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# Test-Time Domain Adaptation

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2025. 2. 7

Data Mining & Quality Analytics Lab.

황순혁

# 발표자 소개



## ❖ 황순혁 (Sunhyeok Hwang)

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- Data Mining & Quality Analytics Lab. (김성범 교수님)
- 석·박사 통합과정 7학기차 (2022. 03 ~)

## ❖ Research Interest

- Domain Adaptation/Generalization
- Test-Time Adaptation

## ❖ Contact

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# 1. Introduction


# Introduction

## Background

**종료**


### How to Transfer Knowledge Across Domains by Deep Neural Network?




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2022, 10, 28  
Data Mining & Quality Analytics Lab.

#### How to Transfer Knowledge Across Doma

발표자:  김지현

 2022년 10월 28일  
 오후 1시 ~  
 온라인 비디오 시청 (YouTube)


세미나 정보 보기 →

DMQA Open Seminar (2023.08.18)

**종료**


### Introduction to Universal Domain Adaptation




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Data Mining & Quality Analytics Lab.  
정용태

#### Introduction to Universal Domain Adapta

발표자:  정용태

 2023년 8월 18일  
 오전 12시 ~  
 온라인 비디오 시청 (YouTube)

세미나 정보 보기 →


**종료**




### Unsupervised Domain Adaptation in Regression: Why We Need Methods for Regression?

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2024-04-12  
Korea University  
Data Mining & Quality Analytics Lab.  
심세진

#### Unsupervised Domain Adaptation in Regi

발표자:  심세진

 2024년 4월 12일  
 오전 12시 ~  
 온라인 비디오 시청 (YouTube)

세미나 정보 보기 →

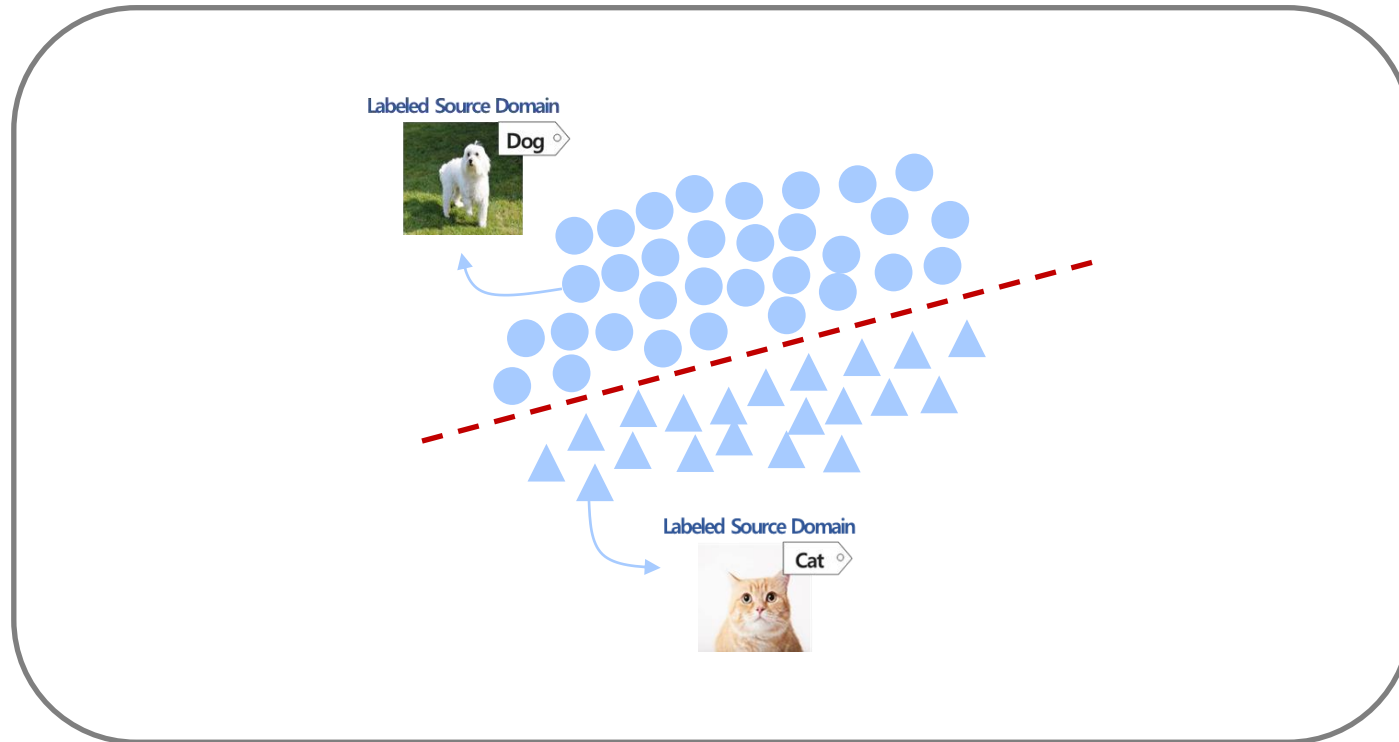
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Background

## 도메인 적응 방법론 (Domain Adaptation)

→ 서로 다른 도메인 데이터셋간 일반화 성능을 높이는 방법론

특징 : 유사하지만 분포가 서로 약간 다름



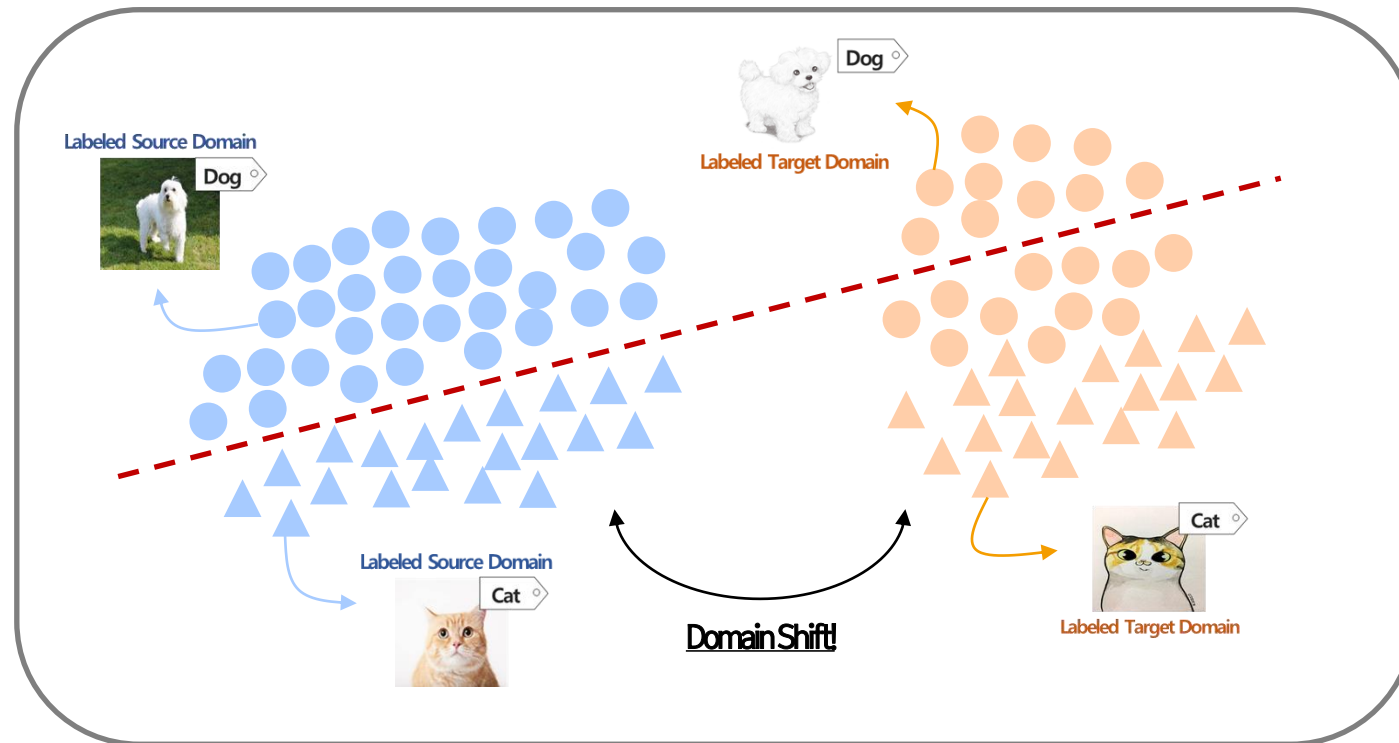
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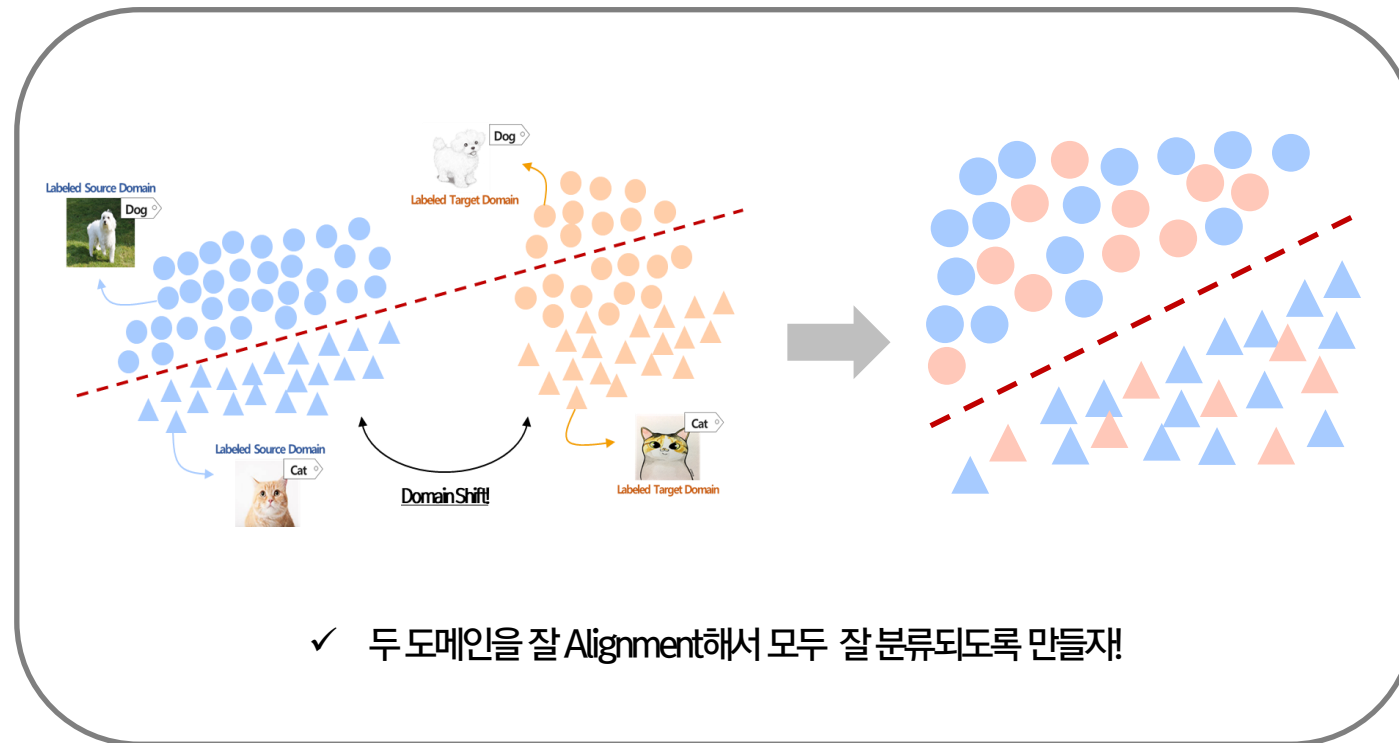
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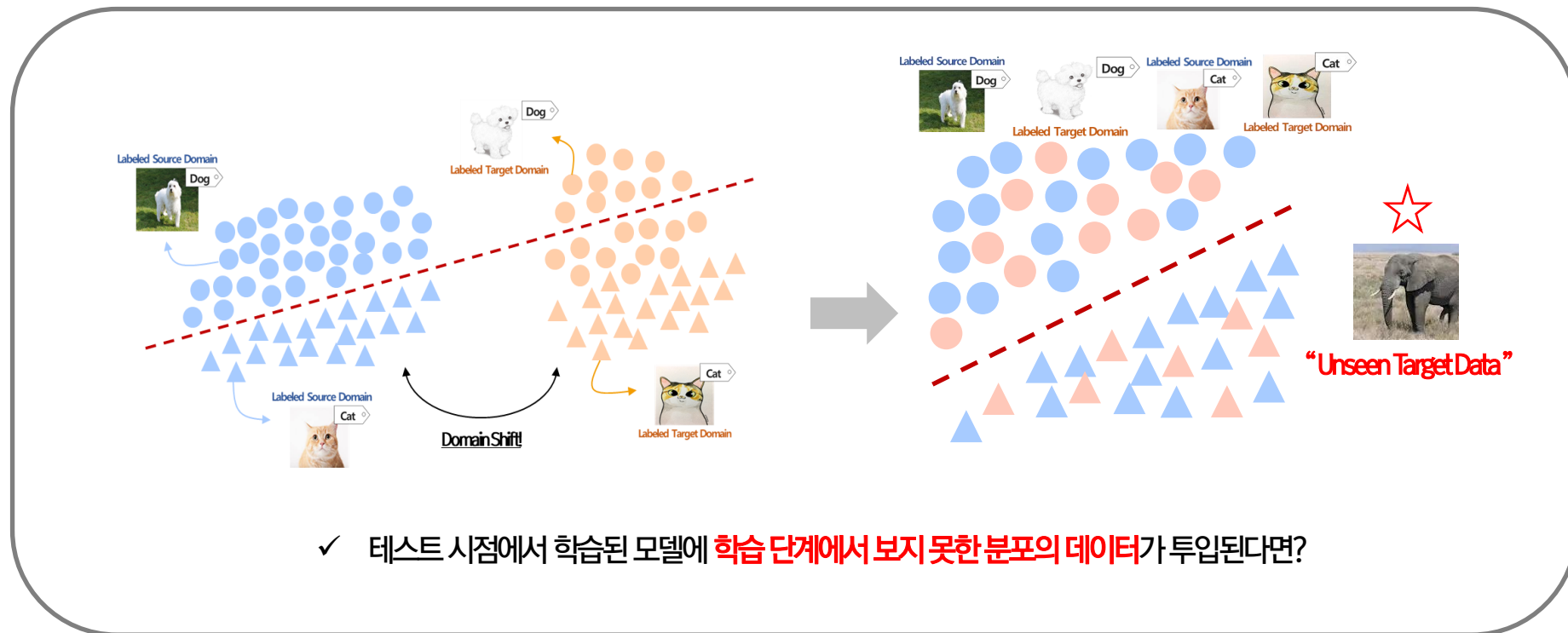


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## 테스트 시점 적응 방법론 (Test-Time Adaptation)

→ Source Domain의 도움 없이 테스트 시점의 새로운 Target Domain 데이터를 잘 일반화



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ex. 제품 Recipe 정보(Categorical Variables)

SampleNo.	Step1	Step2	Step3	...	Step100	Y
1	A	K	AA	...	Z	0.59
2	B	L	AB	...	Z	0.66
3	B	K	AA	...	Y	0.58
4	A	K	AC	...	Y	0.61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
998	A	K	AC	...	M	?
999	C	L	AB	...	Z	?
1,000	B	O	AD	...	M	?

Train  
(Source Domain)



Test  
(Target Domain)



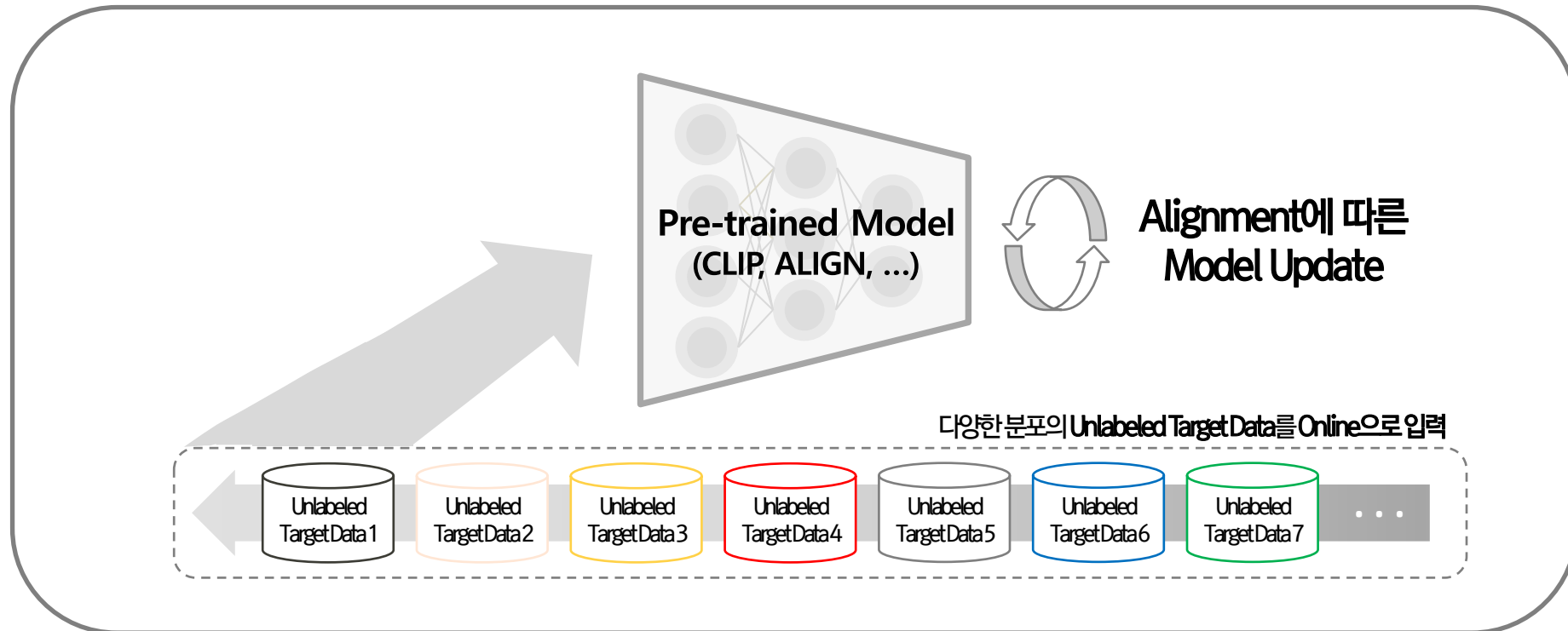
✓ 테스트 시점에서 학습된 모델에 학습 단계에서 보지 못한 분포의 데이터가 투입된다면?

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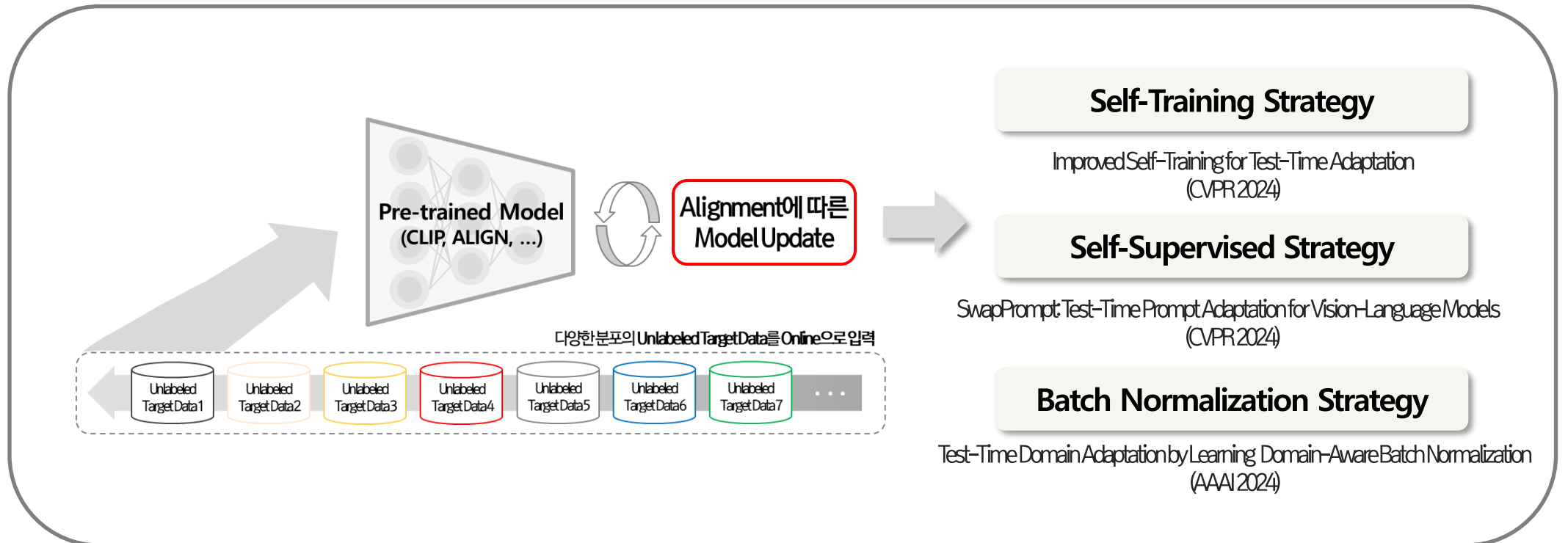


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# Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation (2024 CVPR)

# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation [1]

- 2024년에 제안된 Self-training 기반 Test-time adaptation 방법론(CVPR, 2025년 2월 기준 3회 인용)
- 고도화된 Self-training 방법론을 통한 고품질의 Pseudo-labeling 및 Adaptation process 안정화

### Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

Jing Ma

Huazhong University of Science and Technology

jingma0011@gmail.com

#### Abstract

*Test-time adaptation (TTA) is a technique to improve the performance of a pre-trained source model on a target distribution without using any labeled data. However, existing self-trained TTA methods often face the challenges of unreliable pseudo-labels and unstable model optimization. In this paper, we propose an Improved Self-Training (IST) approach, which addresses these challenges by enhancing the pseudo-label quality and stabilizing the adaptation process. Specifically, we use a simple augmentation strategy to generate multiple views of each test sample, and construct a graph structure to correct the pseudo-labels based on the similarity of the latent features. Moreover, we adopt a parameter moving average scheme to smooth the model updates and prevent catastrophic forgetting. Instead of using*

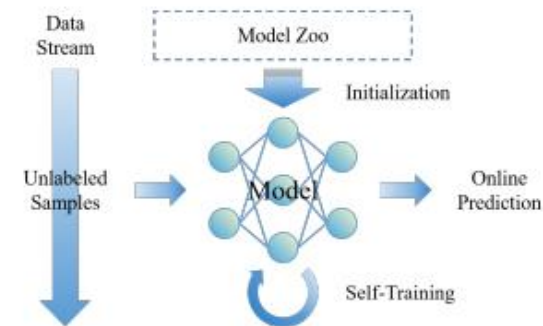


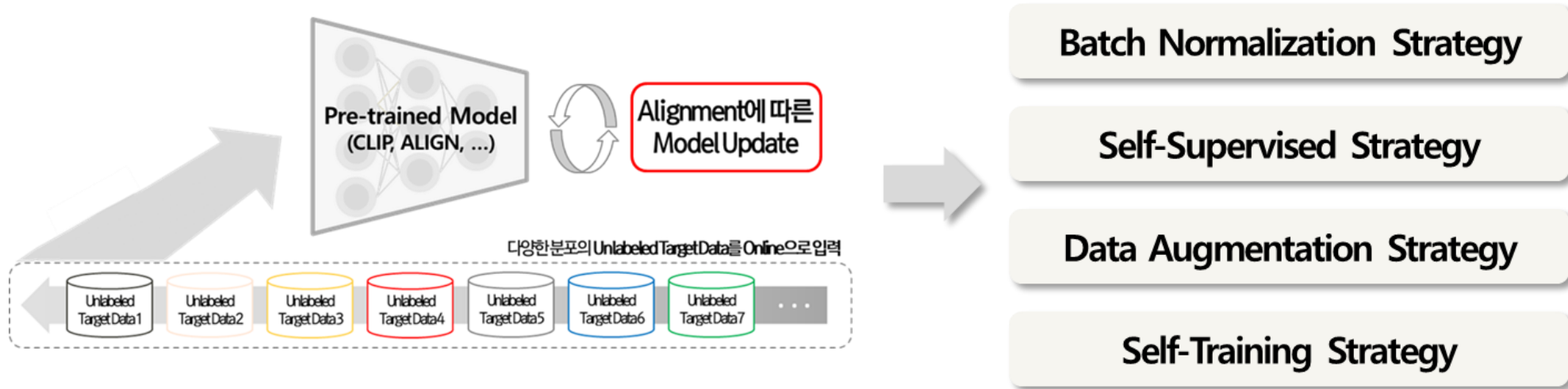
Figure 1. An illustration of test-time adaptation. The approach employs source models from a model zoo, where the source data is unknown. Source models adapt to target domains using one batch of test samples at a time. Self-training is a key component for updating models and providing more accurate online predictions.

# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation [1]

- **Motivation:** 분포 변화가 존재하는 테스트 데이터에서 1) 신뢰성 높은 Pseudo-labeling 생성  
2) Adaptation 과정의 안정성 향상을 통한 모델 성능 개선
- Test-time Adaptation은 크게 1) BN, 2) Self-supervised, 3) Data Augmentation 방식이 있으나 각각의 한계점이 존재함



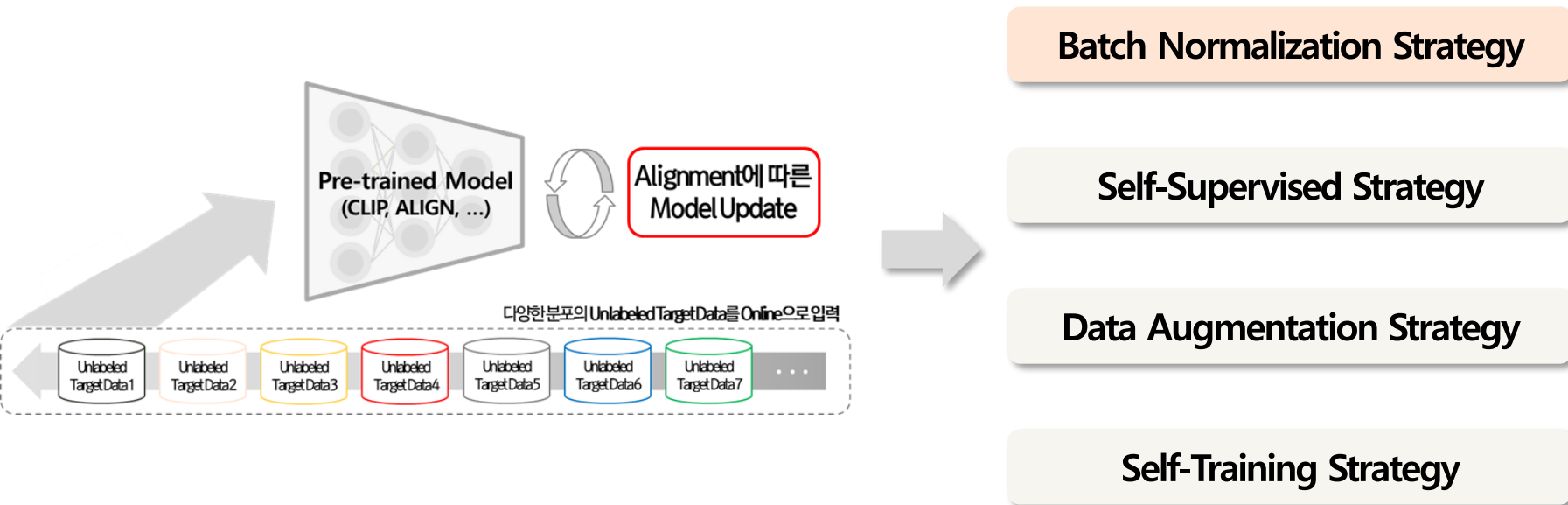
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BN 통계값을 업데이트하여 분포 변화 완화 시도  
특정 분포 이동 범위에서만 효과적  
일반화 성능이 제한됨



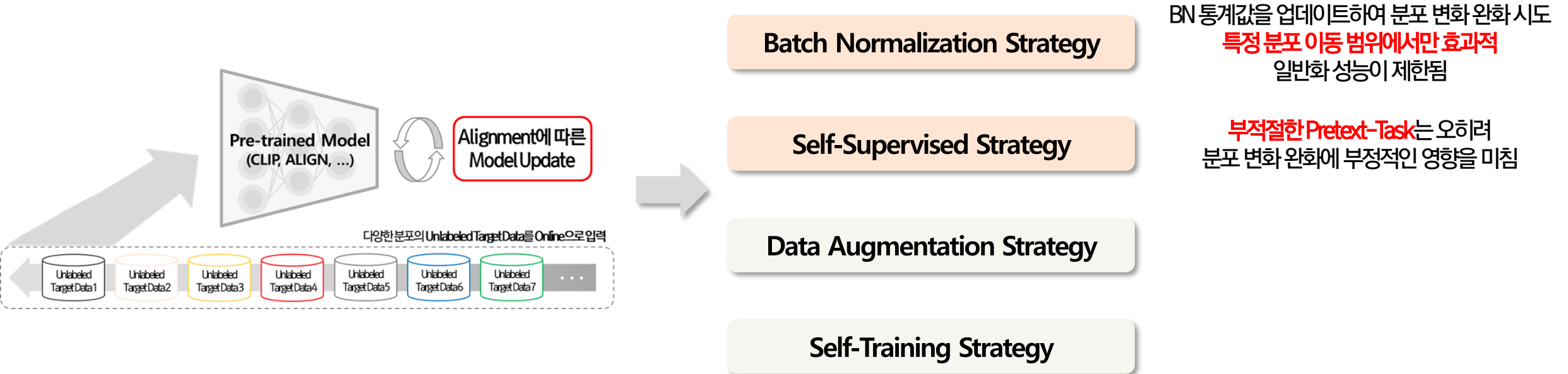


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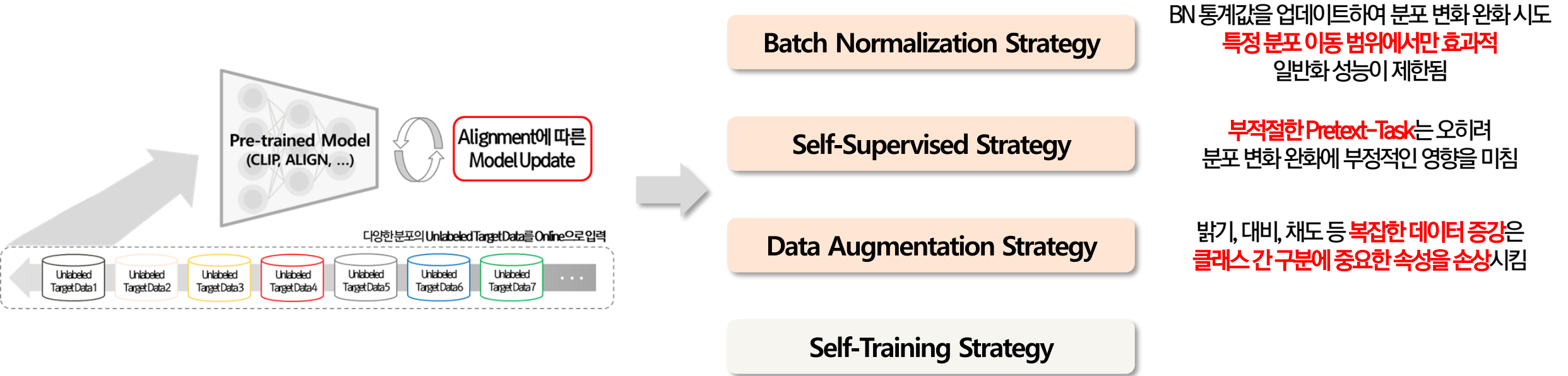


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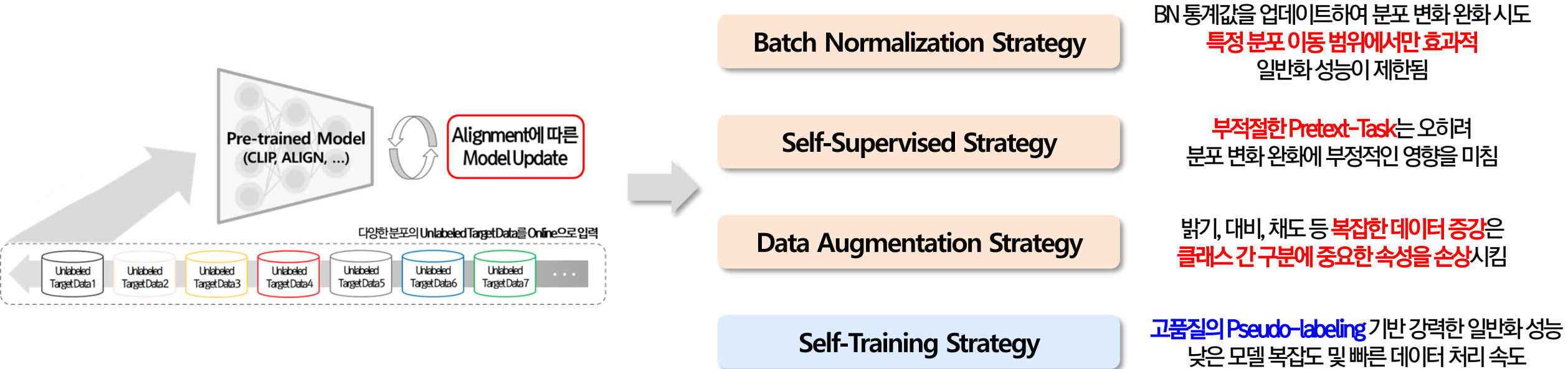


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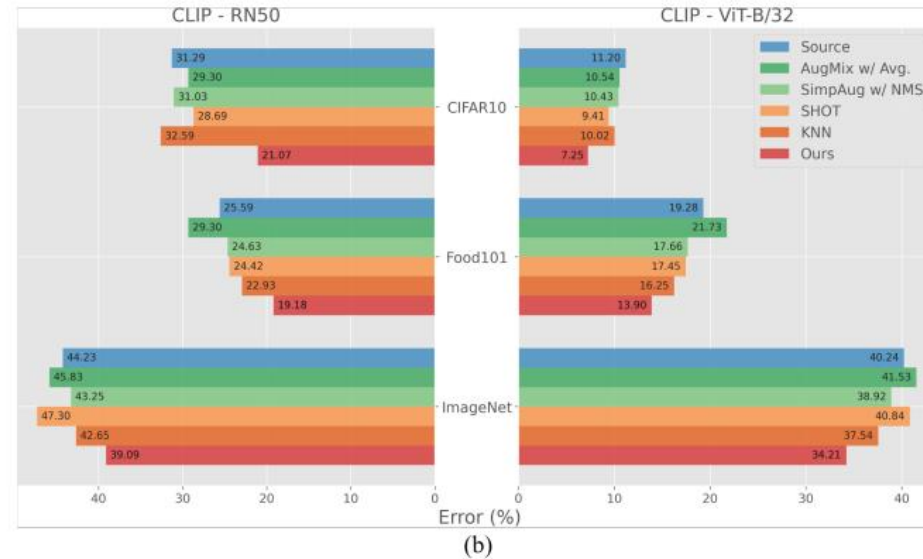
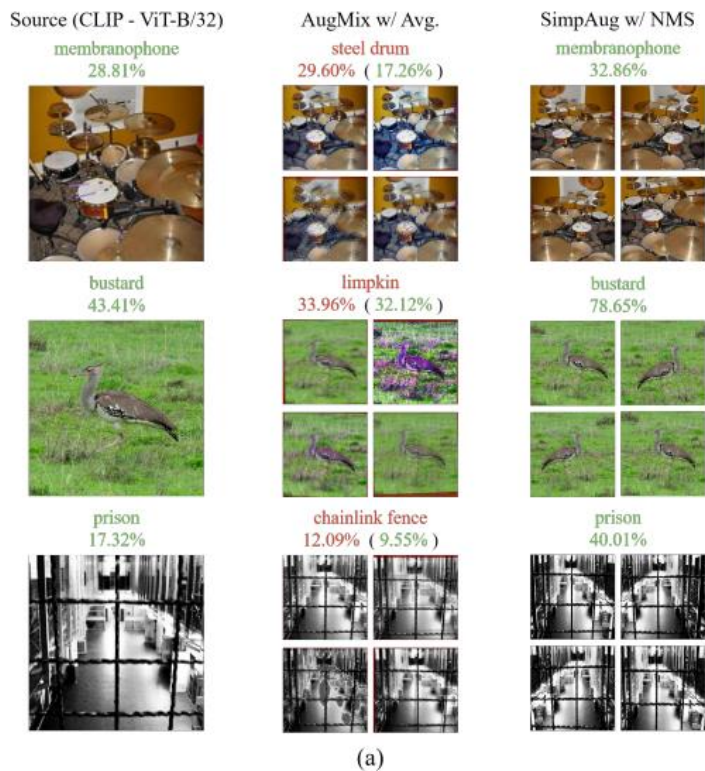


# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ① Simple Augmentation Strategy

- 기존 Data Augmentation Strategy 기반의 Test-time Adaptation은 중요 속성을 손상시킬 우려가 있는 복잡한 증강 기법을 적용
- 본 논문은 Pre-trained Model인 CLIP에 보다 간단한 증강 기법을 적용했을 때 유의미한 성능 향상을 보였음을 실험적으로 증명함



Usage Time (seconds)	SHOT	KNN	Ours
CLIP - RN50	7.501	1.528	3.911
CLIP - ViT-B/32	3.239	1.239	3.601

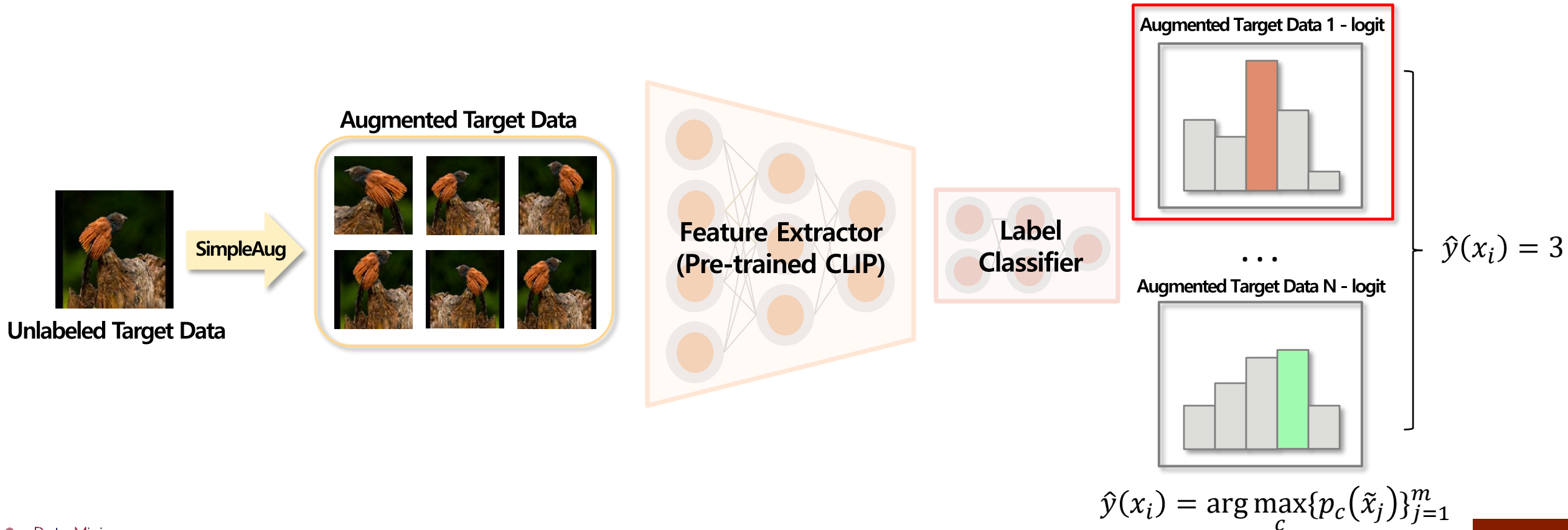
(c)

# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ① Simple Augmentation Strategy

- Crops, Scales, Horizontal Flips의 비교적 간단한 데이터 증강 기법을 적용
- 데이터 증강이 적용된 다양한 Unlabeled Target Data의 Class prediction logit값 중 max값을 갖는 class로 pseudo-label 설정

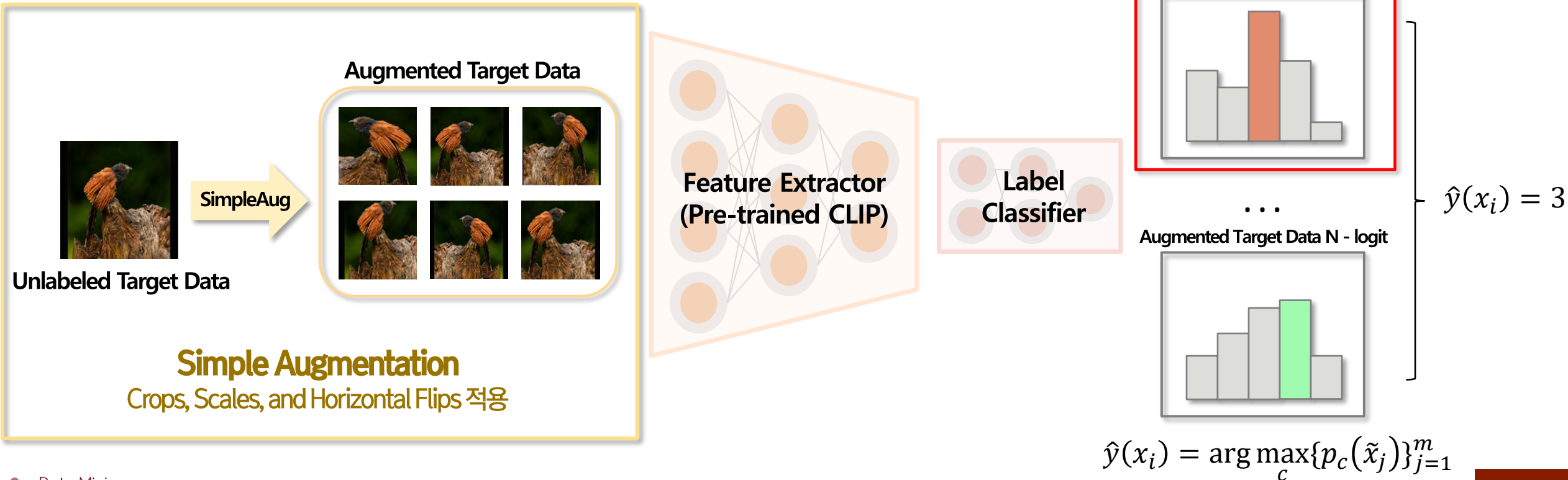


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## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

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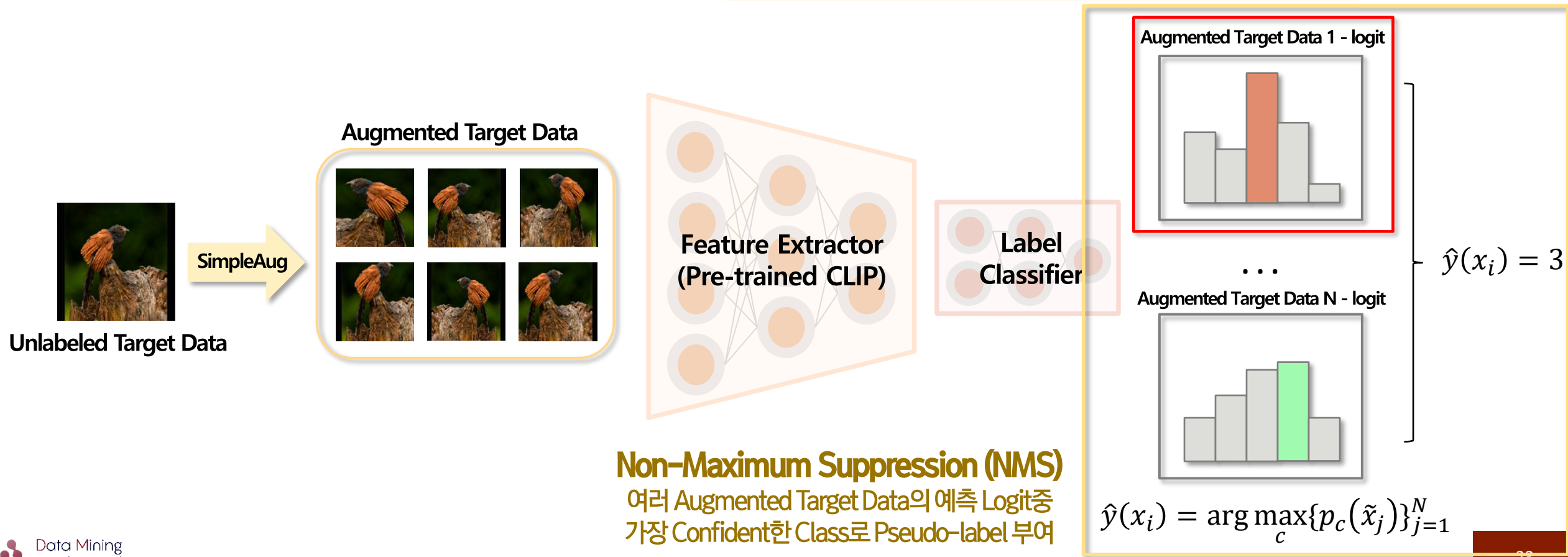


