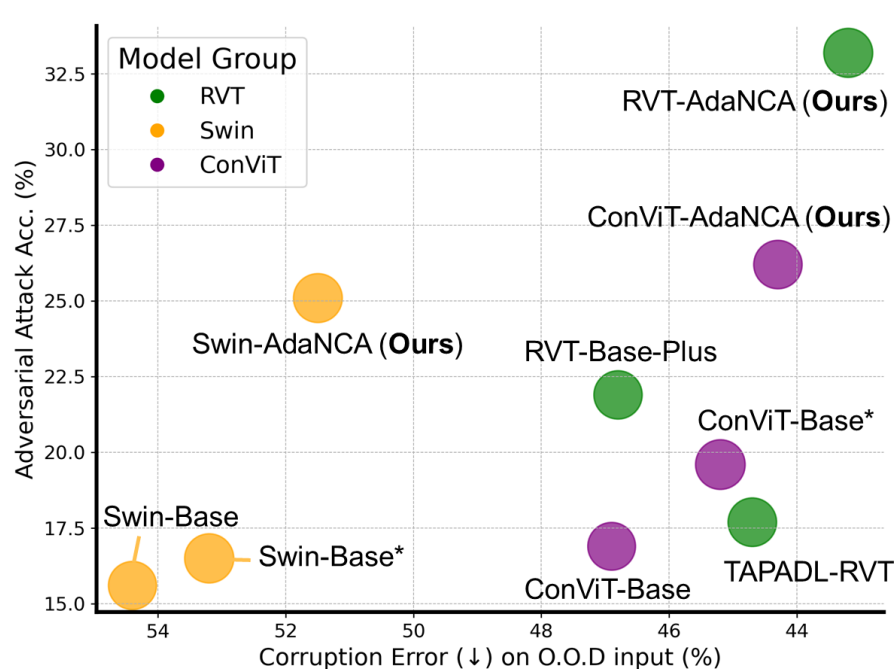


AdaNCA: Neural Cellular Automata as Adaptors for More Robust Vision Transformer

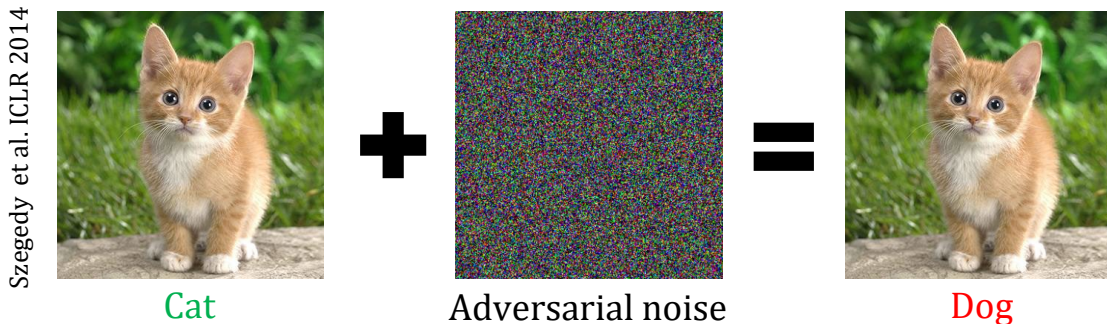
Yitao Xu
 Tong Zhang
 Sabine Süsstrunk



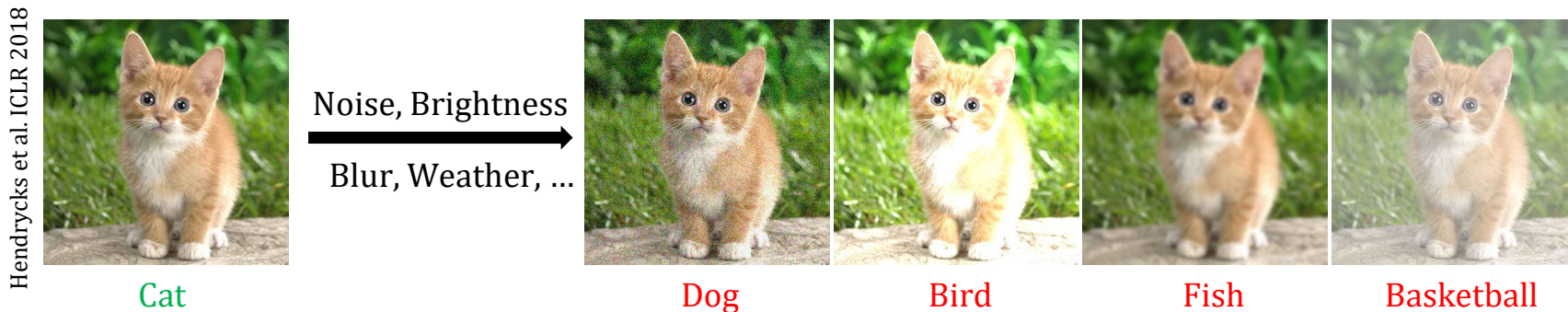
Background

- **Vision Transformer (ViT) is vulnerable against:**

- Adversarial samples

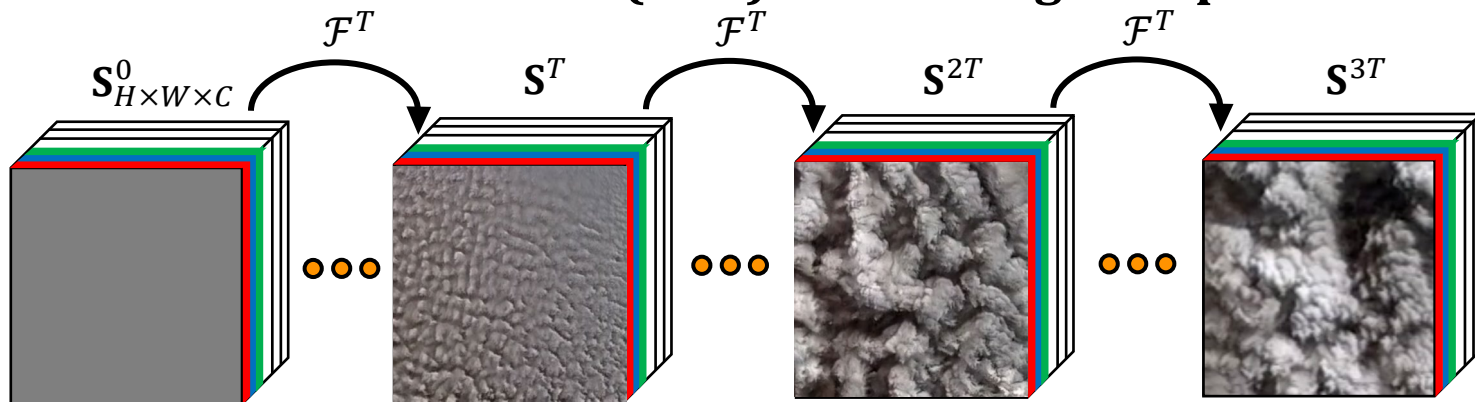


- Out-of-distribution inputs



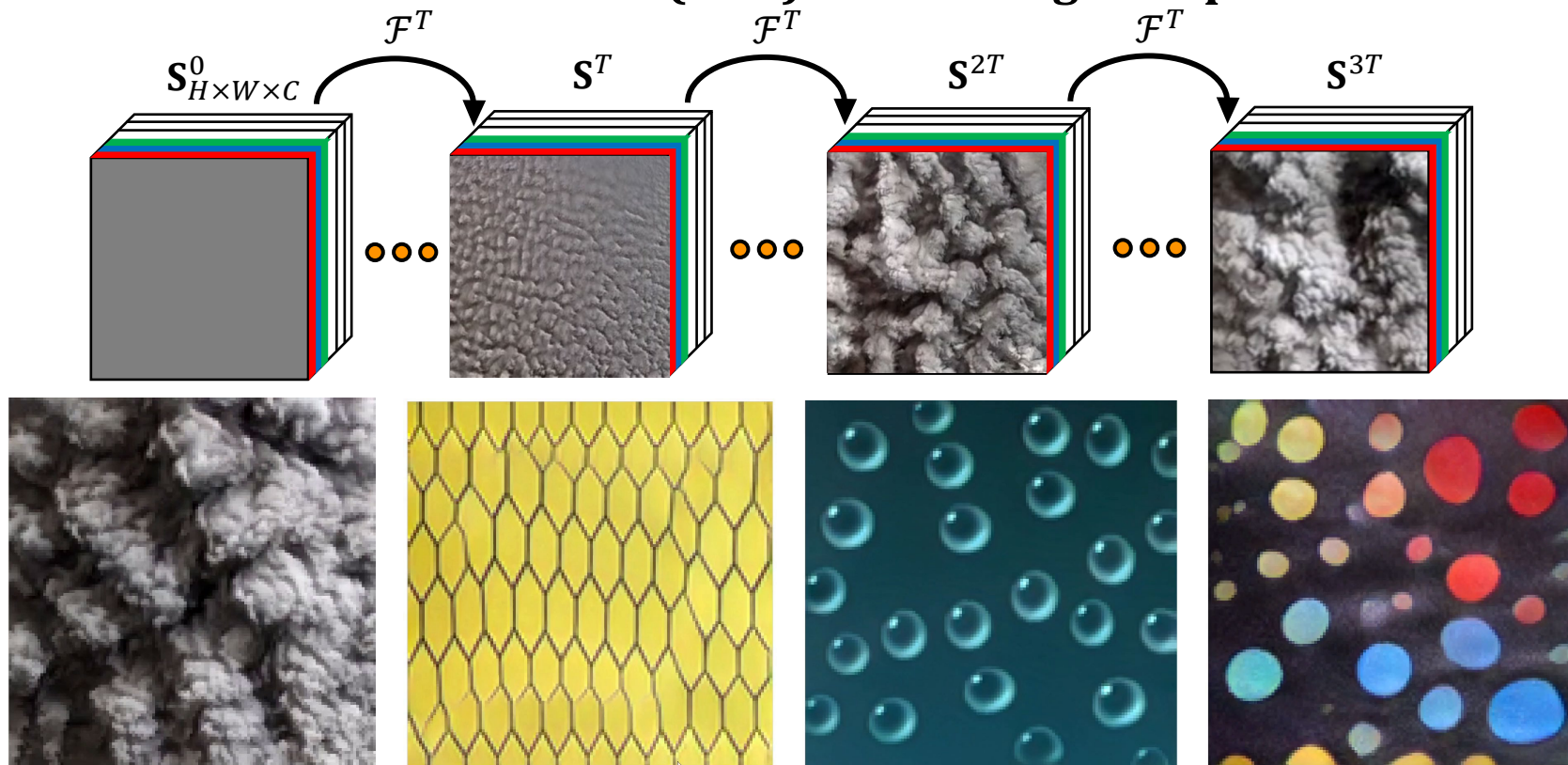
Background

