



# PyramidFlow: High-Resolution Defect Contrastive Localization using Pyramid Normalizing Flow

**CVPR 2023**

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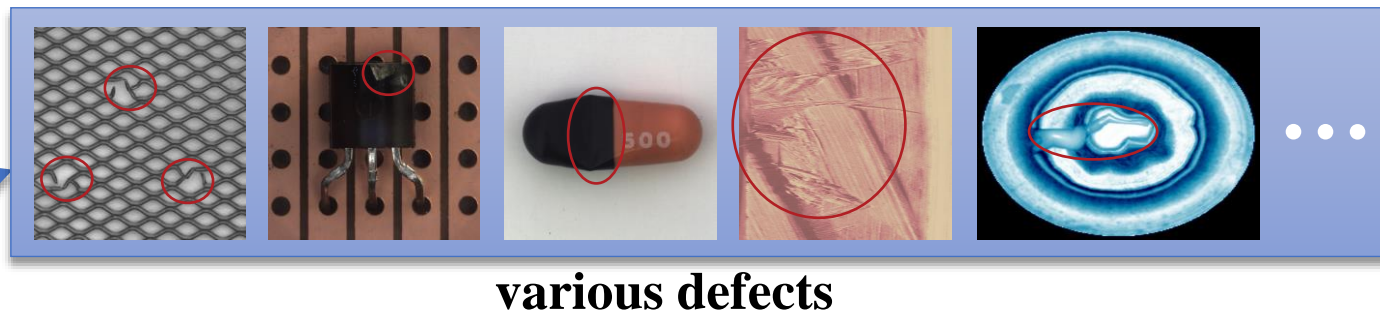
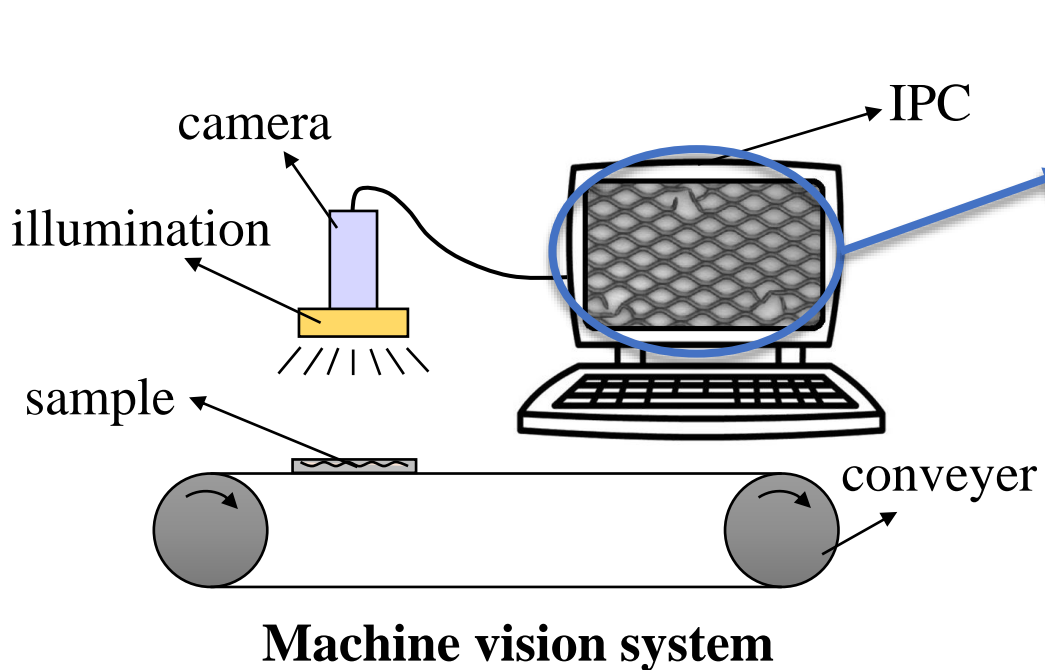
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Project Page

# 0 Motivation

## Visual Anomaly Detection via Machine Visions

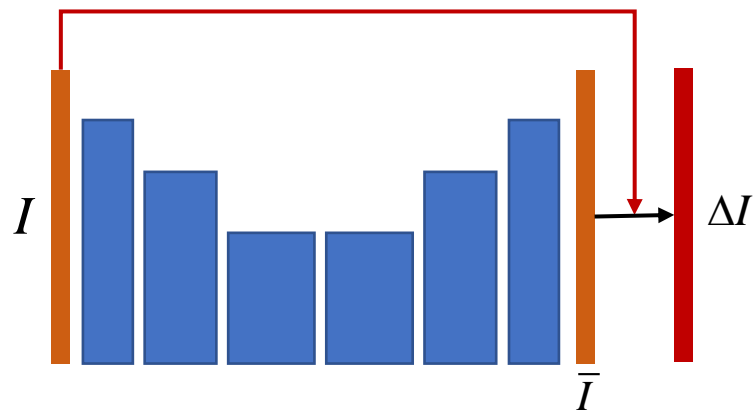


- ❑ Defects as Open Set Objects: **Unpredictable**
- ❑ More Practical Scenarios: **High Resolution**

