TITAN-ARGOS-TOSCA meeting - 7/6/2024 **9** FORTH, Crete

Hallucinations & Sparsity in **Image Inpainting**

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Zafeirakis



Manolis

Kariotakis



Xristina

Kopidaki







Signal Processing









Image Inpainting



Noise → SMM Mapping T_4 T₂ Mask Updating Style Manipulation Module Convolution Transformer

Li, Wenbo, Zhe Lin, Kun Zhou, Lu Qi, Yi Wang, and Jiaya Jia. "Mat: Mask-aware transformer for large hole image inpainting." In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition, pp. 10758-10768. 2022.



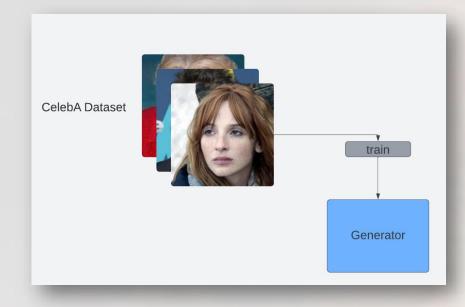








Hallucinations



Training w/ CelebA









Signal Processing Laboratory



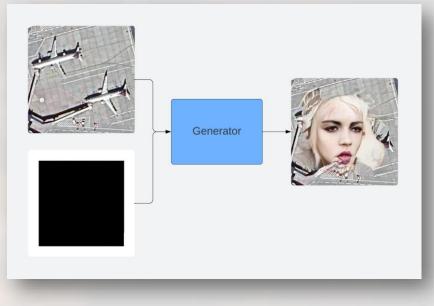




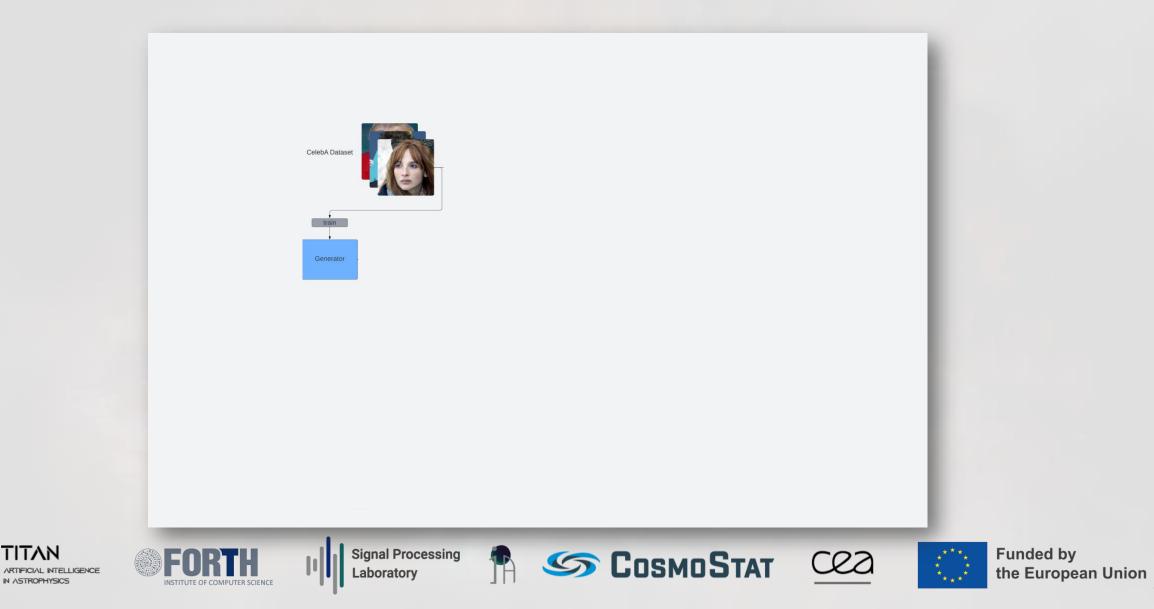




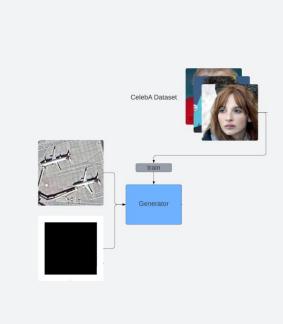
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Inference w/ UCMerced

