

Data Invariants to Understand Unsupervised Out-of-Distribution Detection

Supplementary Material

Anonymous CVPR submission

Paper ID 6542

1. Supplementary Material

1.1. Dataset Details

We briefly describe all datasets used in our experiments. An overview of our experimental set-up is given in Table S1.

CIFAR10 [27]. (In) small, natural images divided into 10 classes. For *uni-class*, one class forms the in-distribution, with its test set used in the evaluation. For *shift-low-res*, all 50000 training images are used for training when considered in-distribution, and all 10000 test images are used for testing. (Out) The remaining 9 classes are used as OOD for *uni-class*, subsampled to 1000 images.

CIFAR100 [27]. (In) 20 experiments with the training set of one of the semantic superclasses as the in-distribution, with its test set used during evaluation. (Out) Images from the remaining superclasses, subsampled to 500 images. Also used as an OOD dataset with CIFAR10 as in.

SVHN [34]. A dataset consisting of images of house numbers. We only use it as an OOD dataset, where the test set is reduced to 10000 samples.

DomainNet [36]. (In) The train and test images from the first 173 classes are used for training and evaluation respectively (as in [22]). We perform 11 experiments with the real images, and 11 with infographs. (Out) The remaining 11 domain-class combinations are used as OOD datasets. All test sets are downsampled to 5000 images.

MVTec [4]. (In) Between 60 and 391 aligned images of 15 different objects and textures. 12-60 images are used as the in-distribution at test time. (Out) 30-141 images of defect objects are used as OOD.

OCT. (In) A collection of 58849 retinal Optical Coherence Tomography images used for training, and 300 for test-

ing. (Out) Corrupted OCT scans built as described in [30].

Chest [58]. (In) The NIH Clinical Center ChestX-ray dataset containing 85524 training images. We use 300 images from the test set during evaluation. (Out) Corrupted X-ray scans as described in [30].

NIH [54]. (In) A collection of 4261 healthy X-ray scans of the NIH Clinical Center ChestX-ray dataset. The healthy test scans are used as the in-distribution during evaluation. (Out) Pathological scans from the same dataset.

DRD [17]. (In) 25809 healthy high-resolution retinal fundus photographs. Healthy test scans are again used during evaluation. (Out) Retinal fundus photographs depicting 4 different levels of diabetic retinopathy (DR). The level of DR is indicated by a digit next to the method's name (DRD1–DRD4).

1.2. Implementation Details

We provide a short description of all models compared and their implementations.

MSCL [39] uses a novel contrastive loss function to fine-tune the final two blocks of a pretrained network, and combines this with an angular center loss for a final score. We used the official implementation with the learning rate set to $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$, as described in the paper, and trained until convergence.

SSD₃₂ [49] uses contrastive learning for self-supervised representation learning. Then, it scores samples by the Mahalanobis distance computed at the last layer. All images were resized to 32×32 and processed with a ResNet-101.

SSD₂₂₄ is equivalent to SSD₃₂ but resizing high-resolution images to 224×224 instead. We lowered the batch

Category	# Tasks	Tasks	# train	# in	# out
<i>uni-class</i>	10	{airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck}:rest	5000	1000	1000
<i>uni-super</i>	20	{aquatic mammals, fish, flowers, food containers, fruit and vegetables, household electrical devices, household furniture, insects, large carnivores, large man-made outdoor things, large natural outdoor scenes, large omnivores and herbivores, medium-sized mammals, non-insect invertebrates, people, reptiles, small mammals, trees, vehicles 1, vehicles 2}:rest	2500	500	500
<i>uni-ano</i>	15	{bottle, cable, capsule, carpet, grid, hazelnut, leather, metal nut, pill, screw, tile, toothbrush, transistor, wood, zipper}:defect	60-391	12-60	30-141
<i>uni-med</i>	1	OCT:corruptions	58849	300	300
	1	Chest:corruptions	85524	300	300
	1	NIH:pathology	4261	677	667
	4	DRD:DRD1-4	25809	500	500
<i>shift-low-res</i>	2	CIFAR10:{SVHN,CIFAR100}	50000	10000	10000
<i>shift-high-res</i>	11	Real A:{Quickdraw A, Quickdraw B, Infograph A, Infograph B, Sketch A, Sketch B, Real B, Clipart A, Clipart B, Painting A, Painting B}	61817	5000	5000
	11	Infograph A:{Quickdraw A, Quickdraw B, Sketch A, Sketch B, Real A, Real B, Clipart A, Clipart B, Painting A, Painting B}	14069	5000	5000

Table S1. Experimental set-up.

size to 12 and use a ResNet-50 to deal with memory limitations. This method was not applied over datasets with small resolution images.

MKD [45] learns a cloner network to imitate the activations of a source network at multiple layers and scores samples by the discrepancy between the predictions of the two. We trained until convergence and used the default settings from the original work.

DDV [30] aims to build an efficient latent representation by iteratively maximizing the log-likelihood of the low-dimensional latent vectors of the training images, computed with a ResNet-50. Anomaly scores are given by the negative log-likelihood. We use our own implementation of DDV, following the settings described in its paper, *i.e.*, a latent space of dimensionality 16 and a bandwidth of 10^{-2} [30].

DN2 [2] scores outliers by computing the mean distance to its 2 nearest neighbour on features extracted from the penultimate layer of a ResNet-152 pre-trained on ImageNet.

