

香港中文大學
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VD-BERT: A Unified Vision and Dialog Transformer with BERT


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1. The Chinese University of Hong Kong 2. Salesforce Research

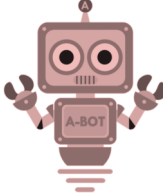

Code & Models: <https://github.com/salesforce/VD-BERT>

What is Visual Dialog?

(Das et al., 2017)



Visual Chatbot



Caption: a man talking to a giraffe in an enclosure

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Visual Chatbot

Caption: a man talking to a giraffe in an enclosure

how many people are there?

1

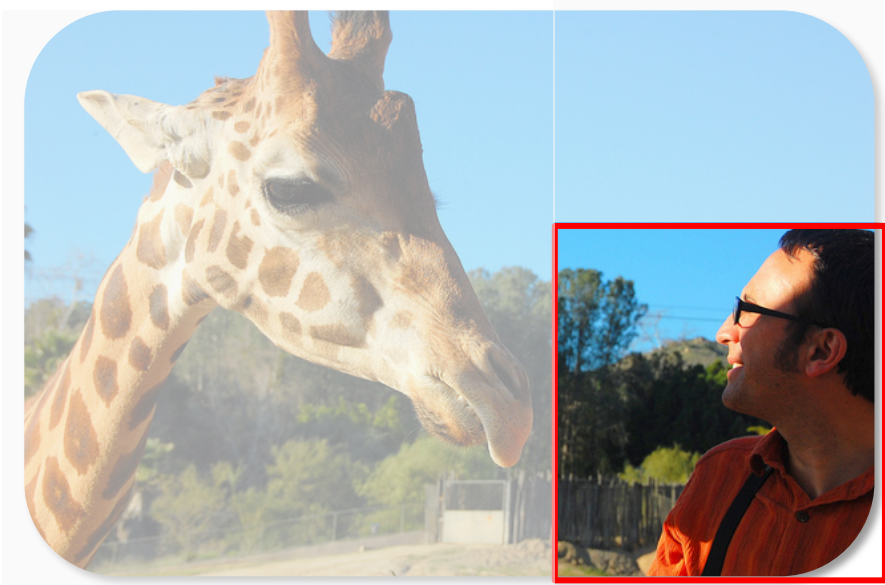
is it a male or female?

Male

What is Visual Dialog?

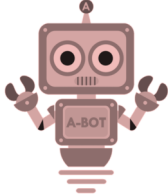
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Visual Chatbot



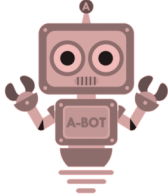
Caption: a man talking to a giraffe in an enclosure

The image shows a giraffe on the left and a man on the right, both in an outdoor enclosure. The man is wearing glasses and an orange shirt, and is looking towards the giraffe. A red box highlights the man's face.



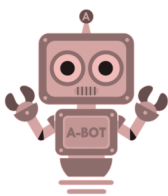
how many people are there?

1



is it a male or female?

Male



what is **he** doing?


looking at the giraffe

The diagram illustrates a visual dialog sequence. It starts with a question about the number of people, followed by the answer '1'. Then, a question asks for the gender, with the answer 'Male'. Finally, a question asks what 'he' is doing, with the answer 'looking at the giraffe'. The word 'he' is highlighted in red in the question.

What is Visual Dialog?

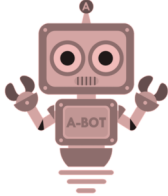
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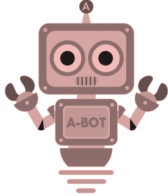
Caption: a man talking to a giraffe in an enclosure

The image shows a giraffe on the left and a man on the right, both looking at each other. A red box highlights the giraffe's head in the image and the word 'a giraffe' in the caption.



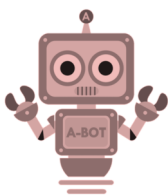
how many people are there?

1



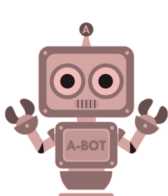
is it a male or female?

Male



what is he doing?

looking at the giraffe



what color is the giraffe?

brown and tan

Visual Dialog (VisDial)

Task Definition

Input:

- An Image I
- Dialog history
 - $H_t = \{C, (Q_1, A_1), \dots, (Q_{t-1}, A_{t-1})\}$
- A follow-up question Q_t

Predict an answer \hat{A}_t

- By ranking 100 candidates $\{\hat{A}_t^1, \hat{A}_t^2, \dots, \hat{A}_t^{100}\}$



C : a man talking to a giraffe in an enclosure

Q_1 : how many people are there?

A_1 : 1

Q_2 : is it a male or female?

A_2 : Male

Q_3 : what is he doing?

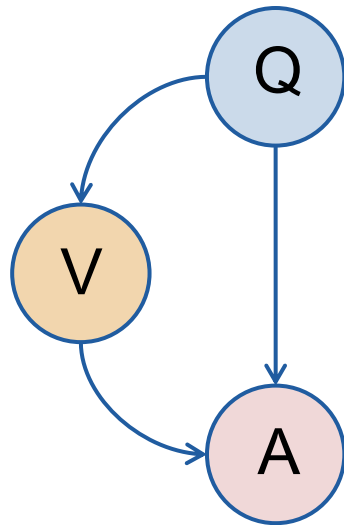
A_3 : looking at the giraffe

Q_t : what color is the giraffe?

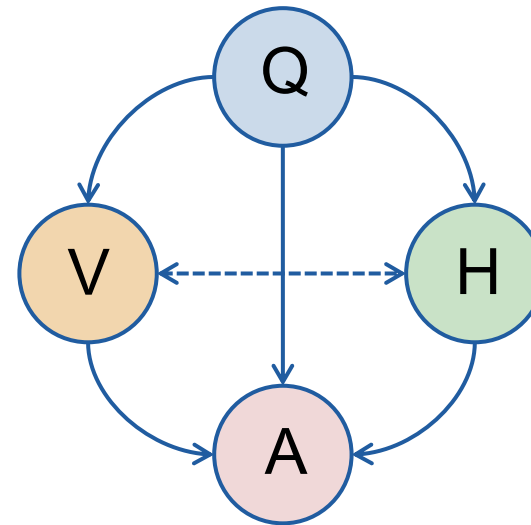
\hat{A}_t : brown and tan

Visual Dialog is Challenging

- ❖ Reasoning not only on the image but also multi-rounds of dialog
- ❖ Primary method: attention mechanisms
 - V: vision, H: dialog history, Q: question, A: answer



