



Breaking the Reclustering Barrier in Centroid-based Deep Clustering

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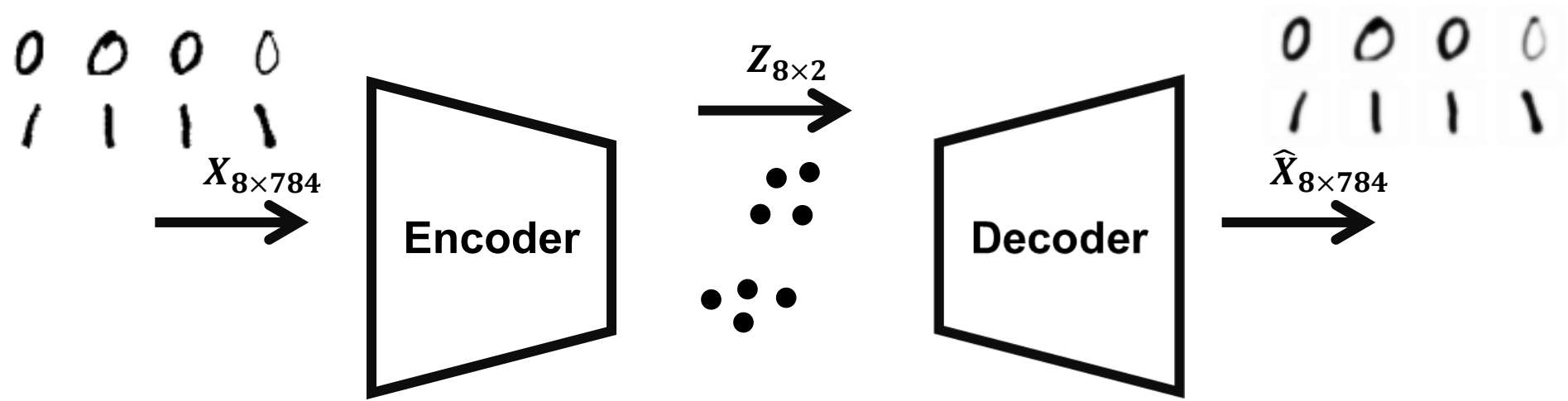