- **Neural Cellular Automata (NCA) is robust against perturbations**



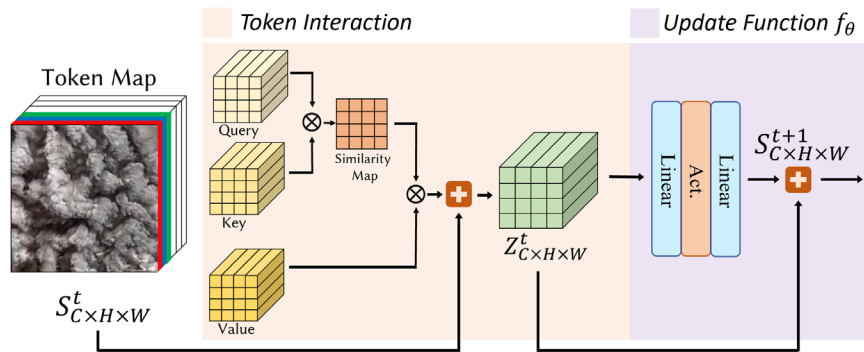
Background

- **Neural Cellular Automata (NCA) is robust against perturbations**



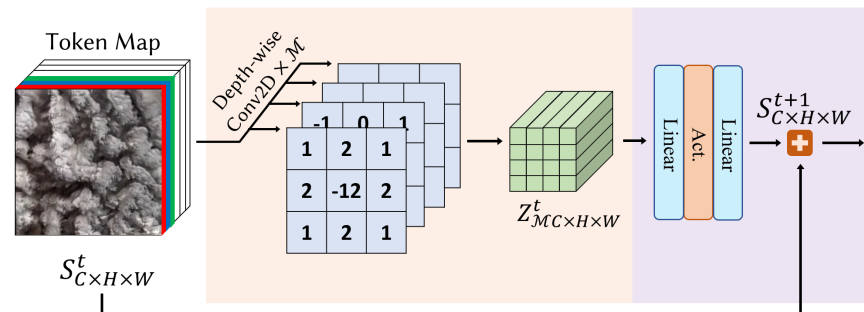
Background

- ViT and NCA are similar in token interaction learning



$$\mathbf{X}_{attn} = \sigma \left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^\top}{\sqrt{C}} \right) \mathbf{V}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{out} = f_\theta(\mathbf{X}_{attn})$$

