



Towards Realistic Evaluation of OOD-Generalization in DML

CVPR Tutorial: Deep Visual Similarity and Metric Learning

Timo Milbich

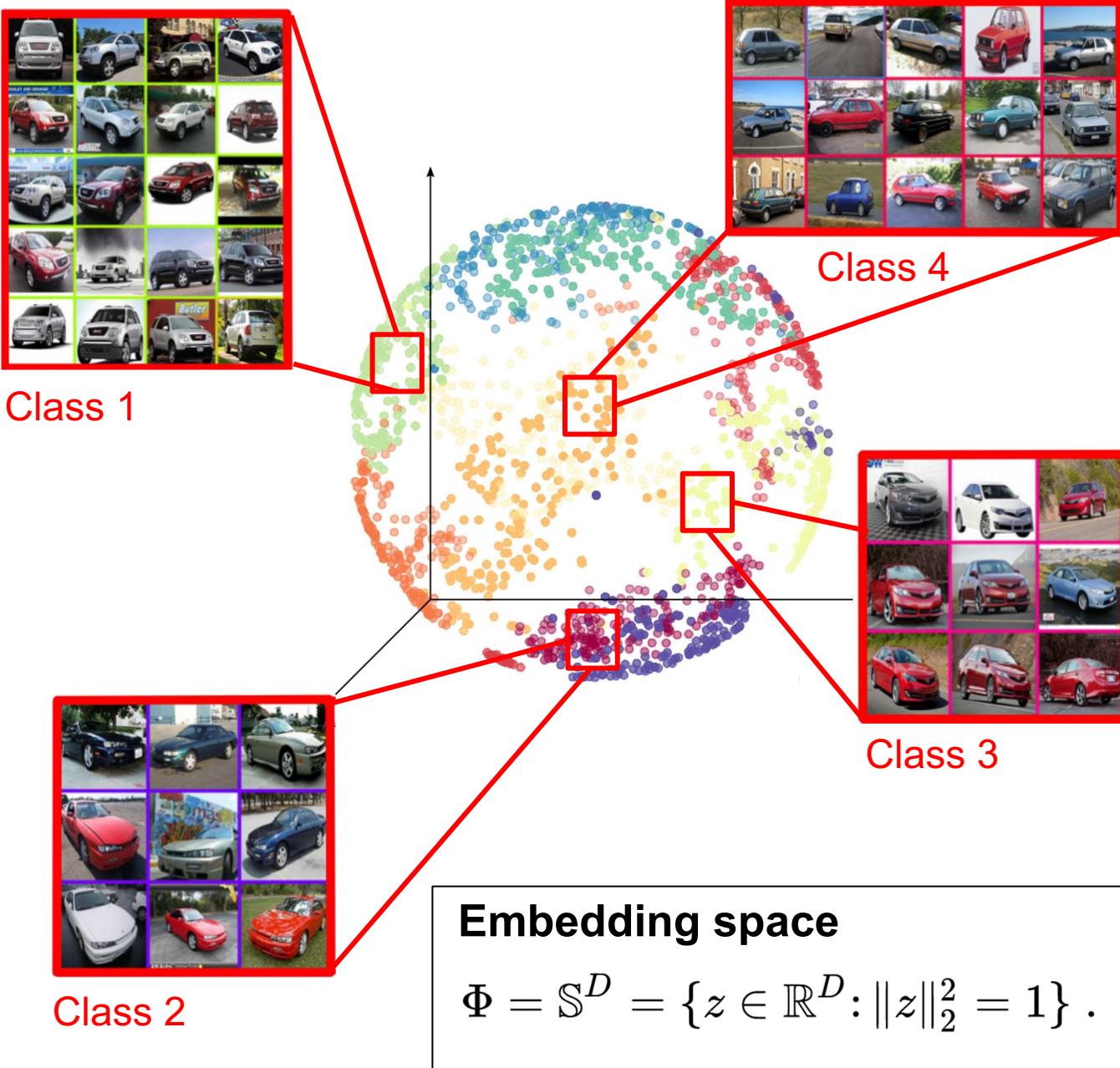
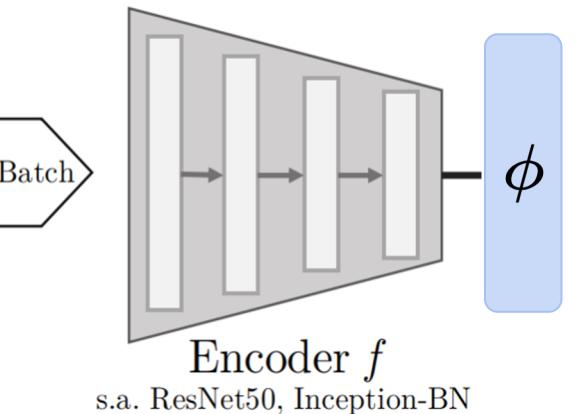
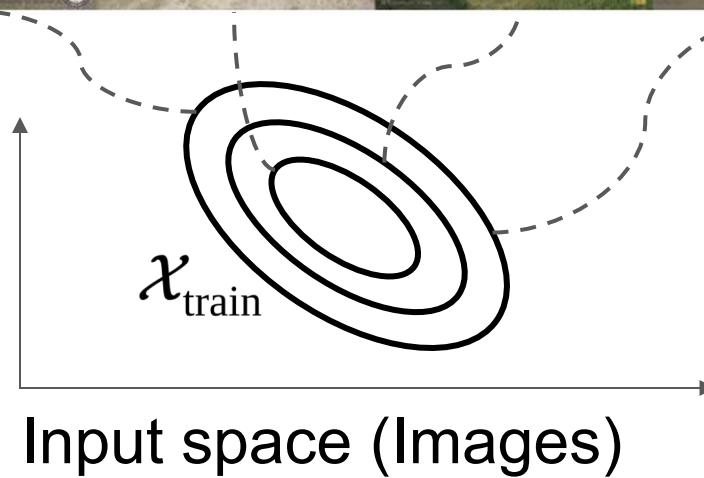


Technical
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of Munich



Visual Similarity Learning

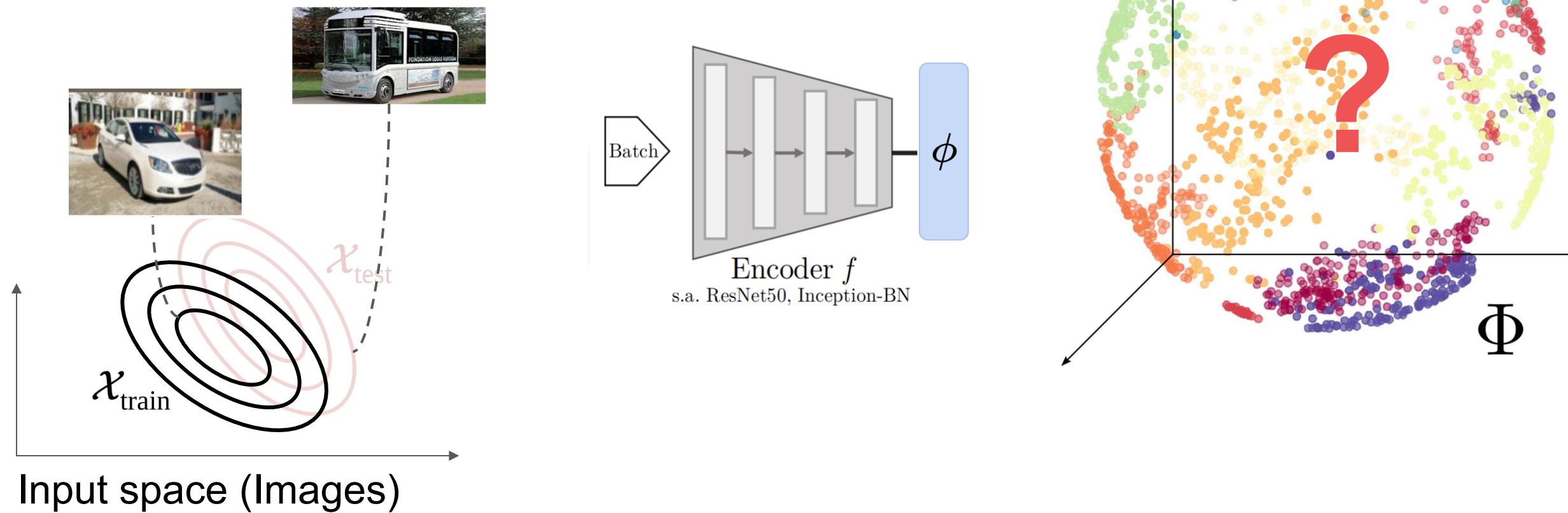
Learn **representation** $\phi(x)$ which reflects **semantic similarity** $d(\phi(x_i), \phi(x_j))$ within training distribution $\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}$.



Visual Similarity Learning

Out-Of-Distribution-Generalization:

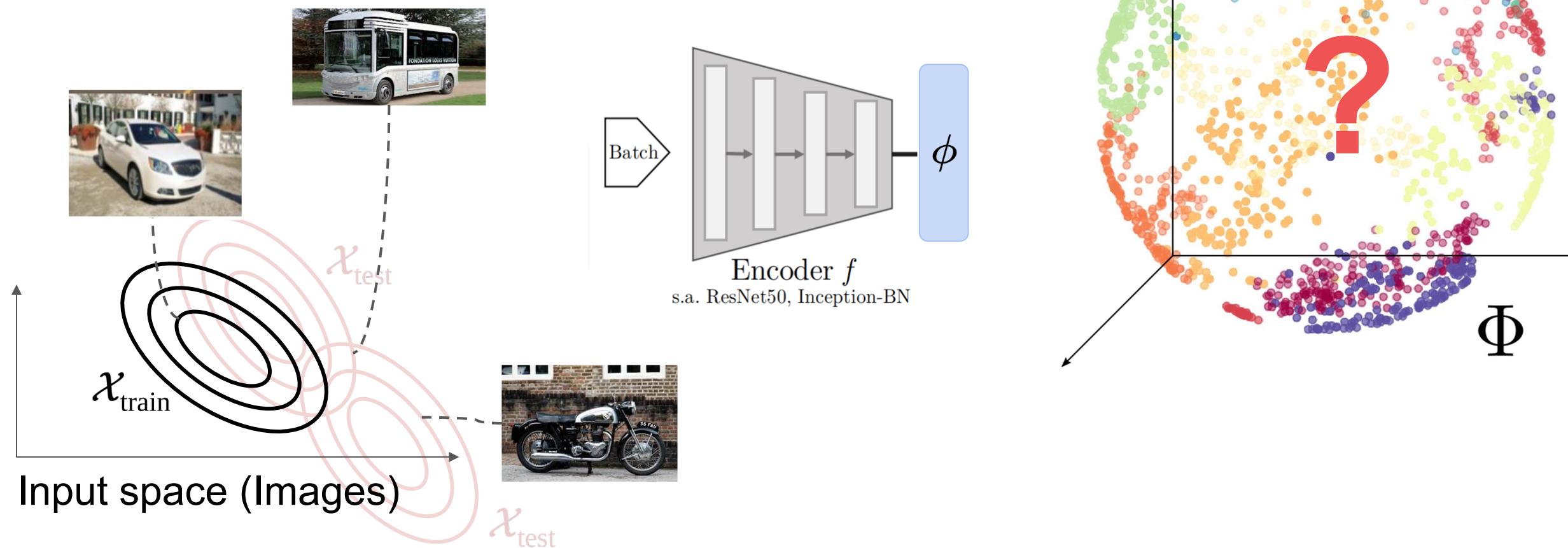
How well does Φ capture **unseen** classes, **unknown** surroundings, viewpoints, continual **class changes**?



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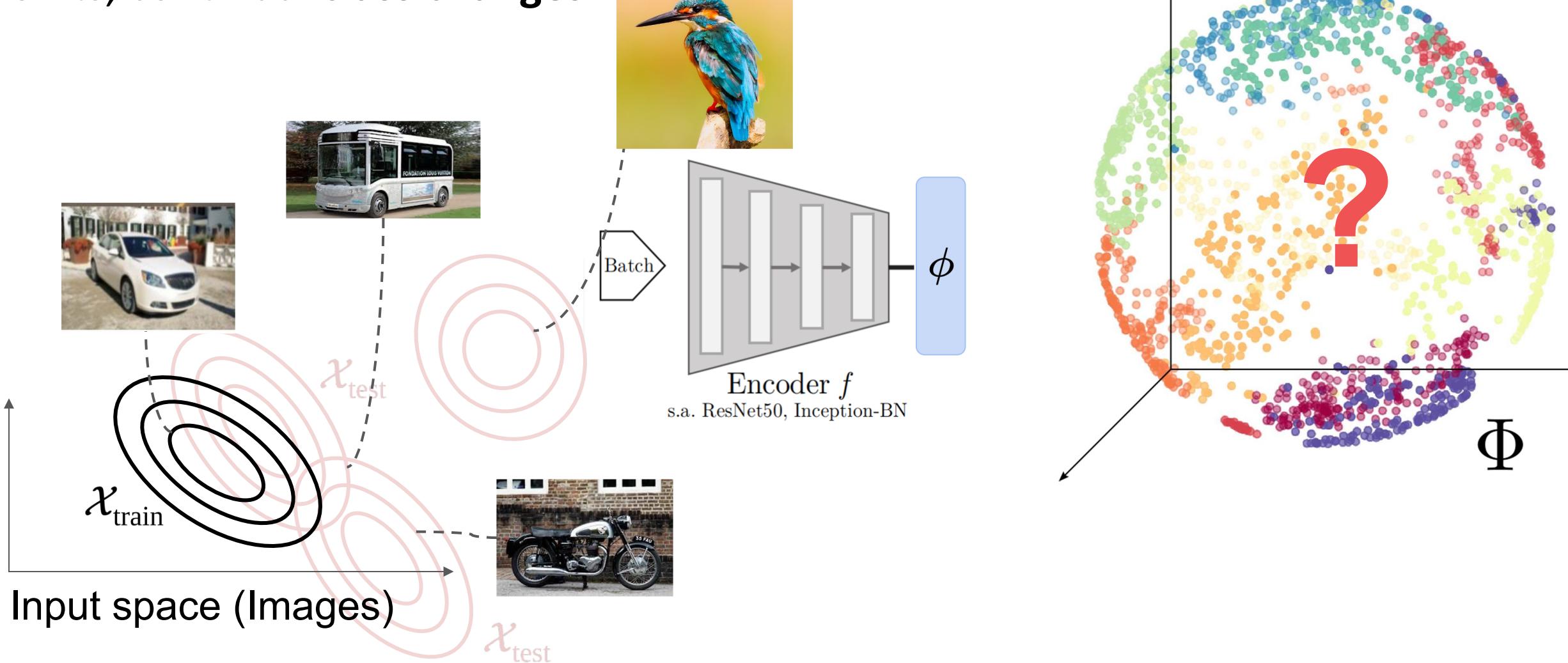
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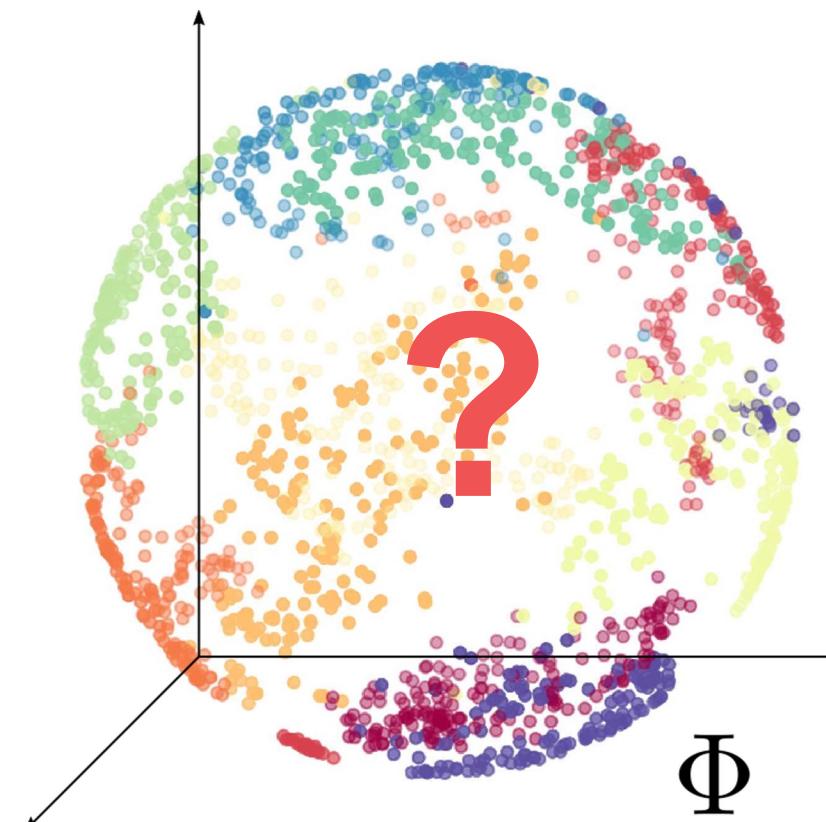
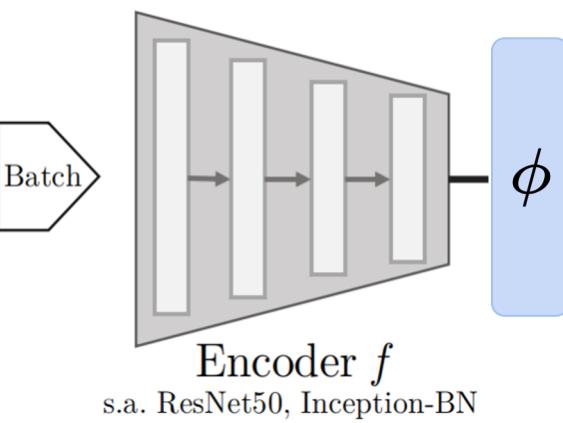
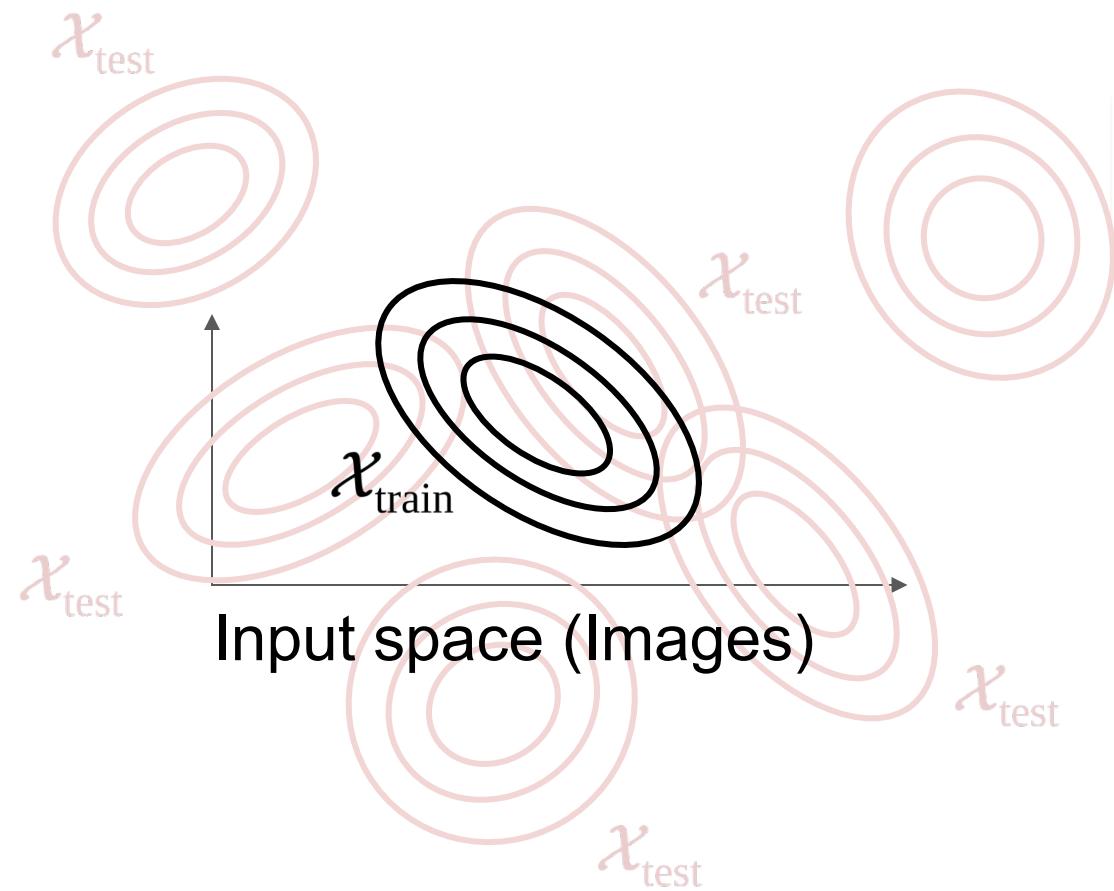


