



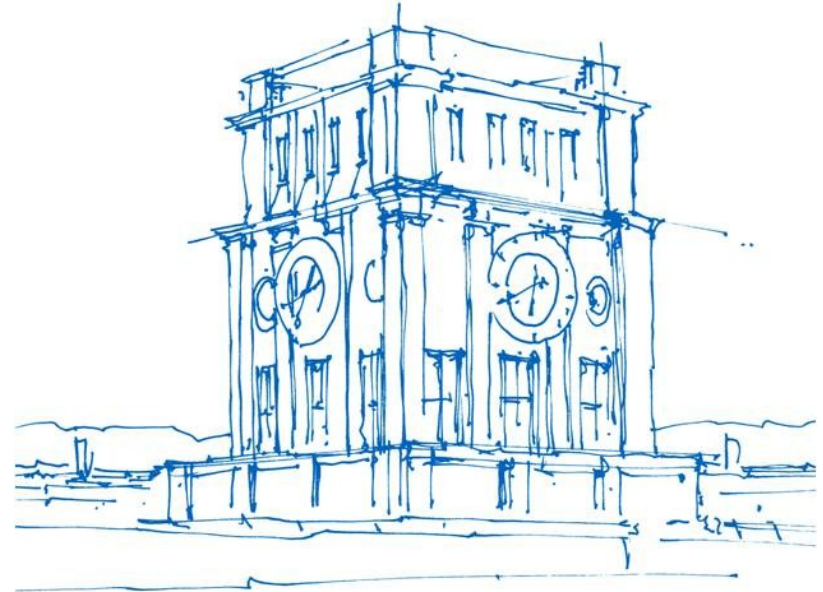
Beyond Deep Learning: Uncertainty Aware Models

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Garching, Feb. 4th, 2020



Uhrenturm der TUM

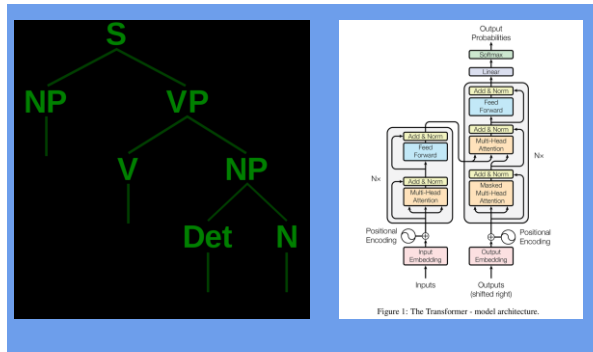
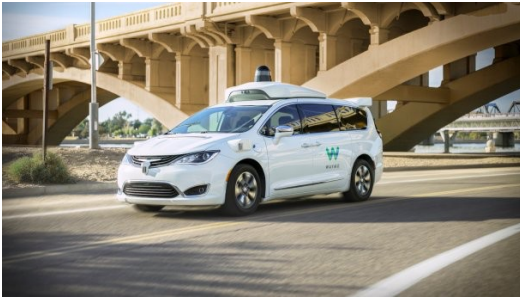


Agenda

- Why do we need uncertainty aware models?
- What is our focus for this course?
- What are the topics we will cover?
- How is the course organized?
- How to apply?

