

# Distributed Learning and Inference with Compressed Images

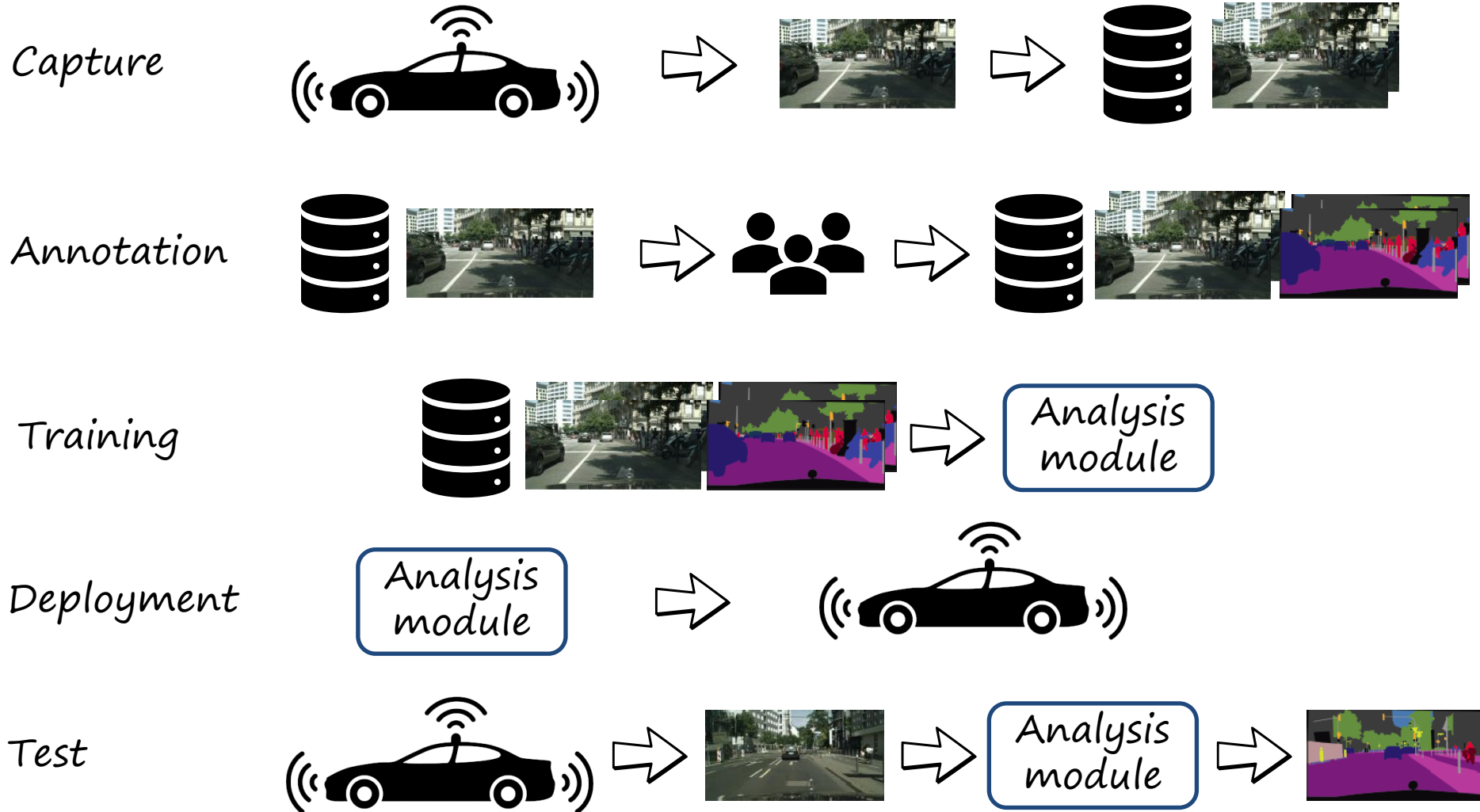
Sudeep Katakol, Basem Elbarahashy, Luis Herranz,  
Joost van de Weijer, Antonio M. López

Computer Vision Center, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 2021

