

AugLoss: A Robust, Reliable Methodology for Real-World Corruptions

Kyle Otstot¹, John Kevin Cava¹, Tyler Sypherd¹, Lalitha Sankar¹

¹Arizona State University, {kotstot, jcava, tsypherd, lsankar}@asu.edu

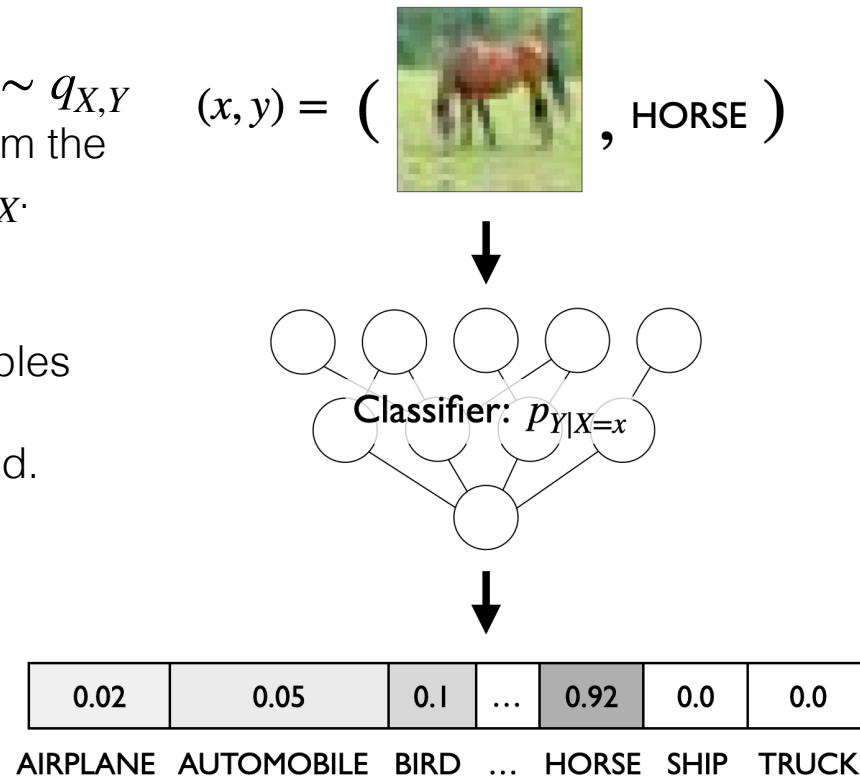


Image Classification Problem

Given random variables $(X, Y) \sim q_{X,Y}$
goal for our model is to learn from the train set a good estimator of $q_{Y|X}$.

This setup is biased to the **i.i.d.** assumptions, *i.e.* the train examples are distributed identically to the examples encountered in the wild.

What if this assumption isn't true? Do our models still learn a good estimate?



Existing Remedies

Robust Loss Functions
for noisy labeling

e.g., Focal loss [3]

$$\ell(\hat{p}, y; \gamma) = (1 - \hat{p}(y))^\gamma \log \hat{p}(y)$$

NCE+RCE [4]

$$\ell(\hat{p}, y; \beta_1, \beta_2) = \beta_1 \cdot \frac{\log \hat{p}(y)}{\sum_k \log \hat{p}(k)} + \beta_2 \cdot (1 - \hat{p}(y))$$

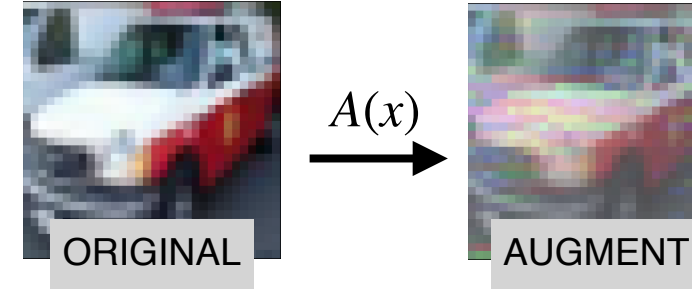
and α -loss [5]

$$\ell(\hat{p}, y; \alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} (1 - \hat{p}(y))^{1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

All empirically shown to outperform *cross entropy* loss under label noise.

