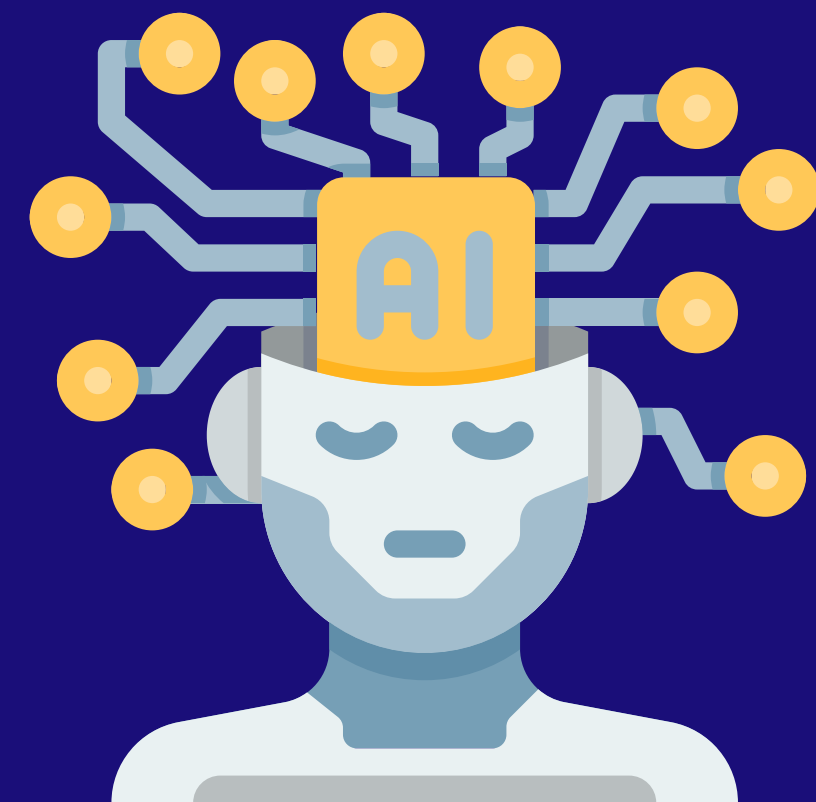


Multi-modal proxy learning towards personalized visual multiple clustering

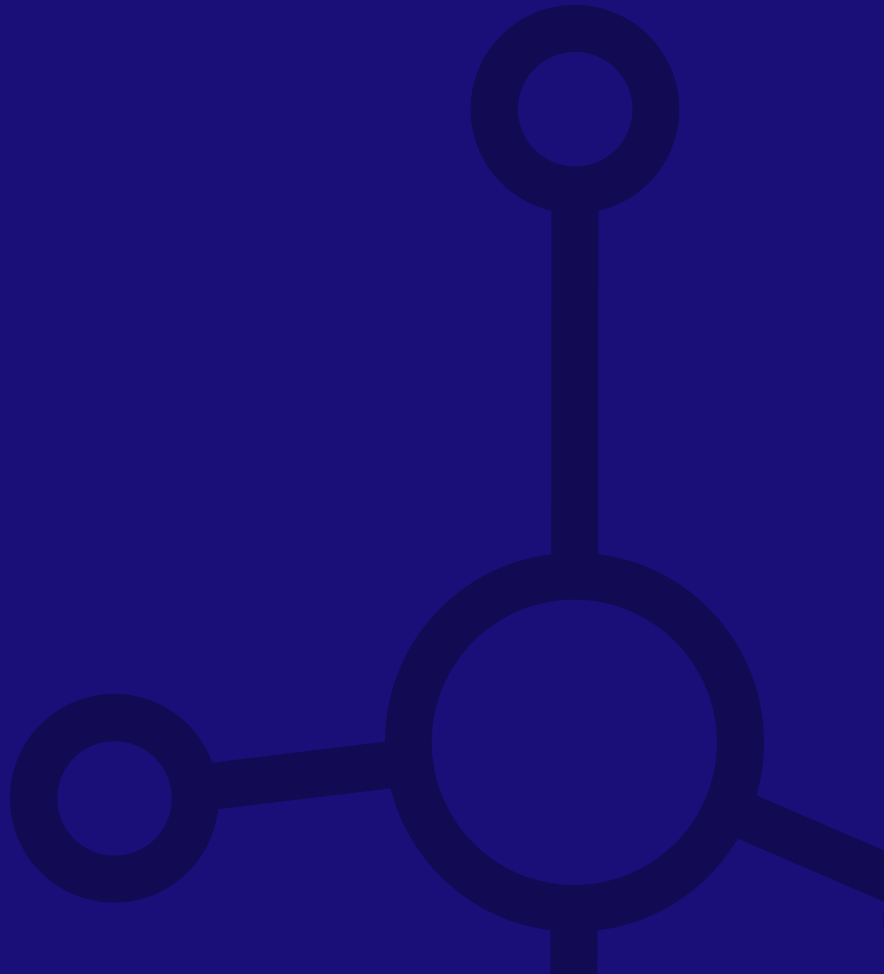
Jiawei Yao, Qi Qian, Junhua Hu

