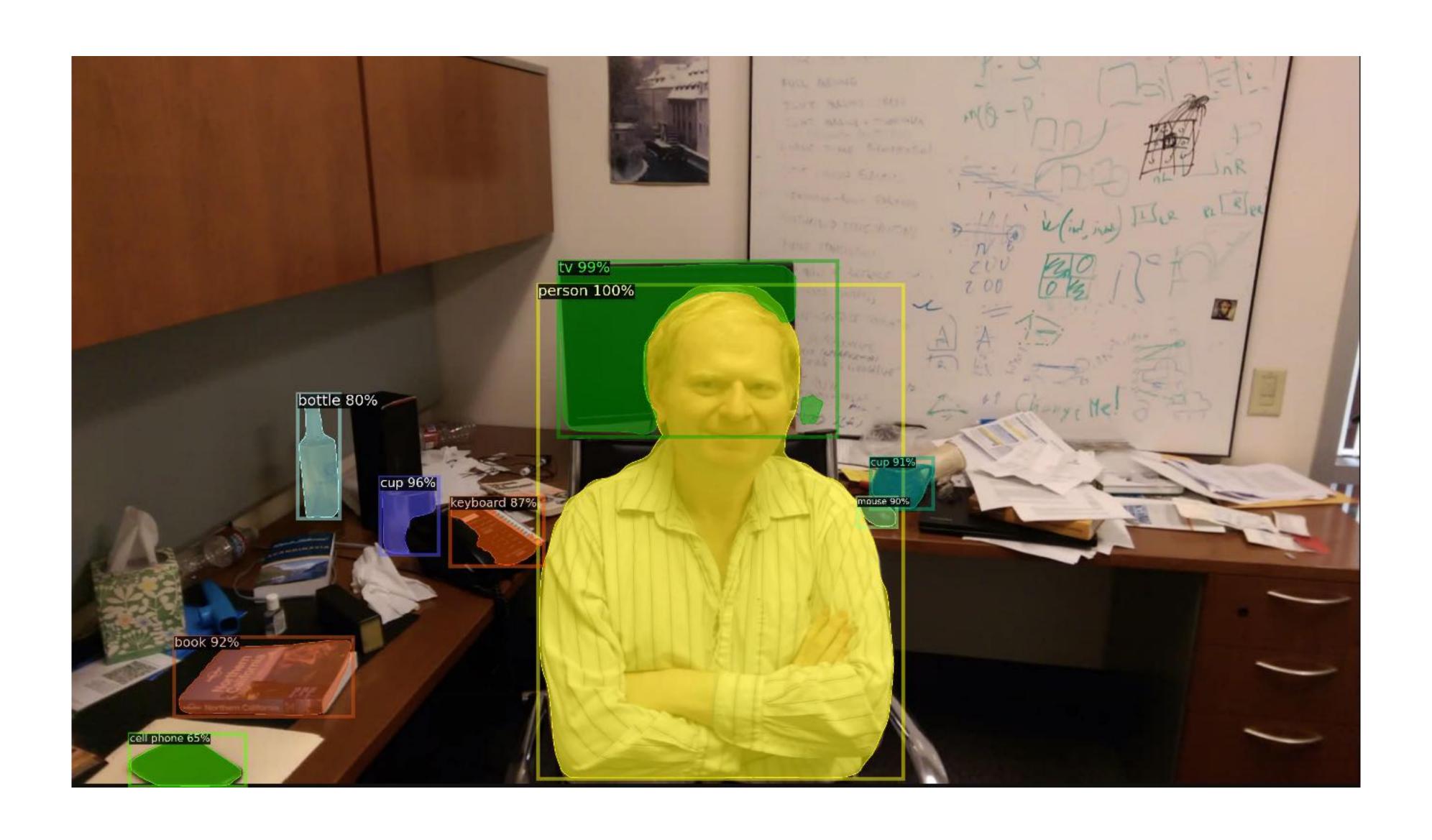
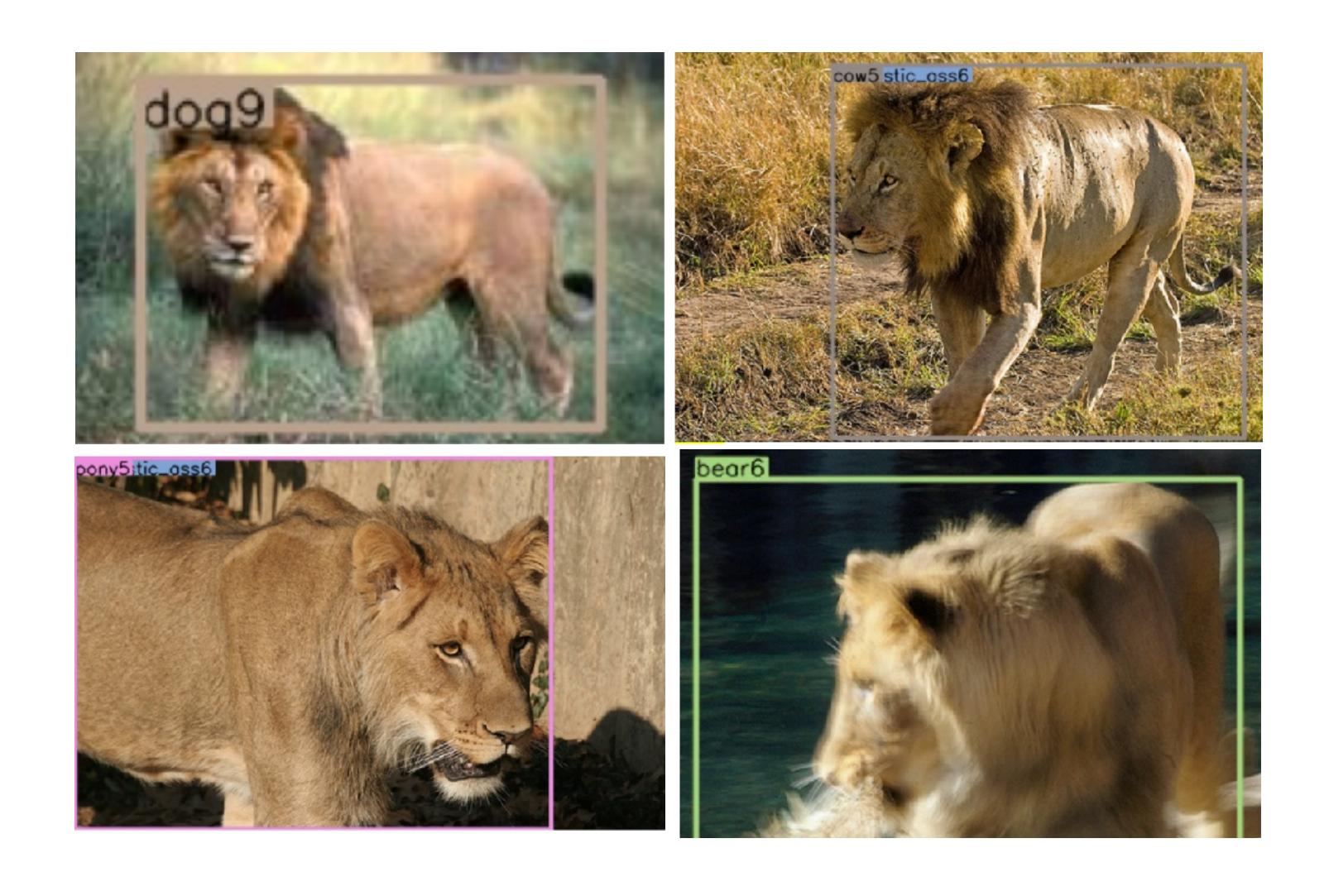
