



UNICON Combating Label Noise Through Uniform Selection and Contrastive Learning

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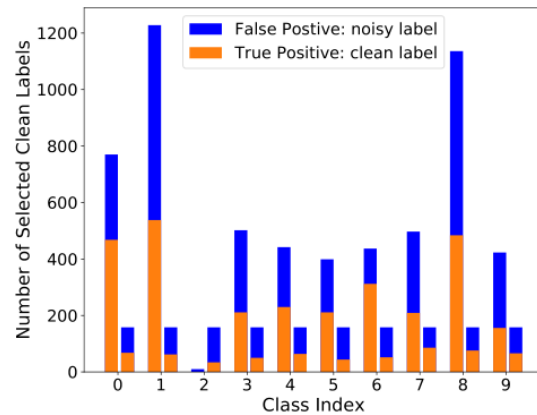
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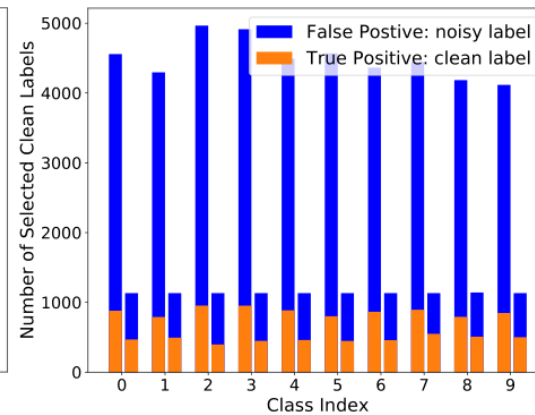
Background

A case of uniform and non-uniform selection for CIFAR10 under 90% noise rate.

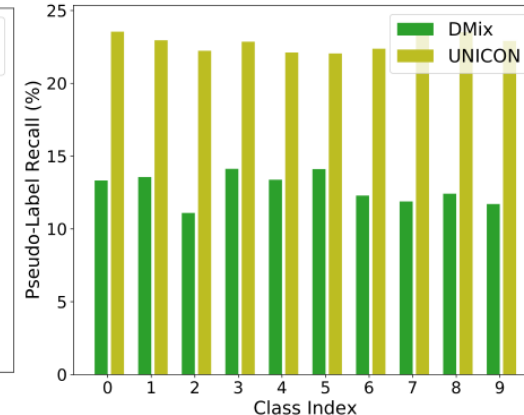
- (a) Class distribution in D_{clean} after warmup (10 epochs of training). For each class index, the left and right bars indicate non-uniform (DMix) and uniform selection (UNICON), respectively.
- (b) Class distribution after 100 epochs. UNICON selects clean samples with higher precision.
- (c) Pseudo-label recall (%) after 100 epochs of training. Uniform selection criteria along with contrastive feature learning helps generating higher quality pseudo-labels with better recall.
- (d) This in turn boosts the test accuracy significantly.



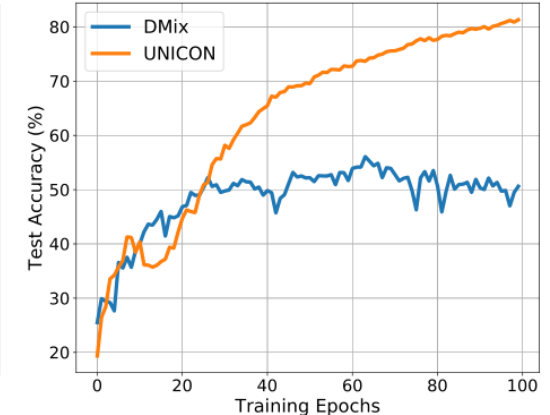
(a) Selected clean set after warmup.



(b) Selected clean set after 100 epochs.

