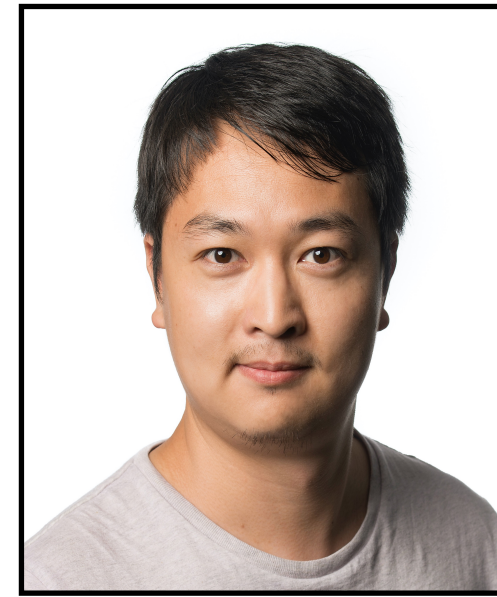




Weakly-Supervised Domain Adaptive Semantic Segmentation with Prototypical Contrastive Learning



Anurag Das



Yongqin Xian*



Dengxin Dai



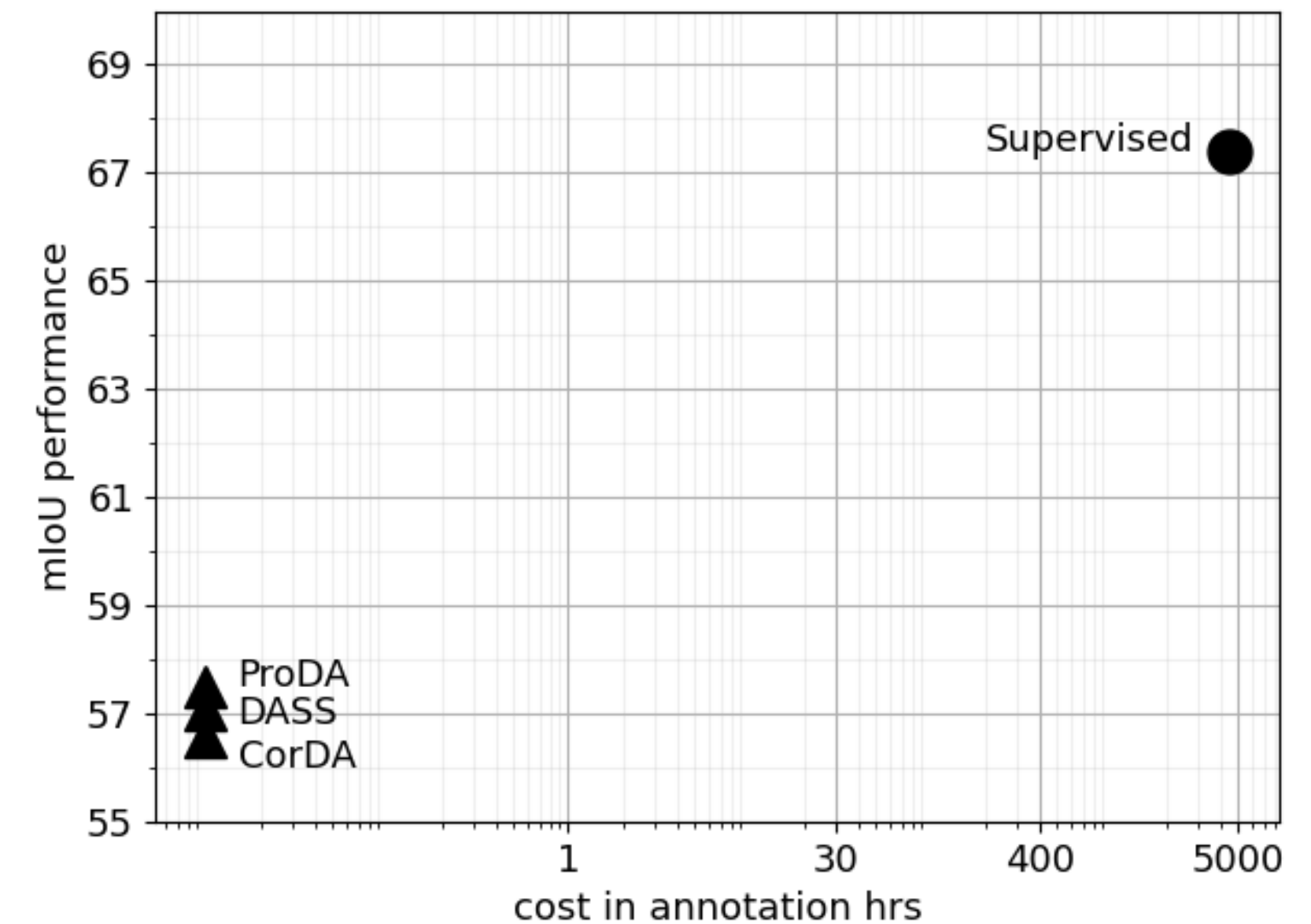
Bernt Schiele

Max Planck Institute for Informatics, Saarland Informatics Campus

*ETH Zürich

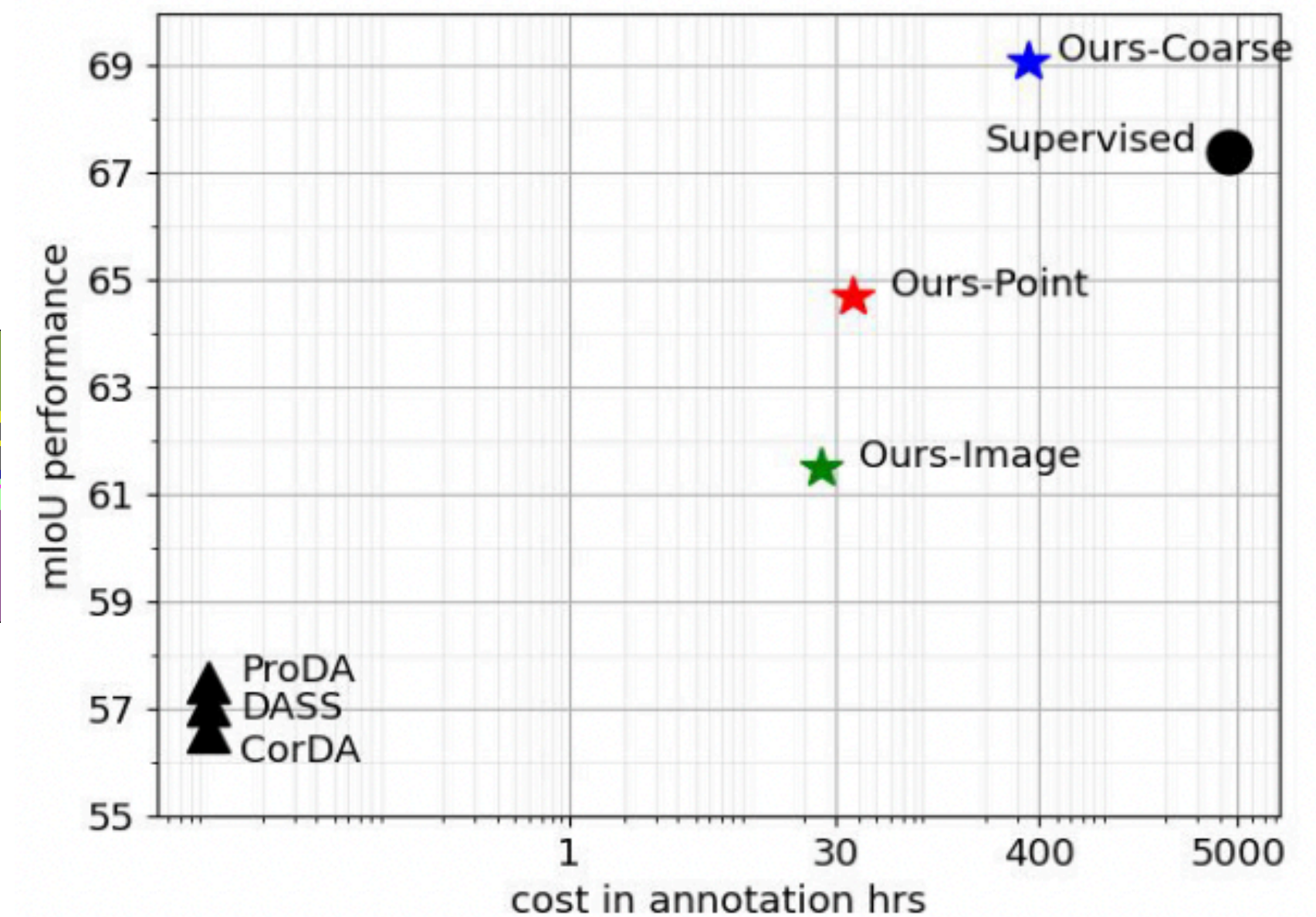
