Accuracy Delta by Model, Fault Type, Dataset

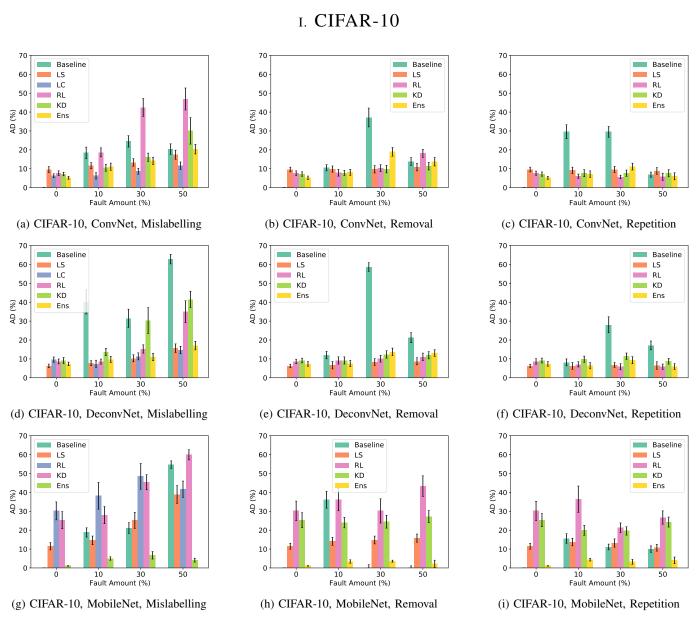


Fig. 1: AD of individual models, compared with models protected with TDFM techniques when trained with faulty CIFAR-10 datasets. The error bars in the results indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Lower values are better.

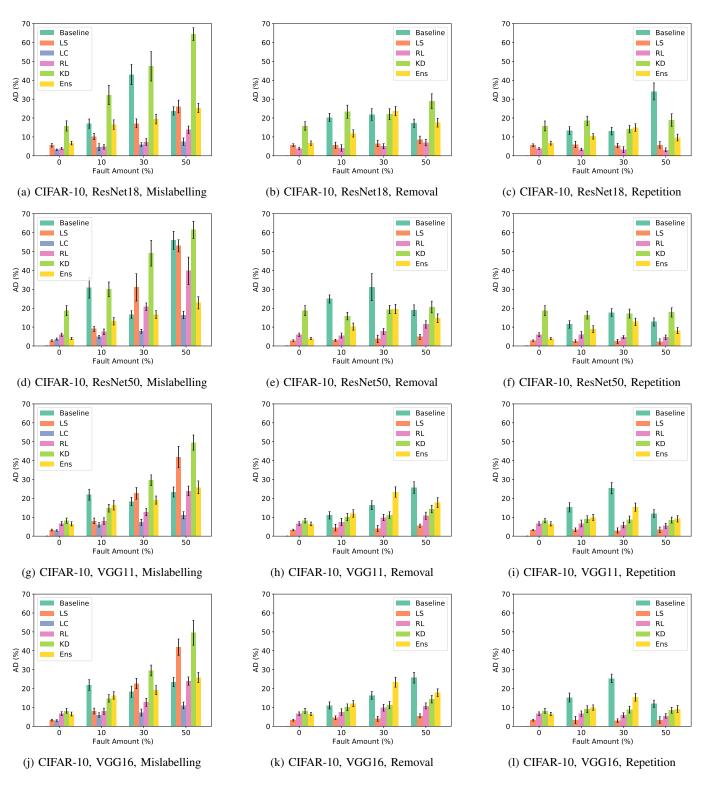


Fig. 2: AD of individual models, compared with models protected with TDFM techniques when trained with faulty CIFAR-10 datasets. The error bars in the results indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Lower values are better.

