

A blurred background image of a lecture hall with a microphone in the foreground. The microphone is a large, black, spherical condenser microphone on a stand, positioned on the left side of the frame. The background shows a blurred audience of people sitting in rows of seats, suggesting a lecture or presentation setting. The overall color palette is muted, with dark blues and greys dominating the scene.

Self-supervised training for images

Severina Ekaterina

Self-supervised pre-training

generative

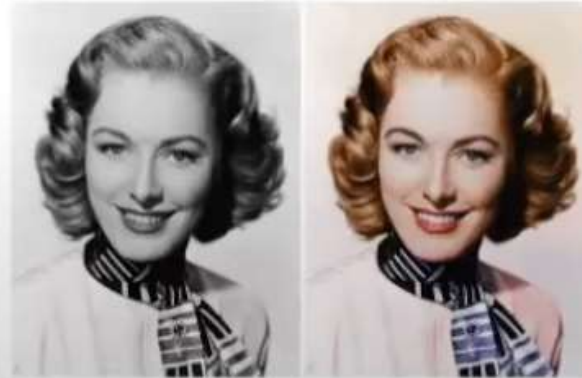
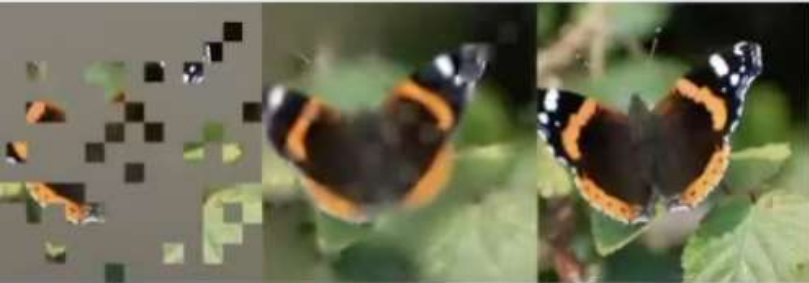
discriminative

masked image
modelling

generative
pre-text tasks

discriminative
pre-text tasks

contrastive
tasks



- colorization
- inpainting



- rotation angle prediction
- jigsaw puzzle



CONTENT

① SimCLR

② BYOL

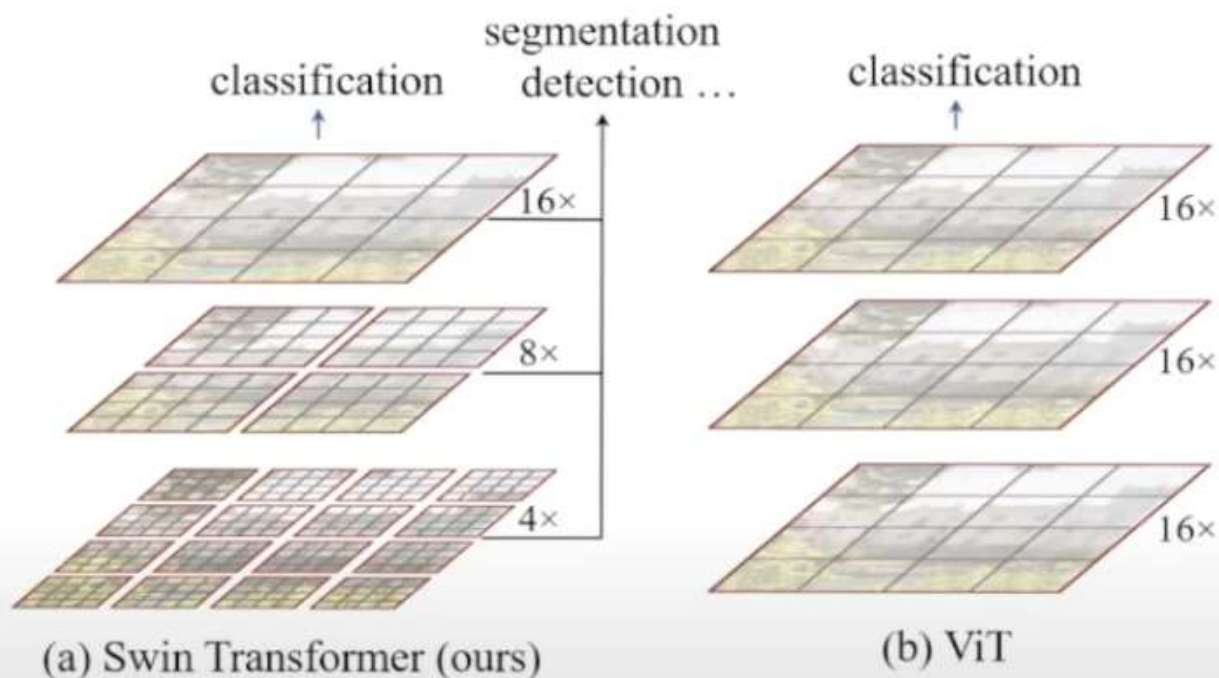
③ DINO

④ MAE

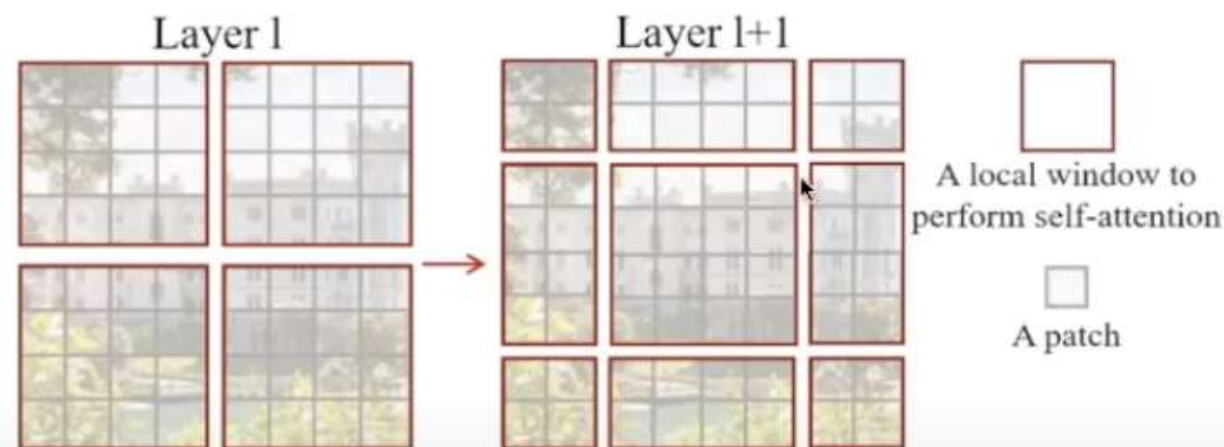
⑤ BEIT

Вспомним!