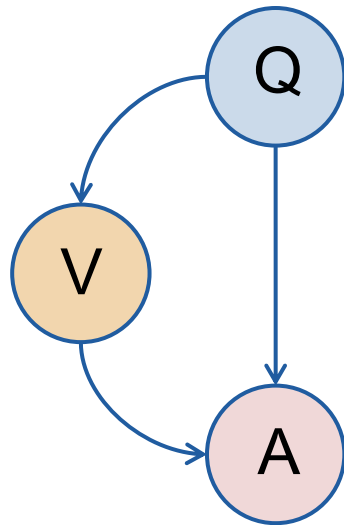
Visual Question Answering



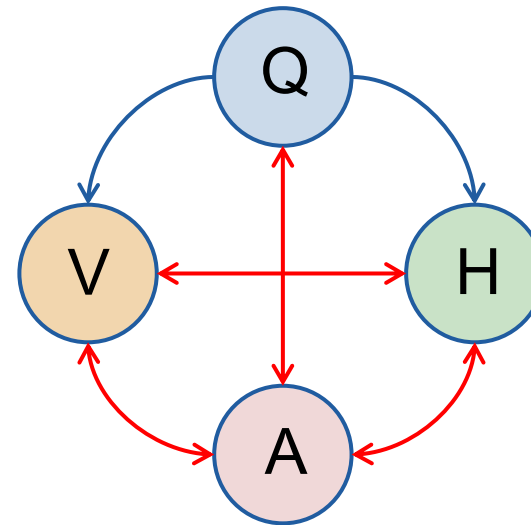
Prior Visual Dialog

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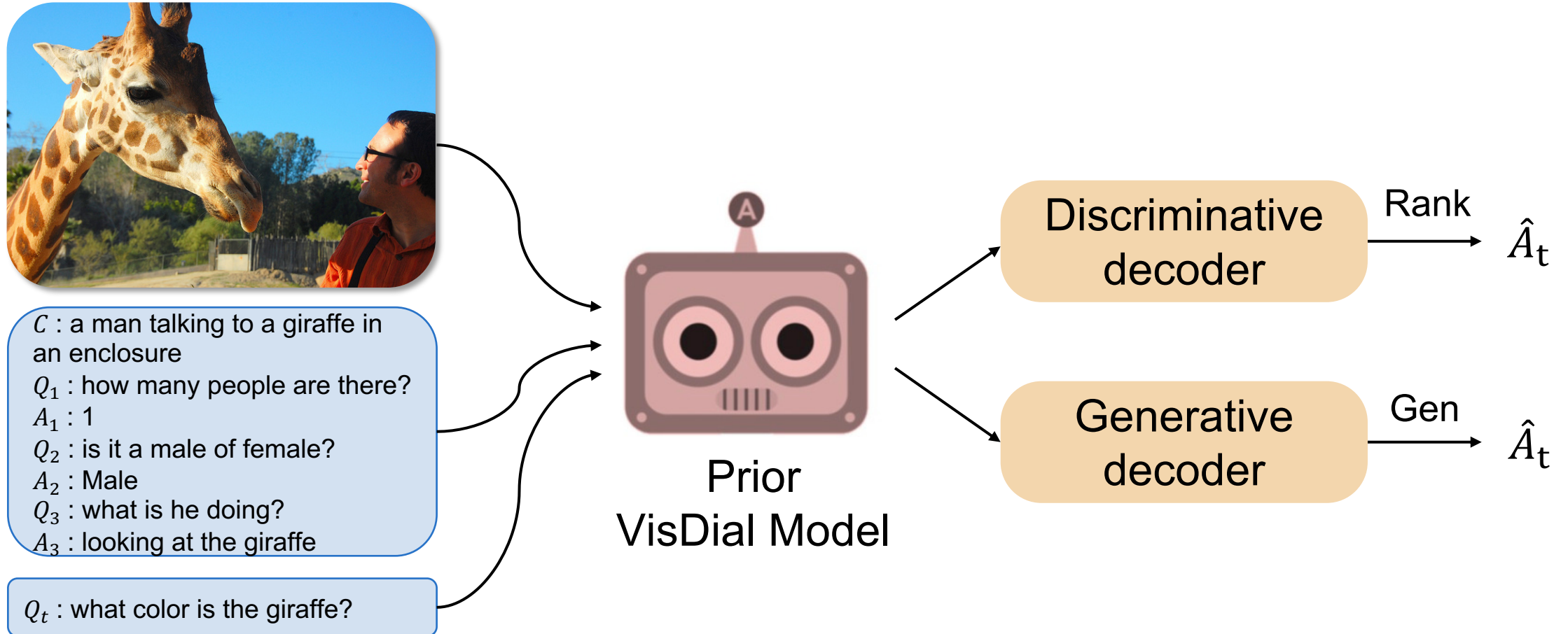


