

# **Extracting Class Activation Maps from Non- Discriminative Features as well**

**CVPR 2023** 

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- □总结反思





Disentangled Person Image Generation

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#### Qianru Sun 孙倩茹

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示题	引用次数	年份
Meta-Transfer Learning for Few-Shot Learning 2 Sun, Y Liu, TS Chua, B Schiele Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern	1023	2019
Pose Guided Person Image Generation Ma, X Jia, Q Sun, B Schiele, T Tuylelaars, L Van Gool sist Conference on Burral Information Processing Systems (NIPS 2017)	839	2017

新加坡管理大学 助理教授 研究方向:元学习、因果



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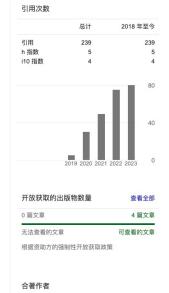
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Disentangled Person Image Generation LMa, Q Sun, S Georgoulis, L Van Gool, Is Schiele, M Fritz IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 99-108	60
Learning to Self-Train for Semi-Supervised Few-Shot Classification X Li, Q Sun, Y Liu, S Zheng, Q Zhou, TS Chua, B Schiele 33rd Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS 2019)	3

标题 引用次数 年份 Explicit interaction model towards text classification 82 2019 C Du, Z Chen, F Feng, L Zhu, T Gan, L Nie Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence 33 (01), 6359-6366 Meta-transfer learning through hard tasks 57 2020 Q Sun, Y Liu, Z Chen, TS Chua, B Schiele IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (TPAMI) Virtually trying on new clothing with arbitrary poses 2019 N Zheng, X Song, Z Chen, L Hu, D Cao, L Nie Proceedings of the 27th ACM International Conference on Multimedia (ACMMM . Class Re-Activation Maps for Weakly-Supervised Semantic Segmentation Z Chen, T Wang, X Wu, XS Hua, H Zhang, Q Sun IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) Urban perception: Sensing cities via a deep interactive multi-task learning framework 2021 W Guan, Z Chen, F Feng, W Liu, L Nie ACM Transactions on Multimedia Computing, Communications, and Applications ... Extracting Class Activation Maps from Non-Discriminative Features as well 2023 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)



#### 新加坡管理大学 20级博士生 研究方向:弱监督图像分割

Causal intervention for weakly-supervised semantic segmentation

34th Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS 2020)

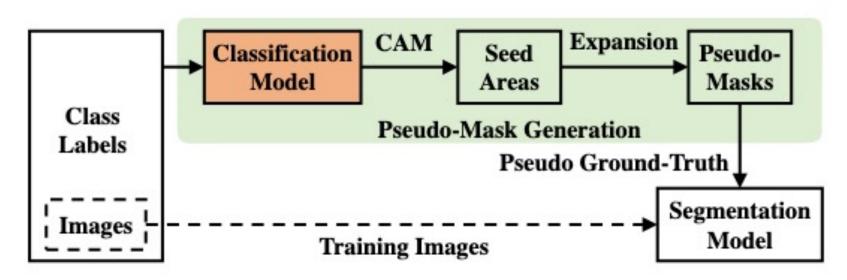
智能多媒体内容计算实验室 **Intelligent Multimedia Content Computing Lab** 



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弱监督语义分割(WSSS):仅依赖图像级标签完成对语义分割网络的训练。



