Linear Attention Mechanism: An Efficient Attention for Semantic Segmentation

Rui Li*, Jianlin Su*, Chenxi Duan, and Shunyi Zheng

Abstract—The attention mechanism can meticulously refine the feature maps and eminently boost the performance of the network, and has become an essential technology applied in computer vision and natural language processing. However, the memory and computational costs of the dot-product attention mechanism widely used in vision and language tasks increase quadratically with the spatio-temporal size of the input. Such growth hinders the usage of attention mechanism in application scenarios with large inputs, e.g., large-scale videos, long sequences, or high-resolution images. In this paper, to remedy this deficiency, we propose a Linear Attention Mechanism which is approximate to dot-product attention with much less memory and computational costs. The efficient design makes the incorporation between attention mechanisms and neural networks more flexible and versatile. Experiments conducted on semantic segmentation demonstrated the effectiveness of linear attention mechanism. Code is available at https://github.com/lironui/Linear-Attention-Mechanism.

Index Terms—semantic segmentation, high-resolution remote sensing images, linear attention mechanism

I. INTRODUCTION

Attention mechanisms, bolstered by their powerful capability of exploiting long-range dependencies of feature maps and facilitating neural networks to attain global contextual information, are at the forefront of convolution and recurrence researches. Dot-product attention mechanism, which generates the response at every pixel by weighting features at all pixels in the previous layer, expands the receptive field to the whole input feature maps in one pass. Benefitting from their specialty on capturing long-range dependencies, dot-product attention mechanisms have been widely used in vision and language tasks. Dot-product-attention-based Transformer has manifested the state-of-the-art performances in nearly all tasks in natural language processing. The non-local module [1], a dot-productbased attention modified for computer vision, has demonstrated its superiority on image classification [2], object detection [3], semantic segmentation [4], and panoptic segmentation [5].

However, as the memory and computational costs of the dotproduct attention mechanism increase quadratically with the spatio-temporal size of the input, how to model global dependency on large inputs, e.g. large-scale videos, long sequences, or high-resolution images, remains an intractable problem. To alleviate the enormous computational consumptions, Child [6] designed a sparse factorizations of the attention matrix and reduce the complexity from $O(N^2)$ to $O(N\sqrt{N})$. Using locality sensitive hashing, Kitaev [7] reduced the complexity to $O(N\log N)$. To further reduce the complexity to O(N), Katharopoulos [8] taken self-attention as a linear dot-product of kernel feature maps, and Shen [9] modified the position of softmax functions.

In this paper, we reduce the complexity of dot-product attention mechanism to O(N) from another facet. And experiments conducted on semantic segmentation manifest the effectiveness of proposed linear attention mechanism. The major contribution of this paper could be listed as follows:

- 1) We proposed a linear attention mechanism which reduce the complexity of attention mechanism from $O(N^2)$ to O(N).
- 2) The linear attention mechanism allows the combination between attention modules and neural networks more flexible and versatile.
- 3) Performances of several baseline networks are boosted by the linear attention mechanism on semantic segmentation.

II. RELATED WORKS

A. Dot-Product Attention

To enhance word alignment in machine translation, Bahdanau [10] proposed the initial formulation of the dot-product attention mechanism. Successively, in Transformer [11], recurrences are completely replaced by attention. And the state-of-the-art records in almost all tasks in natural language processing tasks demonstrate the superiority of attention mechanism. Wang [1] modified the dot-product attention for computer vision and proposed the non-local module. Subsequent works conducted on many tasks of computer vison including image classification [2], object detection [3], semantic segmentation [4], and panoptic segmentation [5] further prove the effectiveness and universality of attention mechanism. Meanwhile, attention is an effective technology for speech recognition [12, 13].

^{*}These authors contributed equally to this work.

This work was supported in part by the National Natural Science Foundations of China (No. 41671452). (Corresponding author: Rui Li.)

R. Li and S. Zheng are with School of Remote Sensing and Information Engineering, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430079, China (e-mail: lironui@whu.edu.cn; syzheng@whu.edu.cn).

