

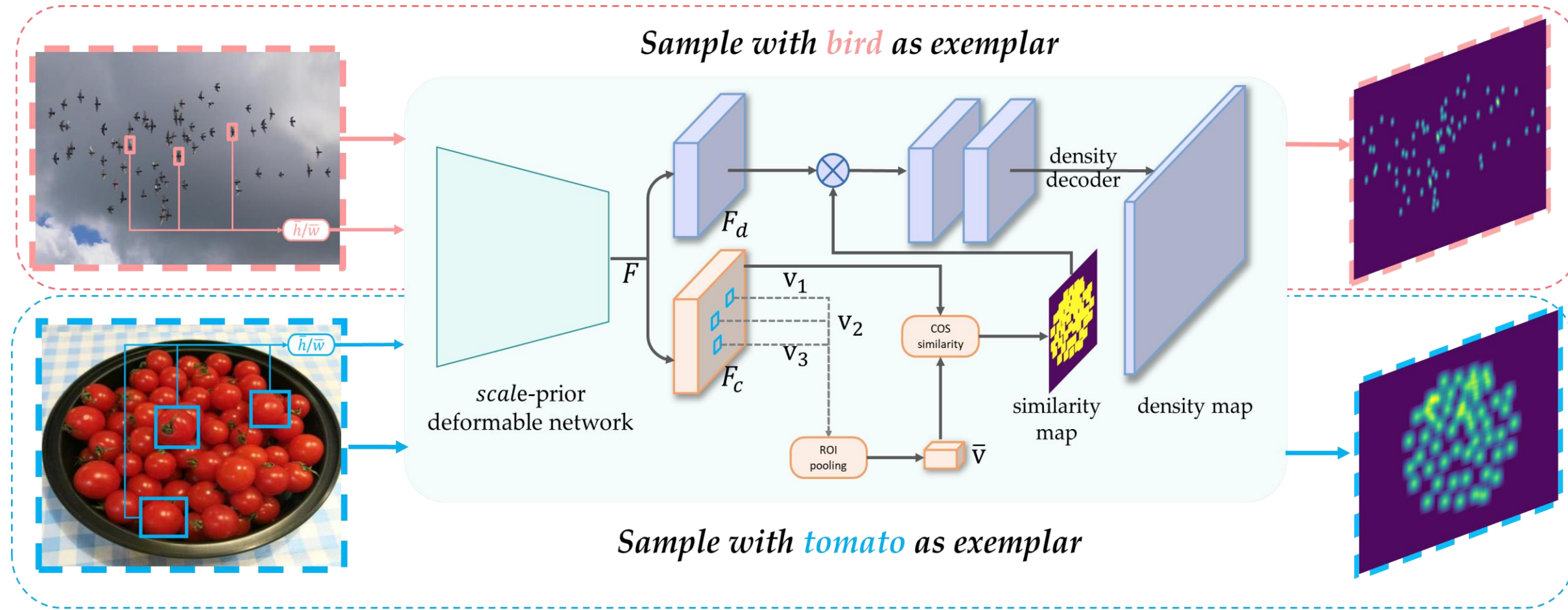
# Scale-Prior Deformable Convolution for Exemplar-Guided Class-Agnostic Counting

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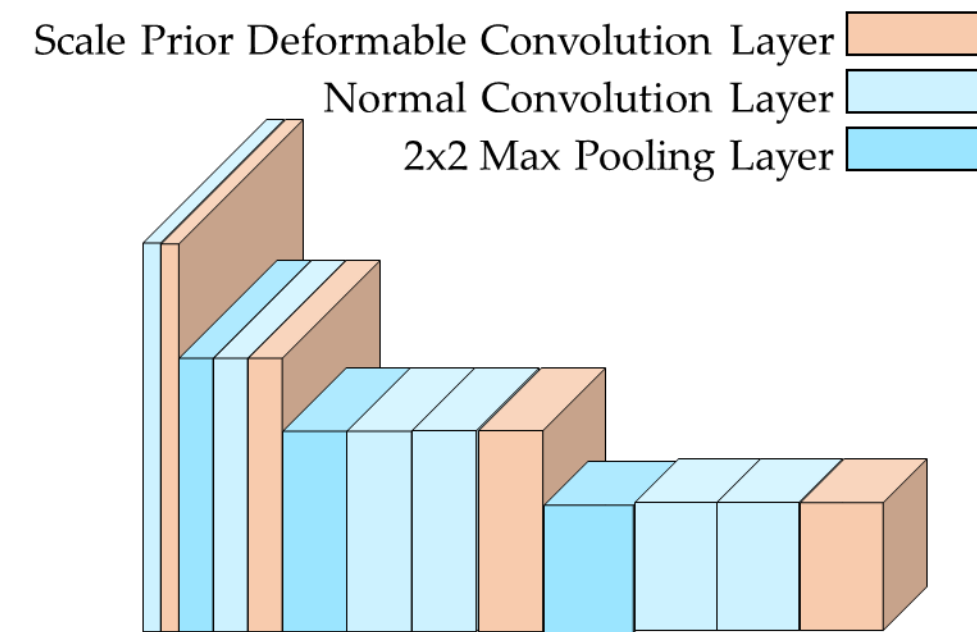
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## Scale-Prior Deformable Convolution Network



