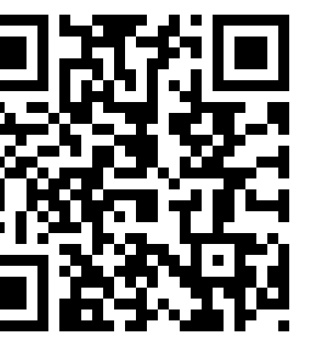


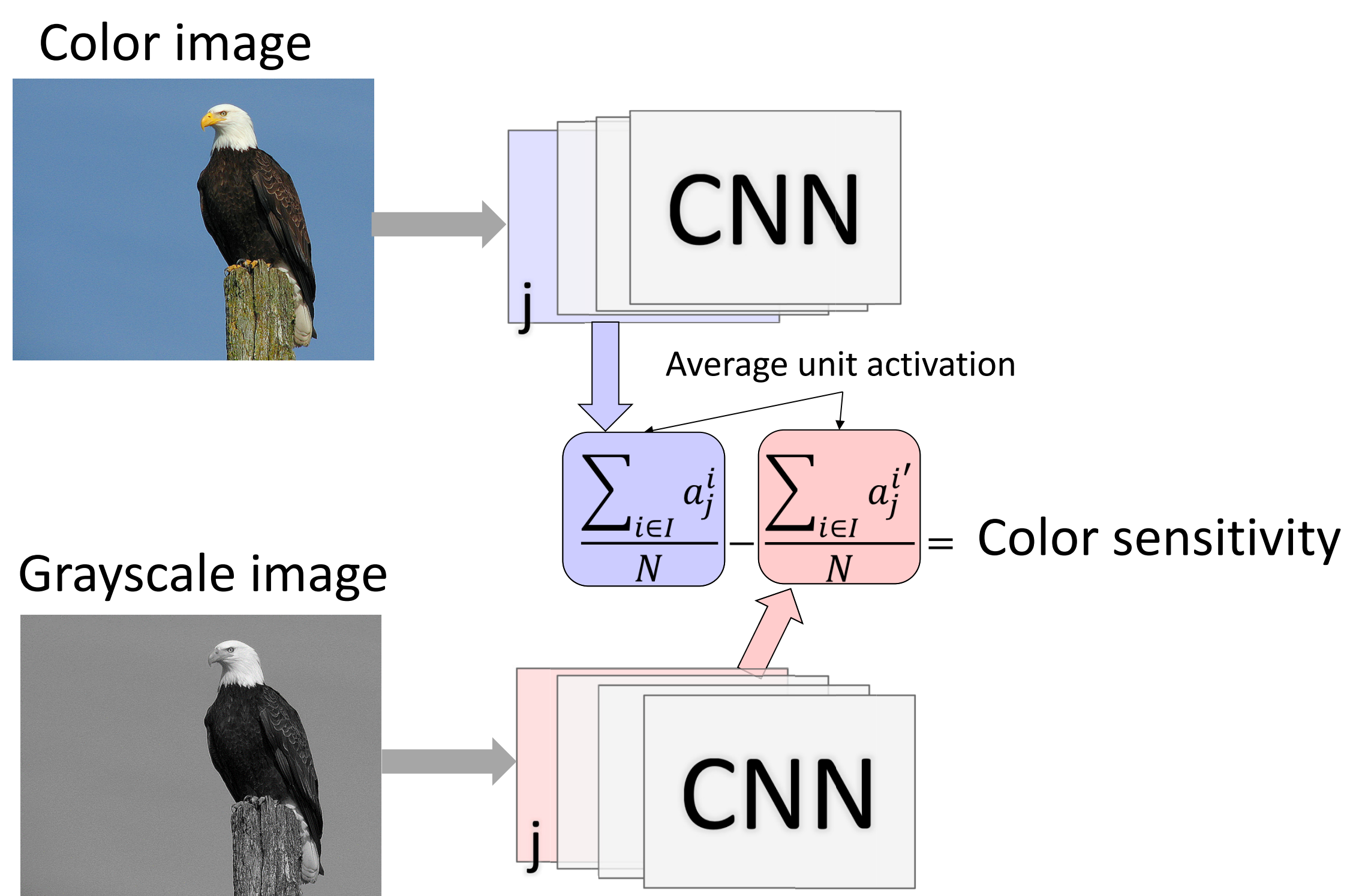
Color Representation in Deep Neural Networks



Deep convolutional neural networks have achieved state-of-art-performance on many vision-related tasks. In this work we investigate how color information is utilized by detecting learned color-sensitive features.

