



华中科技大学

Huazhong University of Science and Technology

MuSc: Zero-Shot Industrial Anomaly Classification and Segmentation with Mutual Scoring of the Unlabeled Images

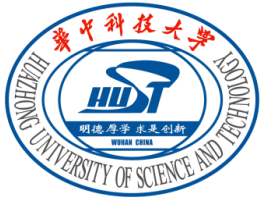
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Speaker: Xurui Li

* Contributed Equally

[†] Corresponding Authors

Characteristics of industrial anomalies



Structural anomalies

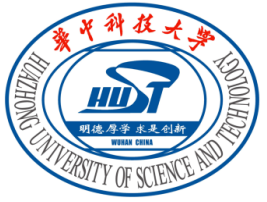
e.g. contamination, crack



Break the regular structure

Current methods are based on the text-to-image of CLIP

Characteristics of industrial anomalies



Logical anomalies

e.g. missing, flip

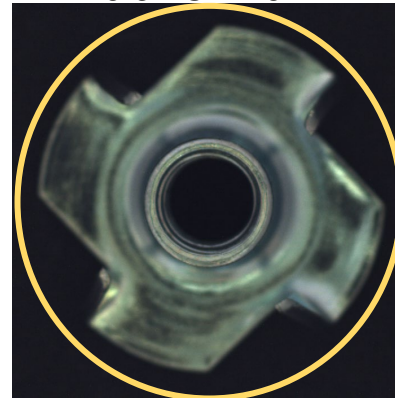
normal



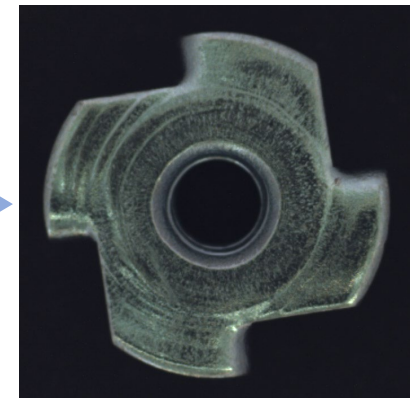
abnormal



abnormal

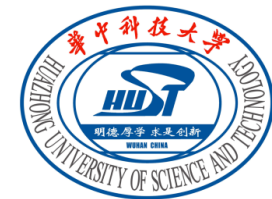


normal



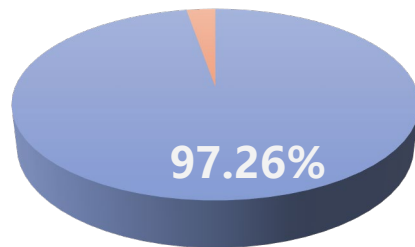
Need to be compared with normal

Motivation



MVTec AD dataset

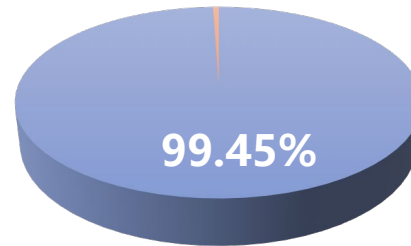
2.74%



■ normal pixel ■ abnormal pixel

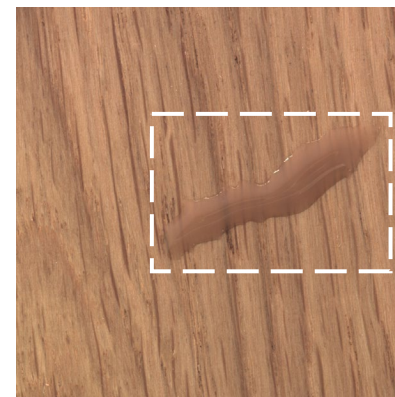
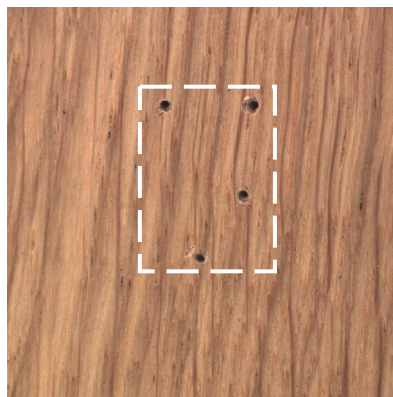
VisA dataset

