PosterSum: A Multimodal Benchmark for Scientific Poster Summarization

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Abstract

Generating accurate and concise textual summaries from multimodal documents is challenging, especially when dealing with visually complex content like scientific posters. We introduce PosterSum[1], a novel benchmark to advance the development of vision-language models that can understand and summarize scientific posters into research paper abstracts. Our dataset contains 16,305 conference posters paired with their corresponding abstracts as summaries. Each poster is provided in image format and presents diverse visual understanding challenges, such as complex layouts, dense text regions, tables, and figures. We benchmark Multimodal Large Language Models (MLLMs) on PosterSum and demonstrate that they struggle to accurately interpret and summarize scientific posters. We propose Segment & Summarize, a hierarchical method that outperforms current MLLMs on automated metrics, achieving a 3.14% gain in ROUGE-L.

1 Introduction

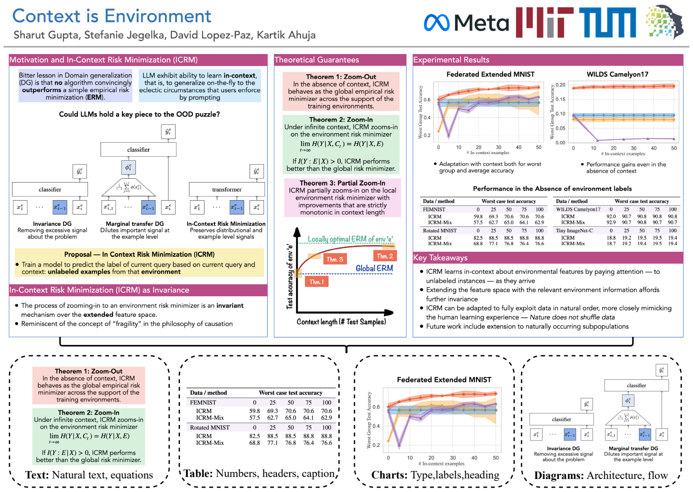
Scientific posters play a critical role in academic communication, offering a visually rich medium that combines text, images, charts, and other graphical elements to present research findings. Summarizing these visually complex posters into concise and accurate textual abstracts presents a unique challenge, requiring models to integrate multimodal information effectively.

Multimodal Large Language Models [MLLMs; OpenAI et al., 2024, Grattafiori et al., 2024] demonstrated remarkable capabilities in vision-and-language tasks, including image captioning [Fu et al., 2024, Koh et al., 2023, Yu et al., 2024, Garg et al., 2024] and visual question answering [Liu et al., 2024a, Yue et al., 2024]. While these models exhibit strong generalization across various domains, their performance often declines when applied to scientific text [Li et al., 2024, Lu et al., 2024, Pramanick et al., 2024]. Additionally, the complexity of poster layouts and the intricate interplay between text, tables, and figures make summarizing scientific posters a challenging task, which has remained under-explored due to the lack of specialized datasets.

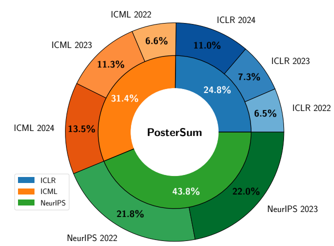
To address this gap, we introduce PosterSum, a novel multimodal benchmark for summarizing scientific posters into research paper abstracts. Our dataset consists of 16,305 scientific posters and corresponding abstracts as summaries collected from the main Machine Learning conferences, namely ICLR, ICML, and NeurIPS. These posters cover a broad range of scientific disciplines and present unique challenges, including complex layouts and intricate combinations of text, tables, and figures as shown in Figure 1a.

We benchmark state-of-the-art MLLMs on PosterSum and demonstrate that, despite their impressive performance on a range of other multimodal tasks, these models face significant limitations when tasked with summarizing scientific posters. For instance, the best-performing closed-source model in

[1]The dataset is available at this link.



(a) Example poster from PosterSum.



(b) Distribution of PosterSum.

Figure 1: (a) A sample scientific poster demonstrating the multimodal complexity of text, tables, charts, and figures. (b) Distribution of posters across conferences (ICLR, ICML, NeurIPS) and years (2022–2024).

our experiments, GPT-4o [OpenAI et al., 2024], achieves a ROUGE-L score of 22.30 (examples of gold and model-generated abstracts are available in Tables 8 and 9), underscoring the difficulty of this task specifically with the posters with figures and tables.

To address this challenge, we propose Segment & Summarize, a hierarchical approach inspired by the divide-and-conquer principle [Chen and Zhao, 2023]. The method involves three key steps: (1) Segmentation: we segment each poster into coherent regions; (2) Localized Summarization: a multimodal large language model generates localized summaries for each region; and (3) Global Summarization: these localized summaries are combined using a text-based large language model to produce a cohesive abstract. Notably, this approach does not require additional training or fine-tuning. This approach achieves a ROUGE-L score of 24.18, outperforming both closed-source and open-source models, setting a new benchmark for scientific poster summarization.

2 The PosterSum Dataset

We introduce PosterSum, a novel dataset and benchmark for multimodal abstractive summarization of scientific posters. PosterSum consists of 16,305 pairs of academic posters as images (PNG format) and their corresponding research paper abstracts. These posters were collected from major machine learning and artificial intelligence conferences, which accept papers from various subfields of machine learning, including computer vision, natural language processing, optimization, and computational biology.

PosterSum captures the diverse and heterogeneous nature of academic posters — they vary in layout, content, and visual complexity. Some are text-heavy, while others emphasize visual elements such as charts, graphs, and figures, as shown in Figure 1a. This variability presents a significant challenge for MLLMs. Each poster in the dataset is paired with its corresponding abstract, which serves as the ground-truth summary. The abstract highlights the key contributions and findings of the research, making it an ideal summary for the poster.

2.1 Dataset Creation

The PosterSum dataset was collected from the websites of top-tier machine learning and artificial intelligence conferences: ICLR, ICML, and NeurIPS. We selected these conferences based on the availability of research posters. We first collected research paper links and paper identifiers from the conference websites. We filtered out any entries where the poster of the paper was not available. We exclusively collected posters from the years 2022 to 2024, as shown in Figure 1b. Additionally, we manually reviewed the dataset to remove any posters with placeholder images.

