

¹ Facebook AI Research

² Inria*

³ Sorbonne University

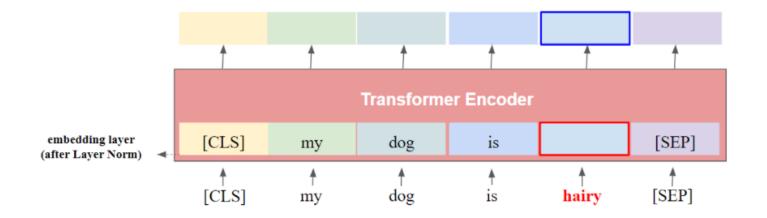
Emerging properties in self-supervised vision transformers

Seong Su Kim

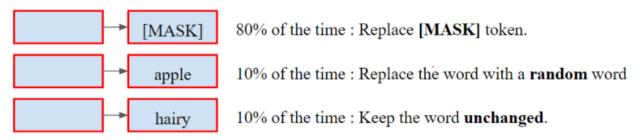
[2]J. Devlin, M.-W. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova, "Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805, 2018.*

Self-supervised Learning

BERT[2]: Masked Language Modeling



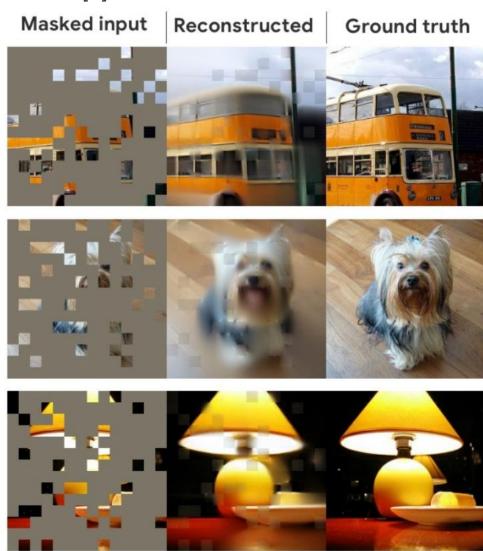
Mask 15% of all WordPiece tokens in each sequence at random. (e.g., hairy)

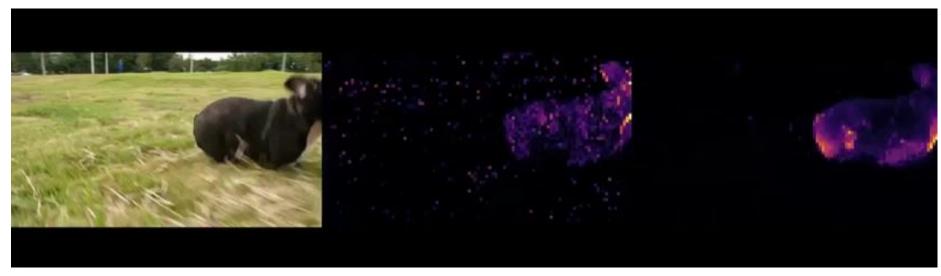


[3]K. He, X. Chen, S. Xie, Y. Li, P. Dollár, and R. Girshick, "Masked Autoencoders 김성수 Are Scalable Vision Learners," arXiv preprint arXiv:2111.06377, 2021.

Are Scalable Vision Learners," arXiv preprint arXiv:2111.06377, 2021. Self-supervised Learning

MAE : Masked Auto Encoder[3]



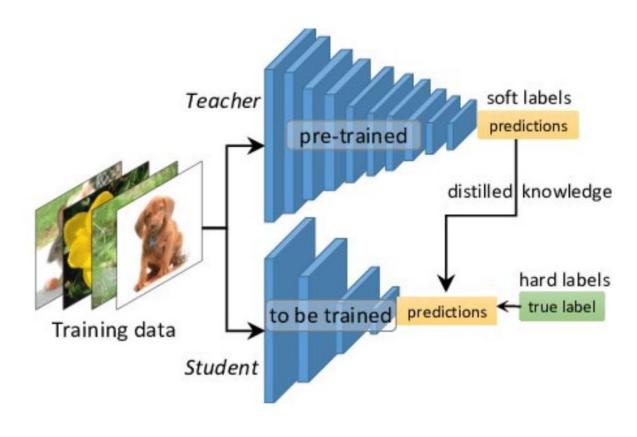


Supervised

Self-supervised(DINO[1])

