Unsupervised domain adaptation (UDA) has proven to be highly effective in transferring knowledge from a label-rich source domain to a label-scarce target domain. However, the presence of additional novel categories in the target domain has led to the development of open-set domain adaptation (ODA) and universal domain adaptation (UNDA). Existing ODA and UNDA methods treat all novel categories as a single, unified unknown class and attempt to detect it during training. However, we found that domain variance can lead to more significant view-noise in unsupervised data augmentation, which affects the effectiveness of contrastive learning (CL) and causes the model to be overconfident in novel category discovery. To address these issues, a framework named Soft-contrastive All-in-one Network (SAN) is proposed for ODA and UNDA tasks. SAN includes a novel data-augmentation-based soft contrastive learning (SCL) loss to fine-tune the backbone for feature transfer and a more human-intuitive classifier to improve new class discovery capability. The SCL loss weakens the adverse effects of the data augmentation view-noise problem which is amplified in domain transfer tasks. The All-in-One (AIO) classifier overcomes the overconfidence problem of current mainstream closed-set and open-set classifiers. Visualization and ablation experiments demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed innovations. Furthermore, extensive experiment results on ODA and UNDA show that SAN outperforms existing state-of-the-art methods.
Figure 1: Problem demonstration and solutions. (a) View-noise problem in the backbone network fine-tuned by the CL. (a)-top shows the views generated by the same data augmentation scheme across three different domains. The difference in content style of the Clipart domain causes the regular data augmentation to produce views with vastly different semantics, producing noisy pairs. (b) Overconfidence problem of novel category classifiers. The dashed circle with a tick/cross means the test samples are classified correctly/incorrectly.

For view-noise problem, we introduce a soft contrastive learning (SCL) loss. Unlike the commonly used contrastive learning (CL) loss, our SCL loss considers the similarity of views in the latent space to assess the reliability of the view. This enables us to construct a more effective loss function by incorporating reliability. In Fig. 1(a), we compare our SCL loss to the CL loss in dealing with noise pair data and demonstrate that our SCL loss effectively reduces the influence of noise pairs on the model.
For overconfidence problem of independent classifiers. An all-in-one (AIO) classifier is designed to replace the closed-set classifier and open-set classifier. The decision-making process of the AIO classifier is closer to that of humans. The AIO classifier assumes that identifying a sample belonging to a novel category requires determining that it does not belong to any known classes. Based on this assumption, a new loss function has been defined to train the AIO classifier. As shown in (b3) and (b4) of Figure 1, as a result, the AIO classifier has smoother classification boundaries and reduces the adverse effects of label noise by introducing more comprehensive competition.

In experiments, we extensively evaluate our method on ODA and UNDA benchmarks and vary the proportion of unknown classes. The results show that the proposed SAN outperforms all baseline methods on various datasets of the ODA and UNDA tasks.

2. Related work

Unsupervised Domain Adaptation (UDA). The UDA [25] aims to learn a classifier for a target domain using labeled source data and unlabeled target data. UDA includes closed-set domain adaptation (CDA), open-set domain adaptation (ODA), partial domain adaptation (PDA), and universal domain adaptation (UNDA). For CDA, we have $L_s = L_t$, where $L_s$ and $L_t$ are the label spaces of the source and target domains [12, 30, 20]. For ODA [22, 28], we have $|L_t - L_s| > 0$, $|L_t \cap L_s| = |L_s|$, and the presence of target-private classes in $|L_t - L_s|$. For PDA, we have $|L_s - L_t| > 0$, $|L_t \cap L_s| = |L_t|$, and the presence of source-private classes in $|L_s - L_t|$. Universal Domain Adaptation (UNDA). UNDA, also known as open-domain partial adaptation (OPDA) in some previous works, is proposed to handle the mixture of settings where $|L_s - L_t| > 0$ and $|L_t - L_s| > 0$ [26]. They emphasize the importance of measuring the robustness of a model to various category shifts since the details of these shifts cannot be known in advance. In [38] and [26], a confidence score for known classes is computed, and samples with a score lower than a threshold are considered unknown. The paper [2] uses the mean of the confidence score as the threshold, implicitly rejecting about half of the target data as unknown. However, paper [26] sets a threshold based on the number of classes in the source, which does not always work well. In a recent study, paper [35] showed that exploiting inter-sample affinity can significantly improve the performance of UNDA. They propose a knowability-aware UNDA framework based on this idea.