0.55%



■ normal pixel ■ abnormal pixel

Enrich normal prior information

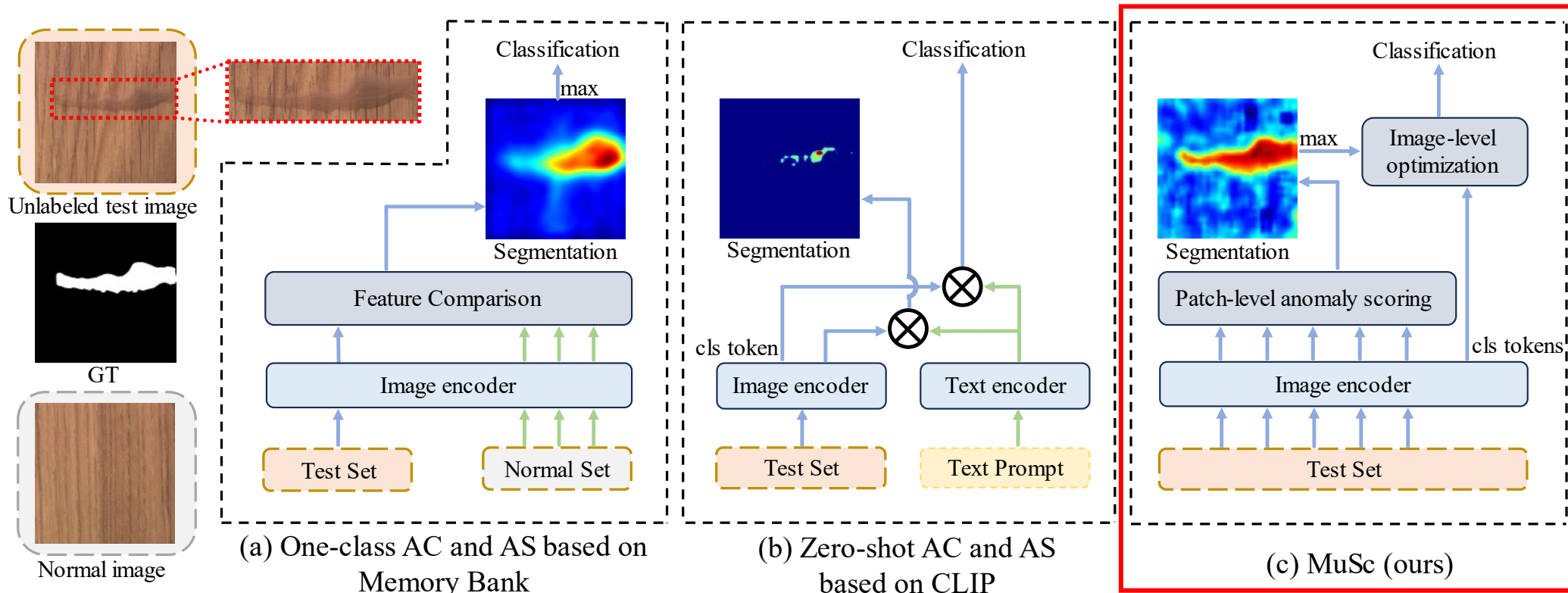
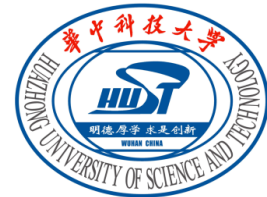


Discriminative characteristic

Normal regions could find similar regions in other unlabeled images

Abnormal regions only have a few similar regions

Mutual Scoring (MuSc)