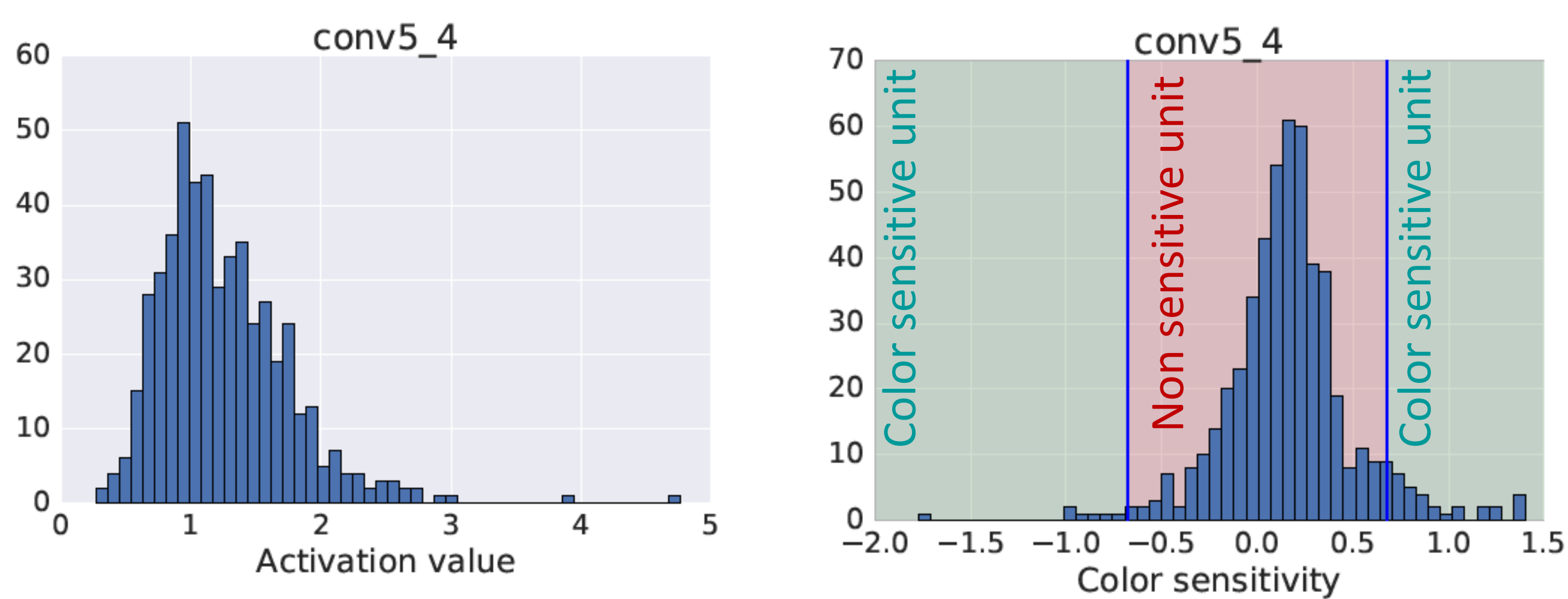
I) Impact of color information

Deep CNNs (such as VGG¹ and Alexnet²) exhibit different performance on classification, depending on whether they are presented with color or grayscale images.



II) Identifying color sensitive unit

Color-sensitive units are defined as units whose average activation changes significantly between color and grayscale versions of the same data. In the figure below, we show color-sensitivity based on images from the PASCAL VOC³ dataset.