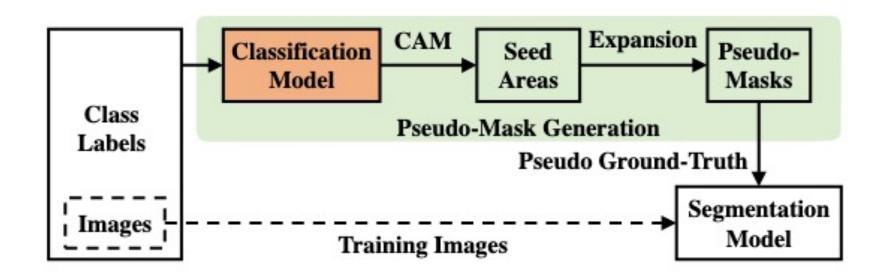
- 1. 通过语义标签训练分类模型;
- 2. 得到对应标签的类激活图,将其中的高响应区域作为Seed Areas;
- 3. 优化Seed Areas,形成相对可靠的分割标签,即Pseudo Masks;
- 4. 根据Pseudo Masks训练语义分割模型。



```
if args.train_cam_pass is True:
    # 训练分类模型
    import step.train_cam
    timer = pyutils.Timer('step.train_cam:')
    step.train_cam.run(args)
if args.make cam pass is True:
    # 计算CAM
    import step.make_cam
    timer = pyutils.Timer('step.make_cam:')
    step.make_cam.run(args)
if args.make_lpcam_pass is True:
    import step.make lpcam
    timer = pyutils.Timer('step.make_lpcam:')
    step.make_lpcam.run(args)
if args.eval_cam_pass is True:
    import step.eval_cam
    timer = pyutils.Timer('step.eval_cam:')
    step.eval_cam.run(args)
```

```
if args.cam_to_ir_label_pass is True:
    import step.cam_to_ir_label
   timer = pyutils.Timer('step.cam_to_ir_label:')
   step.cam_to_ir_label.run(args)
if args.train_irn_pass is True:
    # 训练掩膜优化模型
    import step.train_irn
   timer = pyutils.Timer('step.train_irn:')
   step.train_irn.run(args)
if args.make_sem_seg_pass is True:
    # 训练分割模型
    import step.make_sem_seg_labels
   args.sem_seg_bg_thres = float(args.sem_seg_bg_thres)
   timer = pyutils.Timer('step.make_sem_seg_labels:')
    step.make_sem_seg_labels.run(args)
if args.eval sem seg pass is True:
    import step.eval sem seg
    timer = pyutils.Timer('step.eval_sem_seq:')
    step.eval_sem_seg.run(args)
```





