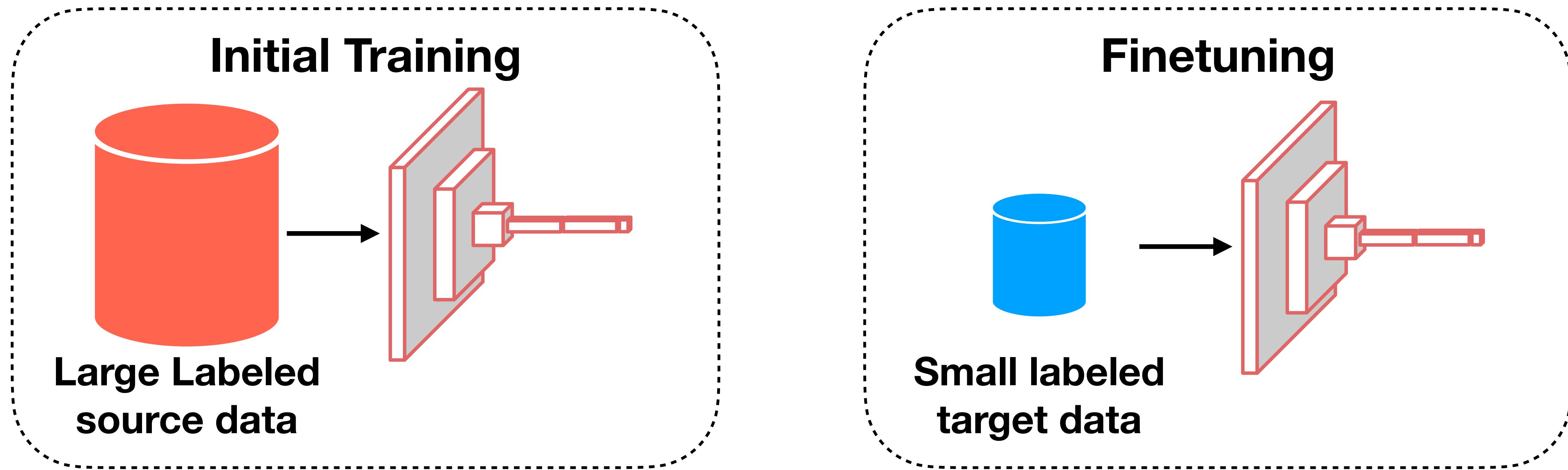


# Responsible CV: How do models fail and what can we do about it?

Judy Hoffman and Viraj Prabhu  
Human-centered AI Tutorial @CVPR  
June 20, 2022



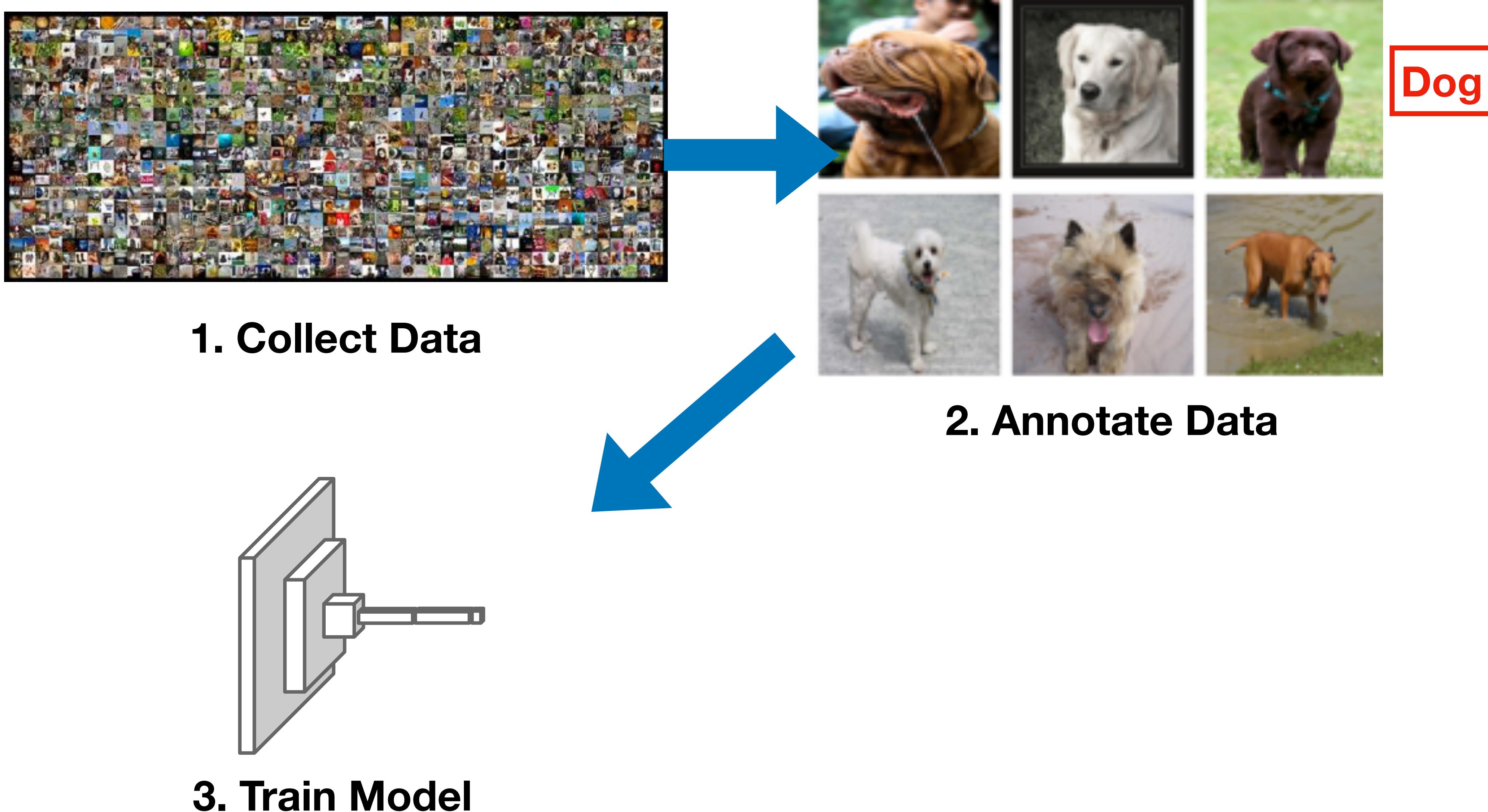
# Practical Transfer Learning



**Frequently select model that performs  
best on ImageNet**

# Standard Visual Recognition Pipeline

---



# Visual Recognition Benchmarks

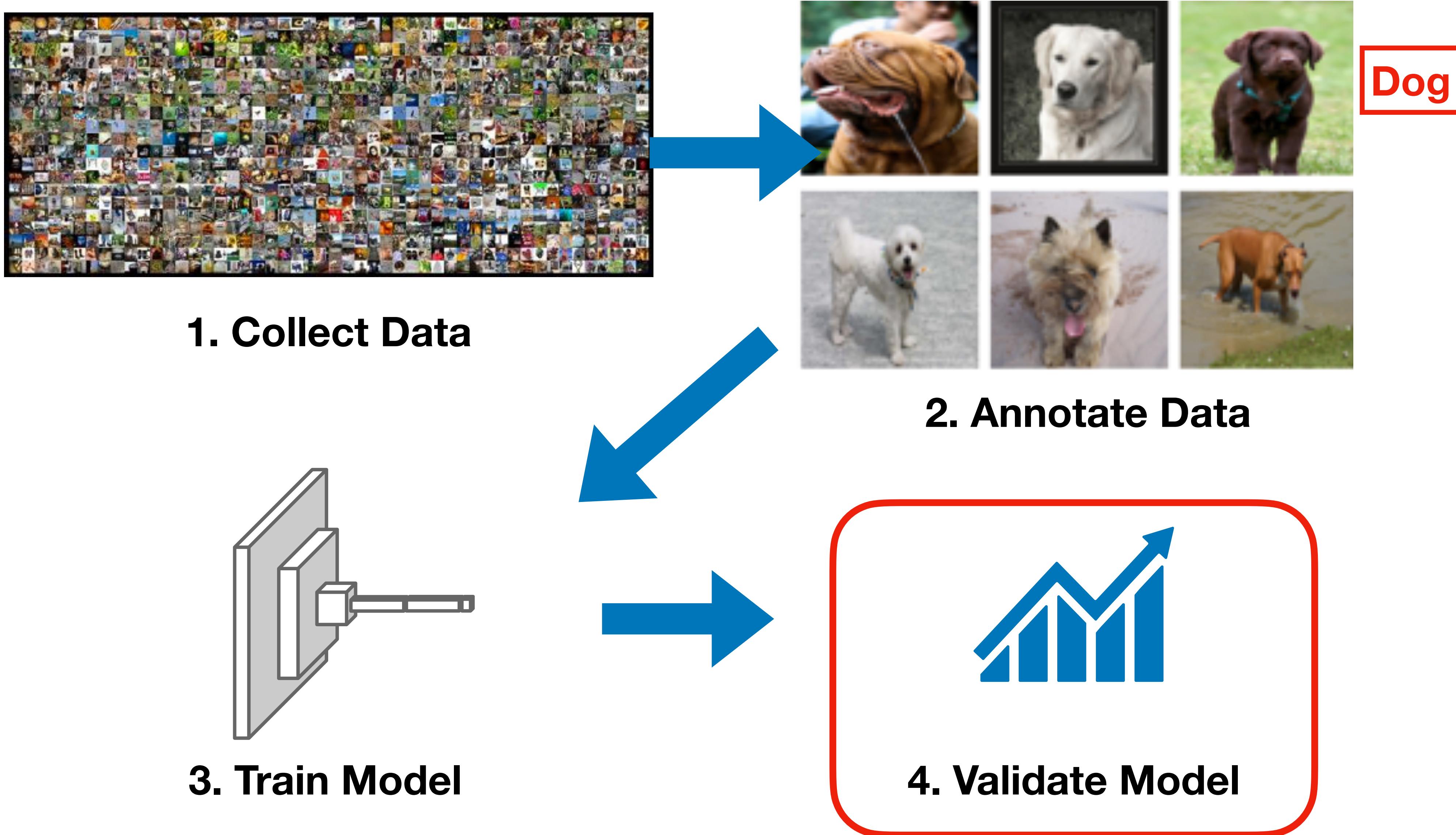


Classification



Detection / Segmentation

# Standard Visual Recognition Pipeline

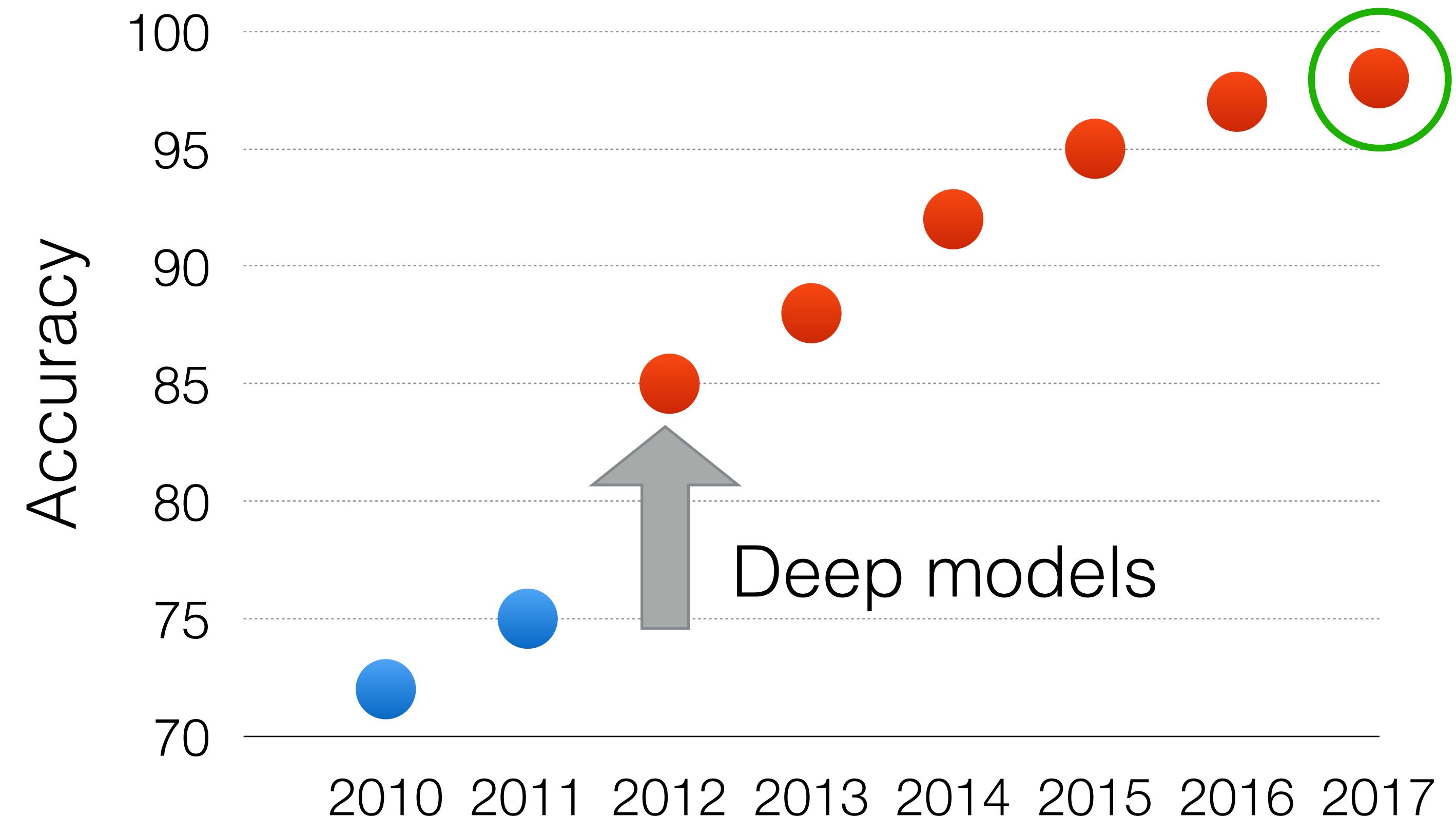


# Benchmark Performance

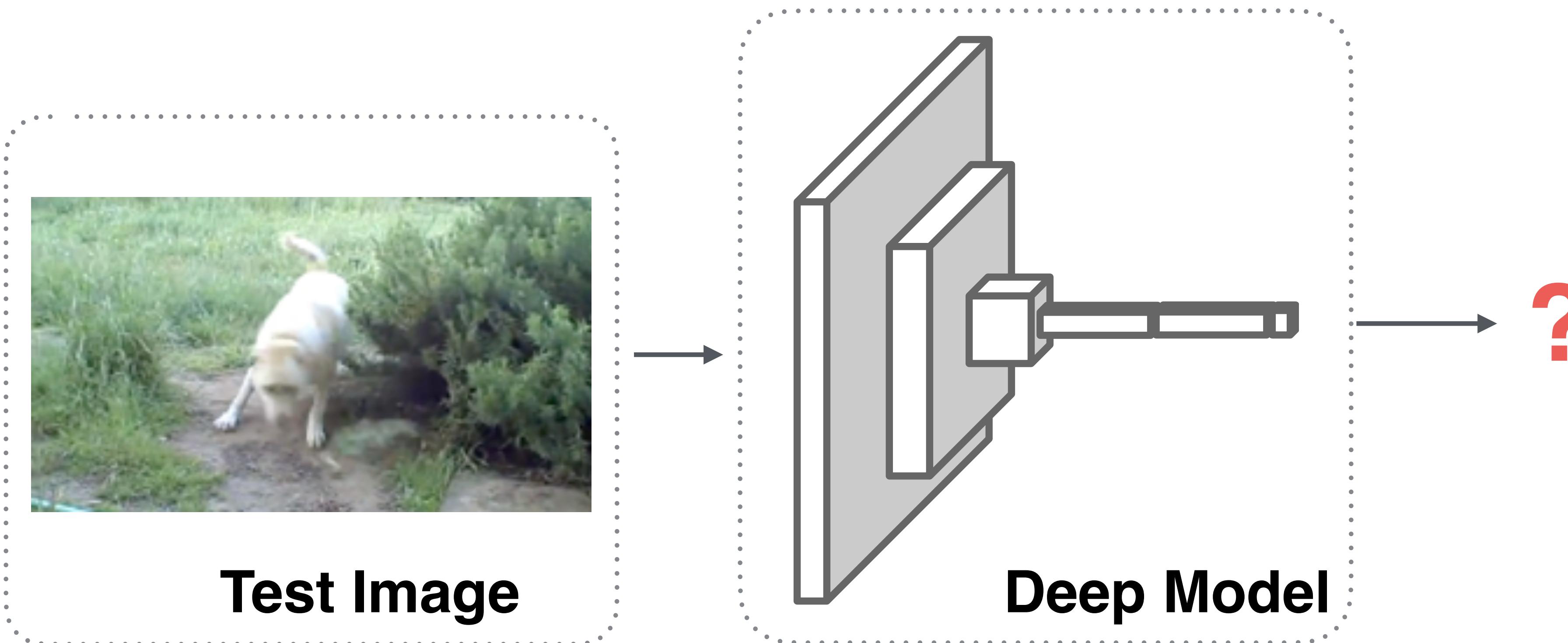


**Millions of Images**

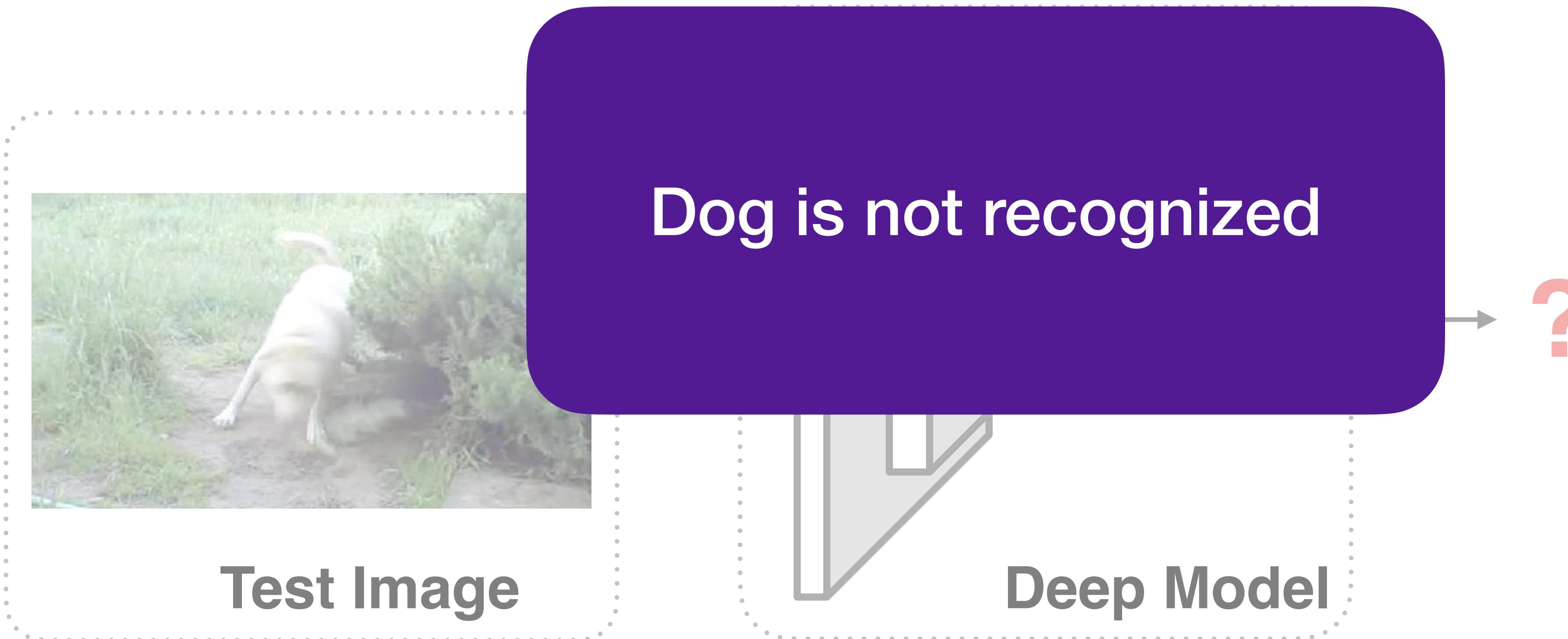
**Challenge to recognize  
1000 categories**



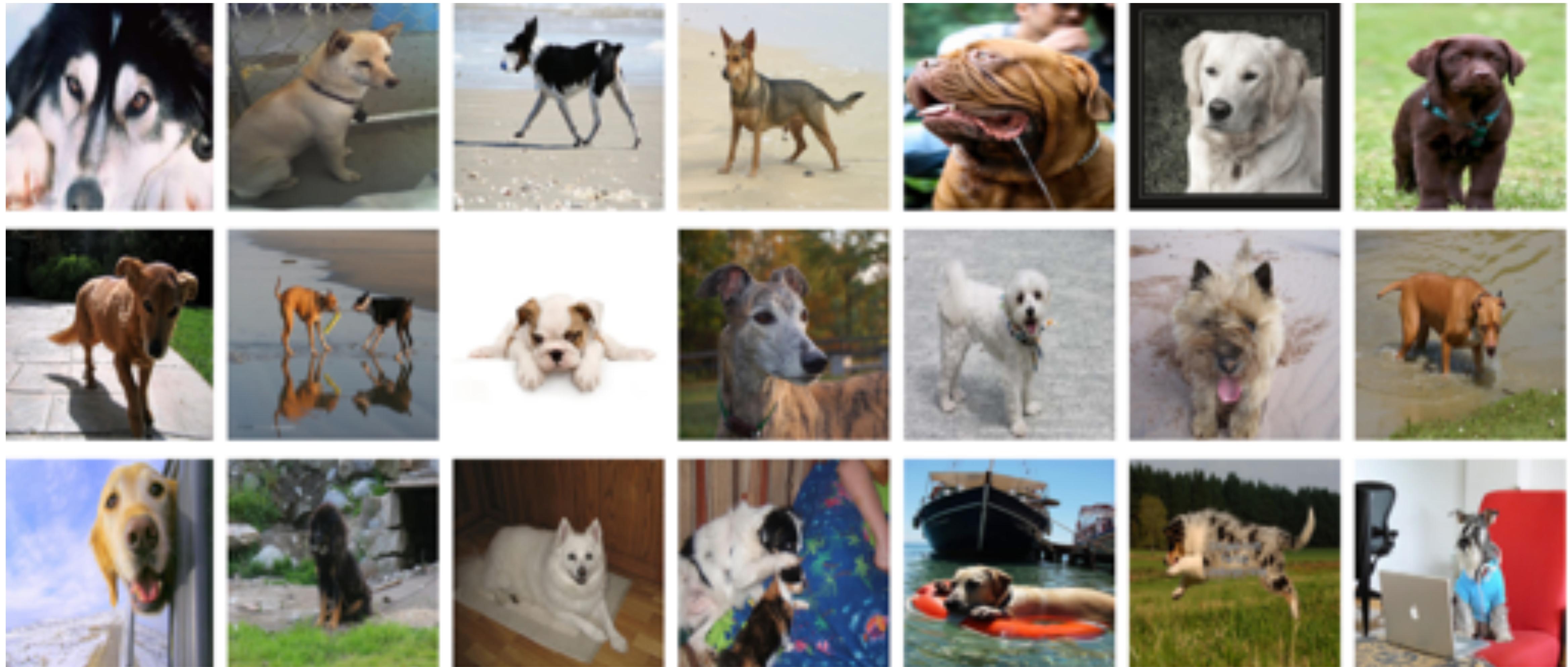
# Dataset Bias



# Dataset Bias



# Dataset Bias



# Dataset Bias



Low resolution

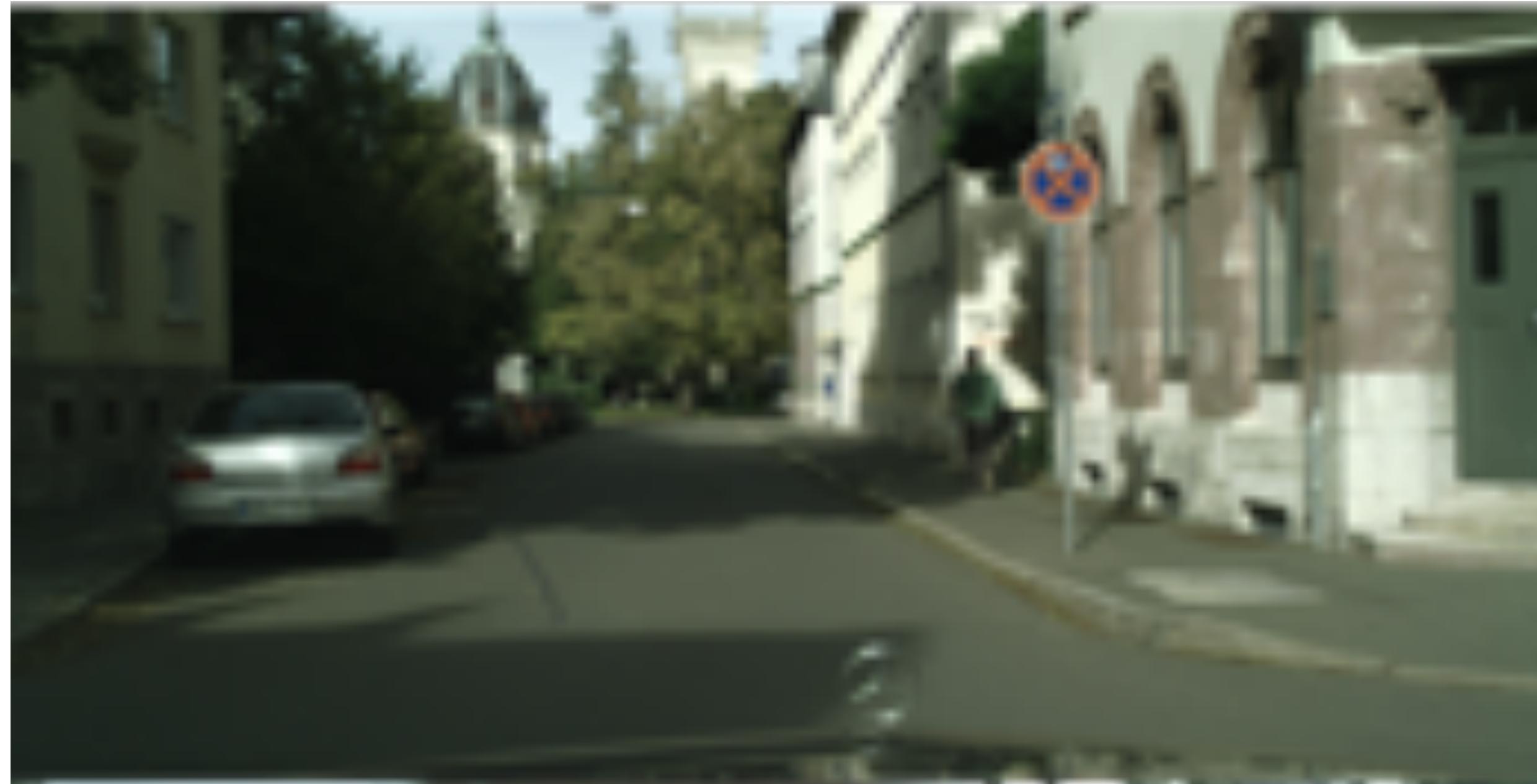


Motion Blur



Pose Variety

# The world has high natural variation



**Large Potential for Change**  
Different: Weather, City, Car

Car	Sky
Road	Vegetation
Sidewalk	Street Sign
Person	Building

Expensive  
(\$10-12 per  
image)

# Train in Sunny Weather

---



# Robust to Weather Changes?

---

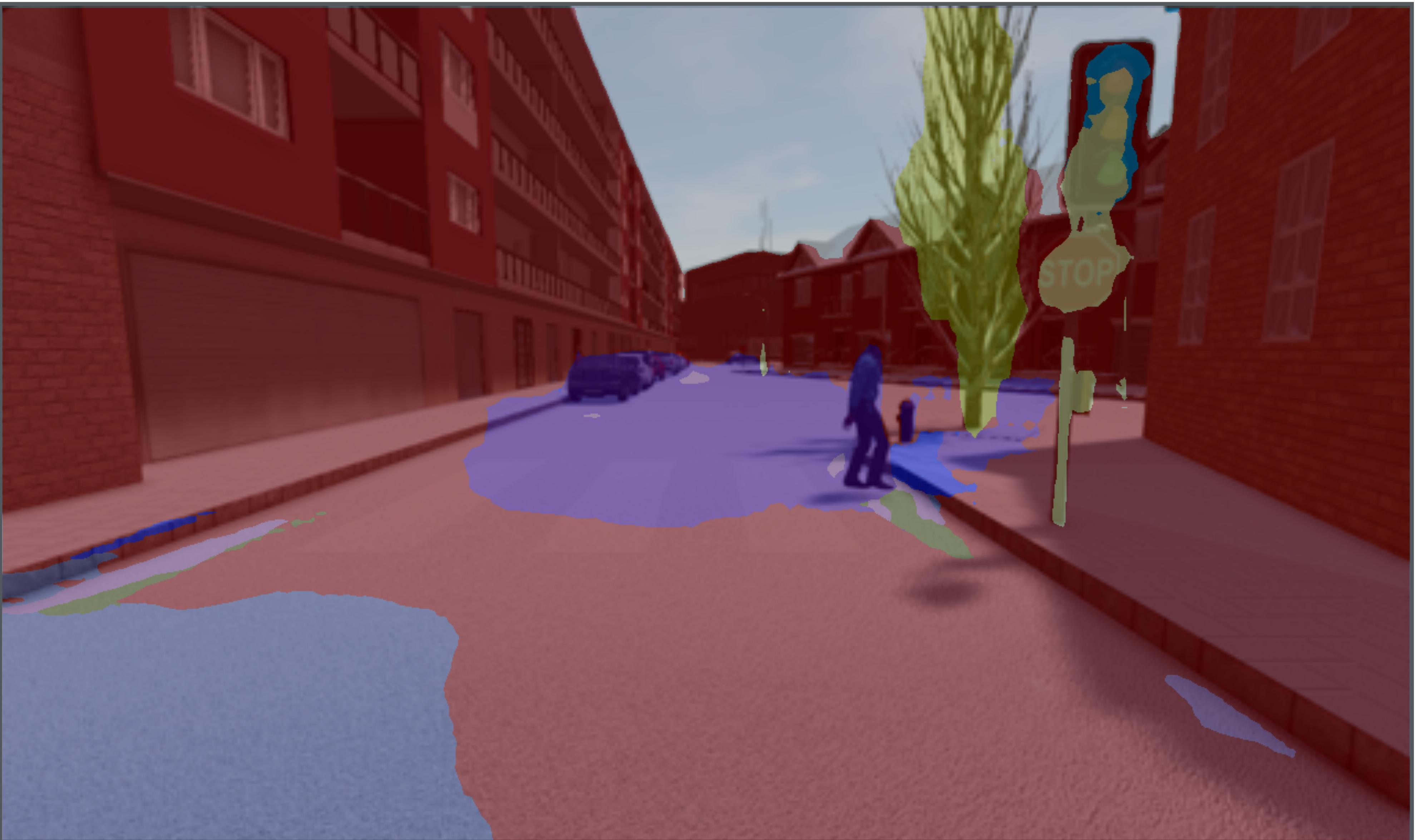
- Car
- Road
- Sidewalk
- Person
- Sky
- Vegetation
- Street Sign
- Building
- Traffic Light



# Robust to Weather Changes?

---

- Car
- Road
- Sidewalk
- Person
- Sky
- Vegetation
- Street Sign
- Building
- Traffic Light



# Impact of Input Corruptions on Recognition

CiFAR-10, ResNet-18  
**Clean Acc = 94.2**



**Corrupt Acc = 72.7**

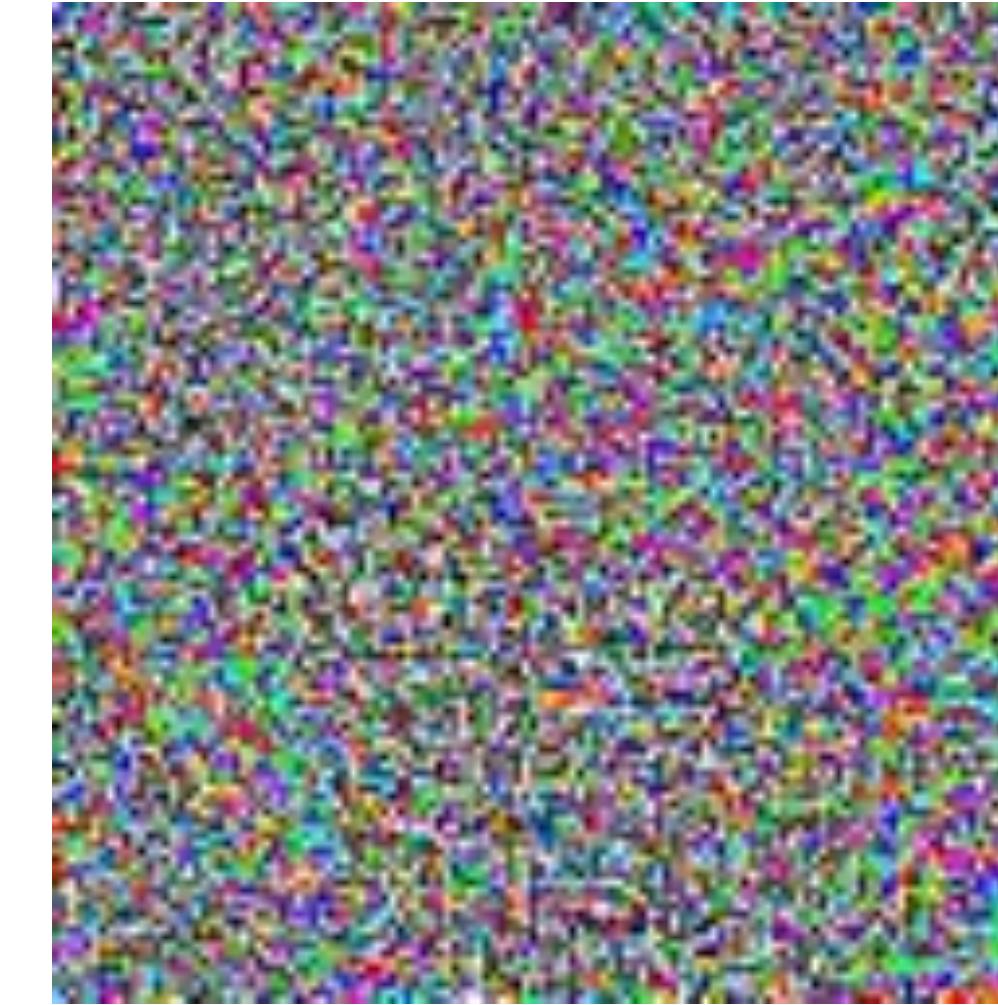


# Adversarial Examples



$x$   
“panda”  
57.7% confidence

+ .007 ×



$\text{sign}(\nabla_x J(\theta, x, y))$   
“nematode”  
8.2% confidence

=



$x +$   
 $\epsilon \text{sign}(\nabla_x J(\theta, x, y))$   
“gibbon”  
99.3 % confidence

