

## Introduction

- Mixup approaches have been widely applied to improve the generalization ability of DNNs.
- Recently, offline mixup has been gradually replaced by automatic mixup, *e.g.* AutoMix.
- AutoMix aims to obtain, instead of diverse mixed samples, consistent samples w.r.t training data, which may lead to DNNs overfitting.
- We propose *AdAutoMix*, an adversarial automatic mixup augmentation model that aims to generate *challenging* samples to train a robust classifier for image classification. Extensive experiments prove that our method outperforms the SOTA in various classification scenarios.

## AdAutoMix

1. Generator: We get  $z_n^l \in R^{c \times h \times w}$  from an encoder, and obtain embedding  $\lambda$  map  $z_\lambda^l = C(M_\lambda, z_n^l) \in R^{c+1 \times h \times w}$ , then obtain mixed samples by MB:

$$P_n = \text{Softmax} \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1, i \neq n}^N q_n^T k_i}{\sqrt{d}} \right) v_n \quad (1)$$

$$x_{mix} = \sum_{n=1}^N x_n \times \text{Softmax}(P_1, \dots, P_n)_n \quad (2)$$

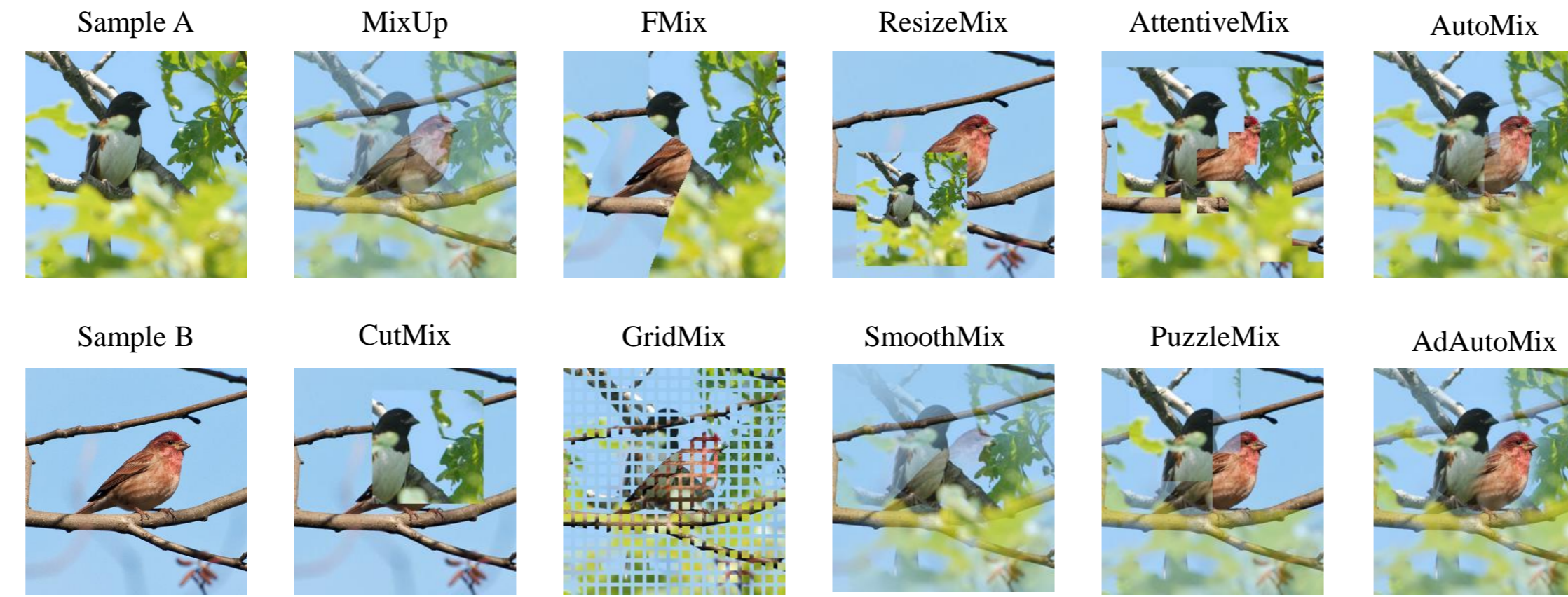


Figure 1. Mixed images of various mixup-based approaches.