Jianlin Su is with the Technology Co., Ltd. (e-mail bojonesu@wezhuiyi.com)

C. Duan is with the State Key Laboratory of Information Engineering in Surveying, Mapping, and Remote Sensing, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430079, China; chenxiduan@whu.edu.cn (e-mail: chenxiduan@whu.edu.cn).

We design linear attention mechanism on top of Dual attention network (DANet) [4], and evaluate the performance of linear attention on semantic segmentation.

B. Scaling Attention

Besides dot-product attention, there is another genre of techniques referred as attention in the literatures. To distinguish them, this section calls them as scaling attention. Unlike dot-product attention which models global dependency, scaling attention reinforces the informative features and whittles the information-lacking features. In the squeeze-and-excitation (SE) module [14], a global average pooling layer and a linear layer are harnessed to calculated a scaling factor for each channel and then weights the channels accordingly. By adding global max pooling layer beside global average pooling and a spatial attention submodule, convolutional block attention module (CBAM) [15] further boost the performance of SE block.

Actually, whether the principles or purposes of dot-product attention and scaling attention are completely divergent. In this paper, we are going to focus on dot-product attention.

C. Semantic Segmentation

Fully Convolutional Network (FCN) based methods have brought huge progress in semantic segmentation. DilatedFCN and EncoderDecoder are two prominent directions followed by FCN. In DilatedFCNs [16-22], dilate or atrous convolutions are harnessed to retain the receptive field of view and a multi-scale context module id utilized to cope with high-level feature maps. Alternatively, EncoderDecoders [23-27] utilize an encoder to capture multi-level feature maps, which are then incorporated into the final prediction by a decoder.

DilatedFCN The dilated or atrous convolution [16, 17] has been proven to be an effectual technology for dense prediction and has been successfully utilized in semantic segmentation. In DeepLab [18, 19], atrous spatial pyramid pooling (ASPP) which comprises parallel dilated convolutions with diverse dilated rates could embed contextual information, while a pyramid pooling module (PPM) is included in PSPNet [20] to collect the effective contextual prior between different scales. Alternatively, EncNet [21] proposes a context encoding module to exploit global contextual information. Then FastFCN [22] replace dilated convolutions to a joint pyramid up sampling module (JPU) which could reduce computation complexity.

EncoderDecoder Skip connections, which combine the high-level features generated by decoder and low-level features generated by corresponding encoder, are proposed to construct U-Net [23]. In U-Net++ [24], nested and dense skip connections substitute the plain skip connections in U-Net, which narrow the semantic gap between the encoder and decoder. U-Net 3+ [25] and MACU-Net [26] further propose full-scale skip connections and multi-scale skip connections to enhance the capability of skip connections. Meanwhile, RefineNet [27] design a multipath refinement structure, which captures all the available information along the down-sampling process. Taking DeepLab V3 as encoder, DeepLab V3+ [19] combines the merits of DilatedFCN and EncoderDecoder.

III. METHODOLOGY

In this section, we analysis the dot-product attention and formalize proposed linear attention mechanism. We illustrate that substituting the attention from the conventional softmax attention to first-order approximation of Taylor expansion lead to linear time and memory complexity.

A. Definition of Dot-Product Attention

Supposing N and D_x denote the length of input sequences and the number of input dimensions, given a feature $\pmb{X} = [\pmb{x}_1, \cdots, \pmb{x}_N] \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D_x}$, dot-product attention utilize three projected matrices $\pmb{W}_q \in \mathbb{R}^{D_x \times D_k}$, $\pmb{W}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{D_x \times D_k}$, and $\pmb{W}_v \in \mathbb{R}^{D_x \times D_v}$ to generate corresponding query matrix \pmb{Q} , the key matrix \pmb{K} , and the value matrix \pmb{V} :

$$Q = XW_q \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D_k},$$

$$K = XW_k \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D_k},$$

$$V = XW_v \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D_v}.$$
(1)

