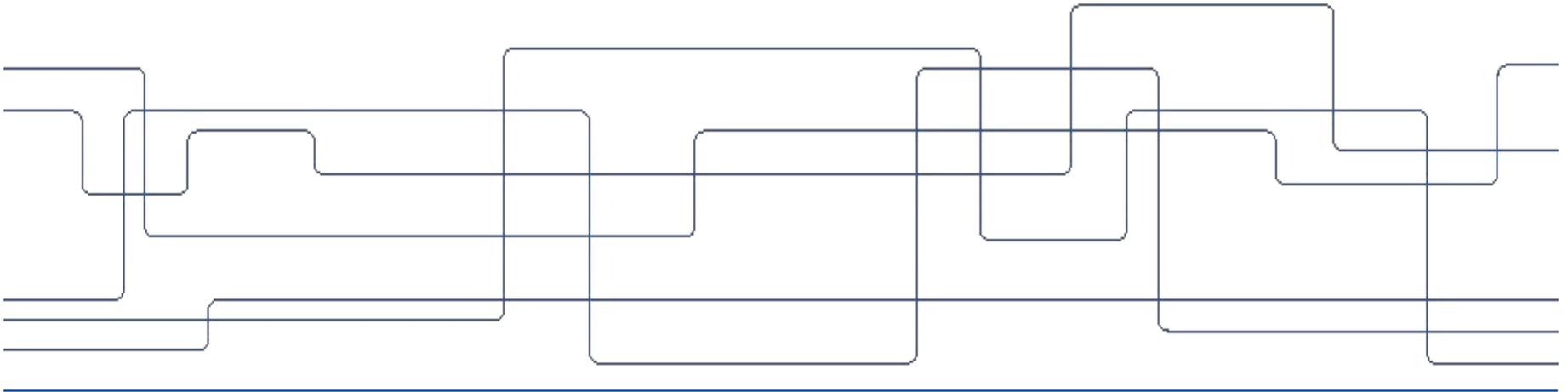




Self-Supervised **Contrastive** Learning: SimCLR





What is Contrastive Learning?

The quest for a **representation** $f : X \rightarrow Z$ where:

Similar data (**positive pairs**) $(x, y) \sim p^+$ are **close**

Dissimilar data (**negative pairs**) $(x, y) \sim p^-$ are **distant**

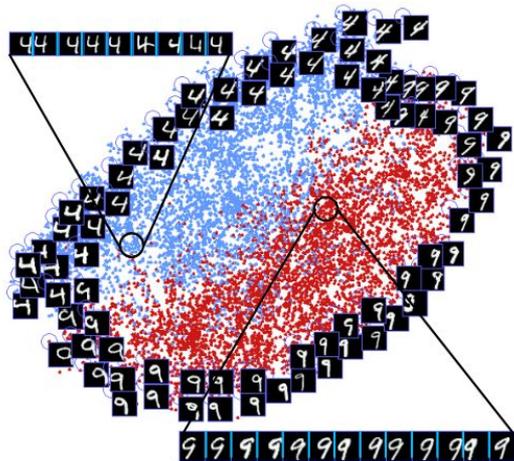
Loss archetype ('siamese loss'):

$$\mathbb{E}_{p^+} [d(f(x), f(y))] - \mathbb{E}_{p^-} [d(f(x), f(y))]$$

Two Flavours of Contrastive Learning

Supervised: positive pairs have **same class**. Dates way back.

