



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

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Noisy label learning – Examples

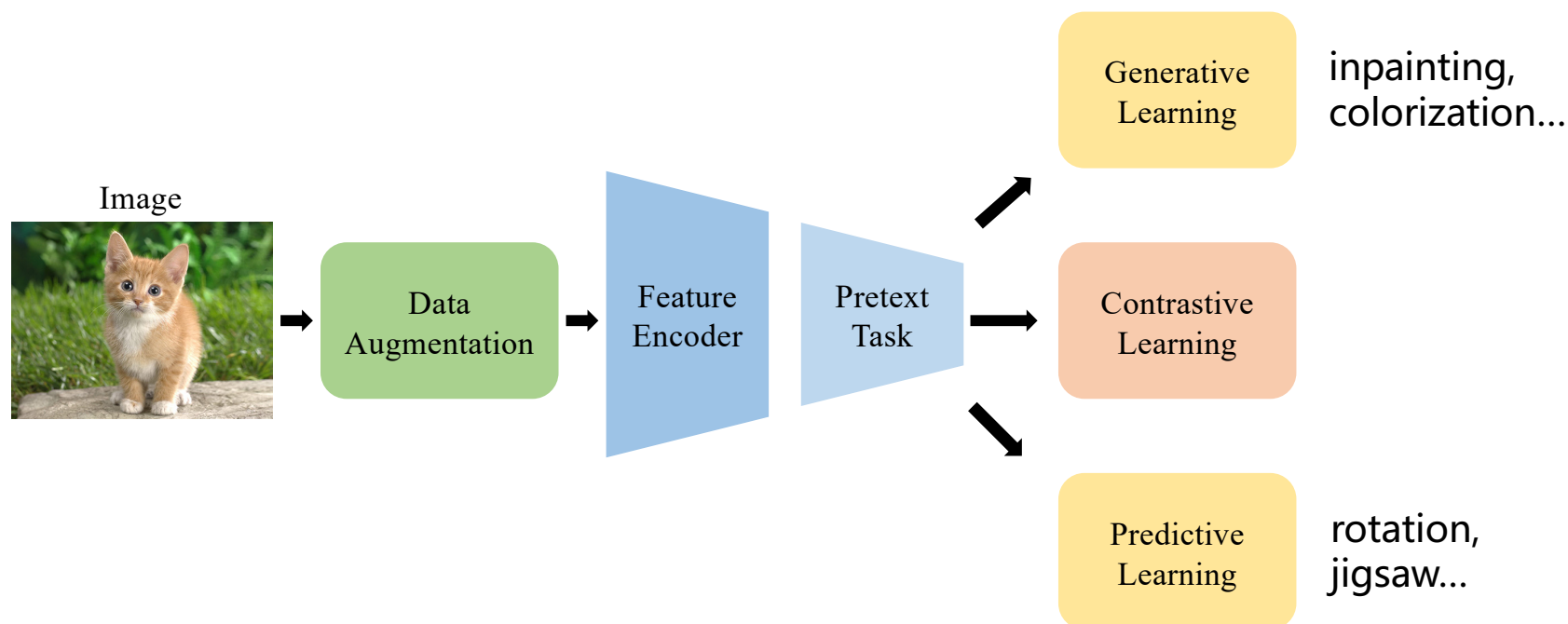
Manual labeling may produce some wrong labels



