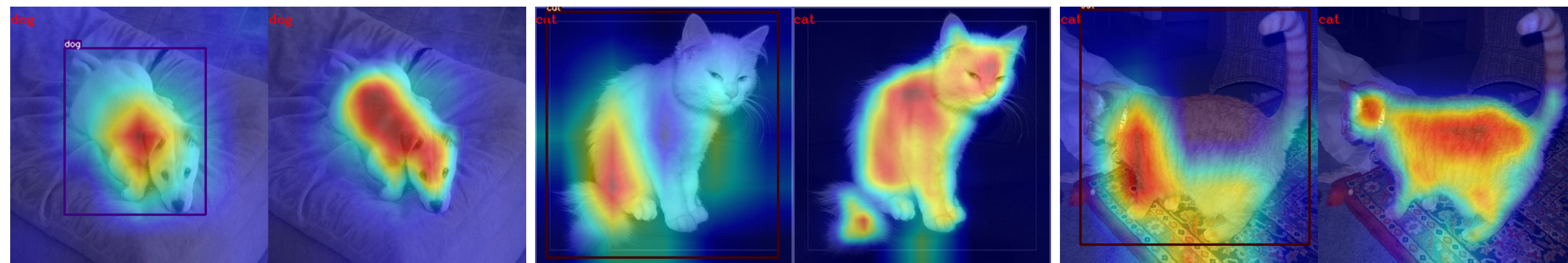


### 1 Motivation

Multi-task learning: learns interrelationship between tasks

- requires annotations of all tasks for each training example
- partially annotated data: each example is annotated for a single task;
- more data **but** hard to learn cross-task features



### 2 Experimental Setup

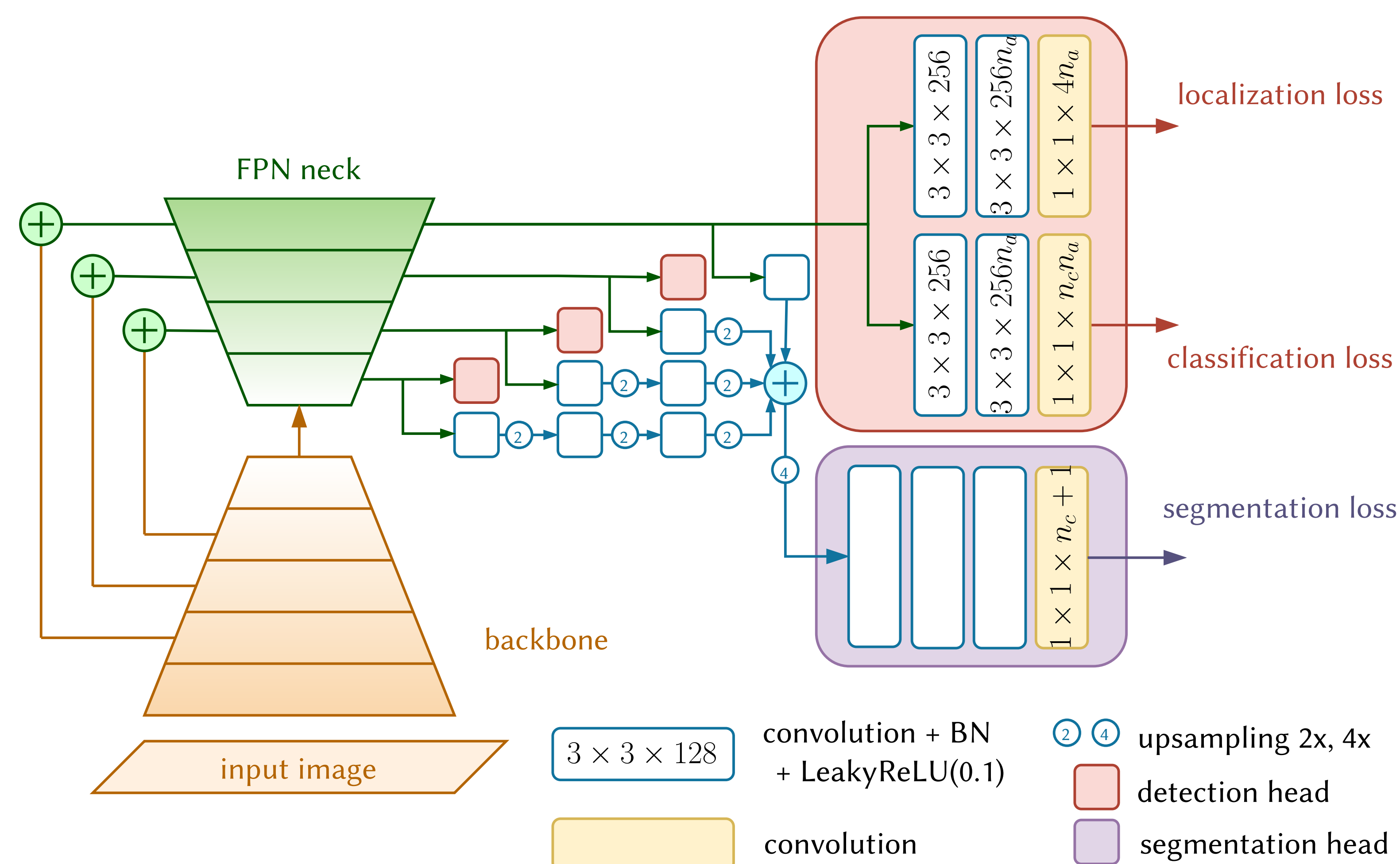
**Datasets:** Pascal VOC + augVOC: 20 categories

