

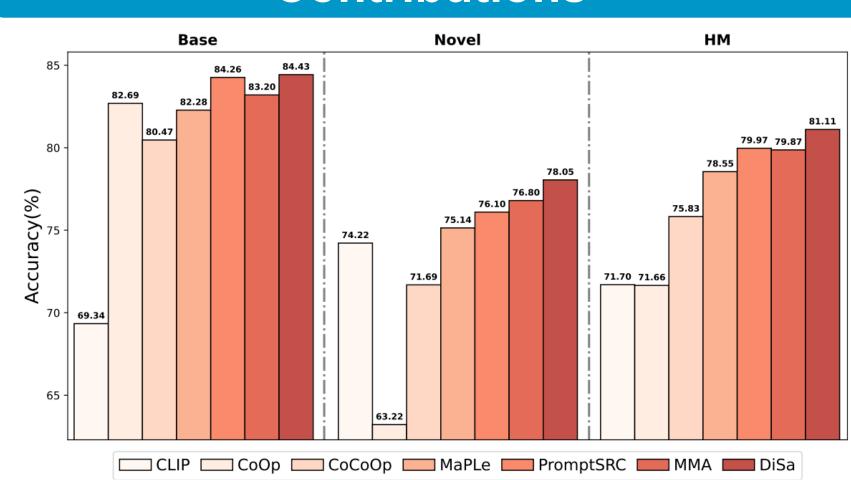
# DiSa: Directional Saliency-Aware Prompt Learning for Generalizable Vision-Language Models August 3-7, 2025 \*\*Company Company Company Algorithms | Participated Prompt Learning for Generalizable Vision-Language Models | Participated Prompt Learning For Generalizable Vision-Language Vision-Langu

Clemson University

# Challenges

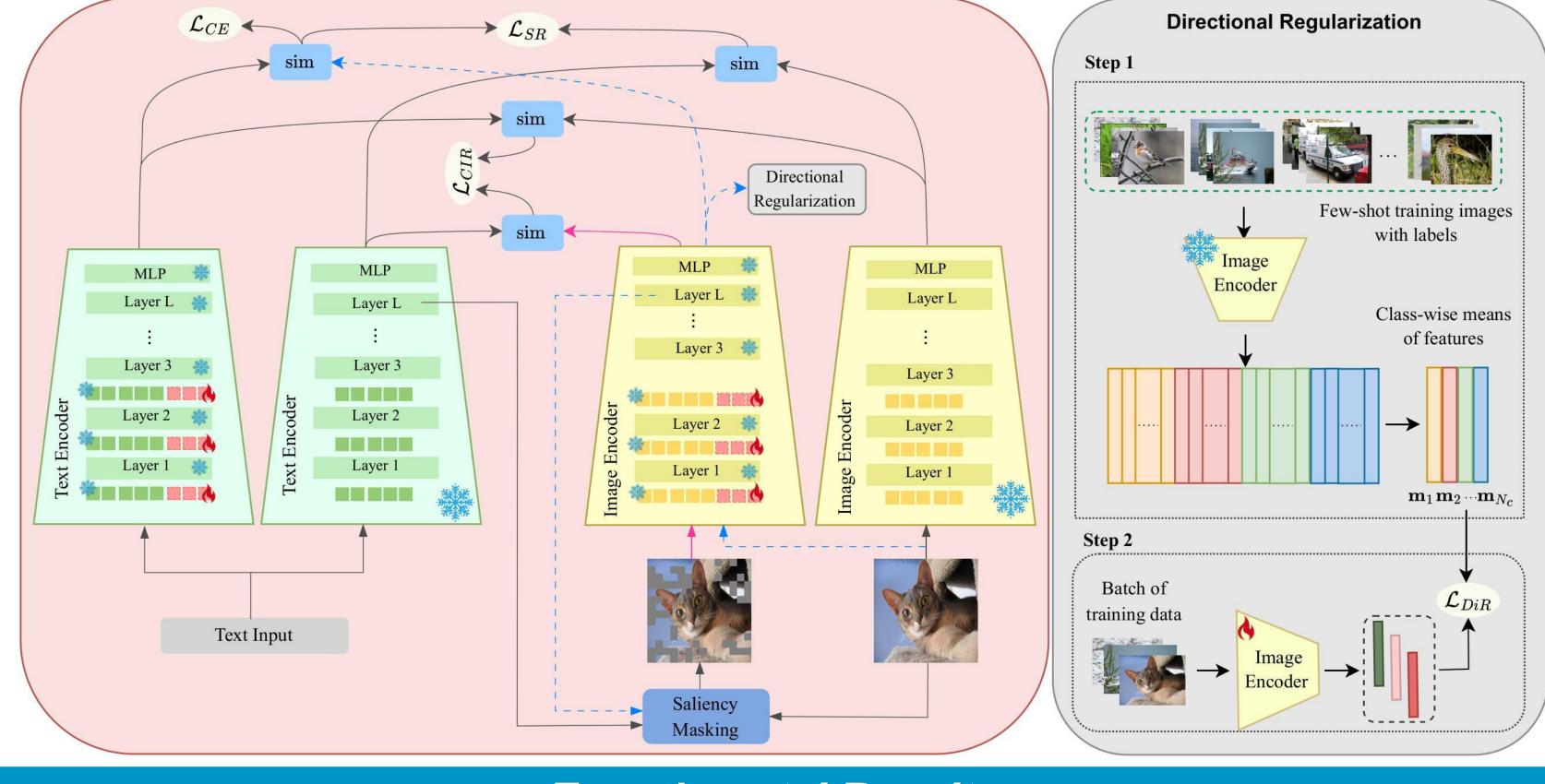
- > Few-shot fine-tuning often leads to overfitting optimizing prompts for task-specific objectives, restricting the model's ability to generalize beyond the training samples.
- > This overfitting poses a significant challenge for vision-language models to new unseen classes within the same domain.

