

A Brief Intro to Multimodal LLM



Stay tune to MLLM tutorial series:

<https://mllm2024.github.io/COLING2024>



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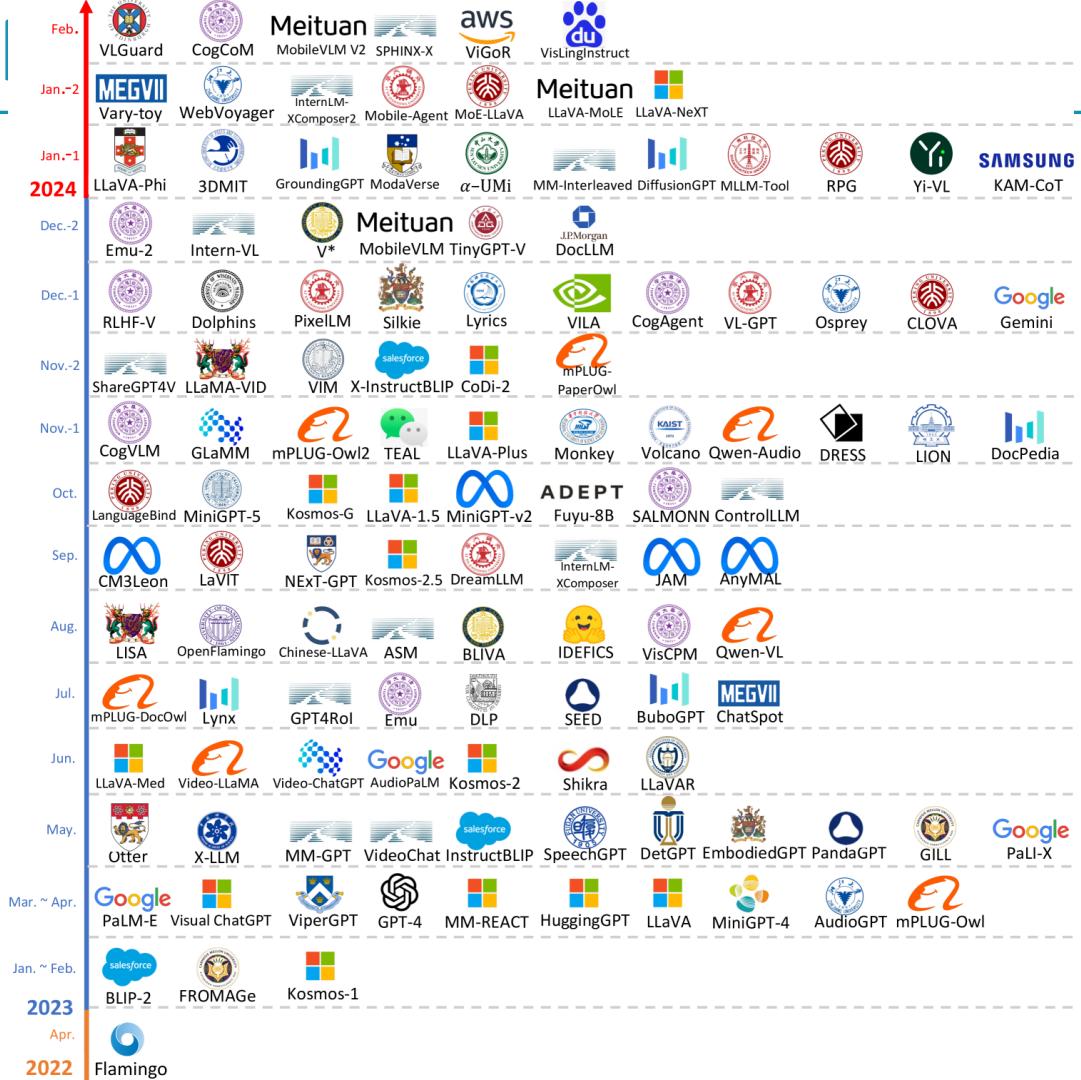
+ 1 Modality

- ✖ Overview
- ✖ Multimodal Perceiving
- ✖ Multimodal Perceiving + Generation
- ✖ Unified MLLM
- ✖ Fine-grained MLLM

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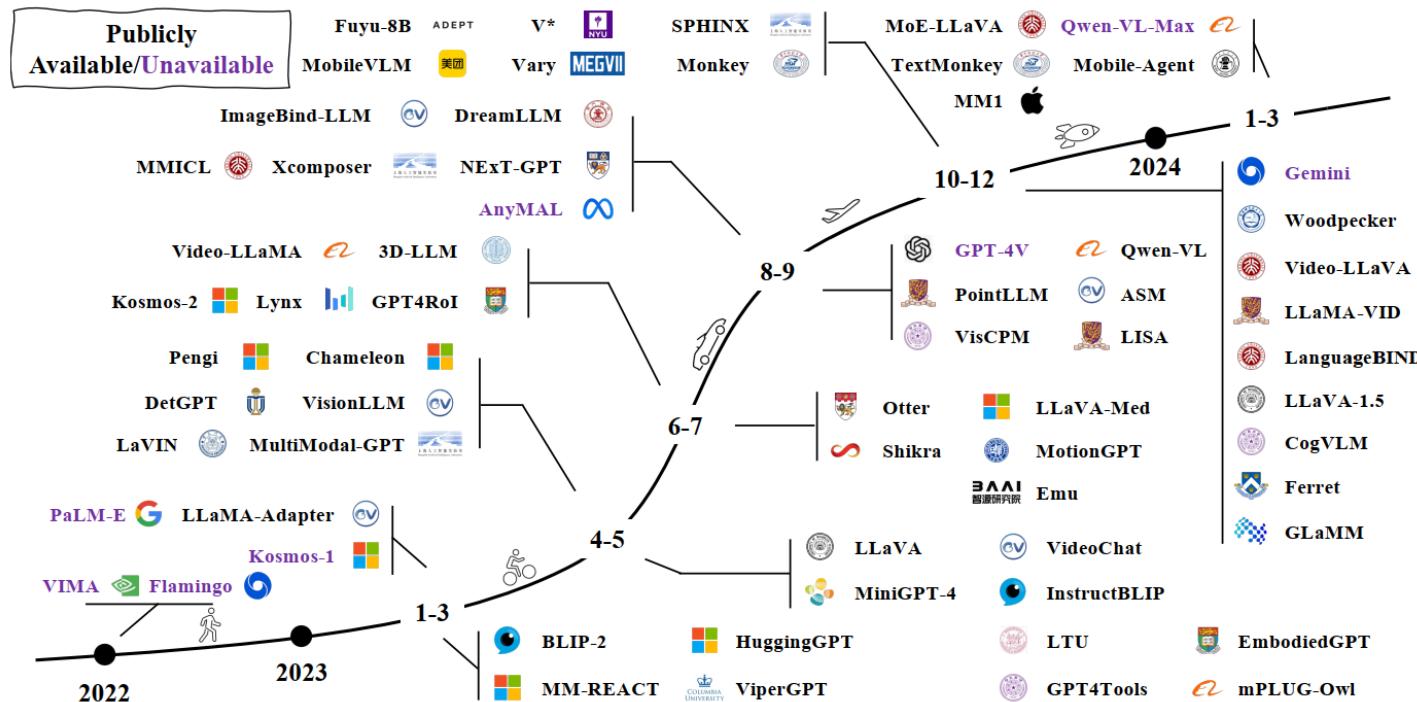
- Trends of MLLMs



[1] MM-LLMs: Recent Advances in MultiModal Large Language Models, 2023.

Intelligence in Multi-Sensory Data

Trends of MLLMs



1

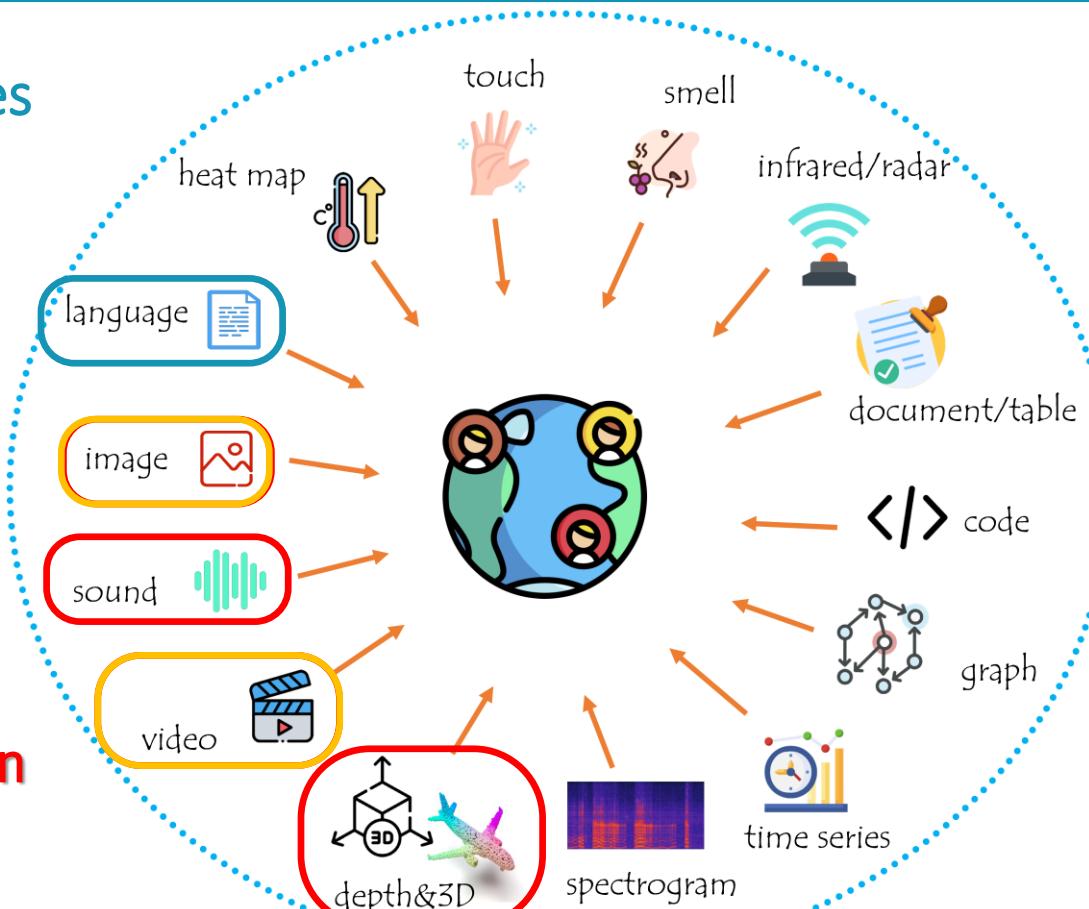
Modality and Functionality

What are MLLMs capable of?



Overview of Modality and Functionality

- **Modalities**



Language + Vision

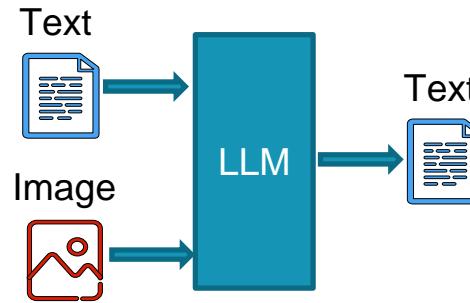
✳️ Overview of Modality and Functionality

| | Modality (w/ Language) | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | Image | Video | Audio | 3D |
| Input-side Perceiving | Flamingo, Kosmos-1, Blip2, mPLUG-Owl, Mini-GPT4, LLaVA, InstructBLIP, VPGTrans, CogVLM, Monkey, Chameleon, Otter, Qwen-VL, GPT-4v, SPHINX, Yi-VL, Fuyu, ... | VideoChat, Video-ChatGPT, Video-LLaMA, PandaGPT, MovieChat, Video-LLaVA, LLaMA-VID, Momentor, ... | AudioGPT, SpeechGPT, VIOLA, AudioPaLM, SALMONN, MU-LLaMA, ... | 3D-LLM, 3D-GPT, LL3DA, SpatialVLM, PointLLM, PointBind, ... |
| | [Pixel-wise] GPT4RoI, LION, MiniGPT-v2, NExT-Chat, Kosmos-2, GLaMM, LISA, DetGPT, Osprey, PixelLM, ... | [Pixel-wise] PG-Video-LLaVA, Merlin, MotionEpic, ... | - | - |
| | Video-LLaVA, Chat-UniVi, LLaMA-VID | | - | - |
| | Panda-GPT, Video-LLaMA, AnyMAL, Macaw-LLM, Gemini, VideoPoet, ImageBind-LLM, LLMBind, LLaMA-Adapter, ... | | | - |
| Perceiving + Generating | GILL, EMU, MiniGPT-5, DreamLLM, LLaVA-Plus, InternLM-XComposer2, SEED-LLaMA, LaVIT, Mini-Gemini, ... | GPT4Video, Video-LaVIT, VideoPoet, ... | AudioGPT, SpeechGPT, VIOLA, AudioPaLM, ... | - |
| | [Pixel-wise] Vitron | | - | - |
| | NExT-GPT, Unified-IO 2, AnyGPT, CoDi-2, Modaverse, ViT-Lens, ... | | | - |

Multimodal Perceiving

- **Image-perceiving MLLM**

- + Flamingo,
- + Kosmos-1,
- + Blip2, mPLUG-Owl,
- + Mini-GPT4, LLaVA,
- + InstructBLIP, Otter,
- + VPGTrans
- + Chameleon,
- + Qwen-VL, GPT-4v,
- + SPHINX,
- + ...



Encode input images with external image encoders, generating LLM-understandable visual feature, which is then fed into the LLM. LLM then interprets the input images based on the input text instructions and produces a textual response.

[1] Flamingo: a Visual Language Model for Few-Shot Learning. 2022

[2] Language Is Not All You Need: Aligning Perception with Language Models. 2023

[3] BLIP-2: Bootstrapping Language-Image Pre-training with Frozen Image Encoders and Large Language Models. 2023

[4] MiniGPT-4: Enhancing Vision-Language Understanding with Advanced Large Language Models. 2024

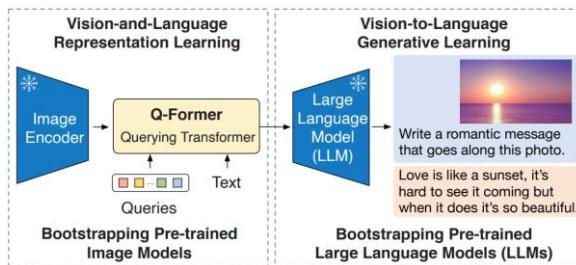
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Multimodal Perceiving

- Image-perceiving MLLM

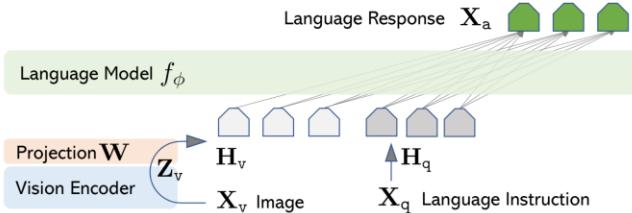
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Blip2



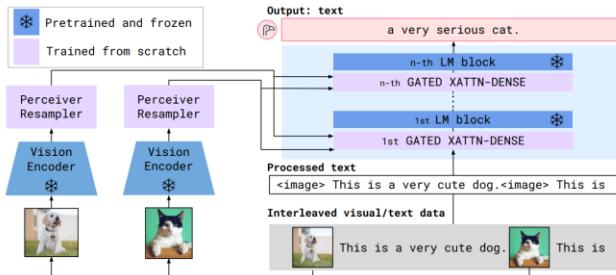
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LLaVA



+

Flamingo



[1] Flamingo: a Visual Language Model for Few-Shot Learning. 2022

[2] BLIP-2: Bootstrapping Language-Image Pre-training with Frozen Image Encoders and Large Language Models. 2023

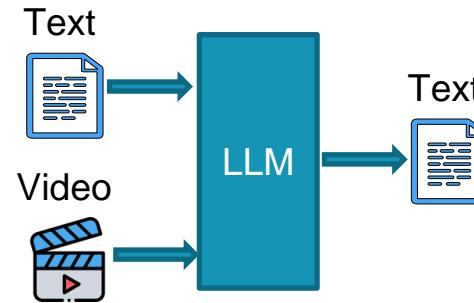
[3] Visual Instruction Tuning. 2023

[4] A Survey on Multimodal Large Language Models. <https://github.com/BradyFU/Awesome-Multimodal-Large-Language-Models>, 2023.

Multimodal Perceiving

- Video-perceiving MLLM

- + VideoChat,
- + Video-ChatGPT,
- + Video-LLaMA,
- + PandaGPT,
- + MovieChat,
- + Video-LLaVA,
- + LLaMA-VID,
- + Momentor
- + ...



Encode input videos with external video encoders, generating LLM-understandable visual feature, feeding into LLM, which then interprets the input videos based on the input text instructions and produces a textual response.

