

arxiv

# Do DALL-E and Flamingo Understand Each Other?

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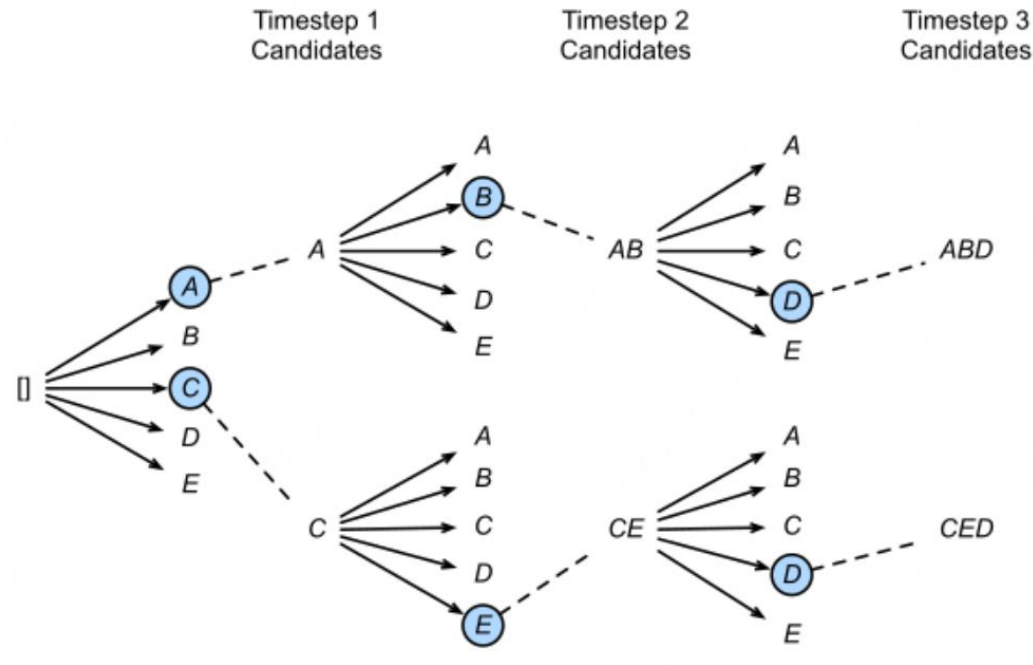
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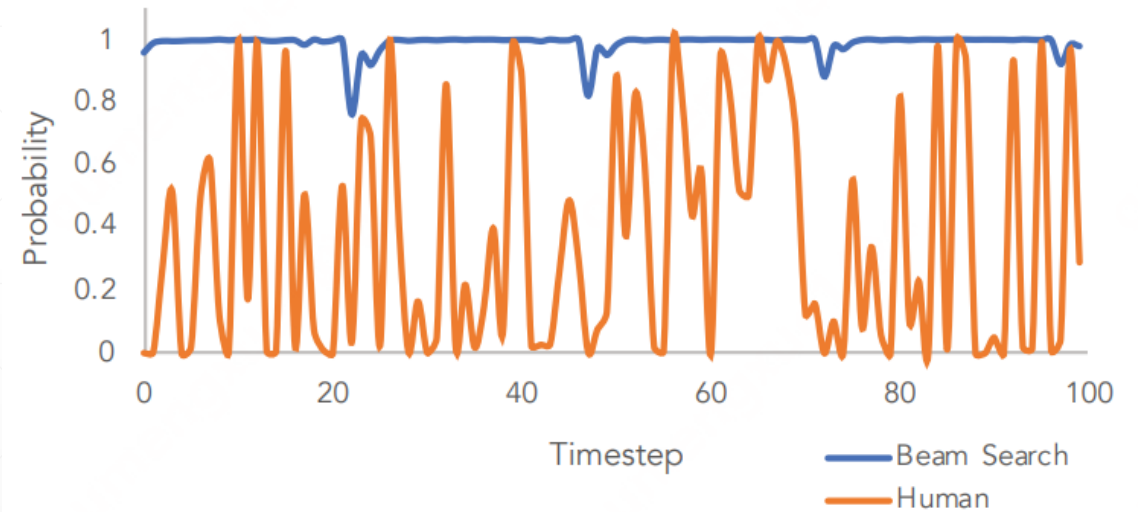
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Mengxue