Contrastive learning based UNDA. Recently, contrastive learning (CL), a kind of self-supervised learning paradigm [37], has achieved impressively superior performance in many computer vision tasks [7]. It aims to achieve instance-level discrimination and invariance by pushing semantically distinct samples away while pulling semantically consistent samples closer in the feature space [8, 33]. Paper [6] proposes to utilize mutual nearest neighbors as positive pairs to achieve feature alignment between the two domains. Paper [5] constructs the random walk-based MNN pairs as positive anchors intra- and inter-domains and then proposes a cross-domain subgraph-level CL objective to aggregate local similar samples and separate different samples. To the best of our knowledge, no data-augmentation-based CL schemes are used to solve the UNDA problem.

3. Methods

Notation. In ODA and UNDA, we are given a source domain dataset $D_s = \{(x^s_i, y^s_i)\}_{i=1}^{N_s}$ and a target domain dataset $D_t = \{(x^t_i)\}_{i=1}^{N_t}$ which contains known categories and ‘unknown’ categories. $L_s$ and $L_t$ denote the label spaces of the source and target respectively. We assume that there is unavoidable noise and errors in the labels, so $y^s_i$ is noted as sampling from the real label $y^*$. The class-conditional random noise model is given by $P(y^s_i \neq y^*_i) = \rho^s$. We aim to label the target samples with either one of the $L_s$ labels or the ‘unknown’ label. We train the model on $D_s \cup D_t$ and evaluate on $D_t$.

Framework. Fig. 2 introduces the conceptual overview of SAN. The proposed method includes a backbone network $F(\cdot)$, a projection head network $H(\cdot)$, and an all-in-one (AIO) classifier. The backbone network $F(\cdot)$ and projection head network $H(\cdot)$ map the source domain data $x^s_i$ and the target domain data $x^t_i$ into latent space, $z^s_i = H(z^s_i) = H(F(x^s_i))$, $z^t_i = H(z^t_i) = H(F(x^t_i))$.

3.1. View-noise and Soft Contrastive Learning Loss

Data-augmentation-based contrastive learning (CL) involves binary classification over pairs of samples. Positive pairs are from the joint distribution $(x_i, x_j) \sim P_{x, x}$, labeled as $H_{ij} = 1$, while negative pairs are from the product of marginals $(x_i, x_j) \sim P_{x, P_x}$, labeled as $H_{ij} = 0$. The CL learns representations by maximizing the similarity between positive samples and minimizing the similarity between negative samples using the InfoNCE loss [31].

$$L_{CL} \left( x_i, x_j, \{x_k\}_{k=1}^{N_K} \right) = -\log \frac{\exp(z_i^T z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_K} \exp(z_i^T z_k)} = -\log \frac{\exp(S(z_i, z_j))}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_K} \exp(S(z_i, z_k))}$$  (1)

where $(x_i, x_j)$ is positive pair and $(x_i, x_k)$ is negative pair, and $z_i, z_j, z_k$ are the embedding of $x_i, x_j, x_k$, $N_K$ is the number of the negative pair. The similarity $S(z_i, z_j)$ is typically defined by cosine similarity.