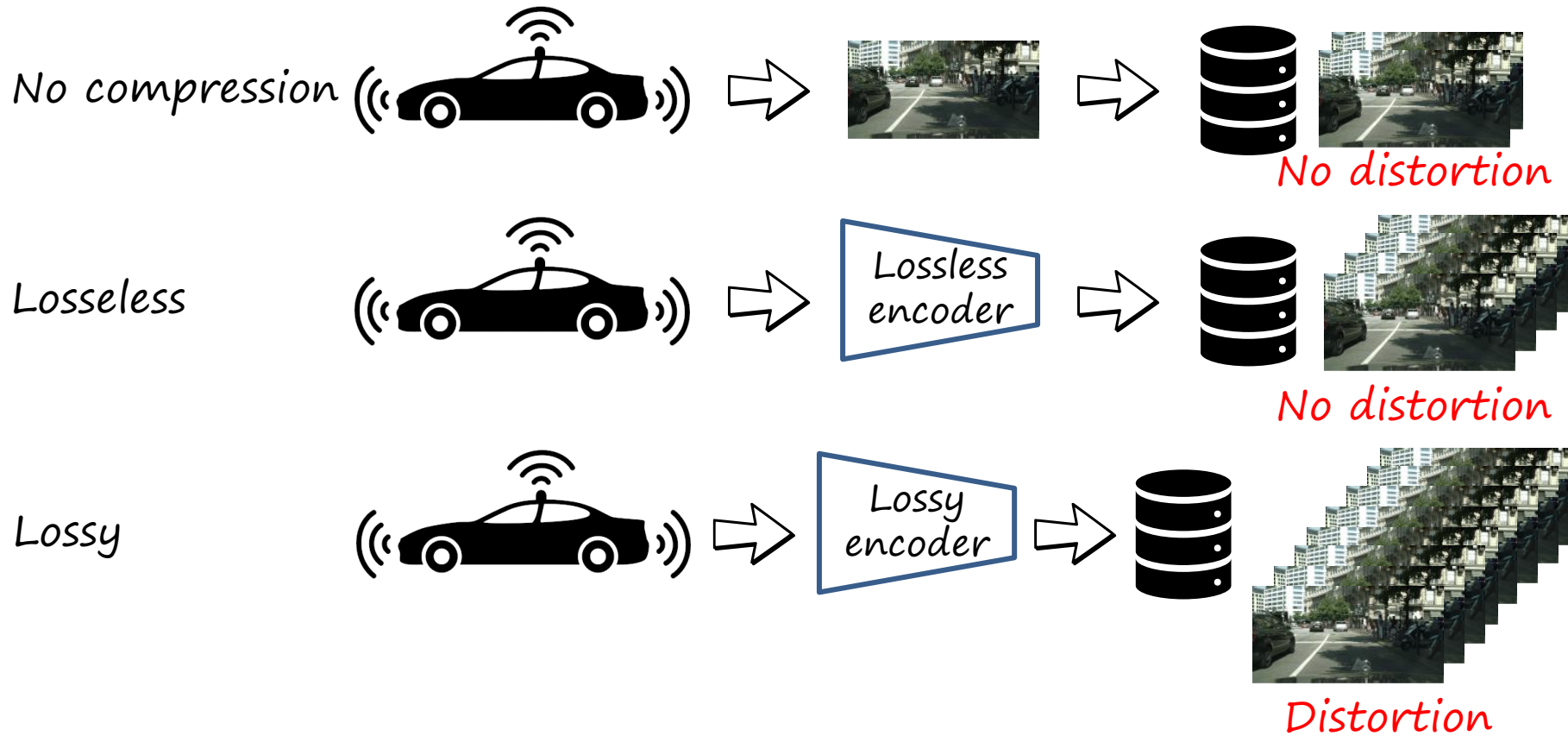


# Data collection for onboard perception



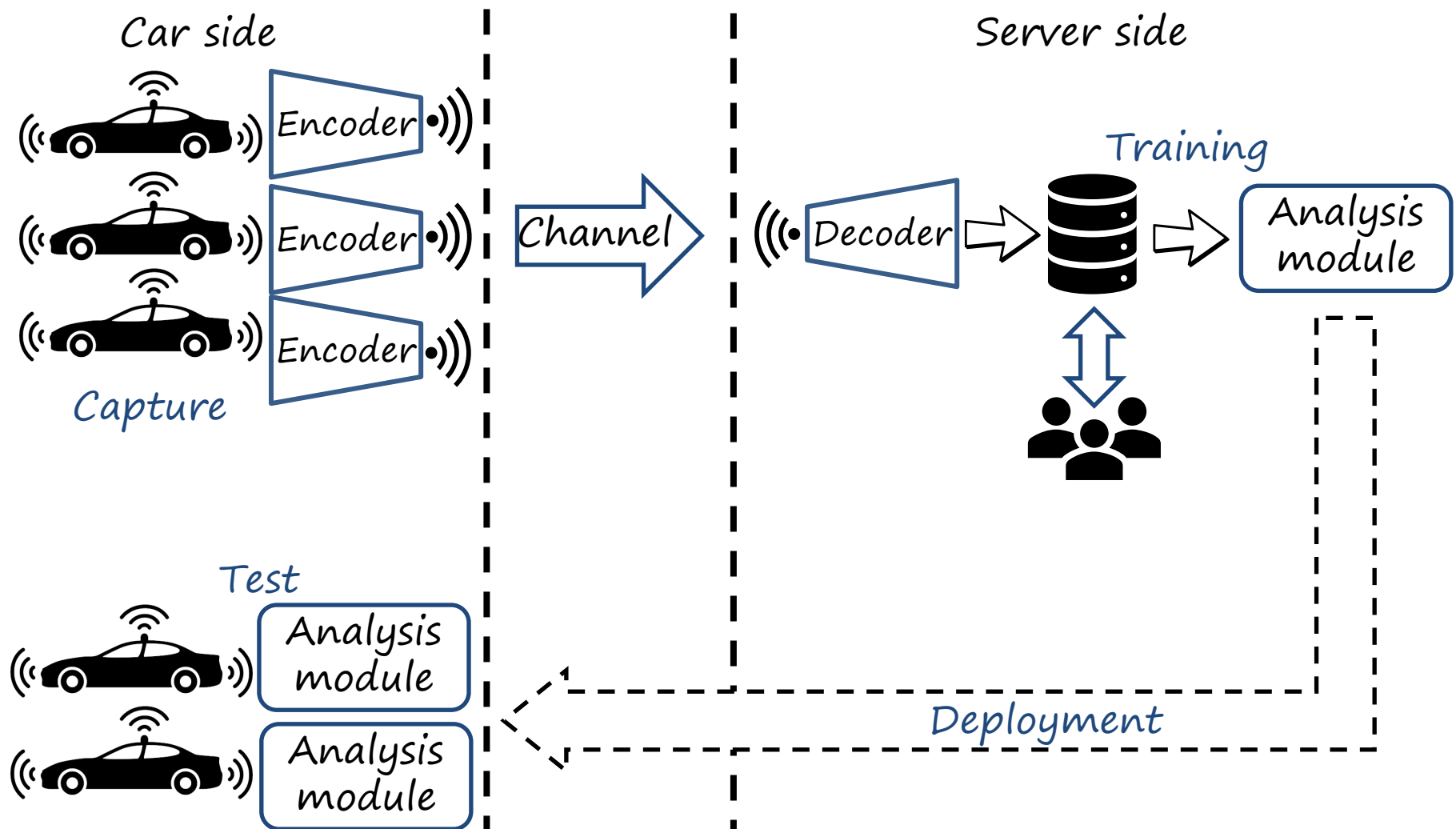
*The more images, the better model (in principle)*

