



# FlagDetSeg: Multi-Nation Flag Detection and Segmentation in the Wild

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# Outline

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- Overview
- Prior Work
- Method
- Experiment
- Discussion

# Overview

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- Precise **instance segmentation** for **200+ country flags**
- **Data-augmentation-based** methods for fine-tuning
- Experiments performed on several popular detectors
- *RELEASE* (<https://github.com/sfstefanwu/FlagDetSeg.git>)
  - Pre-trained multi-nation flag detector
  - Annotated multi-nation flag dataset (authentic images)
  - Synthetic multi-nation flag dataset

# Overview - Quick Demo



# Overview - Challenge

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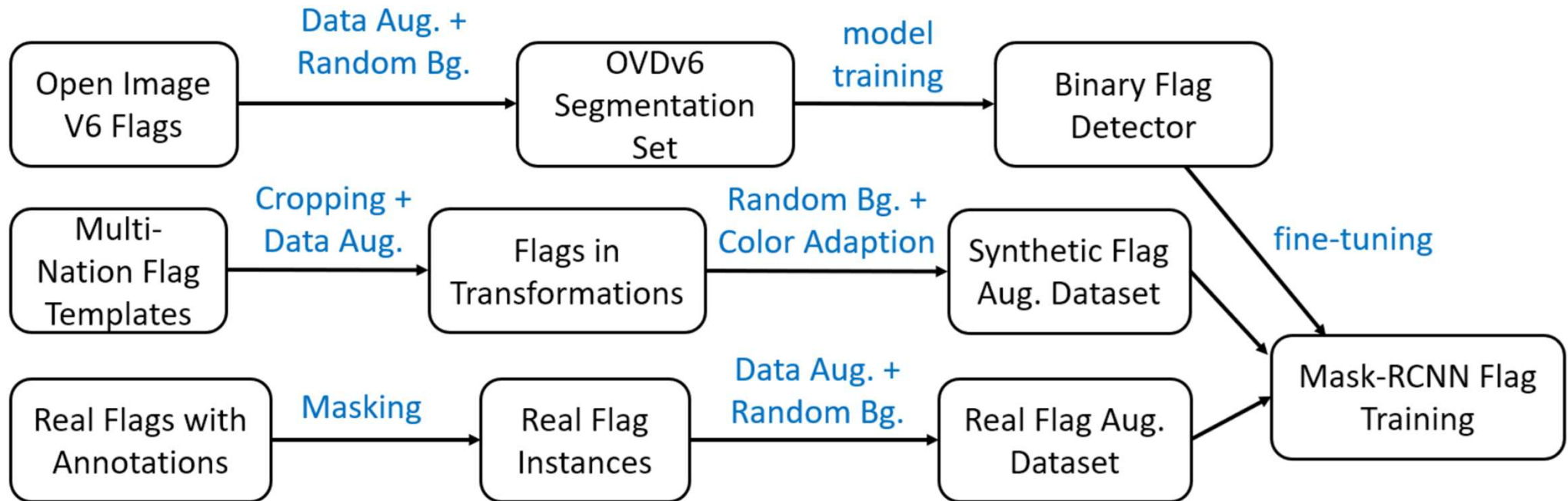
- **Non-rigid** - tiled, rotated, elastified, etc.
- **Heavy occlusion** in many cases
- **Lack of data** - labor-intensive for production
  - 193 member states in UN

