

Is user feedback always informative?

Retrieval Latent Defending for Semi-Supervised Domain Adaptation without Source Data

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Research Motive



Semi-supervised domain adaptation (SemiSDA) adapt the source model to the target domain using both labeled and unlabeled target data.



How do we collect labeled data in target devices like smartphones or medical applications?



Users can provide small amounts of feedback!

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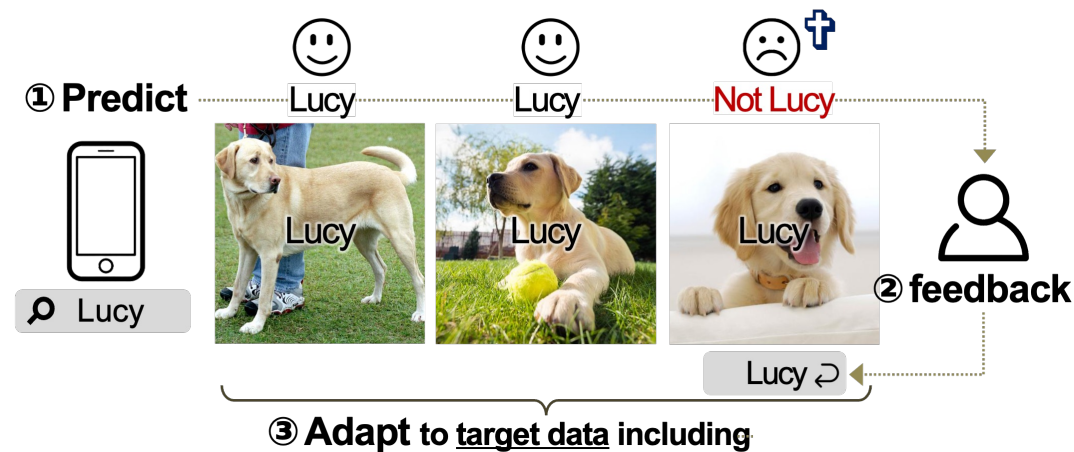
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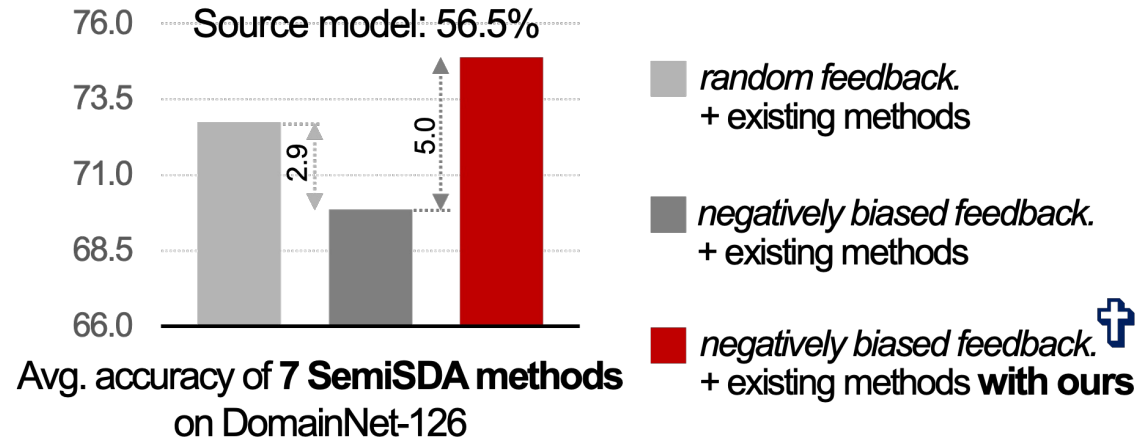
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Did you consider this angle?
-  Previous works hadn't considered that before. That's an interesting observation! [doing some experiments...]
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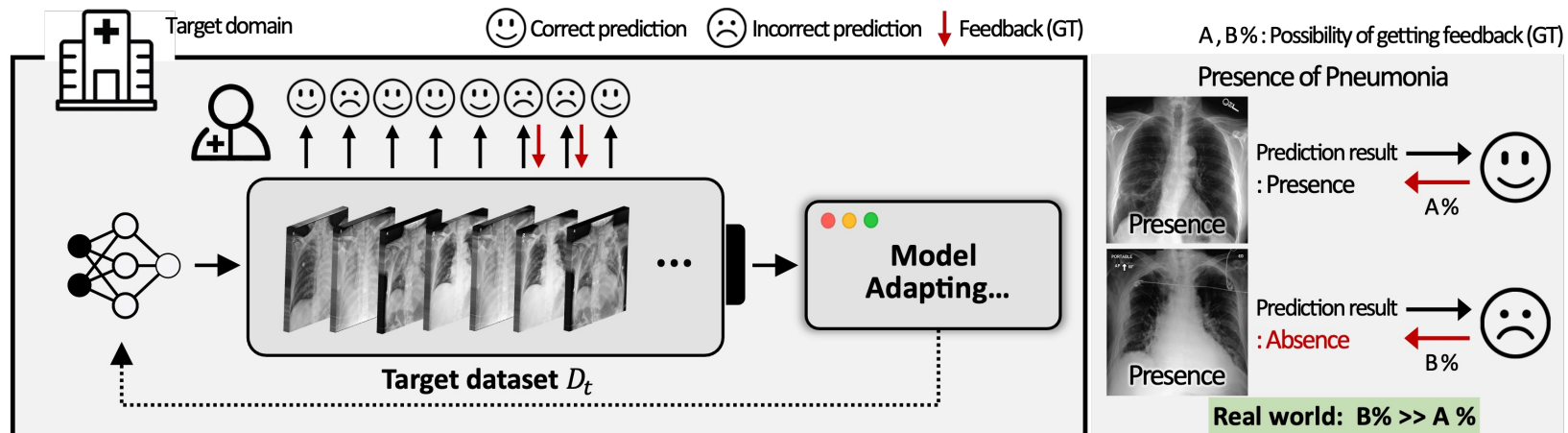
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Rethinking user-provided feedback