Data collected by web crawlers often contains incorrect labels as well

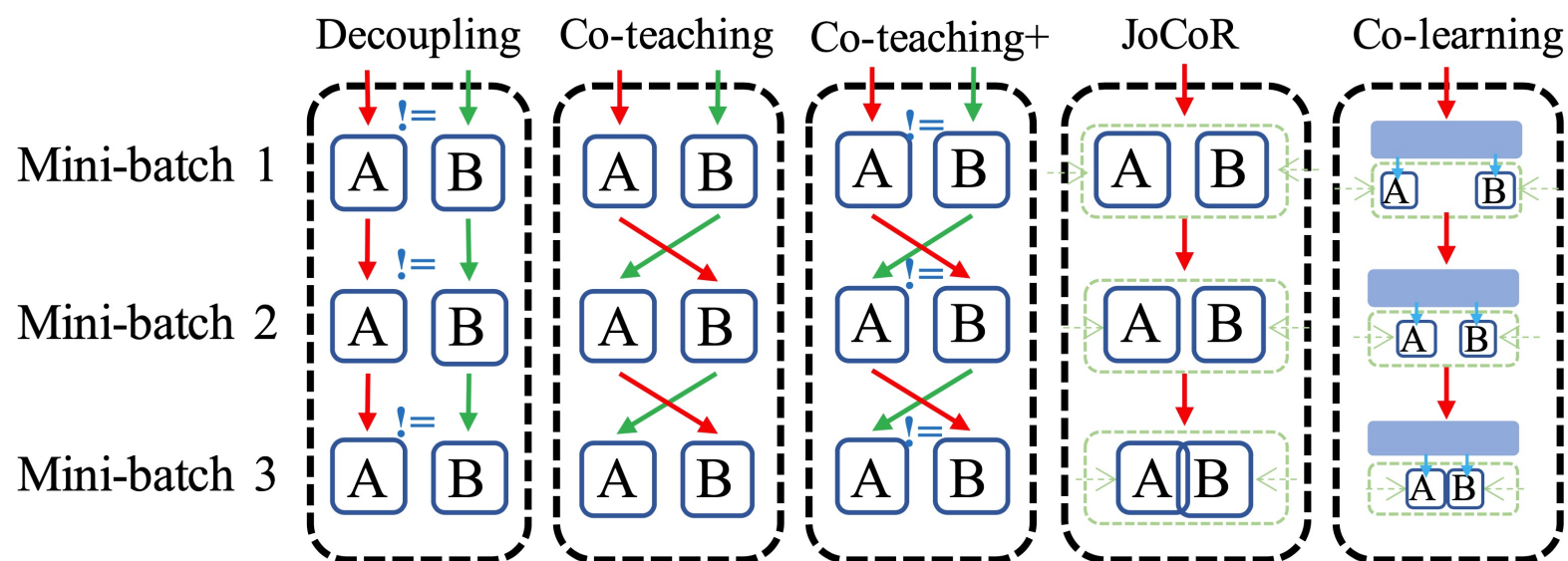


Self-supervised Learning



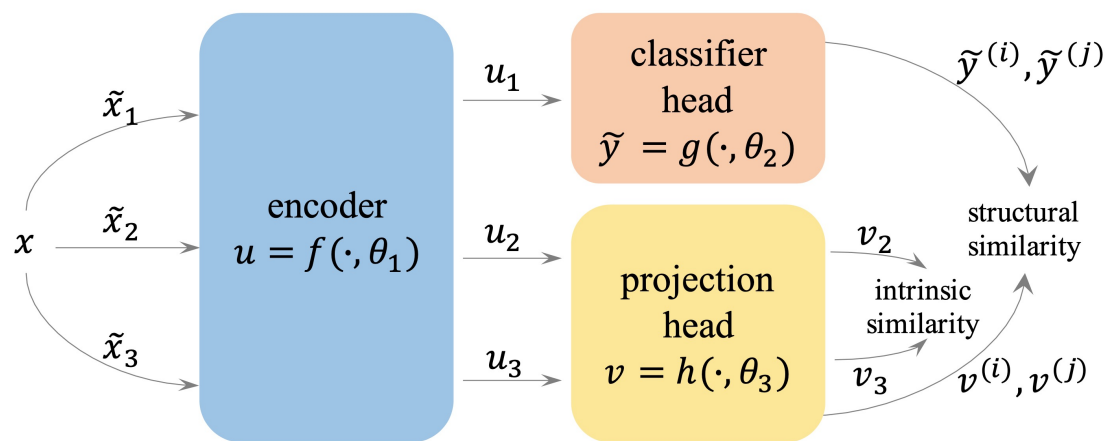
A typical self-supervised learning pipeline

Noisy label learning – Co-training-based schemes

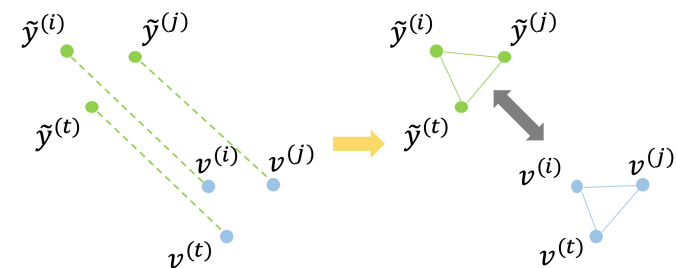


Comparisons of leading methods in dealing with noisy labels

Co-learning

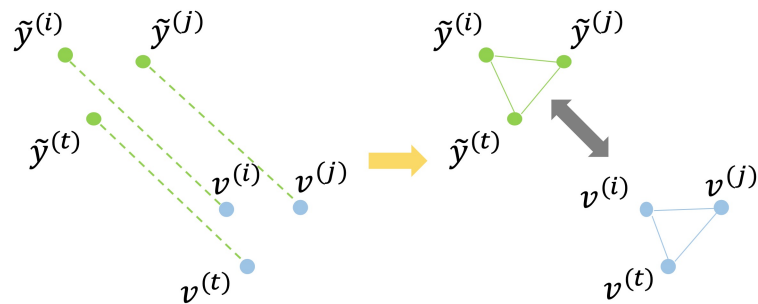


Co-learning framework



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 $\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} p(d) = 1$