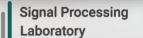


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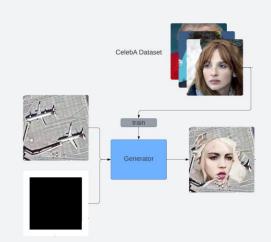
















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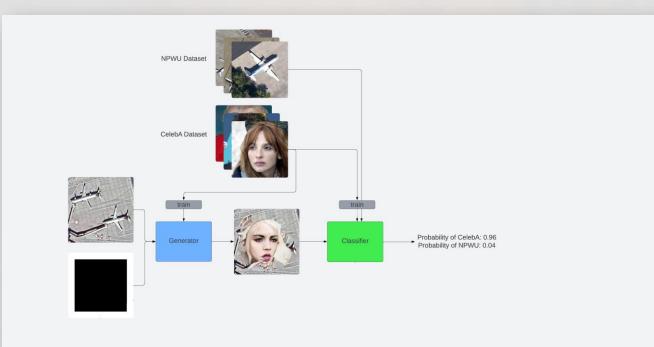






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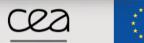




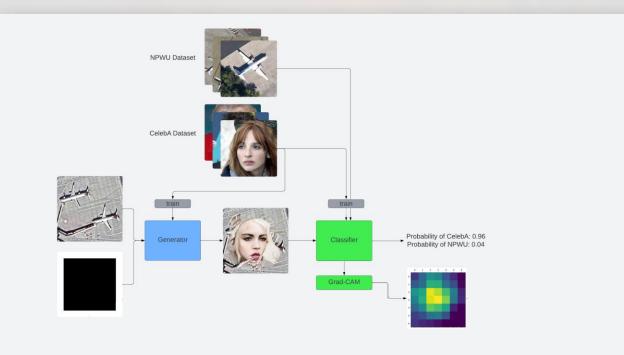
Signal Processing Laboratory







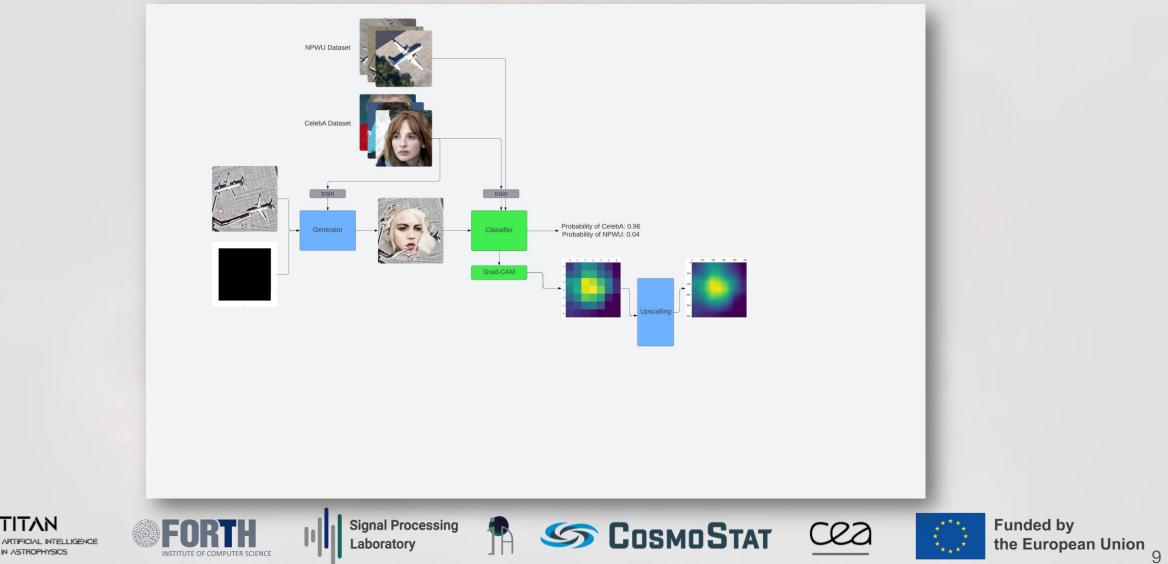