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Evaluation needs to consider **broad range of test distributions and difficulty.**

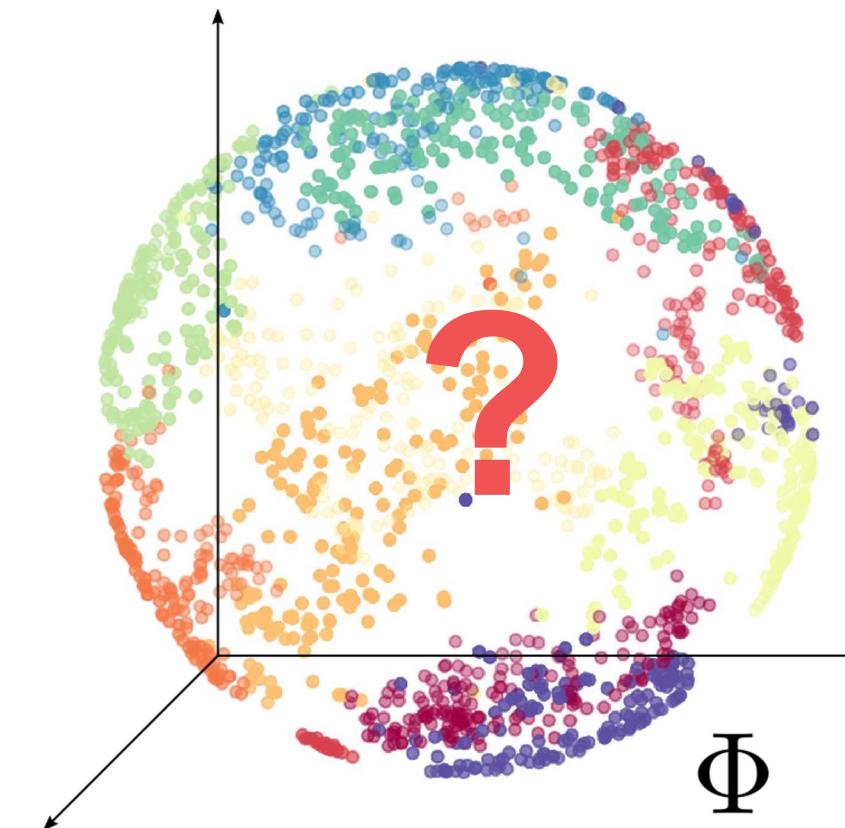
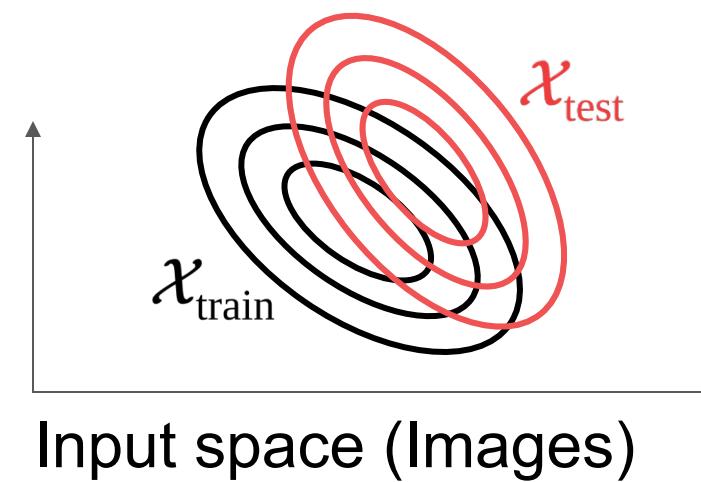


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In practice:

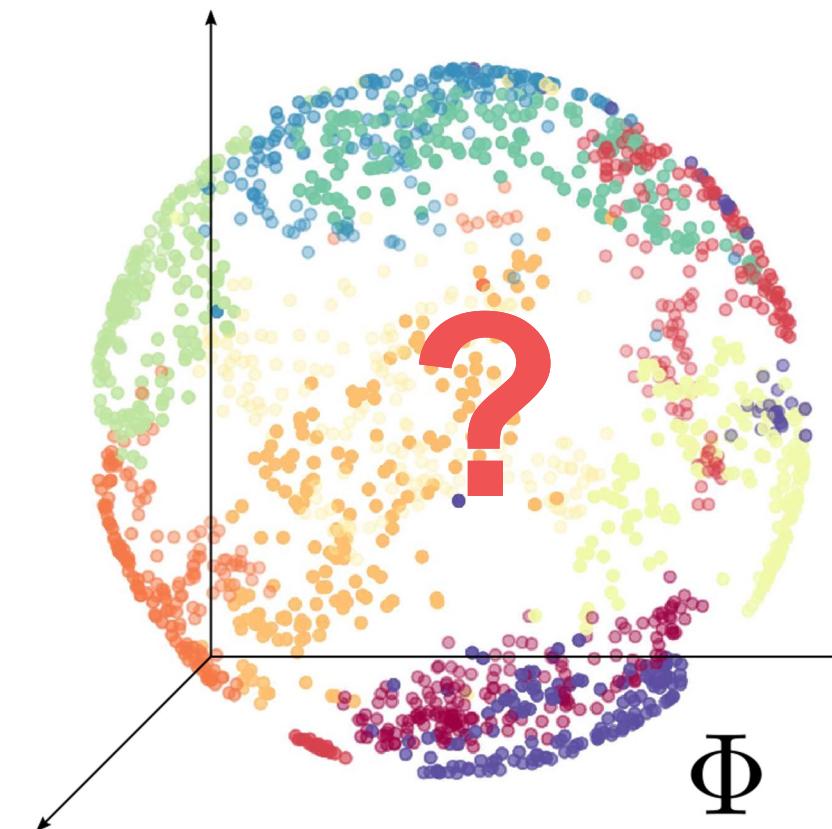
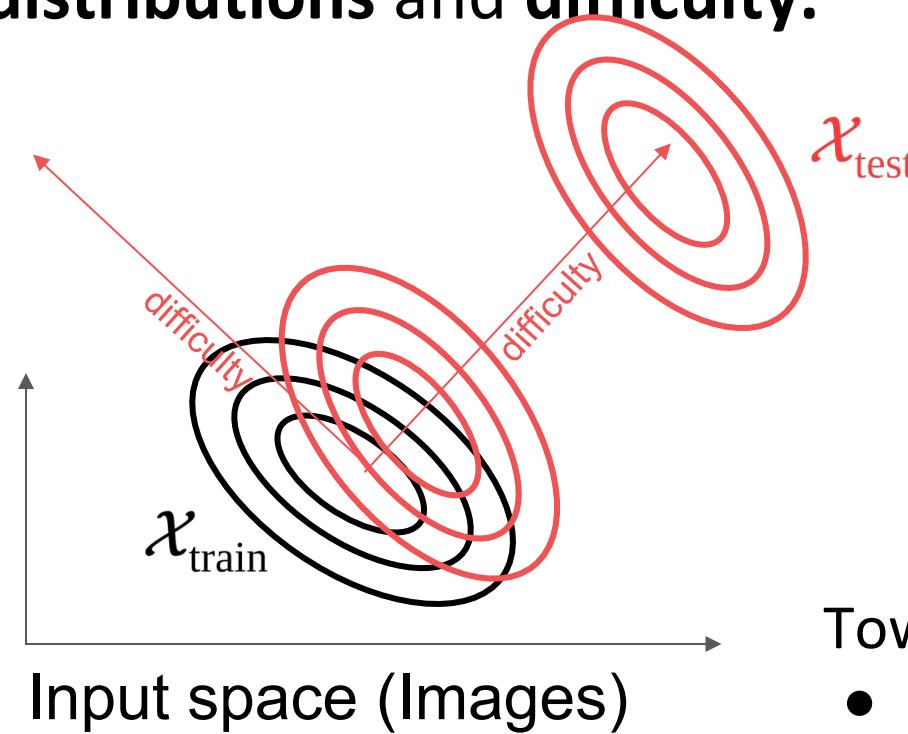
- Only consider a **single** data split ($\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}, \mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}$) for evaluation
- **random, fixed** problem difficulty
- **Hyperparameter overfitting**

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Towards **realistic evaluation** protocols for OOD Generalization:

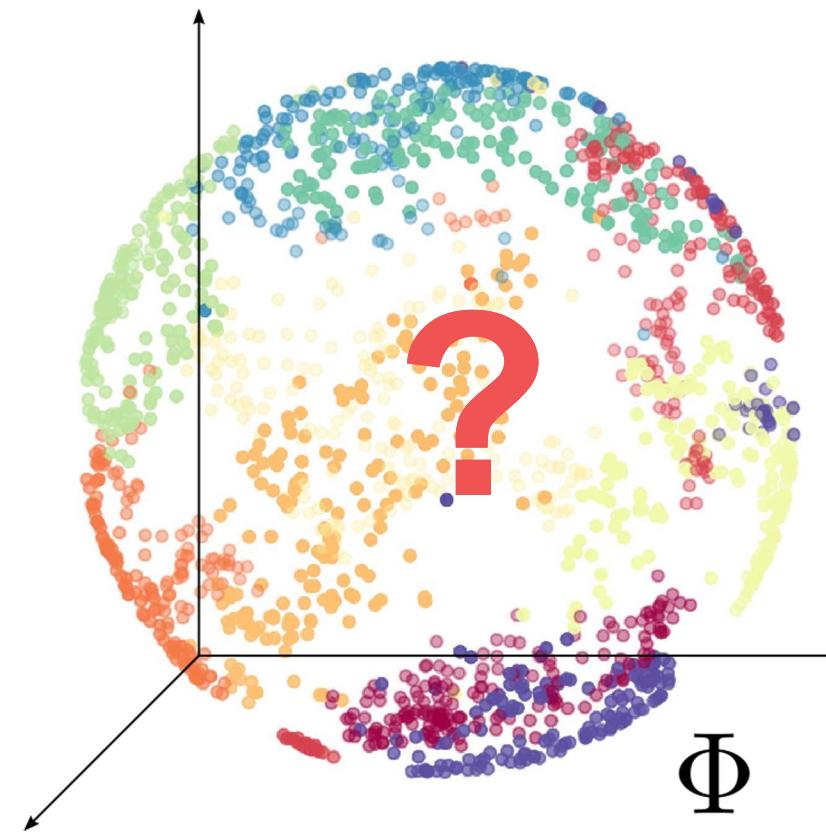
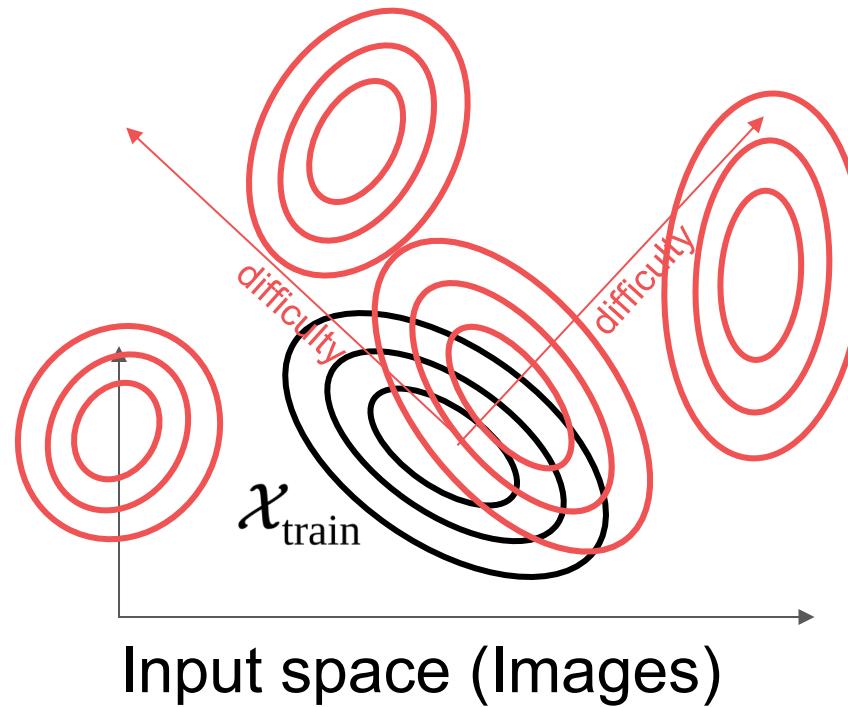
- **measure, change and control difficulty** of learning problems.

Visual Similarity Learning

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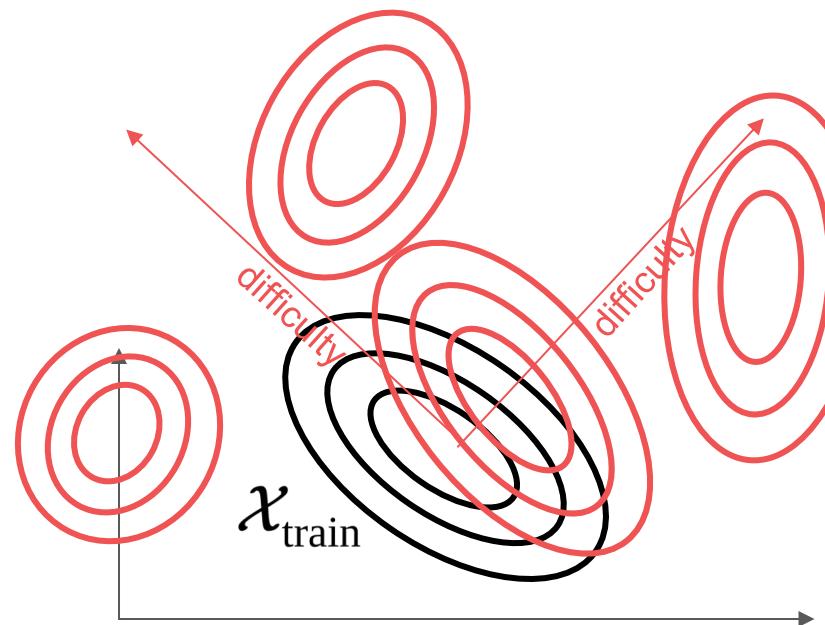
- measure, change and control **difficulty** of learning problems.
- consider **multiple learning problems** of **different difficulties** (i.e. data splits).

