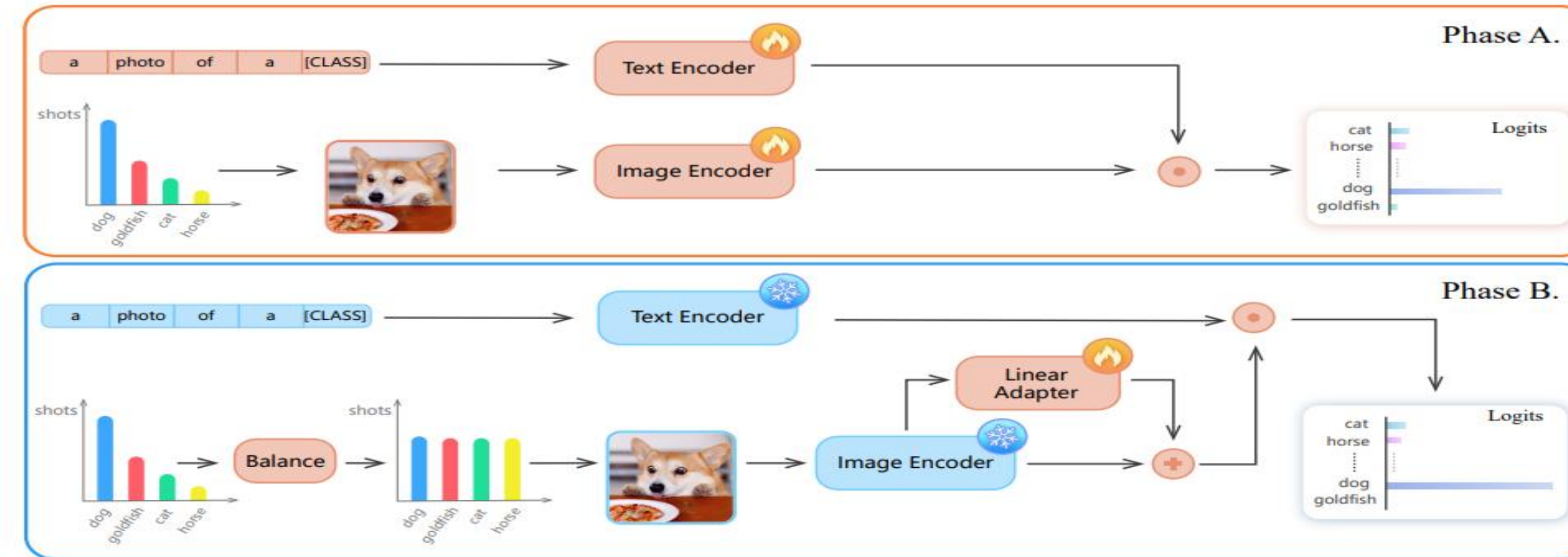


Motivation

- All previous Long-tailed recognition models are confined to a predetermined manner which designs models entirely relying on the **visual modality**.
- Explore whether **language modality** can be effective and complementary information for this task.

BALANCED Linear ADAPTER (BALLAD)