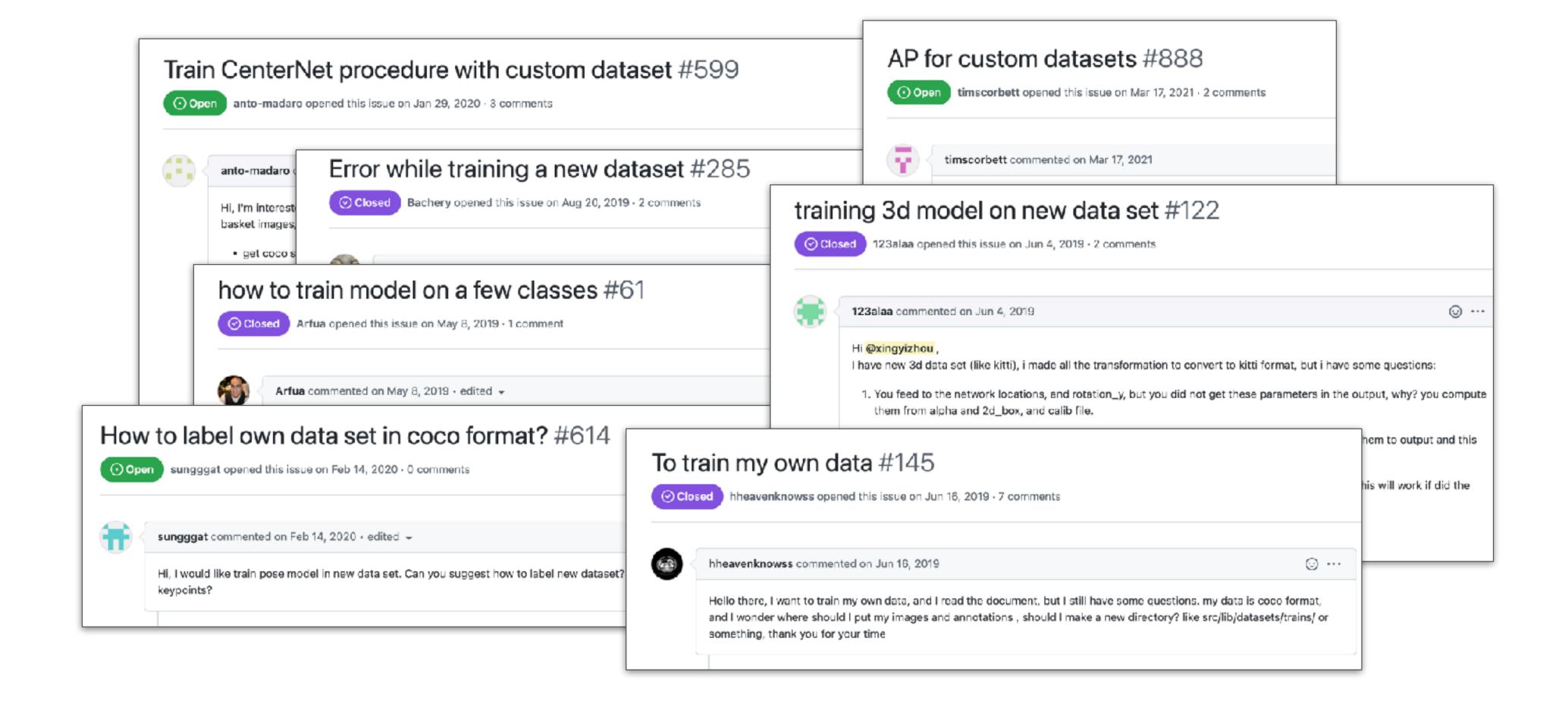
# How well do detectors work?



