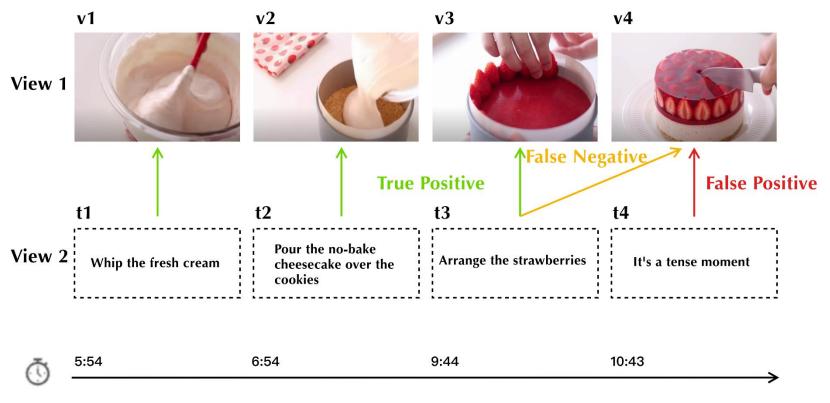
Robust Contrastive Multi-view Clustering against Dual Noisy Correspondence

Ruiming Guo*, Mouxing Yang*, Yijie Lin, Xi Peng, Peng Hu[#] Sichuan University, China

Observations & Motivations

Dual Noisy Correspondence Problem: Vanilla contrastive learning uses off-the-shelf pairs as positive, and randomly chooses samples across views as negative.

- However, on the one hand, some of the positive pairs are not correctly associated, leading to the false positive problem.
- On the other hand, some within-class samples are wrongly treated as negative, causing the false negative problem.



Demonstration of the Dual Noisy Correspondence. Taken from YouCook2 Dataset

Our key idea is alleviating **dual noisy correspondence problem** by increasing similarities of false negatives and decreasing similarities of false positives. Our method uses the semanticbased method to identify and rectify false negative correlations, and uses the spectral-based method to denoise false positive correlations

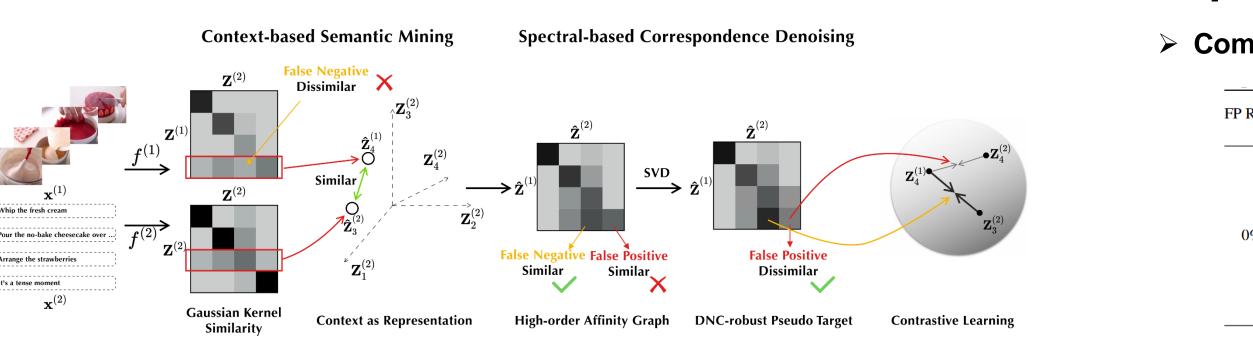
Highlights & Contributions

- We introduce a new challenge in contrastive multi-view clustering called **dual noisy correspondence** (DNC), which deals with noise in both positive and negative cross-view pairs.
- We propose <u>Contextually-spectral based correspondence refinery</u> (CANDY), a robust method to counter DNC in contrastive multiview clustering, 1) treating affinity as context to identify false negatives, and 2) denoising on high-order affinity graphs to alleviate false positives.

[#] Corresponding Author

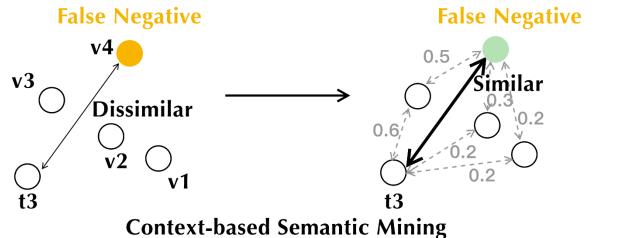


Method



Our method is composed of two modules: the **context-based** semantic mining (CSM) and spectral-based correspondence denoising (SCD). With these two modules, we can construct robust pseudo targets for contrastive learning.

