

Recap: Viola/Jones detector

- Rectangle features
- Integral images for fast computation
- Boosting for feature selection
- Attentional cascade for fast rejection of negative windows

Project 3

- I have office hours today
- Let's talk more about scene recognition



SUN Database: Large-scale Scene Categorization and Detection

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Aude Oliva, Antonio Torralba

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

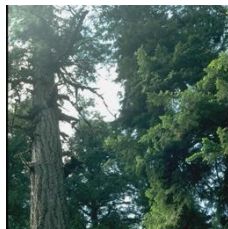
[†] Brown University

Scene Categorization

Oliva and Torralba, 2001



Coast



Forest



Highway



Inside
City



Mountain



Open
Country



Street



Tall
Building

Fei Fei and Perona, 2005

+



Bedroom



Kitchen



Living Room



Office



Suburb

Lazebnik, Schmid, and Ponce, 2006

+



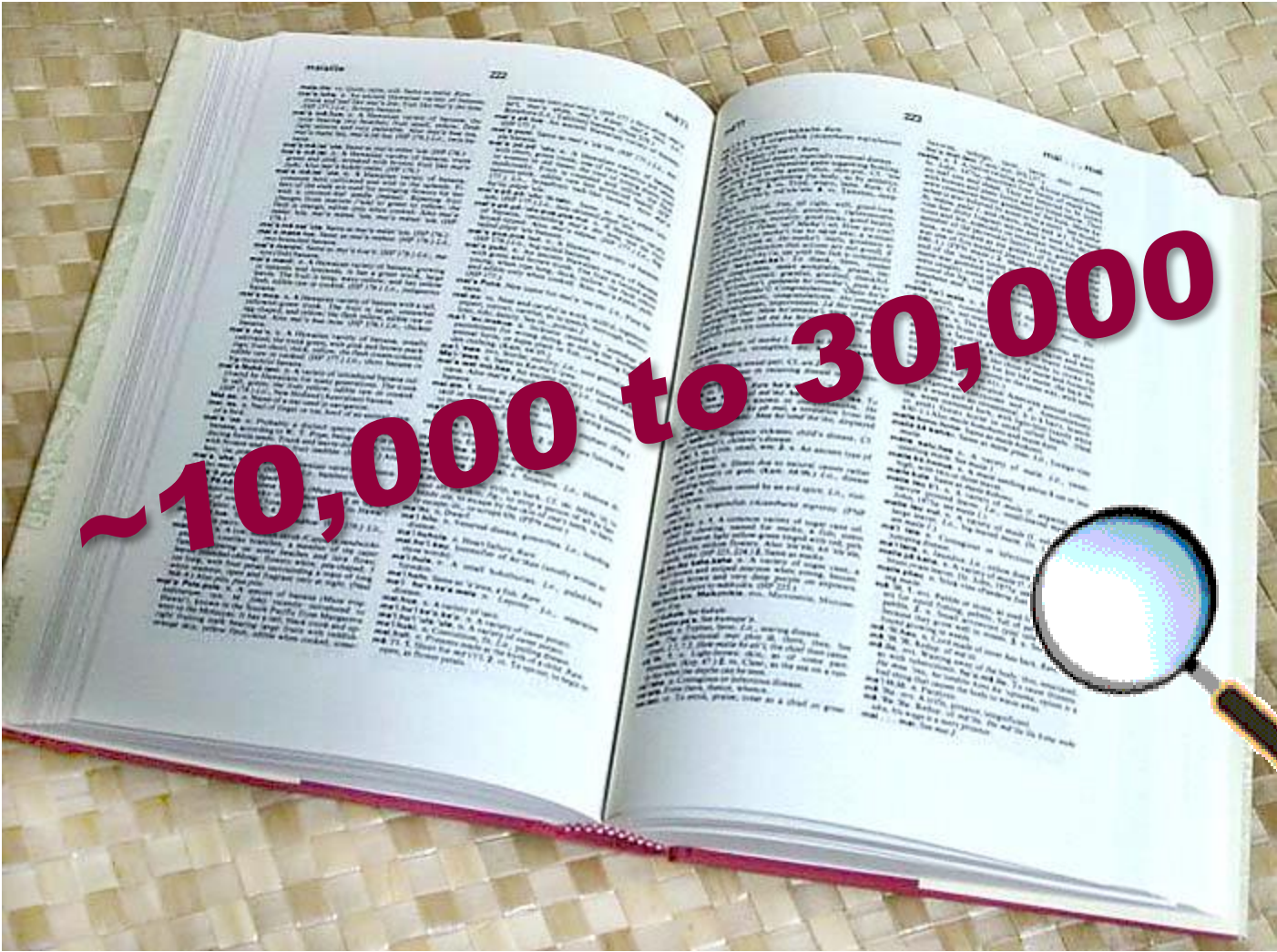
Industrial



Store

15 Scene Database

How many object categories are there?



