

# **Joint Learning of Visual and Text Representations**

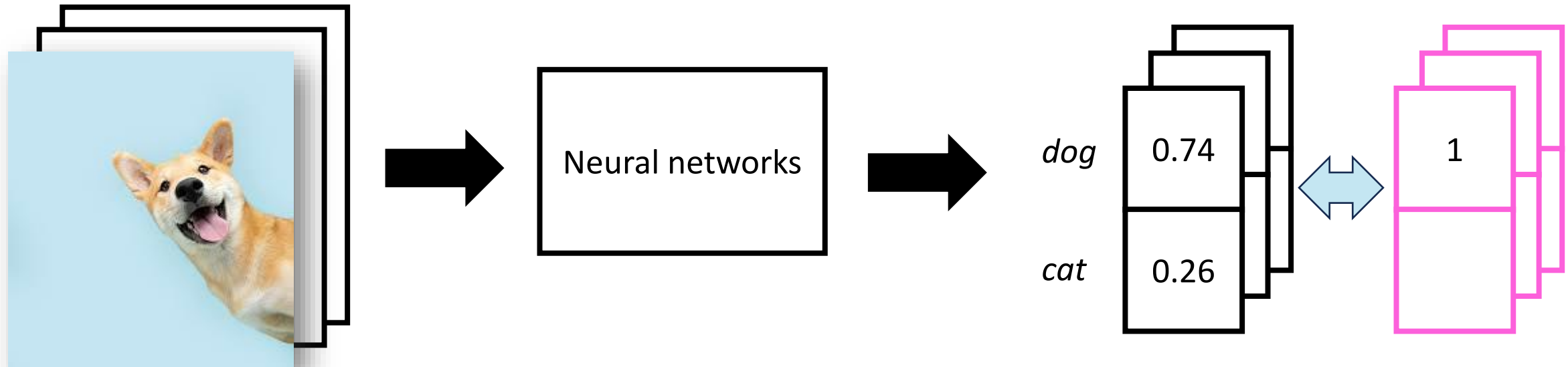
Ph.D candidate in Computational Science and Engineering  
Yonsei Univ.

**Jin-Duk Park**

Reading group material

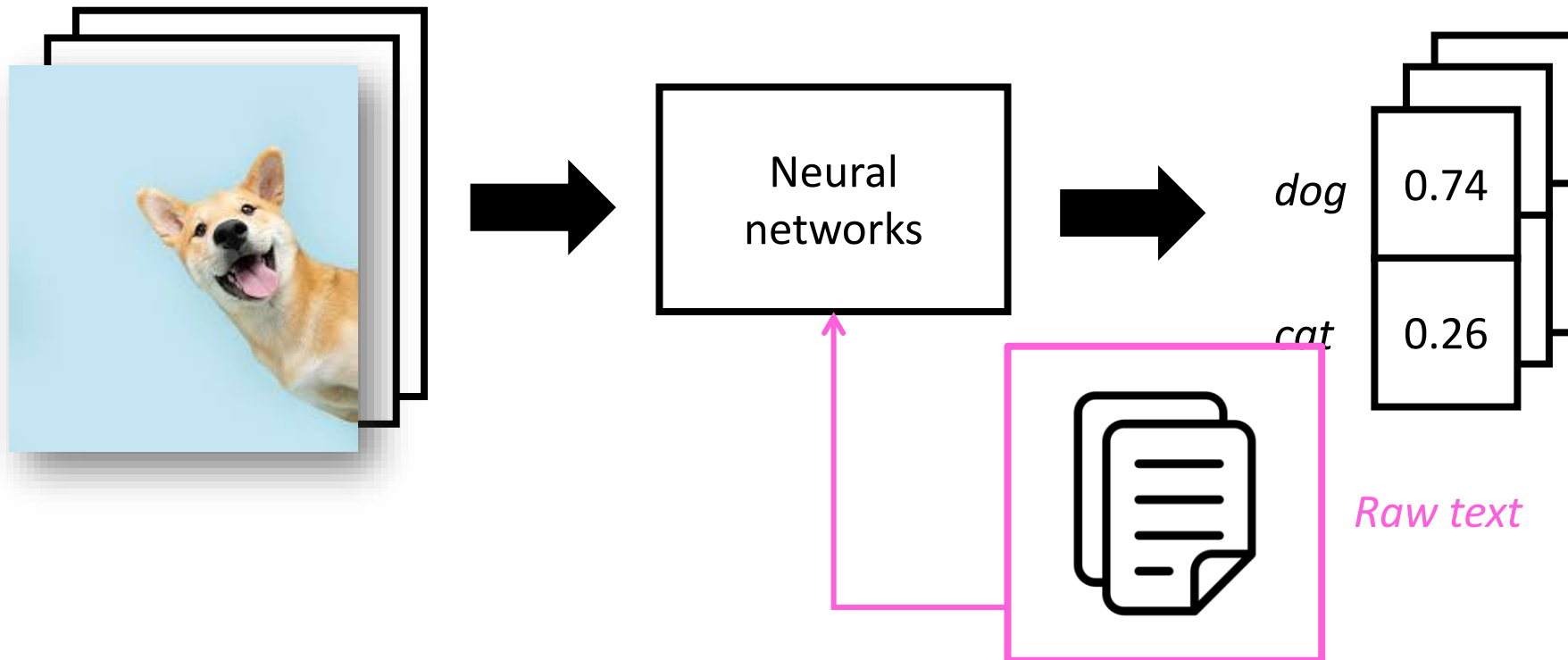
# Conventional Supervision in Vision Tasks

- Conventional supervision typically requires label annotation
  - However, label annotation is expensive
  - E.g.) According to OpenAI, **+25,000 workers** for 14M images



# Natural Language Supervision

- What if we use **raw text** for improving visual representations?
  - **Vast amount of data available** on web
  - It **does not require** labor-intensive annotations
  - Improvement of **quality of visual representation**



## Joint learning of visual and text information

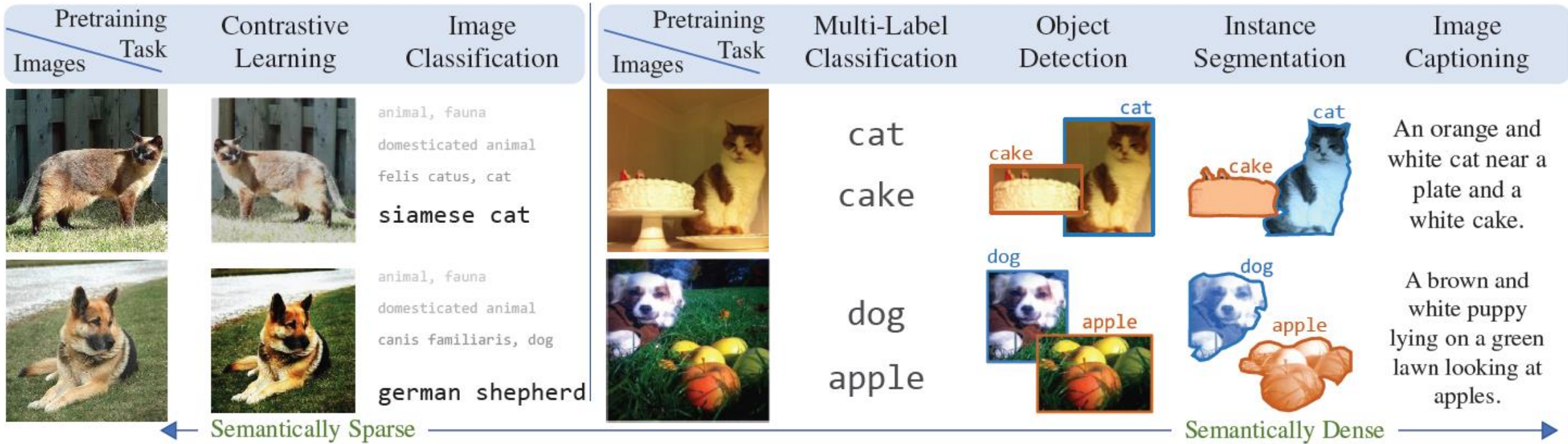
How to get  
High-quality dataset?

### VirTex [CVPR 2021]

- Leveraging semantically dense (text) information
  - Training with **10x fewer data points**