# Benchmark Challenge Adversarial

---

## The Art of Robustness: Devil and Angel in Adversarial Machine Learning

Workshop at IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition 2022

# RobustNav

## Towards Benchmarking Robustness in Embodied Navigation

ICCV 2021



Prithvijit  
Chattopadhyay<sup>1</sup>



Judy  
Hoffman<sup>1</sup>



Roozbeh  
Mottaghi<sup>2</sup>



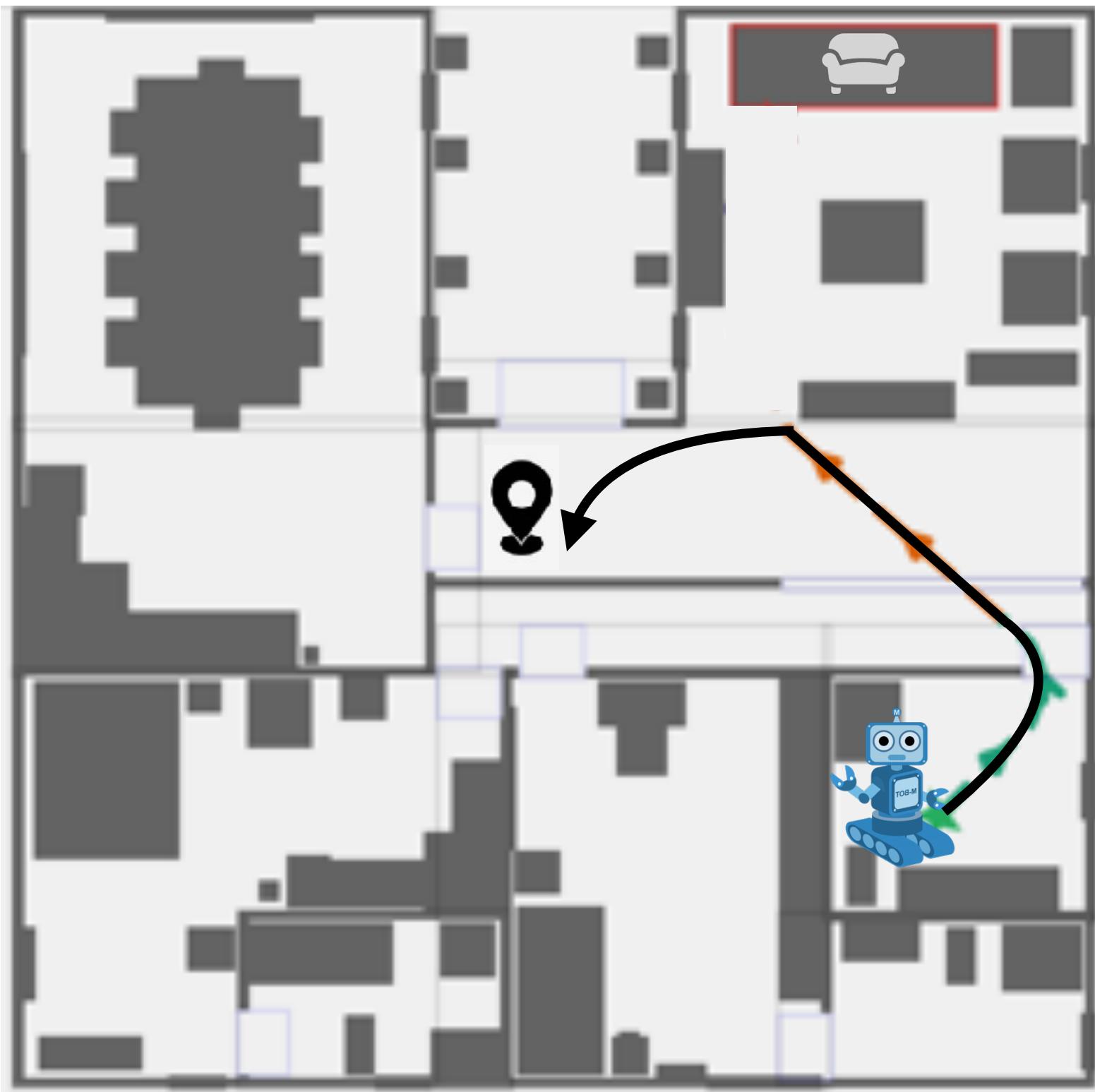
Ani  
Kembhavi<sup>2</sup>



# Visual Navigation (RGB+Depth)

## POINTNAV

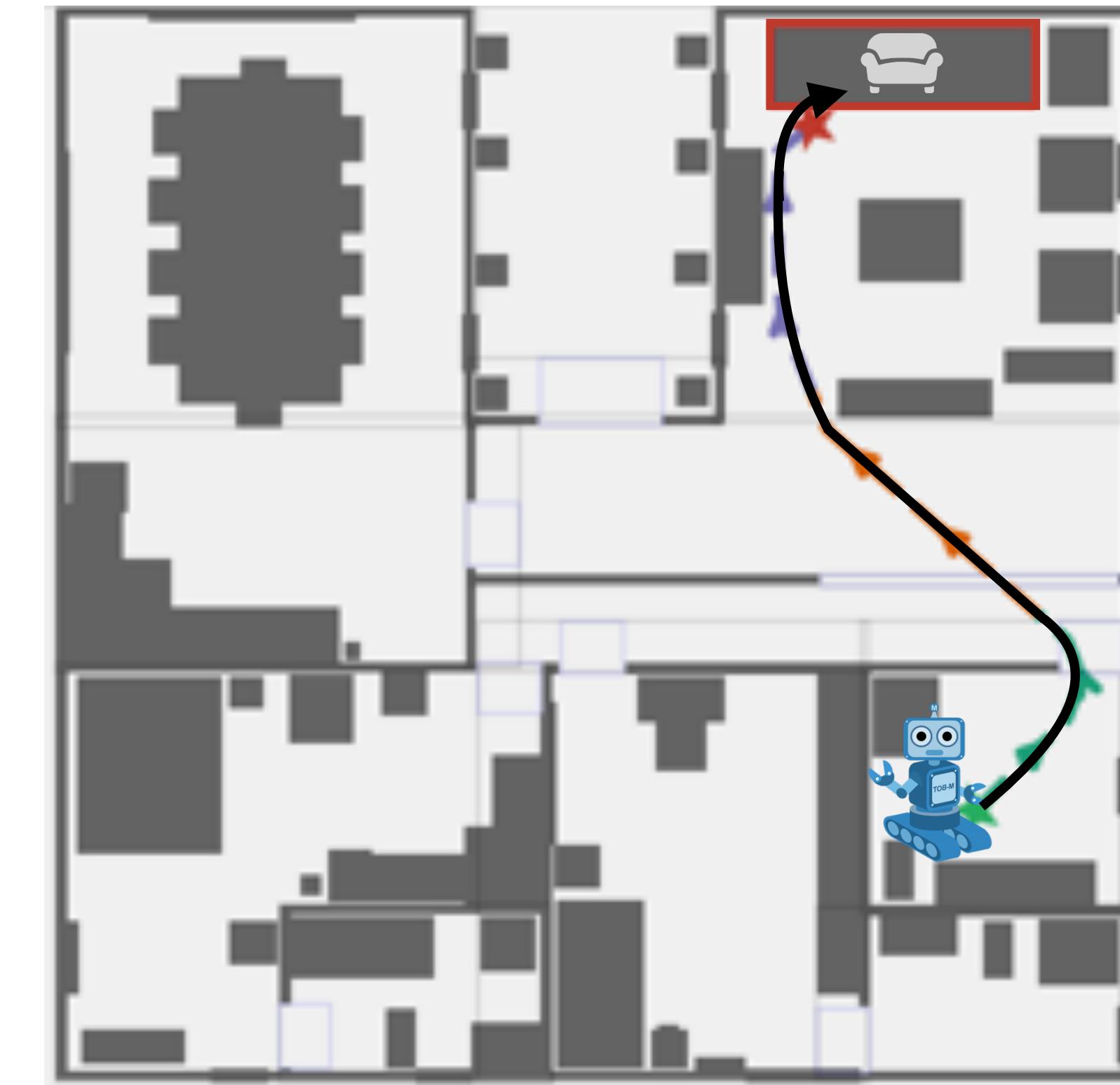
GPS + Compass enabled navigation



Task: Go to  $(r, \theta)$  location

## OBJECTNAV

Semantic, Target-driven Navigation



Task: Go to a “sofa”

# Visual Navigation

Agents don't have access to a “map”, and must navigate based solely on sensory inputs



# RobustNav

7 visual corruptions  
at 5 levels of severity

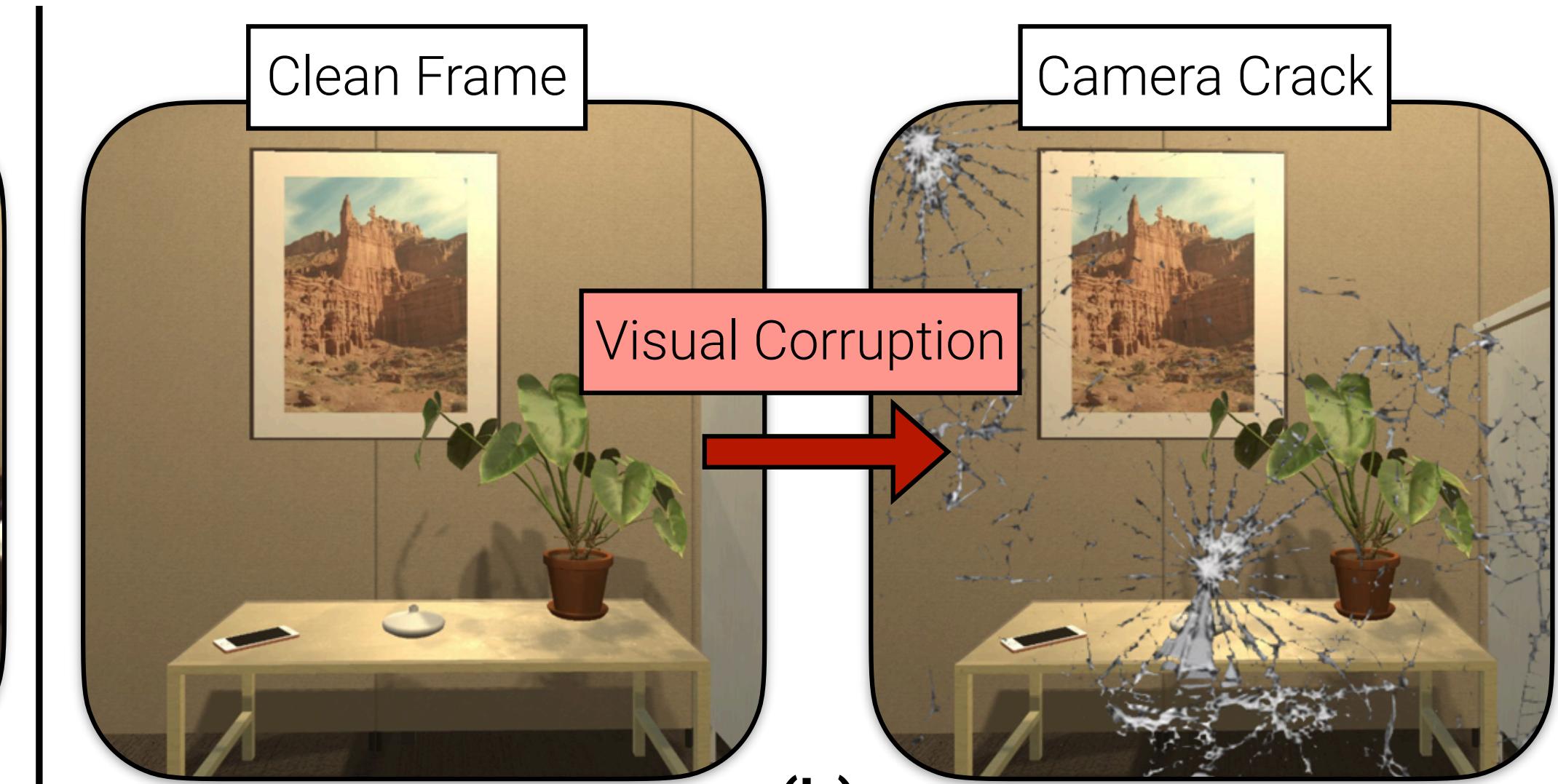


4 dynamics corruptions  
Corruptions can be due  
to sensor or  
environment variations

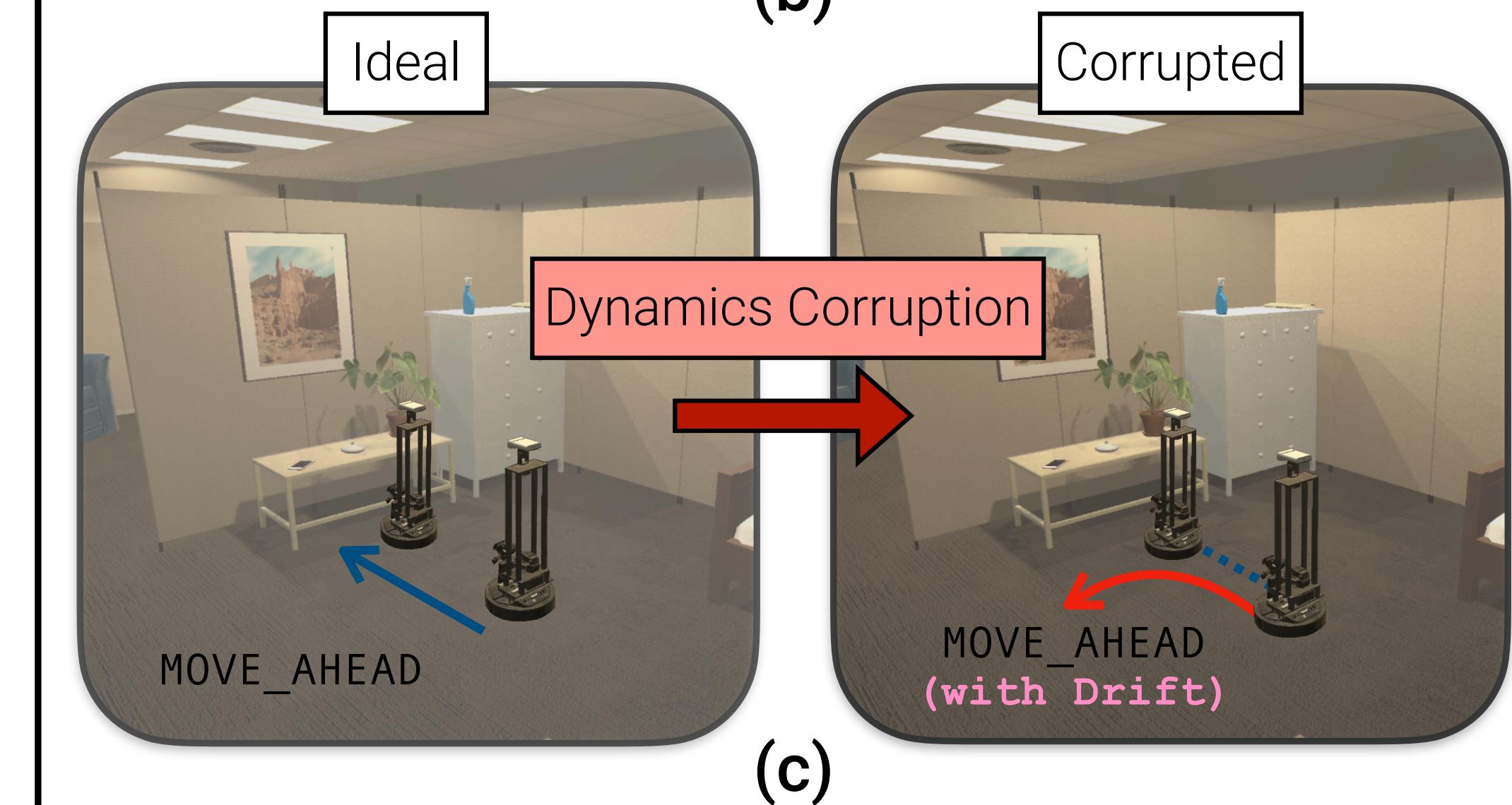
Agent – LoCoBot



(a)

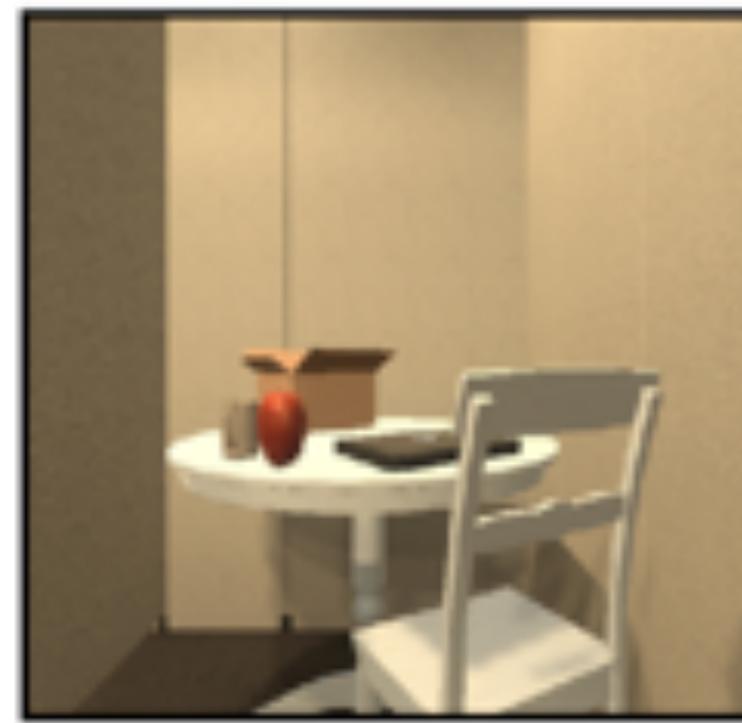


(b)

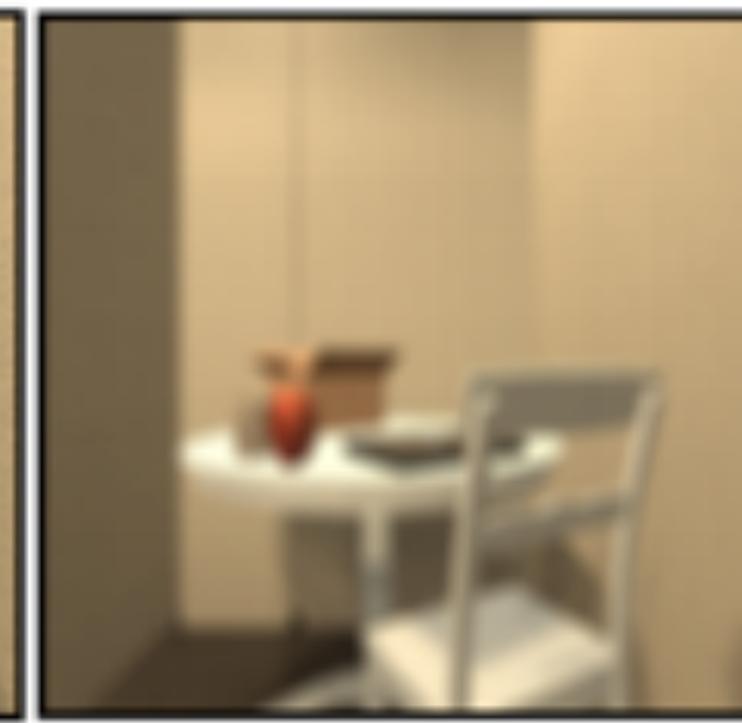


(c)

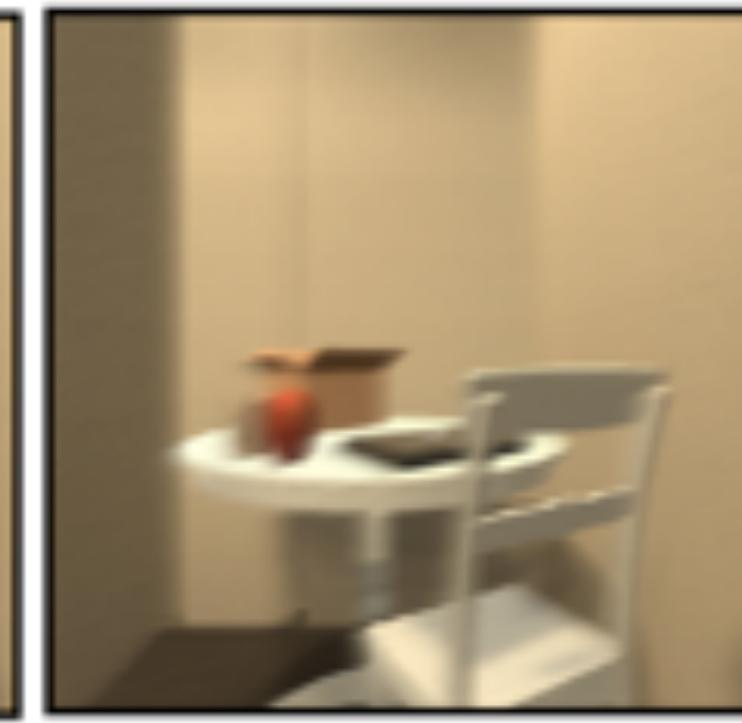
# RobustNav Visual Corruptions



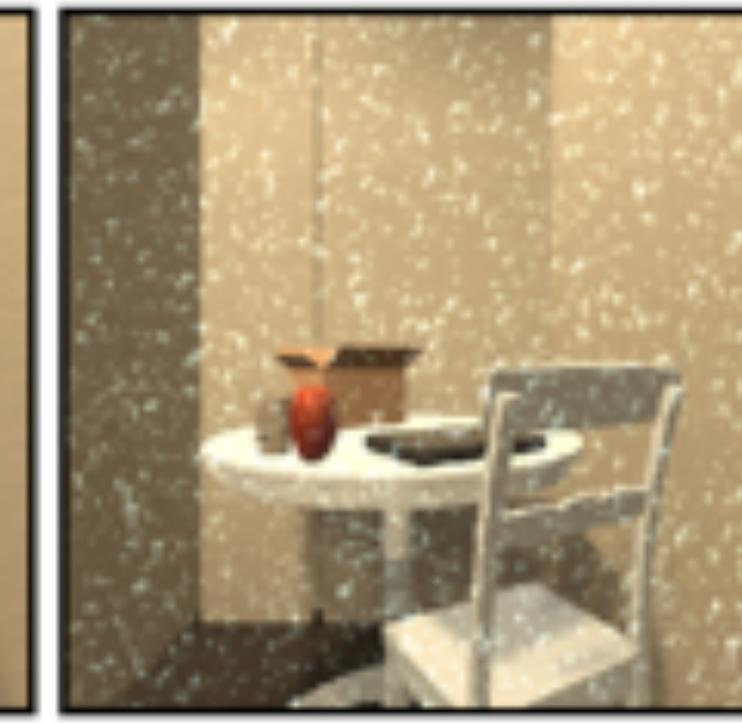
Clean



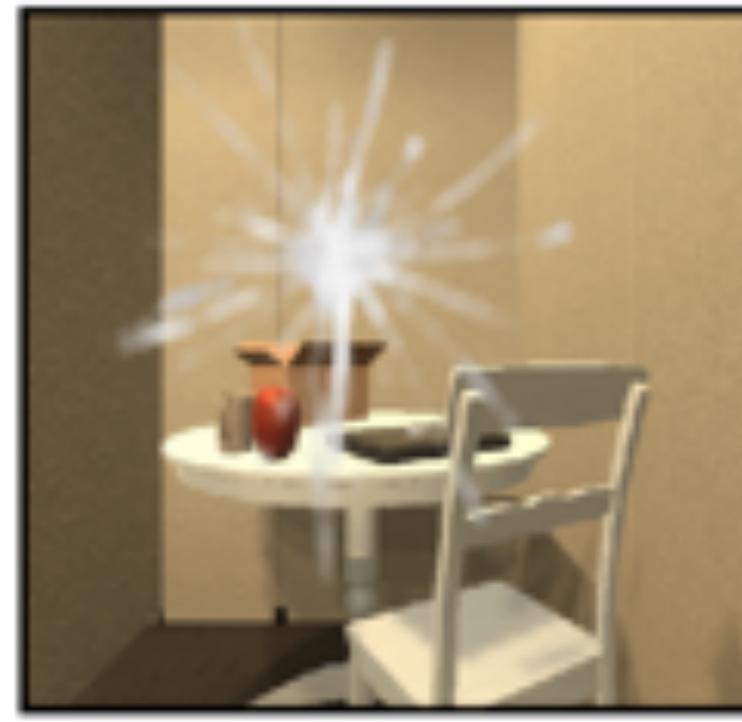
Defocus Blur



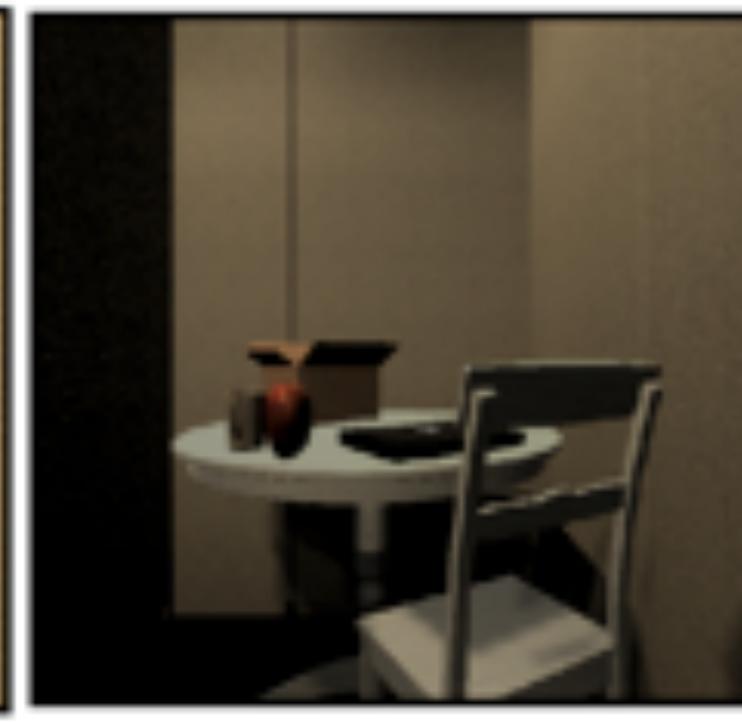
Motion Blur



Spatter



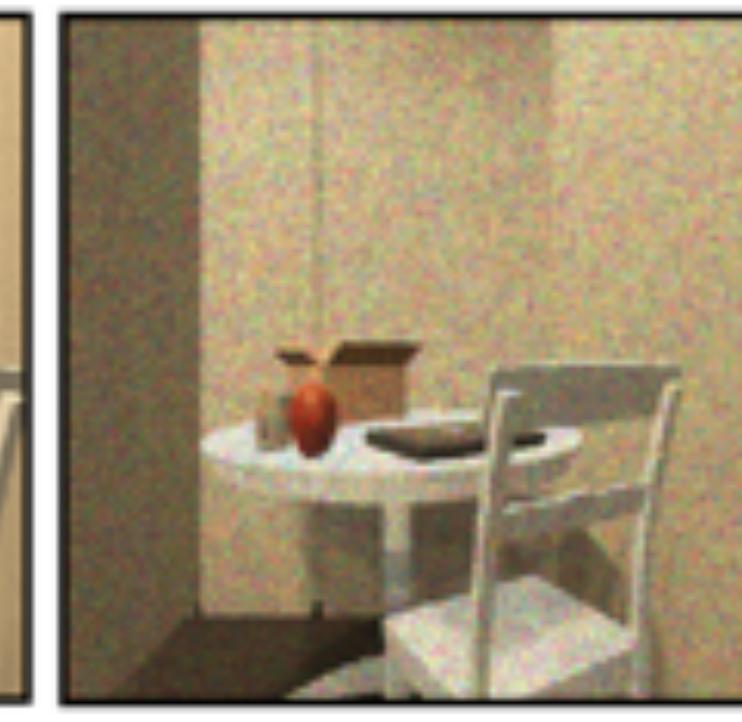
Camera Crack



Low Lighting



Lower FOV



Speckle Noise

Severity 1

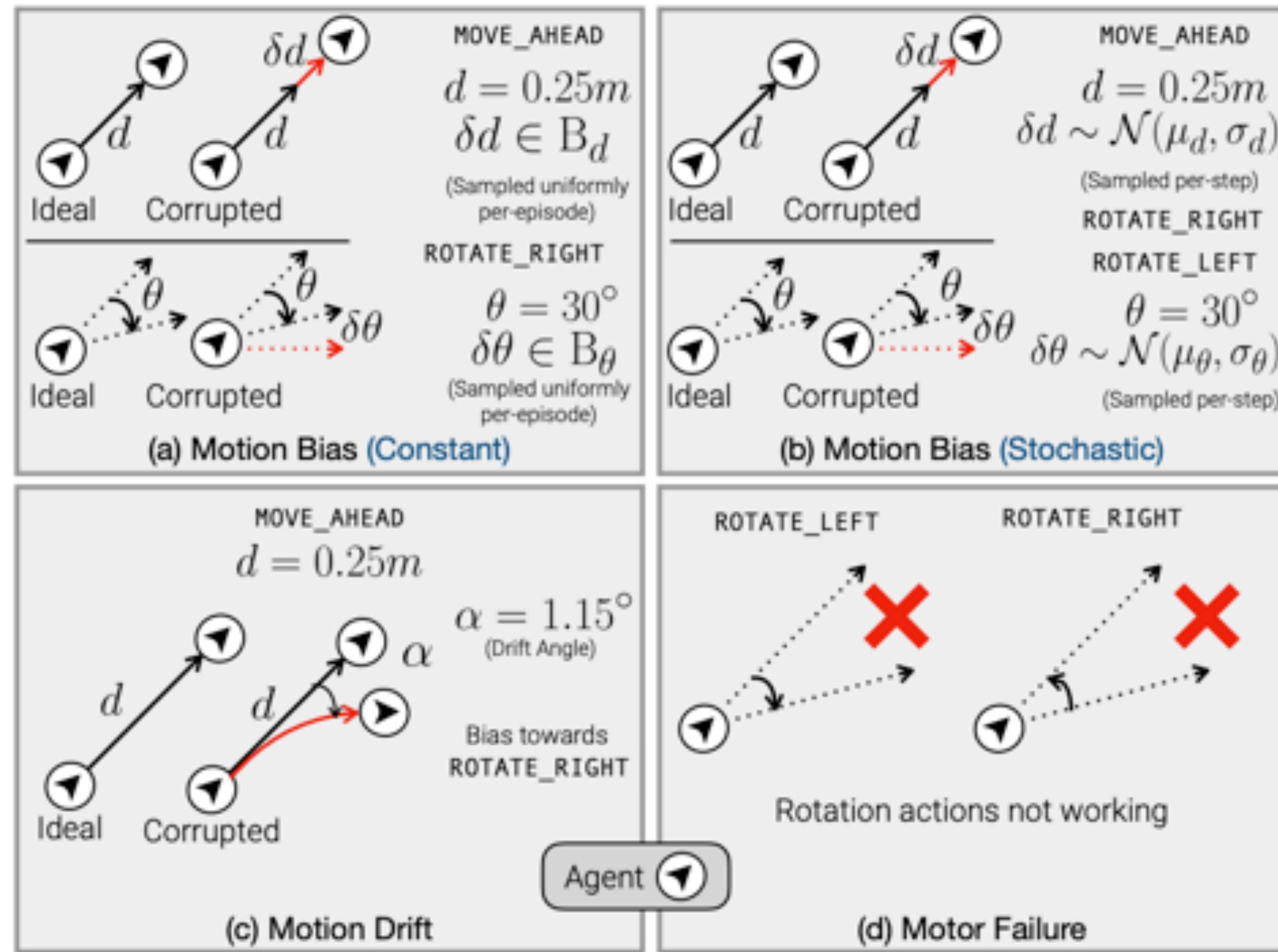
Visual Corruptions at 5 levels of severity