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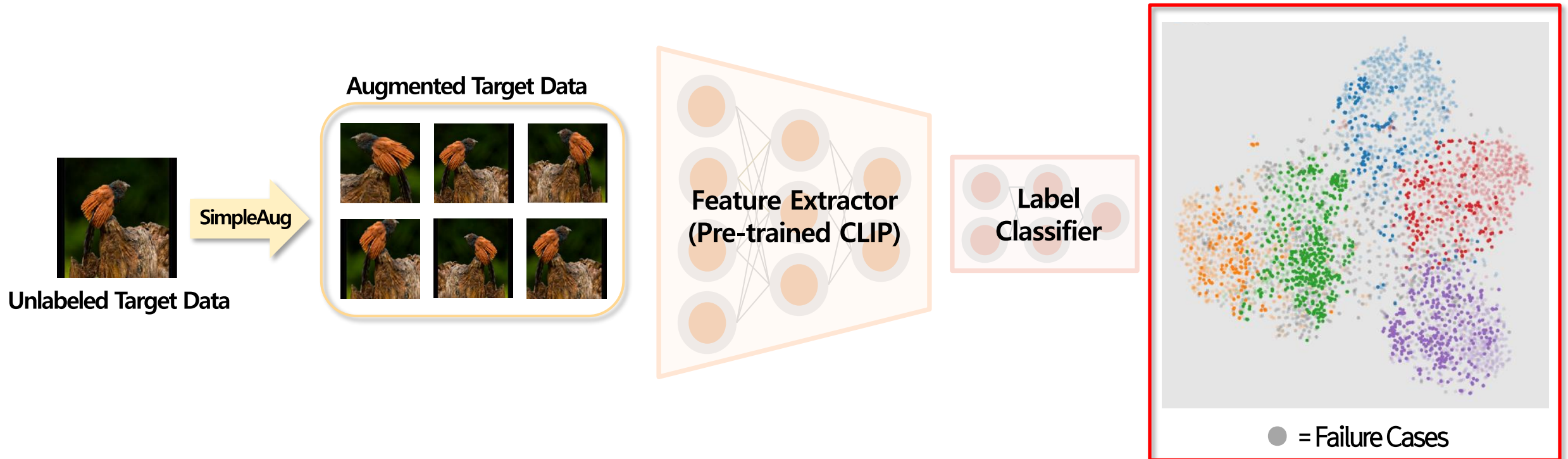


# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ② Pseudo-Label Correction Algorithm

- 기존 사전학습된 CLIP 모델에 ① Simple Augmentation Strategy만 적용할 경우 오분류 케이스가 다수 확인
- 이는 단순 증강 기법에 의존한 Pseudo-labeling 적용은 한계가 있음을 보여줌
  - 이러한 저품질 Pseudo-label 문제를 ② Pseudo-Label Correction Algorithm으로 해결



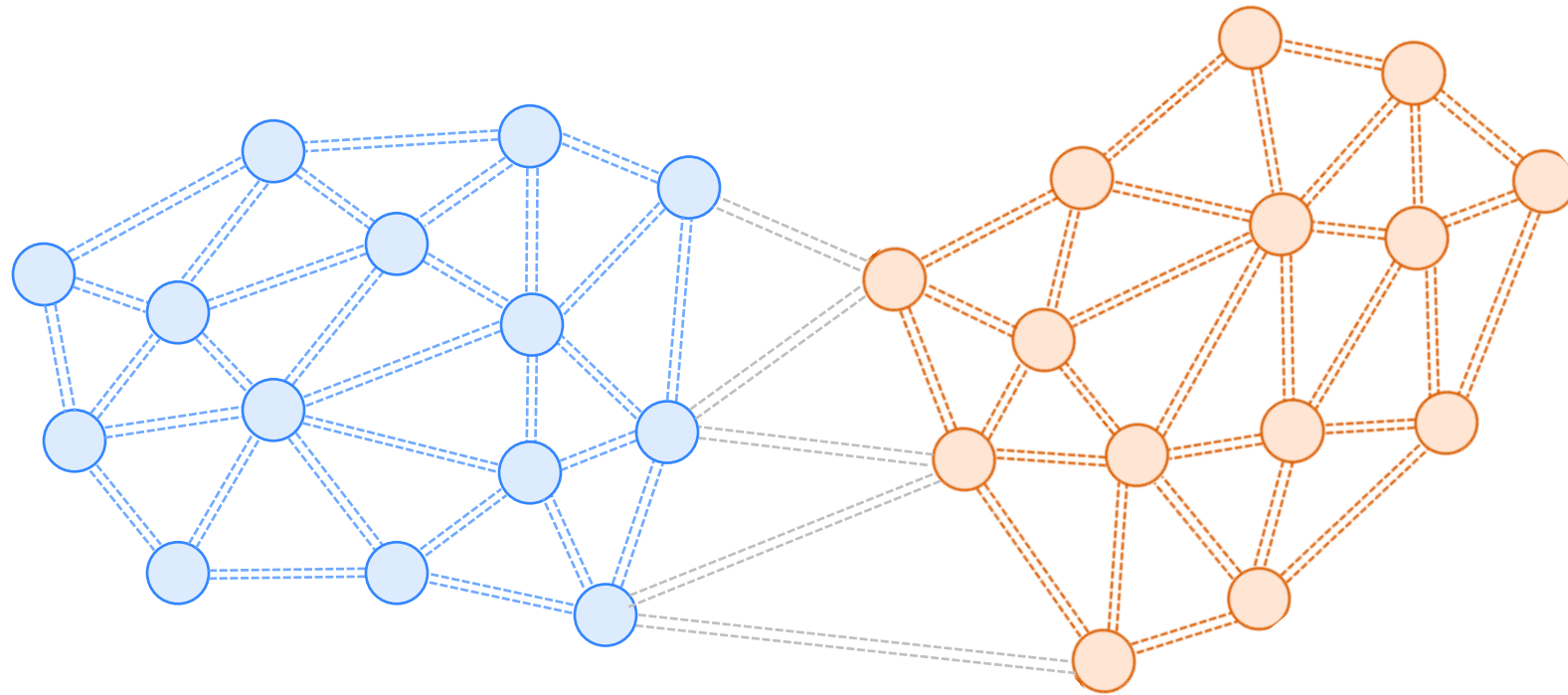


# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ② Pseudo-Label Correction Algorithm – 1) Graph Structure Definition

- Target Domain 데이터의 잠재 공간 상 Feature Vector를 그래프 구조로 정의
  - Vertices(노드) : 특징 벡터, Edge(엣지) : 노드 간의 거리(가중치)

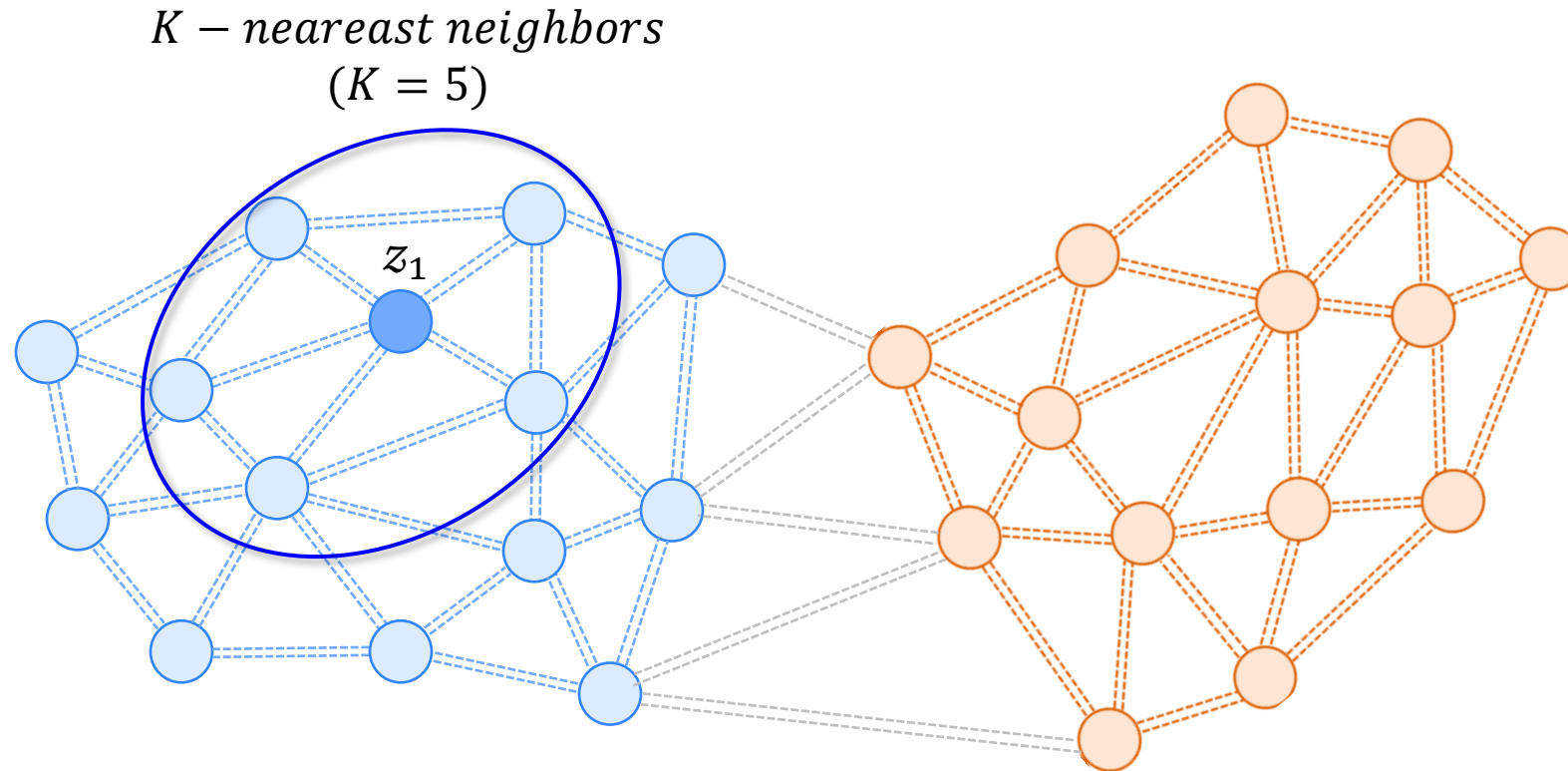


# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ② Pseudo-Label Correction Algorithm – 1) Graph Structure Definition

- 특정 노드(벡터)를 기준으로  $K$ -nearest neighbors 적용을 통한 인접 노드 선정

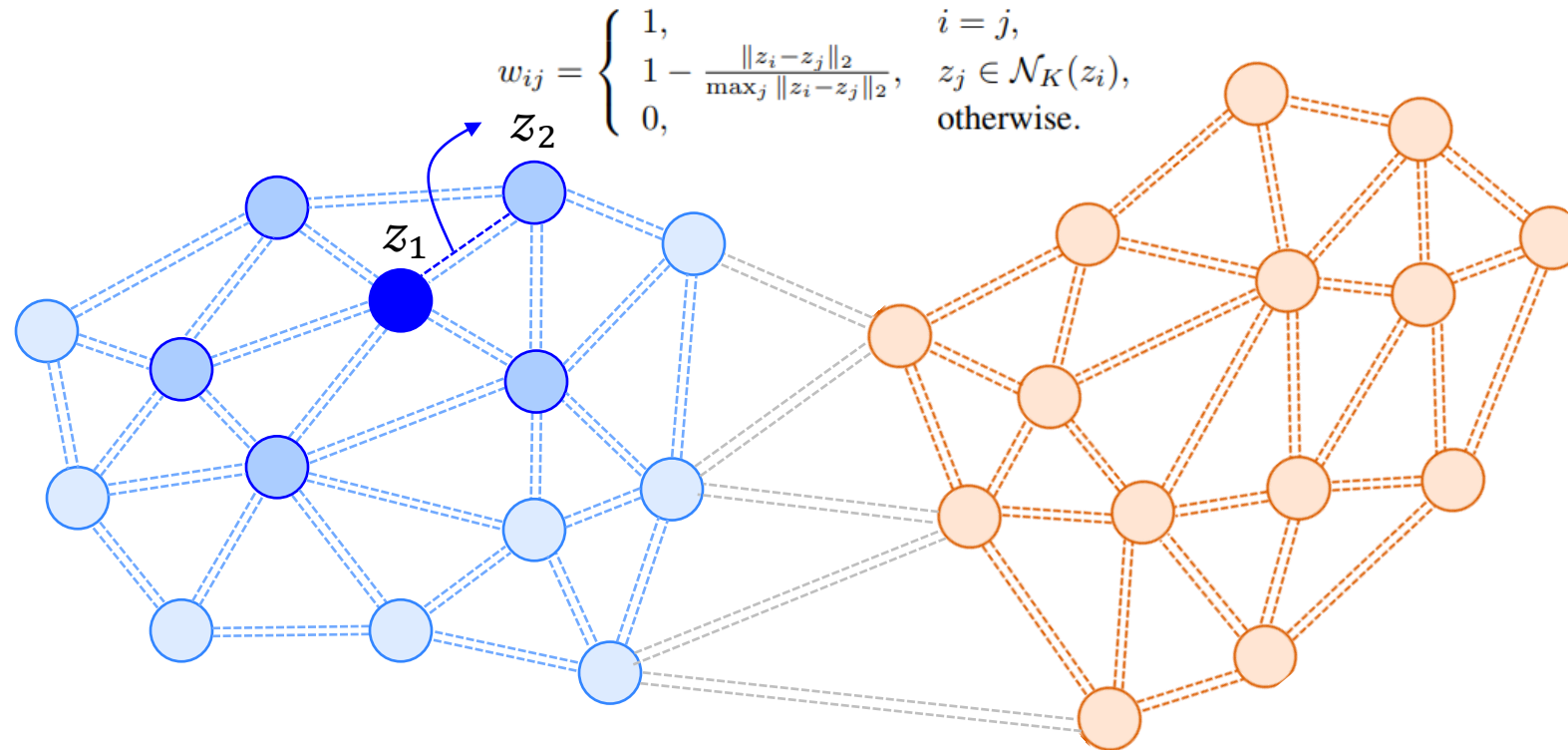


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## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ② Pseudo-Label Correction Algorithm – 1) Graph Structure Definition

- 노드 간 거리를 반영하는 가중치  $w_{ij}$  공식을 적용하여 모든 노드 간 가중치 산정

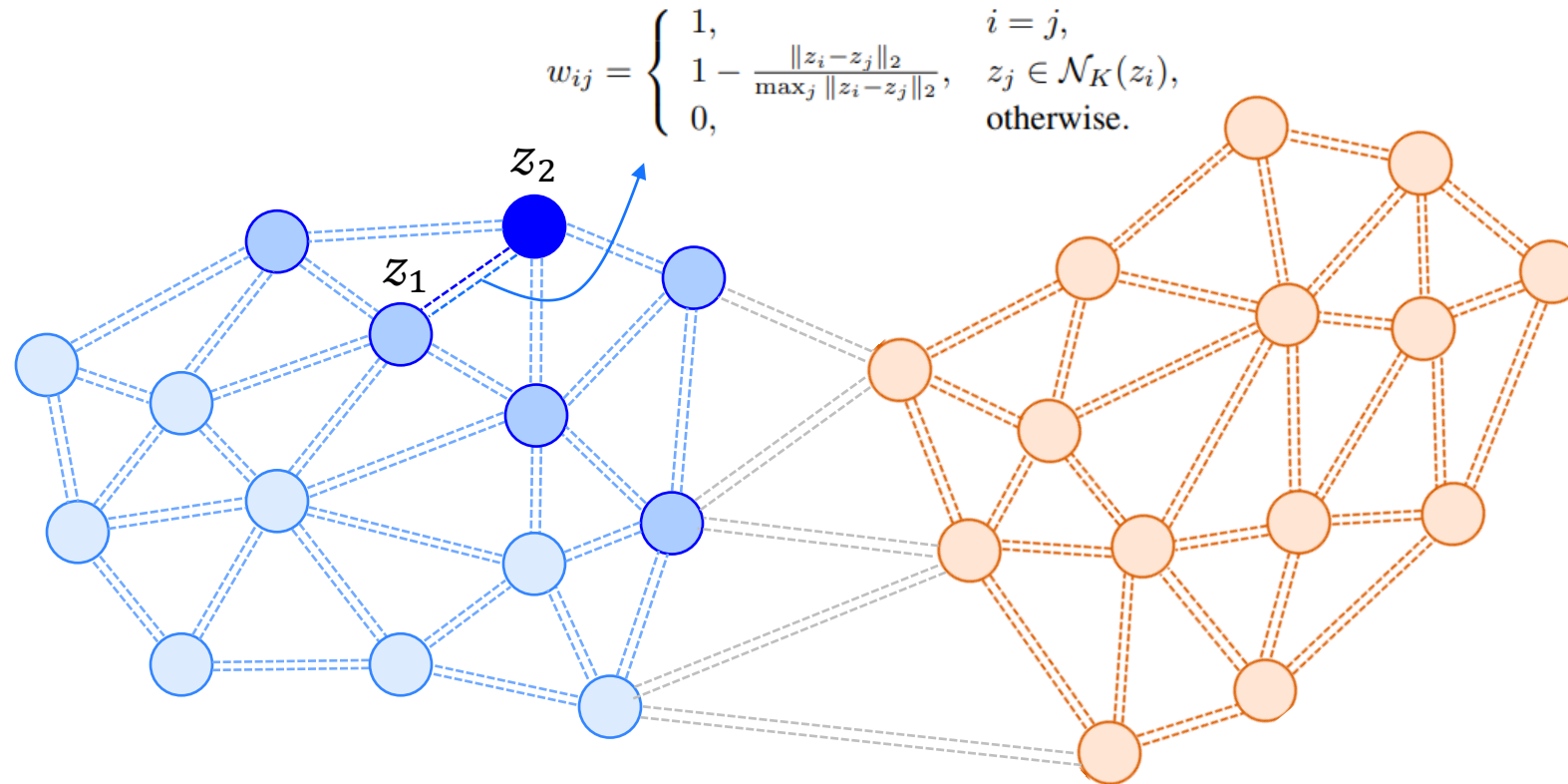


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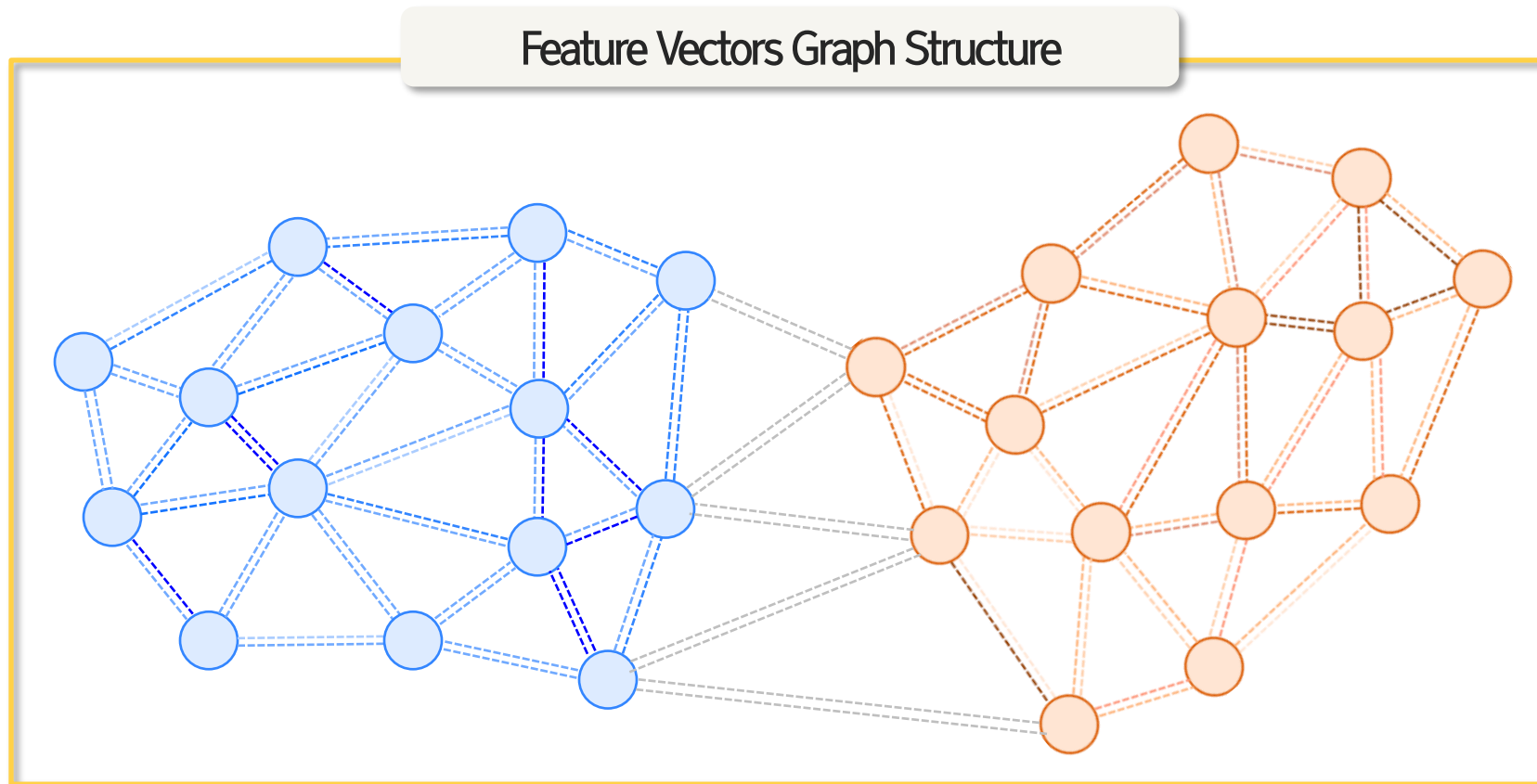