abbey



airplane cabin



airport terminal





apple orchard



assembly hall



bakery





car factory



cockpit



construction site





food court



interior car



lounge





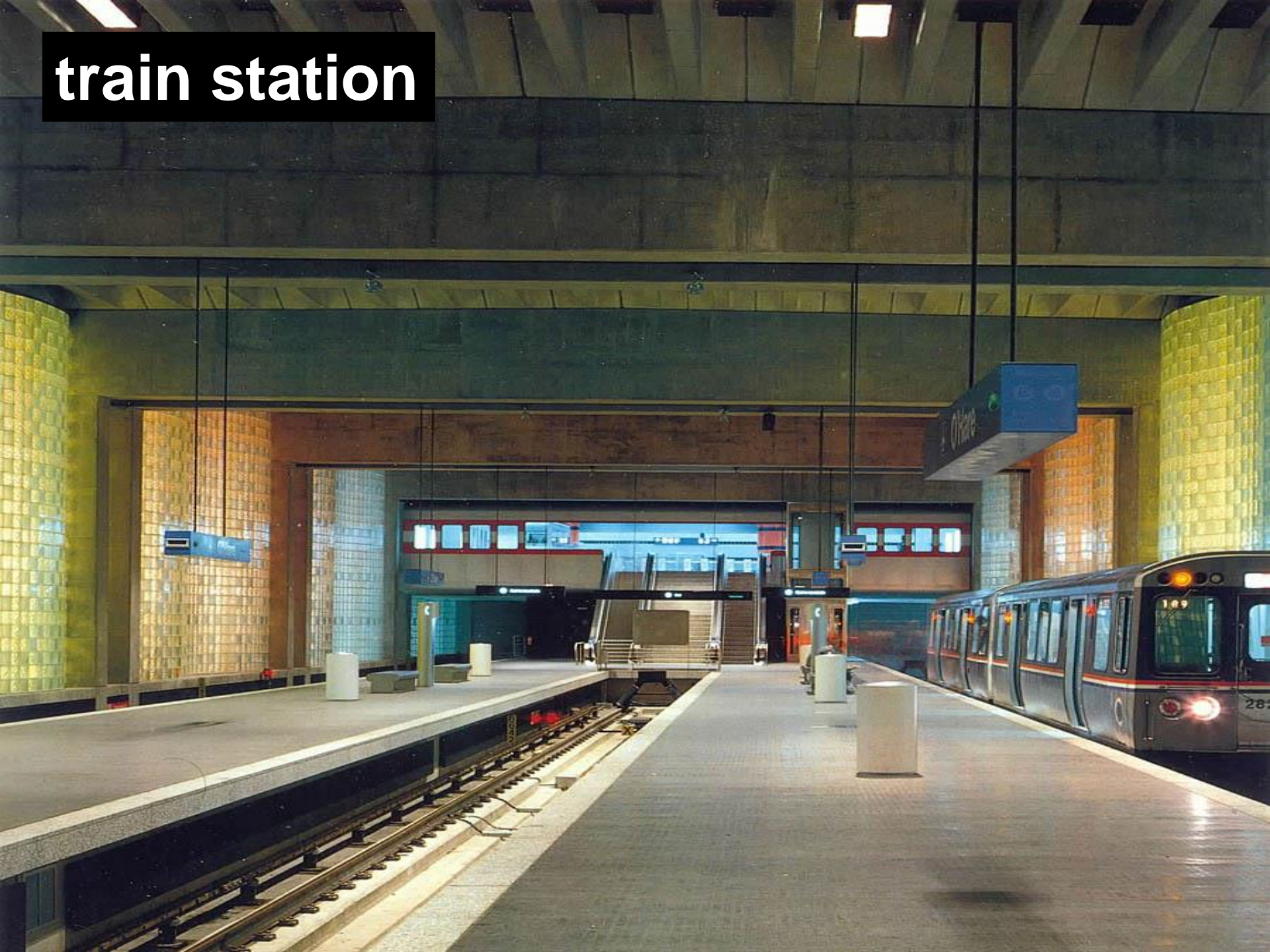
stadium



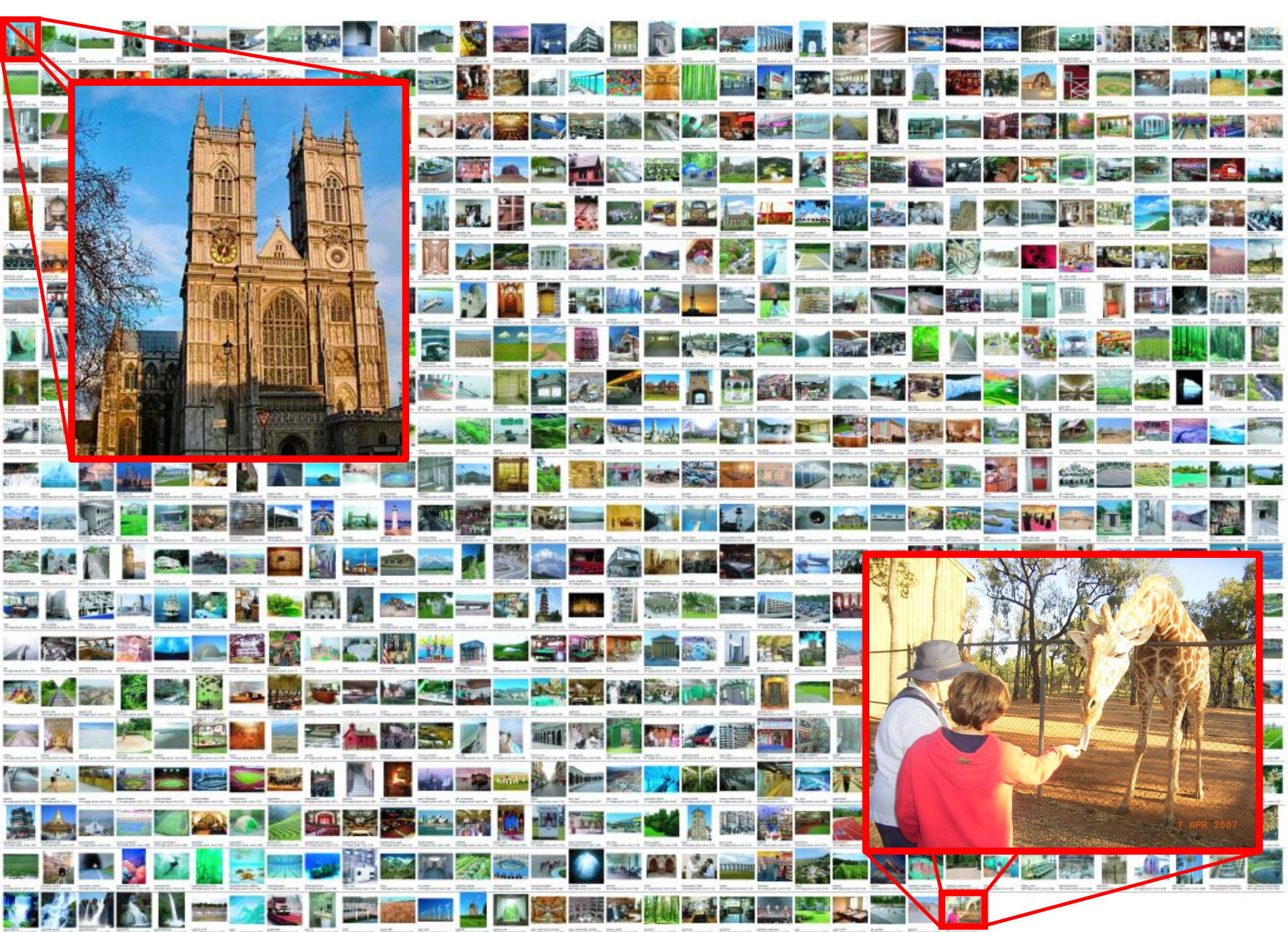
stream



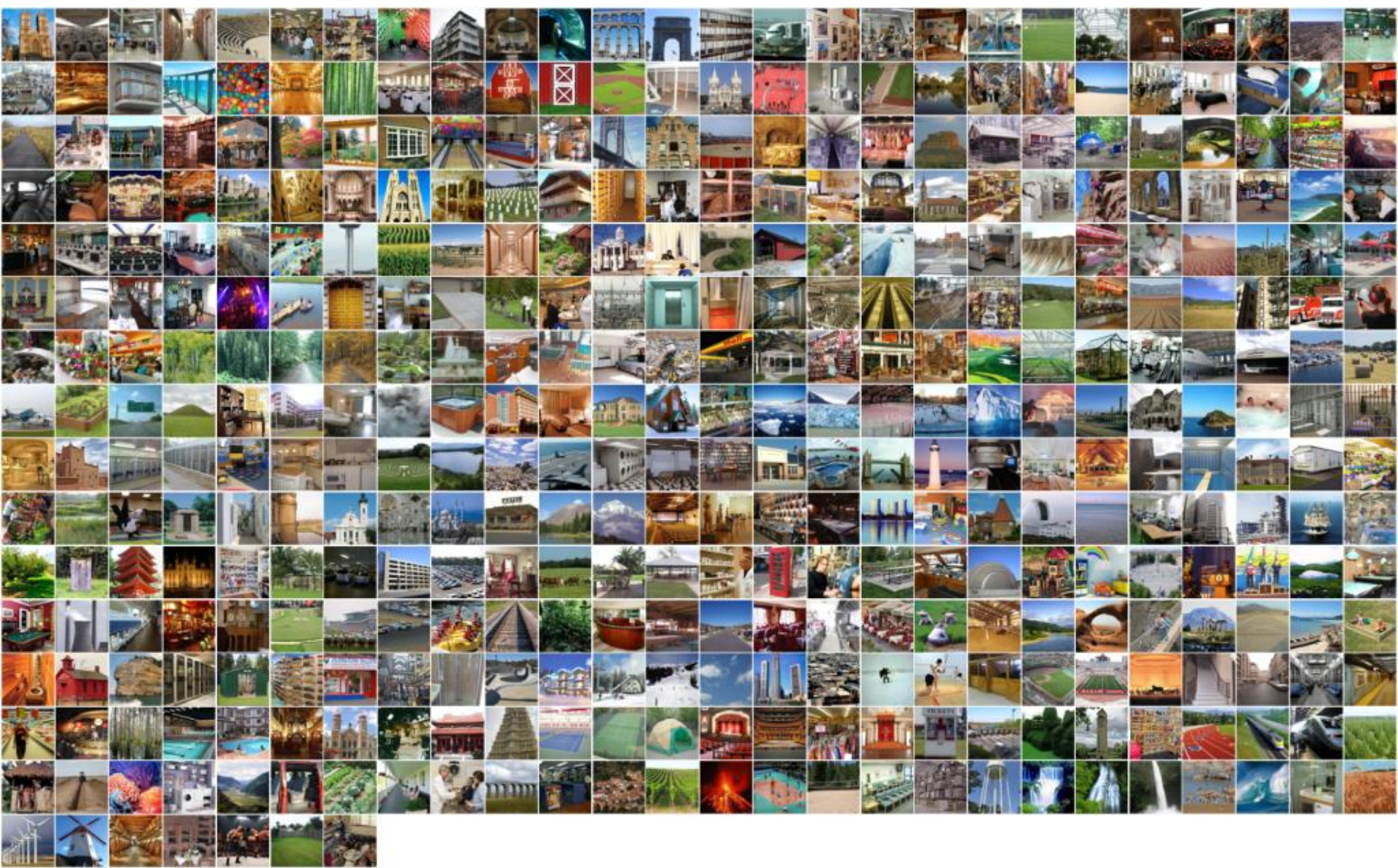
train station







397 Well-sampled Categories



Evaluating Human Scene Classification



?

“Good worker”
Accuracy

98%

90%

68%

bathroom(100%)



beauty salon(100%)



bedroom(100%)



bullring(100%)



playground(100%)



podium outdoor(100%)



phone booth(100%)



greenhouse outdoor(100%)



tennis court outdoor(100%)



wind farm(100%)



veterinarians office(100%)



riding arena(100%)



Scene category

Most confusing categories

Inn (0%)



Bayou (0%)



Basilica (0%)



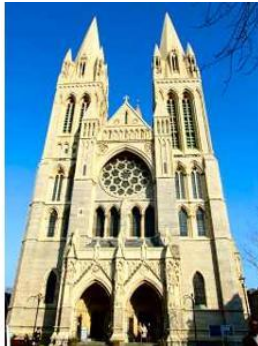
Restaurant patio (44%)



River (67%)



Cathedral (29%)



Chalet (19%)



Coast (8%)



Courthouse (21%)



Conclusion: humans can do it

- The SUN database is reasonably consistent and differentiable -- even with a huge number of very specific categories, humans get it right 2/3rds of the time *with no training*.
- We also have a good benchmark for computational methods.

How do we classify scenes?

How do we classify scenes?



