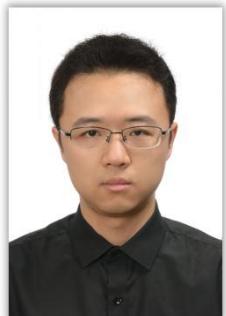




Efficient Test-time Adaptive Object Detection via Sensitivity-Guided Pruning

Kunyu Wang, Xueyang Fu, Xin Lu, Chengjie Ge, Chengzhi Cao, Wei Zhai, Zheng-Jun Zha†

University of Science and Technology of China

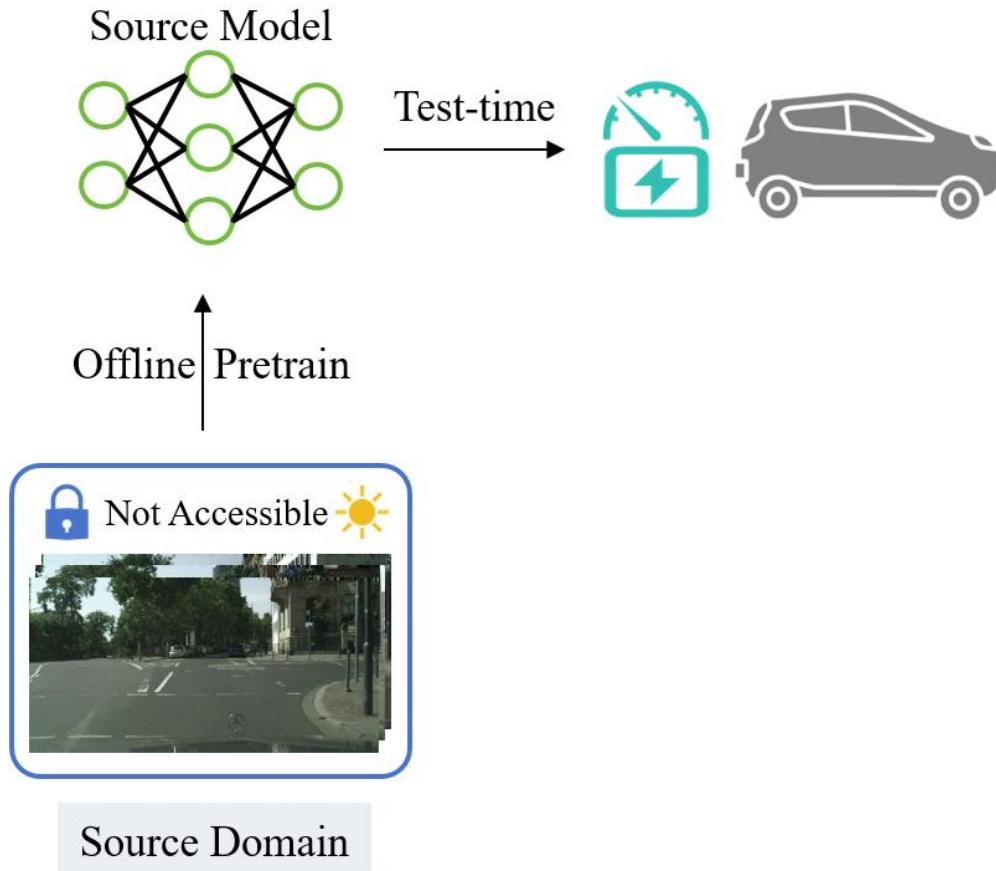


Test-Time Adaptation (TTA)

TTA aims to **online** adapt a pre-trained model to **unlabeled** and **changing** environments during **inference**, without accessing source data.

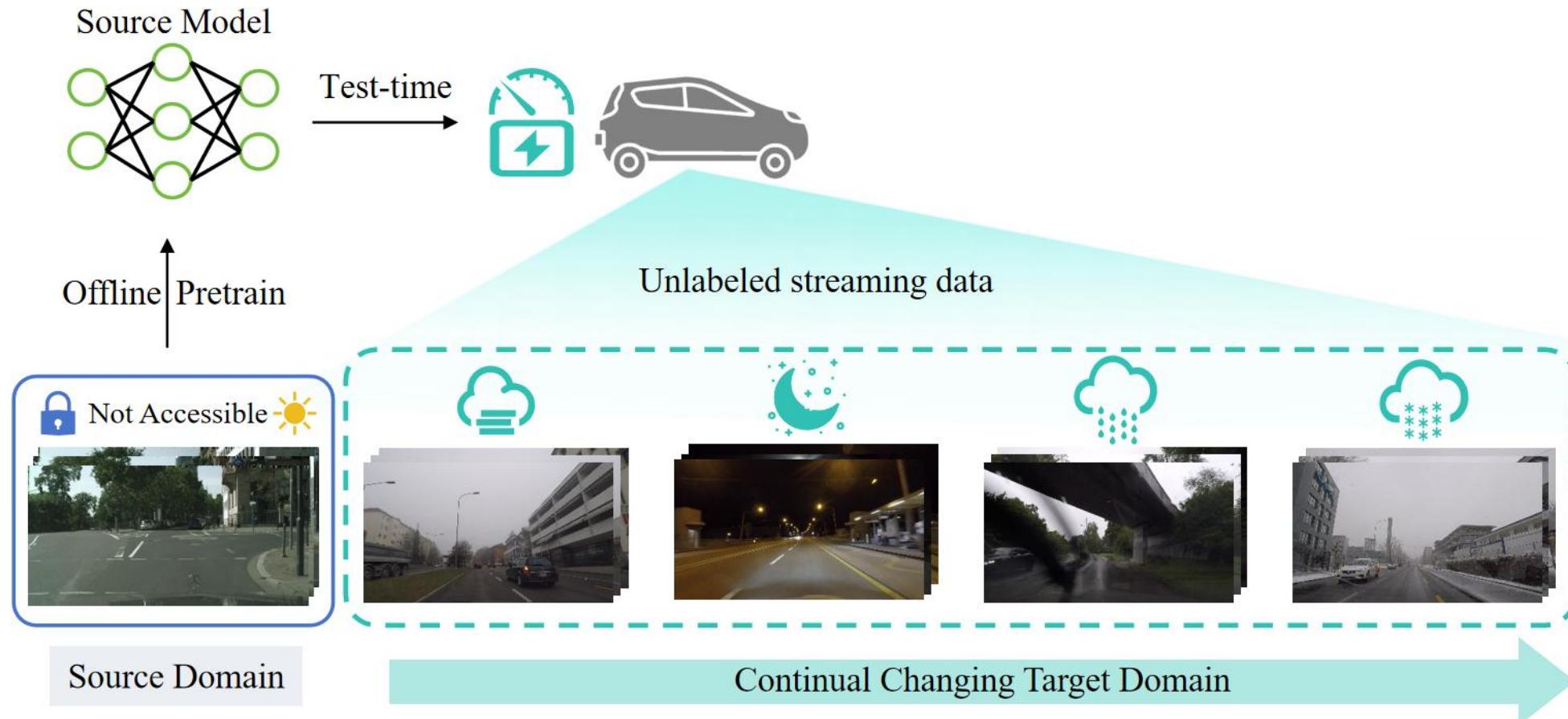
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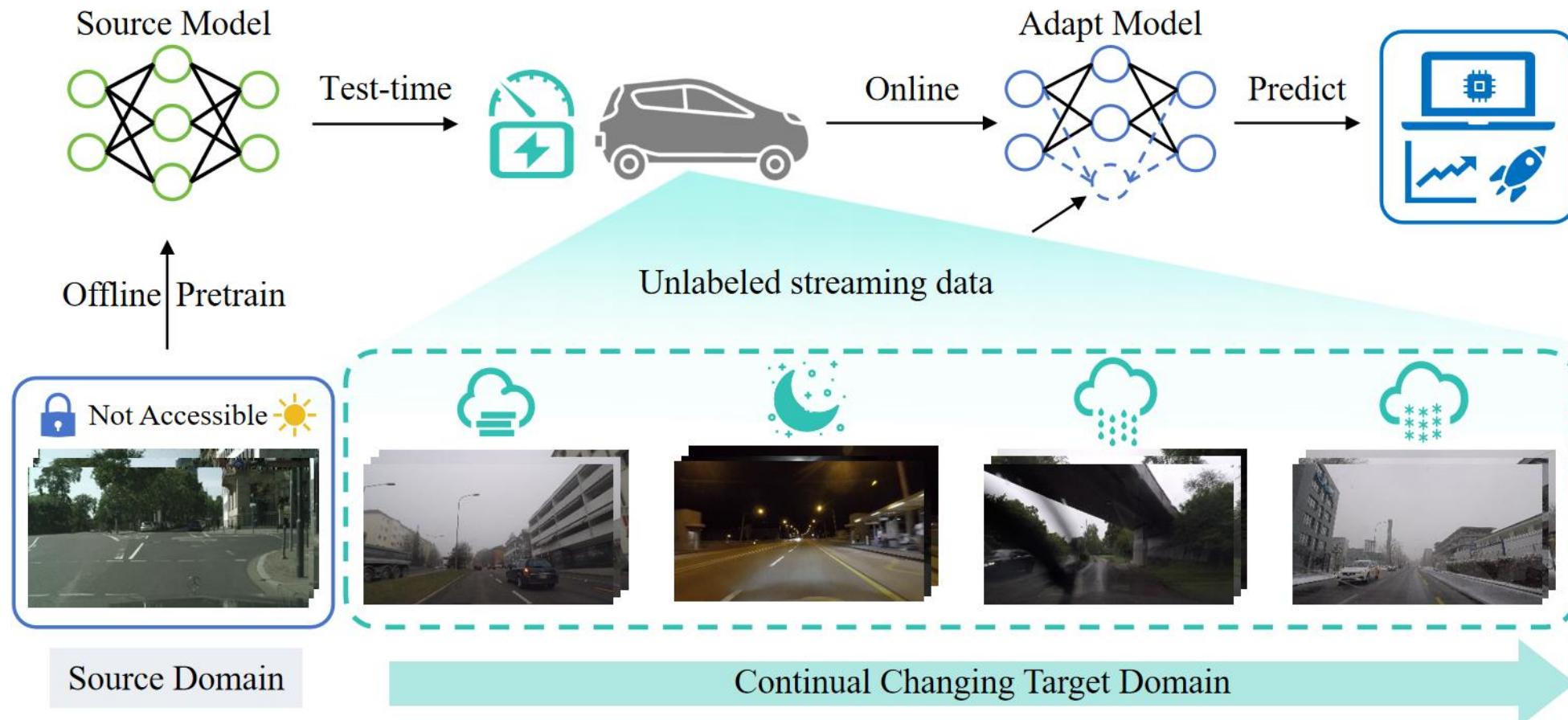
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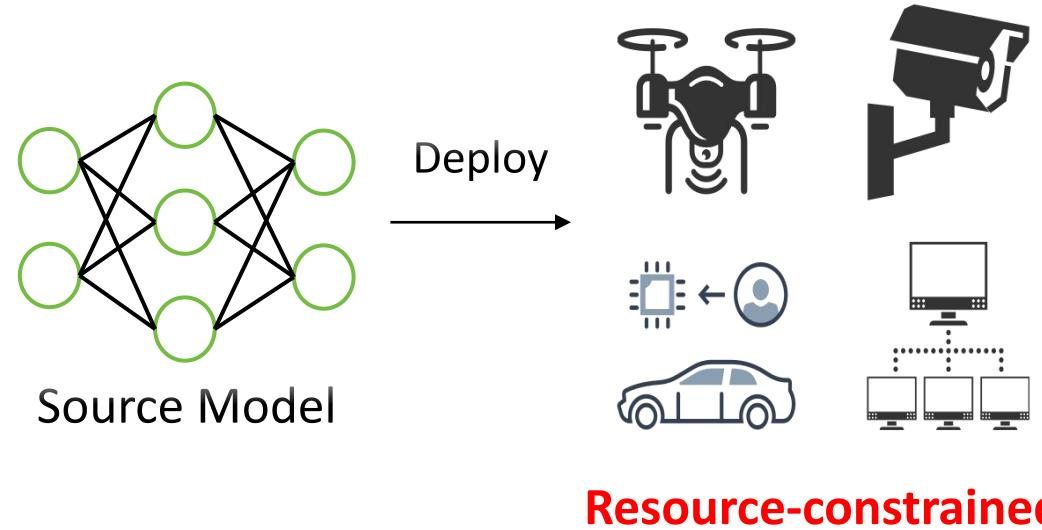
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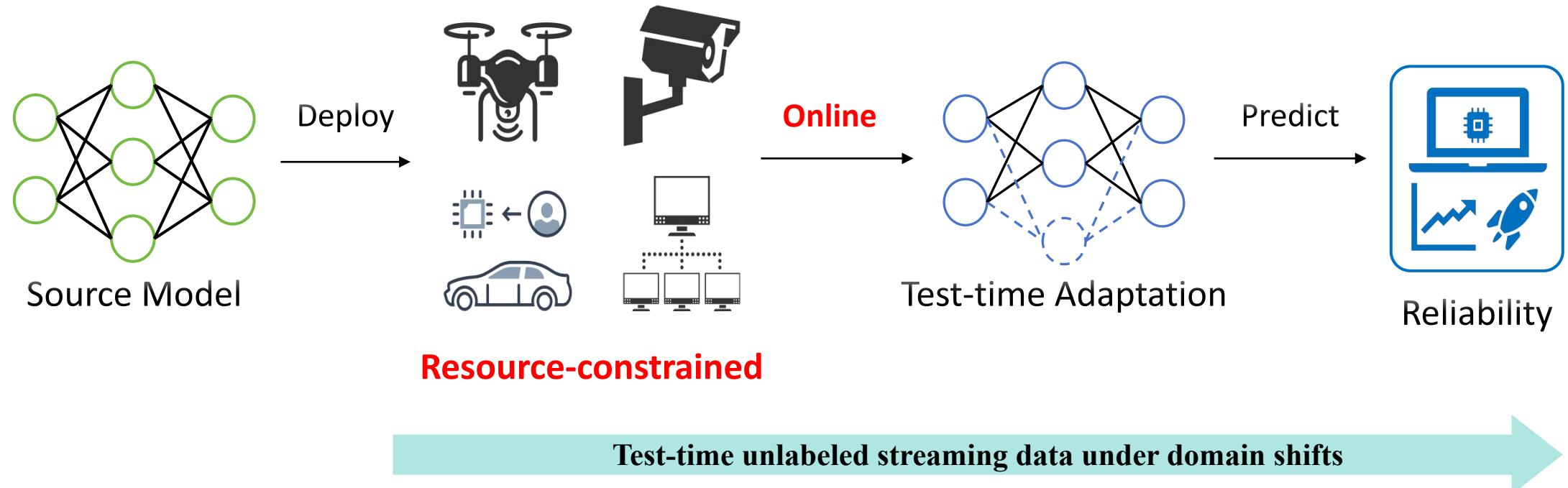