Swin (**S**hifted **w**indows) Transformer



hierarchical attention mapping



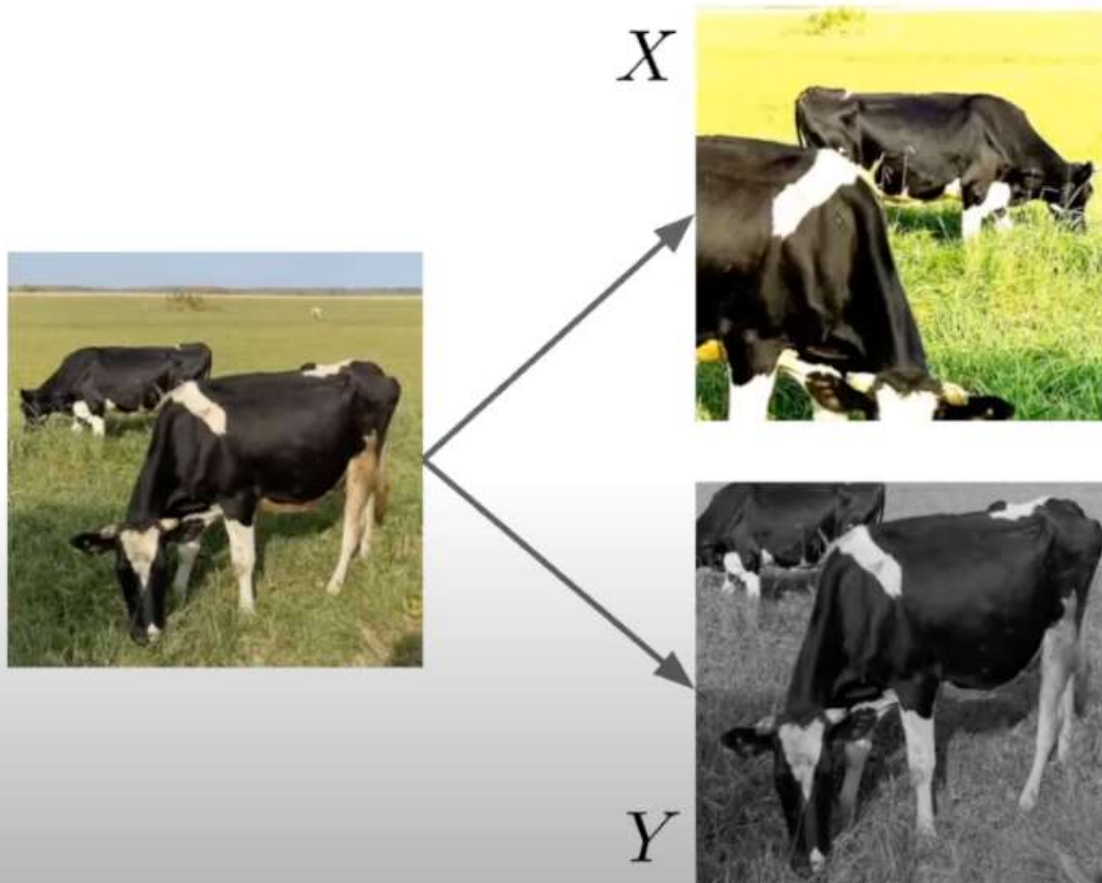
shifted windows



01 SimCLR

SimCLR - a simple framework for Contrastive learning of representation

Main idea of contrastive learning

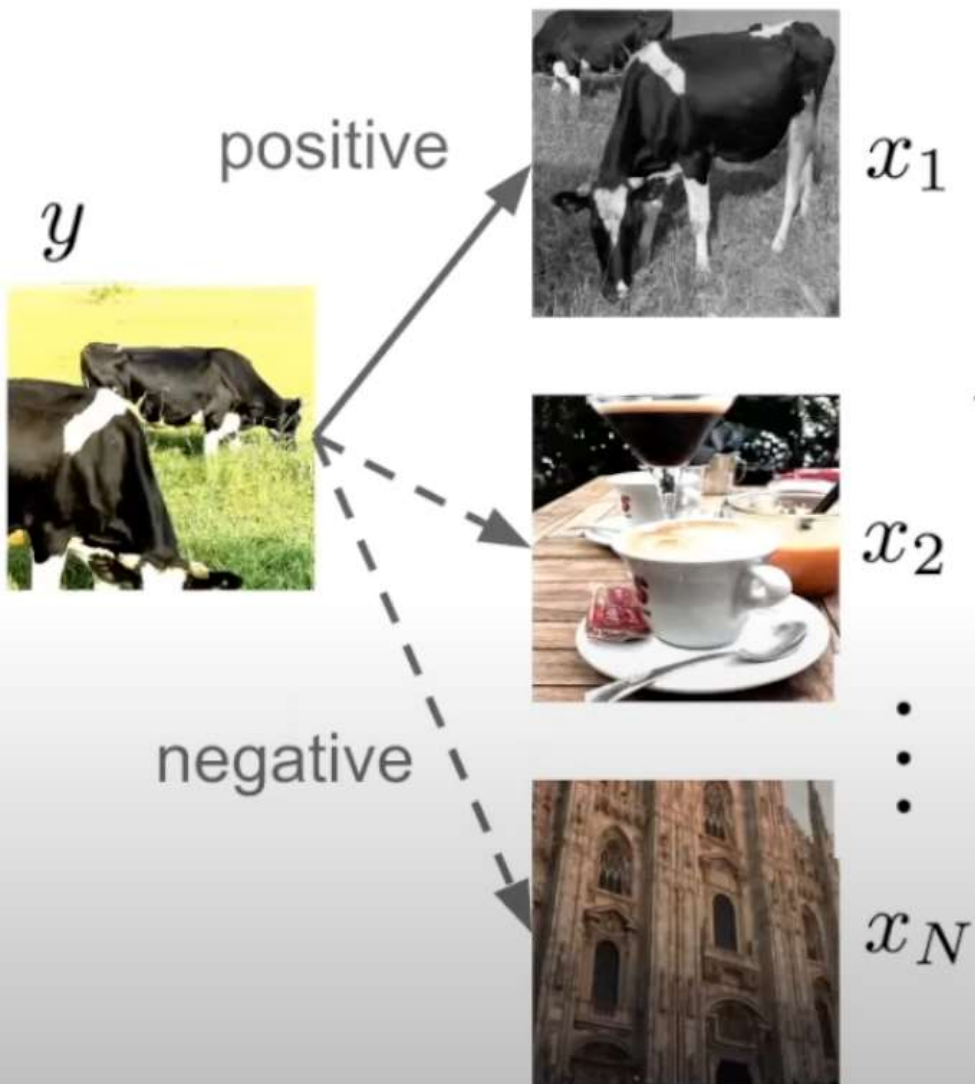


$$I\left(f_{\theta}(X), f_{\theta}(Y)\right) \rightarrow \max_{\theta}$$

f_{θ} – our neural network with weights θ

$$I(X;Y) = \int p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)} dx dy$$

InfoNCE loss and negative examples



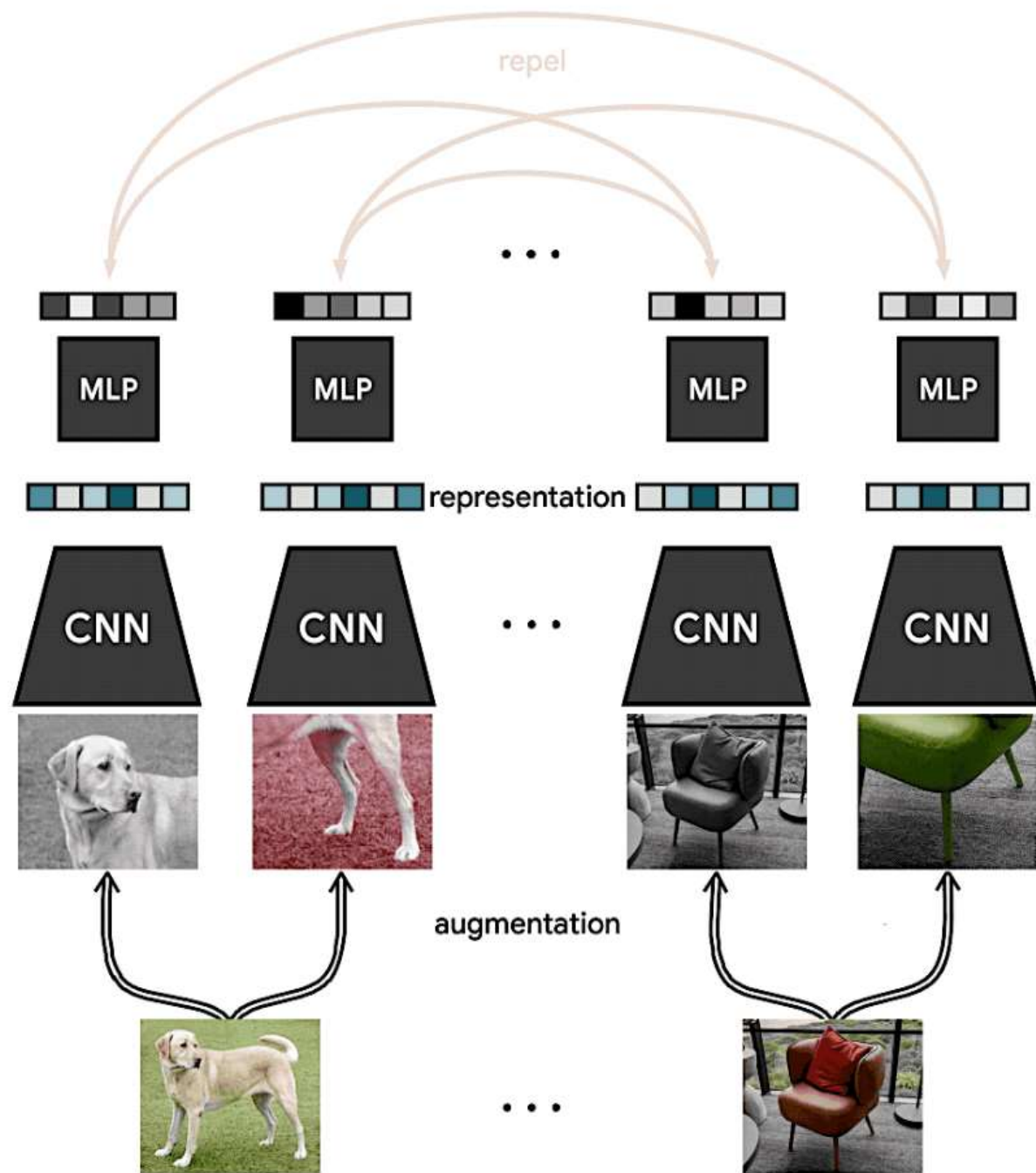
$$\mathcal{L}_{NCE}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{p(x_{1:N}, y)} \left[-\log \frac{e^{f_{\theta}(x_1, y)}}{\sum_{n=1}^N e^{f_{\theta}(x_n, y)}} \right] \rightarrow \min_{\theta}$$