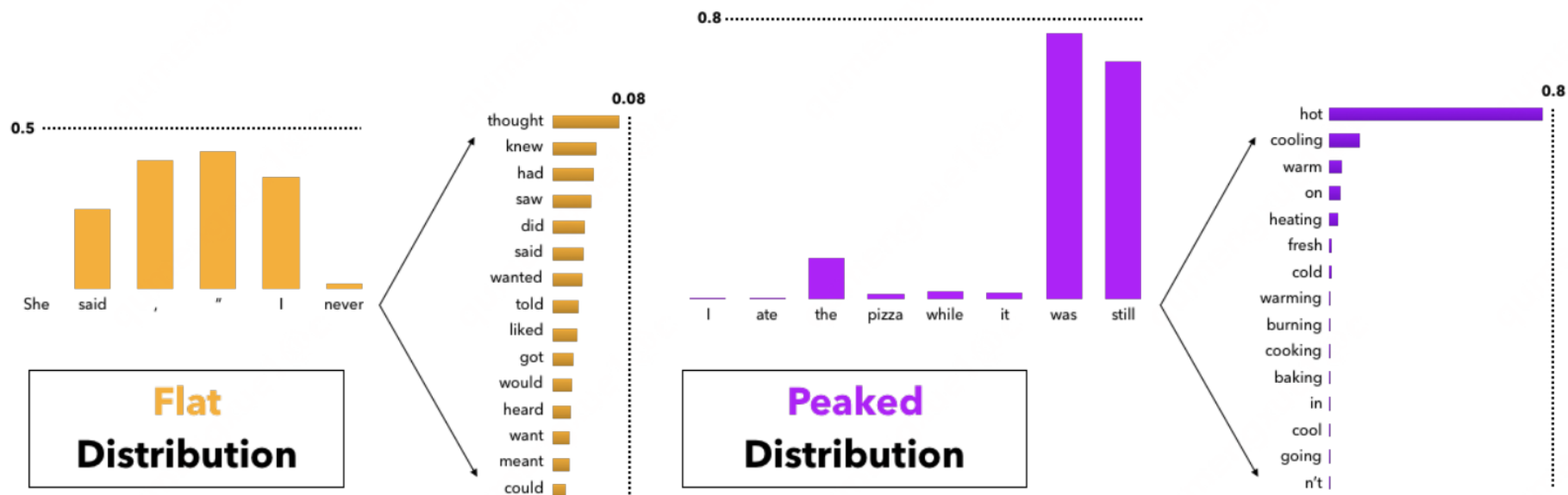
# Preview: Beam Search



Beam Search Text is Less Surprising

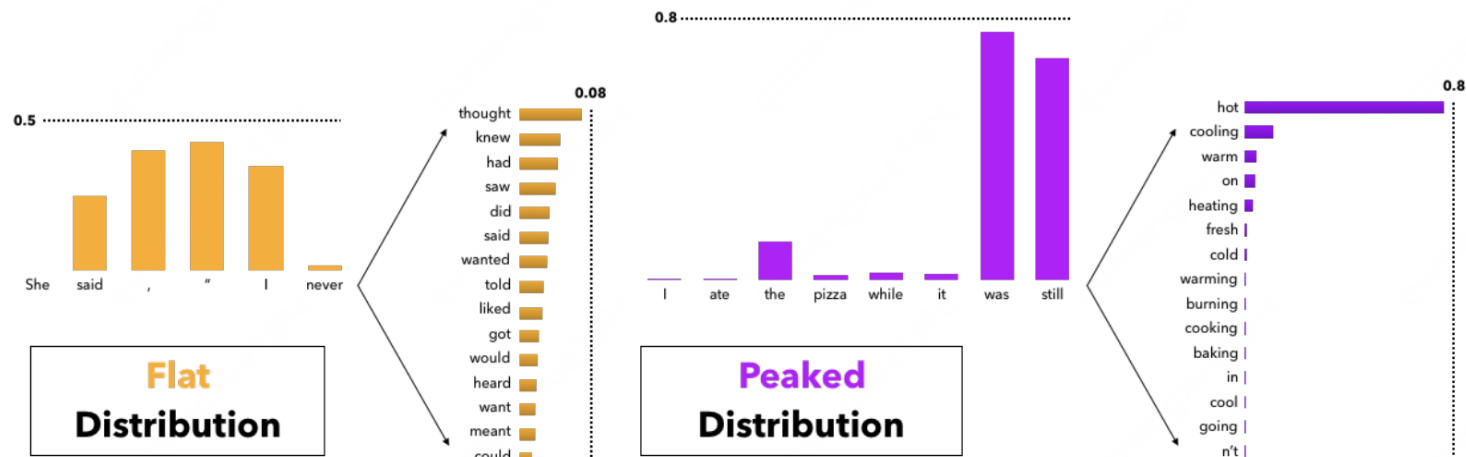


# Preview: Top-k Sampling



- 这个方法就是在采样前将输出的概率分布截断，取出概率最大的k个词构成一个集合，然后将这个子集词的概率再归一化，最后从新的概率分布中采样词汇。
- 但因为概率分布变化比较大，有时候可能很均匀(flat)，有的时候比较集中(peaked)。当分布均匀时，一个较小的k容易丢掉很多优质候选词。但如果k定的太大，这个方法会退化回全局随机采样。

# Preview: Nucleus sampling (Top-p Sampling)

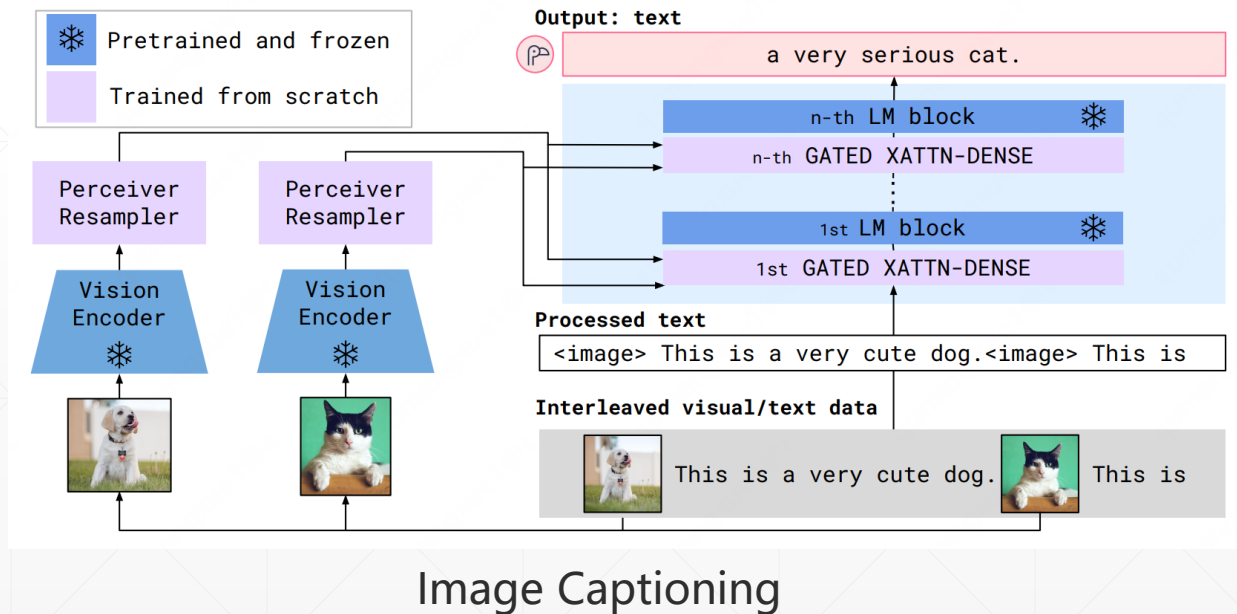


- 在每个时间步，解码词的概率分布满足80/20原则或者说长尾分布，头部的几个词的出现概率已经占据了绝大部分概率空间，把这部分核心词叫做nucleus。
- 基于这样的观察，提出nucleus sampling：给定一个**概率阈值 $p$** ，从解码词候选集中选择一个最小集 $V_p$ ，使得它们出现的**概率和大于等于 $p$** 。然后再对 $V_p$ 做一次re-scaling，本时间步仅从 $V_p$ 集合中解码。
- 这样的好处在于在不同时间步，随着解码词的概率分布不同，候选词集合的大小会动态变化，不像top-k sampling是一个固定的窗口大小。由于解码词还是从头部候选集中筛选，这样的动态调整可以使生成的句子在满足多样性的同时又保持通顺。

# What's the best choice?

- Beam Search → Top-k Sampling → Top-p Sampling
- **Caption** → Given an image, what textual description most accurately describes the image?
- **Generation** → Given a text, what is the best image that can present the semantics of the text?