### Contributions



- > DiSa introduces CIR, a novel regularizationprompt learning framework that promotes interaction between the modalityspecific branches of prompted and frozen models.
- regularization approach that prompted features with class-wise prototypes, represented as mean embeddings from the frozen model.
- extensive evaluations on 11 popular image classification benchmarks demonstrate the effectiveness of DiSa in all the base-to-novel generalization, cross-dataset transfer, domain generalization, and few-shot learning settings.

## DiSa Framework



# **Experimental Results**

Base-to-novel generalization evaluation.	
Base-io-novel deneralization evaluation	

76.47 67.88

77.12 71.10 73.99

Base New HM

94.10 82.69 88.03

(a) Average over 11 datasets						
	Base	New	HM			
CLIP [29]	69.34	74.22	71.70			
CoOp [45]	82.69	63.22	71.66			
CoCoOp [44]	80.47	71.69	75.83			
Maple [19]	82.28	75.14	78.55			
PromptSRC [20]	84.26	76.10	79.97			
CoPrompt [33]	84.00	77.23	80.48			
MMA [39]	83.20	76.80	79.87			
APEX [40]	83.99	76.76	80.04			
TCP [41]	84.13	75.36	79.51			
DiSa (Ours)	84.43	78.05	81.11			
(d) OxfordPets						
	Base	New	HM			
CLIP[29]	91.17	97.26	94.12			
CoOp[45]	93.67	95.29	94.47			
CoCoOp[44]	95.20	97.69	96.43			
Maple [19]	95.43	97.76	96.58			
PromptSRC [20]	95.33	97.30	96.30			
CoPrompt [33]	95.67	98.10	96.87			
MMA [39]	95.40	98.07	96.72			
APEX [40]	95.11	97.27	96.18			
TCP [41]	94.67	97.20	95.92			
DiSa (Ours)	95.48	98.67	97.05			
(g) Food 101						
	Base	New	HM			
CLIP[29]	92.43	91.22	90.66			
CoOp[45]	88.33	82.26	85.19			
CoCoOp[44]	90.70	91.29	90.99			
Maple [19]	90.71	92.05	91.38			
PromptSRC [20]	90.67	91.53	91.10			
CoPrompt [33]	90.73	92.07	91.40			
MMA [39]	90.13	91.30	90.71			
APEX [40]	89.60	92.06	90.81			
TCP [41]	90.57	91.37	90.97			
DiSa (Ours)	90.81	92.32	91.56			
(j) DTD						