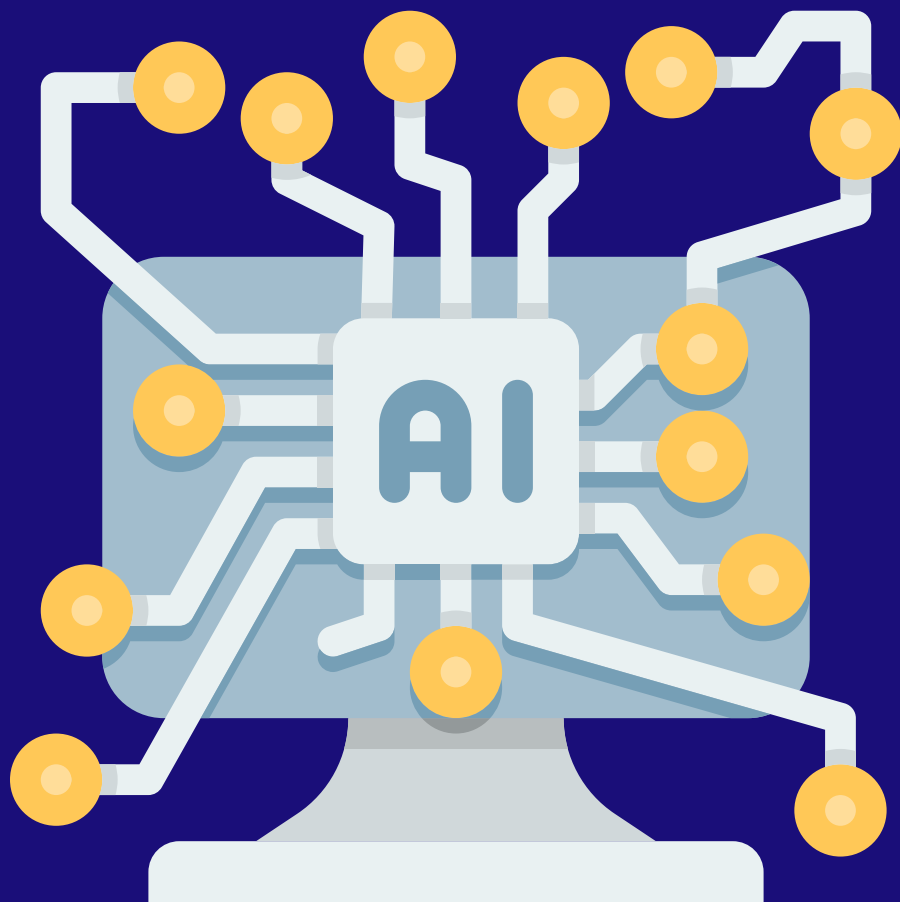
Benjamín Díaz
Ilan San Martín
Sebastián Terrazas
IIC3666





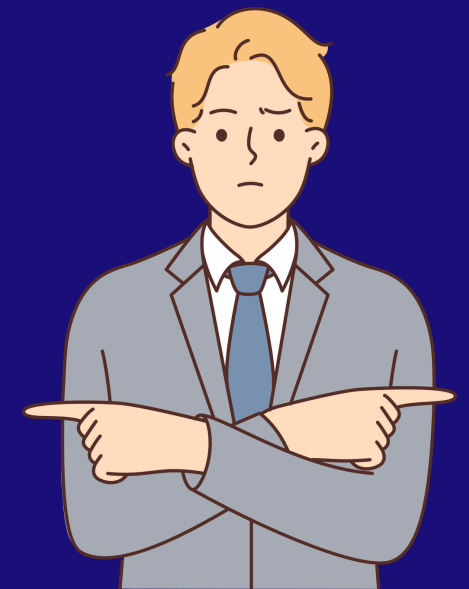
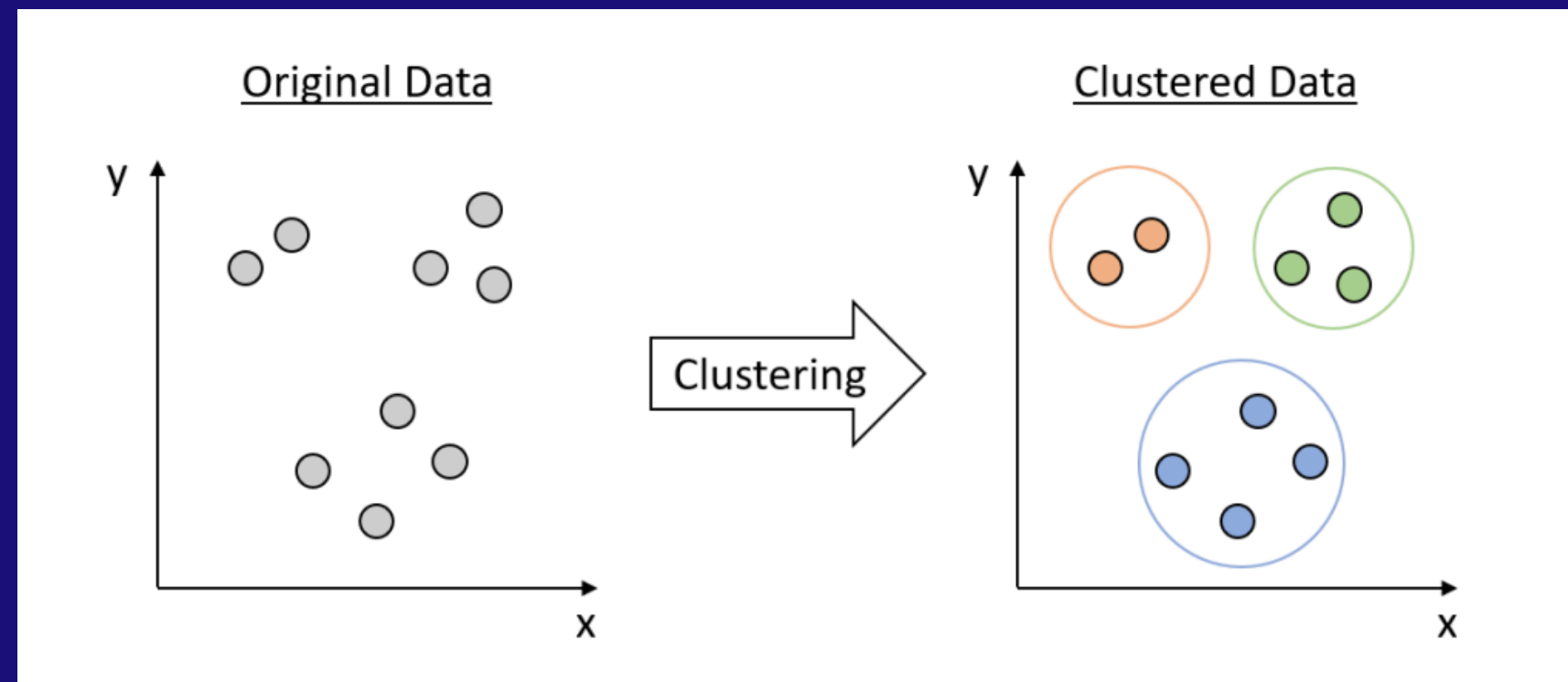
Índice

