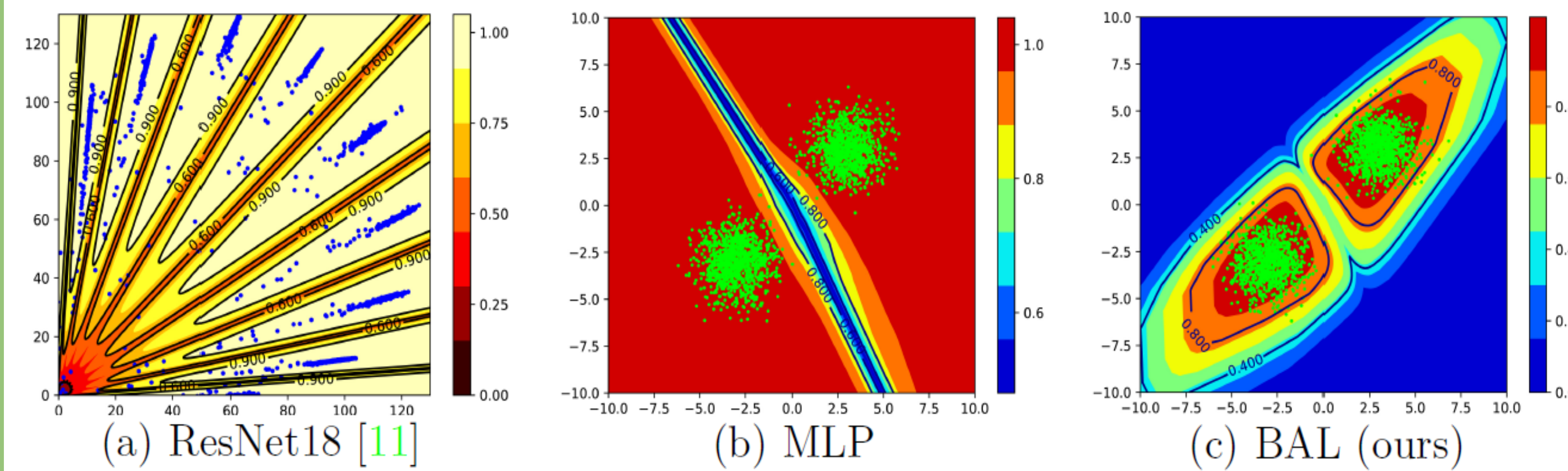


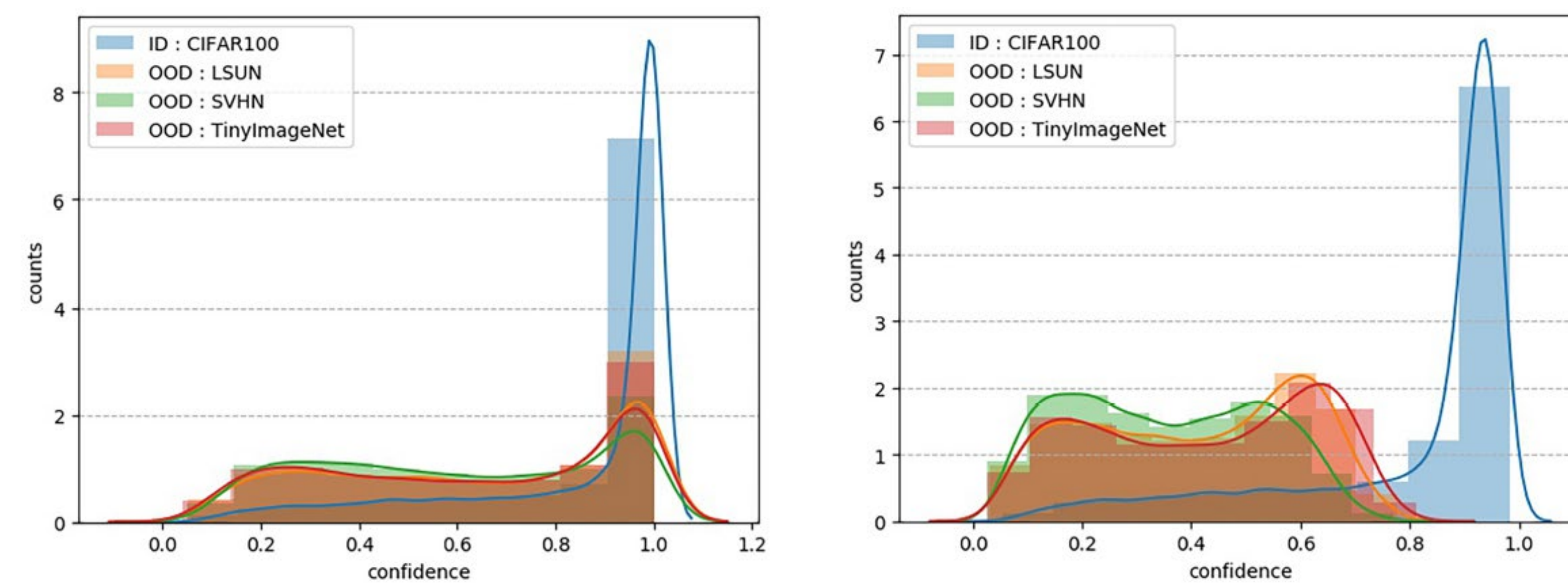
Introduction

CNNs suffer from over-confidence issue



- In-distribution features concentrate **densely** in narrow regions.
- Almost the whole **feature space** is assigned with high confidence.
- The classifier is expected to detect the **boundary** of in-distribution.