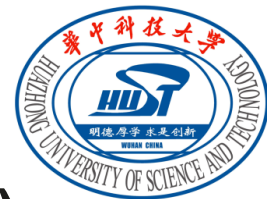


No training

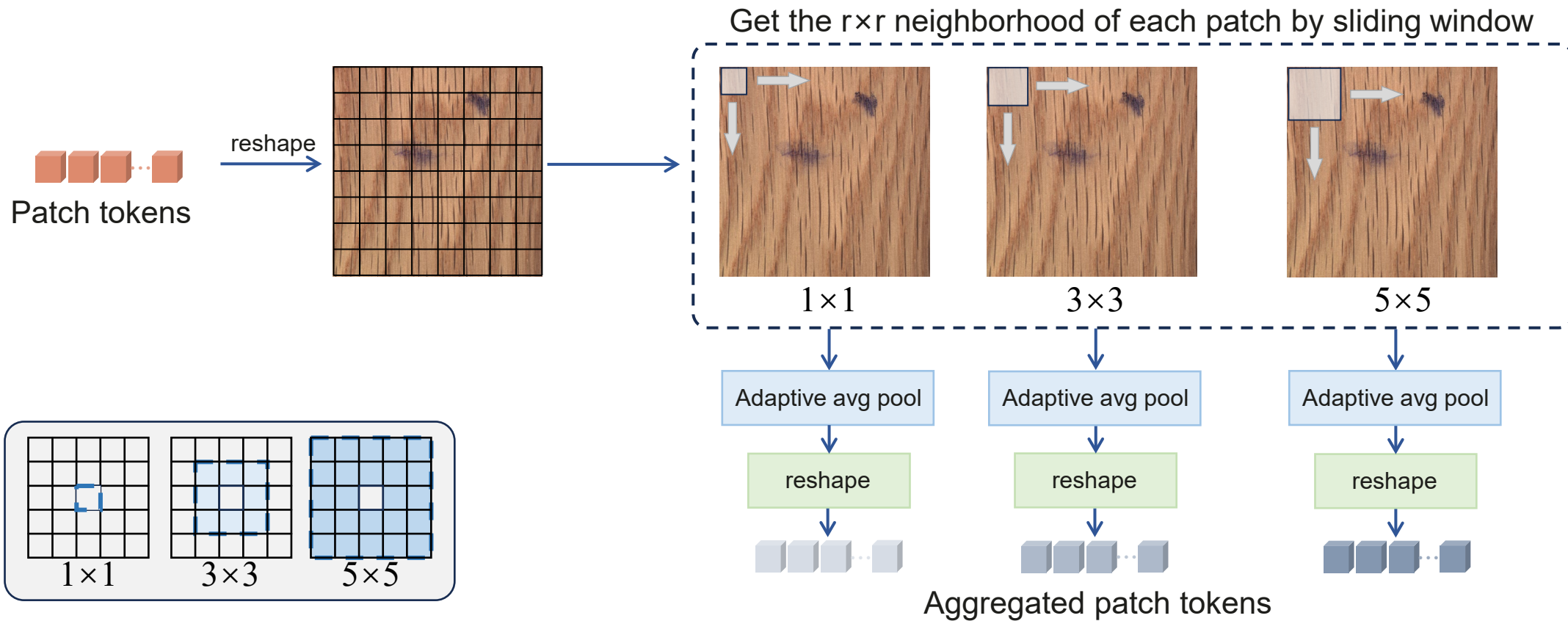
No text prompt

No additional normal reference images

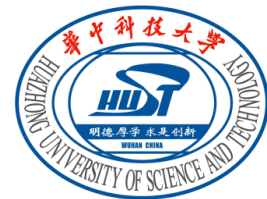
Method--LNAMD



1. Local Neighborhood Aggregation with Multiple Degrees (LNAMD)



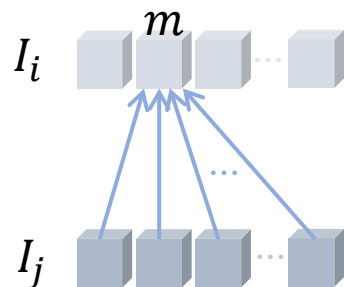
Method--MSM



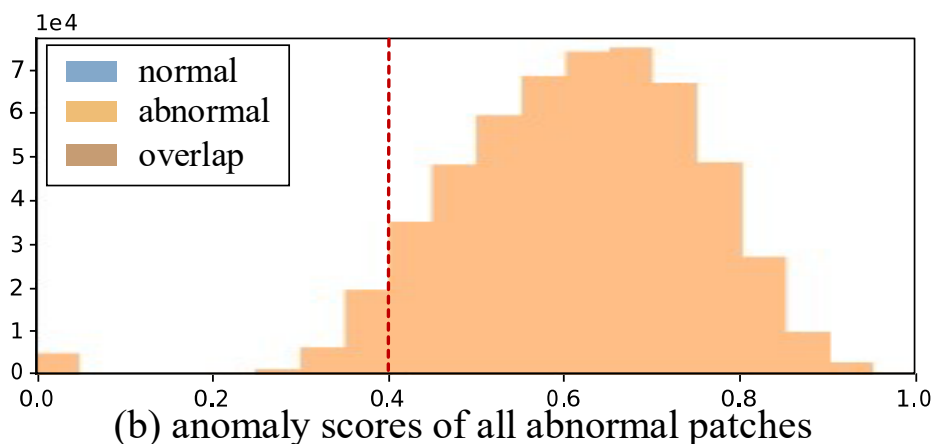
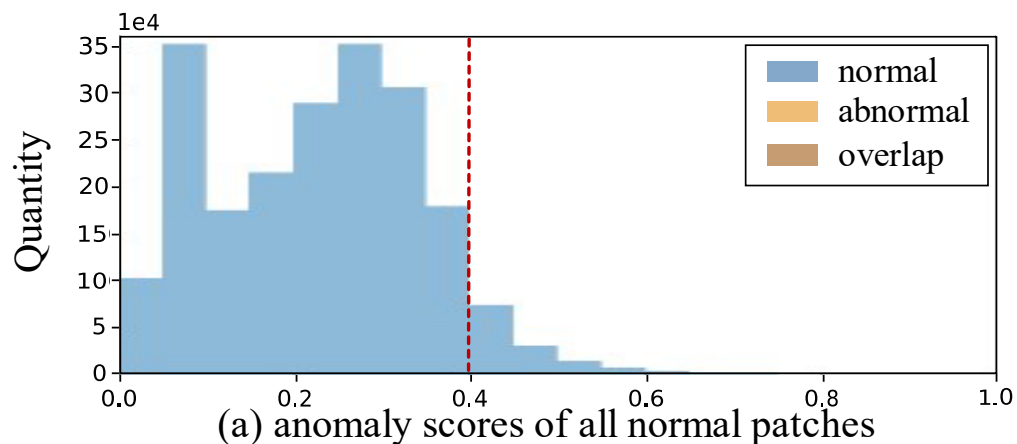
2. Mutual Scoring Mechanism (MSM)

