Test-Time Adaptation with Source Based Auxiliary Tasks

Motasem Alfarra *malfarra@qti.qualcomm.com*
Qualcomm AI Research

Alvaro H.C. Correia *acorreia@qti.qualcomm.com*
Qualcomm AI Research

Bernard Ghanem *bernard.ghanem@kaust.edu.sa*
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST)

Christos Louizos *clouizos@qti.qualcomm.com*
Qualcomm AI Research

Reviewed on OpenReview: *https://openreview.net/forum?id=XWAXcxNg4n*

Abstract

This work tackles a key challenge in Test Time Adaptation (TTA): adapting on limited data. This challenge arises naturally from two scenarios. **(i)** Current TTA methods are limited by the bandwidth with which the stream reveals data, since conducting several adaptation steps on each revealed batch from the stream will lead to overfitting. **(ii)** In many realistic scenarios, the stream reveals insufficient data for the model to fully adapt to a given distribution shift. We tackle the first scenario problem with auxiliary tasks where we leverage unlabeled data from the training distribution. In particular, we propose distilling the predictions of an originally pretrained model on clean data during adaptation. We found that our proposed auxiliary task significantly accelerates the adaptation to distribution shifts. We report a performance improvement over the state of the art by 1.5% and 6% on average across all corruptions on ImageNet-C under episodic and continual evaluation, respectively. To combat the second scenario of limited data, we analyze the effectiveness of combining federated adaptation with our proposed auxiliary task across different models even when different clients observe different distribution shifts. We find that not only federated averaging enhances adaptation, but combining it with our auxiliary task provides a notable 6% performance gains over previous TTA methods.

1 Introduction

Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) have achieved remarkable success, achieving state-of-the-art results in several applications (Ranftl et al., 2021; He et al., 2016; Deng et al., 2009). Still, their performance severely deteriorates whenever a shift exists between training and testing distributions (Hendrycks et al., 2021a;b). Such distribution shifts are not unlikely in real-world settings. Changes in weather conditions (Hendrycks & Dietterich, 2019), camera parameters (Kar et al., 2022), data compression or even adversarial perturbations (Goodfellow et al., 2015) are all examples of distribution shifts that might impact model performance. Needless to say, adapting to or mitigating the negative effects of distribution shifts is crucial to the safe deployment of DNNs in many cases, *e.g.*, in self-driving cars.

Test Time Adaptation (TTA) (Sun et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2021) methods adapt a pretrained model to the test distribution with the goal of mitigating drops in performance caused by distribution shifts. In practice, this typically translates into optimizing a proxy objective function on a stream of *unlabeled* test data in an *online* fashion (Wang et al., 2021). The TTA approach has showed great success in improving performance under

Qualcomm AI Research is an initiative of Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

distribution shifts in several scenarios (Niu et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2022; Yuan et al., 2023). However, to prevent overfitting, all TTA methods in the literature conduct a single adaptation step on each received batch at test time (Niu et al., 2023; Nguyen et al., 2023). This limits the efficacy of TTA methods by the bandwidth of the stream, thus hampering their online performance. Furthermore, the current paradigm of TTA focuses on updating a single model at a time, assuming the stream will reveal enough data to capture the underlying distribution shift. Yet, in many realistic settings, the stream of data accessible to an individual model might be too scarce to enable adequate adaptation. In such scenarios, we might accelerate adaptation by leveraging other models being adapted to similar domain shifts in a collaborative fashion (Jiang & Lin, 2023).

In this work, we tackle the aforementioned lack of data in TTA by proposing an auxiliary task that can be optimized at test time. Since the amount of data from a given distribution shift is limited by the bandwidth of the stream, we follow Kang et al. (2023); Gao et al. (2022); Niu et al. (2022) in leveraging *unlabeled* data from the training distribution. First, we show one can enhance current TTA methods and accelerate adaptation to distribution shifts by introducing a simple auxiliary task consisting of the same proxy objective of previous TTA methods but applied to unlabeled clean data. Based on this observation, we propose DISTA (Distillation-based TTA), a better auxiliary objective that distills the predictions of the original pretrained model on clean unlabeled data during adaptation. Our empirical results on two benchmarks and three evaluation protocols show DISTA produces significant improvements in performance.

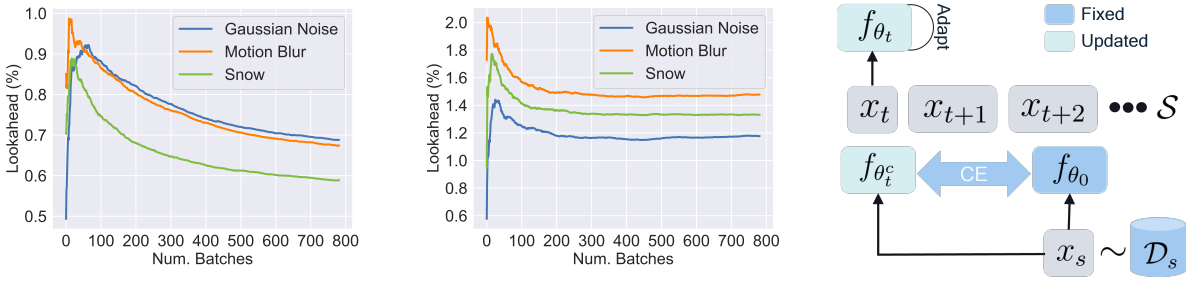
In summary, our contributions are threefold: **(i)** We present a methodology to analyze the effectiveness of auxiliary tasks on accelerating the adaptation under distribution shift through lookahead analysis (Fifty et al., 2021). We show that one can leverage clean *unlabeled* data to better adapt to distribution shifts. **(ii)** We propose DISTA; a TTA method with a distillation-based auxiliary task. We conduct comprehensive experimental analysis on the two standard and large-scale TTA benchmarks ImageNet-C (Hendrycks & Dietterich, 2019) and ImageNet-3DCC (Kar et al., 2022), where we show how DISTA improves the performance over state-of-the-art methods by a significant margin (1.5% under episodic evaluation and 6-8% under continual evaluation). **(iii)** We further analyze a novel and realistic scenario where each individual model is presented with insufficient amount of data for adaptation. We demonstrate how federated learning facilitates adaptation in this case, even when the observed distribution shift varies among clients. Moreover, we observe DISTA provides a large performance gain (6% on ImageNet-C) over state-of-the-art methods in this federated setup.

2 Methodology

Preliminaries Test Time Adaptation (TTA) studies the practical problem of adapting pretrained models to *unlabeled* streams of data from an unknown distribution that potentially differs from the training one. Let $f_\theta : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{Y})$ be a classifier parametrized by θ that maps a given input $x \in \mathcal{X}$ to a probability simplex over k labels (*i.e.* $f^i_\theta(x) \geq 0, \|f_\theta(x)\|_1 = 1$). During the training phase, f_θ is trained on some *source* data $\mathcal{D}_s \subseteq \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$, but at test time, it is presented with a stream of data $\mathcal{S}$ that might be differently distributed from $\mathcal{D}_s$. In this work, we focus on covariate shifts, i.e., changes in the distribution over the input space $\mathcal{X}$ due to, for instance, visual corruptions caused by changes in weather conditions faced by self-driving systems. TTA defines a *learner* $g(\theta, x)$ that adapts the network parameters θ and/or the received unlabeled input x at test time to enhance model performance under distribution shifts. Formally, and following the online learning notation (Shalev-Shwartz, 2011; Cai et al., 2021; Ghunaim et al., 2023; Alfarra et al., 2024), we describe the interaction at a time step $t \in \{0, 1, \ldots, \infty\}$ between a TTA method g and the stream of unlabeled data $\mathcal{S}$ as:

1. The stream $\mathcal{S}$ reveals a sample x_t.
2. The learner g adapts x_t to $\hat{x}_t$ and θ_t to $\hat{\theta}_t$ before issuing a prediction $\hat{y}_t = f_{\hat{\theta}_t}(\hat{x}_t)$.
3. The learner g updates model parameters with $\theta_{t+1} = \alpha\theta_t + (1-\alpha)\hat{\theta}_t$, for $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$.

Importantly, TTA is concerned with online evaluation, meaning the learner must issue its prediction $\hat{y}_t$ immediately after observing x_t. The main paradigm in TTA employs an unsupervised objective function to be optimized on-the-fly at test time to circumvent performance drops caused by domain shift. Wang et al. (2021) observed a strong correlation between the entropy of the output prediction for a given batch of



(a) Aux-Tent equation 2. (b) DISTA equation 4. (c) Pipeline equation 5.

Figure 1: **Lookahead Analysis and Pipeline.** (a) Running mean of lookahead over observed batches when employing Tent on both data revealed from the stream and $\mathcal{D}_s$. (b) Running mean of lookahead over observed batches using DISTA. (c) Pipeline for our proposed DISTA.

inputs and the error rate. Based on that, Wang et al. (2021) proposed to minimize the entropy of the output prediction for a given batch of inputs at test time through:

$$\theta_{t+1} = \arg\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{x_t \sim \mathcal{S}} \left[E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right) \right] \qquad \text{with} \quad E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right) = -\sum_i f_\theta^i(x_t) \log f_\theta^i(x_t). \tag{1}$$

In practice, the optimization problem is usually solved with a single gradient descent step to avoid overfitting network parameters on each received batch. It is noteworthy that this approach is only effective when the received batches **(i)** have diverse sets of labels and **(ii)** relate to a single type of domain shift (Niu et al., 2023). In previous work, Niu et al. (2022) attempted to accommodate these drawbacks by deploying a data selection procedure, while Yuan et al. (2023) leveraged a balanced episodic memory that have inputs with a diverse set of labels.

2.1 Test Time Adaptation with Auxiliary Tasks

TTA imposes many challenges due to its realistic setup, where the learner needs to adapt the model to *unlabeled* data revealed by the stream in an online manner. The amount of data available for adaptation is thus fairly limited, as the learner only has access to the data revealed by the stream. Yet, the speed of adaptation matters: the faster the learner adapts to the distribution shift, the better its online performance. However, most TTA methods in the literature conduct a single adaptation step to prevent overfitting model parameters to each received batch. That is, even when new batches are revealed slowly enough to allow multiple optimization steps, the learner g cannot benefit from this additional time. This naturally begs the question: can we enhance the adaptation speed of TTA methods in this setting? In this work, we address this question through the lens of auxiliary tasks.

