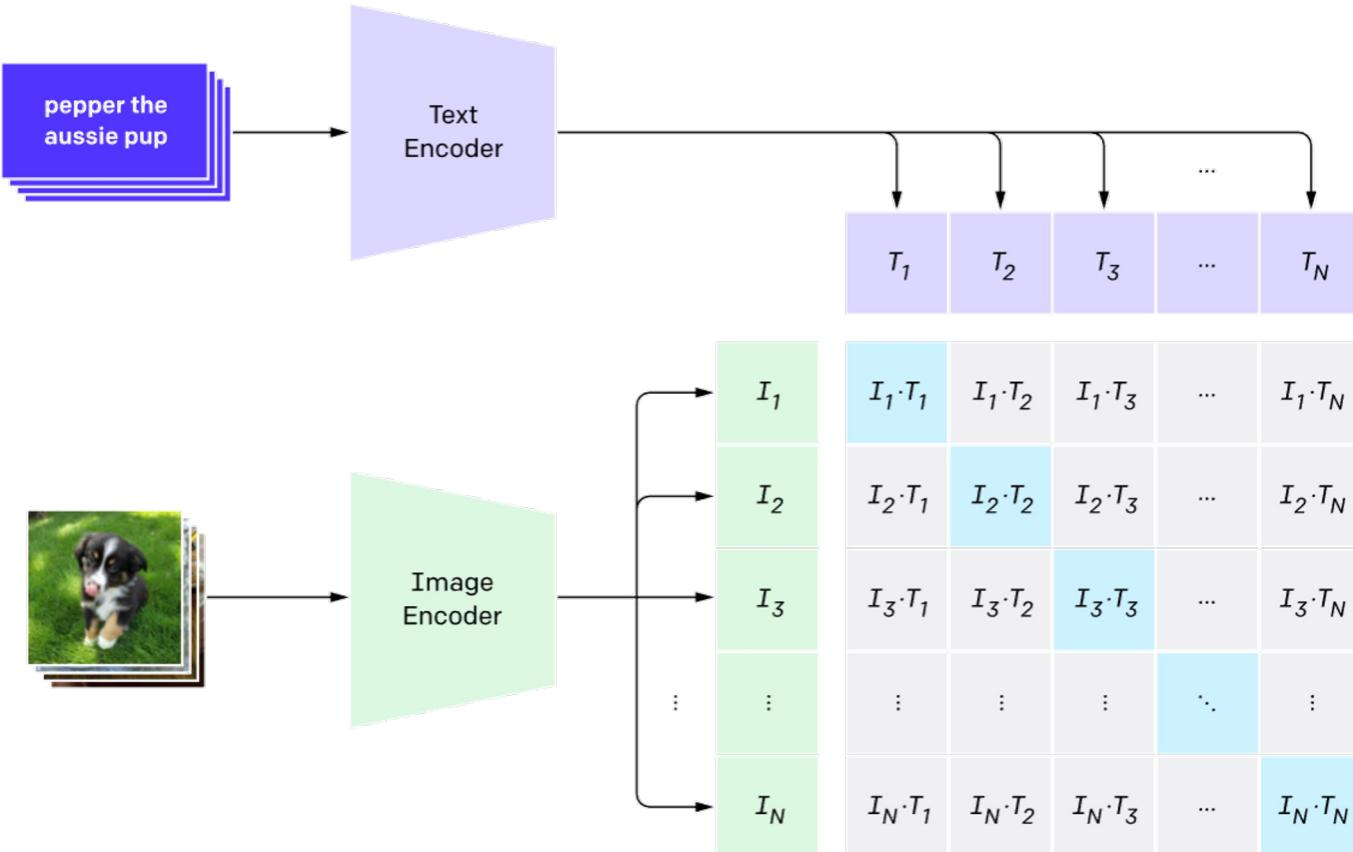


CLIP

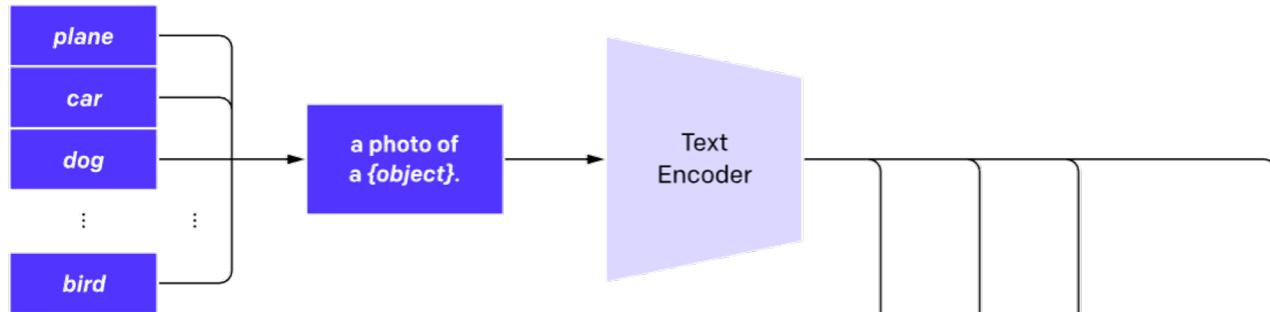
CLEVER COUNT

One of the best ways to prevent overfitting is to use last classification task

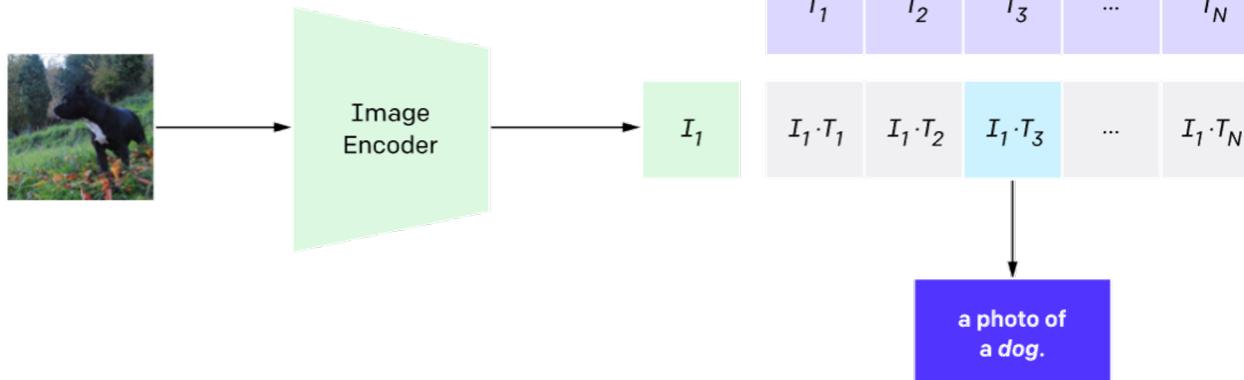
1. Contrastive pre-training



2. Create dataset classifier from label text



3. Use for zero-shot prediction



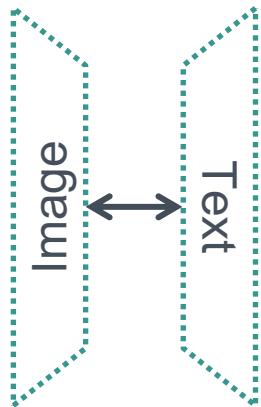
CLIP paradigm evolution



= Frozen pretrained model



= trained from scratch



CLIP

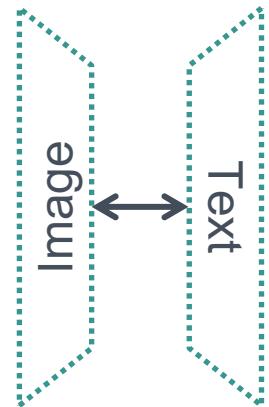

CLIP paradigm evolution



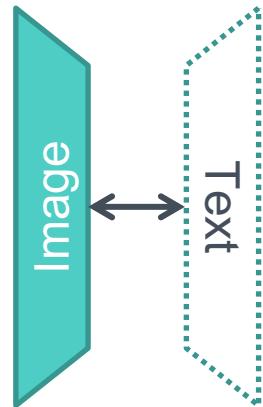
= Frozen pretrained model



= trained from scratch



CLIP



LIT



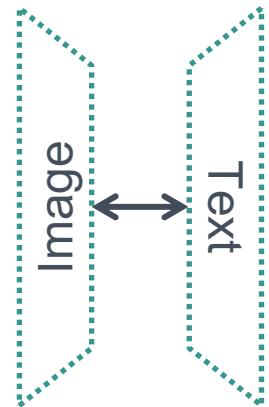
CLIP paradigm evolution



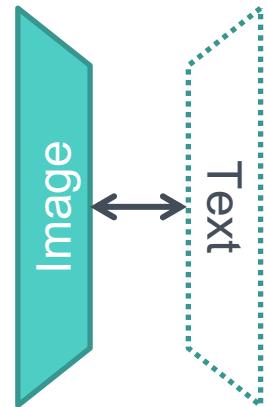
= Frozen pretrained model



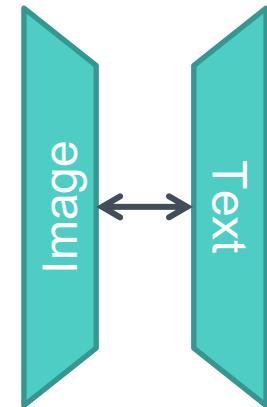
= trained from scratch



CLIP



LIT



ASIF



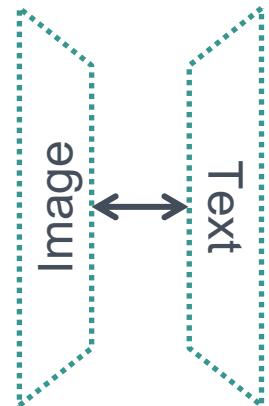
CLIP paradigm evolution



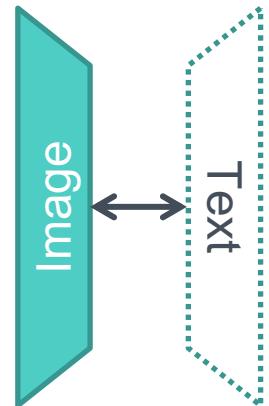
= Frozen pretrained model



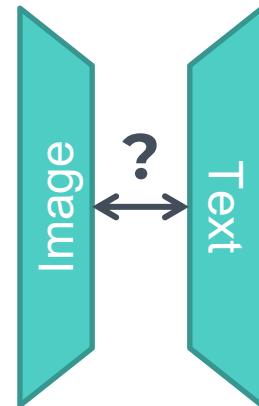
= trained from scratch



CLIP



LIT



ASIF



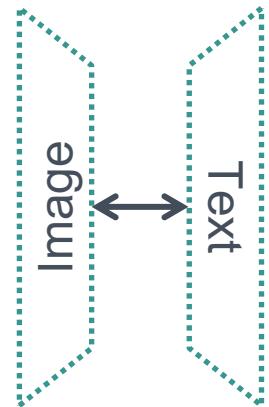
CLIP paradigm evolution



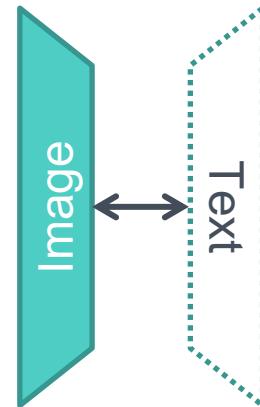
= Frozen pretrained model



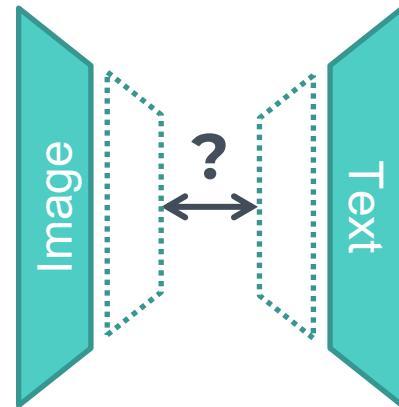