Aggregated patch tokens: $\hat{p}_{i,l}^{m,r}$

Image I_j assigns an anomaly score for each patch token of I_i



$$a_{i,l}^{m,r}(I_j) = \min_n \|\hat{p}_{i,l}^{m,r} - \hat{p}_{j,l}^{n,r}\|_2$$



3. Classification Re-Scoring with Constrained Image-level Neighborhood

ViT extracts the image-level features of image I_i as F_i

Similarity matrix W , $W_{i,j} = F_i \cdot F_j$

Multi-window Mask Operation (MMO) is used to constrain the re-scoring images

$$M_k(i,j) = \begin{cases} 1, & I_j \in N_k(I_i) \\ 0, & I_j \notin N_k(I_i) \end{cases}$$

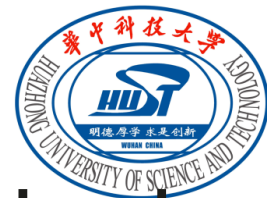
$\bar{M} = \{M_{k_1}, M_{k_2}, \dots, M_{k_K}\}$, $k \in \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_K\}$, K is the number of window masks

Re-Scoring

$$\hat{C} = \left(\sum_{M_k \in \bar{M}} (D^{-1}(M_k \odot W)C) + C \right) / (K + 1)$$

$$D(i,i) = \sum_{k=1}^n M_k \odot W(i,k)$$

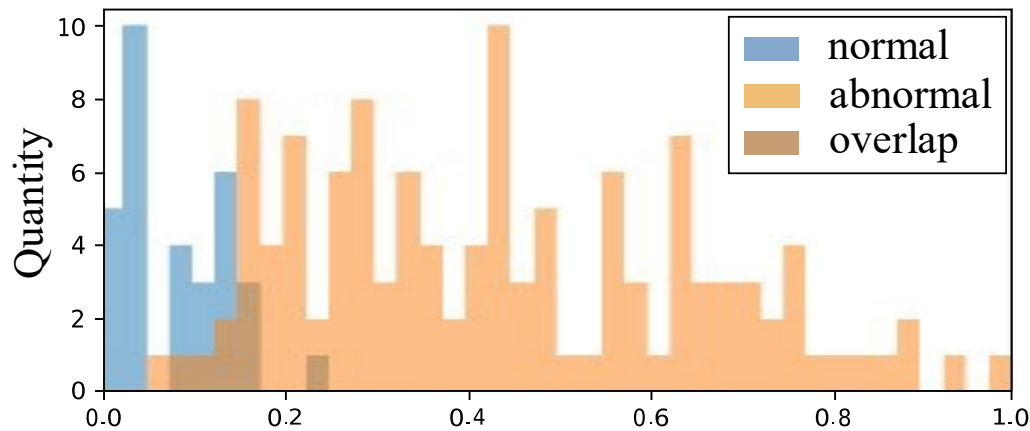
Method--RsCIN



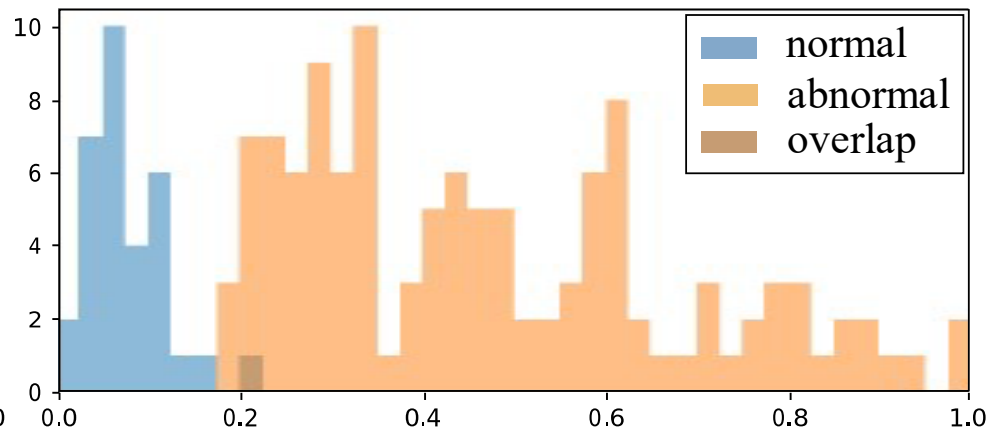
3. Classification Re-Scoring with Constrained Image-level Neighborhood

$$\hat{c}_i = \frac{c_i}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{j=1}^{k_2} \bar{w}_{i,j} \bar{c}_j \rightarrow \text{Weighted average}$$

$$\bar{w}_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \hat{w}_{i,j}^{k_1} + \hat{w}_{i,j}^{k_2}, & \text{if } 0 < j \leq k_1 \\ \hat{w}_{i,j}^{k_2}, & \text{if } k_1 < j \leq k_2 \end{cases}$$