# Data collection for onboard perception

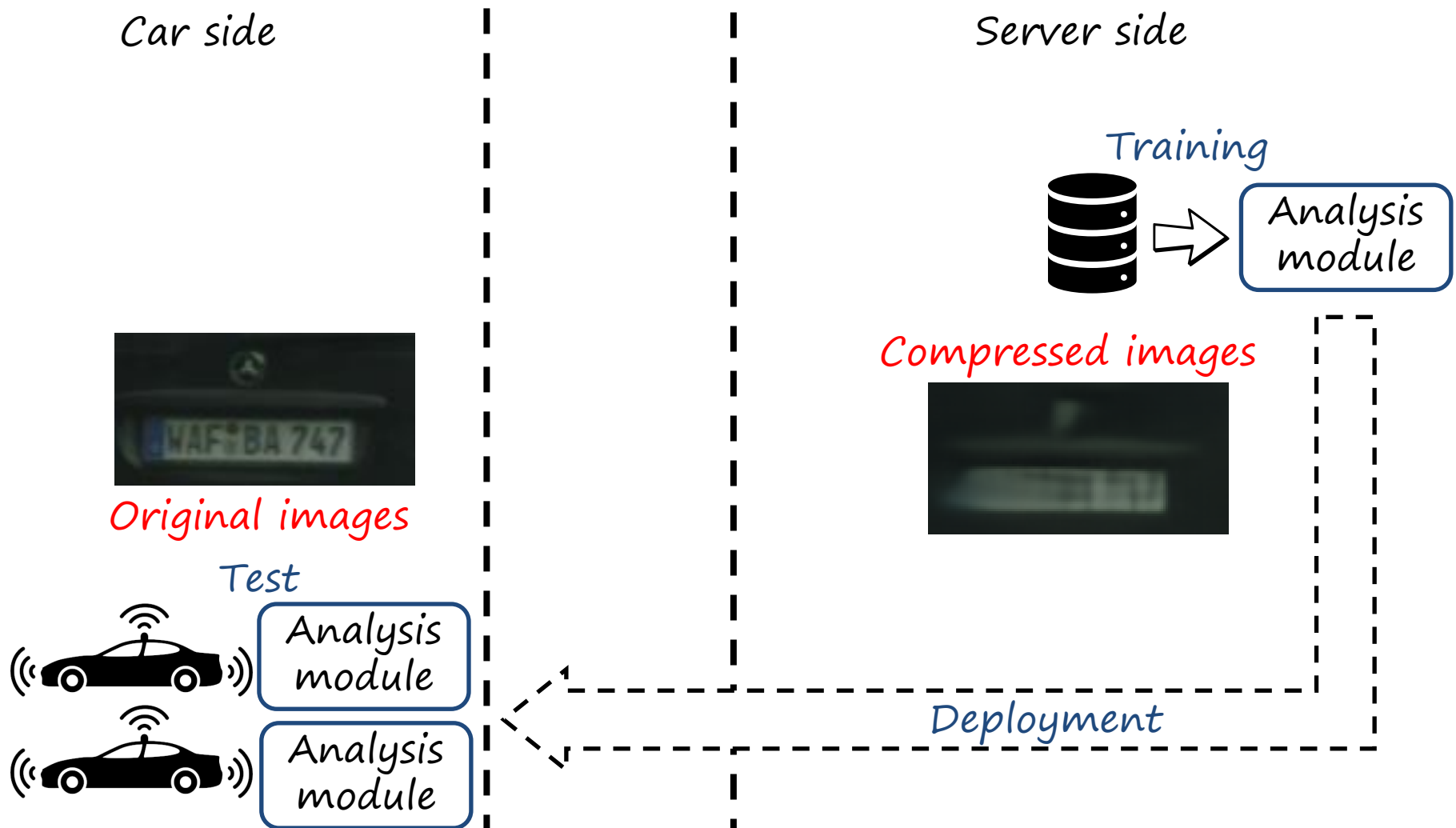


*The higher the compression rate the more images we can collect*

# Distributed data collection



# Distributed data collection

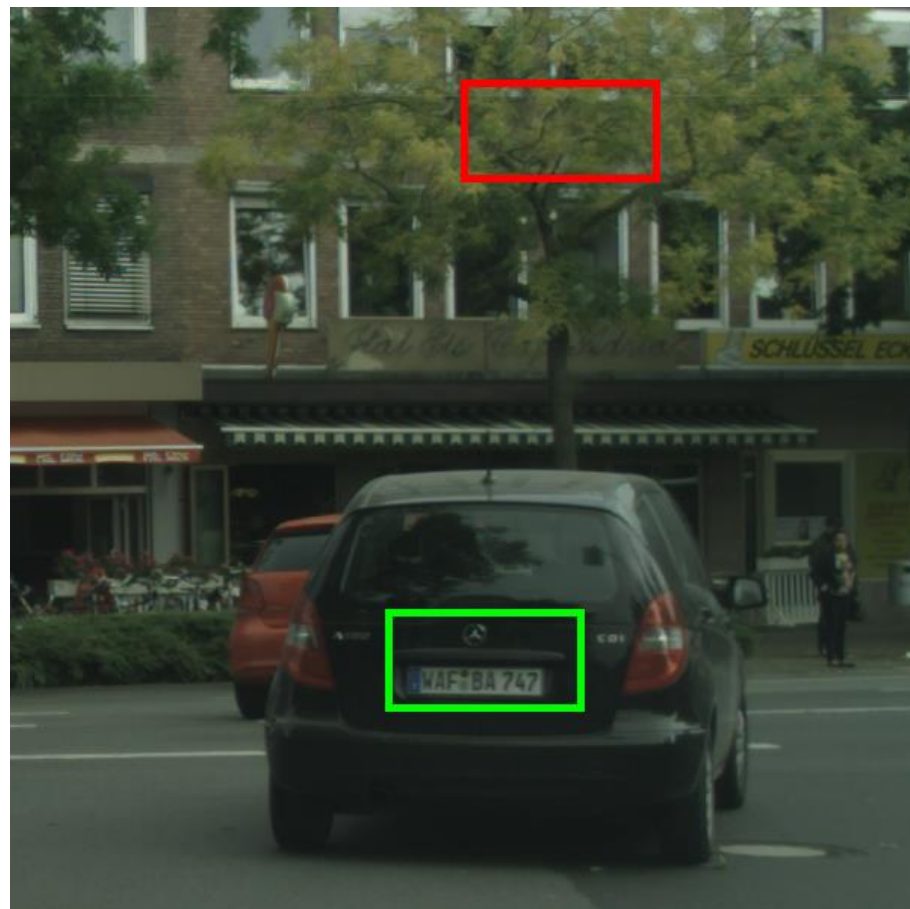


# Training images vs test images

*Training (original)*



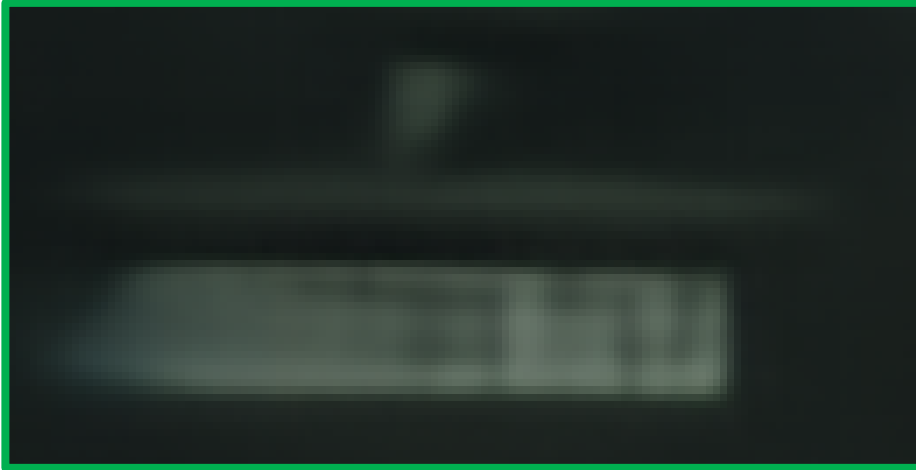
*Test (compressed)*



# Training images vs test images

*Training (compressed)*

*Test (original)*



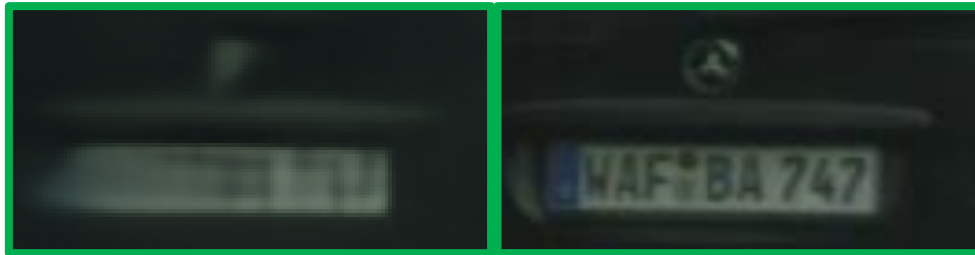
# Training images vs test images



Training (compressed)    Test (original)