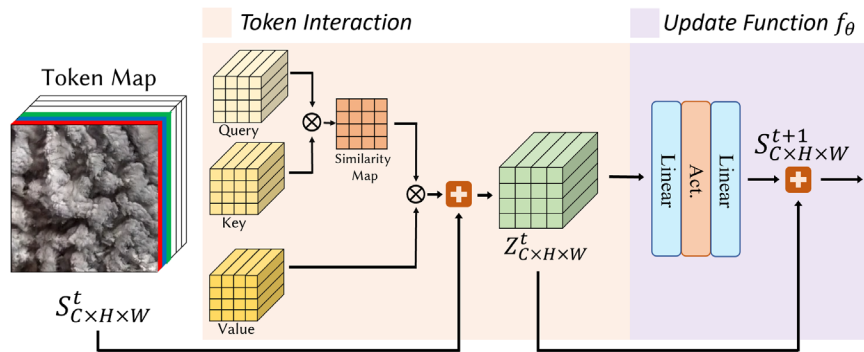


$$\mathbf{S}_{\mathcal{I}} = (\mathbf{S} \circledast [\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}}]) \oplus$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{out} = f_\theta(\mathbf{S}_{\mathcal{I}})$$

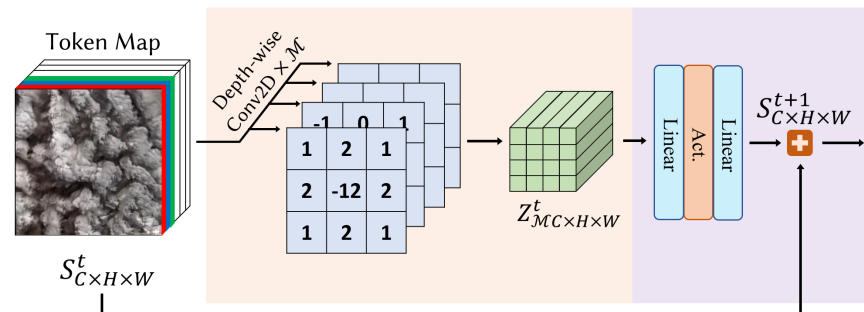
Background

- ViT and NCA are similar in token interaction learning



$$\mathbf{X}_{attn} = \sigma \left(\frac{\mathbf{QK}^\top}{\sqrt{C}} \right) \mathbf{V} \quad \text{Vulnerable}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{out} = f_\theta(\mathbf{X}_{attn})$$



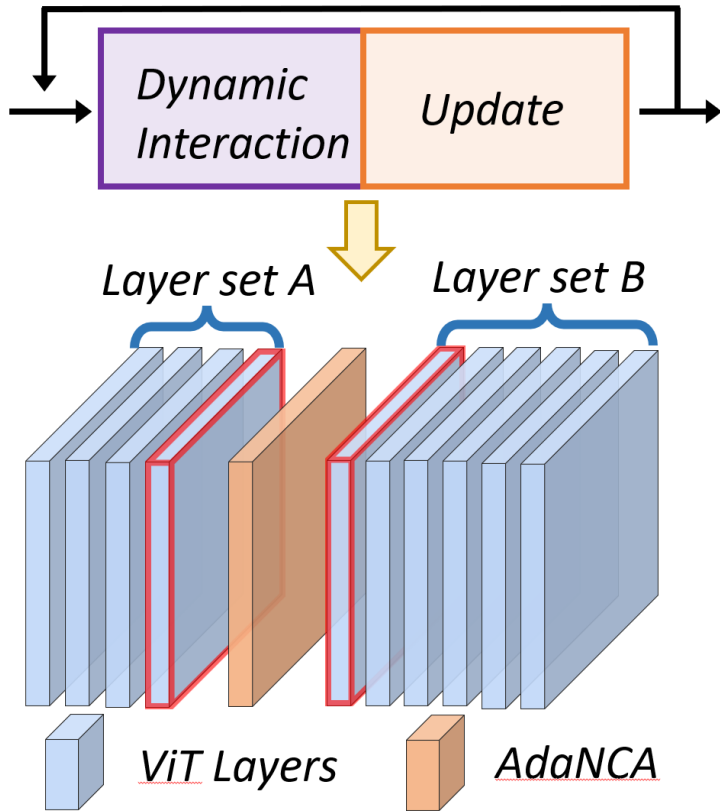
$$\mathbf{S}_{\mathcal{I}} = (\mathbf{S} \circledast [\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}}]) \oplus \quad \text{Robust}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{out} = f_\theta(\mathbf{S}_{\mathcal{I}})$$

Can NCA improve the robustness of ViT?

