

REACT: Remainder Adaptive Compensation for Domain Adaptive Object Detection

REACT:基于剩余特征补偿的域自适应目标检测算法

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IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, TIP (CCF-A), vol. 33, pp. 3735-3748, 2024

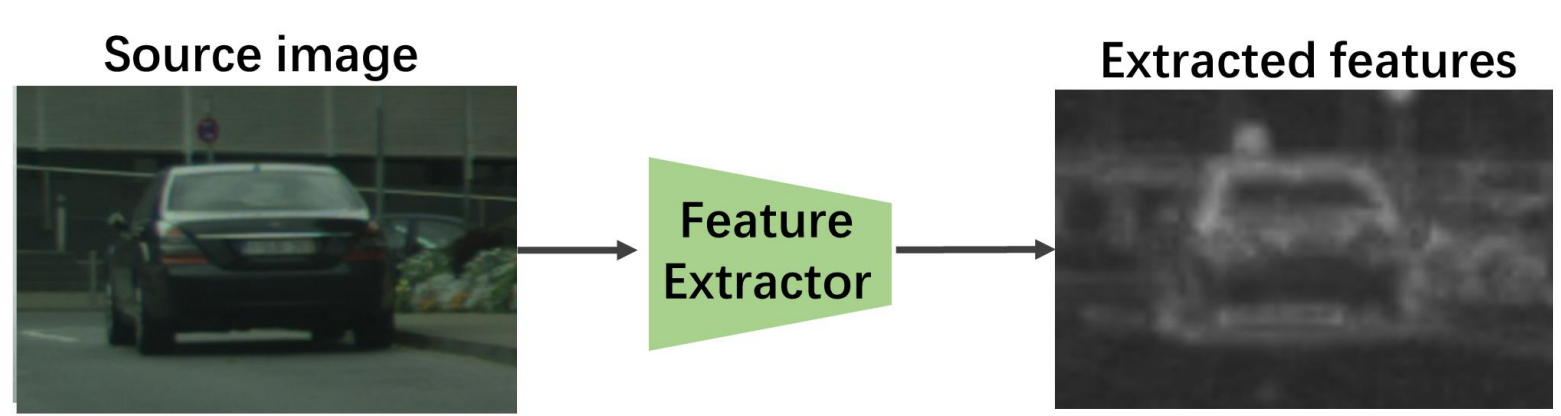
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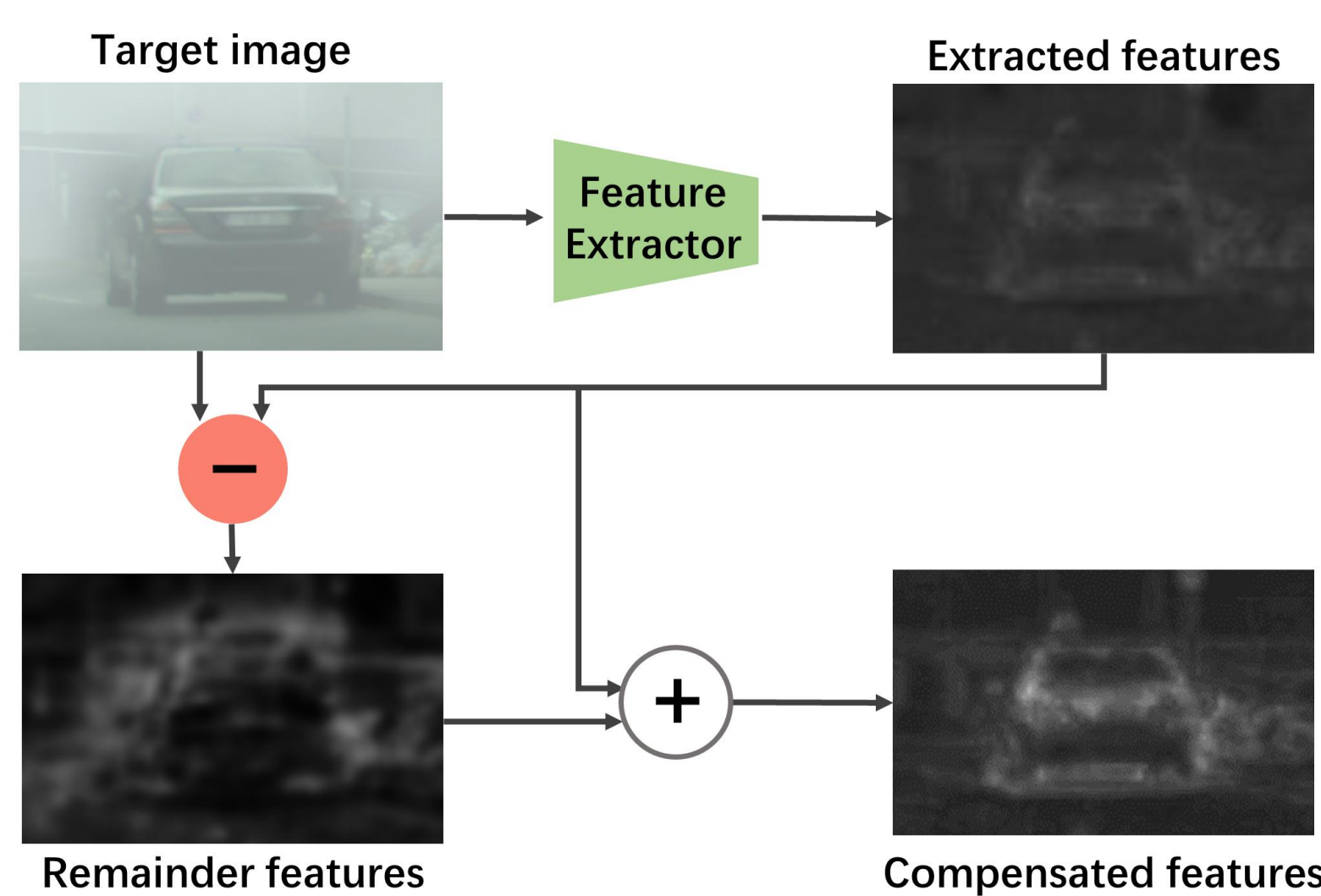
导言