Base New HM

53.24 59.90 56.37

79.44 41.18 54.24 77.01 56.00 64.85

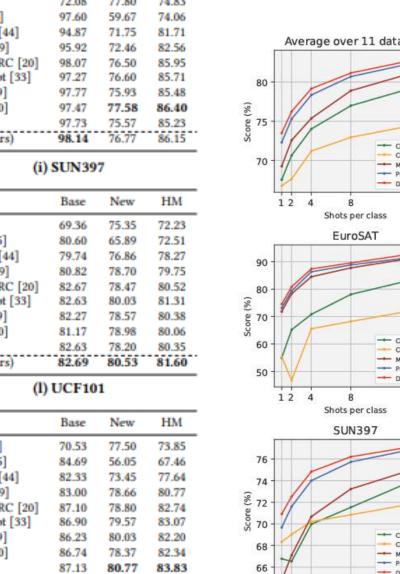
80.36 59.18 68.16

83.37 62.97 71.75

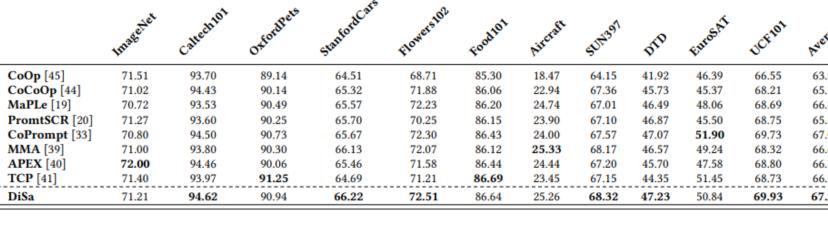
83.33 65.71 73.49

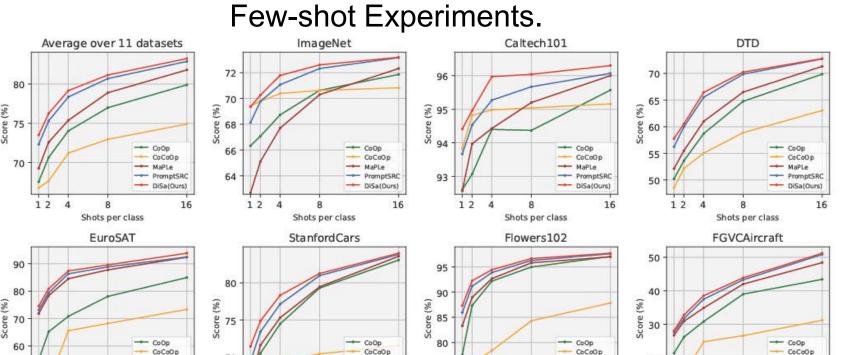
#### 98.00 89.81 93.73 97.96 93.81 95.84 98.27 94.90 96.55 98.40 94.00 96.15

