

Maximum Likelihood Uncertainty Estimation: Robustness to Outliers

Safe AI 2022 (The AAAI's Workshop on Artificial Intelligence Safety)

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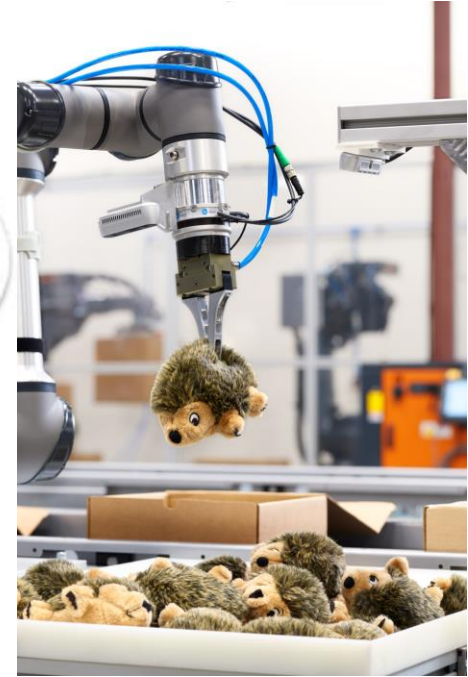
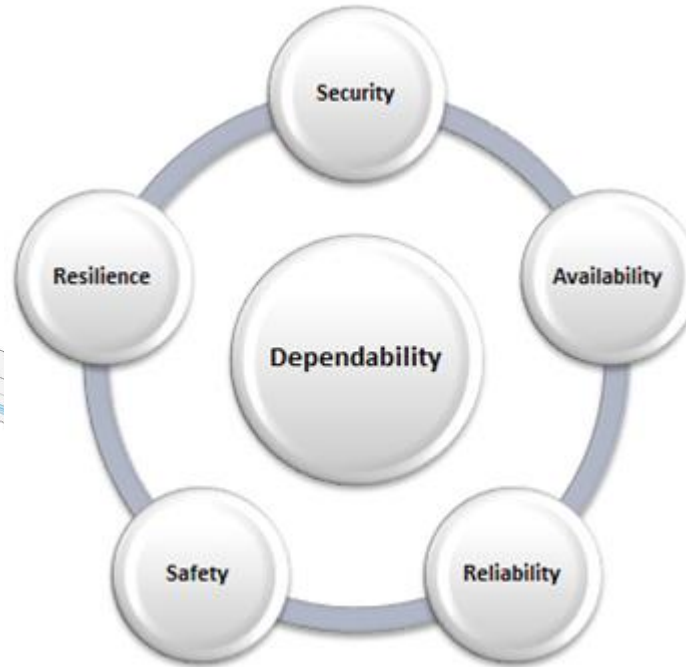
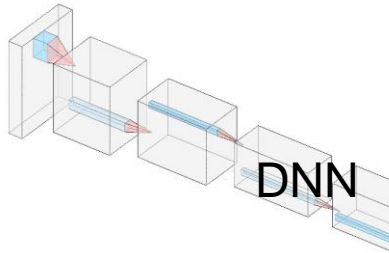
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³ SpaceR Research Group, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg.



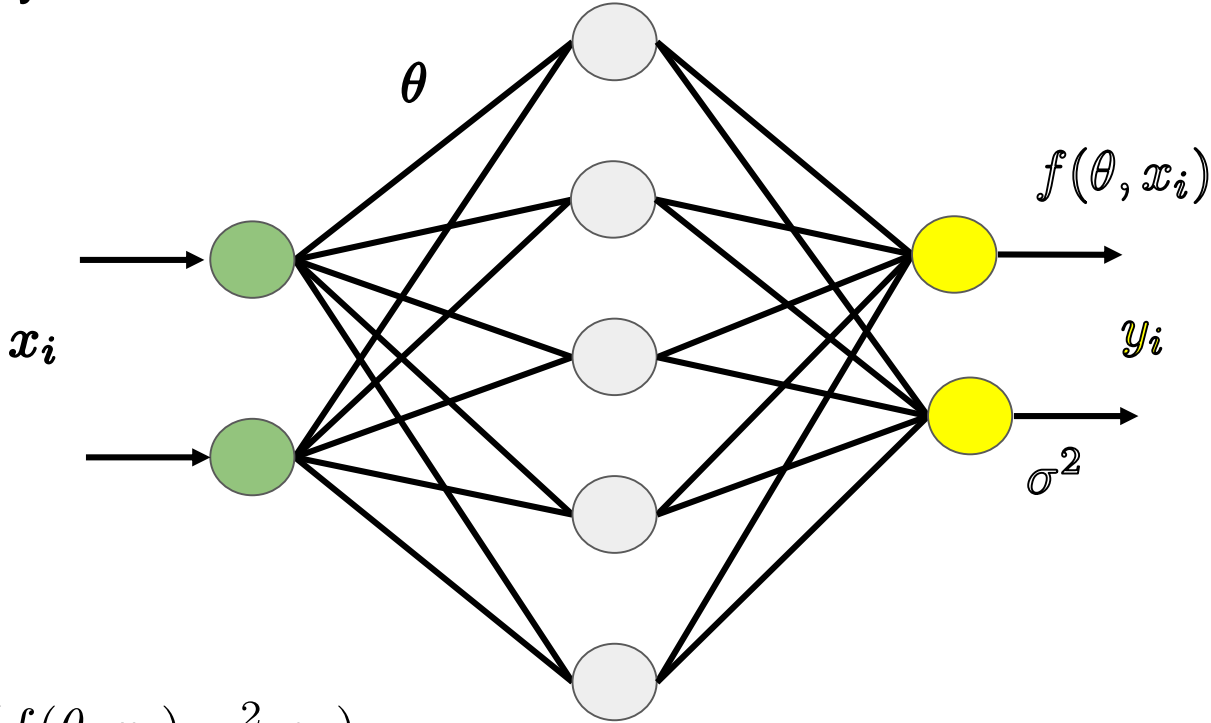
Hochschule
Bonn-Rhein-Sieg
University of Applied Sciences



Introduction

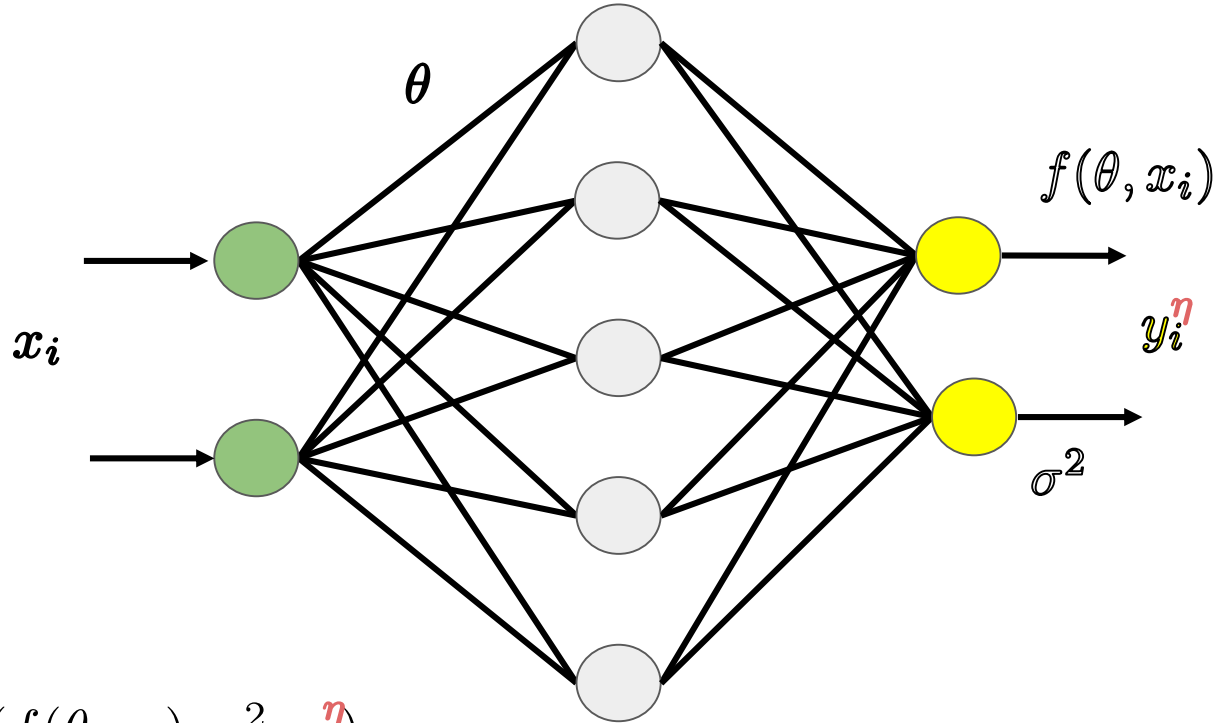


Uncertainty Estimation



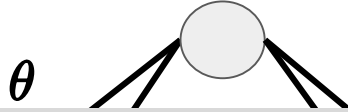
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(f(\theta, x_i), \sigma^2, y_i)$$

