

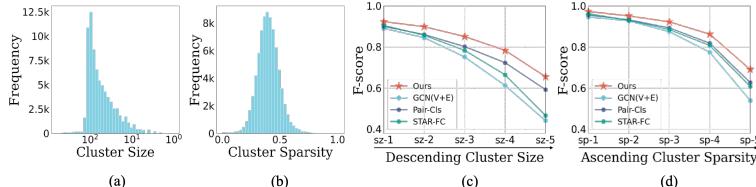


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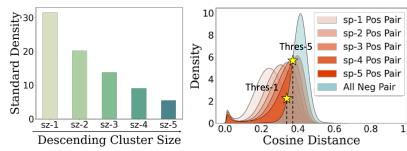
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Motivation

- Face clustering is challenging due to that 1) recognizing person identities is a fine-grained task; 2) the number of identities is always large; 3) the derived face clusters are often of high variations in both size and sparsity, and small or sparse clusters – we call **hard clusters** – are hard to identify.



- We find that both density and distance are highly influenced by the size and sparsity of latent clusters in face data.
- For example, 1) smaller clusters tend to have lower density, so they could be misclassified as big ones by DPC.
- 2) to identify positive pairs, higher-sparsity clusters prefer a higher distance threshold, so it is hard to determine a uniform threshold for DPC.

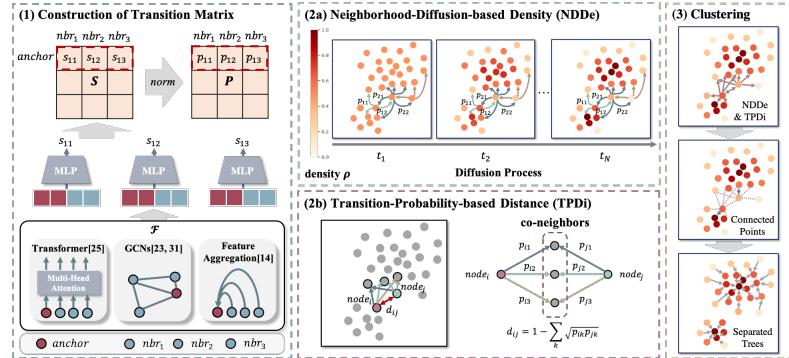


Contributions

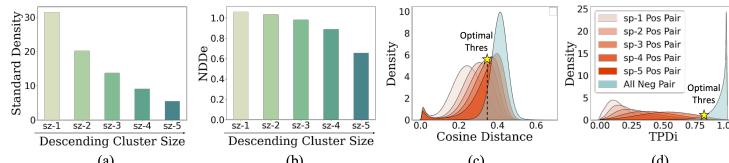
- 1) We inspect face clustering problem and find existing methods failed to identify hard clusters---yielding significantly low recall for small or sparse clusters.
- 2) To mitigate the issue of small clusters, we introduce NDDe based on the diffusion of neighborhood densities.
- 3) To mitigate the issue of sparse clusters, we propose the relative distance TPDi that can facilitate a uniform sparsity in different clusters.
- In experiments, we evaluate NDDe and TPDi on large-scale benchmarks and incorporate them into multiple baselines to show their efficiency.

Methodology

Overview



Size-invariant density NDDe & sparsity-aware distance TPDi



Experimental Results

Results on MS1M & DeepFashion

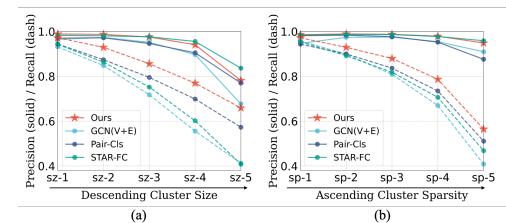
Method	#Clusters	<i>F_P</i>		<i>F_B</i>		Time
		584K	1.74M	2.89M	4.05M	
K-means [18]	3991	32.86	53.77	573s		
HAC [24]	17410	22.54	48.7	112s		
DBSCAN [6]	14350	25.07	53.23	2.2s		
ARO [20]	10504	26.03	53.01	6.7s		
CDP [33]	6622	28.28	57.83	1.3s		
L-GCN [29]	10137	28.85	58.91	23.3s		
LTC [32]	9246	29.14	59.11	13.1s		
GCN(V+E) [31]	6079	38.47	60.06	18.5s		
Pair-Cls [14]	6018	37.67	62.17	0.6s		
STAR-FC [23]	-	37.07	60.60	-		
Ada-NETS [28]	-	39.30	61.05	-		
Ours	8484	40.91 ^{+1.61}	63.61 ^{+1.44}	4.2s		