MHRot [19] trains a multi-headed classifier to predict the correct transformation applied to an image. At test time, the classifier's softmax scores are combined for

a final OOD score. Models are trained with the default settings until convergence of the validation loss. We use a ResNet-101 instead of a ResNet-18.

Glow [25] is a generative flow-based model, that allows for the exact computation of the likelihood, which we use as the anomaly score at test time. We use an architecture with three blocks of 32 layers each. Images are resized to 32×32 .

IC [50] aims to correct the high likelihood that generative models tend to assign to simple inputs, such as constant color images. To this end, IC computes the ratio between the likelihood of the generative model and a complexity score of the input image. We used Glow as our generative model and the length of the PNG image encoding as the complexity estimate.

HierAD [46] computes the ratio between the Glow generative model likelihood and a general background likelihood consisting of a Glow model trained on the *80 Million Tiny Images* dataset [55]. To make the method fully unsupervised, we do not use their proposed outlier loss during training.

MahaAD [40] is the Mahalanobis anomaly detector. We use a ResNet-101, ResNet-152 and an EfficientNet-b4

as described in [40]. With the ResNets, we resize images to 224×224 , while for the EfficientNet-b4 this is 380×380 .

Unless stated otherwise, all input images are rescaled to 224×224 .

1.3. Extended results

In Table S2 to Table S8 we dissect the per-task results from Table 1, reporting the AUC scores for each individual experiment and including some additional methods that were omitted from the main text for clarity.

	Airplane	Automobile	Bird	Cat	Deer	Dog	Frog	Horse	Ship	Truck	Average	FP
OCSVM [48]	63.0	44.0	64.9	48.7	73.5	50.0	72.5	53.3	64.9	50.8	58.5	Dec 1999
AnoGAN [47]	67.1	54.7	52.9	54.5	65.1	60.3	58.5	62.5	75.8	66.5	61.8	Mar 2017
RCAE [8]	72.0	63.1	71.7	60.6	72.8	64.0	64.9	63.6	74.7	74.5	68.2	Feb 2018
GT [15]	74.7	95.7	78.1	72.4	87.8	87.8	83.4	95.5	93.3	91.3	86.0	May 2018
Glow* [25]	76.1	44.5	60.3	57.3	43.9	55.1	36.2	46.4	71.0	46.4	53.7	Jul 2018
LSA [1]	73.5	58.0	69.0	54.2	76.1	54.6	75.1	53.5	71.7	54.8	64.1	Jul 2018
DSVDD [41]	61.7	65.9	50.8	59.1	60.9	65.7	67.7	67.3	75.9	73.1	64.8	Jul 2018
IIC [24]	68.4	89.4	49.8	65.3	60.5	59.1	49.3	74.8	81.8	75.7	67.4	Jul 2018
DIM [20]	72.6	52.3	60.5	53.9	66.7	51.0	62.7	59.2	52.8	47.6	57.9	Aug 2018
OCGAN [37]	75.7	53.1	64.0	62.0	72.3	62.0	72.3	57.5	82.0	55.4	65.6	Mar 2019
MHRot [19]	77.5	96.9	87.3	80.9	92.7	90.2	90.9	96.5	95.2	93.3	90.1	Jun 2019
CapsNet [28]	62.2	45.5	67.1	67.5	68.3	63.5	72.7	67.3	71.0	46.6	61.2	Jul 2019
IC* [50]	38.3	62.0	45.5	61.5	48.7	63.9	62.6	63.7	48.4	58.8	55.3	Jul 2019
E3Outlier [57]	79.4	95.3	75.4	73.9	84.1	87.9	85.0	93.4	92.3	89.7	85.6	Sep 2019
DDV* [30]	67.0	58.0	55.9	56.9	60.9	57.3	56.8	55.4	65.0	64.6	59.8	Oct 2019
DeepIF [35]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.2	Oct 2019
CAVGA-DU [56]	65.3	78.4	76.1	74.7	77.5	55.2	81.3	74.5	80.1	74.1	73.7	Nov 2019
U-Std [5]	78.9	84.9	73.4	74.8	85.1	79.3	89.2	83.0	86.2	84.8	82.0	Nov 2019
InvAE [23]	78.5	89.8	86.1	77.4	90.5	84.5	89.2	92.9	92.0	85.5	86.6	Nov 2019
DROCC [16]	81.7	76.7	66.7	67.1	73.6	74.4	74.4	71.4	80.0	76.2	74.2	Feb 2020
DN2 [2]	93.9	97.7	85.5	83.6	91.3	94.3	93.6	95.1	95.3	93.3	92.5	Feb 2020
ARAE [43]	72.2	43.1	69.0	55.0	75.2	54.7	70.1	51.0	72.2	40.0	60.2	Mar 2020
GOAD [3]	77.2	96.7	83.3	77.7	87.8	87.8	90.0	96.1	93.8	92.0	88.2	May 2020
MahaAD* _{RN101} [40]	92.9	96.4	85.8	85	93.8	91.1	94.1	94.8	95.4	96.8	92.6	May 2020
MahaAD* _{RN152} [40]	93.8	96.4	87.6	85.3	94.5	91.2	95	95.2	95.5	96.4	93.1	May 2020
MahaAD* _{ENB4} [40]	95.1	97.8	92.3	91.6	96.5	96.8	97.6	96.9	97.4	98.3	96.0	May 2020
HierAD* [46]	47.6	63.4	63.2	59.0	79.2	64.3	77.5	66.4	61.6	59.8	64.2	Jun 2020
CSI [52]	89.9	99.9	93.1	86.4	93.9	93.2	95.1	98.7	97.9	95.5	94.3	Jul 2020
Puzzle-AE [44]	78.9	78.1	70.0	54.9	75.5	66.0	74.8	73.3	83.3	70.0	72.5	Aug 2020
PANDA [38]	97.4	98.4	93.9	90.6	97.5	94.4	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.4	96.2	Oct 2020
ConDA [51]	90.9	98.9	88.1	83.1	89.9	90.3	93.5	98.2	96.5	95.2	92.5	Nov 2020
MKD [45]	90.5	90.4	79.7	77.0	86.7	91.4	89.0	86.8	91.5	88.9	87.2	Nov 2020
SSD [49]	82.7	98.5	84.2	84.5	84.8	90.9	91.7	95.2	92.9	94.4	90.0	Mar 2021
SSL [61]	94.8	96.4	88.3	87.6	92.7	94.2	96.4	94.3	96.1	97.0	93.8	May 2021
MTL [31]	84.3	96.0	87.7	82.3	91.0	91.5	91.1	96.3	96.3	92.3	90.9	Jun 2021
MSCL [39]	97.7	98.9	95.8	94.5	97.3	97.1	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.4	97.5	Jun 2021
OODformer [26]	92.3	99.4	95.6	93.1	94.1	92.9	96.2	99.1	98.6	95.8	95.7	Jul 2021
DaA [21]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.3	Jul 2021