Robustness to Label Outliers



$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(f(\theta, x_i), \sigma^2, y_i^{\eta})$$

Robustness to Label Outliers



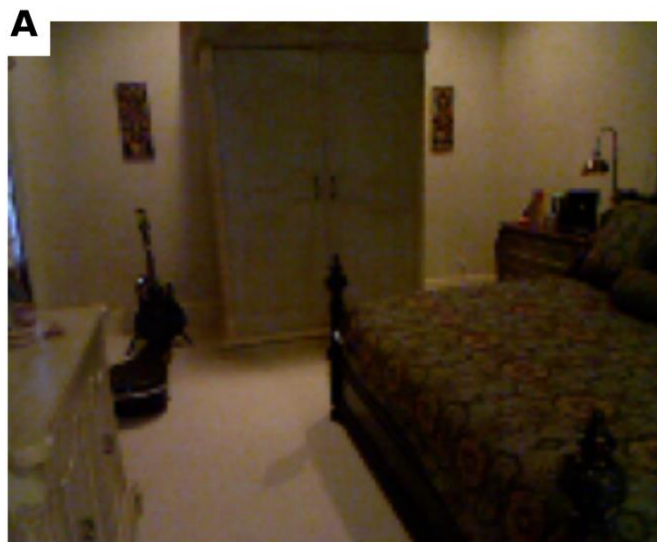
Robustness of uncertainty estimation in the presence of **label outliers**

Contributions:

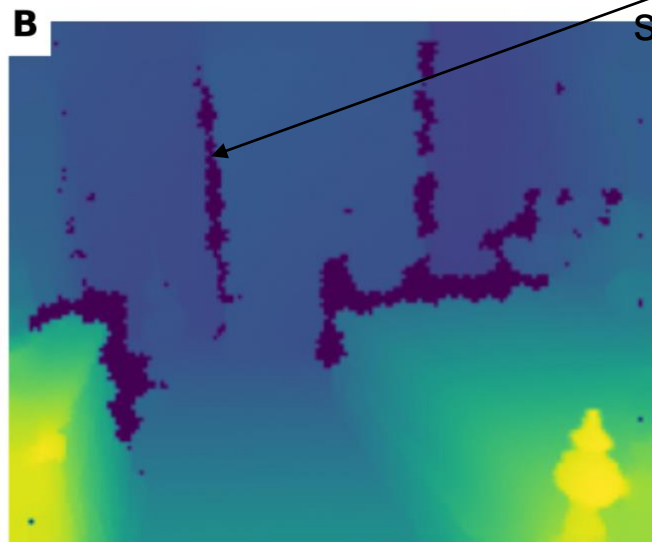
1. Current uncertainty estimation methods are **not robust** to label outliers
2. A robust loss function

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(f(\theta, x_i), \sigma^2, y_i^{\eta})$$

