



LGC-CR: Few-shot Knowledge Graph Completion with Local Global Contrastive Learning and LLM Guided Refinement

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Background



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In real-world knowledge graphs, many entities/relations show a **long-tail distribution** (with very few triples), which is defined as **few-shot problem**.

Long-tail distribution(few-shot KG)

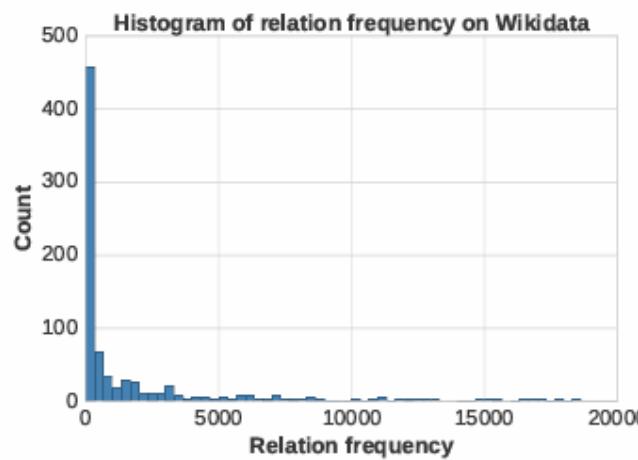


Figure 1: The histogram of relation frequencies in Wikidata. There are a large portion of relations that only have a few triples.



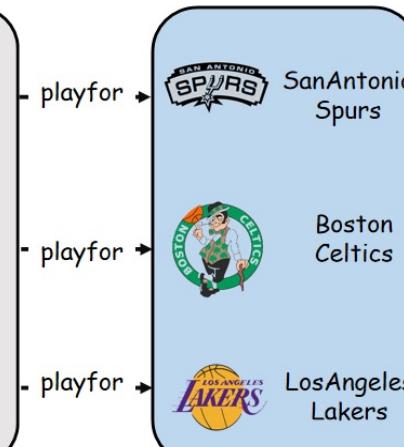
How to effectively achieve knowledge graph completion under few-shot conditions?

few-shot relation: *playfor*

Support



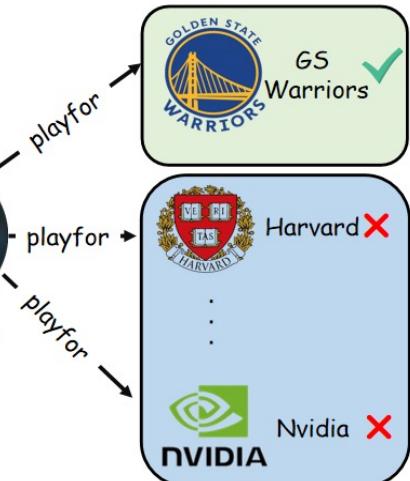
Person /Player



Organization /Sportsteam

Query

Stephen Curry (Basketball player)

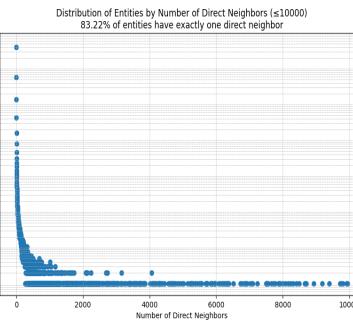
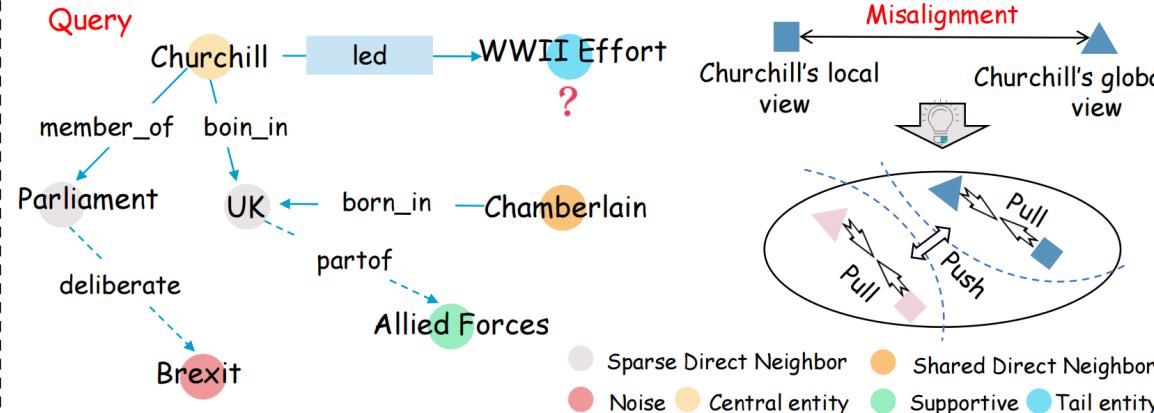


[Xiong, Wenhan and et al. One-shot relational learning for knowledge graphs. EMNLP 2018](#)

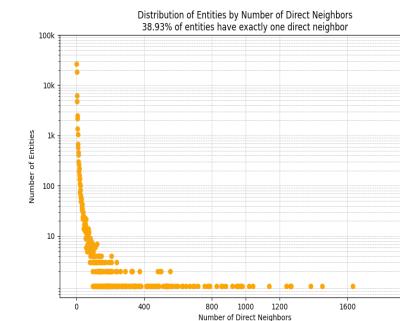
Meta Learning Framework

Motivation

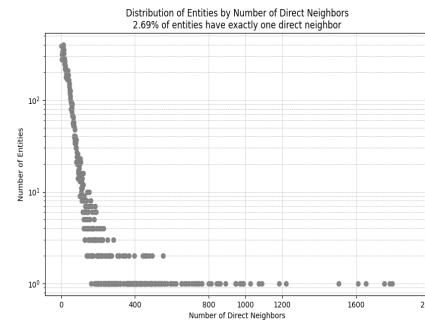
Challenge I: Sparse and Noisy Context Dilemma, Multi-view Misalignment



Wikidata



NELL



FB15K

Sparse One-hop Neighborhoods!



