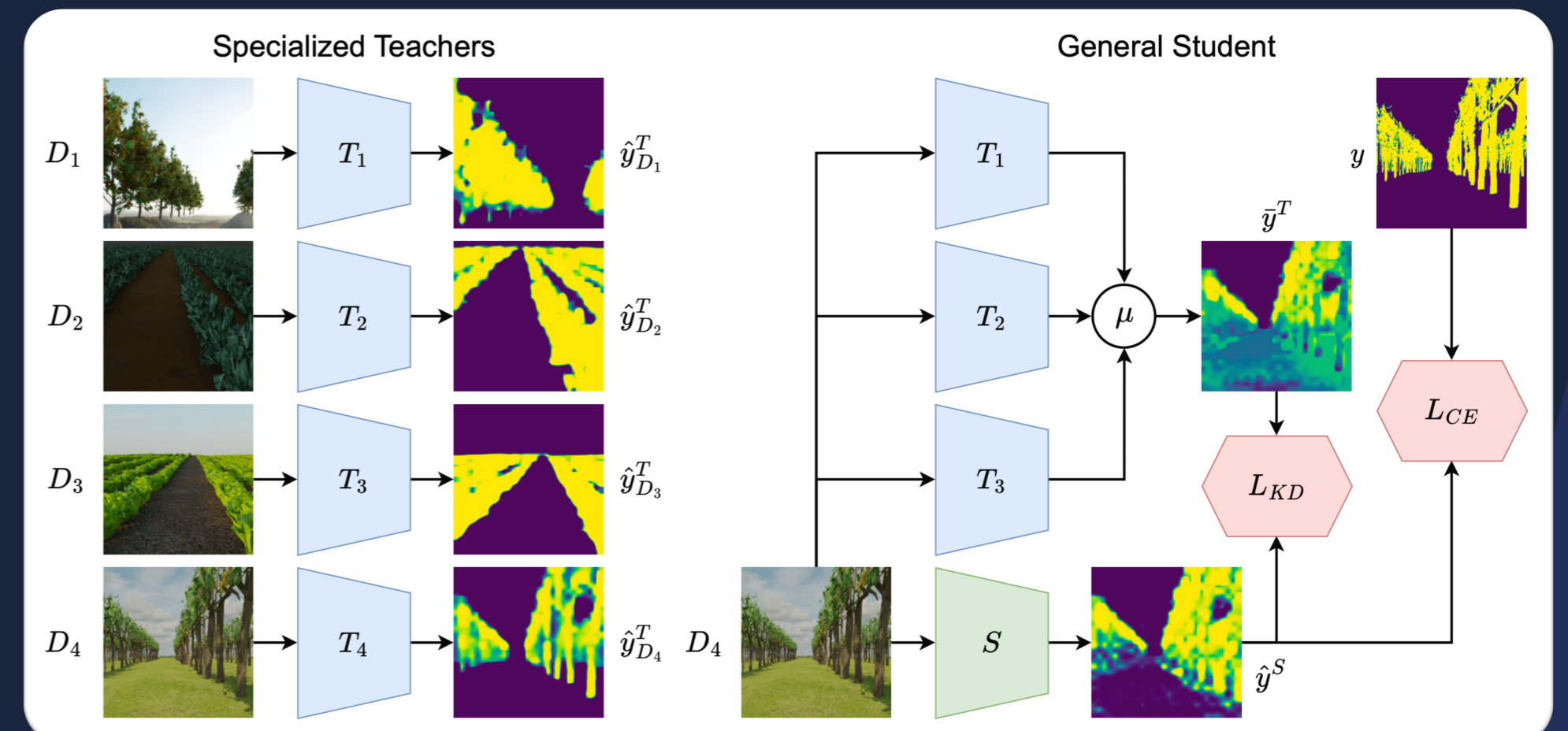


Domain Generalization for Crop Segmentation with Knowledge Distillation

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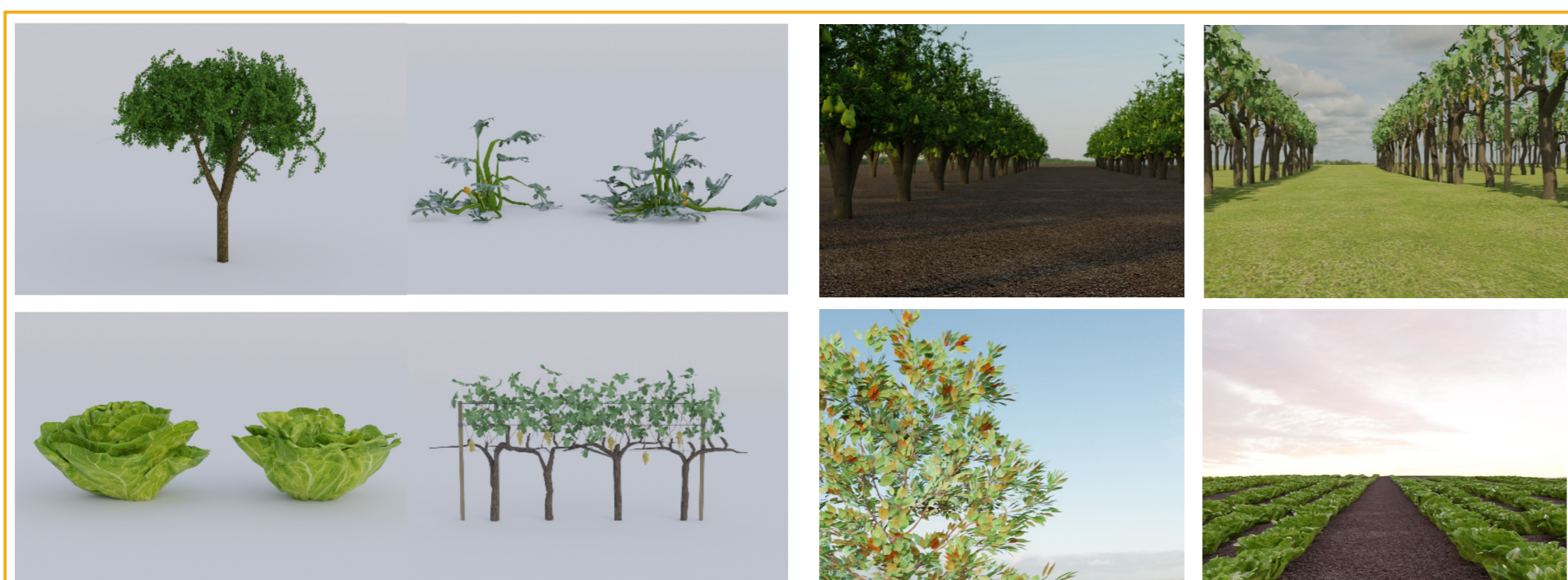
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We propose a novel approach to enhance **domain generalization** by transferring **knowledge** from an **ensemble** of teachers trained on different source domains.



Dataset and Architecture

- We build **AgriSeg**, a **multi-domain** dataset for crop segmentation, to have a **real-world** benchmark for our method.
- AgriSeg** contains **11** synthetic and real **domains** with different lighting and background conditions and more than **46,500 samples**.
- We use the **LR-ASPP** real-time segmentation model.



The AgriSeg dataset (models and rendering)

Distillation Method

- Inspired by [1], we train each teacher as a **single-domain expert**.
- We generate the teacher's output by **averaging** the output **logits** of the single-domain experts.
- That yields a more **informative** mask which can be further smoothed using a **temperature** factor.
- Softmax** is applied along the flattened **spatial dimension** instead of channels as suggested by [2].

$$L = L_{CE}(y, \hat{y}^S) + \lambda L_{KD}(\bar{y}^T, \hat{y}^S), \quad \bar{y}^T = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{d=1}^D \hat{y}_d^T$$

$$L_{KD} = \frac{\tau^2}{C} \sum_{c=1}^C \sum_{i=1}^{W \cdot H} \phi(\bar{y}_{c,i}^T) \cdot \log \left(\frac{\phi(\bar{y}_{c,i}^T)}{\phi(\hat{y}_{c,i}^S)} \right), \quad \phi(y) = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{y}{\tau}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{W \cdot H} \exp\left(\frac{y_i}{\tau}\right)}$$

