

Teaching Structured Vision & Language Concepts to Vision & Language Models

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Current SOTA VL Models logic:



The problem: VL Models Struggle with SVLC

- Current VL models focus on the object.
- VL models ignore relations between objects.
- VL models ignores object attributes and states.
- Called an “object bias” in recent literature [winoground, vl checklist].



VL model

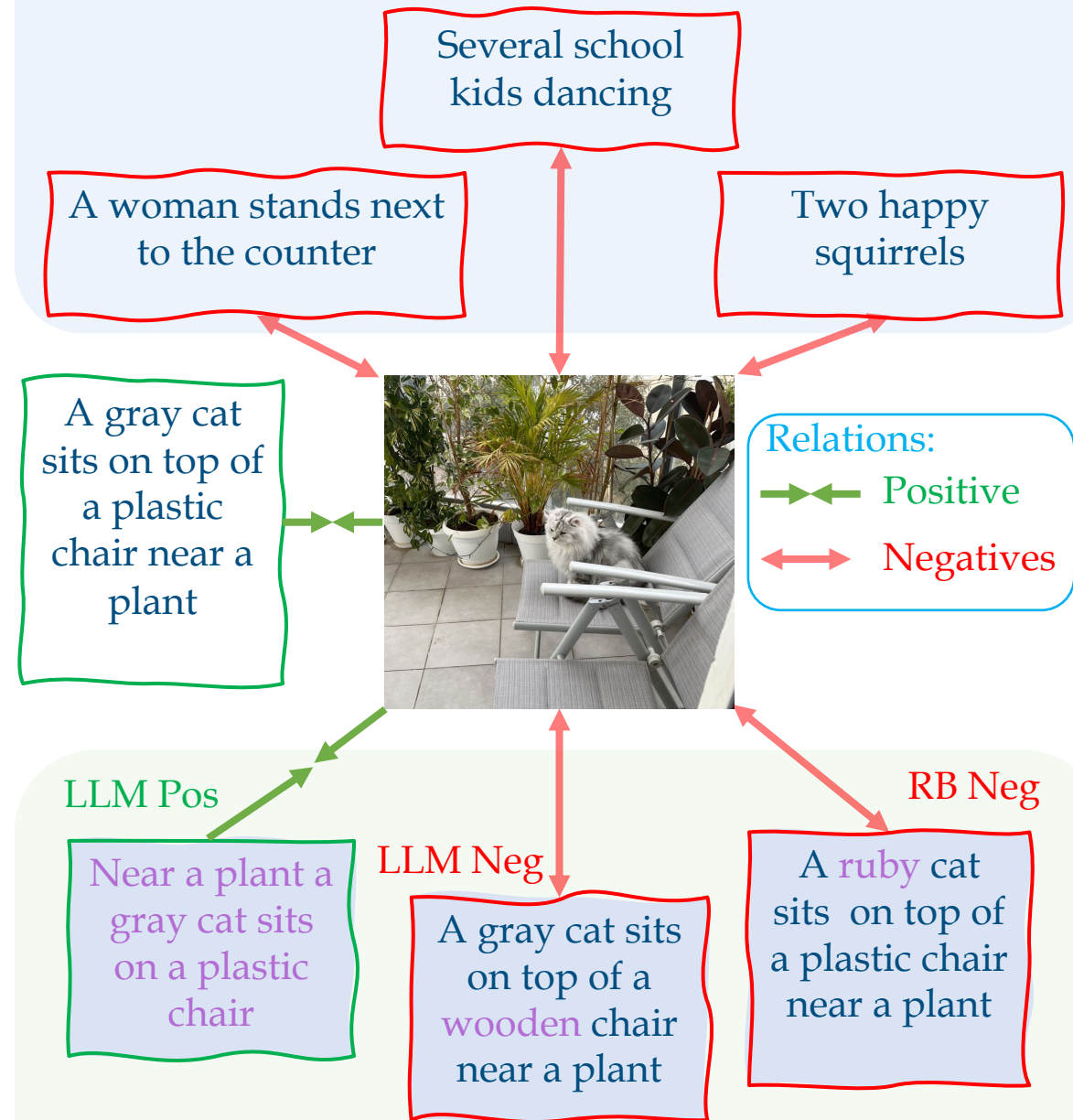


	Query	Score
✗	Cat sits on a chair.	83%
✓	Chair sits on a cat.	81%

The Solution: specialized losses, augmented captions

- Current state: CLIP's negative captions are completely unrelated to the image.
- Our method:
 - Positive captions augmentation.
 - Negative captions augmentation by minor changes to positive captions.

(a) Typical contrastive negative captions. (e.g. CLIP)



(b) Our augmented captions.

What are “Structured Vision & Language Concepts” (SVLC)?

SVLC - Structured Vision & Language Concepts.

Characteristics from both image and caption:

- Object attributes.
- Inter-object relations.
- Object states.



