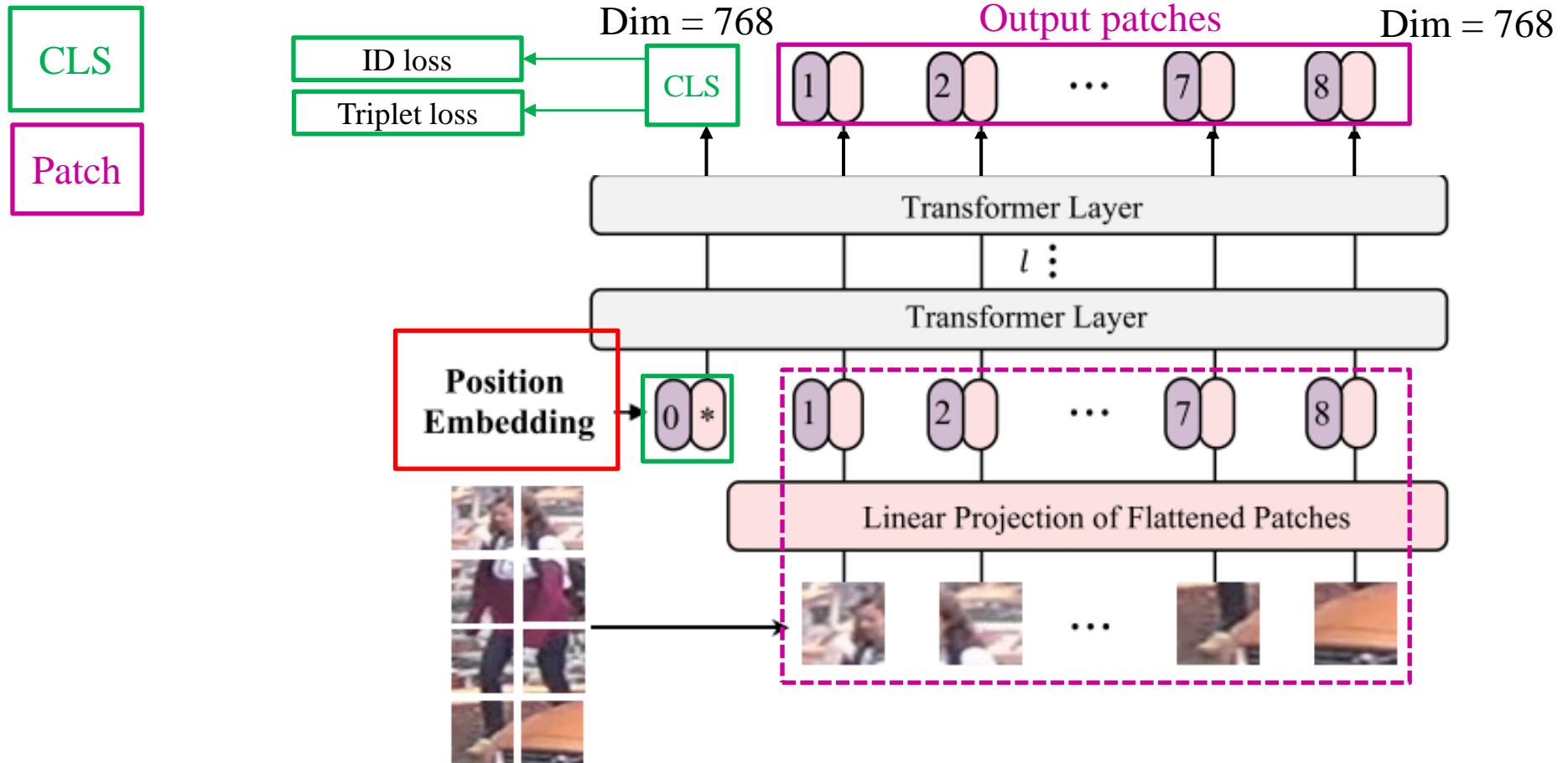


# This week

## ➤ Person Re-identification using ViT

- Relation between *position encoding* & *person re-identification*

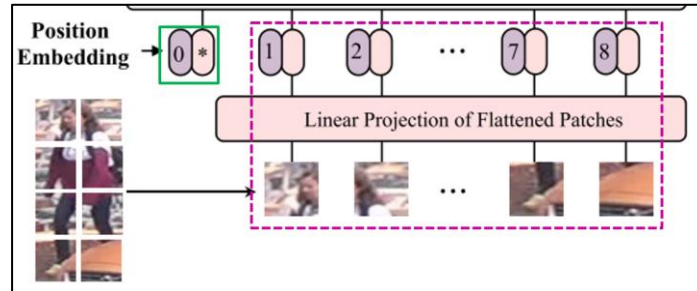


# This week

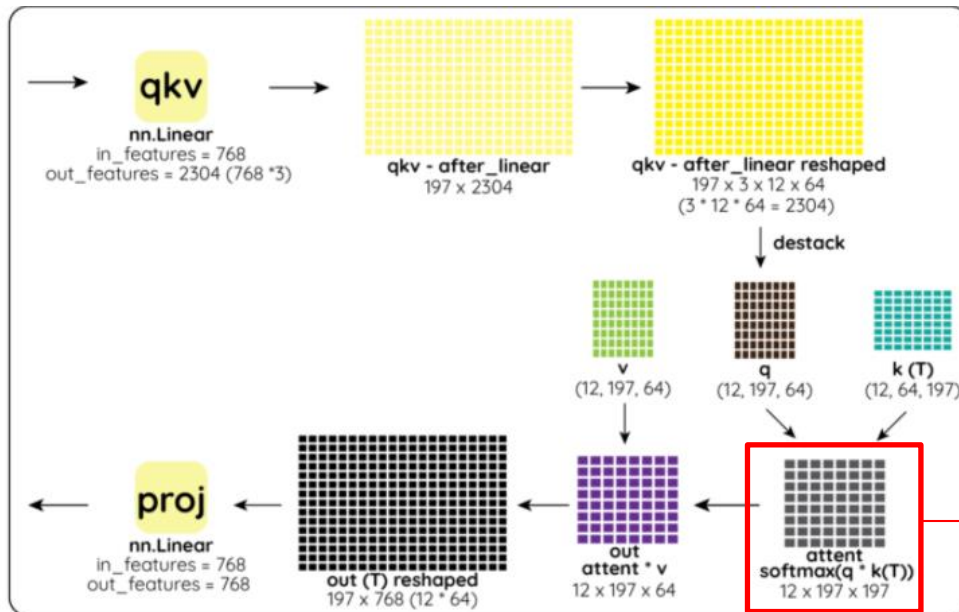
[4] P. Shaw, J. Uszkoreit, and A. Vaswani, "Self-attention with relative position representations," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1803.02155*, 2018.

## ➤ Positional encoding(PE)

- APE : Patch가 encoder에 들어가기 직전



- RPE[4] : Self-attention mechanism 내부



$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

↓

$$e_{ij} = \frac{x_i W^Q (x_j W^K + \boxed{a_{ij}^K})^T}{\sqrt{d_z}}$$

Learnable Bias term

# Proposed method

## ➤ Relative position triplet loss

- Idea : “같은 ID의 image 끼리는 주요 patch 들 간 relative position bias 가 비슷할 것이다.”

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	0,0	0,1								
B										
C	1,0	1,1								
D										

0.1	0.03	0.8	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.4	0.01	0.06
-----	------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	------	------

