

What Does BERT with Vision Look At?

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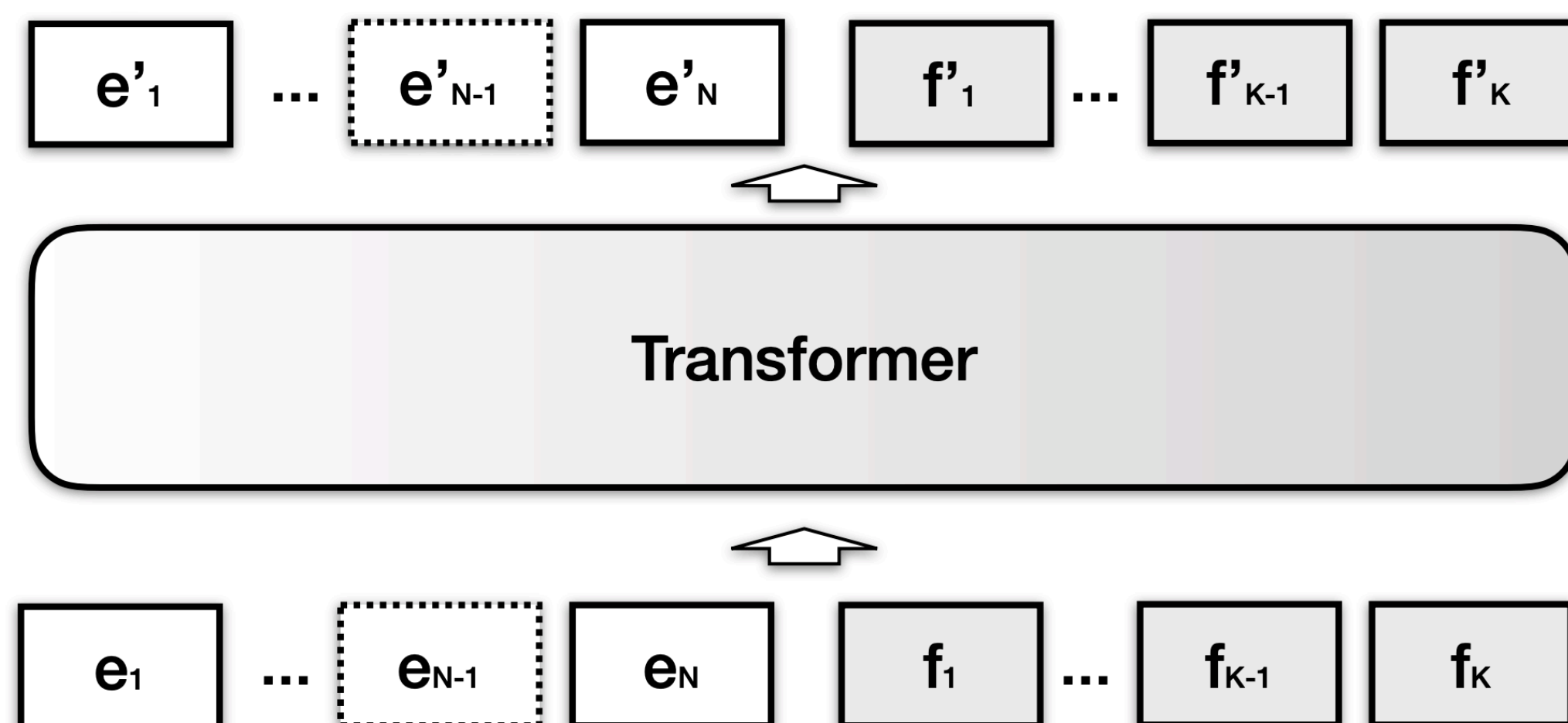
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A long version, “[VisualBERT: A Simple and Performant Baseline for Vision and Language](#)” is on Arxiv (Aug 2019).

BERT with Vision: Pre-trained Vision-and-language (V&L) Models

Several people **walking** on a **sidewalk** in the **rain** with **umbrellas**.



Several people [MASK] on a [MASK]
in the [MASK] with [MASK].



- a) Yes, it is snowing.
- b) Yes, [person8] and [person10] are outside.
- c) No, it looks to be fall.
- d) Yes, it is raining heavily.