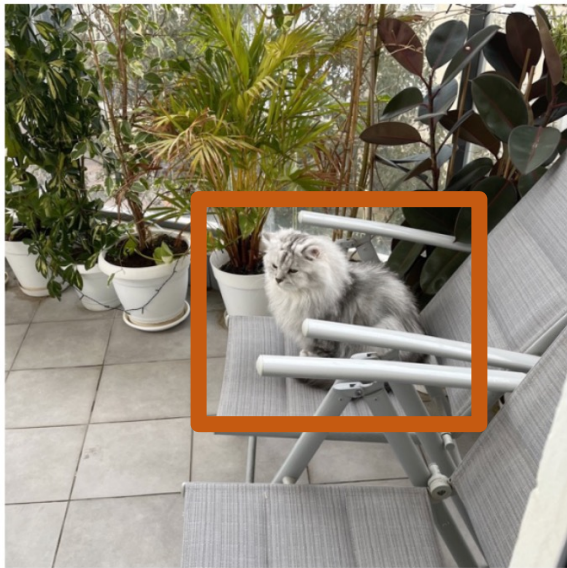
“A gray cat sits on top of a plastic chair near a plant”

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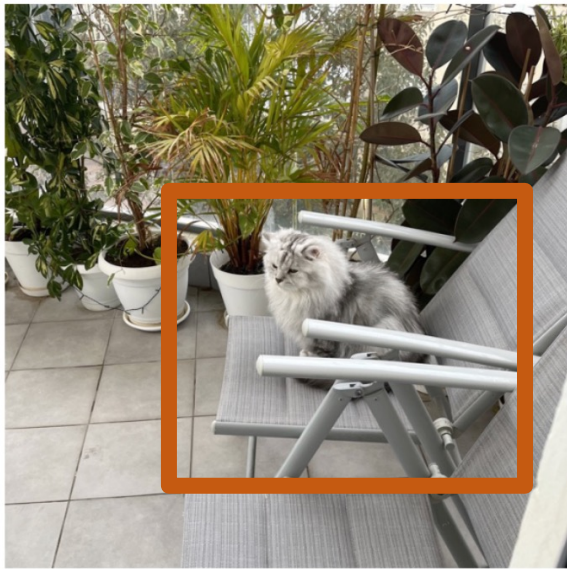
- Gray cat

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“A gray cat sits on top of a plastic chair near a plant”

- Gray cat
- Cat sits on top of a chair

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- Gray cat
- Cat sits on top of a chair
- Plastic chair

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VL model ignores who does the action on who

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VL model



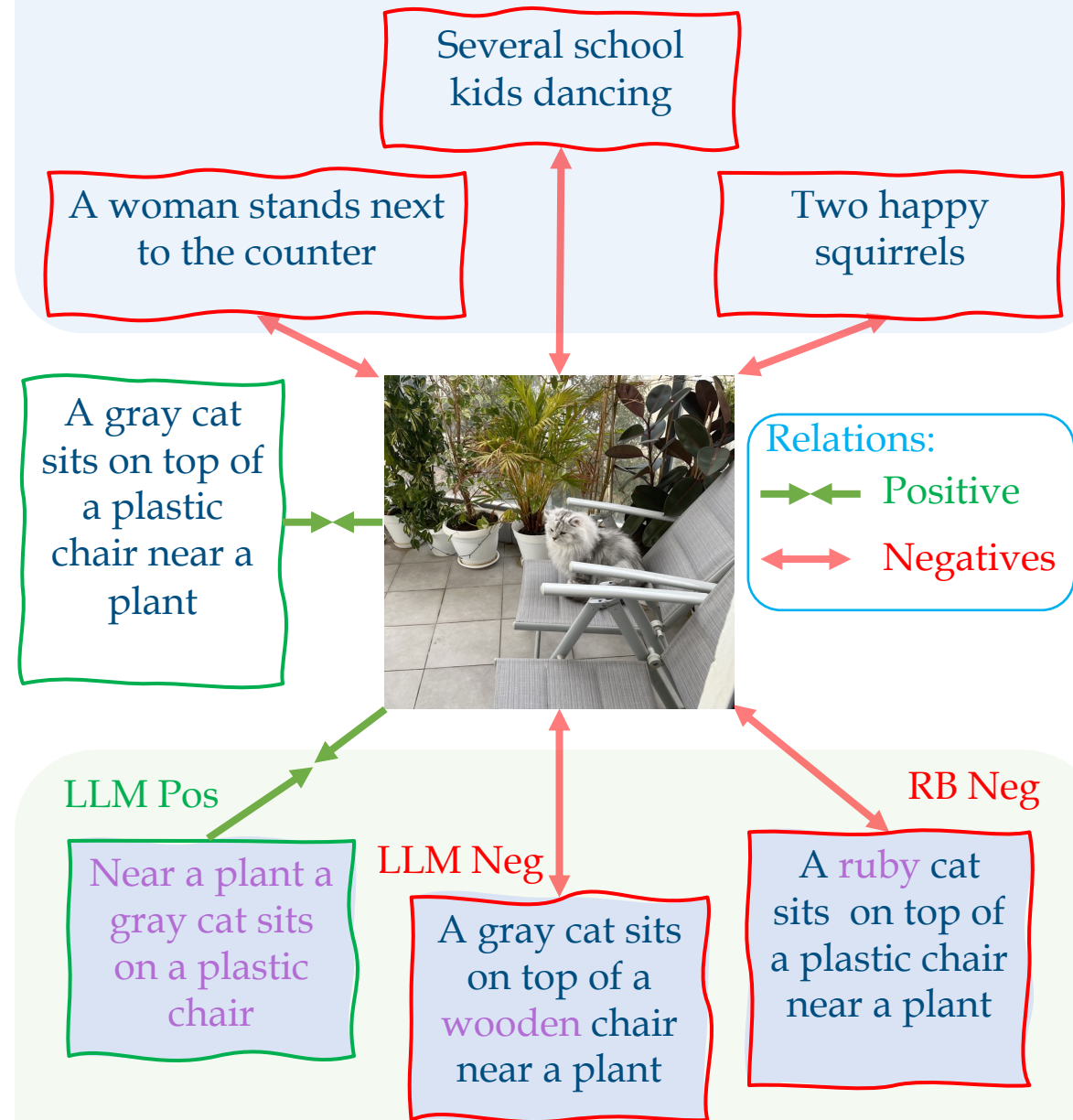
	Query	Score
✗	A black cat	75%
✓	A gray cat	72%

VL model ignores the cat's color

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VL-Checklist – SVLC Benchmark

- Match the correct caption to the image.
- The captions only differ in one word:
 - Color
 - Material
 - Action
 - Size
 - etc.