Configuration CO:  
compressed/original



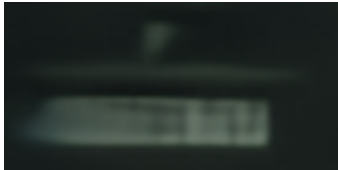

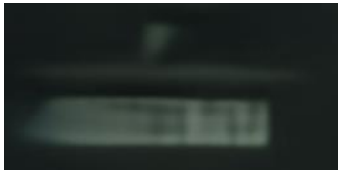
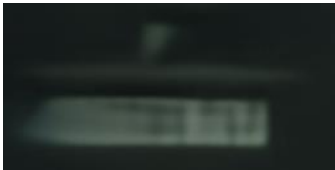

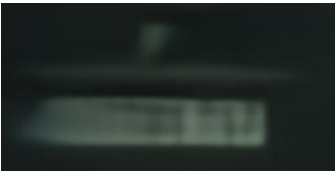


Observation 1: training and test distributions are different (**covariate shift**)

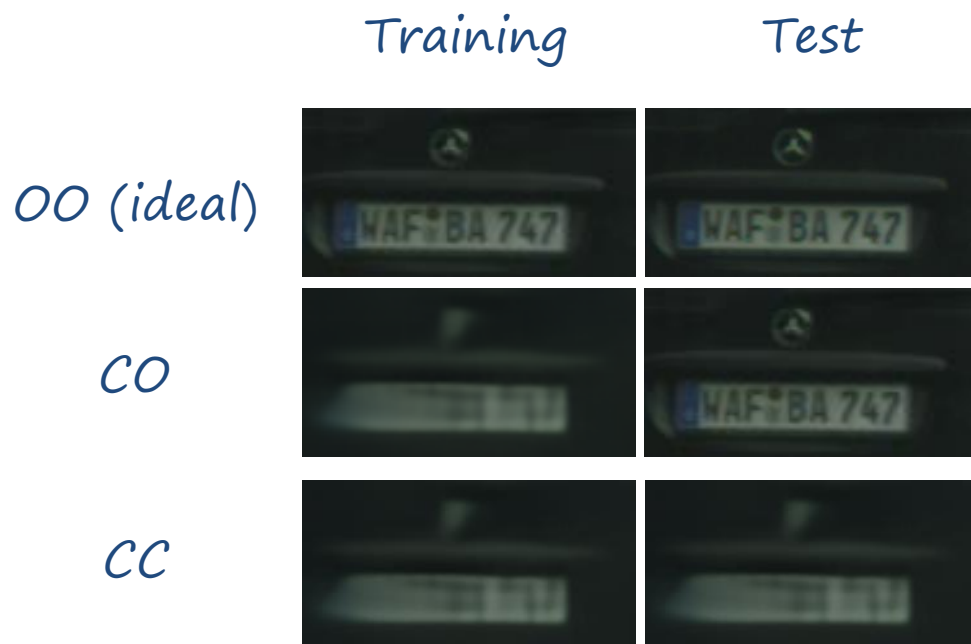
Observation 2: training images have less information than test images (**loss of information**)



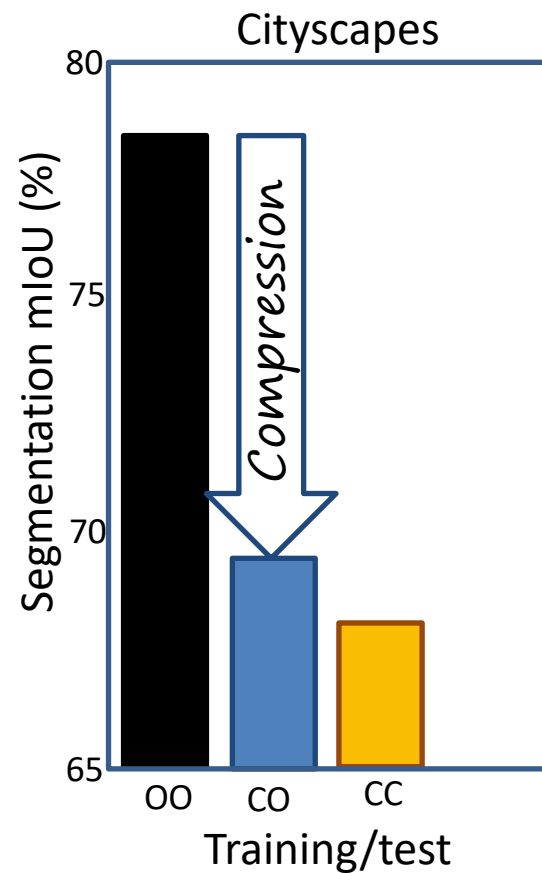
# Training/test configurations

	Training	Test	Covariate shift	Information loss (training/test)
OO (ideal) original/original			No	No/No
CO compressed/ original			Yes	Yes/No
CC compressed/compressed			No	Yes/Yes
OC original/compressed			Yes	No/Yes