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Flamingo




(a) a tapir made of accordion. (b) an illustration of a baby hedgehog in a christmas sweater walking a dog

Text-to-Image Generation

DALLE-E

# Motivation

- In this work, we argue that the best text or caption for a given image is the text which would generate the image which is the most similar to that image.  **Cycle Consistency**
- Likewise, the best image for a given text is the image that results in the caption which is best aligned with the original text.

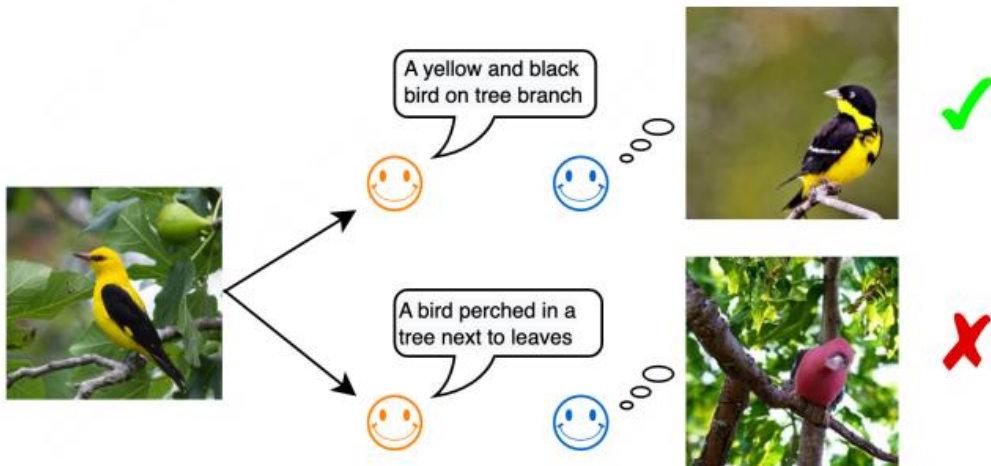
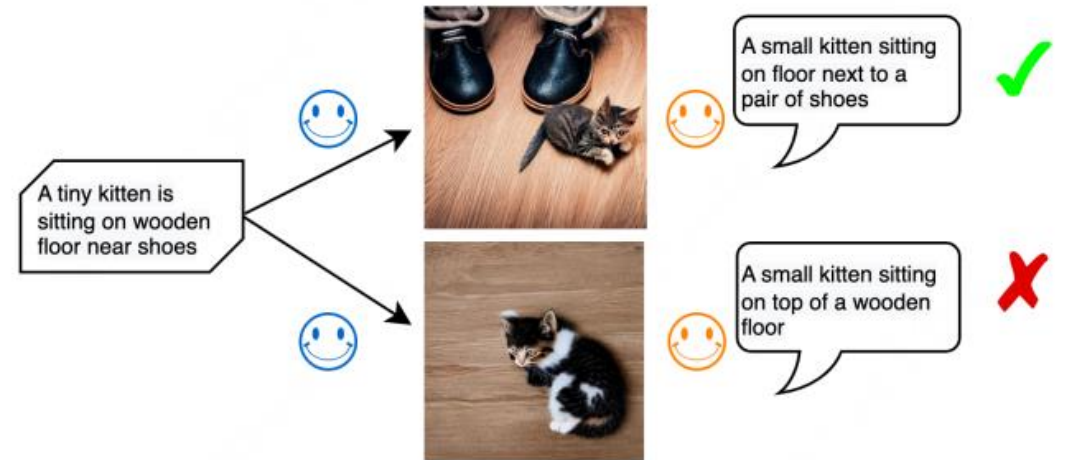


