

Scaling Self-Supervised Objectives for Vision-Language Model Robustness in Domain Shift

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Abstract The rapid evolution of large language models (LLMs) has driven a transformative shift in artificial intelligence (AI), reshaping both research paradigms and practical applications. Distinguished from their predecessors by unprecedented scale and advanced capabilities, LLMs necessitate new frameworks for understanding their development, behavior, and societal impact. This survey systematically reviews recent advancements in LLM techniques across four key dimensions: (1) pre-training methodologies, which establish core model capabilities through large-scale self-supervised training, arc

1 Introduction

This paper examines: A Survey of Large Language Models. Research question: To what extent does scaling self-supervised objectives reduce the performance drop of vision-language models on reasoning tasks under domain shift conditions?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 15 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.5/10.

3 Results

15 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.5/10.

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 rapid evolution of large language models (LLMs) has driven a transformative shift in artificial intelligence (AI), r	✓	0.36
LLMs are distinguished from their predecessors by unprecedented scale and advanced capabilities.	✓	0.21
LLMs necessitate new frameworks for understanding their development, behavior, and societal impact.	✓	0.25
This survey systematically reviews recent advancements in LLM techniques across four key dimensions: (1) pre-training me	✓	0.33
Pre-training methodologies establish core model capabilities through large-scale self-supervised training, architectural	✓	0.35
Post-training techniques include supervised fine-tuning and reinforcement learning, which adapt foundational models to d	✓	0.32
Utilization strategies such as in-context learning, prompt engineering, and agentic reasoning optimize real-world deploy	✓	0.36
Evaluation methods encompass benchmarks for key ability dimensions such as core language capabilities, reasoning, and sa	✓	0.34
Critical research issues include those concerning theoretical foundations, efficient scaling, alignment, and agentic cap	✓	0.27
The survey highlights open challenges in the field of LLMs.	×	0.08

References

- <https://doi.org/10.1609/aaai.v34i07.7005>
- <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06291-2>
- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11704-026-60308-3>