2. Adversarial Augmentation: We get a robust classifier by:

$$W, \theta = \underset{w}{\underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argminmax}}} \left( L_{amce}(\psi_w, Y) + \alpha L_{mce}(\psi_w, y_{mix}) + (1 - \alpha) L_{ace}(\psi_w, Y) \right) \quad (3)$$

For adversarial training:

$$W, \theta = \underset{w}{\underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argminmax}}} \left( \begin{aligned} &L_{amce}(\psi_w, Y) + \alpha L_{mce}(\psi_w, y_{mix}) + \\ &(1 - \alpha) L_{ace}(\psi_w, Y) - \beta L_{amce}(\psi_{\hat{w}}, Y) + \\ &(1 - \beta) L_{cosine} \end{aligned} \right) \quad (4)$$

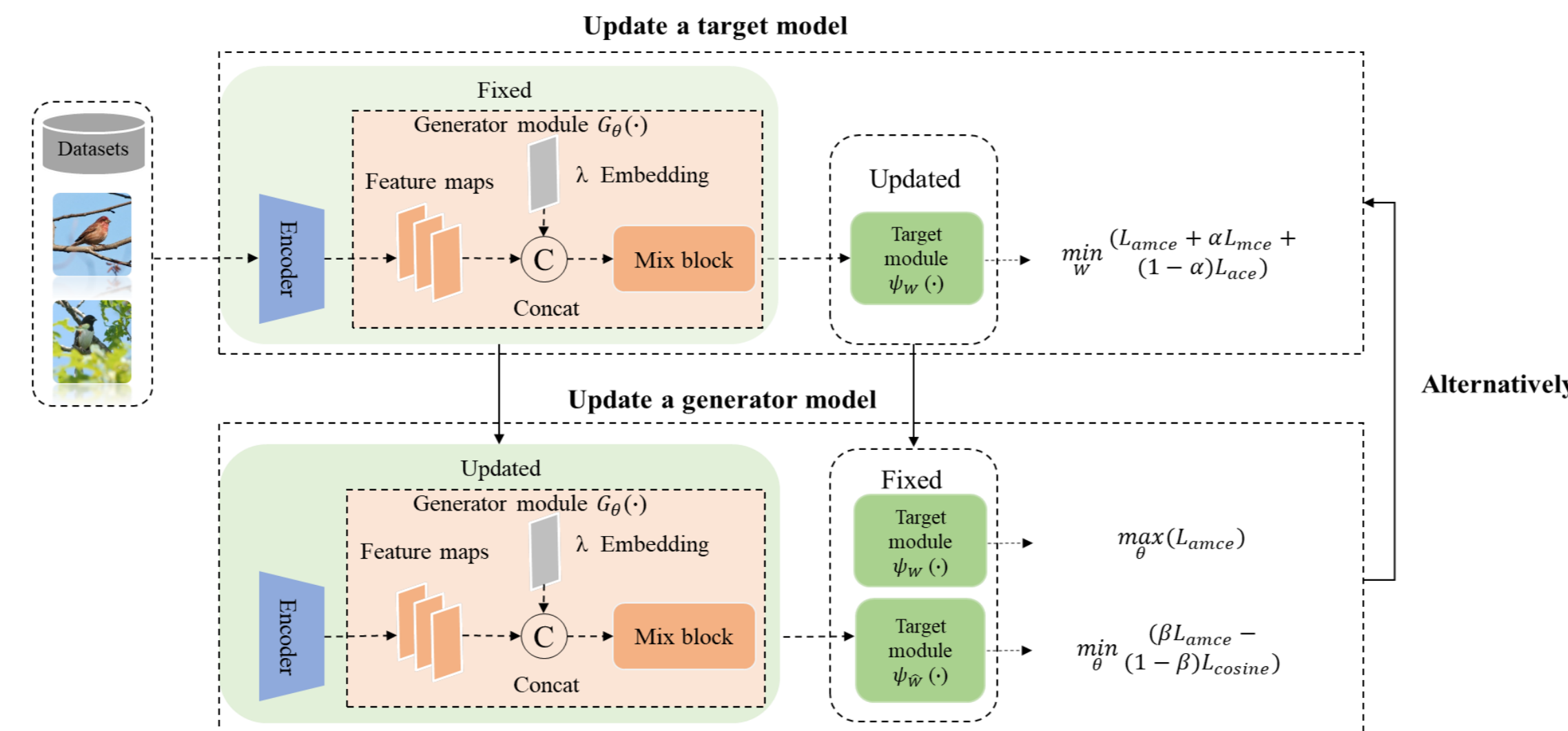


Figure 2. Illustration of AdAutoMix framework. AdAutoMix consists of a Generator module and a Target module.

## Experiments

- Image classification experiments compared with other mixup approaches on generic datasets (Tab 1) and fine-grained (Tab 2) datasets.

Table 1. Top-1 accuracy (%)↑ of mixup approaches on CIFAR-100, Tiny-ImageNet and ImageNet-1K with CNN architecture and Transformer architecture.

Method	CIFAR100		CIFAR100		Tiny-ImageNet		ImageNet-1K		
	ResNet18	ResNeXt50	Swin-T	ConvNeXt-T	ResNet18	ResNeXt50	ResNet18	ResNet34	ResNet50
Vanilla	78.04	81.09	78.41	78.70	61.68	65.04	70.04	73.85	76.83
MixUp	79.12	82.10	76.78	81.13	63.86	66.36	69.98	73.97	77.12
CutMix	78.17	81.67	80.64	82.46	65.53	66.47	68.95	73.58	77.17
SaliencyMix	79.12	81.53	80.40	82.82	64.60	66.55	69.16	73.56	77.14
FMix	79.69	81.90	80.72	81.79	63.47	65.08	69.96	74.08	77.19