- Object detection
- ☐ = 7,558 images
  - ☐ = 3,776 images
- Semantic segmentation
- ☐ = 7,656 images
  - ☐ = 3,825 images

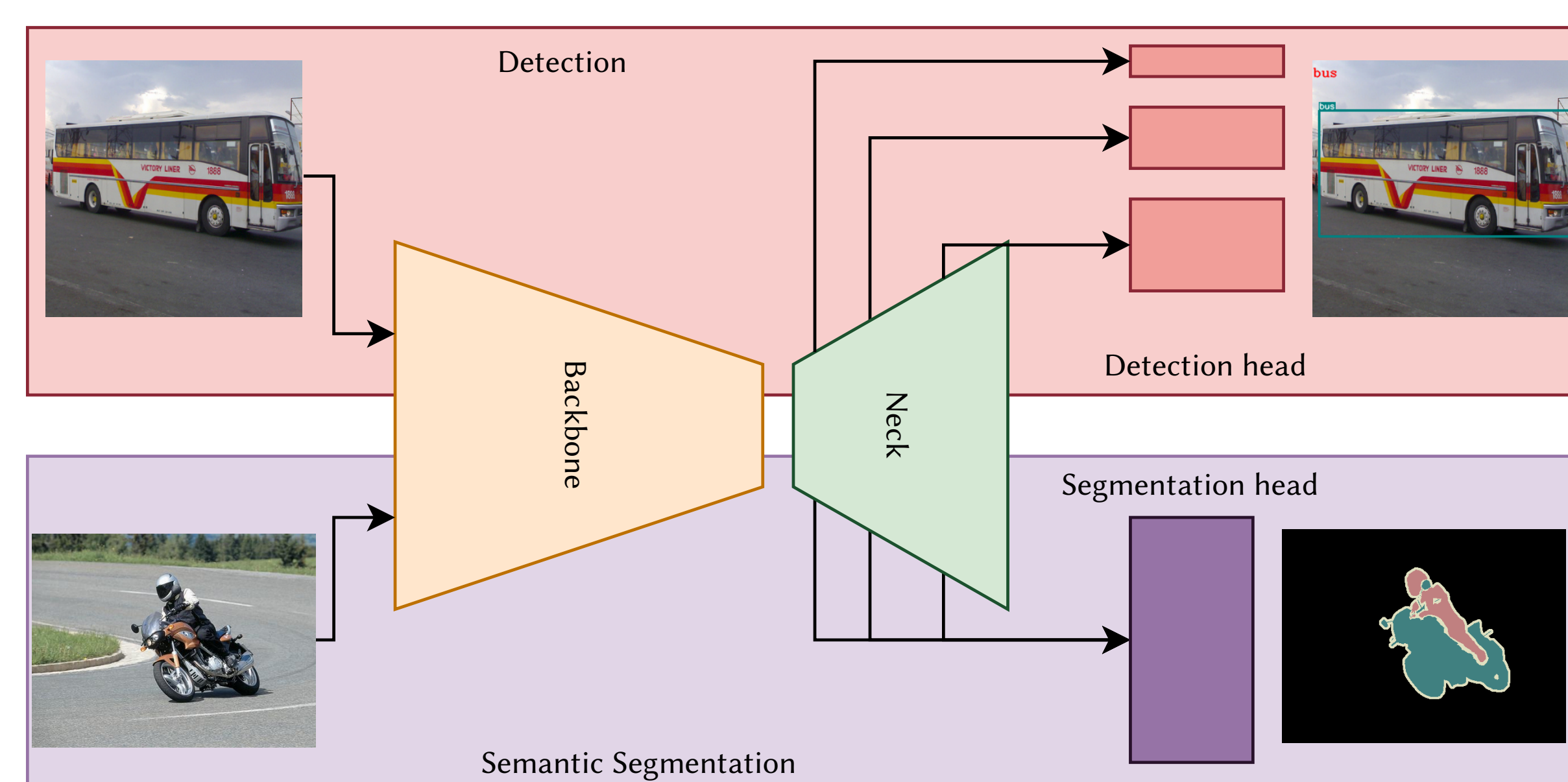
**Metrics:** mAP@[.5:95]

