

Lightweight Frequency Masker for Cross-Domain Few-Shot Semantic Segmentation

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Cross-Domain Few-Shot Semantic Segmentation (CD-FSS)

□ Setting

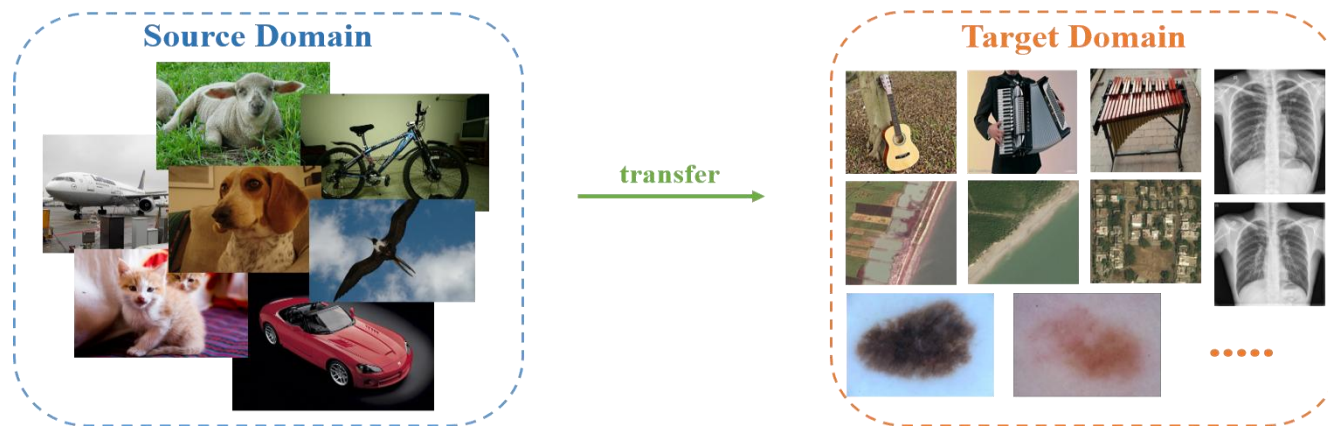
- Trained on the source domain
- Tested on the target domain
- Different data distributions between source and target domain

□ Task

- Segment unseen classes from target domain

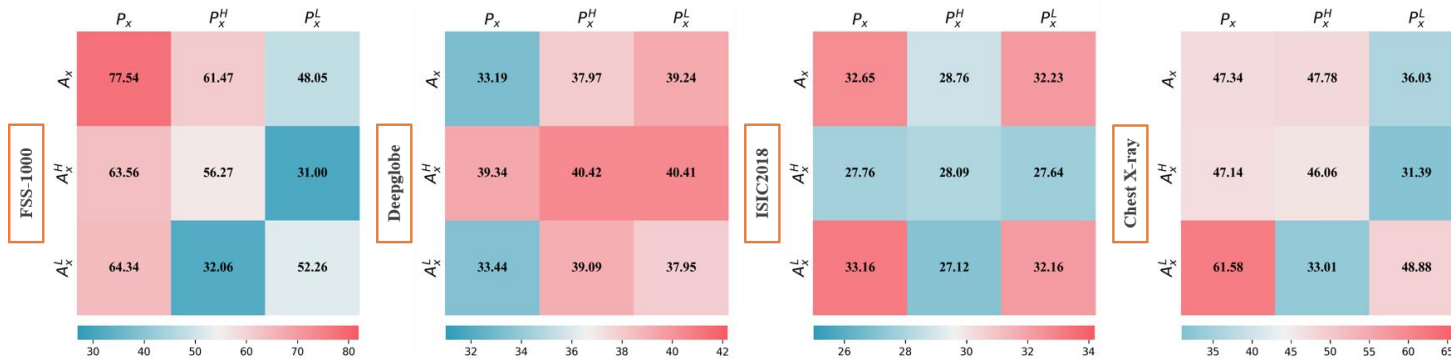
□ Difficulty

- Limited target data
- Huge domain gap between source data and target data



Motivation

- Study the Domain Shift Problem
 - From the perspective of the frequency domain
- Intriguing Phenomenon
 - Simply filtering different frequency components for target domains can lead to a significant performance improvement