**Task:** detect and localize any defects automatically

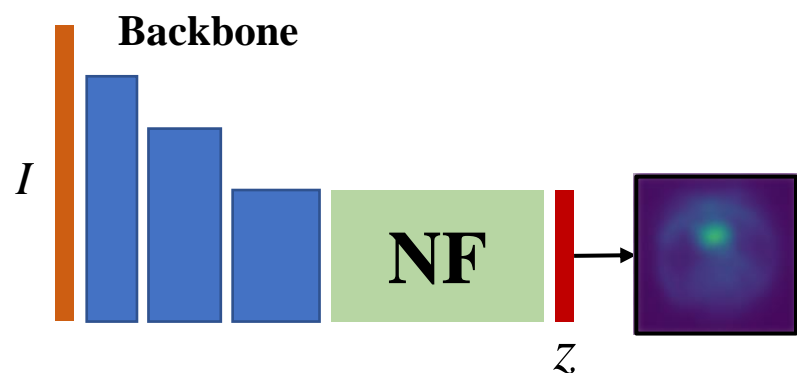


**How to overcome these challenges ?**



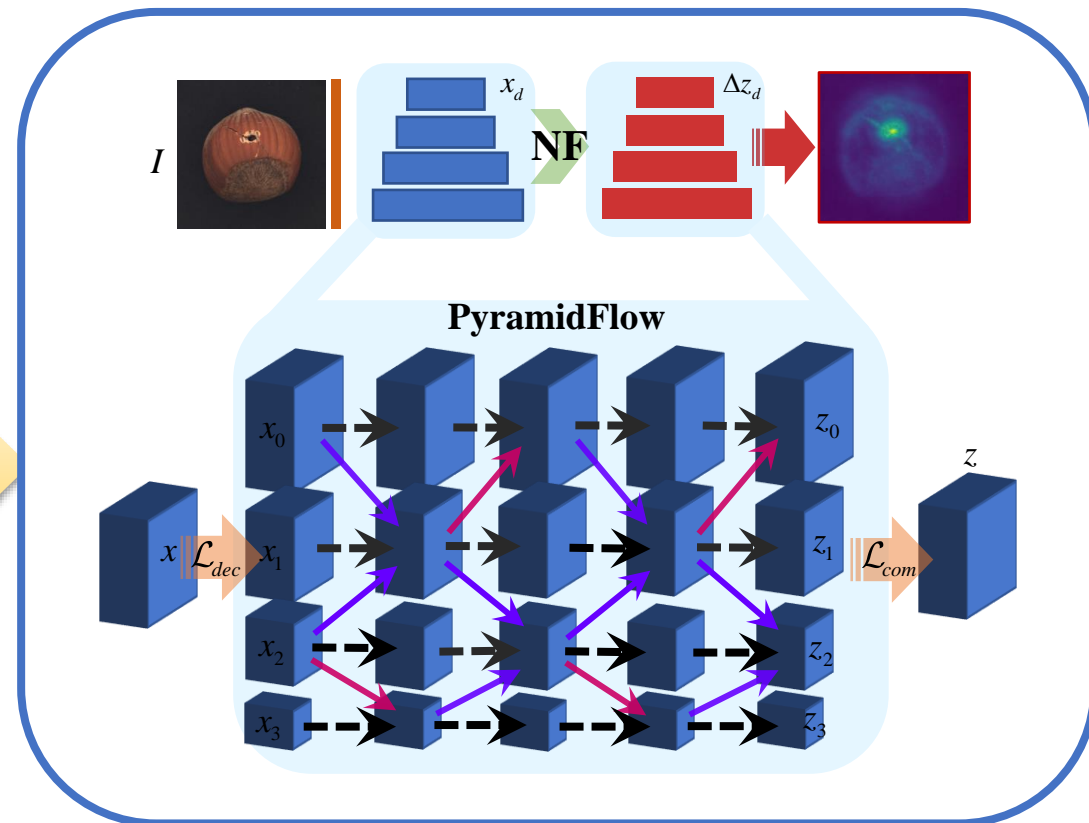
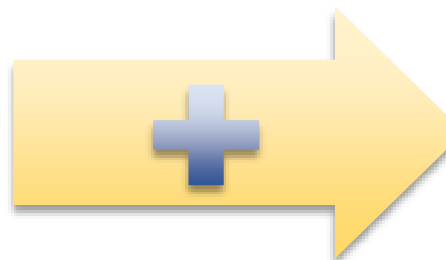
(a) reconstruction-based method