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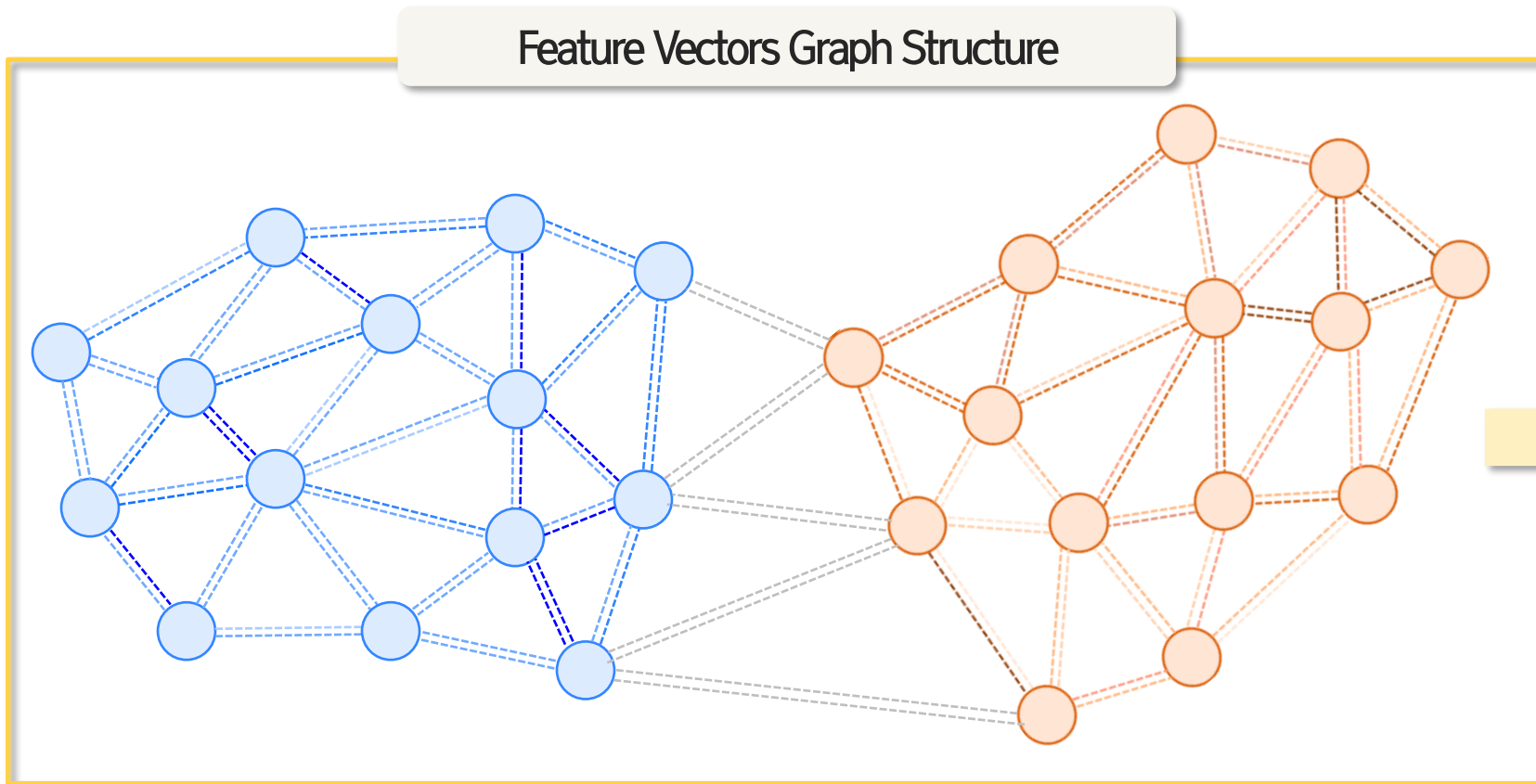


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대칭 가중치 행렬  $W$

$$W = (w_{ij})_{n \times n} + (w_{ji})_{n \times n}$$

정규화 그래프 행렬  $S$

$$D_{ii} = \sum_j W_{ij}$$

$$S = D^{-1/2} W D^{-1/2}$$

# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ② Pseudo-Label Correction Algorithm – 2) Label Propagation Process

- 초기 레이블 행렬을 정의하고 이를 기점으로 레이블 전파 과정을 거쳐 고품질의 Pseudo-label 형성

$$Y(0) = (y_{ij})_{n \times m}, \quad \text{where } y_{ij} = p_j(x_i)$$

$$Y(t + 1) = \alpha S Y(t) + (1 - \alpha) Y(0)$$

$$Y(T) = \alpha^T S^T Y(0) + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \alpha^t S^t Y(0)$$

$$Y^* = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} Y(T) = (1 - \alpha) (I - \alpha S)^{-1} Y(0)$$

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## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

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초기 Label  $Y(0)$

Sample  $x_i$ 가 Class  $j$ 에 속할 Predictive probability

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### Label Update

초기 Label  $Y(0)$ 와 샘플간 정규화 행렬 그래프  $S$ 의 정보가 반영된  
현재 시점  $Y(t)$ 의 정보로 Label을 Update

# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ ② Pseudo-Label Correction Algorithm – 2) Label Propagation Process

- 초기 레이블 행렬을 정의하고 이를 기점으로 레이블 전파 과정을 거쳐 고품질의 Pseudo-label 형성

$$Y(0) = (y_{ij})_{n \times m}, \quad \text{where } y_{ij} = p_j(x_i)$$

$$Y(t + 1) = \alpha SY(t) + (1 - \alpha)Y(0)$$

$$Y(T) = \alpha^T S^T Y(0) + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \alpha^t S^t Y(0)$$

$$Y^* = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} Y(T) = (1 - \alpha) (I - \alpha S)^{-1} Y(0)$$

### Label Update (After $T$ times)

$$Y^{(1)} = \alpha SY^{(0)} + (1 - \alpha)Y^{(0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y^{(2)} &= \alpha SY^{(1)} + (1 - \alpha)Y^{(0)} \\ &= \alpha S(\alpha SY^{(0)} + (1 - \alpha)SY^{(0)}) + (1 - \alpha)Y^{(0)} \\ &= \alpha^2 S^2 Y^{(0)} + \alpha(1 - \alpha)SY^{(0)} + (1 - \alpha)Y^{(0)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y^{(3)} &= \alpha SY^{(2)} + (1 - \alpha)Y^{(0)} \\ &= \alpha^3 S^3 Y^{(0)} + \alpha^2(1 - \alpha)S^2 Y^{(0)} + \alpha(1 - \alpha)SY^{(0)} + (1 - \alpha)Y^{(0)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{Y^{(T)} = \alpha^T S^T Y(0) + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \alpha^t S^t Y(0)}$$

# Methods

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$$Y^* = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} Y(T) = (1 - \alpha) (I - \alpha S)^{-1} Y(0)$$

### Label Update (After $\infty$ times)

정규화 행렬  $S = D^{-1/2} W D^{-1/2}$ 의 스펙트럼  $\rho(S) \leq 1$   
Hyperparameter  $\alpha \leq 1$

$$\therefore \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \alpha^T S^T Y(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \alpha) \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \alpha^t S^t Y(0)$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \alpha) Y(0)}{(I - \alpha S)}$$

$$= (1 - \alpha) (I - \alpha S)^{-1} Y(0)$$

} 무한 등비급수의 합

# Methods

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

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기존 Pseudo-labeling

$$\hat{y}(x_i) = \arg \max_c \{p_c(\tilde{x}_j)\}_{j=1}^N$$



신규 Pseudo-labeling

$$\hat{y}(x_i) = \arg \max_c \{p_c(\tilde{x}_j) \times \mathbb{1}_{\arg \max_k y_{jk}^* = c}\}_{j=1}^m$$

# Experiments

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ Experiments Results – Test-time Adaptation

- Batch Normalization, Self-supervised, Data Augmentation Strategy의 Test-time Adaptation과 비교 실험
- 고품질의 Pseudo-labeling 기반의 Self-training(Proposed)을 적용한 Test-time Adaptation의 성능이 가장 우수함을 증명

Methods	SF	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defcs	Gls	Mtn	Zm	Snw	Frst	Fg	Brt	Cnt	Els	Px	Jpg	Mean
Source	✓	28.8	22.9	26.2	9.5	20.6	10.6	9.3	14.2	15.3	17.5	7.6	20.9	14.7	41.3	14.7	18.3±0.00
TTT++ (Offline) [20]	✓	12.8	11.1	11.2	7.3	17.1	8.2	6.5	9.4	9.9	7.9	5.0	5.1	13.7	8.8	10.6	9.6±0.00
SHOT (Offline) [19]	✓	13.4	11.6	16.3	7.3	15.9	8.2	7.1	9.4	9.4	10.2	6.3	8.3	12.8	9.8	13.6	10.6±0.00
BN Adapt [27]	✓	15.9	13.7	18.0	7.8	18.3	8.9	8.0	10.8	9.6	12.7	6.1	9.4	13.5	14.3	14.5	12.1±0.01
TENT [30]	✓	14.5	12.4	17.7	7.7	17.7	8.8	7.9	10.3	9.6	12.0	6.1	9.0	13.4	11.3	14.5	11.5±0.02
MEMO [35]	✓	<u>13.9</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>10.7</u>	6.1	9.3	<u>12.6</u>	<b>10.0</b>	14.3	<u>10.9±0.02</u>
TTT++ (Online) [20]	✓	15.5	14.1	23.6	9.1	25.1	11.4	8.1	13.2	13.1	13.4	6.6	<b>6.9</b>	17.6	12.5	<u>13.6</u>	13.6±0.03
SHOT (Online) [19]	✓	14.5	12.3	17.7	7.8	17.8	8.7	7.9	10.4	9.6	12.1	<u>6.1</u>	9.0	13.4	11.4	14.4	11.5±0.02
Ours (Online)	✓	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<u>8.0</u>	<b>11.9</b>	<u>10.5</u>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.2±0.04</b>

Methods	SF	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defcs	Gls	Mtn	Zm	Snw	Frst	Fg	Brt	Cnt	Els	Px	Jpg	Mean
Source	✓	98.4	97.7	98.4	90.6	92.5	89.8	81.8	89.5	85.0	86.3	51.1	97.2	85.3	76.9	71.7	86.2±0.00
SHOT (Offline) [19]	✓	73.8	70.5	72.2	79.2	80.6	58.5	54.0	53.6	63.0	47.3	39.2	97.7	48.7	46.1	53.0	62.5±0.00
BN Adapt [27]	✓	87.1	90.6	89.5	87.6	93.4	80.0	71.9	70.6	81.5	65.9	46.8	89.8	73.5	63.2	67.5	77.3±0.30
TTT [29]	✓	<u>73.7</u>	<u>71.4</u>	<u>73.1</u>	<b>76.3</b>	93.4	<u>71.3</u>	66.6	64.4	81.3	52.4	41.7	<b>64.7</b>	<u>55.7</u>	52.2	55.7	<u>66.3±0.00</u>
MEMO [35]	✓	85.4	81.0	83.5	94.1	92.5	72.5	60.5	64.0	72.5	<u>52.0</u>	41.4	97.1	<u>55.8</u>	<u>50.7</u>	57.5	70.7±0.05
TENT [30]	✓	80.8	78.6	80.4	<u>82.5</u>	82.5	72.1	<u>60.5</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>66.7</u>	52.1	<b>39.2</b>	84.2	<u>55.5</u>	50.8	58.2	67.2±0.02
SHOT (Online) [19]	✓	83.9	82.3	83.7	83.9	83.8	72.6	61.9	65.7	68.6	54.8	39.4	85.9	58.1	53.1	62.3	69.3±0.03
Ours (Online)	✓	<b>72.9</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<u>80.7</u>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>63.4±0.03</b>

# Experiments

## Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

### ❖ Experiments Results – Ablation Study

- Simple Augmentation, Pseudo-labeling Correction Algorithm(PLCA), off/online 상황에 따른 성능 비교
  - Offline: 모든 테스트 데이터를 한번에 접근 가능한 설정, 이전 데이터에 대한 재학습 O / Online: 테스트 데이터를 순차적으로 입력, 이전 데이터에 대한 재학습 X
- PLCA의 적용에 따른 성능 향상이 상대적으로 우수하며 Simple Augmentation과 접목했을 때 더 높은 성능 향상을 보임

Methods	Models	ResNet-50					Models	ViT-B/16				
		CIFAR10	CIFAR100	Food101	Cars	ImageNet		CIFAR10	CIFAR100	Food101	Cars	ImageNet
CLIP (zero-shot) [25]	ResNet-50	68.7±0.0	37.9±0.0	74.4±0.0	53.9±0.0	55.8±0.0	ResNet-101	78.1±0.0	41.2±0.0	77.5±0.0	60.7±0.0	58.2±0.0
Ours (SimpAug)		69.0±0.1	38.7±0.1	75.4±0.0	54.0±0.0	56.8±0.0		78.8±0.1	42.0±0.1	78.7±0.0	61.0±0.0	59.2±0.0
Ours (PLCA)		78.9±0.1	49.0±0.1	80.8±0.0	62.0±0.0	<b>60.9±0.0</b>		84.2±0.1	55.0±0.1	83.9±0.0	68.8±0.0	<b>63.2±0.0</b>
Ours (Online)		<u>83.0±0.2</u>	<u>52.8±0.4</u>	79.5±0.2	56.9±0.4	58.3±0.1		<u>89.1±0.1</u>	<u>59.0±0.2</u>	82.6±0.2	64.0±0.3	60.1±0.0
Ours (Offline)		<b>84.6±0.1</b>	<b>54.1±0.5</b>	<b>81.0±0.0</b>	<b>65.9±0.1</b>	<u>60.2±0.0</u>		<b>92.1±0.1</b>	<b>63.4±0.1</b>	<b>85.1±0.0</b>	<b>71.4±0.2</b>	<u>62.6±0.0</u>
CLIP (zero-shot) [25]		ViT-B/32	88.8±0.0	61.1±0.0	80.7±0.0	58.6±0.0		59.8±0.0	ViT-B/16	89.3±0.0	64.0±0.0	86.6±0.0
Ours (SimpAug)	89.6±0.1		62.1±0.1	82.3±0.0	58.9±0.0	61.1±0.0	90.1±0.1	65.7±0.1		87.6±0.0	64.3±0.0	65.5±0.0
Ours (PLCA)	92.8±0.1		<u>69.7±0.1</u>	86.1±0.0	<u>65.7±0.0</u>	<u>65.8±0.0</u>	94.3±0.0	73.0±0.1		<u>90.3±0.0</u>	<u>71.0±0.0</u>	<u>69.9±0.0</u>
Ours (Online)	<u>92.9±0.1</u>		72.1±0.2	<u>86.3±0.1</u>	62.1±0.3	62.1±0.1	<u>94.8±0.0</u>	<u>74.6±0.1</u>		90.2±0.0	67.0±0.1	67.2±0.1
Ours (Offline)	<b>95.7±0.0</b>		<b>75.9±0.1</b>	<b>87.1±0.1</b>	<b>69.3±0.0</b>	<b>66.2±0.0</b>	<b>96.4±0.0</b>	<b>78.5±0.1</b>		<b>91.8±0.0</b>	<b>73.4±0.1</b>	<b>72.0±0.1</b>

# SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models (2024 CVPR)

# Methods

## SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

### ❖ SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models [2]

- 2024년에 제안된 Self-supervised Learning 기반 Test-time adaptation 방법론(CVPR, 2025년 2월 기준 31회 인용)
- 대조 학습 기반의 Self-supervised Learning 학습 방식을 통해 Online으로 Prompt를 Update하는 Vision-Language Model 제안

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### SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

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#### Abstract

Test-time adaptation (TTA) is a special and practical setting in unsupervised domain adaptation, which allows a pre-trained model in a source domain to adapt to unlabeled test data in another target domain. To avoid the computation-intensive backbone fine-tuning process, the zero-shot generalization potentials of the emerging pre-trained vision-language models (e.g., CLIP, CoOp) are leveraged to only tune the run-time prompt for unseen test domains. However, existing solutions have yet to fully exploit the representation capabilities of pre-trained models as

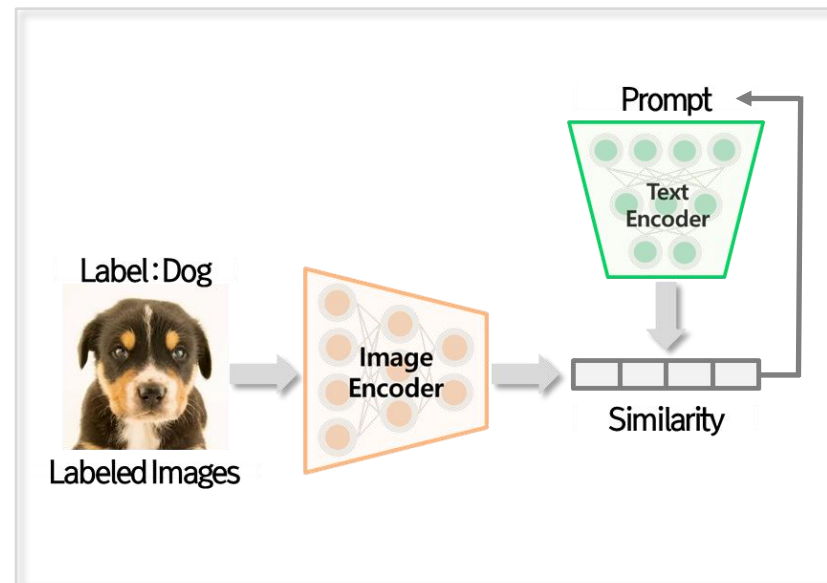


# Methods

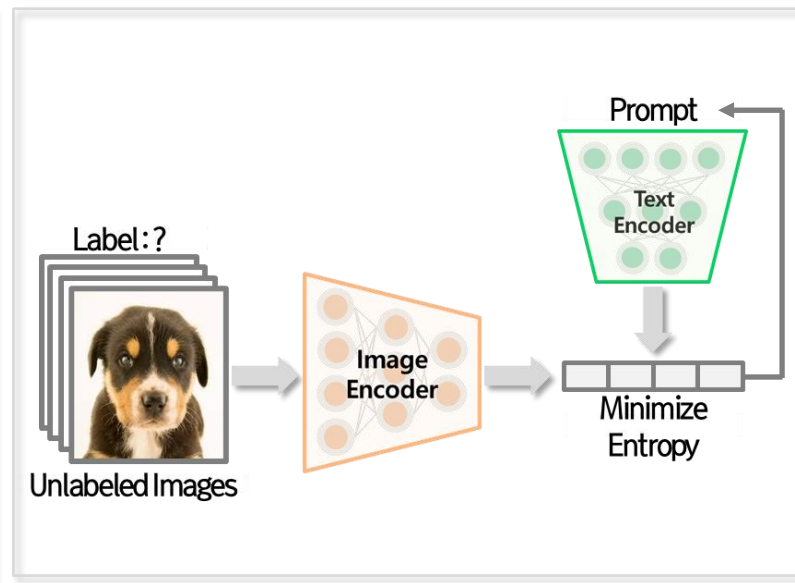
## SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

### ❖ 기존 Vision-Language Model의 한계점

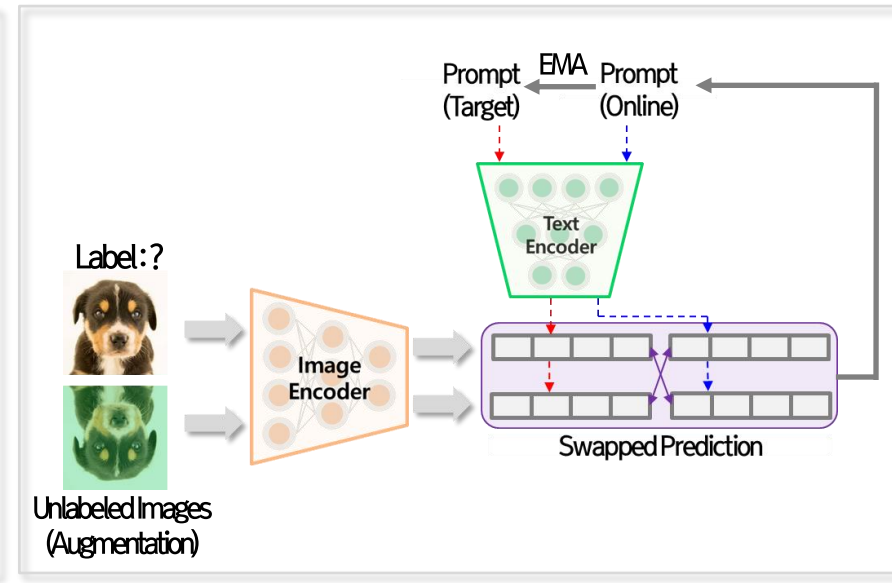
- 대표적인 Vision-Language Model로는 CoOp [3], TPT [4] 알고리즘이 있으나, 아래와 같은 한계점이 존재함
  - CoOp [1] : 프롬프트 학습을 위해 Label이 포함된 데이터가 필요하며 타겟 도메인으로의 적응력에 대한 학습 효율성 문제
  - TPT [2] : 엔트로피 최소화 방식에 의존하기 때문에 over-confidence 문제 및 새로운 도메인에 충분한 적응력을 보이지 못함



[ CoOp Framework ]



[ TPT Framework ]



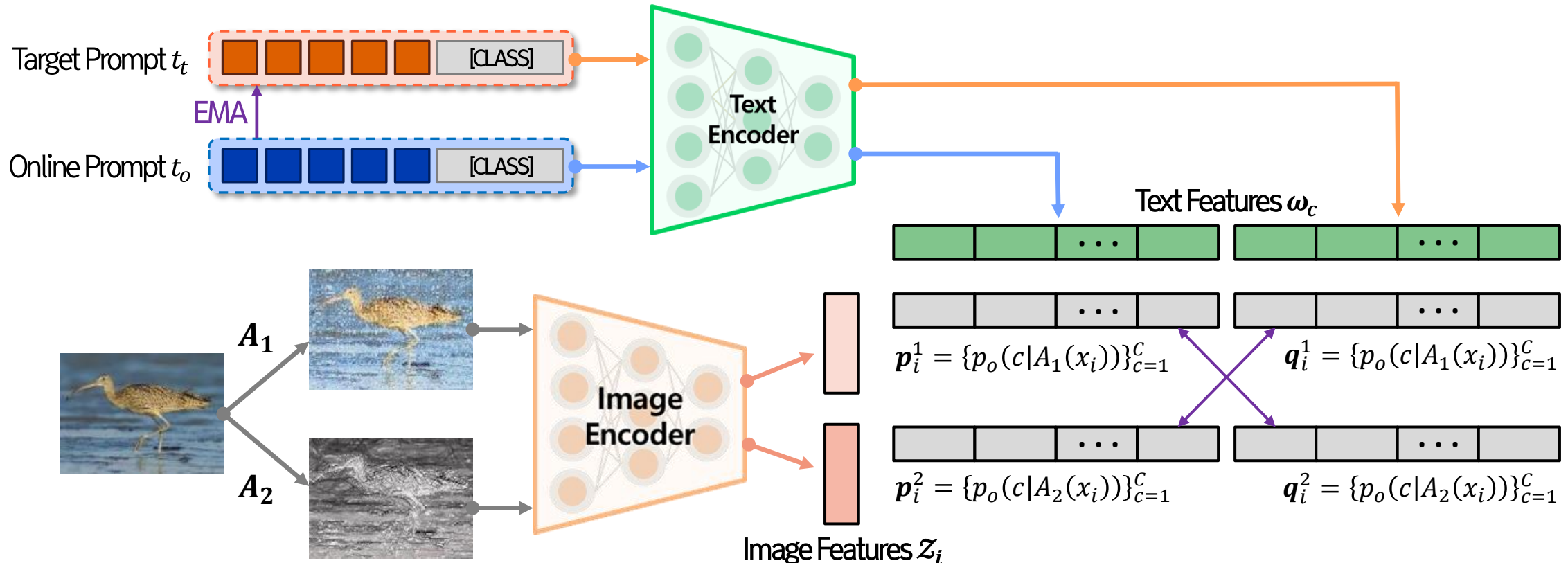
[ SwapPrompt Framework ]