**Network:** RetinaNet = ResNet family + FPN family  
 Segmentation head: FPN panoptic [1]  
 Knowledge distillation: feature imitation using MSE

### 3 Architecture

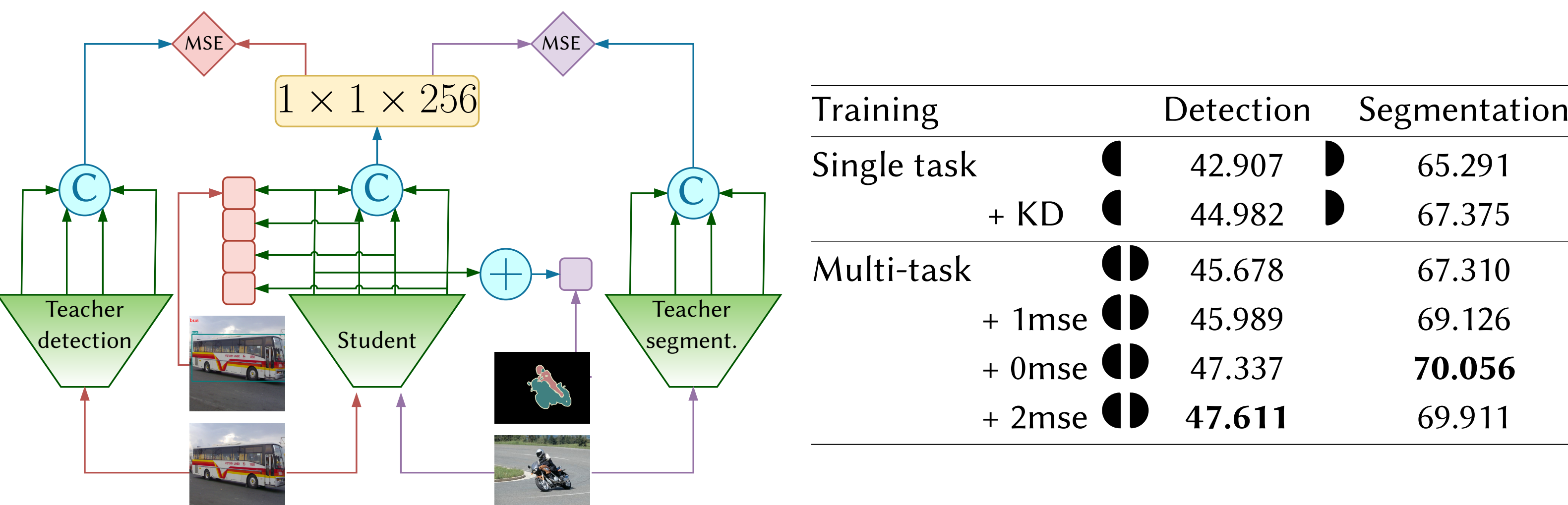


### 4 Multi-task partial annotation



Training	Detection		Segmentation	
	RN18+FPN	RN50+PAFPN	RN18+FPN	RN50+PAFPN
Single task	42.81	50.22	64.55	72.32
	38.10	43.73	63.02	68.96
Multi-task	44.78	<b>52.10</b>	<b>67.57</b>	<b>73.66</b>
	40.89	47.27	65.39	73.17
	<b>44.99</b>	51.43	66.16	73.03