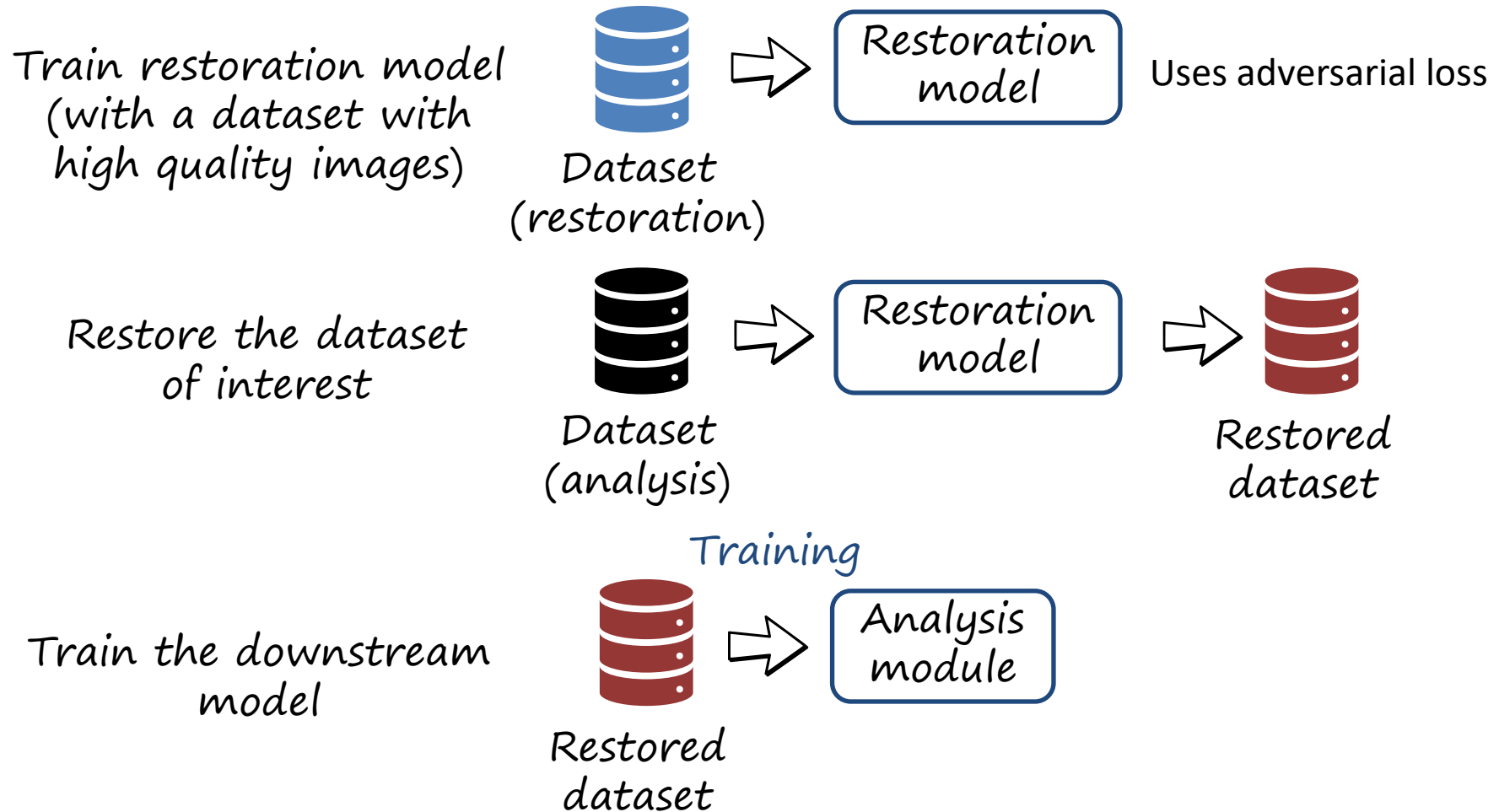
# Effect on downstream task



*Conclusion (this dataset): better to keep more information in test than reduce the covariate shift*

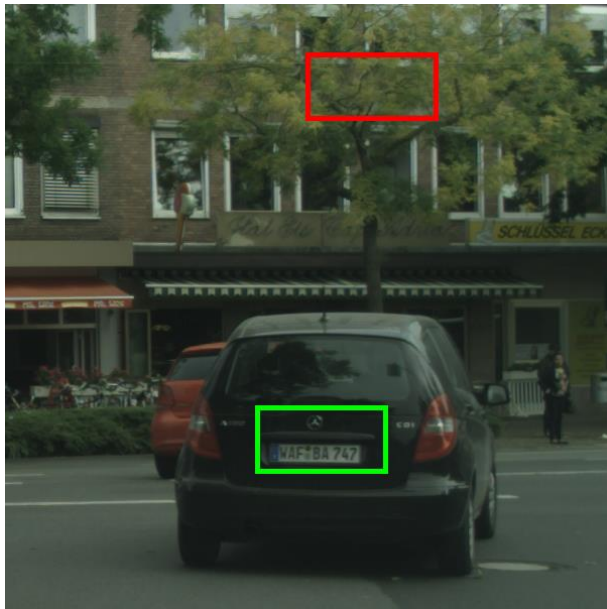


# Proposed approach: dataset restoration



# Training images vs test images

*Original*



*Compressed*



*Restored*

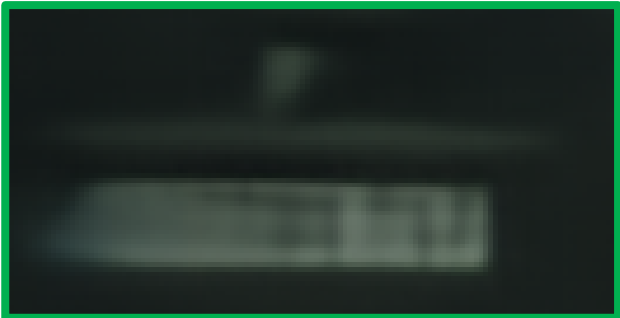


# Training images vs test images

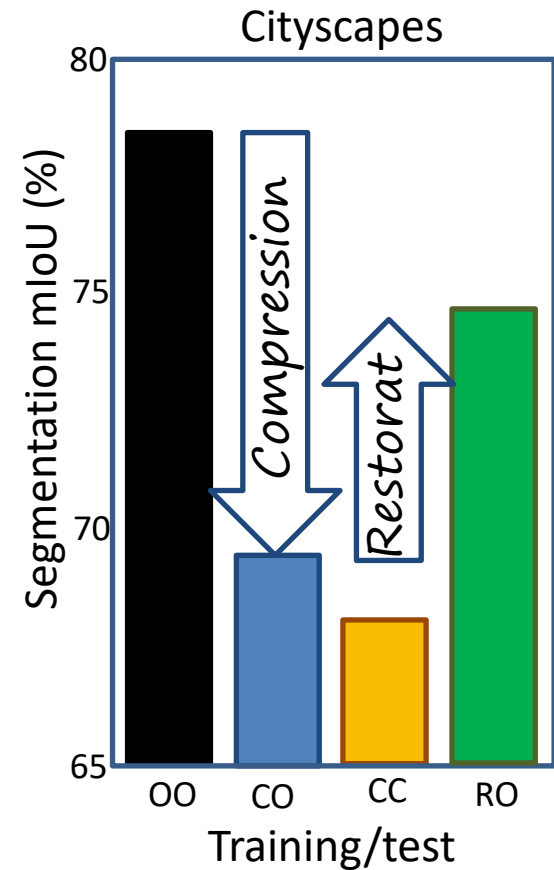
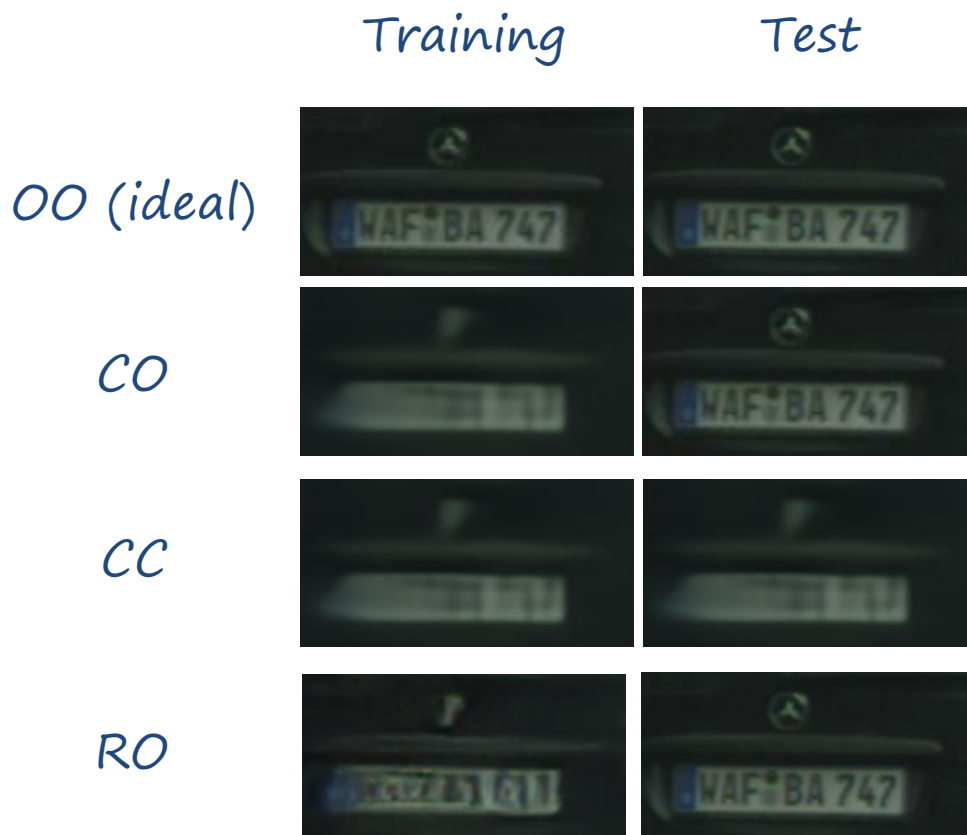
*Original*