Severity 5

Low

High

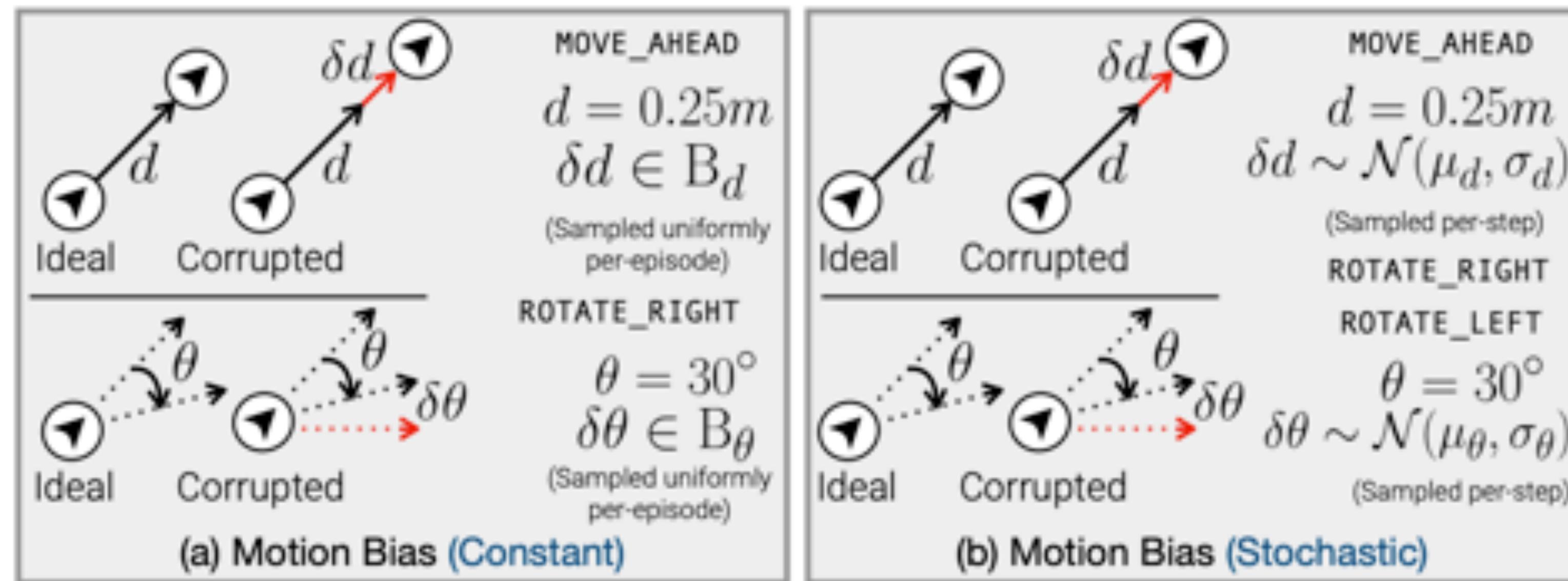
# RobustNav Dynamics Corruptions



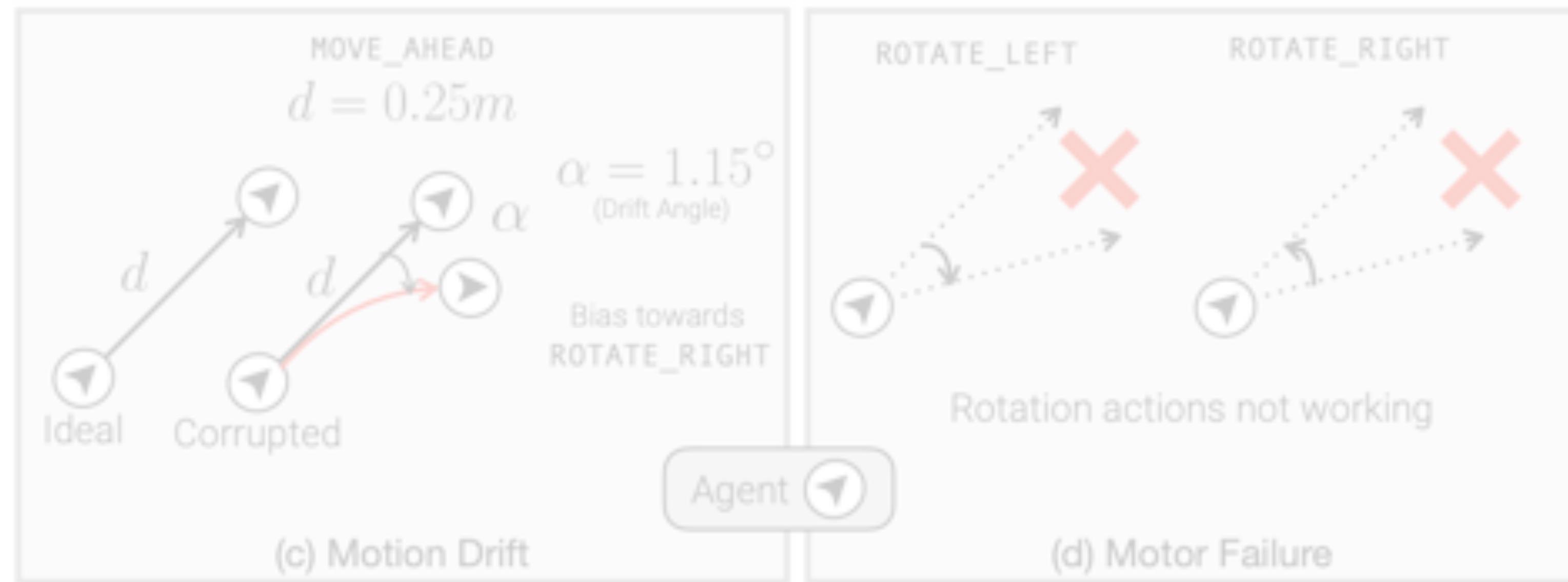
# RobustNav Dynamics Corruptions

Due to Environment

Scene-level friction



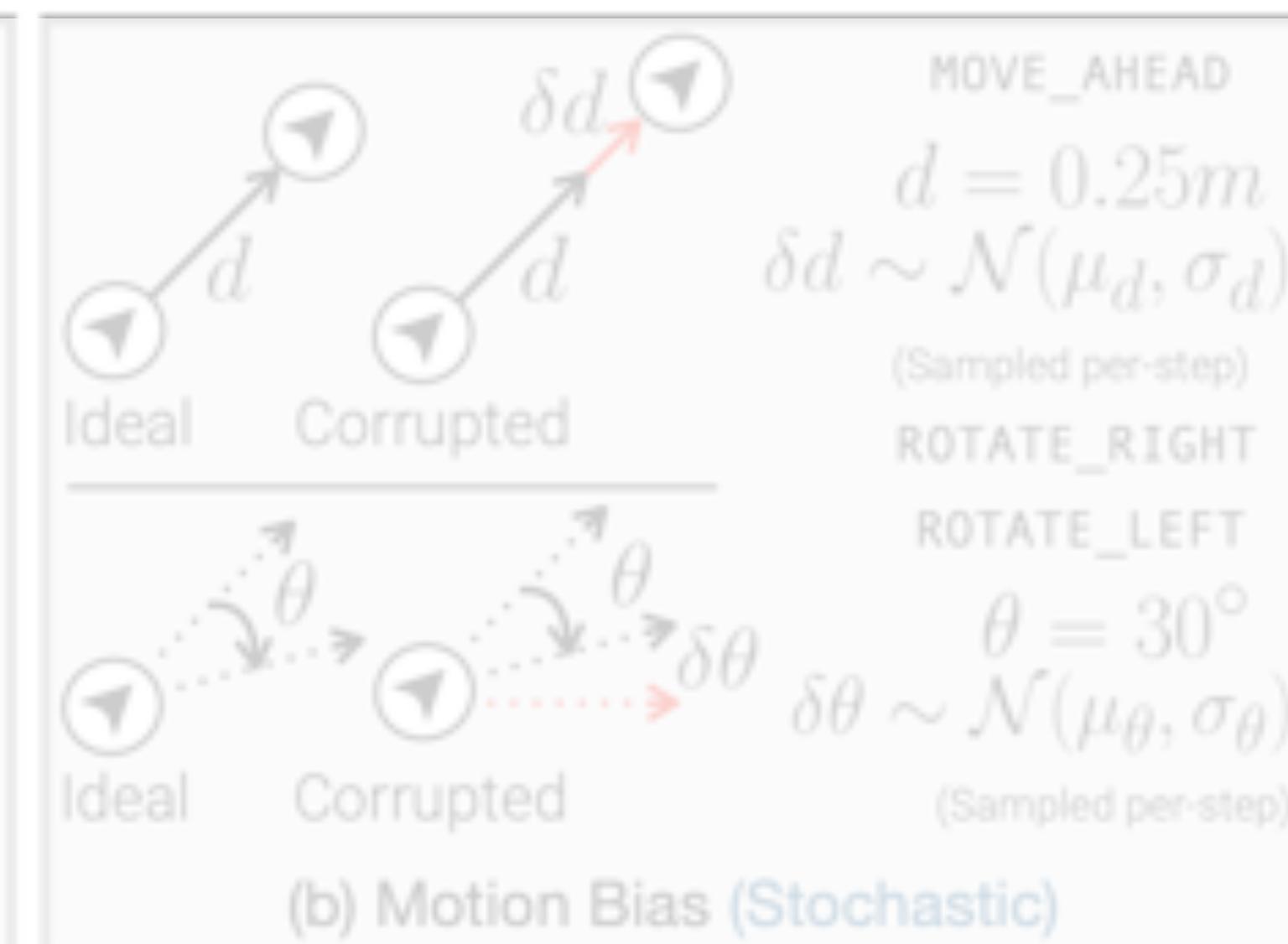
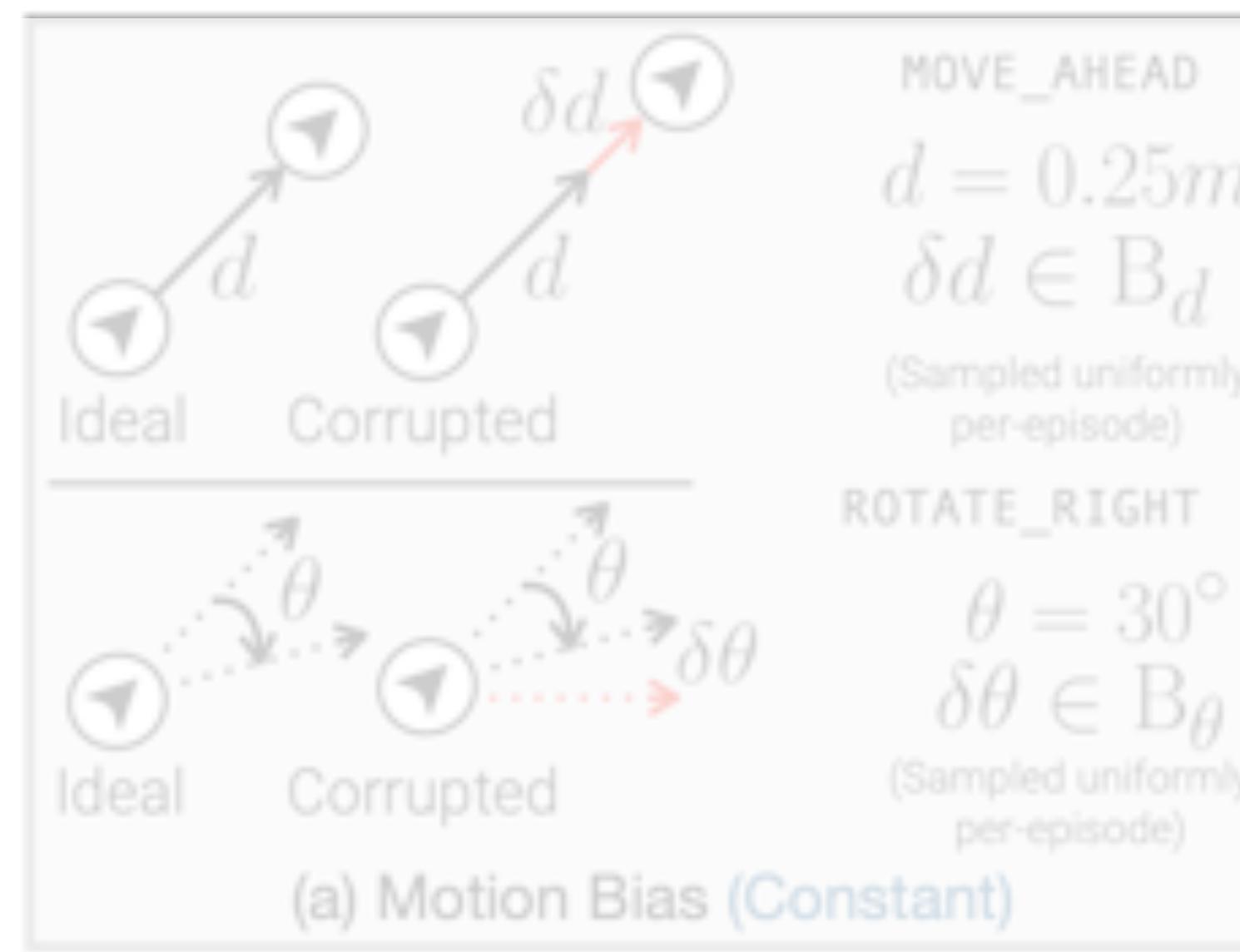
High and low friction zones



# RobustNav Dynamics Corruptions

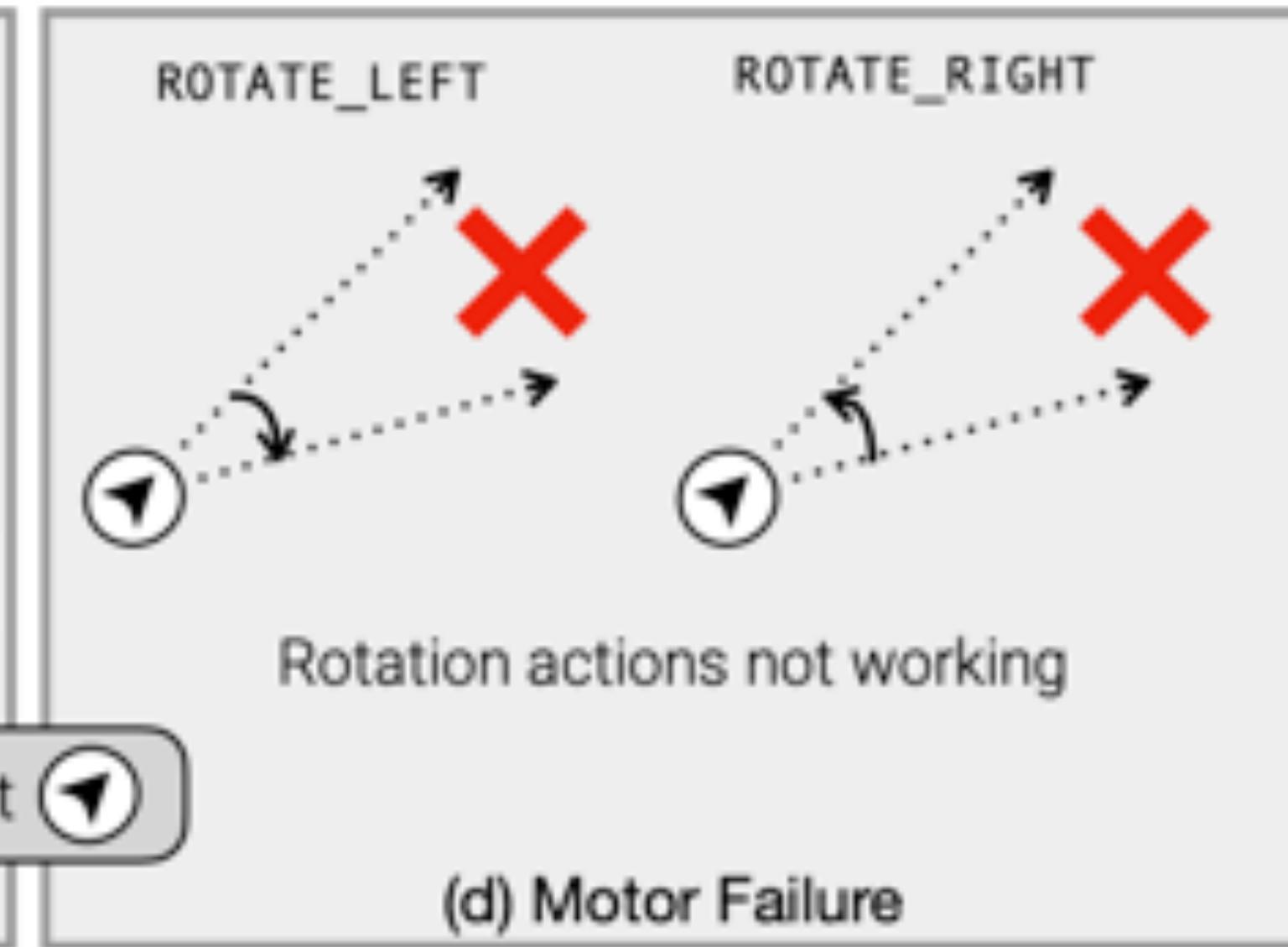
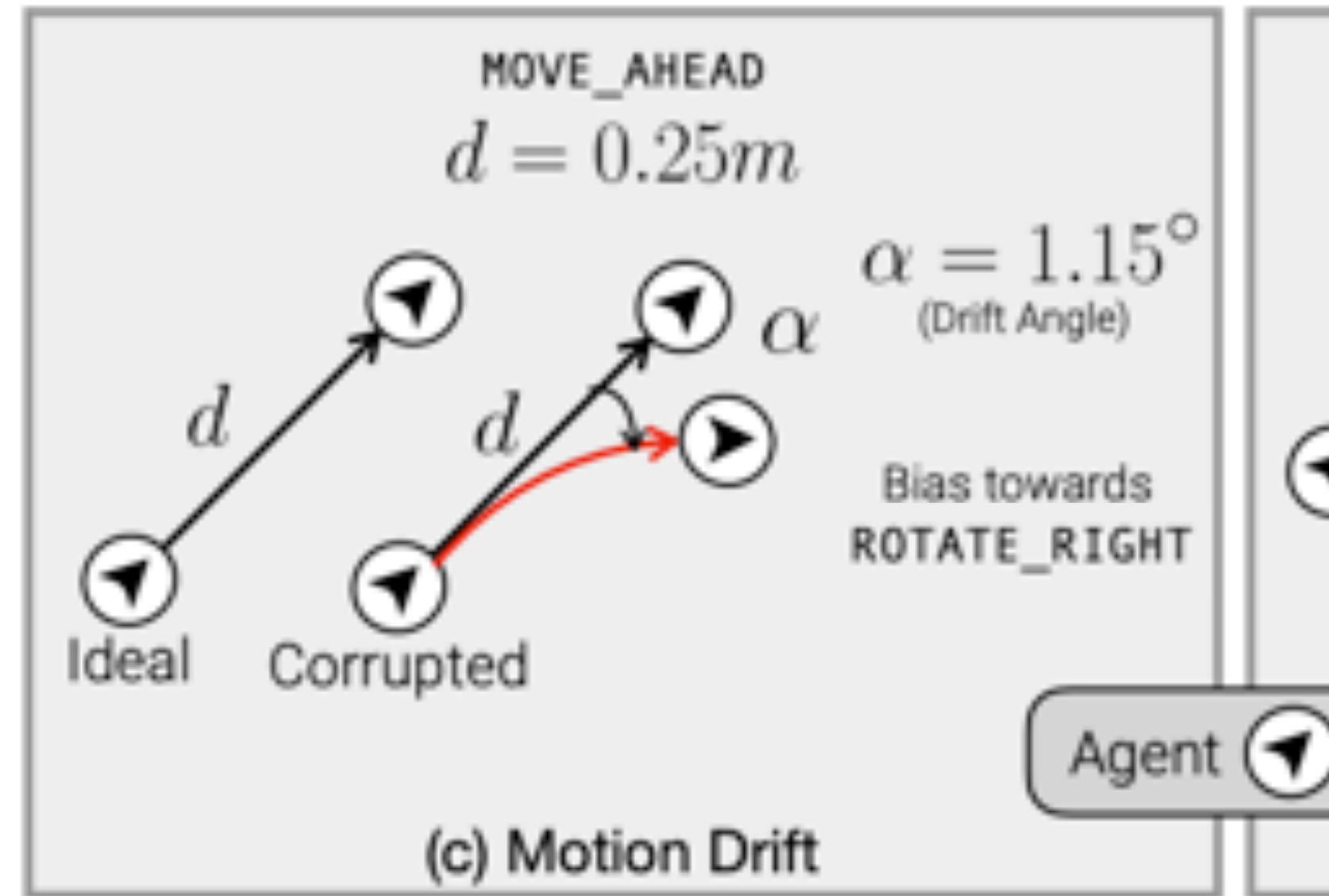
Due to Environment

Scene-level friction



High and low friction zones

Due to Faulty Movements

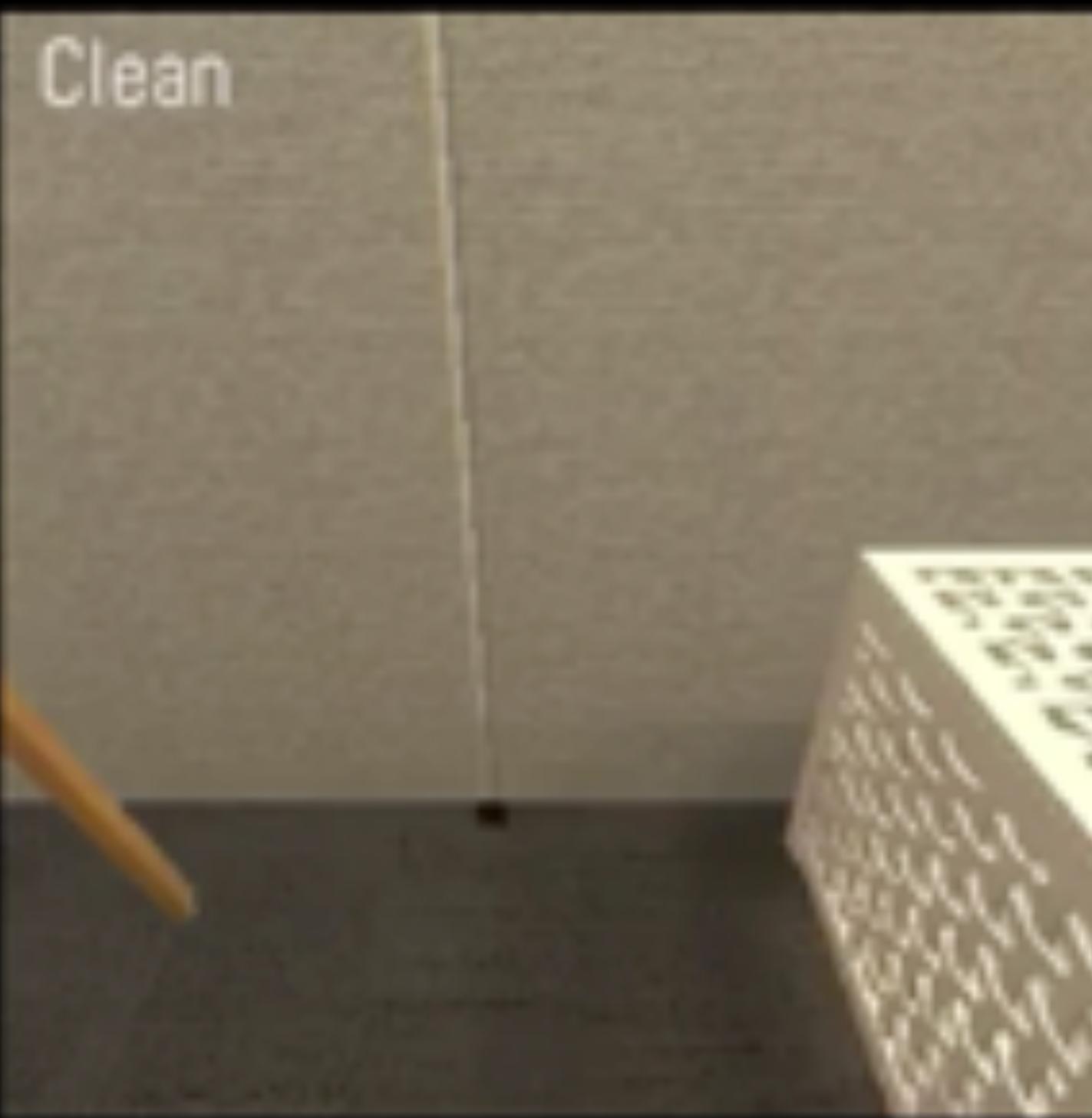


Malfunctioning components

# ObjectNav RGBD – Target Object in “Blue”

Clean Conditions  
(Success = True)

RGB



Depth



Top-Down



# Synthetic to Real Pixel Adaptation

**Train**



**GTA (synthetic)**

**Test**



**CityScapes (Germany)**

# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target

---

# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target

---

Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$

lots of **labeled** data

# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target

---



Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$

lots of **labeled** data

# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target

---

**backpack**



**chair**



**bike**



Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$

lots of **labeled** data

# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target

---



Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$

lots of **labeled** data

# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target

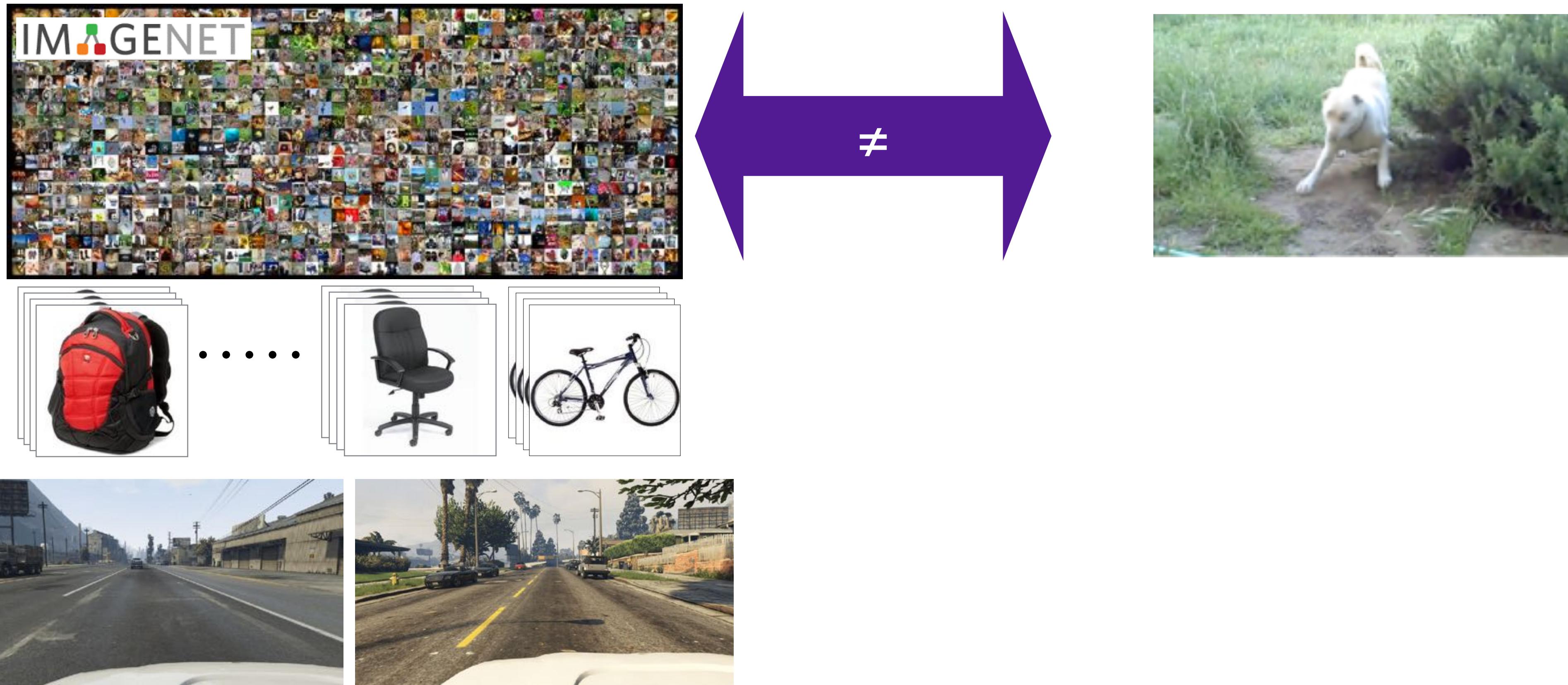


Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$   
lots of **labeled** data

$\neq$

Target Domain  $\sim P_T(X_T, Y_T)$   
unlabeled or limited labels

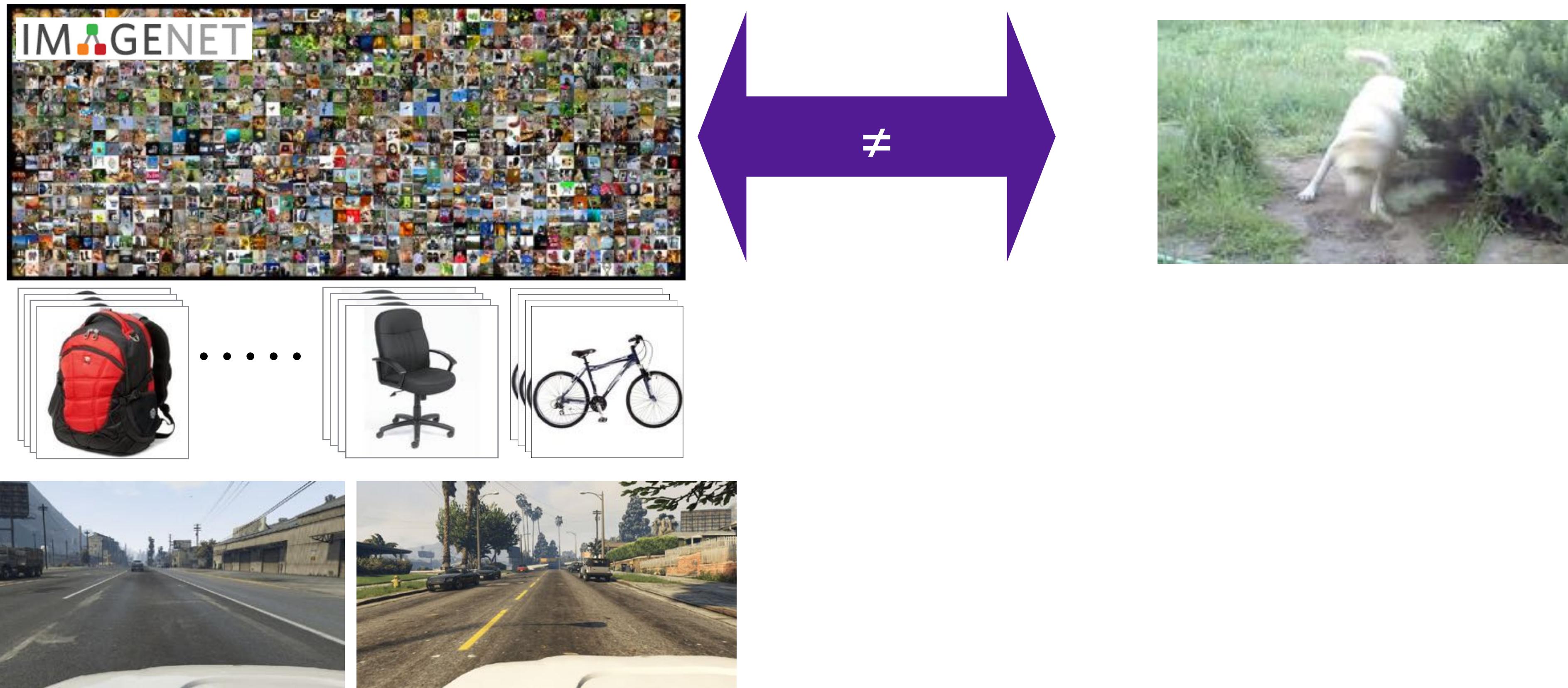
# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target



Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$   
lots of **labeled** data

Target Domain  $\sim P_T(X_T, Y_T)$   
unlabeled or limited labels

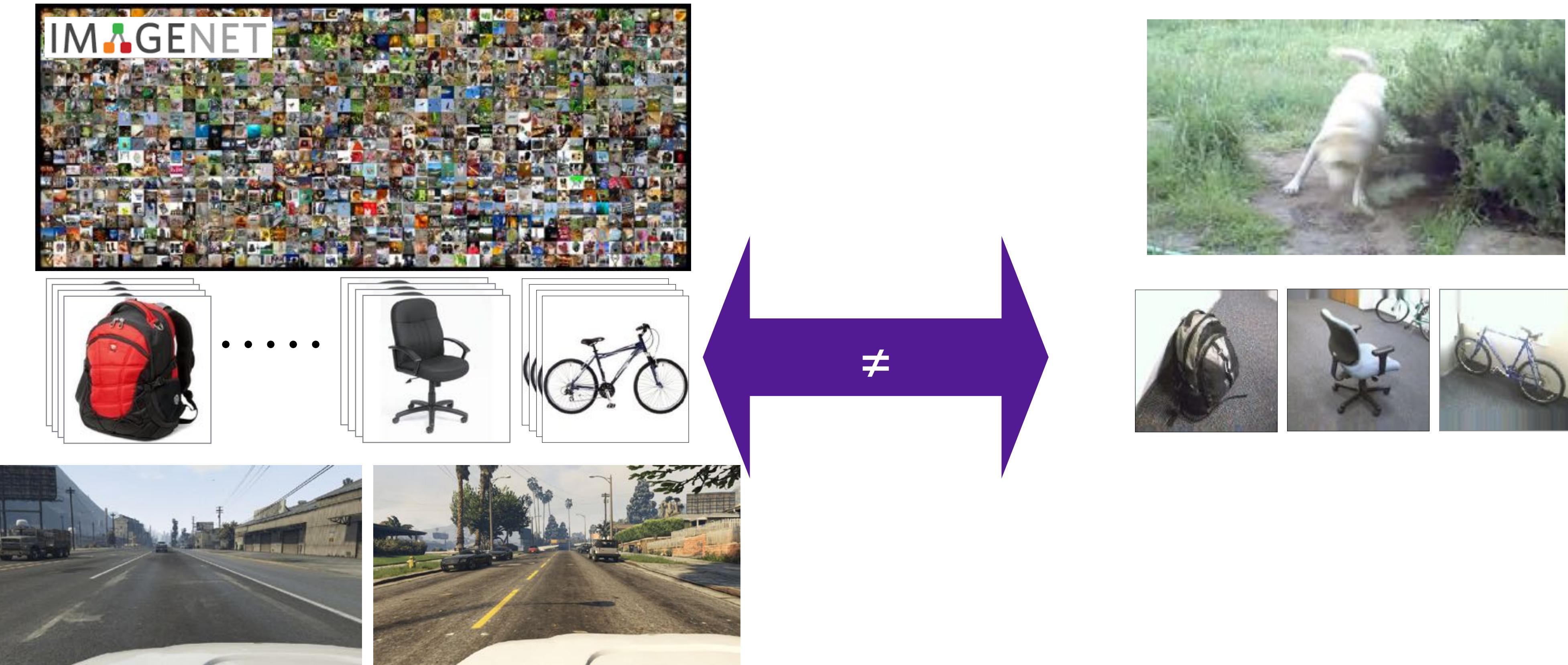
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Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$   
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Target Domain  $\sim P_T(X_T, Y_T)$   
unlabeled or limited labels

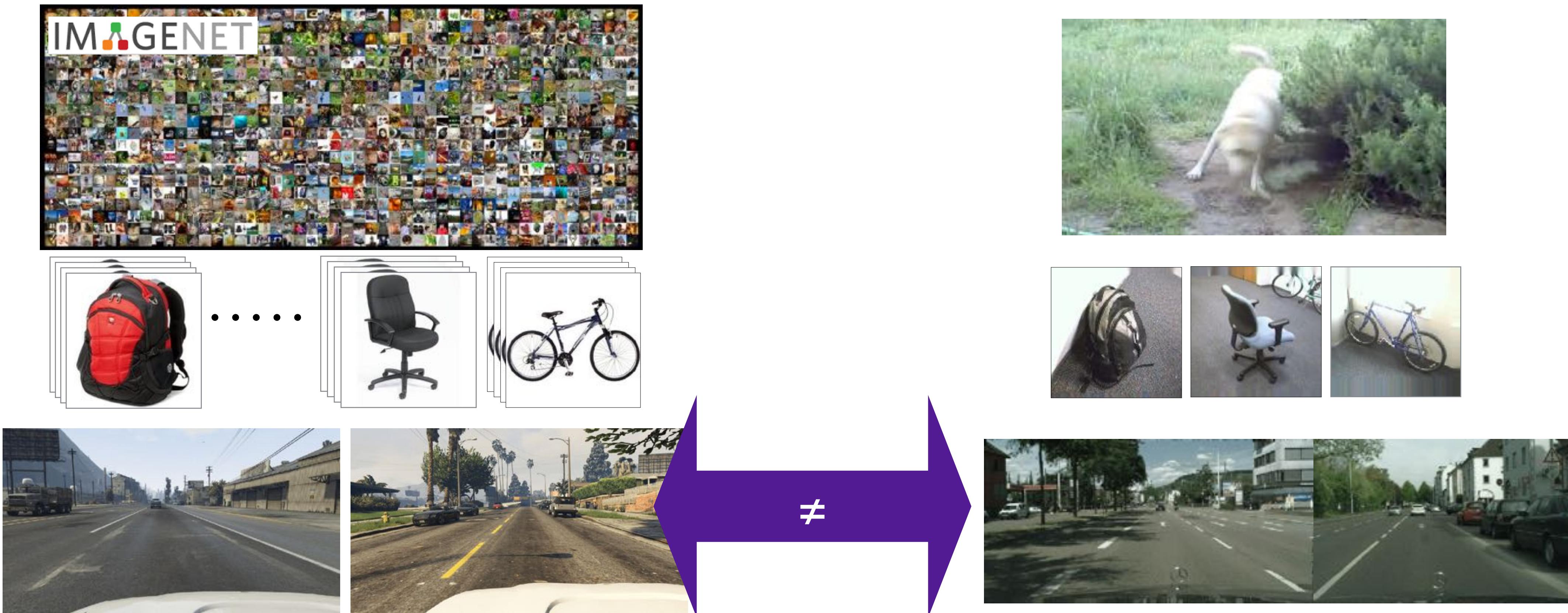
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lots of **labeled** data

Target Domain  $\sim P_T(X_T, Y_T)$   
unlabeled or limited labels

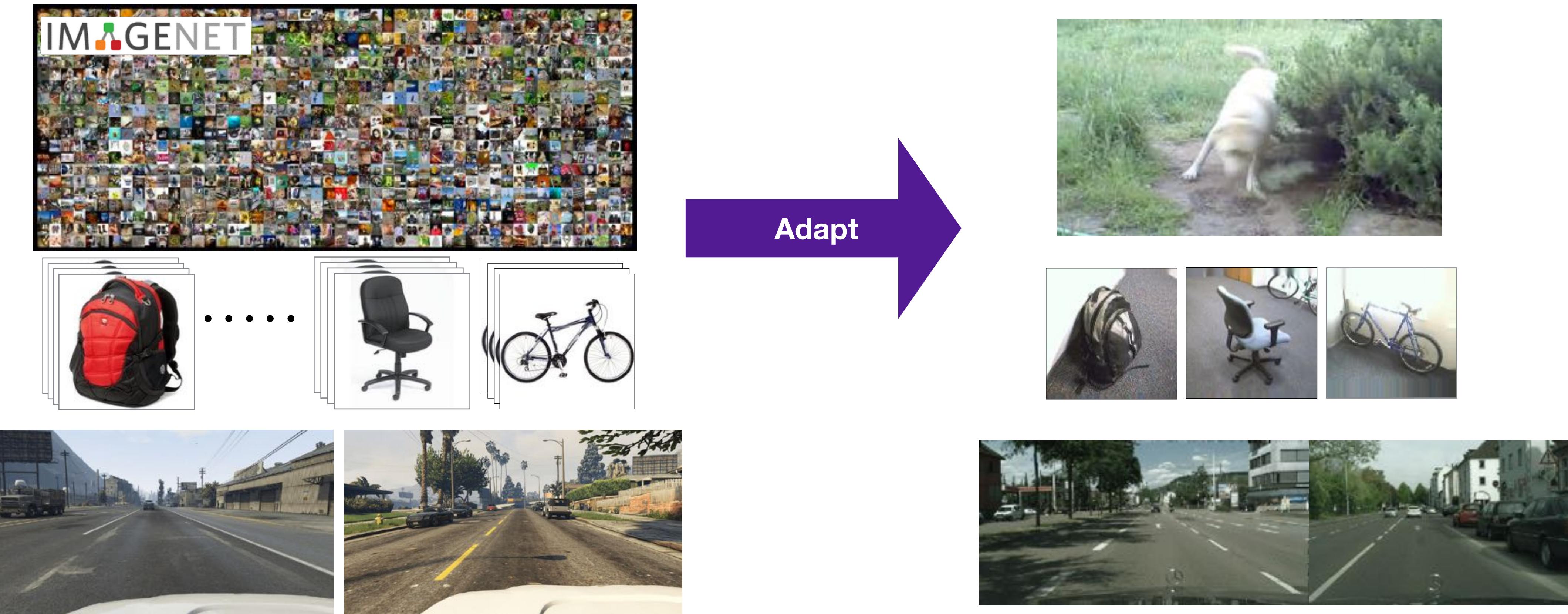
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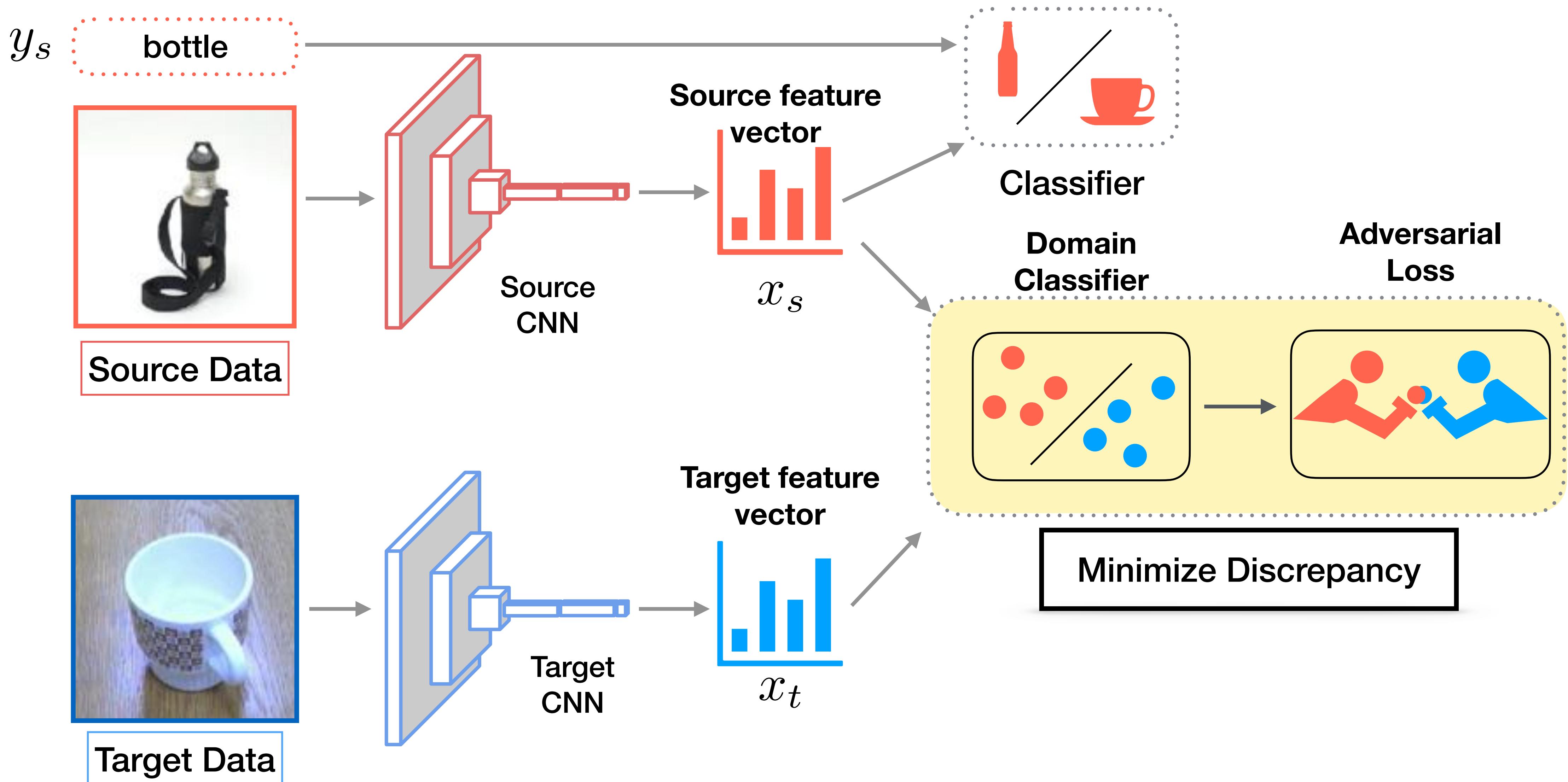
# Domain Adaptation: Train on Source Test on Target