域自适应目标检测 (Domain Adaptive Object Detection, DAOD)

将在有标注的源域上训练的检测器泛化到无标注的目标域上, 缓解跨域性能下降问题



(a) Feature extraction on source image



(b) Feature extraction and compensation on target image

现有DAOD方法

✓思路:使用特征对齐约束和源域标签来捕捉域不变特征和任务相关信息

✗局限:由于域差异的存在, 特征对齐时部分目标域的任务相关信息丢失

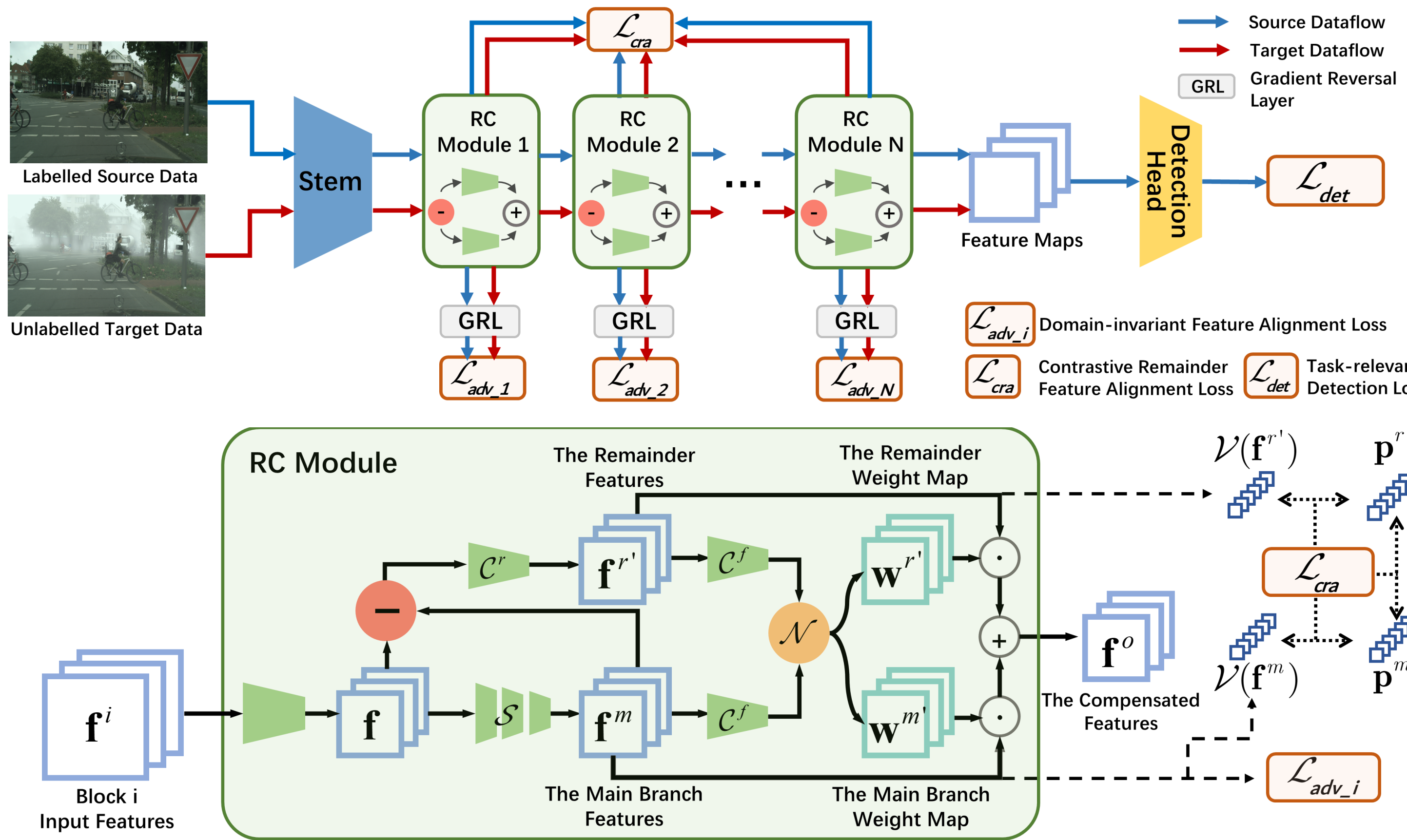
基于剩余特征补偿的域自适应目标检测算法 REACT

✓关键发现: 剩余特征包含了被丢弃的任务相关信息, 可以用于补偿不充分的目标域特征

✓剩余补偿模块: 我们设计了剩余补偿模块, 引入额外的剩余分支, 通过残差注意力设计来恢复剩余特征以及自适应地补偿主分支特征

✓对比剩余特征对齐: 我们提出了对比剩余特征对齐损失, 引导剩余分支与主分支正交化, 从而保证剩余特征包含主分支中丢失的特征

方法



REACT算法网络结构

剩余特征补偿模块(Remainder Compensation Module, RC)以层叠结构堆叠构成特征提取网络

剩余特征补偿模块RC

主分支: 使用对抗损失约束, 提取域不变特征和源域的任务相关信息
剩余分支: 首先, 计算不同深度的特征残差来恢复剩余特征。随后, 通过注意力机制, 向主分支特征中自适应补偿目标域任务相关信息

