

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI TRENTO

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Vision & Learning
Joint Laboratory



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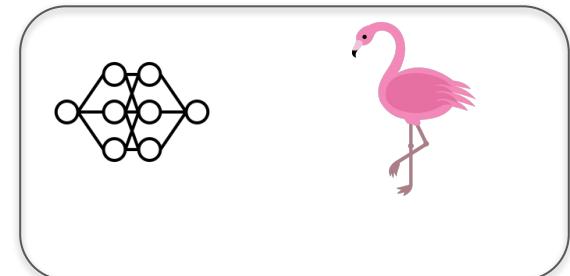
Introduction to Deep Domain Adaptation for Visual Recognition

Stéphane Lathuilière

Outline

- Why we need domain adaptation?
- Domain shift
- Common Domain Adaptation scenarios
- Benchmarks
- History
- Recent Methods (Deep learning)
 - Image translation methods
 - Feature alignment/confusion
 - Batchnorm-based

Parks and Birds

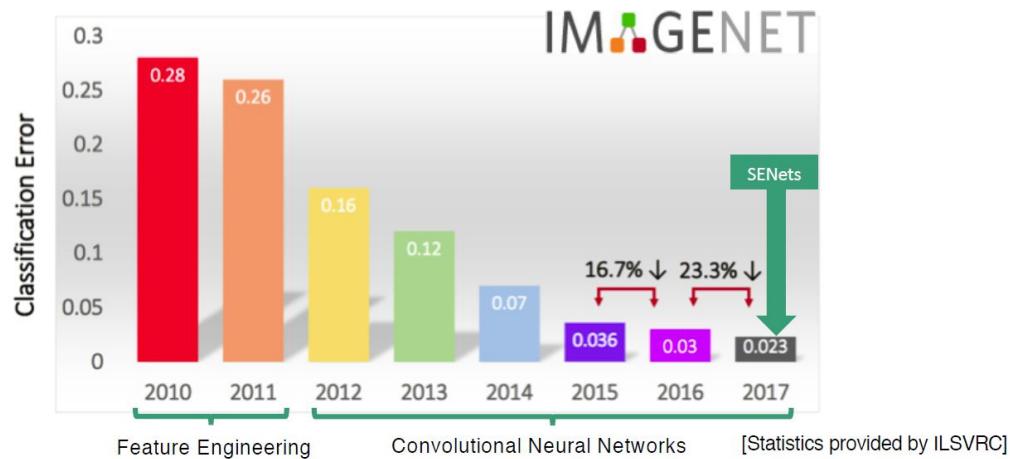
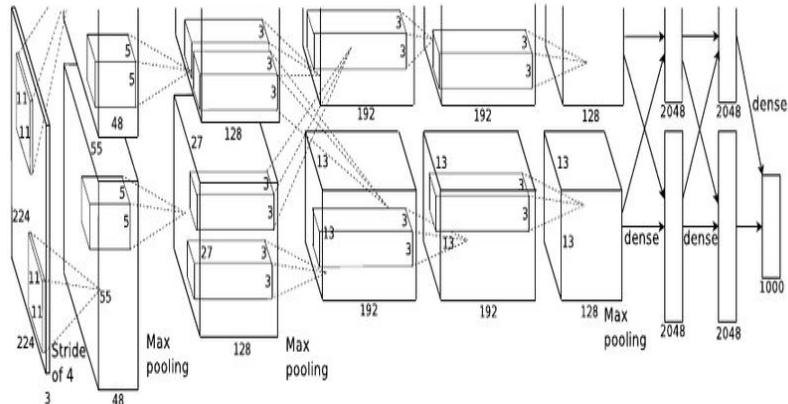


Is there a bird?



Why are we so good?

Deep Learning Revolution

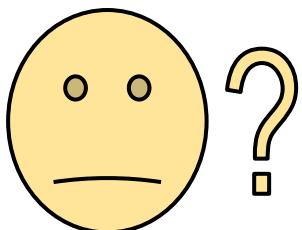


...back to birds

Training on:



Is there a bird?



Is there a bird?



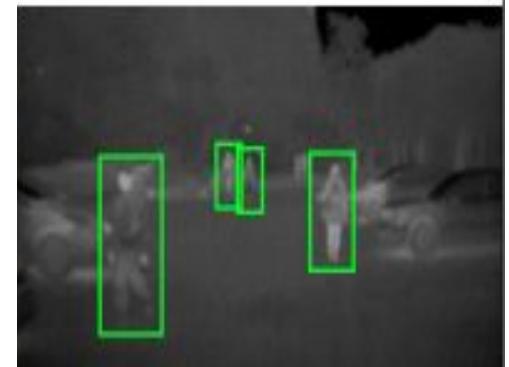
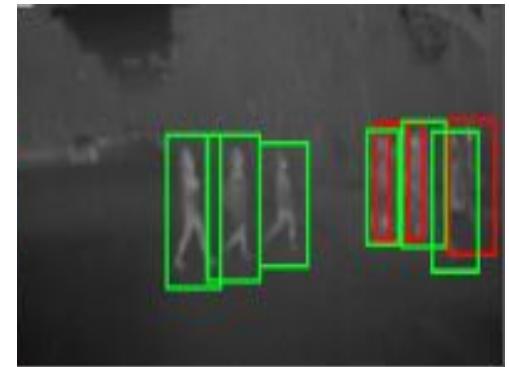
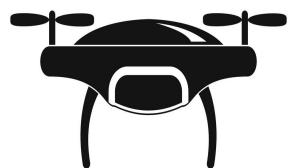
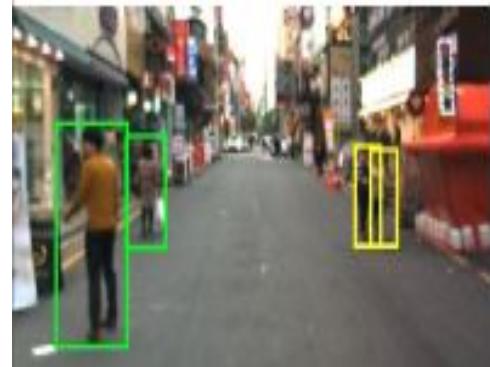
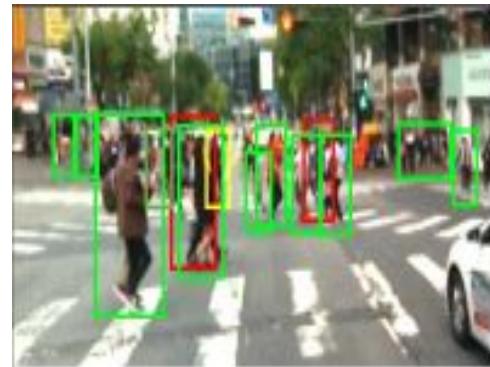
Domain Shift: why do we care about?

Appearance changes due to seasonal and time changes.



Domain Shift: why do we care about?

Appearance changes due to different sensors.



Domain Shift: why do we care about?

