

Sesión 5.1

Self-supervised learning II

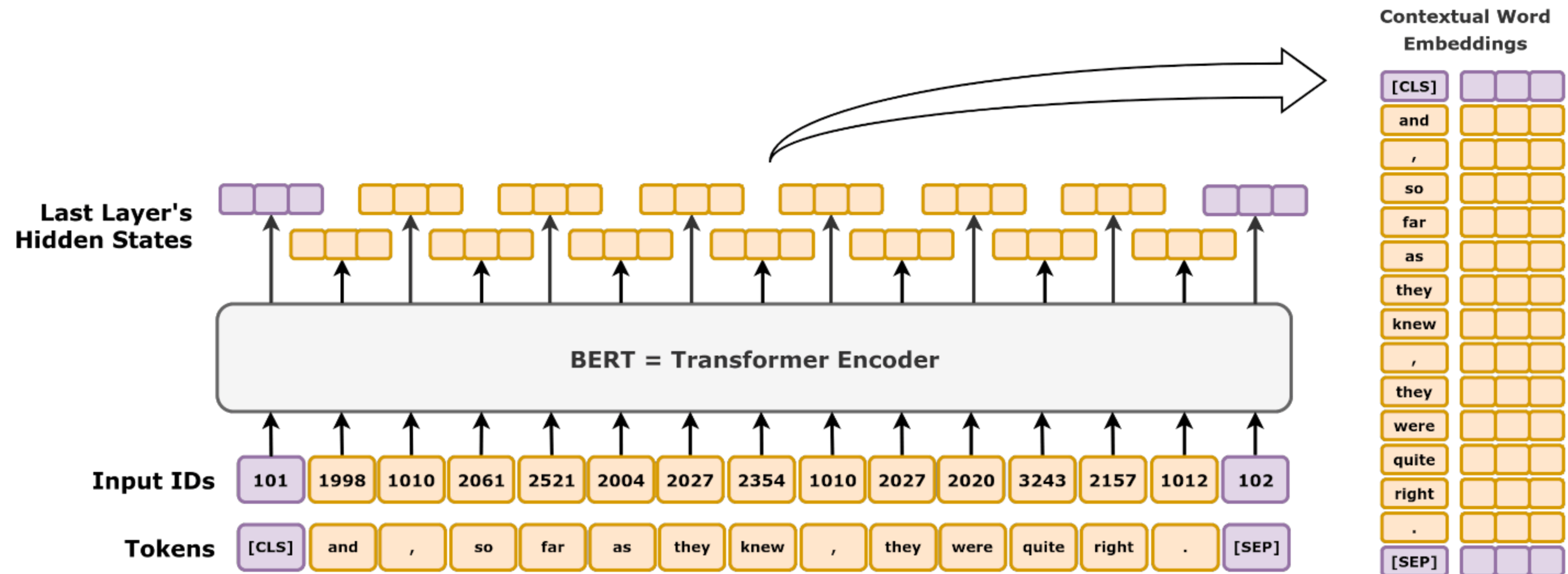
iBOT. MAE

1.



Masked Image *Modeling*

BERT



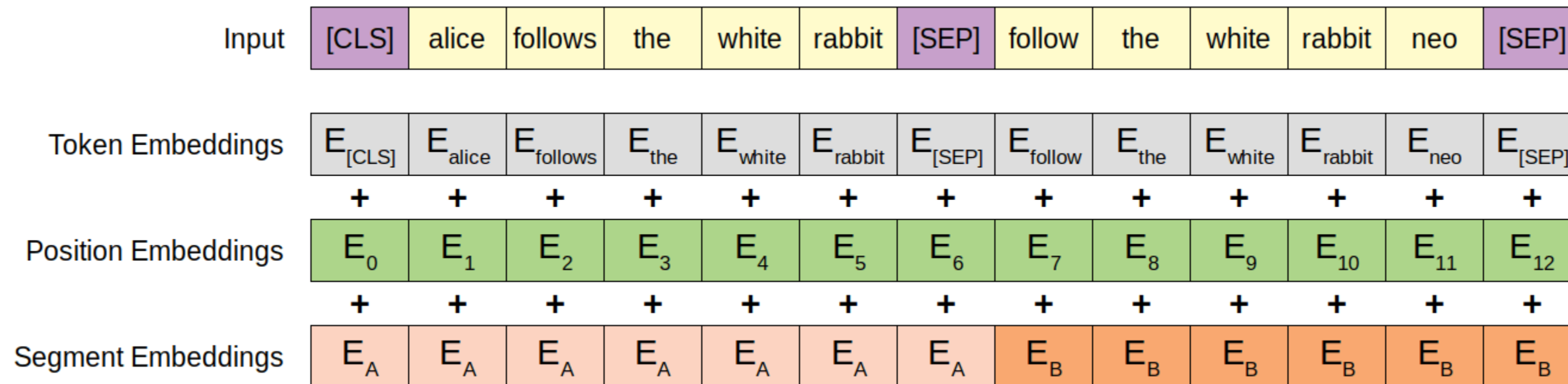
BERT

Input Text:

"WordPiece tokenization is a powerful technique in NLP."

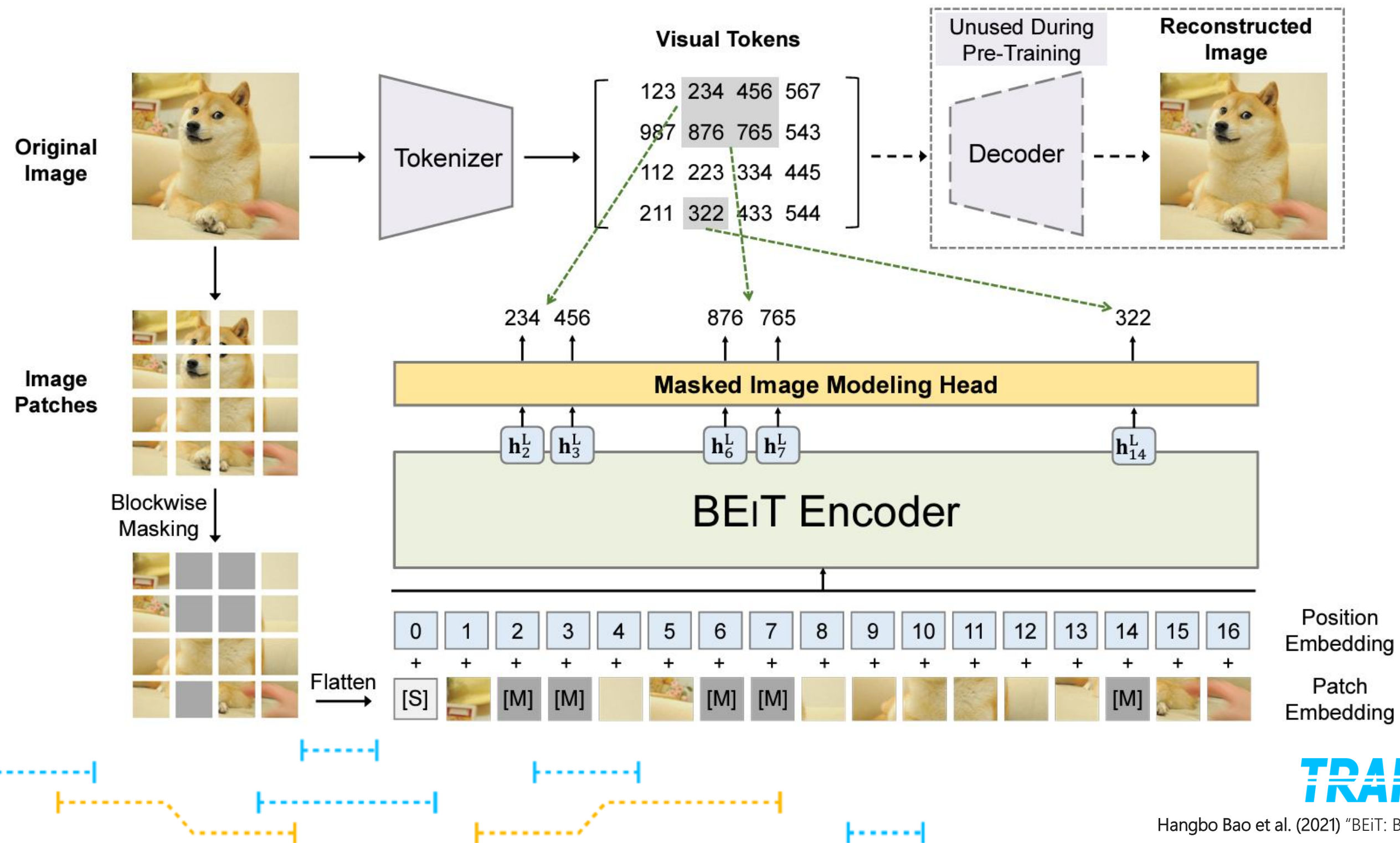
WordPiece

Tokenization:



BEiT

(Bidirectional Encoder representation for Image Transformers)

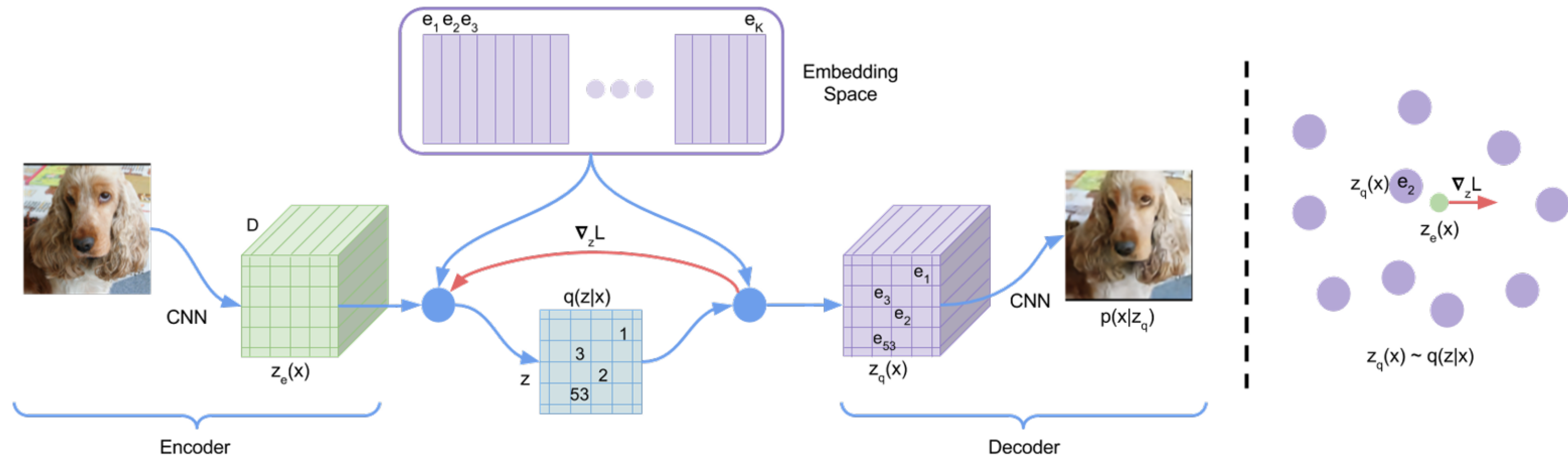


BEiT

(Bidirectional Encoder representation for Image Transformers)

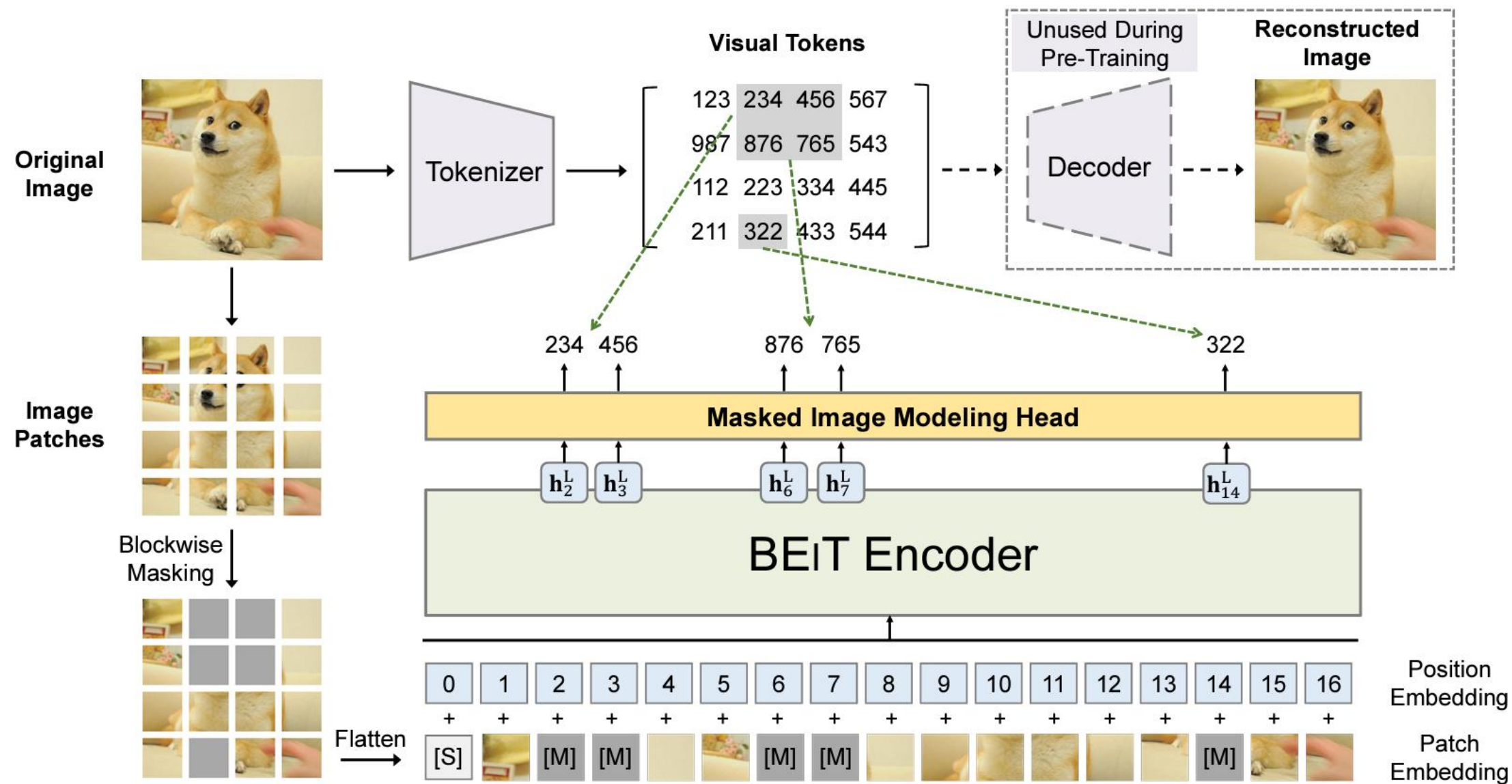
VQ-VAE (Vector Quantised-Variational AutoEncoder)

(dVAE es muy similar, pero no había una imagen bonita :D)



BEiT

(Bidirectional Encoder representation for Image Transformers)



Maximize the log-likelihood of the correct visual tokens z_i given the corrupted image:

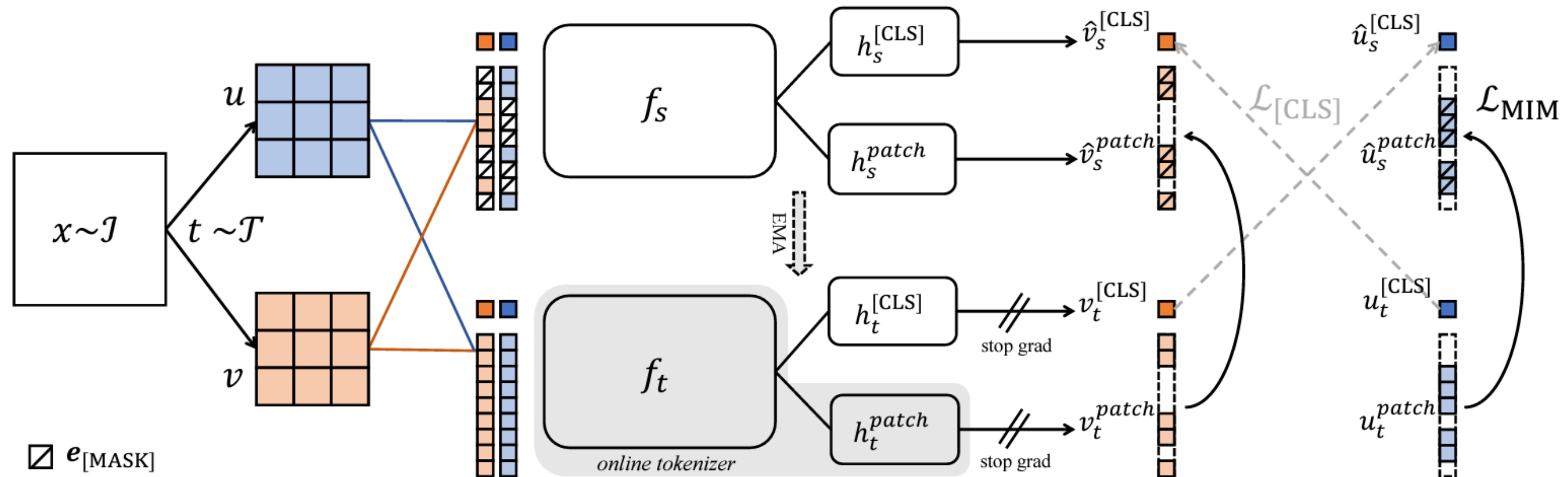
$$\max \sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{M}} \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \log p_{\text{MIM}}(z_i | x^{\mathcal{M}}) \right]$$

CrossEntropy

Aplicamos al 40% de la imagen

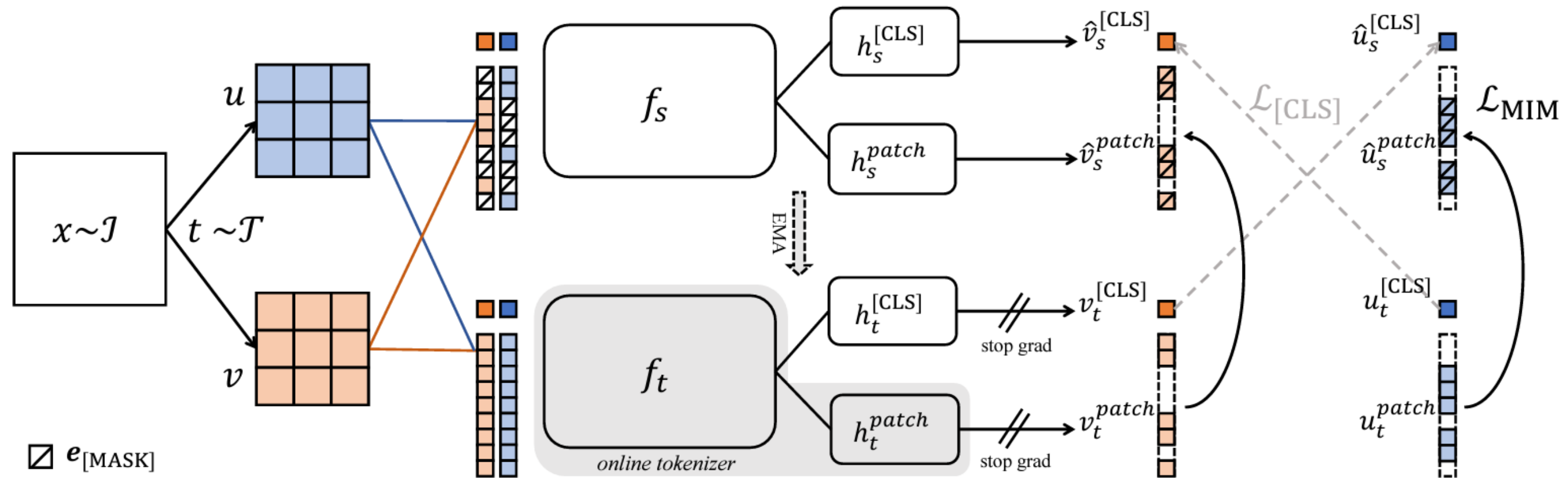
iBOT

(Image BERT Pretraining with Online Tokenizer)



iBOT

(Image BERT Pretraining with Online Tokenizer)



Self-distillation loss:

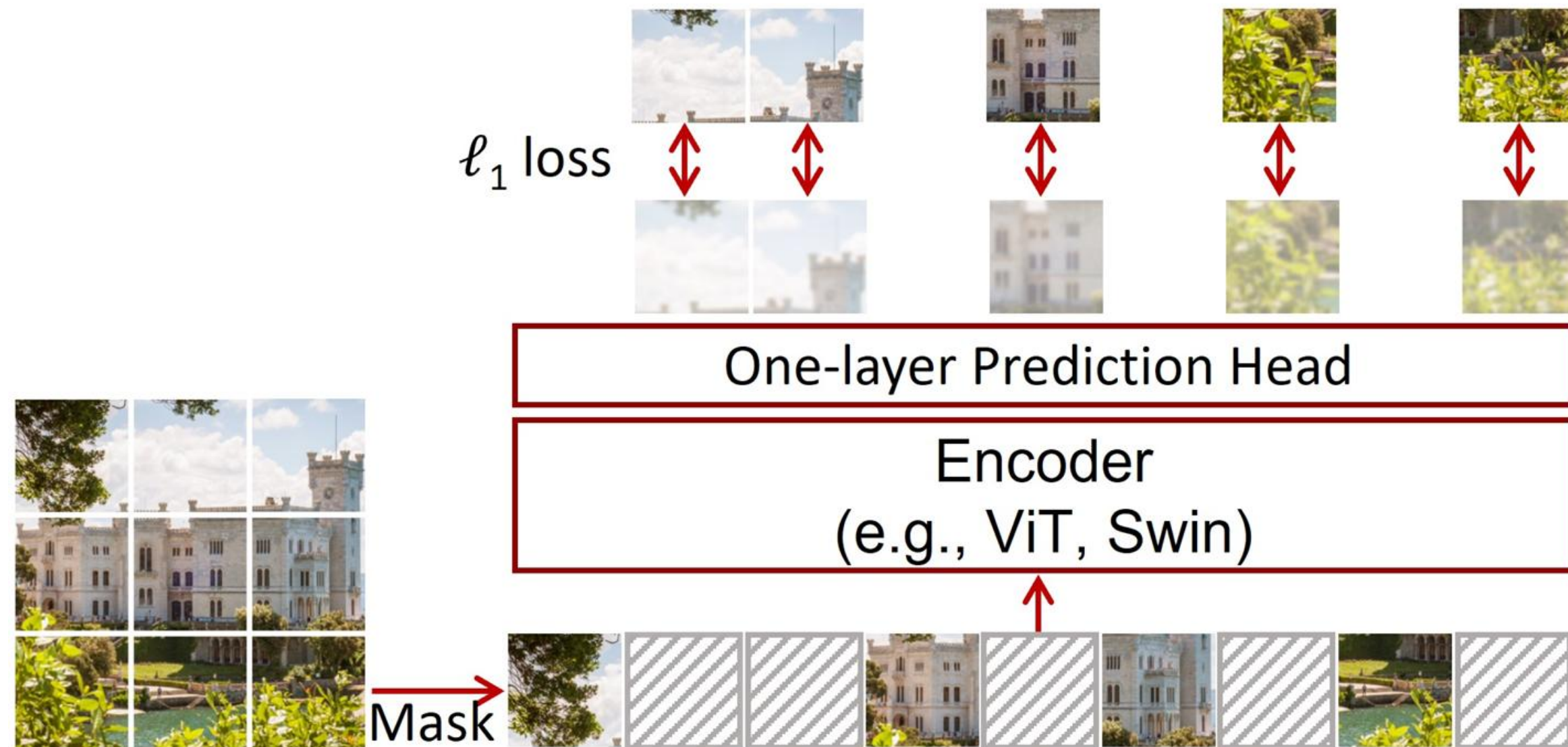
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{CLS}} = -P_{\theta'}^{[\text{CLS}]}(v)^T \log P_{\theta}^{[\text{CLS}]}(u)$$

