

# Vision-Language Dataset Distillation

Xindi Wu<sup>1</sup>, Byron Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Zhiwei Deng<sup>2</sup>, Olga Russakovsky<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Princeton University, <sup>2</sup>Google Research  
xindiw@princeton.edu @cindy\_x\_wu



Website / Arxiv / Code

## Data is the cornerstone in multimodal ML

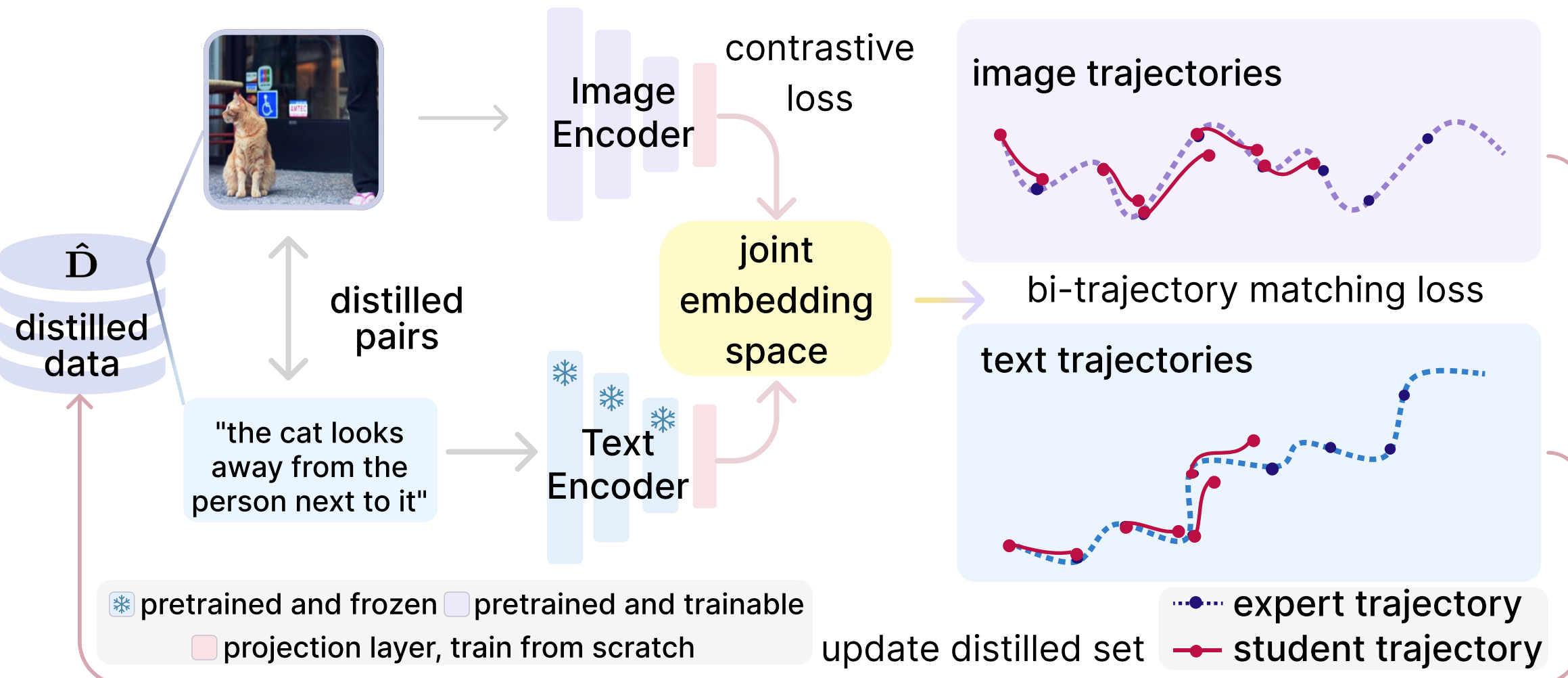


- Vision-language datasets have been growing increasingly large, reaching millions or even billions of samples.
- The vision-language pairs are often excessively noisy and complex.