- The synthetic hard OOD features lead to **compact** decision boundary.

Problem Statement: Out-of-distribution detection

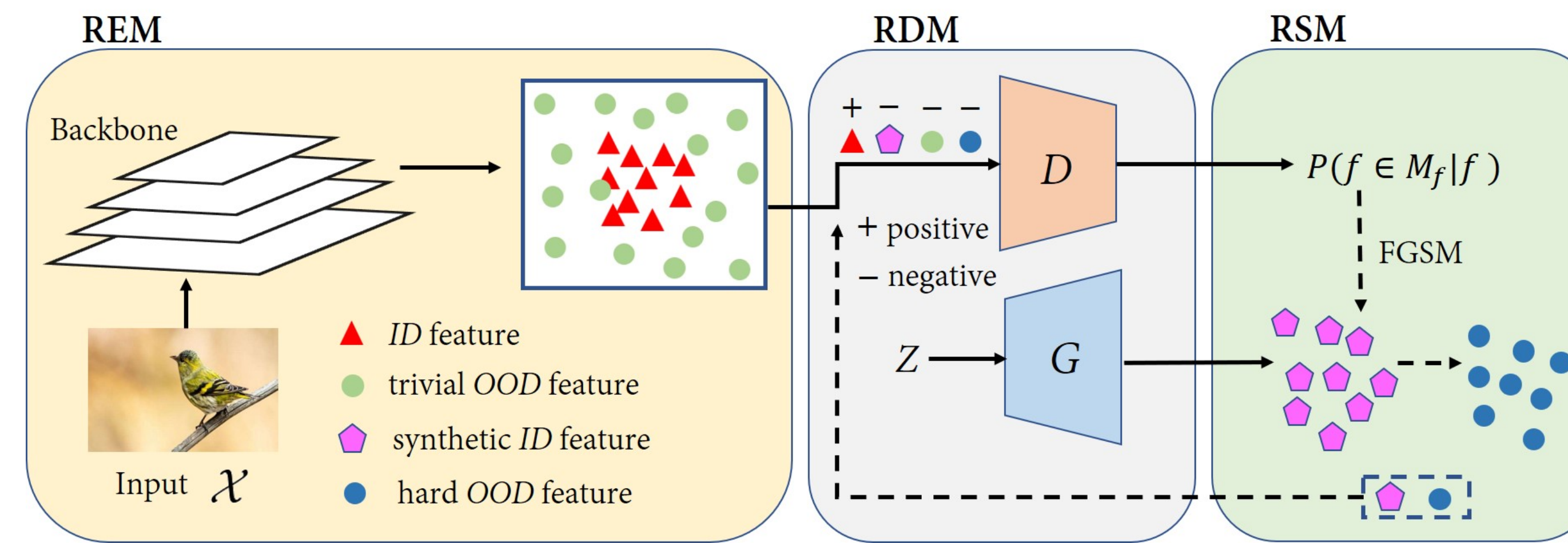


(a) Classification with ResNet18 [11] (b) Classification with BAL (ours)

- The in-distribution data is expected to get high confidence.
- The out-of-distribution data obtains much lower confidence score.
- No out-of-distribution data is accessible.