- 01.** Contexto
 - 02.** Problema de recomendación
 - 03.** Contribución
 - 04.** Estado del arte y marco teórico
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- 



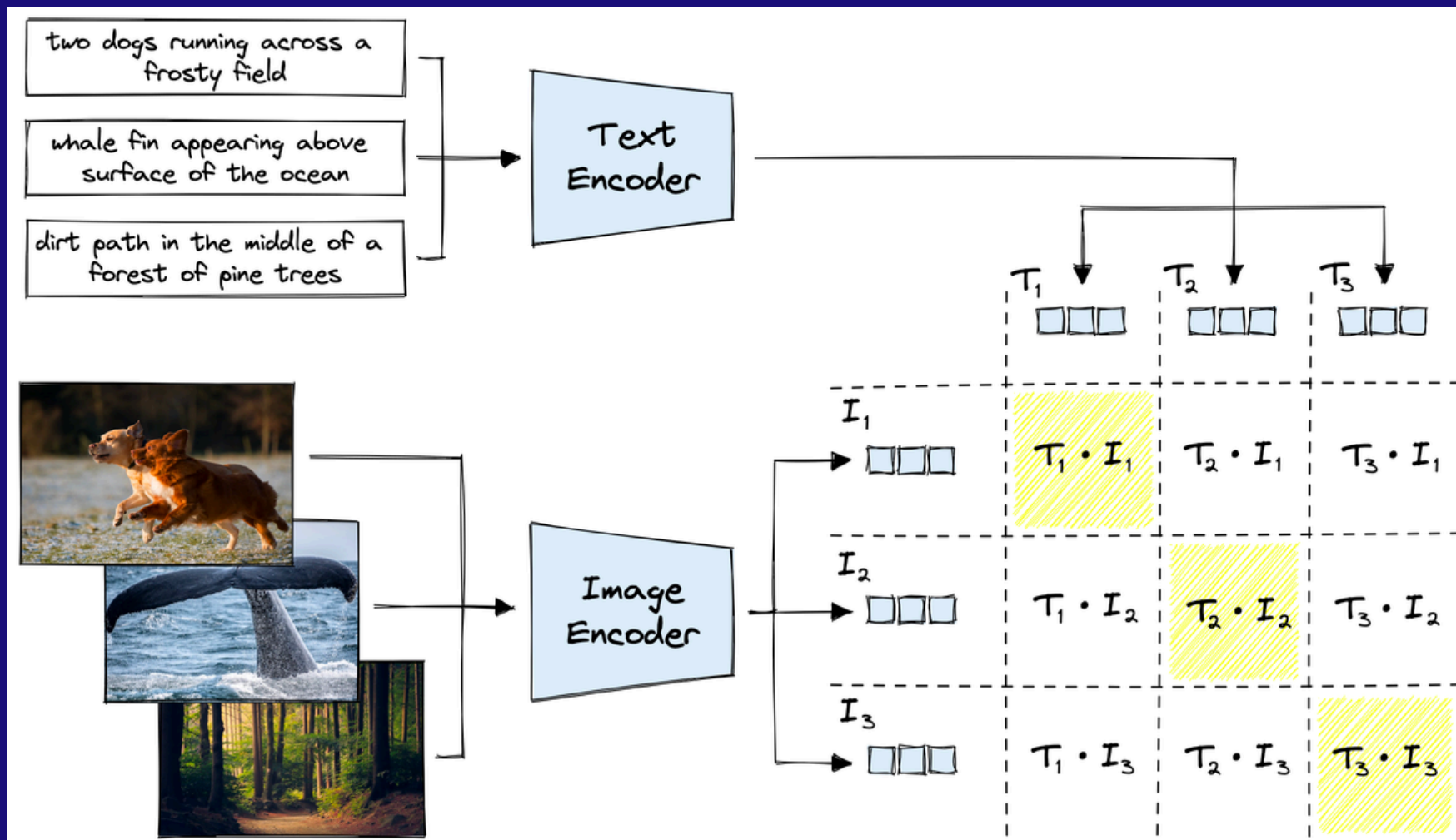
Contexto

- **Clustering:** Técnica de agrupamiento de datos según similitud
- **Multiple Clustering:** Generar **múltiples agrupaciones** posibles para el mismo conjunto de datos.
- La llegada de **Deep Learning** ayuda en gran medida al **rendimiento** del clustering.
- El **problema:** ¿Cuáles **agrupaciones** son **relevantes**?



