

# Supplementary material for “Robust and Explainable Fine-Grained Visual Classification with Transfer Learning: A Dual-Carriageway Framework”

Zheming Zuo<sup>1</sup>, Joseph Smith<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan Stonehouse<sup>2</sup>, Boguslaw Obara<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>School of Computing, Newcastle University, UK    <sup>2</sup>Procter and Gamble, UK

{zheming.zuo, j.smith57, boguslaw.obara}@newcastle.ac.uk    stonehouse.jr@pg.com

## A. Optimal Padding Scheme Determination

Table 1. Detailed prediction performance (in %) comparisons on the testing sets of datasets  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$ , *i.e.*  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$  regarding the labels ‘F1’ and ‘F2’, using the ResNet34 [1] (*i.e.*  $\mathcal{M}$ ) trained on the training set of dataset  $\mathcal{A}$  with zero padding (*i.e.*  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ ) that was processed by each of the six padding schemes. Results yielded by the optimal padding scheme are marked in bold and highlighted with  .

Padding Scheme	run	$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{F1}, \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{F2}))$	$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}))$	mean $\pm$ std.	$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{F1}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{F2}))$	$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}))$	mean $\pm$ std.
zero	1	(93.16, 96.02)	94.59	94.05 $\pm$ 2.03	(65.91, 80.73)	73.32	71.79 $\pm$ 3.15
	2	(92.58, 97.55)	95.06		(71.36, 76.74)	74.05	
	3	(95.25, 85.63)	90.44		(82.73, 50.17)	66.45	
	4	(94.17, 95.72)	94.94		(77.27, 65.61)	71.44	
	<b>5</b>	<b>(95.03, 95.41)</b>	<b>95.22</b>		<b>(74.09, 73.26)</b>	<b>73.68</b>	
RGB-mean	1	(94.17, 96.02)	95.09	95.07 $\pm$ 0.53	(73.18, 73.59)	73.39	74.59 $\pm$ 0.86
	2	(94.46, 93.88)	94.17		(75.00, 73.75)	74.38	
	<b>3</b>	<b>(94.10, 96.64)</b>	<b>95.37</b>		<b>(77.73, 73.59)</b>	<b>75.66</b>	
	4	(94.31, 96.02)	95.16		(76.82, 71.93)	74.38	
	5	(94.46, 96.64)	95.55		(74.55, 75.75)	75.15	
LAB-mean	1	(95.10, 96.02)	95.56	95.59 $\pm$ 0.48	(75.00, 68.44)	71.72	72.61 $\pm$ 1.21
	2	(94.74, 96.02)	95.38		(70.91, 73.92)	72.41	
	3	(94.67, 97.86)	96.27		(75.00, 70.10)	72.55	
	4	(93.38, 98.17)	95.78		(75.00, 68.44)	71.72	
	<b>5</b>	<b>(94.24, 95.72)</b>	<b>94.98</b>		<b>(72.73, 76.58)</b>	<b>74.66</b>	
white	1	(93.09, 96.94)	95.02	94.89 $\pm$ 0.20	(75.00, 77.41)	76.20	75.78 $\pm$ 1.41
	<b>2</b>	<b>(94.74, 95.41)</b>	<b>95.07</b>		<b>(75.00, 79.73)</b>	<b>77.37</b>	
	3	(94.82, 95.11)	94.97		(73.18, 76.58)	74.88	
	4	(93.81, 95.72)	94.77		(75.00, 78.24)	76.62	
	5	(94.10, 95.11)	94.60		(70.45, 77.24)	73.84	
grey	1	(94.67, 96.64)	95.66	95.10 $\pm$ 0.41	(79.55, 74.42)	76.98	77.10 $\pm$ 1.06
	2	(93.74, 95.41)	94.57		(75.91, 78.90)	77.41	
	<b>3</b>	<b>(93.81, 96.02)</b>	<b>94.91</b>		<b>(74.55, 81.89)</b>	<b>78.22</b>	
	4	(94.74, 95.41)	95.07		(75.00, 75.75)	75.38	
	5	(94.60, 96.02)	95.31		(74.09, 80.90)	77.50	
reflection	1	(95.10, 99.08)	97.09	<b>96.58 <math>\pm</math> 0.35</b>	(75.91, 83.72)	79.81	<b>79.85 <math>\pm</math> 1.18</b>
	2	(95.18, 98.17)	96.68		(77.73, 80.23)	78.98	
	<b>3</b>	<b>(95.03, 98.17)</b>	<b>96.60</b>		<b>(78.18, 85.55)</b>	<b>81.87</b>	
	4	(94.82, 97.55)	96.19		(78.18, 79.90)	79.04	
	5	(95.10, 97.55)	96.32		(77.73, 81.40)	79.56	

