
DifNet: Semantic Segmentation by Diffusion Networks

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Abstract

Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) have recently shown state of the art performance on semantic segmentation tasks, however they still suffer from problems of poor boundary localization and spatial fragmented predictions. The difficulties lie in the requirement of making dense predictions from a long path model all at once, since details are hard to keep when data goes through deeper layers. Instead, in this work, we decompose this difficult task into two relative simple sub-tasks: seed detection which is required to predict initial predictions without need of wholeness and preciseness, and similarity estimation which measures the possibility of any two nodes belong to the same class without need of knowing which class they are. We use one branch for one sub-task each, and apply a cascade of random walks base on hierarchical semantics to approximate a complex diffusion process which propagates seed information to the whole image according to the estimated similarities.

The proposed DifNet consistently produces improvements over the baseline models with the same depth and with equivalent number of parameters, and also achieves promising performance on Pascal VOC and Pascal Context dataset. Our DifNet is trained end-to-end without complex loss functions.

1 Introduction

Semantic Segmentation who aims to give dense label predictions for pixels in an image is one of the fundamental topics in computer vision. Recently, Fully convolutional networks (FCNs) proposed in [1] have proved to be much more powerful than schemes which rely on hand-crafted features. Following FCNs, subsequent works [2–16] have been keeping getting promoted by further introducing atrous convolution, shortcut between layers and CRFs post-processing.

Even with these refinements, current FCNs based semantic segmentation methods still suffer from the problems of poor boundary localization and spatial fragmented predictions, because of following challenges: First, to abstract invariant high level feature representations, deeper models are preferred, however, the invariance and increasing depth of layers may lead detailed spatial information lost. Second, given this long path model, the requirement of making dense predictions all at once makes these problems more severe. Third, the lack of ability to capturing long-range dependencies causes model hard to generate accuracy and uniform predictions [17].

To address these challenges, we relieve the burden of semantic segmentation model by decomposing semantic segmentation task into two relative simple sub-tasks, seed detection and similarity estimation, then diffuse seeds information to the whole image according to the estimated similarities. For each sub-task, we train one branch network respectively and simultaneously, and thus our model has

two branches: seed branch and similarity branch. The simplicity and motivation lie in these following aspects: For seed detection, we hope it can give initial predictions without need of wholeness and preciseness, this requirement is highly appropriate to the property of DNNs' high level features which are good at reflecting high level semantic but hard to keep details. For similarity detection, we intend to estimate the possibility of any two nodes that they belong to the same class, in this case, relative low level features already could be competent.

Based on the motivations mentioned above, we let seed branch predict initial predictions and let similarity branch estimate similarities. To be specific, seed branch firstly predicts score map which gives score values of all classes for each node, where the larger the certain score value is, the more likely the node belongs to the corresponding class, then seed branch learns a importance map which will be used to re-weight each channel of score map. At the same time, similarity branch will extract different levels of features, from which transition matrices are computed. Transition matrices measure the possibility of random walk between any two nodes, with our implementation, they also could reflect similarities on different semantic levels. Finally, we apply a cascade of random walks based on these transition matrices to approximate a complex diffusion process, in order to propagate seed information to the whole image according to the hierarchical similarities. In this way, the inversion operation of dense matrix in diffusion process could be avoid. Our diffusion process by cascaded random walks shares the similar idea as residual learning framework [18] who eases the approximation of a complex objective by learning residuals. Moreover, our random walk actually computes the final response at a position as a weighted sum of all the seeds values which is a non-local operation that can capture long-range dependencies regardless of positional distance. And from the Fig. 1(a), we can see the cascaded random walks also increase the flexibility and diversity of information propagation paths.

Our proposed DifNet is trained end-to-end with common loss function and no post-processing. In experiments, our model consistently shows superior performance over the baseline models with the same depth and with equivalent number of parameters, and also achieves promising performance on Pascal VOC 2012 and Pascal Context datasets. In summary, our contributions are:

- We decompose the semantic segmentation task into two simple sub-tasks.
- We approximate a complex diffusion process by cascaded random walks.
- We provide comprehensive mechanism studies.
- Our model can capture long-rang dependencies.
- Our model can find similarities in objects have no labels.
- Our model demonstrates consistent improvements over various baseline models.

