

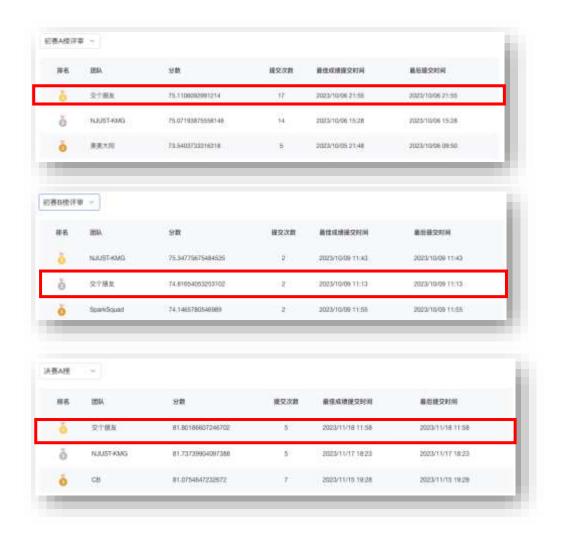
基于语言增强的图像新类别发现

团队名字: 交个朋友

团队成员: 蒋钞全、林致宇、胡锐、李爽、高逸飞

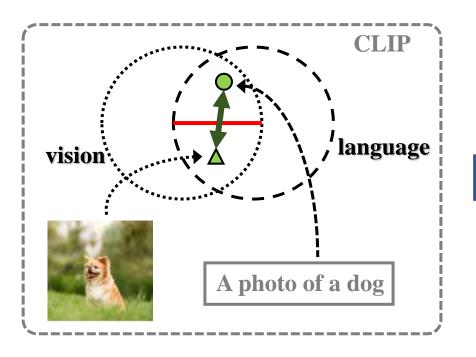
指导老师:桑基韬教授

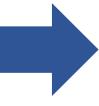
比赛成绩:初赛第二名,决赛第六名(4万)

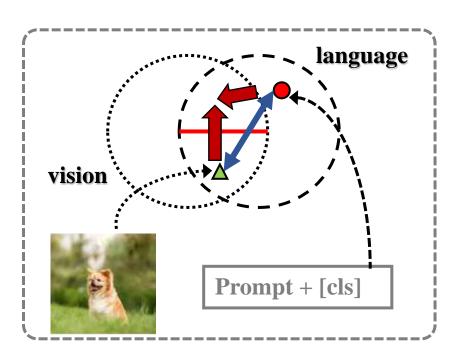


	Score	Rank
初赛-A榜	75.11	1
初赛-B榜	74.81	2
一 决赛-A榜	81.80	1
决赛-B榜	82.71	5









科学问题

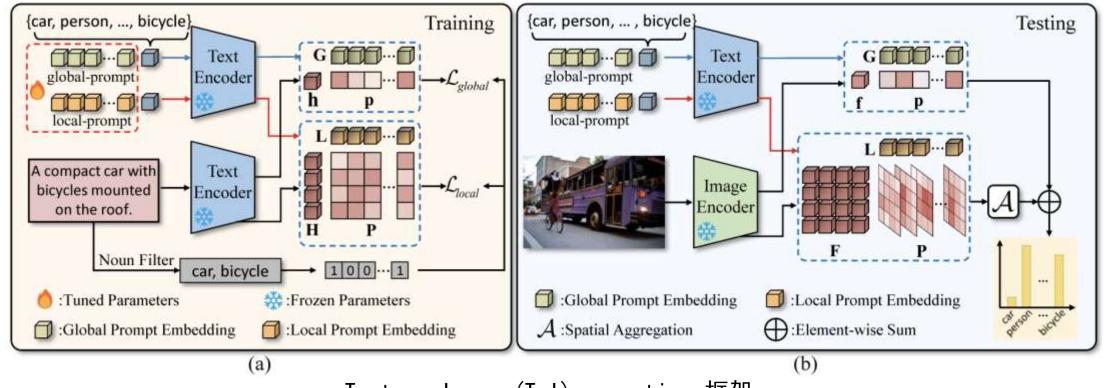
文本-图像之间存在模态差异



解决思路

训练:增加对文本的训练难度

推理: 图像特征向文本模态靠拢



Text-as-Image (Tal) prompting 框架

该工作对我们解决方案启发:

- 1、学习文本到图像的可迁移参数
- 2、针对粗、细粒度特征的特点设计相适应的模型结构

[1] Guo Z, Dong B, Ji Z, Bai J, Guo Y, Zuo W. Texts as images in prompt tuning for multi-label image recognition. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition 2023 (pp. 2808-2817).