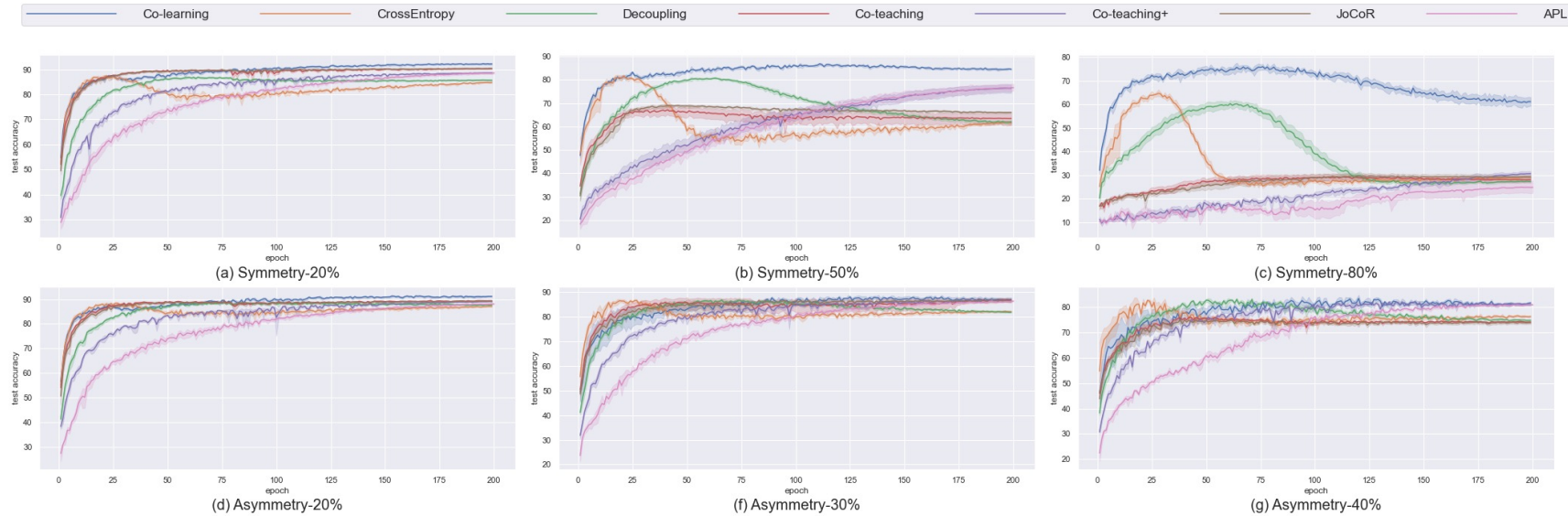
The similarity metric is formulated as:

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

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

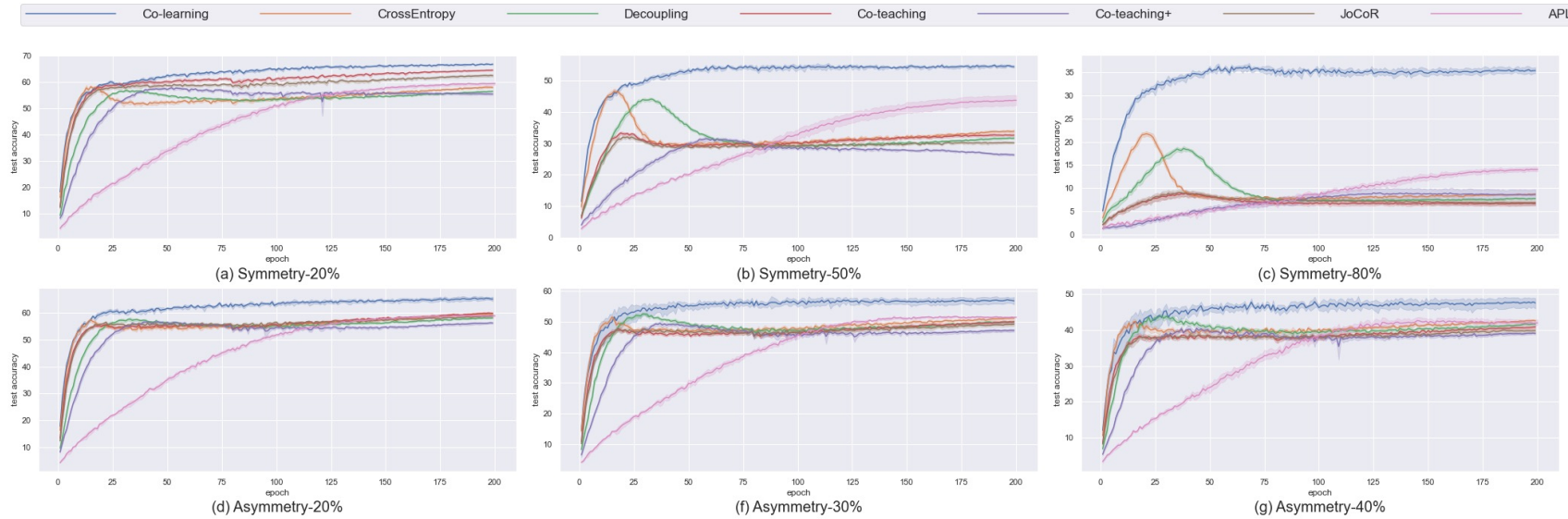
$$\mathcal{L}_{str} = \sum_{i \neq j} p(d(v^{(i)}, v^{(j)})) \log \frac{p(d(v^{(i)}, v^{(j)}))}{p(d(\tilde{y}^{(i)}, \tilde{y}^{(j)}))}$$