[1] VideoChat: Chat-Centric Video Understanding. 2023

[2] Video-ChatGPT: Towards Detailed Video Understanding via Large Vision and Language Models. 2023

[3] Video-LLaMA: An Instruction-tuned Audio-Visual Language Model for Video Understanding. 2023

[4] Video-LLaVA: Learning United Visual Representation by Alignment Before Projection. 2023

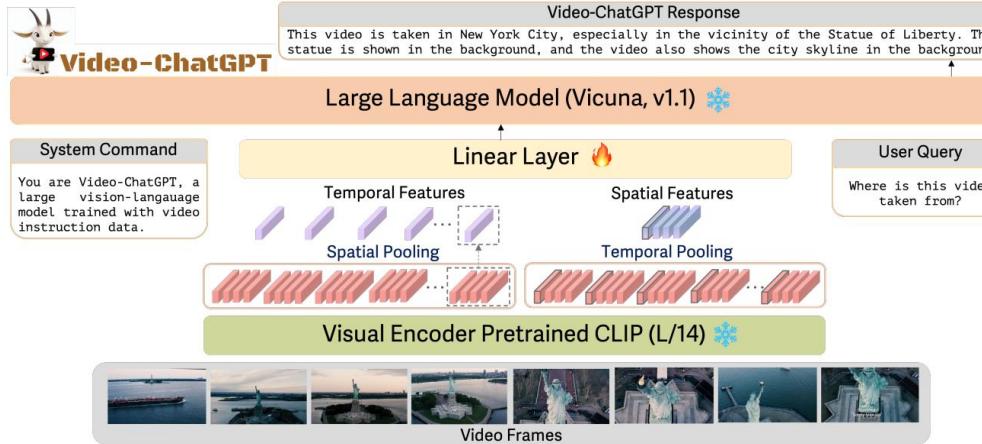
[5] Momentor: Advancing Video Large Language Model with Fine-Grained Temporal Reasoning. 2024

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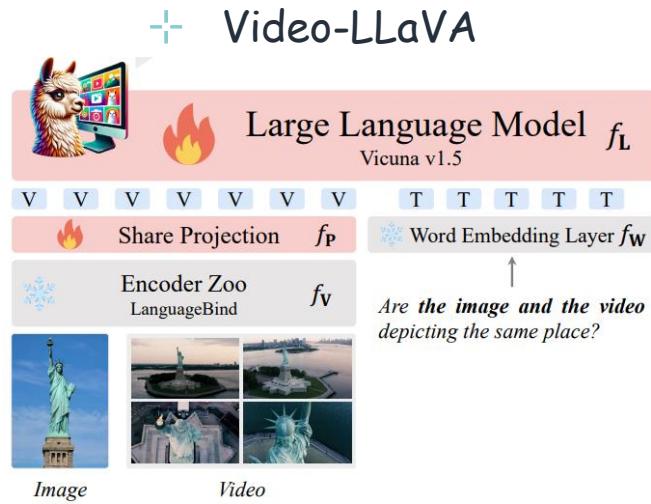
Multimodal Perceiving

- Video-perceiving MLLM

- Video-ChatGPT



- Video-LLaVA



[1] Video-ChatGPT: Towards Detailed Video Understanding via Large Vision and Language Models. 2023

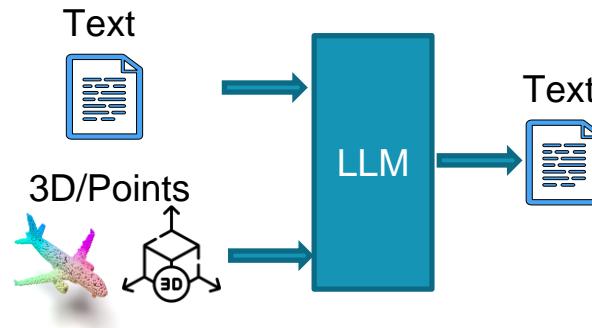
[2] Video-LLaVA: Learning United Visual Representation by Alignment Before Projection. 2023

[3] Video Understanding with Large Language Models: A Survey. <https://github.com/yunlong10/Awesome-LLMs-for-Video-Understanding>, 2023

Multimodal Perceiving

- 3D-perceiving MLLM

- + 3D-LLM,
- + 3D-GPT,
- + LL3DA,
- + SpatialVLM
- + PointLLM
- + Point-Bind
- + ...



Encode input 3D information with external encoders, generating LLM-understandable 3D feature, feeding into LLM, which then interprets the input 3D/points based on the input text instructions and produces a textual response.

[1] 3D-LLM: Injecting the 3D World into Large Language Models. 2023

[2] 3D-GPT: Procedural 3D Modeling with Large Language Models. 2023

[3] LL3DA: Visual Interactive Instruction Tuning for Omni-3D Understanding, Reasoning, and Planning. 2023

[4] PointLLM: Empowering Large Language Models to Understand Point Clouds. 2023

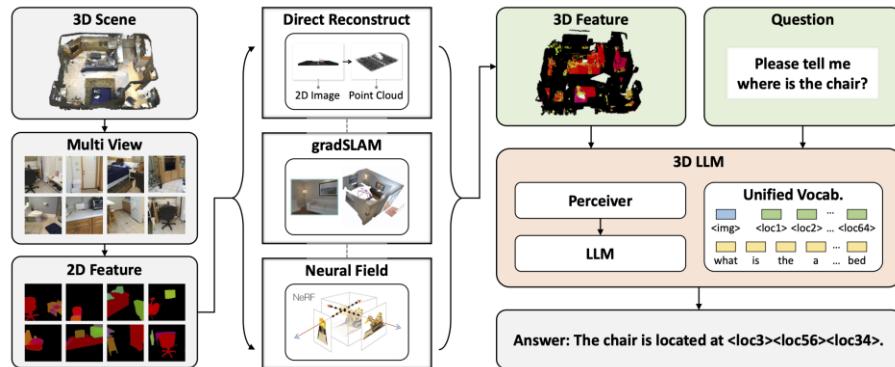
[5] SpatialVLM: Endowing Vision-Language Models with Spatial Reasoning Capabilities. 2024

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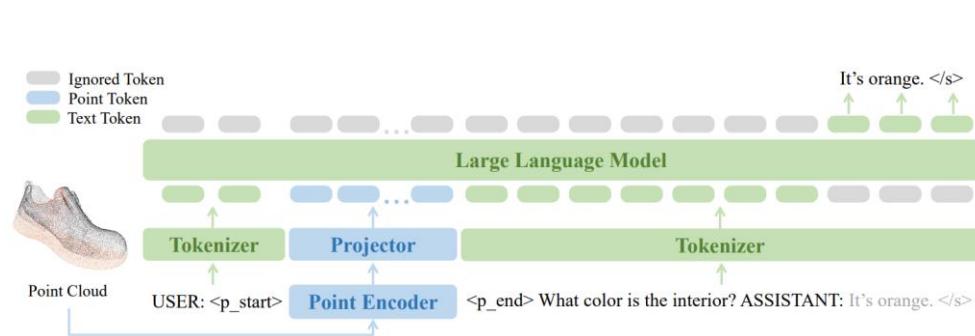
Multimodal Perceiving

- 3D-perceiving MLLM

- + 3D-LLM



- + PointLLM



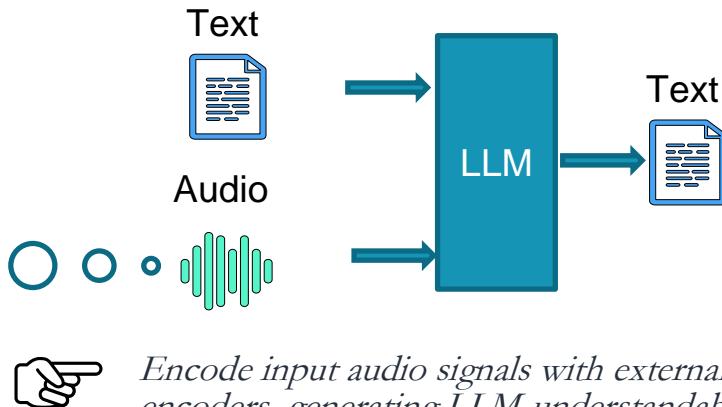
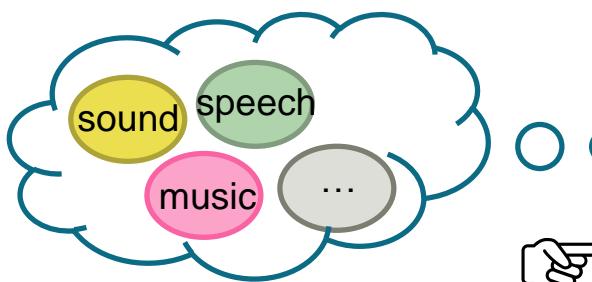
[1] 3D-LLM: Injecting the 3D World into Large Language Models. 2023

[2] PointLLM: Empowering Large Language Models to Understand Point Clouds. 2023

Multimodal Perceiving

- **Audio-perceiving MLLM**

- + AudioGPT,
- + SpeechGPT,
- + VIOLA,
- + AudioPaLM
- + SALMONN
- + MU-LLaMA
- + ...



Encode input audio signals with external encoders, generating LLM-understandable signal features, feeding into LLM, which then interprets the audio based on the input text instructions and produces a textual response.

[1] *AudioGPT: Understanding and Generating Speech, Music, Sound, and Talking Head.* 2023

[2] *SpeechGPT: Empowering Large Language Models with Intrinsic Cross-Modal Conversational Abilities.* 2023

[3] *VioLA: Unified Codec Language Models for Speech Recognition, Synthesis, and Translation.* 2023

[4] *AudioPaLM: A Large Language Model That Can Speak and Listen.* 2023

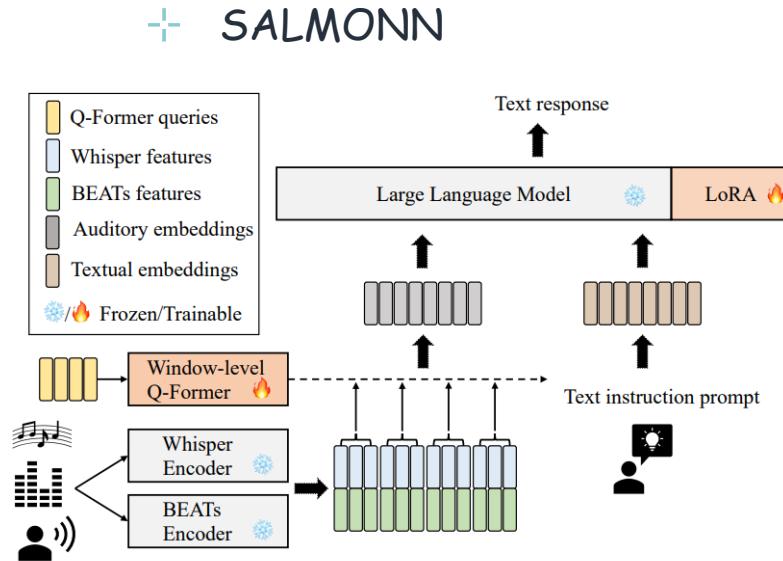
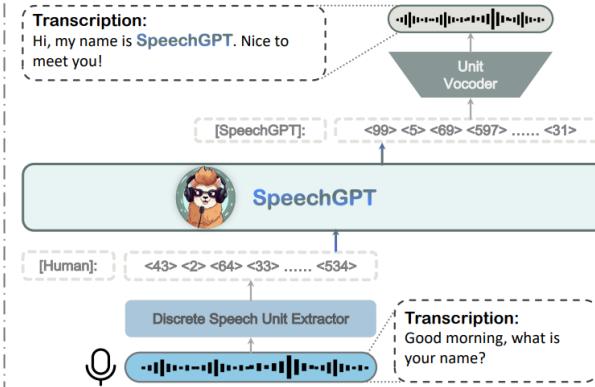
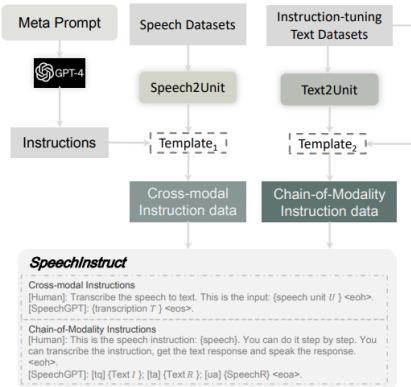
[5] *SALMONN: Towards Generic Hearing Abilities for Large Language Models.* 2023

...

Multimodal Perceiving

- Audio-perceiving MLLM

-  SpeechGPT



[1] *SpeechGPT: Empowering Large Language Models with Intrinsic Cross-Modal Conversational Abilities*. 2023

[2] *SALMONN: Towards Generic Hearing Abilities for Large Language Models*. 2023

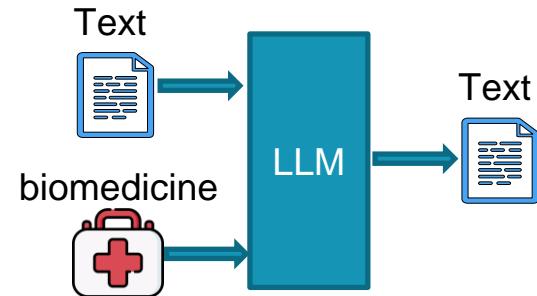
[3] *Sparks of Large Audio Models: A Survey and Outlook*. <https://github.com/EmulationAI/awesome-large-audio-models>, 2023

Multimodal Perceiving

- X-perceiving MLLM

- + Bio-/Medical & Healthcare

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| + BioGPT | + DoctorGLM | + MedAlpaca |
| + DrugGPT | + BianQue | + AlpaCare |
| + BioMedLM | + ClinicalGPT | + Zhongjing |
| + OphGLM | + Qilin-Med | + PMC-LLaMA |
| + GatorTron | + ChatDoctor | + CPLLM |
| + GatorTronGPT | + BenTsao | + MedPaLM 2 |
| + MEDITRON | + HuatuoGPT | + BioMedGPT |



[1] BioGPT: Generative Pre-trained Transformer for Biomedical Text Generation and Mining. 2022

[2] DrugGPT: A GPT-based Strategy for Designing Potential Ligands Targeting Specific Proteins. 2023

[3] MEDITRON-70B: Scaling Medical Pretraining for Large Language Models. 2023

[4] HuaTuo: Tuning LLaMA Model with Chinese Medical Knowledge. 2023

[5] AlpaCare: Instruction-tuned Large Language Models for Medical Application. 2023

[6] A Survey of Large Language Models in Medicine: Progress, Application, and Challenge, <https://github.com/AI-in-Health/MedLLMsPracticalGuide>. 2023. 16

Multimodal Perceiving

- X-perceiving MLLM

- + Molecule & Chemistry

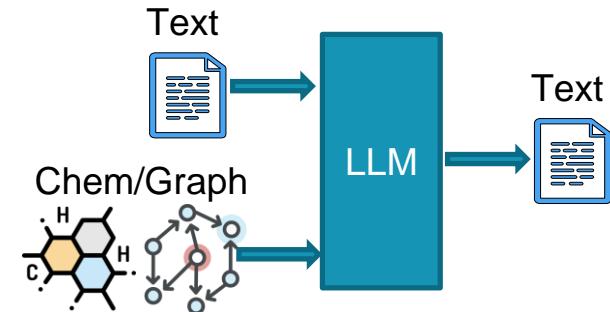
- + ChemGPT
- + SPT
- + T5 Chem
- + ChemLLM
- + MolCA
- + MolXPT
- + MolSTM
- + GIMLET
- + ...

- + Graph

- + StructGPT
- + GPT4Graph
- + GraphGPT
- + LLaGA
- + HiGPT
- + ...

- + Geographical Information System (GIS)

- + GeoGPT



[1] Neural Scaling of Deep Chemical Models. 2022

[2] ChemLLM: A Chemical Large Language Model. 2023

[3] MolCA: Molecular Graph-Language Modeling with Cross-Modal Projector and Uni-Modal Adapter. 2023

[4] StructGPT: A General Framework for Large Language Model to Reason on Structured Data. 2023

[5] LLaGA: Large Language and Graph Assistant. 2023

[6] Awesome-Graph-LLM, <https://github.com/XiaoxinHe/Awesome-Graph-LLM>. 2023

* Unified MLLM: Perceiving + Generation

- Scenarios



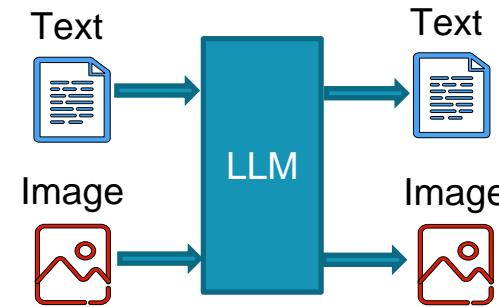
*Often, MLLMs need to not only **understand** the input multimodal information, but also to **generate** information in that modality.*

- + Image Captioning
- + Visual Question Answering
- + Text-to-Vision Synthesis
- + Vision-to-Vision Translation
- + Scene Text Recognition
- + Scene Text Inpainting
- + ...

* Unified MLLM: Perceiving + Generation

- **Image**

- + GILL
- + EMU
- + MiniGPT-5
- + DreamLLM
- + LLaVA-Plus
- + LaVIT
- + ...



Central LLMs take as input both texts and images, after semantics comprehension, and generate both texts and images.

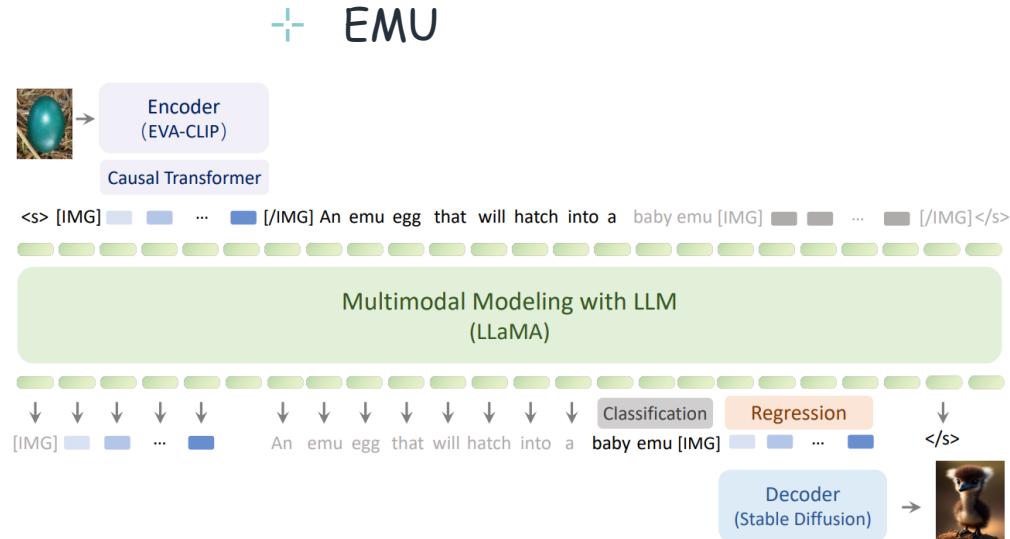
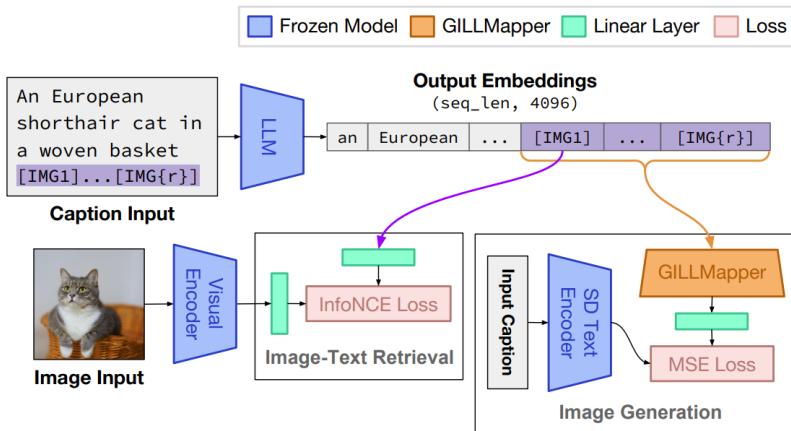
- [1] Generating Images with Multimodal Language Models. 2023
- [2] Generative Pretraining in Multimodality. 2023
- [3] MiniGPT-5: Interleaved Vision-and-Language Generation via Generative Vokens. 2023
- [4] DreamLLM: Synergistic Multimodal Comprehension and Creation. 2023
- [5] LLaVA-Plus: Learning to Use Tools for Creating Multimodal Agents. 2023

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Unified MLLM: Perceiving + Generation

- Image

- GILL

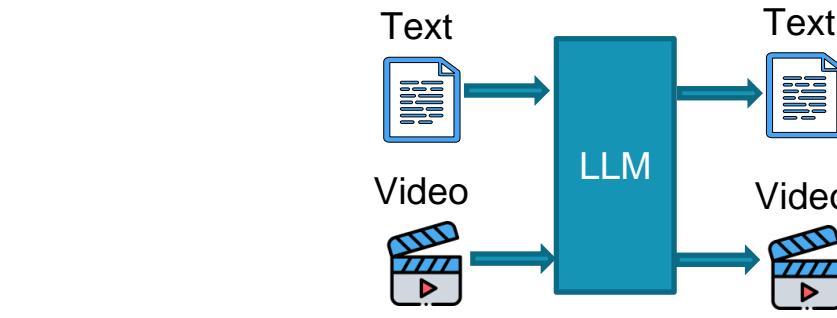


- [1] Generating Images with Multimodal Language Models. 2023
[2] Generative Pretraining in Multimodality. 2023

* Unified MLLM: Perceiving + Generation

- Video

- + GPT4Video
- + VideoPoet
- + Video-LaVIT
- + ...