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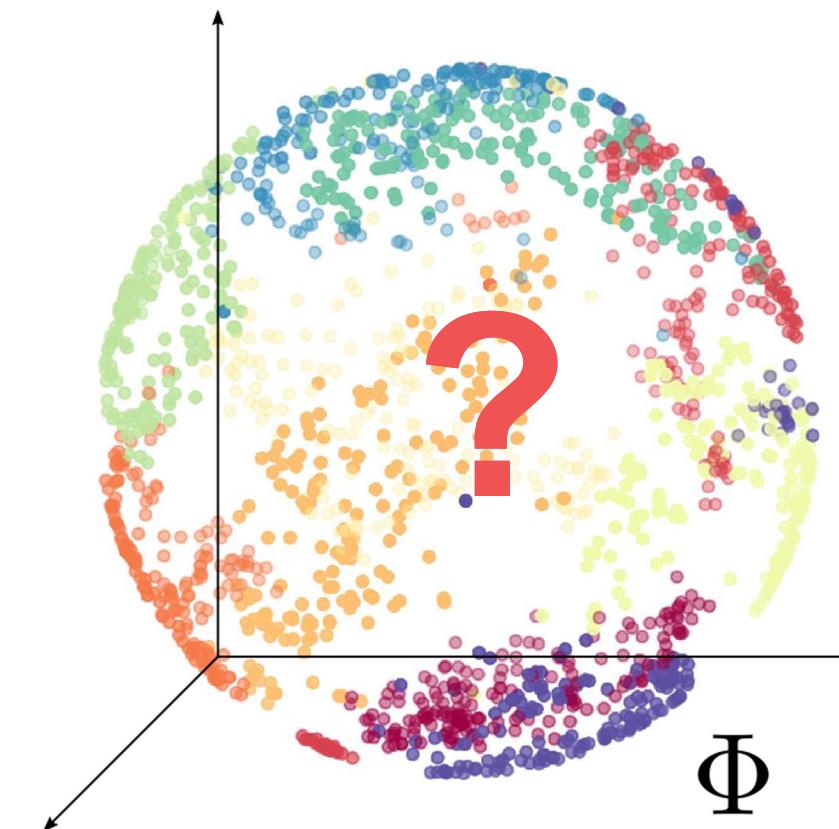
Evaluation needs to consider **broad range of test distributions and difficulty**.



Input space
(Cars196, Cub200, SOP,...)

Towards **realistic evaluation protocols** for OOD Generalization:

- measure, change and control **difficulty** of learning problems.
- consider **multiple learning problems** of **different difficulties** (i.e. data splits).
- built **individually for datasets** for better comparison between data splits.

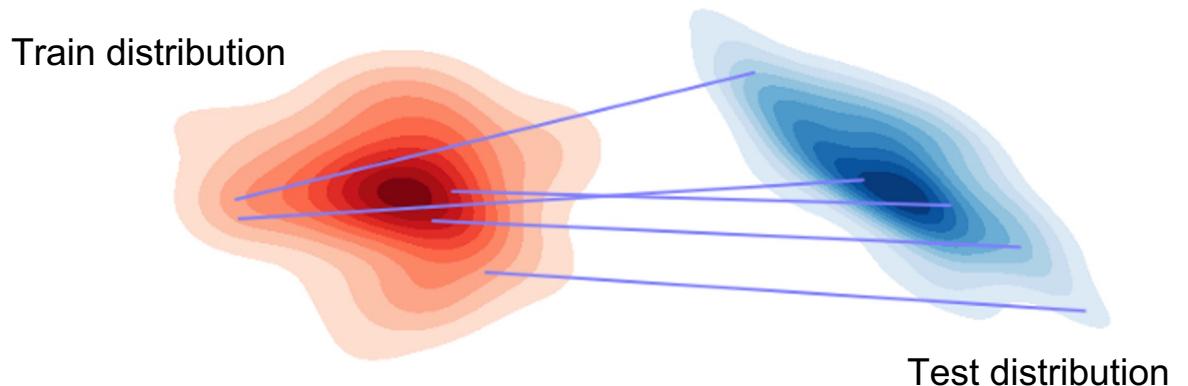


ooDML: Towards Evaluating OOD Generalization

Frechet Inception Distance (FID) to measure distance between data distributions

\mathcal{X}_1 and \mathcal{X}_2 .

$$d(\mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_2) \triangleq \|\mu_{\mathcal{X}_1} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_2}\|_2^2 + \text{Tr}(\Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_1} + \Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_2} - 2(\Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_1}\Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_2})^{\frac{1}{2}})$$



Assumptions:

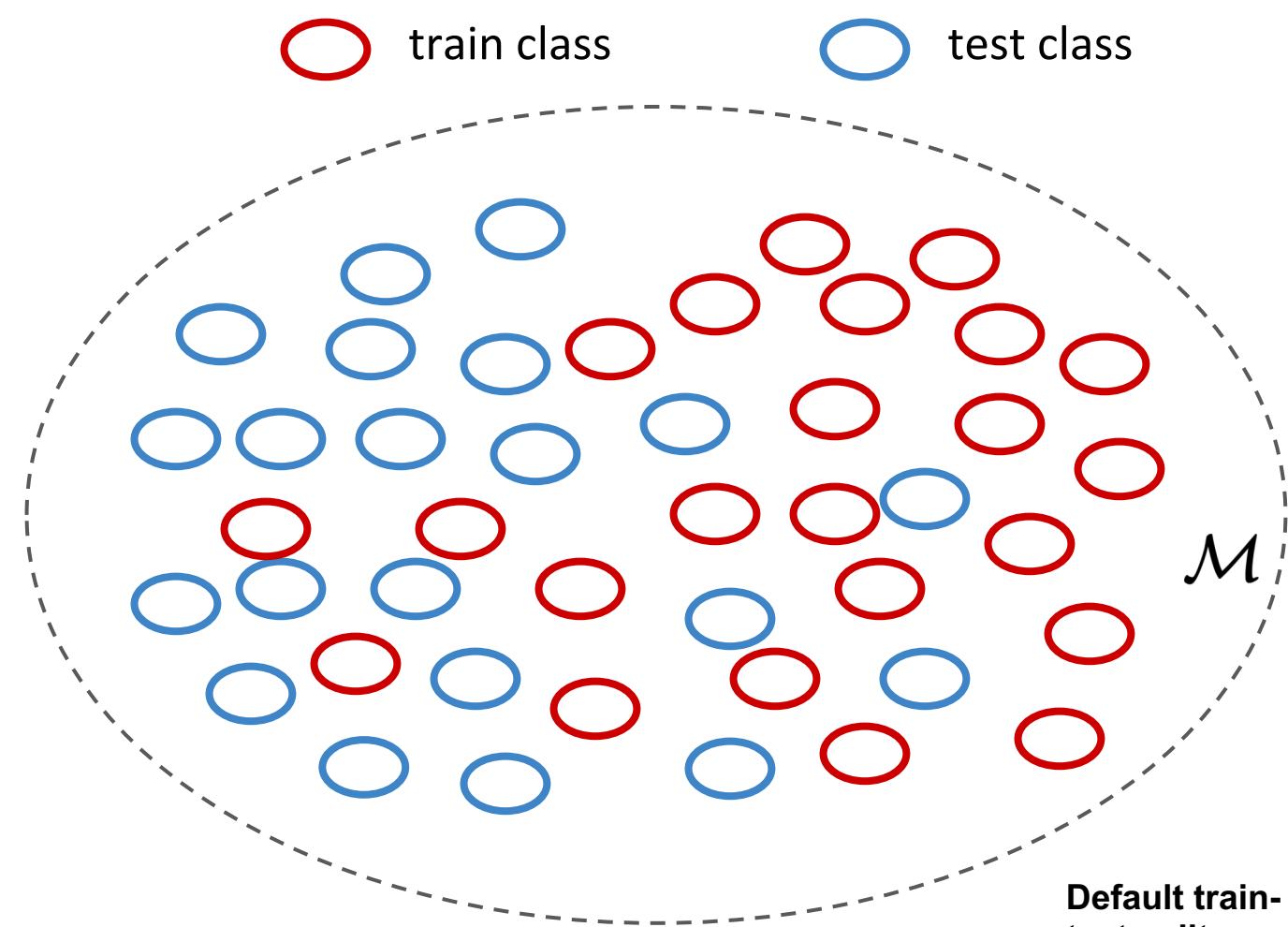
- Use pretrained ImageNet representation (InceptionV3) as metric space \mathcal{M} .
- Data distributions are approximately Gaussian in \mathcal{M} .

Iterative Class Swapping

○ train class

○ test class

Iterative Class Removal



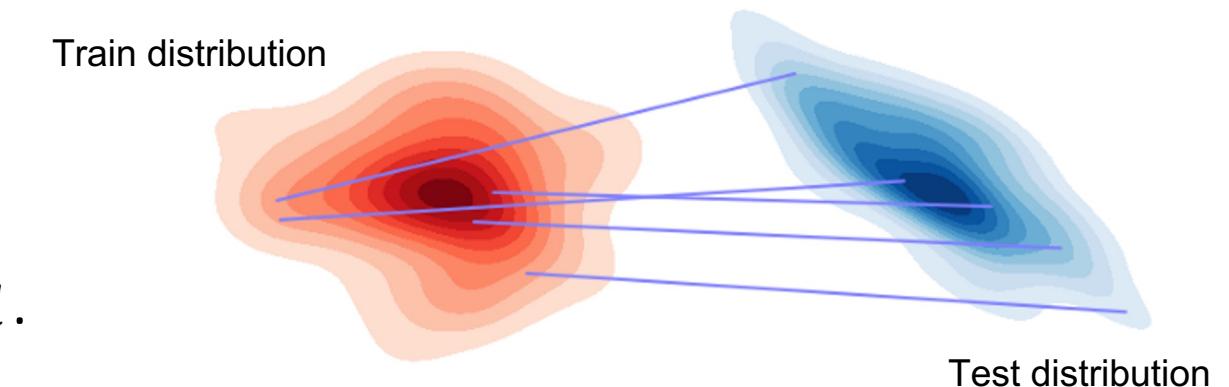
¹ Milbich, Roth et al.; NeuRIPS 2021; Characterizing Generalization under Out-Of-Distribution Shifts in Deep Metric Learning

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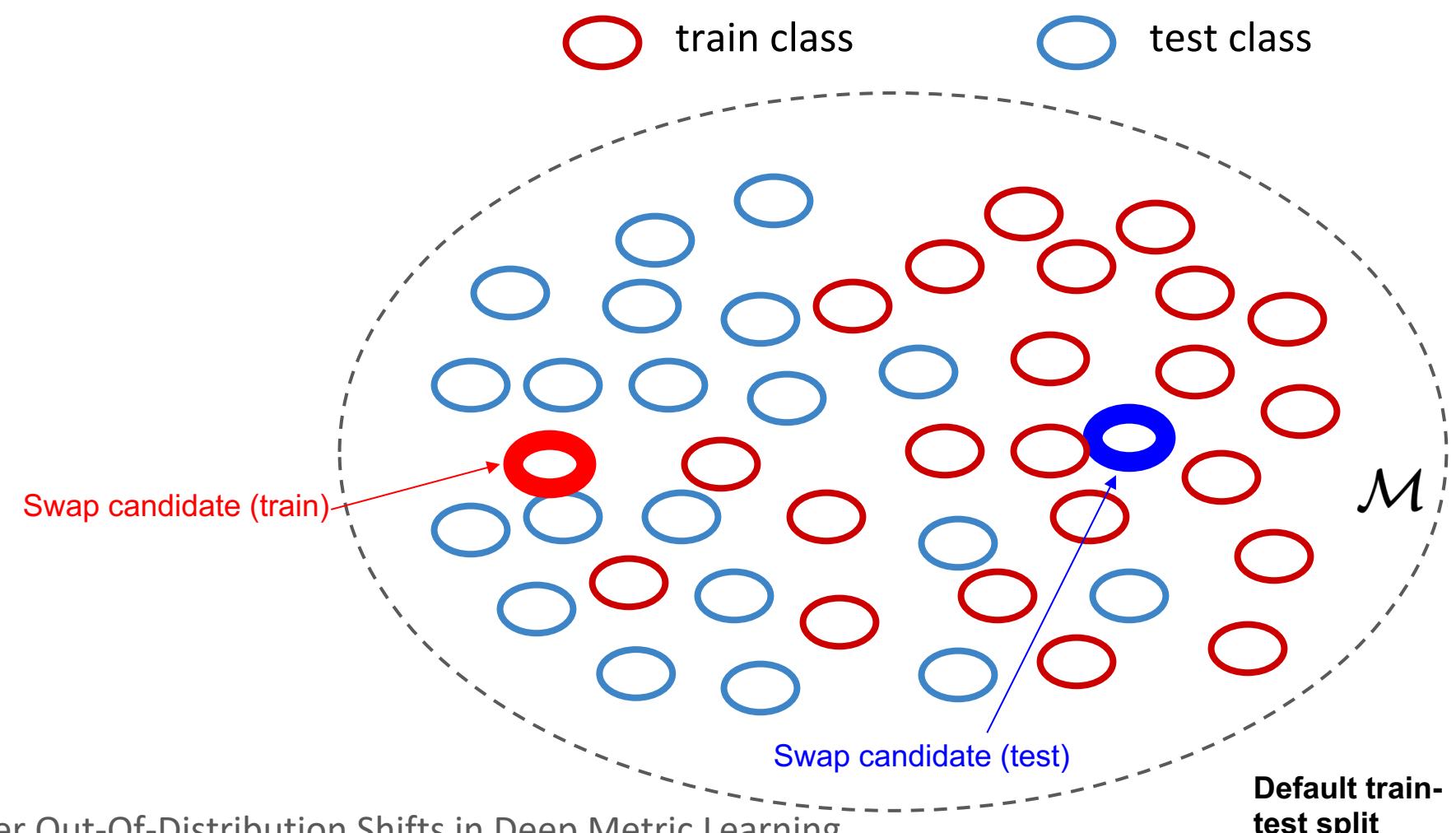
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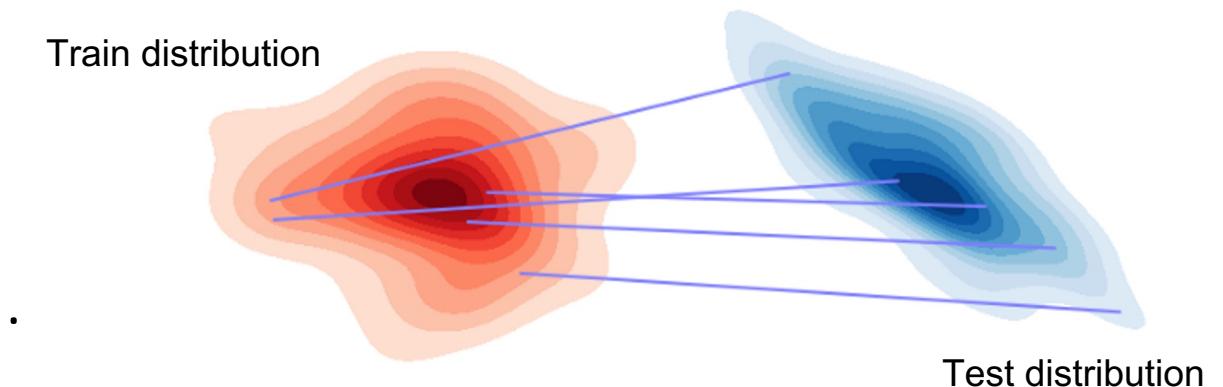