对比剩余特征对齐

特征原型: 建立主分支特征原型和剩余分支特征原型

特征对齐: 通过对比学习策略, 拉近各分支特征到各自原型的距离, 以及扩大两个分支原型间的距离

实验

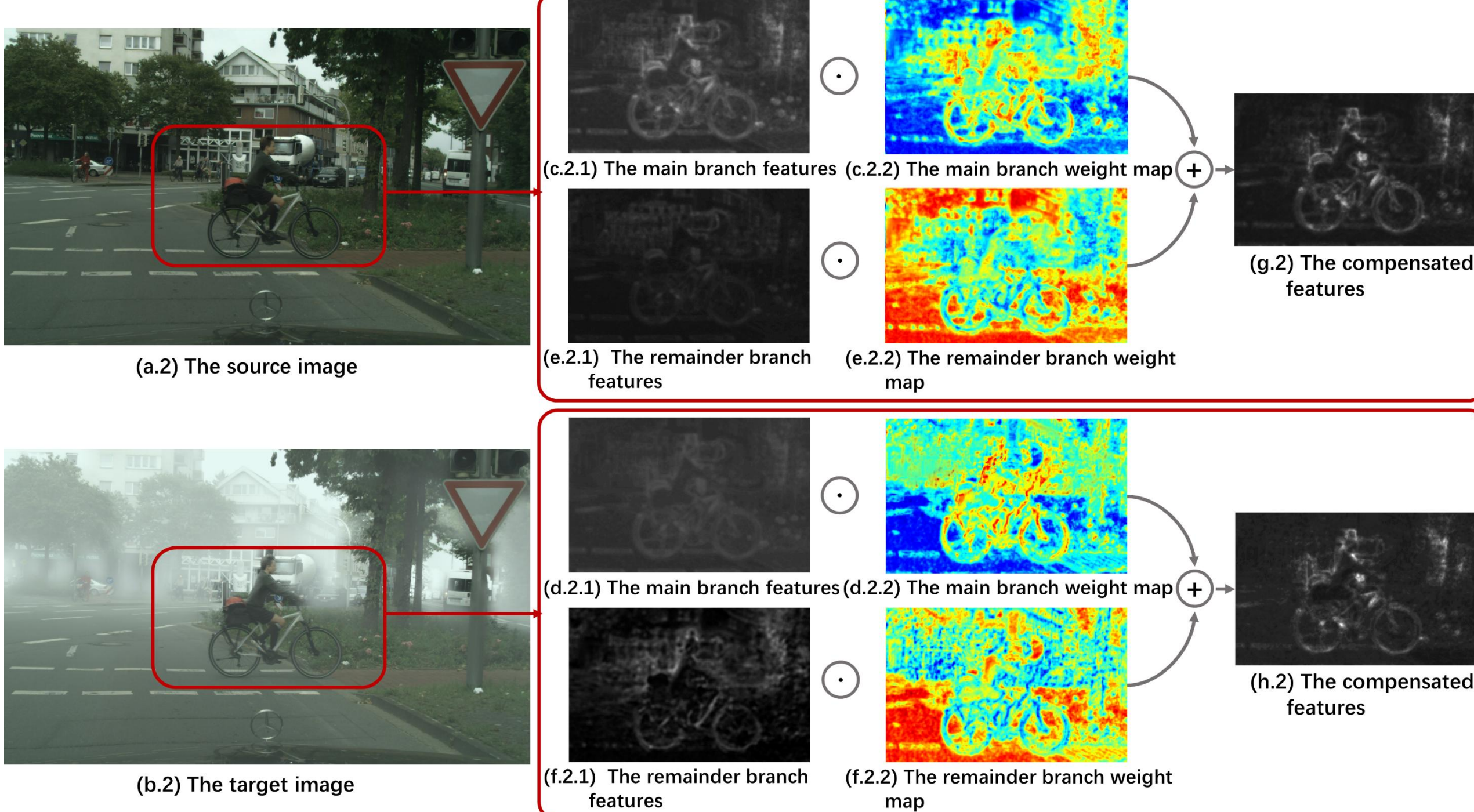
跨天气场景数据集上的检测结果 (mAP)