Central LLMs take as input both texts and videos, after semantics comprehension, and generate both texts and videos.

[1] GPT4Video: A Unified Multimodal Large Language Model for Instruction-Followed Understanding and Safety-Aware Generation. 2023

[2] VideoPoet: A Large Language Model for Zero-Shot Video Generation. 2023

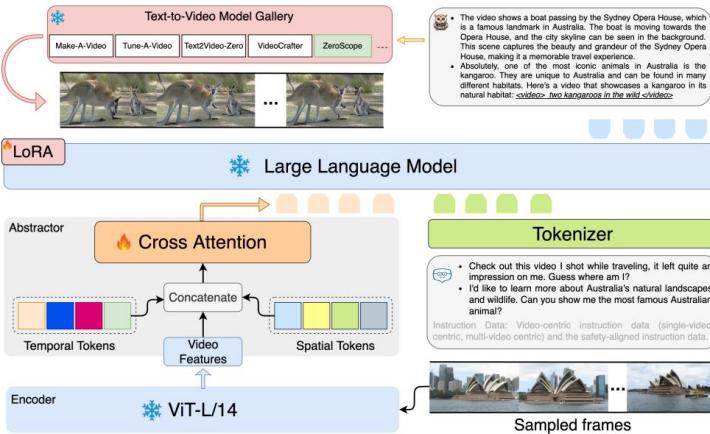
[3] Video-LaVIT: Unified Video-Language Pre-training with Decoupled Visual-Motional Tokenization. 2024

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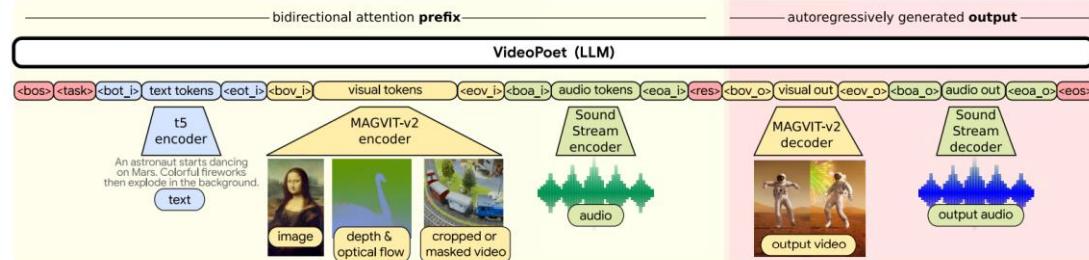
Unified MLLM: Perceiving + Generation

• Video

+ GPT4Video



+ VideoPoet



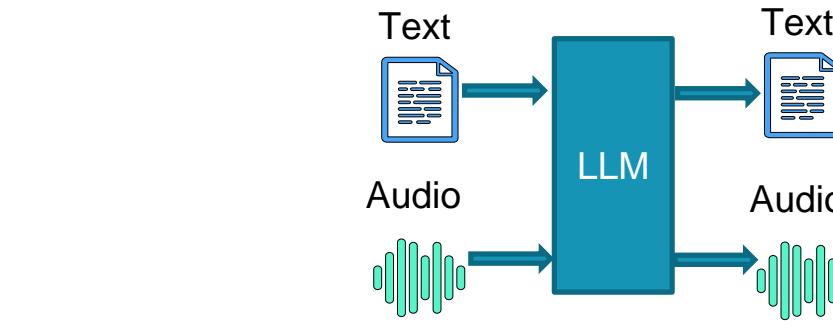
[1] GPT4Video: A Unified Multimodal Large Language Model for Instruction-Followed Understanding and Safety-Aware Generation. 2023

[2] VideoPoet: A Large Language Model for Zero-Shot Video Generation. 2023

* Unified MLLM: Perceiving + Generation

- **Audio**

- + AudioGPT,
- + SpeechGPT,
- + VIOLA,
- + AudioPaLM,
- + ...



Central LLMs take as input both texts and audio, after semantics comprehension, and generate both texts and audio.

[1] *AudioGPT: Understanding and Generating Speech, Music, Sound, and Talking Head.* 2023

[2] *SpeechGPT: Empowering Large Language Models with Intrinsic Cross-Modal Conversational Abilities.* 2023

[3] *VioLA: Unified Codec Language Models for Speech Recognition, Synthesis, and Translation.* 2023

[4] *AudioPaLM: A Large Language Model That Can Speak and Listen.* 2023

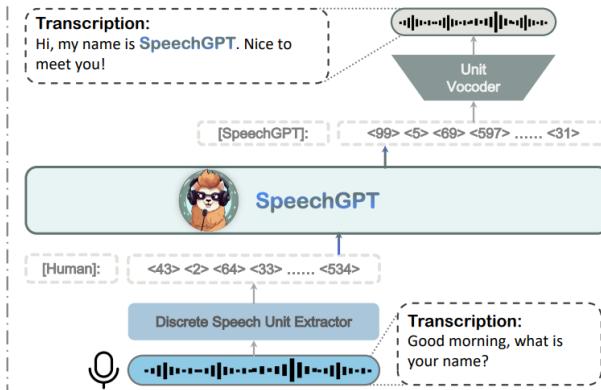
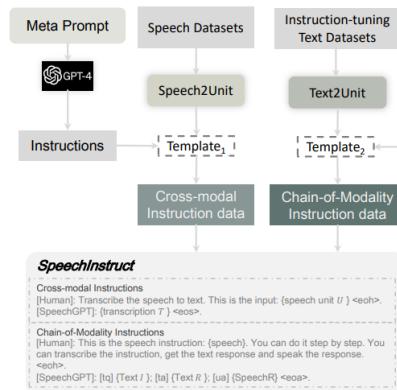
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Unified MLLM: Perceiving + Generation

• Audio

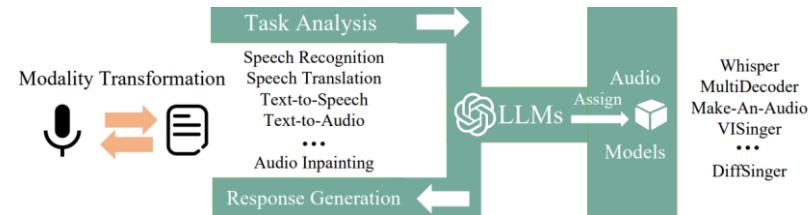
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SpeechGPT



+

AudioGPT



[1] *SpeechGPT: Empowering Large Language Models with Intrinsic Cross-Modal Conversational Abilities*. 2023

[2] *AudioGPT: Understanding and Generating Speech, Music, Sound, and Talking Head*. 2023

* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Scenarios:



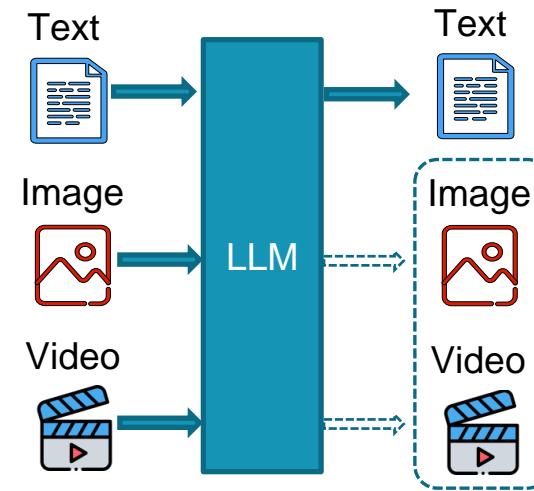
*In reality, modalities often have strong interconnections simultaneously. Thus, it is frequently necessary for MLLMs to handle the understanding of **multiple non-textual modalities at once**, rather than just one single (non-textual) modality.*

- + Image+Video
- + Audio+Video
- + Image+Video+Audio
- + Any-to-Any
- + ...

* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- **Text+Image+Video**

- + Video-LLaVA
- + Chat-UniVi
- + LLaMA-VID
- + ...



Central LLMs take as input texts, image and video, after semantics comprehension, and generate texts (maybe also image and video, or combination).

[1] Video-LLaVA: Learning United Visual Representation by Alignment Before Projection. 2023

[2] Chat-UniVi: Unified Visual Representation Empowers Large Language Models with Image and Video Understanding. 2023

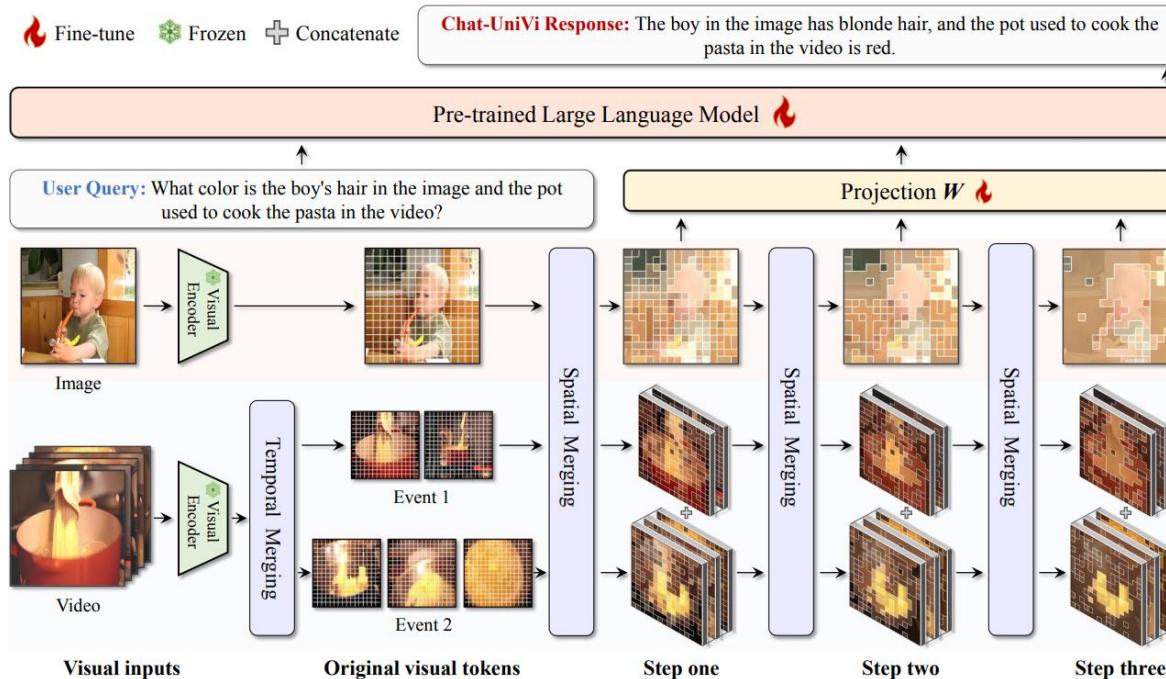
[3] LLaMA-VID: An Image is Worth 2 Tokens in Large Language Models. 2023

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* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Text+Image+Video

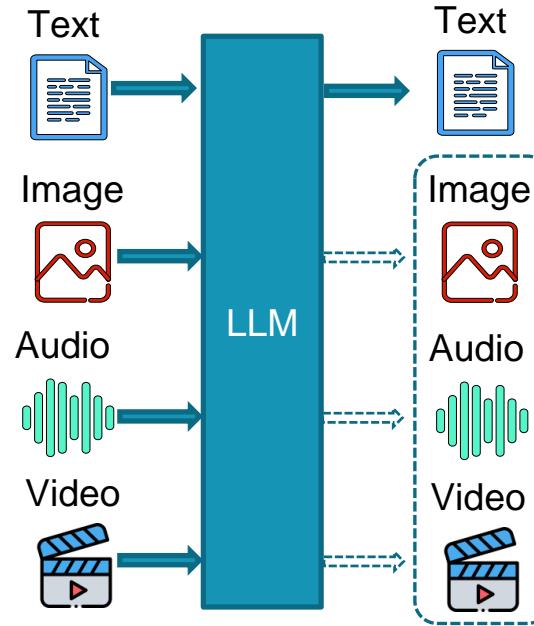
+ Chat-UniVi



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- **Text+Image+Video+Audio**

- + Panda-GPT
- + Video-LLaMA
- + AnyMAL
- + Macaw-LLM
- + VideoPoet
- + ImageBind-LLM
- + LLMBind
- + LLaMA-Adapter
- + ...



Central LLMs take as input texts, audio, image and video, and generate texts (maybe also audio, image and video, or combination).

[1] PandaGPT: One Model to Instruction-Follow Them All. 2023

[2] Video-LLaMA: An Instruction-tuned Audio-Visual Language Model for Video Understanding. 2023

[3] AnyMAL: An Efficient and Scalable Any-Modality Augmented Language Model. 2023

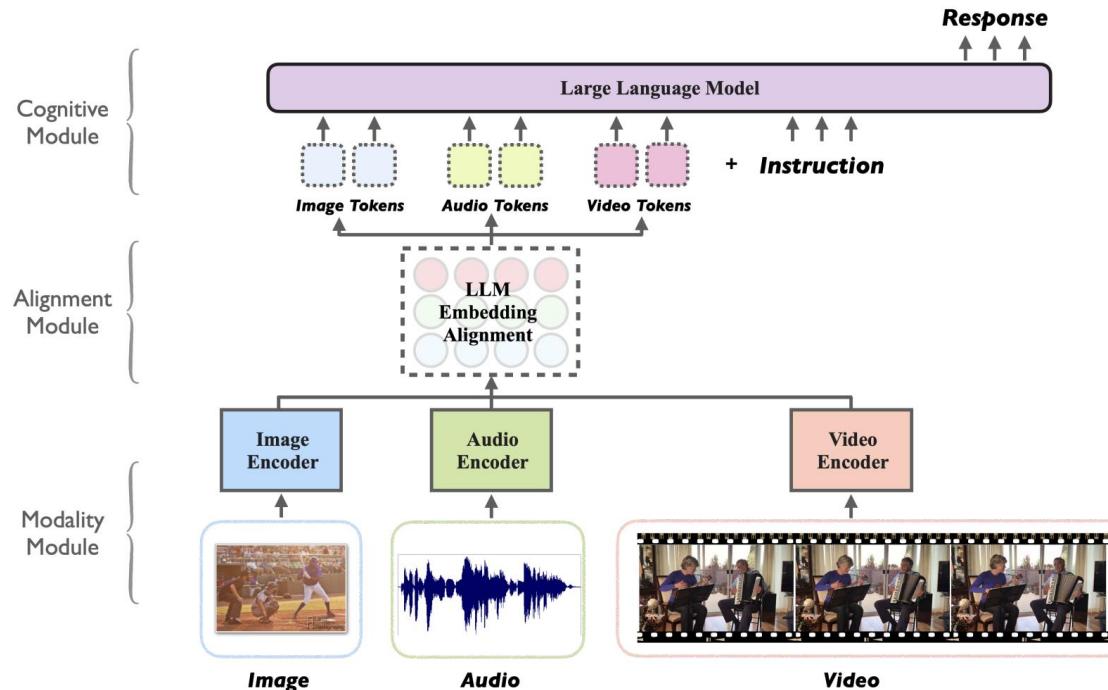
[4] Macaw-LLM: Multi-Modal Language Modeling with Image, Audio, Video, and Text Integration. 2023

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* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Text+Image+Video+Audio

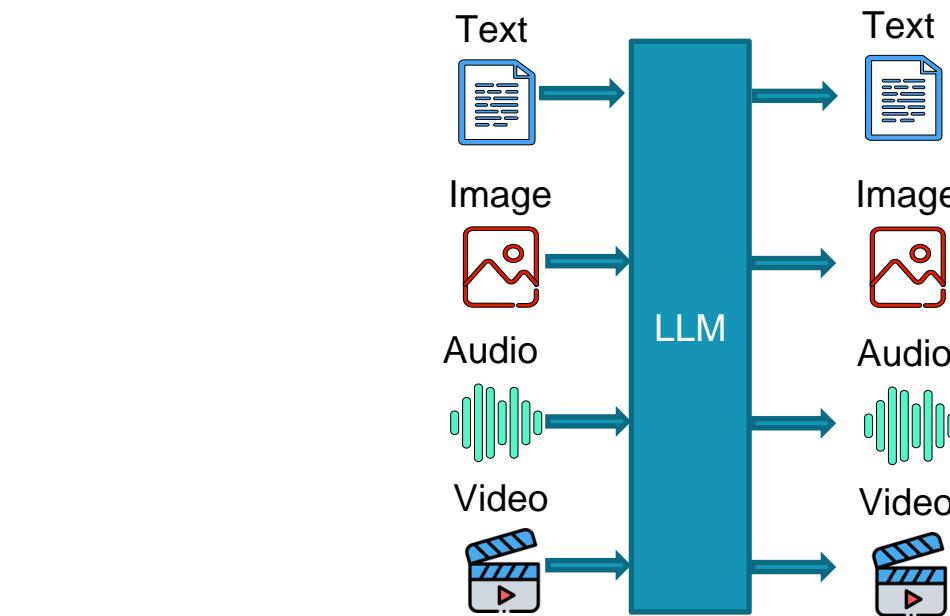
+ Macaw-LLM



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

- + NExT-GPT
- + Unified-IO 2 (w/o video)
- + AnyGPT (w/o video)
- + CoDi-2
- + Modaverse
- + ...



Central LLMs take as input texts, audio, image and video, and freely generate texts, audio, image and video, or combination.