2 Related Work

Many works [2, 8, 9, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 19–21] (Here, we mainly focus on methods that are based on deep neural networks, as these represent the state-of-the-art and are the most relevant to our scheme.) have approached the problems of poor boundary localization and spatially fragmented prediction for semantic segmentation. Among them, conditional random field (CRF) is one of major methods used to refine results according to graphical structures.

Works, such as [2] using CRF as a disjoint post-processing module on top of segmentation model. Because of disjoint training and post-processing, such approaches often fail to accurately capture semantic relationships between objects and thus still produce segmentation results spatially disjoint. Instead, works[8, 10, 12, 9, 20] propose to integrate CRF into the networks, thereby enabling end-to-end training of the joint model. However, this integration may lead to a dramatic increase of parameters and computing complexity that the model usually needs many iterations of mean-field inference or a recurrent scheme [12] to optimize the CNN-CRF models. To avoid iterative optimization, works [13, 14] employ Gaussian Conditional Random Fields which can be optimized by only solving a system of linear equations, but at the cost of increasing complexity of gradient computation. Apart from view of CRF, work [15] utilizes graphical structures to refine results by random walks whose final prediction formula has a dense matrix inversion term which is not appropriate for network. Unlike above mentioned methods, work [21] does not compute global pairwise relations directly, it predicts four local pairwise relations along different direction to approximate the global pairwise relations, however it also leads to the complexity of the model.

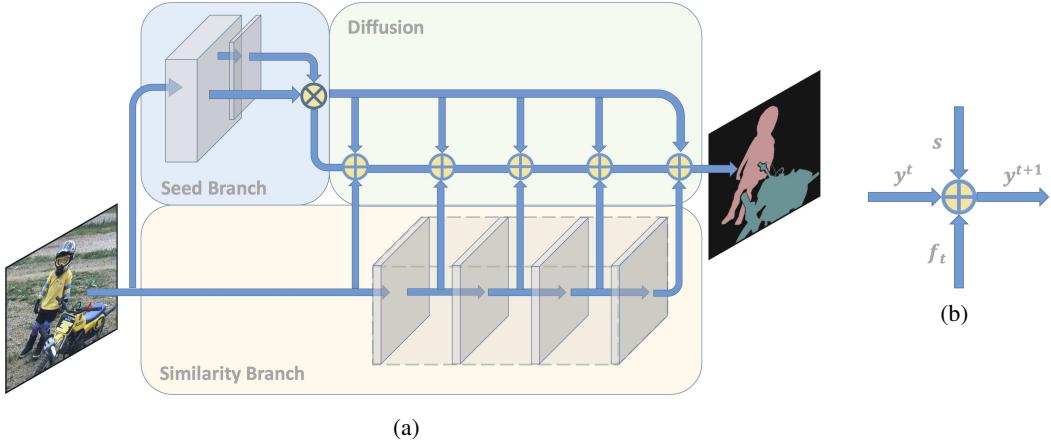


Figure 1: (a) Our DifNet contains two branches: 1. Seed Branch which computes score map and importance map, from which model gives rise to seed by Hadamard product \otimes ; 2. Similarity Branch which extracts several levels of intermediate features, from which a sequence of transition matrices are generated to measure pixel-wise similarities. Finally, we conduct a cascade of random walks \oplus to propagate seed information to the whole image. (b) Random Walk operation. For each random walk, the inputs are: 1. Output of last random walk operation; 2. Features from intermediate layer of Similarity Branch; 3. Seed vector from Seed Branch. Given the inputs, output is calculated by \oplus . The specific computation procedure will be explained in Sec. 4.

To integrate CRF into model, several works also employ networks with two branches that one for pairwise term and one for unary term. However, the usage and form of outputs are different from ours, while we require pairwise term to be transition matrix that the sum of values in each row or column equals one, other methods do not. For the purpose of measuring similarity, different metrics are presented, ours and [14] compute similarities by inner product while most of others use Mahalanobis distance. It is important to note that our DifNet consists several transition matrices, which are generated from different levels of features. Each random walk operation is conducted based on one transition matrix, see Fig. 1(a). In this way, we do not require each transition matrix contains all the similarity information, which relieves the burden of similarity branch, and the cascaded random walks will also increase the flexibility and diversity of information propagation paths.