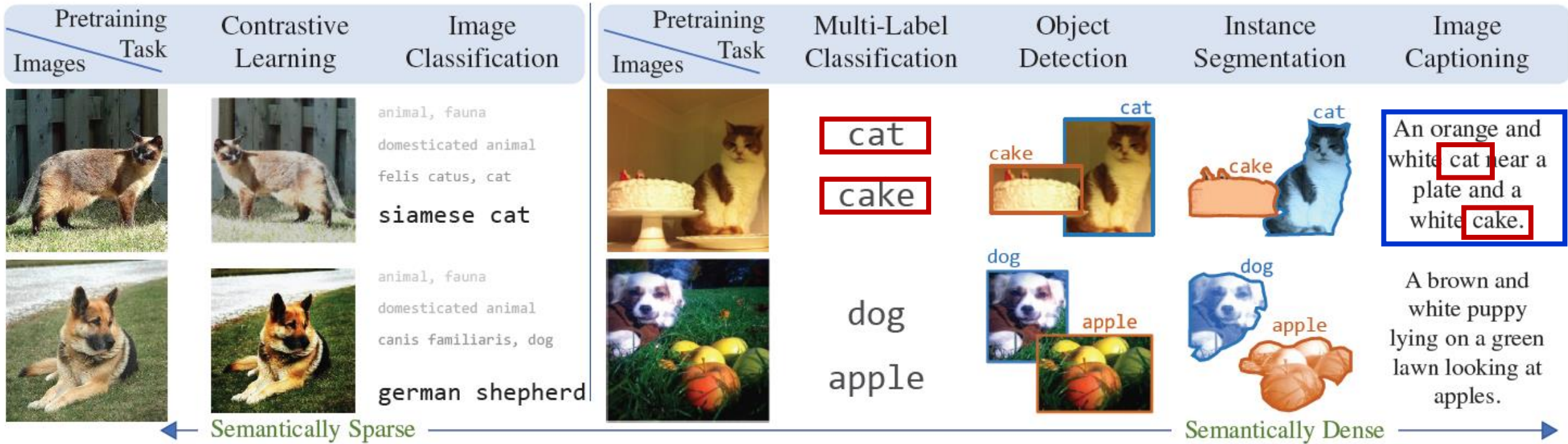
# Semantically Sparse vs. Dense

- When use conventional supervision, model doesn't know **dense semantics**



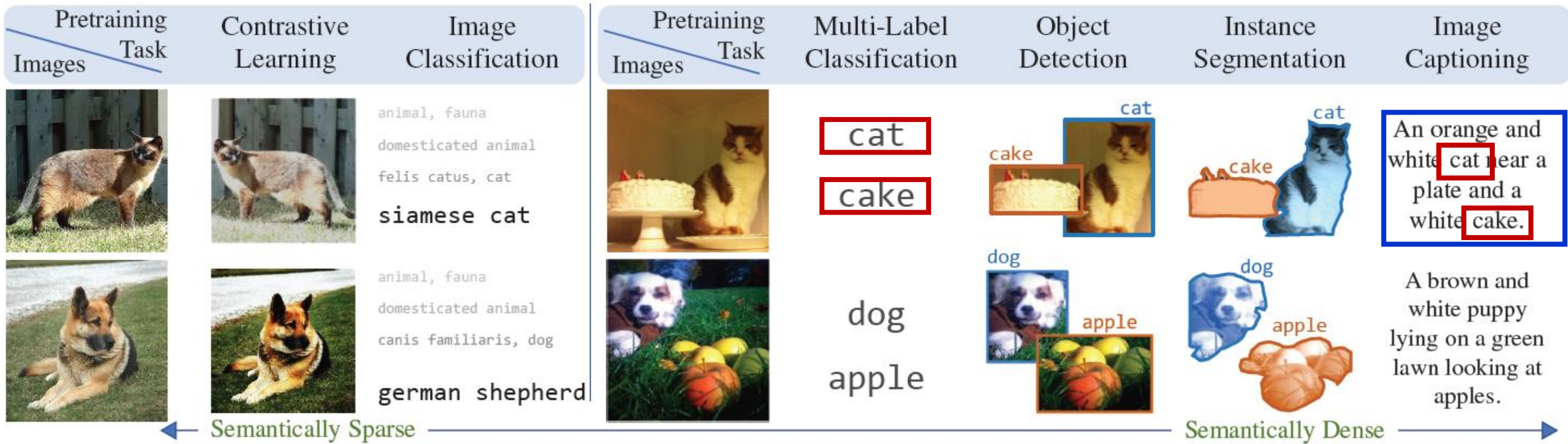
# Semantically Sparse vs. Dense

- When use conventional supervision, model doesn't know **dense semantics**
  - Image captions provides **additional information**:  
“orange and white **cat** near a plate and a white **cake**”



# Semantically Sparse vs. Dense

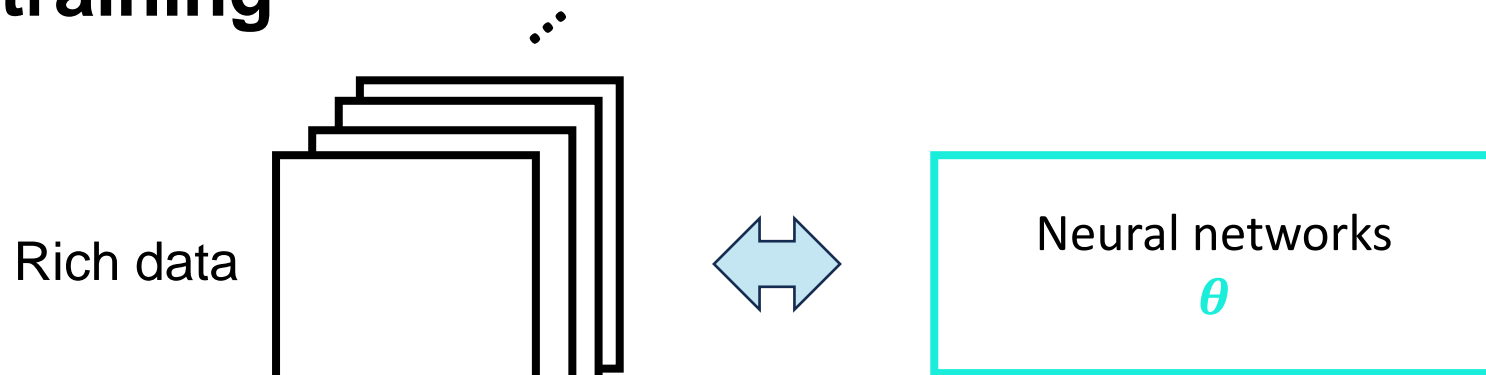
- When use conventional supervision, model doesn't know **dense semantics**
  - Image captions provides **additional information**:  
“orange and white **cat** near a plate and a white **cake**”



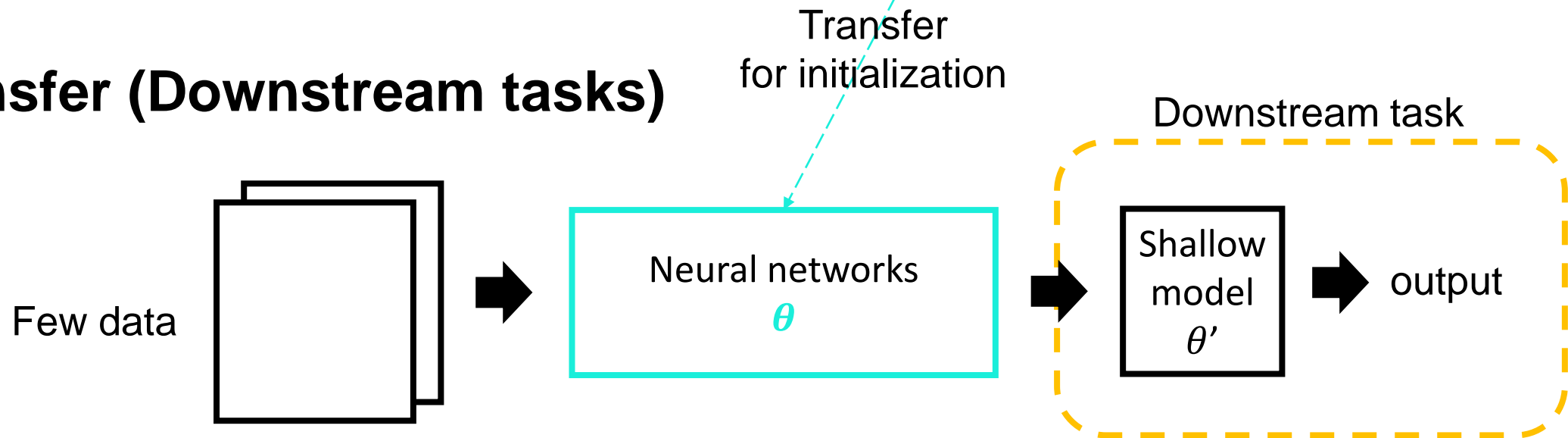
- How to leverage dense semantics for visual representation learning?

# Short Recap of Transfer Learning

## Pretraining



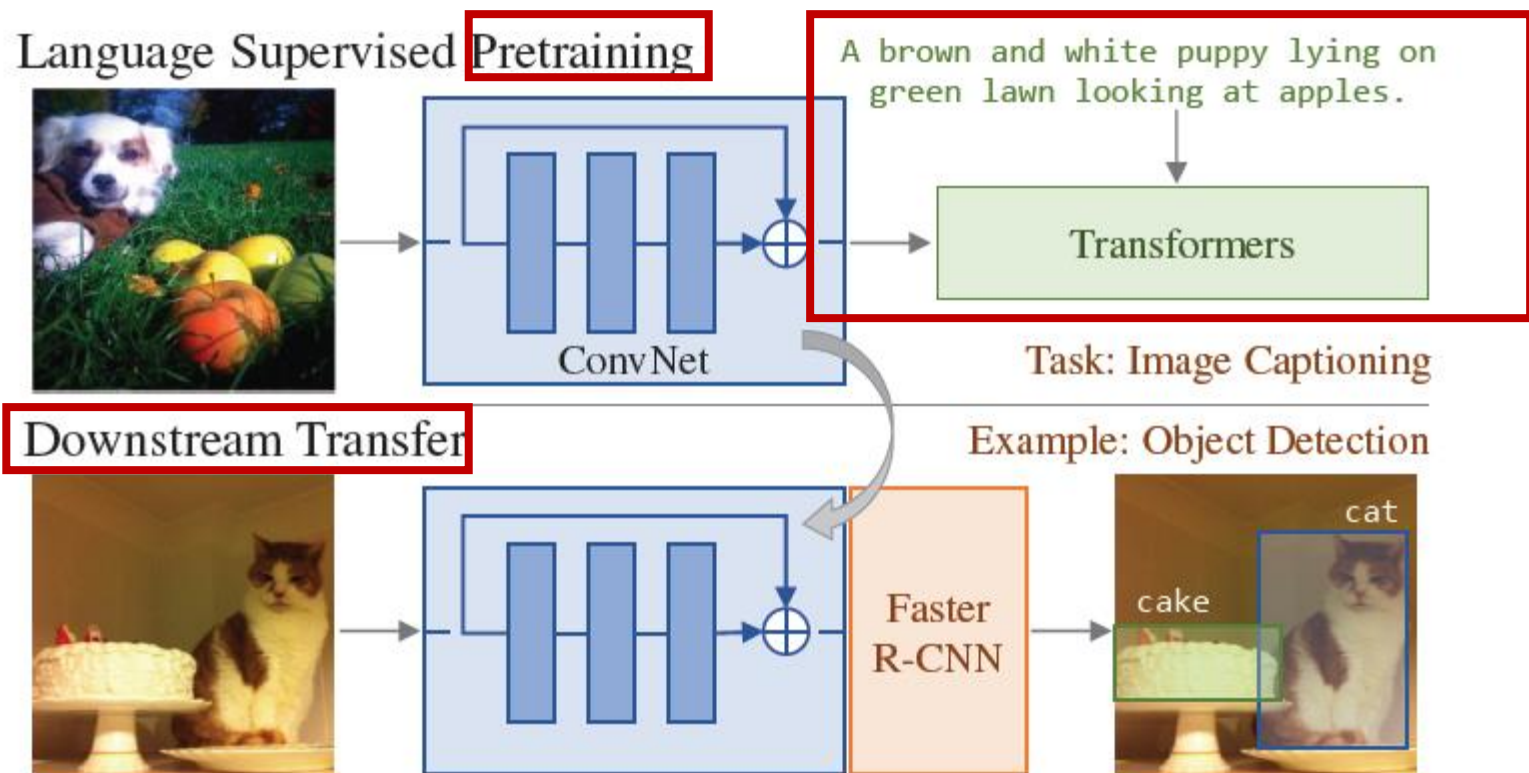
## Transfer (Downstream tasks)





