**1. Abstract**

**2. Introduction**

The ability to use language to reason about every-day visual input is a fundamental building block of human intelligence. Achieving this capacity to visually reason is thus a meaningful step towards artificial agents that truly understand the world (Perez, de Vries, Strub, Dumoulin, & Courville, 2017).

A model which is made from general-purpose components and can learn to visually reason, will likely be more widely applicable across domains (Perez, Strub, De Vries, Dumoulin, & Courville, 2018).

One of the ways to evaluate such a model is by using a diagnostic dataset for  
Compositional Language and Elementary Visual Reasoning (CLEVR), which is used to test visual reasoning via question answering (Johnson et al., 2017).

Visual question answering is a general task of asking questions about images, has its own line of datasets which generally focus on asking a diverse set of simple questions on images, often answerable in a single glance. From these datasets, several effective general-purpose deep learning models have emerged for visual question answering (Anderson et al., 2017; Lu, Yang, Batra, & Parikh, 2016; Malinowski, Rohrbach, & Fritz, 2015; Yang, He, Gao, Deng, & Smola, 2016). However, tests on CLEVR show that these general deep learning approaches struggle to learn structured, multi-step reasoning (Johnson et al., 2017).

These models tend to exploit biases in the data rather than capture complex underlying structure behind reasoning (Goyal et al., 2017).In order to overcome this problem, Perez and his colleagues (2018) developed a general model architecture that can achieve strong visual reasoning which they termed as FiLM: Feature-wise Linear Modulation.

Film is a general-purpose conditioning method that is highly effective for visual reasoning. However, one of its drawbacks is that it makes some logical mistakes that humans won’t do, for example: a case where FiLM model correctly counts one gray object and two cyan objects but simultaneously answers that there are the same number of gray and cyan objects. In fact, it answers that the number of gray objects is both less than and equal to the number of yellow blocks (Perez et al., 2018).

In this project we want to observe whether adding a CBN layer, which has proven highly effective for traditional visual question answering tasks (De Vries et al., 2017) without exploiting biases to a FiLM model, can improve the performance and solve the above mentioned FiLM’s drawback.

**3. Method and Implementation**

Our model processes the multi-modal question-image input using a RNN and CNN combined via FiLM and Conditional Batch Normalization (CBN).

Firstly, we will start by explaining FiLM and CBN and next in order we will describe our model with its modifications and additions.

**3.1 FiLM: Feature-wise Linear Modulation**

FiLM learns to adaptively influence the output of a neural network by applying an affine transformation, to the network’s intermediate features, based on some input. More formally, FiLM learns functions f and h which output

and as a function of input:

where and modulate a neural network’s activations whose subscripts refer to the input’s feature or feature map, via a feature-wise affine transformation:

f and h can be arbitrary functions such as neural networks.  
(Perez et al., 2018)

**3.2 CBN: Conditional Batch Normalization**

BN has been shown to accelerate training and improve generalization by reducing

covariate shift throughout the network [18]. To explain BN, we define  
 as a mini batch of N samples, where F corresponds to input feature maps whose subscripts c, h, w refers to the feature map at the spatial location (h, w). We also define and as per-channel, trainable scalars and as a constant damping factor for numerical stability.  
BN is defined at training time as follows:

Conditional Batch Normalization (CBN) [14, 15, 16] instead learns to output new BN parameters and as a function of some input :

where f and h are arbitrary functions such as neural networks.  
(Perez et al., 2017)

**3.3 Our Model**

Our model consists of a linguistic pipeline and a visual pipeline as depicted in   
Figure 1. The linguistic pipeline processes a question q using a Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) (Chung, Gulcehre, Cho, & Bengio, 2014) with 4096 hidden units that takes in learned, 200-dimensional word embeddings. The final GRU hidden state is a question embedding, from which the model predicts for each residual block via affine projection, we have doubled the amount of weights the GRU provides so they can be used for both FiLM and CBN. We also wrapped the GRU model with Pytorch’s Parallel model to increase processing speed. The visual pipeline extracts 128 14 x 14 image feature maps from a resized, 224 x 224 image input using either a CNN trained from scratch or a fixed, pre-trained feature extractor with a learned layer of 3 x 3 convolutions. The CNN trained from scratch consists of 4 layers with 128 4 x 4 kernels each, ReLU activations, conditional batch normalization and dropout. The classifier is implemented as was presented by Perez and his colleagues (2018).

Furthermore, we had to do several necessary adjustments because of server's limitations. The server wouldn’t let us run the model for more than 24hrs.  
Consequently, we had to adjust the dataset, in such a way, that we had reduced the data type to int32 down from int64 and used only half of the dataset instead of all of it.