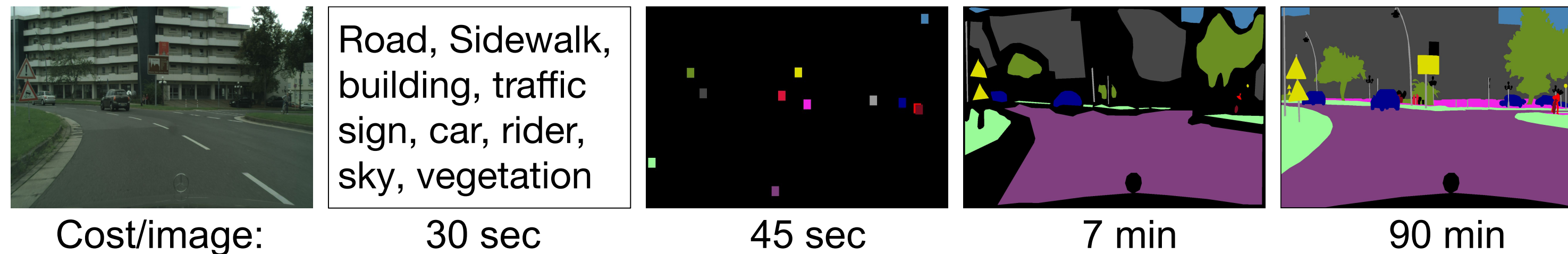
Motivation

- **Huge performance gap** between Unsupervised Domain Adaptive Semantic Segmentation (UDASS) and Supervised Learning



Motivation

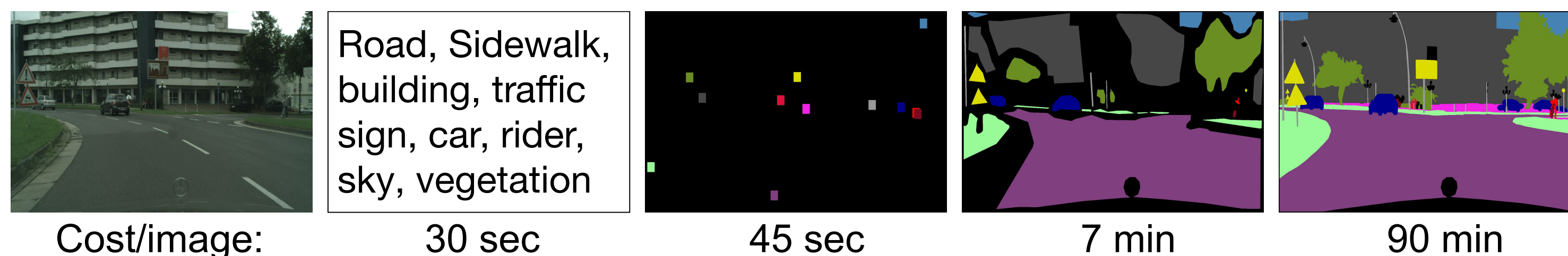
- **Huge performance gap** of Unsupervised Domain Adaptive Semantic Segmentation (UDASS) and Supervised Learning
- Idea : **Use additional cheap weak labels from real domain**