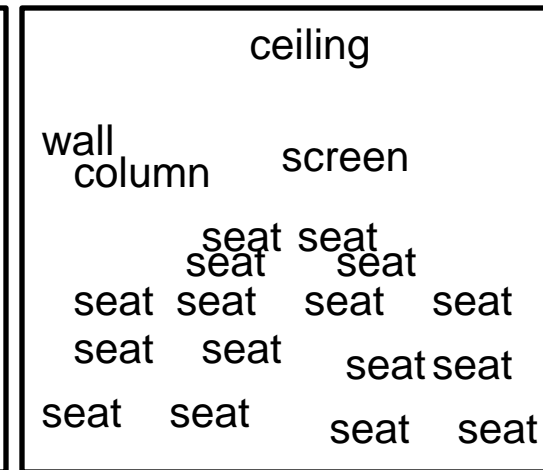
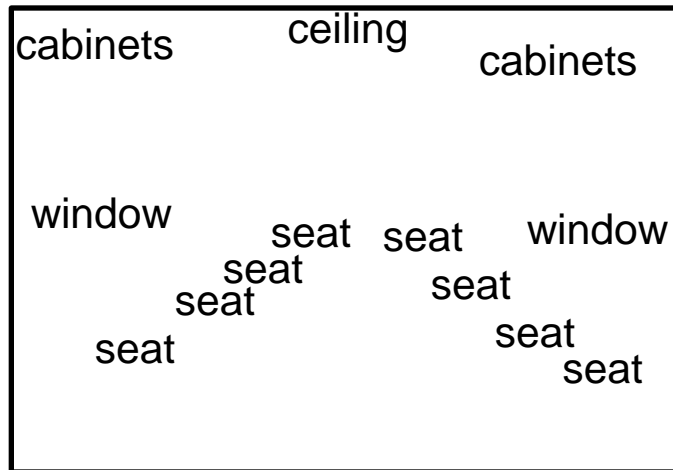
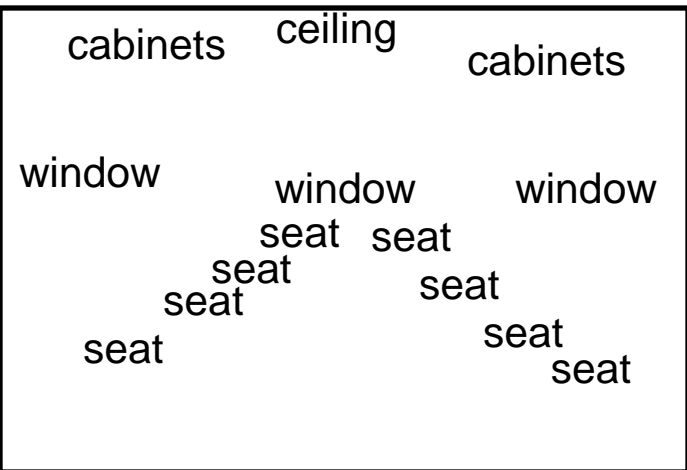
Ceiling
Light
Door Door Door
Wall Door Door Wall Door
Floor

Ceiling
Lamp
mirror Painting mirror
wall
armchair Fireplace armchair
Coffee table

wall
painting
wall
Bed
Lamp
phone
alarm
Side-table
carpet

Different objects, different spatial layout

Which are the important elements?

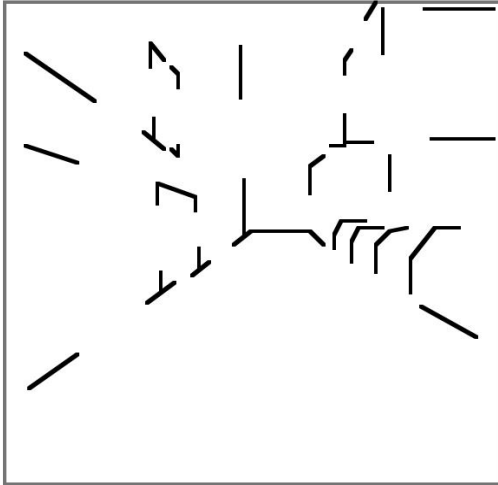


Similar objects, and similar spatial layout

Different lighting, different materials, different “stuff”

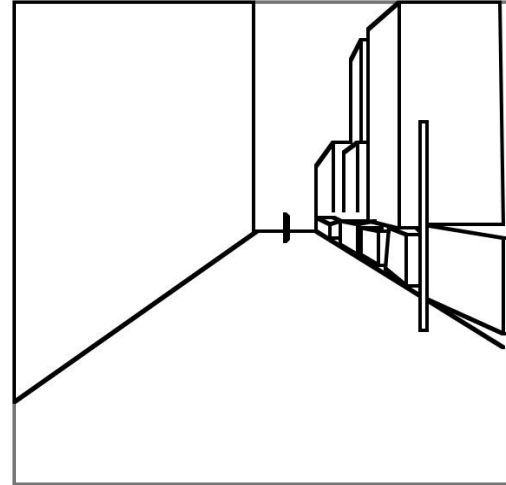
Scene emergent features

“Recognition via features that are not those of individual objects but “emerge” as objects are brought into relation to each other to form a scene.” – Biederman 81



Biederman, 1981

Suggestive edges and junctions



Biederman, 1981

Simple geometric forms



Bruner and Potter, 1969

Blobs



Oliva and Torralba, 2001

Textures

Global Image Descriptors

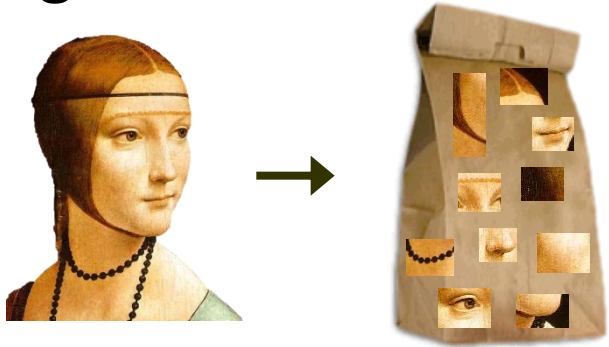
- Tiny images (Torralba et al, 2008)
- Color histograms
- Self-similarity (Shechtman and Irani, 2007)
- Geometric class layout (Hoiem et al, 2005)
- Geometry-specific histograms (Lalonde et al, 2007)
- Dense and Sparse SIFT histograms
- Berkeley texture histograms (Martin et al, 2001)
- HoG 2x2 spatial pyramids
- Gist scene descriptor (Oliva and Torralba, 2008)



Texture
Features

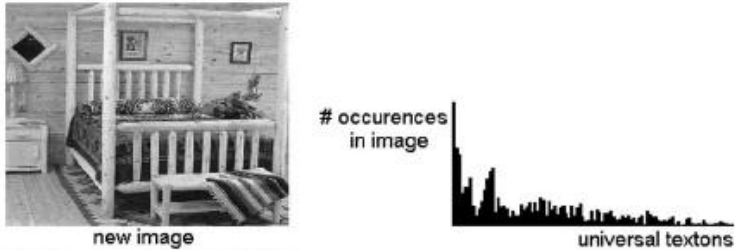
Global Texture Descriptors

Bag of words



Sivic et. al., ICCV 2005
 Fei-Fei and Perona, CVPR 2005

Non localized textons



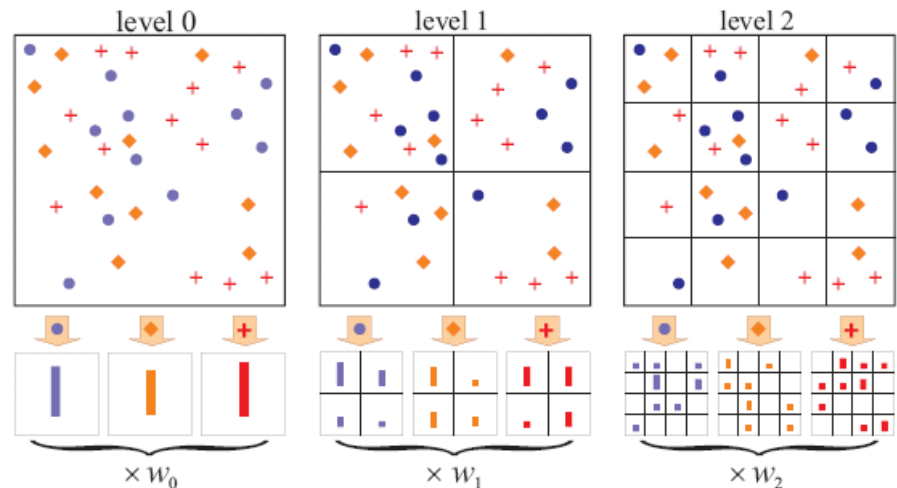
Walker, Malik. Vision Research 2004

...

Spatially organized textures



M. Gorkani, R. Picard, ICPR 1994
 A. Oliva, A. Torralba, IJCV 2001

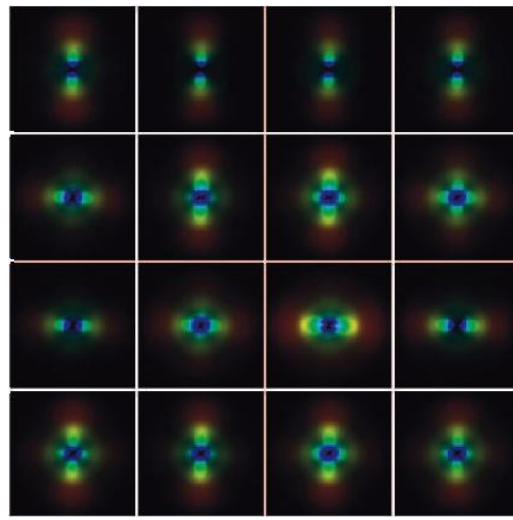
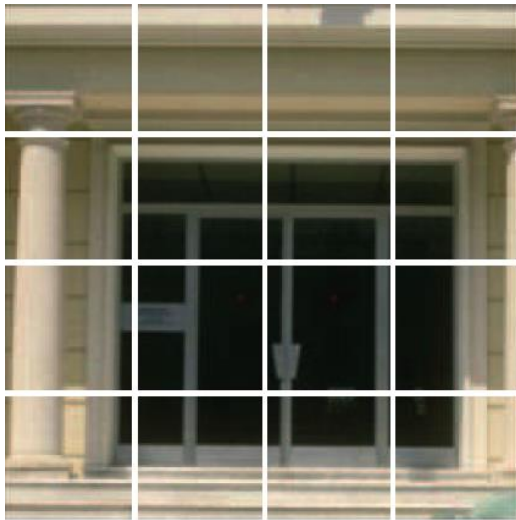


