

Discovering New Intents via Constrained Deep Adaptive Clustering with Cluster Refinement

基于深度约束聚类的对话新意图发现

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研究背景

- 智能语音助手的全面崛起,人机对话系统的需求激增
 - ◆ 国外:亚马逊 Alexa、苹果 Siri、谷歌语音助理...
 - ◆ 国内:阿里小蜜、百度小度、微软小冰、腾讯小微、小米小爱
- 对话系统构建困难,用户需求复杂多样
 - ◆ 对话系统的自然语言理解模块在设计时,难以涵盖所有的用户意图
- 如何发现尚未被满足的用户意图? (新意图)
 - ◆ 聚类?半监督聚类







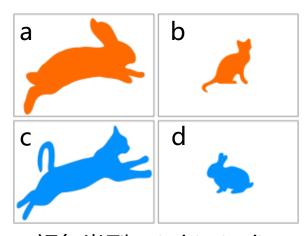


半监督聚类

- 「意图」的划分方式,是人为主观定义的
 - ◆ 同一批样本,可以有多种不同的划分方式
 - ◆ 缺乏先验知识引导,很难得到理想的聚类结果
 - (a) What's the color of apples?
 - (b) When will this apple be ripe?
 - (c) Do you like apples?
 - (d) What's the color of oranges?
 - (e) When will this orange be ripe?
 - (f) Do you like oranges?

水果类型: {a,b,c}, {d, e, f}

问题类型: {a,d}, {b,e}, {c,f}



颜色类型: {a,b}, {c,d} 姿态类型: {a,c}, {b,d}

动物类型:{a,d}, {b,c}

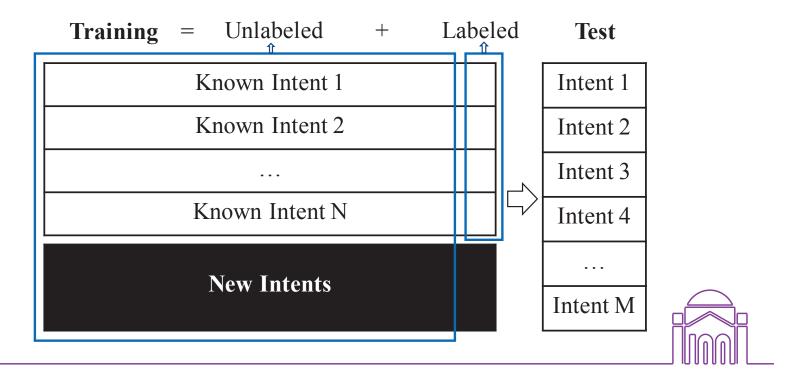




CDAC+: 我们的方法

Constrained Deep Adaptive Clustering with Cluster Refinement

- 加入已知先验约束,提升聚类型能
 - ◆ 已知75%类别,数据10%有标注(实验设置)