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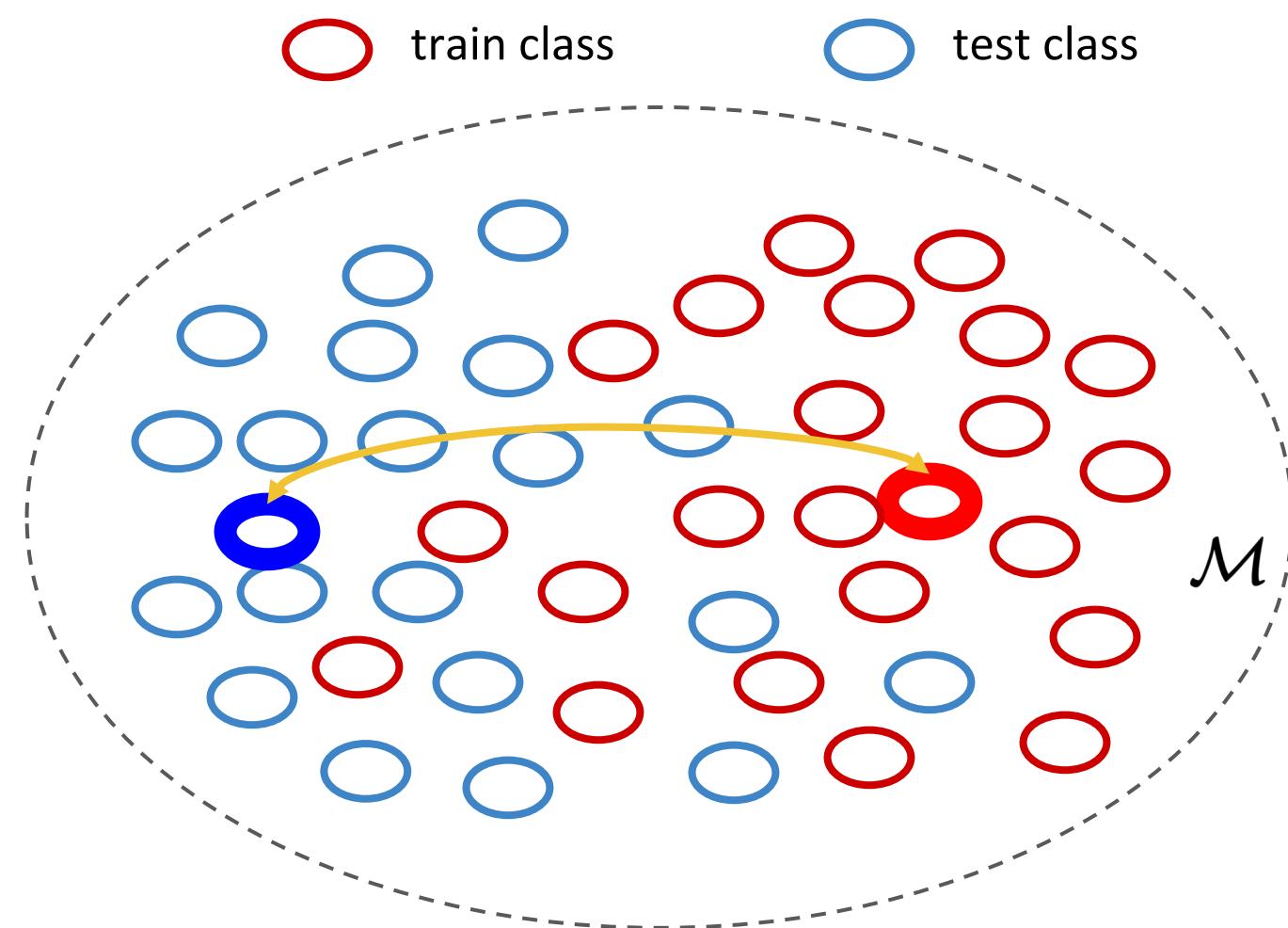
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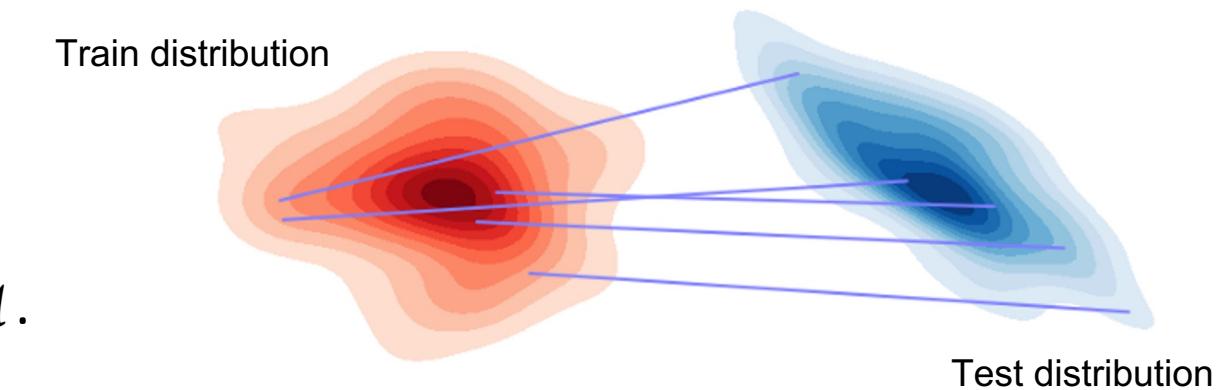
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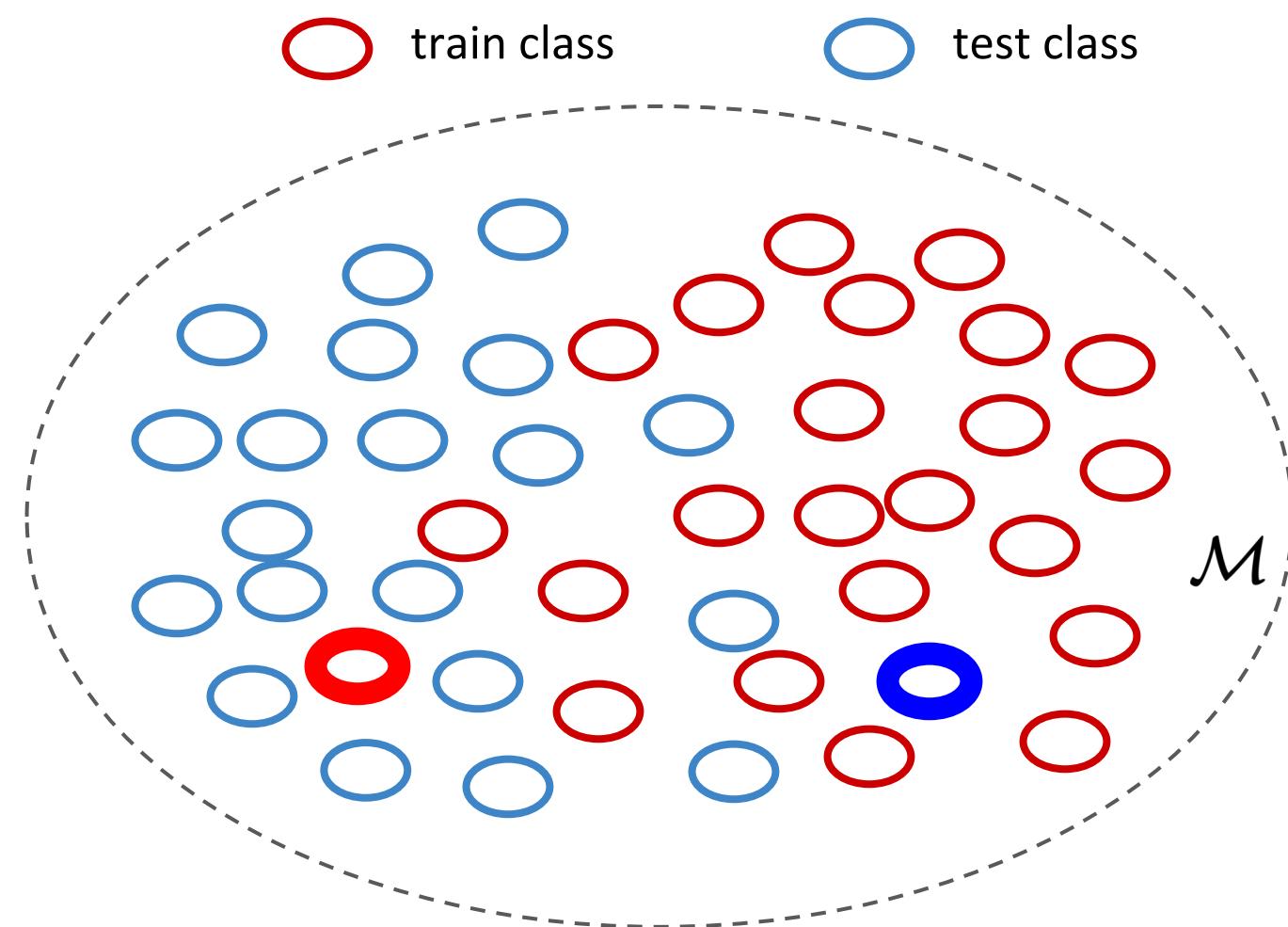
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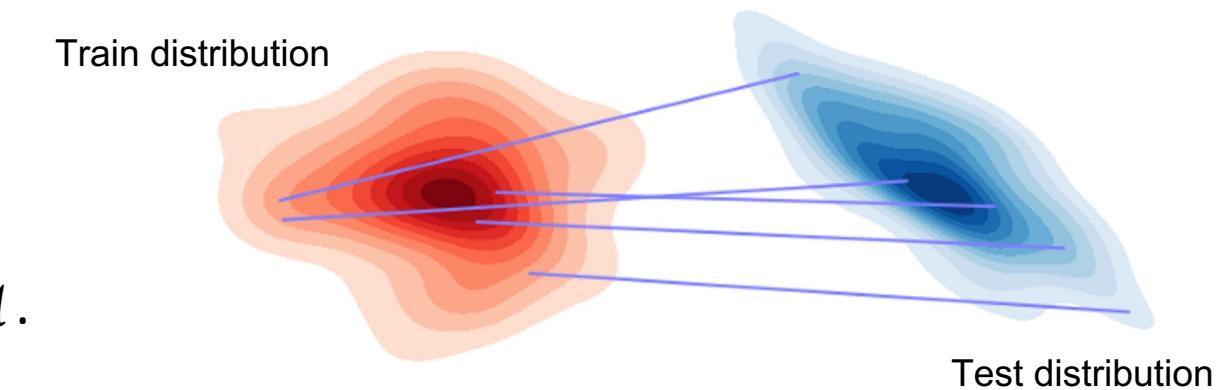
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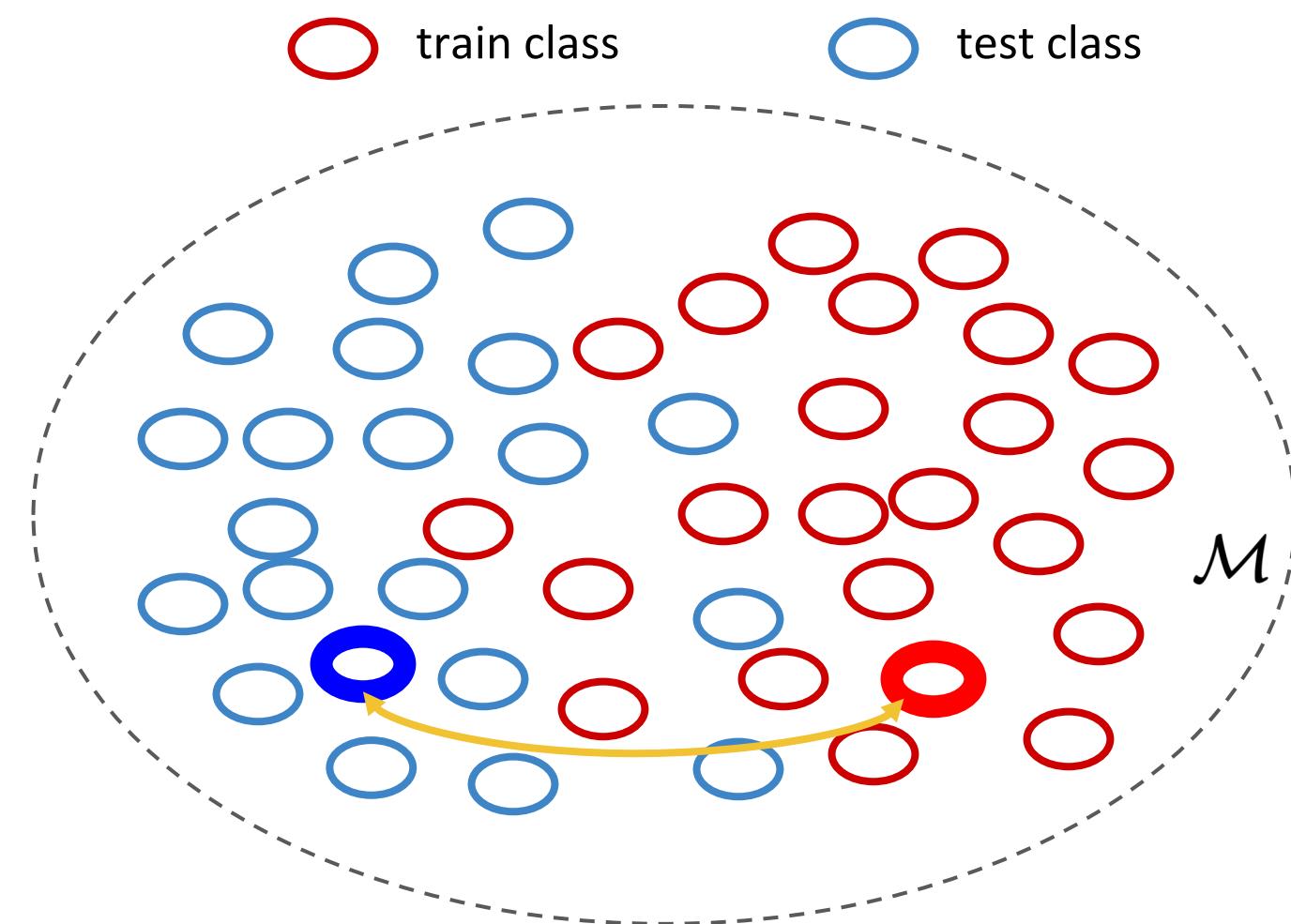
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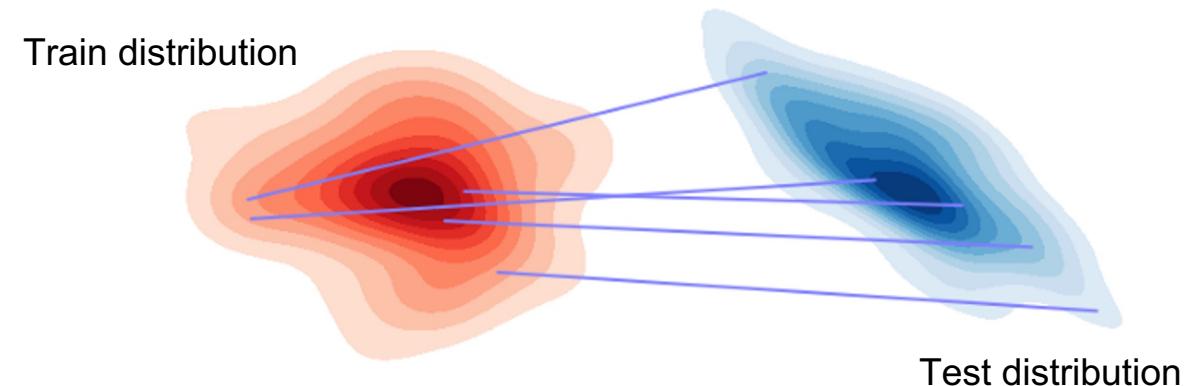


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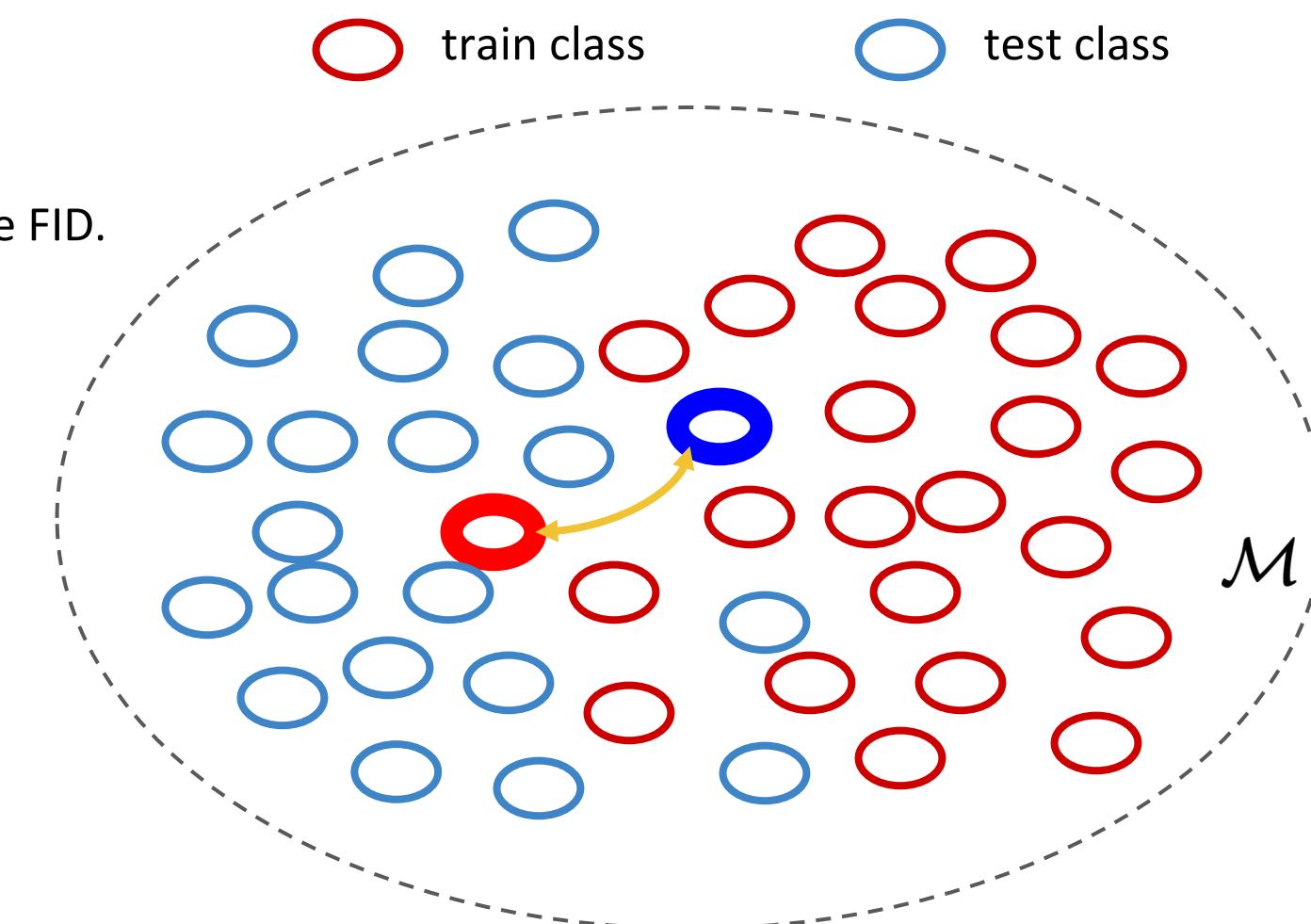
(1) $\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}$ default training data, $\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}$ default test data

(2) Identify classes $C_{\text{train}} \subset \mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}$ and $C_{\text{test}} \subset \mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}$ whose exchange will increase FID.

$$C_{\text{train}}^* = \arg \max_{C_{\text{train}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}} \|\mu_{C_{\text{train}}} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}}\|_2 - \|\mu_{C_{\text{train}}} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}}\|_2$$

$$C_{\text{test}}^* = \arg \max_{C_{\text{test}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}} \|\mu_{C_{\text{test}}} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}}\|_2 - \|\mu_{C_{\text{test}}} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}}\|_2$$

(1) Swap classes C_{train} and C_{test} between $\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}$.