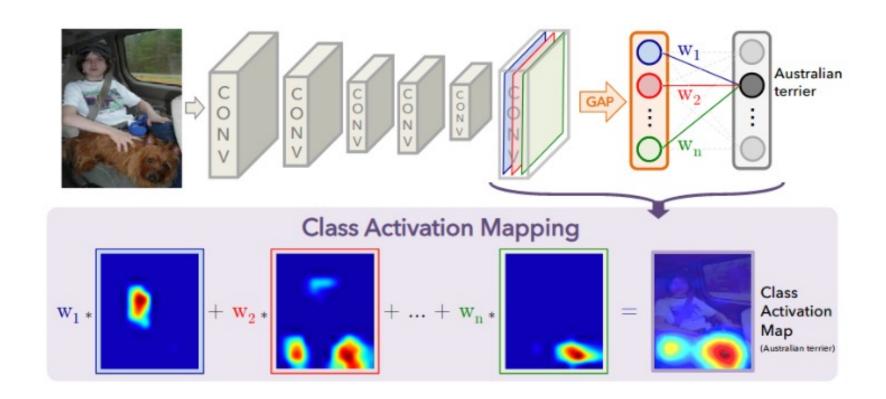
总结:根据CAM构建分割标签对模型进行监督训练。

#### 研究重点:

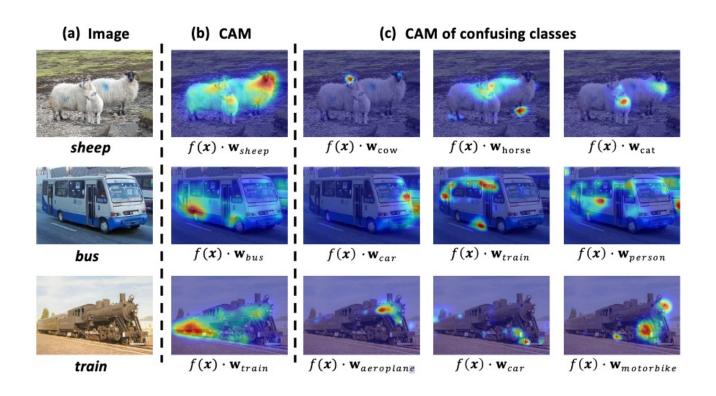
- 1. 如何得到CAM(本文的研究内容);
- 2. 如何优化CAM。



#### CAM的计算:

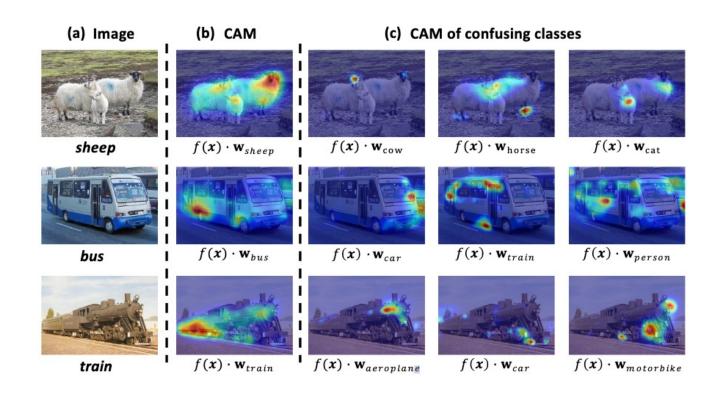






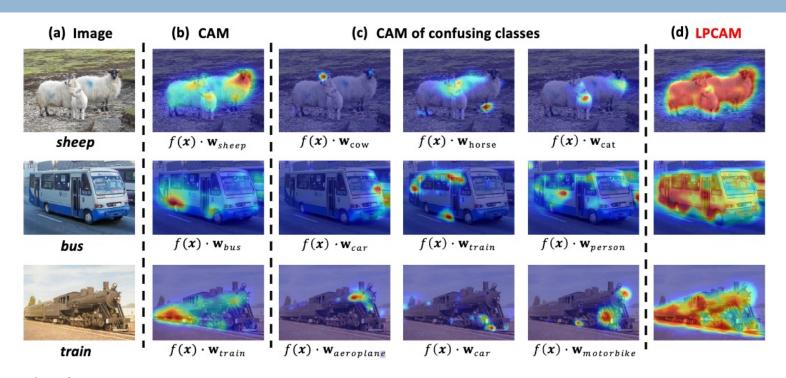
问题提出:传统的CAM存在前景区域覆盖率低的问题,如图(b)。





问题分析: CAM是通过判别模型得到的,这一类模型自然会关注具有强区分性的区域,并且丢弃弱区分性及无区分性区域(对分类起混淆作用),即(c)。





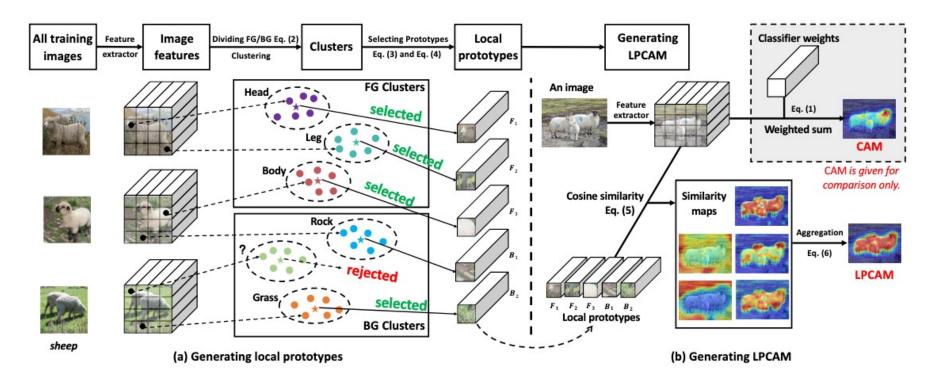
#### 问题解决:

- 1. 判别模型的分类器是有偏好的,这体现在它只关注分类对象的强判别性局部;
- 2. 分类器的偏好体现在线性模型的系数当中,这是构建CAM的重要组成部分;
- 3. 因此,一个直观的想法是构建一种无偏的CAM计算方式。效果如(d)所示。