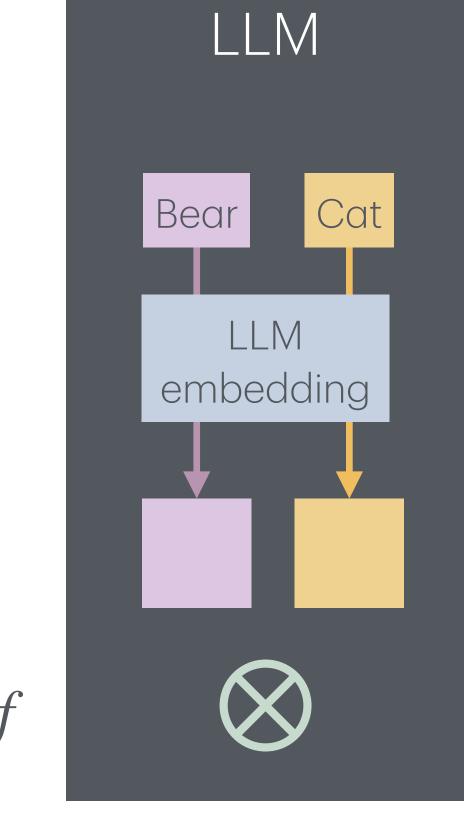
# How well do detectors work?