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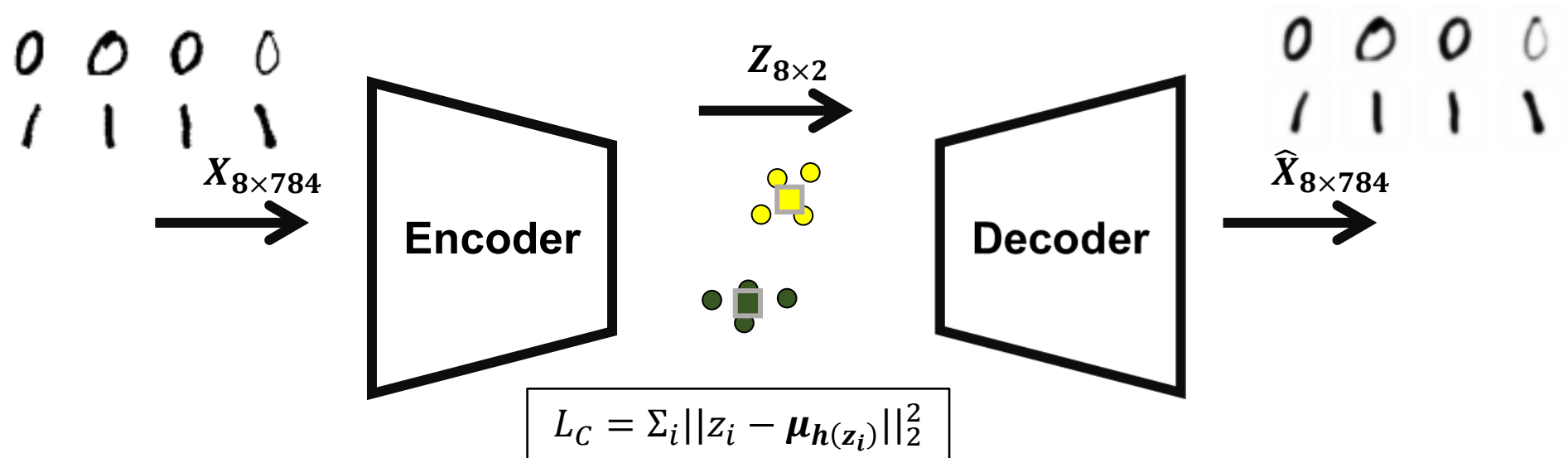
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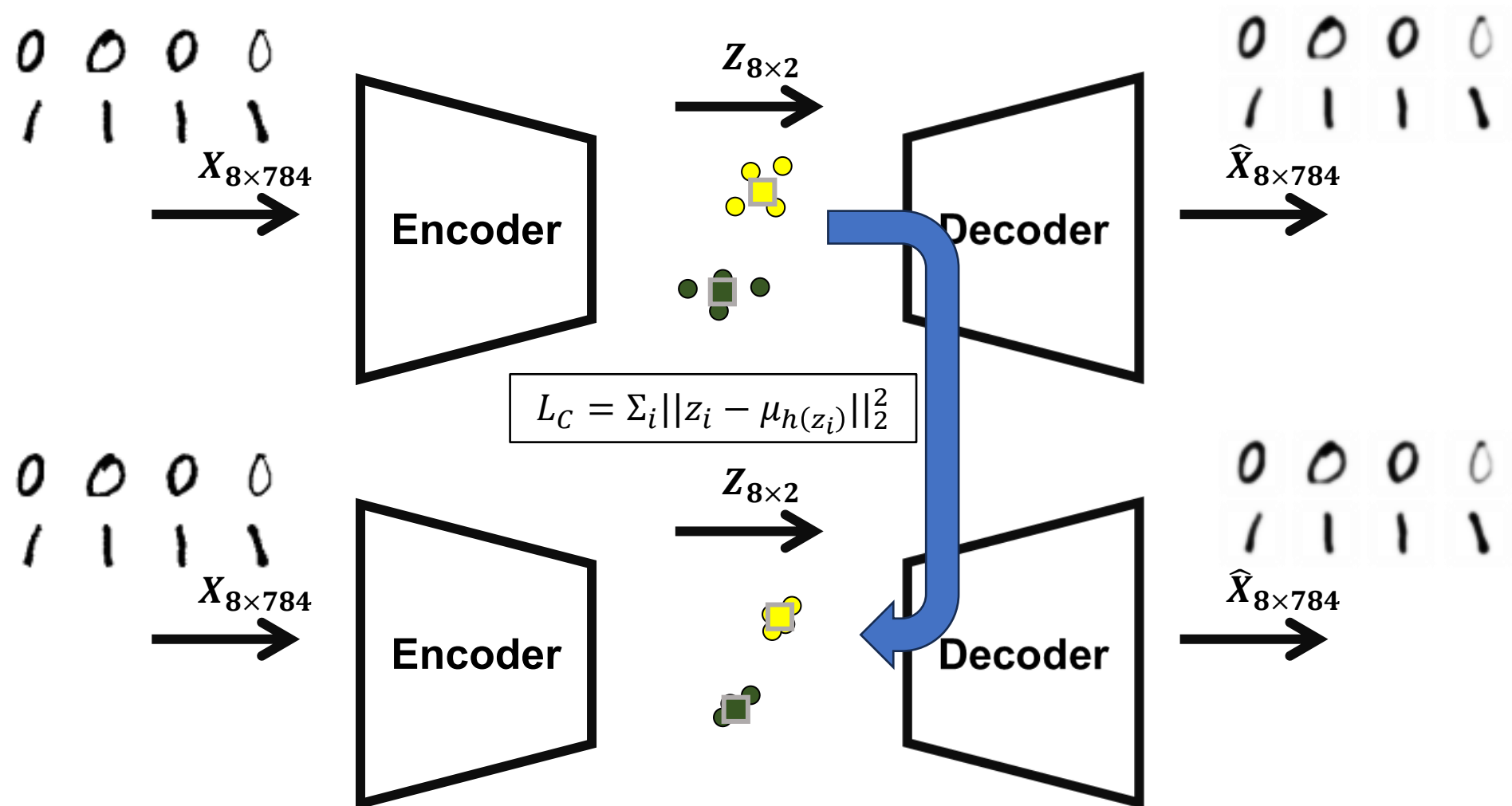
Centroid-based Deep Clustering