# Methods

## SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

### ❖ SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models [2]

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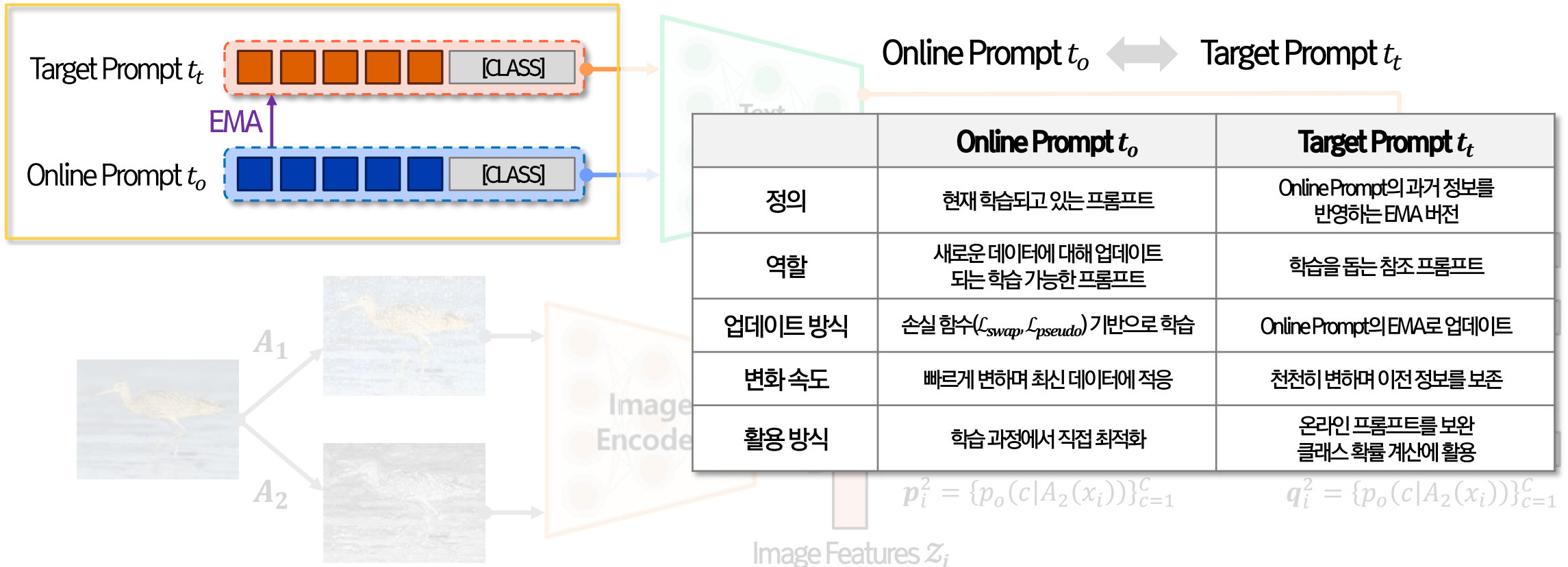


# Methods

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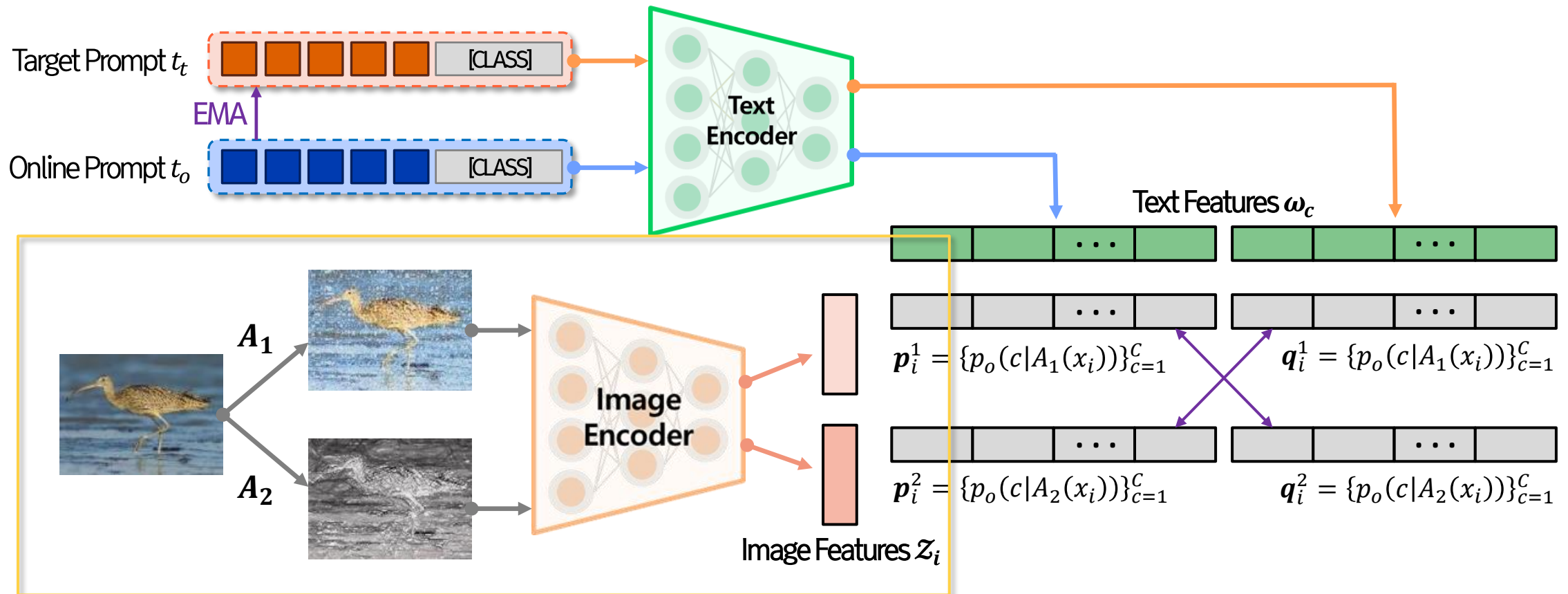


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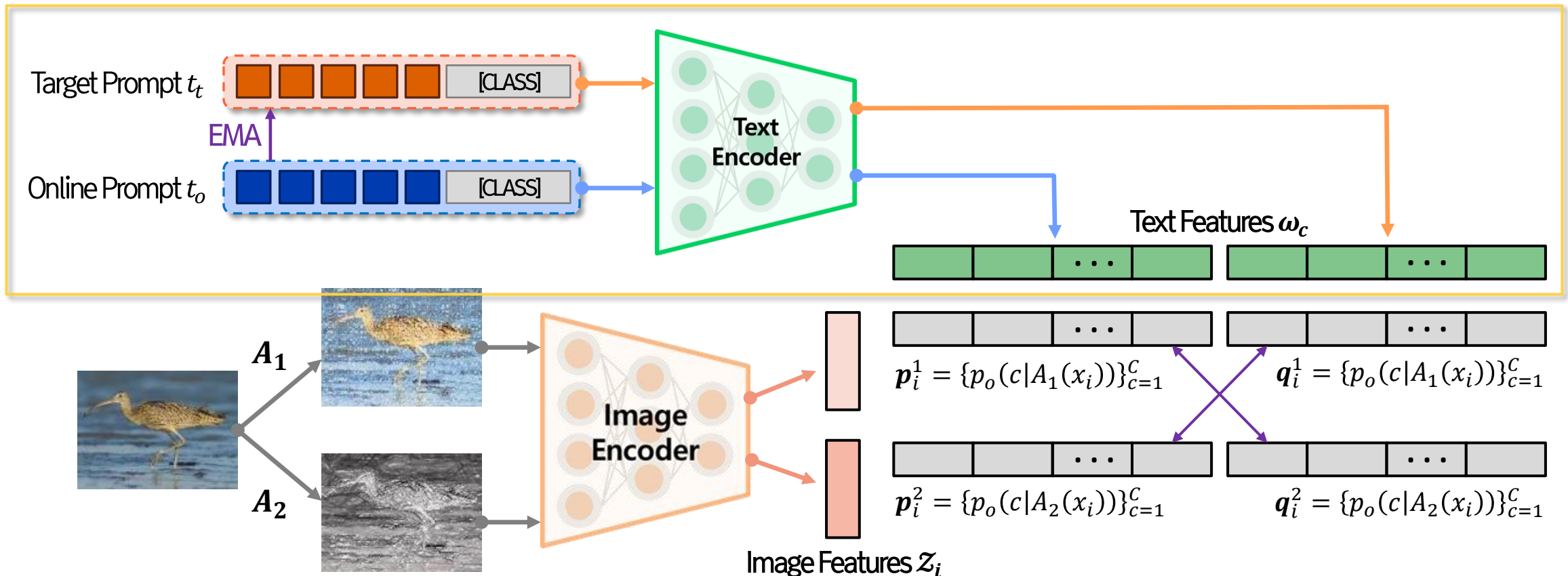


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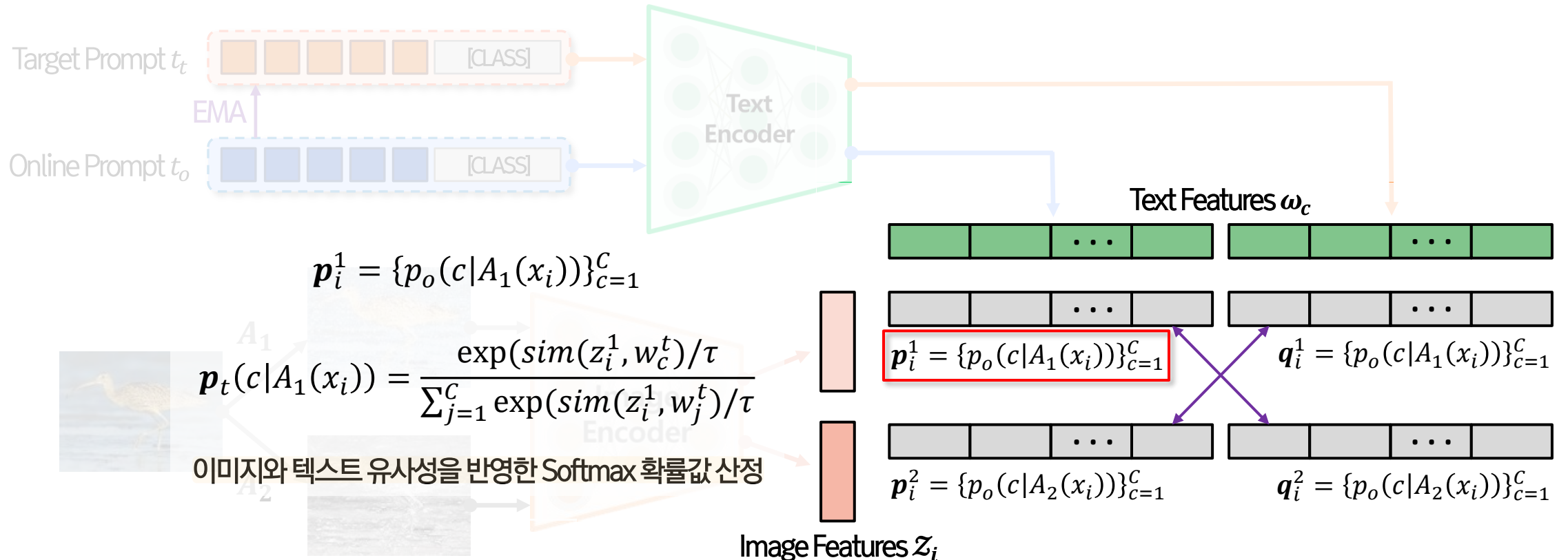


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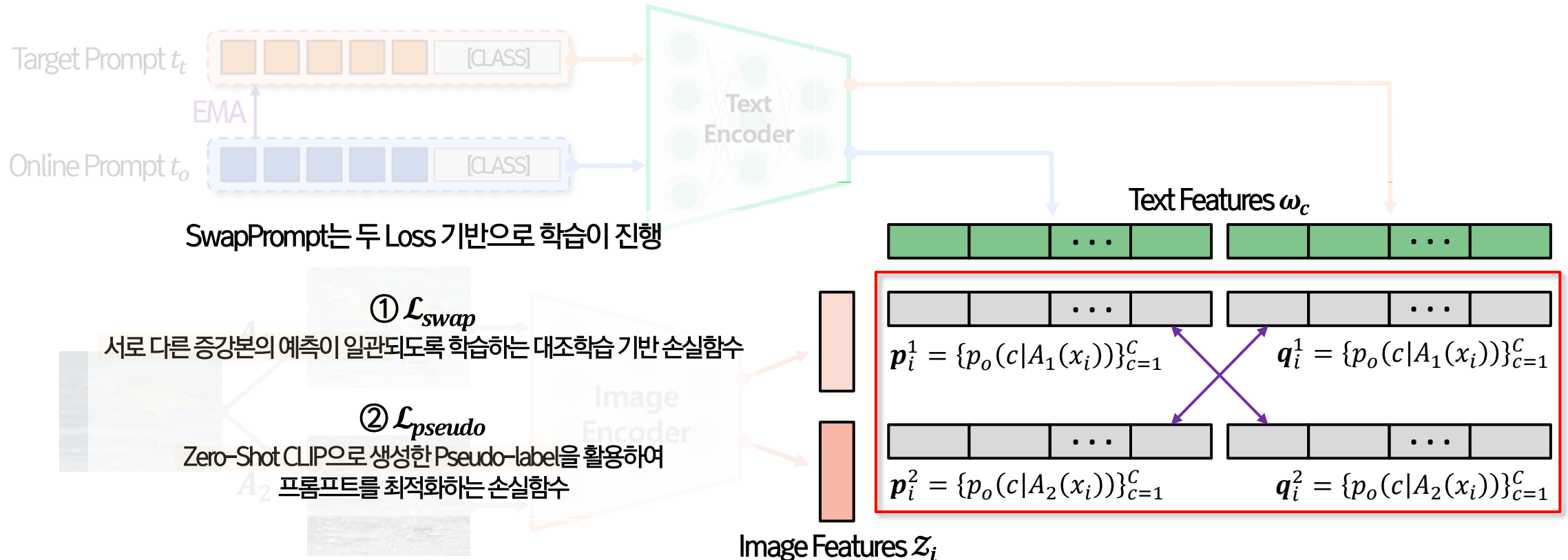


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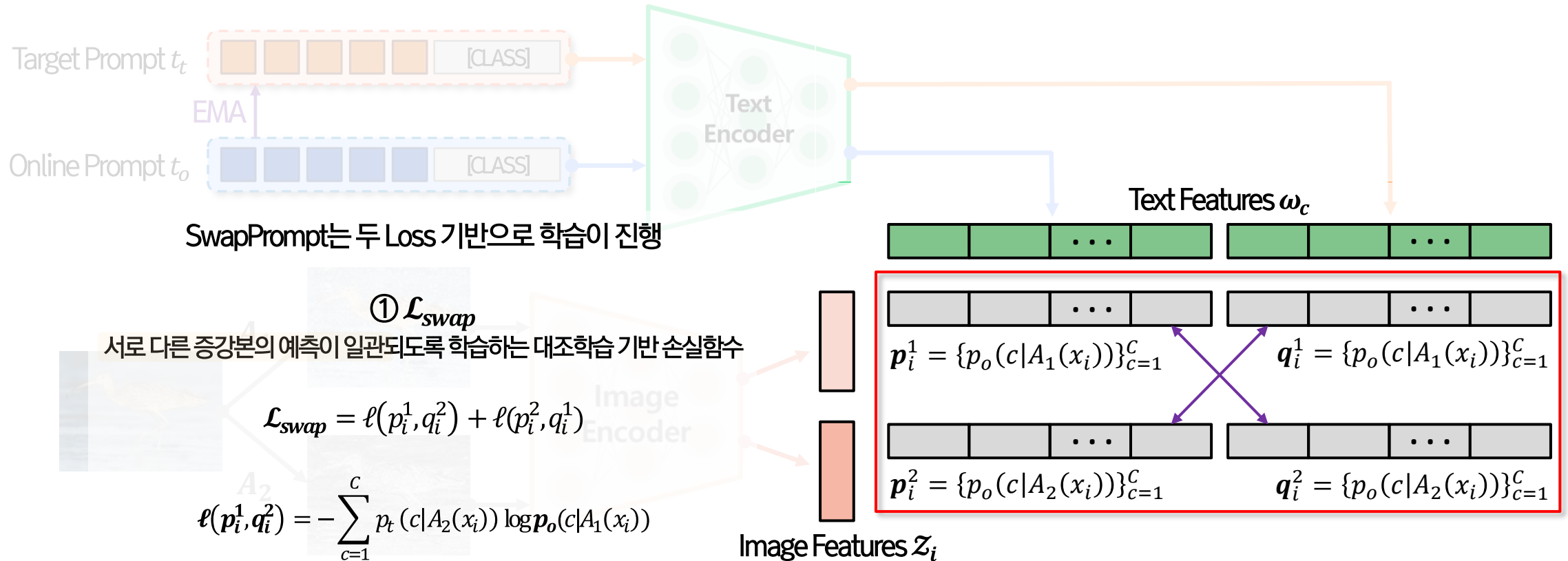


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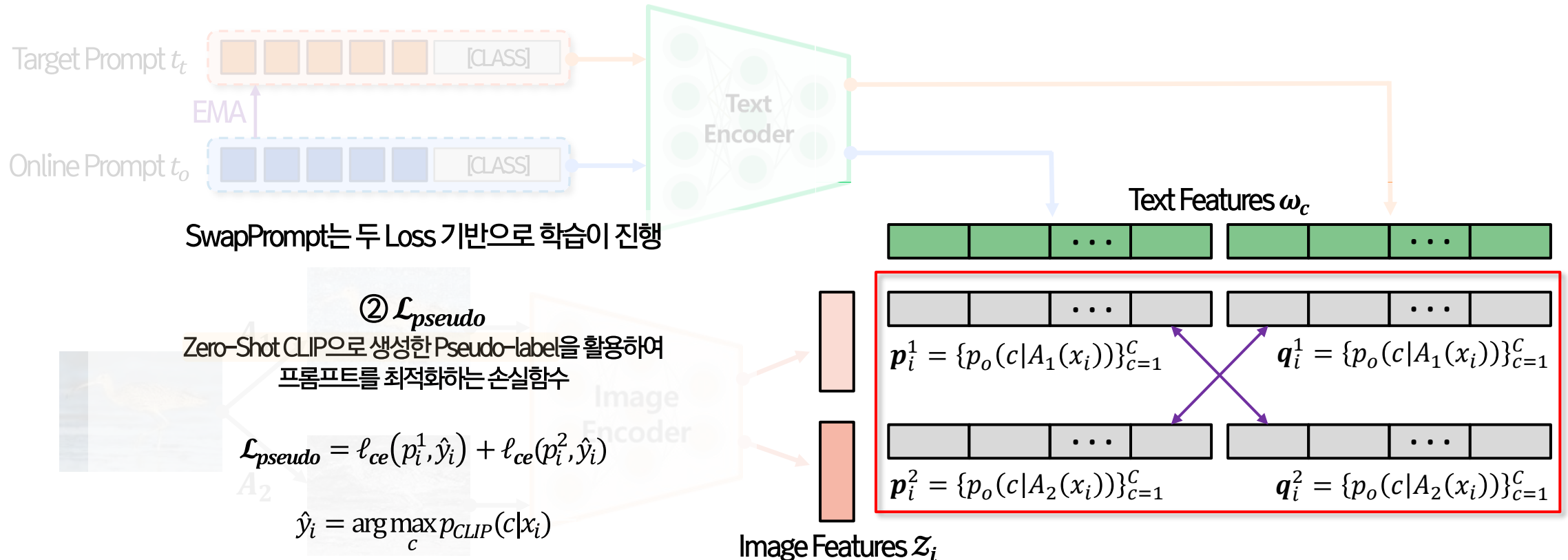


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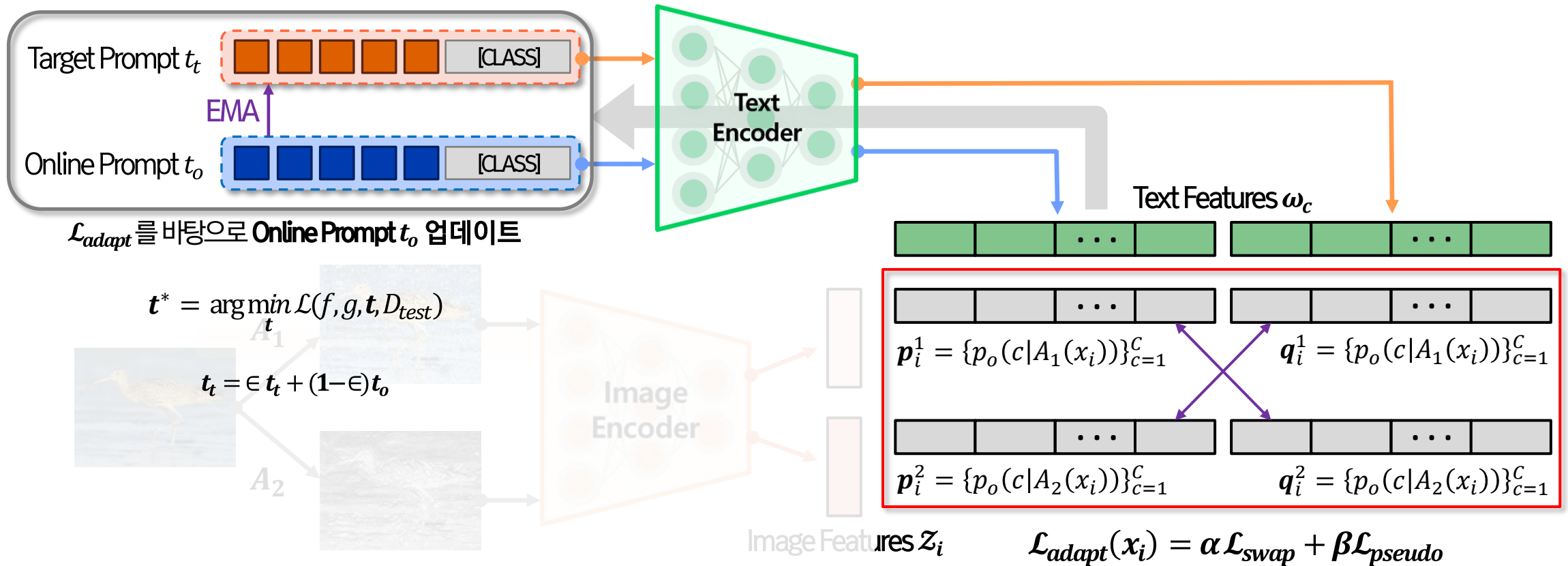