S. Lazebnik, et al, CVPR 2006

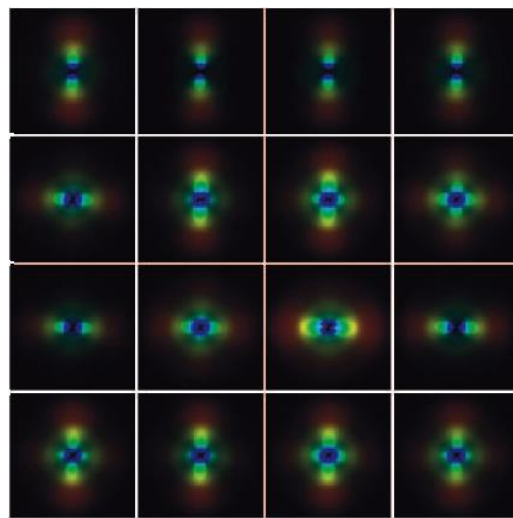
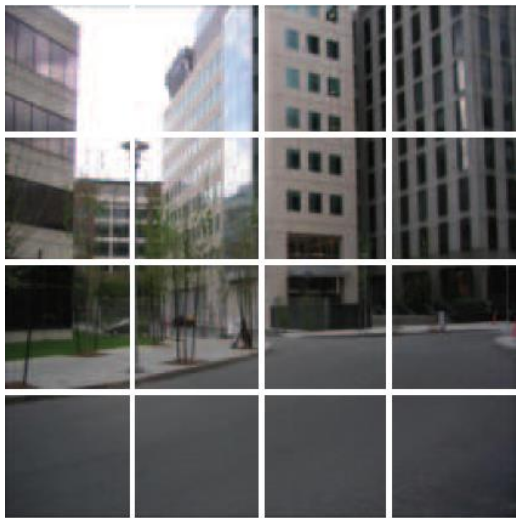
...

Gist descriptor

Oliva and Torralba, 2001



- Apply oriented Gabor filters over different scales
- Average filter energy in each bin

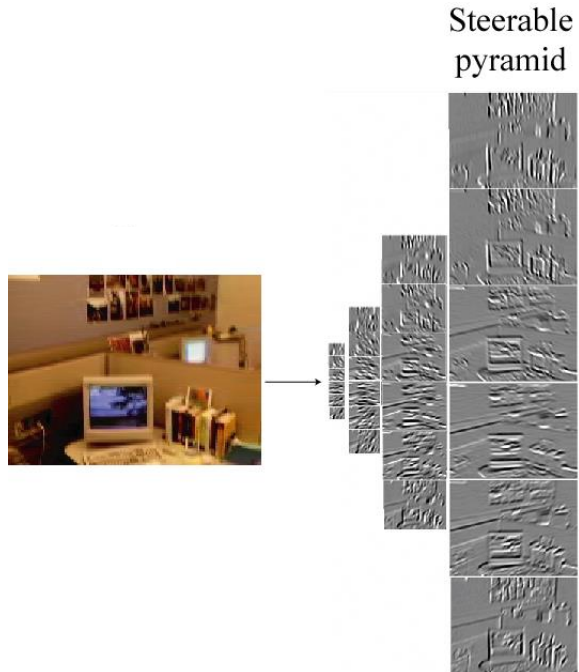


8 orientations
4 scales
x 16 bins
512 dimensions

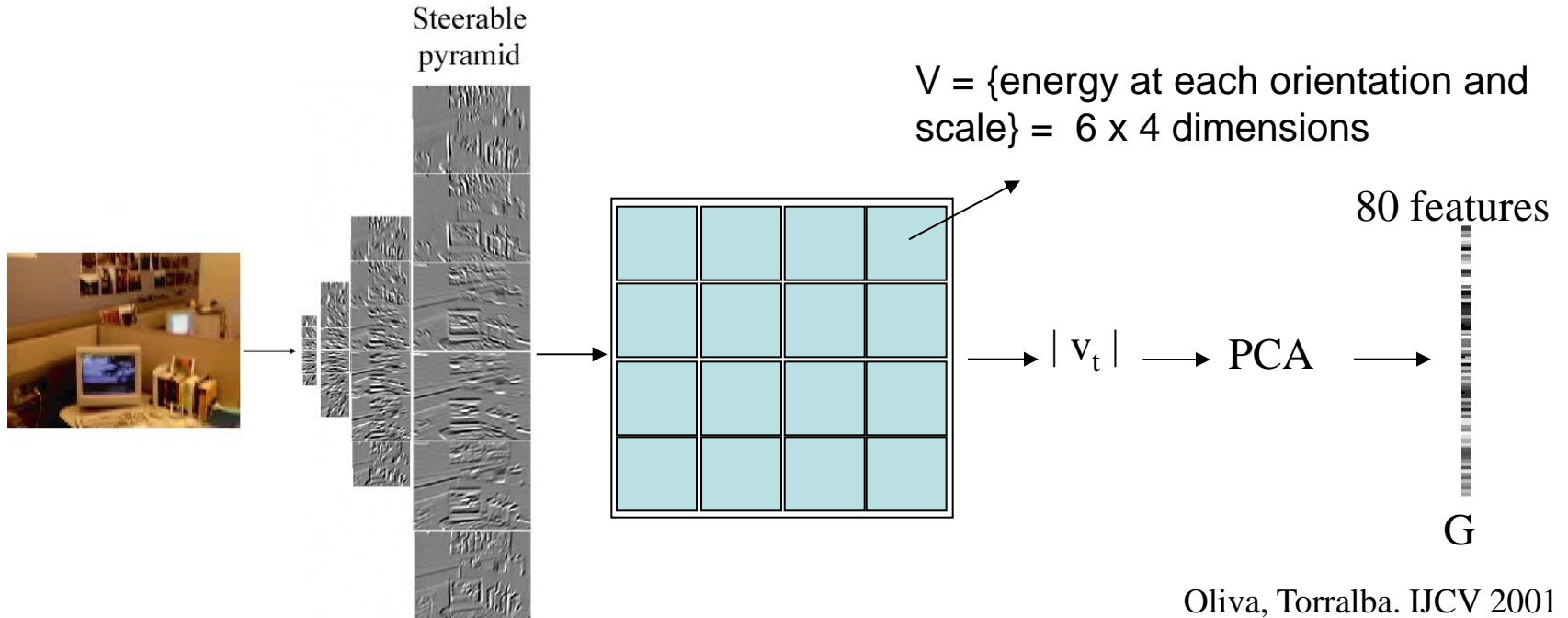
Similar to SIFT (Lowe 1999) applied to the entire image

M. Gorkani, R. Picard, ICPR 1994; Walker, Malik. Vision Research 2004; Vogel et al. 2004;
Fei-Fei and Perona, CVPR 2005; S. Lazebnik, et al, CVPR 2006; ...