The typical contrastive learning (CL) loss assumes there is one positive sample and multiple negative samples. To design a smoother version of the CL loss, we transform it
into a form based on positive and negative sample labels $H_{ij}$. More details about the transformation from Eq. (1) to Eq. (2) can be found in Appendix ??.

$$\mathcal{L}_{CL}(x, \{x_{ij}\}_{k=1}^{N_{K}}) = - \sum_{i=1}^{K} \{H_{ij} \log Q_{ij} + (1 - H_{ij}) \log \hat{Q}_{ij}\} \tag{2}$$

where $H_{ij}$ indicates whether $i$ and $j$ have been augmented from the same data. If $H_{ij} = 1$, it means that $(x_i, x_j)$ is a positive pair, and if $H_{ij} = 0$, it means that $(x_i, x_j)$ is a negative pair. The variable $Q_{ij} = \exp(S(z_i, z_j))$ represents the density ratio, which is defined in [31] and estimated by the backbone network. In general, positive pairs are obtained through stochastic data augmentation, which means that the learning process inevitably introduces view-noise (shown in Fig. 1(a)). As a result, view-noise introduces the wrong gradient, which can corrupt the network’s training. Furthermore, finding suitable data augmentation schemes for all domains is challenging for UNDA data that exhibits vast domain variance. This view-noise problem limits employing data-augmentation-based CL methods in UNDA.

To address the view-noise problem described above, we propose Soft Contrastive Learning (SCL). SCL attenuates the negative impact of incorrect samples by assigning different weights to different positive and negative samples, which are estimated by calculating similarity through its own backbone network. The loss function of SCL is as follows:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SCL}(x_i, \{x_{ij}\}_{j=1}^{N_{K}}) = - \sum_{j=1}^{K} [P_{ij} \log (Q_{ij}) + (1 - P_{ij}) \log (1 - Q_{ij})], \tag{3}$$

where $P_{ij}$ is the weights, regarded as a soft version of $H_{ij}$, and $Q_{ij}$ is density ratio.

$$P_{ij} = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha} \kappa(y_i, y_j) & \text{if } H_{ij} = 1 \\ \kappa(y_i, y_j) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \tag{4}$$

$$Q_{ij} = \kappa(z_i, z_j),$$

where hyper-parameter $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ introduces prior knowledge of data augmentation relationship $H_{ij}$ into the model training. To map the high-dimensional embedding vector (such as $(y_i, y_j)$) to a probability value, a kernel function $\kappa(\cdot)$ is used. Commonly used kernel functions, including Gaussian kernel functions [16], radial basis kernel functions [29], and t-distribution kernel functions [24], can be employed. In this paper, we use the t-distribution kernel function $\kappa^\nu(\cdot)$ because it exposes the degrees of freedom and allows us to adjust the closeness of the distribution in the dimensionality reduction mapping [18, 40]. The t-distribution kernel function is defined as follows,

$$\kappa^\nu(z_i, z_j) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi\nu}\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{\|z_i - z_j\|^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}, \tag{5}$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the Gamma function. The degrees of freedom $\nu$ control the shape of the kernel function. The different degrees of freedom ($\nu^y, \nu^z$) is used in $\mathcal{R}^y$ and $\mathcal{R}^z$ for the dimensional reduction mapping.

SCL loss uses a softened optimization target, as opposed to the hard target of a typical CL loss, while avoiding the strong misresponse to noise labels. A formal discussion of
the differences between the two losses is provided in Appendix ???. Furthermore, we can prove that SCL loss can maintain a higher signal-to-noise ratio when dealing with view-noise. See Appendix ?? for more details.

3.2. Overconfidence and All in One (AIO) Classifier

The current advanced UNDA methods [27, 35] combines a closed-set classifier \( C_A \) and open-set classifiers \( \{ C^k_b \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \) to identify samples belonging to an unknown or specific known class, where \( \mathcal{K} \) is the set of known classes \( \mathcal{K} \in \{1, \ldots, N_K\} \) and \( N_K \) is the number of known classes. The inference process consists of two steps. First, \( C_A \) identifies the most likely target class \((k\text{-th class})\). Second, the corresponding sub-classifiers \( C^k_b \) determines whether the sample is a known or unknown class (see Fig. 1 (b) baseline method). In training a single open-set classifier \( C^k_b \), samples with \( y_i = k \) are defined as positive samples, while samples with \( y_i \neq k \) are defined as negative samples. As a result, the open-set classifier can become overconfident by focusing on labels that only contain information from single classes, and ignoring the competing relationships of different known classes [35]. This overconfidence is manifested in sharp category boundaries, and in failures to generalize from the source domain to the target domain. In addition, the noise in the labels compounds the damaging effects of the overconfidence problem.

