



Self-supervised Multimodal Representation Learning

1 General Info

Project Title: Self-supervised Multimodal Representation Learning

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2 Project Abstract

Utilizing various modalities, such as images, text, and more, has become crucial for addressing real-world challenges. For instance, CLIP [7] is a large-scale model that identifies shared representations between text and images. There are emerging fields dedicated to tackling the difficulties of multimodal machine learning, where one or more modalities may be unbalanced, absent, noisy, lacking annotated data, or have unreliable labels. Our goal is to examine how the model performs in the face of these obstacles and identify methods to enhance the learned representations of the data.

One such approach involves leveraging knowledge from a resource-rich modality to benefit a resource-poor modality, through the transfer of knowledge between modalities, including their representations and predictive models. We aim to comprehend these models and employ counterfactual modeling to investigate the impact of each modality on straightforward downstream tasks.

This project will consist of multiple phases, and based on the progress made, we may conduct either a general analysis or address specific limitations.

3 Background and Motivation

Recent advancements in self-supervised representation learning have led to significant performance improvements in various domains. For instance, the development of contrastive learning techniques such as SimCLR [2] and MoCo [5] have demonstrated remarkable results in learning visual representations. Similarly, BERT [3] and GPT [8] have revolutionized the natural language processing landscape by showcasing the power of self-supervised learning in the textual domain. However, most of these approaches are designed to learn representations within a single modality, and their extensions to multimodal scenarios are non-trivial. Some recent studies have attempted to bridge this gap by proposing multimodal self-supervised learning frameworks such as CLIP [7], ViLBERT [6], and LXMERT [10], which learn joint representations for images and text. Despite these successes, there is still much room for improvement and exploration in the realm of self-supervised multimodal representation learning [1], [4], [9].



4 Technical Prerequisites

- Good background in machine learning and deep learning
- Experienced in PyTorch
- Experienced in Python
- Familiar with MONAI Framework

5 Benefits

- Weekly supervision and discussions
- Possible novelty of the research
- The results of this work are intended to be published in a conference or journal

6 Work packages and Time-plan

* The dates are adopted from the previous year and are not finalized yet.

	Description	# Students	From	To
WP1	Familiarizing with the literature. Scoping of datasets.	4	10.05	17.05
WP2	Implementing the baselines on toy datasets. Download of real dataset(s).	4	17.05	31.05
WP3	Improving the baselines and validation on relevant dataset(s).	4	31.05	14.06
	Midterm Presentation	4	14.06	23.06
WP4	Implementing the model	4	14.06	07.07
WP5	Finalizing the results and evaluation	4	07.07	21.07
	Final Presentation	4	21.07	28.07

Table 1: Project Timeline

References

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