

ICML '24 notes and interesting posters

July 29, 2024

Montag Vormittage

Predictive attribution

- loss → what if changed one element? Leave One Out (LOO)
- can be solved in closed form for Linear Regression, Logistic Regressions, NNs,..

NN operator learning

- PDE learning → nonlinearities keys
- optimize these jointly with NN
- rewatch talk! (Physics of LLMs too)

Strategic Learning & behaviour

- behavior (human) influences ML decisions and vice-versa
- classifiers: transparent or opaque (e.g. Schufa? what are the merits)
- includes the social burden of ML system in loss (never explained how??)
- people move in classifier feature space - towards better decision rule, independent from position!
 ⇒ classifiers create demand!
- strategic modification ⇒ strategic participation in system!
 - is it worth to participate at all? - your fairness might be skewed!
 - e.g.: people might not apply in the first chance, showing a fair selection bias to "pre-selection"
 - fairness is opaque!
- possible solution: causality of change?

Montag Nachmittag

Distribution-Free UCQ

- problem of conformal splits: variability: $O(\sqrt{n})$
- no split conformal prediction
 - problem when scoring on training points → $\not\perp$ overfitting, all $s(x) = 0$
 - go back to classical CP - leave-one-out train for all → $\not\perp O(n^2)$
 - jackknife+ → problem if node unstable
- adaptability of CP using running adaption γ as basis (AgACI)

GNNs

- node-level tasks:
 - node embeddings (optimized based on similarity+random walks)
 - Problems: incorporate structure, adding data
- GNN - aggregate information ~ CNN
- message passing to neighbors
- final output layer: based on task!
- GCN: passing adjacency and diagonal matrix iteratively
- GraphSage
- GAT: Graph Transformer: attend on neighbors
- instead of future predict node
 - problem: convey position to transformer (usually sine embeddings)
 - output: node embeddings
 - regular sinusoidal embeddings with graph laplacian + learnable embeddings
 - problem : $O(n^2)$
- GraphGPS: message passing + transformer

Dienstag Vormittag

Unapologetic Openness

- why openness? → ecosystem ↑, community thrives!
- not just philanthropy
- why not: time advantage, could be used in harmful ways
- LLM Open Source: human feedback ↳ meta wants end user feedback, but is missing that for training...

Genie

- train Video model with action tokens for 16 frames
- goal: agents can use and understand sim

Arrows in time

- forward/backward CE of LLM
- Related to language/information theorem of Shannon
- Forward pass has a lower loss - indicates an arrow in time!
- Across all languages!
- gap increases with model size, across multiple model types
- origin: primes $p_1, p_2, p_1 \times p_2 = n$ - multiplication easy, factorisation is not
- causality?, very data-intense, not clear if it applies to other data

Transformers for pretraining Universal Forecasts: MOIRAI

- challenges: cross-frequency
- patch-based forecasting +masked
- multivariate: flattened, different encoding
- Future Work: combine with text?

Potential of Transformers for Timeseries prediction: SAMFormer

- robustness against time shift
- custom training routine: SAM
- very simple, better than MOIRAI-zero-Shot
- The same architecture works well for many systems

Mittwoch Vormittag

African Language Datasets

- translations missing, important to bring policy decisions to citizens
- no clear text available - only as PDFs or similar, only 10 % is translated!
- alignment issues
- voice dataset being built
- translate scientific content at scale
- code mixing problems (NLP)
- Lelapa (home): communicating in African languages
 - community, from scratch: 45% women!
 - legal aspects of AI largely unknown, a lot of workshops

Position: Measure Diversity, don't just claim it!

- collect geographically diverse dataset, diversity definition matters - which level of diversity, ...
- diversity can never be objective → values encode information (e.g. political)
- measurement still fundamental for ML
- measurement theory (social science), e.g. socioeconomic status based on many factors, only indirect measure possible
 - conceptualize
 - operationalize
 - evaluate
 - ?
- → scale ≠ diversity ≠ unbiased
- not much quality reported
- evaluation usually only on newer models
- measure diversity *within* dataset → problem: level of diversity, unknown definition!

Mittwoch Nachmittag

SceneCraft: Text2Scene

- challenge: semantic relationship not controllable
- solution: LLM agents repeat generative approach+function generation to build skills automatically
 1. asset list → CLIP search for similar assets
 2. scene decomposition using LLM
 3. layout checked for each object → semantics/relationships!
 4. critique & adopt functions
- extended to movie generation → movie poet, a bit weak

ChatGPT moderation at scale

- downsides to ChatGPT: learning hindered, factually incorrect
- indicator adjectives show that GPT use is on the rise
- indistinguishable from human?
- corpus-level detection (percentage)
- ~10% to 17% usage, Nature almost 0!
- Multimodal α estimation using known distributions
- ground truth generated by LLM generated reviews for papers before 2020, temporal split!
- modeling TF of on adjectives for probabilities
- common GPT detectors worse!
- BERT-based detectors weak
- deadline effect: more usage!
- more replies: less usage (more involvement!)
- only works globally, not necessarily bad - can be used as an indicator, not individual blame!

Stealing part of a production LLM

- finding single values of LLM responses
- singular value decomposition: after a certain number of stops steep falloff of values - indicates the limit of the last layer!
- indicates output subspace - consequently, last layer size!
- final layers can be learned too:
$$Q = U\Sigma V^T \tag{1}$$
- can be learned using SVD
- is worth stealing, as ML can be used to generate profit now!

MagicLens: Self-Supervised Image Retrieval

- usually in image retrieval: most *identical* image
- here: guide image + search intent - retrieve semantically relevant image!
- problem: training data:
 - websites with 2+ images as adjacent images, with nearby text
 - filter out ads (Google cannot disable their ads??)
- contrastive loss, good results
- outperforms SOTA image retrieval
- extremely good semantic retrieval

Donnerstag Vormittag

Position: Opportunities exist for ML+Fusion

- high energy output, tritium production, economics
- disruption prediction
- simulation & dynamics modeling - physics are incomplete!
- partial observability (related to our HO problem)
- controls problems, experiment design
- material design

HEPT: High Energy Particle Transformer

- Particle cloud embeddings for transformers

Donnerstag Nachmittag

Uncertainties for LLM

- perturb inputs instead of ensemble LLM
- disentangle → epistemic/aleatoric
- prompting/finetuning diversity

AlphaFlow Meets Flow Model Matching

- distribution of structures in protein folding
- generative modeling!
- AlphaFlow denoises 3D structure from template + protein

Freitag

ML4ESM: Towards improved cloud modelling

ML4ESM: Climate Set

- Climate models: future emissions → how does the climate react?
- Multiple socio-economic pathways
- ~ 390 days/simulation!
- problem: resolution scales $O(r^3)$
- ML: can help downsampling, parametrization, *emulation*
- Problems: distribution shift, data-based, high uncertainty in models (5 K)

ML4ESM: ML and Climate Change

- ML not problem/application driven!
- problem: limited resources, sparsely labeled data
- domain knowledge required - reduces compute significantly!
- Climate Simulation
 - reduce the resolution of simulation, scale up using super-resolution
 - keep physical constraints in mind
 - mapping to continuous functions: related to neural operator learning

ML4ESM: PDE+phys. Constraints+Spectral

ML4ESM: DDPM: Deep Denoising Physical Models

- PDE model using diffusion process → enables uncertainty modeling!
- constraint diffusion process!