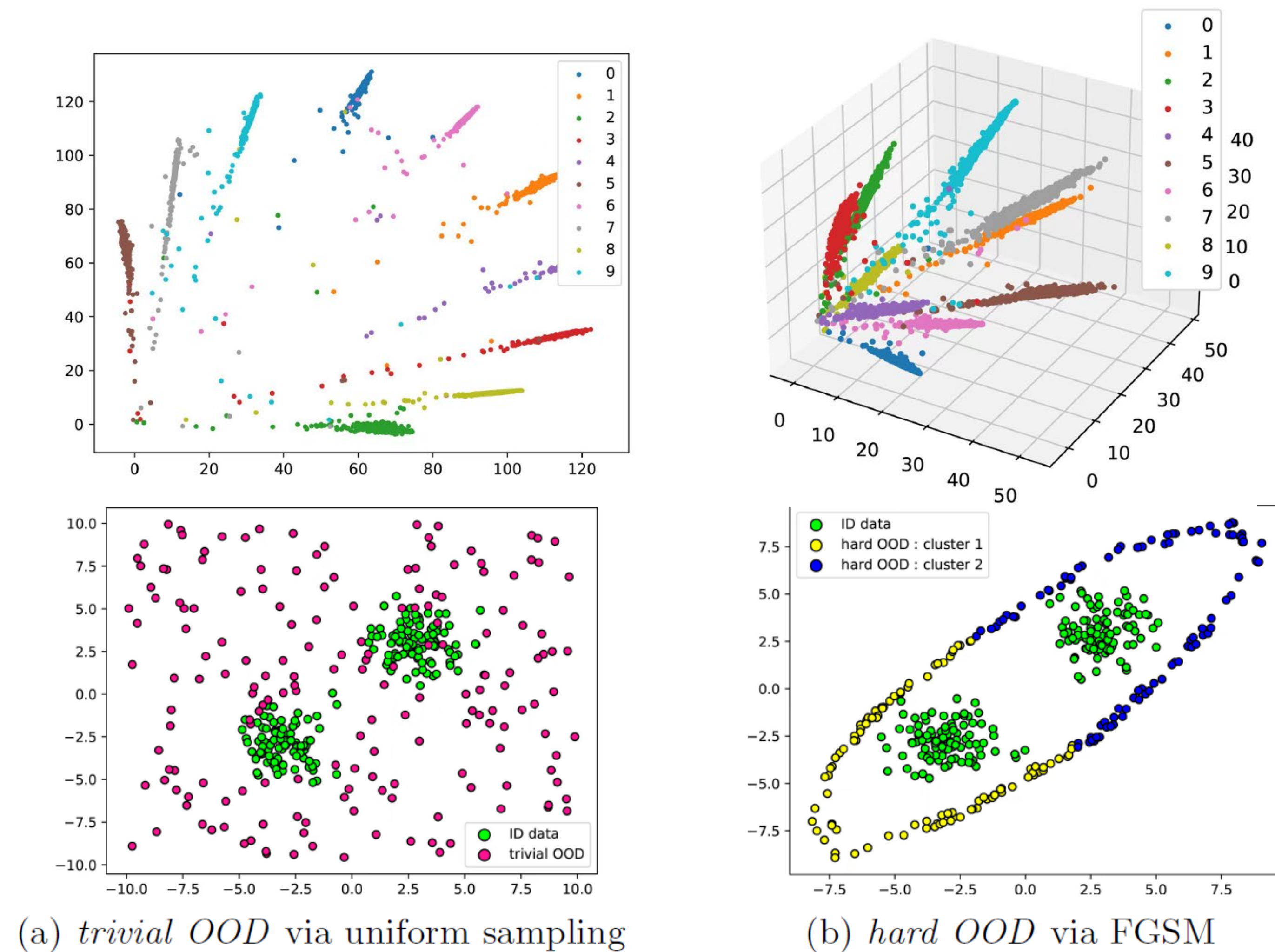
Method

Overview: Boundary Aware Learning



- RSM: Representation Sampling Module.
- REM: Representation Extraction Module.
- RDM: Representation Discrimination Module.