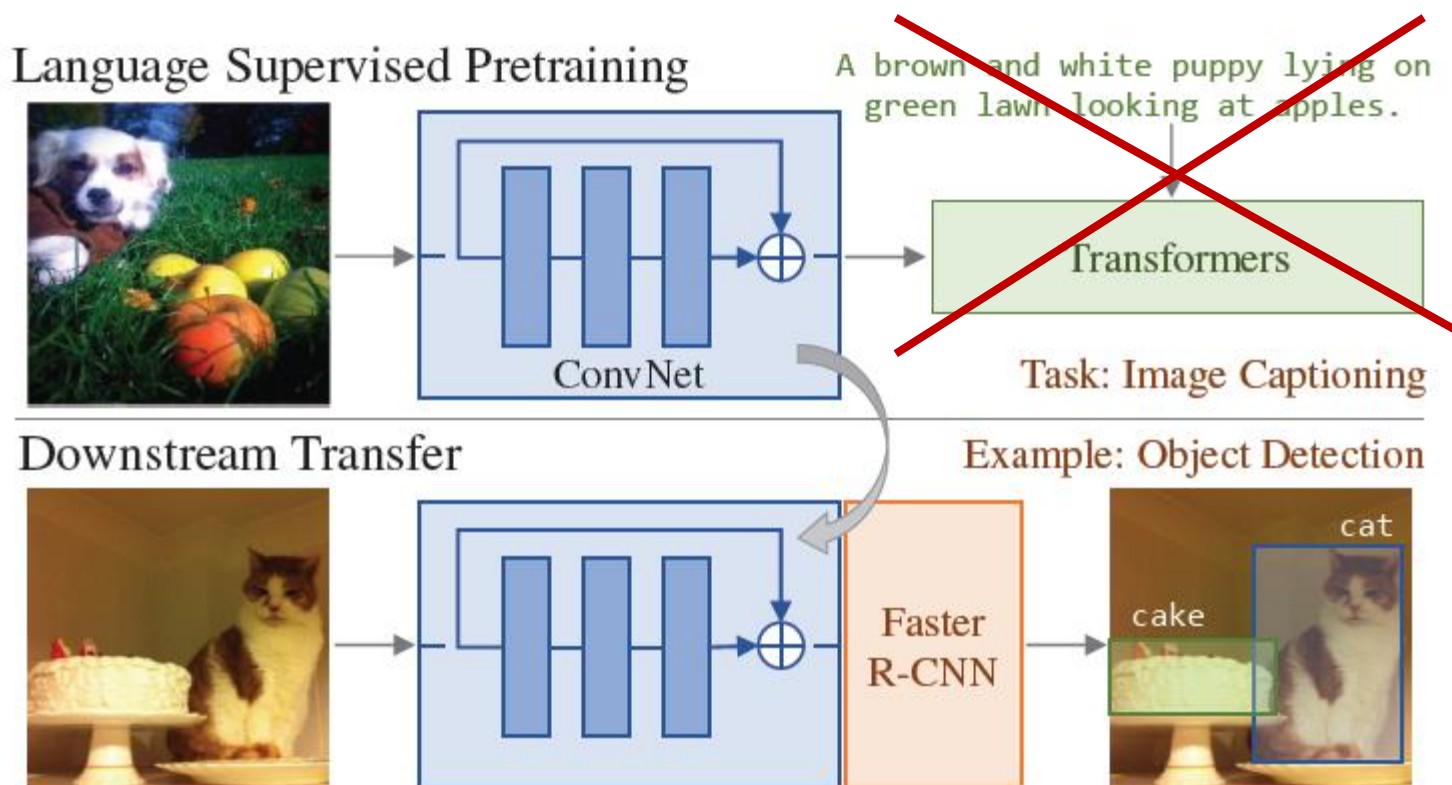
# Overview of VirTex

## Joint text learning

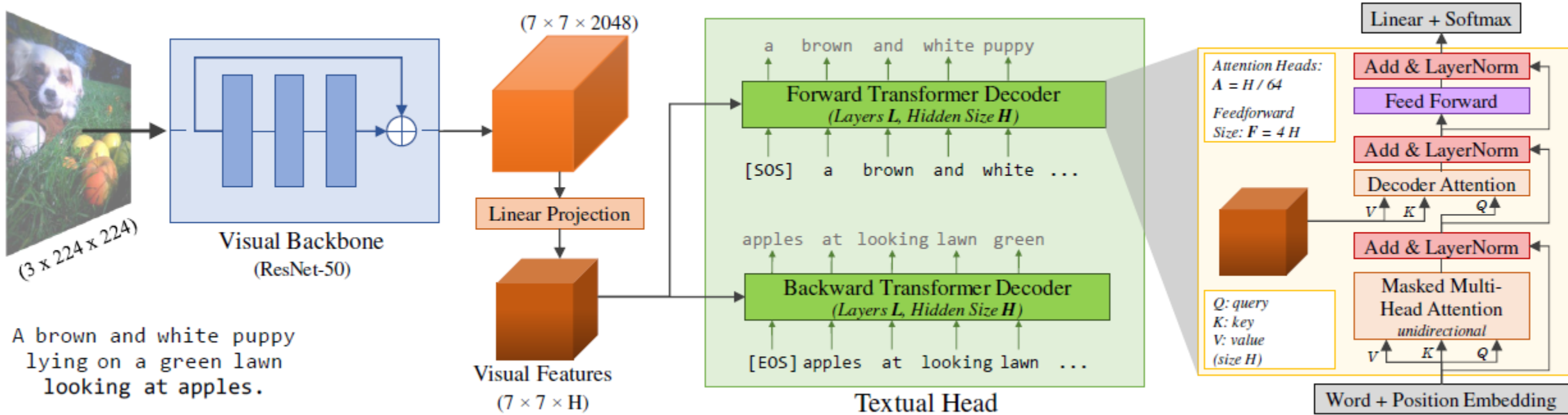


# Overview of VirTex

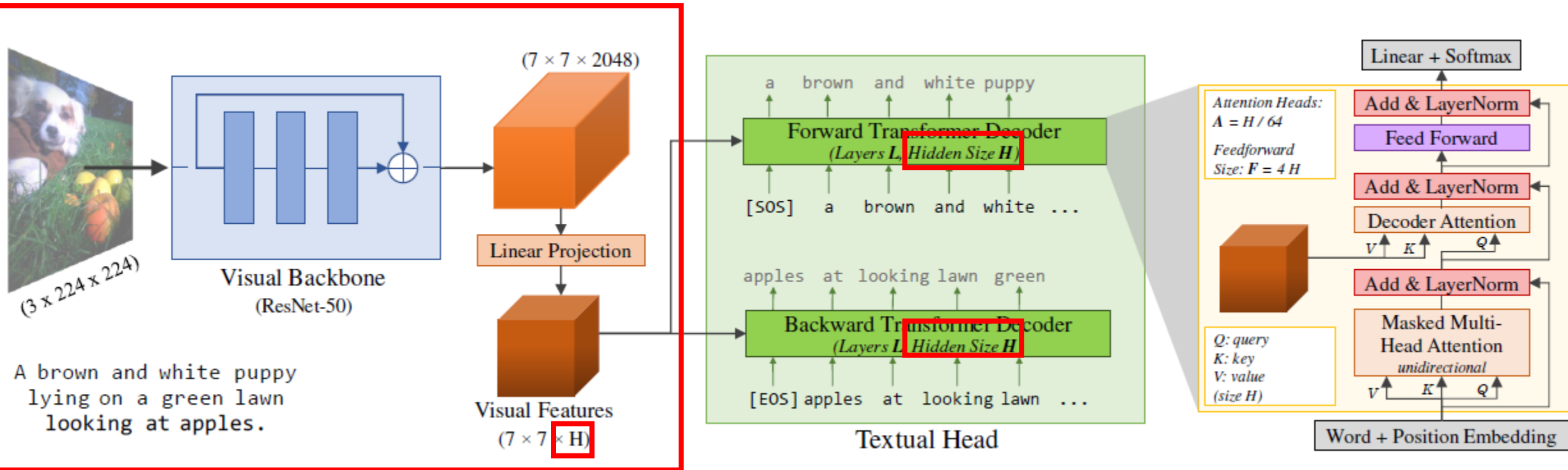
- Here, we **drop text learner (transformer) for transfer**



# VirTex Architecture



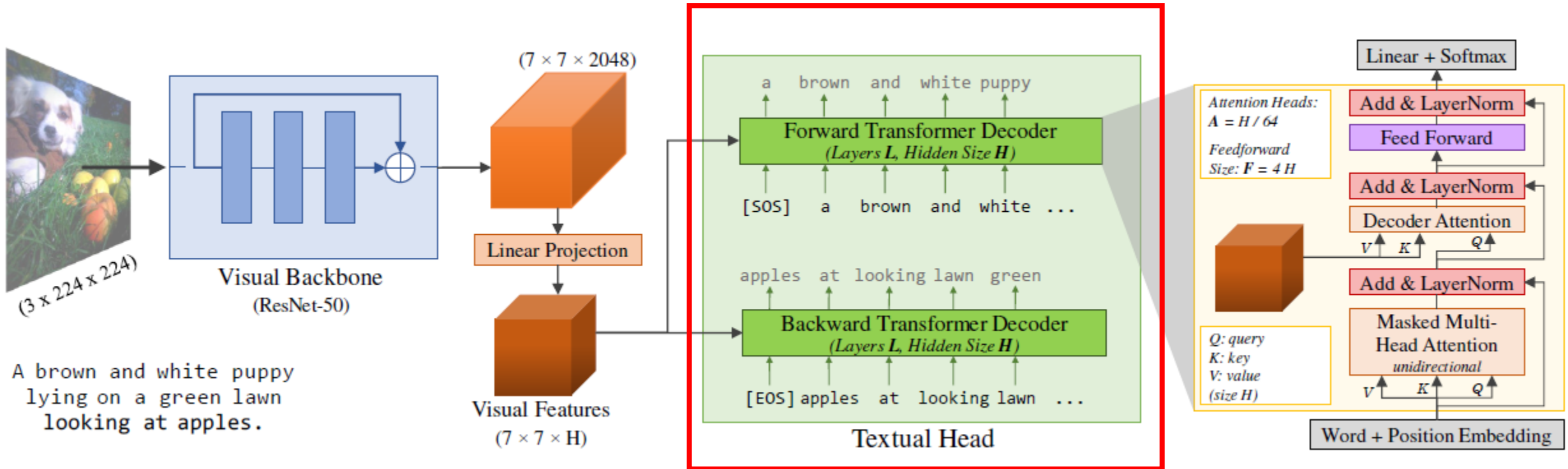
# VirTex Architecture



## Visual backbone

- ResNet-50 is used for visual learning backbone
- Visual features roughly have 7x7 different positions