Visual Question Answering

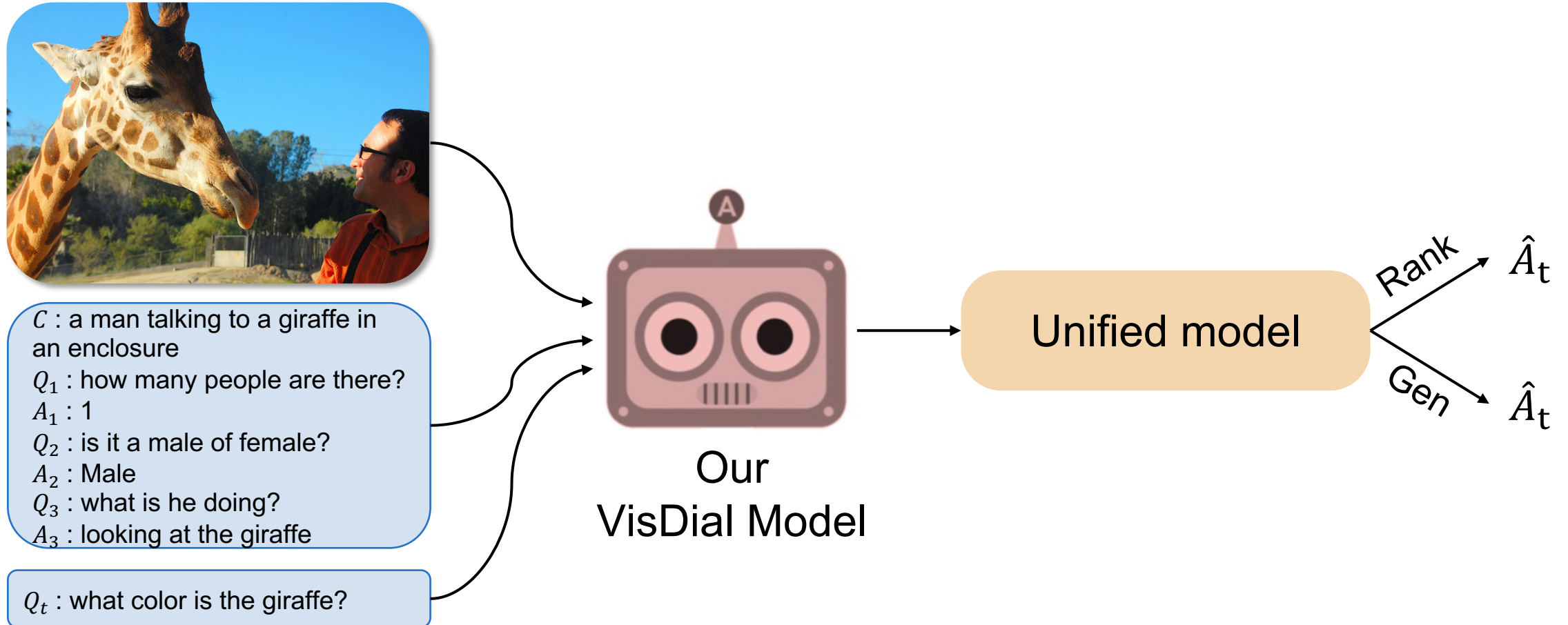


Our Visual Dialog

Decoding: Discriminative vs. Generative



Decoding: Discriminative vs. Generative



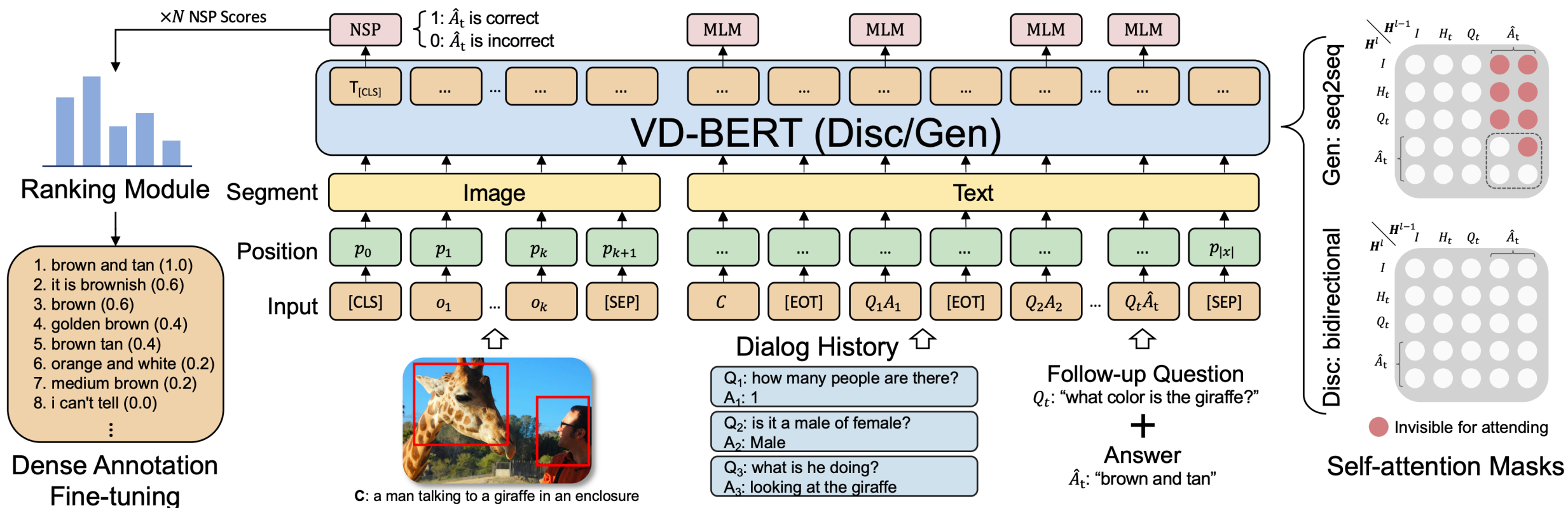
Proposed Solution

Contributions

- ❖ Unified Vision and Dialog Transformer with BERT (VD-BERT)
 - Employ self-attention to capture intricate vision-dialog interactions in a unified manner
 - Support both discriminative and generative settings seamlessly through a unified architecture
 - Extend BERT-like pretraining to achieve effective vision and dialog fusion

- ❖ Our proposed solution achieves new state-of-the-art results on the VisDial benchmark