[1] NExT-GPT: Any-to-Any Multimodal LLM. 2023

[2] AnyGPT: Unified Multimodal LLM with Discrete Sequence Modeling. 2023

[3] CoDi-2: In-Context, Interleaved, and Interactive Any-to-Any Generation. 2023

[4] Modaverse: Efficiently Transforming Modalities with LLMs. 2023

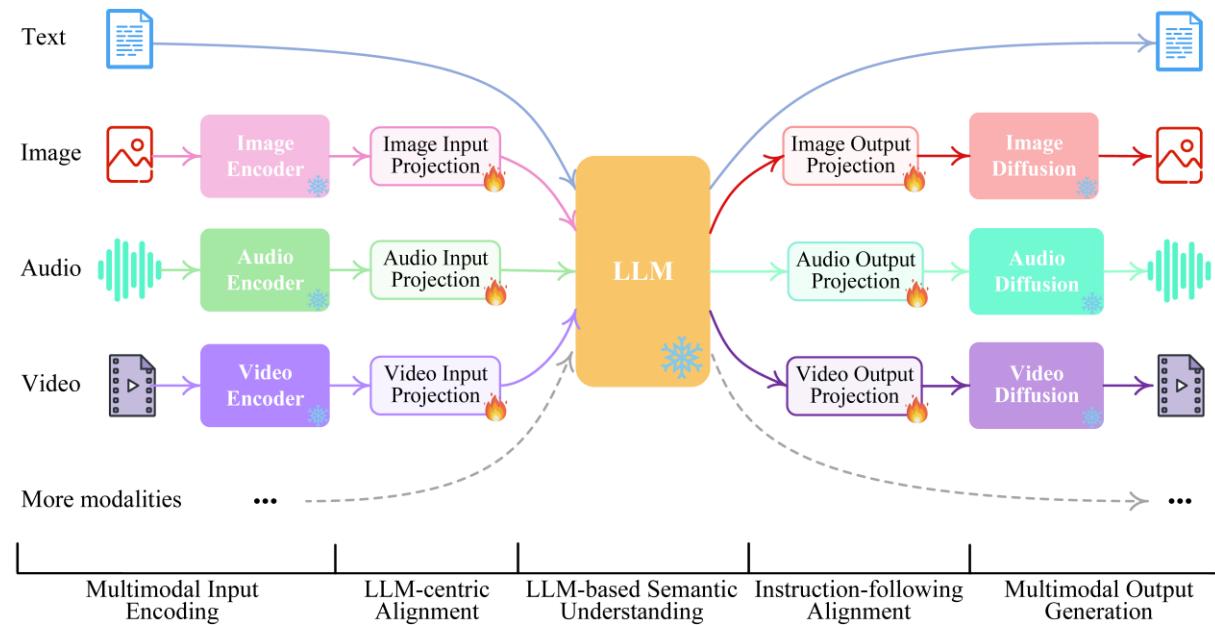
* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

+ NExT-GPT



 Project



Project: <https://next-gpt.github.io>

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2309.05519>

Code: <https://github.com/NExT-GPT/NExT-GPT>

* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

• Any-to-Any MLLM

+ NExT-GPT

show me an audio of an excited dog, a barking dog

Sure, this is the audio you want, of course

▶ 0:03 / 0:05

could you based on the sound generate an picture for me?

Certainly! of course, of course.



give some tips to keep a dog as pet

Here are some tips for keeping a dog as a pet:

1. Regular Exercise: Regularly take your dog for a long walk or a playtime to keep them active and healthy.
1. Social interaction: Regularly take your dog to meet other dogs and people to keep them social and well-behaved.
1. Proper nutrition: Make sure your dog is eating a balanced diet and is getting the nutrients it needs.
1. Regular health checks: Regularly take your dog to the vet for check-ups to ensure they are healthy and free from any illness.
1. Interactive toys: Provide your dog with interactive toys and food-dispensing toys to keep them engaged and stimulated.
1. Obedience: Teach your dog to respond to your commands and to be well-behaving in public.
1. Proper training: Regularly enrolling your dog in training programs to keep them well-behaved and to learn new tricks.
1. Properly crate:

I'm planning a trip to New Orleans, and I'd love some recommendations for fun things to do and places to visit.

New Orleans is a vibrant city with a rich history and culture. Some popular attractions include the French Quarter, the National WWII Museum, and the St. Louis Cathedral. You can also explore the historic Garden District and visit the iconic Bourbon Street for some night life. Additionally, don't miss the opportunity to try some delicious Cajun cuisine!

What kind of cajun cuisine? can you show me some pictures?

Certainly! Cajun cuisine is known for its hearty and flavorful dishes. Here are some pictures to give you a taste of what you can expect:



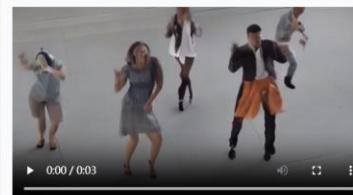
I've heard that New Orleans is famous for jazz music. Show me a piece of jazz music please.

You are right. Here is a jazz music:

▶ 0:00 / 0:05

Fantastic! I often see videos in which a bunch of people dance to jazz music, can you show me some?

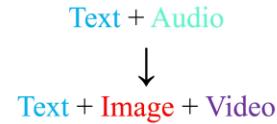
Of course!



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

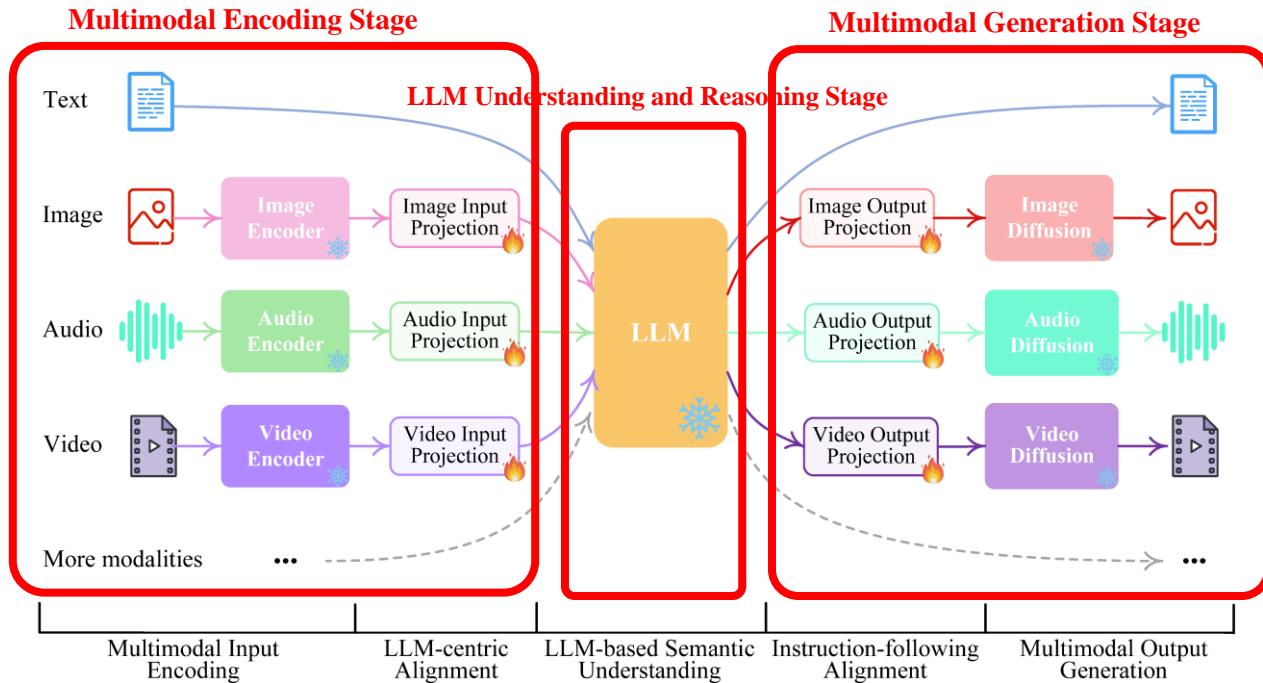
+ NExT-GPT



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

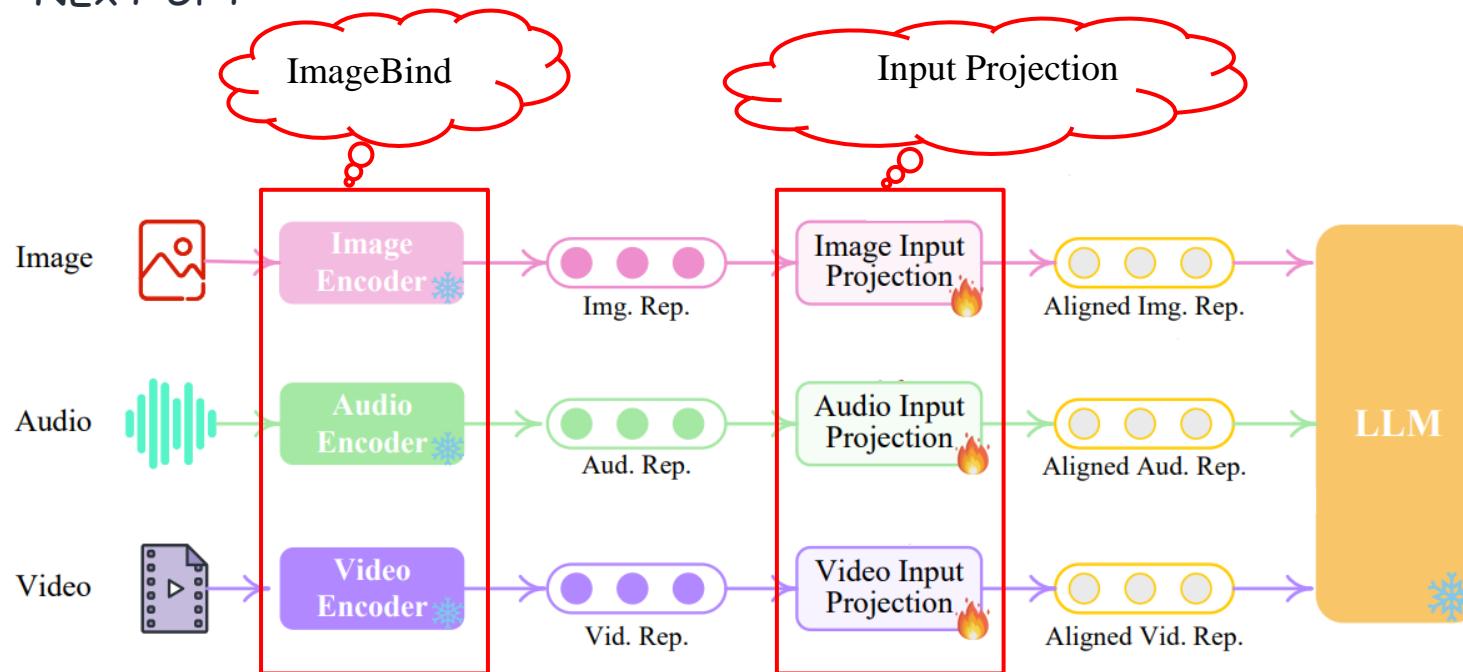
+ NExT-GPT



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

- NExT-GPT



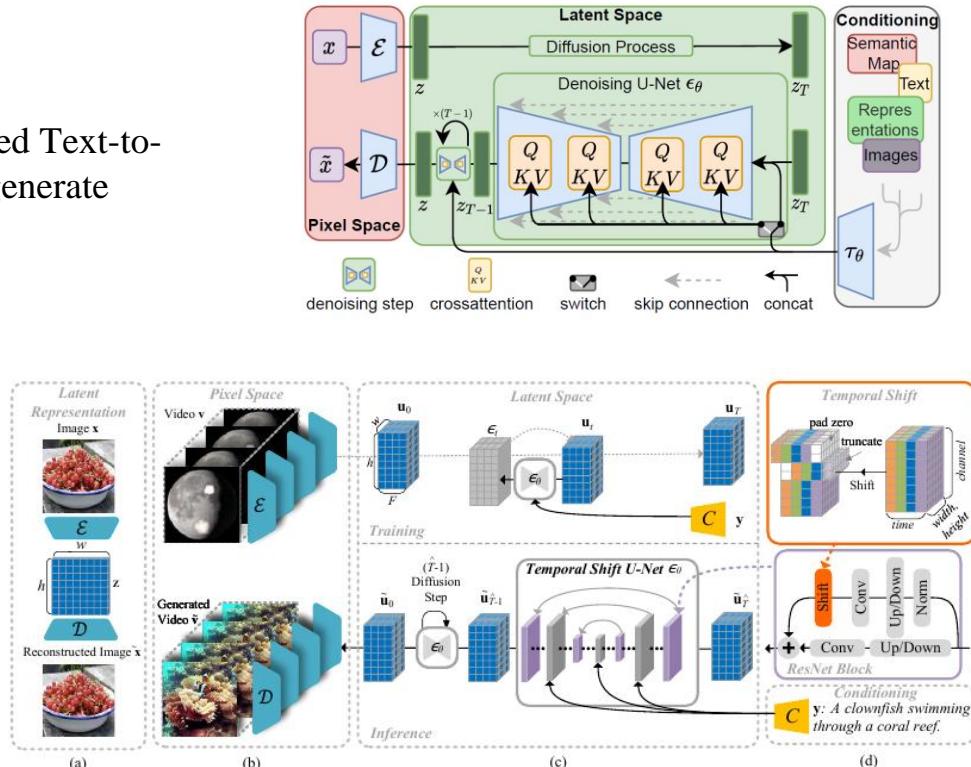
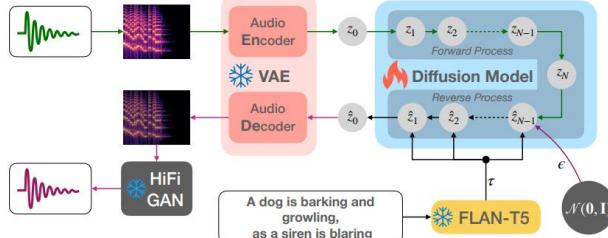
* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

- + NExT-GPT

- Leveraging the current SoTA diffusion-based Text-to-Image, Video, Audio generation model to generate multimodal content

- **Text encoder – control the generation process**
 - VAE
 - UNet

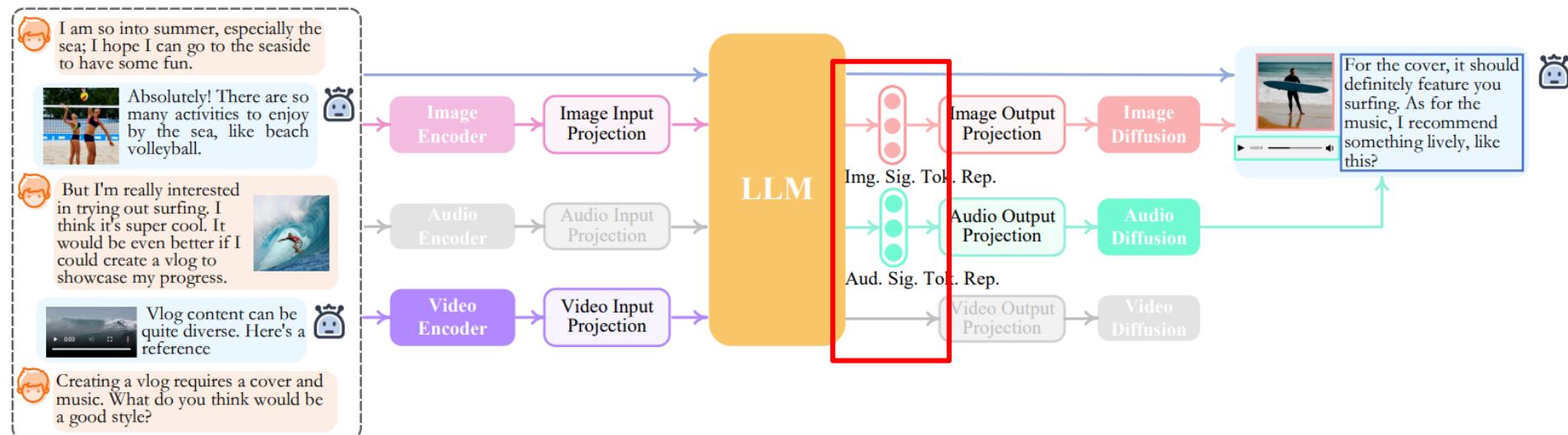


* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

- NExT-GPT

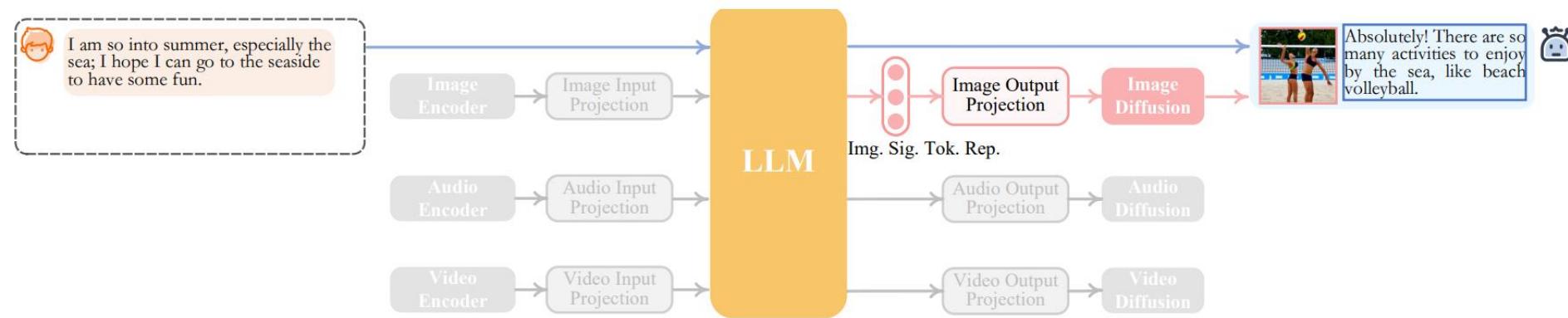
- Harnessing LLM as the core to decide whether & what modal content to output correspondingly.
- Instead of generating textual instructions, LLM produces unique “modality signal” tokens that serve as instructions to guide the generation process.



