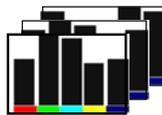


Bags of words

Thursday, February 15



Object

→

Bag of 'words'




Slide from ICCV 2005 short course, L. Fei-Fei

Analogy to documents

Of all the sensory impressions proceeding to the brain, the visual experiences are the dominant ones. Our perception of the world around us is based essentially on the messages that reach our eyes. For a long time, the visual cortex was thought to be the primary center for visual processing. However, a movie camera and a computer have discovered that the visual cortex does not know the perceptual world as well as we think it does. In fact, the visual cortex is following the path of least resistance to the various centers of the brain.

Hubel and Wiesel's experiments demonstrate that the message about the image falling on the retina undergoes a coarse-to-fine analysis in a system of nerve cells stored in columns. In this system each cell has its specific function and is responsible for a specific detail in the pattern of the retinal image.

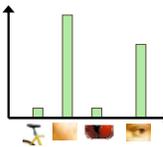
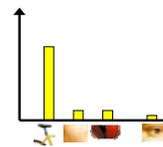
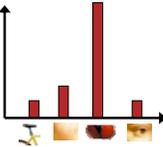
China is forecasting a trade surplus of \$90bn (£51bn) to \$100bn this year, a threefold increase on 2004's \$32bn. The Commerce Ministry said the surplus would be created by a predicted 30% increase in exports to \$750bn, compared with \$560bn in 2004. The increase will annoy the US because it will reduce the trade deficit. China's deliberate policy is to increase exports of yuan is to increase exports. The government also needs to increase demand so that the yuan can rise against the dollar. The US has permitted it to trade within a narrow range but the US wants the yuan to be allowed to rise freely. However, Beijing has made it clear that it will take its time and tread carefully before allowing the yuan to rise further in value.



Slide from ICCV 2005 short course, L. Fei-Fei







learning



feature detection & representation

⊗

codewords dictionary

⊗

image representation



category models (and/or) classifiers

recognition



⊗

category decision

→

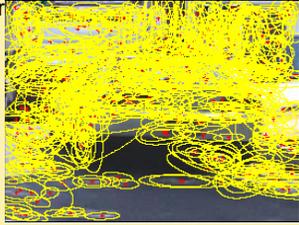
1.Feature detection and representation

- Regular grid



1.Feature detection and representation

- Regular grid
- Interest point detector



1.Feature detection and representation

- Regular grid
- Interest point detector
- Other methods
 - Random sampling (Ullman et al. 2002)
 - Segmentation based patches (Barnard et al. 2003)

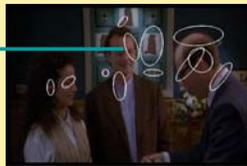
1.Feature detection and representation



Compute SIFT descriptor
[Lowe'99]



Normalize patch



Detect patches

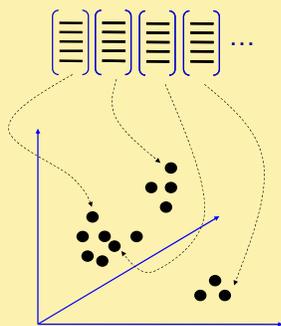
[Mikojaczyk and Schmid '02]
[Matas et al. '02]
[Sivic et al. '03]

