Learning Transferable Features with Deep Adaptation Networks

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International Conference on Machine Learning, 2015

Introduction

- Goal: Enhance the transferability of features from task-specific layers
- Proposed a Deep Adaptation Network DAN architecture
 - General features can generalize well to a novel task; however, for specific features they cannot bridge the domain discrepancy
- Some ways to enhance feature transferability:
 - By mean-embedding matching, feature transferability can be enhanced substantially
 - Utilizing multi-layer representations across domains in a reproducing kernel Hilbert space

Main Breakthrough

- Generalizes deep CNN to the domain adaptation
- Deep adaptation of multiple task-specific layers, including output
- Optimal adaptation using multiple kernel two-sample matching

Deep Learning For Domain Adaptation

- None or very weak supervision in the *target* task (new domain)
 - Target classifier cannot be reliably trained due to over-fitting
 - Fine-tuning is impossible as it requires substantial supervision
- Generalize related supervised source task to the target task
 - Deep networks can learn transferable features for adaptation
- Hard to find big source task for learning deep features from scratch
 - Transfer from deep networks pre-trained on unrelated big dataset
 - \bullet Transferring features from distant tasks better than random features

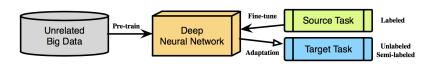


Figure: Deep Learning for Domain Adaptation Workflow

How Transferable Are Deep Features?

- Transferability is restricted by (Yosinski et al. 2014; Glorot et al. 2011)
- Specialization of higher layer neurons to original task (new task)
- Disentangling of variations in higher layers enlarges task discrepancy
- Transferability of features decreases while task discrepancy increases

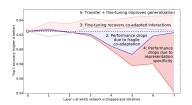


Figure: Transferability of features decreases while task discrepancy increases

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Deep Adaptation Network (DAN)

Key Observations (AlexNet) (Krizhevsky et al. 2012)

- Comprised of five convolutional layers conv1 conv5 and three fully connected layers fc6 fc8
- Convolutional layers learn general features: safely transferable
 - Safely freeze conv1 conv3 & fine tuned conv4 conv5
- \bullet Fully-connected layers fit task specificity: NOT safely transferable
 - Deeply adapt fc6 fc8 using statistically optimal two-sample matching

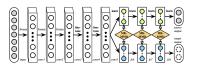


Figure: The DAN architecture for learning transferable features

Objective Function

Main Problems)

- Feature transferability decreases with increasing task discrepancy
- Higher layers are tailored to specific tasks, NOT safely transferable
- Adaptation effect may vanish in back-propagation of deep networks

Deep Adaptation with Optimal Matching

- Deep adaptation: match distributions in multiple layers including output
- Optimal matching: maximize two-sample test of multiple kernels

$$\min_{\Theta} \max_{\kappa} \frac{1}{n_a} \sum_{i=1}^{n_a} J(\theta(x_i^a), y_i^a) + \lambda \sum_{\ell=l_1}^{l_2} d_k^2(D_s^{\ell}, D_t^{\ell})$$
 (1)

 $\lambda > 0$ is a penality, $D_*^{\ell} = \{h_i^{*\ell}\}$ is the ℓ -th layer hidden representation

MK-MMD

Theorem (Two-Sample Test (Gretton et al. 2012))

- $\bullet \ p=q \ \text{iff} \ d_k^2(p,q)=0 \ (\text{In practice}, \ d_k^2(p,q)<\epsilon)$
- $\bullet \ \max_{k \in \kappa} d_k^2(D_s^\ell, D_t^\ell) \sigma_k^{-2} \Leftrightarrow \min \text{Type II Error } (d_k^2(p,q) < \epsilon \text{ when } p \neq q)$

Multiple Kernel Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MK-MMD)

 \triangleq RKHS distance between kernel embeddings of distributions p and q

$$d_k^2(p,q) \triangleq ||E_p[\phi(x^s)] - E_q[\phi(x^t)]||_{\mathcal{H}_k}^2$$
 (2)

 $k(\mathbf{x}^s, \mathbf{x}^t) = \langle \phi(\mathbf{x}^s), \phi(\mathbf{x}^t) \rangle$ is a convex combination of m PSD kernels

$$\kappa \triangleq \left\{ k = \sum_{u=1}^{m} \beta_u k_u : \sum_{u=1}^{m} \beta_u = 1, \beta_u \ge 0, \forall u \right\}$$
 (3)

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