Multimodal Side-Tuning for Document Classification

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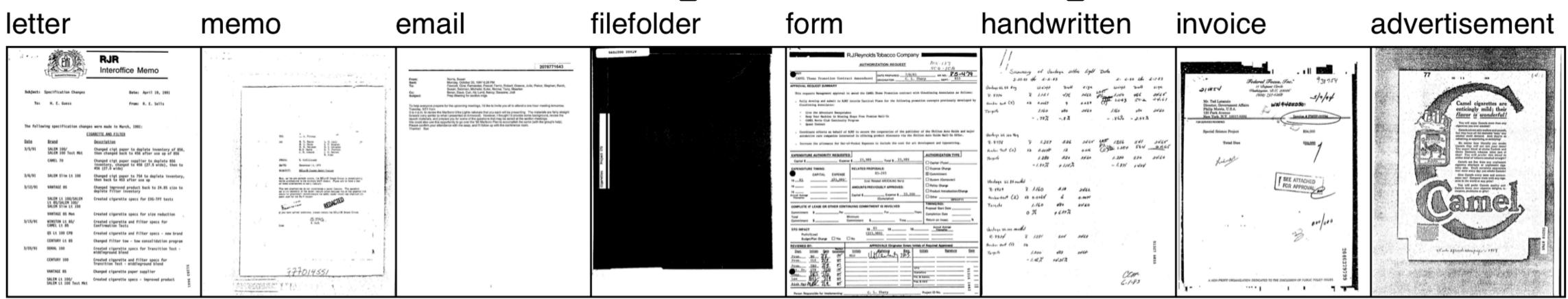
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Automatic Document Image Classification combining and exploiting

- Visual + textual features (multimodal input sources)
- Lightweight deep Neural Networks (e.g. MobileNetV2, ResNet50)
- Network adaptation by Side-Tuning (Zhang et al., 2020)

RVL-CDIP document image dataset

400 000 images from 16 categories



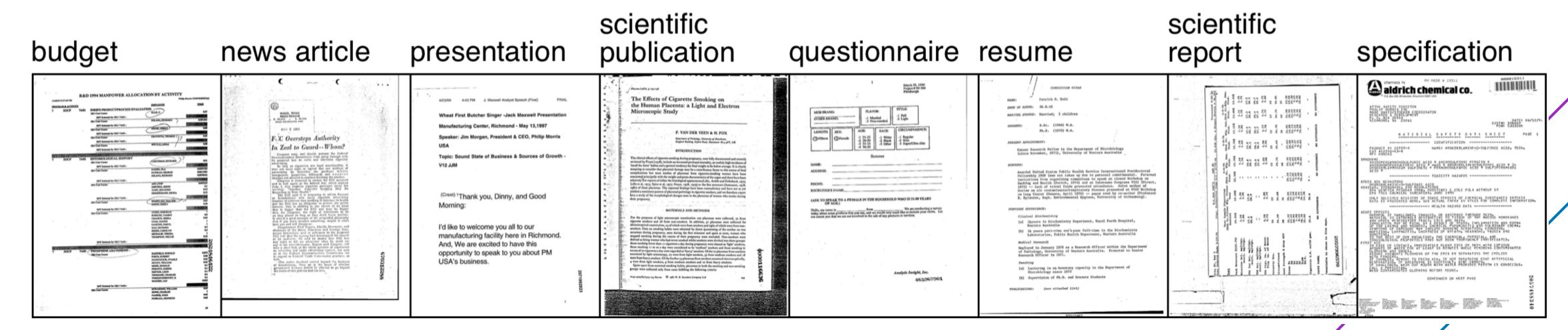


Image from cs.cmu.edu/~aharley/rvl-cdip.

By W. K. Collins

An in-depth look at the primary ingredient that affects your business.

The stimulation from nicotine in tobacco is the main reason that 60 million Americans smoke

Numerous other chemicals are present in tobacco smoke, and it is the interrelationship of a these constituents that provides the total pleasure derived from smoking. But nicotine is component which provides the physiological stimulation that makes a person a compulsive smoker.

Fortunately, the Surgeon General's report on tobacco and health gave nicotine a clean bill of health.