To build a robust summarization dataset, it was essential to pair each poster with a human-written summary. We collected the research paper abstracts from the corresponding paper pages using the paper identifiers. These abstracts serve as the summaries for the posters, as they highlight the core findings and contributions of the research. More dataset statistics and analysis are in Appendix A.

3 Multimodal Poster Summarization

3.1 Task Formulation

Given a scientific poster I in image format as input, the objective is to generate a textual summary $\hat{Y} = \{\hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \ldots, \hat{y}_m\}$ that encapsulates the key points and essential content of the poster. Formally, a model M_θ, parameterized by θ, takes the poster I as input, optionally accompanied by a prompt P, and generates a summary $\hat{Y}$.

3.2 Baselines

Optical Character Recognition (OCR): For OCR-based baselines, we used MMOCR [Kuang et al., 2021] and Pytesseract to extract text from the poster images and concatenated the results to generate a summary. Additionally, we combined the best OCR output with a text-based large language model Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct [Grattafiori et al., 2024].

Closed-source MLLMs: We evaluated GPT-4o [OpenAI et al., 2024], Claude 3.5 Sonnet [Anthropic, 2024], and Gemini 2.0 [Anil et al., 2024] as closed-source MLLMs.

Open-source MLLMs. As open-source, we evaluated Llama-3.2-11B-Vision-Instruct [Meta, 2024], Qwen2-VL-7B-Instruct [Yang et al., 2024], LLaVA-NeXT [Liu et al., 2024b,c], mPLUG-DocOwl2 [Hu et al., 2024], and MiniCPM-Llama3-V-2.5 [Yao et al., 2024]. Each model was evaluated in both zero-shot and CoT settings.

Evaluation Metrics. We use ROUGE F1 (R-1/2/L/LSum) scores [Lin, 2004], SacreBLEU [SBLEU; Post, 2018], METEOR [MET; Banerjee and Lavie, 2005], CLIPScore [CLIPS; Hessel et al., 2021], and BERTScore [Zhang et al., 2020] to evaluate the accuracy of all models. Full experiment details are reported in Appendix B. We report the full prompt template in Appendix E.

3.3 SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE

We now introduce SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE, a hierarchical approach inspired by the divide-and-conquer principle. SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE decomposes the task into three key steps: (1) Segmentation and Clustering, (2) Localized Summarization, and (3) Global Summarization.

1. Segmentation and Clustering. Given the image of a poster I, the first step is to segment it into n coherent regions $M = \{M_1, M_2, \ldots, M_n\}$ using a segmentation model S_ϕ, parameterized by ϕ. Since the number of regions n can be large, the regions are further clustered into groups R with the number of clusters as k using a clustering algorithm C such that $k \ll n$.

2. Localized Summarization. For each clustered region R_i, a localized summary $\hat{Y}_i = \{\hat{y}_{i1}, \hat{y}_{i2}, \ldots, \hat{y}_{ik}\}$ is generated using an MLLM V_ϕ.

3. Global Summarization. The localized summaries $\hat{Y}_1, \hat{Y}_2, \ldots, \hat{Y}_k$ are combined into a cohesive global summary $\hat{Y}$ using a text-based large language model L_ω, parameterized by ω. This step ensures that the final abstract is comprehensive, maintains logical flow, and is coherent. Formally, $\hat{Y} = L_\omega(\hat{Y}_1, \hat{Y}_2, \ldots, \hat{Y}_k)$. This approach does not require additional training or fine-tuning, and both the models (V_ϕ, L_ω) are frozen.

4 Results

Table 1 presents the poster summarization performance of all baselines alongside our proposed SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE method, evaluated on the POSTERSUM test set. Our method outperforms both open-source and closed-source models, achieving the best results across all metrics.

	R-1	R-2	R-L	RLSum	SBLEU	Met	BS$_{p}$	BS$_{r}$	BS$_{f1}$	CLIPS
Closed-Source Models										
Gemini	39.89	12.38	20.89	36.21	6.57	22.34	59.46	59.6	59.53	24.41
Claude-3.5 Sonnet	43.45	11.42	19.51	39.08	7.72	28.43	59.3	60.3	59.8	25.02
GPT-4o	44.98	13.12	22.30	40.55	10.05	30.29	60.31	60.22	60.77	25.06
OCR										
Pytesseract	26.27	1.03	9.26	17.07	0.06	21.18	34.89	41.15	37.71	18.21
MMOCR	24.35	8.96	12.73	23.4	4.03	27.62	34.32	49.39	40.40	18.49
MMOCR + Llama	28.37	5.37	15.49	24.94	2.42	25.0	52.51	56.88	54.58	19.78
Zero-Shot										
Llama-3.2-11B-V	20.7	4.29	11.01	18.88	1.75	18.07	43.51	44.46	43.75	18.91
Qwen2-VL-7B	20.63	1.93	12.08	18.97	0.63	16.13	46.81	48.35	47.53	17.34
LLaVA-NeXT	29.89	6.61	16.0	27.02	3.41	19.57	53.02	51.10	51.89	21.67
mPLUG-DocOwl2	35.62	8.79	19.06	32.07	3.36	18.35	58.35	55.69	56.99	23.65
MiniCPM	39.88	11.11	20.14	35.45	7.18	23.76	59.54	58.91	59.22	25.50
Chain of Thought										
Llama 3.2-11B-V	20.05	3.4	10.77	18.14	1.7	8.57	42.43	45.89	43.86	19.57
Qwen2-VL-7B	25.58	2.92	13.75	23.24	1.52	15.65	54.48	51.97	53.16	19.68
LLaVA-NeXT	30.25	6.16	16.25	27.48	2.95	24.53	48.79	50.89	49.78	21.56
mPLUG-DocOwl2	37.04	9.15	19.71	33.45	3.98	19.6	58.59	56.26	57.40	23.78
MiniCPM	41.50	11.68	21.04	37.08	8.60	26.34	59.32	58.29	58.80	25.76
Segment & Summarize										
Ours	**46.68**	**15.73**	**24.18**	**42.5**	**12.63**	**30.87**	**61.21**	**61.62**	**61.37**	**27.63**

Table 1: Summarization results on the PosterSum dataset showing ROUGE scores (R-1, R-2, R-L, R-LSum), BERTScores (BS$_{p}$, BS$_{r}$, BS$_{f1}$), SacreBLEU, CLIPScore, and METEOR scores. All the scores are percentages.