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

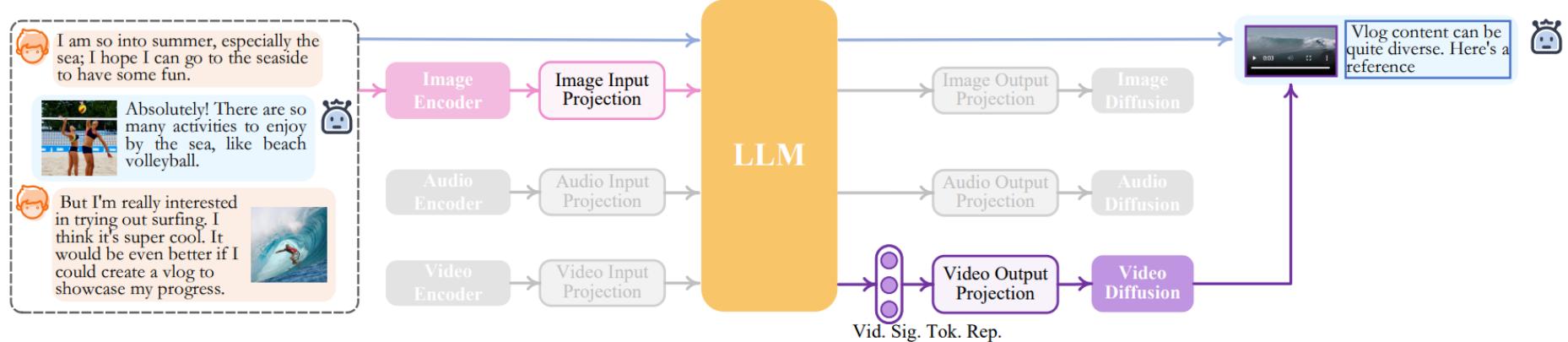
+ NExT-GPT



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

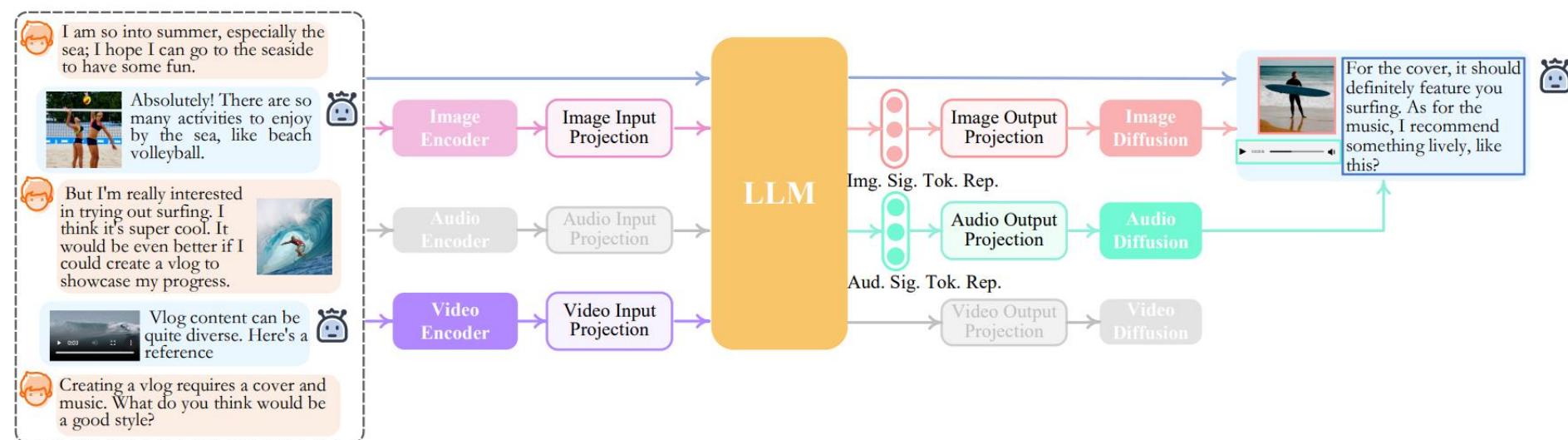
- + NExT-GPT



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

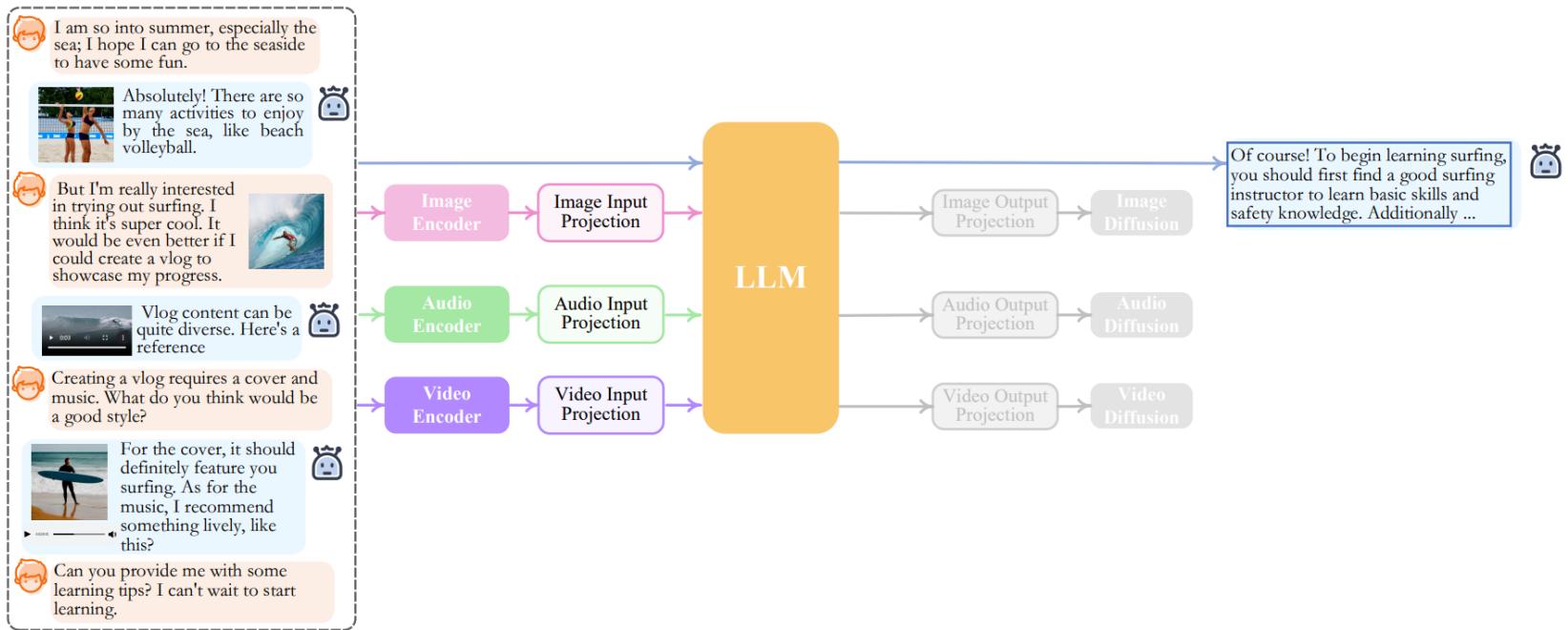
- NExT-GPT



* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

- NExT-GPT



Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

➤ Key Aspect-I: Parameter-efficient Low-cost Training

- + NExT-GPT

| | Encoder | | Input Projection | | LLM | | Output Projection | | Diffusion | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Name | Param | Name | Param | Name | Param | Name | Param | Name | Param |
| Text | — | — | — | — | Vicuna [9] | 7B🌟 | Transformer | 31M🔥 | SD [43] | 1.3B🌟 |
| Image | | | | | (LoRA 33M🔥) | | Transformer | 31M🔥 | AudioLDM [34] | 975M🌟 |
| Audio | ImageBind [15] | 1.2B🌟 | Linear | 4M🔥 | | | Transformer | 32M🔥 | Zeroscope [5] | 1.8B🌟 |
| Video | | | | | | | | | | |

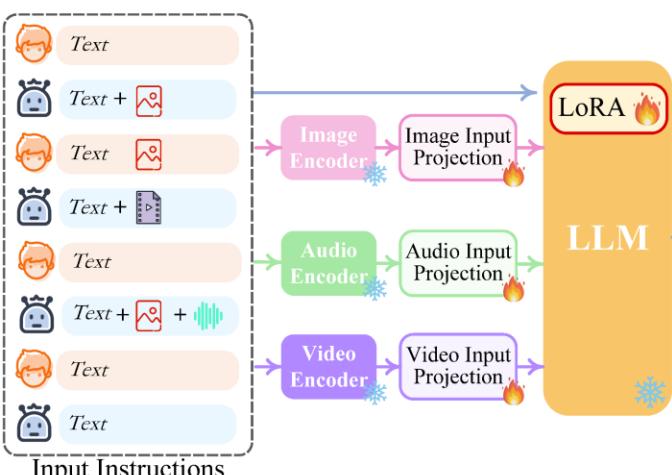
Table 1: Summary of system configuration. Only 1% parameters need updating.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\text{Tuned Params}}{\text{Frozen} + \text{Tuned Params}} &= \frac{(4\text{M}+33\text{M}+31\text{M}+31\text{M}+32\text{M})}{(4\text{M}+33\text{M}+31\text{M}+31\text{M}+32\text{M}) + (1.2\text{B}+7\text{B}+1.3\text{B}+1.8\text{B}+0.975\text{B})} \\ &= \frac{131\text{M}}{131\text{M} + 12.275\text{B}} \cong \textbf{0.01}\end{aligned}$$

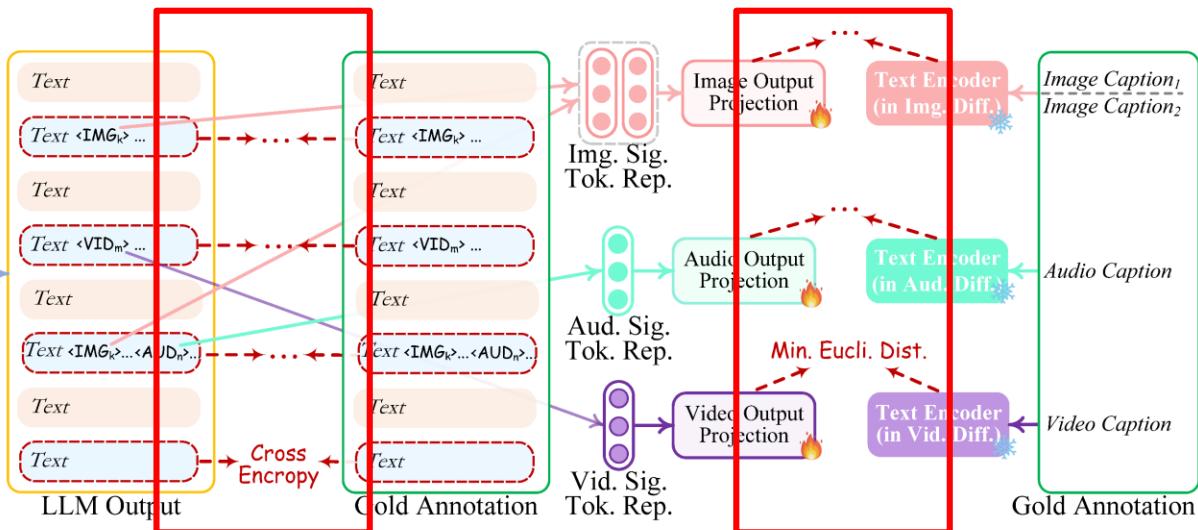
* Unified MLLM: Harnessing Multi-Modalities

- Any-to-Any MLLM

- + NExT-GPT



- Key Aspect-II: Modality-switching Instruction Tuning



* Fine-grained Capability of MLLM

• Pixel-level Vision MLLM



The vision MLLMs described above generally only support coarse-grained, instance-level visual understanding. This can lead to **imprecise visual interpretations**. Also due to the lack of visual grounding, these MLLMs will potentially **produce hallucinations**.

- + Visual Grounding
- + Visual Segmentation
- + Visual Editing
- + Visual Inpainting
- + ...

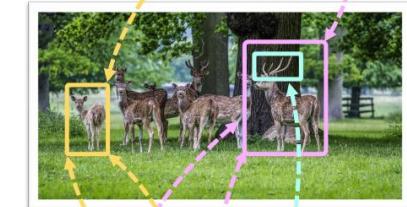


The image showcases a large, white building with a red roof, surrounded by a well-manicured lawn and palm trees. The sky is visible over the building, the pavement, and the grass. The grass is also seen extending to the pavement.

Describe the image in detail. Please output interleaved segmentation mask



What is the difference between this deer and another deer?



The main difference between the two deer is their size and antlers. The adult deer is larger with more prominent antlers, while the younger deer is smaller with no visible antlers.

Shikra



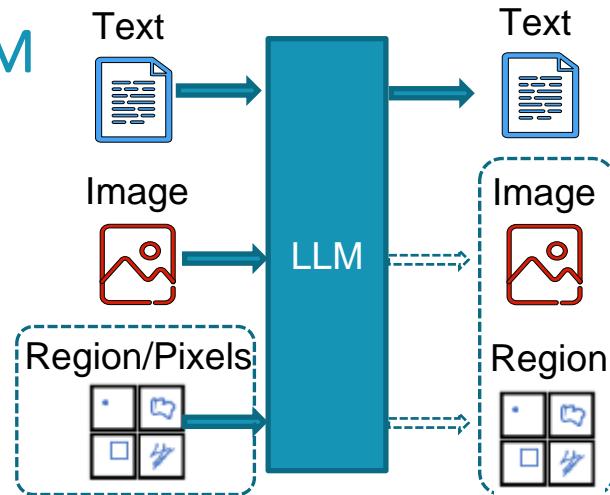
Fine-grained Capability of MLLM

- **Image-oriented Pixel-wise Regional MLLM**

- + GPT4RoI
- + NExT-Chat
- + MiniGPT-v2
- + Shikra
- + Kosmos-2
- + GLaMM
- + LISA
- + DetGPT
- + Osprey
- + PixelLM
- + LION
- + ...



Users input an image (potentially specifying a region), and the LLM outputs content based on its understanding, grounding the visual content to specific pixel-level regions of the image.



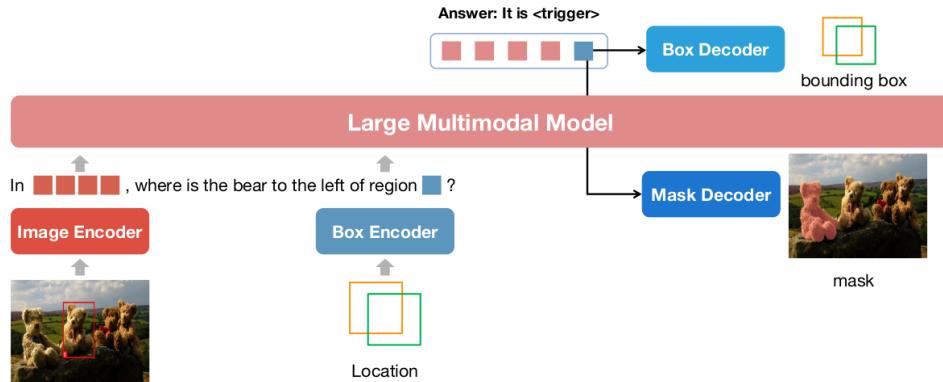
- [1] GPT4RoI: Instruction Tuning Large Language Model on Region-of-Interest. 2023
- [2] NExT-Chat: An LMM for Chat, Detection and Segmentation. 2023
- [3] MiniGPT-v2: large language model as a unified interface for vision-language multi-task learning. 2023
- [4] Osprey: Pixel Understanding with Visual Instruction Tuning. 2023
- [5] GLaMM: Pixel Grounding Large Multimodal Model. 2023
- [6] Kosmos-2: Grounding Multimodal Large Language Models to the World. 2023
- [7] DetGPT: Detect What You Need via Reasoning. 2023
- [8] PixelLM: Pixel Reasoning with Large Multimodal Model. 2023
- [9] Lisa: Reasoning segmentation via large language model. 2023
- [10] Shikra: Unleashing Multimodal LLM's Referential Dialogue Magic. 2023

...

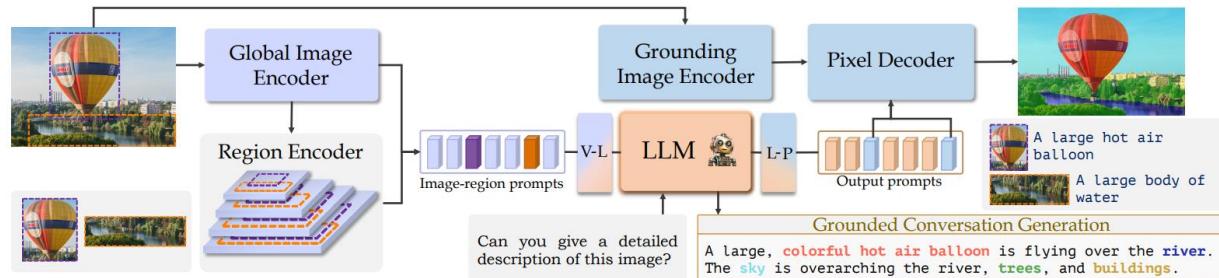
Fine-grained Capability of MLLM

- Image-oriented Pixel-wise

+ NExT-Chat



+ GLaMM



| Referring Expression Segmentation |
|--|
| Can you segment the balloon in this given picture? |
| Sure, the segmentation is |

| Image Level Captioning |
|--|
| A hot air balloon is seen in the air, flying over a river. The balloon, high up in the sky, is yellow and red in color, with a bridge and trees visible in the background. |

| Region Level Captioning |
|---|
| Could you tell me more about this region? A yellow, red and blue hot air balloon |

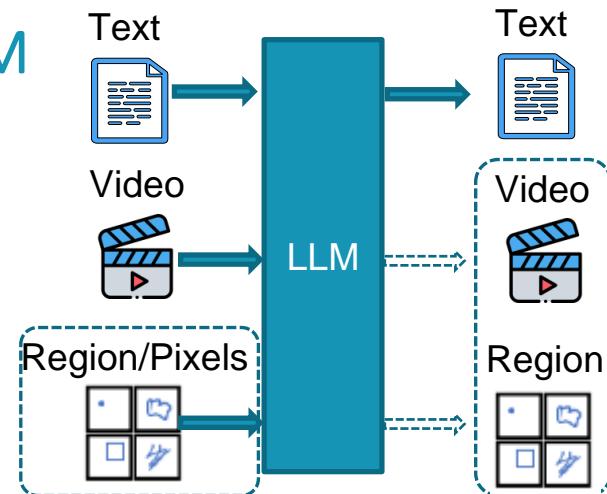
| Phrase Grounding |
|--|
| Can you segment phrases in, "A <hot air balloon> over the <river>" A hot air balloon over the river |

Can you give a detailed description of this image?
A large, colorful hot air balloon is flying over the river. The sky is overarching the river, trees, and buildings.

* Fine-grained Capability of MLLM

- Video-oriented Pixel-wise Regional MLLM

- + PG-Video-LLaVA
- + Merlin
- + MotionEpic
- + ...



Users input an video (potentially specifying a region), and the LLM outputs content based on its understanding, grounding or tracking the content to specific pixel-level regions of the video.

[1] PG-Video-LLaVA: Pixel Grounding in Large Multimodal Video Models. 2023

[2] Merlin: Empowering Multimodal LLMs with Foresight Minds. 2023

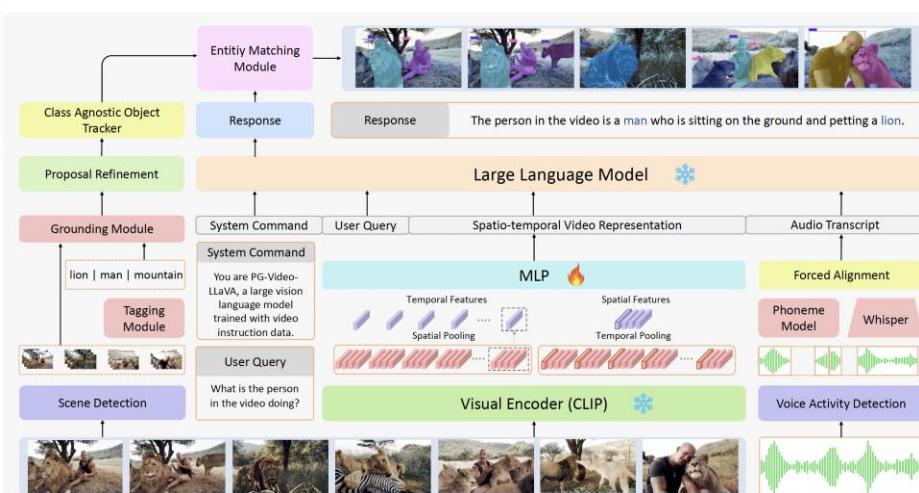
[3] Video-of-Thought: Step-by-Step Video Reasoning from Perception to Cognition. 2024

...