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- 1. 对每一类的前景像素块集合和背景像素块集合分别执行K-means算法,各得到K个聚类中心,文中称其为"局部原型";
- 2. 每一个原型与特征块的每一个位置计算余弦相似度,得到余弦相似度图,并聚合为最终的类响应图。



如何得到"局部原型"?(以类别n为例)

Step1:筛选满足条件的前景和背景像素块。

$$\operatorname{CAM}_n(oldsymbol{x}) = rac{\operatorname{ReLU}(oldsymbol{A}_n)}{\max\left(\operatorname{ReLU}(oldsymbol{A}_n)
ight)}, \quad oldsymbol{A}_n = oldsymbol{\mathbf{w}}_n^{ op} f(oldsymbol{x}).$$

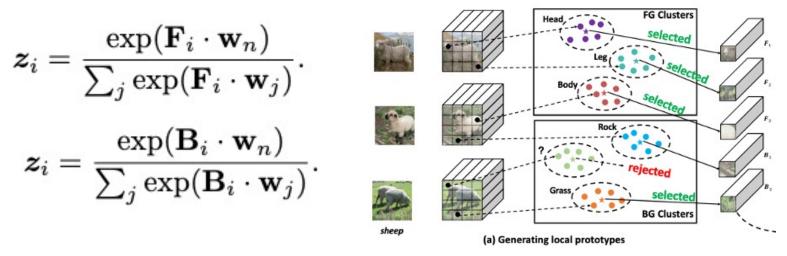
此时我们得到了前景像素集合和背景像素集合 $F = \{F_1, ..., F_N\} B = \{B_1, ..., B_M\}$ 



如何得到"局部原型"?(以类别n为例)

Step2:执行K-Means算法,得到K个候选局部原型。

Step3:进一步筛选,得到最终的局部原型。



将 $z_i > \mu_f$ 的前景像素块保留,将 $z_i < \mu_b$ 的背景像素块保留。



#### 可能存在的问题:

Q1:如何构建训练数据的前景像素集合和背景像素集合?

```
img_selected = torch.nonzero(tensor_label[:,class_id])[:,0].numpy() # 返回非零元素的索引,即返回标签为class_id在数据中的全部索引
feature_selected = []
feature_not_selected = []
for idx in img_selected:
   name = id2name[idx]
   # 取出单个样本的CAM信息
   cam = np.load(osp.join(mask_dir, name+'.npy'), allow_pickle=True).item()
   # 信息1:CAM
   mask = cam['high_res']
   # 信息2:包含的类别
   valid cat = cam['keys']
   feature_map = tensor_feature[idx].permute(1,2,0)
   size = feature_map.shape[:2]
   mask = F.interpolate(torch.tensor(mask).unsqueeze(0),size)[0]
   # 如果包含的类别正是目前计算的K-Means的Target, 那么计算F和B
   for i in range(len(valid_cat)):
        if valid_cat[i]==class_id:
           mask = mask[i]
           position_selected = mask>select_thres
                                                          # F
           position_not_selected = mask<select_thres</pre>
           feature_selected.append(feature_map[position_selected])
           feature_not_selected.append(feature_map[position_not_selected])
feature_selected = torch.cat(feature_selected,0)
feature_not_selected = torch.cat(feature_not_selected,0)
# class center
cluster_ids_x, cluster_centers = kmeans(X=feature_selected, num_clusters=num_cluster, distance='cosine', device=torch.device('cuda:0'), tol=tol)
cluster_ids_x2, cluster_centers2 = kmeans(X=feature_not_selected, num_clusters=num_cluster, distance='cosine', device=torch.device('cuda:0'), tol=tol)
```



#### 可能存在的问题:

Q2:强判别性区域是单一的,那么最后会不会得到的得到语义相似的局部原型(没有意义的结果)?

