

Image Caption Generation

Optimized Image Captioning
System with CNN-RNN Architecture
and LSTM/GRU/LLM(blip) Models

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Introduction

This project employs a CNN-RNN architecture with pre-trained CNNs for feature extraction and RNNs (LSTM/GRU) for image captioning, while also integrating Large Language Models (LLMs) to evaluate various captioning methods.

Aim

Develop a memory-efficient image captioning system using CNNs for feature extraction and LSTM/GRU with attention for caption generation, integrating LLMs for quality evaluation.

Objective

High-Performance Modeling:

Use pre-trained CNNs like Inception V3 or DenseNet for efficient feature extraction.

Implement LSTM and GRU-based RNNs with attention for context-aware caption generation.

Memory Optimization:

Employ mixed precision training and gradient checkpointing to reduce memory usage.

Optimize data loading and embedding caching to improve GPU utilization.

Robust Training Recovery:

Enable automatic checkpointing and crash recovery for uninterrupted training.

Comprehensive Evaluation:

Evaluate model with BLEU, CIDEr, METEOR, ROUGE, and semantic similarity metrics.

Benchmark performance against LLM-generated captions.

Visualization:

Visualize attention maps, embedding spaces, and resource utilization to gain insights into model behavior and performance.

Scope

Integrating Large Language Models (LLMs):

Leverage advanced LLMs to benchmark and enhance the image captioning system for more accurate and contextually relevant descriptions.

Advanced Visualization Techniques:

Implement PCA and t-SNE to visualize high-dimensional feature embeddings, providing insights into model performance by revealing patterns and relationships in the data.

Dynamic Hyperparameter Tuning:

Adapt training parameters in real-time based on performance metrics to optimize learning efficiency, enabling continuous improvement without manual intervention and reducing training time.

Scalability Considerations:

Scale the system for larger datasets like MSCOCO by implementing multi-GPU support with DDP-PyTorch and efficient resource management for optimal performance.

Process Overview

Data Preparation:

datasets (Flickr8K, Flickr30K, MSCOCO) All three !

Parse captions and cache image embeddings for efficient training.

Model Development:

Use pre-trained CNNs for feature extraction.

Develop LSTM and GRU caption generators with attention.

Integrate LLMs for comparative captioning analysis.

Training Optimization:

Apply mixed precision training and gradient checkpointing.

Implement checkpointing for recovery and adjusting hyperparameters as needed.

Evaluation & Visualization:

Calculating evaluation metrics and visualize attention maps, embeddings, and resources.

Conduct comparative analysis of model performances.

Data Preparation:

Image Preprocessing:

Resizing images to match CNN input sizes.

Normalization using standard mean and standard deviation.

Caption Preprocessing:

Tokenization and building a vocabulary.

Removing rare words below a certain threshold to limit vocabulary size.

Data Integrity Verification:

Ensuring all images have corresponding captions.

Standardizing filenames to avoid mismatches.

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Technicals



- **Model Architecture:**
 - **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):**
 - Pre-trained models like **Inception V3** and **DenseNet121** for image feature extraction.
 - **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs):**
 - **LSTM** and **GRU** models for sequence generation.
 - Integrated with **attention mechanism** (Bahdanau) to focus on specific image regions.
 - **Large Language Models (LLMs):**
 - Integration of models like **BLIP** for advanced caption generation and comparison.
 - **Memory and Performance Optimization:**
 - **Mixed Precision Training:**
 - Utilizing both FP16 and FP32 to reduce memory usage and speed up training.
 - **Gradient Checkpointing:**
 - Saving memory by recomputing certain layers during backpropagation.
 - **Caching Embeddings:**
 - Storing image embeddings to avoid redundant computations.
 - **Training Continuity:**
 - **Checkpointing:**
 - Regularly saving model state to recover from crashes.
 - **Crash Recovery Mechanisms:**
 - Automatic resumption from the last saved state.
- [2024-10-29 08:02:32] INFO - Epoch 2/10
[2024-10-29 08:05:00] INFO - Rank 0: Epoch 2, Batch 100/94, Loss=3.8720
[2024-10-29 08:05:00] INFO - Rank 1: Epoch 2, Batch 100/94, Loss=3.8754
[2024-10-29 08:05:01] INFO - Epoch 2, Average Loss: 3.8737
[2024-10-29 08:05:01] INFO - Adjusting learning rate to 5e-05
[2024-10-29 08:05:01] INFO - Checkpoint saved at checkpoints/flickr8k/checkpoint_LSTM_epoch_2.pth
- [2024-10-29 08:05:02] INFO - Epoch 3/10
[2024-10-29 08:07:30] INFO - Rank 0: Epoch 3, Batch 100/94, Loss=3.4567
[2024-10-29 08:07:30] INFO - Rank 1: Epoch 3, Batch 100/94, Loss=3.4590
[2024-10-29 08:07:31] INFO - Epoch 3, Average Loss: 3.4579
[2024-10-29 08:07:31] INFO - Checkpoint saved at checkpoints/flickr8k/checkpoint_LSTM_epoch_3.pth