**High Resolution**  
But  
**Slower Convergence**

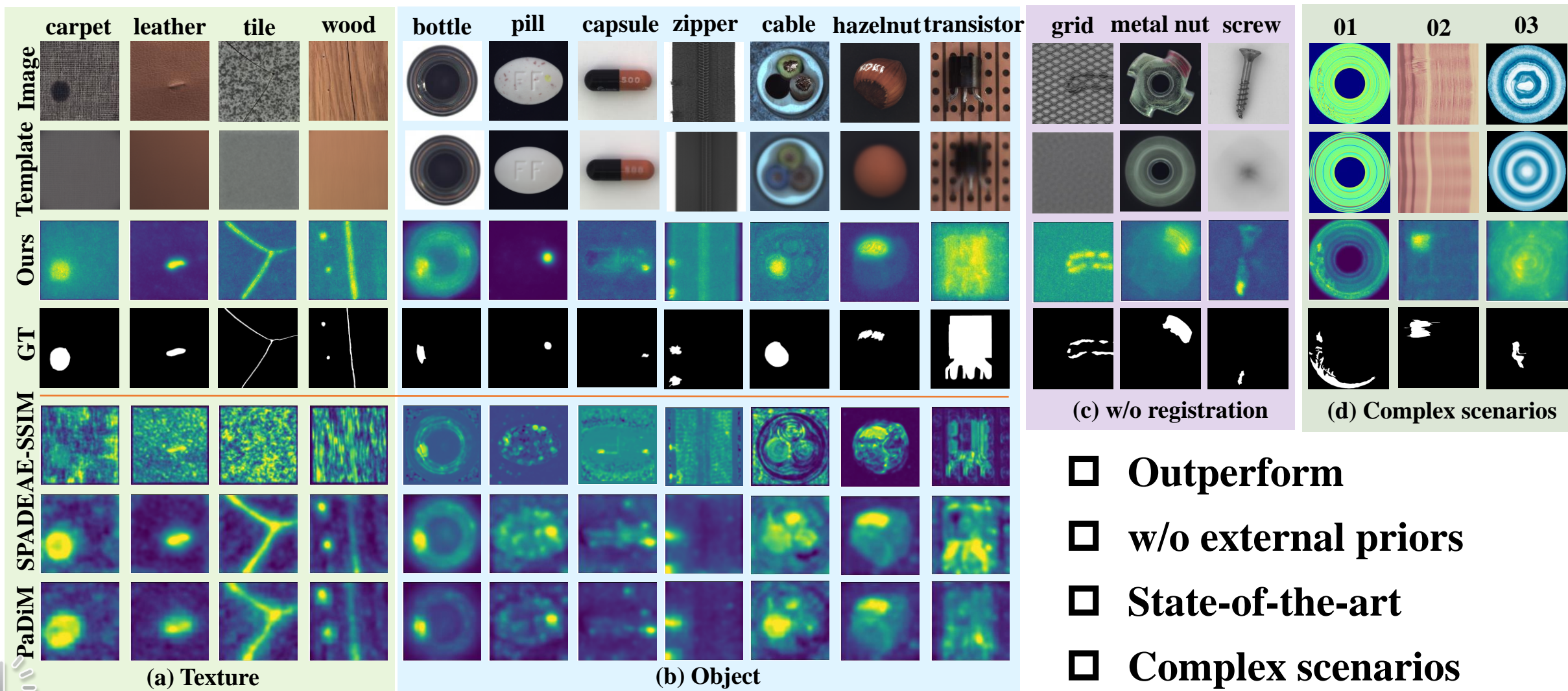


(b) anomaly-based method

**High Performance**  
But  
**Low Resolution**



**The proposed latent template-based defect contrastive localization paradigm.**

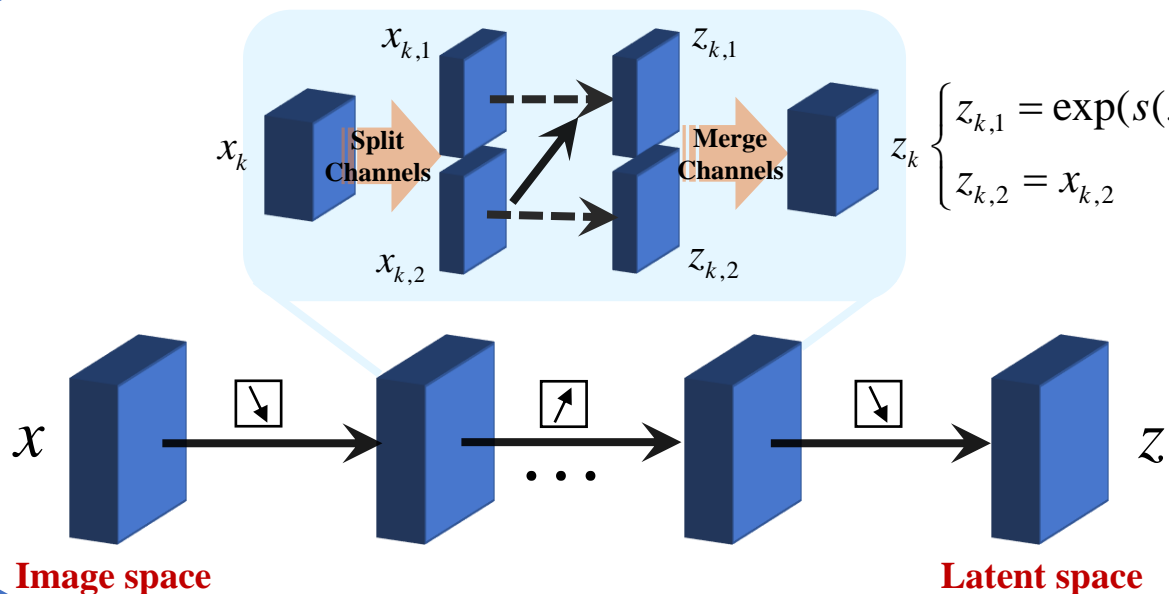


# Implementation Details

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# 1 Basic Framework

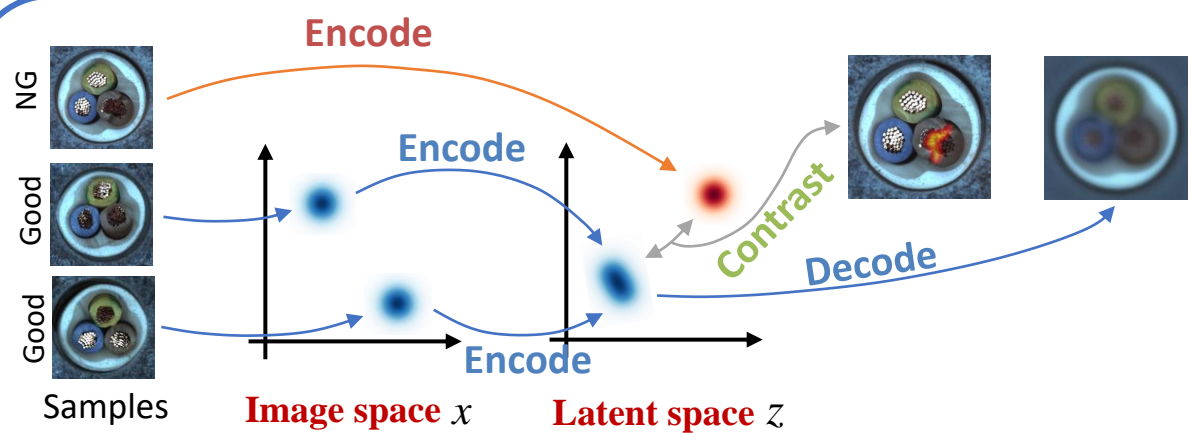


$$\begin{cases} z_{k,1} = \exp(s(x_{k,2})) \odot x_{k,1} + t(x_{k,2}) \\ z_{k,2} = x_{k,2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{reversible}} \begin{cases} x_{k,1} = \exp(-s(x_{k,2})) \odot (z_{k,1} - t(x_{k,2})) \\ x_{k,2} = z_{k,2} \end{cases}$$

Log-probability transformation:

$$\log P(x) = \log P(z) + \sum_k s(x_{k,2})$$

basic probability model      subcomponent



Contrastive Learning:

- Reduce intra-class variance
- ~~Enlarge inter-class variance (w/o negative)~~

$$\mathcal{L} = -\log P(x)$$

# 1 Volume Normalization

Probability transformation:

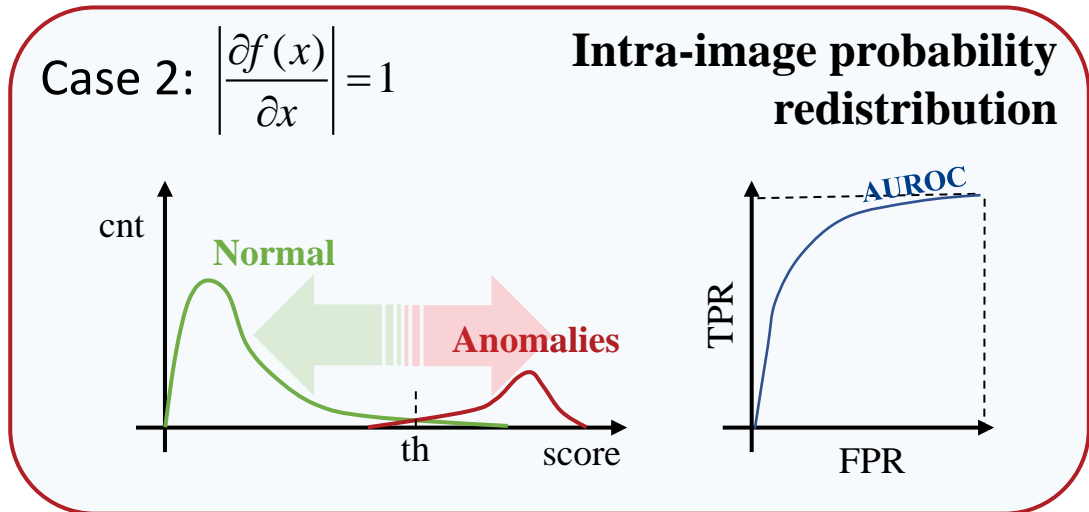
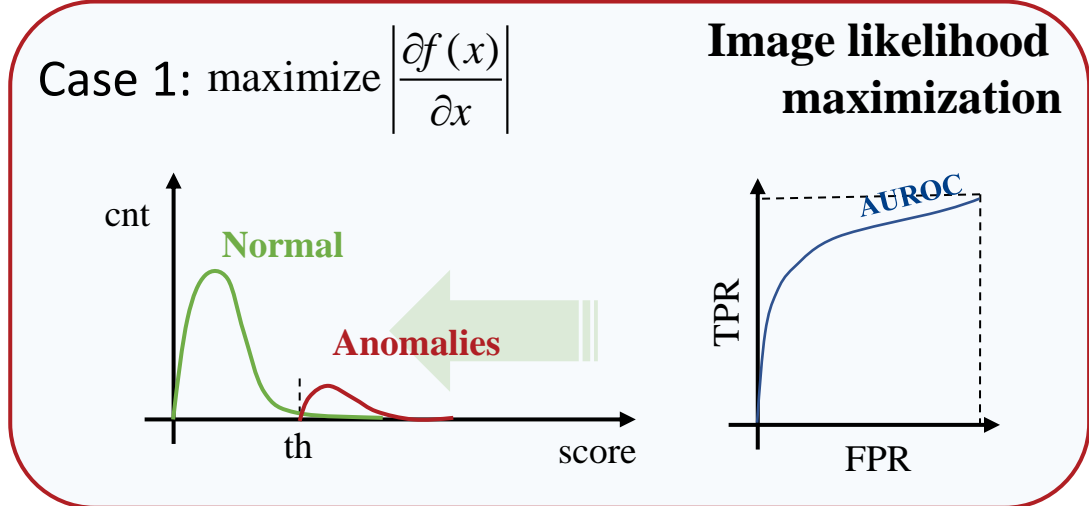
$$P(x) = P(z) \left| \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \right|$$

Keep  $\left| \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \right| = 1 \iff \sum_k s(x_{k,2}) = 0 \iff s(x_{k,2}) = 0$   
 Zero Mean Normalization