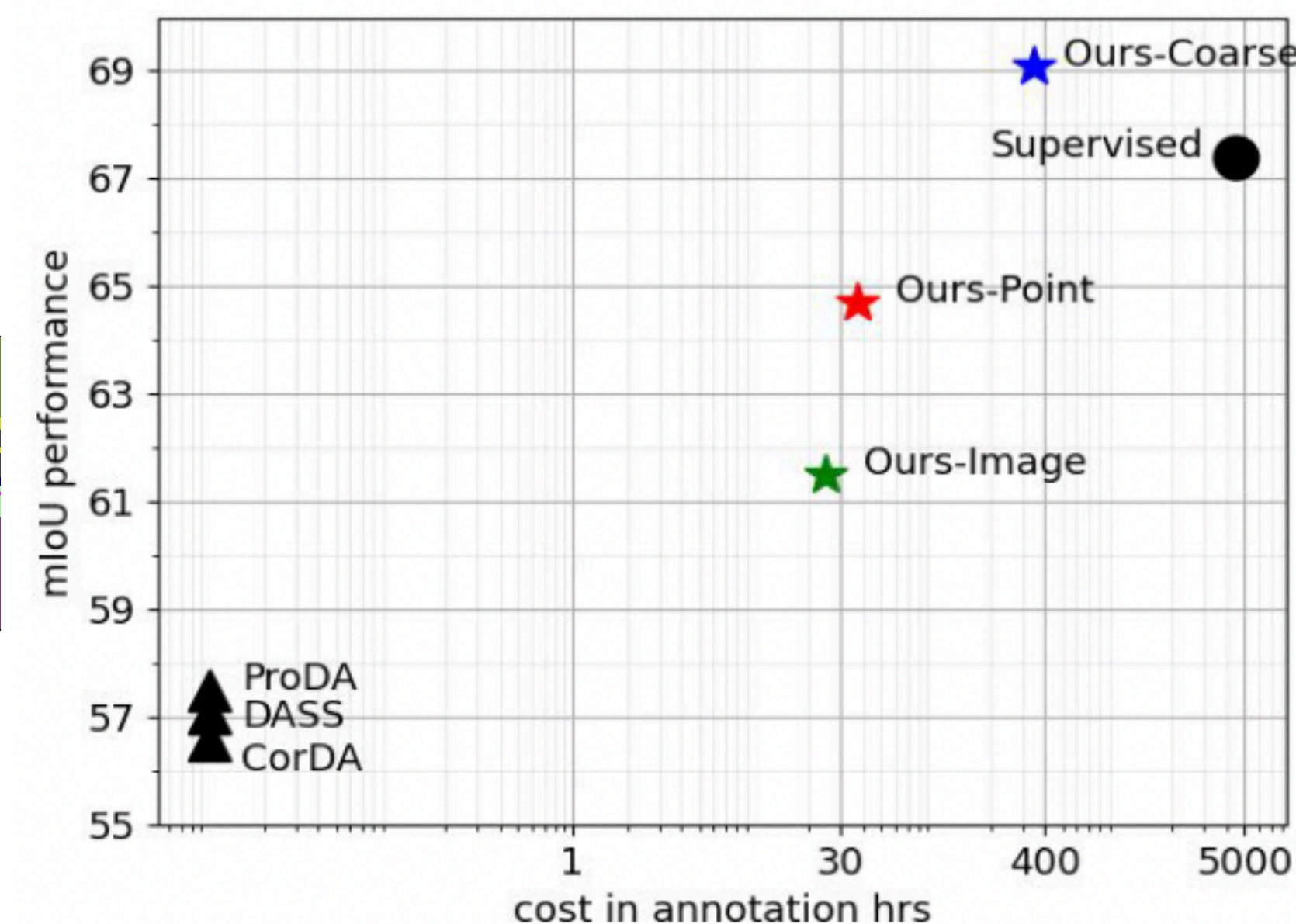
Motivation

- **Huge performance gap** of Unsupervised Domain Adaptive Semantic Segmentation (UDASS) and Supervised Learning

- Idea : **Use additional cheap weak labels from real domain**



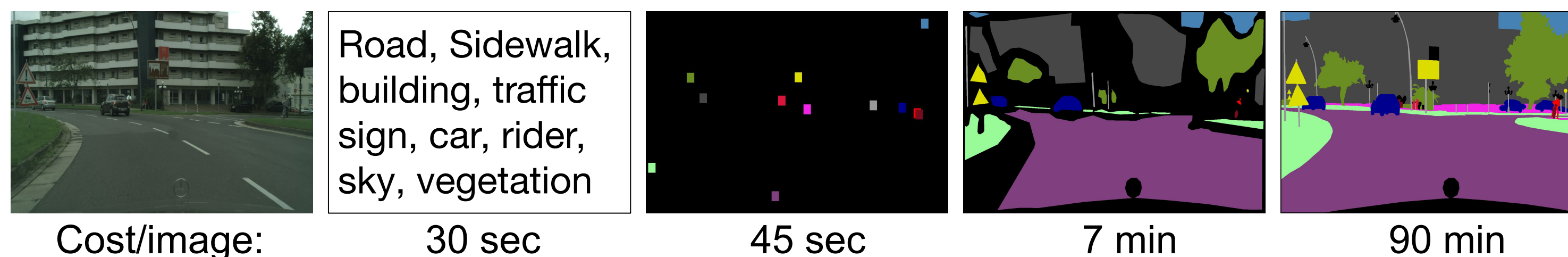
- Task : **Weakly Supervised Domain Adaptive Semantic Segmentation (WDASS)**



Motivation

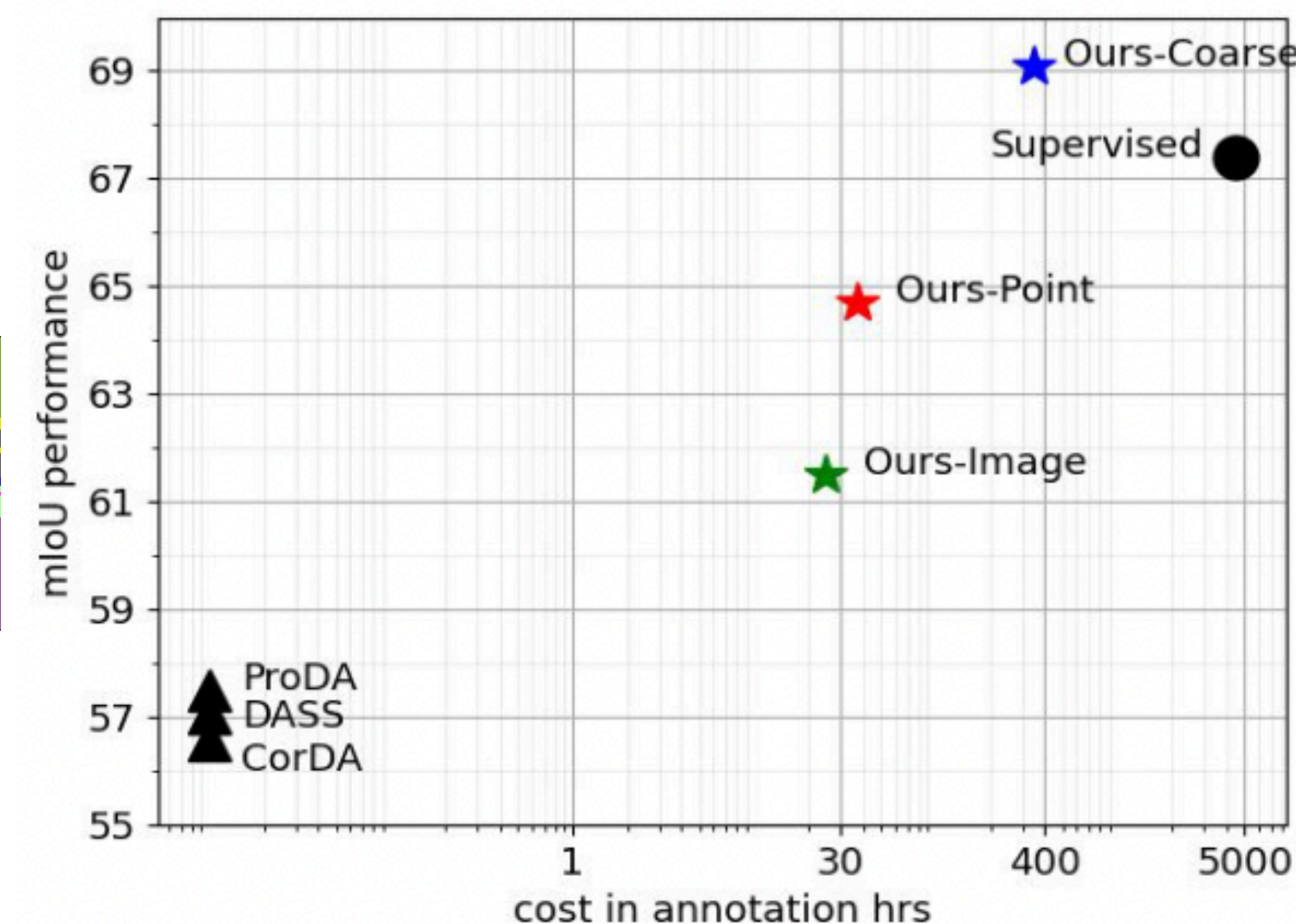
- **Huge performance gap** of Unsupervised Domain Adaptive Semantic Segmentation (UDASS) and Supervised Learning