For supervised semantic segmentation tasks, cross-entropy is the most common used loss function. However, in some previous mentioned CNN-CRF models, other loss for similarity estimation could also be applied, such as [15, 20], where similarity groundtruth are transformed from labels. According to [22], optimal pairwise term and optimal unary term are mutually influenced, so strict constraint on only one of these two terms may not lead to good result. Consequently, in our DifNet we only penalize final predictions by cross-entropy loss. As for training strategy, we train our two branches simultaneously, while some works, for instance [14], train two branches alternatively.

3 Methodology

Given the input image I of size $[c, h, w]$, the pairwise relationship can be expressed as affinity matrix $W_{N \times N}$, where $N = h \times w$ and each element W_{ij} encodes the similarity between node i and node j . As mentioned in Sec. 1, our seed vector is defined as $s = Mx$ where x is the score map of size $[N, k]$ (k is the number of classes) and importance map M is the diagonal matrix with size of $N \times N$ and value in $[0, 1]$.

Assuming the final predictions are y , in order to diffuse seed value to all other nodes according to affinity matrix, we can optimize the following equation:

$$y = \underset{y^*}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{1}{2} (\mu \sum_{i,j=1}^N W_{ij} \left\| \frac{y_i^*}{\sqrt{d_{ii}}} - \frac{y_j^*}{\sqrt{d_{jj}}} \right\|_2 + (1 - \mu) \sum_{i=1}^N M_{ii} \|y_i^* - x_i\|_2) \quad (1)$$

Eq. 1 is convex and has a close-form solution, without loss of generality:

$$y = (D^{-1}(D - \mu W))^{-1}(1 - \mu)Mx \quad (2)$$

where D is the degree matrix that defined as $D = \text{diag}\{d_{11}, \dots, d_{NN}\}$ where $d_{ii} = \sum_j W_{ij}$, and μ is the weight to balance smooth term and data term. Eq. 2 is usually considered as diffusion process that $y = L^{-1}s$, where $s = Mx$ is the seed vector and $L^{-1} = (D^{-1}(D - \mu W))^{-1}$ usually are called diffusion matrix (L equals inversion of normalized graph Laplacians). Works such as [15, 14] propose to use networks with two branches to predict these two components respectively. However, to compute final predictions y , they will solve dense matrix inversion or system of linear equations, which is time-consuming and instability (the matrix to be inverted may be singular.). To tackle this problem, we propose to use a cascade of random walks to approximate the diffusion process, that a random walk with seed vector as initial state is defined as:

$$y^{t+1} = \mu Py^t + (1 - \mu)s \quad (3)$$

where μ is a parameter in $[0, 1]$ that controls the degree of random walk to other state from initial state, and $P = D^{-1}W$ is transition matrix whose element measures the possibility that a random walk occurs between corresponding positions and has value in $[0, 1]$. It is important to note that Eq. 3 does not contain dense matrix inversion anymore and can be proved to be equal to Eq. 2 when $t \rightarrow \infty$, see following Proof.

Proof. Eq. 3 can be unfolded to $y^{t+1} = (\mu P)^{t+1}s + (1 - \mu) \sum_{i=0}^t (\mu P)^i s$. When $t \rightarrow \infty$ and since $P, \mu \in [0, 1]$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\mu P)^{t+1} = 0$, thereby $y^{t+1} = (1 - \mu) \sum_{i=0}^t (\mu P)^i s$. By $y^{t+1} - \mu Py^{t+1}$ and set $t \rightarrow \infty$, we could get $y^\infty = (1 - \mu P)^{-1}(1 - \mu)s$ and finally $y = (D^{-1}(D - \mu W))^{-1}(1 - \mu)Mx$ \square

4 Implementation

In this section, we describe how we implement a cascade of random walks by DifNet to approximate the diffusion process.

The key part of random walk is the computing of transition matrix $P = D^{-1}W$ which is equivalent to conducting a softmax along each row of W , $P = \text{softmax}(W)$. To measure similarities, we compute inner product of intermediate features from similarity branch. In our implementation, we first reduce channels of feature by one $\text{conv}(1 \times 1) - \text{bn}$ layer Ψ , so that $W = \Psi(f)^T \Psi(f)$. In this way, the networks only involve matrix multiplication. P has encoded similarity between any node pairs, meanwhile our each random walk is a non-local operation, with such properties long-rang dependencies can be captured.