Noise Contrastive Estimation

$$I(X_1; Y) \geq \log N - \mathcal{L}_{NCE}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{NCE}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{p(x_{1:N}, y)} \left[-\log \frac{e^{f_{\theta}(x_1, y)}}{\sum_{n=1}^N e^{f_{\theta}(x_n, y)}} \right]$$

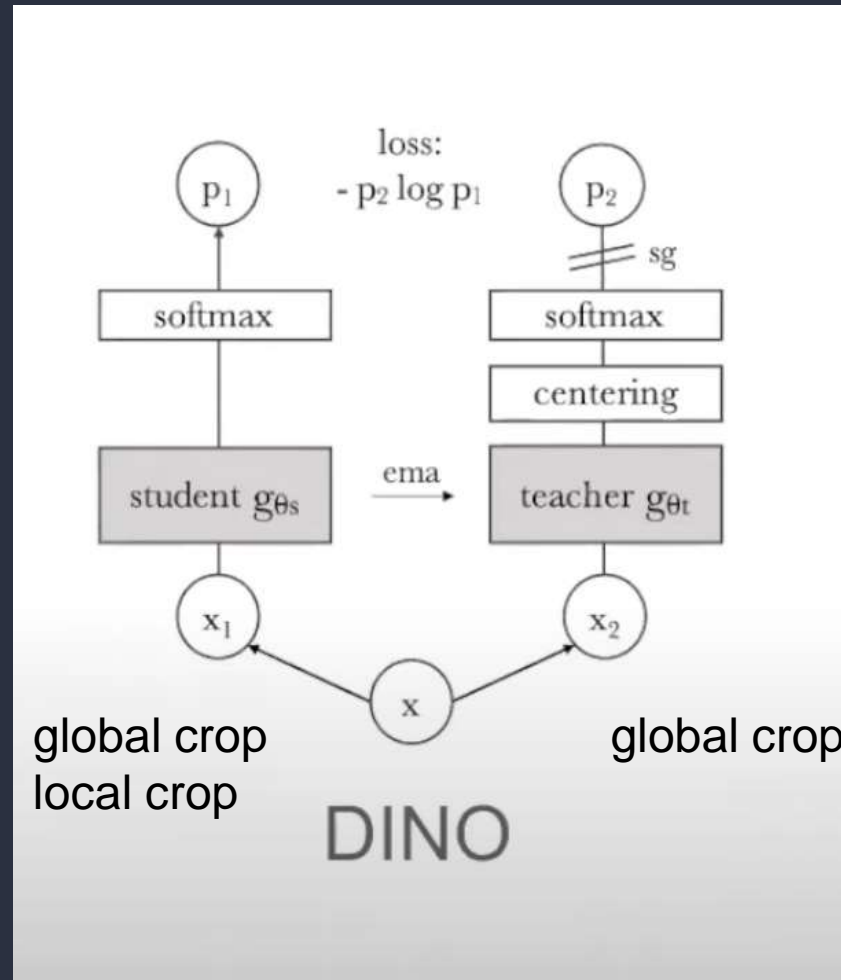
SimCLR





02 DINO

DINO - self-Distillation with NO labels



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

```
# gs, gt: student and teacher networks
# C: center (K)
# tps, tpt: student and teacher temperatures
# l, m: network and center momentum rates
gt.params = gs.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 = l*gt.params + (1-l)*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()
```