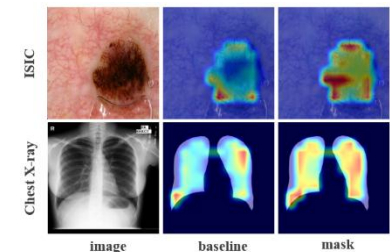
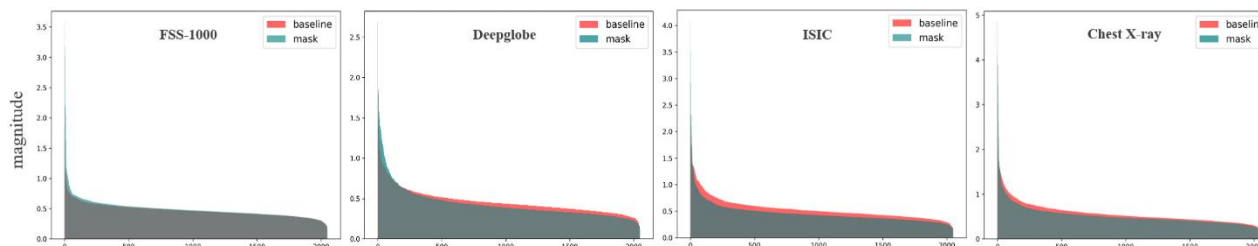
P : Phase A : Amplitude H : High Frequency L : Low Frequency
baseline (A_x, P_x): without filtering out any frequency components

Delve into this phenomenon

- Enhanced Performance Stem from Reduced Inter-Channel Correlation
 - Different feature channels can represent distinct patterns
 - Performance improves as inter-channel mutual information (MI) decreases

Dataset	FSS-1000			Deepglobe			ISIC			Chest X-ray		
	baseline	best	worst	baseline	best	worst	baseline	best	worst	baseline	best	worst
1-shot MIoU	77.54	64.34↓	48.054↓	33.19	40.42↑	33.44↑	32.65	33.16↑	27.124↓	47.34	61.58↑	31.394↓
support MI	1.3736	1.3791↑	1.8767↑	1.3679	1.35024↓	1.35584↓	1.3789	1.36974↓	1.3951↑	1.3952	1.39304↓	1.4315↑
query MI	1.3739	1.3805↑	1.8201↑	1.3667	1.34354↓	1.35984↓	1.3792	1.36944↓	1.3890↑	1.3921	1.38774↓	1.4368↑

- Why Lower Inter-Channel Correlation is Better?
 - Improve cross-domain generalization
 - More uniform Mean Magnitude of Channels (MMC) curve
 - Handle channel bias problem
 - More independent and diverse semantic patterns
 - Enlarge activation regions for segmentation
 - Better detect the entire object



Feature Disentanglement in the Frequency Domain

□ Mathematical Derivation

■ Prove the correlation between phase differences and channel correlation

□ Fourier Transform (FT) $F(u, v) = \frac{1}{wh} \sum_{x=0}^{w-1} \sum_{y=0}^{h-1} f(x, y) e^{-i2\pi(\frac{ux}{w} + \frac{vy}{h})}$

$$F = \alpha \cos(\rho) + i\alpha \sin(\rho) = \alpha \cdot e^{i\rho}$$

$$|F| = \sqrt{\alpha^2(\cos^2(\rho) + \sin^2(\rho))} = \sqrt{\alpha^2} = \alpha$$

□ The correlation coefficient formula in the frequency domain:

$$r = \sum_{m=0}^{h-1} \sum_{n=0}^{w-1} \frac{F_1(m, n)F_2^*(m, n)}{\sqrt{|F_1(m, n)|^2|F_2(m, n)|^2}} = \sum_{m=0}^{h-1} \sum_{n=0}^{w-1} r(m, n)$$

□ The complex conjugate

$$F_2^*(m, n) = \alpha_2 \cos(\rho_2) - i\alpha_2 \sin(\rho_2) = \alpha_2 e^{-i\rho_2}$$

