



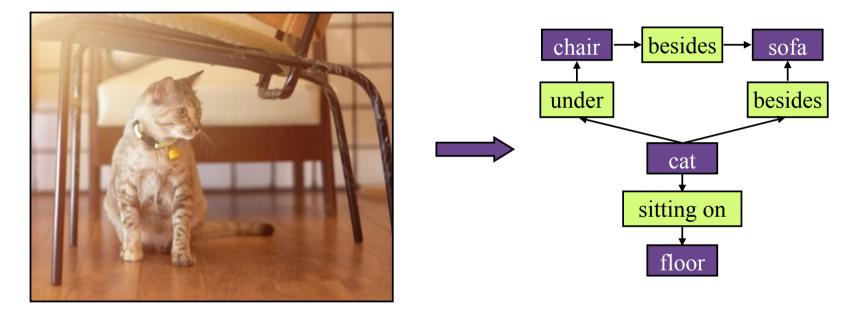
Adaptive Visual Scene Understanding: Incremental Scene Graph Generation

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Introduction



Scene Graph Generation (SGG)

Introduction

Home & Hotel



Outdoor



.....

Shopping & Dine



<cat, under, chair> <chair, on, floor> <sofa, besides, chair>

<man, besides, car> <car, parked on, street> <tree, besides, sidewalk>

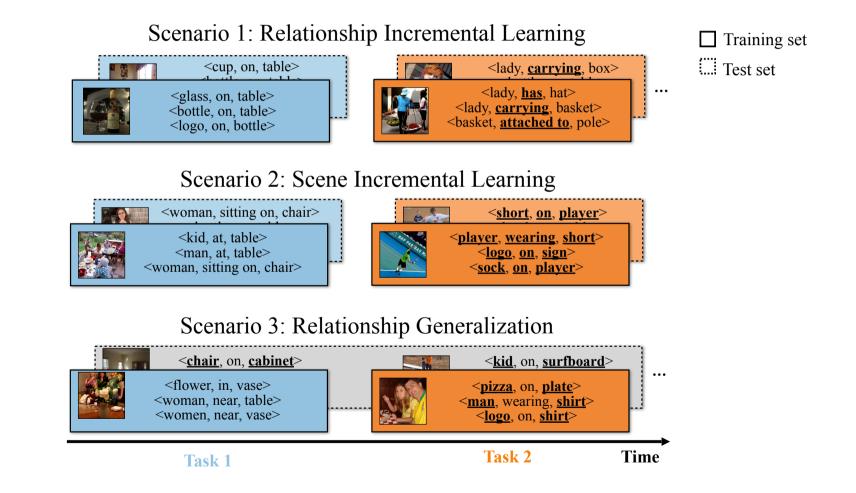
<waitress, holding, menu> <waitress, serving, customers> <menu, above, table>

New objects and new relations emerge in new scenes

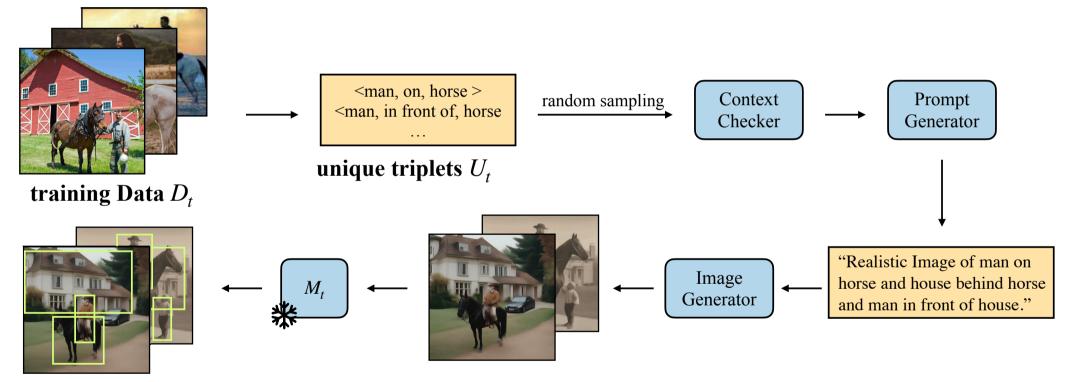
Time

Continual Scene Graph Generation (CSEGG)