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# Experiments

## SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

### ❖ SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models [2]

- 14가지 데이터셋에 대하여 4가지 Vision-Language Models과의 성능 비교
  - CoOp[2] (Labeled Data 사용), UPL[3], TPT[4]
- 제안하는 SwapPrompt의 성능이 가장 우수했으며, Online 상황에서도 성능 하락폭이 크지 않는 학습 강건성을 보임

Method	Caltech101	DTD	Flowers102	Oxford-Pets	UCF101	StanfordCars	Food101	EuroSAT	SUN397	ImageNet	ImageNet-V2	ImageNet-A	ImageNet-R	ImageNet-Sketch
CoOp [17]	88.76	54.62	83.98	87.44	66.71	61.83	73.79	61.68	64.33	61.23	55.29	23.41	56.96	35.64
CLIP [16]	85.13	42.16	65.40	83.05	61.15	55.65	74.23	37.60	58.55	58.18	51.36	21.69	55.98	33.33
UPL [24]	86.37	45.04	67.11	88.53	63.63	58.46	74.38	41.40	61.07	61.19	52.07	23.59	57.09	36.40
TPT [19]	87.22	42.17	65.42	84.60	61.18	58.49	74.88	43.82	61.46	60.74	<b>54.35</b>	<b>26.24</b>	58.72	35.02
SwapPrompt	<b>89.90</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>70.22</b>	<b>89.14</b>	<b>65.66</b>	<b>59.60</b>	<b>75.08</b>	<b>46.64</b>	<b>63.93</b>	<b>61.80</b>	53.94	24.46	<b>60.88</b>	<b>38.21</b>
Δ	+2.68	+2.30	+3.11	+0.61	+2.03	+1.11	+0.20	+2.82	+2.47	+0.61	-0.41	-1.78	+2.16	+1.81
+ Online	89.69	46.40	68.12	88.97	64.52	58.88	75.66	42.45	63.36	61.41	52.93	24.42	60.25	38.13

# Experiments

SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

## ❖ SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models [2]

- Swapped Prediction의 효용성을 입증할 수 있는 Ablation Study 실험 결과
- Unsupervised Prompt Learning의 근간이 되는 UPL [3] 알고리즘을 Basis로 하여 Components를 추가하며 성능 향상 검증
- Unlabeled Data의 Augmentation 적용과 Swapped Prediction Strategy를 적용한 SwapPrompt의 성능 향상을 관찰

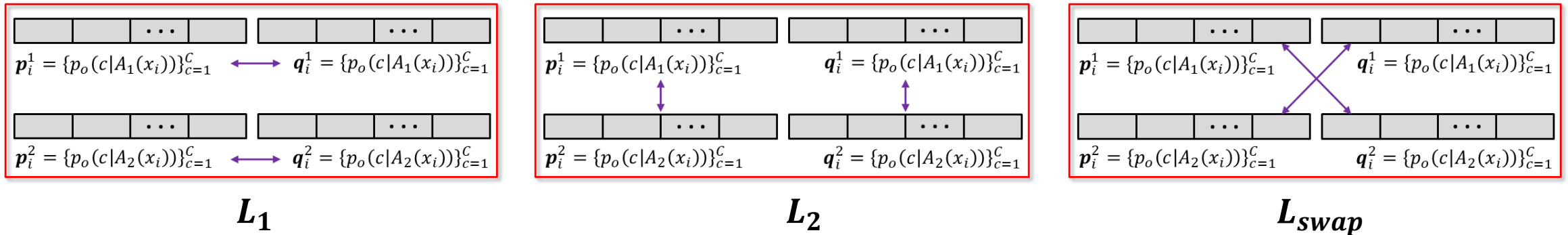
	ImageNet	Caltech101	DTD	Flowers102	Oxford-Pets	UCF101	Average
UPL [24]	61.19	86.37	45.04	67.11	88.53	63.63	68.65
UPL+AUG	61.30	87.75	46.04	68.43	87.67	65.15	69.39
SwapPrompt	<b>61.80</b>	<b>89.90</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>70.22</b>	<b>89.14</b>	<b>65.66</b>	<b>70.68</b>

# Experiments

## SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

### ❖ SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models [2]

- Swap 방식에 따른 성능 변화 비교 실험
- 프롬프트 간( $L_1$ ), 데이터 증강본 간( $L_2$ ), 그리고 프롬프트 및 데이터 증강본 간( $L_{swap}$ ) 중 제안하는  $L_{swap}$ 이 가장 높은 성능을 보임



	Caltech101	DTD	Flowers102	Oxford-Pets	UCF101	Average
$L_1$	87.38	47.22	69.63	87.71	64.68	71.32
$L_2$	88.45	46.69	69.28	87.30	64.46	71.24
$L_{swap}$	<b>89.90</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>70.22</b>	<b>89.14</b>	<b>65.66</b>	<b>72.45</b>

# Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization (AAAI 2024)

# Methods

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

### ❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

- 2024년에 제안된 Batch Normalization 기반 Test-time adaptation 방법론(AAAI, 2025년 2월 기준 13회 인용)
- 자체적인 Batch Normalization 파라미터 조정 방법 및 메타 러닝을 활용한 보조 학습 방식의 TTA 방법론 제안

### Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

Yanan Wu<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Zhixiang Chi<sup>3\*</sup>, Yang Wang<sup>4</sup>, Konstantinos N. Plataniotis<sup>3</sup>, Songhe Feng<sup>1,2†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of Big Data & Artificial Intelligence in Transportation,  
Ministry of Education, Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, 100044, China

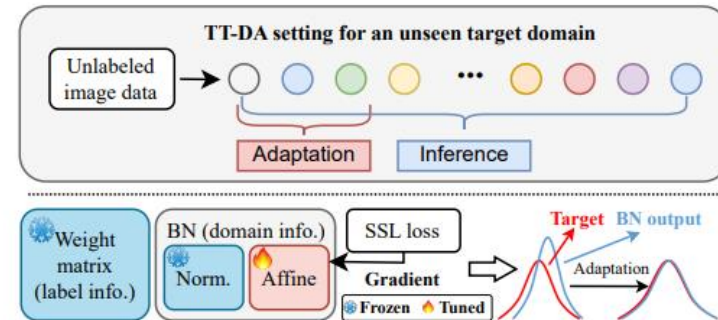
<sup>2</sup>School of Computer and Information Technology, Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, 100044, China

<sup>3</sup>The Edward S Rogers Sr. ECE Department, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S3G8, Canada

<sup>4</sup>Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering, Concordia University, Montreal, H3G2J1, Canada  
{ynwu0510,shfeng}@bjtu.edu.cn, zhixiang.chi@mail.utoronto.ca, yang.wang@concordia.ca, kostas@ece.utoronto.ca

#### Abstract

Test-time domain adaptation aims to adapt the model trained on source domains to unseen target domains using a few unlabeled images. Emerging research has shown that the label and domain information is separately embedded in the weight matrix and batch normalization (BN) layer. Previous works normally update the whole network naively without explicitly decoupling the knowledge between label and domain. As a result, it leads to knowledge interference and defective distribution adaptation. In this work, we propose to reduce

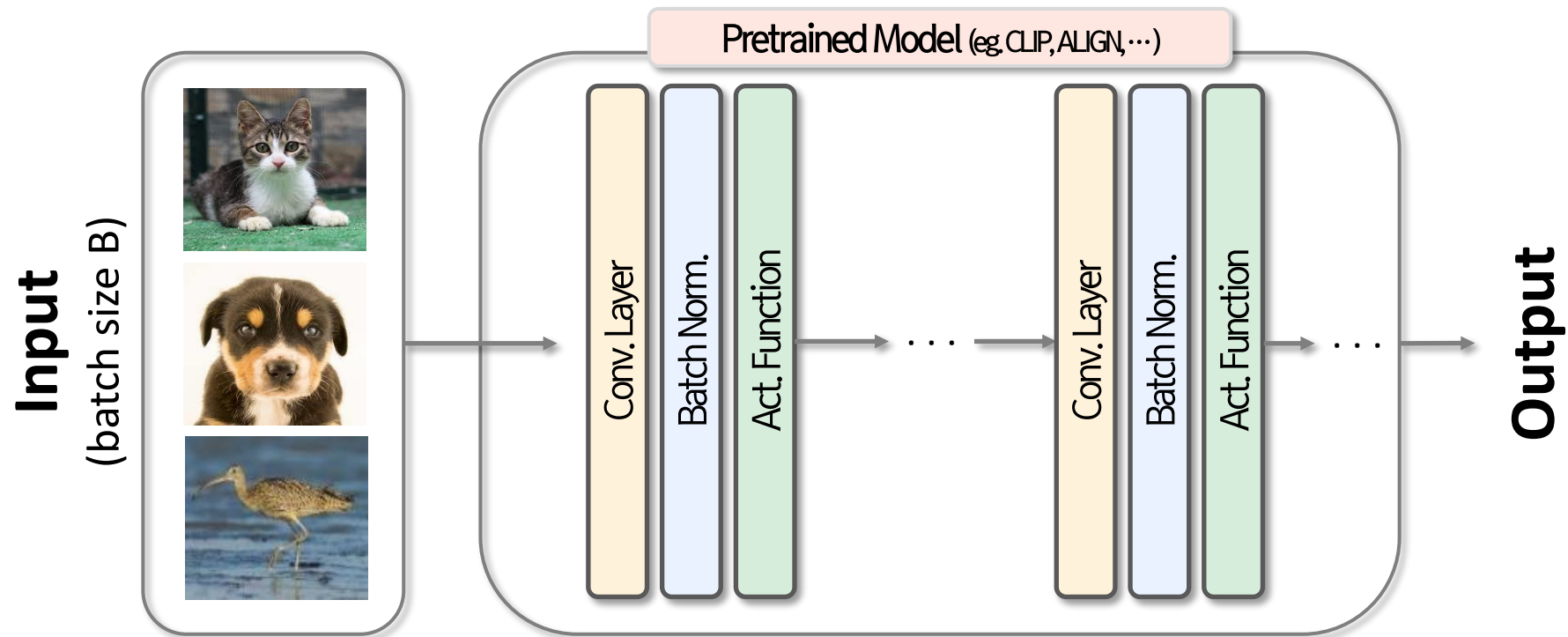


# Methods

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

### ❖ Batch Normalization in Test-Time Adaptation

- 2024년에 제안된 Batch Normalization 기반 Test-time adaptation 방법론(AAAI, 2025년 2월 기준 13회 인용)
- 자체적인 Batch Normalization 파라미터 조정 방법 및 메타 러닝을 활용한 보조 학습 방식의 TTA 방법론 제안



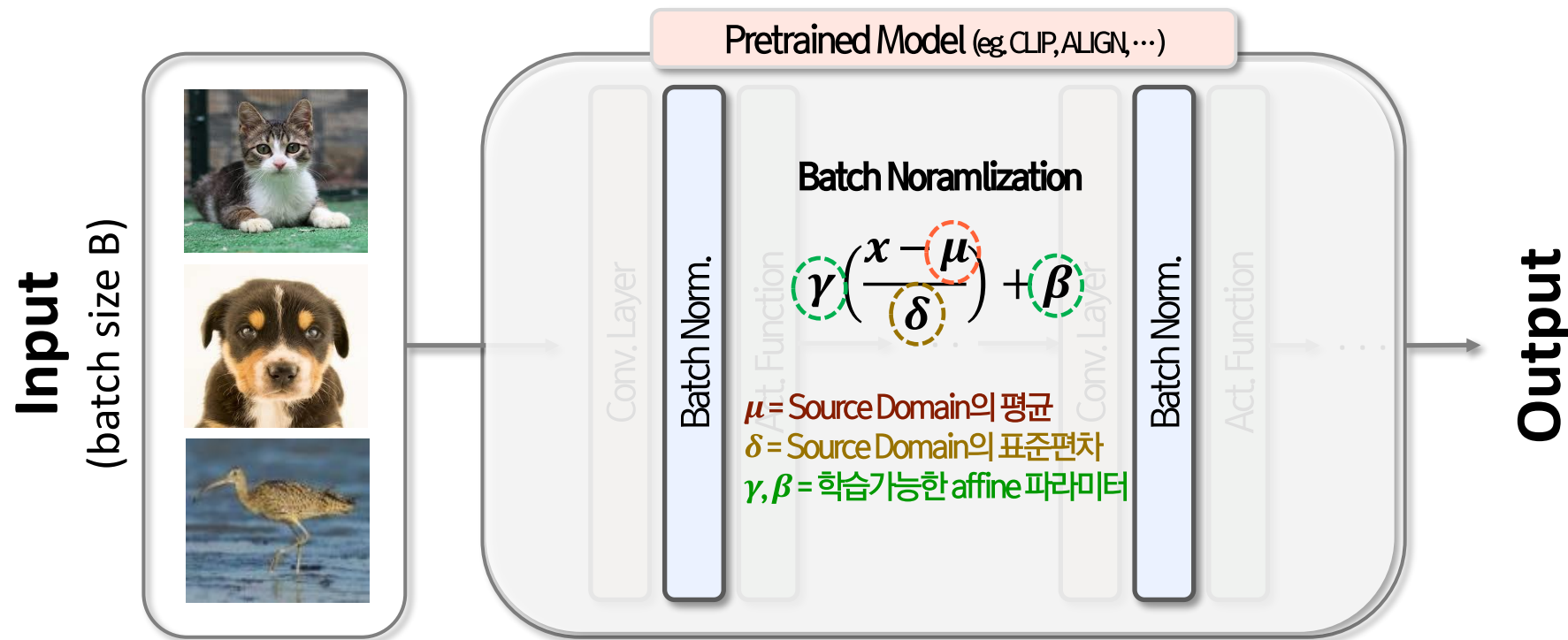


# Methods

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

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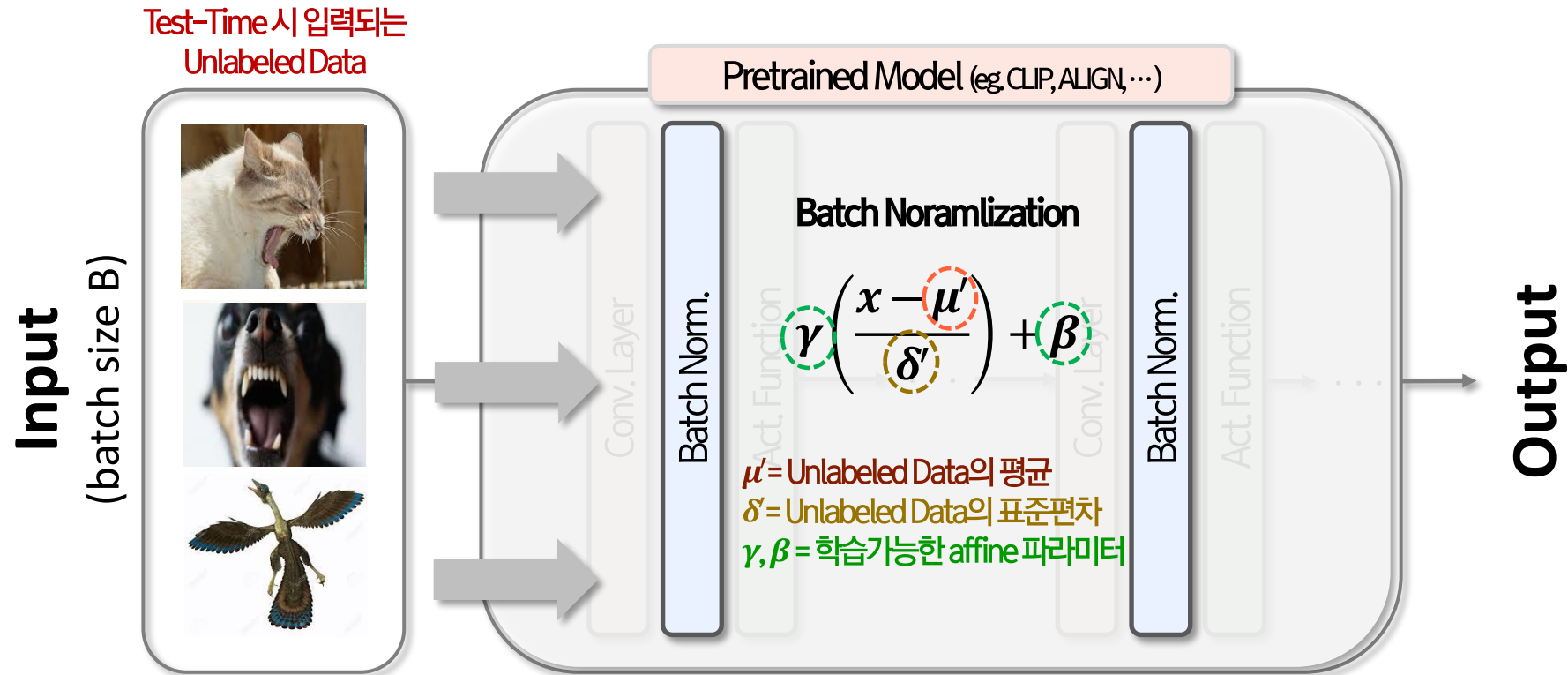


# Methods

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

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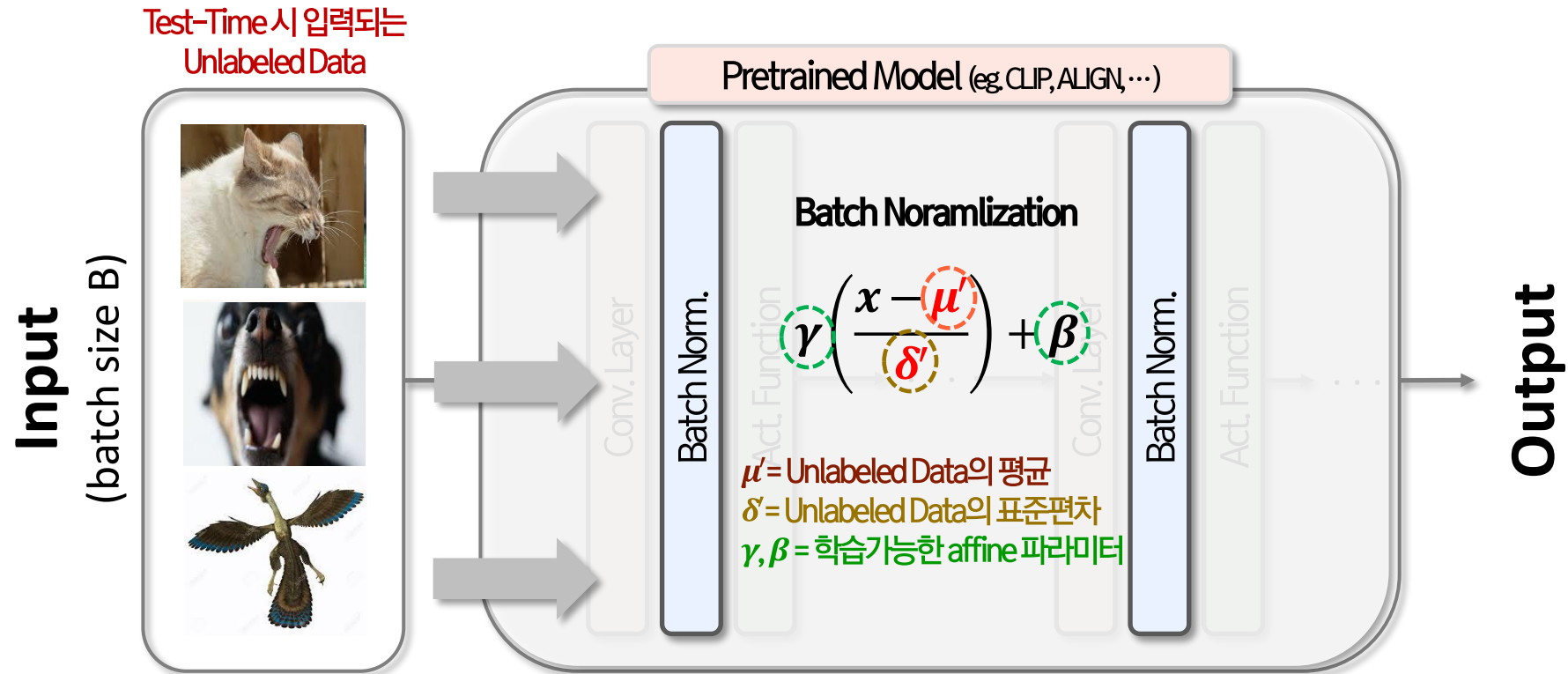