Closed-source Models: GPT-4o achieves relatively high performance among the closed-source models across all metrics, with ROUGE-1/2/L scores of 44.98, 13.12, and 22.30, respectively.

Combining OCR with the text-only Llama-3.1 model results in a substantial improvement, with ROUGE-L increasing from 12.73 to 15.49.

Open-source Models: Among the open-source MLLMs evaluated in zero-shot settings, MiniCPM-Llama3-V-2.5 obtains the highest ROUGE-1/L score (39.88/20.14) and a strong BERTScore-F1 of 59.22. Meanwhile, mPLUG-DocOwl2 achieves a competitive ROUGE-L of 19.06 and a BERTScore-F1 of 56.99.

Chain of Thought (CoT): CoT prompt improves the performance of most models. For instance, MiniCPM-Llama3-V-2.5 improves its ROUGE-1/L/METEOR/CLIPScore scores to 41.50/21.04/26.34/25.76, while mPLUG-DocOwl2's performance also increases (ROUGE-1/L of 37.04/19.71).

Segment & Summarize: Our proposed method outperforms all other models, including closed-source models, on all metrics, achieving ROUGE-1/2/L scores of 46.68, 15.73, and 24.18, respectively, with a 3.14% gain on ROUGE-L compared to open-source models. It also attains a substantially higher ScareBLEU score (12.63), BERTScore-F1 of 61.37, and a CLIPScore of 27.63. These results indicate that local-region summaries effectively preserve small details and handle posters of varying complexity by processing each region independently.

5 Conclusions

We presented PosterSum, a multimodal benchmark for scientific poster summarization comprising 16,305 poster-abstract pairs. Our experiments show that even state-of-the-art MLLMs struggle with key aspects of scientific poster summarization. Furthermore, we propose Segment & Summarize, a hierarchical approach that outperforms existing models. We find that our method outperforms MLLMs in both zero-shot and fine-tuned settings and that there remains significant room for improvement in multimodal understanding of complex scientific documents such as posters. We believe PosterSum will be a valuable resource for developing and evaluating MLLMs capable of processing information-dense scientific content.

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POSTERSUM Statistics	
Total number of posters-summary	16,305
Total number of unique categories	137
Mean token length of the summary	224
Mean summary sentences	7.21
Train/Val/Test size	10305/3000/3000
Mean CLIP score	29.08
Year range	2022–2024

Table 2: Statistics of the POSTERSUM dataset.

% Novel n-grams in Summary			
1-grams	**2-grams**	**3-grams**	**4-grams**
54.54	81.13	88.67	91.41

Table 3: Statistics for percentage of novel n-grams in the POSTERSUM summaries.

A Dataset Statistics and Analysis

This process resulted in the 16,305 poster-summary pairs, providing a comprehensive multimodal resource for evaluating abstractive summarization of academic research posters.

Table 2 provides an overview of key statistics for the dataset. The average length of the poster summaries is 224 word-piece tokens, with an average of seven sentences per summary. The poster images are of high-resolution, with a mean size of 3547×2454. We randomly split the dataset into training, validation, and test sets using a 10305/3000/3000 split, which can be utilized for training and fine-tuning models.

To better understand the diversity within the dataset, we categorized posters into topics. Since topics were not available on the conference websites, we employed the GPT-4o vision model to generate topic labels by prompting the model in a zero-shot setting using the images of the posters. As a result, we identified 137 distinct topics within machine learning and artificial intelligence, spanning areas such as reinforcement learning, natural language processing (NLP), computational biology, and healthcare applications. 2 illustrates the distribution of the most frequent 25 topics.

To assess the abstractiveness of the poster summaries, we report the percentage of novel n-grams in the summaries compared to the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) extracted text from the posters. We used MMOCR [Kuang et al., 2021] to extract the text. While most posters do not explicitly include abstracts, we found that approximately 8% of the total posters may contain an abstract in poster, based on the occurrence of the word "abstract" in the OCR text. As shown in 3, a significant portion of the summaries contains novel content, particularly in the 3-gram and 4-gram categories. This demonstrates that the summaries are not simple restatements of poster text but instead provide a more comprehensive abstraction.

We also find a mean CLIPScore Hessel et al. [2021] of 29.08 when we evaluate the alignment between the images of the posters and their summaries. This score was computed at the sentence level and averaged across the dataset. The relatively low CLIPScore highlights the challenge that POSTERSUM poses for existing MLLMs. Unlike image-captioning tasks, where captions directly describe visual features, academic posters are composed of diverse and complex visual elements, such as charts, graphs, equations, and dense textual explanations. This complexity makes it more difficult for models to capture the semantic relationships between these elements and the corresponding abstract summaries.

B Experimental Details

All models in each category were evaluated using the same hyperparameter settings for a fair evaluation. We generate at most 768 new tokens for all the experiments. For closed-source models, we used the default platform settings. Open-source models were evaluated with a beam size of 4 with greedy decoding to ensure reproducibility. The fine-tuning experiments were conducted for 10