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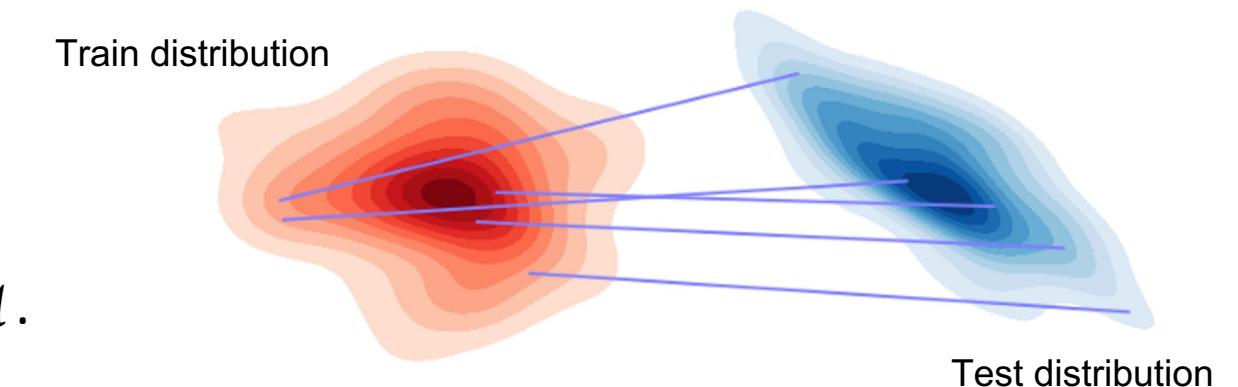
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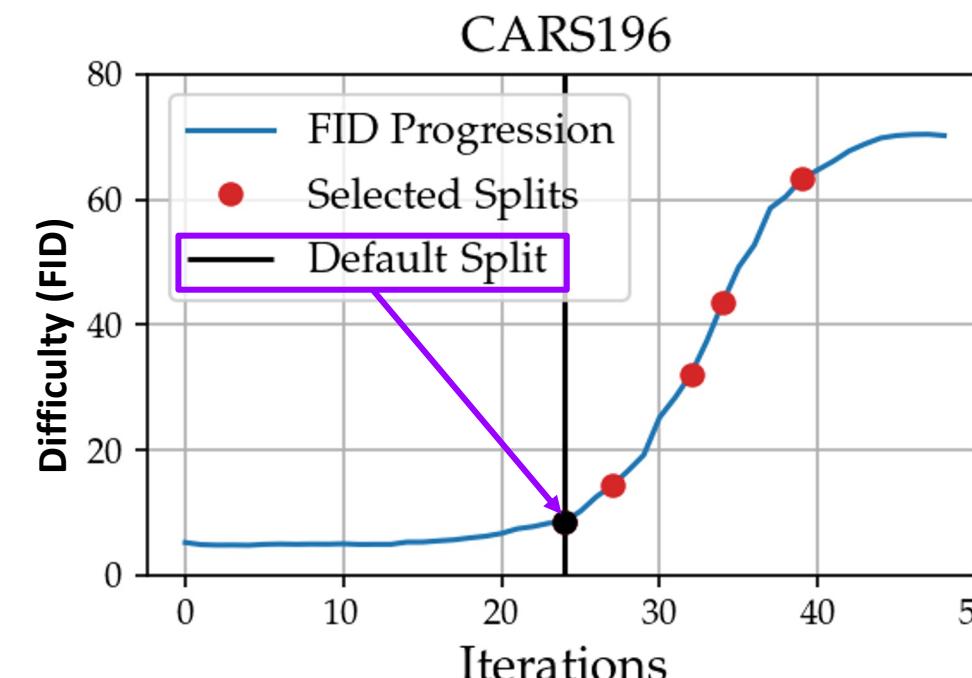
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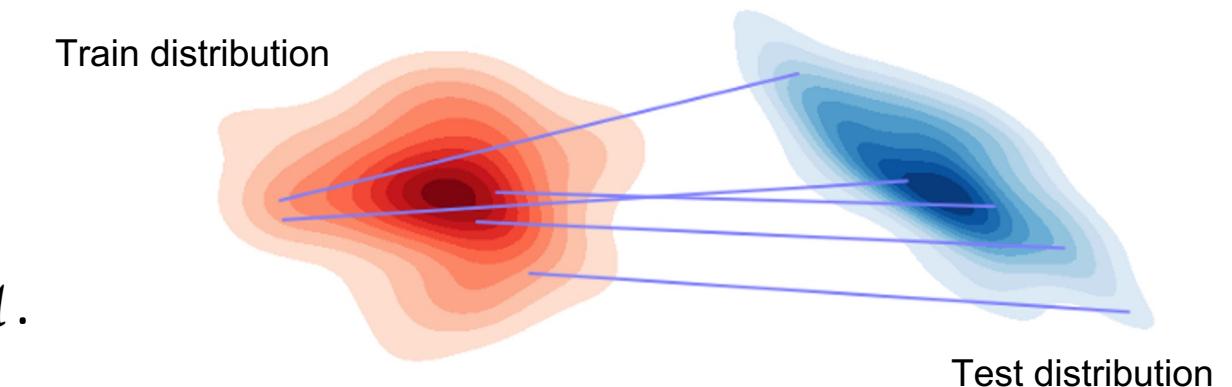
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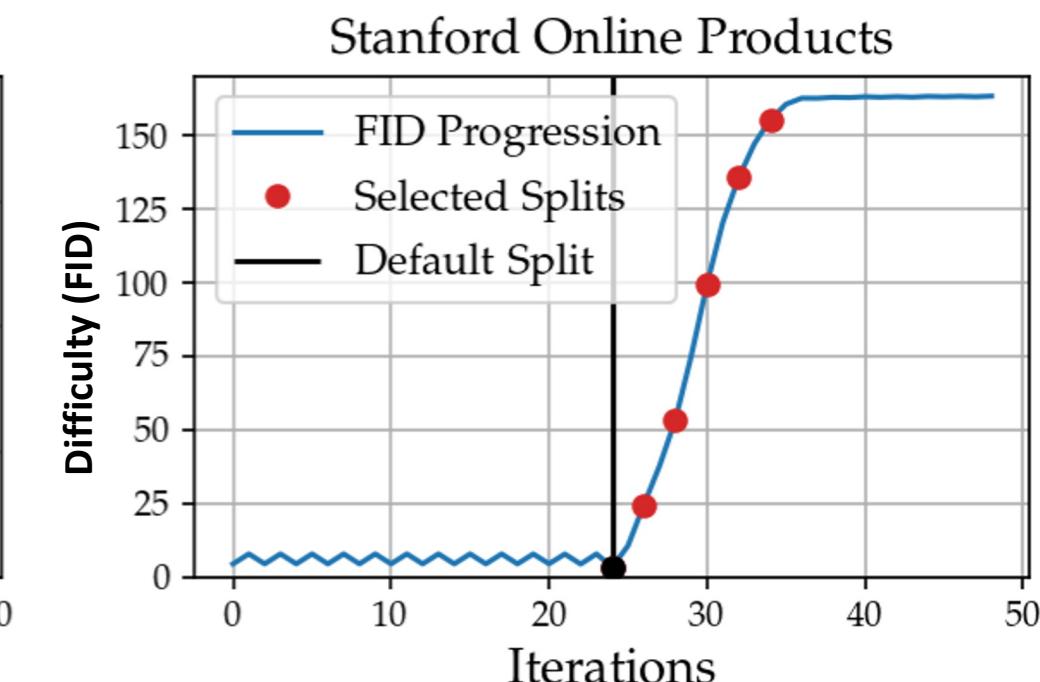
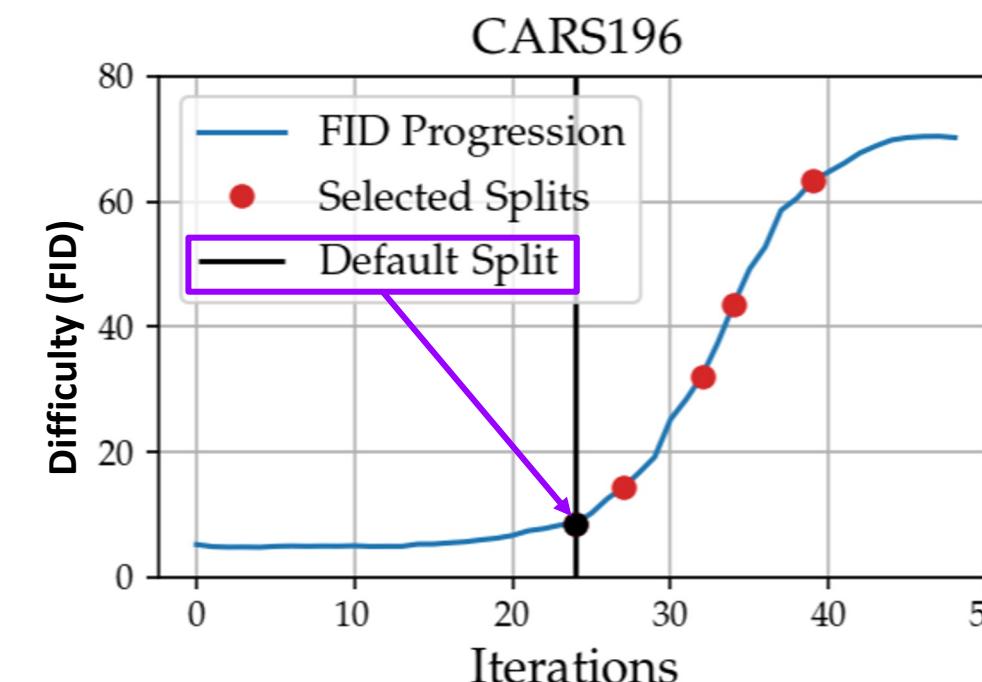
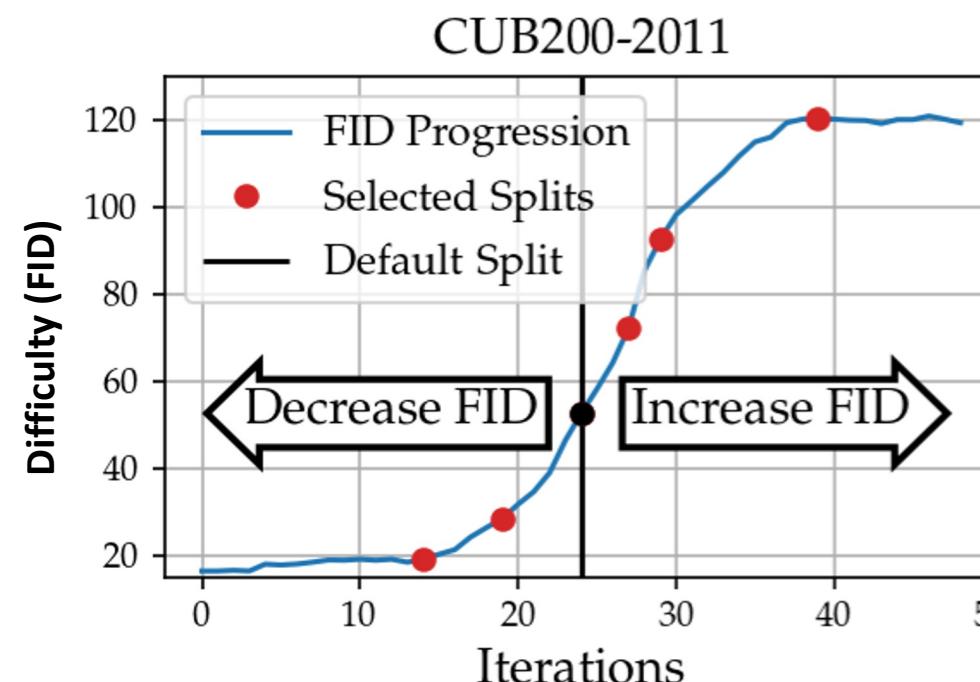
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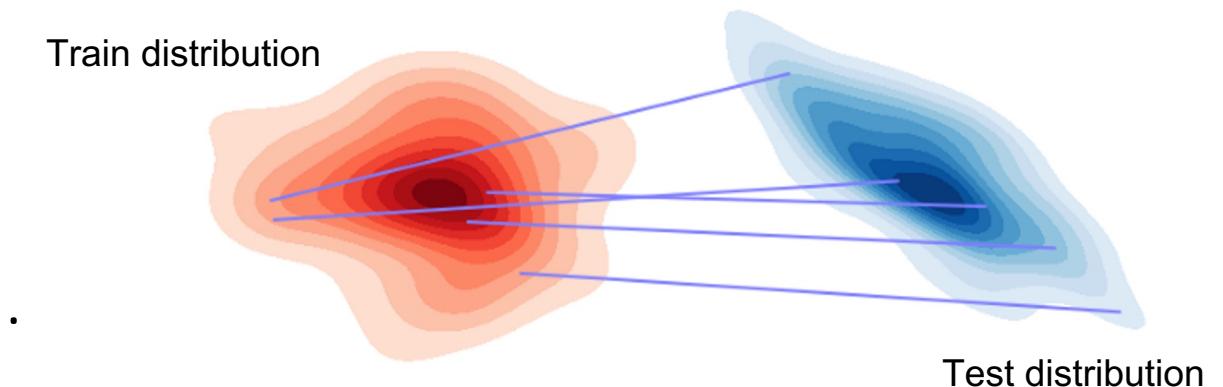


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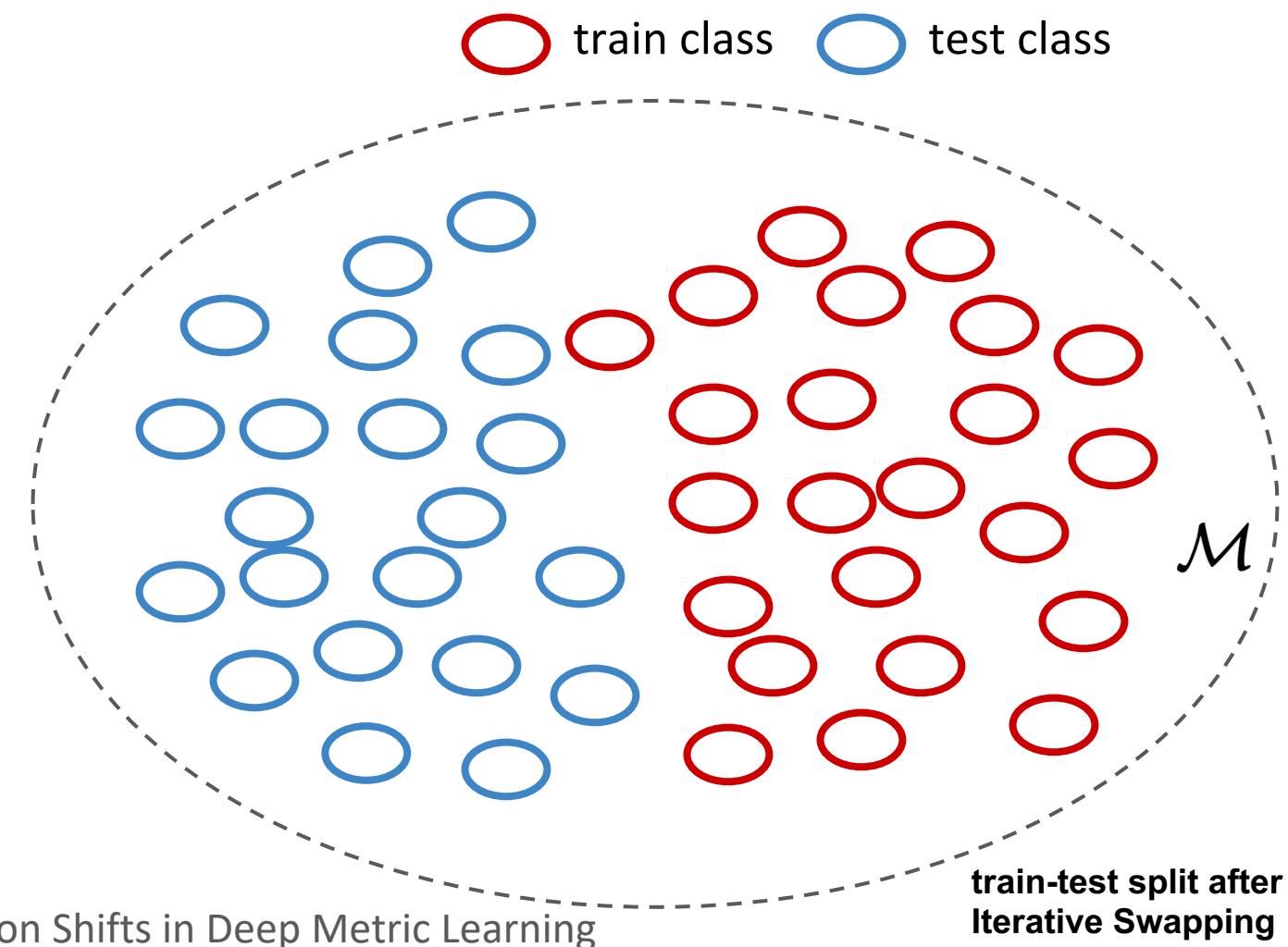


