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Bootstrapping Fine-Grained Classifiers: Active Learning with a Crowd in the Loop

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Human-in-the-loop Discriminative Patch Discovery:

New Algorithm

Input: Dataset \mathcal{D} of image patches, set of negative images from the wild \mathcal{N} Output: Classifiers C for attributes A

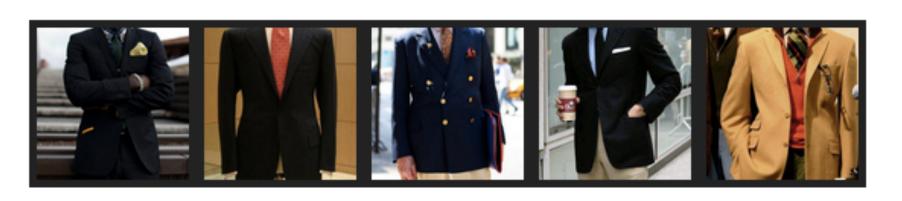
```
> acquired through consultation with experts
 1 A \Leftarrow attributes
2 for A_i \in A do
S_{ij} \Leftarrow \text{seed exemplars of } A_i \text{ in pose } j
4 end
5 for A_i \in A do
       for S_{ij} \in S_i do
            C_{ij} = \text{symTrain}(S_{ij}, \mathcal{N})
                                                     > set of hard negatives is initially empty
            N_{ij} = \emptyset \quad \forall i,j
            repeat
                 \mathcal{D}= orderDetections(C_{ij}, \mathcal{D}-N_{ij})
                 N_{ij} = N_{ij} \cup \text{hasNegatives}(\mathcal{D})
                                                                                > crowdsourced method
                 C_{ij} = \text{symTrain} (S_{ij}, N_{ij} \cup \mathcal{N})
            until convergence()
15 end
16 return C, A
```

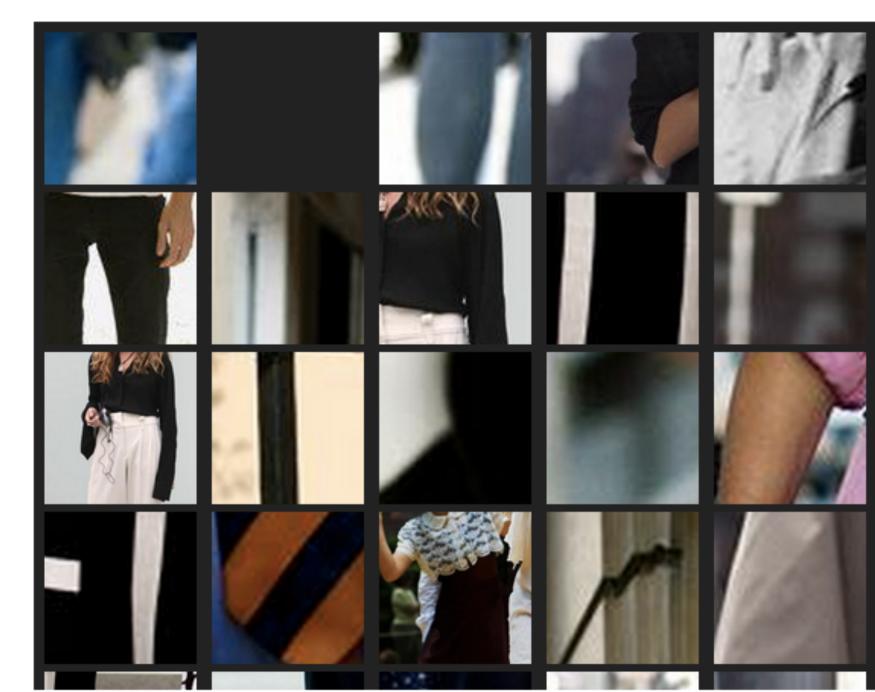
Mechanical Turk User Interface:

Click on all the image patches that contain: a blazer viewed from the front

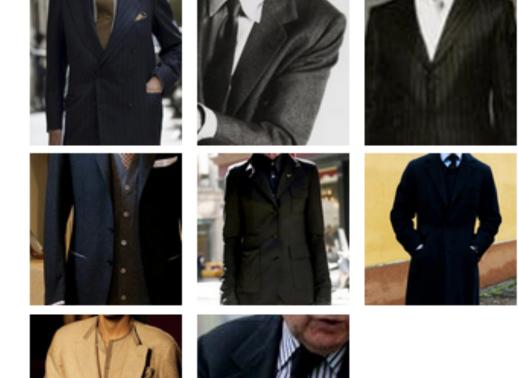
Click submit when you are finished. Drag or click images to select or deselect.