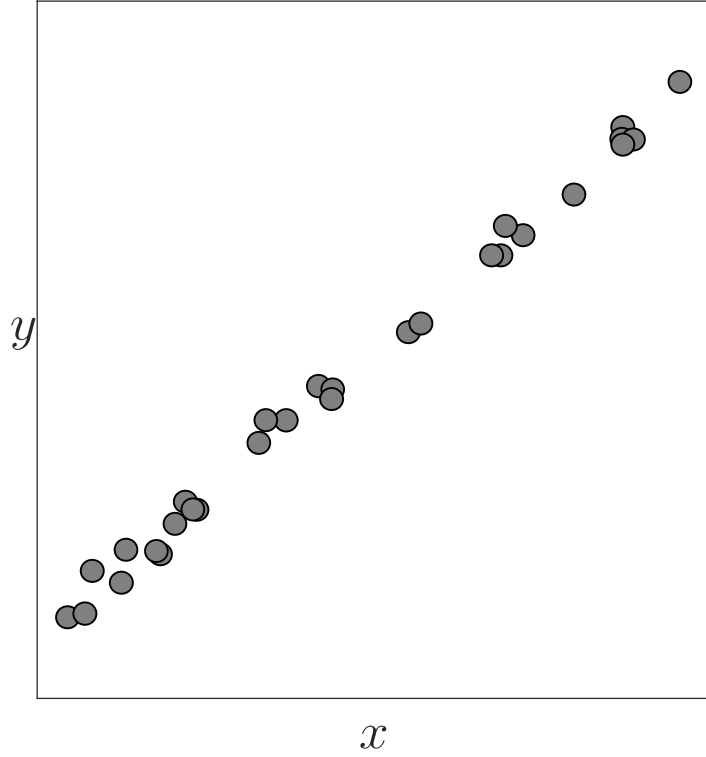
Motivation: Monocular Depth Estimation

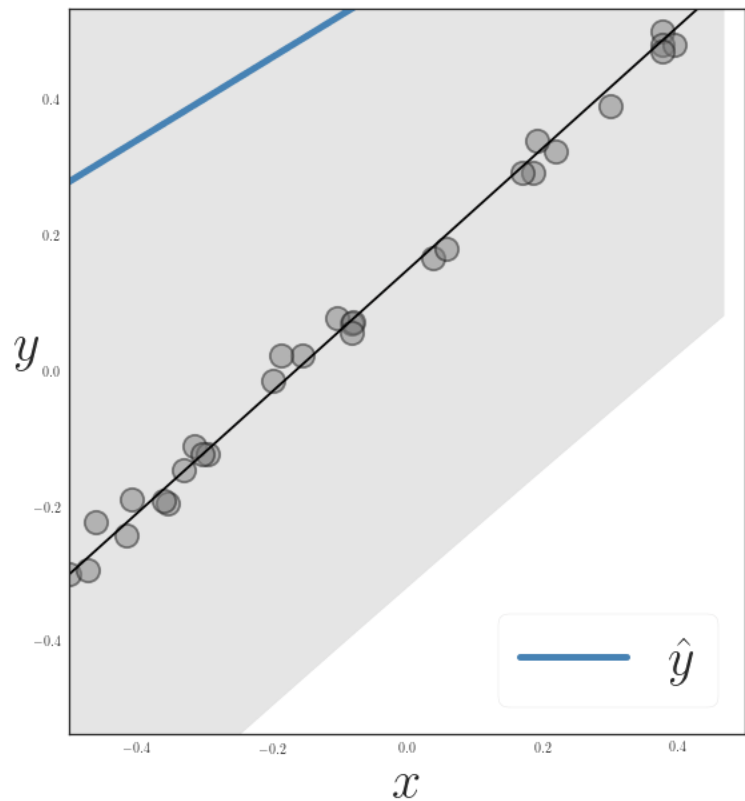


x_i

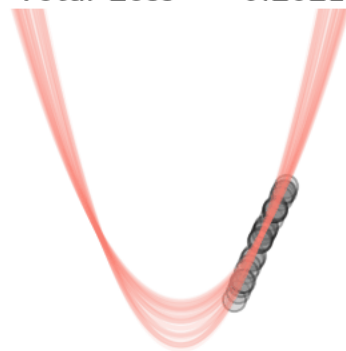


y_i^η





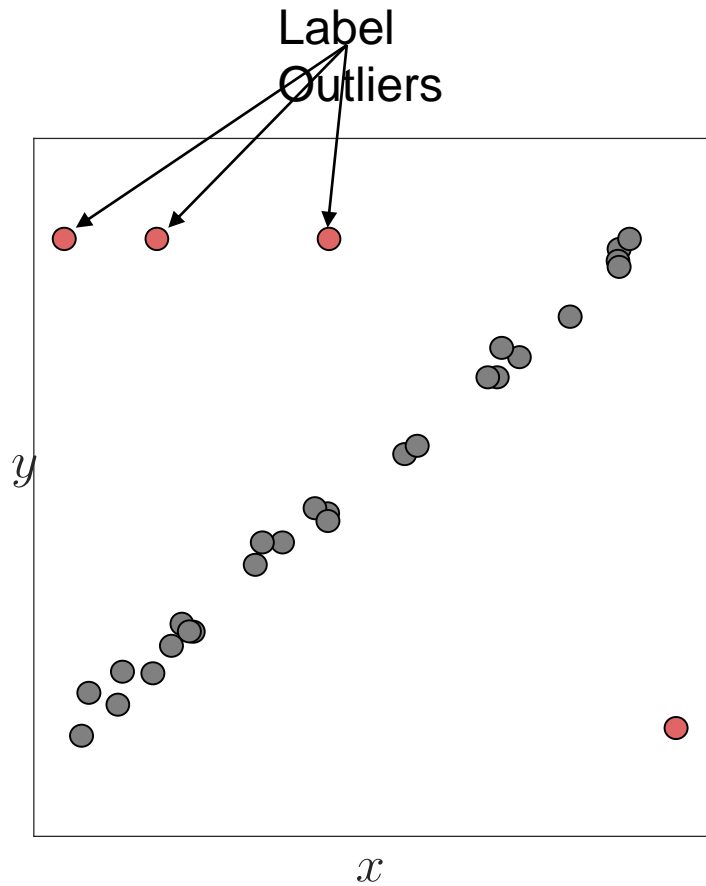
Total Loss = -0.2821

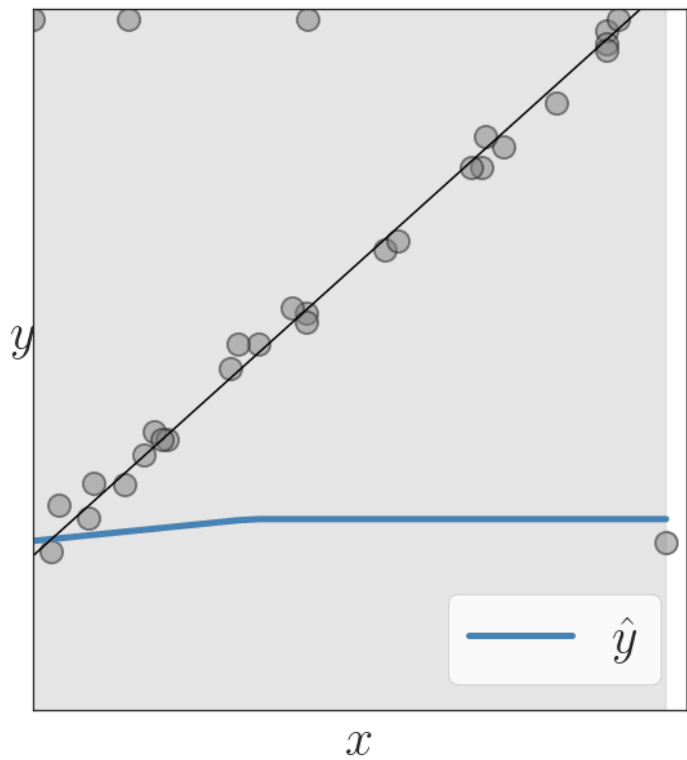


$y - \hat{y}$

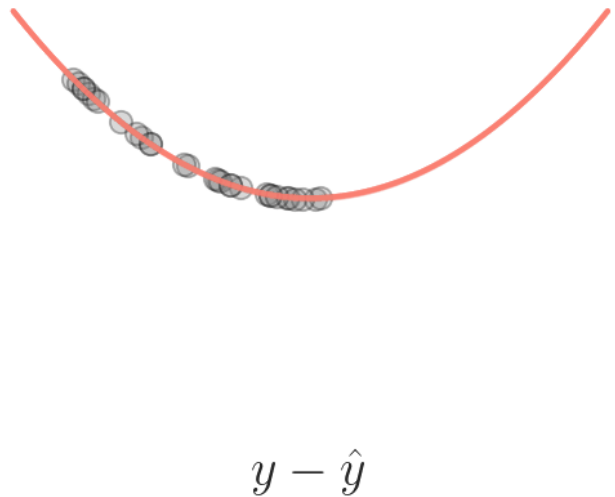
Nix et al, 1994

Uncertainty estimation : Gaussian NLL Loss



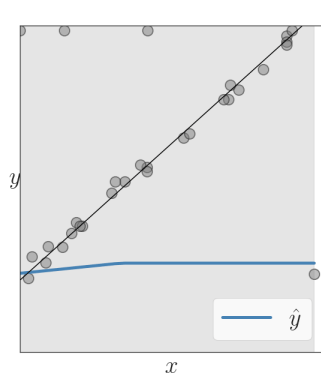


Total Loss = 0.0236

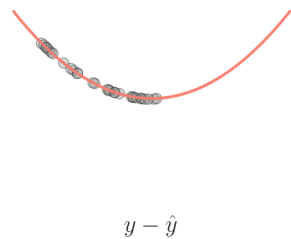


Nix et al, 1994

Gaussian

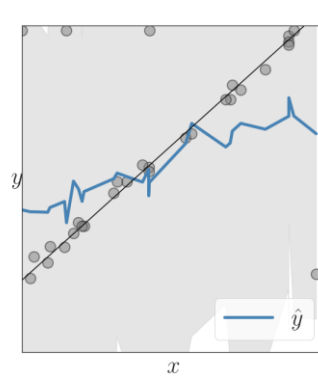


Total Loss = 0.0236



Nix et al, 1994

Dropout

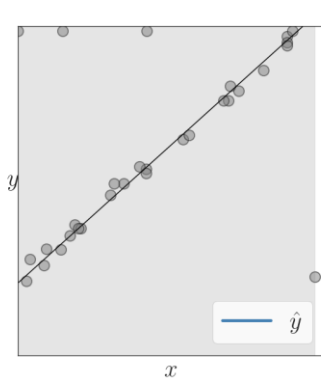


Total Loss = 0.0650



Gal & Ghahramani, 2016

Ensemble

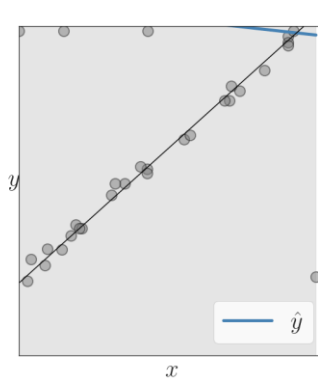


Total Loss = 2.2960

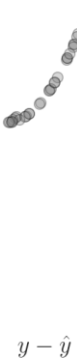


B Lakshminarayanan et al, 2017

Evidential



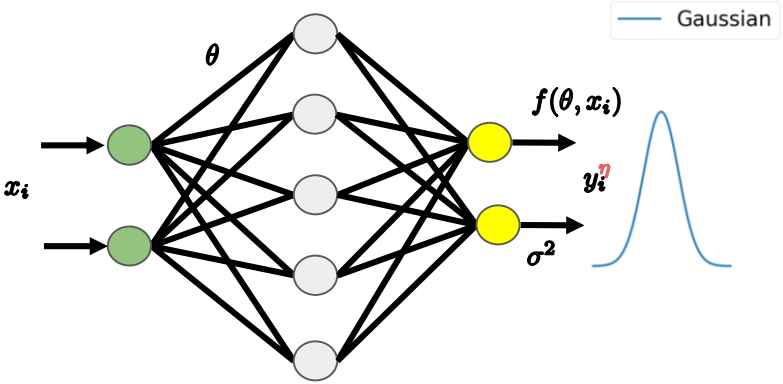