$$Data = Information + Irrelevant Data [1]$$

## Bi-trajectory Guided Vision-Language Co-Distillation

- Heavy computational cost



- **Bi-trajectory matching:** Separately considers two trajectories to capture complex vision-text interactions via contrastive loss.

$$\ell_{trajectory} = \frac{\|\hat{\theta}_{img,s+\hat{R}} - \theta_{img,s+R}^*\|_2^2}{\|\theta_{img,s}^* - \theta_{img,s+R}^*\|_2^2} + \frac{\|\hat{\theta}_{txt,s+\hat{R}} - \theta_{txt,s+R}^*\|_2^2}{\|\theta_{txt,s}^* - \theta_{txt,s+R}^*\|_2^2}$$

## Results

- Baseline comparisons

(Here we only report R@1)

Dataset	#pairs	TR				
		R	H	K	F	Dist (ours)
Flickr30K	100	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	<b>9.9 ± 0.3</b>
COCO	100	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.7	<b>2.5 ± 0.3</b>

- Different vision encoders

Vision Model	TR	IR
NFNet	9.9	4.7
VIT_LoRA	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
NF_ResNet50	6.5	3.46
NF_RegNet	7.8	3.28

- With and without LoRA on ViT

Dataset	#Pairs	Without LoRA		With LoRA	
		TR	IR	TR	IR
Flickr30K	100	1.5	0.6	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
	1000	3.3	1.5	<b>15.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>

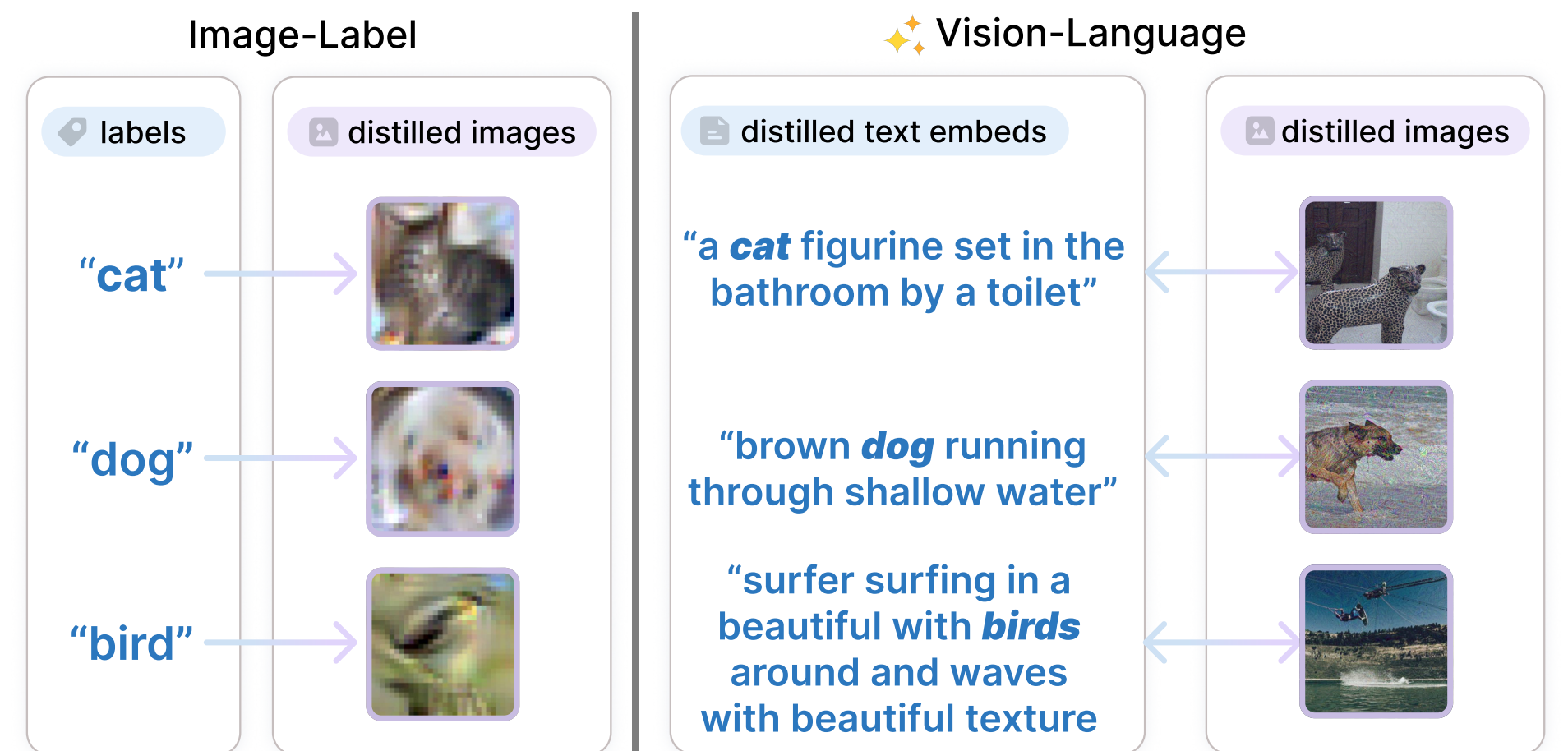
- Cross-architecture generalization
- Different language encoders