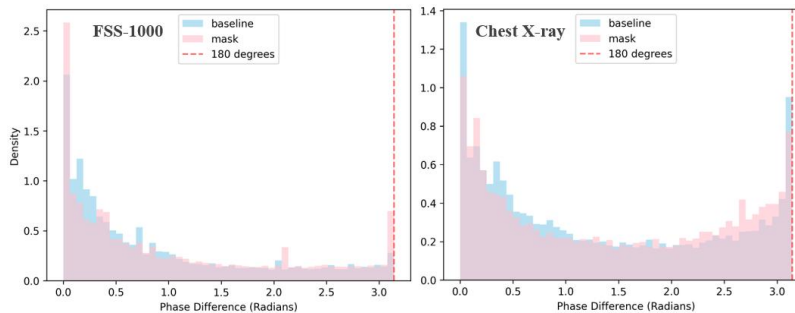
$$F_1(m, n)F_2^*(m, n) = \alpha_1\alpha_2 e^{i(\rho_1 - \rho_2)}$$

$$|F_1(m, n)|^2|F_2(m, n)|^2 = \alpha_1^2\alpha_2^2$$

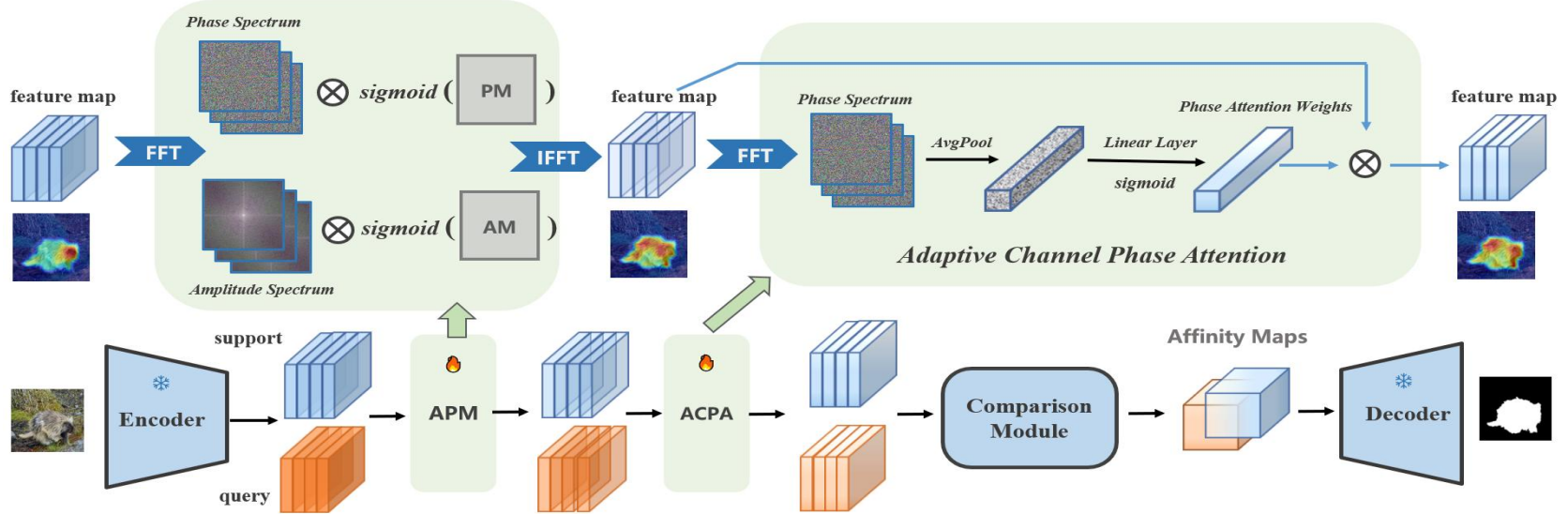
□ Derivation result:

$$r(m, n) = \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2 e^{i(\rho_1 - \rho_2)}}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2\alpha_2^2}} = e^{i(\rho_1 - \rho_2)}, \quad \rho_1 - \rho_2 = \Delta\rho \in [0, \pi]$$

□ Experiments for Derivation



Method

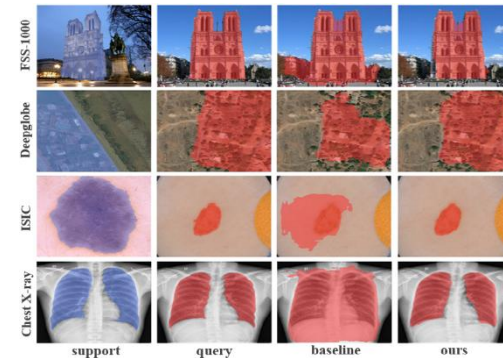


- Lightweight Frequency Masker
- Amplitude-Phase Masker (APM)
 - Reduce inter-channel correlation
 - Accomplish feature disentanglement
 - Obtain more independent semantic representations
- Adaptive Channel Phase Attention (ACPA)
 - Leverage phase invariance
 - Align the support and query feature spaces