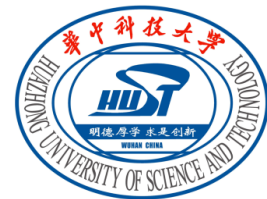
(a) without RsCIN



(b) with RsCIN

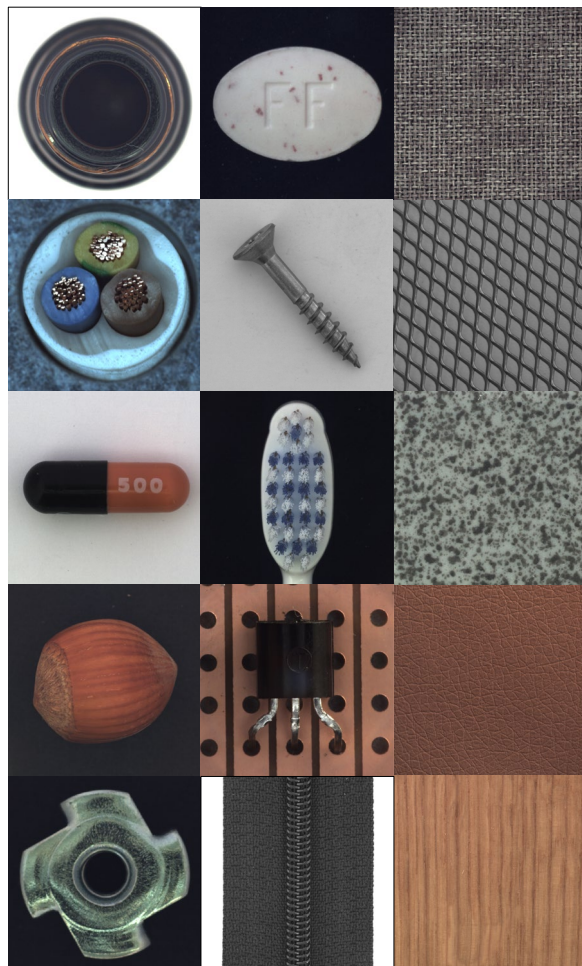
Less overlap between the scores of normal images and those of abnormal scores