Data Augmentation
for domain adaptation

e.g., AugMix with Jensen-Shannon Divergence consistency loss [6]



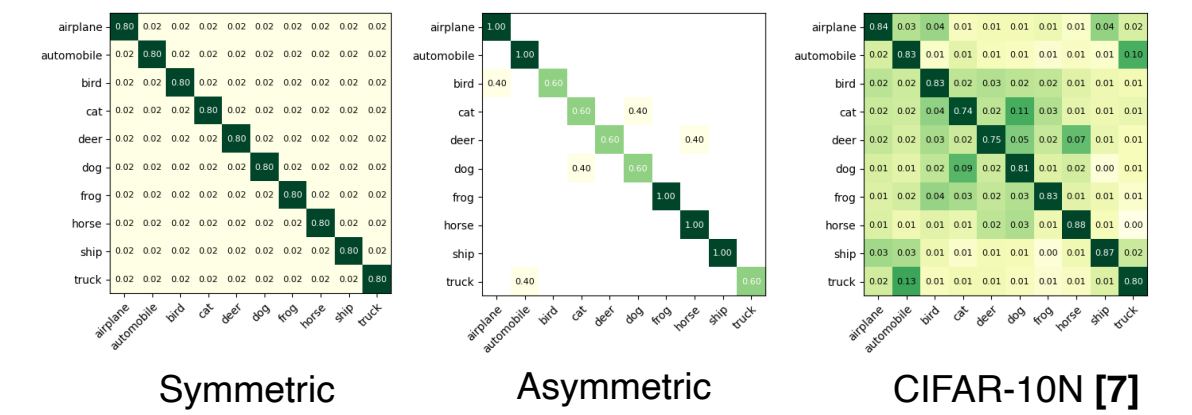
$$D_{JS}(\hat{P}) = \frac{1}{|\hat{P}|} \sum_{\hat{p}_i \in \hat{P}} D_{KL}(\hat{p}_i \| \hat{p}_{mix})$$

State-of-the-art results on CIFAR 10/100-C and ImageNet-C

Can we leverage these well-studied techniques to address both types of dataset corruption *simultaneously*?

Experiments on CIFAR-10/100

Train label noise generation



Test images: CIFAR-10/100-C [1]

CIFAR-10N Results:

Augment	Loss	CIFAR-10N				
		Aggregate	Random 1	Random 2	Random 3	Worst
NoAug	CE	32.24 ± 0.41	37.56 ± 0.18	37.66 ± 0.30	37.96 ± 0.13	49.25 ± 0.34
	Focal	29.85 ± 0.42	34.84 ± 0.46	34.85 ± 0.52	35.20 ± 0.39	48.05 ± 0.96
	NCE+RCE	30.18 ± 0.21	31.11 ± 0.73	31.49 ± 0.31	32.35 ± 1.80	38.13 ± 0.46
AUGMIX	α -loss	29.22 ± 0.79	30.71 ± 1.18	30.44 ± 0.88	31.34 ± 0.36	39.93 ± 0.35
	CE	15.40 ± 0.30	18.59 ± 0.15	18.76 ± 0.19	18.95 ± 0.17	29.73 ± 0.28
	Focal	13.28 ± 0.16	13.77 ± 0.11	13.60 ± 0.30	13.61 ± 0.20	24.31 ± 0.18
	NCE+RCE	13.72 ± 0.27	14.16 ± 0.03	13.85 ± 0.18	14.07 ± 0.09	18.14 ± 0.32
	α -loss	13.06 ± 0.13	14.07 ± 0.28	14.04 ± 0.07	14.00 ± 0.06	21.25 ± 0.04

Dataset Corruption

The train set is drawn from a misaligned $\tilde{q}_{X,Y} = \tilde{q}_{Y|X} \cdot \tilde{q}_X$

