

Style-Hallucinated Dual Consistency Learning for Domain Generalized Semantic Segmentation (Supplementary Material)

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<https://github.com/HeliosZhao/SHADE>

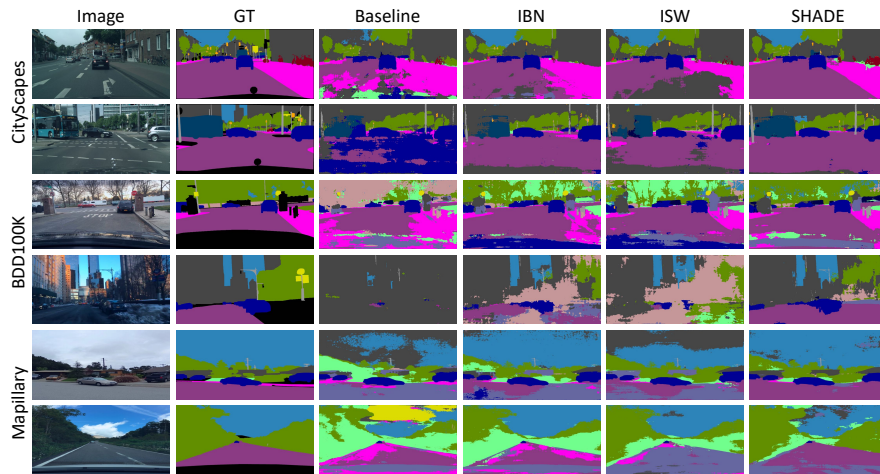


Fig. 1. Qualitative comparison of segmentation results.

1 Visualization

Qualitative results. We compare the segmentation results among baseline, IBN-Net [4], ISW [1] and SHADE on CityScapes [2], BDD100K [5] and Mapillary [3] in Fig. 1. We obtain two observations from Fig. 1. First, SHADE consistently outperforms other methods under different target conditions (*e.g.*, sunny, cloudy and overcast). Second, SHADE can well deal with both “stuff” classes (*e.g.*, road) and “things” classes (*e.g.*, bus and bicycle). The above two observations demonstrate that SHADE is robust to style variation and has strong ability in segmenting unseen real-world images.

Style Visualization. To better understand our SHM, we visualize the style-diversified samples with an auto-encoder. Examples are shown in Fig. 2. SHM

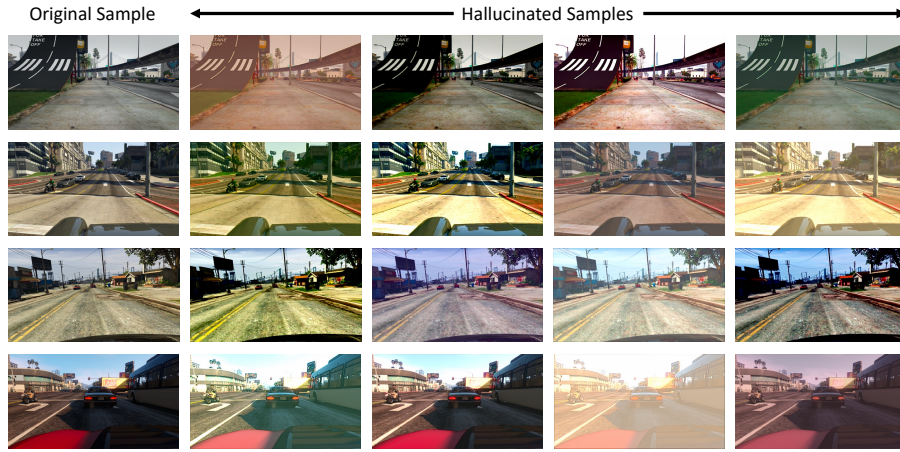


Fig. 2. Visualization of style-diversified samples.

replaces the original style features with the combination of basis styles to obtain new samples of different styles, *e.g.*, weather change (from overcast to sunny) and time change (from dusk to midday).

2 Per-class IoU

We show the per-class IoU in Tab. 1 to verify the effectiveness of retrospection consistency (RC). RC can improve the performance of both “things” classes (+**2.47%**) and “stuff” classes (+**1.54%**), and the improvement on the “things” classes is more significant.

Table 1. Per-class IoU on CityScapes dataset. Models are trained on GTAV with ResNet-50 backbone.

	Road	S.walk	Build.	Wall	Fence	Pole	T.Light	Sign	Veget.	Terrain	Sky	Person	Rider	Car	Truck	Bus	Train	M.bike	Bike	mIoU
SHADE w.o. RC	81.4	36.3	75.1	27.2	25.5	33.0	34.8	19.1	84.9	35.5	65.3	64.7	26.5	85.2	23.7	28.7	5.8	32.6	25.2	42.7
SHADE	82.8	37.6	77.1	26.0	29.3	33.3	33.5	17.9	85.6	36.1	69.4	67.0	30.8	84.8	31.9	31.4	15.5	31.2	27.0	44.6

References

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