Tobacco manufacturers regulate the level of nicotine in their products very closely. Costs of tobacco going into a product and nicotine level of the final product receive top attenti as cigarettes are made. Over a period of time the percentage of nicotine in products may vary, but abrupt changes are avoided. Usually it takes a 15% to 20% change for a significant part of the public to detect it. Nevertheless, it's taboo within the industry to make unnecessary changes.

The nicotine level in most best selling cigarettes is currently somewhere between 1.5% and 2%. Some cigarettes are available with much less nicotine, with 28% of the market in 1977 considered low nicotine. High-nicotine cigarettes also fail to attract and keep many smokers. The lack of nicotine in so-called no-nicotine cigarettes has surely played a major role in the downfall of these products.

There's a definite correlation between the land of nicotine in tobacco and its aroma or pleasing qualities during combustion.

High-nicotine tobaccos are too strong to this country they found the Indians smoking high-nicotine (about 10%) tobaccos. The tobaccos were simply too strong for our people.

"Blending" is the main method used by manufacturers to regulate the desired nicotine level in tobacco products. The basic blend of our cigarettes is composed of four classes of tobacco, each of which has distinct properties. In 1976 the average percentage of each class of tobacco used in tigarettes was: flue-cured, 46%, Burley, 34%; Maryland, .2%; and imported, 18%.

Nicotine contributed by the flue-cured portion of the bland is controlled by using tobacco grown in different years, from different production areas of the Belt, and from different stalk positions. Nicotine content of tobacco grown in different years and production areas varies considerably. It's mainly related to rainfall.

Most of the 60 species of tobacco are very low in nicotine. (We'll define a species as a group of freely interbreeding plants.) Nicotine can be artificially produced, but to date this process has been cost prohibitive for commercial use. However, efforts by private companies are currently underway to make synthetic cigarettes with nicotine added.

Buying patterns of companies are influenced by the levels of nicotine of tobacco in inventory as well as of what is being purchased. But as leaf inventories held by companies

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Note



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Hallmark. Costlier of course.

Warning: The Surgion General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking is Dangerous to Your Health.