Total Loss = 1.9779



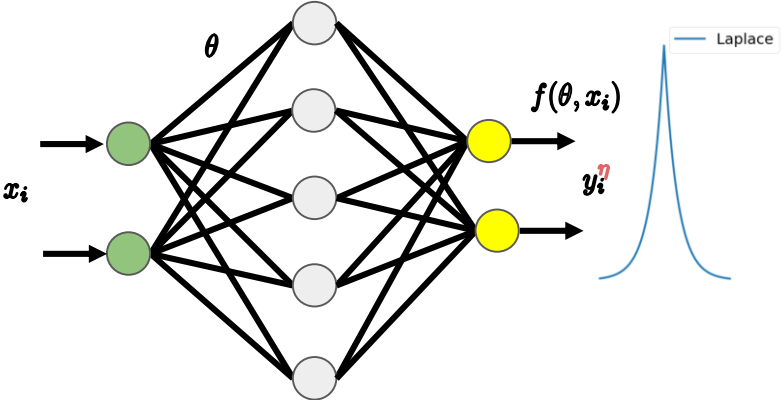
A Amini et al, 2020

Proposed Approach

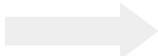
Heavy Tailed Distribution



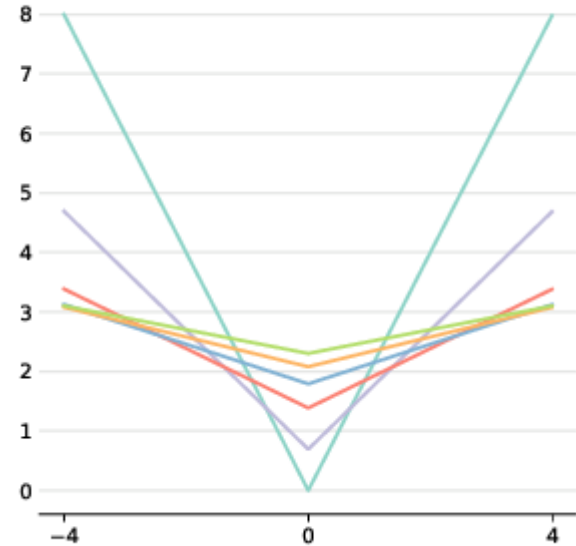
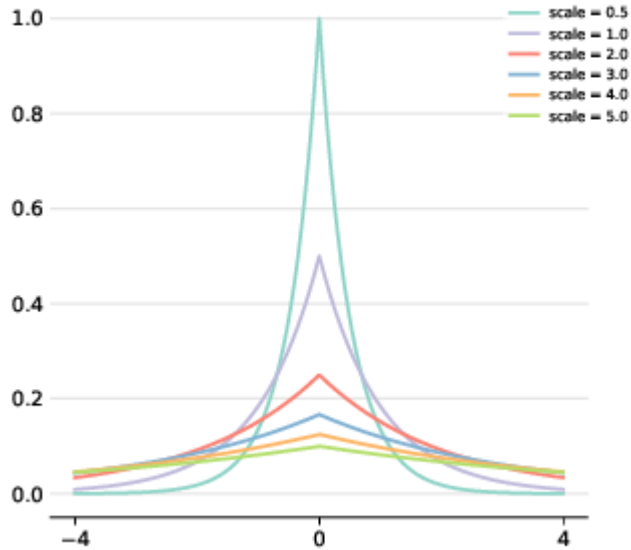
Gaussian NLL Loss



Laplace NLL Loss



Laplace Negative Log Likelihood



$$p(y|\mu, s) = \frac{1}{2s} \exp\left(-\frac{|y-\mu|}{s}\right)$$

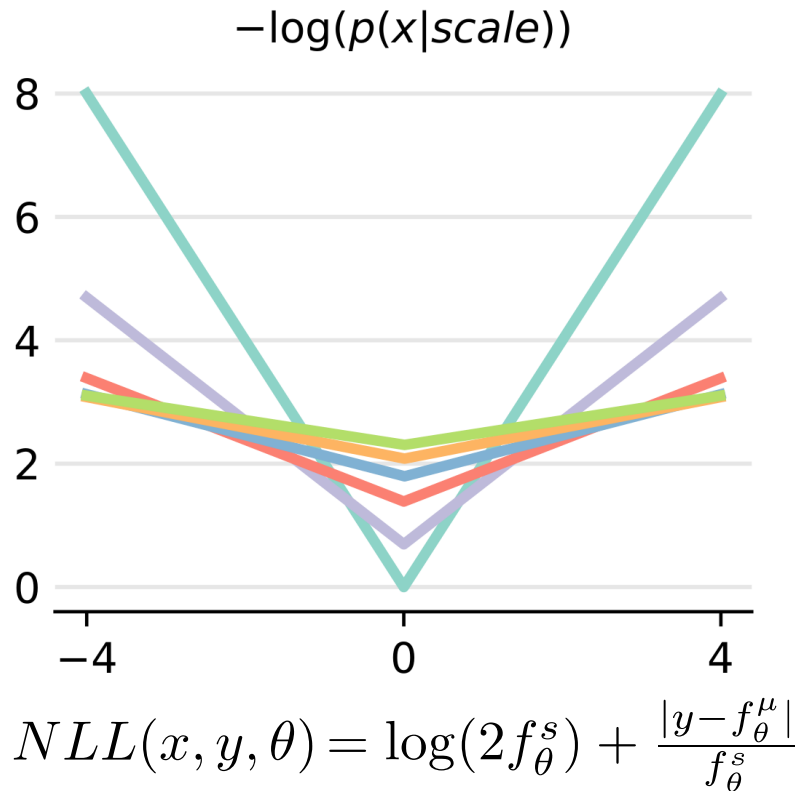
$$NLL(x, y, \theta) = \log(2f_{\theta}^s) + \frac{|y-f_{\theta}^{\mu}|}{f_{\theta}^s}$$

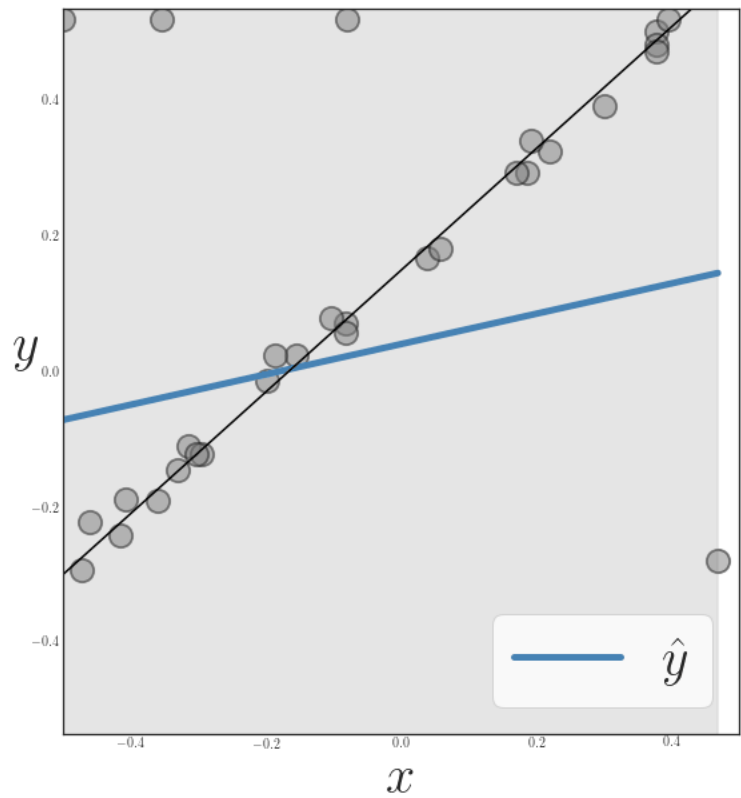
Laplace Negative Log Likelihood

Monotonic w.r.t inputs $|x|$ and scale s
(useful for graduated non-convexity)

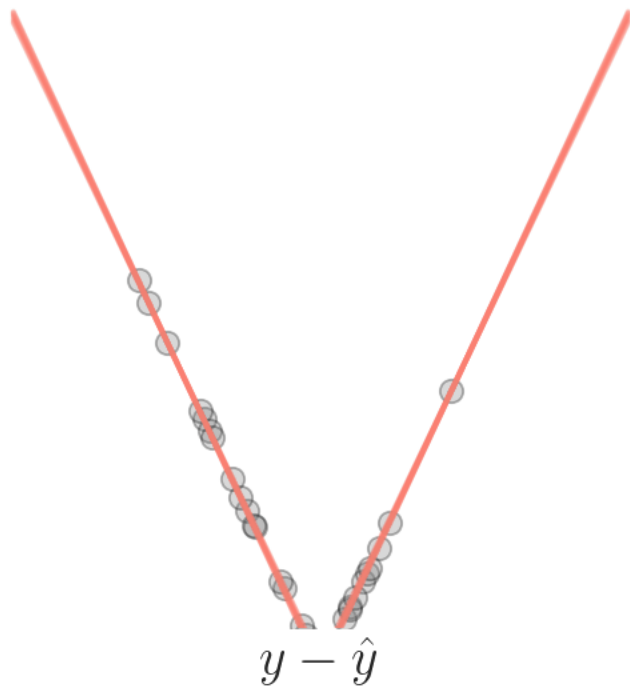
Smooth w.r.t. x and scale

Bounded first and second derivatives
(no exploding gradients)





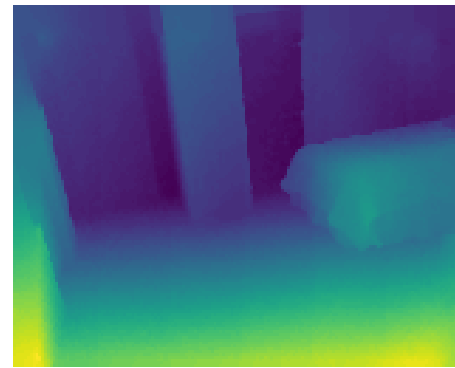
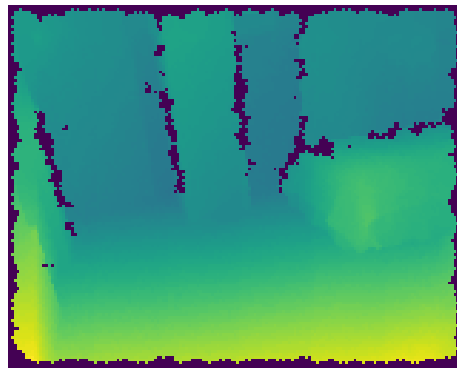
Total Loss = 0.3988