Problema de recomendación

- Enfoque de aprendizaje automático del interés del usuario y agrupación adecuada.
- **Multi-Map (Multi-Modal Proxy Learning):** Combinación modelos multimodales (CLIP) y modelos de lenguaje (GPT-4).

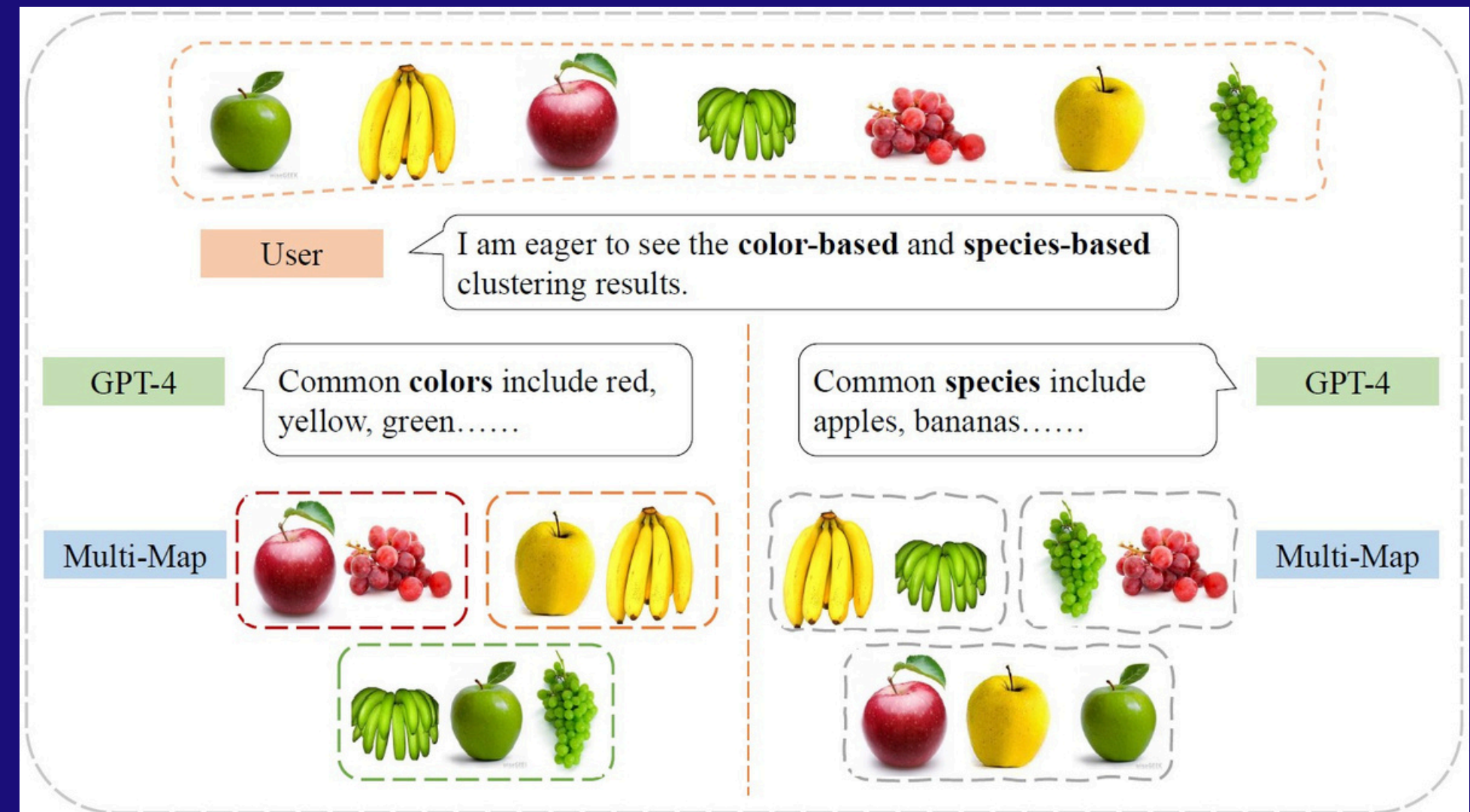


OpenAI

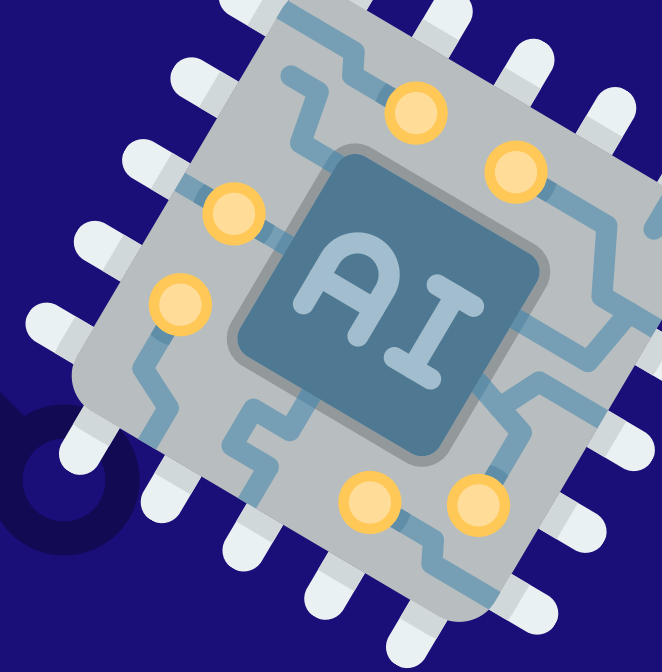
GPT - 4

Contribución

- Clustering múltiple **Personalizado** y **NO Supervisado**
- Basado en **preferencias del usuario** en **lenguaje natural**
- **SIN** necesidad de **etiquetas explícitas**.
- **Evita** la **revisión manual** de múltiples clusterings



Estado del arte y marco teórico



MSC

Algoritmo clásico con hand-crafted features

Genera múltiples clusterings sin asegurar diversidad

2017

CLIP

Modelo multimodal

Backbone visual-textual de Multi MaP, usándolo como encoder

