



Co-learning: Learning from Noisy Labels with Self-supervision

Cheng Tan, Jun Xia, Lirong Wu, Stan Z. Li

AI Lab, School of Engineering, Westlake University.

Institute of Advanced Technology, Westlake Institute for Advanced Study.

tancheng@westlake.edu.cn

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Noisy label learning – Examples

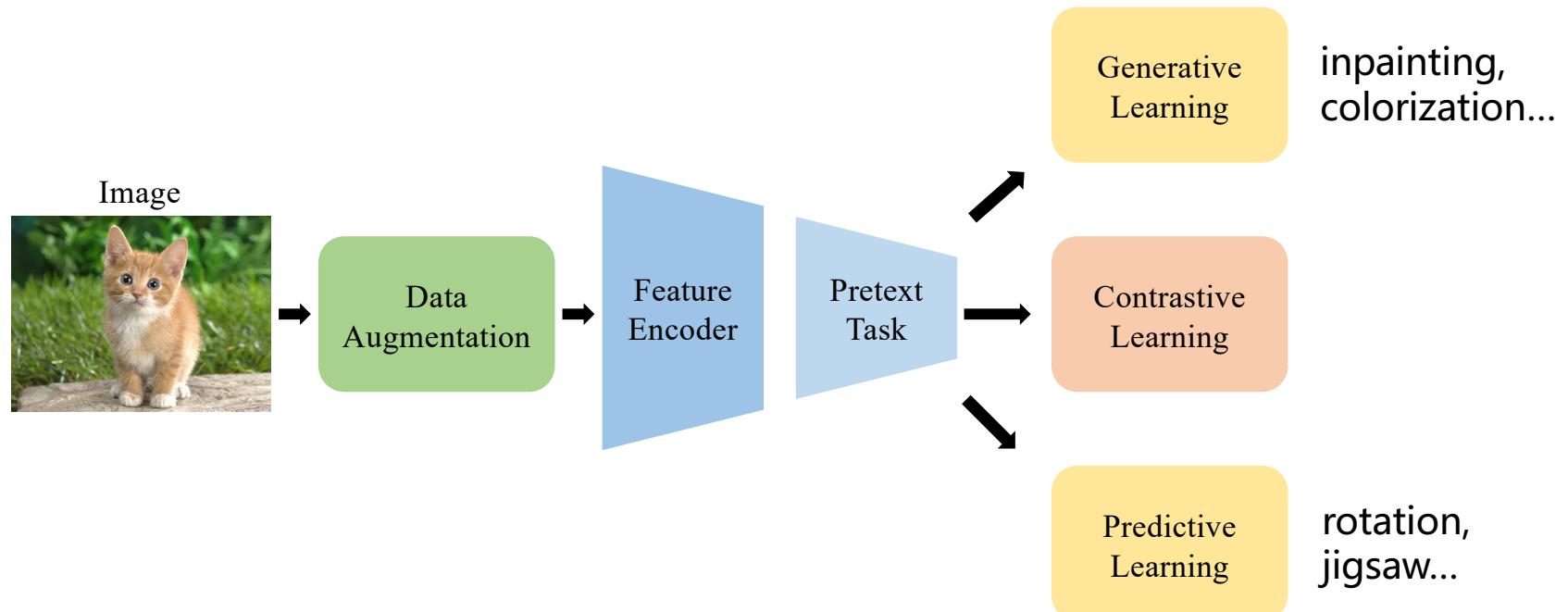
Manual labeling may produce some wrong labels