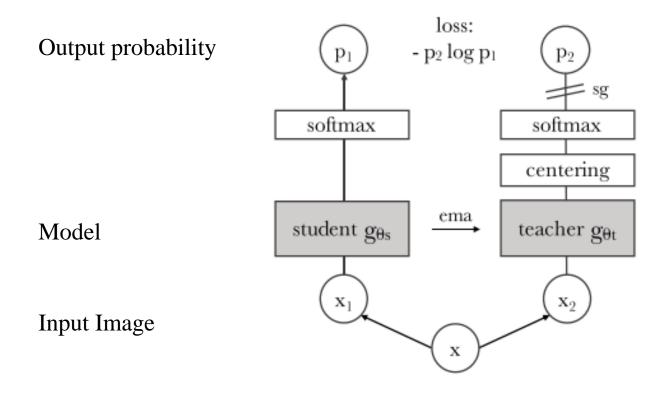


- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Knowledge Distillation
 - No labels : self-supervised learning
- Knowledge distillation(Supervised)



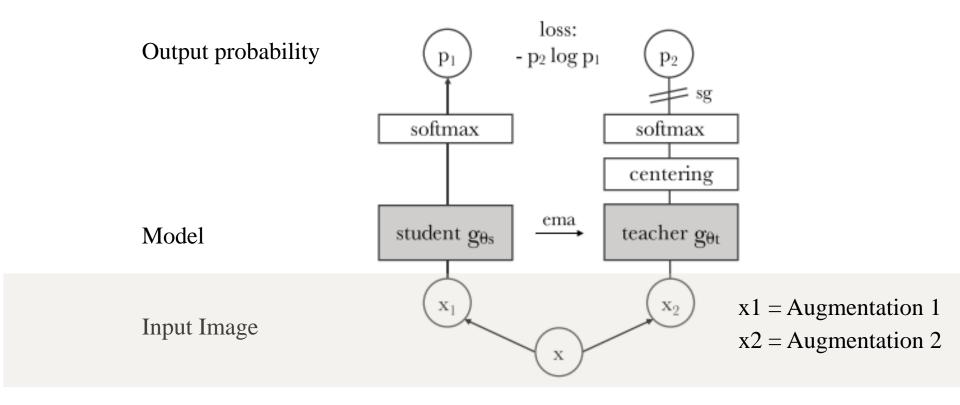


Self-distillation with no labels

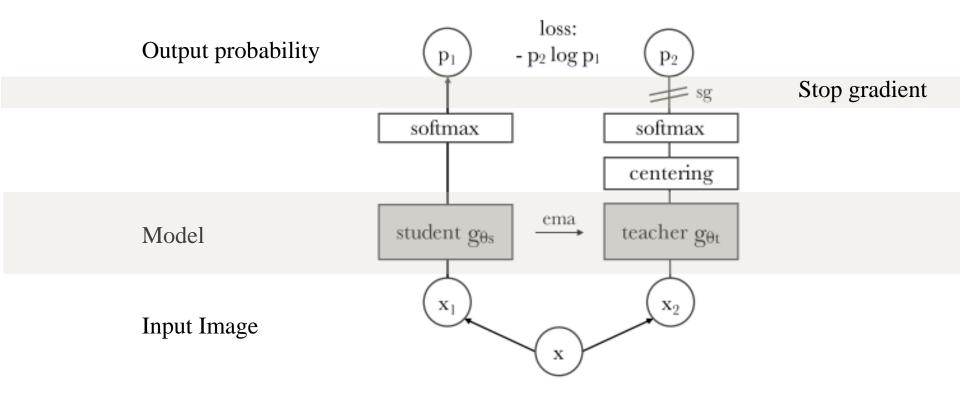


Softmax, Student, teacher?