To let DifNet approximate the diffusion process by learning, we should take full advantage of learning capacity of model. Instead of using a predefined and fixed parameter μ , our model learns this parameter and determine the degree of each random walk adaptively. Further on, for each random walk, we compute transition matrix P_t from different levels of intermediate features which means that the information will be propagated gradually according to different levels of semantic similarities. By this manner, diffusion process is not merely approximated by the cascaded random walks, but by the cascaded random walks on hierarchical semantics. We demonstrate how these transition matrices look like in Sec. 5.3. Therefore, our random walks can be defined as:

$$y^{t+1} = \mu_t P_t y^t + (1 - \mu_t)s \quad (4)$$

As mentioned before, our seed is expressed as a multiplication of importance map and score map, this operation is denoted as \otimes in Fig. 1(a). Score map x is the direct output of seed branch with size of $[h' \times w', k]$ and value in \mathbb{R} . In this way, our DifNet is actually diffusing score, as such, the influence of a node to others in certain channel when diffusion should be defined as $|x_{i,c}|$. To further adjust influence of nodes, we introduce several layers H on top of x to predict a importance map M which is diagonal matrix of size $[h' \times w', h' \times w']$ and value in $[0, 1]$, such that $M = H(x)$ and H are layers with sigmoid as last activation. Finally, we apply important map to score map and get seed as $s = Mx$. From experiments, we observe that importance map adjusts the influence of nodes base on scores of neighborhood. Fig. 2 demonstrates score map x and importance map M . Clearly, M will reduce the influence of over-emphasis nodes and outliers. Please see Sec. 5.3 for details.

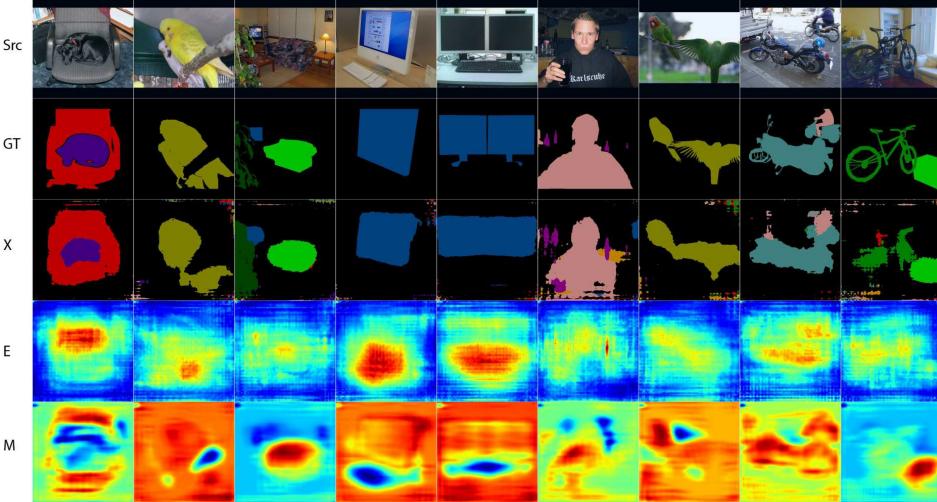


Figure 2: Visualization of input image, groundtruth, class with largest value of score map x , influence map $E(x)$ and learned importance map $M(x)$ for each image.

As stated in previous section, optimal seed s and optimal diffusion matrix L^{-1} are mutually determined. Accordingly, we choose to let model learn seed and affinity on its own instead of providing supervision on affinity as [15]. However, no supervision for the cascaded random walks may also cause a problem. By the definition of Eq. 4, if P_t can not gain useful similarity information from certain intermediate features, μ_t will be set small by model when training, thereby $y^{t+1} \approx s$, in this case, all the previous results will be discarded. To preserve useful information of preceding random walks, we propose to further employ a adaptive identity mapping term. By reformulating Eq. 4 as $y^{t+1} = H(y^t, P_t, s, \mu_t)$, the final \oplus operation can be defined as:

$$y^{t+1} = \beta_t H(y^t, P_t, s, \mu_t) + (1 - \beta_t)y^t \quad (5)$$

where β_t is another parameter to be learned, for the sake of controlling degree of identity mapping. In our experiments, DifNet occasionally assigns very small value to certain μ_t , but will also set β_t small at the same time. In this way, the effects actually equal to omit certain random walk \oplus , so the information from preceding random walks can be preserved and passed to following random walks.