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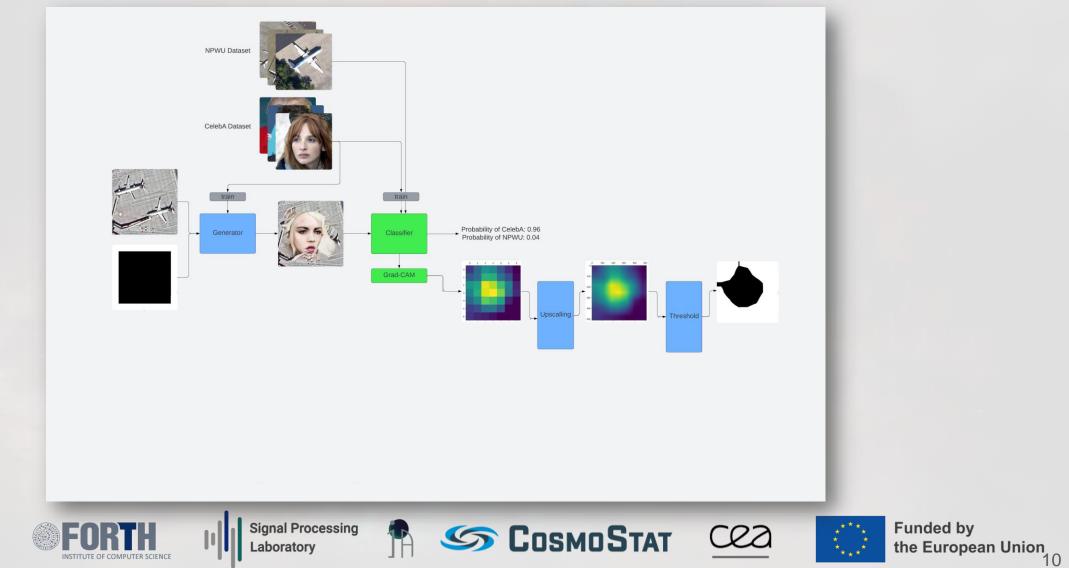


TITAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE NASTROPHYSICS FORTH ASTROPHYSICS FORTH SIGNAL Processing Laboratory for COSMOSTAT COMPONENT For Science Funded by the European Union 8

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IN ASTROPHYSICS





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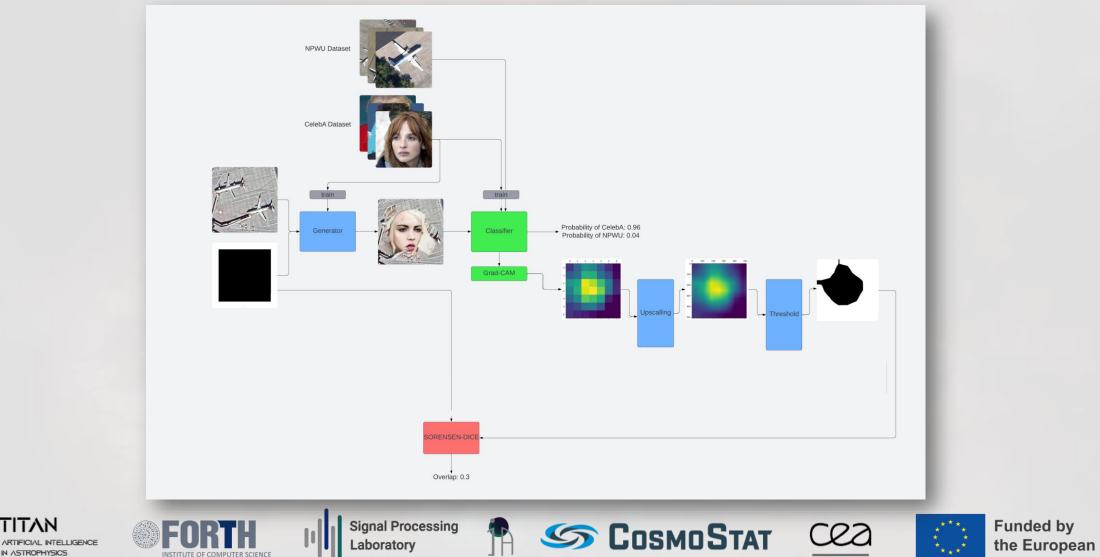