Methods	Arch.	Person	Rider	Car	Truck	Bus	Train	Motor	Bicycle	mAP
DA-Faster [†] [4]	FR	29.2	40.4	43.4	19.7	38.3	28.5	23.7	32.7	32.0
VDD [†] [5]	FR	33.4	44.0	51.7	33.9	52.0	34.7	34.2	36.8	40.0
DIDN [36]	FR	38.3	44.4	51.8	28.7	53.3	34.7	32.4	40.4	40.5
DSS [†] [7]	FR	42.9	51.2	53.6	33.6	49.2	18.9	36.2	41.8	40.9
MeGA [37]	FR	37.7	49.0	52.4	25.4	49.2	46.9	34.5	39.0	41.8
TIA [8]	FR+CycleGAN	52.1	38.1	49.7	37.7	34.8	46.3	48.6	31.1	42.3
D-adapt [†] [38]	FR	40.8	47.1	57.5	33.5	46.9	41.4	33.6	43.0	43.0
SDA [39]	FR	38.8	45.9	57.2	29.9	50.2	51.9	31.9	40.9	43.3
DICN [†] [40]	FR	47.3	57.4	64.0	22.7	45.6	29.6	38.6	47.4	44.1
MGADA [41]	FR	43.9	49.6	60.6	29.6	50.7	39.0	38.3	42.8	44.3
NLTE [†] [42]	FR+Graph	43.1	50.7	58.7	33.6	56.7	42.7	33.7	43.3	45.4
SCAN [43]	FCOS+Graph	41.7	43.9	57.3	28.7	48.6	48.7	31.0	37.3	42.1
SIGMA [9]	FCOS+Graph	44.0	43.9	60.3	31.6	50.4	51.5	31.7	40.6	44.2
SIGMA++ [44]	FCOS+Graph	46.4	45.1	61.0	32.1	52.2	44.6	34.8	39.9	44.5
CIGAR [45]	FCOS+Graph	46.1	47.3	62.1	27.8	56.6	44.3	33.7	41.3	44.9
REACT+DSS	FR	54.8	58.4	66.2	24.3	52.7	39.7	39.3	50.6	48.3
REACT+DSS [†]	FR	55.7	60.4	67.5	20.7	53.3	40.3	38.2	53.9	48.8
ATMT [†] [46]	FR+Teacher	44.7	37.6	51.1	34.0	34.0	46.7	35.1	27.1	38.8
UMT [47]	FR+Teacher	33.0	46.7	48.6	34.1	56.5	46.8	30.4	37.4	41.7
PT [†] [48]	FR+Teacher	43.2	52.4	63.4	33.4	56.6	37.8	41.3	48.7	47.1
MIC [†] [49]	FR+Teacher	50.9	55.3	67.0	33.9	52.4	33.7	40.6	47.5	47.6
TDD [33]	FR+Teacher	50.7	53.7	68.2	35.1	53.0	45.1	38.9	49.1	49.2
AT [†] [31]	FR+Teacher	56.3	51.9	64.2	38.5	45.5	55.1	54.3	35.0	50.9
CMT [†] [50]	FR+Teacher	47.0	55.7	64.5	39.4	63.2	51.9	40.3	53.1	51.9
HT [51]	FCOS+Teacher	52.1	55.8	67.5	32.7	55.9	49.1	40.1	50.3	50.4
REACT+AT	FR+Teacher	52.1	57.1	66.3	35.0	56.7	52.8	42.9	53.8	52.1
REACT+AT [†]	FR	51.4	57.9	67.4	37.7	58.4	52.8	44.6	54.6	53.1

跨风格场景数据集上的检测结果 (mAP)

