

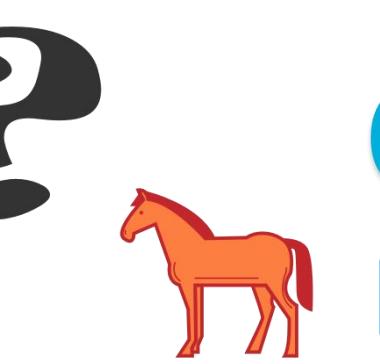
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Paper

Motivation

- ✓ Deep networks learn rich features, but these features often do not match semantic class structure.
- ✓ Samples predicted as the same class may still appear far apart in feature space, hurting generalization.

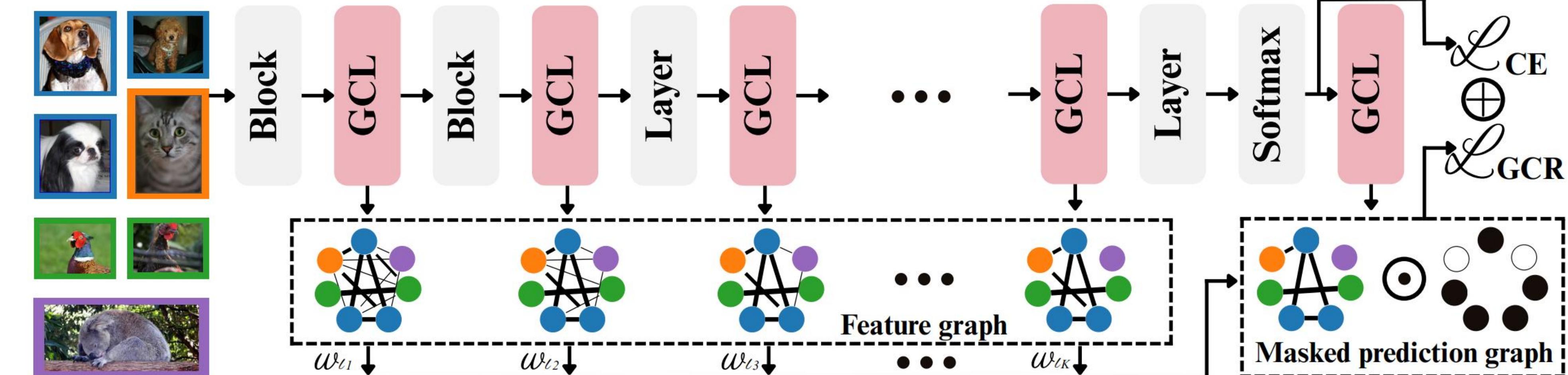


Confused in abstract space

Four legs? Hmm... A car? Or a horse?

Strength

Lightweight Model-agnostic Parameter-free Portable



Why not use your own predictions to refine and clean feature structure?



Method

We use cosine similarity with non-negative values:

$$F_{ij}^{(l)} = \text{ReLU}(\cos(x_i^{(l)}, x_j^{(l)})), \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (1)$$

From the prediction logits $Z = [z_1^\top, \dots, z_n^\top]^\top$ of the same batch:

- apply softmax to obtain class probability vectors $p_i = \text{softmax}(z_i)$,
- compute pairwise cosine similarity between prediction vectors:

$$S_{ij} = \text{ReLU}(\cos(p_i, p_j)). \quad (2)$$

To focus on reliable semantic relations, we build a binary mask $M \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times n}$:

$$M_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } y_i = y_j, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The masked prediction graph $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is then

$$P_{ij} = M_{ij} \odot S_{ij}, \quad (4)$$

where \odot denotes elementwise multiplication.