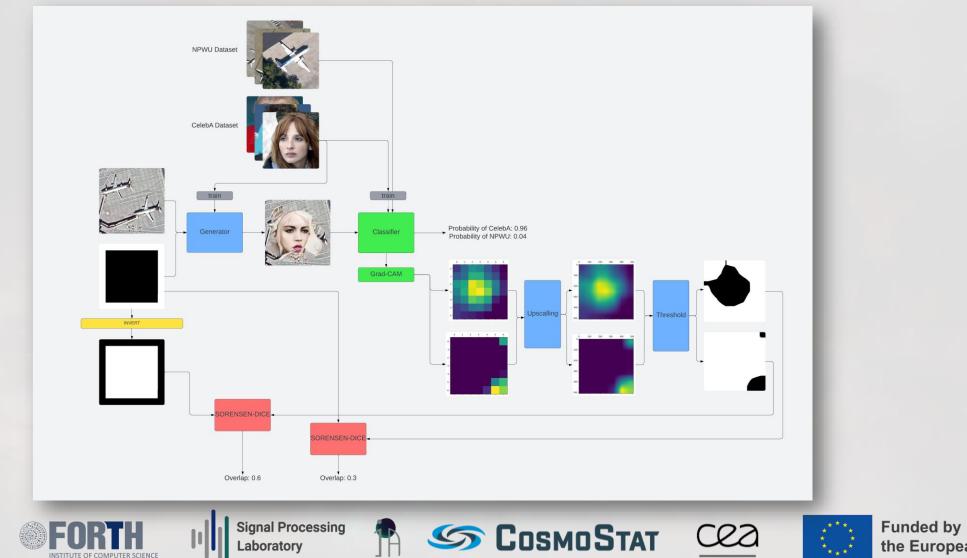
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IN ASTROPHYSICS

INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE







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Laboratory







Masks

• Rectangular

• Random

Irregular











Inpainting with Masks

Rectangular













Random



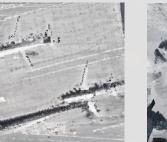




🌀 СоѕмоЅтат



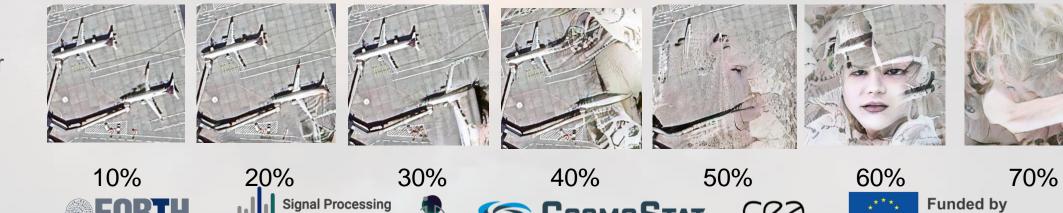
CRS





the European Union

Irregular





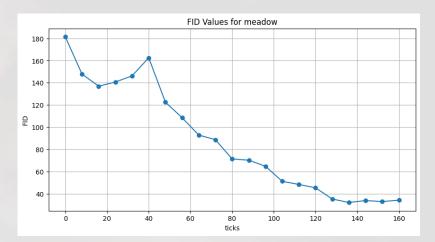




Training & Evaluation scenarios

- Modules
 - Generator Inpainter: Mask-Aware Transformer for Large Hole Image Inpainting, CVPR 2022
 - Classifier Detector: MobileNetV2 (ResNet)
- Scenario #1
 - Generator w/ CelebA
 - Classifier /w CelebA and NPWU (dense residential)
 - Input: NPWU (medium residential)
- Scenario #2
 - Generator w/ CelebA
 - Classifier /w CelebA and NPWU (dense residential)
 - Input: UCMerced (airport)