- Users generally expect their feedback to be used as a basis of model improvement, motivating feedback on misclassified samples.
- For example, a radiologist might log a misdiagnosed chest X-ray by the model, as its accuracy directly impacts the patient's survival.

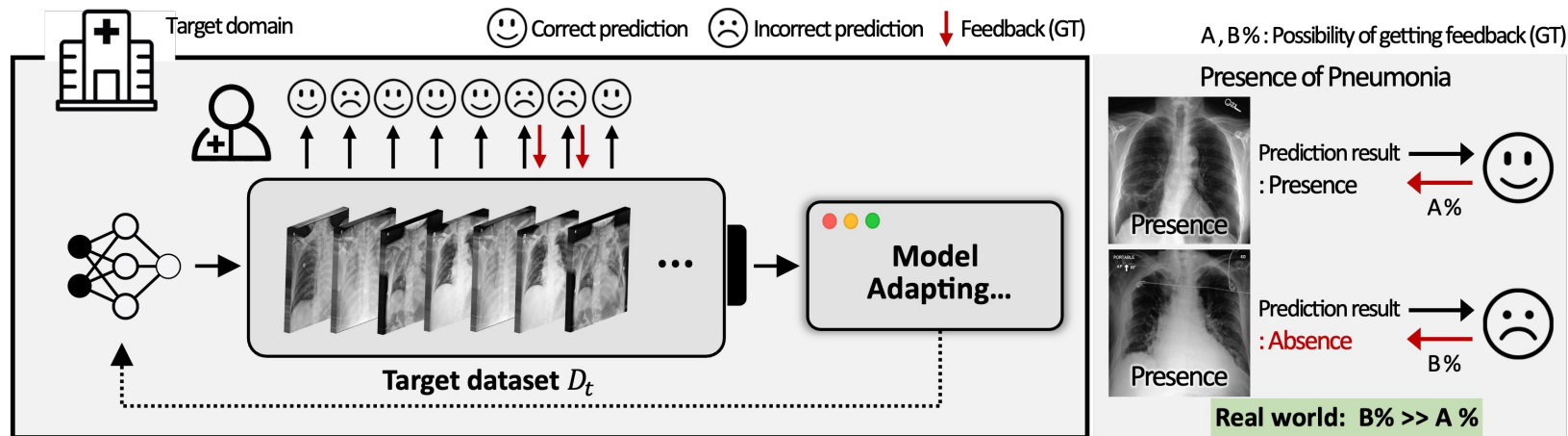
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- We introduce this novel view called Negatively Biased Feedback (NBF).

