

Robust and Decomposable Average Precision for Image Retrieval

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Average Precision for Image Retrieval

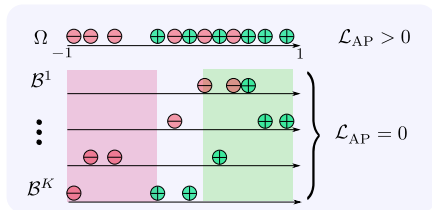
Average Precision (AP): most popular metric for ranking evaluation in several tasks (Recommendation systems, Object detection, Image Retrieval, NLP).

$$\mathcal{L}_{AP} = 1 - AP = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{8} \right) = 37.5\%$$



Two issues when optimizing \mathcal{L}_{AP} with SGD:

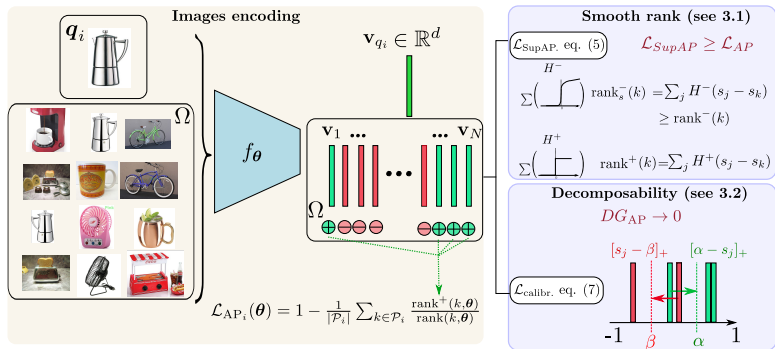
- Non-differentiability
- Non-decomposability



ROADMAP

RObust And DecoMposable Average Precision (**ROADMAP**) for Image Retrieval:

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SupAP}}$: a new **smooth surrogate loss** for \mathcal{L}_{AP}
- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}$: a training objective to **reduce the non-decomposability** of AP



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ROADMAP}}(\theta) = (1 - \lambda) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{SupAP}}(\theta) + \lambda \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}(\theta)$$

SupAP: direct optimization of AP

SupAP:

- smooth approximation of the rank.

$$\mathcal{L}_{AP} = 1 - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{P}_i|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{P}_i} \frac{\text{rank}^+(k)}{\text{rank}(k)}$$

⇒ different than coarse upper bound on \mathcal{L}_{AP} : Structured SVM (SIGIR 2007), Blackbox (ICLR 2020)

- Re-writting the rank with the **Heaviside** step function

$$\text{rank}(k) = 1 + \sum_{j \in \Omega} H(s_j - s_k) = 1 + \underbrace{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{P}_i} H(s_j - s_k)}_{\text{rank}^+} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} H(s_j - s_k)}_{\text{rank}^-}$$

⇒ Other state of the art rank approximations do not provide upper bounds on \mathcal{L}_{AP} : FastAP (CVPR'19), SmoothAP (ECCV'20)

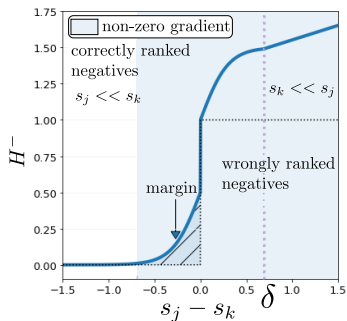
SupAP: direct optimization of AP

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SupAP}} = 1 - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{P}_i|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{P}_i} \frac{\text{rank}^+(k)}{\text{rank}^+(k) + \text{rank}_s^-(k)}$$

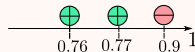
rank_s^- : Smooth upper bound on rank^- to ensure that:

- SupAP is an upper bound on \mathcal{L}_{AP} .

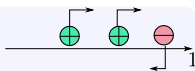
- SupAP has correct gradient flow.



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{AP}} = 0.41$$



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SupAP}} = 0.44$$

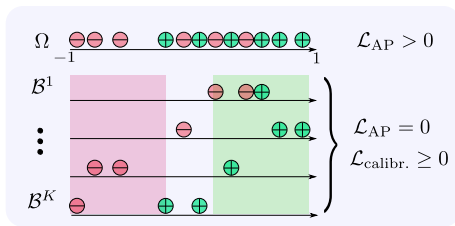


$\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}$: making AP decomposable

Decomposability Gap:

Approximation error between the AP per batch and the global AP.

$$DG_{\text{AP}}(\theta) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{b=1}^K \text{AP}_i^b(\theta) - \text{AP}_i(\theta)$$



Training objective to **reduce the Decomposability Gap**:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \underbrace{\frac{1}{|\mathcal{P}_i|} \sum_{x_j \in \mathcal{P}_i} [\alpha - s_j]_+}_{\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}^+} + \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_i|} \sum_{x_j \in \mathcal{N}_i} [s_j - \beta]_+}_{\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}^-}$$

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}$ compares the scores in each batch with a **fixed threshold**.