# Prior Work

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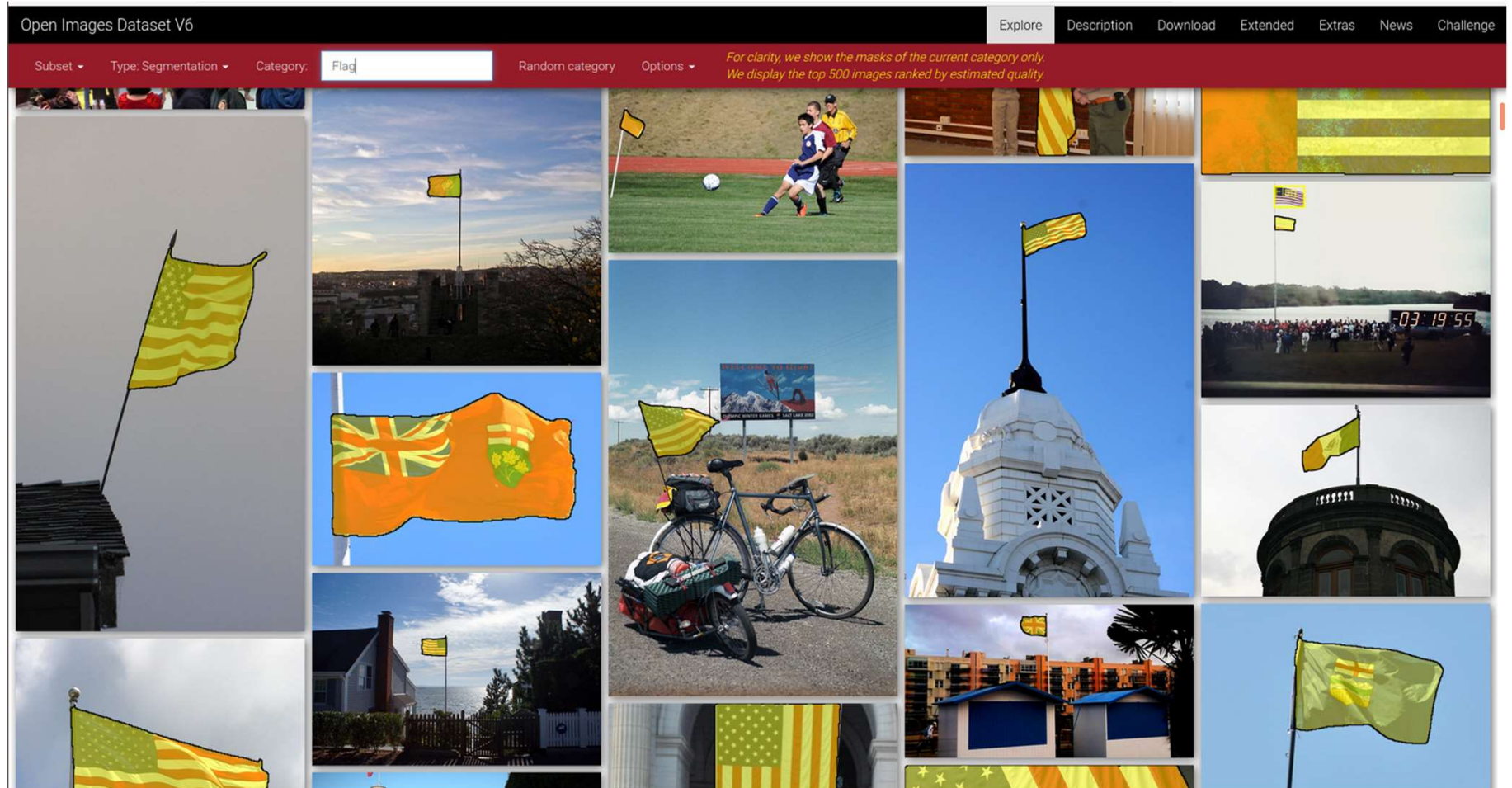
- Binary Flag Detection
  - **HSV color texture analysis** and **gradient features** (S. Jetley, et al.)
  - **Color features** and a **fuzzy-neural algorithm** with **kNN classifier** (E. Hart, et al.)
  - A 5-layer **CNN** but limited results (H. H. Duc, et al.)
- Multi-class Flag Detection
  - **Deep CNN**, yet is uncompetitive against RPN-based detectors (M. Gu, et al.)
  - Based on VGG16 FCN, local context network and Color-BRIEF features (T. Said, et al.)