= trained from scratch



CLIP



LIT



ASIF



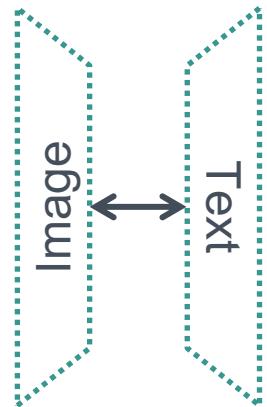
CLIP paradigm evolution



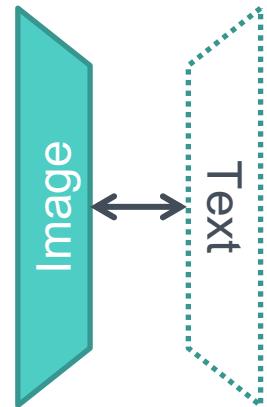
= Frozen pretrained model



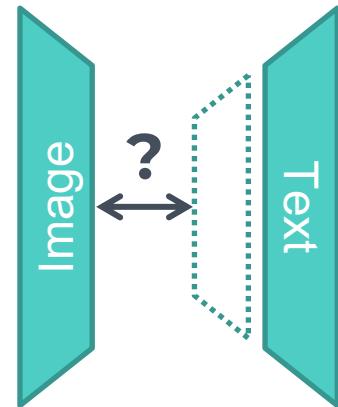
= trained from scratch



CLIP



LIT



ASIF



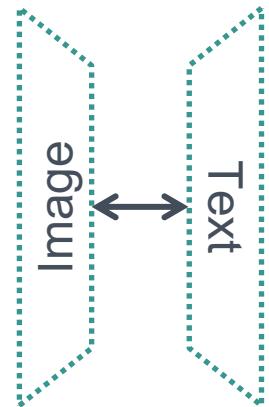
CLIP paradigm evolution



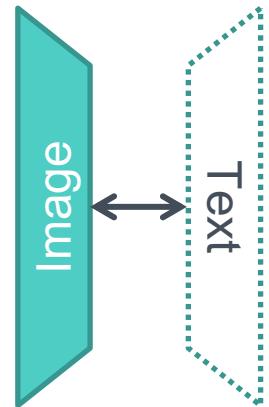
= Frozen pretrained model



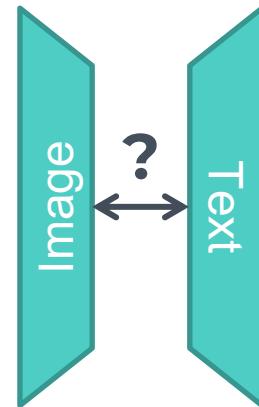
= trained from scratch



CLIP



LIT



ASIF



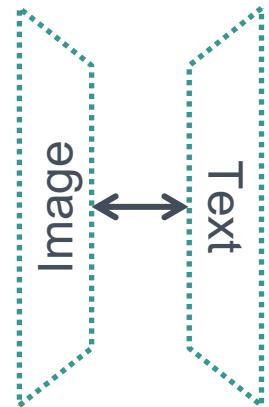
CLIP paradigm evolution



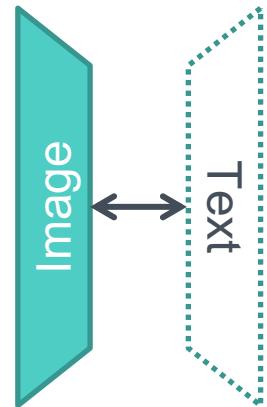
= Frozen pretrained model



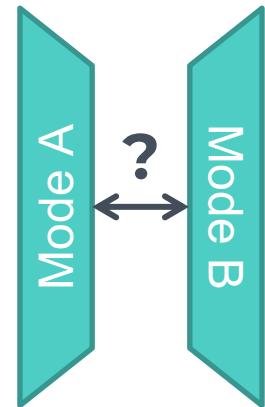
= trained from scratch



CLIP



LIT



ASIF



ASIF



a green car in the
forest



...

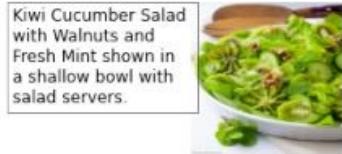
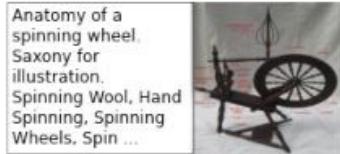


Multimodal dataset

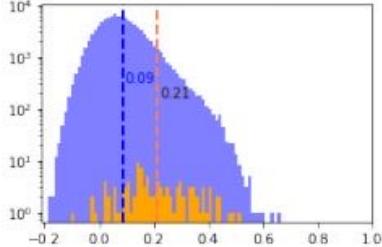
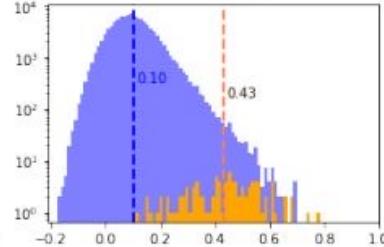
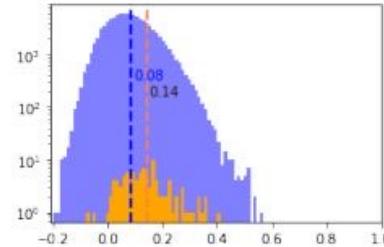
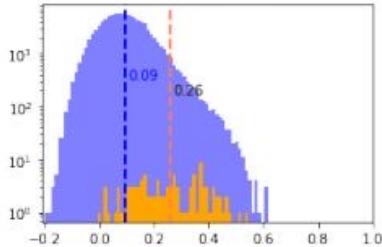
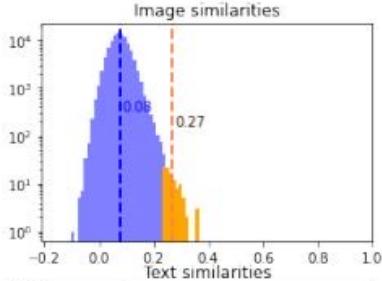
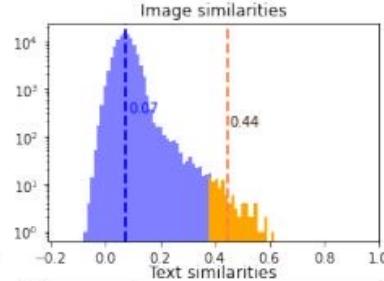
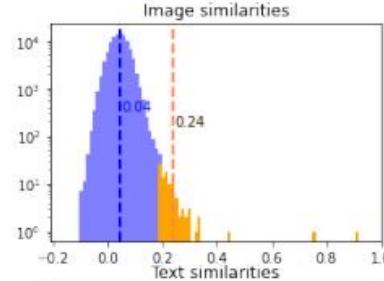
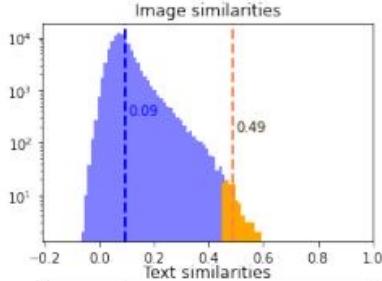
Captions of similar images are themselves similar



