C280, Computer Vision

Prof. Trevor Darrell trevor@eecs.berkeley.edu

Lecture 13: Topic Models for Recognition

Last Lecture

- Scanning window paradigm
- GIST
- HOG
- Boosted Face Detection
- Local-feature Alignment; from Roberts to Lowe...
- BOW Indexing

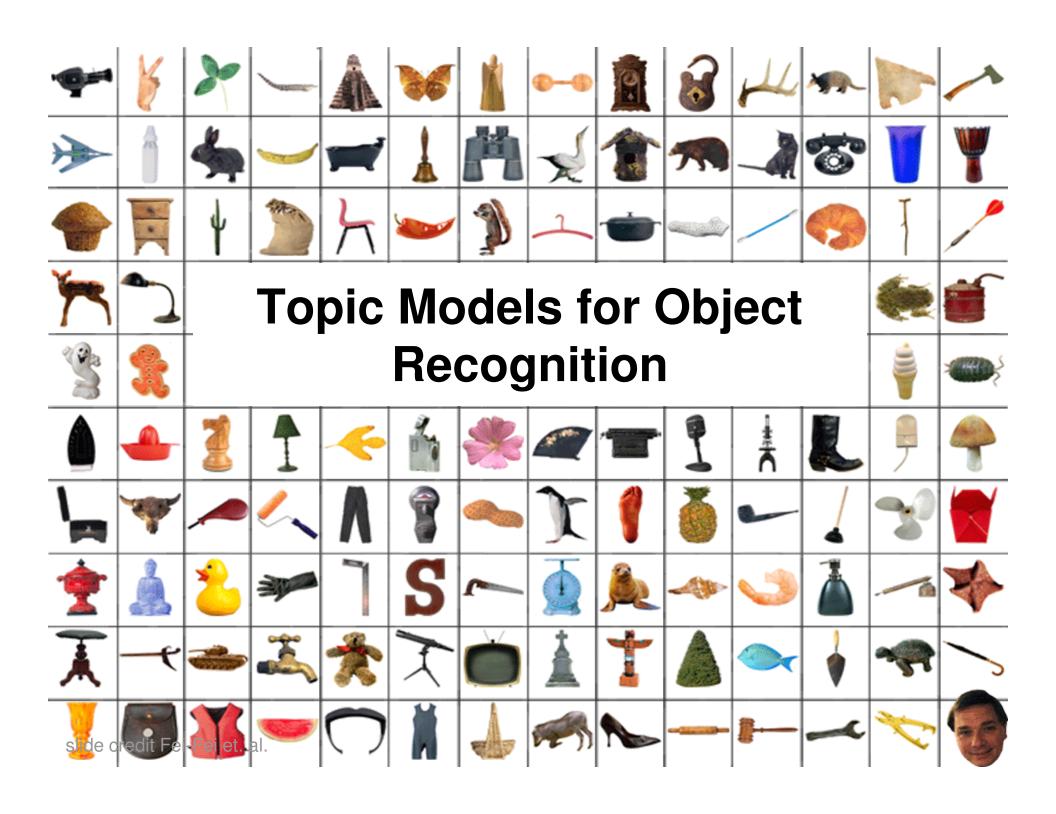
Next three lectures

- Today: learning object categories from the web
 - LSA and LDA models
 - Harvesting training data from the web
 - Exploiting image and text
- Tues. Oct. 20th: Generative models
 - Condensation
 - ISM
 - Transformed-HDPs
 - More Context...
- Thurs. Oct. 22nd: Advanced BOW kernels
 - Pyramid and spatial-pyramid match
 - Multi-kernel learning
 - Latent-part SVM models

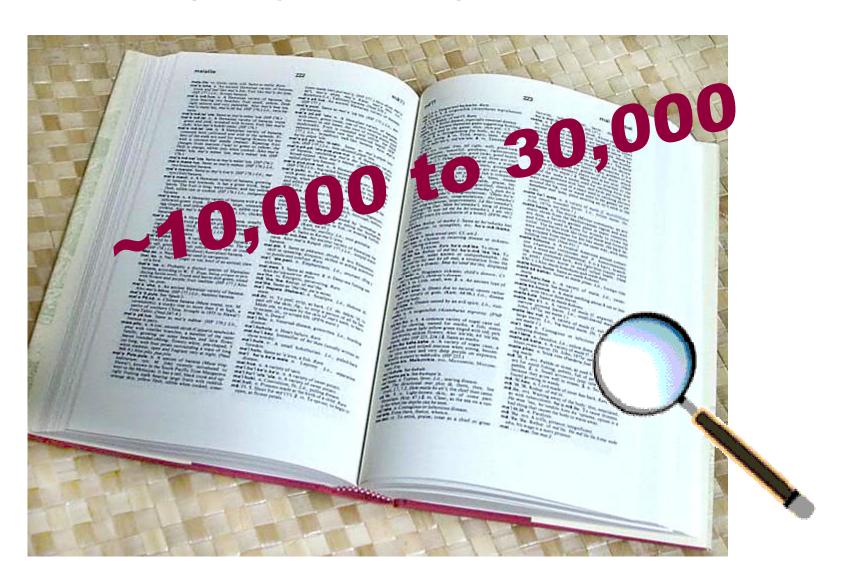
Today: Topic Models for Recognition

Guest lecture by Kate Saenko:

- Dataset issues
- Topic models for category discovery [Sivic05]
- Category discovery from web [Fergus05]
- Bootstrapping a category model [Li07]
- Using text in addition to image [Berg06]
- Learning objects from a dictionary [Saenko08]



How many object categories are there?



slide credit Fei-Fei et. al. Biederman 1987

Dataset Issues In Object Recognition

Datasets

Caltech101/256

[Fei-Fei et al, 2004]

[Griffin et al, 2007]

























[Everingham et al, 2009]





























Datasets

ESP

[Ahn et al, 2006]





Dog
Leash
German
Shepard
Standing
Canine

LabelMe

[Russell et al, 2005]



TinyImage

Torralba et al. 2007



Lotus Hill

[Yao et al, 2007]



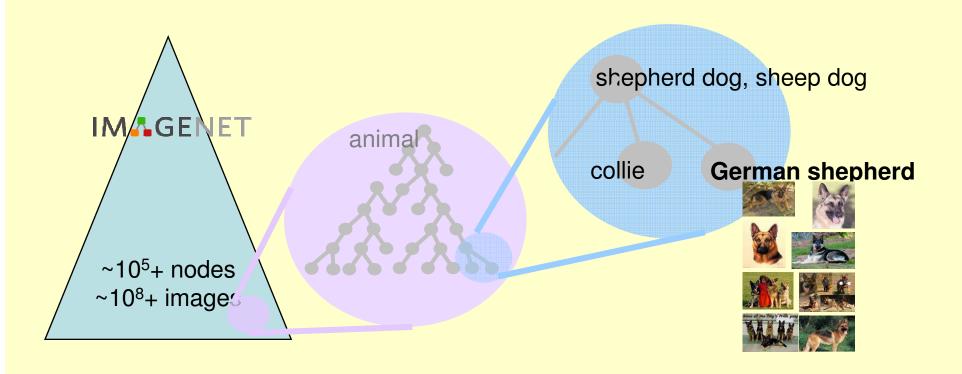
slide credit Fei-Fei et. al.

Size of existing datasets

Datasets	# of categories	# of images per category	# of total images	Collected by
Caltech101	101	~100	~10K	Human
Lotus Hill	~300	~ 500	~150K	Human
LabelMe	183	~200	~30K	Human
Ideal	~30K	>>10^2	A LOT	Machine



- An ontology of images based on WordNet
- Collected using Amazon Mechanical Turk





14,847 categories, 9,349,136 images

- Animals
 - Fish
 - Bird
 - Mammal
 - Invertebrate
- Scenes
 - Indoors
 - Geological formations

- Sport Activities
- Fabric Materials
- Instrumentation
 - Tool
 - Appliances
 - **—** ...
- Plants
 - **–** ...

IM & GENET

"Cycling"

The sport of traveling on a bicycle or motorcycle

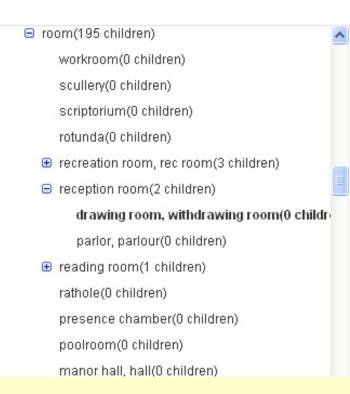
- ☐ ImageNet(14790 children)
 - animal, animate being, beast, brute, creature, fauna(39)
 - fabric, cloth, material, textile(283 children)
 - □ sport, athletics(176 children)
 - ⊕ rowing, row(2 children)
 - ⊕ athletic game(70 children)
 - riding, horseback riding, equitation(8 children)
 archery(0 children)
 - cycling(3 children)
 - sledding(3 children)
 - skating(6 children)
 rock climbing(0 children)
 spectator sport(0 children)



IM GENET

"Drawing room, withdrawing room"

A formal room where visitors can be received and entertained



1160 Images indexed

*Imagae of childran concate are not included. All imagae chown are thumbnaile. Imagae may he

slide credit Fei-Fei et. al.

Deng, Wei, Socher, Li, Li, Fei-Fei, CVPR 2009

How much supervision do you need to learn models of objects?

Object label + segmentation

LabelMe, PASCAL, TU Darmstadt, MIT scenes and objects

MIT+CMU frontal faces

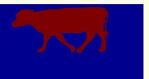


Viola & Jones '01 Rowley et al. '98



















Object appears somewhere in the image

Caltech 101, PASCAL, MSRC

airplane motorbike face car

Fergus et al. '03, Csurka et al. '04, Dorko & Schmid '05

Image + text caption

Corel, Flickr, Names+faces, ESP game







British director Sam Mendes and his partner actress Kate Winslet arrive at the London premiere of 'The Road to Perdition', September 18, 2002. The films stars Tom Hanks as a Chicago hit man who has a separate family life and co-stars Paul Newman and Jude Law. REUTERS/Dan Chung

Barnard et al. '03, Berg et al. '04

Images only

Given a collection of unlabeled images, discover visual object categories and their segmentation



- Which images contain the same object(s)?
- Where is the object in the image?

Discovering Objects and Their Location in Images

J. Sivic, B. C. Russell, A. A. Efros,

A. Zisserman, W. T. Freeman.

Presented at the International Conference on Computer Vision, 2005.

Analogy: Discovering topics in text collections

Text document

The William Randolph Hearst Foundation will give \$1.25 million to Lincoln Center, Metropolitan Opera Co., New York Philharmonic and Juilliard School. "Our board felt that we had a real opportunity to make a mark on the future of the performing arts with these grants an act every bit as important as our traditional areas of support in health, medical research, education and the social services," Hearst Foundation President Randolph A. Hearst said Monday in announcing the grants. Lincoln Center's share will be \$200,000 for its new building, which will house young artists and provide new public facilities. The Metropolitan Opera Co. and New York Philharmonic will receive \$400,000 each. The Juilliard School, where music and the performing arts are taught, will get \$250,000. The Hearst Foundation, a leading supporter of the Lincoln Center Consolidated Corporate Fund, will make its usual annual \$100,000 donation, too.

Discovered topics

"Arts"	"Budgets"	"Children"	"Education"
NEW FILM SHOW MUSIC MOVIE PLAY MUSICAL BEST ACTOR	MILLION TAX PROGRAM BUDGET BILLION FEDERAL YEAR SPENDING NEW	CHILDREN WOMEN PEOPLE CHILD YEARS FAMILIES WORK PARENTS SAYS	SCHOOL STUDENTS SCHOOLS EDUCATION TEACHERS HIGH PUBLIC TEACHER BENNETT
FIRST YORK OPERA THEATER ACTRESS LOVE	STATE PLAN MONEY PROGRAMS GOVERNMENT CONGRESS	FAMILY WELFARE MEN PERCENT CARE LIFE	MANIGAT NAMPHY STATE PRESIDENT ELEMENTARY HAITI

Blei, et al. 2003

Visual analogy

document - image

word - visual word

topics - objects

System overview



Input image



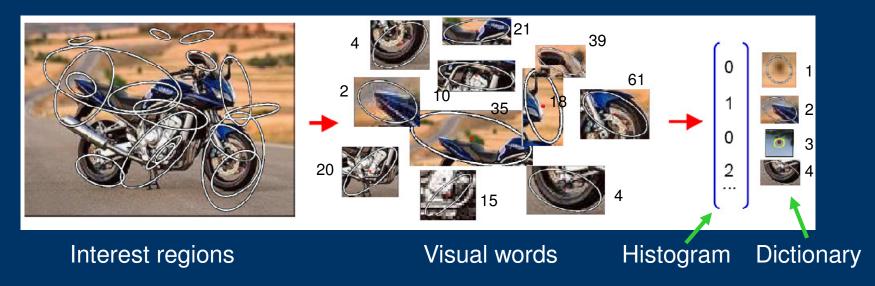
Compute visual words



Discover visual topics

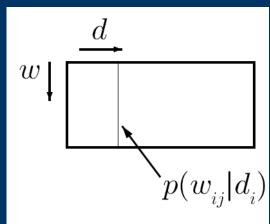
Bag of words

- LDA model assumes exchangeability
- Order of words does not matter

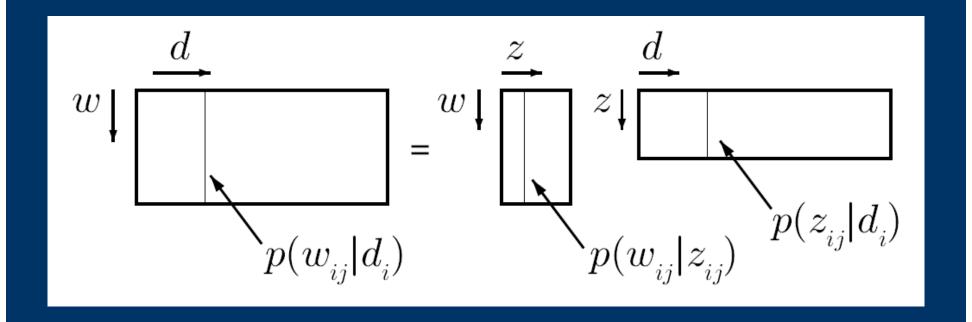


Stack visual word histograms as columns in matrix

Throw away spatial information!