To address the problem described above, we attribute the cause to the inadequate competition of a single open-set classifier. Specifically, each open-set classifier only completes binary classification and neglects to observe more diverse labels. As a result, the classifier overfits and produces exceptionally sharp classification boundaries, guided by the simple learning task. Another important reason is that it is inconsistent with human common sense for open-set classifiers to consider only one known class when identifying new classes. Humans need to judge whether new classes belong to known classes before identifying them as new classes. To end this, we propose the All-in-One (AIO) classifier \( C^{AIO} (\cdot) \). The AIO classifier assigns two output neurons to each known category, representing if samples belong to the specific category or not respectively. The forward propagation of \( C^{AIO} (\cdot) \) is,

\[
\mathcal{C}_{x_i} = \{ c^k_{x_i}, c^k_{\tilde{x}_i} | k \in \mathcal{K} \} = \sigma \left( C^{AIO} (z_{x_i}) \right),
\]

(6)

The \( c^k_{x_i} \) and \( c^k_{\tilde{x}_i} \) are the probability of \( x_i \) being identified as \( k\text{-th category} \) or not. The \( \sigma (\cdot) \) is a ‘top-n softmax’ function to ensure \( \sum_{k \in \mathcal{T}_N} \{ c^k_{x_i} + c^k_{\tilde{x}_i} \} = 1 \), \( \mathcal{T}_N \) is the top \( N = 20 \) item of \( \mathcal{C}_{x_i} \). The ‘top-n softmax’ is employed to balance the loss scale of different category numbers (check Appendix ?? for more details).

We propose two principles for designing an intuitive UNDA classifier to train the AIO classifier to solve the dilemma in the previous section. (a) If the classifier assigns sample \( x_i \) to a known class \( y_i^* \), it needs to make sure that the sample does not belong to other known classes \( c_i^k > \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}/y_i^*} \), and does not belong to an unknown class, \( c_i^k > \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \). (b) If the classifier assigns sample \( x_i \) to an unknown class, it needs to confirm that the sample does not belong to all known classes, \( \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}} > \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}/y_i^*} \).

Next, we combine the two principles to obtain the following objective. For a sample of the source domain,

\[
e_i^{y_i} > \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}} > \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}/y_i^*},
\]

(7)

Based on Eq. (7), we formulate the loss function as,

\[
\mathcal{L}_{AIO}(x, y) = - \log (e_i^{y_i^*}) + \min \{ \log (c_i^k) \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}/y_i^*} + \log \left( e_i^{y_i} - \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \right),
\]

(8)

where the first and second terms of \( \mathcal{L}_{AIO} \) maximize \( e_i^{y_i^*} \) and \( \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}/y_i^*} \), thus guarantee that they have sufficiently positive predictions and are larger than \( \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}/y_i^*} \). Also, the third term guarantees that \( e_i^{y_i} > \max \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \). Implicitly, \( \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}/y_i^*} \) is guided to have the lowest activation.

3.3. Learning & Inference

Learning. We combine the SCL loss and AIO loss to train the SAN. The overall loss is

\[
E_{(x_i^*, y_i^*)} \{ \mathcal{L}_{cc}(x_i^*, y_i^*) + \beta \mathcal{L}_{AIO}(x_i^*, y_i^*) \} + E_{(x_i)} \{ \lambda \mathcal{L}_{scl}(x_i) \},
\]

(9)

where \( \mathcal{L}_{cc} \) represents the cross entropy loss. The network parameters are optimized by minimizing this loss. The hyperparameters \( \lambda \) and \( \beta \) are weighted. In comparison to existing ODA and UNDA methods [26, 17], our proposed method does not require more hyperparameters or loss functions. Instead, we design new feature alignment and classifier training schemes based on our theoretical analysis.

