Image Captioning

Input Image

→ A toy is standing on a sink.

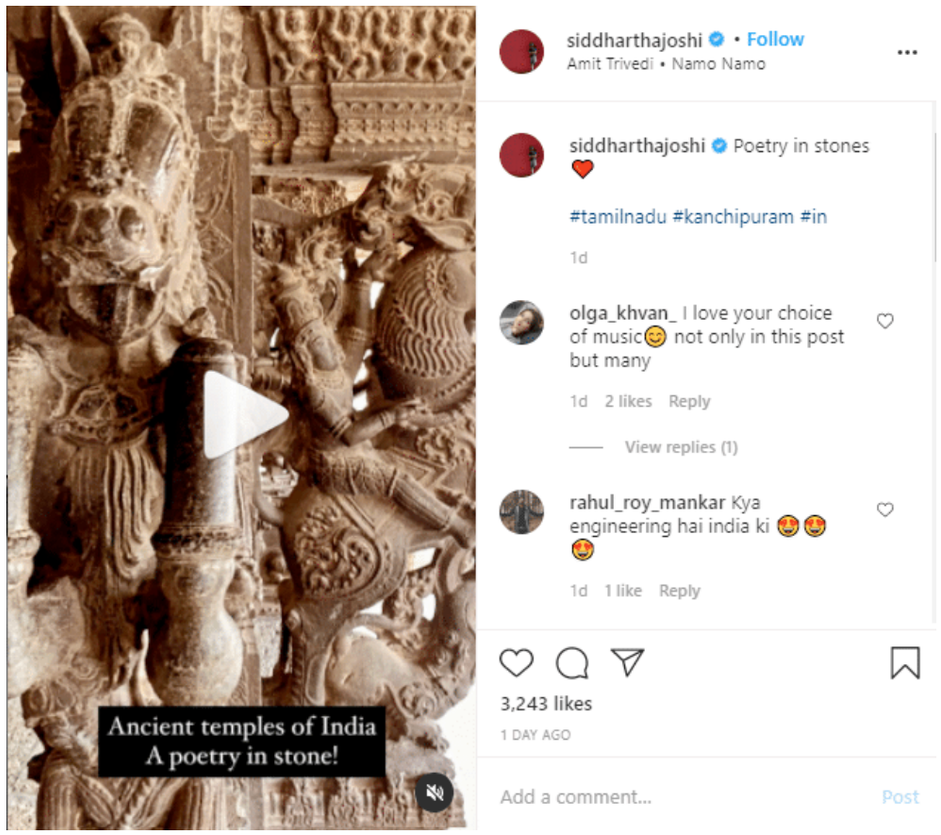
Output Caption

Application

