





SPANet: Frequency-balancing Token Mixer using Spectral Pooling Aggregation Modulation



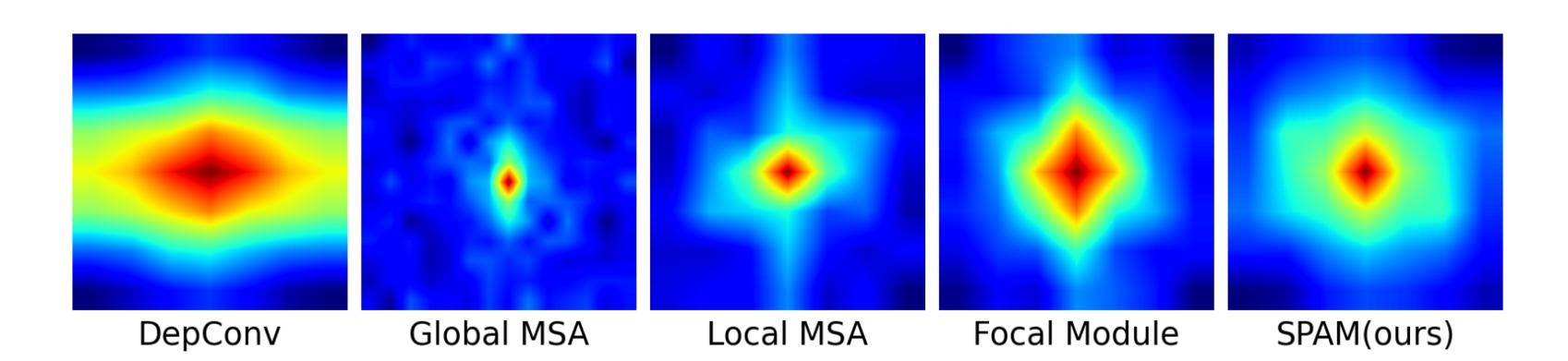


Semantic Segmentation on ADE20K

Guhnoo Yun^{1,2} Juhan Yoo³ Kijung Kim^{1,2} Jeongho Lee^{1,2} Dong Hwan Kim^{1,2} ¹Korea Institute of Science and Technology ²Korea University ³Semyung University

