





Question-Agnostic Attention for Visual Question Answering

Presenter: Moshiur Farazi

PS T3.4, DAY 2 – January 13, 2021, 12:30 PM CET



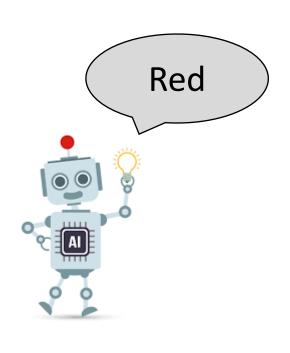
Authors:

Moshiur Farazi, ANU and Data61-CSIRO, Canberra, Australia Salman H Khan, Mohamed bin Zayed University of AI, Abu Dhabi, UAE Nick Barnes, ANU, Canberra, Australia

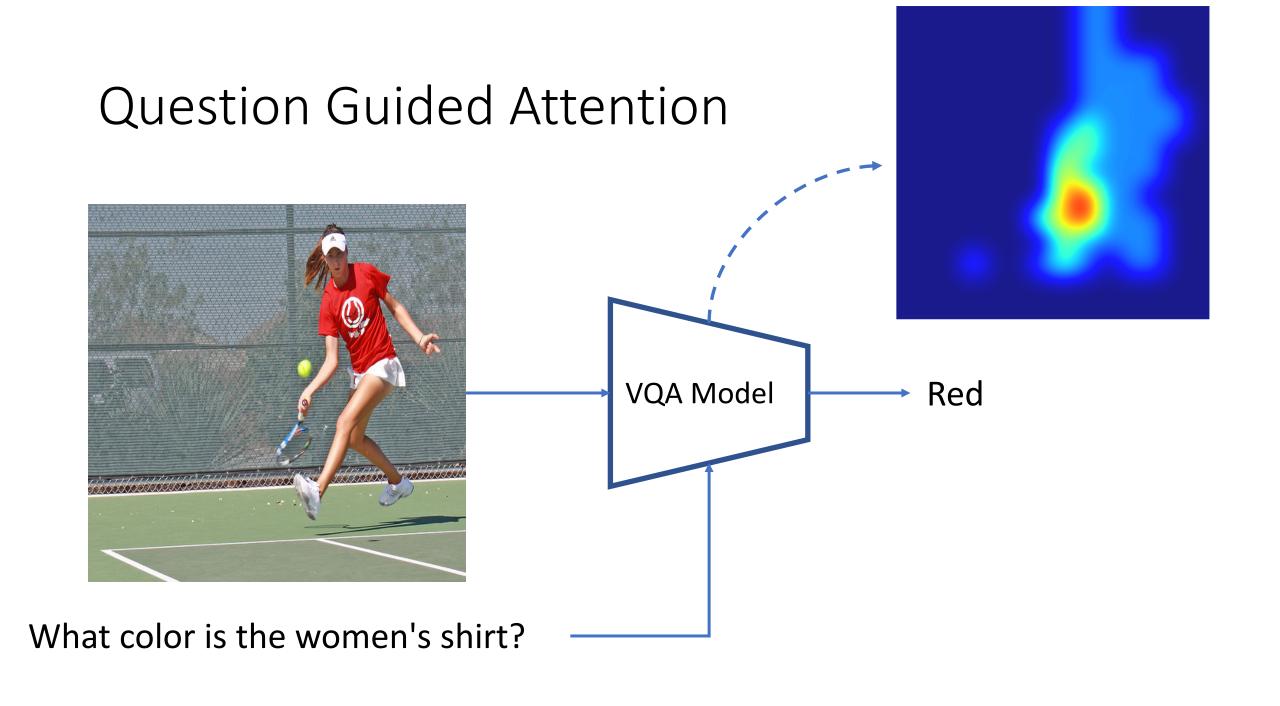


Visual Question Answering (VQA)





What color is the women's shirt?



