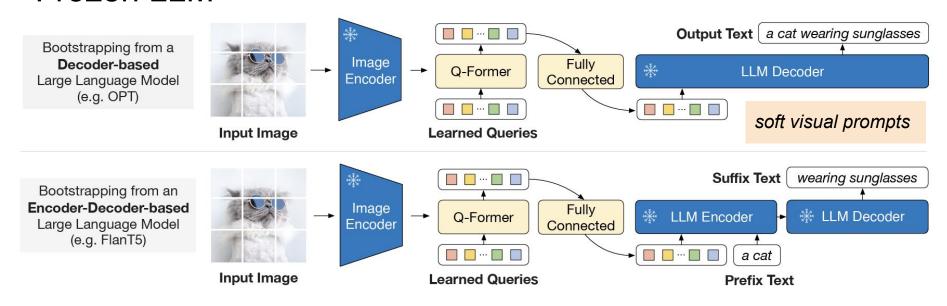
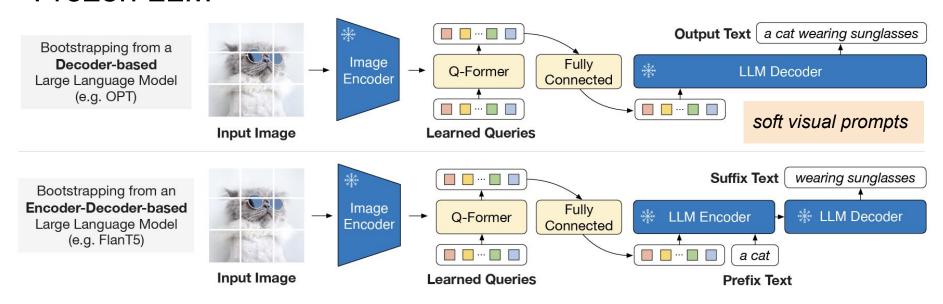
Bootstrap Vision-to-Language Generative Learning from a Frozen LLM



BLIP-2's second-stage vision-to-language generative pre-training, which bootstraps from frozen large language models (LLMs). (Top) Bootstrapping a decoder-based LLM (e.g. OPT). (Bottom) Bootstrapping an encoder-decoder-based LLM (e.g. FlanT5). *The fully-connected layer adapts from the output dimension of the Q-Former to the input dimension of the chosen LLM*.

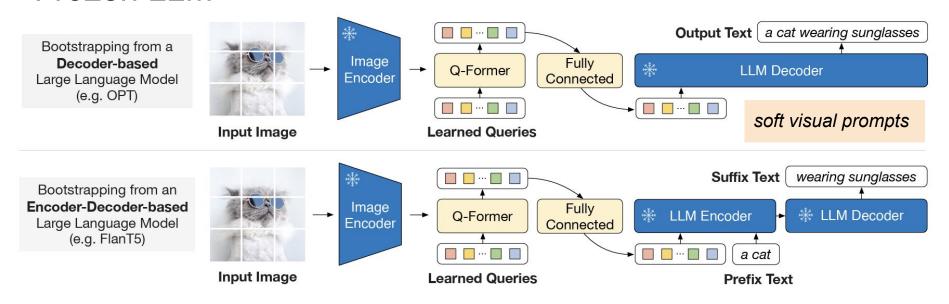
Bootstrap Vision-to-Language Generative Learning from a Frozen LLM



The projected query embeddings are then prepended to the input text embeddings. They function as **soft visual prompts** that condition the LLM on visual representation extracted by the Q-Former.

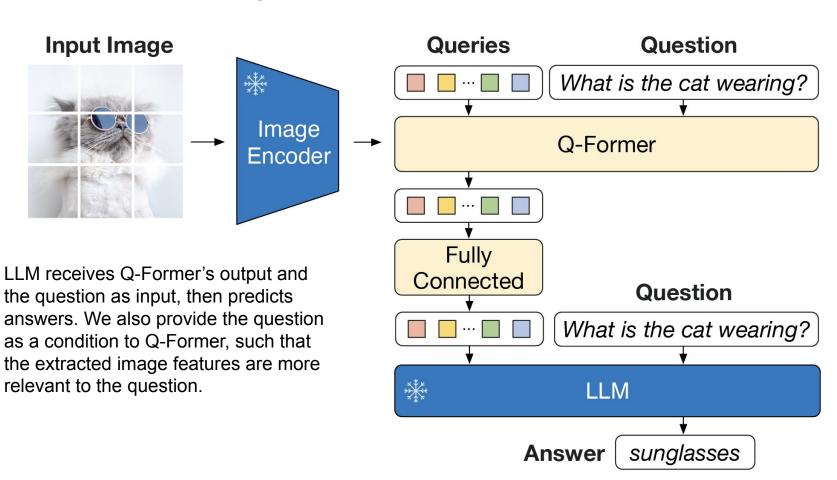
What is a soft prompt?

Bootstrap Vision-to-Language Generative Learning from a Frozen LLM



For decoder-based LLMs, we pre-train with the language modeling loss, where the frozen LLM is tasked to generate the text conditioned on the visual representation from Q-Former. For **encoder-decoder-based LLMs**, we pre-train with the prefix language modeling loss, where we split a text into two parts. The prefix text is concatenated with the visual representation as input to the LLM's encoder. The suffix text is used as the generation target for the LLM's decoder.

VQA Finetuning



Example Outputs