我的理解:计算LPCAM的过程是一种后处理,所以涉及到一类样本。分类器在这类样本中的每一个个体上得到的强判别性区域是不同的,因此通常情况下会产生多个不同语义局部原型。

补充说明:多个局部原型是建立在分类器的偏好下生成的,因此用分类器的系数去衡量局部原型的可靠性是合理的,即Step3。

$$z_i = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{F}_i \cdot \mathbf{w}_n)}{\sum_j \exp(\mathbf{F}_i \cdot \mathbf{w}_j)}.$$



#### 如何得到LPCAM? (以类别n为例)

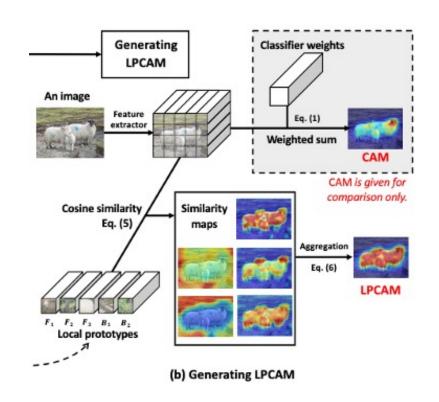
$$FG_n = rac{1}{K_1'} \sum_{\mathbf{F_i'} \in \mathbf{F'}} sim(f(\boldsymbol{x}), \mathbf{F_i'}),$$

$$BG_n = \frac{1}{K_2'} \sum_{\mathbf{B_i'} \in \mathbf{B'}} sim(f(\boldsymbol{x}), \mathbf{B_i'}),$$

$$LPCAM_{n}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{ReLU(\boldsymbol{A}_{n})}{\max(ReLU(\boldsymbol{A}_{n}))},$$
  
$$\boldsymbol{A}_{n} = \boldsymbol{F}\boldsymbol{G}_{n} - \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{G}_{n},$$

#### 如何无偏?

包容每一种偏好以达成无偏。

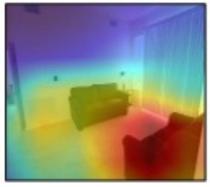




#### 可能存在的问题:

Q3:明明突出前景集合,为什么还要构建背景的局部原型并进行减处理。



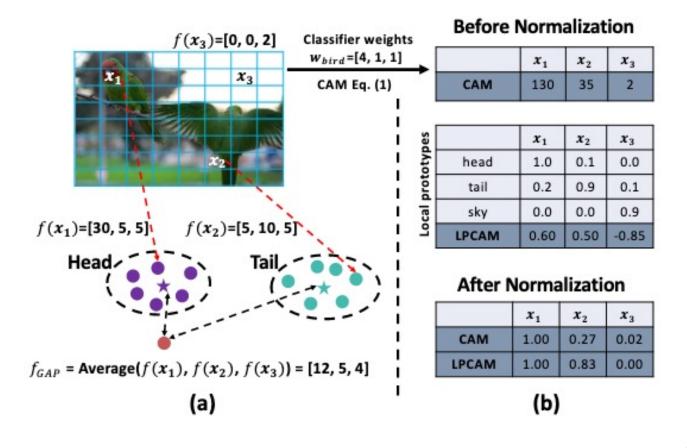




判别模型的另一个问题是:对强共现性事物难以区分。即"沙发"和"地毯"经常一起出现,因此模型会对两者一同产生很强的响应。图A的正响应在图 B中或许是负响应,该操作的目的是为了通过B中得到的负响应去消除A中的正响应。



#### 通过数值分析LPCAM的有效性



- 1. 有偏分类器是 由于全局平均 池化造成的;
- 2. 归一化后,明显能看到弱区分性特征的响应值与强区分性特征的差距缩小。



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#### CAM、LPCAM(不消除背景)、LPCAM之间的性能差异

	FP	FN	mIoU	Prec.	Recall		
CAM	26.5	26.2	48.8	65.0	65.2		
LPCAM-F	33.1+6.6	16.2-10.0	52.1+3.3	61.3-3.7	76.6+11.4		
LPCAM	29.8+3.3	16.7-9.5	54.9+6.1	64.9-0.1	77.2+12.0		

Table 1. An ablation study on VOC dataset. "-F" denotes only the "Foreground" term  $FG_n$  is used in Eq. 6. Please refer to the supplementary materials for the results on MS COCO.