# Method - Overview



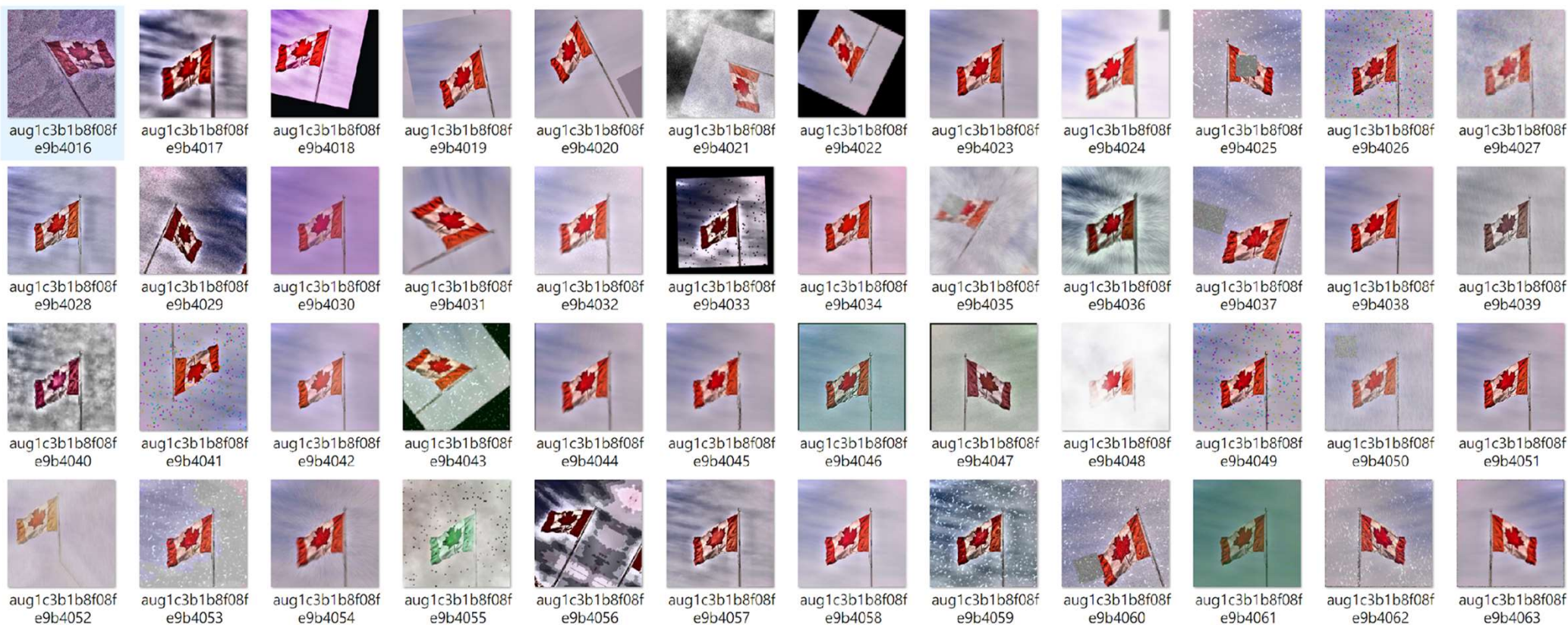


# Flags from Open Image Dataset v6





# OIDv6 Segmentation Dataset



# Real Image Set

- Collect **5** real images for each country
- Select flags with different poses to **maximize diversity**



# Synthetic Image Set

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- **Natural Backgrounds + (Template or Instance)**
- Generate **large** and **balanced** dataset with **ground truth**
- *“Simple copy-paste is a strong data augmentation method for instance segmentation”* (G. Ghiasi, et al., CVPR 2021)
- Source of background images
  - Human Made Scene Collection (Burge J., et al.)
  - Stanford Background Dataset (S. Gould, et al.)
  - In-house Collection



# Samples of Background Image



# Template in SVG



# Samples of Transformed Instance

- **Safe Transformations** are applied to
  - (a) Templates in SVG format
  - (b) Segmented instances from our *Real Image Set*