Pre-train on image captions and transfer to visual question answering

BERT with Vision: Pre-trained Vision-and-language (V&L) Models

Task	Baseline	VisualBERT
VQA	68.71	70.80
VCR	44.0	52.4
NLVR ²	53.5	67.3
Flickr30K	69.69	71.33

Performance of VisualBERT compared to strong baselines

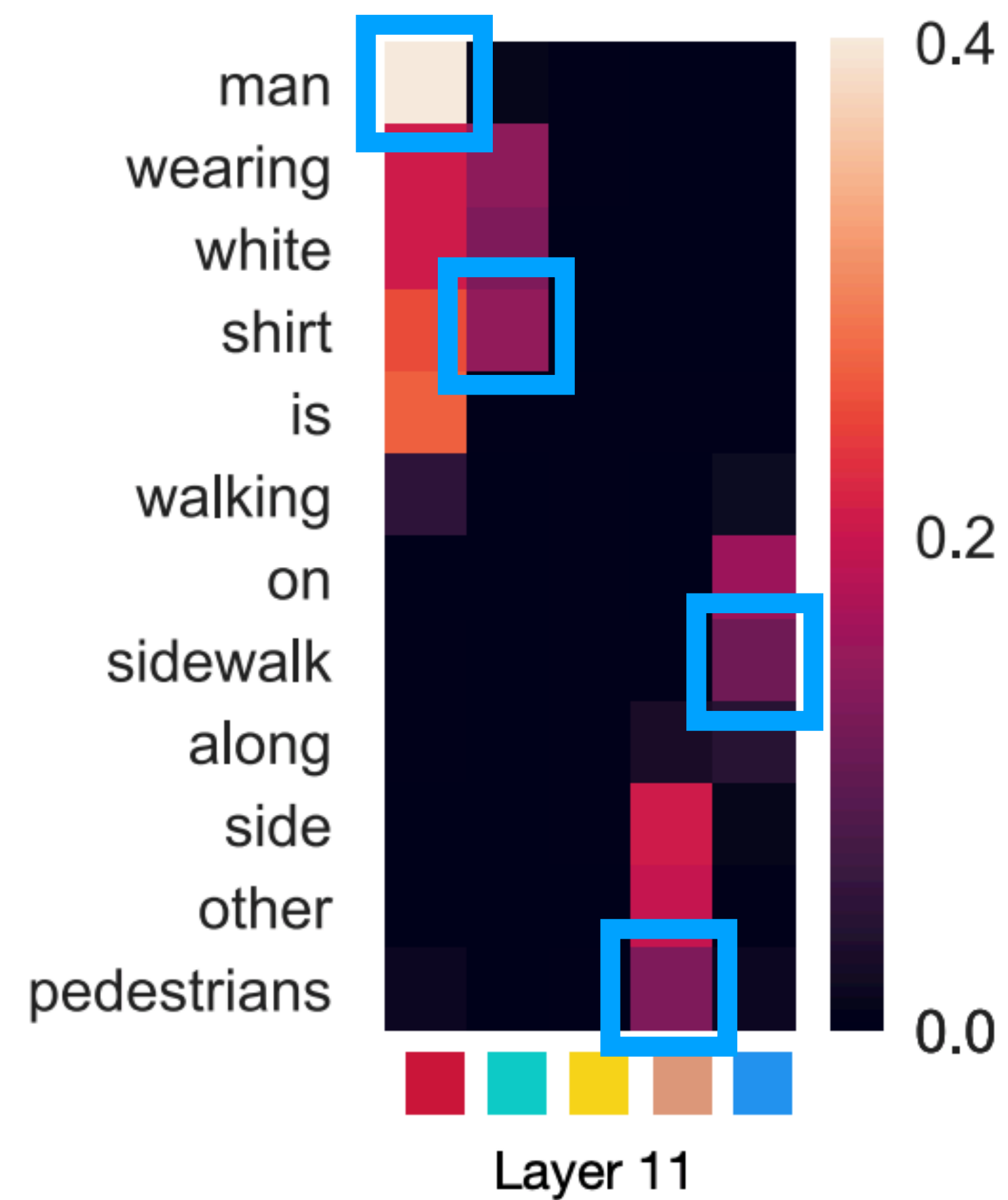
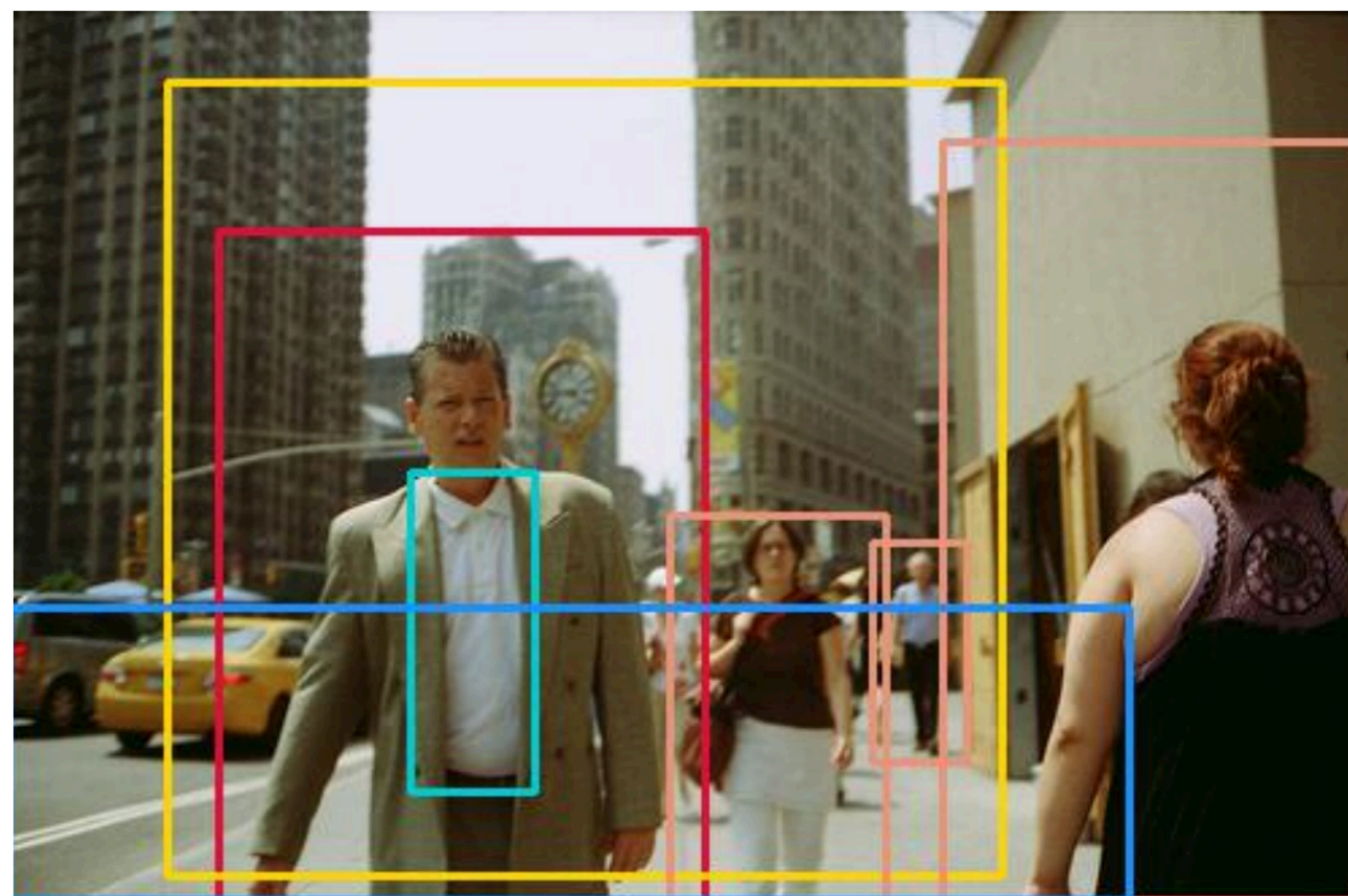
Mask and predict on image captions