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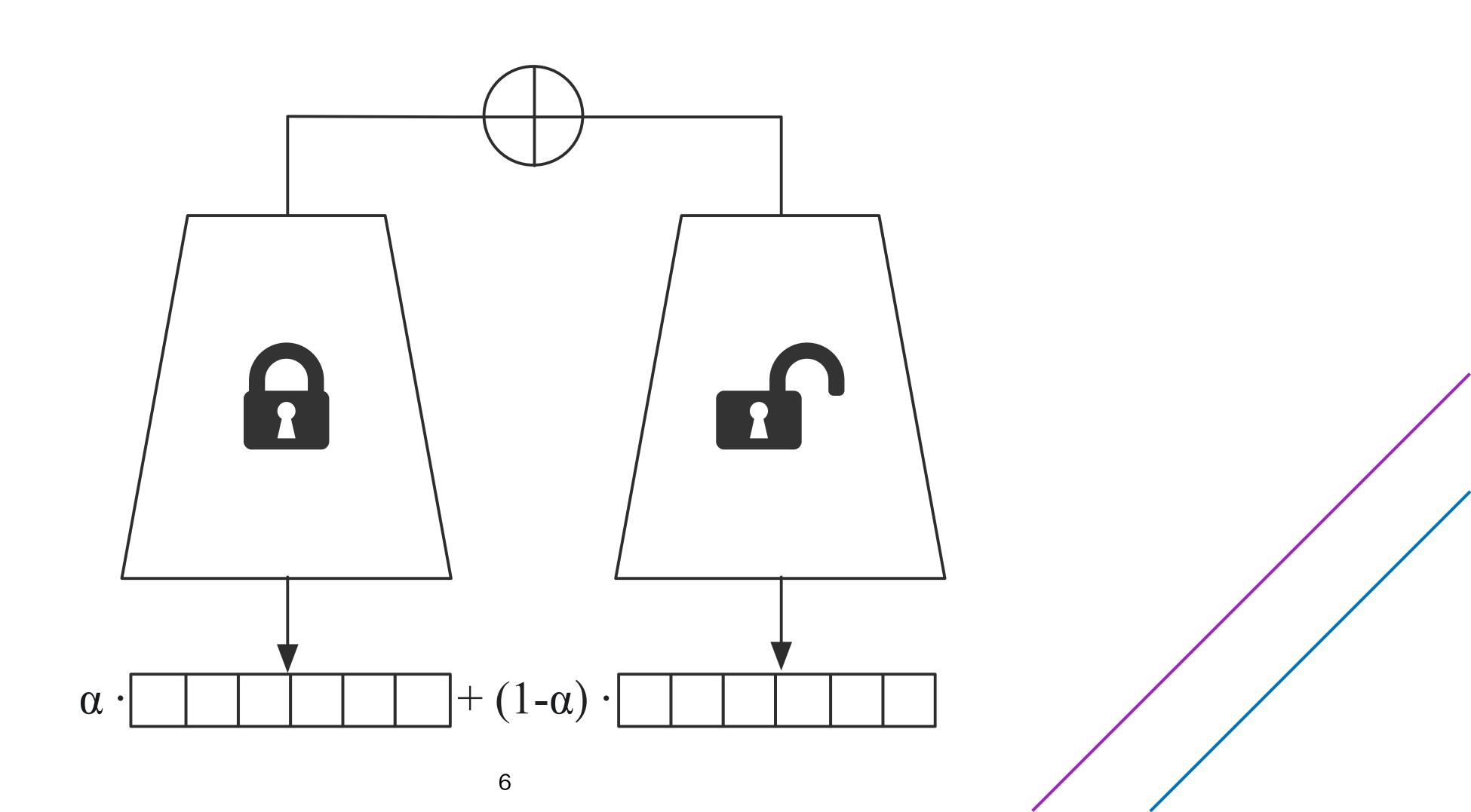
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