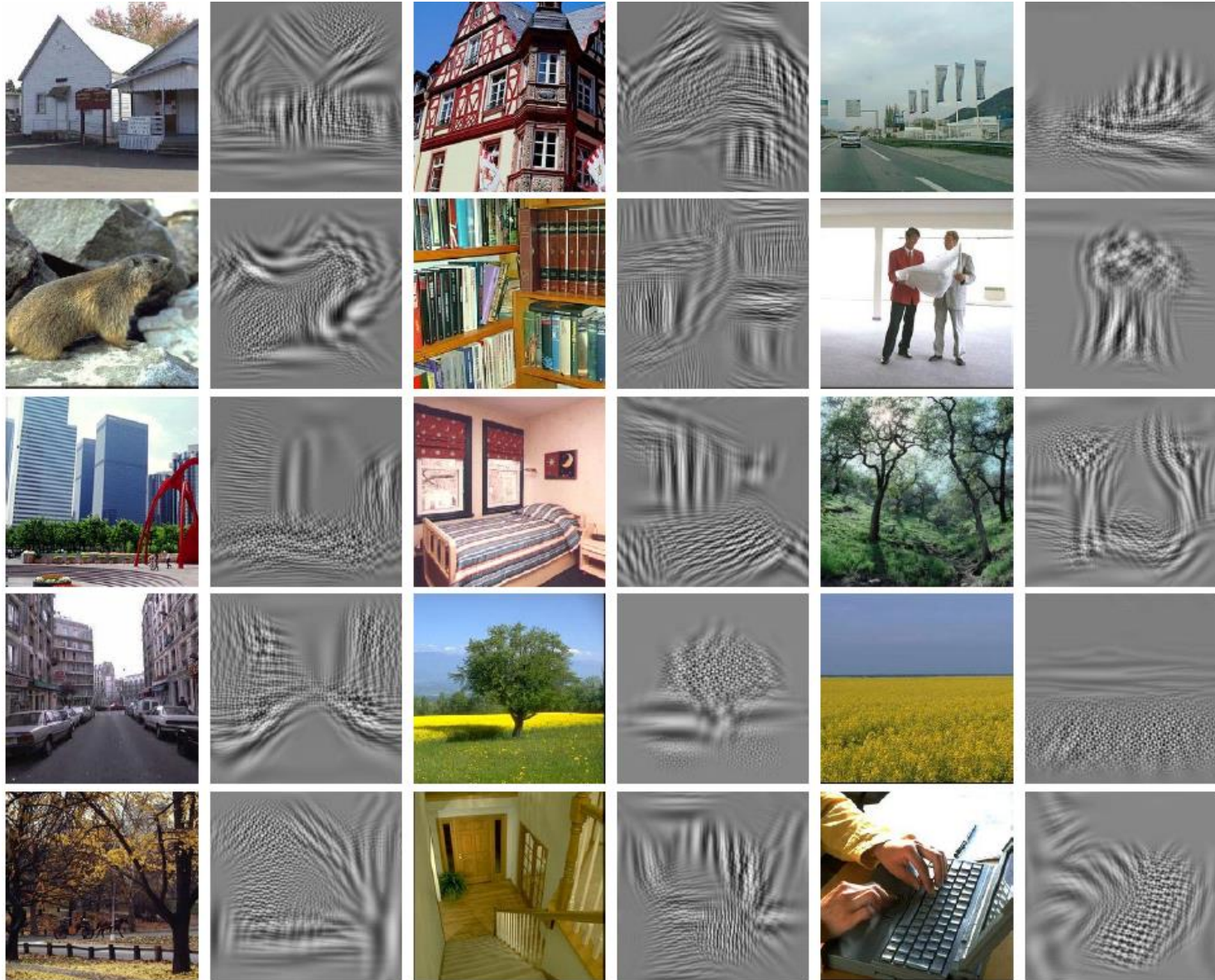
Gist descriptor



Gist descriptor

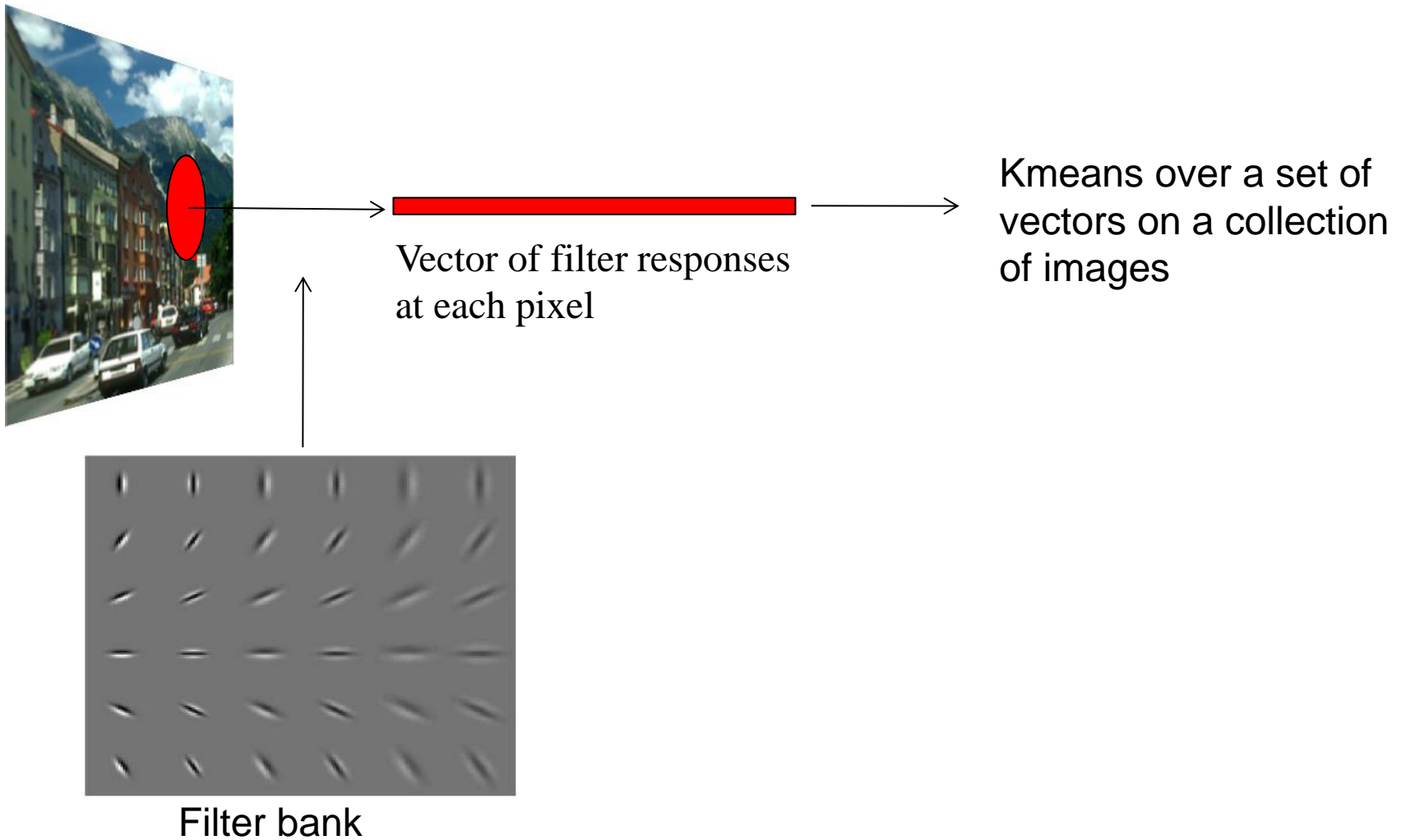


Example visual gists



Global features (I) ~ global features (I')

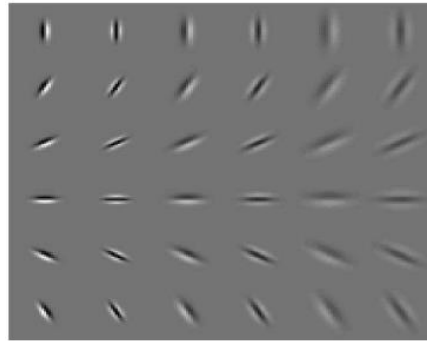
Textons



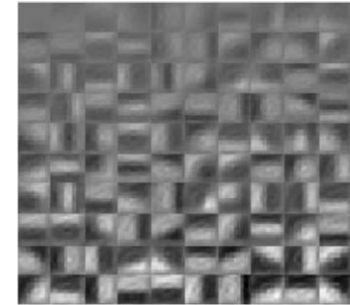
Textons



Filter bank



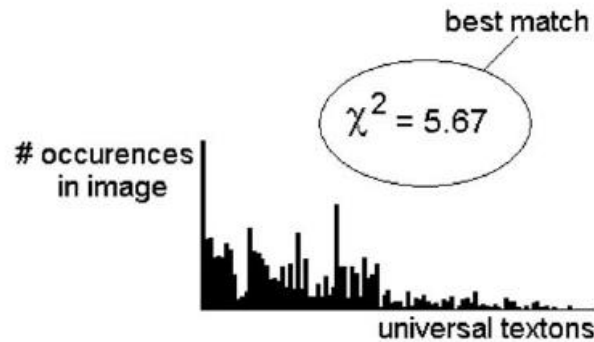
K-means (100 clusters)