PuzzleMix	81.13	82.85	80.33	82.29	65.81	67.83	70.12	74.26	77.54
ResizeMix	80.01	81.82	80.16	82.53	63.74	65.87	69.50	73.88	77.42
AutoMix	<b>82.04</b>	<b>83.64</b>	<b>82.67</b>	<b>83.30</b>	<b>67.33</b>	<b>70.72</b>	<b>70.50</b>	<b>74.52</b>	<b>77.91</b>
AdAutoMix	<b>82.32</b>	<b>84.22</b>	<b>84.33</b>	<b>83.54</b>	<b>69.19</b>	<b>72.89</b>	<b>70.86</b>	<b>74.82</b>	<b>78.04</b>
Gain	<b>+0.28</b>	<b>+0.58</b>	<b>+1.66</b>	<b>+0.24</b>	<b>+1.86</b>	<b>+2.17</b>	<b>+0.36</b>	<b>+0.30</b>	<b>+0.13</b>

- Robustness.

Table 2. Top-1 accuracy (%)↑ of mixup approaches on CUB-200, FGVC-Aircrafts and Stanford-Cars.

Table 3. Top-1 accuracy (%)↑ with clean and corruption test dataset and FGSM error (%)↓.

Method	CUB-200		FGVC-Aircrafts		Stanford-Cars	
	ResNet18	ResNet50	ResNet18	ResNeXt50	ResNet18	ResNeXt50
Vanilla	77.68	82.38	80.23	85.10	86.32	90.15
MixUp	78.39	82.98	79.52	85.18	86.27	90.81
CutMix	78.40	83.17	78.84	84.55	87.48	91.22
ManifoldMix	79.76	83.76	80.68	86.60	85.88	90.20
SaliencyMix	77.95	81.71	80.02	84.31	86.48	90.60
FMix	77.28	83.34	79.36	86.23	87.55	90.90
CutMix	79.45	82.66	78.63	83.83	80.76	86.23
FMix	78.91	80.58	78.10	84.08	88.17	91.36
PuzzleMix	79.96	81.04	<b>80.52</b>	<b>81.37</b>	<b>86.72</b>	<b>88.89</b>
AutoMix	<b>80.02</b>	50.75	82.67	<b>81.73</b>	<b>87.16</b>	<b>89.19</b>
AdAutoMix	<b>81.55</b>	<b>51.44</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>80.88</b>	<b>84.57</b>	<b>87.16</b>
Gain	<b>+1.01</b>	<b>+0.69</b>	<b>+0.36</b>	<b>+0.44</b>	<b>+0.30</b>	<b>+0.21</b>