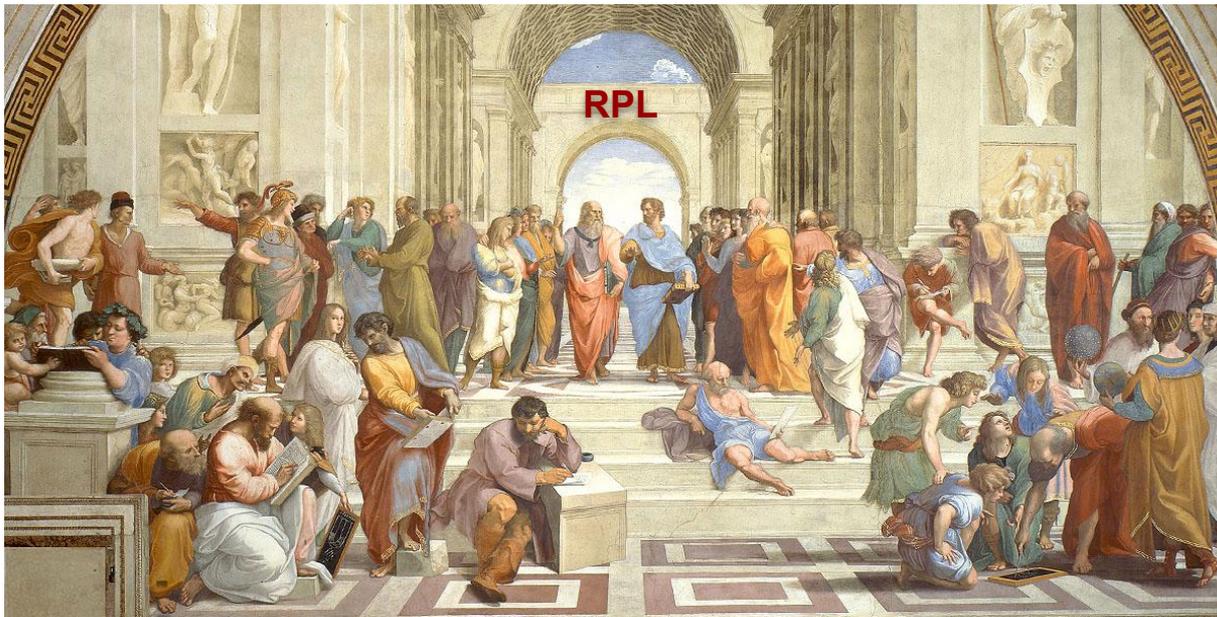
Un/Self -Supervised: positive pairs are related by **data augmentation**.



Hadsell, Chopra, **LeCun**,
*Dimensionality Reduction by Learning an
Invariant Mapping*, 2006.

Discussion Point

Comparisons with other un/self-supervised representation learning frameworks, ex. Autoencoders.



Details on SimCLR: Data Augmentation



(a) Original



(b) Crop and resize



(c) Crop, resize (and flip)



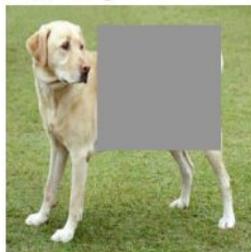
(d) Color distort. (drop)



(e) Color distort. (jitter)



(f) Rotate $\{90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ\}$



(g) Cutout



(h) Gaussian noise



(i) Gaussian blur



(j) Sobel filtering

...And their compositions!



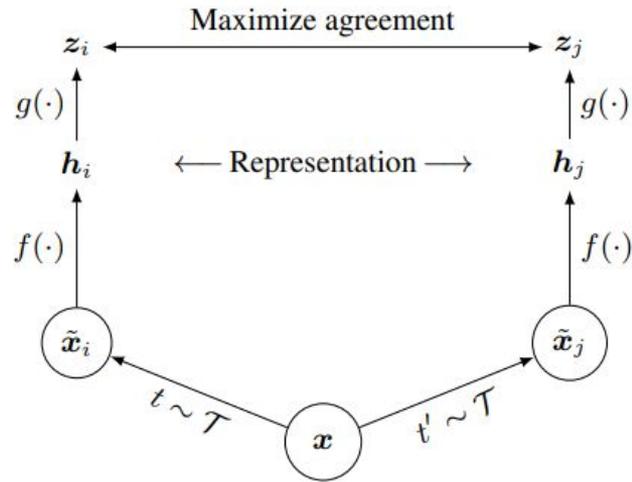
Details on SimCLR: Loss

Softmax'd cosine distance. Everything in the **big batches** is dissimilar. For a similar pair within a batch, the loss is:

$$-\log \frac{e^{\cos(z_i, z_j)/\tau}}{\sum_{k \neq i} e^{\cos(z_i, z_k)/\tau}}$$