Relative position bias table

Absolute position



	A	B	C	D
A	4	3	1	0
B	5	4	2	1
C	7	6	4	3
D	8	7	5	4

Relative position index

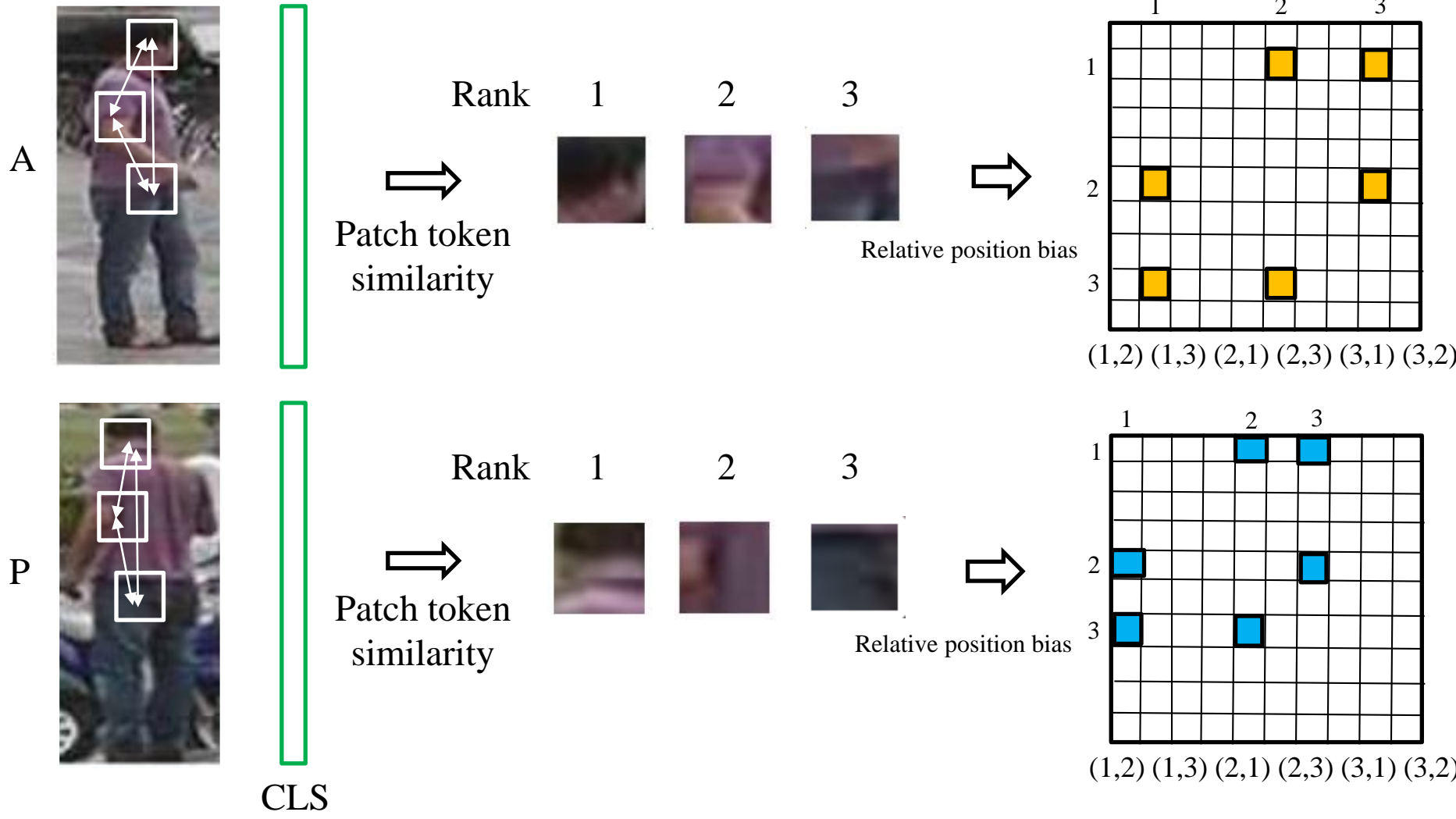
	A	B	C	D
A	0.07	0.5	0.03	0.1
B	0.2	0.07	0.8	0.03
C	0.01	0.4	0.07	0.5
D	0.06	0.01	0.2	0.07