Auxiliary tasks (Liebel & Körner, 2018; Lyle et al., 2021) are additional loss terms that indirectly optimize the desired objective function. In fact, the simple TTA objective in equation 1 can already be seen as an auxiliary loss of sorts, but unfortunately it is susceptible to overfitting. We take a step back and ask the following question: what could an adaptation model access at step t other than x_t? EATA (Niu et al., 2022), for instance, leveraged source data $\mathcal{D}_s$ in an anti-forgetting regularizer, while DDA (Gao et al., 2022) used $\mathcal{D}_s$ to train a diffusion model to project x_t into the source domain. More recently, Kang et al. (2023) condensed $\mathcal{D}_s$ to construct a set of labeled examples per class used for adaptation. While one could potentially access labeled samples $\mathcal{D}_s$ for the aforementioned approach, several applications do not allow accessing this labeled distribution (*e.g.* training procedure can be outsourced with private training data). Note that, however, one could get unlabeled data from this distribution cheaply. For example, one could store few *unlabeled* data examples at clear weather conditions (for autonomous driving applications) as a proxy for source distributions before deploying the model in an episodic memory, following Yuan et al. (2023). Having said that, a natural question arises: how can we use unlabeled samples from $\mathcal{D}_s$ to better adapt on distribution shifts in $\mathcal{S}$?

We first examine a simple auxiliary task. During test time, we adapt the model not only on the data revealed from the stream (*i.e.* x_t) but also on a sample $x_s \sim \mathcal{D}_s$. For example, for the entropy minimization approach

in equation 1, we get the following objective function:

$$\min_{\theta}[\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{x_t\sim\mathcal{S}} E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right) \;+ \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{x_s\sim\mathcal{D}_s} E\left(f_\theta(x_s)\right)]. \tag{2}$$

At first glance, it is unclear whether the additional term in the loss function would effectively facilitate adaptation to domain shifts in $\mathcal{S}$. Therefore, to better analyze the effect of the auxiliary term, we break the optimization problem in equation 2 into two steps as follows

$$\theta_t^c = \theta_t - \gamma\nabla_\theta\left[E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right)\right], \qquad \theta_{t+1} = \theta_t^c - \gamma\nabla_\theta\left[E\left(f_\theta(x_s)\right)\right]. \tag{3}$$

Note that the gradients in the first and second SGD steps are evaluated at θ_t and θ_t^c, respectively. Now, we can study the effect of our auxiliary task by measuring the improvement on the entropy after optimizing the auxiliary task via the notion of *lookahead* (Fifty et al., 2021) defined as

$$\text{Lookahead}(\%) = 100 \times \left(1 - {}^{E\left(f_{\theta_{t+1}}(x_t)\right)}\!/_{E\left(f_{\theta_t^c}(x_t)\right)}\right).$$

The higher the lookahead, the better the auxiliary task is at minimizing the desired objective. We conduct experiments on the ImageNet-C benchmark (Hendrycks & Dietterich, 2019), where we fix f_{θ_0} to be a ResNet-50 (He et al., 2016) pretrained on the ImageNet dataset (Deng et al., 2009). We measure the lookahead over samples revealed from the stream for when $\mathcal{S}$ contains one of 3 domain shifts (Gaussian Noise, Motion Blur, and Snow) and we take $\mathcal{D}_s$ as a subset of unlabeled images from the training set. For each received batch x_t from the stream $\mathcal{S}$, we sample a batch x_s from $\mathcal{D}_s$ with the same size for simplicity. Figure 1a summarizes the results. We can observe that the simple auxiliary task of minimizing the entropy of predictions on source data has, surprisingly, a positive impact on the desired task (*i.e.*, minimizing entropy on corrupted data). This hints that one could accelerate the convergence of adaptation on corrupted data by leveraging unsupervised auxiliary tasks on source data. We highlight that, through our lookahead analysis, one could analyze the effectiveness of different auxiliary tasks in TTA. We confirm the performance improvement hinted via our lookahead analysis experimentally in Section 4.1 and Table 1. That is, by allowing existing TTA methods (such as Tent (Wang et al., 2021) and SHOT (Liang et al., 2020b)) to leverage source data, one can improve and accelerate their adaptation by adapting on source data as an auxiliary task. Next, we describe our proposed auxiliary task.

2.2 DISTA: Distillation Based Test Time Adaptation

In Section 2.1, we analyzed the positive impact of one example of auxiliary task, observing that entropy minimization on source data does improve adaptation to domain shifts. Next, we propose a better and more powerful auxiliary task. We distill a saved copy of the original pretrained model f_{θ_0} during adaptation on samples from the source distribution. More precisely, we replace the entropy minimization term on the source data with a cross-entropy loss between the predictions of f_{θ_t} and f_{θ_0}. We also use a data selection scheme similar to that of Niu et al. (2022) whereby we only update the model on samples with low entropy. Our overall objective function can be described as follows:

$$\min_{\theta}\left[\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{x_t\sim\mathcal{S}} \lambda_t(x_t)E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right) + \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{x_s\sim\mathcal{D}_s} \lambda_s(x_s)CE\left(f_\theta(x_s), f_{\theta_0}(x_s)\right)\right] \tag{4}$$

$$\text{where } \lambda_t(x) = \frac{\mathbb{1}_{\{E(f_{\theta_t}(x))<E_0\}}\cdot\mathbb{1}_{\{\cos(f_{\theta_t}(x),m^{t-1})<\epsilon\}}}{\exp(E(f_{\theta_t}(x)) - E_0)}, \;\; \lambda_s(x) = \frac{\mathbb{1}_{\{E(f_{\theta_t}(x))<E_0\}}}{\exp(E(f_{\theta_t}(x)) - E_0)}$$

where $\mathbb{1}_{\{.\}}$ is an indicator function that takes the value 1 if the condition $\{.\}$ is satisfied and 0 otherwise, ϵ and E_0 are positive thresholds, and m^{t-1} is the moving average of the prediction vector. We note here that both λ_t and λ_s are data selection functions that prevent updating the model on unreliable or redundant samples. To assess the effectiveness of our proposed auxiliary task, we follow our setup in Section 2.1 and consider the following alternating optimization approach:

$$\theta_t^c = \theta_t - \gamma\nabla_\theta\left[\lambda_t(x_t)E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right)\right], \qquad \theta_{t+1} = \theta_t^c - \gamma\nabla_\theta\left[\lambda_s(x_s)CE\left(f_\theta(x_s), f_{\theta_0}(x_s)\right)\right]. \tag{5}$$

Hence, we can now measure the lookahead and analyze how effective our approach is for adaptation. We replicate our setup from Section 2.1 and report the results in Figure 1b. We find that our proposed auxiliary task has a positive lookahead over all observed batches. It is worth mentioning that we observe similar results with all types of domain shifts we considered, as indicated by more detailed lookahead results that we defer to appendix for the sake of conciseness. That is, solving our auxiliary task on clean data in an online fashion helps the model to adapt faster and better to distribution shifts presented in the stream $\mathcal{S}$. Please refer to Figure 1c for an illustration of DISTA.

Intuition behind DISTA. First, based on our observation in Section 2.1, minimizing the entropy of the predictions on clean data can accelerate adaptation and hence improve online performance. However, besides the clean data, we also have access to the pretrained model f_{θ_0}. Therefore, we can combine both sources of information to obtain the richer auxiliary task of knowledge distillation (Hinton et al., 2015), which has been shown to improve performance in similar settings (Hong et al., 2021). Further, the auxiliary task in DISTA is essentially an anti-forgetting objective, and thus allows us to adapt a pretrained model to domain shifts while remaining close to f_{θ_0} in function space. We hypothesize this allows for a more stable adaptation that prevents f_{θ_t} from diverging and overfitting on each presented domain shift by $\mathcal{S}$. We argue that DISTA is richer than the simple entropy minimization in equation 2 while being more flexible than regularizing the parameter space (*e.g.* EATA (Niu et al., 2022)).

Unlabeled source data *vs* Labeled training data. We close this section by stressing a clear distinction between the use of labeled training data and unlabeled source data. In many applications, the labeled data used to train the model is not available either because it is proprietary or because of privacy concerns. Yet, unlabeled data from the source distribution (or even another similar distribution, see Section 4.4.3) might be easily accessible. Take CLIP (Radford et al., 2021) as an example. Although the pre-trained weights of the CLIP model are publicly available, the training data is not, as it is kept private by OpenAI. However, one could easily sample unlabeled data points from the source distribution (e.g. sampling clean images that are correctly classified by the CLIP model with high confidence). Thus, we only assume access to unlabeled source data to further alleviate privacy concerns and make DISTA as broadly applicable as possible.

3 Related Work

Unsupervised Domain Adaptation (UDA) aims to learn domain-invariant features by optimizing pretrained models on both labeled source data and unlabeled target data (Saito et al., 2018). Such invariant features can be learned via information maximization (Liang et al., 2020a) or generative adversarial networks (Yang et al., 2020). A big reason for the success of UDA methods is the offline adaptation, allowing the learner to visit each example in the target distribution multiple times (Niu et al., 2022). However, TTA alleviates this assumption through online evaluation, where the learner must adapt to and make a prediction for each sample from the stream after seeing it *only* once.

Test Time Training (TTT) aims at updating a pretrained model at test time on the received unlabeled data when there is a distribution shift between training and testing data (Sun et al., 2020). This is usually done by including a self-supervised loss function during the training process (*e.g.* predicting the rotation angle (Gidaris et al., 2018)) that will be later used at test time (Liu et al., 2021; Chen et al., 2022; Tzeng et al., 2017). It is noteworthy that such approaches, while being effective in mitigating performance drops under distribution shifts, are less practical as they require control over the training process, and thus are not readily applicable to any pretrained model (Sun et al., 2020).