Inference. Based on the fine-tuned model, the recognition results of the target domain can be obtained by forward propagation of the network. If \( c_i^k \) is greater than others, then the sample \( x_i \) is identified as a known class \( k \). If any of \( \{ c_i^k \}_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \) of the AIO classifier achieves the maximum value, then the sample is identified as an unknown class.

4. Results

We evaluate our method in ODA and UNDA settings along with ablation studies. In addition, we assess the robustness with respect to the change of unknown target category size by varying the number of unknown categories.

Datasets. We utilize popular datasets in DA: Office [25], OfficeHome [32], VisDA [24], and DomainNet [23]. Unless otherwise noted, we follow existing protocols [27] to split
the datasets into source-private ($|L_s - L_t|$), target-private ($|L_t - L_s|$) and shared categories ($|L_s \cap L_t|$).

**Baselines.** We aim to compare methods of universal domain adaptation (UNDA), which can reject unknown samples, such as, CMU [11], DANCE [26], DCC [19], OVANet [27], TNT [6], GATE [5] and D+SPA [17]. We are looking at some contemporaneous work such as KUADA [35], UACP [34] and UEPS [36], which we did not include in the comparison because the source code was not available and some of these works were not peer-reviewed. Instead of reproducing the results of these papers, we directly used the results reported in the papers with the same configuration.

**Implementation.** Following previous works, such as OVANet [27] and GATE [5], we employ ResNet50 [13] pre-trained on ImageNet [10] as our backbone network. We train our models with inverse learning rate decay scheduling. The performance of the proposed SAN in uniform settings is listed in the penultimate row of the table. A grid hyperparameter search is performed for each setup, and the optimal results obtained are marked with *. The selected hyperparameters for searching include $\lambda$, $\beta$, and $\alpha$. For all experiments, $\nu^h = 100$. The network $H(\cdot)$ uses a two-layer MLP network with 2048 neurons. In summary, our method outperforms or is comparable to the baseline method in all different settings. More details of the implementation are in the Appendix.

**Evaluation Metric.** The H-score is usually used to evaluate standard or ODA methods because it considers the trade-off between the accuracy of known and unknown classes [2]. H-score is the harmonic mean of the accuracy on "known" ($A_k$) and the accuracy on "unknown" ($A_c$), H-score = $(2A_k \cdot A_c) / (A_k + A_c)$. The evaluation metric is high only when both the $A_k$ and $A_c$ are high. So, H-score can measure both accuracies of UNDA methods well. However, we find concerns about the fairness of
Figure 3: Ablation study. OVANet v.s. SAN w/o. SCL v.s. SAN. H-score and Balance H-score Comparisons of Office datasets in the UNDA setting. The horizontal coordinate indicates the addition of a specified percentage of noise to the original domain, and the vertical coordinate indicates the performance of the different methods.

Table 3: H-score of Office datasets in the ODA setting.

| Method | Office (10 / 0 / 11) | Avg |
|--------|----------------------|-----|
|        | A2D | A2W | D2A | D2W | W2D | W2A |       |
| DANCE  | 84.9 | 78.8 | 79.1 | 78.8 | 88.9 | 68.3 | 79.8 |
| DCC    | 58.3 | 54.8 | 67.2 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 85.3 | 72.6 |
| OVANet | **90.5** | 88.3 | 86.7 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 88.3 | 91.7 |
| TNT    | 85.8 | 82.3 | 80.7 | 91.2 | 96.2 | 81.5 | 86.3 |
| GATE   | 88.4 | 86.5 | 84.2 | 95.0 | 96.7 | 86.1 | 89.5 |
| D+SPA  | 92.3 | 91.7 | 90.0 | 96.0 | 97.4 | 91.5 | 93.2 |
| SAN    | **90.5** | **93.5** | 91.7 | **98.9** | **100** | **92.8** | **94.6** |
| SAN*   | **90.5** | **93.8** | **92.7** | **99.3** | **100** | **93.7** | **95.0** |