Attribute



Color

[POS]: sheep is **white**.
[NEG]: sheep is **golden brown**.

Material

[POS]:sheep is **furry**.
[NEG]:sheep is **hardwood**.

Relation



Action

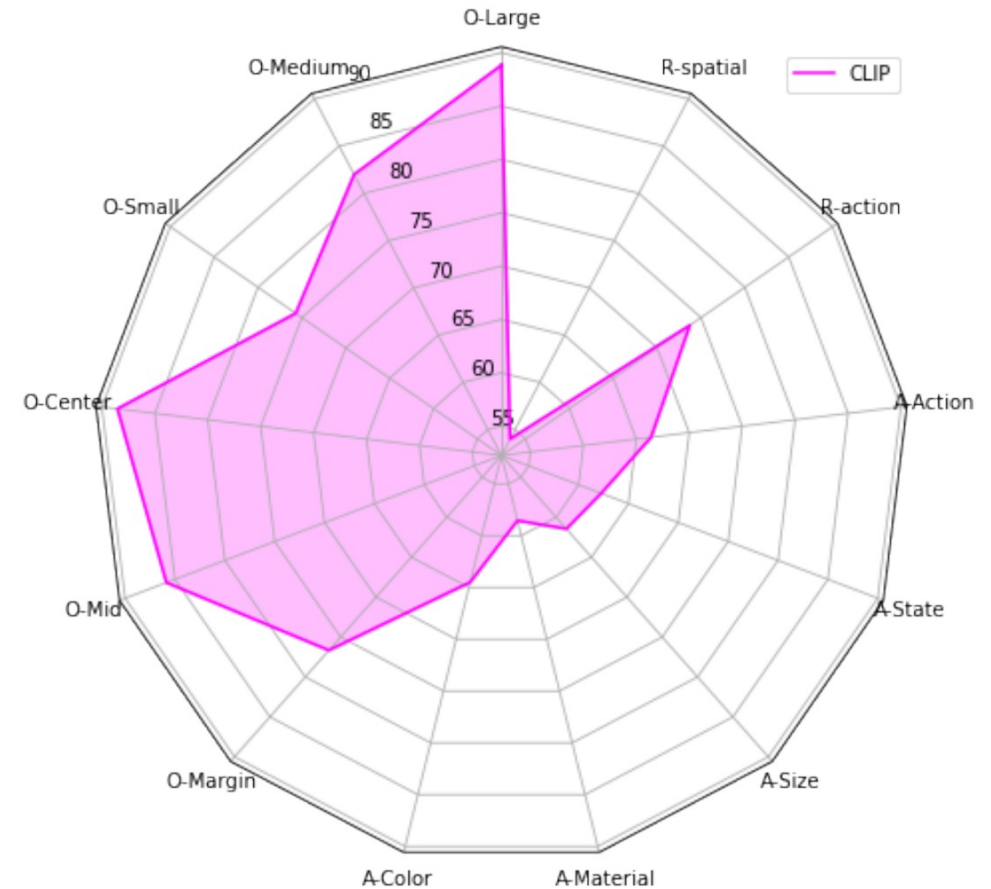
[POS]: child **brushing** teeth.
[NEG]: child **photographing** teeth.

Spatial

[POS]:shirt **on** boy.
[NEG]:shirt **under** boy.

VL-Checklist – VL models struggle

- CLIP excels in objects
- Struggles with relations and attributes



Large Vision and Language Datasets

- Conceptual Captions 3M (CC3M)
 - ~ 3 million images-Text pairs
 - harvested from the web
- LAION-400M (LAION)
 - ~ 400 Million Image-Text Pairs
 - CLIP-Filtered open dataset



The man at bat readies to swing at the pitch while the umpire looks on.



A horse carrying a large load of hay and two people sitting on it.

Our Approach

Text & Image pair input



“A gray cat sits on top of a plastic chair near a plant”

1. Rule-Based Negatives

Pattern matching:

- **color** options
- **action** options
- **material** options
- **state** options
- **size** options



Choose an option randomly

(color, “gray” → “ruby”)

Resulting Negative:

A **ruby** cat sits on top of a plastic chair near a plant

2. Large Language Model unmasking Negatives

Parsing

[ADJ][NOUN][VERB]
A gray cat sits
[ADP]
on top of
[ADJ] [NOUN]
a plastic chair
[ADP] [NOUN]
near a plant



Choose an option randomly

([ADJ],
“plastic”)

A gray cat sits on top of a <MASK> chair near a plant



Inference using BERT

Resulting Negative:

A gray cat sits on top of a **wooden** chair near a plant

3. Large Language Model prompting Positives

a woman standing on top of a sitting cat is semantic similar to a cat standing under a woman. a baby crying to the right of a box is semantic similar to a box placed to the left of a crying baby. a man sitting to the right of a dog is semantic similar to a dog sitting to the left of a man. a blue boat is semantic similar to a boat that is blue. **a gray cat sitting on top of a plastic chair near a plant** is semantic similar to...