- Idea : **Use additional cheap weak labels from real domain**



- Task : **Weakly Supervised Domain Adaptive Semantic Segmentation (WDASS)**

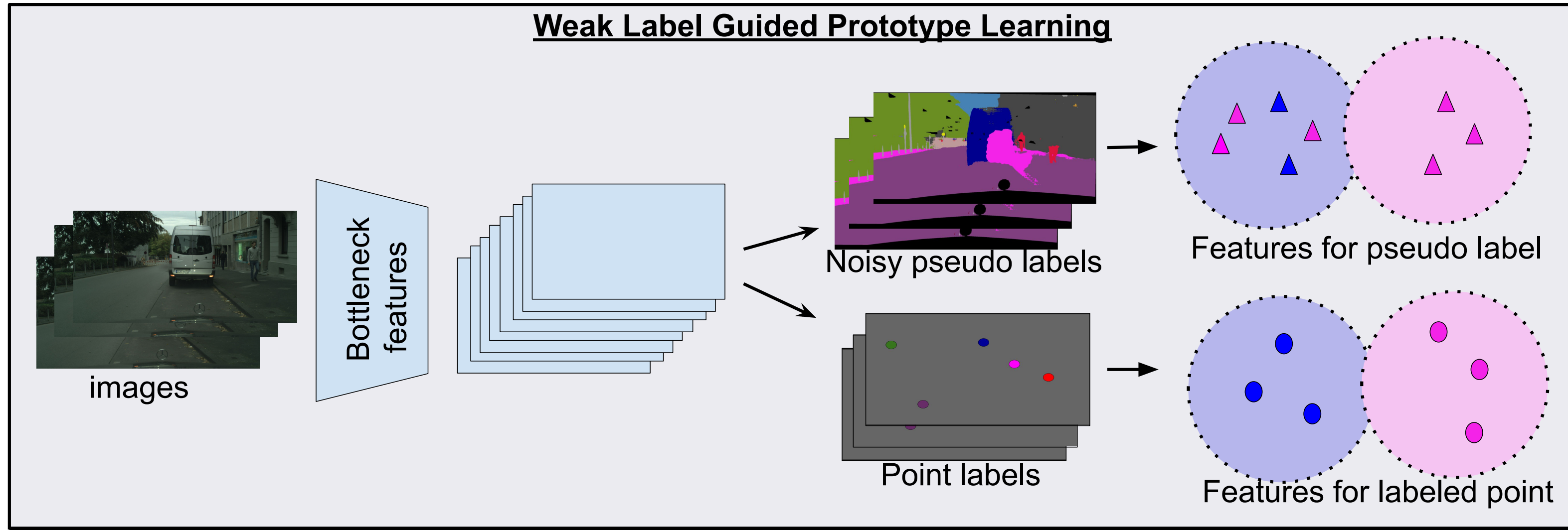
- Prior Works :
 - ▶ Ignore source-target feature alignment using weak labels
 - ▶ Lack of common framework for different weak labels