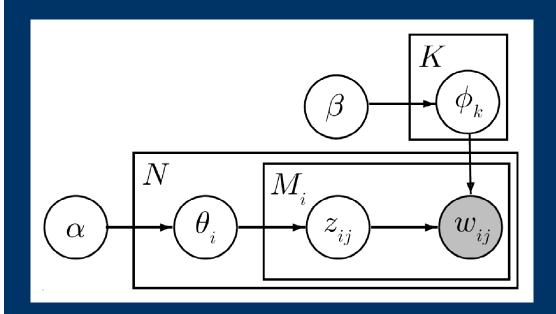
Low-rank matrix factorization



- Latent Semantic Analysis (Deerwester, et al. 1990)
- Probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis (Hofmann 2001)

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

Blei, et al. 2003



w_{ii} - words

z_{ii} - topic assignments

 θ_i - topic mixing weights

 ϕ_k - word mixing weights

$$z_{ij}|\theta_i \sim \theta_i$$

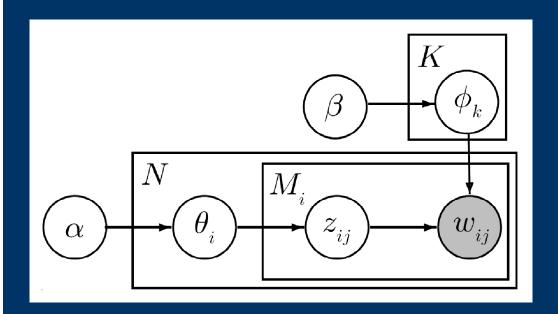
$$w_{ij}|z_{ij} = k, \phi \sim \phi_k$$

$$\theta_i | \alpha \sim Dirichlet(\alpha)$$

$$\phi_k | \beta \sim Dirichlet(\beta)$$

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

Blei, et al. 2003



w_{ii} - words

z_{ii} - topic assignments

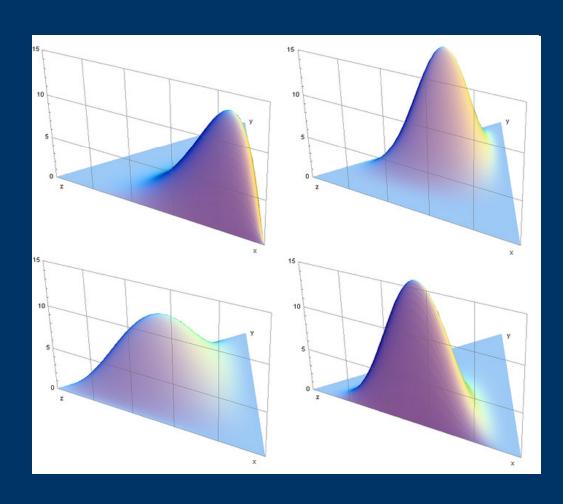
 θ_i - topic mixing weights

 ϕ_k - word mixing weights

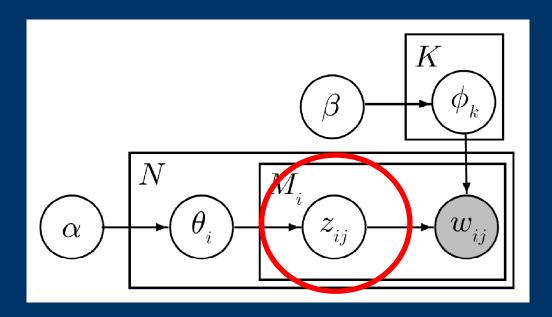
$$p(w_{ij}) \propto \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(w_{ij}|z_{ij} = k, \phi_k) \ p(z_{ij} = k|\theta_i)$$

Dirichlet Distribution

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_{K-1}; \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha)} \prod_{i=1}^K x_i^{\alpha_i - 1}$$



Inference



w_{ii} - words

z_{ii} - topic assignments

 θ_i - topic mixing weights

 ϕ_k - word mixing weights

Use Gibbs sampler to sample topic assignments

[Griffiths & Steyvers 2004]

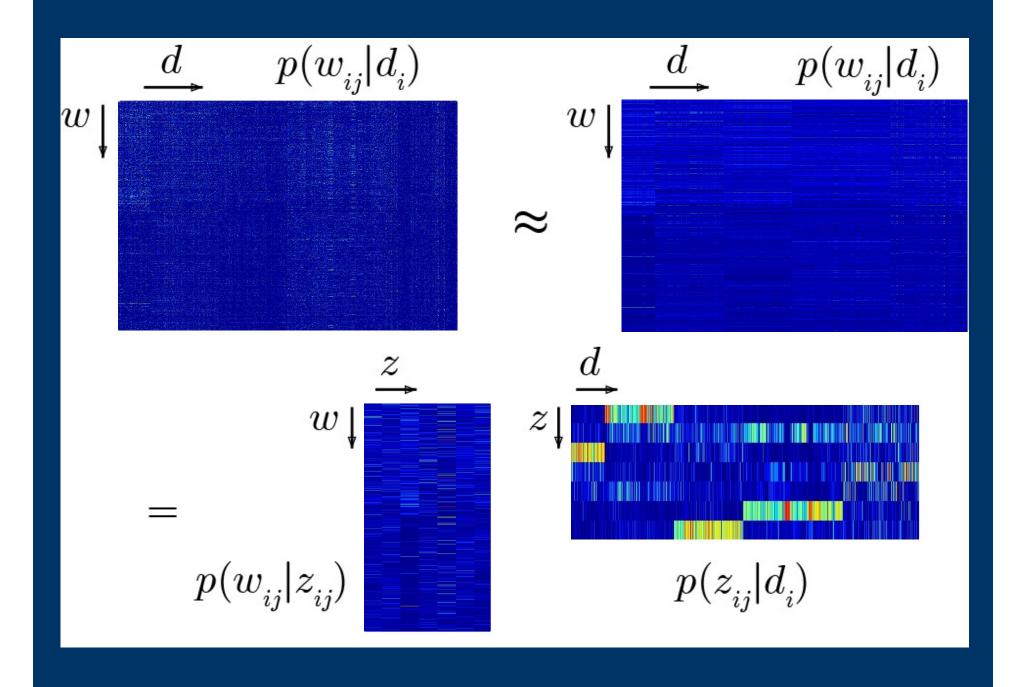
$$z_{ij} \sim p(z_{ij} = k | w_{ij} = v, w_{\setminus (ij)}, z_{\setminus (ij)}, \alpha, \beta)$$

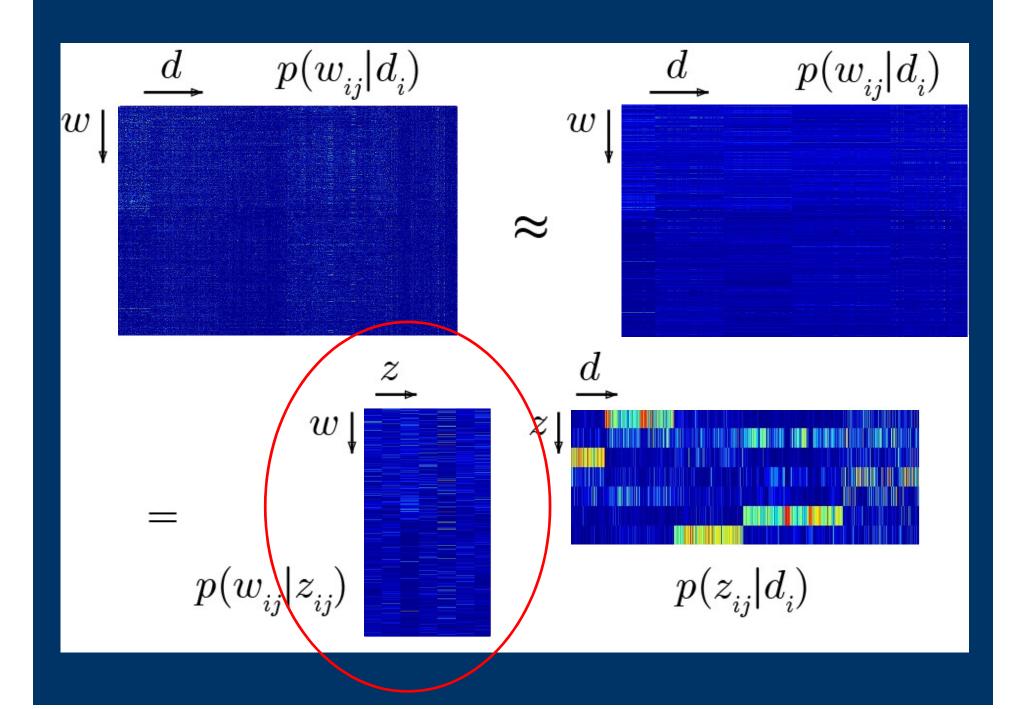
- Only need to maintain counts of topic assignments
- Sampler typically converges in less than 50 iterations
- •Run time is less than an hour

Apply to Caltech 4 + background images



Faces 435
Motorbikes 800
Airplanes 800
Cars (rear) 1155
Background 900
Total: 4090





Most likely words given topic

Topic 1



Topic 2

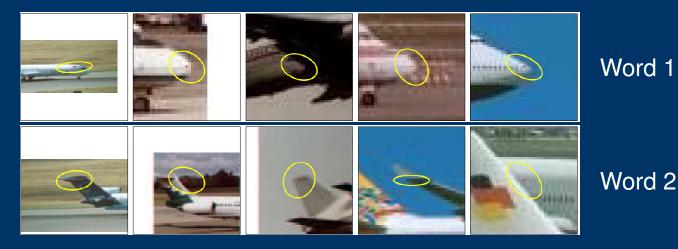


Word 1

Word 2

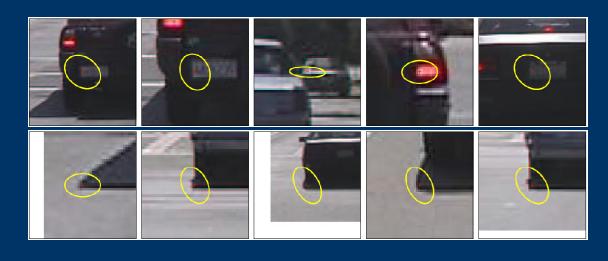
Most likely words given topic

Topic 3



Word 2

Topic 4



Word 1

Word 2

Polysemy

In English, "bank" refers to:

- 1. a institution that handles money
- 2. the side of a river

Regions that map to the same visual word:



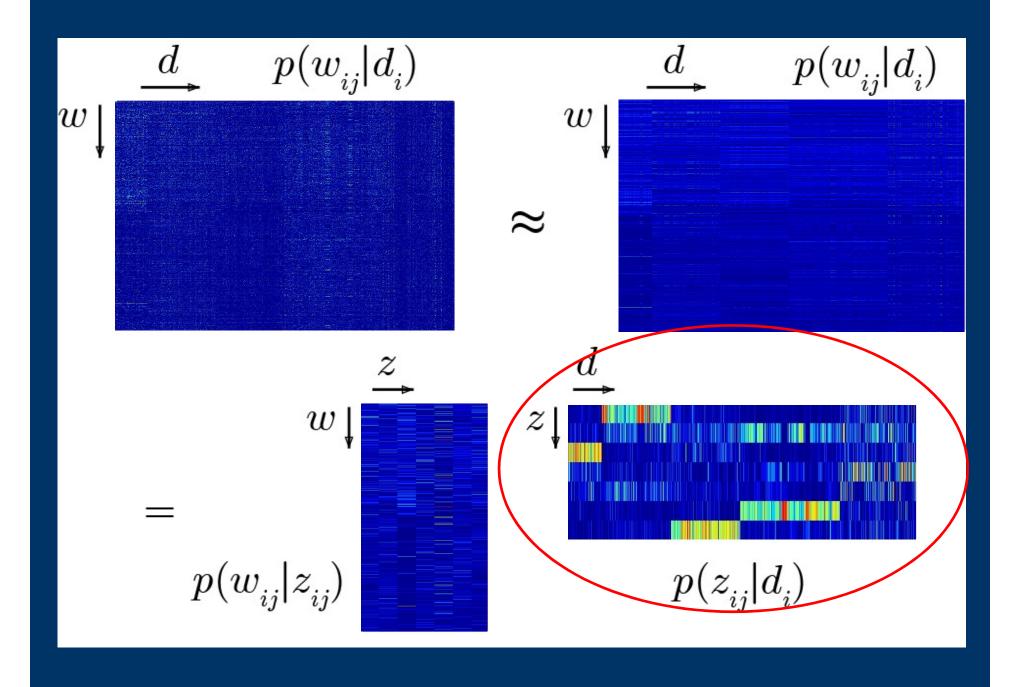
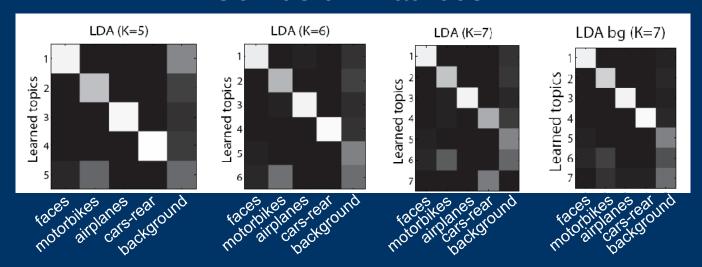