Relative position bias

# Proposed method

## ➤ Relative position triplet loss

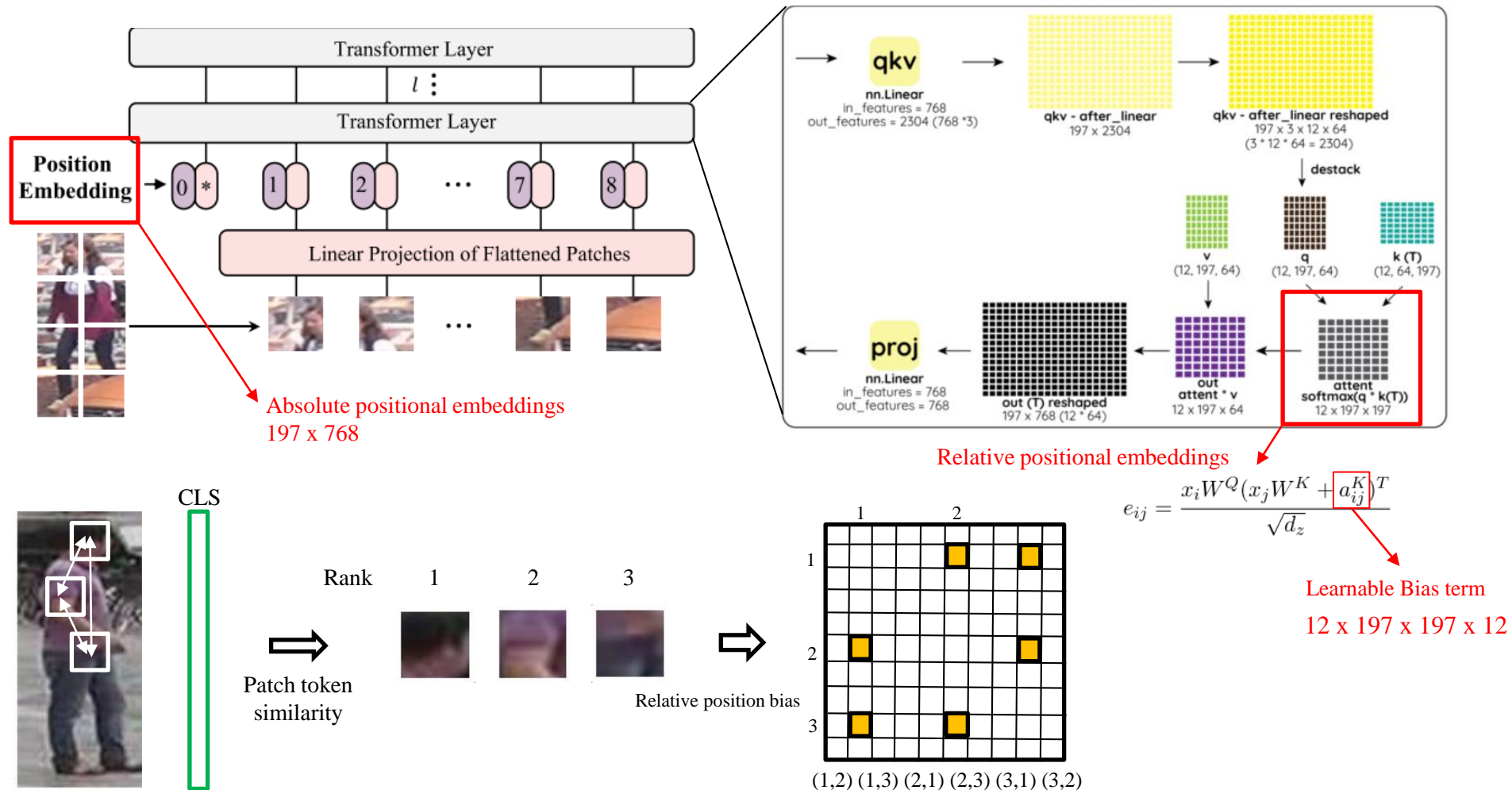
- Idea : “같은 ID의 image 끼리는 주요 patch 들 간 relative position bias 가 비슷할 것이다.”