Fig. 1(a) shows whole framework of our DifNet, the upper branch is seed branch while the lower branch is similarity branch. We use \oplus to represent the random walk operation (Fig. 1(b)), for each \oplus the inputs are: (1) features f_t from certain intermediate layer of similarity branch ; (2) seed vector s from seed branch; (3) output y^t of previous random walk. Given the inputs, \oplus computes $P_t = \text{softmax}(\Psi(f)_t^T \Psi(f)_t)$, determines μ_t and β_t , and finally gives output y^{t+1} according to Eq. 5.

5 Experiments

5.1 Experimental Settings

Our DifNet can be built on any FCNs-like models. In this paper, we choose DeeplabV2 [3] as our backbone. Original DeeplabV2 has reported promising performance by introducing atrous convolution, ASPP module, multi-scale inputs with max fusion, CRF-postprocessing and MS-COCO pretrain. However, to better study diffusion property of our DifNet, we design our backbone only with atrous convolution (we also employ ASPP module for seed branch.).

We study the performance and mechanism of our DifNet on the prevalent used Augmented Pascal VOC 2012 dataset [23, 24] and Pascal Context dataset [25]. Augmented Pascal VOC 2012 dataset has 10,582 training, 1,449 validation, and 1,456 testing images with pixel-level labels in 20 foreground object classes and one background class, while Pascal Context has 4998 training and 5105 validation images with pixel-level labels in 59 classes and one background category. The performance is measured in terms of pixel intersection-over-union (IOU) averaged across all the classes.

	mIOU(Val)	mIOU(Test)
DifNet-18	70.17%	70.46%
Sim-Deeplab-18	66.33%	-
Sim-Deeplab-34	69.76%	-
DifNet-34	71.84%	71.62%
DifNet-50-noASPP	72.52%	-
DifNet-50	72.57%	72.55%
Sim-Deeplab-50	70.78%	-
Sim-Deeplab-101	71.83%	-

Table 1: Comparison with simplified DeeplabV2 of different depth on Pascal VOC dataset.

To train our model and baseline models, we use a mini-batch of 16 images for 200 epochs and set learning rate, learning policy, momentum and weight decay same as [3]. We also augment training dataset by flipping, scaling and finally cropping to 321×321 due to computing resource limitation.

5.2 Performance Study

Pascal VOC For quantitative comparison, we use simplified DeeplabV2 as our baseline which only has atrous convolution and ASPP module. Our DifNet and simplified DeeplabV2 are both based on ResNet [18] architecture and trained from scratch. In our model, we conduct five random walks on transition matrices which are computed from features of last layer of each ResNet block as well as input. Though we have two branches, the depth of our model is equal to the deepest one, because data flows through two branches parallelly other than cascaded when doing inference. To be more fair, in Table. 1, instead of making comparison based on same depth, we also report results based on equivalent number of parameters. For example, DifNet-50 has the same depth as Sim-Deeplab-50 while has equivalent number of parameters as Sim-Deeplab-101. In experiments, our models achieve consistent improvement over sim-Deeplab models on Pascal VOC validation dataset, and the performance is also verified on testing dataset¹. To further verify efficiency of our diffuse module, we also conduct experiments without any ASPP module (DifNet-50-noASPP), which also demonstrates superior performance.

Pascal Context In Table. 2, We further make comparison between DifNet-50, original DeeplabV2 [3] with different combination of components and other methods on Pascal Context dataset. Our DifNet-50 model achieves promising performance with our default setting, the performance is still comparable by only using diffuse module.

5.3 Mechanism Study

In this section, we focus on the mechanism and effect of components in our model. We use DifNet-50 trained on Pascal VOC dataset to carry out following experiments .

