



# 模态蒸馏下的SAR图像建筑物提取方法

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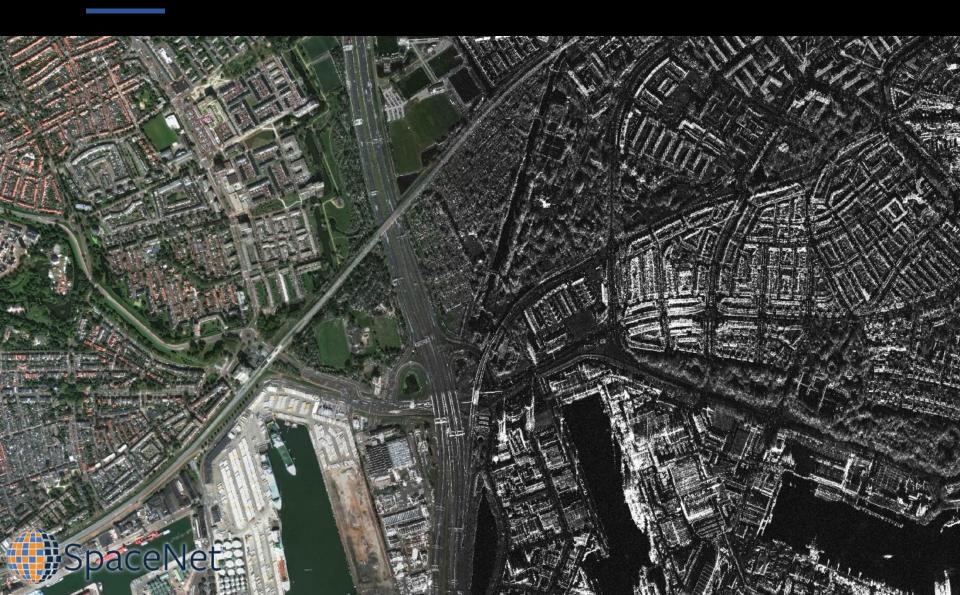
- 1 研究背景与思路
- 2 知识蒸馏
- **摹 模态蒸馏下的SAR图像建筑物提取方法**
- 4 研究总结





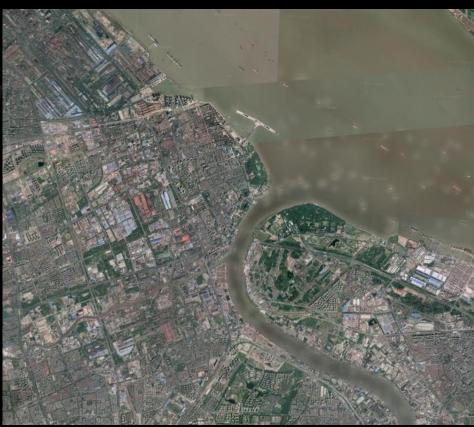
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# 研究背景



# 研究背景



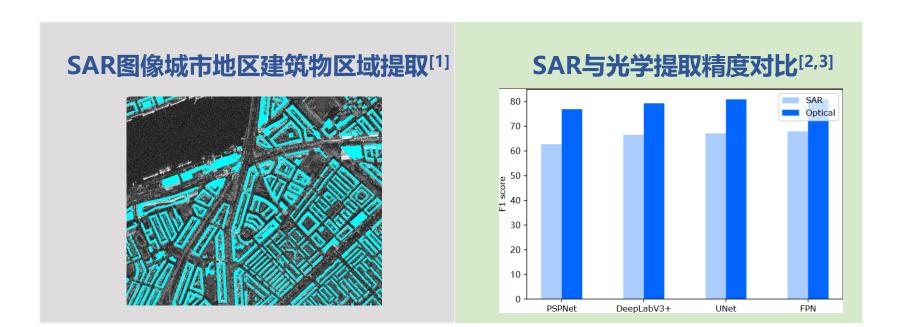






#### 研究背景

# 合成孔径雷达 (SAR) 能全天时、全天候对地进行观测,但与光学影像相比,其解译一直是领域内的难点、热点问题



<sup>[1]</sup> Shermeyer, J., Hogan, D., Brown, J., Van Etten, A., Weir, N., Pacifici, F., ... & Lewis, R. (2020). SpaceNet 6: Multi-sensor all weather mapping dataset. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops (pp. 196-197).

<sup>[2]</sup> Kang, J., Wang, Z., Zhu, R., Xia, J., Sun, X., Fernandez-Beltran, R., & Plaza, A. (2022). DisOptNet: Distilling Semantic Knowledge from Optical Images for Weather-independent Building Segmentation. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing.