Use of synthetic data

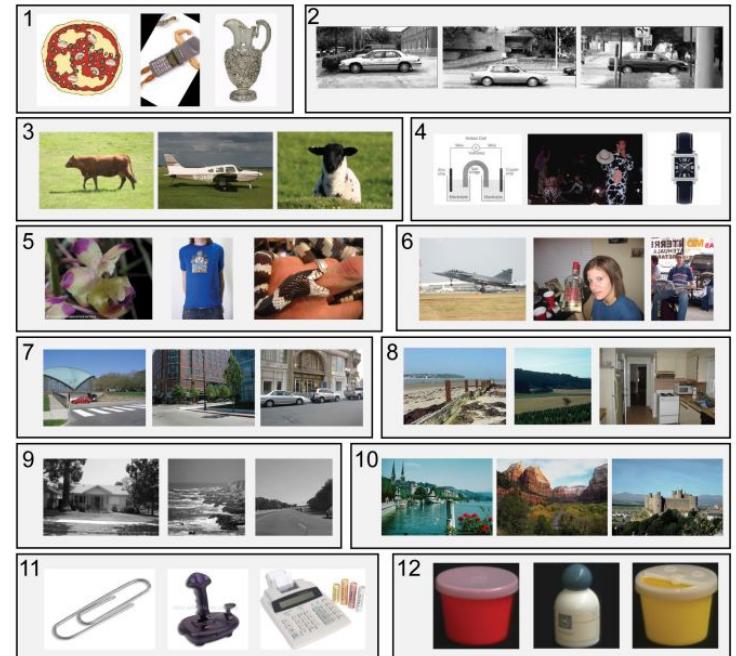
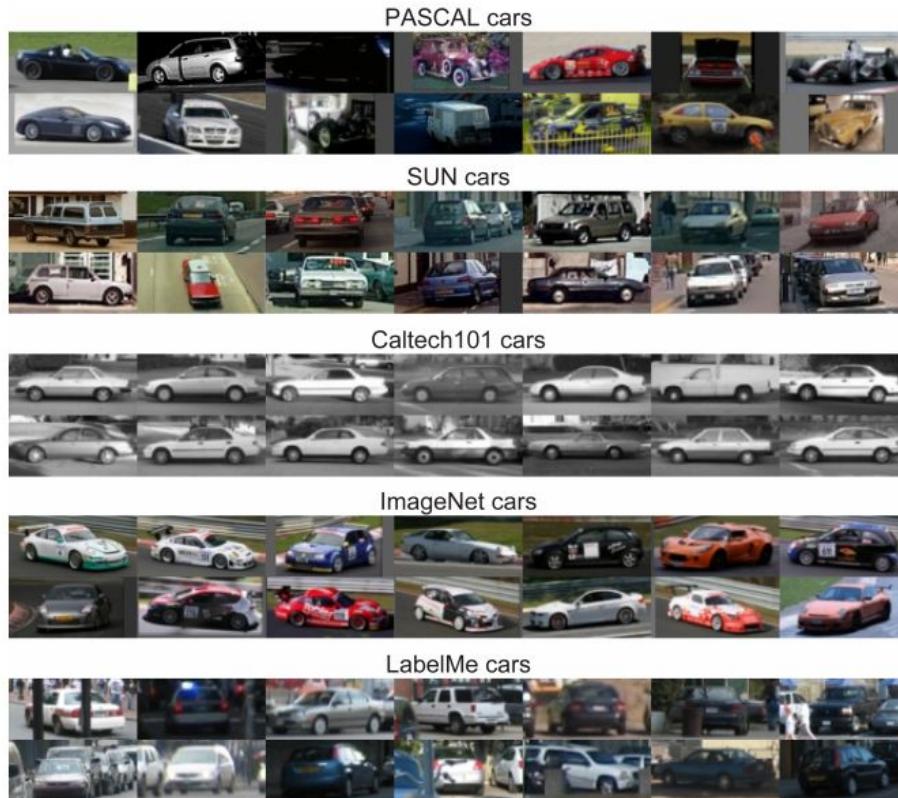


Domain Shift: why do we care about?

Overcoming costly/unfeasible data collection



Domain shift and dataset bias



Caltech101 Tiny LabelMe 15 Scenes
MSRC Corel COIL-100 Caltech256
UIUC PASCAL 07 ImageNet SUN09

Figure 1. Name That Dataset: Given three images from twelve popular object recognition datasets, can you match the images with the dataset? (answer key below)

How to solve this problem?

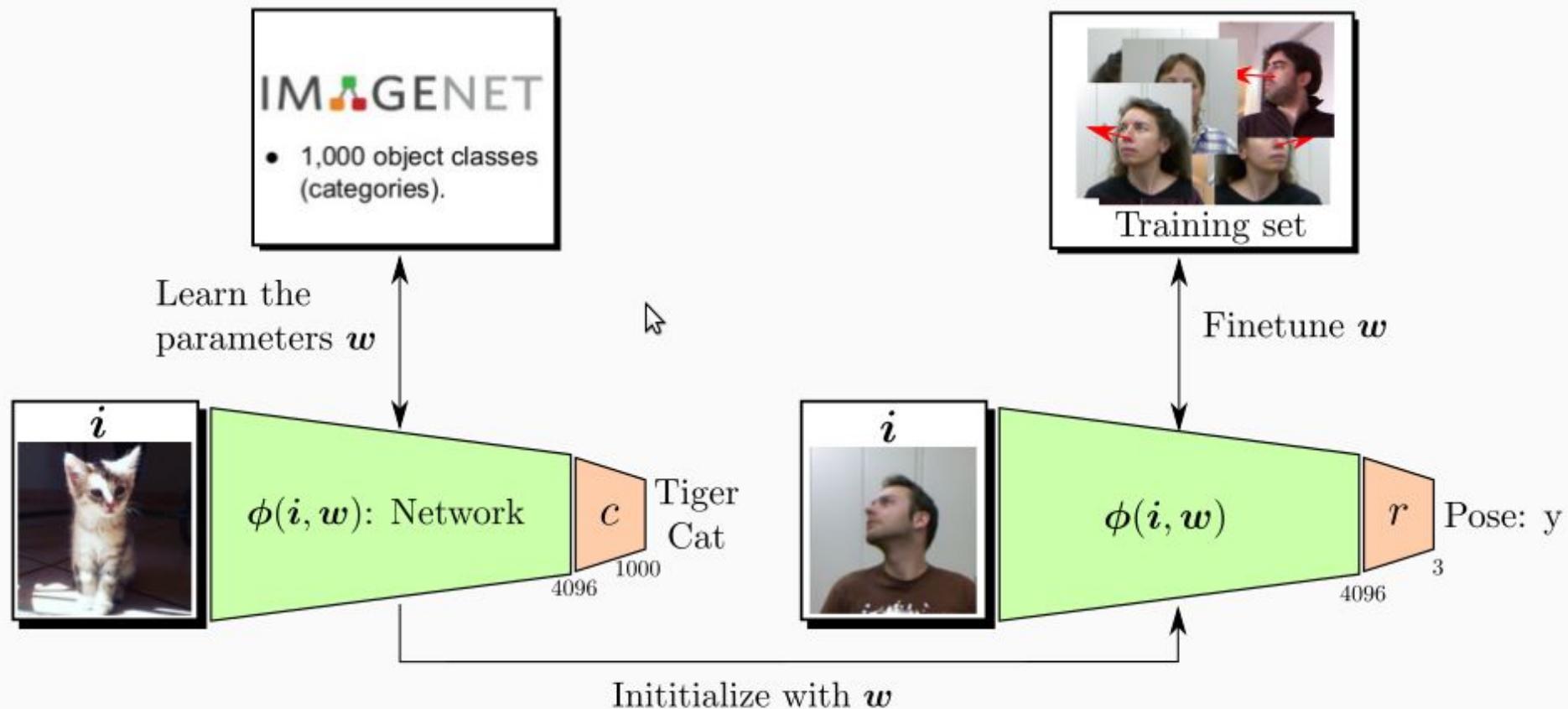
Transferring Knowledge

Exploit transfer learning techniques.



Solution 1: Transfer learning

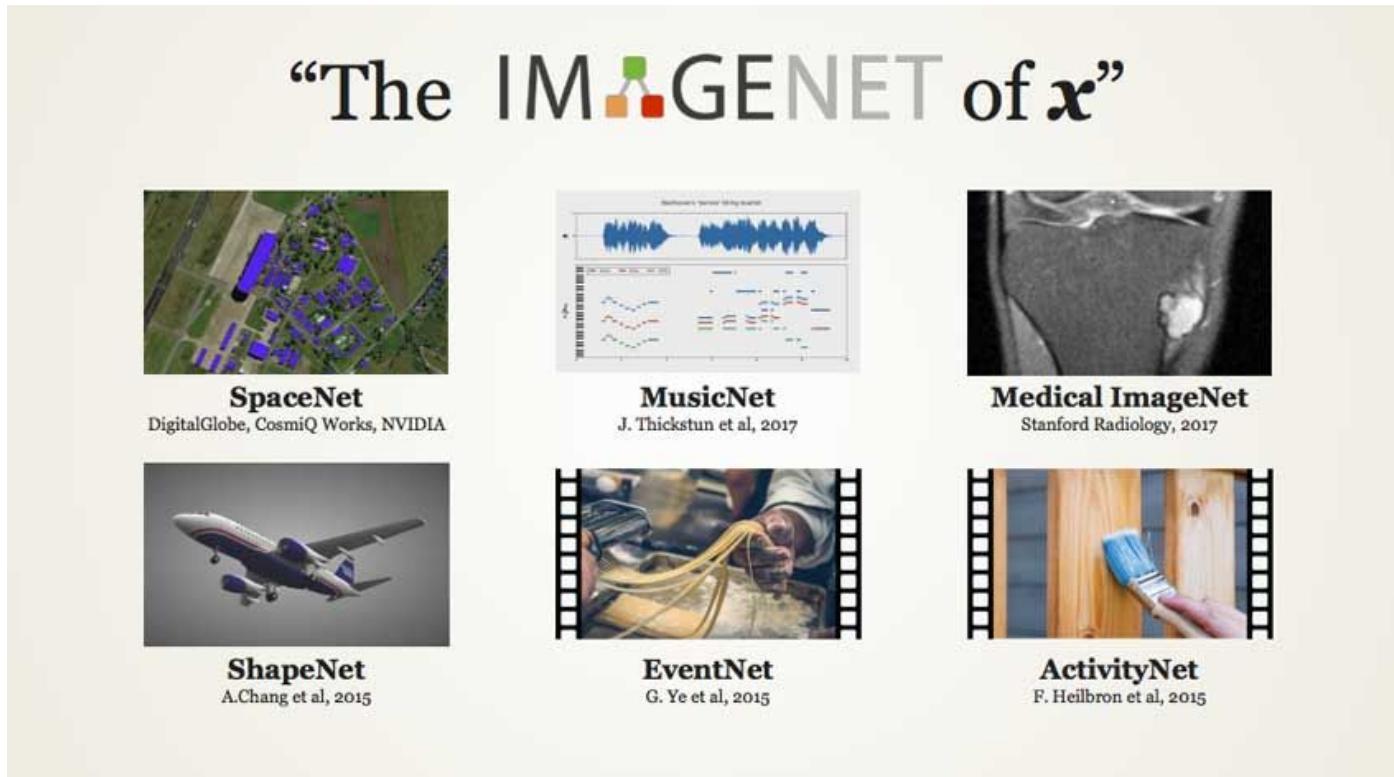
More general than DA



Data annotation

- Data collection is costly
- We cannot annotate everything.

