Large Multimodal Model and Its Impact to Document Understanding

overview

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4. LMM Training Strategy and Data

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What is LMM?

Large Multimodal Model

<-> **Multimodal Large Language Model**

<-> **Large Vision Language Models**

- LLM-based model with the ability to **receive**, **reason**, and **output** with multimodal information.

- LMM manifests two representative traits:

  - LMM is based on LLM with billion scale parameters, which is not available in previous multimodal models.

  - LMM uses new training paradigms to unleash its full potential, such as multimodal instruction tuning to encourage the model to follow new instructions.

The motivation

This research is to see if we can leverage the recent development of LMM to benefit the Document Understanding solution in ATO.

1. improving the performance of models in the DU pipeline;

2. improving the throughput of the DU pipeline;

3. simplifying the DU pipeline by replacing multiple models with one or two models;

4. simplifying the training or inference of the models in the DU pipeline.

Recent LMM Development

On the other hand, there has been a boom in research and development of LMM in recent years, particularly since last year.
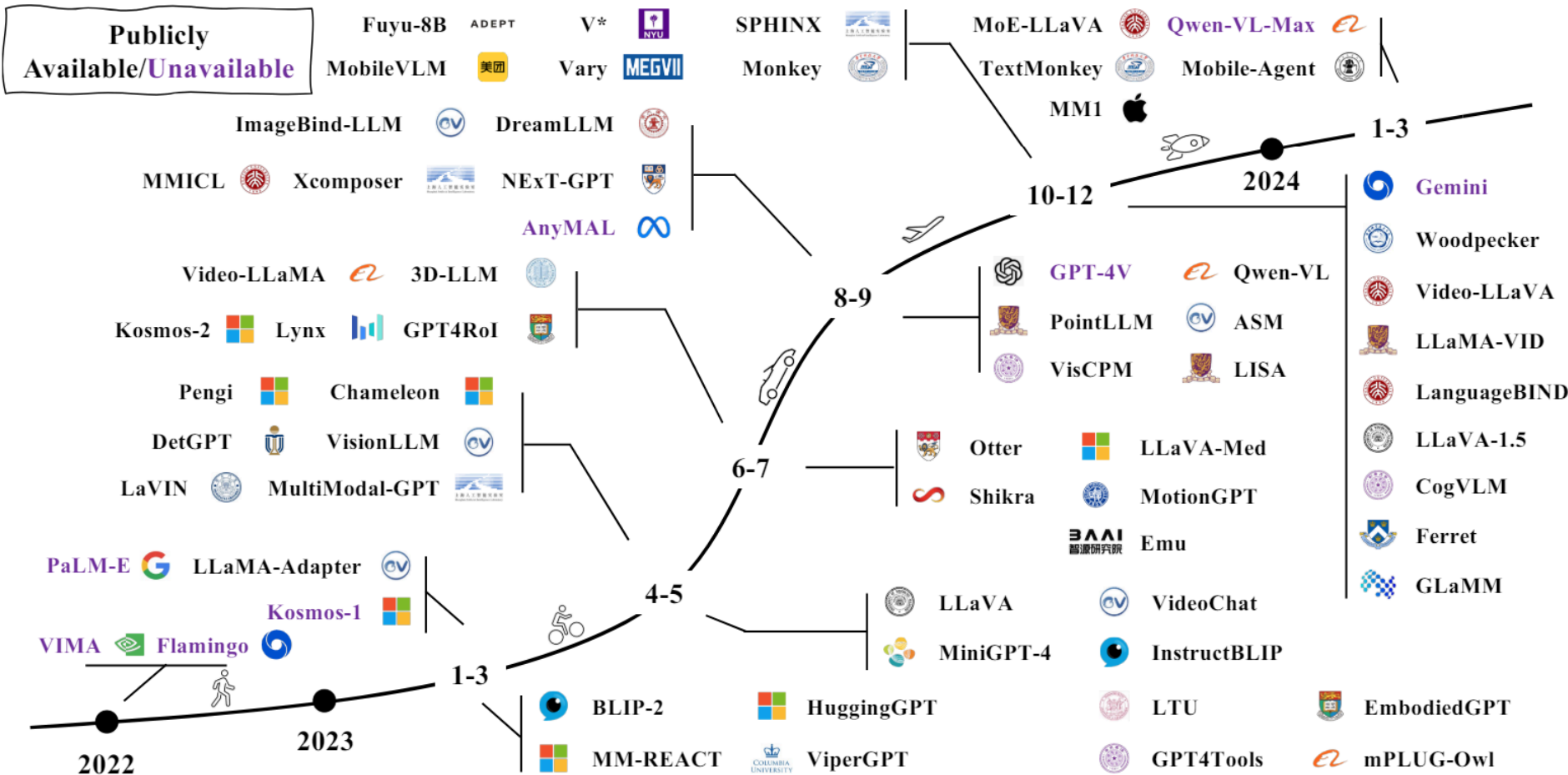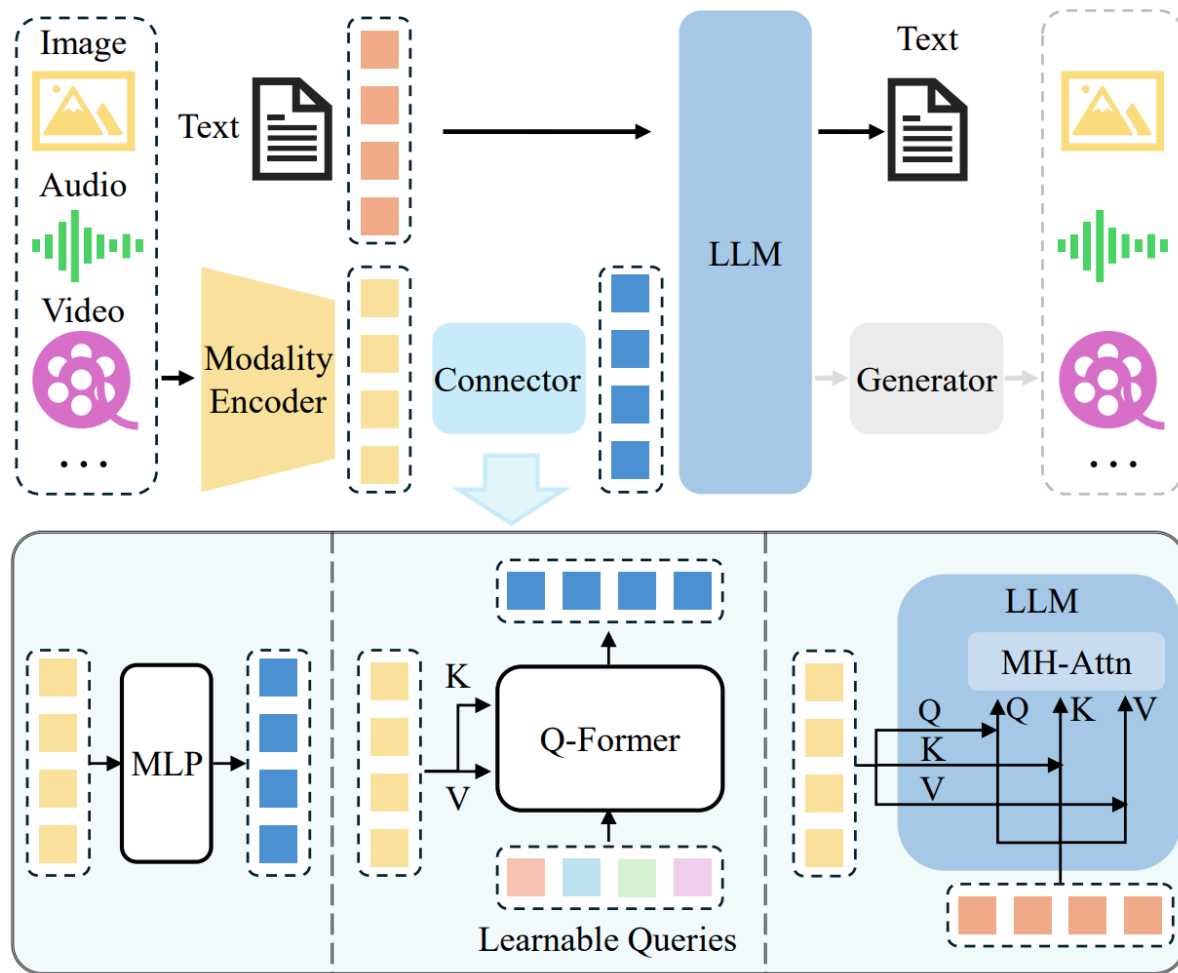
LMM Architecture (1)

A typical LMM can be abstracted into three modules, i.e.,

1. a pre-trained modality encoder,

2. a pre-trained LLM, and

3. a modality interface to connect them.