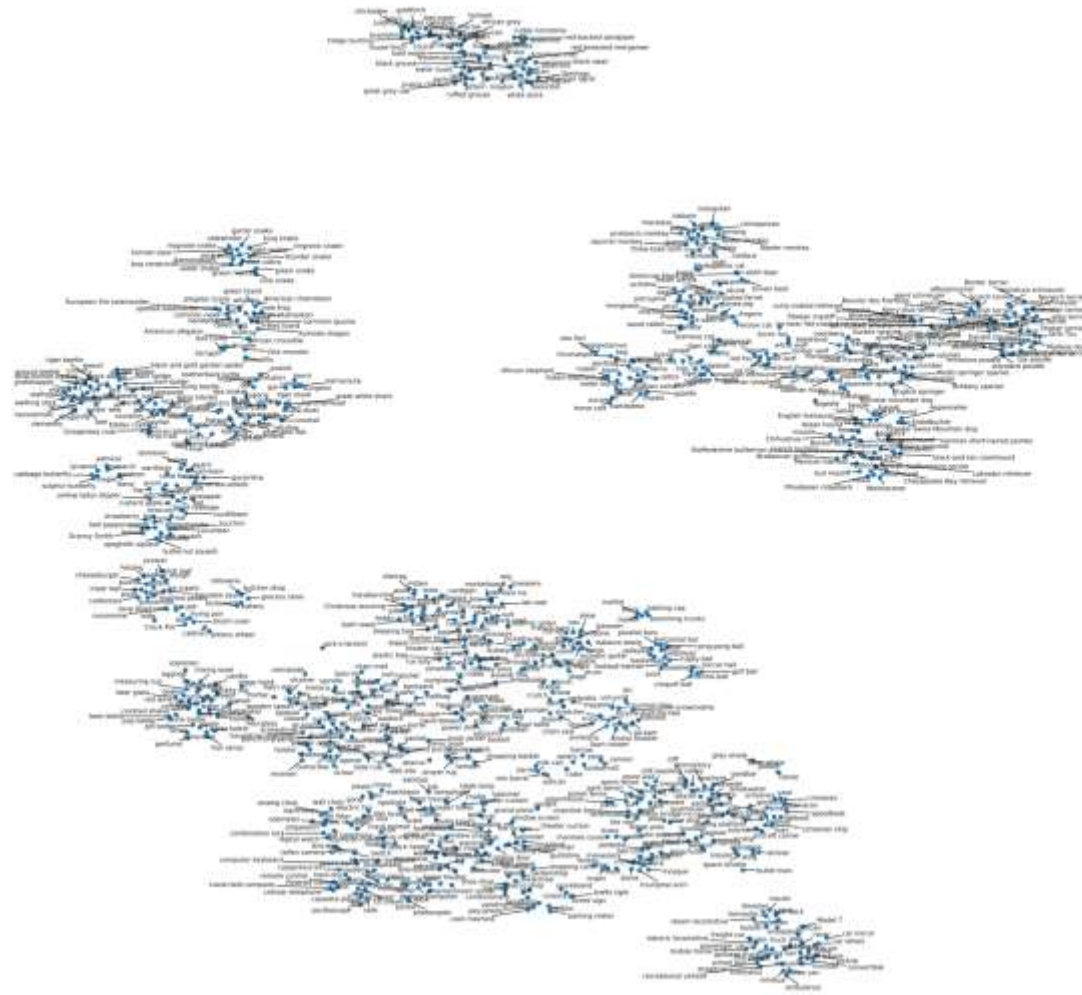
Supervised

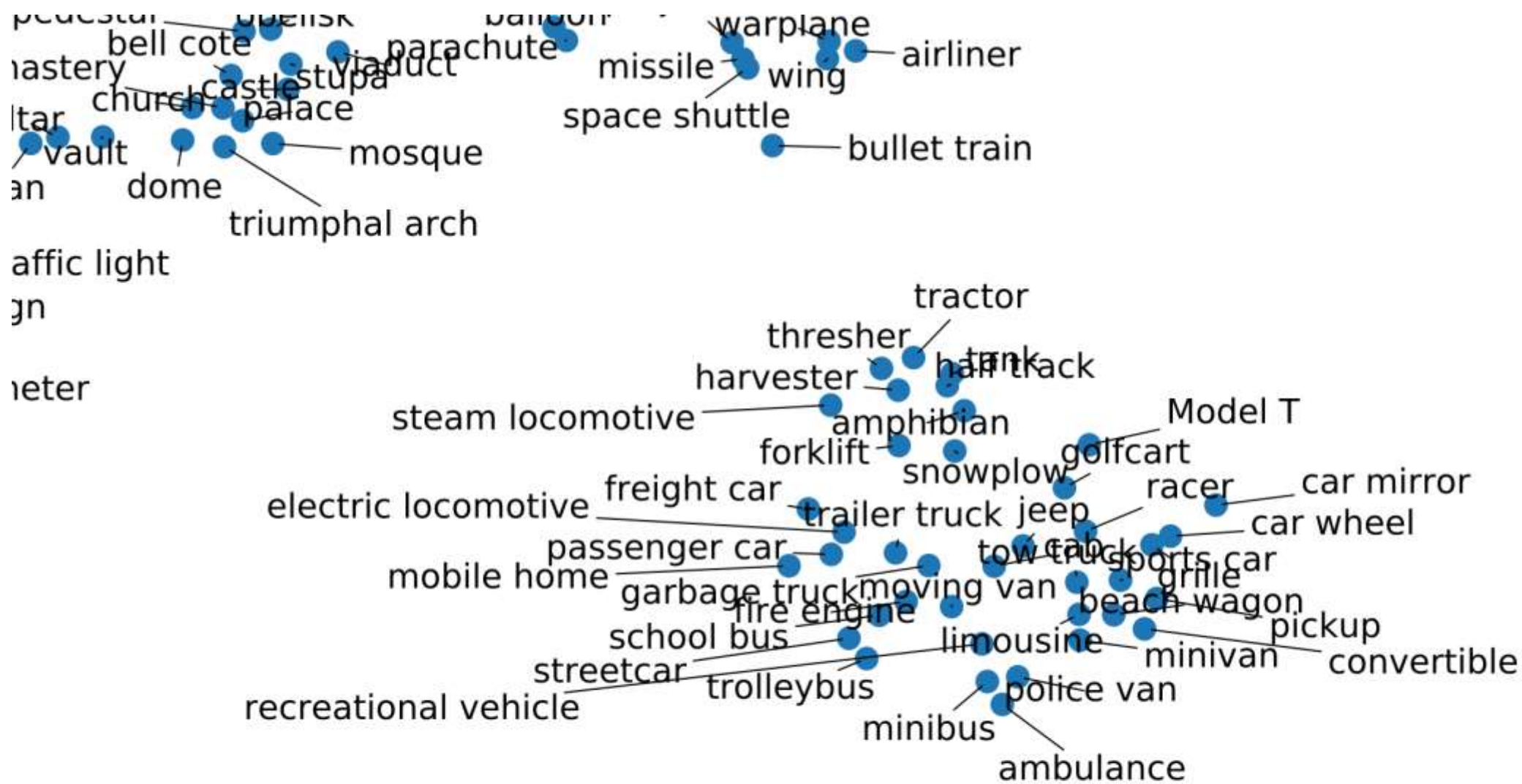


DINO



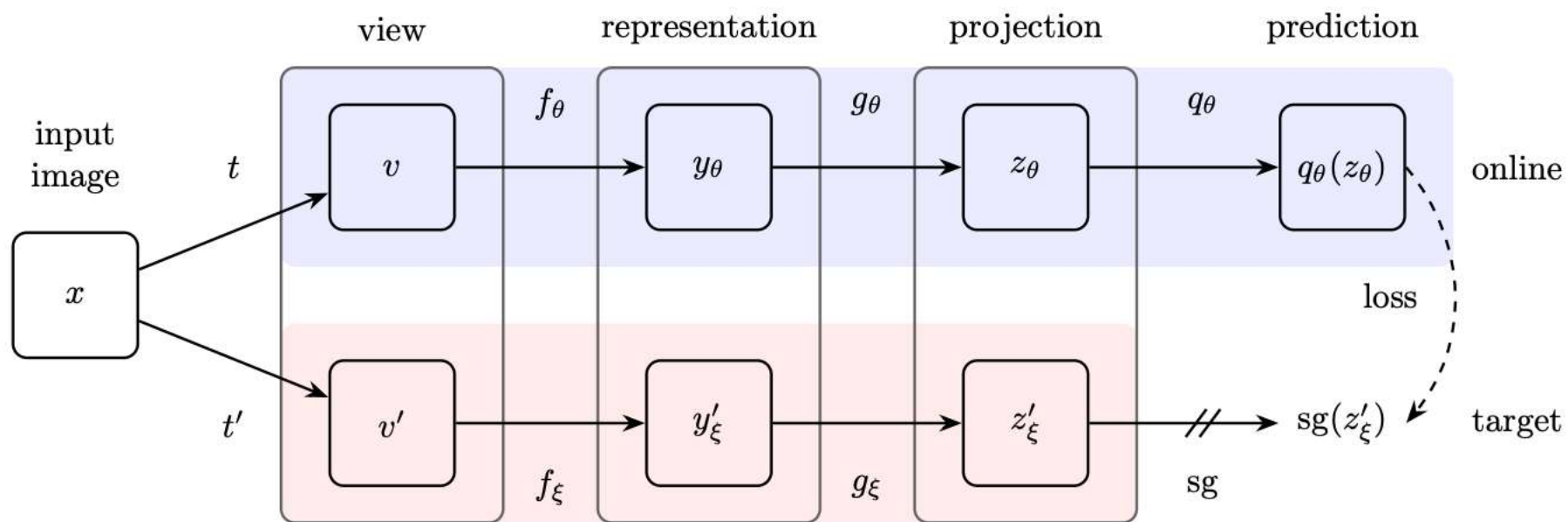
Method	Arch.	Param.	im/s	Linear	k -NN
Supervised	RN50	23	1237	79.3	79.3
SCLR [12]	RN50	23	1237	69.1	60.7
MoCov2 [15]	RN50	23	1237	71.1	61.9
InfoMin [67]	RN50	23	1237	73.0	65.3
BarlowT [81]	RN50	23	1237	73.2	66.0
OBoW [27]	RN50	23	1237	73.8	61.9
BYOL [30]	RN50	23	1237	74.4	64.8
DCv2 [10]	RN50	23	1237	75.2	67.1
SwAV [10]	RN50	23	1237	75.3	65.7
DINO	RN50	23	1237	75.3	67.5
Supervised	ViT-S	21	1007	79.8	79.8
BYOL* [30]	ViT-S	21	1007	71.4	66.6
MoCov2* [15]	ViT-S	21	1007	72.7	64.4
SwAV* [10]	ViT-S	21	1007	73.5	66.3
DINO	ViT-S	21	1007	77.0	74.5



