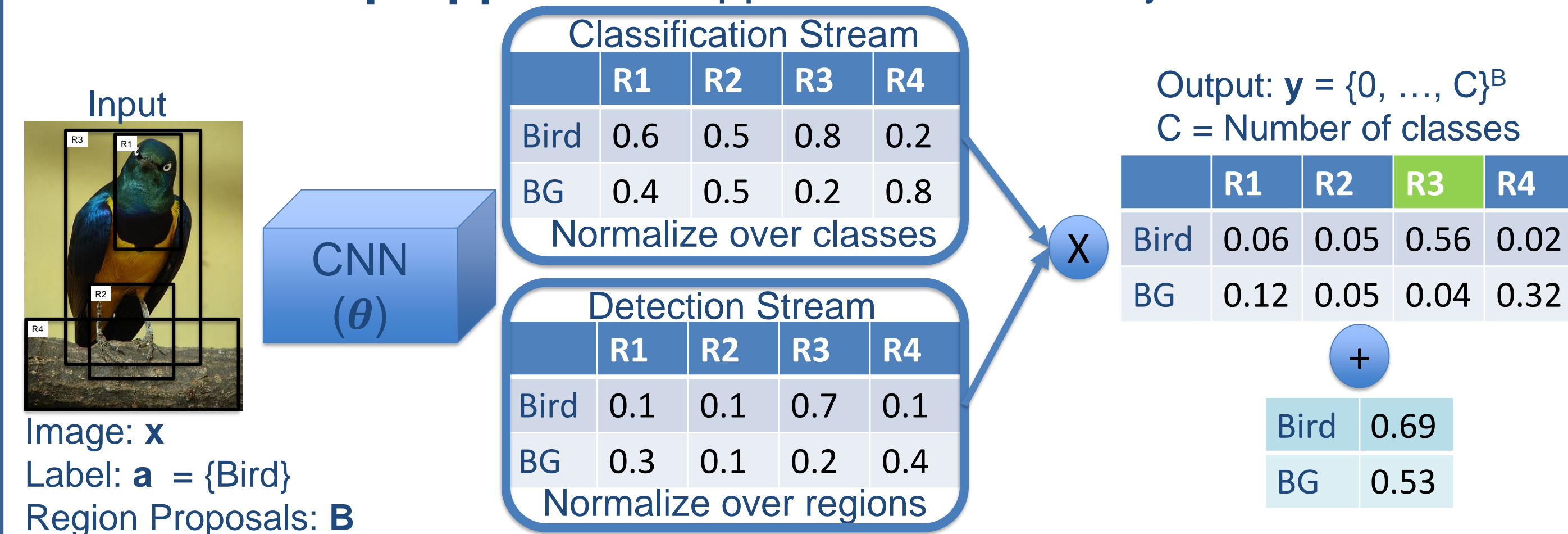


1. Aim

Localize objects with only image-level annotations at training time

2. Previous Works: Multiple Instance Learning (MIL)

Standard Deep Approach: Approximates MIL Objective^[1]



- Does not explicitly enforce **annotation constraint** - Each image-level annotation should have at least one corresponding region proposal
- Does not model uncertainty in the annotations

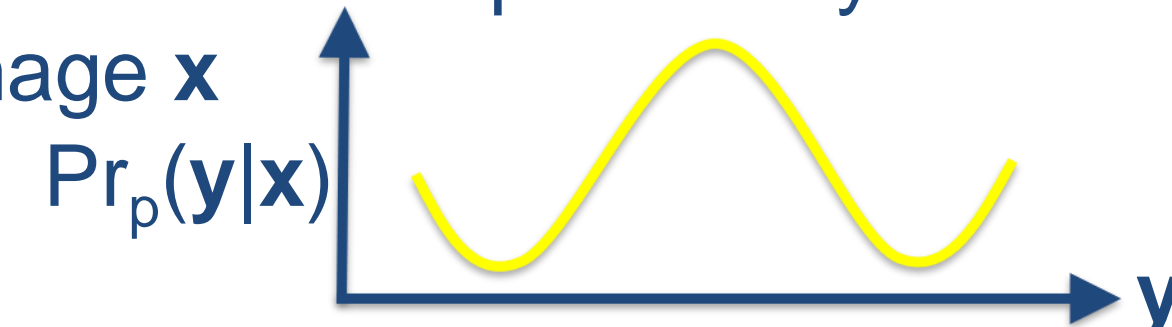
3. Overview

Tasks:

- During inference, perform object detection
- During training, model uncertainty over the bounding boxes such that it leverages the image-level annotations

Two separate distributions for two tasks^[6,7]:

- A **prediction distribution** that models probability of bounding box labels y given the input image x