1. Existing methods over-rely on local neighbors to enhance entity embedding, which struggle to **leverage noisy high-order neighborhoods** and **align multi-view neighbor information**.

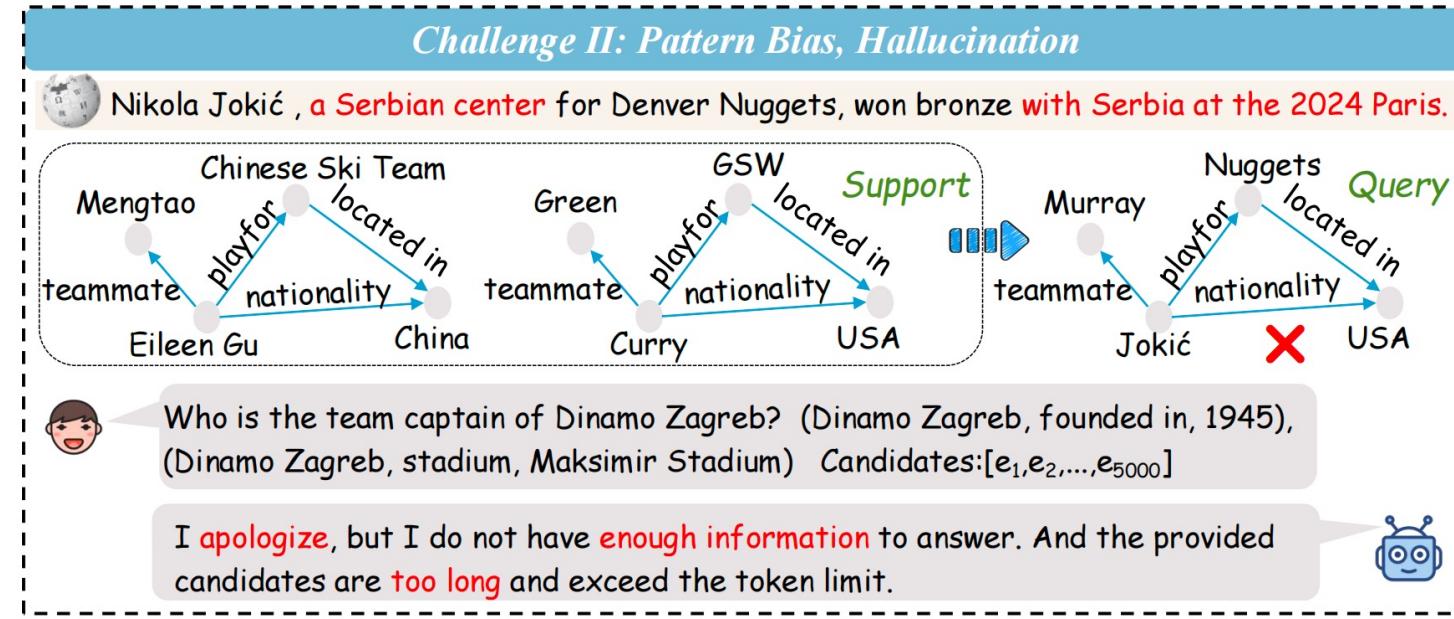


Need to **Enrich and Align Neighbor Information**.

Motivation



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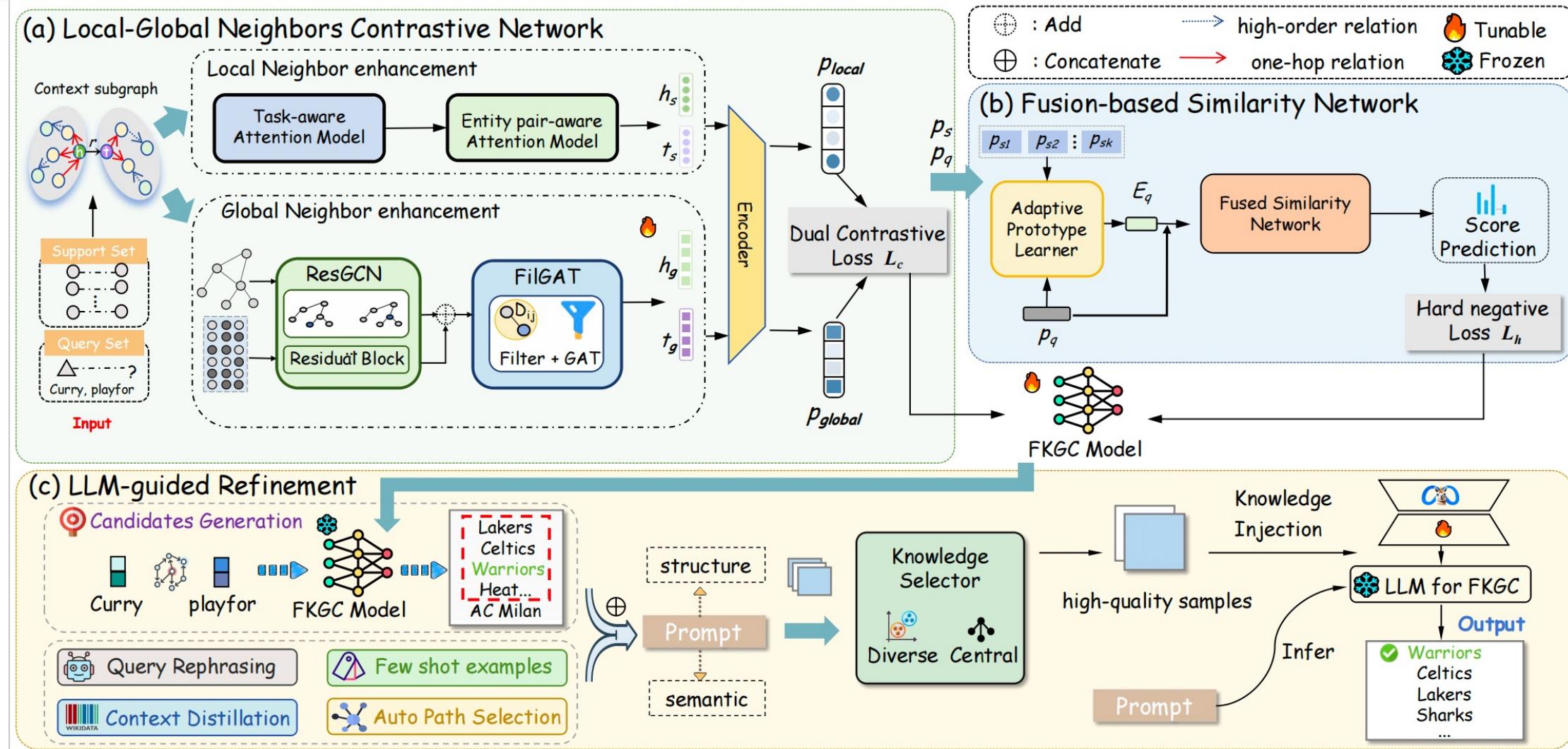