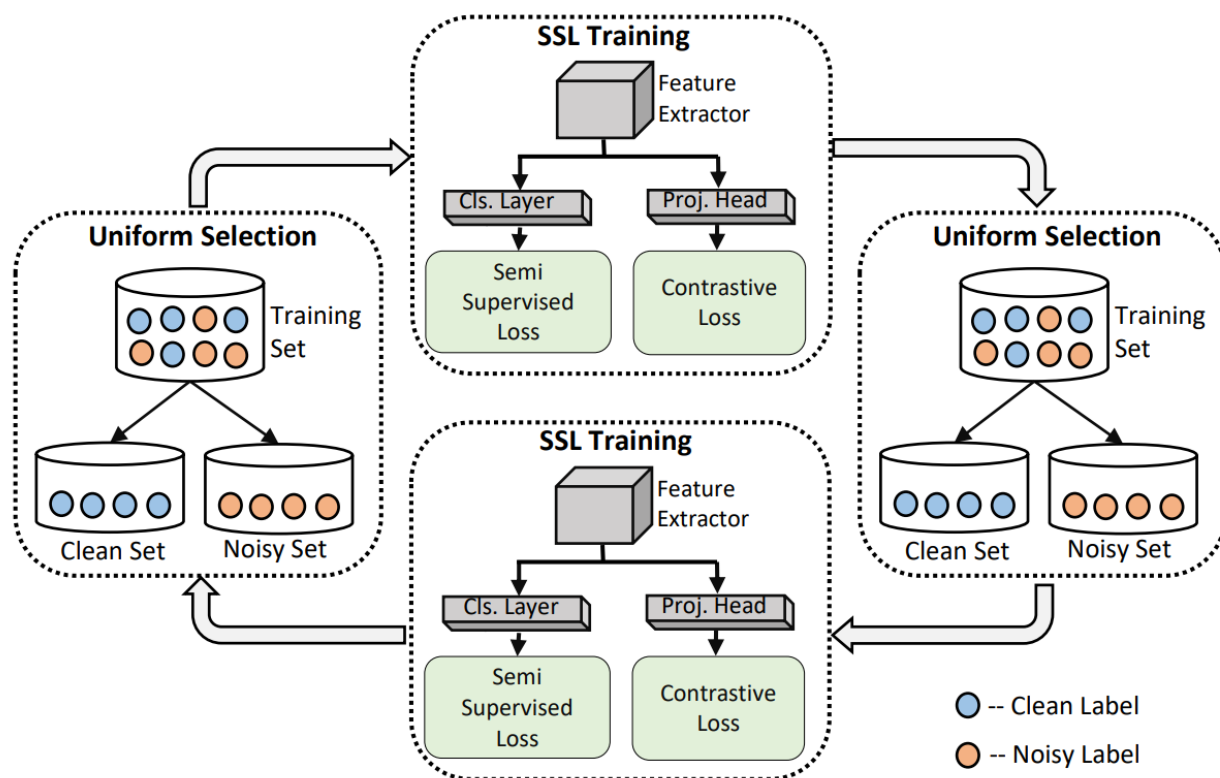


(c) Pseudo-label recall after 100 epochs.

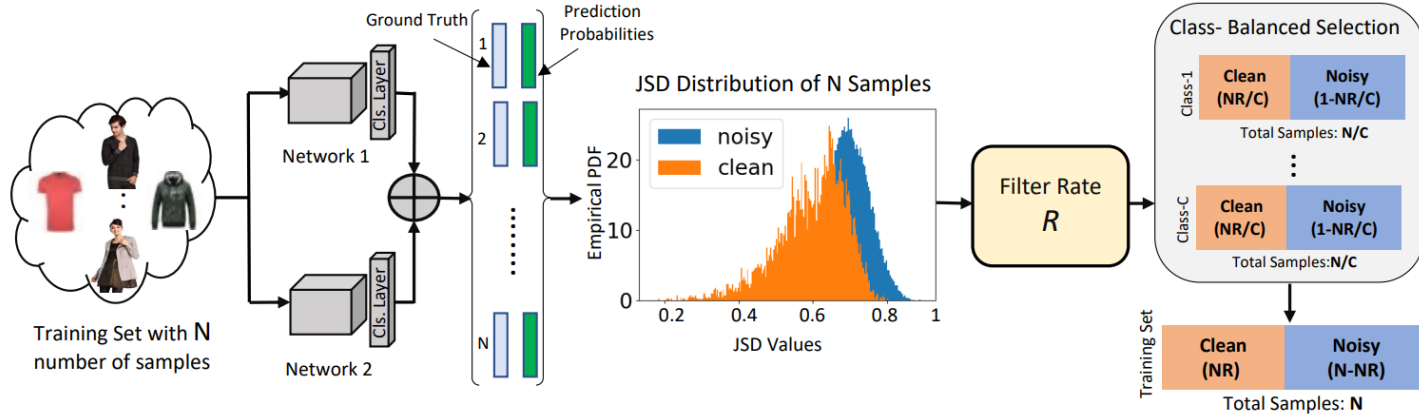


(d) Test accuracy (%).