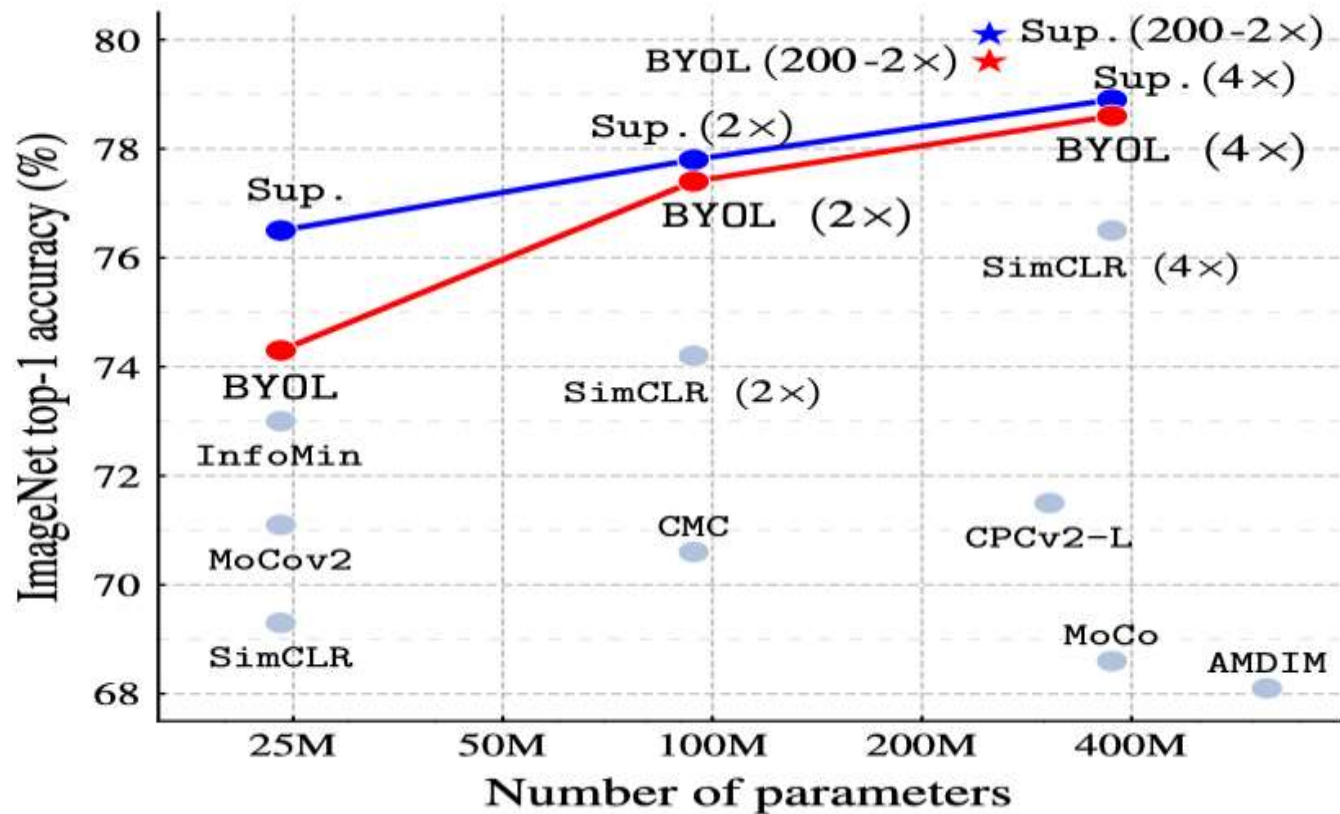




03 BYOL



$$\mathcal{L}_{\theta,\xi} \triangleq \|\overline{q_\theta}(z_\theta) - \overline{z'_\xi}\|_2^2$$

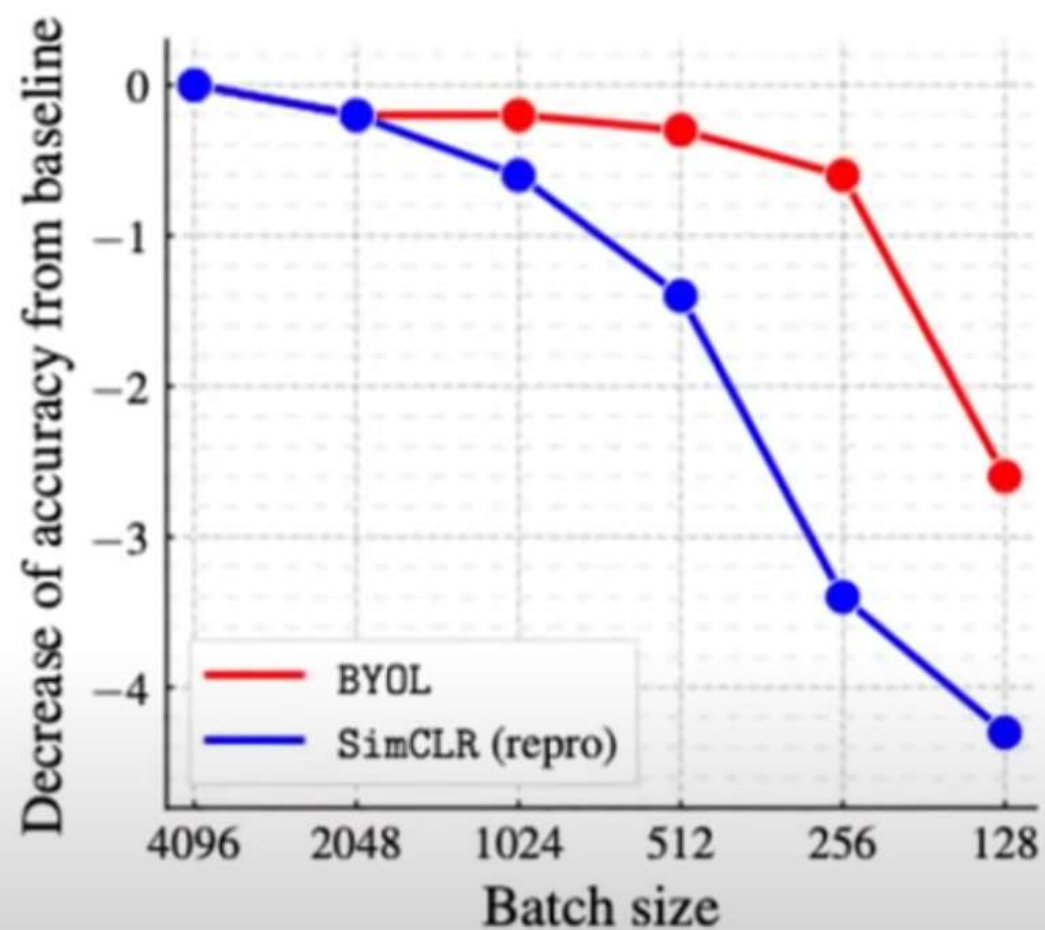


Method	Top-1		Top-5	
	1%	10%	1%	10%
Supervised [77]	25.4	56.4	48.4	80.4
InstDisc	-	-	39.2	77.4
PIRL [35]	-	-	57.2	83.8
SimCLR [8]	48.3	65.6	75.5	87.8
BYOL (ours)	53.2	68.8	78.4	89.0

