cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
	Apoorva Sharma		authors	Marco Pavone Navid Azizan Apoorva Sharma		
	authors	<ul><li>Navid Azizan Ruhi</li><li>Marco Pavone</li></ul>	title	Sketching Curvature for Efficient Out-of-Distribution Detection for Deep Neural Networks		
			publication_dat	e 2021-02-24 00:00:00		
	title	Sketching Curvature for Efficient Out-of- Distribution Detection for Deep Neural Networks	source	SupportedSources.PAPERS_WITH_CODE		
			journal			
			volume			
	publication_date   2021-02-24 00:00:00		doi			
	source	SupportedSources.OPENALEX	urls	• https://arxiv.org/pdf/2102.12567v1.pdf	DUPLICATES 1	PLICATES 109
	journal	arXiv (Cornell University)		https://github.com/StanfordASL/SCOD		
	volume					
	doi	None	id	id2100165434279377660		
	urls	https://openalex.org/W3133483634	abstract	In order to safely deploy Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) within the perception pipelines of real-time decision making systems, there is a need for safeguards that can detect out-of-training-distribution (OoD) inputs both efficiently and accurately. Building on recent work leveraging the local curvature of DNNs to reason about epistemic		
	id	id6902873503057939113		uncertainty, we propose Sketching Curvature of OoD Detection (SCOD), an architecture-agnostic framework for equipping any trained DNN with a task-relevant epistemic uncertainty estimate. Offline, given a trained model and its training data, SCOD employs tools from matrix sketching to tractably compute a low-rank approximation of the	he ying	
	abstract			Fisher information matrix, which characterizes which directions in the weight space are most influential on the predictions over the training data. Online, we estimate		
	versions			uncertainty by measuring how much perturbations orthogonal to these directions can alter predictions at a new test input. We apply SCOD to pre-trained networks of varying architectures on several tasks, ranging from regression to classification. We demonstrate that SCOD achieves comparable or better OoD detection performance with lower computational burden relative to existing baselines.		
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