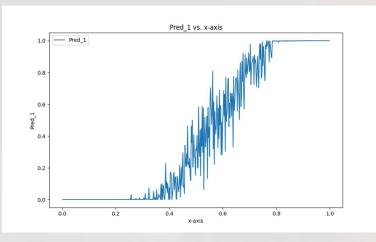


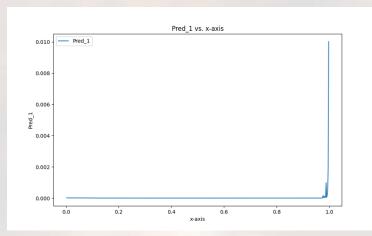




Initial Results

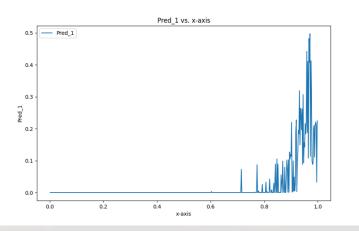
Rectangular





Random

Irregular

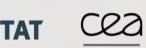






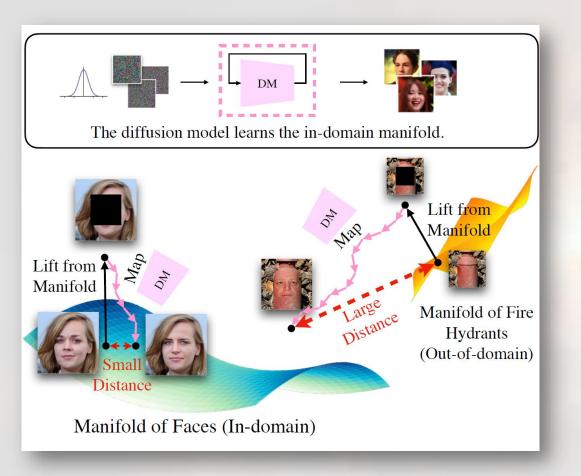


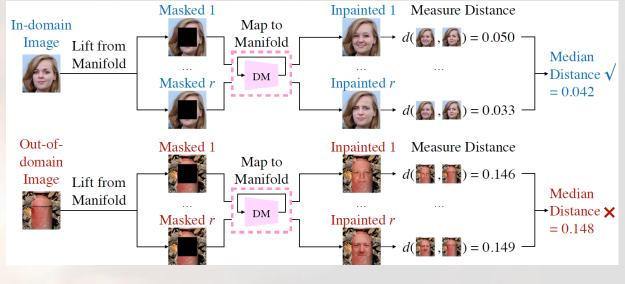






Related approaches





Liu, Zhenzhen, et al. "Unsupervised out-of-distribution detection with diffusion inpainting." Int. Conference on Machine Learning. 2023.







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Leveraging Sparse Input and Sparse Models: Efficient Distributed Learning in Resource-Constrained Environments

Emmanouil Kariotakis^{1,2}, Grigorios Tsagkatakis^{2,3}, Panagiotis Tsakalides^{2,3}, Anastasios Kyrillidis⁴ ¹ESAT-STADIUS, KU Leuven, ²Institute of Computer Science - FORTH, ³Department of Computer Science, University of Crete, ⁴Department of Computer Science, Rice University emmanouil.kariotakis@kuleuven.be, greg@ics.forth.gr, tsakalid@ics.forth.gr, anastasios@rice.edu

> CPAL 2024 January 03-06









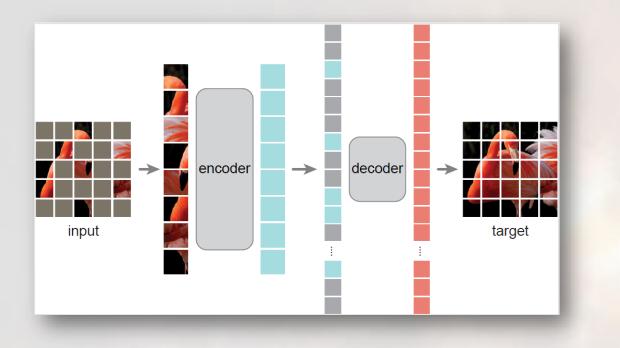


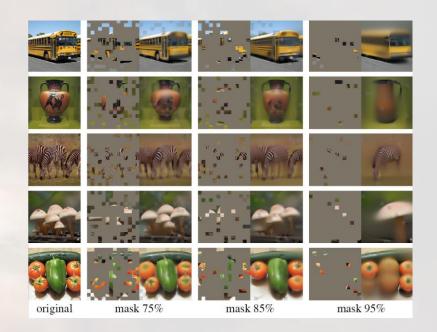




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Masked Autoencoders (MAE)



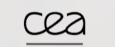


Kaiming He, Xinlei Chen, Saining Xie, Yanghao Li, Piotr Dollár, and Ross Girshick. Masked autoencoders are scalable vision learners. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, pages 16000–16009, 2022.