Seed Branch We compute seed as $s = Mx$, where x is the score map and M is the importance map learned based on neighborhood of x . The influence of each node in diffusion process in certain channel is $|x_{i,c}|$. To visualize influence of nodes on all channels, we define influence map as E and $E_i = \sum_{c=1}^k |x_{i,c}|$. We show our x , E and M in Fig. 2. Obviously, x contains many outliers and has the problems of poor boundary localization and spatial fragmented predictions. However, observed from the influence map E , most of these outliers have little influence to the diffusion process. The importance map M will further reduce or increase influence of certain regions, such as columns 4, 5 where keyboard is suppressed and columns 3, 9 where sofa is enhanced, to refine the diffusion process.

Similarity Branch Our cascaded random walks are conducted on a sequence of transition matrices and each transition matrix P_t measures similarities on certain level of semantics. To visualize these hierarchical semantic similarities, in Fig. 3, for each selected node, we show the corresponding row of each P_t by color coding. $P_{t_{i,:}}$ represents the possibilities that other nodes random walk to i , and

¹Because of computing resource limitation, we can not test DifNet-101.

						mIOU(Val)
	MSC	COCO	ASPP	CRF	Diffuse	
FCN-8s[1]						39.1%
CRF-RNN[12]						39.3%
ParseNet[6]						40.4%
ConvPP-8s[16]						41.0%
UoA-Context+CRF[8]						43.3%
ResNet-101						
Deeplab[3]	✓					41.4%
Deeplab[3]	✓	✓				42.9%
Deeplab[3](Sim-Deeplab)			✓			43.6%
Deeplab[3]	✓	✓	✓			44.7%
Deeplab[3]	✓	✓	✓	✓		45.7%
ResNet-50						
DifNet(our model)					✓	44.7%
DifNet(our model)			✓		✓	45.1%

Table 2: Comparison with other methods and DeeplabV2 with different combination of components on Pascal Context dataset.

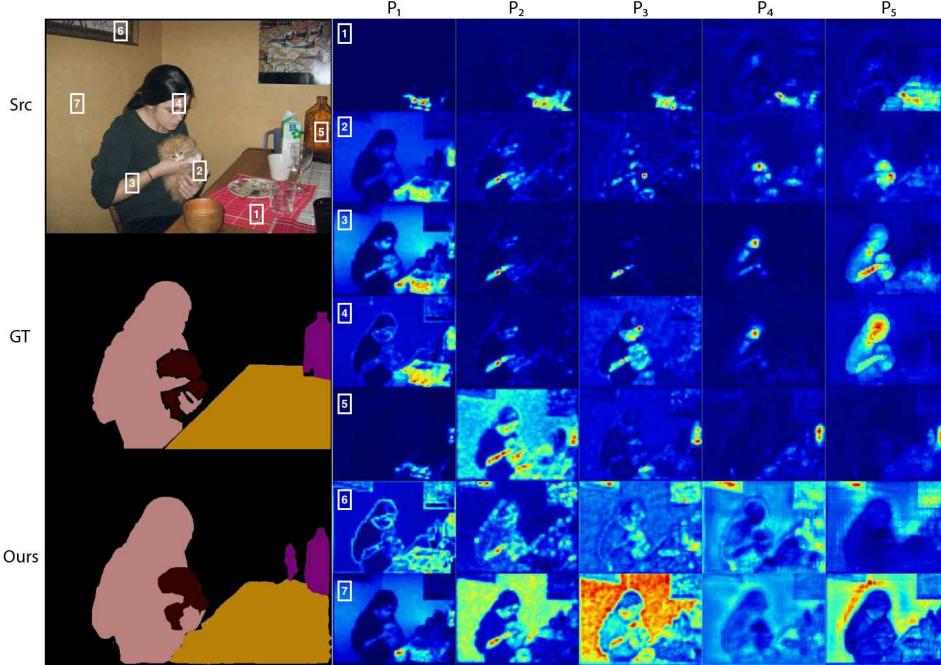


Figure 3: Visualization of corresponding rows in P_t of selected nodes in the image. The right five columns demonstrate similarities measured on different P_t , respectively. Nodes more highlighted are more similar to the selected node.