Multimodal dataset



a green car in the forest



ASIF

Problem: best caption for a given image

Test sample



a green car in the forest

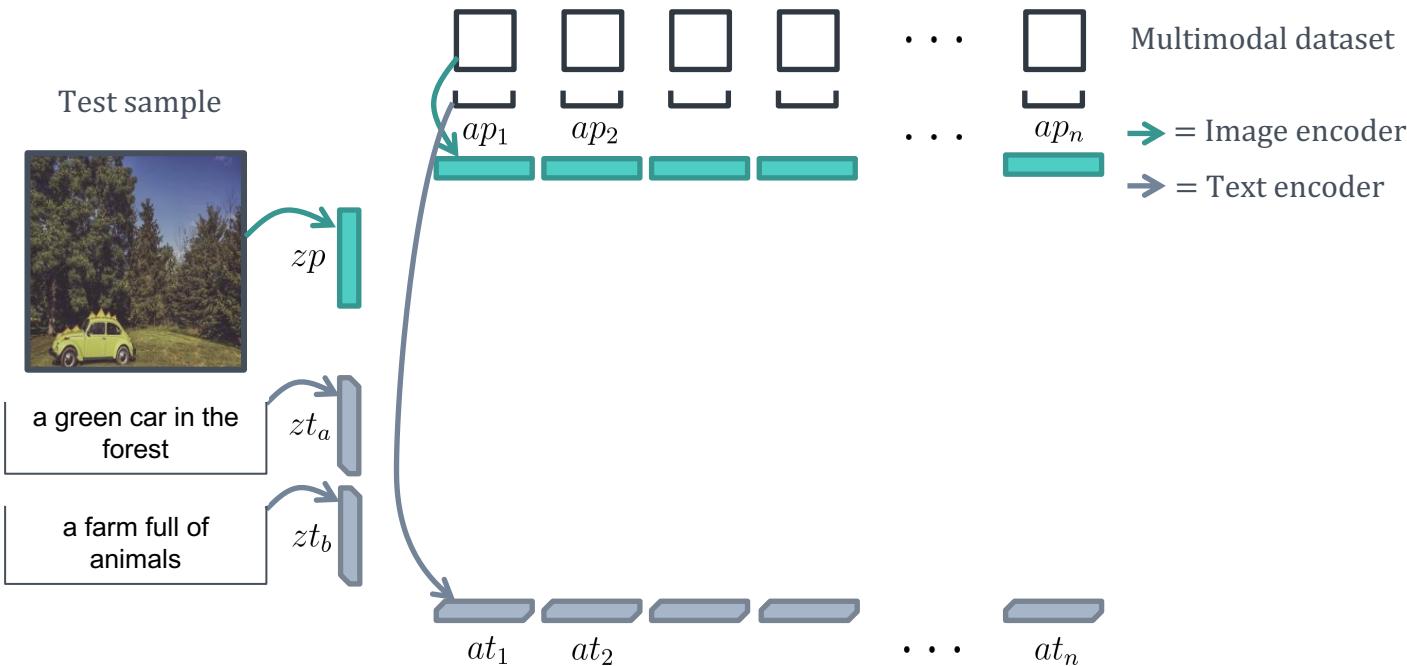
a farm full of animals



Multimodal dataset

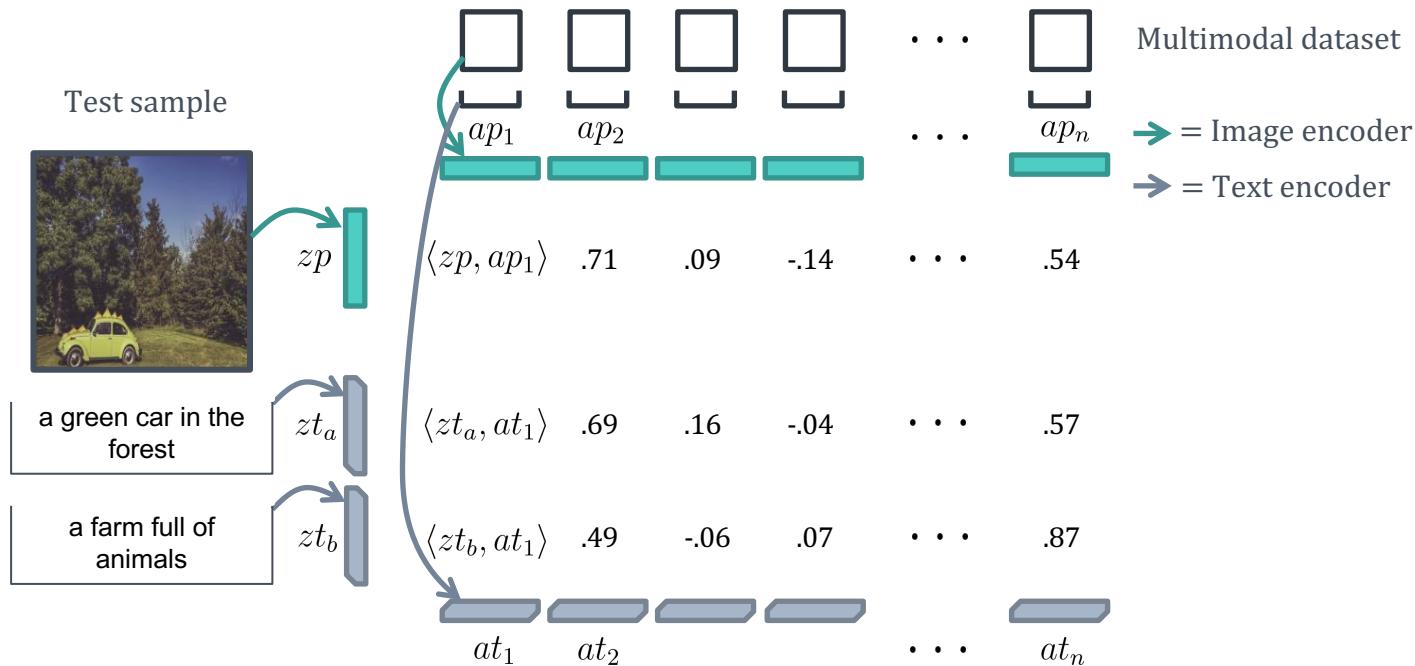
ASIF

Problem: best caption for a given image



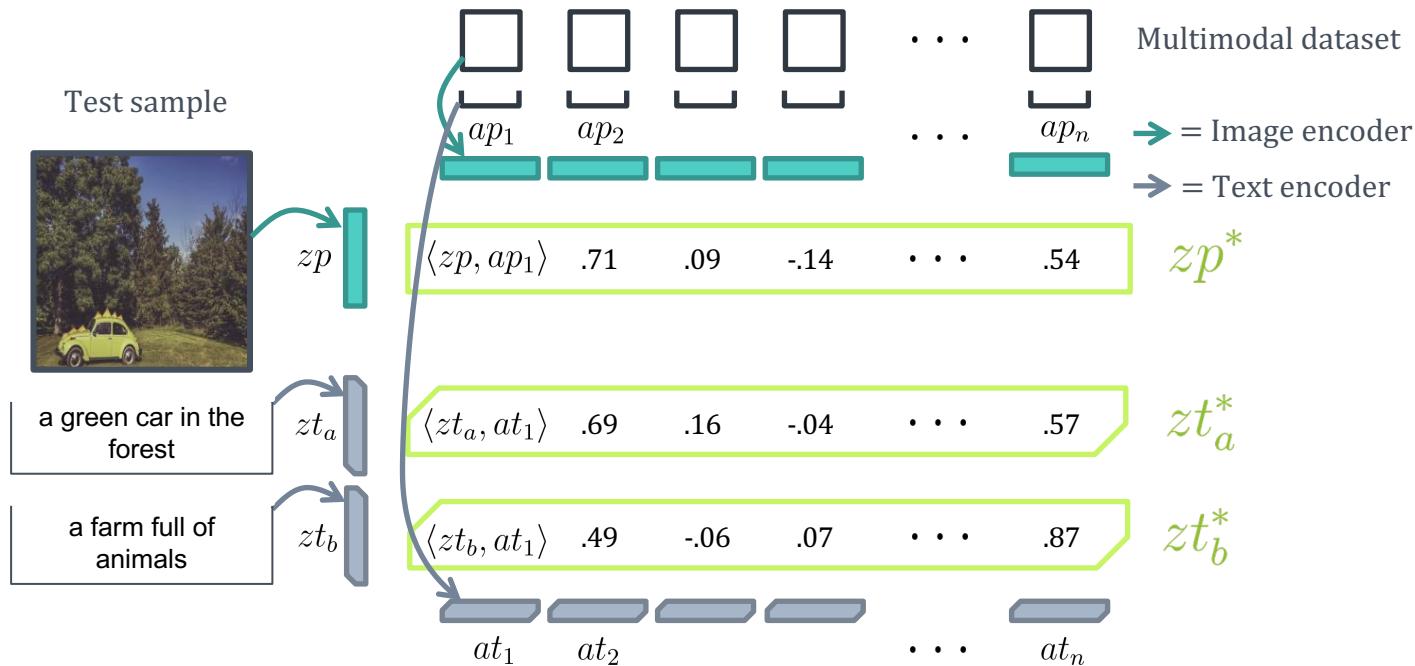
ASIF

Problem: best caption for a given image



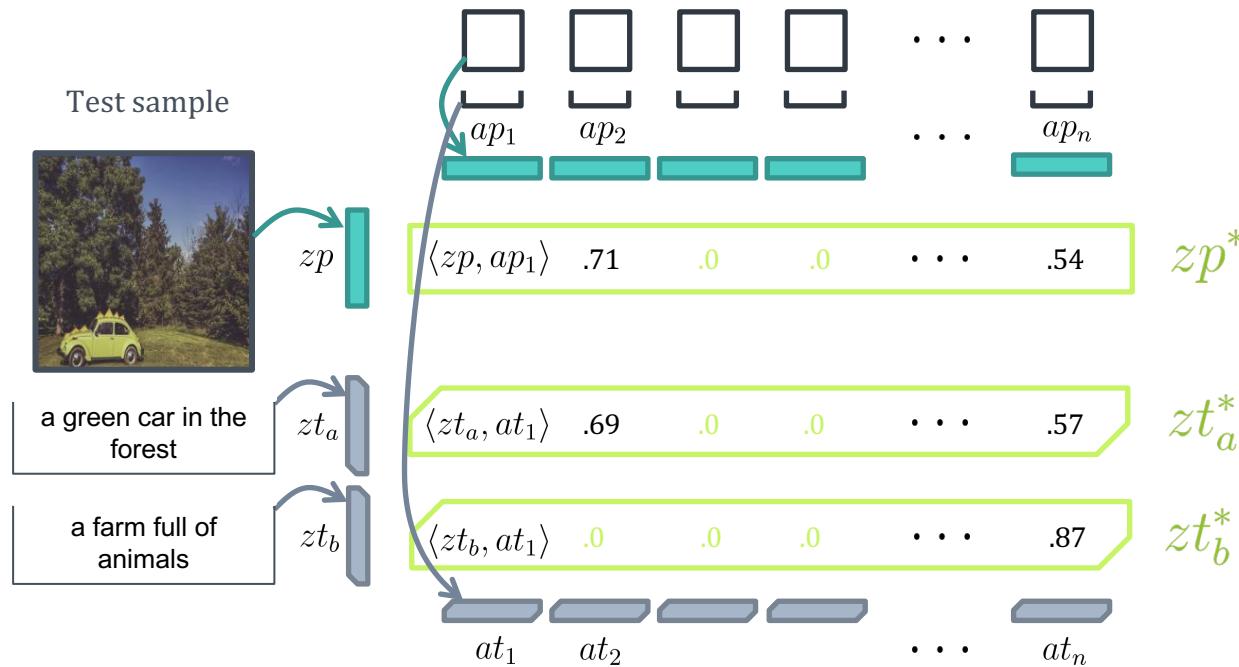
ASIF

Problem: best caption for a given image



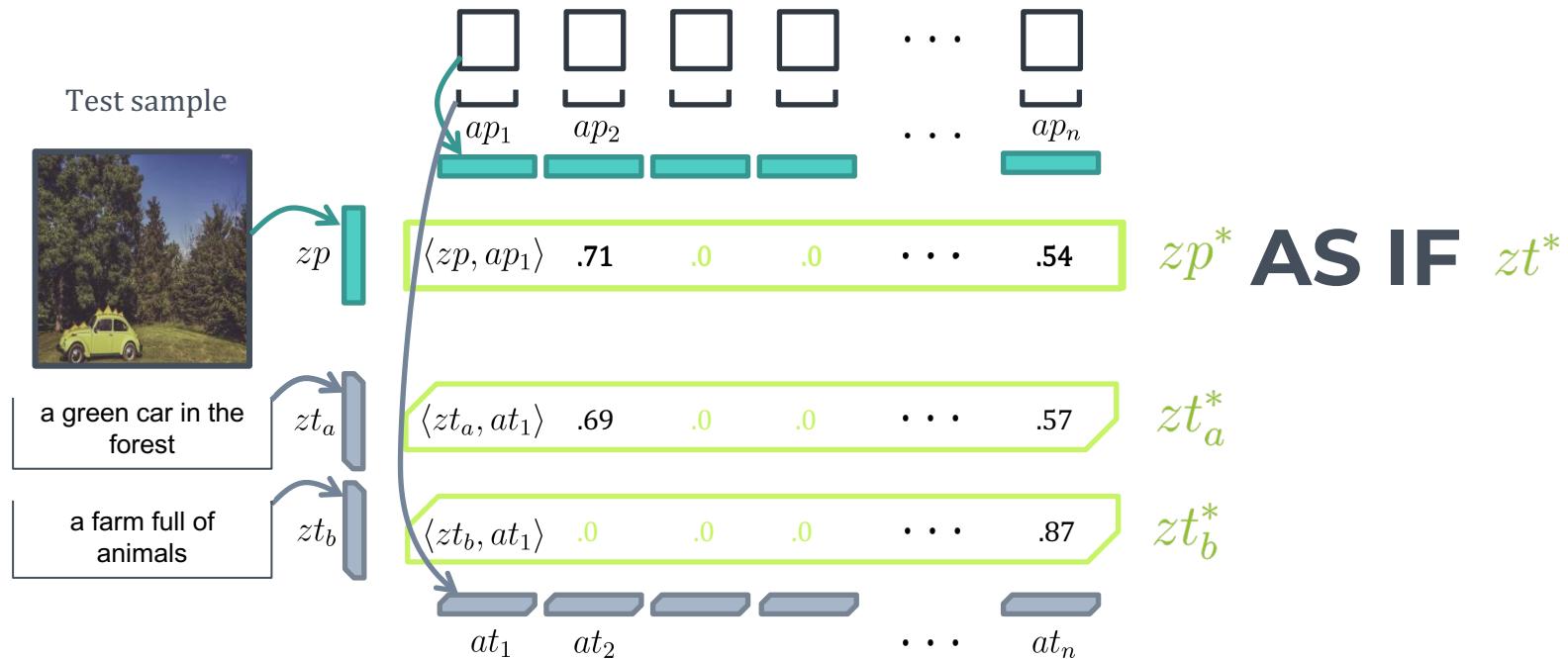
ASIF

Sparse representations

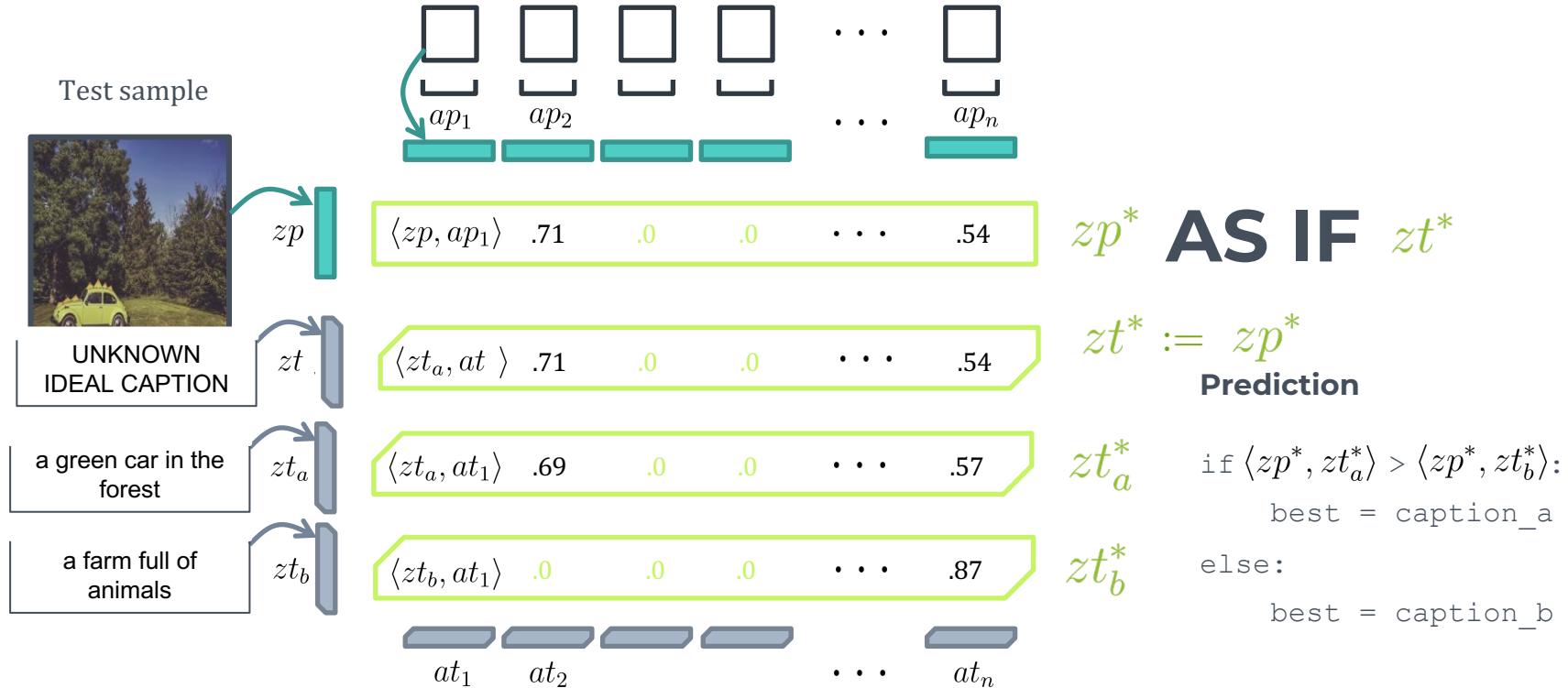


ASIF

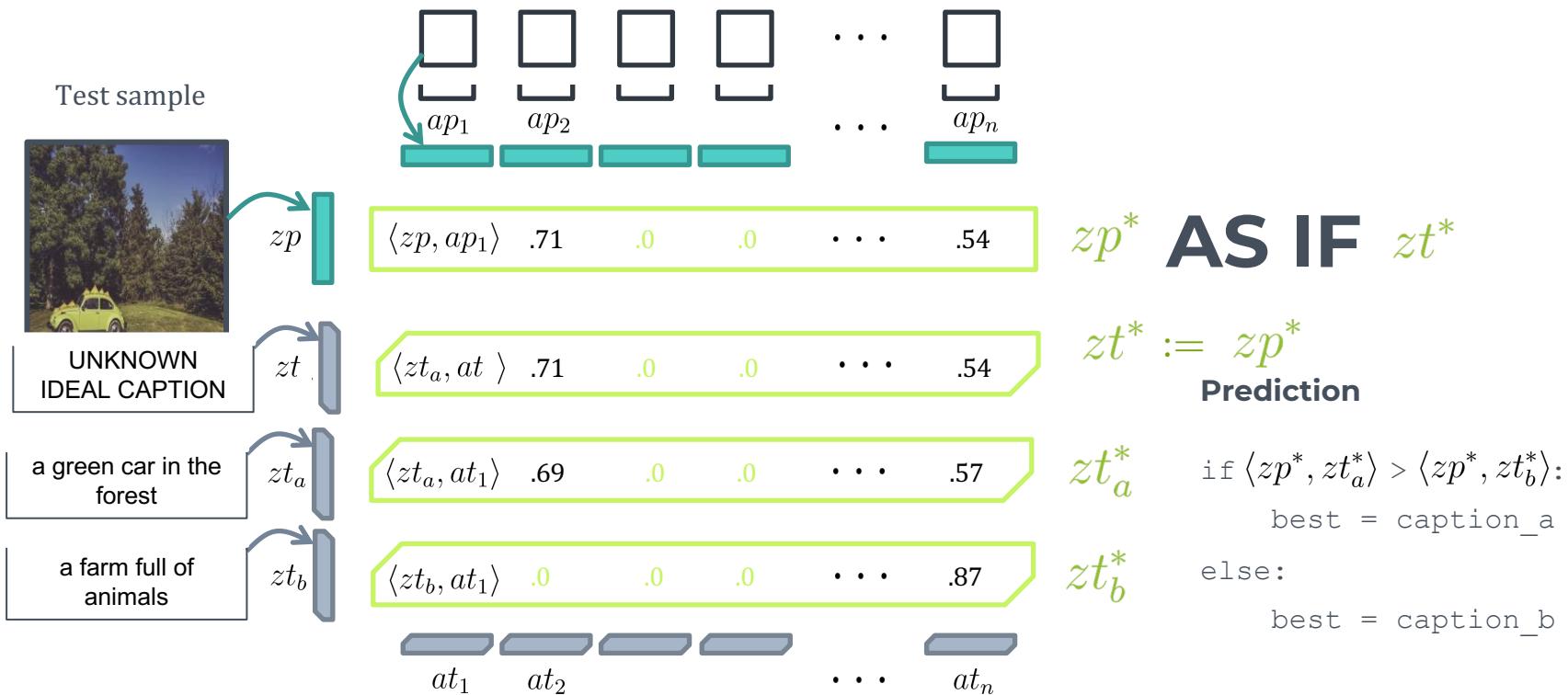
Sparse representations



ASIF



ASIF: coupled data turns unimodal models to multimodal without training



Our implementation

- ❑ Pretrained image encoder: ViTb8; DINO ViTs16
 - Training dataset: labeled Imagenet 22k; same unlabeled.
 - Learning task: supervised classification; unsupervised self-distillation
 - Embedding size: 768; 384

Our implementation

❑ Pretrained image encoder: ViTb8; DINO ViTs16

- Training dataset: labeled Imagenet 22k; same unlabeled.
- Learning task: supervised classification; unsupervised self-distillation