Source Domain  $\sim P_S(X_S, Y_S)$   
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unlabeled or limited labels

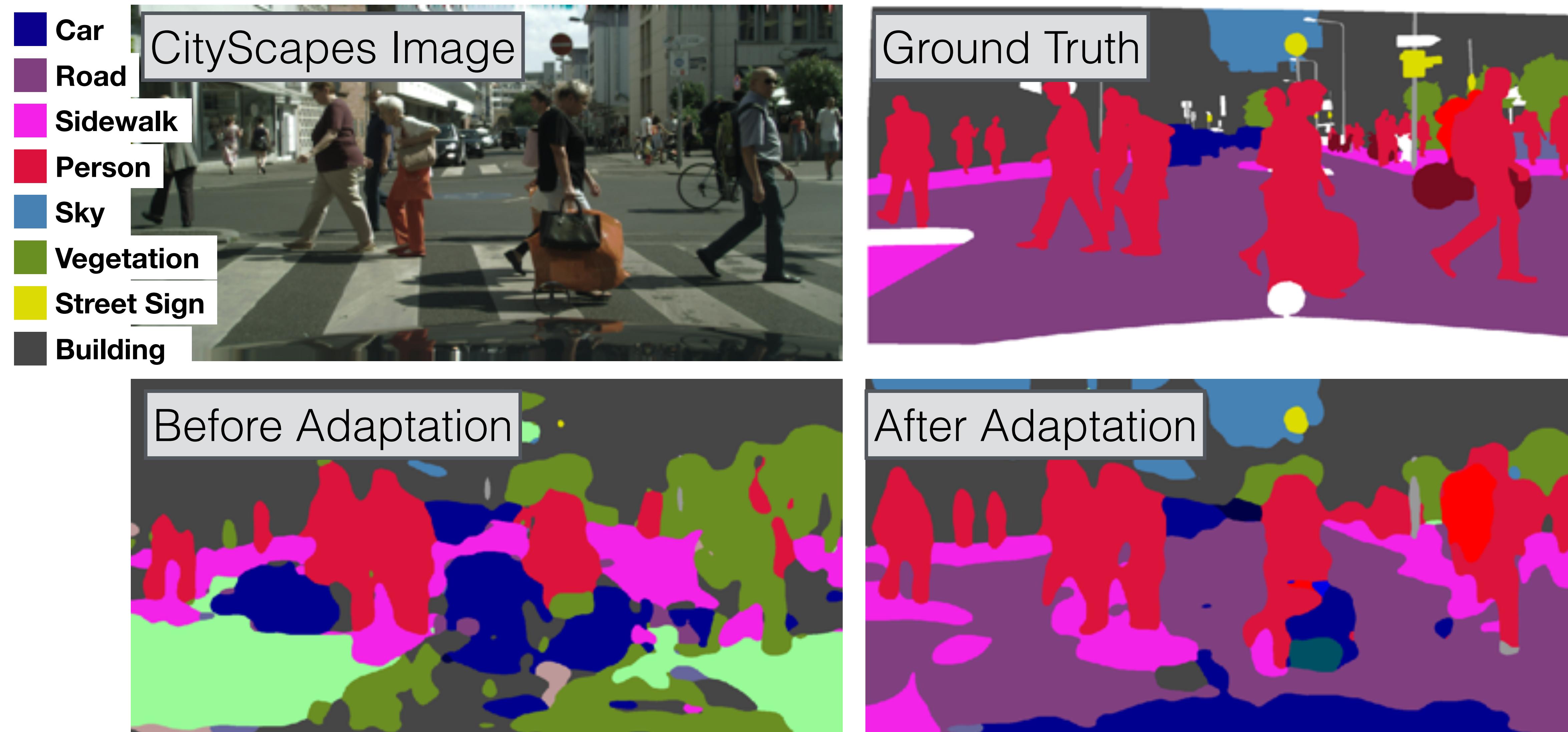
# Domain Adversarial Adaptation



# Synthetic to Real Pixel Adaptation



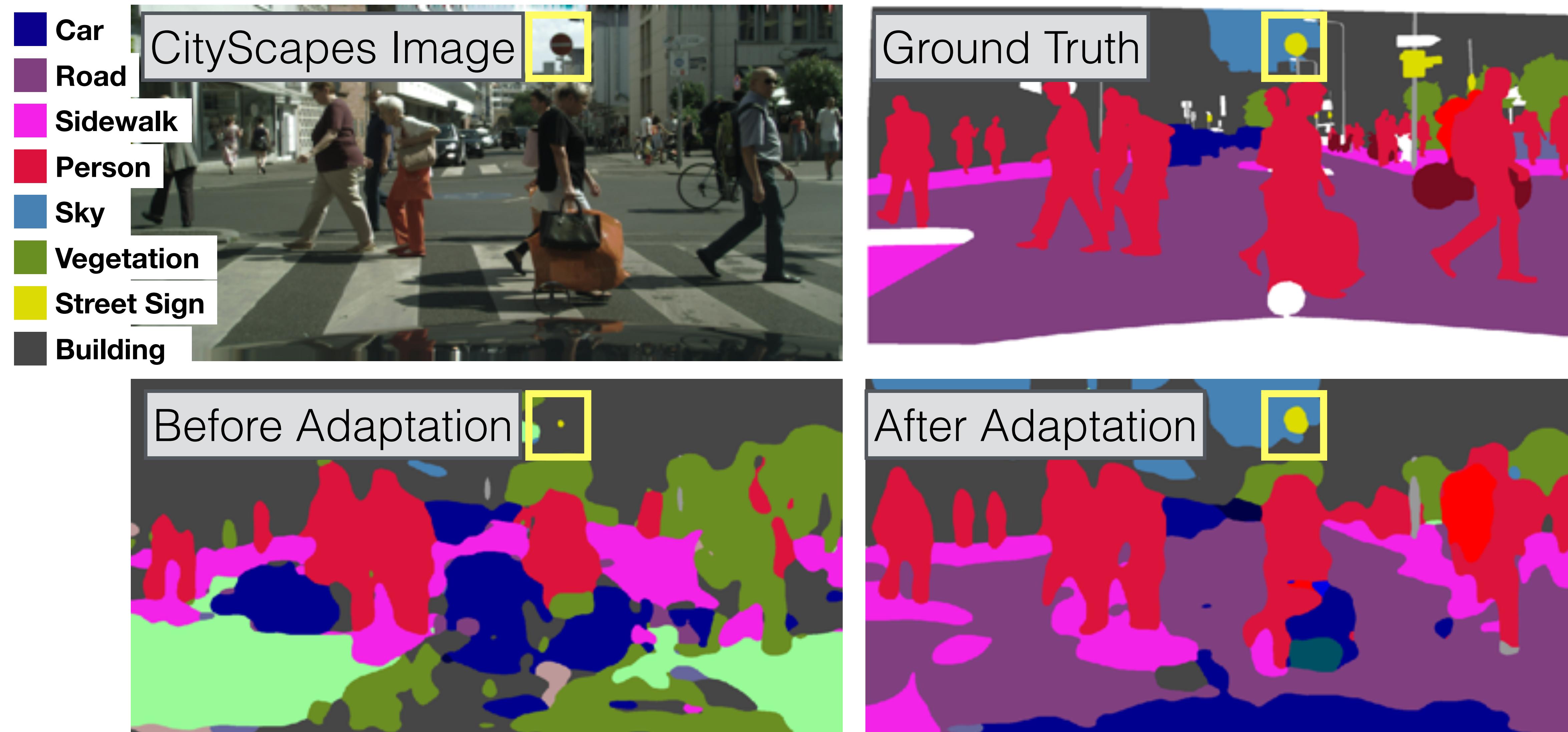
# CyCADA Results: CityScapes Evaluation



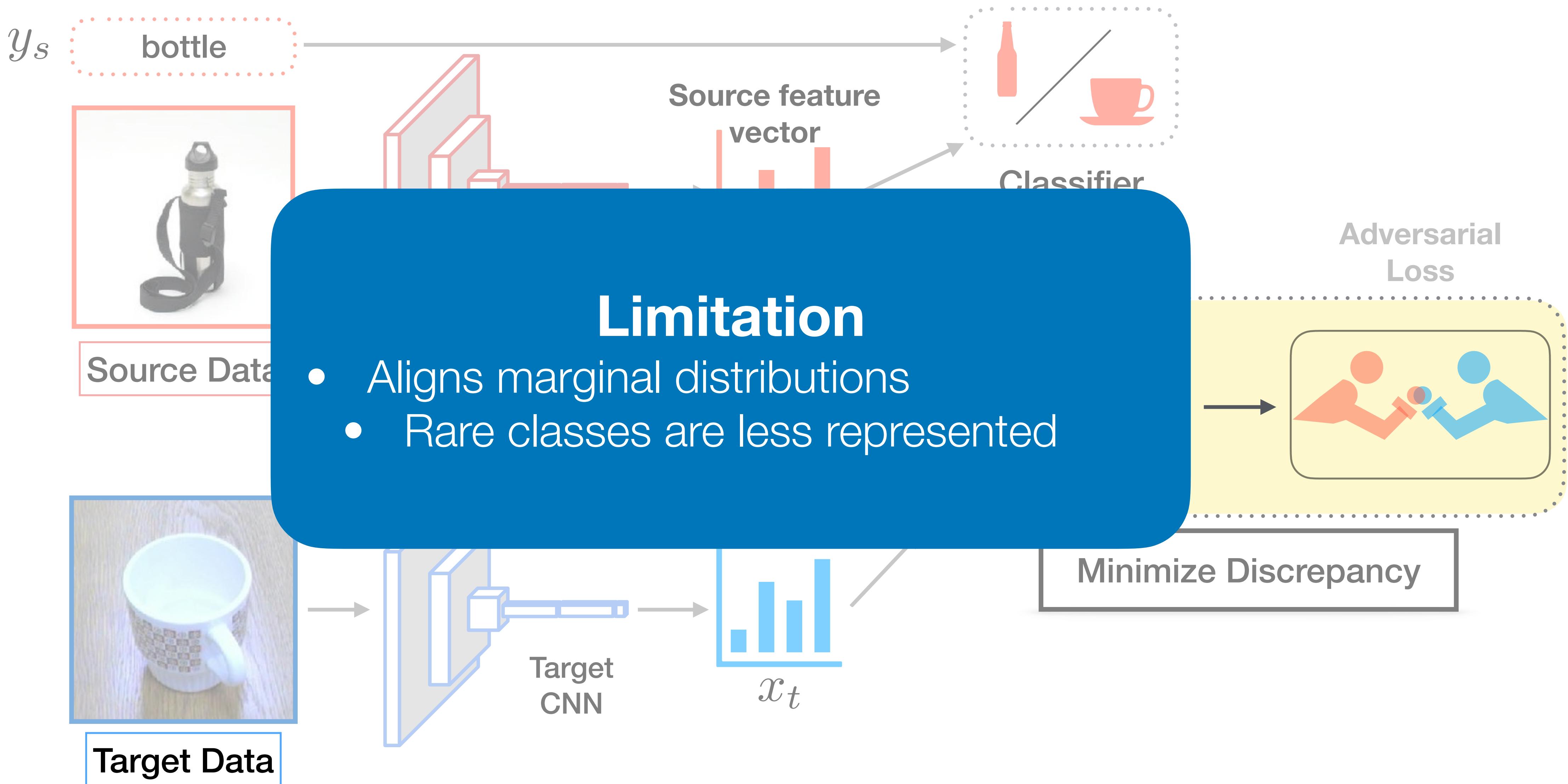
# CyCADA Results: CityScapes Evaluation



# CyCADA Results: CityScapes Evaluation



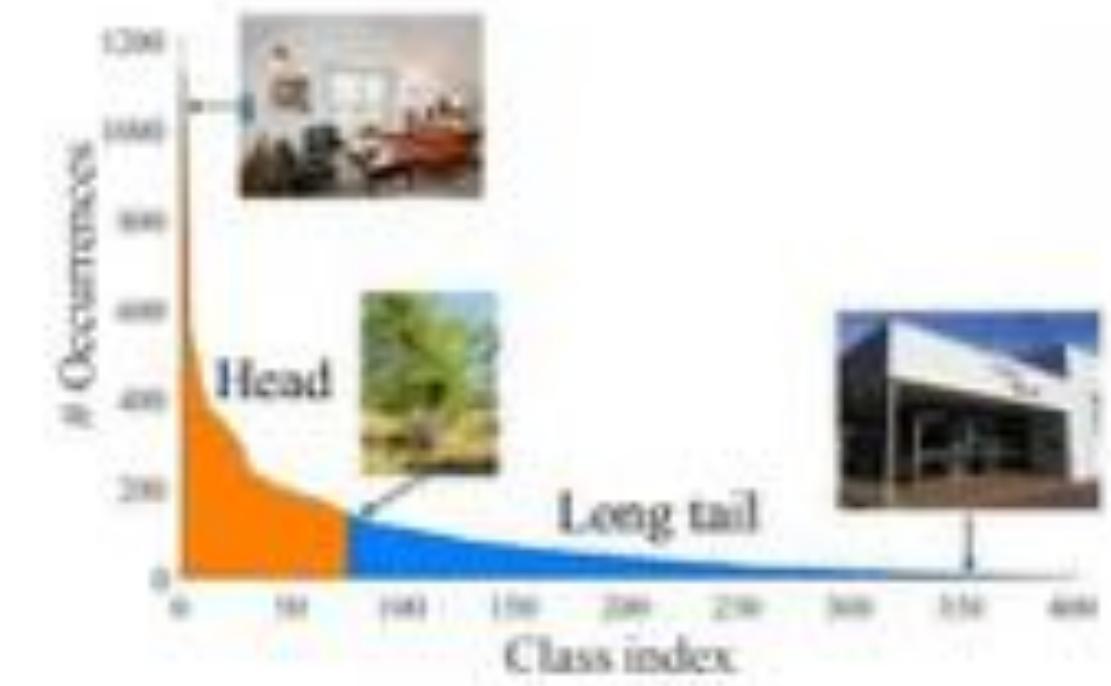
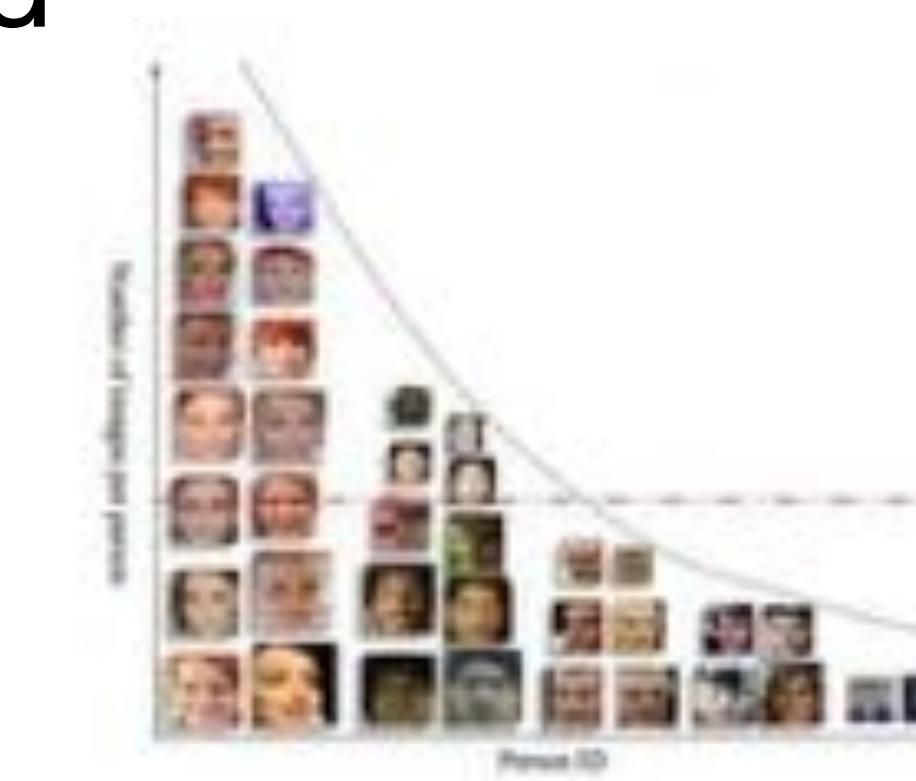
# Domain Adversarial Adaptation



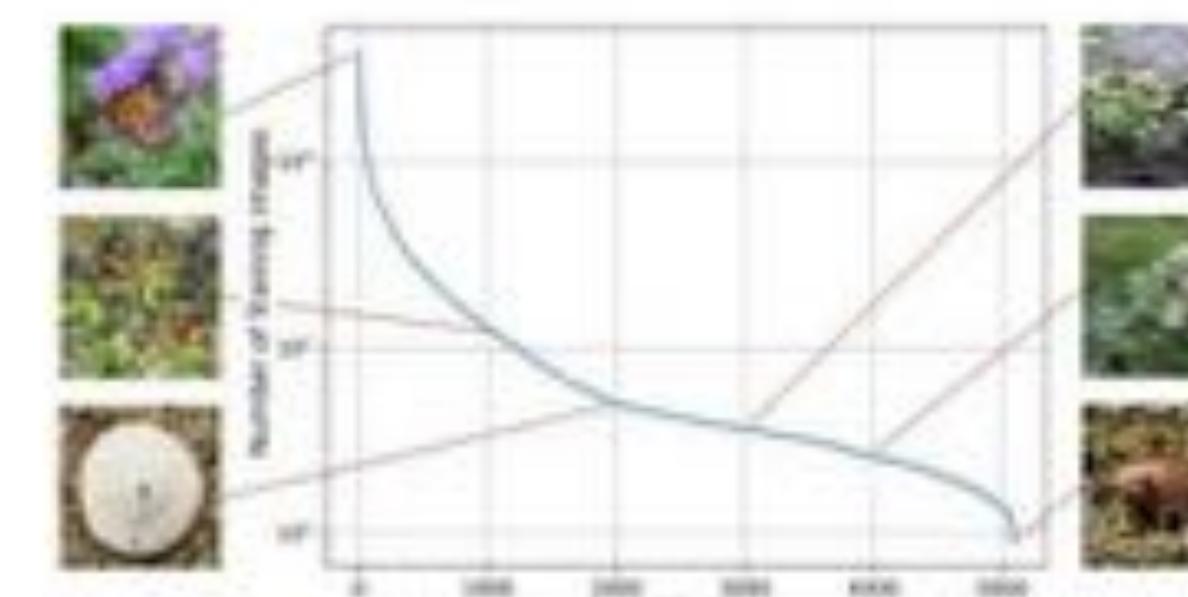
# Adapting to Imbalanced Data

Source data may be curated to be balanced

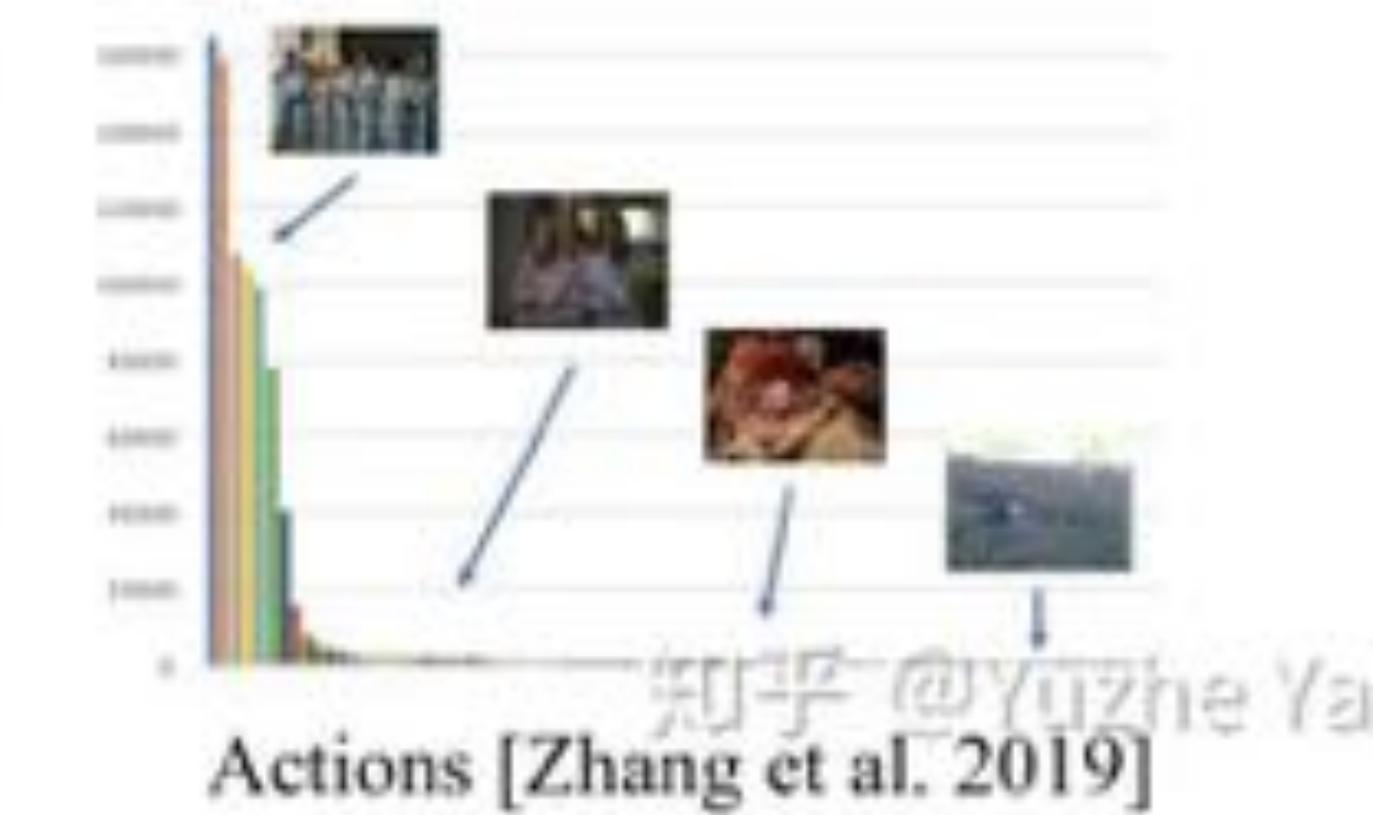
We have no control over target datasets!



**Goal:** Adapt under both data and label distribution shift



Species [Van Horn et al. 2019]



Actions [Zhang et al. 2019]

# Adapting to Imbalanced Data

- **Challenge:** Existing DA methods (eg. domain adversarial) struggle in this setting!
  - Implicitly assume<sup>1,2</sup> similar label distributions

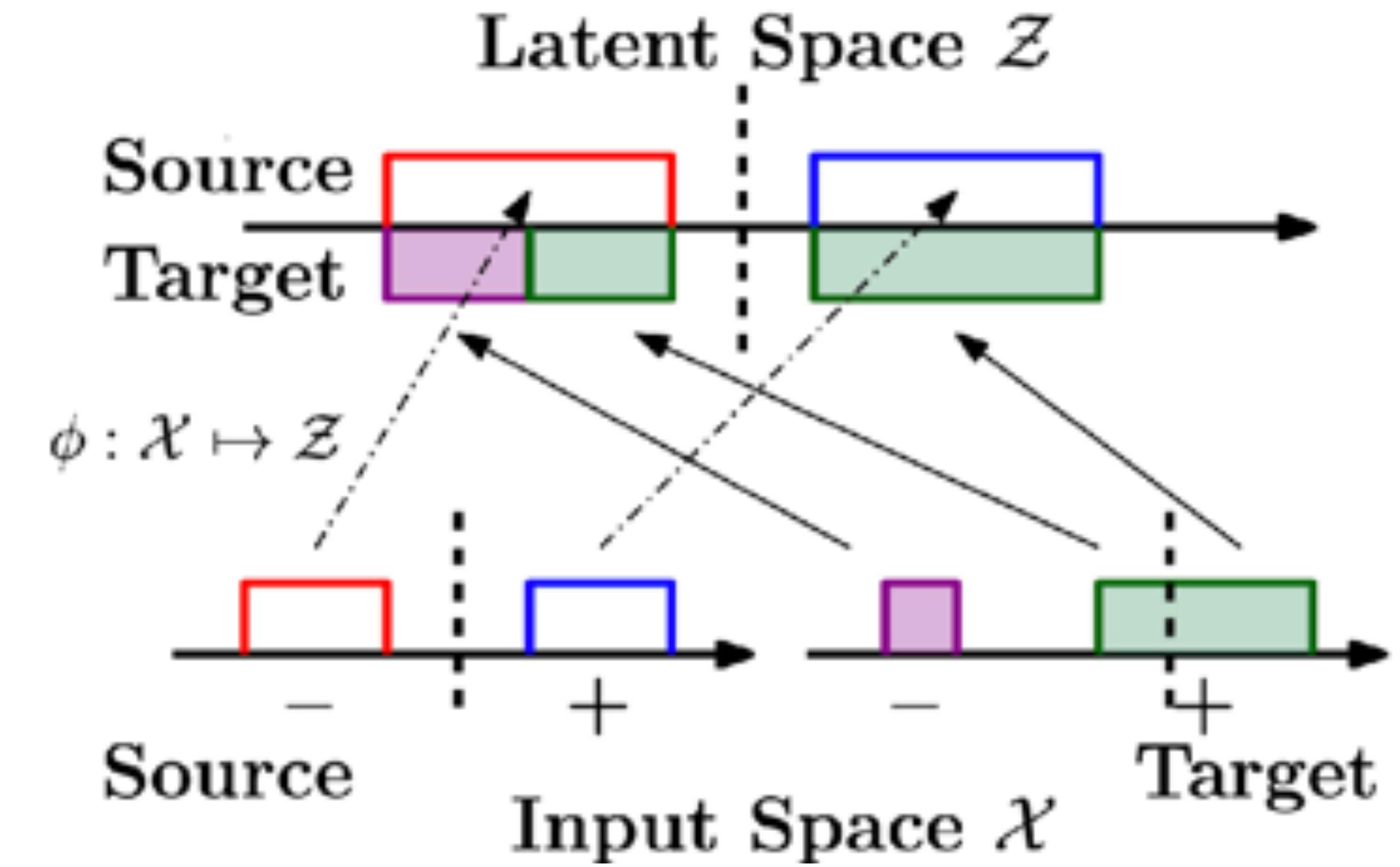
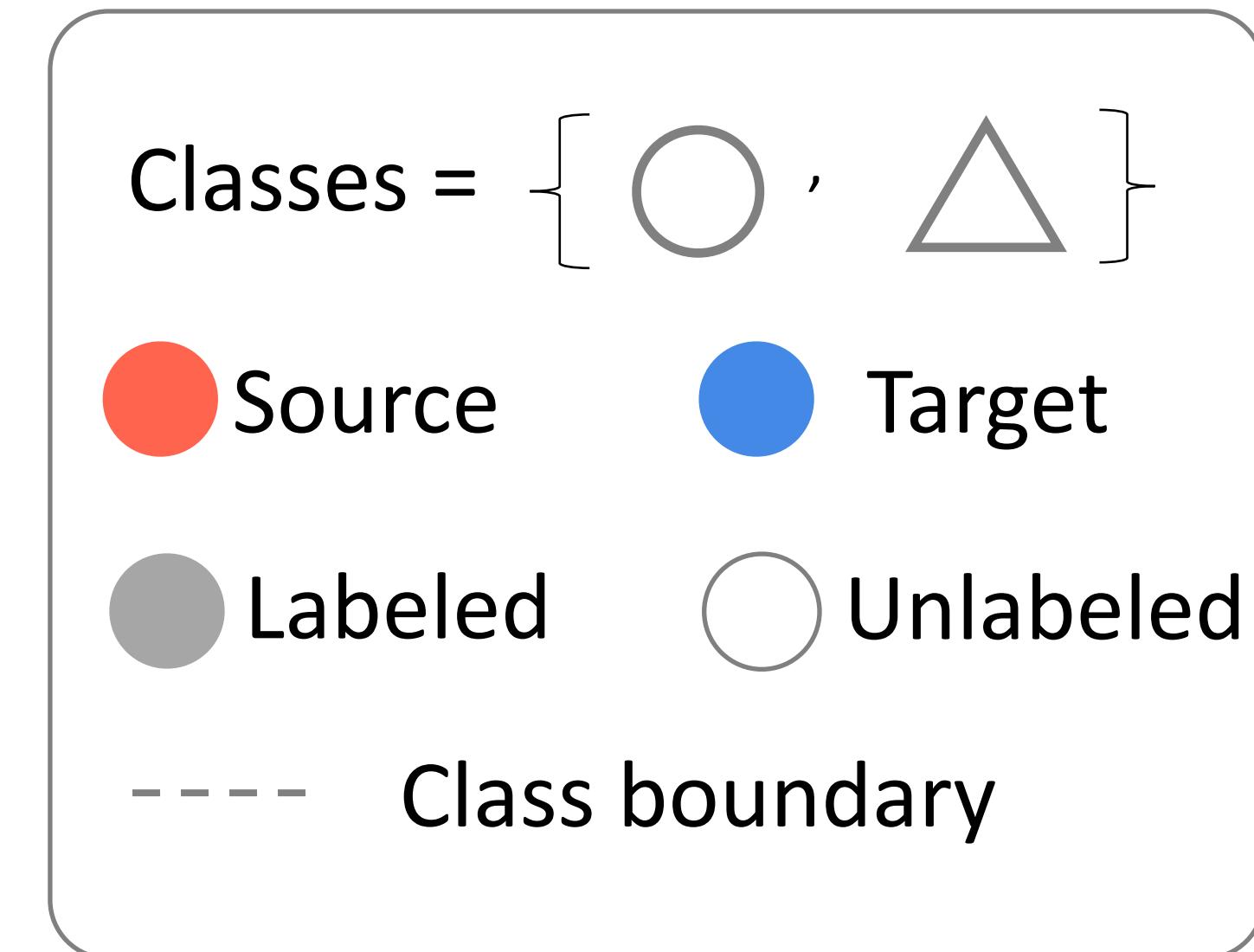
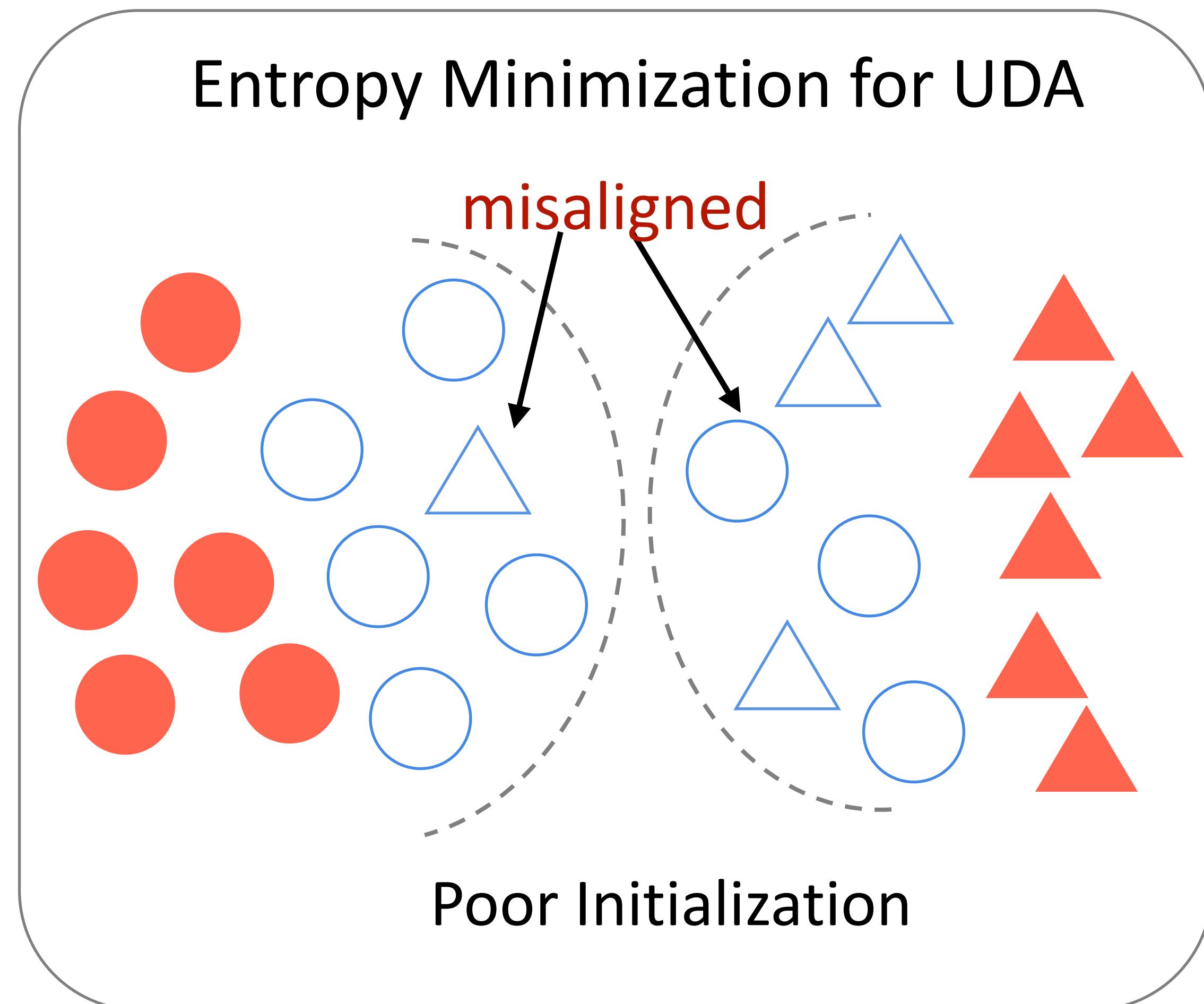


Figure credit: Wu et al., ICML 2019

- We turn to simpler DA approaches based on **self-training**<sup>3,4</sup>
  - **Algorithm:** Training on model predictions on unlabeled target
  - No requirement of similar source/target label distributions