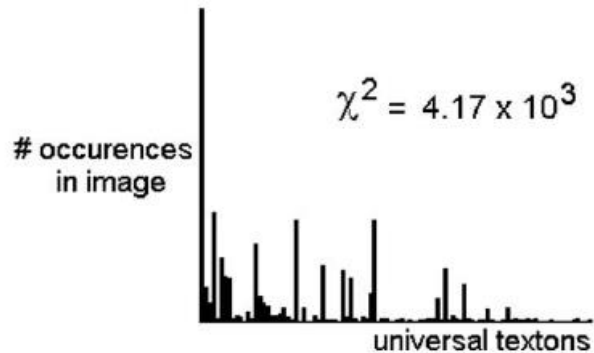
Malik, Belongie, Shi, Leung, 1999



label = bedroom



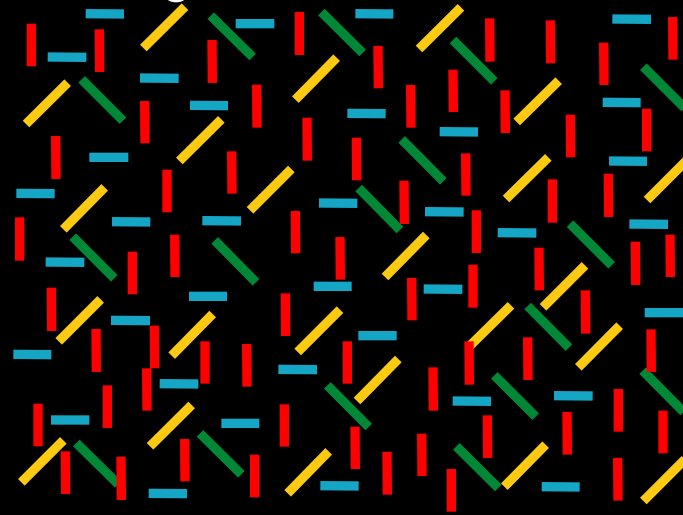
label = beach



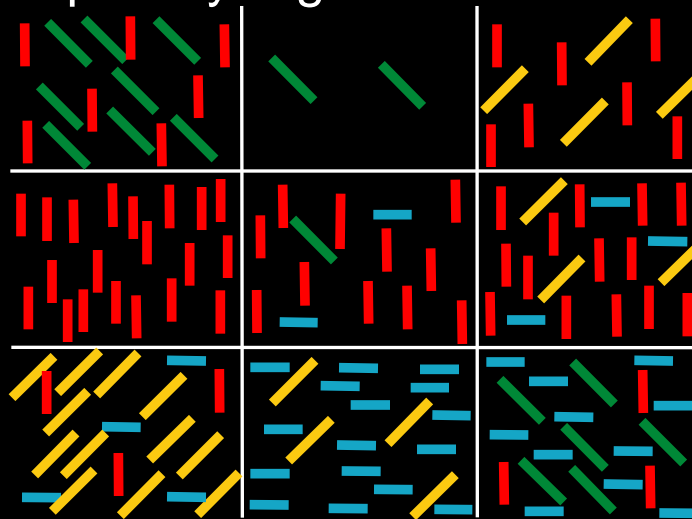
Walker, Malik, 2004

Bag of words

Bag of words model

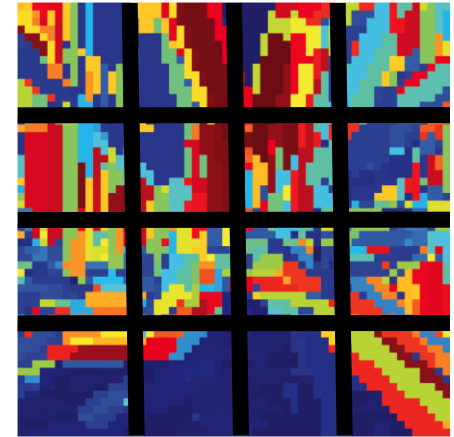
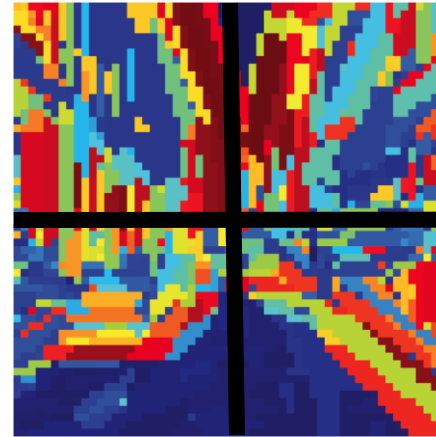
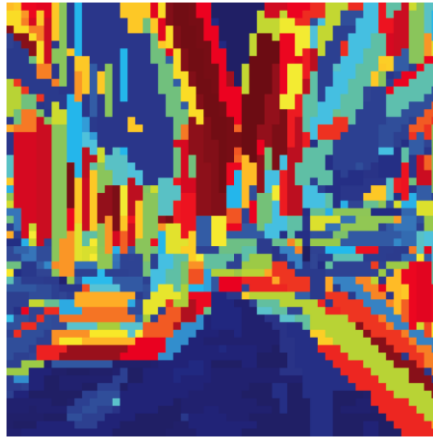