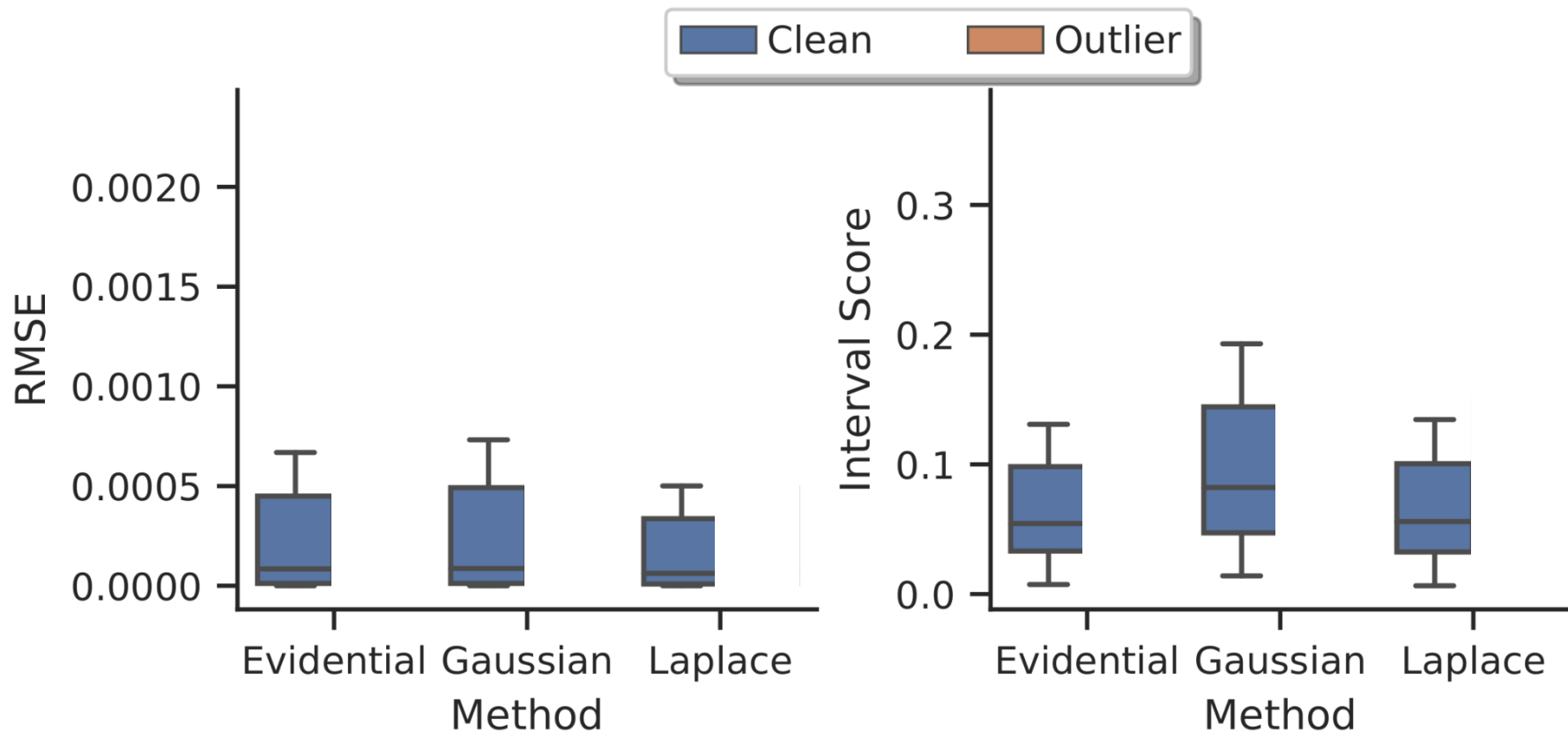
Results

Monocular Depth Estimation

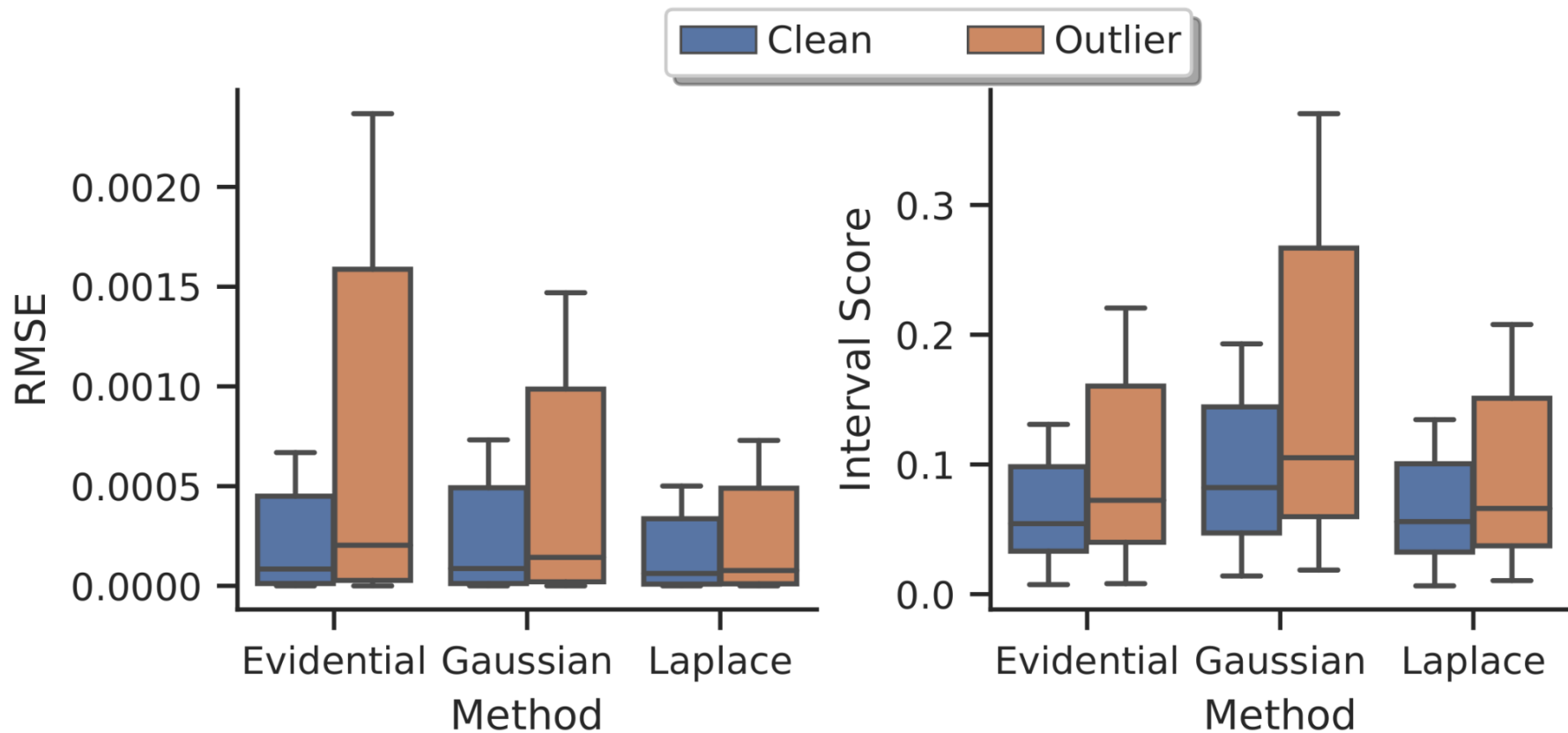
- NYU-Depth-v2-dataset
 - with outliers
 - cleaned dataset
- Architecture:
 - U-Net (Ronneberger, Fischer, and Brox 2015) with spatial dropout.
- Uncertainty Metrics :
 - Interval Score
 - Entropy