Details on SimCLR: Projection Head

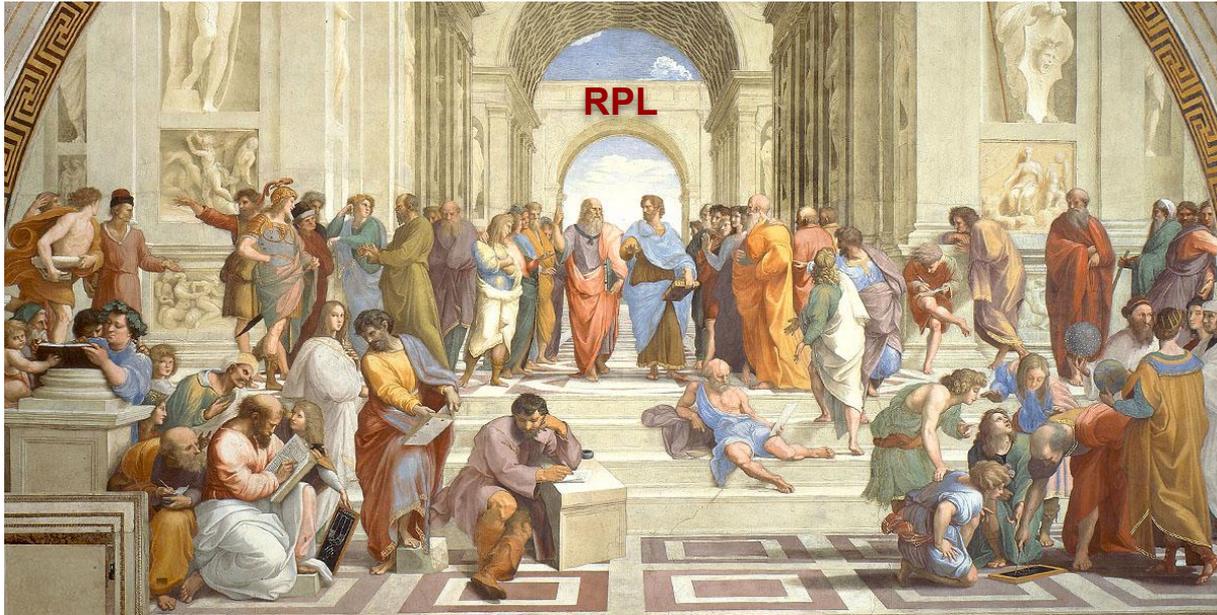
The representation one should use is actual an intermediate one. In other words, a **projection head g** is attached on top of the model.



Discussion Points

Why composing transformations?

Why attaching a (complex) projection head?





Weak Points and How to Solve Them

- Memory cost of batch gradients.

A solution: MoCO. He et al., *Momentum Contrast for Unsupervised Visual Representation Learning*

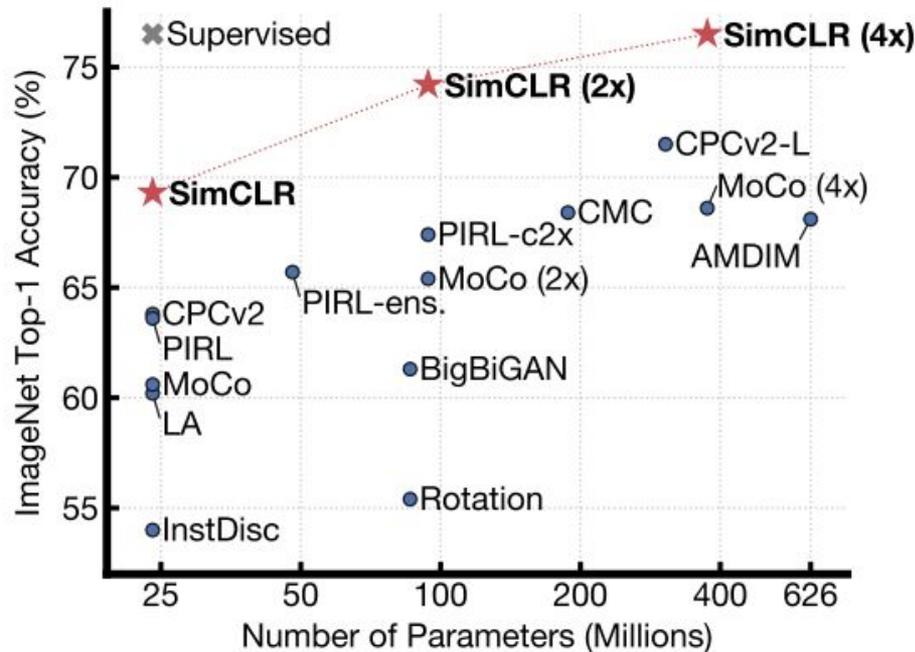
It is incorporated in SimCLRv2: Chen et al., *Big Self-Supervised Models are Strong Semi-Supervised Learners*

- Too much invariance, even with projection head.