Test Time Adaptation (TTA) focuses on optimizing a given pretrained model at test time (Liang et al., 2020b; Boudiaf et al., 2022; Su et al., 2022), and in constrast to TTT, poses no assumptions on the training process. Earlier approaches showed that adapting the statistics of the normalization layers is effective at reducing the error rate under distribution shifts (Li et al., 2016; Schneider et al., 2020; Mirza et al., 2022). This was followed by the seminal work of Wang et al. (2021) which showed a correlation between the entropy of the model prediction distribution and the error rate. This observation initiated a line of work that minimizes the entropy of the predictions at test time such as TENT (Wang et al., 2021), MEMO (Zhang et al., 2021b), and the more powerful EATA (Niu et al., 2022) and SAR (Niu et al., 2023). Later approaches employed

Table 1: **Episodic Evaluation on ImageNet-C Benchmark with ResNet-50.** We report the error rate (lower is better) for each corruption. We adapt the model to each corruption independently in episodic evaluation. DISTA improves over the previous state-of-the-art methods.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
Source	97.8	97.1	98.1	82.1	90.2	85.2	77.5	83.1	76.7	75.6	41.1	94.6	83.0	79.4	68.4	82.0
AdaBN	84.9	84.3	84.3	85.0	84.7	73.6	61.1	65.8	66.9	52.1	34.8	83.3	56.1	51.1	60.3	68.5
BN	84.6	83.9	83.8	80.1	80.2	71.7	60.4	65.4	65.2	51.6	34.6	76.3	54.4	49.7	59.2	66.7
SHOT	73.1	69.8	72.0	76.9	75.9	58.5	52.7	53.3	62.2	43.8	34.6	82.6	46.0	42.3	48.9	59.5
TTAC	71.3	70.3	70.8	82.1	77.4	63.9	53.9	49.9	55.5	43.9	32.8	81.4	43.7	41.1	46.7	59.0
Tent	70.3	68.2	69.0	72.2	73.0	58.8	50.7	52.7	59.0	42.7	32.7	72.9	45.6	41.4	47.6	57.1
SAR	69.5	69.7	69.0	71.2	71.7	58.1	50.5	52.9	57.9	42.7	32.7	62.9	45.5	41.6	47.8	56.2
Aux-Tent	68.5	66.4	66.6	71.1	71.9	55.8	49.3	50.8	60.4	41.6	32.7	80.8	44.2	40.5	46.3	56.5
Aux-SHOT	67.1	64.9	65.7	69.0	69.9	55.5	49.8	50.7	58.7	42.3	33.3	68.2	44.4	41.1	46.5	55.1
EATA	64.0	62.1	62.5	66.9	66.9	52.5	47.4	48.2	54.2	40.2	32.2	54.6	42.2	39.2	44.7	51.9
DISTA	**62.2**	**59.9**	**60.6**	**65.3**	**65.3**	**50.4**	**46.2**	**46.6**	**53.1**	**38.7**	**31.7**	**53.2**	**40.8**	**38.1**	**43.5**	**50.4**

Table 2: **Episodic Evaluation on ImageNet-3DCC Benchmark with ResNet-50.** We compare our proposed DISTA with the previous state-of-the-art EATA in terms of error rate (lower is better).

	Bit Error	Quant.	Far Focus	Flash	Fog	H256 ABR	H256 CRF	Noise	Low Light	Near Focus	XY Blur	Z Blur	Avg.
EATA	91.5	58.9	47.8	71.0	62.2	72.4	67.3	56.1	46.8	38.6	64.9	52.7	60.9
DISTA	**91.4**	**57.9**	**47.0**	**70.2**	**61.8**	**71.5**	**66.3**	**54.1**	**45.5**	**38.0**	**63.8**	**51.5**	**59.9**

data augmentations at test time to enhance invariance to distribution shifts (Nguyen et al., 2023; Yuan et al., 2023). More closely to our work, some TTA methods leveraged source data for adaptation through model optimization (Kang et al., 2023), feature matching (Mirza et al., 2023), or input projection via diffusion models (Gao et al., 2022). In this work, we approach TTA through the lens of auxiliary tasks, proposing a new and more effective way to leverage unlabeled data samples to accelerate the adaptation.

4 Experiments

Setup. We follow prior art in focusing our experiments on the image classification task (Niu et al., 2023; Su et al., 2022; Liang et al., 2020b) where f_θ is a model pretrained on ImageNet (Deng et al., 2009). In our experiments, we consider different architectures including the standard ResNet-50 (He et al., 2016), the smaller ResNet-18, ResNet-50-GN (replacing Batch Normalization Layers with Group Normalization layers), and Vision Transformers (ViT) (Ranftl et al., 2021), following Niu et al. (2023). Regarding the evaluation benchmarks, we consider two large scale standard benchmarks in the TTA literature; ImageNet-C (Hendrycks & Dietterich, 2019) and the more realistic ImageNet-3DCC (Kar et al., 2022). We fix the severity level in our experiments to 5 and evaluate on all corruptions presented in both of the aforementioned datasets. Unless stated otherwise and following prior work (Wang et al., 2021; Niu et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2022), we report results for ResNet-50 He et al. (2016) as the architecture f_θ and assume that the stream $\mathcal{S}$ reveals batches of data with a size of 64. Nonetheless, Section 4.4.2 presents results under different architectures and batch sizes. Please refer to the appendix for further experimental details.

In our experiments, we consider a total of 8 TTA baselines from the literature. In particular, we analyze methods that adapt the statistics of BN layers, such as Adabn (Li et al., 2016) and BN (Schneider et al., 2020); the clustering approach TTAC-NQ (Su et al., 2022); SHOT (Liang et al., 2020b), which maximizes the mutual information; the continual adaptation method CoTTA (Wang et al., 2022); entropy minimization approaches, such as Tent (Wang et al., 2021); and the state-of-the-art methods that employ data point selection procedures, like SAR (Niu et al., 2023) and EATA (Niu et al., 2022). We follow the official implementation of all baselines with their recommended parameters. Further, and for fair comparison, we supplement Tent and SHOT to leverage source data by applying their adaptation method on source data as an auxiliary task. That is, for each TTA method, we conduct two adaptation steps: one on x_t and one on x_s. For Tent, we precisely conduct the alternating optimization scheme in equation 3, while for SHOT we replace the entropy with a

Table 3: **Continual Evaluation on ImageNet-C with ResNet-50.** We report the average error rate per corruption (lower is better) when $\mathcal{S}$ contains a sequence of domain shifts (ordered from left to right) followed by the clean validation set of ImageNet. DISTA improves over previous state-of-the-art by 6% on average across all corruptions and on clean data.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital					
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.	Val.
CoTTA	77.2	66.9	63.1	75.1	71.5	69.4	67.1	71.9	71.2	67.1	62.0	73.1	69.1	66.1	68.0	69.3	61.4
SAR	68.6	61.7	61.8	72.6	69.8	65.1	57.6	63.7	64.1	52.8	41.2	67.6	52.8	49.4	52.5	60.1	34.1
EATA	64.0	58.8	59.2	69.2	68.1	62.8	56.4	58.5	60.6	48.4	39.2	58.9	49.0	45.4	48.7	56.5	32.7
DISTA	**62.4**	**56.9**	**57.0**	**63.5**	**62.9**	**51.4**	**46.3**	**48.1**	**53.5**	**40.1**	**32.8**	**52.8**	**42.5**	**38.9**	**43.3**	**50.2**	**26.3**

Table 4: **Continual Evaluation on ImageNet-3DCC with ResNet-50.** We compare DISTA to the previous state-of-the-art EATA in terms of average error rate per corruption when $\mathcal{S}$ contains a sequence of domain shifts (ordered from left to right) followed by the clean ImageNet validation set. DISTA improves over EATA by $\sim 8\%$ on average across all corruptions and by 9% on clean data.

	Bit Error	Quant.	Far Focus	Flash	Fog	H256 ABR	H256 CRF	Noise	Low Light	Near Focus	XY Blur	Z Blur	Avg.	Val.
EATA	91.5	71.5	57.2	74.6	66.6	79.0	75.0	66.9	55.9	48.5	70.6	59.3	68.1	35.8
DISTA	**91.0**	**61.2**	**48.9**	**70.4**	**61.4**	**72.1**	**66.0**	**55.1**	**45.1**	**39.2**	**63.4**	**50.8**	**60.4**	**26.5**

mutual information term on both x_t and x_s. We denote this enhanced version of both baselines as Aux-Tent and Aux-SHOT, respectively. We note that for EATA, we do not include an additional auxiliary task as EATA leverages source data in the anti-forgetting auxiliary loss in the form of ℓ_2 regularizer. Regarding our proposed method, DISTA, we fix $\mathcal{D}_s$ to be a randomly selected subset of ImageNet training set[1], and for each received x_t from the test stream, we sample x_s from $\mathcal{D}_s$ with an equivalent batch size. We employ our alternating optimization approach described in equation 5 and consider different approaches to solve our proposed auxiliary objective function in Section 4.4.1.

4.1 Episodic Evaluation

We start with the simple episodic evaluation, following the common practice in the TTA literature (Liang et al., 2020b; Wang et al., 2021; Niu et al., 2022). In this setting, the stream $\mathcal{S}$ contains data from a single type of domain shift w.r.t to the training distribution (*e.g.* fog). We report the error rates for all 15 corruptions in the ImageNet-C benchmark in Table 1 for different TTA methods.

We observe that **(i)** DISTA sets new state-of-the-art results in the episodic evaluation by outperforming EATA. We found that our auxiliary distillation task reduces the error rate under all corruptions by a significant 1.5% on average, and by 2% on shot noise and motion blur. Table 2 shows similar improvements on the more challenging ImageNet-3DCC benchmark. This result demonstrates the effectiveness of DISTA in accelerating the convergence of entropy minimization on data received from the stream, as evidenced in Figure 1b. That is, the faster the model is at adapting to earlier batches, the better the performance on later batches revealed by the stream.

Regarding equipping Tent and SHOT with source data, we observe that our auxiliary task approach is orthogonal to the adaptation strategy. Both Aux-Tent and Aux-SHOT outperform their original baselines by a significant margin. For example, optimizing the auxiliary task yields a 3% error rate reduction on motion blur for both baselines. It is worth mentioning that we record a more notable performance improvement when employing the auxiliary task on SHOT compared with Tent (4% compared to 0.6% improvement on average). Note that, DISTA outperforms both approaches by at least 4.5% on average across all corruptions.

4.2 Continual Evaluation

Next, we consider the more realistic and challenging continual evaluation protocol. In this setting, the stream $\mathcal{S}$ presents the learner with a sequence of domain shifts. We follow Kang et al. (2023) in constructing the

[1]Similar results obtained with $\mathcal{D}_s$ being a subset of the validation set can be found in Appendix C.4.