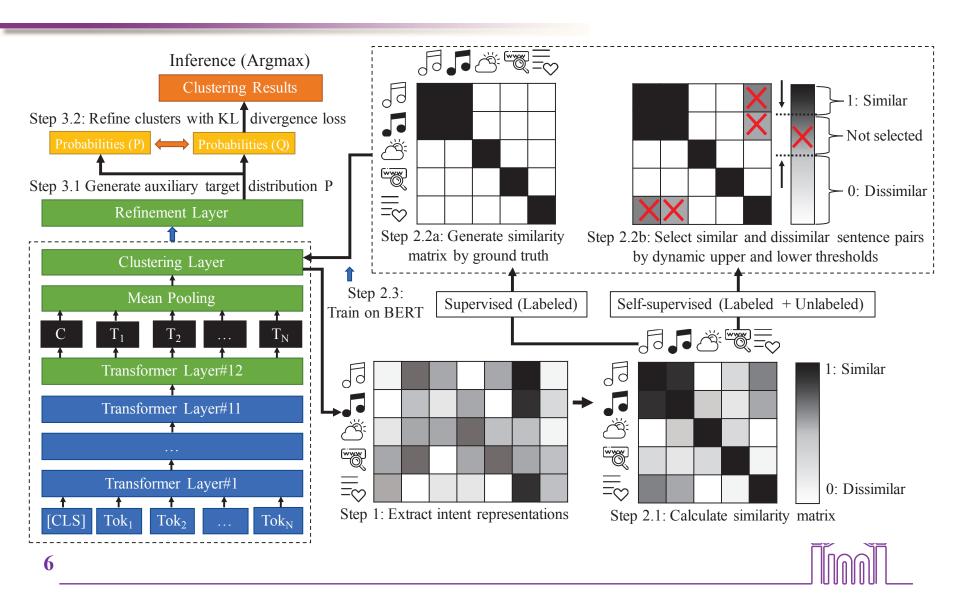
CDAC+:三个步骤

- Intent representation
 - ◆ 基于预训练BERT来获得意图表示
- 2. Pairwise-Classification with Similarity Loss
 - ◆ 透过相似与否二<u>分类任务</u>,将先验知识 implicitly 迁移到<u>聚类任务</u>上
 - 先验知识:预训练BERT、少量标注数据
 - ◆ 分为 Supervised / Self-supervised Step,交替优化
- 3. Cluster Refinement with KLD loss
 - ◆ 透过cluster refinement 来消除低置信度 assignment