Distill	Evaluate	TR	IR
NFNet	NFNet	9.9	4.7
	NF-ResNet50	5.2	4.5
	NF-RegNet	3.6	2.5
	ViT	3.1	2.3

Language Model	TR	IR
BERT	9.9	4.7
CLIP	<b>31.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>

## Research Question

How can we distill the most critical information from vision-language datasets?



- Prior works distill each class separately [2, 3].
- We distill vision-language datasets that lack discrete classes.

- **Low-rank adaptation matching:** makes it computationally feasible for training with more complex models (e.g., ViTs).

- **Text distillation:** use continuous sentence embeddings to overcome the difficulties of optimizing discrete text directly.

### Stage 1 Expert training

Training multiple models for T epochs on the full dataset D. Obtaining expert training trajectories  $\tau^* = \{\theta_t^*\}_{t=0}^T$ .

### Stage 2 Distillation

- Training student models on current distilled dataset  $\hat{D} = \{(\hat{x}_j, \hat{y}_j)\}_{j=1}^M$  with contrastive loss.
- Update the current distilled dataset based on the **bi-trajectory matching loss** of the student models' parameter trajectories and the expert trajectories.

## Distilled Examples & Ablations

Distilled examples: (left: before, right: after)



a newly married couple sharing a kiss in front of a convertible  
 a couple kissed in front of a beautiful three-tiered cake with blue ribbon and pink accents  
 a man in a black wet suite is surfing a huge wave in the beautiful blue water  
 a man surfs over a huge wave in the ocean

Increasing learning rate will change images more noticeably in distilled datasets but doesn't lead to performance improvement.

- Single-modality vs. multi-modality

	TR	IR
T	1.3	0.5
I	3.5	1.6
Ours	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>

T: text-only, I: image-only

**Takeaway:** Distillation would be impossible if we solely optimize one modality.

image component plays a more critical role in the distilled dataset.

- Image-Text Pair Initialization

Real Image	Real Text	TR	IR
		0.4	0.1
	✓	1.1	0.1
✓		9	3.9
✓	✓	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>

**Takeaway:**

- ✓ Initializing texts from scratch
- ✗ Initializing images from scratch

[1] Wright, John, and Yi Ma. High-dimensional data analysis with low-dimensional models: Principles, computation, and applications. Cambridge University Press, 2022.

[2] Cazenavette, George, et al. "Dataset distillation by matching training trajectories." CVPR 2022.

[3] Deng, Zhiwei, and Olga Russakovsky. "Remember the past: Distilling datasets into addressable memories for neural networks." NeurIPS 2022.