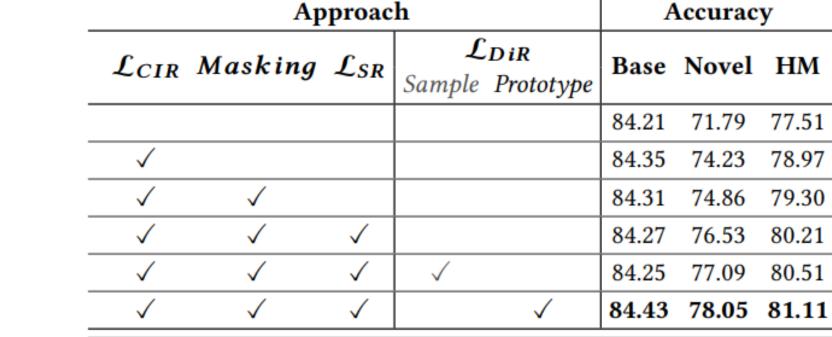
APEX [40]	98.18	95.06	96.59
TCP [41]	98.23	94.67	96.42
DiSa (Ours)	98.29	95.41	96.83
(f) F	lowers	102	
	Base	New	НМ
CLIP[29]	72.08	77.80	74.83
CoOp[45]	97.60	59.67	74.06
CoCoOp[44]	94.87	71.75	81.71
Maple [19]	95.92	72.46	82.56
PromptSRC [20]	98.07	76.50	85.95
CoPrompt [33]	97.27	76.60	85.71
MMA [39]	97.77	75.93	85.48
APEX [40]	97.47	77.58	86.40
TCP [41]	97.73	75.57	
DiSa (Ours)	98.14	76.77	86.15
(i)	SUN39	7	
	Base	New	НМ
CLIP[29]	69.36	75.35	72.23
CoOp [45]	80.60	65.89	72.51



# Cross-dataset evaluation







Analysis of the effectiveness of

each component in DiSa

# Methodology

The DiSa employs two complementary regularization approaches: saliency-aware crossinteractive regularization and directional regularization.

Cross-Interactive Regularization Los

$$\mathcal{L}_{CIR} = \mathcal{D}_{KL}(q^{\mathbf{f}_p \mathbf{g}_o}, q^{\mathbf{f}_o \mathbf{g}_p}),$$

$$q^{\mathbf{f}_p \mathbf{g}_o} = \sin(\mathbf{f}_p, \mathbf{g}_o), \ q^{\mathbf{f}_o \mathbf{g}_p} = \sin(\mathbf{f}_o, \mathbf{g}_p),$$

**Directional Regularization Loss:** 

$$\mathcal{L}_{DiR} = \left| 1 - \cos(\mathbf{f}_p, \mathbf{m}_i) \right|, \quad \mathbf{m}_i = \frac{1}{|I_j|} \sum_{j \in I_j} \mathbf{f}_{o_j},$$

Score-based Loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SR} = \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{KL}}(q^{\mathbf{f}_{p}\mathbf{g}_{p}}, q^{\mathbf{f}_{o}\mathbf{g}_{o}}),$$

$$q^{\mathbf{f}_{p}\mathbf{g}_{p}} = \sin(\mathbf{f}_{p}, \mathbf{g}_{p}), \ q^{\mathbf{f}_{o}\mathbf{g}_{o}} = \sin(\mathbf{f}_{o}, \mathbf{g}_{o}).$$

**Total Loss:** 

$$\mathcal{L}_{total} = \mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{SR} + \mathcal{L}_{CIR} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{DiR},$$

#### **Experiments**

- > We validate our method across four different settings: generalization from base-to-novel, classes, cross-dataset evaluation, domain generalization, and few-shot learning.
- For base-to-novel, cross-dataset and few-shot experiments: Generic-object datasets (ImageNet and Caltech101), Fine-grained datasets (Oxford Pets, Stanford Cars, Flowers 102, Food 101, and FGVC Aircraft), remote sensing classification dataset (EuroSAT), scene recognition dataset (SUN397), Action recognition dataset (UCF101), Texture dataset (DTD). For domain generalization experiments: ImageNetV2, ImageNet Sketch, ImageNet-A, ImageNet-R.
- > Ablations studies proves that components complement each other to mitigate overfitting in vision-language model adaptation, leading to improved generalization performance.

Comparison of feature alignment strategies.