Influence of NBF on SemiSDA

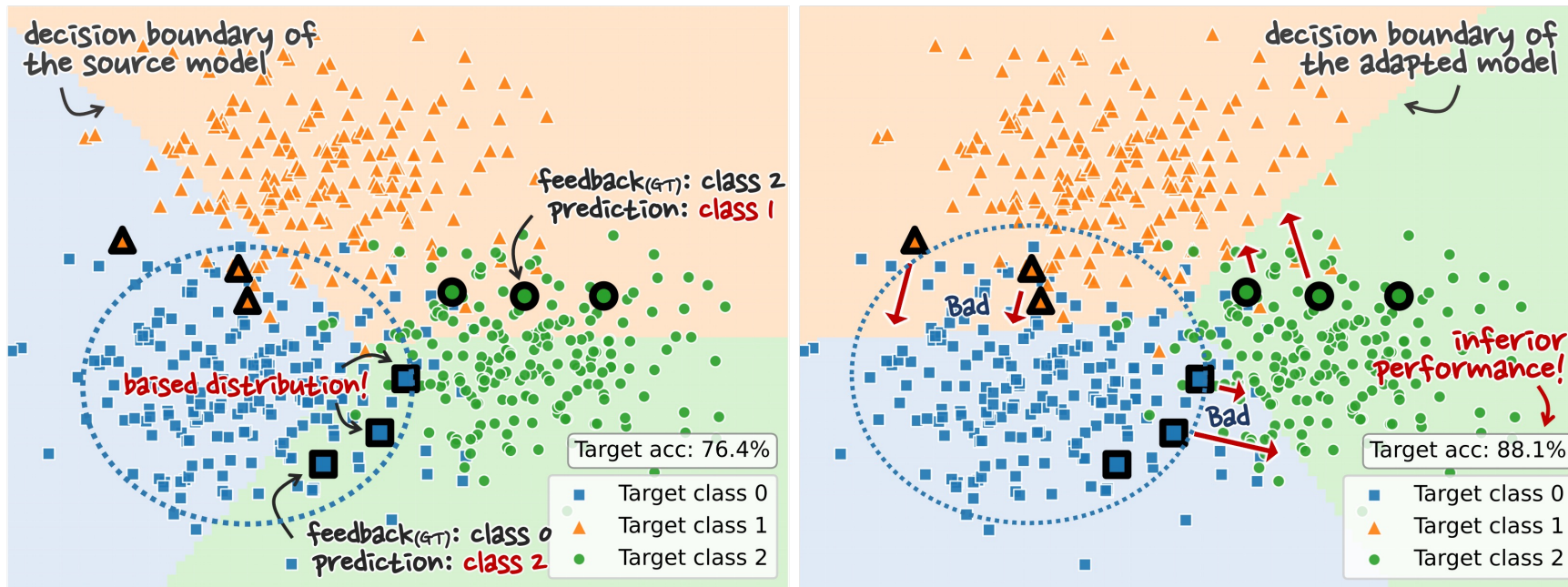
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Counterintuitive Effect of NBF

- Our intuitive reasoning probably suggests that NBF provides more information than RF by correcting more source model deficiencies, and thus leads to better adaptation performance.
- Our work highlights the importance of careful design when using user feedback in real-world scenarios.