Data collected by web crawlers often contains incorrect labels as well

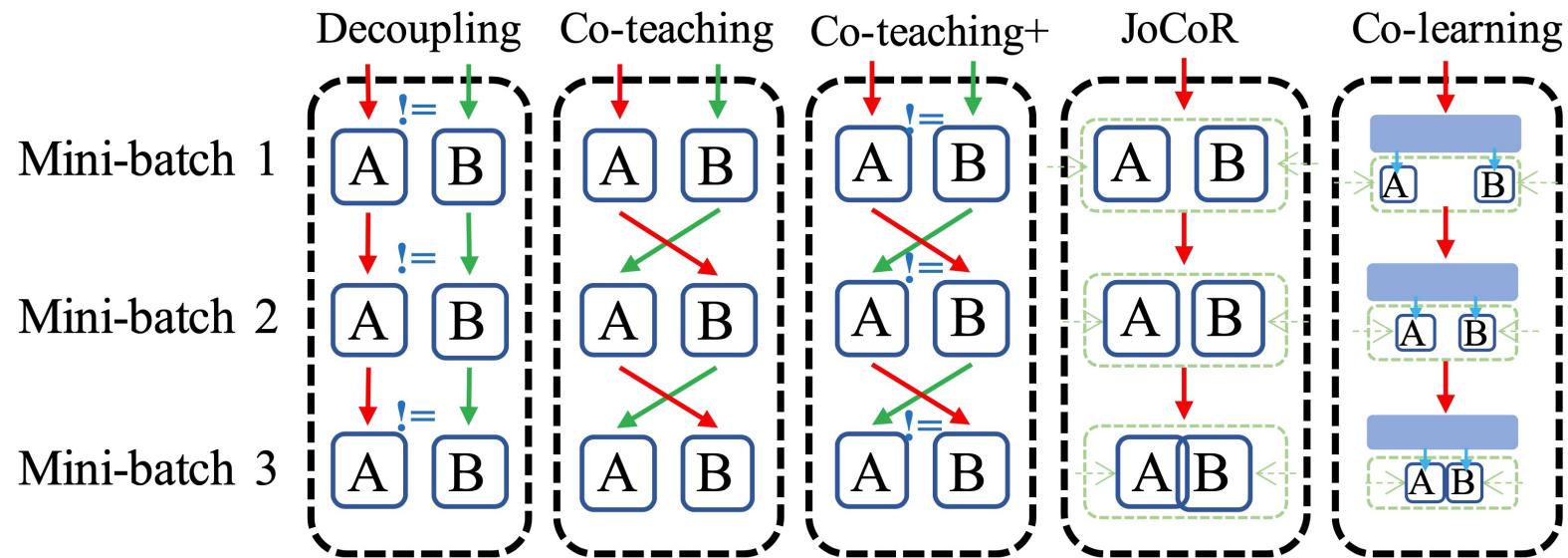


Self-supervised Learning



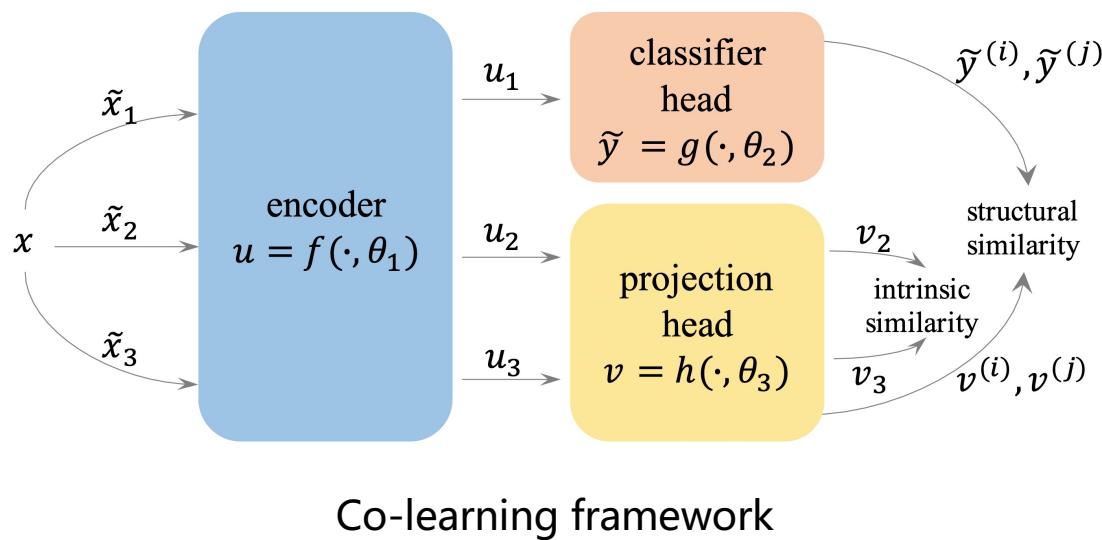
A typical self-supervised learning pipeline

