



**Poster #287 WED (06/21) PM**

# GeoNet: Benchmarking Unsupervised Adaptation across Geographies



*Tarun Kalluri*



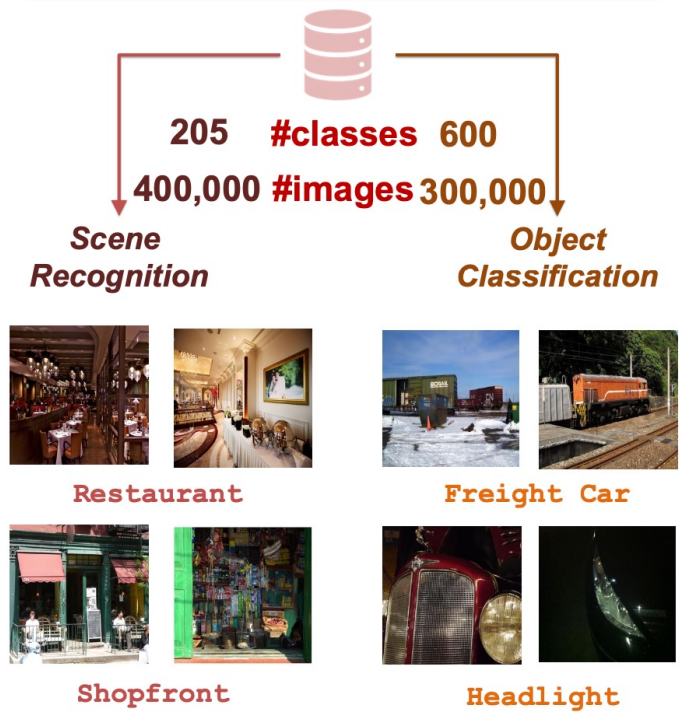
*Wangdong Xu*



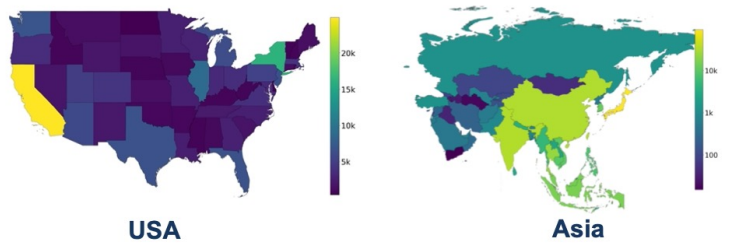
*Manmohan Chandraker*

# GeoNet Overview

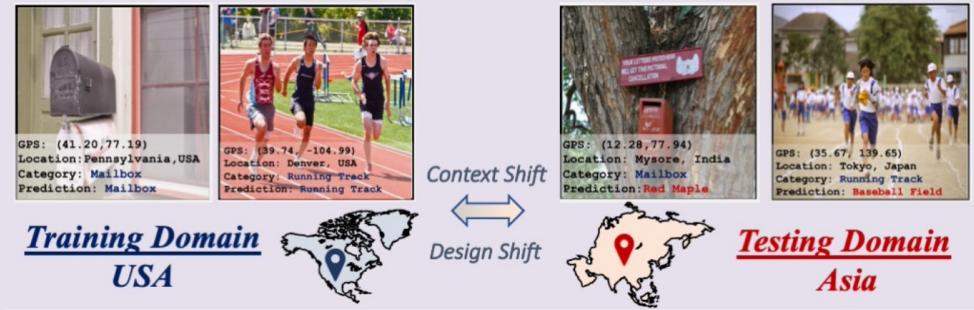
## 1. GeoNet Dataset



### Geographical Image Distribution in GeoNet



We study the significant accuracy drop observed on images from under-represented geographies.