Image clustering

Confusion matrices:



Average confusion:

Expt.	Categories	Τ	LDA		pLSA		KM baseline	
			%	#	%	#	%	#
(1)	4	4	97	86	98	70	72	908
(2)	4 + bg	5	78	931	78	931	56	1820
$(2)^*$	4 + bg	6	84	656	76	1072	_	_
$(2)^*$	4 + bg	7	78	1007	83	768	_	_
(2)*	4 + bg-fxd	7	90	330	93	238	_	_

Comparison with supervised model

Percent ROC equal error rate

	Constellation mode		
	LDA	[Fergus et al. '03]	
Faces	7.8	3.6	
Motorbikes	9.9	6.7	
Airplanes	2.5	7.0	
Cars rear	8.5	9.7	

- Comparable performance to constellation model
- Level of supervision:

LDA: one number (of topics)

Constellation model: 400 labels for each category

Also an indication of the level of difficulty of the Caltech 5 dataset

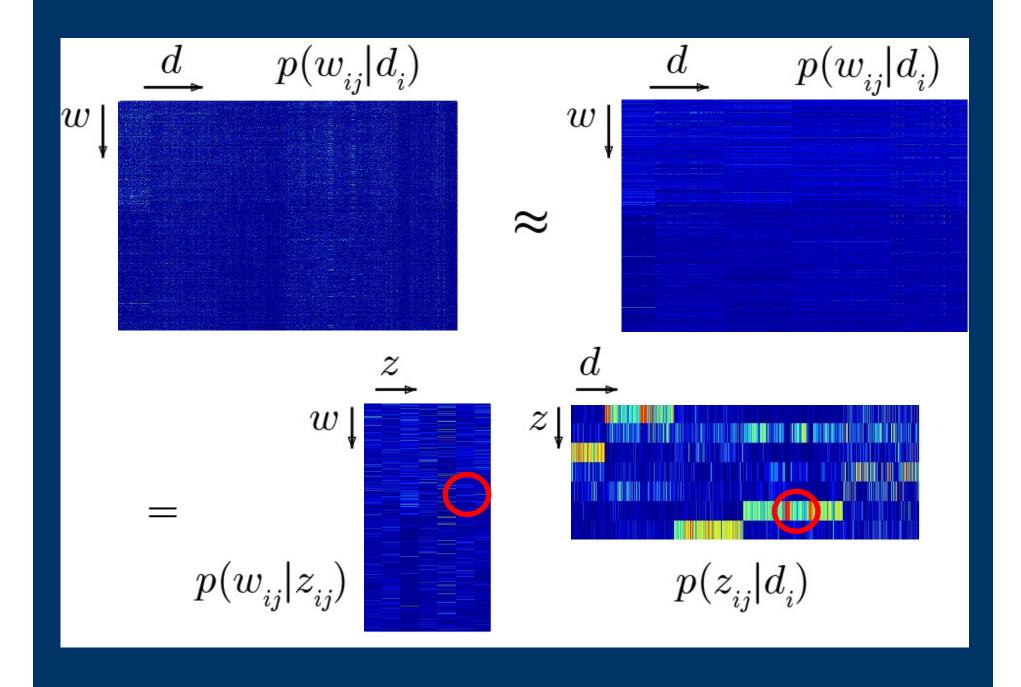
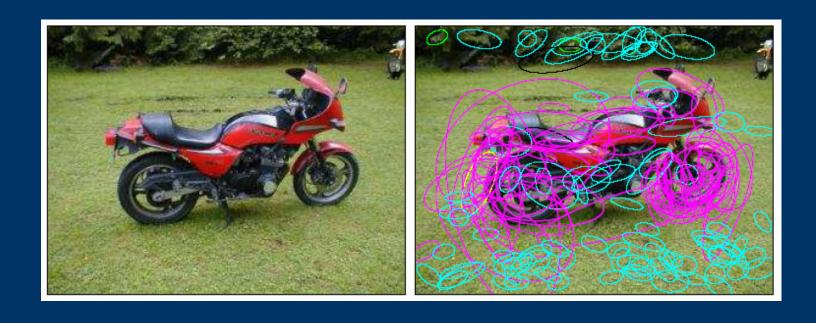


Image as a mixture of topics (objects)











































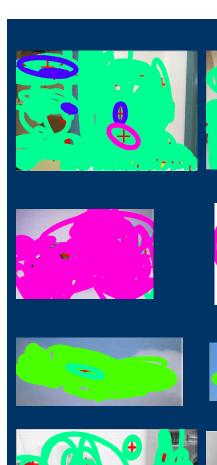




















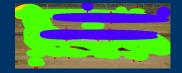




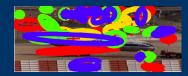




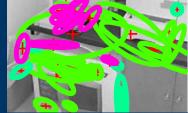




























Summary -- Sivic

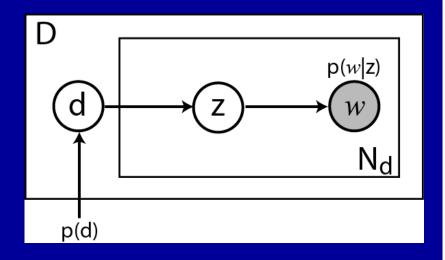
- Discovered visual topics corresponding to object categories from a corpus of unlabeled images
- Used visual words representation and topic discovery models from the text understanding community
- Classification on unseen images is comparable to supervised methods on Caltech 5 dataset
- The discovered categories can be localized within an image

Learning Object Categories from contaminated data

Rob Fergus
Li Fei-Fei
Pietro Perona
Andrew Zisserman

Probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis (pLSA)

- Introduced by Hofmann in text analysis field
- Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) Blei and Jordan
- Adapted to visual data by:
 - Sivic, Russell et al. (Unsupervised object category discovery) ICCV '05
 - Fei-Fei and Perona (Scene analysis using LDA) CVPR '05

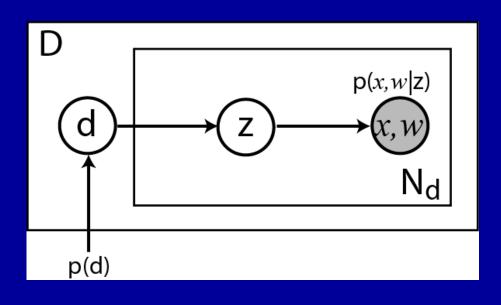


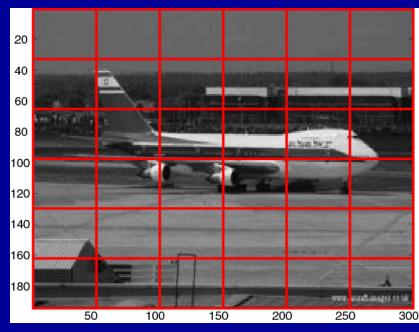
Need to choose # topics (Z)

	Text domain	Image domain		
d	Document	Image		
Z	Topic	Object		
W	Word	VQ'd appearance of region		

1. Improvements on pLSA: ABS-pLSA

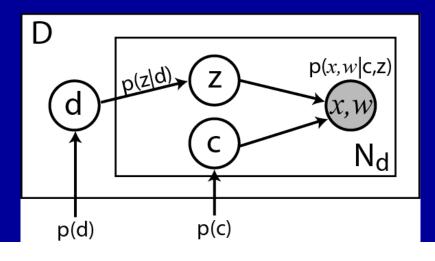
- No spatial information used in pLSA
- Simplest form of spatial model:
- Joint spatial/word model
 - Quantize location of region within image
 - Absolute coordinate frame

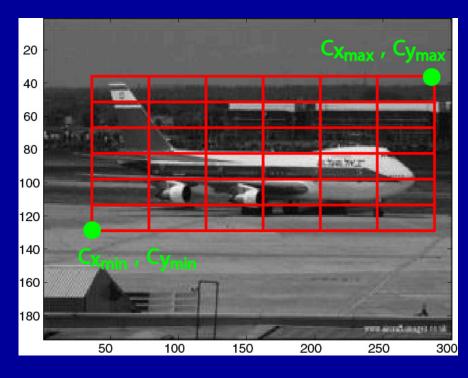


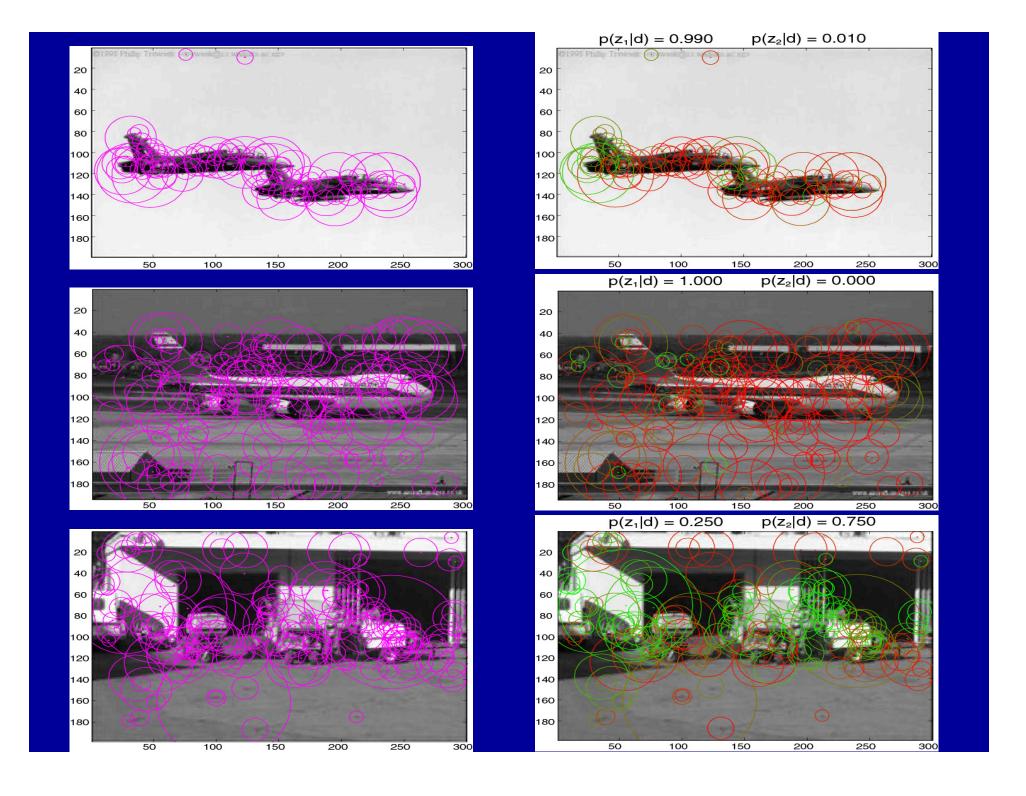


2. Improvements on pLSA: TSI-pLSA

- ABS-pLSA uses absolute coordinate frame
 - Cannot handle translation or scaling
- Introduce sub-window conditioned on hidden variable c:
- c is a 4-d vector gives bounding box of object
- Gives (T)ranslation and (S)cale (I)nvariance.





