## Instance Recognition

CS 698O: Visual Recognition

# Course Outline

- Introduction
- Exact instance retrieval
- Classification
- Detection
- Segmentation
- Weak Supervision
- Active Learning
- Domain Adaptation
- Unsupervised Representation learning
- Dynamic Temporal Aspects

Deep or traditional learning based

> Tentative set of advanced topics

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## Problem

- Given a bounding box in an image, extract similar regions in the image for a database of images
- Analogy: Given a term or set of terms, look up and retrieve pages that are most relevant for the term
- Assumption: The bounding box can be found without much variation in the database





Exploring Charade

Viewing frame 106725

Overview Explore shots Prev Animate DivX Stream Thumbnails Search Next



طيبيته فكالمتعاف

Video Google: A Text Retrieval Approach to Object Matching in Videos Josef Sivic and Andrew Zisserman ICCV 2003

link to demo: http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/research/vgoogle/index.html



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# Approach

- Text retrieval systems
- Documents are parsed into words
- Words are stemmed
- Stored in an inverted file index
- Documents are matched using TF-IDF score

The advances in image recognition extend far beyond cool social apps. Medical startups claim they'll soon be able to use computers to read X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans more rapidly and accurately than radiologists, to diagnose cancer earlier and less invasively, and to accelerate the search for life-saving pharmaceuticals. Better image recognition is crucial to unleashing improvements in robotics, autonomous drones, and, of course, self-driving cars—a development so momentous that we made it a cover story in June

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#### advance image recognition Medical startup rapid accurate radiologists diagnose cancer

pharmaceutical

improve robotics autonomy drone selfdriving car

An excerpt from Fortune magazine on Deep learning http://fortune.com/ai-artificial-intelligence-deep-machine-learning/

## Words - Visual Words?



#### One option - Segmentation?



### One option - Segmentation?



#### One option - Segmentation?



Will not create repeatable segments that can be matched

## Words - Visual Words?



Solution proposed: Very local patches that can be well represented. Will see more about these in next class

## Words - Visual Words?



Visual words obtained by local interest operators (MSER and SA) that are described using SIFT

# Stemming?

 Centroids - obtained by clustering visual words and using centroid for representation

#### MS and SA "Visual Words"



(a)

MS

SA



Figure 2: Samples from the clusters corresponding to a single visual word. (a) Two examples of clusters of Shape Adapted regions. (b) Two examples of clusters of Maximally Stable regions.

# Stop words

- In text retrieval, in order stop words (most common words such as and, or etc) are removed
- Similar strategy is used in VideoGoogle







# Spatial consistency

- The matches are scored for being spatially consistent
- More matches in a neighbourhood indicate high likelihood of a correct match
- Obtained by considering a region from 15 nearest neighbour matches, more matches in the region increase the support for the match



# Scoring of words

- Words are scored using TF-IDF
- Each document is represented by a k terms  $t_1...t_k$

$$t_i = \frac{n_{id}}{n_d} \log \frac{N}{n_i}$$

- where *n<sub>id</sub>* is the number of occurrences of word *i* in document *d*
- and  $n_d$  is the number of words in document d.
- $n_i$  is the number of term *i* in the whole database
- and N is the number of documents in the database.















## Conclusion

- Local features enable us to obtain word analogues for representing images
- Exact instance recognition can be obtained by using a text retrieval approach to match sets of local features
- Limitations: this particular approach (using only features) cannot generalise to match categories unless

### Next class

A brief overview of local feature representation