**Algorithm 2** Volume Normalization. (Pytorch-like Pseudocode)

```

Input: input  $x$ , momentum  $\beta$ 
Output: output  $y$ 
def VolumeNorm2d( $x$ ,  $\beta = 0.1$ ):
    if training:
         $\bar{x} = \text{mean}(x, \text{dim}=1)$  % CVN: zero-mean normalization along
        channel dimensions
         $y = x - \bar{x}$ 
         $\bar{x}_{\text{running}} = (1-\beta) \times \bar{x}_{\text{running}} + \beta \times \bar{x}$  % update running mean
    else:
         $y = x - \bar{x}_{\text{running}}$ 
    return  $y$ 
    
```



# 1 Latent Template

Probability transformation:

$$P(x) = P(z) \left| \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \right| = P(z)$$

Loss function  $\mathcal{L} = -\log P(x) = -\log P(z)$

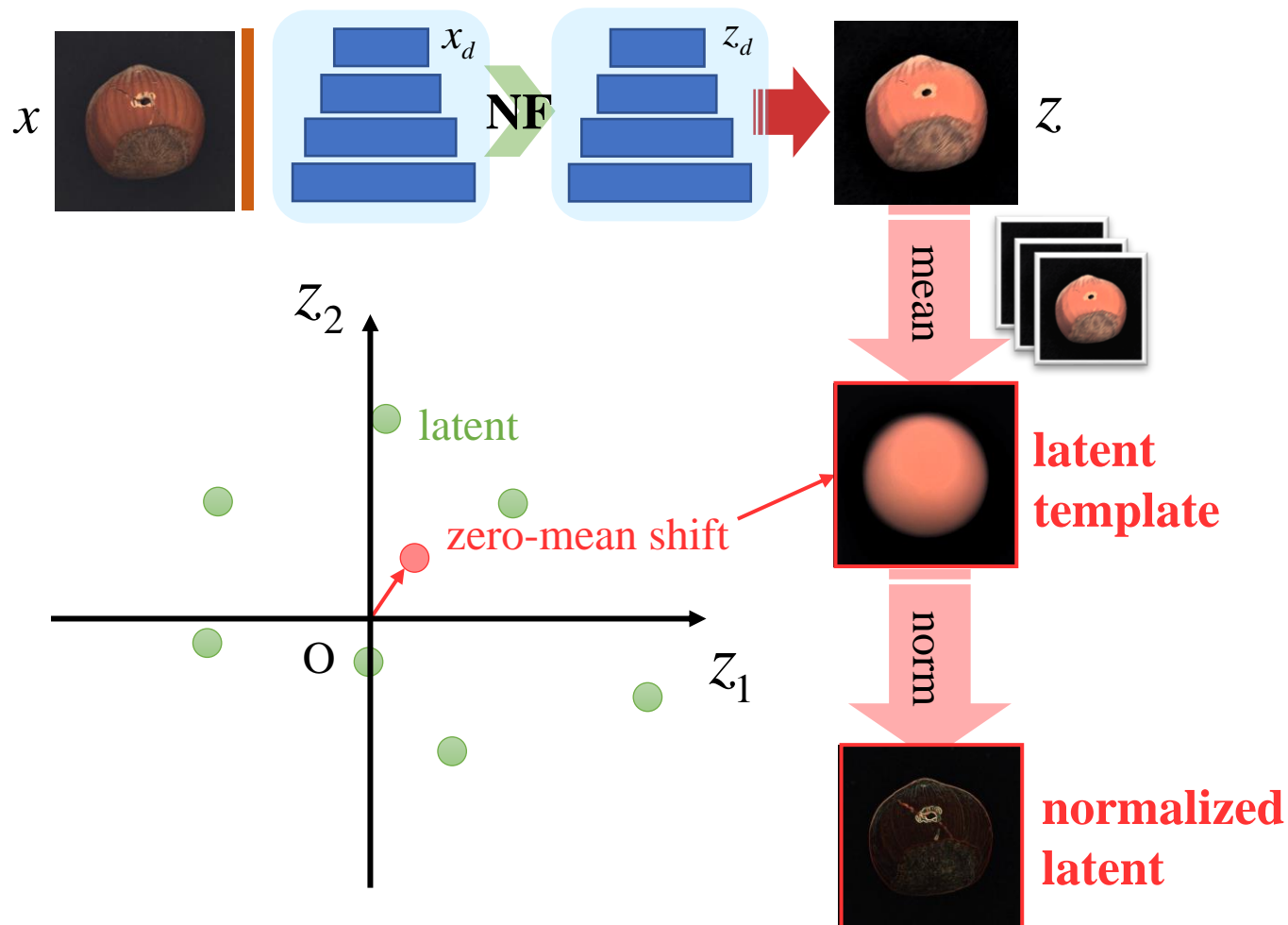
## Modeling with Base Distribution

High-dimensional case (e.g. PaDiM)

- ? zero center
- 👉 using standard Gaussian distribution

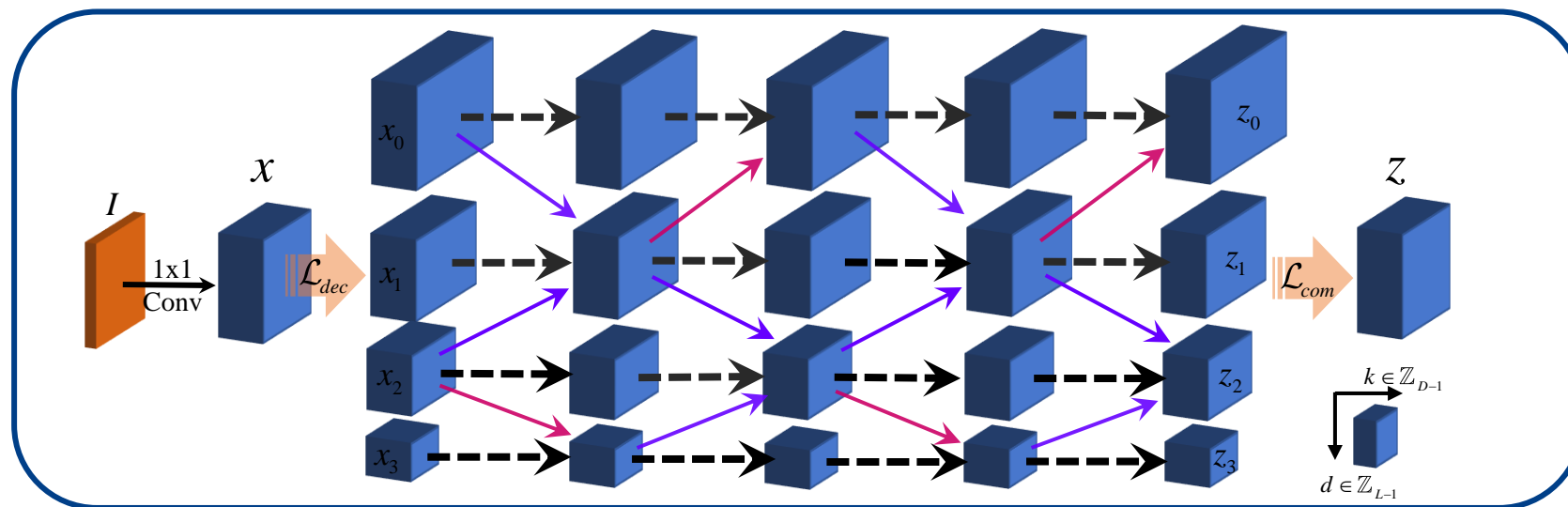
Low-dimensional case (e.g. PyramidFlow)