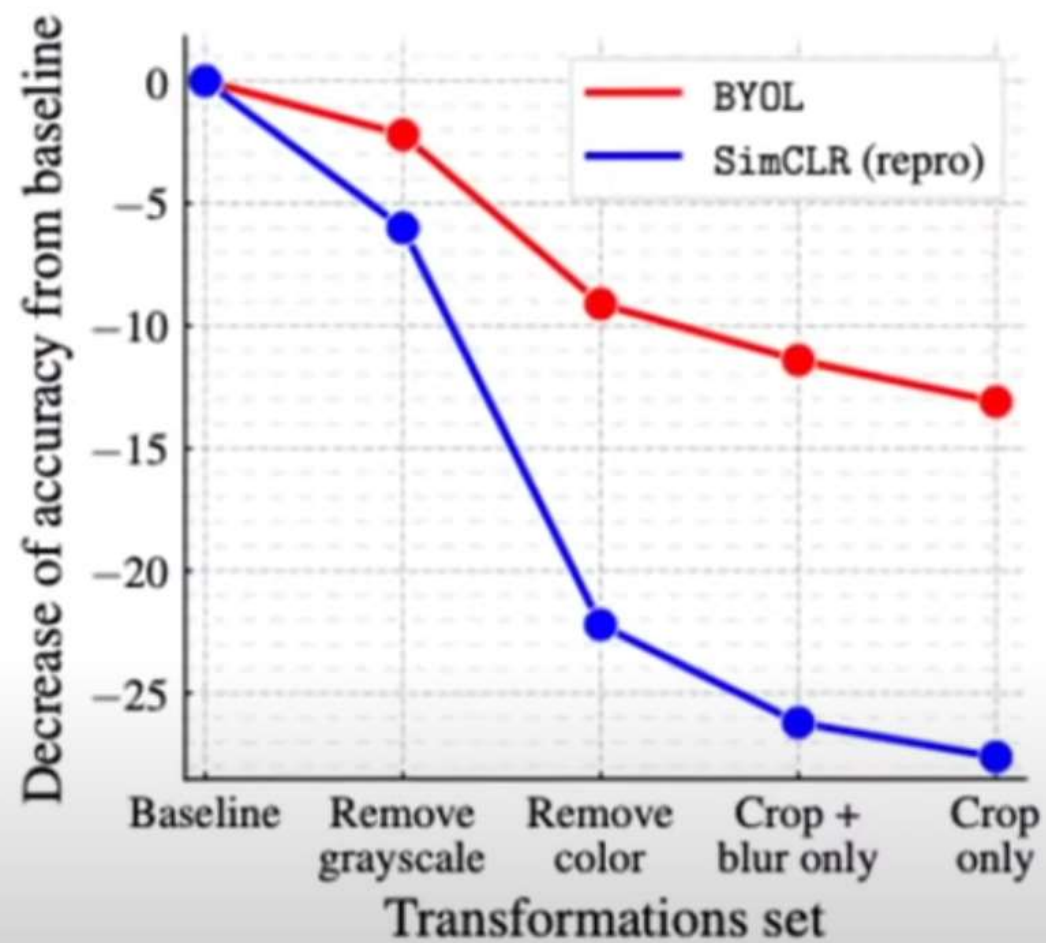
(a) ResNet-50 encoder.

Method	Architecture	Param.	Top-1		Top-5	
			1%	10%	1%	10%
CPC v2 [32]	ResNet-161	305M	-	-	77.9	91.2
SimCLR [8]	ResNet-50 (2x)	94M	58.5	71.7	83.0	91.2
BYOL (ours)	ResNet-50 (2x)	94M	62.2	73.5	84.1	91.7
SimCLR [8]	ResNet-50 (4x)	375M	63.0	74.4	85.8	92.6
BYOL (ours)	ResNet-50 (4x)	375M	69.1	75.7	87.9	92.5
BYOL (ours)	ResNet-200 (2x)	250M	71.2	77.7	89.5	93.7

(b) Other ResNet encoder architectures.