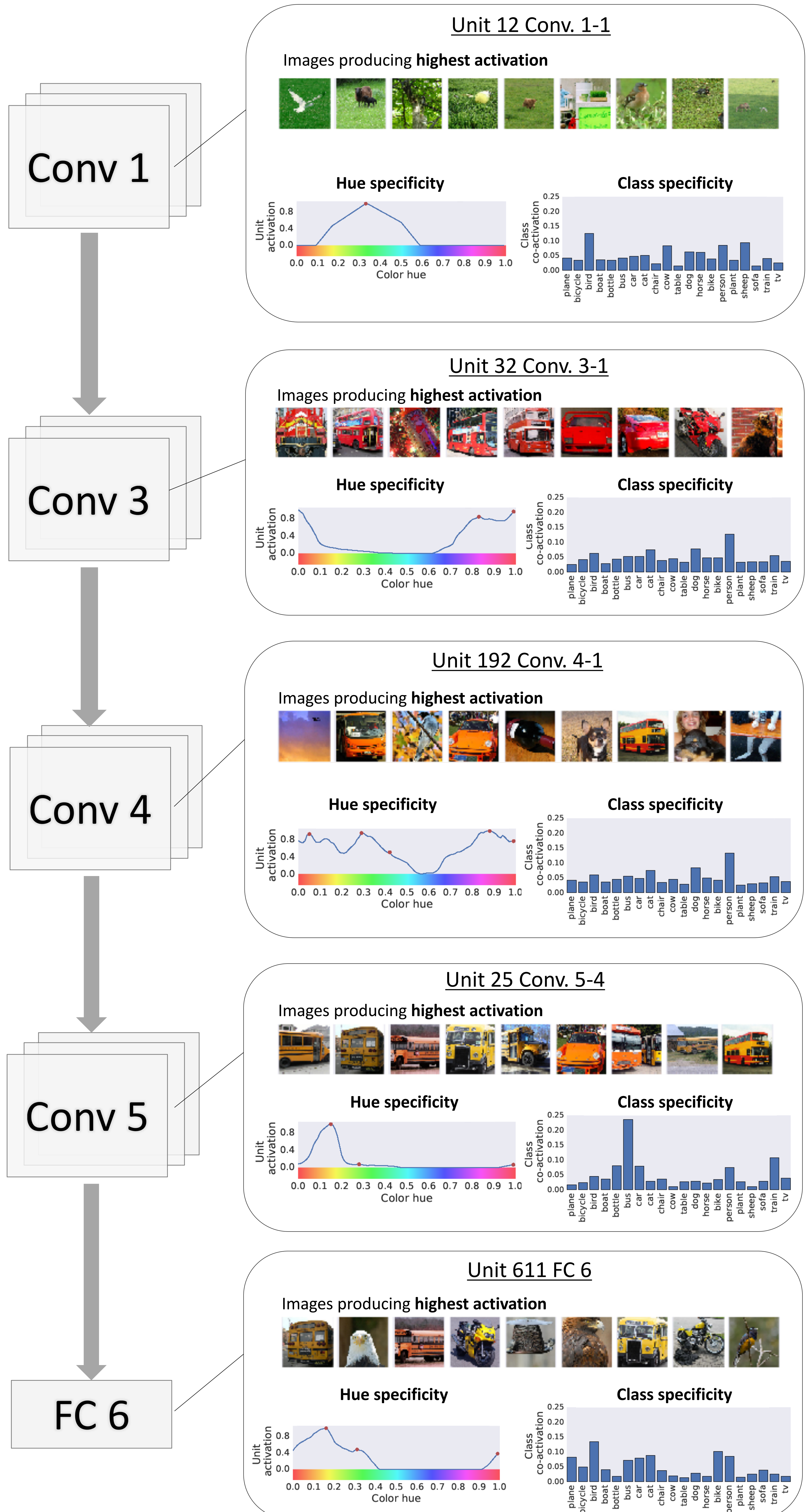
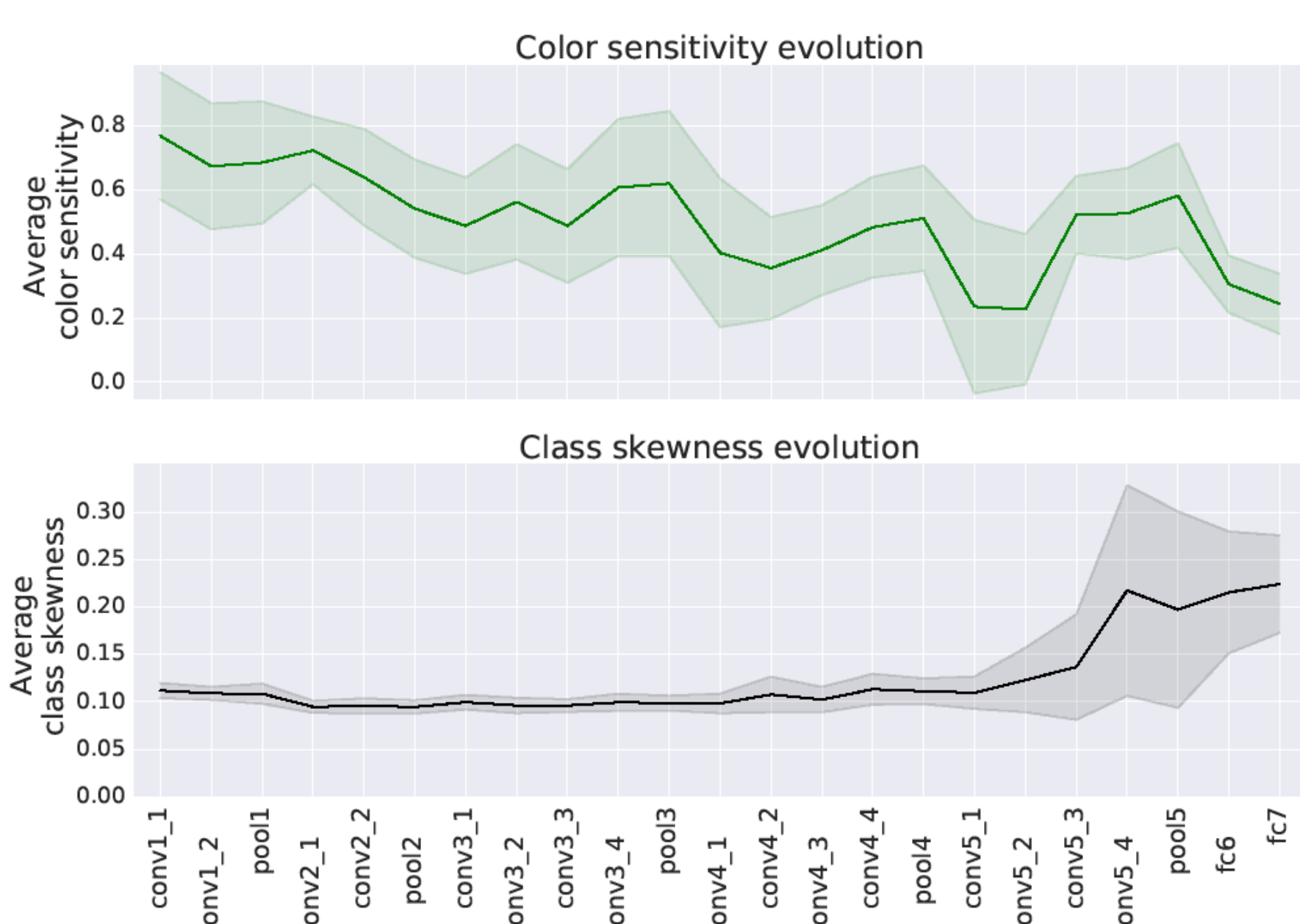
III) Color-sensitive unit analysis

The **hue-specificity** of units is measured by observing the activation value in response to a monochrome image of varying hue.

The **co-activation** between units and classes is used to identify units that are **class-invariant**, or **class-specific**.

IV) Color-sensitive unit and depth

The deeper the layer is in the network, the more units become **class specific** and **less color-sensitive**.



References

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- [3] Mark Everingham, SM Ali Eslami, Luc Van Gool, Christopher KI Williams, John Winn, and Andrew Zisserman, "The pascal visual object classes challenge: A retrospective," *International Journal of Computer Vision*, vol. 111, no. 1, pp. 98–136, 2015.