Transformer over image regions and texts

Significant improvement over baselines

ViLBERT, B2T2, LXMERT, **VisualBERT**,
Unicoder-VL, VL-BERT, UNITER, ...

What does BERT with Vision learn during pre-training?

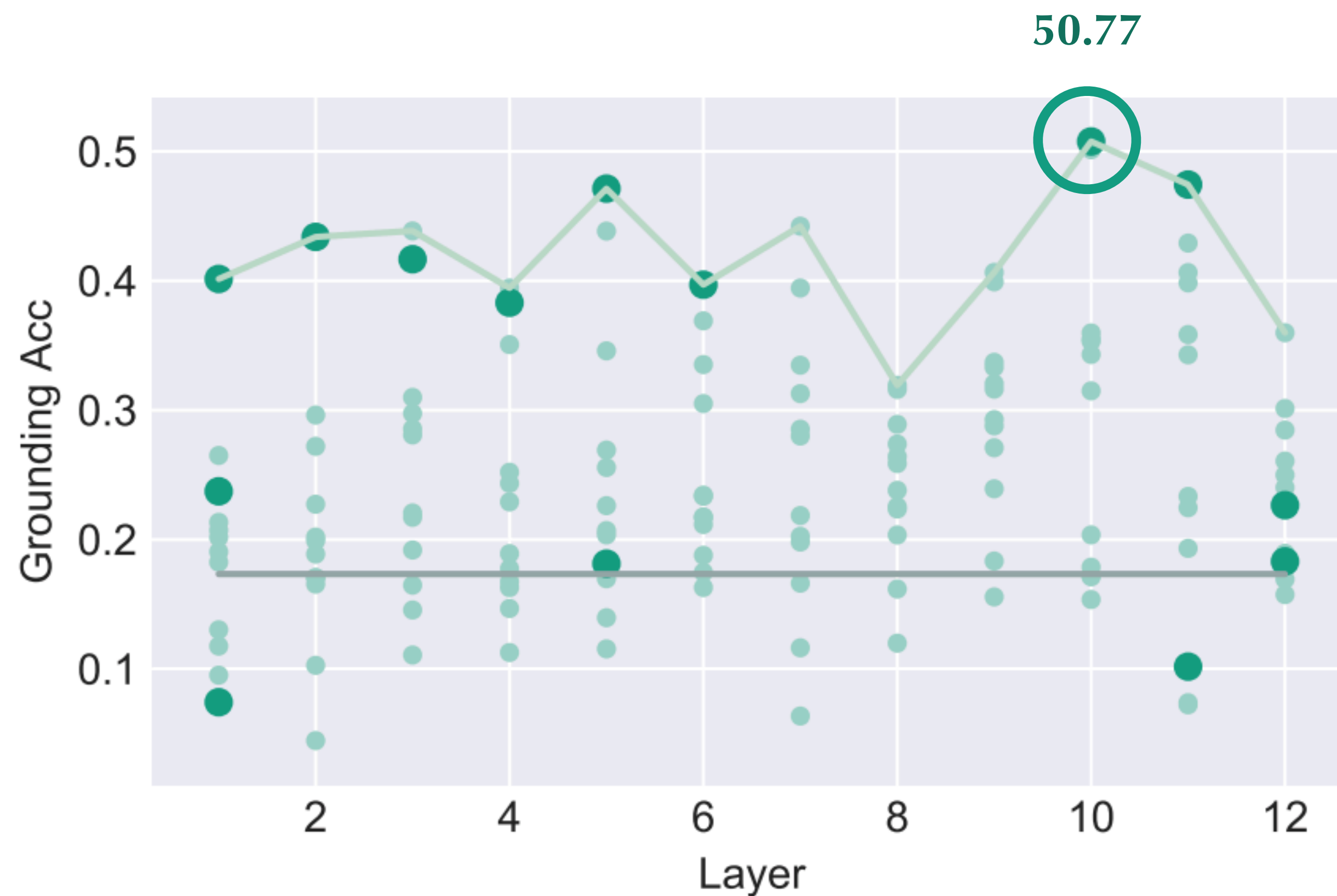