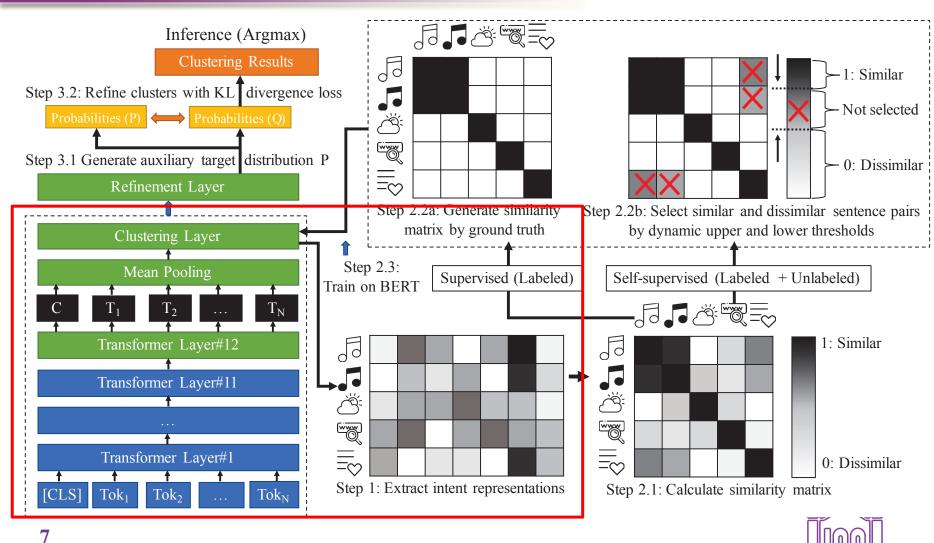


CDAC+:流程图





CDAC+ (1) Intent Representation



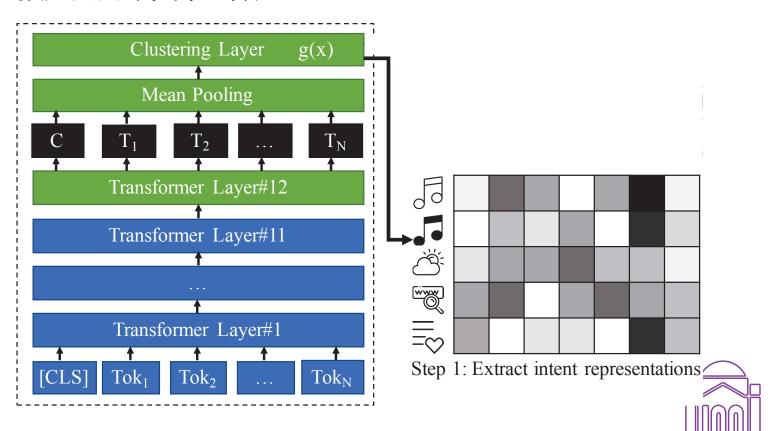


CDAC+ (1) Intent Representation

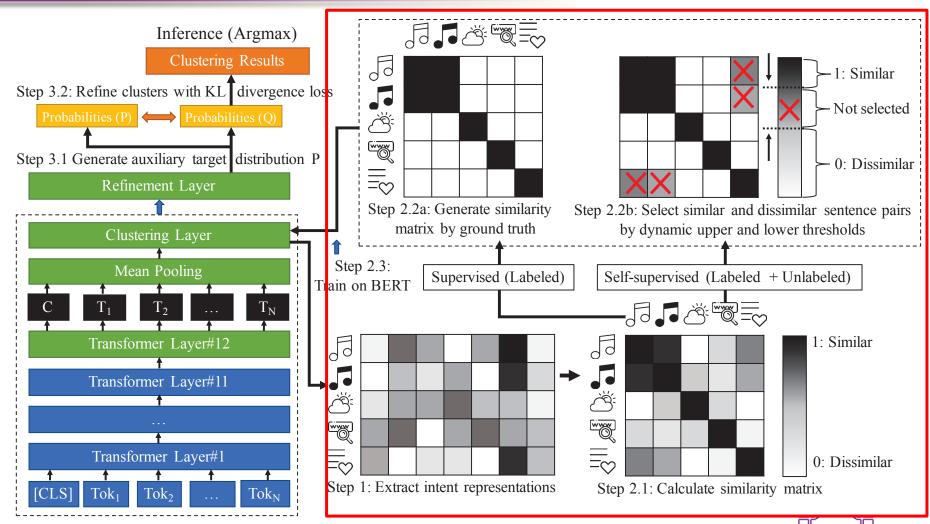
- 基于BERT的意图表示 $I_i \in \mathbb{R}^{k_i}$
- $e_i = \text{mean-pooling}([C, T_1, \cdots, T_N])$

◆ k: 预定义的聚类中心数

 $g(e_i) = I_i = W_2(Dropout(tanh(W_1e_i)))$







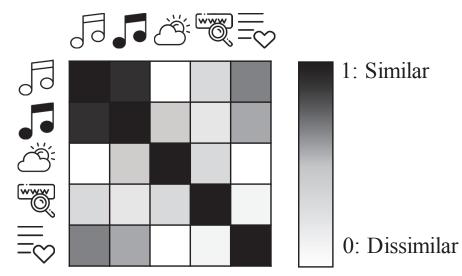


构建相似度矩阵S

$$S_{ij} = \frac{I_i I_j^T}{\|I_i \parallel \|I_j \|}$$

● 交替训练

- Supervised step
- Self-supervised step
 - Dynamic thresholds



Step 2.1: Calculate similarity matrix



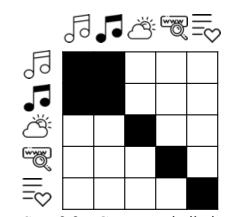


- Supervised Step (Labeled)
 - ◆ 构建相似二分类ground truth矩阵R

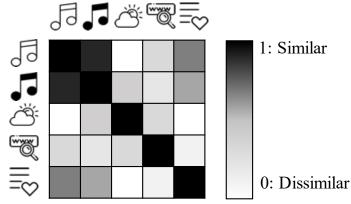
$$R_{ij} := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } y_i = y_j, \\ 0, & \text{if } y_i \neq y_j \end{cases}$$

◆ 矩阵R 再和相似度矩阵S 计算loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{sim}(R_{ij}, S_{ij}) = -R_{ij} \log(S_{ij})$$
$$-(1 - R_{ij}) \log(1 - S_{ij}).$$