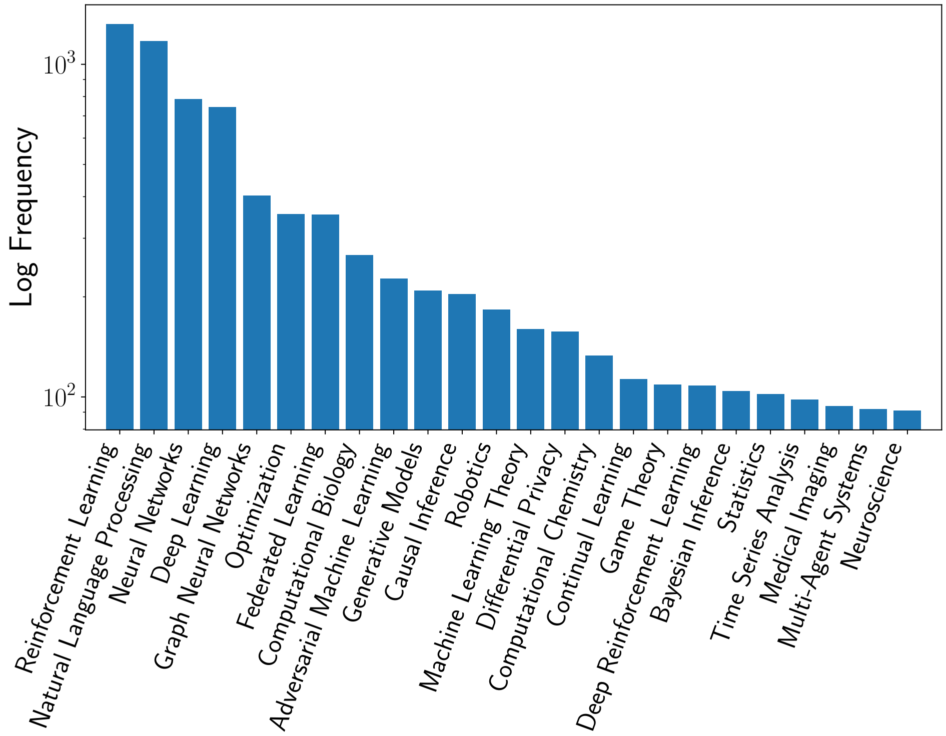


Figure 2: Distribution of the most frequent 25 topics for the posters in POSTERSUM.

epochs with a batch size of 4. More details on the hyperparameters and prompt templates can be found in Appendices E and H.

For SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE, we used the Segment Anything Model [Kirillov et al., 2023] for segmentation with k-Means for clustering. The number of clusters (k) was set to 8 based on the analysis in Appendix G. We used MiniCPM-Llama3-V-2.5 as the local summarizer (V_ϕ) and Llama 3.1-8B-Instruct as the global summarizer (L_ω). We used the training set for fine-tuning and the validation set for hyperparameter tuning. All the final results are evaluated on the test set.

C Related Work

Multimodal Large Language Models. After the emergence of LLMs, recent work [Liu et al., 2023, Wang et al., 2024a, Alayrac et al., 2022] investigated their use in processing multimodal inputs, giving rise to Multimodal Large Language Models (MLLMs). The core idea in this line of research is to align visual and textual features by using shared representations. This framework typically involves using a pre-trained visual encoder to extract visual features, a projection layer to map visual representations into corresponding text representations, and a pre-trained LLM to generate textual responses, allowing the model to condition the output on visual and textual inputs. MLLM architectures such as LLaVA Liu et al. [2023] and MiniCPM Yao et al. [2024] demonstrated impressive zero-shot generalization across diverse visual and language tasks. However, most existing MLLMs focus on general domain tasks and relatively simple visual inputs; the challenge of understanding complex and information-dense visual documents like scientific posters remains under-explored.

Summarization in Scientific Domains. *Scientific summarization* consists of generating concise summaries for scientific content [Yasunaga et al., 2019, Cachola et al., 2020, Ju et al., 2021, Sotudeh and Goharian, 2022]. Several scientific summarization benchmarks have been proposed, designed to process modalities such as videos Lev et al. [2019], Chen et al. [2024], slides Tanaka et al. [2023], surveys Liu et al. [2024d], and research papers Takeshita et al. [2024], Liu et al. [2024e]. While scientific posters are widespread in scientific communication, no poster summarization benchmark has been proposed in the literature. Our proposed POSTERSUM aims to address this gap.

Methods	R1	R-2	R-L	Met
Without clustering	42.25	14.30	22.76	23.97
With clustering	46.68	15.73	24.18	30.87

Table 4: Comparison of SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE with and without clustering — clustering the segments yields more accurate results.

Methods	R1	R-2	R-L	Met
mPLUG-DocOwl2	37.04	9.15	19.71	19.6
Ours with DocOwl2	42.48	11.18	20.61	26.72
Ours with MiniCPM	46.68	15.73	24.18	30.87

Table 5: Comparison of using mPLUG-DocOwl2 as local summarize. Applying SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE shows improvement compared to using the model itself.

Document Layout Analysis and Segmentation. Understanding document layouts plays a significant role in processing complex visual documents like scientific posters. Recent work in document layout analysis Peng et al. [2022], Wang et al. [2024b], Luo et al. [2024], Appalaraju et al. [2024] aims at identifying and classifying different regions within a document considering spatial relationships and content type. Previous work has also focused on understanding individual elements in documents, such as charts [Masry et al., 2022] and tables [Zheng et al., 2024]. However, most existing approaches are designed for either standard documents or individual elements like charts and tables and do not capture the complex layouts and the rich multimodal structure of scientific posters, which typically consist of text, charts, equations, and tables.

D Ablation Studies and Analysis

Effect of Clustering on Summarization. To quantify the impact of clustering in our SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE approach, we conduct an ablation study that removes the clustering step. Specifically, we select the top-k segments (with $k = 8$) based on their region size to generate local and global summaries. Table 4 shows that clustering improves the ROUGE-1 score by +4.43, ROUGE-2 by +1.43, and ROUGE-L by +1.42 over the non-clustered baseline. We hypothesize that clustering helps reduce redundant segments and improves context aggregation.

Effect of Local Vision Summarization. To assess the role of the local summarization model in SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE, we replaced MiniCPM-Llama3-V-2.5 with mPLUG-DocOwl2, which previously ranked second among open-source models under the CoT setting. Table 5 shows that using mPLUG-DocOwl2 with our hierarchical approach boosts ROUGE-1 to 42.48 and METEOR to 26.72 compared to using the model in the CoT setting. However, it does not outperform our method using MiniCPM. These findings highlight that the segmentation and summarization approach substantially improves performance compared to using the poster as a single input.

Human Evaluation We conducted a human evaluation to compare the quality of summaries generated by our method against the best models in each category (MiniCPM CoT, Llama-3.2-11B-V LoRA, GPT-4o ZS). Forty crowdworkers were recruited via Prolific (all L1 English speakers, master's/doctoral degree holders, and at least 100 previously approved submissions) and compensated at $17/hr. We randomly sampled 40 posters, and participants viewed the poster image, the reference abstract, and one candidate summary, resulting in 160 (4x40) poster–summary evaluations. They rated each summary on 5-point Likert scales for each of four dimensions: **Fluency**, **Coherence**, **Faithfulness**, and **Relevance**. Across all dimensions, SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE received the highest mean ratings (see Figure 3). A one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's HSD confirmed that SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE significantly outperformed MiniCPM and Llama-3.2-11B-V on every dimension ($p < .01$ for all) and surpassed GPT-4o on Faithfulness and Relevance ($p < .05$). However, differences with GPT-4o in Fluency and Coherence did not reach significance. More statistical details and instructions are available in Appendices K and L.