Table S2. AUC scores for *uni-class*. First published (FP) column contains the dates of first online appearance.

* Our results

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Mean
Glow* [25]	60.7	59.4	25.4	65.7	45.5	66.9	66.1	46.0	46.0	64.8	75.5	51.1	54.0	48.8	50.6	50.2	52.8	50.1	44.1	53.3	53.8
IC* [50]	61.2	53.9	44.4	44.4	48.3	46.4	41.9	51.2	72.0	58.0	48.7	68.3	69.8	51.6	56.1	62.0	62.4	68.8	59.5	48.8	55.9
OC-SVM [48]	68.4	63.6	52	64.7	58.2	54.9	57.2	62.9	65.6	74.1	84.1	58	68.5	64.6	51.2	62.8	66.6	73.7	52.8	58.4	63.1
DAGMM [64]	43.4	49.5	66.1	52.6	56.9	52.4	55	52.8	53.2	42.5	52.7	46.4	42.7	45.4	57.2	48.8	54.4	36.4	52.4	50.3	50.6
DSEBM [63]	64	47.9	53.7	48.4	59.7	46.6	51.7	54.8	66.7	71.2	78.3	62.7	66.8	52.6	44	56.8	63.1	73	57.7	55.5	58.8
DDV* [30]	67.3	67.0	61.2	48.9	75.6	48.6	58.3	60.0	60.9	60.0	71.6	59.0	56.4	53.6	58.0	56.2	58.3	67.6	57.7	62.4	60.4
HierAD* [46]	68.7	59.5	76.5	35.9	59.7	31.6	48.5	59.6	78.4	65.1	76.9	67.6	77.1	55.1	59.1	63.2	69.6	80.1	58.4	57.7	62.4
DVSDD [41]	66	60.1	59.2	58.7	60.9	54.2	63.7	66.1	74.8	78.3	80.4	68.3	75.6	61	64.3	66.3	72	75.9	67.4	65.8	67.0
GOAD [3]	73.9	69.2	67.6	71.8	72.7	67	80	59.1	79.5	83.7	84	68.7	75.1	56.6	83.8	66.9	67.5	91.6	88	82.6	74.5
MHRot [19]	77.6	72.8	71.9	81	81.1	66.7	87.9	69.4	86.8	91.7	87.3	85.4	85.1	60.3	92.7	70.4	78.3	93.5	89.6	88.1	80.1
SSD* [49]	76.5	79.6	88.7	73.4	91.1	72.4	73.9	79.8	80.7	86.0	72.3	79.4	83.1	74.5	87.3	74.4	79.9	90.9	83.3	80.7	80.4
ConDA [51]	82.9	84.3	88.6	86.4	92.6	84.5	73.4	84.2	87.7	94.1	85.2	87.8	82	82.7	93.4	75.8	80.3	97.5	94.4	92.4	86.5
CSI [52]	86.3	84.8	88.9	85.7	93.7	81.9	91.8	83.9	91.6	95	94	90.1	90.3	81.5	94.4	85.6	83	97.5	95.9	95.2	89.6
MKD* [45]	90.3	89.7	90.1	89.9	89.8	90.2	89.7	90.3	90.0	89.5	88.5	90.2	91.0	89.6	89.0	89.8	90.4	88.9	90.1	90.7	89.9
DN2* [2]	85.9	88.8	93.4	93.1	94.7	94.1	94.3	86.0	91.0	92.3	97.0	83.0	88.5	87.8	95.5	81.6	86.9	95.5	89.2	90.7	90.5
PANDA [38]	91.5	92.6	98.3	96.6	96.3	94.1	96.4	91.2	94.7	94	96.4	92.6	93.1	89.4	98	89.7	92.1	97.7	94.7	92.7	94.1
MSCL [39]	96.2	95.9	98.4	97.7	97.6	96.5	98.6	94.1	97.1	96.6	97.4	96.3	95.6	93.0	98.9	92.6	95.4	98.5	97.4	97.0	96.5
MahaAD* _{RN101} [40]	91.9	89.5	96	95.3	94.7	91.1	95.2	89.5	93.6	93.7	95.4	90.6	91.4	84.3	96.7	84.5	87.7	97.1	94.4	92.8	92.3
MahaAD* _{RN152} [40]	91.4	90.8	96.3	95.6	95.4	91.5	95.6	89.2	93.4	93.9	94.9	90.3	91.2	85.5	97.1	85.9	89	97.1	94.5	92.6	92.6
MahaAD* _{ENB4} [40]	93.2	92.8	96.7	97.8	97.2	95.4	98.0	92.6	95.9	94.9	95.8	93.0	93.0	89.2	97.8	89.1	91.7	97.5	96.2	94.8	94.6