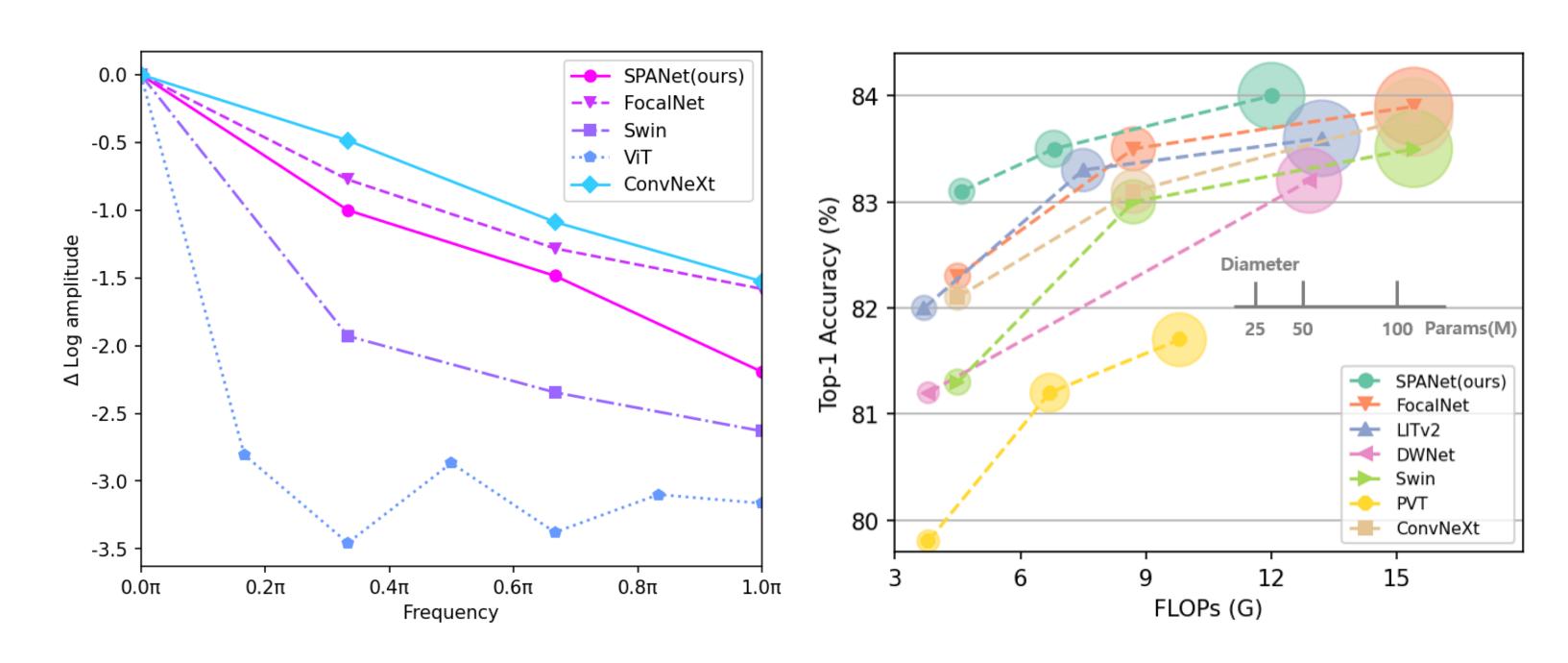
Introduction

- **Background**: Self-attention acts like a low-pass filter (unlike convolution), and the enhanced high-pass filtering capabilities help improve model performance.
- **Observation**: Better low-pass filtering in convolution operations also can improve performance.
- Hypothesis: An ideal token mixer, optimizing the balance of high- and lowfrequency features, can enhance model performance.



Contribution

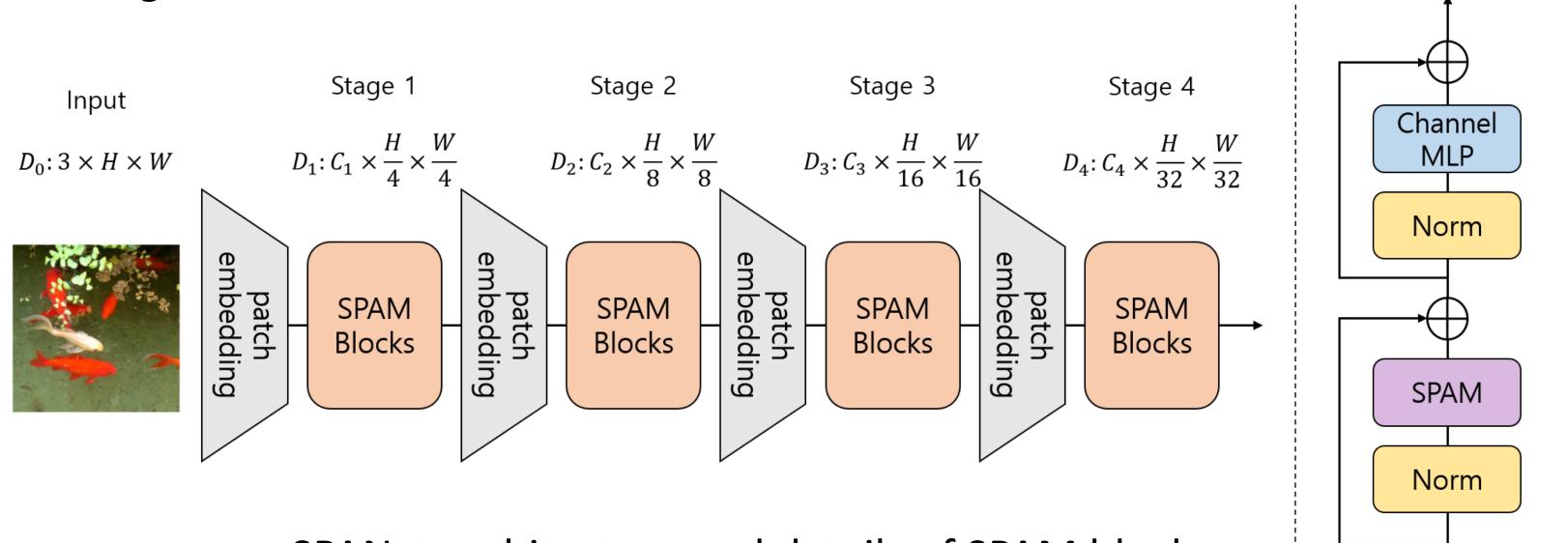
- Performance improvements by adjusting spectral filtering capabilities of token mixers.
- SPAM optimizes high/low-frequency component balance.
- SoTA on image classification and semantic segmentation, and competitive results for object detection and instance segmentation.