Entity grounding

Map entities to regions

■ Man
 ■ Shirt
 ■ Sidewalk
 ■ Pedestrians
 ■ Sidewalk*

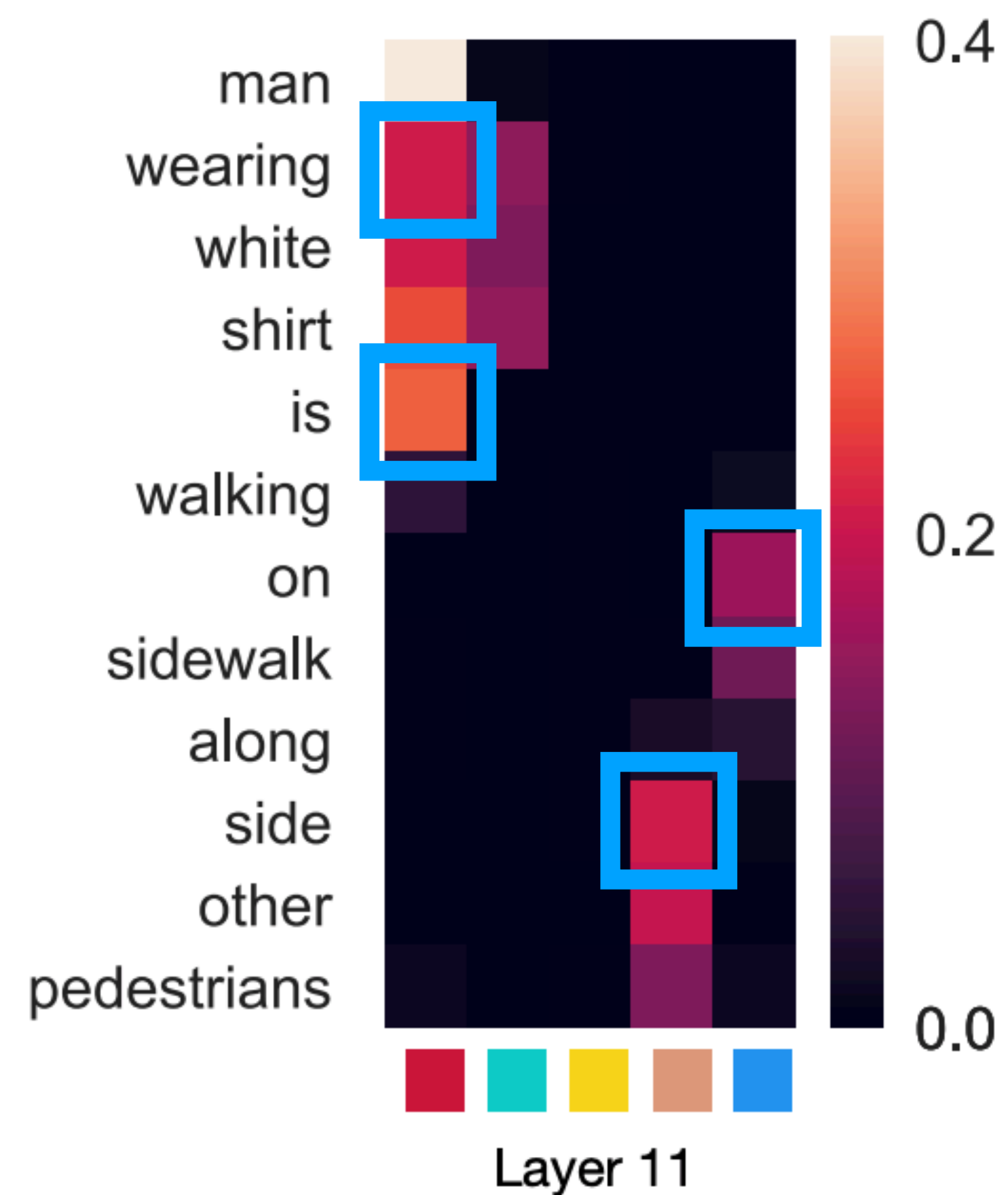
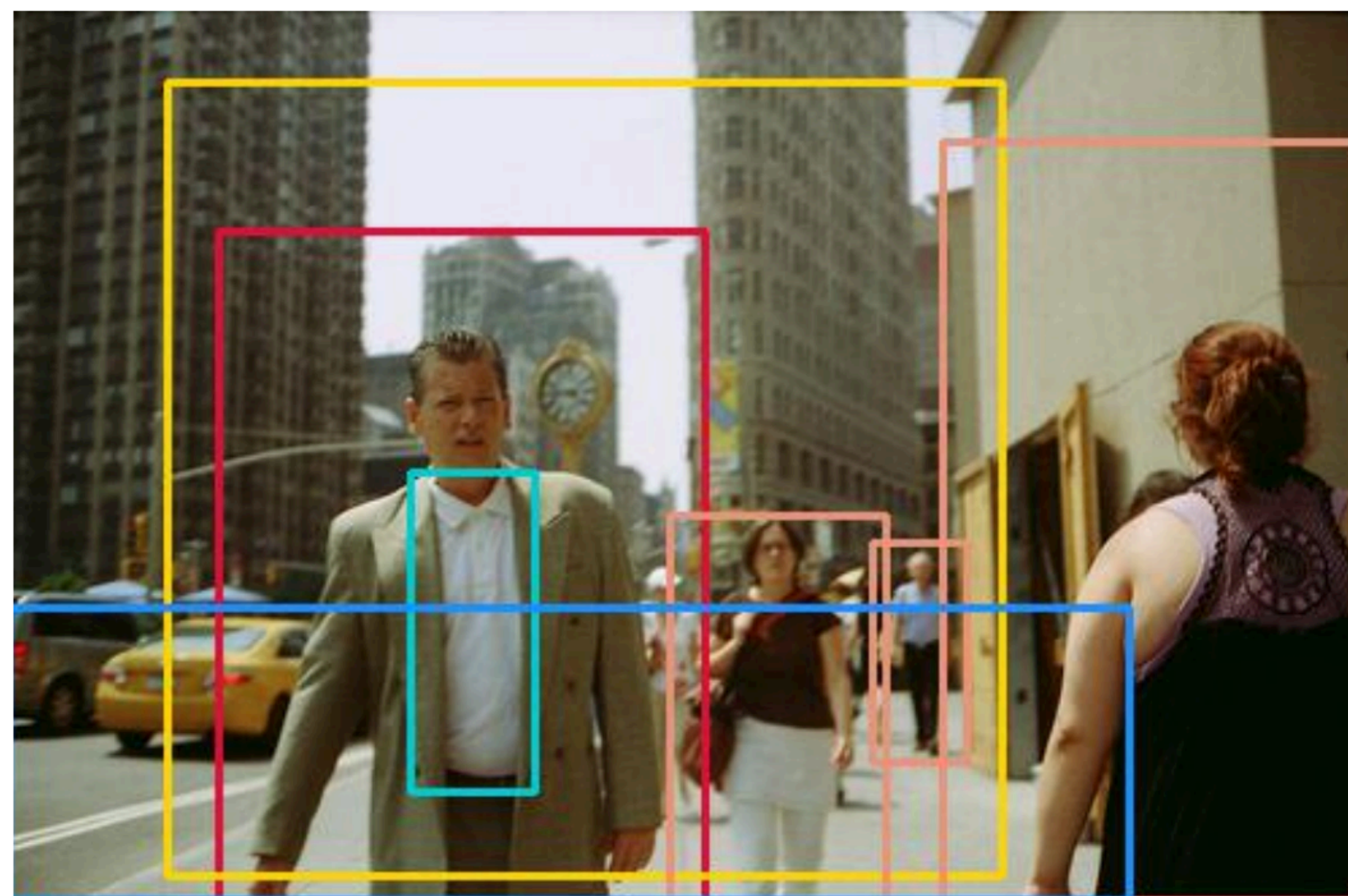
Probing attention maps of VisualBERT: Entity Grounding