- Embedding size: 768; 384

❑ Pretrained text encoder: SentenceT

- Training dataset: >1B sentences scraped from the internet (Reddit, Wiki, SO, ...).
- Learning task: BERT-like then contrastive with couples of sentences.
- Embedding size: 768

Our implementation

❑ Pretrained image encoder: ViTb8; DINO ViTs16

- Training dataset: labeled Imagenet 22k; same unlabeled.
- Learning task: supervised classification; unsupervised self-distillation
- Embedding size: 768; 384

❑ Pretrained text encoder: SentenceT

- Training dataset: >1B sentences scraped from the internet (Reddit, Wiki, SO,
- Learning task: BERT-like then contrastive with couples of sentences.
- Embedding size: 768

❑ Analogy collection: subset of CC12M

Images and alttexts scraped from the internet. CC12M size is 10M, we used 1.5M analogies



<PERSON> was the first US president to attend a tournament in sumo's hallowed Ryogoku Kokugikan arena. (AFP photo)



Hand holding a fresh mangosteen



#jellyfish #blue #ocean #pretty Sea Turtle Wallpaper, Aquarius Aesthetic, Blue Aesthetic Pastel, The Adventure Zone, Capricorn And <PERSON>, Life Aquatic, Ocean Life, Jellyfish, Marine Life