A solution: LooC. Xiao et al., *What Should not be Contrastive in Contrastive Learning*

Results: Comparisons

Representations are evaluated by training a linear classifier on top.



Dataset: ImageNet

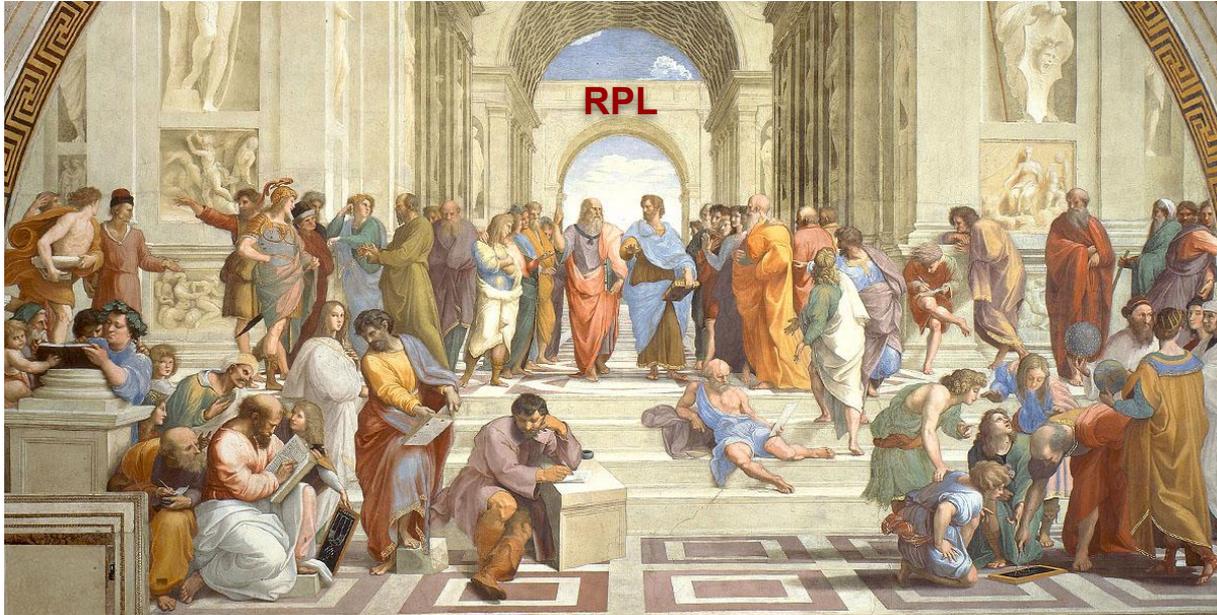


Results: Transfer Learning

Models are pretrained on ImageNet.

	Food	CIFAR10	CIFAR100	Birdsnap	SUN397	Cars	Aircraft	VOC2007	DTD	Pets	Caltech-101	Flowers
<i>Linear evaluation:</i>												
SimCLR (ours)	76.9	95.3	80.2	48.4	65.9	60.0	61.2	84.2	78.9	89.2	93.9	95.0
Supervised	75.2	95.7	81.2	56.4	64.9	68.8	63.8	83.8	78.7	92.3	94.1	94.2
<i>Fine-tuned:</i>												
SimCLR (ours)	89.4	98.6	89.0	78.2	68.1	92.1	87.0	86.6	77.8	92.1	94.1	97.6
Supervised	88.7	98.3	88.7	77.8	67.0	91.4	88.0	86.5	78.8	93.2	94.2	98.0
Random init	88.3	96.0	81.9	77.0	53.7	91.3	84.8	69.4	64.1	82.7	72.5	92.5

Free Discussion





Opinions About the Paper

- Making contrastive learning self-supervised: elegantly simple and useful idea.
- Great results.
- The paper contains **a lot** of ablations. Maybe too many?



Tack!