$\tilde{q}_{Y|X}$: corruption of the true posterior

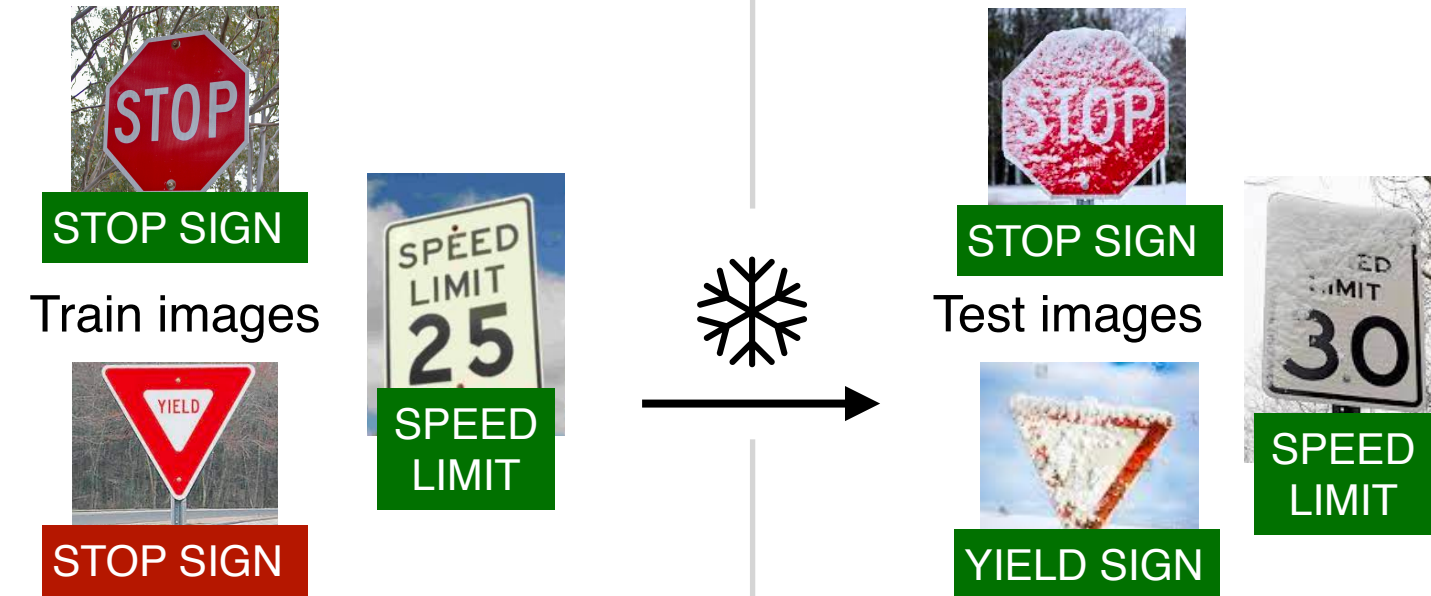
\tilde{q}_X : corruption of the true prior

Train-time noisy labeling

Real world labels are 8-38% noisy [1]