Spatially organized textures

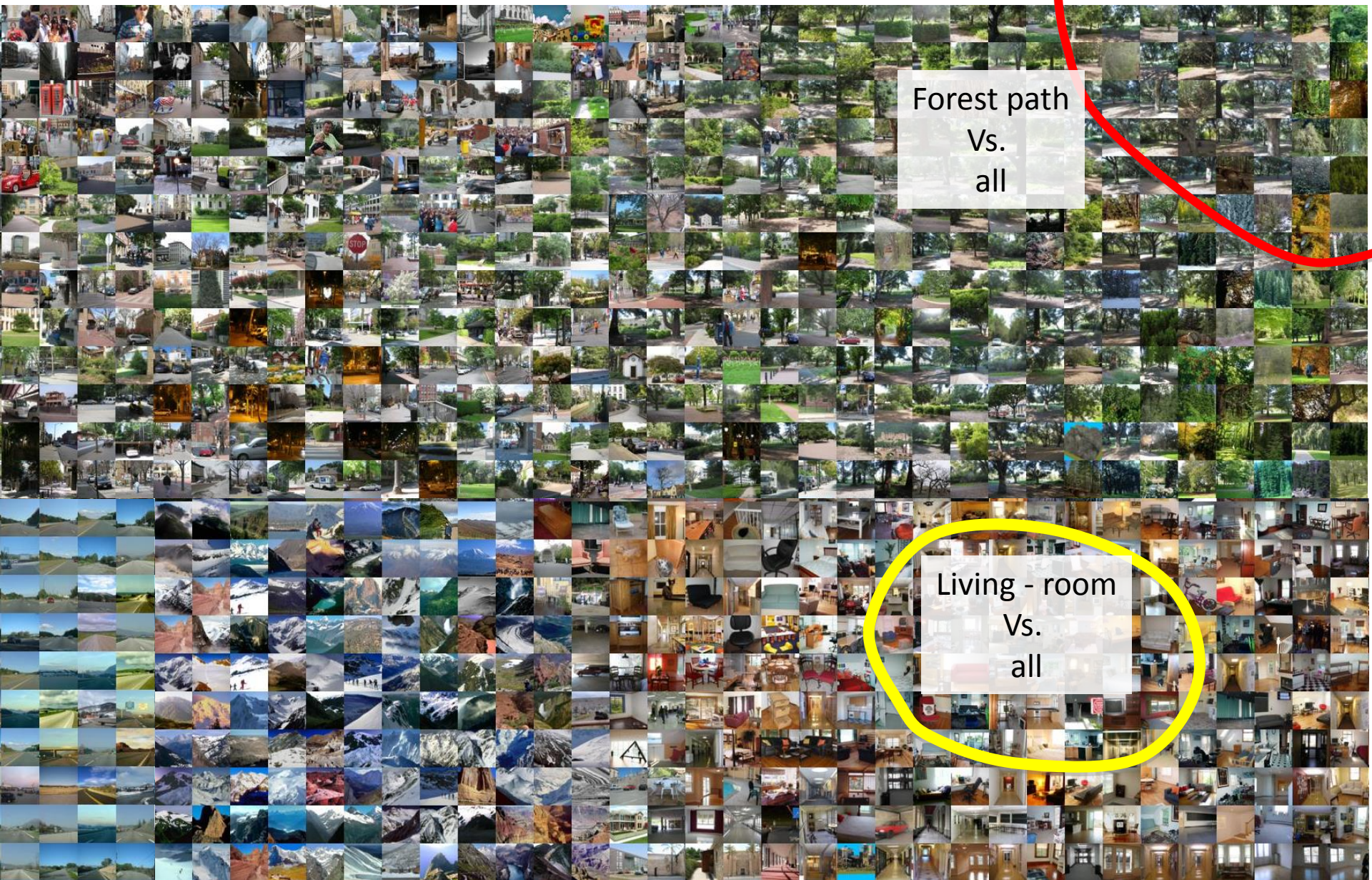


Bag of words & spatial pyramid matching

Sivic, Zisserman, 2003. Visual words = Kmeans of SIFT descriptors



Learning Scene Categorization



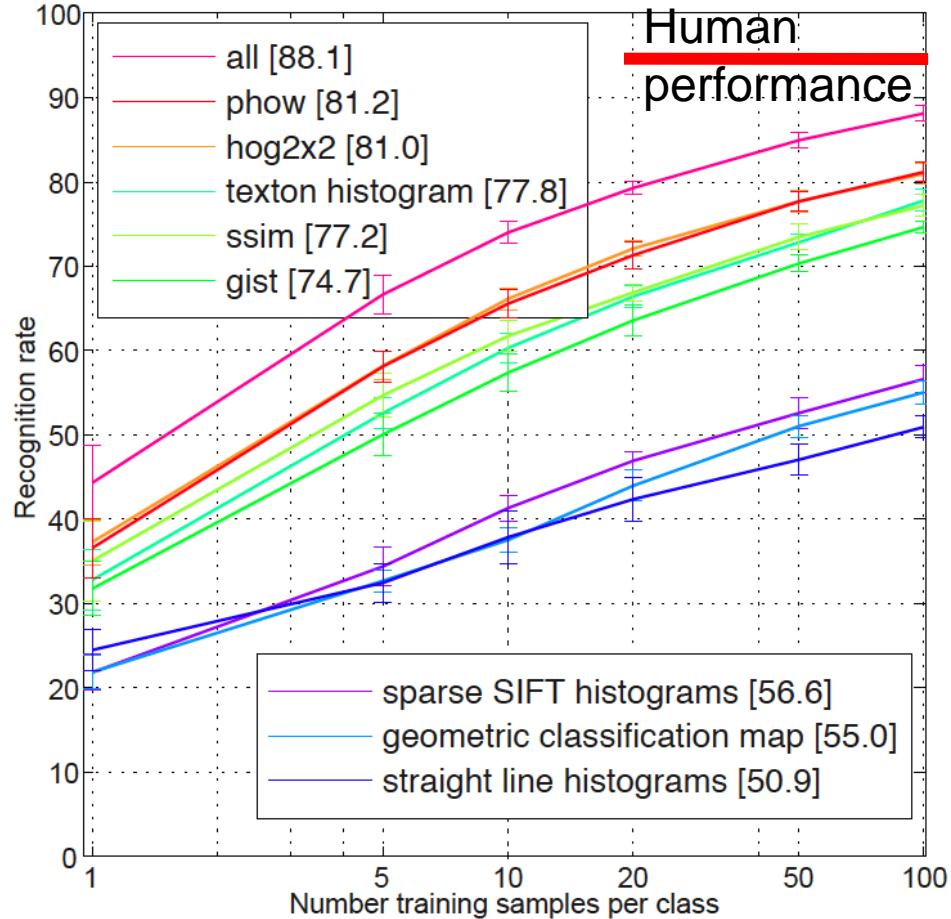
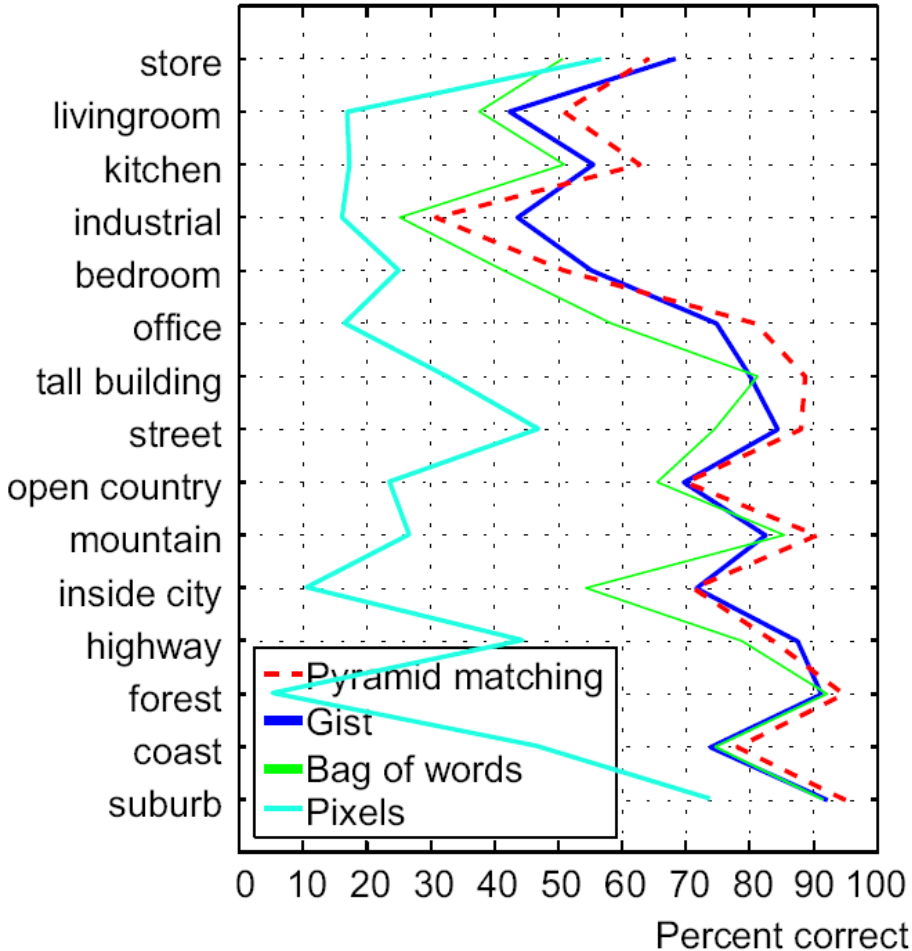
Forest path
Vs.
all

Living - room
Vs.
all

Scene recognition

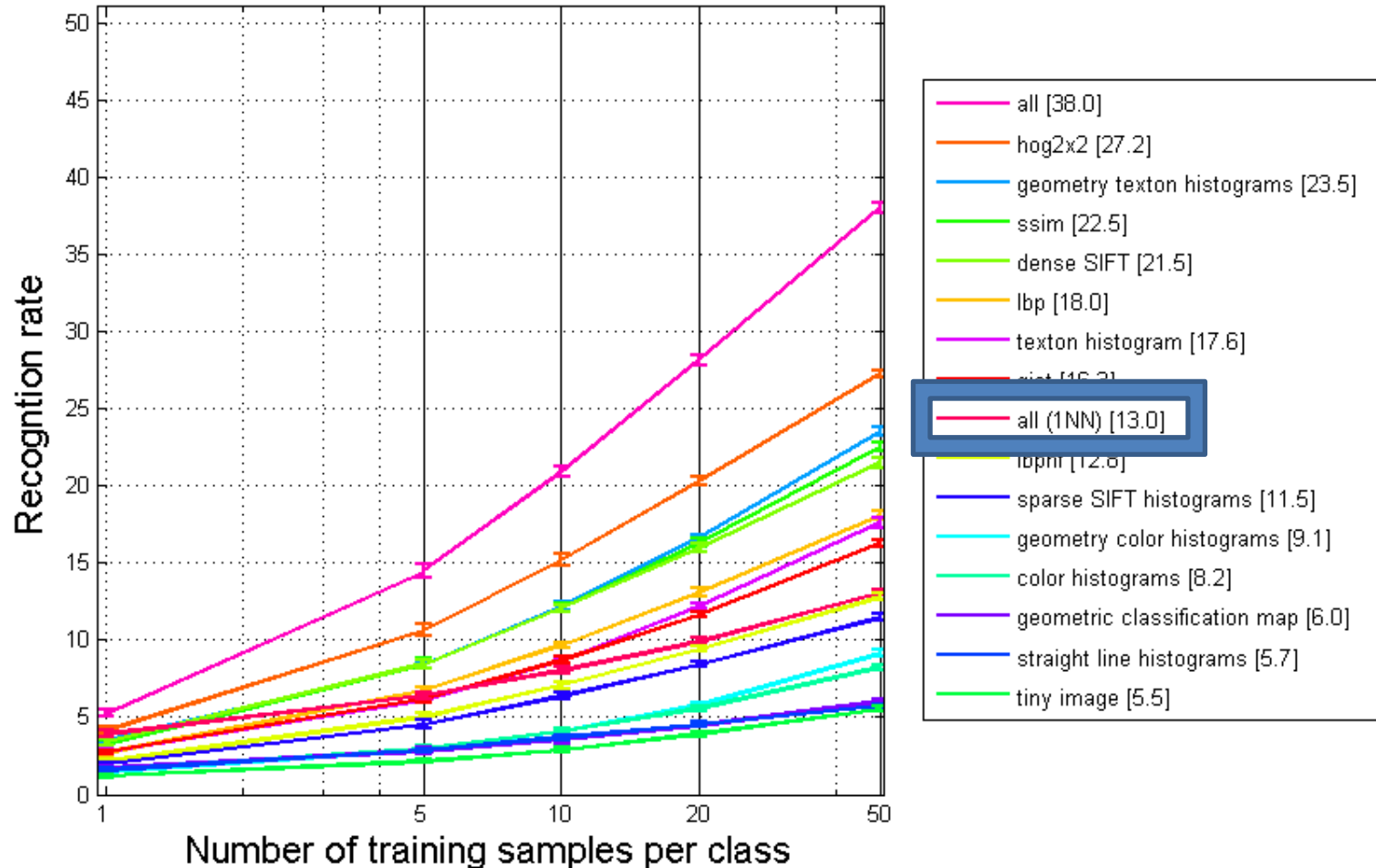
100 training samples per class

SVM classifier in both cases



Feature Accuracy

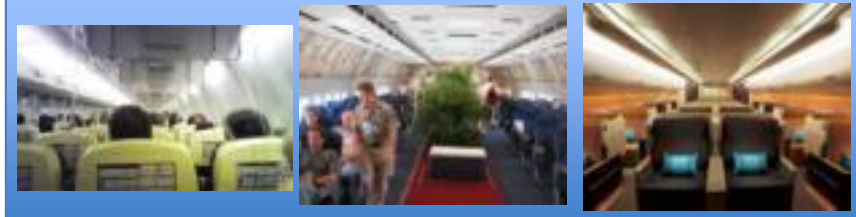
Humans [68.5]



Classifier: 1-vs-all SVM with histogram intersection, chi squared, or RBF kernel.

A look into the results

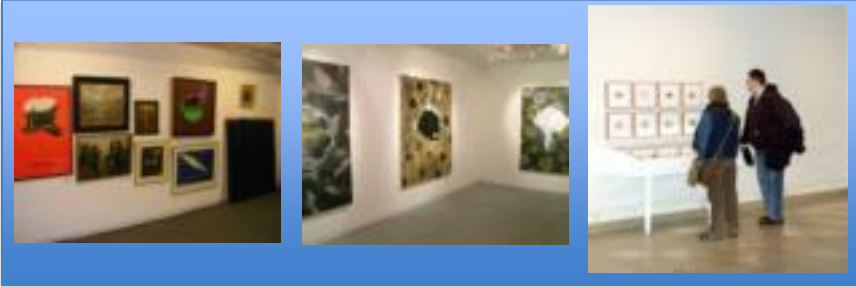
Airplane cabin (64%)



Van interior Discotheque Toyshop



Art gallery (38%)



Iceberg Hotel room Kitchenette



All the results available on the web

...

