Amplitude-Phase Recombination: Rethinking Robustness of Convolutional Neural Networks in Frequency Domain

Supplemental Material I

Appendix

In the supplemental material, we firstly visualize the distributions of the corrupted samples, adversarial samples, and OOD samples in the frequency domain to validate the Assumption 2 in the main text in Section A. Then, several typical templates of the phase spectrum are shown in Section B to intuitually explain the rationality of the proposed APR method, and the implementation details of the data augmentation of APR-S are listed in Section C. In Section D, the Fourier analysis is provided to demonstrate the various gains from APR-P and APR-S, and the clean error analysis and OOD detection on ImageNet are also listed to clarify the excellent scalability of our method.

A. More Studies on the Frequency Domain.

Here, we show more studies of the different types of the amplitude spectrum. For all samples in CIFAR, we generate the low-frequency, intermediate-frequency and high-frequency counterparts with $r$ for non-zero parts set to $[0, 8]$, $[8, 16]$ and $[16, 16\sqrt{2}]$, respectively. In Figure 1, we show the amplitude spectrum distributions of low-frequency, intermediate-frequency, and high-frequency from original samples, their corrupted samples, adversarial samples, and OOD samples respectively.

Firstly, for corrupted samples and adversarial samples from a single category, we could observe that their amplitude spectrum in high-frequency and intermediate-frequency has different distribution with the original samples even if only invisible noises are introduced. Moreover, the amplitude spectrums in low-frequency of corrupted samples and adversarial samples are indistinguishable from the original images. It also explains that CNN captures the high-frequency image components for classification [12]. Hence, CNN would make a wrong prediction for 'similar' images (corruption and adversarial samples) when the parts of the amplitude spectrum are changed.

Then, for the OOD samples from CIFAR-100, it is evident that any type of the amplitude spectrum of in-distribution and out-of-distribution could be not able to distinguish. CNN focusing on the amplitude spectrum has a huge risk that any OOD sample with a similar amplitude part of in-distribution samples would be classified as an in-distribution sample. Hence, CNN would be overconfident for some out-of-distributions when similar amplitude information appears.

Overall, the above analyses explain our Assumption 2 in the main text, that the counter-intuitive behaviors of the sensitivity to common perturbations and the overconfidence of OOD maybe both be related to CNN’s over-dependence on the amplitude spectrum. We do not focus on the high frequency only, because the OOD samples may come from the similarity of any amplitude part as shown in Figure 1. As a result, the focusing of some parts of the amplitude spectrum may create an invisible way to attack CNN, such as the adversarial attack and various corruptions (Corollary 1), and the amplitude attack or OOD attack (Corollary 2).

Figure 1. The T-SNE [11] visualization of the different types of the amplitude spectrum. Red represents the original image or in-distribution (ID) samples in CIFAR-10, and gray represents Corrupted Samples (CS), the samples generated by Adversarial Attacks (AA) from CIFAR-10, or OOD samples from CIFAR-100.
B. Templates from the Phase Spectrum

To better reveal the role of the phase spectrum, we analyze the phase spectrum in the different frequency domains. When DFT is applied on a gray image, there are totally $4 \times N^2$ templates which are used to compute $2 \times N^2$ contrast scores (as shown in Figure 2). Consequently, the frequency spectrum stores contrast values obtained at multiple scales and directions. The classification or other visual tasks could benefit from capturing the difference between targets and distractors by these templates. The templates of the lowest frequencies divide images into large regions, which are "coarse" partitions. Then, the templates of the highest frequencies provide "fine" partitions that achieve only high responses to noises and textures. In addition, the templates of the intermediate frequencies provide "moderate" partitions which may include the target object, and it has also been proved that it’s beneficial for fixation prediction in [6]. These templates in the phase spectrum could help to recover the structural information of the original image even without the original amplitude spectrum [8]. The robustness human visual system can also rely on this visible structured information for recognition [8, 7].

C. Augmentation Operations

The augmentation operations used in APR-S are same with [4] as shown in Figure 3. We do not use contrast, color, brightness, sharpness and Cutout as they may overlap with the corruptions of CIFAR-C and ImageNet-C.

D. Additional Results

D.1. Fourier Analysis

In order to better understand the reliance of our methods on different frequencies, here we measure the model sensitivity to the additive noise at differing frequencies. We add a total of $33 \times 33$ Fourier basis vector to the CIFAR-10 test set, one at a time, and record the resulting error rate after adding each Fourier basis vector. Each point in the $33 \times 33$ sensitivity heatmap shows the error rate on the CIFAR-10 test set after it has been perturbed by a single Fourier basis vector. Points corresponding to the low-frequency vectors are shown in the center of the heatmap, whereas the high-frequency vectors are farther than the center.