The dimensions of query matrix and key matrix must be identical. Then a normalization function ρ evaluates the similarity between the i-th query feature $\boldsymbol{q}_i^T \in \mathbb{R}^{D_k}$ and the j-th key feature $\boldsymbol{k}_j \in \mathbb{R}^{D_k}$ by $\rho(\boldsymbol{q}_i^T \boldsymbol{k}_j) \in \mathbb{R}^1$. Generally, as the query feature and key feature are generated by diverse layers, the similarities between $\rho(\boldsymbol{q}_i^T \boldsymbol{k}_j)$ and $\rho(\boldsymbol{q}_j^T \boldsymbol{k}_i)$ are not symmetric. By calculating the similarities between all pairs of positions and taking the similarities as weights, the dot-product attention module computes the value at position i via aggregating the value features from all positions based on weighted summation:

$$D(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{K}, \mathbf{V}) = \rho(\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^T)\mathbf{V}. \tag{2}$$

The softmax is the common normalization function:

$$\rho(\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{K}) = softmax_{row}(\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^T), \tag{3}$$

where $softmax_{row}$ indicates applying the softmax function along each row of matrix QK^{T} .

The $\rho(\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^T)$ models the similarities between all pairs of positions. However, as $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D_k}$ and $\mathbf{K}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{D_k \times N}$, product between \mathbf{Q} and \mathbf{K}^T belongs to $\mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$, which leads to $O(N^2)$ memory complexity and $O(N^2)$ computational complexity. Therefore, the high resource demanding of dot-product greatly limit the application on large inputs. An improvement method is modifying the softmax [9], and another is introducing kernel method.

B. Generalization of Dot-Product Attention Based on Kernel

Under condition of softmax normalization function, the i-th row of result matrix generated by dot-product attention module according to equation (2) can be written as:

$$D(\boldsymbol{Q}, \boldsymbol{K}, \boldsymbol{V})_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{q_i^T k_j} \boldsymbol{v}_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{q_i^T k_j}},$$
(4)

Then, equation (4) can be generalized for any normalization function and rewritten as:

$$D(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{K}, \mathbf{V})_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} sim(\mathbf{q}_{i}, \mathbf{k}_{j}) \mathbf{v}_{j}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} sim(\mathbf{q}_{i}, \mathbf{k}_{j})},$$

$$sim(\mathbf{q}_{i}, \mathbf{k}_{j}) \ge 0.$$
(5)

If $sim(\mathbf{q}_i, \mathbf{k}_i) = e^{\mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{k}_j}$, equation (5) is equivalent to equation (4). And $sim(q_i, k_i)$ can be further expanded as $sim(q_i, k_i) =$ $\phi(\mathbf{q}_i)^T \varphi(\mathbf{k}_i)$, where $\phi(\cdot)$ and $\varphi(\cdot)$ can be seen as kernel

smoothers [28]. Then equation (4) can be rewritten as:
$$D(\boldsymbol{Q}, \boldsymbol{K}, \boldsymbol{V})_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi(\boldsymbol{q}_i)^T \varphi(\boldsymbol{k}_j) v_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \phi(\boldsymbol{q}_i)^T \varphi(\boldsymbol{k}_j)},$$
(6)

and then can simplified a

$$D(\boldsymbol{Q}, \boldsymbol{K}, \boldsymbol{V})_{i} = \frac{\phi(\boldsymbol{q}_{i})^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \varphi(\boldsymbol{k}_{j}) \boldsymbol{v}_{j}^{T}}{\phi(\boldsymbol{q}_{i})^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \varphi(\boldsymbol{k}_{j})}.$$
As $\boldsymbol{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{D_{\boldsymbol{k}} \times N}$ and $\boldsymbol{V}^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D_{\boldsymbol{v}}}$, product between \boldsymbol{K} and \boldsymbol{V}^{T}

belongs to $\mathbb{R}^{D_k \times D_v}$, which considerably reduces the complexity of dot-product attention mechanism. For example, [8] adopts $\phi(x) = \varphi(x) = elu(x) + 1.$