“The IMAGENET of x ”



SpaceNet
DigitalGlobe, CosmiQ Works, NVIDIA

MusicNet
J. Thickstun et al, 2017

Medical ImageNet
Stanford Radiology, 2017

ShapeNet
A.Chang et al, 2015

EventNet
G. Ye et al, 2015

ActivityNet
F. Heilbron et al, 2015

Solution 1: Data annotation

Annotate data in the target scenario and fine-tune....



birds



cats



dogs

Data annotation



Solution 2

Domain Adaptation!

A bit of notation

\mathcal{X}

Feature space

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

\mathcal{Y}

Output space

{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}

$X \in \mathcal{X}$

Input variable

3

$Y \in \mathcal{Y}$

Output variable

3

$D = \{\mathcal{X}, P(X)\}$ Domain

$T = \{\mathcal{Y}, P(Y|X)\}$ Task

Domain adaptation



MNIST



SVHN

The Domain Adaptation (DA) Problem

Source Domain

$$D^s = \{\mathcal{X}^s, P(X^s)\}$$

$$T^s = \{\mathcal{Y}^s, P(Y^s | X^s)\}$$



Target Domain

$$D^t = \{\mathcal{X}^t, P(X^t)\}$$

$$T^t = \{\mathcal{Y}^t, P(Y^t | X^t)\}$$



DA problem

$$D^s \neq D^t$$

$$T^s = T^t$$

The Domain Adaptation (DA) Problem

Source Domain

$$D^s = \{\mathcal{X}^s, P(X^s)\}$$

$$T^s = \{\mathcal{Y}^s, P(Y^s | X^s)\}$$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Target Domain

$$D^t = \{\mathcal{X}^t, P(X^t)\}$$

$$T^t = \{\mathcal{Y}^t, P(Y^t | X^t)\}$$

00 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

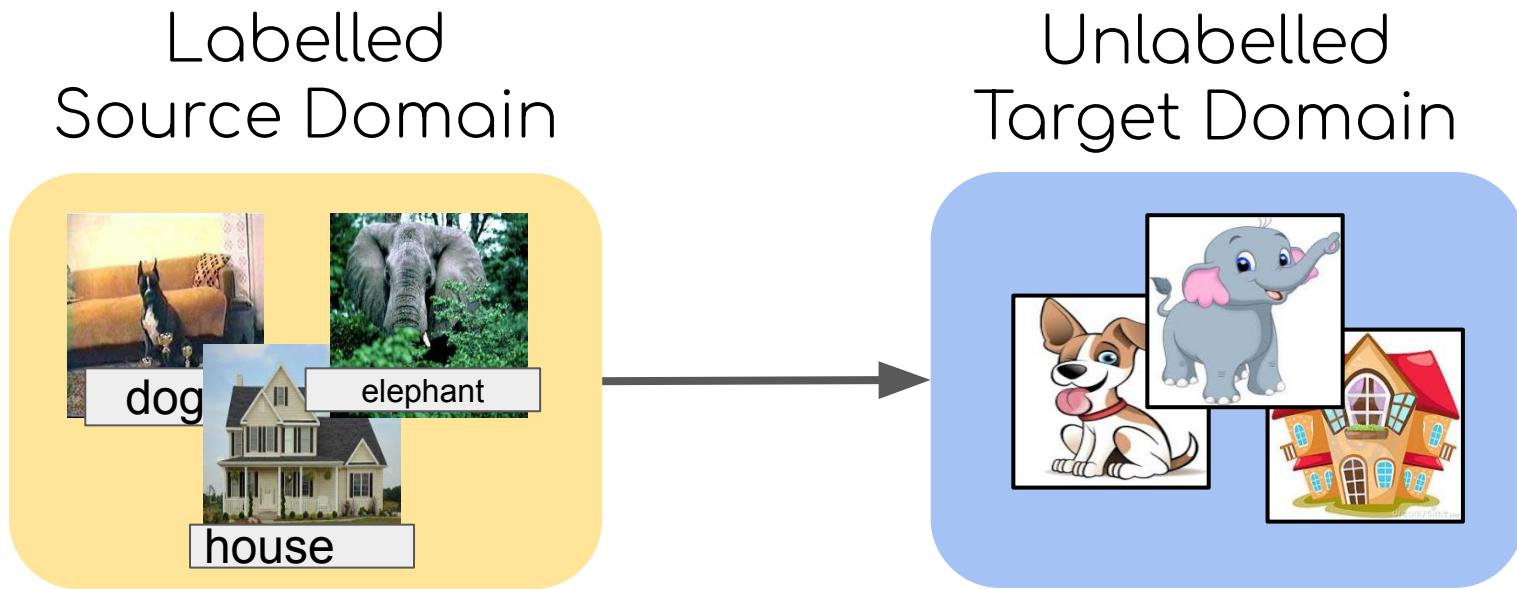
DA problem

$$\mathcal{X}^s \neq \mathcal{X}^t$$

$$P(X^s) \neq P(X^t)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}^s = \mathcal{Y}^t$$

DA Landscape: unsupervised DA



$$P(X^s) \neq P(X^t)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}^s = \mathcal{Y}^t$$

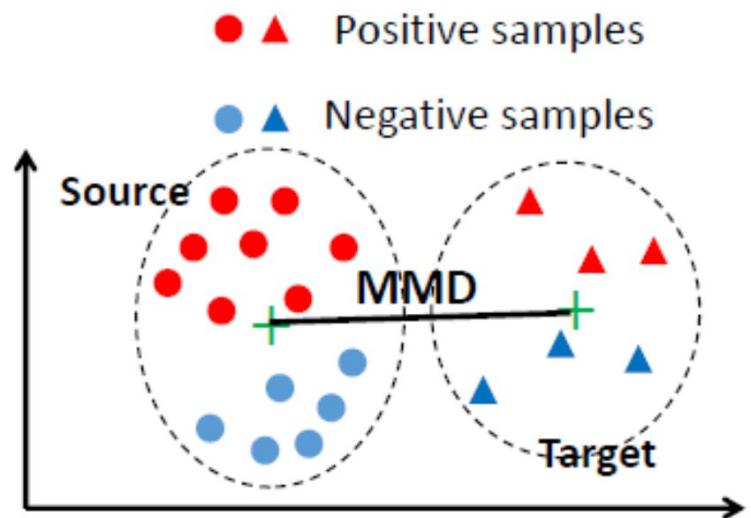
Real images vs Cartoons
{elephant, dog, house}

Where are we now?

