## **Few-Shot Anomaly Detection with Adversarial Loss** for Robust Feature Representations

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# BNVC 2023

## Introduction

- ✤ Background
  - Anomaly detection methods shifted from traditional statistical to advanced deep learning-based techniques
  - in the industrial field's pre-mass production phase, limited sample

### 1. MvTec AD

	Shot	Method	Category															
Metric			Bottle	Cable	Capsule	Carpet	Grid	Hazelnut	Leather	MetalNut	Pill	Screw	Tile	Toothbrush	Transistor	Wood	Zipper	Average
		TDG	69.3	68.3	55.1	66.2	83.8	67.2	93.6	67.1	69.2	98.8	86.3	54.4	55.9	98.4	64.4	73.2
		DifferNet	99.3	85.3	73.0	78.4	62.1	94.9	90.7	61.9	83.2	73.4	97.0	60.8	61.8	98.1	89.2	81.0
	= 2	RegAD	99.4	65.1	67.5	96.5	84.0	96.0	99.4	91.4	81.3	52.5	94.3	86.6	86.0	99.2	86.3	85.7
	K =	+ Ours	99.8	65.9	70.2	96.9	77.0	96.3	100.0	94.9	80.7	66.0	99.4	83.2	82.6	99.7	86.6	86.6
		UniAD	99.9	60.1	65.7	100.0	90.6	90.4	100.0	63.0	62.5	75.3	99.4	91.4	67.9	98.1	90.6	83.7
		+ Ours	100.0	58.5	64.7	99.9	94.3	91.9	100.0	64.6	63.0	73.1	99.2	91.1	68.4	97.9	91.1	83.8
n		TDG	69.6	70.3	47.6	68.7	86.2	71.2	93.2	69.2	64.7	98.8	87.2	57.8	67.7	98.3	65.3	74.4
IA	_	DifferNet	99.3	85.2	80.3	78.6	60.5	95.8	91.2	67.3	84.0	72.5	98.0	62.5	62.2	96.4	84.8	81.0
eve	4	RegAD	99.4	76.1	72.4	97.9	91.2	95.8	100.0	94.6	80.8	56.6	95.5	90.9	85.2	98.6	88.5	88.2
mage Le	K	+ Ours	99.6	77.0	77.5	98.5	83.4	96.6	100.0	94.3	85.9	60.2	99.2	91.2	85.0	99.6	91.5	89.3
		UniAD	99.9	60.2	70.1	99.8	93.1	94.5	100.0	60.7	66.5	76.3	99.5	98.6	72.1	98.2	90.8	85.4
Im		+ Ours	100.0	71.2	71.4	99.9	94.7	94.1	100.0	76.5	78.5	74.9	99.5	98.1	79.4	97.9	91.9	88.5
	K = 8	TDG	70.3	74.7	44.7	78.2	87.6	82.8	93.5	68.7	67.9	99.0	87.4	57.6	71.5	98.4	66.3	76.6
		DifferNet	99.4	87.9	78.6	78.5	78.5	97.9	92.2	67.7	82.1	75.0	99.6	60.8	63.3	99.4	87.3	83.0
		RegAD	99.8	80.6	76.3	98.5	91.5	96.5	100.0	98.3	80.6	63.4	97.4	98.5	93.4	99.4	94.0	91.2
		+ Ours	99.9	85.1	80.6	96.7	87.3	96.8	100.0	94.5	84.4	70.1	99.9	98.7	90.9	99.2	94.7	91.9
		UniAD	99.9	65.7	70.4	100.0	94.8	94.4	100.0	76.5	73.1	76.3	99.6	96.9	71.0	98.2	91.5	87.2
		+ Ours	99.9	59.5	71.5	97.1	93.2	95.1	99.0	76.3	85.5	92.1	99.5	97.5	87.6	93.6	94.5	89.4
AUC	K = 2	RegAD	98.0	91.7	97.3	98.9	77.4	98.1	98.0	96.9	93.6	94.4	94.3	98.2	93.4	93.5	95.1	94.6
		+ Ours	98.6	93.9	97.5	98.9	80.0	98.4	99.4	97.8	97.8	94.8	96.3	96.6	94.3	96.8	97.4	95.9
		UniAD	95.4	83.9	95.4	99.6	92.8	95.0	99.0	72.4	82.7	91.4	90.6	96.0	81.7	93.3	94.3	90.9
		+ Ours	95.9	85.0	95.5	98.6	93.3	94.1	99.1	73.2	84.5	91.7	90.2	96.8	79.6	93.0	94.0	91.0
	_	RegAD	98.4	92.7	97.6	98.9	85.7	98.0	99.1	97.8	97.4	95.0	94.9	98.5	93.8	94.7	94.0	95.8
vel	4	+ Ours	98.6	96.1	98.3	98.9	83.0	98.7	99.5	96.8	97.8	96.3	95.7	97.9	93.8	96.6	97.6	96.4
Le	K :	UniAD	97.4	91.3	71.4	98.7	93.7	95.3	99.1	81.5	88.7	92.0	91.1	97.9	91.5	93.7	93.7	91.8
xel		+ Ours	97.4	90.7	71.8	98.6	93.7	95.3	99.1	82.8	90.8	91.8	90.9	98.1	92.7	96.9	94.6	92.3
Pi	8	RegAD	97.5	94.9	98.2	98.9	88.7	98.5	98.9	96.9	97.8	97.1	95.2	98.7	96.8	94.6	97.4	96.7
		+ Ours	98.5	96.8	98.4	98.8	86.2	98.8	99.2	98.0	98.1	97.4	96.2	98.9	96.5	94.9	96.7	96.9
	K	UniAD	96.6	88.4	96.8	98.5	93.2	95.1	99.0	76.3	85.5	92.1	90.9	97.5	87.6	93.6	94.5	92.4
		+ Ours	96.5	88.1	96.8	96.9	92.7	95.3	99.1	77.8	87.1	96.4	96.8	97.4	88.3	96.9	93.8	93.3