*Compressed*

*Restored*



# Effect on downstream task

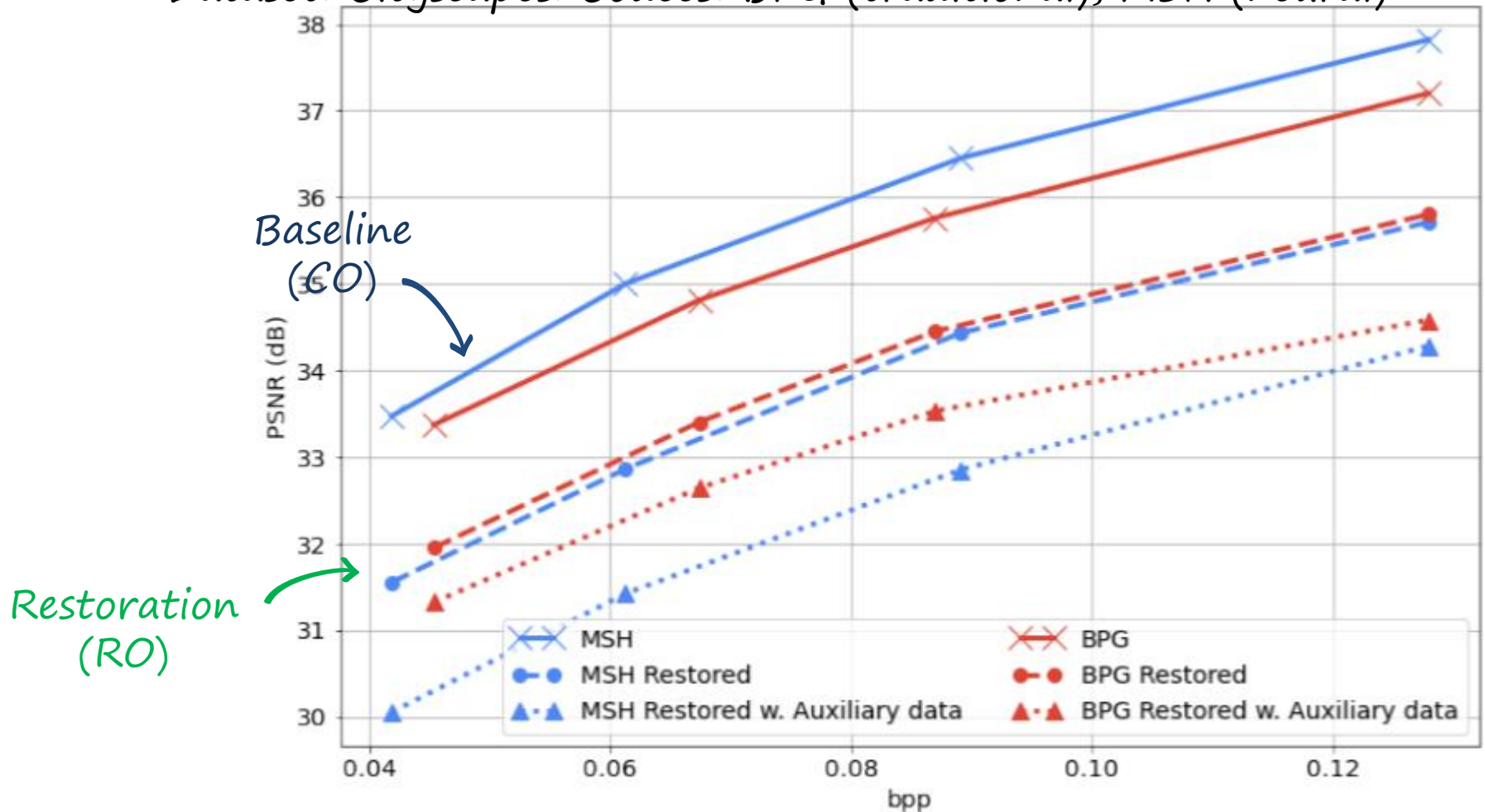


Why does it work?

- Alleviates the covariate shift
- Keeps useful information for segmentation (e.g. texture)