Methodology

1. SPANet

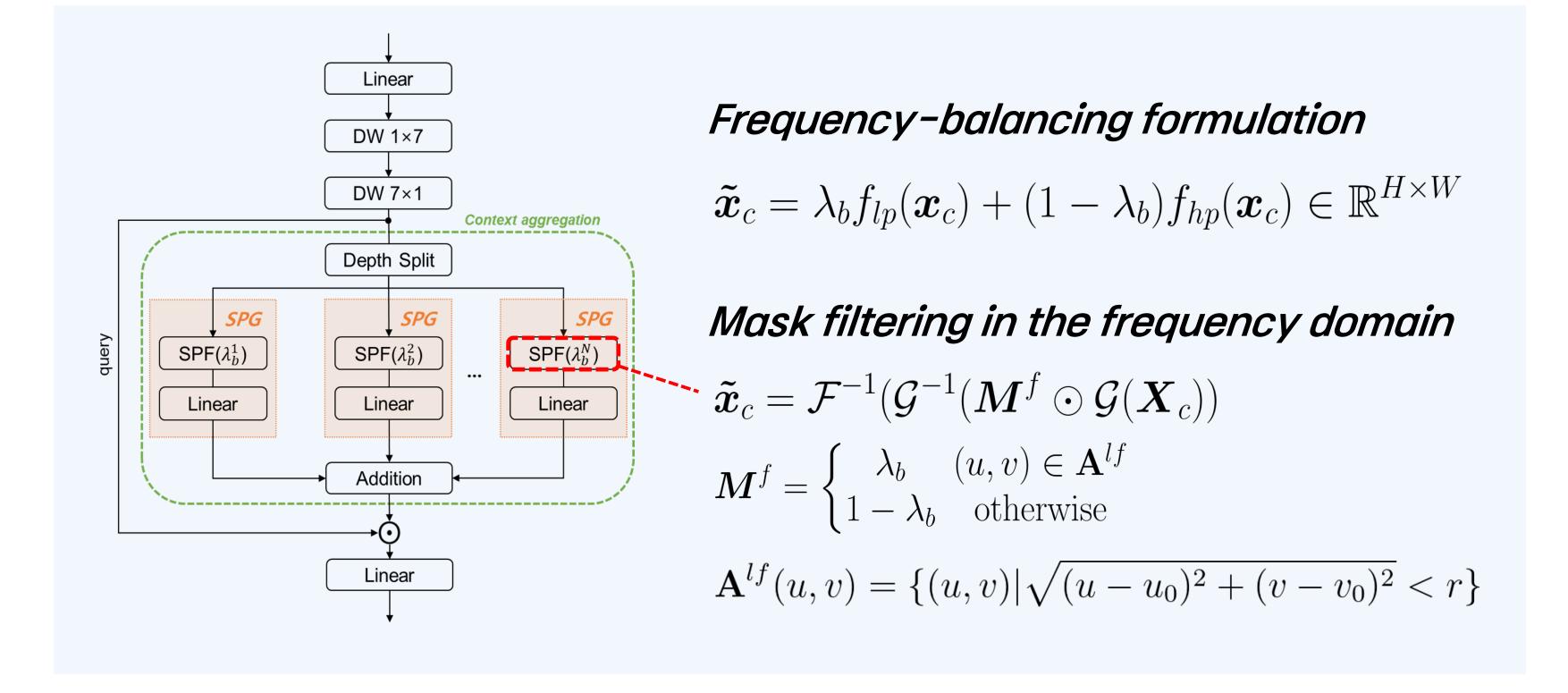
- A new token mixer called **SPAM** (spectral pooling aggregation modulation) can balance high/low-frequency components of visual features.
- Building SPANets with SPAM block based on MetaFormer baseline.



