EXPLORING MULTI-GRAINED CONCEPT ANNOTATIONS FOR MULTIMODAL LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

Anonymous authors
Paper under double-blind review

ABSTRACT

Multimodal Large Language Models (MLLMs) excel in vision–language tasks by pre-training solely on coarse-grained concept annotations (*e.g.*, image captions). We hypothesize that integrating fine-grained concept annotations (*e.g.*, object labels and object regions) will further improve performance, as both data granularities complement each other in terms of breadth and depth in concept representation.

We introduce a new dataset featuring **M**ultimodal **M**ulti-**G**ra**i**ned **C**oncept annotations (**MMGIC**) for MLLMs. In constructing MMGIC, we explore the impact of different data recipes on multimodal comprehension and generation. Our analyses reveal that multi-grained concept annotations integrate and complement each other, under our structured template and autoregressive discrete framework.

We definitively show that multi-grained concepts do facilitate MLLMs to better locate and learn concepts, aligning vision and language at multiple granularities. We further validate our hypothesis by investigating the comparison and collaboration between MMGIC and image–caption data on 12 multimodal comprehension and generation benchmarks, *e.g.*, their appropriate combination achieve 3.95% and 2.34% accuracy improvements on POPE and SEED-Bench. Code, data and models will be made openly available.

1 INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development of Large Language Models (LLMs) (Brown et al., 2020; Chowdhery et al., 2023; Touvron et al., 2023a;b) and Visual Foundation Models (VFMs) (Radford et al., 2021; Rombach et al., 2022; Dehghani et al., 2023), researchers have started to explore the potential of unifying them into Multimodal Large Language Models (MLLMs) to perform various Vision–Language (VL) tasks, such as image captioning, visual question answering, and text-to-image generation. MLLMs, such as Emu (Sun et al., 2023c), SEED-LLaMA (Ge et al., 2023b) and LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023), follow a similar framework that integrates the capabilities of LLMs and VFMs under an autoregressive objective of predicting the next visual or textual token, showing impressive performance on VL tasks.

Despite their success, existing MLLMs typically do not make full use of *concepts* in VL learning, relying on coarse-grained concept annotations (*e.g.*, image captions) but ignoring fine-grained concept annotations (*e.g.*, object labels and object regions). This leads to superficial and incomplete understanding of concepts, limiting VL alignment. Specifically, by "concept" we mean an abstraction and generalization of a group of things having common characteristics (Goguen, 1969; Carey, 2000; Blouw et al., 2016). Concepts can be categorized into concrete and abstract concepts by whether they can be sensed by five human senses (Shevade et al., 2005; Connell et al., 2018). Concrete concepts, such as objects, attributes, and relationships, are not only easy to collect and annotate, but also semantically consistent when expressed across modalities (Chen et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2020; Xie et al., 2020). Hence, many traditional Vision–Language Models (VLMs) combine coarse- and fine-grained concept annotations to better learn cross-modal consistent concrete concepts, thus improving VL alignment (Li et al., 2020; Zeng et al., 2021; Shen et al., 2022; Menon & Vondrick, 2023). However, they rely on additional components and loss functions to leverage different-grained concept annotations (*e.g.*, bounding box prediction), and optimize the multimodal comprehension ability of VLMs at different granularities **separately** through multitask learning. Moreover, they **seldom** explore the potential of multi-grained concept annotations in multimodal generation tasks, such as text-to-image generation, let alone exploring both multimodal comprehension and generation tasks under the same framework.

As prior work demonstrate that concepts are crucial for VL alignment and combining coarse- and fine-grained concept annotations can better learn concepts, we argue that existing MLLMs should make better use of concepts by incorporating multi-grained concept annotations into their training. To this end, we first merge four public, object detection datasets to construct a new multimodal dataset, MMGIC. Our goal is not to replace or surpass existing image–caption datasets, but to address the lack of datasets with multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs and explore their potential. Different from previous VLM work, we 1) provide multimodal annotations for images, including both textual forms (caption, labels and label descriptions) and visual form (object regions), to **enrich** multi-grained concept annotations; 2) design a structured template to integrate multimodal multi-grained concept annotations into image–text interleaved documents, to **leverage** the complex context processing capability of MLLMs; 3) instead of additional components or loss functions used in VLMs, train MLLMs with an autoregressive discrete framework and predict the next visual or textual token in a multimodal discrete token sequence, to **improve** multimodal comprehension and generation ability **across** multiple granularities **simultaneously**. This can reuse existing LLM training regimes and ensure the generality and applicability of MMGIC to different MLLM frameworks. The key contributions are as follows:

- We introduce MMGIC, a new dataset with multimodal multi-grained concept annotations (Sec. 2). Under a general MLLM framework (Sec. 3), we show that MMGIC can help MLLMs better locate and learn concepts, thus aligning vision and language across multiple granularities (Sec. 4).
- We explore different data recipes for multi-grained concept annotations (Sec. 4.1 & 4.4). Our analyses show that multi-grained annotations can integrate and complement each other to help MLLMs ground concepts in the textual annotations to corresponding regions in images, thus improving the ability to understand and generate concepts.
- Through the evaluation of 12 benchmarks for multimodal comprehension and generation in both pre-training (Sec. 4.2) and supervised fine-tuning stages (Sec. 4.3), we explore the comparison and collaboration between MMGIC and coarse-grained image–caption data. We find that they each have their own strengths in depth and breadth of concept representation, and that appropriate curriculum learning strategies can effectively combine their strengths to further improve performance.

2 MMGIC DATASET

To be clear, our goal is not to supplant existing image–caption datasets, but rather, to build a multi-grained concept annotated multimodal dataset, to fulfill the need for such datasets and explore their potential. We now introduce its collection, pre-processing, complement and construction.

2.1 COLLECTION AND PRE-PROCESSING

In this work, we focus on concrete concepts, especially objects, attributes of objects, and relationships between objects. They are fundamental elements in VL learning and widely annotated in object detection datasets. Therefore, we collect four public large-scale human-annotated object detection datasets, including Open Images (Kuznetsova et al., 2020), Objects365 (Shao et al., 2019), V3Det (Wang et al., 2023a), and Visual Genome (Krishna et al., 2017). Images in these datasets are uploaded to Flickr by real-world users and collected by dataset providers. They typically show complex scenes with multiple objects, and are annotated with fine-grained category labels and object bounding boxes. Comparing with widely-used coarse-grained image–caption datasets, fine-grained concept annotations provided in these datasets can help MLLMs locate and learn concepts in images. Following standard practices (Zeng et al., 2023), to improve the data quality, we first remove images with short edges less than 224 pixels or aspect ratios greater than 3.0. Since the de-facto visual encoder (*i.e.*, Vision Transformer, ViT) requires a square input image, we resize all images to a fixed resolution of 224×224 pixels.

Object Annotation Pre-processing. Fine-grained object annotations includes category labels and bounding box coordinates for each object region. To accommodate varying aspect ratios of bounding boxes and the requirement for a square input image, we crop a new larger square region S_i that contains the original object region R_i, $R_i \subseteq S_i$, with their centers aligned as closely as possible. We then update the annotations of S_i by integrating the category label of R_i with the category labels of surrounding object regions. Notably, instead of transforming bounding box coordinates into tokens in the text (Chen et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2023c; Peng et al., 2023) or visual markers in the

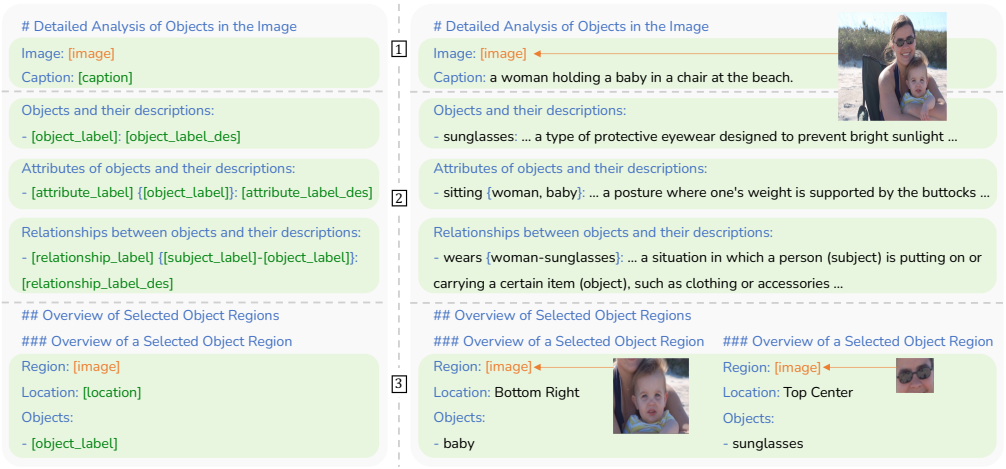

Figure 1: Structured template *(Left)* and data example *(Right)* of MMGIC. Different colored text indicates template text, image placeholders, annotation placeholders and multi-grained concept annotations, respectively. Each image–text interleaved data sample will be tokenized into discrete tokens.

image (Shtedritski et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2023; Yao et al., 2024), for each object, MMGIC directly provides visual tokens of the cropped region S_i and textual tokens of fine-grained category labels and location descriptions (Figure 1 3). Fine-grained cropped regions can help MLLMs locate and align concepts in images and in annotations at a detailed level.

2.2 Multi-Grained Concept Annotation Complement

We follow LAION-COCO (Schuhmann et al., 2023) to automatically synthesize captions for all images (Figure 1 1) by BLIP-2 (Li et al., 2023b) and CLIP (Radford et al., 2021), since partial images are not annotated with image captions.

Label Description Generation. Label descriptions are corresponding concept descriptions of concrete concepts in the image, which convey understanding about a concept by visually observed details and relevant knowledge. Previous works (Shen et al., 2022; Yao et al., 2022; Menon & Vondrick, 2022) successfully improve concept understanding by introducing label descriptions from WordNet (Miller, 1992) and LLMs (Brown et al., 2020). Inspired by them, we design prompt templates and several human-annotated examples for each type of category labels (object, object attribute, and relationship between objects), and then generate label-description pairs (Figure 1 2) by GPT-4 (Achiam et al., 2023). We manually check them to ensure quality. Moreover, for better differentiation of polysemous category labels, we manually check them based on the definitions in WordNet, and update them based on the specific data samples, *e.g.*, "batter" $\rightarrow$ "batter (ballplayer)" or "batter (cooking)".

2.3 Construction

Above steps transform four object detection datasets into MMGIC, a multimodal dataset with multi-grained concept annotations. Furthermore, we carefully design a structured template to integrate multi-grained concept annotations into an image–text interleaved document. As shown in Figure 1 *(Left)*, the structured template consists of: 1 coarse-grained image-annotation part: each image is annotated with a short and general description of the whole image; 2 fine-grained image-annotation part: concrete concepts (objects, attributes and relationships) present in the image are annotated with corresponding category labels and label descriptions; 3 fine-grained object-annotation part: each object in the image is annotated with a cropped object region, object labels in the region, and a location description. A data example of MMGIC is shown in Figure 1 *(Right)*.

Different from previous VLM work that provide multiple **isolated** annotations for each image, MMGIC provides richer multimodal multi-grained concept annotations in both textual forms (caption, labels and label descriptions) and visual form (object regions) for each image, and integrates them into

an image–text interleaved document by our structured template. This can **leverage** MLLMs' complex context processing capability to facilitate VL alignment **across** multiple granularities **simultaneously** under our MLLM framework. In a nutshell, MMGIC fills the gap in the MLLM field for datasets with multi-grained concept annotations. It contains 3.5M unique images, 23.9M unique object regions, and 61.8M category label–description pairs. Based on MMGIC, we explore and analyse different data recipes for multi-grained concept annotations (Sec. 4.1 & 4.4), and further compare MMGIC with image–caption data (Sec. 4.2 & 4.3). More data details are shown in Appendix F.

3 FRAMEWORK

We introduce a general MLLM framework and its two training stages. Our goal is not to develop new frameworks, training objectives or benchmark SOTAs, but to explore the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs under the general framework.

3.1 AN AUTOREGRESSIVE DISCRETE MLLM FRAMEWORK

Based on previous works (Ge et al., 2023b; Jin et al., 2023), we standardize a framework consisting of several visual modules and a LLM with an extended vision–language vocabulary, as shown in Fig. 2. It is trained with an autoregressive objective to generate predictions of the next token in a discrete sequence of image–text interleaved tokens, and can support our exploration in multimodal comprehension and generation.

Visual Modules. Inherited from LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023), the visual modules consist of a visual encoder, a visual tokenizer, a visual decoder and a diffusion model. The visual encoder is a pre-trained vision transformer (Dosovitskiy et al., 2020; Radford et al., 2021; Sun et al., 2023b), which encodes an image into a sequence of visual embeddings. The visual tokenizer quantizes these embeddings into a sequence of discrete visual tokens by a visual codebook (van den Oord et al., 2017). The visual decoder reconstructs predicted visual tokens into a sequence of visual embeddings, which are then taken as the condition of the diffusion model (Sohl-Dickstein et al., 2015; Ho et al., 2020; Rombach et al., 2022) to progressively generate target image pixels from a Gaussian noise. Overall, visual modules can tokenize an image into a sequence of discrete visual tokens as input and decode predicted visual tokens back into an image.

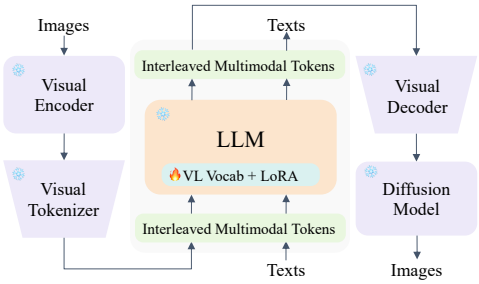

Figure 2: Illustration of our general MLLM framework. Only the LLM are loaded and partially fine-tuned during training.

LLM with an Extended VL Vocabulary. The LLM is inherited from LLaMA-2-7B (Touvron et al., 2023b), and its vocabulary is extended to support both textual and visual tokens. Previous works like SEED-LLaMA (Ge et al., 2023b) and LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023) directly learn new visual token embeddings and initialize them with the distribution of original textual token embeddings. Visual tokens in the VL vocabulary correspond one-to-one with visual latent codes in the visual codebook. However, the embedding dimensions of these two are very different, *i.e.*, 4096 and 32 in LaVIT. Therefore, following factorized embedding parameterization in ALBERT (Lan et al., 2020), we replace visual token embeddings $|\mathrm{V}| \times 4096$ with two smaller embedding matrices $|\mathrm{V}| \times 32, 32 \times 4096$, where $|\mathrm{V}|$ is the number of visual tokens in the VL vocabulary. The former matrix is directly initialized with visual latent codes in the visual codebook. Preliminary experiments show that this factorized embedding parameterization can improve the performance of MLLMs.

To pursue simplicity, efficiency, and scalability (Ge et al., 2023b), instead of additional components or loss functions used in VLMs, we train MLLMs with a single autoregressive objective. This allows for a fair comparison between MMGIC and coarse-grained image–caption data under the same framework, and ensures the generality and applicability of MMGIC to different MLLM frameworks. More importantly, our framework facilitates VL alignment **across** multiple granularities **simultaneously** through MMGIC and MLLMs' complex context processing capability. In all training stages, we follow com-

mon practice (Ge et al., 2023a; Zhu et al., 2023a) to **freeze** most of the parameters and only tune partial parameters of the LLM: a VL vocabulary, additional LoRA modules (Hu et al., 2021), norm layers and a language modeling head layer, to greatly improve efficiency. We pre-tokenize images into discrete visual token sequences and do not load all visual modules during training since they are frozen.

3.2 Training Stage 1: Pre-training (PT)

Similar to LLMs that tokenize text-only documents into discrete textual token sequences, for each data sample in MMGIC shown in Fig. 1 *(Right)* or an image–caption pair, our framework tokenize it into a discrete token sequence consisting of interleaved visual and textual token sequences. To help the LLM distinguish between two types of sequences, following LaVIT, we add two special tokens `[IMG]` and `[/IMG]` to the vocabulary, and insert them before and after each visual token sequence, respectively. Our framework is trained with an autoregressive objective to maximize the likelihood of predicting the next visual or textual token. Details of training settings are provided in Appendix E.1.

3.3 Training Stage 2: Supervised Fine-tuning (SFT)

To align pre-trained MLLMs with natural language instructions, following previous works (Sun et al., 2023c;a; Liu et al., 2023c;b; 2024a; Zhu et al., 2023a; Hu et al., 2024a), we collect 1.21M samples from several public datasets for supervised fine-tuning, including multimodal instruction datasets (Liu et al., 2023b; Yu et al., 2023c; Zhang et al., 2023; Chen et al., 2023; LAION, 2024b; Brooks et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2024) and text-only instruction datasets (Taori et al., 2023; Steven Tey, 2023), and 1M samples from an aesthetic image–caption dataset (LAION, 2024a). We also play back 1M samples from MMGIC to avoid forgetting the knowledge learned in the pre-training stage. Following LLaVA (Liu et al., 2023c;b; 2024a), all datasets are transformed into a unified format, which consists of a general system message and multiple instruction–answer pairs. Only answer tokens are accounted in loss calculation. Details of instruction data are provided in Appendix H.

4 Experiment

To explore the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs, we provide evaluations and analyses on various VL benchmarks in both pre-training and SFT stages. Specifically, we follow previous works (Ge et al., 2023b; Liu et al., 2023c; Zhu et al., 2023a) to focus on the zero-shot multimodal comprehension and generation capabilities, including image captioning (COCO (Chen et al., 2015), NoCaps (Agrawal et al., 2019)), text-to-image generation (COCO (Chen et al., 2015), VIST (Huang et al., 2016)), visual question answering (VQAv2 (Goyal et al., 2017), GQA (Hudson & Manning, 2019), VizWiz (Gurari et al., 2018)), comprehensive multi-choice benchmarks (POPE (Li et al., 2023c), MME (Yin et al., 2023), MMBench (Liu et al., 2023d), ScienceQA (Lu et al., 2022b), SEED-Bench (Li et al., 2023a)). More evaluation details are provided in Appendix E.2.

4.1 Data Recipes for Multi-Grained Concept Annotations

As mentioned in Sec. 2.3 and Fig. 1, multi-grained concept annotations include four components: coarse-grained image captions (C), fine-grained category labels (L), label descriptions (D) and object regions (R). Hence, we design four data recipes to investigate the importance of each component on zero-shot image captioning and image generation tasks and find the best recipe. As shown in Table 1:

- $\{0, 1, 2\}$-th rows: simply appending category labels to image captions does not help and even hurts the performance on both tasks. MLLMs may struggle to understand the association between images, captions and category labels, leading to confusion and treating category labels as additional noise. Whereas, label descriptions can strengthen the association between images and annotations, to help MLLMs align the concepts represented by labels with the concepts in the image, thus mitigating the performance drop. As shown in Figure 3 *(Top)*, MMGIC(C) incorrectly identifies "accordion" as "electronic keyboard". While for MMGIC(CLD), label descriptions can help MLLMs better understand labels by **visual details** "pleated bellows and keyboard, box-like" and **relevant knowledge** "portable".
- $\{2, 3\}$-th rows: object regions can further **complement** other annotations to help MLLMs better locate and align concepts in images and in annotations at a fine-grained level, thus significantly

Table 1: Zero-shot evaluation of different data recipes for MMGIC. C: image caption; L: category labels; D: label descriptions; R: object regions; CLIP-T/I: image–text or image-image similarity via CLIP; ↓: lower is better, otherwise higher is better. The best results are **bold**.

	Data Recipes				Image Captioning		Image Generation				
					COCO	NoCaps	MS-COCO-30K			VIST	
	C	L	D	R	CIDEr	CIDEr	FID (↓)	CLIP-T	CLIP-I	FID (↓)	CLIP-I
0	✓				113.64	99.11	**7.20**	30.81	71.62	67.61	62.22
1	✓	✓			113.67	96.80	10.52	30.43	71.09	71.67	61.96
2	✓	✓	✓		116.02	98.61	8.92	30.89	71.60	51.89	64.30
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	**118.30**	**102.01**	7.36	**31.57**	**72.24**	**35.33**	**66.10**

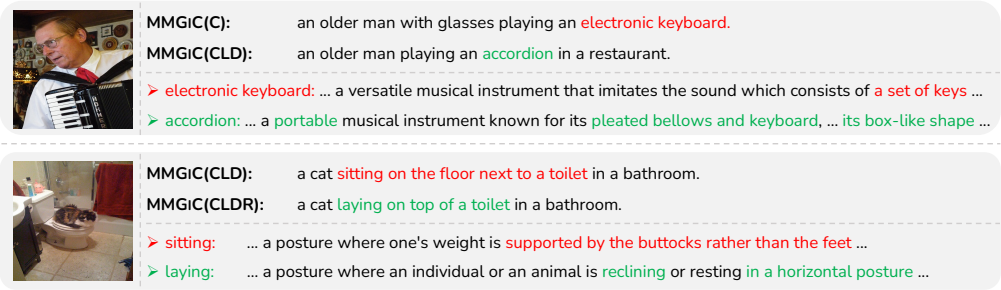

Figure 3: Comparison of generated captions by MLLMs pre-trained with different data recipes. MMGIC(C), MMGIC(CLD) and MMGIC(CLDR) denote the $\{0, 2, 3\}$-th data recipes in Table 1, respectively. The bottom right of each example shows associated label–description pairs from MMGIC.

improving the performance on both tasks. As shown in Figure 3 *(Bottom)*, MMGIC(CLD) incorrectly identifies "laying" as "sitting" and "on top of a toilet" as "on the floor next to a toilet". While for MMGIC(CLDR), object regions can help MLLMs **ground** concepts in the textual annotations to corresponding regions in the image, especially in terms of instance interaction and spatial relationship here, which is also consistent with meso analyses in Section 4.4.

We further analyse generated images by MLLMs pre-trained with different data recipes in Figure 4 *(Left)*. The input prompt and the label description of "bagel" are shown in the top and generated images are shown in the bottom. We found that while MMGIC(C) could accurately generate "on top of a white plate on top of a table", it fails to correctly generate "a bagel", let alone "a blueberry bagel". Label descriptions in MMGIC(CLD) can provide more **visual details** about both "bagel" and "blueberry", which helps MLLM better understand and generate the concept of "bagel" with the feature of "round bread product", and also add four "blueberries" to th "bagel". Furthermore, with the help of object regions in MMGIC(CLDR), MLLMs can correctly understand and generate a "bagel" with the feature of "its hole in the center". We also show some emergent abilities of MLLMs pre-trained with MMGIC in Figure 4 *(Right)*. Notably, MMGIC does **not** contain any samples about image editing and in-context image synthesis. Leveraging image–text interleaved documents with multi-grained concept annotations, the top two examples show that MLLMs can precisely understand editing instructions and perform appropriate editing, while the bottom example shows that MLLMs can synthesize image precisely based on the image–text interleaved sequences. More analyses are provided in Appendix C.2.