- ? zero-mean shift
- 👉 using zero-mean normalization

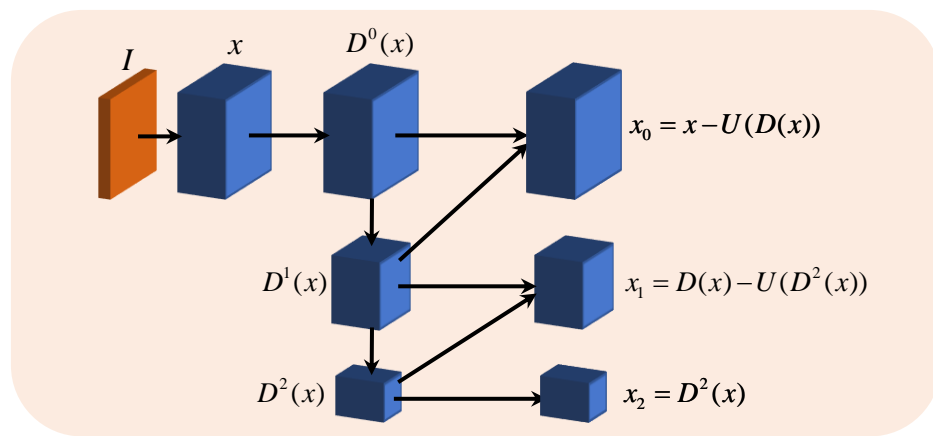




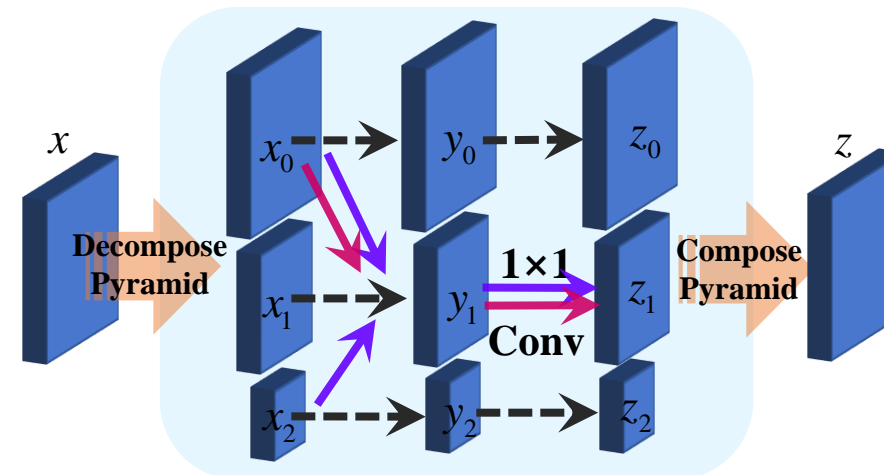
# 1 Model Architecture



PyramidFlow Architecture



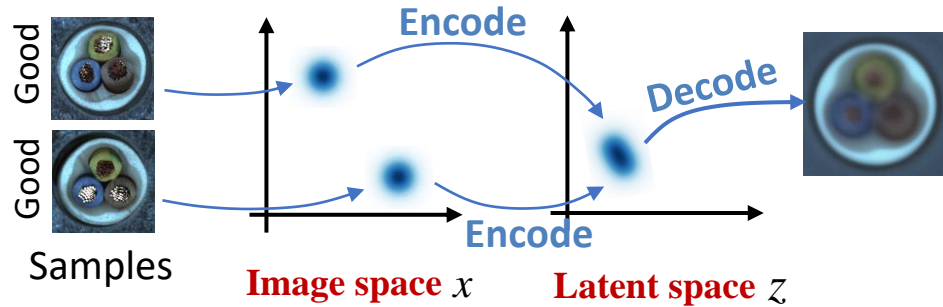
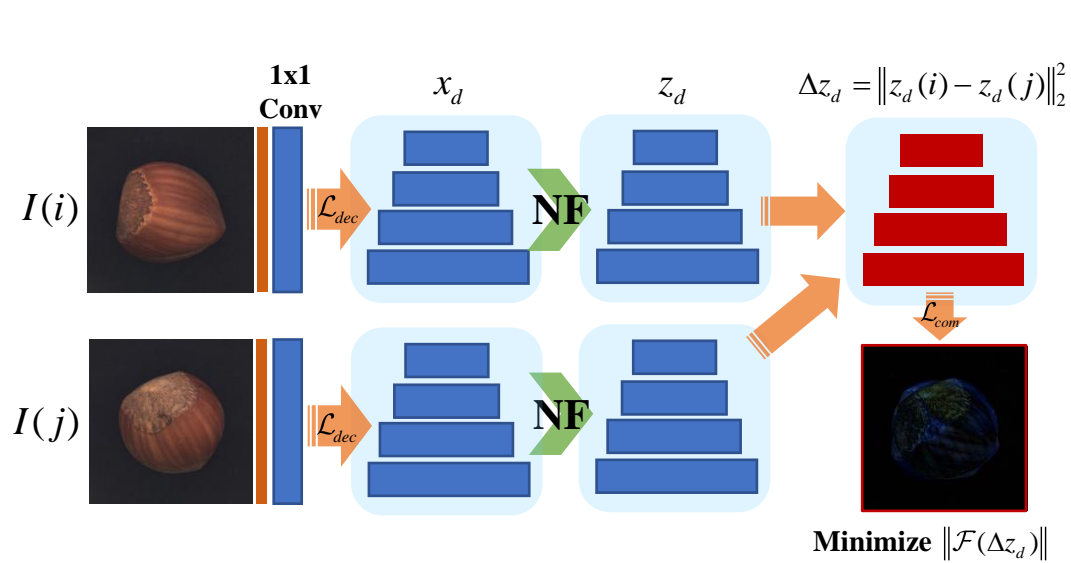
Invertible Pyramid Decomposition  $\mathcal{L}_{dec}$