Prerequisite: Previous SemiSDA methods

- Their model adaptation combines cross-entropy loss for labeled data with consistency regularization on multi-view unlabeled data.

$$\mathcal{L}_{sup} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{b=1}^B \mathcal{H}(y_{lb}^b, f_{\theta}(x_{lb}^b)), \quad \mathcal{L}_{unsup} = \frac{1}{\mu \cdot B} \sum_{b=1}^{\mu \cdot B} \mathcal{H}(\hat{y}_{ulb}^b, f_{\theta}(\Omega(x_{ulb}^b)))$$

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- Existing methods, overlooking the realistic setup of NBF, suffer from inadequate adaptation performance.

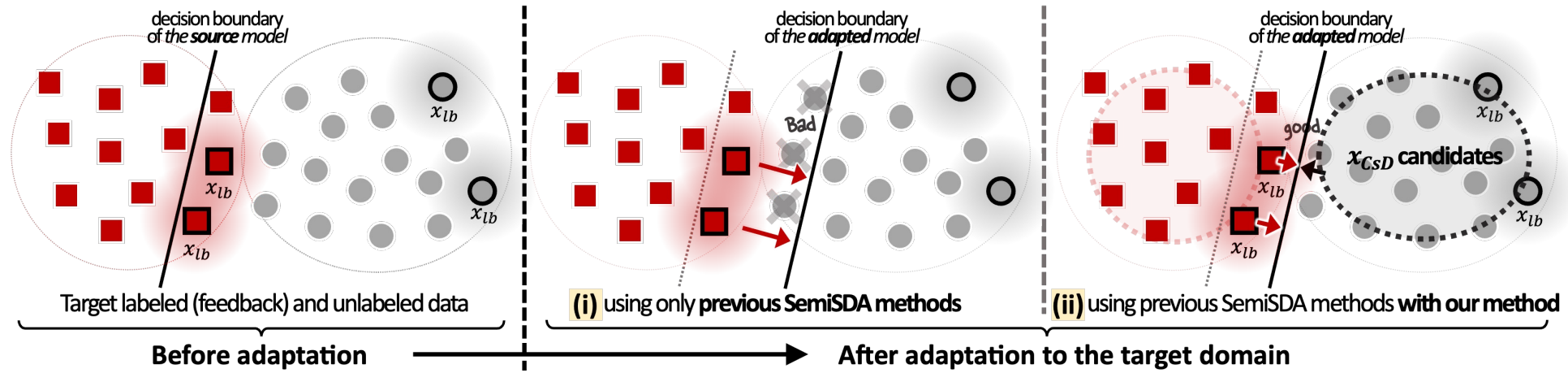
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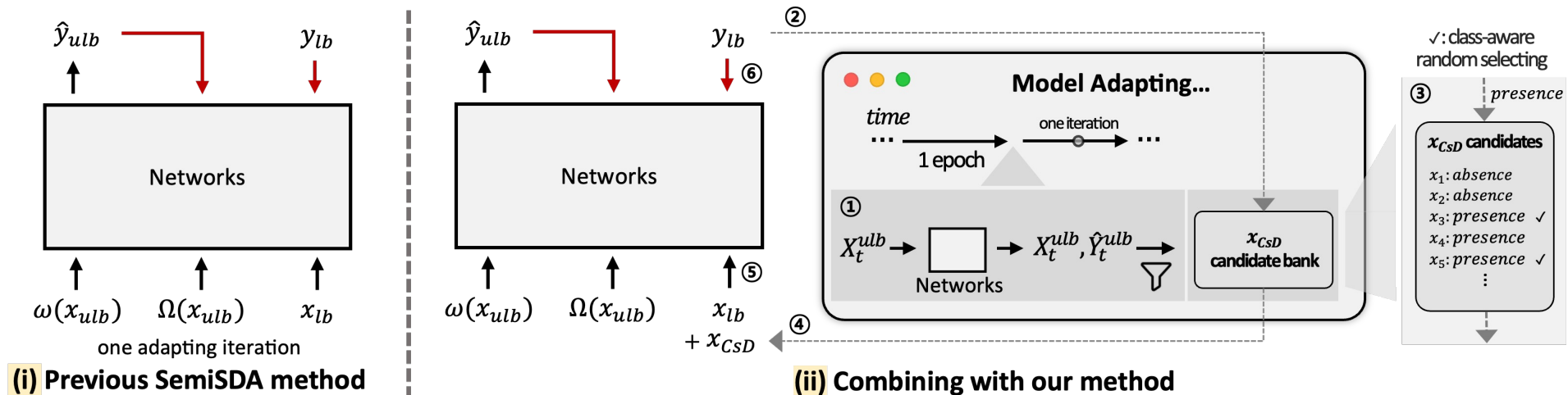
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- Existing methods, overlooking the realistic setup of NBF, suffer from inadequate adaptation performance.
- we focus on developing a solution that (i) can easily combine with existing DA methods without modifying their core strategies and (ii) can be applied to a wide range of benchmarks.