UNICON training overview: At each iteration, we employ a uniform selection technique to partition the training set into clean and noisy sets. Upon separation, we perform SSL-training with an additional contrastive loss function. The uniform selection and subsequent SSL-training is repeated until convergence.



Noise Rate (%)	90%	92%	95%	98%
DMix [25]	76.08	57.62	51.28	17.18
UNICON (Ours)	90.81	87.61	80.82	50.63



a) Uniform Clean Sample Selection

Kullback-Leibler divergence

$$d_i = \text{JSD}(\mathbf{y}_i, \mathbf{p}_i) = \frac{1}{2} \text{KLD}(\mathbf{y}_i \parallel \frac{\mathbf{y}_i + \mathbf{p}_i}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{KLD}(\mathbf{p}_i \parallel \frac{\mathbf{y}_i + \mathbf{p}_i}{2})$$

$$d_{cutoff} = \begin{cases} d_{avg} - (d_{avg} - d_{min}) / \tau, & \text{if } d_{avg} \geq d_{\mu} \\ d_{avg}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

filter coefficient

adjustment threshold

Algorithm 1: Uniform Clean Sample Selection

Input: training set $\mathbb{D} = (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, number of samples N , number of classes C

for $i = 1$ **to** N **do**

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{p}_i = (\hat{\mathbf{y}}_i^{(1)} + \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i^{(2)}) / 2 \\ d_i = \text{JSD}(\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \text{ (see Eq. (2))} \end{cases}$$

Determine the cutoff distance, d_{cutoff} using Eq. (3)

$$\mathbf{d}_R \leftarrow \{d_i < d_{cutoff} : i \in (1, \dots, N)\}$$

Determine filter rate, $R = |\mathbf{d}_R| / N$

$$\mathbb{D}_{clean} = \{\}$$

// Uniform Selection

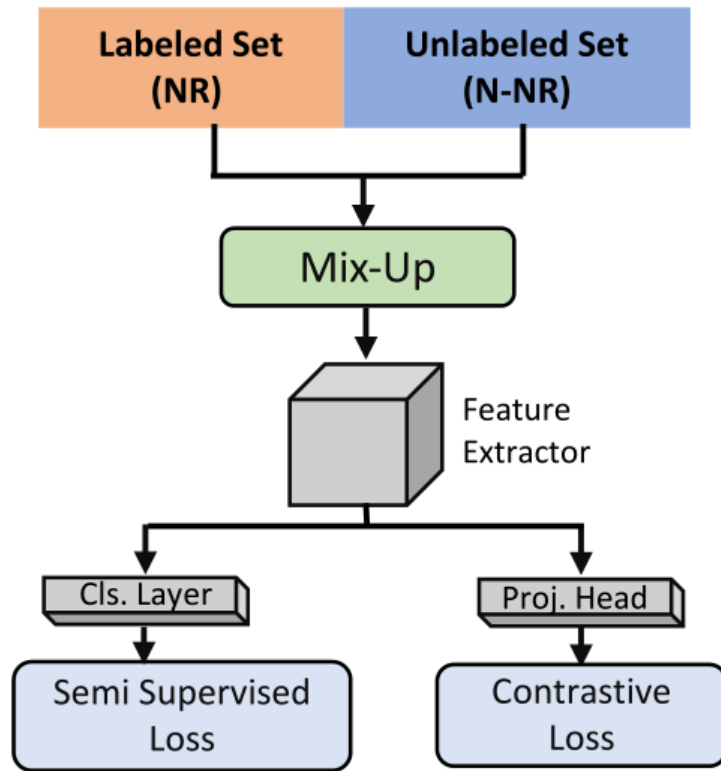
for $j = 1$ **to** C **do**

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{d}_{filtered}^{(j)} \leftarrow \text{Lowest } R \text{ portion of } \mathbf{d}^{(j)} \\ \mathbb{D}_{clean}^{(j)} \leftarrow \{(\mathbf{x}_t^{(j)}, \mathbf{y}_t^{(j)}) : \forall d_t^{(j)} \in \mathbf{d}_{filtered}^{(j)}\} \\ \mathbb{D}_{clean} \leftarrow \mathbb{D}_{clean} \cup \mathbb{D}_{clean}^{(j)} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{D}_{noisy} \leftarrow \mathbb{D} \setminus \mathbb{D}_{clean}$$