# Experiments. Rate-distortion

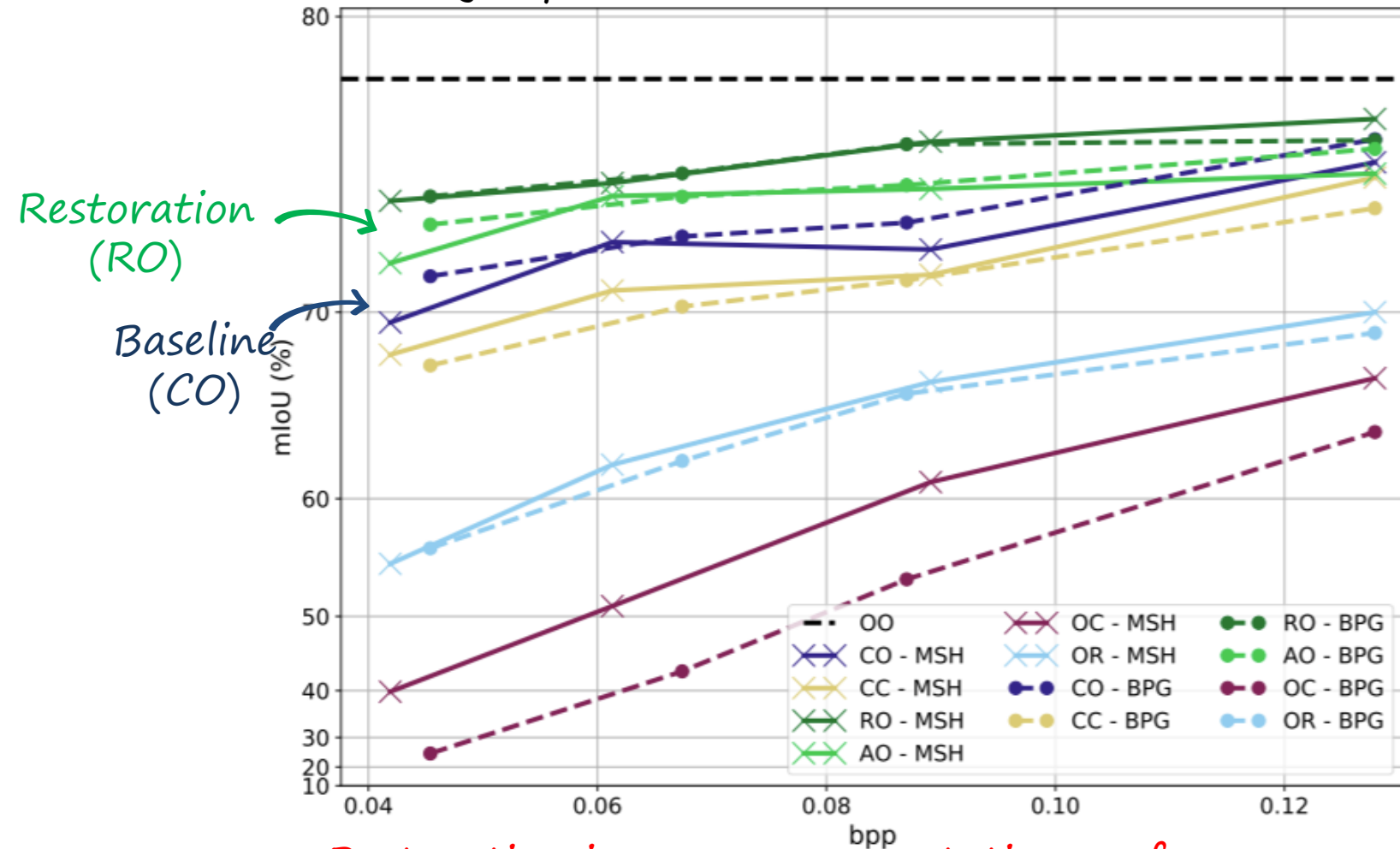
Dataset: Cityscapes. Codecs: BPG (traditional), MSH (neural)



Restoration harms R-D performance

# Experiments. Rate-distortion

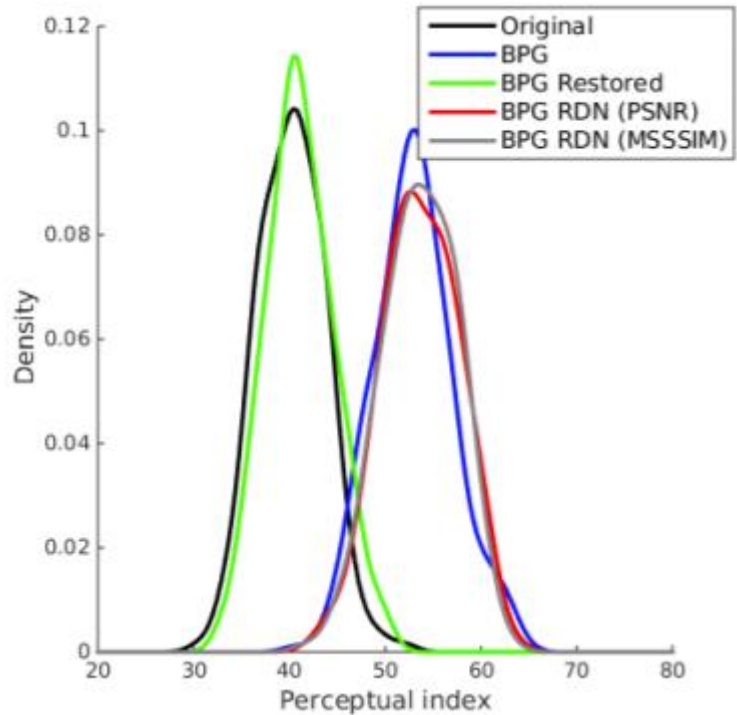
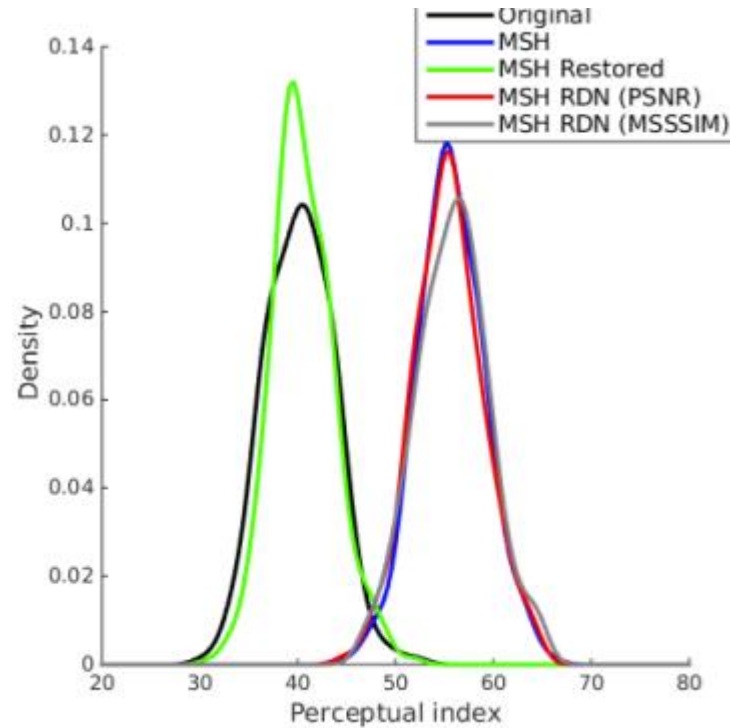
Dataset: Cityscapes. Codecs: BPG (traditional), MSH (neural)