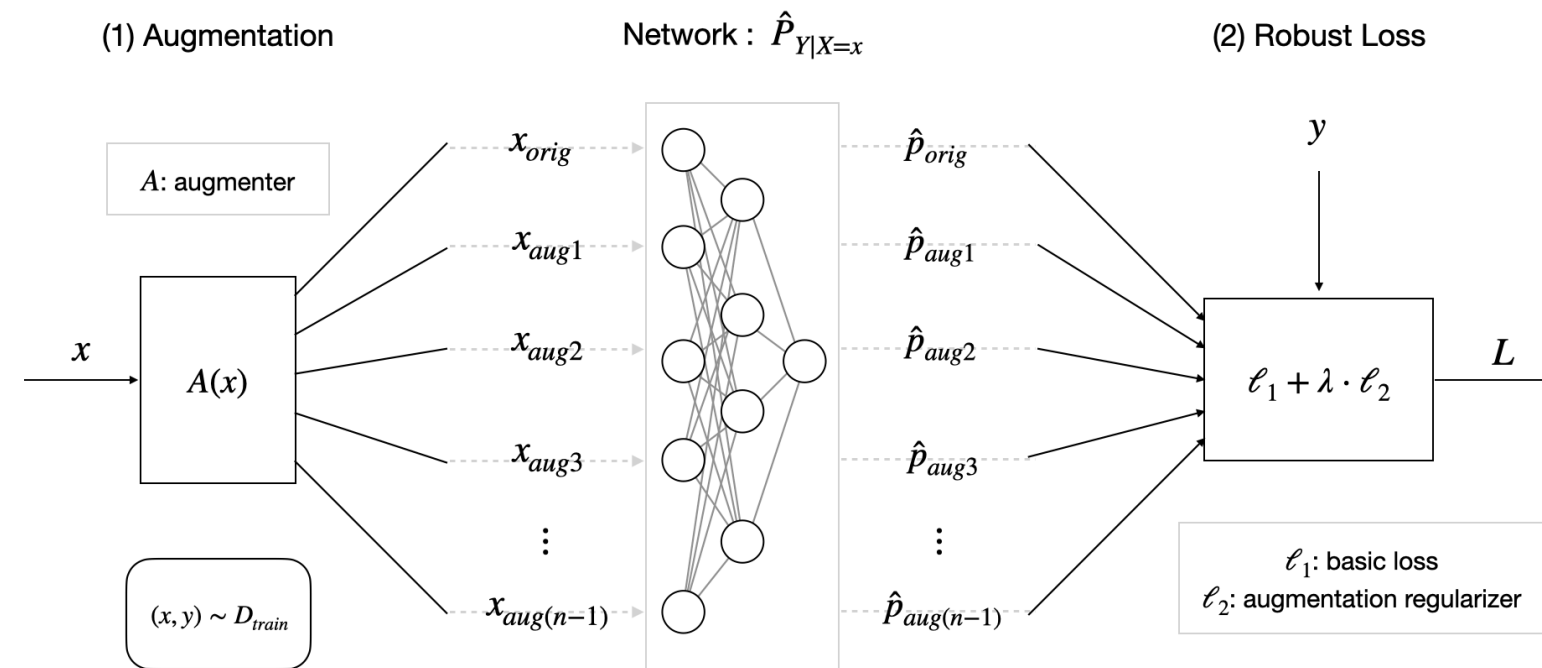
Test-time domain shift

Classifiers vulnerable to small image corruptions [2]

