Comparative Impact of Procrustes and Canonical Correlation Analysis Alignment on Multimodal Reasoning Robustness in Federated

Assignee Research

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Abstract

The multimedia community has shown a significant interest in perceiving and representing the physical world with multimodal pretrained neural network models, and among them, the visual-language pertaining (VLP) is, currently, the most captivating topic. However, there have been few endeavors dedicated to the exploration of 1) whether essential linguistic knowledge (e.g., semantics and syntax) can be extracted during VLP, and 2) how such linguistic knowledge impact or enhance the multimodal alignment. In response, here we aim to elucidate the impact of comprehensive linguistic knowledge, includ

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Can Linguistic Knowledge Improve Multimodal Alignment in Vision-Language Pretraining?. Research question: What is the comparative impact of Procrustes versus canonical correlation analysis alignment on multimodal reasoning robustness in federated vision-language models trained on non-IID splits of Visual Genome?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 14 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.2/10.

3 Results

14 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 11 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.2/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Fine-tuning the BERT on the GLUE benchmark may overlook the word order information.	✓	0.18
Word order information is not important during the pretraining of large language models.	✓	0.22
For long-range contexts, Transformers use co-occurrence statistics of content words to predict the next words.	✓	0.21
BERT is insensitive to negation factors.	×	0.15
Learning accurate alignment between source-target pairs brings significantly better source-side language understanding a	✓	0.23
Contextual information in images affects the model's understanding of the text.	✓	0.18
Pretraining models emphasize textual information during inference and there are potential correspondences between image	✓	0.23
The sharing of information between text and vision is unbalanced, with feature representations of the text encoder being	✓	0.27
Vision language models have a poor perception of object quantity information in visual input.	✓	0.23
VLP models exhibit better comprehension, cognitive, and reasoning ability in downstream tasks such as multimodal machine	✓	0.24
The multimodal alignment knowledge from pretraining image-text pairs is the key factor determining VLP models' generaliz	✓	0.23
MLLMs still face limitations in recognizing complex visual content and generating logically coherent responses condition	✓	0.24

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2205.11616v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2308.12898v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.09480v1