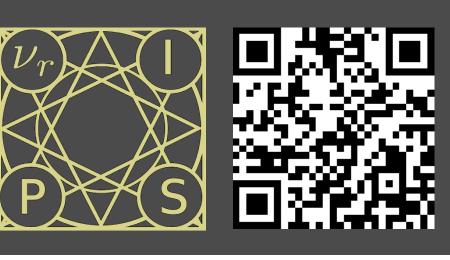
DM2C: Deep Mixed-Modal Clustering



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Motivation

Traditional multi-modal learning requires extra pairing information among modalities for feature alignment.

Table 1: Types of learning under multiple modalities

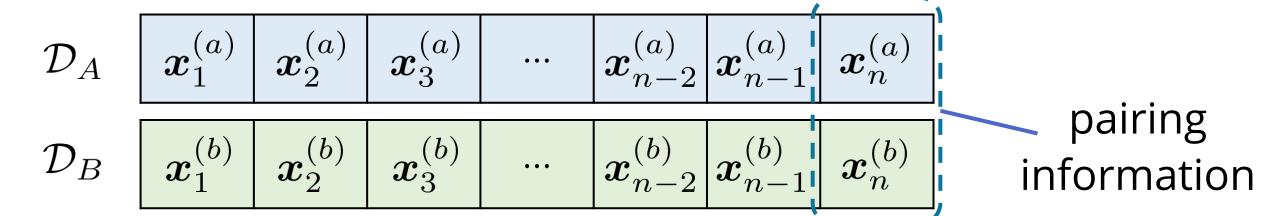
	Supervision		
Type	Class Label	Modality Pairing	
Supervised Multi-modal Learning	√	√	
Unsupervised Multi-modal Learning	X		
Unsupervised Mixed-modal Learning	X	X	

Mixed-modal Clustering

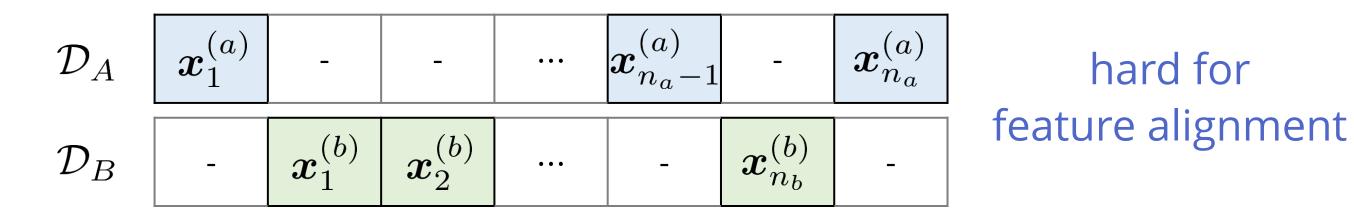
Mixed-modal: Each instance is represented in only one modality.

Dataset
$$\mathcal{D}$$
 \longrightarrow $\mathcal{D}_A = \left\{m{x}_i^{(a)}
ight\}_{i=1}^{n_a} \text{ and } \mathcal{D}_B = \left\{m{x}_i^{(b)}
ight\}_{i=1}^{n_b}$

Multi-modal data

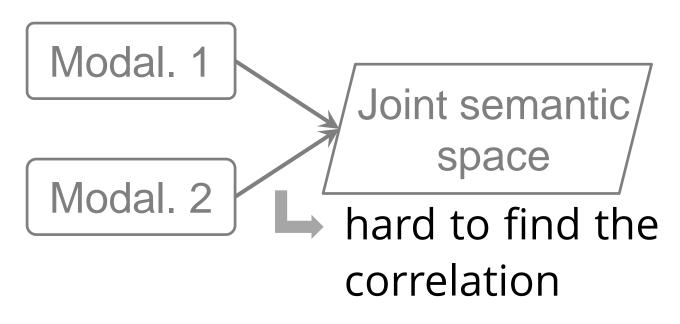


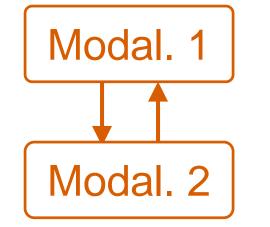
Mixed-modal data



Goal: learning <u>unified representations</u> for the modalities, then grouping the samples into k categories.