- Previous works focus on designing self-similarity matching rules between exemplars and query images;
- SPDCN is developed to better extract exemplar-related features;



non-linear $\mathcal{C}$	non-linear $\mathcal{G}$
<i>Input size: <math>n \times h \times w</math></i>	<i>Input size: 2</i>
Conv_3x3( $n, 64$ )	Linear(2, 64)
ReLU	ReLU
Conv_3x3(64, 32)	Linear(64, 32)
<i>Output <math>d_c</math>: <math>32 \times h \times w</math></i>	<i>expand to <math>d_g</math>: <math>32 \times h \times w</math></i>
non-linear $\mathcal{R}$	
<i>Concatenate <math>\mathcal{C}</math> and <math>\mathcal{G}</math>: <math>64 \times h \times w</math></i>	
Conv_3x3(64, 32)	
ReLU	
Conv_3x3(32, 18)	
<i>Output size: <math>18 \times h \times w</math></i>	

- The offsets in vanilla deformable convolution only comes from local embedding  $\mathcal{C}$ ;
- In SPDCN, the offsets is transformed from the combination of local embedding  $\mathcal{C}$  and global embedding  $\mathcal{G}$ . A non-linear module  $\mathcal{R}$  is used to fuse them.
- The global embedding is the average height and width of given exemplars.

$$d_g = \mathcal{G}(\bar{h}, \bar{w}), \quad \bar{h} = \sum_{e_i \in E_I} \frac{h_{e_i}}{|E_I|}, \quad \bar{w} = \sum_{e_i \in E_I} \frac{w_{e_i}}{|E_I|}$$

*scale-prior backbone*

## Scale-Sensitive Generalized Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_C = \min_{\mathbf{P}} \langle \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{P} \rangle - \varepsilon H(\mathbf{P}) + \tau \|\mathbf{P} \mathbf{1}_m - \mathbf{a}\|_2^2 + \tau \|\mathbf{P}^\top \mathbf{1}_n - \mathbf{b}\|_1$$

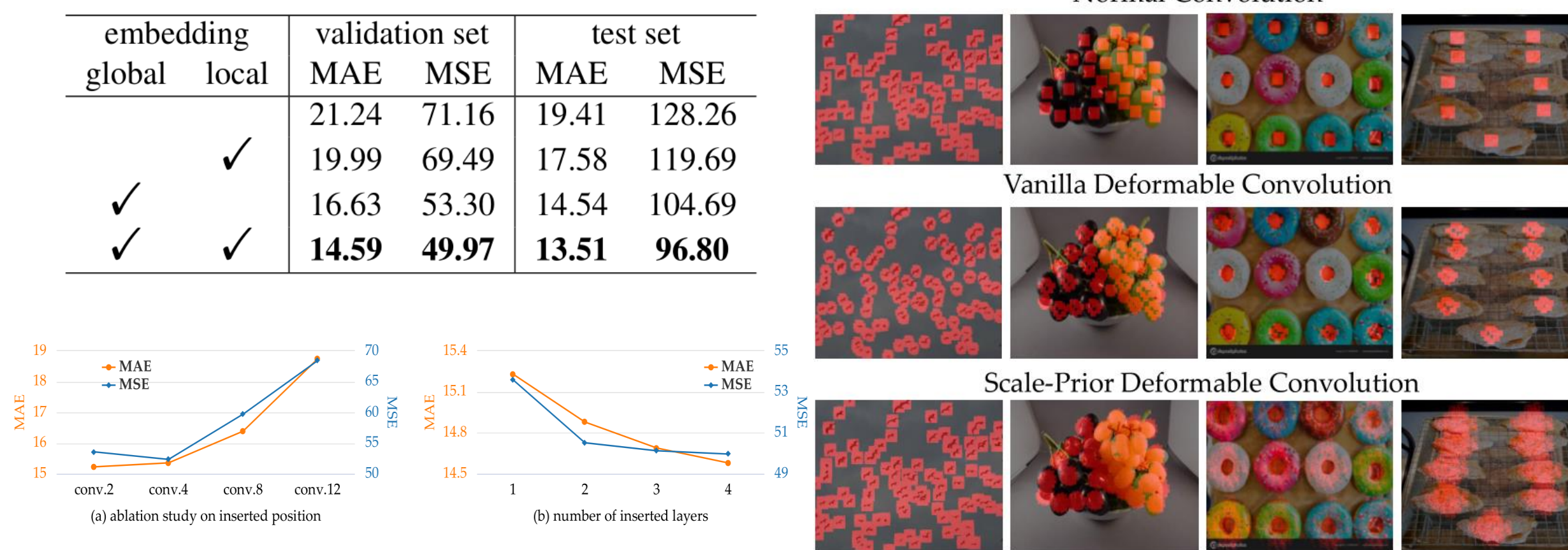
$$\mathbf{C}_{ij} = \|\hat{x}_i - \hat{y}_j\|_2, \quad [\hat{x}_i \quad \hat{y}_j] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/s_h & 0 \\ 0 & 1/s_w \end{bmatrix} [x_i \quad y_j]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} s_h &= \mathcal{S}(\bar{h}) \\ s_w &= \mathcal{S}(\bar{w}) \end{aligned} \right\} \mathcal{S}(k) = \frac{\alpha}{1 + \exp(-(k - \mu)/\sigma)} + \beta$$