2. Embedding-based meta-learning may overfit to **frequent relational patterns** in the support set, while LLMs suffer from **hallucination and input constraints**.



Need more knowledge to Refine the bias.

Framework



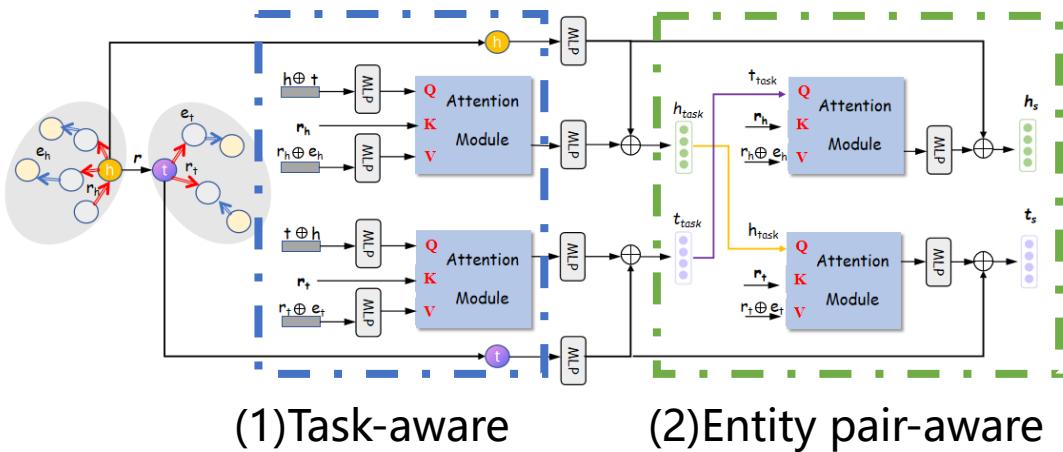
(a) Local-Global Neighbors Contrastive Network (b) Fusion-based Similarity Network
 (c) LLM-guided Refinement

Local-Global Contrastive Network



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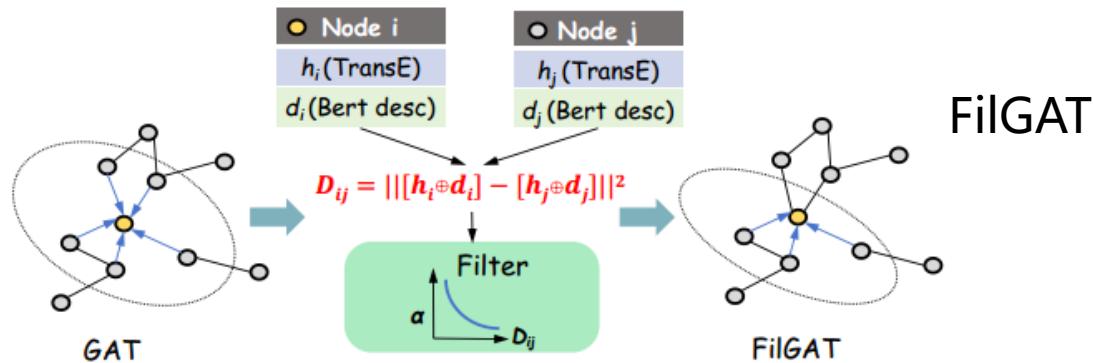
Cross-Attention Local Enhancement.



(1) Neighbors more task-relevant receive higher weights.

(2) Neighbors more similar to paired entities receive higher weights.

ResGCN-FilGAT Global Enhancement.



ResGCN

$$H^{(1)} = \text{ReLU} \left(\tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} X W^{(0)} \right) + W^r X,$$

one-hop: stable and comprehensive

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{o_{ij} \cdot \text{sigmoid}(-\beta D_{ij})}{\sum_{k \in N_i} o_{ik} \cdot \text{sigmoid}(-\beta D_{ik})},$$