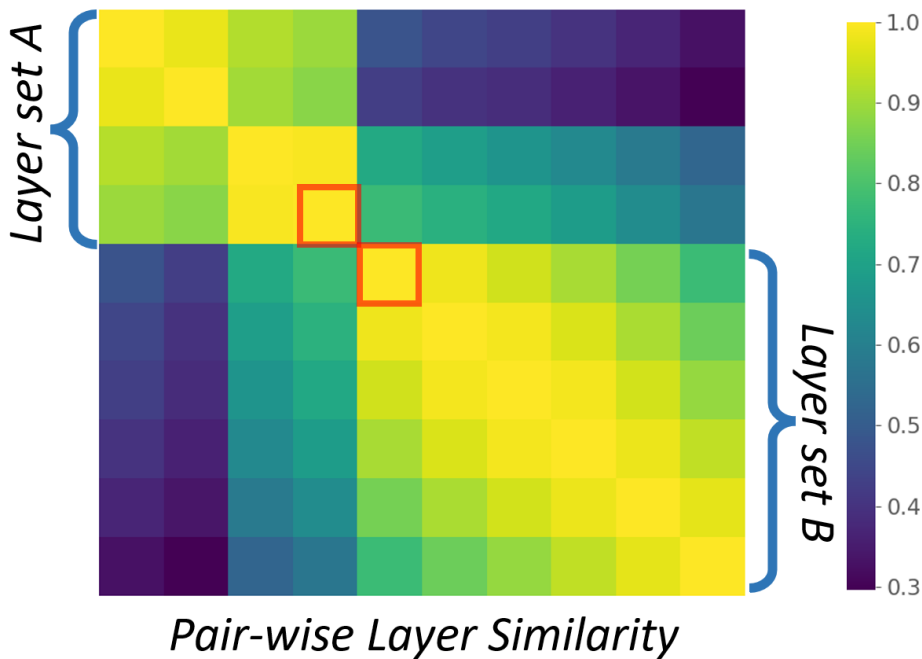
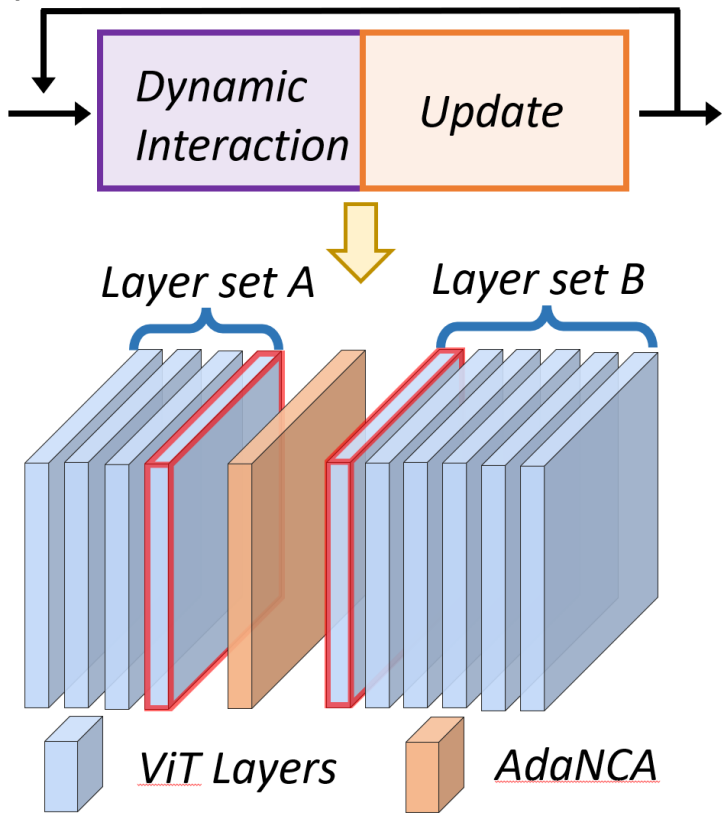
Framework