# How well do detectors work?



### CLIP



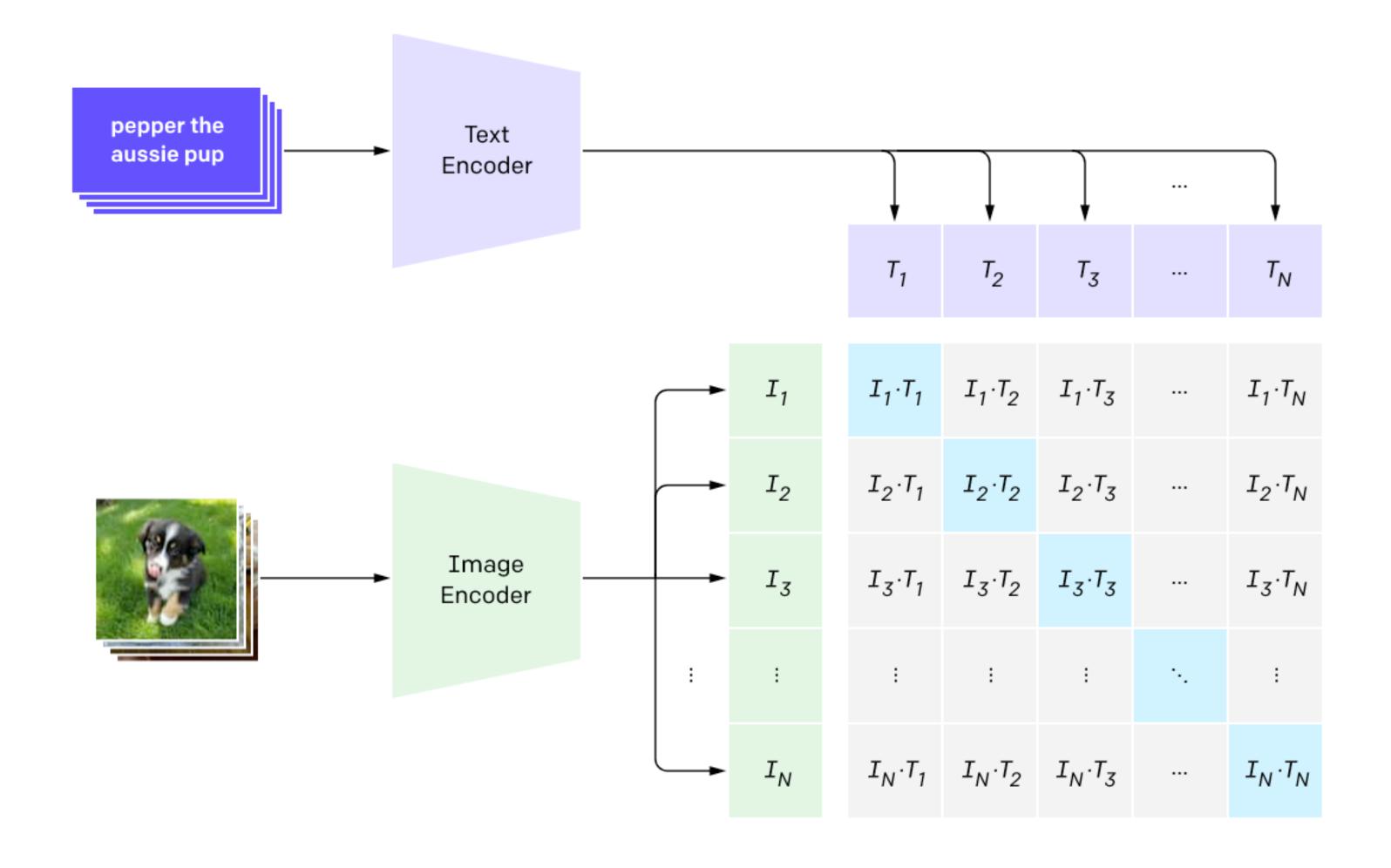
class probabilities



Classifier

 $\mathsf{feature} f$ 

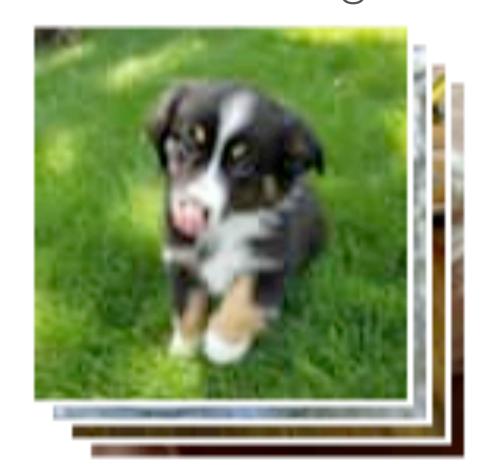
### CLIP



# CLIP - Training

Training dataset: The Internet

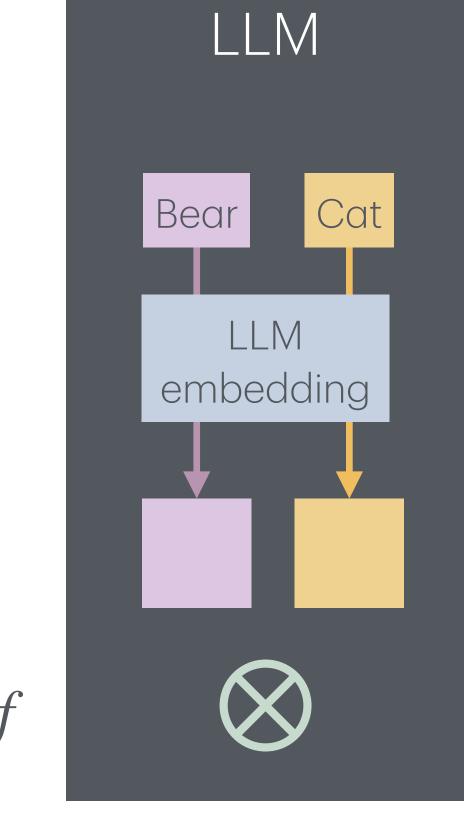
internet images



alt-text / captions



### CLIP



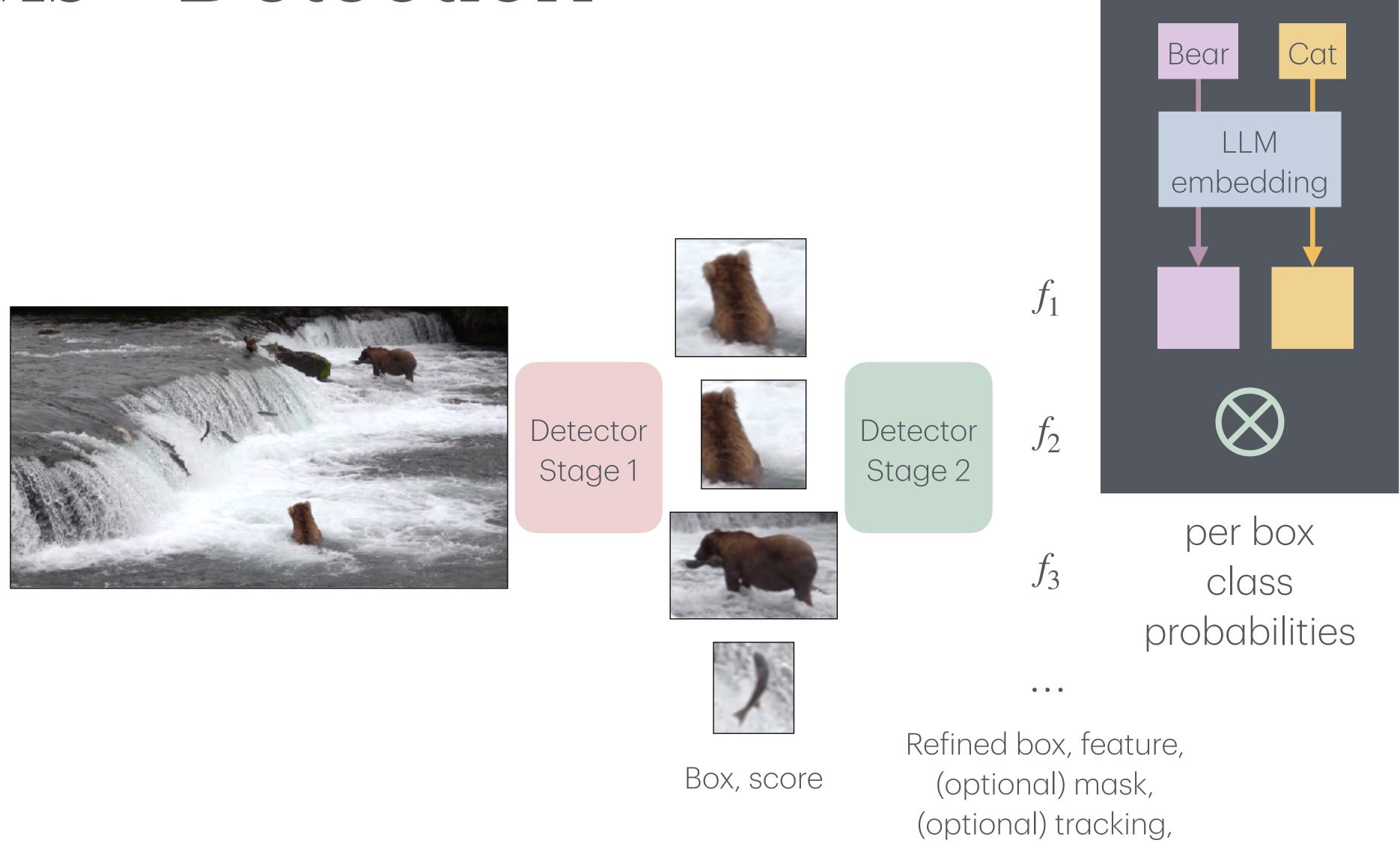
class probabilities



Classifier

 $\mathsf{feature} f$ 

# LLMs + Detection



LLM

Open-vocabulary Object Detection via Vision and Language Knowledge Distillation, Gu et al. 2023