## 2. GeoNet Analysis

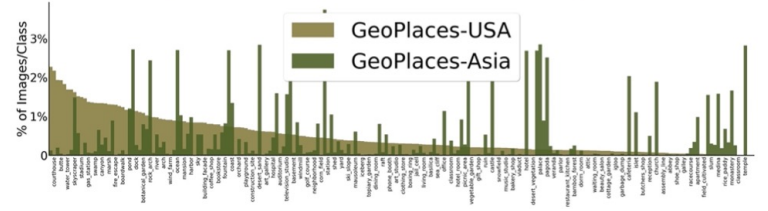
$$P(x, y) = P(b_x | y) \cdot P(f_x | y) \cdot P(y)$$

**Context Shift**  $P_s(b_x | y) \neq P_t(b_x | y)$  Background of scenes shift across domains

**Design Shift**  $P_s(f_x | y) \neq P_t(f_x | y)$  Design of objects change across domains

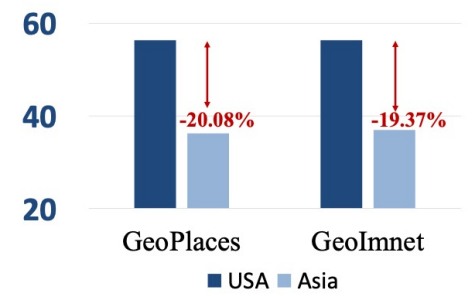
**Label Shift**  $P_s(y) \neq P_t(y)$  Class-distribution shift across geographies

### Label Distribution in GeoNet

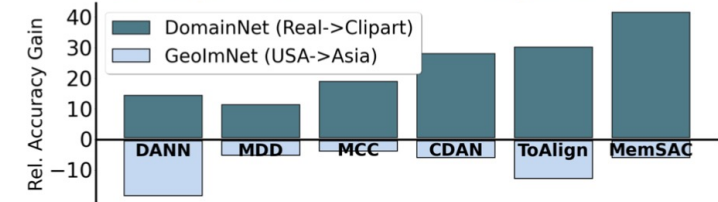


## 3. GeoNet Benchmarking

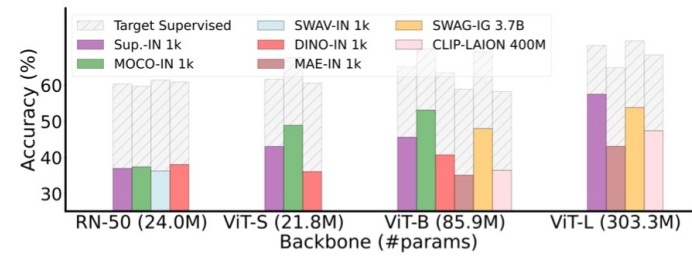
### Cross-domain Performance



### Unsupervised Domain Adaptation



### Large-Scale Pretraining



Unsupervised adaptation and large-scale pre-training do not suffice for bridging geographical disparity between domains.

# Robustness in Computer Vision

- Models trained on one domain perform poorly on new domains encountered at test-time.
- Dataset-bias prevents *generalization*.

## Training Domain



**Acc = 90%**

cartoons



## Testing Domain



**Acc = 60%**

real world

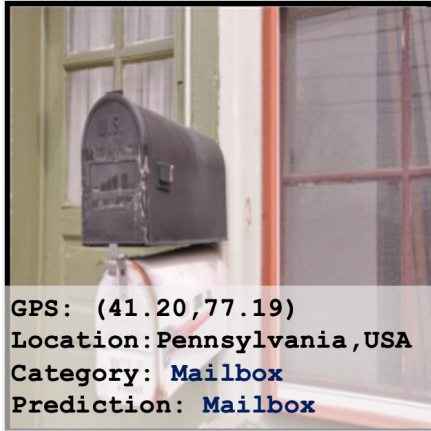
## Prior Works

- Style
- Capture Variations
- Photo-realism
- Lighting/Brightness
- Pose/Shape



# Geographical Bias in Datasets

## Training Domain USA



Context Shift



Design Shift

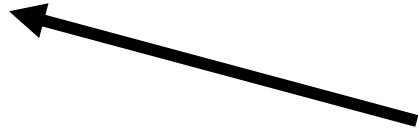
## Testing Domain Asia



- Models trained on these biased datasets generalize poorly to new geographies.
  - Where the model is nevertheless deployed.
- Has deep implications on *fairness* and *inclusivity*.
  - Model deployed on low-resource demography showcases poor performance.
  - Unfair towards targeted sub-populations.