1. Phase A: Contrastive Fine-Tuning

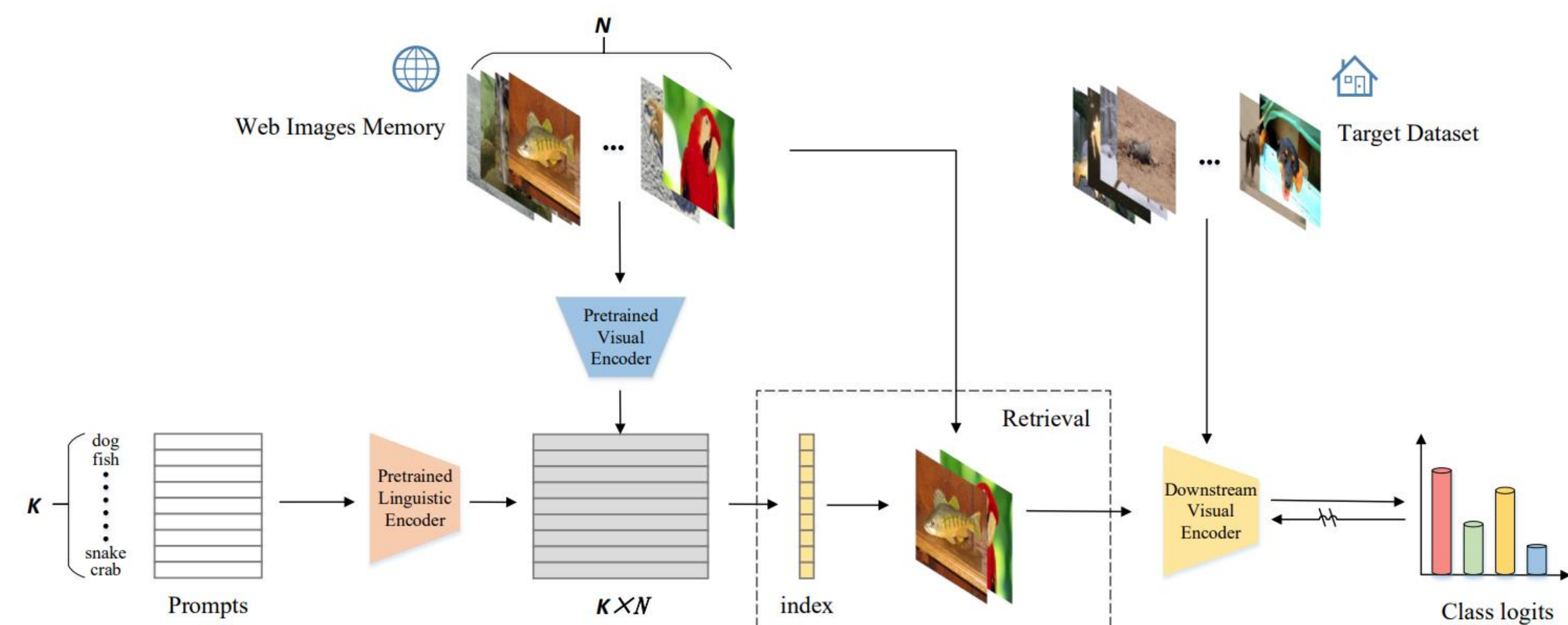
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{v \rightarrow l} + \mathcal{L}_{l \rightarrow v}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{S}_l^+|} \sum_{T_j \in \mathcal{S}_l^+} \log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{v}_j^\top \mathbf{u}_j / \tau)}{\sum_{T_k \in \mathcal{S}} \exp(\mathbf{v}_j^\top \mathbf{u}_k / \tau)} - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{S}_l^+|} \sum_{I_i \in \mathcal{S}_l^+} \log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{u}_i^\top \mathbf{v}_i / \tau)}{\sum_{I_k \in \mathcal{S}} \exp(\mathbf{u}_i^\top \mathbf{v}_k / \tau)}$$

2. Phase B: Balanced Adapting

$$\mathbf{f}^* = \lambda \cdot \text{ReLU}(\mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{b}) + (1 - \lambda) \cdot \mathbf{f}$$

TACKLE (TrANsfer Conceptual Knowledge from Language to image)



Problem of BALLAD:

- Contrastive fine-tuning consumes huge computational overheads

TACKLE:

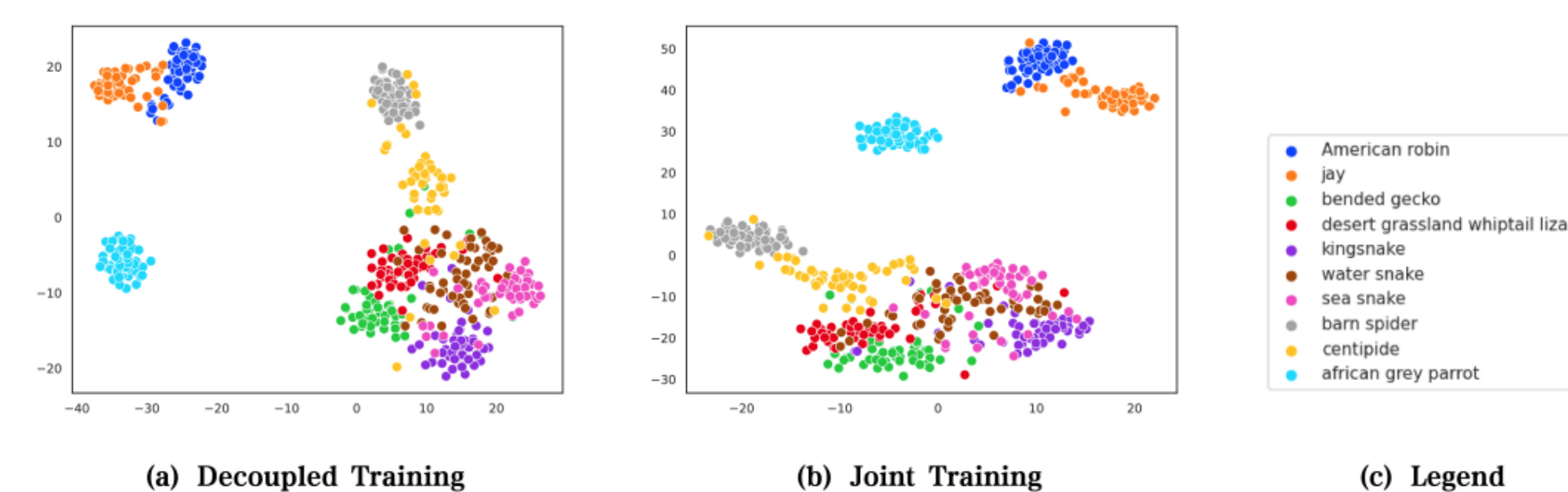
- Leveraging conceptual knowledge to generate images in an annotation-free and non-parametric manner.

Construct dataset for tailed classes from web images based on the probability:

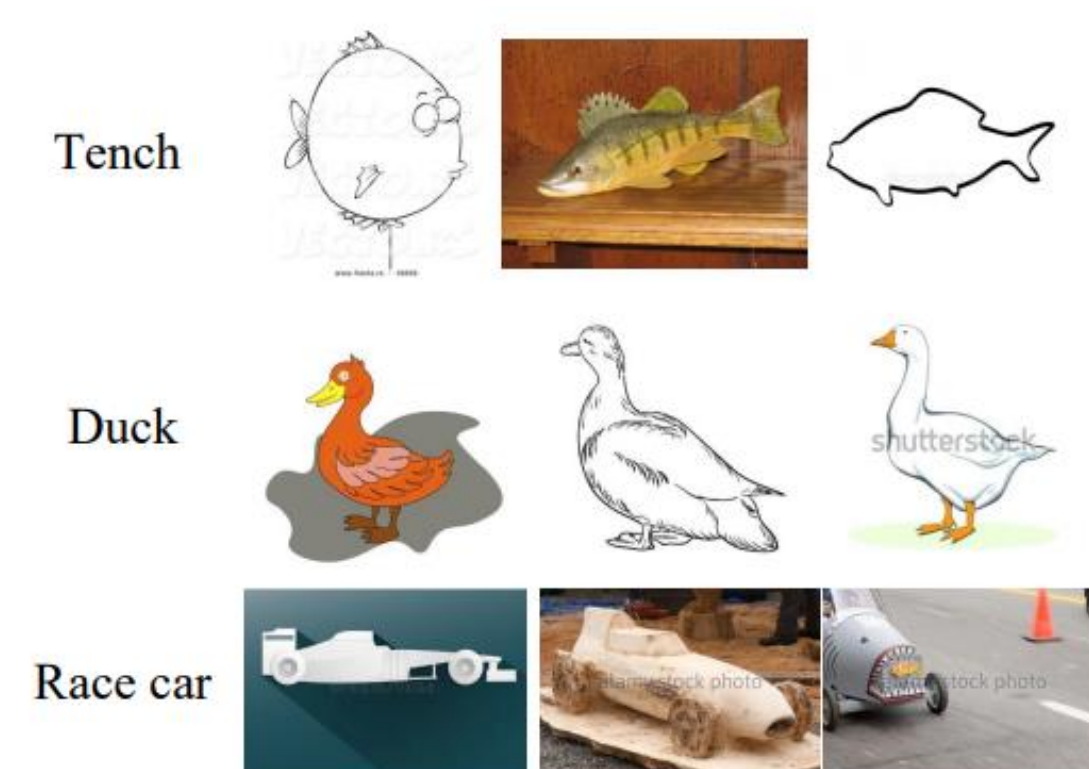
$$p_k = \frac{\exp(f_{\mathcal{P}(k)} f_{\mathcal{I}}^\top) / \tau}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(f_{\mathcal{P}(j)} f_{\mathcal{I}}^\top) / \tau}$$