CSEGG Benchmark



Replays via Analysis by Synthesis (RAS)



examplers E_{t+1}

SGTR[32]													
Methods		Learnii	ng Sce	nario	1 (S1)			Learn		enario 2	2 (S2)		
	Avg.R ↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT ↑	BWT↑	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT ↑	BWT↑	
Joint	20.15	0	4.6	0	-	-	12.64	0	9.84	0	-	-	
Replay@100%	16.17	-12.24	3.32	-1.34	-1.77	-11.72	4.56	-4.13	4.56	-5.61	-1.045	-30.25	
Naive	1.33	-28.7	0.86	-1.74	-2.03	-60.67	0.51	-23.22	0.05	-11.31	-3.77	-62.34	
EWC[24]	1.89	-28.4	0.96	-1.72	-1.17	-52.45	0	-23.22	0	-11.31	-2.65	-50.12	
RAS_GT	5.78	-26.51	1.43	-1.54	-1.2	-44.27	0.98	-23.11	0.76	-10.86	-1.6	-43.25	
PackNet[44]	7.19	-25.67	1.35	-1.64	-1.03	-42.35	1.67	-22.77	0.9	-10.33	-1.4	-42.45	
Replay@10%	8.55	-22.21	4.33	-1.44	4.29	-38.35	1.81	-20.72	1.15	-9.64	-0.9	-40.67	
Replay@20%	9.25	-20.35	4.78	-1.42	3.21	-31.98	2.57	-17.17	1.56	-8.07	-0.67	-38.27	
Ours*	10.78	-18.92	5.6	-1.39	2.3	-25.56	3.45	-10.23	2.75	-6.57	-0.54	-35.67	
						N[72]							
Methods	Learning Scenario 1 (S1)						Learning Scenario 2 (S2)						
	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT↑	BWT↑	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT↑	BWT↑	
Joint	19.53	0	3.9	0	-	-	4.3	0	3.7	0	-	-	
Replay@100%	13.45	-8.83	3.6	-0.35	-1.5	-10.45	12.45	-4.13	3.2	-0.56	-2.1	-20.34	
Naive	0.98	-21.2	0.74	-1.35	-3.45	-43.87	0	-18.22	0.45	-2.67	-4.12	-53.12	
EWC[24]	2.36	-21.05	0.67	-1.34	-2.34	-39.89	0	-18.22	0.03	0	-3.77	-51.67	
PackNet[44]	3.2	-19.7	1.1	-1.13	-1.3	-32.45	1.1	-17.82	0.84	-1.97	-2.84	-40.34	
Replay@10%	5.67	-18.9	3.21	-1.05	1.45	-28.34	1.81	-16.72	1.03	-1.74	-1.4	-43.56	
Replay@20%	6.23	-17.45	3.5	-1.01	1.01	-24.32	2.37	-15.17	1.45	-1.53	-1.1	-38.56	
Ours*	7.8	-15.67	3.9	-0.95	0.5	-19.83	4.67	-11.31	2.2	-0.89	-0.97	-29.65	

RAS outperforms all CSEGG baselines in S1 and S2

SGTR[32]													
Methods		Learnii	ng Sce	nario	1 (S1)			Learn		Scenario 2 (S2)			
	Avg.R ↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT ↑	BWT↑	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT ↑	BWT↑	
Joint	20.15	0	4.6	0	-	-	12.64	0	9.84	0	-	-	
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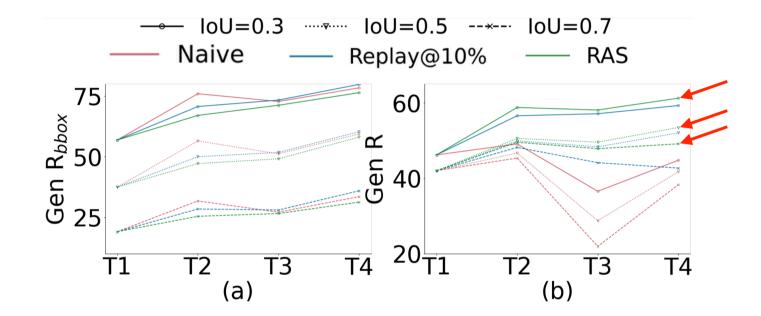
Decomposing scene graphs into smaller, diverse components with clear prompts is more effective than directly storing and using ground truth scene graphs for image generation

SGTR[32]												
Methods		Learnin	ig Sce	nario	1 (S1)			Learn	ing Sc	enario 2	2 (S2)	
wiethous	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT ↑	BWT↑	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT ↑	BWT↑
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						N[72]						
Methods	Learning Scenario 1 (S1)					Learning Scenario 2 (S2)						
	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT↑	BWT↑	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT↑	BWT↑
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RAS outperforms Replay@20% (~2 Gb) while requiring less storage (~1.2 Gb)

SGTR[32]														
Methods		Learnir	ng Sce	enario	1 (S1)			Learning Scenario 2 (S2)						
memous	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT ↑	BWT↑	Avg.R↑	F↑	mR↑	mF↑	FWT↑	BWT↑		
Joint	20.15	0	4.6	0	-	-	12.64	0	9.84	0	-	-		
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CSEGG models still find it challenging to learn new scenes incrementally



RAS is more proficient in generalizing to classify relationships among unknown objects

Future Work

- ➤ Explore CSEGG on video-based datasets.
- > Develop a synthetic CSEGG dataset to analyze continual learning under controlled conditions.
- > Integrate a generative model with fine-grained control signals



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