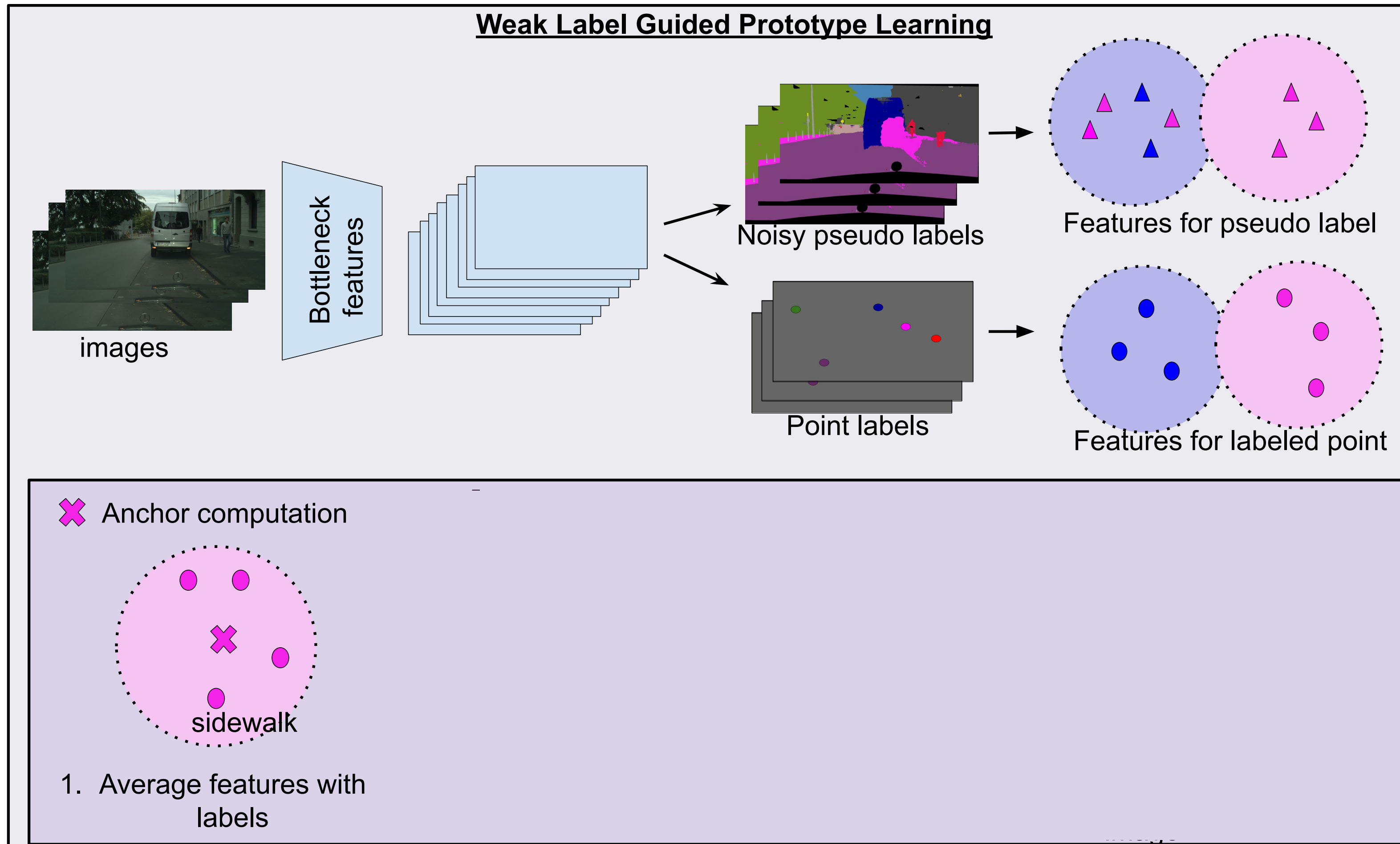
Contributions

- **Present common framework for WDASS task using image, point and coarse labels**
 - ▶ Two components :
 - Construct better prototypes using weak labels
 - Contrastive alignment of features using prototypes
- **Bridge the gap between UDASS and supervised learning**
 - ▶ Notably with coarse annotation our framework outperforms supervised learning
- **Show tradeoff between annotation cost vs performance for different weak labels**
 - ▶ Point label achieves better performance for low annotation budget
- **Achieves new state-of-the-art on WDASS for different weak labels**