SPANet architecture and details of SPAM block

2. SPAM SPAM, The Token Mixer

- The frequency-balancing formula is changed into a mask-filtering problem in the frequency domain. This mask filter is defined as spectral pooling filter (SPF).
- Context is aggregated with multiple spectral pooling gates (SPGs).
- Query and context are modulated by the Hadamard product.



Experiments

Aggregated Context

ViT-B/16 [15] PVT-Large [63

LITv2-B [42]

DWNet-base [21] FocalNet-B [69] SPANet-B (ours)

PoolFormer-M48 [7

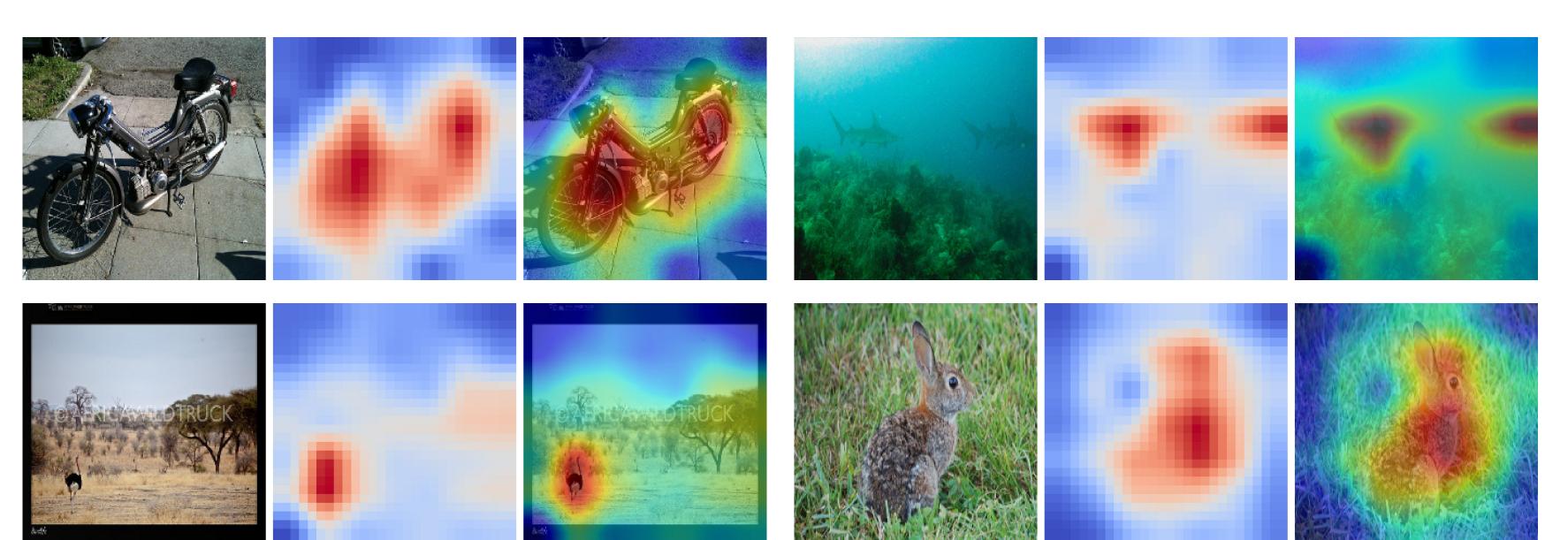


Image Classification on ImageNet-1K

				G = 3 = 3					
Model	General Arch.	Token Mixer	Params (M)	FLOPs (G)	Top-1 (%)	Backbone	Params (M)	FLOPs (G)	mIoU(%)
RSB-ResNet-50 [23, 66]	CNN	_	26	4.1	79.8			. ,	
ConvNeXt-T [35]	CNIN	_	29	4.5	82.1	ResNet50 [23]	29	46	36.7
PoolFormer-S24 [72]	MetaFormer	Pooling	21	3.4	80.3	DVT Cmol1 [62]	28	45	39.8
PVT-Small [63]		Attention	25	3.8	79.8	PVT-Small [63]	28	43	39.0
Swin-T [34]			29	4.5	81.3	Swin-T [34]	32	46	41.5
LITv2-S [42]			28	3.7	82.0	L 3			
GFNet-H-S [46]		Convolution	32	4.6	81.5	LITv2-S [42]	31	41	44.3
DWNet-tiny [21]			24	3.8	81.2	SPANet-S (ours)	32	46	45.4
FocalNet-T [69]			29	4.5	82.3	· /			
SPANet-S (ours)			29 45	4.6 7.9	83.1	ResNet101 [23]	48	65	38.8
RSB-ResNet-101 [23, 66] ConvNeXt-S [35]	CNN MetaFormer	- Pooling	50	8.7	81.3 83.1	PVT-Medium [63]	48	61	41.6
