Language-Driven Semantic Segmentation

Abstract

动机: ②图像分类和图像分割有很强的关联性,所以在分类任务上有创新性的CLIP出来后,立马被拿来用在了分割任务中;②当下的像素级分割任务的分割object class是固定的;

Introduction

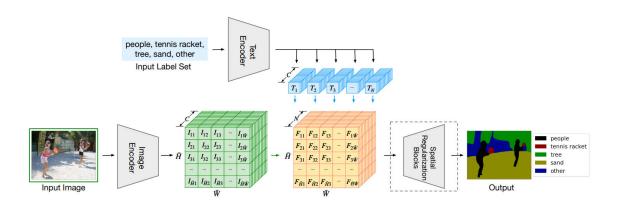
Semantic Segmentation, 语义分割, 由semantic class labels将图片分成coherent region 问题, 在当下某个数据集上, 这些semantic class lables是固定死的,

Related Work

Language-Driven Recognition中常见任务,®Visual Question Answering; ®Image Captioning; ®Image-Test Retrieval

Language-Driven Semantic Segmentation

LSeg, 为本论文所提出模型的名字



1. Text Encoder,与CLIP中的Text Encoder一样

作用: Embeds N个 Input Labels 成N个 Vector $\in R^C$,为 T_1,T_2,\ldots,T_N ,记作 $T_k,k=1,2,\ldots,N$,在图中是蓝色的Tensor

2. Image Encoder, 为ViT+encoderz

原理: 记downsampling factor为s, $ilde{H}=rac{H}{s}, ilde{W}=rac{W}{s}$,Embeds $ilde{H} imes ilde{W}$ 个Input Image Pixels 成 $ilde{H} imes ilde{W}$ 个Vector $\in R^C$,记作 $I_{ij},i=1,2,\ldots, ilde{H};j=1,2,\ldots, ilde{W}$,在图中是绿色的 Tensor

3. Word-Pixel Correlation Tensor

原理: 做inner product,举例 F_{11} 是如何得到的, I_{11} 分别和 $T_k, k=1,2,\ldots,N$ 做点积,得到 $F_{11}\in R^N$,在图中是橙色的Tensor

4. Spatial Regularization

原理: 恢复为Input Image相同的resolution

5. Training Details,是有监督的训练,即有ground truth mask的,目标函数就是和这些ground truth mask去做Cross Entropy Losss

Experiments

Experimental Setup

PASCAL- 5^i And COCO- 20^i

FSS-1000

Exploration And Discussion

Ablation Studies

Qualitative Findings

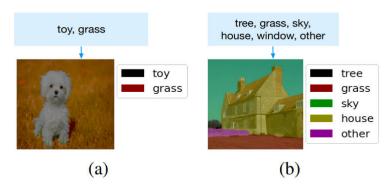


Figure 6: Failure cases.

Limitations,如(a)图中,图中没有"玩具",却将小狗当成了"玩具";如(b)图中,房子有"窗户",而且输入的semantic class lables中含有"窗户",但是结果没将"窗户"划分开来

Conclusion