Key Challenge in TTA — Computational Efficiency

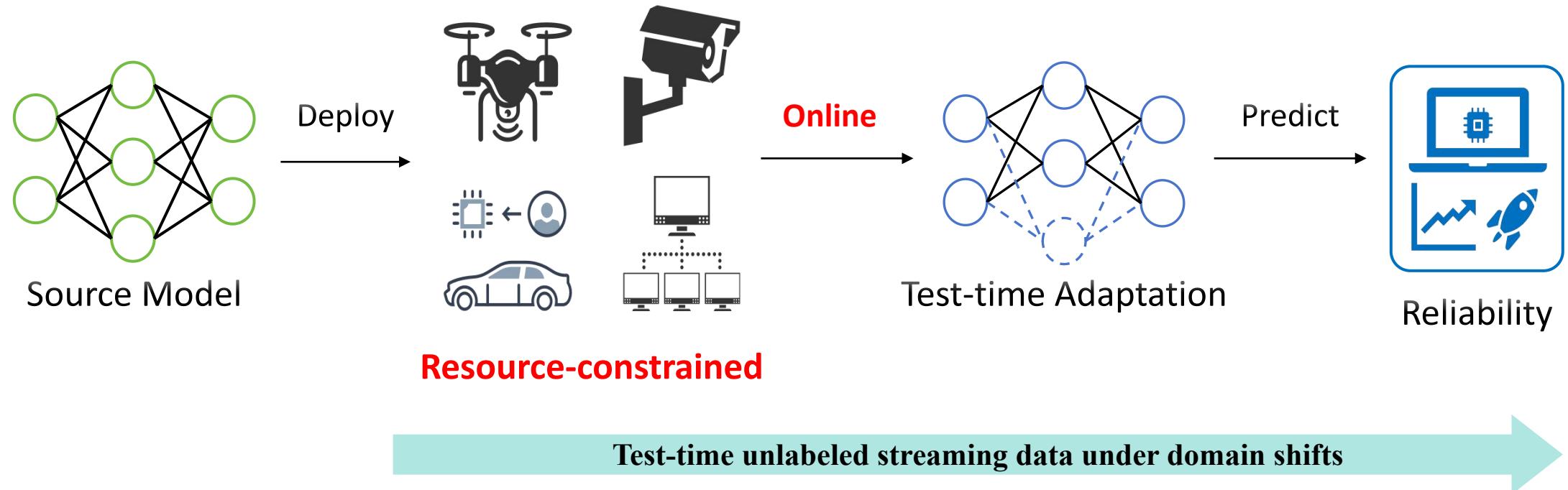
Key Challenge in TTA — Computational Efficiency



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Key Challenge in TTA — Computational Efficiency



How can we adapt efficiently?

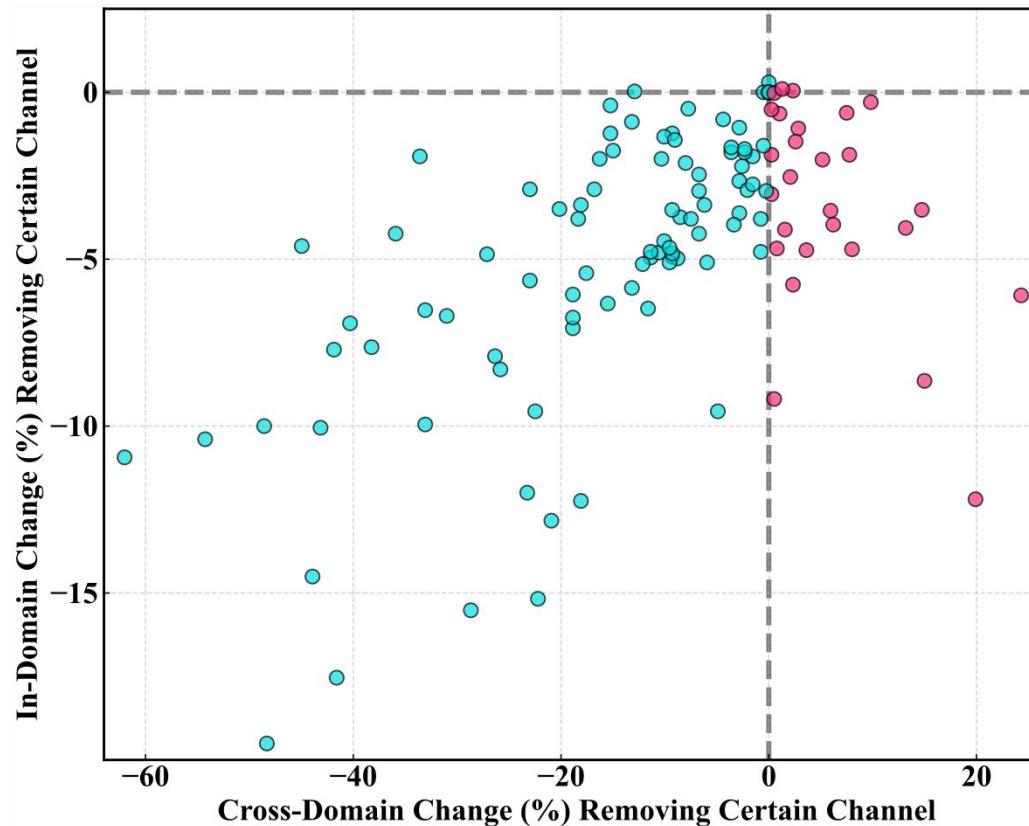
Key Insight – Selective Transfer of Source Knowledge

- During source-to-target transfer, **not all source-learned features are beneficial**, some can even degrade target performance.

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How removing certain source feature channels affects performance?

