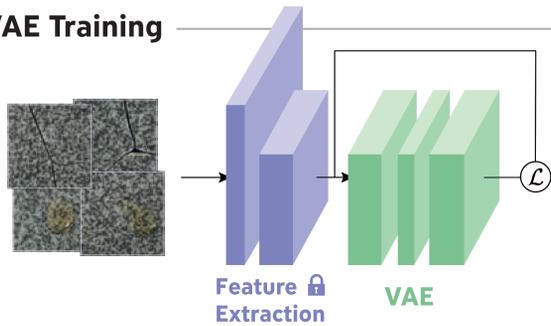


ANDREI-TIMOTEI ARDELEAN TIM WEYRICH

FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER-UNIVERSITÄT ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG, GERMANY

OVERVIEW

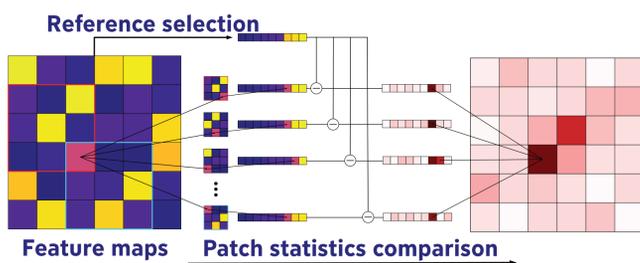
I. VAE Training



- Any VAE is reconstructing frequent features better than infrequent (abnormal) ones.

⇒ hence, its reconstruction error is a measure of anomaly.

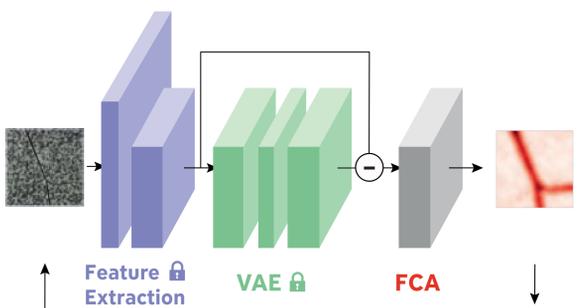
II. FCA (training-free anomaly detection)



- Instead of using the Wasserstein distance holistically, we obtain a mismatching score for each element in a distribution.

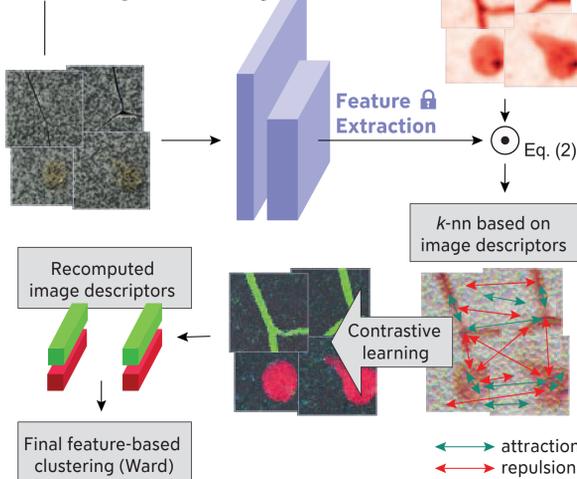
- Each pixel is evaluated in the context of multiple patches.

III. Blind Anomaly Localization (BAL)



- We combine VAE and FCA, by applying zero-shot anomaly localization on the residual maps from the VAE.

IV. Anomaly Clustering



- We mine similar and dissimilar pairs of features, guided by the anomaly map.

