

# Credal Wrapper of Model Averaging for Uncertainty Estimation in Classification

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# Background and Motivation

Uncertainty resources in neural networks

- Aleatoric uncertainty (AU): data uncertainty, inherent randomness of the data generation process
- Epistemic uncertainty (EU): model uncertainty, a lack of knowledge

Effectively estimating uncertainties in predictions and the proper distinction between its aleatoric and epistemic forms are both crucial to:

- achieve robust performance of neural networks
- benefit various downstream decision-based tasks, such out-of-distribution (OOD) detection

## Background and Motivation

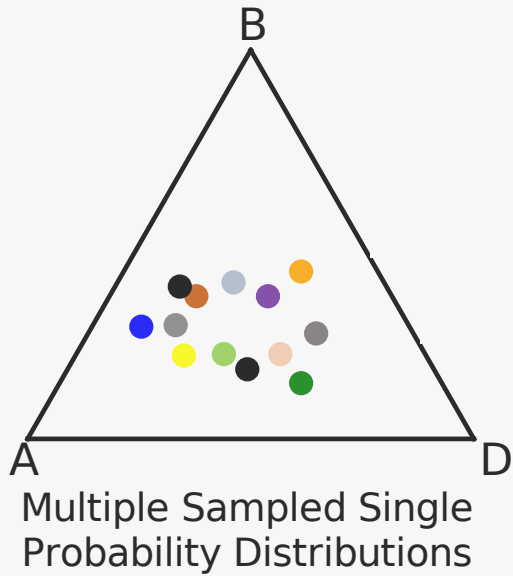
Widely applied approaches enabling total uncertainty (TU, AU and EU) estimation:

- Bayesian neural networks (BNNs) & Deep ensembles (DEs)
- multiple (SoftMax) probabilities for uncertainty estimation and averaging these probabilities for prediction, via multiple forward passes
- However, a limited number of forward passes at prediction time

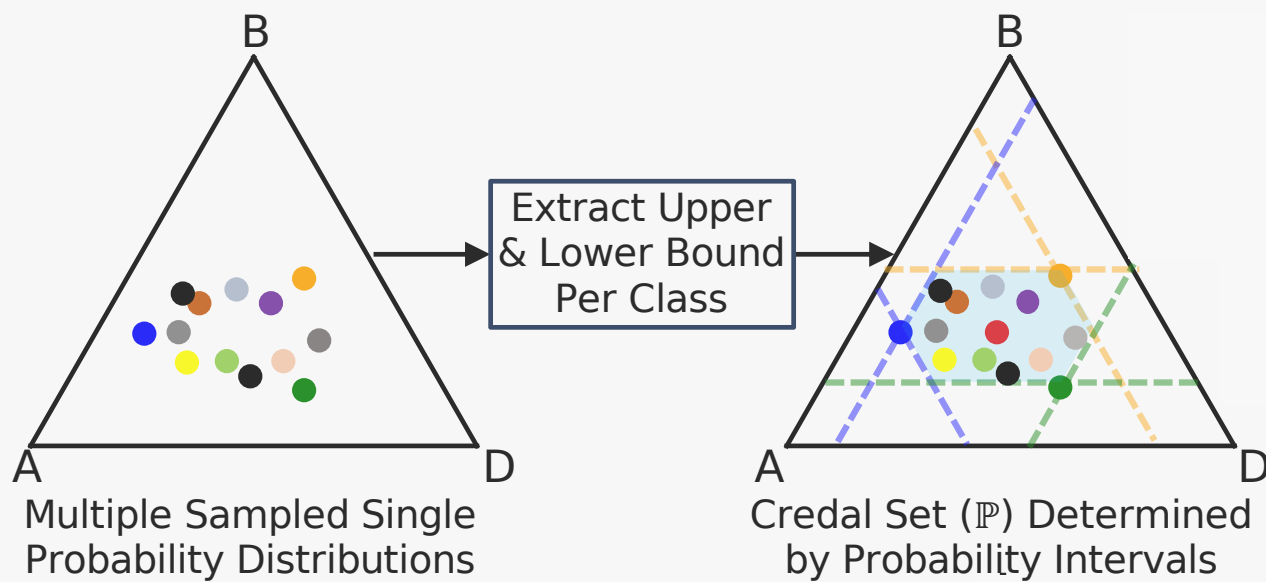
Main research objective:

- To enhance the uncertainty quantification and prediction performance of these approaches given this constrained number of predictive probabilities.