# Adaptation with Self-Training

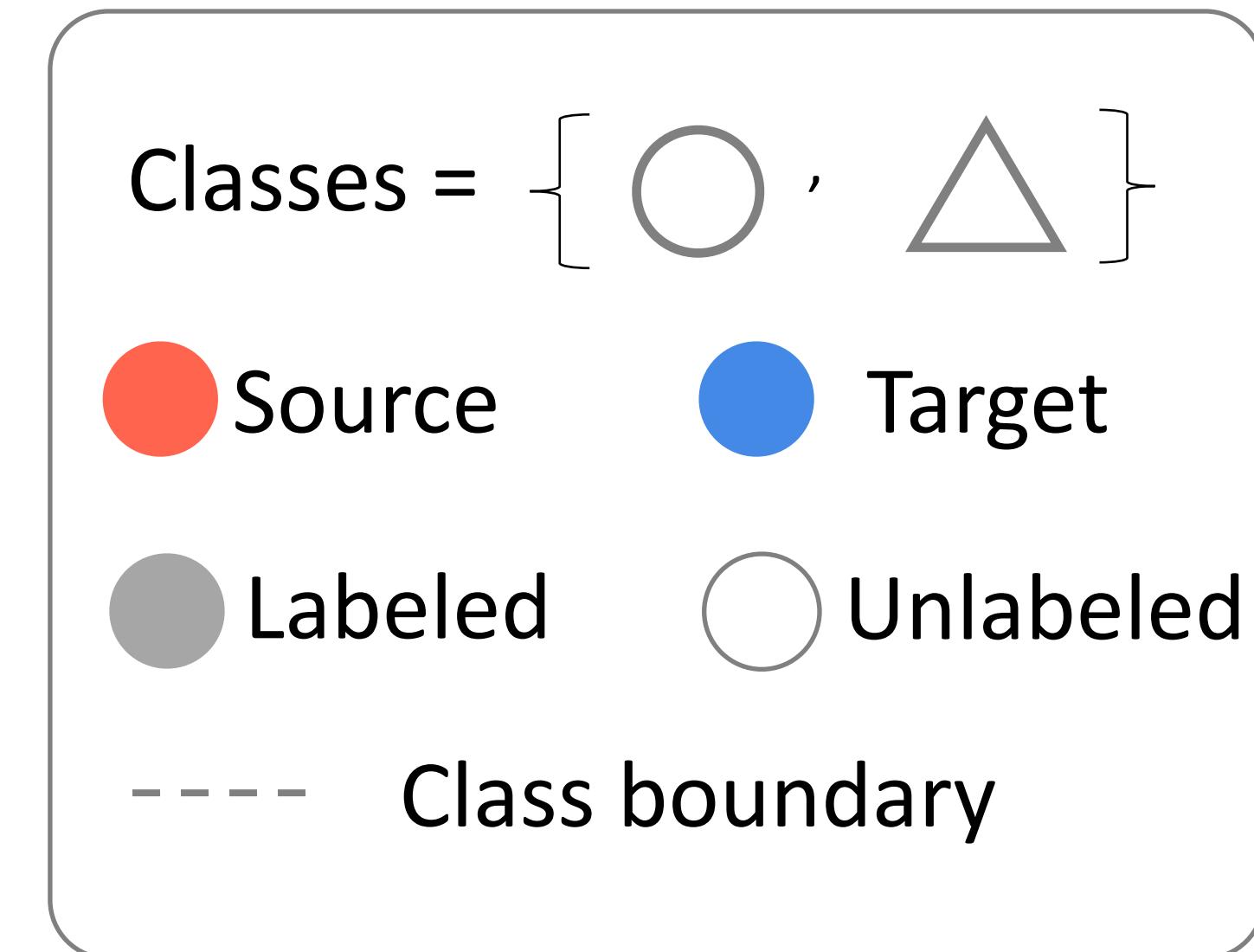
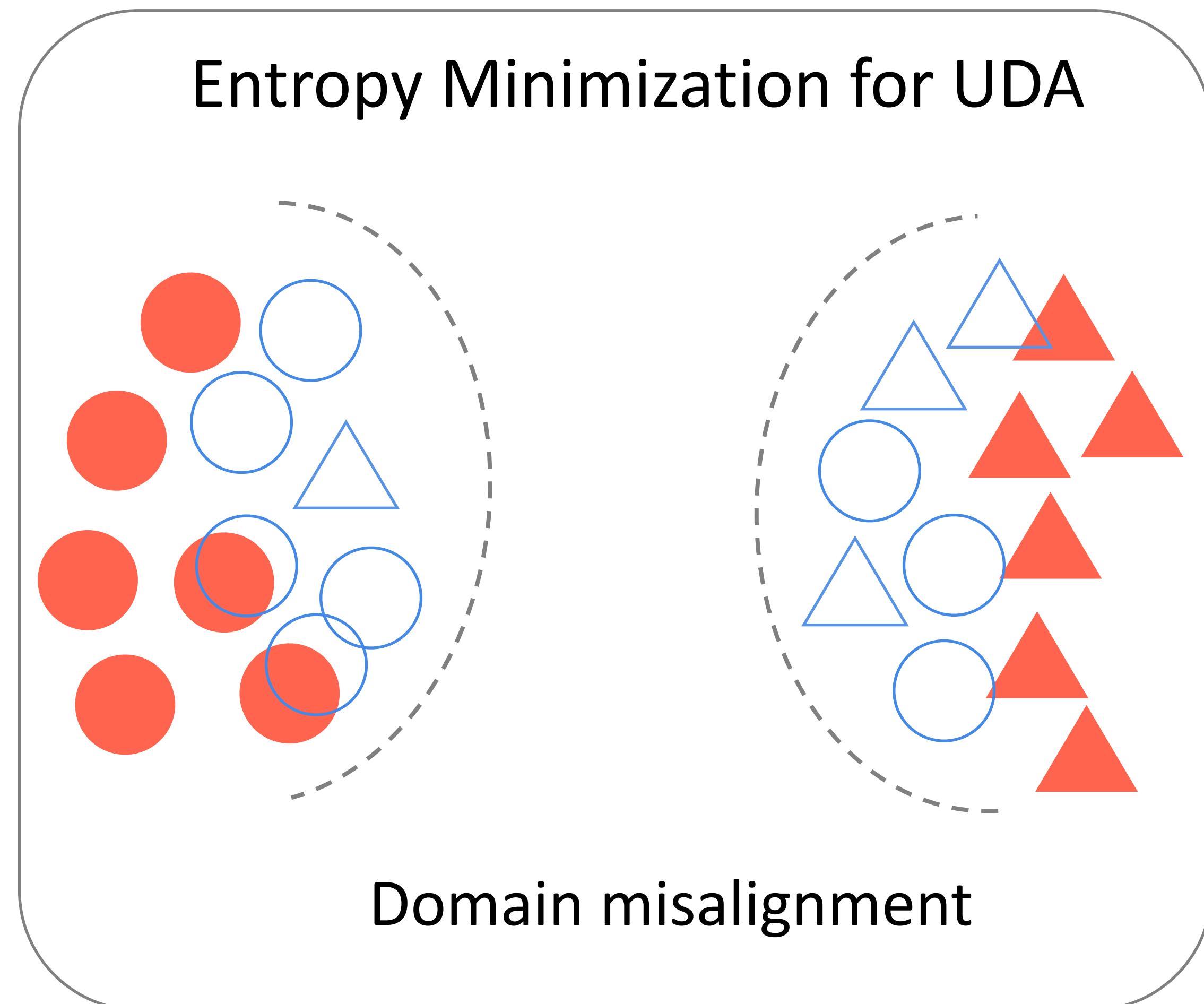
- **Domain Shift:**  
Target data is misaligned
- Entropy minimization can reinforce errors



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{CEM} &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{P}_T} [\mathcal{H}_\Theta(y \mid \mathbf{x}_T)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{P}_T} \left[ \sum_{c=1}^C -p_\Theta(y=c \mid \mathbf{x}_T) \log p_\Theta(y=c \mid \mathbf{x}_T) \right]\end{aligned}$$

# Adaptation with Self-Training

- **Domain Shift:**  
Target data is misaligned
- Entropy minimization can **reinforce errors**



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{CEM} &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{P}_T} [\mathcal{H}_\Theta(y \mid \mathbf{x}_T)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{P}_T} \left[ \sum_{c=1}^C -p_\Theta(y=c \mid \mathbf{x}_T) \log p_\Theta(y=c \mid \mathbf{x}_T) \right]\end{aligned}$$

# Adaptation with Self-Training

- **Domain Shift:**  
Target data is misaligned
- Entropy minimization can **reinforce errors**

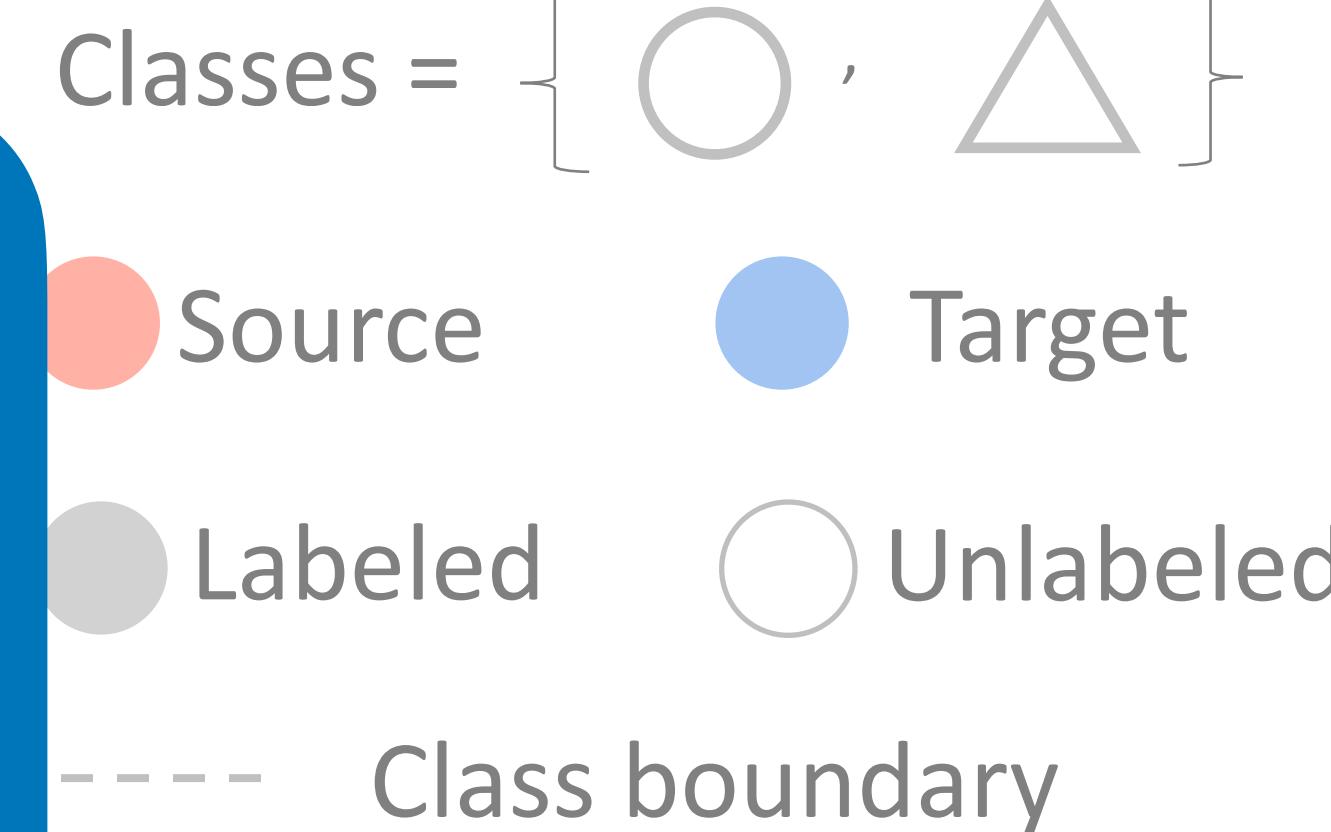
Entropy Minimization for UDA

## Limitation

- Adapts in response to **all** observations
- Adapt only on **reliable** observations

## Goal

Domain misalignment



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{CEM} &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{P}_T} [\mathcal{H}_\Theta(y \mid \mathbf{x}_T)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{P}_T} \left[ \sum_{c=1}^C -p_\Theta(y=c \mid \mathbf{x}_T) \log p_\Theta(y=c \mid \mathbf{x}_T) \right]\end{aligned}$$

# **SENTRY**

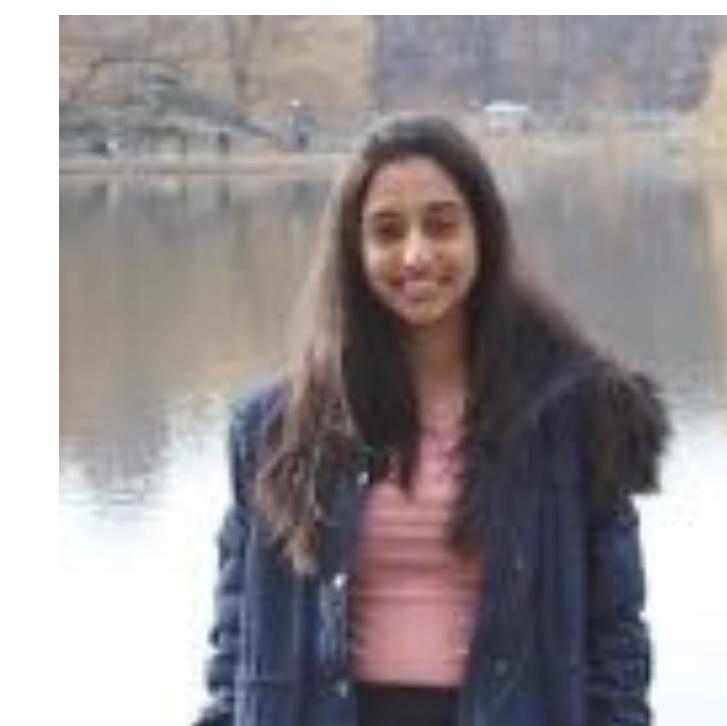
## Selective Entropy Optimization via Committee Consistency for Unsupervised Domain Adaptation



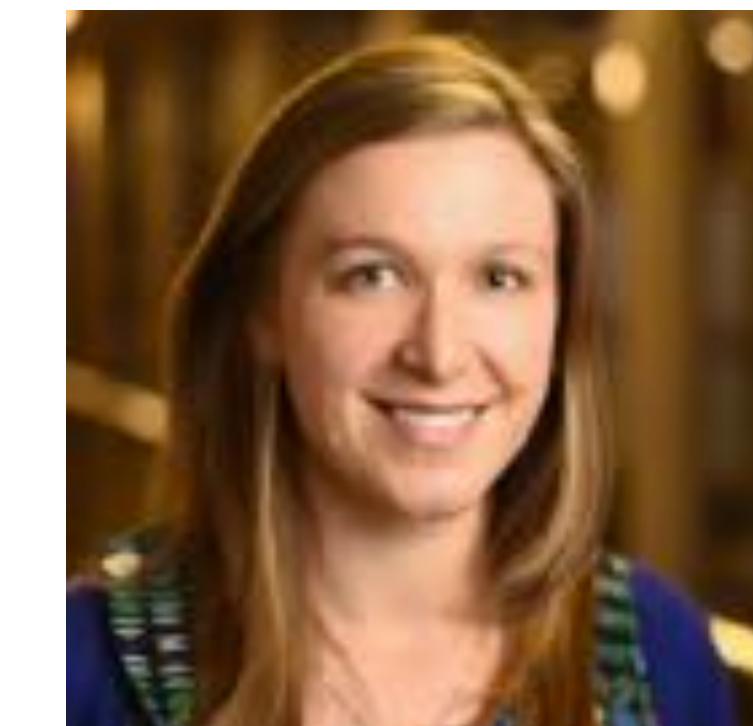
Viraj Prabhu



Shivam Khare



Deeksha Karthik

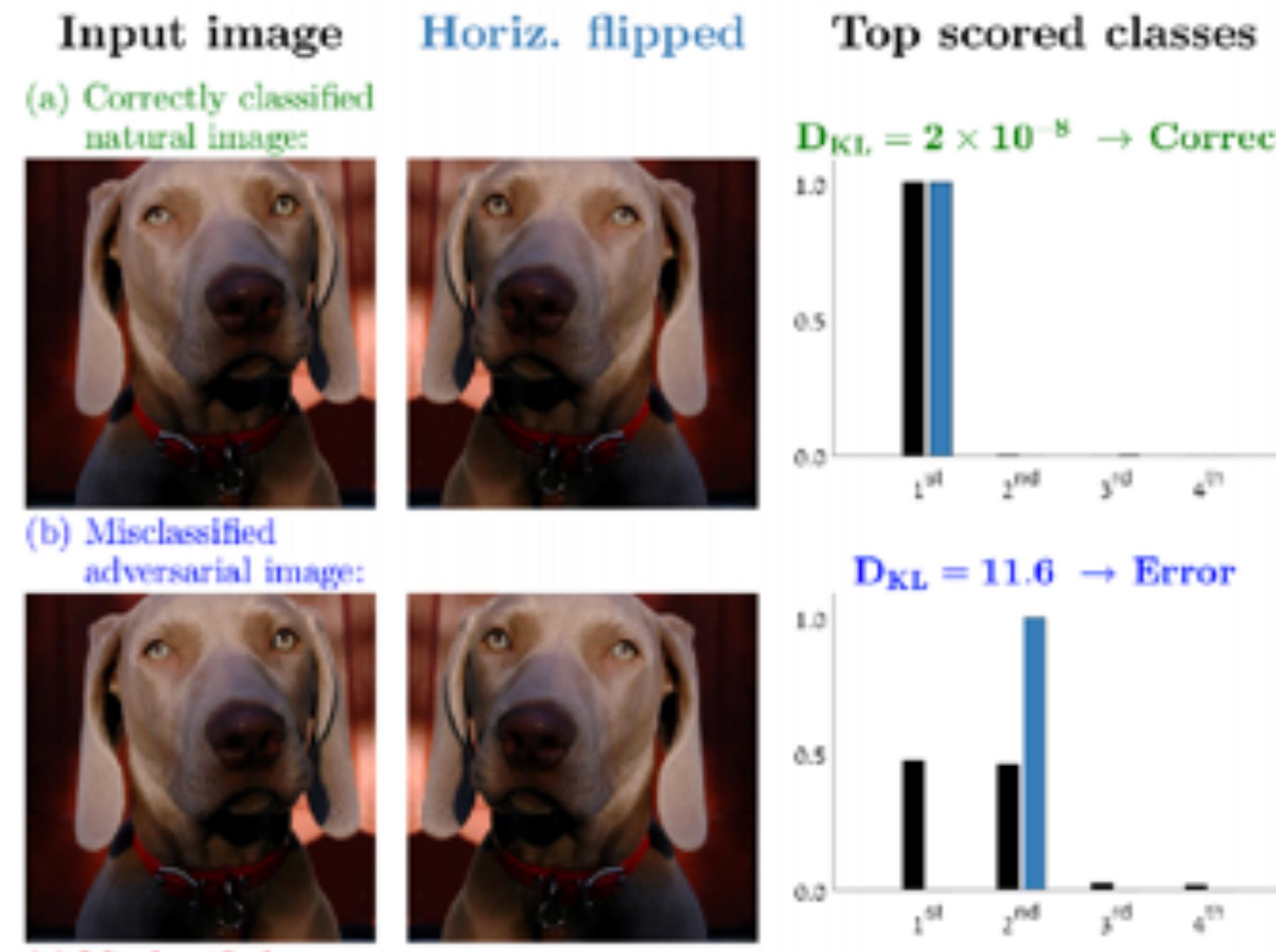


Judy Hoffman



**ICCV 2021**

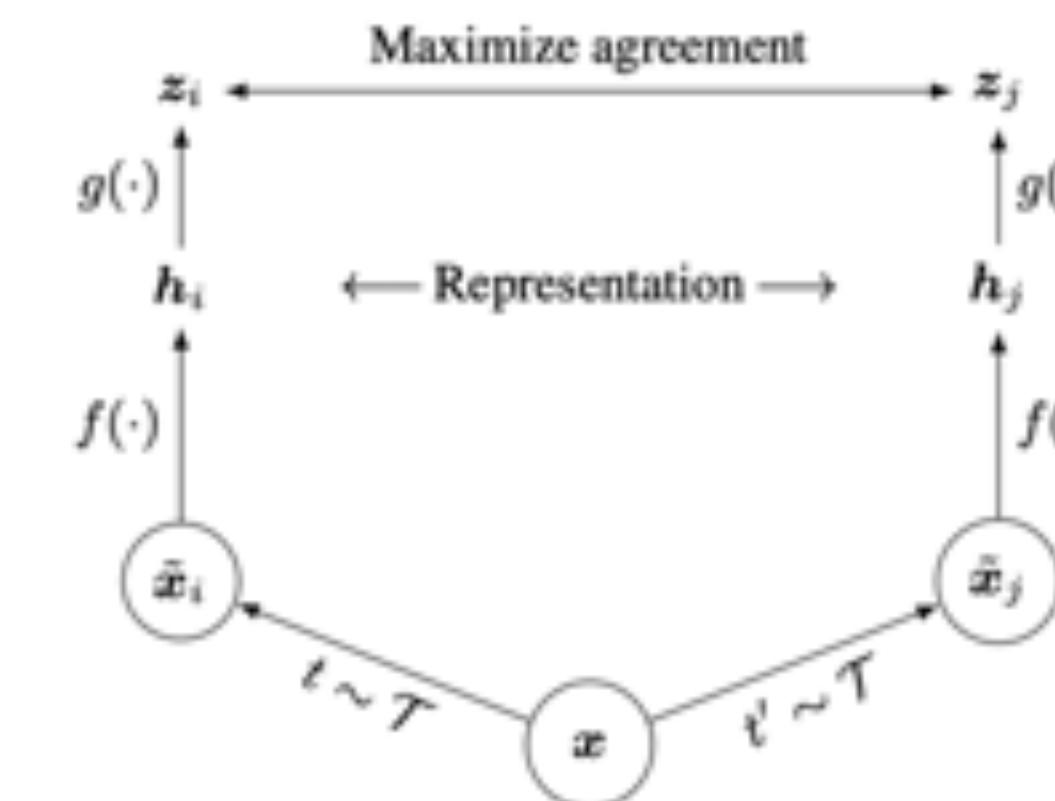
# Prior Work: Predictive Consistency across Aug



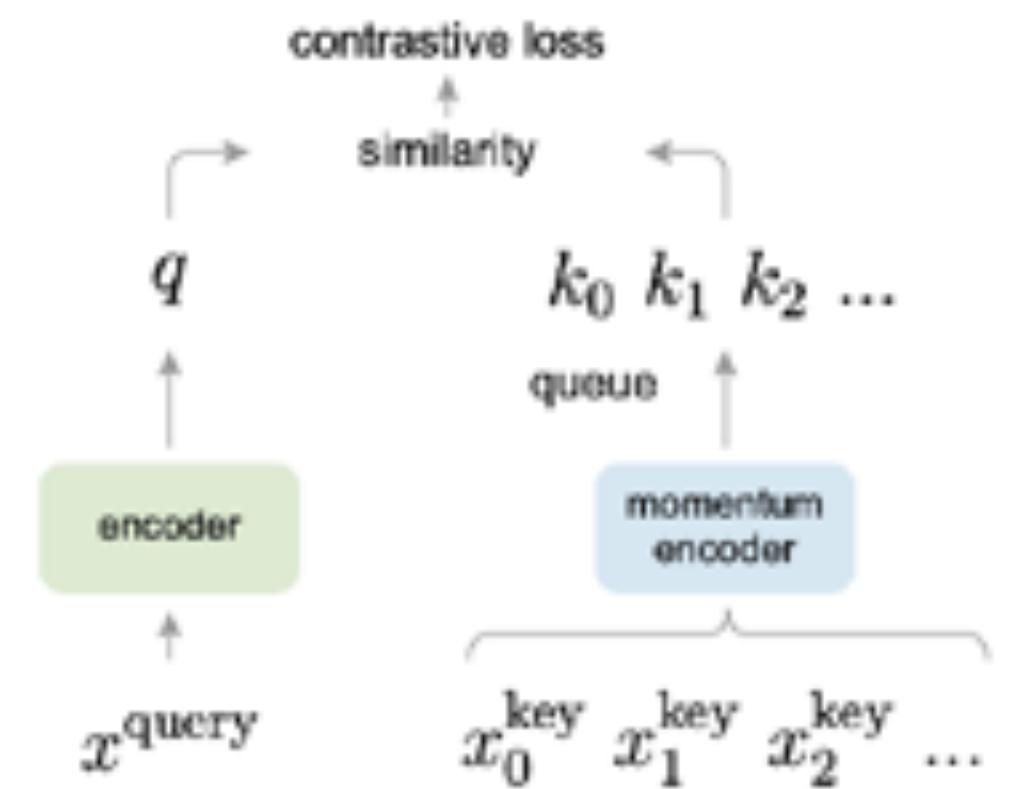
Natural and Adversarial Error Detection  
using Invariance to Image Transformations.

Irani *et al.*, arXiv 2019

## Detecting Errors



SimCLR, Chen et al.  
ICML 2020



MoCo, He et al.  
CVPR 2020

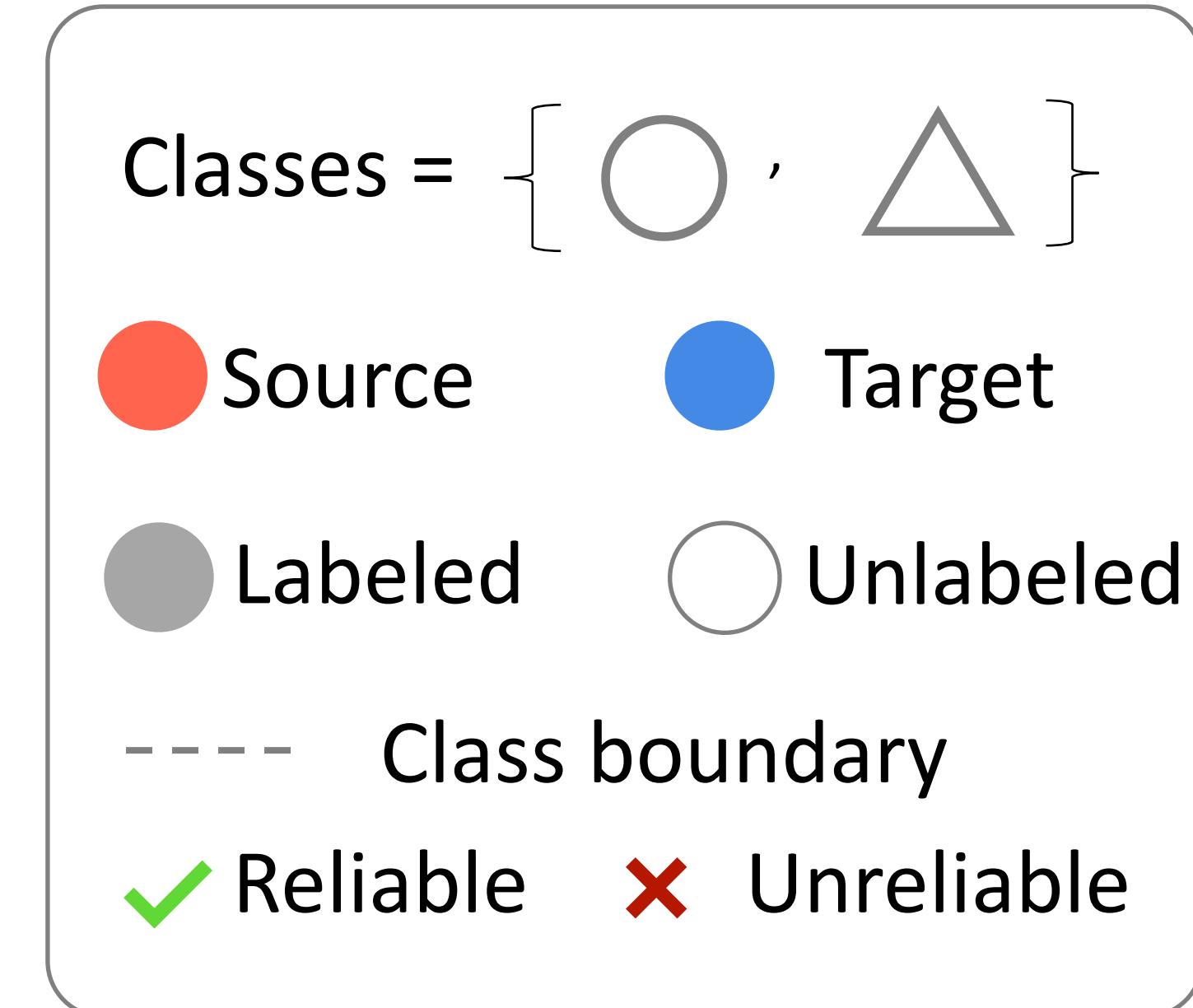
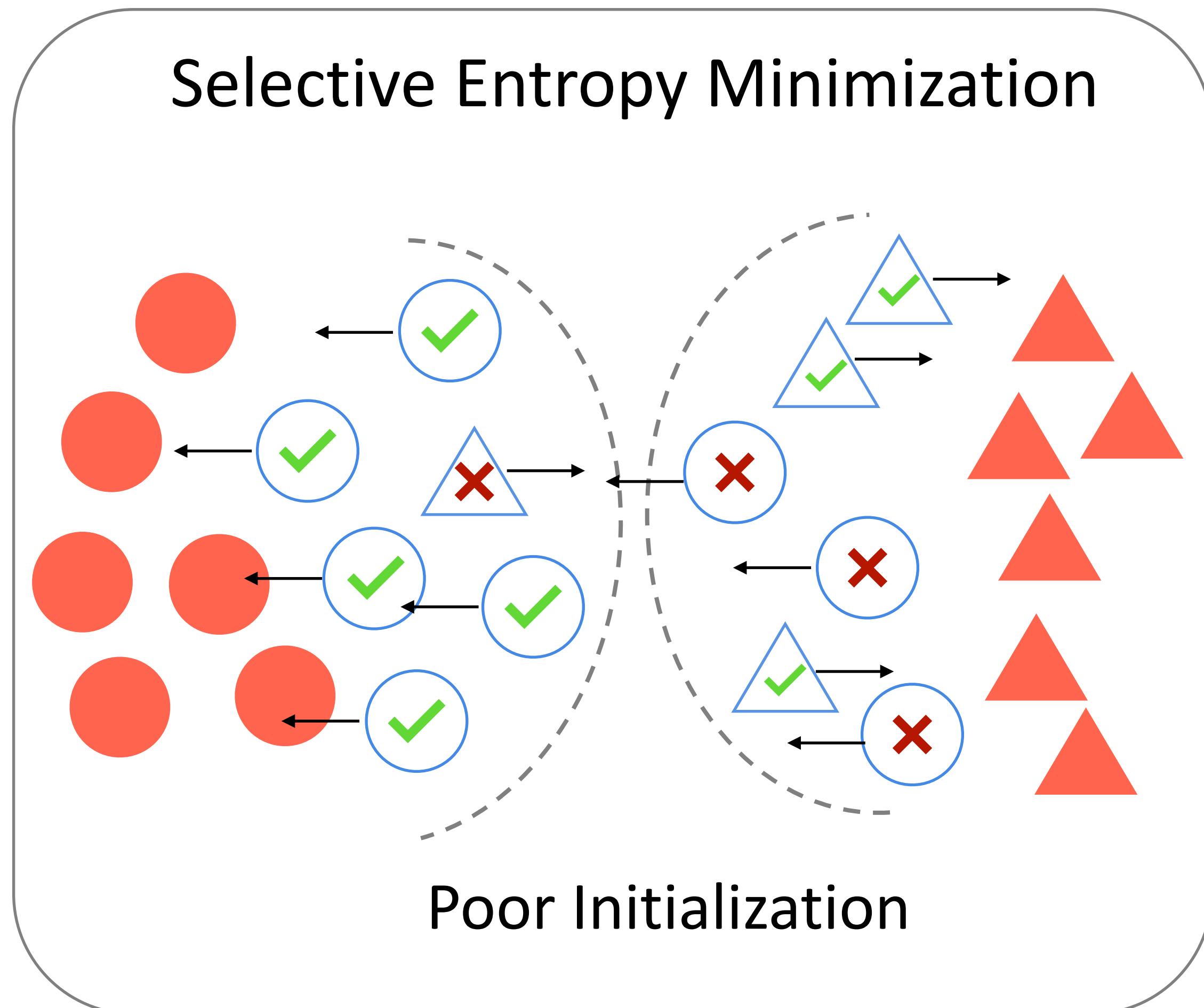
## Learned Invariance (Contrastive Learning)

# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization

## Key Idea

Identify reliable target instances via  
~~model confidence~~  
Predictive consistency<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Increase confidence on consistent instances



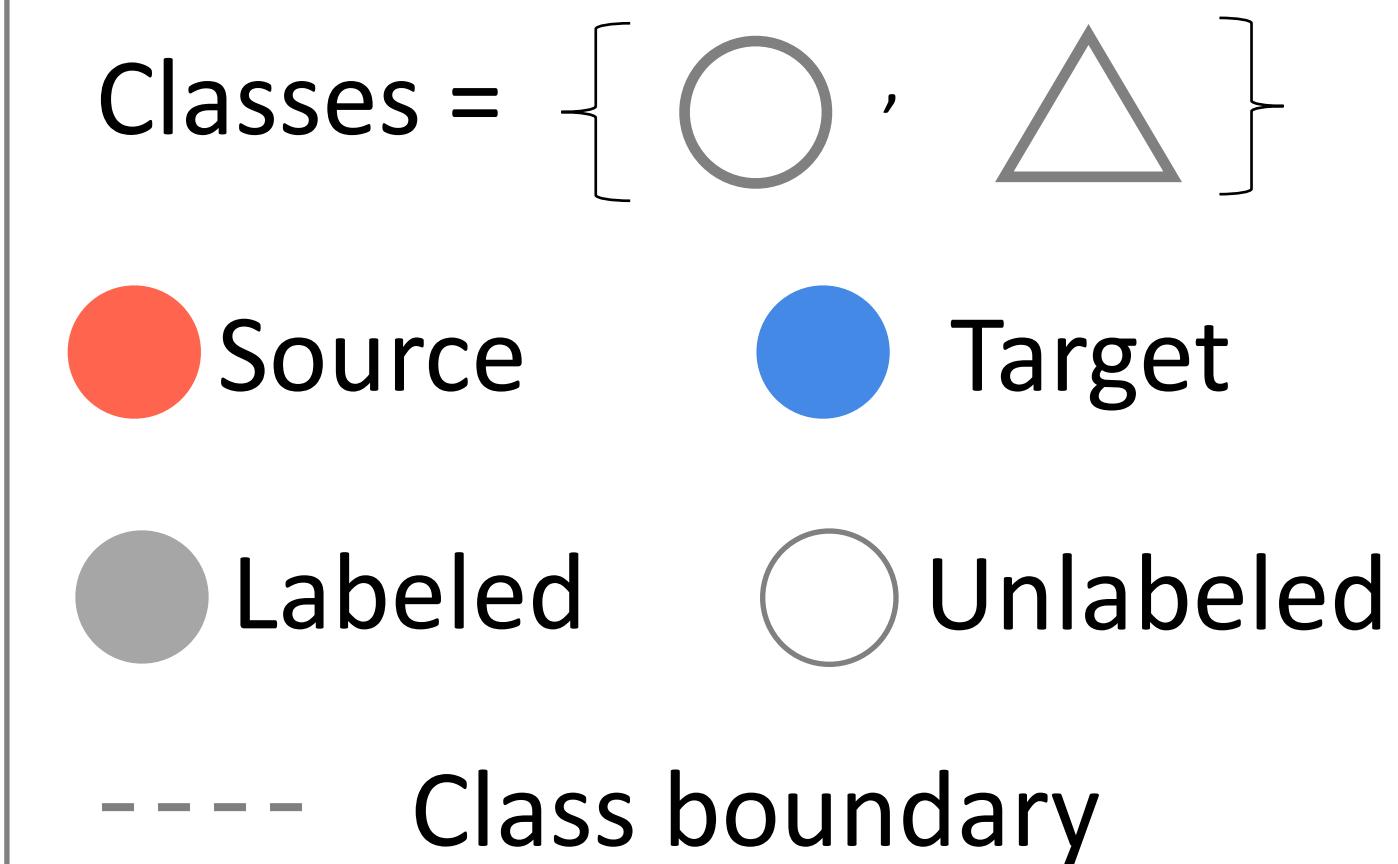
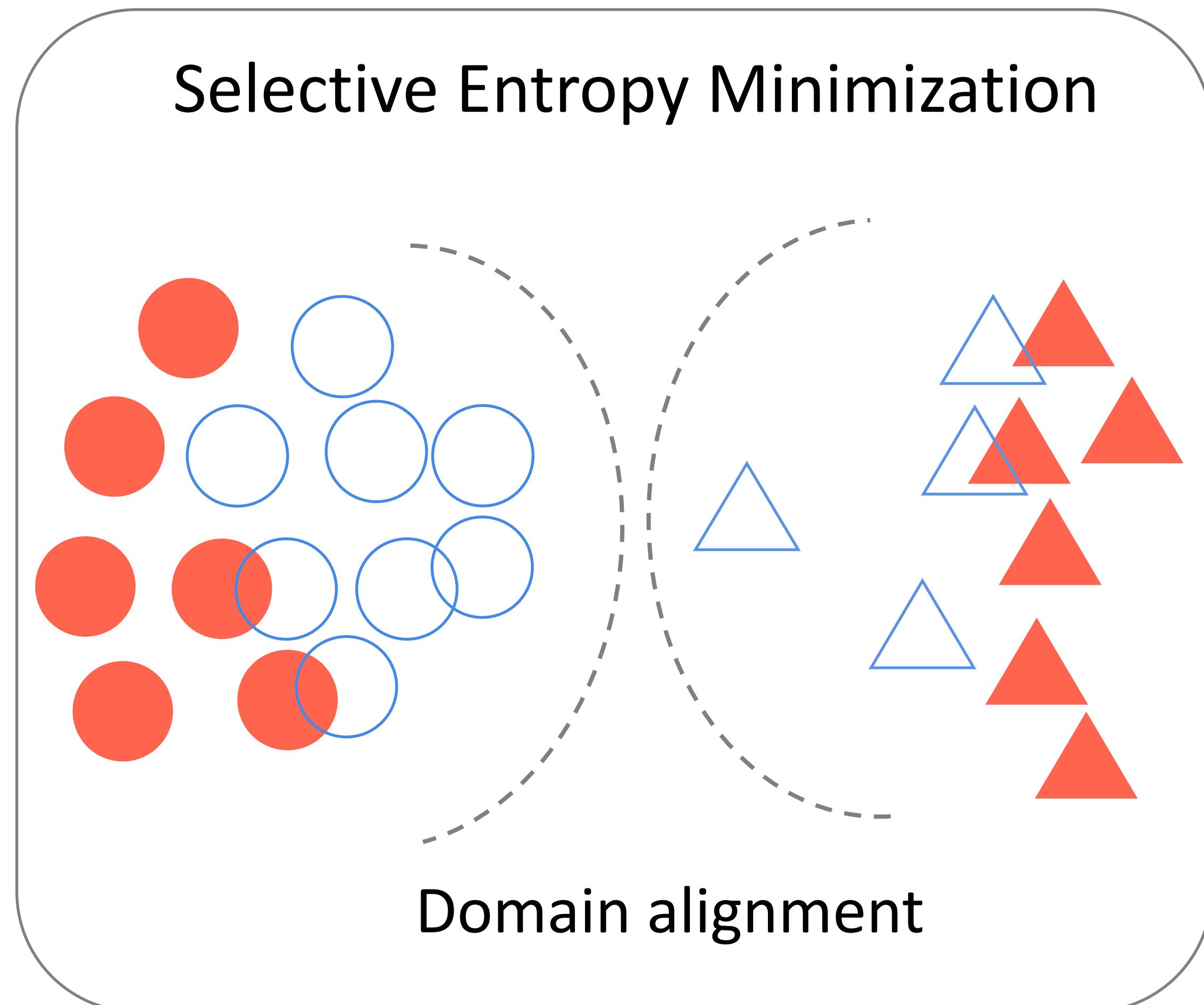
1. Bahat *et al.*, arXiv 2019.
2. Chen *et al.*, ICML 2020.
3. Sohn *et al.*, NeurIPS 2020.

# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization

## Key Idea

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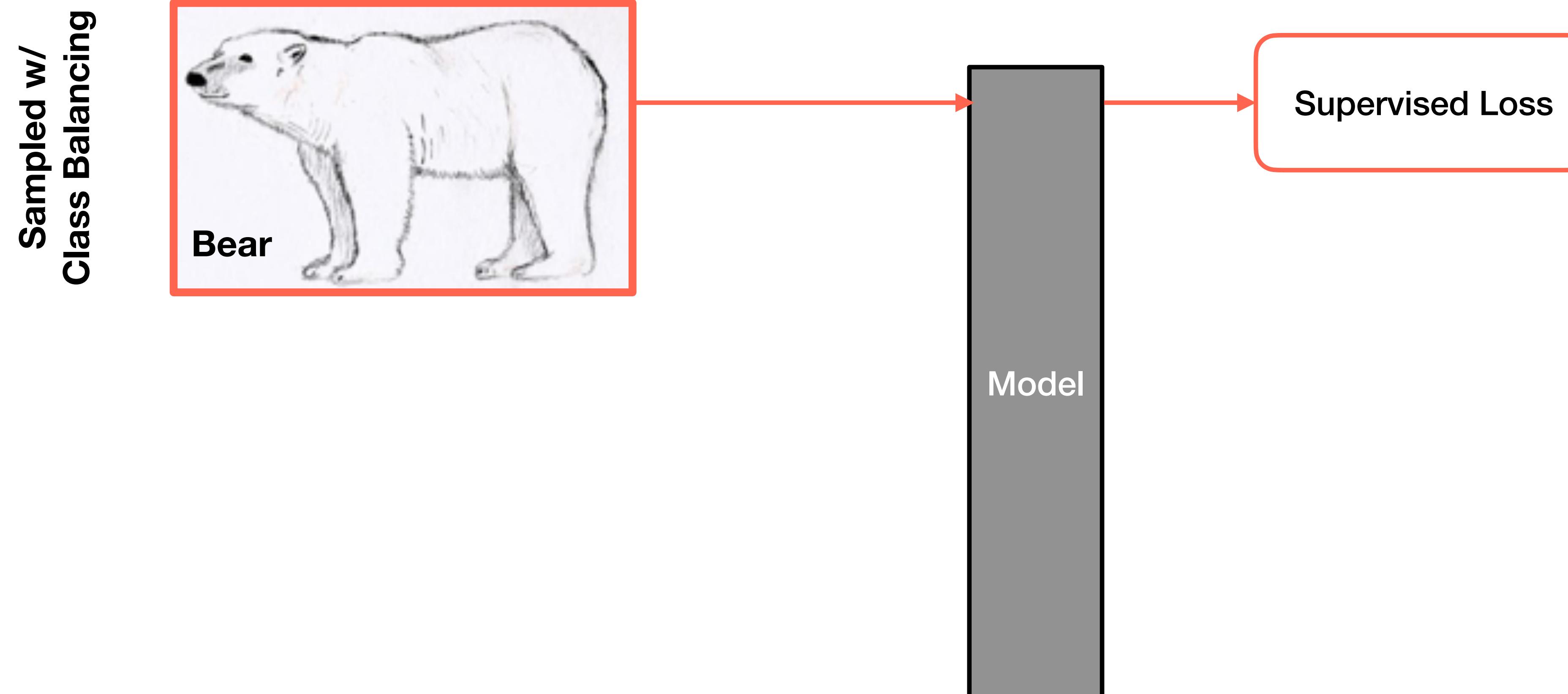
1. Bahat *et al.*, arXiv 2019.
2. Chen *et al.*, ICML 2020.
3. Sohn *et al.*, NeurIPS 2020.

# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization via Committee Consistency

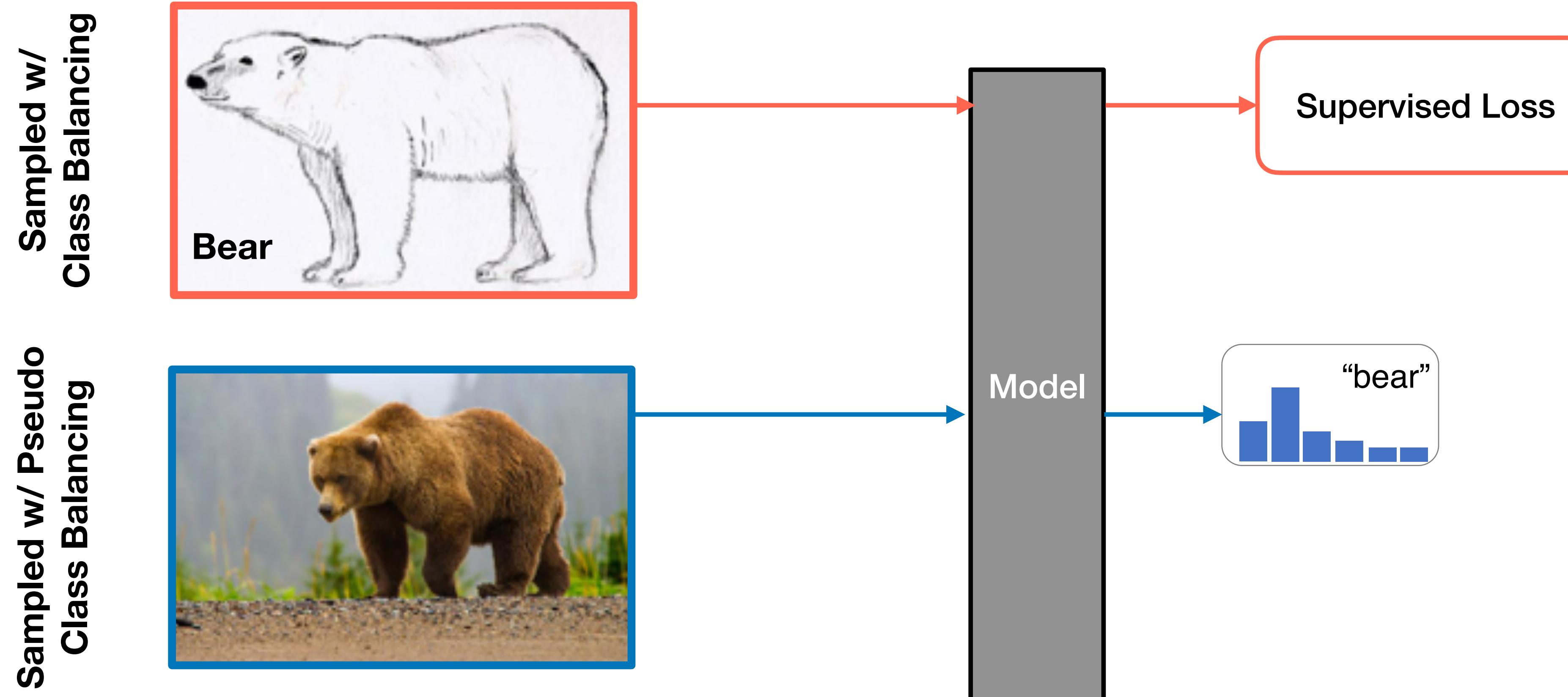
Sampled w/  
Class Balancing



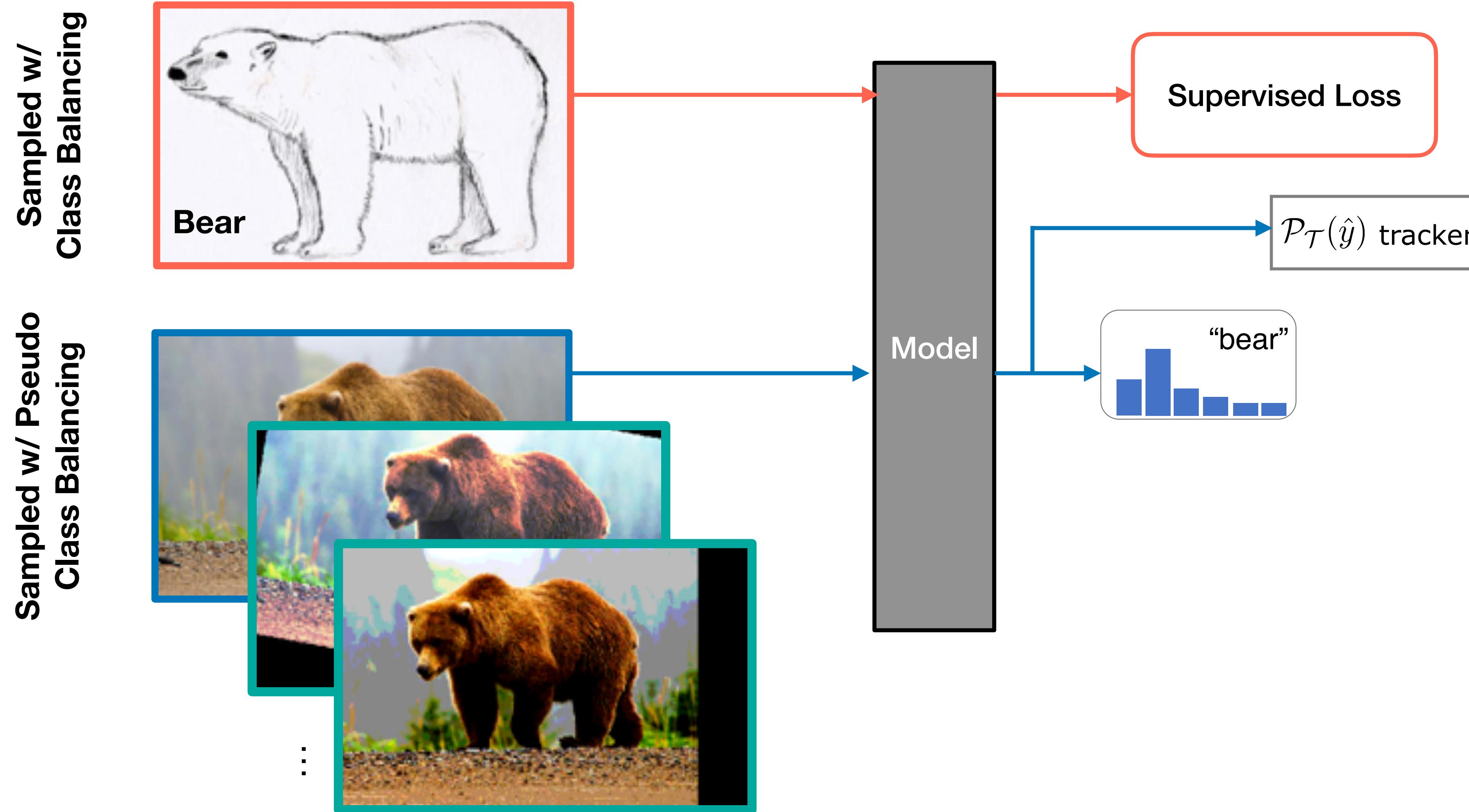
# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization via Committee Consistency



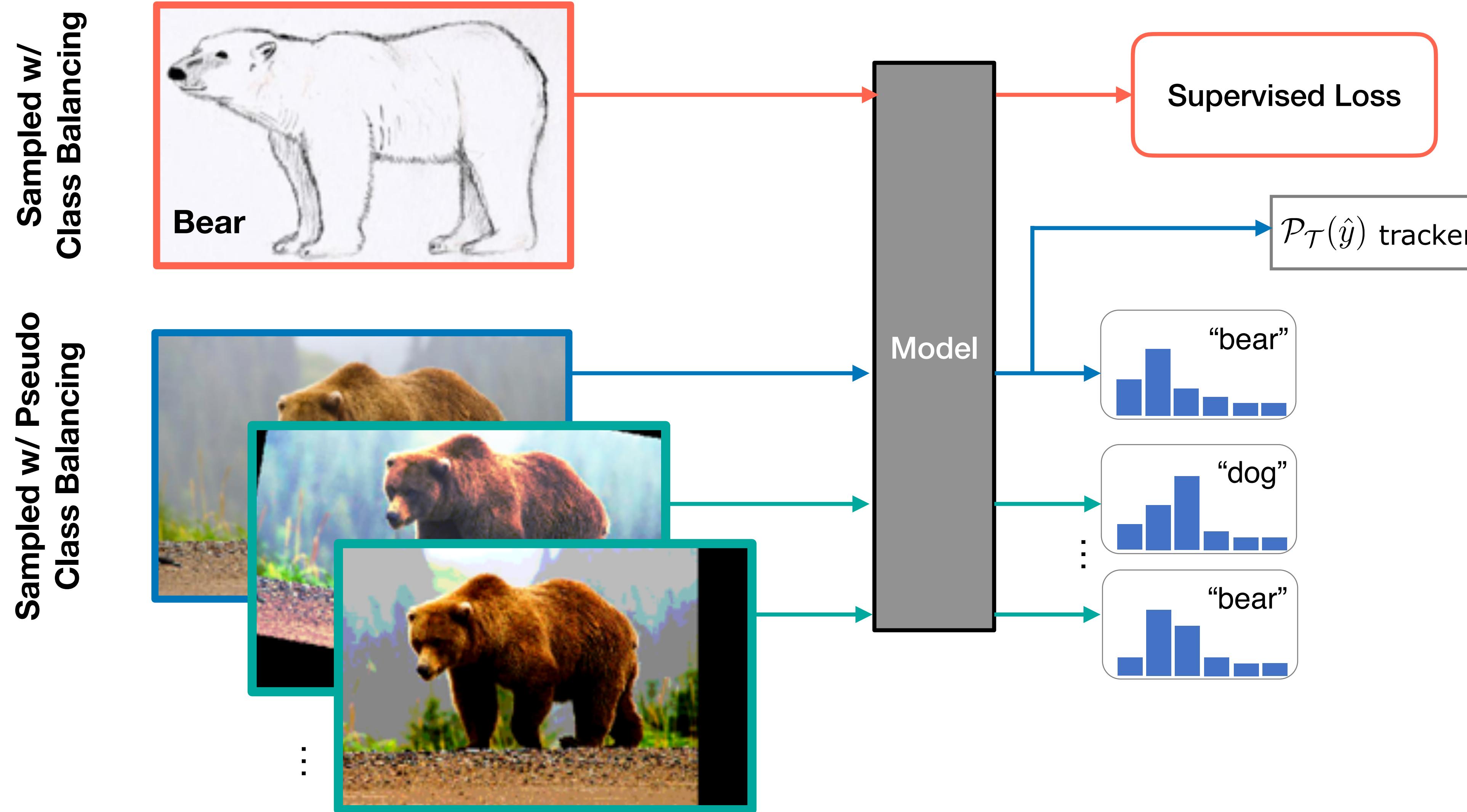
# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization via Committee Consistency



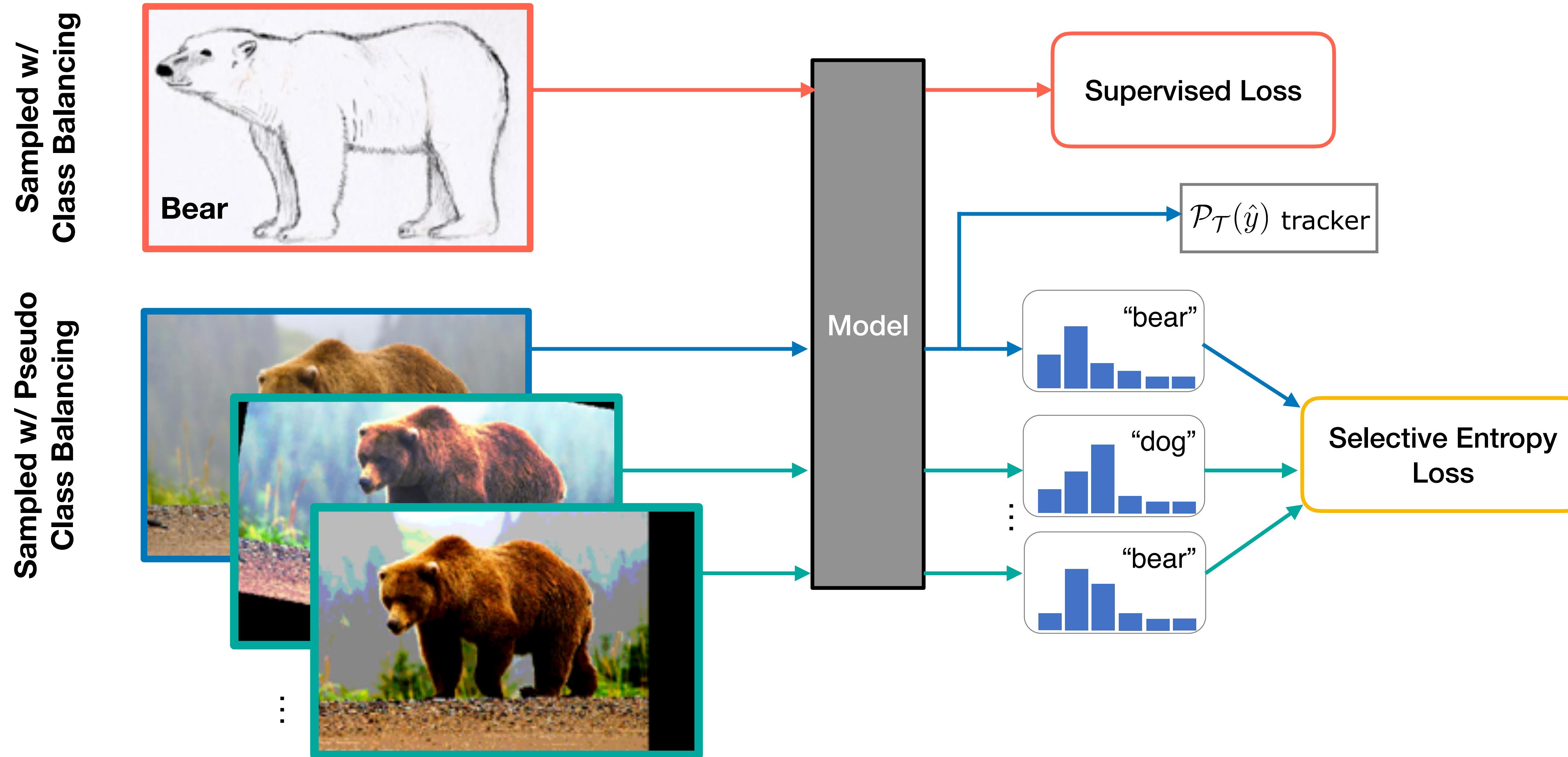
# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization via Committee Consistency



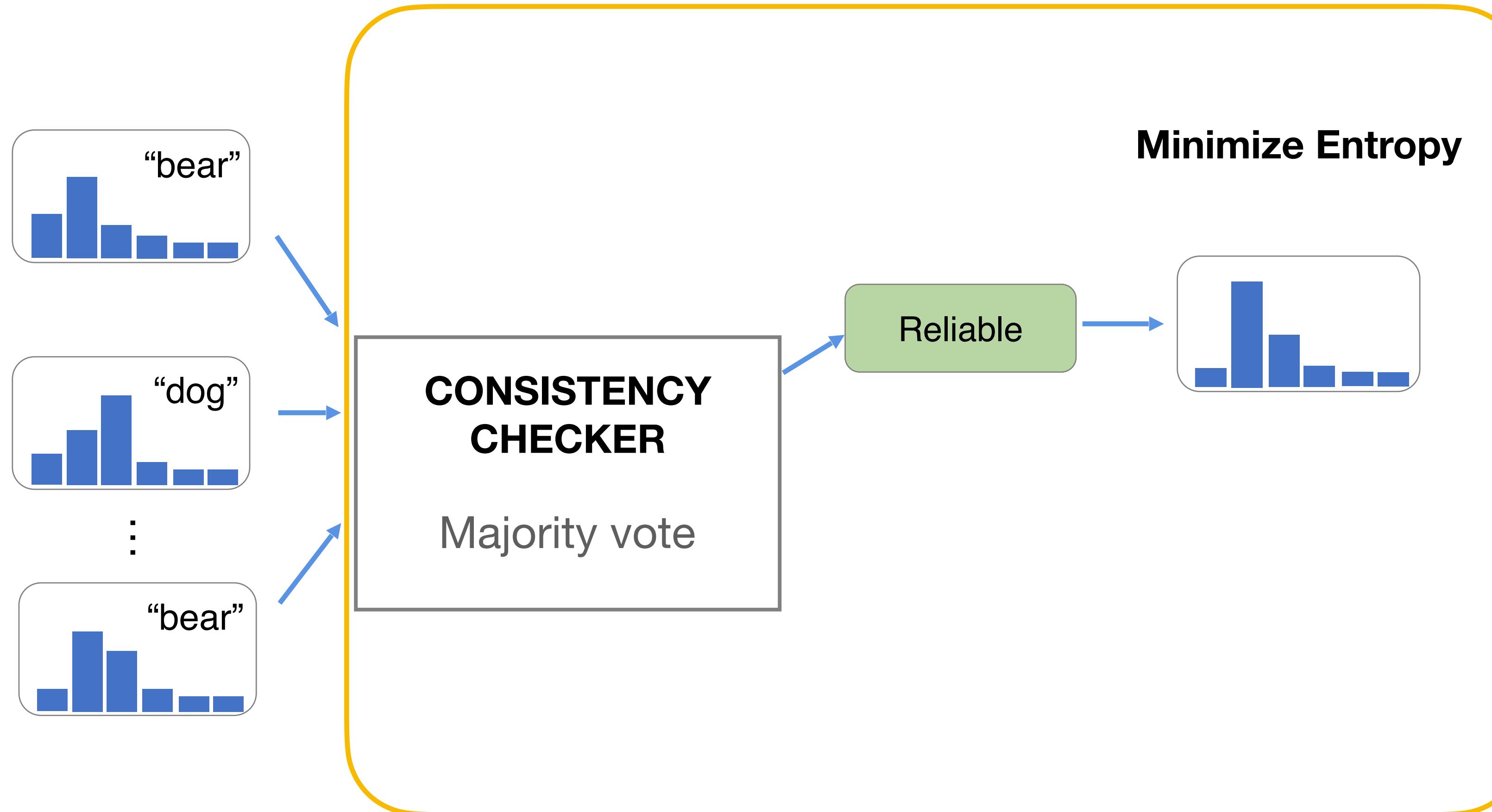
# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization via Committee Consistency



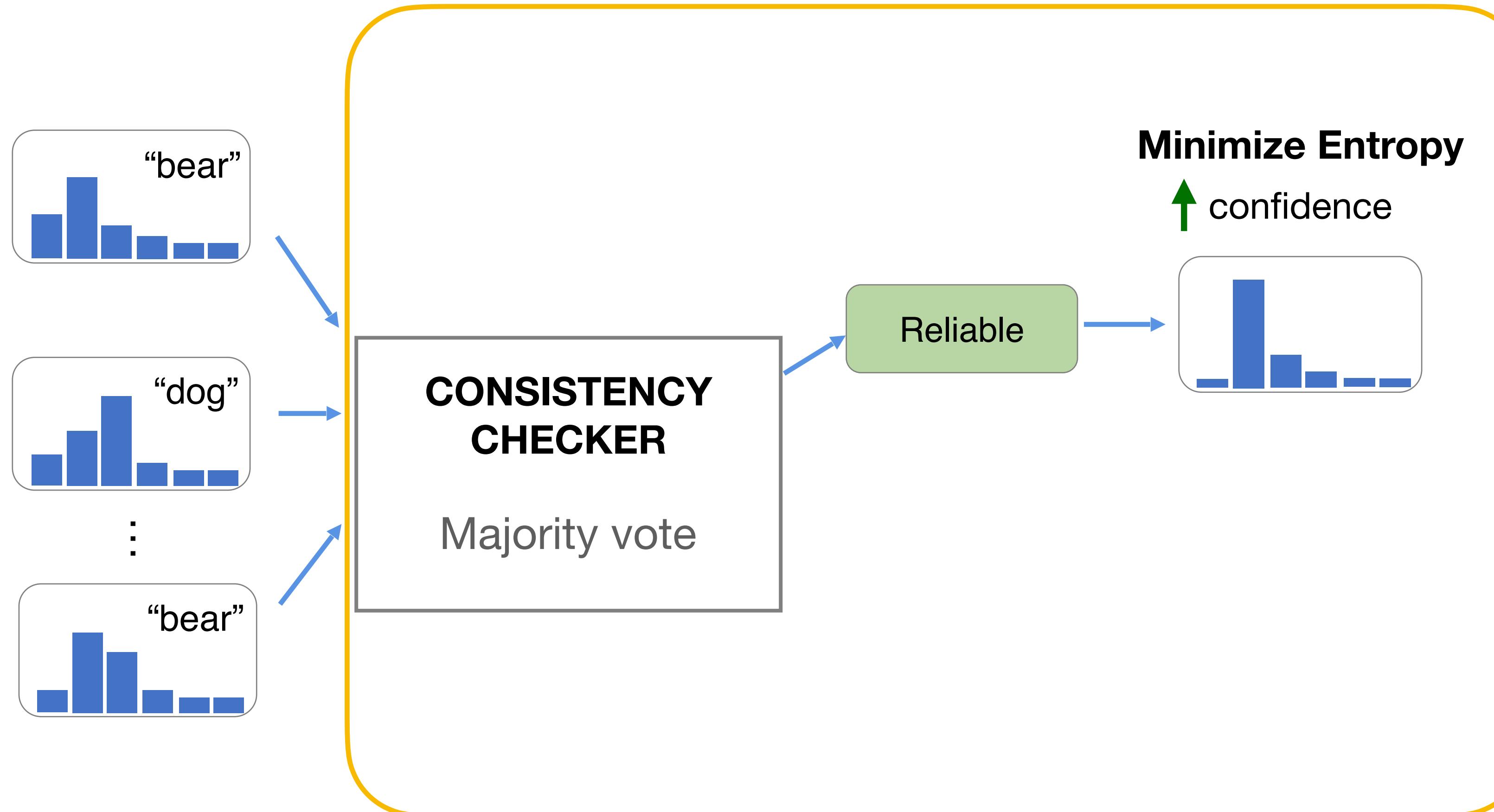
# SENTRY: Selective Entropy Optimization via Committee Consistency