MIM loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MIM}} = -\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \cdot P_{\theta'}^{\text{patch}}(u_i)^T \log P_{\theta}^{\text{patch}}(\hat{u}_i)$$

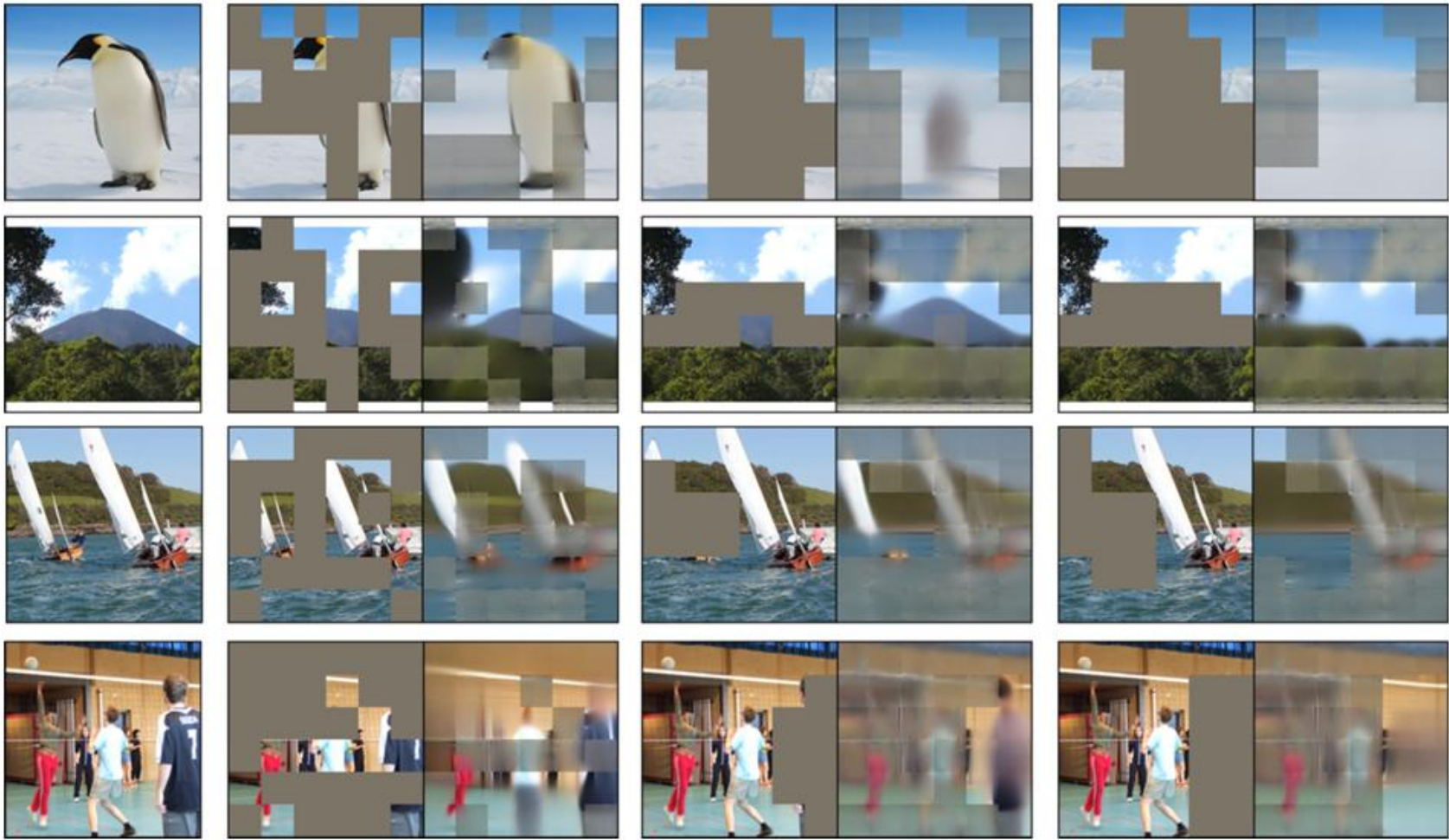
SimMIM

(Simple Masked Image Modeling)



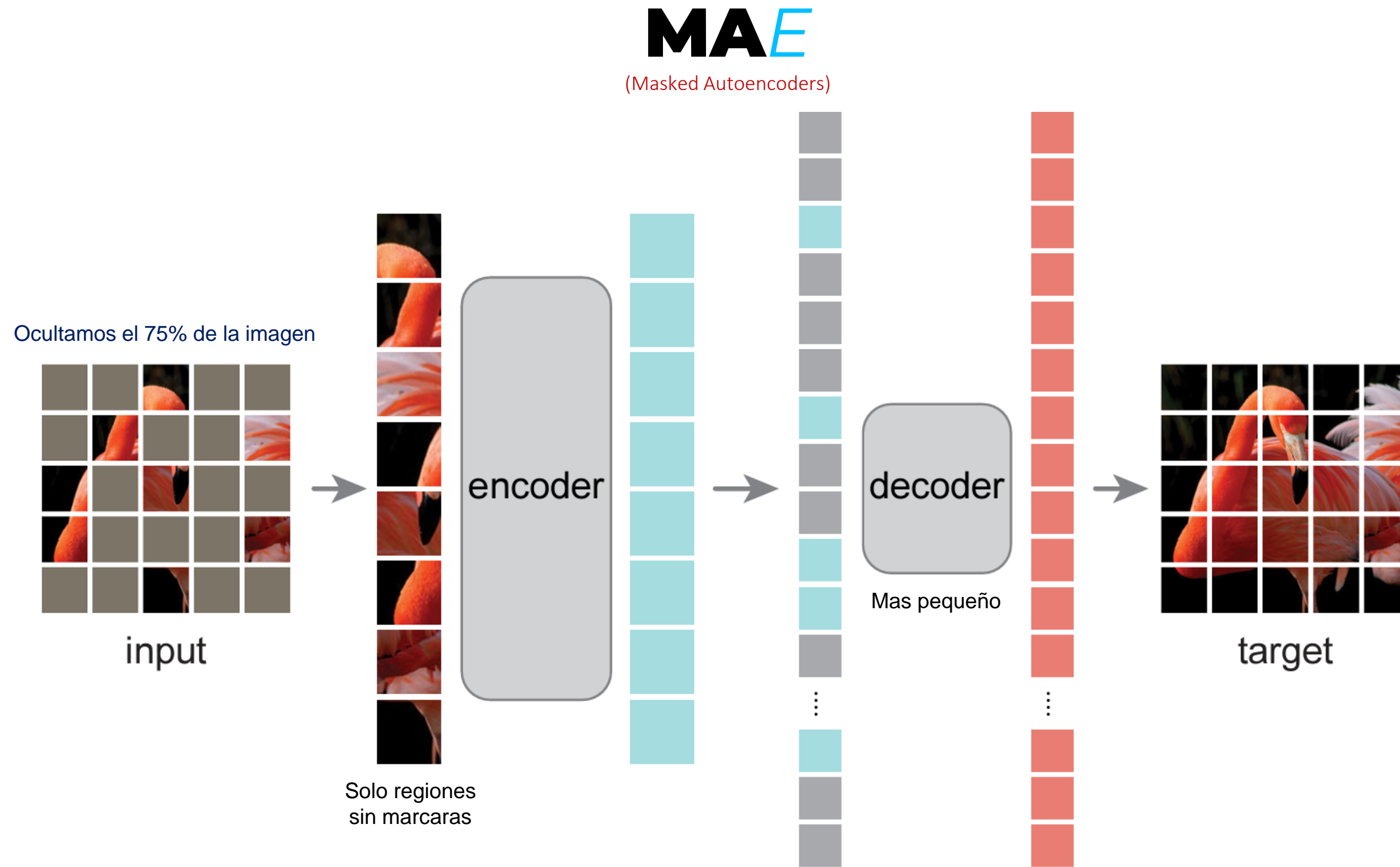
SimMIM

(Simple Masked Image Modeling)