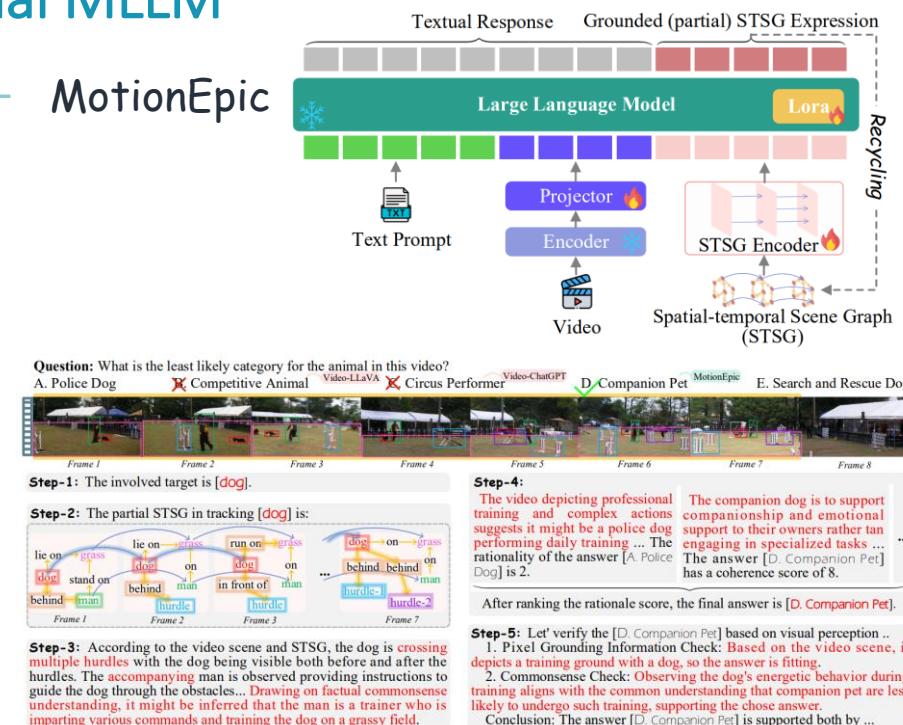
Fine-grained Capability of MLLM

- Video-oriented Pixel-wise Regional MLLM

- + PG-Video-LLaVA



- + MotionEpic



- [1] PG-Video-LLaVA: Pixel Grounding in Large Multimodal Video Models. 2023
 [2] Video-of-Thought: Step-by-Step Video Reasoning from Perception to Cognition. 2024

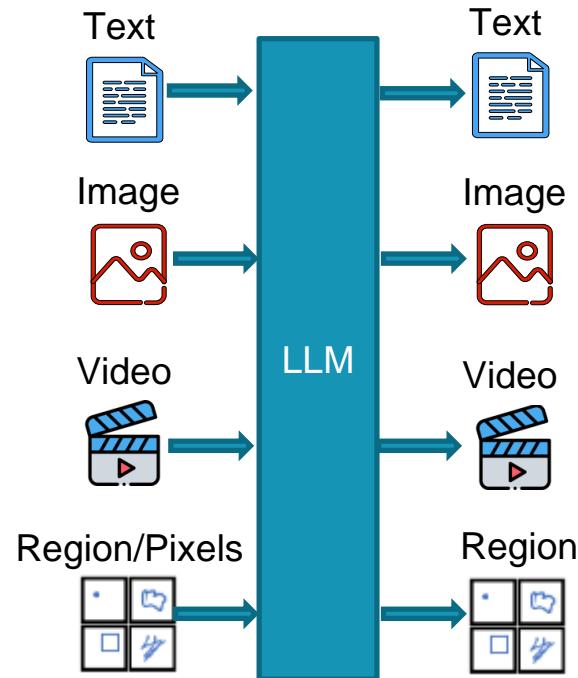
* Fine-grained Capability of MLLM

- Unified Pixel-wise MLLM

- + Vitron



Users input either an image or video (potentially specifying a region), and the LLM outputs content based on its understanding, generating, grounding or tracking the content to specific pixel-level regions of the image, video.



Fine-

- Unified Vitron

Visual Understanding

Visual Generating

Low-level Visual Semantics

High-level Visual Semantics

Vision Segmentation & Grounding



Phrase Grounding



Video Object Segmentation (Tracking)



Video Grounding



Vision Synthesis & Generation

Text-to-Image Generation

A corgi runs on the grass



Text-to-Video Generation

A polar bear swimming.



Image-to-Video Generation



Pixel-level Vision Understanding



a drawing of a pink and blue pokémon

Referring Captioning



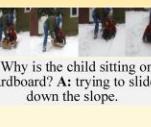
woman on the right in white shirt

Image QA



Q: Where is the child sitting? A: Arms

Video QA



Q: Why is the child sitting on a cardboard? A: trying to slide down the slope.

Language-Image Retrieval



panda 0.92



lion 0.85

ostrich 0.80

Language-Video Retrieval



A group of people play rugby on the grass

Video Temporal Grounding



walking → running



VITRON

Vision Editing & Inpainting

Adding



Removing



Replacing



Moving



Style Changing



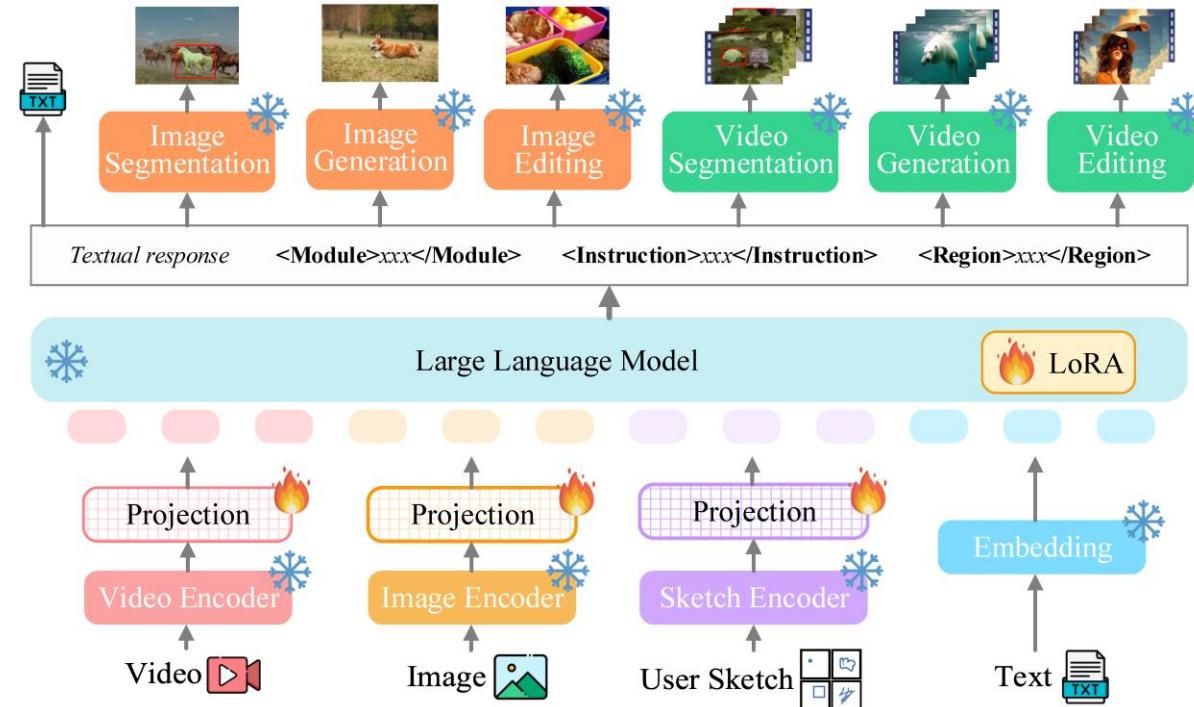
Color Changing



* Fine-grained Capability of MLLM

- Unified Pixel-wise MLLM

+ Vitron



2

Architecture of MLLM

How to design an MLLM?



✳️ Overview of MLLM Architecture

- Preliminary Idea: Intelligence over Language



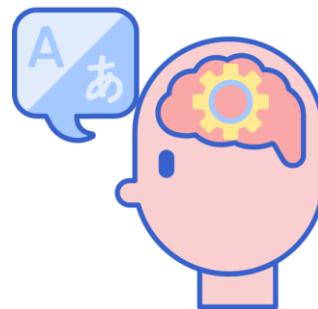
*Due to the scaling law, **emergent phenomena** have extensively already occurred in language-based LLMs.*



*These LLMs now generally possess very powerful **semantic understanding capabilities**.*



*This also implies that **language is a crucial modality for carrying intelligence**.*



language

✳ Overview of MLLM Architecture

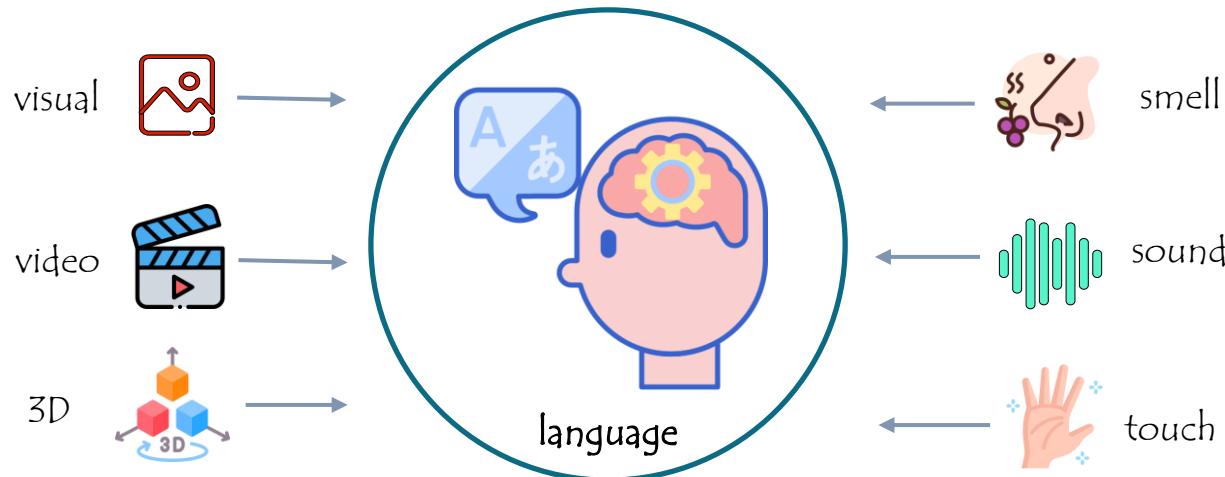
- Preliminary Idea: Language Intelligence as Pivot



Given this premise, **nearly all CURRENT MLLMs** are built based on language-based LLMs as the core decision-making module (i.e., the brain or central processor).



By adding additional external non-textual modality modules or encoders, LLMs are enabled with multimodal perceptual/operation abilities.



✳ Overview of MLLM Architecture

- **Architecture-I: LLM as Discrete Scheduler/Controller**

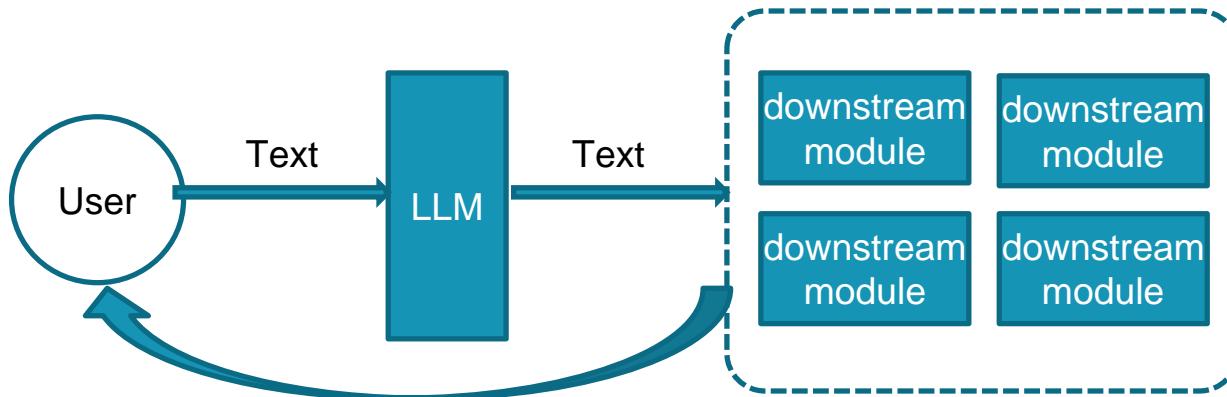


*The role of the LLM is to receive **textual signals** and instruct **textual commands** to call downstream modules.*



Key feature:

*All message passing within the system, such as “multimodal encoder to the LLM” or “LLM to downstream modules”, is facilitated through **pure textual** commands as the medium.*

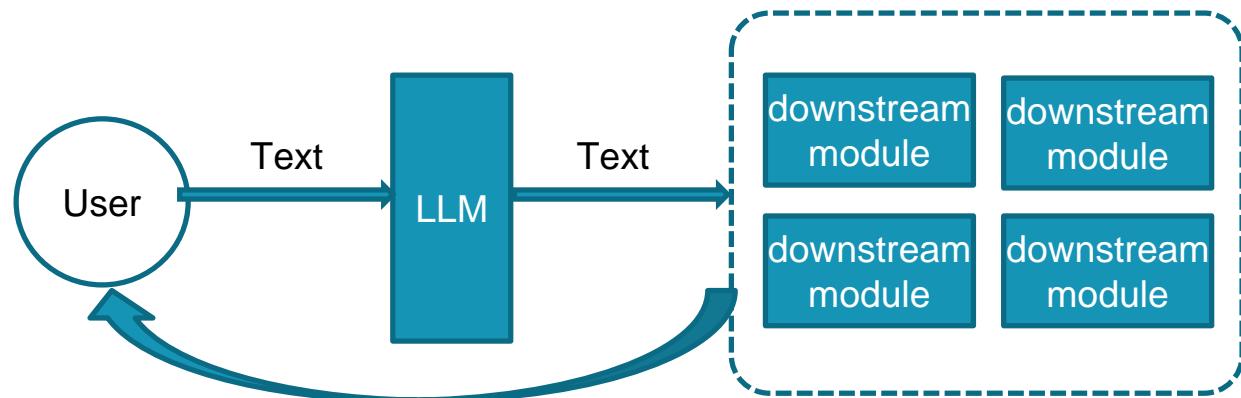


✳ Overview of MLLM Architecture

- **Architecture-I: LLM as Discrete Scheduler/Controller**

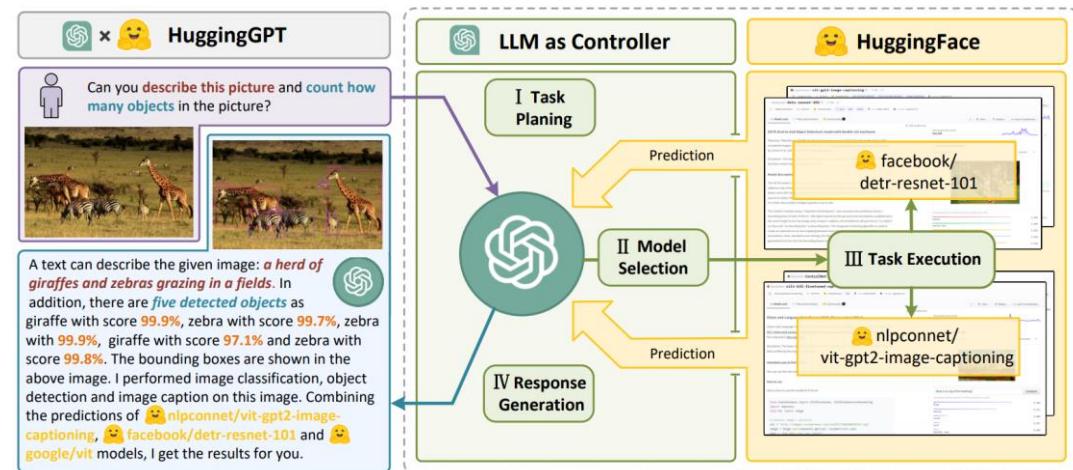
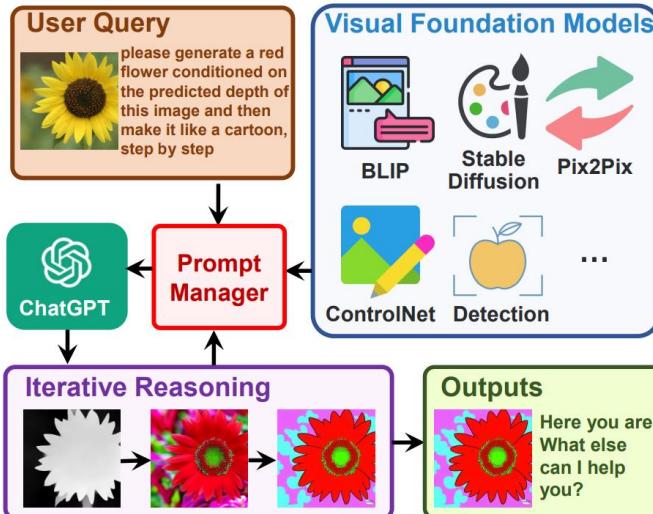
- + Representative MLLMs:

- + Visual-ChatGPT
 - + HuggingGPT
 - + MM-REACT
 - + ViperGPT
 - + AudioGPT
 - + LLaVA-Plus
 - + ...