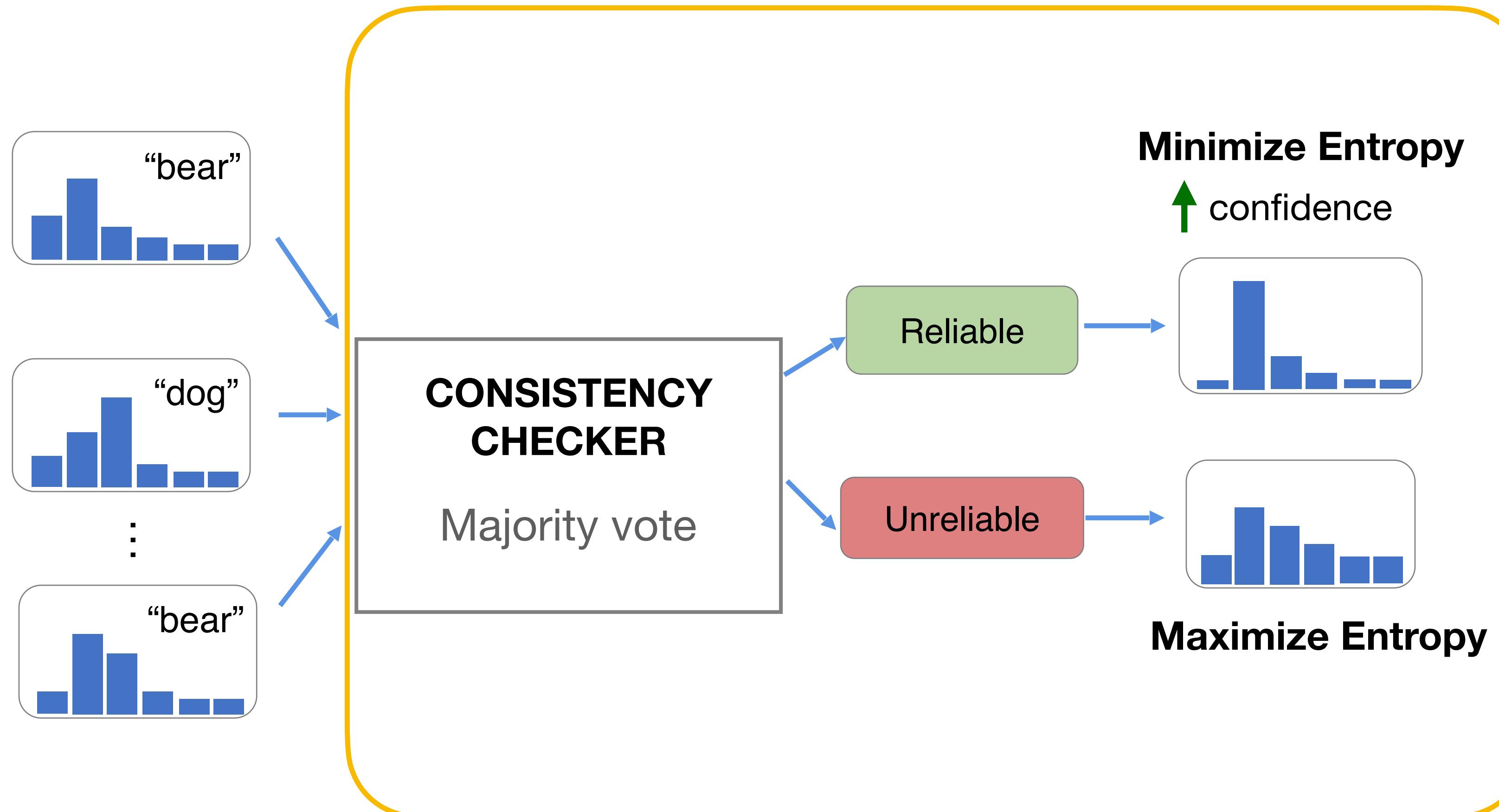
# Selective Entropy Loss



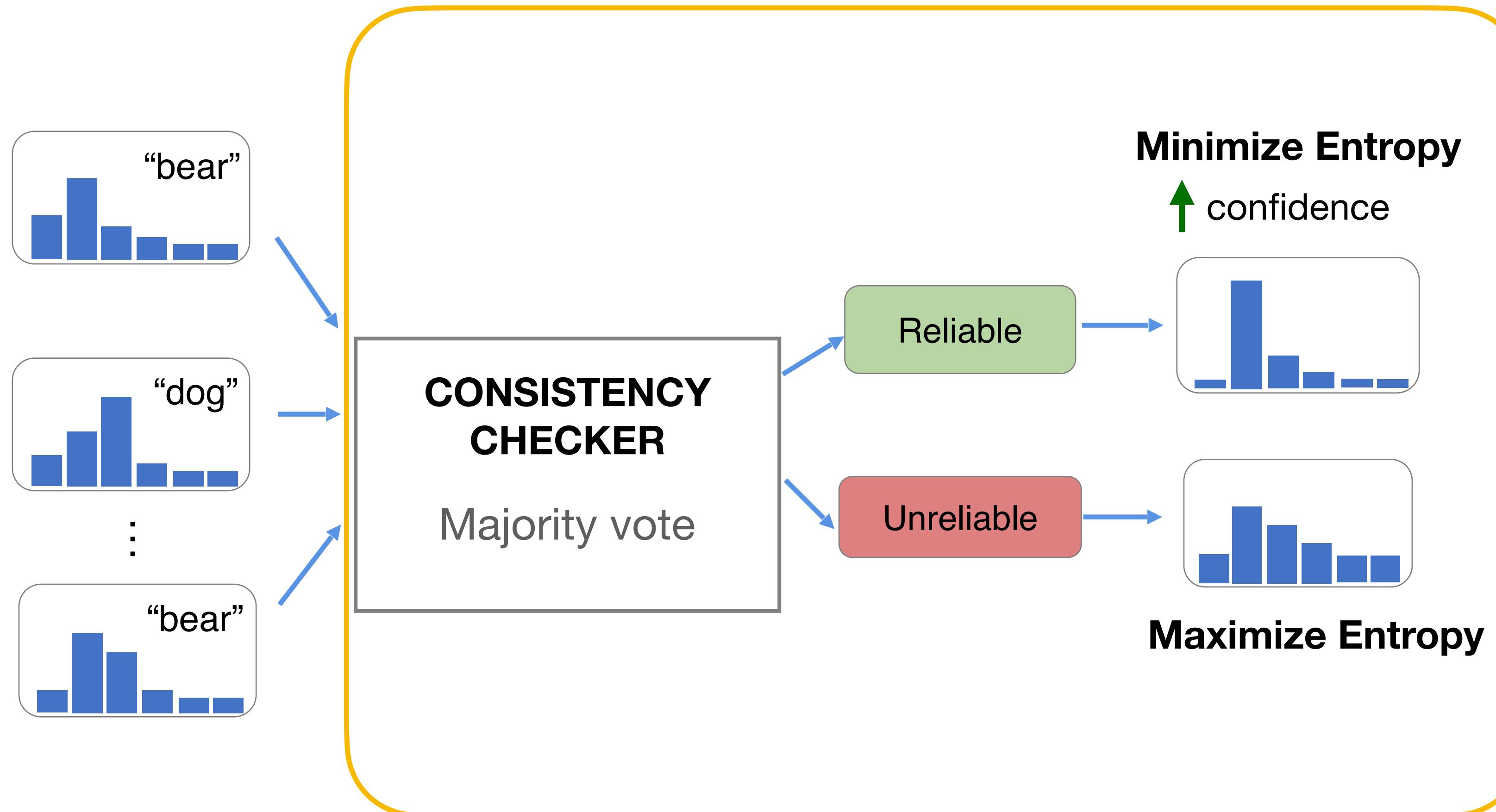
# Selective Entropy Loss



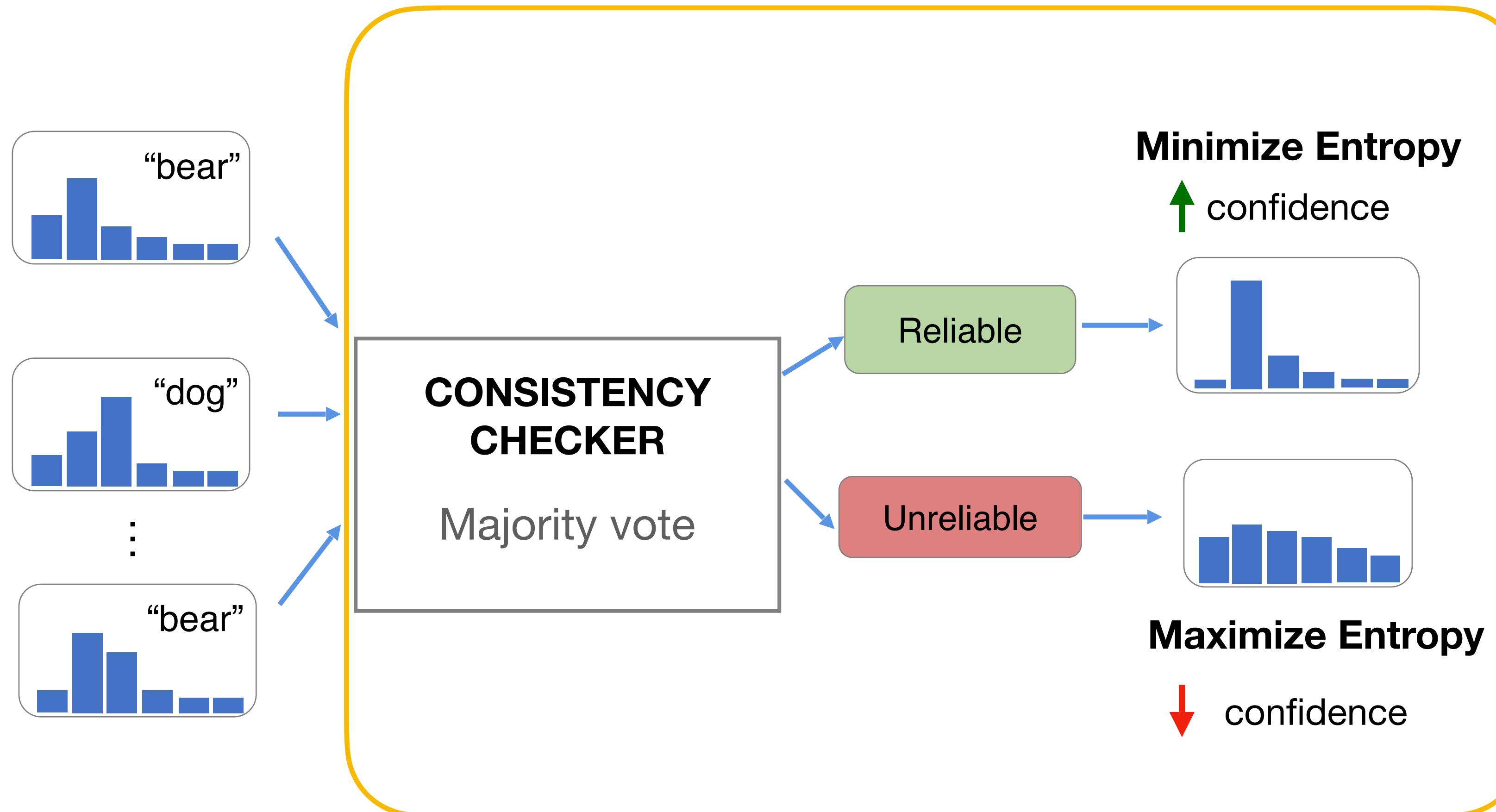
# Selective Entropy Loss



# Selective Entropy Loss



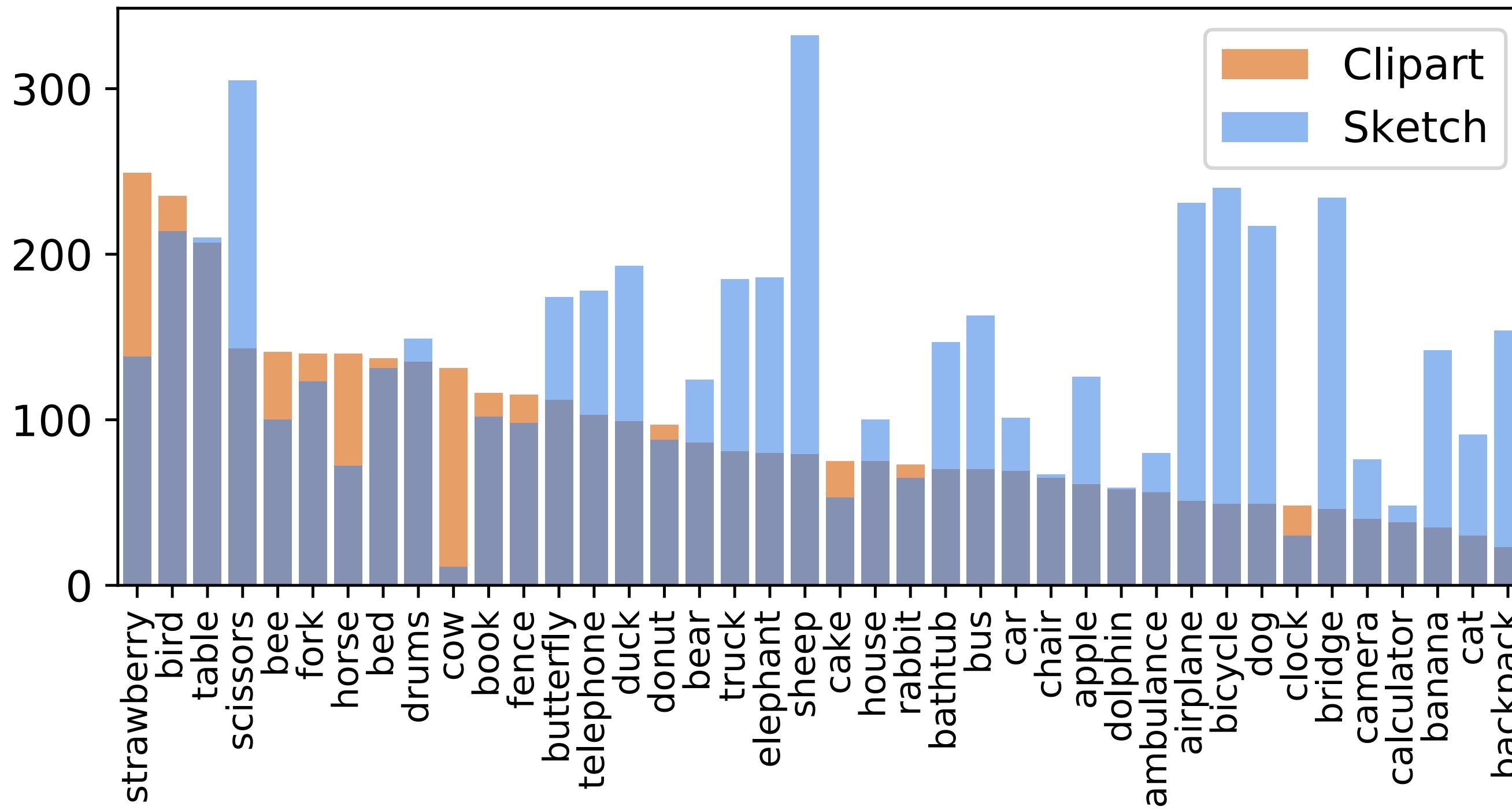
# Selective Entropy Loss



# SENTRY Results: Image Classification

Natural label shifts

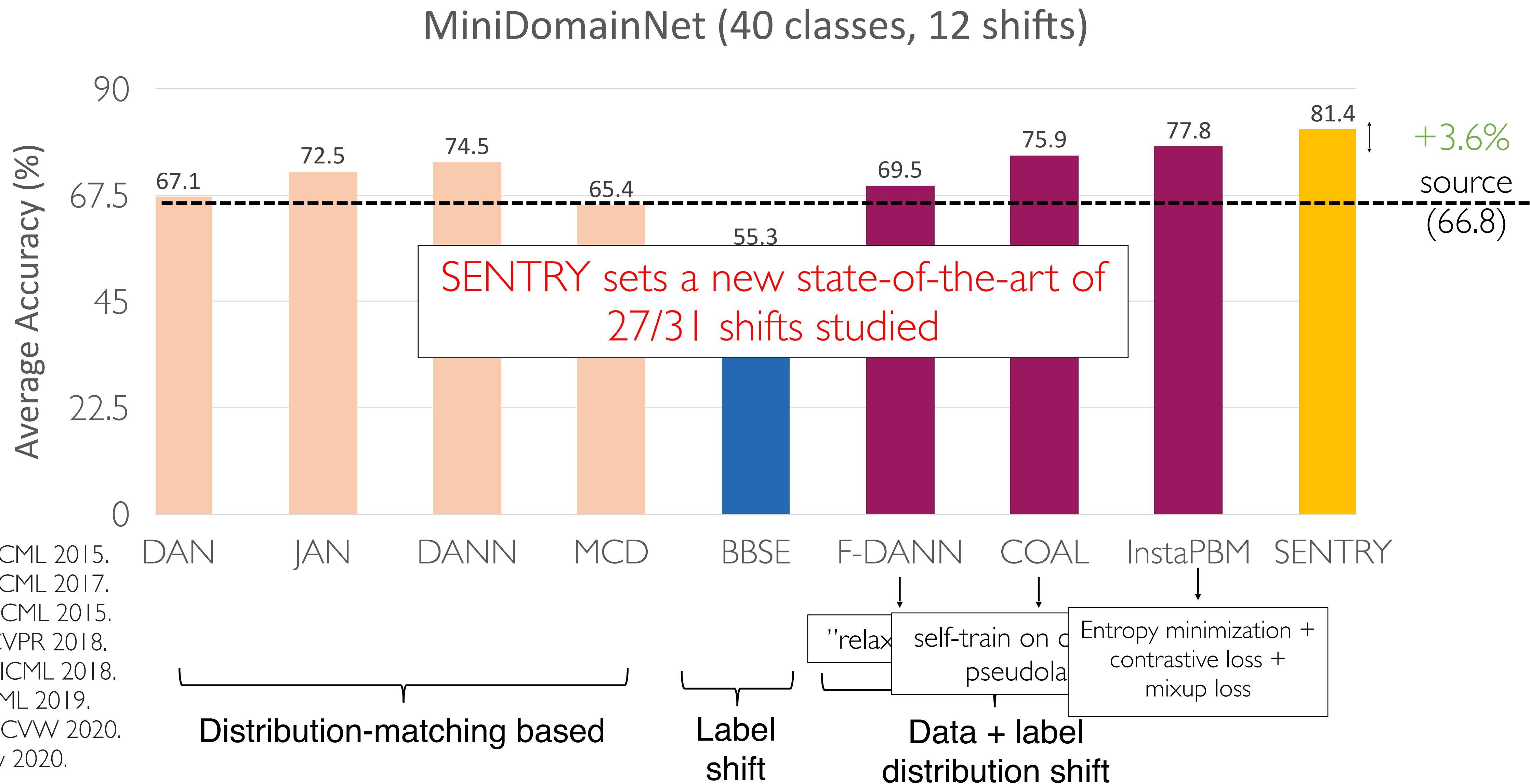
DomainNet Label Histogram: clipart to sketch



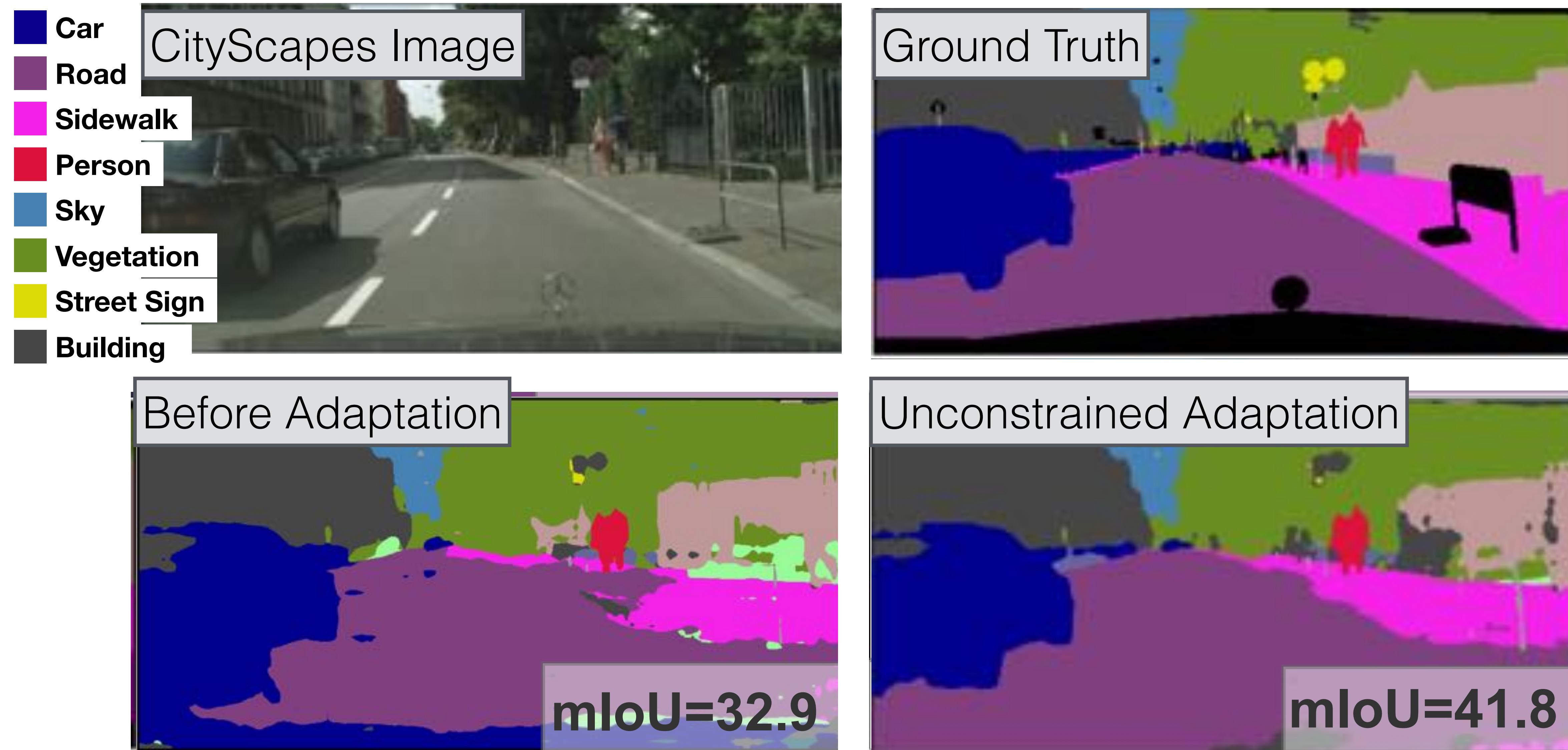
MiniDomainNet<sup>1,2</sup>



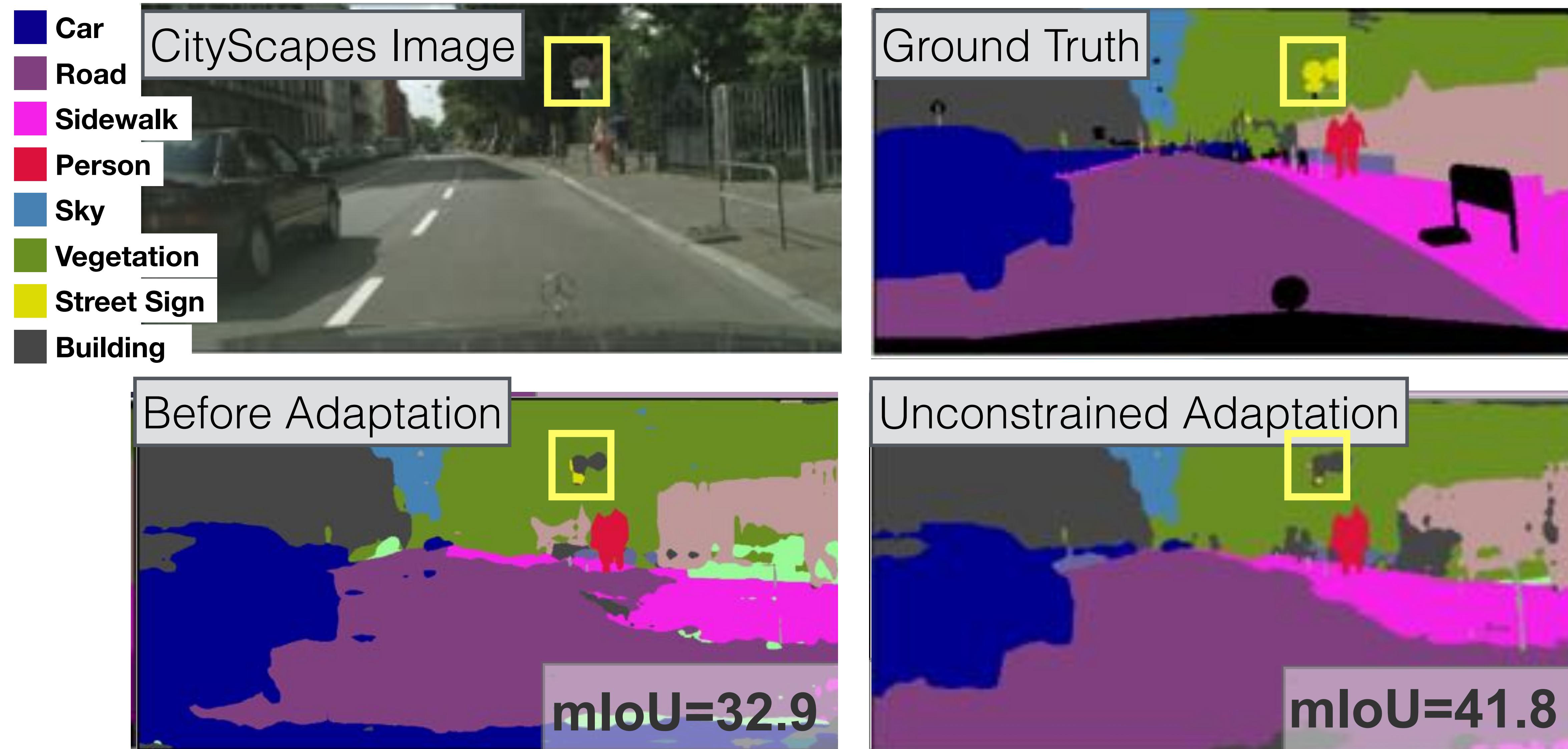
# SENTRY Results: MiniDomainNet



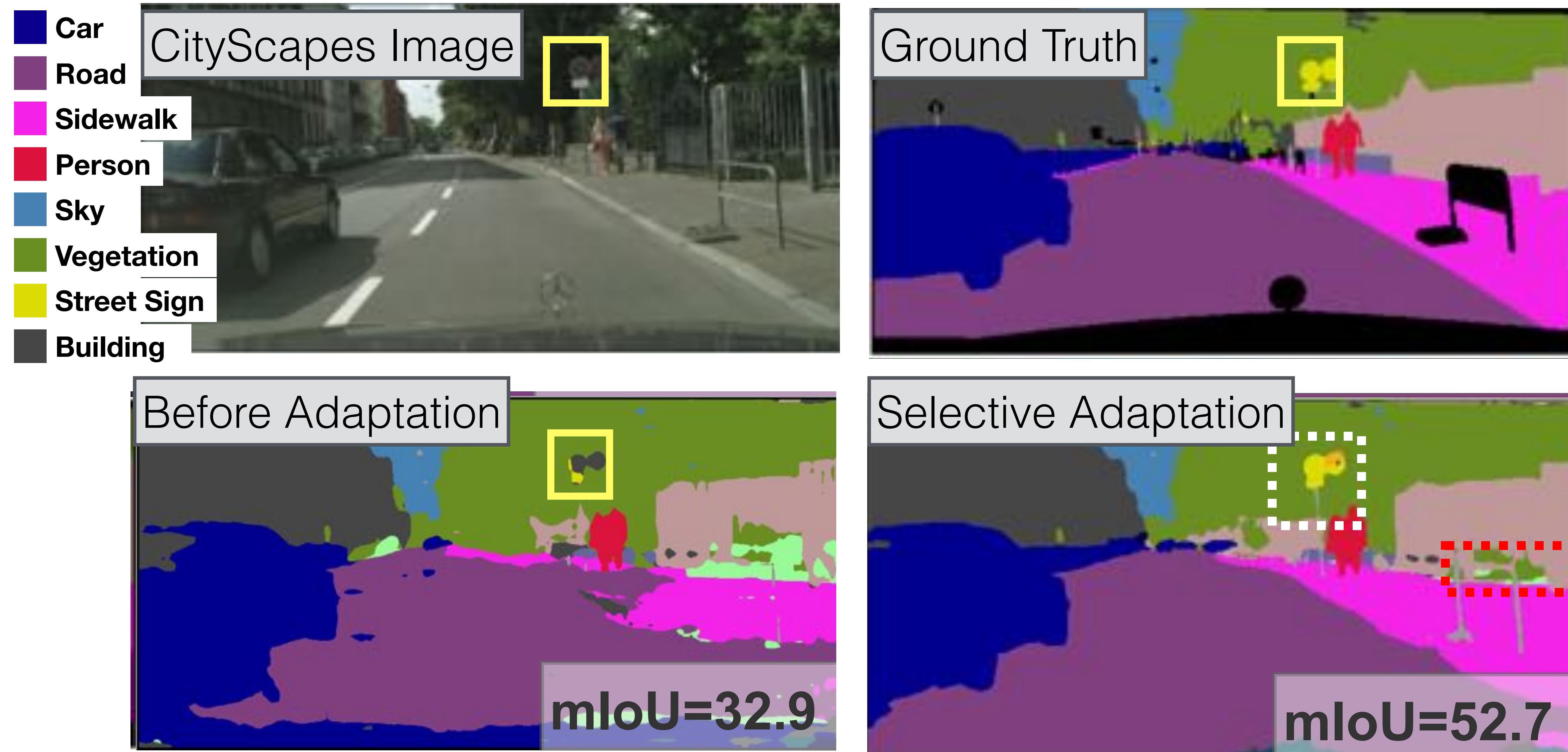
# Extension to Semantic Segmentation



# Extension to Semantic Segmentation



# Extension to Semantic Segmentation



# Consistency via attention-conditioned masking

CNN → Vision Transformer (ViT)

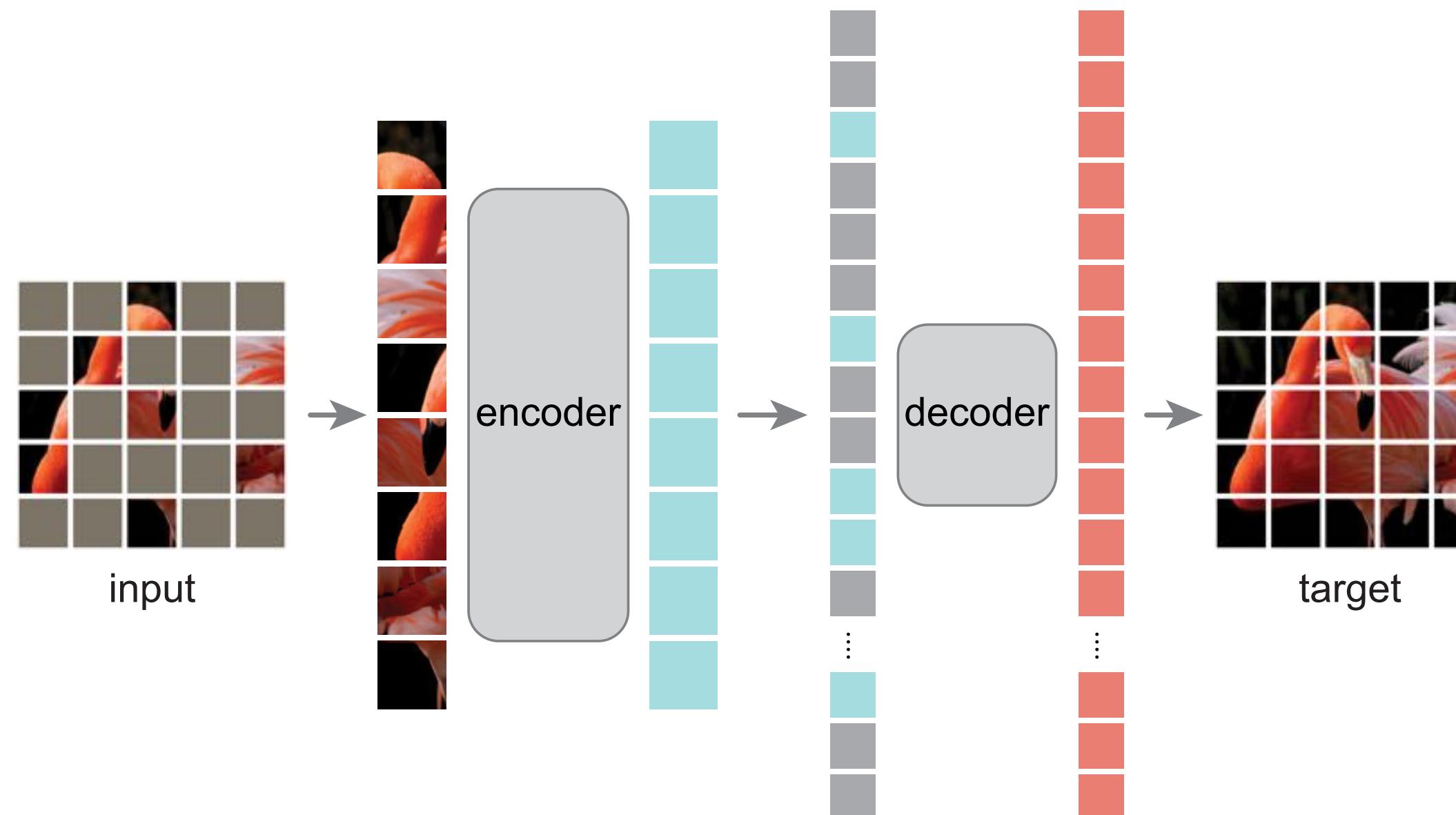
Supervised → Self-Supervised Init

## Key Idea

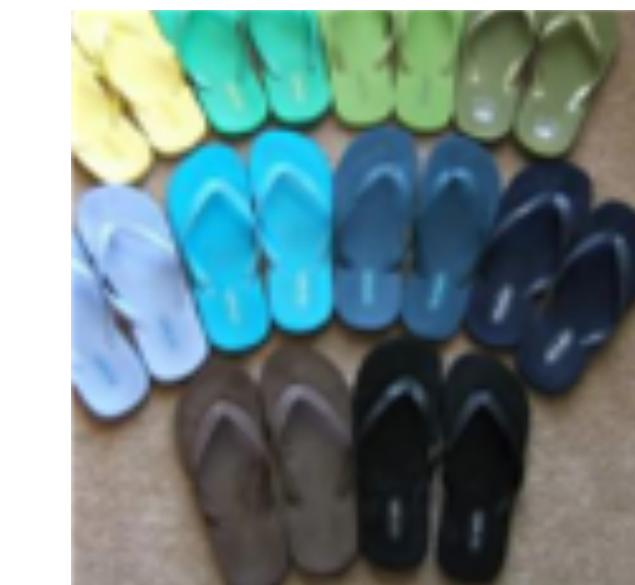
Measure predictive consistency under:

## Random augmentations

## Self-supervised proxy task



“marker”



**ATTENTION-  
CONDITIONED  
MASKING**



Masked Autoencoders, He et al., CVPR 2022

# Performance Degradation from Bias

## Curation



## Weather



## Sensor

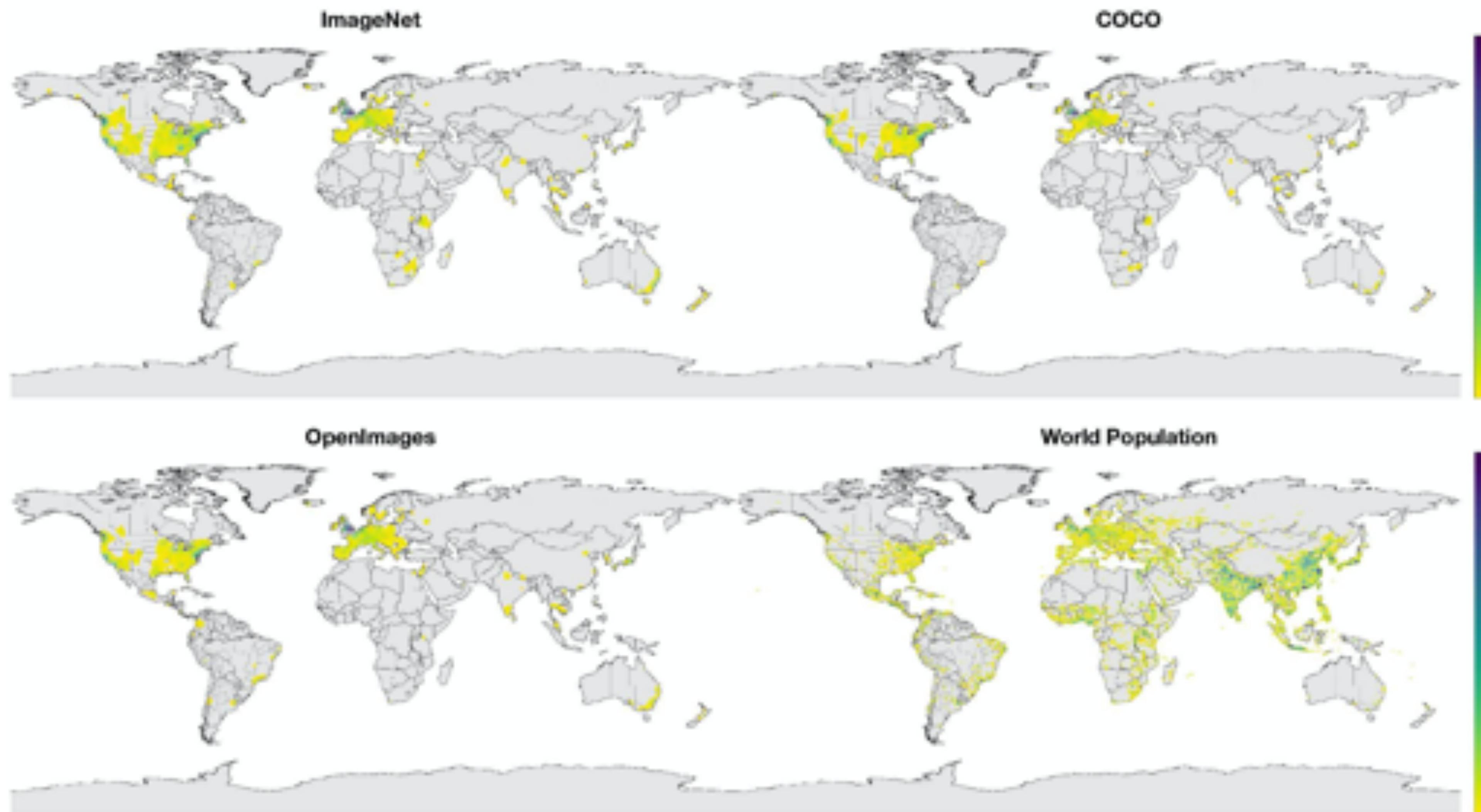


## Demographic

Systems can underperform for certain subpopulations

Often caused by underrepresentation

# Geographic Bias



# Does object recognition work for everyone?

---



**Ground truth:** Soap

**Azure:** food, cheese, bread, cake, sandwich  
**Clarifai:** food, wood, cooking, delicious, healthy  
**Google:** food, dish, cuisine, comfort food, spam  
**Amazon:** food, confectionary, sweets, burger  
**Watson:** food, food product, turmeric, seasoning  
**Tencent:** food, dish, matter, fast food, nutriment

**Nepal, 288 \$/month**



**Ground truth:** Soap

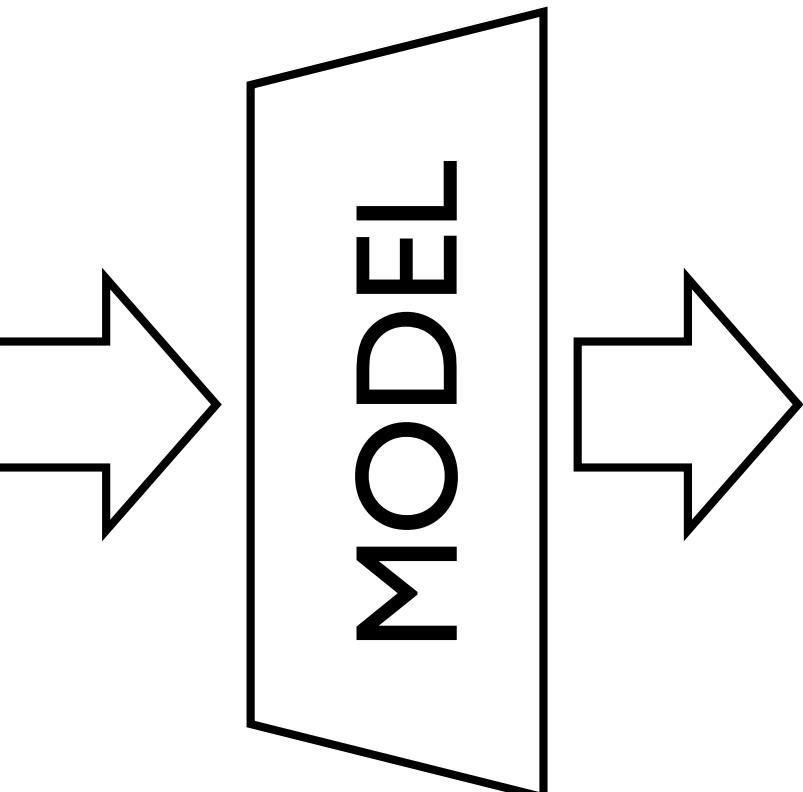
**Azure:** toilet, design, art, sink  
**Clarifai:** people, faucet, healthcare, lavatory, wash closet  
**Google:** product, liquid, water, fluid, bathroom accessory  
**Amazon:** sink, indoors, bottle, sink faucet  
**Watson:** gas tank, storage tank, toiletry, dispenser, soap dispenser  
**Tencent:** lotion, toiletry, soap dispenser, dispenser, after shave

**UK, 1890 \$/month**

# Can domain adaptation make obj rec work for everyone?

**Train (North America)**

label = "statue"

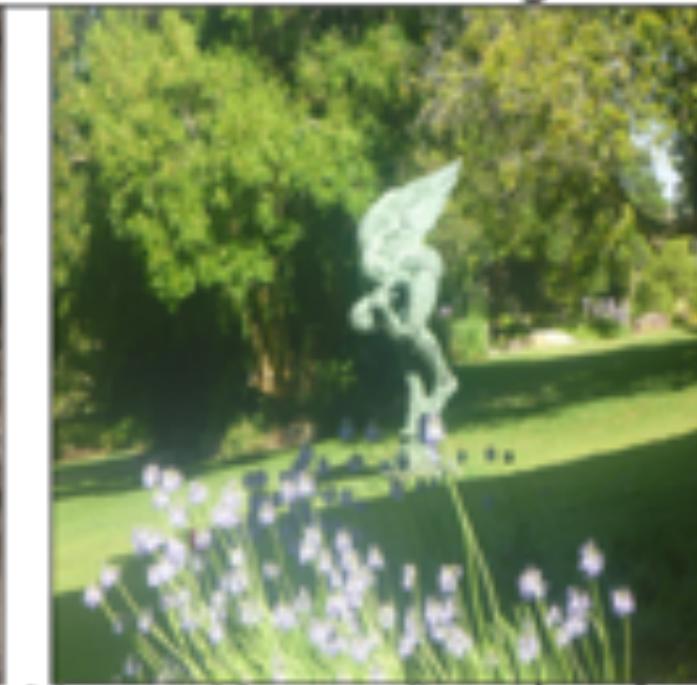


**Test (Rest of the world)**

Thailand: "arch"



South Africa: "grass"



Vietnam: "cathedral"



Hong Kong: "cathedral"