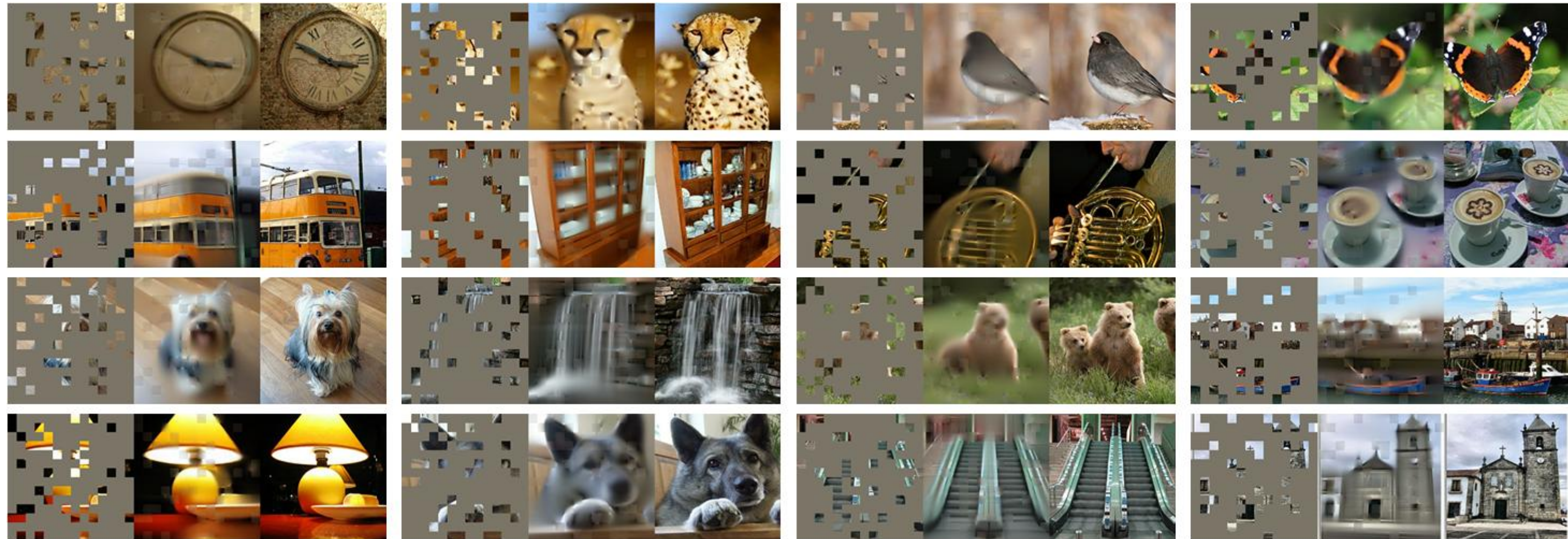
Methods	Input Size	Fine-tuning Top-1 acc (%)	Linear eval Top-1 acc (%)	Pre-training costs
Sup. baseline [44]	224 ²	81.8	-	-
DINO [5]	224 ²	82.8	78.2	2.0×
MoCo v3 [9]	224 ²	83.2	76.7	1.8×
ViT [15]	384 ²	79.9	-	~4.0×
BEiT [1]	224 ²	83.2	56.7	1.5× [†]
Ours	224 ²	83.8	56.7	1.0×





MAE

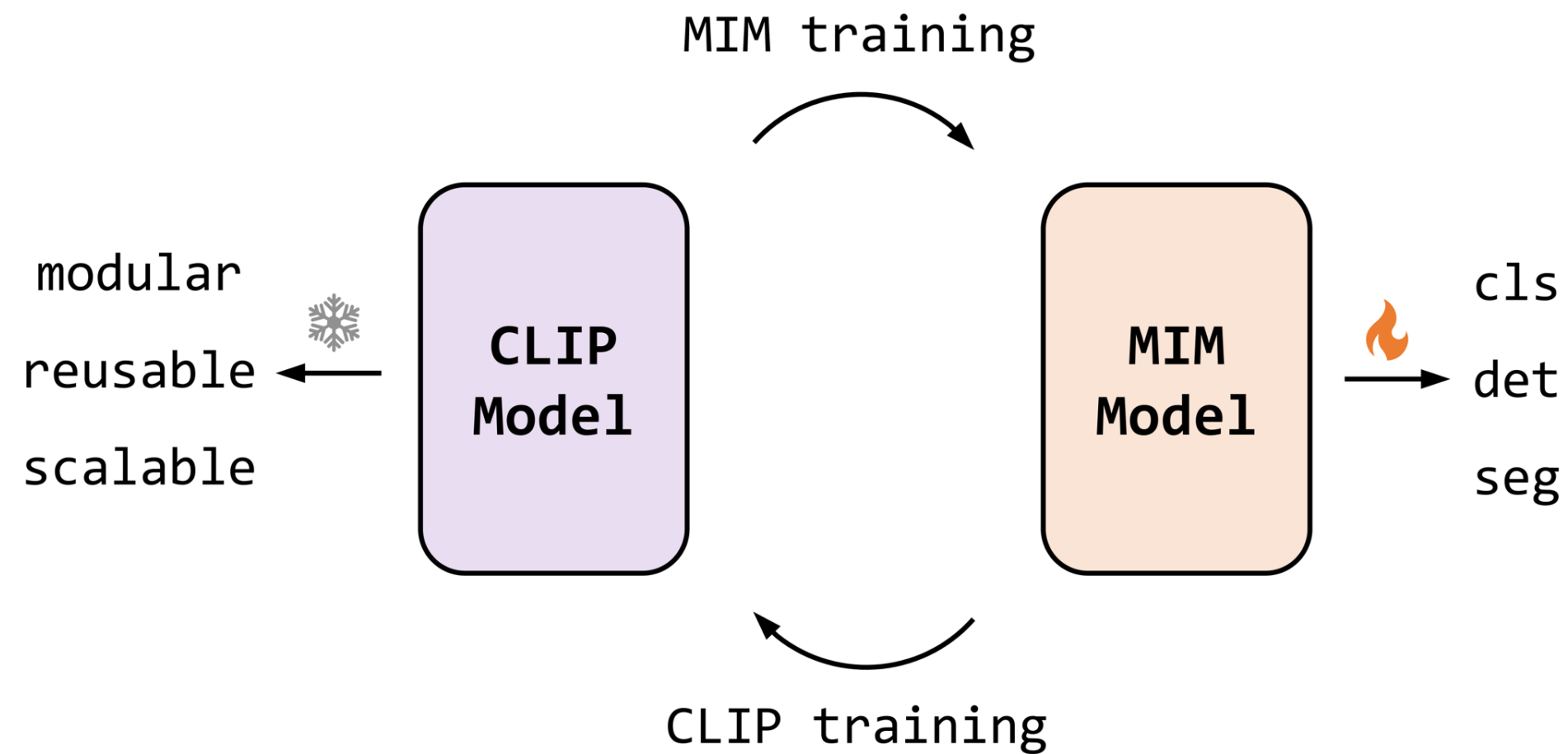
(Masked Autoencoders)



TRANSFORMATEC

Kaiming He et al. (2022) "Masked Autoencoders Are Scalable Vision Learners".
Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition (pp. 9653-9663).