In summary, multi-grained concept annotations are not **isolated** from each other. With our structured template and MLLM framework, they can **integrate** into multimodal documents and **complement** each other to help MLLMs better learn concepts, thus improving the ability to understand and generate concepts. We take the 3-rd data recipe as the default data recipe and denote it simply as MMGIC.

4.2 Comparison and Collaboration Between MMGIC and Image–Caption Data

MMGIC is constructed from public object detection datasets mainly covers common concepts. Widely-used coarse-grained image–caption data, *e.g.*, Conceptual Captions (Sharma et al., 2018) and

Figure 4: Comparison of generated images by MLLMs pre-trained with different data recipes *(Left)* and image editing and multimodal in-context image synthesis examples *(Right)*.

Table 2: Zero-shot evaluation of comparison and collaboration between MMGIC and IC. IC-PART: select the same number of samples as MMGIC from IC; MMGIC+IC: joint training; MMGIC → IC: train on MMGIC first and then on IC. The best results are **bold** and the second-best are underlined.

	Training Data	Image Captioning		Image Generation				
		COCO	NoCaps	MS-COCO-30K			VIST	
		CIDEr	CIDEr	FID (↓)	CLIP-T	CLIP-I	FID (↓)	CLIP-I
0	IC-PART	95.74	85.00	11.62	29.94	68.21	64.03	63.41
1	IC	104.15	92.24	7.65	31.40	70.27	41.65	65.06
2	MMGIC	118.30	102.01	7.36	31.57	**72.24**	**35.33**	**66.10**
3	MMGIC+IC	106.45	92.98	**7.11**	31.65	70.93	36.54	65.89
4	MMGIC → IC	105.62	93.77	7.29	31.57	70.26	37.45	65.88
5	IC → MMGIC	120.84	**105.59**	7.13	**31.96**	71.54	37.13	65.62
6	MMGIC+IC → MMGIC	**121.22**	105.33	7.22	31.91	71.75	36.23	65.79

LAION-5B (Schuhmann et al., 2022a), typically cover diverse, scalable but noisy concepts. To explore the potential of MMGIC, we then investigate the **comparison** and **collaboration** between MMGIC with image–caption data. To strike a balance between increasing concept breadth, reducing data noise and improving efficiency, we collect several large-scale public image–caption datasets (Ordonez et al., 2011; Sharma et al., 2018; Changpinyo et al., 2021; Schuhmann et al., 2022a;b; Sun et al., 2024), and follow LLaVA (Liu et al., 2023c) to first filter them by the frequency of noun-phrases extracted by spaCy from their given synthesized captions, and then automatically synthesize captions same as MMGIC. We name this dataset as IC, where 52M unique images are collected and selected, almost 15 times more than MMGIC. More details are provided in Appendix G. As shown in Table 2:

- $\{0, 1, 2\}$-th rows: comparing with IC, MMGIC can help MLLMs achieve **significantly** better performance on both tasks even with a much **smaller** number of samples, which demonstrates the effectiveness of multi-grained concept annotations in concept understanding and generation.
- $\{3, 4, 5, 6\}$-th rows: naturally, we try to improve the performance and concept breadth of MLLMs by exploring the collaboration between MMGIC and IC. However, simply joint training MMGIC and IC achieves better performance than IC, but significantly worse than MMGIC, especially on image captioning and VIST. We then follow the curriculum learning strategy (McCann et al., 2019) to train them in different orders. Interestingly, training on IC first and then on MMGIC achieves significantly better performance than all the above strategies on image captioning and partial metrics of image generation. This is consistent with recent findings (Hu et al., 2024b; Li et al., 2024a) that training with **high-quality** data **later** in the pre-training phase leads to better performance. Moreover, considering that the noise in IC still cause a slight performance drop on VIST ($\{2, 5\}$-th rows), we first jointly train on MMGIC and IC to alleviate the effect of noise in IC, and then on MMGIC, eventually achieving the best average performance (6-th row).

Overall, by exploring comparison and collaboration between MMGIC with large-scale coarse-grained image–caption data in the pre-training stage, we demonstrate that MMGIC achieves better performance than IC on both tasks, and their appropriate collaboration can further **improve** the average performance. We present $\{1, 2, 6\}$-th rows as three baselines, and denote them as MLLM-{IC, MMGIC, MMGIC & IC}. More discussions about collaboration strategies are provided in Appendix B.2.

Table 3: Zero-shot evaluation on multimodal comprehension benchmarks after SFT. MLLMs in Group a are for comprehension only, while MLLMs in Group b are for both comprehension and generation. MMB: MMBench; SQA^I: ScienceQA-IMG; $SEED^I$: SEED-Bench-IMG; *: w/o SFT.

	Model	Image Captioning		VQA			Multi-Choice Benchmark				
		COCO	NoCaps	VQAv2	GQA	VizWiz	POPE	MME	MMB	SQA^I	$SEED^I$
SOTA MLLMs as upper bound references, with more training data or trainable parameters, not comparable											
a	LLaVA-1.5-7B			78.50	62.00	50.00	85.90	1826.80	65.20	66.80	65.80
a	Emu-I-14B	120.40	108.80	62.00	46.00	38.30					58.00
a	Emu2-Chat-37B			84.90	65.10	54.90			62.40		68.90
b	VL-GPT-I-7B	133.70		67.20	51.50	38.90					
b	LaVIT-v2-7B*	133.30	112.00	68.30	47.90	41.00					
b	SEED-LLaMA-I-8B	124.50	97.78	66.20	52.24	55.10	79.92	1497.53	52.58	60.24	51.50
Our comparable baselines											
0	MLLM-IC	108.13	92.71	70.28	56.02	52.62	81.14	1646.71	59.54	65.94	58.41
1	MLLM-MMGIC	119.35	104.19	70.13	56.84	51.14	83.25	1636.47	58.51	65.79	60.03
2	MLLM-MMGIC & IC	**122.31**	**106.97**	**70.57**	**56.97**	**52.66**	**85.09**	**1668.19**	**59.88**	**66.24**	**60.75**

Table 4: Zero-shot evaluation on multimodal generation benchmarks after SFT. MLLMs in Group a are for generation only, while MLLMs in Group b are for both comprehension and generation.

	Model	MS-COCO-30K			VIST	
		FID (↓)	CLIP-T	CLIP-I	FID (↓)	CLIP-I
SOTA MLLMs as upper bound references, not comparable						
a	KOSMOS-G (Pan et al., 2023)	10.99				
a	GILL (Koh et al., 2024)	12.20				64.10
a	Emu2-Gen-37B (Sun et al., 2023a)		29.70	68.60		
b	VL-GPT-I-7B (Zhu et al., 2023a)	11.53				
b	LaVIT-v2-7B* (Jin et al., 2023)	7.10	31.93	71.06	34.76	68.41
b	SEED-LLaMA-I-8B (Ge et al., 2023b)	16.66	29.52	69.22	43.69	65.21
Our comparable baselines						
0	MLLM-IC	8.11	30.90	70.72	38.19	65.37
1	MLLM-MMGIC	**6.79**	**31.63**	**72.44**	**34.32**	**67.66**
2	MLLM-MMGIC & IC	7.29	31.54	72.03	34.39	67.19

4.3 EVALUATION ON DOWNSTREAM VISION–LANGUAGE BENCHMARKS AFTER SFT

To further explore the potential of MMGIC dataset on various downstream VL benchmarks, we then perform SFT (Section 3.3) on our three baselines. Technically, different training datasets, training settings, framework, etc., lead to non-comparable and unfair comparisons of our baselines with existing MLLMs. Hence, we show SOTA MLLMs in gray as upper bound references, and their computation and data resources are extremely expensive and large (well over 10 times that of our work).

Zero-shot Multimodal Comprehension. As shown in Table 3, MLLM-MMGIC & IC achieves the best performance on all 10 benchmarks compared to the other two baselines, and even outperforms some SOTA MLLMs with more training data or full-param training or larger LLMs on some benchmarks. Moreover, even with less than 4M pre-training data compared to MLLM-IC with 52M pre-training data, MLLM-MMGIC significantly outperforms MLLM-IC on the benchmarks that inspect **in-depth** understanding of common concrete concepts, *e.g.*, COCO, NoCaps, POPE, SEED-Bench. In contrast, MLLM-IC outperforms MLLM-MMGIC on benchmarks that require a **broader** understanding of concrete concepts, *e.g.*, VizWiz, MME, MMBench. More importantly, MLLM-MMGIC & IC can effectively **combine** the strengths of both in terms of **depth** and **breadth** of concept representation and further improve performance, *e.g.*, 3.95% and 2.34% accuracy improvements on POPE and SEED-Bench. We further analyse in terms of dataset statistics and concept overlap in App. C.1.

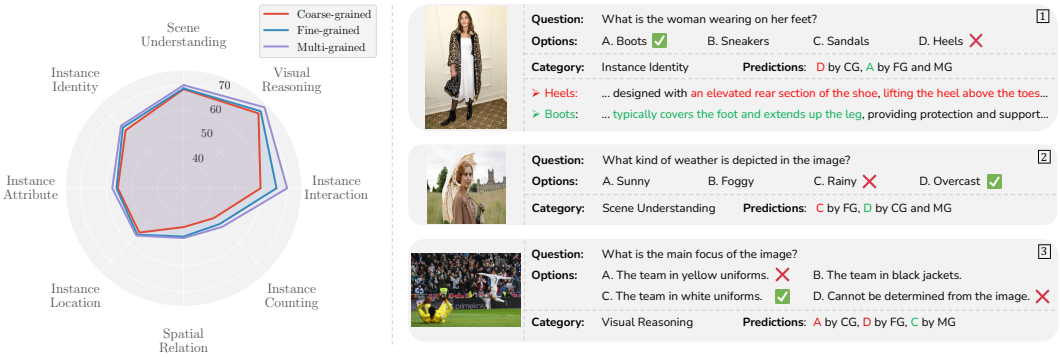

Figure 5: Analysis on 8 dimensions of SEED-Bench-IMG. Left: the performance of MLLM-MMGIC trained with different-grained concept annotations from MMGIC. Right: corresponding case studies. CG, FG, and MG denote MLLMs trained with coarse-, fine-, and multi-grained concept annotations from MMGIC, respectively. ✅ denote the ground truth; ❌ denote incorrect prediction(s).

Zero-shot Multimodal Generation. As shown in Table 4, for two text-to-image generation benchmarks that focus on common concrete concepts, MLLM-MMGIC achieves the best performance, and matches or even outperforms some SOTA MLLMs on some metrics. This demonstrates that fine-grained category labels, label descriptions and object regions can help MLLMs better **learn** and **generate** concepts. Besides, the noise introduced by IC (discussed in Section 4.2) in the pre-training stage may not be well alleviated by SFT, thus MLLM-MMGIC & IC achieves the second-best performance. More results and analyses on image editing are provided in Appendix C.2.

4.4 The Impact of Different-Grained Concept Annotations

To delve into the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs, we conduct meso analyses on SEED-Bench (Li et al., 2023a), a large-scale multi-choice benchmark for multimodal comprehension. We follow common practice (Ge et al., 2023b) to select 9 image evaluation dimensions, *i.e.*, about 14K questions, and denote it as SEED-Bench-IMG. We ignore the "*Text Recognition*" dimension due to noisy data and small scale (only 85), leading to result fluctuations. "*Scene Understanding, Visual Reasoning*" dimensions focus on the holistic understanding and cross-modal reasoning of the image, while the other 6 dimensions focus on in-depth understanding of concrete concepts in the image. "Coarse-grained" (CG) means that only image captions from MMGIC are used. "Fine-grained" (FG) uses category labels, label descriptions and object regions from MMGIC. "Multi-grained" (MG) means that both above are used.

Quantitative Analysis. We first explore the impact of different-grained concept annotations from MMGIC on each evaluation dimension of SEED-Bench-IMG in Figure 5 *(Left)*. For overall accuracy, FG significantly improves performance over CG by 1.39 points, and multi-grained can further improve by 1.4 points. For each evaluation dimension:

- FG provides **deeper** understanding of concepts than CG. Compared with coarse-grained image captions, fine-grained concept annotations can help MLLMs better **understand** and **locate** concepts in images, and **recognize** relationships between concepts, especially on the "*Instance Identity, Spatial Relation, Instance Counting, Instance Interaction, Visual Reasoning*" dimensions.
- MG can facilitate **collaboration** between concept annotations of different granularities, thus fully **integrating** each other's strengths and achieving further improvements in all dimensions, especially on the "*Scene Understanding, Instance Attribute, Instance Counting, Instance Interaction, Visual Reasoning*" dimensions. This demonstrates that our structured template for MMGIC can help MLLMs better utilize multi-grained concept annotations to learn concepts and thus promote vision–language alignment **across** multiple granularities **simultaneously**.

Qualitative Analysis. To better analyse the advantages of different-grained concept annotations in MMGIC for MLLMs, we provide corresponding qualitative analysis in Figure 5 *(Right)*. More case studies are provided in Appendix C.4.

- Example 1 "Instance Identity": FG provides **deeper** understanding of concepts than CG. While CG provides a holistic description of the image, it cannot help MLLMs distinguish between "Heels" and "Boots". However, FG provides visual details "lifting the heel above the toes" and "covers the foot and extends up the leg" by label–description pairs, which help MLLMs distinguish between similar concepts. Object region-annotation pairs further help MLLMs better locate and learn these concepts. Hence, FG helps **capture** visual details and **identify** concepts correctly.
- Example 2 "Scene Understanding": CG provides more **holistic** understanding of the image than FG. While the lady in the image is holding an "umbrella", her surroundings show that the sky is covered with clouds, and it is not raining. MLLMs trained with FG seem to be too focused on the "umbrella" and ignore the overall scene of the image, while CG can help MLLMs predict the correct answer by better understanding the **global context**.
- Example 3 "Visual Reasoning": MG can **combine** the advantages of CG and FG to improve visual reasoning. This image shows a football match with a player in "yellow uniforms" lying on the ground and a player in "white uniforms" celebrating as the audience cheers him on. Rich objects and details confuse MLLMs trained with FG to confirm the main focus of the image, while MLLMs trained with CG perceive the visually more prominent "yellow" player as the main focus. However, with our structured template and MLLM framework, MG enables different-grained concept annotations to **integrate** and **complement** each other, thus better understanding and reasoning about the image from both **global context** and **local details**. MLLMs trained with MG correctly identify the "white" player as the main focus of the image.

We also conduct experiments on self-generated annotations in evaluation, MMGIC directly as SFT data, the impact of the nature of image–text interleaved, text-only performance in Appendix C.3 & C.

5 Related Work

MLLMs have emerged recently including ones (Sun et al., 2023c; Ge et al., 2023b; Jin et al., 2023; Zhu et al., 2023a; Dong et al., 2024) that propose multimodal generalists capable of both multimodal comprehension and generation. However, existing MLLMs often overlook the importance of concepts and only utilize coarse-grained concept annotations, *e.g.*, image captions, which may limit vision–language alignment. Factually, many traditional VLMs recognized the importance of concepts in vision–language learning. To better utilize concepts in vision–language learning and improve performance, they incorporated fine-grained concept annotations into coarse-grained image captions. For example, object labels (Li et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2021), label descriptions (Shen et al., 2022; Yao et al., 2022; Menon & Vondrick, 2023; Li et al., 2024b), region descriptions (Zeng et al., 2021) and object regions (Zeng et al., 2021; Li et al., 2022b). Especially, Oscar (Li et al., 2020) appends fine-grained object labels detected in the image after the coarse-grained image caption to simplify semantic alignment between vision and language. X-VLM (Zeng et al., 2021) proposes to align visual concepts (images and object regions) with coarse-grained image captions and fine-grained object labels and object region descriptions in multi-granularity. In this paper, different from previous VLM work, we collect and construct rich multimodal multi-grained concept annotations in MMGIC dataset. Without additional components or loss functions, we design a structured template to leverage the advantages of MLLMs under an autoregressive discrete framework. Through evaluation of 12 multimodal comprehension and generation benchmarks, as well as the comparison, combination, and analysis of MMGIC and image–caption data, for the first time, we explore and demonstrate the potential of MMGIC in MLLMs.

6 Conclusion and Future Work

We introduce a new multimodal dataset, MMGIC, providing multi-grained concept annotations in both textual and visual form. MMGIC allows us to measure the potential of appropriate use of concepts. With our structured template and autoregressive discrete framework, multi-grained concept annotations can integrate and complement each other to help MLLMs better locate and learn concepts, thereby aligning vision and language across multiple granularities simultaneously. Furthermore, MMGIC and coarse-grained image–caption data each have their own strengths in depth and breadth of concept representation, and appropriately combining them can effectively integrate their strengths to further improve performance. We hope to inspire future research to further explore the potential of multi-grained concept annotations by incorporating more different types of annotations, scaling up data by automatic synthesis, scaling up (concrete and even abstract) concepts, and other VL tasks.

REFERENCES

Josh Achiam, Steven Adler, Sandhini Agarwal, Lama Ahmad, Ilge Akkaya, Florencia Leoni Aleman, Diogo Almeida, Janko Altenschmidt, Sam Altman, Shyamal Anadkat, et al. Gpt-4 technical report. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2303.08774, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.08774.

Harsh Agrawal, Peter Anderson, Karan Desai, Yufei Wang, Xinlei Chen, Rishabh Jain, Mark Johnson, Dhruv Batra, Devi Parikh, and Stefan Lee. nocaps: novel object captioning at scale. In *2019 IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision, ICCV 2019, Seoul, Korea (South), October 27 - November 2, 2019*, pp. 8947–8956. IEEE, 2019. doi: 10.1109/ICCV.2019.00904. URL https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCV.2019.00904.

Jean-Baptiste Alayrac, Jeff Donahue, Pauline Luc, Antoine Miech, Iain Barr, Yana Hasson, Karel Lenc, Arthur Mensch, Katherine Millican, Malcolm Reynolds, et al. Flamingo: a visual language model for few-shot learning. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 35:23716–23736, 2022.

Anas Awadalla, Le Xue, Oscar Lo, Manli Shu, Hannah Lee, Etash Kumar Guha, Matt Jordan, Sheng Shen, Mohamed Awadalla, Silvio Savarese, et al. Mint-1t: Scaling open-source multimodal data by 10x: A multimodal dataset with one trillion tokens. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.11271*, 2024.

Peter Blouw, Eugene Solodkin, Paul Thagard, and Chris Eliasmith. Concepts as semantic pointers: A framework and computational model. *Cognitive science*, 40(5):1128–1162, 2016.

Tim Brooks, Aleksander Holynski, and Alexei A Efros. Instructpix2pix: Learning to follow image editing instructions. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 18392–18402, 2023.

Tom B. Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, Sandhini Agarwal, Ariel Herbert-Voss, Gretchen Krueger, Tom Henighan, Rewon Child, Aditya Ramesh, Daniel M. Ziegler, Jeffrey Wu, Clemens Winter, Christopher Hesse, Mark Chen, Eric Sigler, Mateusz Litwin, Scott Gray, Benjamin Chess, Jack Clark, Christopher Berner, Sam McCandlish, Alec Radford, Ilya Sutskever, and Dario Amodei. Language models are few-shot learners. In Hugo Larochelle, Marc'Aurelio Ranzato, Raia Hadsell, Maria-Florina Balcan, and Hsuan-Tien Lin (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 33: Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems 2020, NeurIPS 2020, December 6-12, 2020, virtual*, 2020. URL https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2020/hash/1457c0d6bfcb4967418bfb8ac142f64a-Abstract.html.

Likun Cai, Zhi Zhang, Yi Zhu, Li Zhang, Mu Li, and Xiangyang Xue. Bigdetection: A large-scale benchmark for improved object detector pre-training. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 4777–4787, 2022.

Susan Carey. The origin of concepts. *Journal of Cognition and Development*, 1(1):37–41, 2000.

Mathilde Caron, Hugo Touvron, Ishan Misra, Hervé Jégou, Julien Mairal, Piotr Bojanowski, and Armand Joulin. Emerging properties in self-supervised vision transformers. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF international conference on computer vision*, pp. 9650–9660, 2021.

Soravit Changpinyo, Piyush Sharma, Nan Ding, and Radu Soricut. Conceptual 12m: Pushing web-scale image–text pre-training to recognize long-tail visual concepts. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 3558–3568, 2021.

Hui Chen, Guiguang Ding, Zijia Lin, Sicheng Zhao, and Jungong Han. Cross-modal image-text retrieval with semantic consistency. In *Proceedings of the 27th ACM International Conference on Multimedia, MM 2019, Nice, France, October 21-25, 2019*, pp. 1749–1757, 2019. doi: 10.1145/3343031.3351055. URL https://doi.org/10.1145/3343031.3351055.

Lin Chen, Jisong Li, Xiaoyi Dong, Pan Zhang, Conghui He, Jiaqi Wang, Feng Zhao, and Dahua Lin. Sharegpt4v: Improving large multimodal models with better captions. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2311.12793, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.12793.

Ting Chen, Saurabh Saxena, Lala Li, David J Fleet, and Geoffrey Hinton. Pix2seq: A language modeling framework for object detection. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021.

Xinlei Chen, Hao Fang, Tsung-Yi Lin, Ramakrishna Vedantam, Saurabh Gupta, Piotr Dollár, and C Lawrence Zitnick. Microsoft coco captions: Data collection and evaluation server. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/1504.00325, 2015. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/1504.00325.

Aakanksha Chowdhery, Sharan Narang, Jacob Devlin, Maarten Bosma, Gaurav Mishra, Adam Roberts, Paul Barham, Hyung Won Chung, Charles Sutton, Sebastian Gehrmann, et al. Palm: Scaling language modeling with pathways. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 24(240):1–113, 2023.

Louise Connell, Dermot Lynott, and Briony Banks. Interoception: the forgotten modality in perceptual grounding of abstract and concrete concepts. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 373(1752):20170143, 2018.

Wenliang Dai, Nayeon Lee, Boxin Wang, Zhuoling Yang, Zihan Liu, Jon Barker, Tuomas Rintamaki, Mohammad Shoeybi, Bryan Catanzaro, and Wei Ping. Nvlm: Open frontier-class multimodal llms. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2409.11402*, 2024.

Mostafa Dehghani, Josip Djolonga, Basil Mustafa, Piotr Padlewski, Jonathan Heek, Justin Gilmer, Andreas Peter Steiner, Mathilde Caron, Robert Geirhos, Ibrahim Alabdulmohsin, et al. Scaling vision transformers to 22 billion parameters. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 7480–7512. PMLR, 2023.

