Decomposing and Interpreting Image Representations via Text in ViTs Beyond CLIP

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How to automatically interpret components of arbitrary ViTs using a CLIP text encoder

Introduction

Recent works have explored how individual components contribute to the final image representation of CLIP-ViT by leveraging the shared image-text representation of CLIP. Contributions of each individual component can be interpreted via text using the CLIP text encoder. However, there are challenges in extending this to arbitrary ViTs:

- 1. Lack of corresponding text encoder means that component contributions cannot be interpreted via text.
- 2. Significant manual effort is required to reconstruct these contributions for each model architecture as they are often not explicitly computed.

We thus introduce **CompAlign**, a method to align the contributions from each component to CLIP space to enable text-based interpretation, as well as **RepDecompose**, an algorithm which traverse the model's computational graph to extract contributions in an architecture-agnostic manner.



Least relevar

Layer-wise Ablation

In general, there is no one-to-one mapping between components and image feature, therefore we introduce a **scoring function** to assign the importance of a feature to a given component and vice versa. Using this, we can perform tasks like image retrieval, token contribution visualization, and spurious correlation mitigation by carefully selecting or ablating specific components.

$z = \sum c_i$ Contributions Most relevant Representation *c*₃ RepDecompose Image-based Image Retrieval Ζ **C4** $\boldsymbol{c_5}$ Residual Trans. COMPALIGN similal person $f_0, f_1, f_2,$ similar c_0 C_1 *f*₃, *f*₄, *f*₅ pattern $f_{3}(c_{3})$ **Residual Trans.** $f_4(\boldsymbol{C_4})$ $f_{5}(c_{5})$

Method

Practical Applications

Text-based Image Retrieval