Table 5: **Federated Evaluation on ImageNet-C with ResNet-50.** We split the data belonging to each corruption into 50 clients (no overlap) and report the average error rate per corruption. We consider the local training (-L) where there is no communication across clients and the federated adaptation (-F) when clients with the same domain shift category communicate their models for averaging. For example, clients with Noise corruption (Gaussian, Shot, and Impulse) average their models every communication round. We observe that federated adaptation reduces the error rate over local adaptation. Further, DISTA improves over other methods in both scenarios.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
Tent-L	83.6	82.9	82.9	84.7	84.6	73.3	60.7	65.4	66.6	51.8	34.9	82.7	55.8	50.5	59.6	68.0
Tent-F	72.6	69.7	69.6	75.3	74.8	65.8	57.0	57.8	61.1	47.1	36.5	73.4	50.4	46.8	51.4	60.6
EATA-L	82.3	81.4	81.8	83.8	83.6	72.2	59.8	64.0	65.7	50.5	34.3	81.1	54.7	49.5	57.9	66.8
EATA-F	68.8	66.0	66.0	72.5	72.5	64.6	59.0	54.5	59.1	45.6	38.2	64.0	49.7	45.8	49.7	58.4
DISTA-L	81.1	79.6	80.4	82.7	82.6	70.4	58.2	62.2	64.3	48.7	34.2	79.4	53.3	48.1	55.8	65.4
DISTA-F	62.8	58.8	58.9	66.8	66.0	54.6	48.2	50.5	54.9	40.6	33.8	56.6	44.8	40.2	44.6	52.1

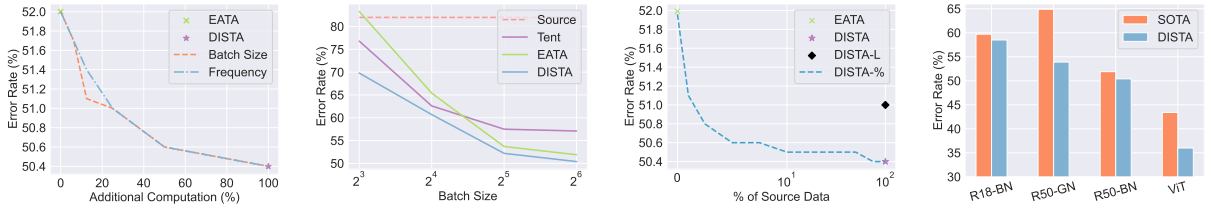
stream $\mathcal{S}$ by concatenating all corruptions in the ImageNet-C benchmark. We report the results on different domain orders in the appendix due to space limitations. Further, and to assess the performance of the model on the original source distribution upon adaptation, we follow Niu et al. (2022) by appending the clean validation set of ImageNet as a last domain in the stream $\mathcal{S}$. For this evaluation setup, we consider three strong continual adaptation methods: CoTTA (Wang et al., 2022), SAR (Niu et al., 2023), and EATA (Niu et al., 2022) that are designed for life-long adaptation. Table 3 summarizes the results on ImageNet-C where the order of domains presented to the learner follows the order in the table (from left to right). We accompany the reported error rate on each corruption with the average error rate under all domain shifts. We further adapt the model on the clean validation set at the end of the stream (last column).

We observe that **(ii)** DISTA sets a new state-of-the-art in continual evaluation by outperforming EATA by a notable 6% on average across all corruptions. It is worth noting that the performance gap is particularly wide for snow, motion and zoom blur, where DISTA reduces the error rate by 10% or more. **(iii)** Furthermore, while all considered methods suffer from a significant performance drop on the source distribution, our distillation auxiliary task prevents forgetting the source domain and reduces the error rate on clean validation data by more than 6%, recovering the performance of the non-adapted model. This goes to show that, while our auxiliary task enhances the convergence speed of adaptation, this improved convergence does not come at the cost of overfitting to each adapted domain. In fact, our distillation loss helped in better life-long adaptability, and importantly, not forgetting the original source domain. Notably, the performance of DISTA under continual evaluation was not substantially different from that under episodic evaluation. This demonstrates the stability that our auxiliary task provides in the adaptation process. We also complement our experiments with continual evaluation on ImageNet-3DCC dataset and report the results in Table 4. We observe similar results on this more challenging dataset where we outperform the previous state of the art, EATA, by 8% on average across all corruptions and by 9% on the clean validation set.

4.3 Federated Evaluation

Motivation. In all of the previous evaluation schemes, we focused on adapting a single model having access to the entire stream of data $\mathcal{S}$. However, in many realistic scenarios there might be several deployed models, and the data received by each one of them individually might not be enough for adaptation. Federated learning (Konečný et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2021a) shines in this setting by allowing different models to communicate their updates privately with a server that aggregates the information and sends back a more powerful global model. The aggregation step is usually done through federated averaging (Konečný et al., 2016), where the global model is the average of the weights of the local models. In this section we analyze a novel federated evaluation setup of TTA.

Setup. We consider a category-wise federated TTA setup where clients (*i.e.* models) adapting to the same category of domain shifts (*e.g.* all weather corruptions in ImageNet-C) communicate their updates for a



(a) Computational Burden. (b) Sensitivity to BS. (c) Sensitivity to $|\mathcal{D}_s|$ (d) Sensitivity to Archs.

Figure 2: **Analysis on DISTA.** (a) Trade-off between error rate and the additional computational requirement of DISTA in comparison to EATA. (b) Robustness of the performance gain of DISTA under different batch sizes. (c) Sensitivity of DISTA against the size of $\mathcal{D}_s$ in contrast to using labeld (DISTA-L). (d) Shows consistent performance gains of DISTA under different architectures when compared to EATA (ResNet-18, 50) and SAR (Niu et al., 2023) (ResNet 50-GN, ViT).

better global adaptation. We divide the data belonging to a single domain into N non-overlapping subsets where each client adapts to a stream of data coming from one subset. Further, we allow all clients to have M communication rounds with the server that aggregates the updates and sends back the global model. We consider the full participation setup where all clients participate in each adaptation and communication round. For instance, in the weather conditions case, all clients adapting to snow, frost, fog, and brightness will communicate their models to be aggregated via federated averaging. Note that setting $N = 1$ and $M = 0$ recovers the episodic evaluation in Section 4.1. We set $N = 50$ and compare the performance of local adaptation (*i.e.* $M = 0$) and the federated adaptation with $M = 4$ which results in a communication round each 4 adaptation steps.

Results. We report the error rates on the 4 corruption categories in Table 5 for Tent, EATA, and DISTA where (-L) represents local adaptation and (-F) represents federated adaptation. We observe that **(v)** Conducting federated adaptation provides consistently lower error rates than adapting each client solely on their own local stream of data. This result is consistent for all considered methods. Note that the performance gain is despite the fact that in each communication round, models adapting to different domain shifts are being aggregated. **(vi)** DISTA is consistently outperforming all other baselines under both the local and federated adaptation setups. Specifically, DISTA improves over EATA by a notable 6% on average in the federated adaptation setup.

4.4 Analysis

4.4.1 Computational and Memory Burden

In the previous section, we empirically verified the effectiveness of DISTA under different evaluation schemes and benchmarks. Now, we provide a fine-grained analysis of the computational cost our method. We first observe that the second update step in equation 5 has a similar cost to the adaptation step on x_t, as we sample x_s with the same size. This makes the overall cost of DISTA $2\times$ the cost of updating using EATA. Next, we discuss some tricks to accelerate DISTA.

Parallel updates. The main bottleneck in the update step in equation 5 is that θ_{t+1} is a function of θ_t^c, with the two optimization steps on x_t and x_s done in sequence. Assuming enough memory, and inspired by federated averaging, we also propose to solve the DISTA optimization problem in equation 4 with

$$\theta_t^c = \theta_t - \gamma \nabla_\theta \left[\lambda_t(x_t) E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right)\right] \qquad \theta_t^s = \theta_t - \gamma \nabla_\theta \left[\lambda_s(x_s) CE\left(f_\theta(x_s), f_{\theta_0}(x_s)\right)\right] \tag{6}$$

and set $\theta_{t+1} = {}^{(\theta_t^c + \theta_t^s)}/_2$. This will allow both update steps on x_t and x_s to be conducted in parallel, minimizing the latency of DISTA. We found that this approach, with the very same hyperparameters, yields similar results to the solver in equation 5. Further details are left for the appendix.

Memory-efficient setup. While the parallel approach in equation 6 reduces the latency of DISTA, it incurs larger memory costs than EATA. Hence, we focus our experiments on the more memory-efficient sequential

Table 6: **Continual (top two rows) and Episodic (last two rows) Evaluation on ImageNet-C When Source Data is Unavailable.** We report the error rate (lower is better) for each corruption. DISTA-Sketch improves over EATA.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital					
Continual	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.	Val.
EATA	64.0	58.8	59.2	69.2	68.1	62.8	56.4	58.5	60.6	48.4	39.2	58.9	49.0	45.4	48.7	56.5	32.7
DISTA-Sketch	63.6	59.1	59.3	68.1	68.1	57.9	51.4	52.8	57.2	43.6	36.2	56.8	46.9	42.7	46.3	54.0	29.3
Episodic	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.	-
EATA	64.0	62.1	62.5	66.9	66.9	52.5	47.4	48.2	54.2	40.2	32.2	54.6	42.2	39.2	44.7	51.9	-
DISTA-Sketch	63.5	61.1	61.5	67.1	66.6	51.2	46.8	47.4	53.9	39.4	31.9	55.2	41.5	38.7	44.3	51.3	-

update for DISTA. In Figure 2a, we report the average error rate on ImageNet-C under episodic evaluation under different additional computational burdens. We do so by (i) varying the batch size of x_s or (ii) the frequency of updates on x_s under a fixed batch size of 64. Note that for 0% additional computation, the performance of DISTA restores the current state-of-the-art EATA. Interestingly, we observe a smooth trade-off between additional computation and performance gains. For example, with 50% additional computation (*i.e.* optimizing the auxiliary task on every other batch) DISTA outperforms EATA by 1.4% on average. That is, one could save 50% of the additional computation of DISTA with a marginal drop in performance gains.

4.4.2 Ablation Studies

Sensitivity to batch size. For completeness, we analyze the sensitivity of DISTA when the stream $\mathcal{S}$ reveals batches of different sizes. In particular, we consider batch sizes in $\{64, 32, 16, 8\}$. We conduct episodic evaluation on ImageNet-C and report the average error rate on all corruptions in Figure 2b. We compare our DISTA with the non-adapted model (Source), Tent, and EATA. We observe that DISTA provides consistent performance improvements under all considered batch sizes. In fact, at batch size 8, DISTA improves upon EATA by more than 15%. It is worth noting that the data selection process of EATA hinders its effectiveness for small batch sizes, allowing Tent to outperform it, but our proposed auxiliary task seems to mitigate the same effect for DISTA.