Clean vs Outlier Labels



Clean vs Outlier Labels



Out-of-Distribution

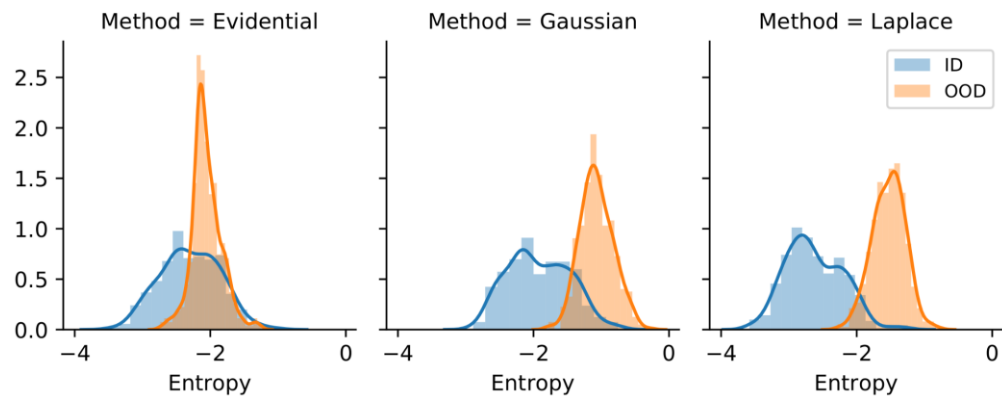
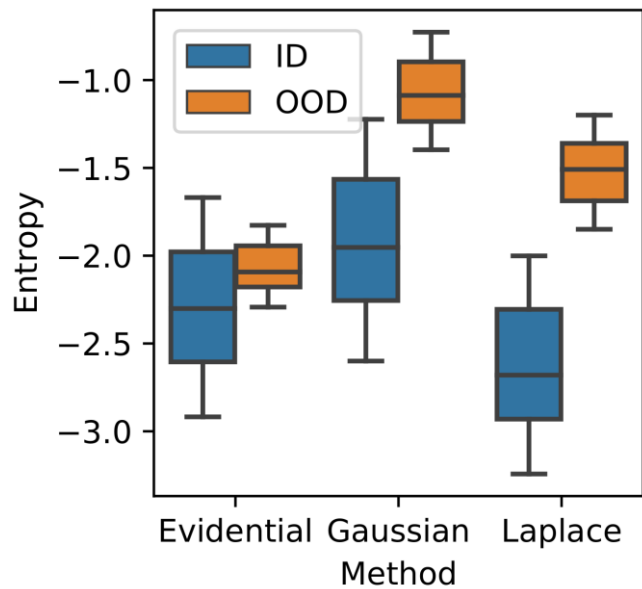


NYUv2 Dataset
In-Distribution



Appollo Dataset
Out-of-
Distribution

Out-of-Distribution

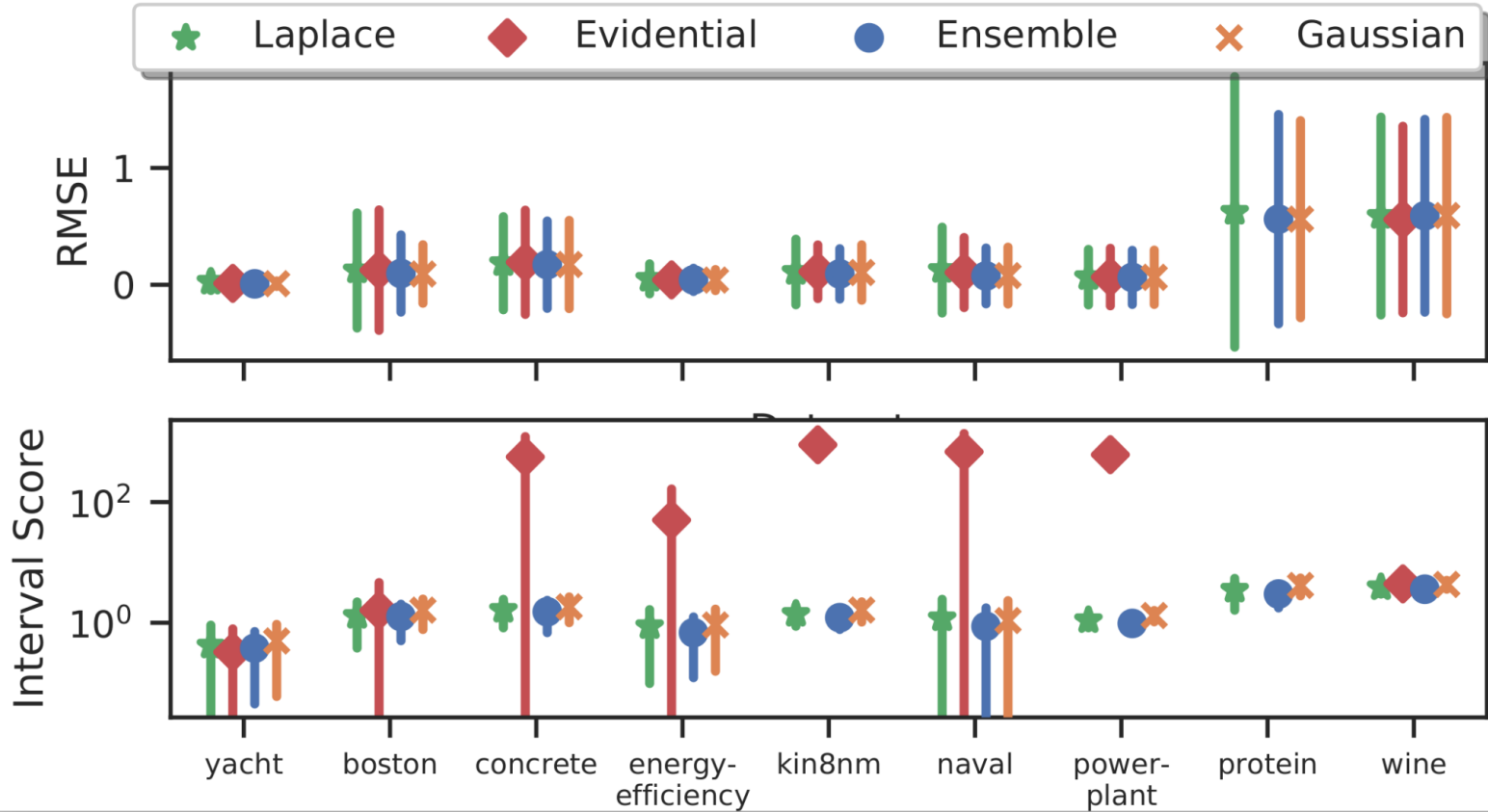


Conclusion

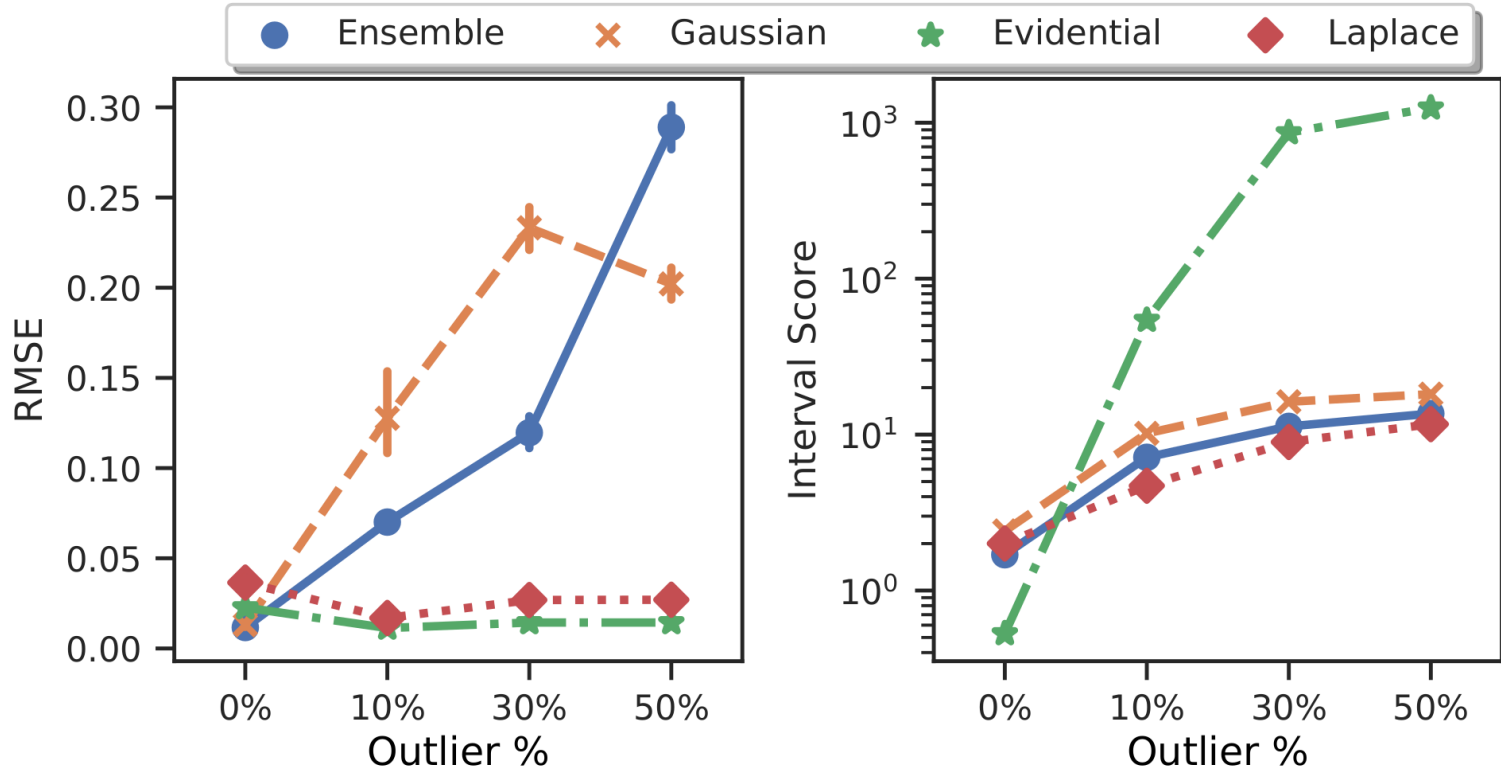
- We improve robustness of uncertainty estimation using a **heavy-tailed distribution based loss function**.
- When applied to high dimensional datasets containing outliers, such as depth estimation datasets, the Laplace loss function is able to **better estimate the uncertainties**.
- The proposed robust loss function could benefit in building software which uses uncertainty from the neural network for safe deployment of deep neural networks in autonomous systems.