Adaptor Neural Cellular Automata, AdaNCA



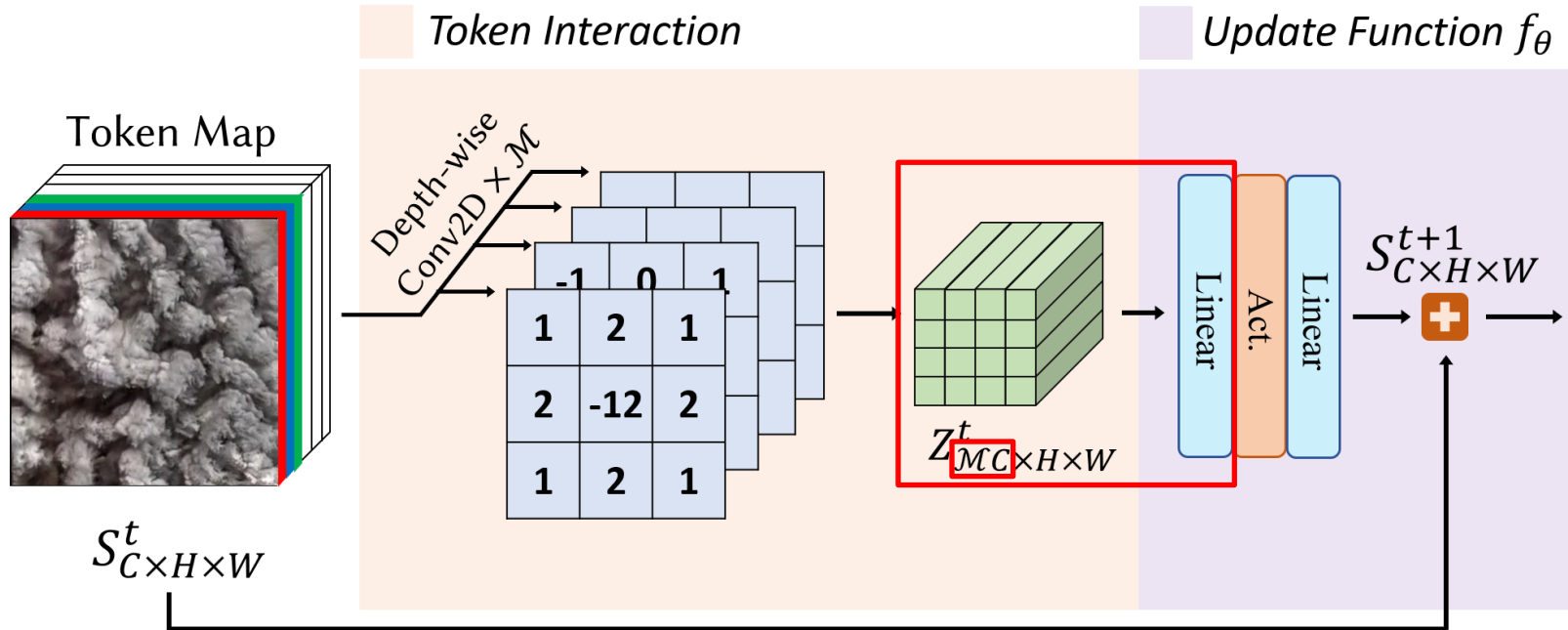
Framework

Adaptor Neural Cellular Automata, *AdaNCA*



Problem with Vanilla NCA

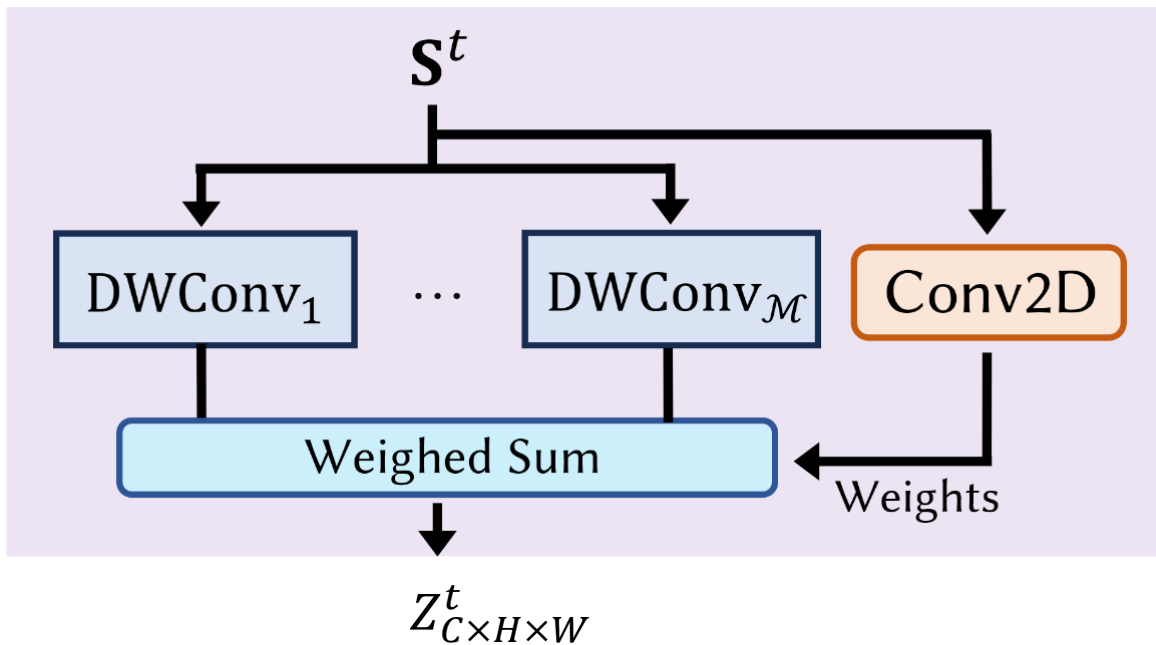
- Too computationally intensive



Struggle on scaling up

Dynamic Interaction

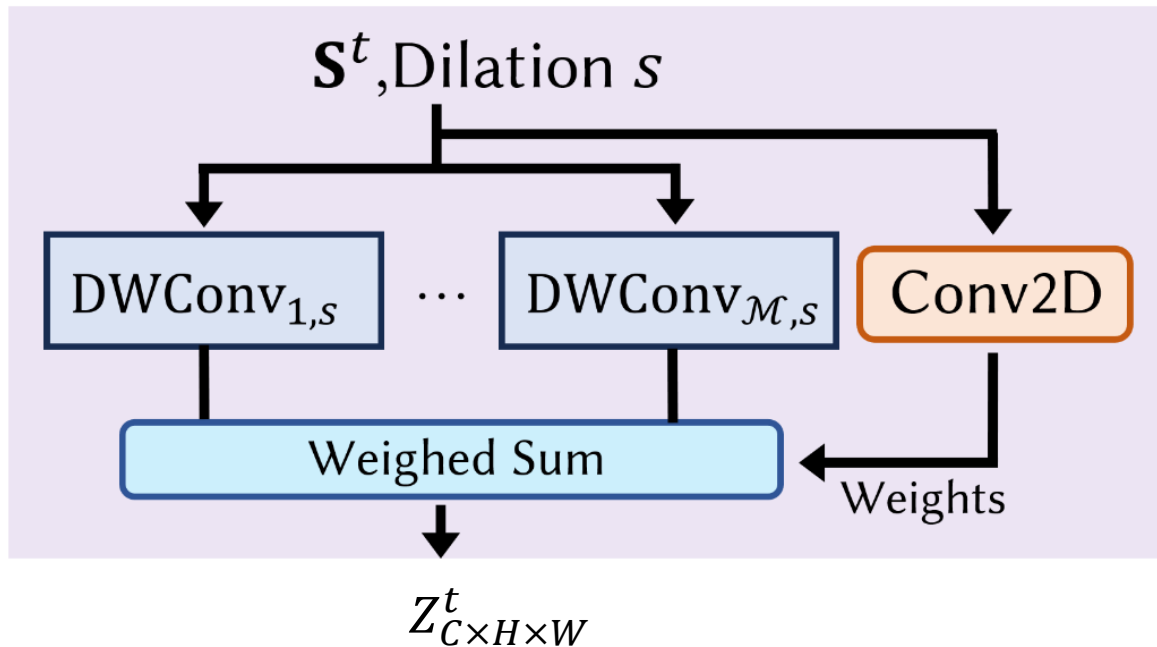
- Reduce computational cost



FLOPS: $\mathcal{M}HWC^2 \rightarrow HWC^2$

Multi-scale Dynamic Interaction