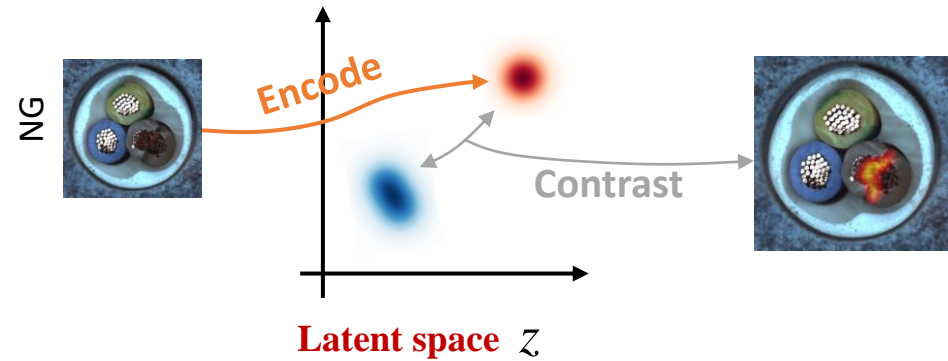
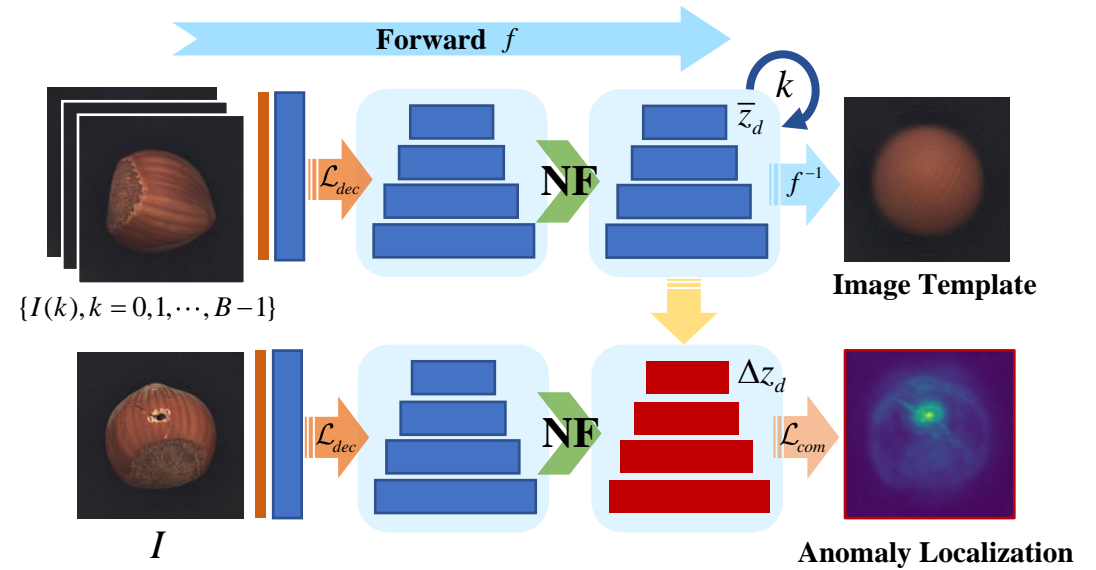
Pyramid Coupling Block

# 1

# Training & Evaluation



(a) Training



(b) Evaluation

# Comprehensive Studies

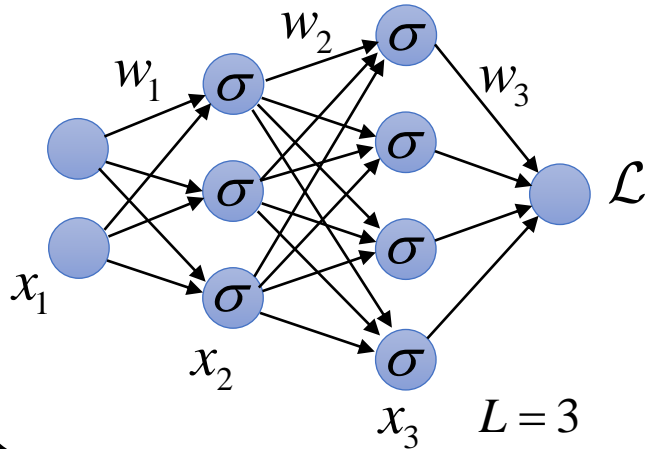
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# 2 Complexity Analysis



Net

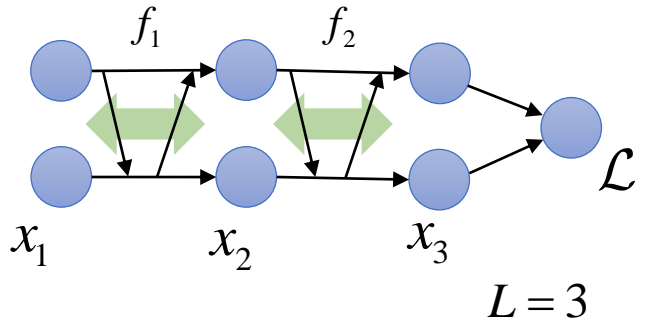


$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3} \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial w_2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3} \cdot \sigma'(w_2 x_2 + b_2) \cdot x_2$$

Save  $\mathcal{O}(L)$  hidden nodes for back propagation

NF

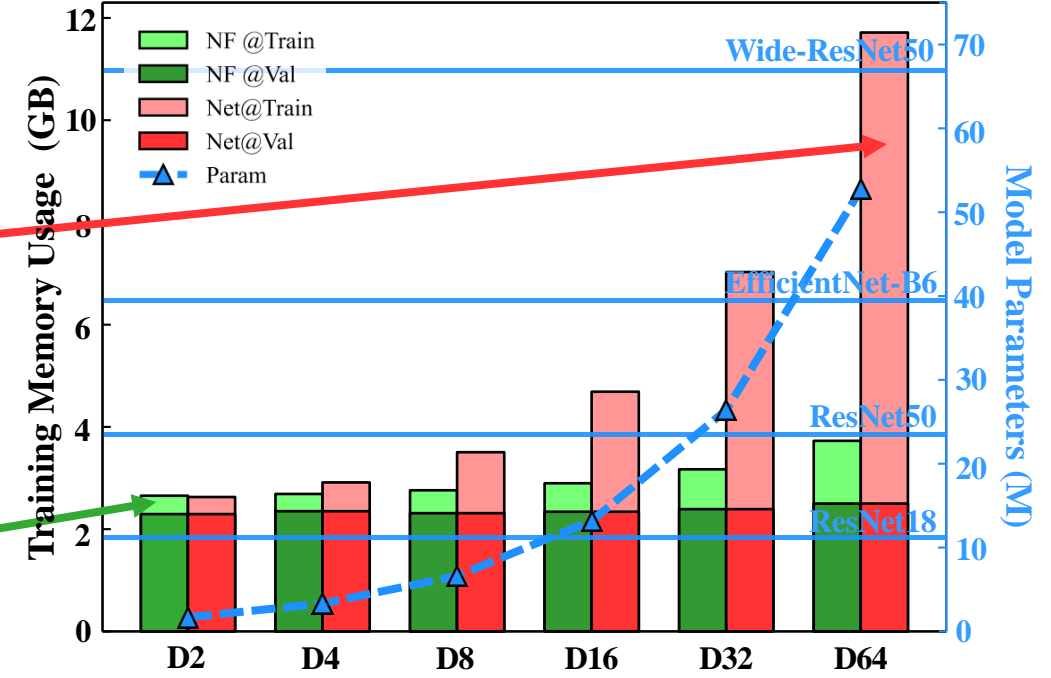


$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3} \frac{\partial x_3(x_2, w_2)}{\partial w_2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_3} \cdot x'_{3,2} \left( x_3, f_2^{-1}(x_3) \right)$$

Save  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  hidden nodes (All nodes can be obtained from the last one.)

Model Complexity Analysis



We propose **autoFlow**, a easy to use normalizing flow framework with

- memory saving
- automatic Jacobian tracking
- object-oriented programming



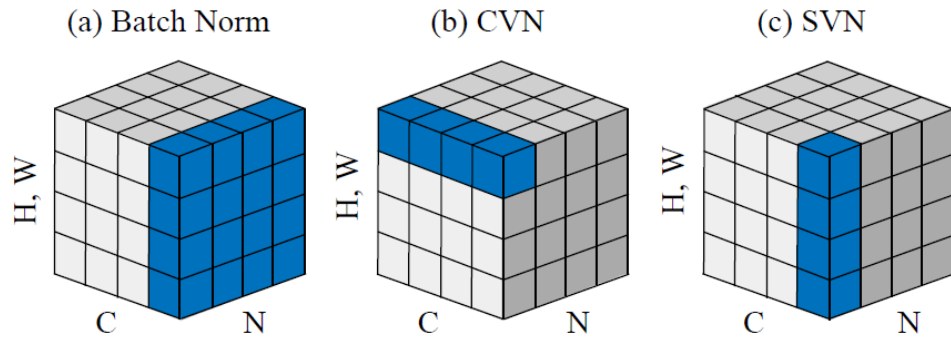


Table 1. Quantitative results of CVN and SVN on different categories. For each case in the table, the first column is Pixel-AUROC% and the second is AUPRO%, while the values within parentheses represent the relative improvement.