Result

- availability often necessitates the implementation of few-shot anomaly detection technique
- Highlight of reconstruction-based methods, embedding similarity-based methods, and few-shot methods

## Objective

Introduce adversarial loss in the context of domain adaptation to enhance the performance of Few-Shot Anomaly Detection (FSAD).

## **Proposed Method**

- 1. Problem Formulation
  - Train with normal samples across n categories :  $D_{train} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} D_i$
  - Test with image from unknown target category  $c_t \& K$  normal samples. •

## 2. Loss Function and Training

Table 1: RegAD + Ours outperforms RegAD, showcasing improvements between 0.4 to 1.4 percentage points in the image level AUC. Similarly, UniAD combined with our method achieves up to 3.1 percentage points boost.

#### 2. DAGM2007

- Image & Pixel Level AUC

				Imag	e-level	Pixel-level							
Shot	Method	Class1	Class2	Class3	Class4	Class5	Average	Class1	Class2	Class3	Class4	Class5	Average
K = 2	RegAD	56.1	67.6	76.8	93.5	73.7	73.5	73.0	89.7	90.0	97.7	82.1	86.5
	+ Ours	64.8	60.6	83.4	96.8	76.6	75.2	78.6	79.5	89.5	97.3	78.3	84.7
	UniAD	58.3	98.1	74.2	64.5	69.7	72.9	84.1	99.7	89.1	91.2	82.3	89.3
	+ Ours	60.0	98.0	74.8	66.4	70.6	74.0	84.1	99.8	88.9	91.9	82.9	89.5
K = 4	RegAD	89.8	73.1	76.0	80.5	64.8	76.9	88.5	90.2	88.9	95.5	76.6	87.9
	+ Ours	90.0	78.6	81.3	97.8	78.1	85.1	88.0	95.1	89.4	96.4	82.8	90.3
	UniAD	59.4	98.1	74.1	78.6	70.4	76.1	85.0	99.8	88.8	93.7	82.3	89.9
	+ Ours	59.1	98.1	75.8	79.4	70.9	76.7	85.1	99.8	89.6	94.0	82.5	90.2
K = 8	RegAD	71.5	77.8	84.6	90.0	69.0	78.6	71.0	93.4	91.0	97.8	80.4	86.7
	+ Ours	73.1	96.9	84.8	97.7	73.9	85.3	87.1	99.2	89.1	98.2	82.5	91.2
	UniAD	59.1	98.1	75.7	88.3	71.0	78.4	85.1	99.8	89.9	95.5	82.7	90.6
	+ Ours	59.3	98.0	76.1	93.2	72.2	79.8	85.3	99.8	90.0	96.2	83.1	90.9

- Main Model *M* : Potential models include RegAD, UniAD.
- Discriminator D : Auxiliary network trained with M using adversarial loss.

## 3. Key Formulations

- Discriminator Training Loss :  $\mathcal{L}_{DT} = \mathcal{L}_D(f_0, 0) + \mathcal{L}_D(f_1, 1)$
- Main Model Training Loss :  $\mathcal{L}_{MT} = \mathcal{L}_D(f_0, 1)$

## 4. Integration with RegAD & UniAD

- RegAD lacksquare
  - Siamese network with two branches
  - Branches process images  $I_0$  and  $I_1$  from same category
  - Feature  $I_0$  and  $I_1$  extracted from predictor



Table 2: Results on the DAGM2007 dataset reveal our proposed method generally enhances RegAD and UniAD performance, despite occasional exceptions in certain classes.



Comparison of RegAD / UniAD vs. **RegAD + Ours / UniAD + Ours** varied results across categories like grid, metal\_nut, and screw.







#### UniAD $\bullet$

- Comprises encoder & layer-wise query decoder.
- Input-output pairs of the layer-wise query decoder used as features  $f_0$  and  $f_1$



- UniAD + Ours broadens feature space, enhancing separation of sample types.

- RegAD + Ours offers better feature clustering, reducing misclassifications.

## Conclusion

- Our method proposed a novel FSAD method incorporating adversarial loss for enhanced generalization.
- We demonstrated overall performance improvement on MVTec AD and DAGM  $\bullet$ datasets.

## Acknowledgement

This work was supported by Institute of Information & communications Technology Planning & Evaluation (IITP) grant funded by the Korea government(MSIT) (No.2022-0-00866, Development of cyber-physical manufacturing base technology that supports high-fidelity and distributed simulation for large-scalability.