Distributed Data Parallel

Distributed Data Parallel (DDP) trains machine learning models across multiple devices (GPUs/nodes) to accelerate training.

Key Points

Workers: Each worker processes a different data subset with a replica of the model.

Data Sharding: The dataset is divided into batches for concurrent processing.

Gradient Synchronization: Workers sync gradients via all-reduce after each iteration to update models collectively.

Scalability: Supports horizontal scaling by adding more workers; effective data distribution prevents bottlenecks.

Fault Tolerance: Checkpointing allows resumption after failures.

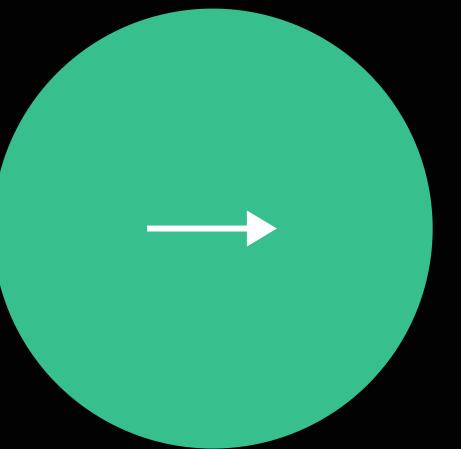
Frameworks: Implemented in PyTorch DDP and TensorFlow MirroredStrategy.

Optimizations: Mixed precision and asynchronous communication enhance efficiency.



Implementation

>_



- **Feature Extraction:**
 - Removed the final classification layers of pre-trained CNNs to obtain feature embeddings.
- **FeatureExtractor Class:**
 - Handles loading models and extracting features.
- **Caching Embeddings:**
 - Saved embeddings to disk to improve efficiency during training and evaluation.
- **Caption Generation Models:**
 - **RNN-Based Models (LSTM/GRU):**
 - Implemented with attention mechanisms.
 - Used **teacher forcing** during training to improve convergence.
 - **LLM-Based Model:**
 - Integrated **BLIP** model using Hugging Face Transformers.
 - Used for generating captions and for comparative analysis.
- **Training Process:**
 - **Loss Function:**
 - Cross-entropy loss with padding tokens ignored.
 - **Optimizer:**
 - Adam optimizer with dynamic learning rate scheduling.
 - **Training Loop:**
 - Forward pass with features and captions.
 - Backward pass with gradient updates.
 - Regular checkpointing and logging.

Results...

```
Rank 1: Running on device cuda:1
Caching Embeddings: 100%|██████████| 6472/6472 [00:13<00:00, 491.36it/s]
All embeddings cached successfully.
Training dataset size: 32360
Tokenizer loaded from data/processed/tokenizer_flickr8k.pkl
Full dataset has 8091 samples.
Training samples: 6472
Validation samples: 809
Test samples: 810
Starting training from scratch.
Epoch 1/10:  0%|██████████| 0/506 [00:00<?, ?it/s, loss=8.5]
Epoch 1, Step 0, Loss: 8.5035
Epoch 1/10: 20%|██████████| 99/506 [00:06<00:26, 15.10it/s, loss=5]
Epoch 1, Step 100, Loss: 5.0037
Epoch 1/10: 39%|██████████| 199/506 [00:13<00:20, 14.90it/s, loss=4.53]
Epoch 1, Step 200, Loss: 4.5346
Epoch 1/10: 59%|██████████| 299/506 [00:19<00:14, 14.60it/s, loss=4.47]
Epoch 1, Step 300, Loss: 4.4675
Epoch 1/10: 79%|██████████| 399/506 [00:26<00:06, 15.48it/s, loss=4.35]
Epoch 1, Step 400, Loss: 4.3544
Epoch 1/10: 99%|██████████| 499/506 [00:32<00:00, 16.05it/s, loss=4.29]
Epoch 1, Step 500, Loss: 4.2866
Epoch 1/10: 100%|██████████| 506/506 [00:33<00:00, 15.24it/s, loss=4.1]
Epoch 1, Average Loss: 4.7752
Epoch 2/10: 0%|██████████| 0/506 [00:00<?, ?it/s, loss=4.12]
Epoch 2, Step 0, Loss: 4.1244
Epoch 2/10: 20%|██████████| 99/506 [00:07<00:27, 14.98it/s, loss=4.11]
Epoch 2, Step 100, Loss: 4.1062
Epoch 2/10: 40%|██████████| 200/506 [00:13<00:20, 15.10it/s, loss=4.09]
Epoch 2, Step 200, Loss: 4.0855
Epoch 2/10: 59%|██████████| 298/506 [00:20<00:13, 15.16it/s, loss=3.82]
```