Sensitivity to the size of $\mathcal{D}_s$. In all our experiments, we assumed the size of the source dataset $\mathcal{D}_s$ to be comparable to the size of $\mathcal{S}$. In Figure 2c, we see the average error rate on ImageNet-C under episodic evaluation when DISTA has access to only a fraction of $\mathcal{D}_s$. We observe DISTA is robust to the number of clean examples, and even when $\mathcal{D}_s$ has only 10% of the stream size (*i.e.* $\mathcal{D}_s$ has 5000 unlabeled images), DISTA improves over EATA by 1.4% on average on ImageNet-C.

DISTA+Labels. We also analyze a variant of DISTA where labels from the source data are available. We replace the distillation loss in equation 4 with a cross entropy term with the ground-truth label. We defer a thorough discussion and experimental results to appendix C.6, where we show that, while DISTA+Labels outperforms EATA, it still underperforms DISTA. This shows the efficacy of DISTA is not due to the learning signal coming from the source data, but to the anti-forgetting regularization preventing the model from straying away from the original pretrained model in function space.

Architectures. Finally, we follow the recent work of Niu et al. (2023) and explore the effectiveness of integrating DISTA into different architectures. We consider the smaller and more efficient ResNet18, ResNet50-GN, and ViT (Ranftl et al., 2021). For all architectures, we follow Niu et al. (2023) in adapting only the normalization layers and compare the performance against EATA on ResNet18 and ResNet50, and against SAR on ResNet50-GN and ViT (best performing method). We report the results in Figure 2d where we follow our episodic evaluation on ImageNet-C. We find that DISTA consistently outperforms other baselines irrespective of the choice of the architecture. In fact, DISTA improves over SAR under the ViT architecture by an impressive 7%, setting new state-of-the-art results. Due to limited space, we leave experiments with ViT under batch size 1 to the appendix.

4.4.3 DISTA When Source Data is Unavailable.

At last, we analyze the setting when the source data $\mathcal{D}_s$ is unavailable. We ask the question: Can we leverage a proxy distribution to be effective in accelerating and regulating the adaptation in DISTA? Following on from the anti-forgetting motivation of DISTA, it is reasonable to expect DISTA to work best with samples from the training distribution. However, if the prediction function defined by the model is smooth enough, it is possible that samples from a different distribution might be enough to regularize it effectively. To answer this question, we conduct the following experiment. We set $\mathcal{D}_s$ as ImageNet-Sketch (Wang et al., 2019) and test the efficacy of DISTA under both episodic and continual evaluation on the ImageNet-C benchmark. We denote this variant of DISTA as DISTA-Sketch.

Table 6 summarizes the results on ImageNet-C benchmark under continual and episodic evaluations, respectively. We observe that DISTA under this setting outperforms EATA by 2.5% on average across all corruptions in ImageNet-C and by 3.4% on the clean validation set under continual evaluation. We also note that this performance gain is also observed under the episodic evaluation where DISTA-Sketch improved the performance over EATA by 1% against contrast and motion blur. This demonstrates how versatile our proposed DISTA is even when $\mathcal{D}_s$ is unavailable.

5 Conclusions

In this work, we analyzed the effectiveness of auxiliary tasks to accelerate the adaptation to distribution shifts through lookahead analysis. In particular, we showcased two scenarios for when test time adaptation suffer from limited data for adaptation: slow stream and limited data per client in the federated setting. In both scenarios, our proposed DISTA provided significant performance gains.

References

Motasem Alfarra, Hani Itani, Alejandro Pardo, Shyma Yaser Alhuwaider, Merey Ramazanova, Juan Camilo Perez, Zhipeng Cai, Matthias Müller, and Bernard Ghanem. Evaluation of test-time adaptation under computational time constraints. In *Proceedings of the 41st International Conference on Machine Learning*, volume 235 of *Proceedings of Machine Learning Research*, pp. 976–991. PMLR, 21–27 Jul 2024. 2, 15

Malik Boudiaf, Romain Mueller, Ismail Ben Ayed, and Luca Bertinetto. Parameter-free online test-time adaptation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 8344–8353, 2022. 5

Zhipeng Cai, Ozan Sener, and Vladlen Koltun. Online continual learning with natural distribution shifts: An empirical study with visual data. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 8281–8290, 2021. 2

Arslan Chaudhry, Marcus Rohrbach, Mohamed Elhoseiny, Thalaiyasingam Ajanthan, Puneet K Dokania, Philip HS Torr, and Marc'Aurelio Ranzato. On tiny episodic memories in continual learning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1902.10486*, 2019. 16

Dian Chen, Dequan Wang, Trevor Darrell, and Sayna Ebrahimi. Contrastive test-time adaptation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 295–305, 2022. 5

Botos Csaba, Wenxuan Zhang, Matthias Müller, Ser-Nam Lim, Philip Torr, and Adel Bibi. Label delay in online continual learning. In *The Thirty-eighth Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=m5CAnUui0Z. 16

Jia Deng, Wei Dong, Richard Socher, Li-Jia Li, Kai Li, and Li Fei-Fei. Imagenet: A large-scale hierarchical image database. In *2009 IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 248–255. Ieee, 2009. 1, 4, 6

Chris Fifty, Ehsan Amid, Zhe Zhao, Tianhe Yu, Rohan Anil, and Chelsea Finn. Efficiently identifying task groupings for multi-task learning. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 34:27503–27516, 2021. 2, 4

Jin Gao, Jialing Zhang, Xihui Liu, Trevor Darrell, Evan Shelhamer, and Dequan Wang. Back to the source: Diffusion-driven test-time adaptation. *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2022. 2, 3, 6

Yasir Ghunaim, Adel Bibi, Kumail Alhamoud, Motasem Alfarra, Hasan Abed Al Kader Hammoud, Ameya Prabhu, Philip HS Torr, and Bernard Ghanem. Real-time evaluation in online continual learning: A new paradigm. *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2023. 2, 16

Spyros Gidaris, Praveer Singh, and Nikos Komodakis. Unsupervised representation learning by predicting image rotations. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1803.07728*, 2018. 5

Ian J Goodfellow, Jonathon Shlens, and Christian Szegedy. Explaining and harnessing adversarial examples. *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2015. 1

Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, and Jian Sun. Deep residual learning for image recognition. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 770–778, 2016. 1, 4, 6

Dan Hendrycks and Thomas Dietterich. Benchmarking neural network robustness to common corruptions and perturbations. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2019. 1, 2, 4, 6

Dan Hendrycks, Steven Basart, Norman Mu, Saurav Kadavath, Frank Wang, Evan Dorundo, Rahul Desai, Tyler Zhu, Samyak Parajuli, Mike Guo, Dawn Song, Jacob Steinhardt, and Justin Gilmer. The many faces of robustness: A critical analysis of out-of-distribution generalization. *ICCV*, 2021a. 1

Dan Hendrycks, Kevin Zhao, Steven Basart, Jacob Steinhardt, and Dawn Song. Natural adversarial examples. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 15262–15271, 2021b. 1

Geoffrey Hinton, Oriol Vinyals, and Jeff Dean. Distilling the knowledge in a neural network. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1503.02531*, 2015. 5

Guanzhe Hong, Zhiyuan Mao, Xiaojun Lin, and Stanley H Chan. Student-teacher learning from clean inputs to noisy inputs. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 12075–12084, 2021. 5

Liangze Jiang and Tao Lin. Test-time robust personalization for federated learning. In *The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023. 2, 15

Yihan Jiang, Jakub Konečný, Keith Rush, and Sreeram Kannan. Improving federated learning personalization via model agnostic meta learning. In *NeurIPS Workshop on Federated Learning for Data Privacy and Confidentiality*, 2019. 16

Juwon Kang, Nayeong Kim, Donghyeon Kwon, Jungseul Ok, and Suha Kwak. Leveraging proxy of training data for test-time adaptation. *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2023. 2, 3, 6, 7

Oğuzhan Fatih Kar, Teresa Yeo, Andrei Atanov, and Amir Zamir. 3d common corruptions and data augmentation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 18963–18974, 2022. 1, 2, 6

James Kirkpatrick, Razvan Pascanu, Neil Rabinowitz, Joel Veness, Guillaume Desjardins, Andrei A Rusu, Kieran Milan, John Quan, Tiago Ramalho, Agnieszka Grabska-Barwinska, et al. Overcoming catastrophic forgetting in neural networks. *Proceedings of the national academy of sciences*, 114(13):3521–3526, 2017. 16

Jakub Konečnỳ, H Brendan McMahan, Felix X Yu, Peter Richtárik, Ananda Theertha Suresh, and Dave Bacon. Federated learning: Strategies for improving communication efficiency. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1610.05492*, 2016. 8, 16

Tian Li, Shengyuan Hu, Ahmad Beirami, and Virginia Smith. Ditto: Fair and robust federated learning through personalization. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 6357–6368. PMLR, 2021. 16

Yanghao Li, Naiyan Wang, Jianping Shi, Jiaying Liu, and Xiaodi Hou. Revisiting batch normalization for practical domain adaptation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1603.04779*, 2016. 5, 6

Zhizhong Li and Derek Hoiem. Learning without forgetting. *IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence*, 40(12):2935–2947, 2017. 16

Jian Liang, Dapeng Hu, and Jiashi Feng. Do we really need to access the source data? source hypothesis transfer for unsupervised domain adaptation. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 6028–6039. PMLR, 2020a. 5

Jian Liang, Dapeng Hu, and Jiashi Feng. Do we really need to access the source data? source hypothesis transfer for unsupervised domain adaptation. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 6028–6039. PMLR, 2020b. 4, 5, 6, 7

Lukas Liebel and Marco Körner. Auxiliary tasks in multi-task learning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1805.06334*, 2018. 3

Yuejiang Liu, Parth Kothari, Bastien Van Delft, Baptiste Bellot-Gurlet, Taylor Mordan, and Alexandre Alahi. Ttt++: When does self-supervised test-time training fail or thrive? *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 34:21808–21820, 2021. 1, 5

David Lopez-Paz and Marc'Aurelio Ranzato. Gradient episodic memory for continual learning. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 30, 2017. 16