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Iterative Class Removal

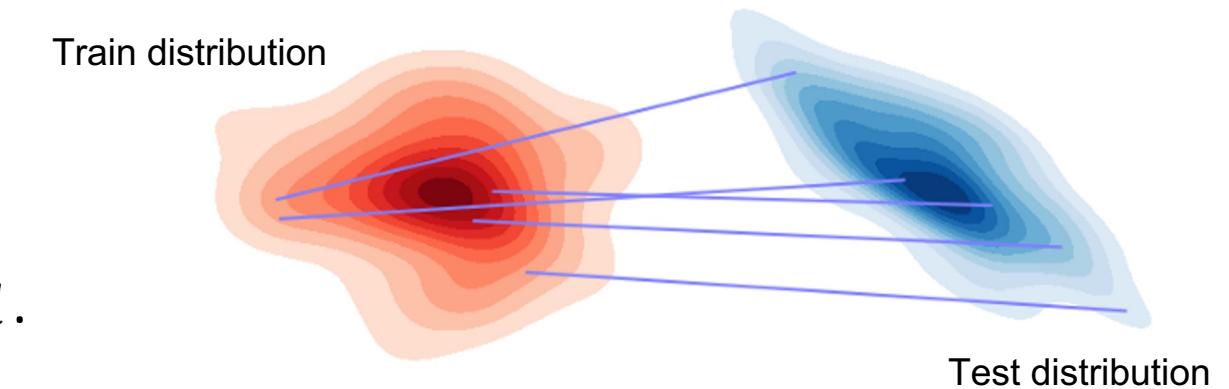


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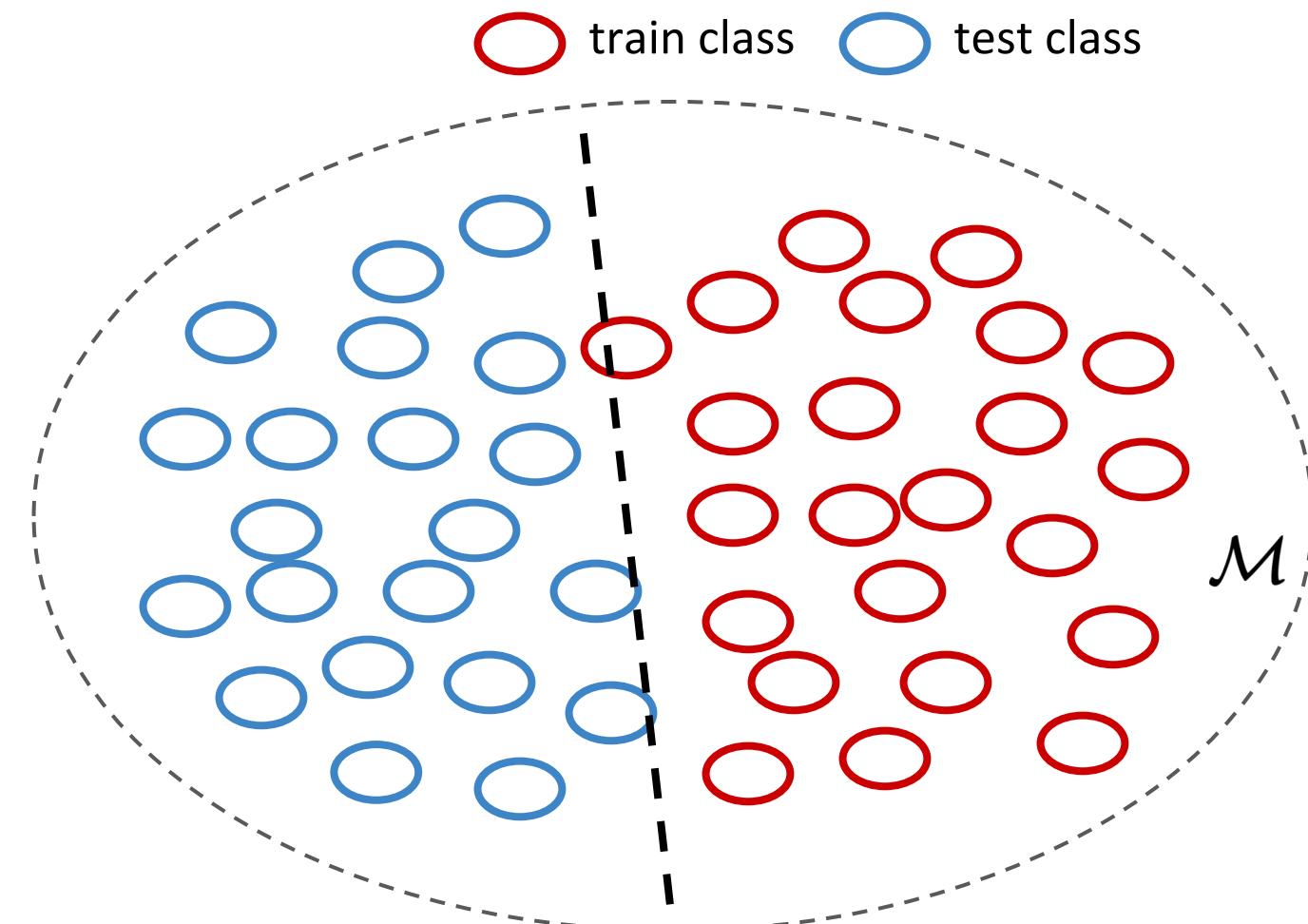


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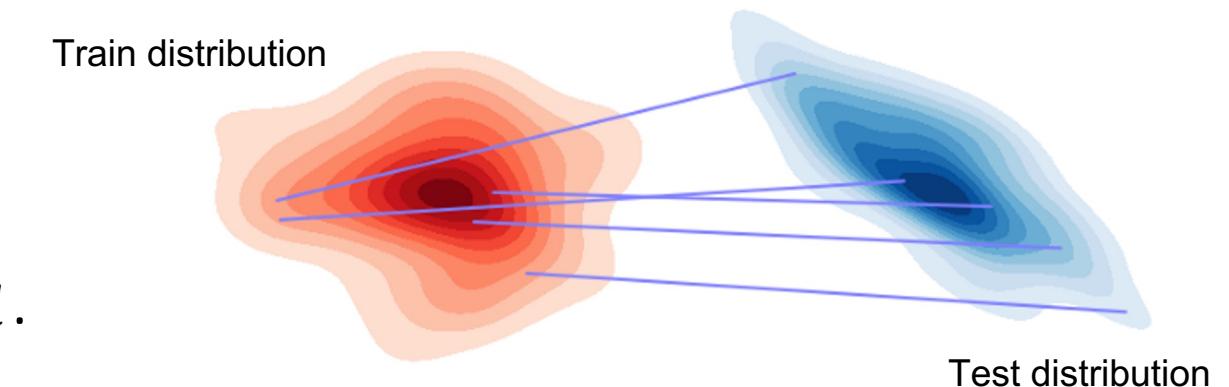


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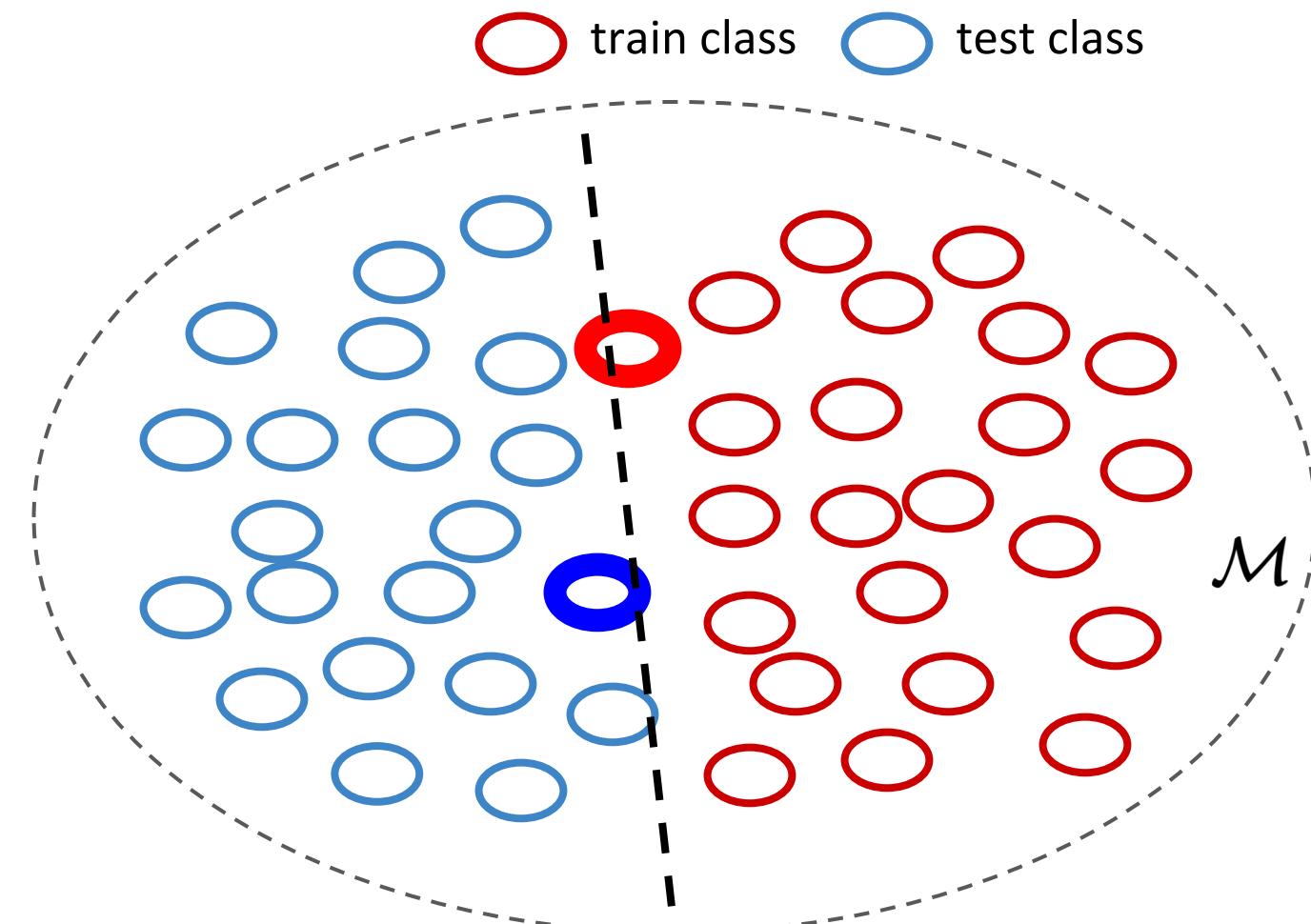


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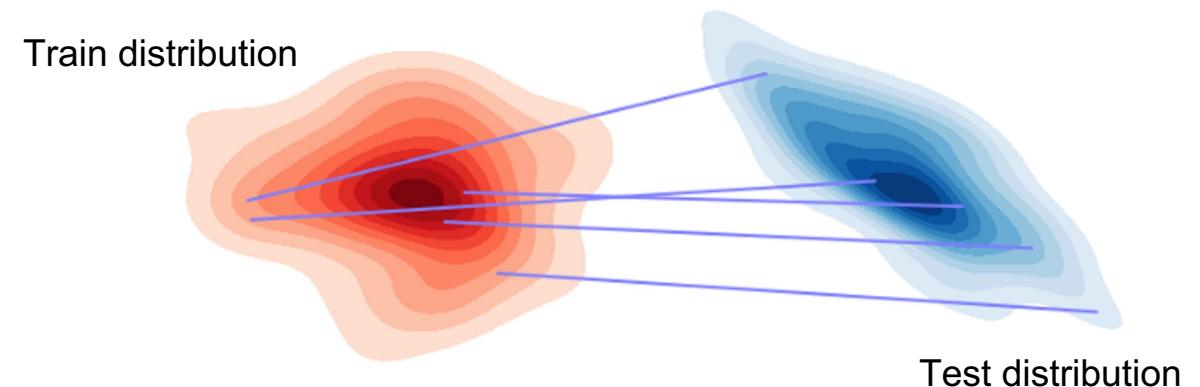


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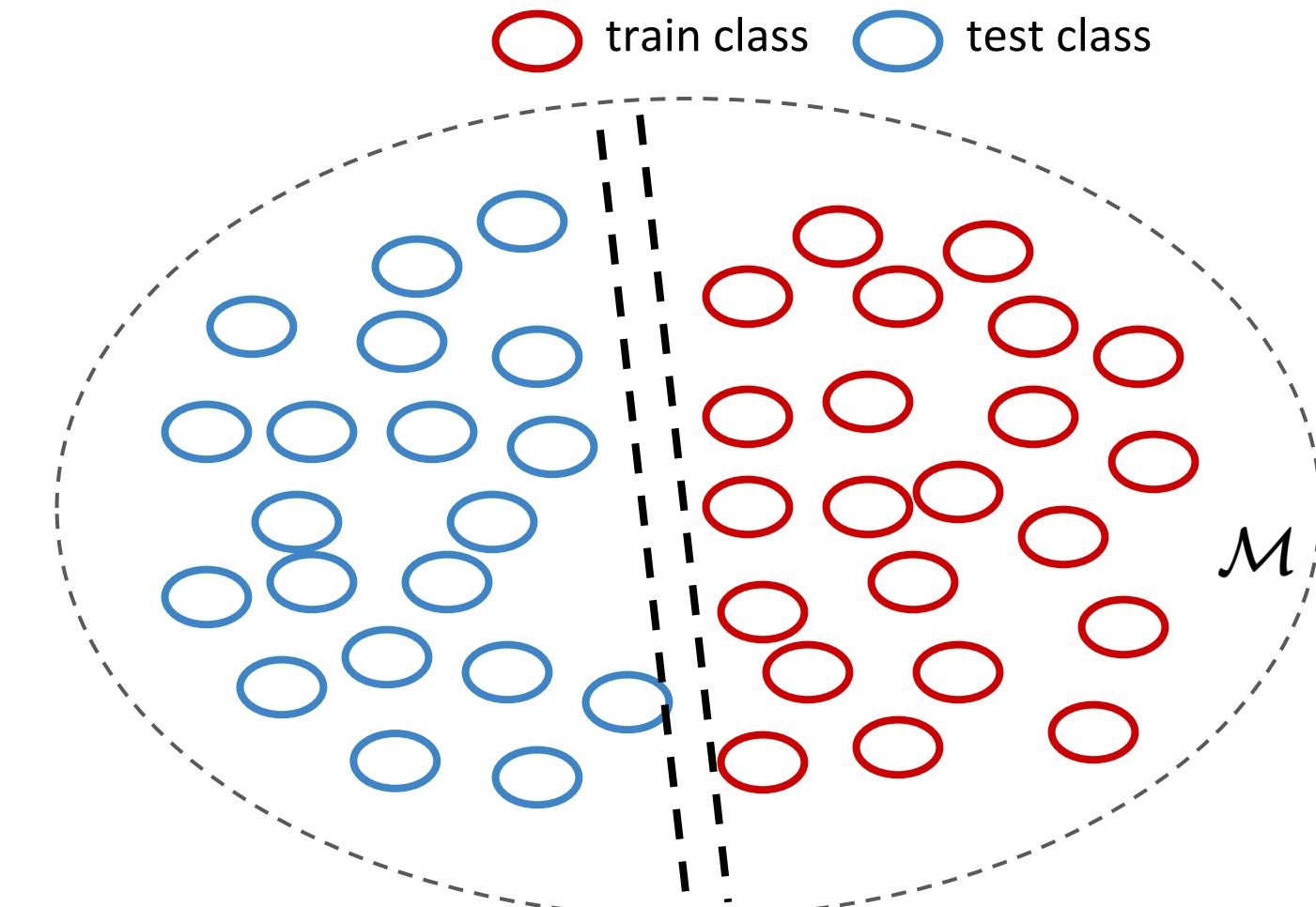


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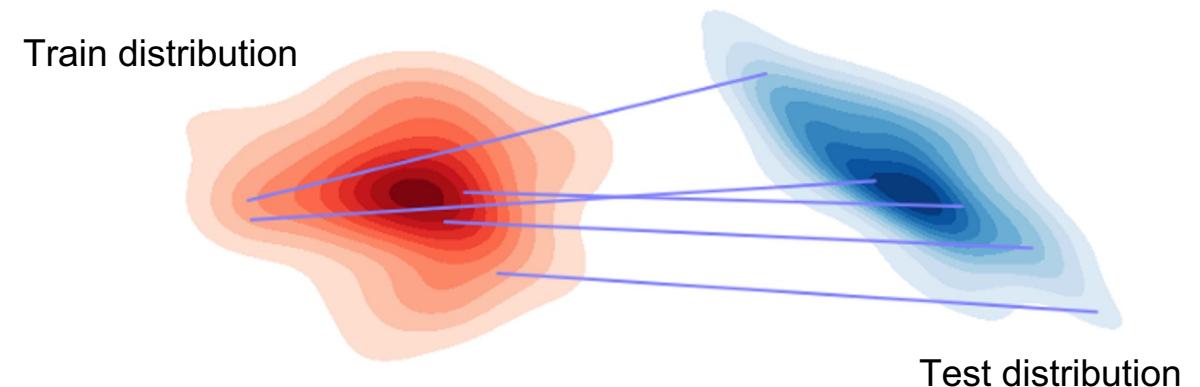


