

A tutorial on Metric Learning with Neural Network

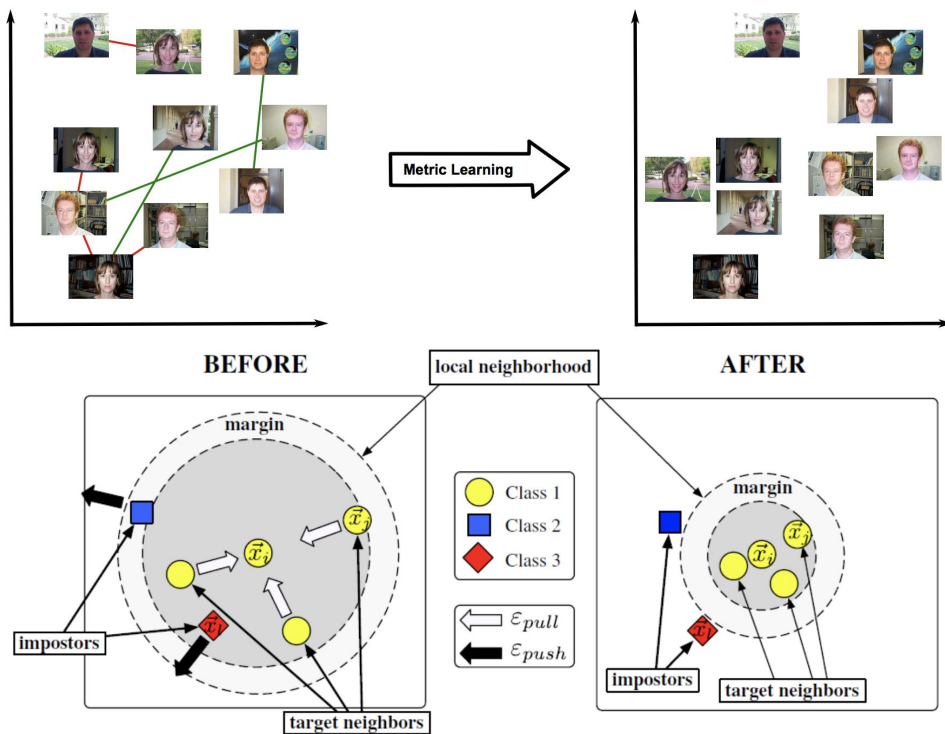
-From Siamese to Triplet

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Metric

- A Metric is a function that quantifies a “distance” between every pair of elements in a set, thus inducing a measure of similarity.
- Properties
 - Non-negativity
 - Identity of Discernible, $f(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$
 - Symmetry
 - Triangle Inequality

Metric Learning

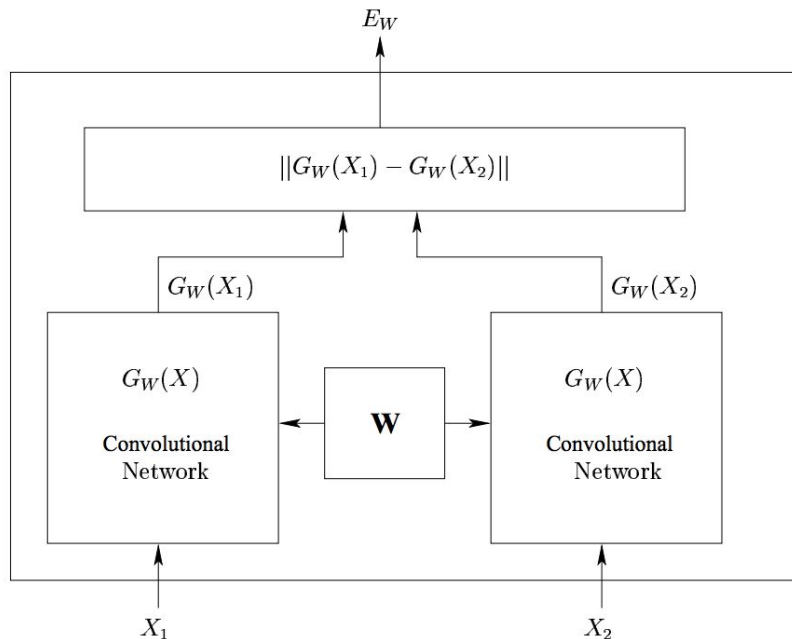


$$\min_{A \succeq 0} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{S}} d_A(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) + \lambda \sum_{(i,j,k) \in \mathcal{R}} [1 + d_A(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) - d_A(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_k)]_+$$