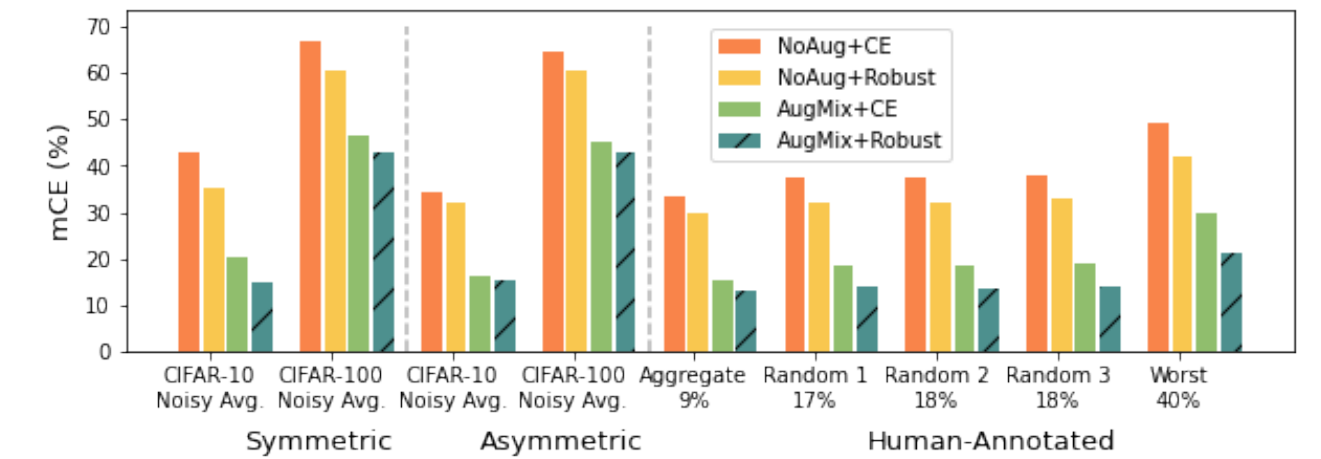


AugLoss Framework

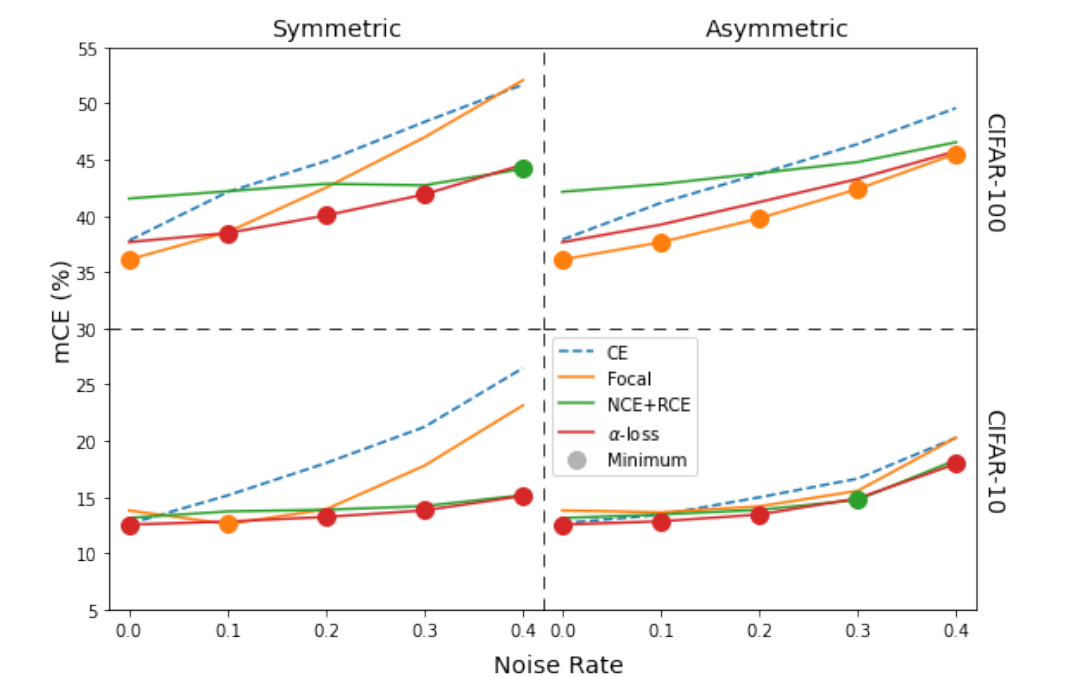
The *unification* of data augmentation and robust loss functions to combat noisy labeling at train time and out-of-distribution features at test time.



AugLoss best addresses dataset corruption



No single loss function works best across all settings



References

- [1] H. Song, M. Kim, and J.-G. Lee, "SELFIE: Refurbishing unclean samples for robust deep learning," in *Proceedings of the 36th International Conference on Machine Learning*.
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- [3] T.-Y. Lin, P. Goyal, R. Girshick, K. He, and P. Dollar, "Focal loss for dense object detection," *2017 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)*, Oct 2017.
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- [7] J. Wei, Z. Zhu, H. Cheng, T. Liu, G. Niu, and Y. Liu, "Learning with noisy labels revisited: A study using real-world human annotations," 2021.

