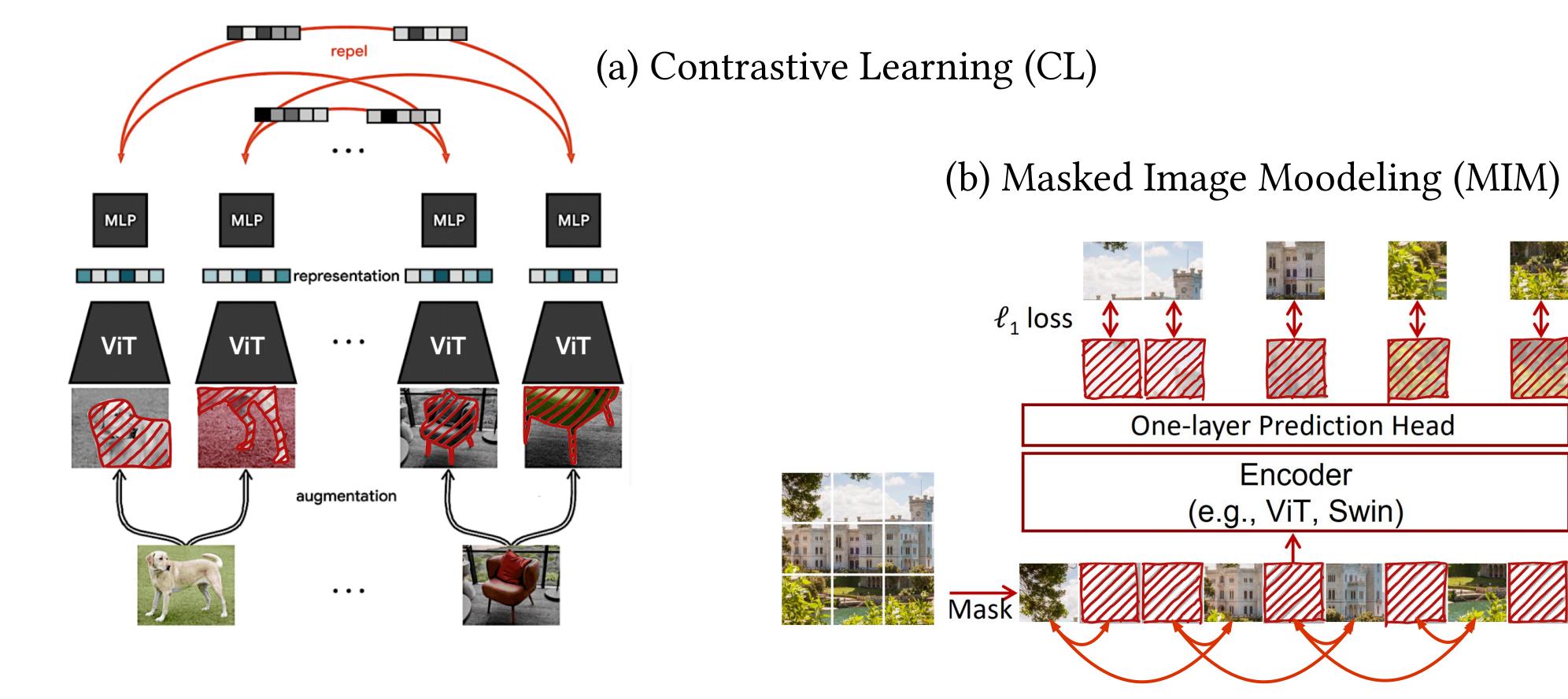
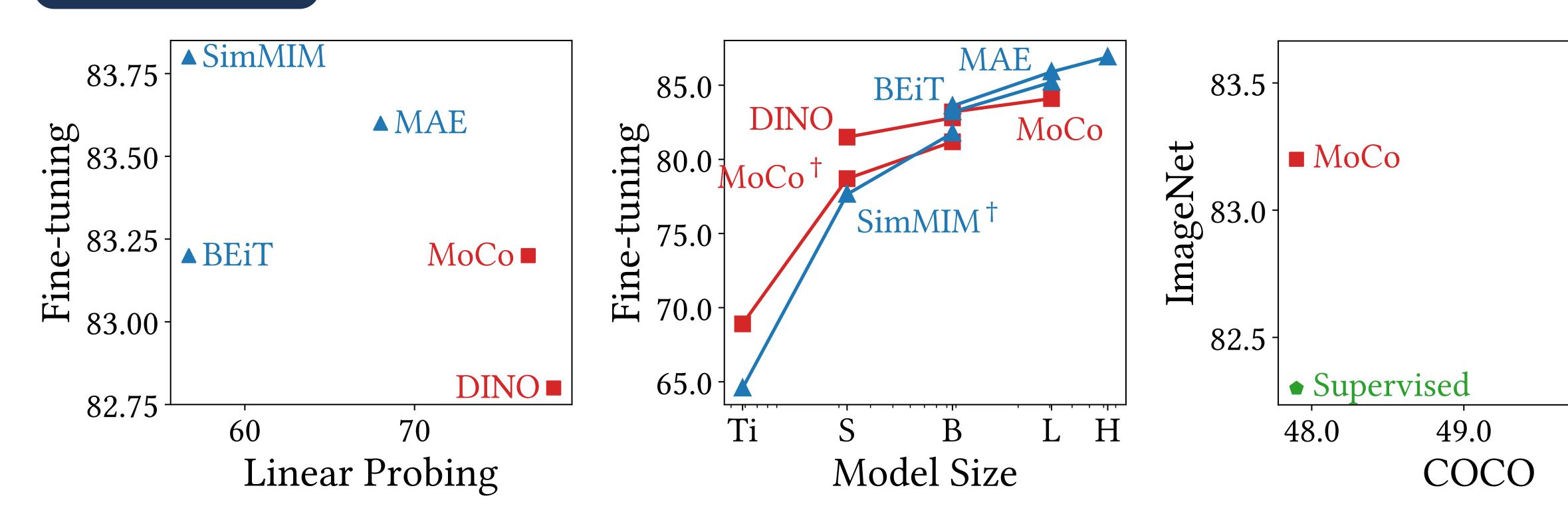
BACKGROUND CL Is Image-Level Approach and MIM is Token-Level Approach