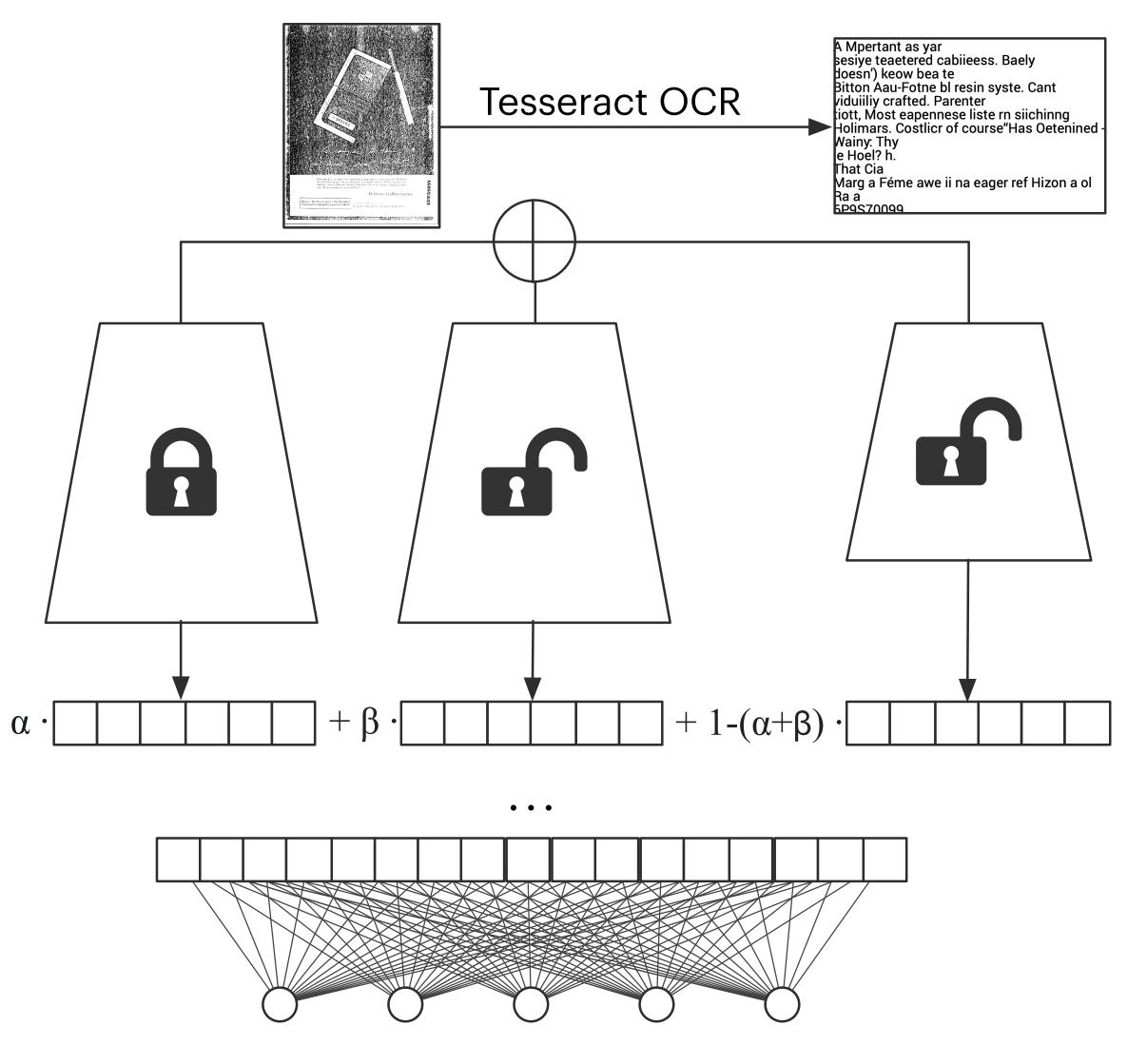
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Network Adaptation via Additive Side Network