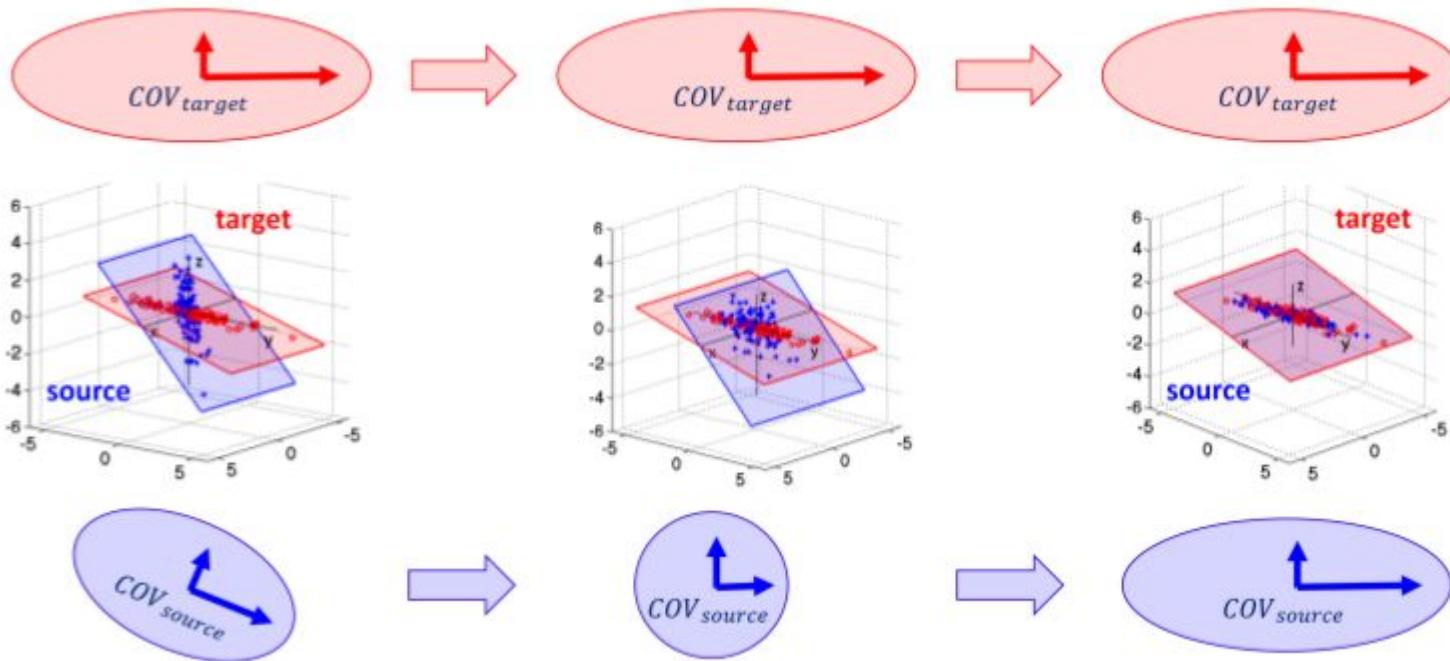
A bit of history - before the Deep Learning Revolution

A bit of history - before the Deep Learning Revolution: Maximum Mean Discrepancy

$$\text{MMD}^2 = \left\| \frac{1}{n^s} \sum_{i=1}^{n^s} \phi(x_i^s) - \frac{1}{n^t} \sum_{i=1}^{n^t} \phi(x_i^t) \right\|^2$$



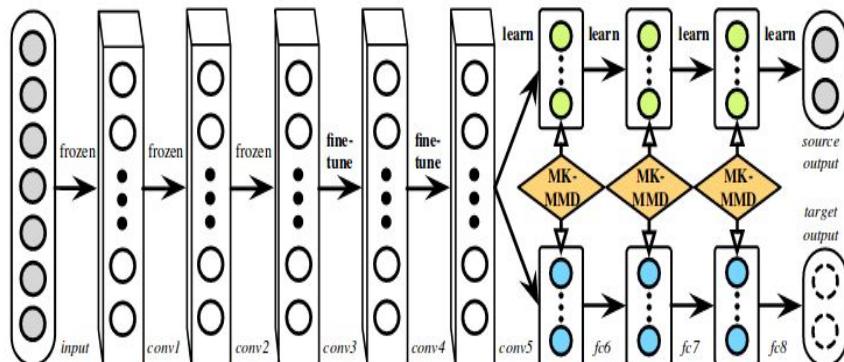
A bit of history - before the Deep Learning Revolution: CORAL



Deep Domain Adaptation

Discrepancy-based methods

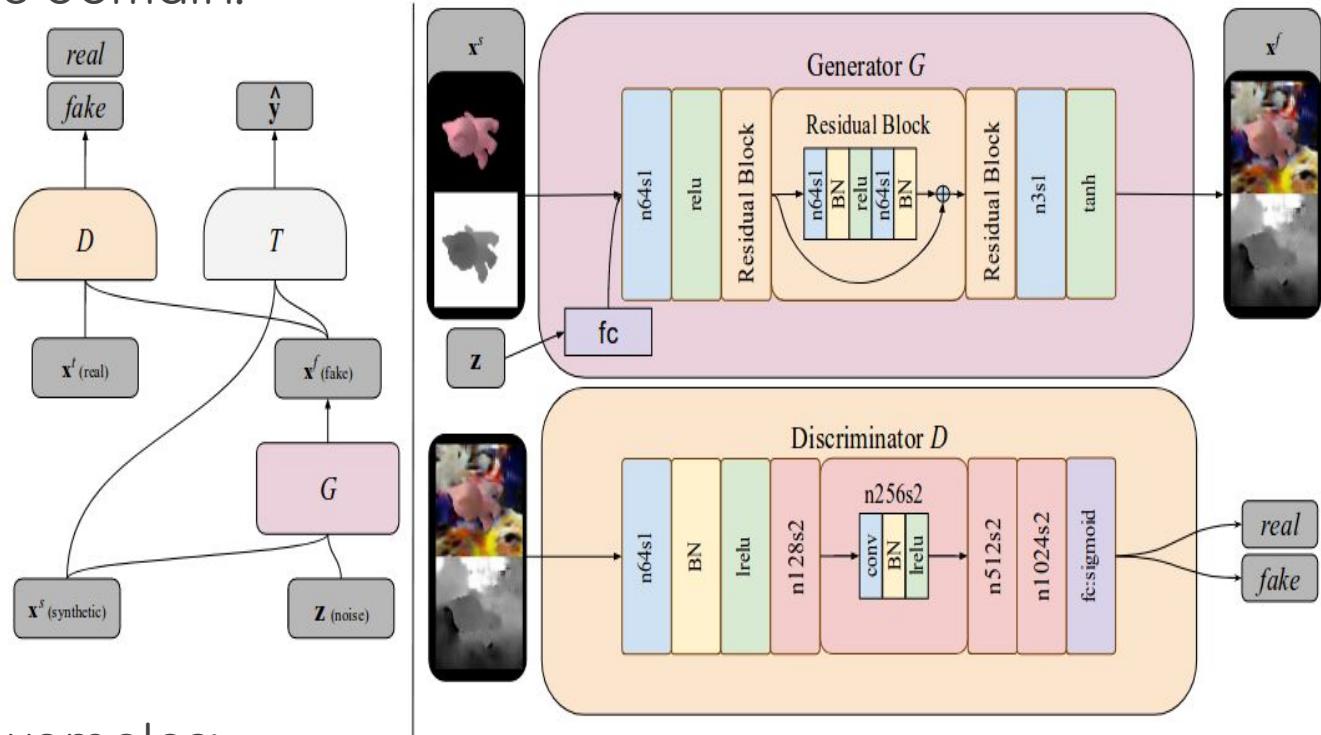
- Align the source and target distributions using maximum mean discrepancy (MMD), correlation alignment (CORAL), Kullback Leibler (KL) divergence, etc.
- Notable examples:
 - Deep Adaptation Networks [Long et al. ICML 2015]
 - Deep Correlation Alignment [Sun et al. ECCV 2016]
 - Associative DA [Haeusser, et al. ICCV 2017]



Domain Adaptation through Image Translation

Adversarial-based methods

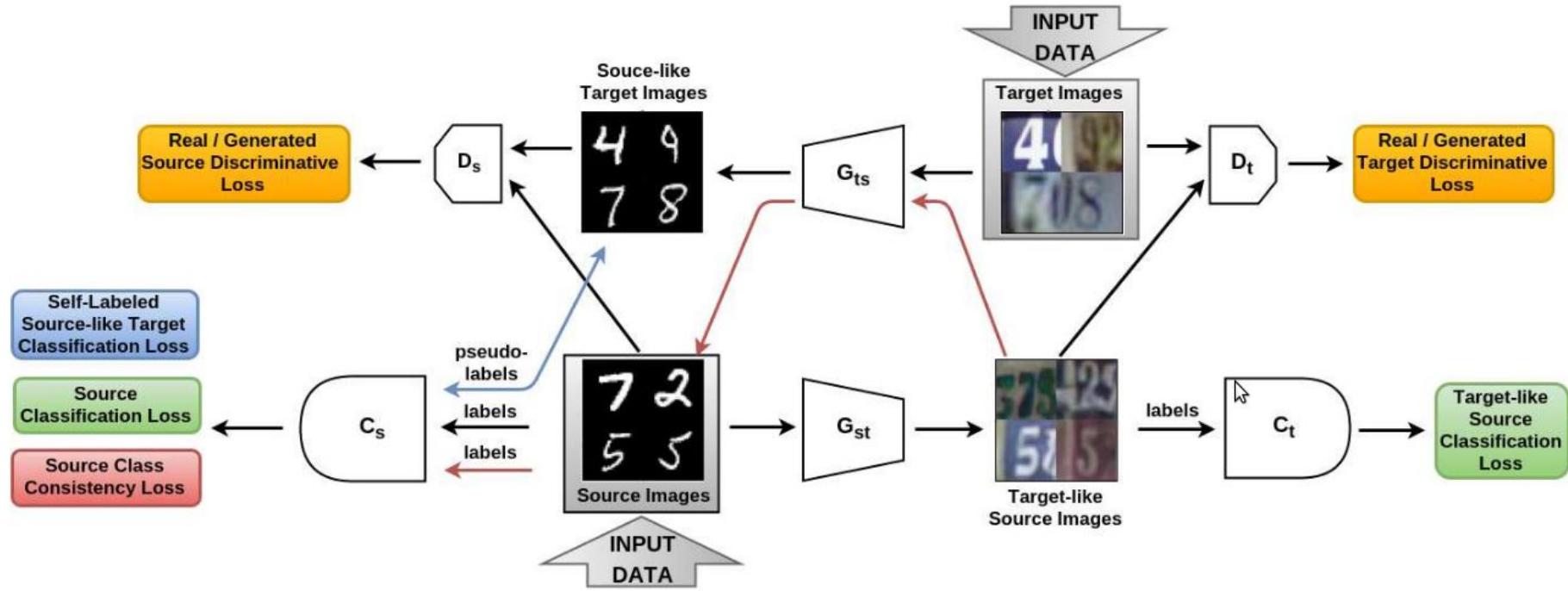
- Combine the discriminative model with GANs.
- Use source images to generate simulated samples that are similar to the target samples and preserve the annotation information of the source domain.