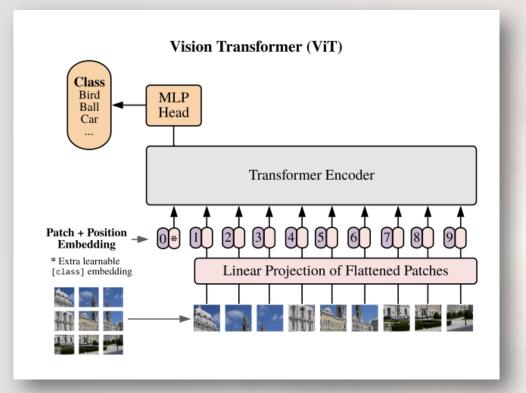


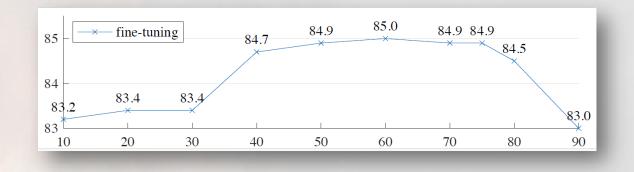


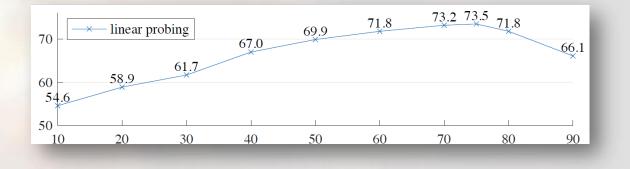




MAE for Self-supervised Learning

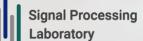












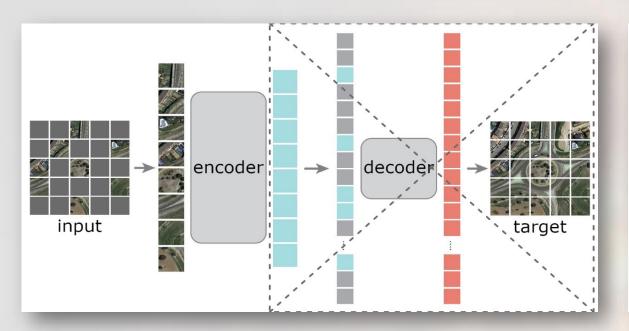


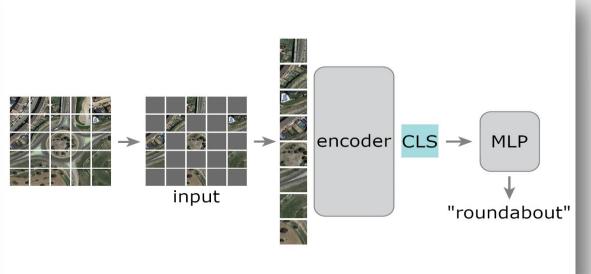






Sparsified Encoders





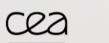






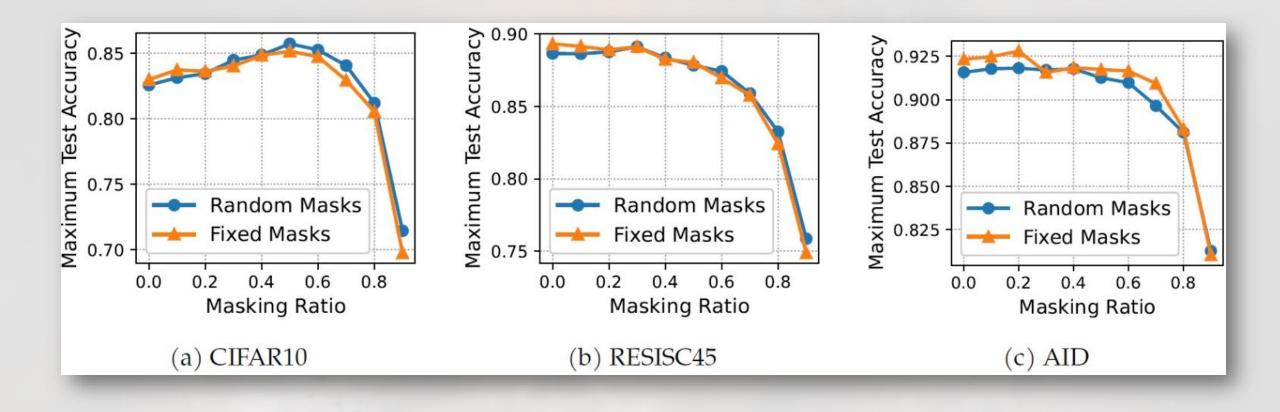








System Study - Random vs Fixed Masks















System Study - Datasets Size

	Masking Ratio	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
CIFAR10	Masked Images Size (in GB)	0.205	0.184	0.164	0.143	0.123	0.102	0.082	0.061	0.041	0.020
	CLS Tokens Size (in GB)	0.1536									
	Max Accuracy	0.823	0.837	0.836	0.840	0.848	0.851	0.847	0.829	0.805	0.697