A screenshot of a cell phone

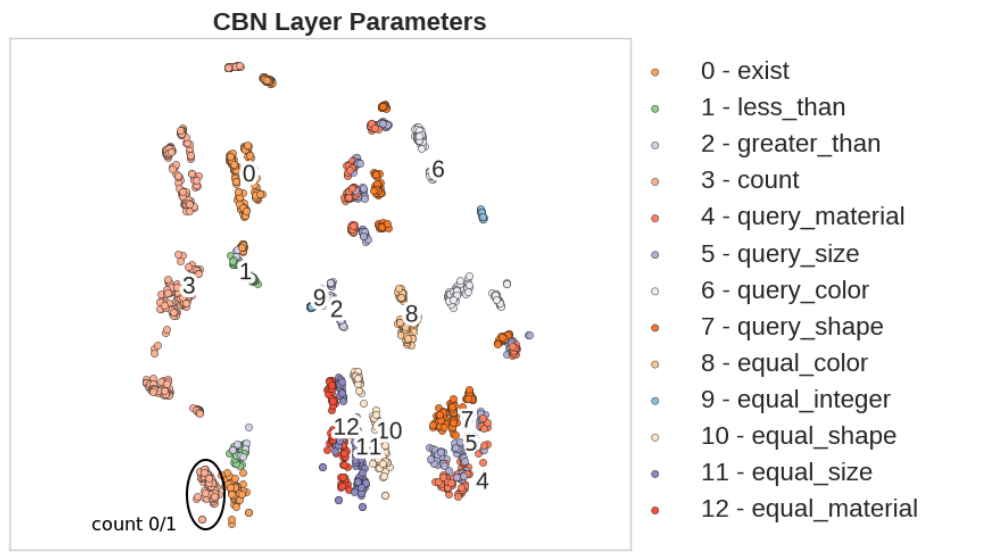
Description automatically generated

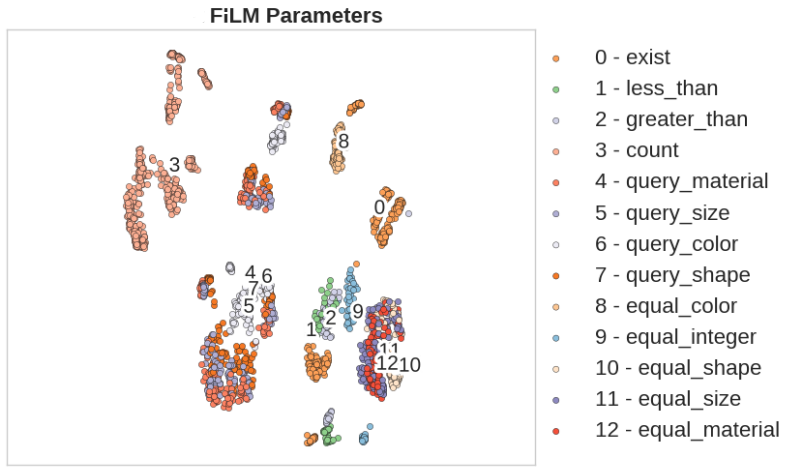
Figure 1: The linguistic pipeline (left), visual pipeline (middle),

and residual block architecture (right) of our model.

**3.4 Theoretical Motivation**

Both FiLM and CBN have comparable performances on the CLEVR dataset. However, each of them is slightly better than the other in different questions, for example FiLM has better accuracy with comparing questions but on the other hand, CBN is better for counting. We believe the accuracy difference is caused by the difference in spatial reasoning of CBN and FiLM.





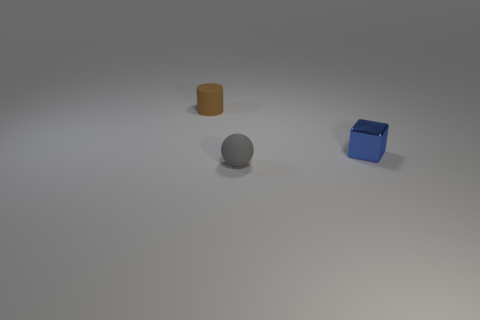
From that, we assume that the combination of the two layers might result in a different spatial reasoning all together and as a result there will be an improvement in performances.

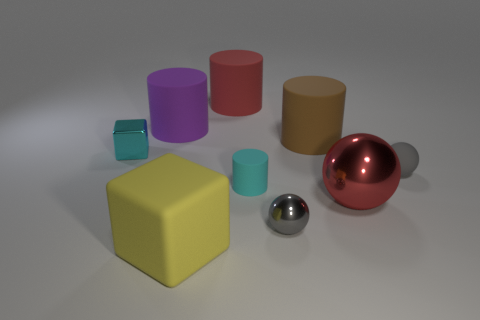
**3.5 CLEVR dataset**

CLEVR presents a diagnostic dataset that tests a range of visual reasoning abilities. It contains minimal biases and has detailed annotations describing the kind of reasoning each question requires and can be used to analyze a variety of modern visual reasoning systems, providing novel insights into their abilities and limitations (Johnson et al., 2017).