<sup>[3]</sup> **康健**, 王智睿, 祝若鑫, & 孙显. (2021). 基于监督对比学习正则化的高分辨率 SAR 图像建筑物提取方法. 雷达学报, 10, 1-11.





#### 研究思路

"取长补短":能否利用光学图像对于地物的相对强解译能力来提升

微波视觉中地物的解译效果?



➤ 迁移学习: ImageNet参数重利用再微调 (Fine-tuning) 等[4-9]

▶ 生成模型: 跨模态数据生成减小不同模态图像之间的差异性[10-12]

▶ 元学习: 学习元模型并建立不同模态模型参数与其的映射关系[13]



模态蒸馏:将光学图像中学习到的模型领域知识蒸馏到SAR模型中





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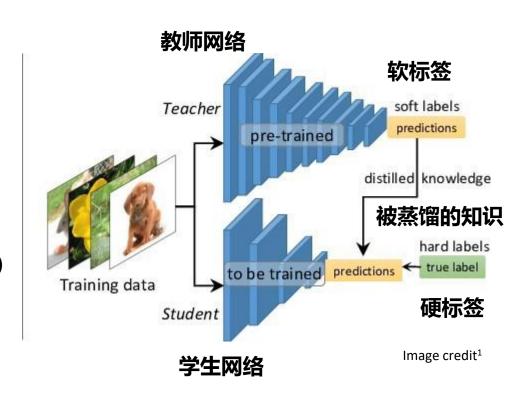


#### 知识蒸馏

#### 将教师网络训练好的模型包含 的知识蒸馏到学生网络中[14]

$$L = \alpha L_{soft} + \beta L_{hard}$$

- 教师网络得到的软标签中含有 负标签之间的相互关系(信息) 有利于学生网络学习硬标签中 缺少的知识
- 额外的软标签约束可以加速模型收敛







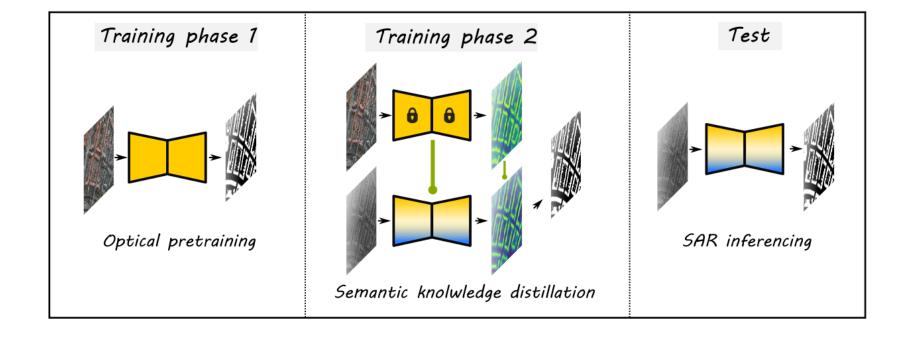
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#### 方法流程图