RESISC45	Masked Images Size (in GB)	7.078	6.370	5.662	4.954	4.247	3.539	2.831	2.123	1.416	0.708
	CLS Tokens Size (in GB)	0.083									
	Max Accuracy	0.893	0.891	0.889	0.891	0.882	0.880	0.869	0.857	0.824	0.749
AID	Masked Images Size (in GB)	12.240	11.016	9.792	8.568	7.344	6.120	4.896	3.672	2.448	1.224
	CLS Tokens Size (in GB)	0.026									
	Max Accuracy	0.923	0.925	0.928	0.916	0.918	0.917	0.916	0.909	0.883	0.810



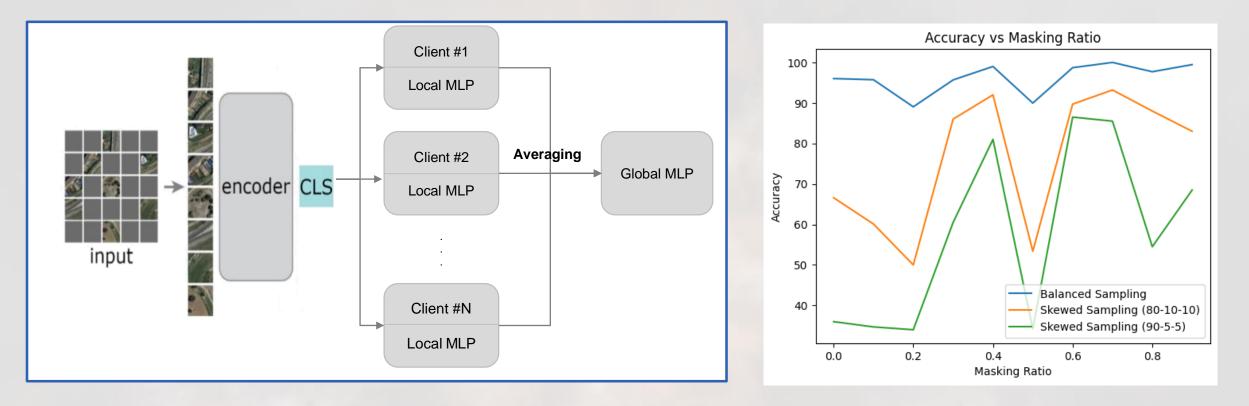








Federated Learning & Class Imbalance













Conclusions

- Hallucinations ↔ Out-of-Distribution Detection
 - Positive vs Negative Examples
- Masking/Inpainting is an effective regularization... what about others?
- Sparsity is *extremely* beneficial
- Generative vs Discriminative models
- Classification vs Regression
- Specific applications domain??