Clare Lyle, Mark Rowland, Georg Ostrovski, and Will Dabney. On the effect of auxiliary tasks on representation dynamics. In *International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics*, pp. 1–9. PMLR, 2021. 3

M Jehanzeb Mirza, Jakub Micorek, Horst Possegger, and Horst Bischof. The norm must go on: dynamic unsupervised domain adaptation by normalization. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 14765–14775, 2022. 5

Muhammad Jehanzeb Mirza, Pol Jané Soneira, Wei Lin, Mateusz Kozinski, Horst Possegger, and Horst Bischof. Actmad: Activation matching to align distributions for test-time-training. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 24152–24161, 2023. 6

A. Tuan Nguyen, Thanh Nguyen-Tang, Ser-Nam Lim, and Philip H.S. Torr. Tipi: Test time adaptation with transformation invariance. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, pp. 24162–24171, June 2023. 2, 6

Shuaicheng Niu, Jiaxiang Wu, Yifan Zhang, Yaofo Chen, Shijian Zheng, Peilin Zhao, and Mingkui Tan. Efficient test-time model adaptation without forgetting. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 16888–16905. PMLR, 2022. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16

Shuaicheng Niu, Jiaxiang Wu, Yifan Zhang, Zhiquan Wen, Yaofo Chen, Peilin Zhao, and Mingkui Tan. Towards stable test-time adaptation in dynamic wild world. *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 17

Alec Radford, Jong Wook Kim, Chris Hallacy, Aditya Ramesh, Gabriel Goh, Sandhini Agarwal, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, Pamela Mishkin, Jack Clark, et al. Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 8748–8763. PMLR, 2021. 5

René Ranftl, Alexey Bochkovskiy, and Vladlen Koltun. Vision transformers for dense prediction. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF international conference on computer vision*, 2021. 1, 6, 10

Kuniaki Saito, Kohei Watanabe, Yoshitaka Ushiku, and Tatsuya Harada. Maximum classifier discrepancy for unsupervised domain adaptation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 3723–3732, 2018. 5

Steffen Schneider, Evgenia Rusak, Luisa Eck, Oliver Bringmann, Wieland Brendel, and Matthias Bethge. Improving robustness against common corruptions by covariate shift adaptation. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2020. 5, 6

Shai Shalev-Shwartz. Online learning and online convex optimization. *Foundations and trends in Machine Learning*, 2011. 2

Yongyi Su, Xun Xu, and Kui Jia. Revisiting realistic test-time training: Sequential inference and adaptation by anchored clustering. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2206.02721*, 2022. 5, 6

Yu Sun, Xiaolong Wang, Zhuang Liu, John Miller, Alexei Efros, and Moritz Hardt. Test-time training with self-supervision for generalization under distribution shifts. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 9229–9248. PMLR, 2020. 1, 5

Eric Tzeng, Judy Hoffman, Kate Saenko, and Trevor Darrell. Adversarial discriminative domain adaptation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 7167–7176, 2017. 5

Dequan Wang, Evan Shelhamer, Shaoteng Liu, Bruno Olshausen, and Trevor Darrell. Tent: Fully test-time adaptation by entropy minimization. *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16

Haohan Wang, Songwei Ge, Zachary Lipton, and Eric P Xing. Learning robust global representations by penalizing local predictive power. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pp. 10506–10518, 2019. 11

Qin Wang, Olga Fink, Luc Van Gool, and Dengxin Dai. Continual test-time domain adaptation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 7201–7211, 2022. 2, 6, 8, 15

Shiqi Yang, Yaxing Wang, Joost Van De Weijer, Luis Herranz, and Shangling Jui. Unsupervised domain adaptation without source data by casting a bait. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.12427*, 1(2):5, 2020. 5

Longhui Yuan, Binhui Xie, and Shuang Li. Robust test-time adaptation in dynamic scenarios. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 15922–15932, 2023. 2, 3, 6, 15

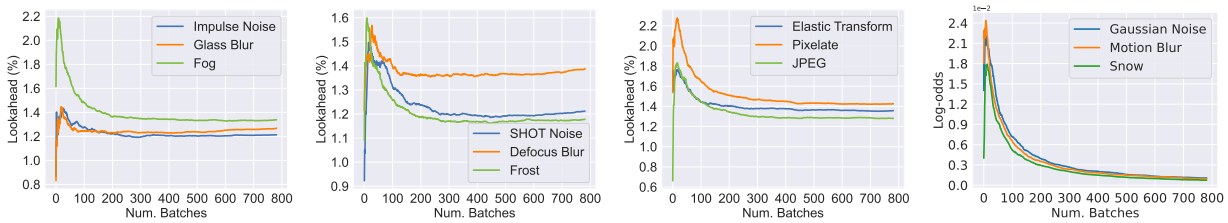
Chen Zhang, Yu Xie, Hang Bai, Bin Yu, Weihong Li, and Yuan Gao. A survey on federated learning. *Knowledge-Based Systems*, 216:106775, 2021a. 8, 16

Marvin Zhang, Sergey Levine, and Chelsea Finn. Memo: Test time robustness via adaptation and augmentation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.09506*, 2021b. 5

A Test Time Adaptation with Auxiliary Tasks

A.1 DISTA: Distillation Based Test Time Adaptation

In Section 2.2, we showed how our proposed auxiliary task in DISTA had a positive lookahead for three corruptions from the ImageNet-C benchmark. Here, for the sake of completeness, we provide the lookahead plots for the remaining corruptions in ImageNet-C in Figure 3. We observe, similarly to our earlier findings in Section 2.2, that our auxiliary task has a consistent positive lookahead across all corruptions. That is, our distillation loss on clean data helps to better adapt to domain shifts. Note that this is already demonstrated through our extensive experimental evaluation in Sections 4.1-4.3 where DISTA consistently outperformed previous state-of-the-art TTA methods.



(a) DISTA equation 4. (b) DISTA equation 4. (c) DISTA equation 4. (d) DISTA equation 4.

Figure 3: **Lookahead Analysis.** We plot the lookahead of DISTA for the 12 different corruptions from the ImageNet-C benchmark. We find that our proposed auxiliary task always yields a positive lookahead across all considered corruptions. These results corroborate our hypothesis that optimizing our distillation task on clean data helps adapting to distribution shifts.

A.2 Lookahead Analysis with Ground Truth Labels.

In previous sections, we analyzed the lookahead under two restrictions: **(i)** The model can only access x_t at time step t and **(ii)** the ground truth labels are never available to the learner. To that regard, we computed the lookahead solely on x_t and using a proxy unsupervised metric (*i.e.* entropy). Here, we discuss a hypothetical scenario to confirm our findings where we assume that the learner can access x_{t+1} at time t along with the ground truth labels of x_{t+1} denoted as y_{t+1}. In this case, one can redefine the lookahead based on the actual performance by measuring the following

$$\text{Lookahead}_y = CE\left(f_{\theta_{t+1}}(x_{t+1}), y_{t+1}\right) - CE\left(f_{\theta_t^c}(x_{t+1}), y_{t+1}\right). \tag{7}$$

Note that in order to get positive lookahead values, the auxiliary task has to improve the performance. We measure the running mean of this version of lookahead in Equation 7 over samples revealed from the stream when $\mathcal{S}$ contains one of 3 domain shifts from ImageNet-C (Gaussian Noise, Motion Blur, and Snow) in Figure 3d. We observe a positive impact of the auxiliary task proposed in DISTA as the running mean of lookahead is positive. Note that the trend over this measure (with alleviating the realistic restrictions) is inline with our proposed lookahead analysis in the paper in Section 2.1.

B Related Work

Evaluation Protocols in TTA. The predominant evaluation protocol in TTA is the episodic evaluation: adapting the pretrained model to one type of distribution shift at a time (*e.g.* fog) where the environment reveal batches of data with mixed categories. More recently, a line of work tackled more challenging setups such as continual evaluation (Wang et al., 2022), practical evaluation (Yuan et al., 2023), a computationally budgeted evaluation (Alfarra et al., 2024), and federated evaluation (Jiang & Lin, 2023). In this work, we experiment with our proposed DISTA under different evaluation protocols showing its superiority to previous methods in the literature in different scenarios.

Continual Learning. Continual Learning studies a closely related problem where a model learns from labeled data revealed sequentially from a stream (Ghunaim et al., 2023). Several works analyzed this interesting problem and developed powerful methods to enhance and accelerate learning including regularization methods (Kirkpatrick et al., 2017; Li & Hoiem, 2017) and employing an experience replay methods (Chaudhry et al., 2019; Lopez-Paz & Ranzato, 2017). More closely and very recently, Csaba et.al explored a semi-supervised setting in online continual learning where the learner train on data revealed from the stream in a semi-supervised manner due to the delay in the labeling process (Csaba et al., 2024). Despite, the similarity between Continual Learning and TTA, one clear distinction between these two areas of research is that the model learns on labeled data in CL while adapting on unlabeled data in TTA.

Federated Learning (FL) FL tackles the data scarcity challenge through training models in a collaborative and descentralized manner (Konečnỳ et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2021a). Closely related, personalization techniques attempted to combat distribution shifts between the global federated model and the deployed models on edge devices (Li et al., 2021; Jiang et al., 2019). Nonetheless, FL assumes accessing labeled data distribution to train and personalize on, unlike TTA where models are adapted on unlabeled streams of data. In this work, we conduct initial exploration on the impact of adaptation in a federated fashion. In fact, we show scenarios where federated averaging positively enhance adaptation even when different clients are adapting to different distribution shifts.

C Additional Experiments

C.1 Experimental Setup and Hyper-parameter Choices

In Section 4, we describe our experimental setup in terms of architectures and evaluation protocols. In this section, we provide additional implementation and experimental details that, due to space constraints, we were unable to elaborate on in the main paper. For all baselines, we used the official code released by the authors to reproduce their results with their recommended hyperparameters. Note that all analyzed TTA methods (except SHOT) operate solely on the normalization layers of a given network. That is, θ always refers to the learnable parameters of the normalization layers (*e.g.* BatchNorm layers). Furthermore, and following Wang et al. (2021) and Niu et al. (2022), we use an SGD optimizer with a learning rate of 25×10^{-4} and a momentum of 0.9. For DISTA, we follow Niu et al. (2022) in setting $\epsilon = 5 \times 10^{-2}$ in equation 4 but pick a higher value for E_0; we set $E_0 = 0.5 \log(1000)$ instead of $0.4 \log(1000)$, since we observed a better lookahead with modest increases in E_0. However, as we show in a later section, we still observe better results with DISTA than with EATA even when keeping $E_0 = 0.4 \log(1000)$. Regarding Aux-Tent, we set the learning rate to 5×10^{-4}. For Aux-SHOT, the learning rate is set to the default value recommended by SHOT. It is worthy to mention that in all our experiments, the stream reveals batches with randomly sampled classes in i.i.d. fashion. Also, in our federated adaptation experiments, the available source data was randomly partitioned among the N clients, so that each client only had access to a different subset of the data with 1/N of the samples. At last, it is worth noting that each experiment was run using a single Nvidia V100 GPU.