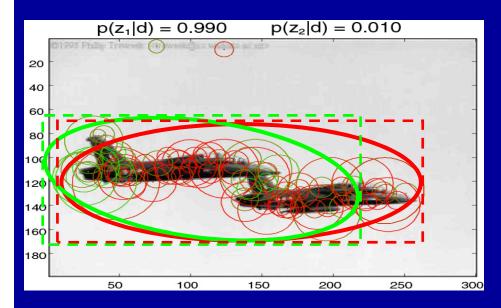


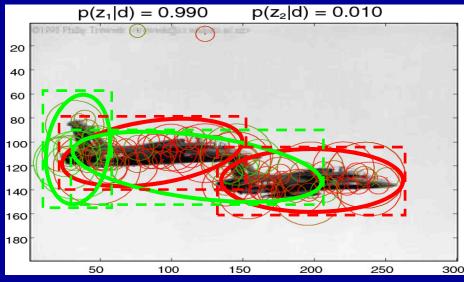
Proposing bounding boxes

- Use pLSA to propose bounding boxes in a bottom-up manner
- Use regions weighted by P(w|z).
- Fit Gaussian mixture model with (C=1 & C= 2) components for each topic:

C = 1 component

C = 2 components





Gives us a set of possible bounding boxes

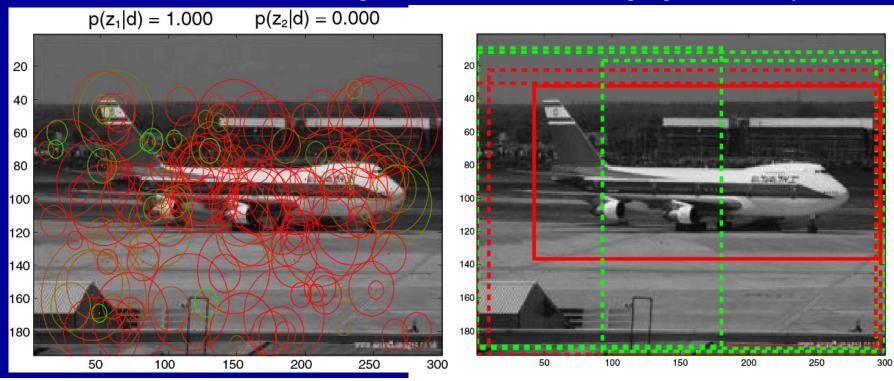
Obtaining bounding box estimates

Learning:

- Use p(w|z) density from plain pLSA model, learn from training data
- Sum over different sub-windows in learning

Recognition:

- Average p(w|z) over sub-window of learnt TSI-pLSA model
- Drawback: Only use appearance information
- Restrict choice of bounding boxes to those belonging to best topic



Comparison between pLSA models

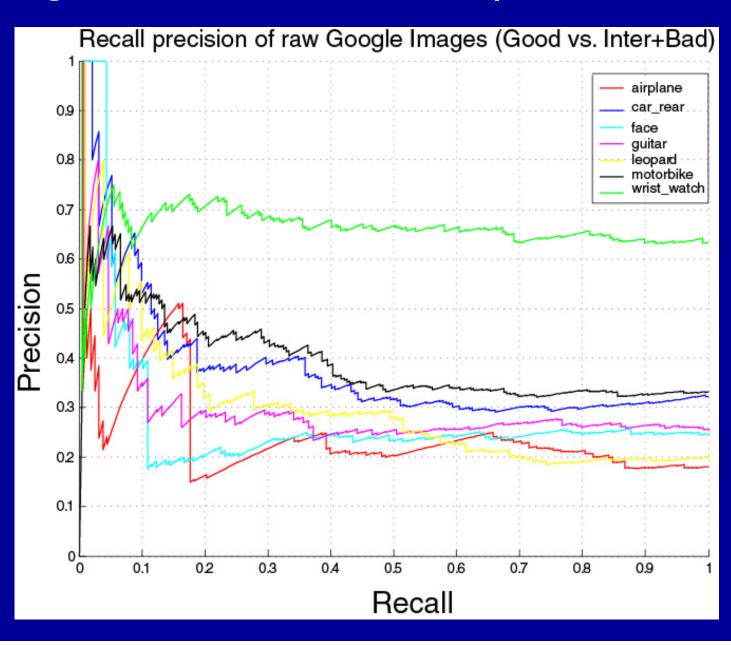
- PASCAL object recognition challenge datasets
- Classification task

	Plain pLSA	ABS – pLSA	TSI-pLSA
PASCAL Cars	31.7	30.8	25.8
PASCAL Motorbikes	33.7	30.2	25.7

Training pLSA models from Google images

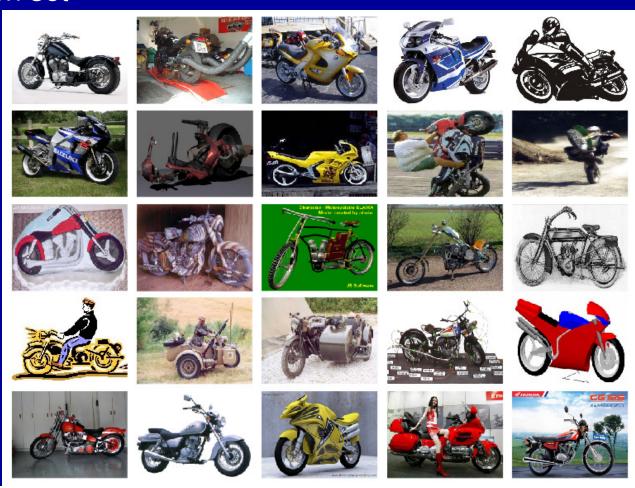
- Multiple topics can handle polluted data
 - Each topic models a visually consistent component of data
- Different aspects handled by
 - Different topics
 - Multimodal nature of densities
- TSI-pLSA can handle translation and scaling of object within image
- Everything automatic except for:
 - 1. Number of topics to use (Z)? Fix Z = 8
 - 2. How to pick topic belonging to good images?

Google's variable search performance



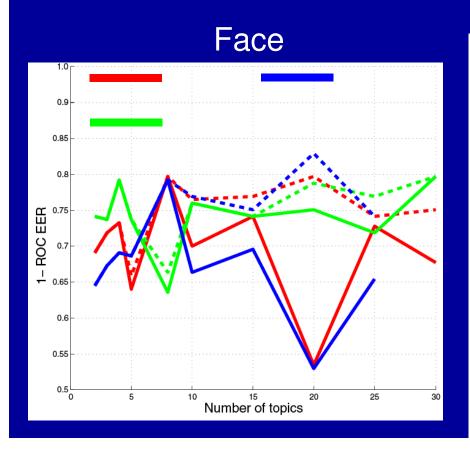
Picking the best topic

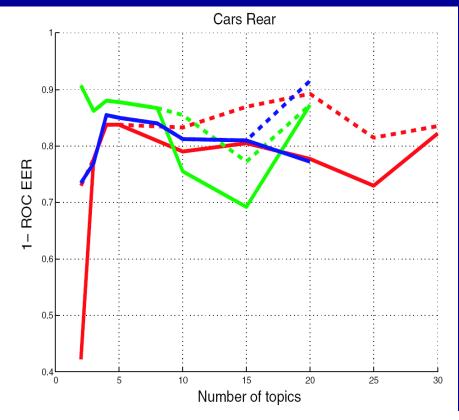
- Use Google's automatic translation tool to translate keyword
- Use: German, French, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, English
- Take first 5 images returned using translated keywords to give validation set



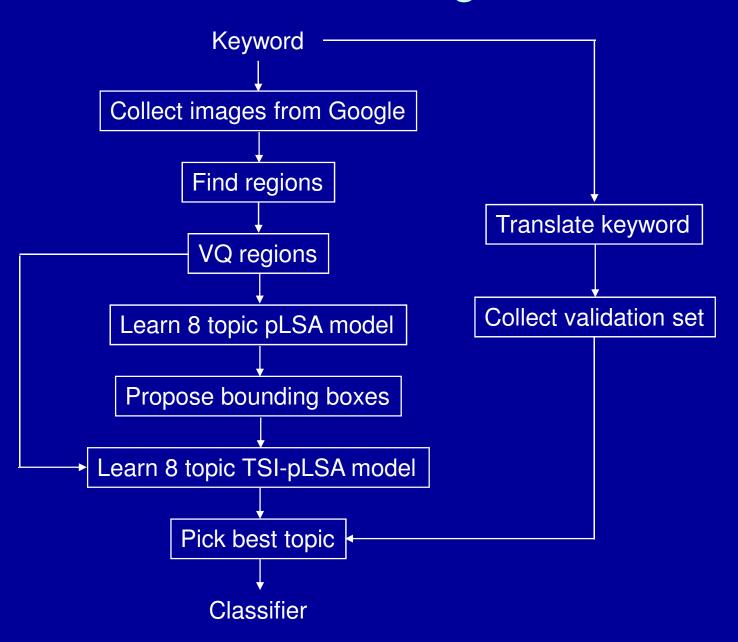
2. Picking the number of topics Small number gives very general topics

- Large number gives highly specific topics
 - Overfitting problems
 - Difficult to automatically pick best one
- Use Z=8, chosen empirically using face and airplane classes





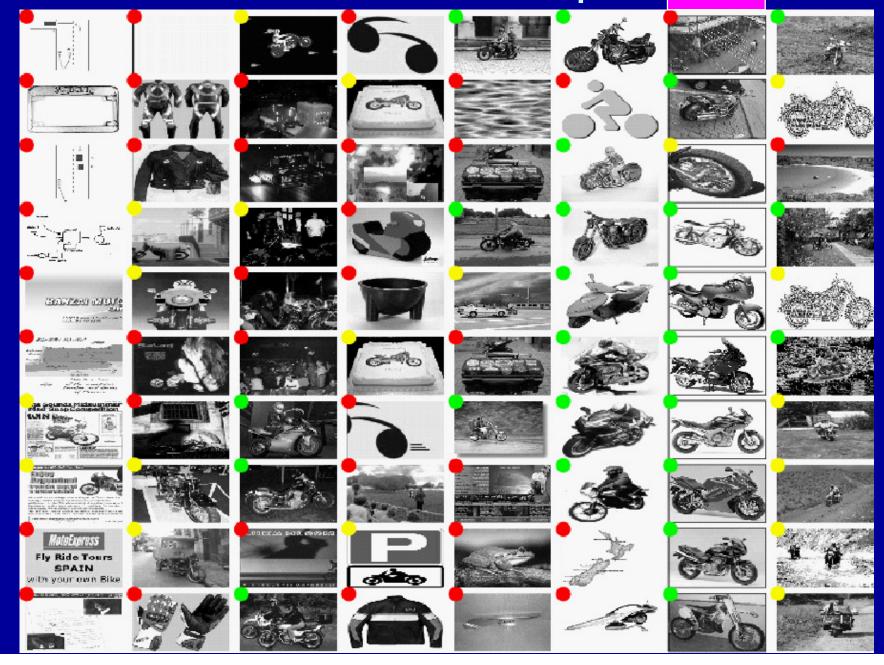
Overall learning scheme



Motorbike – pLSA



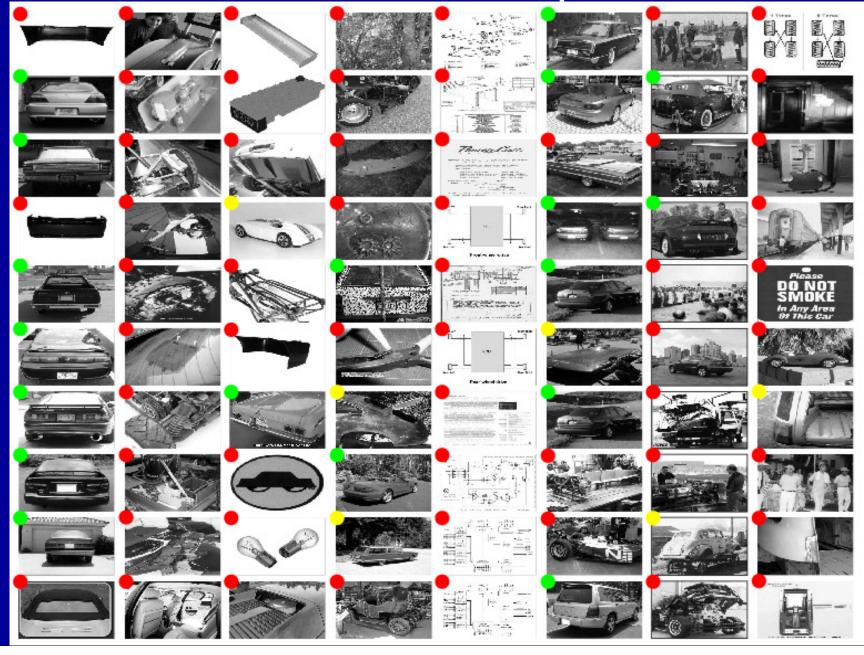
Motorbike – TSI-pLSA



Car Rear – pLSA



Car Rear - TSI-pLSA



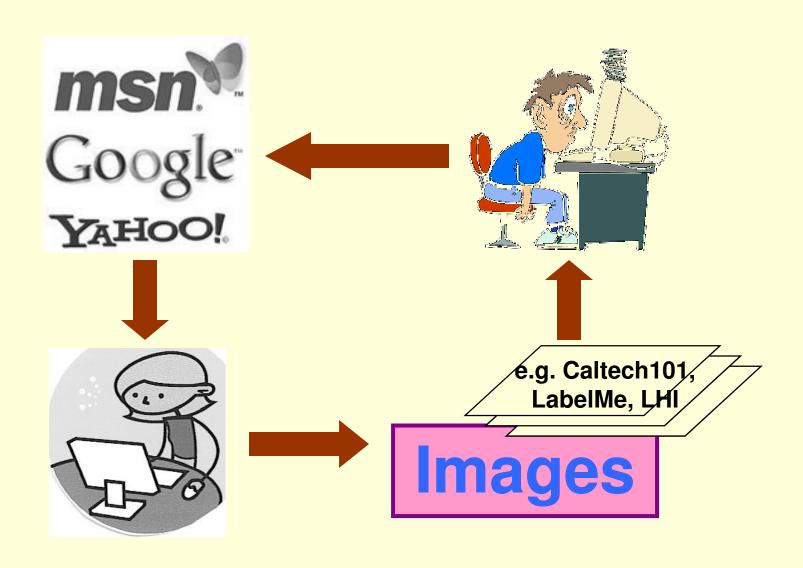
OPTIMOL: automatic Object Picture collecTion via Incremental MOdel Learning

L.-J. Li G. Wang L. Fei-Fei

a chicken and egg problem...

