

GFR-CAM: Gram-Schmidt Feature Reduction for Hierarchical Class Activation Maps

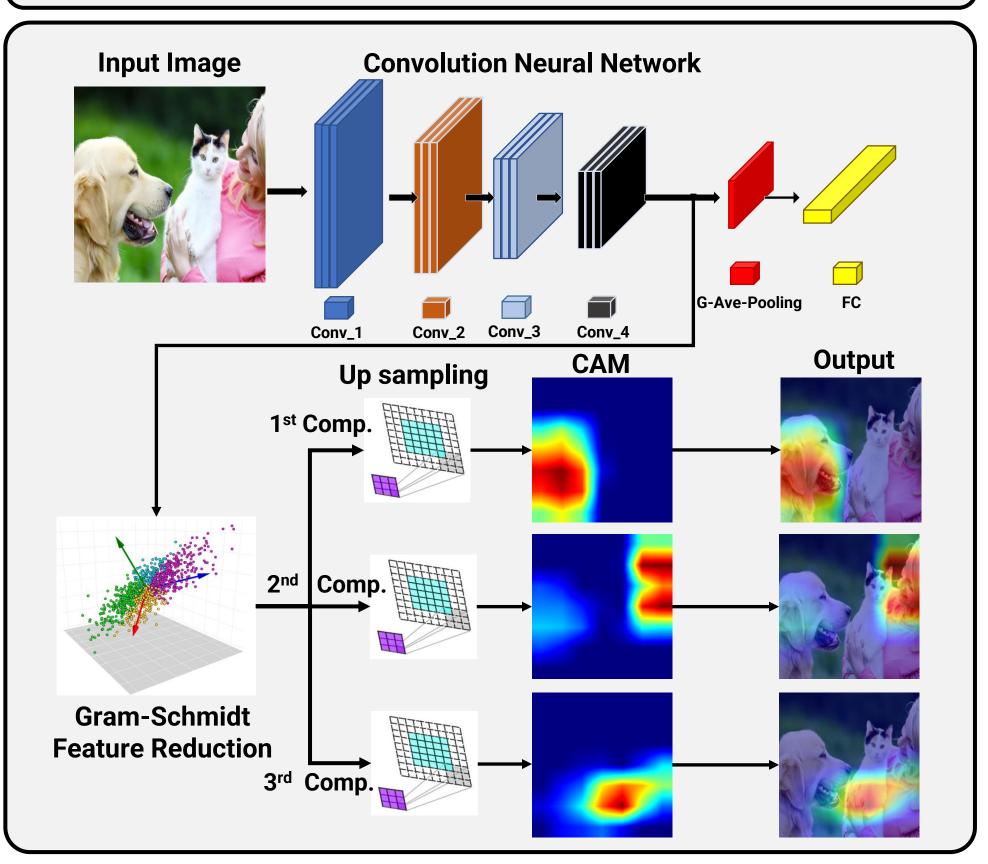


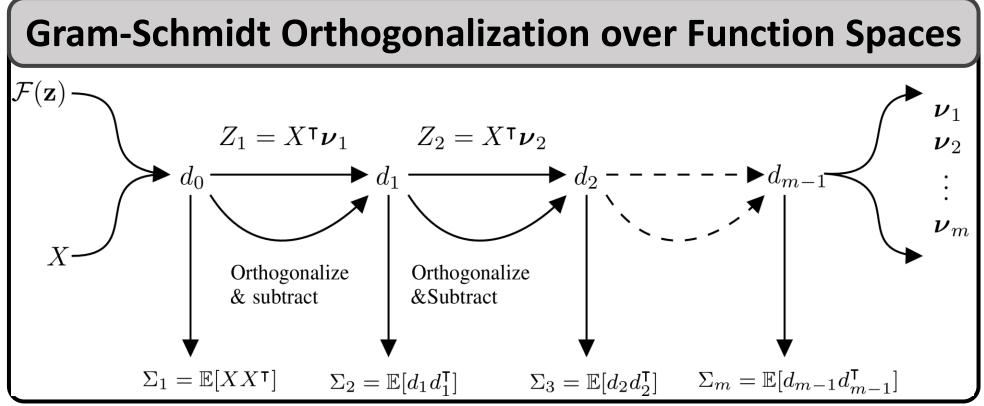
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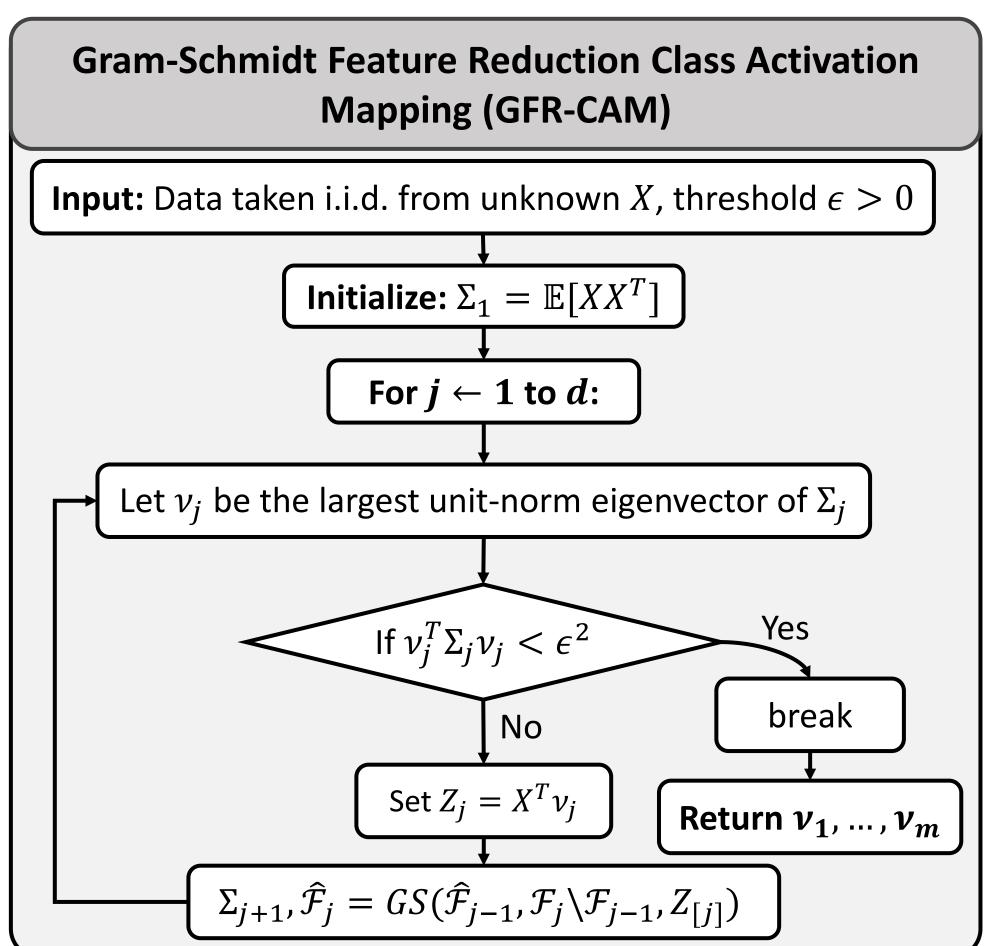
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Class Activation Maps (CAMs) are widely used for visual explanations, but existing methods produce single, consolidated heatmaps that create explanatory tunnel vision, failing to capture the multi-faceted reasoning behind model predictions in complex scenes. To address this limitation, we propose Gram-Schmidt Feature Reduction Class Activation Map (GFR-CAM), a novel gradient-free framework that introduces hierarchical feature decomposition to provide a more comprehensive and interpretable understanding of employs Gram-Schmidt GFR-CAM behavior. model orthogonalization to systematically extract a sequence of orthogonal, information-rich components from convolutional or transformer feature maps.