Table S3. AUC scores for *uni-super*.

	CIFAR10:SVHN	CIFAR10:CIFAR100
Glow [46]	8.8	51.7
DSVDD [41]	14.5	52.1
MKD* [45]	26.8	66.2
DDV* [30]	57.9	54.2
EBM [14]	63.0	50.0
DN2* [2]	74.5	79.2
VAEBM [59]	83.0	62.0
MSCL* [39]	83.7	78.3
TT [33]	87.0	54.8
LLRe [60]	87.5	
BIVA [18]	89.1	
NAE [62]	92.0	
HierAD [46]	93.9	66.8
IC [50]	95.0	73.6
GOAD [3]	96.3	77.2
SVD-RND [10]	96.4	
MHRot [19]	97.8	82.3
DoSE [32]	97.3	56.9
CSI [52]	99.8	89.2
SSD [49]	99.6	90.6
MTL [31]	99.9	93.2
WAIC [32]	14.3	53.2
WAIC [9]	100	
MahaAD* _{RN101} [40]	94.3	74
MahaAD* _{RN152} [40]	96.6	76.6
MahaAD* _{ENB4} [40]	96.2	79.1

Table S4. AUC scores for *shift-low-res*.

* Our results

	QDa	QDb	IGa	IGb	SKa	SKb	REb	CAa	CAb	PNa	PNb	Mean
MSCL* [39]	78.8	78.6	84.0	85.6	79.9	82.7	70.2	76.9	81.8	73.9	81.6	79.5
SSD* [49]	40.3	40.4	69.0	69.6	68.9	73.9	68.6	53.1	58.8	77.6	83.3	64.0
MKD* [45]	24.2	23.1	56.6	52.7	47.2	47.3	52.8	49.4	47.3	68.6	70.4	48.9
DDV* [30]	75.3	88.4	62.1	54.3	72.1	58.3	50.2	64.4	58.4	51.4	63.9	63.5
DN2* [2]	43.8	45.0	76.5	74.3	67.6	72.6	72.6	68.7	73.4	78.8	84.3	68.9
MHRot* [19]	71.6	71.6	48.7	50.1	63.8	64.4	52.3	60.2	61.5	55.4	57.0	59.7
Glow* [25]	3.2	3.0	54.8	51.0	19.5	20.9	49.5	37.1	33.4	66.6	67.0	36.9
IC* [50]	89.9	90.4	66.4	68.8	69.5	68.8	52.0	64.4	66.3	55.9	55.7	68.0
HierAD* [46]	95.5	95.7	36.6	40.6	84.9	82.7	51.4	51.5	58.3	41.6	41.6	61.8
MahaAD* _{RN101} [40]	72.9	71.3	81.6	80.8	64.2	65.5	57.2	70.3	70	66	69.2	69.9
MahaAD* _{RN152} [40]	74.1	73.7	81.1	80.3	65.3	66.5	57.9	70.5	70.8	65.4	68.9	70.4
MahaAD* _{ENB4} [40]	79.7	80.4	76.3	76.9	73.8	76.3	67.7	71.0	73.5	70.5	77.5	74.9

Table S5. AUC scores for *shift-high-res* using Real-A as the in-distribution. QD: quickdraw, IG: infograph, SK: sketch, RE: real. A is the set without semantic shift, and B with semantic shift.

* Our results

	QDa	QDb	IGb	SKa	SKb	REa	REb	CAa	CAb	PNa	PNb	Mean
MSCL* [39]	50.4	50.0	58.8	76.9	78.7	76.6	80.8	75.0	74.7	78.9	80.2	71.0
SSD* [49]	35.1	33.5	56.3	67.9	69.1	56.7	57.7	69.4	69.3	57.3	58.5	57.3
MKD* [45]	83.0	82.4	48.0	81.7	80.4	88.9	91.0	84.5	82.5	95.6	95.2	83.0
DDV* [30]	76.9	77.7	50.0	51.8	54.4	57.5	62.0	58.7	58.5	61.1	62.5	61.0
DN2* [2]	58.4	60.1	53.5	73.1	75.0	82.5	88.7	77.5	77.3	90.0	91.3	75.2
MHRot* [19]	94.9	95.2	53.9	88.5	88.7	87.6	87.9	89.3	89.7	88.6	89.4	86.7
Glow* [25]	0.7	0.6	45.6	12.3	14.0	50.7	49.9	35.3	30.6	69.2	69.5	34.4
IC* [50]	94.1	94.4	54.0	64.8	63.5	42.9	44.8	60.3	62.4	46.7	46.8	61.3
HierAD* [46]	99.8	99.8	53.7	93.8	92.7	83.1	83.3	80.8	83.1	77.6	77.6	84.1
MahaAD* _{RN101} [40]	92.3	92.1	51.8	78.1	77.6	88.1	88.4	81.5	80.3	90.9	91.2	82.9
MahaAD* _{RN152} [40]	92.8	93.0	51.7	79.7	78.9	89.4	89.8	82.1	81.2	91.1	91.4	83.7
MahaAD* _{ENB4} [40]	94.5	94.8	52.3	89.5	89.0	93.6	94.7	87.4	87.1	94.9	95.4	88.5