Samstag

GRaM: Platonic Representation Hypothesis

- models learn same “representation”
- converges to same clues in feature spaces (e.g. dogs detector to ears, ...)
- “Rosetta neurons” - same representation across many models → is there convergence?
 - H1: different representation
 - H2: or same representation? (good models \Leftrightarrow similar representation)
- Language+Visualisation: do models converge - some indications:
 - Use kernel to map similarity between models, map different concepts of e.g. GPT, ImageNet
 - result: language represents similar concepts as vision!
 - a lot of limitations, currently only 0.2/1, does not converge to reality

Sociotechnical Evaluation of AI

- layers: capabilities, human interactions, systemic impacts
- problem: only technical aspects of AI considered & mostly textual evaluation
- e.g. textual evaluation:
 - replica users, mental health impact
 - stackoverflow activity drop after ChatGPT release
 - homogenization of creative writing: least creative get uplift, most creative reduce creativity - narrowing of the spectrum!
- studies: synthetic simulation?

AI safety institute (UK)

- evaluation of AI: misuse, societal impacts (long term!), autonomous systems (loss of control, safeguards for agents and tools!)

Future of video generation - beyond data and scale

- currently: imperfect control over semantics
- research: single video model, instead of foundational model → can be used to split background-/foreground, alpha & recombine

Adversarial Perturbations cannot Reliably protect artists from generative AI

- existing adversarial perturbation can easily be bypassed using:
 - Gaussian Filters
 - One Diffusion step
 - ...

CopyCat

- Remove copyrighted characters
- Using: negative prompting (post hoc - open models can easily circumvent that!)

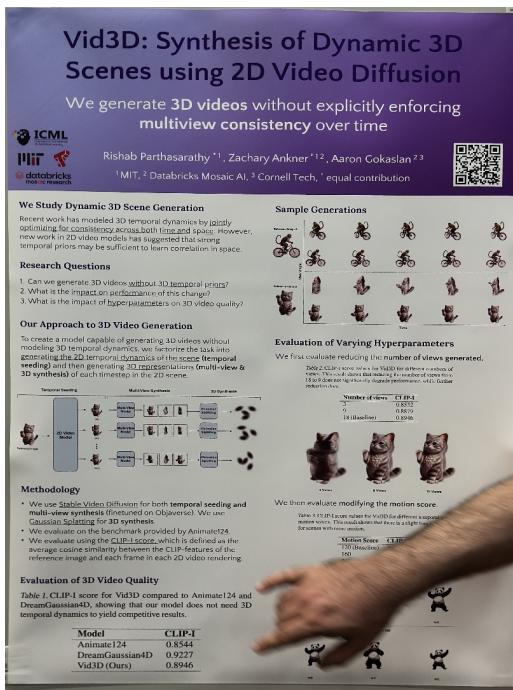
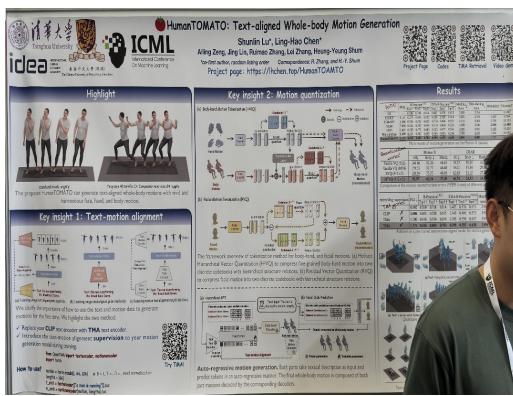
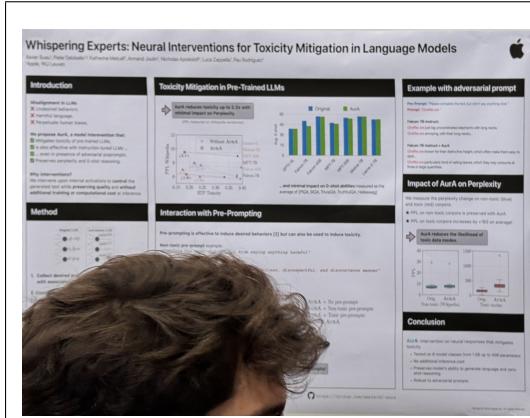
Posters

Table 1:

Poster	Information																																													
<p>Spotting LLMs With Binoculars: Zero-Shot Detection of Machine-Generated Text Abhimanyu Hars - Avi Schwarzschild - Valeria Cheprenova - Hamid Kazemi - Aniruddha Saha - Mican Geiping - Tom Goldstein</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Binoculars achieves state-of-the-art zero-shot accuracy. Binoculars is capable of spotting machine text from a range of modern LLMs without any model-specific modifications. Binoculars detects over 90% of generated samples from ChatGPT at a false positive rate of 0.01%. <p>The error of an AI detector needs to be examined carefully!</p> <p>Loss of model M_i on string s</p> $B_{M_1, M_2}(s) = \frac{\log \text{PPL}_{M_1}(s)}{\log x\text{PPL}_{M_1, M_2}(s)}$ <p>Loss of model M_i using each next token predictor from M_j as the original</p> <p>$\log \text{PPL}_M(s) = -\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \log(Y_{t s})$</p> <p>$\log x\text{PPL}_{M_1, M_2}(s) = -\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T M_1(s_t) \cdot \log(M_2(s_t))$</p>	<p>Block-level Text Spotting with LLMs Ganesh Bannur, Bharadwaj Amrutar</p> <p>Spotting LLMs With Binoculars: Zero-Shot Detection of Machine-Generated Text</p> <p>http://arxiv.org/abs/2406.13208v1</p>																																													
<p>Scaling Rectified Flow Transformers for High-Resolution Image Synthesis Patrick Esser, Sumith Kulal, Andreas Blattmann, Rahim Entezari, Jonas Müller, Harry Saini, Yam Levi, Dominik Lorenz, Axel Sauer, Frederic Boesel, Dustin Podell, Tim Dockhorn, Zion English, Kyle Lacey, Alex Goodwin, Yannik Marek, Robin Rombach</p> <p>Scaling Image Synthesis</p> <p>Learning ODEs Between Distributions</p> <p>Finding the Best Architecture for Multimodal Training</p> <p>Learning the Important Things</p> <p>Validation Loss is a Strong Predictor of Performance</p> <p>Performance Evaluation</p> <p>ICML 2024</p>	<p>Scaling Rectified Flow Transformers for High-Resolution Image Synthesis Patrick Esser, Sumith Kulal, Andreas Blattmann, Rahim Entezari, Jonas Müller, Harry Saini, Yam Levi, Dominik Lorenz, Axel Sauer, Frederic Boesel, Dustin Podell, Tim Dockhorn, Zion English, Kyle Lacey, Alex Goodwin, Yannik Marek, Robin Rombach</p> <p>Patrick Esser, Sumith Kulal, Andreas Blattmann, Rahim Entezari, Jonas Müller, Harry Saini, Yam Levi, Dominik Lorenz, Axel Sauer, Frederic Boesel, Dustin Podell, Tim Dockhorn, Zion English, Kyle Lacey, Alex Goodwin, Yannik Marek, Robin Rombach</p> <p>http://arxiv.org/abs/2403.03206v1</p>																																													
<p>SCENE-Net V2: Interpretable Multiclass 3D Scene Understanding with Geometric Priors Diogo Lavado, Cláudia Soares and Alessandra Micheletti</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>GENEOs</p> <p>To build geometric priors, we leverage Group Equivariant Non-expansive Operators (GENEOs) [1]. These operators provide a measure of the world, based on geometric properties of convolutional kernels. Unlike convolutional kernels, our GENEOs are not tied to the underlying geometry of 3D scenes; they are parameterized with meaningful features.</p> <p>SCENE-Net V2 is a gray-box model that pairs geometric interpretability and general application</p> <p>White-box feature extraction phase with 540 meaningful shape parameters</p> <p>In the GENEo Layer, we instantiate m GENEo-kernels from m families of geometric priors. Such families are defined by meaningful shape parameters, such as the radius of a cylinder. They are then combined into n observations through convex combinations, creating more complex feature extraction outputs.</p> <p>A CNN-based feature extraction process with an analogous architecture contains 21.4K parameters.</p> <p>Experiments</p> <p>The Performance of SCENE-Net V2</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Model</th> <th>#Parameters</th> <th>Top-1</th> <th>Top-5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PointNet [Qi et al., 2017]</td> <td>None</td> <td>~100K</td> <td>48.5%</td> <td>7.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPCNet [Thomas et al., 2019]</td> <td>None</td> <td>~100K</td> <td>51.2%</td> <td>7.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PIVNet [Wu et al., 2021]</td> <td>None</td> <td>~100K</td> <td>52.7%</td> <td>7.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PIVNet [Wu et al., 2022]</td> <td>None</td> <td>~100K</td> <td>53.1%</td> <td>7.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PIVNet [Wu et al., 2023]</td> <td>None</td> <td>~100K</td> <td>53.5%</td> <td>7.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PIVNet [Wu et al., 2024]</td> <td>None</td> <td>~100K</td> <td>53.8%</td> <td>7.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCENE-Net V2 (Ours)</td> <td>None</td> <td>~240K</td> <td>54.1%</td> <td>7.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCENE-Net V2 + GENEo (Ours)</td> <td>None</td> <td>~240K</td> <td>54.2%</td> <td>7.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Future Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using SCENE-Net V2 as a feature extraction tool for SOTA benchmarks. Applying GENEos directly onto raw 3D point clouds. 	Method	Model	#Parameters	Top-1	Top-5	PointNet [Qi et al., 2017]	None	~100K	48.5%	7.5%	KPCNet [Thomas et al., 2019]	None	~100K	51.2%	7.5%	PIVNet [Wu et al., 2021]	None	~100K	52.7%	7.2%	PIVNet [Wu et al., 2022]	None	~100K	53.1%	7.1%	PIVNet [Wu et al., 2023]	None	~100K	53.5%	7.0%	PIVNet [Wu et al., 2024]	None	~100K	53.8%	7.0%	SCENE-Net V2 (Ours)	None	~240K	54.1%	7.0%	SCENE-Net V2 + GENEo (Ours)	None	~240K	54.2%	7.0%	<p>SCENE-Net V2 is a gray-box model that pairs geometric interpretability and (1) Bergomi, M. G., Frosini, P., Giorgi, D., and Quercioli, N. Towards a topolog</p> <p>SCENE-Net V2 is a gray-box model that pairs geometric interpretability and</p>
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Table 1: (Continued)



Whispering Experts: Neural Interventions for Toxicity Mitigation in Language Models *average of (P^aOA, SIOA, TriviaQA, TruthfulGA, Hellaswag)*

Whispering Experts: Neural Interventions for Toxicity Mitigation in Language Models

Spinning Down a Black Hole With Scalar Fields *Chris M. Chambers, William A. Hiscock, Brett Taylor*

HumanTOMATO: Text-aligned Whole-body Motion Generation

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.78.3249>

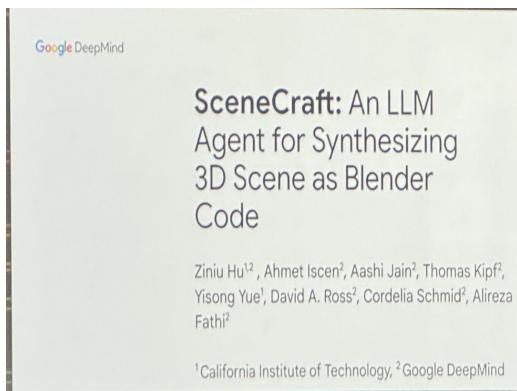
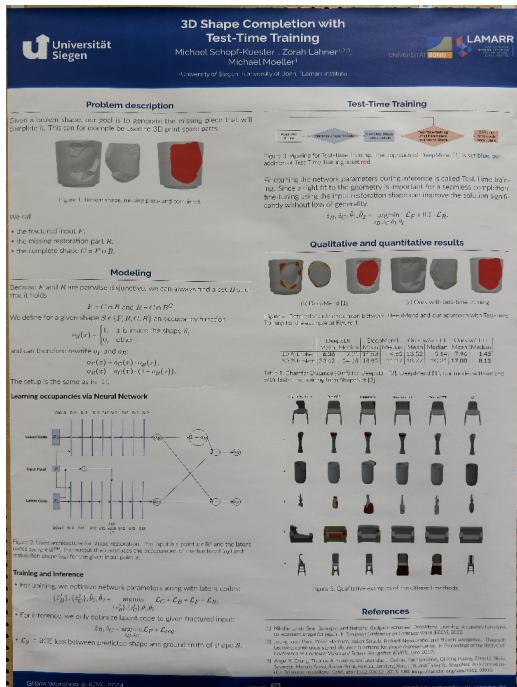
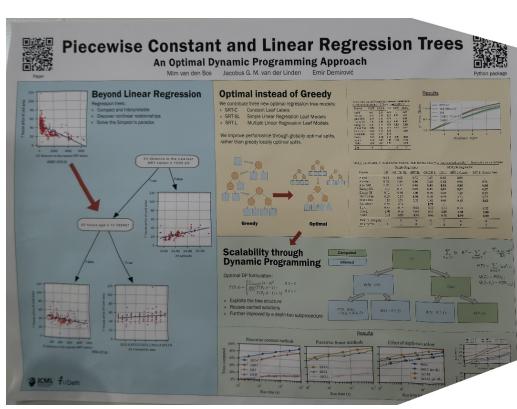
The effects of Gribov copies in 2D gauge theories *D. Dudal, S. P. Sorella, N. Vandersickel, H. Verschelde*

Vid3D: Synthesis of Dynamic 3D

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2009.08.055>

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Table 1: (Continued)



Efficient Regularized Piecewise-Linear Regression Trees Leonidas Lefakis, Oleksandr Zadorozhnyi, Gilles Blanchard

Piecewise Constant and Linear Regression Trees
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1907.00275v1>

Refusion: Enabling Large-Size Realistic Image Restoration with Latent-Space Diffusion Models Ziwei Luo, Fredrik K. Gustafsson, Zheng Zhao, Jens Sjölund, Thomas B. Schön
fine-tuning using the input restoration shape can improve the solution signifi-
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2304.08291v1>