Training images

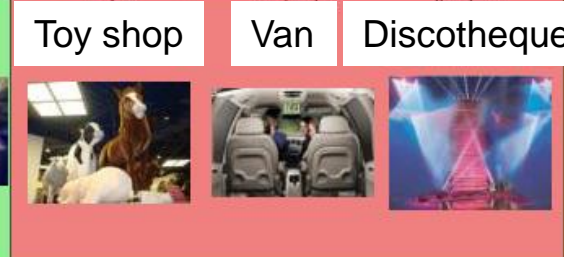
Correct classifications

Miss-classifications

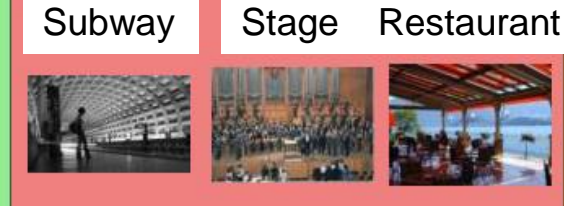
Abbey



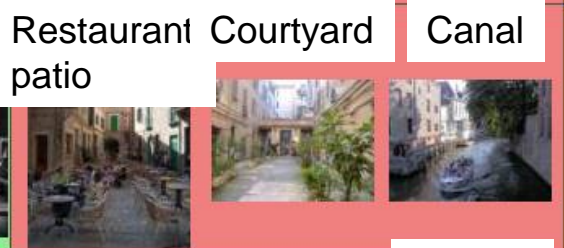
Airplane cabin



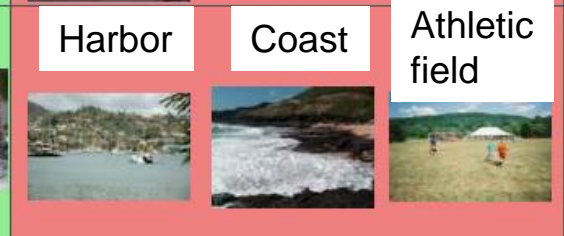
Airport terminal



Alley



Amphitheater



limousine interior
(95% vs 80%)



riding arena
(100% vs 90%)



sauna
(96% vs 95%)



skatepark
(96% vs 90%)



subway interior
(96% vs 80%)



**Humans good
Comp. good**

**Humans bad
Comp. bad**

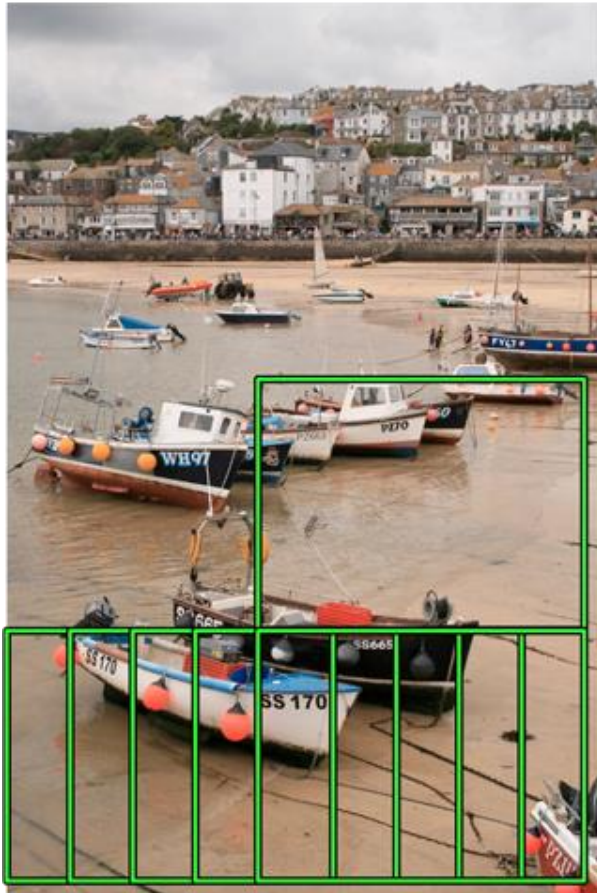
**Human good
Comp. bad**

**Human bad
Comp. good**



Local Scene Detection

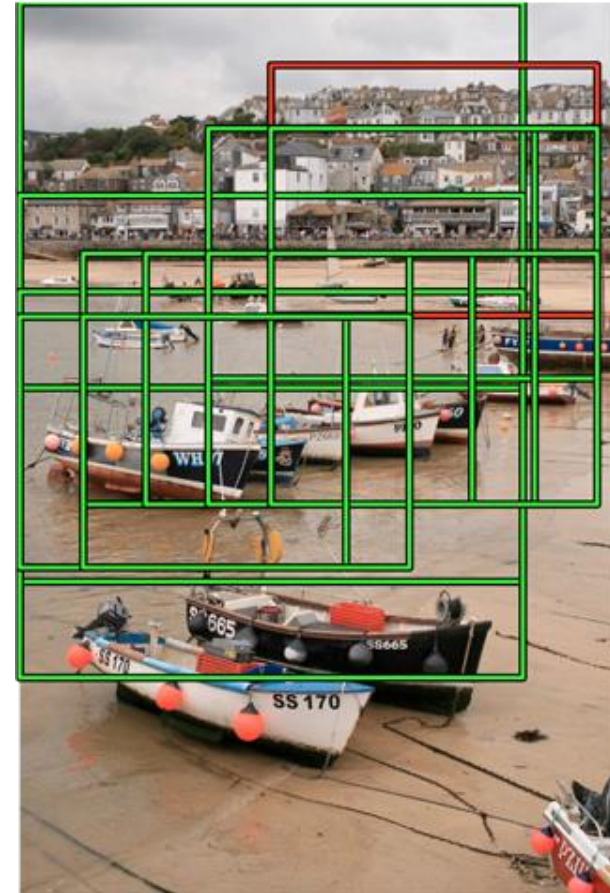
beach detections



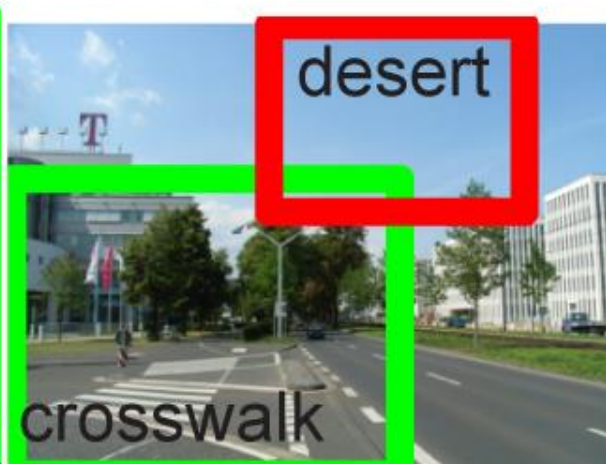
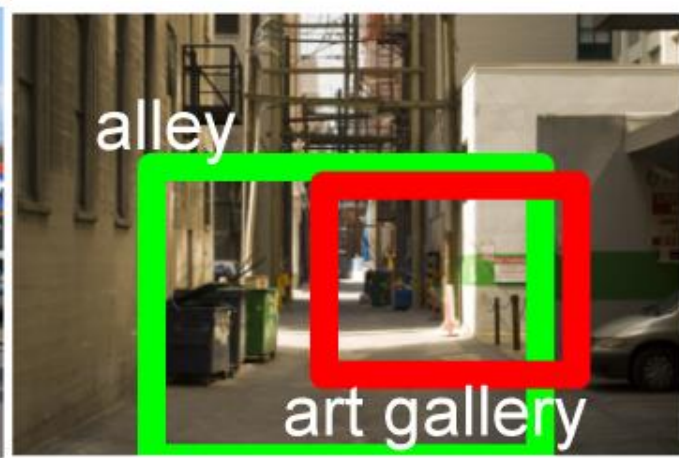
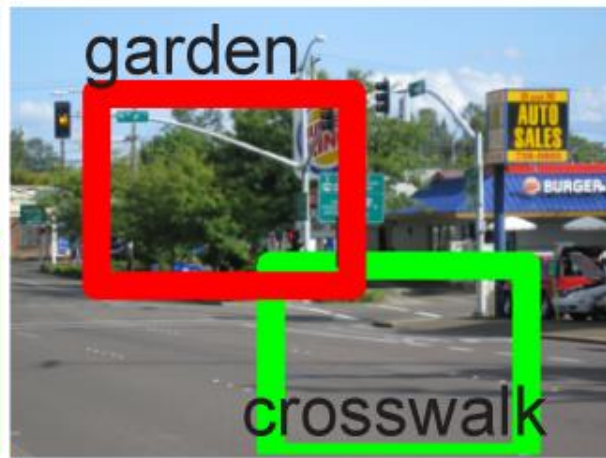
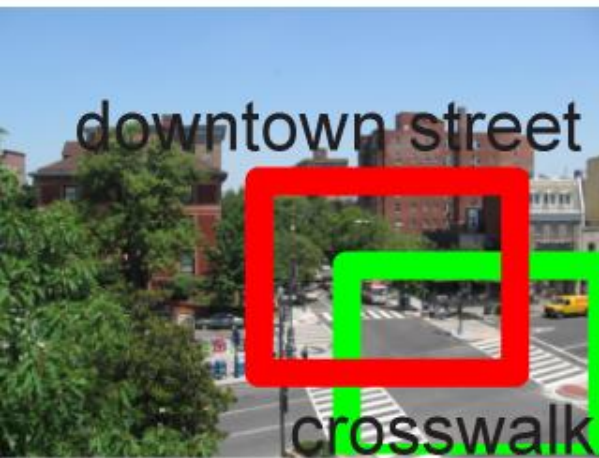
village detections



harbor detections



Confident Subscene Detections





Database and source code available at

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/vision/SUN/>

Additional details available:

SUN Database: Large-scale Scene Recognition from Abbey to Zoo. Jianxiong Xiao, James Hays, Krista A. Ehinger, Aude Oliva, Antonio Torralba.
CVPR 2010.

How do we do better than 40%?

- Deep learning gets about the same performance
- Fisher vector encoding gets up to 47.2%