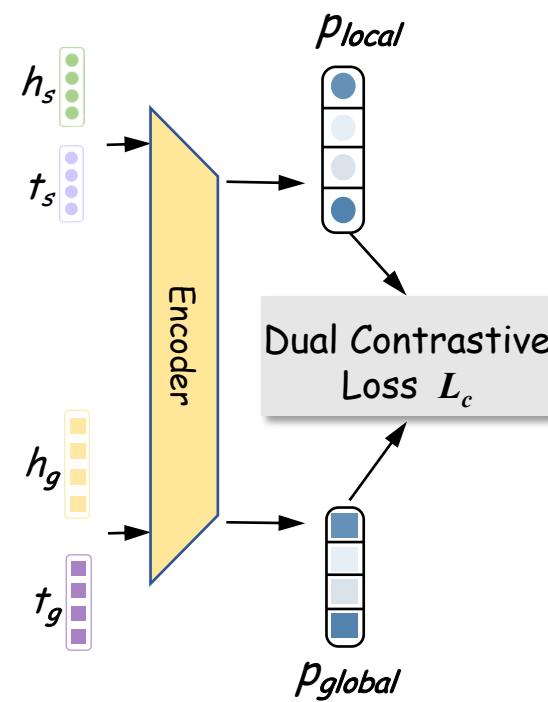
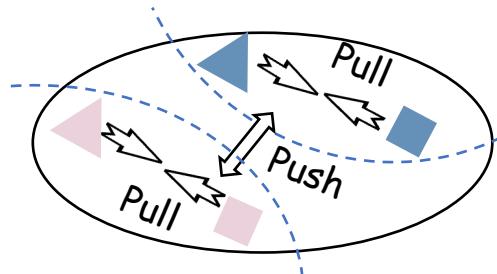
$$H_i^{(2)} = \sum_{j \in N(i)} \alpha_{ij} W^l H_j^{(1)},$$

high-order: Not all neighbors matter: adaptive filtering based on structure-semantic dissimilarity.

Local-Global Contrastive Network



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- Local and global neighbors from different views may generate embeddings with **certain gaps**.
- Optimizing from a single perspective (local or global only) may **overfits to noise in the current view**.



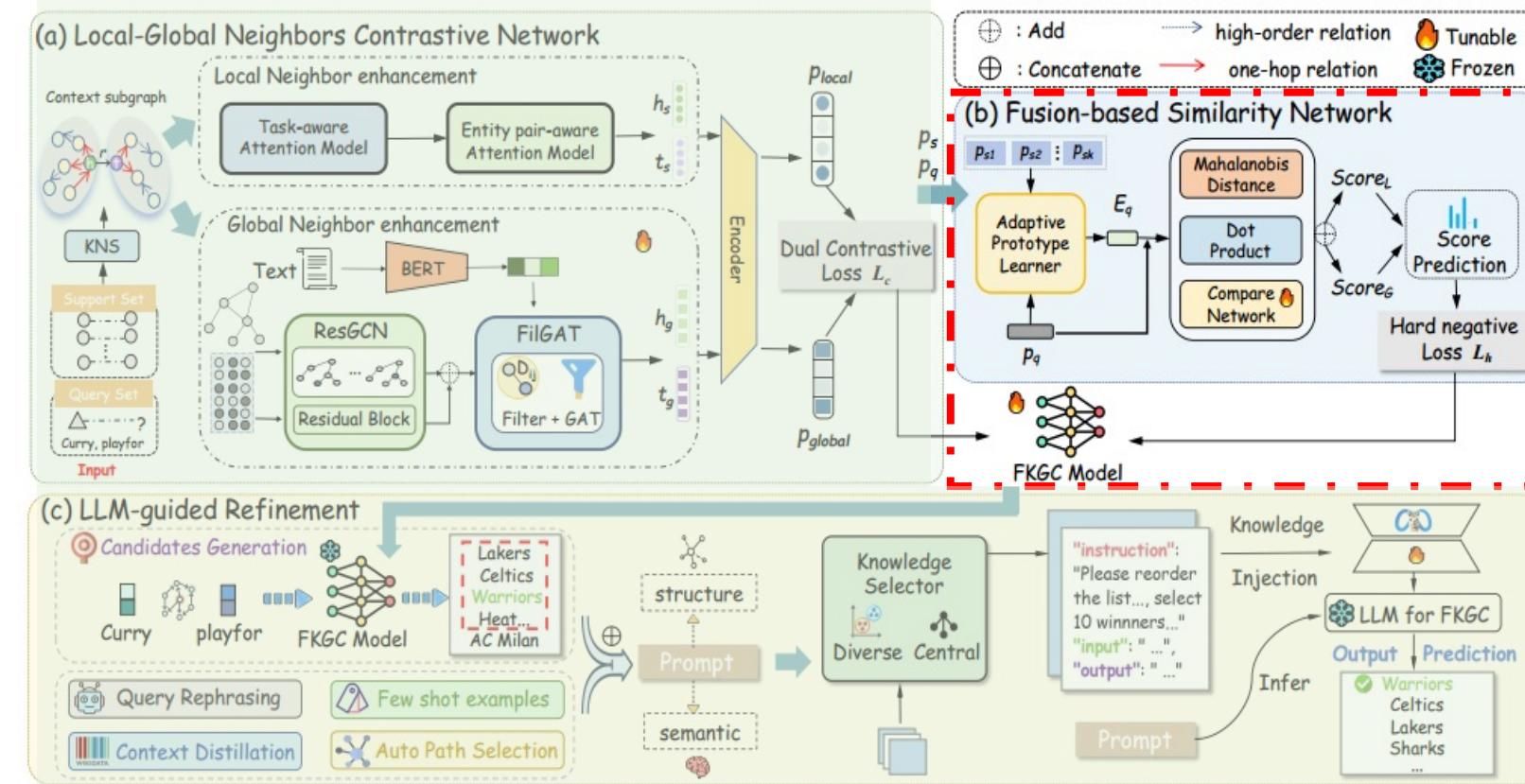
- **Maximize local-global neighborhood consistency** for the same entity pair.
- **Interactive alignment.**
 - Project to the same semantic space
 - Dual Neighbor Contrastive Loss

$$L_{local} = \frac{1}{|Q_r|} \sum_{q \in Q_r} -\log \frac{\exp(sim(p_{local}^q, p_{global}^q) / \tau)}{\sum_i \exp(sim(p_{local}^q, p_{global}^{q_i}) / \tau)}$$

$$L_{global} = \frac{1}{|Q_r|} \sum_{q \in Q_r} -\log \frac{\exp(sim(p_{global}^q, p_{local}^q) / \tau)}{\sum_i \exp(sim(p_{global}^q, p_{local}^{q_i}) / \tau)}$$

$$L_{cl}$$

Fusion based Similiarity Network



- A fusion similarity network integrates three complementary similarity metrics, which constructs a learnable non-linear metric space.