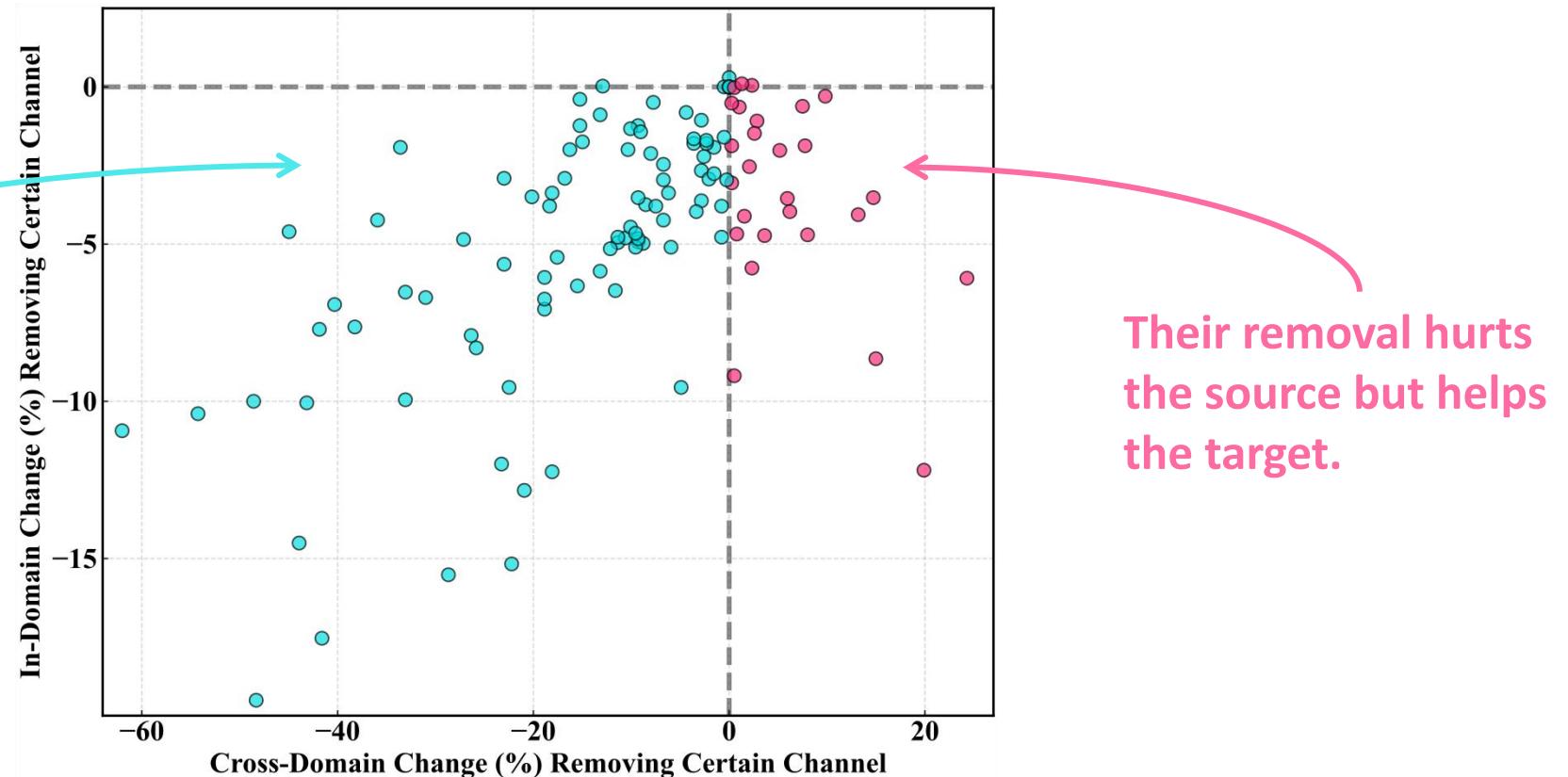


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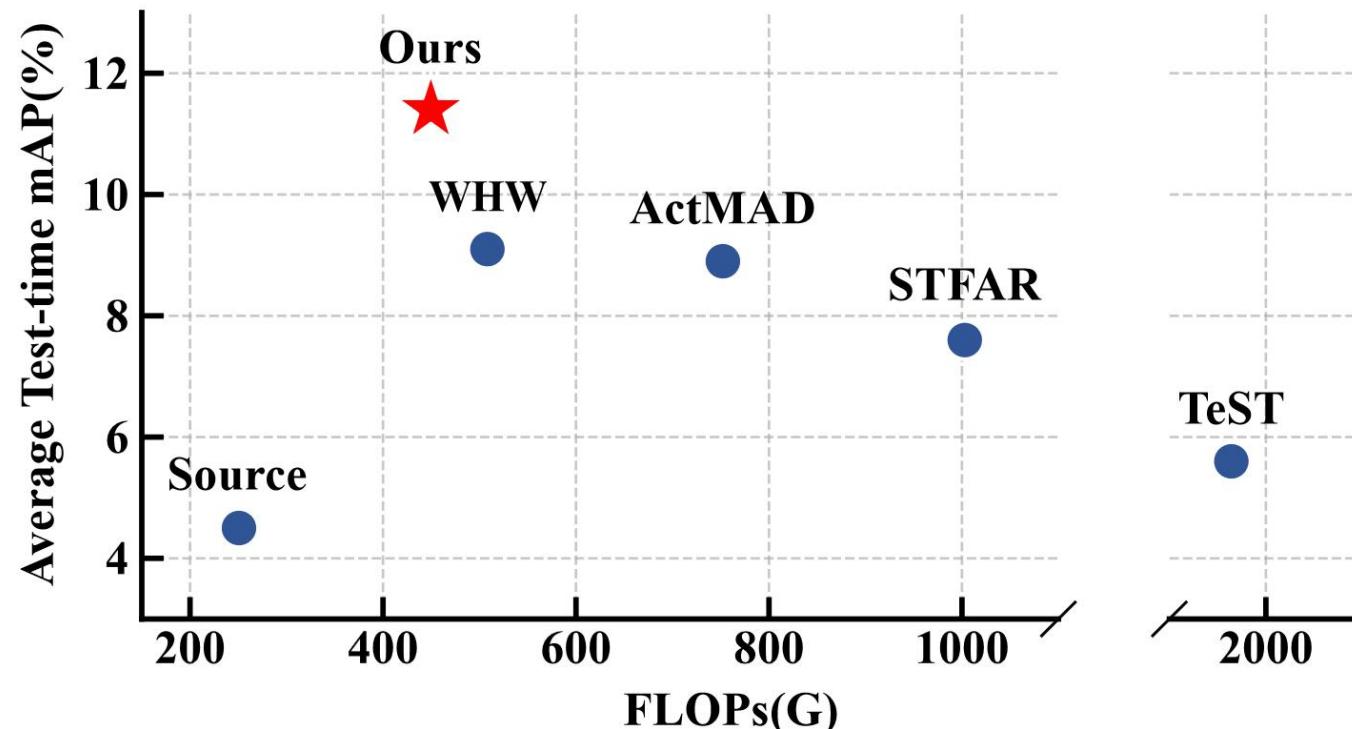
Their removal hurts both source and target performance.



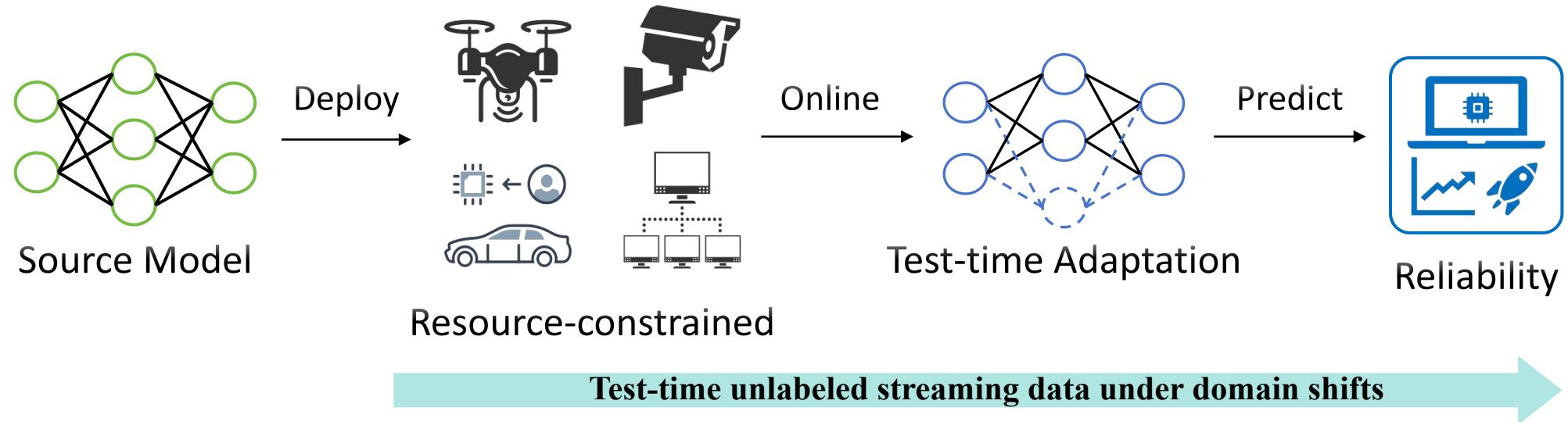
Their removal hurts the source but helps the target.

Key Contribution

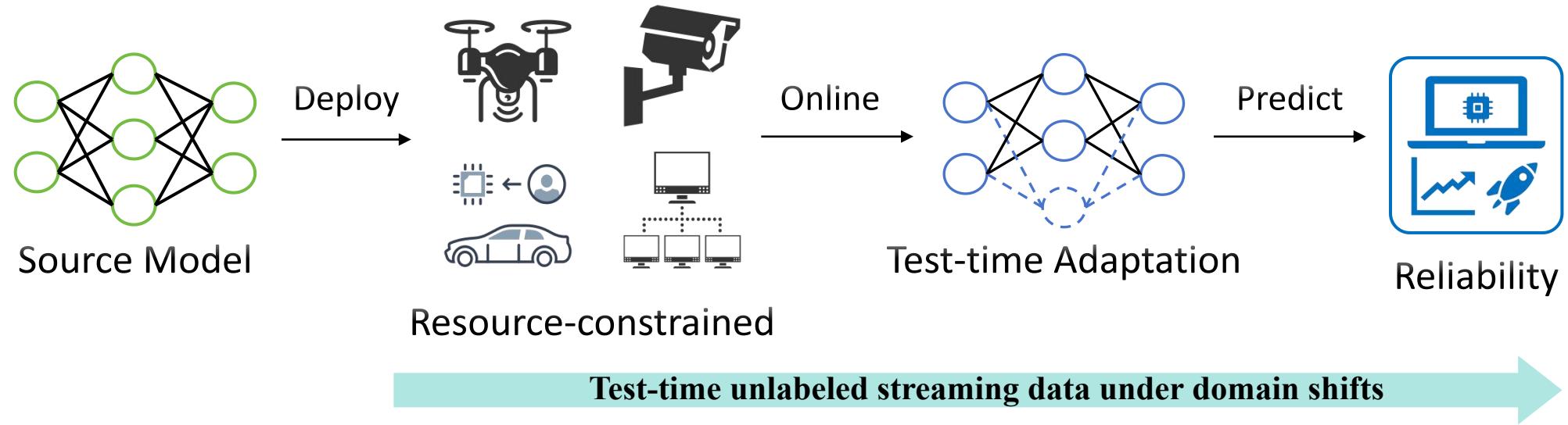
- Inspired by this insight, we propose that TTA should focus on the helpful parts of the source model while ignoring the harmful ones.
- This not only reduces adaptation difficulty, but also improves adaptation efficiency.