Step 2.2a: Generate similarity matrix by ground truth



Step 2.1: Calculate similarity matrix



- Self-supervised Step (Labeled + Unlabeled)
 - ◆ 构建自监督ground truth矩阵Ř

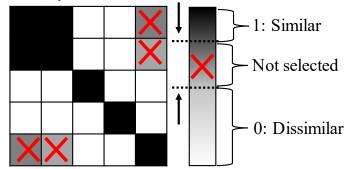
$$\hat{R}_{ij} := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } S_{ij} > u(\lambda) & \text{or } y_i = y_j \\ 0, & \text{if } S_{ij} < l(\lambda) & \text{or } y_i \neq y_j, \\ \text{Not selected , otherwise} \end{cases}$$

◆ 根据<mark>动态阈值</mark>决定相似/不相似

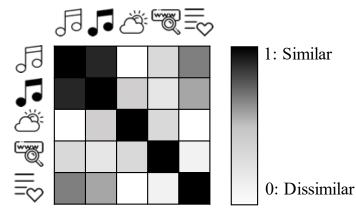
$$u(\lambda) = 0.95 - \lambda \qquad \min_{\lambda} \mathbf{E}(\lambda) = u(\lambda) - l(\lambda)$$
$$l(\lambda) = 0.455 + 0.1 \cdot \lambda \qquad \lambda := \lambda - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}$$
• 终止条件: $u(\lambda) \le l(\lambda) \sim 0.5$

◆ 矩阵Ř 再和相似度矩阵S 计算loss

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{sim}(\hat{R}_{ij}, S_{ij}) = -\hat{R}_{ij} \log(S_{ij})$$
$$-(1 - \hat{R}_{ij}) \log(1 - S_{ij}).$$



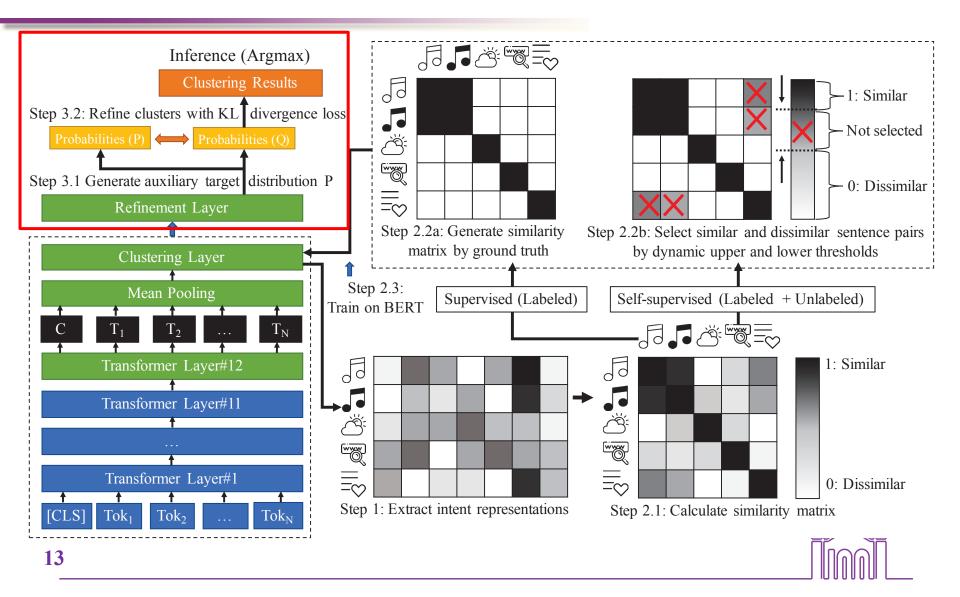
Step 2.2b: Select similar and dissimilar sentence pairs by dynamic upper and lower thresholds



