

MixACM: Mixup-Based Robustness Transfer via Distillation of Activated Channel Maps

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tl;dr: a new method to transfer robustness from robust pre-trained models, without generating adversarial examples.

Why Adversarial Robustness

Adversarial robustness is important for many reasons such as security, improvement in robustness to noise, learning better, more interpretable features, etc.

Theory: How to transfer robustness

Result 1: Students' adv. error can be bounded by it's adv. loss, adv. distillation loss between teacher and student, and distillation complexity.





Two Types of Prior Works

Adversarial Training Train model on adversarially augmented examples instead of clean ones. **Pros:** more robust.

Cons: requires 1) more data, 2) more compute power, 3) larger models and 4) decreases clean accuracy.

Distillation-based Use labels or input gradients of a pre-trained teacher for robustness distillation. Pros: Less compute Cons: less robust, still requires extra gradient

Comparison with SOTA

WRN34-10 for CIFAR10

| Method | Acc. | Rob. |
|--------|-------|-------|
| AT | 87.14 | 47.04 |
| AWP | 85.36 | 59.12 |
| FreeAT | 86.11 | 46.19 |
| TRADES | 84.92 | 56.43 |
| FAT | 84.52 | 54.32 |
| IGAM | 88.70 | 43.00 |
| Ours | 90.76 | 56.65 |

Robustness Transfer via MixACM

We propose to transfer robustness via activated channel maps of a teacher, based on the hypothesis that activated channels are crucial for robustness.

Get activated channel maps of teacher and student.

Transform to match size

Minimize Loss between teacher and student activated channel maps along with other losses

ImageNet Results

| ResNet50 | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Method | Acc. | Rob. | |
| Free-AT Fast-AT Ours | 60.21 55.45 62.05 | 31.82 31.39 33.63 | |



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