## Effect of Scale-sensitive Loss (MAE/MSE)

VGG-19	L2 loss		Generalized loss	
	vanilla	scale-sensitive	vanilla	scale-sensitive
w/o scale-prior	23.67/72.81	22.85/70.90	21.60/71.83	21.23/70.75
w/ scale-prior	15.89/52.24	15.45/50.18	15.55/51.00	<b>14.59/49.97</b>

## Effect And Visualization of Scale Prior



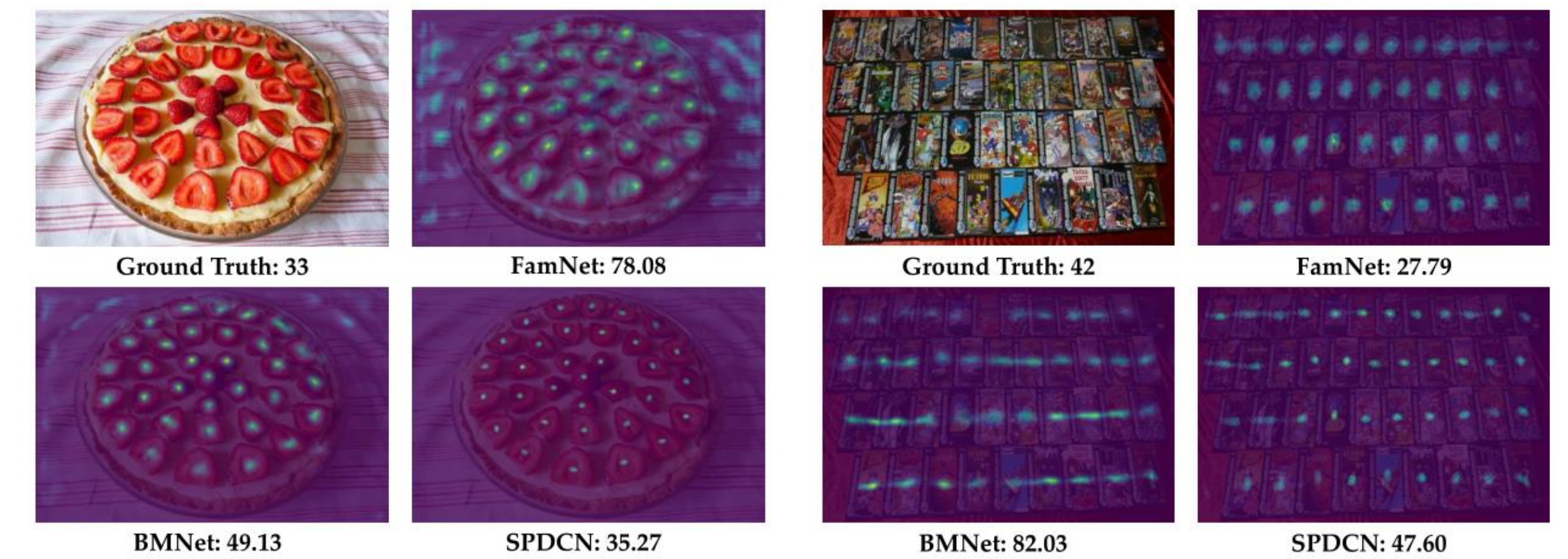
## Adaption to CARPK Dataset

	w/o fine-tuning			w/ fine-tuning		
method	FamNet	BMNet	SPDCN	FamNet	BMNet	SPDCN
MAE	28.84	<b>17.30</b>	18.15	18.19	<b>9.66</b>	10.07
MSE	44.47	21.89	<b>21.61</b>	33.66	14.84	<b>14.12</b>

## Comparison with State-of-the-arts on FSC-147

Methods		Validation Set		Test Set	
		MAE	MSE	MAE	MSE
FR FSD [13]	ICCV'19	45.45	112.53	41.64	141.04
FSOD FSD [5]	CVPR'20	36.36	115.00	32.53	140.65
MAML [6]	PRML'17	25.54	79.44	24.90	112.68
GMN [16]	ACCV'18	29.66	89.81	26.52	124.57
FamNet [23]	CVPR'21	23.75	69.07	22.08	99.54
VCN [22]	CVPR'22	19.38	60.15	18.17	95.60
BMNet [26]	CVPR'22	15.74	58.53	14.62	<b>91.83</b>
SPDCN (ours)		15.55	51.00	14.48	100.01
SPDCN† (ours)		<b>14.59</b>	<b>49.97</b>	<b>13.51</b>	96.80

## Visualization of Recent Methods and Ours



## Robustness to Scale Variation And Rotation

The scale prior is only used to adjust the receptive field of network. The matching process and density estimation are based on semantic information instead of scale information.