✳ Overview of MLLM Architecture

- **Architecture-I: LLM as Discrete Scheduler/Controller**
 - + Visual-ChatGPT
 - + HuggingGPT



[1] Visual ChatGPT: Talking, Drawing and Editing with Visual Foundation Models. 2023
[2] HuggingGPT: Solving AI Tasks with ChatGPT and its Friends in Hugging Face. 2023

✳ Overview of MLLM Architecture

- **Architecture-II: LLM as Joint Part of System**

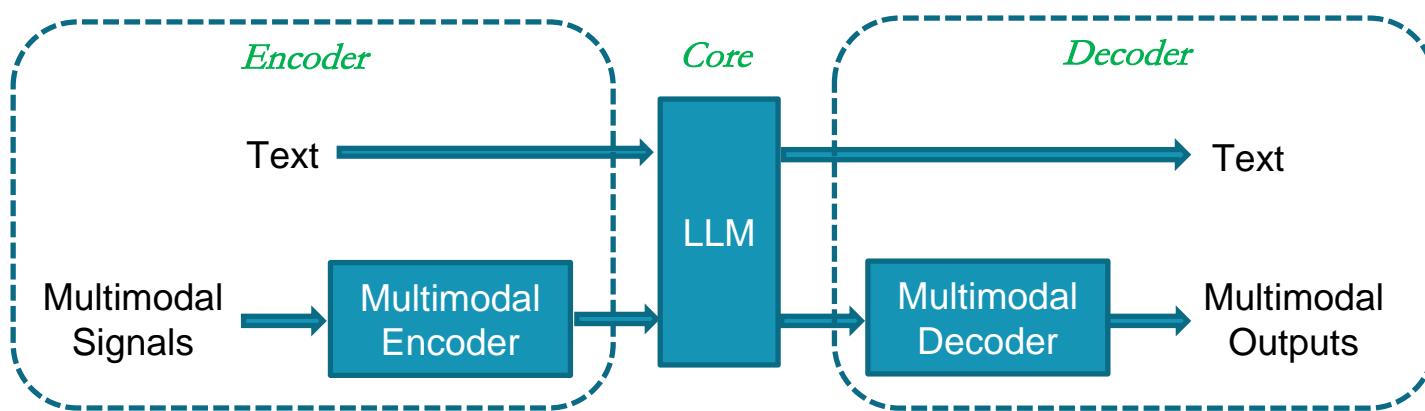


*The role of the LLM is to perceive multimodal information, and **react by itself**, in an structure of **Encoder-LLM-Decoder**.*



Key feature:

*LLM is the key joint part of the system, **receiving multimodal information directly from outside**, and delegating instruction to decoders/generators in a more smooth manner.*

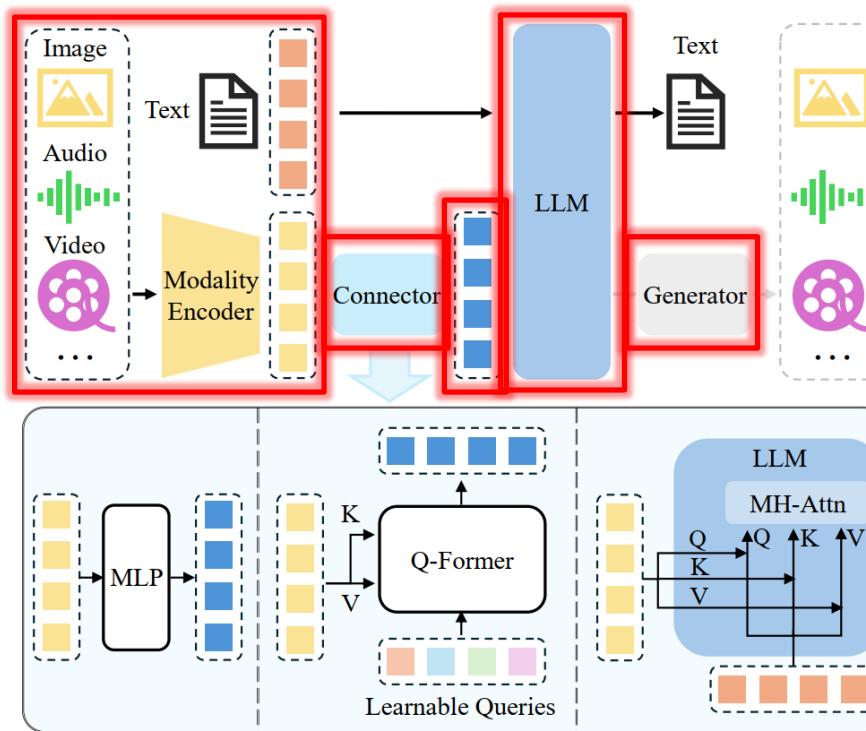


✳ Overview of MLLM Architecture

- **Architecture-II: LLM as Joint Part of System**

- + $\approx 96\%$ MLLMs belong to this category.

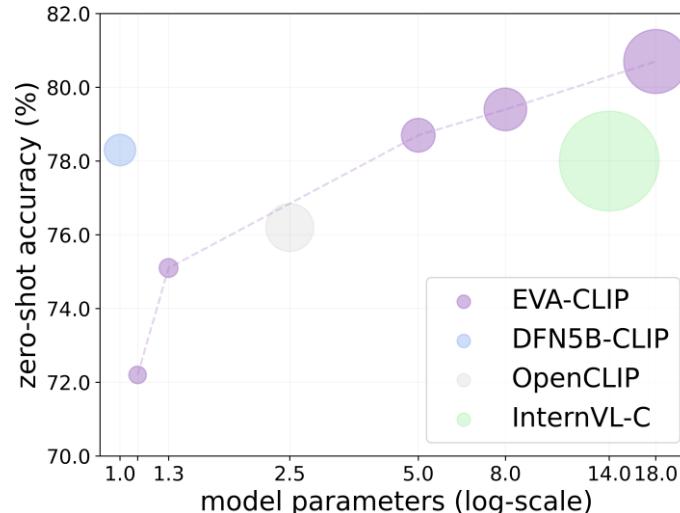
More promising



Multimodal Encoding

- **Visual (Image&Video) Encoder**

- + CLIP-ViT is the most popular choice for vision-language models.
- + Advantages:
 - × Providing image representations well aligned with text space.
 - × Scale well with respect to parameters and data.





Multimodal Encoding

- Non-Visual Encoder

- + Audio:

- ✗ HuBERT
 - ✗ Whisper
 - ✗ BEATs

- + 3D Point:

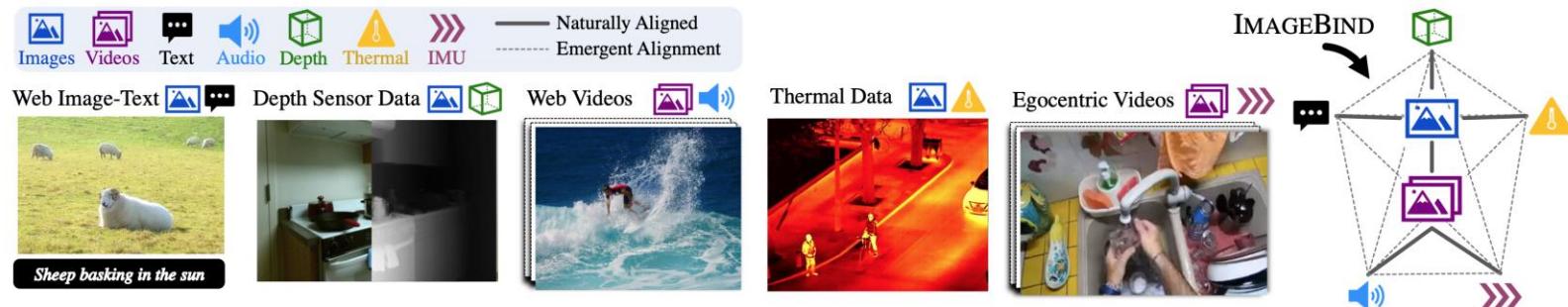
- ✗ Point-BERT

✿ Multimodal Encoding

- Unified Multimodal Encoder

- + ImageBind:

- × Embedding all modalities into a joint representation space of **Image**.
 - × Well aligned modality representations can benefit LLM understanding

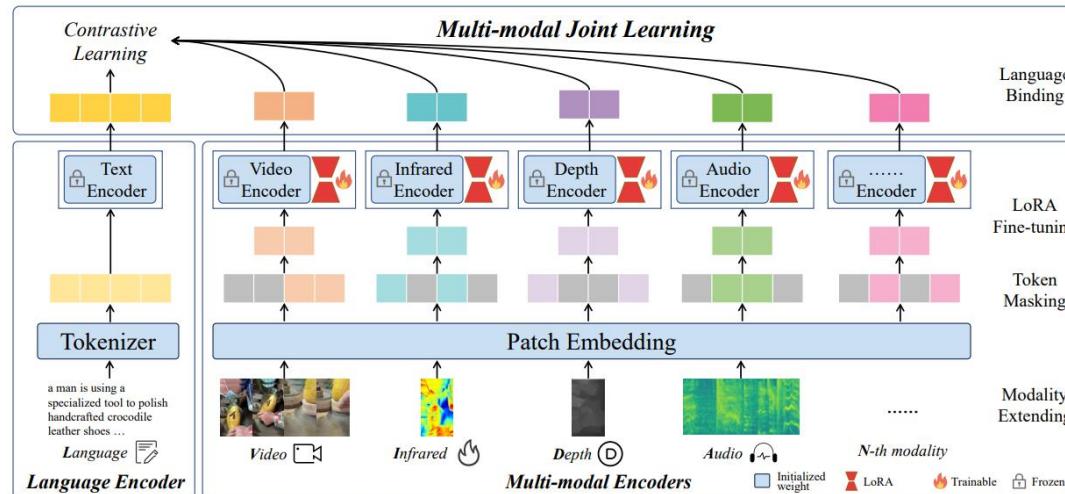


Multimodal Encoding

- Unified Multimodal Encoder

- + LanguageBind:

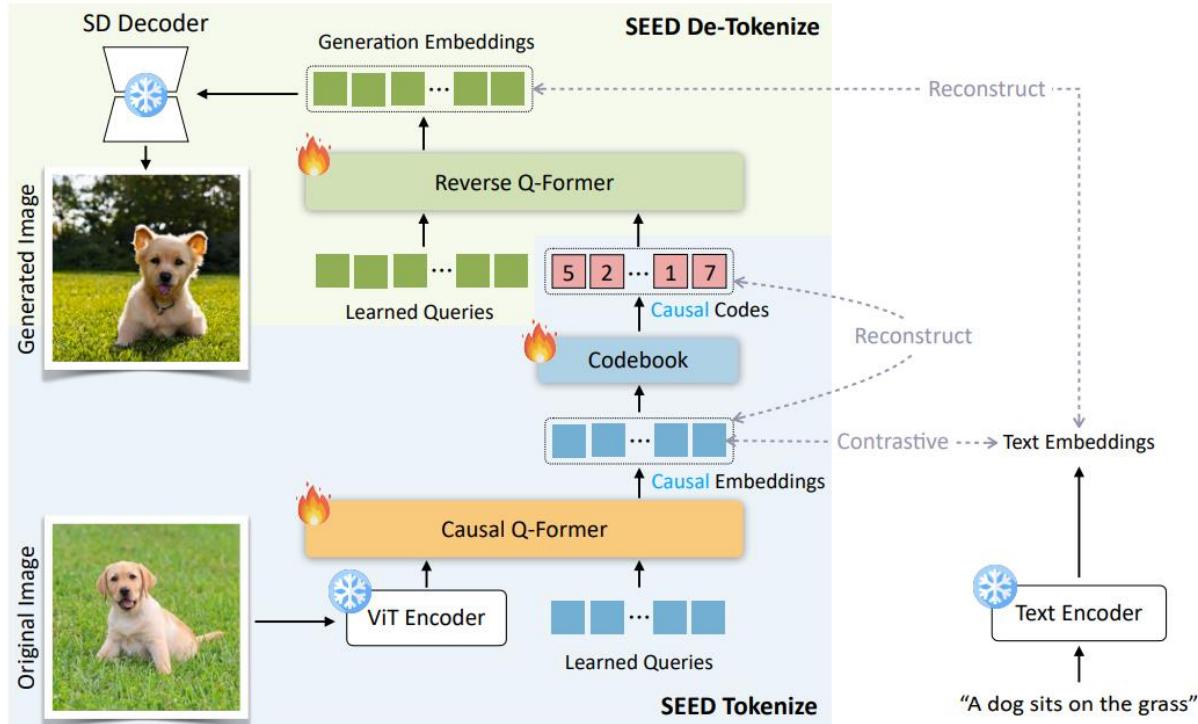
- × Embedding all modalities into a joint representation space of **Language**.
 - × Well aligned modality representations can benefit LLM understanding



* Multimodal Signal Tokenization

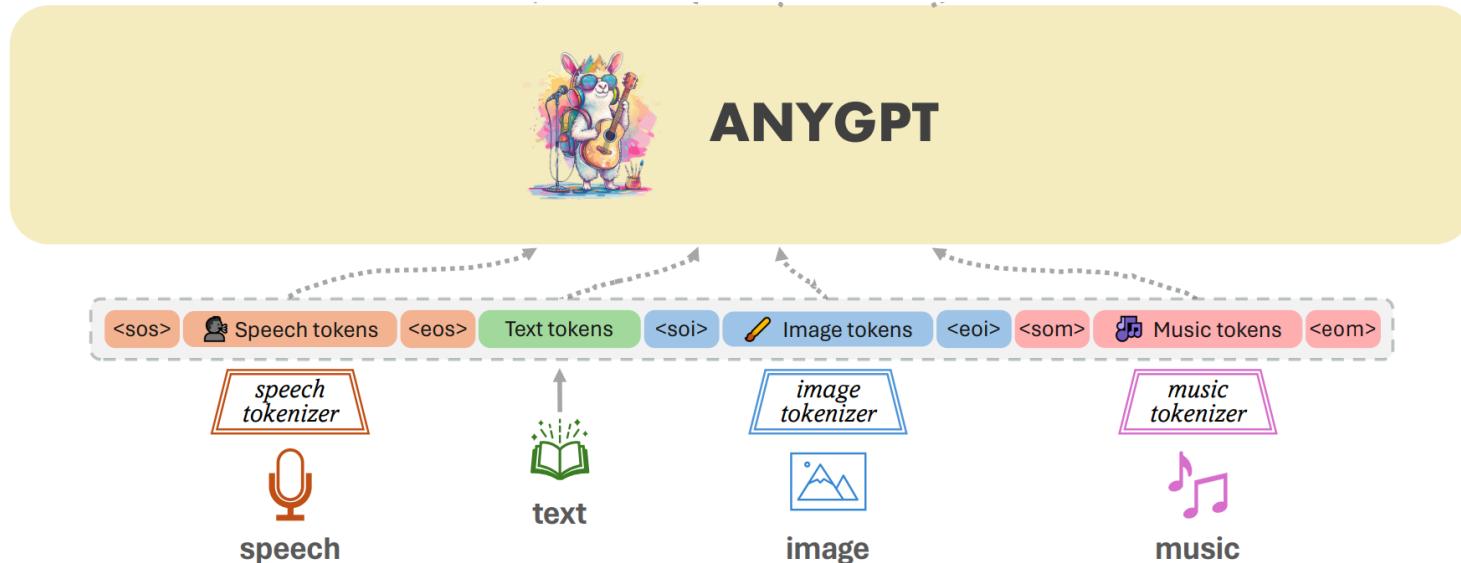
- Tokenization

+ SEED



✳ Multimodal Signal Tokenization

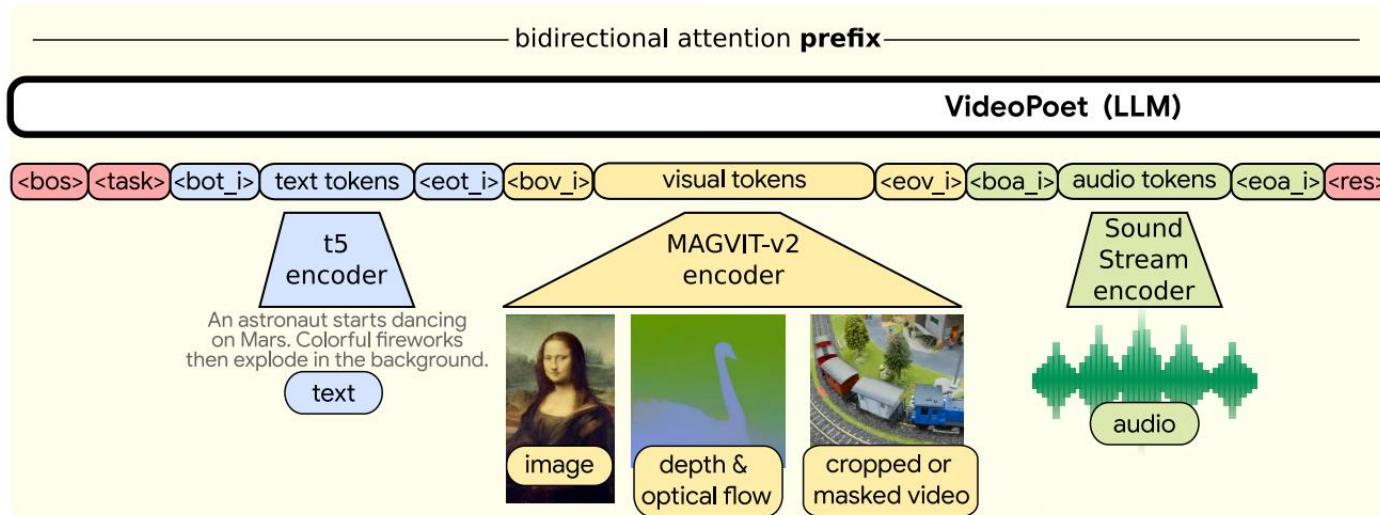
- Tokenization
 - + AnyGPT



* Multimodal Signal Tokenization

- Tokenization

- + VideoPoet



✳️ Multimodal Signal Tokenization

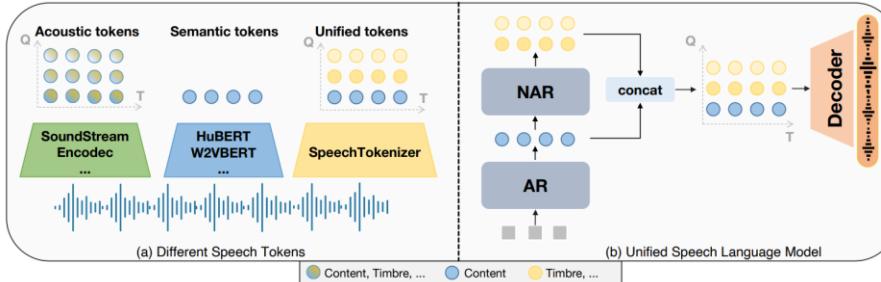
- **Visual (Image&Video) Tokenization in Codebook**
 - + Represent multimodal signals as discrete tokens in a codebook
 - ✖ Advantages: support **unified** multimodal signal **understanding** and **generation** in an auto-regressive next-token prediction framework
 - ✖ More commonly used in image synthesize
 - ◆ **Parti**
 - ◆ **Muse** (parallel)
 - ◆ **MaskGIT** (parallel)
 - ✖ Representative Multimodal LLMs
 - ◆ **Gemini**
 - ◆ **CM3**
 - ◆ **VideoPoet**

