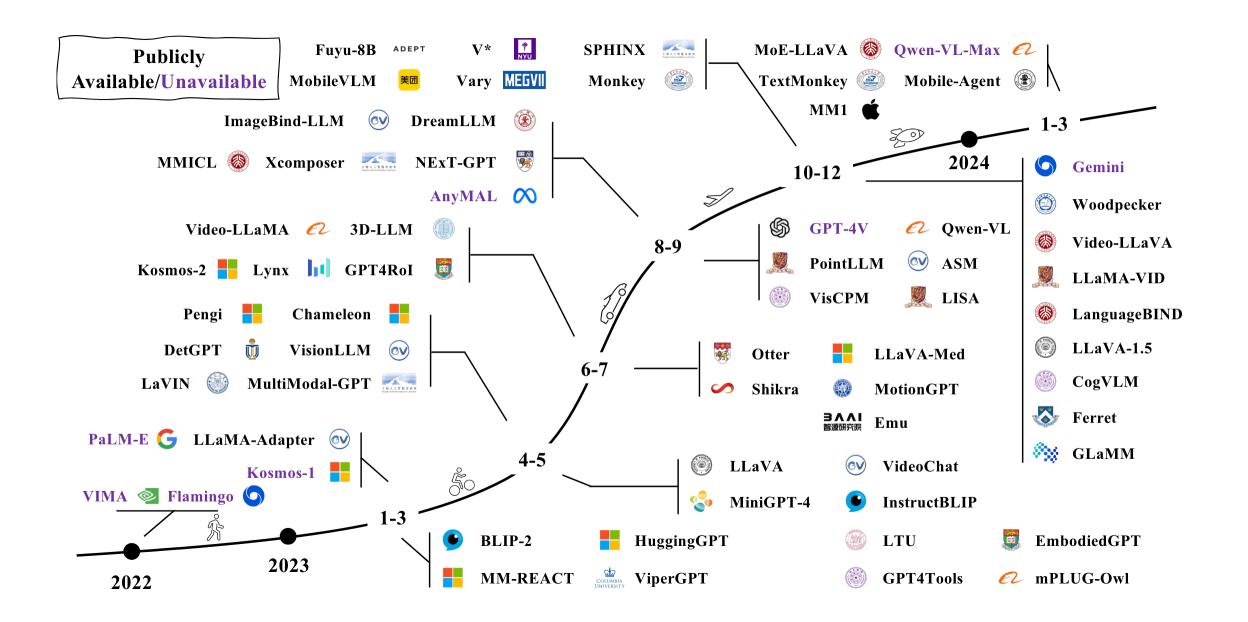
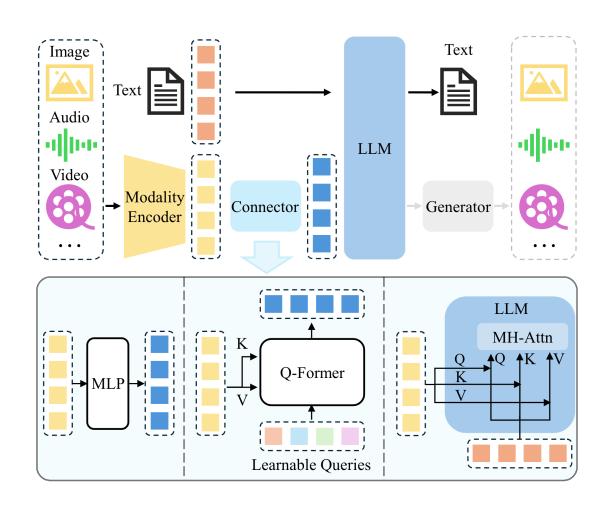
### Multimodal Large Language Model