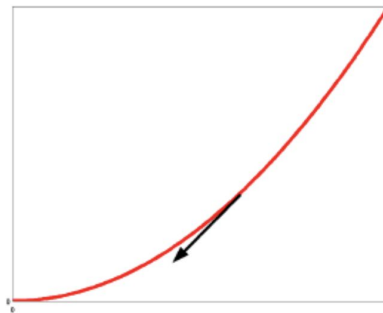
Metric Learning with Neural Networks

- Siamese Neural Networks
- Triplet Neural Networks
 - NCA Loss, MagNet, etc.

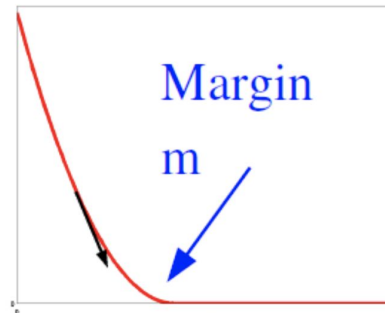
Siamese Network



$$L_{\text{similar}} = \frac{1}{2} D_w^2$$



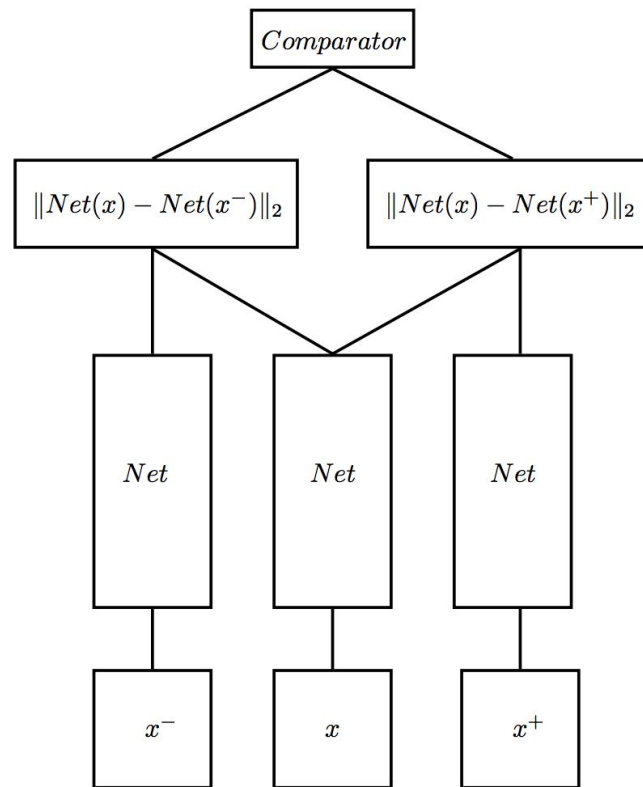
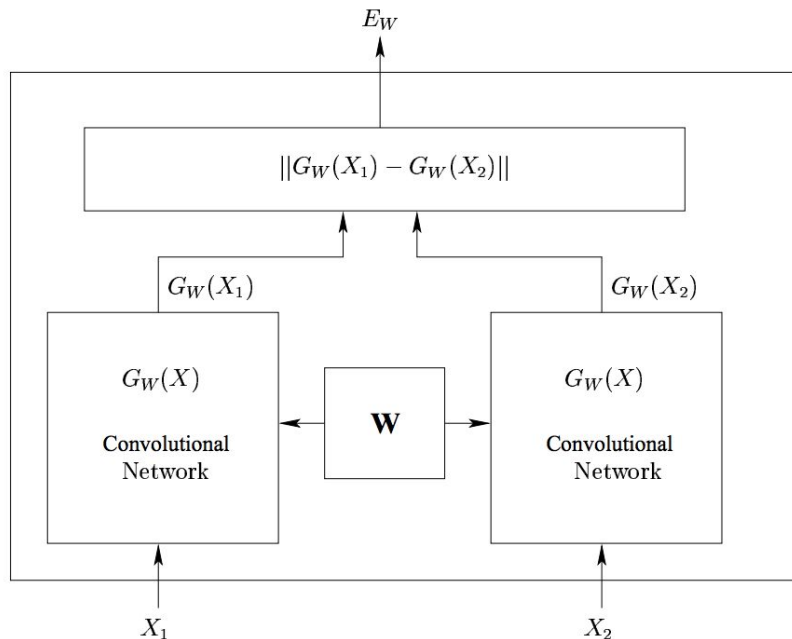
$$L_{\text{dissimilar}} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \max(0, m - D_w) \}^2$$