Memory impact?

We have to keep all the embeddings of the analogy collection in memory

Memory impact?

We have to keep all the embeddings of the analogy collection in memory, but:

- We can **compress embeddings**, e.g. by quantization.

Memory impact?

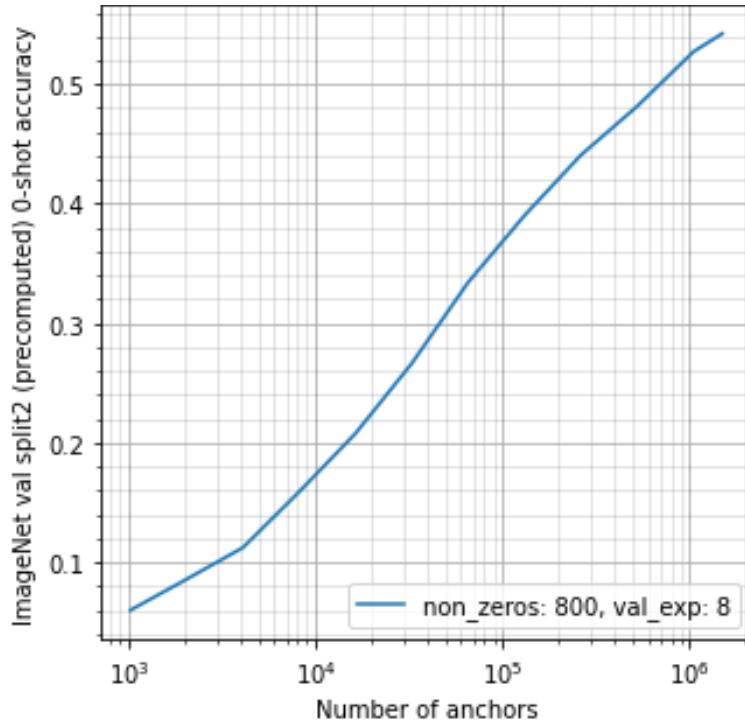
We have to keep all the embeddings of the analogy collection in memory, but:

- ❑ We can **compress embeddings**, e.g. by quantization.
- ❑ If we want a specialized model, we can perform **fine pruning**

**1. How can we
do this?**

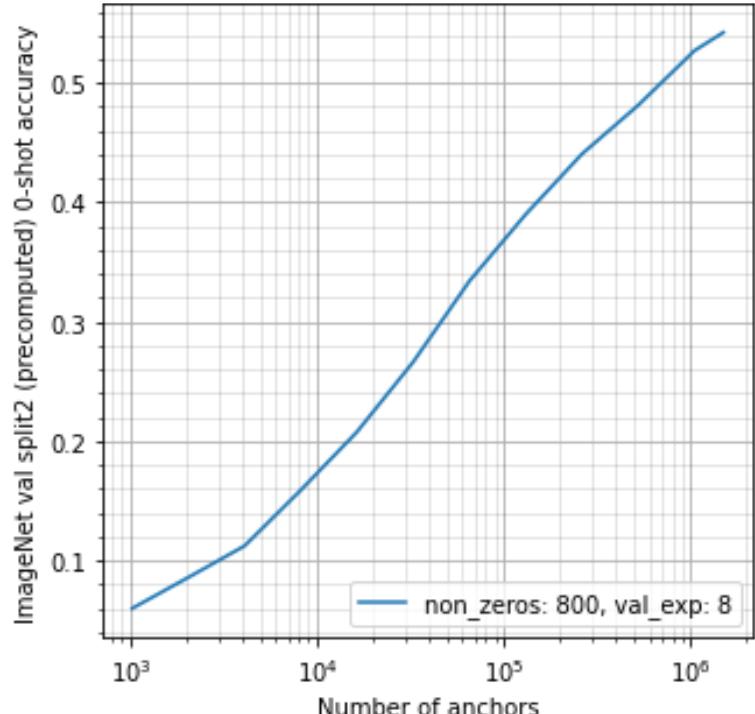
**2. Benefits of
this approach**

Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets



Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Method	Dataset size	ImageNet
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	400M (private)	68.6
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	15M (public)	31.3
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	10M (public)	66.9
CLIP (Zhai et al., 2022, uu)	901M (private)	50.6
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	901M (private)	70.1
ASIF (sup vis. encoder)	1.6M (public)	55.4*