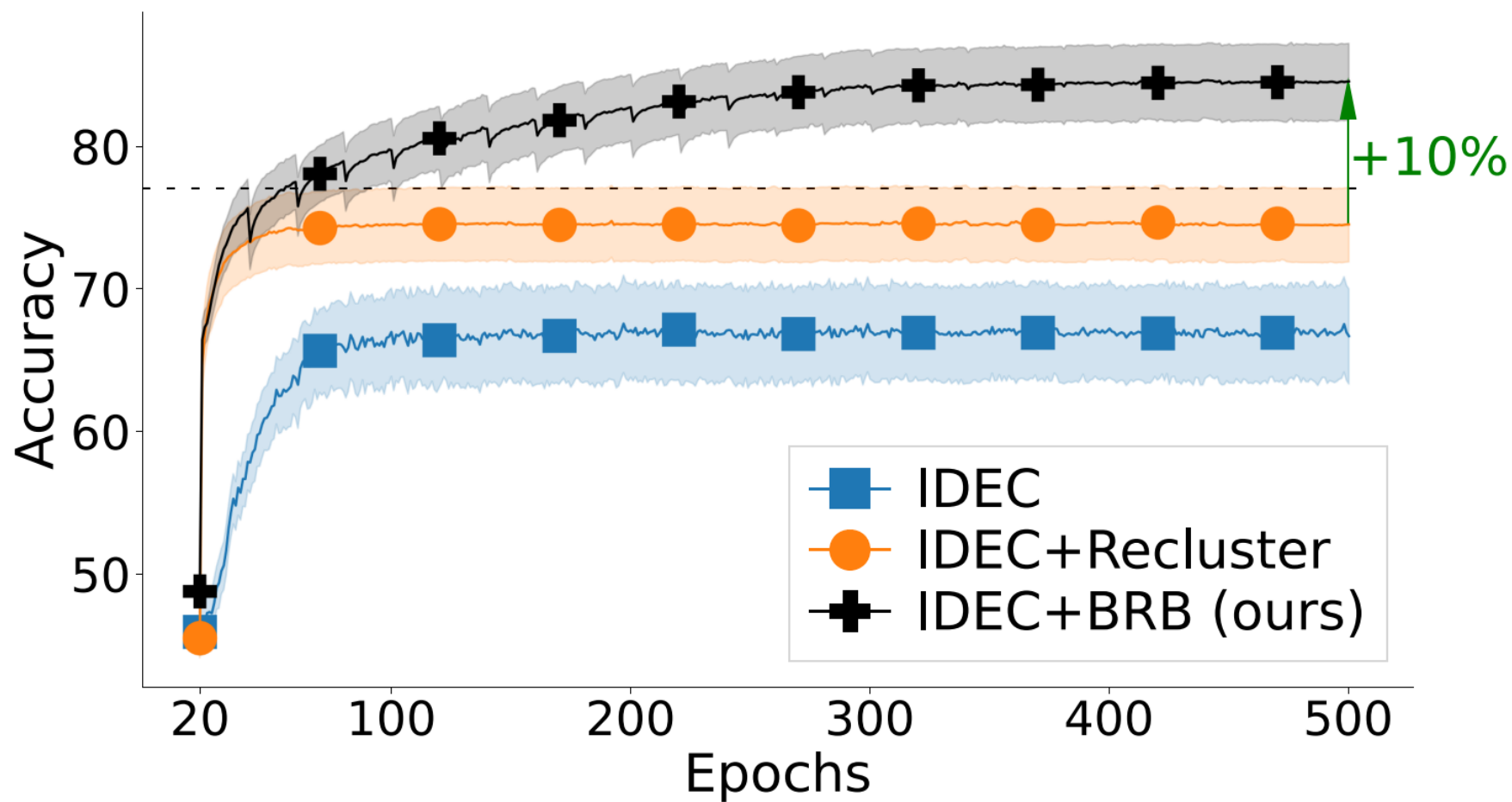
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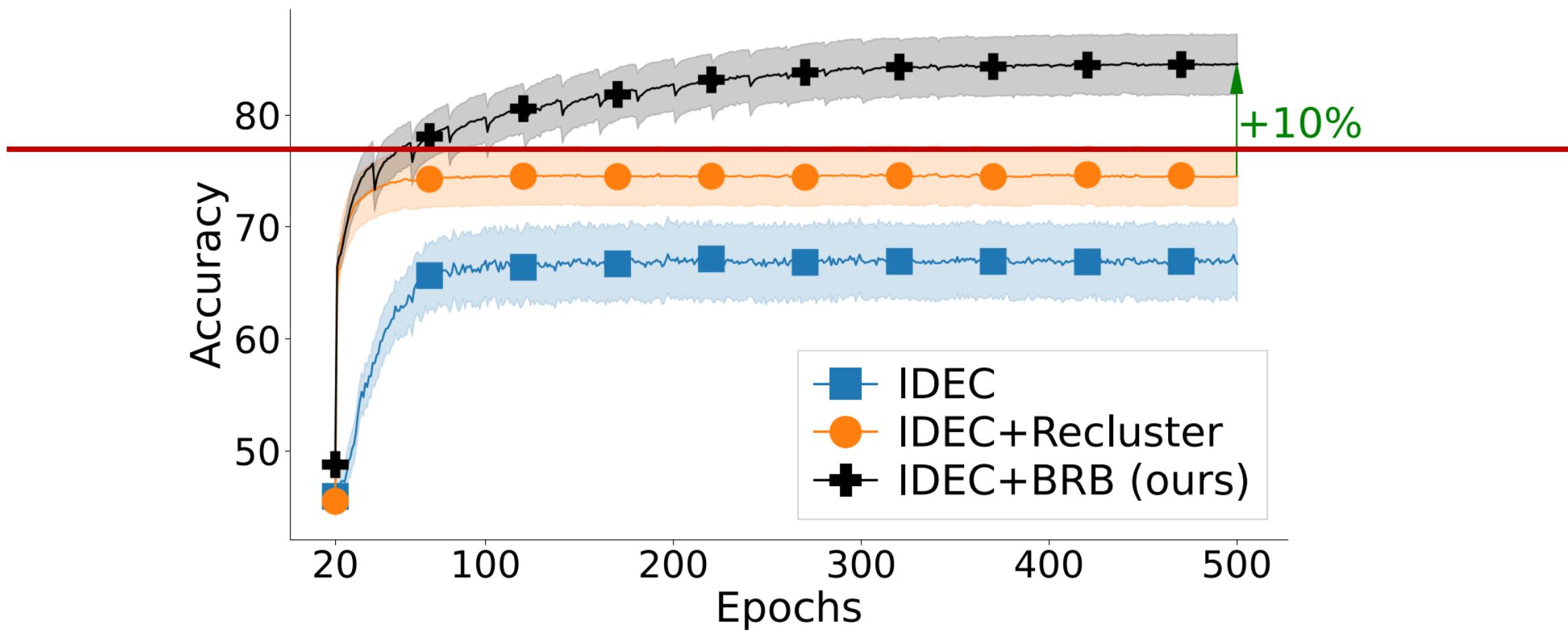