Insights: Focus on the learning of hard OOD



- trivial OOD: uniform sampling, since the ID features distribute densely.
- hard OOD: Fast Gradient Sign Method, the boundary of discriminator.

Experiments

Main Results

➤ BAL achieves the state-of-the-art on common benchmarks.

ID	OOD	↓ FPR at 95% TPR					↑ AUPR in					↑ AUPR out				
		Softmax baseline[12] / AEC[6] / ODIN[25] / Generalized ODIN[15] / BAL(ours)														
C-10 D-BC	SVHN	59.8	57.2	63.6	44.2	32.6	91.9	92.3	89.1	94.6	99.7	87.0	92.5	83.9	88.7	99.7
	LSUN	33.4	27.6	5.6	5.2	4.7	96.4	97.3	98.9	99.0	99.5	94.0	96.3	98.7	98.9	99.9
	TIN	41.1	35.1	10.5	9.3	5.0	95.3	96.2	98.1	97.9	98.2	92.2	94.0	97.8	97.4	98.0
C-10 R-34	SVHN	67.5	57.2	64.4	12.7	11.3	92.2	93.4	85.8	94.5	95.5	84.9	84.5	81.8	93.4	97.4
	LSUN	54.6	34.6	26.2	21.3	15.8	92.3	91.8	93.7	94.0	93.9	88.5	92.1	93.8	93.9	94.1
	TIN	55.3	28.7	28.0	27.4	21.6	92.4	93.1	94.0	94.3	93.9	88.3	90.1	92.9	92.7	93.8
C-100 D-BC	SVHN	73.3	63.2	60.9	31.9	21.5	85.9	89.3	90.2	90.7	91.5	78.5	86.7	85.2	89.5	92.8
	LSUN	83.3	66.0	58.4	23.9	11.3	72.4	87.4	85.0	88.1	89.3	65.4	84.9	82.0	87.6	88.7
	TIN	82.4	59.7	56.9	22.7	12.0	73.0	83.7	84.7	86.5	91.5	67.4	82.9	83.0	84.3	90.6
C-100 R-34	SVHN	79.7	76.5	76.5	31.2	17.3	81.5	82.5	73.8	85.3	87.1	74.5	79.6	74.2	85.1	89.3
	LSUN	81.2	52.1	54.6	27.1	18.7	76.0	80.0	82.4	89.0	91.5	70.1	78.4	84.1	89.0	88.7
	TIN	79.6	55.3	50.6	29.7	22.5	79.2	87.1	86.8	89.3	91.6	72.3	85.6	87.0	88.0	89.8
SVHN D-BC	LSUN	22.9	22.7	22.1	18.7	16.4	96.7	95.4	95.3	97.2	98.5	88.0	88.7	89.3	86.3	89.3
	C-10	30.7	20.1	24.7	20.3	12.1	95.4	93.2	92.5	96.0	97.3	88.5	84.7	81.7	84.2	89.9
	TIN	21.2	18.6	19.9	15.2	11.7	97.0	96.1	95.5	97.3	98.5	88.9	90.7	90.1	91.6	90.6
SVHN R-34	LSUN	25.7	21.0	22.2	18.1	13.5	93.8	91.3	91.3	96.4	97.8	84.6	86.5	85.9	89.4	92.1
	C-10	21.7	19.5	20.0	16.7	14.8	94.8	92.0	91.9	97.0	97.6	86.4	87.3	87.1	88.2	89.0
	TIN	21.0	19.3	18.0	15.4	14.3	95.4	93.4	93.5	96.8	98.2	86.9	88.5	88.6	89.4	89.4

Ablation of Key Components

	↑ AUPR _{in}	↑ AUPR _{out}	↑ AUROC	↓ FPR 95
Softmax baseline	95.3	92.2	94.1	41.1
BAL (L_t)	97.0	96.0	96.6	17.9
BAL ($L_t + L_s$)	97.1	96.2	96.6	9.3
BAL ($L_t + L_u$)	97.2	96.3	96.7	8.1
BAL ($L_t + L_s + L_u$)	98.2	98.0	97.0	5.0

Visualization Results



- Classification between dogs and cats.
- Pink: Boundary Aware Learning (BAL).
- Lime: conventional max-softmax baseline.

Code

<https://github.com/ForeverPs/BAL>



Visualization

https://github.com/ForeverPs/BAL/tree/main/decision_boundary/results