Related Works – Computational Efficiency



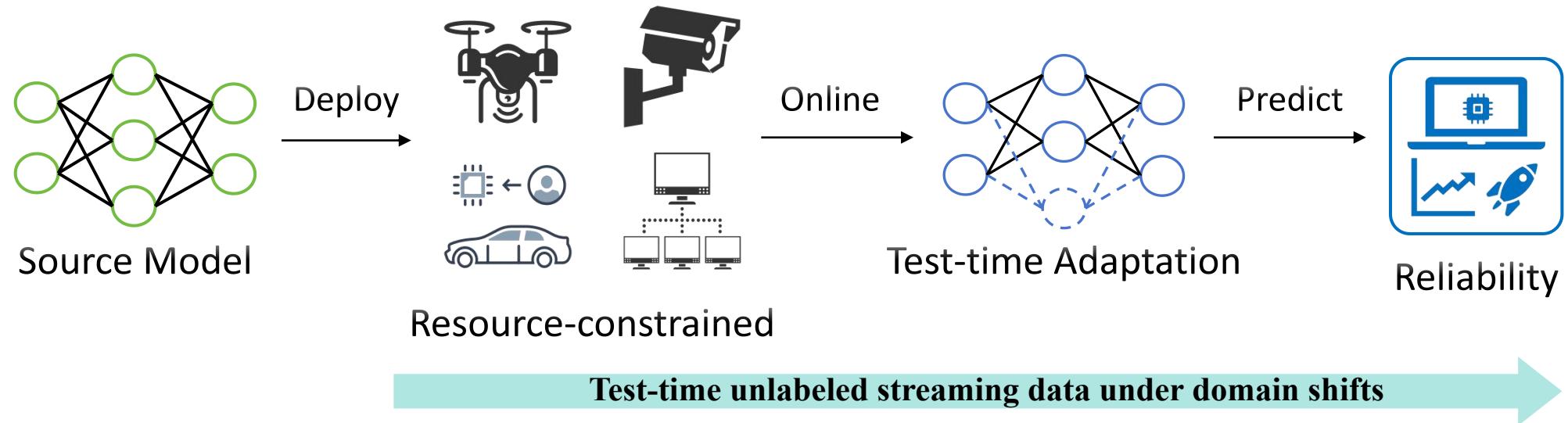
Related Works – Computational Efficiency



Data-level (e.g., EATA: Niu et al. 2022)

- Filter uncertain samples for selective updates

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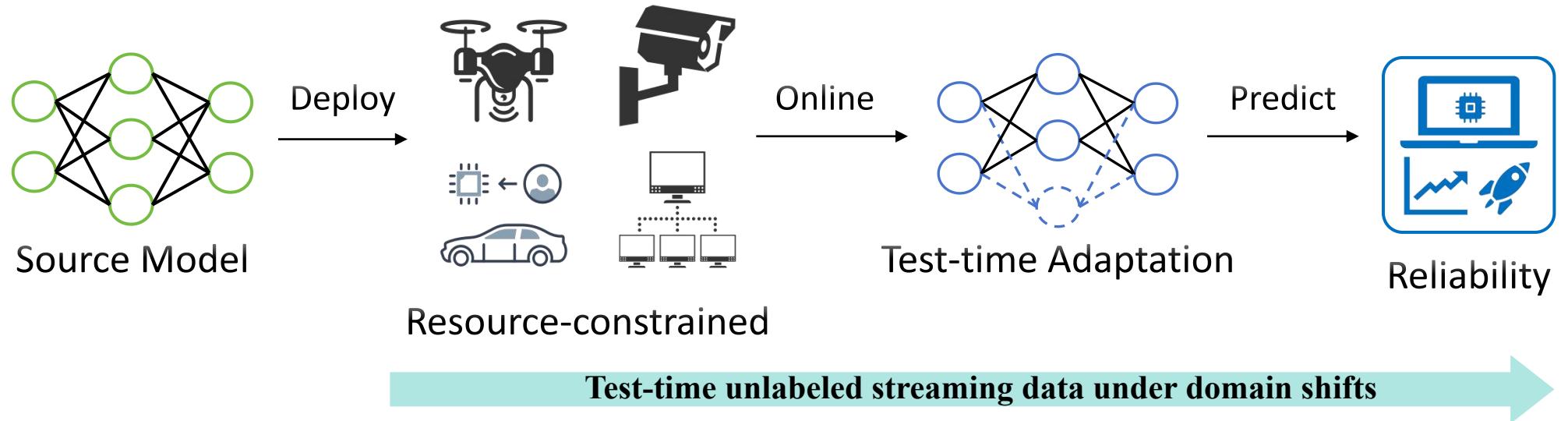
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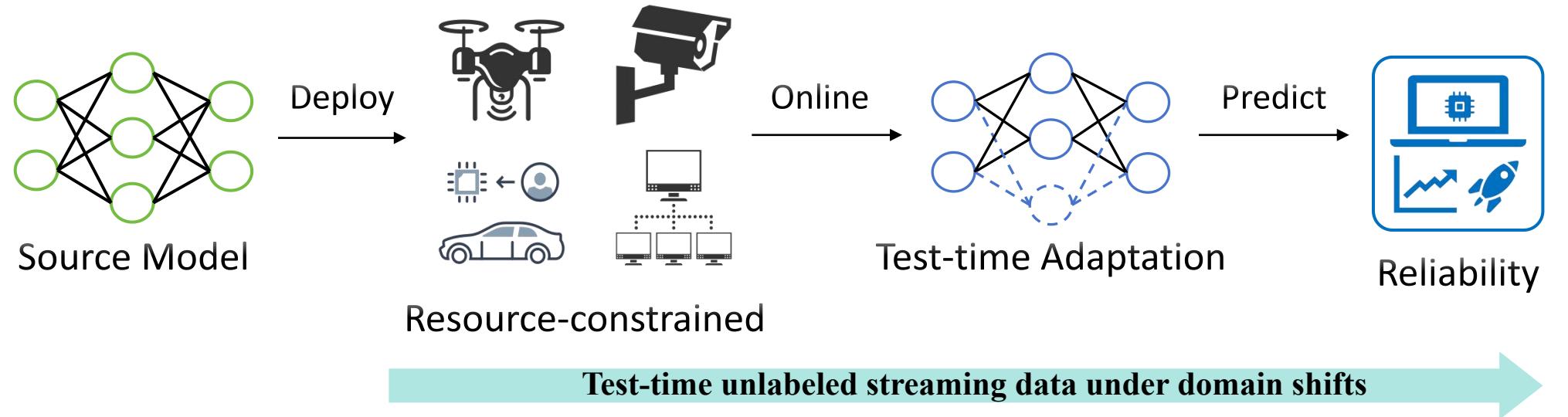
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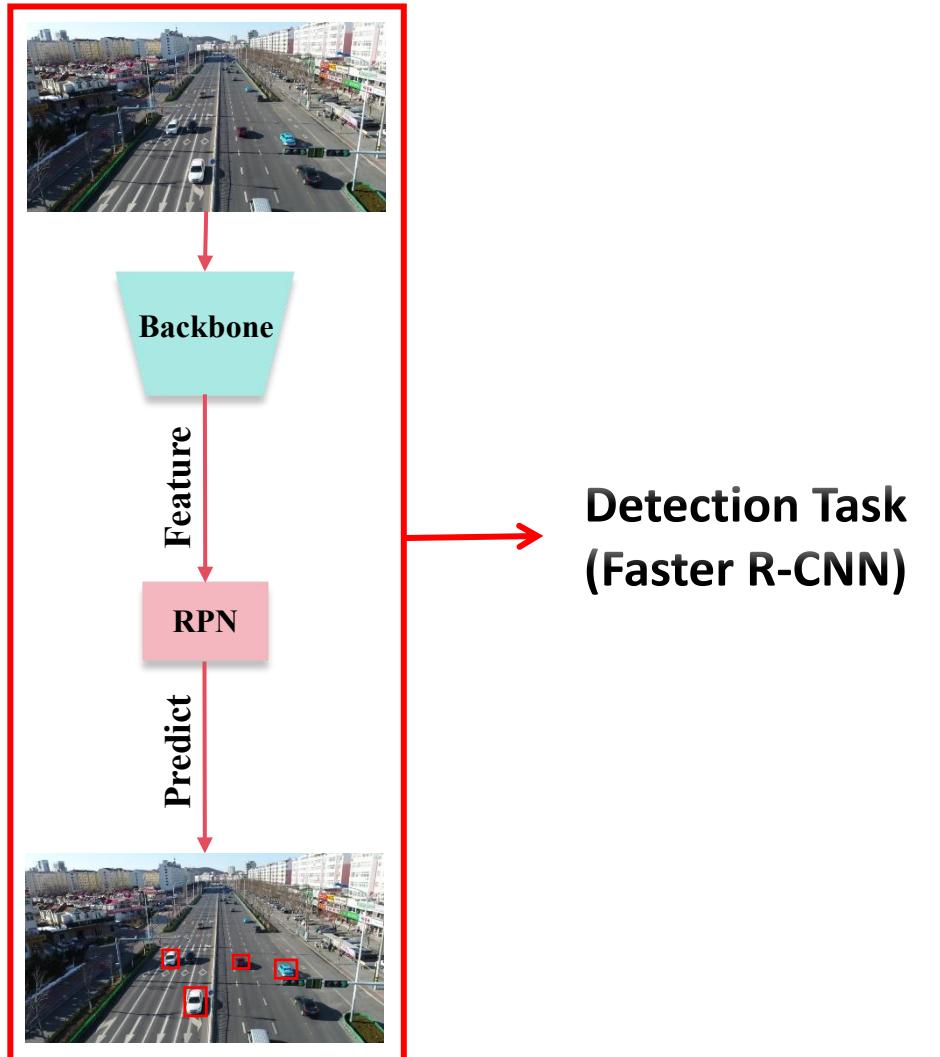
Model structure-level (This work)