Quantitative comparison of CAM methods on ResNet-50									
Method	AD ↓	Coh ↑	Com ↑	ADCC ↑	IC ↑	ADD ↑			
GradCAM	12.73	88.12	40.13	67.22	41.97	44.19			
GradCAM++[5]	13.79	96.49	48.22	71.23	42.85	37.02			
HiResCAM	14.35	61.74	20.49	5.07	40.52	43.71			
ShapleyCAM-E	12.28	98.43	41.27	82.59	39.33	36.23			
KPCA CAM	13.98	90.21	35.67	16.23	40.01	41.11			
ShapleyCAM	11.75	89.36	39.58	83.74	38.29	43.57			
GFRCAM (Ours)	11.17	91.74	30.91	20.27	43.31	45.57			

Quantitative comparison of CAM methods on Swin										
Transformer										
Method	AD ↓	Coh ↑	Com ↑	ADCC ↑	IC ↑	ADD ↑				
GradCAM	57.76	41.38	23.77	6.16	5.45	23.17				
GradCAM++	68.15	49.67	25.03	3.65	12.42	24.85				
XGradCAM[12]	83.73	50.48	31.63	4.06	21.71	19.58				
LayerCAM[16]	71.28	58.94	28.26	5.17	_	_				
HiResCAM	82.54	51.48	17.25	6.19	25.12	21.45				
ShapleyCAM	67.22	64.93	30.20	7.49	17.42	27.18				
GFRCAM (Ours)	72.39	62.17	32.81	6.53	13.82	27.43				