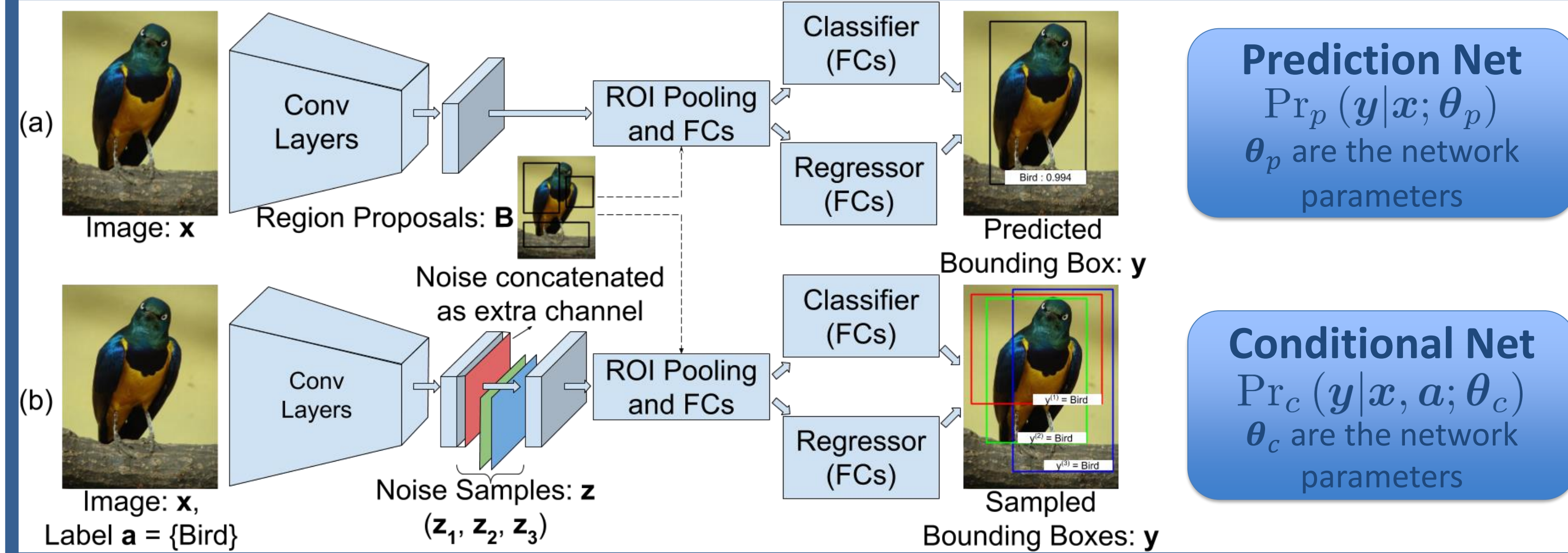


- A **conditional distribution** that models the probability of bounding box labels y under the constraint that they are compatible with the annotation a



Ideally, the two distributions must match exactly

4. Architecture



5. Modeling Conditional Distribution

Objective: Enforce annotation constraint

$$\Pr_c(y|x, a; \theta_c) = \prod_{i=1}^{|B|} \Pr(y^{(i)}) \times H(y)$$

where,

$$H(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{iff for each image-level label, there exists} \\ & \text{at least one corresponding region proposal} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

	R1	R2	R3	R4
Bird	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.2
BG	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8

Score for sample 1

	R1	R2	R3	R4
Bird	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.5
BG	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.6

Score for sample 2

6. Optimization

Task specific loss function:

$$\Delta(y_1, y_2) = \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{i=1}^{|B|} \Delta_{cls}(y_1^{(i)}, y_2^{(i)}) + \Delta_{loc}(r_1^{(i)}, r_2^{(i)})$$

We use 0 – 1 loss for Δ_{cls} and *smoothL1* for Δ_{loc} . $r_1^{(i)}$ and $r_2^{(i)}$ are the region proposal box corresponding to $y_1^{(i)}$ and $y_2^{(i)}$ respectively.

Overall Objective: Dissimilarity Coefficient Loss

$$DIV_{\Delta}(\Pr_p, \Pr_c) = \mathbb{E}_{y_1 \sim \Pr_p(\cdot)} [\mathbb{E}_{y_2 \sim \Pr_c(\cdot)} [\Delta(y_1, y_2)]]$$