The layer-wise graph consistency loss is

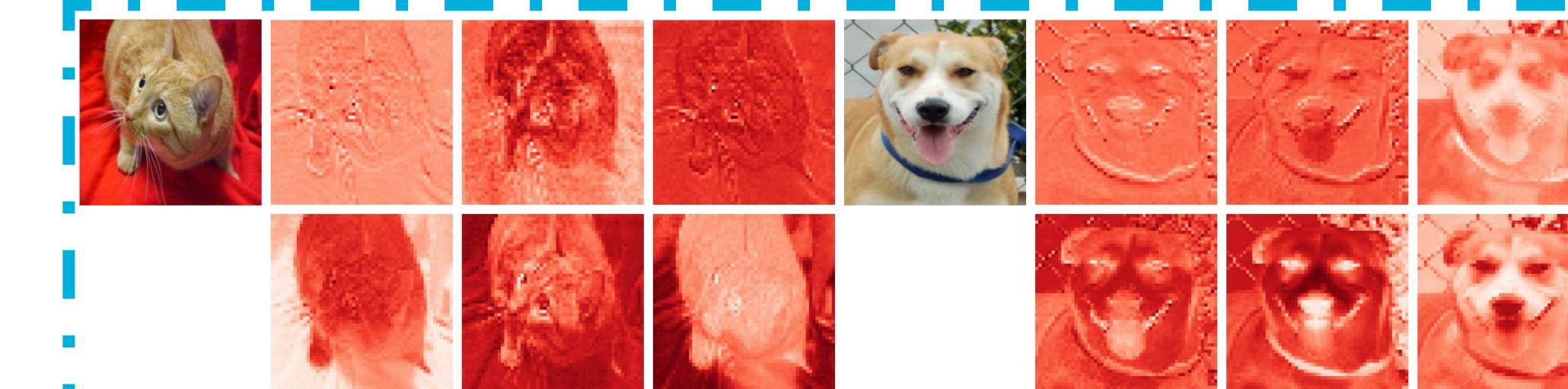
$$\mathcal{L}_{GCR}^{(l)} = \|\text{triu}(F^{(l)}) - \text{triu}(P)\|_F^2. \quad (5)$$

For a set of layers $\{1, \dots, K\}$, compute a graph consistency loss at each layer and combine them:

$$\mathcal{L}_{GCR} = \sum_{l=1}^K w_l \|\text{triu}(F^{(l)}) - \text{triu}(P)\|_F^2, \quad (6)$$