Table S6. AUC scores for *shift-high-res* using Infograph-A as the in-distribution.

* Our results

	Carpet	Grid	Leather	Tile	Wood	Bottle	Cable	Capsule	HN	MN	Pill	Screw	TB	TS	Zipper	Mean
AVID [42]	70	59	58	66	83	88	64	85	86	63	86	66	73	58	84	73
AESSIM [6]	67	69	46	52	83	88	61	61	54	54	60	51	74	52	80	63
AEL2 [6]	50	78	44	77	74	80	56	62	88	73	62	69	98	71	80	71
AnoGAN [47]	49	51	52	51	68	69	53	58	50	50	62	35	57	67	59	55
LSA [1]	74	54	70	70	75	86	61	71	80	67	85	75	89	50	88	73
CAVGA-DU [56]	73	75	71	70	85	89	63	83	84	67	88	77	91	73	87	78
DSVDD [41]	54	59	73	81	87	86	71	69	71	75	77	64	70	65	74	72
VAE-grad [13]	67	83	71	81	89	86	56	86	74	78	80	71	89	70	67	77
GT [15]	46	61.9	82.5	53.9	48.2	74.3	84.8	67.8	33.3	82.4	65.2	44.6	94	79.8	87.4	67.1
Puzzle-AE [44]	65.7	75.4	72.9	65.5	89.5	94.2	87.9	66.9	91.2	66.3	71.6	57.8	97.8	86	75.7	77.6
MKD [45]	79.3	78	95.1	91.6	94.3	99.4	89.2	80.5	98.4	73.6	82.7	83.3	92.2	85.6	93.2	87.7
MSCL [39]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.2
SSD* [49]	53.4	33.5	61.4	61.9	44.9	78.3	62.7	60.2	62.2	69.4	76.6	59.5	99.8	88.5	74.8	65.8
DDV* [30]	70.2	59.9	64.0	70.2	74.5	95.3	70.6	61.6	73.5	83.0	65	51.0	75.8	80.7	62.7	70.5
DN2* [2]	91	60.4	99.2	99.1	94	98	89.5	85.9	97.5	84.1	73.8	71.4	90.3	92.2	93.5	88
MHRot* [19]	47.8	58.9	75	51.2	90.2	82	79.9	59	73.6	75.7	64.9	36.6	86.9	86.5	93.4	70.8
Glow* [25]	72.9	98.3	94.1	83.7	96.9	96.6	83.3	67.1	90.5	62.4	84.8	31.8	87.6	88.4	91.3	82.0
IC* [50]	69.7	75.6	94.3	71.2	78.1	96.0	85.8	63.3	64.9	77.0	67.9	29.7	85.8	89.5	54.9	73.6
HierAD* [46]	73.4	95.3	95.5	84.5	97.5	97.3	86.5	70.0	75.0	73.6	74.2	26.2	98.6	92.5	84.1	81.6
SPADE [11]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.5
FAVAE [13]	67.1	97	67.5	80.5	94.8	99.9	95	80.4	99.3	85.2	82.1	83.7	95.8	93.2	97.2	87.9
AEsc [12]	89	97	89	99	95	98	89	74	94	73	84	74	100	91	94	89
DaA [21]	86.6	95.7	86.2	88.2	98.2	97.6	84.4	76.7	92.1	75.8	90	98.7	99.2	87.6	85.9	89.5
MahaAD* _{RN101} [40]	79.5	59.6	99.3	100	98.2	99.3	91.6	93.8	99.4	93.4	90.6	72.1	98.6	96.1	97.9	91.3
MahaAD* _{RN152} [40]	78.3	64.7	98.6	99.8	98	99.6	95	95.4	100	91.9	89.4	74.9	97.8	96.8	97.5	91.8
MahaAD* _{ENB4} [40]	98.6	78.8	99.7	100	96.1	99.8	93.5	97.0	99.0	93.9	90.3	78.6	96.7	96.5	97.7	94.4

Table S7. AUC scores for *uni-ano*. HN is hazelnut, MN is metal nut, TB is toothbrush and TS is transistor.