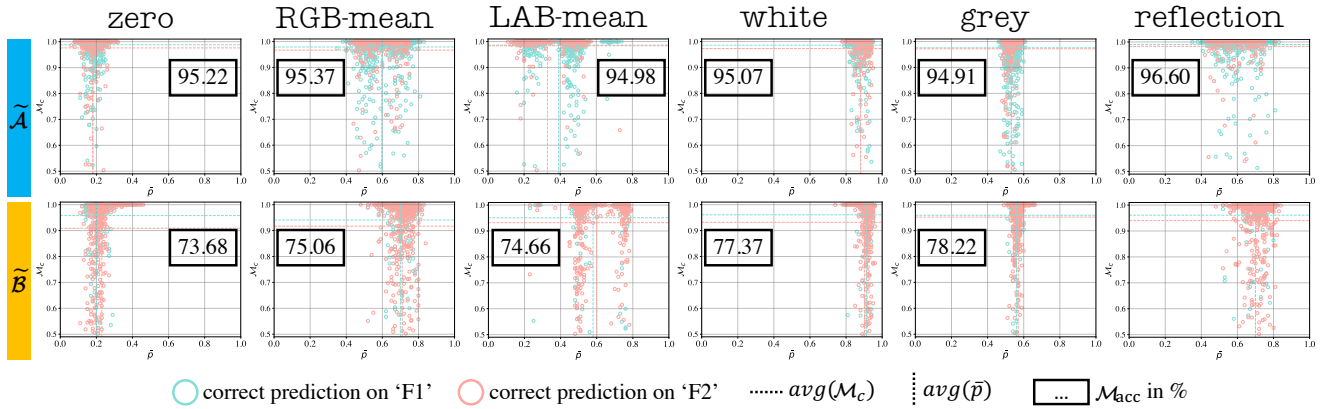


Figure 1. Quantitative explanation of the relationship between input pixel value and confidence of correct predictions given by the ResNet34 under varying padding schemes presented in Table 1.  $avg(\cdot)$  calculates the average for the element regarding the total number of correctly predicted samples of the subset (grouped by label) within the testing set,  $\bar{p}$  (normalised to the range of  $[0, 1]$ ) represents mean pixel value,  $\mathcal{M}_c$  denotes model confidence and  $\mathcal{M}_{acc}$  corresponds to model prediction accuracy (in %). Best viewed in colour and zoomed mode.

## B. Optimal Training Pathway Selection

Table 2. Detailed prediction performance (in %) comparisons on the testing sets of datasets  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$ , i.e.  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$  and  $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ , using the ResNet18 [1] trained on the training set of dataset  $\mathcal{A}$  (i.e.  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ ) with *reflection* padding (as summarised in Table 1) under five different training pathways in the proposed DCF. Results yielded by the optimal padding scheme are marked in bold and highlighted with  .