### LLMs + Detection

Training data

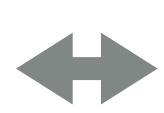


LLM Detector







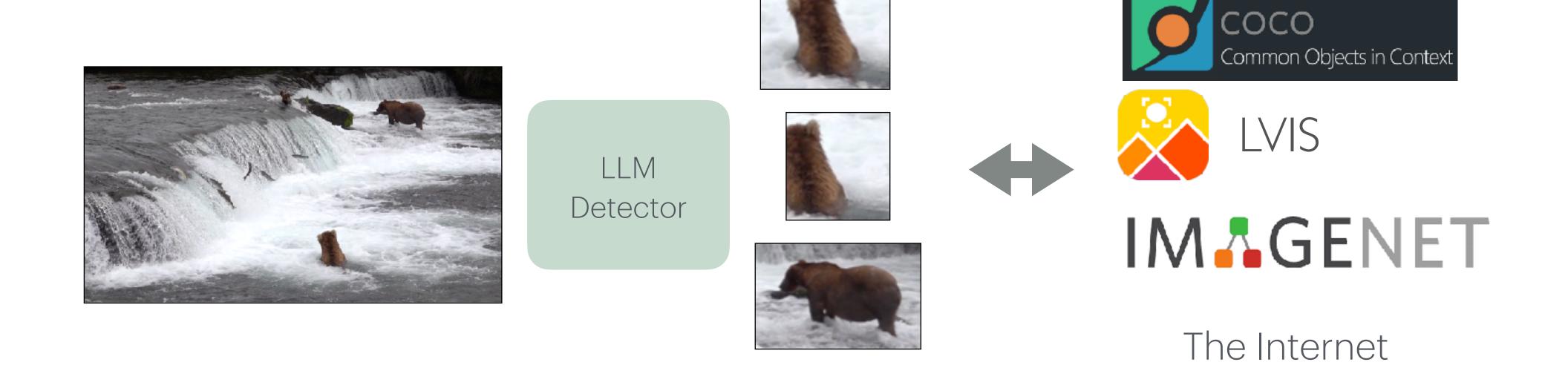




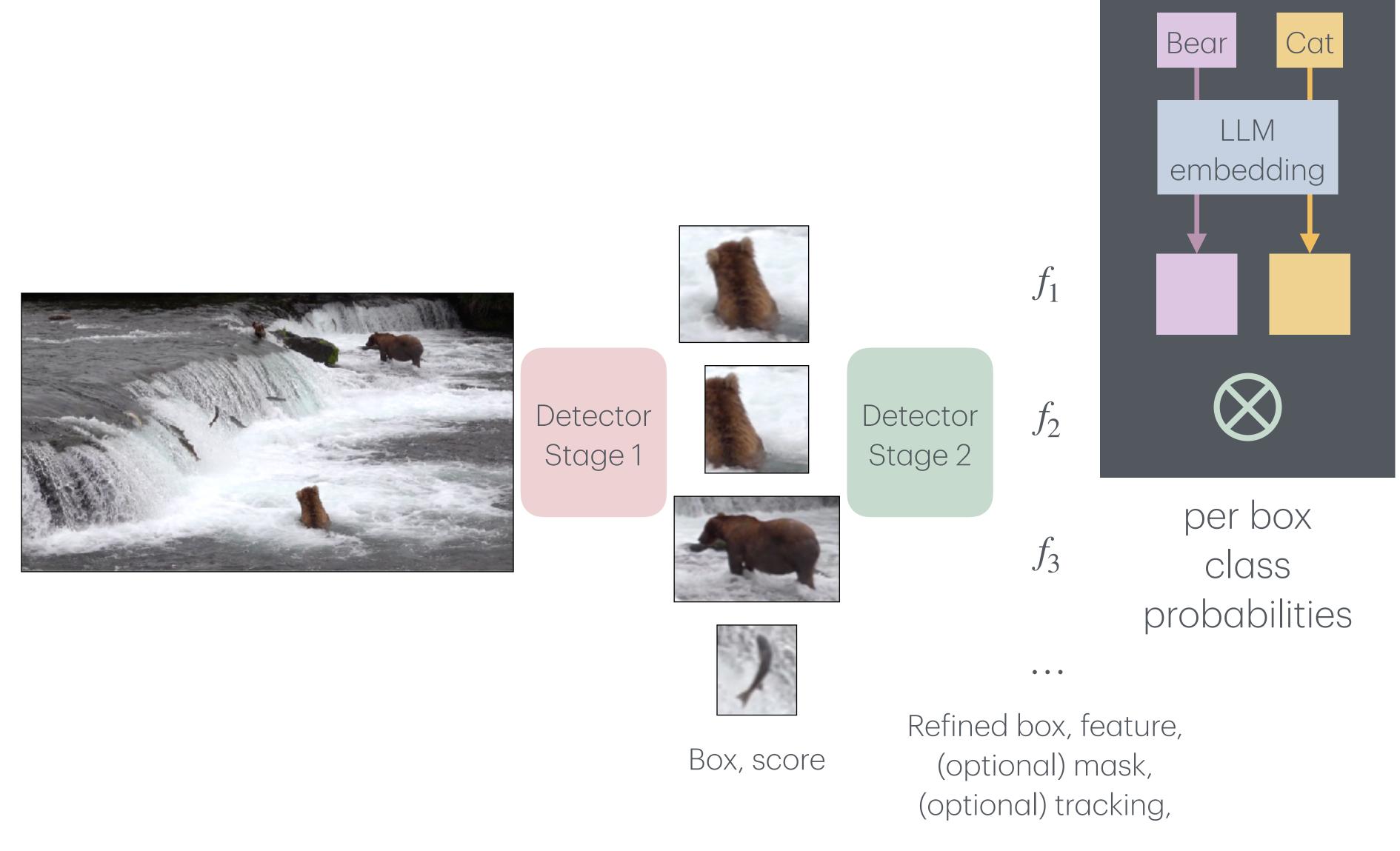


~1000 classes with enough supervision