	OCT	Chest	NIH	DRD1	DRD2	DRD3	DRD4
IF [29]							44.0
AnoGAN [47]							44.2
DSEBM [63]							43.1
DAGMM [64]							52.0
Glow [25]	44.8	54.6					
GT [3]			79.2				
DSVDD [41]	77.4	66.6	81.8				46.4
DeepIF [35]							74.5
DDV [30]	96.3	82.4	69.7*	59.8*	53.3*	44.0*	62.3*
GAOCC [53]			83.4				
MemDAE [7]			87.8				
MSCL* [39]	94.4	92.7	86.4	52.2	53.2	55.8	66.2
SSD* [49]	59.4	94.5	74.2	47.5	50.6	54.8	71.4
MKD* [45]	94.9	95.8	88.0	53.7	54.6	60.7	75.5
DN2* [2]	94.1	97.4	85.7	50.1	55.4	66.9	82.5
MHRot* [19]	87.7	96.2	81.8	49.0	50.2	52.7	65.3
Glow* [25]	62.3	49.8	65.0	52.2	47.5	54.7	59.5
IC* [50]	83.4	91.6	56.7	47.5	52.1	58.2	66.2
HierAD* [46]	94.3	99.0	79.8	52.1	51.7	57.5	73.5
MahaAD* _{RN101} [40]	98	99.8	84.6	52.1	52	63.6	79.9
MahaAD* _{RN152} [40]	97.6	99.8	86.5	51.2	51.2	61.8	78.8
MahaAD* _{ENB4} [40]	98.7	99.8	84.2	49.9	55.0	66.3	81.3

Table S8. AUC scores for *uni-med*.

* Our results

References

- [1] Davide Abati, Angelo Porrello, Simone Calderara, and Rita Cucchiara. Latent space autoregression for novelty detection. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 481–490, 2019. 4, 7
- [2] Liron Bergman, Niv Cohen, and Yedid Hoshen. Deep nearest neighbor anomaly detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2002.10445*, 2020. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [3] Liron Bergman and Yedid Hoshen. Classification-based anomaly detection for general data. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2005.02359*, 2020. 4, 5, 7
- [4] Paul Bergmann, Michael Fauser, David Sattlegger, and Carsten Steger. Mvtec ad – a comprehensive real-world dataset for unsupervised anomaly detection. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 6 2019. 1
- [5] Paul Bergmann, Michael Fauser, David Sattlegger, and Carsten Steger. Uninformed students: Student-teacher anomaly detection with discriminative latent embeddings. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 4183–4192, 2020. 4
- [6] Paul Bergmann, Sindy Löwe, Michael Fauser, David Sattlegger, and Carsten Steger. Improving unsupervised defect segmentation by applying structural similarity to autoencoders. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1807.02011*, 2018. 7
- [7] Behzad Bozorgtabar, Dwarikanath Mahapatra, Guillaume Vray, and Jean-Philippe Thiran. Salad: Self-supervised aggregation learning for anomaly detection on x-rays. In *International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention*, pages 468–478. Springer, 2020. 7
- [8] Raghavendra Chalapathy, Aditya Krishna Menon, and Sanjay Chawla. Anomaly detection using one-class neural networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1802.06360*, 2018. 4
- [9] Hyunsun Choi, Eric Jang, and Alexander A Alemi. Waic, but why? generative ensembles for robust anomaly detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.01392*, 2018. 5
- [10] Sungik Choi and Sae-Young Chung. Novelty detection via blurring. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1911.11943*, 2019. 5
- [11] Niv Cohen and Yedid Hoshen. Sub-image anomaly detection with deep pyramid correspondences. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2005.02357*, 2020. 7
- [12] Anne-Sophie Collin and Christophe De Vleeschouwer. Improved anomaly detection by training an autoencoder with skip connections on images corrupted with stain-shaped noise. In *2020 25th International Conference on Pattern Recognition (ICPR)*, pages 7915–7922. IEEE, 2021. 7
- [13] David Dehaene, Oriel Frigo, Sébastien Combexelle, and Pierre Eline. Iterative energy-based projection on a normal data manifold for anomaly localization. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2002.03734*, 2020. 7
- [14] Yilun Du and Igor Mordatch. Implicit generation and generalization in energy-based models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1903.08689*, 2019. 5
- [15] Izhak Golan and Ran El-Yaniv. Deep anomaly detection using geometric transformations. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pages 9758–9769, 2018. 4, 7
- [16] Sachin Goyal, Aditi Raghunathan, Moksh Jain, Harsha Vardhan Simhadri, and Prateek Jain. Drocc: Deep robust one-class classification. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pages 3711–3721. PMLR, 2020. 4
- [17] Ben Graham. Kaggle diabetic retinopathy detection competition report. *University of Warwick*, 2015. 1
- [18] Jakob D Havtorn, Jes Frellsen, Søren Hauberg, and Lars Maaløe. Hierarchical vaes know what they don’t know. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.08248*, 2021. 5
- [19] Dan Hendrycks, Mantas Mazeika, Saurav Kadavath, and Dawn Song. Using self-supervised learning can improve model robustness and uncertainty. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1906.12340*, 2019. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [20] R Devon Hjelm, Alex Fedorov, Samuel Lavoie-Marchildon, Karan Grewal, Phil Bachman, Adam Trischler, and Yoshua Bengio. Learning deep representations by mutual information estimation and maximization. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1808.06670*, 2018. 4
- [21] Jinlei Hou, Yingying Zhang, Qiaoyong Zhong, Di Xie, Shiliang Pu, and Hong Zhou. Divide-and-assemble: Learning block-wise memory for unsupervised anomaly detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.13118*, 2021. 4, 7
- [22] Yen-Chang Hsu, Yilin Shen, Hongxia Jin, and Zsolt Kira. Generalized odin: Detecting out-of-distribution image without learning from out-of-distribution data. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 10951–10960, 2020. 1
- [23] Chaoqin Huang, Fei Ye, Jinkun Cao, Maosen Li, Ya Zhang, and Cewu Lu. Attribute restoration framework for anomaly detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1911.10676*, 2019. 4
- [24] Xu Ji, Joao F Henriques, and Andrea Vedaldi. Invariant information distillation for unsupervised image segmentation and clustering. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1807.06653*, 2(3):8, 2018. 4
- [25] Diederik P Kingma and Prafulla Dhariwal. Glow: Generative flow with invertible 1x1 convolutions. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1807.03039*, 2018. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [26] Rajat Koner, Poulami Sinhamahapatra, Karsten Roscher, Stephan Günnemann, and Volker Tresp. Oodformer: Out-of-distribution detection transformer. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.08976*, 2021. 4
- [27] Alex Krizhevsky, Geoffrey Hinton, et al. Learning multiple layers of features from tiny images. 2009. 1
- [28] Xiaoyan Li, Iluju Kiringa, Tet Yeap, Xiaodan Zhu, and Yifeng Li. Exploring deep anomaly detection methods based on capsule net. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1907.06312*, 2019. 4
- [29] Fei Tony Liu, Kai Ming Ting, and Zhi-Hua Zhou. Isolation forest. In *2008 eighth IEEE international conference on data mining*, pages 413–422. IEEE, 2008. 7
- [30] Pablo Márquez-Neila and Raphael Sznitman. Image data validation for medical systems. In *International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention*, pages 329–337. Springer, 2019. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [31] Sina Mohseni, Arash Vahdat, and Jay Yadawa. Multi-task transformation learning for robust out-of-distribution detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2106.03899*, 2021. 4, 5