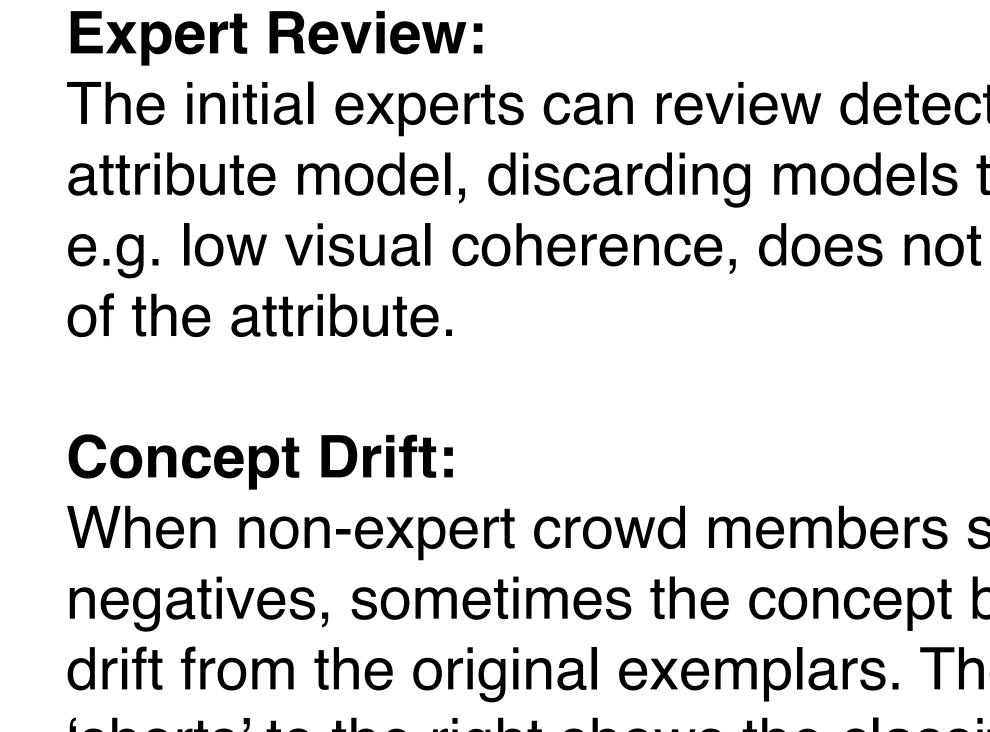
Example Positive Images



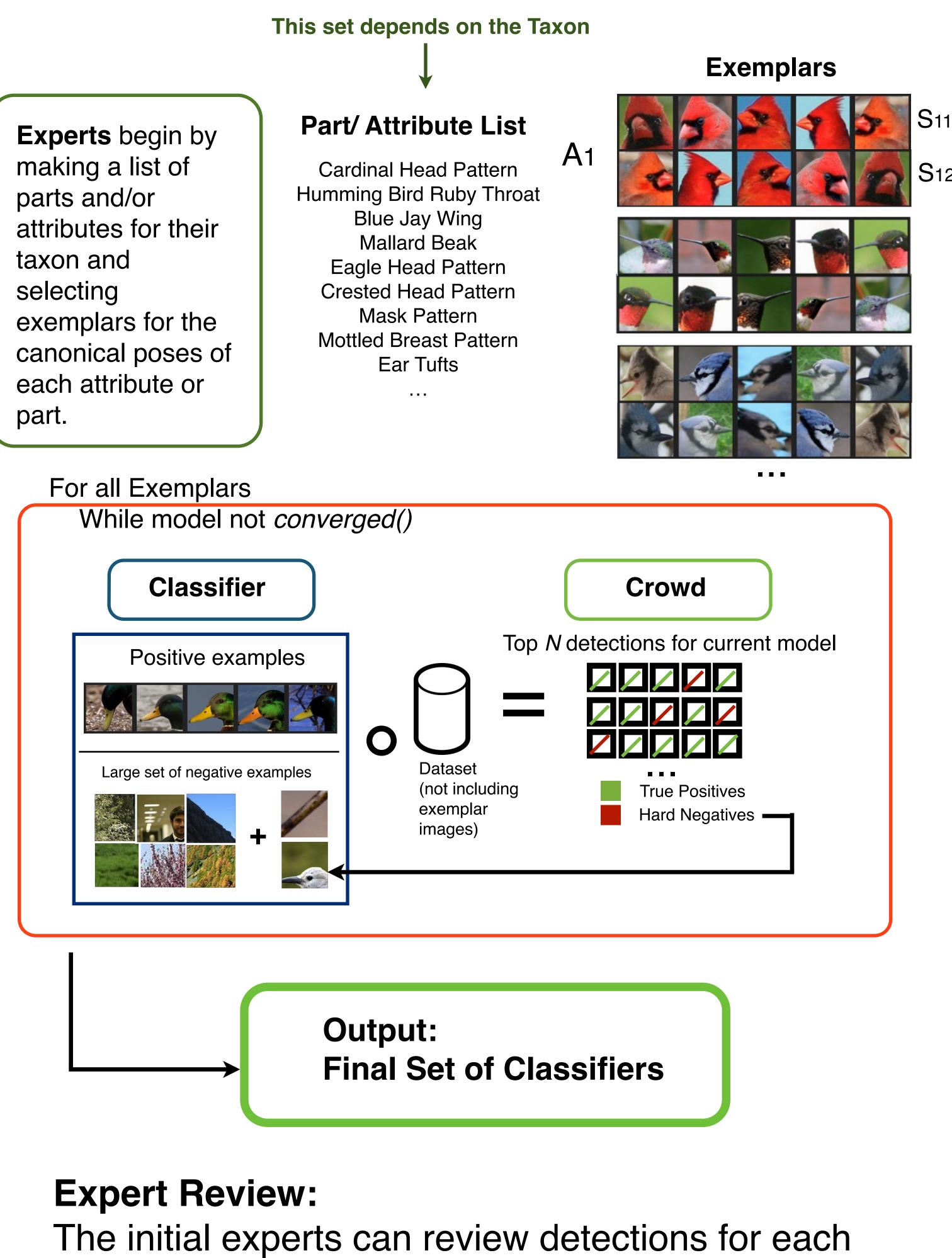








When non-expert crowd members select hard negatives, sometimes the concept being learned can drift from the original exemplars. The example of 'shorts' to the right shows the classifier drifting to a more general 'leg-exposing garment' classifier. This problem does not occur if experts answer the active learning queries.



attribute model, discarding models that are low-quality, e.g. low visual coherence, does not capture an aspect