$$L(W, Y, \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_2) =$$

$$(1 - Y) \frac{1}{2} (D_w)^2 + (Y) \frac{1}{2} \{ \max(0, m - D_w) \}^2$$

Triplet Network



Loss Function for Triplet Network

$$Loss(d_+, d_-) = \|(d_+, d_- - 1)\|_2^2 = const \cdot d_+^2$$

$$d_+ = \frac{e^{\|Net(x) - Net(x^+)\|_2}}{e^{\|Net(x) - Net(x^+)\|_2} + e^{\|Net(x) - Net(x^-)\|_2}}$$

$$d_- = \frac{e^{\|Net(x) - Net(x^-)\|_2}}{e^{\|Net(x) - Net(x^+)\|_2} + e^{\|Net(x) - Net(x^-)\|_2}}$$

Application 1 - Face Recognition and Clustering



Loss function

$$\sum_i^N \left[\|f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^p)\|_2^2 - \|f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^n)\|_2^2 + \alpha \right]_+$$

Semi hard examples sampling

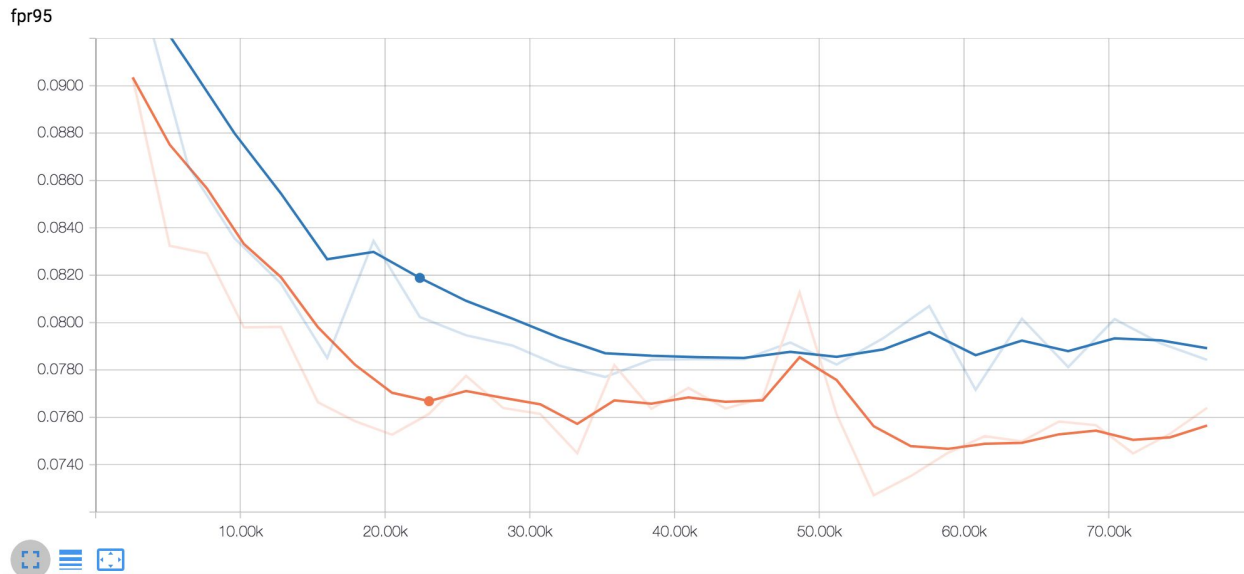
$$\|f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^p)\|_2^2 < \|f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^n)\|_2^2$$

Application 1 - Cont'd

- Code: <https://github.daumkakao.com/michael-lee/pytorch-triplet>
- Test dataset: Tiny ImageNet
- Classes: 200
- Validation set: 128000 pair
- Embedding Size: 128 dim
- Measurement: FPR95 (False Positive Rate at True Positive Rate 95%)

Application 1 - Cont'd

Performance comparison (random sample vs semi hard example sampling)