Certain heads can perform entity grounding

Accuracy peaks in higher layers

What does BERT with Vision learn during pre-training?



■ Man
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Syntactic grounding

Map w_1 to regions of w_2 ,
if $w_1 \xleftrightarrow{r} w_2$

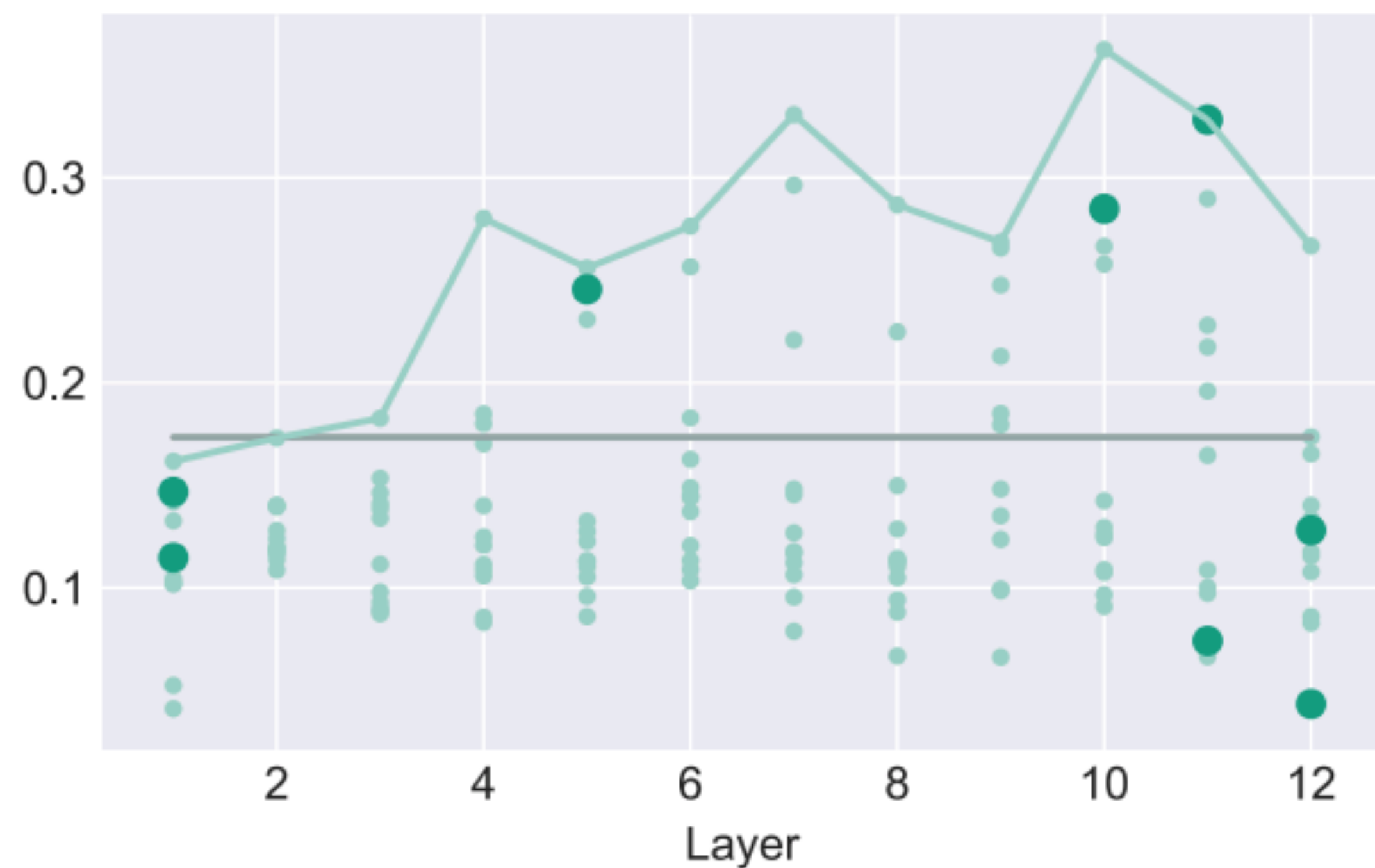
Probing attention maps of VisualBERT: Syntactic Grounding