The CSM module formulates the context representation of each sample by considering cross-modal high-order neighborhood information.



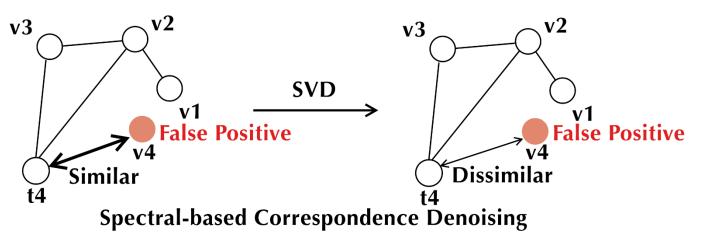
Mathematically, we obtain the similarity graph of the features by

$$\mathbf{A}_{ij}^{(v_1 \to v_2)} = \exp\left(-\left\| \left[\mathbf{Z}^{(v_1)}\right]_i - \left[\mathbf{Z}^{(v_2)}\right]_j \right\|^2 / \sigma\right),$$

And compose the similarity graph as

$$\mathbf{G}^{(v_1 \to v_2)} = \mathbf{A}^{(v_1 \to v_2)} \mathbf{A}^{(v_2 \to v_2)^{\top}}$$

The SCD module leverages singular value decomposition to alleviate the false positives in the sample.



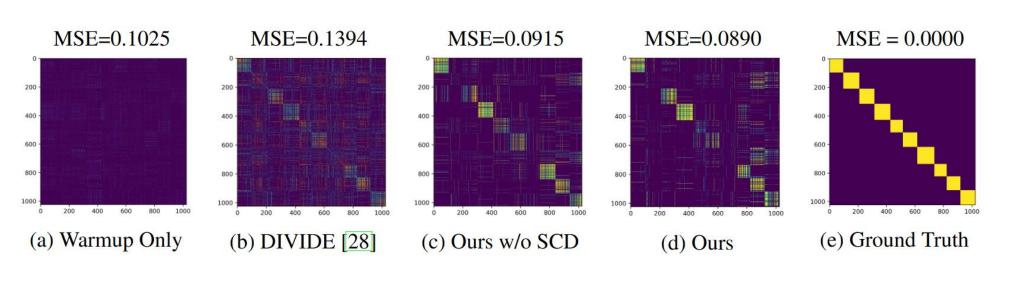
We use singular value decomposition to obtain the eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

$$\mathbf{G}^{(v_1 o v_2)} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^{ op}, \quad \mathbf{\Sigma} = ext{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

and remove eigenvectors whose eigenvalue is below a certain threshold.

 $\widetilde{\mathbf{\Sigma}} = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_L, 0, \ldots, 0) \qquad \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^{(v_1 \to v_2)} = \mathbf{U} \widetilde{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^{\top}.$

> Visualization of the pseudo target



Contact

Code is available at:

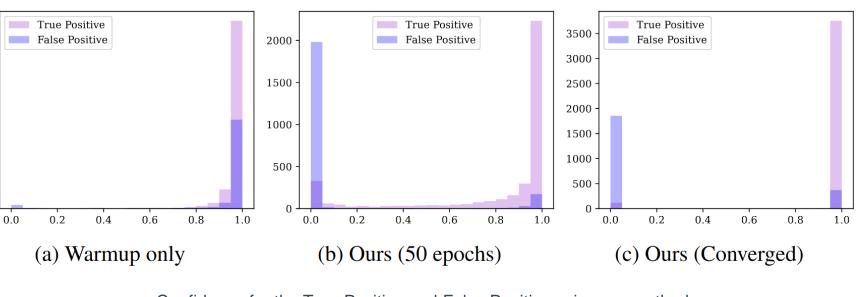


Experiments

> Comparison on five datasets under various noise rates

Ratio	Methods	Scene15			Caltech-101			LandUse21			Reuters			NUS-WIDE			Average		
		ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI
	DCCAE (ICML'15)		39.0																
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)	40.5	41.2	24.1	50.1	72.4	33.9	25.3	28.6	11.4	42.4	21.9	15.1	36.0	21.0	16.5	38.9	37.0	20.2
	PVC (NeurlPS'20)		39.8															30.2	
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)																		
0%	SURE (TPAMI'23)		43.2																
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)																		
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)		43.4																
	DIVIDE (AAAI'24)		48.7																
	CANDY (Ours)	42.0	41.6	24.7	67.3	83.8	60.0	30.6	36.5	16.2	<u>57.7</u>	30.8	37.1	62.1	49.0	37.0	51.9	48.3	35.0
	DCCAE (ICML'15)		17.1																
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)		10.2																
	PVC (NeurlPS'20)		25.5																
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)																		
20%	SURE (TPAMI'23)		37.3																
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)																		
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)		38.0																
	DIVIDE (AAAI'24)		$\frac{39.9}{40.2}$																
	CANDY (Ours)	40.4	40.3	23.7	65.9	82.3	60.1	30.5	35.3	15.7	<u>54.2</u>	27.9	33.8	60.3	47.1	36.9	50.3	46.6	34.0
	DCCAE (ICML'15)	26.8	10.2	19.8	27.0	26.8	<u>49.8</u>	13.3	2.8	13.2	37.7	9.2	12.5	32.3	7.1	13.5	27.4	11.2	21.8
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)	13.6	3.9	1.4	26.5	34.2	8.9	13.5	7.5	1.9	26.6	3.3	2.3	18.4	3.1	1.9	19.7	10.4	3.3
	PVC (NeurlPS'20)		10.2															18.8	
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)																		
50%	SURE (TPAMI'23)		35.7																
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)																		
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)																		
	DIVIDE (AAAI'24)		34.0																
	CANDY (Ours)	41.3	39.4	24.0	60.7	79.0	56.6	29.9	33.1	15.2	47.4	21.7	27.3	58.1	43.2	34.5	47.5	43.3	31.5
	DCCAE (ICML'15)	20.9	6.7	14.4	18.4	15.8	<u>41.8</u>	14.5	3.2	13.4	35.3	7.6	10.0	36.2	14.9	21.9	25.1	9.6	20.3
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)																		
80%	PVC (NeurlPS'20)		10.2															16.2	
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)																		
	SURE (TPAMI'23)		30.7																
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)																	20.2	
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)		24.0																
			30.4																
	CANDY (Ours)	38.8	36.6	20.7	52.6	76.8	52.9	28.1	31.3	13.5	<u>37.0</u>	12.4	15.6	55.6	39.1	32.6	42.4	39.2	27.1

Visualization on the Robustness



Confidence for the True Positive and False Positive using our method.

https://github.com/XLearning-SCU/2024-NeurIPS-CANDY E-mail: guoruiming.gm@gmail.com



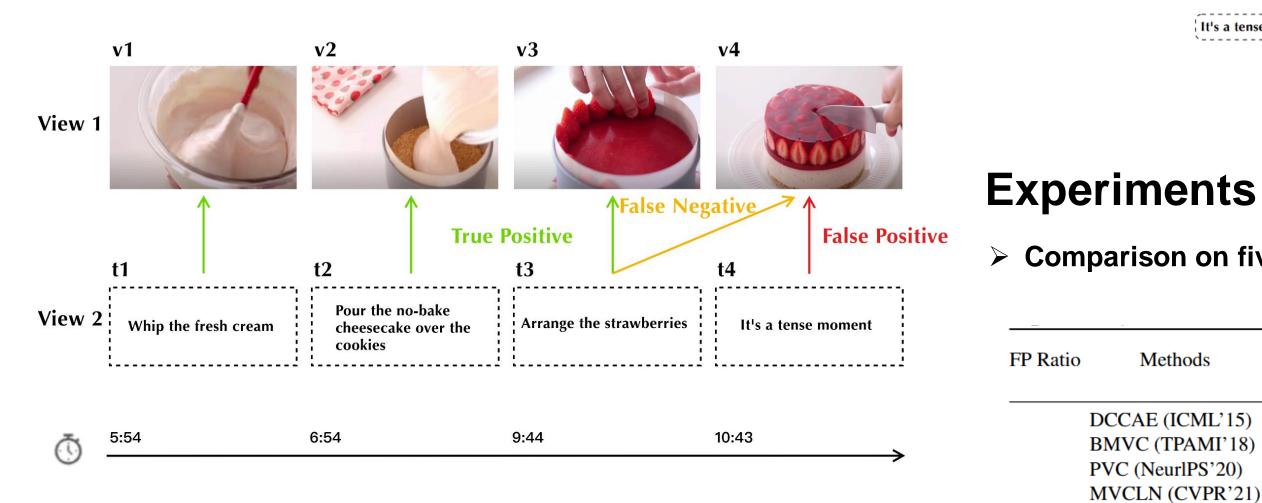
GitHub Repo

Robust Contrastive Multi-view Clustering against Dual Noisy Correspondence

Ruiming Guo*, Mouxing Yang*, Yijie Lin, Xi Peng, Peng Hu[#] Sichuan University, China

Observations & Motivations

Dual Noisy Correspondence Problem: Vanilla contrastive learning uses off-the-shelf pairs as positive, and randomly chooses samples across views as negative. However, on the one hand, some of the positive pairs are not correctly associated, leading to the false positive problem. On the other hand, some within-class samples are wrongly treated as negative, causing the false negative problem.