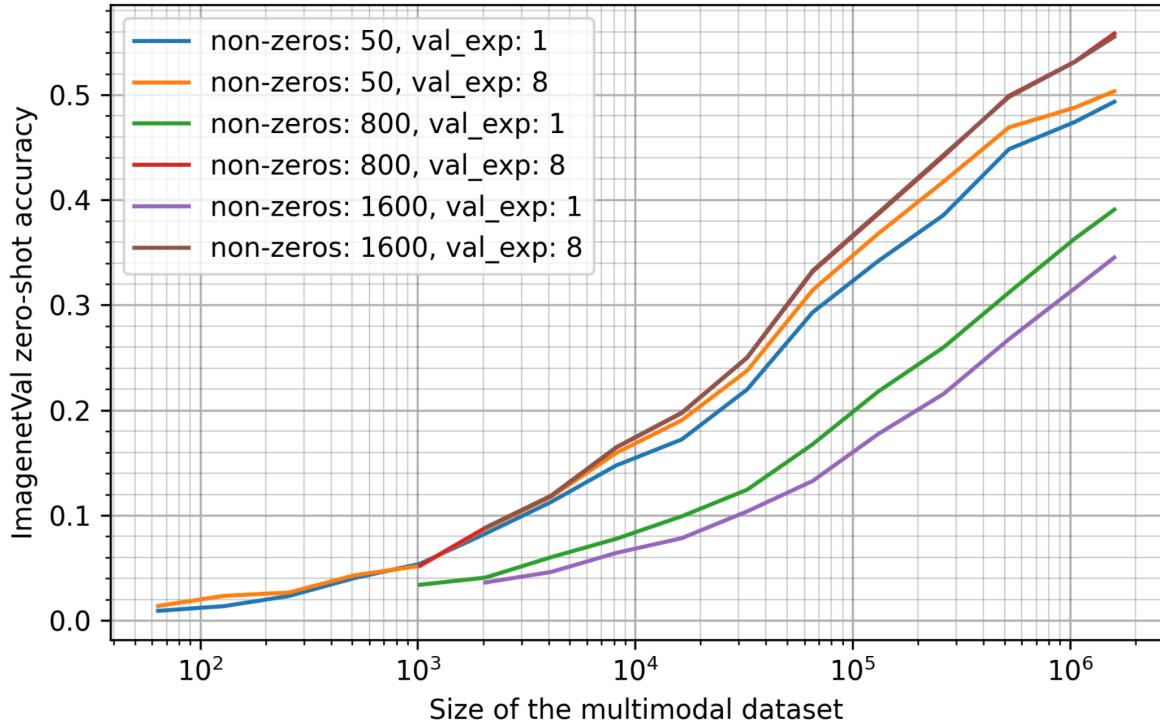


Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Method	Dataset size	ImageNet	CIFAR100	Pets	ImageNet v2
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	400M (private)	68.6	68.7	88.9	-
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	15M (public)	31.3	-	-	-
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	10M (public)	66.9	-	-	-
CLIP (Zhai et al., 2022, uu)	901M (private)	50.6	47.9	70.3	43.3
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	901M (private)	70.1	70.9	88.1	61.7
ASIF (sup vis. encoder)	1.6M (public)	55.4*	63.3	71.5	45.6

Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

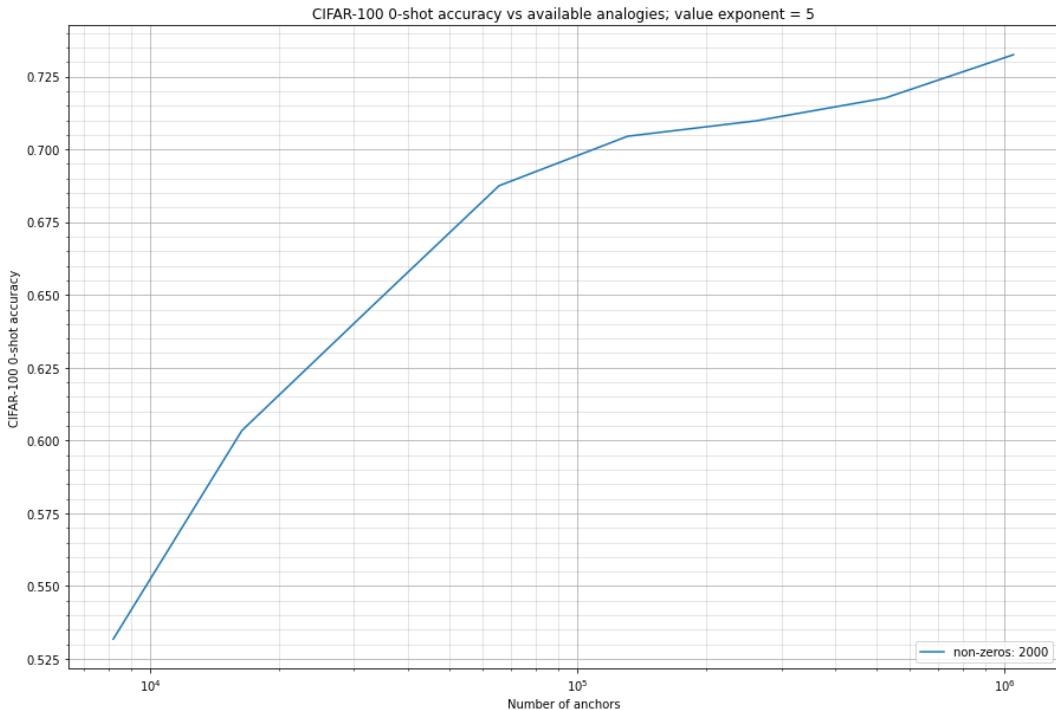
Method	Dataset size	ImageNet
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	400M (private)	68.6
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	15M (public)	31.3
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	10M (public)	66.9
CLIP (Zhai et al., 2022, uu)	901M (private)	50.6
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	901M (private)	70.1
ASIF (sup vis. encoder)	1.6M (public)	55.4*
ASIF (unsup vis. encoder)	1.6M (public)	53.0*



Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Test dataset:
CIFAR 100

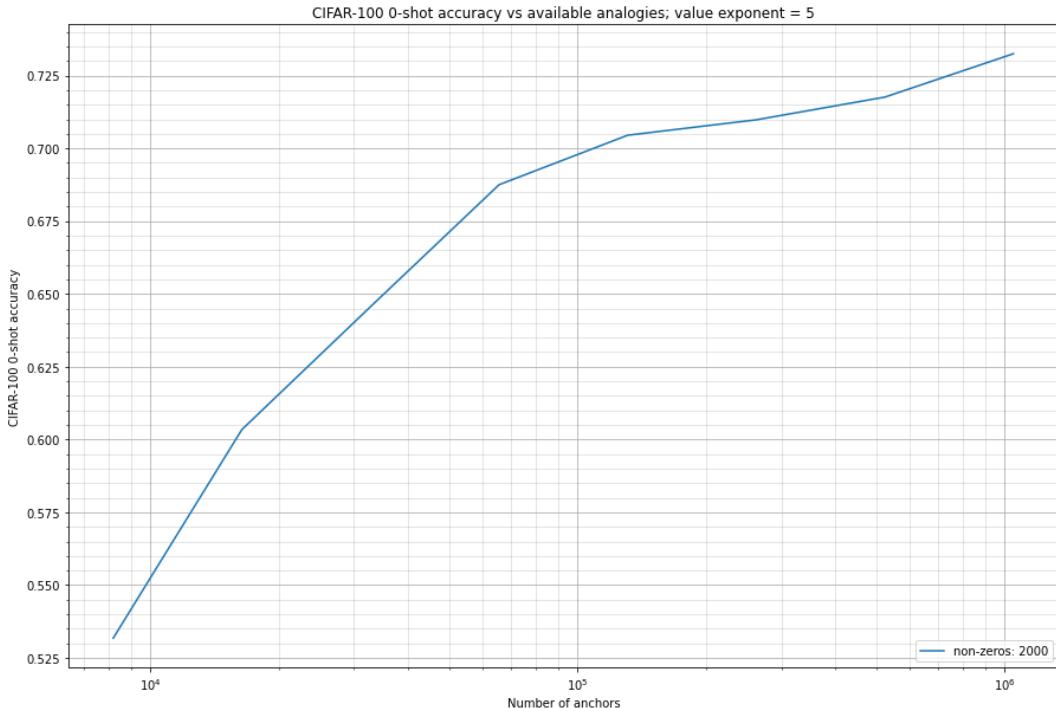
Model	Accuracy	Image-text couples seen
CLIP (ViTb16)	68.7	400M
LIT (ViTb16)	70.9	900M
ASIF (ViTb16)	73.3	1.5M



Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Test dataset:
CIFAR 100

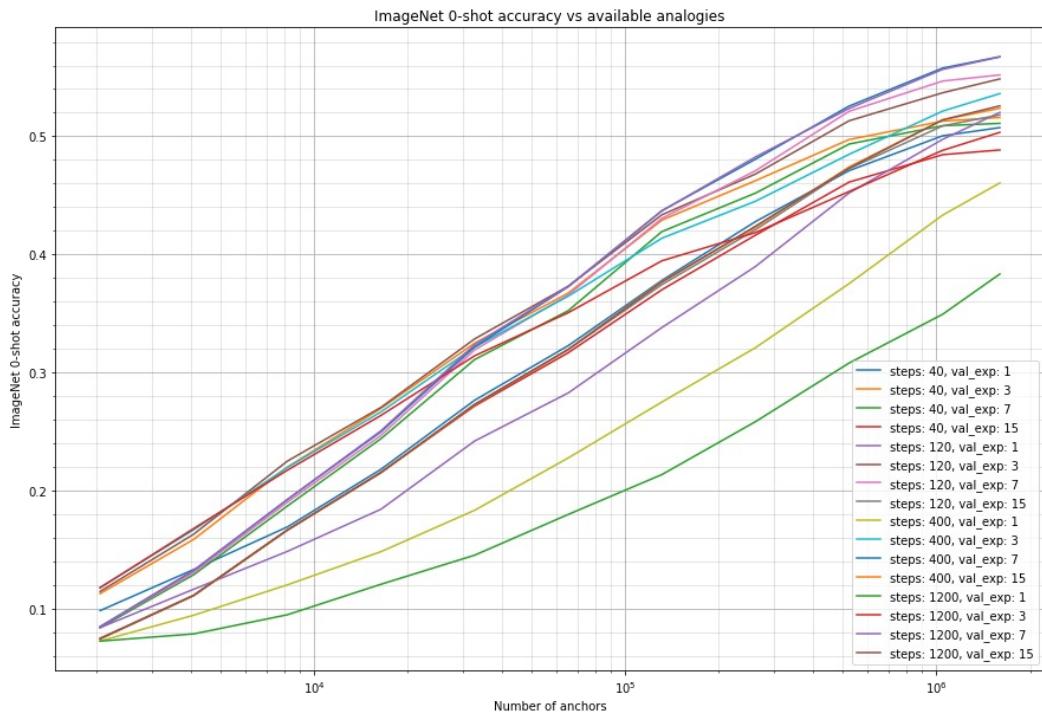
- 55% accuracy with just 10,000 image-text couples



Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Test dataset: ImageNet

Model	Accuracy	Image-text couples seen
CLIP (ViTb16)	68.6	400M
LIT (ViTb16)	70.1	900M
ASIF (ViTb16)	57.0	1.5M

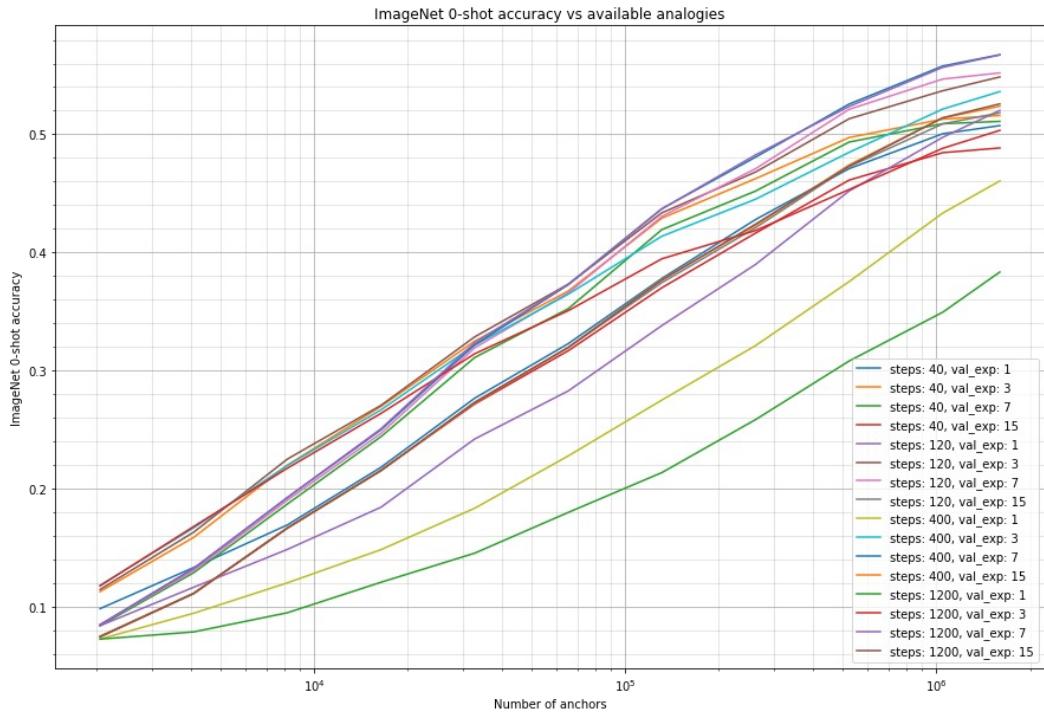


Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Test dataset:
ImageNet

Hyperparameters relevance:

- # nonzeros (steps)
- In. product exponent



Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Test dataset:
ImageNetv2

Model	Accuracy	Image-text couples seen
CLIP (ViTb16)	43.3*	900M*
LIT (ViTb16)	61.7	900M
ASIF (ViTb16)	47.1	1.5M

Test dataset:
PETS

Model	Accuracy	Image-text couples seen
CLIP (ViTb16)	70.3*	900M*
LIT (ViTb16)	88.1	900M
ASIF (ViTb16)	72.9	1.5M

*tested by the LIT authors

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way

- ASIF with DINO visual encoder remains effective.

Method	Dataset size	ImageNet	CIFAR100	Pets	ImageNet v2
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	400M (private)	68.6	68.7	88.9	-
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	15M (public)	31.3	-	-	-
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	10M (public)	66.9	-	-	-
CLIP (Zhai et al., 2022, uu)	901M (private)	50.6	47.9	70.3	43.3
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	901M (private)	70.1	70.9	88.1	61.7
ASIF (sup vis. encoder)	1.6M (public)	55.4*	63.3	71.5	45.6

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way

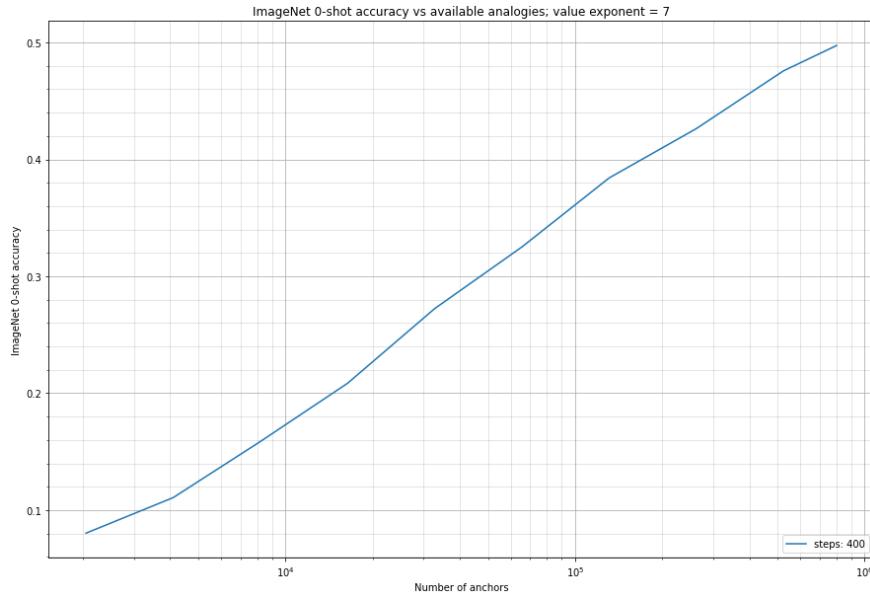
- ASIF with DINO visual encoder remains effective.

Method	Dataset size	ImageNet	CIFAR100	Pets	ImageNet v2
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	400M (private)	68.6	68.7	88.9	-
CLIP (Radford et al., 2021)	15M (public)	31.3	-	-	-
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	10M (public)	66.9	-	-	-
CLIP (Zhai et al., 2022, uu)	901M (private)	50.6	47.9	70.3	43.3
LIT (Zhai et al., 2022)	901M (private)	70.1	70.9	88.1	61.7
ASIF (sup vis. encoder)	1.6M (public)	55.4*	63.3	71.5	45.6
ASIF (unsup vis. encoder)	1.6M (public)	53.0*	46.5	74.7	45.9

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way

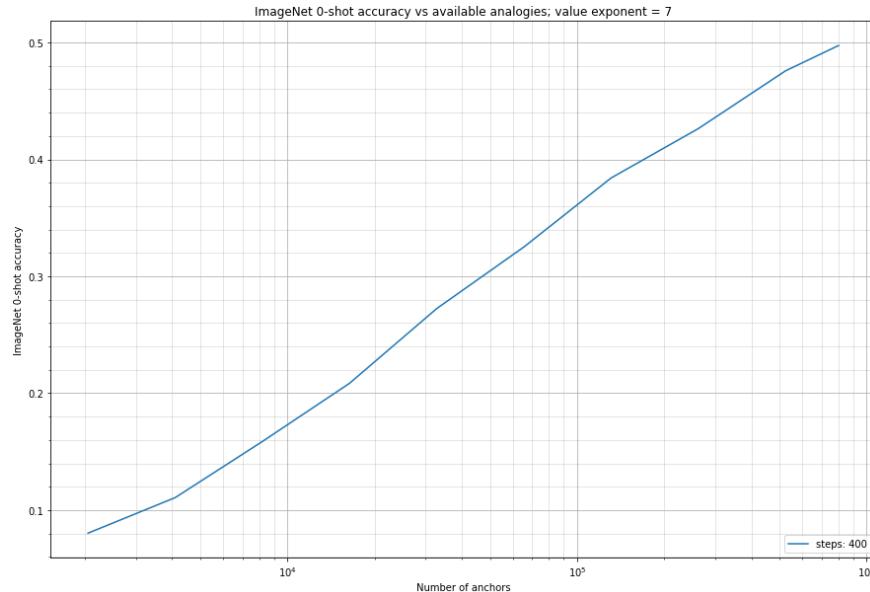
- ❑ Performance barely deteriorates with DINO encoder.



- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets

Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way

- ❑ Performance barely deteriorates with DINO encoder.
- ❑ 50% accuracy on ImageNet with 800k couples.



Highly interpretable representations



Query image

x*

A photo of a
triumphal arch
A photo of a
mosque

x*



The Arch of Titus, Rome



AC Milan's players
celebrate on a bus after
winning the championship



Photo looking up at the
Arch of Titus



The faded triumph of
<PERSON>'s Arch in
Benevento



The triumphal arch of
Volubilis glowing in the
sun



The arch at Valley Forge



Neoclassical Architecture
Painting - A View through
Three Arches of the ...



The Arch of Titus in
Rome, Italy. Rome
landmark.



The Arch of Septimus
Severus, Rome



The Arch of Constantine
and the <PERSON> in
Rome.



<PERSON> and warrior
on a chariot. <PERSON>-
bronze statue atop ...



Arch of Constantine near
the Colosseum in Rome,
Italy stock photography



Large stone triumphal
arch with trees on the
other side in Dougga



Ruins of the Roman
triumphal arch at Palmyra
as photographed in 2006.



A watercolor sketch or
illustration of the
Brandenburg gate



Model of the Arch of
Constantine Probably by
<PERSON>



The Arch of <PERSON>
and the aqueduct



A picture of one of the
most famous German
landmarks: ...