Type	Baseline	Acc	Head
det	19.59	54.01	10-1
pobj	17.34	32.82	11-11
amod	18.67	45.96	10-9
nsubj	23.19	44.64	5-1
prep	20.61	49.27	9-11
dobj	9.82	30.24	11-11
punct	23.32	48.80	3-6
partmod	21.41	38.15	4-9
nn	16.33	34.06	10-9
num	23.15	67.44	9-11

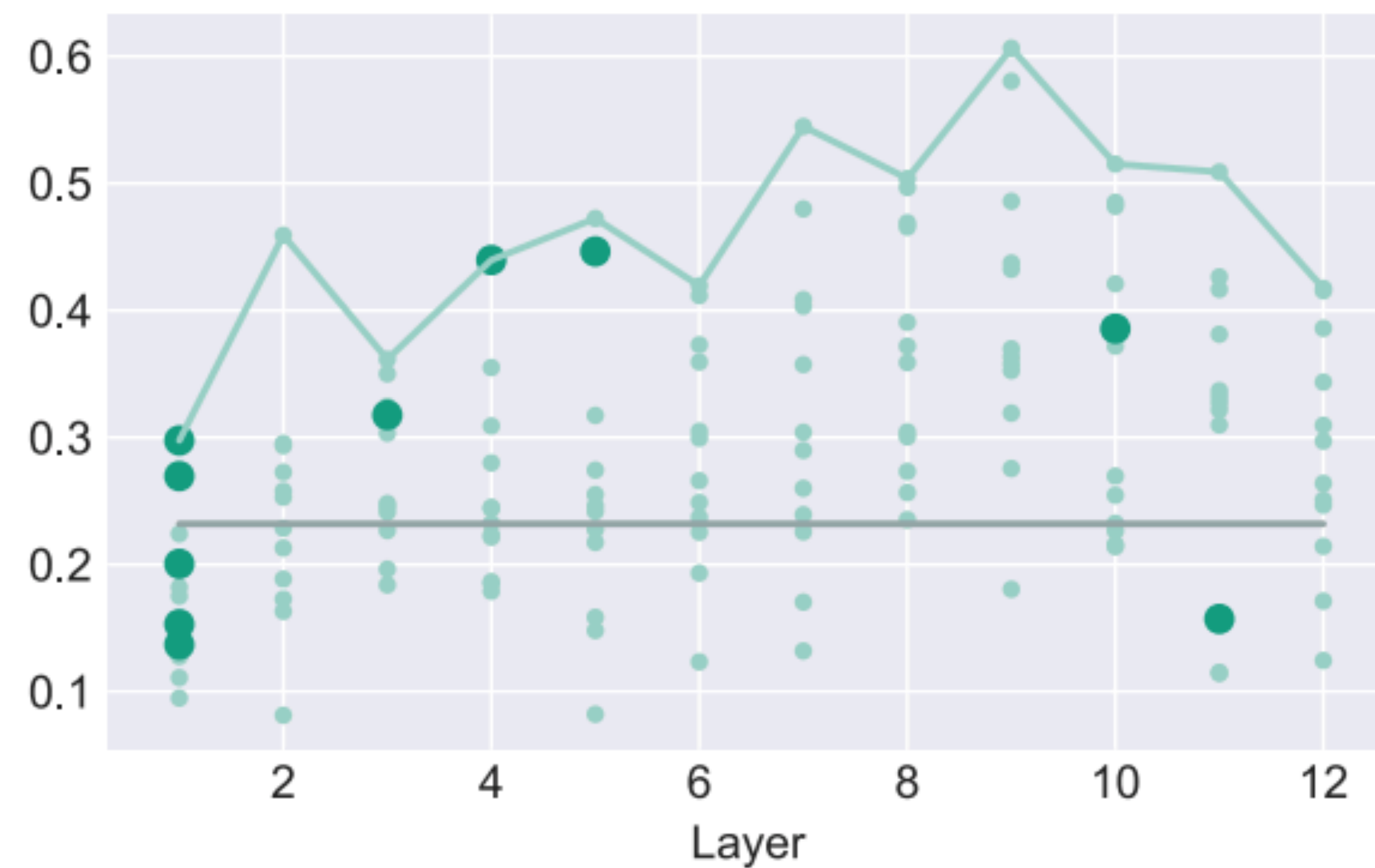
For each dependency relationship, there exists at least one accurate syntax grounding head