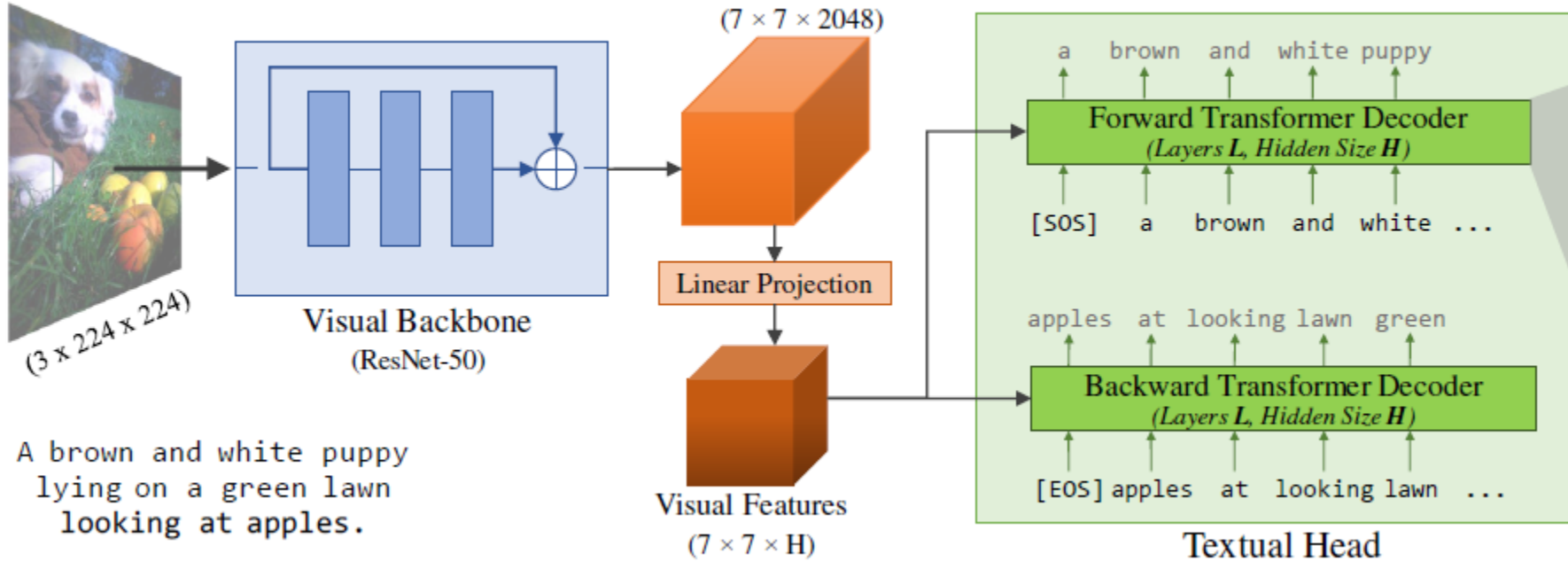
# VirTex Architecture



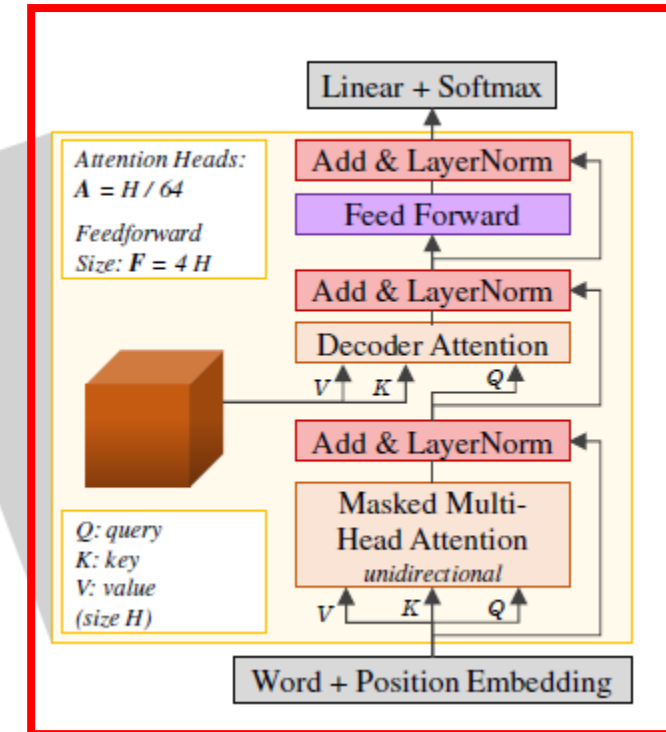
## Bidirectional encoding

- 2 Transformers are used for training (bidirection)
- Two outputs are **not aggregated**: We don't need inference (only training is enough)

# VirTex Architecture



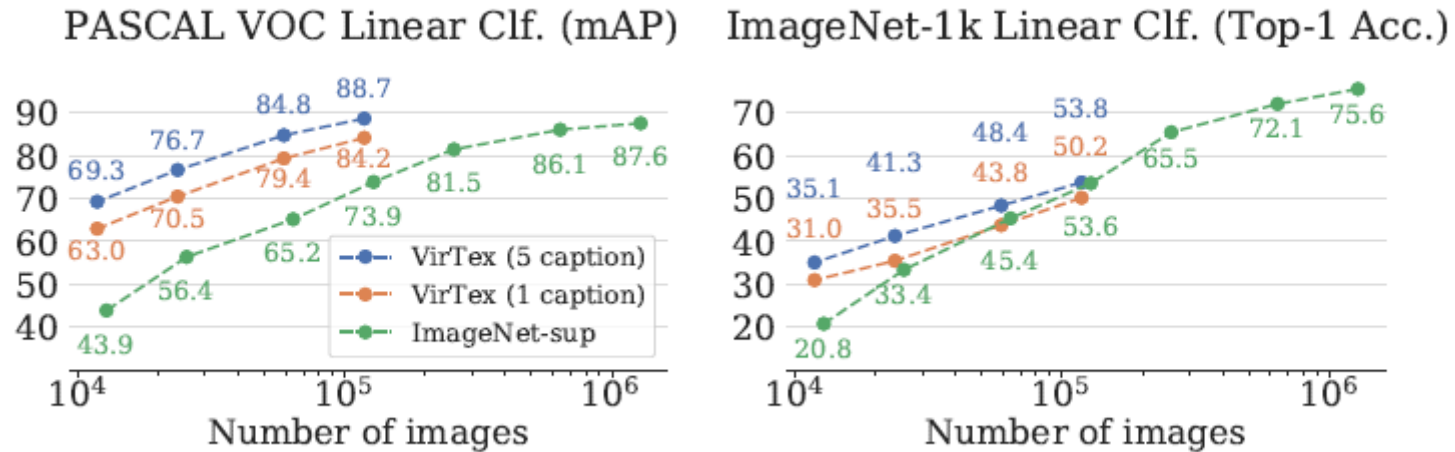
A brown and white puppy  
lying on a green lawn  
looking at apples.



## Masked language model (MLM)

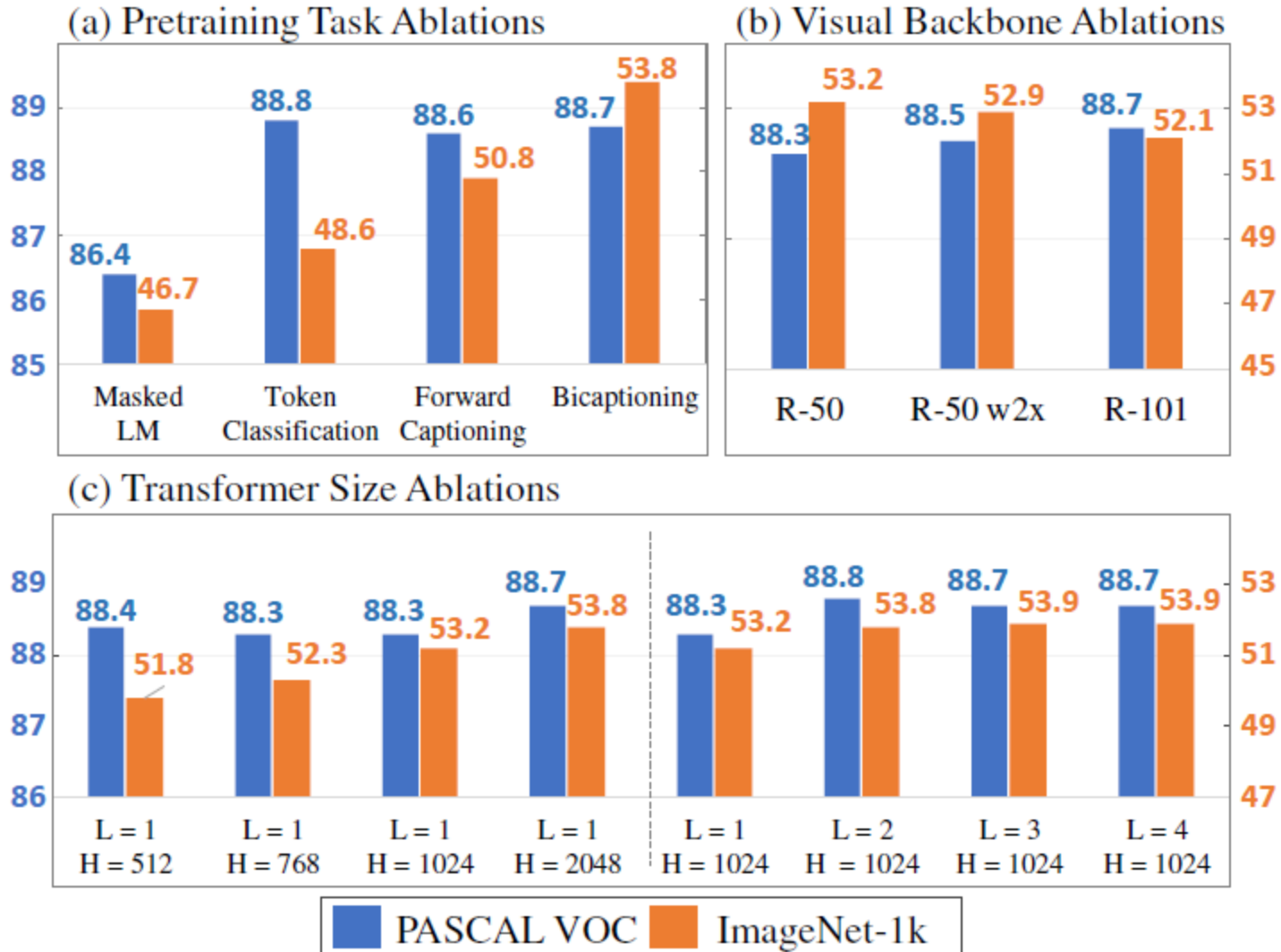
- Basically, same architecture as original transformer decoder
- **Cross-attention** between visual features and text instead
- **Shallow** transformer layer (1-2 layer): as visual part is important

# SOTA Performance w/ Fewer Data



- Caption: hot many captions for each image
- ImageNet-sup: accuracy based on conventional supervision
- Can it **exceeds performance of supervision?**

# Ablation Study



- Bi-direction is important
- **L=1 (very shallow)** is enough for Transformer

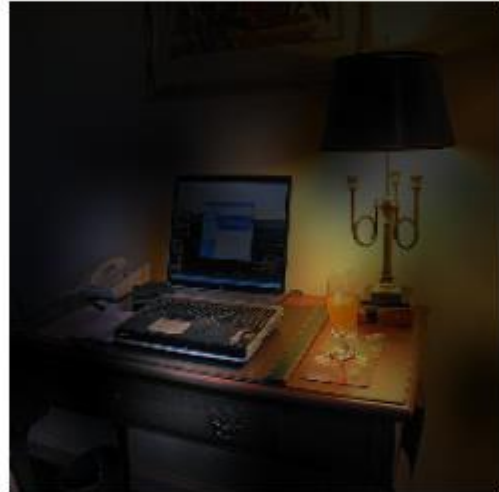


# Visualization of Attention Map

VirTex predicted captions (R-50,  $L = 1$ ,  $H = 512$ ), forward transformer decoder