Assistance for Visually Impaired

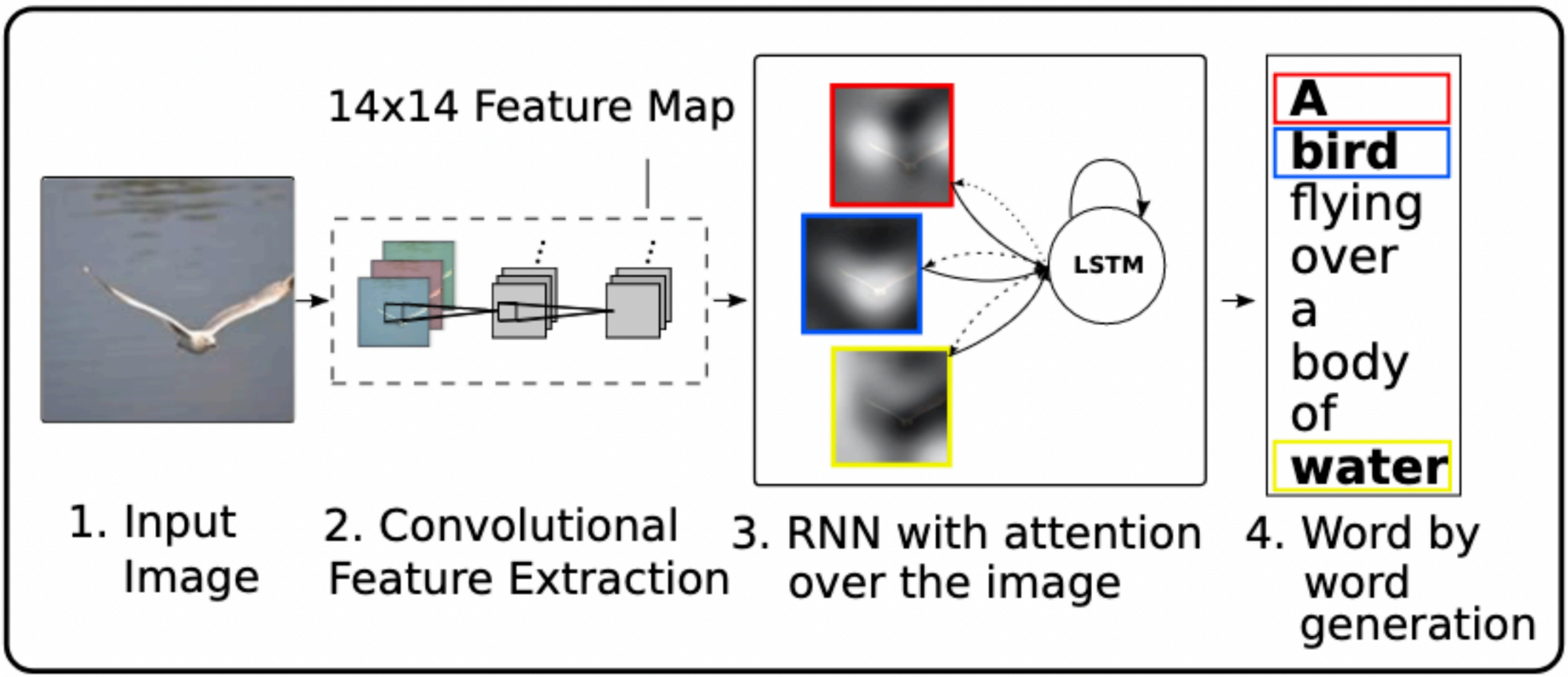
Input: GoPro images
Output: There is a rock by your side.