2021

AugDMC

Aplica data augmentation sobre las imágenes

Estado del arte de deep multiple clustering

2023

ENRC

Usa un autoencoder para aprender las features

Penaliza redundancia en clustering

2020

CoOp

Aprenden prompts óptimos en CLIP

Inspiración para el aprendizaje de proxies textuales

2022

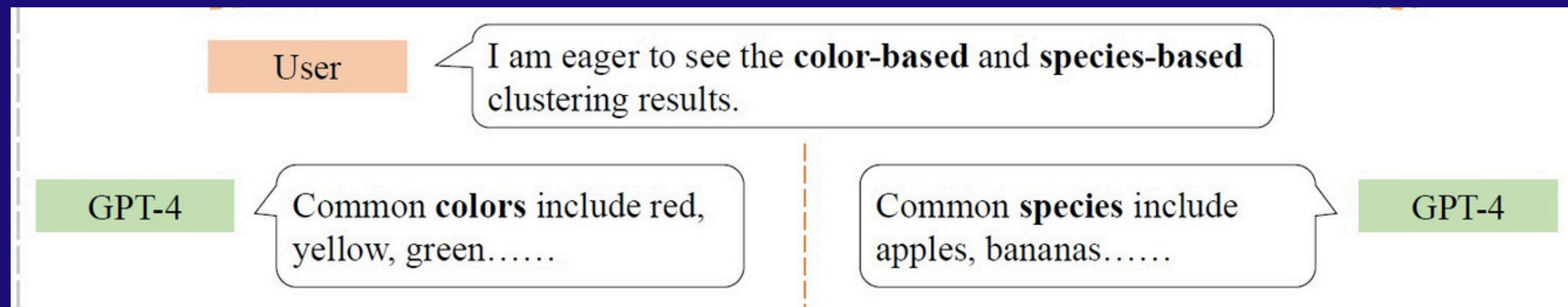
Multiple Clustering

Componentes clave

Solución

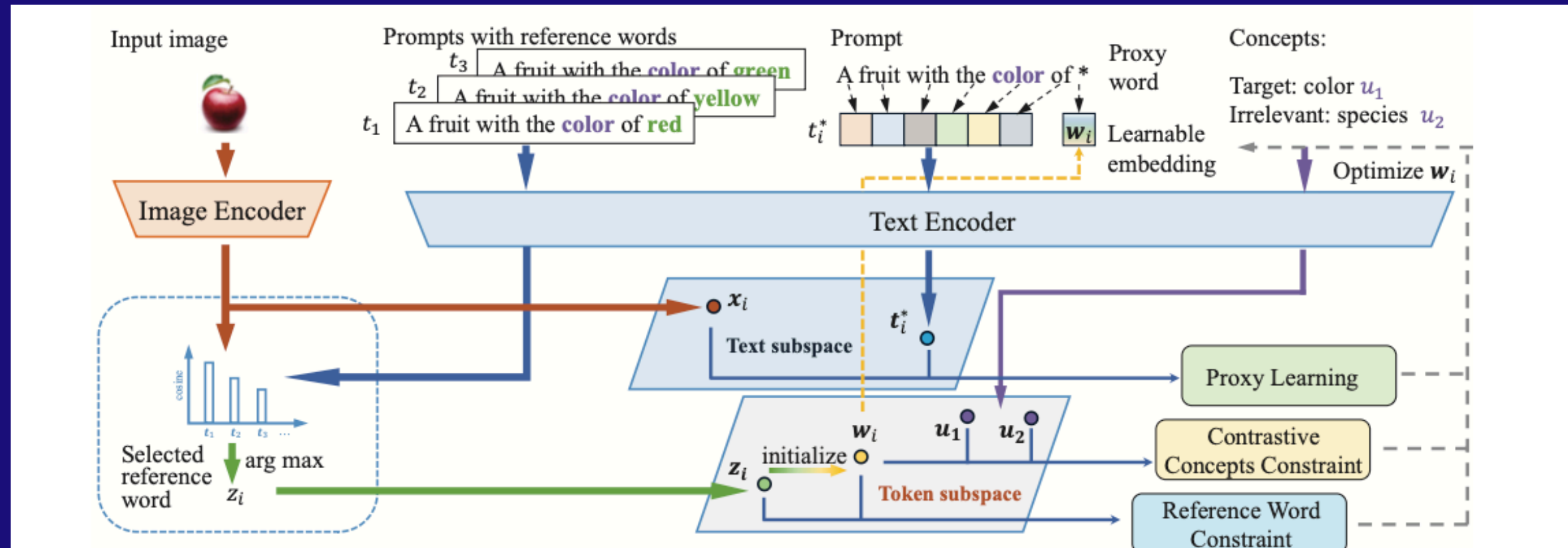
Flujo de Multi-Map

1. El usuario proporciona un concepto general (ej: "color", "especie").
2. El modelo GPT-4 genera automáticamente palabras concretas relacionadas (ej: "rojo", "verde", etc.).
3. Se codifican esas palabras generando múltiples prompts textuales. Para cada imagen, se selecciona el prompt más adecuado según similitud.