Yongxin Wang

06/28/2024



#### Architecture

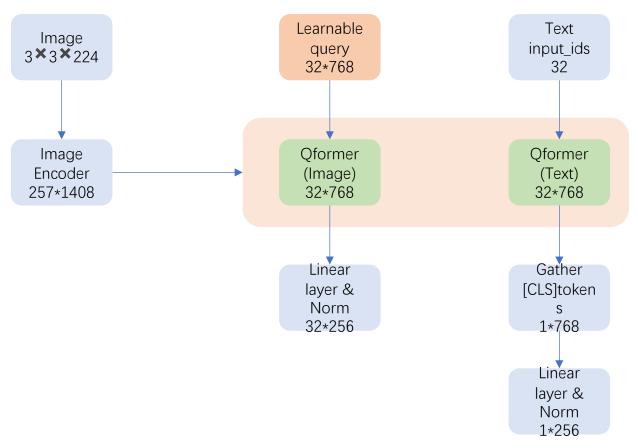


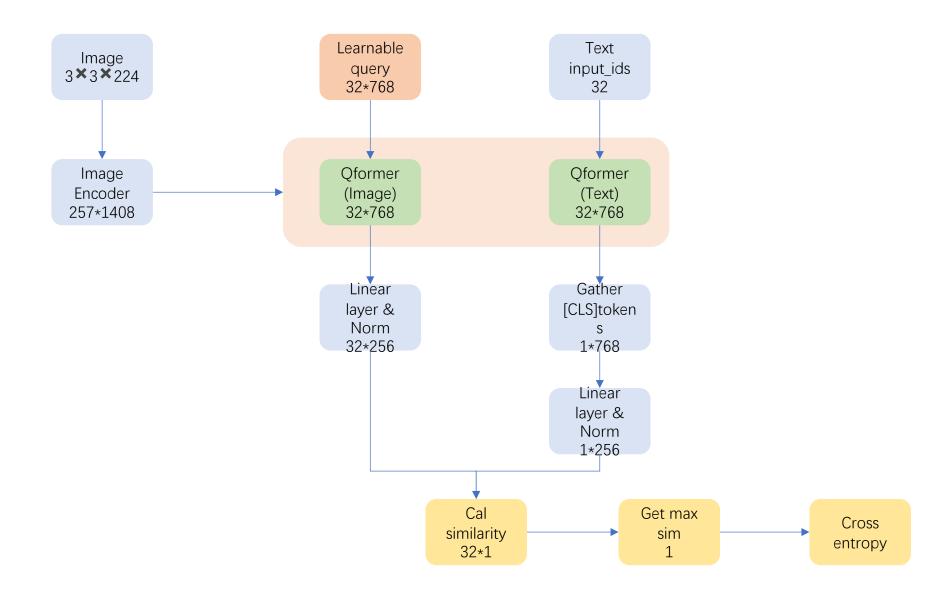
LLaVA-series

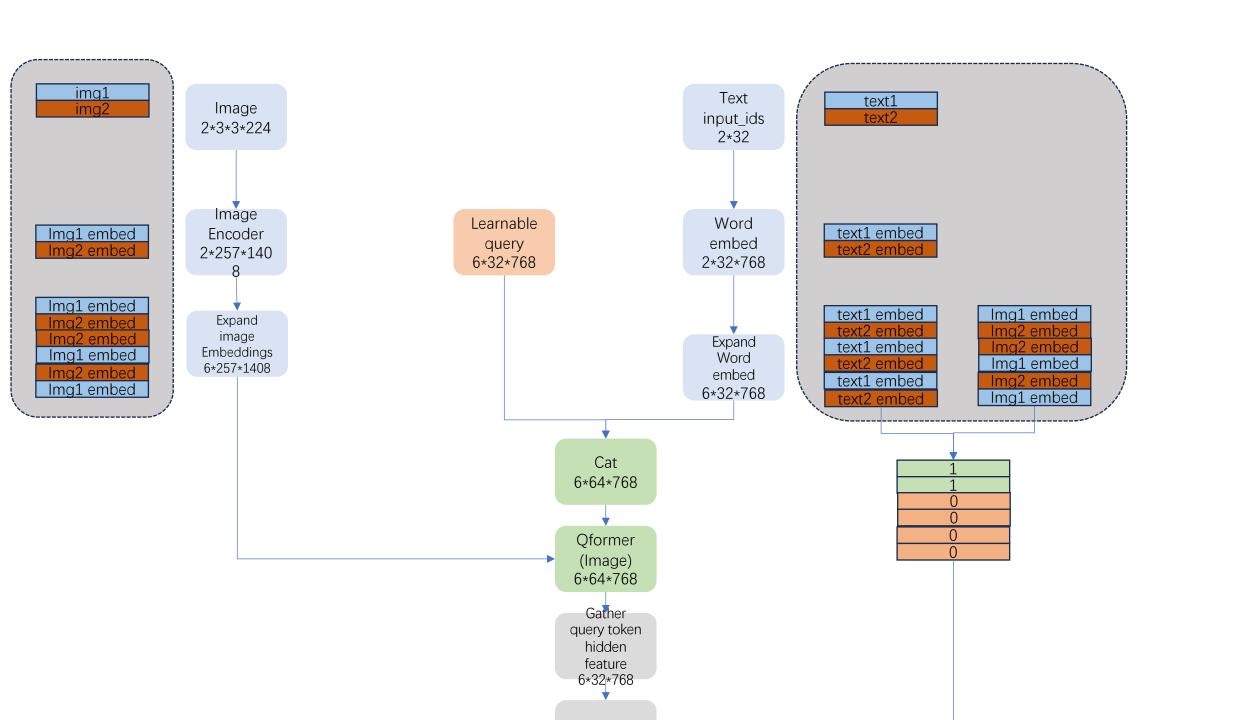
BLIP2, InstructBLIP-series

Flamingo, LLaMA-Adapter

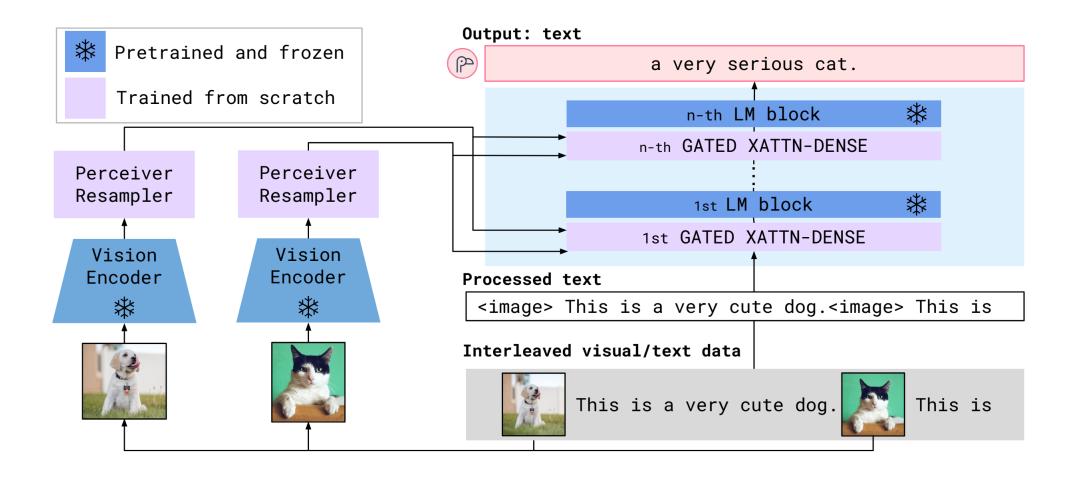
## Q-Former

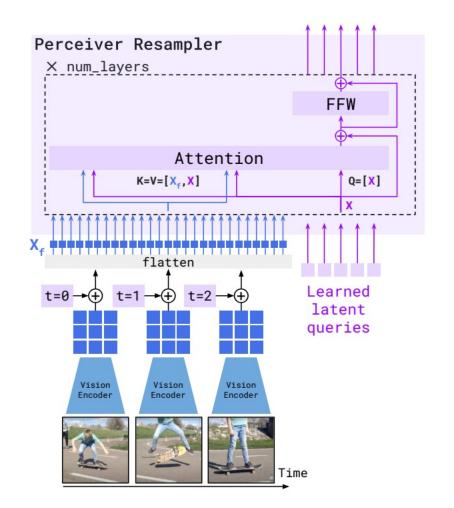


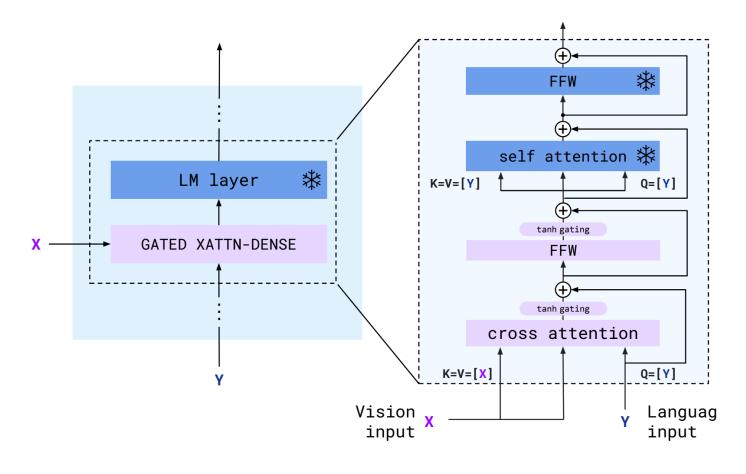




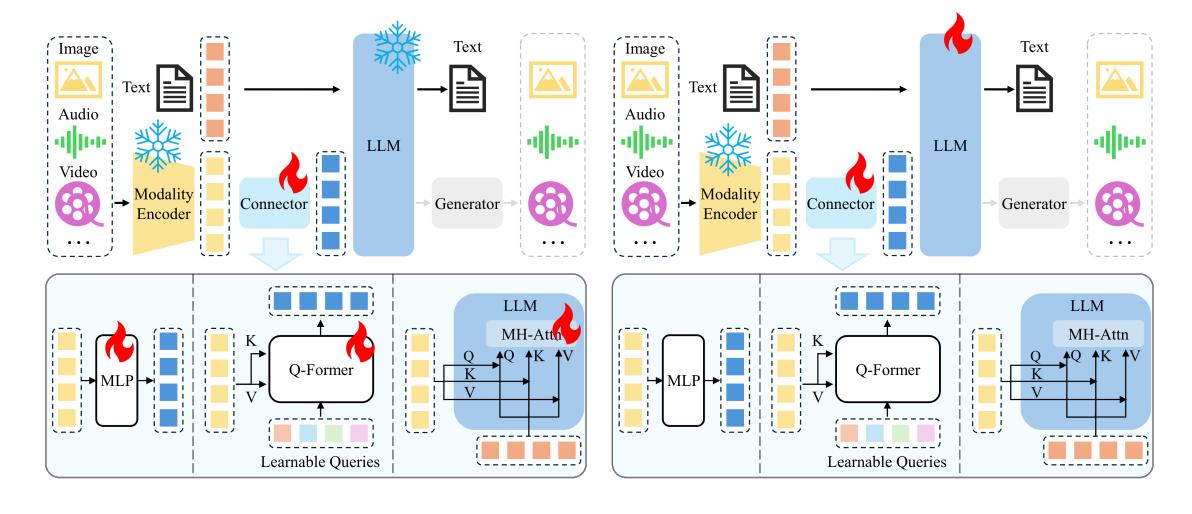
# Flamingo







# Training Details



- image embeddings for perception and reasoning should be different