Swin-Tiny Transformer Random ResNet-50 Random PatchDrop PatchDrop

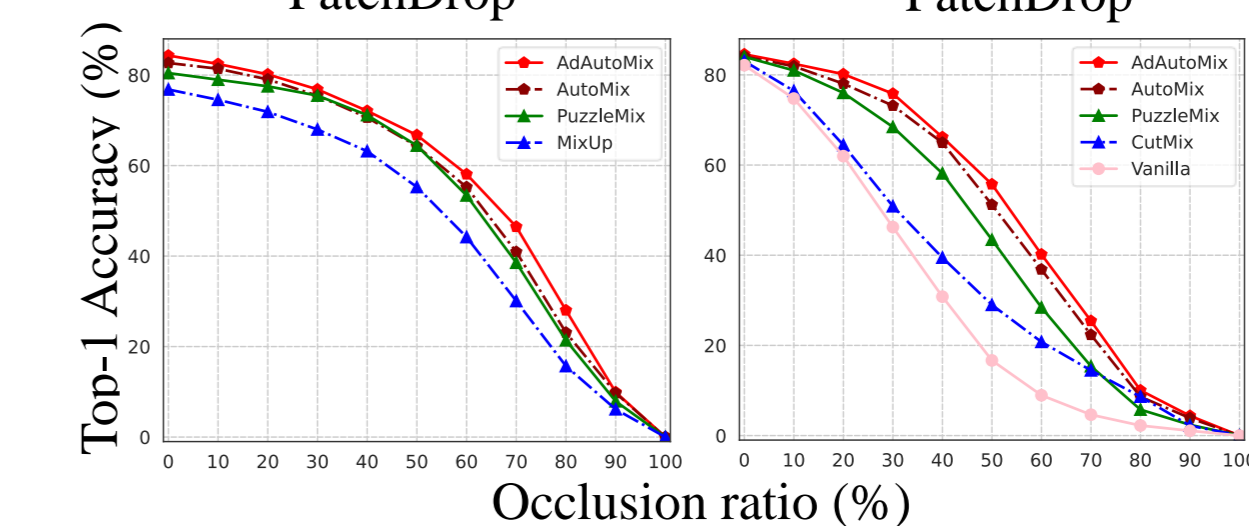
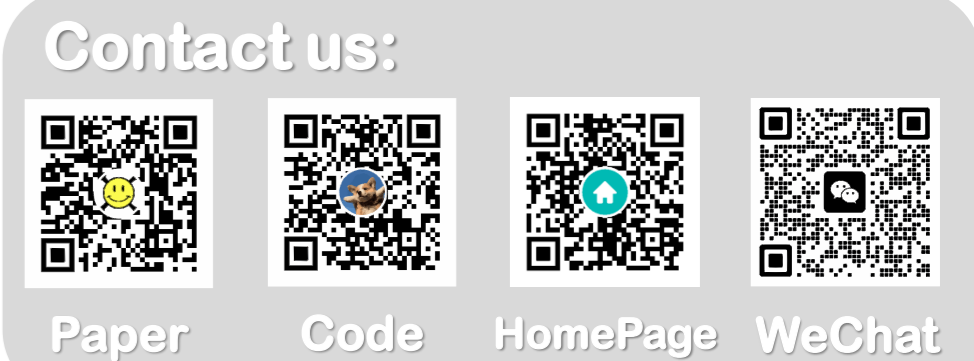


Figure 3. Robustness against image occlusion with different occlusion ratios.

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