Classes	CVN		SVN	
	AUROC	AUPRO	AUROC	AUPRO
capsule	96.1(+2.6)	93.1(+5.1)	93.5(+0.0)	88.0(+0.0)
pill	96.2(+1.8)	96.3(+1.4)	94.4(+0.0)	94.9(+0.0)
toothbrush	98.9(+2.5)	97.9(+4.3)	96.4(+0.0)	93.6(+0.0)
carpet	88.9(+0.0)	88.3(+0.0)	90.8(+1.9)	91.0(+2.7)
grid	86.2(+0.0)	84.5(+0.0)	94.2(+8.0)	92.7(+8.2)
zipper	92.2(+0.0)	91.9(+0.0)	95.4(+3.2)	95.1(+3.2)

Table 2. The ablation study on full MVTecAD. For each cell in the table, the first row is Pixel-AUROC% and the second is AUPRO%. The number within parentheses means the change relative to baseline, the larger absolute value with larger importance.

Method	Classes		MEAN
	Texture	Object	
Ours(baseline)	95.2(+0.0)	95.7(+0.0)	95.5(+0.0)
	95.1(+0.0)	93.5(+0.0)	94.0(+0.0)
I. w/o Volume Normalization	89.4(-5.8)	85.2(-10.5)	86.6(-8.9)
	87.5(-7.6)	83.6(-9.9)	84.9(-9.1)
II. w/o Latent Template	93.1(-2.1)	90.7(-5.0)	91.5(-4.0)
	91.9(-3.2)	84.7(-8.8)	87.1(-6.9)
III. w/o Pyramid Difference	87.8(-7.4)	93.1(-2.6)	91.3(-4.2)
	87.8(-7.3)	89.4(-4.1)	88.9(-5.1)
IV. w/o Fourier Loss	92.0(-3.2)	93.3(-2.4)	92.9(-2.6)
	92.8(-2.3)	91.9(-1.6)	92.2(-1.8)

Others Ablation

Volume Normalization

# 2 Quantitative results

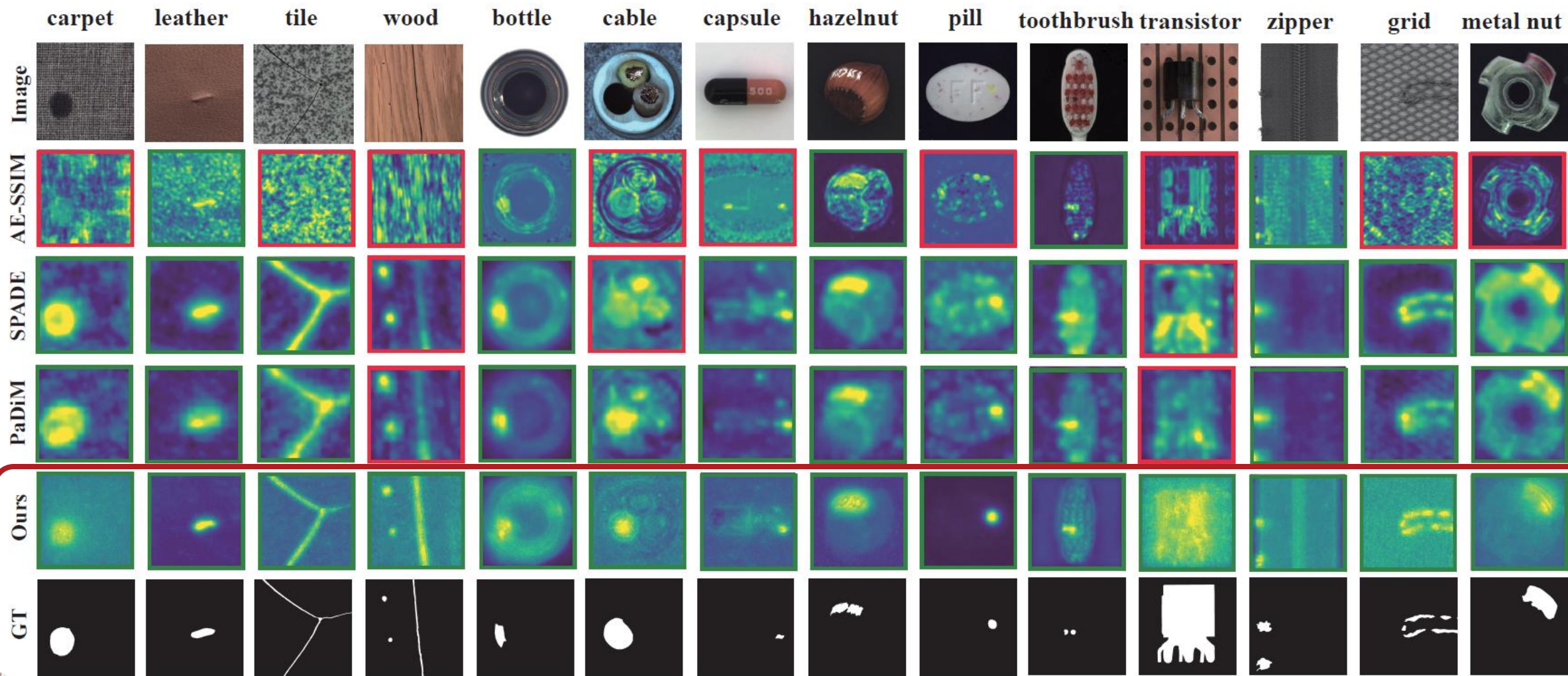


Table 3. Quantitative results of various challenging methods on MVTecAD. In the table, the fully normalized flow method is labeled as FNF, while the abbreviations Res18, WRes50, EffiB5, and DTD are denoted as ResNet18, Wide-ResNet50-2, EfficientNet-B5, and Describable Textures Dataset, respectively. For each case in the table, the first row is Pixel-AUROC% and the second is AUPRO%, where the best results are marked in bold.