Runpei Dong, Chunrui Han, Yuang Peng, Zekun Qi, Zheng Ge, Jinrong Yang, Liang Zhao, Jianjian Sun, Hongyu Zhou, Haoran Wei, Xiangwen Kong, Xiangyu Zhang, Kaisheng Ma, and Li Yi. DreamLLM: Synergistic multimodal comprehension and creation. In *The Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=y01KGvd9Bw.

Alexey Dosovitskiy, Lucas Beyer, Alexander Kolesnikov, Dirk Weissenborn, Xiaohua Zhai, Thomas Unterthiner, Mostafa Dehghani, Matthias Minderer, Georg Heigold, Sylvain Gelly, et al. An image is worth 16x16 words: Transformers for image recognition at scale. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2020.

Yuying Ge, Yixiao Ge, Ziyun Zeng, Xintao Wang, and Ying Shan. Planting a seed of vision in large language model. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2307.08041, 2023a. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.08041.

Yuying Ge, Sijie Zhao, Ziyun Zeng, Yixiao Ge, Chen Li, Xintao Wang, and Ying Shan. Making llama see and draw with seed tokenizer. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2310.01218, 2023b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.01218.

Joseph A Goguen. The logic of inexact concepts. *Synthese*, 19(3/4):325–373, 1969.

Yash Goyal, Tejas Khot, Douglas Summers-Stay, Dhruv Batra, and Devi Parikh. Making the V in VQA matter: Elevating the role of image understanding in visual question answering. In *2017 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, CVPR 2017, Honolulu, HI, USA, July 21-26, 2017*, pp. 6325–6334. IEEE Computer Society, 2017. doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2017.670. URL https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR.2017.670.

Agrim Gupta, Piotr Dollár, and Ross B. Girshick. LVIS: A dataset for large vocabulary instance segmentation. In *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, CVPR 2019, Long Beach, CA, USA, June 16-20, 2019*, pp. 5356–5364. Computer Vision Foundation / IEEE, 2019. doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2019.00550. URL http://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_CVPR_2019/html/Gupta_LVIS_A_Dataset_for_Large_Vocabulary_Instance_Segmentation_CVPR_2019_paper.html.

Danna Gurari, Qing Li, Abigale J. Stangl, Anhong Guo, Chi Lin, Kristen Grauman, Jiebo Luo, and Jeffrey P. Bigham. Vizwiz grand challenge: Answering visual questions from blind people. In *2018 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, CVPR 2018, Salt Lake City,*

UT, USA, June 18-22, 2018, pp. 3608–3617. IEEE Computer Society, 2018. doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2018.00380. URL http://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_cvpr_2018/html/Gurari_VizWiz_Grand_Challenge_CVPR_2018_paper.html.

Dan Hendrycks, Collin Burns, Steven Basart, Andy Zou, Mantas Mazeika, Dawn Song, and Jacob Steinhardt. Measuring massive multitask language understanding, 2021.

Jonathan Ho, Ajay Jain, and Pieter Abbeel. Denoising diffusion probabilistic models. In Hugo Larochelle, Marc'Aurelio Ranzato, Raia Hadsell, Maria-Florina Balcan, and Hsuan-Tien Lin (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 33: Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems 2020, NeurIPS 2020, December 6-12, 2020, virtual*, 2020. URL https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2020/hash/4c5bcfec8584af0d967f1ab10179ca4b-Abstract.html.

Edward J Hu, Phillip Wallis, Zeyuan Allen-Zhu, Yuanzhi Li, Shean Wang, Lu Wang, Weizhu Chen, et al. Lora: Low-rank adaptation of large language models. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021.

Jinyi Hu, Yuan Yao, Chongyi Wang, SHAN WANG, Yinxu Pan, Qianyu Chen, Tianyu Yu, Hanghao Wu, Yue Zhao, Haoye Zhang, Xu Han, Yankai Lin, Jiao Xue, dahai li, Zhiyuan Liu, and Maosong Sun. Large multilingual models pivot zero-shot multimodal learning across languages. In *The Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2024a. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=Kuh5qgCGCp.

Shengding Hu, Yuge Tu, Xu Han, Chaoqun He, Ganqu Cui, Xiang Long, Zhi Zheng, Yewei Fang, Yuxiang Huang, Weilin Zhao, et al. Minicpm: Unveiling the potential of small language models with scalable training strategies. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2404.06395, 2024b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.06395.

Ting-Hao Kenneth Huang, Francis Ferraro, Nasrin Mostafazadeh, Ishan Misra, Aishwarya Agrawal, Jacob Devlin, Ross Girshick, Xiaodong He, Pushmeet Kohli, Dhruv Batra, C. Lawrence Zitnick, Devi Parikh, Lucy Vanderwende, Michel Galley, and Margaret Mitchell. Visual storytelling. In *Proceedings of the 2016 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, pp. 1233–1239, San Diego, California, 2016. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/N16-1147. URL https://aclanthology.org/N16-1147.

Drew A. Hudson and Christopher D. Manning. GQA: A new dataset for real-world visual reasoning and compositional question answering. In *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, CVPR 2019, Long Beach, CA, USA, June 16-20, 2019*, pp. 6700–6709. Computer Vision Foundation / IEEE, 2019. doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2019.00686. URL http://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_CVPR_2019/html/Hudson_GQA_A_New_Dataset_for_Real-World_Visual_Reasoning_and_Compositional_CVPR_2019_paper.html.

Yang Jin, Kun Xu, Liwei Chen, Chao Liao, Jianchao Tan, Bin Chen, Chenyi Lei, An Liu, Chengru Song, Xiaoqiang Lei, et al. Unified language-vision pretraining with dynamic discrete visual tokenization. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2309.04669, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.04669.

Alexander Kirillov, Eric Mintun, Nikhila Ravi, Hanzi Mao, Chloe Rolland, Laura Gustafson, Tete Xiao, Spencer Whitehead, Alexander C Berg, Wan-Yen Lo, et al. Segment anything. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 4015–4026, 2023.

Jing Yu Koh, Daniel Fried, and Russ R Salakhutdinov. Generating images with multimodal language models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36, 2024.

Ranjay Krishna, Yuke Zhu, Oliver Groth, Justin Johnson, Kenji Hata, Joshua Kravitz, Stephanie Chen, Yannis Kalantidis, Li-Jia Li, David A Shamma, et al. Visual genome: Connecting language and vision using crowdsourced dense image annotations. *International journal of computer vision*, 123(1):32–73, 2017.

Alina Kuznetsova, Hassan Rom, Neil Alldrin, Jasper Uijlings, Ivan Krasin, Jordi Pont-Tuset, Shahab Kamali, Stefan Popov, Matteo Malloci, Alexander Kolesnikov, Tom Duerig, and Vittorio Ferrari. The open images dataset v4: Unified image classification, object detection, and visual relationship detection at scale. *IJCV*, 2020.

LAION. laion-coco-aesthetic. https://huggingface.co/datasets/guangyil/laion-coco-aesthetic, 2024a.

GPT-4V LAION. Laion-gpt4v. https://huggingface.co/datasets/laion/gpt4v-dataset, 2024b.

Zhenzhong Lan, Mingda Chen, Sebastian Goodman, Kevin Gimpel, Piyush Sharma, and Radu Soricut. ALBERT: A lite BERT for self-supervised learning of language representations. In *8th International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2020, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, April 26-30, 2020*. OpenReview.net, 2020. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=H1eA7AEtvS.

Hugo Laurençon, Lucile Saulnier, Léo Tronchon, Stas Bekman, Amanpreet Singh, Anton Lozhkov, Thomas Wang, Siddharth Karamcheti, Alexander Rush, Douwe Kiela, et al. Obelics: An open web-scale filtered dataset of interleaved image-text documents. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36, 2024.

Bo Li, Hao Zhang, Kaichen Zhang, Dong Guo, Yuanhan Zhang, Renrui Zhang, Feng Li, Ziwei Liu, and Chunyuan Li. Llava-next: What else influences visual instruction tuning beyond data?, May 2024a. URL https://llava-vl.github.io/blog/2024-05-25-llava-next-ablations/.

Bohao Li, Rui Wang, Guangzhi Wang, Yuying Ge, Yixiao Ge, and Ying Shan. Seed-bench: Benchmarking multimodal llms with generative comprehension. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2307.16125, 2023a. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.16125.

Junnan Li, Dongxu Li, Caiming Xiong, and Steven Hoi. Blip: Bootstrapping language-image pre-training for unified vision–language understanding and generation. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2201.12086, 2022a. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.12086.

Junnan Li, Dongxu Li, Silvio Savarese, and Steven Hoi. Blip-2: Bootstrapping language-image pre-training with frozen image encoders and large language models. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 19730–19742. PMLR, 2023b.

Liunian Li, Zi-Yi Dou, Nanyun Peng, and Kai-Wei Chang. Desco: Learning object recognition with rich language descriptions. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36, 2024b.

Liunian Harold Li, Pengchuan Zhang, Haotian Zhang, Jianwei Yang, Chunyuan Li, Yiwu Zhong, Lijuan Wang, Lu Yuan, Lei Zhang, Jenq-Neng Hwang, et al. Grounded language-image pre-training. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 10965–10975, 2022b.

Xiaotong Li, Fan Zhang, Haiwen Diao, Yueze Wang, Xinlong Wang, and Ling-Yu Duan. Densefusion-1m: Merging vision experts for comprehensive multimodal perception. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2407.08303*, 2024c.

Xiujun Li, Xi Yin, Chunyuan Li, Pengchuan Zhang, Xiaowei Hu, Lei Zhang, Lijuan Wang, Houdong Hu, Li Dong, Furu Wei, et al. Oscar: Object-semantics aligned pre-training for vision–language tasks. In *European Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 121–137. Springer, 2020.

Yifan Li, Yifan Du, Kun Zhou, Jinpeng Wang, Xin Zhao, and Ji-Rong Wen. Evaluating object hallucination in large vision-language models. In Houda Bouamor, Juan Pino, and Kalika Bali (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pp. 292–305, Singapore, 2023c. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2023.emnlp-main.20. URL https://aclanthology.org/2023.emnlp-main.20.

Zhang Li, Biao Yang, Qiang Liu, Zhiyin Ma, Shuo Zhang, Jingxu Yang, Yabo Sun, Yuliang Liu, and Xiang Bai. Monkey: Image resolution and text label are important things for large multi-modal models. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2311.06607, 2023d. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.06607.

Ji Lin, Hongxu Yin, Wei Ping, Yao Lu, Pavlo Molchanov, Andrew Tao, Huizi Mao, Jan Kautz, Mohammad Shoeybi, and Song Han. Vila: On pre-training for visual language models. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2312.07533, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.07533.

Tsung-Yi Lin, Michael Maire, Serge Belongie, James Hays, Pietro Perona, Deva Ramanan, Piotr Dollár, and C Lawrence Zitnick. Microsoft coco: Common objects in context. In *European conference on computer vision*, pp. 740–755. Springer, 2014.

Fuxiao Liu, Tianrui Guan, Zongxia Li, Lichang Chen, Yaser Yacoob, Dinesh Manocha, and Tianyi Zhou. Hallusionbench: You see what you think? or you think what you see? an image-context reasoning benchmark challenging for gpt-4v (ision), llava-1.5, and other multi-modality models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2310.14566*, 2023a.

Haotian Liu, Chunyuan Li, Yuheng Li, and Yong Jae Lee. Improved baselines with visual instruction tuning. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2310.03744, 2023b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.03744.

Haotian Liu, Chunyuan Li, Qingyang Wu, and Yong Jae Lee. Visual instruction tuning. In *Thirty-seventh Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023c. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=w0H2xGHlkw.

Haotian Liu, Chunyuan Li, Yuheng Li, Bo Li, Yuanhan Zhang, Sheng Shen, and Yong Jae Lee. Llava-next: Improved reasoning, ocr, and world knowledge, 2024a. URL https://llava-vl.github.io/blog/2024-01-30-llava-next/.

Qian Liu, Xiaosen Zheng, Niklas Muennighoff, Guangtao Zeng, Longxu Dou, Tianyu Pang, Jing Jiang, and Min Lin. Regmix: Data mixture as regression for language model pre-training. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2407.01492*, 2024b.

Yuan Liu, Haodong Duan, Yuanhan Zhang, Bo Li, Songyang Zhang, Wangbo Zhao, Yike Yuan, Jiaqi Wang, Conghui He, Ziwei Liu, et al. Mmbench: Is your multimodal model an all-around player? *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2307.06281, 2023d. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.06281.

Jiasen Lu, Christopher Clark, Rowan Zellers, Roozbeh Mottaghi, and Aniruddha Kembhavi. Unified-io: A unified model for vision, language, and multi-modal tasks. In *The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2022a.

Jiasen Lu, Christopher Clark, Sangho Lee, Zichen Zhang, Savya Khosla, Ryan Marten, Derek Hoiem, and Aniruddha Kembhavi. Unified-io 2: Scaling autoregressive multimodal models with vision language audio and action. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 26439–26455, 2024a.

Pan Lu, Swaroop Mishra, Tanglin Xia, Liang Qiu, Kai-Wei Chang, Song-Chun Zhu, Oyvind Tafjord, Peter Clark, and Ashwin Kalyan. Learn to explain: Multimodal reasoning via thought chains for science question answering. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:2507–2521, 2022b.

Pan Lu, Hritik Bansal, Tony Xia, Jiacheng Liu, Chunyuan Li, Hannaneh Hajishirzi, Hao Cheng, Kai-Wei Chang, Michel Galley, and Jianfeng Gao. Mathvista: Evaluating mathematical reasoning of foundation models in visual contexts. In *The Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2024b. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=KUNzEQMWU7.

Bryan McCann, Nitish Shirish Keskar, Caiming Xiong, and Richard Socher. The natural language decathlon: Multitask learning as question answering, 2019. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=B1lfHhR9tm.

Brandon McKinzie, Zhe Gan, Jean-Philippe Fauconnier, Sam Dodge, Bowen Zhang, Philipp Dufter, Dhruti Shah, Xianzhi Du, Futang Peng, Floris Weers, et al. Mm1: Methods, analysis & insights from multimodal llm pre-training. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2403.09611, 2024. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.09611.

Sachit Menon and Carl Vondrick. Visual classification via description from large language models. In *The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2022.

Sachit Menon and Carl Vondrick. Visual classification via description from large language models. In *The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=jlAjNL8z5cs.

Christian M Meyer and Iryna Gurevych. *Wiktionary: A new rival for expert-built lexicons? Exploring the possibilities of collaborative lexicography*. na, 2012.

George A. Miller. WordNet: A lexical database for English. In *Speech and Natural Language: Proceedings of a Workshop Held at Harriman, New York, February 23-26, 1992*, 1992. URL https://aclanthology.org/H92-1116.

Chancharik Mitra, Brandon Huang, Trevor Darrell, and Roei Herzig. Compositional chain-of-thought prompting for large multimodal models. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2311.17076, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.17076.

Niklas Muennighoff, Alexander Rush, Boaz Barak, Teven Le Scao, Nouamane Tazi, Aleksandra Piktus, Sampo Pyysalo, Thomas Wolf, and Colin A Raffel. Scaling data-constrained language models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36, 2024.

Vicente Ordonez, Girish Kulkarni, and Tamara L. Berg. Im2text: Describing images using 1 million captioned photographs. In John Shawe-Taylor, Richard S. Zemel, Peter L. Bartlett, Fernando C. N. Pereira, and Kilian Q. Weinberger (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 24: 25th Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems 2011. Proceedings of a meeting held 12-14 December 2011, Granada, Spain*, pp. 1143–1151, 2011. URL https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2011/hash/5dd9db5e033da9c6fb5ba83c7a7ebea9-Abstract.html.

Xichen Pan, Li Dong, Shaohan Huang, Zhiliang Peng, Wenhu Chen, and Furu Wei. Kosmos-g: Generating images in context with multimodal large language models. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2310.02992, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.02992.

Zhiliang Peng, Li Dong, Hangbo Bao, Qixiang Ye, and Furu Wei. Beit v2: Masked image modeling with vector-quantized visual tokenizers. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2208.06366, 2022. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.06366.

Zhiliang Peng, Wenhui Wang, Li Dong, Yaru Hao, Shaohan Huang, Shuming Ma, and Furu Wei. Kosmos-2: Grounding multimodal large language models to the world. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2306.14824, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.14824.

Alec Radford, Jong Wook Kim, Chris Hallacy, Aditya Ramesh, Gabriel Goh, Sandhini Agarwal, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, Pamela Mishkin, Jack Clark, et al. Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 8748–8763. PMLR, 2021.

Hanoona Rasheed, Muhammad Maaz, Sahal Shaji, Abdelrahman Shaker, Salman Khan, Hisham Cholakkal, Rao M Anwer, Erix Xing, Ming-Hsuan Yang, and Fahad S Khan. Glamm: Pixel grounding large multimodal model. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2311.03356, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.03356.

Robin Rombach, Andreas Blattmann, Dominik Lorenz, Patrick Esser, and Björn Ommer. High-resolution image synthesis with latent diffusion models. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 10684–10695, 2022.

Nataniel Ruiz, Yuanzhen Li, Varun Jampani, Yael Pritch, Michael Rubinstein, and Kfir Aberman. Dreambooth: Fine tuning text-to-image diffusion models for subject-driven generation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 22500–22510, 2023.

Christoph Schuhmann, Robert Kaczmarczyk, Aran Komatsuzaki, Aarush Katta, Richard Vencu, Romain Beaumont, Jenia Jitsev, Theo Coombes, and Clayton Mullis. Laion-400m: Open dataset of clip-filtered 400 million image-text pairs. In *NeurIPS Workshop Datacentric AI*, number FZJ-2022-00923. Jülich Supercomputing Center, 2021.

Christoph Schuhmann, Romain Beaumont, Richard Vencu, Cade Gordon, Ross Wightman, Mehdi Cherti, Theo Coombes, Aarush Katta, Clayton Mullis, Mitchell Wortsman, et al. Laion-5b: An open large-scale dataset for training next generation image–text models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:25278–25294, 2022a.

Christoph Schuhmann, Andreas Köpf, Richard Vencu, Theo Coombes, and Romain Beaumont. Laion-coco. https://huggingface.co/datasets/laion/laion-coco, 2022b.

Christoph Schuhmann, Andreas Köpf, Richard Vencu, Theo Coombes, and Romain Beaumont. Laion coco: 600m synthetic captions from laion2b-en, 2023. URL https://laion.ai/blog/laion-coco/.

Shuai Shao, Zeming Li, Tianyuan Zhang, Chao Peng, Gang Yu, Xiangyu Zhang, Jing Li, and Jian Sun. Objects365: A large-scale, high-quality dataset for object detection. In *2019 IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision, ICCV 2019, Seoul, Korea (South), October 27 - November 2, 2019*, pp. 8429–8438. IEEE, 2019. doi: 10.1109/ICCV.2019.00852. URL https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCV.2019.00852.

Piyush Sharma, Nan Ding, Sebastian Goodman, and Radu Soricut. Conceptual captions: A cleaned, hypernymed, image alt-text dataset for automatic image captioning. In *Proceedings of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 2556–2565, Melbourne, Australia, 2018. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/P18-1238. URL https://aclanthology.org/P18-1238.

Sheng Shen, Chunyuan Li, Xiaowei Hu, Yujia Xie, Jianwei Yang, Pengchuan Zhang, Zhe Gan, Lijuan Wang, Lu Yuan, Ce Liu, et al. K-lite: Learning transferable visual models with external knowledge. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:15558–15573, 2022.

Bageshree Shevade, Hari Sundaram, and Min Yen-Kan. A collaborative annotation framework. In *2005 IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo*, pp. 1346–1349. IEEE, 2005.

Aleksandar Shtedritski, Christian Rupprecht, and Andrea Vedaldi. What does clip know about a red circle? visual prompt engineering for vlms. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 11987–11997, 2023.

Jascha Sohl-Dickstein, Eric A. Weiss, Niru Maheswaranathan, and Surya Ganguli. Deep unsupervised learning using nonequilibrium thermodynamics. In Francis R. Bach and David M. Blei (eds.), *Proceedings of the 32nd International Conference on Machine Learning, ICML 2015, Lille, France, 6-11 July 2015*, volume 37 of *JMLR Workshop and Conference Proceedings*, pp. 2256–2265. JMLR.org, 2015. URL http://proceedings.mlr.press/v37/sohl-dickstein15.html.

Petru Soviany, Radu Tudor Ionescu, Paolo Rota, and Nicu Sebe. Curriculum learning: A survey. *International Journal of Computer Vision*, 130(6):1526–1565, 2022.

ChatGPT Steven Tey. Sharegpt. https://sharegpt.com/, 2023.

Keqiang Sun, Junting Pan, Yuying Ge, Hao Li, Haodong Duan, Xiaoshi Wu, Renrui Zhang, Aojun Zhou, Zipeng Qin, Yi Wang, et al. Journeydb: A benchmark for generative image understanding. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36, 2024.

Quan Sun, Yufeng Cui, Xiaosong Zhang, Fan Zhang, Qiying Yu, Zhengxiong Luo, Yueze Wang, Yongming Rao, Jingjing Liu, Tiejun Huang, et al. Generative multimodal models are in-context learners. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2312.13286, 2023a. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.13286.

Quan Sun, Yuxin Fang, Ledell Wu, Xinlong Wang, and Yue Cao. Eva-clip: Improved training techniques for clip at scale. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2303.15389, 2023b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.15389.

Quan Sun, Qiying Yu, Yufeng Cui, Fan Zhang, Xiaosong Zhang, Yueze Wang, Hongcheng Gao, Jingjing Liu, Tiejun Huang, and Xinlong Wang. Generative pretraining in multimodality. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2307.05222, 2023c. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.05222.

Rohan Taori, Ishaan Gulrajani, Tianyi Zhang, Yann Dubois, Xuechen Li, Carlos Guestrin, Percy Liang, and Tatsunori B. Hashimoto. Stanford alpaca: An instruction-following llama model. https://github.com/tatsu-lab/stanford_alpaca, 2023.

Chameleon Team. Chameleon: Mixed-modal early-fusion foundation models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.09818*, 2024.

Changyao Tian, Xizhou Zhu, Yuwen Xiong, Weiyun Wang, Zhe Chen, Wenhai Wang, Yuntao Chen, Lewei Lu, Tong Lu, Jie Zhou, Hongsheng Li, Yu Qiao, and Jifeng Dai. Mm-interleaved: Interleaved image-text generative modeling via multi-modal feature synchronizer, 2024.

Hugo Touvron, Thibaut Lavril, Gautier Izacard, Xavier Martinet, Marie-Anne Lachaux, Timothée Lacroix, Baptiste Rozière, Naman Goyal, Eric Hambro, Faisal Azhar, et al. Llama: Open and efficient foundation language models. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2302.13971, 2023a. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.13971.