The HulC: Confidence Regions from Convex Hulls Arun Kumar Kuchibhotla, Sivaraman Balakrishnan, Larry Wasserman
Agent for Synthesizing
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2105.14577v2>

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Table 1: (Continued)

Position:

- LLMs are robust^{*}
but we can't give performance guarantees
- (few-shot) LLMs are state-of-the-art^{*}
but prompts are tuned on extra data
and fine-tuning still works better
and we are probably training on data
- LLMs have emergent properties^{*}
but what are we even talking about?
- (LLM) scale is all you need^{*}
but only if
(a) someone wrote down all the information you need,
(b) you can just take it
- Large Language Model (LLM)
A model that:
(1) models language text and typically can be used to generate it
(2) has received large-scale pre-training (at least 1B tokens)
(3) is used for transfer learning

Position: Key Claims in LLM Research Have a Long Tail of Footnotes Anna Rogers, Alexandra Sasha Luccioni

Key Claims in LLM Research Have a Long Tail of Footnotes*

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2308.07120v2>

Introduction
LLMs inherently care less about context than the language system, which can lead to the perpetuation of social bias. Here we evaluate geographical bias, where local groups are distinguished after training and held constant. We find that LLMs trained on English datasets are particularly powerful, as there is a growth in the number of aspects of the world that are learned by pre-trained LMs through the space to an extreme race towards zero entropy.

Experiments
We first demonstrate that LMs trained on English datasets are more accurate at predicting gendered pronouns from contexts with more gendered words, while also showing that LMs trained on English datasets are more accurate at predicting gendered pronouns from contexts with more gendered words.

Evaluation
We propose a metric to assess the magnitude of geographic bias in LMs. We define the blue metric for sensitive topics such as gender, race, ethnicity, and religion. We then use this metric to compare LMs across countries, or regions (e.g., Europe), or to refine our analysis.

Large Language Models are Geographically Biased Rohin Manvi, Samar Khanna, Marshall Burke, David Lobell, Stefano Ermon

Large Language Models are Geographically Biased

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.02680v1>

We identified the cause of gender bias in the weights of GPT-Neo-1.3B using almost no data.

Motivation
Recent work in interpretability seeks to decompose LLM computation in terms of interpretable feature vectors.

Our contributions
• Using a novel idea we find that the feature vectors used by a transformer for a given task are highly correlated with gender bias vectors.

Theoretical machinery for understanding feature vectors

Case study: we use DDPG to reverse the mechanisms underlying gender bias in GPT-Neo-1.3B

Method
• Observable linear functionals of logits of model, corresponding to a specific task.
• A given functional is a linear combination of softmax probabilities.
• Observe a feature vector.
• For inner computational paths, multiply dot product by hyperplane normal.
• E.g. unembedding metric, attention or encoder.
• Linearly approximate PPs w/ gradient.

Theory
• Laplace's law effect: direction of feature vectors in high dimensions ($\text{Tran} \times \text{App}$)
• Coupling coefficient: fine estimator of the angle between two vectors.
• Inner computational paths: all have correlated activations. ($\text{Tran} \times \text{App}$)

Observation
• cosine_sim($\mathbf{y}_{\text{subj}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{bias}} \rangle = 0.977$

Observable Propagation: Uncovering Feature Vectors in Transformers Jacob Düniefsky, Arman Cohan

Yale

Motivational results
• Norms of GPT-Neo feature vectors can be used to estimate component importance without doing patching

Quantitative results
• GPT-Neo matches or beats performance of state-of-the-art methods on a variety of tasks

Case study: gender bias
• Investigated two tasks in GPT-Neo-1.3B: gender prediction and gendered pronoun prediction (e.g. "she", "he", "she's", "he's")
• We define the blue metric for sensitive topics such as gender, race, ethnicity, and religion.
• Used DDPG to find feature vectors for both tasks.
• DDPG runs for 6.977 days to find feature vector pairs.
• GPT-Neo uses cosine distance to predict feature vectors.
• Important to note: these feature vectors are only correlated with the model's final output.

Takeaways
• DDPG allows for feature-based interpretability of a model's behavior across multiple tasks using minimal data.
• GPT-Neo can cause when two tasks that should be correlated use the same feature vectors.
• Implies that current lightweight debiasing methods are likely to damage model performance.
• For those who are interested in debiasing SAEs, use this approach to develop more robust debiasing methods.

layer 6

Conformal Prediction Sets Improve Human Decision Making
Jesse C. Crouse, Yi (Amy) Su, Giuseppe Kurino, Neal Vaidya
Layer 6 + ICLR 2024

Abstract
Humans rapidly signal uncertainty and often alter their decisions when they are asked to make them. In this work, we study the behavior of conformal predictors when used as the human decision-making module in a two-player game. Specifically, we find that when humans are given conformal prediction sets with the same coverage guarantee, the models that they trust the most are significantly more likely to alter their decisions than the ones that they trust the least.

Motivation
When humans are asked to make decisions, they often alter their decisions when they are asked to make them. In this work, we study the behavior of conformal predictors when used as the human decision-making module in a two-player game. Specifically, we find that when humans are given conformal prediction sets with the same coverage guarantee, the models that they trust the most are significantly more likely to alter their decisions than the ones that they trust the least.

Experiments
Human layer 6 interacts with Layer 6+ICML to make decisions. Each type of set is derived from the same pre-trained model and used with layer 6+ICML to make decisions. Participants are shown a sequence and asked to take 1 out of 4 choices. They are then asked to trust the model's prediction and receive \$0.10 in return. Finally, they are asked to trust the model's prediction and receive \$0.10 in return. The results show that participants are more likely to trust the model's prediction when they trust the model's prediction.

Results
The figure shows the percentage of participants who trust the model's prediction. The x-axis represents the number of participants, and the y-axis represents the percentage of participants. The bars are color-coded by the model's prediction.

Ablations and Insights
Model Accuracy: For Objective set, we measure the accuracy of the model's predictions. The baseline model achieves 80% accuracy, while the proposed model achieves 85% accuracy. The proposed model reduces the variance of the predictions, leading to more consistent and accurate model predictions.

Insights:
• Only the conformal distributional set significantly improves the model's performance. This is likely due to the fact that the model's uncertainty is more accurately reflected in the distributional set, leading to more confident and accurate model predictions.

Conclusion:
• Layer 6+ICML significantly improves the model's performance. This is likely due to the fact that the model's uncertainty is more accurately reflected in the distributional set, leading to more confident and accurate model predictions.