Solución

Flujo de Multi-Map



4. Se inicializa un proxy word (vector representativo) con la palabra seleccionada y se optimiza:

- Para maximizar la similitud con la representación visual de la imagen.
- Para mantener proximidad al prompt específico y al concepto general proporcionado.
- Para minimizar confusión entre diferentes conceptos (restricción contrastiva).

5. Finalmente, se ejecuta k-means sobre estos vectores aprendidos, generando agrupaciones personalizadas según interés del usuario.

Solución

Pérdidas y Ecuaciones Clave

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}_i) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{align}} + \alpha \mathcal{L}_{\text{reference}} + \beta \mathcal{L}_{\text{concept}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{align}} = -\langle f(x_i), h(t_i^*) \rangle$$

x_i : Imagen ej: red apple

t_i^* : Prompt para CLIP
ej: "a fruit with the color of red"

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{reference}} = \|\mathbf{w}_i - \mathbf{z}_i\|_2^2$$

\mathbf{w}_i : Proxy Imagen
init como "red", cambia al aprender

\mathbf{z}_i : Palabra referencia
ej: "red"

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{concept}} = -\log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{w}_i^\top \mathbf{u}_w)}{\sum_j \exp(\mathbf{w}_i^\top \mathbf{u}_j)}$$

\mathbf{u}_w : Concepto general
ej: "color"

$\{\mathbf{u}_j\}$: Otros conceptos
ej. "species", "shape"

Solución

Experimentación

- CLIP y GPT-4 no se fine-tunean: sólo **entrenamos** los \mathbf{W}_i
- Optimización con **Adam**, momentum = 0.9, durante 1000 epochs.
- Tasa de aprendizaje (**Learning Rate**) seleccionada entre (0.1 a 0.0005).
- Decaimiento de peso (**Weight decay**) seleccionado entre (0.0005 a 0).
- Parámetros de restricciones: α y β en rango (0.0 a 1.0). Se escogen por grid-search validando la pérdida total en el conjunto de entrenamiento
- Evaluación usando métricas: Normalized Mutual Information (**NMI**) y Rand Index (**RI**). Miden qué tanta “información” comparten dos particiones; y la proporción de pares de puntos que están de acuerdo en las dos particiones, respectivamente

Resultados

Multi-MAP vs Métodos existentes

Dataset	Clustering	MSC		MCV		ENRC		imClusters		AugDMC		Multi-MaP	
		NMI	RI	NMI	RI	NMI	RI	NMI	RI	NMI	RI	NMI	RI
ALOI	Color	0.1563	0.3428	0.6982	0.7439	0.9833	0.9892	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
	Shape	0.2968	0.5199	0.7359	0.8261	0.9732	0.9861	0.9963	0.9989	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Fruit	Color	0.6886	0.8051	0.6266	0.7685	0.7103	0.8511	0.7351	0.8632	0.8517	0.9108	0.8619	0.9526
	Species	0.1627	0.6045	0.2733	0.6597	0.3187	0.6536	0.3029	0.6743	0.3546	0.7399	1.0000	1.0000
Fruit360	Color	0.2544	0.6054	0.3776	0.6791	0.4264	0.6868	0.4097	0.6841	0.4594	0.7392	0.6239	0.8243
	Species	0.2184	0.5805	0.2985	0.6176	0.4142	0.6984	0.3861	0.6732	0.5139	0.7430	0.5284	0.7582
Card	Order	0.0807	0.7805	0.0792	0.7128	0.1225	0.7313	0.1144	0.7658	0.1440	0.8267	0.3653	0.8587
	Suits	0.0497	0.3587	0.0430	0.3638	0.0676	0.3801	0.0716	0.3715	0.0873	0.4228	0.2734	0.7039
CMUface	Emotion	0.1284	0.6736	0.1433	0.5268	0.1592	0.6630	0.0422	0.5932	0.0161	0.5367	0.1786	0.7105
	Glass	0.1420	0.5745	0.1201	0.4905	0.1493	0.6209	0.1929	0.5627	0.1039	0.5361	0.3402	0.7068
	Identity	0.3892	0.7326	0.4637	0.6247	0.5607	0.7635	0.5109	0.8260	0.5875	0.8334	0.6625	0.9496
	Pose	0.3687	0.6322	0.3254	0.6028	0.2290	0.5029	0.4437	0.6114	0.1320	0.5517	0.4693	0.6624
Stanford Cars	Color	0.2331	0.6158	0.2103	0.5802	0.2465	0.6779	0.2336	0.6552	0.2736	0.7525	0.7360	0.9193
	Type	0.1325	0.5336	0.1650	0.5634	0.2063	0.6217	0.1963	0.5643	0.2364	0.7356	0.6355	0.8399
Flowers	Color	0.2561	0.5965	0.2938	0.5860	0.3329	0.6214	0.3169	0.6127	0.3556	0.6931	0.6426	0.7984
	Species	0.1326	0.5273	0.1561	0.6065	0.1894	0.6195	0.1887	0.6077	0.1996	0.6227	0.6013	0.8103

Table 2. Quantitative comparison. The significantly best results with 95% confidence are in bold.