Method / Metrics	#Images	584K		1.74M		2.89M		4.05M		5.21M	
		<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>	<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>	<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>	<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>	<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>
K-means [18]	79.21	81.23	73.04	75.20	69.83	72.34	67.90	70.57	66.47	69.42	
HAC [24]	70.63	70.46	54.40	69.53	11.08	68.62	1.40	67.69	0.37	66.96	
DBSCAN [6]	67.93	67.17	63.41	66.53	52.50	66.26	45.24	44.87	44.94	44.74	
ARO [20]	13.60	17.00	8.78	12.42	7.30	10.96	6.86	10.50	6.35	10.01	
CDP [33]	75.02	78.70	70.75	75.82	69.51	74.58	68.62	73.62	68.06	72.92	
L-GCN [29]	78.63	84.37	75.83	81.61	74.29	80.11	73.70	79.33	72.99	78.60	
LTC [32]	85.68	85.52	84.21	83.01	80.32	81.10	78.98	79.84	77.87	78.86	
GCN(V+E) [31]	87.93	86.09	84.04	82.84	82.10	81.24	80.45	80.89	79.30	79.25	
Clusformer [19]	88.20	87.17	84.60	84.05	82.79	83.20	81.03	80.51	79.91	79.95	
Pair-Cls [14]	90.67	89.54	86.91	86.25	85.06	84.55	83.51	83.49	82.41	82.40	
STAR-FC [23]	91.97	90.21	88.28	86.26	86.17	84.13	84.70	82.63	83.46	81.47	
Ada-NETS [28]	92.79	91.40	89.33	87.98	87.50	86.03	85.40	84.48	83.89	83.28	
GCN(V+E)++	90.72 ^{+2.79}	89.28 ^{+3.19}	86.06 ^{+4.36}	85.97 ^{+4.82}	84.76 ^{+4.31}	83.70 ^{+3.01}	83.69 ^{+4.39}	82.26 ^{+3.01}			
Pair-Cls++	91.70 ^{+1.05}	89.94 ^{+4.40}	88.17 ^{+6.52}	86.50 ^{+4.52}	84.99 ^{+4.37}	87.45 ^{+3.02}	85.75 ^{+3.74}	83.74 ^{+4.21}	82.61 ^{+2.21}		
STAR-FC++	92.35 ^{+0.50}	89.83 ^{+6.29}	86.94 ^{+6.05}	86.70 ^{+6.25}	85.16 ^{+6.08}	83.83 ^{+5.03}	83.94 ^{+4.48}	82.95 ^{+4.48}			
Ours	93.22 ^{+0.28}	92.18 ^{+6.05}	90.51 ^{+6.15}	89.43 ^{+6.08}	89.09 ^{+6.03}	87.93 ^{+5.03}	86.92 ^{+5.03}	86.94 ^{+5.03}	86.06 ^{+4.48}		

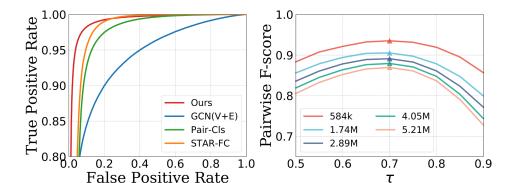
Ablation Study

	NDDe	TPDi	584K	1.74M	2.89M	4.05M	5.21M
	<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>	<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>	<i>F_P</i>	<i>F_B</i>	<i>F_P</i>
M_1	53.03	56.75	47.80	53.84	45.07	52.41	43.29
M_2	61.07	59.81	59.29	58.26	58.66	57.40	58.37
M_3	82.98	80.33	78.79	77.87	76.32	76.42	74.08
M_4	93.22	92.18	90.51	89.43	89.09	88.00	87.93

Results on Hard Clusters



The Superiority of TPDi



Face Recognition

To further show the potential of our method in scaling up face recognition systems, we use our method to generate pseudo-labels for unlabeled face images to train face recognition models.