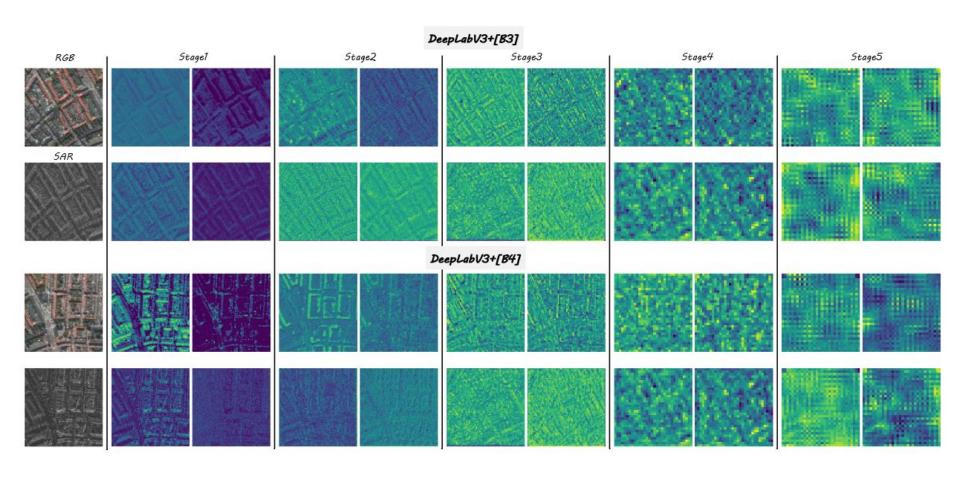








#### 不同模态下的各个阶段网络提取特征对比

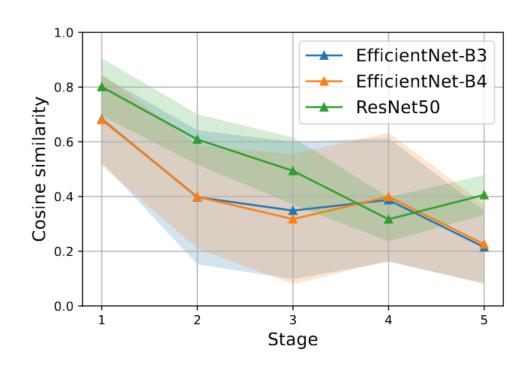






#### 不同模态下的各个阶段网络提取特征对比

跨模态余弦相似性: 
$$s_{ij}^{O-S} = \frac{\langle \mathbf{F}^O(i,j,:), \mathbf{F}^S(i,j,:) \rangle}{\|\mathbf{F}^O(i,j,:)\| \|\mathbf{F}^S(i,j,:)\|}$$

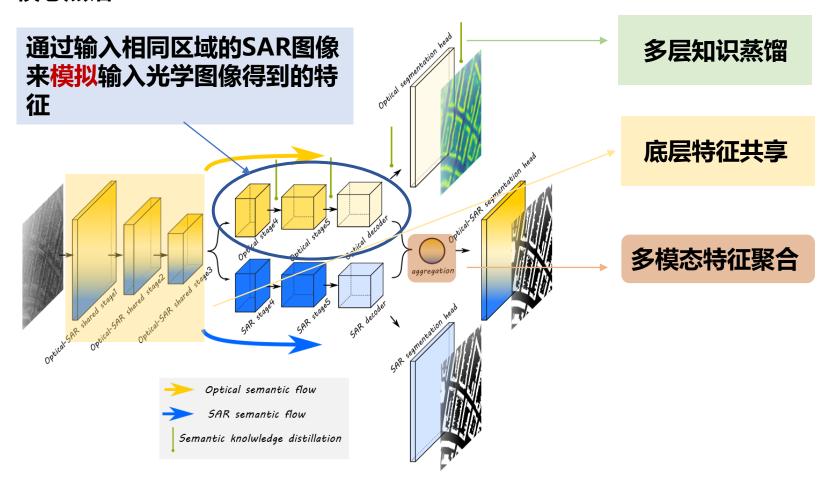


- > 特征维度增加
- 底层特征到高阶 语义特征的转化





#### 模态蒸馏:







#### 模态蒸馏损失函数:

$$L = L_{\text{seg}}(y, p) + L_{\text{dis-L}}(p^{PO}, p^{O}) + L_{\text{dis-D}}(\mathbf{F}^{O}, \mathbf{F}^{PO})$$







模拟光学网络各阶段 特征---L2损失

实验数据: SpaceNet6<sup>[1]</sup>

- > 荷兰鹿特丹
- ▶ 机载SAR与星载高分光学 影像

Optical



SAR







#### 实验结果: 对比常用的建筑物提取方法

| 方法             | Dice  | loU   | Precision | Recall |
|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|
| UNet           | 67.13 | 50.52 | 73.97     | 61.45  |
| PSPNet         | 62.78 | 45.75 | 68.21     | 58.15  |
| FPN            | 68.01 | 51.53 | 73.77     | 63.09  |
| Efficient-UNet | 67.94 | 51.45 | 76.83     | 60.89  |
| SiU-Net        | 66.48 | 49.79 | 75.87     | 59.16  |
| MFRN           | 65.52 | 48.73 | 73.97     | 58.82  |
| Unet-BE        | 68.17 | 51.17 | 73.29     | 63.72  |
| 所提方法[B3]       | 70.20 | 54.08 | 77.34     | 64.27  |
| 所提方法[B4]       | 70.62 | 54.59 | 76.28     | 65.74  |