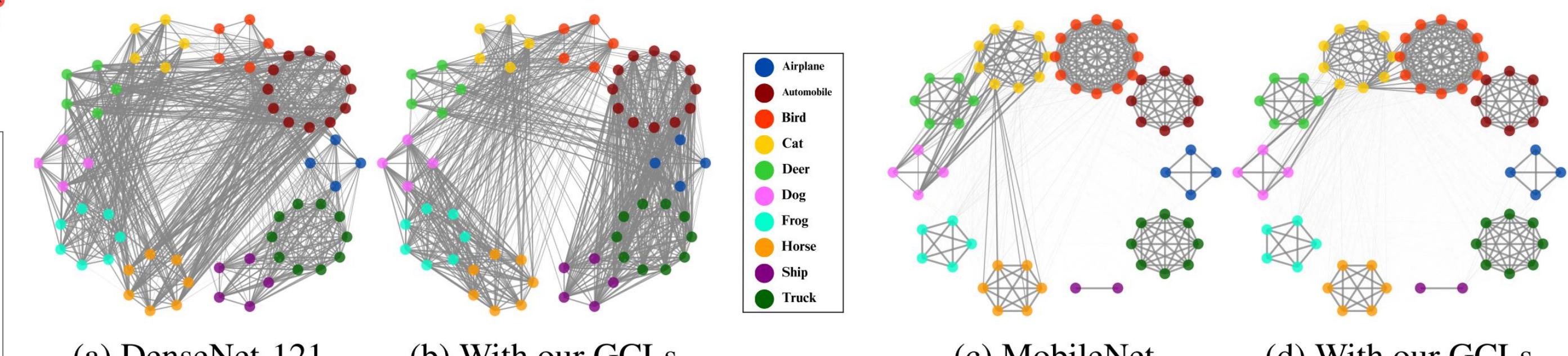
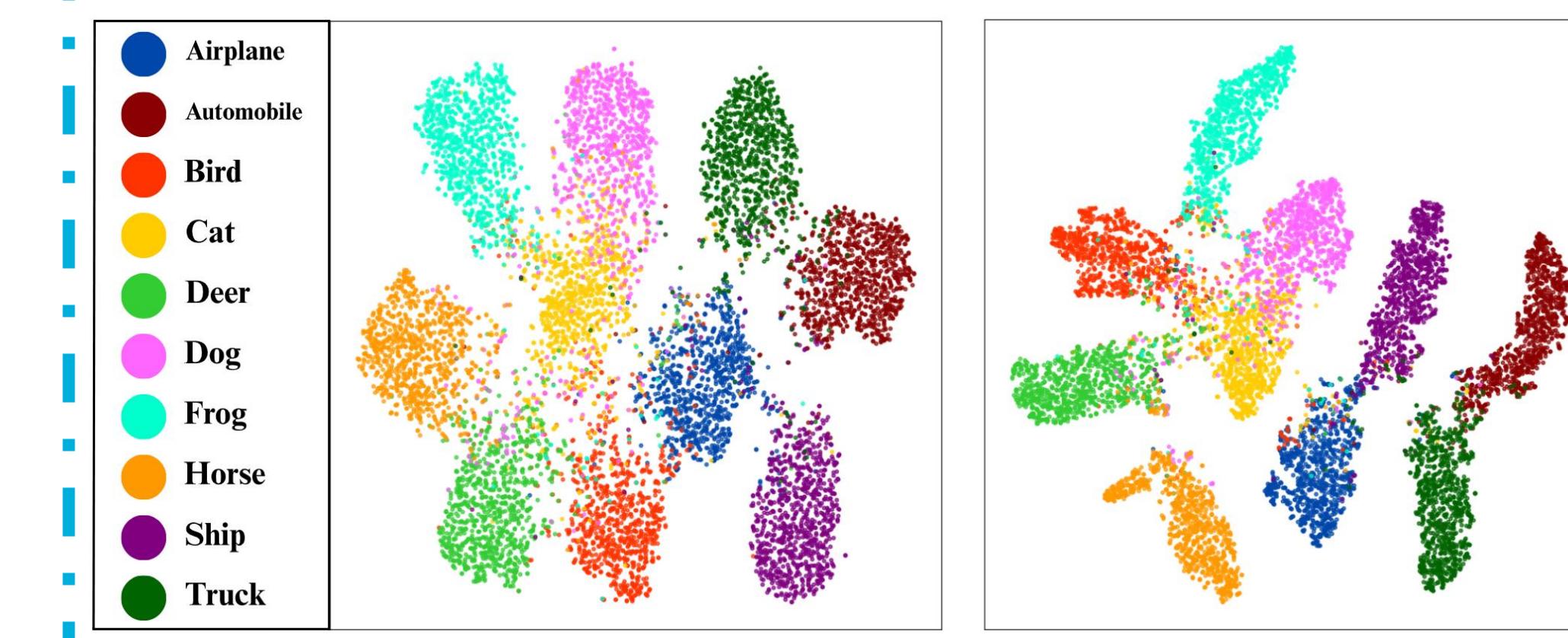
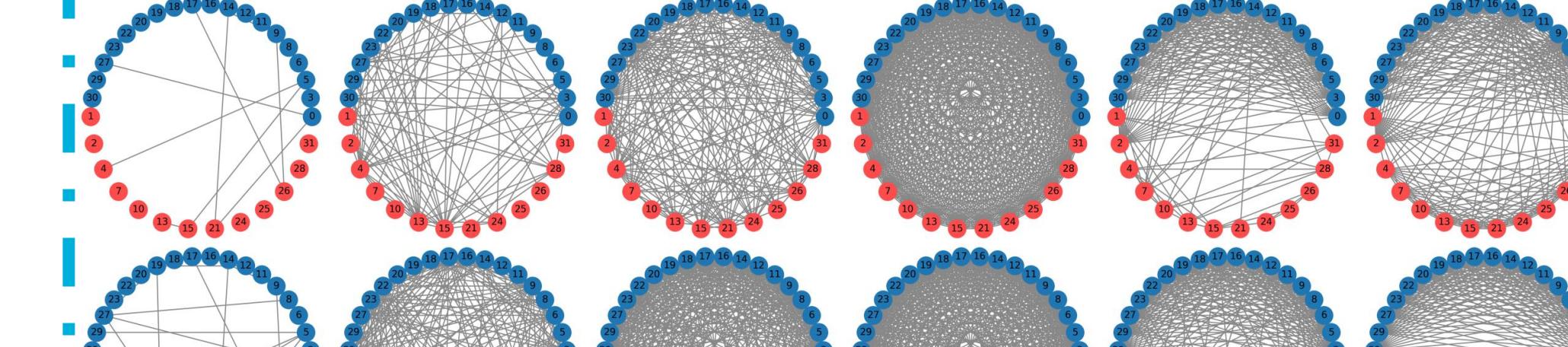
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{total}} = \mathcal{L}_{CE} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{GCR}$$