# Proposed method

## ➤ Relative position triplet loss

- 같은 relative position 을 갖는 patch 들이 영향을 최소화 하도록 absolute position 을 함께 사용



# Proposed method

## ➤ Relative position triplet loss

- 같은 relative position 을 갖는 patch 들이 영향을 최소화 하도록 absolute position 을 함께 사용

- Positional relationship between patch 1 and 2 :  $P_{abs1} \cdot P_{abs2}^T + P_{rel12}$

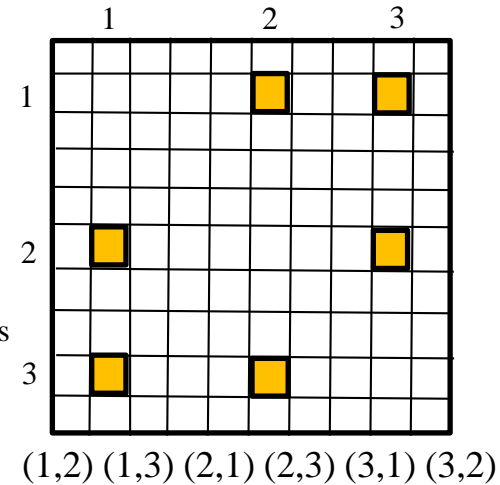


CLS

Rank  
Patch token  
similarity



Relative position bias



## ➤ Algorithm

- Anchor, Positive, Negative sample 각각에 대해 CLS token과 similarity가 높은 N개의 patch 선별 (sorted)
- N개의 patch 에 대해 가능한 combination  $_NC_2$  개의 쌍 (a,b) 에 대해 positional relation:  $P_{abs\_a} \cdot P_{abs\_b}^T + P_{rel\_ab}$  를 계산하여 원소의 개수가  $_NC_2$  개인 patch distance vector (ex: [ relation(1,2), relation(1,3), relation(2,3)]) 생성
- Anchor, Positive, Negative 의 positional relation vector 에 대해 triplet loss 를 적용

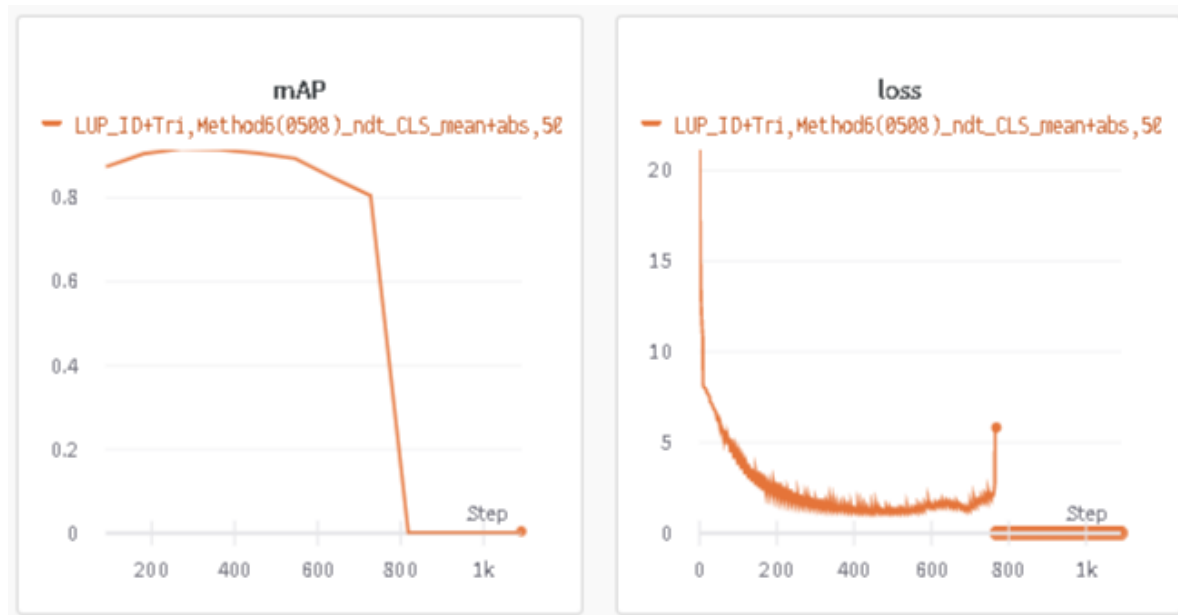
# Proposed method(05/09)