EVA



BEiT

Predicción de Tokens Visuales

MAE

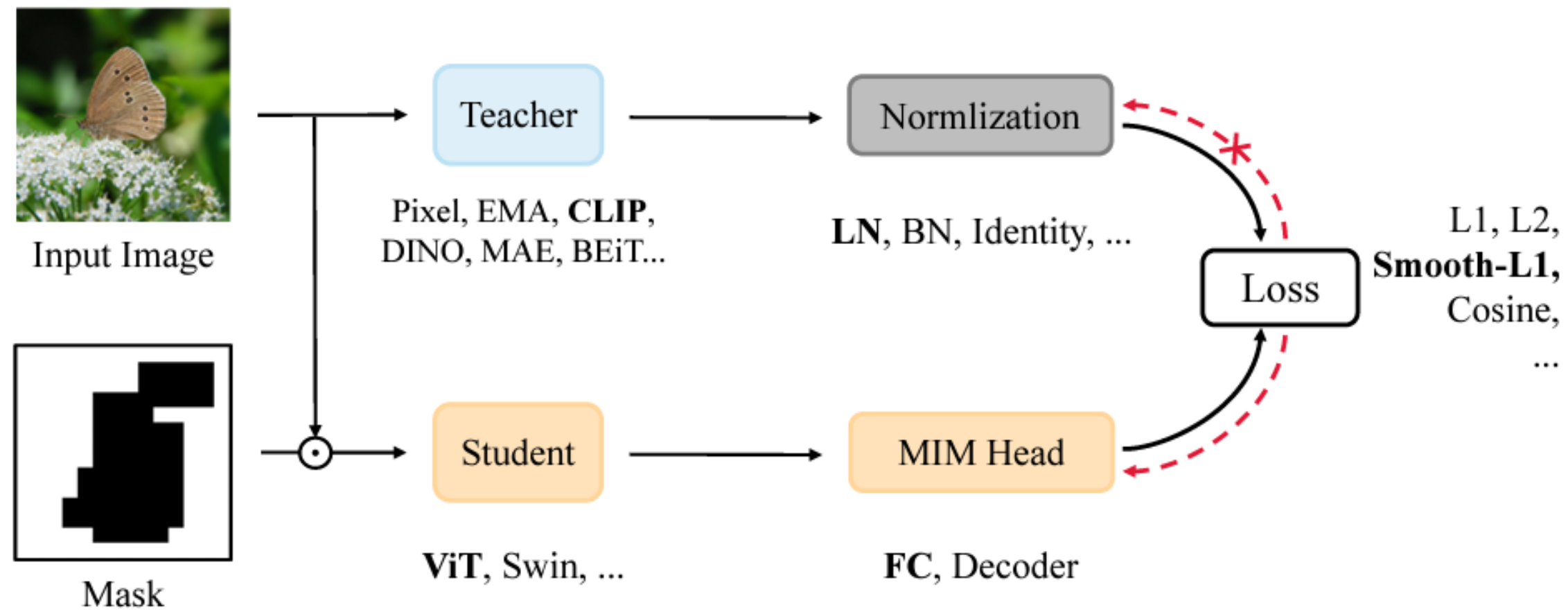
Reconstrucción de Píxeles

EVA

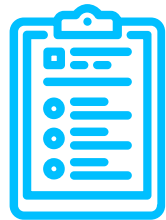
Regresión de Features de CLIP



EVA



2.



DINO



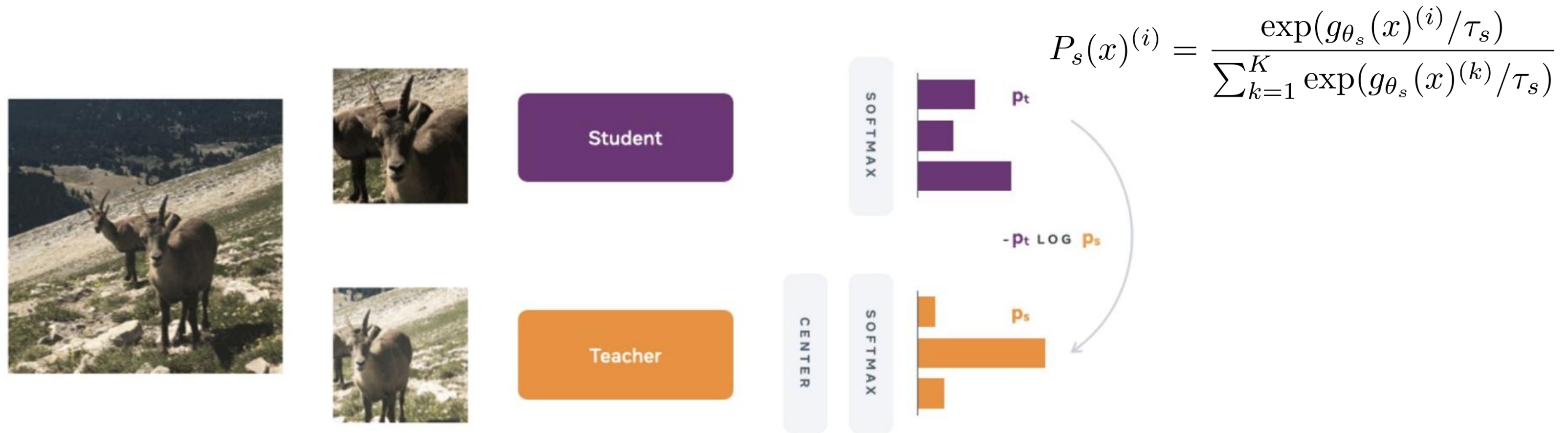
DINO



TRANSFORMATEC

Mathilde Caron et al. (2021) "Emerging Properties in Self-Supervised Vision Transformers".
Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF international conference on computer vision. p. 9650-9660.

DINO

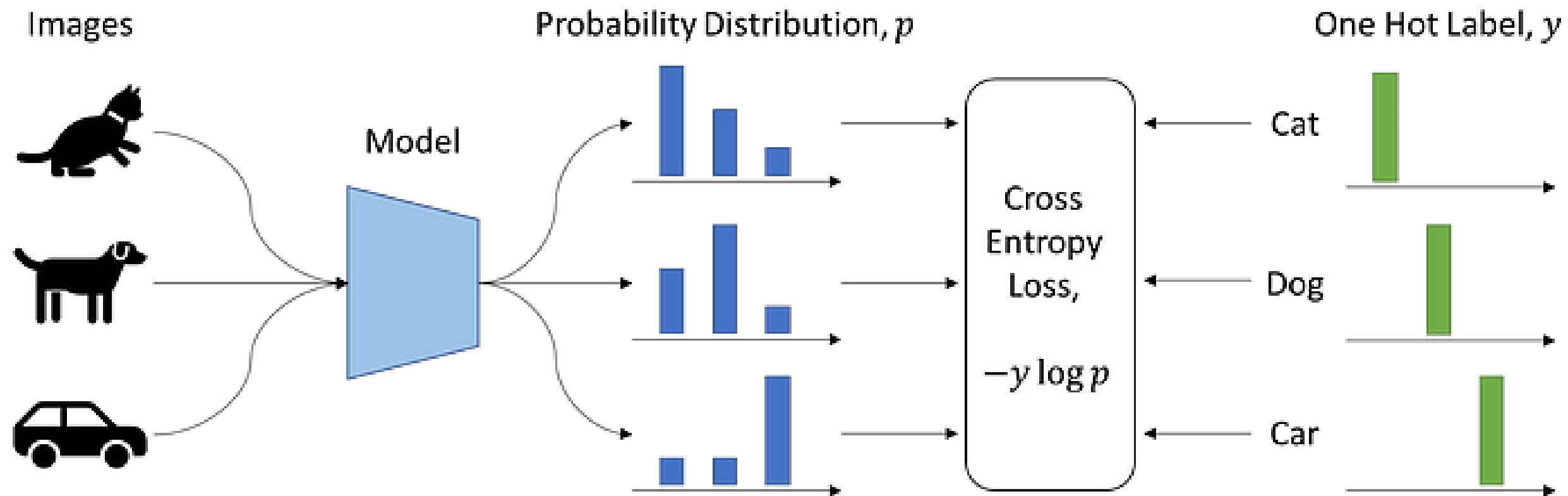


$$\min_{\theta_s} \sum_{\substack{x \in \{x_1^g, x_2^g\} \\ \text{Global views}}} \sum_{\substack{x' \in V \\ x' \neq x \\ \text{Local views}}} H(P_t(x), P_s(x'))$$