- Contrastive learning yields an improved feature space

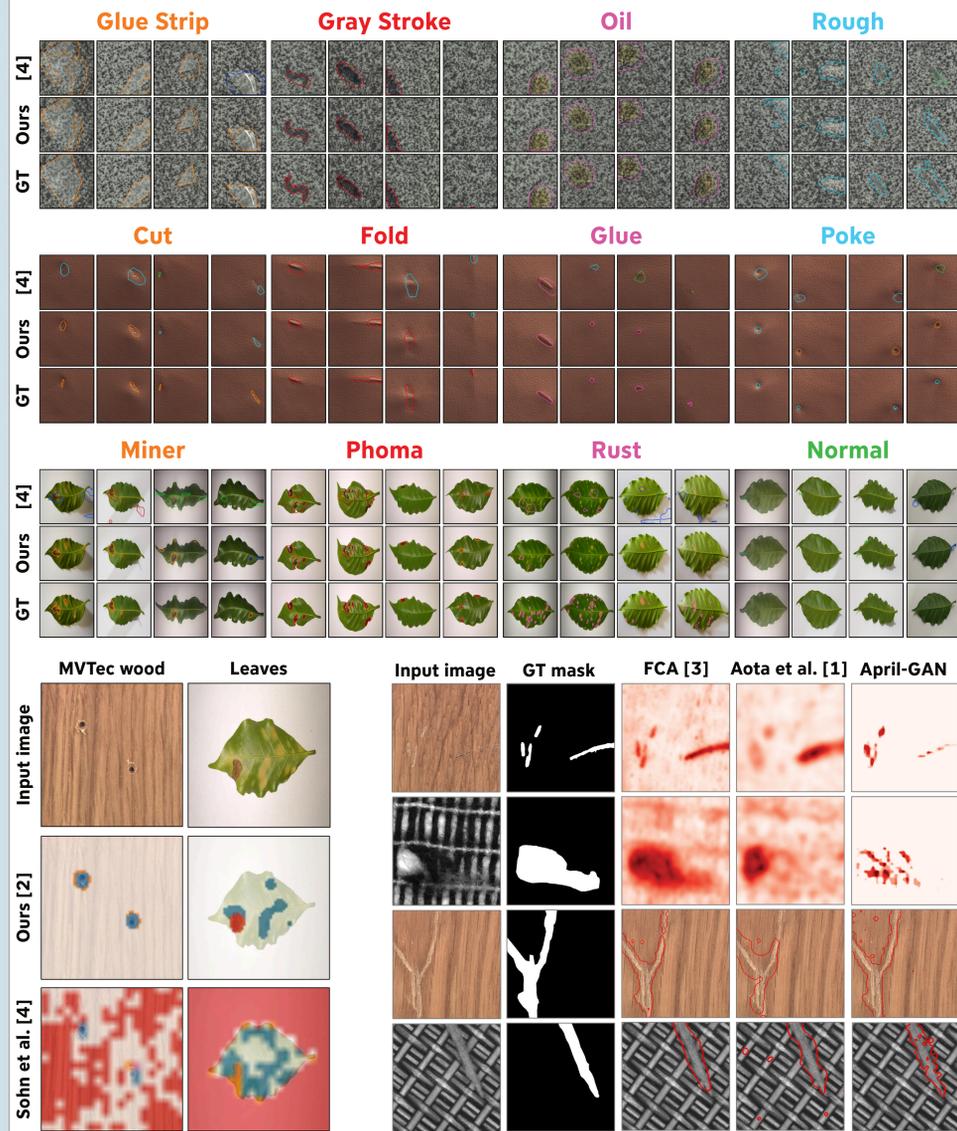
⇒ anomalies of different types are well separated.

- Clustering in that space yields the different anomaly classes.

REFERENCES

- [1] Toshimichi Aota, Lloyd Teh Tzer Tong, and Takayuki Okatani. Zero-shot versus many-shot: Unsupervised texture anomaly detection. In IEEE/CVF Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision, 2023.
- [2] Andrei-Timotei Ardelean and Tim Weyrich. Blind Localization and Clustering of Anomalies in Textures. In IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops, 2024.
- [3] Andrei-Timotei Ardelean and Tim Weyrich. High-fidelity zero-shot texture anomaly localization using feature correspondence analysis. In IEEE/CVF Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision, 2024.
- [4] Kihyuk Sohn, Jinsung Yoon, Chun-Liang Li, Chen-Yu Lee, and Tomas Pfister. Anomaly clustering: Grouping images into coherent clusters of anomaly types. In IEEE/CVF Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision, 2023.

RESULTS



INSIGHTS