Step 2.1: Calculate similarity matrix



CDAC+ (3) Cluster Refinement





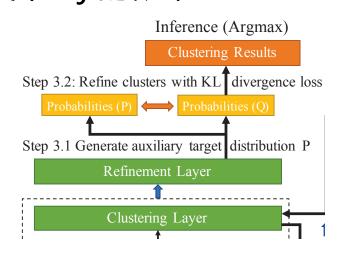
CDAC+ (3) Cluster Refinement

- 透过KM初始化Refinement layer U∈ ℝ^{k×k}
- 透过学生t-分布估计样本i 属于聚类中心j 的概率

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{(1+ || I_i - U_j ||^2)^{-1}}{\sum_{j'} (1+ || I_i - U_j ||^2)^{-1}}$$

● 构建辅助分布P

$$P_{ij} = \frac{Q_{ij}^2 / f_i}{\sum_{j'} Q_{ij'}^2 / f_{j'}}$$



● 透过KL散度优化,迫使Q向高置信度样本分布P学习

$$\mathcal{L}_{KLD} = KL(P||Q) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} P_{ij} \log \frac{P_{ij}}{Q_{ij}}$$





数据集

● 在三个公开数据集上进行实验 (对话意图/短文本)

Dataset	#Classes (Known + Unknown)
SNIPS	7(5+2)
DBPedia	14(11+3)
StackOverflow	20(15+5)

#Training	#Validation	#Test	Vocabulary	Length (max / mean)
13,084 12,600	700 700	700 700	11,971 45,077	35 / 9.03 54 / 29.97
18,000	1,000	1,000	17,182	41 / 9.18





实验结果-主实验

● CDAC+的性能显著优于所有无监督/半监督baselines

◆ 性能最差的baseline: BERT-KM

		SNIPS			DBPedia			StackOverflow		
	Method	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC
	KM	71.42	67.62	84.36	67.26	49.93	61.00	8.24	1.46	13.55
	AG	71.03	58.52	75.54	65.63	43.92	56.07	10.62	2.12	14.66
T T.,	SAE-KM	78.24	74.66	87.88	59.70	31.72	50.29	32.62	17.07	34.44
Unsup.	DEC	84.62	82.32	91.59	53.36	29.43	39.60	10.88	3.76	13.09
	DCN	58.64	42.81	57.45	54.54	32.31	47.48	31.09	15.45	34.26
	DAC	79.97	69.17	76.29	75.37	56.30	63.96	14.71	2.76	16.30
	BERT-KM	52.11	43.73	70.29	60.87	26.6	36.14	12.98	0.51	13.9
Semi-sup.	PCK-means	74.85	71.87	86.92	79.76	71.27	83.11	17.26	5.35	24.16
	BERT-KCL	75.16	61.90	63.88	83.16	61.03	60.62	8.84	7.81	13.94
	BERT-Semi	75.95	69.08	78.00	86.35	72.49	75.31	65.07	47.48	65.28
	CDAC+	89.30	86.82	93.63	94.74	89.41	91.66	69.84	52.59	73.48





实验结果-对比实验

- DAC 加入约束(C) / 聚类精炼 (+) / K-mean (KM)
 - ◆ CDAC-KM性能也不错,但鲁棒性远不如CDAC+(见辅助实验)
 - ◆ 与DAC相比 , DAC+ 性能明显提升
 - Cluster refinement 也可单独应用于其他无监督方法