(a) Impact of batch size

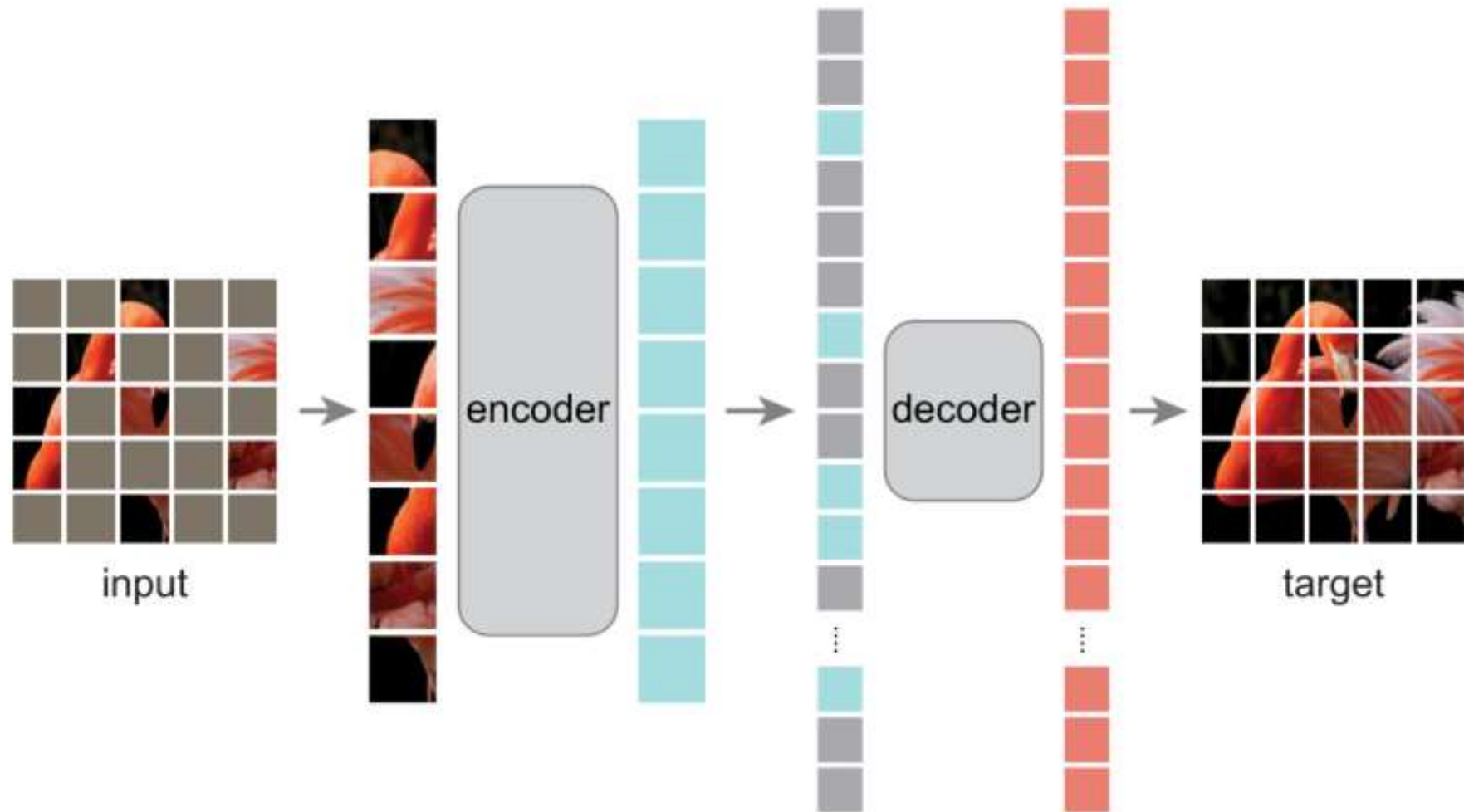


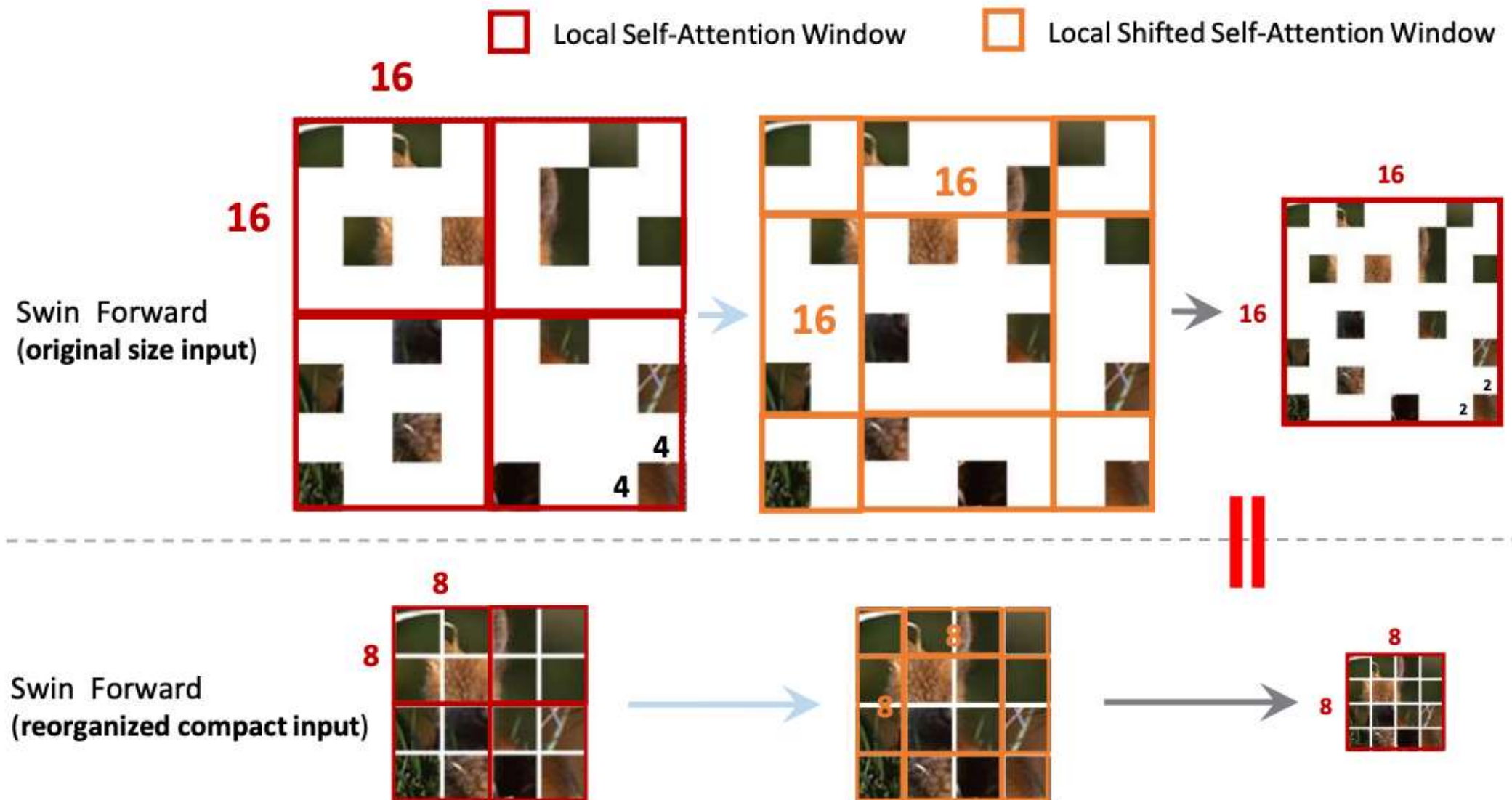
(b) Impact of progressively removing transformations