to hallucinate realistic-looking flag images





# Unsafe Transformation

- Vertical flipping



Indonesia



*Poland*

- RGB channel shifting or aggressive hue change



Romania



Ireland



Italy



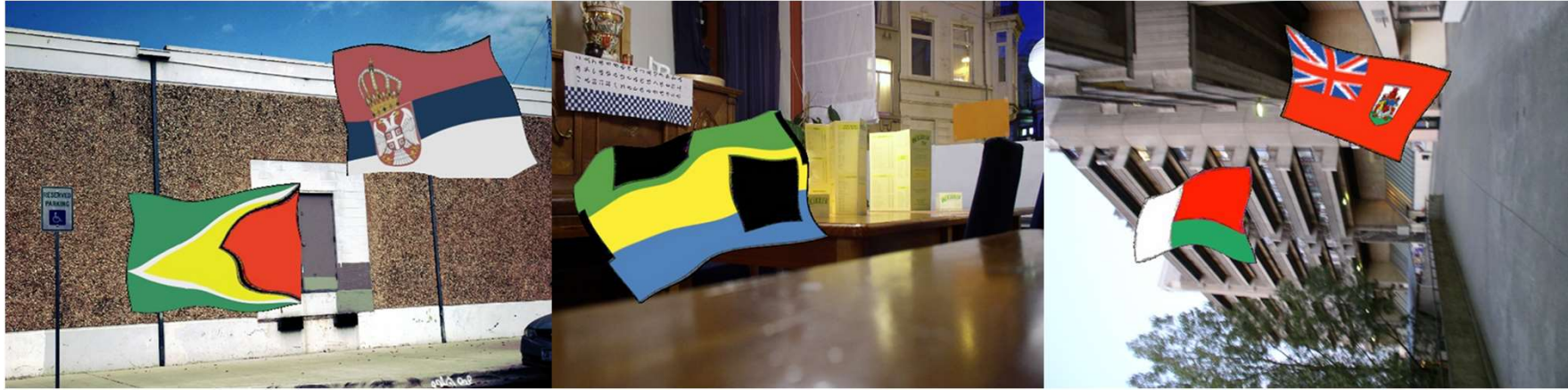
Nigeria



Mali

# Samples of Synthetic Image Set

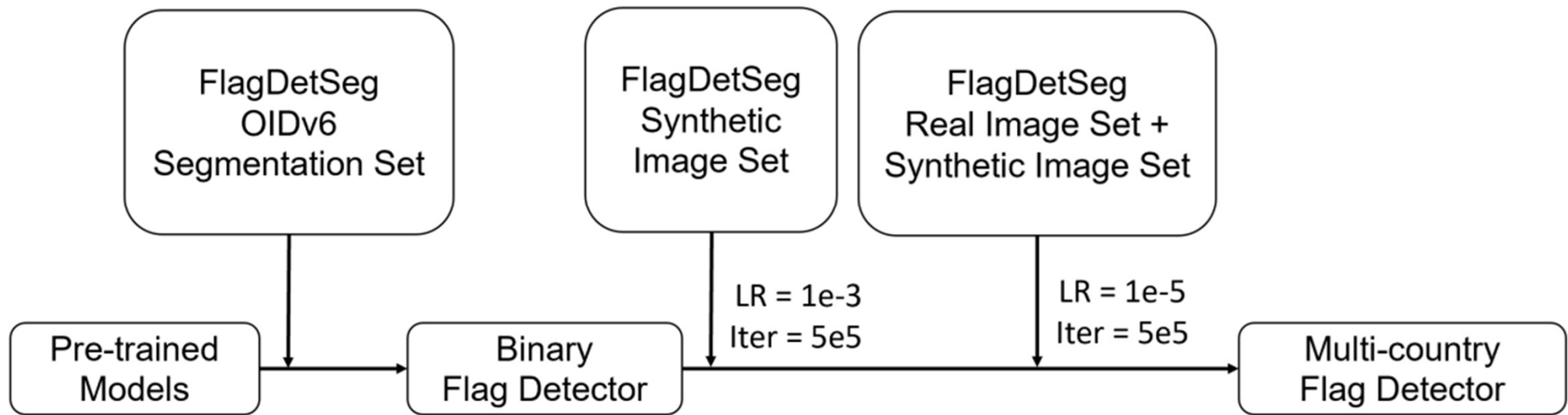
(a) template



(b) real



# Training Pipeline





# Visual Result - Binary



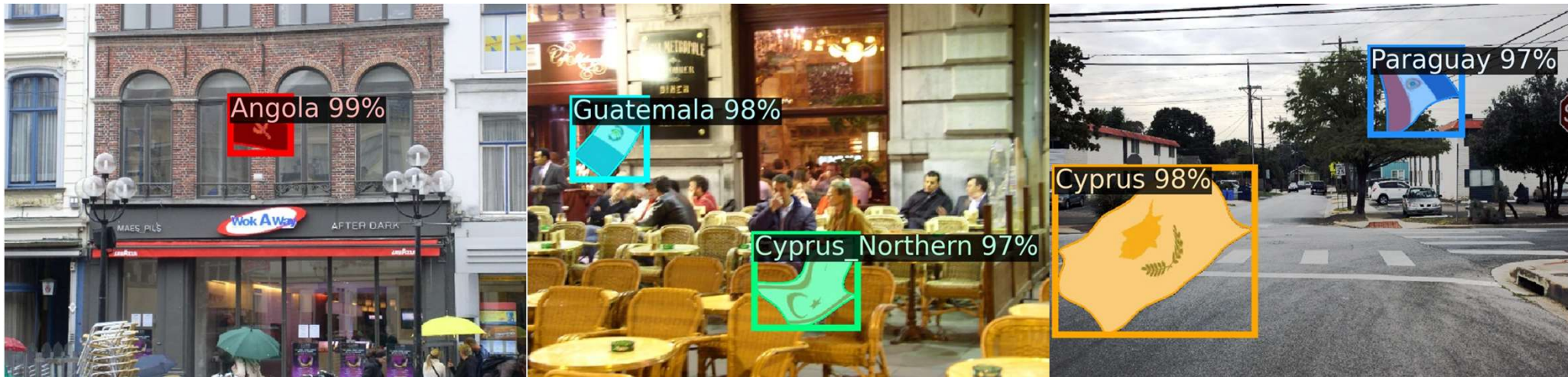
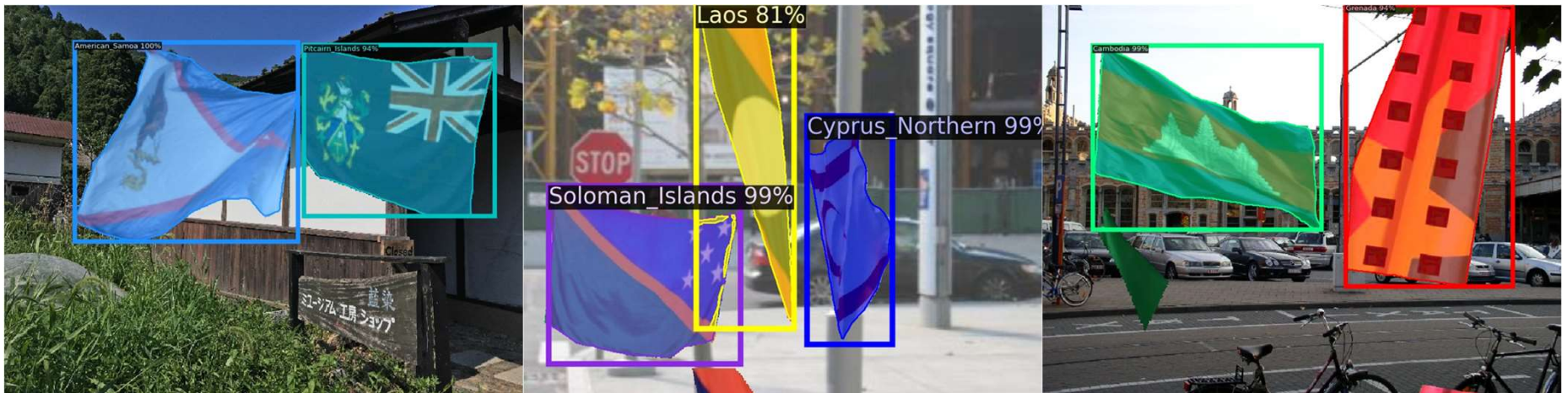
# Experiment

- Multi-nation Flag Detector

|           | Backbone        | $AP$         | $AP_{50}$   | $AP_{75}$    | $AP_s$       | $AP_m$       | $AP_l$       |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Mask-RCNN | ResNet-101-FPN  | <b>87.92</b> | <b>93.1</b> | <b>92.36</b> | 40.8         | 80.03        | <b>91.03</b> |
| Mask-RCNN | ResNeXt-101-FPN | 85.81        | 90.75       | 90.11        | <b>44.71</b> | <b>81.58</b> | 88.84        |
| PointRend | ResNet-101-FPN  | 83.91        | 87.68       | 87.13        | 31.49        | 77.82        | 88.04        |
| PointRend | ResNeXt-101-FPN | 82.05        | 85.23       | 84.94        | 32.96        | 79.22        | 85.34        |