- Notable examples:

- Pixel-level DA [Bousmalis et al. CVPR 2017]
- SBADA-GAN [Russo et al. CVPR 2018]
- CyCADA [Hoffman et al. ICML 2018]

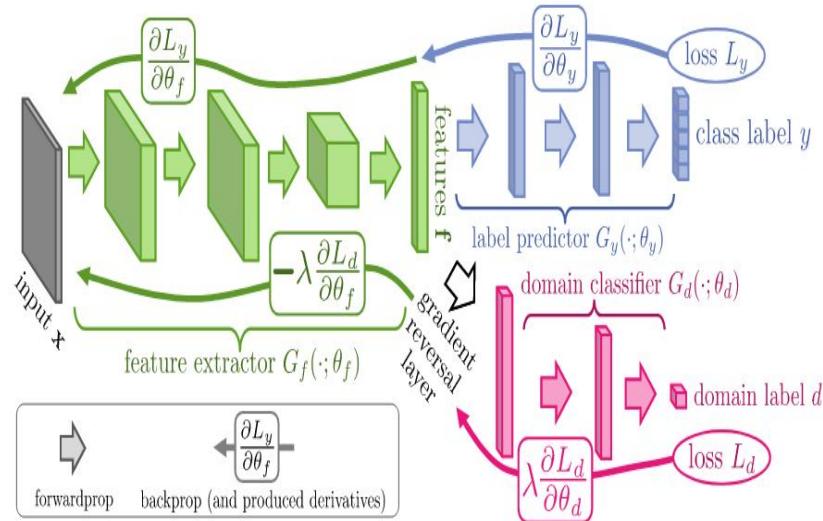
Cycle GAN for DA: SBADAGAN



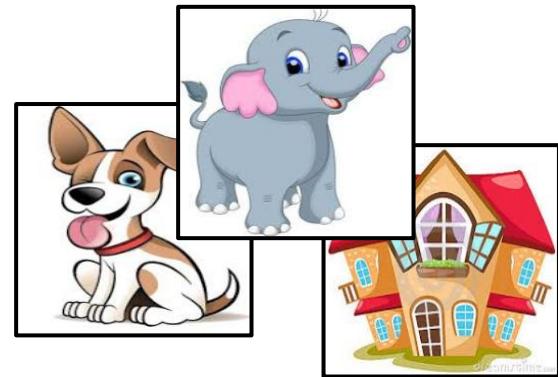
Adversarial Domain Adaptation

Adversarial-based methods

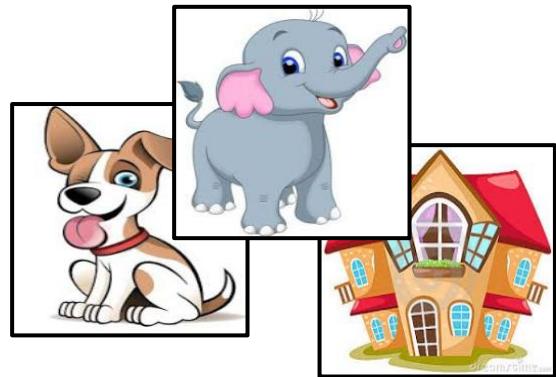
- Employ an adversarial objective to ensure that the network cannot distinguish between the source and target domains
- Notable examples:
 - Domain Adversarial NN [Ganin et al. JMLR 2016]
 - Adversarial Discriminative DA [Tzeng et al. CVPR 2017]
 - Deep Cocktail Network [Xu et al. CVPR 2018]



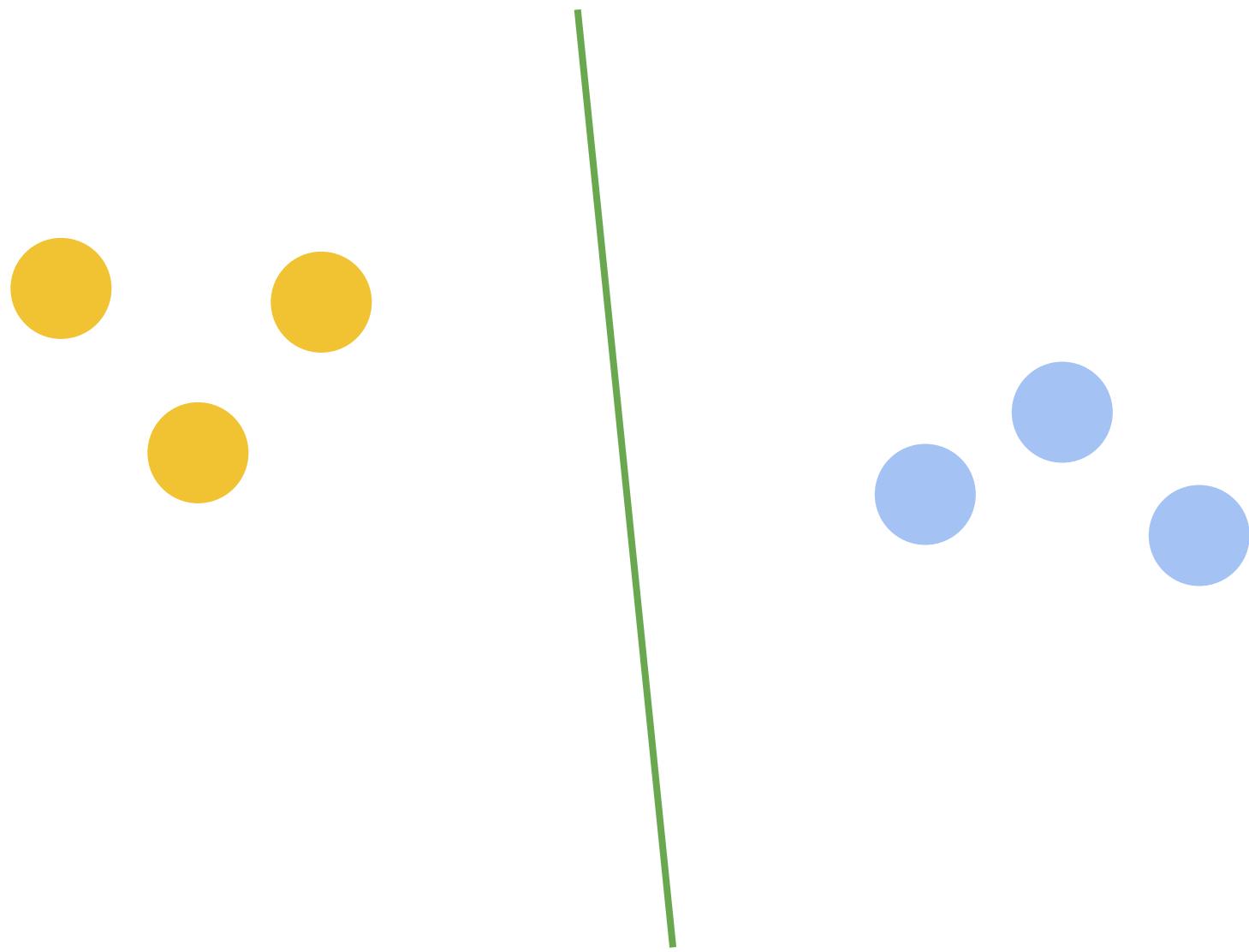
Domain Classification



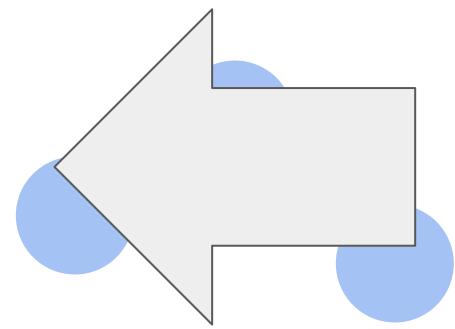
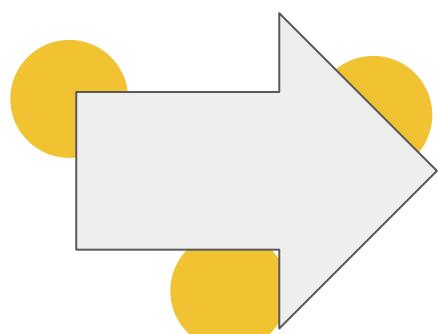
Domain Classification



