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Facilitating Multimodal Classification via Dynamically Learning Modality Gap

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Background

- Multimodal Classification Leverage multimodal data to improve comprehension and processing of complex tasks.
- Different modalities converge at different speeds [Peng, et al, Wang, et al], causing strong modalities to dominate while weak ones are ignored.



Motivation



Figure 1: The influence of labels fitting on performance gaps (best view in color), where L_S and L_U denote the loss with one-hot labels and uniform labels (label free).

What are the core causes of modality imbalance?

The key cause of modality imbalance is the bias introduced during label fitting, where overreliance on one-hot labels amplifies differences in learning dynamics between modalities.

Proposed Method

Unsupervised contrastive learning

- Learn similar representations of different modalities
- Cross-modal similarity as a key learning signal, reducing reliance on one-hot labels.

$$L_{MM}(X) = -\frac{1}{2n_b} \sum_{i}^{n_b} \left[log(\frac{exp(s(x_i^{(j)}, x_i^{(l)})/\tau)}{\sum_k exp(s(x_i^{(j)}, x_k^{(l)})/\tau)}) + log(\frac{exp(s(x_i^{(j)}, x_i^{(l)})/\tau)}{\sum_k exp(s(x_k^{(j)}, x_i^{(l)})/\tau)}) \right]$$

Dynamic integration

Gradually finds the optimal combination of modal alignment and classification accuracy.

$$L_{Total} = (1 - \alpha) L_{CLS}(\theta) + \alpha L_{MM}(\theta)$$

 \succ Heuristic: Focus on alignment first, then classification.

Supervised multimodal learning

> Focuses on optimizing the **fit** of class labels

$$L_{CLS}(X,Y) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^T \log \widehat{y_i}$$

- $\alpha(t) = 1 e^{-\frac{1}{t}}$
- Learning-based: Find optimal classification within feasible regions across tasks

 $\min_{0 \le \alpha \le 1} L_{CLS}(\theta^*(\alpha)) \ s.t.\theta^*(\alpha) \in \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{(1-\alpha)L_{CLS}(\theta) + \alpha L_{MM}(\theta)\}$

Experiments

Method	KineticsSounds		CREMA-D		Sarcasm		Twitter2015		NVGesture	
	ACC	MAP	ACC	MAP	ACC	F1	ACC	F1	ACC	F1
Unimodal-1	54.12%	56.69%	63.17%	68.61%	81.36%	80.65%	73.67%	68.49%	78.22%	78.33%
Unimodal-2	55.62%	58.37%	45.83%	58.79%	71.81%	70.73%	58.63%	43.33%	78.63%	78.65%
Unimodal-3	-	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	81.54%	81.83%
Concat	64.55%	71.31%	63.31%	68.41%	82.86%	82.43%	70.11%	63.86%	81.33%	81.47%
Affine	64.24%	69.31%	66.26%	71.93%	82.47%	81.88%	72.03%	59.92%	82.78%	82.81%
Channel	63.51%	68.66%	66.13%	71.75%	-	- 1	-	-	81.54%	81.57%
ML-LSTM	63.84%	69.02%	62.94%	64.73%	82.05%	70.73%	70.68%	65.64%	83.20%	83.30%
Sum	64.97%	71.03%	63.44%	69.08%	82.94%	82.47%	73.12%	66.61%	82.99%	83.05%
Weight	65.33%	71.33%	66.53%	73.26%	82.65%	82.19%	72.42%	65.16%	83.42%	83.57%
ETMC	65.67%	71.19%	65.86%	71.34%	83.69%	83.23%	73.96%	67.39%	83.61%	83.69%
MSES	64.71%	72.52%	61.56%	66.83%	84.18%	83.60%	71.84%	66.55%	81.12%	81.47%
G-Blend	67.12%	71.39%	64.65%	68.54%	83.35%	82.71%	74.35%	68.69%	82.99%	83.05%
OGM	66.06%	71.44%	66.94%	71.73%	83.23%	82.66%	<u>74.92</u> %	68.74%	_	_
Greedy	66.52%	72.81%	66.64%	72.64%	-	-	-	-	82.74%	82.69%
DOMFN	66.25%	72.44%	67.34%	73.72%	83.56%	82.62%	74.45%	68.57%	_	_
MSLR	65.91%	71.96%	65.46%	71.38%	84.23%	83.69%	72.52%	64.39%	82.86%	82.92%
PMR	66.56%	71.93%	66.59%	70.36%	83.61%	82.49%	74.25%	68.62%	_	_
AGM	66.02%	72.52%	67.07%	73.58%	84.28%	83.44%	74.83%	69.11%	82.78%	82.82%
MLA	70.04%	74.13%	<u>79.43%</u>	<u>85.72%</u>	84.26%	83.48%	73.52%	67.13%	83.73%	83.87%
ReconBoost	<u>70.85%</u>	74.24%	74.84%	81.24%	<u>84.37%</u>	83.17%	74.42%	68.34%	<u>84.13%</u>	86.32%
MMPareto	70.00%	78.50%	74.87%	75.15%	83.48%	82.84%	73.58%	67.29%	83.82%	84.24%
Ours-H	69.05%	72.97%	72.15%	80.45%	84.12%	83.98%	73.87%	69.17%	83.24%	83.87%
	$\pm 0.15\%$	$\pm 0.43\%$	$\pm 0.32\%$	$\pm 0.85\%$	$\pm 0.17\%$	$\pm 0.22\%$	$\pm 0.35\%$	$\pm 0.26\%$	$\pm 0.07\%$	$\pm 0.18\%$
Ours-LB	72.53%	78.38%	83.62%	90.06%	84.97%	84.57%	75.01%	70.57%	84.36%	84.68%
	$\pm 0.31\%$	$\pm 0.37\%$	$\pm 0.11\%$	$\pm 1.09\%$	$\pm 0.27\%$	$\pm 0.18\%$	$\pm 0.16\%$	$\pm 0.28\%$	$\pm 0.14\%$	$\pm 0.24\%$

From the results, it reveals that:

 Our learning-based strategy consistently outperforms baselines across datasets.

Alpha trend



Focus first on alignment and then on classification throughout the training process

Visualization



Compared to CONCAT, our method better aligns features with category labels by focusing on relevant modality details.

Conclusion

This study identifies label fitting as a key cause of modality imbalance and proposes dynamically combining unsupervised contrastive learning with supervised multimodal learning.

Future work will explore whether some labels inherently favor specific modalities.

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