Hugo Touvron, Louis Martin, Kevin Stone, Peter Albert, Amjad Almahairi, Yasmine Babaei, Nikolay Bashlykov, Soumya Batra, Prajjwal Bhargava, Shruti Bhosale, et al. Llama 2: Open foundation and fine-tuned chat models. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2307.09288, 2023b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.09288.

Aäron van den Oord, Oriol Vinyals, and Koray Kavukcuoglu. Neural discrete representation learning. In Isabelle Guyon, Ulrike von Luxburg, Samy Bengio, Hanna M. Wallach, Rob Fergus, S. V. N. Vishwanathan, and Roman Garnett (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 30: Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems 2017, December 4-9, 2017, Long Beach, CA, USA*, pp. 6306–6315, 2017. URL https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2017/hash/7a98af17e63a0ac09ce2e96d03992fbc-Abstract.html.

Jiaqi Wang, Pan Zhang, Tao Chu, Yuhang Cao, Yujie Zhou, Tong Wu, Bin Wang, Conghui He, and Dahua Lin. V3det: Vast vocabulary visual detection dataset. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 19844–19854, 2023a.

Weiyun Wang, Min Shi, Qingyun Li, Wenhai Wang, Zhenhang Huang, Linjie Xing, Zhe Chen, Hao Li, Xizhou Zhu, Zhiguo Cao, et al. The all-seeing project: Towards panoptic visual recognition and understanding of the open world. In *The Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023b.

Haoning Wu, Zicheng Zhang, Erli Zhang, Chaofeng Chen, Liang Liao, Annan Wang, Chunyi Li, Wenxiu Sun, Qiong Yan, Guangtao Zhai, et al. Q-bench: A benchmark for general-purpose foundation models on low-level vision. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.14181*, 2023a.

Yifan Wu, Pengchuan Zhang, Wenhan Xiong, Barlas Oguz, James C Gee, and Yixin Nie. The role of chain-of-thought in complex vision–language reasoning task. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2311.09193, 2023b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.09193.

De Xie, Cheng Deng, Chao Li, Xianglong Liu, and Dacheng Tao. Multi-task consistency-preserving adversarial hashing for cross-modal retrieval. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 29:3626–3637, 2020.

Xing Xu, Tan Wang, Yang Yang, Lin Zuo, Fumin Shen, and Heng Tao Shen. Cross-modal attention with semantic consistence for image–text matching. *IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems*, 31(12):5412–5425, 2020.

Jianwei Yang, Hao Zhang, Feng Li, Xueyan Zou, Chunyuan Li, and Jianfeng Gao. Set-of-mark prompting unleashes extraordinary visual grounding in gpt-4v. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2310.11441, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.11441.

Lewei Yao, Jianhua Han, Youpeng Wen, Xiaodan Liang, Dan Xu, Wei Zhang, Zhenguo Li, Chunjing Xu, and Hang Xu. Detclip: Dictionary-enriched visual-concept paralleled pre-training for open-world detection. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:9125–9138, 2022.

Yuan Yao, Ao Zhang, Zhengyan Zhang, Zhiyuan Liu, Tat-Seng Chua, and Maosong Sun. Cpt: Colorful prompt tuning for pre-trained vision–language models. *AI Open*, 5:30–38, 2024.

Shukang Yin, Chaoyou Fu, Sirui Zhao, Ke Li, Xing Sun, Tong Xu, and Enhong Chen. A survey on multimodal large language models. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2306.13549, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.13549.

Lili Yu, Bowen Shi, Ramakanth Pasunuru, Benjamin Muller, Olga Golovneva, Tianlu Wang, Arun Babu, Binh Tang, Brian Karrer, Shelly Sheynin, et al. Scaling autoregressive multi-modal models: Pretraining and instruction tuning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.02591*, 2(3), 2023a.

Qiying Yu, Quan Sun, Xiaosong Zhang, Yufeng Cui, Fan Zhang, Xinlong Wang, and Jingjing Liu. Capsfusion: Rethinking image–text data at scale. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2310.20550, 2023b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.20550.

Tianyu Yu, Jinyi Hu, Yuan Yao, Haoye Zhang, Yue Zhao, Chongyi Wang, Shan Wang, Yinxv Pan, Jiao Xue, Dahai Li, et al. Reformulating vision–language foundation models and datasets towards universal multimodal assistants. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2310.00653, 2023c. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.00653.

Xiang Yue, Yuansheng Ni, Kai Zhang, Tianyu Zheng, Ruoqi Liu, Ge Zhang, Samuel Stevens, Dongfu Jiang, Weiming Ren, Yuxuan Sun, et al. Mmmu: A massive multi-discipline multimodal understanding and reasoning benchmark for expert agi. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2311.16502, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.16502.

Yan Zeng, Xinsong Zhang, and Hang Li. Multi-grained vision language pre-training: Aligning texts with visual concepts. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2111.08276, 2021. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.08276.

Yan Zeng, Xinsong Zhang, Hang Li, Jiawei Wang, Jipeng Zhang, and Wangchunshu Zhou. X 2-vlm: All-in-one pre-trained model for vision-language tasks. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 2023.

Kai Zhang, Lingbo Mo, Wenhu Chen, Huan Sun, and Yu Su. Magicbrush: A manually annotated dataset for instruction-guided image editing. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36, 2024.

Pengchuan Zhang, Xiujun Li, Xiaowei Hu, Jianwei Yang, Lei Zhang, Lijuan Wang, Yejin Choi, and Jianfeng Gao. Vinvl: Revisiting visual representations in vision–language models. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 5579–5588, 2021.

Yanzhe Zhang, Ruiyi Zhang, Jiuxiang Gu, Yufan Zhou, Nedim Lipka, Diyi Yang, and Tong Sun. Llavar: Enhanced visual instruction tuning for text-rich image understanding. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2306.17107, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.17107.

Jinguo Zhu, Xiaohan Ding, Yixiao Ge, Yuying Ge, Sijie Zhao, Hengshuang Zhao, Xiaohua Wang, and Ying Shan. Vl-gpt: A generative pre-trained transformer for vision and language understanding and generation. *ArXiv preprint*, abs/2312.09251, 2023a. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.09251.

Wanrong Zhu, Jack Hessel, Anas Awadalla, Samir Yitzhak Gadre, Jesse Dodge, Alex Fang, Youngjae Yu, Ludwig Schmidt, William Yang Wang, and Yejin Choi. Multimodal c4: An open, billion-scale corpus of images interleaved with text, 2023b.

This appendix is organized as follows.

- In Section A, we discuss the broader impact of our work.
- In Section B, we discuss the limitations of our work and potential future research directions.
- In Section C, we provide more experimental results and analyses, including concept overlap, image generation and editing, self-generated annotations in evaluation, more cases on SEED-Bench, MMGIC directly as SFT data, the impact of the nature of image–text interleaved on VIST, evaluation on Q-Bench and HallusionBench, and text-only performance.
- In Section D, we provide discussions on our framework and existing MLLMs, applicability of MMGIC, annotation synthesis in MMGIC, MMGIC and existing interleaved datasets.
- In Section E (referred by Section 3.3 & 4), we provide more training and evaluation details of our experiments.
- In Section F (referred by Section 2), we provide complete details of MMGIC dataset.
- In Section G (referred by Section 4.2), we provide more details of IC dataset.
- In Section H (referred by Section 3.3 & 4.3), we provide more details of SFT data we used in our experiments.

A BROADER IMPACT

In this paper, we introduce MMGIC, a new dataset with multimodal multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs. We first collect, pre-process and complement four public large-scale human-annotated object detection datasets. With a well-designed structured template, we transform these datasets into our MMGIC dataset to address the lack of such datasets in the MLLM field and support our exploration. Under an autoregressive discrete framework, we explore the potential of MMGIC for MLLMs by evaluations and analyses on various downstream vision–language benchmarks. We demonstrate that MMGIC can provide multi-grained concept annotations to help MLLMs better locate and learn concepts, thus facilitating vision–language alignment across multiple granularities simultaneously. We will open-source the models and the code of the complete pipeline from data processing, model training to evaluation for facilitating more reproducible research. We hope that our work can inspire more research on multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs.

We do not anticipate a specific negative impact, but, as with any multimodal large language model (MLLM), we recommend to exercise caution. MMGIC dataset is constructed from four public widely-used object detection datasets and will not bring any potential ethical or societal issues. We will follow the usage rules and copyright of original datasets. Newly generated data parts will follow the usage rules and copyrights of the corresponding open-source or closed-source models. We will require researchers who use our code and models to follow the principles of positive AI research to avoid model abuse and negative societal impact.

B LIMITATION AND FUTURE WORK

B.1 AUTOMATIC ANNOTATION SYNTHESIS

Nowadays, both LLMs and MLLMs can continuously improve the performance and generalization ability by scaling up training data. Although our MMGIC dataset, based on several human-annotated object detection datasets and our well-designed data pipeline, can provide high-quality multi-grained concept annotations, it is still limited by the scale of the original datasets. A natural idea is to automatically synthesize a variety of different types of annotations for any image. This is a promising direction for future research, which can scale up to more concepts and continuously improve MLLMs.

Recent works (Peng et al., 2023; Pan et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2023b; Rasheed et al., 2023; Li et al., 2023d; Yang et al., 2023; Li et al., 2024c) have proposed to automatically synthesize various

annotations for large-scale web images with external open/close source models and complicated pipelines. KOSMOS-2 (Peng et al., 2023) extracted noun phrases from image captions and detected bounding boxes from images to synthesize Grounded image–text pairs (GRIT) to improve the grounding capability of MLLMs. KOSMOS-G (Pan et al., 2023) synthesized image captions and segment object regions for images to construct compositional image generation instruction tuning data to improve the zero-shot subject-driven image generation capability of MLLMs. All-Seeing (Wang et al., 2023b) and GLaMM (Rasheed et al., 2023) designed complicated pipelines to combine multiple external models to synthesize various annotations for large-scale web images from SA-1B (Kirillov et al., 2023), including detailed image captions, object labels, object regions, question-answer pairs about objects in the image, scene graphs, and so on, to improve the image/region-level captioning and grounding capability of MLLMs. SoM (Yang et al., 2023) synthesized semantic segmentation masks for images to improve the image segmentation and grounding capability of MLLMs.

Although these works have shown that automatically synthesized annotations can improve the performance of MLLMs, cascading multiple external models and complicated pipelines may introduce noise and bias to the synthesized annotations. Existing works introduced complex data pipelines and costly manual reviews (especially for pre-training data exceeding 1M) to reduce noise, but their released data still contains quite a bit of hallucinations, noise, and redundancy. Moreover, these works mainly focus on exploring the potential of automatically synthesized annotations in the multimodal comprehension or generation capability of MLLMs, and have not explored both under a unified framework at the same time. Among them, All-Seeing and GLaMM are similar to MMGIC proposed in this paper. Both of them synthesize various annotations for images, including image captions, category labels and object regions provided in MMGIC. They don't provide label descriptions but provide visual question–answering pairs or scene graphs, or other annotations. However, the final data forms of them are similar to the related works in traditional VLMs, where each image is paired with isolated different types of annotations. They need to introduce additional components and loss functions to utilize different annotations, such as object region annotations, to optimize the model's comprehension capability at different granularities separately. Besides, their experiments mainly explore the object recognition and segmentation, image/region-level captioning and grounding capability of MLLMs, which are actually downstream tasks that obviously benefit from their synthesized/annotated different types of annotations.

In contrast, in this paper, from the perspective of concept annotations, we explore the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs for the first time, in both multimodal comprehension and multimodal generation. We mainly focus on general multimodal benchmarks instead of specific benchmarks that fine-grained annotations are good at (*e.g.*, object recognition and grounding benchmarks). We want to evaluate and analyze the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs in a more comprehensive, general and fair way, by comparing and collaborating with widely-used coarse-grained image–caption data.

We believe that the automatic synthesis of multi-grained concept annotations for any image is a promising direction for future research. In addition, incorporating more different types of annotations, including not only various annotations found in existing works, but also annotations for text-rich images and table/chart images, would be valuable for future research. We have explored the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs in both multimodal comprehension and generation, including image captioning, text-to-image generation, visual question answering, multi-choice benchmarks, and image editing. It is interesting to explore more benchmarks on object recognition and segmentation, grounding capability and other vision–language tasks in the future. Finally, in this work, we focus on concrete concepts, especially objects, attributes of objects, and relationships between objects. It is very interesting to explore more concrete concepts and also abstract concepts, such as emotions, events, and so on, in the future.

B.2 COLLABORATION STRATEGY OF MMGIC AND IMAGE–CAPTION DATA

In Section 4.2, we investigate comparison and collaboration between MMGIC and coarse-grained image–caption dataset IC on 4 benchmarks for multimodal comprehension and generation. Simply joint training with MMGIC and IC cannot bring performance improvements compared to training with MMGIC only, and even leads to obvious performance degradation on COCO, NoCaps and VIST. Considering that IC is ~ 15 times larger than MMGIC, we also try to balance the two datasets

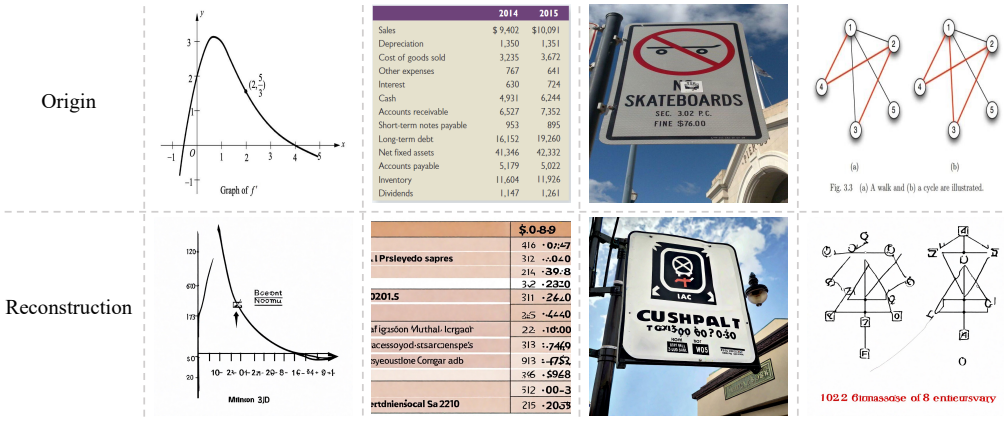

Figure 6: Visualization of the original and reconstructed images by the visual tokenizer inherited from LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023) used in this paper. Text-rich and chart images cannot be well reconstructed.

by using $2 \sim 4$ times of MMGIC[1]. However, repeating MMGIC, *e.g.*, 4MMGIC+IC, introduces only minor performance fluctuations and results in lower average performance.

Therefore, we follow the curriculum learning strategy (McCann et al., 2019) to train them in different orders and achieves significantly better average performance by training on IC first and then on MMGIC. This is consistent with recent findings (Hu et al., 2024b; Li et al., 2024a) that training with high-quality data late in the pre-training phase leads to better performance. Moreover, considering that the noise in IC still cause a slight performance drop on VIST ($\{2, 5\}$-th rows in Table 2), and jointly training on MMGIC and IC outperforms IC on both tasks ($\{1, 3\}$-th rows in Table 2). Hence, we first jointly train on MMGIC and IC to alleviate the effect of noise in IC, and then on MMGIC, eventually achieving the best average performance (6-th row in Table 2). Similarly, further increasing MMGIC repetitions, *e.g.*, 3MMGIC+IC $\rightarrow$ MMGIC, only yields minor performance fluctuations and leads to noticeable average performance drops. We speculate that repetition of MMGIC leads to overfitting of MMGIC and insufficient learning of IC, resulting in performance declines and fluctuation. We believe that the collaboration strategy of MMGIC and image–caption data is an interesting research question about data mixing (Liu et al., 2024b), data repetition (Muennighoff et al., 2024) and curriculum learning (Soviany et al., 2022). Automatic annotation synthesis for large-scale image–caption data we discussed in Appendix B.1 is also a promising solution to scale up to more concepts and continuously improve MLLMs without suffering from the problem of data duplication.

B.3 A MLLM Framework for Multimodal Comprehension and Generation

Parameter-Efficient Training. In this work, we standardize a generative vision–language framework based on existing MLLMs, which consists of a LLM and several visual modules. We follow previous works (Ge et al., 2023a; Zhu et al., 2023a) to freeze all visual modules and most of the LLM parameters during training to greatly improve efficiency. Although the performance of the framework is competitive on various vision–language benchmarks, it is limited by the frozen visual modules and parameter-efficient fine-tuning of the LLM. In the future, we will explore full-parameter fine-tuning of the LLM and visual modules to further improve the performance of the framework.

Visual Tokenizer. Unlike traditional visual tokenizers like VQ-VAE (van den Oord et al., 2017) that reconstruct from original image pixels, SEED (Ge et al., 2023a) followed BEIT v2 (Peng et al., 2022) to train the visual tokenizer by reconstructing from visual embeddings with high-level semantics, and found that the latter strategy can better capture high-level semantics instead of low-level image details in the former strategy, which is more effective for multimodal comprehension. As the concurrent work of SEED, LaVIT also found that high-level semantics matters for downstream tasks, and further supported dynamic sequence length varying from the image. Compare SEED and LaVIT, we take the visual tokenizer from LaVIT, which can better preserve image details and semantic information.

[1]We follow the advice from Muennighoff et al. (2024) to repeat data no more than 4 times.

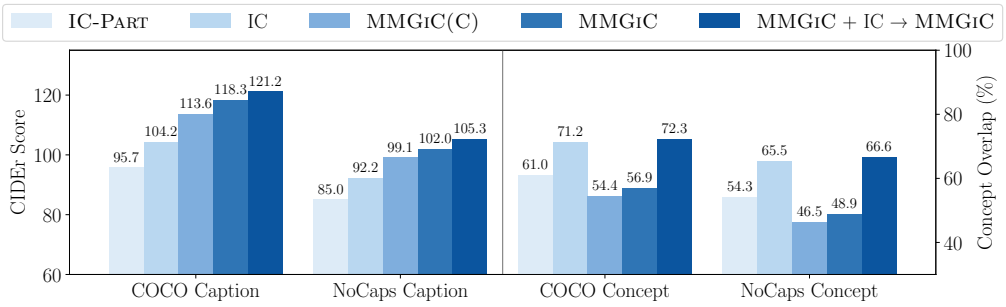

Figure 7: Comparison of performance (CIDEr Score) and concept overlap (%) for different training data settings on image captioning datasets COCO and NoCaps.

However, no matter which visual tokenizer is used, the vector quantization process is a trade-off between the cost/difficulty of learning and the capacity of representing visual information. For example, as shown in Figure 6, the visual tokenizer of LaVIT we used in this work cannot well reconstruct the original image by the visual decoder and diffusion model, especially text-rich images and chart images. Chameleon (Team, 2024) also found such limitations of traditional visual tokenizers (reconstructed from original image pixels) on heavy OCR-related tasks.

We also conduct experiments on downstream VL benchmarks containing text-rich images and table/chart images to further validate the limitation of the visual tokenizer. Our MLLM-MMGIC & IC achieves 32.0 accuracy on MMMU (Yue et al., 2023) validation set, where the human performance, the best model performance and random performance are $88.6, 59.4, 22.1$, respectively; and achieves 26.0 accuracy on MathVista (Lu et al., 2024b) testmini set, where the human performance, the best model performance and random performance are $60.3, 63.9, 17.9$, respectively. In the future, we will explore more advanced visual tokenizers to better capture high-level semantics and low-level image details for multimodal comprehension on general, text-rich and table/chart images.

LLM Part. We conduct experiments with LLaMA-2-7B as the LLM part in our framework. LLaMA-2-7B is widely used in the LLM and MLLM fields due to its good performance and generalizability, ensuring the reliability, reproducibility and scalability of our experimental results. Especially, most of the existing SOTA MLLMs (e.g., EMU (Sun et al., 2023c), LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023), SEED-LLaMA (Ge et al., 2023b), DreamLLM (Dong et al., 2024), VL-GPT (Zhu et al., 2023a)) all use the LLaMA series or its variants to initialize the LLM part of their models. Since our research aims to explore the potential of MMGIC as a new data paradigm for MLLMs, we follow this common practice to use LLaMA-2-7B in our framework. It will be interesting to explore more advanced LLMs in the future to further improve the performance of our framework, considering recent findings that the model size scaling of LLM is more effective than image encoder in yielding improved performance (Li et al., 2024a).

C MORE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

C.1 CONCEPT OVERLAP

In Section 4.3, we find that MMGIC and IC have their own strengths in depth and breadth of concept representation. To further verify our findings, inspired by K-LITE (Shen et al., 2022), we investigate the concept overlap between different training data settings and downstream datasets in terms of dataset statistics. The concept overlap is computed as the percentage of concepts in a downstream dataset that are covered by the training data. We select two image captioning datasets, COCO and NoCaps, and directly take noun chunks extracted from their ground-truth captions as concepts. We select the $\{0, 1, 2, 6\}$-th data recipes in Table 2 and also include MMGIC(C) from $\{0$-th data recipe in Table 1 for better comparison. As shown in Figure 7, we can see that:

- Comparing IC-PART and IC: with the number of image–caption pairs increasing from less than 4M to almost 52M, the concept overlap increases significantly (10.2% and 11.2%) and the performance also improves obviously (8.5 and 7.2 points) on both datasets.

Table 5: Zero-shot evaluation on the image editing benchmark DreamBench (Ruiz et al., 2023) after SFT. DINO: cosine similarity between generated and real images via DINO (Caron et al., 2021). The best results are **bold** and the second-best are underlined.

	Model	DreamBench		
		CLIP-T	CLIP-I	DINO
SOTA MLLMs as upper bound references, not comparable				
a	KOSMOS-G (Pan et al., 2023)	28.70	84.70	69.40
	Emu2-Gen-37B (Sun et al., 2023a)	28.70	85.00	76.60
b	SEED-LLaMA-I-8B (Ge et al., 2023b)	27.06	79.27	54.42
Our comparable baselines				
0	MLLM-IC	27.50	82.92	67.41
1	MLLM-MMGIC	**27.69**	82.62	67.36
2	MLLM-MMGIC & IC	27.62	**83.06**	**68.30**

- Comparing MMGIC(C) and MMGIC: the performance improvement (4.7 and 2.9 points) may not come from improved concept overlap (only 2.5% and 2.4%). This provides side evidence that fine-grained concept annotations in MMGIC can integrate and complement coarse-grained concept annotations in MMGIC(C), to help MLLMs learn concepts deeply and thus improve performance.
- Comparing MMGIC and MMGIC+IC $\rightarrow$ MMGIC: MMGIC can collaborate with IC to achieve higher concept overlap (15.4% and 17.7%). Appropriate curriculum learning strategies can effectively integrate the strengths of both in terms of depth and breadth of concept representation, thus improving performance on both datasets (2.9 and 3.3 points).
- Comparing IC-PART, IC and MMGIC(C): although they are all image–caption pairs and captions are all synthesized by the same pipeline (Appendix F.4), MMGIC(C) can achieve better performance on both datasets with lower concept overlap and the same number of image–caption pairs as IC-PART. We attribute this to the fact that the images in MMGIC(C) have higher quality, *i.e.*, contain more concepts and are more complex than IC-PART and IC collected from the web. Specially, the number of unique noun chunks in the three training data are: 1.7M, 10.9M, and 0.4M, respectively, while the average number of unique noun chunks per image are: 3.0, 3.0, and 8.8, respectively. This is consistent with recent findings (Dai et al., 2024; Li et al., 2024a) that the impact of data quality is greater than data scale.