Overview of VD-BERT



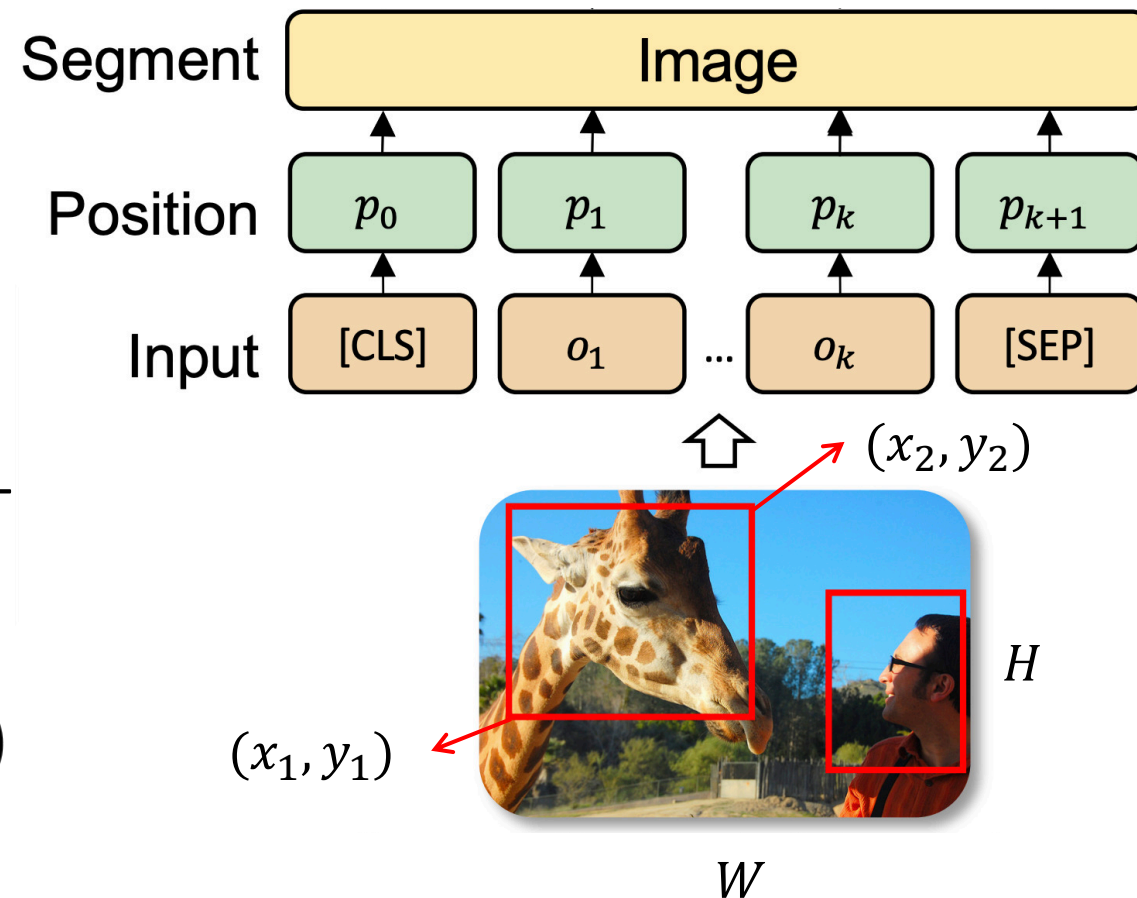
Proposed Solution

Encoding Image

- ❖ Visual feature
 - Use Faster R-CNN to detect k objects
 - $O_I = \{o_1, \dots, o_k\}$
 - Each o_i is Region-of-Interest feature
- ❖ Position feature
 - Let (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) be the bottom-left and top-right corners of an object

$$p_i = \left(\frac{x_1}{W}, \frac{y_1}{H}, \frac{x_2}{W}, \frac{y_2}{H}, \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)}{WH} \right)$$