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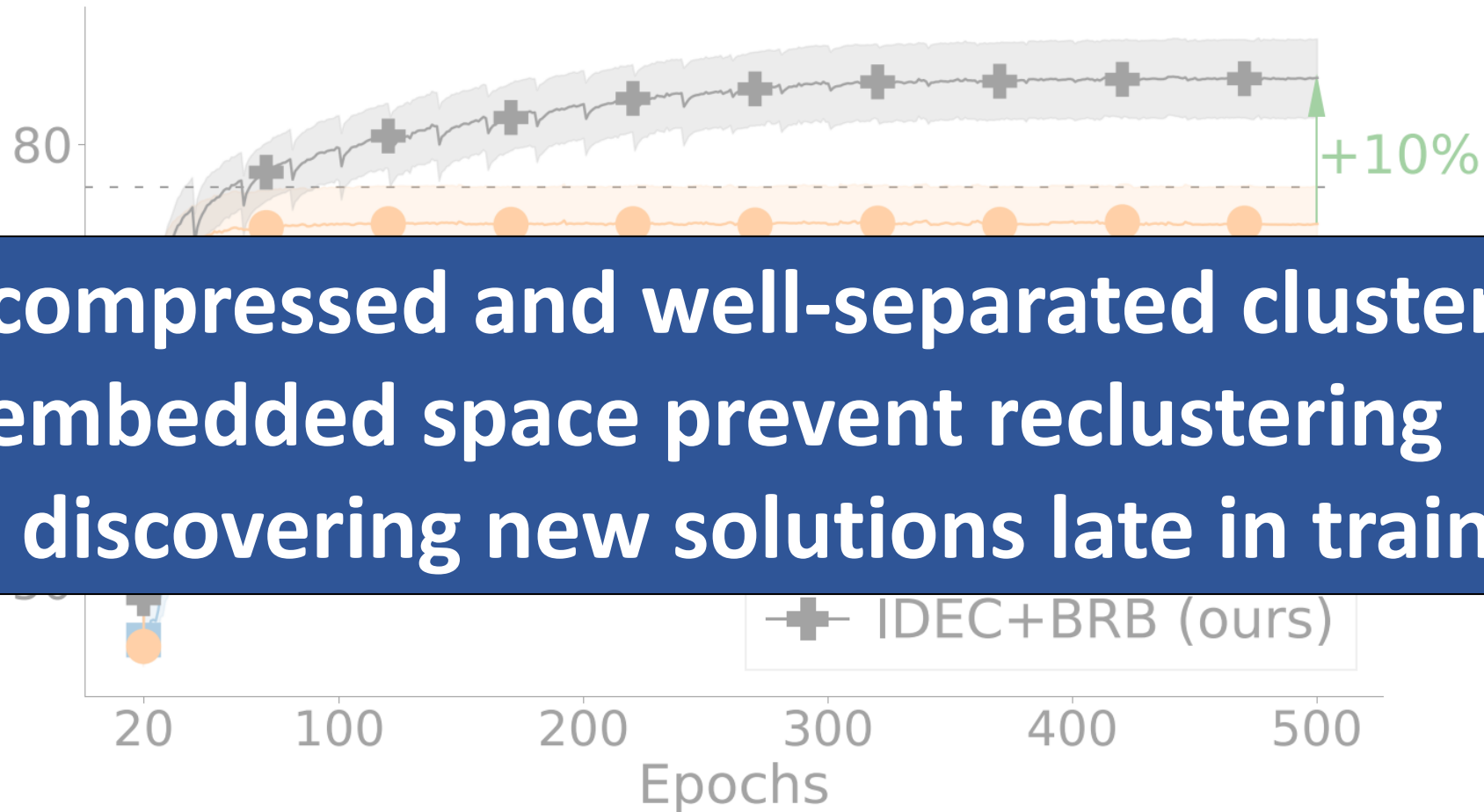
Reclustering Barrier