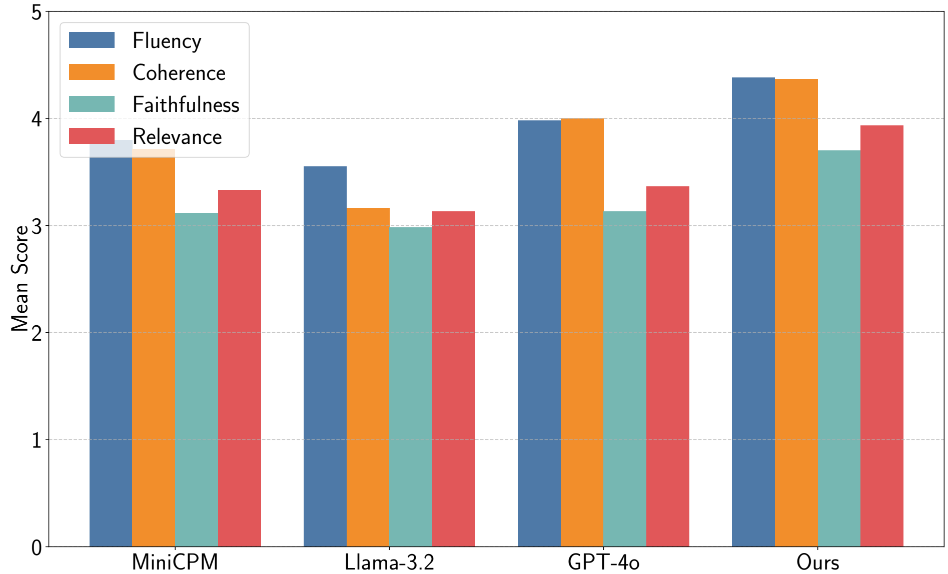


Figure 3: Mean 5-point Likert ratings for Fluency, Coherence, Faithfulness, and Relevance across four methods. SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE (ours) achieves the highest scores across all the dimensions.

E Prompt Templates

Prompt Template for Zero-Shot
Write an abstract for an AI conference paper for the given research poster image.

Prompt Template for CoT
Analyze the research poster image step by step. First, identify the title and main research problem. Then, briefly describe the methodology used. Next, summarize the key findings or results. Finally, note the conclusion or implications. Using this information, write an abstract for the given research poster image.

F Effect of Poster Text Content on Summarization Performance

To investigate whether posters with a high amount of text result in better summarization performance, we analyze the relationship between OCR-extracted text length and ROUGE-L scores using our SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE method. Specifically, we use MMOCR to extract text from each poster and compute its total length in characters (not in tokens).

4 presents the mean ROUGE-L scores across different OCR text-length bins. The dotted line represents the number of posters in each text-length bin. We observe that summarization performance tends to improve as the amount of text in the poster increases. However, the correlation remains weak (*Pearson* $r = 0.213$, *Spearman* $r = 0.210$), suggesting that text in the poster alone is not a strong predictor of summarization quality. Low performance in posters with minimal text also highlights the need for more robust multimodal understanding of figures, charts, equations, and tables.

Prompt Template for Local Summary

Describe all the text, tables, figures, and equations in the image.

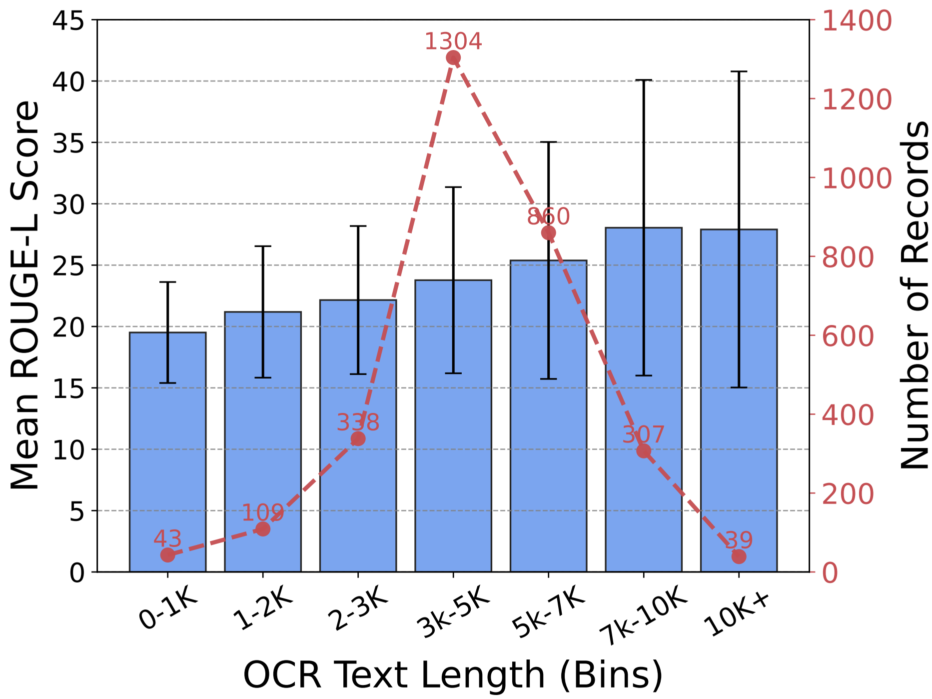


Figure 4: Effect of text present in the poster on summarization. We report mean ROUGE-L scores for different OCR-extracted character-length bins. The red dashed line represents the number of posters in each bin.

G Selecting the Number of Clusters

To select the number of clusters (k) for our SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE, we conducted an empirical analysis on a subset of 100 posters from the validation set, varying the number of clusters from 2 to 10. 5 presents the mean ROUGE-L score for each cluster configuration. In these experiments, the local and global summarization components remained fixed.

We observe that the best performance is achieved at $k = 8$ which was used in our final experiments. Additionally, we limit the maximum number of clusters to 10 in the analysis to keep the inference time of our local summarization manageable.