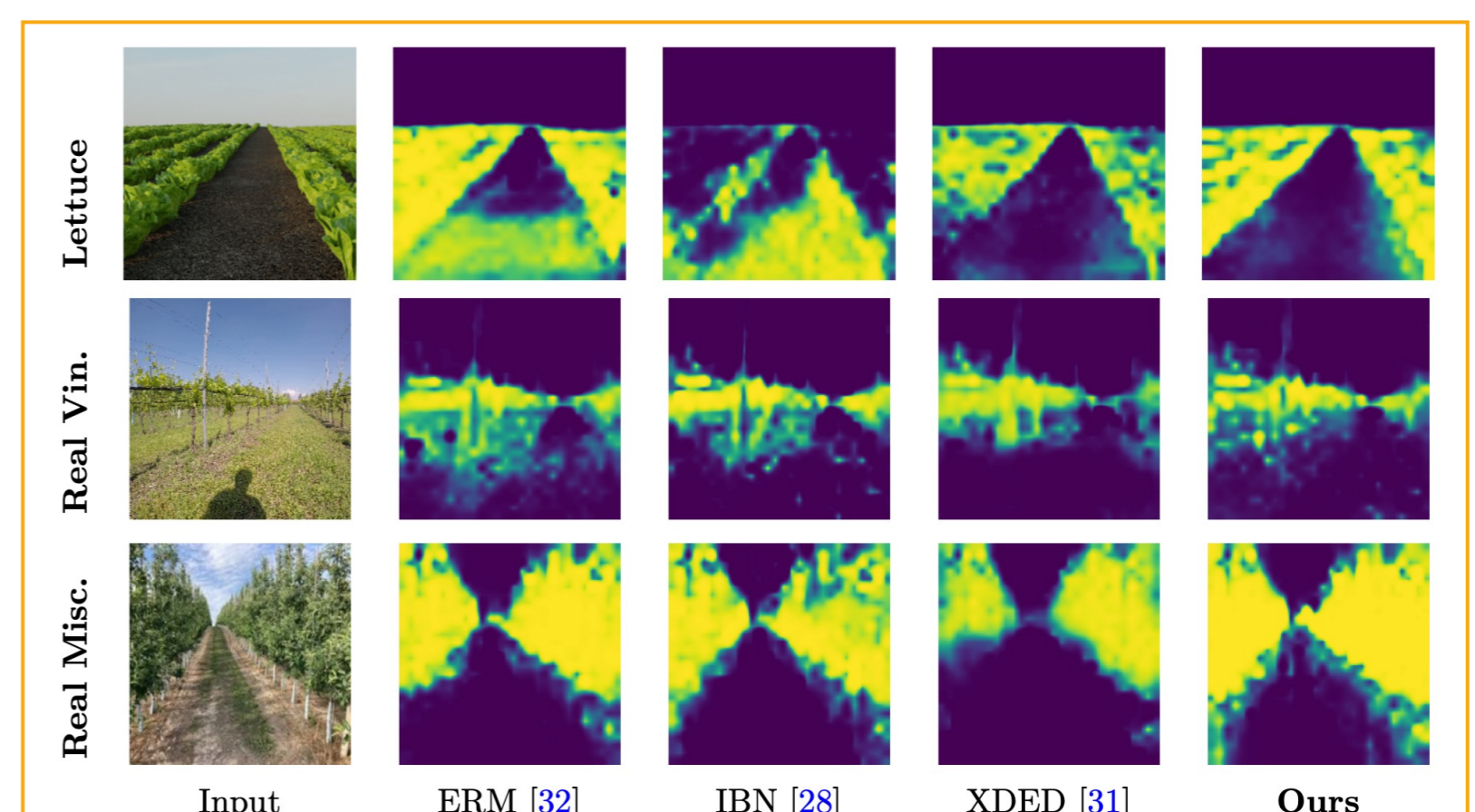
Proposed training loss

Results

- We compare our method with other state-of-the-art DG algorithms and report the **Intersection-over-Union** (in %).

Leave-one-out DG evaluation	Method	Generic Tree 2	Chard	Lettuce	Vineyard	Average
	ERM[32]	38.38 ± 12.10	83.22 ± 5.50	33.45 ± 13.34	46.69 ± 9.69	50.44 ± 10.15
IBN[28]	26.92 ± 12.61	83.52 ± 1.97	33.14 ± 22.82	47.72 ± 2.96	47.83 ± 10.09	
ISW[22]	65.72 ± 8.47	86.05 ± 3.87	25.72 ± 12.89	51.34 ± 2.36	57.21 ± 6.00	
pAdaIN[29]	42.27 ± 12.80	79.93 ± 1.65	13.22 ± 8.30	45.73 ± 4.81	45.29 ± 6.89	
XDED[31]	38.79 ± 17.26	84.35 ± 5.11	29.99 ± 14.80	47.63 ± 6.27	50.19 ± 10.86	
WildNet[23]	45.76 ± 2.17	82.45 ± 0.78	22.20 ± 0.73	59.78 ± 0.48	52.55 ± 1.04	
Ours	50.02 ± 06.80	86.17 ± 1.79	58.01 ± 12.74	53.26 ± 3.59	61.86 ± 6.23	

Sim2Real test domains	Method	Pear Tree	Zucchini	Real Vineyard	Real Misc.	Average
	ERM[32]	78.37 ± 2.51	86.51 ± 1.71	42.76 ± 11.38	64.40 ± 3.10	68.01 ± 4.68
IBN[28]	73.80 ± 4.21	86.21 ± 3.23	42.23 ± 11.32	63.36 ± 9.47	66.40 ± 7.13	
ISW[22]	73.49 ± 1.81	87.47 ± 0.77	33.80 ± 23.85	48.36 ± 7.30	60.78 ± 8.43	
pAdaIN[29]	74.53 ± 2.53	81.83 ± 4.82	41.16 ± 10.23	60.32 ± 9.09	64.46 ± 6.67	
XDED[31]	76.82 ± 3.02	86.34 ± 1.07	46.38 ± 10.07	57.24 ± 8.89	66.69 ± 5.76	
WildNet[23]	75.31 ± 3.50	81.88 ± 2.37	31.11 ± 1.35	46.57 ± 3.09	58.72 ± 2.58	
Ours	80.18 ± 2.65	86.25 ± 1.42	52.01 ± 4.68	66.69 ± 3.18	71.28 ± 2.98	



Qualitative Comparison with state-of-the-art solutions

Our method extends the **generalization** of segmentation models to **unseen real-world scenarios** through **knowledge distillation**.



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- [2] Shu, C., Liu, Y., Gao, J., Yan, Z., & Shen, C. (2021). **Channel-wise knowledge distillation for dense prediction**, CVPR.

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