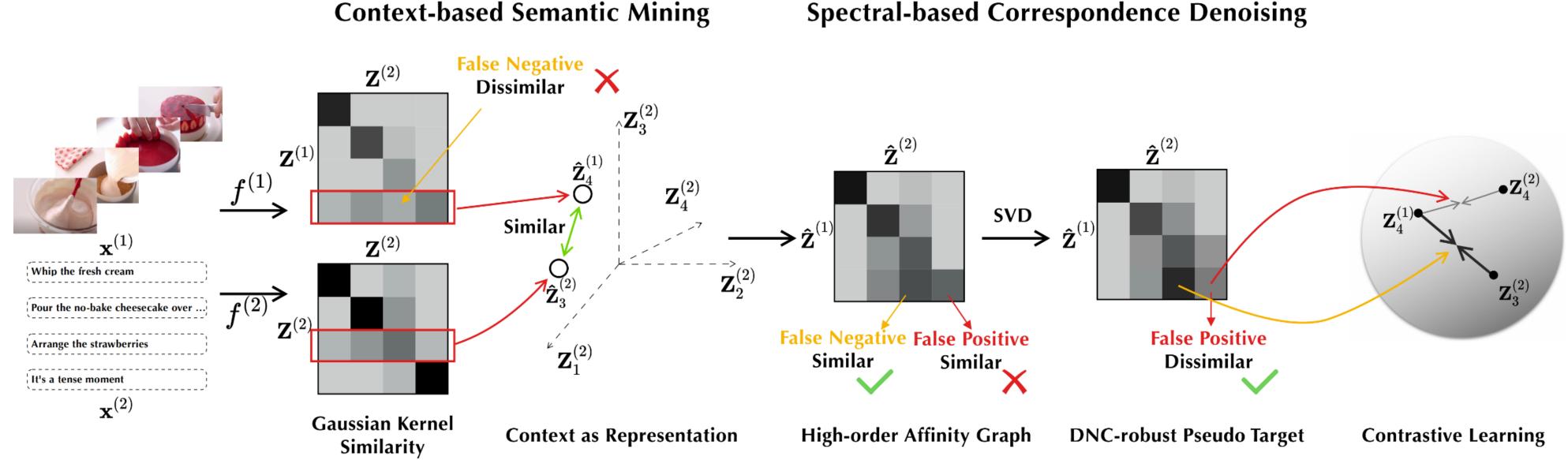


Our key idea is alleviating **dual noisy correspondence problem** 0% by increasing similarities of false negatives and decreasing similarities of the false positives. Our method uses the semantic based method to identify and rectify false negative correlations, and uses the spectral-based method to denoise false positive correlations Similar 20% **Dissimilar** v2 () **t**3 **Context-based Semantic Mining** 50% **v**3 SVD v1 v1 **False Positive False Positive** Dissimilar Spectral-based Correspondence Denoising 80%