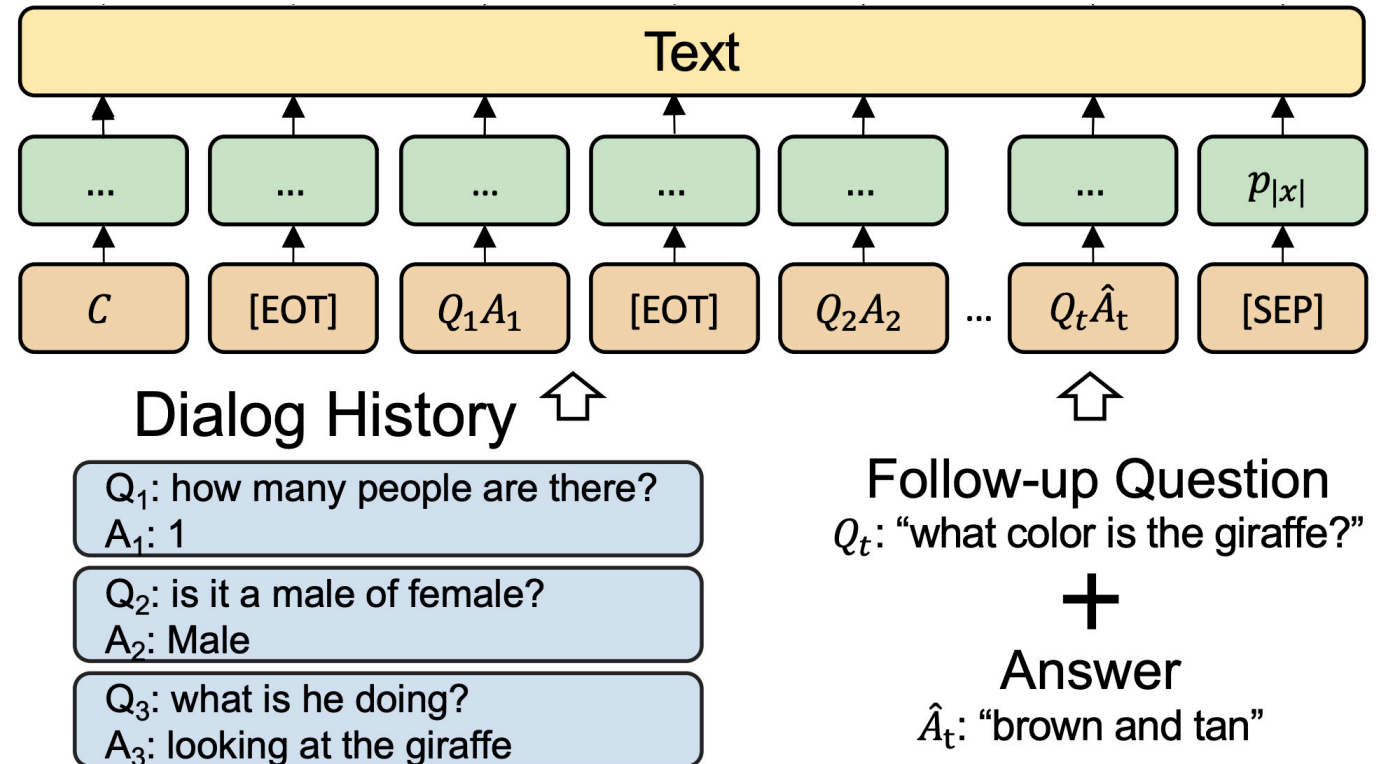
↓
Relative area



Proposed Solution

Encoding Language

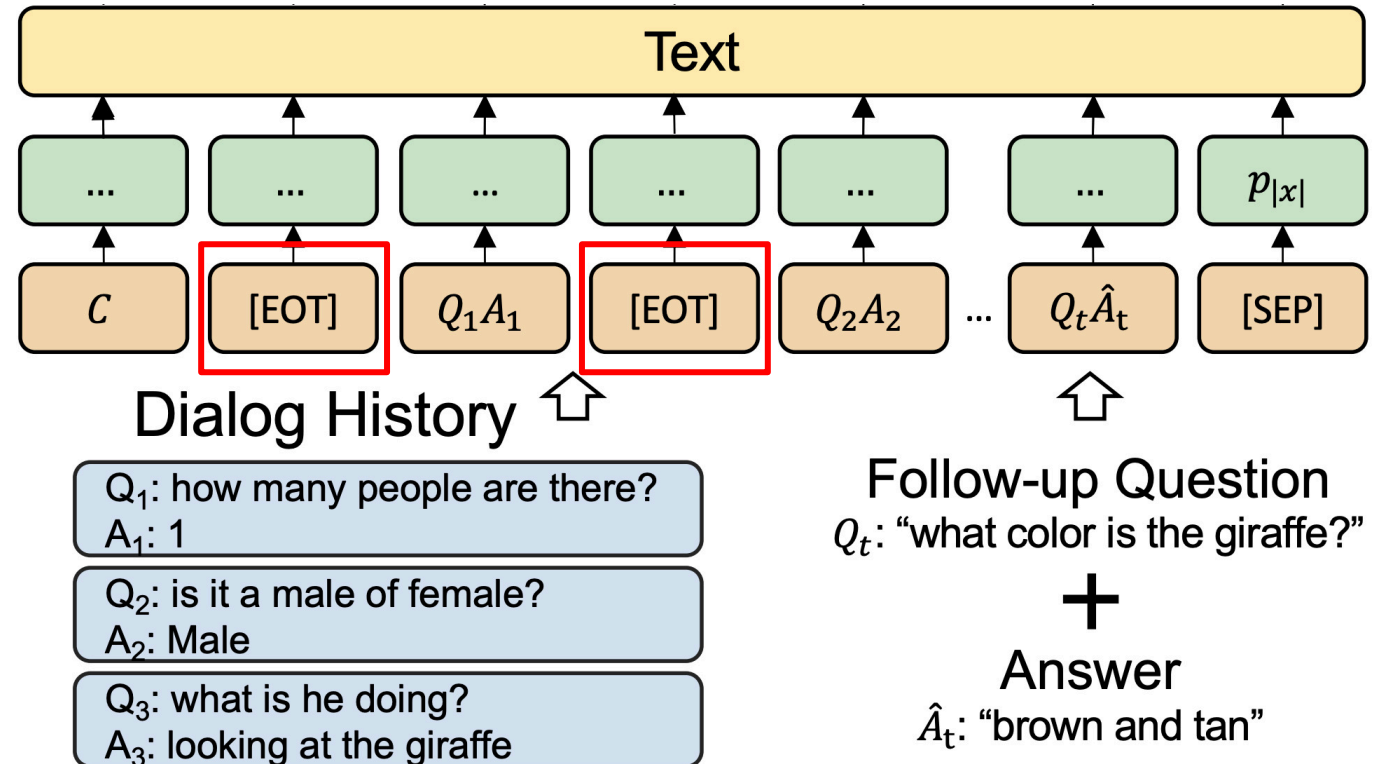
- ❖ Encode dialog structure
 - [EOT]: end of dialog turn
- ❖ Language feature (BERT)
 - WordPiece tokenization
 - Sinusoidal position embedding



Proposed Solution

Encoding Language

- ❖ Encode dialog structure
 - [EOT]: end of dialog turn
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 - Sinusoidal position embedding



Proposed Solution

Combine Image and Text

Separate vision and language modalities

$$\mathbf{x} = ([CLS], o_1, \dots, o_k, [SEP], C, [EOT], Q_1 A_1, [EOT], \dots, Q_t \hat{A}_t, [SEP])$$

Segment

Image

Text

Position

p_0

p_1

p_k

p_{k+1}

...

...

...

...

...

...

$p_{|x|}$

Input

[CLS]

o_1

...

o_k

[SEP]

C

[EOT]

$Q_1 A_1$

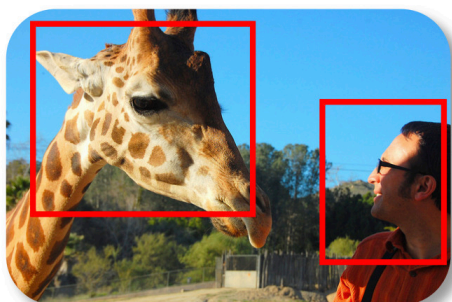
[EOT]

$Q_2 A_2$

...

$Q_t \hat{A}_t$

[SEP]



C: a man talking to a giraffe in an enclosure

Dialog History

Q₁: how many people are there?

A₁: 1

Q₂: is it a male or female?

A₂: Male

Q₃: what is he doing?

A₃: looking at the giraffe

Follow-up Question

Q_t: "what color is the giraffe?"

+

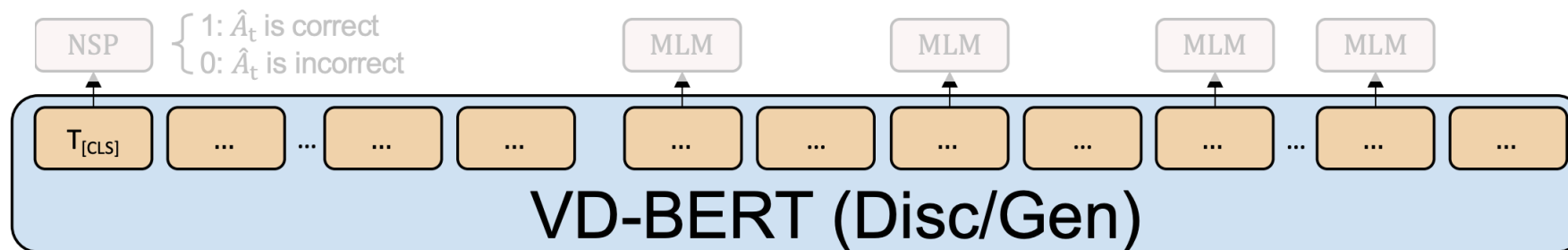
Answer

\hat{A}_t : "brown and tan"

Early fusion of answer candidate

Proposed Solution

Single-stream Transformer Encoder

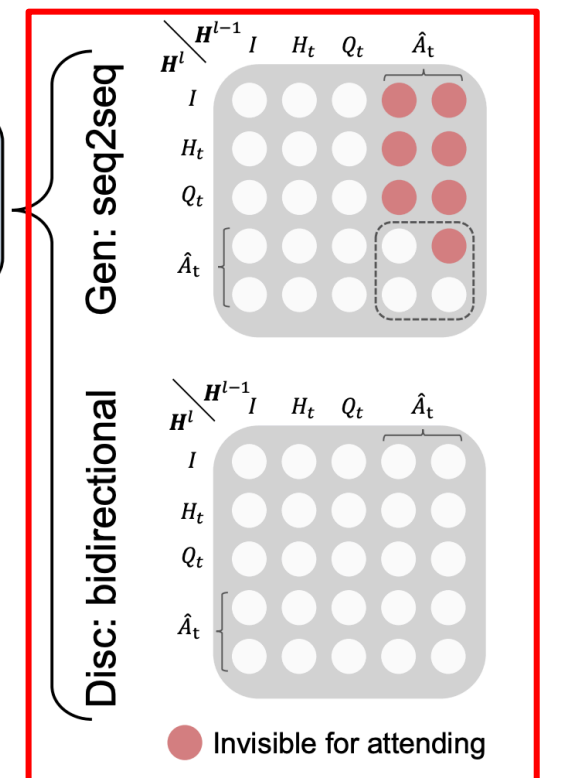


❖ Self-attention in Transformer

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{H}^{l-1} \mathbf{W}_l^Q, \mathbf{K} = \mathbf{H}^{l-1} \mathbf{W}_l^K, \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{H}^{l-1} \mathbf{W}_l^V, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{allow to attend,} \\ -\infty, & \text{prevent from attending,} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