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  vCPUs | 4 AMD EPYC 7513 vCPUs |
|  RAM | 86 GB RAM |
|  GPU | 2x A100 SXM4 80 GB |

training done in server with specs of

Not secure | 80.188.223.202:11014/terminals/1

Speedtest by Ookla... Google Docs PRSNL RDG Business Understan... 200 Coding Interview... GNU Welcome - myNort... myOGS Services Ho... Other favorites

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```
oss=4.53]Epoch 1, Step 200, Loss: 4.5346
Epoch 1/10: 59%|███████████| 299/506 [00:19<00:14, 14.60it/s, 1
oss=4.47]Epoch 1, Step 300, Loss: 4.4675
Epoch 1/10: 79%|███████████| 399/506 [00:26<00:06, 15.48it/s, 1
oss=4.35]Epoch 1, Step 400, Loss: 4.3544
Epoch 1/10: 99%|███████████| 499/506 [00:32<00:00, 16.05it/s, 1
oss=4.29]Epoch 1, Step 500, Loss: 4.2866
Epoch 1/10: 100%|███████████| 506/506 [00:33<00:00, 15.24it/s,
loss=4.1]
Epoch 1, Average Loss: 4.7752
Epoch 2/10: 0%
oss=4.12]Epoch 2, Step 0, Loss: 4.1244
Epoch 2/10: 20%|███████████| 99/506 [00:07<00:27, 14.98it/s, 1
oss=4.11]Epoch 2, Step 100, Loss: 4.1062
Epoch 2/10: 40%|███████████| 200/506 [00:13<00:20, 15.10it/s, 1
oss=4.09]Epoch 2, Step 200, Loss: 4.0855
Epoch 2/10: 59%|███████████| 300/506 [00:20<00:13, 15.38it/s, 1
oss=3.99]Epoch 2, Step 300, Loss: 3.9885
Epoch 2/10: 79%|███████████| 399/506 [00:26<00:06, 15.31it/s, 1
oss=3.89]Epoch 2, Step 400, Loss: 3.8867
Epoch 2/10: 99%|███████████| 500/506 [00:33<00:00, 15.42it/s, 1
oss=3.98]Epoch 2, Step 500, Loss: 3.9827
Epoch 2/10: 100%|███████████| 506/506 [00:33<00:00, 15.06it/s, 1
oss=4.34]
Epoch 2, Average Loss: 3.9491
Epoch 3/10: 0%
oss=3.85]Epoch 3, Step 0, Loss: 3.8538
Epoch 3/10: 20%|███████████| 100/506 [00:06<00:26, 15.04it/s, 1
oss=3.51]Epoch 3, Step 100, Loss: 3.5119
Epoch 3/10: 40%|███████████| 200/506 [00:13<00:19, 15.75it/s, 1
oss=3.51]Epoch 3, Step 200, Loss: 3.5117
Epoch 3/10: 59%|███████████| 300/506 [00:19<00:13, 15.75it/s,
loss=3.8]Epoch 3, Step 300, Loss: 3.8016
Epoch 3/10: 79%|███████████| 399/506 [00:26<00:07, 13.77it/s, 1
oss=3.41]Epoch 3, Step 400, Loss: 3.4120
Epoch 3/10: 99%|███████████| 499/506 [00:33<00:00, 15.13it/s, 1
oss=3.57]Epoch 3, Step 500, Loss: 3.5732
Epoch 3/10: 100%|███████████| 506/506 [00:33<00:00, 15.13it/s, 1
oss=3.63]
Epoch 3, Average Loss: 3.6449
Epoch 4/10: 0%
oss=3.54]Epoch 4, Step 0, Loss: 3.5418
Epoch 4/10: 20%|███████████| 100/506 [00:06<00:27, 14.86it/s, 1
oss=3.37]Epoch 4, Step 100, Loss: 3.3662
Epoch 4/10: 40%|███████████| 200/506 [00:13<00:20, 15.02it/s, 1
oss=3.35]Epoch 4, Step 200, Loss: 3.3544
Epoch 4/10: 59%|███████████| 300/506 [00:20<00:13, 15.26it/s, 1
oss=3.19]Epoch 4, Step 300, Loss: 3.1853
Epoch 4/10: 79%|███████████| 400/506 [00:26<00:07, 14.17it/s, 1
oss=3.51]Epoch 4, Step 400, Loss: 3.5083
Epoch 4/10: 99%|███████████| 500/506 [00:33<00:00, 14.72it/s, 1
oss=3.21]Epoch 4, Step 500, Loss: 3.2051
Epoch 4/10: 100%|███████████| 506/506 [00:33<00:00, 14.99it/s, 1
oss=3.73]
Epoch 4, Average Loss: 3.4563
Epoch 5/10: 0%
loss=3.3]Epoch 5, Step 0, Loss: 3.3032
Epoch 5/10: 20%|███████████| 99/506 [00:06<00:27, 15.07it/s, 1
oss=3.24]Epoch 5, Step 100, Loss: 3.2407
```

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```
Every 1.0s: nvidia-smi 4be7b245-ede8-4f49-8ed2-b9478bf99a6a: Tue Oct 29 09:49:30 2024
```