# GeoNet Contributions

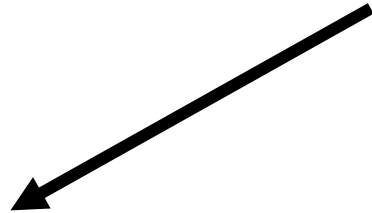
**1. Large-scale Dataset**



**3. Benchmarking Domain  
Adaptation**

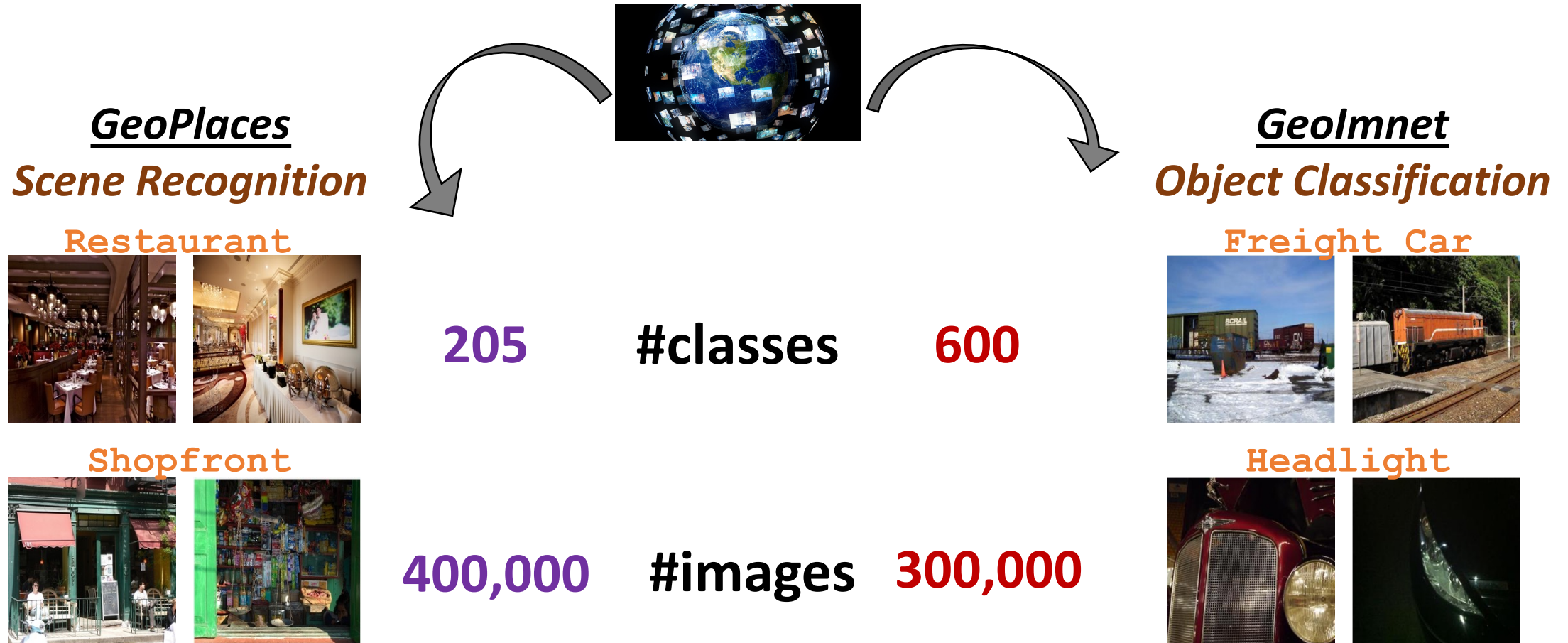


**2. Characterizing Domain Shifts**



# GeoNet Dataset

- GeoNet has data for scene classification and object classification.



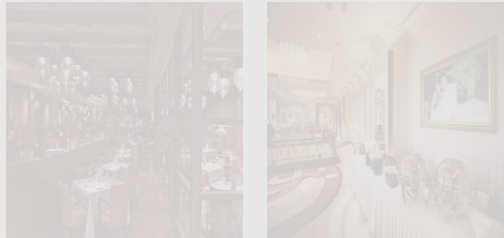
# GeoNet Dataset

- GeoNet has data for scene classification and object classification.
- Largest dataset for scene recognition (indoor and outdoor).