Experiments

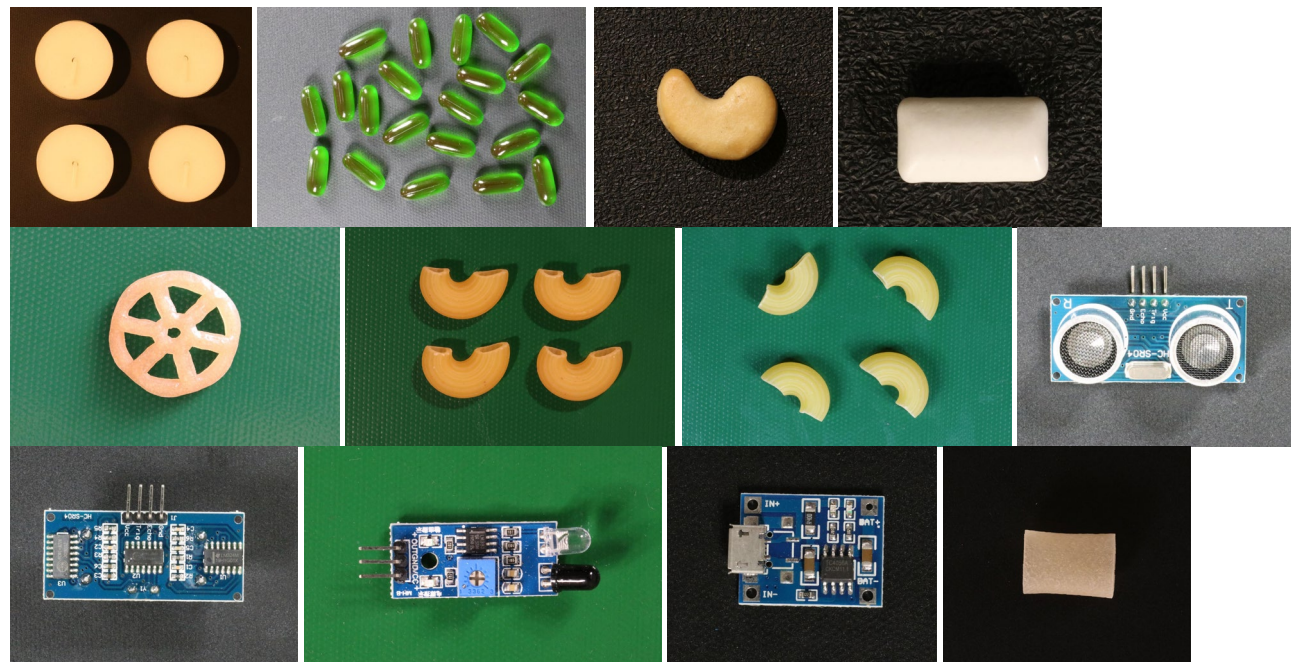


1. Datasets

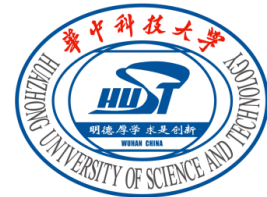
MVTec AD



VisA



Experiments



2. Quantitative results

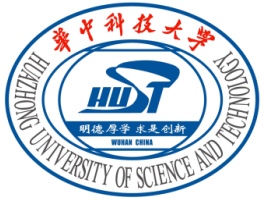
Comparison with zero-shot methods

Dataset	Method	Setting	AUROC-cl	F1-max-cl	AP-cl	AUROC-seg	F1-max-seg	AP-seg	PRO-seg
MVTec AD	WinCLIP	0-shot	<u>91.8</u>	<u>92.9</u>	<u>96.5</u>	85.1	31.7	-	64.6
	APRIL-GAN	0-shot	86.1	90.4	93.5	87.6	43.3	<u>40.8</u>	44.0
	ACR	0-shot	85.8	91.3	92.9	<u>92.5</u>	<u>44.2</u>	38.9	<u>72.7</u>
	MuSc (ours)	0-shot	97.8(+6.0)	97.5(+4.6)	99.1(+2.6)	97.3(+4.8)	62.6(+18.4)	62.7(+21.9)	93.8(+21.1)
VisA	WinCLIP	0-shot	<u>78.1</u>	<u>79.0</u>	81.2	79.6	14.8	-	56.8
	APRIL-GAN	0-shot	78.0	78.7	81.4	94.2	32.3	25.7	86.8
	MuSc (ours)	0-shot	92.8(+14.7)	89.5(+10.5)	93.5(+12.1)	98.8(+4.6)	48.8(+16.5)	45.1(+19.4)	92.7(+5.9)