Qualitative Results

✓ T-SNE visualization



✓ Web images retrieved by TACKLE



Experiments

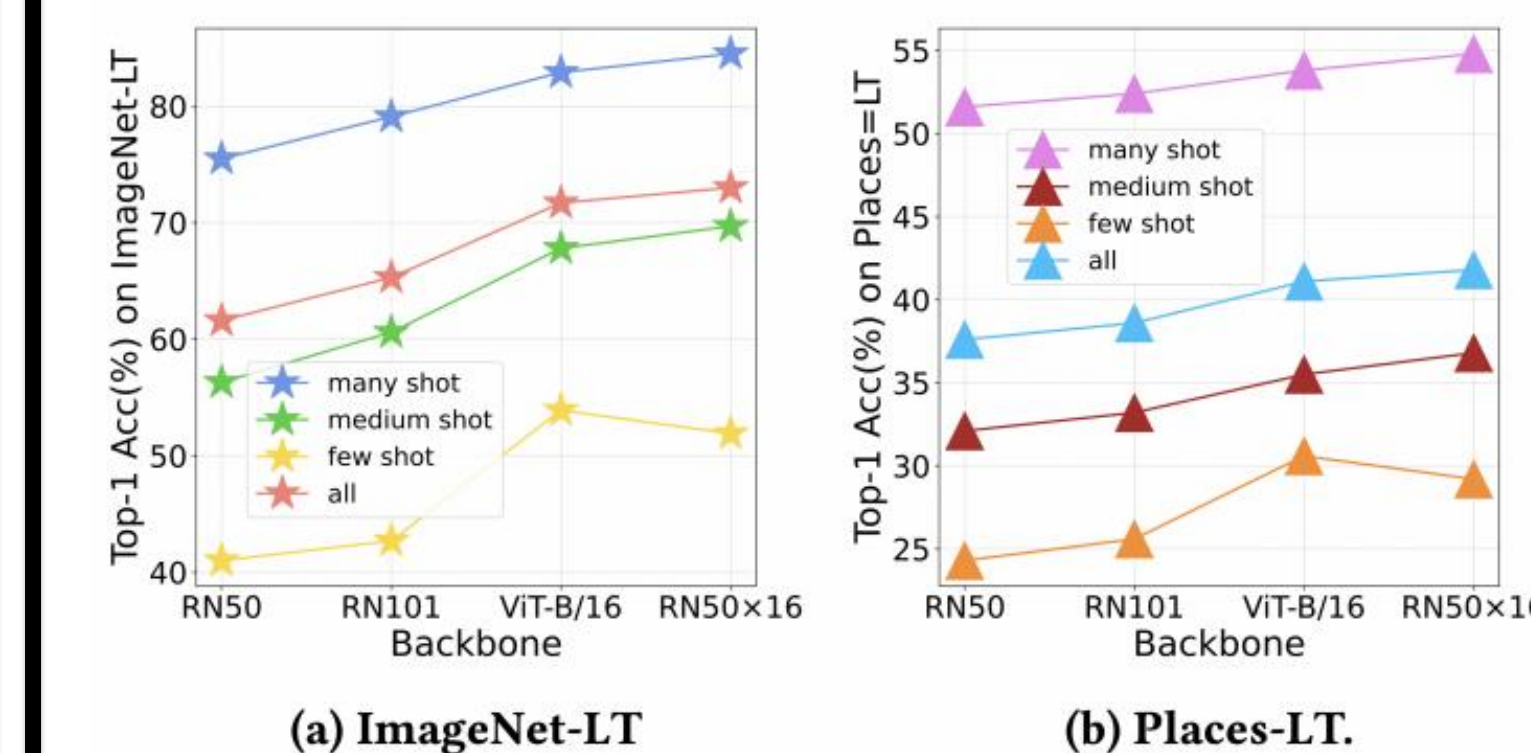
Method	ImageNet-LT Backbone	overall
τ -normalized [1]	RN50	46.7
LWS [2]	RN50	47.7
Balanced Softmax [3]	RN50	55.0
RIDE [4]	RN50	55.4
PaCo [5]	RN50	57.0
τ -normalized [1]	RN50*	51.3
LWS [2]	RN50*	52.1
PaCo [5]	RN50*	60.2
BALLAD	RN50*	67.2
τ -normalized [1]	RX50	49.4
LWS [2]	RX50	49.9
ResLT [6]	RX50	52.9
Balanced Softmax [3]	RX50	56.2
RIDE [4]	RX50	56.8
PaCo [5]	RX50	58.2
TACKLE	RX50	60.6
TADE [7]	RX50	58.8
τ -normalized [1]	RX101	49.6
LWS [2]	RX101	50.1
ResLT [6]	RX101	55.1
Balanced Softmax [3]	RX101	58.0
PaCo [5]	RX101	60.0
TACKLE	RX101	62.5
BALLAD	RN101*	70.5
BALLAD	V-B/16*	75.7
BALLAD	RN50*16*	76.5