Damage to the Umayyad
Mosque in Damascus,
Syria

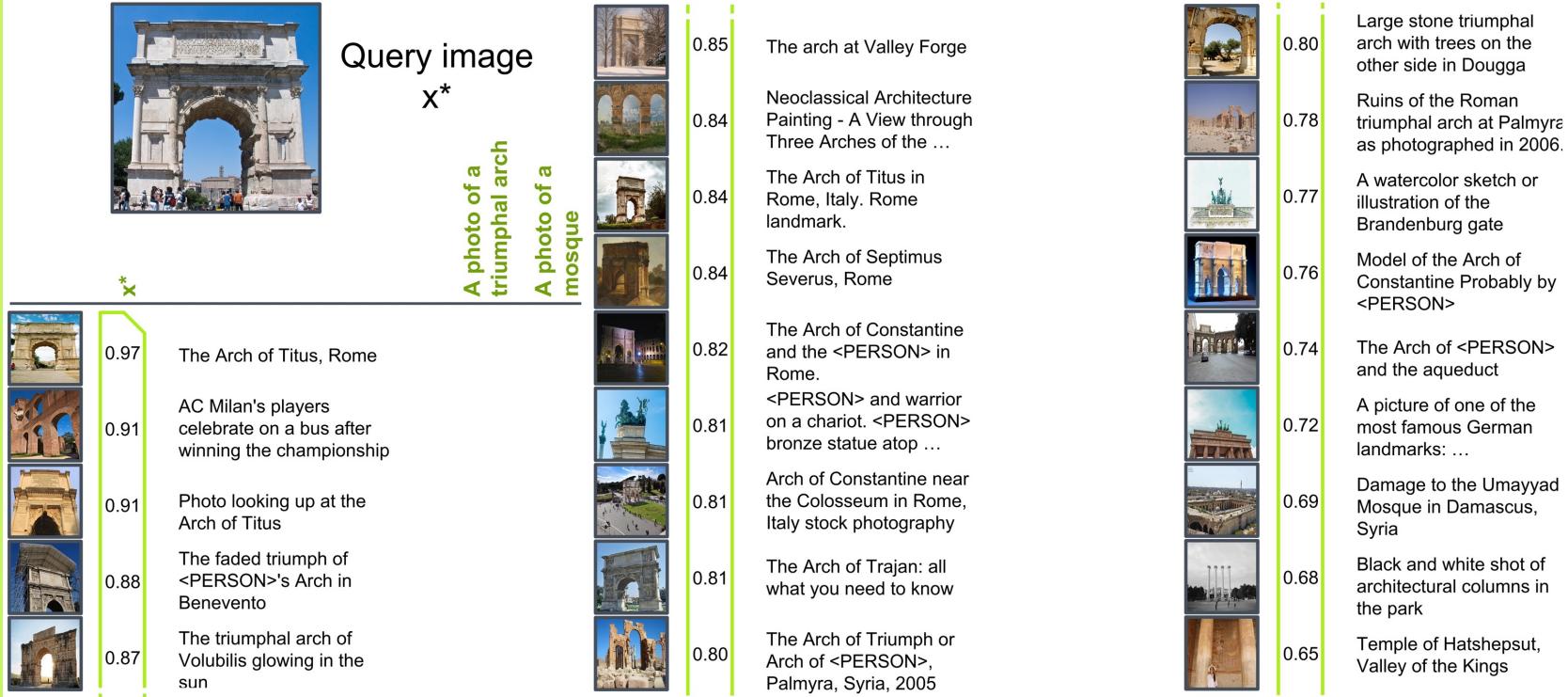


Black and white shot of
architectural columns in
the park

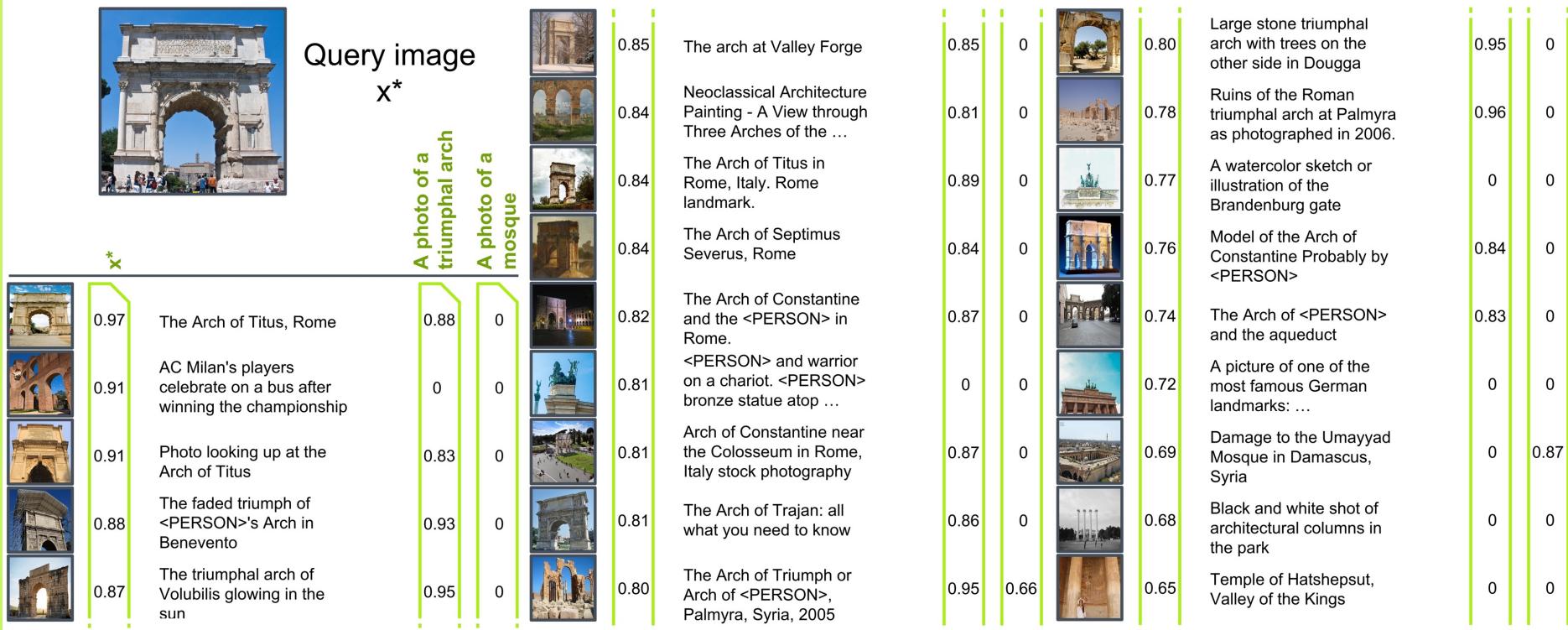


Temple of Hatshepsut,
Valley of the Kings

Highly interpretable representations



Highly interpretable representations



- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way

Highly interpretable representations

- Each feature comes from a single data-point.



- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way

Highly interpretable representations

- ❑ Each feature comes from a single data-point.
- ❑ Each classification traces back to a small set of training data



- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way
- Highly interpretable representations

We can add/remove training samples and update the model in seconds



King Charles gave his first Christmas speech



<PERSON> was the first US president to attend a tournament in sumo's hallowed Ryogoku Kokugikan arena. (AFP photo)



Hand holding a fresh mangosteen

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way
- Highly interpretable representations

We can add/remove training samples and update the model in seconds

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way
- Highly interpretable representations

We can add/remove training samples and update the model in seconds



□ Imagine using analogy collections built with movies and tv-series of different countries

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way
- Highly interpretable representations

We can add/remove training samples and update the model in seconds



Imagine using analogy collections built with movies and tv-series of different countries

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way
- Highly interpretable representations
- We can add/remove training samples and update the model in seconds

ASIF knows what it does not know

If all inner products are ~0 we
can output an unknown token

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way
- Highly interpretable representations
- We can add/remove training samples and update the model in seconds

ASIF knows what it does not know

If all inner products are ~ 0 we can output an unknown token

On ImageNet
threshold: 0.0039
accuracy: 0.495, unknown: 0.297, wrong: 0.208

- Zero-shot capabilities emerge early with small multimodal datasets
- Encoders can be pretrained in a completely unsupervised way
- Highly interpretable representations
- We can add/remove training samples and update the model in seconds
- ASIF knows what it does not know

Fine pruning

If we specialize the model, we can keep few couples

- **What is the difference between learning and retrieval?**
- **Are neural encoders just sensors?**

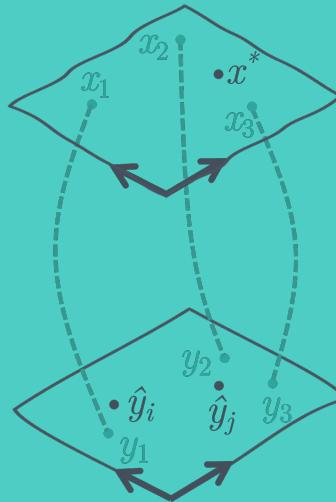
Thanks!

Any questions?

[ASIF: Coupled Data Turns Unimodal Models to Multimodal Without Training](#)

Antonio Norelli, Marco Fumero,
Valentino Maiorca, Luca Moschella,
Emanuele Rodolà, Francesco Locatello

Check the paper on arXiv!



$$\begin{aligned} \text{rr}(x^*) &= \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline \textcolor{white}{\text{light green}} & \textcolor{green}{\text{dark green}} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \text{rr}(\hat{y}_i) &= \begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \textcolor{green}{\text{dark green}} & \textcolor{white}{\text{light green}} & \textcolor{white}{\text{light green}} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \text{rr}(\hat{y}_j) &= \begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \textcolor{white}{\text{light green}} & \textcolor{green}{\text{dark green}} & \textcolor{green}{\text{dark green}} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

