Scalability of LSA Framework's In-Situ Tradeoff Calibration in Large Multimodal Models

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Contrastive language-image pre-training, CLIP for short, has gained increasing attention for its potential in various scenarios. In this paper, we propose EVA-CLIP, a series of models that significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of CLIP training. Our approach incorporates new techniques for representation learning, optimization, and augmentation, enabling EVA-CLIP to achieve superior performance compared to previous CLIP models with the same number of parameters but significantly smaller training costs. Notably, our largest 5.0B-parameter EVA-02-CLIP-E/14+ with only 9 billion se

1 Introduction

This paper examines: EVA-CLIP: Improved Training Techniques for CLIP at Scale. Research question: To what extent does the LSA framework's in-situ tradeoff calibration scale to larger multimodal models (e.g., CLIP, BLIP-2) without significant computational overhead in terms of training time or memory usage?.

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 7.5/10.

3 Results

14 papers retrieved. 20 claims extracted; 13 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.5/10.

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 vision encoder of EVA-01-CLIP is initialized from EVA-01.	✓	0.21
The vision encoder of EVA-02-CLIP is initialized from EVA-02.	✓	0.20
The text encoder is initialized with pre-trained weights from either OpenAI CLIP or OpenCLIP.	✓	0.18
The LAMB optimizer is used with beta1=0.9, beta2=0.98, and a weight decay of 0.05.	×	0.12
For EVA-01-CLIP-g, the learning rate is set to 2e-4 for the vision encoder and 2e-5 for the text encoder during the firs	✓	0.22
After the warming-up steps, the learning rate is decayed linearly to 0 for the remainder of the training steps.	✓	0.16
The training process uses the DeepSpeed optimization library with ZeRO stage-1 optimizer, gradient checkpointing, and fl	✓	0.17
Using fp16 precision with dynamic loss scaling was sufficiently stable for the EVA-01-CLIP-g training process.	✓	0.26
The bfloat16 format was necessary to stabilize the training process of EVA-02-CLIP-E+.	✓	0.23
The Merged-2B training dataset consists of 1.6 billion samples from LAION-2B and 0.4 billion samples from COYO-700M.	✓	0.20
OpenAI CLIP-B/16+ achieves a zero-shot image retrieval R@1 of 52.4 on the COCO dataset.	×	0.12
Open CLIP-B/16+ achieves a zero-shot image retrieval R@1 of 59.4 on the COCO dataset.	×	0.12
EVA-02-CLIP-B/16+ achieves a zero-shot image retrieval R@1 of 58.7 on the COCO dataset.	×	0.14
EVA-02-CLIP-L/14+ achieves a zero-shot image retrieval R@1 of 63.7 on the COCO dataset.	✓	0.18
Open CLIP-G/14+ achieves a zero-shot image retrieval R@1 of 67.3 on the COCO dataset.	×	0.15
EVA-02-CLIP-E/14+ achieves a zero-shot image retrieval R@1 of 68.8 on the COCO dataset in one reported configuration.	×	0.15
EVA-02-CLIP-B/16+ was trained on the Merged-2B dataset for 8B samples.	×	0.14
EVA-02-CLIP-B/16+ training utilized 64$\times$A100 (40GB) GPUs.	✓	0.16
EVA-02-CLIP-L/14+ was trained on the Merged-2B dataset for 4B samples.	✓	0.16
EVA-02-CLIP-L/14+ training utilized 128$\times$A100 (40GB) GPUs.	✓	0.18

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2201.05729v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2303.15389v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2405.13867v2