- Prune domain-sensitive feature channels

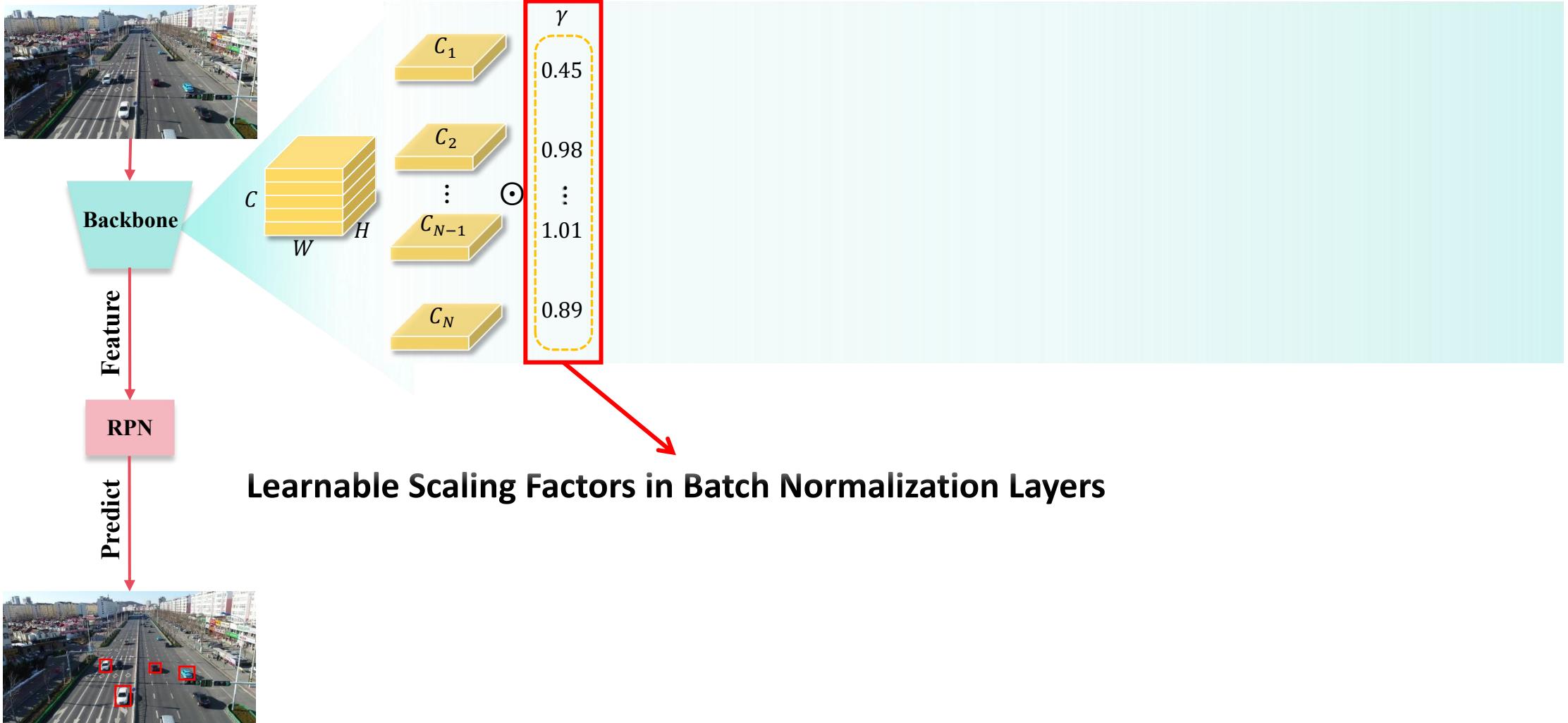
Methodology

Make test-time adaptation more **efficient** by updating **only the useful parts of the model**