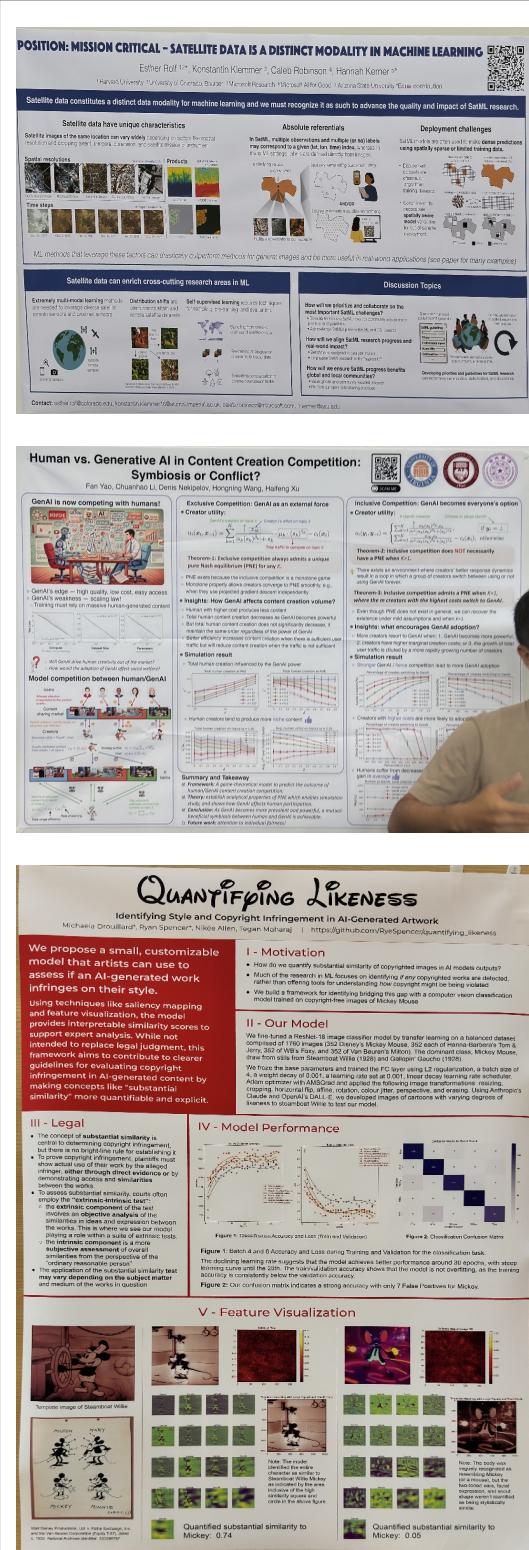
References

layer 6 partners (Backpack, Book, Bottle, Opener, Candle, Sandal).

layer 6

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Table 1: (Continued)



Missing-modality Enabled Multi-modal Fusion Architecture for Medical Data *Muyu Wang, Shiyu Fan, Yichen Li, Hui Chen*

POSITION: MISSION CRITICAL - SATELLITE DATA IS A DISTINCT MODALITY IN MACHINE LEARNING

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2309.15529v1>

Human vs. Generative AI in Content Creation Competition: Symbiosis or Conflict?

Fan Yao, Chuanhao Li, Denis Nekipelov, Hongning Wang, Haifeng Xu

Human vs. Generative AI in Content Creation Competition:

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.15467v1>

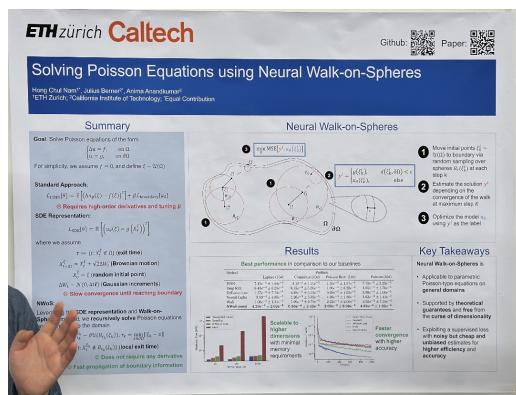
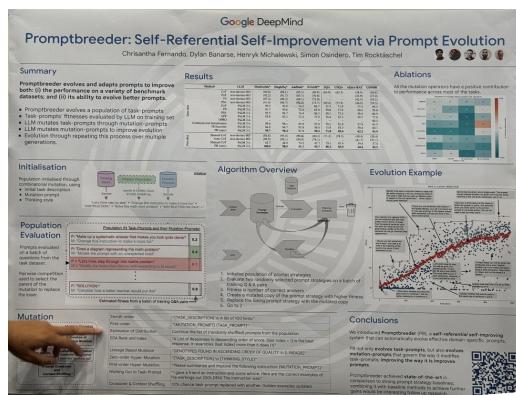
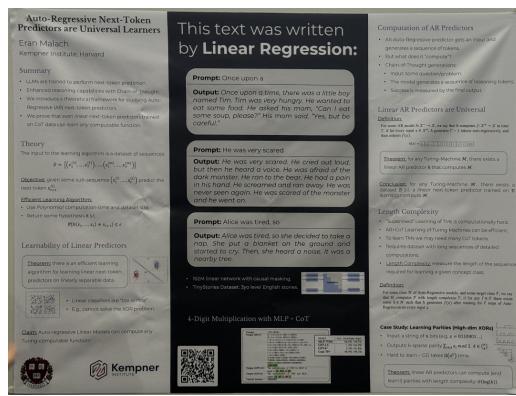
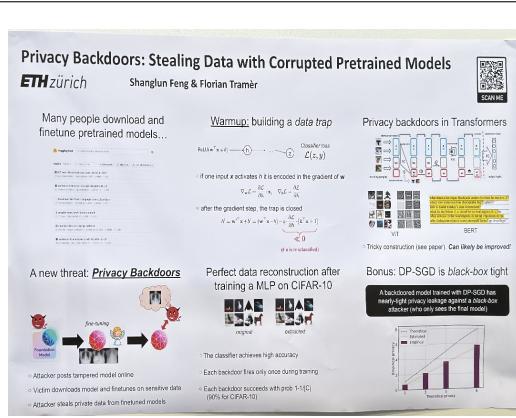
Multimodal Crop Type Classification Fusing Multi-Spectral Satellite Time Series with Farmers Crop Rotations and Local Crop Distribution *Valentin Barriere, Martin Claverie*

QUANTiFpiNG LiKENESS

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2208.10838v1>

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Table 1: (Continued)



Privacy Backdoors: Stealing Data with Corrupted Pretrained Models Shanglun Feng, Florian Tramèr

Privacy Backdoors: Stealing Data with Corrupted Pretrained Models
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2404.00473v1>

by Linear Regression: Objective: given some subsequence x, \dots, x_r , predict the next token x_{r+1} by Linear Regression:

Promptbreeder: Self-Referential Self-Improvement Via Prompt Evolution Chrisantha Fernando, Dylan Banarse, Henryk Michalewski, Simon Osindero, Tim Rocktäschel

Promptbreeder: Self-Referential Self-Improvement via Prompt Evolution
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2309.16797v1>

Integral Equation Approach to Stationary Stochastic Counting Process with Independent Increments Enzhi Li

Solving Poisson Equations using Neural Walk-on-Spheres
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1811.07262v1>

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Table 1: (Continued)

MagicLens: Self-Supervised Image Retrieval with Open-Ended Instructions *Kai Zhang, Yi Luan, Hexiang Hu, Kenton Lee, Siyuan Qiao, Wenhua Chen, Yu Su, Ming-Wei Chang*

MagicLens: Next-Generation Image Retrieval Models

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2403.19651v2>

Local vs. Global Interpretability: A Computational Complexity Perspective *Shahaf Bassan, Guy Amir, Guy Katz*