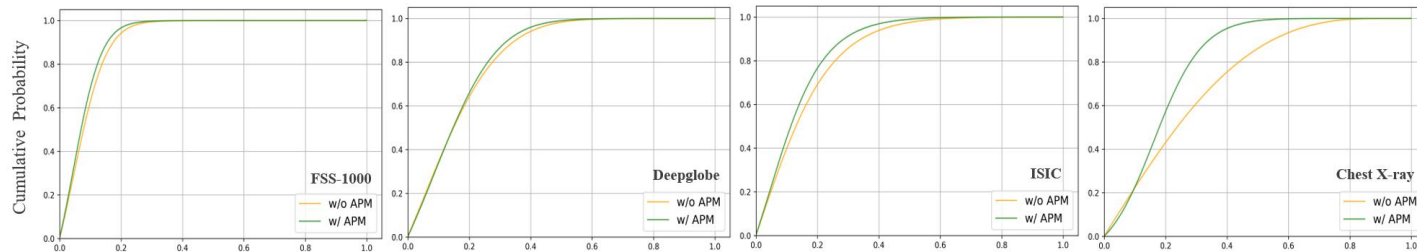
Experiments

□ State-of-the-Art Performance

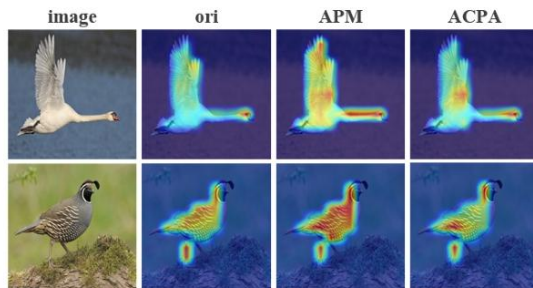
Method	FSS-1000		Deepglobe		ISIC		Chest X-ray		Average	
	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
PGNet [45]	62.42	62.74	10.73	12.36	21.86	21.25	33.95	27.96	32.24	31.08
PANet [41]	69.15	71.68	36.55	45.43	25.29	33.99	57.75	69.31	47.19	55.10
CaNet [46]	70.67	72.03	22.32	23.07	25.16	28.22	28.35	28.62	36.63	37.99
RPMMs [43]	65.12	67.06	12.99	13.47	18.02	20.04	30.11	30.82	31.56	32.85
PFENet [37]	70.87	70.52	16.88	18.01	23.50	23.83	27.22	27.57	34.62	34.98
RePRI [5]	70.96	74.23	25.03	27.41	23.27	26.23	65.08	65.48	46.09	48.34
HSNet [31]	77.53	80.99	29.65	35.08	31.20	35.10	51.88	54.36	47.57	51.38
HSNet* [31]	77.54	80.21	33.19	36.46	32.65	35.09	47.34	48.63	47.68	50.10
PATNet [24]	<u>78.59</u>	<u>81.23</u>	37.89	42.97	41.16	53.58	66.61	70.20	56.06	61.99
Ours (APM-S)	78.25	80.29	<u>40.77</u>	44.85	<u>41.48</u>	49.39	<u>75.22</u>	<u>76.89</u>	<u>58.93</u>	<u>62.86</u>
Ours (APM-M)	79.29	81.83	40.86	<u>44.92</u>	41.71	<u>51.16</u>	78.25	82.81	60.03	65.18



□ APM: Feature Disentanglement via Frequency Operations



□ ACPA: Aligning Task-Relevant Features and Feature Spaces



APM-S	APM-M	ACPA	FSS	Deepglobe	ISIC	Chest
			0.3591	0.2691	0.2494	0.5848
✓			0.3481	0.2678	0.2433	0.5025
✓		✓	0.2907	0.2676	0.2032	0.3628
	✓		0.3293	0.2675	0.2310	0.4635
	✓	✓	0.2883	0.2674	0.1811	0.3986

Thanks!