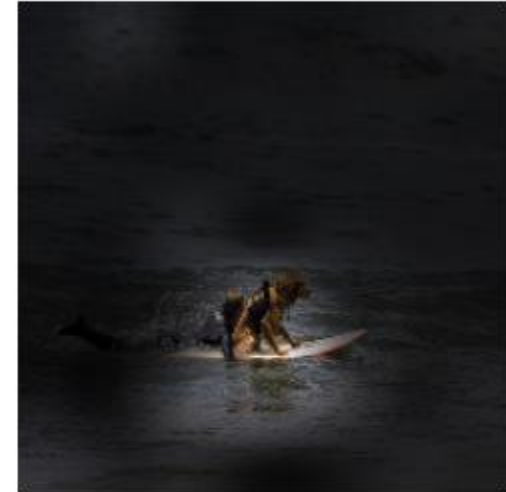
a cat laying on a pair of blue shoes



a laptop computer sitting on top of a desk



an orange is sitting on the side of a road



a dog riding on a surfboard in the ocean

- Upscale attention map & overlap on image
- Visual attention aligns well with text part

## Joint learning of visual and text information

How to get  
**High-quality dataset?**

### VirTex [CVPR 2021]

- Leveraging semantically dense (text) information
  - Training with **10x fewer data points**

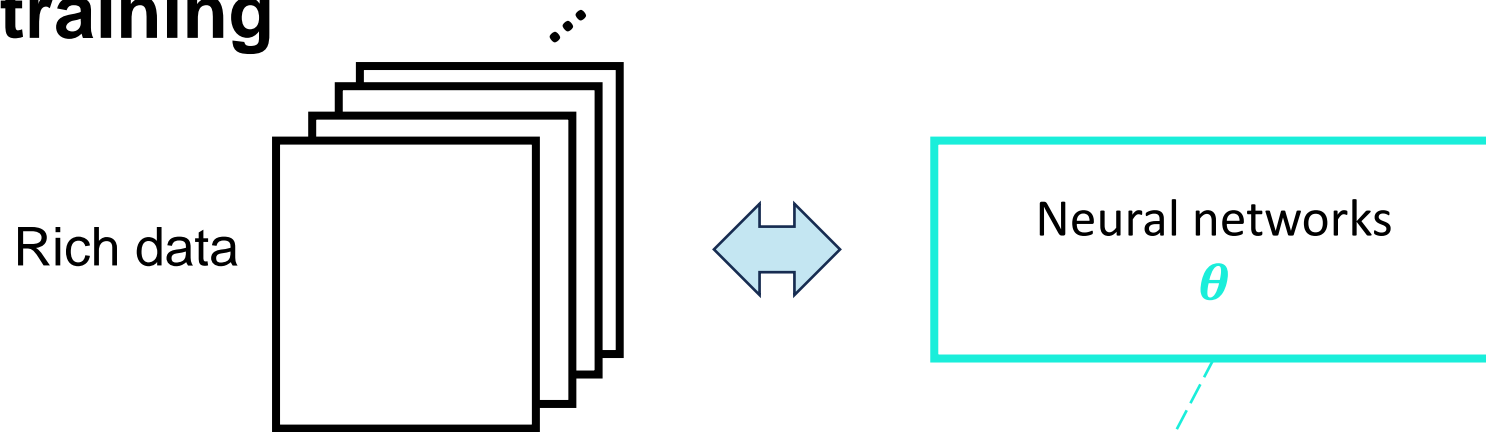
How to achieve  
**zero-shot transfer** for  
downstream tasks?

### CLIP [ICML 2021]

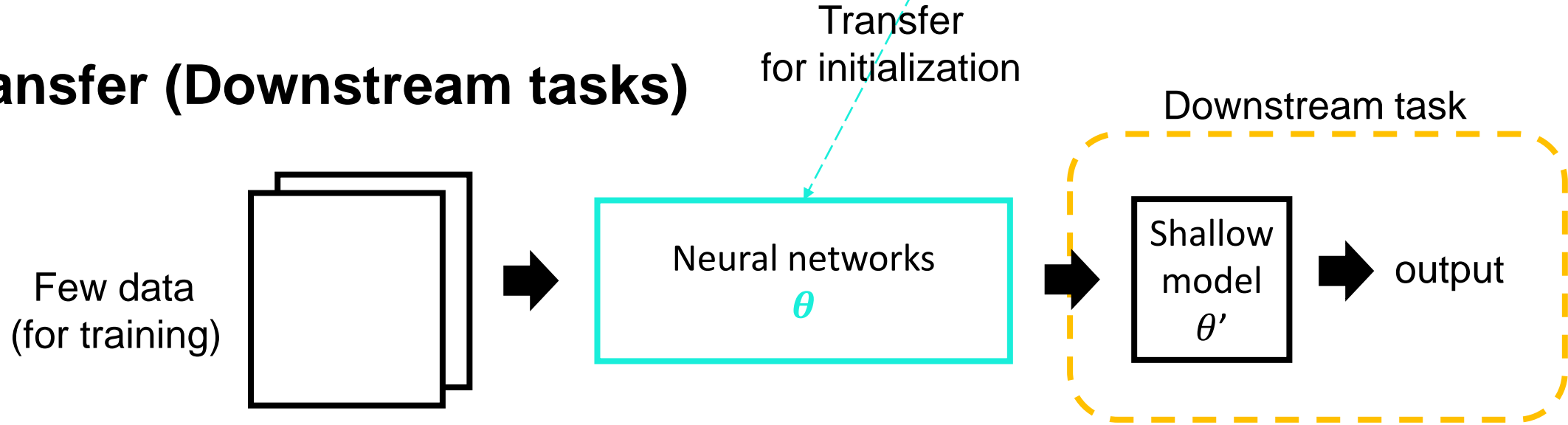
- Utilize text information for learning
  - For **zero-shot** prediction

# What is **Zero-Shot** Learning?

## Pretraining



## Transfer (Downstream tasks)

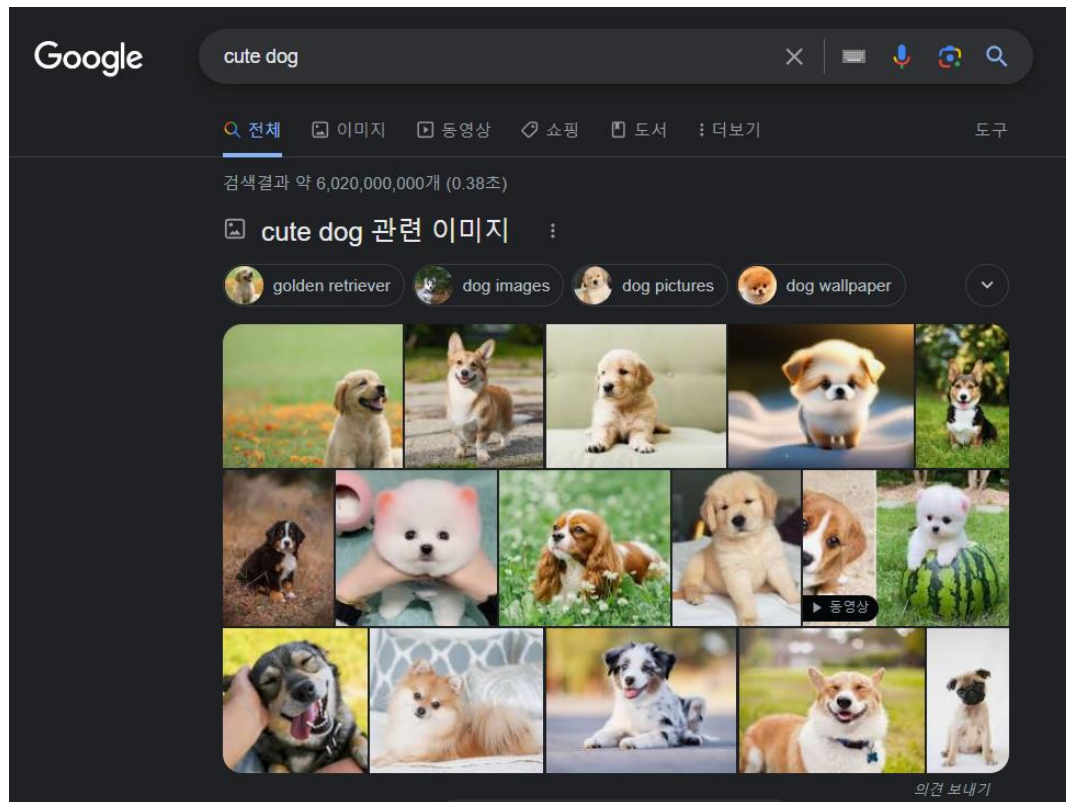


**Zero shot: No fine-tuning**

# Dataset Collection

**Typical image dataset size:** 3.5 billion, while 100K for MS-COCO (not enough)

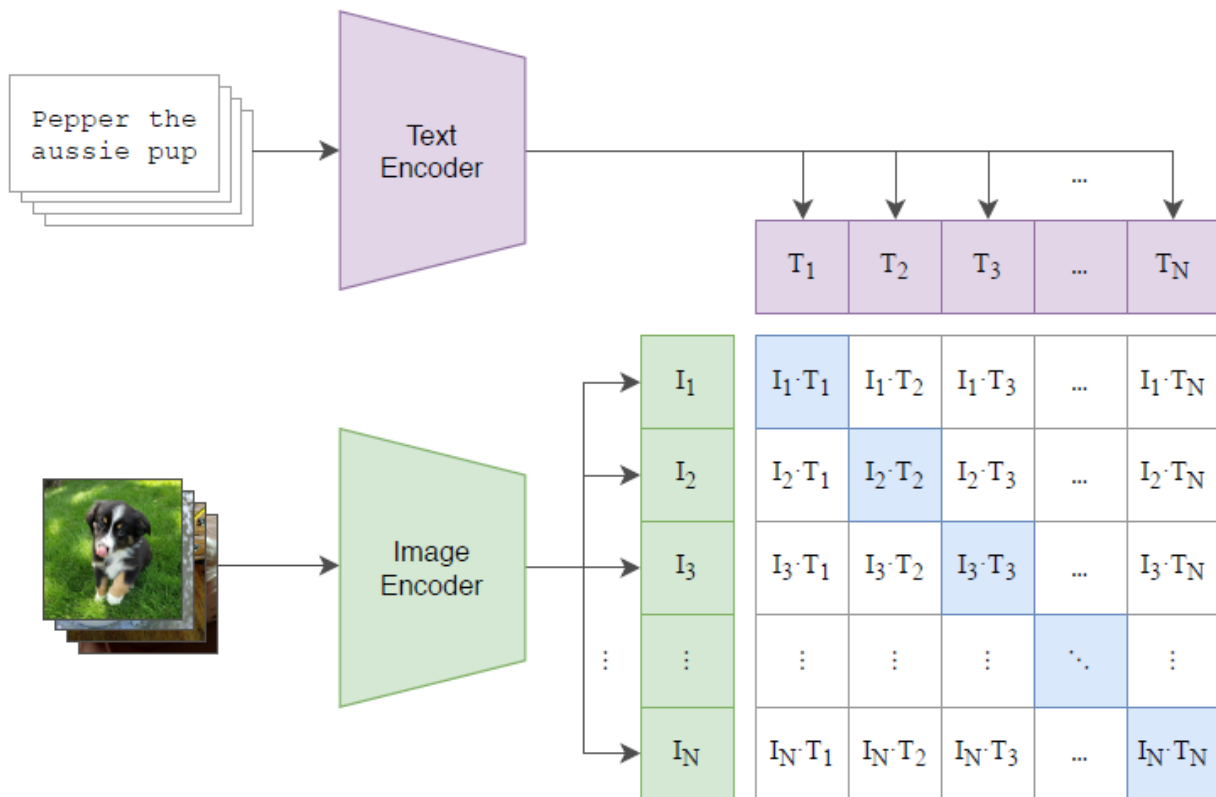
**OpenAI** collects 400M (image, text) pair via Web querying