Thank you

Real World Datasets

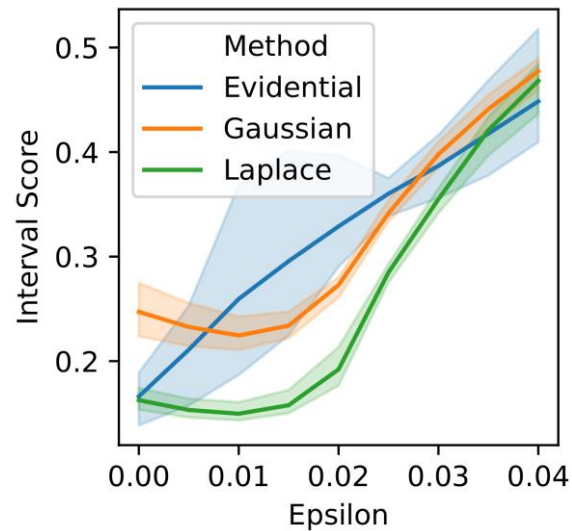
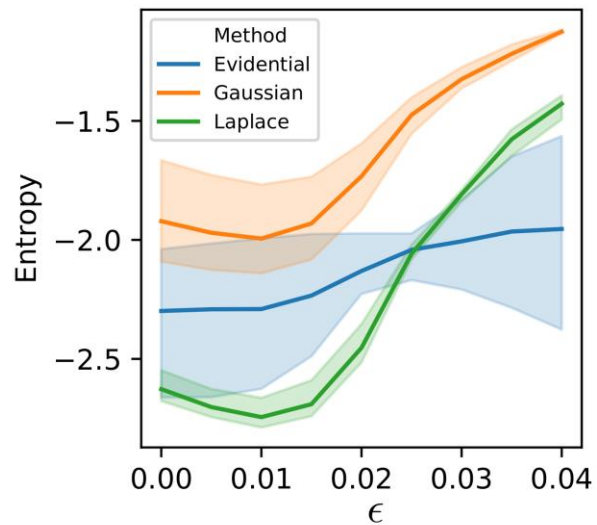
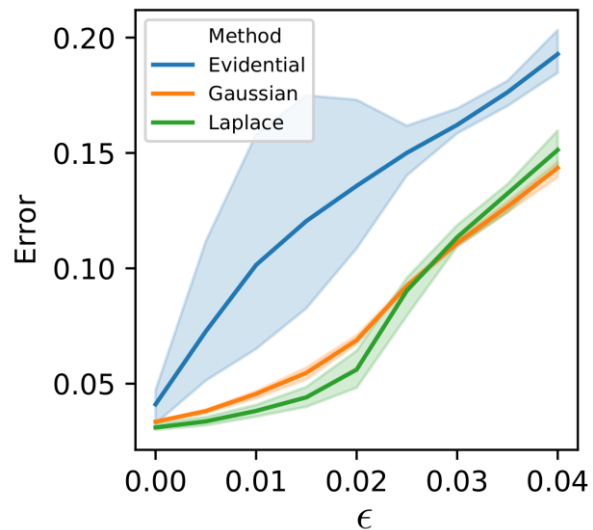