CL aims to learn the **invariant semantics** for two random views by making global projections. CL can be deemed as "*image-level*" self-supervised learning.

MIM trains ViTs by reconstructing the **correct semantics** (similarities) of masked input patches. Since it learns semantics of patch tokens, it can be deemed as "token-level" self-supervised learning.

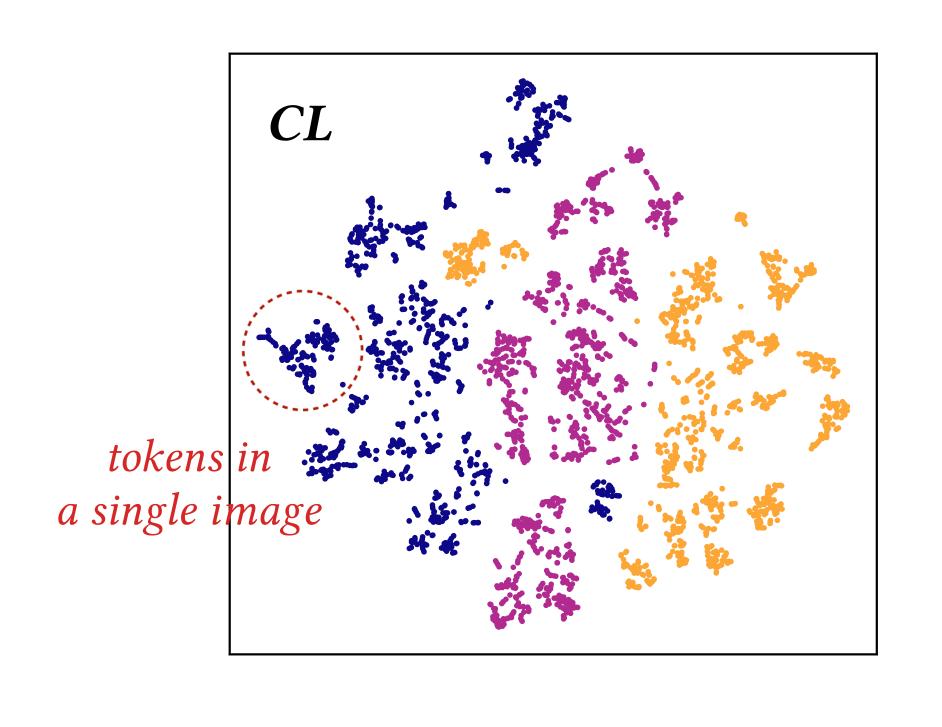
BEHAVIOUR CL and MIM May Not Be a Silver Bullet for All Tasks