Inference using Bloom

Resulting Positive:

Near a plant a gray cat sits on a plastic chair

Rule-Based Negatives

Pattern matching:

- *color* options
- *action* options
- *material* options
- *size* options
- *state* options

“A gray cat sits on top of a plastic chair near a plant”

[color] [Action]
A gray cat sits

on top of
[Material]
a plastic chair

near a plant

→ Color, gray →
Action, sits
Material, plastic

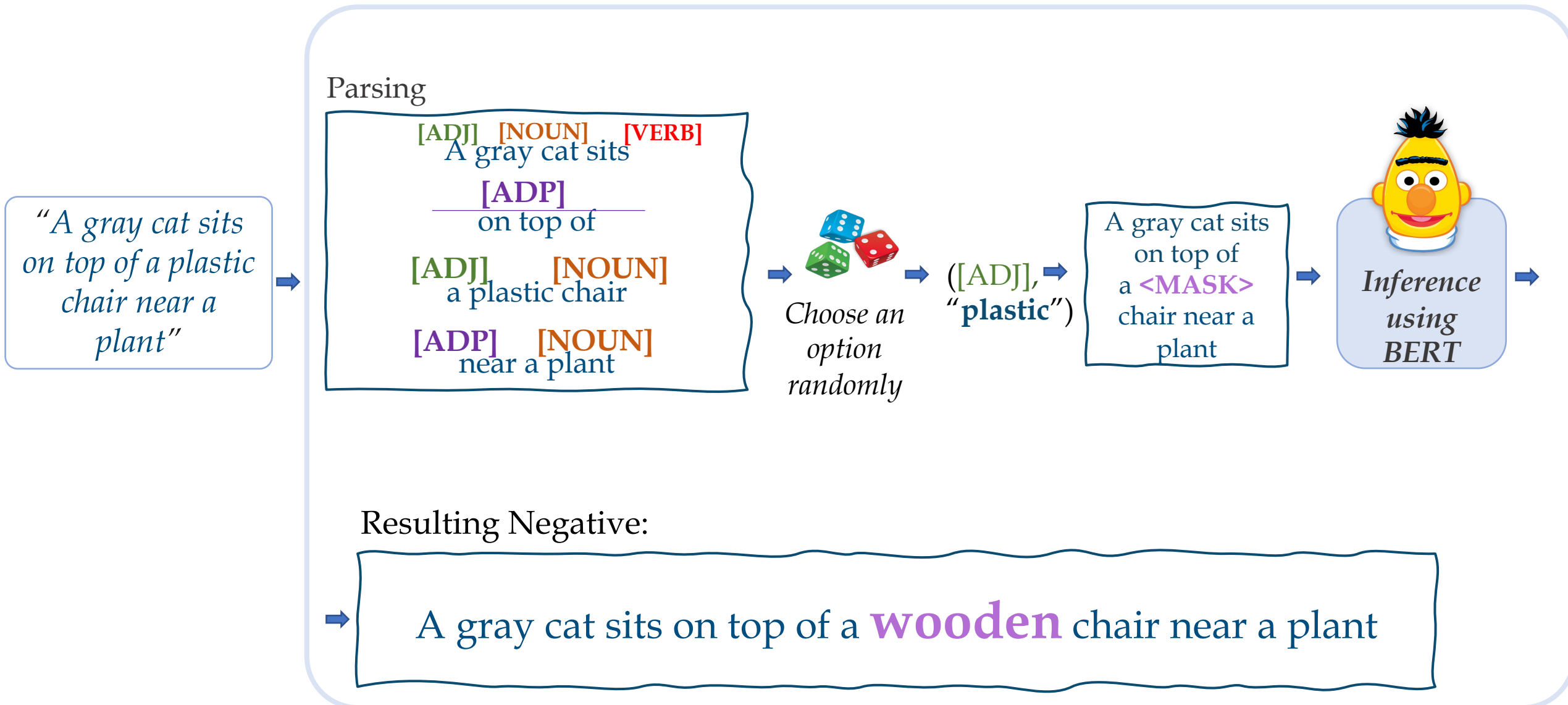

Choose an
option
randomly

→ (color, “gray” →
“ruby”)