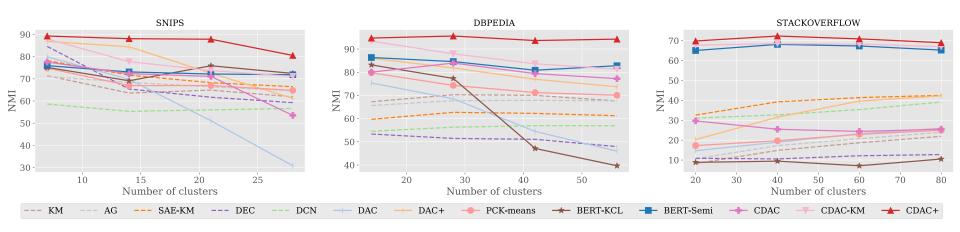
		SNIPS			DBPedia			StackOverflow		
	Method	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC
Unsup.	DAC	79.97	69.17	76.29	75.37	56.30	63.96	14.71	2.76	16.30
	DAC-KM	86.29	82.58	91.27	84.79	74.46	82.14	20.28	7.09	23.69
	DAC+	86.90	83.15	91.41	86.03	75.99	82.88	20.26	7.10	23.69
Semi-sup.	CDAC	77.57	67.35	74.93	80.04	61.69	69.01	29.69	8.00	23.97
	CDAC-KM	87.96	85.11	93.03	93.42	87.55	89.77	67.71	45.65	71.49
	CDAC+	89.30	86.82	93.63	94.74	89.41	91.66	69.84	52.59	73.48





实验结果-辅助实验(1)

- 聚类中心数的影响 (1x, 2x, 3x, 4x)
 - ◆ CDAC+性能保持鲁棒
 - ◆ CDAC / CDAC-KM 性能在 SNIPS, DBPedia 大幅下降
 - ◆ PCK-means 性能在 DBPedia大幅下降

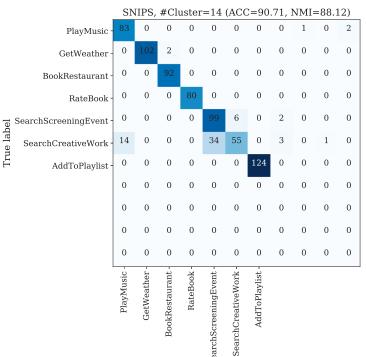




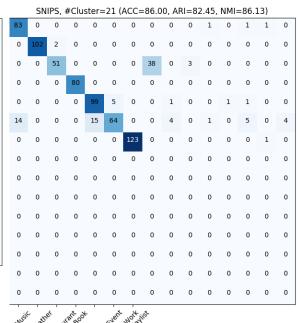


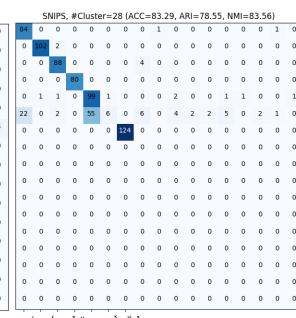
实验结果-辅助实验(1)

● CDAC+对聚类中心数不敏感



Predicted label





Predicted label



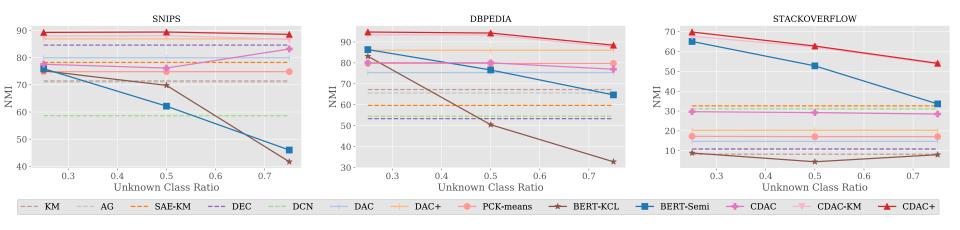
Predicted label

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实验结果-辅助实验(2)

- 未知意图比例的影响 (25%, 50%, 75%)
 - ◆ CDAC+性能保持相对鲁棒
 - ◆ CDAC-Semi 性能在所有数据集都大幅下降
 - ◆ BERT-KCL 性能在 SNIPS, DBPedia 大幅下降

