

Table 1. Image-level anomaly detection accuracy on MVTec (Average ROCAUC %)

| | Geom [11] | GANomaly [1] | AE_{L2} | ITAE [19] | SPADE |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Average | 67.2 | 76.2 | 75.4 | 83.9 | 85.5 |

表2. MVTecにおけるサブ画像異常検出精度 (ROCAUC %)

| | AE_{SSIM} | AE_{L2} | AnoGAN | CNN | Dict | TI | VM | CAVGA- R_u | SPADE |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----|------|----|----|--------------|-------|
| Carpet | 87 | 59 | 54 | 72 | 88 | - | - | - | 97.5 |
| Grid | 94 | 90 | 58 | 59 | 72 | - | - | - | 93.7 |
| Leather | 78 | 75 | 64 | 87 | 97 | - | - | - | 97.6 |
| Tile | 59 | 51 | 50 | 93 | 41 | - | - | - | 87.4 |
| Wood | 73 | 73 | 62 | 91 | 78 | - | - | - | 88.5 |
| Bottle | 93 | 86 | 86 | 78 | - | 82 | - | - | 98.4 |
| Cable | 82 | 86 | 78 | 79 | - | - | - | - | 97.2 |
| Capsule | 94 | 88 | 84 | 84 | - | 76 | - | - | 99.0 |
| Hazelnut | 97 | 95 | 87 | 72 | - | - | - | - | 99.1 |
| Metal nut | 89 | 86 | 76 | 82 | - | 60 | - | - | 98.1 |
| Pill | 91 | 85 | 87 | 68 | - | 83 | - | - | 96.5 |
| Screw | 96 | 96 | 80 | 87 | - | 94 | - | - | 98.9 |
| Toothbrush | 92 | 93 | 90 | 77 | - | 68 | - | - | 97.9 |
| Transistor | 90 | 86 | 80 | 66 | - | - | - | - | 94.1 |
| Zipper | 88 | 77 | 78 | 76 | - | - | - | - | 96.5 |
| Average | 87 | 82 | 74 | 78 | 75 | 77 | 89 | 96.0 | |

当社は、2つの確立された指標を使用して当社の手法を評価しています。最初の指標はピクセル単位のROCAUCです。この指標は、各ピクセルをそのK番目に近い対応点までの距離で評価することで計算されます。閾値の範囲をスキャンすることで、ピクセルレベルのROCAUC曲線を計算できます。異常カテゴリは正例として指定されます。過去の研究では、ROCAUCが大きな異常に対して偏向していることが指摘されています。この偏向を軽減するため、Bergmannら [6] はPRO（領域ごとの重なり）曲線メトリクスを提案しています。彼らはまず異常マスクを接続成分に分割し、個々の異常領域に分けます。検出閾値を変更しながら、偽陽性率（FPR）をスキャンし、各FPRにおいてPRO（各領域のピクセルのうち異常と検出された割合）を計算します。このFPRにおけるPROスコアは、すべての領域における平均カバー率です。PRO曲線メトリクスは、FPR率0から0.3までの積分を計算します。PROスコアは、この積分の正規化値です。表2では、当社の手法をBergmannら [5] が報告した最先端の結果およびVenkataramananら [31] のより新しい結果と、ピクセル単位のROCAUC指標で比較しています。ほとんどの手法は、最高性能のCAVGA- $R_{\{u\}}$ を含むさまざまな種類のオートエンコーダーを採用しています。当社の手法は、すべての手法に対して著しく優れています。これは、当社のピラミッドベースの対応アプローチの強さを示しています。

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| | Geom [11] | GANomaly [1] | AE_{L2} | ITAE [19] | SPADE |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Average | 67.2 | 76.2 | 75.4 | 83.9 | 85.5 |

Table 2. Sub-Image anomaly detection accuracy on MVTec (ROCAUC %)

| | AE_{SSIM} | AE_{L2} | AnoGAN | CNN | Dict | TI | VM | CAVGA- R_u | SPADE |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----|------|----|----|--------------|-------------|
| Carpet | 87 | 59 | 54 | 72 | 88 | - | - | - | 97.5 |
| Grid | 94 | 90 | 58 | 59 | 72 | - | - | - | 93.7 |
| Leather | 78 | 75 | 64 | 87 | 97 | - | - | - | 97.6 |
| Tile | 59 | 51 | 50 | 93 | 41 | - | - | - | 87.4 |
| Wood | 73 | 73 | 62 | 91 | 78 | - | - | - | 88.5 |
| Bottle | 93 | 86 | 86 | 78 | - | 82 | - | - | 98.4 |
| Cable | 82 | 86 | 78 | 79 | - | - | - | - | 97.2 |
| Capsule | 94 | 88 | 84 | 84 | - | 76 | - | - | 99.0 |
| Hazelnut | 97 | 95 | 87 | 72 | - | - | - | - | 99.1 |
| Metal nut | 89 | 86 | 76 | 82 | - | 60 | - | - | 98.1 |
| Pill | 91 | 85 | 87 | 68 | - | 83 | - | - | 96.5 |
| Screw | 96 | 96 | 80 | 87 | - | 94 | - | - | 98.9 |
| Toothbrush | 92 | 93 | 90 | 77 | - | 68 | - | - | 97.9 |
| Transistor | 90 | 86 | 80 | 66 | - | - | - | - | 94.1 |
| Zipper | 88 | 77 | 78 | 76 | - | - | - | - | 96.5 |
| Average | 87 | 82 | 74 | 78 | 75 | 77 | - | 89 | 96.0 |

lies. We evaluate our method using two established metrics. The first is per-pixel ROCAUC. This metric is calculated by scoring each pixel by the distance to its K nearest correspondences. By scanning over the range of thresholds, we can compute the pixel-level ROCAUC curve. The anomalous category is designated as positive. It was noted by several previous works that ROCAUC is biased in favor of large anomalies. In order to reduce this bias, Bergmann et al [6] propose the PRO (per-region overlap) curve metric. They first separate anomaly masks into their connected components, therefore dividing them into individual anomaly regions. By changing the detection threshold, they scan over false positive rates (FPR), for each FPR they compute PRO i.e. the proportion of the pixels of each region that are detected as anomalous. The PRO score at this FPR is the average coverage across all regions. The PRO curve metric computes the integral across FPR rates from 0 to 0.3. The PRO score is the normalized value of this integral.

In Tab. 2, we compare our methods on the per-pixel ROCAUC metric against state-of-the-art results reported by Bergmann et al. [5] as well as newer results by Venkataramanan et al. [31]. Most of the methods use different varieties of autoencoders, including the top-performer CAVGA- R_u . Our method significantly outperforms all methods. This attest to the strength of our pyramid based correspondence approach.