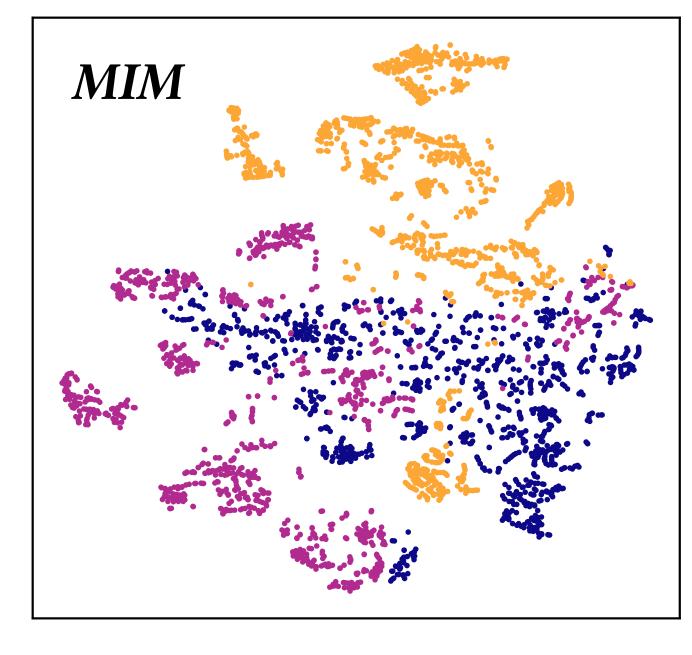


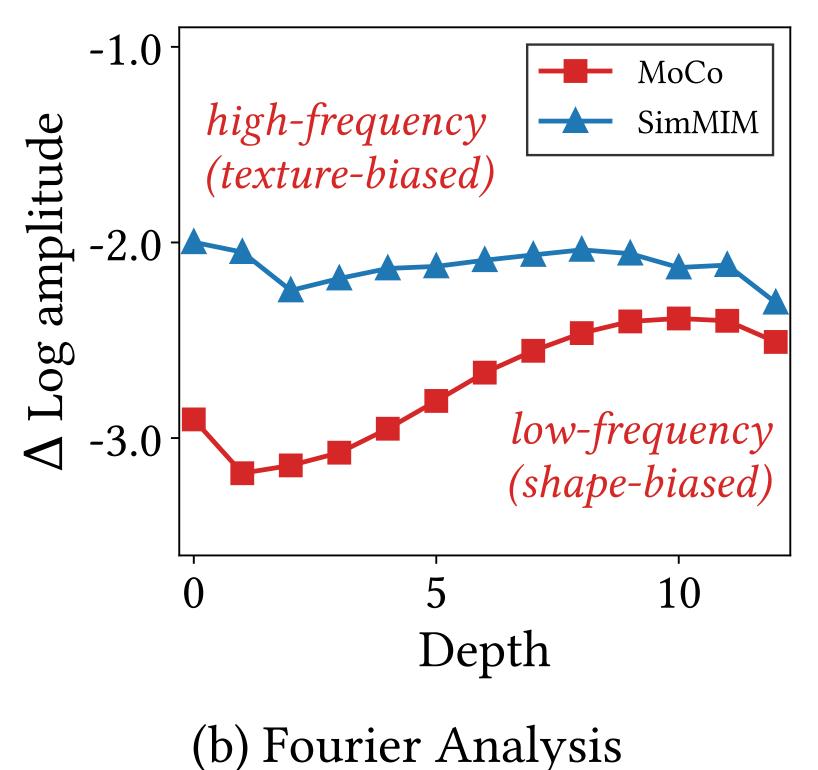
CL works well in linear probing tasks, small model regimes, and classification tasks