### 6 Multi-task learning with Knowledge Distillation



Training	Detection	Segmentation
Single task	42.907	65.291
+ KD	44.982	67.375
Multi-task	45.678	67.310
+ 1mse	45.989	69.126
+ 0mse	47.337	<b>70.056</b>
+ 2mse	47.611	69.911

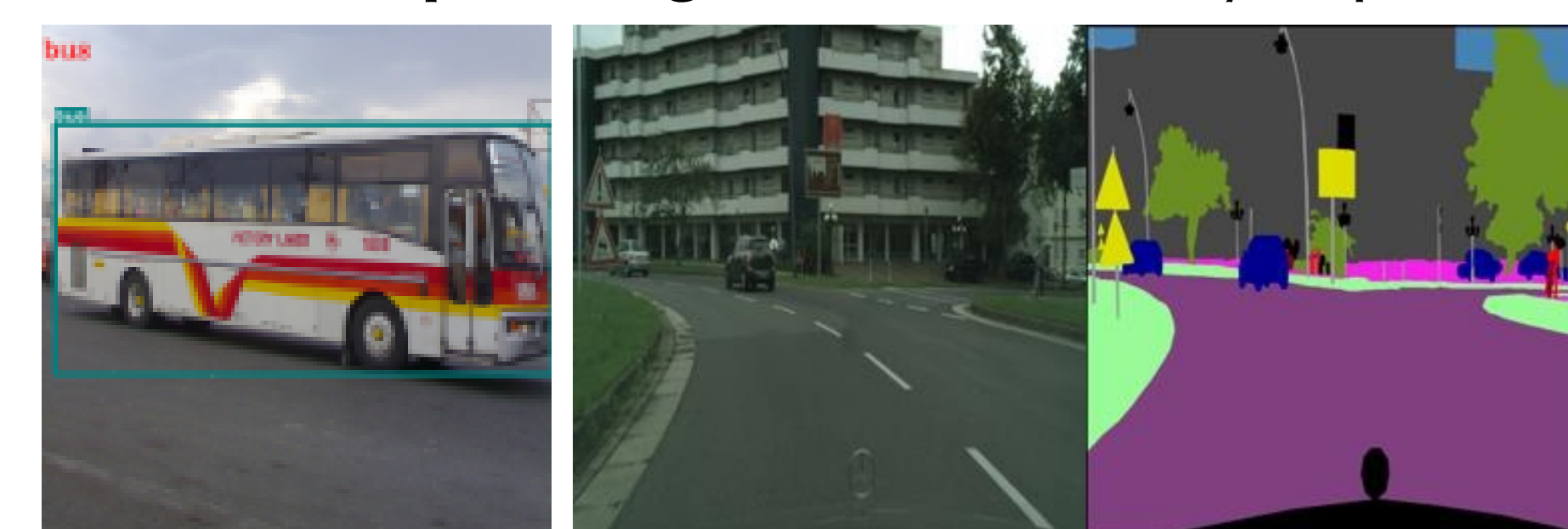
### 5 Deviation

**Different target categories:** segmentation on 4 classes

- transportation, animals, furniture, person

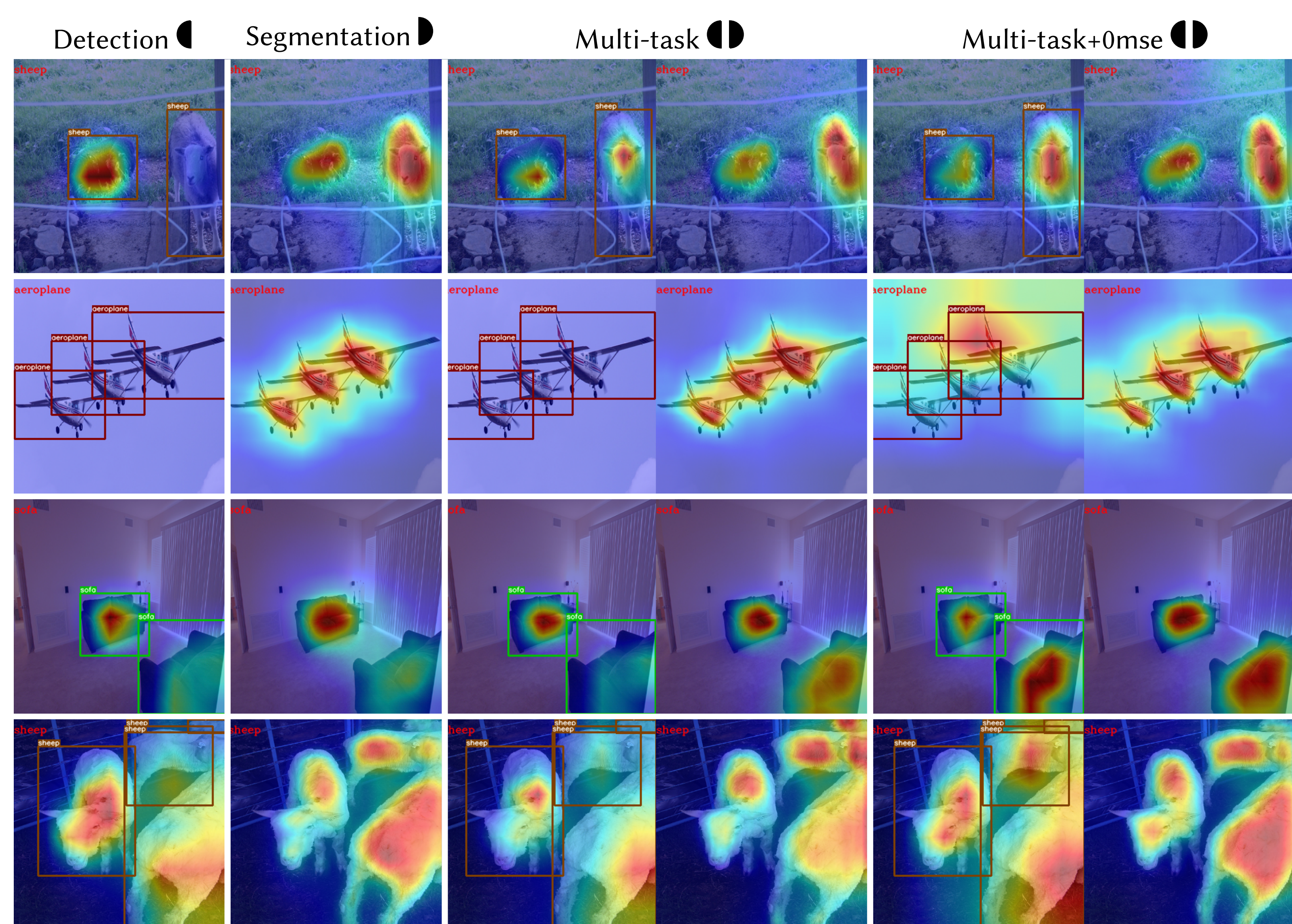
Training	Detection (20 classes)		Segmentation (4 classes)	
	RN18+FPN	RN50+PAFPN	RN18+FPN	RN50+PAFPN
Single task	42.81	50.22	78.47	81.82
Multi-task	<b>44.48</b>	<b>50.38</b>	<b>79.32</b>	<b>81.89</b>

**Out-of-domain inputs:** segmentation on Cityscapes



Training	Detection (VOC)		Segmentation (Cityscapes)	
	RN18+FPN	RN50+FPN	RN18+FPN	RN50+FPN
Single task	<b>38.688</b>	<b>44.683</b>	<b>71.389</b>	<b>72.398</b>
Multitask	37.531	39.910	69.481	70.247

### 7. Qualitative Results



### Conclusions

- Combining training data for different tasks helps
  - cross-task optimization by self-training improves further
- Deviation of tasks is to be studied
  - different target categories
  - different domains of inputs

### Acknowledgement

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### References

[1] A. Kirillov, K. He, R. Girshick, C. Rother, and P. Dollar, "Panoptic Segmentation," in *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 2019.