

Interpreting Intrinsic Image Decomposition using Concept Activations

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Abstract

- Evaluation of ill-posed problems like Intrinsic Image Decomposition (IID) is challenging.
- IID is under-constrained: more output parameters (R, S) than inputs (I).
- IID comparison with one specific decomposition in the ground-truth images used by current IID evaluation metrics like LMSE, MSE, DSSIM, WHDR, SAW AP%, etc., is inadequate.
- Measuring **R-S disentanglement** is a better way to evaluate.
- Inspired by ML interpretability methods, we propose **Concept Sensitivity Metrics (CSM)** that directly measure disentanglement using sensitivity to concepts of R-illumination invariance and S-albedo invariance.

Key Contributions

- A **novel method for using ML interpretability** algorithms like TCAV to measure disentanglement.
- A novel **IID performance evaluation metric: Concept Sensitivity Metric (CSM)** and **benchmarked** results on three state-of-the-art IID solutions.
- A **new configurable dataset** of images and corresponding generation scripts with controlled illumination and albedo variation.

IID evaluation

1) Dense pixel-wise correspondences

small RW datasets

MIT Intrinsics [Grosse et al. 2009]
- small (20 objects)
- single object

2) Sparse Human annotations

Synthetic datasets

Sintel [Butler et al. 2012], ARAP [Bonneel et al. 2017]
- Domain shift

Human-annotations

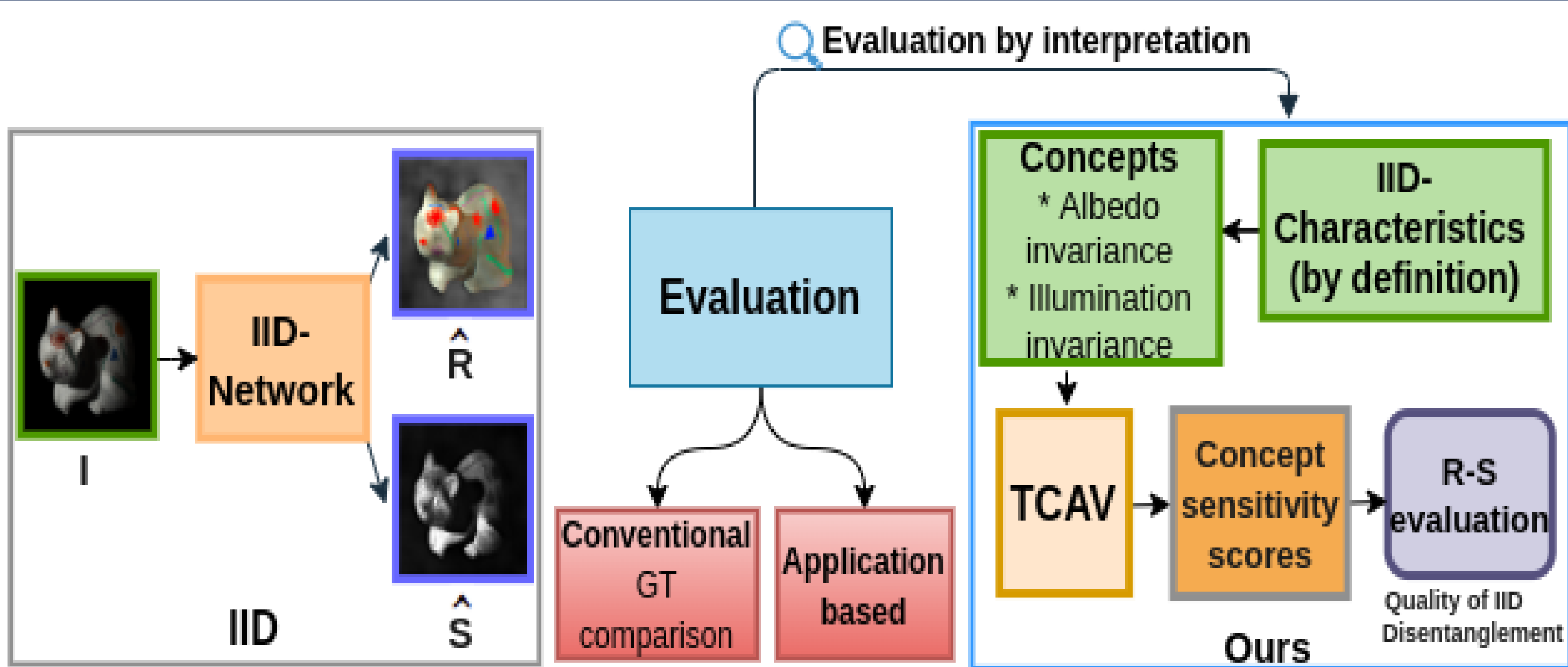
I1W [Li et al. 2018] SAW [Kovacs et al. 2017]
- sparse annotations
- mostly available for fixed set of indoor scenes

3) Evaluation by application [Boneel et al. 2017]

Object addition, logo removal
- Limited to specific cases

Existing IID evaluation is limited as shown and doesnot measure disentanglement.