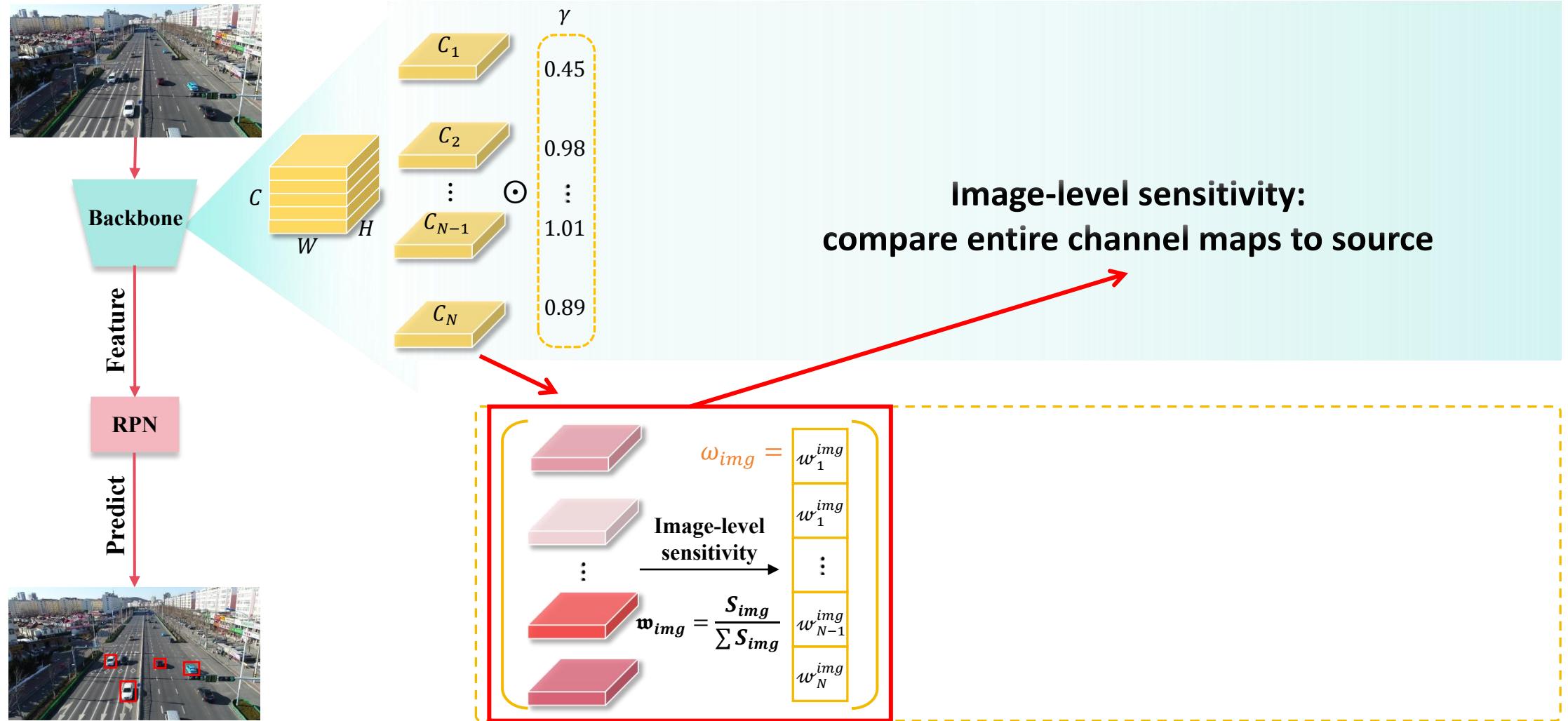
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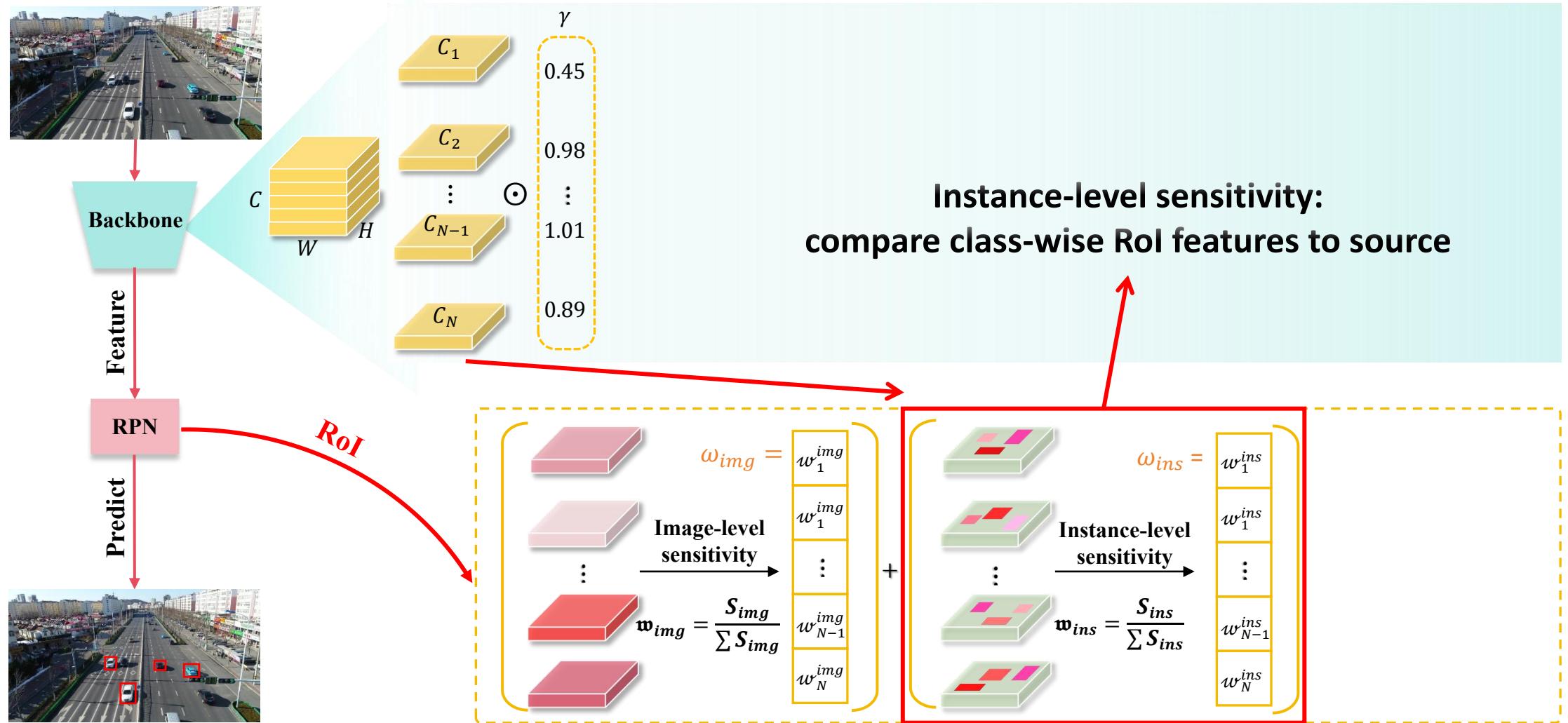
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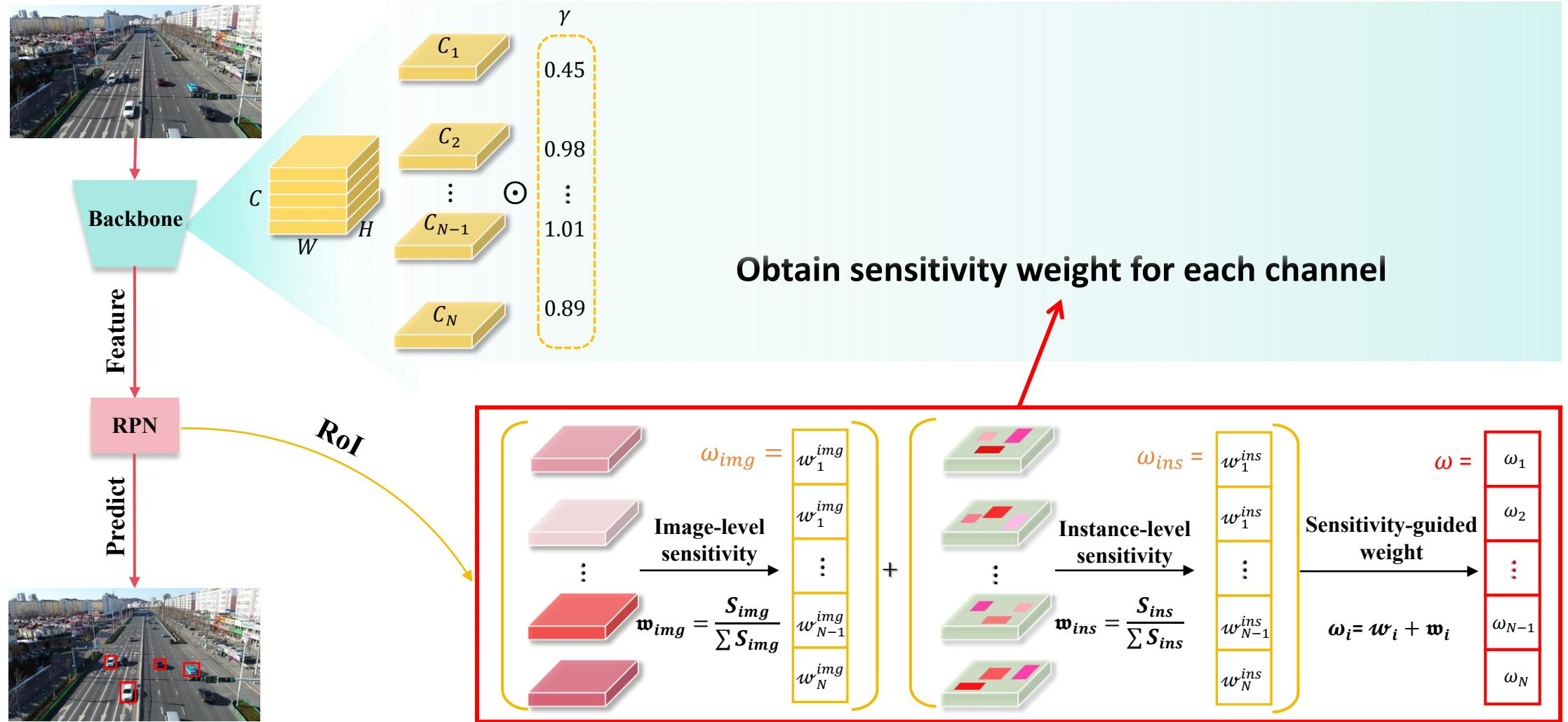
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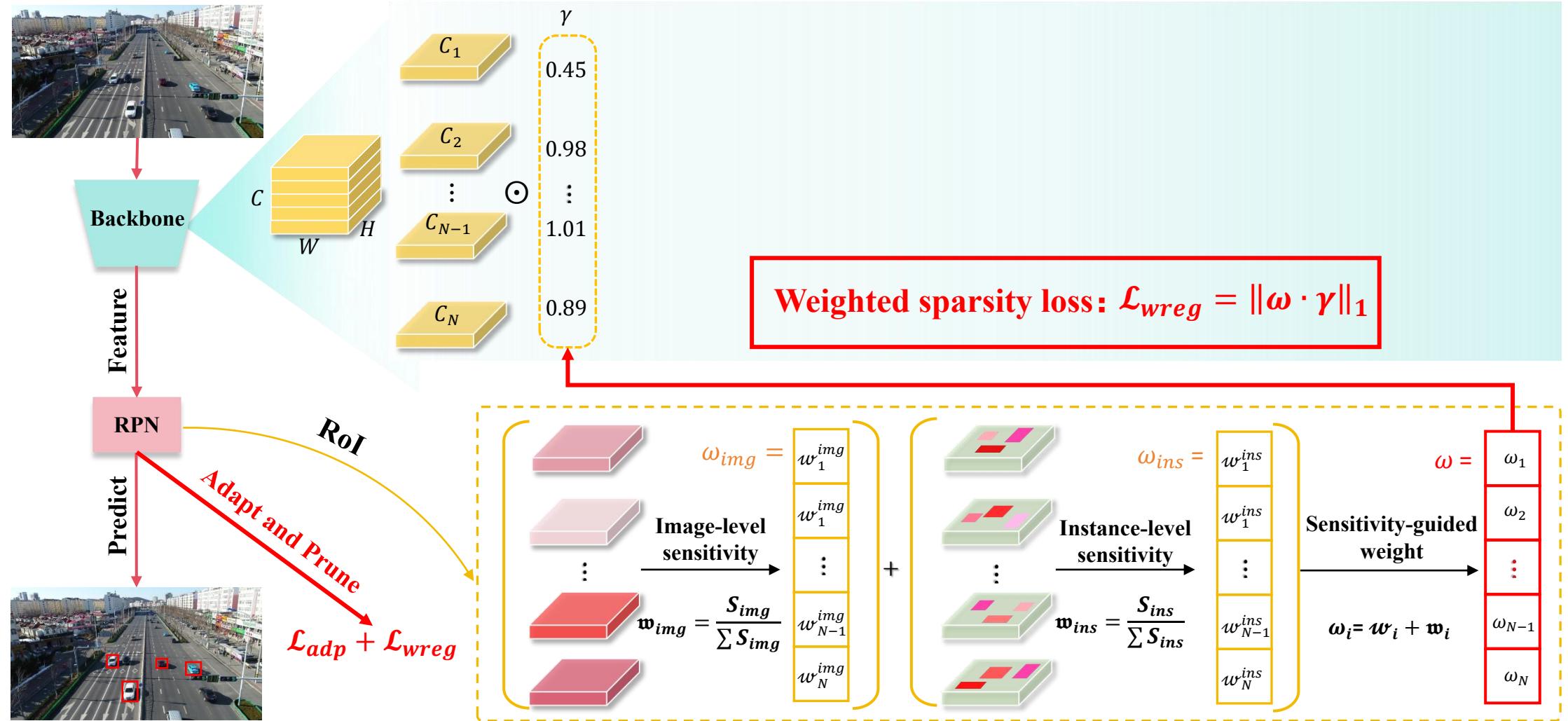
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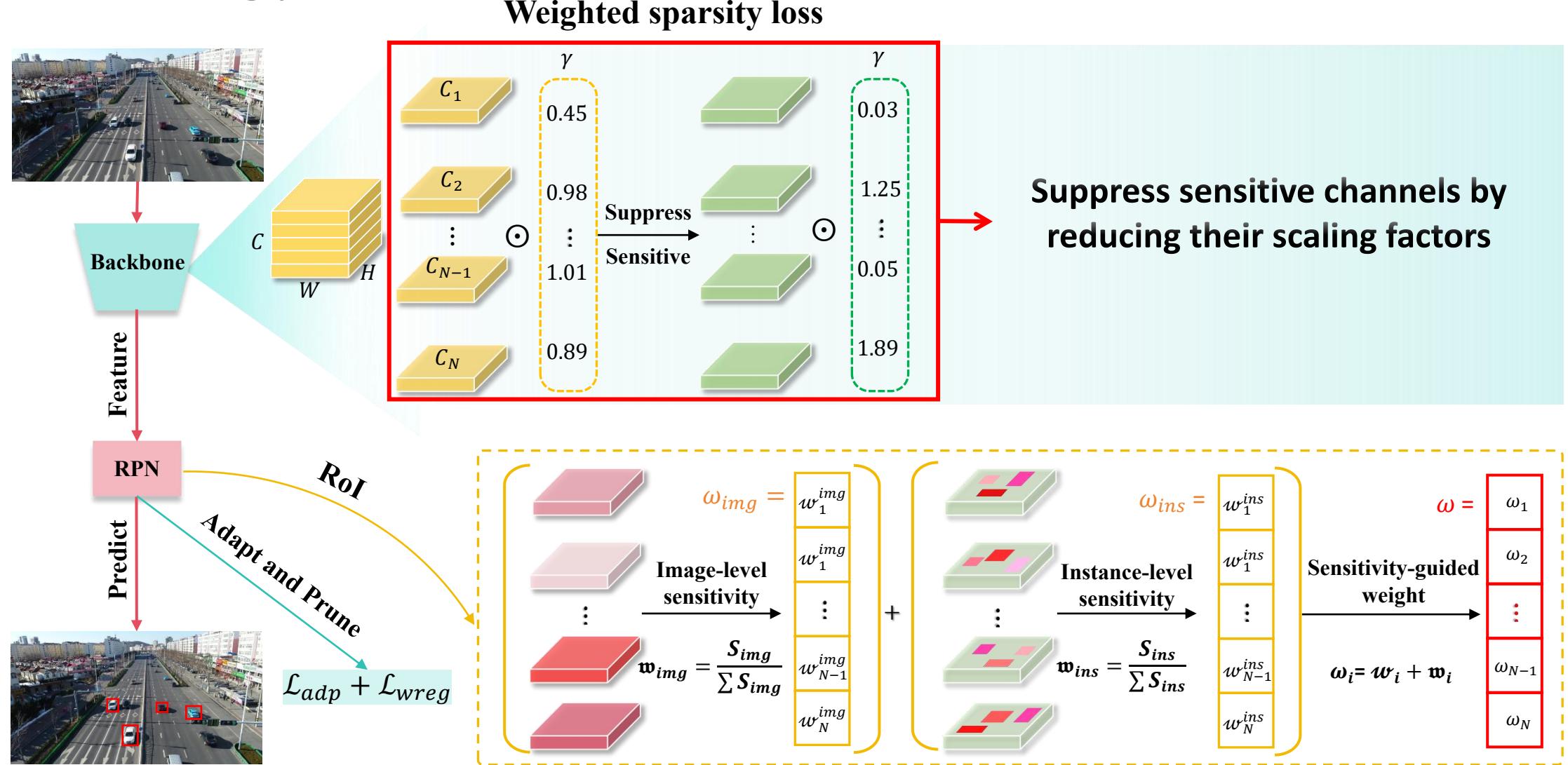
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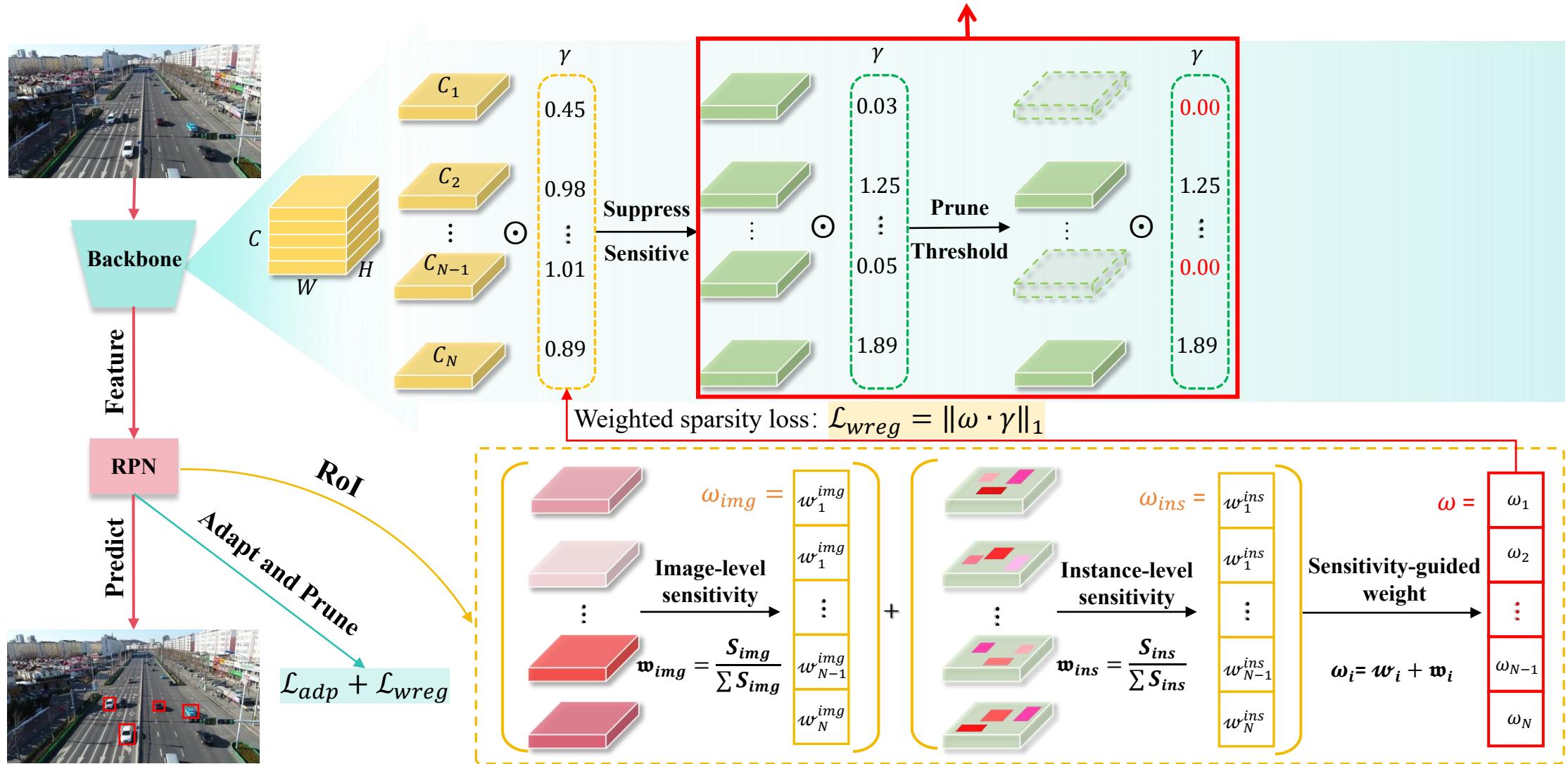