- Self-distillation with no labels
 - 기본 Idea : 같은 image 에 대해 augmentation 에 상관 없이 동일한 feature 를 뽑을 수 있도록 하자!

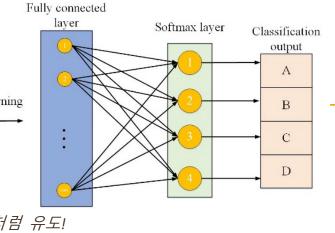


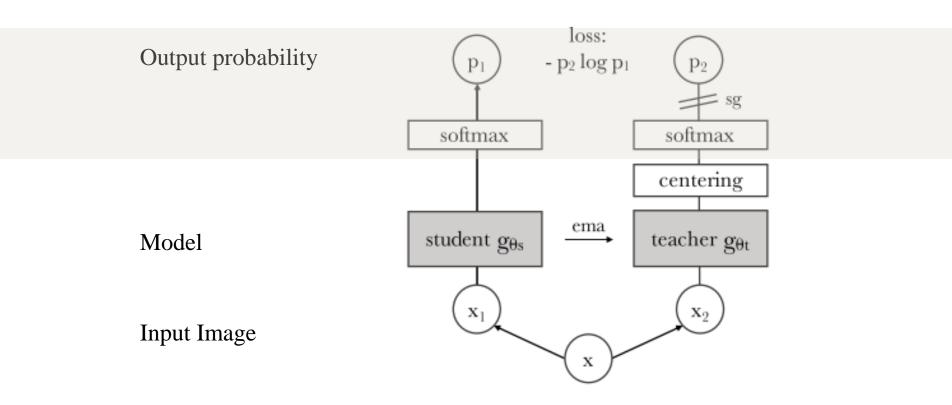
- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Student model과 teacher model은 동일
 - Teacher 는 Student의 parameter 를 exponential moving average 하여 받음



Feature learning

- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Similarity metric: L2 distance, dot product..
 - Why they used Cross entropy with soft-max?
 - Model 이 집중해야할 feature를 찾는 것을마치 classification 문제 처럼 유도!





$$P_s(x)^{(i)} = \frac{\exp(g_{\theta_s}(x)^{(i)}/\tau_s)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \exp(g_{\theta_s}(x)^{(k)}/\tau_s)}$$

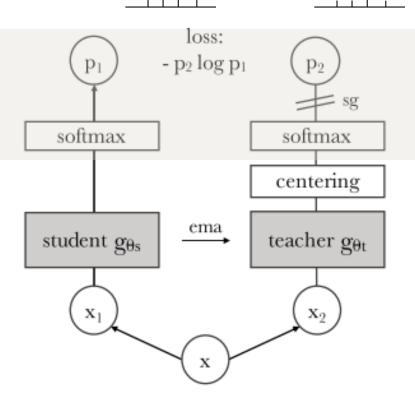
- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Similarity metric: L2 distance, dot product..
 - Why they used Cross entropy with soft-max?
 - Teacher: Low Temperature
 - Student : High Temperature

Sharpening

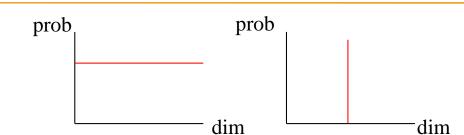
Output probability

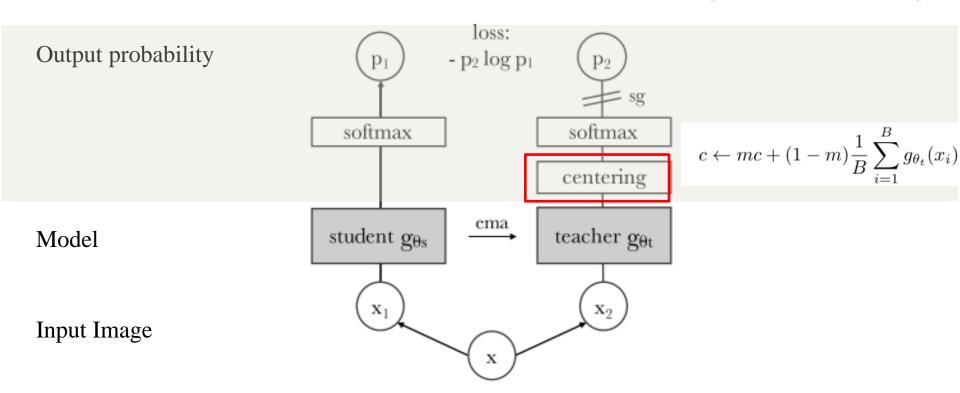
Model

Input Image



- > Self-distillation with no labels
 - Two reasons of collapse
 - Uniform distribution, Impulse distribution





- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Details
 - Collapse study

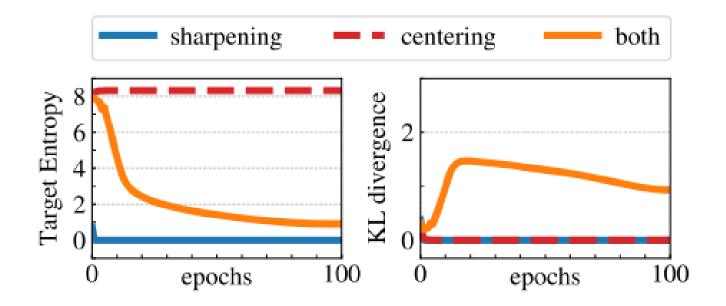


Figure 3: **Collapse study.** (**left**): evolution of the teacher's target entropy along training epochs; (**right**): evolution of KL divergence between teacher and student outputs.

- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Details
 - Teacher model : Only use Global crop
 - Student model : Global crop + Local crop



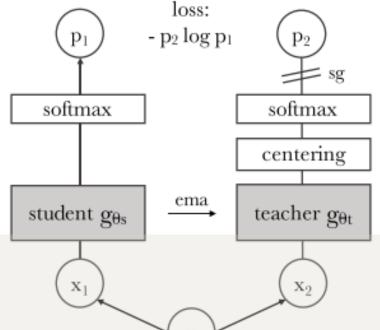




Global crop

Local crop

Output probability



Model

Input Image

x1: Global crop + Local crop

x2: Only Global crop

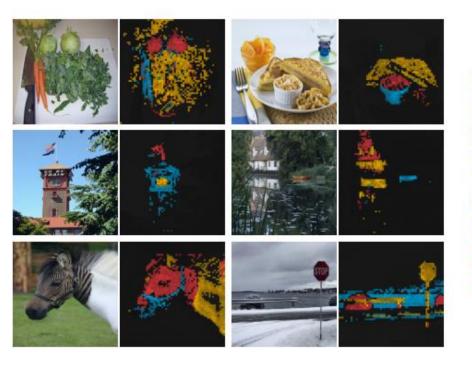
- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Pseudo Code

Algorithm 1 DINO PyTorch pseudocode w/o multi-crop.

```
# gs, gt: student and teacher networks
# C: center (K)
# tps, tpt: student and teacher temperatures
# 1, m: network and center momentum rates
qt.params = qs.params
for x in loader: # load a minibatch x with n samples
    x1, x2 = augment(x), augment(x) # random views
    s1, s2 = gs(x1), gs(x2) # student output n-by-K
    t1, t2 = gt(x1), gt(x2) # teacher output n-by-K
    loss = H(t1, s2)/2 + H(t2, s1)/2
    loss.backward() # back-propagate
    # student, teacher and center updates
    update(gs) # SGD
    gt.params = 1*gt.params + (1-1)*gs.params
    C = m*C + (1-m)*cat([t1, t2]).mean(dim=0)
def H(t, s):
    t = t.detach() # stop gradient
    s = softmax(s / tps, dim=1)
    t = softmax((t - C) / tpt, dim=1) # center + sharpen
    return - (t * log(s)).sum(dim=1).mean()
```

- > Self-<mark>di</mark>stillation with **no** labels
 - Pseudo Code

- Self-distillation with no labels
 - Result



Supervised



DINO



- > Self-distillation with no labels
 - 1. Augmentation
 - 2. Datasets