Experiments on MVTecAD

External Prior	Methods	carpet	leather	tile	wood	bottle	cable	capsule	hazelnut	pill	toothbrush	transistor	zipper	MEAN	
×	AnoGAN [23]	54.2	64.1	49.7	62.1	85.8	78.0	84.1	87.1	86.8	90.0	79.9	78.1	75.0	
		20.4	37.8	17.7	38.6	62.0	38.3	30.6	69.8	77.6	74.9	54.9	46.7	47.4	
	Vanilla VAE [15]	62.0	83.5	52.0	69.9	89.4	81.6	90.7	95.1	87.9	95.3	85.1	77.5	80.8	
		61.9	64.9	24.2	57.8	70.5	77.9	77.9	77.0	79.3	85.4	61.0	60.8	66.6	
	AE-SSIM [4]	87.0	78.0	59.0	73.0	93.0	82.0	94.0	97.0	91.0	92.0	80.0	88.0	84.5	
		64.7	56.1	17.5	60.5	83.4	47.8	86.0	91.6	83.0	78.4	72.4	66.5	67.3	
	Ours (FNF)	<b>90.8</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>96.0</b>	
		<b>91.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>94.5</b>	
	Res18	S-T [3]	93.5	97.8	92.5	92.1	97.8	91.9	96.8	98.2	<b>96.5</b>	97.9	73.7	95.6	93.7
			87.9	94.5	94.6	91.1	93.1	81.8	96.8	96.5	<b>96.1</b>	93.3	66.6	95.1	90.6
WRes50	SPADE [6]	97.5	97.6	87.4	88.5	<b>98.4</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>96.5</b>	97.9	94.1	96.5	95.8	
		94.7	97.2	75.9	87.4	95.5	90.9	93.7	95.4	94.6	93.5	<b>97.4</b>	92.6	92.4	
WRes50	PaDiM [7]	<b>99.1</b>	99.2	94.1	94.9	98.3	96.7	98.5	98.2	95.7	<b>98.8</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>	
		96.2	97.8	86.0	91.1	94.8	88.8	93.5	92.6	92.7	93.1	84.5	<b>95.9</b>	92.3	
EffiB5	CS-Flow [22]	98.0	98.4	93.9	88.6	90.9	95.3	97.9	96.3	95.7	96.3	95.5	96.4	95.3	
		<b>98.0</b>	98.5	94.5	92.9	88.7	<b>94.0</b>	96.1	95.1	91.1	89.9	96.9	95.4	94.2	
DTD	DRÆM [29]	94.9	<b>96.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>97.3</b>	97.6	95.4	94.0	99.2	95.0	98.1	90.0	94.4	96.0	
		96.1	97.9	<b>99.7</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	90.4	96.5	<b>98.7</b>	93.7	97.1	92.9	94.7	96.1	
Res18	Ours	97.4	98.7	97.1	97.0	97.8	91.8	98.6	98.1	96.1	98.5	96.9	96.6	97.1	
		97.2	<b>99.2</b>	97.2	<b>97.9</b>	95.5	90.3	<b>98.3</b>	98.1	<b>96.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>	94.7	95.4	<b>96.5</b>	

SOTA AUPRO!



Visualization of competitive results on **MVTecAD**

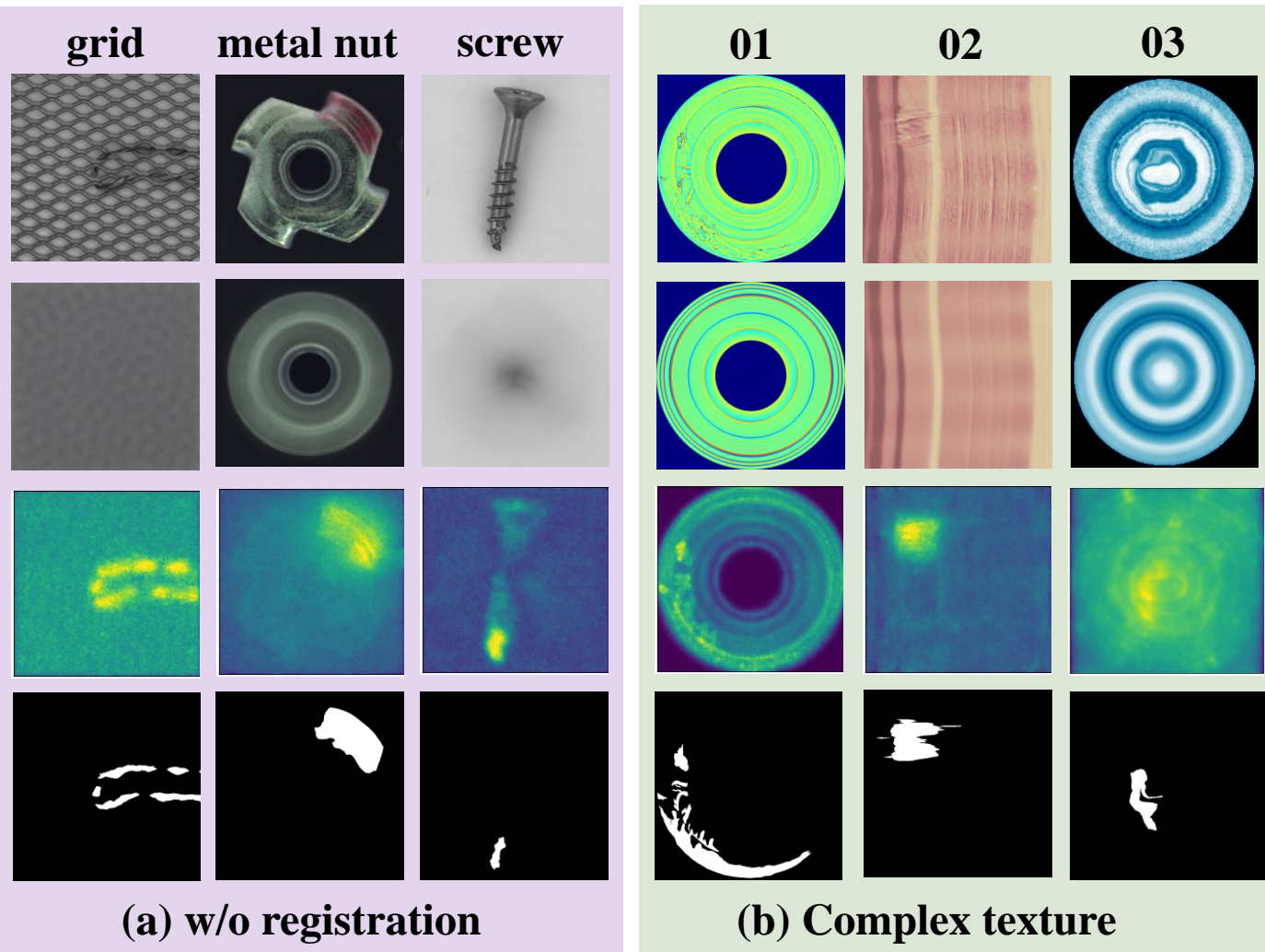


Table 4. Quantitative results of various challenging methods on BTAD. For each case in the table, the first row is Image-AUROC% and the second is Pixel-AUROC%, where the best results are marked in bold.

## Experiments on BTAD

Methods	Classes			MEAM
	01	02	03	
VT-ADL [16]	97.6	71.0	82.6	83.7
	<b>99.0</b>	94.0	77.0	90.0
P-SVDD [26]	95.7	72.1	82.1	83.3
	91.6	93.6	91.0	92.1
SPADE [6]	91.4	71.4	<b>99.9</b>	87.6
	97.3	94.4	99.1	96.9
PatchCore [20]	90.9	79.3	99.8	90.0
	95.5	94.7	<b>99.3</b>	96.5
PaDiM [7]	99.8	82.0	99.4	93.7
	97.0	96.0	98.8	97.3
Ours (Res18)	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.2</b>	99.3	<b>95.8</b>
	97.4	<b>97.6</b>	98.1	<b>97.7</b>

- Handling complexity
- Complex textures





Machine Vision System  
(MVS)

- engineering-oriented
- boosting MVS
- accuracy & reliability

Human Intervention

Training Images

Pyramid  
Flow

Latent  
Template

contrast

Anomaly  
Map

Testing Images

Latent

# Thank you!

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