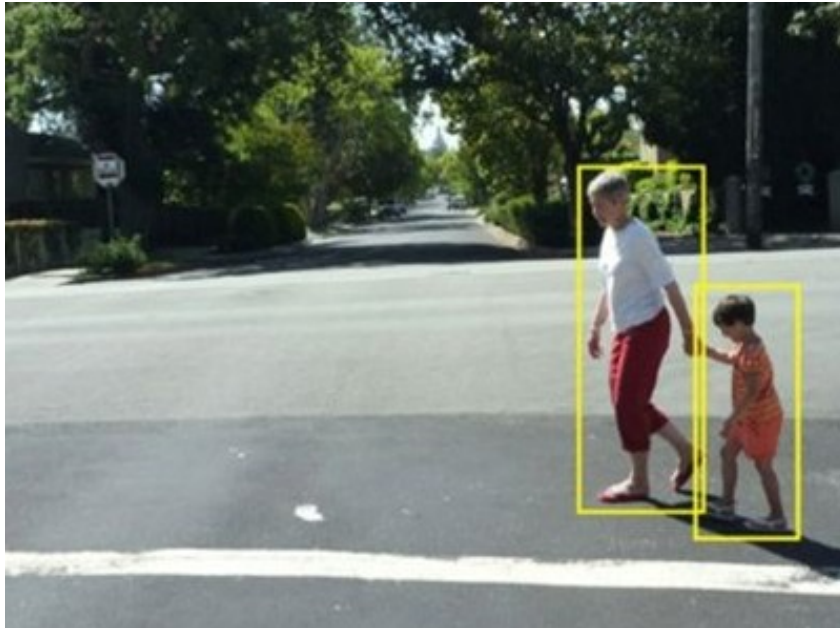


Current applications for Deep Learning





Safety critical applications

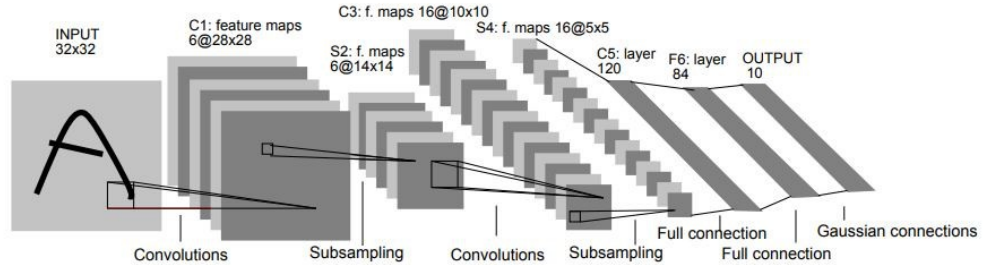




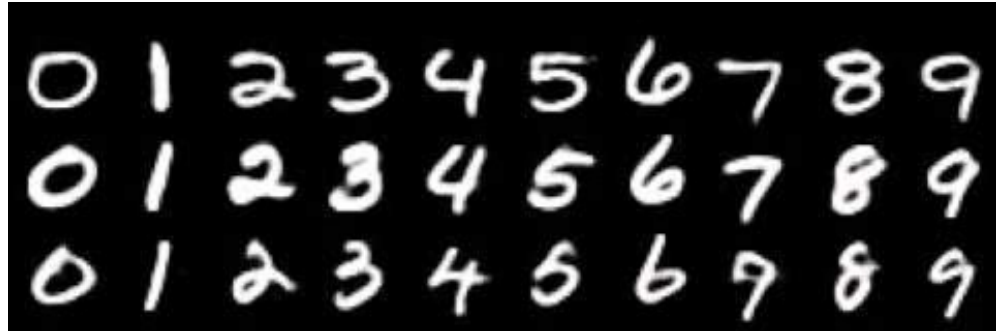
The issue with Deep Learning - Can we trust the model?