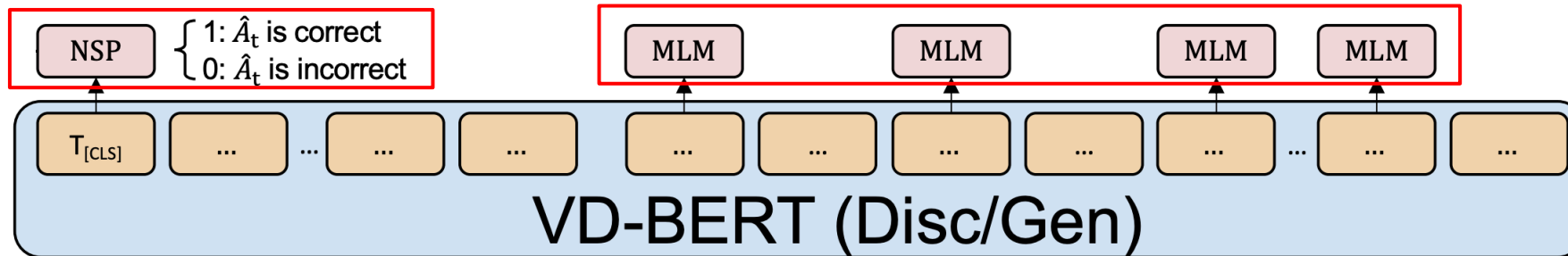
$$\mathbf{A}_l = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} + \mathbf{M}\right)\mathbf{V}, \quad (3)$$



Self-attention Masks \mathbf{M}

Proposed Solution

Visually Grounded Training Objectives



- ❖ Masked Language Modeling (MLM)
 - Predict masked tokens based on the image and other tokens

$$\mathcal{L}_{MLM} = -E_{(I, \mathbf{w}) \sim D} \log P(w_m | \mathbf{w} \setminus m, I)$$

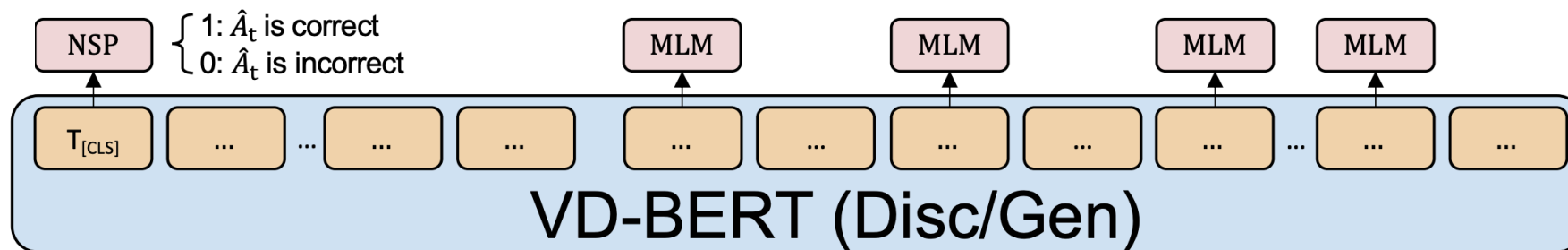
- ❖ Next Sentence Prediction (NSP)
 - Determine whether the appended \hat{A}_t is correct or not

$$\mathcal{L}_{NSP} = -E_{(I, \mathbf{w}) \sim D} \log P(y | S(I, \mathbf{w}))$$

Vision and
dialog fusion

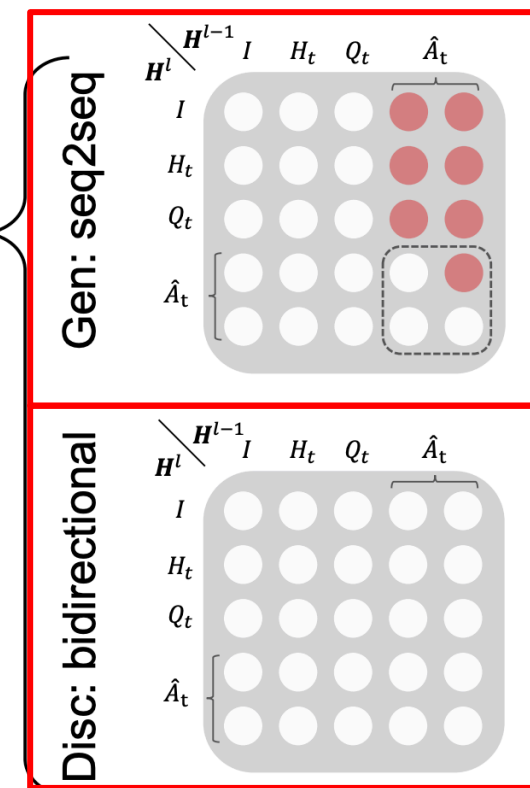
Proposed Solution

Discriminative and Generative Settings



- ❖ Discriminative Setting
 - Bidirectional masks
 - Employ NSP head to predict scores for each \hat{A}_t

- ❖ Generative Setting
 - Seq2seq masks
 - Perform MLM recursively to generate \hat{A}_t



● Invisible for attending

Self-attention Masks

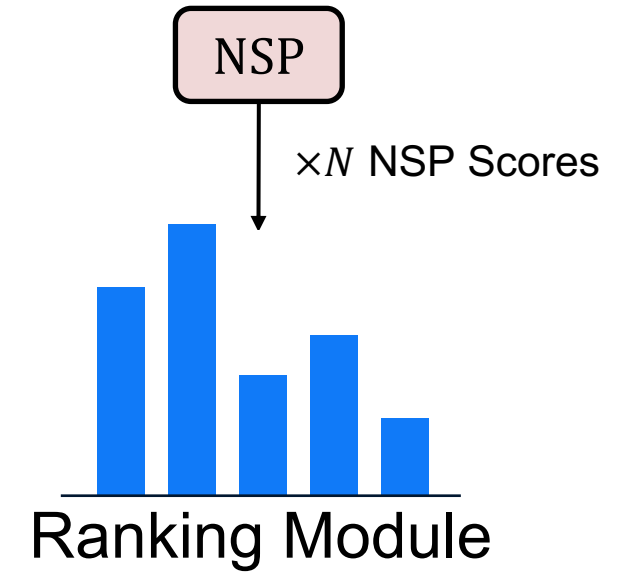
Proposed Solution

Fine-tuning with Rank Optimization

- ❖ Dense annotations
 - Assign a continuous relevance score $s_i \in [0,1]$ to each \hat{A}_t^i



Q_t : what color is the giraffe?