$\sum P_{t_{i,:}} = 1$. As shown in Fig. 3, from P_1 to P_5 , similarities are measured from low-level feature such as color, texture to high-level feature such as object. Particularly, P_t can find similarities in objects have no labels, such as nodes 1, 6 where table mat and painting are highlighted. These results meet our assumption that similarity branch estimates the possibility of any two nodes that belong to the same class without knowing which class they are. Finally, examples of nodes 3, 4, 6, 7 prove the ability of capturing long-range dependencies in our model.

Diffusion We show outputs of random walks in Fig. 4. RW_t represents the output after t -th random walk \oplus_t . Obviously, the outputs are gradually refined after each random walk. We also report learned μ_t and β_t for each random walk in Table. 3. The increasing of parameters means that, for

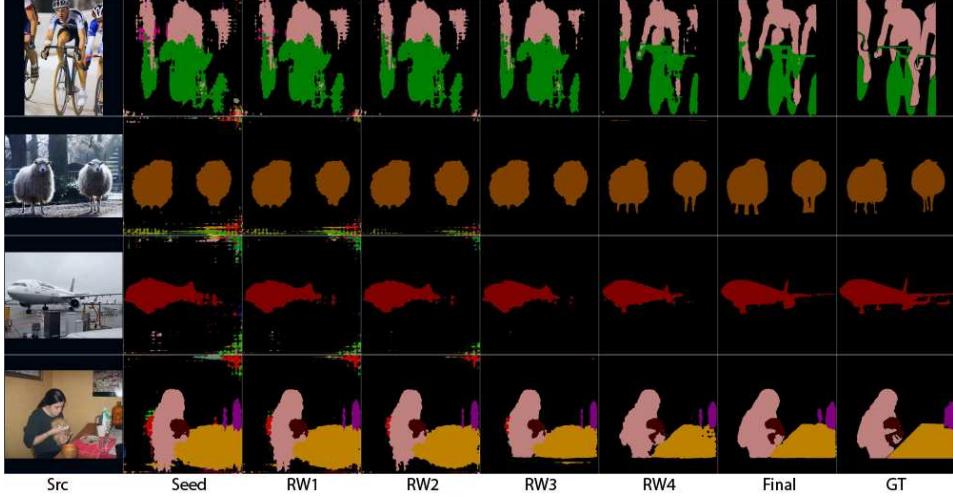


Figure 4: Visualization of our seed and outputs after each random walk \oplus .

one node, the output is more depended on information transited from other nodes rather than initial seed and previous random walk result as data flows through our model. To validate the efficiency of cascaded transition matrices built on all ResNet blocks, we also test DifNet-50 without 2-th and 4-th random walks, the performance will have 1 percent drop on Pascal VOC validation dataset.

	μ_t	β_t
\oplus_1	0.4159	0.4159
\oplus_2	0.4193	0.4825
\oplus_3	0.4077	0.5104
\oplus_4	0.6520	0.6570
\oplus_5	0.8956	0.8451

Table 3: Learned μ_t and β_t for each \oplus_t .

model	time
DifNet-50	0.018±0.003s
Similarity	0.015±0.003s
Diffusion	0.006±0.001s
Sim-Deeplab-101	0.036±0.003s

Table 4: Time consumption comparison.

5.4 Efficiency Study

In Table. 4, we report the time consumption for doing inference with inputs of size [3, 505, 505] on one GTX 1080 GPU. For inference, total time consumption of our DifNet-50 is equivalent to Sim-Deeplab-101. However, in this case, the data can flows through two branches of our model parallelly, so the computation of our model can be further accelerated by model parallel to two times faster. The diffusion process only involves matrix multiplication (five random walks), and can be implemented efficiently with little extra time.

On the contrary, the backpropagation of our model will require much more calculations compared with vanilla model. Since the outputs of two branches determine the final results together from amounts of information propagation paths, the parameters of two branches will be heavily mutually influenced when doing optimization. The time consumption of backpropagation in our model is about 1.3 times than Sim-Deeplab-101. However, in view of benefits from model parallel during inference, extra time spent on training is considered acceptable.

6 Conclusion

We present DifNet for semantic segmentation task, our model applies the cascaded random walks to approximate a complex diffusion process. With these cascaded random walks, more details can be complemented according to the hierarchical semantic similarities and meanwhile long-range dependencies are captured. Our model achieves promising performance compared with various baseline models, the comprehensive mechanism studies also prove usefulness and effectiveness of our components.

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