Model setting run	$Acc(\mathcal{M}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{F1}, \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{F2}))$	$Acc(\mathcal{M}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}))$	mean $\pm$ std.	$Acc(\mathcal{M}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{F1}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{F2}))$	$Acc(\mathcal{M}^{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}))$	mean $\pm$ std.	
ResNet18	<b>1</b>	<b>(94.60, 98.78)</b>	<b>96.69</b>		<b>(78.64, 86.21)</b>	<b>82.42</b>	
	2	(94.53, 99.08)	96.81		(81.36, 83.06)	82.21	
	1	(94.67, 99.08)	96.88	96.80 $\pm$ 0.07	(76.36, 86.88)	81.62	81.81 $\pm$ 0.53
	4	(94.53, 99.08)	96.81		(79.55, 82.56)	81.06	
	5	(93.95, 99.69)	96.82		(77.27, 86.21)	81.74	
	2	(95.61, 96.33)	95.97		(84.09, 99.34)	91.72	
	2	(95.03, 97.25)	96.14		(87.27, 98.17)	92.72	
	<b>2</b>	(94.74, 98.47)	96.60	<b>96.38 <math>\pm</math> 0.32</b>	(84.55, 98.84)	91.69	<b>92.32 <math>\pm</math> 0.85</b>
	4	(95.25, 98.17)	96.71		(85.00, 98.67)	91.84	
	<b>5</b>	<b>(94.82, 98.17)</b>	<b>96.50</b>		<b>(90.91, 96.35)</b>	<b>93.63</b>	
	1	(91.79, 96.64)	94.22		(82.73, 99.00)	90.87	
	2	(91.79, 96.02)	93.91		(84.09, 99.17)	91.63	
	3	(92.01, 96.33)	94.17	94.25 $\pm$ 0.83	(84.55, 98.84)	91.69	91.49 $\pm$ 0.44
	<b>4</b>	<b>(91.79, 99.39)</b>	<b>95.59</b>		<b>(83.64, 98.84)</b>	<b>91.24</b>	
	5	(91.29, 95.41)	93.35		(85.00, 99.00)	92.00	
	1	(90.78, 86.54)	88.66		(80.91, 98.50)	89.70	
	<b>2</b>	<b>(91.14, 88.69)</b>	<b>89.91</b>		<b>(84.55, 98.34)</b>	<b>91.44</b>	
	4	(92.51, 85.02)	88.77	88.02 $\pm$ 1.82	(80.91, 98.34)	89.62	90.15 $\pm$ 0.82
	4	(90.06, 80.12)	85.09		(82.27, 98.67)	90.47	
	5	(90.06, 85.32)	87.69		(81.82, 97.18)	89.50	
1	(95.10, 98.47)	96.78		(79.09, 91.03)	85.06		
2	(94.17, 97.55)	95.86		(81.36, 91.36)	86.36		
3	(95.10, 98.17)	96.63	96.11 $\pm$ 0.66	(77.27, 93.69)	85.48	86.04 $\pm$ 0.79	
4	(92.73, 97.55)	95.14		(78.64, 95.51)	87.08		
<b>5</b>	<b>(94.74, 97.55)</b>	<b>96.14</b>		<b>(79.55, 92.86)</b>	<b>86.20</b>		

Table 3. Detailed prediction performance (in %) comparisons on the testing sets of datasets  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  using the ResNet34 [1] and Inception-v3 [2] trained on the training set of dataset  $\mathcal{A}$  with `reflection` padding under five different training pathways. Results yielded by the optimal padding scheme are marked in bold and highlighted with  .