# Methods

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

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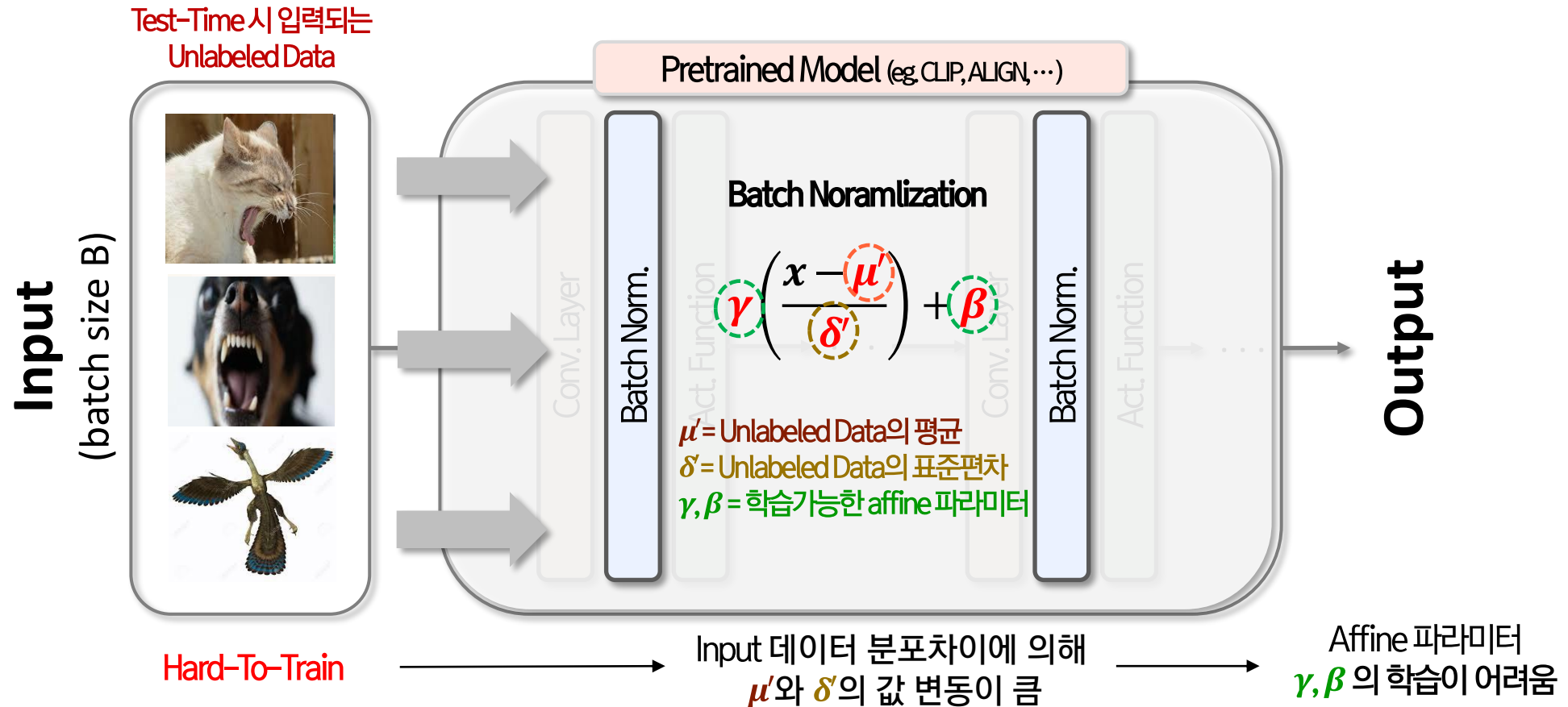
Input 데이터 분포차이에 의해  $\mu'$ 와  $\delta'$ 의 값 변동이 큼

# Methods

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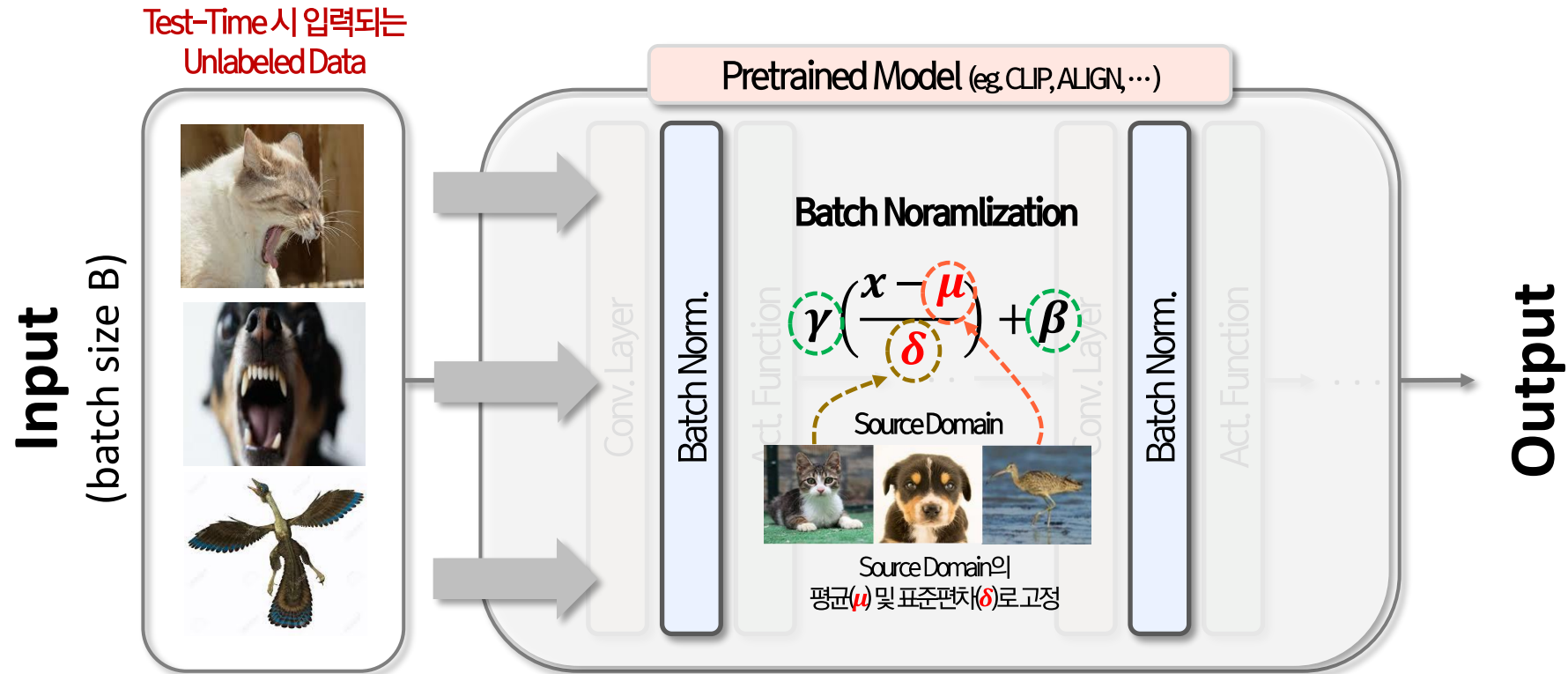


# Methods

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

### ❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

- 2024년에 제안된 Batch Normalization 기반 Test-time adaptation 방법론(AAAI, 2025년 2월 기준 13회 인용)
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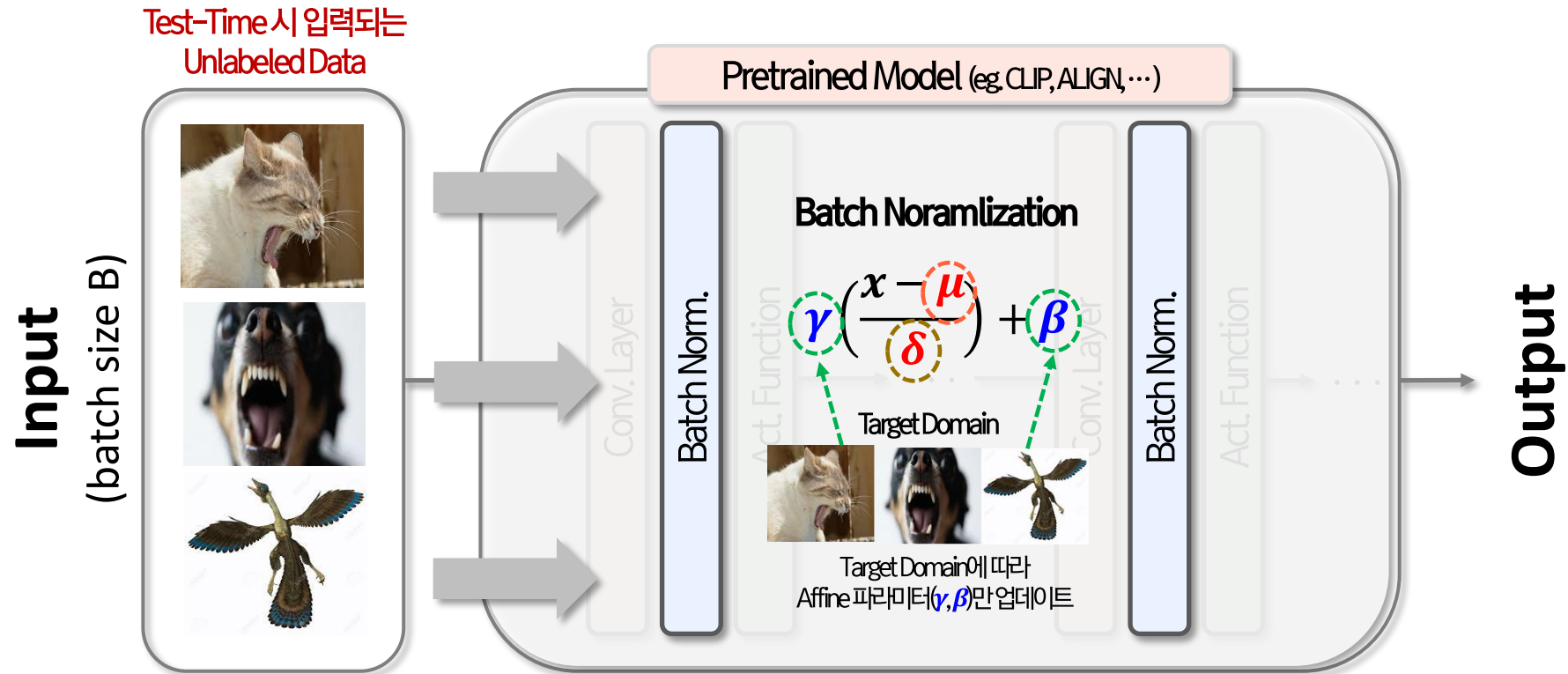


# Methods

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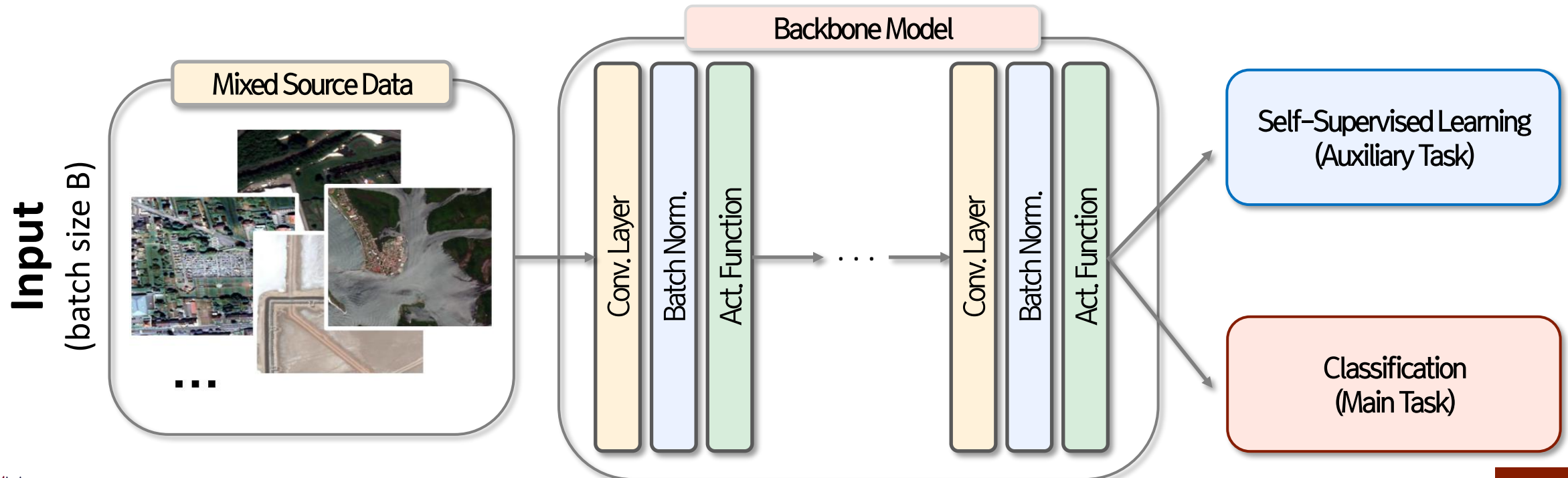
# Methods

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

### ❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

#### ① Joint Training

- Domain 구분이 없는 Mixed Source Data로 Auxiliary Task 및 Main Task을 통한 Backbone Model 업데이트
  - Auxiliary Task : BYOL 기반의 Self-supervised Learning
  - Main Task : 일반적인 Classification Task



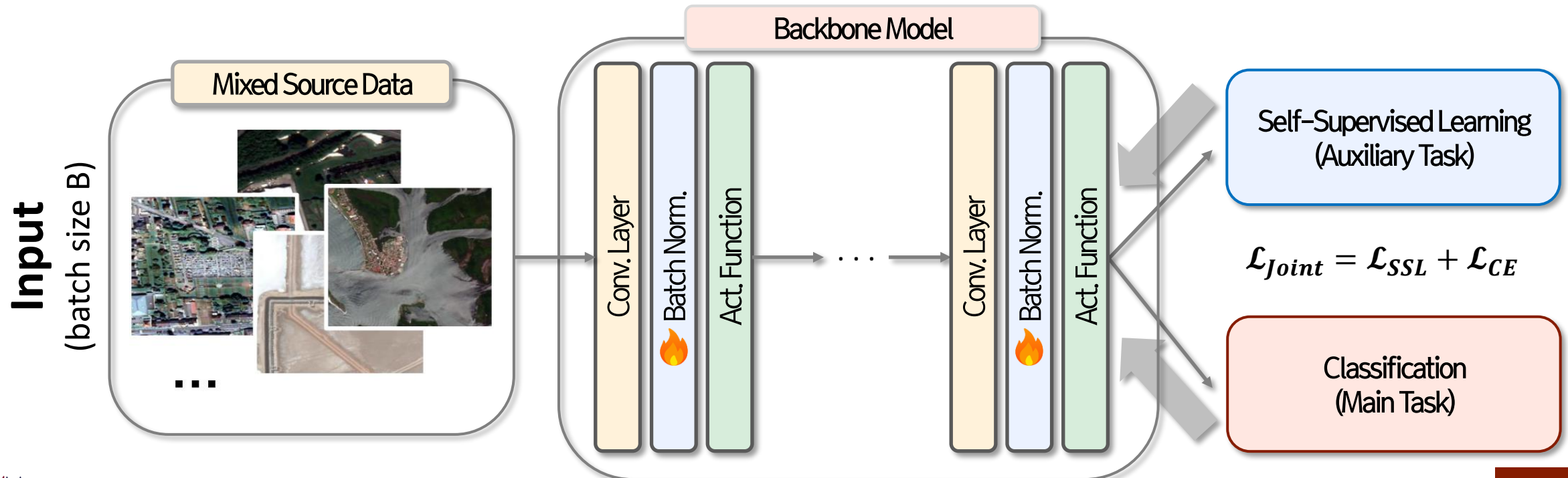
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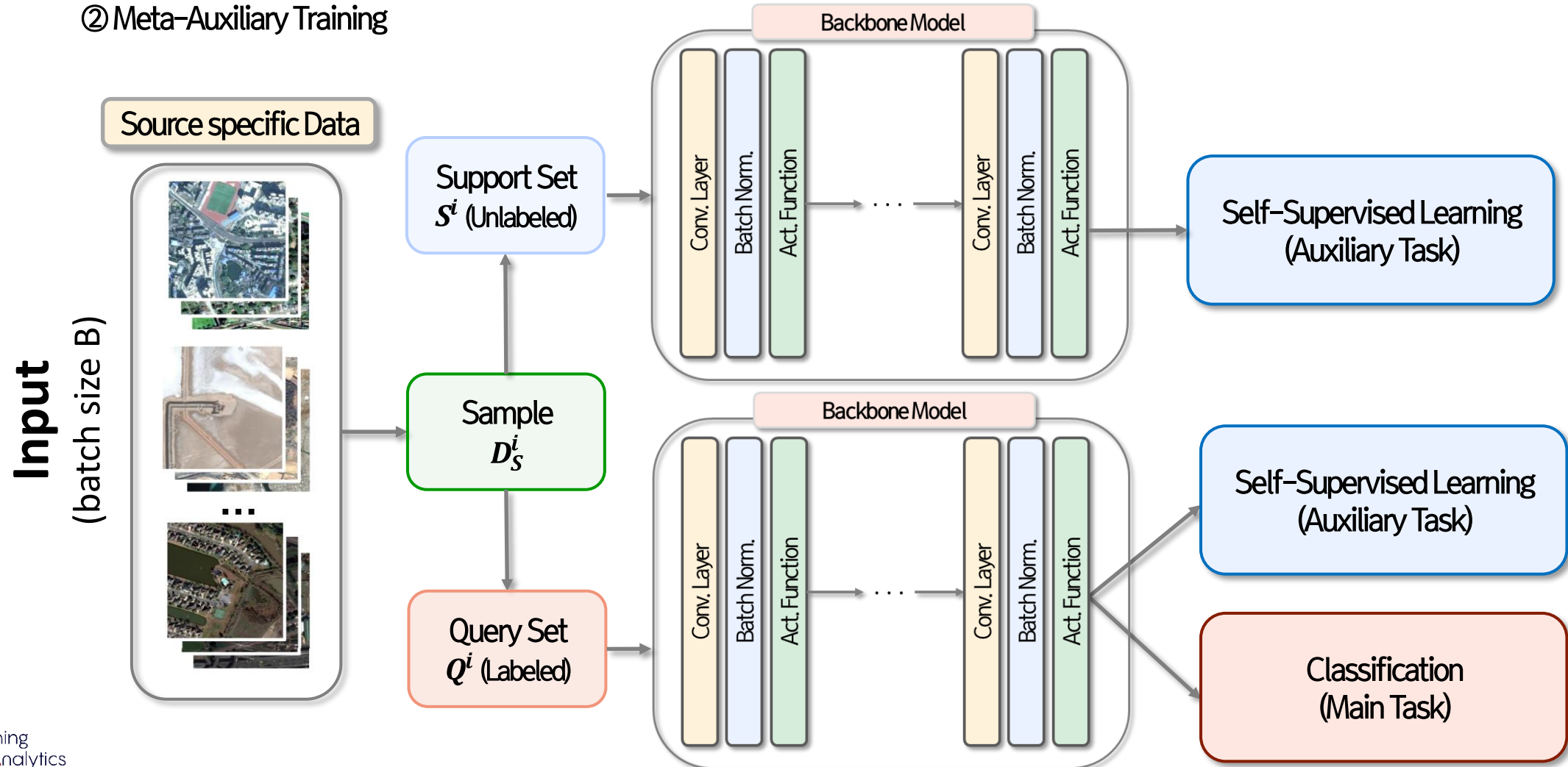


# Methods

Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

## ❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

### ② Meta-Auxiliary Training

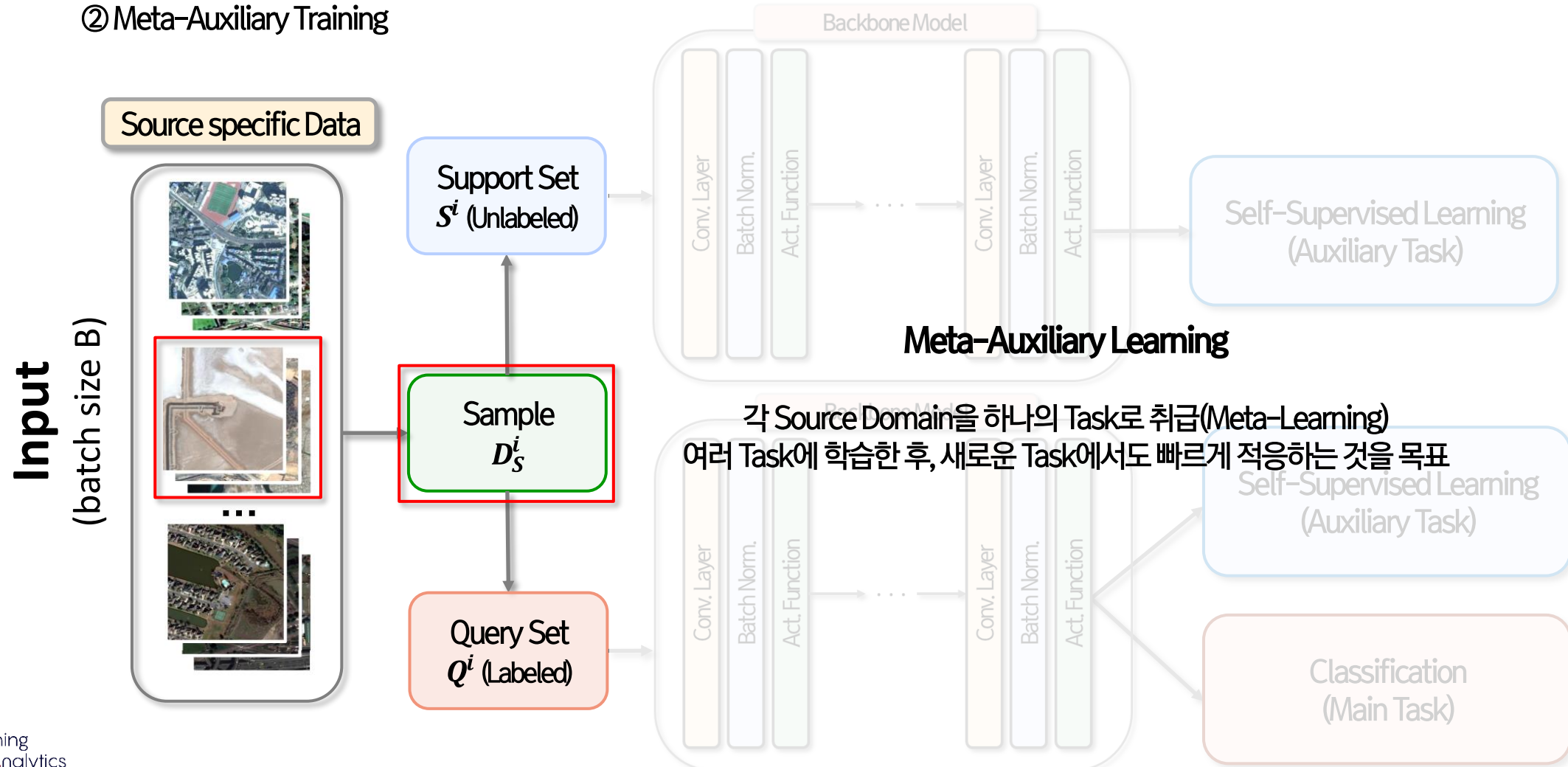


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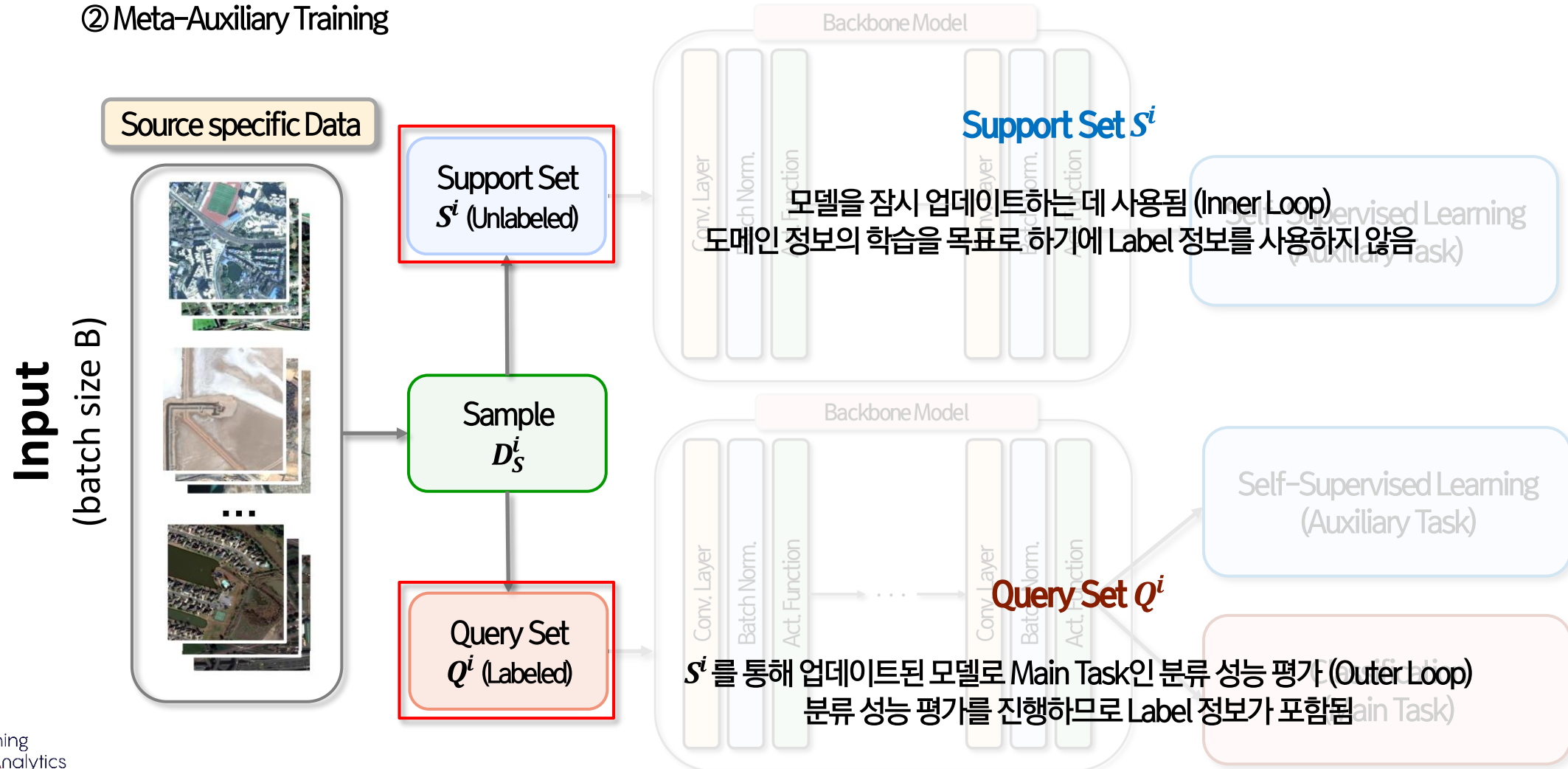