Results



Self-prompting: The model learns from its own outputs, reinforcing semantic structure

	MAE	MNet	SN	SQNet	GLNet	Rx-50	Rx-101	R34	R50	R101	D121	Mean
Baseline	88.95 \pm 0.33	90.23 \pm 0.25	91.21 \pm 0.28	92.30 \pm 0.25	94.10 \pm 0.26	94.57 \pm 0.29	95.12 \pm 0.30	94.83 \pm 0.25	95.03 \pm 0.28	95.22 \pm 0.31	95.01 \pm 0.27	93.32 \pm 2.26
Early GCL	89.42 \pm 0.25	91.17 \pm 0.22	92.33 \pm 0.33	92.59 \pm 0.21	94.89 \pm 0.23	95.48 \pm 0.29	95.63 \pm 0.25	95.57 \pm 0.23	95.39 \pm 0.26	95.81 \pm 0.17	93.98 \pm 2.22	
Mid GCL	89.77 \pm 0.22	91.15 \pm 0.18	92.58 \pm 0.19	92.40 \pm 0.20	94.82 \pm 0.21	95.47 \pm 0.17	95.69 \pm 0.23	95.61 \pm 0.20	95.75 \pm 0.17	95.51 \pm 0.22	94.01 \pm 2.15	
Late GCL	89.70 \pm 0.29	91.40 \pm 0.19	92.36 \pm 0.21	92.80 \pm 0.19	94.88 \pm 0.19	95.35 \pm 0.28	95.71 \pm 0.26	95.69 \pm 0.19	95.66 \pm 0.17	95.51 \pm 0.24	95.72 \pm 0.22	94.07 \pm 2.14
Early+Mid	89.52 \pm 0.19	90.77 \pm 0.26	92.56 \pm 0.21	92.27 \pm 0.25	94.79 \pm 0.18	95.33 \pm 0.27	95.55 \pm 0.23	95.46 \pm 0.20	95.51 \pm 0.21	95.37 \pm 0.19	95.64 \pm 0.20	93.89 \pm 2.22
Mid+Late	89.59 \pm 0.28	91.23 \pm 0.20	92.79 \pm 0.20	92.80 \pm 0.23	94.61 \pm 0.22	95.51 \pm 0.19	95.38 \pm 0.27	95.45 \pm 0.18	95.33 \pm 0.26	95.52 \pm 0.14	95.70 \pm 0.19	94.00 \pm 2.09
Early+Late	89.64 \pm 0.25	91.03 \pm 0.24	92.30 \pm 0.28	92.70 \pm 0.23	94.69 \pm 0.20	95.40 \pm 0.20	95.35 \pm 0.23	95.66 \pm 0.21	95.31 \pm 0.25	95.49 \pm 0.16	95.53 \pm 0.22	93.92 \pm 2.14
Full GCL	89.55 \pm 0.23	90.99 \pm 0.18	92.48 \pm 0.19	92.65 \pm 0.20	94.57 \pm 0.21	95.50 \pm 0.19	95.34 \pm 0.20	95.48 \pm 0.17	95.62 \pm 0.18	95.38 \pm 0.21	95.51 \pm 0.20	93.92 \pm 2.15



The relational graphs show that adding GCLs yields cleaner, tighter class clusters with fewer cross-class links, reducing feature noise and aligning features with semantic predictions