**Dataset publicly available, scan the following QR Code!**

## Scene Recognition

### Restaurant



205

### Shopfront

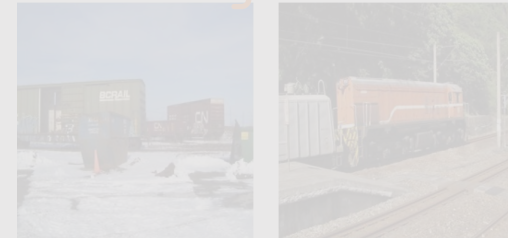


400,000

#images

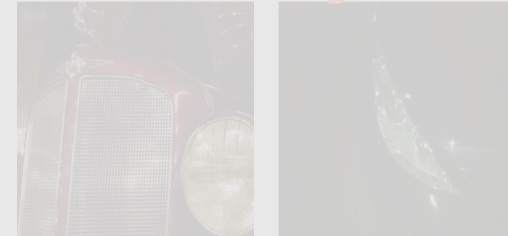
## Object Classification

### Freight Car



600

### Headlight



300,000



# Characterizing Distribution Shifts

- With some reasonable assumptions, we can split the joint image-label probability into context, design and label shifts.

- $b_x$ : Background.

- $f_x$ : Foreground

- $P(y)$ : label distribution

$$P(x, y) = \underbrace{P(b_x | y)}_{\text{context}} \cdot \underbrace{P(f_x | y)}_{\text{design}} \cdot \underbrace{P(y)}_{\text{prior}}$$


$$P_s(b_x | y) \neq P_t(b_x | y)$$

*Background of scenes shift  
across domains*



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*Design of objects changes across domains*  $P_s(f_x | y) \neq P_t(f_x | y)$

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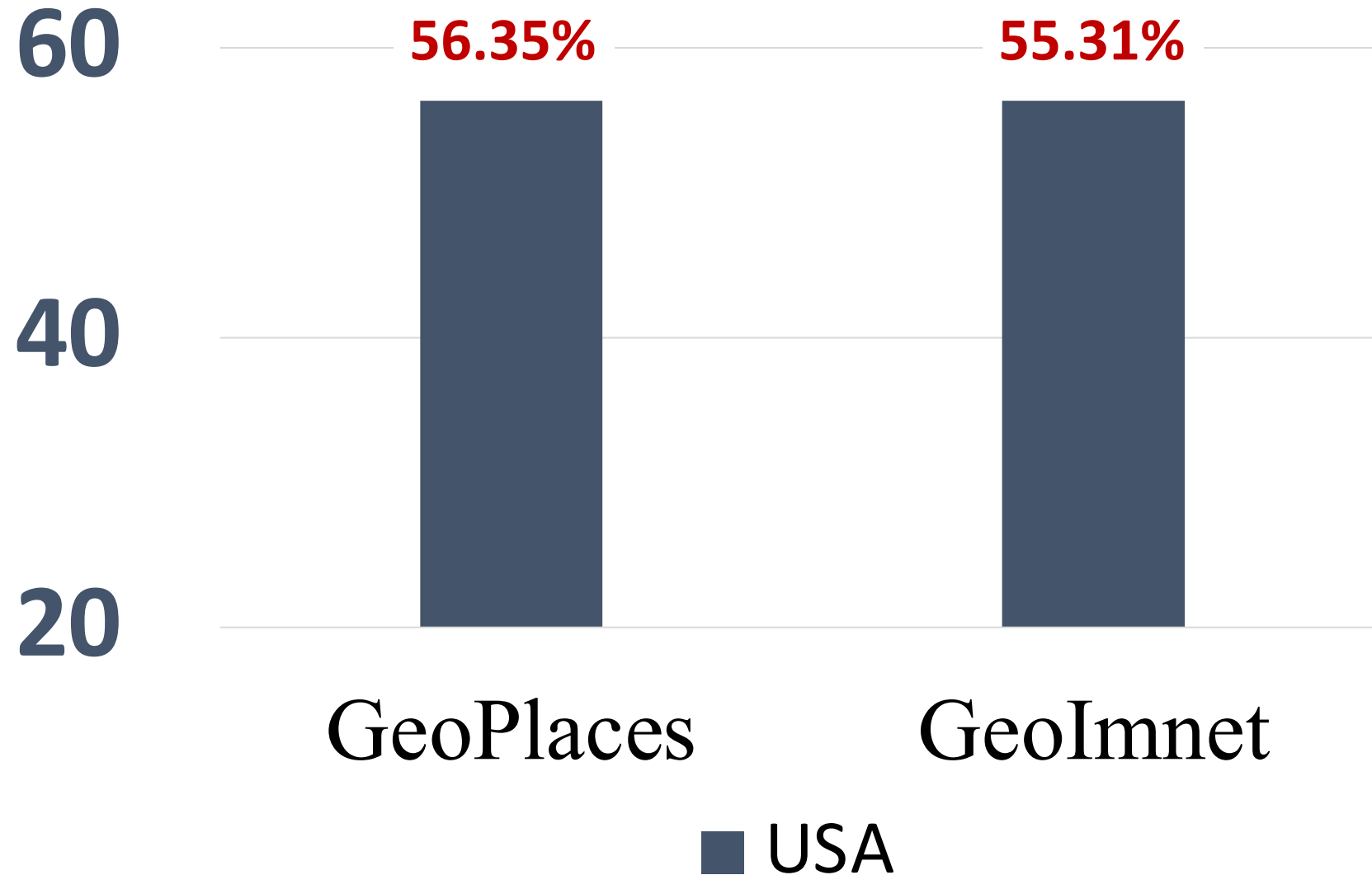
$$P(x, y) = \underbrace{P(b_x | y)}_{\text{context}} \cdot \underbrace{P(f_x | y)}_{\text{design}} \cdot \underbrace{P(y)}_{\text{prior}}$$