C.2 Continual Evaluation

In Section 4.2, we evaluated DISTA under the continual learning setup where the stream $\mathcal{S}$ contains multiple distribution shifts presented one at a time. We followed the evaluation setup from Niu et al. (2022) regarding the order of types of domain shift in the stream $\mathcal{S}$. Here, and for completeness, we evaluate DISTA and compare it to EATA when the order of different domains is shuffled. We report the results across 3 random seeds that control the randomness of domains in $\mathcal{S}$ in Table 7.

We observe that while randomly shuffling the domains of ImageNet-C in the stream $\mathcal{S}$ has a large impact on the performance of EATA, DISTA is much more robust against such variation. That is, we report a performance drop of 7-9% for EATA when the corruptions are randomly ordered, and thus more severe shifts between presented domains are expected compared to a nicely ordered sequence. However, the same effect is virtually absent when using DISTA, for which the added randomness in domain order had little effect on the

Table 7: **Continual Evaluation on ImageNet-C Under Different Domain Orders with ResNet-50.** We report the average error rate on corrupted (across all 15 corruptions) and clean domains with different random orders of domains. The first two columns are the summary of the evaluation in Section 4.2. We observe a more stable adaptation with DISTA in comparison to EATA under different domain orders where the performance gap surpasses 10%. Lower is better.

Seed	Ordered		42		4242		424242		Avg.	
	Corr.	Clean	Corr.	Clean	Corr.	Clean	Corr.	Clean	Corr.	Clean
EATA	56.5	32.7	63.6	38.5	64.7	39.4	65.8	40.4	62.7	37.8
DISTA	**50.2**	**26.3**	**52.3**	**27.6**	**52.2**	**27.7**	**52.6**	**28.2**	**51.8**	**27.4**

performance either on corrupted or clean domains. This brings another demonstration of the stability of DISTA under different evaluation schemes.

C.3 Analysis

C.3.1 Computational Burden

In Section 4.4.1, we discussed an alternative approach of solving the DISTA optimization problem for the sake of improving efficiency. In particular, we considered a parallel update in equation 3. We compare the performance of the alternating solver (DISTA) and parallel solver (DISTA-P) against EATA in Table 8 (Episodic evaluation on ImageNet-C). We observe the performance of DISTA-P is on par with that of DISTA, with both variants outperforming EATA by a significant margin. That is, our proposed auxiliary task is boosting the performance irrespective of the deployed solver. Hence, one can improve the efficiency (latency) by employing the parallel solver for our proposed objective in equation 4 when sufficient memory is available.

C.3.2 Ablation Studies

In Section 4.4.2, we analyzed the sensitivity of DISTA under different batch sizes when compared against Tent and EATA. We showed how DISTA is much more stable than both approaches when tested with very small batch sizes. Here, we step up the game and analyze DISTA under the smallest batch size of 1 where most TTA methods fail.

SAR (Niu et al., 2023) provided state-of-the-art results under this realistic evaluation (batch size of 1) by employing a stable update and leveraging a ViT architecture, where Layer Normalization layers are independent of the batch size. In that regard, we fix the architecture in this section to ViT where we update the learnable parameters of the normalization layers. We compare the performance of SAR and DISTA under this setting and with batch size of 1 in Table 9. We observe that DISTA significantly outperforms SAR under this setup. In particular, DISTA provides an average of $\sim 5\%$ reduction on the error rate under episodic evaluation on ImageNet-C. This performance gain is consistent across all corruptions in the ImageNet-C benchmark.

Table 8: **Episodic Evaluation on ImageNet-C Benchmark with ResNet-50.** We report the results of employing parallel update (DISTA-P) compared with sequential update (DISTA) to improve efficiency. We observe that both solvers yield comparable results that are consistently better than EATA. Hence, under sifficient memory availability, one can improve latency with the parallel update.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
EATA	64.0	62.1	62.5	66.9	66.9	52.5	47.4	48.2	54.2	40.2	32.2	54.6	42.2	39.2	44.7	51.9
DISTA	62.2	59.9	60.6	65.3	65.3	50.4	46.2	46.6	53.1	38.7	31.7	53.2	40.8	38.1	43.5	50.4
DISTA-P	62.4	60.1	61.0	65.0	65.0	50.6	46.4	46.8	53.2	39.0	31.9	53.4	41.1	38.3	43.7	50.5

Table 9: **Episodic Evaluation on ImageNet-C Under Batch Size of 1 with ViT.** We compare DISTA and SAR under batch size of 1 when emplying the ViT architecture. We observe that DISTA significantly outperforms SAR under this setting.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
SAR	54.2	56.4	53.4	46.4	49.2	42.5	46.9	41.3	46.7	31.1	23.8	34.3	41.8	31.1	33.7	42.19
DISTA	**47.5**	**48.7**	**46.6**	**44.8**	**44.7**	**40.2**	**42.0**	**32.9**	**34.2**	**27.4**	**22.0**	**32.4**	**35.8**	**29.7**	**32.6**	**37.43**

C.3.3 Orthogonality of Auxiliary Tasks

In Section 4.1, we showed how our auxiliary task approach is orthogonal to the underlying TTA method. In particular, we showed in Table 1 how applying an auxiliary task on clean data helps with either a Tent-like or a SHOT-like approach. Here we delve more onto this orthogonality. For the sake of this study, we pick SHOT as a TTA method. We report in Table 10 the effect of different auxiliary components on the overall performance of SHOT. Note that we fix the architecture to ResNet-50 and conduct episodic evaluation on the ImageNet-C benchmark.

First, we observe that employing an auxiliary task given by the SHOT objective computed on clean data improves the results significantly ($> 4\%$). Further, we combine the aforementioned approach with the filtering approach of not updating the model on unreliable examples where we observe another performance boost of 1%. At last, we replace SHOT as an auxiliary task with our proposed distillation scheme in Section 2.2, while maintaining the SHOT objective on corrupted data. In this case, we observe another significant performance boost, corroborating the superiority of our proposed auxiliary task and the orthogonality of our components to the adaptation method.

C.3.4 Components of DISTA

At last, we ablate the effect of each component of DISTA on the performance gain. Note that DISTA is reduced to EATA if we remove the proposed auxiliary task. To that end, we report in Table 11 the error rate of EATA, and its enhanced version through our proposed auxiliary task. Fist, we analyze the effect of introducing our distillation scheme via Cross Entropy (CE) on clean data without filtering. We observe a 0.5% reduction in the average error rate, with the performance gain reaching 0.8% on the motion blur corruption. Further, we analyze combining the aforementioned approach with filtering unreliable samples (by employing $\lambda_s(x_s)$), observing another 0.4% performance boost. Finally, we include sample reweighing and increase the filtering margin E_0 to $0.5 \log(1000)$ resulting in another boost in accuracy (reduction in error rate). We note that we set the best hyperparameters for EATA, as recommended by the authors, with $E_0 = 0.4 \log(1000)$.

Table 10: **Episodic Evalutation on ImageNet-C of SHOT with different auxiliary components with ResNet-50.** We experiment with auxiliary components when combined with SHOT. (Aux.) represents applying SHOT on both clean and corrupted data. (Fil) adds filtering unreliable examples. (DIS) replaces SHOT as an auxiliary task with our distillation task.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
SHOT	73.1	69.8	72.0	76.9	75.9	58.5	52.7	53.3	62.2	43.8	34.6	82.6	46.0	42.3	48.9	59.5
+ Aux	67.1	64.9	65.7	69.0	69.9	55.5	49.8	50.7	58.7	42.3	33.3	68.2	44.4	41.1	46.5	55.1
+ Fil.	66.2	64.1	64.3	68.5	68.7	54.9	49.0	50.0	56.7	41.7	32.7	64.2	44.0	40.6	45.9	54.1
+ DIS	**64.9**	**62.6**	**62.7**	**67.1**	**66.9**	**52.9**	**47.9**	**48.6**	**55.4**	**40.5**	**32.4**	**61.8**	**42.9**	**39.3**	**44.7**	**52.7**

Table 11: **Ablating DISTA with Episodic Evaluation on ImageNet-C with ResNet-50.** We ablate each component of DISTA where (CE) represents the distillation via Cross Entropy, (Fil) represents the filtering, and DISTA is the an improved version with better hyperparameter (setting $E_0 = 0.5 \log(1000)$. Note that each proposed component provides a consistent performance boost.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
EATA	64.0	62.1	62.5	66.9	66.9	52.5	47.4	48.2	54.2	40.2	32.2	54.6	42.2	39.2	44.7	51.9
+ CE	63.2	61.2	61.6	66.3	66.3	51.7	46.9	47.9	53.9	39.7	31.9	54.3	41.9	39.1	44.4	51.4
+ Fil.	62.9	60.7	61.4	65.8	65.9	51.2	46.5	47.6	53.7	39.3	31.7	54.3	41.6	38.5	44.1	51.0
DISTA	**62.2**	**59.9**	**60.6**	**65.3**	**65.3**	**50.4**	**46.2**	**46.6**	**53.1**	**38.7**	**31.7**	**53.2**	**40.8**	**38.1**	**43.5**	**50.4**

C.4 Ablation on the Size of the Source Dataset

We complement our results with an ablation study on the effect of the size of source dataset $\mathcal{D}_s$ on the performance of DISTA. To that end, let $\mathcal{D}_s$ be a random subset of the validation set (unlabeled images). We conduct episodic evaluation on ImageNet-C using ResNet-50 dataset for this ablation and report the results in Table 12, where we observe DISTA is robust against variations in the size of $\mathcal{D}_s$. In particular, we observe that even with 10% of the validation set (*i.e.* storing 5000 unlabeled images), DISTA improves over EATA by 1.4% on average across all corruptions. Furthermore, with only 1% of the validation dataset (500 unlabeled images), DISTA still improves on EATA by 1% on shot and impulse noise.