MVTec AD MuSc obtains **21.1%** PRO gains and **21.9%** seg-AP gains

VisA MuSc obtains **19.4%** seg-AP gains and **14.7%** cls-AUROC gains

Experiments



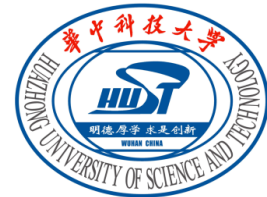
2. Quantitative results

Comparison with few-shot methods

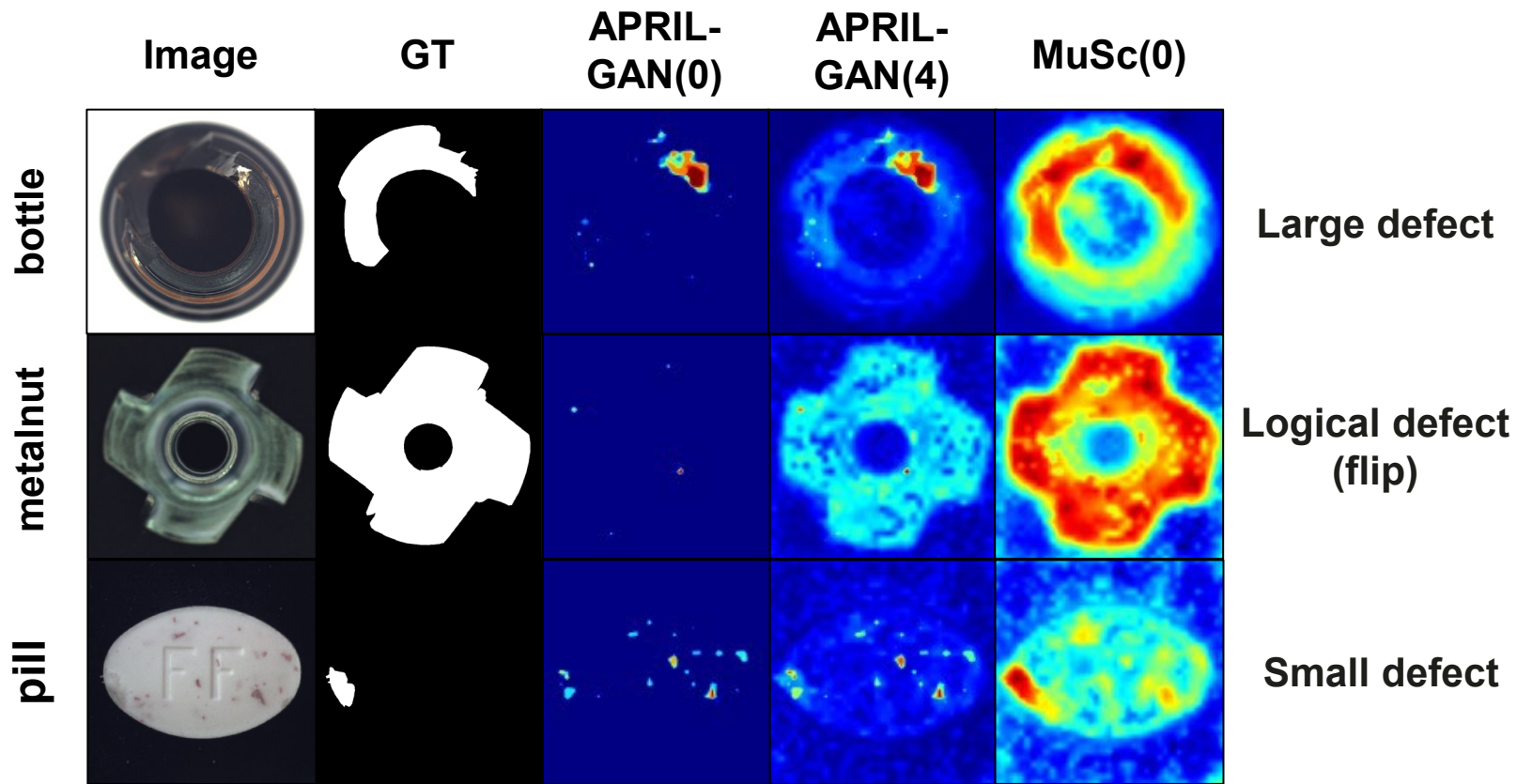
Dataset	Method	Setting	AUROC-cl	F1-max-cl	AP-cl	AUROC-seg	F1-max-seg	AP-seg	PRO-seg
MVTec AD	RegAD	4-shot	89.1	92.4	94.9	96.2	51.7	48.3	88.0
	PatchCore	4-shot	88.8±2.6	92.6±1.6	94.5±1.5	94.3±0.5	55.0±1.9	-	84.3±1.6
	WinCLIP	4-shot	<u>95.2±1.3</u>	<u>94.7±0.8</u>	<u>97.3±0.6</u>	<u>96.2±0.3</u>	<u>59.5±1.8</u>	-	89.0±0.8
	APRIL-GAN	4-shot	92.8±0.2	92.8±0.1	96.3±0.1	95.9±0.0	56.9±0.1	<u>54.5±0.2</u>	<u>91.8±0.1</u>
	GraphCore	4-shot	92.9	-	-	97.4	-	-	-
	MuSc (ours)	0-shot	97.8	97.5	99.1	<u>97.3</u>	62.6	62.7	93.8
VisA	PatchCore	4-shot	85.3±2.1	84.3±1.3	87.5±2.1	96.8±0.3	43.9±3.1	-	84.9±1.4
	WinCLIP	4-shot	87.3±1.8	84.2±1.6	88.8±1.8	<u>97.2±0.2</u>	<u>47.0±3.0</u>	-	87.6±0.9
	APRIL-GAN	4-shot	<u>92.6±0.4</u>	<u>88.4±0.5</u>	94.5±0.3	96.2±0.0	40.0±0.4	32.2±0.1	90.2±0.1
	MuSc (ours)	0-shot	92.8	89.5	<u>93.5</u>	98.8	48.8	45.1	92.7

