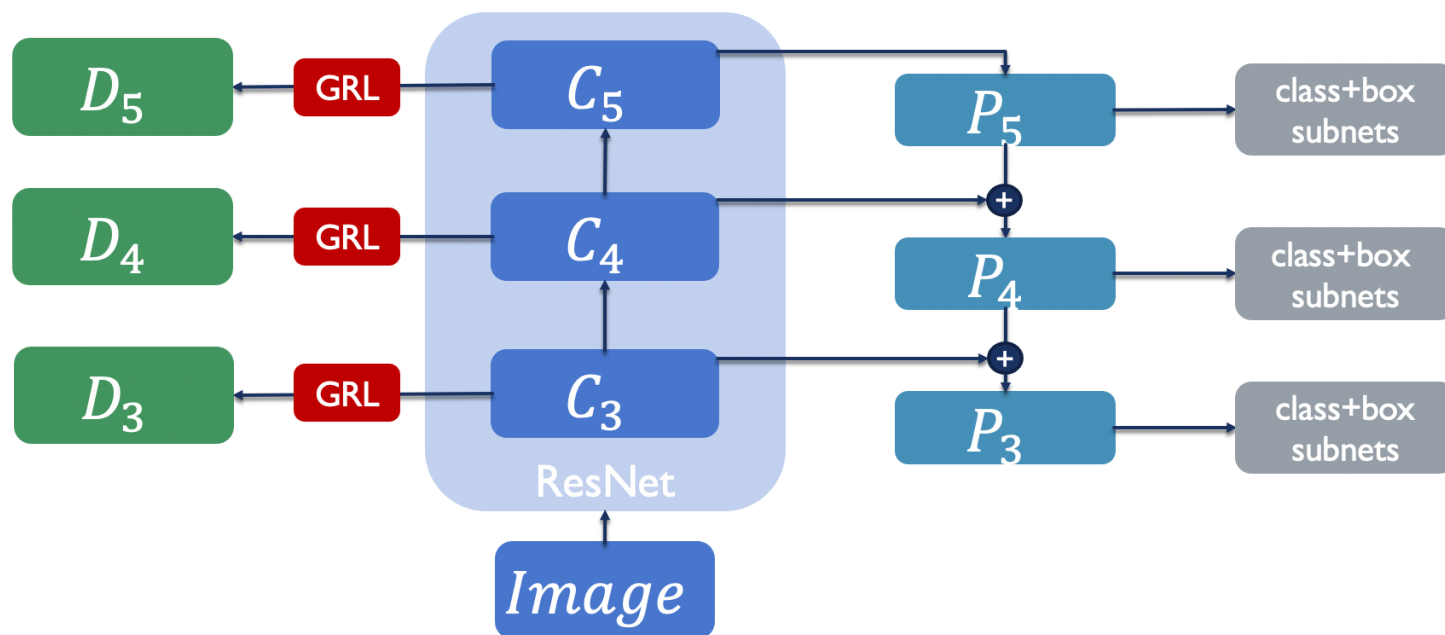


Combining feature alignment and image-to-image translation techniques allows to achieve better results

## CONCLUSIONS



# EXTENSION: DA-RETINANET



## RESULTS

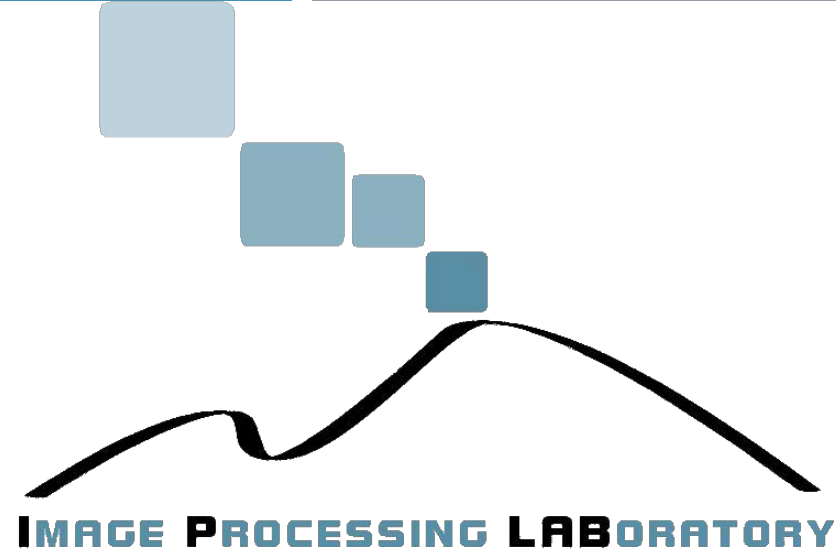
Model	image-to-image translation		
	None	Real2Syn	Syn2Real
DA-Faster RCNN	12.94%	19.88%	33.20%
Strong-Weak	25.12%	33.33%	47.70%
DA-RetinaNet	<b>31.04%</b>	<b>37.49%</b>	<b>58.01%</b>

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2008.01882v2.pdf>

Code: <https://github.com/fpv-iplab/DA-RetinaNet>



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**Thanks for your Attention!**

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