MIM ▲ outperforms CL in fine-tuning tasks, large model regimes, and dense prediction tasks

REPRESENTATION CL Distinguish Images and MIM Distinguish Tokens







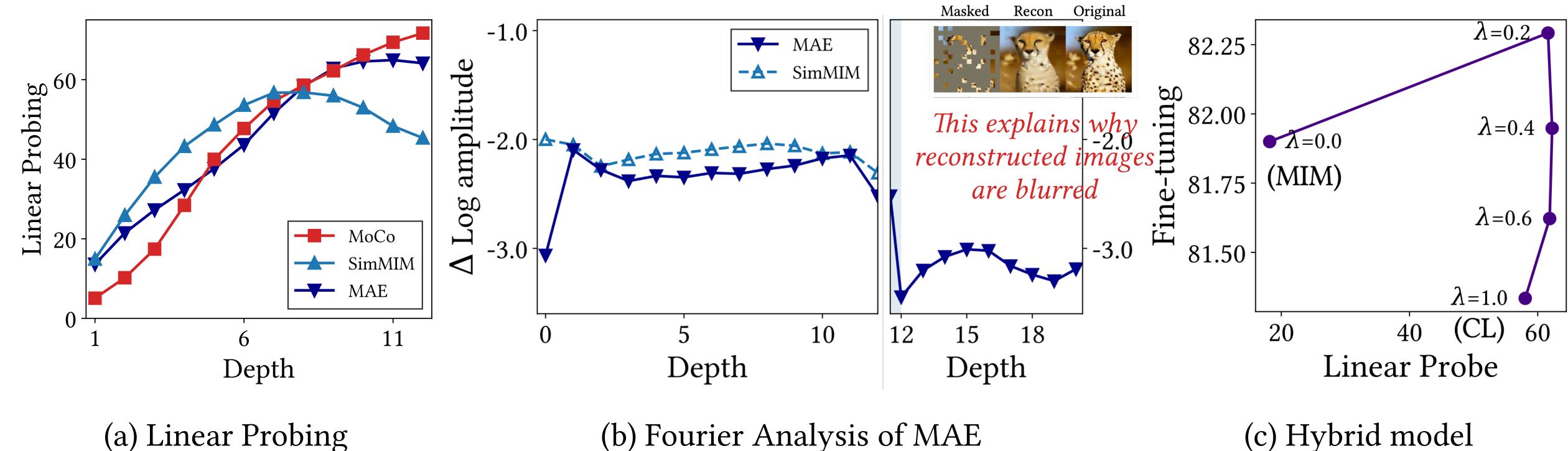
Left: The tokens of CL form a cluster for each image, while those of MIM are intermingled.

50.0

Right: CL exploits low-frequency, but MIM exploits high-frequency. However, a few last layers of MIM reduce the high-frequencies even though they capture local patterns, because they behave like decoders.