LMM Architecture (2)

The typical LMM architechture is as follows

LMM Training Strategy and Data (1)

Pre-training: entails large-scale text-paired data

(1) aligning different modalities and
(2) providing world knowledge.

A common approach for pre-training is to keep pre-trained modules (e.g. visual encoders and LLMs) frozen and train a learnable interface.

LMM Training Strategy and Data (2)

Instruction-Tuning

Intuitively, instruction tuning aims to teach models to better understand the instructions from users and fulfill the demanded tasks. Instruction tuning learns how to generalize to unseen tasks rather than fitting specific tasks like the two counterparts.

A multimodal instruction sample often includes an optional instruction and an input-output pair. The instruction is typically a natural language sentence describing the task, such as, "Describe the image in detail." The input can be an image-text pair like the VQA task or only an image like the image caption task. The output is the answer to the instruction conditioned on the input.

Some research in LMM

1. MM1

2. LLaVA-1.5

3. InternVL

MM1:

Key contribution is study the importance of various architecture components and data choices.

Through careful and comprehensive ablations of the image encoder, the vision language connector, and various pre-training data choices.

Findings:

1. large-scale multimodal pre-training using a careful mix of image-caption, interleaved image-text, and text-only data is crucial.

2. the image encoder together with image resolution and the image token count has substantial impact, while the vision-language connector design is of comparatively negligible importance.

LLaVA-1.5

(1) Scaling to high-resolution image inputs.

(2) Compositional capabilities.

(3) Data efficiency: randomly downsampling

(4) Data scaling.

InternVL

(1) Strong Vision Encoder: we explored a continuous learning strategy for the large-scale vision foundation model—InternViT-6B, boosting its visual understanding capabilities, and making it can be transferred and reused in different LLMs.

(2) Dynamic HighResolution: we divide images into tiles ranging from 1 to 40 of 448×448 pixels according to the aspect ratio and resolution of the input images, which supports up to 4K resolution input.

(3) High-Quality Bilingual Dataset: we carefully collected a high-quality bilingual dataset that covers common scenes, document images, and annotated them with English and Chinese question-answer pairs, significantly enhancing performance in OCR- and Chinese-related tasks.

Recommendation

When building Vector Databases, shall we also consider the vectors for multimodal data such as images particularly (scanned or photo) documents?

Further resources

Youtube Video:

- Mastering Multimodal Models: Exploring Idefics2
- Multimodal Generative AI Demystified

Website:

- InternVL
- LLaVA
- TextMonkey
- Awesome-Multimodal-Large-Language-Models
- Awesome-Document-Understanding

Further materiel for this presentation

You might have watched a nice video a few weeks ago called "Multimodal Generative AI Demystified". The Multimodal models mentioned in that video includes many types of input and many types of output.

Note: With Document Understanding in consideration, this presentation will be focusing on multimodel on Image and Text. And it will also not involve any image generation.

An example of interleaved image-text data:

Royal Australian Mint to release Bluey-themed Dollarbucks coins

By Charlotte Gore

Posted 13h ago, updated 12h ago

The 2024 Bluey Dollarbucks collection includes a coin that features Bingo and Bluey dressed up as The Grannies. (Supplied: Royal Australian Mint)

abc.net.au/news/royal-australian-mint-to-r...   Copy link   Share article

One dollar coins featuring Australia's favourite blue heeler, Bluey, will be released by the Royal Australian Mint tomorrow.

The 2024 Bluey Dollarbucks are a collection of three colourful coins that feature Bluey on her own, the Heeler family together, and Bingo and Bluey dressed up as The Grannies.

The Dollarbucks will be available for sale as individual coin cards or in a three-coin set with a sticker sheet.

Mint CEO Leigh Gordon said the Bluey limited-run program was an opportunity to get Australians involved in coin collection in the same way coins featuring the Wiggles, Mr Squiggle or Playschool were in the past.

"This is the mint's classic storytelling and social culture commentary through coins," Mr Gordon said.

"We hope that through this new Bluey program we are cultivating the coin collector of tomorrow.

One of the coins features the Heeler family together. (Supplied: Royal Australian Mint)

"What better way to start your child's or grandchild's coin collection, than with a Bluey coin?"

Some of the challenges when I read the papers.

1. There is no consistent measure of the benchmark results.