In Figure 4, we observe that the standard model is robust to the low-frequency perturbations but severely lacks robustness to the high-frequency perturbations, where the error rates exceed 80%. Then, the model trained by APR-P is more robust to all frequencies, especially to the low and intermediate frequencies. Moreover, the model trained by APR-S maintains robustness to low-frequency perturbations and improves robustness to the high-frequency perturbations, but is still sensitive to the additive noise in the intermediate frequencies. This further explains the exper-
Figure 4. Model (Wide ResNet) sensitivity to the additive noise aligned with different Fourier basis vectors on CIFAR-10 validation images. We fix the additive noise to have $L_2$ norm 15 and evaluate four methods: a standard trained model, APR-P, APR-S, APR-SP. Error rates are averaged over 1000 randomly sampled images from the test set. The standard trained model is highly sensitive to the additive noise in all but the lowest frequencies. APR-SP could substantially improve robustness to most frequency perturbations.

Table 1. CIFAR-10 Clean Error. All values are percentages and the best results are indicated in bold.

| Method       | Standard | Cutout | Mixup | CutMix | AutoAugment | Adv Training | AugMix | APR-P | APR-S | APR-SP |
|--------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| CIFAR-10-C   | 6.1      | 6.1    | 6.3   | 6.4    | 6.6         | 18.9         | 6.5    | 5.5   | 6.5   | 5.7    |
| AllConvNet   | 5.8      | 5.5    | 4.8   | 5.3    | 4.8         | 17.9         | 4.9    | 5.0   | 5.1   | 4.8    |
| DenseNet     | 5.2      | 4.4    | 4.9   | 4.6    | 4.8         | 17.1         | 4.9    | 4.8   | 5.0   | 4.3    |
| WideResNet   | 4.3      | 4.4    | 4.2   | 3.9    | 3.8         | 15.4         | 4.2    | 4.5   | 4.5   | 3.9    |
| ResNetXt     | 5.4      | 4.9    | 5.2   | 5.0    | 5.0         | 17.3         | 5.1    | 5.0   | 5.2   | 4.7    |
| Mean         |          |        |       |        |             |              |        | 5.1   | 5.0   | 4.7    |

Table 2. OOD performance of different methods on the larger and more difficult datasets, where ImageNet-1K is the in-distribution dataset and ImageNet-O is the OOD dataset.

| Method       | AUROC  | OSCR  |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| Standard     | 40.9   | 36.8  |
| APR-SP       | 62.3   | 53.2  |

D.2. Clean Error

Table 1 reports clean error [4] of CIFAR-10 by different methods, and the proposed method achieves the best performances on various backbone networks. APR-SP not only improves the model adaptability to the common corruptions, surface variations and OOD detection, but also improves the classification accuracy of the clean images.

D.3. OOD Detection on ImageNet.

We conduct OOD experiments on the larger and more difficult ImageNet-1K dataset [9]. ImageNet-O [5] is adopted as the out-of-distribution dataset of ImageNet-1K. ImageNet-O includes 2K examples from ImageNet-22K [9] excluding ImageNet-1K. The ResNet 50 [3] is trained on ImageNet-1K and tested on both ImageNet-1K and ImageNet-O.

In order to evaluate the accuracy of in-distribution and the ability of OOD detection simultaneously, we introduce Open Set Classification Rate (OSCR) [2, 1] as an evaluation metric. Let $\delta$ be a score threshold. The Correct Classification Rate (CCR) is the fraction of the samples where the correct class $k$ has maximum probability and has a probability greater than $\delta$:

$$CCR(\delta) = \frac{\left| \{x \in D^k \land \argmax_k P(k|x) = \hat{k} \land P(\hat{k}|x) \geq \delta \} \right|}{|D^k|}$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.1)

where $D^k$ is the interest in-distribution classes that the neural network shall identify. The False Positive Rate (FPR) is the fraction of samples from OOD data $D_O$ that are classified as any in-distribution class $k$ with a probability greater than $\delta$:

$$FPR(\delta) = \frac{\left| \{x \in D_O \land \max_k P(k|x) \geq \delta \} \right|}{|D_O|}$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.2)

A larger value of OSCR indicates a better detection performance. As shown in Table 2, APR-SP performs better than the standard augmentations even on the large and difficult...
dataset. Especially, APR-SP achieves about 22% improvement on AUROC. From the OSCR, APR-SP improves the performances of the OOD detection while maintaining test accuracy. These results indicate the excellent scalability of APR in larger-scale datasets.

D.4. More CAM Visualization Examples

We also list more visualization examples with various corruptions in Figure 5 and 6, the CNN trained by APR-SP is able to focus on the target objects for classification even with different common corruptions and surface variations.

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Figure 5. The Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping [10] of the baseline (the third column in each panel) and the proposed APR-SP (the fourth column in each panel) for images with different common corruptions and surface variations (the second column in each panel). The original images are in the first column in each panel. Best viewed in color. APR-SP still is robust even in various corruptions.
Figure 6. The Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping [10] of the baseline (the third column in each panel) and the proposed APR-SP (the fourth column in each panel) for images with different common corruptions and surface variations (the second column in each panel). The original images are in the first column in each panel. Best viewed in color. APR-SP still is robust even in various corruptions.