Methodology



Methodology

Prune channels based on pre-defined threshold



Methodology

Reactivate channels to reassess their utility in different domains



Backbone

Feature

$$C \times W \times H$$

$$C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{N-1}, C_N$$

$$\gamma = [0.45, 0.98, \dots, 1.01, 0.89]$$

Sensitive

Suppress

Prune

Threshold

$$\gamma = [0.03, 1.25, \dots, 0.05, 1.89]$$

Stochastic

Reactivate

$$\gamma = [0.00, 1.25, \dots, 0.00, 1.89]$$

$$\gamma = [0.45, 1.25, \dots, 0.00, 1.89]$$

$$\text{Weighted sparsity loss: } \mathcal{L}_{wreg} = \|\omega \cdot \gamma\|_1$$

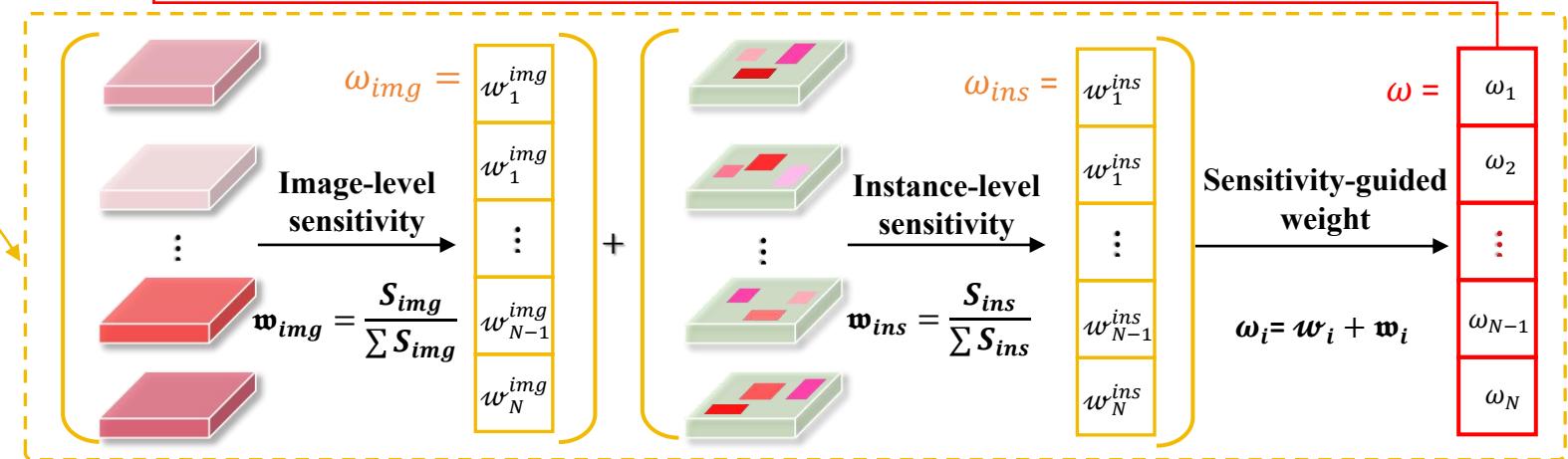
RPN

Predict

RoI

Adapt and Prune

$$\mathcal{L}_{adp} + \mathcal{L}_{wreg}$$



Experiments — Settings

Synthetic Benchmark (i.e., Cityscapes → Cityscapes-C, UAVDT → UAVDT-C)



Fog



Motion blur



Contrast



Defocus blur

Real-world Benchmark (i.e., Cityscapes → ACDC)



Fog



Night

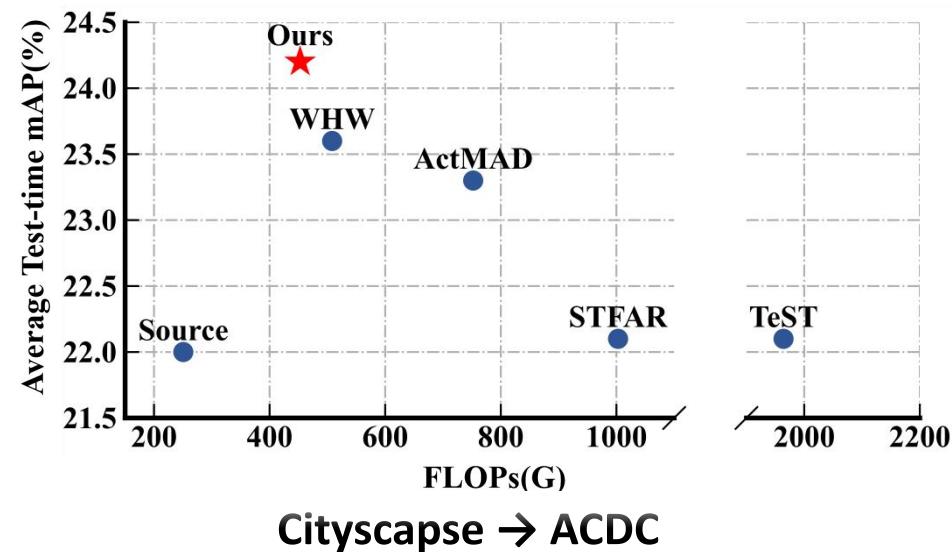
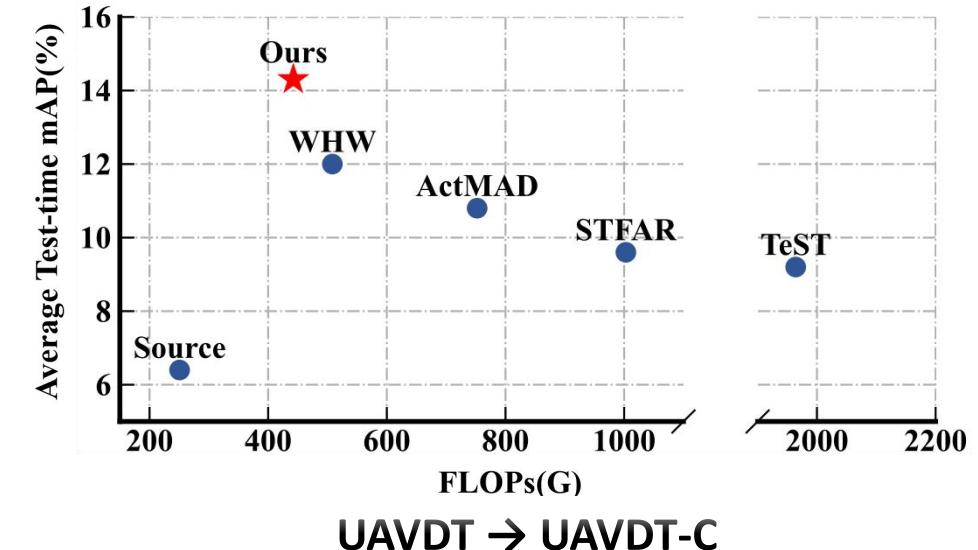
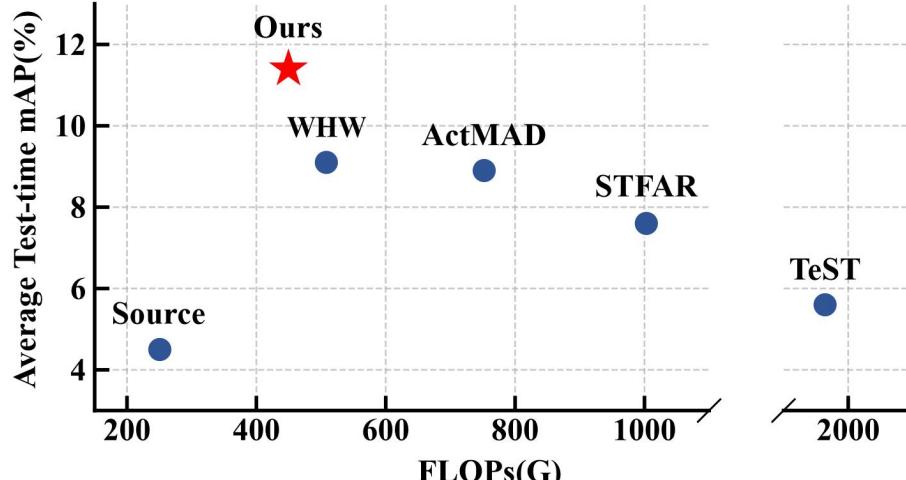


Rain



Snow

Experiments — Benchmark Results



10-Round Average

mAP@50 (%) and FLOPs (G)

Experiments — Ablation and Visualization

\mathcal{L}_{adp}	\mathcal{L}_{reg}	ω_{img}	ω_{ins}	SCR	Avg	$\Delta \text{FLOPs} \downarrow$
					4.5	0.0%
✓					10.9	0.0%
✓	✓				8.8	10.2%
✓	✓	✓			10.5	10.5%
✓	✓		✓		9.9	10.9%
✓	✓	✓	✓		11.2	10.7%
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11.4	10.4%

Framework Component Ablation

Experiments — Ablation and Visualization

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✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11.4	10.4%