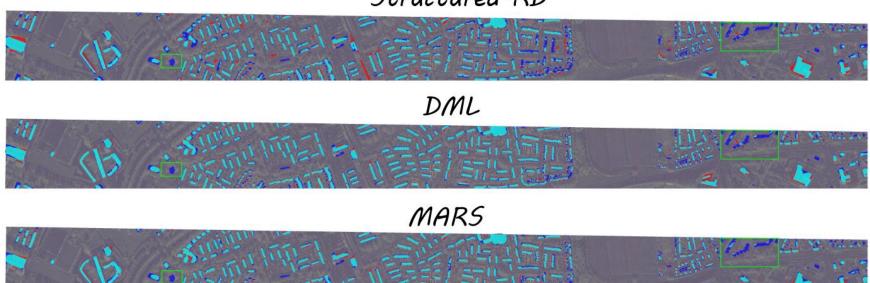
#### 实验结果: 对比其他迁移学习/知识蒸馏方法

| 方法                                | 训练数据    | Dice  | loU   | Precision | Recall |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|
| -                                 | SAR     | 66.50 | 49.81 | 72.67     | 61.29  |
| Fine-tune                         | 光学; SAR | 67.85 | 51.34 | 74.59     | 62.30  |
| Structured-KD                     | 光学; SAR | 50.17 | 33.49 | 65.13     | 40.80  |
| DML                               | 光学; SAR | 66.37 | 49.67 | 72.77     | 61.02  |
| MARS                              | 光学; SAR | 66.84 | 50.19 | 73.75     | 61.10  |
| Hallucinated<br>Two-Stream<br>Net | 光学; SAR | 67.63 | 51.09 | 75.78     | 61.06  |
| 所提方法                              | 光学; SAR | 70.62 | 54.59 | 76.28     | 65.74  |

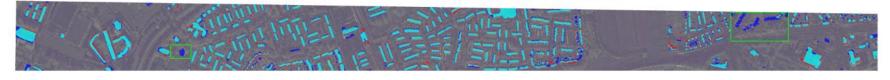




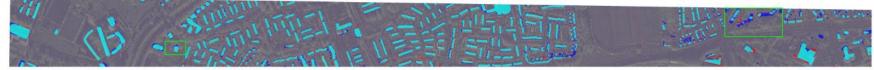
#### Structured-KD



#### UNet-BE



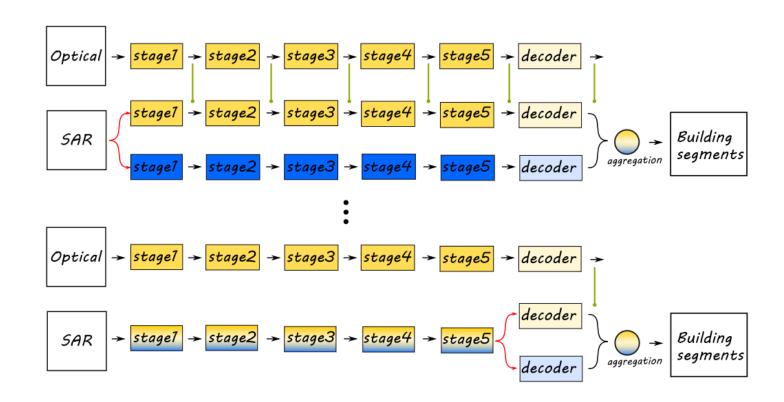
# DisOptNet







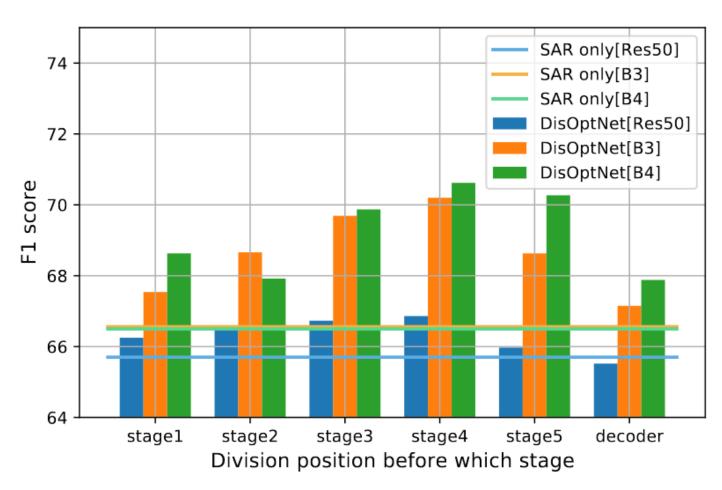
实验结果: 模态子网络拆分位置







实验结果: 模态子网络拆分位置







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#### 研究总结

# 研究总结

- > 提出了基于模态蒸馏的SAR图像建筑物提取方法。
- ▶ 方法利用子网络来模拟光学图像的特征提取,并具有记忆性,从 而在仅有SAR图像作为输入时提高了预测精度。





#### 参考文献

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# 谢谢大家! 敬请批评指正!





个人主页