*Class-distribution shift  
across geographies*


$$P_s(y) \neq P_t(y)$$

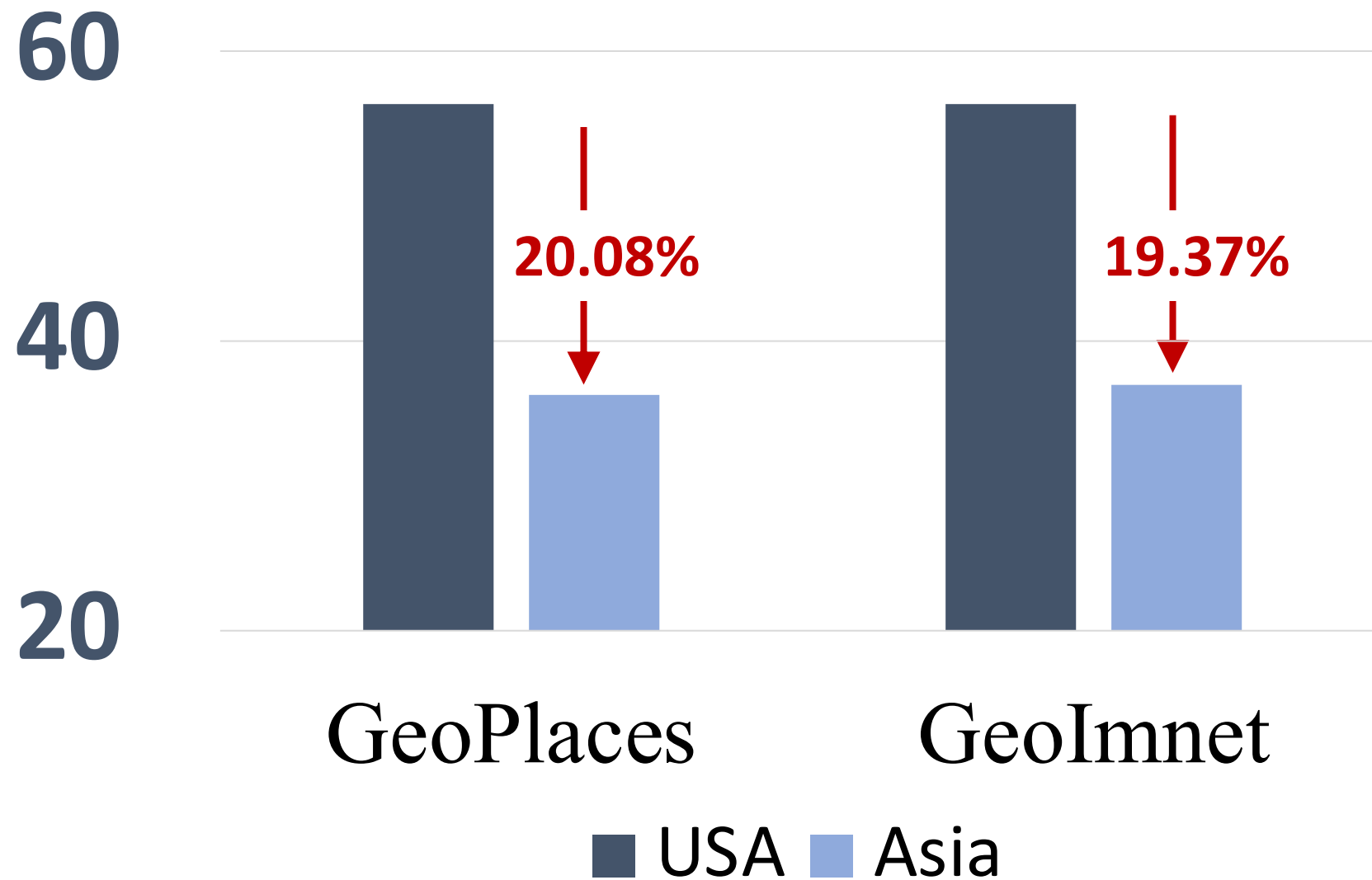