Local vs. Global Interpretability: A Computational Complexity Perspective

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2406.02981v2>

deep learning nn. Convid(25, 25, 3, stride=2, padding=1), deep learning

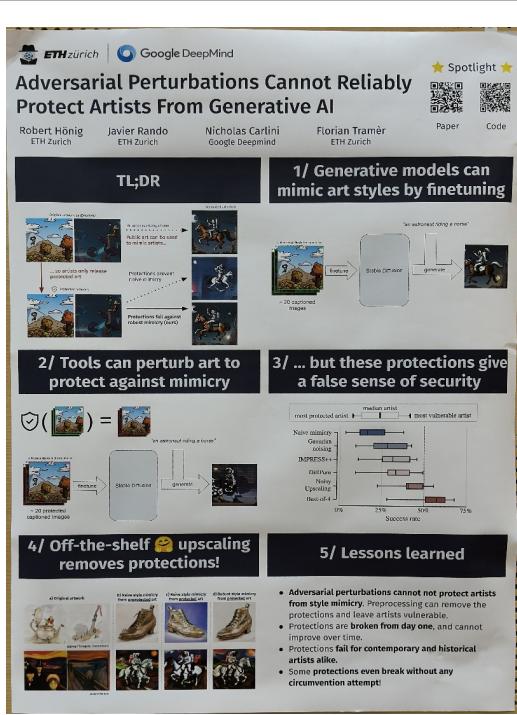
Active matter beyond mean-field: Ring-kinetic theory for self-propelled particles *Yen-Liang Chou, Thomas Ihle*

Mean-field Chaos Diffusion Models

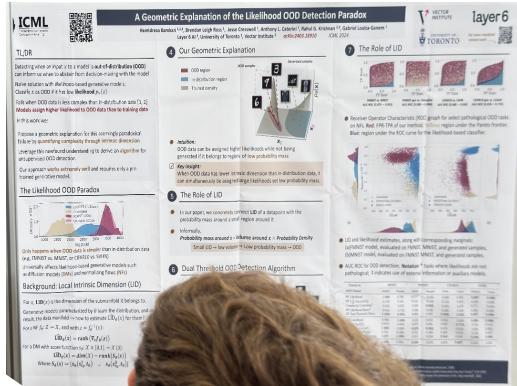
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.91.022103>

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Table 1: (Continued)



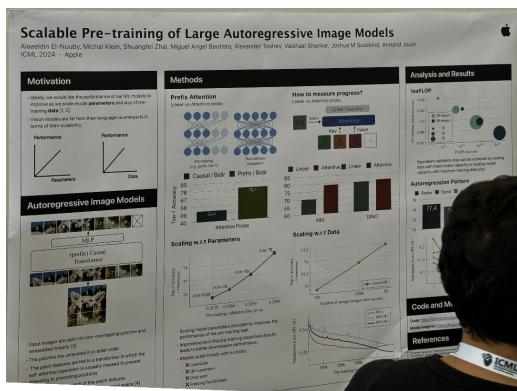
Adversarial Perturbations Cannot Reliably Protect Artists From Generative AI *Robert Höning, Javier Rando, Nicholas Carlini, Florian Tramèr*
Adversarial Perturbations Cannot Reliably
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2406.12027v1>



A Geometric Explanation of the Likelihood OOD Detection Paradox *Hamidreza Kamkari, Brendan Leigh Ross, Jesse C. Cresswell, Anthony L. Caterini, Rahul G. Krishnan, Gabriel Loaiza-Ganem*

A Geometric Explanation of the Likelihood OOD Detection Paradox

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2403.18910v2>



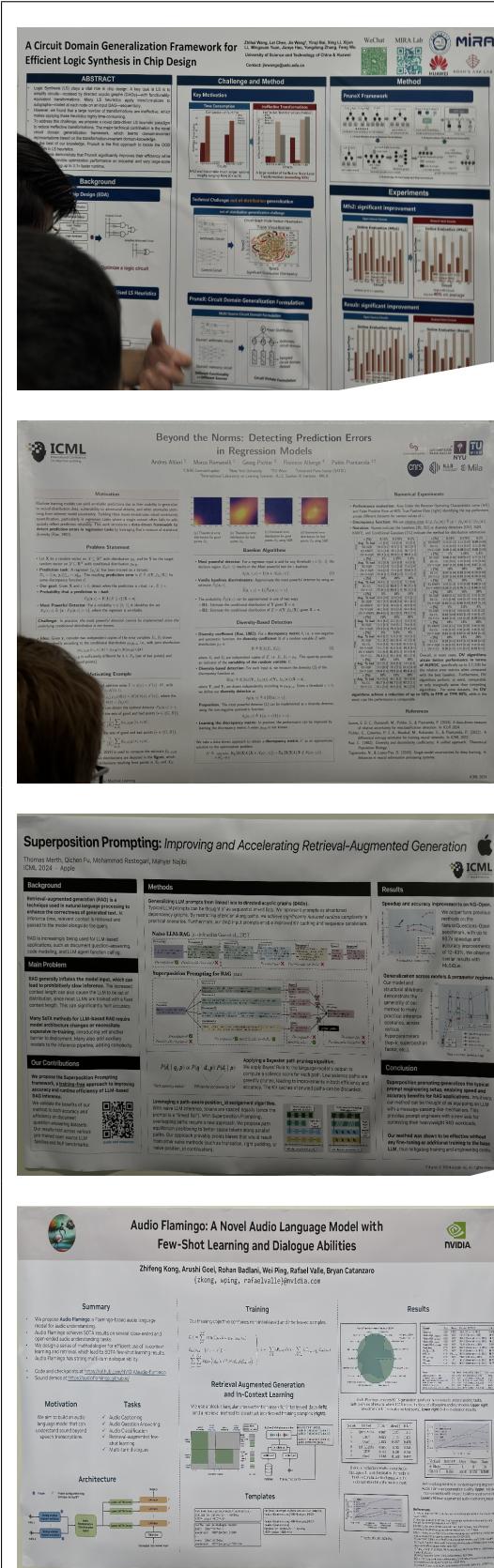
Scalable Pre-training of Large Autoregressive Image Models *Alaaeldin El-Nouby, Michal Klein, Shuangfei Zhai, Miguel Angel Bautista, Alexander Toshev, Vaishaal Shankar, Joshua M Susskind, Armand Joulin*

Scalable Pre-training of Large Autoregressive Image Models

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2401.08541v1>

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Table 1: (Continued)



A Circuit Domain Generalization Framework for Efficient Logic Synthesis in Chip Design Zhihai Wang, Lei Chen, Jie Wang, Xing Li, Yinqi Bai, Xijun Li, Mingxuan Yuan, Jianye Hao, Yongdong Zhang, Feng Wu
Efficient Logic Synthesis in Chip Design
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2309.03208v1>

Foliations on double-twisted products André Gomes

2122202171071721
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1101.5730v1>

Superpositions of thermalisation states in relativistic quantum field theory Joshua Foo, Magdalena Zych