## ➤ Relative position triplet loss

- Algorithm
  - Anchor, Positive, Negative sample 각각에 대해 CLS token과 similarity가 높은 N개의 patch 선별 (sorted)
  - N개의 patch에 대해 가능한 combination  $_N C_2$  개의 쌍 (a,b)에 대해 positional relation:  $P_{abs\_a} \cdot P_{abs\_b}^T + P_{rel\_ab}$ 를 계산하여 원소의 개수가  $_N C_2$  개의 patch distance vector (ex: [relation(1,2), relation(1,3), relation(2,3)]) 생성
  - Anchor, Positive, Negative의 positional relation vector에 대해 triplet loss를 적용

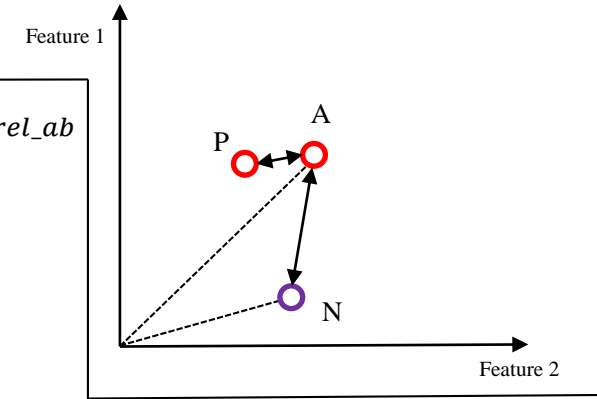
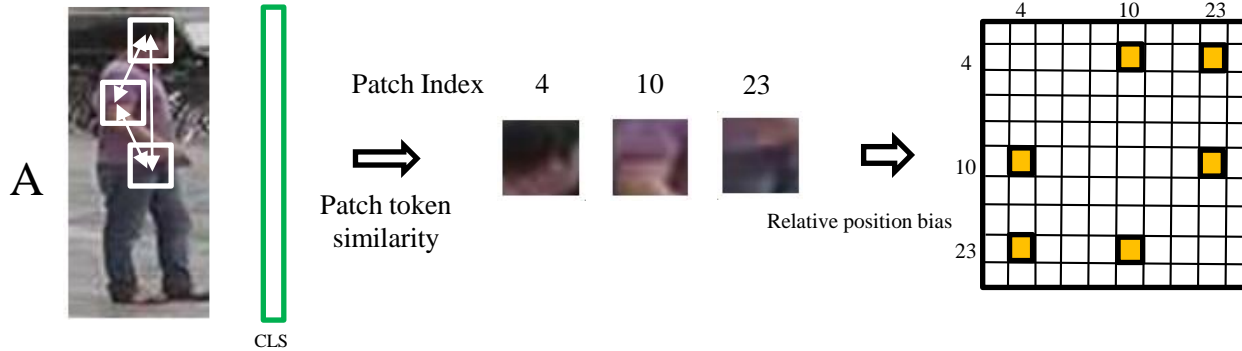
## ➤ Experimental result

- 초반 학습이 기존 방식보다 꽤 앞서지만, 후반부 학습에서 loss가 수렴하지 못하는 현상이 매번 발생 (Learning rate 문제 X)
- Negative와 Anchor의 positional relation vector 간 거리를 크게 만드는 것에서 loss가 발산