sidetuning.berkeley.edu (Zhang et al., 2020)

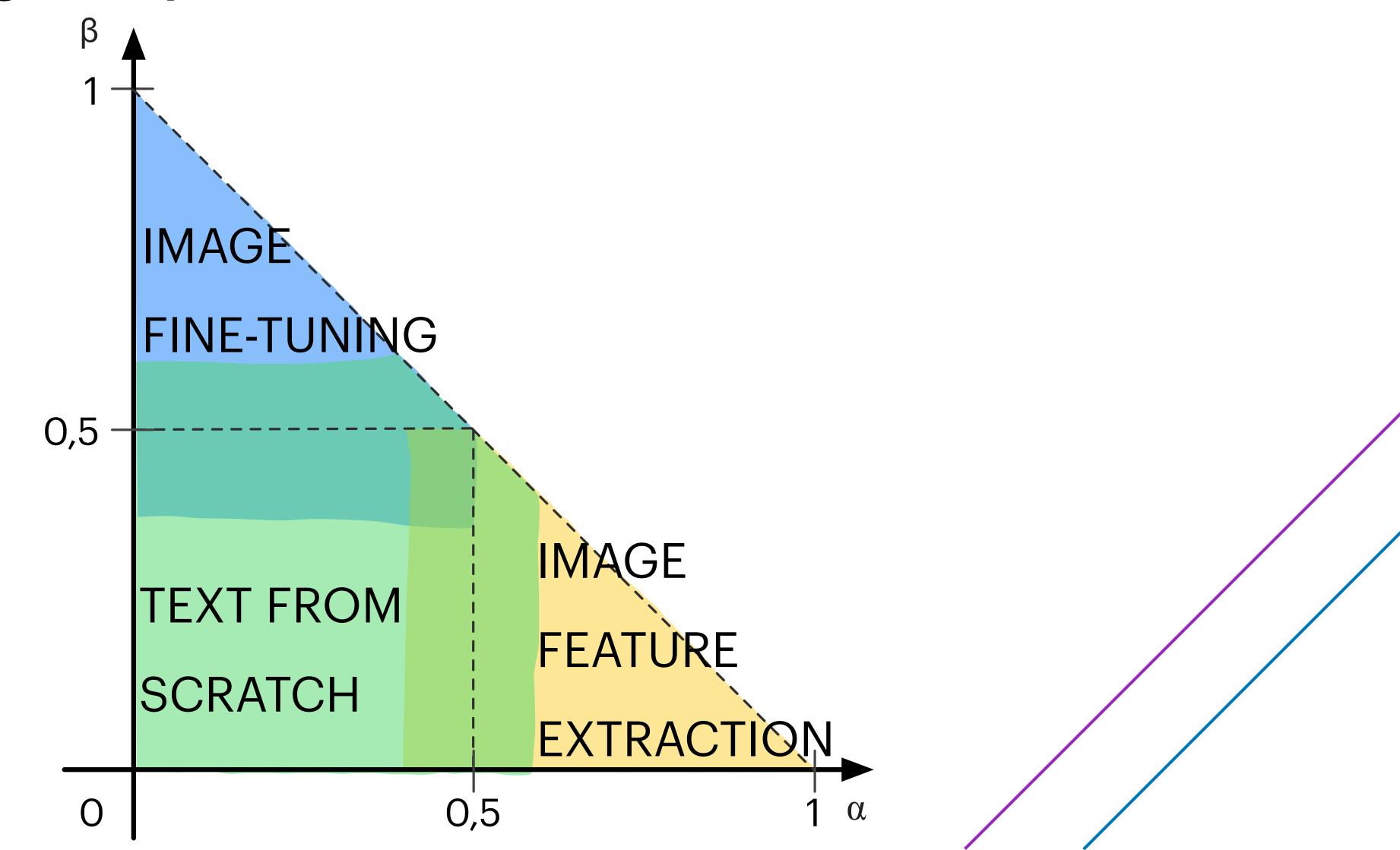


Multimodal Side-Tuning



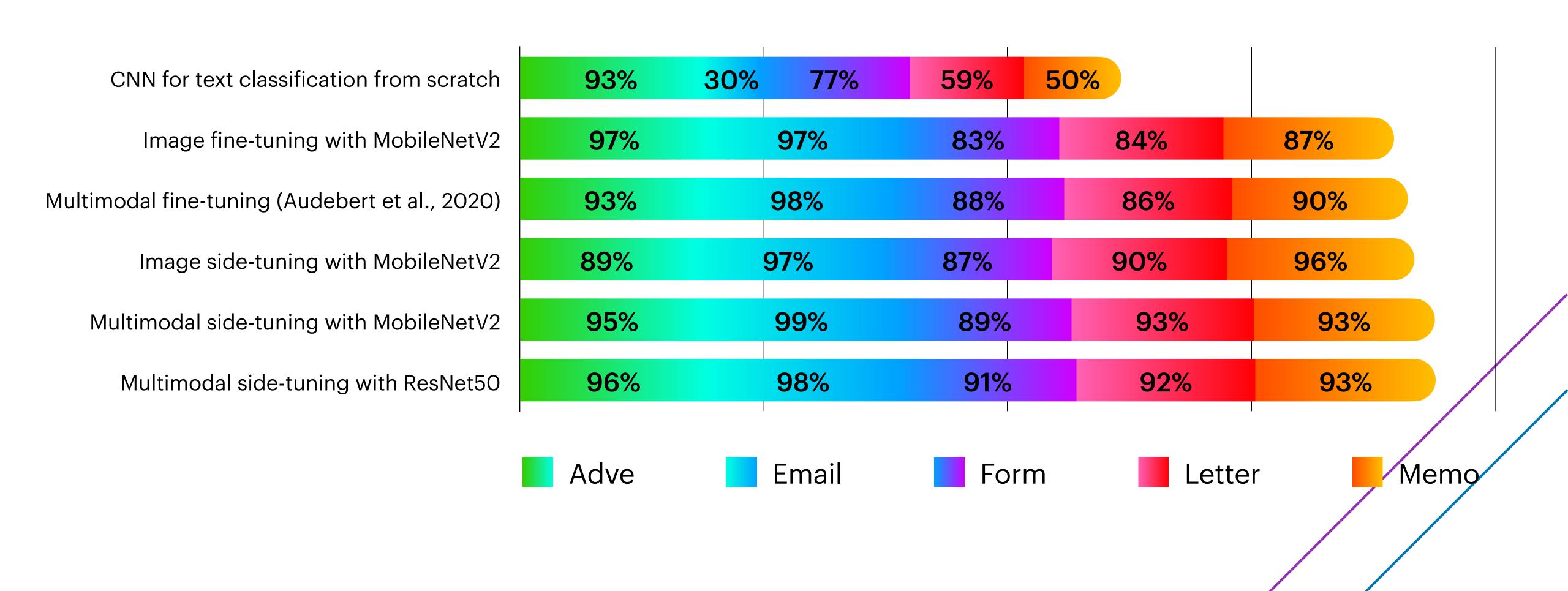
Alpha Curriculum

Side-Tuning to explore Document Classification models



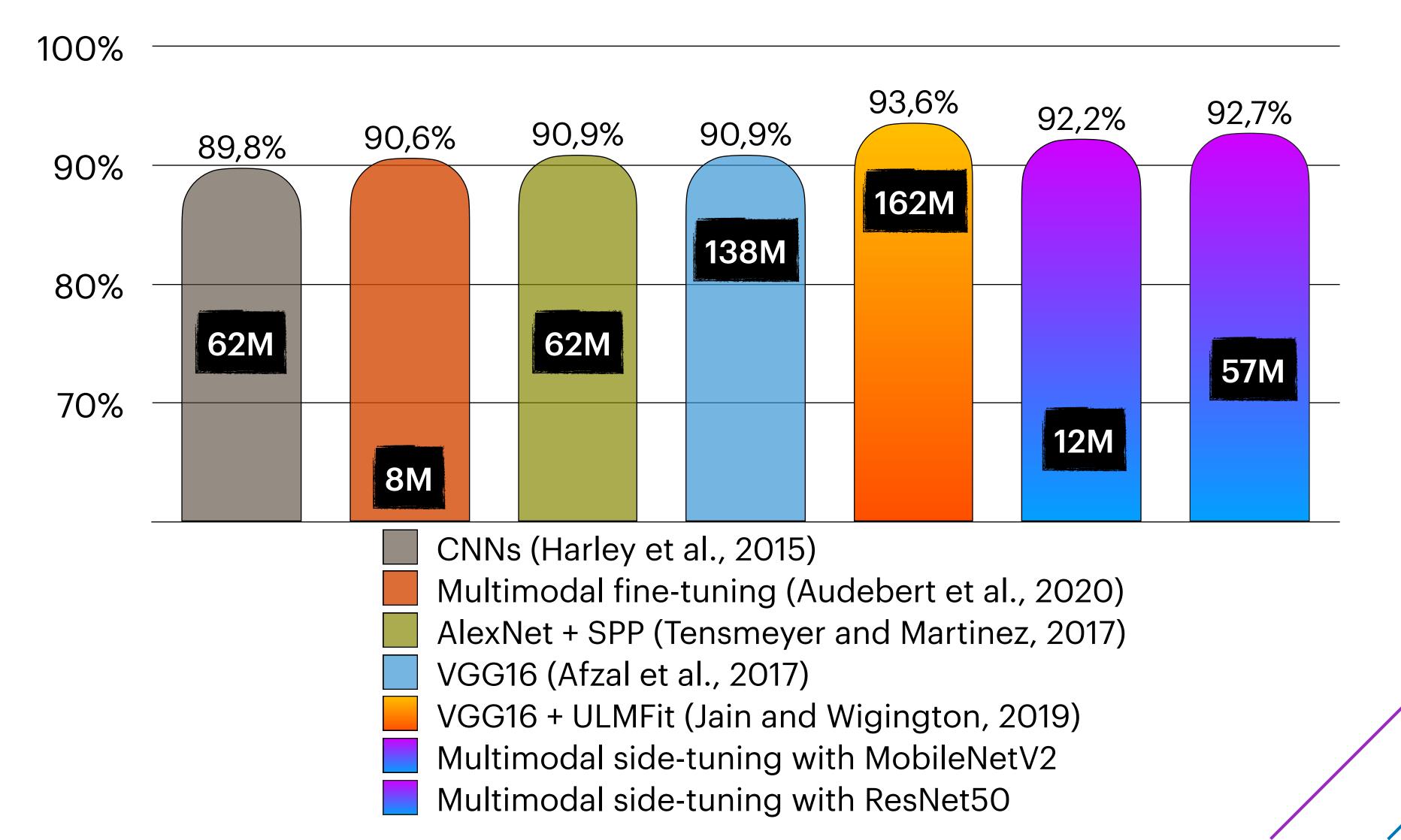
Prediction performance improvement

sample of per-class accuracy achieved on Tobacco3482 dataset



Lightweight architecture

Overall Accuracy on RVL-CDIP dataset w.r.t. #Parameters



Grazies

szingaro.github.io/multimodal-side-tuning