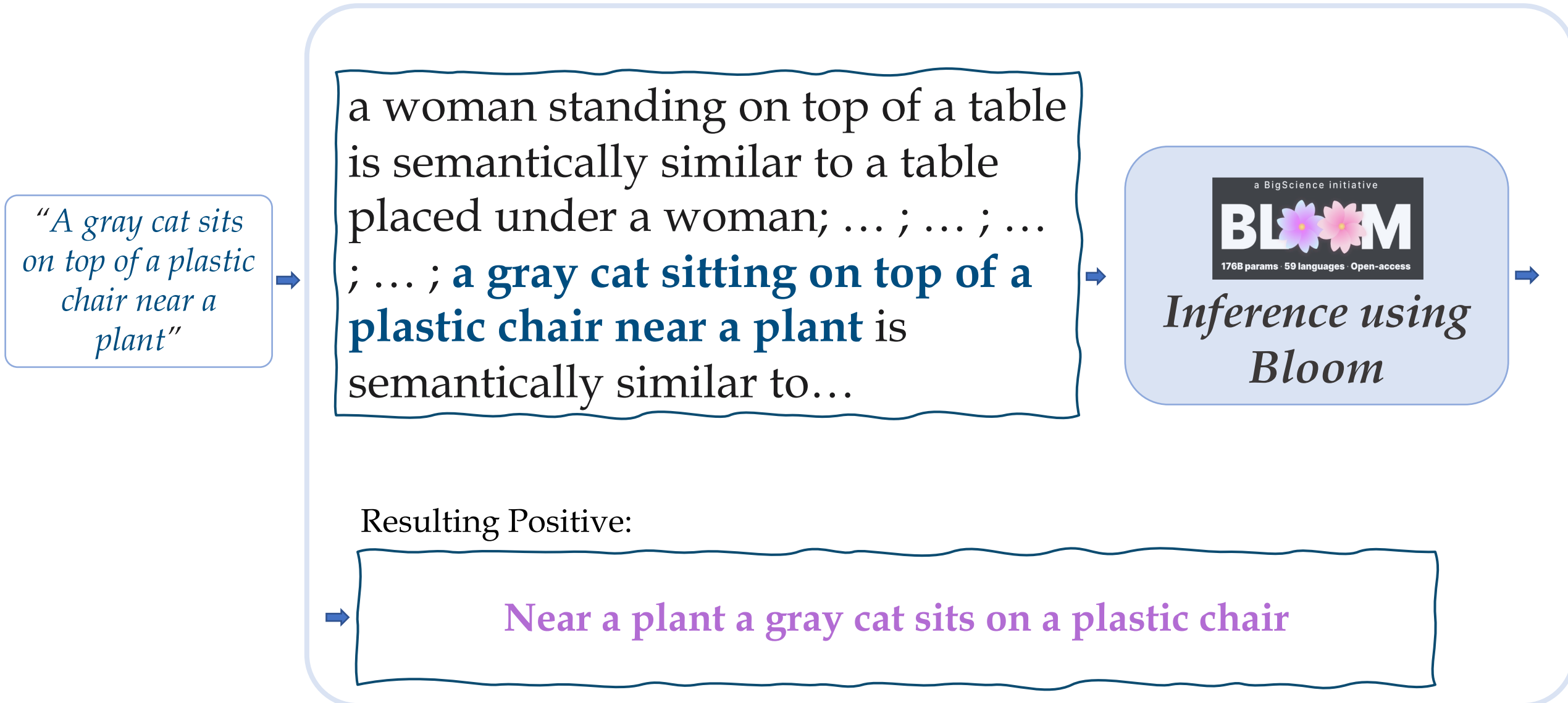
Resulting Negative:

→ A **ruby** cat sits on top of a plastic chair near a plant

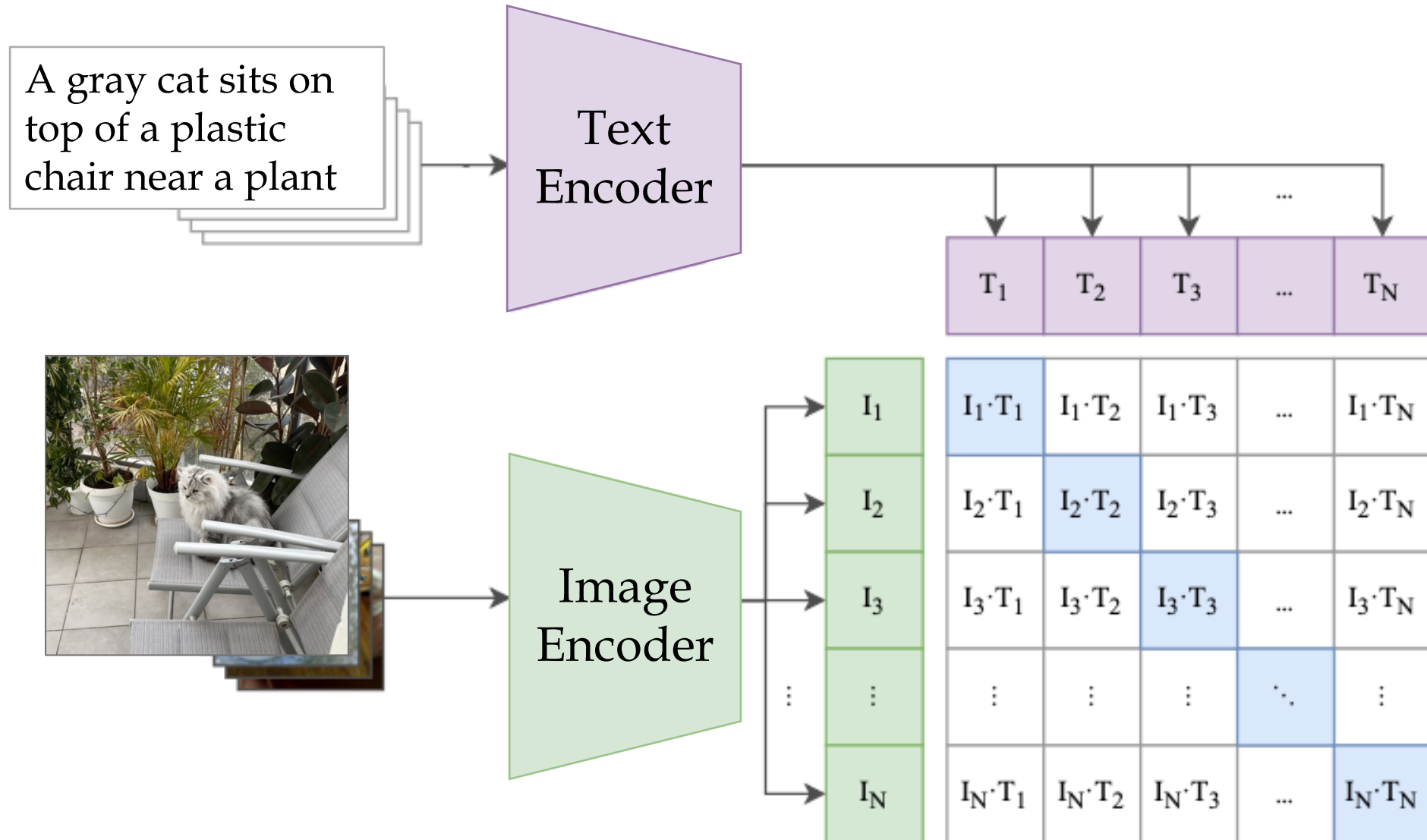
Large Language Model unmasking Negatives