Probing attention maps of VisualBERT: Syntactic Grounding

pobj

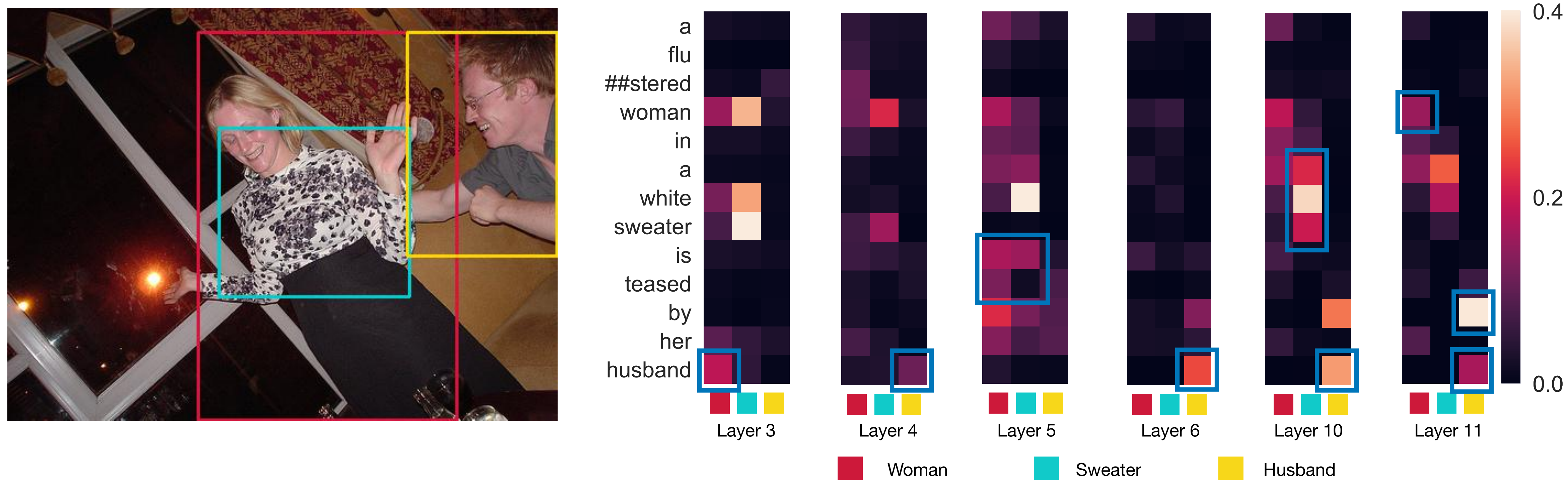


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Syntactic grounding accuracy peaks in higher layers

Probing attention maps of VisualBERT: Qualitative Example



Accurate entity and syntax grounding

Refined understanding over the layers

Discussion

Previous work

Pre-trained language models learn the classical NLP pipeline (*Peters et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2019; Tenney et al., 2019*)

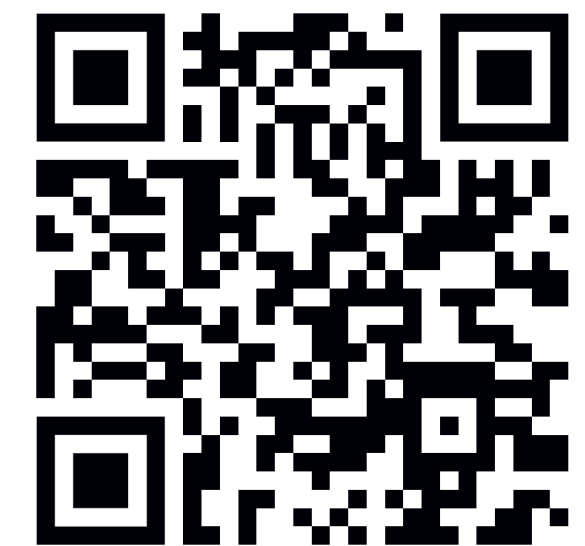
Qualitatively, V&L models learn some entity grounding (*Yang et al., 2016; Anderson et al., 2018; Kim et al., 2018*)

Grounding can be learned using dedicated methods (*Xiao et al., 2017; Datta et al., 2019*)

Our paper

BERT with Vision learns grounding through pre-training

We quantitatively verify both entity and syntactic grounding



<https://github.com/uclanlp/visualbert>