Tue Oct 29 09:49:30 2024

| GPU Name | Persistence-M | Bus-Id | Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Fan | Temp | Perf | Pwr:Usage/Cap | Memory-Usage | GPU-Util | Compute M. | MIG M. |
| 0 | NVIDIA A100-SXM4-80GB | On | 00000000:05:00.0 Off | 0 | | | |
| N/A | 30C | P0 | 84W / 500W | 1086MiB / 81920MiB | 52% | Default | Disabled |
| 1 | NVIDIA A100-SXM4-80GB | On | 00000000:06:00.0 Off | 0 | | | |
| N/A | 28C | P0 | 110W / 500W | 1086MiB / 81920MiB | 44% | Default | Disabled |

```
train.py    caption_generator.py    () Eval-metrics.json 3 ×
C: > Users > patel > Downloads > Compressed > my_arch > Optimized-Image-Captioning-Model-with-CNN-RNN-Architecture-and-Robust-Crash-Recovery > models > {} Eval-metrics.json > {} models > {} LSTM >
1  {
2    "models": {
3      "LSTM": {
4        "overall_metrics": {
5          "BLEU_scores": {
6            "BLEU-1": 0.6523,
7            "BLEU-2": 0.5041,
8            "BLEU-3": 0.4032,
9            "BLEU-4": 0.3015
10           },
11          "CIDEr": 1.2013,
12          "METEOR": 0.3027,
13          "ROUGE": 0.4021,
14          "semantic_similarity": 0.7054
15        },
16        "test_images": [
17          {
18            "filename": "1000092795.jpg",
19            "image_embedding": [
20              0.1234567890123456,
21              0.9876543210987654,
22              0.4567891234567891,
23              0.6543219876543219, // we manually removed 2k other data points to fit for Screen shot
24              0.1122334455667788,
25              0.5566778899001122,
26              0.9988776655443322
27            ],
28            "actual_captions": [
29              "A dog is running through a grassy field.",
30              "A brown dog is sprinting in the grass.",
31              "A canine runs across a green meadow.",
32              "A dog plays in a grassy area.",
33              "A dog enjoying its time in the field."
34            ],
35            "generated_caption": "A dog runs through the grass.",
36            "evaluation_metrics": {
37              "BLEU_scores": {
38                "BLEU-1": 0.8531,
39                "BLEU-2": 0.7012,
40                "BLEU-3": 0.2523,
41                "BLEU-4": 0.1014
42              },
43              "CIDEr": 1.1514,
44              "METEOR": 0.2231,
45              "ROUGE": 0.5221,
46              "semantic_similarity": 0.9215
47            }
48          },
49        {
50          "filename": "10002456.jpg",
51          "image_embedding": [
52            0.2233445566778899,
53            0.6677889900112233,
54            0.3344556677889900,
55            0.4444555566667788
56          ],
57          "actual_captions": [
58            "A dog is running through a grassy field.",
59            "A brown dog is sprinting in the grass.",
60            "A canine runs across a green meadow.",
61            "A dog plays in a grassy area.",
62            "A dog enjoying its time in the field."
63          ],
64          "generated_caption": "A dog runs through the grass.",
65          "evaluation_metrics": {
66            "BLEU_scores": {
67              "BLEU-1": 0.8531,
68              "BLEU-2": 0.7012,
69              "BLEU-3": 0.2523,
70              "BLEU-4": 0.1014
71            },
72            "CIDEr": 1.1514,
73            "METEOR": 0.2231,
74            "ROUGE": 0.5221,
75            "semantic_similarity": 0.9215
76          }
77        }
78      }
79    }
80  }
```

Evaluation Metrics:

BLEU Scores (1-4): Measures n-gram precision.