1. brown and tan (1.0)
2. it is brownish (0.6)
3. brown (0.6)
4. golden brown (0.4)
5. brown tan (0.4)
6. orange and white (0.2)
7. medium brown (0.2)
8. i can't tell (0.0)

⋮

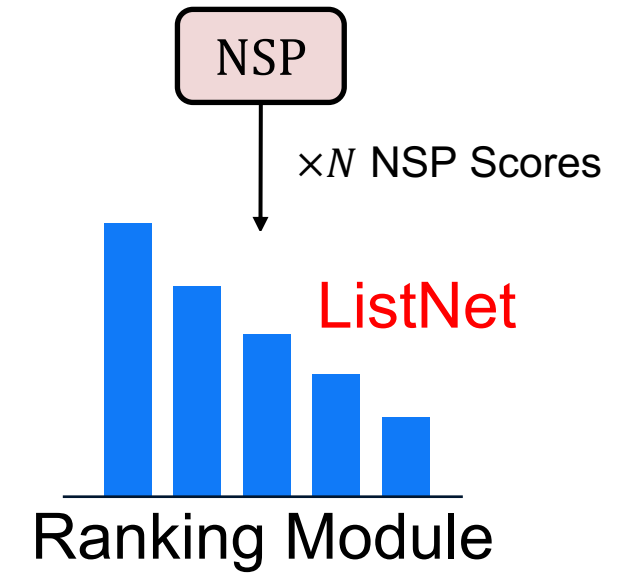
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Experiments

Experimental Setup

❖ VisDial Dataset

- Image statistics of VisDial v0.9 and v1.0
- Each image has 1 caption and 10 QA pairs

	Train	Val
v0.9	82,783	40,504

	Train	Val	Test
v1.0	123,287	2,064	8,000

❖ Metric

- Sparse evaluation (only one correct)
 - Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR)
 - Recall@K ($K \in \{1, 5, 10\}$)
 - Mean Rank
- Dense evaluation (relevance score)
 - NDCG

The ground-truth answers are not public

Experiments

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Main focus!

Experiments

Full Comparison on VisDial v1.0

❖ Observations

- New state of the art for both single-model and ensemble settings

Leaderboard: <https://evalai.cloudcv.org/web/challenges/challenge-page/161/leaderboard/483>

	Model	NDCG↑	MRR↑	R@1↑	R@5↑	R@10↑	Mean ↓
Published Results	NMN	58.10	58.80	44.15	76.88	86.88	4.81
	CorefNMN	54.70	61.50	47.55	78.10	88.80	4.40
	GNN	52.82	61.37	47.33	77.98	87.83	4.57
	FGA	52.10	63.70	49.58	80.97	88.55	4.51
	DVAN	54.70	62.58	48.90	79.35	89.03	4.36
	RvA	55.59	63.03	49.03	80.40	89.83	4.18
	DualVD	56.32	63.23	49.25	80.23	89.70	4.11
	HACAN	57.17	64.22	50.88	80.63	89.45	4.20
	Synergistic	57.32	62.20	47.90	80.43	89.95	4.17
	Synergistic†	57.88	63.42	49.30	80.77	<u>90.68</u>	3.97
	DAN	57.59	63.20	49.63	79.75	89.35	4.30
	DAN†	59.36	<u>64.92</u>	51.28	<u>81.60</u>	90.88	<u>3.92</u>
	ReDAN†	64.47	53.73	42.45	64.68	75.68	6.64
	CAG	56.64	63.49	49.85	80.63	90.15	4.11
	Square†	60.16	61.26	47.15	78.73	88.48	4.46
	MCA*	72.47	37.68	20.67	56.67	72.12	8.89
MReal-BDAI†*	74.02	52.62	40.03	68.85	79.15	6.76	
P1_P2†*	<u>74.91</u>	49.13	36.68	62.98	78.55	7.03	
Leaderboard Results	LF	45.31	55.42	40.95	72.45	82.83	5.95
	HRE	45.46	54.16	39.93	70.45	81.50	6.41
	MN	47.50	55.49	40.98	72.30	83.30	5.92
	MN-Att	49.58	56.90	42.42	74.00	84.35	5.59
	LF-Att	49.76	57.07	42.08	74.82	85.05	5.41
	MS ConvAI	55.35	63.27	49.53	80.40	89.60	4.15
	UET-VNU†	57.40	59.50	45.50	76.33	85.82	5.34
	MVAN	59.37	64.84	<u>51.45</u>	81.12	90.65	3.97
	SGLNs†	61.27	59.97	45.68	77.12	87.10	4.85
	VisDial-BERT*	74.47	50.74	37.95	64.13	80.00	6.28
	Tohoku-CV†*	74.88	52.14	38.93	66.60	80.65	6.53
Ours	VD-BERT	59.96	65.44	51.63	82.23	<u>90.68</u>	3.90
	VD-BERT*	74.54	46.72	33.15	61.58	77.15	7.18
	VD-BERT†*	75.35	51.17	38.90	62.82	77.98	6.69

“†” denotes ensemble model

“*” denotes dense annotation fine-tuning

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- Inconsistency between NDCG and other metrics

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Experiments

Discriminative and Generative Results on VisDial v0.9

Model	MRR \uparrow	R@1 \uparrow	R@5 \uparrow	R@10 \uparrow	Mean \downarrow
	Discriminative/Generative				
LF	58.07/51.99	43.82/41.83	74.68/61.78	84.07/67.59	5.78/17.07
HRE	58.46/52.37	44.67/42.29	74.50/62.18	84.22/67.92	5.72/17.07
HREA	58.68/52.42	44.82/42.28	74.81/62.33	84.36/68.17	5.66/16.79
MN	59.65/52.59	45.55/42.29	76.22/62.85	85.37/68.88	5.46/17.06
HCIAE	62.22/54.67	48.48/44.35	78.75/65.28	87.59/71.55	4.81/14.23
CoAtt	63.98/55.78	50.29/46.10	80.71/ 65.69	88.81/71.74	4.47/14.43
RvA	66.34/55.43	52.71/45.37	<u>82.97</u> /65.27	<u>90.73</u> / 72.97	3.93 /10.71
DVAN	<u>66.67</u> / <u>55.94</u>	<u>53.62</u> / <u>46.58</u>	82.85/ <u>65.50</u>	90.72/71.25	3.93 /14.79
VD-BERT	70.04 / 55.95	57.79 / 46.83	85.34 /65.43	92.68 / <u>72.05</u>	<u>4.04</u> / <u>13.18</u>