Framework Component Ablation

Experiments — Ablation and Visualization

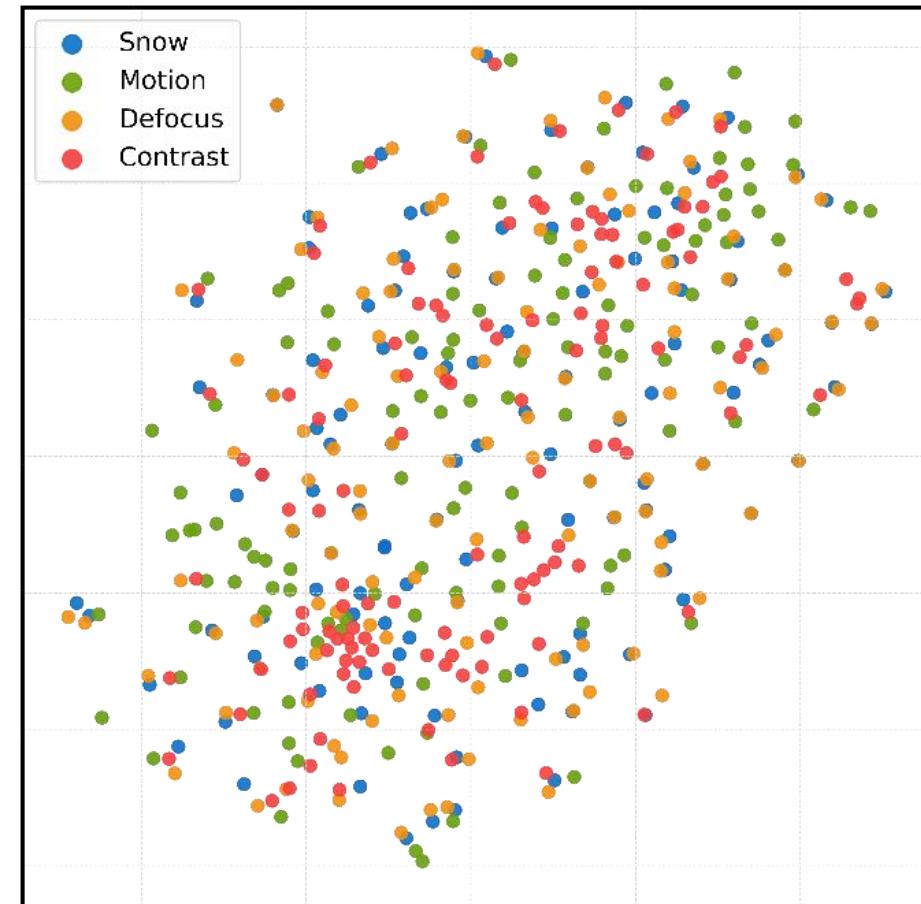
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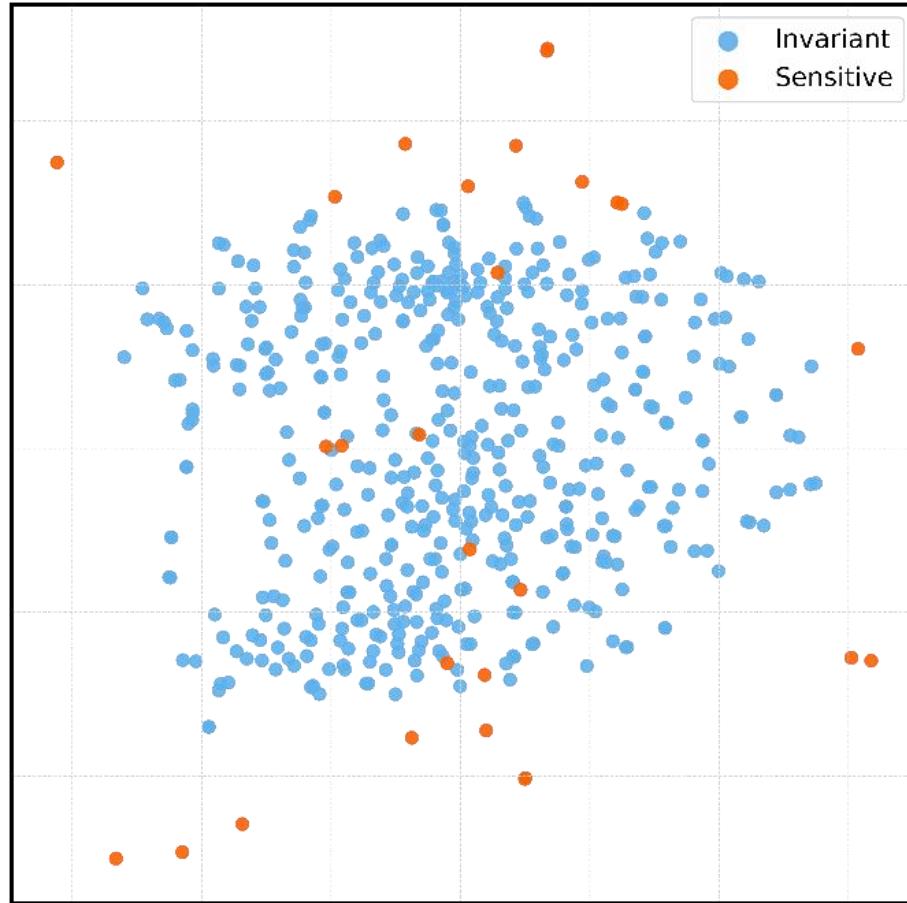
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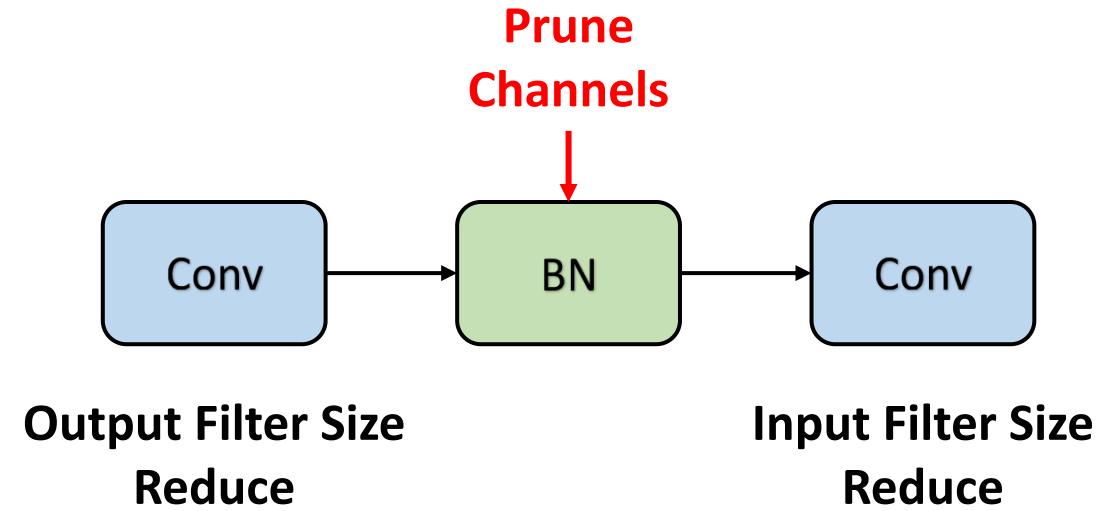
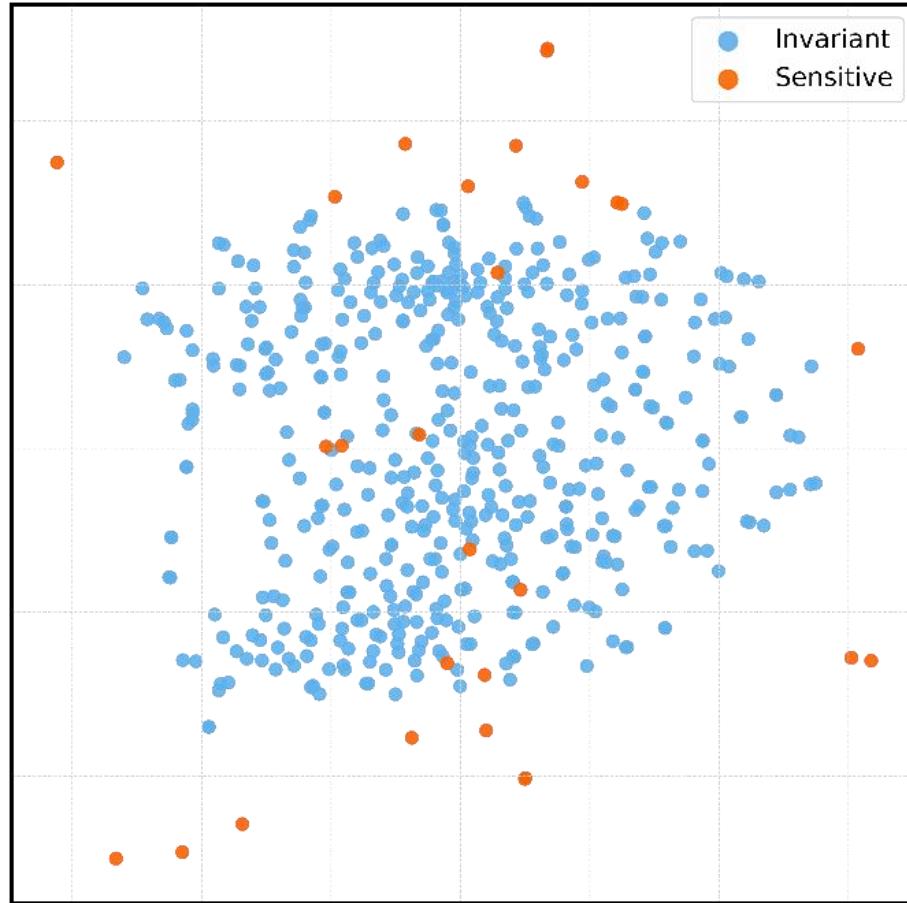
T-SNE of Invariant Channels
During Final Round of Domain-wise Adaptation

Experiments — Ablation and Visualization



**T-SNE of Feature Channels on a Certain Target Domain
with Full Channel Update, No pruning
during Final Round of Adaptation
Differentiated by the Learned Channel Mask**

Experiments — Ablation and Visualization





Thanks for your attention

**Poster Session: 14 Jun (today), 10:30 a.m. CDT — 12:30 p.m,
ExHall D Poster #419**

Contact me at kunyuwang@mail.ustc.edu.cn.

Q&A Session

1. Why did you choose to operate on BN layers?
2. How exactly are the channels pruned? Why does setting them to zero work?
3. Would lightweight detectors like YOLO still have redundant channels?
4. What about detectors without BN layers, like ViT or DETR?
5. How did you choose the hyper-parameters?
6. In your exploratory experiment, how did you identify “sensitive” channels without labels?
7. Are you assuming that the pre-trained model works reasonably well in the target domain?
8. How is your method different from standard test-time pruning or dynamic sparsity methods?
9. How often do you prune during test-time adaptation? Is it done every step?

Q&A Session

- 10、 Could the method be unstable if the sensitivity scores are noisy or unreliable?
- 11、 Is your pruning strategy task-agnostic? Could it be applied to classification or segmentation?
- 12、 Does pruning ever hurt the performance on easy or clean target samples?
- 13、 Could you incorporate uncertainty or confidence scores into the pruning decision?
- 14、 Why do you not retrain or fine-tune the pruned model? Would that help?