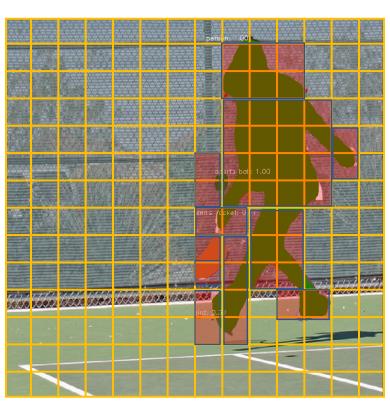
Question Agnostic Attention



Original Image

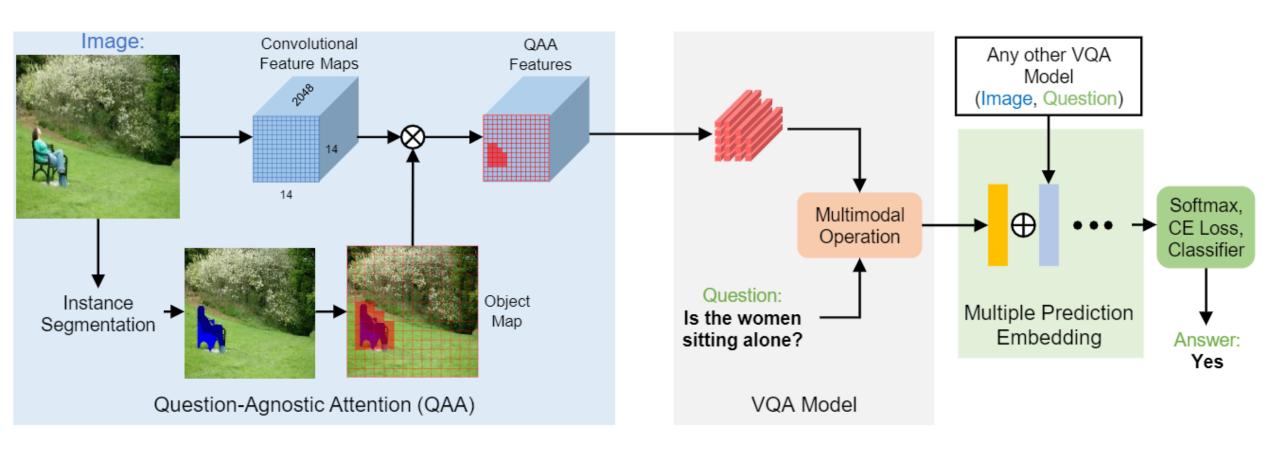


Segmentation



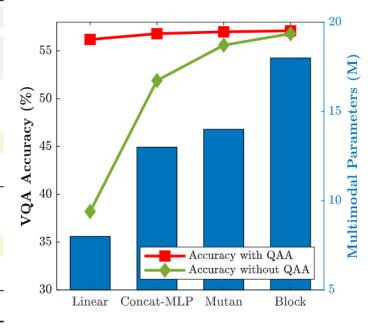
Object Map

Question Agnostic Attention (QAA)



Simplistic VQA models get a significant performance boost with QAA

			VQAv1 Dataset				VQAv2 Dataset			
		Spatial	Multimodal Operation			Multimodal Operation				
	Visual Feature	Attention	Linear	C-MLP	Mutan	Block	Linear	C-MLP	Mutan	Block
(1)	Spatial Grid (SG)	X	39.7	57.2	56.3	58.2	38.2	51.9	55.6	56.8
(2)	QAA	X	41.4	40.5	57.3	58.4	39.7	53.2	56.3	56.5
(3)	Ours(SG+QAA)	XX	57.9	58.3	57.5	58.4	56.2	56.8	57.0	57.1
			18.2↑	1.1 ↑	1.2 ↑	0.2 ↑	18.2 ↑	4.9↑	1.4↑	0.3 ↑
(4)	Spatial Grid (SG)	✓	41.8	60.4	58.6	61.2	41.0	54.4	57.9	60.1
(5)	QAA	✓	41.4	59.6	57.9	60.5	37.3	57.3	56.5	59.3
(6)	Ours(SG+QAA)	//	60.6	60.7	59.2	61.6	59.1	59.5	58.2	60.5
			18.8 ↑	0.3 ↑	0.6 ↑	0.3 ↑	18.1 ↑	5.2 ↑	0.3 ↑	0.4 ↑
	Multimodal Parameters			13M	14M	18M	8M	13M	14M	18M



Summary

 Question agnostic attention can be used in complement with most VQA models.

QAA helps simple VQA model achieve SOTA performance.

 Object Maps inferred using QAA can be helpful for other vision and language tasks.

Poster Session

T3.4, DAY 2 – January 13, 2021, 12:30 PM CET