Method	Places-LT Backbone	overall
OLTR [8]	RN152	35.9
cRT [9]	RN152	36.7
τ -normalized [1]	RN152	37.9
LWS [2]	RN152	37.6
Balanced Softmax [3]	RN152	38.6
ResLT [6]	RN152	39.8
PaCo [5]	RN152	41.2
TACKLE	RN152	42.6
BALLAD	RN50*	46.5
BALLAD	RN101*	47.9
BALLAD	V-B/16*	49.5
BALLAD	RN50*16*	49.3

Table 2: Long-tailed recognition accuracy on Places-LT for different methods.

Method	iNaturalist-2018 Backbone	Accuracy(%)
OLTR [8]	RN50	63.9
LWS [2]	RN50	65.9
cRT [9]	RN50	67.6
τ -normalized [1]	RN50	69.3
LADE [10]	RN50	69.3
RIDE (2 experts) [4]	RN50	71.4
ResLT [6]	RN50	72.3
RIDE (4 experts) [4]	RN50	72.6
TADE [7]	RN50	72.9
PaCo [5]	RN50	73.2
TACKLE	RN50	74.4
BALLAD	RN101*	74.2
PaCo [5]	RN50*	73.8
BALLAD	RN50*	74.2

Table 1: Long-tailed recognition accuracy on ImageNet-LT for different methods and backbones. * means initializing visual encoder with pretrained weights of CLIP.



Backbones	CLIP	many	medium	few	overall
DeiT-S [11]	-	73.2	59.3	52.3	63.7
CTN-L [12]	-	78.5	62.8	50.2	67.1
DeiT-S [11]	✓	74.3	62.8	58.1	66.6
CTN-L [12]	✓	78.8	65.5	55.9	69.3

✓ Ensemble TACKLE and CLIP

✓ Effectiveness of BALLAD backbones

Visual Backbone	ImageNet-LT		Places-LT		iNaturalist-2018	
	zero-shot	BALLAD	zero-shot	BALLAD	zero-shot	BALLAD
ResNet-50	58.2	67.2 (+9)	35.3	46.5 (+11.2)	2.6	74.2 (+71.6)
ResNet-101	61.2	70.5 (+9.3)	36.2	47.9 (+11.7)	-	-
ViT-B/16	66.7	75.7 (+9)	37.8	49.5 (+11.7)	-	-
ResNet-50x16	69.0	76.5 (+7.5)	37.1	49.3 (+12.2)	-	-

✓ Comparison of CLIP zero-shot and BALLAD-Training