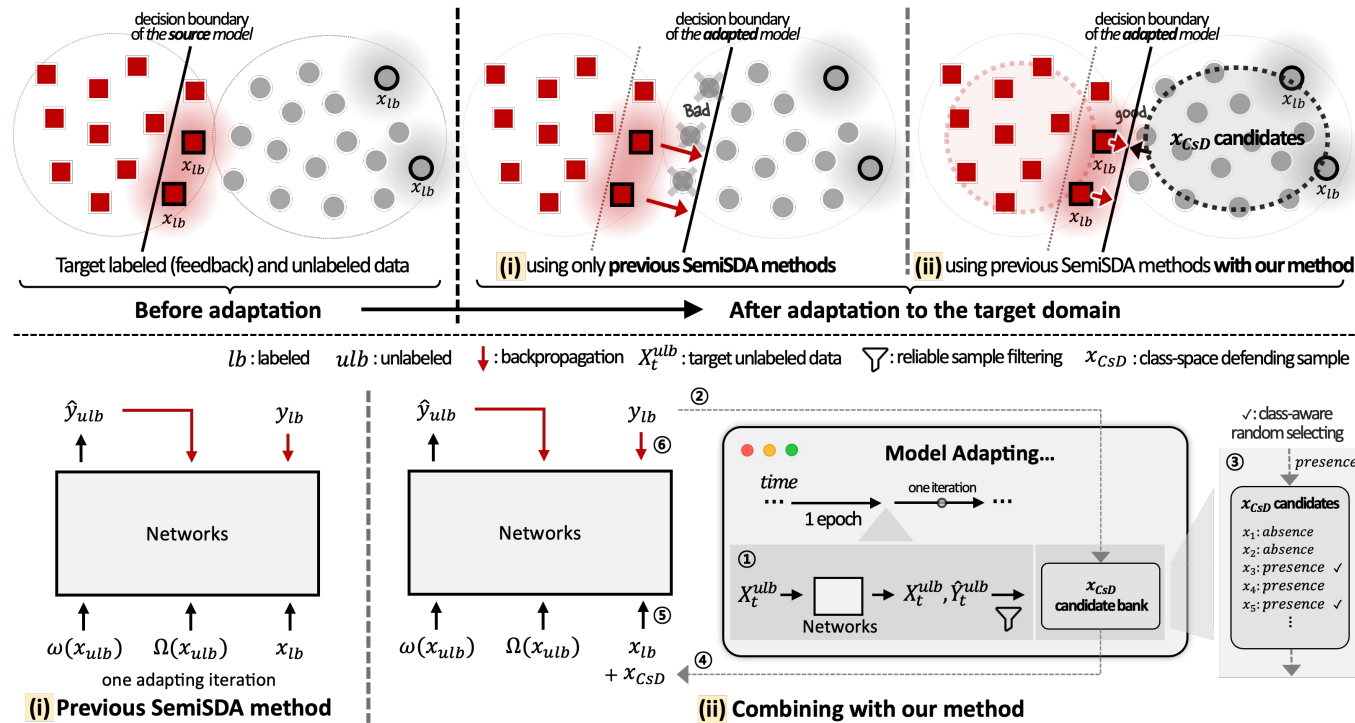
Retrieval Latent Defending



lb : labeled ulb : unlabeled \downarrow : backpropagation X_t^{ulb} : target unlabeled data ∇ : reliable sample filtering x_{CsD} : class-space defending sample



Retrieval Latent Defending

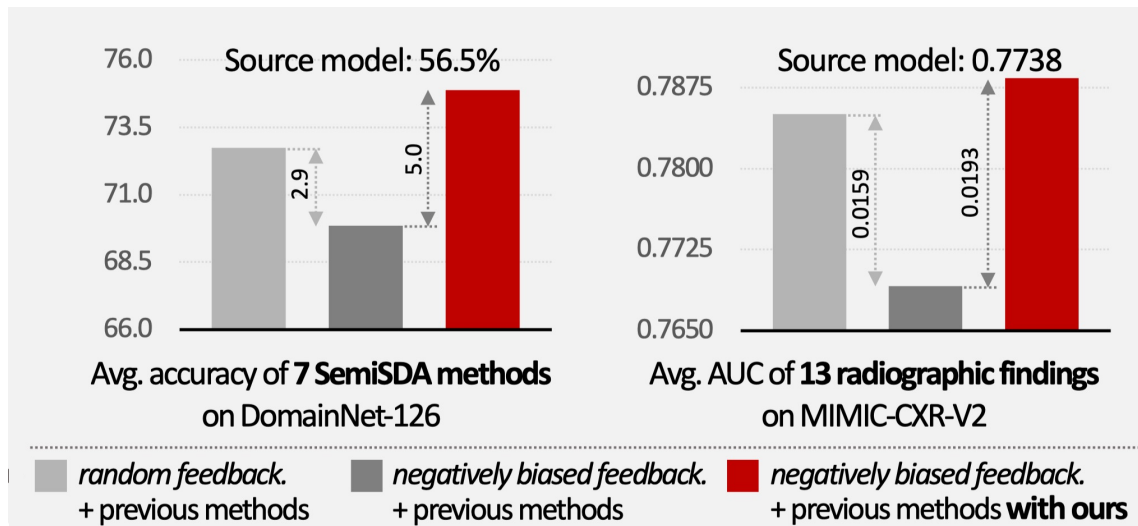


Our RLD involves the following steps:

- ① Prior to each epoch, we generate a candidate bank of data points.
- ②~④ For each adapting iteration, we balance the mini-batch by retrieving latent defending samples from the bank.
- ⑤~⑥ The model is then adapted using the reconfigured mini-batch and following the baseline SemiSDA approach.

Experimental Results

- We evaluate NBF's unexpected influence using various benchmarks, including Image classification 🐕🐕, Medical image diagnosis 🏥, and Semantic segmentation 🚗🚶.



dataset	classical setup	NBF setup	+ours
🐕🐕 DomainNet	67.6	64.5 (-3.1)	72.0 (+7.5)
🏥 MIMIC-CXR	.785	.769 (-.016)	.785 (+.019)
🚗🚶 GTA5, Cityscapes	55.3	53.0 (-2.3)	56.3 (+3.3)