FP提升, Precision下降:混杂背景。背景消除之后FP下降、Precision提升。

FN下降,Recall提升:弱区分性特征得到关注。



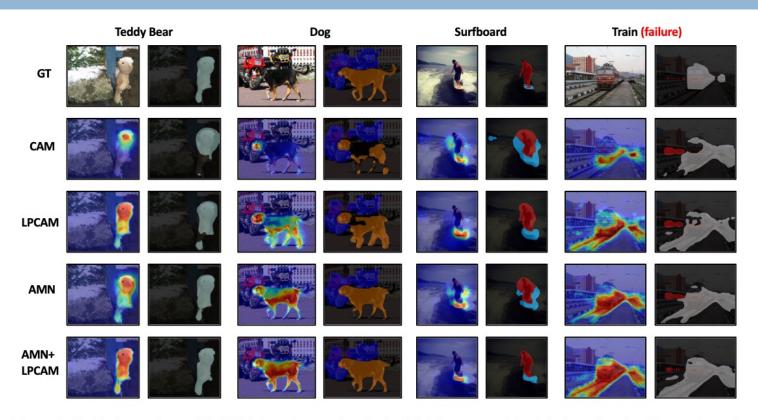
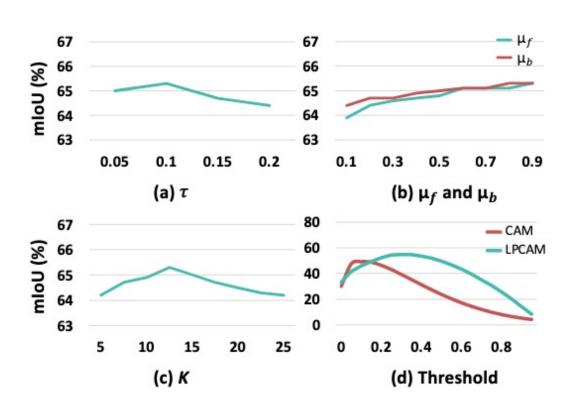


Figure 4. Qualitative results on MS COCO. In each example pair, the left is heatmap and the right is seed mask. *Please refer to the supplementary materials for the qualitative results on VOC*.

- 1. 弱区分性得到关注;
- 2. 无法解决超强共现性造成的误分类问题。





 $\tau$ :在CAM上划分前景和背景;

 $\mu_{f/b}$ :从聚类中心筛选可靠中心;

K:聚类中心个数;

Threshold: 在激活图上划分前

景和背景;



Methods		See	d Mask	Pseudo Mask		
		CAM	LPCAM	CAM	LPCAM	
	IRN [1]	48.8	54.9+6.1	66.5	71.2+4.7	
VOC	EDAM [39]	52.8	54.9+2.1	68.1	69.6+1.5	
	MCTformer [45]	61.7	63.5 + 1.8	69.1	70.8+1.7	
	AMN [26]	62.1	65.3+3.2	72.2	72.7+0.5	
20	IRN [1]	33.1	35.8+2.7	42.5	46.8+4.3	
Ö	AMN [26]	40.3	42.5+2.2	46.7	47.7+1.0	

Table 2. Taking LPCAM as a substitute of CAM in state-of-the-art WSSS methods. Except MCTformer [45] using DeiT-S [35], other methods all use ResNet-50 as feature extractor.