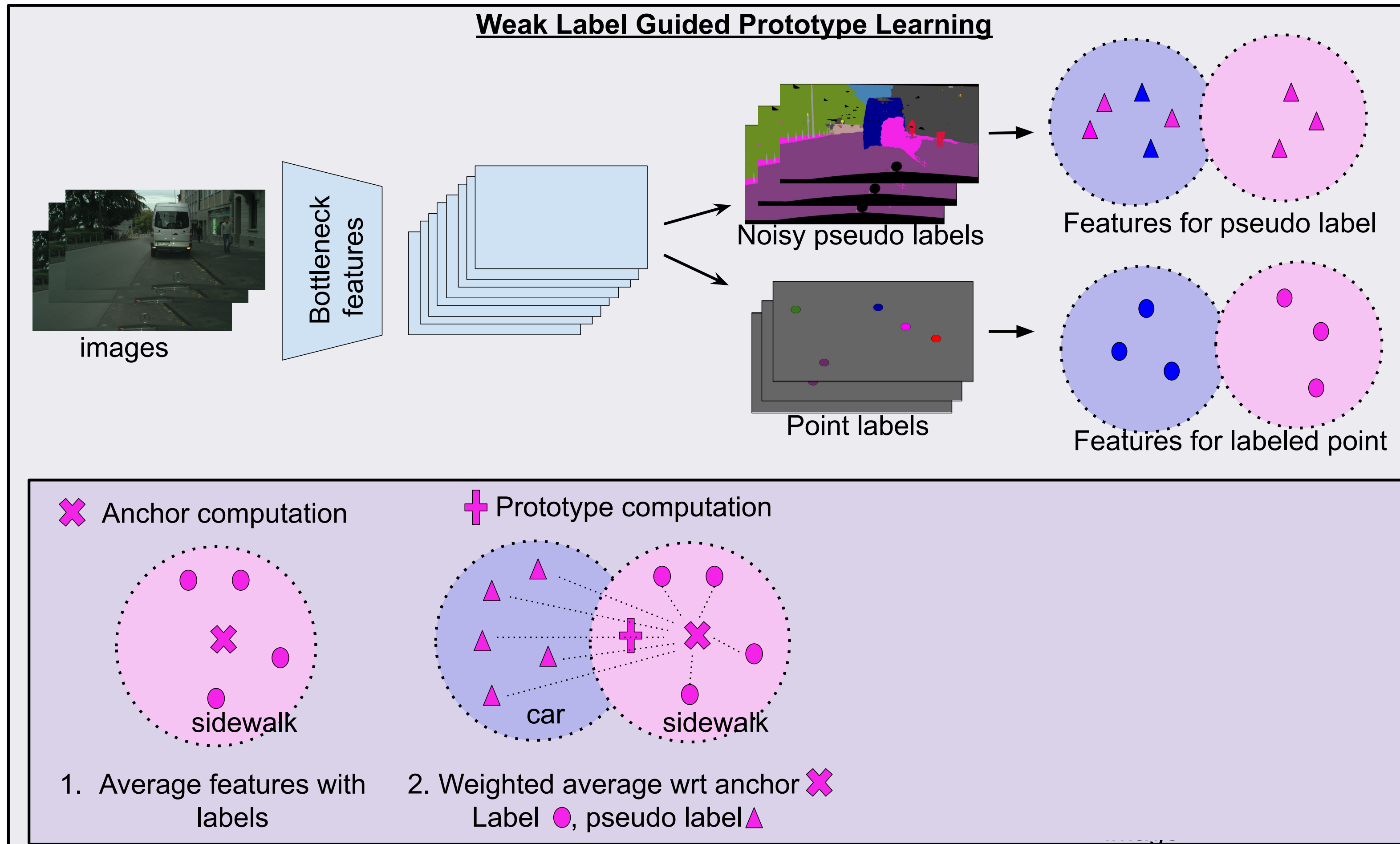
Framework



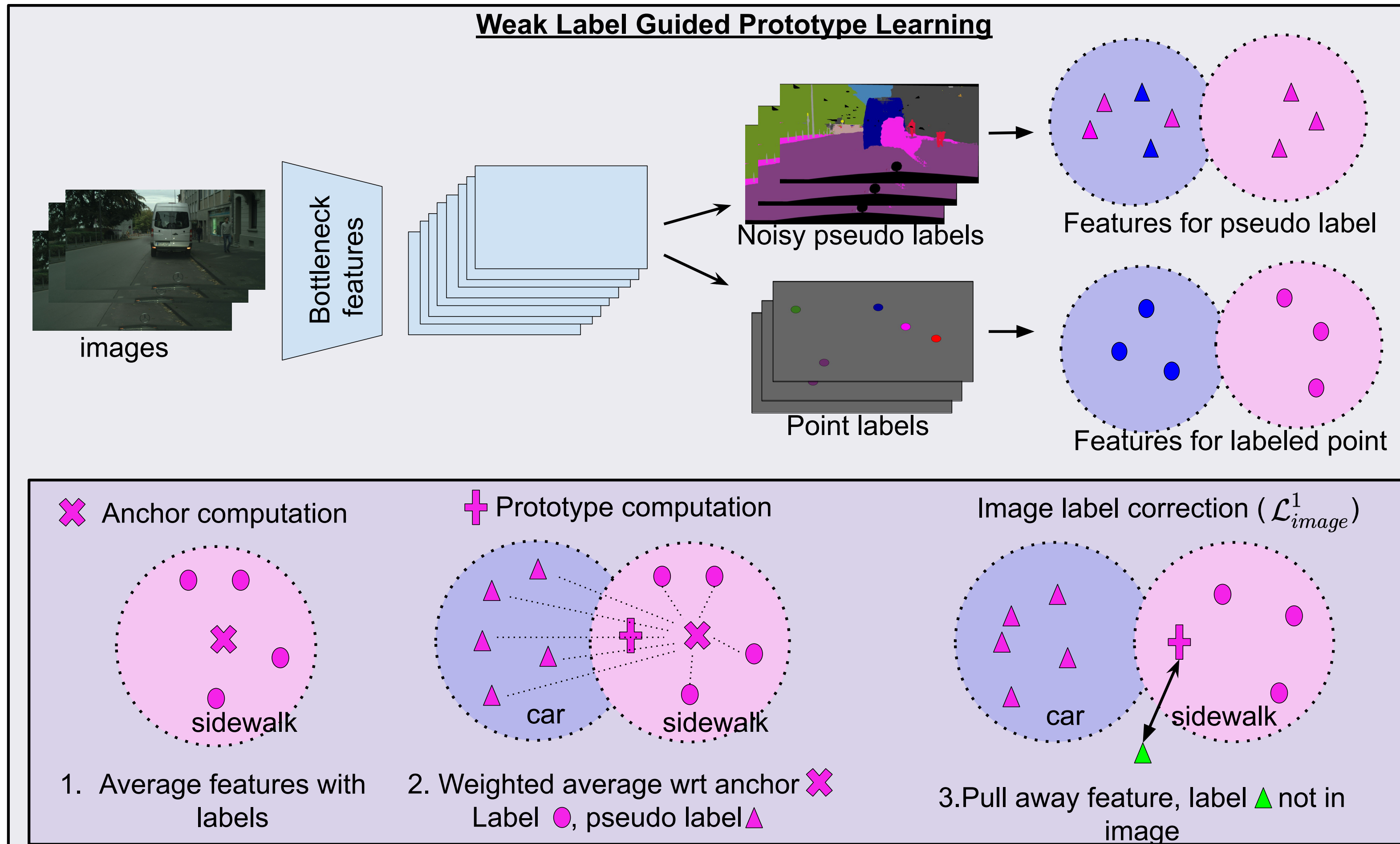
Framework



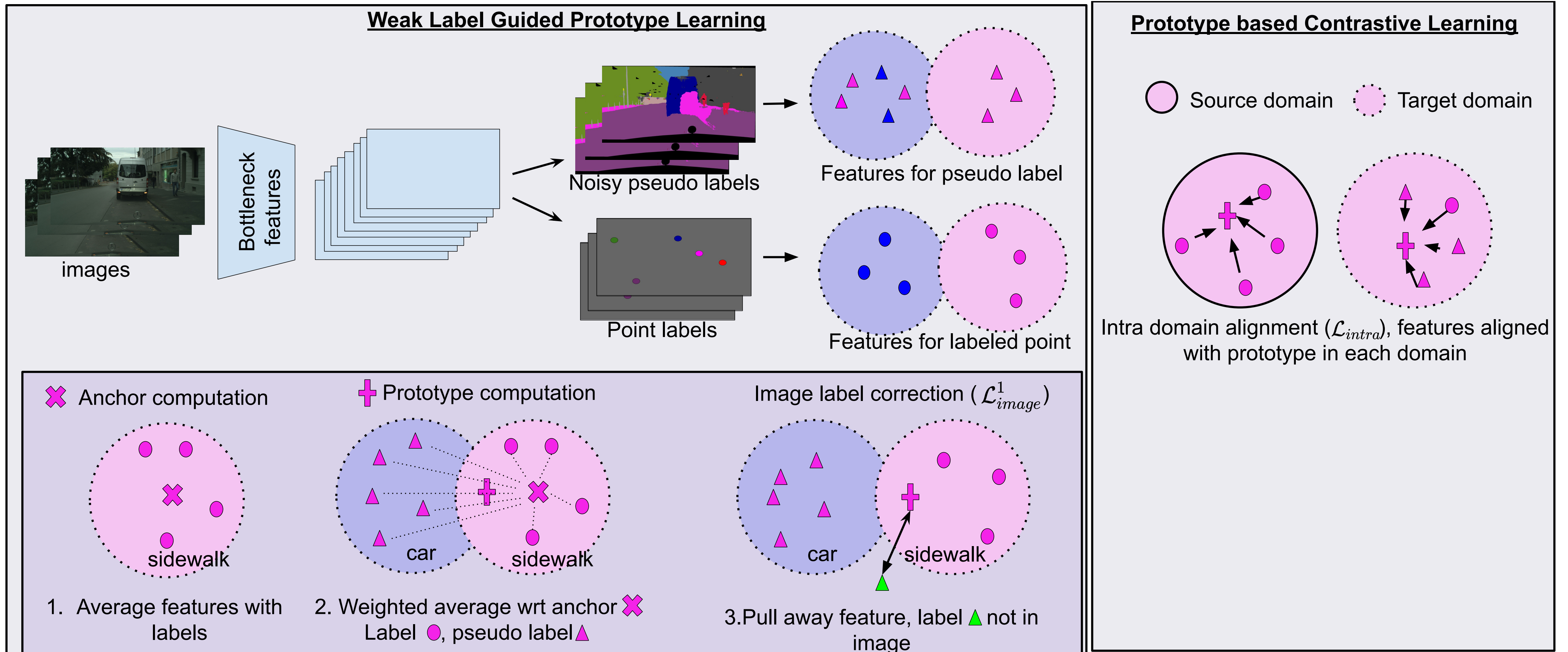
Framework



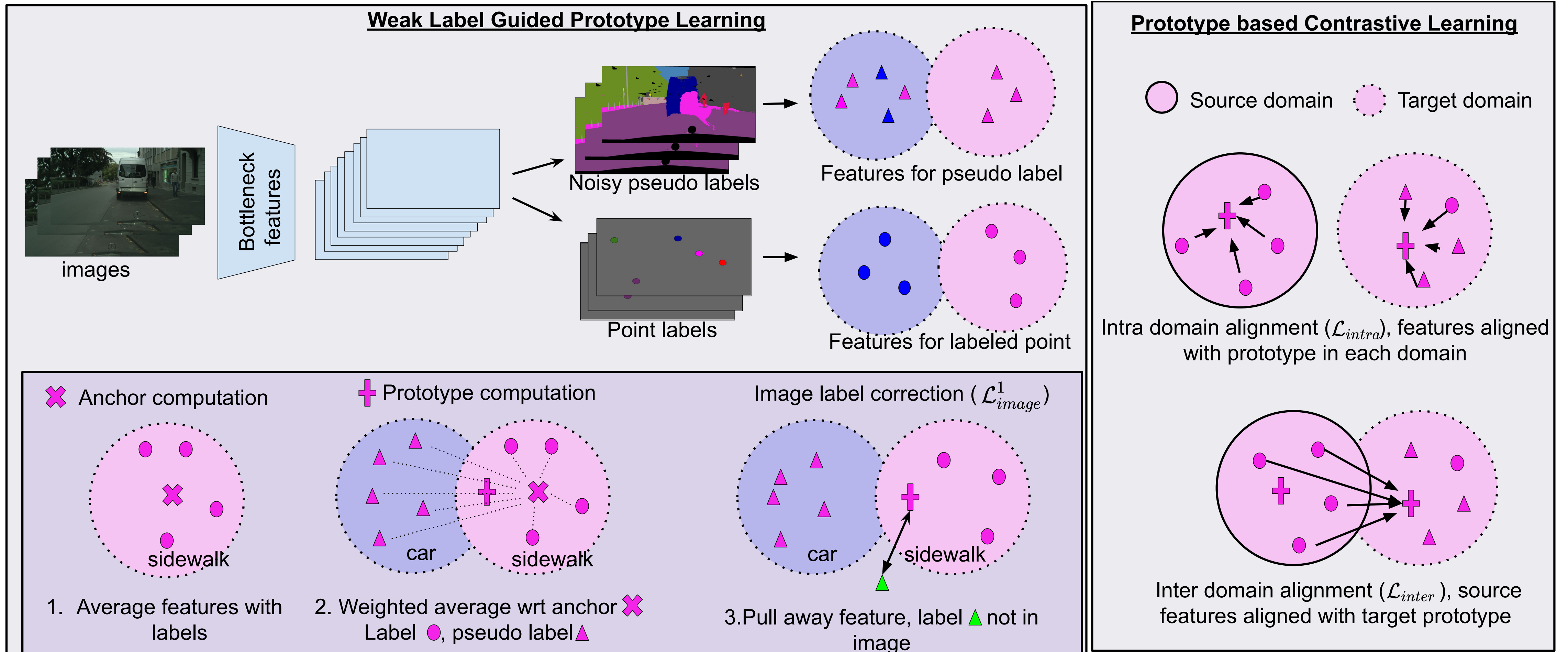
Framework



Framework



Framework



Experimental setting

- **Standard UDASS setting**
 - ▶ GTA5 to Cityscapes
 - ▶ Synthia to Cityscapes
- **Additional weak labels from Cityscapes dataset**
 - ▶ image, point and coarse label
- **Metric for evaluation**
 - ▶ Mean Intersection of Union (mIoU) score
- **Segmentation network**
 - ▶ DeepLabv2 with ImageNet pre-training

Results (Comparison with SoTA)

		GTA5 → Cityscapes		Synthia → Cityscapes			
		Method	mIoU	gap	mIoU†	mIoU*	gap
		Source	36.6	+30.8	34.9	40.3	+33.6
UDA	CorDA ^[1]	56.6	+10.8	55.0	62.8	+11.1	
	ProDA ^[2]	57.5	+9.9	55.5	62.0	+11.9	
	DASS ^[3]	57.1	+10.3	55.6	62.9	+11.0	
image	baseline	51.4	+16.0	36.1	39.1	+34.8	
	WeakSegDA ^[4]	53.0	+14.4	50.6	58.5	+15.4	
	Ours	61.5	+5.9	61.3	63.9	+10.0	
point	baseline	54.9	+12.9	48.5	53.3	+20.6	
	WeakSegDA ^[4]	56.4	+11.0	57.2	63.7	+10.2	
	Ours	64.7	+2.7	62.8	68.7	+5.2	
coarse	baseline	60.8	+6.6	54.6	59.1	+14.8	
	Coarse-to-fine ^[5]	66.7	+0.7	61.6	67.2	+6.7	
	Ours	69.1	-1.7	66.0	71.0	+2.9	
Supervised		67.4	0.0	68.8	73.9	0.0	

- ▶ Our framework outperforms prior works and baseline by significant difference