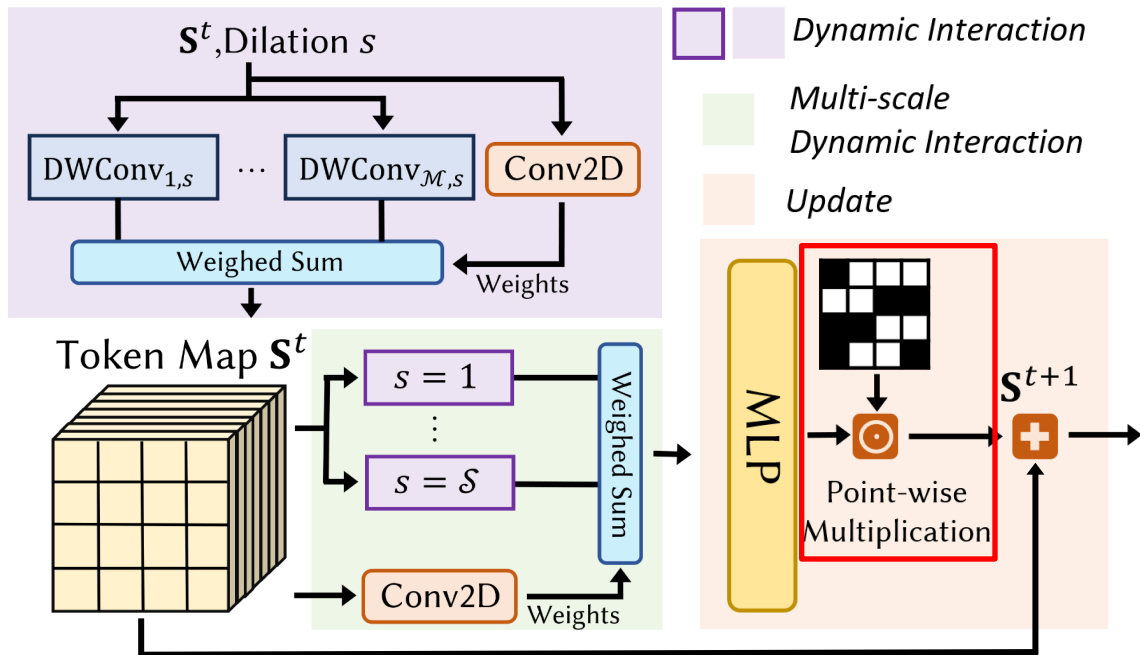
- Improve model capacity



FLOPS: $\mathcal{M}HWC^2 \rightarrow HWC^2$

Multi-scale Dynamic Interaction

- Improve model capacity



Insert Positions of AdaNCA

- Different insert positions result in different performance

α = Clean Accuracy

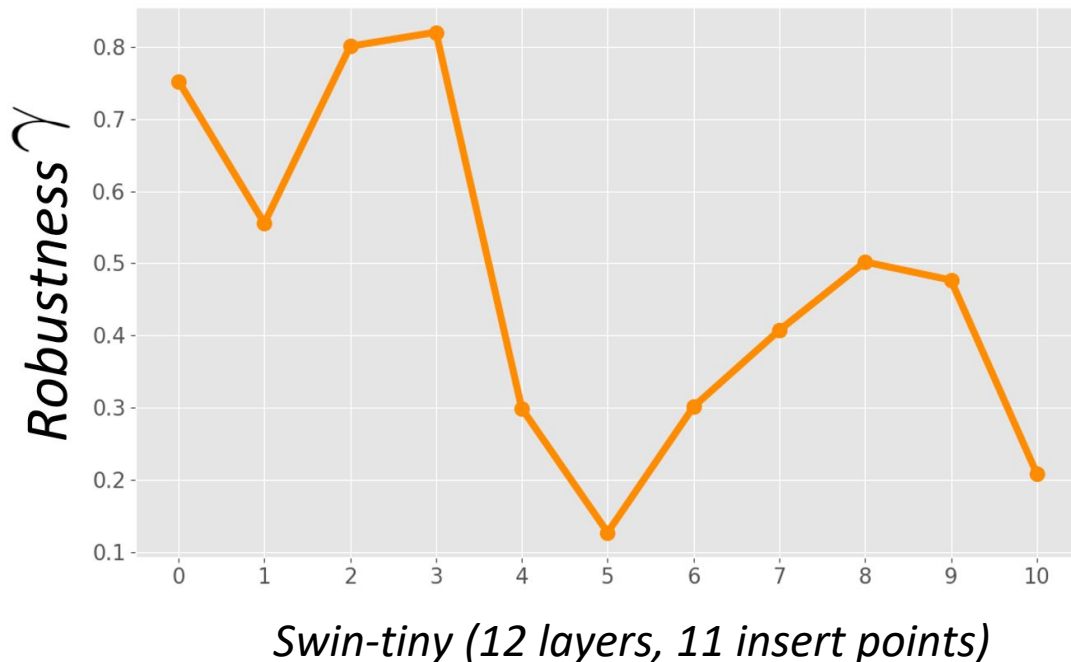
α' = Accuracy under Adv.

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\beta_{AdaNCA} - \beta_{Base}}{\beta_{Base}}$$