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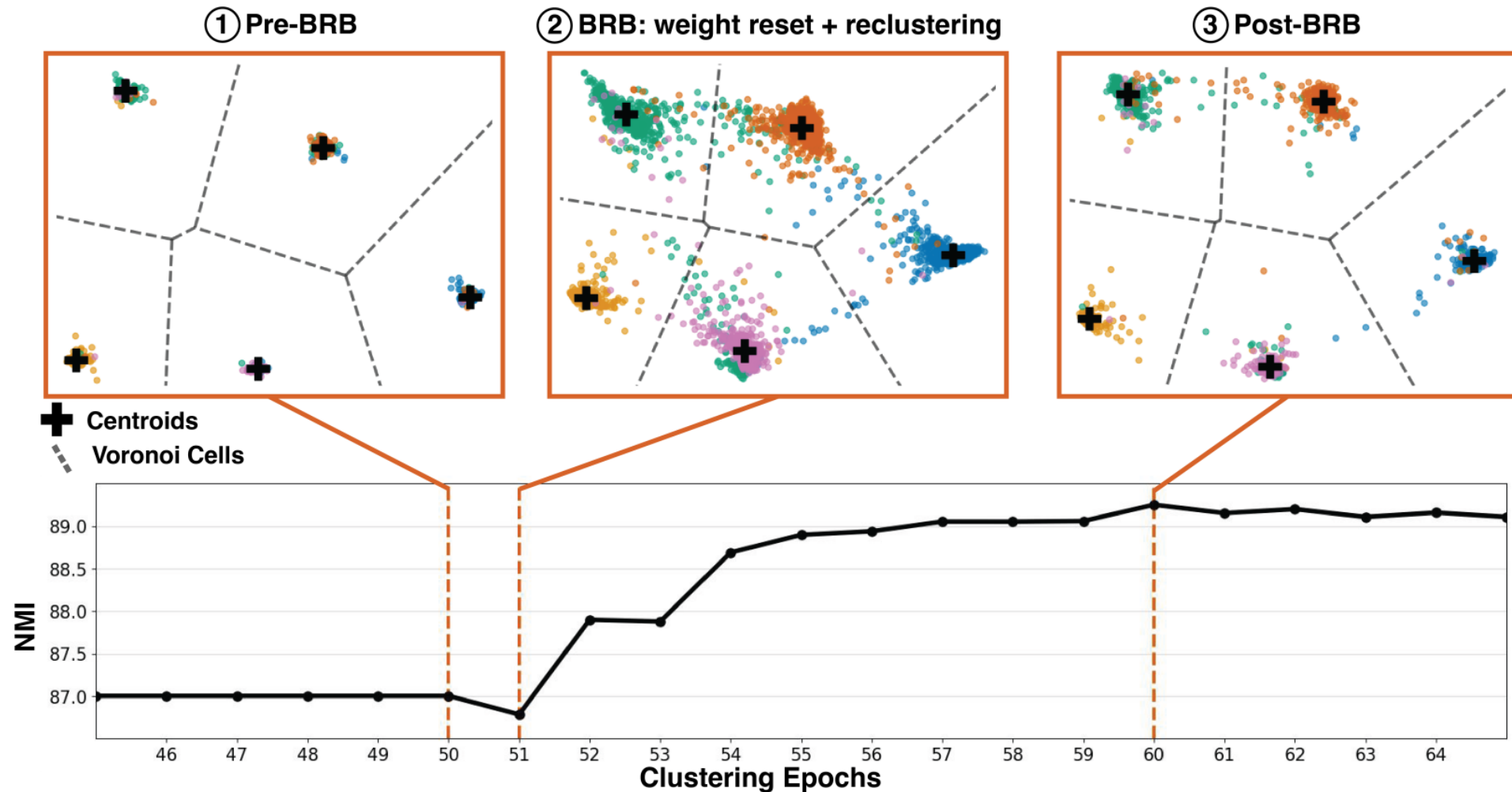