Evaluation by interpretation

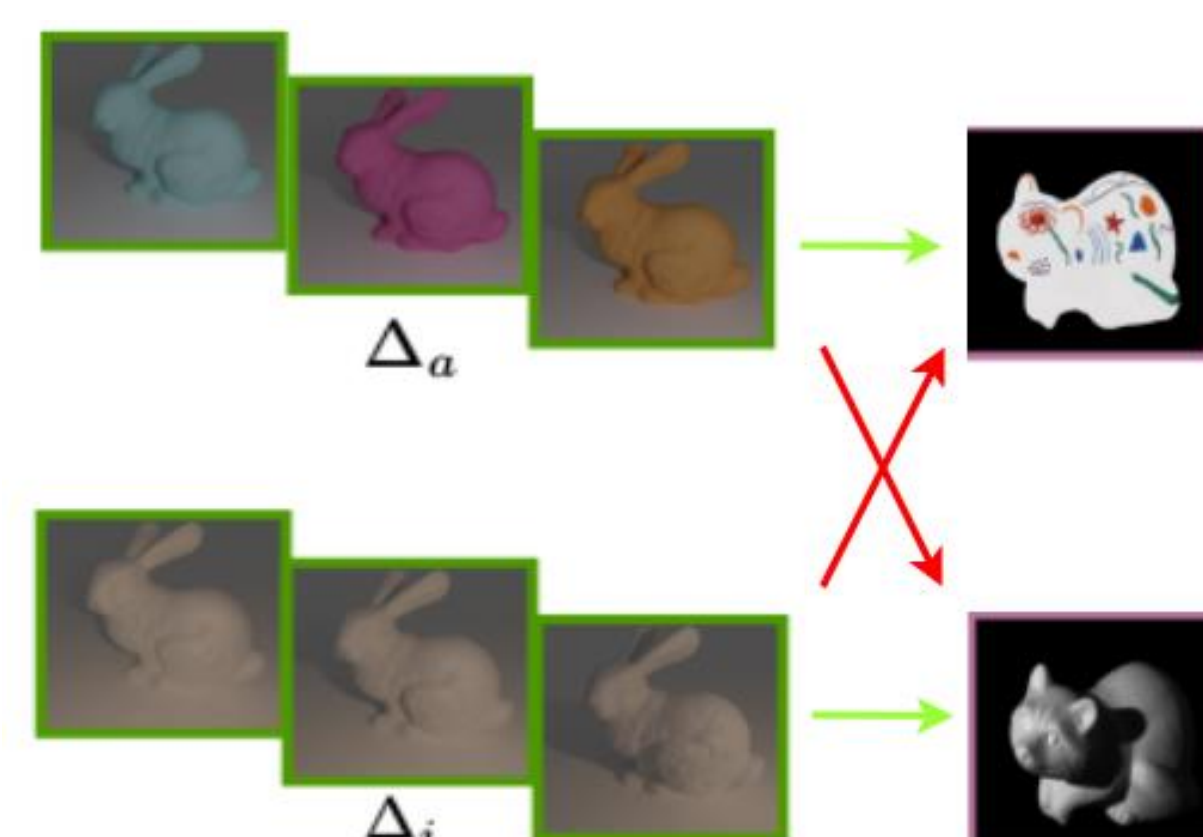


Concept Sensitivity

Ideal case of complete **R-S disentanglement**, R and S **sensitivity** for

- Δ_a : albedo change experiment
- Δ_i : illumination change experiment