Large Language Model prompting Positives

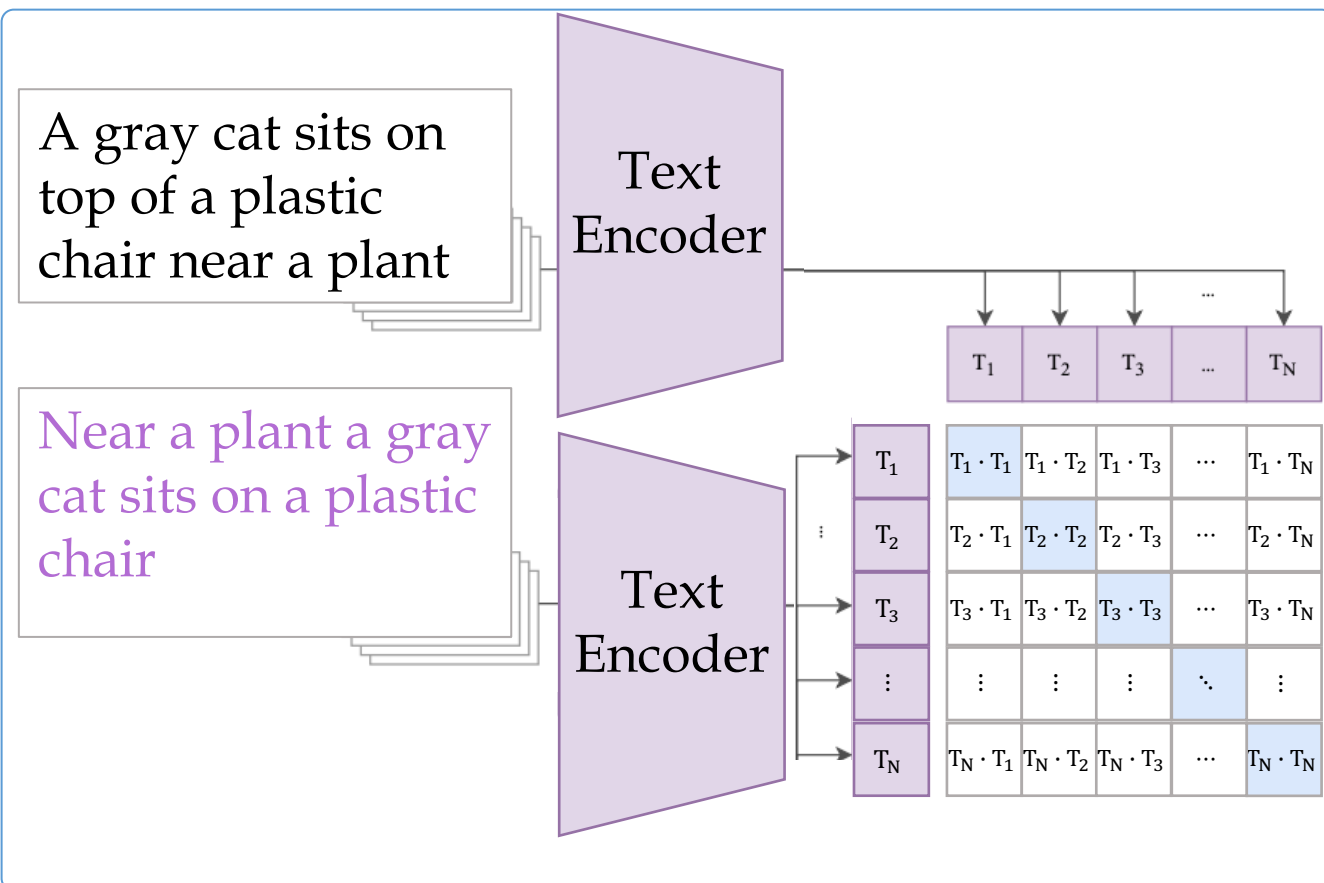


Loss Modification