# DETIC



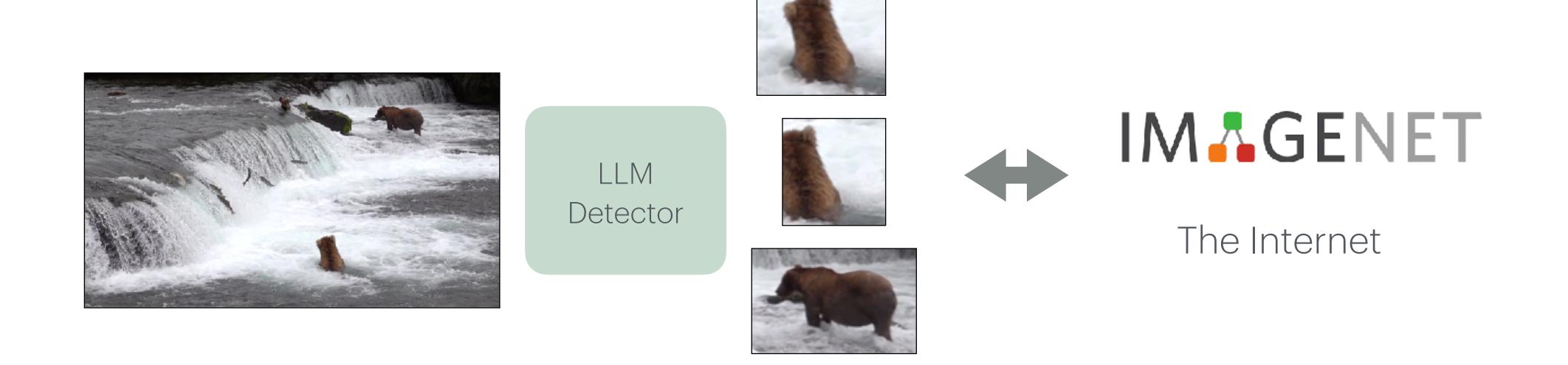
# DETIC



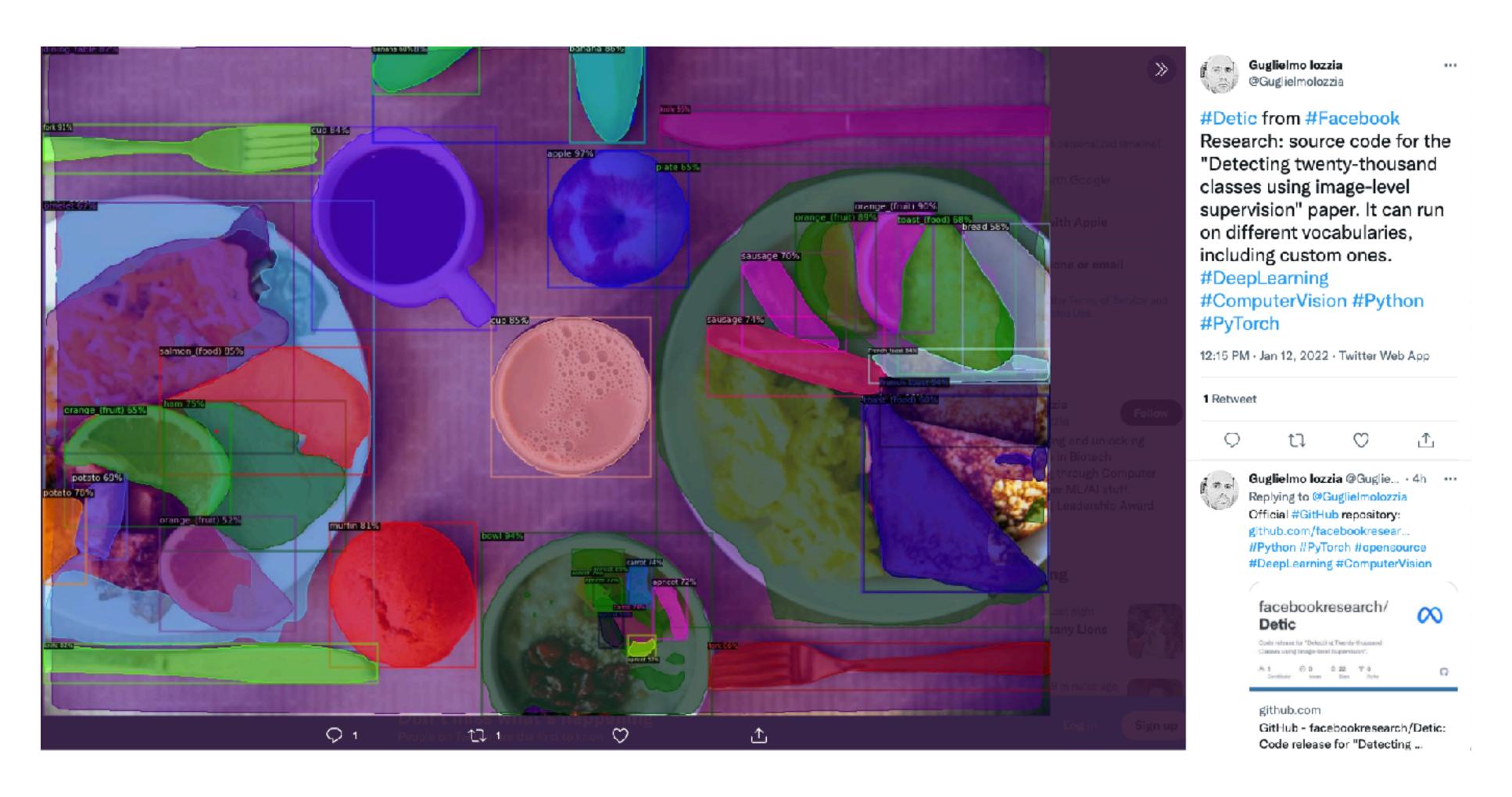
LLM

Detecting Twenty-thousand Classes using Image-level Supervision, Zhou et al, 2022

