# Adapting Models to Scarce Target Data without Source Samples

JoonHo Lee[1,2] and Gyemin Lee[1]

[1] Seoul National University of Science and Technology, Seoul, Korea
[2] Samsung SDS Technology Research, Seoul, Korea*
{joonholee, gyemin}@seoultech.ac.kr

## A Appendix

### A.1 Office-31 experiments

Fig. 1 illustrates experimental results of all tasks in Office-31. A, D and W denote Amazon, DSLR and Webcam, respectively.

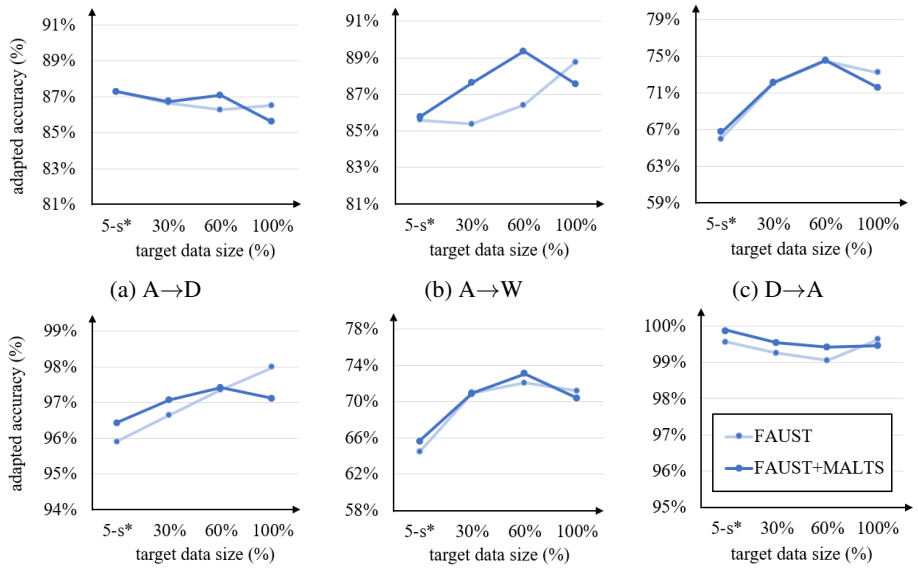
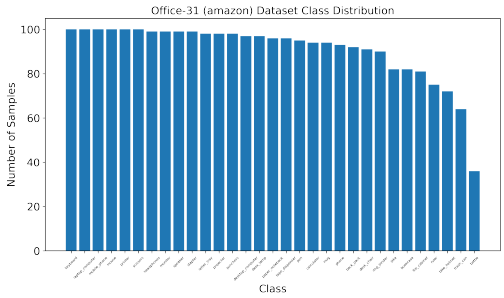



**Fig. 1:** (Best viewed in color) Comparison between FAUST and FAUST+MALTS on Office-31

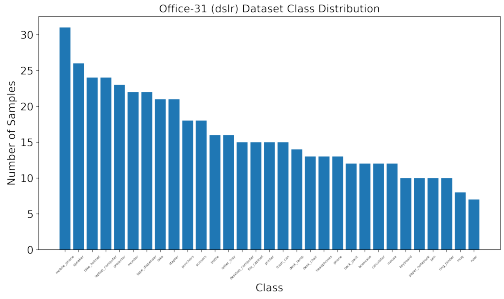
* This work was conducted as part of the Ph.D. program and is independent of Samsung SDS.

### A.2 Office-31 distributions

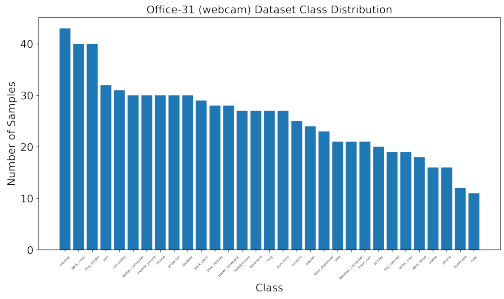
Fig. 2 illustrates number of samples per class in Office-31 domains. DSLR shows more class-imbalanced distribution than other ones.




(a) Amazon




(b) DSLR




(c) Webcam

**Fig. 2:** Class-wise distributions of Office-31 domains

### A.3 Ratio Factor in Office-Home

In Fig. 3, Clipart is designated as the target domain. Because Clipart deviates from other three domains, this task shows lower accuracy than other tasks. In this case, more trainable parameters can be beneficial to improve the performance. Fig. 3 suggests that $r = \frac{1}{4}$ (6.6 % of the source model parameters) slightly outperforms $r = \frac{1}{8}$.

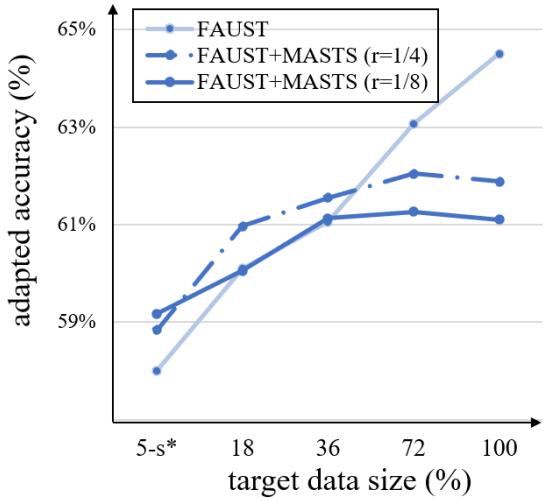



**Fig. 3:** The effect of bottleneck size $r$ in the CASA module (Ar, Cl, Pr $\rightarrow$ Cl).