Linear Attention Mechanism

Different previous researches, we conceive linear attention mechanism based on first-order approximation of Taylor expansion on equation (4):

$$e^{\mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{k}_j} \approx 1 + \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{k}_i. \tag{8}$$

However, the above approximation cannot guarantee the nonnegativity. To ensure $q_i^T k_i \ge -1$, we can normalize q_i and k_i

$$sim(\boldsymbol{q}_i, \boldsymbol{k}_j) = 1 + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{q}_i}{\|\boldsymbol{q}_i\|_2}\right)^T \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_j}{\|\boldsymbol{k}_j\|_2}\right). \tag{9}$$

Then, equation (5) can be rewritten

$$D(\boldsymbol{Q}, \boldsymbol{K}, \boldsymbol{V})_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{q}_{i}}{\|\boldsymbol{q}_{i}\|_{2}} \right)^{T} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{j}}{\|\boldsymbol{k}_{j}\|_{2}} \right) \right) \boldsymbol{v}_{j}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{q}_{i}}{\|\boldsymbol{q}_{i}\|_{2}} \right)^{T} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{j}}{\|\boldsymbol{k}_{j}\|_{2}} \right) \right)},$$
(10)

and simplified as:

$$D(\boldsymbol{Q}, \boldsymbol{K}, \boldsymbol{V})_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} v_{j} + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{q}_{i}}{\|\boldsymbol{q}_{i}\|_{2}}\right)^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{j}}{\|\boldsymbol{k}_{j}\|_{2}}\right) v_{j}^{T}}{N + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{q}_{i}}{\|\boldsymbol{q}_{i}\|_{2}}\right)^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{k}_{j}}{\|\boldsymbol{k}_{j}\|_{2}}\right)}.$$
 (11)

The above equation can be written in vectorized form as:

$$D(\boldsymbol{Q}, \boldsymbol{K}, \boldsymbol{V}) = \frac{\sum_{j} \boldsymbol{V}_{i,j} + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{\|\boldsymbol{Q}\|_{2}}\right) \left(\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{\|\boldsymbol{K}\|_{2}}\right)^{T} \boldsymbol{V}\right)}{N + \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{\|\boldsymbol{Q}\|_{2}}\right) \sum_{j} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{\|\boldsymbol{K}\|_{2}}\right)_{i,j}^{T}}.$$
 (12)

As $\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{k_j}{\|k_j\|_2} \right) v_j^T$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(\frac{k_j}{\|k_j\|_2} \right)$ can be calculated and reused for every query, time and memory complexity of the proposed linear attention mechanism based on equation (12) is

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Dataset

O(N).

The effectiveness of linear attention mechanism is verified using fine Gaofen Image Dataset (GID) [29]. Fine GID contains 10 RGB images in the size of 7200×6800 captured by Gaofen 2 Satellite in China. Each image covering a geographic region of 506 km^2 . The images contained in fine GID are labeled with fifteen classes. We separately partition each image into nonoverlap patch sets with the size of 256×256 , and just discard the pixels on the edges which cannot be divisible by 256. Thus, 7280 patches are obtained. Then we randomly select 60% patches as training set, 20% patches as validation set, and the rest 20% patches as test set.

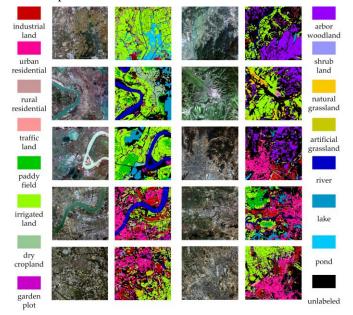


Fig. 5. Fine Gaofen Image Dataset.

TABLE I THE SAMPLES FOR EACH CATEGORY FOR TRAINING, VALIDATION AND TEST.