# Cross-Domain Performance Gaps

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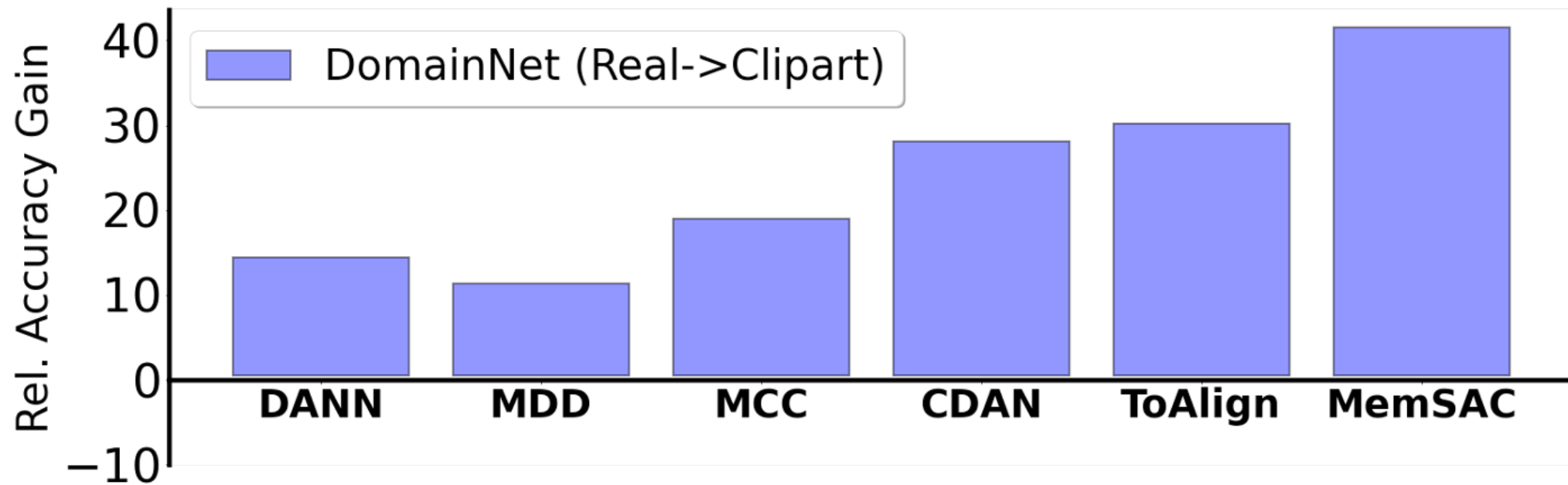