Breakaway point Benchmark: Toy dataset

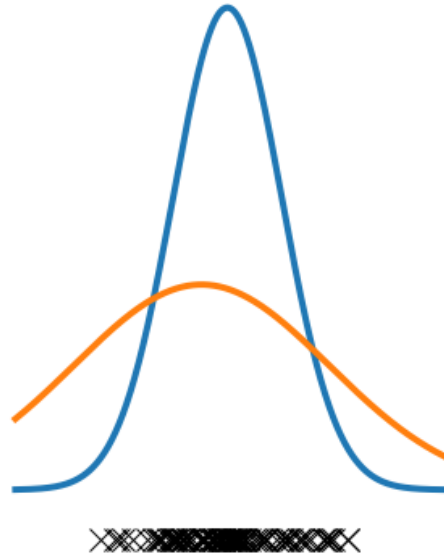


(a) Gaussian | (b) Evidential | (c) Ensemble | (d) Laplace

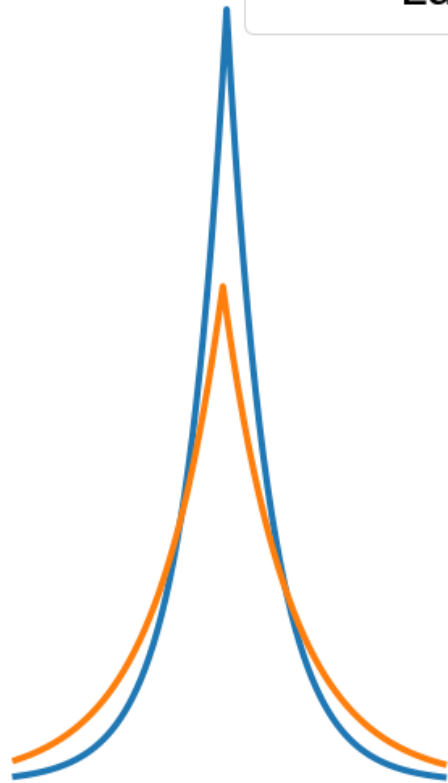
Adversarial Attack



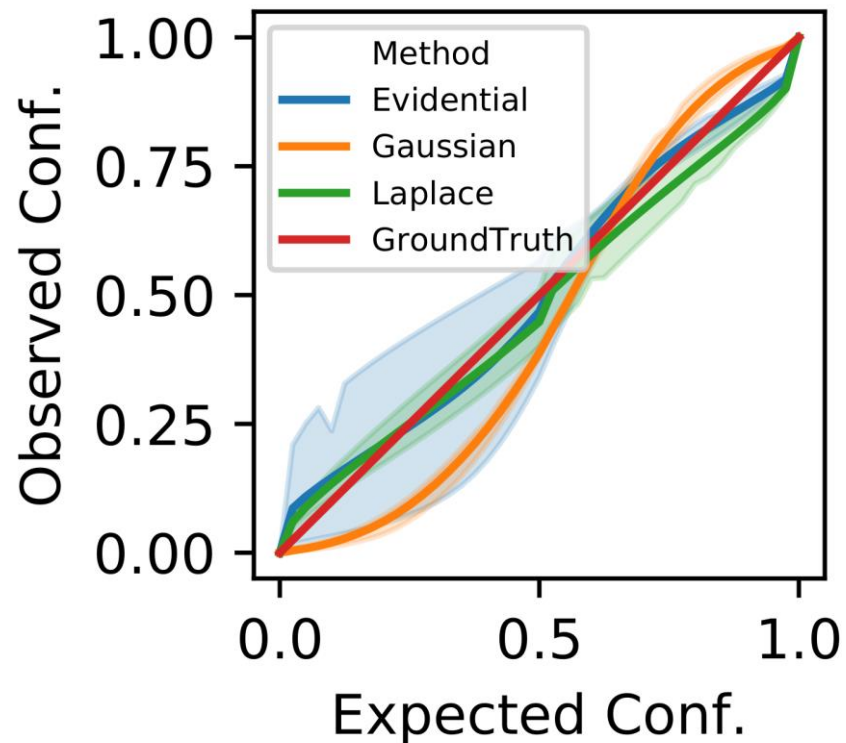
— Gaussian

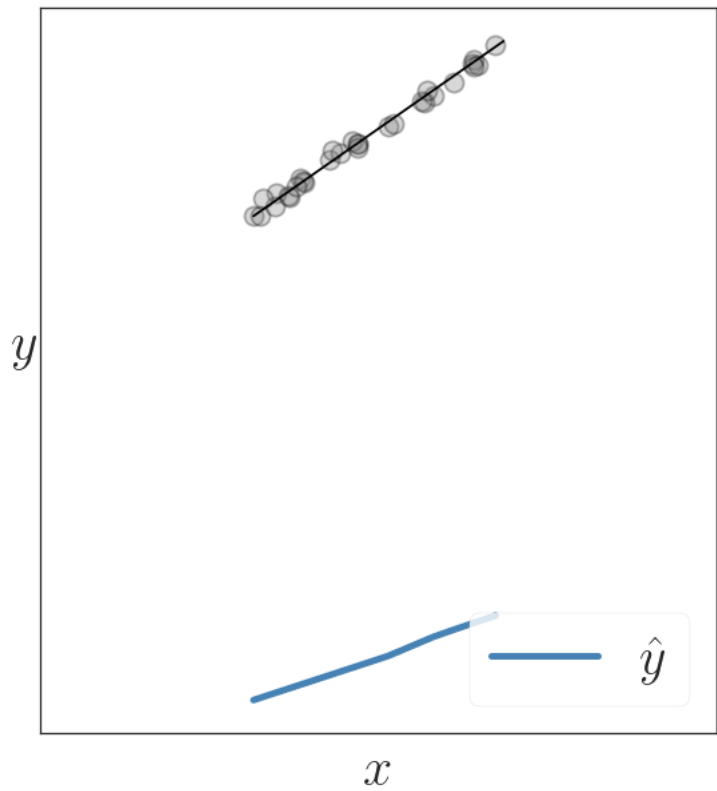


— Laplace



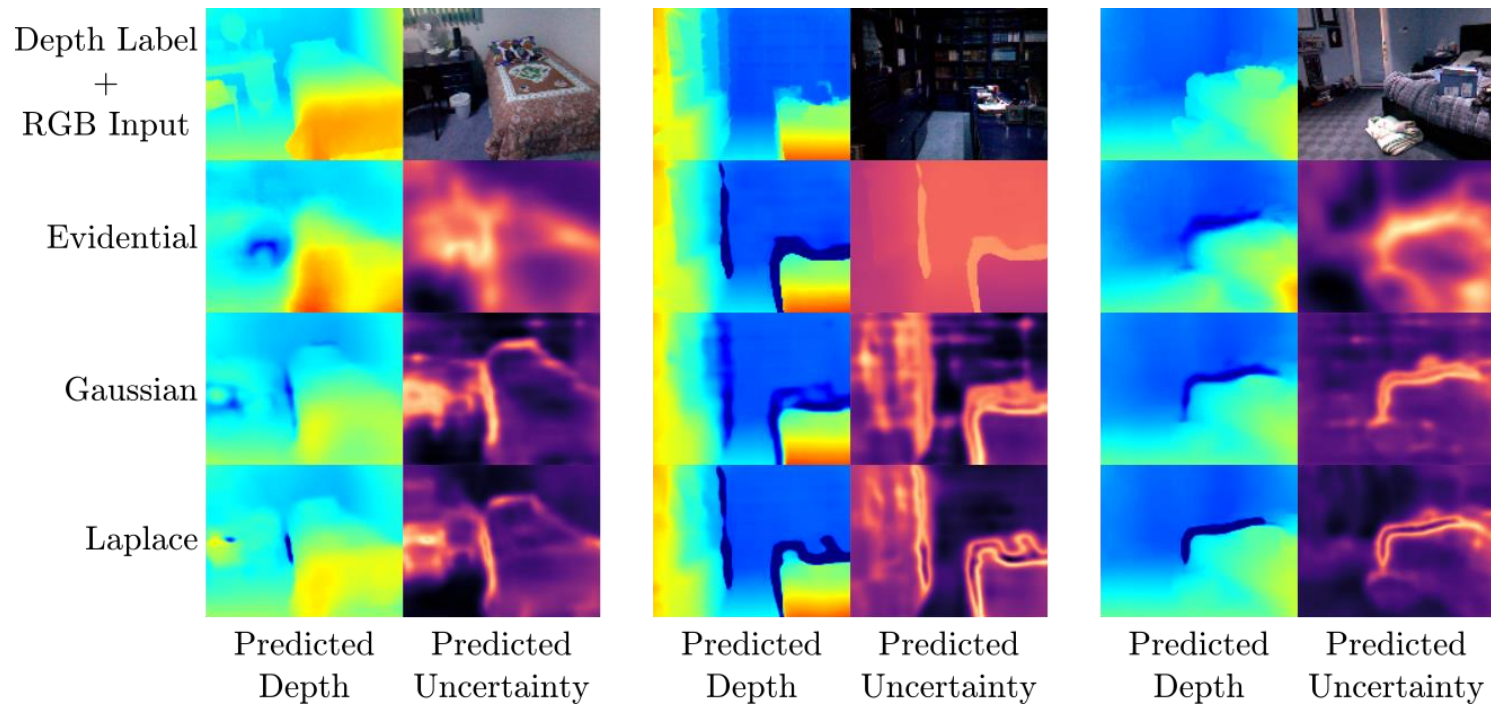
Confidence Calibration



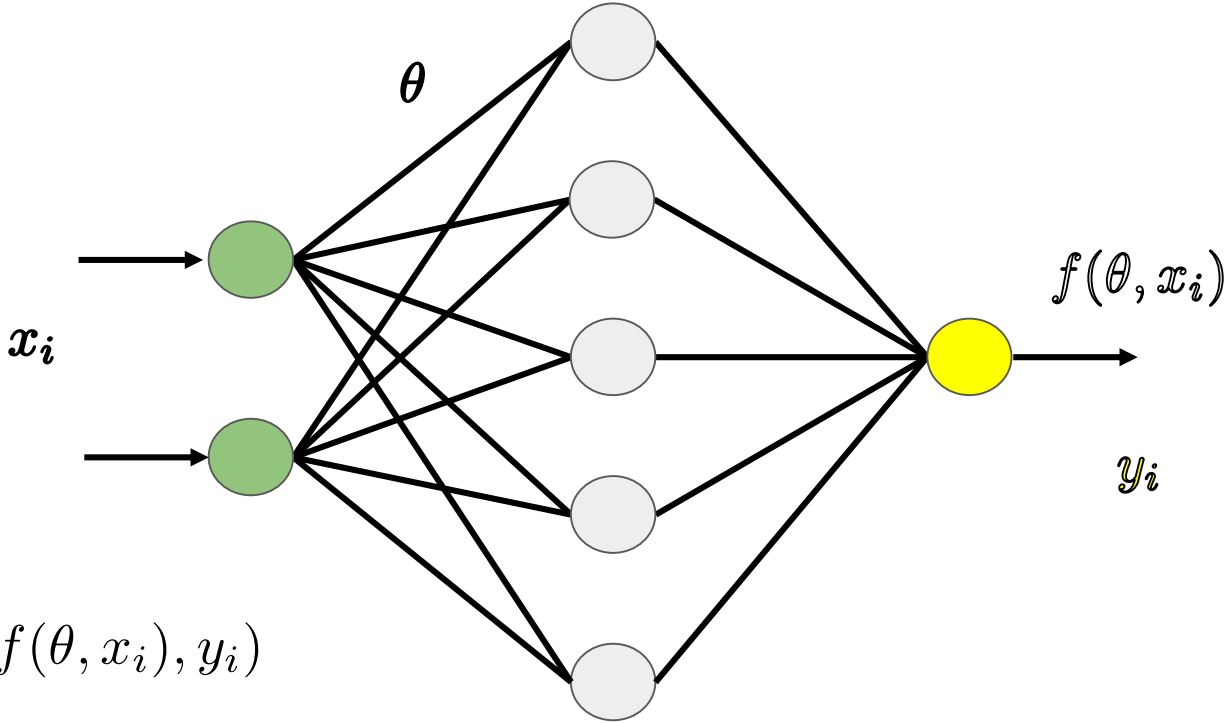


L2 loss

Monocular Depth Estimation



Regression



$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(f(\theta, x_i), y_i)$$