Setup

LeNet-5 Model with weight decay

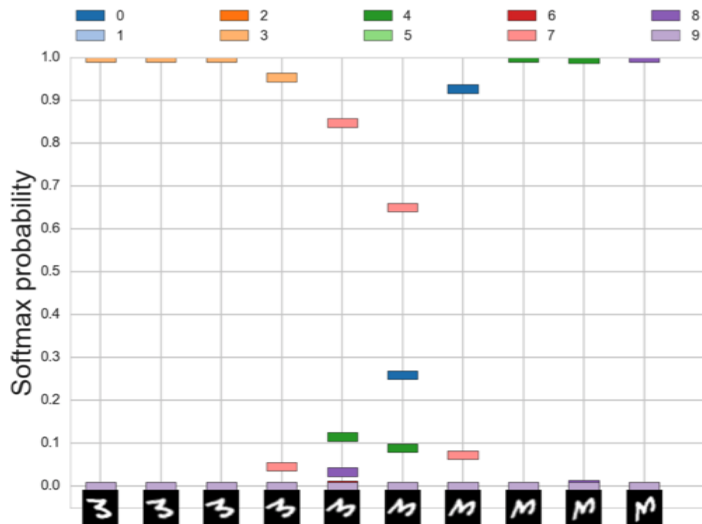


MNIST Dataset



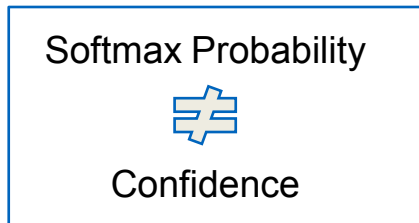


The issue with Deep Learning - Can we trust the model?



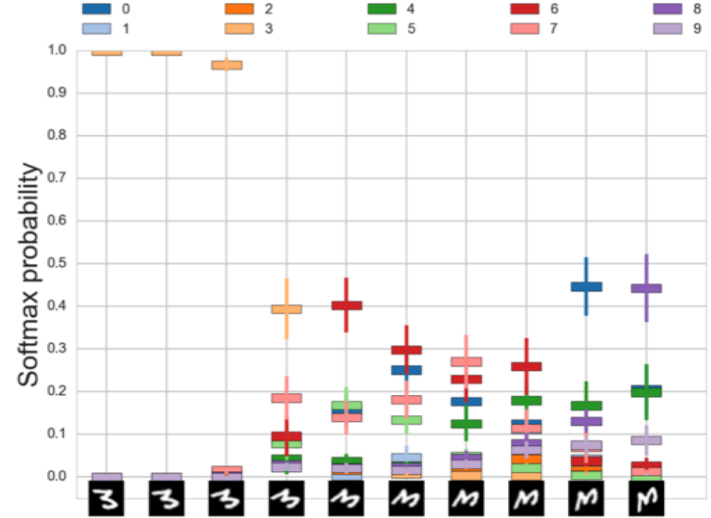
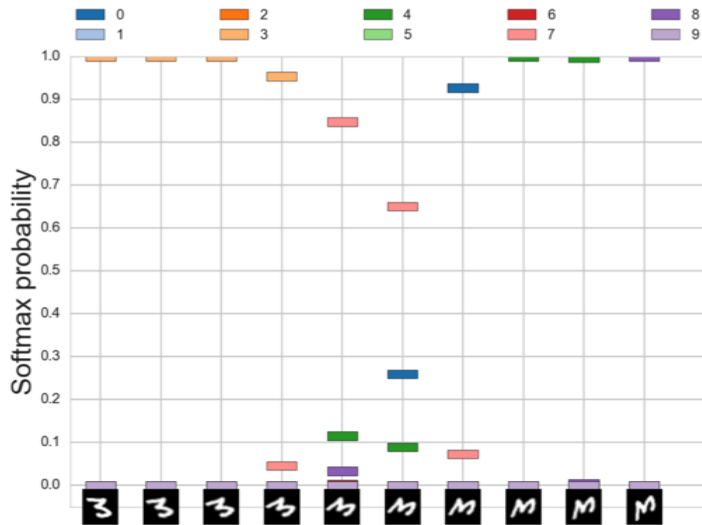
Vanilla LeNet-5 Model on MNIST

- Model is unreliable and not calibrated
- Gives totally wrong but highly confident predictions if data is perturbed
- wrong predictions cannot be distinguished from correct ones





The issue with Deep Learning - Can we trust the model?





What is our focus for this course?