Experiments – CIFAR-10



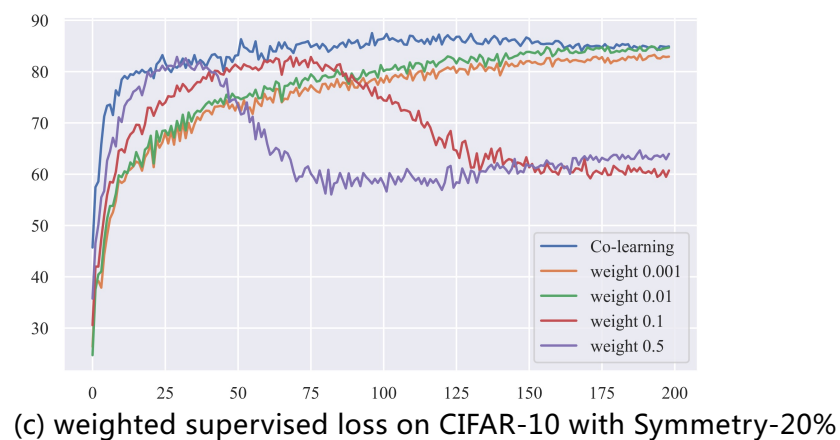
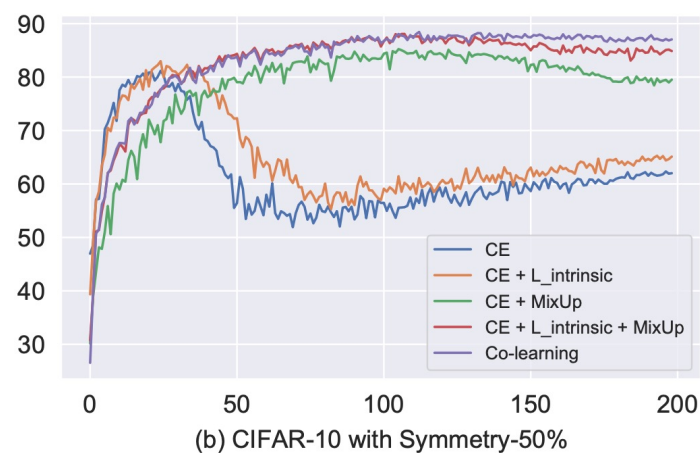
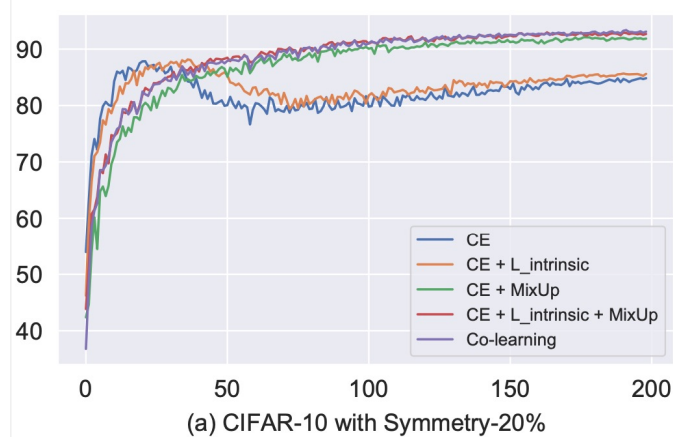
Flipping-Rate	Standard	Decoupling	Co-teaching	Co-teaching+	JoCoR	APL	Co-learning
Symmetric-20%	84.81±0.24	85.75±0.31	90.29±0.19	88.63±0.32	90.43±0.25	88.54±0.45	92.21±0.31
Symmetric-50%	61.49±0.58	61.93±0.82	63.45±3.89	76.27±2.80	66.00±0.53	76.51±1.73	84.49±0.34
Symmetric-80%	28.98±0.26	27.23±0.84	28.03±1.67	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



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	✓	✓	✗	✗