[1] Domain adaptive semantic segmentation with self-supervised depth estimation, ICCV 2021
 [2] Prototypical pseudo label denoising and target structure learning for domain adaptive semantic segmentation. CVPR 2021
 [3] Bi-directional contrastive learning for domain adaptive semantic segmentation, ECCV 2022
 [4] Domain adaptive semantic segmentation using weak labels, ECCV 2020
 [5] Urban scene semantic segmentation with lowcost coarse annotation, WACV 2023



Results (Comparison with SoTA)

		GTA5 → Cityscapes		Synthia → Cityscapes			
		Method	mIoU	gap	mIoU†	mIoU*	gap
		Source	36.6	+30.8	34.9	40.3	+33.6
UDA	CorDA [1]	56.6	+10.8	55.0	62.8	+11.1	
	ProDA [2]	57.5	+9.9	55.5	62.0	+11.9	
	DASS [3]	57.1	+10.3	55.6	62.9	+11.0	
image	baseline	51.4	+16.0	36.1	39.1	+34.8	
	WeakSegDA [4]	53.0	+14.4	50.6	58.5	+15.4	
	Ours	61.5	+5.9	61.3	63.9	+10.0	
point	baseline	54.9	+12.9	48.5	53.3	+20.6	
	WeakSegDA [4]	56.4	+11.0	57.2	63.7	+10.2	
	Ours	64.7	+2.7	62.8	68.7	+5.2	
coarse	baseline	60.8	+6.6	54.6	59.1	+14.8	
	Coarse-to-fine [5]	66.7	+0.7	61.6	67.2	+6.7	
	Ours	69.1	-1.7	66.0	71.0	+2.9	
		Supervised	67.4	0.0	68.8	73.9	0.0

- ▶ Our framework outperforms prior works and baseline by significant difference
- ▶ Our framework bridges gap between UDA and supervised learning.