- Hard Negative Loss

Instead of treat all negative samples equally, we focus more on hard negative samples that are difficult to distinguish during training.

Dual Contrastive Loss

Hard Negative Loss

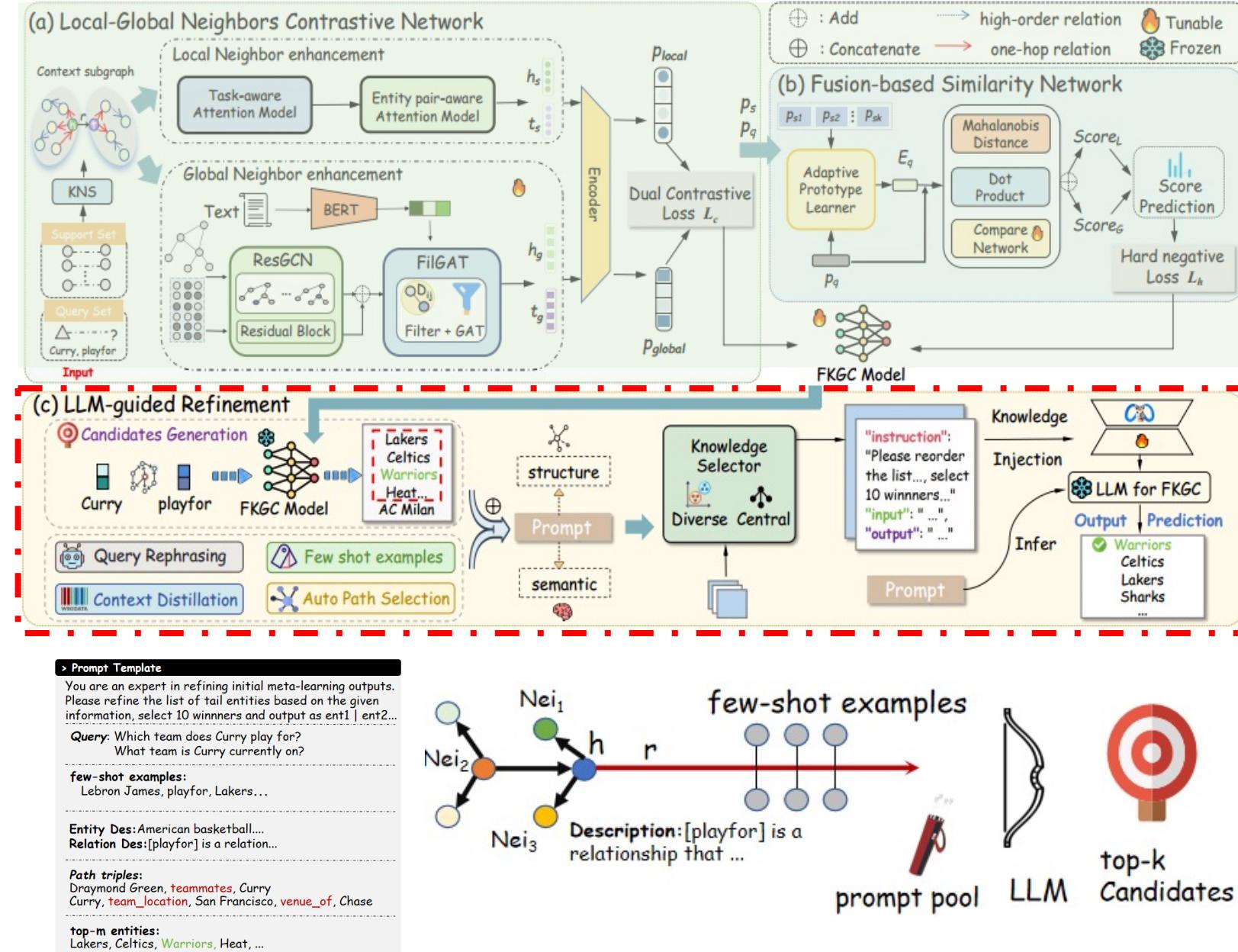


Optimize FKG Model

LLM-guided Refinement



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- **Instruction Retrieval**
Retrieve query-relevant **structural and semantic knowledge**.

- **Knowledge Selector**
Diversity-aware Sampling: selects **representative relations** covering diverse KG information.
Centrality-aware Sampling: focusing on **high-centrality relations** while avoiding noise.

High quality Facts

Train LLM to Learn Refining efficiently!