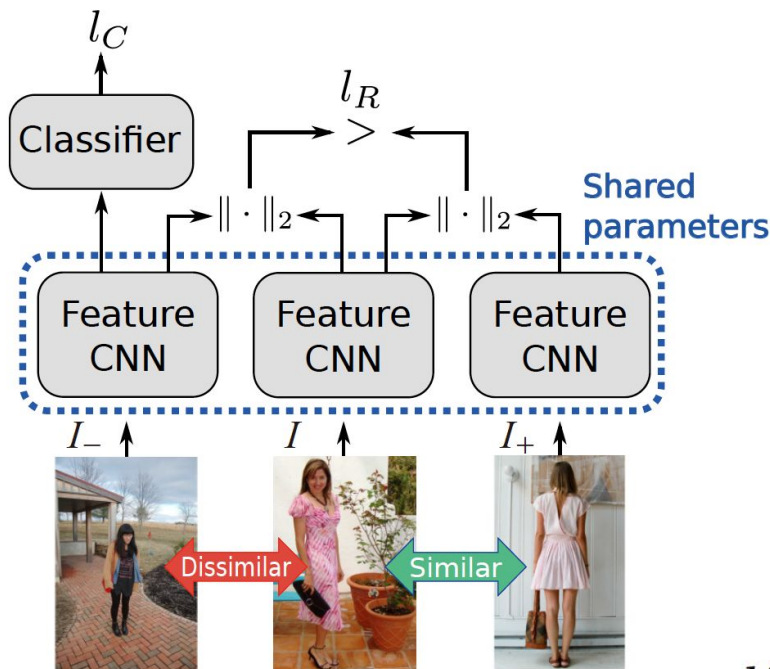


Application 1 - Cont'd

Mini-batch size after mining



Application 2 - Triplet Network with Classification



$$d_- = \frac{\exp(\|f_- - f\|_2)}{\exp(\|f_- - f\|_2) + \exp(\|f_+ - f\|_2)}$$

$$d_+ = \frac{\exp(\|f_+ - f\|_2)}{\exp(\|f_- - f\|_2) + \exp(\|f_+ - f\|_2)}$$

$$l_R(d_+, d_-) = 0.5 \left((d_+)^2 + (1 - d_-)^2 \right) = (d_+)^2$$

Multi label Cross entropy

$$l_C(X_-, \mathbf{y}_-) = \frac{1}{|T|} \sum_{t \in T} l_{\times}(X_-^t, \mathbf{y}_-^t),$$

$$l_{\times}(x, y) = -x_y + \log(\exp(x_0) + \exp(x_1))$$

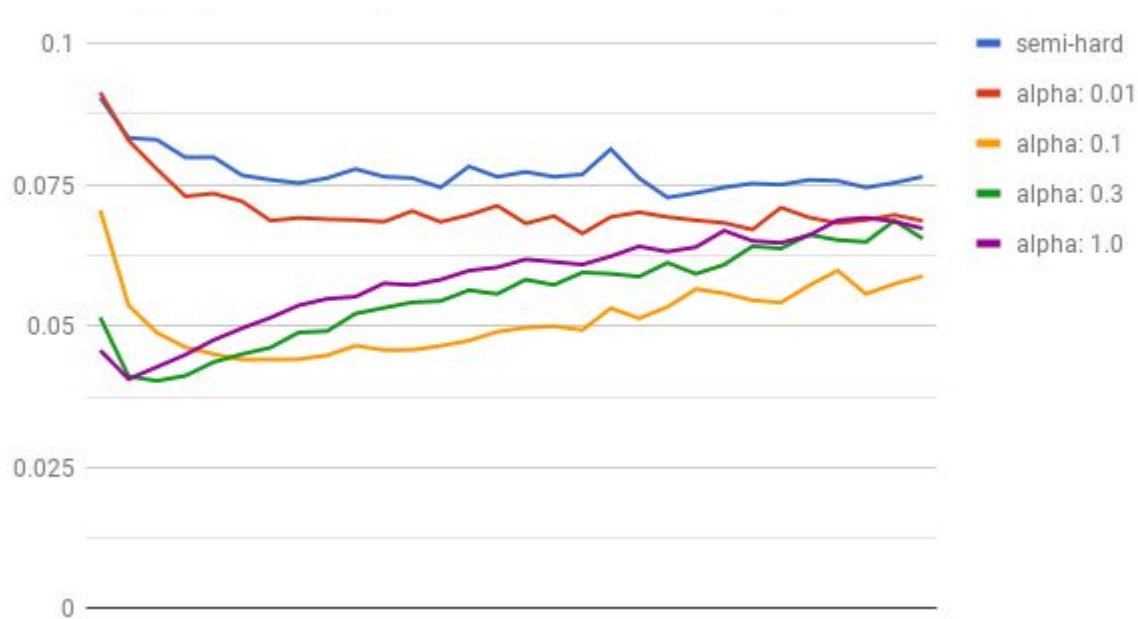
$$l(d_+, d_-, X_-, \mathbf{y}_-) = l_R(d_+, d_-) + \alpha l_C(X_-, \mathbf{y}_-)$$