[1] Domain adaptive semantic segmentation with self-supervised depth estimation, ICCV 2021

[2] Prototypical pseudo label denoising and target structure learning for domain adaptive semantic segmentation. CVPR 2021

[3] Bi-directional contrastive learning for domain adaptive semantic segmentation, ECCV 2022

[4] Domain adaptive semantic segmentation using weak labels, ECCV 2020

[5] Urban scene semantic segmentation with lowcost coarse annotation, WACV 2023



Results (Comparison with SoTA)

		GTA5 → Cityscapes		Synthia → Cityscapes			
		Method	mIoU	gap	mIoU†	mIoU*	gap
		Source	36.6	+30.8	34.9	40.3	+33.6
UDA	CorDA [1]	56.6	+10.8	55.0	62.8	+11.1	
	ProDA [2]	57.5	+9.9	55.5	62.0	+11.9	
	DASS [3]	57.1	+10.3	55.6	62.9	+11.0	
image	baseline	51.4	+16.0	36.1	39.1	+34.8	
	WeakSegDA [4]	53.0	+14.4	50.6	58.5	+15.4	
	Ours	61.5	+5.9	61.3	63.9	+10.0	
point	baseline	54.9	+12.9	48.5	53.3	+20.6	
	WeakSegDA [4]	56.4	+11.0	57.2	63.7	+10.2	
	Ours	64.7	+2.7	62.8	68.7	+5.2	
coarse	baseline	60.8	+6.6	54.6	59.1	+14.8	
	Coarse-to-fine [5]	66.7	+0.7	61.6	67.2	+6.7	
	Ours	69.1	-1.7	66.0	71.0	+2.9	
		Supervised	67.4	0.0	68.8	73.9	0.0

- ▶ Our framework outperforms prior works and baseline by significant difference
- ▶ Our framework bridges gap between UDA and supervised learning.
- ▶ For GTA5 to Cityscapes setting, coarse labels outperforms supervised learning.

[1] Domain adaptive semantic segmentation with self-supervised depth estimation, ICCV 2021

[2] Prototypical pseudo label denoising and target structure learning for domain adaptive semantic segmentation. CVPR 2021

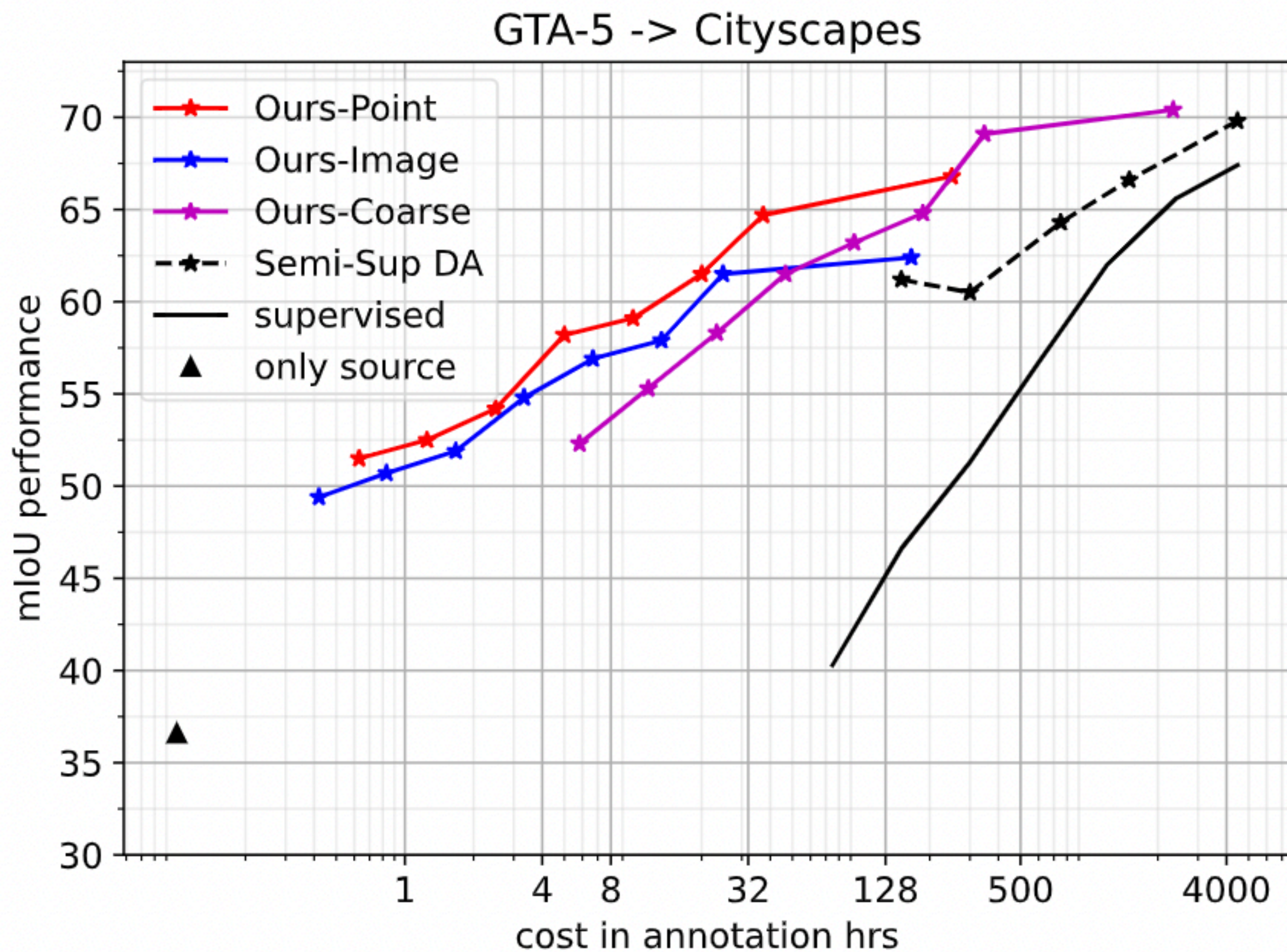
[3] Bi-directional contrastive learning for domain adaptive semantic segmentation, ECCV 2022

[4] Domain adaptive semantic segmentation using weak labels, ECCV 2020

[5] Urban scene semantic segmentation with lowcost coarse annotation, WACV 2023



Results (Cost vs performance)



	Cost / image
Image label	30 sec
Point label	45 sec
Coarse label	7 min
Fine label	90 min

- ▶ Our framework using weak labels performs better than supervised learning and semi-supervised domain adaptation
- ▶ Within different weak labels, point labels gives best tradeoff for cost vs performance labels outperforms supervised learning.

- ▶ **Poster Session: WED-PM**
- ▶ **Poster Id: 293**
- ▶ **Date and Time: June 21, 4:30 pm - 6:00 pm**