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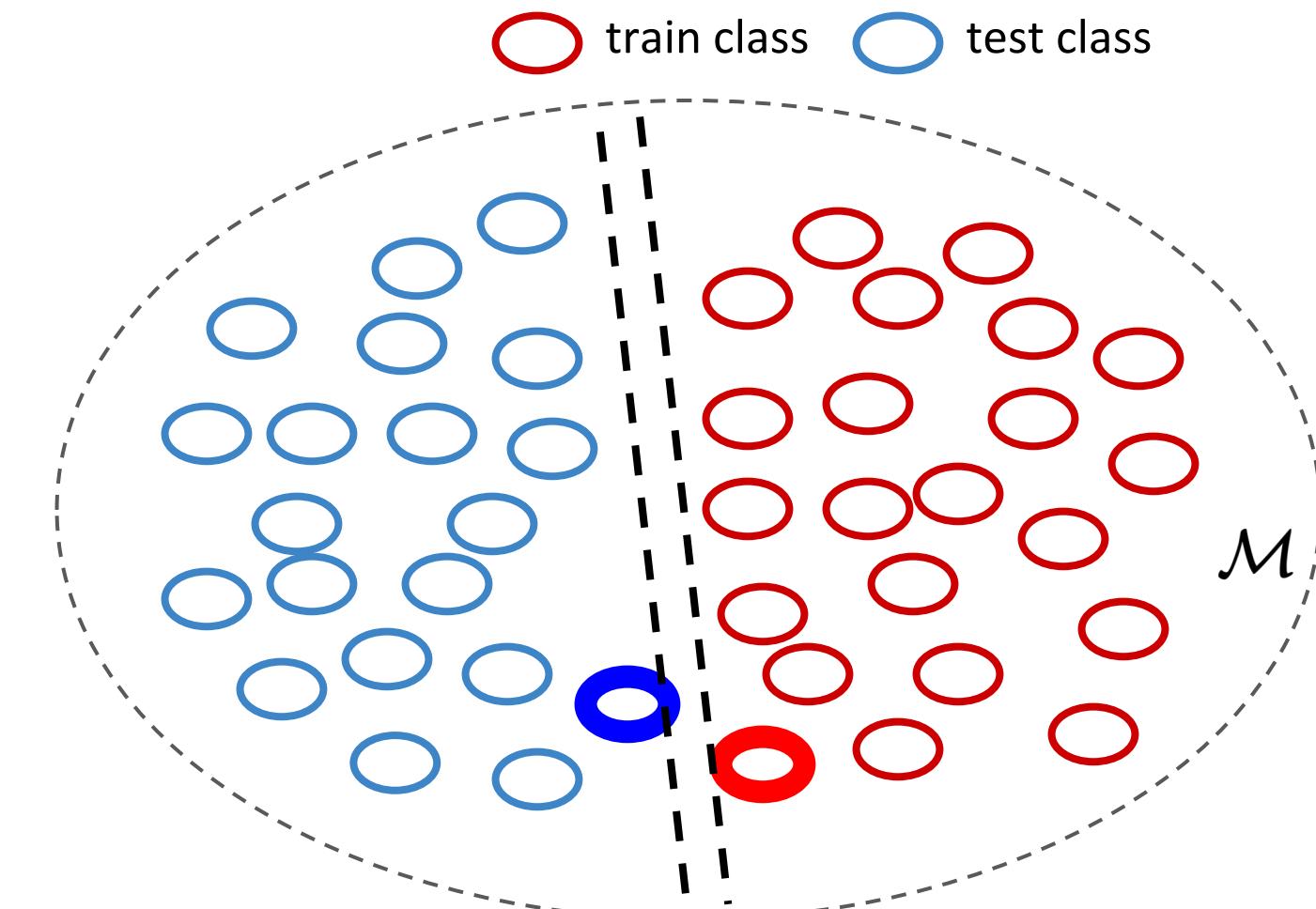


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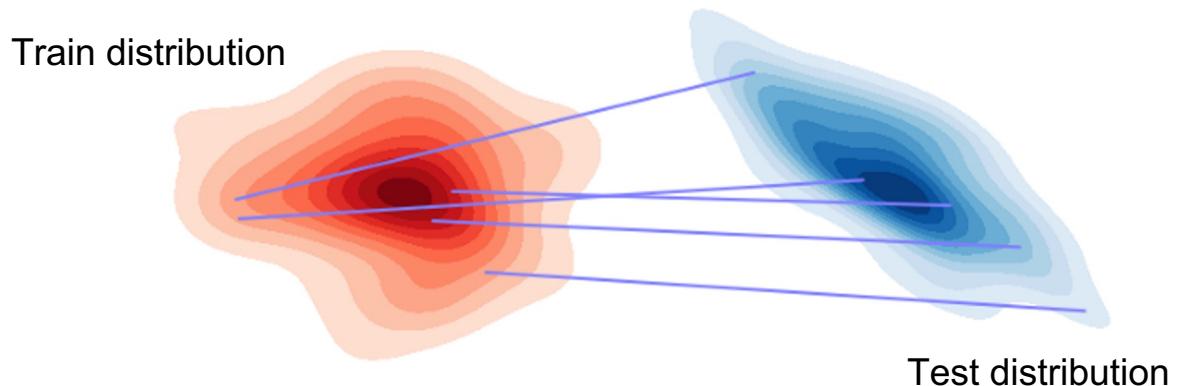


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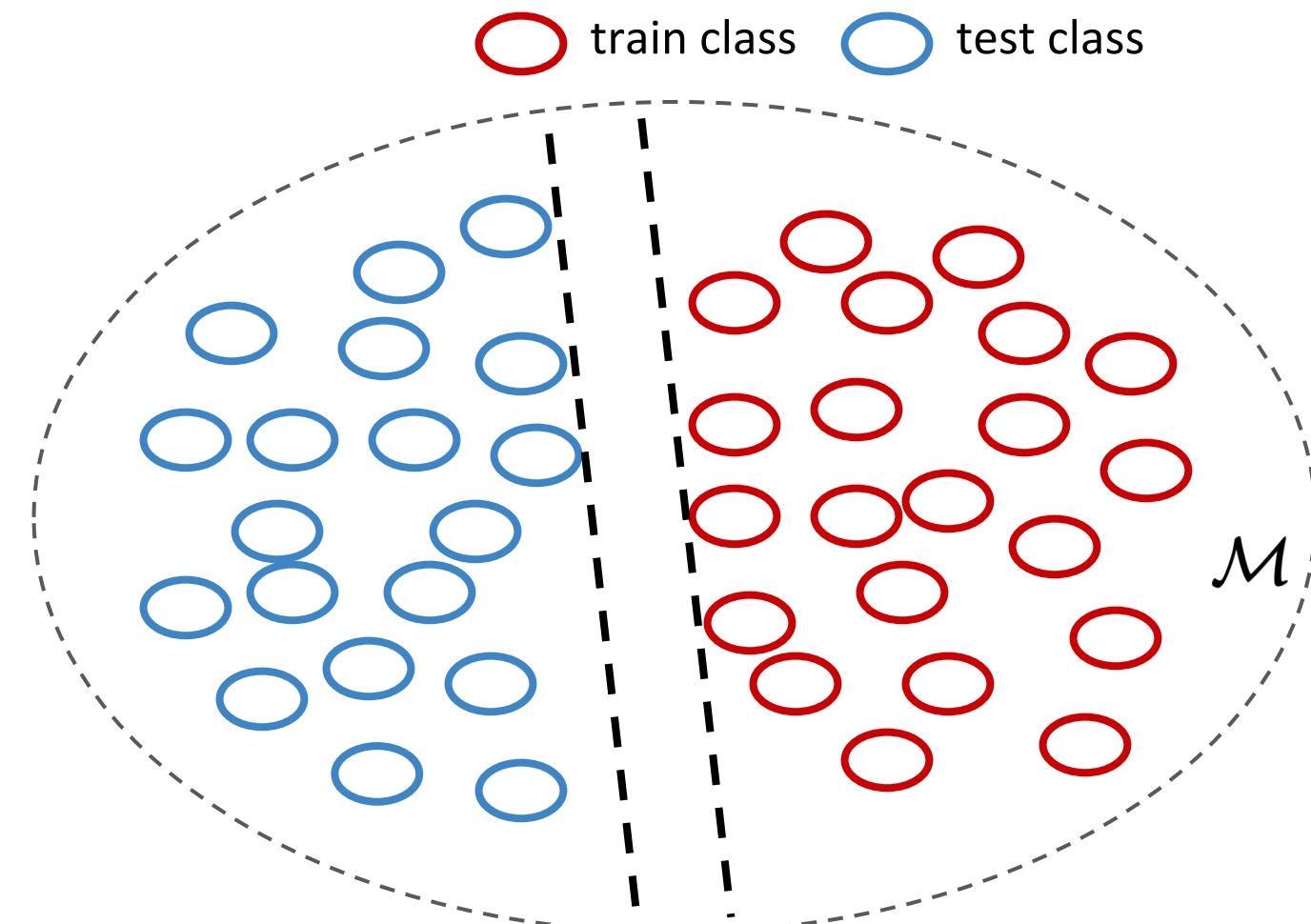


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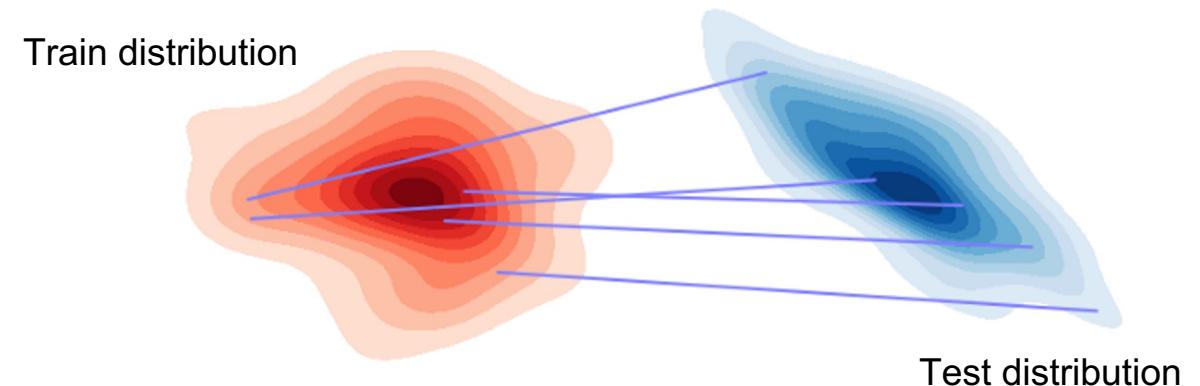


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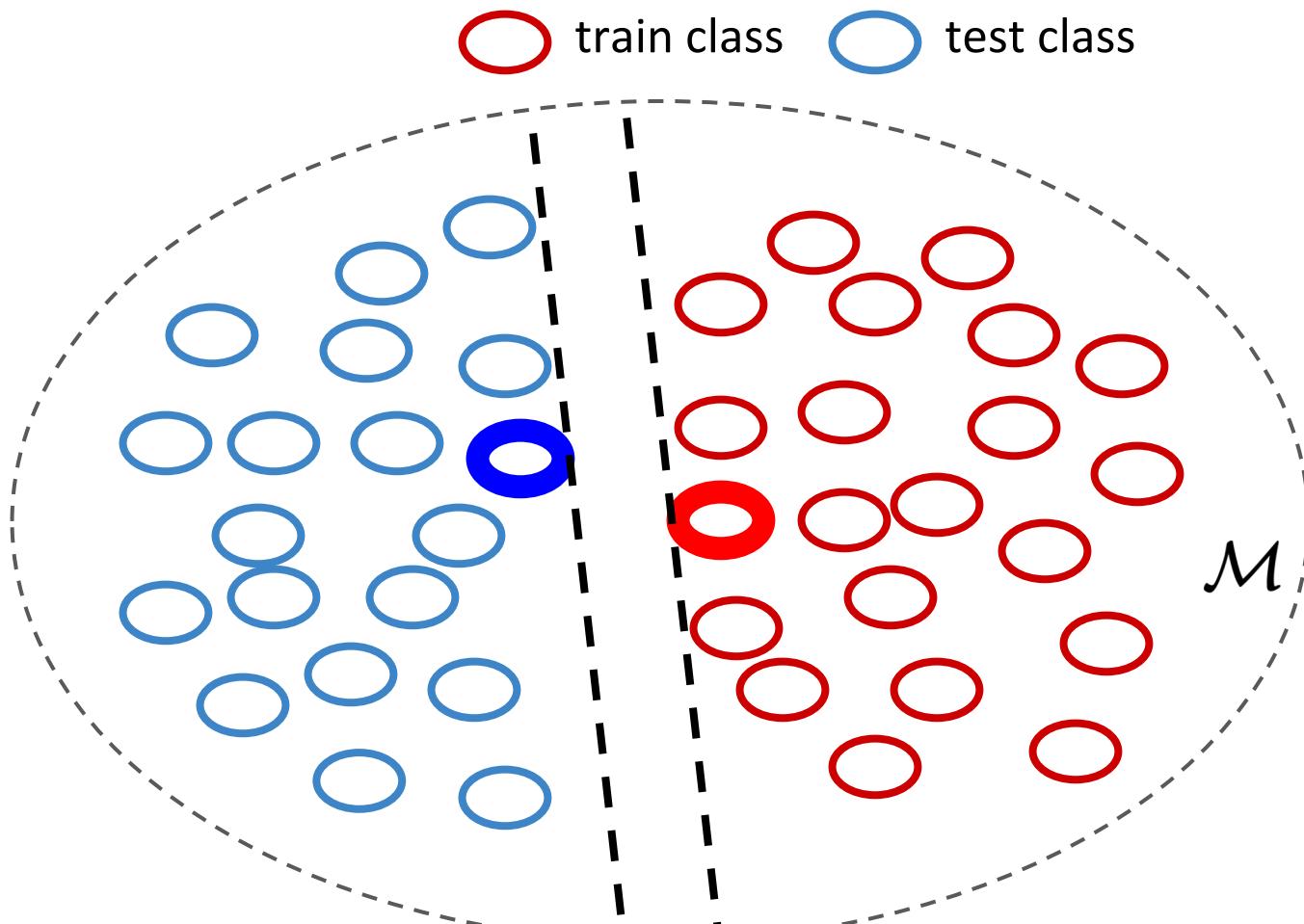
(1) $\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}$ training data after swapping, $\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}$ test data after swapping.

(2) Identify class $C_{\text{train}} \subset \mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}$ closest to test distribution $\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}$ and vice versa.

$$C_{\text{train}}^* = \arg \max_{C_{\text{train}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}} \|\mu_{C_{\text{train}}} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}}\|_2$$

$$C_{\text{test}}^* = \arg \max_{C_{\text{test}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}} \|\mu_{C_{\text{test}}} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}}\|_2$$

(1) Remove classes C_{train} and C_{test} from $\mathcal{X}_{\text{train}}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\text{test}}$.



ooDML: Towards Evaluating OOD Generalization

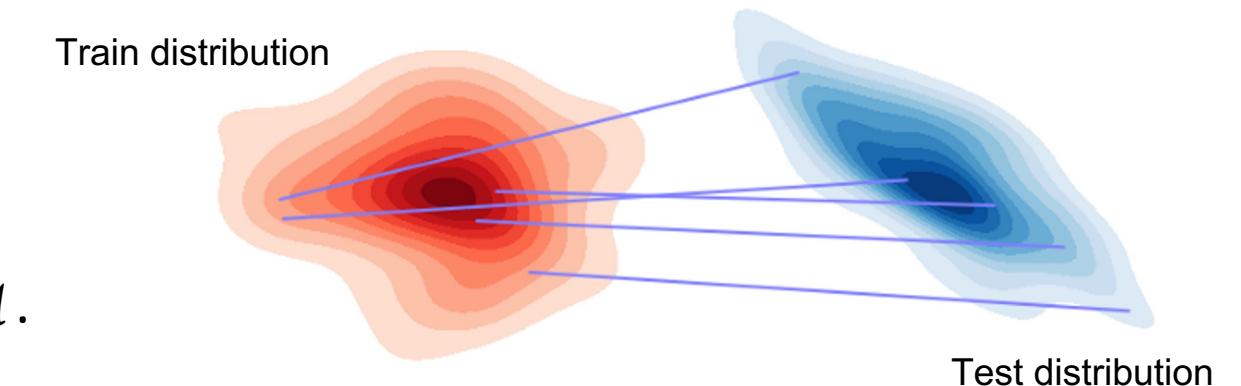
Frechet Inception Distance (FID) to measure distance between data distributions

\mathcal{X}_1 and \mathcal{X}_2 .

$$d(\mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_2) \triangleq \|\mu_{\mathcal{X}_1} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_2}\|_2^2 + \text{Tr}(\Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_1} + \Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_2} - 2(\Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_1}\Sigma_{\mathcal{X}_2})^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