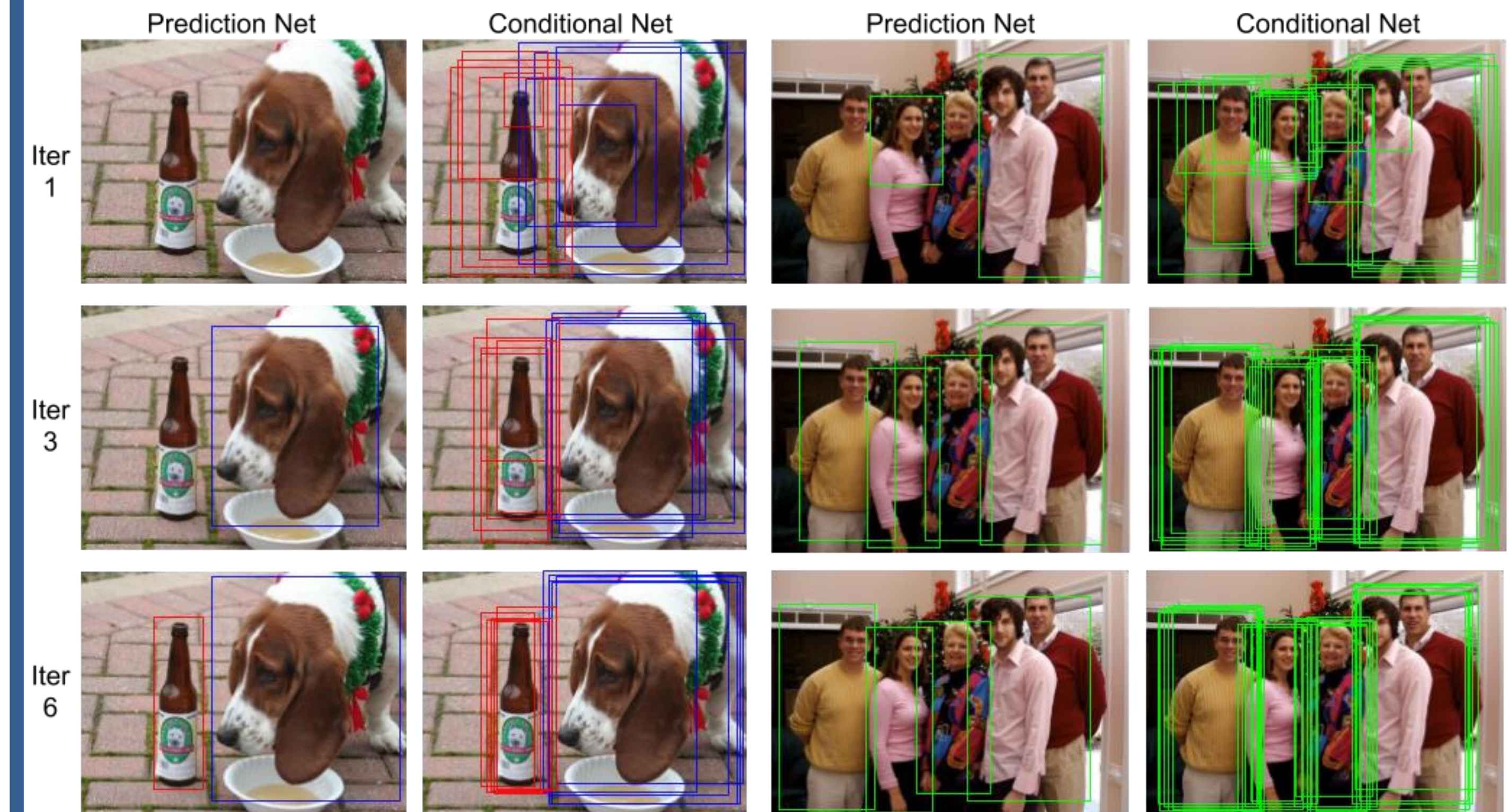
$$DISC_{\Delta}(\Pr_p, \Pr_c) = DIV_{\Delta}(\Pr_p, \Pr_c) - \gamma DIV_{\Delta}(\Pr_c, \Pr_c) - (1 - \gamma) DIV_{\Delta}(\Pr_p, \Pr_p)$$

Training: Iterative training

- Fix one network and update the other network using SGD until convergence

7. Experiments and Results

Visualization



Results

Method	mAP	Method	mAP	Method	mAP
WSDDN [1]	39.3	WSCCN [4]	37.9	WSDDN [1]	11.5
OICR [2]	47.0	OICR [2]	42.5	WSCCN [4]	12.3
W2F [3]	52.4	W2F [3]	47.8	ML-LocNet [5]	16.2
Ours	53.6	Ours	49.5	Ours	17.7

VOC 2007 VOC 2012 COCO 2014

Ablation Experiments:

Method	\Pr_p, \Pr_c	\Pr_p, PW_c	PW_p, \Pr_c	PW_p, PW_c
mAP	52.9	50.1	52.6	49.5

8. References

- [1] Bilen *et al.* Weakly supervised deep detection networks. In CVPR, 2016.
- [2] Tang *et al.* Multiple instance detection network with online instance classifier refinement. In CVPR, 2017.
- [3] Zhang *et al.* W2F: A weakly-supervised to fully-supervised framework for object detection. In CVPR, 2018.
- [4] Diba *et al.* Weakly supervised cascaded convolutional networks. In CVPR, 2017.
- [5] Zhang *et al.* ML-Locnet: Improving object localization with multi-view learning network. In ECCV, 2018.
- [6] Arun *et al.* Learning human poses from actions. In BMVC, 2018.
- [7] Kumar *et al.* Modeling latent variable uncertainty for loss-based learning. In ICML, 2012.