Upper bound on DG_{AP} without $\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}$:

$$0 \leq DG_{\text{AP}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\sum_{b=1}^K |\mathcal{P}_i^b|} \left(\sum_{b=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^B \frac{j + |\mathcal{P}_i^1| + \dots + |\mathcal{P}_i^{b-1}|}{j + |\mathcal{P}_i^1| + \dots + |\mathcal{P}_i^{b-1}| + |\mathcal{N}_i^1| + \dots + |\mathcal{N}_i^{b-1}|} \right)$$

Refined and **tighter upper bound** on DG_{AP} with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}$:

$$0 \leq DG_{\text{AP}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\sum_{b=1}^K |\mathcal{P}_i^b|} \left(\sum_{b=1}^K \left[\sum_{j=1}^{G_b^+} \frac{j + G_1^+ + \dots + G_{b-1}^+}{j + G_1^+ + \dots + G_{b-1}^+ + E_1^- + \dots + E_{b-1}^-} + \sum_{j=1}^{E_b^+} \frac{j + G_b^+ + |\mathcal{P}_i^1| + \dots + |\mathcal{P}_i^{b-1}|}{j + G_b^+ + |\mathcal{P}_i^1| + \dots + |\mathcal{P}_i^{b-1}| + |\mathcal{N}_i^1| + \dots + |\mathcal{N}_i^{b-1}|} \right] \right)$$

Experimental validation

Comparison direct optimization AP methods under the **same settings**
(backbone, data augmentation, batch size, optimizer ...)

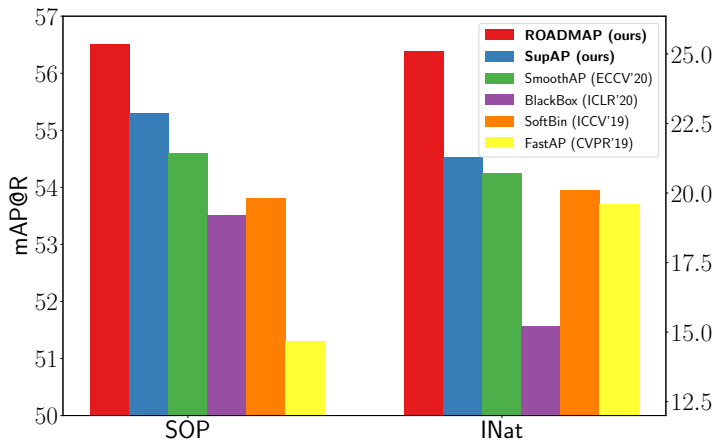
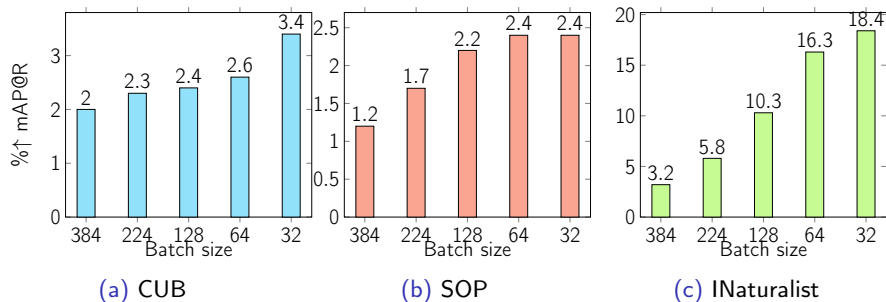


Figure: Models are ResNet-50 with a batch size of 64.

ROADMAP impact of decomposability ($\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}$)



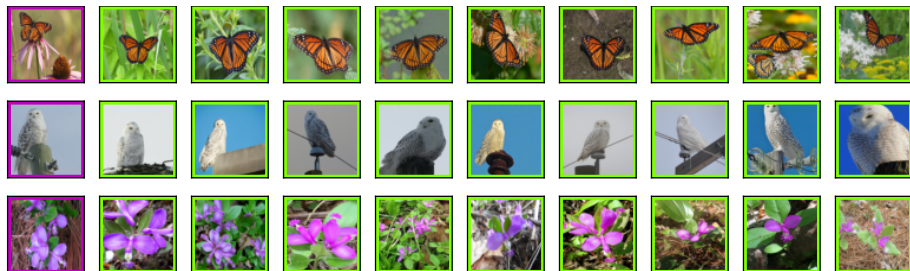
- Good results even with **small batches!**
- **Simple and effective** method, **no overhead** \neq memory methods (FastAP, XBM)

	SOP	INat
Method	mAP@R	mAP@R
XBM (CVPR'20)	54.9	18.5
ROADMAP (ours)	56.5	25.1

Thank you for your attention !

ROADMAP a method for AP optimization:

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SupAP}}$: a new smooth surrogate loss for \mathcal{L}_{AP} ;
- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{calibr.}}$: a training objective to reduce the decomposability gap.



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<https://github.com/elias-ramzi/ROADMAP>