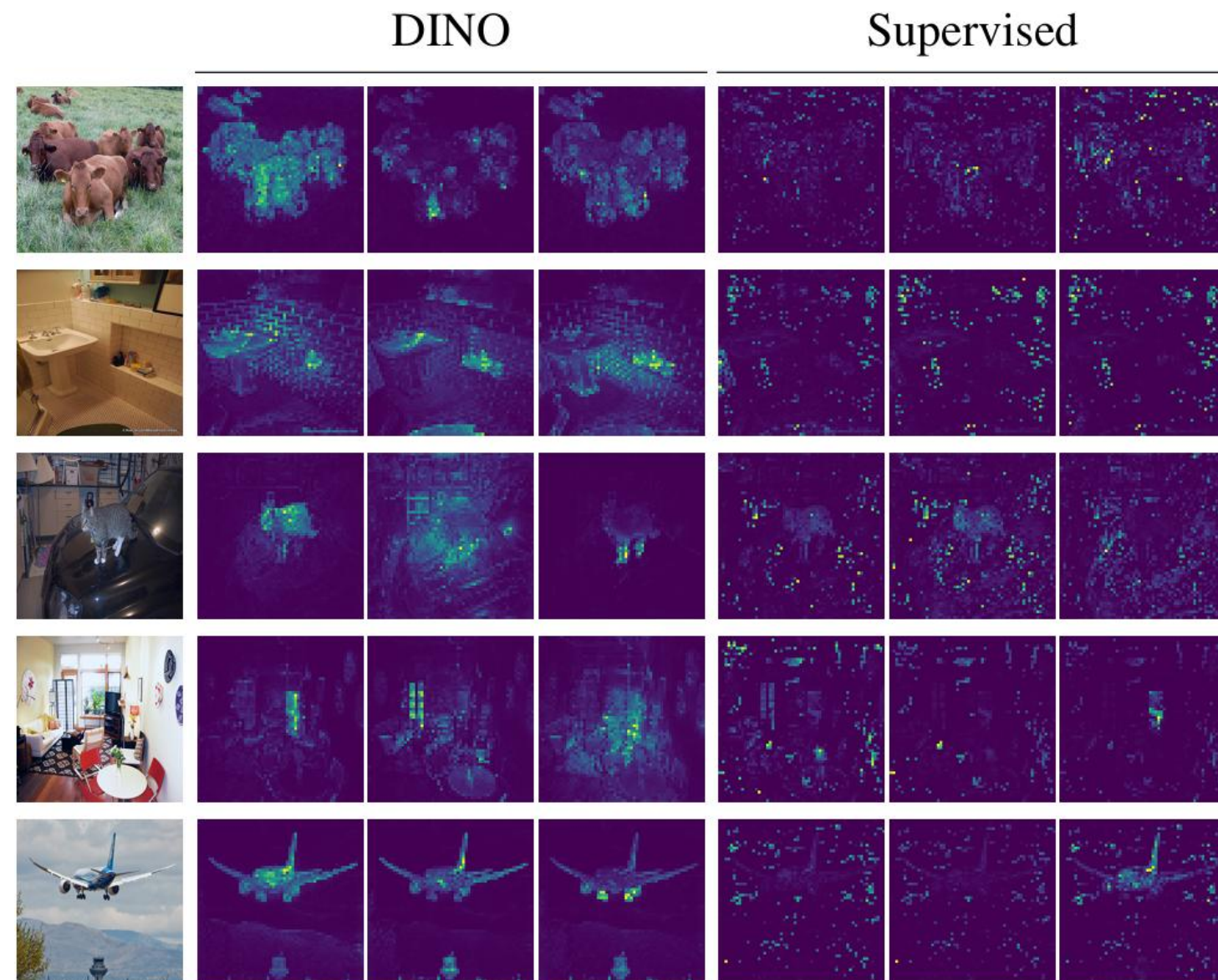
$$H(a, b) = -a \log b$$



DINO



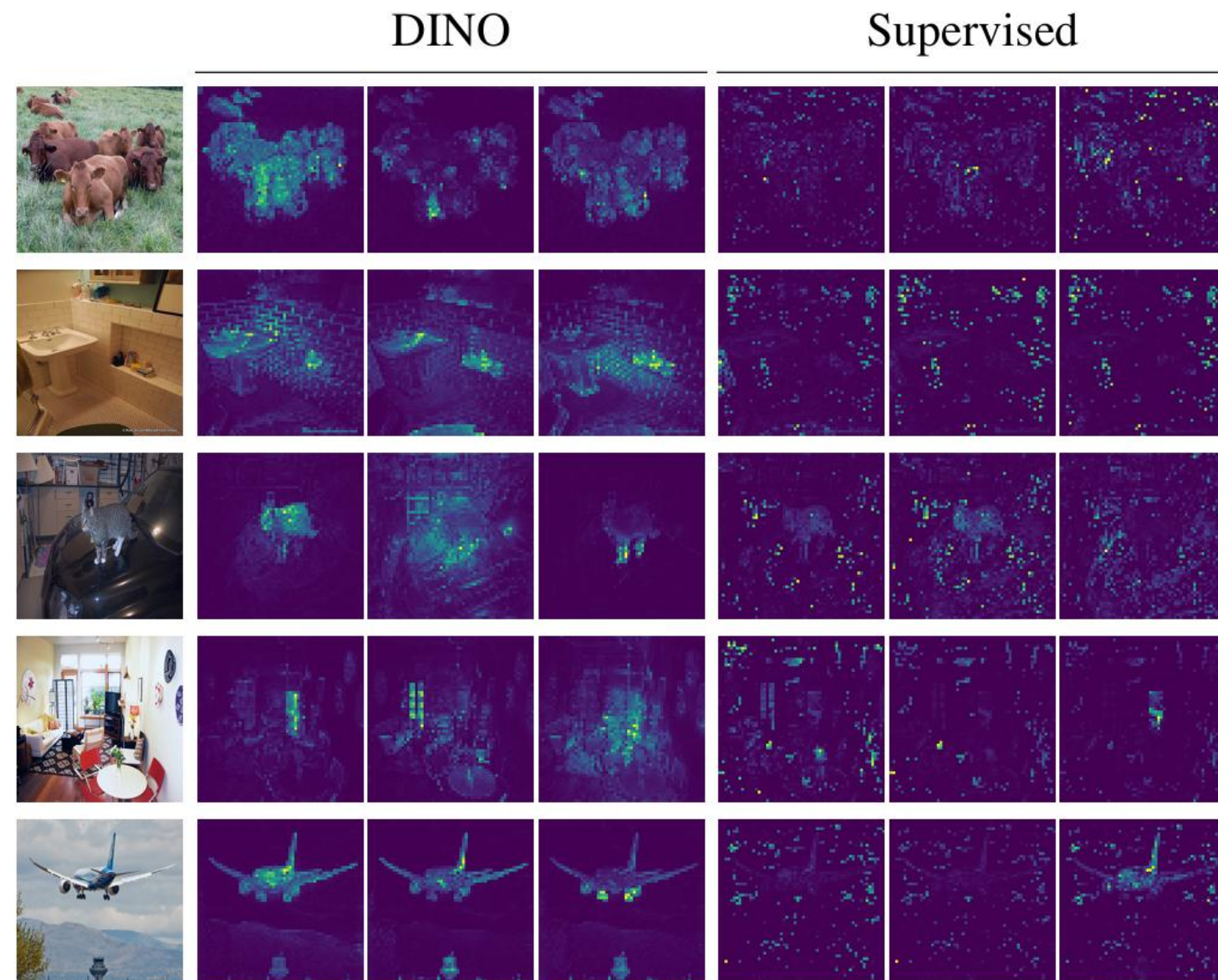
DINO



CODE?