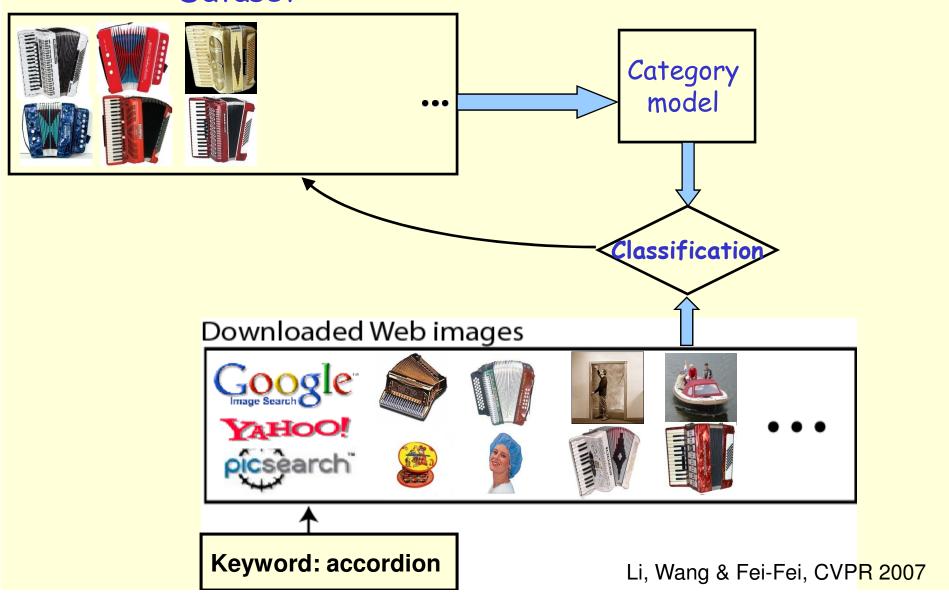


...among users, researchers, and data

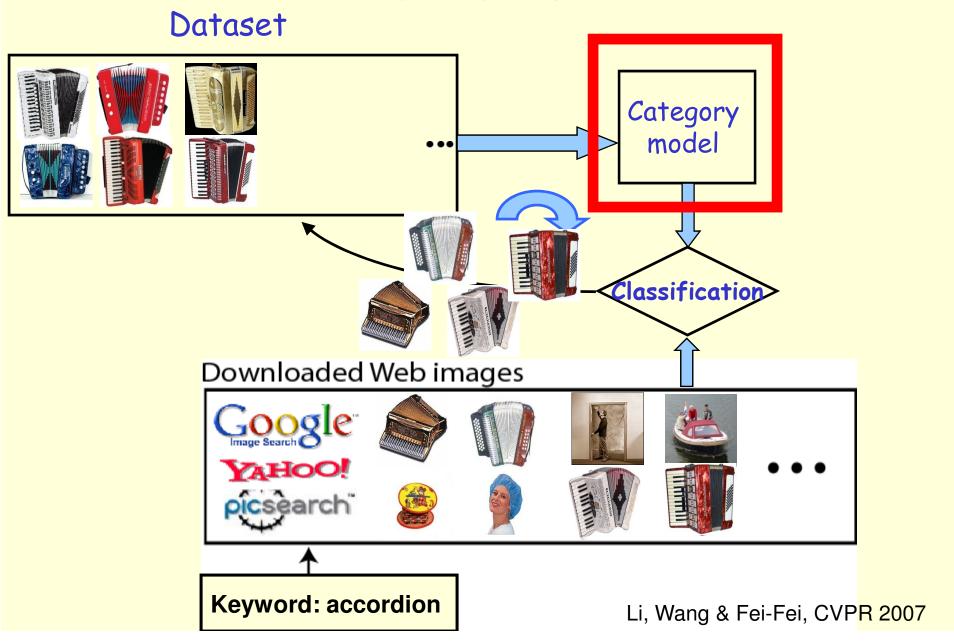


Framework

Dataset

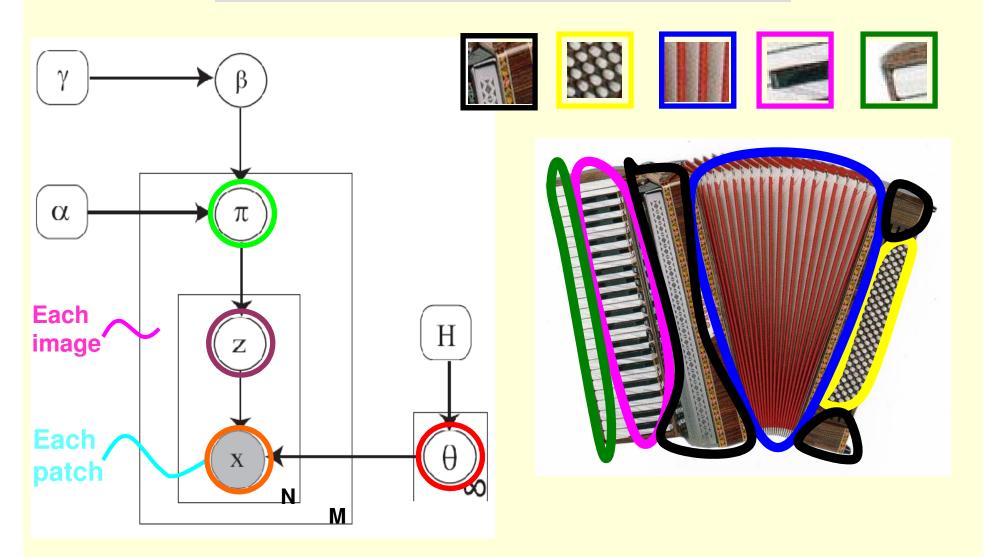


Framework



Nonparametric topic model

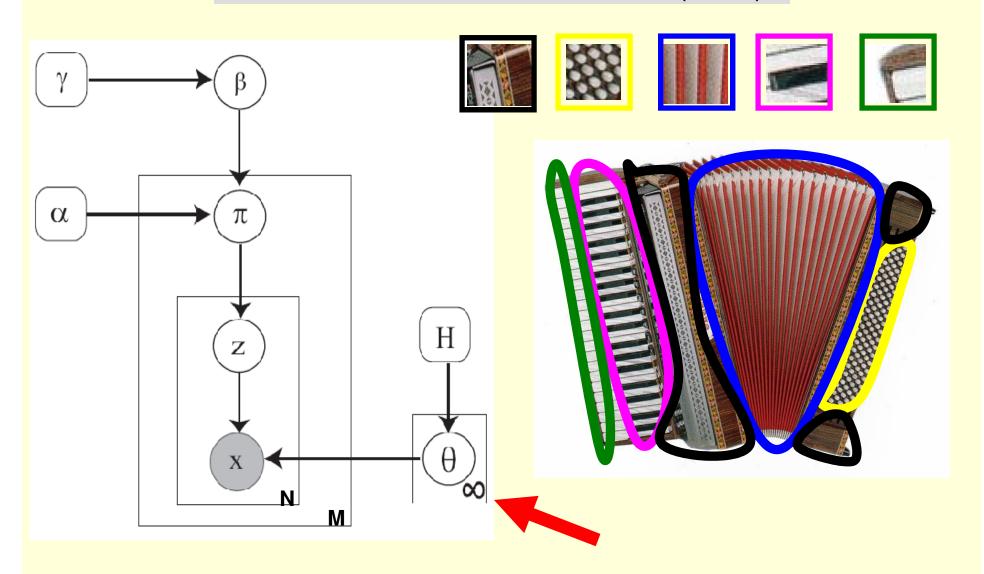
-Hierarchical Dirichlet Process (HDP)



Teh, et al. 2004; Sudderth et al. CVPR 2006; Wang, Zhang & Fei-Fei, CVPR 2006

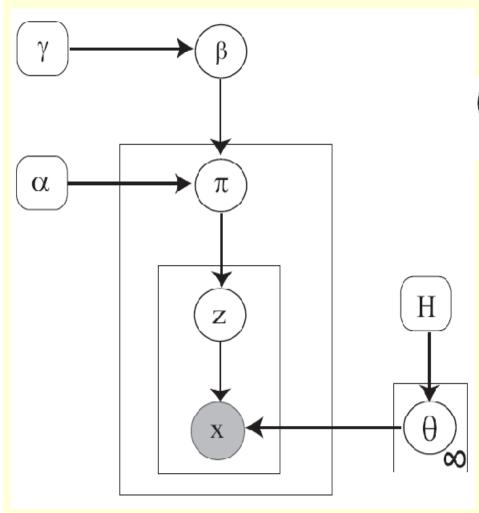
Nonparametric topic model

-Hierarchical Dirichlet Process (HDP)



Teh, et al. 2004; Sudderth et al. CVPR 2006; Wang, Zhang & Fei-Fei, CVPR 2006

Classification



Category likelihood for I:

$$(I|c) = \prod_{i} \sum_{j} P(x_i|z_j, c) P(z_j|c)$$

Likelihood ratio for decision:

$$\frac{P(I|c_f)}{P(I|c_b)}$$

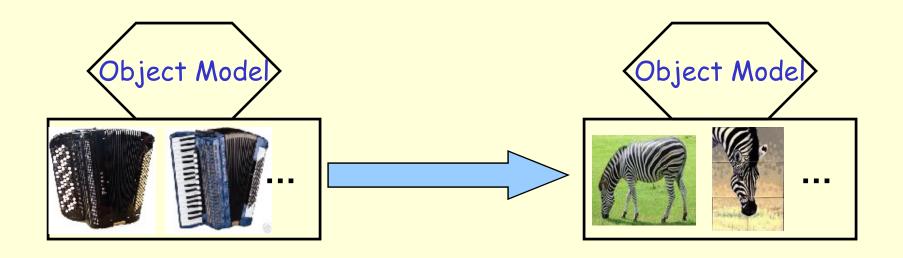
Annotation



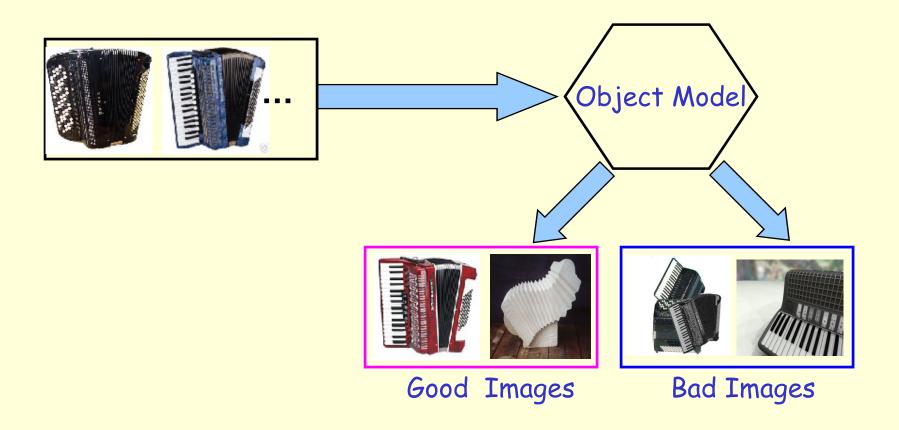


$$p(x|c_f) = \sum_i p(x|z_i, c_f) p(z_i|c_f)$$

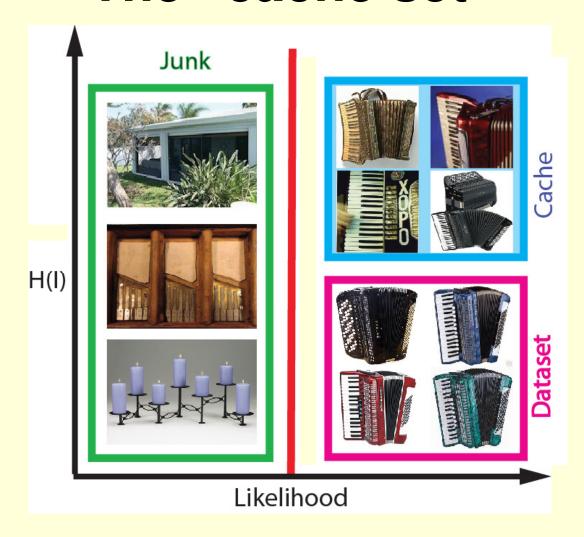
Pitfall #1: model drift



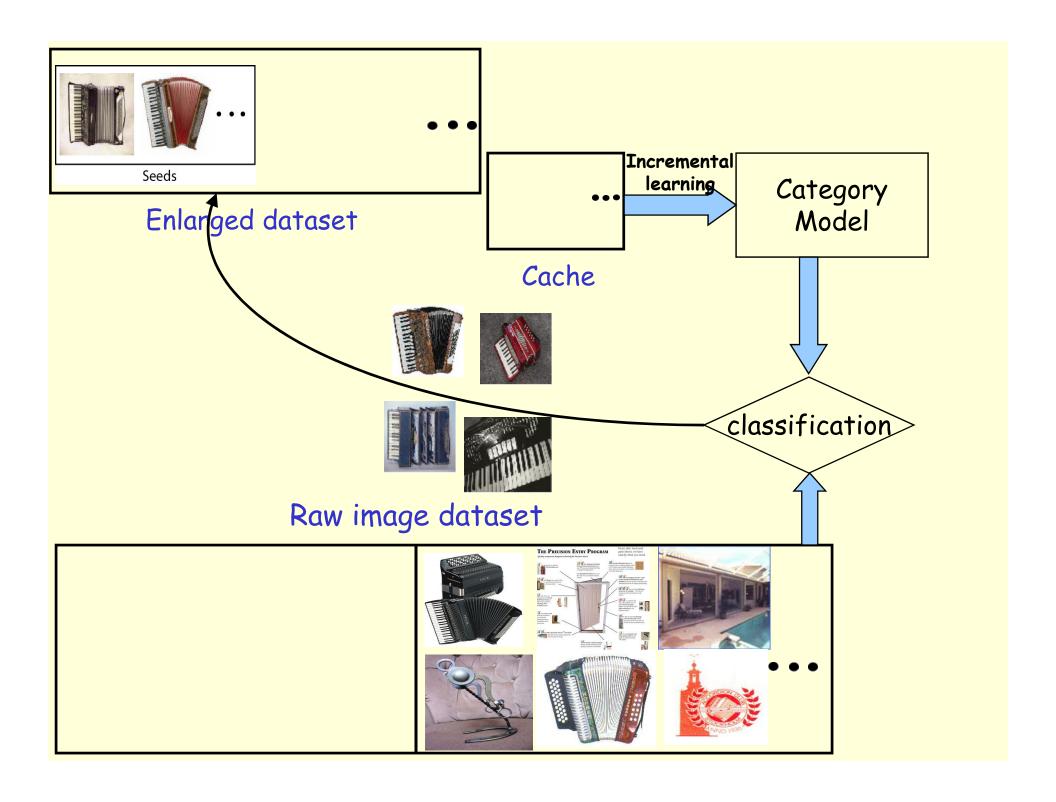
Pitfall #2: model diversity



The "cache set"



$$H(I) = -\sum p(z|I) \ln p(z|I)$$



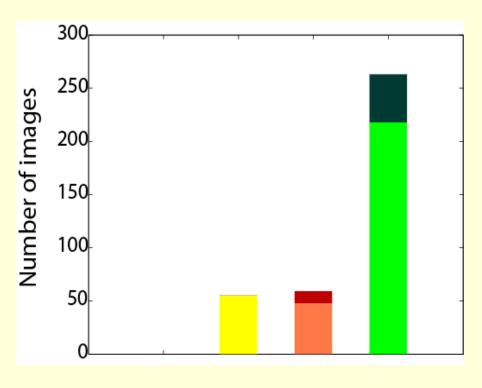
Result

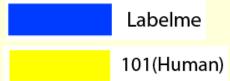


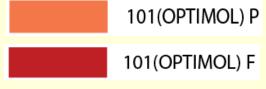




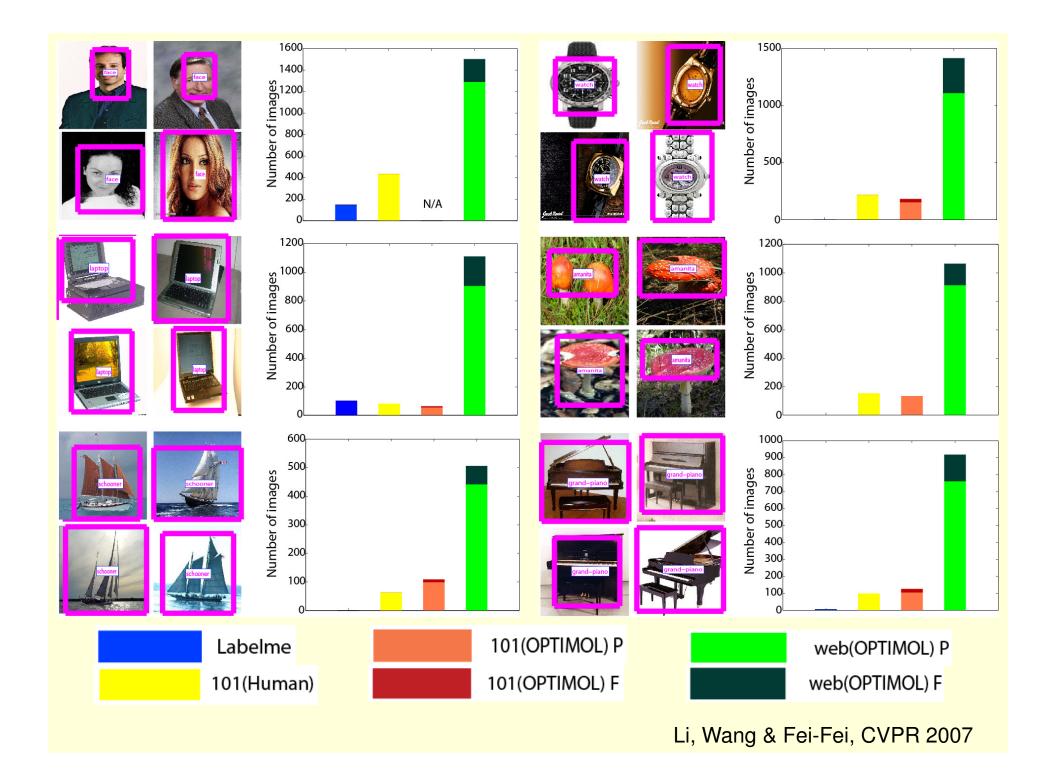






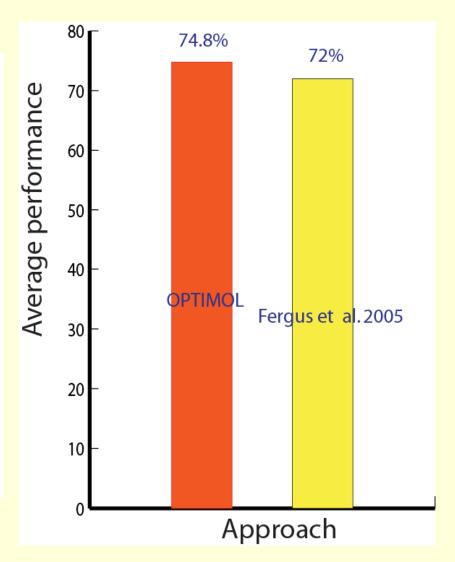






OPTIMOL also learns good models

	ā	n	→	Q	-	3	٤
airplane	76.0	14.0	0.3	5.3	0.3	0.3	4.8
car	1.0	94.5	0.3	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
face	0.5	1.4	82.9	3.7	0.5	0.5	11.5
guita	2.2	4.9	5.6	60.4	13.3	0.2	13.3
leopard	1.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	89.0	1.0	2.0
motorbike	0.3	5.5	0.3	5.5	1.0	67.3	20.5
watch	1.7	5.5	17.7	11.0	5.5	5.0	53.6



Li, Wang & Fei-Fei, CVPR 2007

Animals on the Web

Tamara L. Berg D. Forsyth

Presented at CVPR '06.



I want to find lots of good pictures of monkeys...

What can I do?



Google Image Search -- monkey

http://images.google.com/images?hl=en&q=monkey&btnG=Search... monkey - Google Image Search Web Images Video News Maps more » Google monkey Searc

Images Showing: All image sizes Results 1 - 20 of about 1,060,000 for monkey [definition].



300 x 327 - 24k - jpg plus.maths.org



Moderate SafeSearch is on

215 x 161 - 9k - jpg



1044 x 1566 - 453k - jpg photo.net



super code monkey singapore-zoo-monkey-65 this is no ordinary monkey 722 x 548 - 90k - jpg



this is no ordinary monkey



No Touch Monkey www.noordinarymonkey.com 207 x 288 - 24k - jpg www.ayunhalliday.com



angry monkey zoo, south 258 x 206 - 26k - jpg profile.myspace.com



Tinta Anti Personal 432 x 576 - 157k - jpg www hocatinta com



640 x 427 - 199k - gif pin.primate.wisc.edu



News from the Monkey 1024 x 742 - 57k - png home.gna.org



Mono cubano Cuban monkey 504 x 443 - 30k - jpg pangaea.org



20040925.ipg

monkey - Google Image Search

http://images.google.com/images?q=monkey&gbv=2&svnum=10&h...

Web Images Video News Maps more » Google Searc Moderate SafeSearch is on

Images Showing: All image sizes - Results 21 - 40 of about 1,060,000 for monkey [definition]



250 x 284 - 13k - jpg www.george.site.btinternet.co.uk



300 x 224 - 12k - ipg



Macaca fuscata 296 x 320 - 26k - jpg



374 x 275 - 17k - gi



plastique-monkey-SHOP-820.jpg 799 x 820 - 124k - jpg www.plastiquemonkev.com



180 x 240 - 15k - jpg



Superman? 640 x 480 - 66k - jpg www.monkey.net More from



546 x 532 - 62k - jp members.lycos.nl



634 x 551 - 51k - png www.gnome.org



1092 x 950 - 1048k - jpg library.uwsp.edu



Lenin's monkey 518 x 676 - 209k - jpg library.uwsp.edu [More from library.uwsp.edu]



341 x 669 - 90k - jp www.free-monkey.co

Flickr Search - monkey



















Even with humans doing the labeling, the data is extremely noisy -- context, polysemy, photo sets

Words alone still won't work!



"Animals on the Web" Results



General Approach

- Vision alone won't solve the problem.
- Text alone won't solve the problem.
 - -> Combine the two!



Consumer Photo Collections

Flickr – 3 billion photographs, several million uploaded per day

Over the hills and far away



Road, Hills, Germany, Hoffenheim, Outstanding Shots, specland, Baden-Wuerttemberg Heavenly



Peacock, AlbinoPeacock, WhiteBeauty, Birds, Wildlife, FeathredaleWildlifePark, PictureAustralia, ImpressedBeauty End of the world - Verdens Ende - The lighthouse 1



Verdens ende, end of the world, norway, lighthouse, ABigFave, vippefyr, wood, coal



Museum and Library Collections

Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco (82,000 images)



bowl stemmed small Irridescent glass



Woman of Head Howard H G Mrs Gift America North bust States United Sculpture marble New York Public Library Digital Collection



The new board walk, Rockaway, Long Island



Part of New England, New York, east New larsey and Long lland.

Web Collections

Billions of Web Pages

Tree - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree

Tree

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A tree is a large, perennial, woody plant. Though there is no set definition regarding minimum size, the term generally applies to plants at least 6 m (20 ft) high at maturity and having secondary branches supported on a main stem or stems (see shrub for comparison). Most trees exhibit clear apical dominance, though this is not always the case

(Mitchell, 1978).[1] Compared with most other plant forms, trees are long-lived. A few species of trees grow to 115 m (375 ft) tall and some can live for several thousand years.

Trees are an important component of the nature Tillamook Rock Lighthouse. Oregon at Lighthousefriends.com due to their prevention of erosion and significa landscaping and agriculture, both for their aest and their orchard crops (such as apples). Woo a common building material. Trees also play ar in many of the world's mythologies (see trees Trees have also been found to play an importaproducing oxygen and reducing carbon dioxid atmosphere, as well as moderating ground tem increasing albedo. These traits could potentiall alleviate Global warming.

Contents

- 1 Classification
- 2 Morphology 3 Life stages
- 4 Champion trees 4.1 Tallest trees
 - 4.2 Stoutest trees
 - 4.3 Largest trees
- 4.4 Oldest trees
- 5 Trees in culture
- 6 Major tree genera
 - 6.1 Flowering plants (Magnolio angiosperms)
 - 6.1.1 Dicotyledons (Magr broadleaf or hardwood tre 6.1.2 Monocotyledons (L
 - 6.2 Conifers (Pinophyta; softwo
 - 6.3 Ginkgos (Ginkgophyta)



http://www.lighthousefriends.com/light.asp?ID=135

Panda Photo Gallery

Cub Photo Gallery Giant Pandas for Kids Giant Panda Facts Conservation & Science News & Event Archive Frequently Asked Quest More Panda Resources

"Learning from Tai Shan" in ithsonian

UJIFILM

n't miss the latest Animal Planet res. → Sign up for the Animal net newsletter from Discovery mmunications.

Panda Cams



Description: One mile west of Tillamook Head, a rock rises from the ocean. In the shape of a sea monster, it is where old Nor'easters go to die. Where Indians believed under ocean tumels inabiated by spirits came to the surface. Where sheer cliffs drop straight into the sea to depths of 36 to 240 feet. Where clinging to the top, fighting symbol of the precarious line between human endeavor and the forces of nation.

An intriguing and powerful testament of the will and determination of the human spirit, the story of Tiliamook Rock Lighthouse began in 1873. Originally, it was hoped that a lighthouse could be built at Tiliamook Head, a 1,000 tool high headland 20 miles south of the Columbia River. However, with its high elevation, fig often shrouded the top and its sheaf race offered no sceptable alternative.