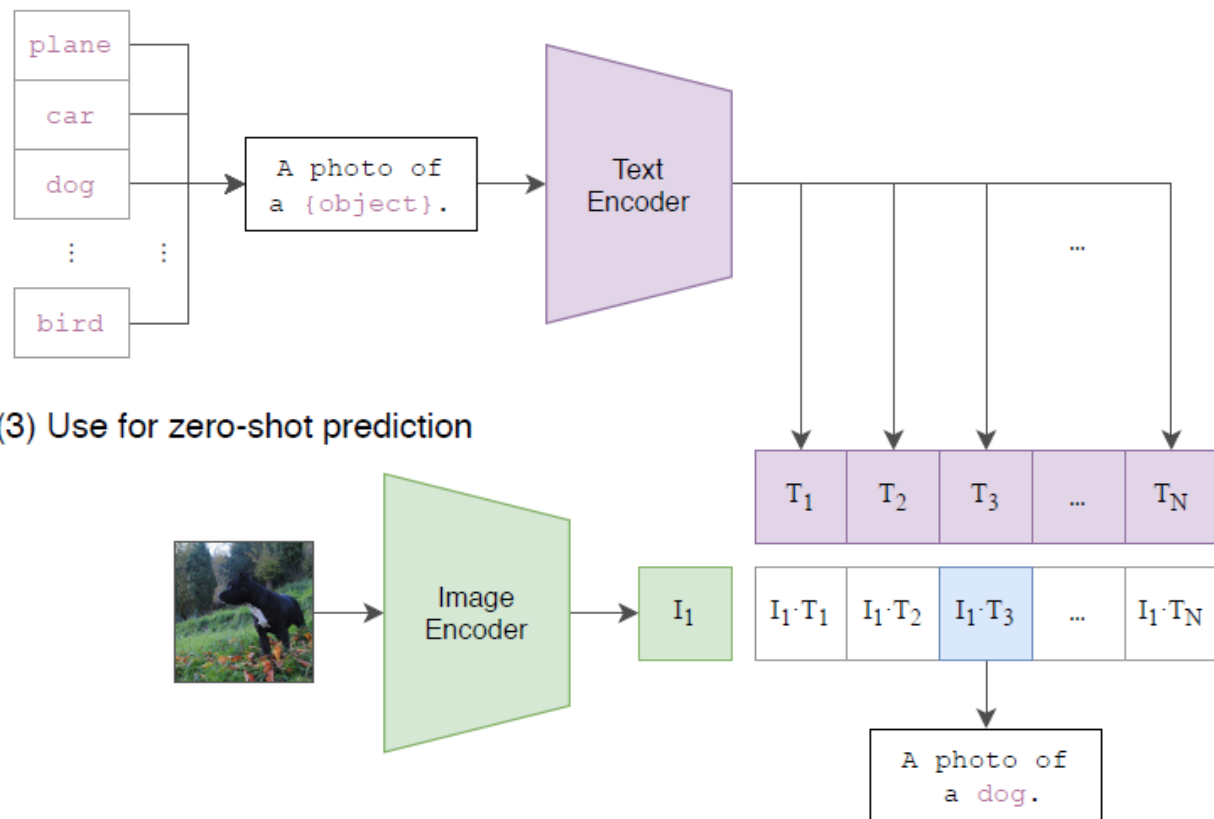
- Note: we don't leverage dense text now
- Worries about data quality?