Restoration improves segmentation performance

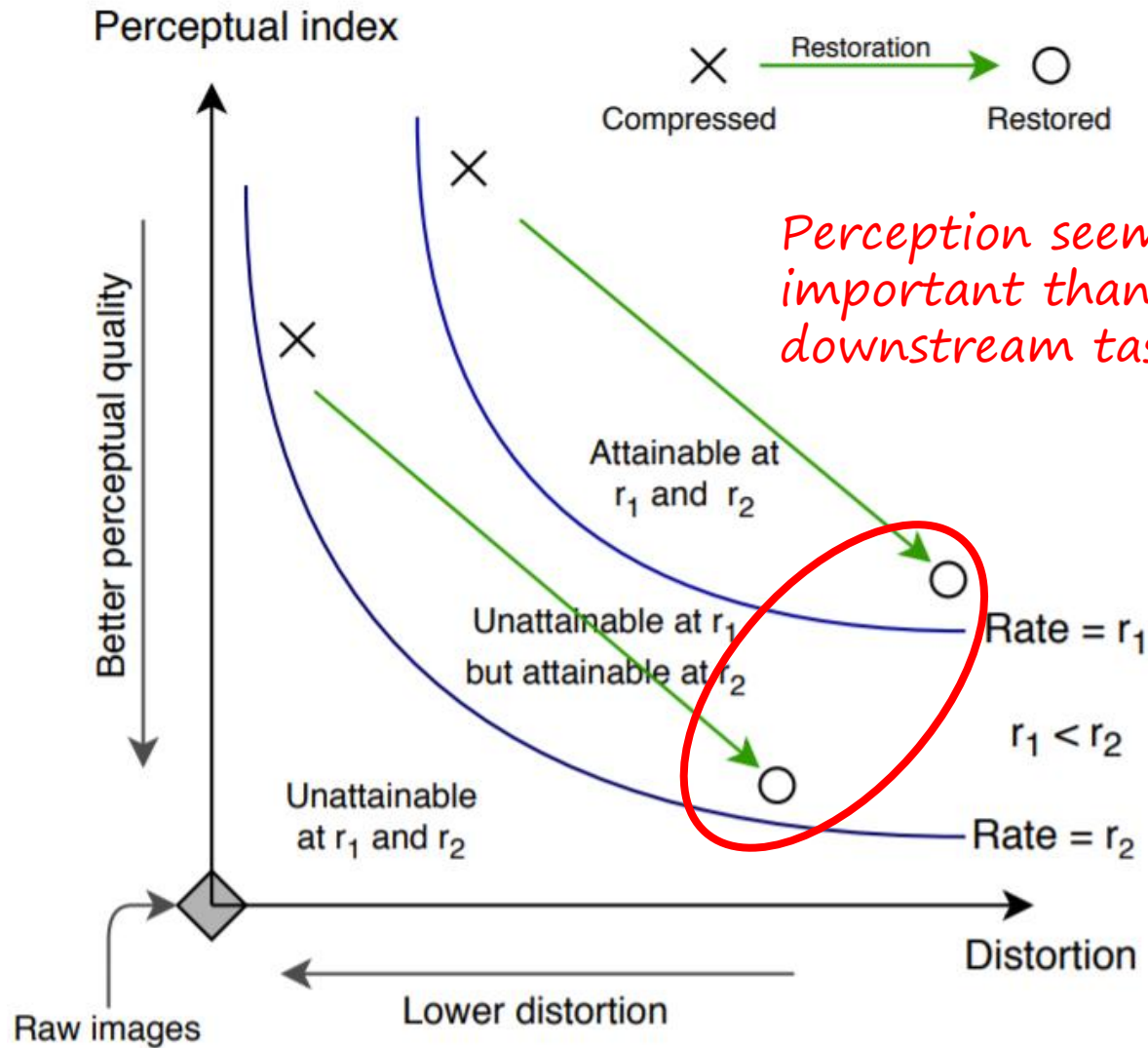


# Adversarial vs non-adversarial restoration

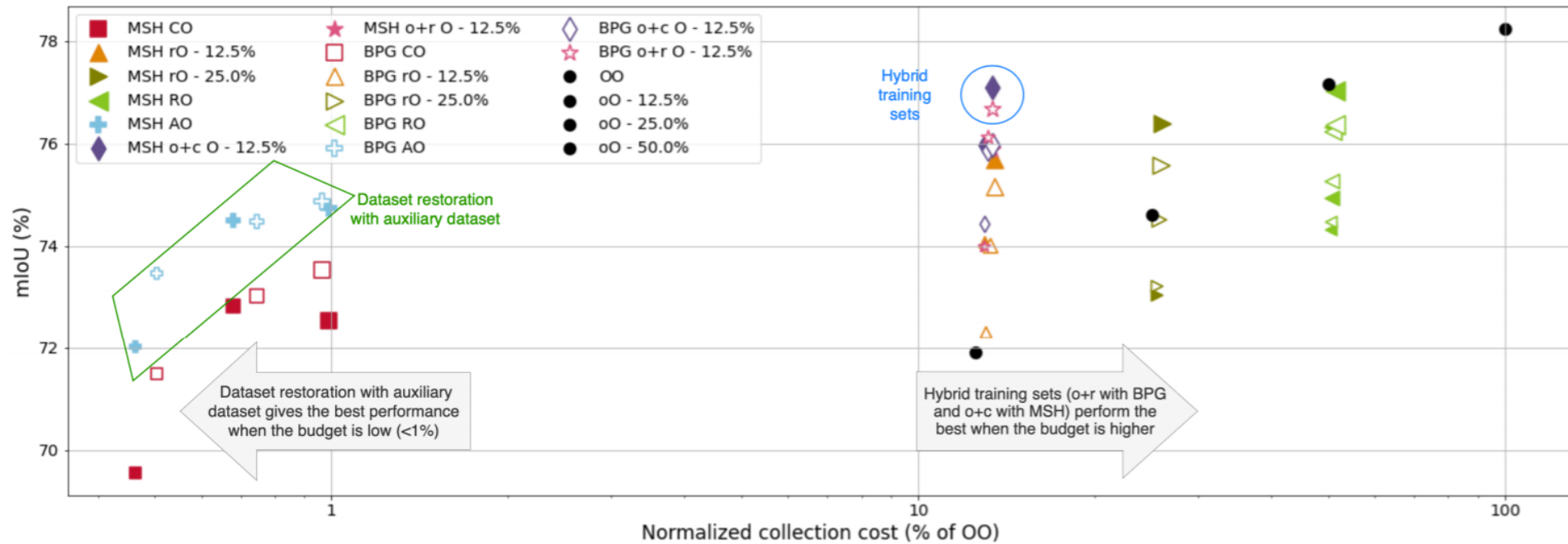


*Restoration must be adversarial*

# Perception-distortion tradeoff



# Cost of collecting data



# Thanks!

S. Katakol, B. Elbarashy, L. Herranz, J. van de Weijer, A. M. Lopez, “Distributed Learning and Inference with Compressed Images”, *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 2021

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.10497>