H Additional Experiment Details

Table 6 summarizes the versions of the closed-source models used in our experiments. For fine-tuning, we use a learning rate of 1×10^{-4} with the Adam optimizer ($\beta_1 = 0.9, \beta_2 = 0.999, \epsilon = 1 \times 10^{-8}$) and a cosine learning rate schedule. We employ LoRA with rank $r = 8$, $\alpha = 8$, and a dropout rate of 0.1.

All images are processed and scaled by the respective model's image processor for model specific sizes. In the case of closed-source models, we scale each image to a maximum width of 2048 while preserving the original aspect ratio due to size limitations. All the models were trained using 2 A100 GPUs with 80GB of memory. We used the Huggingface *evaluate* library for the implementation of the metrics. Our method's additional wall-clock time per batch is approximately 1.75 seconds for the segmentation and clustering stage and 6.02 seconds for the two stages.

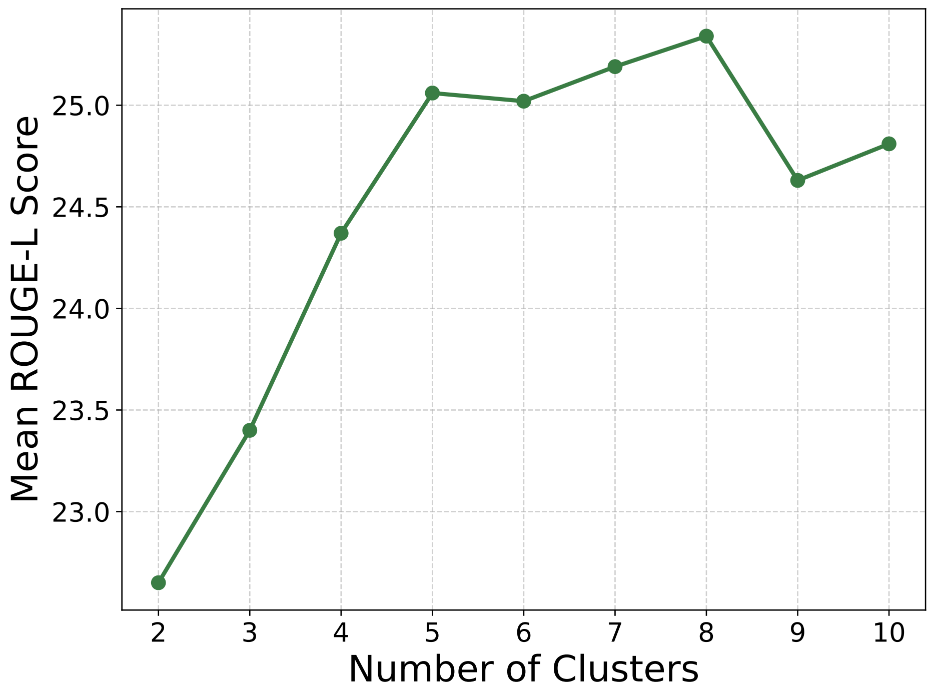


Figure 5: Effect of varying the number of clusters on ROUGE-L performance on SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE

Model	Version
GPT-4o	gpt-4o-2024-08-06
Gemini 2.0	gemini-2.0-flash-exp
Claude 3.5 Sonnet	claude-3-5-sonnet-20241022

Table 6: Details of the closed-sourced models.

I Limitations

While our work advances scientific poster summarization, we should highlight a few limitations. First, our dataset is restricted to machine learning conference posters from 2022 to 2024, which may limit the generalization to other scientific domains. Second, while practical, automated topic labeling using GPT-4o may introduce biases or inaccuracies in the topic distribution. The proposed SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE method relies heavily on the quality of the initial segmentation: a suboptimal segmentation can lead to fragmented or redundant local summaries. Our method also assumes that the content can be meaningfully decomposed into spatial regions, which may not hold for posters with complex cross-referencing or interdependent visual elements. We considered the abstract as a ground-truth summary of the poster, but the poster may sometimes differ from the paper.

J Ethics Statement

Dataset. All the scientific posters and abstracts in our dataset are sourced from publicly accessible conference resources. Additionally, we sought permission from the conference website contacts to use the publicly available data for research purposes.

Multimodal Large Language Models. This paper utilizes pre-trained multimodal large language models, which have been shown to exhibit various biases, occasionally hallucinate, and generate non-faithful text. Therefore, summaries generated using our dataset should not be released without automatic filtering or manual verification to ensure accuracy and reliability.

Bias. Despite efforts to include a wide range of posters, the dataset may not fully represent the diversity of research poster styles, languages, or scientific disciplines. As a result, models trained on POSTERSUM may exhibit biases towards the types of posters included in the dataset. Future work should consider expanding the dataset to encompass a broader spectrum of academic fields and visual formats to mitigate potential biases.

K Human Evaluation Statistical Analysis

Model	**Fl**	**C**	**Fa**	**R**
MiniCPM (CoT)	3.80	3.72	3.12	3.33
Llama-3.2-11B-V (LoRA)	3.55	3.17	2.98	3.13
GPT-4o (ZS)	3.98	4.00	3.13	3.37
SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE	4.38	4.37	3.70	3.93

Table 7: Mean Likert ratings (1–5) for each model across the four dimensions. Fl: Fluency, C: Coherence, Fa: Faithfulness, R: Relevance

Mean Likert ratings for each model are provided in Table 7. We conducted one-way ANOVAs to assess whether there were statistically significant differences among the models across the four dimensions. The results showed a significant difference across all models:

- **Fluency**: $F = 9.20, p < 0.001$
- **Coherence**: $F = 20.33, p < 0.001$
- **Faithfulness**: $F = 6.27, p = 0.0004$
- **Relevance**: $F = 6.64, p = 0.0003$

To identify the specific differences among the models, Tukey's HSD post-hoc tests were performed for all the dimensions. SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE method significantly outperformed all the models on Faithfulness and Relevance.