# Overview of CLIP

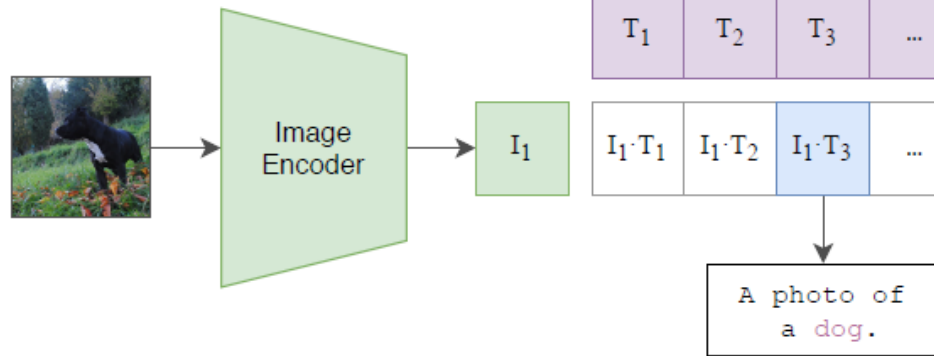
## (1) Contrastive pre-training



## (2) Create dataset classifier from label text

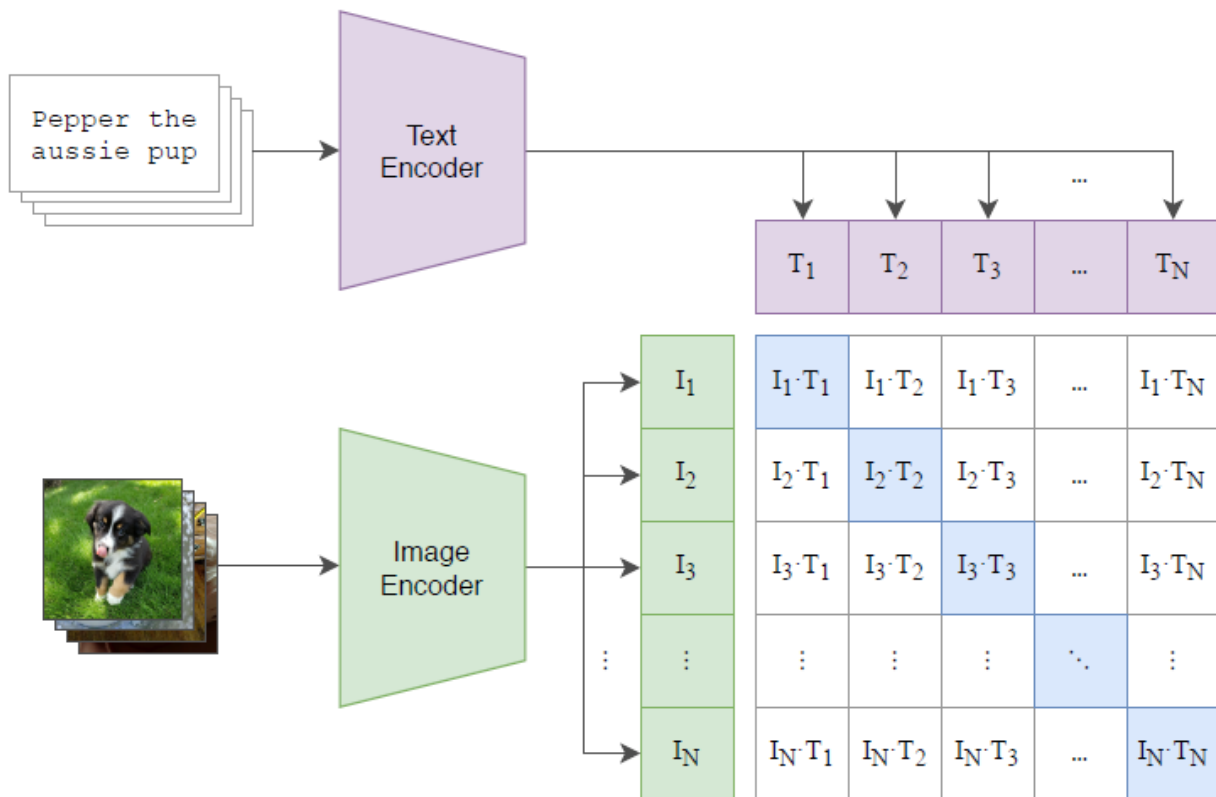


## (3) Use for zero-shot prediction

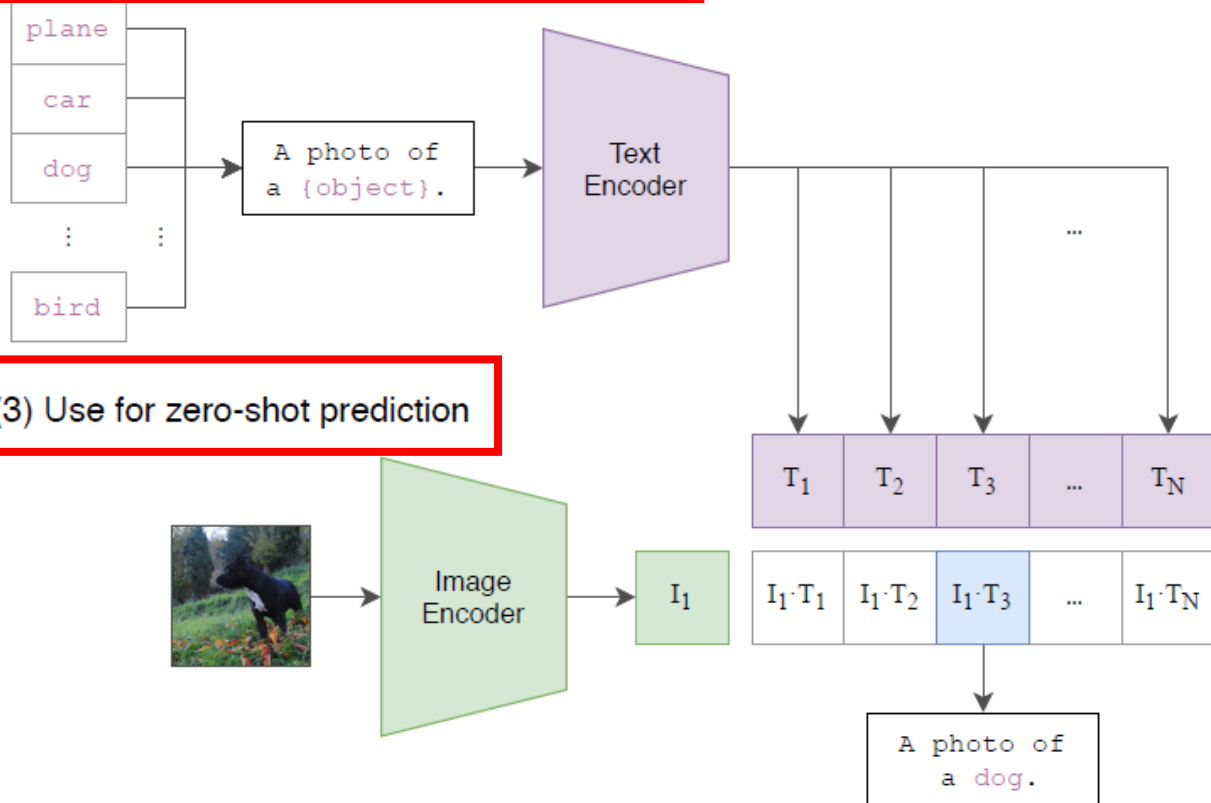


# Overview of CLIP

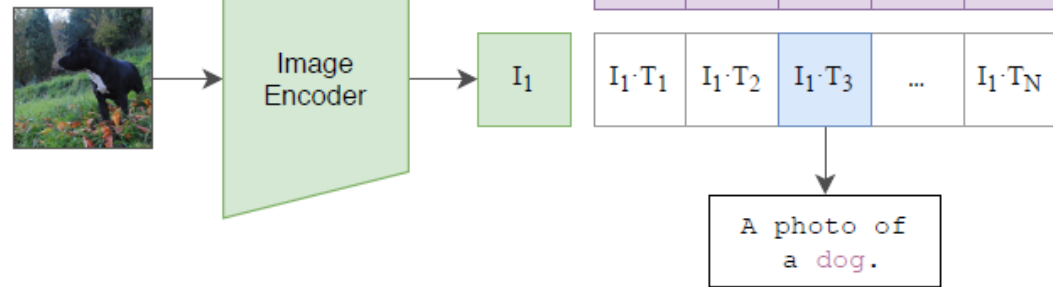
## (1) Contrastive pre-training



## (2) Create dataset classifier from label text

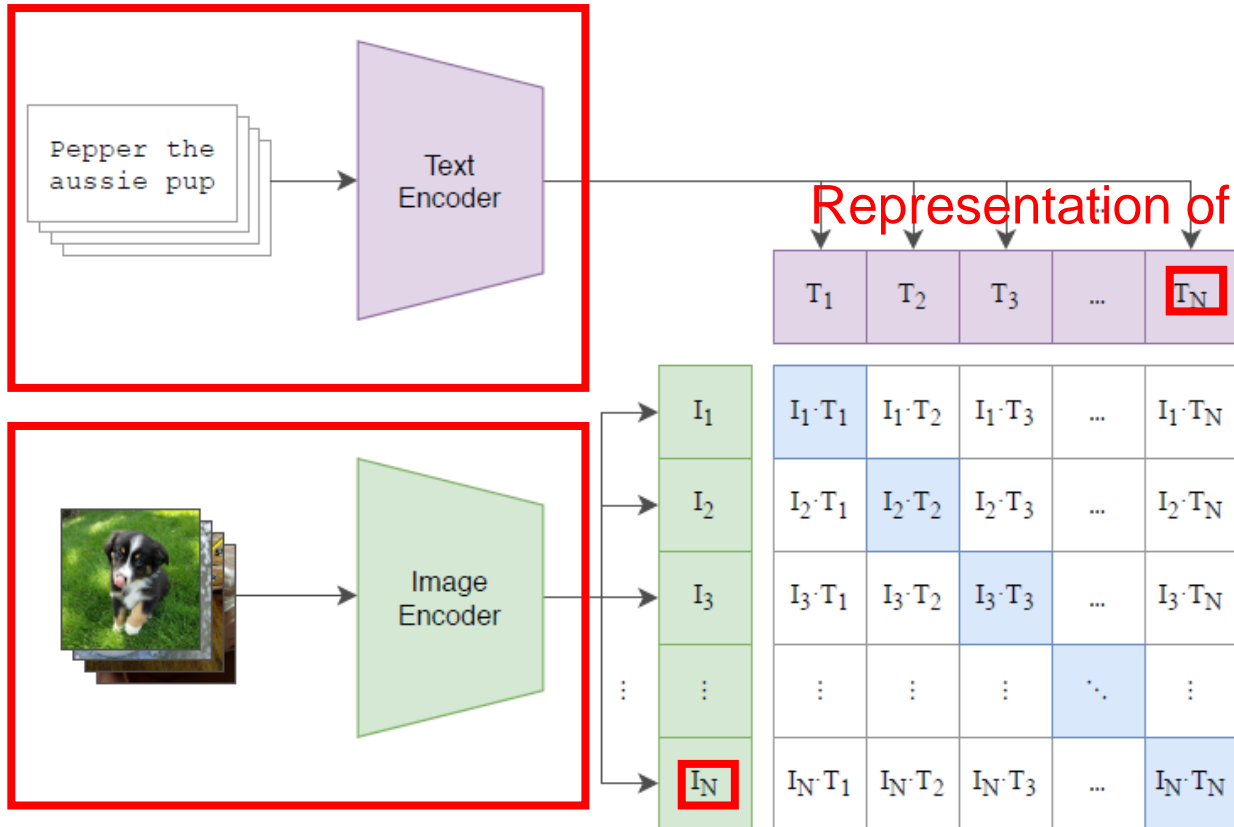


## (3) Use for zero-shot prediction



# CLIP: Contrastive Pre-Training

(1) Contrastive pre-training



## **N** different texts

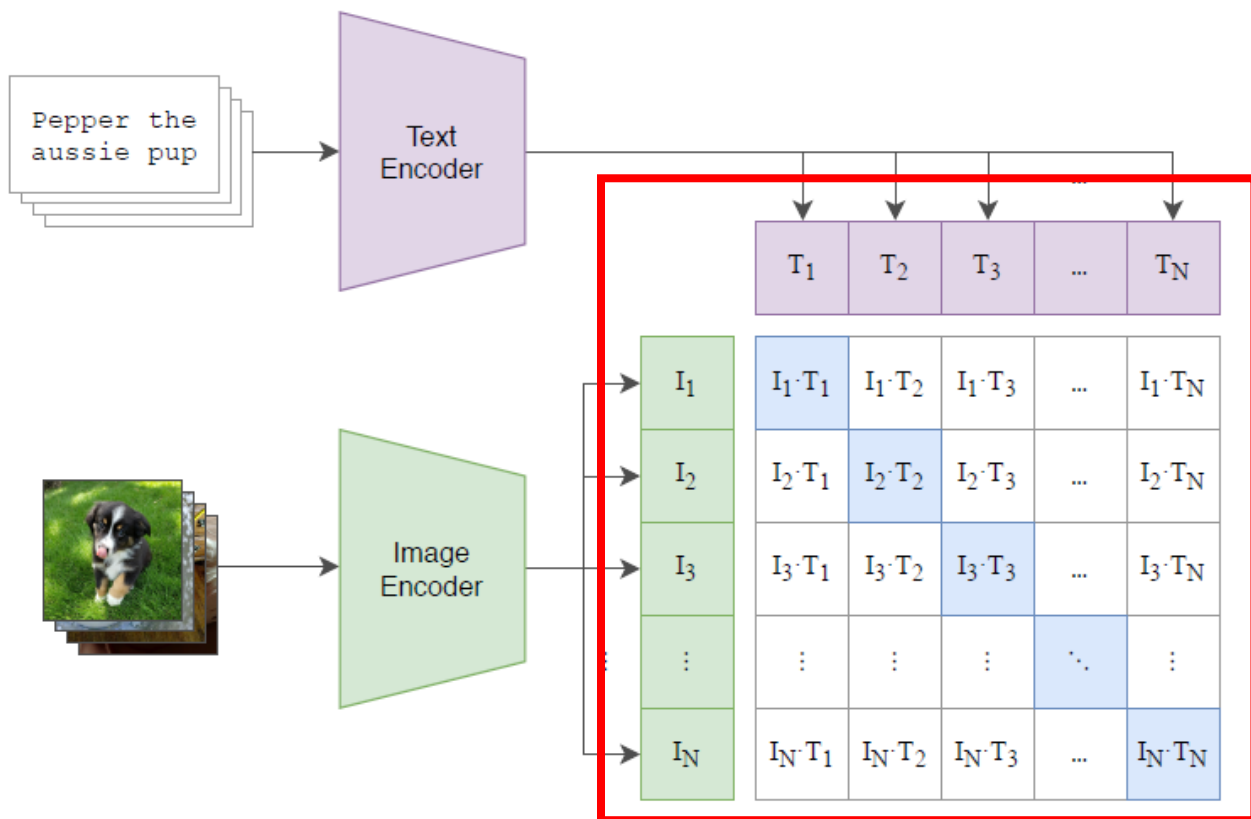
- Transformer: encode each text sentence (word or sentence)