C.2 ANALYSIS ON IMAGE EDITING

To further investigate how MMGIC can better help MLLMs utilize concepts to align vision and language and improve the capability of generating concepts we conduct both qualitative and quantitative analyses on image editing task.

Although MMGIC does not contain any samples about image editing, with our structured template, each sample of MMGIC can be seen as an image–text interleaved document with an image, multiple cropped regions from the image, textual annotations, and also template instruction text. Such design can help MLLMs better understand each region in the image, as well as the relationships within and between regions, thus better learning and generating concepts, and aligning images and instructions. We hypothesize that this may help MLLMs learn more diverse image generation abilities.

Quantitative Analysis. To verify this, we include about 0.32M image editing instruction samples from Instructpix2pix (Brooks et al., 2023) and MagicBrush (Zhang et al., 2024) during the SFT stage, and evaluate the performance of our baselines on the image editing benchmark DreamBench (Ruiz et al., 2023), as shown in Table 5. Compared MMGIC with IC, IC performs better on image (subject) fidelity (CLIP-I and DINO), and MMGIC performs better on text fidelity (CLIP-T, i.e., adherence to editing instructions). We attribute this to the fact that the structured template and rich multimodal annotations in MMGIC can help MLLMs better understand and follow editing instructions, while the massive image–caption pairs and higher concept breadth in IC can help MLLMs better generate

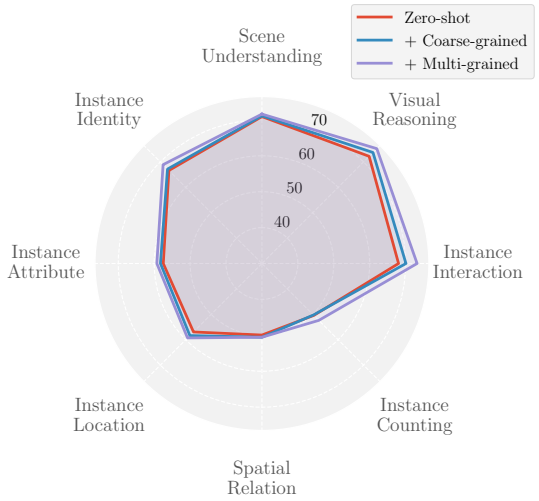

Figure 8: Detailed evaluation of MLLM-MMGIC & IC with different evaluation strategies on 8 dimensions of SEED-Bench-IMG.

and edit images. Furthermore, we also find that the collaboration of MMGIC and IC combines the advantages of both, and achieves better average performance on both image and text fidelity. Compared with existing SOTA MLLMs, MMGIC & IC not only significantly outperforms SEED-LLaMA (Ge et al., 2023b) (using more pre-training data, SFT data, and full-param fine-tuning), but also achieves comparable performance to generation-only MLLMs (KOSMOS-G (Pan et al., 2023) and Emu2-Gen-37B (Sun et al., 2023a)) trained with far more image generation and editing data.

Qualitative Analysis. We also show some qualitative examples of image editing from MLLMs pre-trained with MMGIC in Figure 4 *(Right)*. The top two examples show that MMGIC can precisely understand editing instructions and perform appropriate editing, while the bottom example shows that MMGIC can synthesize image precisely based on the image–text interleaved sequences. Considering that MMGIC dataset does not contain any samples about above two emergent abilities of image editing and multimodal in-context image synthesis, we hypothesize that integrating multi-grained concept annotations into image–text interleaved documents through our structured template can help MLLMs better understand and locate objects in the image, to more accurately edit the objects in the image, and synthesize images based on the image–text interleaved sequences.

C.3 SELF-GENERATED MULTI-GRAINED CONCEPT ANNOTATIONS IN EVALUATION

Recent works (Sun et al., 2023c; Wu et al., 2023b; Mitra et al., 2023) have proposed to ask MLLMs to answer questions with the help of image annotations (*e.g.*, captions, or scene graphs) generated by themselves or external models during evaluation. Inspired by these works, we naturally ask MLLMs trained with MMGIC to self-generate coarse- and fine-grained concept annotations for images, like annotations provided in MMGIC. Considering the inference efficiency and avoiding noise, we only generate category labels as fine-grained concept annotations. Specifically, we explore different evaluation strategies on SEED-Bench-IMG in Fig. 8. After training with MMGIC, fine-grained concept annotations can help MLLMs generate better coarse-grained image captions to improve performance, especially on the "*Instance Location, Instance Interaction, Visual Reasoning*" dimensions. Furthermore, self-generate multi-grained concept annotations can integrate the advantages of both granularities, achieving 1.68 points improvement in overall accuracy compared with the zero-shot evaluation, especially on the "*Instance Identity, Instance Counting, Instance Interaction, Visual Reasoning*" dimensions. This demonstrates that multi-grained concept annotations can help MLLMs better understand and reason about concepts in the image during evaluation.

Question: What is the woman wearing on her feet? 1

Options: A. Boots ✓ B. Sneakers C. Sandals D. Heels ✗

Category: Instance Identity **Predictions:** D by CG, A by FG and MG

➢ Heels: ... designed with an elevated rear section of the shoe, lifting the heel above the toes...

➢ Boots: ... typically covers the foot and extends up the leg, providing protection and support...

Question: What are the players wearing on their heads in the image? 2

Options: A. Hats ✗ B. Bandnanas C. Handbands D. Helmets ✓

Category: Instance Identity **Predictions:** A by CG, D by FG and MG

➢ Hat: ... consists of a brim and a crown, providing protection from the sun...

➢ Helmet: ... a protective gear worn on the head, made of hard material such as plastic or metal.

Question: What is a common attribute of the chandelier and the wall? 3

Options: A. Wooden ✗ B. Ornate ✓ C. Glass D. Medal

Category: Instance Attribute **Predictions:** A by CG, B by FG and MG

➢ Wooden: ... a range of brown tones, and a sturdy yet sometimes malleable structure ...

➢ Ornate: ... that are intricately decorated or adorned with elaborate details and patterns.

Question: Where is the stove located in the kitchen? 4

Options: A. Near the sink B. In the middle of the room C. Across from the cabinets ✗ D. Next to the table ✓

Category: Instance Location **Predictions:** C by CG, D by FG and MG

Question: What is the relation between the table and the chairs in the dining room? 5

Options: A. The chairs are on top of the table B. The chairs are next to the table ✓ C. The chairs are under the table ✗ D. The chairs are far away from the table

Category: Instance Interaction **Predictions:** C by CG, B by FG and MG

Question: What kind of weather is depicted in the image? 6

Options: A. Sunny B. Foggy C. Rainy ✗ D. Overcast ✓

Category: Scene Understanding **Predictions:** C by FG, D by CG and MG

Question: What is the main focus of the image? 7

Options: A. The man in the cowboy hat ✓ B. The guitar on the table C. The glass on the table D. The microphone ✗

Category: Scene Understanding **Predictions:** D by FG, A by CG and MG

Question: What is the main focus of the image? 8

Options: A. The team in yellow uniforms. ✗ B. The team in black jackets. C. The team in white uniforms. ✓ D. Cannot be determined from the image. ✗

Category: Visual Reasoning **Predictions:** A by CG, D by FG, C by MG

Figure 9: Case study of MLLM-MMGIC trained with different-grained concept annotations from MMGIC on SEED-Bench-IMG. CG, FG, and MG denote MLLMs trained with coarse-, fine-, and multi-grained concept annotations from MMGIC, respectively. ✓ denote the ground truth; ✗ denote incorrect prediction(s). The bottom right of the first three examples show the associated label–description pairs from MMGIC.

Table 6: Zero-shot evaluation on multimodal comprehension and generation benchmarks after SFT. MMB: MMBench; SQA^I: ScienceQA-IMG; $SEED^I$: SEED-Bench-IMG. The best results are **bold**.

	Model	Image Captioning		VQA			Multi-Choice Benchmark					MS-COCO-30K			VIST	
		COCO	NoCaps	VQAv2	GQA	VizWiz	POPE	MME	MMB	SQA^I	$SEED^I$	FID (↓)	CLIP-T	CLIP-I	FID (↓)	CLIP-I
0	MLLM-IC	108.13	92.71	70.28	56.02	52.62	81.14	1646.71	59.54	65.94	58.41	8.11	30.90	70.72	38.19	65.37
1	+ MMGIC	**119.03**	**105.49**	**70.33**	**56.67**	**52.63**	**82.31**	**1656.29**	**59.64**	**66.04**	**59.60**	**7.65**	**31.26**	**71.66**	**34.51**	**66.61**

C.4 Qualitative Analysis of the Impact of Different-Grained Concept Annotations on MLLMs

We have provided the quantitative results of MLLM-MMGIC with different-grained concept annotations from MMGIC on each evaluation dimension of SEED-Bench-IMG in Section 4.4. Here, we further provide corresponding qualitative analysis to better analyse the advantages of coarse-, fine-, and multi-grained concept annotations in MMGIC for MLLMs. As shown in Figure 9, we can see that:

- Examples 1 and 2 from the "Instance Identity" dimension: while CG can provide a holistic description of the whole image by the image caption, MLLMs trained with CG cannot distinguish between "Boots" and "Heels" in 1, and "Helmets" and "Hats" in 2. However, FG can provide visual details "covers the foot and extends up the leg" and relevant knowledge "protective gear" by label–description pairs, which can help MLLMs better understand these concepts. Object regions can further help MLLMs better locate and learn these concepts. Therefore, MLLMs trained with FG or MG can capture these local details and identify concepts correctly.
- Example 3 from the "Instance Attribute" dimension: after locating the "chandelier" and "wall" in the image, MLLMs trained with FG or MG can recognize the shared attribute "Ornate" correctly by the visual details "decorated with elaborate details and patterns".
- Example 4 from the "Instance Location" dimension: MLLMs trained with FG or MG can identify and locate the "stove" in the image, and then correctly analyse its surrounding objects and the spatial relationships between them.
- Example 5 from the "Instance Interaction" dimension: the interaction between the table and the chairs requires the model to correctly understand the local details of their positions and spatial relationships. The image shows that the table is placed around the chairs, rather than completely under the table. Such details can be correctly captured by MLLMs trained with FG or MG.
- Example 6 from the "Scene Understanding" dimension: while the lady in the image is holding an "umbrella", her surroundings show that the sky is covered with clouds, but it is not raining, which implies that the weather is "overcast". MLLMs trained with FG seem to be too focused on the "umbrella" to the overall scene of the image, while MLLMs trained with CG or MG can predict the correct answer by better understanding the global context of the image.
- Example 7 from the "Scene Understanding" dimension: similarly, MLLMs trained with FG pay too much attention to the "microphone" in the image. In fact, "the man in the cowboy hat" is standing prominently in the scene. The lighting, his position, and his stance all draw attention to him as the main subject.
- Example 8 from the "Visual Reasoning" dimension: the image shows a football match, where a player in the "white uniform" is celebrating, and a player in the "yellow uniform" is lying on the ground. The audience in the background is cheering for the player in the "white uniform" and taking pictures of him. Since the image contains rich objects and details, MLLMs trained with FG have difficulty confirming the main focus of the image, while MLLMs trained with CG believe that the visually more prominent "yellow" player is the main focus. However, MMGIC with our structured template can help MLLMs combine the advantages of CG and FG, make different-grained concept annotations complement each other, and better understand and reason about the image from both global scene and local details. Hence, MLLMs trained with MG can correctly identify the "white" player as the main focus of the image.

Table 7: Zero-shot evaluation on multimodal generation benchmarks. For each block, the best result are **bold**.

	Training Data	MS-COCO-30K			VIST	
		FID (↓)	CLIP-T	CLIP-I	FID (↓)	CLIP-I
0	MMGIC(C)	**7.20**	30.81	71.62	67.61	62.22
1	MMGIC	7.36	**31.57**	**72.24**	**35.33**	**66.10**
2	MMC4-Pairs (Zhu et al., 2023b)	**16.55**	**29.32**	**69.13**	101.68	60.43
3	MMC4 (Zhu et al., 2023b)	17.81	28.68	68.48	**40.31**	**66.00**

C.5 MMGIC AS INSTRUCTION FINE-TUNING DATA

If we regard the template text of our structured template as multiple instructions and multi-grained concept annotations as responses to the instructions, then MMGIC can be regarded as image–text interleaved instruction fine-tuning data. It can be directly used in the SFT stage of existing MLLMs pre-trained with image–caption data only. As shown in Table 6, the 0-th row corresponds to the performance of MLLM-IC, an MLLM that pre-trained with only image–caption data, IC, and fine-tuned with our default SFT data in Section 3.3 (1.21M samples from public instruction datasets and 1M samples from an aesthetic image–caption dataset). To explore the potential of MMGIC directly as instruction fine-tuning data, we add 1M samples from MMGIC to the SFT stage of MLLM-IC. MLLM-IC+MMGIC in the 1-th row achieves better performance on all benchmarks, especially on the benchmarks that deeply inspect common concrete concepts, *e.g.*, COCO, NoCaps, POPE, SEED-Bench, MS-COCO-30K, and VIST. This demonstrates MMGIC can be used not only as pre-training data, but also as instruction fine-tuning data to help MLLMs learn concepts better, which further ensure the generality of MMGIC across different MLLM frameworks.

C.6 IMPACT OF THE NATURE OF IMAGE–TEXT INTERLEAVED ON VIST

Unlike MS-COCO-30K (Chen et al., 2015) that generates a new image based on a single caption, VIST (Huang et al., 2016) (Visual Storytelling) is a multimodal generation benchmark that requires MLLMs to generate a new image based on interleaved image–caption context within the same story. Compared with image–caption data, MMGIC has the nature of image–text interleaved, which may help MLLMs better understand the image–text context in VIST. Hence, in Table 7, we compare the performance of MMGIC(C) and MMGIC ($\{0, 3\}$-th data recipes in Table 1) on both MS-COCO-30K for simple text-to-image generation and VIST for in-context image synthesis. In addition, we also pre-train MLLMs with MMC4[2] (Zhu et al., 2023b) and MMC4-Pairs (split each MMC4 document into multiple individual image–text pairs) to ablate the impact of multi-grained concept annotations.

Comparing the top two rows in Table 7, after introducing the nature of image–text interleaved into our MMGIC, we find that most metrics increase, especially on VIST. However, for MMC4-Pairs and MMC4 in the bottom two rows, in-context image synthesis performance remains increases but text-to-image generation performance decreases. The results demonstrate that the nature of image–text interleaved can greatly benefit in-context image synthesis but may not be beneficial for simple text-to-image generation. We hypothesize that the multi-grained concept annotations in our MMGIC can work with the nature of image–text interleaved to help MLLMs better learn concepts and utilize concepts to align vision and language, thus improving performance on both benchmarks.

C.7 EVALUATION ON Q-BENCH AND HALLUSIONBENCH

In this paper, we mainly focus on benchmarks that inspect the comprehension and generation capabilities of MLLMs on concrete concepts. Here, we further evaluate on two new benchmarks,

[2]We use a subset of MMC4, *i.e.*, MMC4-core-fewer-faces, which has a moderate sample size of 22.4M images and 5.5M image–text interleaved training samples, which is similar to the sample size of our MMGIC. Following the processing pipeline of MM-Interleaved (Tian et al., 2024), we process MMC4, and then convert each data sample into a discrete token sequence similar to our MMGIC.

Table 8: Zero-shot evaluation on Q-Bench and HallusionBench after SFT.

	Model	Q-Bench	HallusionBench
a	LLaVA-1.5-7B (Liu et al., 2023b)	58.70	27.60
b	SEED-LLaMA-I-8B (Ge et al., 2023b)	47.22	32.26
0	MLLM-IC	56.66	32.58
1	MLLM-MMGIC	57.59	30.37
2	MLLM-MMGIC & IC	**58.26**	**33.39**

Table 9: Evaluation on the MMLU (Hendrycks et al., 2021) benchmark with standard 5-shot setting and Accuracy as the metric.

	Training Setting	MMLU
0	LLaMA-2-7B-base	46.22
1	+ MMGIC	29.98
2	+ MMGIC + SFT	**46.50**

Q-Bench (Wu et al., 2023a) and HallusionBench (Liu et al., 2023a). They focus on low-level vision abilities (clearness, brightness, etc.), visual illusion and language hallucination (especially abstract concepts), respectively. As shown in Table 8, we can see that for the low level vision abilities in Q-Bench, although MMGIC mainly focus on objects, attributes and relations in images, it still helps MLLM achieve better performance than IC. We attribute this to the fact that concepts like clearness and brightness are concrete concepts that can also benefit from multi-grained concept annotations (*e.g.*, captions, label descriptions) in MMGIC. As for HallusionBench, IC achieves significantly better performance than MMGIC since it contains more concepts, especially abstract concepts. Most importantly, the combination of MMGIC and IC can achieve the best performance on both benchmarks, which demonstrates that their combination can effectively integrate the strengths of both in terms of depth and breadth of concept representation, thus improving performance on both benchmarks.

C.8 TEXT-ONLY PERFORMANCE

We follow common practice (Sun et al., 2023c; Ge et al., 2023b; Jin et al., 2023) to evaluate the zero-shot performance of MLLMs on multimodal comprehension and generation benchmarks. Notable, some recent works also explored the text-only performance of MLLMs. For example, LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023) and MM1 (McKinzie et al., 2024) found that training MLLMs only with multimodal data could result in a significant degradation of the text-only performance. To address this issue, they mixed a substantial amount of text-only data, *e.g.*, 66% text-only and 33% multimodal data, thus preserving the original text capability of the model. Besides, VILA (Lin et al., 2023) observed that while multimodal pre-training will hurt text-only performance, by simply incorporating some high-quality text-only instruction data during the SFT stage, the model can achieve similar text-only performance to the initial LLM.

To improve efficiency, we follow the approach of VILA to incorporate text-only instruction data, *i.e.*, ShareGPT(Steven Tey, 2023) and Alpaca (Taori et al., 2023), into our default SFT data in Section 3.3. We also conduct experiments on the de-facto text-only comprehensive multi-choice benchmark, MMLU (Hendrycks et al., 2021), to quickly evaluate the text-only performance of our models. As shown in Table C.8, we can see that there is indeed a significant performance drop after pre-training with MMGIC. However, after SFT, the MMLU performance of the model recovers well and is similar to the original LLM.

C.9 ATTENTION MAP ANALYSIS

In Section 4.4, Figure 5 and 9, we provide qualitative analysis of the impact of different-grained concept annotations in MMGIC on the performance of MLLMs. To further understand the behavior of MLLMs trained with different-grained concept annotations, we visualize the attention maps of the

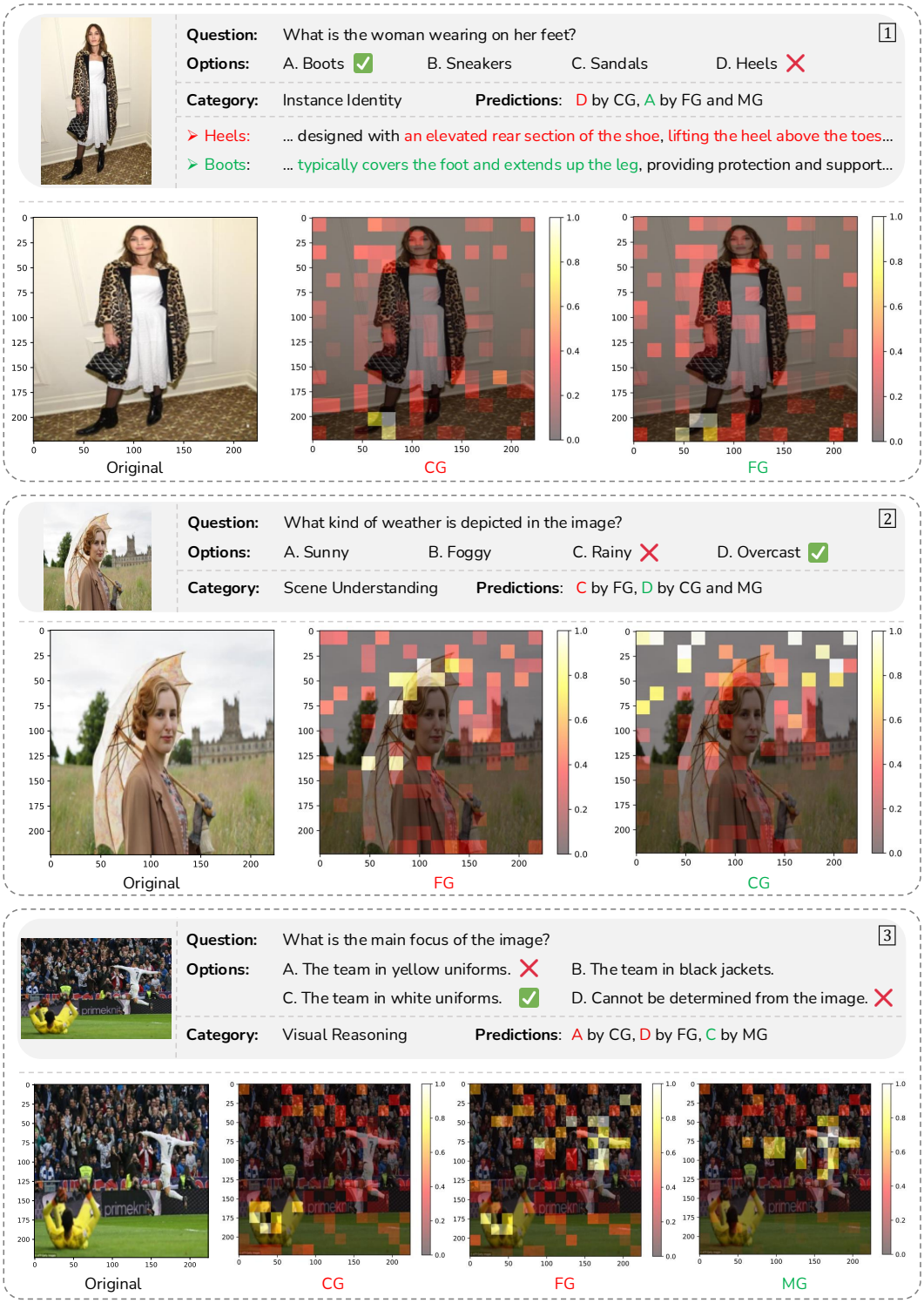

Figure 10: Attention map of cases on SEED-Bench-IMG from MLLM-MMGIC trained with different-grained concept annotations in MMGIC. CG, FG, and MG denote MLLMs trained with coarse-, fine-, and multi-grained concept annotations from MMGIC, respectively. Cases are the same as in Figure 5. ✓ denote the ground truth; ✗ denote incorrect prediction(s). The bottom of each example consists of an original image and two or three attention maps that shows the attention from the predicted answer token to the image tokens. In each attention map, the brighter the color, the higher the attention weight. The image patch with only gray shading means that it is not selected by the visual tokenizer (inherited from LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023)).

cases of Figure 5 on SEED-Bench-IMG, which shows the attention from the predicted answer token to the image tokens. In Figure 10, we can see that:

- Example 1 "Instance Identity": Compared with CG (only focusing on the heel), FG can better understand the differences between different types of shoes in the options, to allocate attention more accurately to the image tokens related to shoes (not only the heel but also the toe and the upper part of the shoe), achieving the correct answer by capture the **local details** of the shoes.
- Example 2 "Scene Understanding": Compared with FG (only focusing on the umbrella), CG can better understand the overall scene of the image, to allocate attention more accurately to the image tokens related to the sky and the clouds, achieving the correct answer by better understanding the **global context**.
- Example 3 "Visual Reasoning": CG seems to be too focused on the player in the yellow uniform, while FG seems to be distracted by the audience, the player in the white uniform and the player the yellow uniform. However, MG can better combine the advantages of CG and FG, to allocate attention more accurately to the image tokens related to the player in the white uniform and the surrounding audience, achieving the correct answer (since the audience is cheering and taking pictures of the player in the white uniform) by better understanding and reasoning about the image from both **global context** and **local details**.