Methods	Aero	Bike	Bird	Boat	Bottle	Bus	Car	Cat	Chair	Cow	Table	Dog	Horse	Motor	Person	Plant	Sheep	Sofa	Train	Tv	mAP
NLTE [42]	39.1	50.3	33.6	34.7	35.0	40.5	44.2	5.9	36.8	45.8	23.1	17.3	31.8	39.5	60.7	45.4	17.9	28.4	49.0	51.3	36.5
UaDAN [53]	35.0	73.7	41.0	24.4	21.3	69.8	53.5	2.3	34.2	61.2	31.0	29.5	47.9	63.6	62.2	61.3	13.9	7.6	48.6	23.9	40.2
DBGU [55]	28.5	52.3	34.3	32.8	38.6	66.4	38.2	25.3	39.9	47.4	23.9	17.9	38.9	78.3	61.2	51.7	26.2	28.9	56.8	44.5	41.6
FGRR [56]	30.8	52.1	35.1	32.4	42.2	62.8	42.6	21.4	42.8	58.6	33.5	20.8	37.2	81.4	66.2	50.3	21.5	29.3	58.2	47.0	43.3
UMT [47]	39.6	59.1	32.4	35.0	45.1	61.9	48.4	7.5	46.0	67.6	21.4	29.5	48.2	75.9	70.5	56.7	25.9	28.9	39.4	43.6	44.1
SIGMA [9]	40.1	55.4	37.4	31.1	54.9	54.3	46.6	23.0	44.7	65.6	23.0	22.0	42.8	55.6	67.2	55.2	32.9	40.8	45.0	58.6	44.5
ATMT [46]	37.5	63.4	37.9	29.8	45.1	62.7	41.2	19.5	43.7	57.4	22.9	25.3	39.6	87.1	70.9	50.6	29.1	32.2	58.4	50.5	45.2
CIGAR [45]	35.2	55.0	39.2	30.7	60.1	58.1	46.9	31.8	47.0	61.0	21.8	26.7	44.6	52.4	68.5	54.4	31.3	38.8	56.5	63.5	46.2
TIA [8]	42.2	66.0	36.9	37.3	43.7	71.8	49.7	18.2	44.9	58.9	18.2	29.1	40.7	87.8	67.4	49.7	27.4	27.8	57.1	50.6	46.3
SIGMA++ [44]	36.3	54.6	40.1	31.6	58.0	60.4	46.2	33.6	44.4	66.2	25.7	25.3	44.4	58.8	64.8	55.4	36.2	38.6	54.1	59.3	46.7
CMT [50]	39.8	56.3	38.7	39.7	60.4	35.0	56.0	7.1	60.1	60.4	35.8	28.1	67.8	84.5	80.1	55.5	20.3	32.8	42.3	38.2	47.0
D-adapt [38]	56.4	63.2	42.3	40.9	45.3	77.0	48.7	25.4	44.3	58.4	31.4	24.5	47.1	75.3	69.3	43.5	27.9	34.1	60.7	64.0	49.0
REACT+AT	40.1	71.2	38.5	44.0	52.8	61.5	58.7	22.6	53.9	56.4	33.2	27.0	43.7	89.9	79.7	53.6	25.3	37.9	58.9	43.6	49.6

分支特征图和注意力图可视化



消融实验: 分支设计

Training	Testing	RC Module	Cra Loss	mAP
C	F	✓		40.3
C + F	F			43.4
C + F	F			41.4
C + F	F	✓		47.8
C + F	F		✓	48.8
C + F	C			55.5
C + F	C	✓		57.0

Compensation Features	-	f	f ^m	f + f ^m	f - f ^m	MaxPool	AvgPool	*
mAP		41.4	43.3	41.6	42.9	44.6	45.6	47.8

泛化实验: 三组不同架构

Method	Backbone	C→F	K→C	C→B	S→C	Backbone	P→C
DA-Faster*	ResNet-50	37.9	42.1	25.8	42.3	ResNet-101	36.1
REACT+DA-Faster	ResNet-50	42.1	45.8	28.2	48.4	ResNet-101	38.3
Gains	-	4.2	3.7	2.4	6.1	-	2.2
DSS*	ResNet-50	41.4	43.6	27.1	46.3	ResNet-101	39.9
REACT+DSS	ResNet-50	48.8	51.2	30.9	53.8	ResNet-101	44.3
Gains	-	7.4	7.6	3.8	7.5	-	4.4
AT*	VGG-16	50.2	54.2	32.1	53.8	ResNet-101	45.8
REACT+AT	VGG-16	53.1	59.5	35.8	58.6	ResNet-101	49.6
Gains	-	2.9	5.3	3.7	4.8	-	3.8