- [32] Warren R Morningstar, Cusuh Ham, Andrew G Gallagher, Balaji Lakshminarayanan, Alexander A Alemi, and Joshua V Dillon. Density of states estimation for out-of-distribution detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2006.09273*, 2020. 5
- [33] Eric Nalisnick, Akihiro Matsukawa, Yee Whye Teh, and Balaji Lakshminarayanan. Detecting out-of-distribution inputs to deep generative models using a test for typicality. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1906.02994*, 5:5, 2019. 5
- [34] Yuval Netzer, Tao Wang, Adam Coates, Alessandro Bis-sacco, Bo Wu, and Andrew Y Ng. Reading digits in natural images with unsupervised feature learning. 2011. 1
- [35] Khalil Ouardini, Huijuan Yang, Balagopal Unnikrishnan, Manon Romain, Camille Garcin, Houssam Zenati, J Peter Campbell, Michael F Chiang, Jayashree Kalpathy-Cramer, Vijay Chandrasekhar, et al. Towards practical unsupervised anomaly detection on retinal images. In *Domain Adap-tation and Representation Transfer and Medical Image Learn-ing with Less Labels and Imperfect Data*, pages 225–234. Springer, 2019. 4, 7
- [36] Xingchao Peng, Qinxun Bai, Xide Xia, Zijun Huang, Kate Saenko, and Bo Wang. Moment matching for multi-source domain adaptation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Inter-national Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 1406–1415, 2019. 1
- [37] Pramuditha Perera, Ramesh Nallapati, and Bing Xiang. Oc-gan: One-class novelty detection using gans with constrained latent representations. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Con-ference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 2898–2906, 2019. 4
- [38] Tal Reiss, Niv Cohen, Liron Bergman, and Yedid Hoshen. Panda: Adapting pretrained features for anomaly detection and segmentation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Con-ference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 2806–2814, 2021. 4, 5
- [39] Tal Reiss and Yedid Hoshen. Mean-shifted contrastive loss for anomaly detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2106.03844*, 2021. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [40] Oliver Rippel, Patrick Mertens, and Dorit Merhof. Modeling the distribution of normal data in pre-trained deep features for anomaly detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2005.14140*, 2020. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [41] Lukas Ruff, Robert Vandermeulen, Nico Goernitz, Lucas Deecke, Shoaib Ahmed Siddiqui, Alexander Binder, Em-manuel Müller, and Marius Kloft. Deep one-class classifica-tion. In *International conference on machine learning*, pages 4393–4402. PMLR, 2018. 4, 5, 7
- [42] Mohammad Sabokrou, Masoud Pourreza, Mohsen Fayyaz, Rahim Entezari, Mahmood Fathy, Jürgen Gall, and Ehsan Adeli. Avid: Adversarial visual irregularity detection. In *Asian Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 488–505. Springer, 2018. 7
- [43] Mohammadreza Salehi, Atrin Arya, Barbod Pajoum, Mo-hammad Otoofi, Amirreza Shaeiri, Mohammad Hossein Ro-hban, and Hamid R Rabiee. Arae: Adversarially robust training of autoencoders improves novelty detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.05669*, 2020. 4
- [44] Mohammadreza Salehi, Ainaz Eftekhari, Niousha Sadjadi, Mohammad Hossein Rohban, and Hamid R Rabiee. Puzzle-ae: Novelty detection in images through solving puzzles. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.12959*, 2020. 4, 7
- [45] Mohammadreza Salehi, Niousha Sadjadi, Soroosh Baselizadeh, Mohammad H Rohban, and Hamid R Ra-biee. Multiresolution knowledge distillation for anomaly detection. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 14902–14912, 2021. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [46] Robin Tibor Schirrmeyer, Yuxuan Zhou, Tonio Ball, and Dan Zhang. Understanding anomaly detection with deep invertible networks through hierarchies of distributions and features. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2006.10848*, 2020. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [47] Thomas Schlegl, Philipp Seeböck, Sebastian M Waldstein, Ursula Schmidt-Erfurth, and Georg Langs. Unsupervised anomaly detection with generative adversarial networks to guide marker discovery. In *International conference on in-formation processing in medical imaging*, pages 146–157. Springer, 2017. 4, 7
- [48] Bernhard Schölkopf, Robert C Williamson, Alexander J Smola, John Shawe-Taylor, John C Platt, et al. Support vec-tor method for novelty detection. In *NIPS*, volume 12, pages 582–588. Citeseer, 1999. 4, 5
- [49] Vikash Sehwal, Mung Chiang, and Prateek Mittal. Ssd: A unified framework for self-supervised outlier detection. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2103.12051*, 2021. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [50] Joan Serrà, David Álvarez, Vicenç Gómez, Olga Slizovskaia, José F Núñez, and Jordi Luque. Input complexity and out-of-distribution detection with likelihood-based generative mod-els. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1909.11480*, 2019. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
- [51] Kihyuk Sohn, Chun-Liang Li, Jinsung Yoon, Minh Jin, and Tomas Pfister. Learning and evaluating represen-tations for deep one-class classification. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2011.02578*, 2020. 4, 5
- [52] Jihoon Tack, Sangwoo Mo, Jongheon Jeong, and Jin-woo Shin. Csi: Novelty detection via contrastive learn-ing on distributionally shifted instances. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2007.08176*, 2020. 4, 5
- [53] Yu-Xing Tang, You-Bao Tang, Mei Han, Jing Xiao, and Ronald M Summers. Abnormal chest x-ray identification with generative adversarial one-class classifier. In *2019 IEEE 16th International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging (ISBI 2019)*, pages 1358–1361. IEEE, 2019. 7
- [54] Yu-Xing Tang, You-Bao Tang, Yifan Peng, Ke Yan, Moham-madhadi Bagheri, Bernadette A Redd, Catherine J Brandon, Zhiyong Lu, Mei Han, Jing Xiao, et al. Automated abnor-mality classification of chest radiographs using deep convo-lutional neural networks. *NPJ digital medicine*, 3(1):1–8, 2020. 1
- [55] Antonio Torralba, Rob Fergus, and William T Freeman. 80 million tiny images: A large data set for nonparametric ob-ject and scene recognition. *IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence*, 30(11):1958–1970, 2008. 2
- [56] Shashanka Venkataramanan, Kuan-Chuan Peng, Ra-jat Vikram Singh, and Abhijit Mahalanobis. Attention guided anomaly localization in images. In *European*