(a) Token-level t-SNE visualization (18 images from 3 classes)

ARCHITECTURE CL Focuses on Later Layers and MIM Focuses on Early Layers

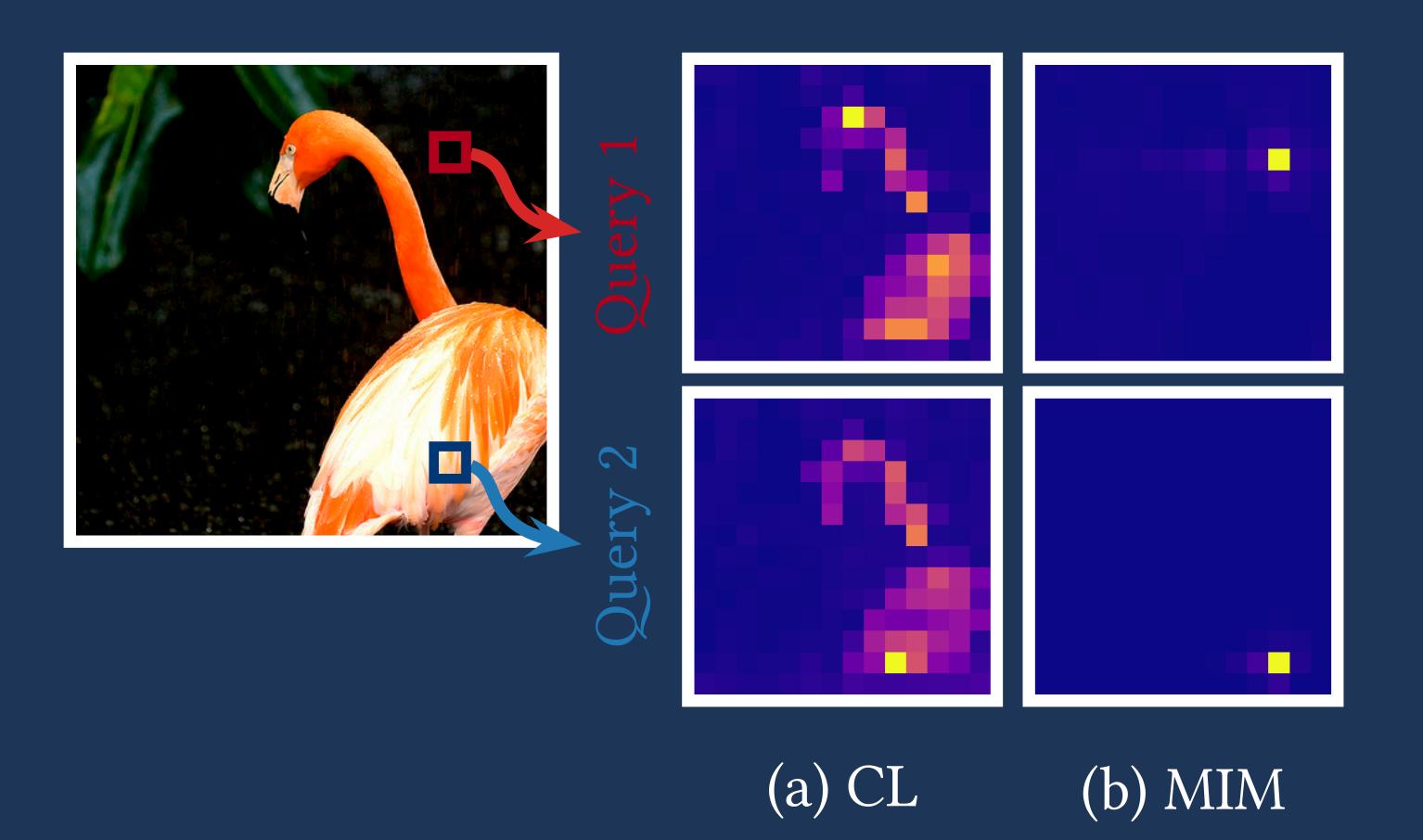


Left: Later layers of CL and early layers of MIM play a key role.

Middle: MAE helps ViTs fully leverage MIM by decomposing decoders from backbones.

Right: "CL + MIM" outperforms CL and MIM in both linear probing and fine-tuning accuracy.

WHAT DO SELF-SUPERVISED VISION TRANSFORMERS LEARN?



Contrastive Learning Masked Image Modeling

Linear probing & small model

Capture globals and shapes

Distinguish images

Focus on later layers

Fine tuning & large model

Capture locals and textures

Distinguish tokens

Focus on early layers

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