Image Captioning

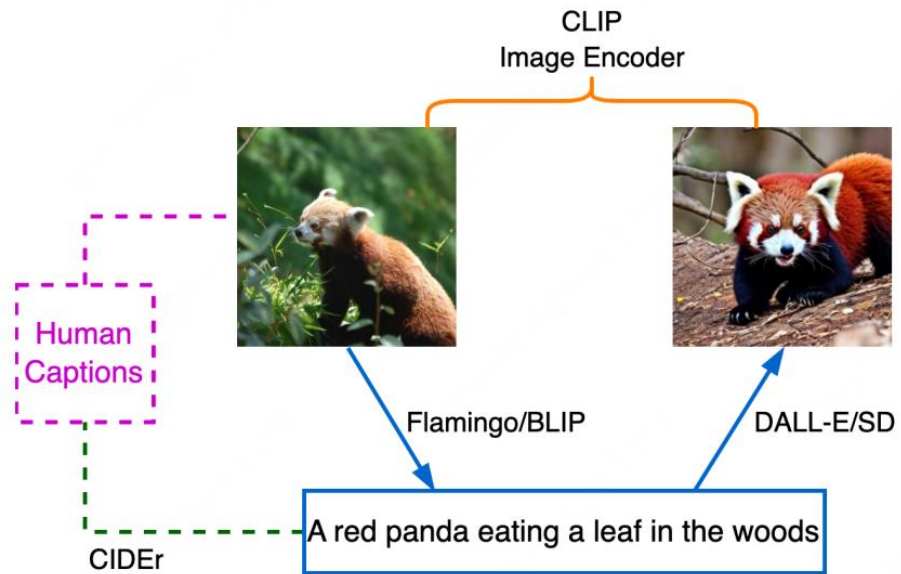


Text-to-Image Generation

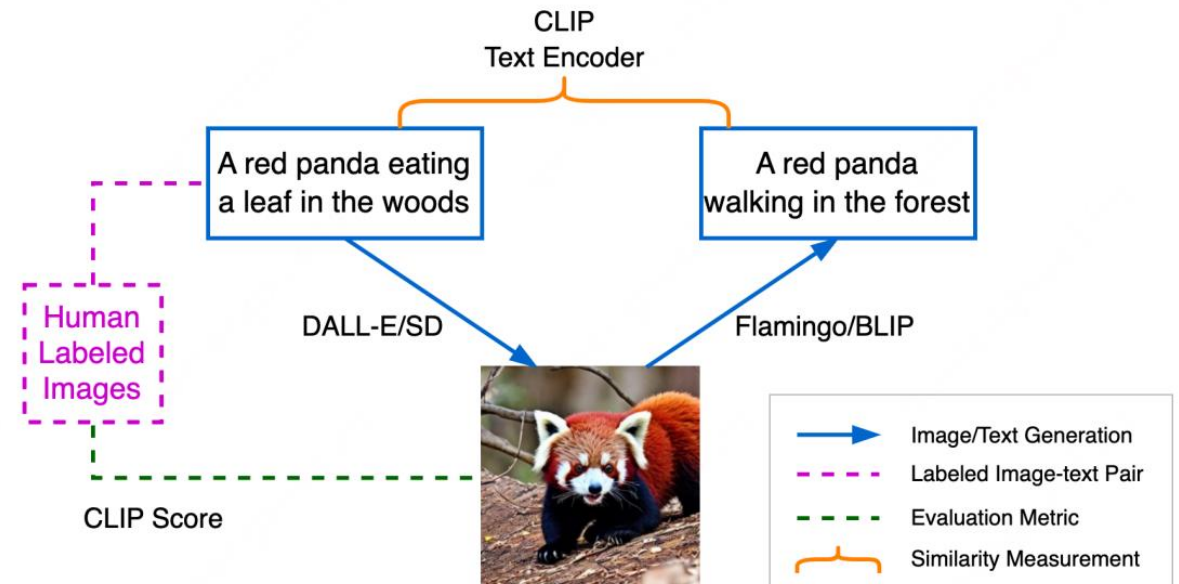


# Framework

## Image Reconstruction



## Text Reconstruction



# Experiments

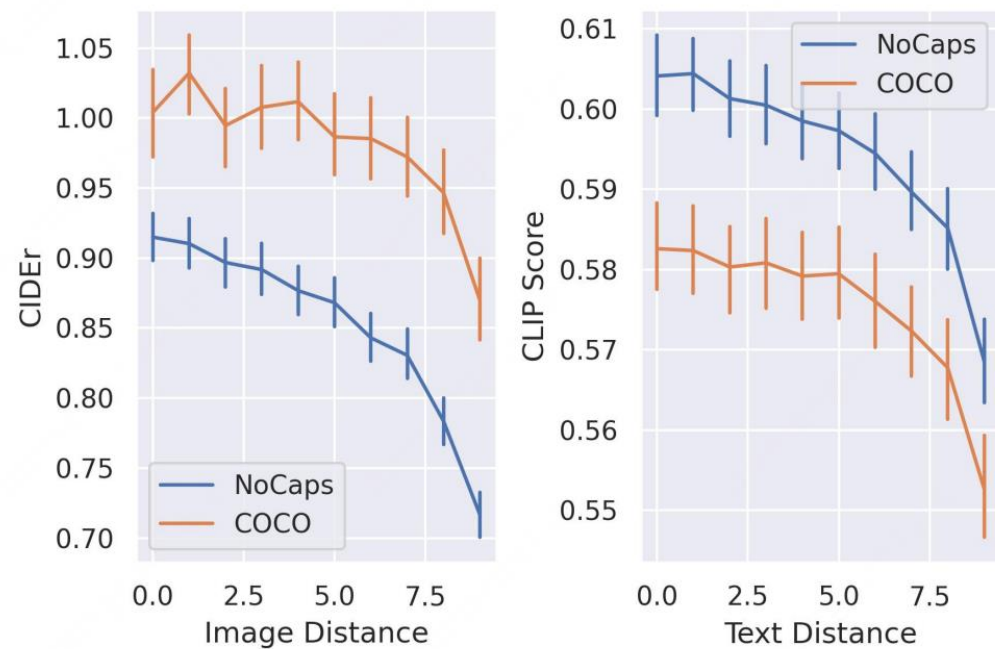












Figure 3. Left: for each given image, the better the reconstructed image (shown in x-axis), the better the caption (shown in y-axis). Right: for each given text, the better the reconstructed text (shown in x-axis), the better the image (shown in y-axis).
















Method	NoCaps						
	B1	B2	B3	B4	CIDEr	CIDErD	SPICE
Nucleus	73.0	52.4	36.1	24.1	85.0	74.6	11.6
Ours	<b>74.3</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Gain (%)	+1.8	+2.7	+3.5	+4.2	+7.6	+7.7	+6.3

Method	COCO						
	B1	B2	B3	B4	CIDEr	CIDErD	SPICE
Nucleus	<b>66.9</b>	47.1	32.4	21.9	98.2	90.1	19.6
Ours	<b>66.9</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Gain (%)	+0.0	+0.1	+0.4	+0.3	+2.2	+2.1	+2.2



# Qualitative Results

LABEL	INPUT	SPEAKER	LISTENER	SPEAKER	LISTENER	SPEAKER	LISTENER	SPEAKER	LISTENER
	A piece of cheesecake with some strawberries on top of it.		A piece of cheesecake with strawberries on a plate.		A piece of cheesecake with strawberries on a plate.		A close up of a cake with strawberries on top.		A close up of a cake with strawberries on it.
A yellow bird is perched on a thin limb.		A yellow and black bird sitting on top of a tree branch.		A yellow and black bird perched on a branch.		A bird is sitting in the tree next to a figgy.		A bird perched in a tree looking over at an object.	

A black and white butterfly on the side of a yellow flower.						A Canadian flag flying at the top of a steel pole.					
Blueberries cover up a waffle that sits on a plate.						A blue dragonfly is on a green leaf.					

# Failure Cases

LABEL	INPUT	SPEAKER	LISTENER	SPEAKER	LISTENER	SPEAKER	LISTENER	SPEAKER	LISTENER
A monkey hangs onto a tree and looks down.		The small lemurs are perched on the tree branch.		A lemur climbs high up in a tree.		A close up of a monkey on a tree.		A large gray and white monkey standing on top of a tree.	
A woman in a white coat with a stethoscope.		A femail doctor wearing a white jacket and a purple dress.		A female doctor is smiling at the camera.		A woman in a lab coat with a stethoscope.		The yound woman is wearing a white coat and stethoscope.	

Annotation Imperfection

Generation Bias

# Thanks