  - For example, reasoning often requires multiple perceptual image tokens
  - However, existing frameworks use only global tokens (like Flamingo and BLIP-2) or only local tokens (like LLaVA)
  - considering to use both global and local tokens as image embeddings
    - Global tokens from both image and text
    - Local tokens from the image

- Explicitly modeling relation tokens as inputs of LLM
- ➤ Inspired on scene graph domain, relation tokens extracted from object tokens can bring rich information
  - Like Flamingo, we add new modules to model object tokens and relation tokens
  - New learnable object and relation tokens are given as inputs of LLM

#### Model architecture:

Feed Forward Network

Self-Attention

Learned Positional Encoding

Latent Output

Layer Norm

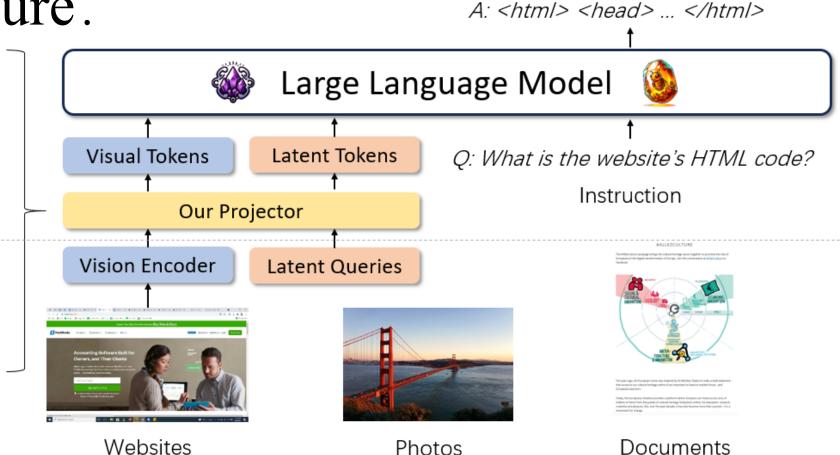
Latent Input

Vision Output

Layer Norm

**Vision Input** 

хL



Response

- Aligning text and visual embeddings using image-text pairs.
- Refining the model's instruction-following capability using multimodal tasks and natural language processing data.