Modality unifying

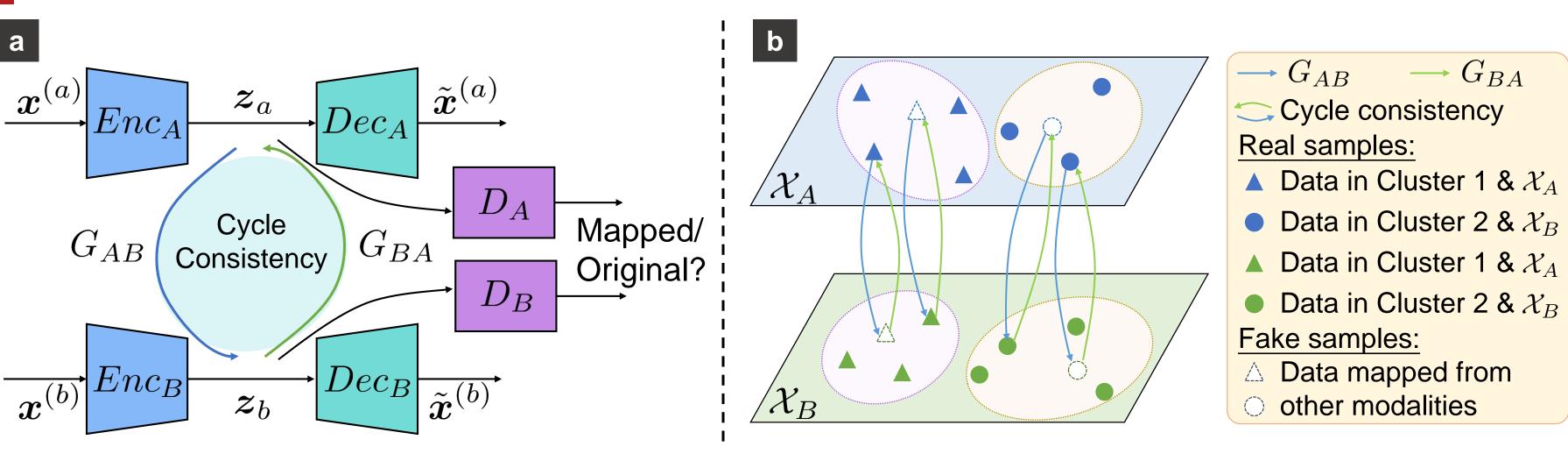




learn the cross-modal translation

- easy to obtain via cycle-consistency
- unifying: transforming all the samples into a modality specific space

Framework



$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{\Theta}) = \mathcal{L}_{adv}^{A} + \mathcal{L}_{adv}^{B} + \lambda_{1}(\mathcal{L}_{cyc}^{A} + \mathcal{L}_{cyc}^{B}) + \lambda_{2}(\mathcal{L}_{rec}^{A} + \mathcal{L}_{rec}^{B})$$

• Modality-specific Auto-Encoder: latent representations for each modality

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{ ext{rec}}^{ ext{A}}(oldsymbol{\Theta}_{ ext{AE}_{ ext{A}}}) &= \|oldsymbol{x}_i^{(a)} - ext{Dec}_{ ext{A}}(ext{Enc}_{ ext{A}}(oldsymbol{x}_i^{(a)}))\|_2^2, \ \mathcal{L}_{ ext{rec}}^{ ext{B}}(oldsymbol{\Theta}_{ ext{AE}_{ ext{B}}}) &= \|oldsymbol{x}_i^{(b)} - ext{Dec}_{ ext{B}}(ext{Enc}_{ ext{B}}(oldsymbol{x}_i^{(b)}))\|_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

• Unpaired Cross-Modal Mappings via cycle-consistency

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{ ext{cyc}}^{ ext{A}}(oldsymbol{\Theta}_{G_{AB}},oldsymbol{\Theta}_{G_{BA}}) &= \mathbb{E}_{oldsymbol{z}_a \sim \mathcal{X}_A} \left[\|oldsymbol{z}_a - G_{BA}(G_{AB}(oldsymbol{z}_a))\|_1
ight], \ \mathcal{L}_{ ext{cyc}}^{ ext{B}}(oldsymbol{\Theta}_{G_{AB}},oldsymbol{\Theta}_{G_{BA}}) &= \mathbb{E}_{oldsymbol{z}_b \sim \mathcal{X}_B} \left[\|oldsymbol{z}_b - G_{AB}(G_{BA}(oldsymbol{z}_b))\|_1
ight]. \end{aligned}$$

• Adversarial learning between Cross-modal Mappings (Generators) and Discriminators

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{adv}}^{A}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{G_{BA}}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{D_{A}}) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}_{a} \sim \mathcal{X}_{A}}[D_{A}(\boldsymbol{z}_{a})] - \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}_{b} \sim \mathcal{X}_{B}}[D_{A}(G_{BA}(\boldsymbol{z}_{b}))],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{adv}}^{B}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{G_{AB}}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{D_{B}}) = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}_{b} \sim \mathcal{X}_{B}}[D_{B}(\boldsymbol{z}_{b})] - \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}_{a} \sim \mathcal{X}_{A}}[D_{B}(G_{AB}(\boldsymbol{z}_{a}))].$$

Results



Table 1: Dataset statistics.

crooked back and although normally healthy, is prone to range of illnesses.

Wikipedia image text (article) 1910		ining Test aples samples	
NUS-WIDE-10K image text (tag) 7500	-		10 10

Table 2: Performance comparisons on Wikipedia.

Algorithm	Accuracy	ARI	NMI	F-score	Purity
k-means	0.2291	0.0166	0.1003	0.1857	0.2301
DKM	0.2173	0.0108	0.1170	0.1729	0.2429
DCN	0.2215	0.0137	0.1172	0.1688	0.2465
IDEC	0.2153	0.0375	0.0849	0.1654	0.2606
IMSAT	0.2521	0.0573	0.1093	0.1738	0.2720
Ours	0.2720	0.0558	0.1543	0.1878	0.3075

Table 3: Performance comparisons on NUS-WIDE-10K.

		1			
Algorithm	Accuracy	ARI	NMI	F-score	Purity
k-means	0.2744	0.0044	0.0469	0.3008	0.5208
DKM	0.2932	0.0130	0.0116	0.2901	0.5036
DCN	0.3036	0.0144	0.0512	0.2959	0.5296
IDEC	0.3045	0.0006	0.0082	0.3048	0.5036
IMSAT	0.3080	0.0038	0.0064	0.3422	0.5036
Ours	0.3300	0.0710	0.0951	0.3043	0.5492