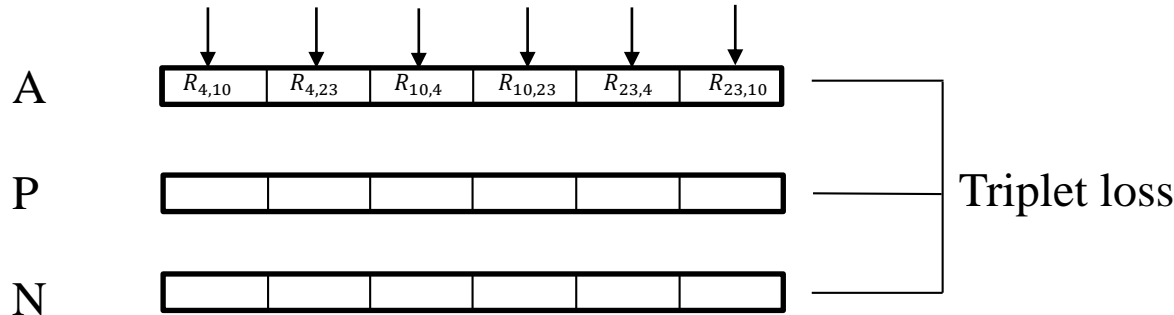


# Proposed method(05/12)

- Triplet loss : Sample의 **feature** 간 Euclidean distance 를 통한 학습방식
- Positional relation between patch a and b :  $R_{a,b} = P_{abs\_a} \cdot P_{abs\_b}^T + P_{rel\_ab}$



Ex)  
Combination : (4,10) , (4,23) , (10,4) , (10,23) , (23,4) , (23,10)  
Similarity :  $R_{4,10}$  ,  $R_{4,23}$  ,  $R_{10,4}$  ,  $R_{10,23}$  ,  $R_{23,4}$  ,  $R_{23,10}$



적용한 목적  
→ 샘플들의 주요 patch 간 position관계의 유사성





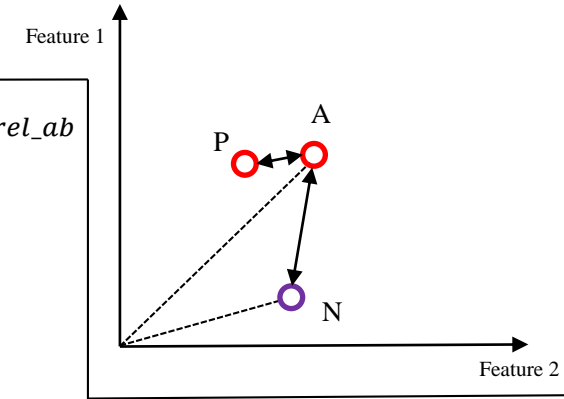
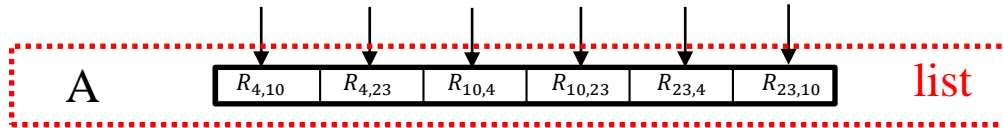
# Proposed method(05/12)

➤ *Triplet loss* : Sample 의 *feature* 간 Euclidean distance 를 통한 학습방식

➤ *Positional relation between patch a and b* :  $R_{a,b} = P_{abs\_a} \cdot P_{abs\_b}^T + P_{rel\_ab}$

Combination : (4,10) , (4,23) , (10,4) , (10,23) , (23,4) , (23,10)

Similarity :  $R_{4,10}$  ,  $R_{4,23}$  ,  $R_{10,4}$  ,  $R_{10,23}$  ,  $R_{23,4}$  ,  $R_{23,10}$



➤ Feature vector  $\neq$  list of similarity

• Ex)

사과	0.02	0.04	0.01
배	-0.05	0.3	0.2
	색깔	크기	맛
	Feature vector		
	0.02	0.4	-0.7
	0.7	0.3	-0.5
	List of similarity		
	노란색과 유사도   초록색과 유사도   파란색과 유사도		