The first surveyors accessed the site by jumping from a rocking boat onto the rock. On one attempt, master mason John R. Trewavas, who had a major role in the construction of a similar lighthouse on Wolf Rock off of Land's End, England, made the trip to the rock with his assistant Cherry. In attempting a landing, I rewavas slipped and was swept into the churning sea. Cherry dove in after him, but couldn't find him. The boat was able to rescue Cherry, but

The locals, skiltish of the project to begin with, raised an outcry over the foolhardiness of the endeavor. No local skilled workers could be found willing to work on the skilled workers could be found willing to work on the Trewayss, hired men unfamiliar with the area and sequestered them in the Cape Disappointment keepers' quarters until construction could begin, in hopes the locals would not scarc them away.

On October 21, 1879, four laborers were put on the rock. The rest of the crew followed five days later. Putting men on the rock entailed stringing a 4 ½" line from the U.S. Revenue Gutter, Thomas Corwin, to the rock. The men would then use a "breeches buoy" to cross the line. With the cutter rolling and pitching in the swells, the line was never taut, and the transported fellow was often drug through the lcy water.

The first two weeks of construction found the crew totally exposed to the elements. Barren of caves, overhangs of ledges, the rock could not even provide minimal shelter. The workers chipped, chiseled, and blasted away. And then



Flower Picture Gallery

Gao (Zoo-Su Li

http://www.mooseyscountrygarden.com/flower-picture-gallery/flower...





In June 1879, a lighthouse engineer boated out to the rock to determine if a lighthouse there would be feasible. Though there were monstrous seas, and a landing was impossible, the engineer decided the rock could be conquered.

The first surveyors accessed the site by jumping from a

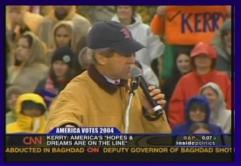


1 of 7

Video









OUTSIDE IN THE RAIN THE SENATOR WEARING HIS UH BASEBALL CAP A BOSTON RED SOX CAP AS HE TALKED TO HIS SUPPORTERS HERE IN THE RAIN THE UH SENATOR THEY'RE DOING HIS BEST TO TRY TO MAKE HIS CASE THAT HE WILL BE THE MAN FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS AND UH TRY TO CONVINCE HIS SUPPORTERS TO EXPRESS THEIR SUPPORT THROUGH A VOTE ON TUESDAY IN THERE WE ARE TWENTY FOUR HOURS FROM THE GREAT MOMENT THAT THE WORLD IN AMERICA IS WAITING FOR IT I NEED TO YOU IN THESE HOURS TO GO OUT AND DO THE HARD WORK NOT ON THOSE DOORS MAKE THOSE PHONE CALLS TO TALK TO FRIENDS TAKE PEOPLE TO THE POLLS HELP US CHANGE THE DIRECTION OF THIS GREAT NATION FOR THE BETTER CAN YOU IMAGINE A UH SENATOR BEGINNING HIS DAY IN FLORIDA TODAY

US applied

Consumer Products



Marc by Marc Jacobs
Adorable peep-toe pumps, great for any occasion. Available in an array of uppers.
Metallic fabric trim and bow detail. Metallic leather lined footbed. Lined printed design. Leather sole. 3 3/4" heel.

Zappos.com



soft and glassy patent calfskin trimmed with natural vachetta cowhide, open top satchel for daytime and weekends, interior double slide pockets and zip pocket, seersucker stripe cotton twill lining, kate spade leather license plate logo, imported 2.8" drop length 14"h x 14.2"w x 6.9"d

Katespade.com



It's the perfect party dress. With distinctly feminine details such as a wide sash bow around an empire waist and a deep scoopneck, this linen dress will keep you comfortable and feeling elegant all evening long.

- * Measures 38" from center back, hits at the knee.
 - * Scoopneck, full skirt.
 - * Hidden side zip, fully lined.
 - * 100% Linen. Dry clean.

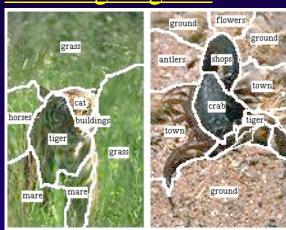
bananarepublic.com

E-commerce transactions in 2004, 2005, 2006 of \$145 billion, \$168 billion, and \$198 billion (Forrester Research).



Previous Work - Words & Pictures

Labeling Regions





Barnard et al, JMLR 2003

Clustering Art



Barnard et al, CVPR 2001

Auto-Annotation



building,sky,lake, landscape, European,tree



snow,animal, wildlife,sky, cloth,ice,people



food,indoor, cuisine,dessert



people, European, man-made, water



skyline, sky, New York, landmark



plant,flower, garden



pattern,flower, red,dining



ocean,paradise, San Diego, Thailand, beach,fish

Li and Wang, PAMI 2003

JPR 2001 Image Classification













Yanai et al, MIR 2005

Animals on the Web Outline:

Harvest pictures of animals from the web using Google Text Search.

Select visual exemplars using text based information.

Use visual and textual cues to extend to similar images.

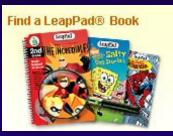


Harvested Pictures









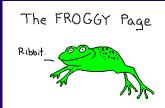






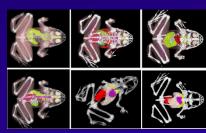
















14,051 images for 10 animal categories.

12,886 additional images for monkey category using related monkey queries (primate, species, old world, science...)



Text Model

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) on the words in collected web pages to discover 10 latent topics for each category.

Each topic defines a distribution over words. Select the 50 most likely words for each topic.

Example Frog Topics:

- 1.) frog frogs water tree toad leopard green southern music king irish eggs folk princess river ball range eyes game species legs golden bullfrog session head spring book deep spotted de am free mouse information round poison yellow upon collection nature paper pond re lived center talk buy arrow common prince
- 2.) frog information january links common red transparent music king water hop tree pictures pond green people available book call press toad funny pottery toads section eggs bullet photo nature march movies commercial november re clear eyed survey link news boston list frogs bull sites butterfly court legs type dot blue

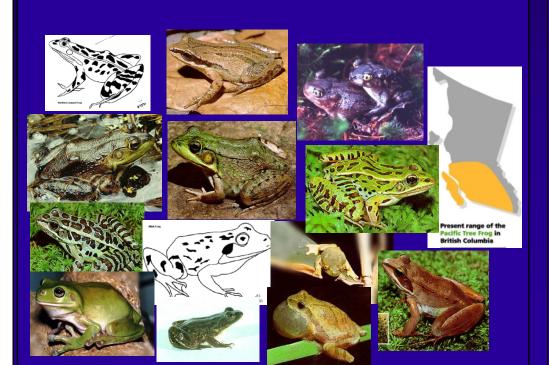


Select Exemplars

Rank images according to whether they have these likely words near the image in the associated page (word score)

Select up to 30 images per topic as exemplars.

1.) frog frogs water tree toad leopard green southern music king irish eggs folk princess river ball range eyes game species legs golden bullfrog session head ...

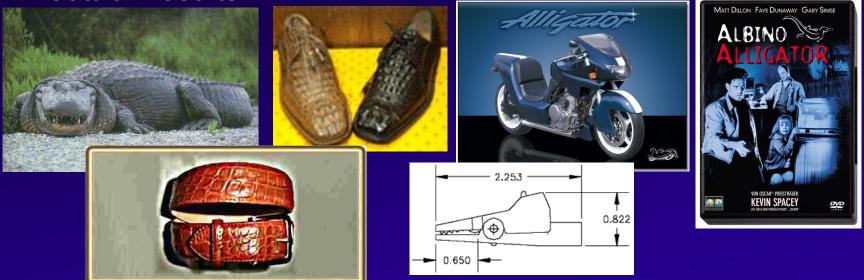


2.) frog information january links common red transparent music king water hop tree pictures pond green people available book call press ...



Senses

There are multiple senses of a category within the Google search results.



Ask the user to identify which of the 10 topics are relevant to their search. Merge.

Optional second step of supervision – ask user to mark erroneously labeled exemplars.

Image Model









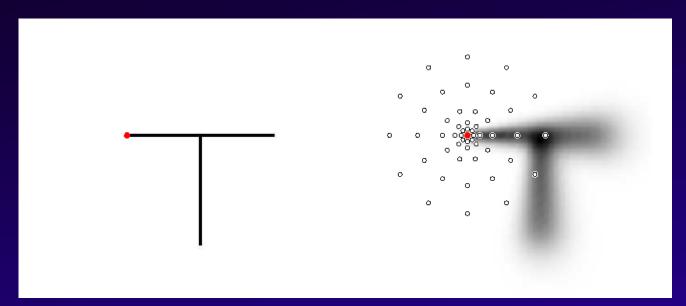




Match Pictures of a category



Geometric Blur Shape Feature



(A.) Berg & Malik '01

Sparse Signal

Geometric Blur

Captures local shape, but allows for some deformation. Robust to differences in intra category object shape.

Used in current best object recognition systems Zhang et al, CVPR 2006 Frome et al, NIPS 2006

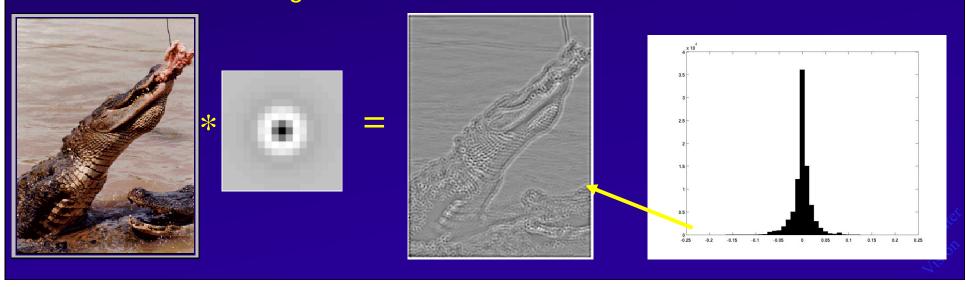


Image Model (cont.)

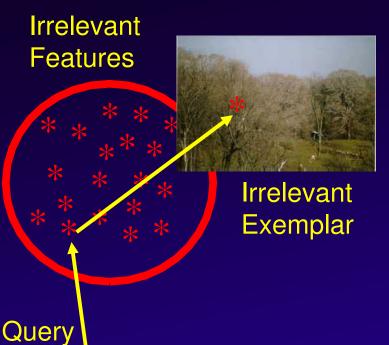
Color Features: Histogram of what colors appear in the image

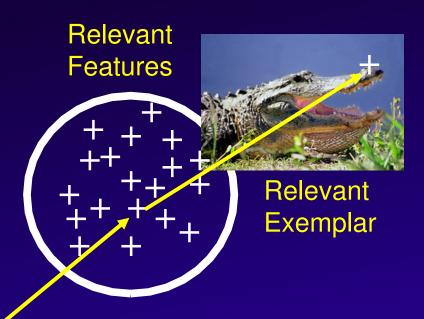


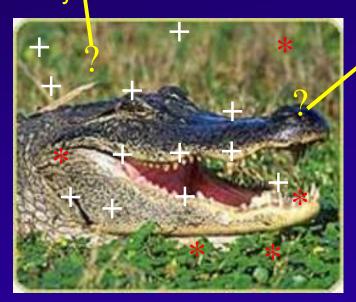
Texture Features: Histograms of 16 filters



Scoring Images







For each query feature apply a 1-nearest neighbor classifier. Sum votes for relevant class. Normalize.

Combine 4 cue scores (word, shape, color, texture) using a linear combination.