- 1. 比较掩膜的效果;
- 2. 不同的分类模型,相同的分割模型。

	Methods	Sal.	VOC		MS COCO	
	Mediods	our.	val	test	val	
	IRN [1] CVPR'19		63.5	64.8	42.0	
	LayerCAM [19]TIP'21		63.0	64.5	-	
	AdvCAM [24] CVPR'21		68.1	68.0	44.2	
	RIB [22] NeurIPS'21		68.3	68.6	44.2	
_	ReCAM [8] CVPR'22		68.5	68.4	42.9	
1-50	IRN+LPCAM		68.6	68.7	44.5	
ResNet-50	SIPE [7] CVPR'22		68.8	69.7	40.6	
Res	OOD [25]+Adv CVPR'22		69.8	69.9	-	
_	AMN [26] CVPR'22		69.5	69.6	44.7	
	AMN+LPCAM		70.1	70.4	45.5	
	ESOL [28] NeurIPS'22		69.9*	69.3*	42.6	
	CLIMS [42] CVPR'22		70.4*	70.0*	_	
	EDAM [39] CVPR'21	1	70.9*	71.8*	_	
	EDAM+LPCAM	✓	71.8*	72.1*	42.1	
	Spatial-BCE [38] ECCV'22		70.0	71.3	35.2	
	BDM [43] ACMMM'22	✓	71.0	71.0	36.7	
-38	RCA [51]+OOA CVPR'22	$\checkmark$	71.1	71.6	35.7	
Set	RCA [51]+EPS CVPR'22	1	72.2	72.8	36.8	
es	HGNN [47] ACMMM'22	✓	70.5*	71.0*	34.5	
WideResNet-38	EPS [27] CVPR'21	$\checkmark$	70.9*	70.8*	-	
Wi	RPIM [34] ACMMM'22	1	71.4*	71.4*	-	
	L2G [18] CVPR'22	✓	72.1*	71.7*	44.2	
I-S	MCTformer [45] CVPR'22		71.9 <sup>†</sup>	$71.6^{\dagger}$	42.0	
Dei	MCTformer+LPCAM		$72.6^{\dagger}$	72.4 <sup>†</sup>	42.8	

Table 4. The mIoU results (%) based on DeepLabV2 on VOC and MS COCO. The side column shows three backbones of multilabel classification model. "Sal." denotes using saliency maps. \* denotes the segmentation model is pre-trained on MS COCO. † denotes the segmentation model is pre-trained on VOC.



	VOC							MS COCO					
Methods		De	epLabV2		UperNet-Swin			1	DeepLabV2			UperNet-Swin	
	C	AM	LPO	CAM	С	CAM LPCAM		CAM	LPCAM	CAM	LPCAM		
	val	test	val	test	val	test	val	test	val	val	val	val	
IRN [1]	63.5	64.8	68.6+5.1	68.7+3.9	65.9	67.7	71.1+5.2	71.8+4.1	42.0	44.5+2.5	44.0	47.0+3.0	
AMN [26]	69.5	69.6	70.1 + 0.6	$70.4_{\pm 0.8}$	71.7	71.8	73.1+1.4	73.4+1.6	44.7	45.5 + 0.8	47.1	48.3 + 1.2	
EDAM [39]	70.9*	70.6*	71.8*+0.9	72.1*+1.5	71.2	71.0	72.7 + 1.6	72.5+1.5	40.6	42.1+1.5	41.7	43.0+1.3	
MCTformer [45]	$71.9^{\dagger}$	$71.6^{\dagger}$	$72.6^{\dagger}$ +0.7	$72.4^{\dagger}_{+0.8}$	70.6	70.3	72.0 + 1.4	72.5+2.2	-	-	-	-	

Table 3. The mIoU results (%) of WSSS using different segmentation models on VOC and MS COCO. Seed masks are generated by either CAM or LPCAM, and mask refinement methods are row titles. \* denotes the segmentation model (ResNet-101 based DeepLabV2) is pre-trained on MS COCO. † denotes the segmentation model (WideResNet-38 based DeepLabV2) is pre-trained on VOC.

#### 3. 相同的分类模型,不同的分割模型。



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#### 总结反思

- 1. 模型对强区分性特征的过度关注是一种 shortcut learning的体现,这会制约模型的泛 化能力;
- 本文的初衷是为了扩大CAM在目标上的响应 区域,这样一种引导模型关注弱区分性特征的 构想是值得学习的;
- 3. 美中不足的是,构建过程是多阶段的,十分繁琐,仅仅适用于目前的WSSS任务。