It is a generated dataset of 700K (image, question, answer, program) tuples. Images contain 3D-rendered objects of various shapes, materials, colors, and sizes. Questions are multi-step and compositional in nature, as shown in Figure 2. They range from counting questions (“How many green objects have the same size as the green metallic block?”) to comparison questions (“Are there fewer tiny yellow cylinders than yellow metal cubes?”) and can be 40+ words long. Answers are each

one word from a set of 28 possible answers (Perez et al., 2017).





(b) Q: How many brown rubber objects are   
 the same shape as the gray rubber object  
 A: 0

(a) Q: Is there a ball made of the same   
 material as the tiny cyan cube?   
 A: Yes

**4 Experiments**

We have tested our model with various tests to see how the addition of a CBN layer affects the model. The loss formulas that was used is the same as presented by Perez and his colleagues (2018). We have preprocessed the CLEVR pictures, for the images we have extracted ResNet-101 features. As for the questions, we have created a vocabulary file and encoded all questions and programs. The data preprocessing that was used is the same as was used by Perez and his colleagues (2018).

**4.1 Reducing model’s overfit**

In order to reduce the model’s overfit, we have tried different batch sizes and different dropout percentages.

*4.1.1 Batch size test*

We have used the same model architecture as described at section 3.3. The batch sizes that were tested are 64, 96, 128, 256.

*4.1.2 Dropout percentage test*

We have used the same model architecture as described at section 3.3 and the best batch size from batch size test. We have tested dropout of 0, 3, 20, 50, 80. The batch size that was used is 96.

**4.2 Changing model depth**

We checked our model performance as a function of the number of ResBlocks in the model. At this test we only changed the model depth. Each block has the same architecture as described in section 3.3, the batch size and dropout that were used are 96 and 0 respectively. The number of ResBlocks that we tested are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

**4.3 Removing CBN from layer**

We wanted to check how the combination of FiLM and CBN layer impacts the model. In order to do that we have tested the model while removing the FiLM and CBN layer from the ResBlocks. The model architecture we used is the same architecture as presented in section 3.3. The hyperparameters that were used are batch size 96, dropout 0 and 3 ResBlocks. The tests include removal of FiLM and CBN from ResBlock number 3, Resblock number 2-3, Resblock number 1-3 and no removal at all.

All the tests that are mentioned above are aimed to determine the best architecture and hyperparameters for our model. In each of them we have compared the train accuracy and validation accuracy between the different configurations and chose the configuration that yields the lowest overfit and highest accuracy.

**5 Results**

All the tests were performed under the server's limitation. Hence, the model was running for 24hrs on every configuration and the results are based on 20hrs of training.

**5.1 Batch size test**

We tested which batch size will provide the best accuracy and the lowest overfit, the results are presented in the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Batch size | Train accuracy | Validation accuracy |
| 64 | 96.8 | 81.7 |
| 96 | 98.8 | 83.6 |
| 128 | 97.5 | 80.9 |
| 256 | 98.2 | 78.8 |

We can see that for batch size 96 the train accuracy is the highest and the validation is the highest which makes batch size 96 the best option for our model. The test was performed on our model only without comparing to the original FiLM model. The purpose of this test was to reduce the model overfit without hurting the performance as much

**5.2 Dropout percentage test**

We tested which dropout percentage will provide the best accuracy and the lowest overfit with the batch size that was provided from batch size test, the results are presented in the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dropout percentage | Train accuracy | Validation Accuracy |
| 0 | 98.8 | 83.6 |
| 3 | 97.3 | 79.5 |
| 20 | 92.8 | 75 |
| 50 | 66.1 | 49.1 |
| 80 | 51.4 | 48.8 |

From the table above it is clear that using no dropout at all provides the highest accuracy and lowest overfit, 80% dropout provides less overfit, but the accuracy is too low, hence it hasn’t been considered. We aim to reduce the overfit of the model without hurting the performance as much.

**5.3 Changing model depth**

We have tested which model depth will provide the best accuracy and the lowest overfit. We have used batch size and dropout percentage based on the previous tests we have performed.  
The results are presented in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Model Depth (number of ResBlocks) | Train accuracy | Validation Accuracy |
| 2 | 98 | 83.8 |
| 3 | 98.4 | 84.1 |
| 4 | 98.8 | 83.6 |
| 5 | 97.8 | 83.4 |
| 6 | 97.5 | 81 |

Both depth 2 and 3 yield the same overfit percentage, but depth 3 has higher train accuracy and higher validation accuracy, hence he was chosen for our model.

**6 References**

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