- **Faithfulness**: +0.58 vs. MiniCPM (p = 0.007), +0.72 vs. Llama (p=0.0005), +0.57 vs. GPT-4o (p = 0.0098)
- **Relevance**: +0.60 vs. MiniCPM (p=0.009), +0.80 vs. Llama (p=0.0002), +0.57 vs. GPT-4o (p=0.0155)

Against GPT-4o, SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE 's advantages in Fluency (+0.40, p=0.0717) and Coherence (+0.37, p=0.0987) did not reach significance, although it remained significantly higher than MiniCPM and Llama on those dimensions:

- **Fluency**: +0.58 vs. MiniCPM (p=0.0025), +0.83 vs. Llama (p<0.001)
- **Coherence**: +0.65 vs. MiniCPM (p=0.0003), +1.20 vs. Llama (p<0.001)

L Instructions for Human Evaluation

In this task, you will assess the quality of computer-generated summaries of scientific posters by comparing each against the poster and its reference summary. For each trial, you will be shown:

1. Poster Image.
2. Reference Summary.
3. Generated Summary.

Your task is to rate the Generated Summary on four dimensions using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Poor, 5 = Excellent).

Dimensions of Evaluation

Fluency This dimension evaluates whether the generated summary is grammatically correct, easy to read, and well-structured.

Coherence This dimension assesses whether the sentences in the generated summary flow logically and maintain a consistent narrative.

Faithfulness This dimension checks if all the facts presented in the generated summary are accurate and can be directly inferred from the poster image and reference summary.

Relevance This dimension evaluates whether the generated summary includes the key findings and contributions shown in the poster and reference summary, without omitting important information.

Rating Procedure

For each poster–summary pair:

1. View the poster image and reference summary carefully.
2. Read the generated summary in its entirety.
3. Assign a score (1–5) for each of the four dimensions, based only on the definitions above.
4. Minor typos or formatting issues should not lower your score unless they impede understanding.

M Dataset Examples with Model Summaries

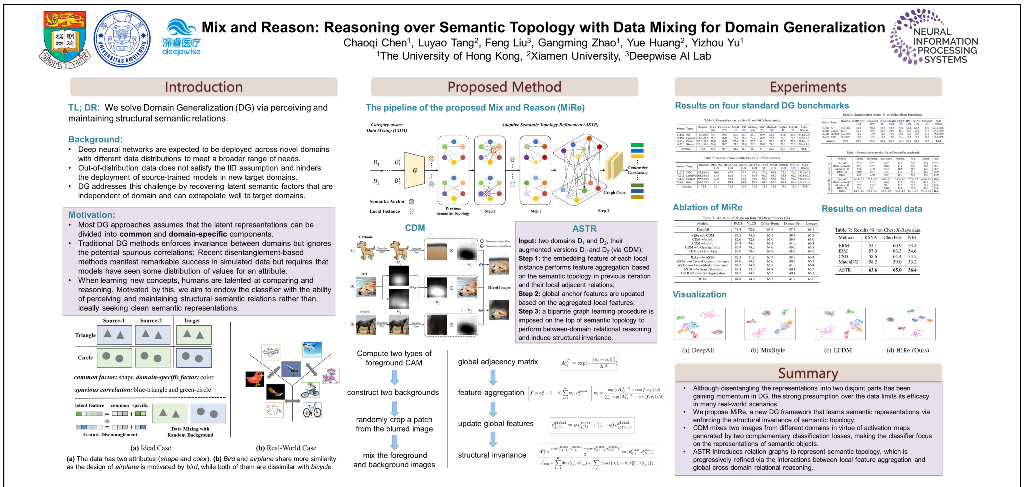
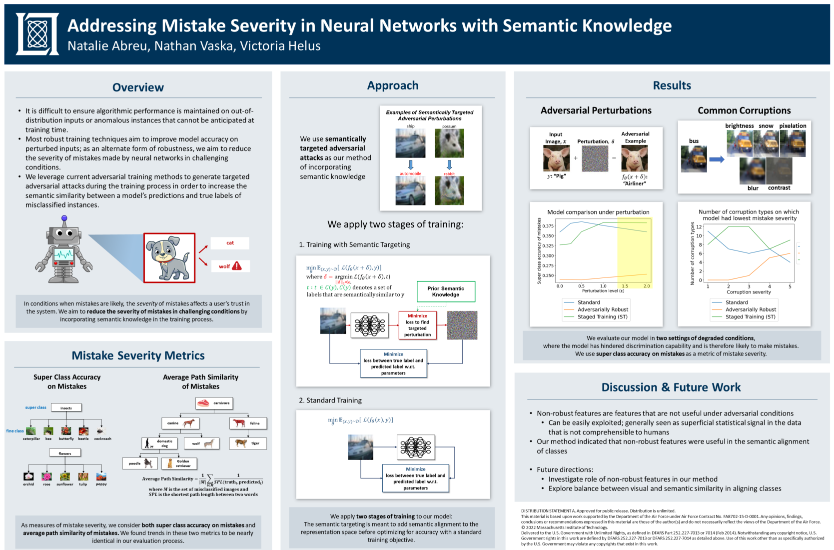
Model	Output
 	