Datasets and Settings



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Datasets

Datasets	Entities(<i>E</i>)	Triples	Relations(<i>R</i>)	Task(Train/val/Test)	Avg.Description Length (<i>E/R</i>)
<i>NELL-One</i>	68,545	181,109	358	67(51/5/11)	30.5/10.2
<i>Wiki-One</i>	4,838,244	5,859,240	822	183(133/16/34)	24.7/8.4
<i>FB15K-One</i>	14,478	309,621	237	45(32/8/5)	19.6/7.1

Implementation Details

<i>platform</i>	4 NVIDIA RTX A800 GPUs
<i>base model</i>	Deepseek-R1-Distill-Qwen-14B
<i>fine-tuning approach</i>	LoRA

Experiments



Model	Nell-One						Wiki-One						FB15K-One		
	MRR		Hit@5		Hit@1		MRR		Hit@5		Hit@1		MRR	Hit@5	Hit@1
	3-shot	5-shot	5-shot	5-shot	5-shot										
GMatching(2018)[37]	-	0.176	-	0.233	-	0.113	-	0.263	-	0.337	-	0.197	0.189	0.274	0.101
MetaR (2019)[4]	0.245	0.261	0.360	0.350	0.144	0.168	0.317	0.323	0.379	0.385	0.261	0.270	0.203	0.291	0.107
FSRL(2020)[40]	0.219	0.195	0.296	0.279	0.139	0.108	0.102	0.113	0.131	0.135	0.050	0.056	0.223	0.364	0.102
FAAN(2020)[30]	0.247	0.279	0.309	0.364	0.183	0.200	0.298	0.341	0.368	0.395	0.228	0.281	0.259	0.424	0.178
GANA(2021)[26]	0.322	0.344	0.432*	0.437	0.225	0.246	0.331	0.351	0.389	0.407	0.283	0.299	0.209	0.334	0.107
CIAN(2022)[19]	0.344*	0.373*	0.417	0.453	0.266*	0.294*	0.358	0.383	0.438	0.453	0.284	0.318	0.248	0.426	0.144
TransAM(2023)[23]	0.235	0.263	0.361	0.311	0.175	0.205	0.315	0.330	0.345	0.405	0.273	0.258	-	-	-
APINet(2023)[20]	0.305	0.318	0.405	0.412	0.208	0.225	0.342	0.347	0.419	0.428	0.283	0.297	-	-	-
SuperRL(2024)[12]	0.312	0.330	0.404	0.441	0.223	0.234	0.359*	0.388*	0.446*	0.458*	0.297*	0.320*	-	-	-
MVSE(2024)[25]	0.302	0.332	0.405	0.465*	0.178	0.211	0.349	0.351	0.382	0.422	0.295	0.296	0.285*	0.458*	0.195*
HNII(2024)[21]	-	0.365	-	0.453	-	0.283	-	0.352	-	0.457	-	0.315	-	-	-
NFAA(2025)[8]	0.303	0.332	0.368	0.409	0.233	0.263	0.332	0.341	0.384	0.416	0.285	0.282	-	-	-
LGC-FKGC	0.382	0.390	0.467	0.488	0.304	0.311	0.362	0.377	0.458	0.473	0.301	0.304	0.310	0.469	0.208
LGC+DeepSeek-R1	-	0.392	-	0.473	-	0.322	-	0.486	-	0.525	-	0.459	0.396	0.518	0.300
LGC-CR	0.428	0.440	0.515	0.523	0.342	0.375	0.544	0.567	0.573	0.606	0.511	0.537	0.474	0.566	0.401

Best results are **bolded**, runner-up results are underlined, and * indicates the SOTA baseline metrics.

Missing metrics are due to unavailability in the original papers.

- ✓ LGC-CR outperforms the state-of-the-art methods on three benchmark datasets.

NELL: 8.1% Hit@1 Wiki: 21.7% Hit@1 FB15K: 20.6% Hit@1



- ✓ LGC-FKGC is also competitive, particularly under 3-shot setting.
Stable and denoised global neighbor information compensate for lack of support set.
- ✓ With the addition of LLM refinement, our method significantly outperforms embedding-based meta-learning.

Experiments-Ablation Study



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Table 3: Ablation study results on Nell-One and Wiki-One.

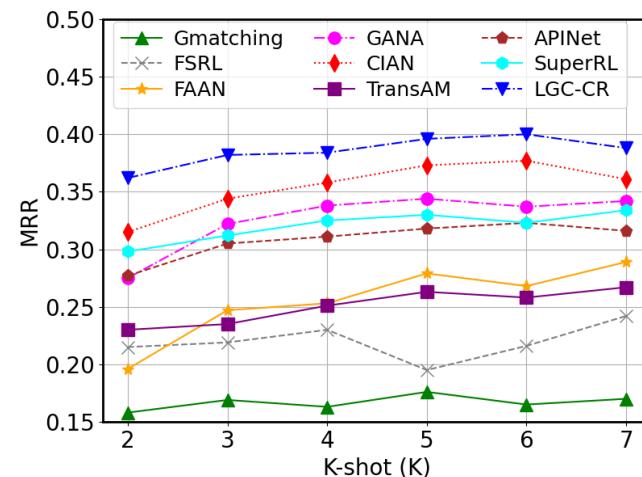
Models	Nell-One		Wiki-One	
	MRR	Hit@1	MRR	Hit@1
Full Model	0.440	0.375	0.567	0.537
w/o. KS	0.420	0.356	0.538	0.508
w/o. KS&sft	0.392	0.322	0.485	0.459
w/o. CR	0.390	0.311	0.377	0.304
w/o. CR&FS	0.384	0.302	0.364	0.295
w/o. CR&DCL	0.376	0.286	0.359	0.288
w/o. CR&LGC	0.353	0.269	0.342	0.280
LLM-only(shuffle)	0.267	0.282	0.336	0.269
LLM-only(generate)	0.110	0.135	0.110	0.226

1. Knowledge selector **selects high diversity, high-centrality facts** helps reduce noise from marginal relations.
2. **Knowledge injection** through fine-tuning enhances LLM performance and contributes to better refinement results.
3. Dual contrastive learning show its effectiveness in **aligning local-global neighbors** and enhancing model robustness.
4. Relying solely on a single metric can **introduce similarity bias**.
5. Rich **high-order neighbor information and noise filtering** are crucial to model effectiveness.