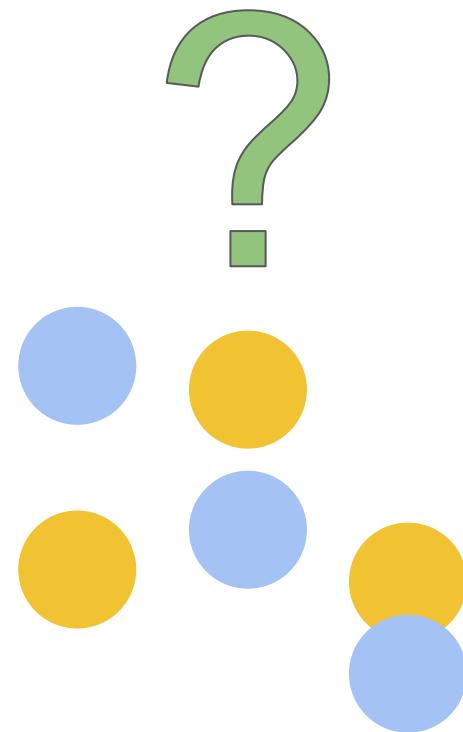
Domain Classification



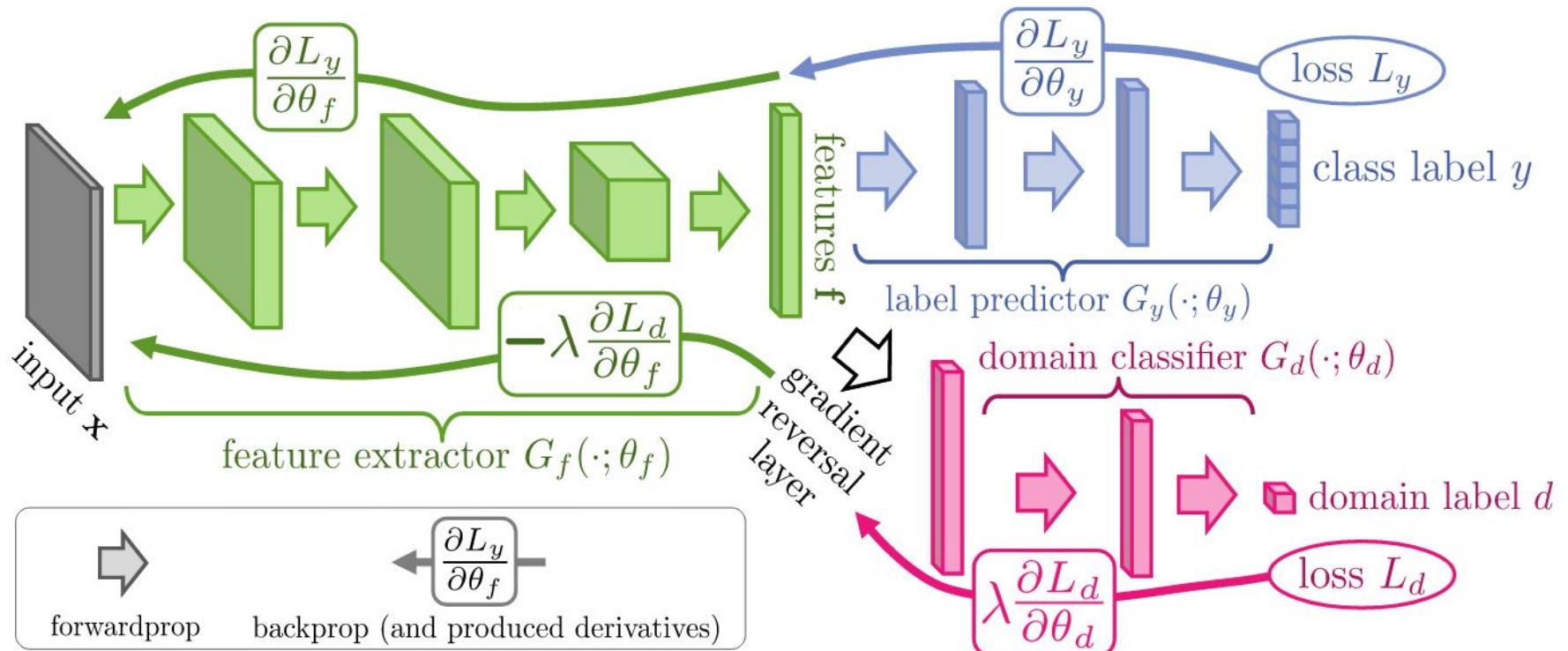
Domain Classification



Domain Classification

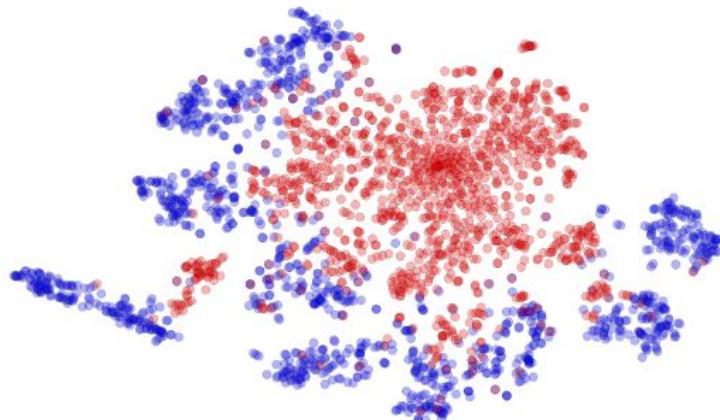


Domain Adversarial Training

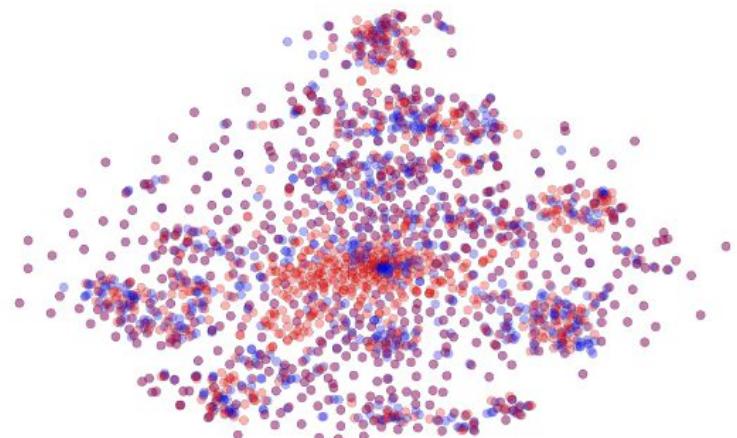


Domain Adversarial Training

MNIST → MNIST-M: top feature extractor layer

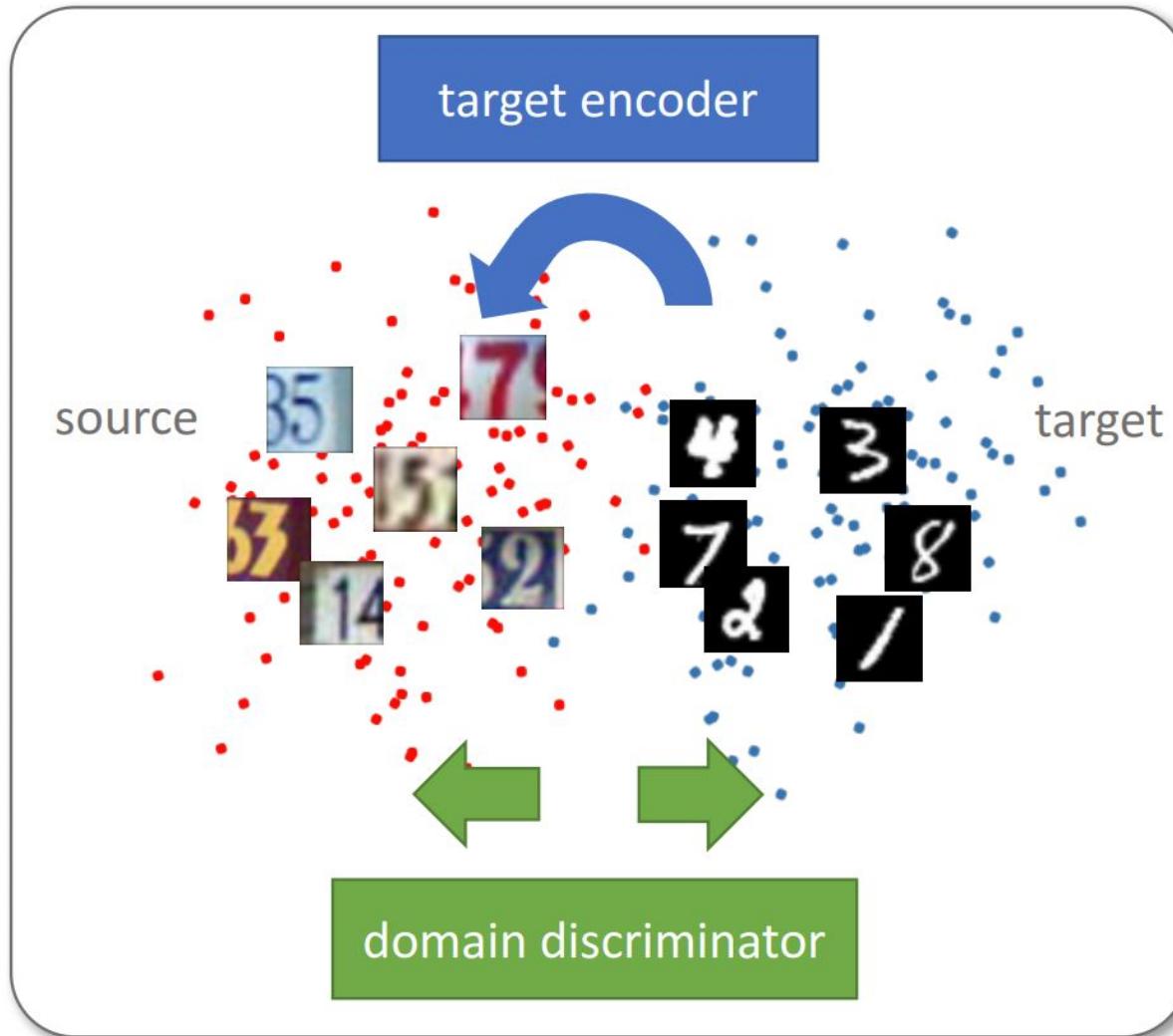


