Dynamic Sample Reweighting Enhances CLIP Robustness Against Semantic Adversarial Attacks

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 11 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does dynamic sample reweighting during contrastive pretraining improve the robustness of CLIP models against semantic adversarial attacks on COCO and Flickr30K benchmarks compared to standard. 14 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 3.5/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Dynamic Loss-Based Sample Reweighting for Improved Large Language Model Pretraining. Research question: How does dynamic sample reweighting during contrastive pretraining improve the robustness of CLIP models against semantic adversarial attacks on COCO and Flickr30K benchmarks compared to standard contrastive learning?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 3.5/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 14 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 3.5/10.

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
The experiments use decoder-only transformer models with parameter sizes of 120M, 210M, and 300M, referred to as GPT2-mi	×	0.03
The models are trained on the SlimPajama corpus which includes seven domains: Common Crawl, C4, GitHub, StackExchange, B	×	0.02
The study compares sample-level reweighting methods LinUpper, Quadratic, and Extremes against a uniform averaging baseli	×	0.06
The Quadratic reweighting scheme can improve generalization performance on noisier and less curated datasets, though it	×	0.06
The Extremes strategy consistently performs worse than LinUpper, Quadratic, and Uniform methods.	×	0.01
LinUpper improves LogiQA accuracy from 27.2% to 28.6% when combined with the DoGE domain reweighting method.	×	0.03
LinUpper improves LogiQA accuracy from 27.2% to 27.6% when combined with the DoReMi domain reweighting method.	×	0.03
LinUpper improves SciQ accuracy from 52.8% to 53.2% when combined with DoGE.	×	0.02
LinUpper improves SciQ accuracy from 53.3% to 54.5% when combined with DoReMi.	×	0.02
Experiments were conducted training 1.4B and 7B parameter models using the Llama architecture on subsets of the FineWeb	×	0.05
For the GPT2-mini model, the Uniform baseline achieved a mean perplexity of 3.32 across seven domains.	×	0.02
For the GPT2-mini model, the LinUpper method achieved a mean perplexity of 3.30 across seven domains.	×	0.03
For the GPT2-small model, the Uniform baseline achieved a mean perplexity of 3.15 across seven domains.	×	0.02
For the GPT2-small model, the LinUpper method achieved a mean perplexity of 3.13 across seven domains.	×	0.03

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2502.06733v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2509.09014v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2102.08473v2