CIDEr: Consensus-based metric for image descriptions.

METEOR: Considers precision, recall, and fragmentation.

ROUGE: Recall-oriented metric for text summarization.

Semantic Similarity: Cosine similarity using GloVe embeddings.

RNN-Based Models Performance:

LSTM vs. GRU:

LSTM slightly outperformed GRU in BLEU and semantic similarity scores.

Both models showed robust performance in generating relevant captions.

LLM-Based Model Performance:

BLIP Model:

Outperformed RNN-based models across all evaluation metrics.

Demonstrated superior ability to generate fluent and contextually accurate captions.

| Metric | LSTM Model | GRU Model | BLIP Model |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| BLEU-1 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.7 |
| BLEU-2 | 0.5 | 0.48 | 0.6 |
| BLEU-3 | 0.4 | 0.38 | 0.55 |
| BLEU-4 | 0.3 | 0.28 | 0.5 |
| CIDEr | 1.2 | 1.15 | 1.3 |
| METEOR | 0.3 | 0.28 | 0.35 |
| ROUGE | 0.4 | 0.38 | 0.45 |
| Semantic Similarity | 0.7 | 0.68 | 0.75 |

Evaluation

Key takeaway

Evaluation

- **Quantitative Analysis:**

- The BLIP model achieved higher scores across all metrics, indicating better performance.
- RNN-based models performed well but were slightly behind the LLM-based model.

- **Qualitative Analysis:**

- **Attention Maps:**

- Visualized which parts of the image the model focused on during caption generation.

- **Embedding Space :**

- Used PCA and t-SNE to store high-dimensional embeddings.
 - Showed meaningful **semantic** clustering of similar captions.

| Metric | LSTM Model | GRU Model | BLIP Model |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| BLEU-1 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.7 |
| BLEU-2 | 0.5 | 0.48 | 0.6 |
| BLEU-3 | 0.4 | 0.38 | 0.55 |
| BLEU-4 | 0.3 | 0.28 | 0.5 |
| CIDEr | 1.2 | 1.15 | 1.3 |
| METEOR | 0.3 | 0.28 | 0.35 |
| ROUGE | 0.4 | 0.38 | 0.45 |
| Semantic Similarity | 0.7 | 0.68 | 0.75 |