Class	Train	Val	Test
industrial land	12590501	4826071	4006917
urban residential	24896380	7946414	8614169
rural residential	9815607	3814329	3348257
traffic land	8517348	2905318	2812296
paddy field	7412904	2956311	2885346
irrigated land	66134918	22212423	21407788
dry cropland	4933351	1862748	2249710
garden plot	1540615	507740	415271
arbor woodland	16043641	5632430	5324376
shrub land	485079	205920	164203
natural grassland	2696185	1057328	1253542
artificial grassland	1737725	440031	402009
river	10812394	3089753	3401676
lake	5667907	1815322	2008129
pond	5524311	1708548	1784859

B. Experimental Setting

All of the models are implemented with PyTorch, and the optimizer is set as Adam with 0.0003 learning rate and 16 batch size. All the experiments are implemented on a single NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080ti GPU with 11 GB RAM. The crossentropy loss function is used as quantitative evaluation and backpropagation index to measure the disparity between the obtained 2D segmentation maps and ground truth.

For each dataset, the overall accuracy (OA), average accuracy (AA), Kappa coefficient (K), mean Intersection over Union (mIoU), and F1-score (F1) are adopted as evaluation indexes.

C. Results on Fine GID

The experimental results of different methods GID are demonstrated in Table II. The proposed linear attention mechanism enhances the performance of 7 baselines. And we are still conduct more experiments to verify the effectiveness of proposed attention.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose a linear attention mechanism which reduces the complexity of dot-product attention mechanism from $O(N^2)$ to O(N). And experiments conducted on semantic segmentation manifest the effectiveness of proposed linear

TABLE II
THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ON FINE GID DATASET

THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ON FINE GID DATASET.							
Method	OA	AA	K	mIoU	F1		
U-Net	86.378	74.532	83.357	64.516	75.532		
U-Net LAM	87.692	77.297	84.935	68.038	78.593		
Res101	89.251	80.451	86.846	72.433	82.510		
Res101 LAM	90.178	82.757	88.041	74.085	83.105		
RefineNet	89.857	81.169	87.597	73.167	83.113		
RefineNet LAM	90.214	83.544	88.083	74.973	84.311		
DeepLab	89.388	80.905	87.079	71.809	81.077		
DeepLabV3 LAM	89.576	81.692	87.287	72.827	82.702		
DeepLabV3+	90.125	81.483	87.959	72.668	81.492		
DeepLabV3+ LAM	90.315	81.695	88.182	73.727	82.736		
PSPNet	90.573	82.211	88.485	74.797	83.761		
PSPNet LAM	90.725	83.088	88.677	75.695	84.480		
FastFCN	90.336	83.625	88.221	74.364	83.704		
FastFCN LAM	90.835	83.075	88.769	75.174	84.023		

attention mechanism.

- [1] X. Wang, R. Girshick, A. Gupta, and K. He, "Non-local neural networks," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2018, pp. 7794-7803.
- [2] H. Zhang, I. Goodfellow, D. Metaxas, and A. Odena, "Self-attention generative adversarial networks," in *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2019, pp. 7354-7363.
- [3] I. Bello, B. Zoph, A. Vaswani, J. Shlens, and Q. V. Le, "Attention augmented convolutional networks," in *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, 2019, pp. 3286-3295.
- [4] J. Fu et al., "Dual attention network for scene segmentation," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2019, pp. 3146-3154.
- [5] Y. Li et al., "Attention-guided unified network for panoptic segmentation," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2019, pp. 7026-7035.
- [6] R. Child, S. Gray, A. Radford, and I. Sutskever, "Generating long sequences with sparse transformers," arXiv preprint arXiv:1904.10509, 2019.
- [7] N. Kitaev, Ł. Kaiser, and A. Levskaya, "Reformer: The efficient transformer," arXiv preprint arXiv:2001.04451, 2020.
- [8] A. Katharopoulos, A. Vyas, N. Pappas, and F. Fleuret, "Transformers are RNNs: Fast Autoregressive Transformers with Linear Attention," arXiv preprint arXiv:2006.16236, 2020.
- [9] Z. Shen, M. Zhang, H. Zhao, S. Yi, and H. Li, "Efficient Attention: Attention with Linear Complexities," arXiv preprint arXiv:1812.01243, 2018.
- [10] D. Bahdanau, K. Cho, and Y. Bengio, "Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate," arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.0473, 2014.
- [11] A. Vaswani et al., "Attention is all you need," in Advances in neural information processing systems, 2017, pp. 5998-6008.
- [12] L. Dong, S. Xu, and B. Xu, "Speech-transformer: a no-recurrence sequence-to-sequence model for speech recognition," in 2018 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP), 2018: IEEE, pp. 5884-5888.

