Multimodal Variational Autoencoders

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Desiderata

- Introduction
- 2 Multi-modal VAE

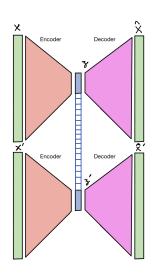
Desiderata

Introduction

2 Multi-modal VAE

Multi-modal Variational Autoencoders

- Multi-modal VAE is a variant of vanilla VAE in which multiple datasets can be jointly input to the network.
- It can model nonlinear correlations between modalities.
- In our case, the two modalities would be the same but it would be conditioned on AI and SI



Three main multimodal VAE frameworks

- MVAE (2018): Uses Product of Experts
- MMVAE (2019): Uses Mixture of Experts
- MoPoE-VAE (2021): Uses Mixture of Product of Experts (current SOTA)

Constructing Multimodal VAE

For any multi-modal VAE variational free energy is given by,

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{F}_{\textit{var}}(x,x') &= \underbrace{||x-\hat{x}||_2^2 + ||x'-\hat{x'}||_2^2}_{\textit{reconstruction}} + \underbrace{D_{\textit{KL}}(q_{\phi}(z|x,x')||p(z))}_{\textit{regularizer}} \\ &= -\mathbb{E}_{q(z|x,x')}[p(x,x'|z)] + D_{\textit{KL}}(q_{\phi}(z|x,x')||p(z)) \\ &= -\mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|x,x')}\left[\log\frac{p_{\theta}(z,x,x')}{q_{\phi}(z|x,x')}\right] \end{split}$$

This equation will be the starting point for constructing our multimodal VAE.

Desiderata

Introduction

Multi-modal VAE

Step 1: Constructing Importance Weighted Autoencoders (IWAE)

Recall we had,

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathit{var}}(\mathit{x}_1, \mathit{x}_2) = -\mathbb{E}_{\mathit{z} \sim q_\phi} \left[\log rac{p_{ heta}(\mathit{z}, \mathit{x}_1, \mathit{x}_2)}{q_{\phi}(\mathit{z}|\mathit{x}_1, \mathit{x}_2)}
ight] = -\mathbb{E}_{\mathit{z} \sim q_\phi} [\log w]$$

where $w = \frac{p_{\theta}(z,x_1,x_2)}{q_{\phi}(z|x_1,x_2)}$. We can lower the energy by using K samples instead of 1

$$\mathit{IWAE}(K) = -\mathbb{E}_{z_{1:K}}\left[\log(\frac{1}{K}\sum_{i=1}^{K}w_i)\right]$$

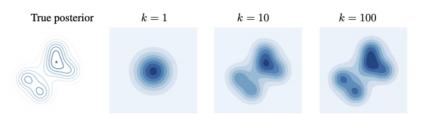
It turns out,

$$\mathcal{F}_{true} \leq IWAE(K) \leq \cdots \leq IWAE(1) \leq \mathcal{F}_{var}$$

Pros and Cons of IWAE

Pros: As K increases,

- IWAE(K) bound with \mathcal{F}_{true} becomes tighter
- The effect of overly simplistic q_{ϕ} diminishes



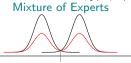
Cons: As K increases,

ullet ϕ gradient of IWAE(K) becomes more variable

Solution: Use Doubly Reparametrized Gradient Estimator (DReG)

Step 2: Formulating Posterior Distribution

There are two ways to define the multimodal posterior, $q_{\phi}(z|x_1, x_2)$ in terms of unimodal posterior, $q_{\phi_1}(z_1|x_1)$ and $q_{\phi_2}(z_2|x_2)$:



Black: Unimodal posterior Red: Multimodal posterior

Posterior is written as sum:

$$q_{\phi}(z|x_1,x_2)$$

$$=\sum_i \alpha_i q_{\phi_i}(z_i|x_i)$$

 Like a healthy relationship (each expert can make decision). Does what either likes.



Black: Unimodal posterior Red: Multimodal posterior

Posterior is written as product:

$$q_{\phi}(z|x_1, x_2)$$

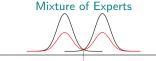
$$= p(z) \prod_{i=1}^{2} q_{\phi_i}(z_i|x_i)$$

 Like UN Security Council (each expert has veto power). Does what neither likes



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Free energy Formulation

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ight]$$

After using mixture of experts,

$$q_{\phi}(z|x_1,x_2) \sim [q_{\phi_1}(z_1|x_1) + q_{\phi_2}(z_2|x_2)]$$
 We write,

$$\mathcal{F}_{\textit{var}}(x_1, x_2) = -\sum_{m=1}^{2} \mathbb{E}_{z_m \sim q_{\phi_m}(z_m | x_m)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(z_m, x_1, x_2)}{q_{\phi}(z_m | x_1, x_2)} \right]$$

- MMVAE uses IWAE with DReG estimator combined with MoE
- Prior and Posterior are assumed to follow Laplace distribution



Final Thoughts

The code would require significant modifications from what we are currently using. I suggest following order:

- 1 Implement IWAE. Minor modifications to code.
- 2 Improve IWAE with DReG estimator (or alternatives).
- Pursue multimodal VAEs