Resultados

Multi-MAP vs Métodos existentes

Dataset	Clustering	CLIP _{cap}		CLIP _{label}		Multi-MaP	
		NMI	RI	NMI	RI	NMI	RI
ALOI	Color	0.8581	0.9407	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
	Shape	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Fruit	Color	0.7912	0.9075	0.8629	0.9780	0.8619	0.9526
	Species	0.9793	0.9919	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Fruit360	Color	0.5613	0.7305	0.5746	0.7673	0.6239	0.8243
	Species	0.4370	0.7552	0.5364	0.7631	0.5284	0.7582
Card	Order	0.3518	0.8458	0.3518	0.8458	0.3653	0.8587
	Suits	0.2711	0.6123	0.2711	0.6123	0.2734	0.7039
CMUface	Emotion	0.1576	0.6532	0.1590	0.6619	0.1786	0.7105
	Glass	0.2905	0.6869	0.4686	0.7505	0.3402	0.7068
	Identity	0.1998	0.6388	0.2677	0.7545	0.6625	0.9496
	Pose	0.4088	0.6473	0.4691	0.6409	0.4693	0.6624
Stanford Cars	Color	0.6539	0.8237	0.6830	0.8642	0.7360	0.9193
	Type	0.6207	0.7931	0.6429	0.8456	0.6355	0.8399
Flowers	Color	0.5653	0.7629	0.5828	0.7836	0.6426	0.7984
	Species	0.5620	0.7553	0.6019	0.7996	0.6013	0.8103

Table 3. Variants of CLIP. The significantly best results with 95% confidence are in bold.

Resultados

Estudio de ablación

		Multi-MaP _p		Multi-MaP _c		Multi-MaP _r		Multi-MaP _{cr}		Multi-MaP	
Modules	Proxy Learning	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
	Concept Word	×		✓		×		✓		✓	
	Reference Word	×		×		✓		✓		✓	
	Contrastive Concepts	×		×		×		×		✓	
		NMI↑	RI↑	NMI↑	RI↑	NMI↑	RI↑	NMI↑	RI↑	NMI↑	RI↑
ALOI [7]	Color	0.9619	0.9826	1.0000	1.0000	0.9795	0.9869	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
	Shape	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Fruit [12]	Color	0.7642	0.8439	0.8215	0.9283	0.8136	0.9073	0.8484	0.9308	0.8619	0.9526
	Species	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Fruit360 [35]	Color	0.5643	0.7665	0.6217	0.7836	0.5910	0.7746	0.6089	0.7965	0.6239	0.8243
	Species	0.5077	0.7368	0.5137	0.7436	0.5094	0.7425	0.5199	0.7428	0.5284	0.7582
Card [35]	Order	0.1932	0.8152	0.3568	0.8472	0.3113	0.8229	0.3616	0.8094	0.3653	0.8587
	Suits	0.2375	0.6282	0.2696	0.6641	0.2498	0.6365	0.2562	0.6599	0.2734	0.7039
CMUface [10]	Emotion	0.1690	0.6170	0.1714	0.6229	0.1697	0.6360	0.1713	0.6843	0.1786	0.7105
	Glass	0.3112	0.6911	0.3269	0.7136	0.3162	0.6917	0.3370	0.7108	0.3402	0.7068
	Identity	0.5617	0.8234	0.6243	0.8359	0.5839	0.8263	0.6391	0.8946	0.6625	0.9496
	Pose	0.4361	0.6386	0.4550	0.6499	0.4381	0.6429	0.4387	0.6489	0.4693	0.6624
Stanford cars [14]	Color	0.5939	0.7835	0.6836	0.8659	0.6729	0.8638	0.7112	0.9117	0.7360	0.9193
	Type	0.5569	0.7996	0.6383	0.8271	0.6091	0.8046	0.6289	0.8181	0.6355	0.8399
Flowers [20]	Color	0.5783	0.7723	0.5830	0.7833	0.5987	0.7849	0.6216	0.7941	0.6426	0.7984
	Species	0.5704	0.7608	0.5744	0.7842	0.5723	0.7811	0.5846	0.7892	0.6013	0.8103

Table 4. Components ablation. All of our components boost performance consistently in all benchmark multi-clustering vision tasks.