• Embedding space  $\neq$  Probability

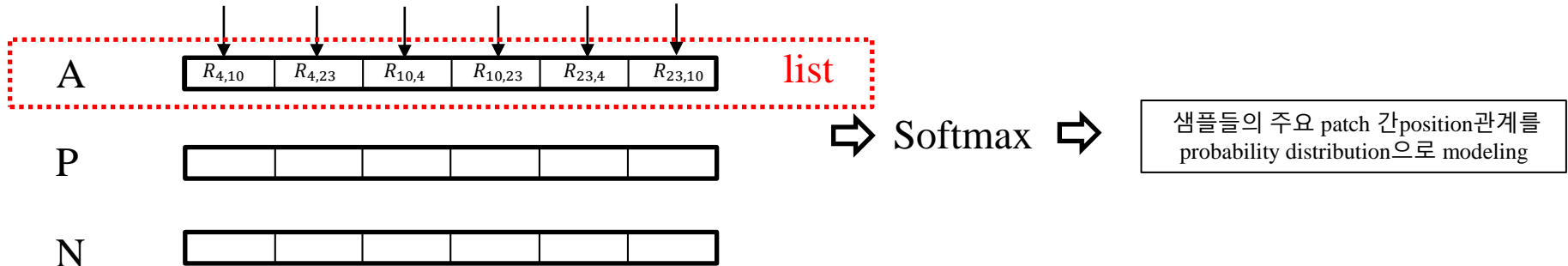
# Proposed method(05/12)

## ➤ Embedding space $\neq$ Probability

- Ex)  $R_{a,b} = P_{abs\_a} \cdot P_{abs\_b}^T + P_{rel\_ab}$

Combination : (4,10) , (4,23) , (10,4) , (10,23) , (23,4) , (23,10)

Similarity :  $R_{4,10}$  ,  $R_{4,23}$  ,  $R_{10,4}$  ,  $R_{10,23}$  ,  $R_{23,4}$  ,  $R_{23,10}$



## ➤ Kullback – Leibler divergence (KL divergence)

$$-\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \log q_i - \left( -\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \log p_i \right) = -\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \log \left( \frac{q_i}{p_i} \right)$$

Cross Entropy                      Entropy

- Entropy : 어떤 확률 분포가 가지는 평균 정보량
- Cross Entropy : 실제 확률 분포 P, 모델이 예측한 분포를 Q라고 할때 평균 정보량
- Ex)
  - A,B,C,D 를 전송하는데 필요한 최소 비트수? 00,01,10,11 ( $\log_2 4 = 2$ )
  - A ~ Z를 전송하는데 필요한 최소 비트수? 5bit ( $\log_2 26$ )
  - A,B 가 90% 확률로 발생하고, 나머지가 10%의 확률로 발생한다면?
  - 첫번째 bit : A,B인지 아닌지 판단하는 bit
    - A,B라면 추가로 1bit만 전송
    - 아니라면 추가로 5bit ( $\log_2 24$ ) 전송
    - $0.9 \cdot (1+1) + 0.1 \cdot (1+5) = 2.4$  (최소 3bit)

# Proposed method(05/12)

## ➤ Kullback – Leibler divergence (KL divergence)

- Anchor와 Positive 의 position distribution list 간 KL divergence를 loss로 사용 ( Negative 고려 X)

$$-\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \log q_i - \left( -\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \log p_i \right) = -\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \log \left( \frac{q_i}{p_i} \right)$$

Cross Entropy                      Entropy

- Nonsymmetric :  $D_{KL}(P||Q) \neq D_{KL}(Q||P)$
- Idea : “같은 ID의 image 끼리는 주요 patch 들 간 relative position bias 가 비슷할 것이다.”
  - $\rightarrow D_{KL}(\text{Anchor}, \text{Positive}) = D_{KL}(\text{Positive}, \text{Anchor})$

## ➤ Jensen – Shannon divergence

- KL divergence 가 symmetric한 성질을 가지고 있지 않기 때문에 거리 척도로 사용할 수 없어 symmetric한 성질을 가지도록 바꾸어준 식

$$JSD(P,Q) = \frac{1}{2} D(P||M) + \frac{1}{2} D(Q||M)$$

$$\text{where } M = \frac{1}{2} (P+Q)$$

$$JSD(P,Q) = JSD(Q,P)$$