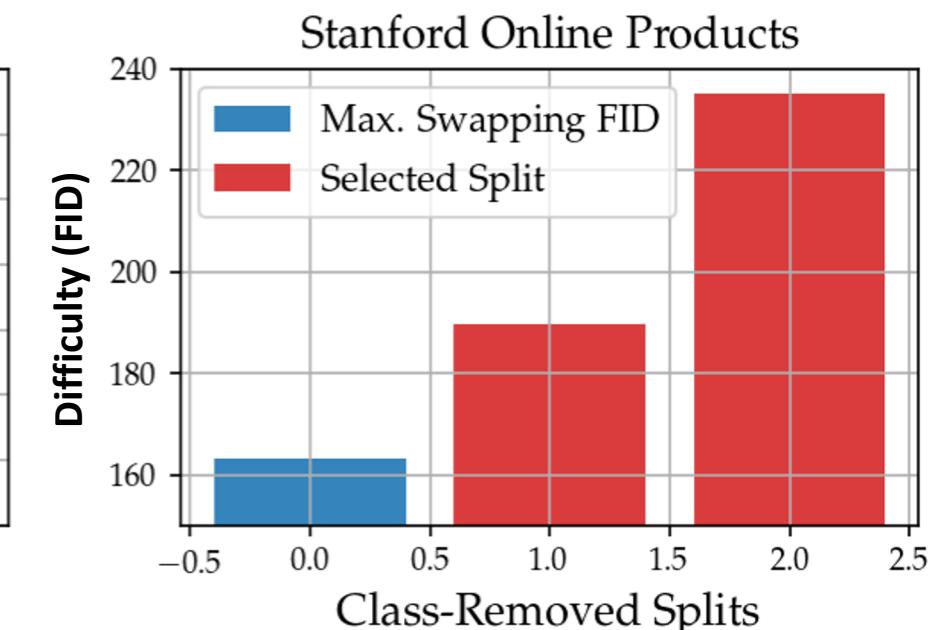
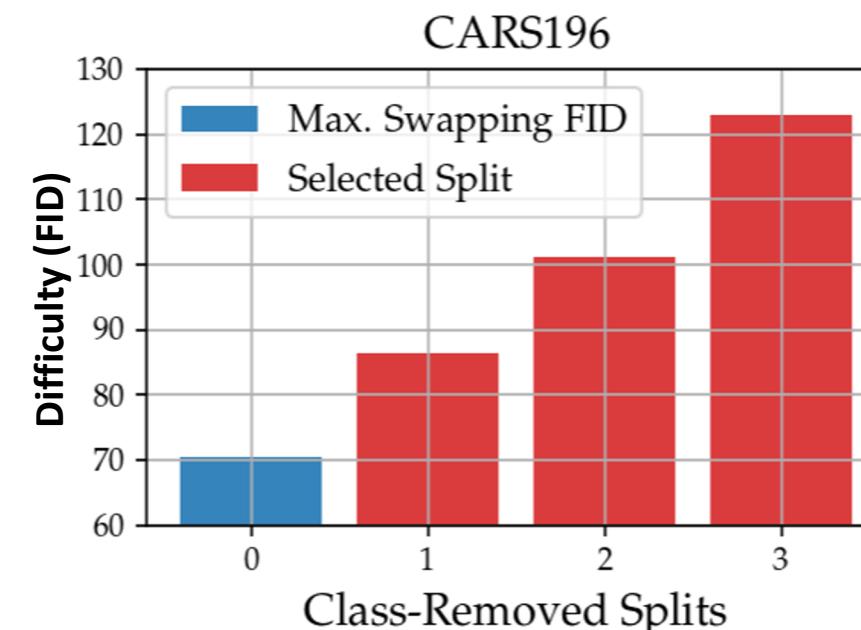
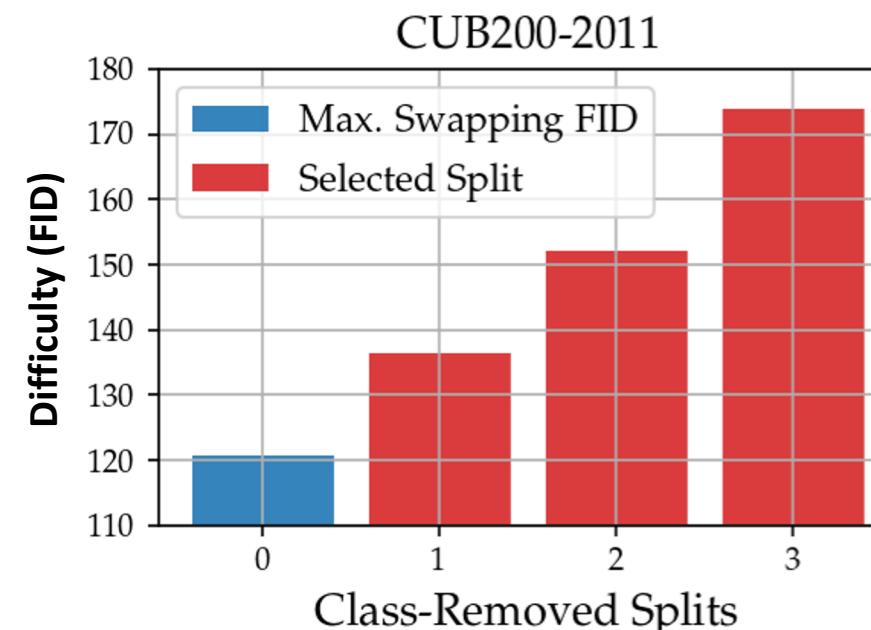
Assumptions:

- Use pretrained ImageNet representation (InceptionV3) as metric space \mathcal{M} .
- Data distributions are approximately Gaussian in \mathcal{M} .



Iterative Class Swapping

Iterative Class Removal



ooDML: Towards Evaluating OOD Generalization

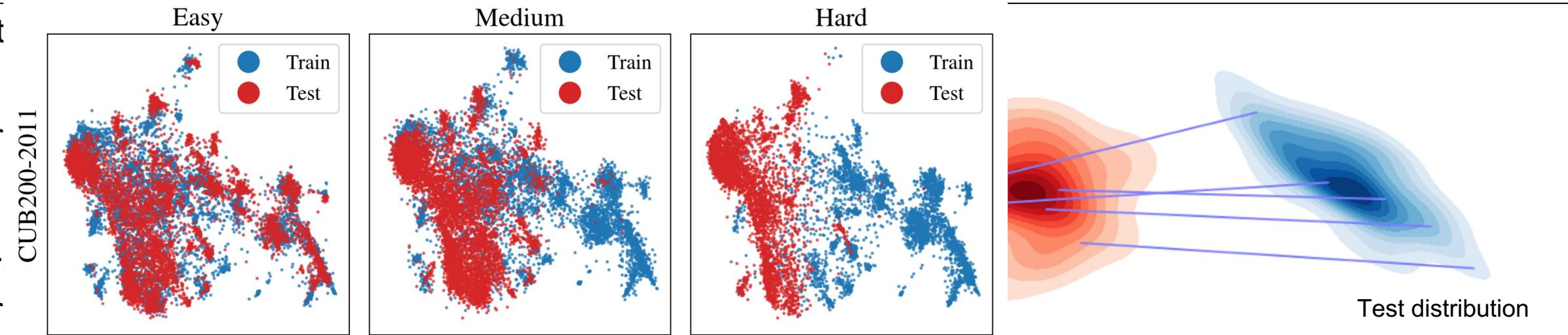
Frechet Inception Distance (FID) to

\mathcal{X}_1 and \mathcal{X}_2 .

$$d(\mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_2) \triangleq \|\mu_{\mathcal{X}_1} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}_2}\|_2^2 + \text{Tr}$$

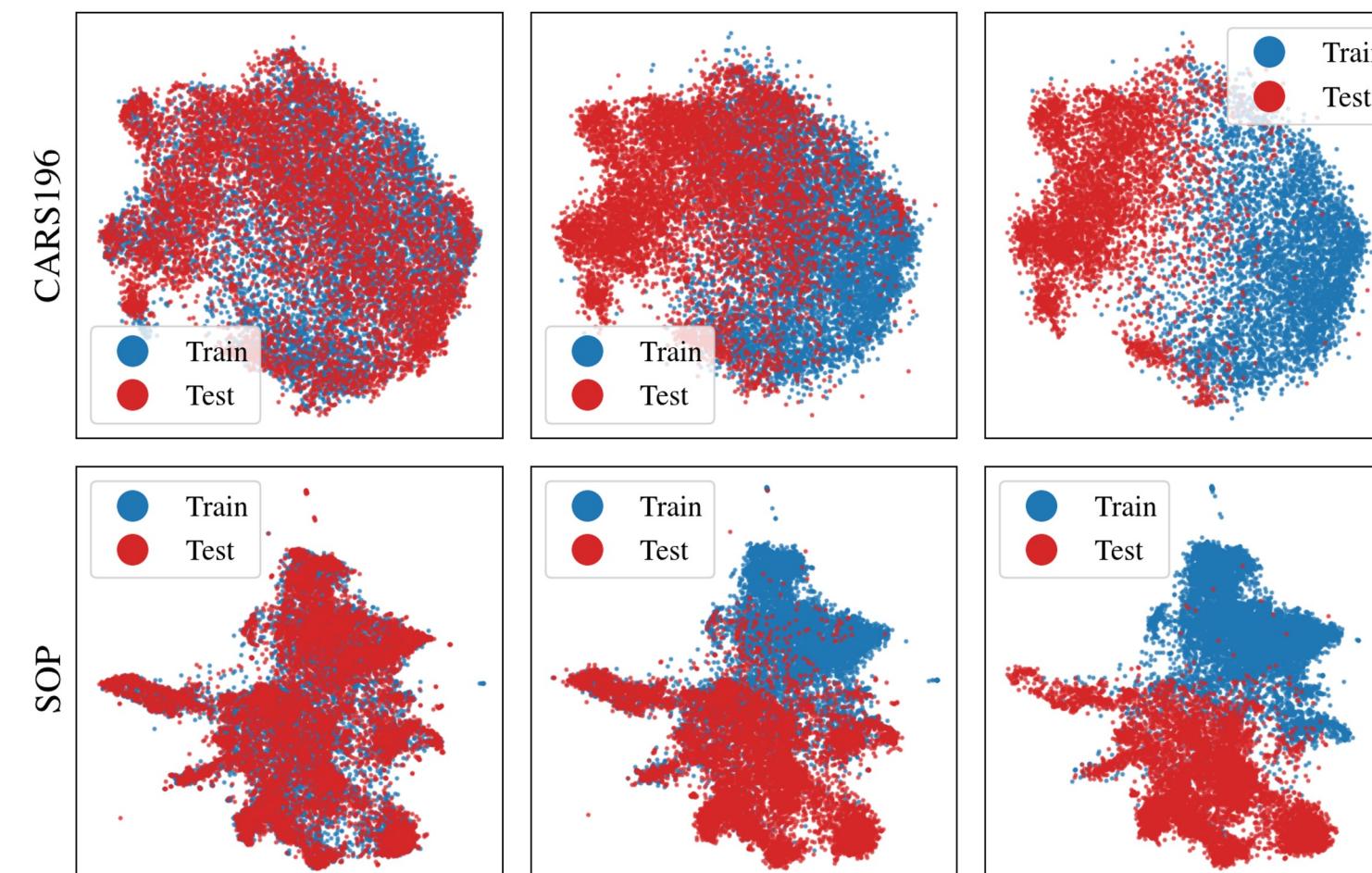
Assumptions:

- Use pretrained ImageNet representations
- Data distributions are approximately Gaussian



Iterative Class Swapping

Iterative Class Removal

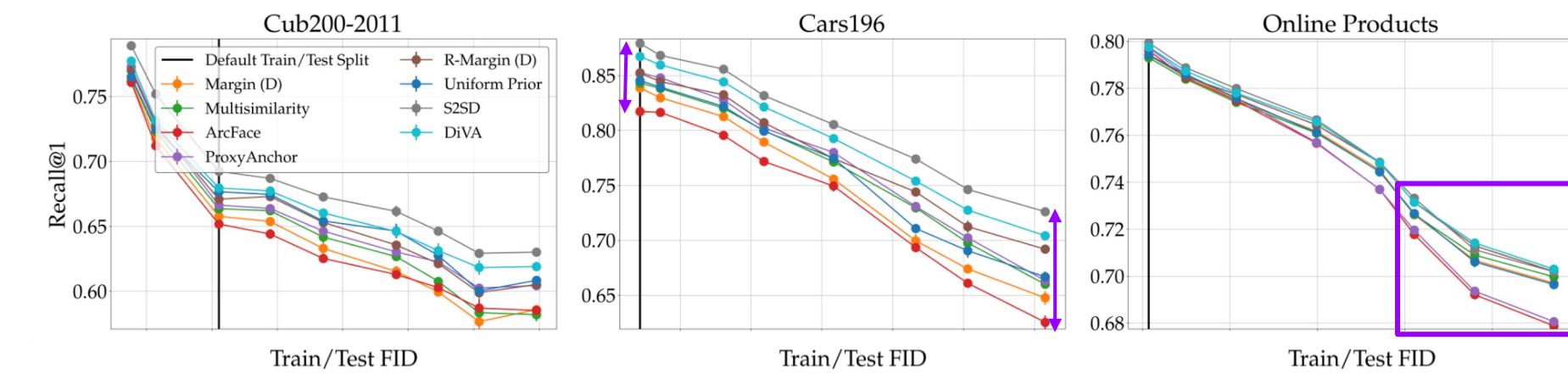


Procedures is also applicable
to other fields and domains!

Assessing Generalization using ooDML benchmark

Benchmark learning concepts:

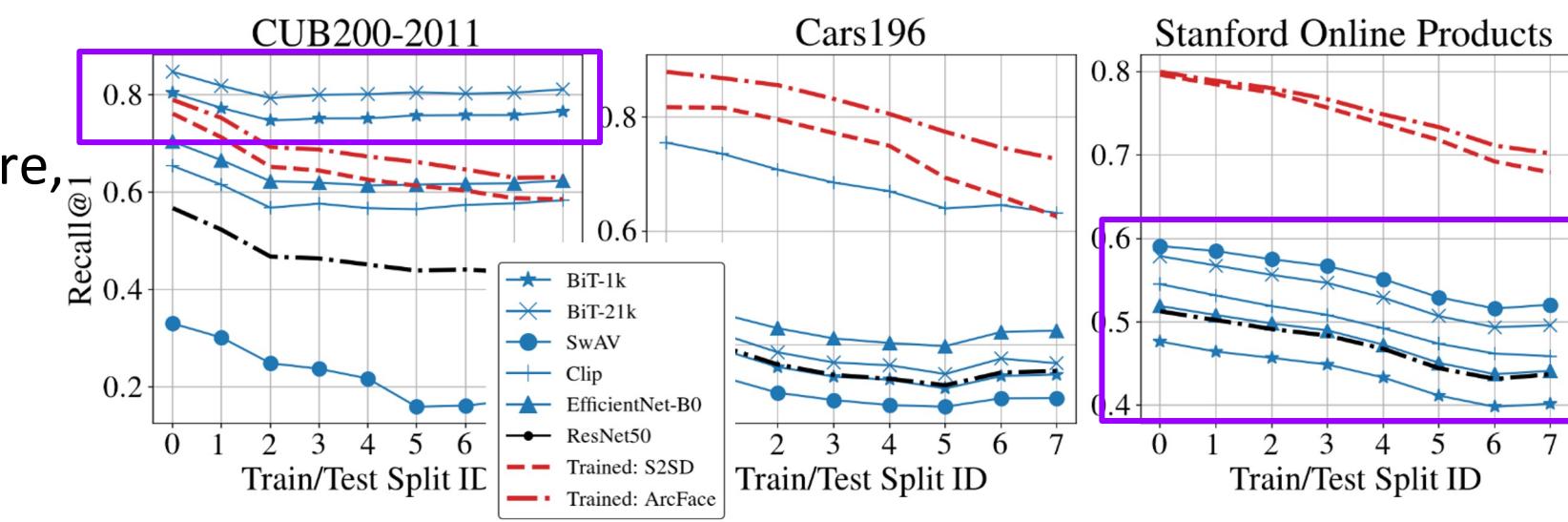
- performance monotonically decreases
- S2SD most robust too OOD shifts
- proxy-learning seems to lacks behind on SOP



Assessing Generalization using ooDML benchmark

Generic representations for DML:

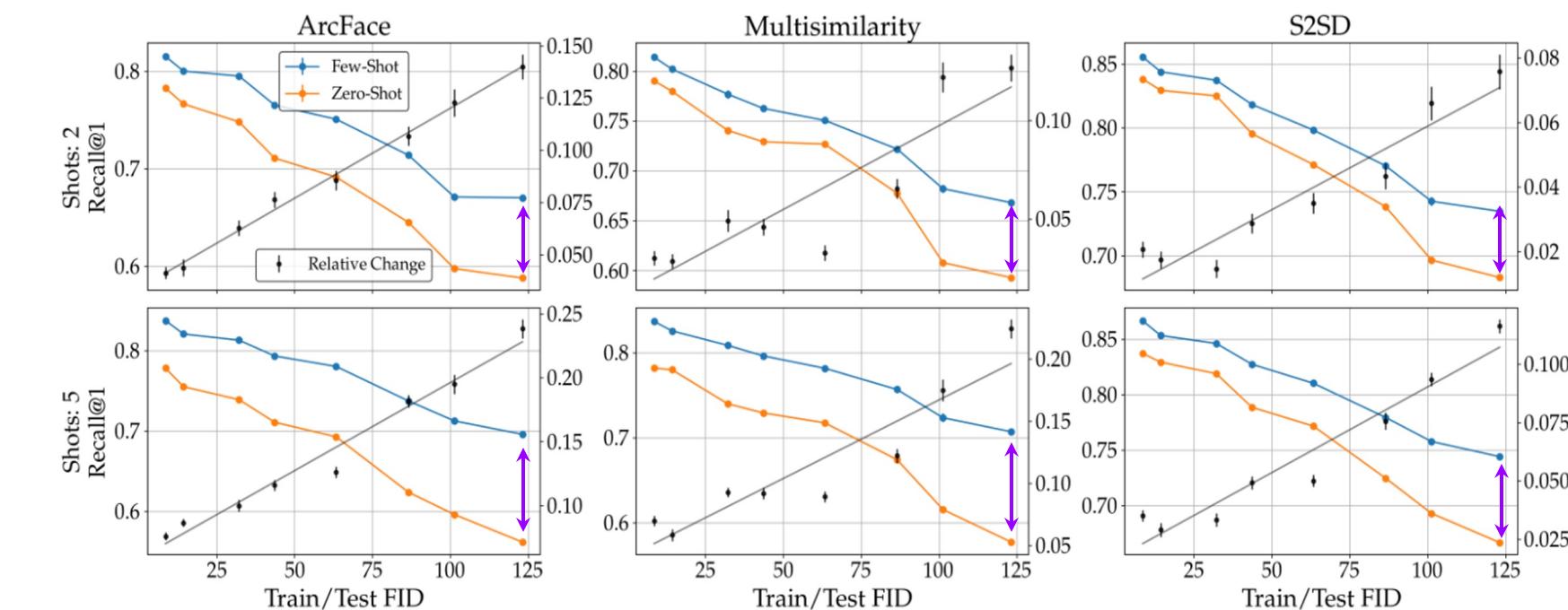
- CLIP, Vision Transformer (huge pretraining+architecture, text labels) performance surprisingly strong on some datasets
- only explicit adaptation to training data closer to test distributions provides reliable generalization



Assessing Generalization using ooDML benchmark

Introducing Few-shot Learning to DML:

- even few examples of unseen test distribution yield consistent improvement of OOD generalization.
- gains across all evaluated DML methods



Questions?