D Discussion

D.1 Difference between Our Framework with Existing MLLM Frameworks

This paper mainly focuses on MLLMs that are multimodal generalists capable of both multimodal comprehension and generation. Existing MLLMs (Sun et al., 2023c; Jin et al., 2023; Ge et al., 2023b; Zhu et al., 2023a; Sun et al., 2023a; Yu et al., 2023a; Lu et al., 2022a; 2024a) are typically trained with an autoregressive objective, *i.e.*, generate the prediction of the next token in a multimodal sequence containing discrete textual tokens, and discrete visual tokens or continuous visual embeddings. MLLMs process images in different ways. For example, EMU (Sun et al., 2023c;a) and VL-GPT (Zhu et al., 2023a) transform images into continuous visual embeddings by visual encoders, and then adopt a separate regression head to predict visual embeddings. In contrast, CM3Leon (Yu et al., 2023a), Unified-IO (Lu et al., 2022a; 2024a) and SEED-LLaMA (Ge et al., 2023b) tokenize images into discrete visual tokens by visual tokenizers, and then predict visual tokens by the extended vocabulary with the unified language model head. Technically, different training datasets, training settings (*e.g.*, full- or partial-param), framework, evaluation settings (*e.g.*, image resolution), etc., lead to non-comparable and unfair comparisons of our baselines with existing MLLMs. Their computation (more training data and fully fine-tune the LLM params) and data resources are extremely expensive and large (well over 10 times that of our work). Our autoregressive discrete framework for MLLMs is based on SEED-LLaMA and LaVIT, which consists of several visual modules and a LLM with an extended vision–language vocabulary, as shown in Figure 2. Next, we describe the differences between our framework and these two MLLMs.

- **Visual Modules:** our visual modules are inherited from LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023), which consists of a visual encoder, a visual tokenizer, a visual decoder and a diffusion model. The differences between the two MLLMs mainly lie in the design of the latter three modules. The visual tokenizer of SEED-LLaMA uses the Casual Q-Former from BLIP-2 (Li et al., 2023b) to compress visual representations into a fixed-length sequence of visual embeddings, while LaVIT is more flexible and designs a dynamic visual tokenizer with token selector and token merger, which can obtain a more flexible and effective sequence of visual embeddings. For the discrete visual token sequence predicted by the LLM, SEED-LLaMA uses an MLP as the visual decoder to compress and reconstruct it into the image embedding (1 token) and directly generate images through the frozen unCLIP-SD, while LaVIT uses multiple transformer blocks as the visual decoder to reconstruct the discrete visual token sequence into a continuous feature map by learned queries (256 tokens), and then uses the conditional denoising U-Net to progressively recover image pixels from a Gaussian noise with the feature map as the condition, which can retain more image information generated by the LLM, thus achieving better image generation results. We freeze all visual modules and pre-tokenize images into discrete visual token sequences, and only load vision modules to generate actual images when evaluate on downstream image generation tasks. This can greatly reduce the training cost and improve efficiency. Notably, the vision modules in

our framework, though inherits from LaVIT, only performs "Stage 1 Tokenizer Training," while LaVIT's vision module also performs "Stage 2: Unified Vision–Language Pre-training."

- **Extend VL Vocabulary:** as we stated in Section 3.1, SEED-LLaMA and LaVIT directly learn new visual token embeddings and initialize them with the distribution of original textual token embeddings. Considering the large difference in embedding dimensions between visual token embeddings in the VL vocabulary (4096) and visual latent codes in the visual codebook (32), we follow the factorized embedding parameterization in ALBERT (Lan et al., 2020) to replace visual token embeddings $|\mathrm{V}| \times 4096$ with two smaller embedding matrices $|\mathrm{V}| \times 32, 32 \times 4096$, The former matrix is directly initialized with visual latent codes in the visual codebook. In our preliminary experiments, we found that our initialization method of the VL vocabulary can significantly improve the performance of multimodal comprehension tasks, and has similar performance on multimodal generation tasks.
- **Training Objective:** SEED-LLaMA and our framework both treat the multimodal sequence as a discrete sequence of image–text interleaved tokens, and train the LLM with an autoregressive objective to generate predictions of the next token. To mitigate the loss of detailed information caused by vector quantization, LaVIT designs two different training objectives for image-to-text and text-to-image cases. For image-to-text, LaVIT is similar to EMU and uses the continuous visual features of images as the condition to predict all discrete textual tokens and calculate loss for textual tokens only; for text-to-image, LaVIT is similar to SEED-LLaMA and our framework, which tokenizes images into discrete visual token sequences and calculates loss for both textual and visual tokens. To pursue simplicity, efficiency, and scalability, our framework is similar to SEED-LLaMA, which tokenizes images into discrete visual token sequences, so that different types of multimodal training data can be converted into discrete sequences of image–text interleaved tokens, and trained with a unified autoregressive objective to fully learn the extended vision–language vocabulary of the LLM.
- **Training Data and Settings:** For our framework, we use MMGIC with 4M samples and IC with 52M image–caption pairs for pre-training; we use 1.21M multimodal instruction samples, 1M aesthetic image–caption pairs and 1M samples from MMGIC for supervised fine-tuning; during pre-training and SFT stages, our framework freezes all parameters of vision modules and most parameters of the LLM, and only tunes partial parameters of the LLM (<8%): the extended VL vocabulary, additional LoRA modules, norm layers and a language model head layer. Existing MLLMs typically use more pre-training and fine-tuning data, and fully fine-tune all LLM parameters and partial vision module parameters. Take SEED-LLaMA as an example, uses more pre-training data (∼770M vs <60M), SFT data (∼145M vs <4M), and full-param fine-tuning. Its computation and data resources are extremely expensive and large (well over 10 times that of our work). As shown in Table 3 and 4, compared with SEED-LLaMA, our baseline MLLM-MMGIC & IC requires significantly less data (∼1/15) and partial-param fine-tuning (<8%), achieving significant advantages on most benchmarks and comparable performance on COCO and VizWiz. Comparing with LaVIT, even though our framework does not convert images into continuous visual features to trade off lower loss of image representation and better multimodal comprehension performance, we still achieve significant advantages on three VQA benchmarks, and comparable performance on other benchmarks.

It should be emphasized that it is difficult to compare our baselines with existing MLLMs fairly, and the purpose of this paper is not to develop new frameworks, training objectives or benchmark SOTAs, but to explore the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs. To this end, we explore different data recipes for multi-grained concept annotations and investigate the comparison and collaboration between MMGIC with widely-used coarse-grained image–caption data. Evaluations and in-depth analyses on 12 benchmarks for multimodal comprehension and generation are conducted in both pre-training and supervised fine-tuning stages.

Comparison with Grounding MLLMs. Fine-grained object region annotations are crucial for grounding VLMs/MLLMs. They usually convert bounding box coordinates into discrete tokens in text or visual markers in images. Take KOSMOS-2 (Peng et al., 2023) as an example, it falls into the former category, utilizing object bounding box coordinates through special discrete position tokens placed after corresponding texts in the caption. Unlike KOSMOS-2, MMGIC converts object bounding box coordinates into corresponding object regions (cropped from images), transforming pure textual object-level annotations into multimodal annotations. Structured templates integrate different granularities into unified image–text interleaved documents, enhancing MLLM's ability to

locate concepts in textual annotations to corresponding regions in images. With the unique complex context processing capabilities of MLLMs and the LM autoregressive loss, our framework can explicitly utilize multi-grained annotations in MMGIC to optimize multimodal alignment across multiple granularities simultaneously, improving concept understanding and generation.

D.2 APPLICABILITY OF MMGIC TO EXISTING MLLMS

Our framework combines the advantages of LaVIT and SEED-LLaMA to allow efficient exploration on various multimodal tasks, using only LM autoregressive loss without extra modules and loss functions for MMGIC, maintaining the framework's generality and efficiency. Compared to the current image–text pairs or image–text interleaved documents used by MLLMs, MMGIC can be seen as image–text interleaved documents with textual (caption, label, label description) and visual (object region) multi-grained concept annotations. They are well-integrated through our carefully designed structured templates, forming image–text interleaved documents that can be directly used by various MLLMs. Therefore, both our MMGIC dataset and our framework exhibit good generality. MMGIC do not impose any requirements or limitations on the model architecture or loss function of MLLMs. It can be directly applied to various MLLMs, whether they process images as continuous vectors (e.g., EMU, LaVIT, VL-GPT) or discrete tokens (e.g., CM3Leon, SEED-LLaMA, Chameleon). Our experiments on 12 multimodal comprehension and generation benchmarks also ensure the reliability and credibility of our conclusions, making sure that MMGIC can be quickly applied to other MLLMs' training. Overall, our model framework and training loss follow CM3Leon and SEED-LLaMA's spirit of unified discrete sequence modeling, offering simplicity, efficiency, and scalability. We did not make any special architectural or loss design modifications for MLLMs, ensuring good generalization and reliability of our framework, training loss, dataset, and experimental explorations.

Moreover, our focus is to explore the potential of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs. Directly fine-tuning existing SOTA MLLMs cannot fully demonstrate this point. Thus, we explore comparison and collaboration between MMGIC and IC starting from the multimodal pre-training phase. Unfortunately, all SOTA MLLMs use the LAION-5B dataset (and its subsets) for pre-training. However, the official data download channels were closed by the LAION team due to safety reviews (from December 19, 2023). This prevents us from retraining existing SOTA MLLMs from the pre-training stage in a controlled environment to directly prove MMGIC's superiority over IC. Therefore, we collected ∼250M image–caption pairs from other widely used and recognized datasets and selected ∼52M as the IC dataset for our experiments. Through the evaluation of three baselines across 12 multimodal understanding and generation benchmarks, we demonstrate the potential of MMGIC for MLLMs. Combining MMGIC and IC can leverage their respective advantages in terms of depth and breadth of concept representation, further improving MLLM performance.

D.3 ANNOTATION SYNTHESIS IN MMGIC

MMGIC is constructed from several public human-annotated object detection datasets, which covers many common concepts but currently cannot scale up to cover more concepts in the real world. We only automatically synthesize image captions for all images with the de-facto captioning model BLIP-2 (Li et al., 2023b) and ranking model CLIP (Radford et al., 2021), and synthesize label descriptions for all labels with the strong GPT-4 (Achiam et al., 2023). For synthesized captions, we randomly sample 1000 captions to manually check the quality, and find that the quality is acceptable. For synthesized label descriptions, we carefully design prompt templates and human-annotated in-context examples, and manually check all synthesized label descriptions to ensure the quality. Besides, with the help of WordNet, we check category labels, and update the polysemous labels based on the specific data samples for better differentiation, *e.g.*, "batter" → "batter (ballplayer)" or "batter (cooking)".

In this paper, we want to use and check existing human-annotated annotations as much as possible, and minimize the automatic generation of annotations, thus reducing noise that interferes with our exploration of multi-grained concept annotations for MLLMs. Hence, we take the above strategies to ensure the quality of synthesized annotations (captions and label descriptions). Moreover, in MMGIC, fine-grained attribute and relationship labels are only available in partial images from the original datasets. Although we try to automatically generate fine-grained attributes and relationship annotations with external open-source models based on image captions (and images), after careful manual checks, the synthesized fine-grained annotations are found to be of low quality, with non-

negligible hallucinations and noise, which are very likely to negatively impact MLLMs. Thus, only high-quality manually annotated fine-grained annotations were used in MMGIC to avoid unnecessary hallucinations and noise. We focus our limited resources and effort on carefully handling existing data with meticulous manual checks and in-depth experimental exploration to ensure the quality of MMGIC and the reliability of our exploration.

To further ensure that such partially missing fine-grained annotations do not introduce additional bias, we compare MMGIC with only object labels and label descriptions, as well as MMGIC with all category labels and label descriptions, *i.e.*, MMGIC(CLD). We find that the performance is still improved by the partially available fine-grained attribute and relationship labels. More importantly, as shown in Section 4.4 and Figure 5 *(Left)*, compared to MMGIC with only image captions, multi-grained concept annotations in MMGIC can still help MLLMs achieve significant improvements of 2.15 and 10.31 points in the corresponding "Instance Attribute" and "Instance Interaction" dimensions, respectively. Similar results are also observed in Appendix C.3 and Figure 8, where MLLMs trained with MMGIC can self-generate fine-grained category labels during the inference stage to further improve the performance by 1.79 and 5.16 points in the corresponding "Instance Attribute" and "Instance Interaction" dimensions, respectively. Above experimental results demonstrate that partially missing fine-grained attribute and relationship labels do not affect the effectiveness of MMGIC and the reliability of our exploration.

D.4 Difference between MMGIC and Existing Image–Text Interleaved Datasets

MMC4 (Zhu et al., 2023b) and OBELICS (Laurençon et al., 2024) are two widely-used open-source large-scale image–text interleaved datasets. They are constructed from massive HTML documents. MINT-1T (Awadalla et al., 2024) further enhances the scale and diversity, uniquely including data from PDFs and ArXiv documents. These datasets are large-scale, diverse, and also noisy. They are important for MLLMs to reason across image and text modalities, and have been used to further improve the capabilities and performance of MLLMs, especially in image–text interleaved scenarios. Our proposed MMGIC can also be seen as image–text interleaved documents with higher-quality and better image–text alignment, which has multi-grained concept annotations to help MLLMs better locate and learn concepts, thereby promoting vision–language alignment across multiple granularities simultaneously. It is a promising direction to automatically synthesize multi-grained concept annotations for these web-scale datasets.

E Experimental Details

E.1 Training Details

The training hyperparameters and cost are shown in Table 10.

Training Loss. Similar to LLMs (Brown et al., 2020; Touvron et al., 2023b) and MLLMs (Ge et al., 2023b; Jin et al., 2023) under the autoregressive discrete framework, as we discussed in Section 3.2, we train our MLLMs with an autoregressive objective to maximize the likelihood of predicting the next visual or textual token in a multimodal discrete token sequence as follows:

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{|u|} \log P\left(u_i \mid u_1, \ldots, u_{i-1}\right)$$

where u denotes the multimodal token sequence, and u_i denotes the i-th token in the sequence. We can divide the multimodal token sequence into two parts: visual tokens and textual tokens. In the MLLM training, we find that the loss of the visual tokens L_V is larger than the loss of the textual tokens L_T. To balance the loss of the visual and textual tokens, we introduce a loss scale ratio $\alpha = 0.1$ to scale the visual token loss. The final loss is defined as $L = \alpha \cdot L_V + L_T$.

Image-First and Text-First. Our pre-training data consists of image–caption pairs (IC) and image–text interleaved documents (MMGIC). We follow common practice (Alayrac et al., 2022) to randomly select the image-first or text-first data template for each data sample as shown in Section F.6. The difference between the two templates is the order of appearance of the image and text in the sample,

Table 10: Training hyperparameters and cost for both pre-training and supervised fine-tuning (SFT) stages. MMGIC and IC refer to two pre-training datasets.

Training hyperparameters			
Training Data	MMGIC	IC	SFT Data
Optimizer	AdamW	AdamW	AdamW
Learning Rate	2e-4	2e-4	4e-4
Weight Decay	0.05	0.05	0.05
Training Epochs	1	1	1
Warmup Ratio	0.1	0.1	0.05
Min learning rate ratio	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning Rate Scheduler	Cosine	Cosine	Cosine
Batch Size	512	512	256
Maximum Token Length	2048	2048	2048
Training Cost			
GPU Device	32×NVIDIA A100-80G		
Training Time	∼11h	∼20h	∼5h

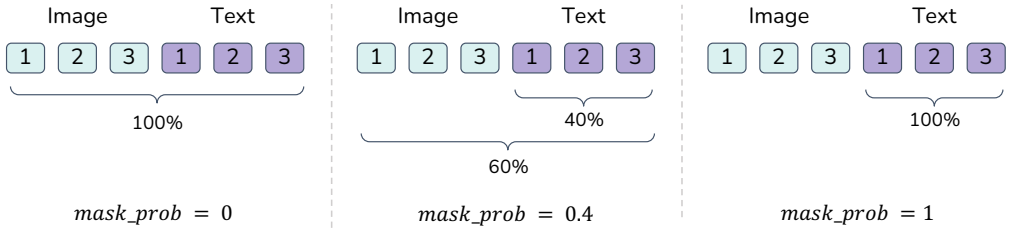

Figure 11: A brief illustration of the hyperparameter $mask_prob$ in the pre-training stage when the template is image-first.

which determines the condition of each token during autoregressive training. For the multimodal instruction data we collect from public datasets, we follow their original data formats and do not change the order of appearance of the image and text in the sample.

Training Parameters. In all training stages, we only tune partial parameters of the LLM: the VL vocabulary, additional LoRA modules (Hu et al., 2021), norm layers and a language model head layer, to greatly improve efficiency. All data are pre-tokenized, and we don't load all visual modules during training.

Loss Calculation Strategy. Moreover, in SFT stage, we follow LLaVA (Liu et al., 2023c) to only calculate loss for the answer tokens. In the pre-training stage, we find that existing MLLMs typically calculate loss for all tokens or only for the textual tokens when visual tokens as the condition, and vise versa. We conduct experiments to investigate the impact of different loss calculation strategies on the performance of MLLMs. Take the image-first template as an example, we introduce a hyperparameter $mask_prob$ to control the probability of only computing the loss for the textual tokens in each sample. As shown in Figure 11, when $mask_prob = 0$, we calculate the loss for all tokens in each sample; when $mask_prob = 0.4$, we calculate the loss for the textual tokens only in 40% of the samples, and calculate the loss for all tokens in the rest 60% of the samples; when $mask_prob = 1$, we calculate the loss for the textual tokens only in all samples. $mask_prob$ can be seen as a sample-level mask ratio of modality tokens, which controls the difficulty of the pre-training task. Higher $mask_prob$ means easier pre-training task since more tokens are masked out. We conduct experiments with 0.1 as the step size to investigate the impact of $mask_prob = [0, 1]$ on the performance of MLLMs on image captioning and image generation benchmarks. Interestingly, the situation is more complicated than we thought. For image captioning tasks, the performance increases with the increase of $mask_prob$,

Table 11: Evaluation benchmarks, eval splits and eval metrics for the pre-training stage.

Dataset	Task Description	Eval Split	Metric
COCO	Scene description	test	CIDEr
NoCaps	Scene description	test	CIDEr
MS-COCO	Text-Conditional Image Synthesis	val (30K)	FID, CLIP-I, CLIP-T
VIST	Contextual image synthesis	val	FID, CLIP-I

Table 12: Evaluation benchmarks, eval splits and eval metrics after SFT.

Dataset	Task Description	Eval Split	Metric
COCO	Scene description	test	CIDEr
NoCaps	Scene description	test	CIDEr
VQAv2	Scene understanding QA	test	VQA Acc
GQA	Scene understanding QA	test	VQA Acc
VizWiz	Scene understanding QA	test	VQA Acc
POPE	Visual Hallucination	-	F1-score
MME	Multimodal Comprehension	test	MME score
MMBench	Multimodal Comprehension	dev	Acc
ScienceQA-IMG	Multimodal Comprehension	test	Acc
SEED-Bench-IMG	Multimodal Comprehension	test	Acc
MS-COCO	Text-Conditional Image Synthesis	val (30K)	FID, CLIP-I, CLIP-T
VIST	Contextual Image Synthesis	val	FID, CLIP-I
DreamBench	Subject-driven Image Editing	From KOSMOS-G	DINO, CLIP-I, CLIP-T

but the performance suddenly drops at $mask_prob = 1.0$, even lower than the performance at $mask_prob = 0.0$. For image generation tasks, the performance decreases first and then increases with the increase of $mask_prob$ (the inflection point is $mask_prob = 0.5$, the performance is better than that at $mask_prob = 0.0$), and then decreases again (the inflection point is $mask_prob = 0.8$). To balance the performance of comprehension and generation tasks, we choose $mask_prob = 0.9$ as the final hyperparameter. Since this is not the focus of this paper, we do not conduct in-depth research and analysis on this, but we believe that this is an interesting phenomenon worthy of further research, and we encourage future researchers to conduct in-depth research on this.

E.2 EVALUATION DETAILS

Evaluation Benchmarks and Metrics. We show the evaluation benchmarks and their corresponding data splits and metrics in Table 11 and Table 12 for the pre-training and supervised fine-tuning stages, respectively.