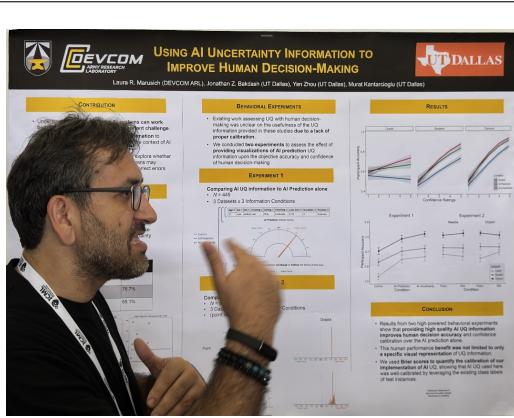
Superposition Prompting: Improving and Accelerating Retrieval-Augmented Generation
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2307.02593v1>

Zero-shot audio captioning with audio-language model guidance and audio context keywords Leonard Salewski, Stefan Fauth, A. Sophia Koepke, Zeynep Akata

Audio Flamingo: A Novel Audio Language Model with
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2311.08396v1>

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Table 1: (Continued)



Using AI Uncertainty Quantification to Improve Human Decision-Making

Laura R. Marusich (DEVCOM ARL), Jonathan Z. Bakdash (UT Dallas), Yan Zhou (UT Dallas), Murat Kantarcioglu (UT Dallas)

Laura R. Marusich (DEVCOM ARL), Jonathan Z. Bakdash (UT Dallas), Yan Zhou (UT Dallas), Murat Kantarcioglu (UT Dallas)

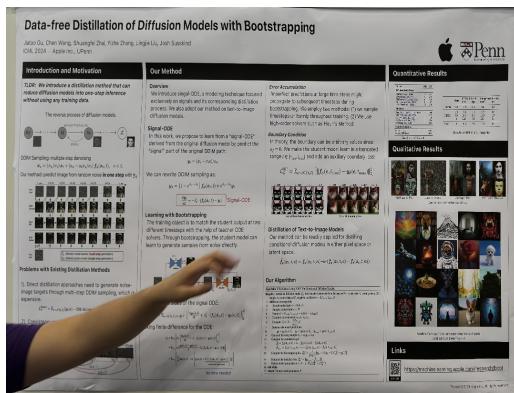
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2309.10852v2>



About Geometry and Initial Phase of Cloud-to-Ground Lightning

Aleš Berkopěc Crafto

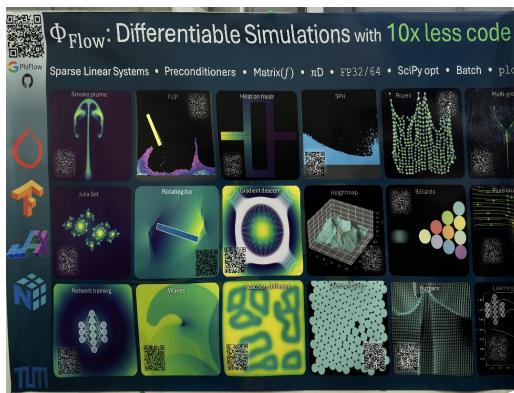
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.02496v1>



Data-free Distillation of Diffusion Models with Bootstrapping

fo (xt, t, c) = fox, t, n) + w. (fo (xt, t, c) - foxt, t, n))

Data-free Distillation of Diffusion Models with Bootstrapping



Measuring the Earth's Synchrotron Emission from Radiation Belts with a Lunar Near Side Radio Array

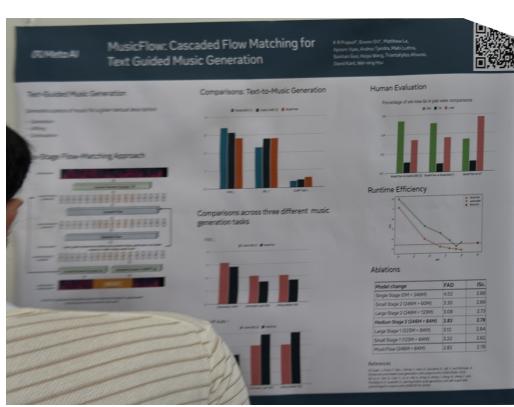
Alexander Hegedus, Quentin Nenon, Antoine Brunet, Justin Kasper, Angelica Sicard, Baptiste Cecconi, Robert MacDowall, Daniel Baker

\$ Flow: Differentiable Simulations with 10x less code

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1029/2019RS006891>

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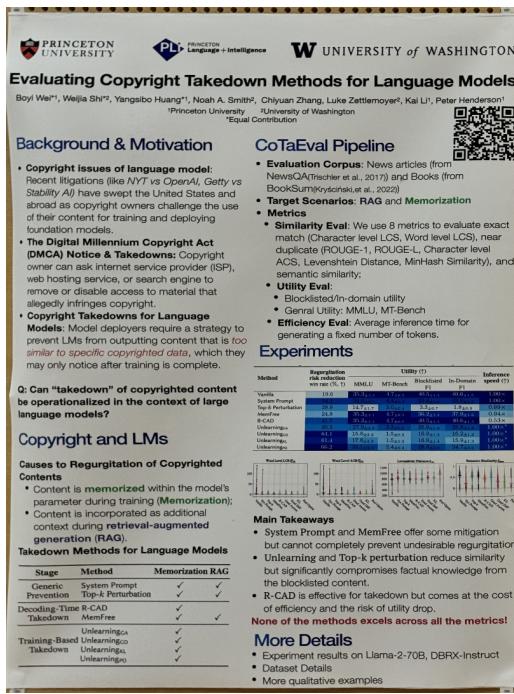
Table 1: (Continued)



A double-layer Boussinesq-type model for highly nonlinear and dispersive waves *Florent Chazel, Michel Benoit, Alexandre Ern, Serge Piperno*
MusicFlow: Cascaded Flow Matching for
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspa.2008.0508>



WebLINX *WebLINX: Real-World [...]*
WebLINX



Evaluating Copyright Takedown Methods for Language Models *Boyi Wei, Weijia Shi, Yangsibo Huang, Noah A. Smith, Chiyuan Zhang, Luke Zettlemoyer, Kai Li, Peter Henderson*
Evaluating Copyright Takedown Methods for Language Models

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2406.18664v3>

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Table 1: (Continued)

OAK: Enriching Document Representations using Auxiliary Knowledge for Extreme Classification
Shikhar Mohan*, Deepak Sami*, Anirudh Mitra*, Sayali Ray Choudhury*, Bhavana Patel*, Jan Jen*, Manish Gupta*, Manik Varma*
Microsoft Research, India | Microsoft Redmond, US | Microsoft DC, India

Auxiliary Knowledge-Induced Learning for Automatic Multi-Label Medical Document Classification Xindi Wang, Robert E. Mercer, Frank Rudzicz

OAK: Enriching Document Representations using Auxiliary Knowledge for Extreme Classification
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2405.19084v1>

SECOND-ORDER UNCERTAINTY QUANTIFICATION: A DIVERGENCE-BASED APPROACH
Yiyan Li*, Yihui He*, Ming Tang*, and Fei Tian*
TUM Institute of Machine Learning, TUM School of Management