Application 2 - Cont'd

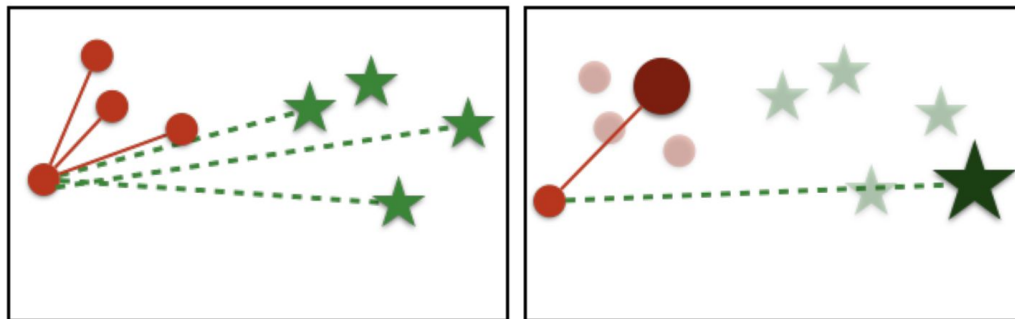
- Code: <https://github.daumkakao.com/michael-lee/pytorch-triplet-cls>
 - Differences
 - Single Label Classification
 - Classification Networks for the anchor
 - Data Sampling
- Test dataset: Tiny ImageNet
- Classes: 200
- Validation set: 128000 pair
- Embedding Size: 128 dim
- Measurement: FPR95 (False Positive Rate at True Positive Rate 95%)

Application 2 - Cont'd

Performance comparison (Triplet vs Triplet with Classification)



Application 3 - Proxy Ranking Loss



Algorithm 1 Proxy-NCA Training.

Randomly init all values in θ including proxy vectors.

for $i = 1 \dots T$ **do**

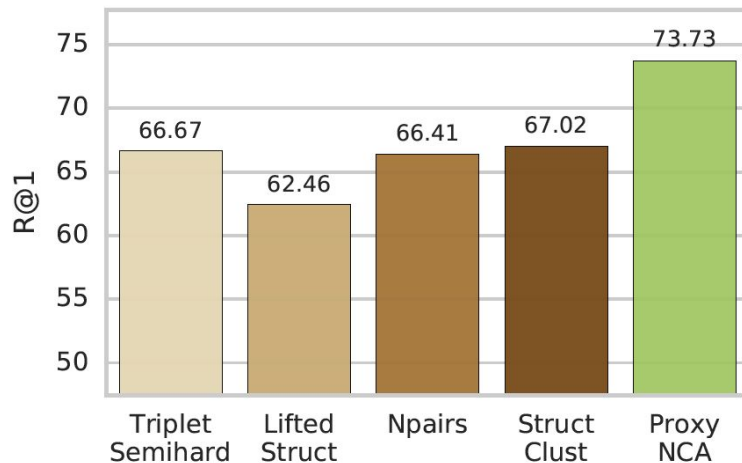
 Sample triplet (x, y, Z) from D

 Formulate proxy triplet $(x, p(y), p(Z))$

$$l = -\log \left(\frac{\exp(-d(x, p(y)))}{\sum_{p(z) \in p(Z)} \exp(-d(x, p(z)))} \right)$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta - \lambda \partial_{\theta} l$$

end for



References

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2. A Survey on Metric Learning for Feature Vectors and Structured Data, arXiv 2013
3. Siamese Neural Networks for One-shot Image Recognition, 2015
4. Metric Learning: A Survey, Foundations and Trends® in Machine Learning, 2013
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6. FaceNet: A Unified Embedding for Face Recognition and Clustering, CVPR 2015
7. Fashion Style in 128 Floats: Joint Ranking and Classification using Weak Data for Feature Extraction, CVPR 2016
8. No Fuss Distance Metric Learning using Proxies, ICCV 2017