Work with different uncertainty aware methods

Develop models that are uncertainty aware

Apply uncertainty aware models to real world data

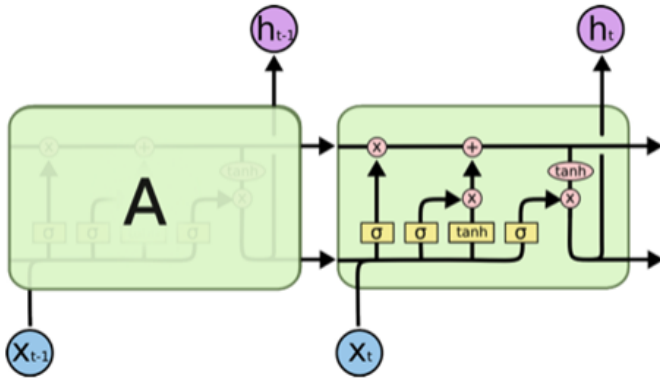


Trustworthy and uncertainty aware methods as a solution to the problem of unreliable models

- Temperature-Scaling
- Deep Ensemble Models
- Monte-Carlo Dropout
- Stochastic Variational Inference Networks
- Multiplicative Normalizing Flow Networks
- Evidential Deep Learning Models - Dirichlet Distribution



Long-Short-Term-Memory LSTM



$$f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)$$

$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$

$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

$$o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh(C_t)$$



Beyond NN: scaling up probabilistic models

Holy grail: **scalable** and **uncertainty-aware** model

- **NN (scalable)** + **uncertainty-awareness**: Bayesian DL, deep ensemble ...

→ c.f. previous slides

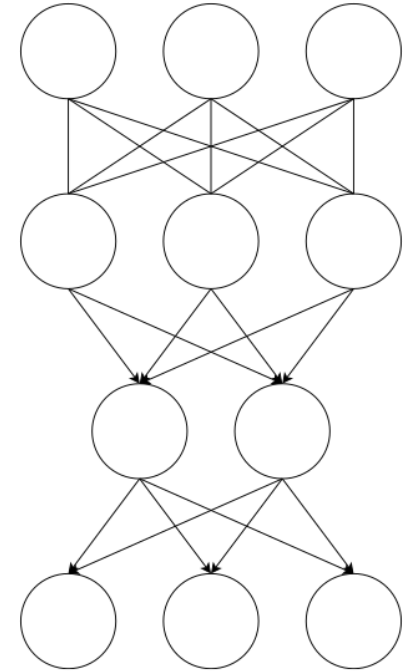
- **probabilistic models (uncertainty-aware)** + **scalability** ?

Alternative approach to our goal

→ examples: next slides

Hierarchical graphical models

- Graphical model is a well studied family of ML models
 - + Flexible probabilistic representation
 - + Unsupervised learning, generative modeling
 - - Hard inference and learning (approximative methods available)
 - → source of inspiration for many BDL methods
- Hierarchical graphical models
 - Deep belief network, deep Boltzmann machine, sigmoid belief network ...
- Special training techniques:
 - contrastive divergence, annealed importance sampling, wake-sleep algorithm ...



Sum-product network

Hierarchical mixture (sum) layers and product layers.

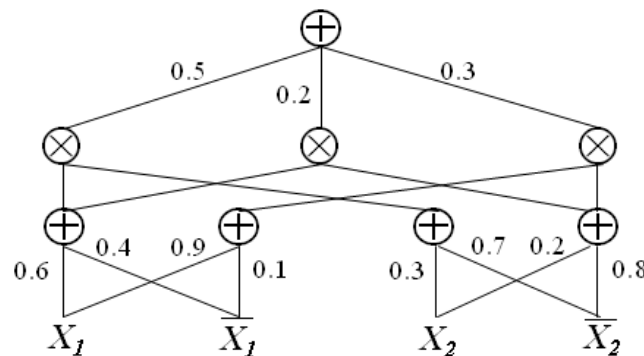
- Fully probabilistic
- Efficient inference (feed-forward)
- Great for generative modeling

Curated list of SPN related materials:

<https://github.com/arranger1044/awesome-spn>

Original Image published in:

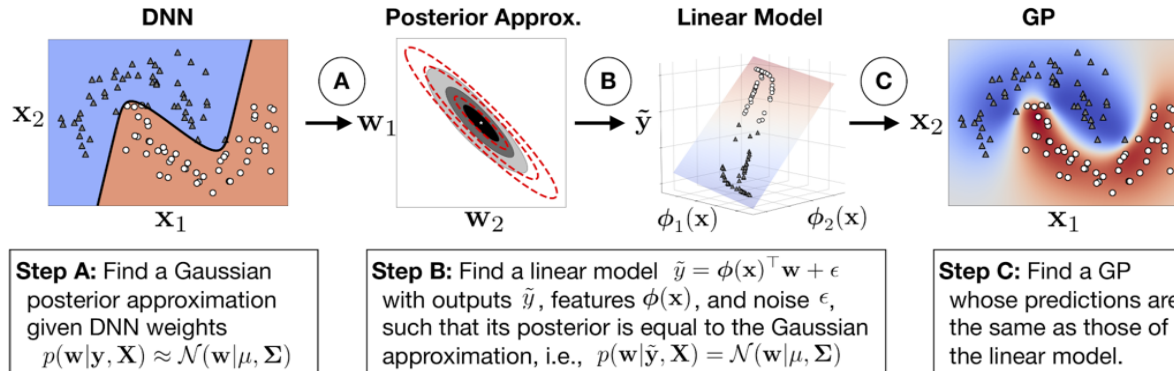
“Sum-Product Networks: A New Deep Architecture, Poon and Domingos, 2011”



Gaussian process view of NN

NN with infinite width can be interpreted as a gaussian process.

- Non-linearity \Rightarrow Kernel function
- Some related works based on this interpretation: Neural tangent kernel, MC-dropout, ...





Topics that we will cover in this course

Models:

- Recurrent neural networks for time series prediction
- Models with differentiable memory
- Convolutional neural networks

Datasets:

- Medical Datasets
- Bioinformatics
- Natural Language Processing
- Computer Vision datasets

Methods for inducing uncertainty awareness:

- MC-Dropout
- Temperature Scaling
- Deep Ensemble Models
- Evidential Deep Learning Models - Dirichlet Distribution

Non-NN uncertainty-aware models:

- deep GP, NTK
- Hierarchical GM (SBN, DBN, DBM)
- SPN



Course Organization

Course website: https://vision.in.tum.de/teaching/ss2020/bdluam_ss2020

Course email: bdluam-ss20@vision.in.tum.de

- Course structure:
 - Approx. 2 student teams
 - Weekly progress report & (if needed) weekly team meeting
- 4 joint meetings along the semester:
 - Kickoff meeting: project intro & matching (April 22nd)
 - 2 progress meetings: project progress check points & exchange ideas (May 27th & June 24th)
 - Final presentations: final project delivery and presentation (July 22nd)



Prerequisites

- Programming skills:
 - Python, tensor ops. (numpy), DL framework (PyTorch / TensorFlow / ...)
- Machine learning & deep learning knowledge:
 - Basic ML concepts and ML/DL models
 - Min. Requirement:** passed one ML/DL related course (I2ML, I2DL, ADL4CV, PGM ...)
- Soft skills:
 - Manage regular workflow, collaborate with teammates and communicate with tutors efficiently
- We also value:
 - prior experience with ML/DL projects
 - solid basis & interest for maths



How to apply

1. Apply via the **TUM Matching system** (Feb. 7th - 12th, 2020)
 - If you like our course, make sure to give it a high priority :)
 2. **Send us an email** to show your interest and fulfillment of prerequisites
 - Crucial for us to give you a priority
- The email should be sent to bdluam-ss20@vision.in.tum.de **latest Feb 11th** with the title “[Application] <Firstname> <Lastname>” and contain
 - Filled information form (template on course website, rename to “firstname_lastname.xlsx”)
 - Transcript
 - CV

Thank you! Questions?