PoolFormer-M36 [72]			56	8.8	82.1	r v 1-Medium [03]	40	01	41.0
PVT-Medium [63]		Attention	44	6.7	81.2	Swin-S [34]	53	70	45.2
Swin-S [34]			50	8.7	83.0	£ 3	52	63	45.7
LITv2-M [42]			49	7.5	83.3	LITv2-M [42]	32	03	43.7
GFNet-H-B [46]		Convolution	54	8.6	82.9	SPANet-M (ours)	45	57	46.2
FocalNet-S [69]			50	8.7	83.5				
SPANet-M (ours)			42	6.8	83.5				
RSB-ResNet-152 [23, 66]	CNN	_	60	11.6	81.8				
ConvNeXt-B [35]	CININ		89	15.4	83.8				

Object Detection / Instance Segmentation on COCO

Backbone	RetinaNet 1×							Mask R-CNN 1×						
	Param (M)	AP	AP_{50}	AP_{75}	AP_S	AP_M	AP_L	Param (M)	AP^b	AP^b_{50}	AP^b_{75}	AP^m	AP^m_{50}	AP_{75}^m
ResNet50 [23]	38	36.3	55.3	38.6	19.3	40.0	48.8	44	38.0	58.6	41.4	34.4	55.1	36.7
PVT-Small [63]	34	40.4	61.3	43.0	25.0	42.9	55.7	44	40.4	62.9	43.8	37.8	60.1	40.3
Swin-T [34]	39	41.5	62.1	44.2	25.1	44.9	55.5	48	42.2	64.6	46.2	39.1	61.6	42.0
LITv2-S [42]	38	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	47	44.7	-	-	40.7	-	-
SPANet-S (ours)	38	43.3	63.7	46.5	25.8	47.7	57.0	48	44.7	65.7	48.8	40.6	62.9	43.8
ResNet101 [23]	57	38.5	57.8	41.2	21.4	42.6	51.1	63	40.4	61.1	44.2	36.4	57.7	38.8
PVT-Medium [63]	54	41.9	63.1	44.3	25.0	44.9	57.6	64	42.0	64.4	45.6	39.0	61.6	42.1
Swin-S [34]	60	44.5	65.7	47.5	27.4	48.0	59.9	69	44.8	66.6	48.9	40.9	63.4	44.2
LITv2-M [42]	59	45.8	-	-	-	-	-	68	46.5	-	-	42.0	-	-
SPANet-M (ours)	51	44.0	64.3	47.0	25.9	48.0	58.7	61	45.2	66.3	49.6	41.0	63.5	44.0