## **N** different images

- ResNet50 for backbone visual encoder

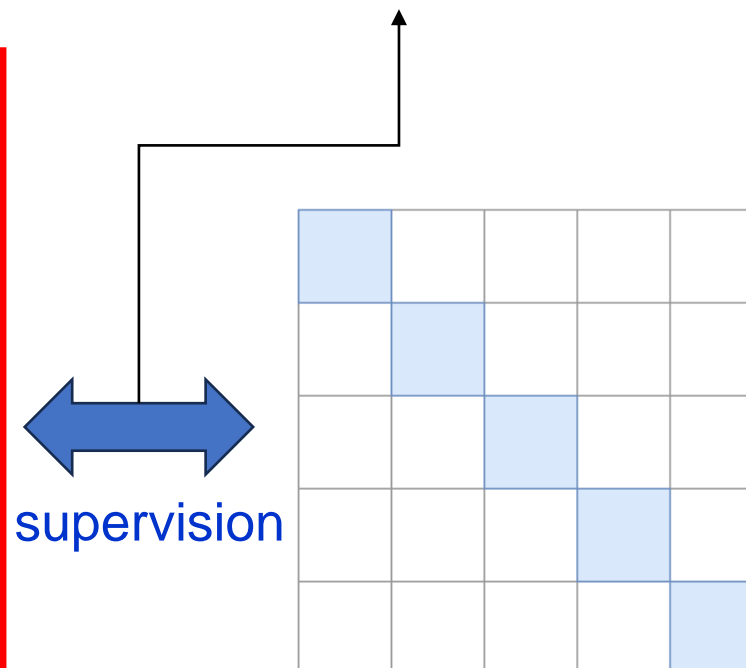
# CLIP: Contrastive Pre-Training

## (1) Contrastive pre-training



## Supervised training

- Cross-entropy loss

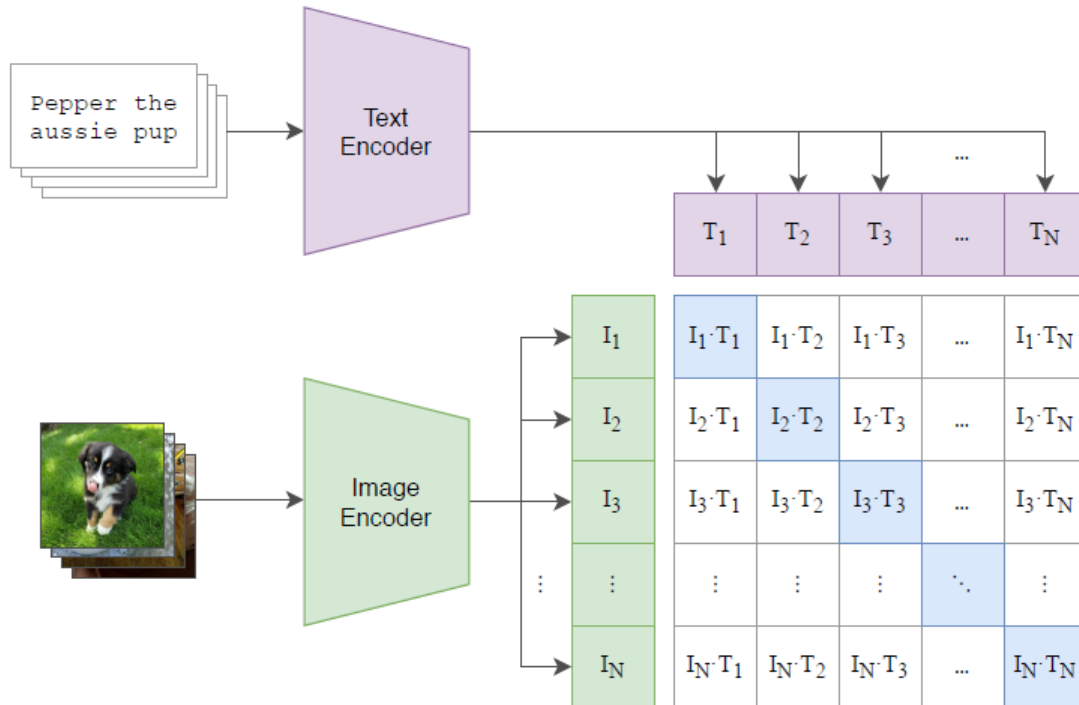




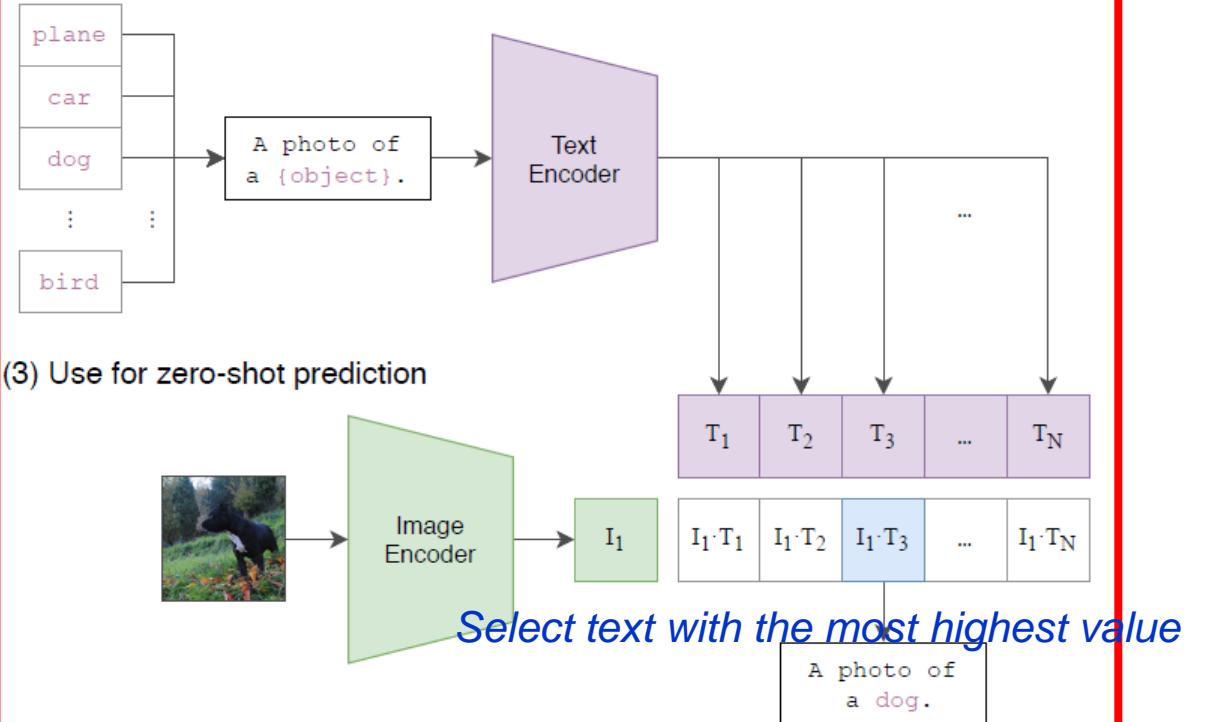
# CLIP: Create Dataset

- Label to text: To achieve zero-shot transfer, formats should be matched (dataset should be created)

(1) Contrastive pre-training



(2) Create dataset classifier from label text



- Perform zero-shot prediction with unseen data

# Evaluations

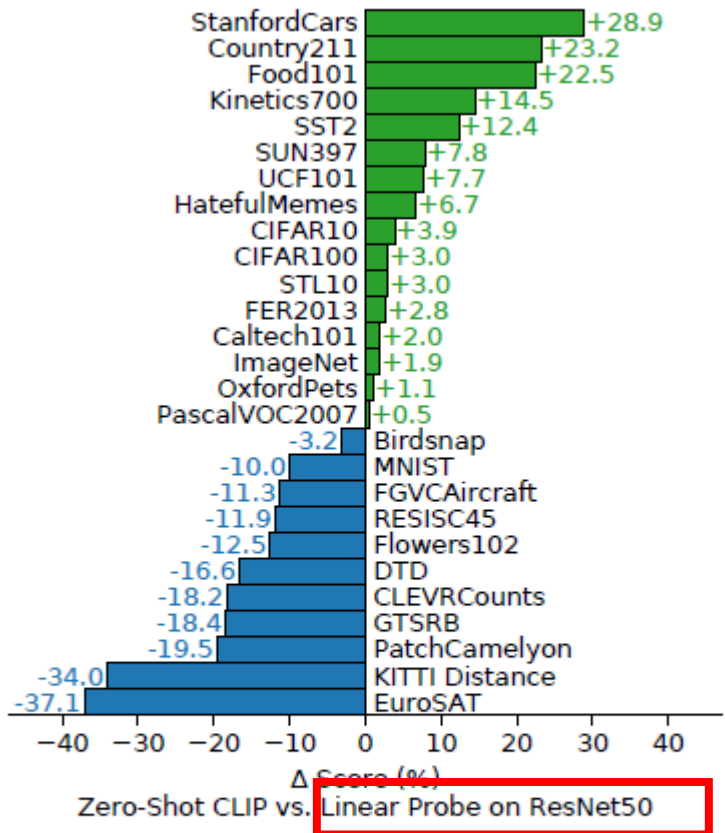
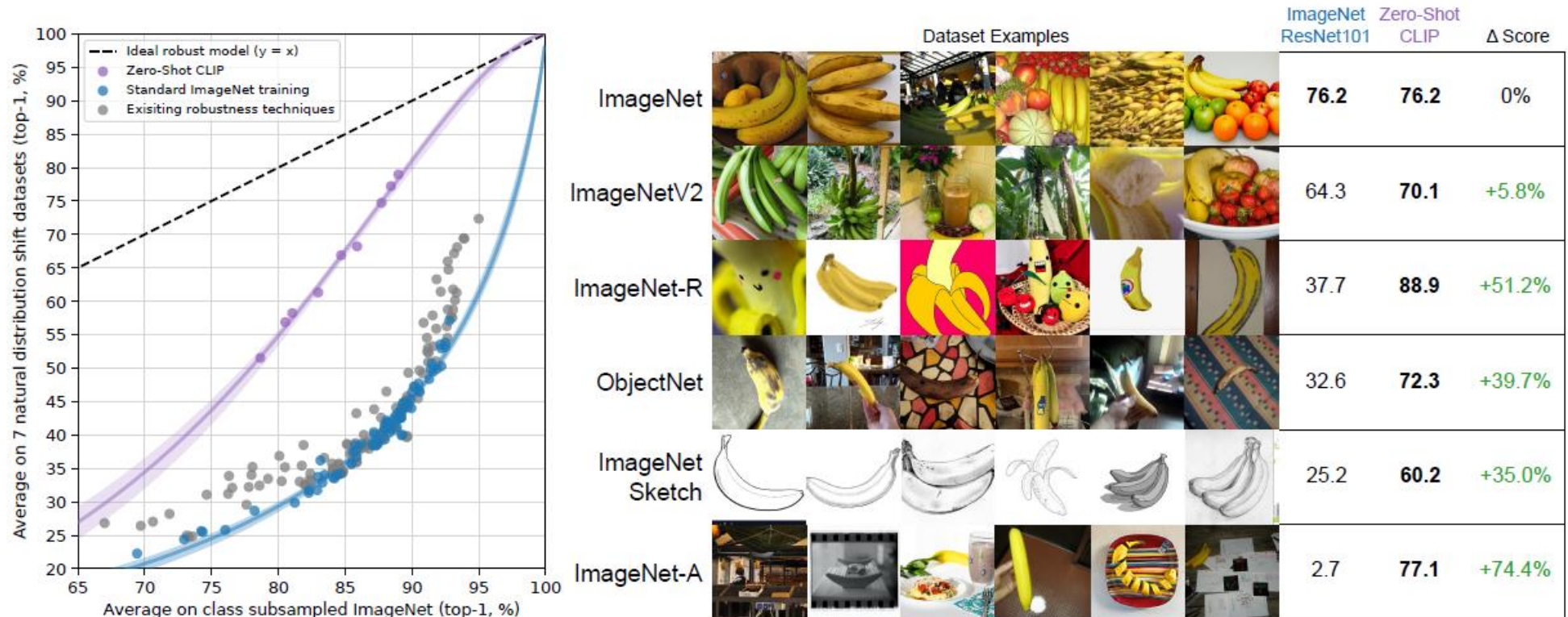


Figure 4. Zero-shot CLIP is competitive with a fully supervised baseline. Across a 27 dataset eval suite, a zero-shot CLIP classifier outperforms a fully supervised linear classifier fitted on ResNet50 features on 16 datasets, including ImageNet.

- Fine-tuning on ResNet50 vs. CLIP
  - 4-shot is used for the baseline
  - CLIP (zero-shot) **even outperforms** few-shot learning
  - Outperforms in 16/27 datasets
- Weak performance on several specialized, complex or abstract tasks
  - Satellite image classification (EuroSAT and RESISC45), lymph node tumor detection (PatchCamelyon), counting objects in synthetic scenes (CLEVRCounts), ...

# Evaluations

- Robustness to **natural distribution shift**
  - Reduce robustness gap by up to 75%
  - zero-shot model should not be able to exploit spurious correlations or patterns that hold only on a specific distribution, since it is not trained on that distribution



## Takeaways

- Jointly learning visual representation with text information is very helpful
- (VirTex) Exploiting dense semantics via text sentence is much helpful
- CLIP (a zero-shot model) is good for learning domain-agnostic, general feature of images.

"Success is not final, failure is not fatal:  
it is the courage to continue that counts."  
- Winston Churchill

Thank you!

[jindeok6@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:jindeok6@yonsei.ac.kr)

---