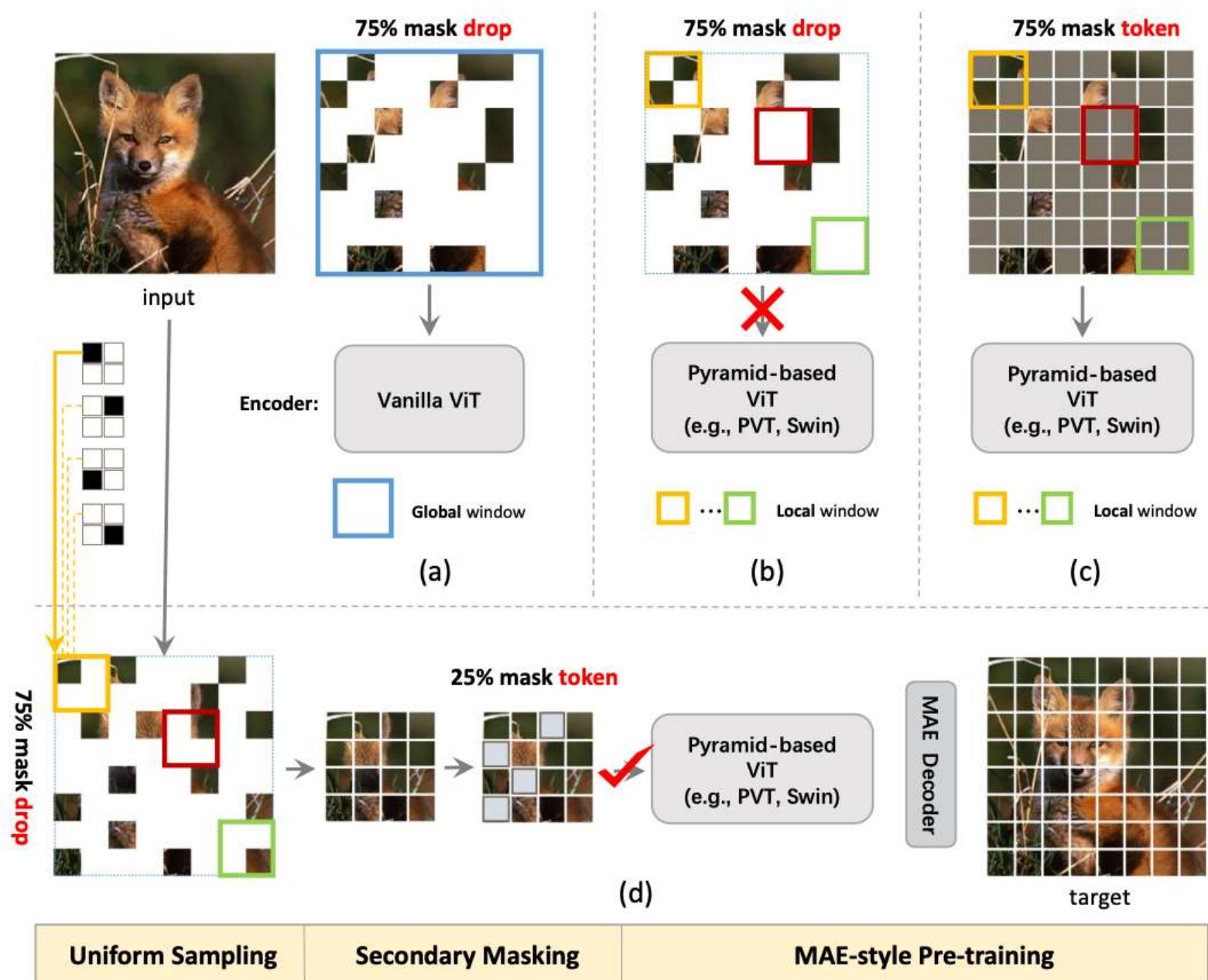
04 MAE

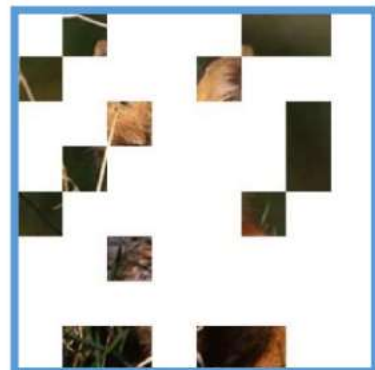
MAE - Masked AutoEncoder



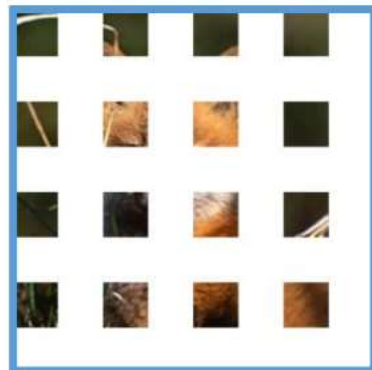


UM-MAE

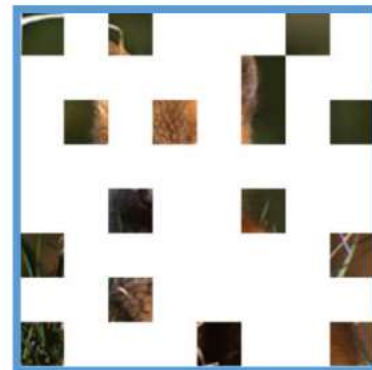




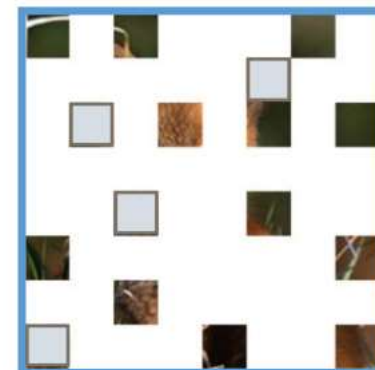
(a) RS



(b) GS



(c) US



(d) UM(US + SM)

75% masked

Sampling Strategy (25%)	Pyramid Support	SM Ratio	Pre-train Loss	ImageNet-1K	ADE20K		COCO		
				Top-1 Acc	mIoU	aAcc	AP	AP ₅₀	AP ₇₅
(a) RS (MAE [19] Baseline)	×	—	0.4256	82.88	42.54	80.85	46.0	64.7	49.8
(b) GS	✓	—	0.3682	82.48	38.79	79.16	44.4	63.2	48.6
(c) US (Ours)	✓	—	0.3858	82.74	41.55	80.48	45.5	64.2	49.6
(d) UM (Ours)	✓	15%	0.4171	82.75	41.68	80.54	45.8	64.6	49.8
	✓	25%	0.4395	82.88	42.59	80.80	45.9	64.5	50.2
	✓	35%	0.4645	82.68	42.02	80.72	45.9	64.6	50.1

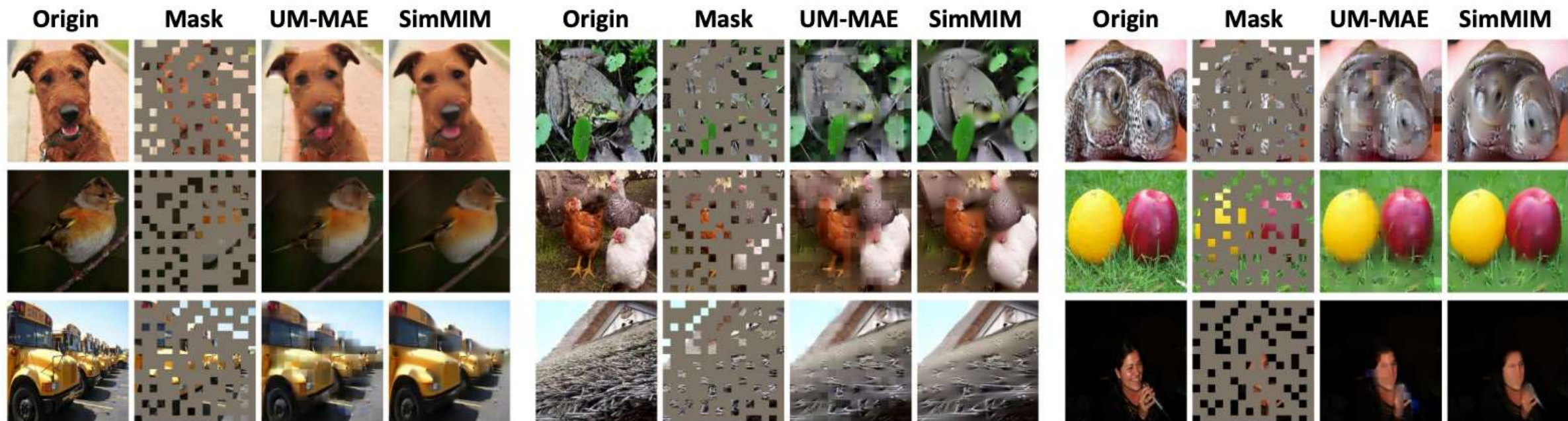


Figure 8: **Uncurated reconstruction visualizations under the same 75% mask pattern.** The models are both pre-trained for 800 epochs.

Architecture	Method	Pre-train (200 epoch)		Fine-tune (/Scratch) Performance		
		Time	Memory	ImageNet-1K	ADE20K	COCO
PVT-S [37]	Supervised from Scratch (Baseline)			77.84	40.38	42.3
	SimMIM [42]	38.0 h	20.6 GB	79.28 (+1.44)	43.04 (+2.66)	44.8 (+2.5)
	UM-MAE (ours)	21.3 h	11.6 GB	79.31 (+1.47)	43.01 (+2.63)	45.1 (+2.8)
Swin-T [28]	Supervised from Scratch (Baseline)			81.82	44.51	47.2
	SimMIM [42]	49.3 h	37.4 GB*	82.20 (+0.38)	45.35 (+0.84)	47.6 (+0.4)
	UM-MAE (ours)	25.0 h	13.4 GB	82.04 (+0.22)	45.96 (+1.45)	47.7 (+0.5)



05 BEIT

block-wise mask 40%

