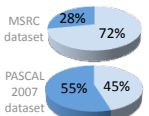


Motivation

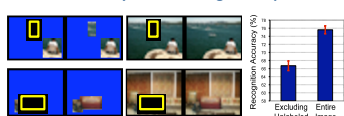
Most works use labeled data to learn contextual cues.

Drawback 1: **unlabeled regions are neglected.**

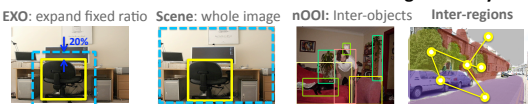
Labeled VS Unlabeled



Human Study: unlabeled regions help

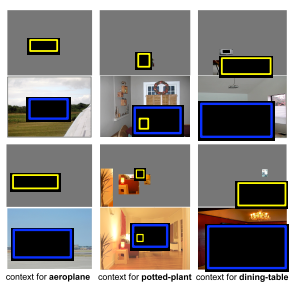


Drawback 2: contextual cues are often of **fixed-granularity.**



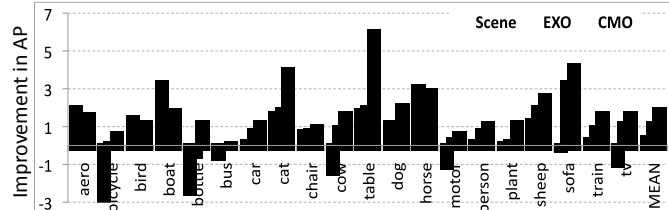
Goal

Extract contextual cues at **adaptive-granularity** from **unlabeled** regions



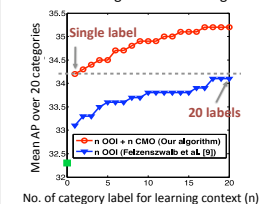
Quantitative Results

Adaptive granularity helps!

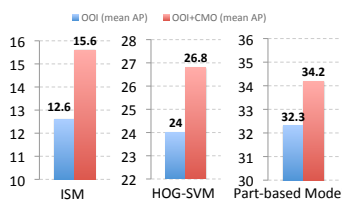


Unlabeled regions help!

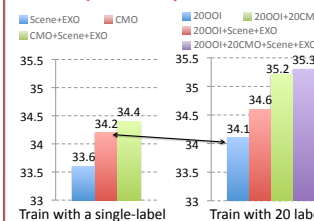
CMO with single labeled category ~ state-of-art using 20 labeled categories



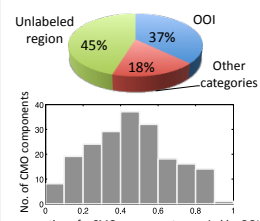
Can employ any object detector!



Complementary contextual cue

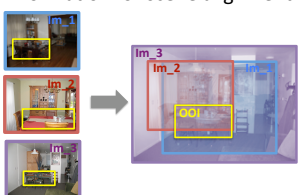


Content in CMO



Approach Overview

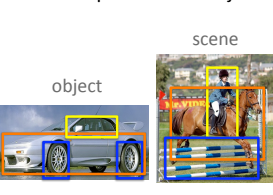
Observation 1: objects provide information for scene alignment.



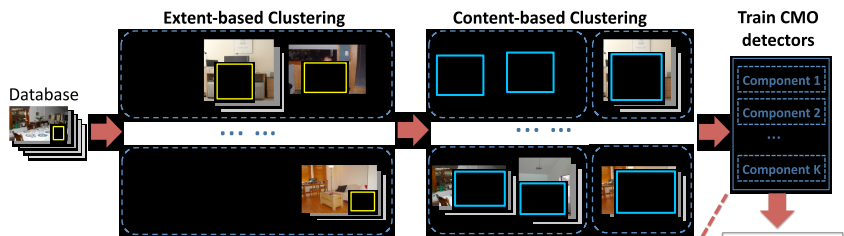
Observation 2: extent and content of the context varies.



Observation 3: objects are to scenes as parts are to objects

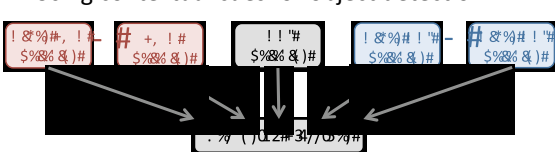


Extracting contextual cues from unlabeled regions



use any detector!

Using contextual cues for object detection

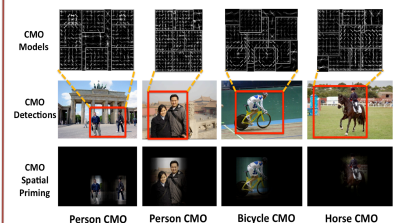


Qualitative Results

Adaptive Granularity ↔ **Multi-level Interactions**



CMO provides **spatial prior** for OOI detection



Contributions

- ❖ Capturing contextual interactions at varying granularities: **Scene**, **Inter-object**, **Intra-object**
- ❖ Extracting contextual regions by learning "object" models using **any** object detector
- ❖ Improving object detection performance of multiple detectors
- ❖ Intelligently leveraging existing detectors: **easily accessible** to community

Contextual-Meta Object (CMO)