Power-Law distributions and Fisher's information measure F. Pennini, A. Plastino

SECOND-ORDER UNCERTAINTY QUANTIFICATION:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2003.10.076>

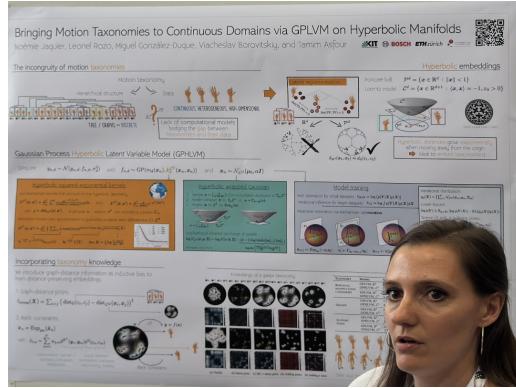
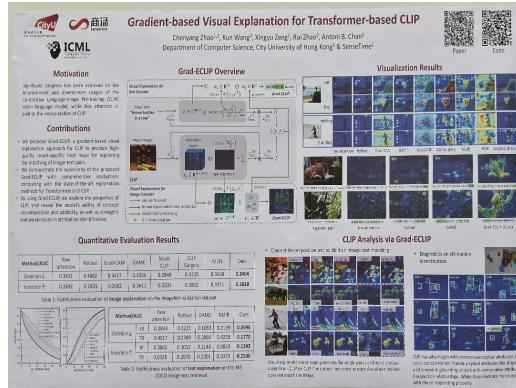
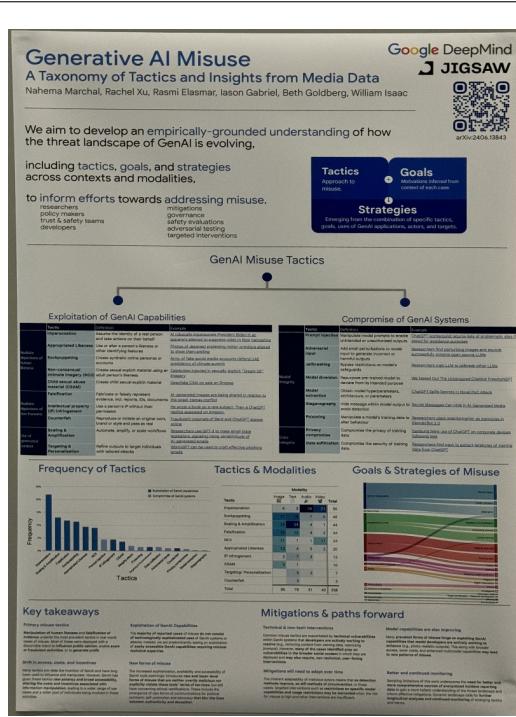
Revisiting the Role of Language Priors in Vision-Language Models
Zhiguo Lin*, Xinyue Chen*, Deepak Pathak, Penghuang Zheng, Deva Ramanan
ICML 2023, August 2023, Virtual, USA

Revisiting the Role of Language Priors in Vision-Language Models [1] Yuksekgonul et al. (2023). "When and why vision-language models behave like bags-of-words, and what to do about it?", In: ICLR.

Revisiting the Role of Language Priors in Vision-Language Models

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Table 1: (Continued)



Generative AI Misuse: A Taxonomy of Tactics and Insights from Real-World Data
Nahema Marchal, Rachel Xu, Rashi Elasmar, Jason Gabriel, Beth Goldberg, William Isaac
A Taxonomy of Tactics and Insights from Media Data
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2406.13843v2>

RCA: Region Conditioned Adaptation for Visual Abductive Reasoning *Hao Zhang, Yeo Keat Ee, Basura Fernando*
Gradient-based Visual Explanation for Transformer-based CLIP
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2303.10428v4>

Bringing motion taxonomies to continuous domains via GPLVM on hyperbolic manifolds *Noémie Jaquier, Leonel Rozo, Miguel González-Duque, Viacheslav Borovitskiy, Tamim Asfour*
Bringing Motion Taxonomies to Continuous Domains via GPLVM on Hyperbolic Manifolds
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2210.01672v4>

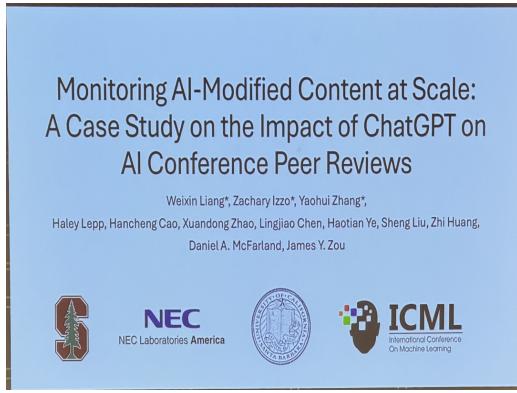
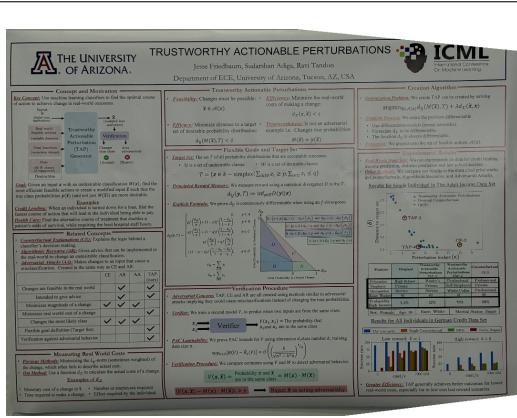
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Table 1: (Continued)

	<p>Better & Faster Large Language Models via Multi-token Prediction <i>Fabian Gloeckle, Badr Youbi Idrissi, Baptiste Rozière, David Lopez-Paz, Gabriel Synnaeve</i> Better & Faster Large Language Models via Multi-token Prediction http://arxiv.org/abs/2404.19737v1</p>
	<p>TJ-FlyingFish: Design and Implementation of an Aerial-Aquatic Quadrotor with Tilttable Propulsion Units <i>Xuchen Liu, Minghao Dou, Dongyue Huang, Biao Wang, Jinqiang Cui, Qinyuan Ren, Lihua Dou, Zhi Gao, Jie Chen, Ben M. Chen</i> University of Science and Technology of China Microsoft Research & Microsoft Azure The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen http://arxiv.org/abs/2301.12344v2</p>
	<p>Position: Tensor Networks are a Valuable Asset for Green AI <i>Eva Memmel, Clara Menzen, Jetze Schuurmans, Frederiek Wesel, Kim Batselier</i> Position: Tensor Networks are a Valuable Asset for Green AI http://arxiv.org/abs/2205.12961v2</p>

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Table 1: (Continued)



A Survey on Trustworthy Edge Intelligence: From Security and Reliability To Transparency and Sustainability Xiaojie Wang, Beibei Wang, Yu Wu, Zhaolong Ning, Song Guo, Fei Richard Yu

TRUSTWORTHY ACTIONABLE PERTURBATIONS

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2310.17944v2>

Monitoring AI-Modified Content at Scale: A Case Study on the Impact of ChatGPT on AI Conference Peer Reviews

Weixin Liang*, Zachary Izzo*, Yaohui Zhang, Haley Lepp, Hancheng Cao, Xudong Zhao, Lingjiao Chen, Haotian Ye, Sheng Liu, Zhi Huang, Daniel A. McFarland, James Y. Zou

Monitoring AI-Modified Content at Scale:
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2403.07183v2>