$$R_{\Delta_a}, S_{\Delta_i} = 1 \text{ and } R_{\Delta_i}, S_{\Delta_a} = 0.$$

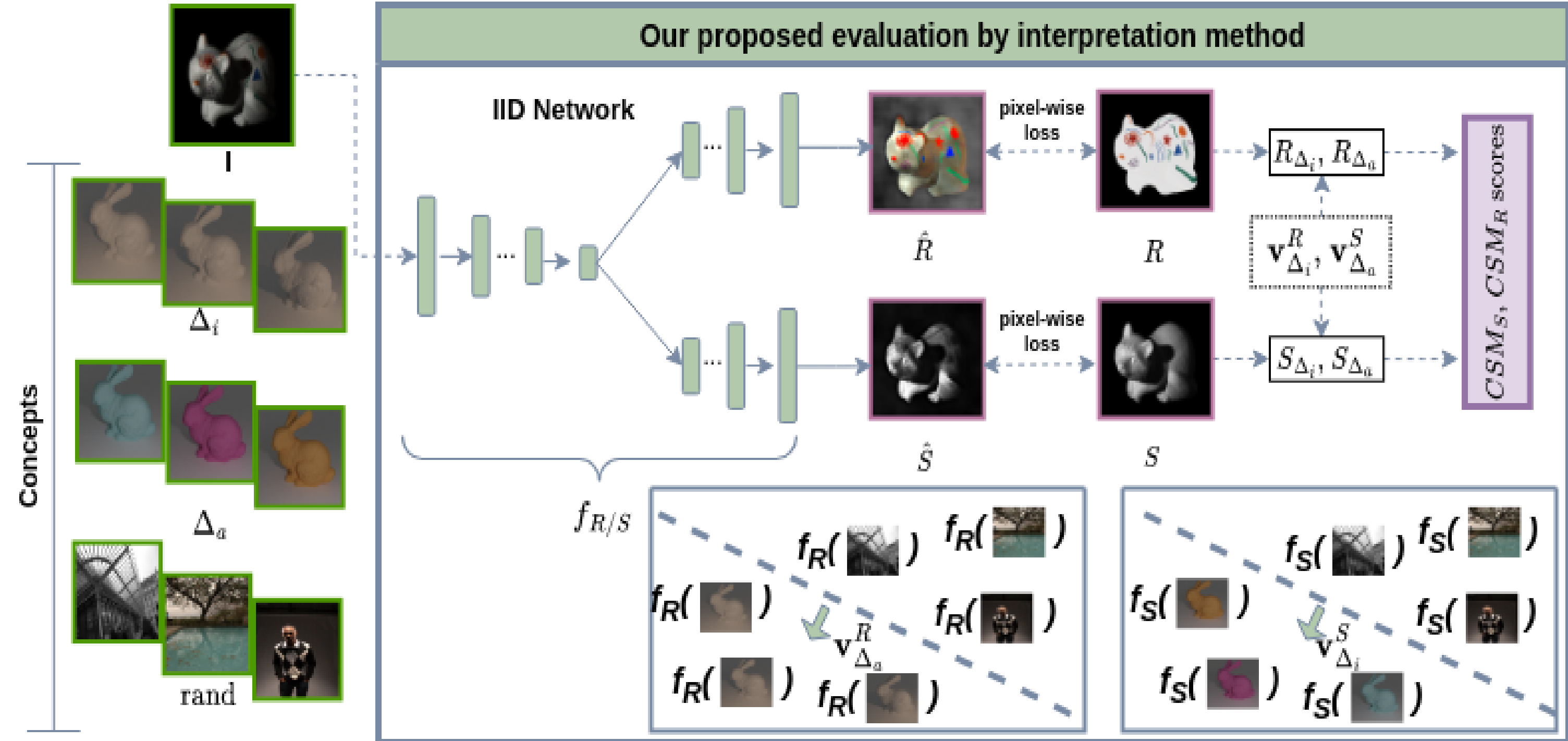


Concept Sensitivity Metric: CSM

- Quantitative measures proposed for **quality of \hat{R} vs. \hat{S} disentanglement**.
- Two metrics:

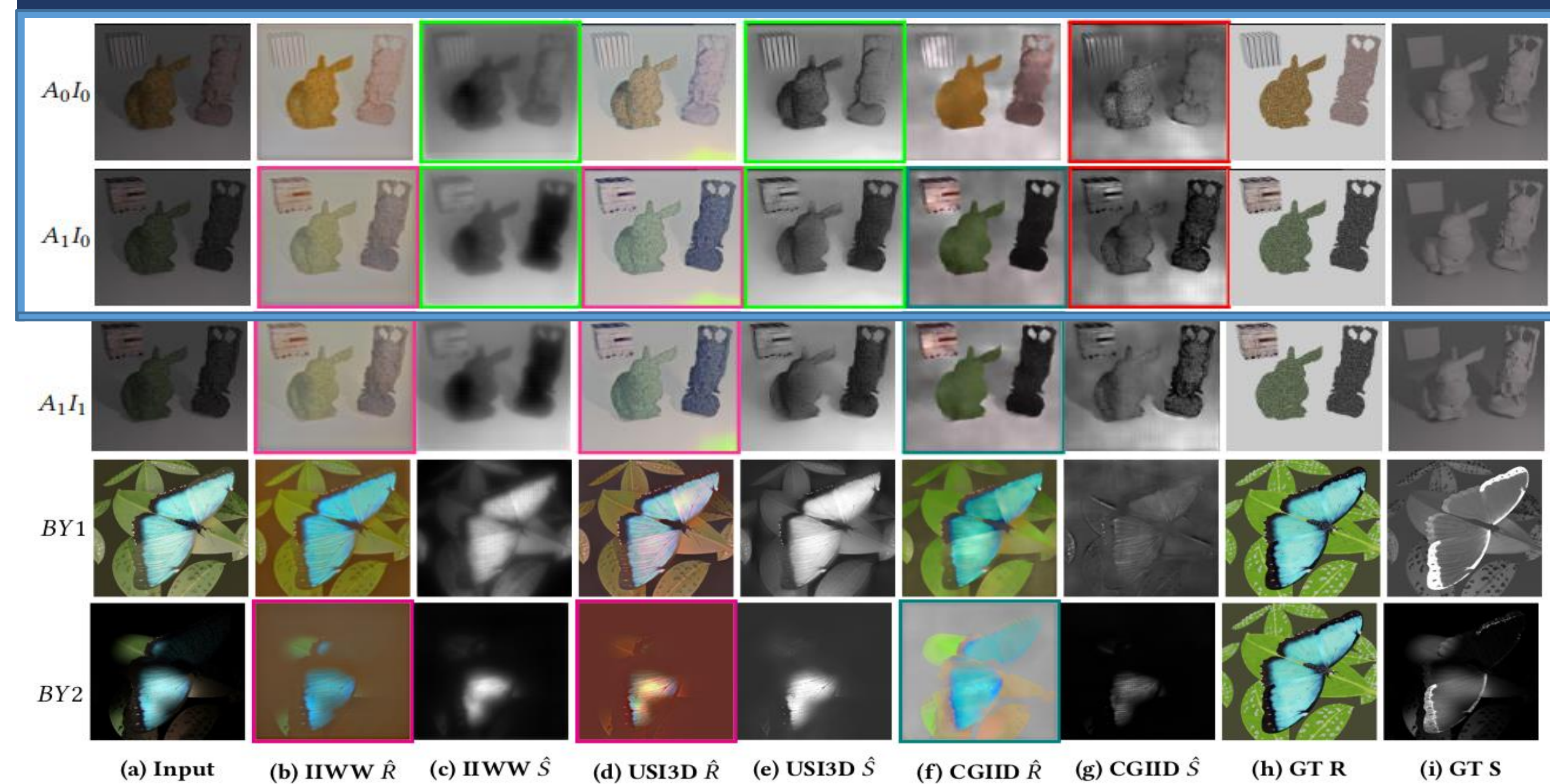
$$CSM_S = \frac{R_{\Delta_a}}{S_{\Delta_a}} \text{ and } CSM_R = \frac{S_{\Delta_i}}{R_{\Delta_i}}$$

\hat{S} albedo invariance \hat{R} illumination invariance



Disentanglement Quality Assessment via our proposed CSM scores.