# Cross-Domain Performance Gaps



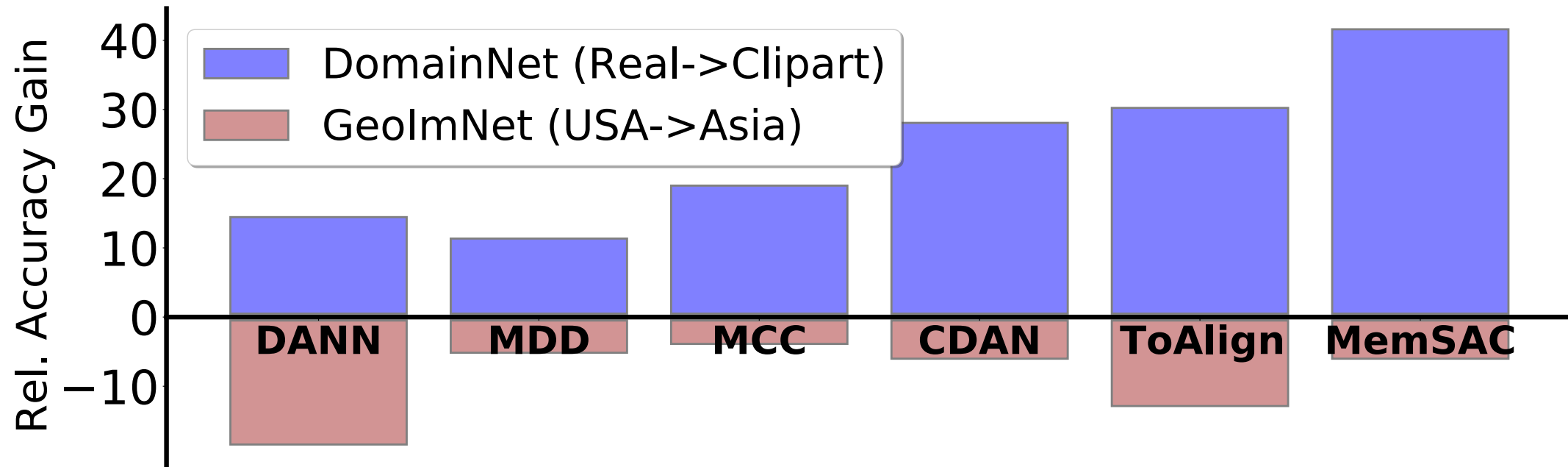
# Benchmarking Unsupervised Adaptation on GeoNet

- UDA methods generally designed for covariate shifts.