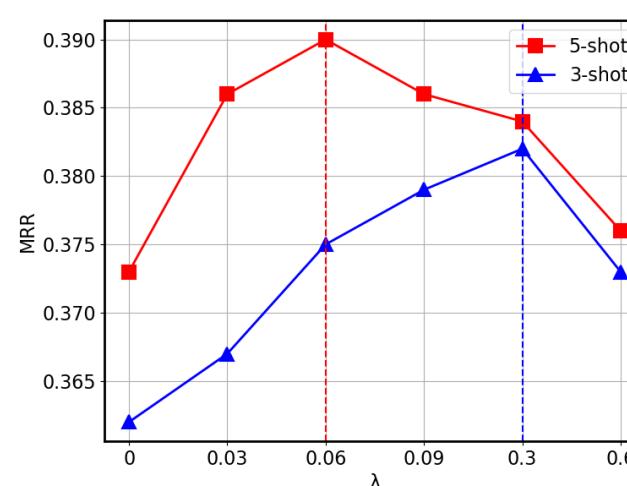
Experiments-Parameter Analysis



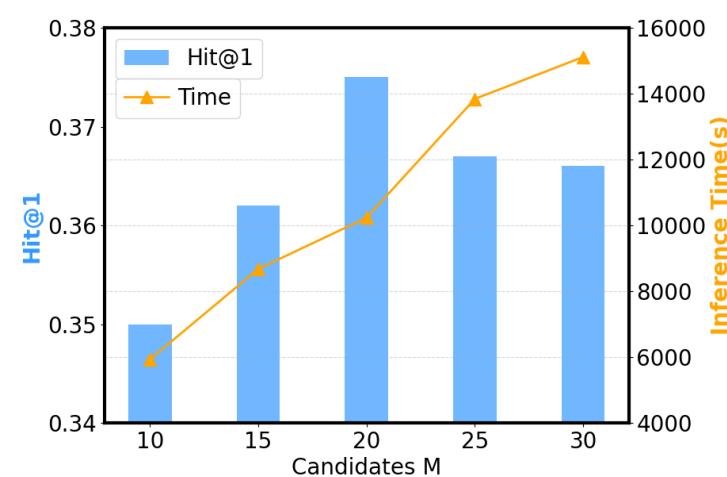
LINKE



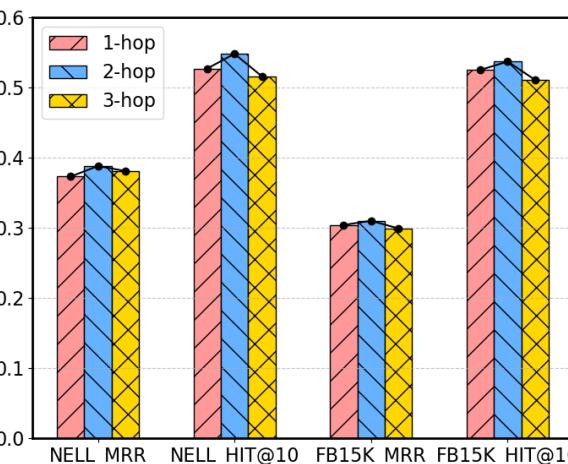
Impact of few-shot size K on NELL dataset