Results



Performance order over Synthetic Concept Sets

Albedo variation ($A_0I_0 \rightarrow A_1I_0$): USI3D > I1WW > CGIID

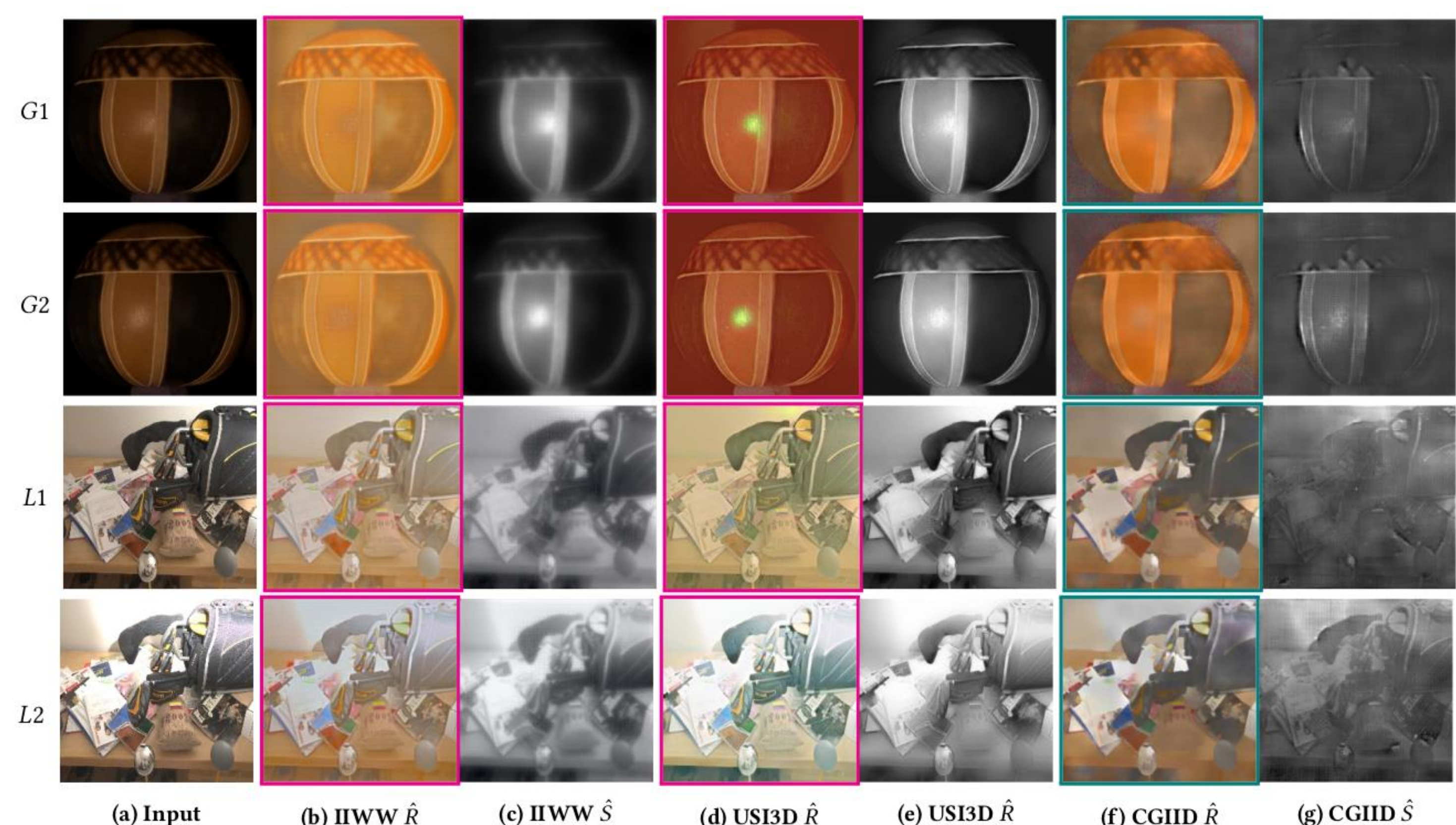
Illumination variation ($A_1I_0 \rightarrow A_1I_1$): CGIID > I1WW > USI3D

Model	Synthetic Concept Set		RW Concept Sets	
	CSM_S	CSM_R	CSM_R	WHDR
I1WW	1.524	0.878	0.991	20.3
USI3D	2.139	0.552	0.784	18.69
CGIID	0.909	1.544	5.431	14.8

CSM_S : USI3D > I1WW > CGIID, CSM_R : CGIID > I1WW > USI3D

Img	Model	R: MSE, LMSE, D-SSIM, LPIPS				S: MSE, LMSE, D-SSIM, LPIPS			
		A_0I_0	I1WW	0.025	0.006	0.254	0.336	0.021	0.004
	USI3D	0.013	0.006	0.188	0.185	0.058	0.006	0.431	0.396
	CGIID	0.021	0.006	0.280	0.364	0.020	0.003	0.421	0.396
A_1I_0	I1WW	0.035	0.011	0.261	0.362	0.041	0.011	0.456	0.439
	USI3D	0.014	0.006	0.162	0.153	0.070	0.010	0.495	0.406
	CGIID	0.062	0.006	0.327	0.388	0.041	0.014	0.559	0.443

Exemplar image comparison: Metrics fail to capture disentanglement quality.



Real world concept set results: Our method is **consistent** in both real world and synthetic domains while Other metrics have a domain shift.