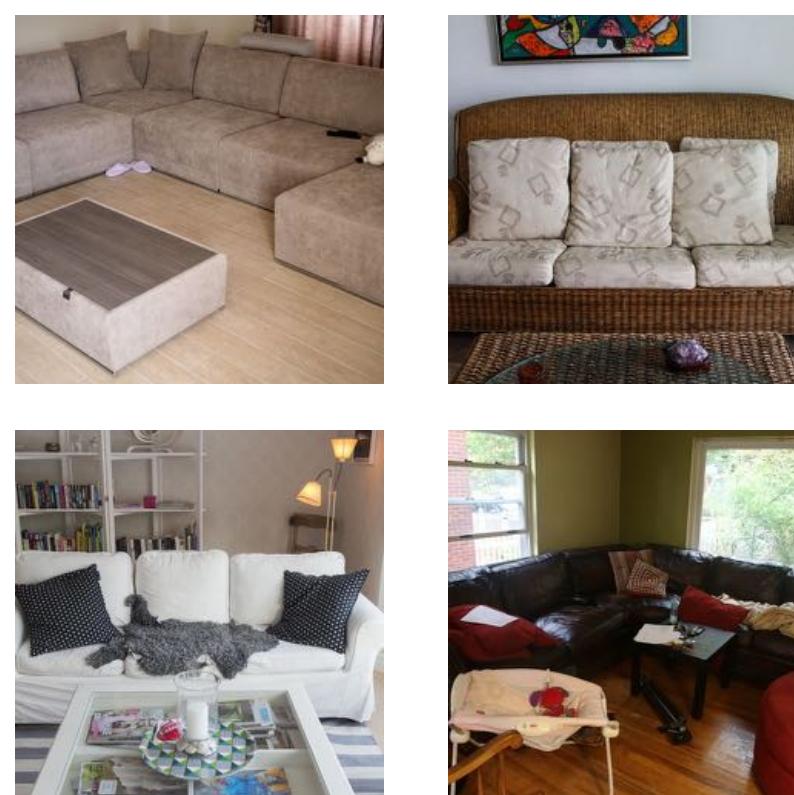
# Geographically diverse data

Dollar Street-DA

toothbrush

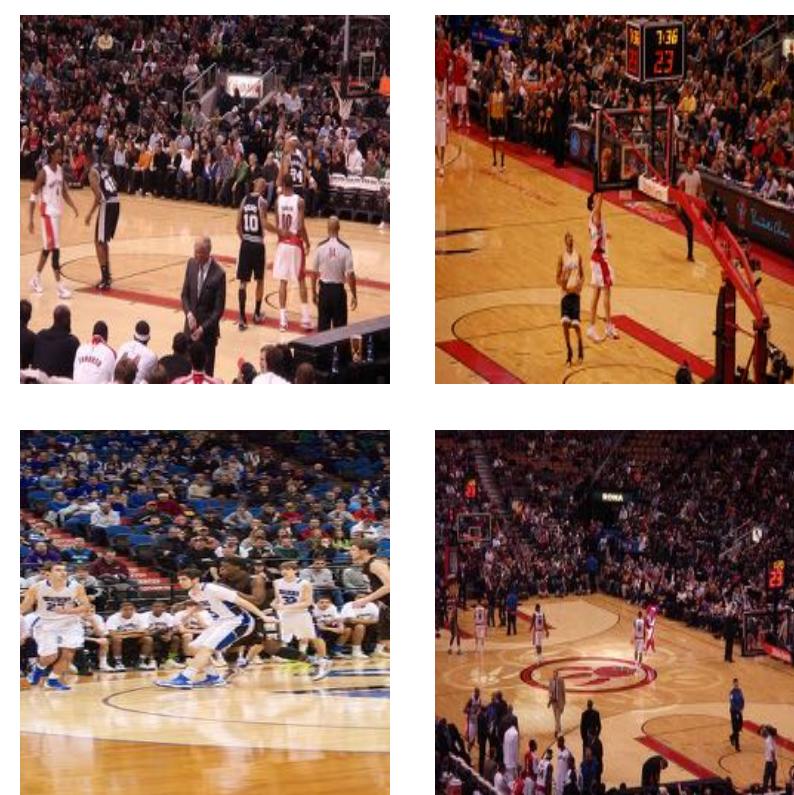


sofa

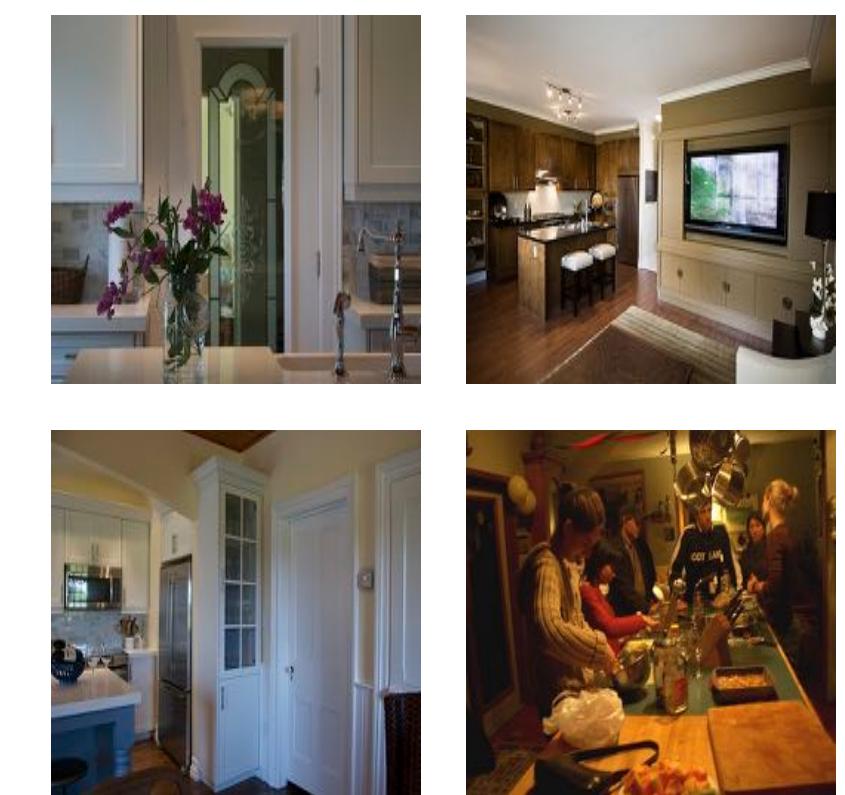


GeoYFCC-DA

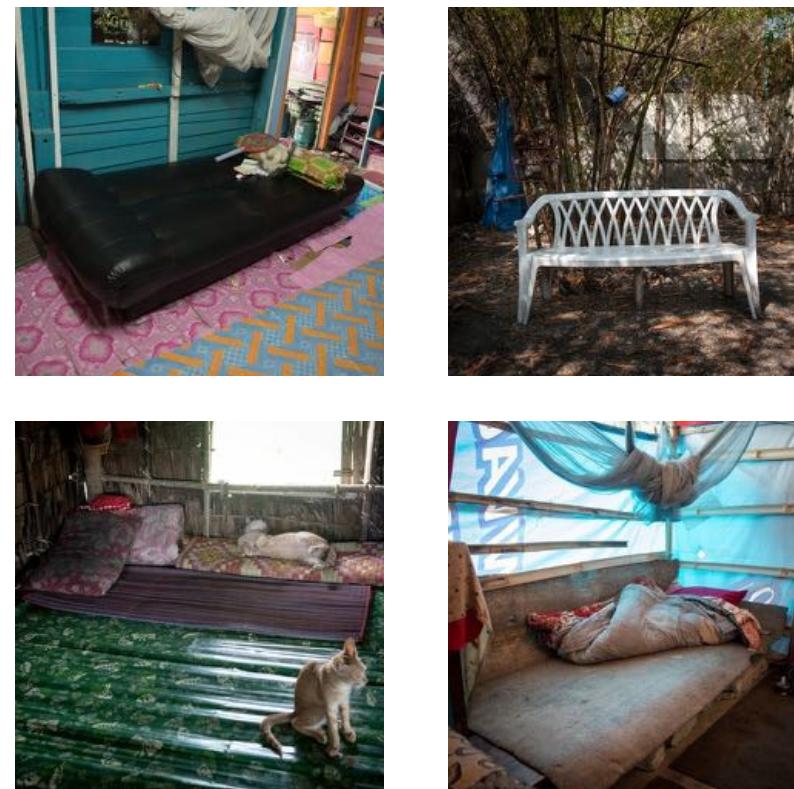
basketball



kitchen



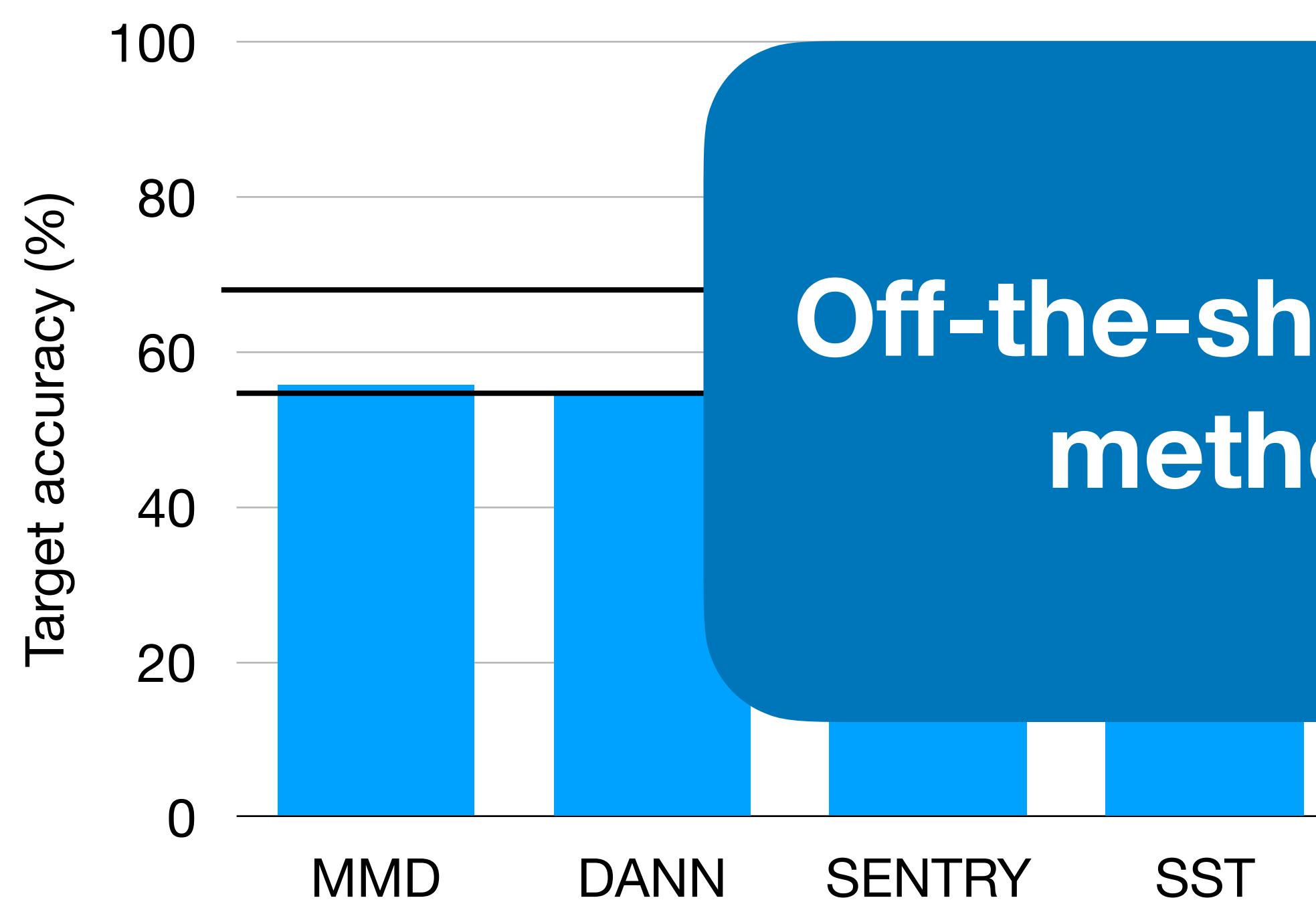
target



# Results

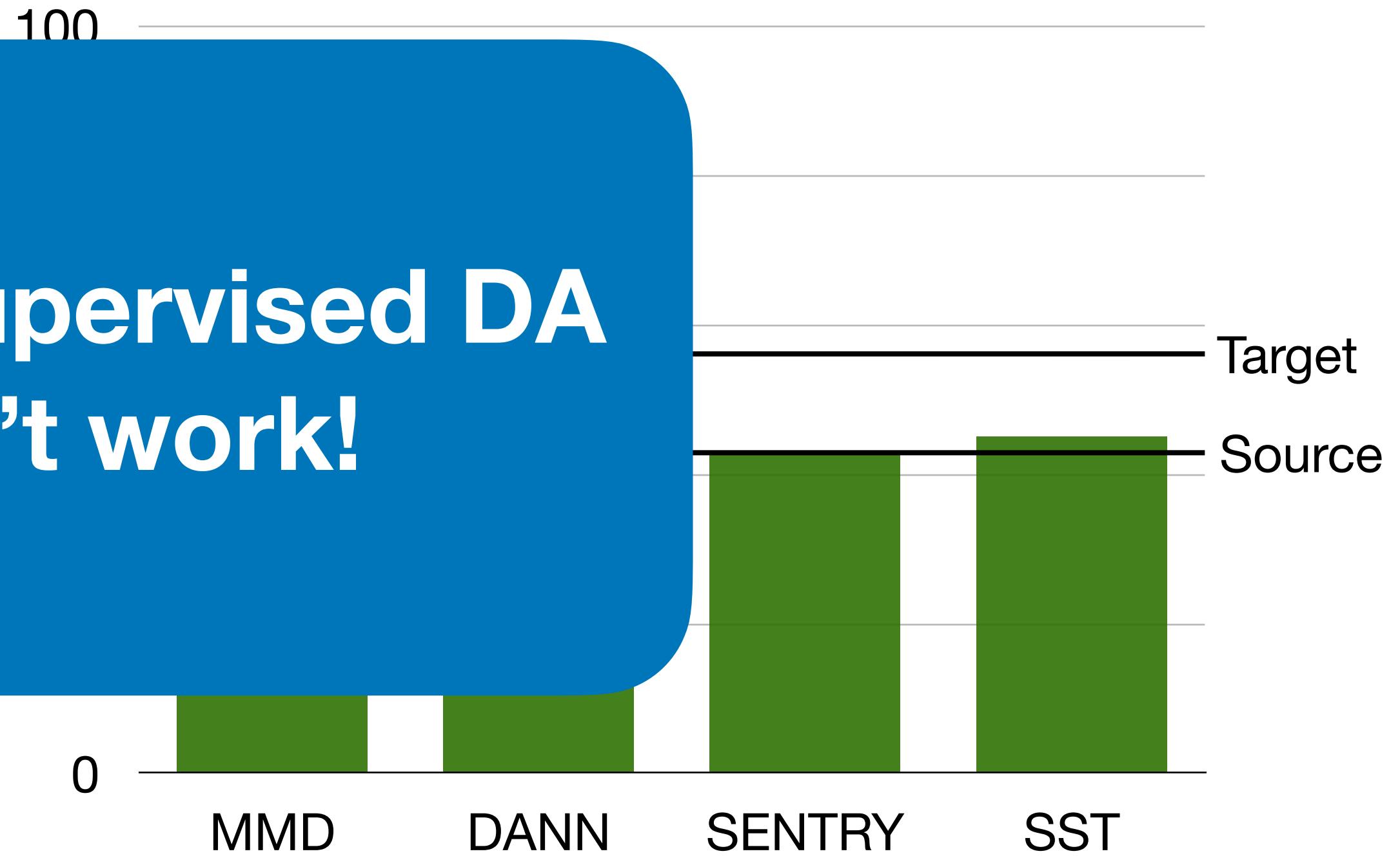
## Dollarstreet-DA

{N. America, Europe}→{Asia, Africa, S. America}



## GeoYFCC-DA

{N. America}→{Asia, Australia, S. America}



Off-the-shelf Unsupervised DA  
methods don't work!

1. Long et al., ICML 2015
2. Ganin et al., ICML 2015
3. Prabhu et al., ICCV 2021

# Additional challenges in GeoDA

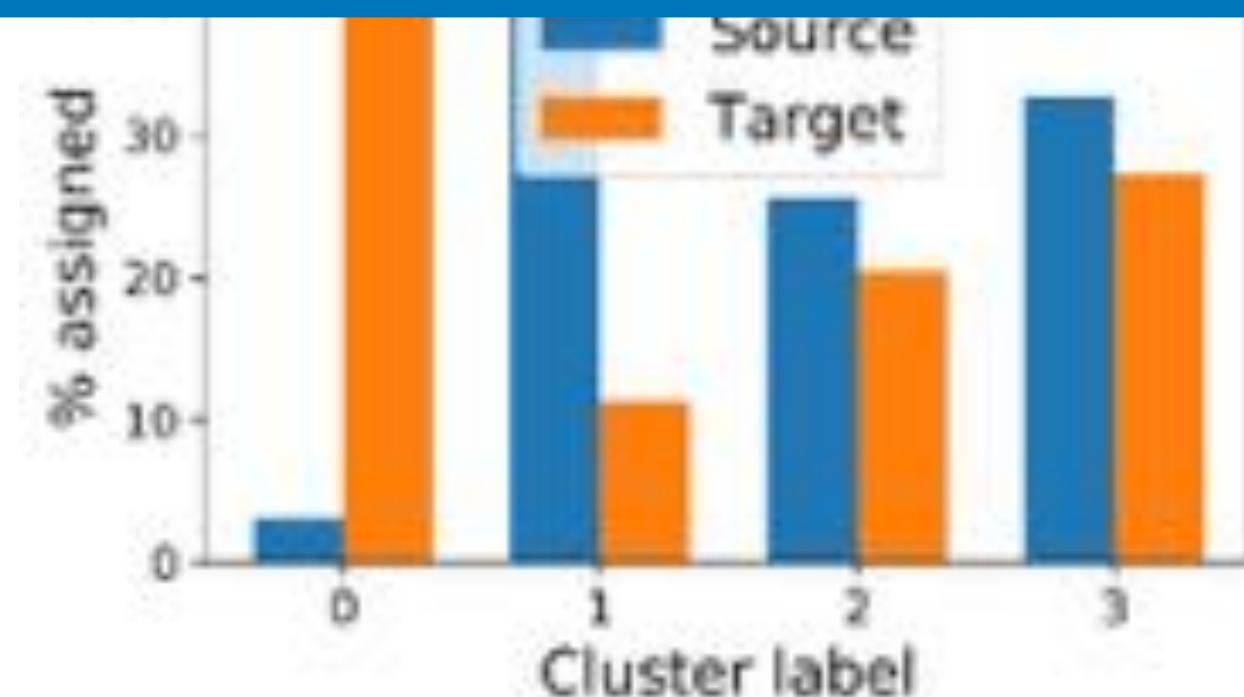
## Context Shift

$$P_S(c(\mathbf{x}) | y) \neq P_T(c(\mathbf{x}) | y)$$

Specialized solutions are needed for Geo DA!

## Subpopulation Shift

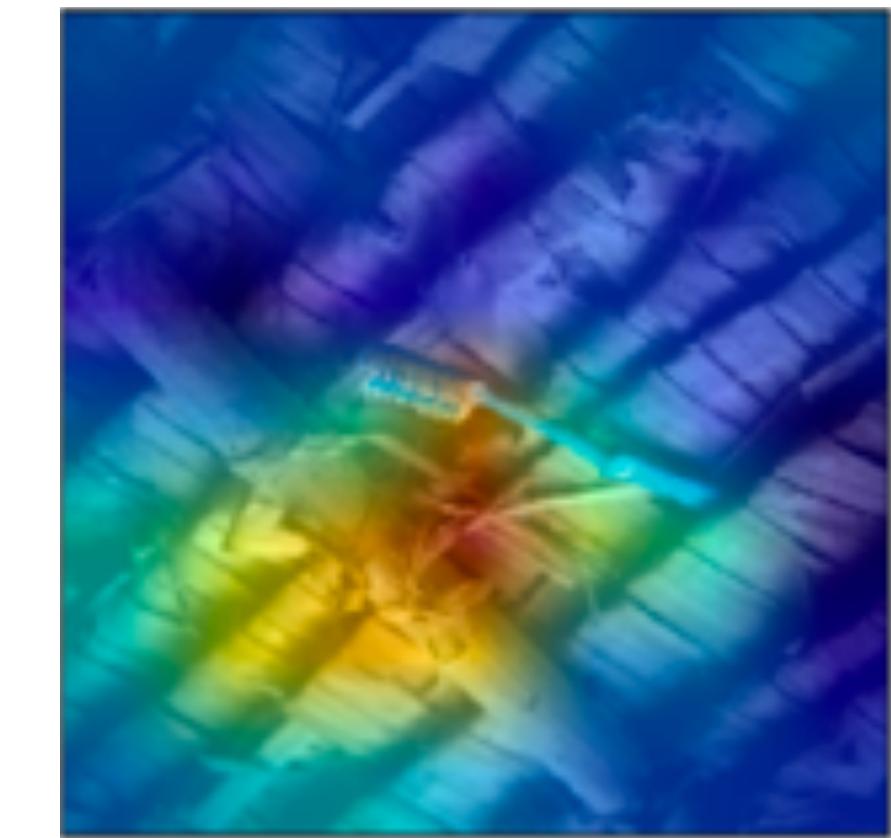
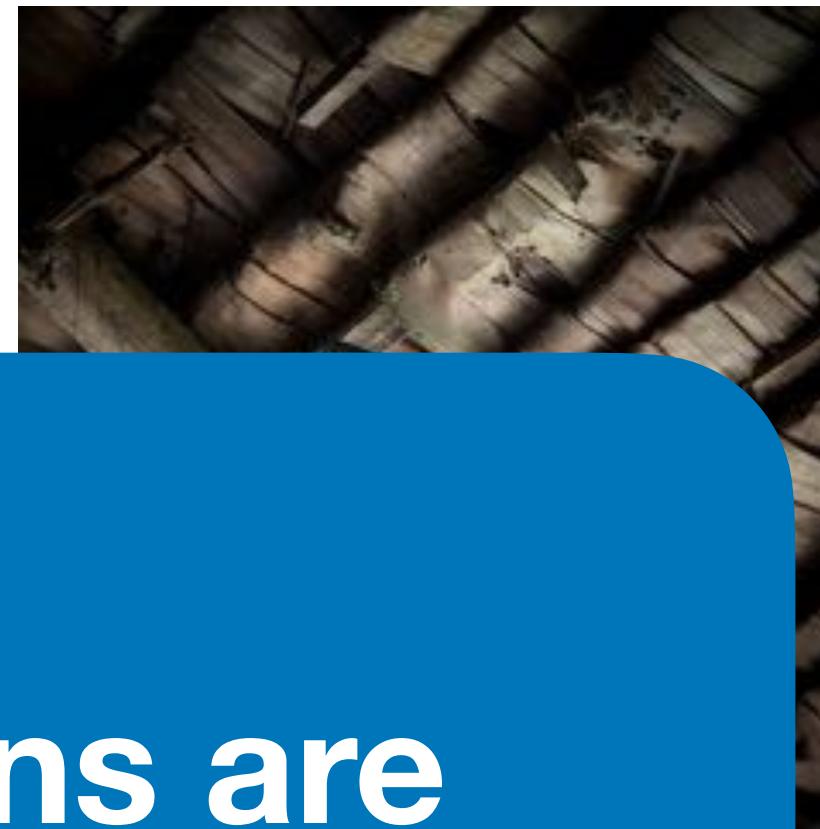
$$P_S(\mathbf{x} | y) \neq P_T(\mathbf{x} | y)$$



source



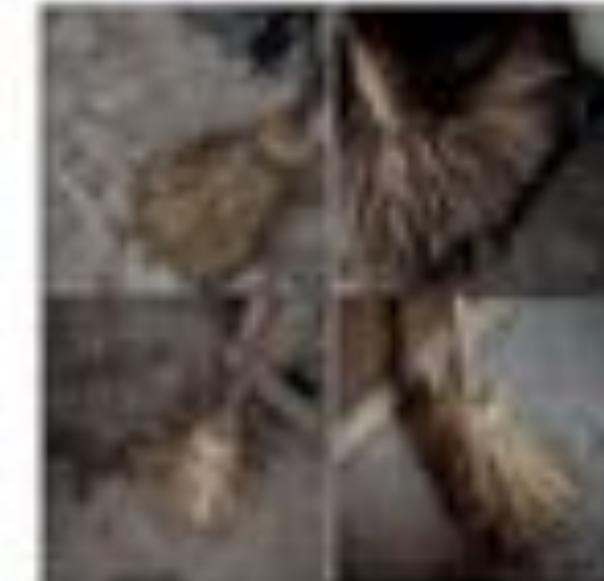
target



source



target



cluster 1



# Summary: Responsible Vision

---

**Reliability Goal:** Perform vision tasks as expected at deployment time.

## Benchmarks

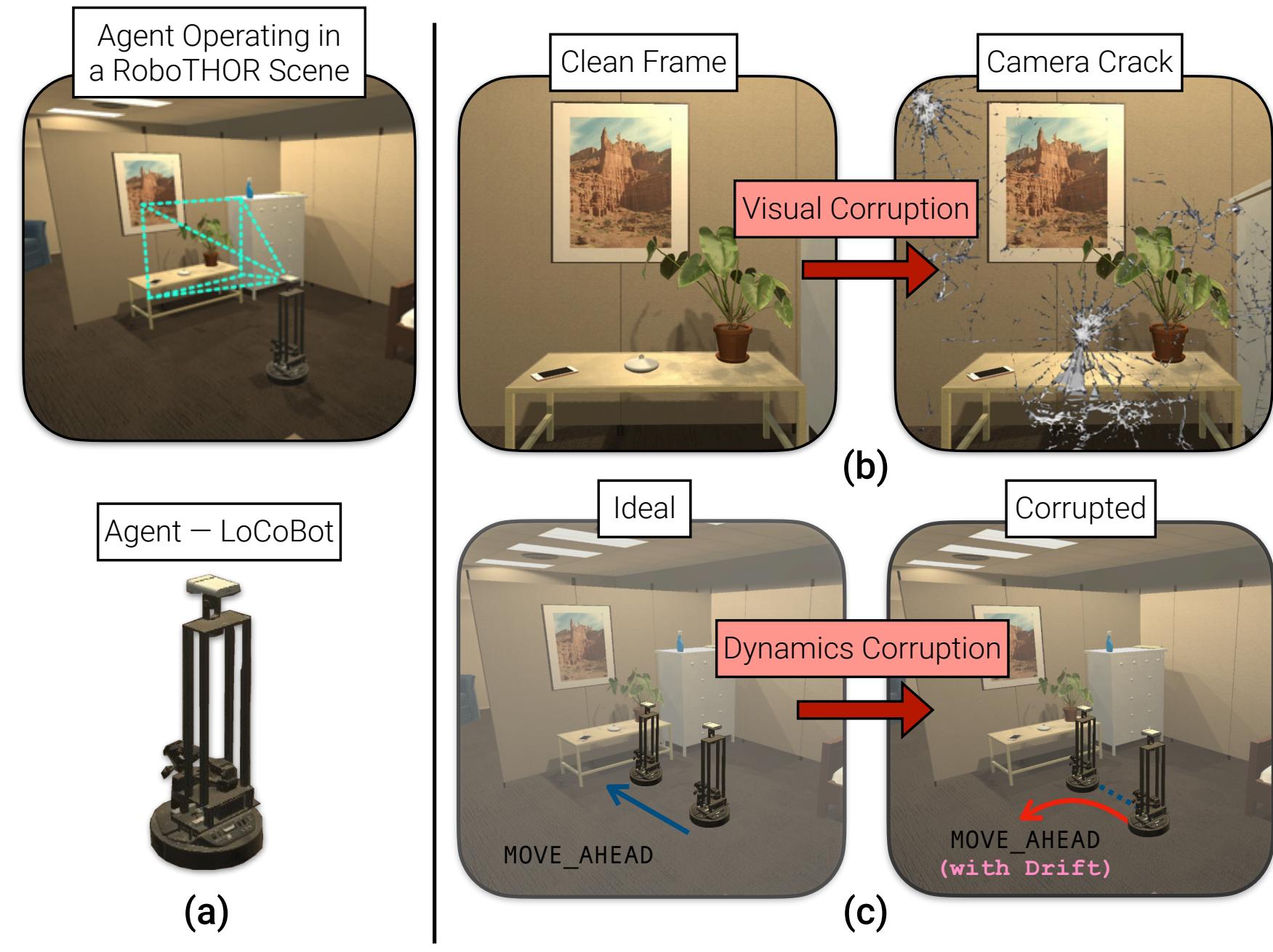
Need benchmarks to define expectations

## Resilience

Withstand or adapt to a diverse set of visual conditions

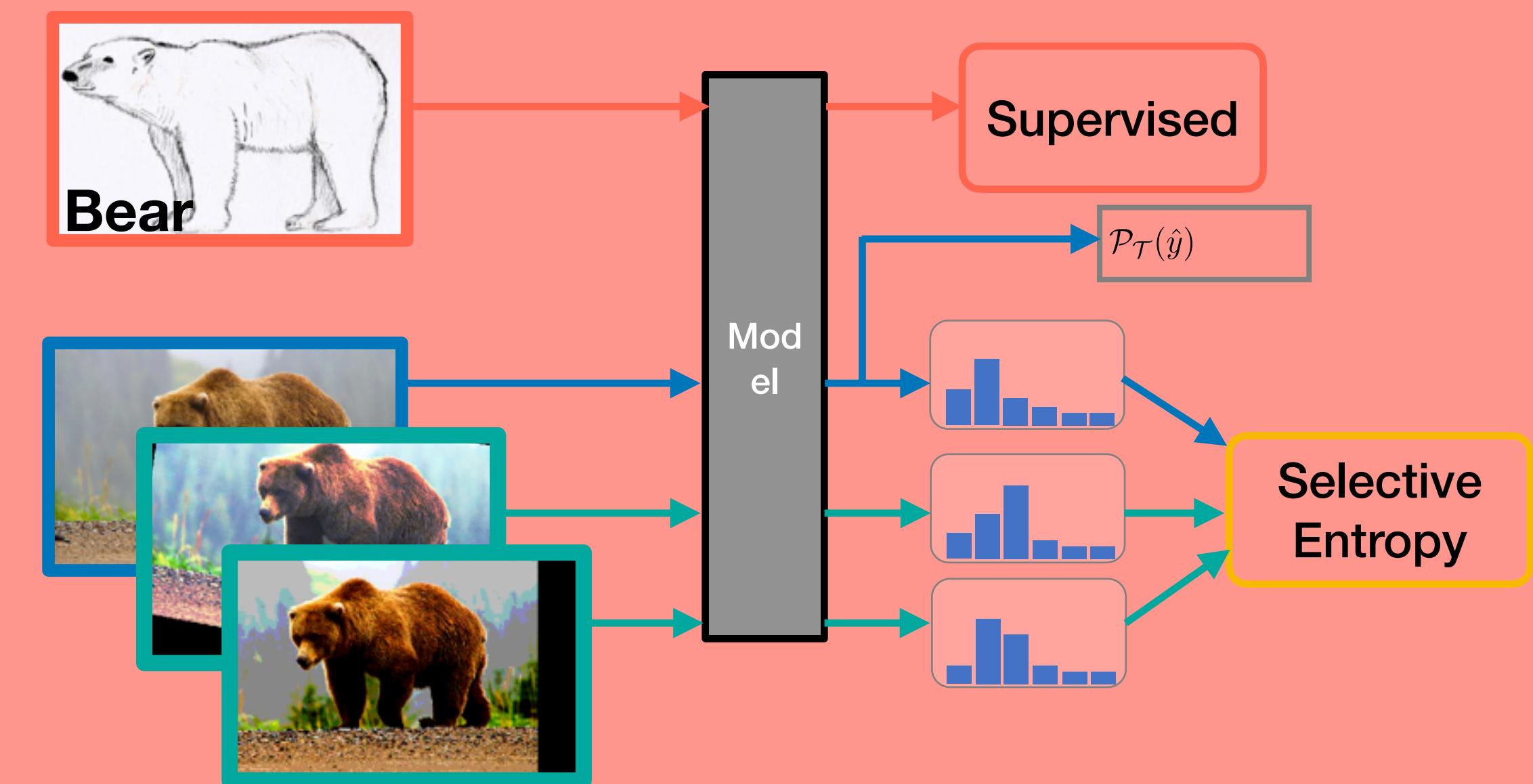
# Summary: Responsible Vision

## Benchmarks for Analysis



RobustNav for Embodied Nav study  
Chattopadhyay et al, ICCV 2021

## Domain Adaptation



SENTRY: Selective Updates  
Prabhu et al, ICCV 2021

# Thank you



Sean Foley



Daniel Bolya



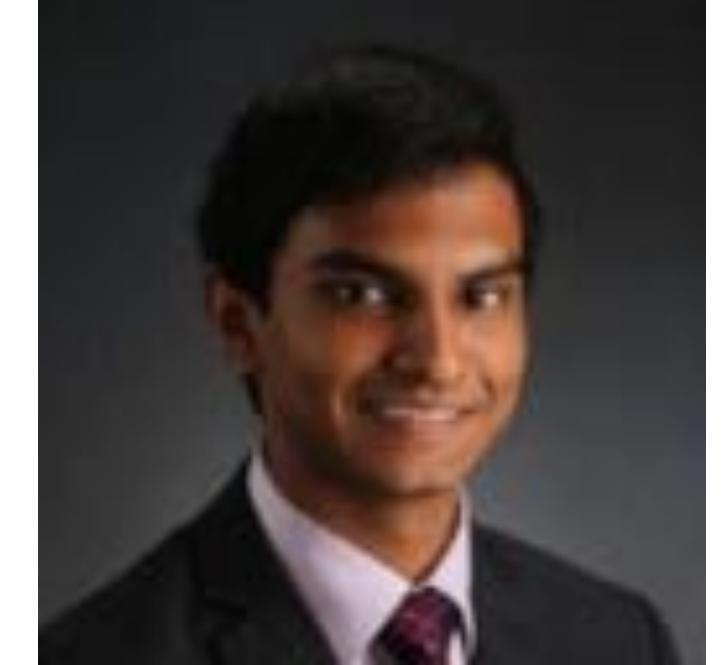
Sruthi Sudhakar



George Stoica



Aayushi Agarwal



Kartik  
Sarangmath



Prithvijit  
Chattopadhyay



Viraj Prabhu



Shivam Khare



Deeksha Karthik

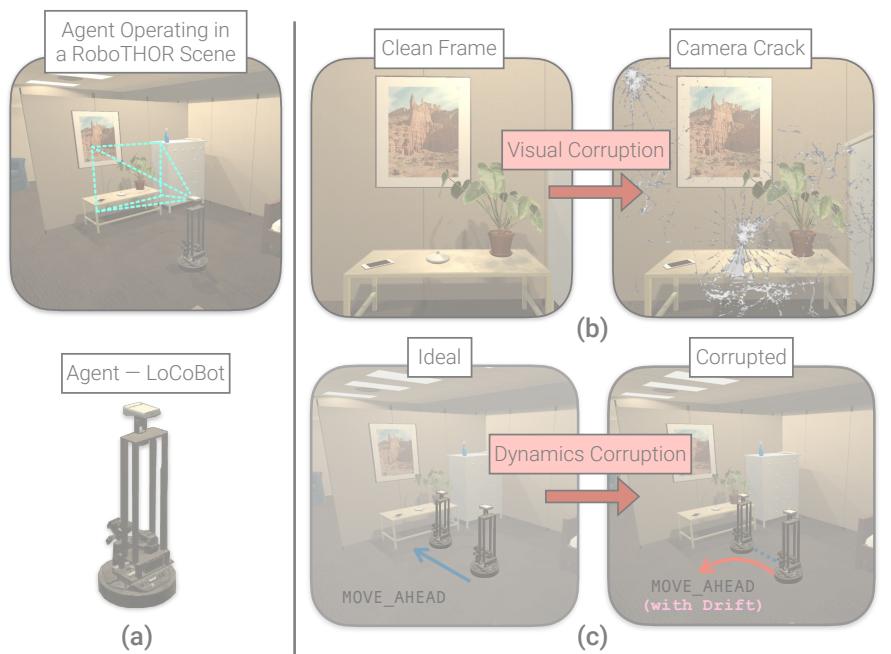


Bhavika Devnani



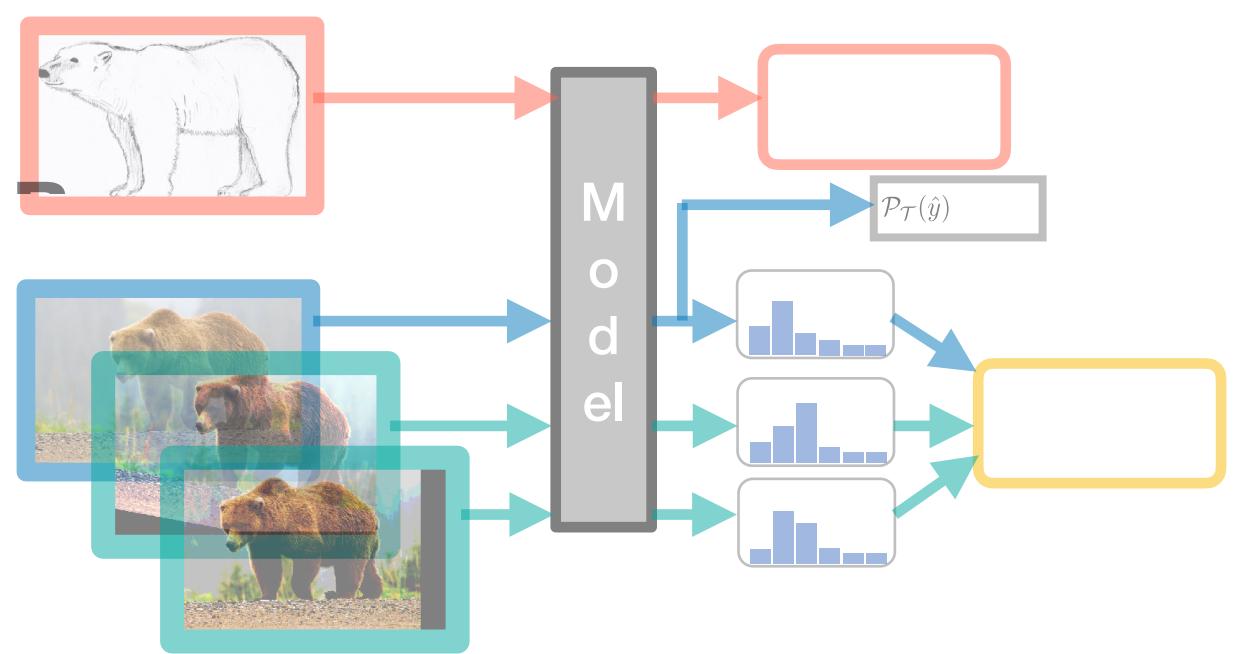
Deepanshi  
Deepanshi

# Summary: Responsible Vision



## Benchmarks for Analysis

RobustNav for Embodied Nav study  
Chattopadhyay et al,  
ICCV 2021



## Domain Adaptation

SENTRY: Selective Updates  
Prabhu et al, ICCV 2021

Thank you!  
**Questions?**  
 [{judy,virajp}@gatech](mailto:{judy,virajp}@gatech)