# Visual Result of Synthetic Images





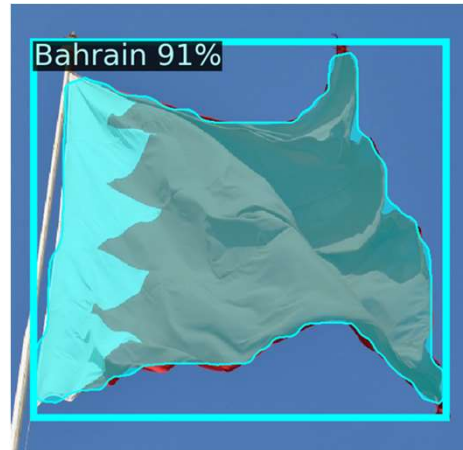
# Visual Result of Real Images



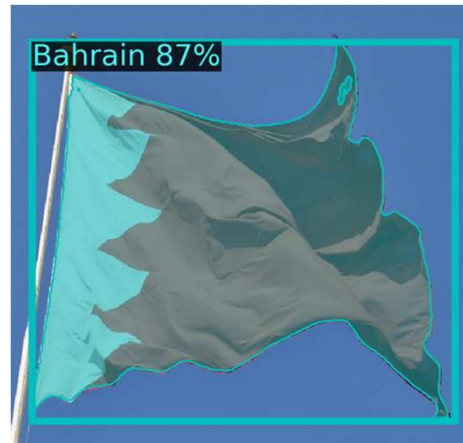
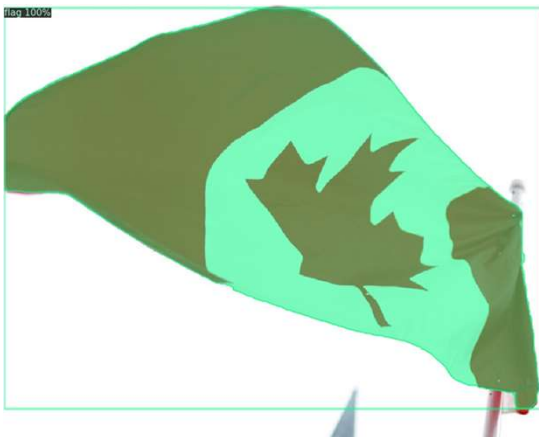
# Visual Result

- PointRend predicts clearer segmentation masks

Mask-RCNN



PointRend



# Discussion and Future Work

- **Limitation** : heavy occlusion causes mis-classification



- **3D engine** (b) to create realistic template and simulate deformation
- **Teacher-Student network** (semi-supervised learning) from flag images without annotation

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Thank you for your listening.



# Experiment

- **Binary Flag Detection**

- *YOLACT++*
  - not ideal for delineating complex flag instances
- *PointRend* has slightly better performance than *Mask-RCNN*

|           | Backbone        | $AP$         | $AP_{50}$    | $AP_{75}$    | $AP_s$       | $AP_m$       | $AP_l$       |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| YOLACT++  | ResNet-101-FPN  | 17.26        | 20.32        | 18.27        | -            | -            | -            |
| Mask-RCNN | ResNet-50-FPN   | 69.90        | 87.72        | 78.16        | 18.00        | 45.62        | 77.07        |
| Mask-RCNN | ResNet-101-FPN  | 73.85        | 89.13        | 80.35        | 17.02        | 47.32        | 81.96        |
| Mask-RCNN | ResNeXt-101-FPN | 72.30        | 88.81        | 79.02        | <b>32.65</b> | 48.76        | 79.36        |
| PointRend | ResNet-101-FPN  | <b>76.30</b> | <b>90.24</b> | 81.90        | 20.40        | 47.68        | <b>84.68</b> |
| PointRend | ResNeXt-101-FPN | 76.21        | 89.63        | <b>82.06</b> | 25.91        | <b>49.75</b> | 84.30        |

# Binary flag detection - YOLACT++

- Miss
- False alerts, i.e. parachutes, birds