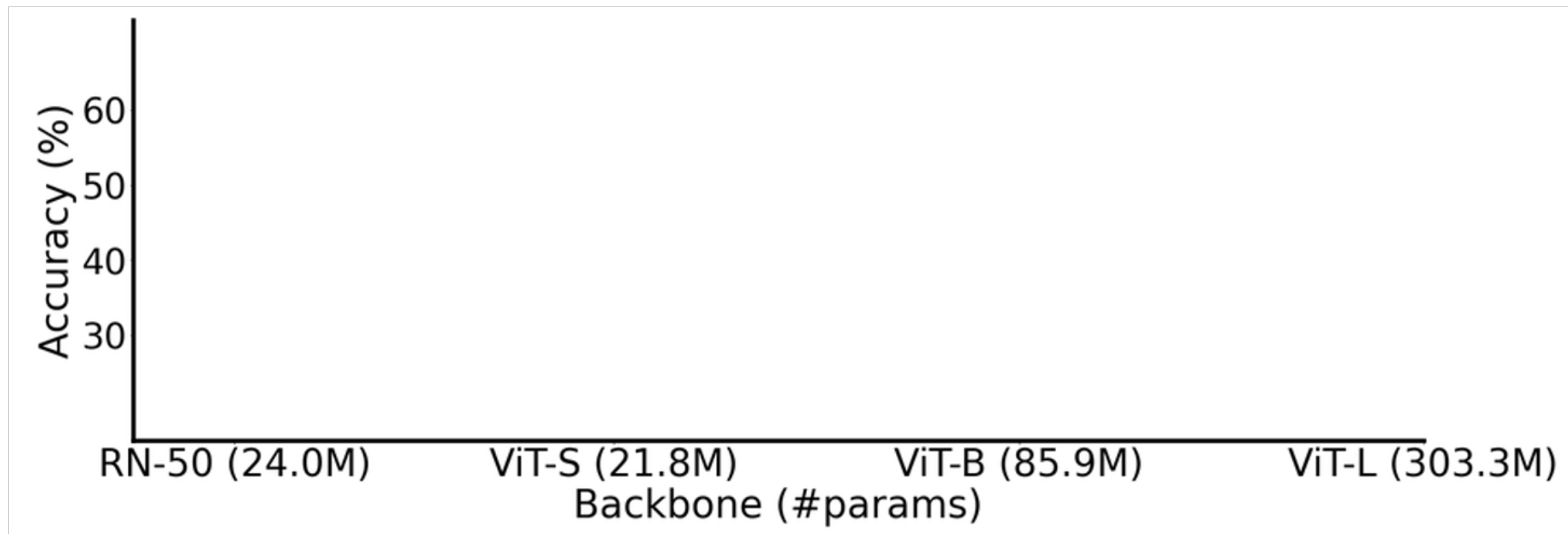


# Benchmarking Unsupervised Adaptation on GeoNet

- UDA methods generally designed for covariate shifts, but they do not address geographical shifts.



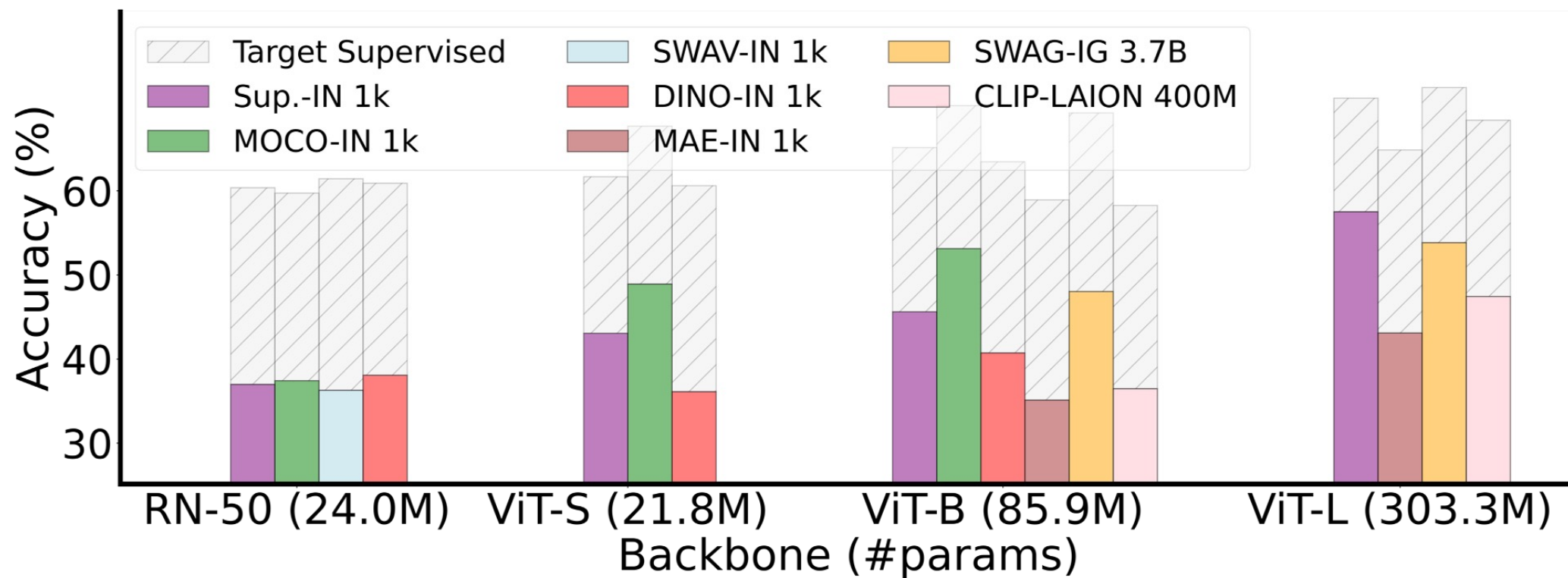
# Large-Scale Pre-training Does Not Suffice for GeoDA





# Large-Scale Pre-training Does Not Suffice for GeoDA

- Large-scale pre-training using large data does not suffice to bridge geographical disparities.



# Summary

- GeoNet is a large-scale benchmark useful to study unsupervised adaptation across geographies.
- Existing domain adaptation methods are necessary, but not sufficient to bridge the novel shifts due to geography.
- Novel algorithmic solutions are needed to address the issues and deploy geographically robust models.

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