Conference on Computer Vision, pages 485–503. Springer, 2020. 4, 7

- [57] Siqi Wang, Yijie Zeng, Xinwang Liu, En Zhu, Jianping Yin, Chuanfu Xu, and Marius Kloft. Effective end-to-end unsupervised outlier detection via inlier priority of discriminative network. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pages 5962–5975, 2019. 4
- [58] Xiaosong Wang, Yifan Peng, Le Lu, Zhiyong Lu, Mohammadhadi Bagheri, and Ronald M Summers. Chestx-ray8: Hospital-scale chest x-ray database and benchmarks on weakly-supervised classification and localization of common thorax diseases. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pages 2097–2106, 2017. 1
- [59] Zhisheng Xiao, Karsten Kreis, Jan Kautz, and Arash Vahdat. Vaebm: A symbiosis between variational autoencoders and energy-based models. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2020. 5
- [60] Zhisheng Xiao, Qing Yan, and Yali Amit. Likelihood regret: An out-of-distribution detection score for variational autoencoder. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.02977*, 2020. 5
- [61] Zhisheng Xiao, Qing Yan, and Yali Amit. Do we really need to learn representations from in-domain data for outlier detection? *arXiv preprint arXiv:2105.09270*, 2021. 4
- [62] Sangwoong Yoon, Yung-Kyun Noh, and Frank Chongwoo Park. Autoencoding under normalization constraints. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2105.05735*, 2021. 5
- [63] Shuangfei Zhai, Yu Cheng, Weining Lu, and Zhongfei Zhang. Deep structured energy based models for anomaly detection. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pages 1100–1109. PMLR, 2016. 5, 7
- [64] Bo Zong, Qi Song, Martin Renqiang Min, Wei Cheng, Cristian Lumezanu, Daeki Cho, and Haifeng Chen. Deep autoencoding gaussian mixture model for unsupervised anomaly detection. In *International conference on learning representations*, 2018. 5, 7

1026
1027
1028
1029
1030
1031
1032
1033
1034
1035
1036
1037
1038
1039
1040
1041
1042
1043
1044
1045
1046
1047
1048
1049
1050
1051
1052
1053
1054
1055
1056
1057
1058
1059
1060
1061
1062
1063
1064
1065
1066
1067
1068
1069
1070
1071
1072
1073
1074
1075
1076
1077
1078
1079