Noisy label learning – Co-training-based schemes

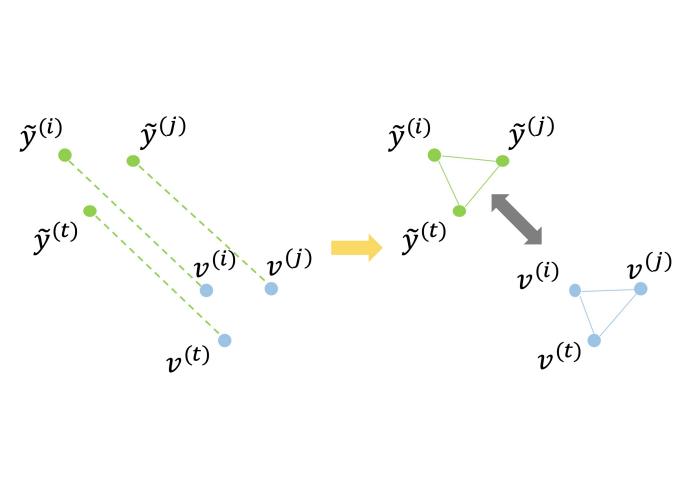


Comparisons of leading methods in dealing with noisy labels

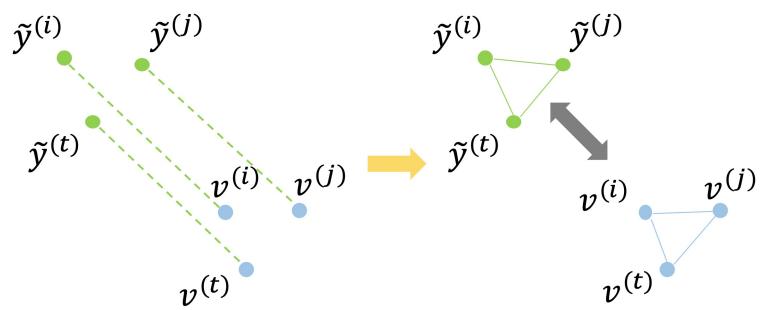
Co-learning



Structural similarity



Structural similarity



Structural similarity

Convert the Euclidean distances $d(v^{(i)}, v^{(j)})$, $d(\tilde{y}^{(i)}, \tilde{y}^{(j)})$ into the similarity metrics $p(d(v^{(i)}, v^{(j)}))$, $p(d(\tilde{y}^{(i)}, \tilde{y}^{(j)}))$

We prefer the metrics satisfying $\lim_{d \rightarrow +\infty} p(d) = 0$ and $\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} p(d) = 1$