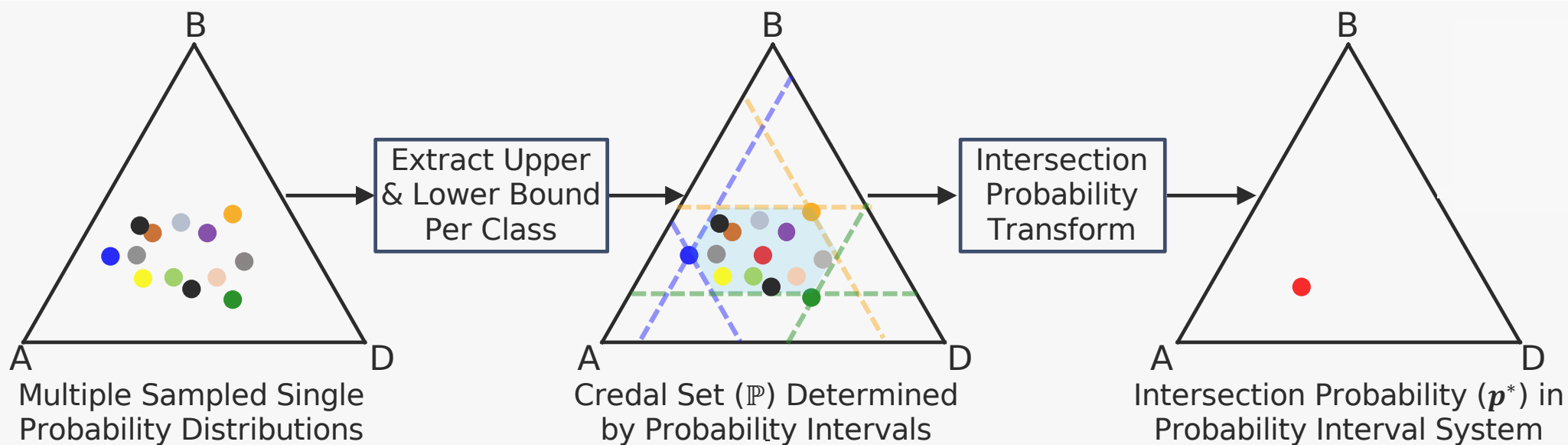
# Credal Wrapper Method



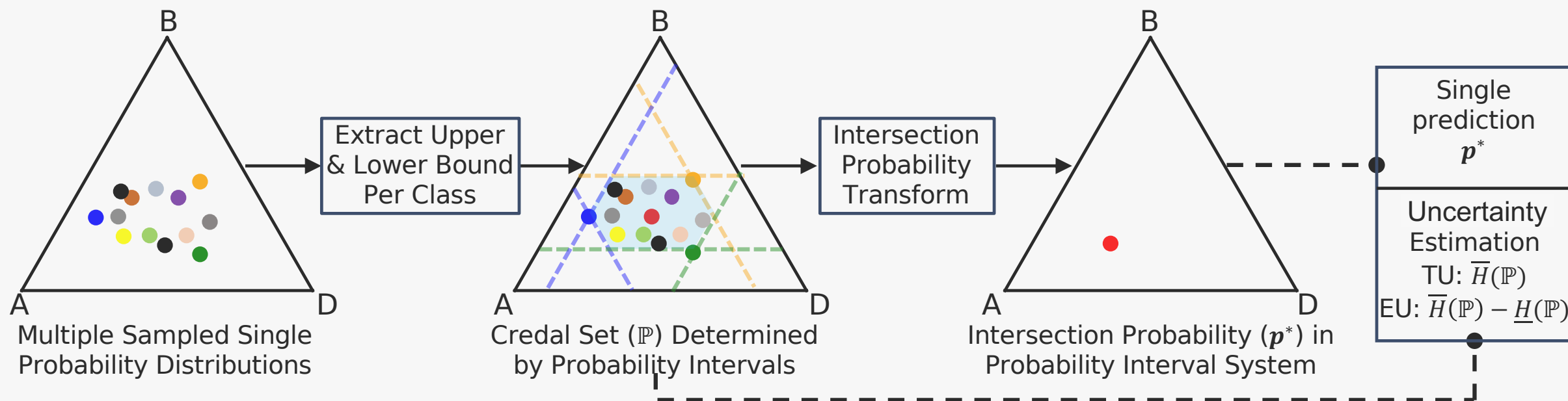
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## Performance of Credal Wrapper

- Experiment validations are conducted on: several OOD detection benchmarks, encompassing various dataset pairs (CIFAR10/100 vs SVHN/Tiny-ImageNet, CIFAR10 vs CIFAR10-C, CIFAR100 vs CIFAR100-C and ImageNet vs ImageNet-O) and using different network architectures (such as VGG16, ResNet-18/50, EfficientNet B2, and ViT Base)
- Compared to the BNN and DE baselines:
  - The proposed credal wrapper method exhibits superior performance in uncertainty estimation, leading to improved OOD detection quality
  - The usage of intersection probability achieves a lower expected calibration error on corrupted data



# Thank You for Your Attention!