Model setting run		$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{A}}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{F1}, \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{F2}))$	$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{A}}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}))$	mean $\pm$ std.	$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{A}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{F1}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{F2}))$	$\text{Acc}(\mathcal{M}^{\hat{A}}(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}))$	mean $\pm$ std.	
ResNet34	1	1	(95.10, 99.08)	97.09		(75.91, 83.72)	79.81	
		2	(95.18, 98.17)	96.68		(77.73, 80.23)	78.98	
		<b>3</b>	<b>(95.03, 98.17)</b>	<b>96.60</b>	$96.58 \pm 0.35$	<b>(78.18, 85.55)</b>	<b>81.87</b>	$79.85 \pm 1.18$
		4	(94.82, 97.55)	96.19		(78.18, 79.90)	79.04	
		5	(95.10, 97.55)	96.32		(77.73, 81.40)	79.56	
	2	1	(95.25, 98.47)	96.86		(85.91, 99.17)	92.54	
		2	(95.46, 97.25)	96.35		(90.00, 95.85)	92.92	
		<b>3</b>	(95.46, 97.86)	96.66	<b><math>96.51 \pm 0.40</math></b>	(87.27, 97.84)	92.56	<b><math>92.80 \pm 0.23</math></b>
		4	(95.46, 96.33)	95.89		(88.64, 97.18)	92.91	
		<b>5</b>	<b>(95.46, 98.17)</b>	<b>96.81</b>		<b>(87.27, 98.84)</b>	<b>93.06</b>	
	3	1	(94.02, 96.64)	95.33		(85.00, 98.67)	91.84	
		<b>2</b>	<b>(94.53, 96.64)</b>	<b>95.59</b>		<b>(84.09, 99.17)</b>	<b>91.63</b>	
		3	(93.38, 93.88)	93.63	$94.65 \pm 1.07$	(83.64, 98.17)	90.91	$91.67 \pm 0.62$
		4	(92.80, 97.86)	95.33		(84.09, 98.67)	91.38	
		5	(94.96, 91.74)	93.35		(86.36, 98.84)	92.60	
	4	1	(87.90, 94.19)	91.05		(84.09, 98.17)	91.13	
		2	(89.27, 93.27)	91.27		(82.27, 98.67)	90.47	
		<b>3</b>	<b>(92.30, 92.97)</b>	<b>92.63</b>	$90.94 \pm 1.15$	<b>(83.64, 98.67)</b>	<b>91.16</b>	$91.16 \pm 0.43$
		4	(89.63, 90.52)	90.07		(85.45, 97.67)	91.56	
		5	(90.42, 88.99)	89.70		(85.45, 97.51)	91.48	
5	1	(94.67, 99.08)	96.88		(80.00, 96.18)	88.09		
	2	(94.96, 98.78)	96.87		(80.00, 97.18)	88.59		
	3	(95.03, 98.47)	96.75	$96.81 \pm 0.06$	(81.36, 97.18)	89.27	$88.73 \pm 0.58$	
	4	(95.10, 98.47)	96.78		(79.09, 97.51)	88.30		
	<b>5</b>	<b>(94.74, 98.78)</b>	<b>96.76</b>		<b>(80.45, 98.34)</b>	<b>89.40</b>		
Inception-v3	1	1	(94.82, 97.86)	96.34		(77.27, 87.38)	82.32	
		<b>2</b>	<b>(94.89, 99.69)</b>	<b>97.29</b>		<b>(80.00, 89.37)</b>	<b>84.69</b>	
		3	(94.38, 97.55)	95.97	$96.14 \pm 0.93$	(77.73, 89.87)	83.80	$83.33 \pm 1.27$
		4	(93.45, 96.02)	94.73		(79.09, 89.20)	84.15	
		5	(94.89, 97.86)	96.38		(76.36, 87.04)	81.70	
	2	1	(95.82, 97.55)	96.69		(86.82, 98.67)	92.75	
		2	(95.03, 97.86)	96.44		(88.64, 97.67)	93.16	
		<b>3</b>	<b>(95.54, 98.17)</b>	<b>96.86</b>	<b><math>96.77 \pm 0.40</math></b>	<b>(90.91, 95.85)</b>	<b>93.38</b>	<b><math>93.11 \pm 0.48</math></b>
		4	(95.32, 97.55)	96.44		(88.64, 98.84)	93.74	
		5	(95.75, 99.08)	97.41		(87.73, 97.34)	92.53	
	3	1	(95.39, 94.80)	95.09		(84.55, 99.00)	91.78	
		<b>2</b>	<b>(95.25, 96.94)</b>	<b>96.09</b>		<b>(86.36, 98.50)</b>	<b>92.43</b>	
		3	(94.10, 98.78)	96.44	$95.96 \pm 0.68$	(85.45, 98.50)	91.97	$91.88 \pm 0.38$
		4	(94.89, 96.02)	95.45		(84.55, 99.17)	91.86	
		5	(94.38, 99.08)	96.73		(84.55, 98.17)	91.36	
	4	1	(93.81, 83.49)	88.65		(84.09, 98.17)	91.13	
		2	(85.17, 89.60)	87.38		(85.00, 97.18)	91.09	
		3	(92.01, 85.02)	88.52	$88.69 \pm 0.90$	(83.64, 98.67)	91.16	$90.90 \pm 0.69$
		4	(90.64, 87.46)	89.05		(81.36, 98.01)	89.69	
		<b>5</b>	<b>(87.69, 92.05)</b>	<b>89.87</b>		<b>(84.55, 98.34)</b>	<b>91.44</b>	
5	<b>1</b>	<b>(94.96, 99.08)</b>	<b>97.02</b>		<b>(84.09, 96.51)</b>	<b>90.30</b>		
	2	(94.67, 99.69)	97.18		(78.64, 96.51)	87.58		
	3	(94.74, 98.47)	96.60	$96.97 \pm 0.27$	(82.27, 94.02)	88.14	$89.02 \pm 1.13$	
	4	(94.82, 99.69)	97.25		(81.82, 96.84)	89.33		
	5	(95.39, 98.17)	96.78		(83.64, 95.85)	89.75		

## References

- [1] Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, and Jian Sun. Deep residual learning for image recognition. In *Proc. CVPR*, pages 770–778, 2016. [1](#), [2](#), [3](#)
- [2] Christian Szegedy, Vincent Vanhoucke, Sergey Ioffe, Jon Shlens, and Zbigniew Wojna. Rethinking the inception architecture for computer vision. In *Proc. CVPR*, pages 2818–2826, 2016. [3](#)