Reference	Domain generalization (DG) enables generalizing a learning machine from multiple seen source domains to an unseen target one. The general objective of DG methods is to learn semantic representations that are independent of domain labels, which is theoretically sound but empirically challenged due to the complex mixture of common and domain-specific factors. Although disentangling the representations into two disjoint parts has been gaining momentum in DG, the strong presumption over the data limits its efficacy in many real-world scenarios. In this paper, we propose Mix and Reason (MiRe), a new DG framework that learns semantic representations via enforcing the structural invariance of semantic topology. MiRe consists of two key components, namely, Category-aware Data Mixing (CDM) and Adaptive Semantic Topology Refinement (ASTR). CDM mixes two images from different domains in virtue of activation maps generated by two complementary classification losses, making the classifier focus on the representations of semantic objects. ASTR introduces relation graphs to represent semantic topology, which is progressively refined via the interactions between local feature aggregation and global cross-domain relational reasoning. Experiments on multiple DG benchmarks validate the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed MiRe.
MiniCPM CoT	The paper is about Mix and Reason, a methodology for domain generalization that reasons over semantic topology to mix data from different domains and construct new target domains. It addresses the problem of limited training data by leveraging the IID assumption and the representations learned from the source domain to perform well in the target domain. The proposed methodology involves a pipeline of the proposed Mix and Reason (MiRe) component, which takes the adaptive semantic topology refinement (ASTR) component as its backbone. The key results show that the proposed methodology outperforms state-of-the-art methods on four benchmark datasets, including CelebA, CUB, Stanford 2007, and COCO.
Llama-3.2-11B-V FT	Deep neural networks (DNNs) are expected to be deployed across novel domains. However, out-of-distribution (OOD) data does not satisfy the assumption and hinders DNNs from generalizing well to target domains. In this paper, we propose Mix and Reason (MIRa) for domain generalization (DG) via perceiving and reasoning over semantic topology. Specifically, MIRa divides input common and domain-specific components and captures their potential spurious correlations. Reasoning over semantic topology enables MIRa to disentangle attribute and domain-specific representations and learn domain-invariant representations. Extensive experiments on four standard DG benchmarks show that MIRa achieves state-of-the-art performance. Besides, MIRa can be applied to many DG methods and significantly improve their performance.
GPT-4o	Domain Generalization (DG) for deep neural networks poses a significant challenge in adapting models to varied out-of-distribution data. This paper introduces "Mix and Reason" (MiRe), a novel framework leveraging semantic topology reasoning and data mixing to enhance domain generalization. MiRe employs a two-part approach, utilizing Anchored Semantic Topology Reasoning (ASTR) to retain relational features across domains and Contrastive Data Mixing (CDM) to generate robust feature representations. Experiments were conducted on four standard DG benchmarks, demonstrating substantial improvements in model adaptability and performance. Additionally, results on medical datasets underscore the frameworkś efficacy in maintaining domain-invariant characteristics across diverse conditions. This research highlights the strength of integrating semantic relationships with innovative data augmentation techniques, offering a scalable solution for realistic multi-domain scenarios.
SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE	Domain Generalization (DG) is a critical challenge in machine learning, where models are expected to generalize well across novel domains with different data distributions. Existing DG methods often rely on strong assumptions about the data or ignore potential spurious correlations. In this work, we propose a novel DG framework, Mix and Reason (MiRe), which learns semantic representations by enforcing the structural invariance of semantic topology. MiRe consists of two key components: Category-Aware Data Mixing (CDM) and Adaptive Logic Semantic Topology Refinement (ASTR). CDM mixes two images from different domains using activation maps generated by complementary classification losses, focusing the classifier on semantic object representations. ASTR introduces relation graphs to represent semantic topology, which is progressively refined via interactions between local feature aggregation and global cross-domain relational reasoning. We evaluate MiRe on four standard DG benchmarks and medical data, achieving state-of-the-art performance and outperforming existing methods. Our results demonstrate the effectiveness of MiRe in handling domain shifts and provide insights into how to better perceive and maintain structural semantic relations in machine learning.

Table 8: Sample of poster image from Chen et al. [2022] with gold reference and model generated summaries



Model	**Output**
Reference	Robustness in deep neural networks and machine learning algorithms in general is an open research challenge. In particular, it is difficult to ensure algorithmic performance is maintained on out-of-distribution inputs or anomalous instances that cannot be anticipated at training time. Embodied agents will be deployed in these conditions, and are likely to make incorrect predictions. An agent will be viewed as untrustworthy unless it can maintain its performance in dynamic environments. Most robust training techniques aim to improve model accuracy on perturbed inputs; as an alternate form of robustness, we aim to reduce the severity of mistakes made by neural networks in challenging conditions. We leverage current adversarial training methods to generate targeted adversarial attacks during the training process in order to increase the semantic similarity between a model's predictions and true labels of misclassified instances. Results demonstrate that our approach performs better with respect to mistake severity compared to standard and adversarially trained models. We also find an intriguing role that non-robust features play with regards to semantic similarity.
MiniCPM CoT	The paper is about the problem of mistake severity in neural networks and the use of semantic knowledge to address it. The research problem is the inability of neural networks to accurately predict the severity of mistakes, leading to poor model accuracy. The methodology involves incorporating semantic knowledge into the training process to generate targeted adversarial attacks. The key results show that using semantic knowledge to guide the attacks leads to better model accuracy and improved performance on benchmarks. The conclusion suggests that the use of semantic knowledge is a promising approach to addressing the problem of mistake severity in neural networks.
Llama-3.2-11B-V FT	It is difficult to ensure algorithmic performance is maintained at out-of-distribution (OOD) training time for neural networks due to the presence of perturbed inputs. An alternate form of robustness, we aim to reduce the conditions in which mistakes are made by neural networks. We leverage semantic similarity between a model's predictions and labels of OOD data as a measure of mistake severity. We propose a two-stage training method that generates targeted perturbations of semantic similarity between a model's predictions and true labels of OOD data. Our experiments show that our method improves upon state-of-the-art methods in aligning class similarity between a model's predictions and true labels of OOD data. Our code is available at https://github.com/natale-abreu/semi-targeted-adversarial-training.git.
GPT-4o	This paper addresses the challenge of reducing mistake severity in neural networks under adversarial and anomalous conditions by incorporating semantic knowledge into the training process. Traditional robust training techniques typically focus on improving model accuracy on perturbed inputs, but often overlook the semantic alignment between model predictions and true labels. We propose a novel method utilizing semantically targeted adversarial attacks to train neural networks, aiming to enhance semantic similarity and reduce the impact of severe errors.Our approach encompasses a two-stage training process: firstly integrating semantic knowledge through targeted adversarial perturbations, followed by standard training protocols. The methodology was tested using metrics such as super class accuracy on mistakes and average path similarity of mistakes, which measure semantic closeness between mistaken and true labels. This research highlights the value of non-robust features in capturing semantic alignments and suggests future exploration into balancing visual and semantic similarities for enhanced model reliability.
SEGMENT & SUMMARIZE	Ensuring algorithmic performance on out-of-distribution inputs or anomalous instances is a significant challenge in neural networks. Traditional robust training techniques focus on improving model accuracy on perturbed inputs, whereas we propose an alternate form of robustness by reducing the severity of mistakes made by neural networks in challenging conditions. We leverage current adversarial training methods to generate targeted adversarial attacks during the training process, increasing the semantic similarity between a model's predictions and true labels of misclassified instances. Our approach involves two stages of training: Semantic Targeting and Prior Semantic Knowledge. We demonstrate that by incorporating semantic knowledge in the training process, we can reduce the severity of mistakes in challenging conditions, thereby improving user trust in the system. Our results show that the proposed method outperforms traditional robust training techniques in terms of reducing mistake severity, making it a promising approach for addressing mistake severity in neural networks.

Table 9: Sample of poster image from the work Abreu et al. [2022] with gold reference and model generated summaries