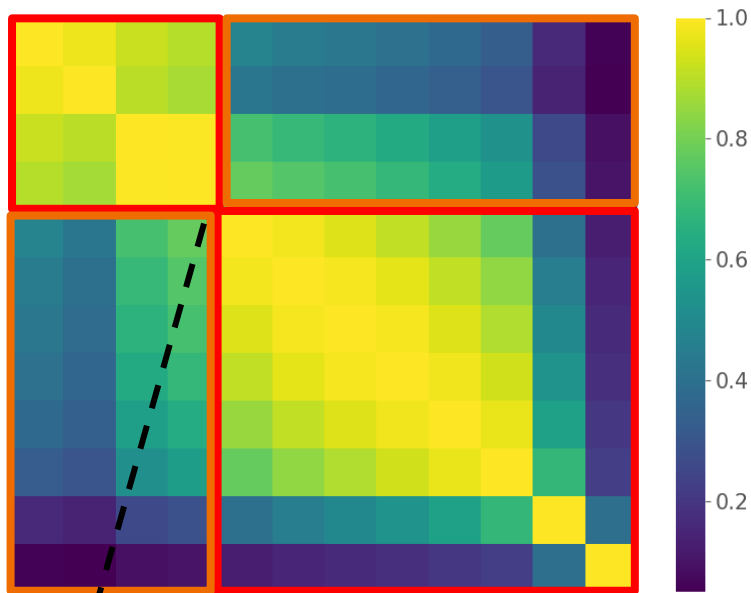
Base: Baseline ViT

AdaNCA: AdaNCA-Enhanced ViT

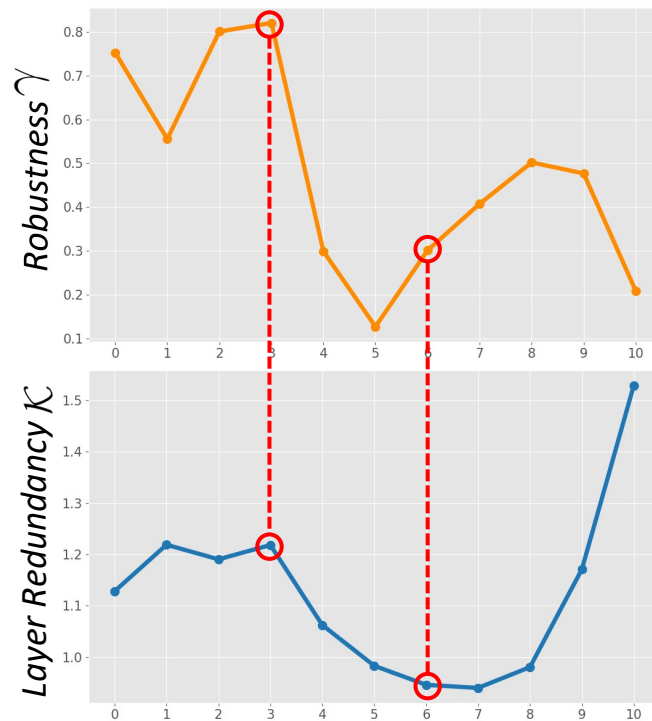


Insert Positions of AdaNCA

- Different insert positions result in different performance



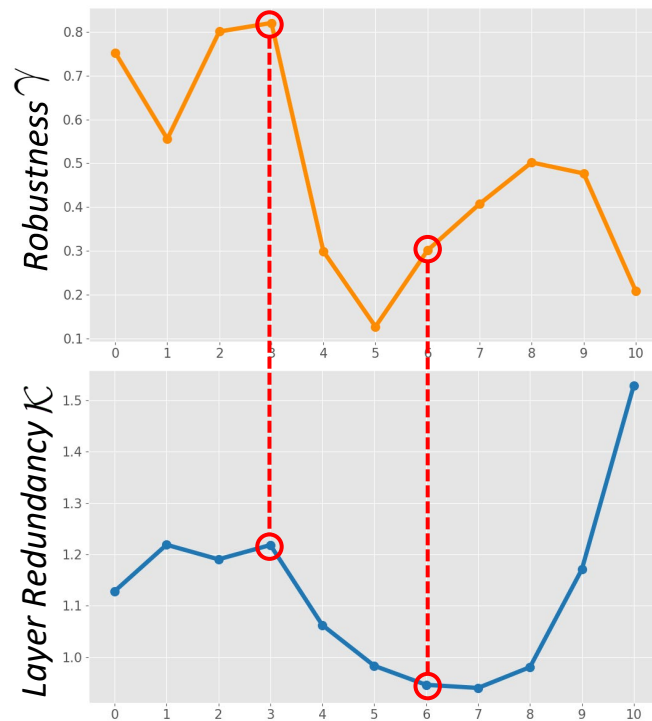
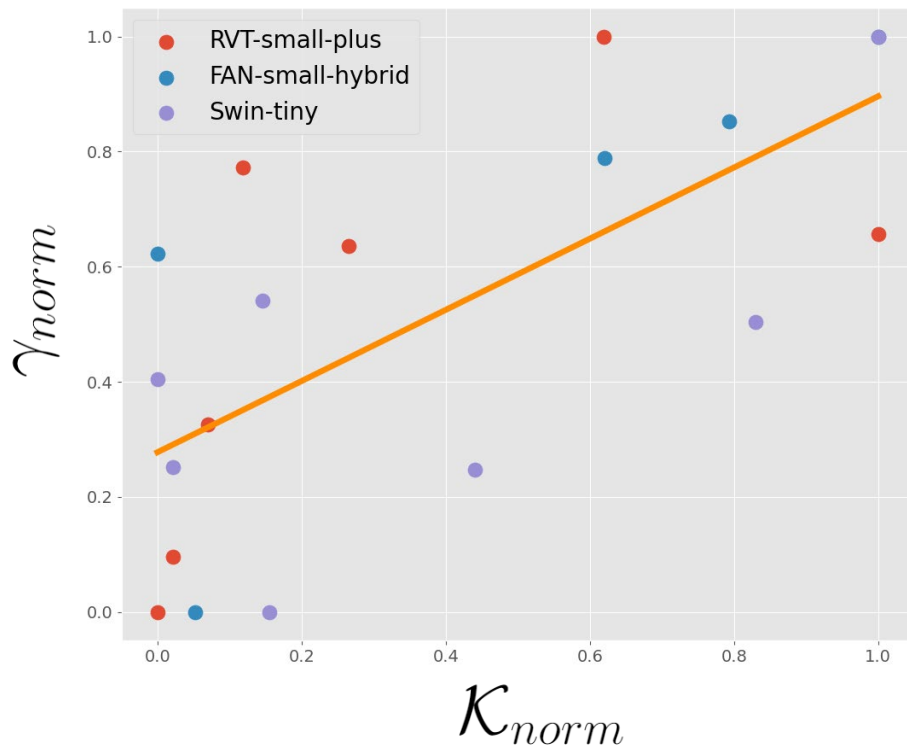
$$\mathcal{K}(3) = \text{Sim}(\text{red box}) - \text{Sim}(\text{orange box})$$



