

Few-Shot Instance Segmentation: An Exploration in the Frequency Domain for Camouflage Instances

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INTRODUCTION

Motivation: Color space domain-based augmentation fails to capture the full range of visual camouflage characteristics; the derivative frequency domain supports revealing the minor differences.

Main contribution: **FS-CAMOFreq**, a novel framework addressing few-shot camouflage instance segmentation (CIS) via the instance-aware frequency-based augmentation.

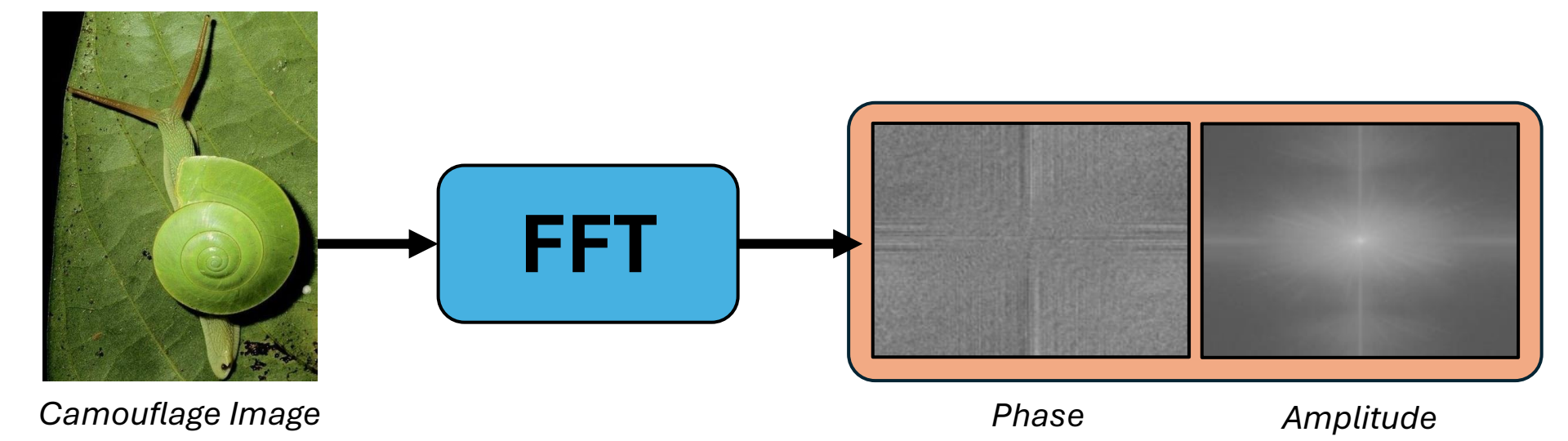


Fig. 1. Breaking a camouflage image into the frequency domain by a phase and an amplitude component via Fast Fourier Transform FFT.