(a) Non-adapted



(b) Adapted

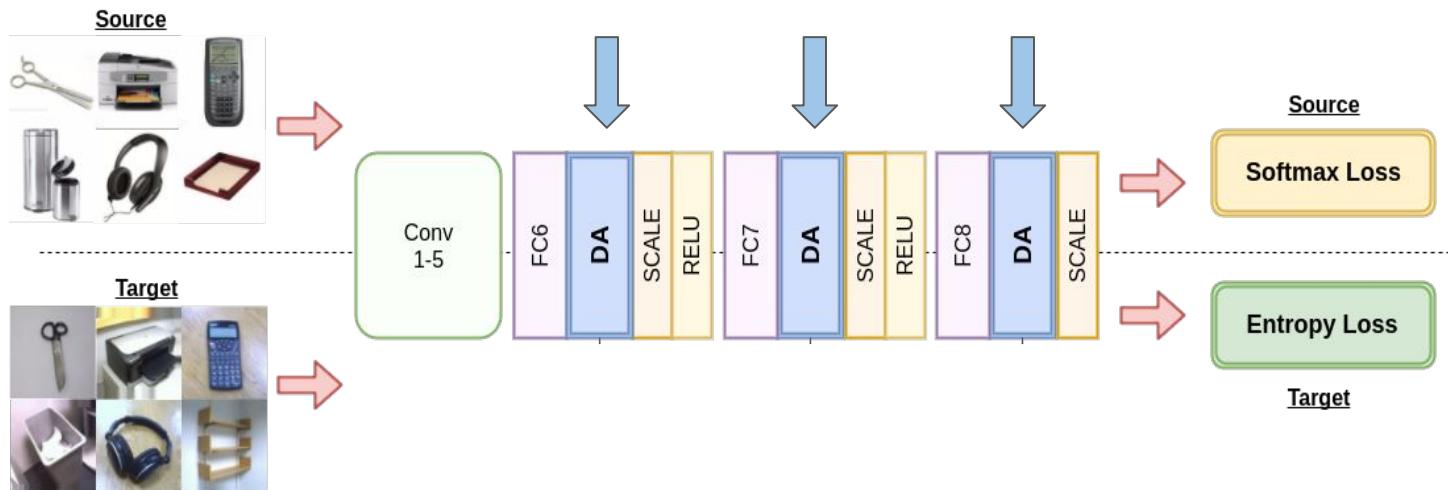
ADDA



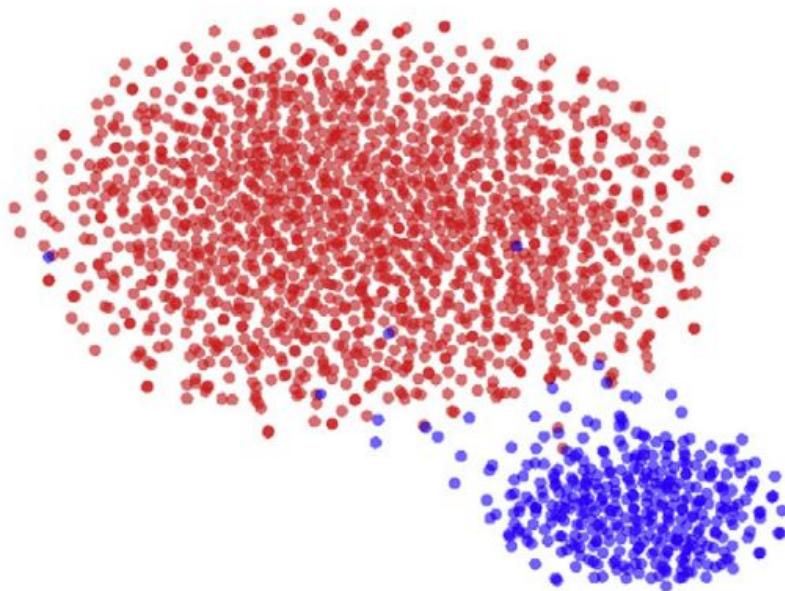
Domain Adaptation through Batch Normalization

Adaptation with Alignment Layers

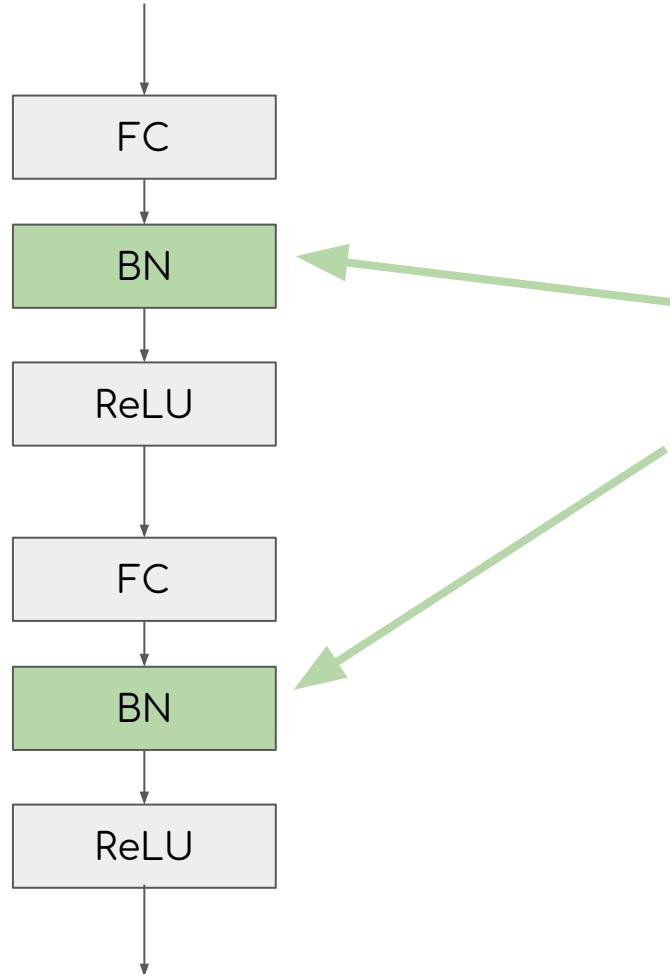
- Key Idea: Learn domain-agnostic representations by adjusting the architecture of the deep network
- Introduce domain distribution alignment layers.