Evaluation Strategy. In this paper, we evaluate the performance of MLLMs on both multimodal comprehension and generation tasks, including image captioning, text-to-image generation, visual question answering, multi-choice benchmarks, and image editing. We follow standard evaluation strategies and dataset splits to ensure the comparability of our experimental results. We implement the generation of visual and textual tokens in the evaluation stage based on the vLLM library, and generate the final image through the Diffusers library. Notably, multi-choice benchmarks have different designs and implementations in task instruction templates and evaluation strategies. The impact of different task instruction templates on the model's performance is significant and cannot be ignored. Therefore, we manually design at least 8 task instruction templates for each dataset and select the best performance as the final result to ensure the stability of the experimental results. The evaluation strategy is more complicated, and some benchmarks, such as MMBench (Liu et al., 2023d), also introduce an external LLM (GPT-4 (Achiam et al., 2023)) as the choice extractor. To pursue simplicity and efficiency, we directly select the highest probability of the candidate option tokens, *i.e.*, "Yes" and "No" for POPE (Li et al., 2023c), "A", "B", "C", "D", *etc*. for other benchmarks, as

Table 13: Statistics of MMGIC dataset and four object detection datasets underlying it. The last 4 columns are based on the final tokenized dataset and the other columns are before tokenization. The # Concepts column denotes the number of unique category label–description pairs in each dataset. Note that Visual Genome and V3Det are repeated 3 times to keep data balance in the final dataset.

	Dataset	# Regions	# Images	# Concepts	# Visual Tokens	# Textual Tokens	# Used Regions	# Samples
0	Open Images	7.16M	1.44M	642	0.70B	0.47B	6.21M	1.44M
1	Objects365	15.71M	1.78M	600	1.31B	0.97B	12.58M	1.78M
2	V3Det	1.18M	0.18M	12,976	0.26B	0.21B	2.30M	0.53M
3	Visual Genome	1.50M	0.10M	20,830	0.28B	0.28B	2.77M	0.31M
4	**MMGIC**	**25.55M**	**3.48M**	**35,048**	**2.54B**	**1.92B**	**23.86M**	**4.06M**

the final answer. We don't introduce any external LLMs in our experiments since it will increase the cost and leads to unstable results (Liu et al., 2023a) compared with the above strategy. Similarly, we don't evaluate on benchmarks that use GPT-4 as the default evaluator, since it will increase the cost and has strong bias on models that tuned with GPT-4 synthetic data (Lin et al., 2023).

F DETAILS OF MMGIC DATASET

In this section, we provide the details for constructing MMGIC dataset. The statistics of MMGIC dataset are shown in Table 13.

F.1 DATASET COLLECTION

We collect four large-scale object detection dataset, including Open Images (Kuznetsova et al., 2020), Objects365 (Shao et al., 2019), V3Det (Wang et al., 2023a) and Visual Genome (Krishna et al., 2017) for MMGIC.

BigDetection (Cai et al., 2022) has found that Open Images and Objects365 are biased towards certain scale (small or large) of objects, while the improved object annotations for these two datasets in BigDetection are balanced across object scales. Therefore, we use the improved object annotations of Open Images and Objects365 from BigDetection. For Open Images, we merge the BigDetection object annotations with the attribute and relationship annotations of Open Images. Specifically, for each object region in BigDetection, we calculate the IoU with each Open Images object region in the same image, and select the Open Images object region with the largest IoU to pair with it. We only keep the relationship and attribute annotations in Open Images where subject object and the object object are both successfully paired. We do not use the LVIS (Gupta et al., 2019) subset in BigDetection since all images in LVIS come from COCO (Lin et al., 2014), which is our downstream evaluation dataset. For V3Det and Visual Genome, we use all their original annotations for further pre-processing.

Since BigDetection dataset does not involve any changes to the positions of the objects in the Open Images and the objects in the same image are a subset of the objects in the Open Images, the matching process is correct and appropriate. We use IoU instead of exact matching because BigDetection uses coordinates to provide object positions, whereas Open Images use ratios, where using exact match may introduce errors.

For V3Det, there are 60 images that were not successfully downloaded, and we simply discarded these images.

F.2 DATASET PRE-PROCESSING

Open Images, Objects365 and V3Det. There are 3 steps to pre-process these three datasets. Notice that we directly use the train and dev splits from the original datasets and don't use the test set.

1. **Clean labels**: to remove the noise that may be introduced by long-tail distribution, we count the number of occurrences of each label in each dataset, and then select a threshold to remove low-frequency labels (typically noise). For V3Det, we remove object labels with frequency less than 3. For Open Images and Objects365, we don't remove any label since each label appears many times and has high quality.
2. **Clean objects and object-related information**: we remove objects that have illegal coordinates, exceed the image range or the corresponding label is already removed. For Open Images, we also remove the attribute and relationship annotations corresponding to these illegal objects.
3. **Clean images**: since all images need to be resized to 224×224 and input to the visual modules, we remove the images with the shorter side length less than 224, images with an aspect ratio greater than 3 or less than 0.33 to prevent the image from changing too much after resize. We also remove the images without any objects.

Visual Genome. Visual Genome is a dataset trying to connect structured image concepts to language. Each image is annotated with: 1) image-level info, *i.e.*, image captions; 2) region-level info, including objects in the region and the region description; 3) object-level info, including object label and location, the attributes of objects, the relationships between objects, with all the labels mapped to WordNet synsets. We use the image-level info and object-level info for further pre-processing which require the following steps. [3]

1. **Clean images**: since all images need to be resized to 224×224 and input to the visual modules, we remove the images with the shorter side length less than 224, images with an aspect ratio greater than 3 or less than 0.33 to prevent the image from changing too much after resize.
2. **Clean object annotations**: we remove all objects that have more than one synset as we found that they are mostly noisy. We also remove objects that have illegal coordinates or exceed the image range.
3. **Construct, clean object label, clean object annotations again**: in Visual Genome, the same object label may have different semantics distinguished by the synsets they are mapped to. To mitigate the noise brought by long-tail distribution, firstly, we count the frequency of each (object label, synset) pair if the mapped synset is not empty. Secondly, for those object labels that aren't mapped to any synset, we regard that it is mapped to the synset that has the highest frequency of the same object label in the first step (if there isn't any same object label, we regard that it is mapped to the empty synset) and add its frequency to the first step. Finally, we remove all the (object label, synset) pairs with frequency less than 2 and also remove all the corresponding objects. To get the final object label name, for the object labels which have more than two types of synsets, we manually check them with help of WordNet and if so, we add some keywords corresponding to the synset behind the object label name as the final name for better differentiation (e.g. (batter, batter.n.01) $\rightarrow$ "batter (baseball player)", (batter, batter.n.02) $\rightarrow$ "batter (semiliquid mixture)"). For other object labels, we directly use the object label name as the final name.
4. **Clean images again**: we remove all the images that don't have any object annotation.
5. **Clean relationship and attribute annotations**: firstly, we remove all the relationships where the corresponding object is removed by step 2 and step 3. Secondly, we count the frequency of each label and remove the relationship/attribute whose frequency is less than 5 or is empty. We don't add additional information in label name as in step 3 as we have checked manually that each label name has exactly one semantic.
6. **Remove unreasonable labels and annotations**: for each label, we ask ChatGPT if it is an reasonable label in Section F.5. For unreasonable labels, we remove them and the corresponding object, attribute, relationship annotations.
7. **Dataset split**: for images in Visual Genome with a coco id, we follow Karpathy's split: images in 'val' and 'restval' are used as the validation set, and images in 'test' are discarded. For images in Visual Genome with a flickr id but no coco id, we match them with images from flickr30k and discard the matched images. All other images are used as the training set.

[3] We found that region-level annotations may not be suitable for constructing MMGIC since: 1.many regions only contains a single object; 2.the annotations of the objects in region may not be exactly in the region; 3.the region description may not be exactly matched with the region itself. Hence, We use $v1.4$ version of the dataset which includes image-level and object-level annotations except the attribute of objects. Since we found that the objects in $v1.2$ is the subset of that in $v1.4$, we use the attribute annotations in $v1.2$

F.3 OBJECT ANNOTATION PRE-PROCESSING

The fine-grained object annotations provided in these datasets include bounding box coordinates and category labels for each object. To accommodate varying aspect ratios of object bounding boxes and the requirement for a square input image, following KOSMOS-G (Pan et al., 2023), we crop a new larger square object region S_i that contains the original object region $R_i, R_i \subseteq S_i$, with their centers aligned as closely as possible. Since S_i may include not only the object region R_i but also the surrounding object regions, we design a simple but effective strategy to update the object label annotations of S_i by merging the object label annotations of R_i with the object label annotations of surrounding object regions, to improve the quality of object annotations. For each R_i and its corresponding new region S_i, we calculate the intersection-over-area (IoA) between S_i and all $R_{j(j \neq i)}$, *i.e.*, $IoA(S_i, R_j) = \frac{Area(S_i \cap R_j)}{Area(R_j)}$. If $IoA(S_i, R_j) \geq 0.8$, we consider R_j as a part of S_i and update the annotations of R_j to the annotations of S_i. This strategy can help to include more relevant object regions in the region S_i and improve the quality of object annotations. After that, we remove S_i with duplicate annotations and keep the unique ones.

Since each visual token in our framework corresponds to a 14×14 pixel region, we remove S_i with edge length less than 28 pixels or greater than 182 pixels to ensure that the object region is not too small or too large. We also remove all the images that don't have any bounding box and resize all images to 224×224 pixels. Finally, for objects in the image, MMGIC provides visual tokens of cropped regions and textual tokens of corresponding fine-grained category labels and location descriptions. The pre-processed object regions in the images are ready to be tokenized and fill in the template in Section F.6.

Specifically, instead of transform bounding box coordinates into textual tokens in the text (Chen et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2023c; Peng et al., 2023) or visual markers in the image (Yao et al., 2024; Shtedritski et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2023), for each object in the image, we directly provide visual tokens for the cropped region and textual tokens for the corresponding category labels. This not only upgrades our data from simple image–text pairs to more complex image–text interleaved data which has shown to be beneficial for vision–language learning (Lin et al., 2023; McKinzie et al., 2024), but also helps to locate and align concepts in the image and in the text by providing both the whole image and object regions.

F.4 CAPTION SYNTHESIS

Since only partial images are annotated with image captions in these datasets, following BLIP (Li et al., 2022a) and LAION-COCO (Schuhmann et al., 2023), we automatically synthesize captions for all images in the following steps:

1. Generate 10 candidate captions for each image with BLIP-2 (Li et al., 2023b);
2. Rank candidate captions based on image–caption similarity scores calculated by CLIP (Radford et al., 2021);
3. Filter too short (< 5 words) or too long (> 25 words) captions or captions with low image–caption similarity scores (< 0.25);
4. Select the Top-1 caption as the final caption if exists, otherwise repeat the above steps for 10 times. If no caption is selected, we select the caption with the highest similarity score.

F.5 LABEL DESCRIPTION GENERATION

Label descriptions are corresponding concept descriptions of concrete concepts in the image, which convey understanding about a concept by visually observed details and relevant knowledge. Inspired by the success of previous works (Shen et al., 2022; Yao et al., 2022; Menon & Vondrick, 2022) that introduces label descriptions from WordNet (Miller, 1992), Wiktionary (Meyer & Gurevych, 2012) and LLMs (Brown et al., 2020) to help understand concepts, with the help of GPT-4 (Achiam et al., 2023), we generate label descriptions for fine-grained category labels (object, object attribute, and relationship between objects) and manually check them. We design prompt templates for each type of category labels and carefully provided human-annotated examples. For V3Det, we directly use the label descriptions it provided. For Open Images, Objects365 and Visual Genome, we generate label descriptions for object labels, attribute labels and relationship labels respectively.

Specifically, in system prompt, we first describe the task and add some tips that LLM might focus when generating descriptions. Then we give some examples. In user prompt, we instruct the LLM to generate the description. We also ask LLM to generate 'Invalid' first if the given label is noisy in Visual Genome These labels along with their corresponding annotations will be further remove. The full prompts are shown in Table 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

F.6 TEMPLATE

After completing all above steps, for each image sample, we have the following annotations:

- **Coarse-grained concept annotations**: captions and the localized narrative captions.[4]
- **Fine-grained concept annotations:** object labels, attribute labels and relationship labels along with their label descriptions.
- **Region-level annotations**: the object regions of the image obtained in Section F.3 along with their locations and object labels.

We design templates to formulate the above annotations into data samples used in the pre-training stage. There are 2 types of templates: image-first template shown in Table 23 and text-first template shown in Table 24. Each template has 2 parts: image-annotation part and object-annotation part.

Image-first template. For image-annotation part or object-annotation part, we place the corresponding text **after** the image or region, aiming to enable the model to learn visual understanding.

- **Image part**: we first place the image. Secondly, we place the coarse-grained concept annotation including caption and the localized narrative caption. Thirdly, we place image-level fine-grained concept annotations including object labels, attribute labels and relationship labels along with their descriptions. **For object labels**, we first place the label name and then place the label description, each object label name in the image appears exactly once. **For attribute labels**, we first place the attribute label and then place the associated objects, followed by the attribute label description. **For relationship labels**, we first place the relationship label and then place the associated subjects and objects, followed by the relationship label description. [5]
- **Object-annotation part**: we place the object regions of the image with their location descriptions and associated object labels after them.

Text-first template. Different from the image-first template, we place the corresponding text **before** the image or region, aiming to enable MLLMs to learn visual generation. Note that we place the captions close to the images, to help MLLMs better learn to utilize caption to generate image.

F.7 PRE-TRAINING SAMPLE GENERATION

Pre-tokenize images and regions. For images and regions, we directly use the visual tokenizer of LaVIT(Jin et al., 2023) to tokenize them into visual token sequences.

Fill in the template and tokenize data. There are 4 steps to generate a training sample. For V3Det and Visual Genome, we repeat the process 3 times to include as many regions as possible.

1. **Select a template**: we randomly select the image-first or text-first template with a probability of 0.5.
2. **Fill in the template with textual annotations**: **For image-annotation part**, we first fill the corresponding text. Then we remove the descriptions with a probability of 0.5 to prevent model overfitting which might be caused by description repetitions. **For each object-annotation**, we first fill in the region location. Specifically, the 224×224 square image is divided into a 3×3 grid, with each cell named sequentially from top to bottom and left to right as Top Left, Top Middle, Top Right, Middle Left, Center, Middle Right, Bottom Left, Bottom Middle, and

[4]Only part of images in Open Images have localized narrative captions.

[5]We design the template in this way to reduce input length and duplication.

Bottom Right. The location of a region is designated by the name of the grid cell where its center is located. Then we fill in the object label with the annotations obtained in Section F.3. **To get the final object-annotation part**, we shuffle the regions and place as many regions as possible without exceeding the maximum tokenized length.

3. **Tokenize the data and fill the template with visual annotations**: firstly, we tokenize the data using the tokenizer of with `[IMG]`, `[/IMG]` added as special tokens. Secondly, we replace the positions corresponding to `[IMG]` using the corresponding visual token sequence with `[IMG]` and `[/IMG]` inserted before and after it. Thirdly, we add `<s>` token and `</s>` token to the whole token sequence.
4. **Dealing with samples with token length more than** 2048: for those samples with object regions, we remove one region a time and go back to step 2 until the token sequence length is less than 2048. For those samples without regions but with descriptions, we go back to step 2 but fill in the template without descriptions. Other samples are discarded.

Statistics. Table 13 shows the statistics of the constructed MMGIC. The frequency distribution of object labels, attribute labels and relationship labels are shown in Figure 12 respectively, which illustrates that our label types are broadly distributed. Moreover, only a few labels appear with particularly low frequency. For object labels, attribute labels, and relationship labels, labels with frequency less than 5 accounted for 5%, 1.5%, and 0.3% of the total number of their respective label types, respectively.

G DETAILS OF IC DATASET

To strike a balance between increasing concept breadth, reducing data noise and improving efficiency, we collect several large-scale public image–caption datasets (Ordonez et al., 2011; Sharma et al., 2018; Changpinyo et al., 2021; Schuhmann et al., 2022a;b; Sun et al., 2024), and follow LLaVA (Liu et al., 2023c) to first filter them by the frequency of noun-phrases extracted by spaCy from their given synthesized captions, and then automatically synthesize captions same as MMGIC. We name this dataset as IC, where 52M unique images are collected and selected, almost 15 times more than MMGIC. IC contains 3.19B visual tokens and 5.14B textual tokens.

G.1 DATASET COLLECTION

As we discussed in the last paragraph of Section D.2, LAION-5B dataset (and its subsets) cannot be downloaded from their official website. Therefore, we collect several large-scale public image–caption datasets from other widely-used sources:

- BLIP-Captions: BLIP (Li et al., 2022a) provides image urls, web captions and synthesized COCO-style captions for CC3M (Sharma et al., 2018), CC12M (Changpinyo et al., 2021), SBU (Ordonez et al., 2011), LAION-400M (Schuhmann et al., 2021) (BLIP only uses and provides 115M of them). Finally, we collect valid ~ 116M images with both web and synthesized captions and denote them as BLIP-Captions.
- CapsFusion-120M: similarly, CapsFusion (Yu et al., 2023b) provides image urls, web captions and synthesized COCO-style captions from LAION-2B (Schuhmann et al., 2022a). Moreover, they also propose a LLM-based pipeline, denoted as CapsFusion, to merge two types of captions into a single caption, which is a well-structured sentence retaining the detailed real-world knowledge from web captions. We will discuss it later in the Section G.3.
- LAION-COCO-Aesthetic and JourneyDB: we follow LaVIT (Jin et al., 2023) to collect aesthetic image–caption data to further improve the diversity and aesthetic quality of image–caption data. LAION-COCO-Aesthetic is an unofficial dataset that contains 10% samples of the LAION-COCO (Schuhmann et al., 2023) dataset filtered by some text rules (remove url, special tokens, etc.), and image rules (image size > 384×384, aesthetic score > 4.75 and watermark probability < 0.5). It finally contains ~ 8M samples. JourneyDB is a large-scale generated aesthetic image–caption dataset that contains ~ 4M high-resolution Midjourney synthetic images and synthetic captions rewrote by GPT3.5 from real user prompts.

Finally, we collect ~ 229M general image–caption samples and ~ 12M aesthetic image–caption samples from the above open-source datasets.

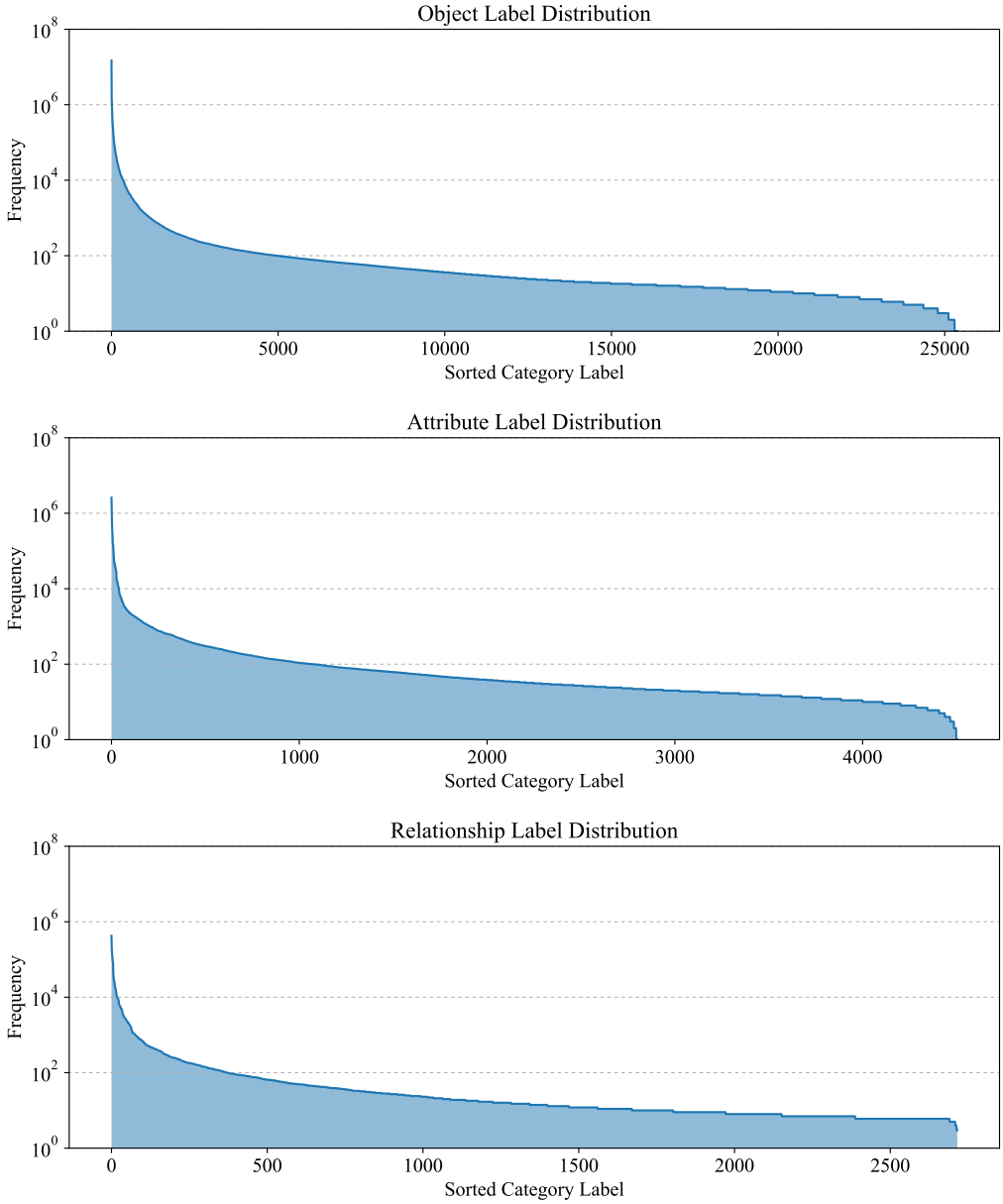

Figure 12: Label frequency distribution of objects, attributes and relationships in MMGIC.