DINO



Algorithm 1 DINO PyTorch pseudocode w/o multi-crop.

```
# gs, gt: student and teacher networks
# C: center (K)
# tps, tpt: student and teacher temperatures
# l, m: network and center momentum rates
gt.params = gs.params
for x in loader: # load a minibatch x with n samples
    x1, x2 = augment(x), augment(x) # random views

    s1, s2 = gs(x1), gs(x2) # student output n-by-K
    t1, t2 = gt(x1), gt(x2) # teacher output n-by-K

    loss = H(t1, s2)/2 + H(t2, s1)/2
    loss.backward() # back-propagate

    # student, teacher and center updates
    update(gs) # SGD
    gt.params = l*gt.params + (1-l)*gs.params
    C = m*C + (1-m)*cat([t1, t2]).mean(dim=0)

def H(t, s):
    t = t.detach() # stop gradient
    s = softmax(s / tps, dim=1)
    t = softmax((t - C) / tpt, dim=1) # center + sharpen
    return - (t * log(s)).sum(dim=1).mean()
```

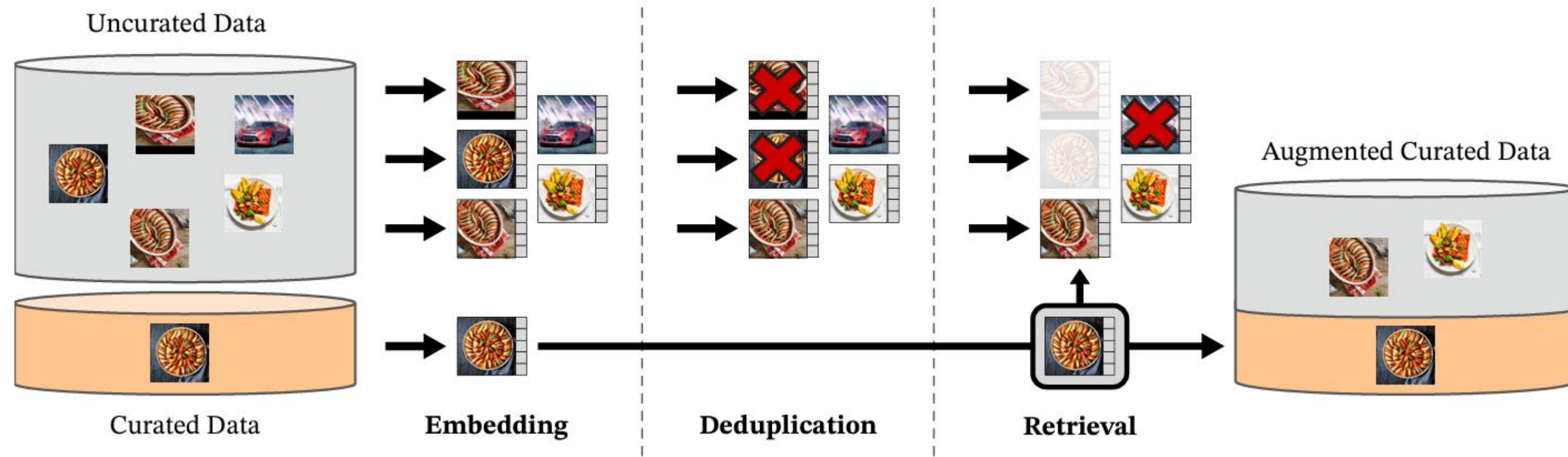


DINO v2

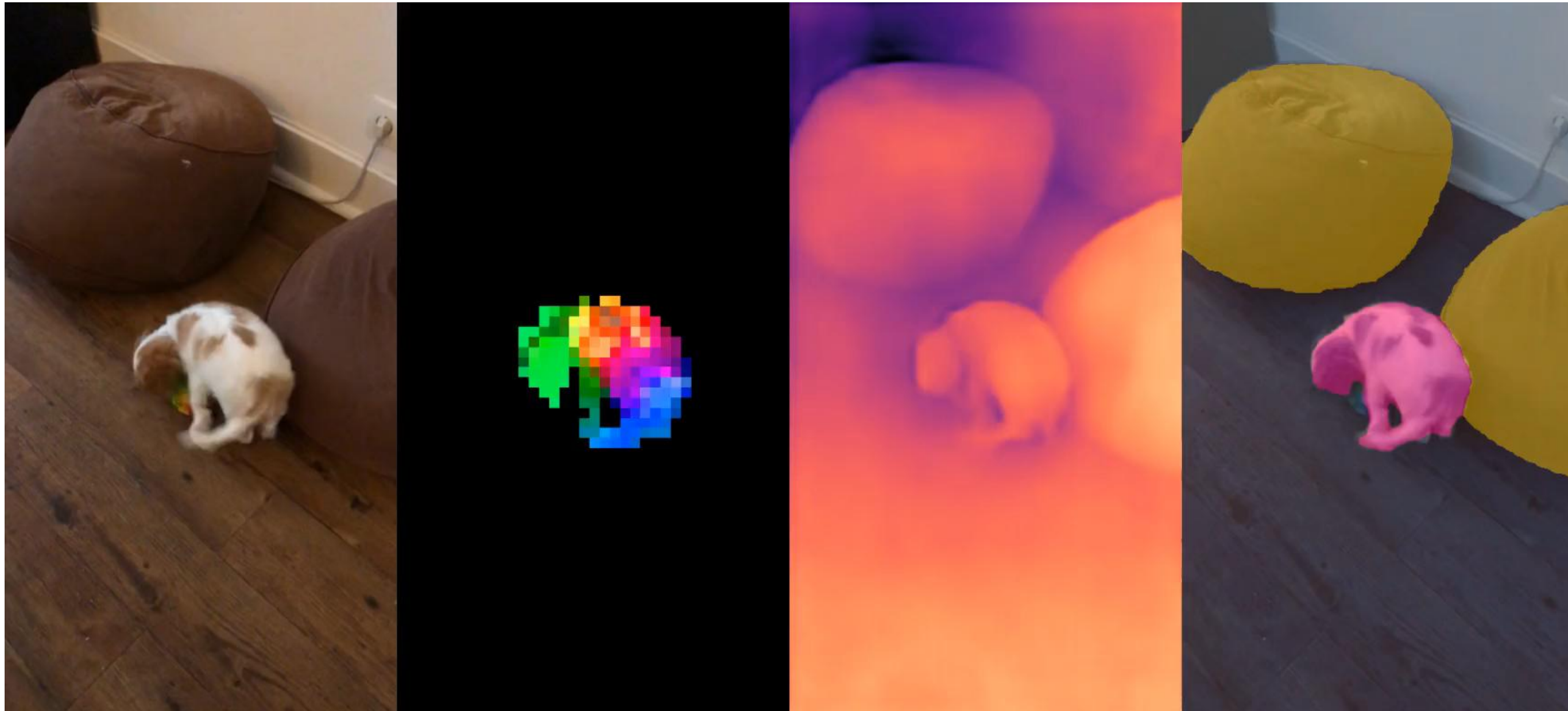


DINO v2

Processing pipeline



DINO v2



GRACIAS

Victor Flores Benites