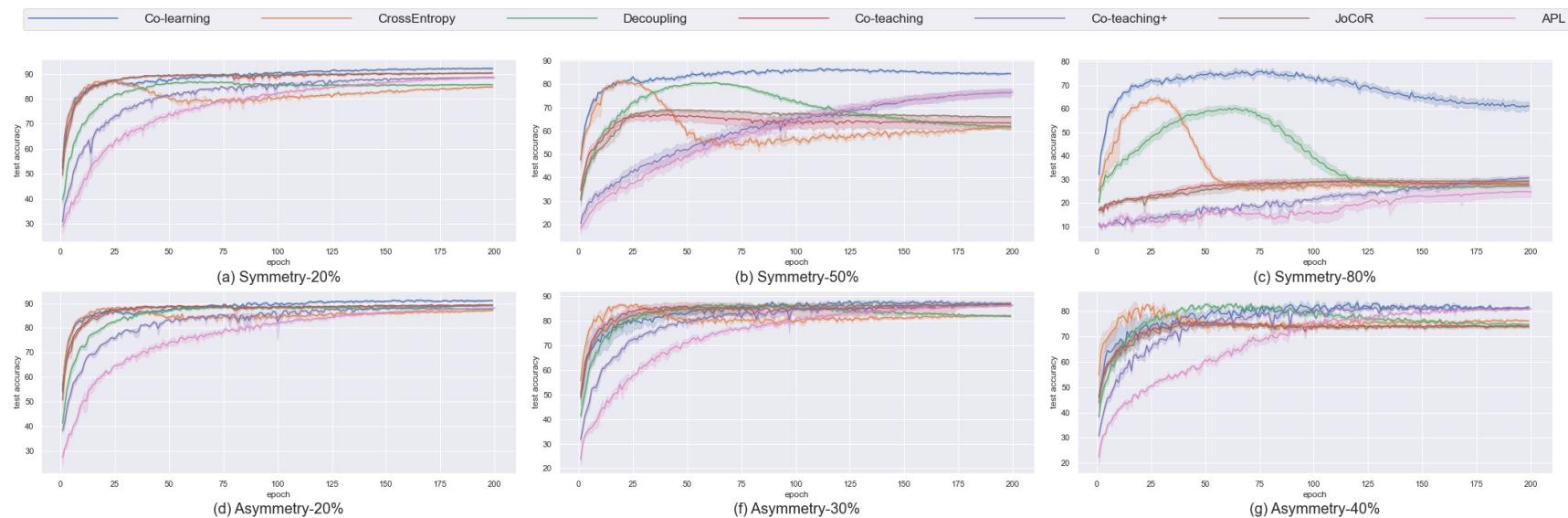
The similarity metric is formulated as:

$$p(d) = C_\sigma \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

Structural similarity loss is defined as the KL-divergence between the similarity metrics of \tilde{y} and v :

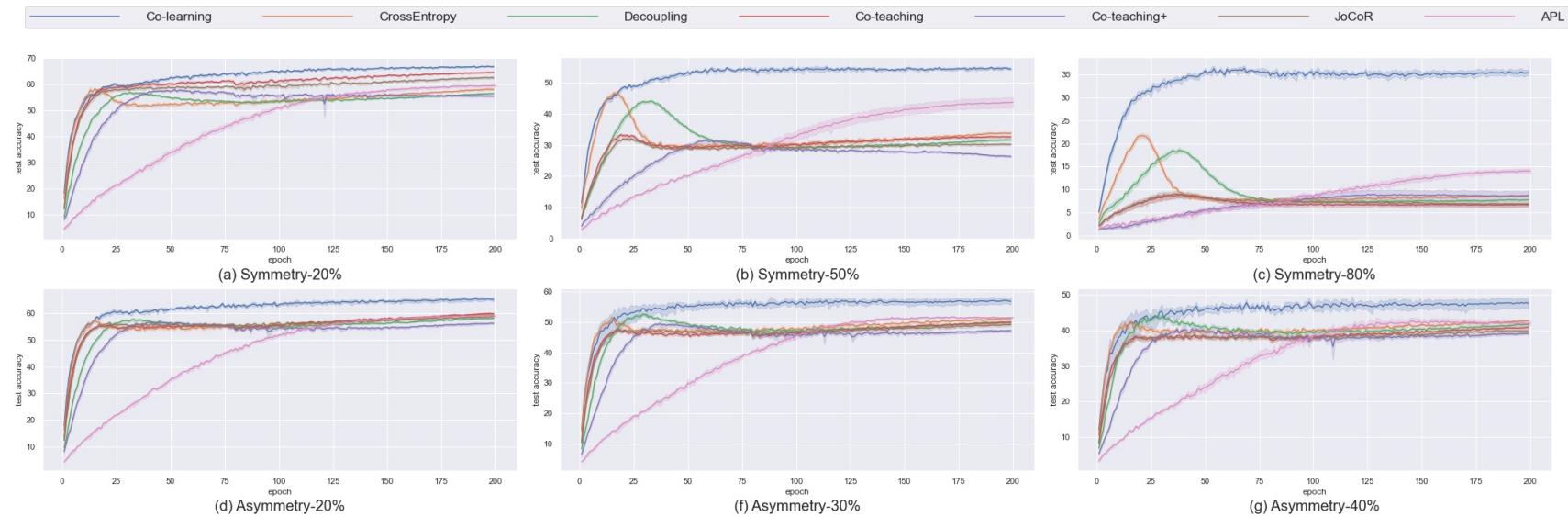
$$\mathcal{L}_{str} = \sum_{i \neq j} p(d(v^{(i)}, v^{(j)})) \log \frac{p(d(v^{(i)}, v^{(j)}))}{p(d(\tilde{y}^{(i)}, \tilde{y}^{(j)}))}$$

