







DINE: Domain Adaptation from Single and Multiple Black-box Predictors

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Background

- Unsupervised Domain Adaptation (DA)
 - Source Domain \mathcal{D}_s : n_s labeled samples $\{x_s^i, y_s^i\}_{i=1}^{n_s}$ from $P_S(X, Y)$;
 - Target Domain \mathcal{D}_t : n_t unlabeled samples $\{x_t^i, ?\}_{i=1}^{n_t}$ from $P_T(X, Y)$;
 - **Goal**: Use $\{x_t^i\}_{i=1}^{n_t}$ during training (transductive) and learn a good classifier to get the values of ? under **domain shift** (i.e., $P_S \neq P_T$).



Classification





Re-identification



Detection



Control









Visual Localization

Credit to Gabriela Csurka, TaskCV-2019 talk.







Background

- Limitations of DA methods
 - Not Secure: the full access to source data is required.
 - **Concentrated**: processing different domains in the same machine.



Credit to SHOT [ICML-2020].

- Source data-Free Domain Adaptation (SFDA)
- Source Model $f_s : \mathcal{X}_s \to \mathcal{Y}_s$ trained on \mathcal{D}_s ;
- Target Domain \mathcal{D}_t : n_t unlabeled samples $\{x_t^i, ?\}_{i=1}^{n_t}$;
- **Goal**: learn a good classifier $f_t : \mathcal{X}_t \to \mathcal{Y}_t$ to get the values of ?.

Problem Setting

As a <u>white-box</u> model may still leak the raw source data by **model inversion attacks**, we assume the source model to be <u>black-box</u> (*i.e.*, only its predictions for target data are available).

• Black-Box Source data-Free Domain Adaptation (BB-SFDA)



Proposed Method (DIstill and fine-tuNE, DINE)



An overview of the proposed DINE framework.



Proposed Method (Distill and Fine-tune, DINE)

A

B

 $n(p) = -\Sigma_i p_i \log p_i$

enotes the index set of top-r es in source predictions, and K tes the size of p.

pairwise structural distillation

global (batch-level) structural distillation

Experiments

Method	Туре	$Ar{\rightarrow}Cl$	$Ar {\rightarrow} Pr$	$Ar{\rightarrow}Re$	$Cl{\rightarrow}Ar$	$Cl{\rightarrow}Pr$	Cl→Re	$Pr \rightarrow Ar$	$Pr \rightarrow Cl$	$Pr \rightarrow Re$	$Re{\rightarrow}Ar$	$Re{\rightarrow}Cl$	$Re{\rightarrow}Pr$	Avg.
No Adapt.	Pred.	44.1	66.9	74.2	54.5	63.3	66.1	52.8	41.2	73.2	66.1	46.7	77.5	60.6
NLL-OT [2]	Pred.	49.1	71.7	77.3	60.2	68.7	73.1	57.0	46.5	76.8	67.1	52.3	79.5	64.9
NLL-KL [85]	Pred.	49.0	71.5	77.1	59.0	68.7	72.9	56.4	46.9	76.6	66.2	52.3	79.1	64.6
HD-SHOT [44]	Pred.	48.6	72.8	77.0	60.7	70.0	73.2	56.6	47.0	76.7	67.5	52.6	80.2	65.3
SD-SHOT [44]	Pred.	50.1	75.0	78.8	63.2	72.9	76.4	60.0	48.0	79.4	69.2	54.2	81.6	67.4
DINE	Pred.	52.2	78.4	81.3	65.3	76.6	78.7	62.7	49.6	82.2	69.8	55.8	84.2	69.7
DINE (full)	Pred.	54.2	77.9	81.6	65.9	77.7	79.9	64.1	50.5	82.1	71.1	58.0	84.3	70.6
ResNet-50 \uparrow , ViT \downarrow (source backbone) \rightarrow ResNet-50 (target backbone)														
No Adapt.	Pred.	54.5	83.2	87.2	78.0	83.8	86.1	74.5	49.7	87.4	78.6	52.6	86.2	75.1
NLL-OT [2]	Pred.	58.8	84.4	87.6	78.2	84.7	86.7	76.0	54.0	88.0	79.7	57.2	87.2	76.9
NLL-KL [85]	Pred.	59.5	84.3	87.6	77.4	84.8	86.8	75.1	54.9	88.0	79.0	57.9	87.2	76.9
HD-SHOT [44]	Pred.	57.2	84.2	87.3	78.4	84.9	86.4	74.8	56.0	87.6	78.9	57.5	87.0	76.7
SD-SHOT [44]	Pred.	59.4	85.2	87.8	79.6	86.6	87.1	76.4	58.3	87.8	80.0	59.5	87.9	78.0
DINE	Pred.	64.9	87.4	88.8	80.5	89.6	87.8	79.0	62.9	89.1	81.5	64.6	90.0	80.5
DINE (full)	Pred.	64.4	87.9	89.0	80.9	89.6	88.7	79.6	62.5	89.4	81.7	65.2	89.7	80.7
SHOT [46]	Mod.	57.7	79.1	81.5	67.6	77.9	77.8	68.1	55.8	82.0	72.8	59.7	84.4	72.0
A ² Net [78]	Mod.	58.4	79.0	82.4	67.5	79.3	78.9	68.0	56.2	82.9	74.1	60.5	85.0	72.8
SHOT++ [46]	Mod.	58.1	79.5	82.4	68.6	79.9	79.3	68.6	57.2	83.0	74.3	60.4	85.1	73.0
TransDA* [80]	Mod.	67.5	83.3	85.9	74.0	83.8	84.4	77.0	68.0	87.0	80.5	69.9	90.0	79.3
RADA _{CDAN} [29]	Data	56.5	76.5	79.5	68.8	76.9	78.1	66.7	54.1	81.0	75.1	58.2	85.1	71.4
ATDOC-NA [45]	Data	58.3	78.8	82.3	69.4	78.2	78.2	67.1	56.0	82.7	72.0	58.2	85.5	72.2
SCDA _{DCAN} [40]	Data	60.7	76.4	82.8	69.8	77.5	78.4	68.9	59.0	82.7	74.9	61.8	84.5	73.1

Accuracies (%) on Office-Home [76] for single-source closed-set UDA.



Experiments





Summary

- 1. We study a realistic and challenging UDA problem and propose a new adaptation framework (DINE) with only black-box predictors provided from source domains.
- 2. We propose **an adaptive label smoothing strategy** and a structural distillation method by first introducing **structural regularizations** into unsupervised distillation.
- 3. Empirical results on various benchmarks validate the superiority of the DINE framework over baselines. Provided with large source predictors like ViT, DINE even yields **state-of-the-art performance** for single-source, multi-source, and partial-set UDA.

Thanks for listening!

• If you require any further information, feel free to contact me.

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• Code is available at <u>https://github.com/tim-learn/DINE/</u>.





paper



code