* Equal Contribution [#] Corresponding Author



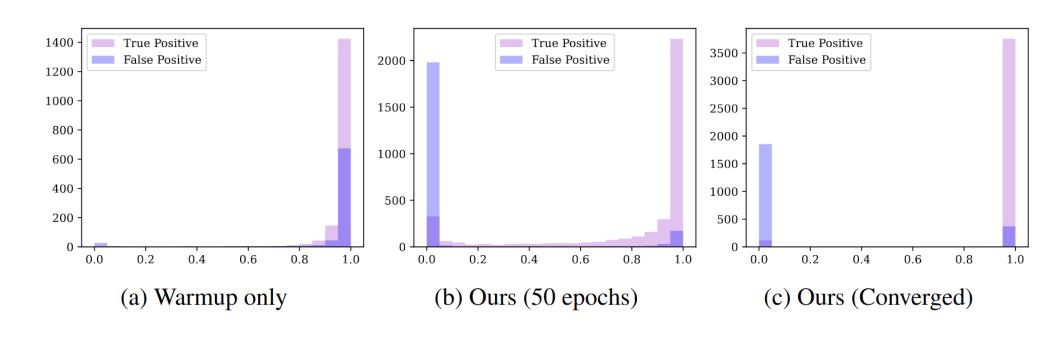
Method

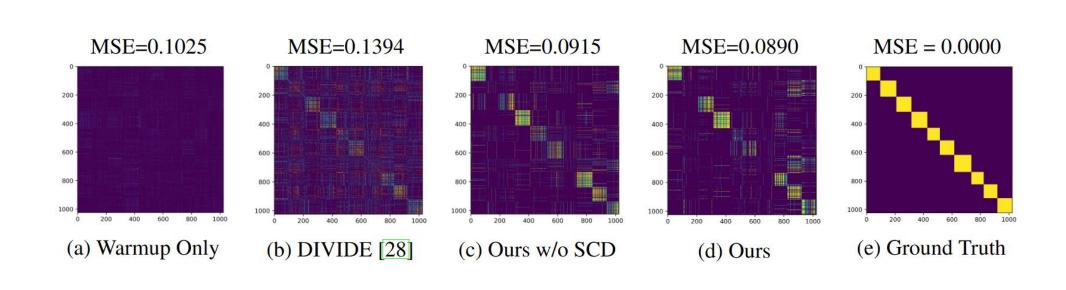


Comparison on five datasets under various noise rates

io	Mathada	Scene15			Caltech-101			LandUse21			Reuters			NUS-WIDE			Average		
	Methods	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI
	DCCAE (ICML'15)	34.6	39.0	19.7	45.8	68.6	37.7	15.6	24.4	4.4	42.0	20.3	8.5	47.5	17.1	37.6	37.1	33.9	21.6
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)		41.2	24.1	50.1	72.4	33.9	25.3	28.6	11.4	42.4	21.9	15.1	36.0	21.0	16.5	38.9	37.0	20.2
	PVC (NeurlPS'20)	38.0	39.8	21.1	20.5	51.4	15.7	16.8	25.2	5.6	44.1	27.1	27.1	19.3	7.7	3.8	27.7	30.2	14.7
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)	37.9	42.3	25.6	39.6	65.3	32.8	26.1	30.7	12.5	38.8	42.1	25.2	54.1	38.3	35.7	39.3	43.7	26.4
	SURE (TPAMI'23)	41.0	43.2	25.0	43.8	70.1	29.5	25.1	28.3	10.9	49.1	29.9	23.6	57.4	44.8	38.3	43.3	43.3	25.5
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)	42.2	42.5	24.4	56.6	80.7	37.9	27.5	31.3	14.0	34.4	23.8	10.5	41.1	32.1	18.6	40.4	42.1	21.1
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)	42.9	43.4	25.0	49.1	75.2	33.8	28.8	36.0	15.0	45.8	27.0	22.3	61.2	48.1	41.2	45.6	45.9	27.5
	DIVIDE (AAAI'24)	49.1	48.7	31.6	62.2	83.0	50.5	32.3	39.7	18.1	59.3	39.5	29.0	45.1	30.9	19.4	49.6	48.4	29.7
	CANDY (Ours)	42.0	41.6	24.7	67.3	83.8	60.0	<u>30.6</u>	<u>36.5</u>	16.2	<u>57.7</u>	30.8	37.1	62.1	49.0	<u>37.0</u>	51.9	<u>48.3</u>	35.0
	DCCAE (ICML'15)	32.9	17.1	29.6	36.9	39.2	60.1	15.0	3.8	17.4	41.6	13.1	19.3	41.6	11.6	26.9	33.6	17.0	30.7
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)	20.0	10.2	4.7	42.7	58.2	24.6	16.1	13.0	4.3	36.4	11.9	8.1	27.7	10.7	7.7	28.6	20.8	9.9
	PVC (NeurlPS'20)	31.2	25.5	13.6	8.3	30.2	3.8	22.8	28.0	8.4	32.4	15.4	15.3	34.3	22.2	13.6	25.8	24.3	10.9
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)	39.3	36.7	21.7	43.3	64.0	52.8	24.4	26.1	10.8	37.9	35.9	20.3	42.5	29.3	21.3	37.5	38.4	25.4
	SURE (TPAMI'23)	40.0	37.3	21.5	26.9	49.9	18.0	25.2	27.4	11.6	40.7	20.9	15.8	57.0	<u>45.0</u>	38.6	38.0	36.1	21.1
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)	40.9	38.6	22.7	50.1	70.6	30.1	25.7	27.8	11.9	35.2	19.0	10.8	38.6	23.3	15.6	38.1	35.9	18.2
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)	40.7	38.0	22.1	40.8	64.9	27.2	27.0	31.4	13.3	43.5	23.0	19.4	<u>58.0</u>	41.7	35.9	42.0	39.8	23.6