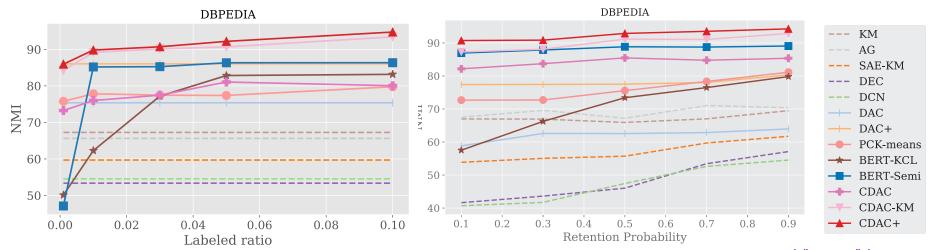






实验结果-辅助实验(3)

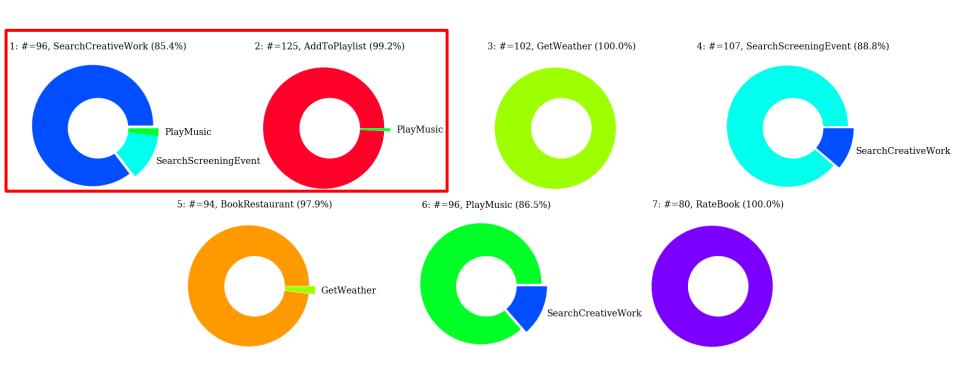
- 左:有标注数据比例的影响 (0.1%, 1%, 3%, 5%, 10%)
 - ◆ BERT-Semi, BERT-KCL 性能受有标注数据比例的影响大
- 右:数据不均衡的影响 (10%, 30%, 50%, 70%, 90%)
 - ◆ 比例越小,数据越不均衡
 - ◆ BERT-KCL 性能受数据不均衡的影响大





实验结果-案例分析

● CDAC+能够发现潜在的新意图(红框)

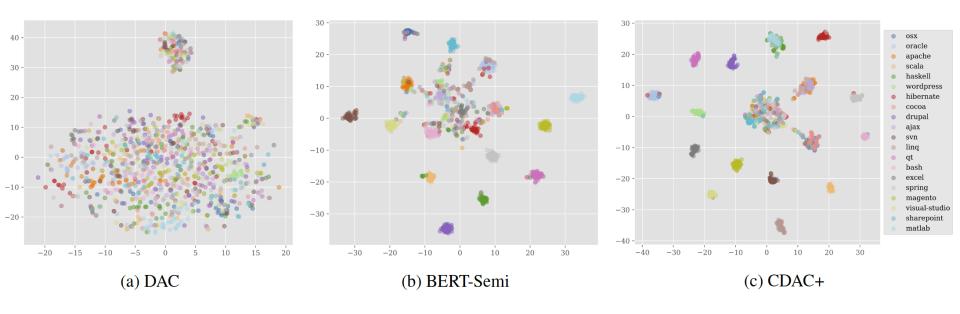






实验结果-可视化

- CDAC+可以学到对聚类友好的特征表示 (t-SNE降维)
 - ◆ 透过加入标注数据作为先验知识&引导聚类,有效提升性能





清華大学 Tsinghua University

结论

- 我们提出了一个端到端的深度约束聚类算法CDAC+
- CDAC+能充分利用先验知识来引导聚类过程,发现新的意图
 - ◆ 透过预训练BERT、少量标注样本
- CDAC+透过聚类精炼,大幅提升了算法的鲁棒性
 - ◆ 对聚类中心数不敏感

- 未来展望:在聚类过程中,融入更多先验知识作引导
 - ◆ 如:知识图谱、对话结构信息