Experiments – CIFAR-10



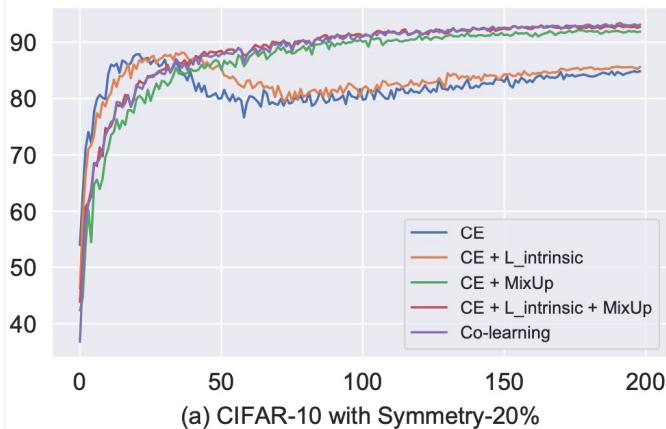
Flipping-Rate	Standard	Decoupling	Co-teaching	Co-teaching+	JoCoR	APL	Co-learning
Symmetric-20%	84.81 ± 0.24	85.75 ± 0.31	90.29 ± 0.19	88.63 ± 0.32	90.43 ± 0.25	88.54 ± 0.45	92.21 ± 0.31
Symmetric-50%	61.49 ± 0.58	61.93 ± 0.82	63.45 ± 3.89	76.27 ± 2.80	66.00 ± 0.53	76.51 ± 1.73	84.49 ± 0.34
Symmetric-80%	28.98 ± 0.26	27.23 ± 0.84	28.03 ± 1.67	30.37 ± 1.69	29.19 ± 1.64	24.75 ± 2.87	61.20 ± 2.29
Asymmetric-20%	87.00 ± 0.20	87.66 ± 0.29	89.38 ± 0.33	89.00 ± 0.18	89.20 ± 0.26	88.02 ± 0.29	91.07 ± 0.32
Asymmetric-30%	81.99 ± 0.31	81.83 ± 0.26	86.58 ± 1.32	86.22 ± 0.26	86.41 ± 0.45	86.03 ± 0.21	86.89 ± 0.87
Asymmetric-40%	76.30 ± 0.34	74.97 ± 0.38	74.25 ± 0.38	81.25 ± 0.75	73.95 ± 1.00	80.97 ± 0.19	81.42 ± 0.52