• Prompt设计

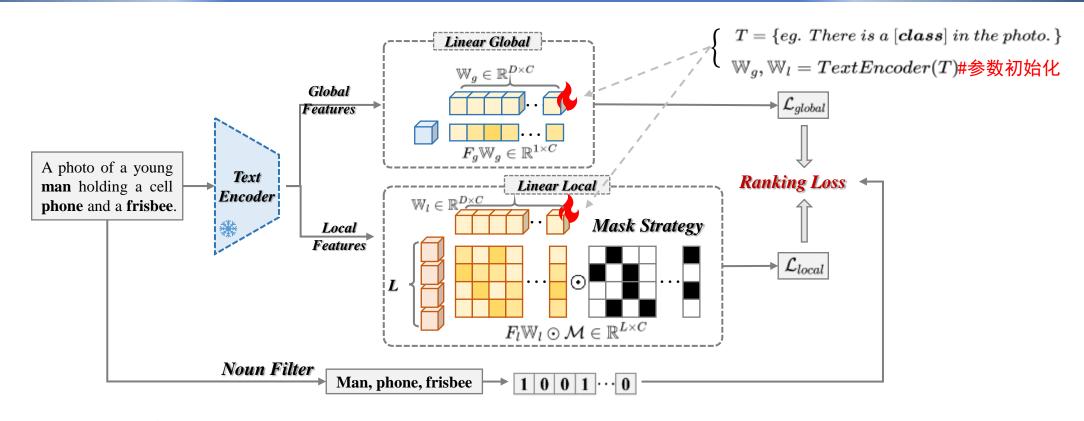
"Please start with 'A photo of' to generate three image captions, which should contain the following objects: [class name].

The scene of the caption should be as rich as possible, and the caption should not exceed fifty words."

e.g., [class name] = 'truck' or 'truck and person'

• 后处理

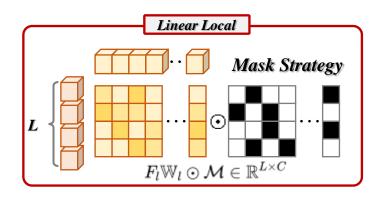
- "A photo of "句式提取
- 对同义词表进行关键词匹配,给文本数据打标签
- 获取了3w条的文本数据



- □ 主要思路: 学习更高质量的细粒度特征表示
- □ 模型创新: 针对细粒度特征提出的分类器模型, 新的结构包括:
 - (1) 带温度系数的注意力机制模块; (2) 特征的随机掩码模块

^[1] Zhang, Yuhui et al. Diagnosing and Rectifying Vision Models using Language. ICLR'23

^[2] Dunlap, Lisa et al. Using Language to Extend to Unseen Domains. ICLR'23



 $Attention_t(Q, K, V) = Softmax(QK^T/t)V$ #带温度系数的注意力机制

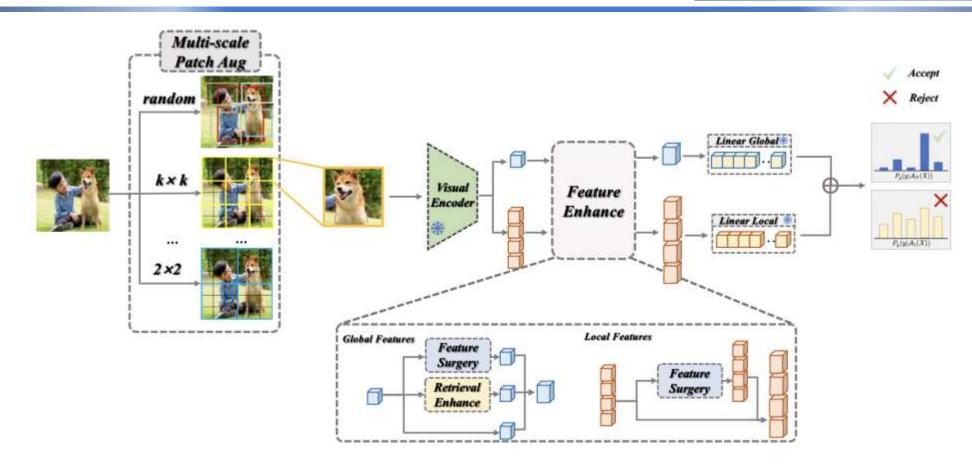
 $M \sim Bernoulli(p)$ #掩码矩阵采样

 $\hat{\mathbb{W}}_l = Attention_t(\mathbb{W}_l, F_l \odot M, F_l \odot M)$

 $Logits_l = Cosine(\hat{\mathbb{W}}_l, \mathbb{W}_l)$

口模型优势:

- >注意力机制: 筛选出包含类判别信息的细粒度特征
- ➤ Mask策略: 防止对文本特征的过拟合



▶主要思路

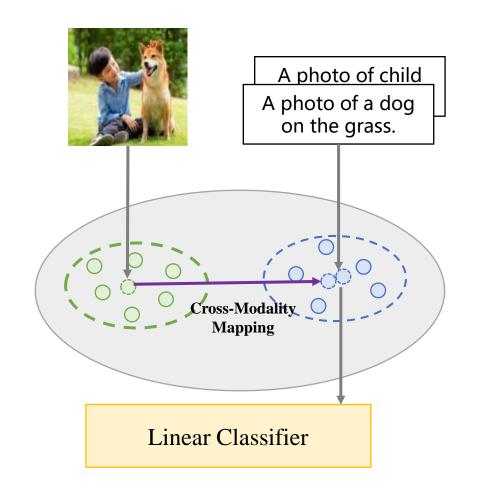
编码更细粒度的视觉特征

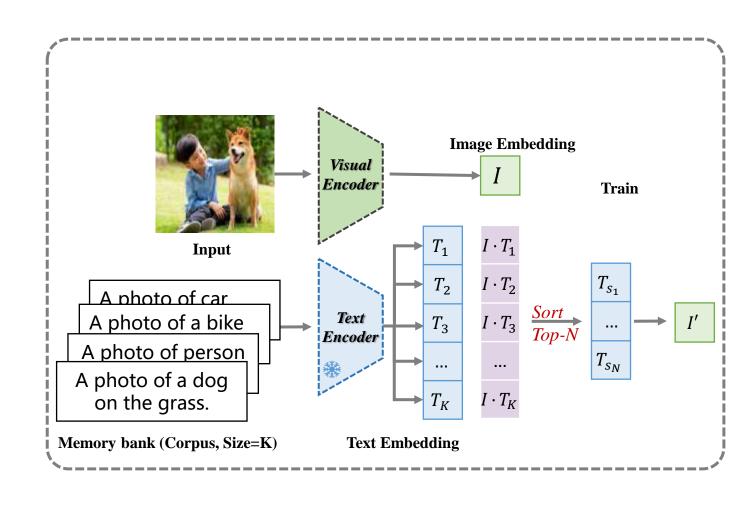
> 模型创新

多尺度的图像Patch

拉近图像特征和文本空间的距离

文本检索增强





思路: 使用文本代替图像进行分类->减小模态GAP

具体实现: N近邻文本检索->向量聚合



A photo of a group of friends enjoying a picnic lunch, with a delicious sandwich being the highlight of the meal.





®ChatGL™

A photo of a group of people, including a person sitting at a keyboard and several others standing around, enjoying a meal at a restaurant.





® ChatGL™

A photo of a cozy living room, with a comfortable sofa and a set of large windows that face out into the countryside.





A photo of a person holding a cell phone in their hand, looking off into the distance as they walk through a busy city street, with a street performer in the background.





□实验: 在COCO2014的val数据上的多标签分类结果

□比较的基准方法: TaI^[1]

□消融实验设置:训练阶段的改进评估(Linear),推理阶段的改进评估(TTA)

	mAP	Δ
TaI [1]	65.18	-
Linear	69.05	+3.87
$\operatorname{Linear}_{\operatorname{TTA}}$	74.01	+8.83
zero-shot*	68.08	+2.90
${ m zero\text{-}shot_{TTA}}$	73.80	+5.72
Merge	75.95	+10.77

	Time(H)	Memory(G)
Text generation	24	30
Training	0.083	8
Testing	1.25	12

算法效率分析

实验结果

[1] Guo Z, Dong B, Ji Z, Bai J, Guo Y, Zuo W. Texts as images in prompt tuning for multi-label image recognition. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition 2023 (pp. 2808-2817).

口 模型创新

▶训练阶段:

带温度系数的注意力机制、特征掩码模块

▶推理阶段:

多尺度patch的数据增强、文本检索增强

口可提升方向

本方案只采用了简单的训练语料,可以向大语言模型的查询更丰富的文本知识。

感谢各位评委老师的批评指正