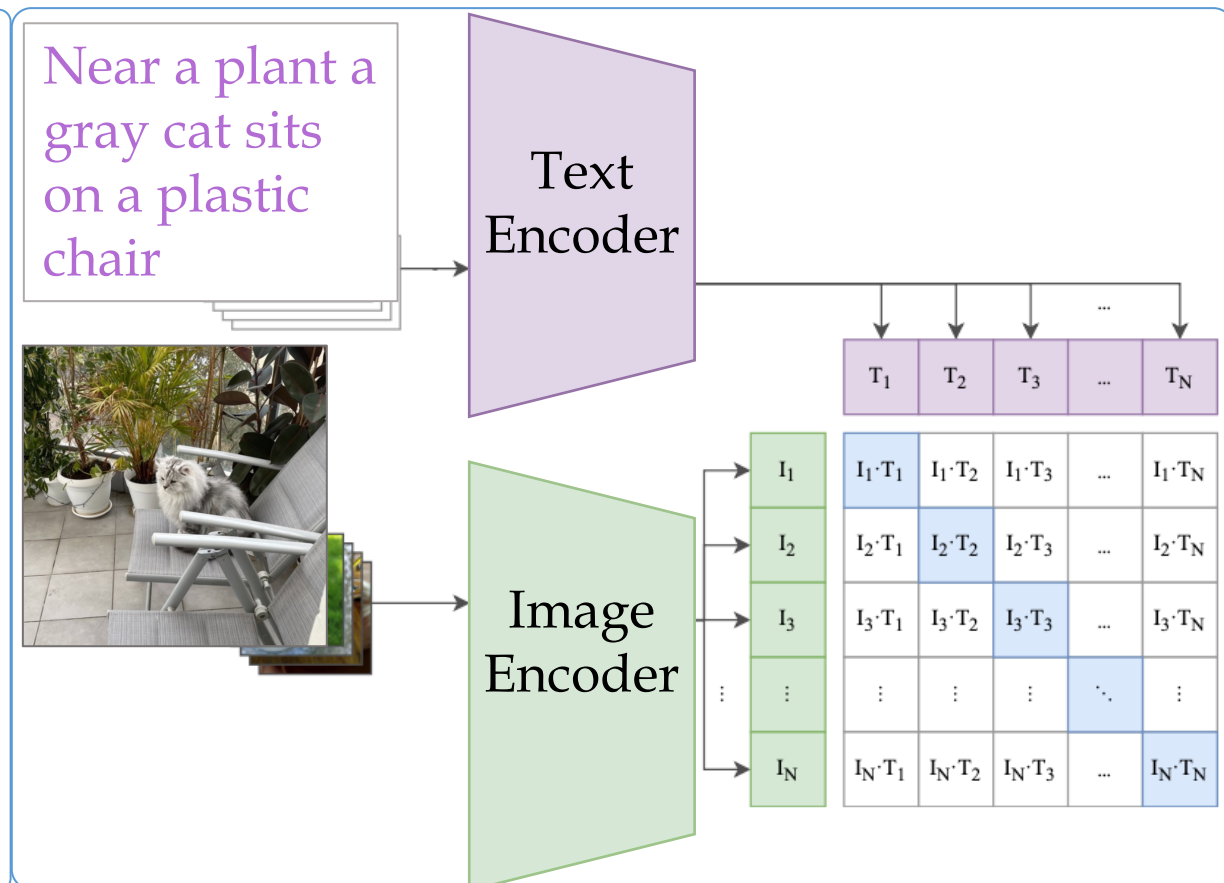


Loss Modification - Positive

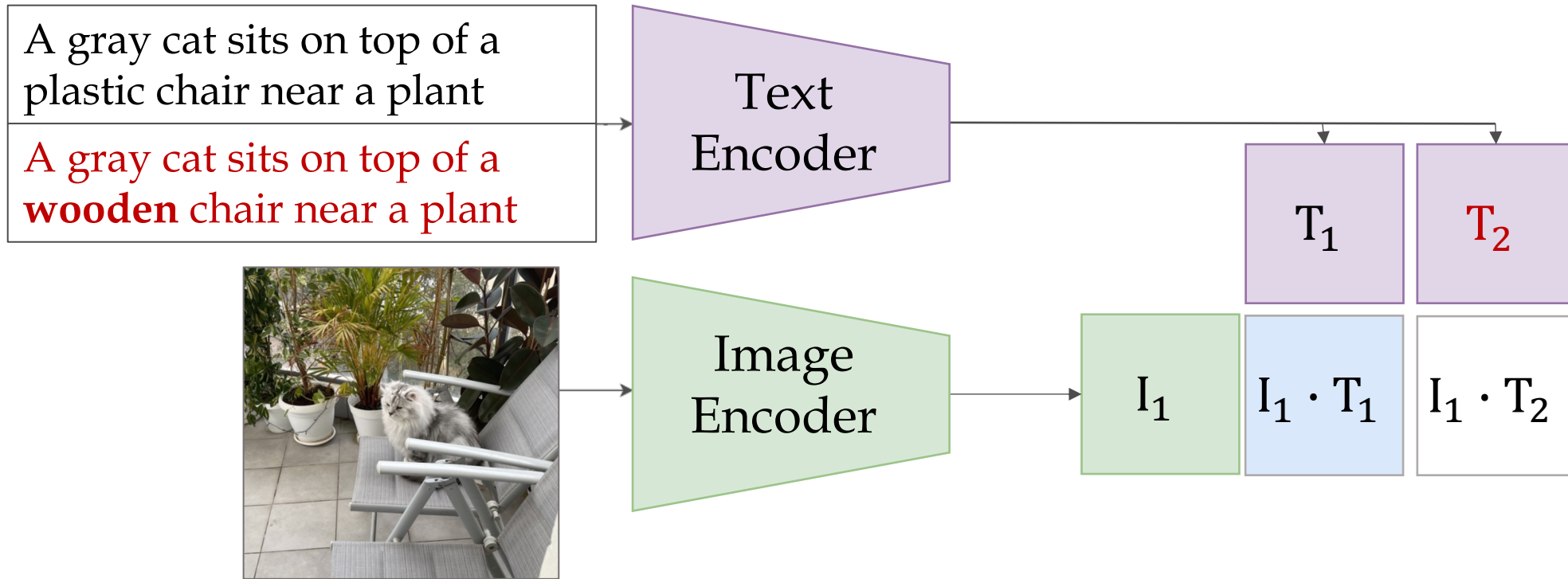
Text 2 Text:



Text 2 Image:

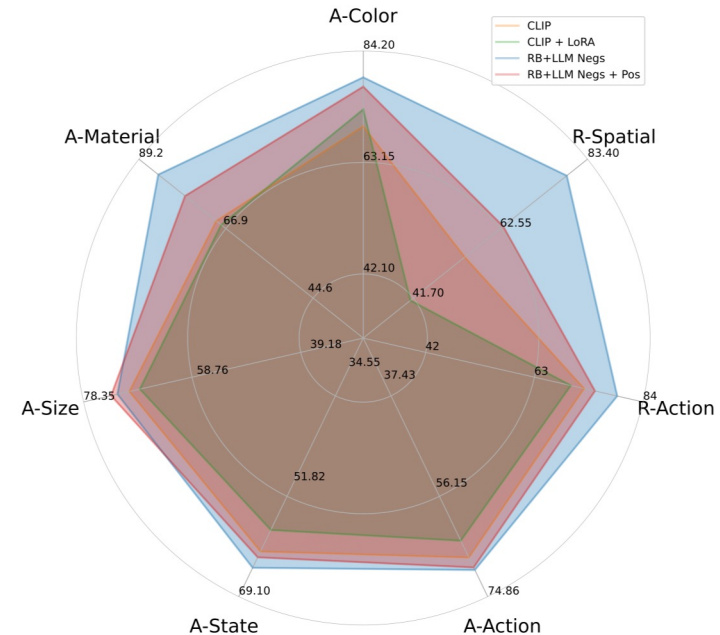


Loss Modification - Negative



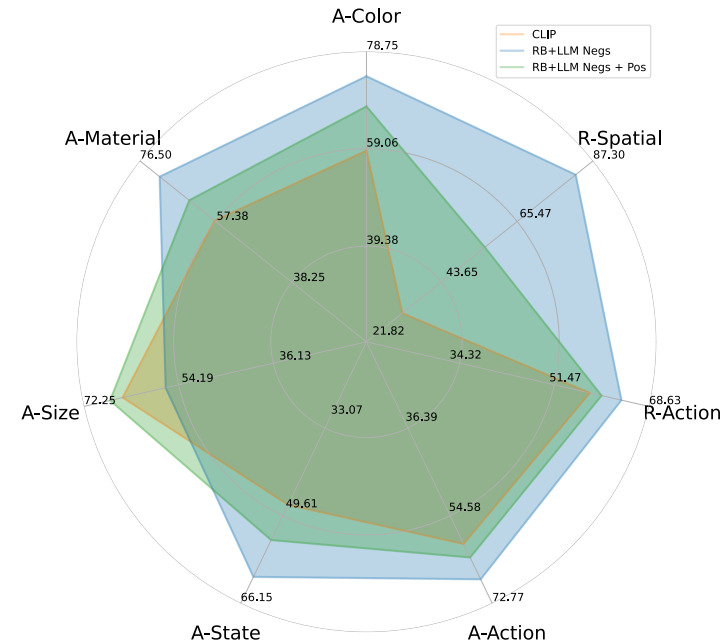
$$\text{Total loss: } \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{cont} + \alpha \cdot \mathcal{L}_{neg} + \beta \cdot (\mathcal{L}_{sim}^{text} + \mathcal{L}_{sim}^{img})$$

Finetuning Using CC3M Data



	VL-Checklist			21 Zero-Shot Tasks Average
	Object	Attribute	Relation	
CLIP [59]	81.58%	67.60%	63.05%	56.37%
CLIP +LoRA	80.93% (-0.66%)	66.28% (-1.32%)	55.52% (-7.53%)	56.41%(+0.04%)
Ours RB Neg	83.89% (+2.30%)	73.35% (+5.75%)	75.33% (+12.28%)	54.32% (-2.05%)
Ours LLM Neg	84.44% (+2.85%)	71.63% (+4.03%)	74.82% (+11.77%)	55.60% (-0.77%)
Ours RB+LLM Negs	85.09% (+3.50%)	73.90% (+6.30%)	78.72% (+15.67%)	54.66% (-1.71%)
Ours Combined	85.00% (+3.42%)	71.97% (+4.37%)	68.95% (+5.90%)	54.77% (-1.60%)

Training from Scratch



	VL-Checklist			21 Zero-Shot Tasks Average
	Object	Attribute	Relation	
CLIP	71.17%	57.86%	45.20%	21.96%
CLIP + Ours Combined	71.79% (+0.62%)	63.29% (+5.43%)	58.13% (+12.93%)	20.96% (-1.00%)
CyCLIP	69.41%	57.59%	53.70%	21.02%
CyCLIP + Ours Combined	71.50% (+2.09%)	65.69% (+8.10%)	70.20% (+16.50%)	20.44% (-0.42%)

Finetuning Using LAION400M Data

	Object	VL-Checklist Attribute	Relation	21 Zero-Shot Tasks Average
CLIP [59]	0.8158	0.676	0.6305	56.37%
CLIP + LoRA	82.18% (+0.60%)	68.48% (+0.88%)	62.72% (-0.33%)	57.15% (+0.78%)
Ours Combined	82.54% (+0.96%)	69.64% (+2.04%)	66.05% (+3.00%)	56.71% (+0.34%)

Summary

- Current V&L models mainly focus on objects and disregard detailed information in the text
- By manipulating just the textual descriptions and slightly modifying the loss function, we found that these models can greatly improve SVLC tasks.
- We are still a long way from having good SVLC in Vision & Language models. Further research in this direction is welcome and necessary