Slide credit: Josef Sivic

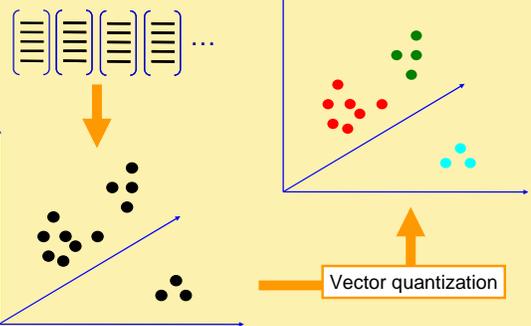
1.Feature detection and representation



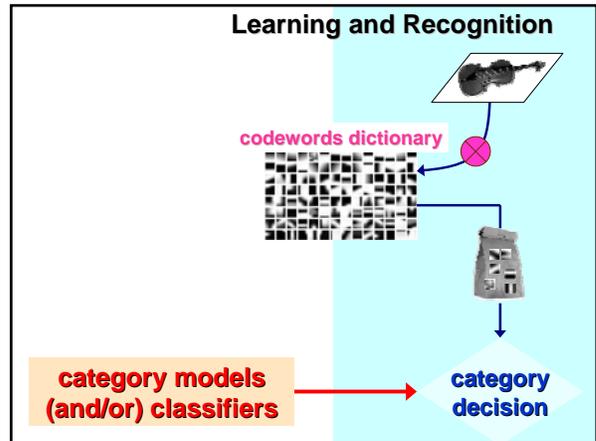
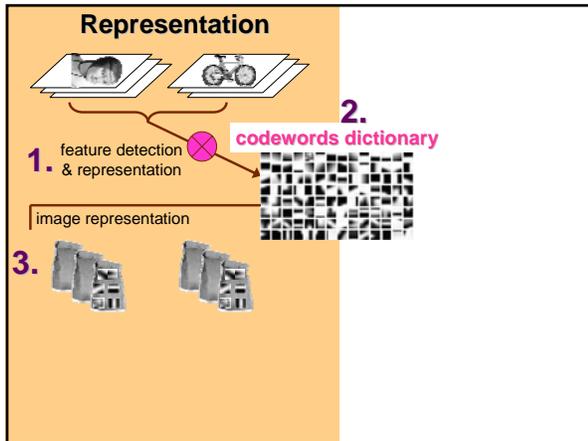
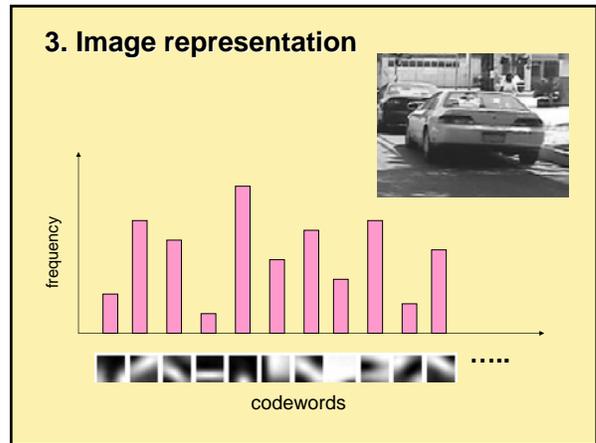
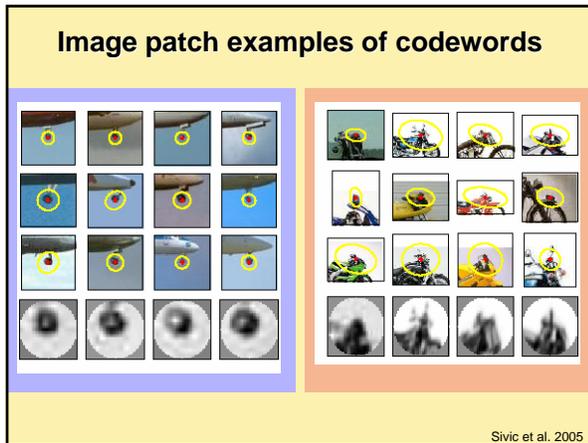
2. Codewords dictionary formation



2. Codewords dictionary formation



Slide credit: Josef Sivic



Models and classifiers

Various approaches explored with bag-of-words representation:

- Naïve Bayes classifiers
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Hierarchical Bayesian text models (pLSA and LDA)
- Distance-based comparisons (chi-squared, EMD, dot product)

For textures, materials

- *Texton* = cluster center of filter responses over collection of images [Leung and Malik, 1999]
- Represent texture or material with histogram of texton occurrences (or prototypes of whatever feature type employed)
- Compare histograms with chi-squared or other distribution distance

Leung and Malik, 1999.
Varma and Zisserman, 2002
Lazebnik, Schmid, and Ponce, 2003
Hayman et al., 2004

For scenes

Shot matching
Sivic et al., 2003

Scene categories
Fei-Fei and Perona, 2005

Scene categories
Quelhas et al., 2005

For objects

Similar ideas, but use bag of words description to build classifiers (e.g. SVM), fit statistical models (e.g. pLSA)

Csurka et al., 2003,
Dorko and Schmid, 2004
Sivic et al., 2003, 2005
Sudderth et al. 2005
...

Advantages

- Flexibility comes with ignoring geometry (?)
- Compact description, yet rich
- Local features → vector
 - Usable representation
 - Relatively efficient learning
- Yields good results in practice

For example...

class	other results		
	Zhang et al. (2005)	Willamowski et al. (2004)	Fergus et al. (2003)
airplanes	98.8	97.1	90.2
cars (rear)	98.3	98.6	90.3
cars (side)	95.0	87.3	88.5
faces	100	99.3	96.4
motorbikes	98.5	98.0	92.5
spotted cats	97.0	—	90.0

bag of features
constellation model

See also recent object recognition challenge results.

Issues

- Flexibility comes with ignoring geometry (!)
- Background/foreground treated at once
- Vocabulary formation
 - Number of words/clusters?
 - Universal, or dataset specific?
 - May be expensive
- How to localize/segment object?

Next week: ideas for vocabulary formation and introducing spatial constraints into a bag of words.