	DIVIDE (AAAI'24)													44.9					
	CANDY (Ours)	40.4	40.3	23.7	65.9	82.3	60.1	<u>30.5</u>	35.3	15.7	<u>54.2</u>	27.9	33.8	60.3	47.1	<u>36.9</u>	50.3	46.6	34.0
	DCCAE (ICML'15)	26.8	10.2	19.8	27.0	26.8	<u>49.8</u>	13.3	2.8	13.2	37.7	9.2	12.5	32.3	7.1	13.5	27.4	11.2	<u>21.8</u>
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)	13.6	3.9	1.4	26.5	34.2	8.9	13.5	7.5	1.9	26.6	3.3	2.3	18.4	3.1	1.9	19.7	10.4	3.3
	PVC (NeurlPS'20)	20.3	10.2	13.6	7.4	21.8	5.0	20.6	28.5	8.7	42.9	23.5	<u>23.4</u>	24.1	10.1	9.9	23.1	18.8	12.1
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)	41.3	19.7	15.1	21.4	39.1	11.7	21.4	21.8	7.8	34.8	35.5	19.7	31.7	16.6	10.7	30.1	26.5	13.0
	SURE (TPAMI'23)	37.1	<u>35.7</u>	<u>20.3</u>	19.9	41.7	13.2	23.1	22.8	8.9	38.0	18.5	14.3	35.0	17.4	12.0	30.6	27.2	13.7
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)	34.1	32.9	17.3	42.2	<u>63.0</u>	24.8	25.2	24.9	10.9	28.5	8.9	4.5	26.7	10.5	6.4	31.3	28.0	12.8
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)	32.5	29.5	15.7	33.4	59.3	21.6	25.8	28.2	11.9	40.5	16.1	14.1	50.1	33.8	27.4	36.5	<u>33.4</u>	18.1
	DIVIDE (AAAI'24)													44.0					
	CANDY (Ours)	41.3	39.4	24.0	60.7	79.0	56.6	29.9	33.1	15.2	47.4	21.7	27.3	58.1	43.2	34.5	47.5	43.3	31.5
	DCCAE (ICML'15)	20.9	6.7	14.4	18.4	15.8	<u>41.8</u>	14.5	3.2	13.4	35.3	7.6	10.0	36.2	14.9	21.9	25.1	9.6	20.3
	BMVC (TPAMI'18)	10.5	1.5	0.3	11.9	18.3	1.5	10.1	4.2	0.4	21.3	0.5	0.1	13.1	0.6	0.2	13.4	5.0	0.5
	PVC (NeurlPS'20)	20.3	10.2	4.6	7.5	20.8	4.2	22.5	<u>29.3</u>	9.3	35.7	13.2	13.1	19.3	7.7	3.8	21.1	16.2	7.0
	MVCLN (CVPR'21)	<u>35.7</u>	16.2	13.9	13.9	34.2	10.9	17.0	15.7	4.4	24.3	28.1	12.4	24.3	10.0	5.7	23.0	20.8	9.5
	SURE (TPAMI'23)	27.4	<u>30.7</u>	14.2	16.2	38.3	9.0	18.0	17.6	5.5	34.6	15.5	13.0	23.7	9.4	5.4	24.0	22.3	9.4
	GCFAgg (CVPR'23)	26.5	24.8	11.4	26.7	45.5	12.6	22.4	23.0	8.7	25.6	4.6	2.7	17.0	3.0	1.5	23.6	20.2	7.4
	CGCN (TCSVT'24)																		
	DIVIDE (AAAI'24)																		
	CANDY (Ours)	38.8	36.6	20.7	52.6	76.8	52.9	28.1	31.3	13.5	<u>37.0</u>	12.4	15.6	55.6	39.1	32.6	42.4	39.2	27.1

> Visualization on the Robustness





Contact

Code is available at: https://github.com/XLearning-SCU/2024-NeurIPS-CANDY



Spectral-based Correspondence Denoising

Visualization of the pseudo target



E-mail: guoruiming.gm@gmail.com

GitHub Repo