C.5 Limitations of DISTA

In our experiments, we showed how DISTA is effective in multiple evaluation protocols, two datasets, and four different architectures. We note here that the performance improvement of DISTA comes at the cost of a memory burden (storing data samples from $\mathcal{D}_s$). However, our experiments in Table 12 show that even with a very small set of unlabeled examples, DISTA is still effective in improving performance. In addition, we experimented with DISTA for when the source data is not available in Section 4.4.3 where DISTA is still very effective in enhancing the performance over EATA. At last, one limitation of our federated TTA setting is the assumption that all clients have access to data from the source distribution. This makes our setting more applicable to the cross-sile setting, where the number of clients is not too large, leaving the exploration to other federated settings for future work.

Table 12: **Effect of the Size of $\mathcal{D}_s$.** We report the error rate of DISTA under episodic evaluation on ImageNet-C when $\mathcal{D}_s$ is a sub-sampled set of the validation set of ImageNet. We observe that DISTA is robust under varying the size of $\mathcal{D}_s$. 'Ratio' represents the sub-sampled coefficient (*i.e.* ratio of 0.25 means that DISTA only leverages 25% of the validation set as $\mathcal{D}_s$).

Ratio (%)	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
EATA(0.0%)	64.0	62.1	62.5	66.9	66.9	52.5	47.4	48.2	54.2	40.2	32.2	54.6	42.2	39.2	44.7	51.9
DISTA(1.0%)	63.1	61.1	61.1	66.7	65.8	50.9	46.7	47.3	53.7	39.1	31.9	54.1	41.5	38.6	44.1	51.1
DISTA(2.5%)	62.6	60.8	60.9	65.7	65.8	50.9	46.6	47.2	53.4	39.1	31.7	54.0	41.5	38.7	43.8	50.8
DISTA(5.0%)	62.4	60.4	60.9	65.5	66.0	50.5	46.3	46.9	53.2	38.9	31.8	53.6	41.0	38.3	43.8	50.6
DISTA(7.5%)	62.6	60.3	60.8	65.4	65.3	50.4	46.4	46.8	53.3	38.9	31.7	53.8	41.2	38.2	43.7	50.6
DISTA(10%)	62.4	60.3	60.2	65.5	65.5	50.6	46.3	46.7	53.1	38.8	31.7	53.5	41.1	38.2	43.8	50.5
DISTA(25%)	62.2	60.4	60.6	65.8	65.5	50.5	46.3	46.7	53.1	38.6	31.7	53.3	40.9	38.2	43.6	50.5
DISTA(50%)	62.3	60.4	60.4	65.1	65.7	50.6	46.2	46.7	53.3	38.7	31.7	53.2	40.9	38.3	43.4	50.5
DISTA(75%)	62.3	59.9	60.5	64.8	65.2	50.4	46.0	46.8	53.1	38.7	31.7	53.7	40.9	38.1	43.5	50.4
DISTA(100%)	62.2	59.9	60.6	65.3	65.3	50.4	46.2	46.6	53.1	38.7	31.7	53.2	40.8	38.1	43.5	50.4

Table 13: **Episodic Evaluation on ImageNet-C Benchmark.** We compare the performance of EATA, DISTA, and leveraging labeled data for DISTA instead of the distillation task. We replace the distillation task with a cross entropy loss between the predictions and the ground-truth labels. We observe that our unsupervised distillation scheme outperforms both EATA and leveraging labeled data. Nevertheless, DISTA+Labels still outperforms EATA by 0.8% on average.

	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
EATA	64.0	62.1	62.5	66.9	66.9	52.5	47.4	48.2	54.2	40.2	32.2	54.6	42.2	39.2	44.7	51.9
DISTA + Labels	62.7	60.9	60.9	66.0	66.1	50.7	46.9	47.4	53.6	39.2	31.9	54.9	41.5	38.6	44.2	51.0
DISTA	**62.2**	**59.9**	**60.6**	**65.3**	**65.3**	**50.4**	**46.2**	**46.6**	**53.1**	**38.7**	**31.7**	**53.2**	**40.8**	**38.1**	**43.5**	**50.4**

C.6 Leveraging Labeled Source Data

At last, we study a variation of DISTA for when labeled data from the source distribution is available. In this setting, one could replace the distillation loss in Equation equation 4 with a supervised loss function. To that end, we analyze one variant of DISTA where we replace the distillation loss with cross entropy loss between the prediction of f_{θ_t} and the ground-truth labels. The modified objective function can be expressed as:

$$\min_{\theta} \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{x_t \sim \mathcal{S}} \lambda_t(x_t) E\left(f_\theta(x_t)\right) \;\; + \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{(x_s, y_s) \sim \mathcal{D}_s} \lambda_s(x_s) CE\left(f_\theta(x_s), y_s\right)$$

We experiment with this labeled variant of DISTA and report the results on ImageNet-C in Table 13 under episodic evaluation using ResNet-50 architecture. We observe that leveraging hard (ground-truth) labels does not improve the result over our unsupervised distillation loss. Nevertheless, this supervised variant enhances the performance over the previous state-of-the-art method, EATA.

We provide the following hypothesis as to why the labeled variant of DISTA underperforms. The distillation auxiliary task regularizes the adapted model not to stray away too much from the original model *in function space*. We hypothesize this anti-forgetting regularization improves the stability of the model during adaptation, which facilitates the optimization problem and improves overall performance in corrupted data. When using the labels from the source data and optimizing the cross-entropy, we still have a regularizer with the same anti-forgetting motivation, but in this case we might not get the same stability during adaptation, due to the imperfect performance of f_{θ_0}. In practice, for data points that are incorrectly classified by the model, the auxiliary loss term will be high and might dominate the TTA objective, thus slowing down adaptation and possibly pushing the model to less favorable regions of the loss landscape.

C.7 Impact of DISTA on Overfitting in TTA

Next, we assess the impact of our proposed task on reducing overfitting when adapting with a TTA method with multiple adaptation steps. The following table reports the error rate on ImageNet-C under episodic

Table 14: Episodic Evaluation on ImageNet-C Benchmark under Larger Number of Adaptation Steps for EATA vs DISTA. We compare the performance (error rate) when adapting with either EATA or DISTA with multiple adaptation steps. Our proposed auxiliary task in DISTA slows down overfitting when adapting to the revealed batch by the stream with multiple adaptation steps.

Num. Steps	Noise			Blur				Weather				Digital				
	Gauss	Shot	Impul	Defoc	Glass	Motion	Zoom	Snow	Frost	Fog	Bright	Contr	Elastic	Pixel	Jpeg	Avg.
EATA-1	64.0	62.1	62.5	66.9	66.9	52.5	47.4	48.2	54.2	40.2	32.2	54.6	42.2	39.2	44.7	51.9
EATA-2	68.3	63.8	65.9	72.6	72.4	53.7	48.6	49.3	55.7	40.5	32.9	58.2	42.9	39.8	45.7	54.0
EATA-3	74.1	70.5	75.6	86.9	81.2	58.9	52.0	51.8	60.2	41.7	34.2	74.4	45.4	41.5	48.0	59.8
EATA-4	90.4	82.1	85.7	96.8	91.5	67.1	52.9	55.5	67.2	43.0	35.2	95.7	46.1	42.0	49.0	66.7
EATA-5	95.3	92.9	93.2	97.1	96.2	70.6	56.6	56.9	74.7	45.1	35.4	97.3	47.9	44.4	51.2	70.3
DISTA-1	**62.2**	**59.9**	**60.6**	**65.3**	**65.3**	**50.4**	**46.2**	**46.6**	**53.1**	**38.7**	**31.7**	**53.2**	**40.8**	**38.1**	**43.5**	**50.4**
DISTA-2	67.5	63.2	63.9	70.6	70.9	53.0	48.4	48.2	55.9	39.9	32.2	60.2	42.4	39.2	44.9	53.4

evaluation, where EATA/DISTA-X represents adapting with EATA/DISTA with X adaptation steps. We first compare EATA-2 with DISTA as DISTA conducts two sequential adaptation steps making it directly comparable with EATA-2. We report an avarage error rate of 50.4% for DISTA-1 compared with 54.0% for EATA-2. Further, we compare DISTA-2 with EATA-4 where the performance gap becomes much larger (53.3% for DISTA-2 compared to 66.7% for EATA-4). We also note DISTA-2 with four total adaptation steps still outperforms EATA-2 proving that DISTA reduces the overfitting with the proposed auxiliary task.

C.8 Evolution of λ_s and λ_t

At last, we report the evolution of the data selection functions λ_t and λ_s throughout the adaptation with DISTA. Figure 4 summarizes the evolution. We observe that: (i) as the number of batches increases, λ_t increases due to the increase of the confidence of the model in predicting data from the domain shift. (ii) On the other hand, λ_s remains stable at a higher level than λ_t due to the original high confidence in predicting the source domain along with our proposed distillation loss.

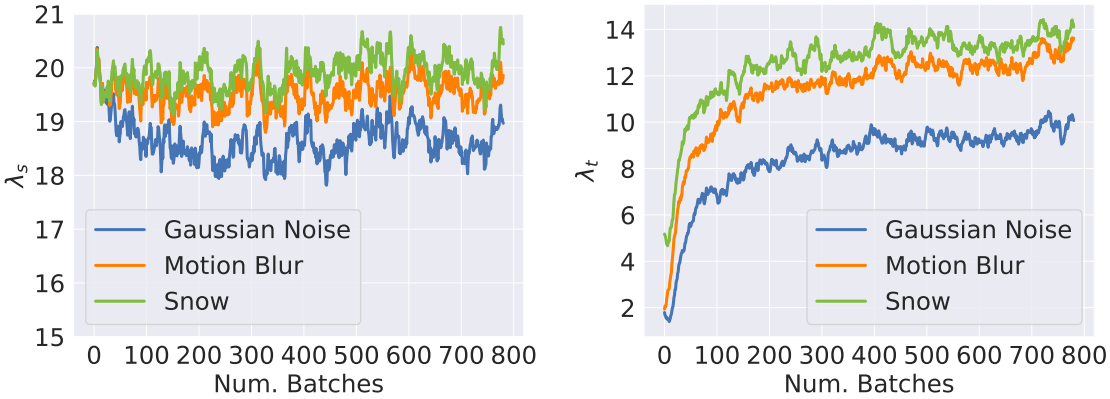


Figure 4: **Evolution of λ_t and λ_s during adaptation.**