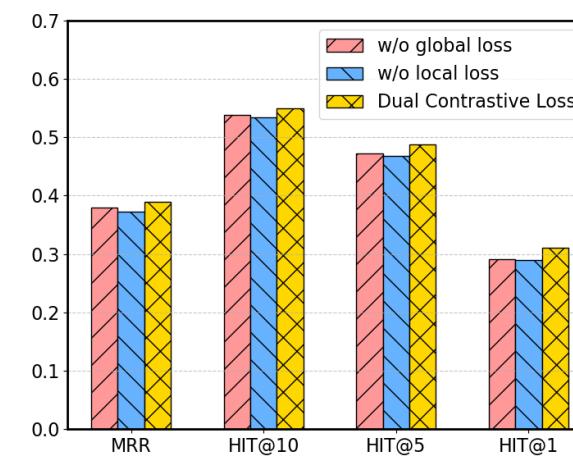
Impact of hyperparameter λ



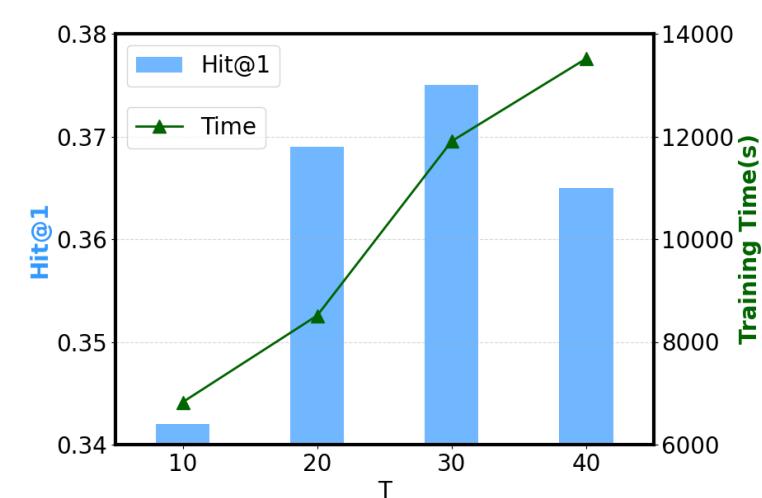
Impact of number of candidates



Impact of neighbor hop

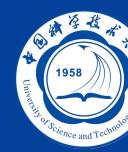


Impact of Contrastive Learning Strategies

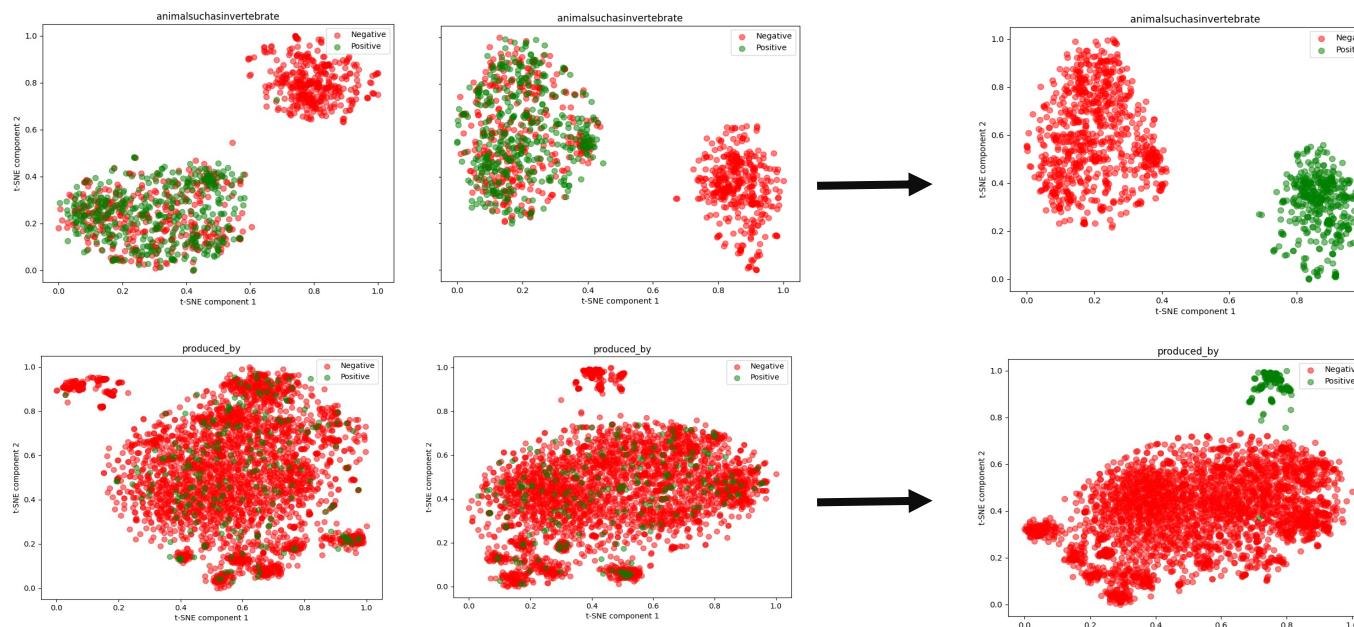


Impact of Knowledge Selector ratio

Experiment-Case Study



- Our LLM-Guided Refinement integrates **textual evidence and factual knowledge** to promote the correct answer to the top, effectively **mitigating the pattern bias** of meta-learning methods.



CIAN(2022)

MVSE(2024)

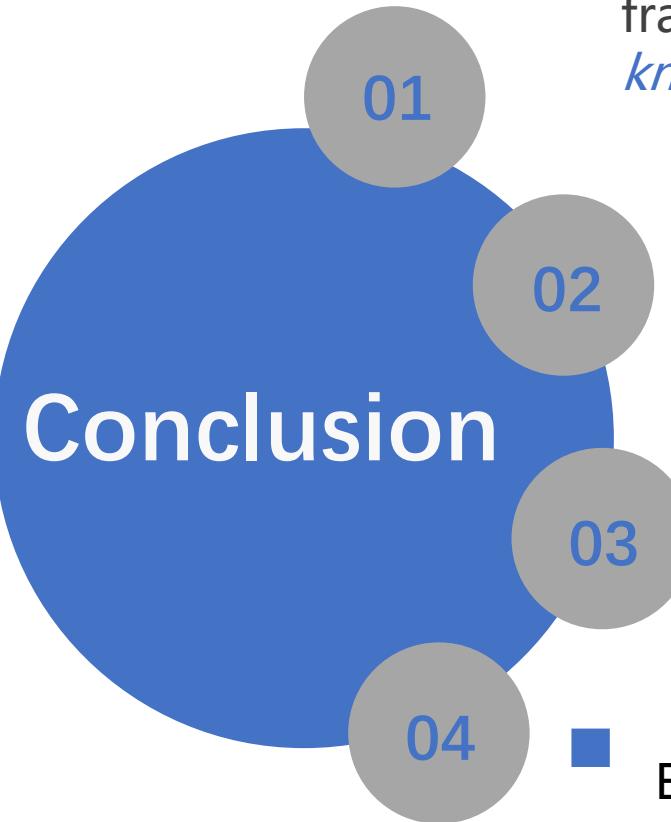
Ours

Table 5: Case study of Top-5 candidate rankings for two relation types. Correct entities are in bold.

Query Task	LGC-FKGC	LGC-CR
(dallas_mavericks, teamcoach, ?) True: coach:jason_kidd	phil_jackson gregg_popovich scott_skiles rick_carlisle jason_kidd	jason_kidd rick_carlisle gregg_popovich scott_skiles marc_iavaroni
(possible_agrippina_major, location_of_discovery, ?) True: béziers	siselen müllheim béziers labastide_marnhac isarrnig	béziers siselen müllheim labastide_marnhac river_ness

- Our model excels at producing highly **distinctive and well-separated** representations for different types of entity pairs.

Conclusion



- We introduced LGC-CR, a novel few-shot knowledge graph completion framework that integrates an *enhanced meta-learning model with LLM knowledge*.
- At the data level-to address Challenge 1, we design a *local-global contrastive network* to enrich and align neighborhood information.
- At the model level-to address Challenge 2, we introduce *LLM refinement*, which retrieves relevant contexts and selects diverse, knowledge-centric facts to fine-tune LLMs for optimizing meta learning results.
- Experiments on three benchmark datasets demonstrate that LGC-CR outperforms the state-of-the-art baselines by **8.1-20.6%** in terms of Hit@1 and shows robust performance in few-shot scenarios.

Future Work :

- Inject long-tail knowledge into LLMs in a more effective manner.
- More modalities knowledge (such as image) could be considered.

Thanks



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