Reclustering Barrier



Strongly compressed and well-separated clusters in the embedded space prevent reclustering from discovering new solutions late in training

Breaking the Reclustering Barrier (BRB)



BRB – Weight Reset

Convex combination of network's prior parameters θ_t^i at time step t and freshly sampled weights ϕ^i from initial distribution per layer i :

$$\tilde{\theta}_t^i = \alpha \theta_t^i + (1 - \alpha) \phi^i$$

$\alpha \in (0,1)$ is a hyperparameter specifying the reset strength

BRB – Reclustering

After the weight reset cluster centers and assignments are not correct anymore

→ Recluster the embedding given by the network with reset weights $f_{\tilde{\theta}}$ to get new centers and assignments for the deep clustering algorithm

$$k\text{-Means}(f_{\tilde{\theta}_t}(X))$$

BRB – Easy to Implement

Algorithm 1 PyTorch-style pseudo-code of BRB

```
# model: neural network
# dc: deep clustering method
# alpha: BRB reset factor (0 <= alpha <= 1)
# recluster_algorithm: algorithm for reclustering
# T: BRB reset interval
# optimizer: optimizer to be used, default : Adam
# subsample_size: size of sample used for reclustering

# deep clustering training loop
for epoch in epochs:
    if epoch % T == 0 and epoch > 0:
        # perform BRB
        reset_model_weights(model, alpha)
        # embed data with reset model
        emb = embed_data(model, loader, subsample_size)
        # reinitialize cluster centroids
        dc.centroids = recluster_algorithm(emb)
        if dc.centroids.has_momentum():
            # reset momentum of learnable centroids
            reset_momentum(optimizer, dc.centroids)

    # load a minibatch x
    for x in loader:
        # perform deep clustering update steps
        dc.update(x)
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BRB – Results

Methods	CIFAR10			CIFAR100-20		
	ACC	NMI	ARI	ACC	NMI	ARI
Pretraining + k -Means	68.97	63.98	40.13	37.22	42.25	14.86
DEC	88.29	80.60	77.23	50.16	51.66	35.37
DEC + BRB	90.57	82.57	81.18	50.46	51.72	35.05
IDEC	88.30	79.50	77.27	52.73	52.79	36.79
IDEC + BRB	90.72	83.26	81.81	55.43	54.81	38.81
DCN	88.55	81.02	78.17	53.27	52.13	37.30
DCN + BRB	91.23	83.66	82.42	56.92	56.76	41.15
SCAN (Gansbeke et al., 2020)	88.3	79.7	77.2	50.7	48.6	33.3
GCC (Zhong et al., 2021)	90.1	-	-	52.3	-	-
SeCu (Qian, 2023)	<u>93.0</u>	<u>86.1</u>	<u>85.7</u>	55.2	55.1	39.7

Conclusion

Novel algorithm: BRB breaks through performance plateaus in centroid-based deep clustering by preserving cluster variation and exploring more diverse solutions.

Robust Performance: BRB improves deep clustering across various datasets and algorithms, achieving competitive results with contrastive learning and self-labeling.

Reclustering barrier: Our empirical analysis shows that strong initial cluster compression is a key contributor to the reclustering barrier.