METHOD

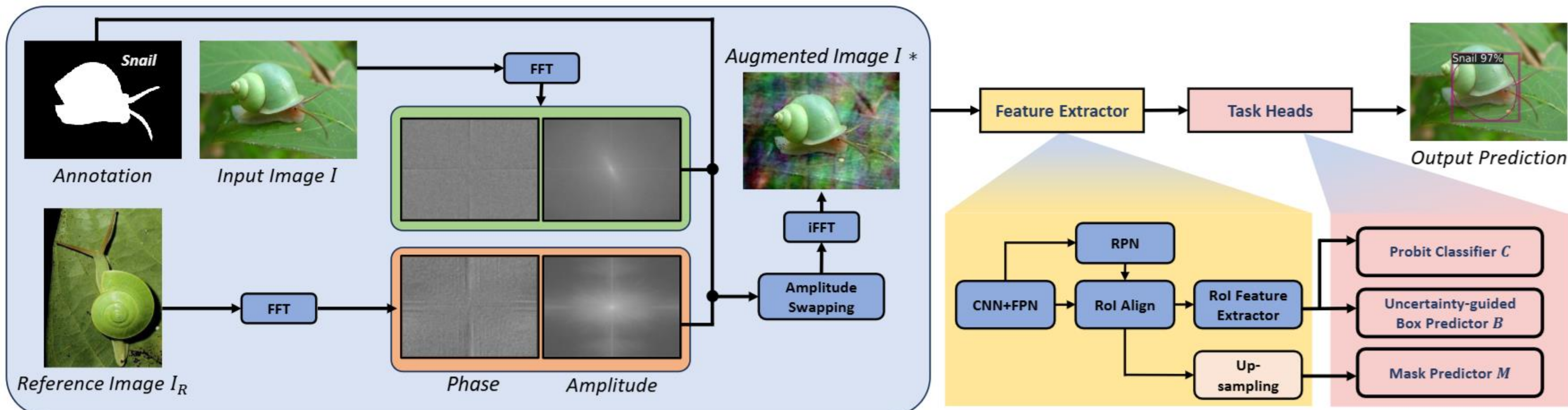


Fig. 2. Overview of our FS-CAMOFreq framework exploiting the instance-aware frequency-based enhancement in few-shot camouflage instance segmentation.

Few-shot Fine-tuning CIS: The CIS model is presented in two phases:

- **Base phase:** training with abundant annotated training data C_{base} .
- **Novel phase:** fine-tuning on a disjoint set of novel classes C_{novel} containing a few samples per each class of novel data.

In our case, the few-shot fine-tuning relies on a few annotated samples, enhanced by our proposed instance-aware frequency-based method.

Instance-Aware Frequency-Based Data Enhancement:

The frequency-based transformations are applied to the non-instance regions, leaving the target object unaltered. The referenced image I_R is chosen from the same semantic class:

- **Frequency-based amplitude component swapping:** the amplitude component is swapped between the input image I and the referenced image I_R guided by the masked non-instance region.
- **Instance-aware augmentation:** the instance regions are kept unaltered to maintain the signature of camouflage texture.

Our **FS-CAMOFreq** exploits the frequency domain to enhance few-shot CIS task.

RESULT

Tab. 2. Ablation study of our FS-CAMOFreq on instance region augmentation.

FS-CAMOFreq	Detection			Segmentation		
	Num. of shots	nAP	nAP50	nAP75	nAP	nAP50
	1	5.63	8.38	6.44	5.31	8.44
	2	5.64	8.10	6.56	5.65	8.36
	3	4.94	7.17	5.71	5.16	7.35
	5	6.12	9.01	6.59	6.84	9.64
	Avg.	5.58	8.17	6.33	5.74	8.45

Tab. 1. SoTA comparison of our FS-CAMOFreq evaluated on CAMO-FS benchmark. The backbones are COCO-80 FPN-R101.

Model		nAP						nAP50					
Method	Backbone/ Num. of shots	Instance Segmentation			Object Detection			Instance Segmentation			Object Detection		
		1	5	Avg.	1	5	Avg.	1	5	Avg.	1	5	Avg.
MTEA [3]	COCO-80 ResNet-50	2.48	6.40	4.44	1.98	6.17	4.08	4.24	9.89	7.07	4.12	9.94	7.03
M-RCNN [28]		4.08	8.29	6.19	2.82	6.18	4.50	6.91	13.89	10.40	6.78	13.92	10.35
iFS-RCNN [2]		4.17	6.38	5.28	3.92	6.60	5.26	6.19	10.02	8.11	6.23	10.15	8.19
MTEA [3]	COCO-80 ResNet-101	3.66	5.95	4.81	2.93	5.84	4.39	5.37	8.67	7.02	5.86	9.13	7.50
M-RCNN [28]		4.39	10.09	7.24	3.03	7.79	5.41	7.58	15.41	11.50	7.53	15.86	11.70
iFS-RCNN [2]		4.27	7.80	6.04	3.79	8.08	5.94	5.98	11.35	8.67	5.92	11.52	8.72
FS-CDIS-ITL* [4]		5.35	9.35	7.35	4.71	10.36	7.54	7.80	14.01	10.91	7.85	14.40	11.13
FS-CDIS-IMS* [4]		2.99	9.03	6.01	2.74	8.44	5.59	4.62	12.48	8.55	4.81	13.18	9.00
Our performance													
Baseline FS-CAMOFreq [†]	COCO-80	5.55	8.21	6.88	5.34	8.82	7.08	8.42	12.07	10.25	8.49	12.86	10.68
FS-CAMOFreq (ours)	ResNet-101	5.71	8.31	7.01	5.56	8.89	7.23	8.50	11.72	10.11	8.56	12.11	10.34

* denotes the FS-CDIS results built on top of iFS-RCNN [2]

[†] denotes our reproduced baseline FS-CDIS iFS-RCNN [2], [4] on our upgraded CUDA version 12.4