MAX-DEEPLAB: END-TO-END PANOPTIC SEGMENTATION WITH MASK TRANSFORMERS

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Code: https://github.com/google-research/deeplab2

FORMULATION

N: a constant size of predictions (e.g. 128 for COCO), \hat{m}_i : predicted masks after pixel-wise softmax, $\hat{p}_i(c)$: class probabilities (thing, stuff, no object \varnothing).

• Ground Truth as a set of class-labeled masks:

$$
\{y_i\}_{i=1}^K = \{(m_i, c_i)\}_{i=1}^K,
$$
 (1)

 K : #GT, m_i : masks, c_i : classes (thing & stuff).

• Prediction in the exact same form:

$$
\{\hat{y}_i\}_{i=1}^N = \{(\hat{m}_i, \hat{p}_i(c))\}_{i=1}^N, \tag{2}
$$

• MaX-DeepLab correctly segments a dog sitting on a chair, while other state-of-the-art methods fail because

MOTIVATION

• Previous methods rely on a tree of surrogate sub-tasks. Although these sub-tasks are tackled by area experts, they fail to comprehensively solve the target task.

• Our mask transformer enables end-to-end panoptic segmentation for the first time by directly predicting a set of object masks and their semantic classes.

(a) the *centers* of the dog and the chair are close to each other, (b) the *boxes* of the dog and the chair overlap a lot.

End-to-End *Center*-Based *Box*-Based

SIMPLE INFERENCE

We augment the pixel-path CNN with a global memory path, \blacksquare enabling any CNN layer to read and write the memory. We adopt all four types of attention between the two paths.

• Predict a class-ID for each mask:

$$
\hat{c}_i = \arg \max_c \hat{p}_i(c). \tag{3}
$$

• Predict a mask-ID for each pixel:

$$
\hat{z}_{h,w} = \arg\max_{i} \hat{m}_{i,h,w},
$$

 $\forall h \in \{1, 2, \ldots, H\}, \quad \forall w \in \{1, 2, \ldots, W\}.$

(4)

TRAINING WITH PQ-STYLE LOSS

• Inspired by Panoptic Quality (PQ) decomposition:

 $PQ = RQ \times SQ,$ (5)

RQ: recognition quality, SQ: segmentation quality. **• A PQ-style similarity metric** is defined between a ground \blacksquare truth class-labeled mask and a predicted mask:

$$
\underbrace{\sin(y_i, \hat{y}_j)}_{\approx PQ} = \underbrace{\hat{p}_j(c_i)}_{\approx RQ} \times \underbrace{\text{Dice}(m_i, \hat{m}_j)}_{\approx SQ}.
$$
\n(6)

• Match predictions to GTs with the metric:

$$
\hat{\sigma} = \underset{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_N}{\arg \max} \sum_{i=1}^K \text{sim}(y_i, \hat{y}_{\sigma(i)}), \tag{7}
$$

 $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_N$: a permutation of N elements,

 $\hat{\sigma}$: the optimal permutation with maximum similarity.

• Optimize the model with the same metric:

$$
\max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{K} \text{sim}(y_i, \hat{y}_{\hat{\sigma}(i)}) = \max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{K} \hat{p}_{\hat{\sigma}(i)}(c_i) \times \text{Dice}(m_i, \hat{m}_{\hat{\sigma}(i)})
$$
 (8)

The mask and the class should be correct at the same time. Please read the paper for auxiliary loss terms.

ARCHITECTURE

• An overview of the mask transformer architecture.

RESULTS

ATTENTION MAPS

Two people (**woman**, **man**) cutting a **cake** on a **table**.

VISUALIZATIONS

Google Research