Advertisement bots



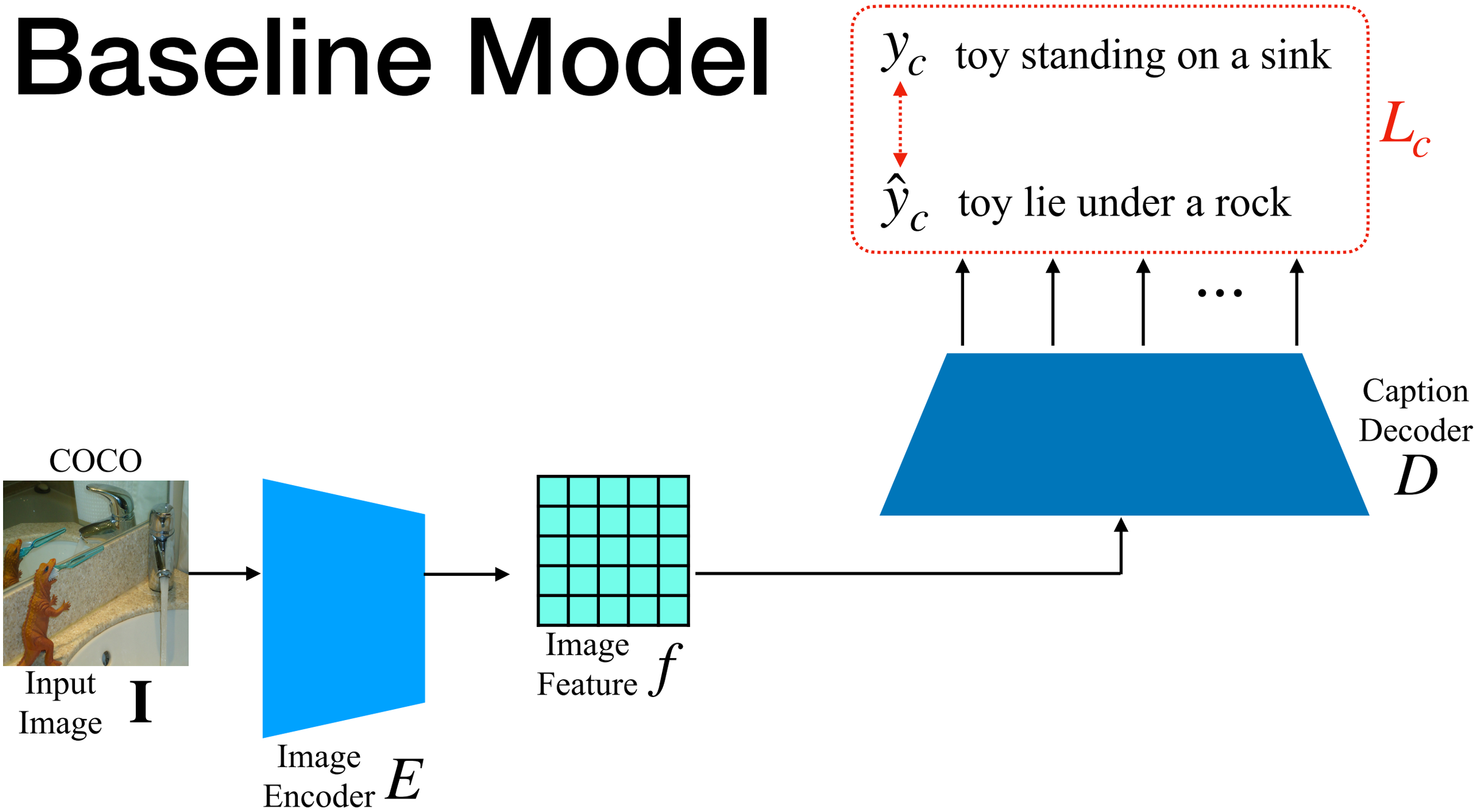
Input: Selfie
Output: Lots of comments.

Baseline: Show, tell, and attend



Show, Attend and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention

Baseline Model



$\mathbf{M}_b$ $\mathbf{M}_s$ L_m toy standing on sink

y_c toy standing on a sink

$\hat{y}_c$ toy lie under a rock L_c

Caption Decoder D

COCO

Input Image $\mathbf{I}$

ImageNet

Image Encoder E

Image Feature f

Image Classifier C

$\hat{y}_l$ y_l L_l

Ours

Results

Table 1: **Multi-task w/ image classification.**

Model	BLEU4 w/o IC	BLEU4 w/ IC
EfficientNet-B0	0.122	0.138
Resnet-50	0.117	0.120

Table 2: **Multi-task w/ object detection.**

Model	mIoU w/o OD	mIoU w/ OD	BLEU4 w/o OD	BLEU4 w/ OD
EfficientNet-B0	14.2	15.9	0.122	0.142
Resnet-50	12.1	13.8	0.117	0.131

- The experiments (1) strength our claim that more visual information results in better text understanding in image captioning and (2) shows the importance of localizing objects in images on language captioning.

Discussion

- What we've learned in this project?
  - basic approach to image captioning
  - a basis to explore other cross-modal (visual and language) learning tasks such as text2image generation and VQA
  - In cross-modal learning tasks, it is important to design a model that is able to connect the feature between images and texts
- What we wish to accomplish in the future?
  - Besides image classification and object detection, there are more visual tasks that we can think about using using visual data, image generation for example. A possible idea is to design a bi-directional generation model with cycle consistency.
  - There are also more powerful language models that we can experiment with nowadays. We wish to find out how the learned features in ChatGPT interact with visual data.