Insert Positions of AdaNCA

- Different insert positions result in different performance

$r=0.6938, p<0.001$



Main Results

Model	Params (M)	FLOPS (G)	ImageNet Clean Acc.	Adversarial Inputs					OOD inputs		
				PGD [6]	CW [7]	APGD-DLR [8]	APGD-CE [8]	IM-A [9]	IM-C (↓) [10]	IM-R [11]	IM-SK [12]
RVT-B [1]	88.5	17.7	82.7	29.9	21.5	21.9	31.4	28.5	46.8	48.7	36.0
TAPADL-RVT [2]	89.4	17.9	83.1	27.6	19.3	17.7	26.8	32.7	44.7	50.2	38.6
<i>RVT-B-AdaNCA</i>	91.0	19.0	83.3	36.7	30.2	33.2	36.2	31.9	43.2	51.7	39.0
FAN-B [3]	50.4	11.7	83.9	15.0	7.6	10.4	13.1	39.6	46.1	52.7	40.8
TAPADL-FAN [2]	50.7	11.8	84.3	18.6	9.2	13.5	16.9	42.3	43.7	54.6	40.7
<i>FAN-B-AdaNCA</i>	51.7	12.4	84.1	20.3	10.6	14.1	19.1	42.9	44.7	53.4	41.0
Swin-B [4]	87.8	15.4	83.4	21.3	13.4	15.6	23.1	35.8	54.3	46.6	32.4
Swin-B*	94.1	16.7	83.3	22.8	14.6	15.9	23.8	35.2	53.2	46.9	33.7
<i>Swin-B-AdaNCA</i>	90.7	16.3	83.7	24.1	20.5	25.1	24.8	36.0	51.5	48.2	35.5
ConViT-B [5]	86.5	17.7	82.4	21.2	8.9	16.9	20.3	29.0	46.9	48.4	35.7
ConViT-B*	93.6	19.2	82.7	24.1	10.0	20.5	23.9	30.1	45.2	49.9	37.8
<i>ConViT-B-AdaNCA</i>	89.0	19.0	83.2	29.2	20.1	26.3	28.4	33.0	44.3	51.1	39.1

[1] Mao et al. CVPR 2022

[2] Guo et al. ICCV 2023

[3] Zhou et al. ICML 2022

[4] Liu et al. ICCV 2021

[5] D'Ascoli et al. ICML 2021

[6] Madry et al. ICLR 2018

[7] Carlini et al. IEEE SP 2017

[8] Croce et al. ICML 2020

[9] Djolonga et al. CVPR 2021

[10] Hendrycks et al. ICLR 2018

[11] Hendryck et al. ICCV 2021

[12] Wang et al. NeurIPS 2019

Main Results

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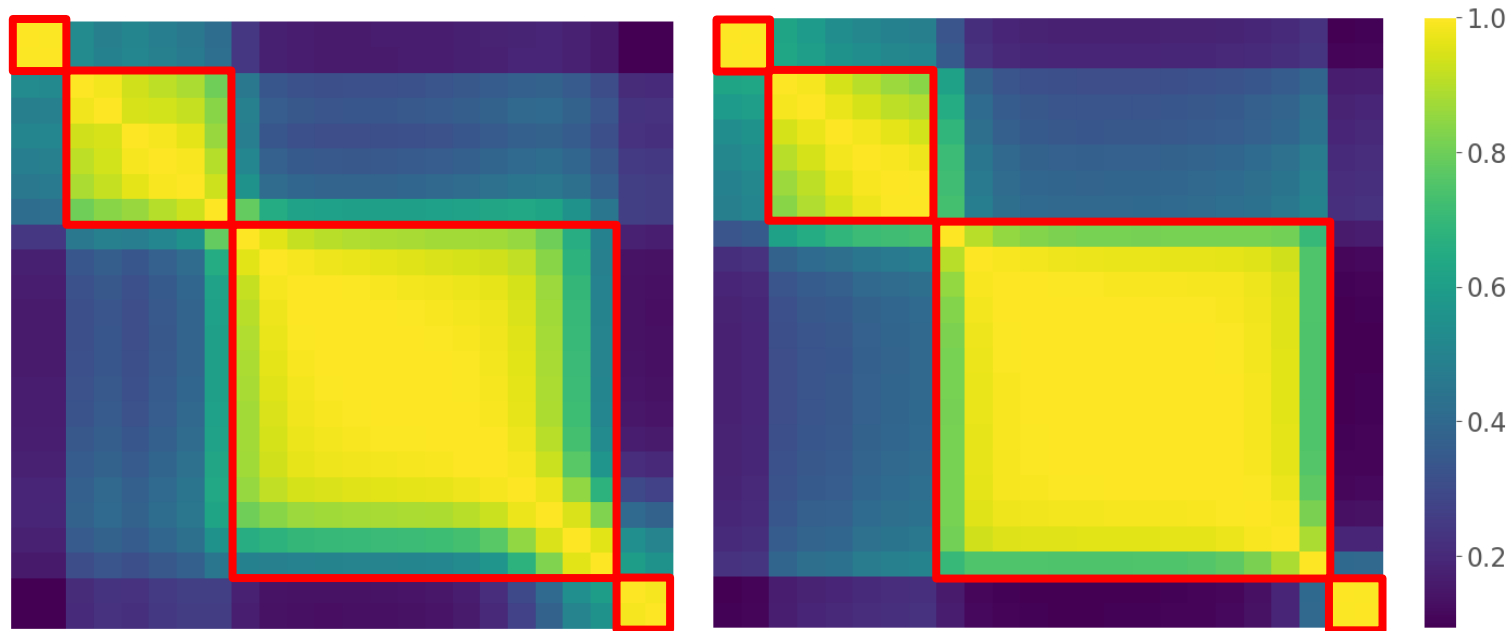
- [1] Mao et al. CVPR 2022
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- [3] Zhou et al. ICML 2022
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- [6] Madry et al. ICLR 2018
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- [9] Djolonga et al. CVPR 2021

- [10] Hendrycks et al. ICLR 2018
- [11] Hendryck et al. ICCV 2021
- [12] Wang et al. NeurIPS 2019

Layer Similarity Structure

- AdaNCA increases the network redundancy



Swin-Base
 $\kappa_{mean}=0.47$

Swin-Base-AdaNCA
 $\kappa_{mean}=0.51$

Exp. Type	Recur	StocU	RandS	DynIn	Params (M)	FLOPS (G)	Accuracy (\uparrow)	Attack Failure Rate (\downarrow)
Baseline	\times	\times	\times	\times	27.59	4.5	86.56	12.29
Ablation	\times	\checkmark	\times	\checkmark	28.97	4.7	87.36	19.04
	\checkmark	\times	\checkmark	\checkmark	27.94	4.7	86.92	19.56
	\checkmark	\checkmark	\times	\checkmark	27.94	4.7	87.12	19.34
	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\times	27.93	4.7	86.72	21.98
Ours	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	27.94	4.7	87.18	22.35

\times Recur: Unrolling the recurrent structure into different single-step NCA

\times StocU: Remove stochastic update

\times RandS: AdaNCA evolves for a fixed time step

\times DynIn: Replace Dynamic Interaction with a simple mean aggregation

Thank you for listening!