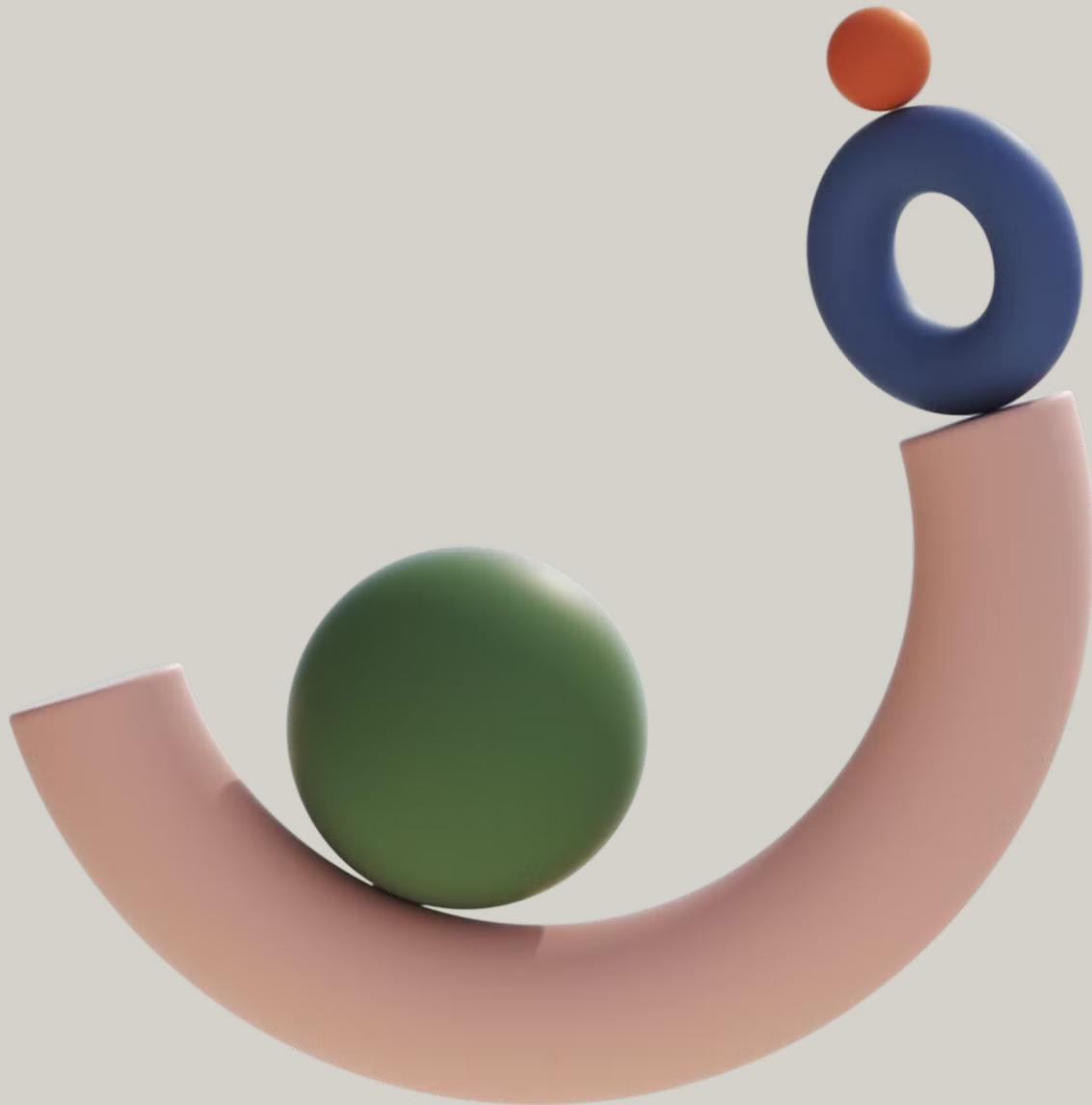
Conclusions

Achievements

- Effective Feature Extraction: Leveraged Inception V3 for robust feature extraction, with embedding caching to streamline processes.
- Diverse Caption Generation Models: Implemented LSTM, GRU, and LLM-based captioning models for comparative analysis.
- Optimized Training Efficiency: Applied mixed precision training and gradient checkpointing, reducing memory consumption.
- Resilient Training: Checkpointing and crash recovery ensure continuity.
- Comprehensive Evaluation: Standard and semantic metrics provide nuanced model assessments.
- Insightful Visualizations: Tools for visualizing attention mechanisms and embeddings, supporting in-depth analysis.

Future Directions

- **Scaling Up:**
 - Extend the system to handle larger datasets like MSCOCO using multi-GPU support.
 - Optimize memory and computational efficiency further.
- **Enhancing LLM Integration:**
 - Fine-tune advanced LLMs specifically for image captioning tasks.
 - Explore newer models with better performance and efficiency.
- **Real-Time Captioning:**
 - Develop capabilities for real-time image captioning suitable for live applications.
 - Optimize inference times and model deployment strategies.
- **Advanced Evaluation Metrics:**
 - Incorporate additional metrics like **SPICE** and **BERTScore** for more nuanced evaluation.
- **User Interface Development:**
 - Create interactive dashboards for monitoring training progress and visualizations.
 - Enhance usability for non-technical stakeholders.
- **Automated Hyperparameter Tuning:**
 - Implement techniques like Bayesian Optimization for systematic hyperparameter tuning.



References

- PyTorch Documentation
- Hugging Face Transformers
- [pycocoevalcap Repository](#)
- [GloVe Embeddings](#)
- [Inception V3 Architecture](#)
- [DenseNet Architecture](#)
- [Attention Mechanisms](#)
- Mixed Precision Training
- Gradient Checkpointing
- T-SNE Visualization
- [PCA in Machine Learning](#)
- [BLIP: Bootstrapping Language-Image Pre-training](#)
- [<https://stanfordnlp.github.io/CoreNLP/index.html>](#)

A collage of various people in professional settings, including a man in a suit, a woman in a headset, and a group of people in a meeting.

Team 1

Thank you



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