Table 4: H-score of VisDA in ODA and UNDA setting.

| Method | VisDA ODA (6 / 0 / 6) | VisDA UNDA (6 / 3 / 3) |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------|
| CMU    | 54.2 | 34.6 |
| DANCE  | 67.5 | 42.8 |
| DCC    | 59.6 | 43.0 |
| OVANet | 66.1 | 53.1 |
| TNT    | 71.6 | 55.3 |
| GATE   | 70.8 | 56.4 |
| SAN    | **72.0** | **60.1** |

the Hscore when the sample sizes of the known and unknown classes of the dataset differ significantly. For example, when the number of samples in the unknown category is much larger than the known category (e.g., the Office-Home dataset), pairing one more sample from the known category leads $A_c$ to increase more significantly than the unknown category. Moreover, if $A_c$ increases, the H-score will greatly increase, which leads to unfairness about the known and unknown categories. So, to achieve a higher h-score, the model will sacrifice the unknown category’s accuracy to exchange for the common category’s accuracy, which is unfair and impracticable in the real world. Therefore, inspired by the idea of Weighted Harmonic Means [15], we propose the Balance H-score as a more equitable metric (the proof is shown in Appendix ??). For the dataset where the number of unknown categories in the sample is $\theta$ times the number of common, we define Balance H-score = $(1 + \theta)A_c \cdot A_t / (\theta A_c + A_t)$. This paper selects the H-score as an evaluation metric for convenient comparison with the baseline approach. Meanwhile, the Balance H-score is used in the more profound analysis of the relative advantages of the proposed method.

Performance comparisons on UNDA setting. From the results in Table 1, Table 2, and Table 4, SAN achieves a new state-of-the-art (SOTA) on all four datasets in the most challenging UNDA setting. Concerning H-score, SAN outperforms the previous SOTA UNDA method on Office by 4.2% and on OfficeHome by 0.3%. On large-scale datasets, SAN also gives more than 0.6% improvement on DomainNet and more than 3.7% on VisDA compared to all other methods in terms of H-score. In VisDA and DomainNet, the number of samples and/or classes differs greatly from those of Office and OfficeHome.

Performance Comparisons on ODA setting. For the ODA setting, the H-score comparison results are presented in Table 3 and Table 4. Our method performs better than all the UNDA baselines on Office and VisDA datasets, with 1.4% and 1.2% H-score improvement.

Overview of Results. Under these two scenarios with “unknown” samples, SAN shows a more robust capability for separating common and private categories, which benefits from the SCL loss function and AIO classifier. Compared with GATE, a previous SOTA method tailored for the ODA setting, SAN is also superior on all datasets. This evidence shows that SAN gains a better trade-off between
The t-SNE embeddings visualization of backbone network are shown in (a) and (b). For (a), source domain is webcam and the target domain is dslr. For (b), source domain is dslr and the target domain is webcam. We observed that the OVANet make more mistakes due to the overconfidence classification boundaries, while SAN is better. We attribute this improvement to the fact that SAN overcomes the problem of overconfidence.

Figure 5: H-score and Balance H-score comparison of Office dataset in ODA. We vary the number of unknown classes using Office ($L_s \cap L_t = 10$, $|L_s - L_t| = 0$). The left and right parts, respectively, show H-score and Balance H-score. SAN shows stable performance across different unknown class numbers, while baselines degrade performance in some settings.