Classification Comparison















































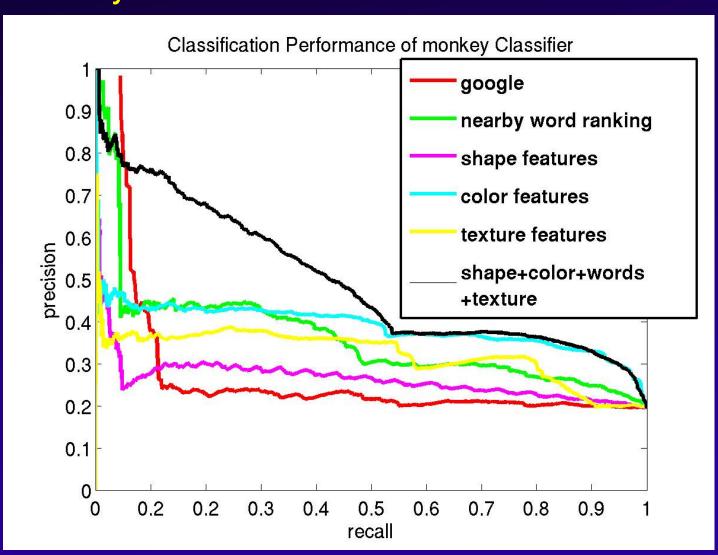






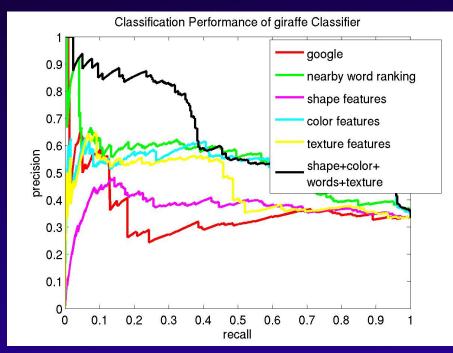
Cue Combination:

Monkey

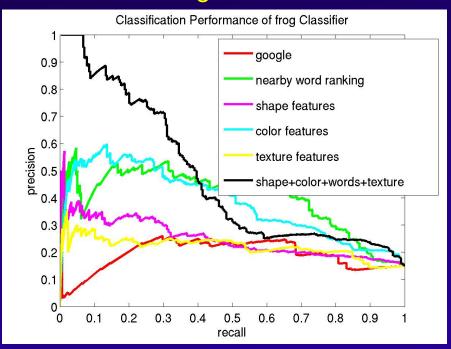


Cue Combination:

Giraffe

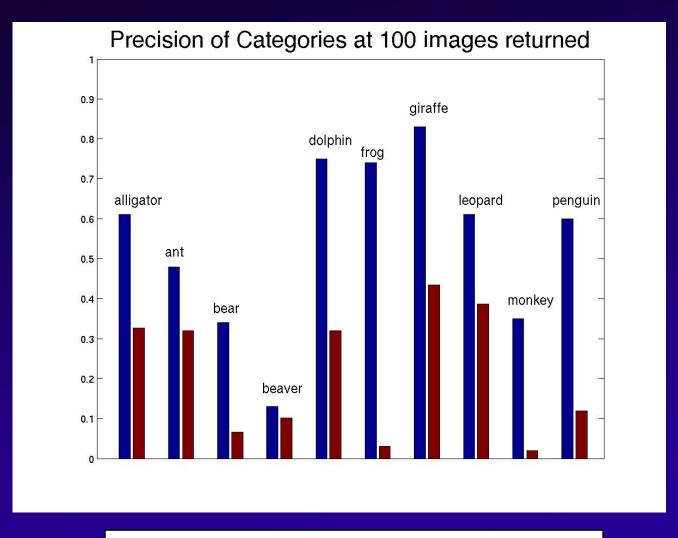


Frog





Re-ranking Precision

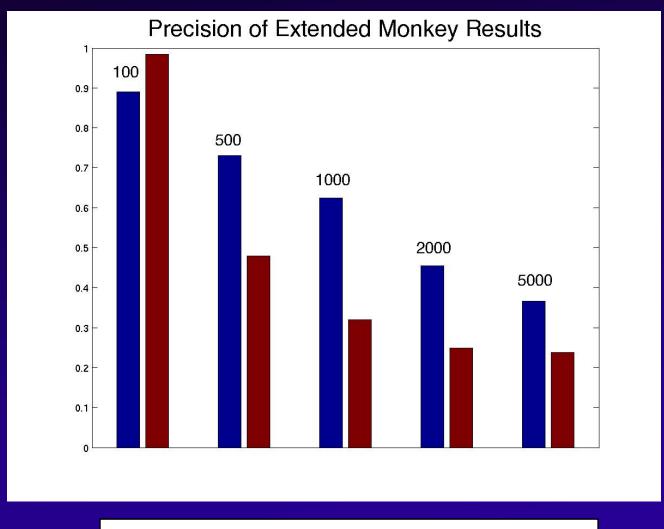


Classification Performance



Re-ranking Precision

Monkey



Classification Performance

Google

Summary - Berg

Enormous amounts of data.

How to deal with it is still an open question.

We should combine words & pictures

Data opens up lots of new research problems!



WISDOM: An Unsupervised Model of Image Sense

Kate Saenko and Trevor Darrell



and small personal items or accessories (especially by women))

• bag, travelling bag, suitcase (a rectangular container for carrying clothes)

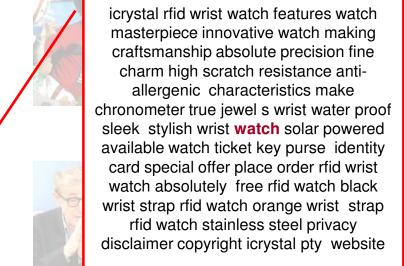
Image Sense Disambiguation



Text contexts











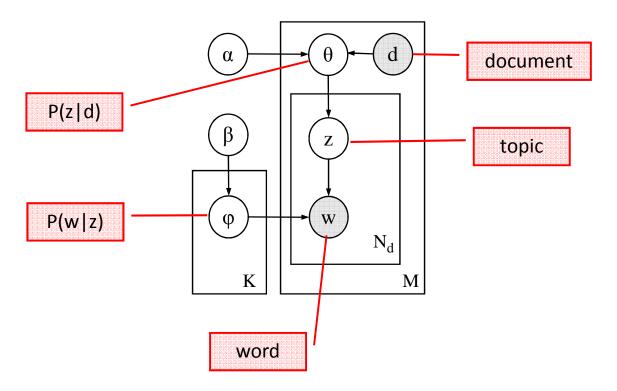






Latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) (Blei et al. '03)

 One of several techniques for discovering latent dimensions in bag-of-words data



Topic 2

new world media right said house april obama islam march bush war american time

Latent Topics











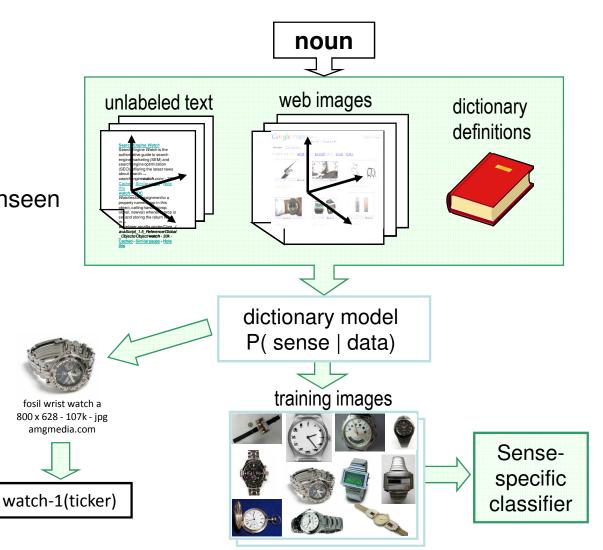




Web Image Sense DictiOnary Model

WISDOM does:

- image sense disambiguation
- 2. dataset collection
- 3. classification of unseen images



WISDOM: Using dictionary entries to ground senses

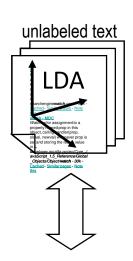
- Use entry text to learn a probability distribution over words for that sense
- Problem: entries contain very little text
 - Expand by adding synonyms, example sentences, etc.
 - Still, very few words are covered!
- •S: (n) **mouse** (any of numerous small rodents typically resembling diminutive rats having pointed snouts and small ears on elongated bodies with slender usually hairless tails)
- •direct hyponym / full hyponym
 - •S: (n) house mouse, Mus musculus (brownish-grey Old World mouse now a common household pest worldwide)
 - •<u>S:</u> (n) <u>harvest mouse</u>, <u>Micromyx minutus</u> (small reddish-brown Eurasian mouse inhabiting e.g. cornfields)
 - •S: (n) <u>field mouse</u>, <u>fieldmouse</u> (any nocturnal Old World mouse of the genus Apodemus inhabiting woods and fields and gardens)
 - •S: (n) <u>nude mouse</u> (a mouse with a genetic defect that prevents them from growing hair and also prevents them from immunologically rejecting human cells and tissues; widely used in preclinical trials)
 - •<u>S:</u> (n) <u>wood mouse</u> (any of various New World woodland mice)
- •direct hypernym | inherited hypernym | sister term
 - •S: (n) <u>rodent</u>, <u>gnawer</u> (relatively small placental mammals having a single pair of constantly growing incisor teeth specialized for gnawing)

WISDOM: Probabilistic dictionarybased model



Main idea:

- Using LDA, learn latent sense-like dimensions on a large amount of related text,
- Model dictionary senses in LDA space:
 - Map image contexts to topics
 - Map topics to senses





Evaluation datasets

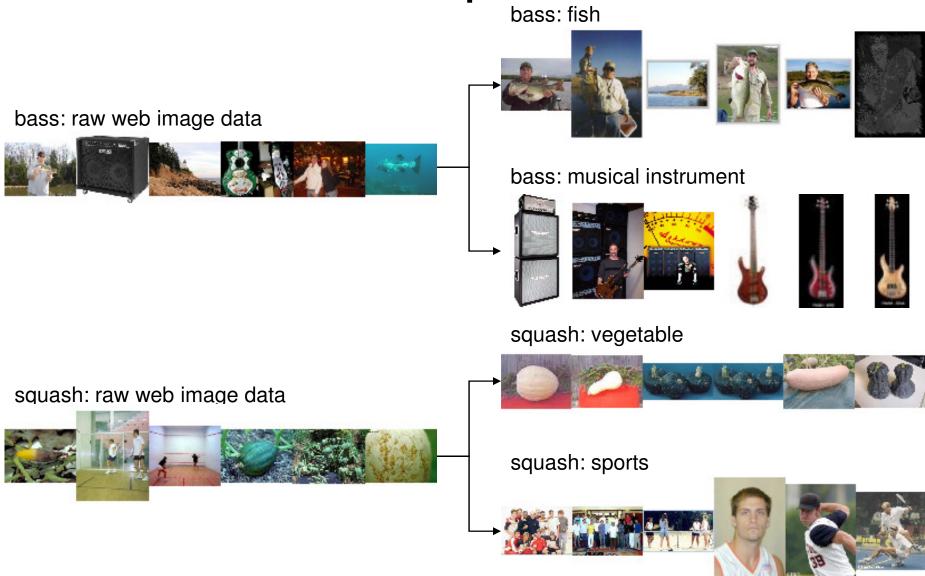




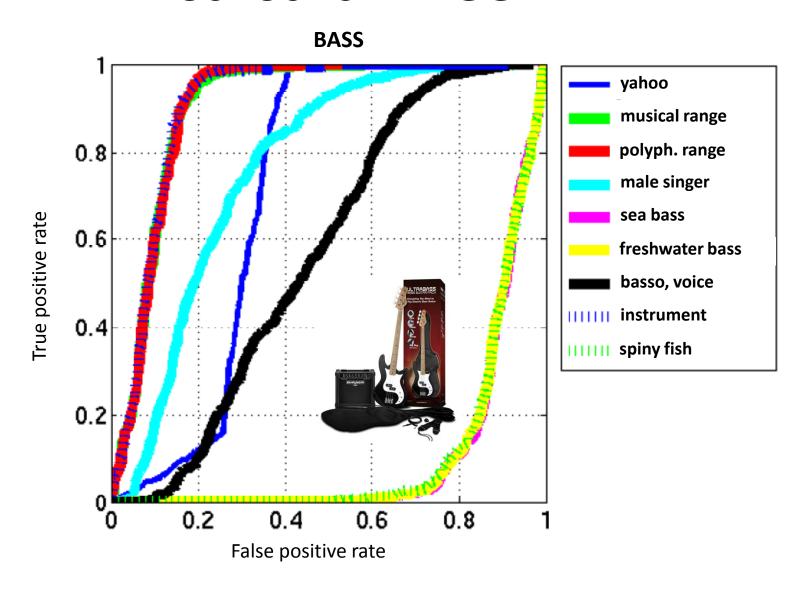
???

- Collected by querying YAHOO! Image Search
 - MIT-ISD: bass, face, mouse, speaker, watch
 - MIT-OFFICE: cellphone, fork, hammer, keyboard, mug, pliers, scissors, stapler, telephone, watch
 - UIUC-ISD: bass, crane, squash

ISD example results



ISD Results: ROC using each WordNet sense for BASS



WISDOM: Removing Abstract Senses



Concrete WISDOM







Results: Filtering visual senses

Yahoo Search: "telephone"



DICTIONARY

- 1: (n) telephone, phone, telephone set (electronic equipment that converts sound into electrical signals that can be transmitted over distances and then converts received signals back into sounds)
- 2 (n) **telephone**, **telephony** (transmitting speech at a distance)

Results: Filtering visual senses

Artifact sense: "telephone"



DICTIONARY

- 1: (n) telephone, phone, telephone set (electronic equipment that converts sound into electrical signals that can be transmitted over distances and then converts received signals back into sounds)
- 2: (n) **telephone**, **telephony** (transmitting speech at a distance)

Lecture Summary

- The web contains unlimited, but extremely noisy object category data
- The text surrounding the image on the web page is an important recognition cue
- Topic models (pLSA, LDA, HDP, etc.) are useful for discovering objects in images and object senses in text
- Bootstrap model from small amount of labeled or weakly labeled data
- Still an open research problem!

Next Lectures

- Today: learning object categories from the web
 - LSA and LDA models
 - Harvesting training data from the web
 - Exploiting image and text
- Tues. Oct. 20th: Generative models
 - Condensation
 - ISM
 - Transformed-HDPs
 - More Context...
- Thurs. Oct. 22nd: Advanced BOW kernels
 - Pyramid and spatial-pyramid match
 - Multi-kernel learning
 - Latent-part SVM models

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Slide Credits

• As attributed...