II. GTSRB

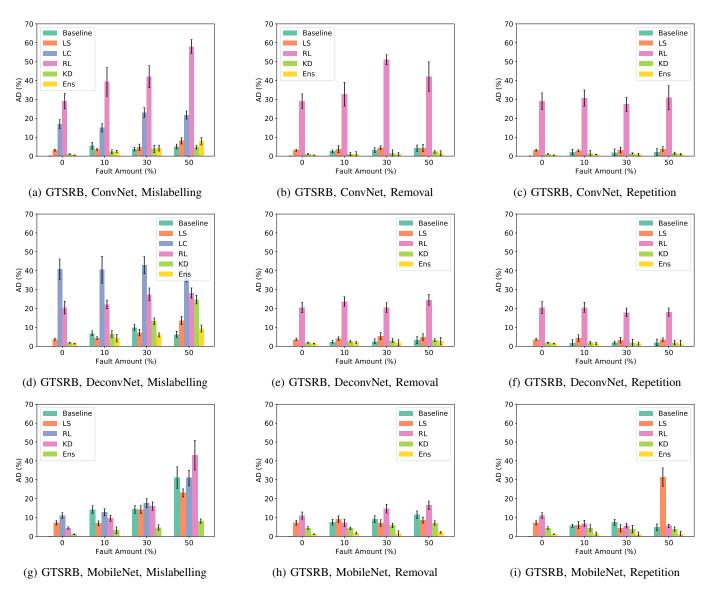


Fig. 3: AD of individual models, compared with models protected with TDFM techniques when trained with faulty GTSRB datasets. The error bars in the results indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Lower values are better.



Fig. 4: AD of individual models, compared with models protected with TDFM techniques when trained with faulty GTSRB datasets. The error bars in the results indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Lower values are better.

III. PNEUMONIA

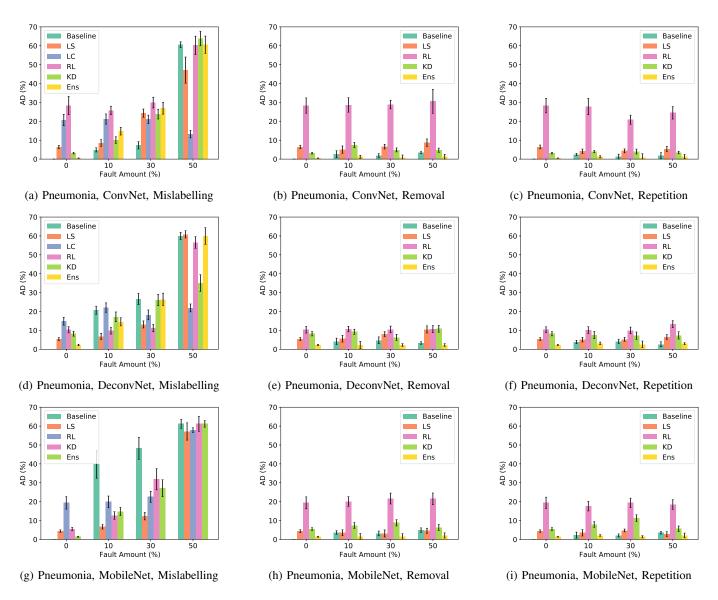


Fig. 5: AD of individual models, compared with models protected with TDFM techniques when trained with faulty Pneumonia datasets. The error bars in the results indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Lower values are better.

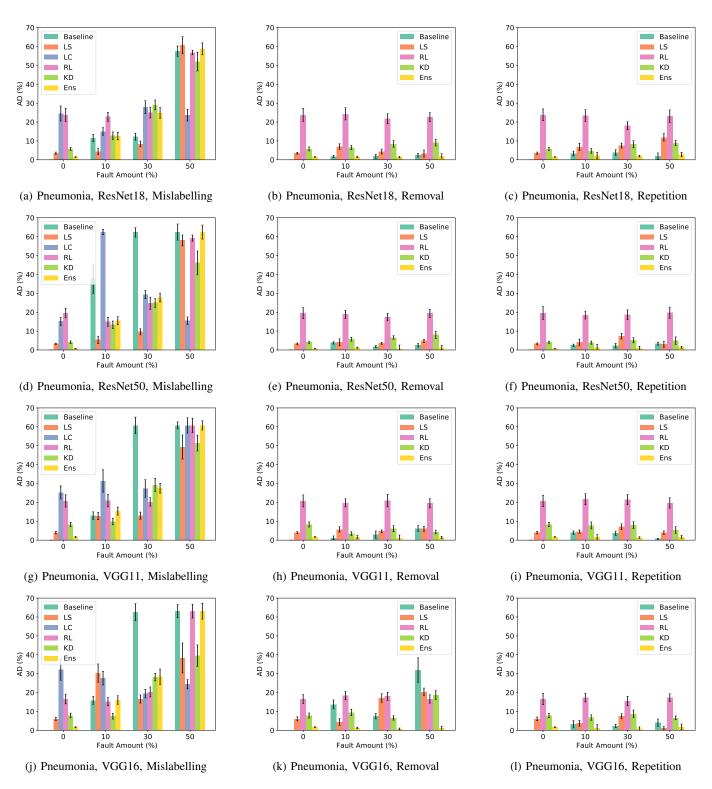


Fig. 6: AD of individual models, compared with models protected with TDFM techniques when trained with faulty Pneumonia datasets. The error bars in the results indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Lower values are better.