MuSc outperforms most of the few-shot approaches

Experiments

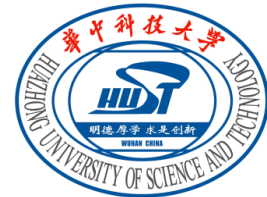


3. Qualitative result

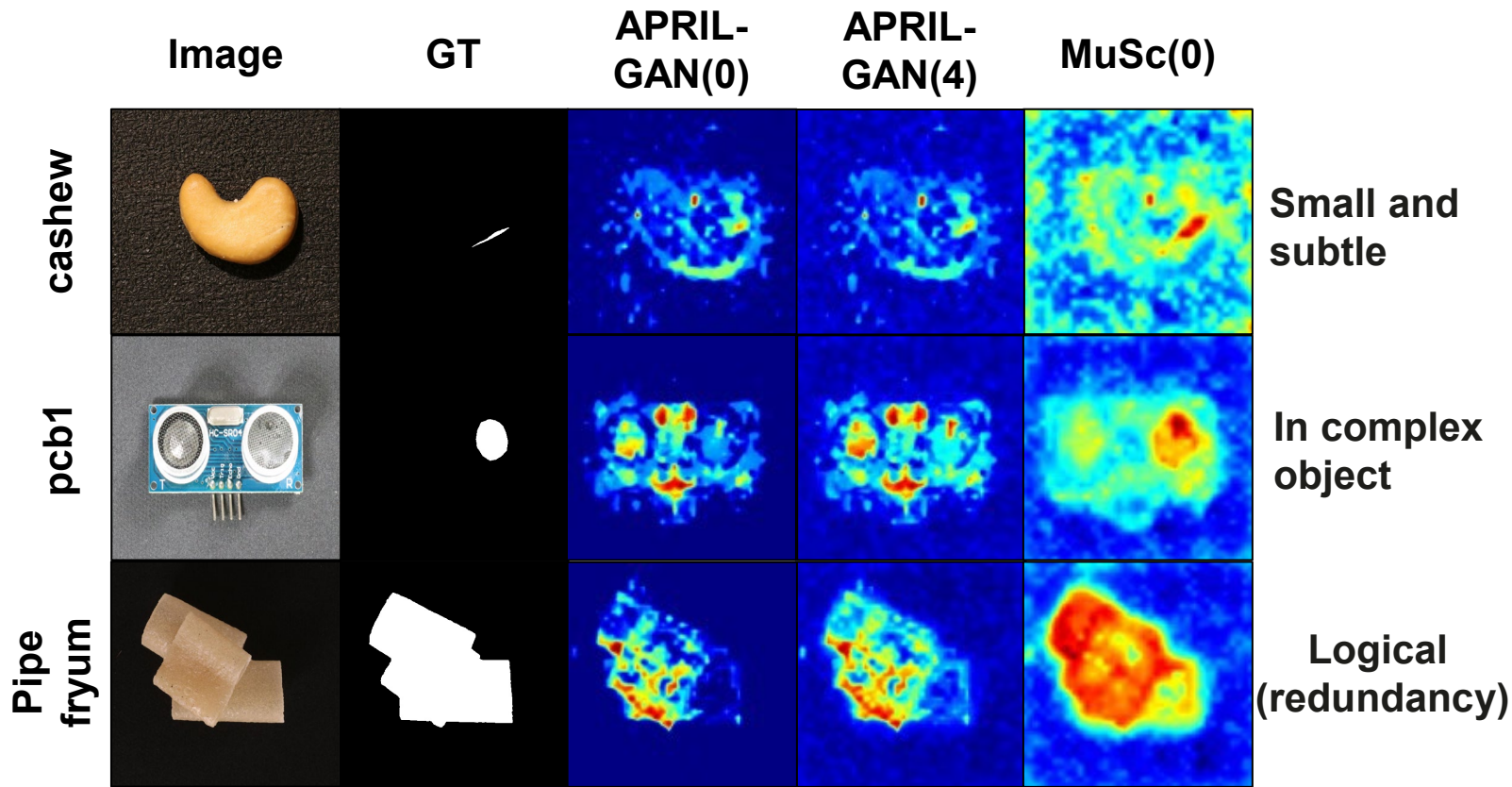


Detect various types of defects

Experiments

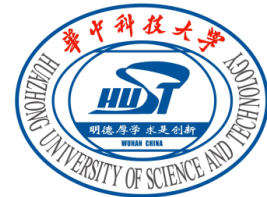


3. Qualitative result



Detect various types of defects

Experiments



RsCIN

Unsupervised methods

- Based on ST, e.g. STPM
- Based on memory, e.g. SPADE and PatchCore
- Based on reconstruction, e.g. DRAEM and DSR

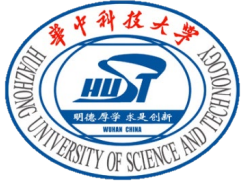
Few-shot methods

- Based on ST, e.g. RegAD
- Based on CLIP, e.g. APRIL-GAN

Zero-shot methods APRIL-GAN

Method	RsCIN	AUROC	F1-max	AP	Method	RsCIN	AUROC	F1-max	AP
SPADE	w/o	85.4	90.1	93.6	PatchCore	w/o	99.0	98.4	99.7
	w	87.0	91.4	94.3		w	99.1	98.4	99.7
DRAEM	w/o	98.0	97.0	99.0	DSR	w/o	98.2	96.6	99.1
	w	97.9	97.0	99.1		w	98.2	96.8	99.3
STPM	w/o	94.9	95.8	98.2	RegAD(2-shot)	w/o	84.8	90.7	92.5
	w	95.6	96.5	98.5		w	86.2	91.6	93.1
APRIL-GAN(0-shot)	w/o	86.1	90.4	93.5	RegAD(4-shot)	w/o	89.1	92.4	94.9
	w	86.1	90.8	93.7		w	91.0	93.5	95.8
APRIL-GAN(4-shot)	w/o	92.8	92.8	96.3	RegAD(8-shot)	w/o	91.2	92.9	95.7
	w	93.4	93.1	96.8		w	92.1	94.0	96.0
APRIL-GAN* (0-shot)	w/o	78.0	78.7	81.4	APRIL-GAN* (4-shot)	w/o	92.6	88.4	94.5
	w	78.7	80.1	82.0		w	94.5	90.5	95.8

RsCIN can effectively improve the classification results of other existing methods



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Code



<https://github.com/xrli-U/MuSc>

Thank you !