G.2 Data Filtering

We follow LLaVA (Liu et al., 2023c) to downsample the above $\sim$ 229M general image–caption samples based on the frequency of noun-phrases extracted by spaCy from their given synthesized captions, thereby reducing training costs while ensuring concept breadth (or concept coverage). We denote the web captions, synthesized COCO-style captions and CapsFusion captions as `caption_origin`, `caption_coco` and `caption_capsfusion` respectively. We extract noun-phrases from `caption_coco` of BLIP-Captions and `caption_capsfusion` of CapsFusion-120M. Following LLaVA, we skip noun-phrases whose frequency is smaller than 20, as they are usually rare combinations of concepts and attributes that have already been covered by other captions. We then start from the noun-phrases with the lowest remaining frequency, add the captions that contain this noun-phrase to the candidate pool. If the frequency of the noun-phrase is larger than 50, we randomly choose a subset of size 50 out of all its captions. This results in $\sim$ 40M image-text pairs that can be successfully downloaded. The comparison of noun-phrase statistics before and after

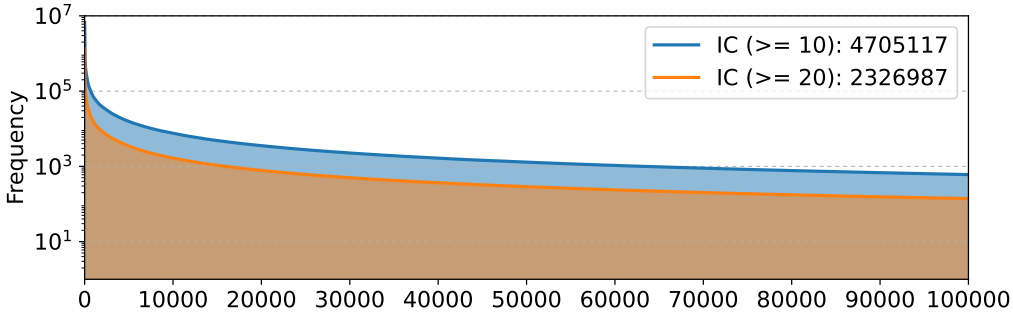

Figure 13: Comparison of noun-phrase statistics before and after filtering IC (not including aesthetic part). The x-axis represents the unique noun-phrases ordered by frequency in the descending order. The total number of unique noun-phrases are reported in the legend.

filtering IC is shown in Figure 13. The filtered dataset shows a good coverage of concepts whose frequency is higher from 20, but with a smaller number of image-text pairs. Finally, we get ~ 52M image–caption pairs as IC.

G.3 Caption Synthesis

As stated in Section F.4, we follow BLIP and LAION-COCO to synthesize captions for MMGIC. However, for IC, their images are more diverse and the synthesized COCO-style captions may lack in-depth real-world details. Following CapsFusion (Yu et al., 2023b), we synthesize `caption_capsfusion` based on `caption_origin` and `caption_coco` for each image, except for JourneyDB. Their GPT3.5-rewrote captions are already well-structured and contains detailed real-world knowledge, which can be directly seen as `caption_capsfusion`. In our preliminary experiments, we found that using both `caption_coco` and `caption_capsfusion` together is significantly better than using only one of them. The final data template (image-first as an example) is:

Image: `[image]`
Caption: `[caption_coco]`
Detailed caption: `[caption_capsfusion]`

H Details of SFT Data

In this section, we provide the details of constructing our SFT data. The statistics of the collected dataset and final constructed dataset are shown in Table 14 and Table 15, respectively.

H.1 Dataset Collection

The dataset we collected are shown in Table 14. Note that we playback 1M samples from MMGIC to avoid forgetting the knowledge in the pre-training stage. The preprocessing details are the same as Section F. We also sample 1M data from LAION-COCO-Aesthetic (LAION, 2024a) to keep the image captioning and text-to-image generation ability of the model, with half used as image captioning and half used as text-to-image generation respectively.

H.2 Sample Generation

We use the template shown in Table 16 to format our collected dataset to training samples following according to the dataset task. For text-to-image generation and image editing, we follow the template provided by VL-GPT (Zhu et al., 2023a). For other task, we follow the template provided by LLaVA v1.5 (Liu et al., 2023b). We follow the system prompt used by VL-GPT, which is "You are a helpful, respectful and honest assistant. Always answer as helpfully as possible, while being safe. Your answers should not include any harmful, unethical, racist, sexist, toxic, dangerous, or illegal content.

Table 14: Statistics of the collected SFT data. VG denotes Visual Genome (Krishna et al., 2017).

Type	Task	Datasets Involved	# Samples
Mutlimodal Understanding	Image conversation	UniMM-Chat, Llavar, LLaVA	0.37M
	Open-ended VQA	VQAv2, GQA, OKVQA, OCRVQA	0.24M
	Multi-chocie VQA	A-OKVQA	0.07M
	Detailed Caption	ShareGPT4V, LaionGPT4V	0.11M
	Image Caption	LAION-COCO-Aesthetic, TextCaps	0.52M
Mutlimodal Generation	Image Editing	Instructpix2pix, MagicBrush	0.32M
	Text2Image	LAION-COCO-Aesthetic	0.50M
Text-only	Text-only	Alpaca, ShareGPT	0.09M
MMGIC Playback	Image-first	Open Images, Objects365, V3Det, VG	0.50M
	Text-first	Open Images, Objects365, V3Det, VG	0.50M

Table 15: Statistics of the tokenized SFT data.

Type	# Visual Tokens	# Textual Tokens	# Samples
Mutlimodal Understanding	115M	355.0M	1.31M
Mutlimodal Generation	104M	90.7M	0.82M
Text-only	0M	14.1M	0.09M
MMGIC Playback	602M	579.0M	1.00M
Total	**821M**	**1038.8M**	**3.21M**

Please ensure that your responses are socially unbiased and positive in nature". The final statistics of the constructed dataset are shown in Table Table 15.

Table 16: SFT data template. Each round starts with <s> and end ends with </s>. For each round, the instruction is the content between [INST] and [/INST], the other content is the response. "Detail caption instruction" means one of our hand-crafted detailed caption instructions, e.g., "Explain the visual content of the image in great detail.", and "Analyze the image in a comprehensive and detailed manner.". "Editing instruction" is sample-specific, e.g., "Change the table to a dog.", and "Remove one potted plant".

Task	Template
Image Conversation	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n[IMG]\n{question} [/INST] {response} </s><s>[INST] {question} [/INST] {response} </s>
Open-ended VQA	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n[IMG]\n{question}\nAnswer the question using a single word or phrase. [/INST] {response} </s>
Multi-Choice	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n[IMG]\n{question}\nAnswer with the option's letter from the given choices directly. [/INST] {response} </s>
Detailed Caption	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n[IMG]\n{"Detail caption instruction"} [/INST] {response} </s>
Image Caption	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n[IMG]\nProvide a one-sentence caption for the provided image. [/INST] {response} </s>
Image Editing	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROMPT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n[IMG] {"Editing instruction"} [/INST] Here is the edited image: [IMG] </s>
Text2Image	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROMPT}\n<</SYS>>\n\nCreate an image that visually represents the description: {Caption} [/INST] Here is the image: [IMG] </s>
Text-only	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n{question} [/INST] {response} </s><s>[INST] {question} [/INST] {response} </s>
MMGIC (Text-first)	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n{Caption and fine-grained annotations in the image-level part} [/INST] {Image in the image-level part} </s><s>[INST] {Location and object label in the related region} [/INST] {Region of the related region} </s>
MMGIC (Image-first)	<s> [INST] <<SYS>>\n{SFT_SYSTEM_PROPMT}\n<</SYS>>\n\n{Image in the image-level part} [/INST] {Caption and fine-grained annotations in the image-level part} </s><s>[INST] {Region of the related region} [/INST] {Location and object label in the related region} </s>

Table 17: Prompts for the object label description generation for Open Images and Objects365.

System Prompt

Instructions for Object Category Description Generation

You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant.
Now you are an expert in generating descriptions for category labels of objects in an image.
You are given some examples, each with their object category label and description.
Your goal is to generate a description of a given object category label to help people better understand it from both vision and language modalities.
Informative, concise, accurate and clear descriptions are expected.

Here are some useful tips for generating object category descriptions:
1. Universality: Focus on features common to most instances of the object category.
2. Multiple Semantics: Select the meaning of the most relevant and likely object category label in an image. For instance, as an object category label, "bank" can be "a financial institution" or "a landform alongside a river", and the former is more likely to be the meaning in an image.
3. Distinctive Features: Emphasize unique aspects differentiating the object from other similar objects.
4. Relevant Knowledge: Incorporate important concepts, historical, or cultural information that enrich the understanding of the object but avoid excessive details.
5. You can optionally focus on the following aspects when generating category descriptions:
   1. What are useful features for distinguishing the object of the given category label in an image?
   2. What does the object of the given category label in an image look like?
   3. What are the identifying characteristics of the object with the given category label in an image?
   4. What are the key visual indicators that help identify the object category label in an image?

Here are some examples:

‘‘‘
Object Category Label: malayan tapir

Category Description: The Malayan tapir, a distinctive mammal found predominantly in Southeast Asia, is known for its unique coloration: It boasts a unique appearance, featuring a black body with a white front section. It resembles a large pig in shape, with a short, prehensile trunk, small eyes, and pointed ears. Primarily nocturnal, tapirs are herbivorous and thrive in dense forests near water sources.
‘‘‘

‘‘‘
Object Category Label: sheep

Category Description: Sheep are medium-sized, quadrupedal mammals, typically covered in curly woolen fleece that varies from white to brown. Recognizable by their stout, fluffy appearance, they have a distinctive head with a rounded snout and long, sometimes spiraled, ears. Often seen grazing in herds, sheep are known for their gentle demeanor and are primarily raised for wool, meat, and milk.
‘‘‘

‘‘‘
Object Category Label: compass

Category Description: A compass is a navigational instrument typically used for orientation and direction finding. It consists of a magnetized needle that aligns with Earth’s magnetic field, pointing towards magnetic north. The device usually has a circular scale marked with directions (North, South, East, West) and degrees for precise navigation.
‘‘‘

User Prompt

Object Category Description Generation

Please directly generate an informative, concise, accurate and clear description for the given object category label in about 50 words.

‘‘‘
Object Category Label: {category label}
Category Description:

Table 18: Prompts for the attribute label description generation for Open Images. Note that there are 3 examples with 2 examples omitted.

System Prompt

Instructions for Attribute Category Description Generation

You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant.
Now you are an expert in generating descriptions for attribute category labels of objects in an image.

You are given some examples, each example is in the following format:

‘‘‘
Attribute Category Label: the attribute category label required to generate a description.

Related Object Category Labels: the category labels of the objects which may be associated with the attribute category label, separated by commas.

Attribute Category Description: the generated description of the attribute category label.
‘‘‘

Your goal is to generate a description of a given attribute category label to help people better understand it from both vision and language modalities.
Informative, concise, accurate and clear descriptions are expected.

Here are some useful tips for generating attribute category descriptions:

1. Universality: Focus on features common to most instances of the attribute category.
2. Multiple Semantics: Select the meaning of the most relevant and likely attribute category label in an image. For instance, as an attribute category label, "awake" is an adjective meaning "not asleep" rather than a verb meaning "to stop sleeping or wake up from sleep".
3. Distinctive Features: Emphasize unique aspects differentiating the attribute from other similar attributes.
4. Appearance, Sensory and Effect: Describe how the attribute typically appears or is perceived on the objects. This could include color, texture, size, sense, function, or any other aspect that is significant for the attribute.
5. You can optionally focus on the following aspects when generating attribute category descriptions:
   1. How is the attribute category label usually observed or sensed?
   2. What impact does this attribute have on the object, its perception or function?
   3. What are the identifying characteristics of the given category label of an object in an image?
   4. What are the key visual indicators that help identify the attribute category label in an image?

Here are some examples:
‘‘‘
Attribute Category Label: smiling

Related Object Category Labels: Man, Woman, Girl, Boy, Baby, Child, Animal, ...

Attribute Category Description: Smiling is a facial gesture where the mouth corners lift upwards, often revealing the front teeth, and is usually associated with emotions like happiness, kindness, or amusement. It generally signifies a person feeling joyful or content, making it a universally understood symbol of positive emotions.
‘‘‘
.....

User Prompt

Attribute Category Description Generation

Please directly generate an informative, concise, accurate and clear description for the given attribute category label in about 50 words.

‘‘‘
Attribute Category Label: {attribute category_label}

Related Object Category Labels: {related object category labels}, ...

Attribute Category Description:

Table 19: Prompts for the relationship label description generation for Open Images. Note that there are 3 examples with 2 examples omitted.

System Prompt

Instructions for Relationship Category Description Generation

You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant.
Now you are an expert in generating descriptions for relationship category labels of objects in an image.

You are given some examples, each example is in the following format:

‘‘‘
Relationship Category Label: the relationship category label required to generate a description.

Related Subject-Object Pairs: the subject-object category label pairs associated with the relationship category label. Each pair in the form of [Subject Category Label, Object Category Label], different pairs are separated by commas.

Relationship Category Description: the generated description of the relationship category label.
‘‘‘

Your goal is to generate a description of a given relationship label to help people better understand it from both vision and language modalities.
Informative, concise, accurate and clear descriptions are expected.

Here are some useful tips for generating attribute category descriptions:

1. Universality:Focus on features common to most instances of the relationship category.
2. Multiple Semantics: Select the meaning of the most relevant and likely relationship category label in an image. For instance, as a relationship category label, "truck" is a verb meaning "convey by truck" rather than a noun meaning "a large, heavy road vehicle used for carrying goods and materials".
3. Distinctive Features: Emphasize unique aspects differentiating the relationship from other similar relationships.
4. Nature of Relationship: Describe the nature of the relationship (e.g., spatial, action, functional, hierarchical, temporal, social) and how the subject and object interact or relate to each other.
5. You can optionally focus on the following aspects when generating attribute category descriptions:
   1. How is the relationship expressed or manifested in the image?
   2. What are the key characteristics or significance of the relationship?
   3. What are common or typical scenarios in which this relationship is observed?
   4. What are the key visual indicators that help identify the relationship category in an image?

Here are some examples:
‘‘‘
Relationship Category Label: on

Related Subject-Object Pairs: [Bell pepper, Countertop], [Woman, Bicycle], [Tomato, Cutting board], ...

Relationship Category Description: The relationship label "on" indicates that the subject is positioned above and in contact with the surface of the object, without being suspended or supported by anything else. This implies a direct interaction where an object rests upon or integrates into the surface, thereby becoming a prominent or integral part of its overall structure.
‘‘‘
.....

User Prompt

Relationship Category Description Generation

Please directly generate an informative, concise, accurate and clear description for the given relationship category label in about 50 words.

‘‘‘
Relationship Category Label: {relationship category_label}

Related Subject-Object Pairs: {related subject-object pairs}, ...

Relationship Category Description:

Table 20: Prompts for the relationship object label description generation for Visual Genome. Note that there are 3 examples with 2 examples omitted.

System Prompt

Instructions for Object Category Description Generation

You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant.
Now you are an expert in generating descriptions for category labels of objects in an image.
You are given some examples, each with their object category label and description.
Your goal is to generate a description of a given object category label to help people better understand it from both vision and language modalities.
Informative, concise, accurate and clear descriptions are expected.

Attention, the given object category label may be invalid. In such cases, you should generate "Invalid." as its description and then explain why it is invalid after "Invalid.".

Here are some useful tips for generating object category descriptions when the given object category label is valid:

1. Universality: Focus on features common to most instances of the object category.
2. Multiple Semantics: Select the meaning of the most relevant and likely object category label in an image. For instance, as an object category label, "bank" can be "a financial institution" or "a landform alongside a river", and the former is more likely to be the meaning in an image.
3. Distinctive Features: Emphasize unique aspects differentiating the object from other similar objects.
4. Relevant Knowledge: Incorporate important concepts, historical, or cultural information that enrich the understanding of the object but avoid excessive details.
5. You can optionally focus on the following aspects when generating category descriptions:
   1. What are useful features for distinguishing the object of the given category label in an image?
   2. What does the object of the given category label in an image look like?
   3. What are the identifying characteristics of the object with the given category label in an image?
   4. What are the key visual indicators that help identify the object category label in an image?

Here are some examples:

‘‘‘
Object Category Label: malayan tapir

Category Description: The Malayan tapir, a distinctive mammal found predominantly in Southeast Asia, is known for its unique coloration: It boasts a unique appearance, featuring a black body with a white front section. It resembles a large pig in shape, with a short, prehensile trunk, small eyes, and pointed ears. Primarily nocturnal, tapirs are herbivorous and thrive in dense forests near water sources.
‘‘‘
.....

User Prompt

Object Category Description Generation

Please directly generate an informative, concise, accurate and clear description for the given object category label in about 50 words.

‘‘‘
Object Category Label: {category_label}

Category Description:

Table 21: Prompts for the attribute label description generation for Visual Genome. The examples are omitted.

System Prompt

Instructions for Attribute Category Description Generation

You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant.
Now you are an expert in generating descriptions for attribute category labels of objects in an image.
Your goal is to generate a description of the given attribute category label to help people better understand it from both vision and language modalities.
Informative, concise, accurate and clear descriptions are expected.

You are given some examples, each example is in the following format:

‘‘‘
Attribute Category Label: the attribute category label required to generate a description.

Related Object Category Labels: the category labels of the objects which may be associated with the attribute category label, separated by commas.

Attribute Category Description: the generated description of the attribute category label.
‘‘‘

Attention, the given attribute category label and related object category labels may be noisy. Specifically:

1. The given related object category labels may be invalid or not be associated with the given attribute category label. You should disregard such noisy related object category labels.
2. The given attribute category label may be invalid. You should generate "Invalid." as its description and then explain why it is invalid after "Invalid.".

Here are some useful tips for generating attribute category descriptions when the given attribute category label is valid:

1. Universality: Focus on features common to most instances of the attribute category.
2. Multiple Semantics: Select the meaning of the most relevant and likely attribute category label in an image. For instance, as an attribute category label, "awake" is an adjective meaning "not asleep" rather than a verb meaning "to stop sleeping or wake up from sleep".
3. Distinctive Features: Emphasize unique aspects differentiating the attribute from other similar attributes.
4. Appearance, Sensory and Effect: Describe how the attribute typically appears or is perceived on the objects. This could include color, texture, size, sense, function, or any other aspect that is significant for the attribute.
5. You can optionally focus on the following aspects when generating attribute category descriptions:
   1. How is the attribute category label usually observed or sensed?
   2. What impact does this attribute have on the object, its perception or function?
   3. What are the identifying characteristics of the given category label of an object in an image?
   4. What are the key visual indicators that help identify the attribute category label in an image?

Here are some examples:

{examples}
.....

User Prompt

Attribute Category Description Generation

Please directly generate an informative, concise, accurate and clear description for the given attribute category label in about 50 words.

‘‘‘
Attribute Category Label: {attribute category_label}

Related Object Category Labels: {related object category labels}, ...

Attribute Category Description:

Table 22: Prompts for the relationship label description generation for Visual Genome. The examples are all omitted.

System Prompt

Instructions for Relationship Category Description Generation

You are a helpful, respectful, and honest assistant.
Now you are an expert in generating descriptions for relationship category labels of objects in an image.
Your goal is to generate a description of a given relationship label to help people better understand it from both vision and language modalities.
Informative, concise, accurate and clear descriptions are expected.

You are given some examples, each example is in the following format:

‘‘‘
Relationship Category Label: the relationship category label required to generate a description.

Related Subject-Object Pairs: the subject-object category label pairs associated with the relationship category label. Each pair in the form of [Subject Category Label, Object Category Label], different pairs are separated by commas.

Relationship Category Description: the generated description of the relationship category label.
‘‘‘

Attention, the given relationship category label and related subject-object pairs may be noisy. Specifically:
1. The given related subject-object pairs may be invalid or not be associated with the given relationship category label. You should disregard such noisy related subject-object pairs.
2. The given relationship category label may be invalid. You should generate "Invalid." as its description and then explain why it is invalid after "Invalid.".

Here are some useful tips for generating attribute category descriptions when the given relationship category label is valid:

1. Universality: Focus on features common to most instances of the relationship category.
2. Multiple Semantics: Select the meaning of the most relevant and likely relationship category label in an image. For instance, as a relationship category label, "truck" is a verb meaning "convey by truck" rather than a noun meaning "a large, heavy road vehicle used for carrying goods and materials".
3. Distinctive Features: Emphasize unique aspects differentiating the relationship from other similar relationships.
4. Nature of Relationship: Describe the nature of the relationship (e.g., spatial, action, functional, hierarchical, temporal, social) and how the subject and object interact or relate to each other.
5. You can optionally focus on the following aspects when generating attribute category descriptions:
   1. How is the relationship expressed or manifested in the image?
   2. What are the key characteristics or significance of the relationship?
   3. What are common or typical scenarios in which this relationship is observed?
   4. What are the key visual indicators that help identify the relationship category in an image?

Here are some examples:
{examples}
.....

User Prompt

Relationship Category Description Generation

Please directly generate an informative, concise, accurate and clear description for the given relationship category label in about 50 words.

‘‘‘
Relationship Category Label: {relationship category_label}

Related Subject-Object Pairs: {related subject-object pairs}, ...

Relationship Category Description:

Table 23: Image-first template. The instructions for the related region part will be repeated if the image has more than one region.

image-first template with descriptions

Detailed Analysis of Objects in the Image

Image: [IMG]
Caption: [image caption]
Localized narrative caption: [localized narrative caption]
Objects and their descriptions:
- [object label]: [object label des]
- [object label]: [object label des]
Attributes of objects and their descriptions:
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label] : [attribute label des]
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label] : [attribute label des]
Relationships between objects and their descriptions:
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label] : [relationship label des]
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label] : [relationship label des]
Overview of Selected Object Regions

Overview of a Selected Object Region

Region: [IMG]
Location of the selected region in the image: [location]
Objects:
- [object label]
- [object label]

image-first template without descriptions

Detailed Analysis of Objects in the Image

Image: [IMG]
Caption: [image caption]
Localized narrative caption: [localized narrative caption]
Objects:
- [object label]
- [object label]
Attributes of objects:
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label]
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label]
Relationships between objects:
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label]
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label]
Overview of Selected Object Regions

Overview of a Selected Object Region

Region: [IMG]
Location of the selected region in the image: [location]
Objects:
- [object label]
- [object label]

Table 24: Text-first template. The instructions for the related region part will be repeated if the image has more than one region.

text-first template with descriptions

Detailed Analysis of Objects in the Image

Objects and their descriptions:
- [object label]: [object label des]
- [object label]: [object label des]

Attributes of objects and their descriptions:
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label] : [attribute label des]
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label] : [attribute label des]

Relationships between objects and their descriptions:
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label] : [relationship label des]
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label] : [relationship label des]

Caption: [image caption]
Localized narrative caption: [localized narrative caption]
Image: `[IMG]`

Overview of Selected Object Regions

Overview of a Selected Object Region

Location of the selected region in the image: [location]
Objects:
- [object label]
- [object label]

Region: `[IMG]`

text-first template without descriptions

Detailed Analysis of Objects in the Image

Objects and their descriptions:
- [object label]
- [object label]

Attributes of objects:
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label]
- [attribute label] [object label], [object label]

Relationships between objects:
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label]
- [relationship label] [subject label]-[object label], [subject label]-[object label]

Caption: [image caption]
Localized narrative caption: [localized narrative caption]
Image: `[IMG]`

Overview of Selected Object Regions

Overview of a Selected Object Region

Location of the selected region in the image: [location]
Objects:
- [object label]
- [object label]

Region: `[IMG]`