Table 5: Ablation study. H-score comparison on all four datasets in UNDA setting.

| Method   | Office (10/10/11) | OfficeHome (10/5/50) | DomainNet (150/50/145) | VisDA (6/3/3) |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| SAN      | 91.8              | 75.9                  | 52.0                   | 60.1         |
| w/o. AIO | 90.5              | 74.6                  | 51.0                   | 57.2         |
| w/o. SCL | 78.9              | 73.0                  | 50.7                   | 55.2         |
| w. CL    | 78.2              | 73.3                  | 50.5                   | 52.7         |
| OVANet   | 77.9              | 71.8                  | 50.7                   | 53.1         |

common categories classification and private samples identification.

4.1. Analysis in Universal Domain Adaptation

Ablation study, the effect of SCL Loss. We conduct controlled experiments to verify the necessity of the soft contrastive learning (SCL) Loss on all four datasets in UNDA settings, and the results are shown in Table 5. The SAN shows the performance of the proposed method. The w/o. SCL shows the performance of the SCL loss with $L_{SCL}(x_i^t, y_i^t)$ removed from the overall loss of SAN. The w. CL shows the performance of the SCL loss with $L_{SCL}(x_i^t, y_i^t)$ replaced by the CL loss $L_{CL}$ in Eq. (1). The OVANet shows the performance of OVANet. The above experiences indicate that the SCL Loss significantly outperforms typical CL loss. We attribute the failure of $L_{CL}$ to the fact that the view-noise caused by domain bias cannot be ignored. In addition, SCL loss can better alleviate this problem.

Ablation study, the effect of AIO classifier. We further conduct controlled experiments to verify the necessity of the All in one (AIO) classifier. In Table 5, the w/o. AIO shows the performance of the AIO classifier replaced by the open-set and closed-set classifier. The control experiments on all four datasets indicate that the AIO Classifier brings improvements. The improvement from the AIO classifier is
not as significant as that from SCL, probably because the label noise in the dataset is not significant. We further verify this idea by manually adding some label noise, and the experiment results are shown in Fig. 3. The results show that the SAN and SAN w/o. SCL exceed the baseline more significantly as the proportion of noise increases.

The overconfidence problem and its mitigation by SAN. Many current approaches are based on a combination of open-set classifiers and closed-set classifiers. We consider that they fail to achieve further improvements because the strategy of open-set classifiers leads to overconfidence. One direct evidence is that SAN achieves a more significant advantage in datasets with fewer samples (e.g., Office). To explore the adverse effects of overconfidence, we perform a visual analysis of the W2D and D2W settings of the Office dataset in Fig. 4. We find that the open set classifier of OVANet make mistake in some novel class in target domain (e.g. the scatters marked by cross). It can be attributed to the overconfidence classifier causing the over-sharp classification boundaries thus wrong testing results are output. We consider this is the result of overconfidence. Contrastingly, the same class is handled well by SAN.

The effect of the proportion of unknown samples on H-score, and the advantage of SAN on Balance H-score. H-score introduces fairness bias if there is a large quantitative difference between the sample size of unknown and known. To explore the fairness of the H-score, we changed the number of unknown classes in the target domain and then tested the performance of the H-score and balance H-score (in Fig. 5). The results show that changing the number of unknown classes dramatically changes the H-score. In contrast, the balance H-score exhibits higher stability. This suggests that the balance H-score is a more stable indicator for the proportion of unknown class samples. Its fairness is demonstrated in Appendix ???. In addition, Fig.3 and Fig.5 show that the proposed SAN has more evident advantages in both the H-score and Balance H-score.

5. Conclusion

ODA and UNDA tasks aim to transfer the knowledge learned from a label-rich source domain to a label-scarce target domain without any constraints on the label space. In this paper, to solve the view-noise problem of data-augmentation-based CL and the overconfidence problem of novel category classifier, a framework named Soft-contrastive All-in-one Network (SAN) is proposed. SAN includes SCL loss which can avoid the over-response of typical CL loss and enable data augmentation-based contrastive loss to improve the performance of ODA and UNDA. In addition, SAN includes an all-in-one (AIO) classifier to improve the robustness of novel category discovery. Extensive experimental results on UNDA and ODA demonstrate the advantages of SAN over existing methods.

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