Multimodal Signal Tokenization

- Audio Tokenization

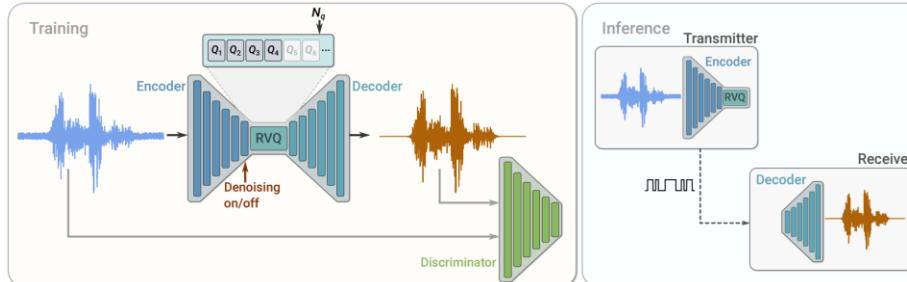
- ✖ SpeechTokenizer

+RVQ-VAE



- ✖ SoundStream

+RVQ-VAE



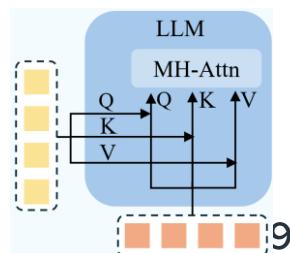
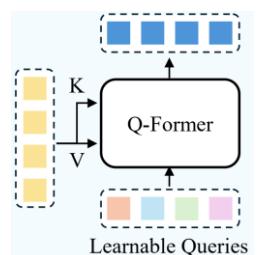
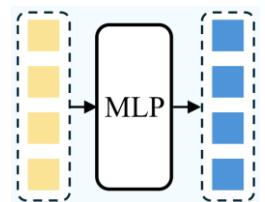
[1] SpeechTokenizer: Unified Speech Tokenizer for Speech Large Language Models. 2023

[2] SoundStream: An End-to-End Neural Audio Codec. 2021

* Input-side Projection

- Methods to Connect Multimodal Representation with LLM

- + Projecting multimodal (e.g., image) representations into LLM semantic space
 - × Linear projection: **LLaVA**, **MiniGPT-4**, **NExT-GPT**
 - × Two-layer MLP: **LLaVA-1.5/NeXT**, **CogVLM**, **DeepSeek-VL**, **Yi-VL**
 - × Perceiver Resampler: **Flamingo**, **Qwen-VL**, **MiniCPM-V**, **LLaVA-UHD**
 - × Q-Former: **BLIP-2**, **InstructBLIP**, **VisCPM**, **VisualGLM**
 - × C-Abstractor: **HoneyBee**, **MM1**

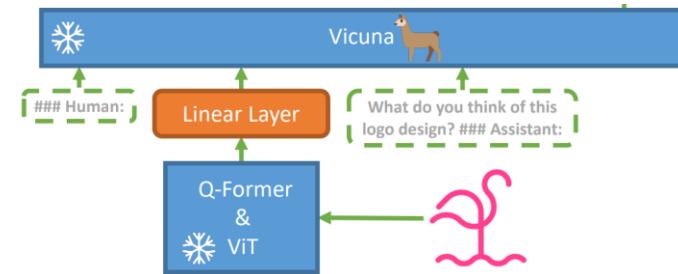


Input-side Projection

- Some Insights

- + Different papers have different conclusions about other projection methods.
- + Two-layer MLP is better than linear projection. (LLaVA)
- + Linear projection is more useful than Q-former layers. (MiniGPT-4)

| Method | LLM | Res. | GQA | MME | MM-Vet |
|---|-----|------|------|--------|--------|
| InstructBLIP | 14B | 224 | 49.5 | 1212.8 | 25.6 |
| Only using a subset of InstructBLIP training data | | | | | |
| 0 LLaVA | 7B | 224 | — | 502.8 | 23.8 |
| 1 +VQA-v2 | 7B | 224 | 47.0 | 1197.0 | 27.7 |
| 2 +Format prompt | 7B | 224 | 46.8 | 1323.8 | 26.3 |
| 3 +MLP VL connector | 7B | 224 | 47.3 | 1355.2 | 27.8 |
| 4 +OKVQA/OCR | 7B | 224 | 50.0 | 1377.6 | 29.6 |



| Model | AOK-VQA | GQA |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------|
| MiniGPT-4 | 58.2 | 32.2 |
| (a) MiniGPT-4 w/o Q-Former | 56.9 | 33.4 |
| (b) MiniGPT-4 + 3 Layers | 49.7 | 31.0 |
| (c) MiniGPT-4 + Finetune Q-Former | 52.1 | 28.0 |

[1] Improved Baselines with Visual Instruction Tuning. 2023

[2] MiniGPT-4: Enhancing Vision-Language Understanding with Advanced Large Language Models. 2021

Backbone LLMs

- Open-source Language-based LLMs

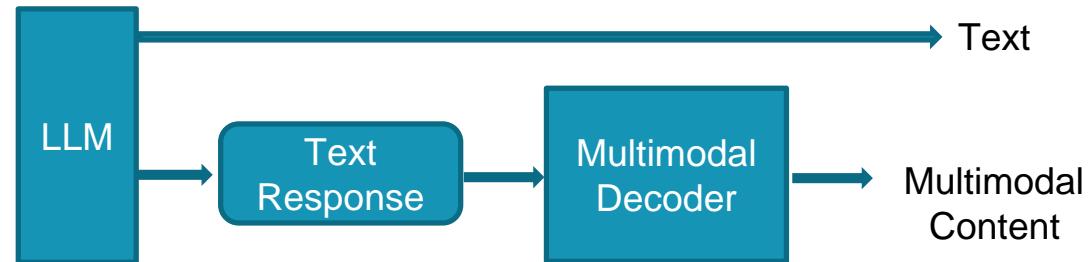
| LLM | Size (B) | Data Scale (T) | Date | Language | Architecture |
|---------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|
| Flan-T5 | 3/11 | - | Oct-2022 | en, fr, de | Encoder-Decoder |
| LLaMA | 7/13 | 1.4 | Feb-2023 | en | Decoder |
| Alpaca | 7 | - | Mar-2023 | en | Decoder |
| Vicuna | 7/13 | 1.4 | Mar-2023 | en | Decoder |
| LLaMA-2 | 7/13 | 2 | Jul-2023 | en | Decoder |
| GLM | 2/10 | 0.4 | Oct-2022 | en | Decoder |
| Qwen | 1.8/7/14 | 3 | Sep-2023 | en, zh | Decoder |
| Skywork | 13 | 3.2 | Oct-2023 | en | Decoder |

Decoding-side Connection

- Message passing via 1) discrete token of language

- + Representative MLLMs:

- + Visual-ChatGPT
- + HuggingGPT
- + GPT4Video
- + MM-REACT
- + ViperGPT
- + ModaVerse
- + Vitron
- + ...



- + Pros:

- + High performance lower-bound
- + More Efficient, i.e., without tuning

- + Cons:

- + Loss of end-to-end tuning capabilities.
- + Performance upper-bound is limited, i.e., some multimodal signals cannot be optimally conveyed through text).

[1] Visual-ChatGPT: Talking, Drawing and Editing with Visual Foundation Models. 2023

[2] HuggingGPT: Solving AI Tasks with ChatGPT and its Friends in Hugging Face. 2023

[3] ModaVerse: Efficiently Transforming Modalities with LLMs. 2024

[4] VITRON: A Unified Pixel-level Vision LLM for Understanding, Generating, Segmenting, Editing. 2024

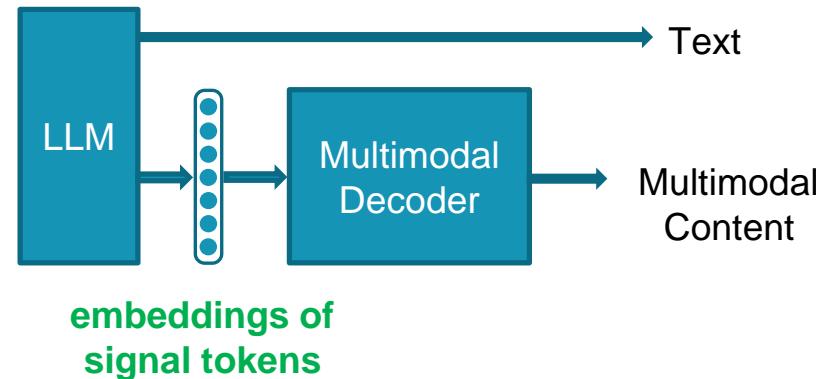
Decoding-side Connection

- Message passing via 2) continuous embedding

*Passing the message from LLM to downstream decoders via soft embeddings, i.e., **signal tokens**.*

- + Merits

- + Capable of end-to-end tuning, resulting in more efficient instruction transmission
- + More able to convey various multimodal signals that text alone cannot express, e.g.,
 - + *the numeration of vision*
 - + *the visual-spatial relational semantics*



[1] *Generating Images with Multimodal Language Models*. 2023
[2] *NExT-GPT: Any-to-Any Multimodal LLM*. 2023

Decoding-side Connection

- Message passing via 1) discrete token of language

➤ *Instruction: There were originally 7 apples on the table, but I ate one. Then, how many apples are left now? Please generate a picture to describe the result.*

Response: Sure, I'd be happy to help you understand the process and results.

Based on your statement, "There were originally 7 apples on the table, but I ate one", I inferred that there are now 6 apples left on the table.

To visualize this, I used a text-to-image model to generate an image based on your description. The model I used is called 'runwayml/stable-diffusion-v1-5', which is currently the only available model for this task. The image generated can be found at the following path: '/images/ec4d.jpg'.

Please note that the image is a representation of the text and may not be 100% accurate. If there's anything else you need, feel free to ask!

HuggingGPT



{*Intermedia Caption:* 6 apples left on the table}

✳️ Decoding-side Connection

- Message passing via 2) continuous embedding

➤ *Instruction: There were originally 7 apples on the table, but I ate one. Then, how many apples are left now? Please generate a picture to describe the result.*

Response: Certainly! In the end, you have the following outcomes: 6 apples on the table.

NExT-GPT



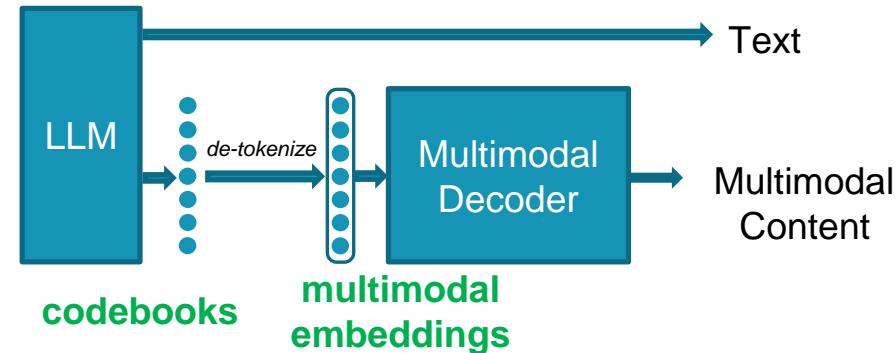
Decoding-side Connection

- Message passing via 3) codebooks

LLM generates special tokens id, i.e., **codebooks**, to downstream (visual) decoders.

- + Merits

- + Capable of end-to-end tuning for higher efficiency in command transmission
- + Better at expressing various multimodal signals that cannot be captured by text alone
- + Supports autoregressive multimodal token generation



[1] Unified-IO 2: Scaling Autoregressive Multimodal Models with Vision, Language, Audio, and Action. 2023

[2] LVM: Sequential Modeling Enables Scalable Learning for Large Vision Models. 2023

[3] AnyGPT: Unified Multimodal LLM with Discrete Sequence Modeling. 2024

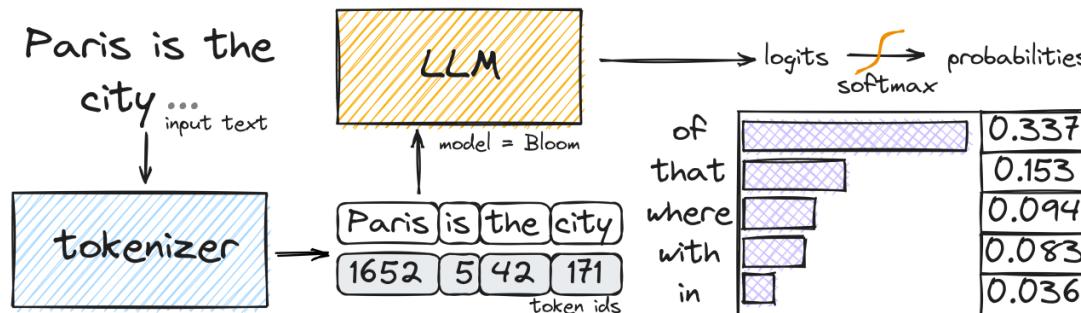
[4] VideoPoet: A Large Language Model for Zero-Shot Video Generation. 2024

Multimodal Generation

- Text Generation

- + LLMs naturally support direct text generation

via e.g., BPE decoding, Beam search, ...



Multimodal Generation

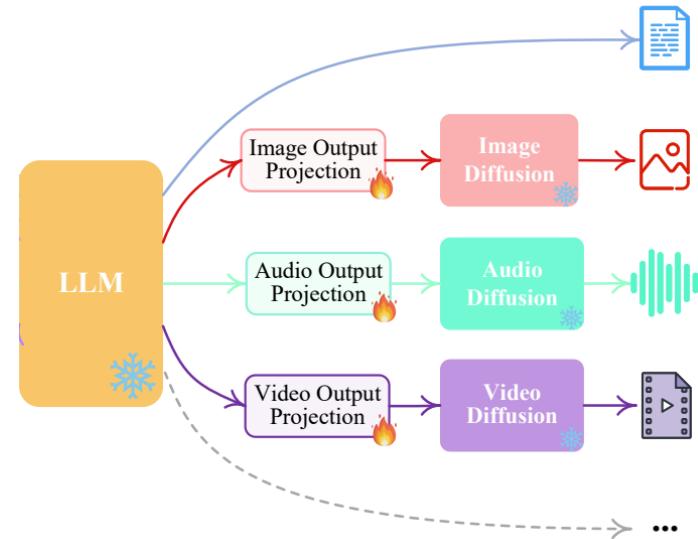
- Generation via Diffusion Models

- + Visual (Image/Video) Generator

- + Image Diffusion
 - + Video Diffusion

- + Audio Generator

- + Speech Diffusion
 - + Audio Diffusion



Multimodal Generation

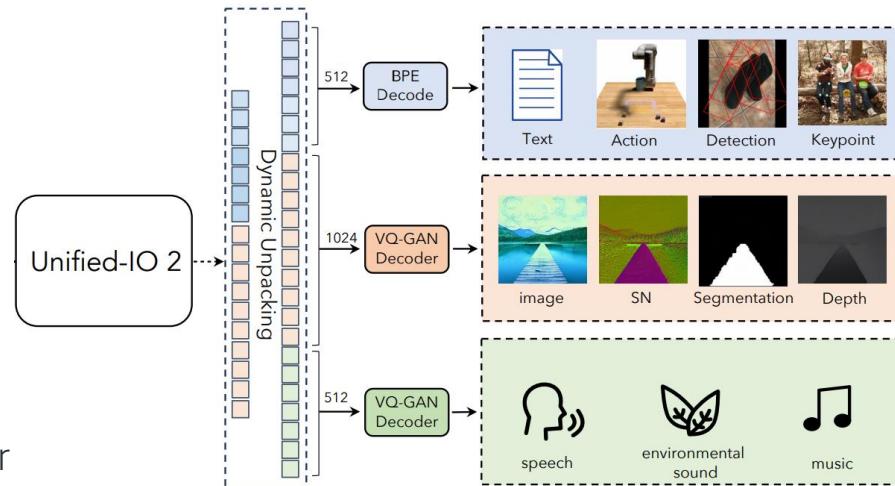
- Generation via Codebooks

- + Visual (Image/Video) Generator

- + VQ-VAE + Codebooks
 - + VQ-GAN + Codebooks

- + Audio Generator

- + SpeechTokenizer + Residual Vector Quantizer
 - + SoundStream + Residual Vector Quantizer



Multimodal Generation

- Generation via Codebooks

- + VQ-GAN in Stable-diffusion
- 64 × 64 × 3 or 32 × 32 × 4

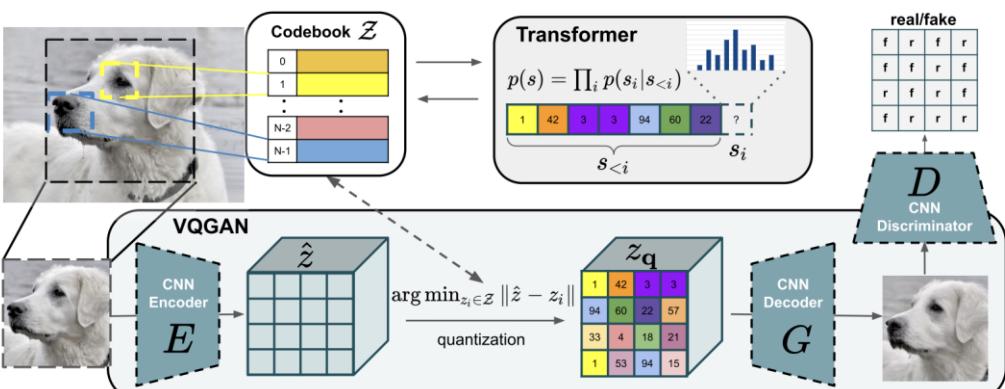


Figure 2. Our approach uses a convolutional VQGAN to learn a codebook of context-rich visual parts, whose composition is subsequently modeled with an autoregressive transformer architecture. A discrete codebook provides the interface between these architectures and a patch-based discriminator enables strong compression while retaining high perceptual quality. This method introduces the efficiency of convolutional approaches to transformer based high resolution image synthesis.

| Encoder | Decoder |
|--|--|
| $x \in \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C}$ $\text{Conv2D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C'}$ $m \times \{ \text{Residual Block}, \text{Downsample Block} \} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $\text{Residual Block} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $\text{Non-Local Block} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $\text{Residual Block} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $\text{GroupNorm, Swish, Conv2D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times n_z}$ | $z_q \in \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times n_z}$ $\text{Conv2D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $\text{Residual Block} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $\text{Non-Local Block} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $\text{Residual Block} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C''}$ $m \times \{ \text{Residual Block}, \text{Upsample Block} \} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C'}$ $\text{GroupNorm, Swish, Conv2D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C}$ |

Table 7. High-level architecture of the encoder and decoder of our VQGAN. The design of the networks follows the architecture presented in [25] with no skip-connections. For the discriminator, we use a patch-based model as in [28]. Note that $h = \frac{H}{2^m}$, $w = \frac{W}{2^m}$ and $f = 2^m$.

| Model | Stage-1 (latent space learning) | Latent Space | Stage-2 (prior learning) |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| VQ-VAE | VQ-VAE | Discrete (after quantization) | Autoregressive PixelCNN |
| VQGAN | VQGAN (VQ-VAE + GAN + Perceptual Loss) | Discrete (after quantization) | Autoregressive GPT-2 (Transformer) |
| VQ-Diffusion | VQ-VAE | Discrete (after quantization) | Discrete Diffusion |
| Latent Diffusion (VQ-reg) | VAE or VQGAN | Continuous (before quantization) | Continuous Diffusion |

Thanks!

Any questions?