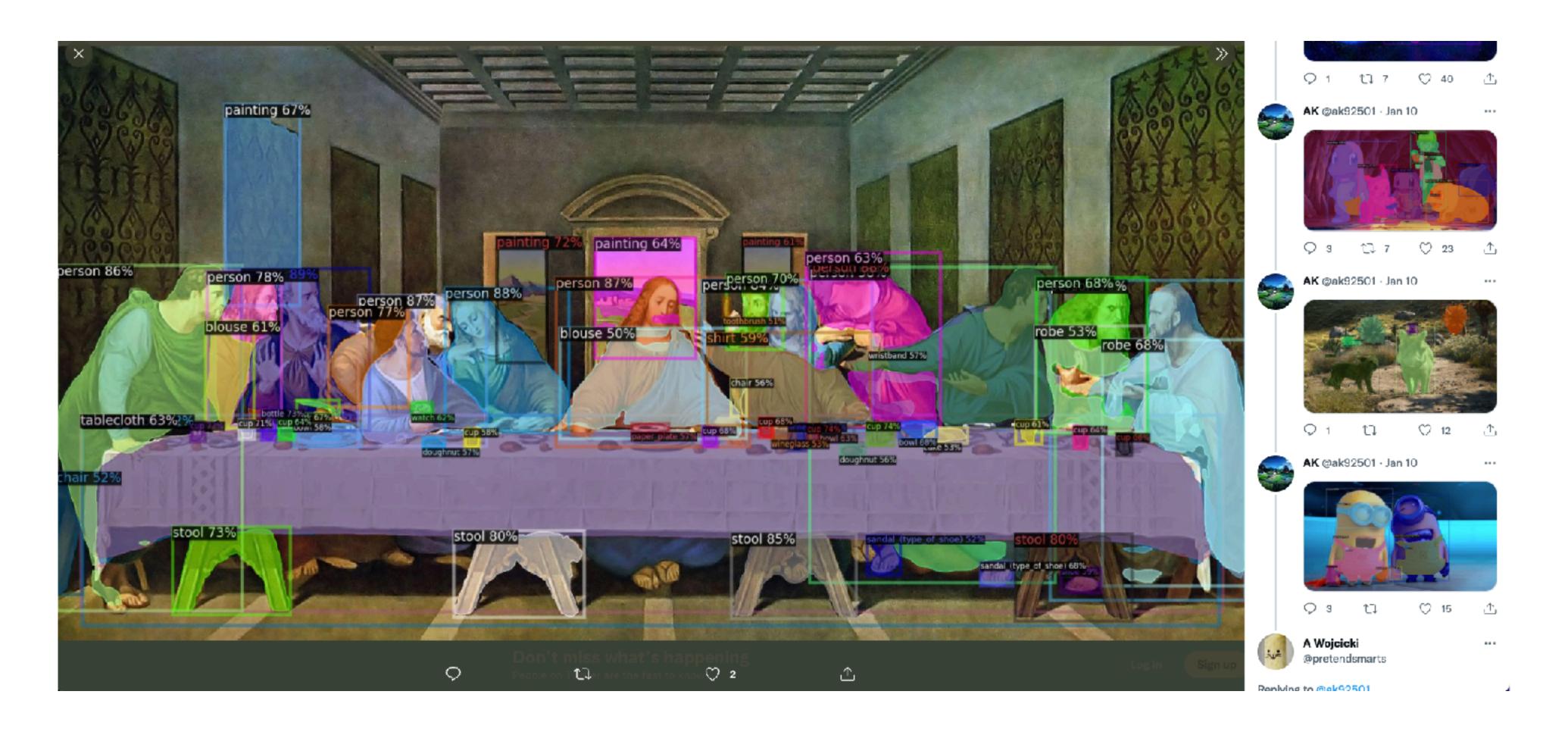
# DETIC



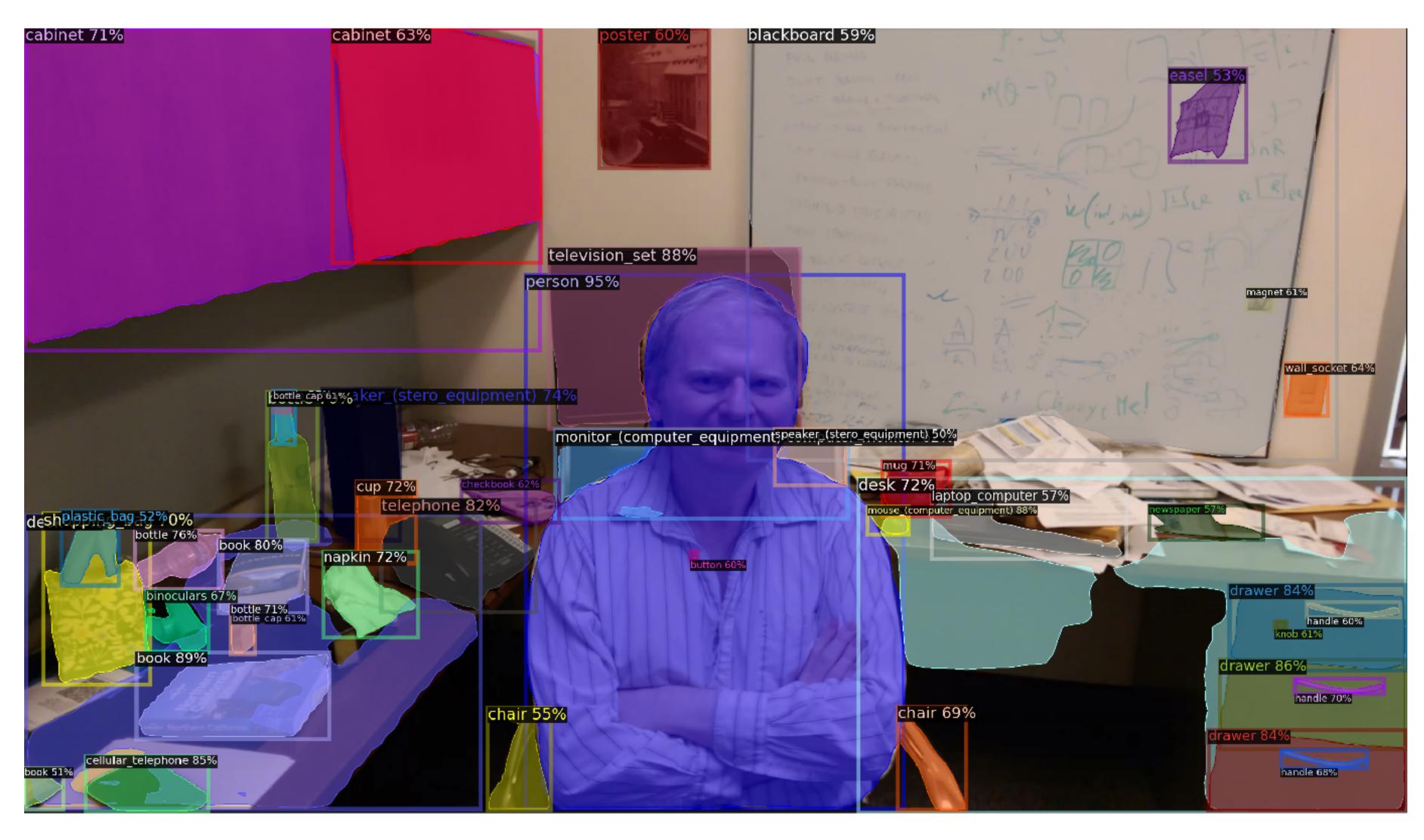
# DETIC - Results



# DETIC - Results

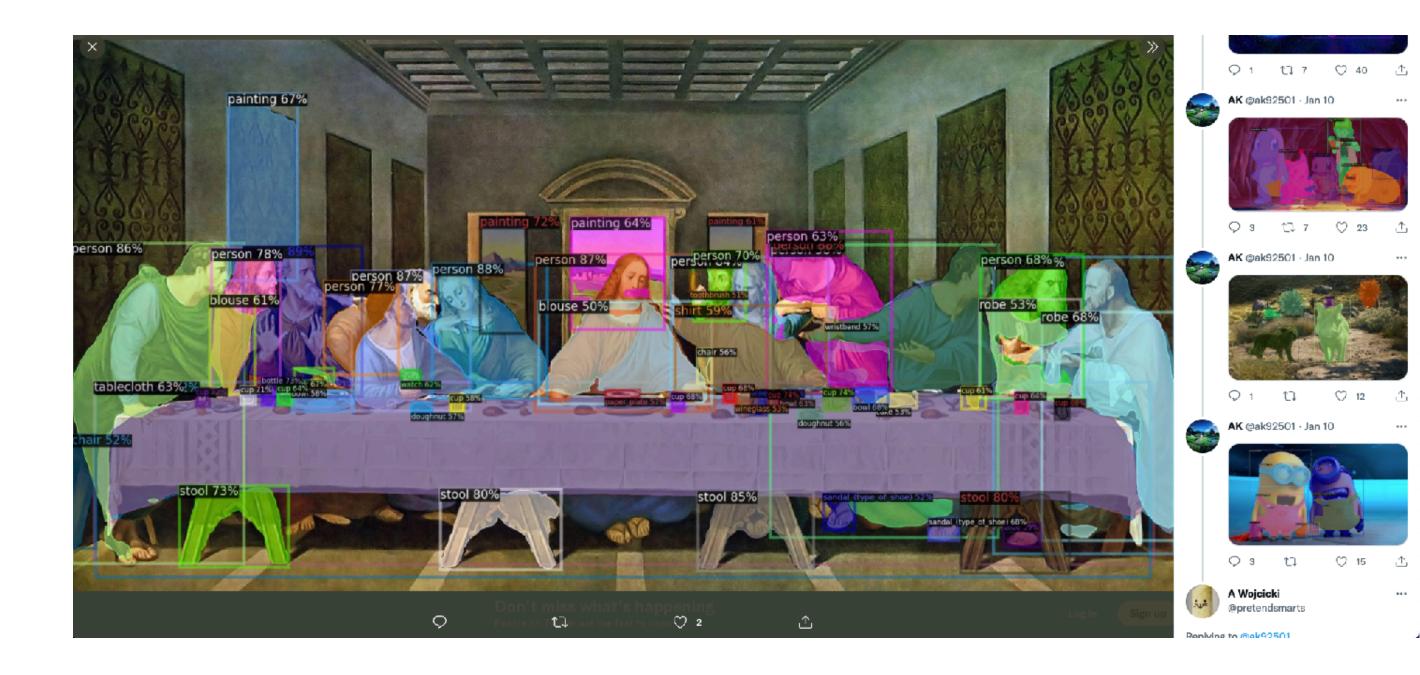


# DETIC - Results



#### Trend 1

- Language embeddings become norm in detection
  - Much of the detection literature moved to open-vocabulary or largevocabulary detection



#### Trend 2

#### Zero-shot evaluation become norm

- Classes are slowly replaced by word or sentence embeddings
- Training and test vocabulary no longer needs to align

#### Trend 3

- Recognition slowly replaced by Vision Language Models
  - Recognition dataset provide great supervision for training
  - Too rigid for deployment

# References

- [1] Learning Transferable Visual Models From Natural Language Supervision, Radford et al. 2021
- [2] Open-vocabulary Object Detection via Vision and Language Knowledge Distillation, Gu et al. 2023
- [3] Detecting Twenty-thousand Classes using Image-level Supervision, Zhou et al, 2022