# Methods

Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

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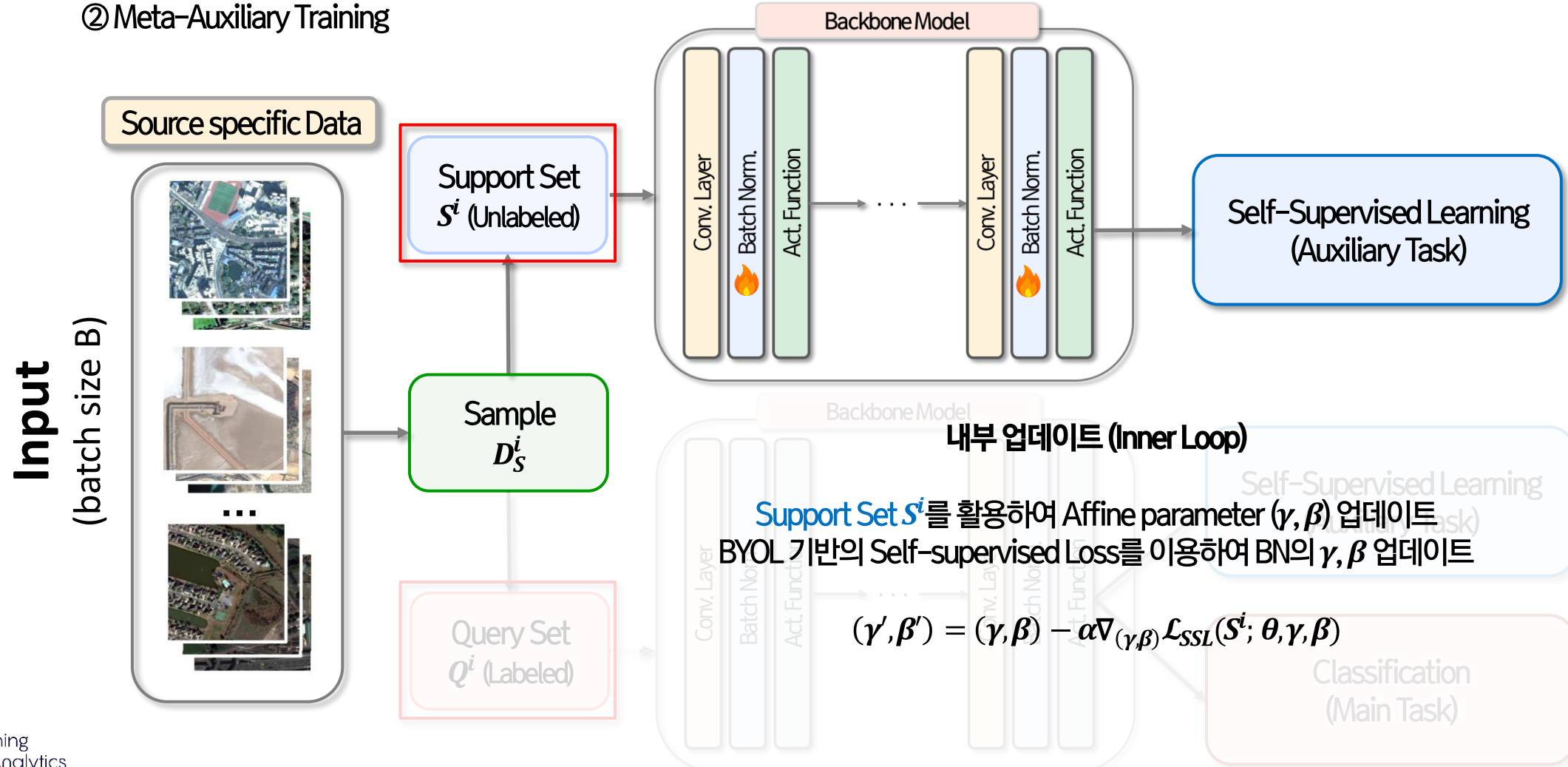


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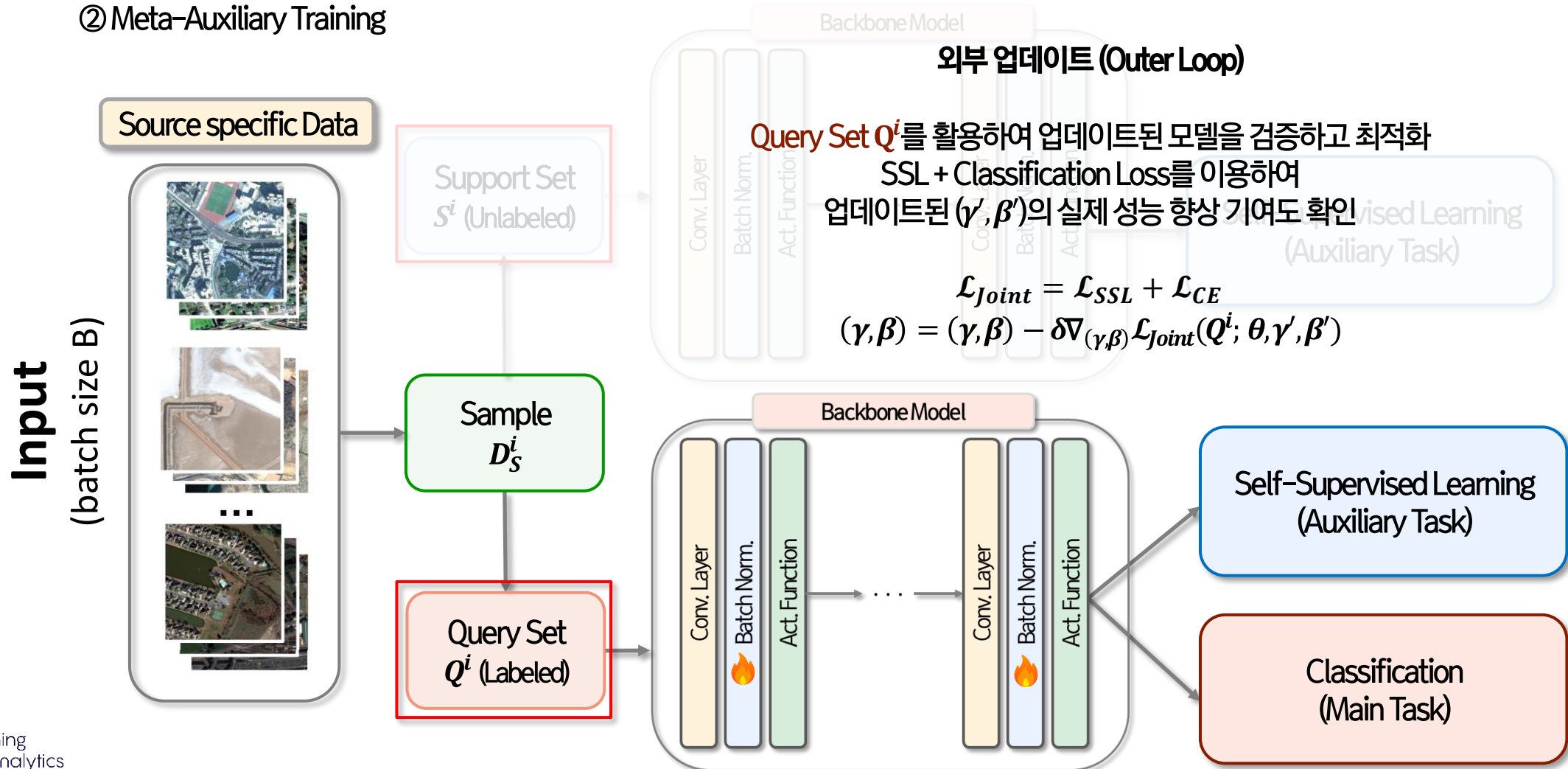


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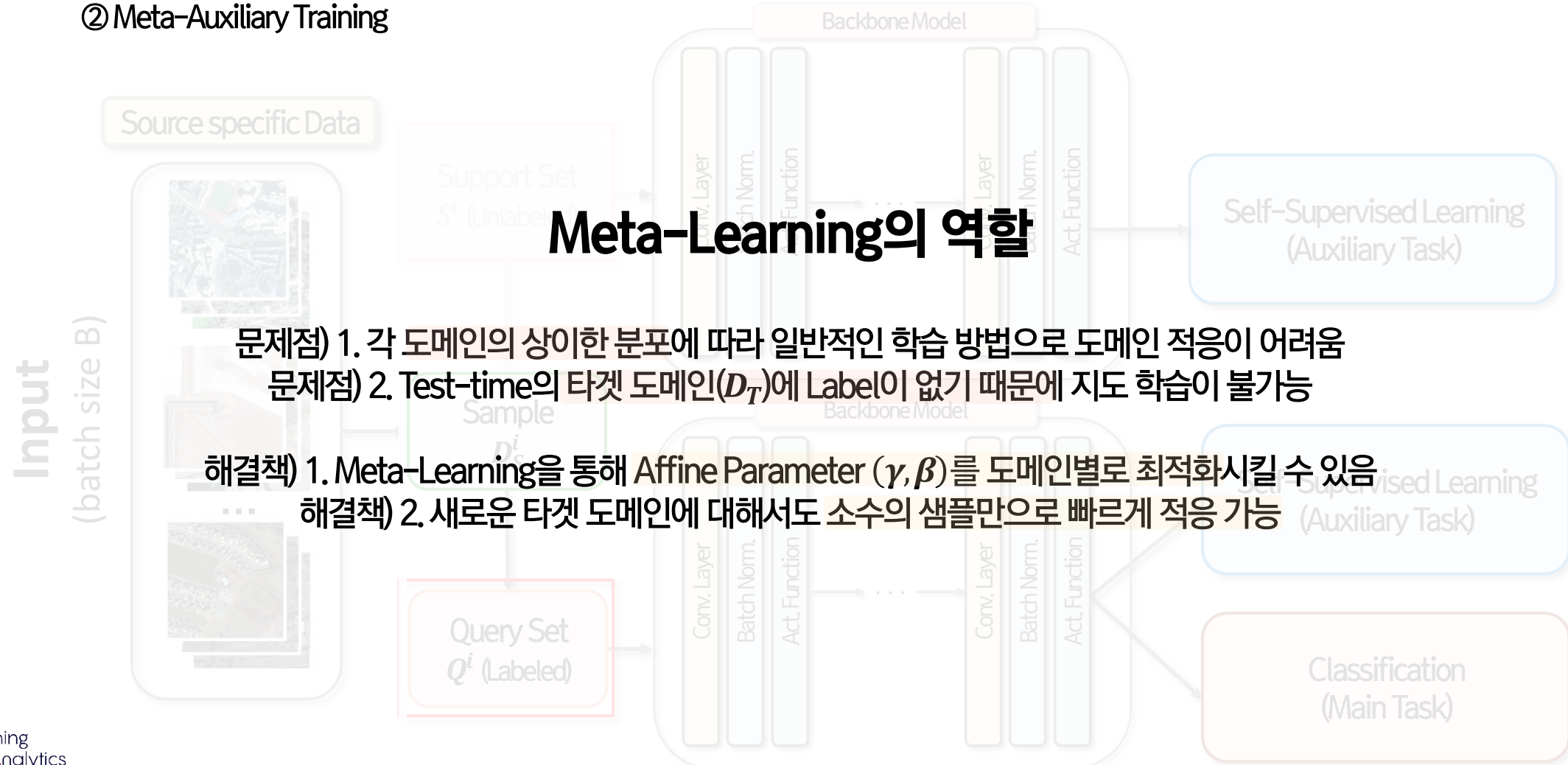


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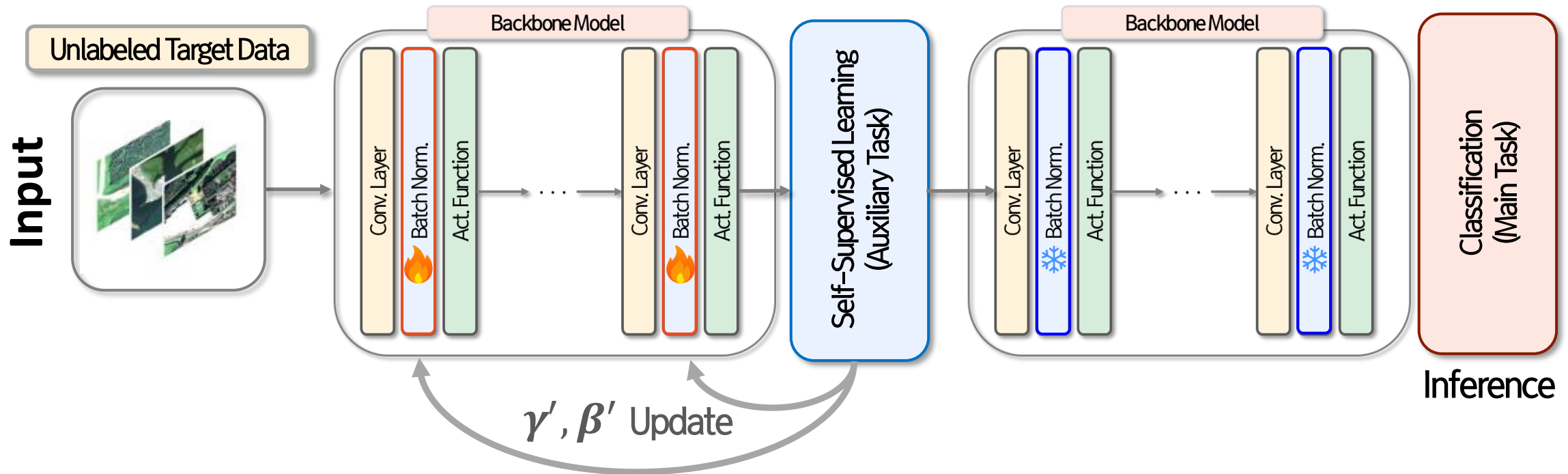


# Methods

Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

③ Test-Time Adaptation



# Experiments

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

### ❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

- WILDS 벤치마크 데이터셋에 대한 Out-of-Distribution(OOD)의 일반화 성능에 대한 실험
- WILDS 벤치마크 데이터셋 내 다섯가지 각각의 도메인에 대해 높은 분류 성능을 보임
  - Domain-aware한 Meta-auxiliary learning의 효과

Methods	iWildCam		Camelyon17	RxRx1	FMoW		PovertyMap	
	Acc	Macro F1	Acc	Acc	WC Acc	Avg Acc	WC Pearson r	Pearson r
ERM	71.6±2.5	31.0±1.3	70.3±6.4	29.9±0.4	32.3±1.25	53.0±0.55	0.45±0.06	0.78±0.04
CORAL	73.3±4.3	32.8±0.1	59.5±7.7	28.4±0.3	31.7±1.24	50.5±0.36	0.44±0.06	0.78±0.05
Group DRO	72.7±2.1	23.9±2.0	68.4±7.3	23.0±0.3	30.8±0.81	52.1±0.5	0.39±0.06	0.75±0.07
IRM	59.8±3.7	15.1±4.9	64.2±8.1	8.2±1.1	30.0±1.37	50.8±0.13	0.43±0.07	0.77±0.05
ARM-CML	70.5±0.6	28.6±0.1	84.2±1.4	17.3±1.8	27.2±0.38	45.7±0.28	0.37±0.08	0.75±0.04
ARM-BN	70.3±2.4	23.7±2.7	87.2±0.9	31.2±0.1	24.6±0.04	42.0±0.21	0.49±0.21	<b>0.84±0.05</b>
ARM-LL	71.4±0.6	27.4±0.8	84.2±2.6	24.3±0.3	22.1±0.46	42.7±0.71	0.41±0.04	0.76±0.04
Meta-DMoE	77.2±0.3	34.0±0.6	91.4±1.5	29.8±0.4	35.4±0.58	52.5±0.18	0.51±0.04	0.80±0.03
PAIR	74.9±1.1	27.9±0.9	74.0±7.2	28.8±0.0	35.4±1.30	-	0.47±0.09	-
MABN (ours)	<b>78.4±0.6</b>	<b>38.3±1.2</b>	<b>92.4±1.9</b>	<b>32.7±0.2</b>	<b>36.6±0.41</b>	<b>53.2±0.52</b>	<b>0.56±0.05</b>	<b>0.84±0.04</b>



# Experiments

Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

## ❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

- 학습된  $\gamma, \beta$ 이 도메인 지식을 잘 학습했는지 확인하는 실험
  - No adapt : 별다른 적응 학습 없이 Affine Parameter 그대로 사용
  - Not matched : 다른 도메인의 Parameter를 Random하게 사용
  - Matched : 해당 도메인의 Parameter를 적절하게 사용

<b>Adapted (<math>\tilde{\gamma}, \tilde{\beta}</math>)</b>	<b>No adapt</b>	<b>Not-matched</b>	<b>Matched</b>
Accuracy	74.69	72.39	<b>78.40</b>
Macro-F1	36.77	33.32	<b>38.27</b>

# Experiments

## Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

### ❖ Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization [5]

- Ablation Study : 제안 방법론의 주요 구성 요소(SSL, Affine Parameter Update, Meta-auxiliary training) 영향 분석
  - SSL : BYOL 적용을 통한  $\mathcal{L}_{SSL}$  적용 여부
  - Param. : 전체 파라미터(All), Batch Normalization 전체 파라미터(BN), Affine 파라미터(Aff)만 업데이트
  - TS : Main Task와 Auxiliary Task를 동시에(Joint) 학습하는 방식과 메타러닝 기반의 학습(Meta)
  - Adapt : Test-Time Adaptation 적용 여부

Index	SSL	Param.	TS	Adapt	iWildCam	
					Acc	F1
1	✗	All	CE	✗	68.7	31.3
2	✓	All	Joint	✗	70.5	33.2
3	✓	BN	Joint	✓	68.2	30.5
4	✓	Aff	Joint	✓	71.1	33.9
5	✓	All	Meta	✓	72.0	29.4
6	✓	Aff	Meta	✗	74.7	36.8
7	✓	Aff	Meta	✓	78.4	38.3

# Conclusions

## ❖ Test-Time Adaptation 의 필요성과 종류

- 테스트 시점에 데이터 분포가 변화하는 상황에 적용할 수 있는 강건한 일반화 성능을 갖춘 Adaptation Model이 필요
- Test-time Adaptation의 분류는 활용하는 방식에 따라 크게 1) Self-training, 2) Self-supervised, 3) Batch Normalization로 나뉨

### 1) Self-training strategy – Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation

- 비교적 간단한 데이터 증강 방식(SimpleAug)의 유효성을 입증함
- 자체적인 Pseudo-labeling 정제 방식인 Pseudo-Labeling Correction Algorithm(PLCA)을 제안

### 2) Self-supervised strategy – SwapPrompt: Test-Time Prompt Adaptation for Vision-Language Models

- 일반적인 Prompt를 Online & Target Prompt로 분할하여 입력되는 데이터마다의 특징을 Online으로 학습
- 강건한 Contrastive Learning 기반의 Swapped Prediction 방법 제안

### 3) Batch Normalization strategy – Test-Time Domain Adaptation by Learning Domain-Aware Batch Normalization

- Domain-aware한 Meta-learning 기반으로 도메인 마다 최적화된 파라미터 학습을 가능하게 함
- 도메인 정보를 학습하는 Auxiliary Task과 분류/회귀의 Main Task를 접목하여 높은 예측 성능을 달성

# Reference

# References

- [1] Ma, J. (2024). Improved Self-Training for Test-Time Adaptation. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 23701–23710).
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**Thank You**