Output: $\mathbb{D}_{noisy}, \mathbb{D}_{clean}$

the percentage of samples that have JSDs lower than d_{cutoff}



Contrastive loss:

$$l_{i,j} = -\log \frac{\exp(\text{sim}(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{z}_j)/\kappa)}{\sum_{b=1}^{2B} \mathbb{1}_{b \neq i} \exp(\text{sim}(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{z}_b)/\kappa)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_c = \frac{1}{2B} \sum_{b=1}^{2B} [l_{2b-1,2b} + l_{2b,2b-1}]$$

Mix up:

$$\tilde{x} = \lambda x_i + (1 - \lambda)x_j, \quad \text{where } x_i, x_j \text{ are raw input vectors}$$

$$\tilde{y} = \lambda y_i + (1 - \lambda)y_j, \quad \text{where } y_i, y_j \text{ are one-hot label encodings}$$

Fixmatch:

$$l_u = \frac{1}{\mu B} \sum_{b=1}^{\mu B} \mathbb{1}(\max(q_b) \geq \tau) H(\hat{q}_b, p_m(y | \mathcal{A}(u_b)))$$

$$l_s = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{b=1}^B H(p_b, p_m(y | \alpha(x_b)))$$

Total loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{tot} = \mathcal{L}_{semi} + \lambda_c \mathcal{L}_c$$

↓
Fixmatch

Symmetric Noise:

Method	CIFAR-10				CIFAR-100			
	20%	50%	80%	90%	20%	50%	80%	90%
CE	86.8	79.4	62.9	42.7	62.0	46.7	19.9	10.1
LDMI [59]	88.3	81.2	43.7	36.9	58.8	51.8	27.9	13.7
M-Up [68]	95.6	87.1	71.6	52.2	67.8	57.3	30.8	14.6
PCIL [64]	92.4	89.1	77.5	58.9	69.4	57.5	31.1	15.3
JPL [20]	93.5	90.2	35.7	23.4	70.9	67.7	17.8	12.8
MOIT [39]	94.1	91.1	75.8	70.1	75.9	70.1	51.4	24.5
DMix [25]	96.1	94.6	92.9	76.0	77.3	74.6	60.2	31.5
ELR [30]	95.8	94.8	93.3	78.7	77.6	73.6	60.8	33.4
UNICON	96.0	95.6	93.9	90.8	78.9	77.6	63.9	44.8

Symmetric Noise:

Method	CIFAR-10			CIFAR-100		
	10%	30%	40%	10%	30%	40%
CE	88.8	81.7	76.1	68.1	53.3	44.5
LDMI [59]	91.1	91.2	84.0	68.1	54.1	46.2
M-Up [68]	93.3	83.3	77.7	72.4	57.6	48.1
JPL [20]	94.2	92.5	90.7	72.0	68.1	59.5
PCIL [64]	93.1	92.9	91.6	76.0	59.3	48.3
DMix* [25]	93.8	92.5	91.7	71.6	69.5	55.1
ELR* [30]	95.4	94.7	93.0	77.3	74.6	73.2
MOIT [39]	94.2	94.1	93.2	77.4	75.1	74.0
UNICON	95.3	94.6	94.1	78.2	75.6	74.8

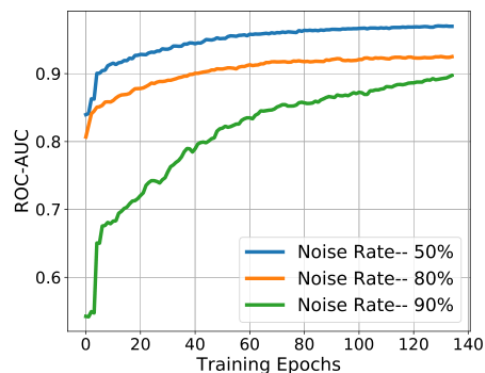
Clothing1M dataset:

Method	Backbone	Test Accuracy
Standard CE	ResNet-50	69.21
Joint-Optim [51]	ResNet-50	72.00
MetaCleaner [69]	ResNet-50	72.50
MLNT [26]	ResNet-50	73.47
PCIL [64]	ResNet-50	73.49
JPL [20]	ResNet-50	74.15
DMix [25]	ResNet-50	74.76
ELR [30]	ResNet-50	74.81
UNICON	ResNet-50	74.98

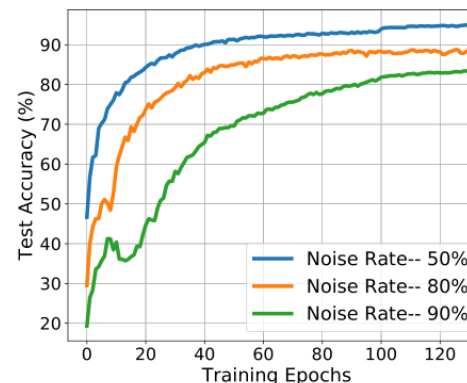
Dataset	WebVision		ILSVRC12	
Method	<i>Top-1</i>	<i>Top-5</i>	<i>Top-1</i>	<i>Top-5</i>
D2L [32]	62.68	84.00	57.80	81.36
MentrorNet [17]	63.00	81.40	57.80	79.92
Co-Teaching [12]	63.58	85.20	61.48	84.70
Iterative-CV [55]	65.24	85.34	61.60	84.98
DivideMix [25]	77.32	91.64	75.20	90.84
ELR [30]	77.78	91.68	70.29	89.76
MOIT [39]	78.76	-	-	-
UNICON	77.60	93.44	75.29	93.72

Experiments

ROC-AUC score and test accuracy (%) on CIFAR10 with different noise rates. As the model becomes more precise in selection, the test-time performance improves accordingly.

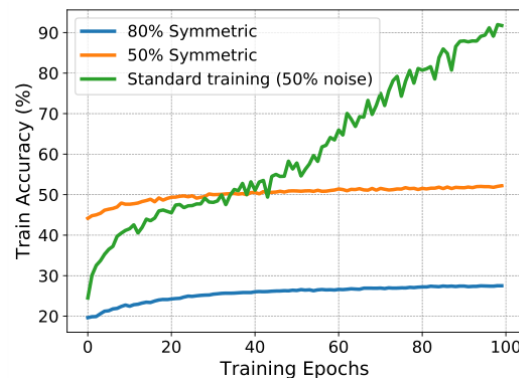


(a) ROC-AUC score vs epochs.



(b) Test Accuracy vs Epochs

Training accuracy at different epochs. Low accuracy indicates that the networks do not memorize the noisy labels even after long training. In contrast to UNICON, standard CE loss based training leads to a high training accuracy (should be ~50%), i.e., complete memorization of noisy labels.



Experiments

Ablation study with different training settings. Both contrastive loss and class-imbalance affects the performance significantly; especially for high noise rates. Ensembling the outputs of both network during separation seems to improve the performance as well. Test results at last epoch are also shown here.

Dataset	CIFAR10						CIFAR100					
	50%		80%		90%		50%		80%		90%	
Method	Best	Last	Best	Last	Best	Last	Best	Last	Best	Last	Best	Last
UNICON w/o balancing	94.28	94.06	91.41	91.16	85.49	85.28	75.26	75.01	60.51	60.16	39.87	39.02
UNICON w/o CL	94.92	94.24	91.67	91.21	87.28	86.34	75.75	75.09	60.54	60.17	41.83	41.11
UNICON w/o ensemble	95.20	94.91	92.38	92.11	88.84	88.18	76.28	76.10	62.98	62.11	42.36	41.56
UNICON	95.61	95.24	93.97	93.97	90.81	89.95	77.63	76.91	63.98	63.13	44.82	44.51

Thanks