Resultados

Visualización

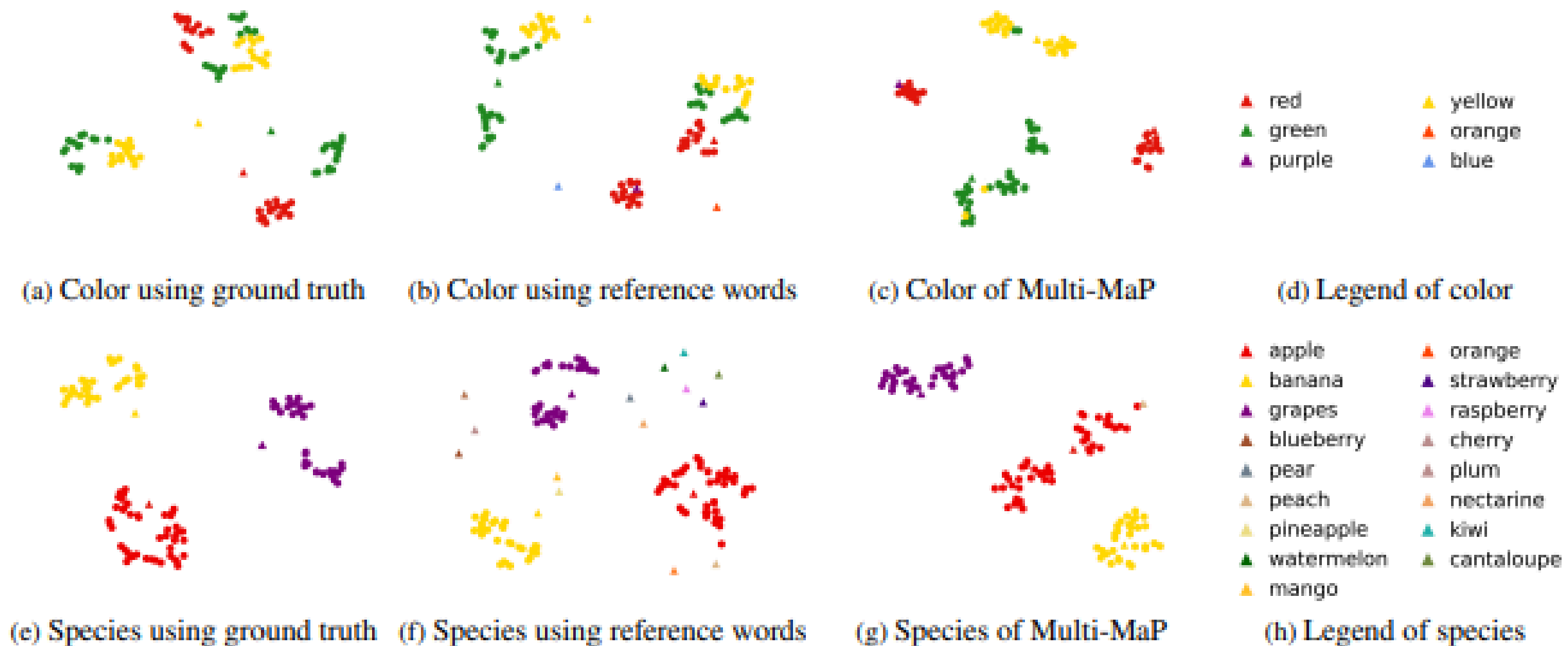
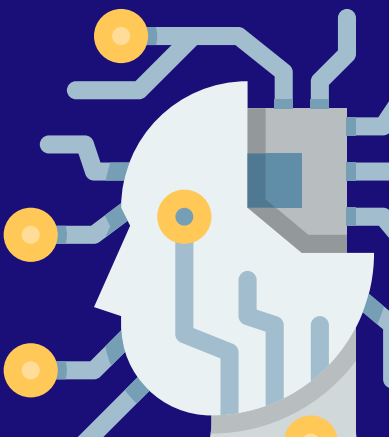


Figure 4. Visualization of feature embeddings and related labels. The points represent the image or pseudo-word embeddings, and the triangles represent the prompt or label embeddings. Different colors represent different labels, which are indicated by the text next to the triangles.

Resultados

Desempeño destacado de Multi-MaP

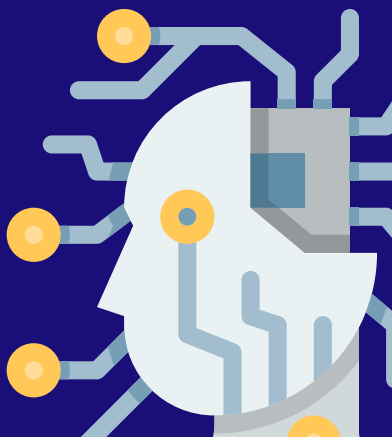
- **Multi-MaP logra resultados superiores en todos los benchmarks públicos evaluados de clustering múltiple en visión por computadora.**
- **Demuestra por primera vez que CLIP puede distinguir diferentes aspectos semánticos de imágenes cuando se orienta adecuadamente por prompts específicos del usuario.**
- **La propuesta permite obtener agrupamientos personalizados, sin necesidad de etiquetas explícitas.**



Resultados

Limitación y futuro trabajo

- **Multi-MaP requiere que las etiquetas sean semánticamente interpretables para generar buenas referencias.**
- **Cuando las etiquetas no tienen interpretación semántica clara, Multi-MaP pierde eficacia al no poder generar referencias útiles automáticas desde GPT-4.**

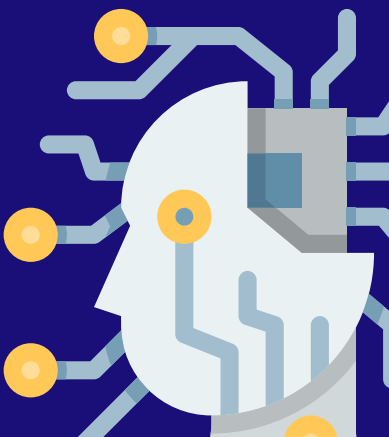


Resultados

Limitación y futuro trabajo



- Integración con WordNet y otros recursos externos
- Adaptación a dominios específicos
- Mejoras en selección automática de conceptos



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