- [13] N.-Q. Pham, T.-S. Nguyen, J. Niehues, M. Müller, S. Stüker, and A. Waibel, "Very deep self-attention networks for end-to-end speech recognition," arXiv preprint arXiv:1904.13377, 2019.
- [14] J. Hu, L. Shen, and G. Sun, "Squeeze-and-excitation networks," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2018, pp. 7132-7141.
- [15] S. Woo, J. Park, J.-Y. Lee, and I. So Kweon, "Cbam: Convolutional block attention module," in *Proceedings of the European conference on computer vision (ECCV)*, 2018, pp. 3-19.
- [16] F. Yu and V. Koltun, "Multi-scale context aggregation by dilated convolutions," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1511.07122*, 2015.
- [17] L.-C. Chen, G. Papandreou, I. Kokkinos, K. Murphy, and A. L. Yuille, "Semantic image segmentation with deep convolutional nets and fully connected crfs," arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.7062, 2014.
- [18] L.-C. Chen, G. Papandreou, F. Schroff, and H. Adam, "Rethinking atrous convolution for semantic image segmentation," arXiv preprint arXiv:1706.05587, 2017.

[19]

[20]

- L.-C. Chen, Y. Zhu, G. Papandreou, F. Schroff, and H. Adam, "Encoder-decoder with atrous separable convolution for semantic image segmentation," in *Proceedings of the European conference* on computer vision (ECCV), 2018, pp. 801-818.
- H. Zhao, J. Shi, X. Qi, X. Wang, and J. Jia, "Pyramid scene parsing network," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2017, pp. 2881-2890.
- [21] H. Zhang et al., "Context encoding for semantic segmentation," in Proceedings of the IEEE conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2018, pp. 7151-7160.
- [22] H. Wu, J. Zhang, K. Huang, K. Liang, and Y. Yu, "Fastfcn: Rethinking dilated convolution in the backbone for semantic segmentation," arXiv preprint arXiv:1903.11816, 2019.
- [23] O. Ronneberger, P. Fischer, and T. Brox, "U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation," in *International Conference on Medical image computing and computer-assisted intervention*, 2015: Springer, pp. 234-241.
- [24] Z. Zhou, M. M. R. Siddiquee, N. Tajbakhsh, and J. Liang, "Unet++: A nested u-net architecture for medical image segmentation," in *Deep Learning in Medical Image Analysis and Multimodal Learning for Clinical Decision Support*: Springer, 2018, pp. 3-11.
- [25] H. Huang et al., "UNet 3+: A Full-Scale Connected UNet for Medical Image Segmentation," in ICASSP 2020-2020 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP), 2020: IEEE, pp. 1055-1059.
- [26] L. Rui, D. Cehnxi, and Z. Shunyi, "MACU-Net Semantic Segmentation from High-Resolution Remote Sensing Images," arXiv preprint arXiv:2007.13083, 2020.
- [27] G. Lin, A. Milan, C. Shen, and I. Reid, "Refinenet: Multi-path refinement networks for high-resolution semantic segmentation," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2017, pp. 1925-1934.
- [28] Y.-H. H. Tsai, S. Bai, M. Yamada, L.-P. Morency, and R. Salakhutdinov, "Transformer Dissection: An Unified Understanding for Transformer's Attention via the Lens of Kernel," arXiv preprint arXiv:1908.11775, 2019.
- [29] X.-Y. Tong et al., "Land-cover classification with high-resolution remote sensing images using transferable deep models," Remote Sensing of Environment, vol. 237, p. 111322, 2020.