Experiments – CIFAR-100

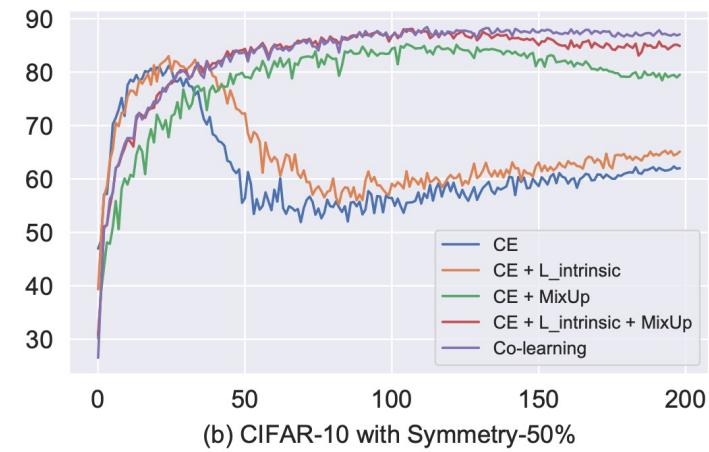


Flipping-Rate	Standard	Decoupling	Co-teaching	Co-teaching+	JoCoR	APL	Co-learning
Symmetric-20%	57.79±0.44	56.18±0.32	64.28±0.32	55.40±0.71	62.29±0.71	59.21±0.50	66.58±0.15
Symmetric-50%	33.75±0.46	31.58±0.54	32.62±0.51	26.49±0.45	30.19±0.60	43.53±1.84	54.54±0.43
Symmetric-80%	8.64±0.22	7.71±0.23	6.65±0.71	8.57±1.55	6.84±0.92	13.97±0.53	35.45±0.79
Asymmetric-20%	59.36±0.36	57.97±0.24	59.76±0.53	56.11±0.60	58.58±0.51	58.89±0.40	65.26±0.76
Asymmetric-30%	51.06±0.44	49.86±0.54	49.53±0.79	47.12±0.73	49.04±0.91	51.46±0.15	56.97±1.22
Asymmetric-40%	42.49±0.23	41.51±0.67	40.62±0.79	38.98±0.54	39.72±0.76	41.96±0.92	47.62±0.79

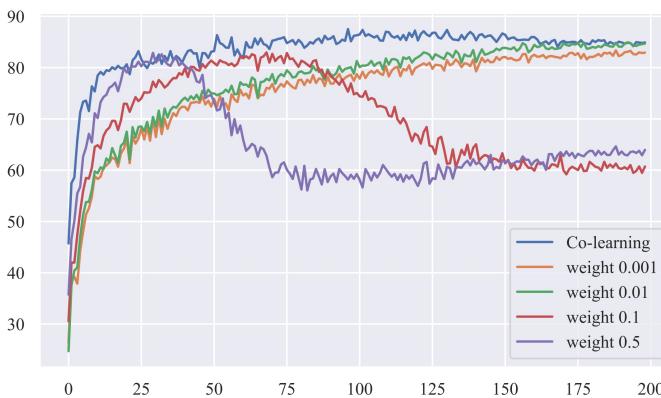
Experiments – Ablation study on CIFAR-10



(a) CIFAR-10 with Symmetry-20%



(b) CIFAR-10 with Symmetry-50%



(c) weighted supervised loss on CIFAR-10 with Symmetry-20%

Summary



- Point out the problems of the common co-training paradigm in noisy learning.
- Propose a new noisy learning method known as: Co-learning, which assisted supervised learning through self-supervised learning.
- Reproduce similar methods under a unified framework for fair comparison and obtain the best performance on multiple benchmark data sets. (github.com/chengtan9907/Co-training-based_noisy-label-learning)

Comparison with state-of-the-art methods in techniques used

	Co-teaching	Co-teaching+	JoCoR	Co-learning
Agreement	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small-loss	✓	✓	✓	✗
Double classifiers	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cross update	✓	✓	✗	✗