How the problem looks like



Some Background: Batch Normalization



Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: $\mathcal{B} = \{x_1 \dots m\}$;

Parameters to be learned: γ, β

Output: $\{y_i = \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i)\}$

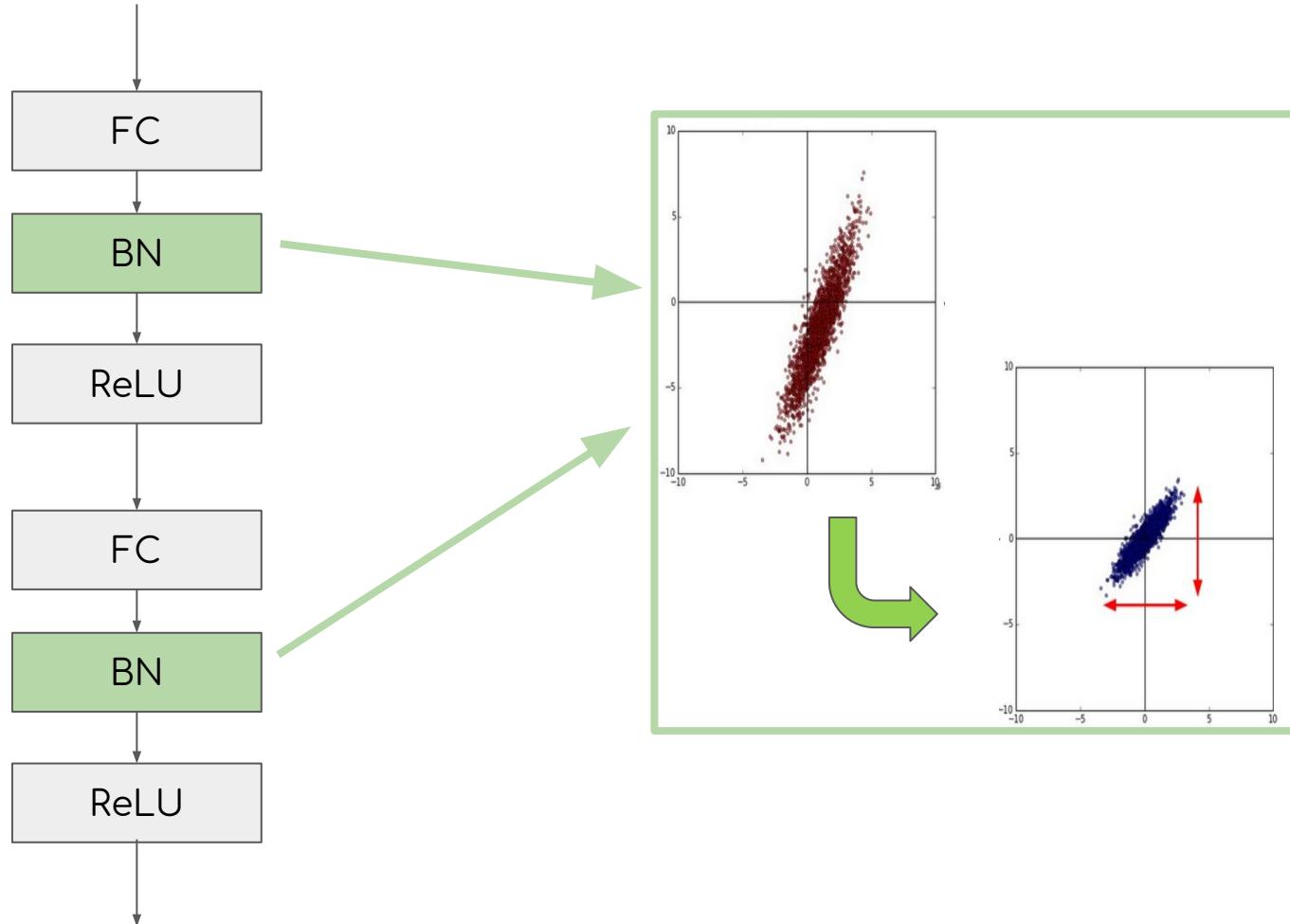
$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \quad // \text{mini-batch mean}$$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \quad // \text{mini-batch variance}$$

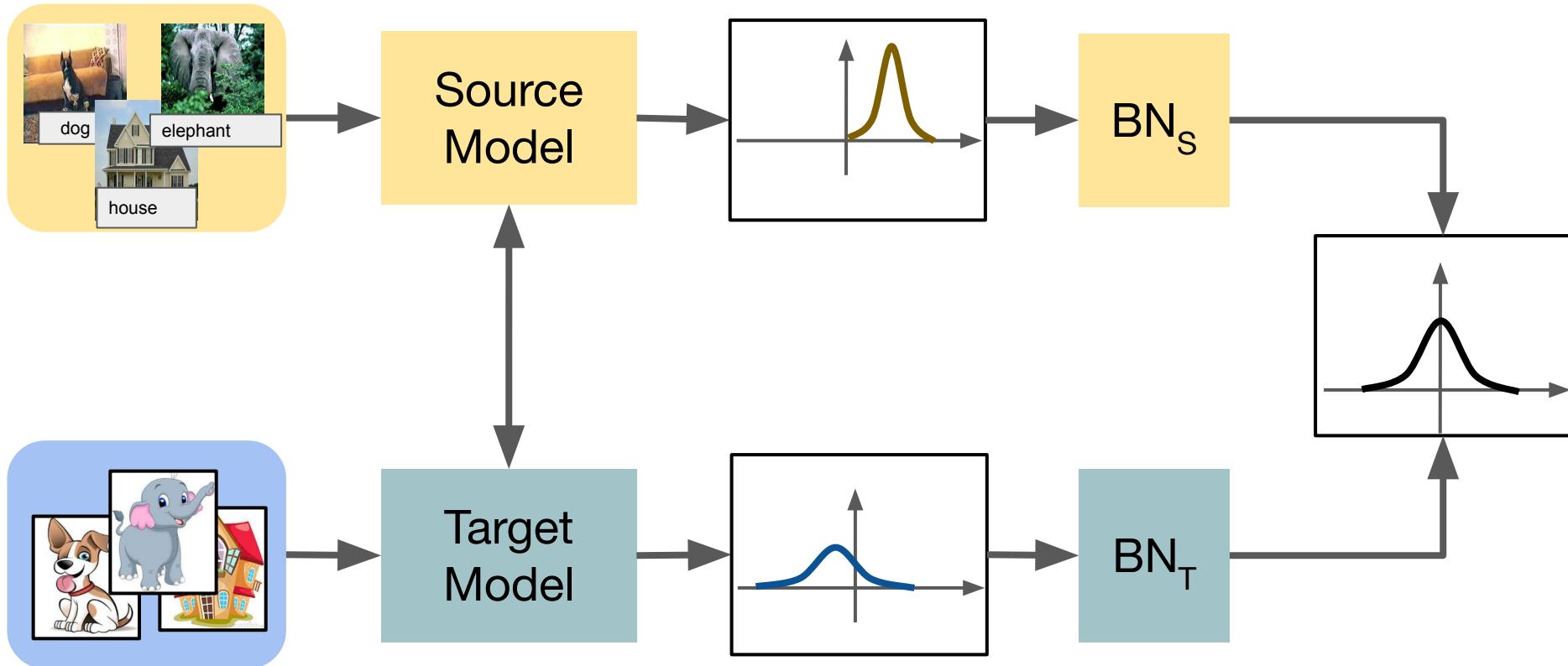
$$\hat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \quad // \text{normalize}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i) \quad // \text{scale and shift}$$

Some Background: Batch Normalization



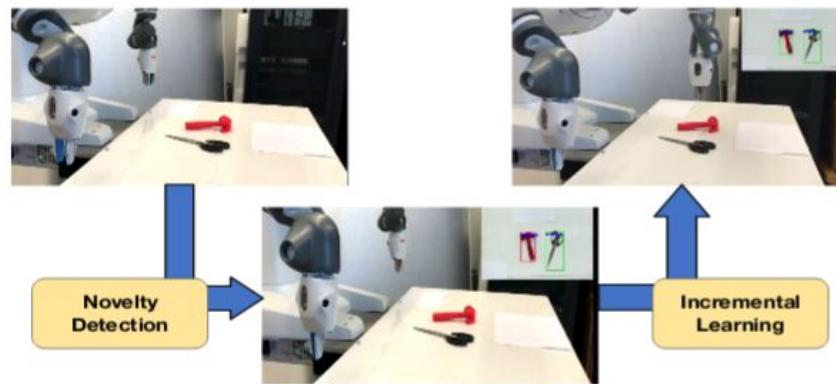
DA through Batch Normalization



What's next?

Ongoing and Future Works

- Deep open world recognition with domain shift.
 - The closed-world assumption (same class for source and target is too strict)
 - More challenging than online DA



Online Adaptation for Depth Estimation

Online Adaptation



- No supervision
- Continuously changing distributions
- Online learning

Questions?