Experiments

Ablation Study

Model	NDCG \uparrow	MRR \uparrow	R@1 \uparrow	R@5 \uparrow	R@10 \uparrow	Mean \downarrow
No history	64.70	62.93	48.70	80.42	89.73	4.30
One previous turn	63.47	65.30	51.66	82.30	90.97	3.86
Full history	63.22	67.44	54.02	83.96	92.33	3.53
\hookrightarrow only text	54.32	62.79	48.48	80.12	89.33	4.27

Training with various contexts

- ❖ Longer dialog history benefits most of metrics except NDCG

Experiments

Ablation Study

Model	NDCG \uparrow	MRR \uparrow	R@1 \uparrow	R@5 \uparrow	R@10 \uparrow	Mean \downarrow
No history	64.70	62.93	48.70	80.42	89.73	4.30
One previous turn	63.47	65.30	51.66	82.30	90.97	3.86
Full history	63.22	67.44	54.02	83.96	92.33	3.53
\hookrightarrow only text	54.32	62.79	48.48	80.12	89.33	4.27

Training with various contexts

- ❖ Longer dialog history benefits most of metrics except NDCG
- ❖ Textual information dominates the VisDial task

Experiments

Case Study



A double decker bus sits empty at the station

Q1: are there any people?

A1: yes

Q2: are they on the bus?

A2: no, the bus is empty

Q3: are there any other buses?

A3: 1 other bus

Q4: are there people on bus?

A4: no it's empty (GT)

1. yes (0.0)
2. yes people (0.0)
3. no it's empty (0.4)
4. i cannot tell (0.8)
5. yes a few (0.0)
6. yes there are (0.0)
7. no (0.4)
8. yes for sure (0.0)

1. i cannot tell (0.8)
2. i can't tell (0.8)
3. can't tell (0.8)
4. not sure (0.8)
5. i don't know (0.8)
6. i cannot see any (0.8)
7. not visible (0.6)
8. not that i can see (0.6)

Base Model
NDCG=42.19

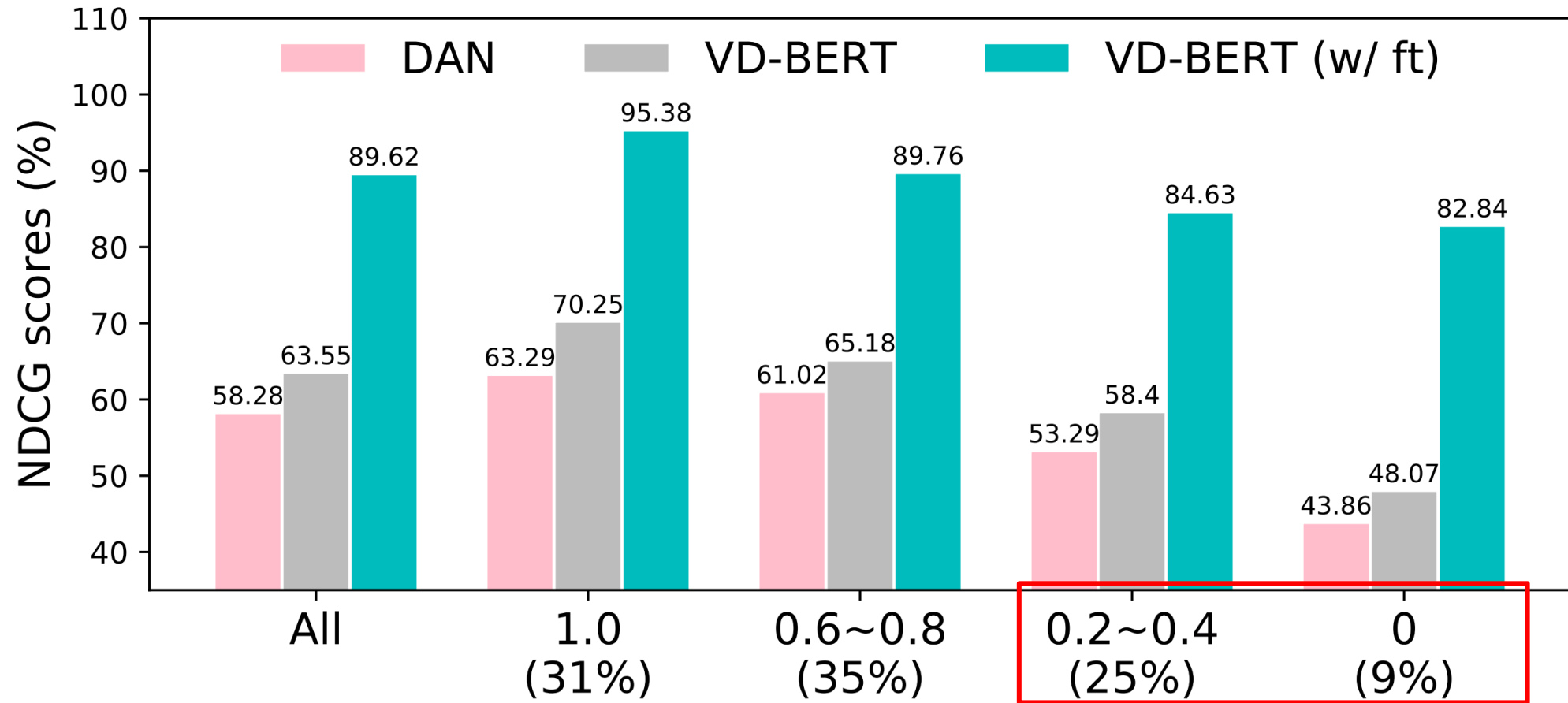


W/ Fine-tuning
NDCG=91.80

**Sparse and dense
annotation mismatch!**

Experiments

Relevance Score Analysis

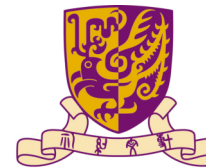


DAN is the model from (Kang et al., EMNLP 2019)

Conclusion

- ❖ We propose a unified VD-BERT that extends BERT for effective vision and dialog fusion
- ❖ VD-BERT achieves a new state-of-the-art result on the VisDial challenge
- ❖ Extensive experiments provide insights for future transfer learning research in visual dialog tasks

Thanks!



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Code & Models: <https://github.com/salesforce/VD-BERT>

