

**Object Recognition as Machine Translation:
Learning a Lexicon for a Fixed image
Vocabulary**

Pinar Duygulu

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

**Joint work with Kobus Barnard,
Nando de Freitas and David Forsyth
as a part of
UC Berkeley Digital Library Project**

Problems in Object Recognition

- What is an object ?



- How to model?



- Scale

Our Approach

Object recognition
on a large scale is
linking words with
image regions



Use joint probability of
words and pictures in large
datasets



tiger grass cat

Auto-Annotating Images

Finding words for the images



→ tiger grass cat

Barnard, Forsyth (ICCV 2001) , Barnard, Duygulu, Forsyth (CVPR 2001)

Other related work : Maron 98, Mori 99

Annotation vs Recognition



?

tiger cat grass

Cannot be solved with one example

Statistical Machine Translation

Data: Aligned sentences, but word correspondences are unknown

“the beautiful sun”



Statistical Machine Translation

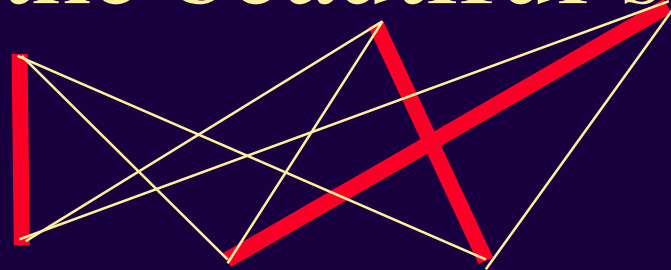
Given the correspondences, we can estimate the translation $p(\text{sun}|\text{soleil})$

Given the probabilities, we can estimate the correspondences

Statistical Machine Translation

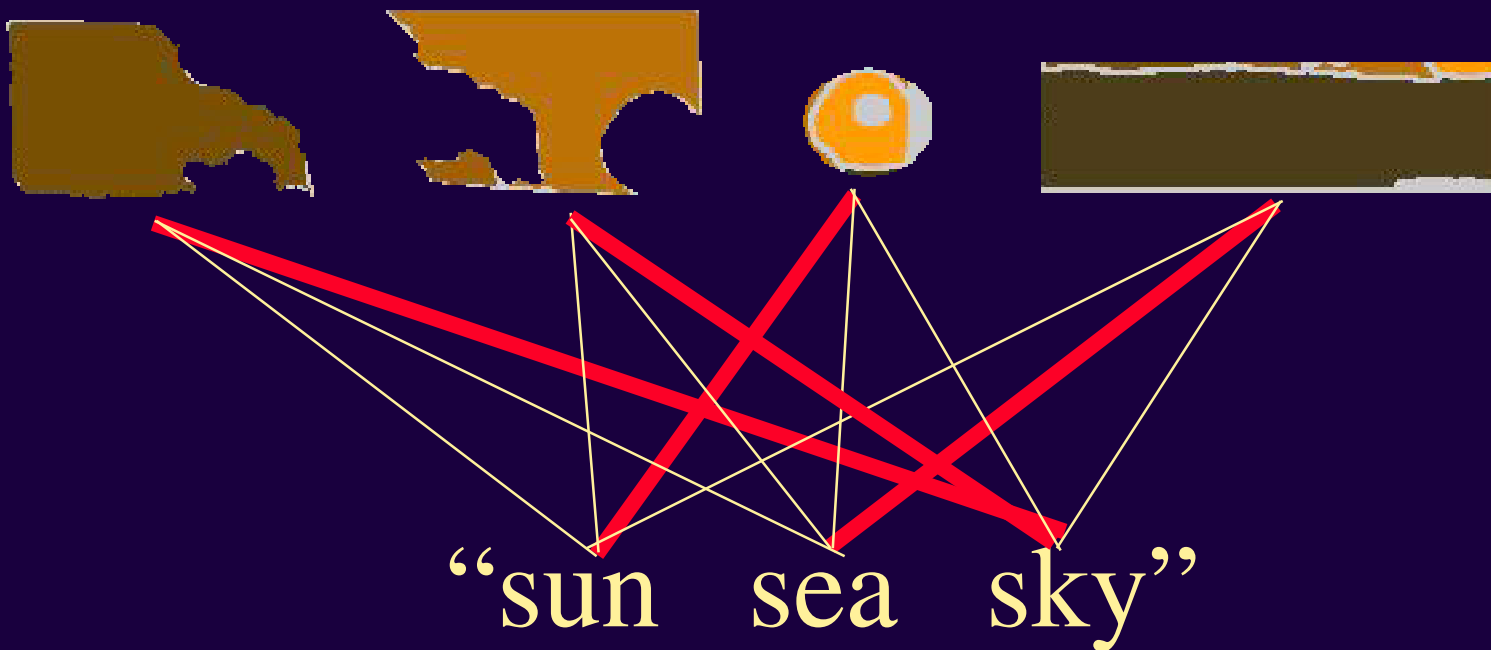
Enough data + EM, we can
obtain the translation $p(\text{sun}|\text{soleil})=1$

“the beautiful sun”



“le soleil beau”

Multimedia Translation



Corel Database



118011
WATER HARBOR
SKY CLOUDS



TIGER CAT WATER GRASS



1090
SUN CLOUDS
WATER SKY



1015
SUN TREE
PLAIN SKY



143078
MOUNTAINS TREES
aspens VALLEY



102042
MUSEUM memorial
FLAGS GRASS



119094
GARDEN BUILDING
FLOWERS TREES



131007
GARDEN FLOWERS
HOUSE TREES

392 CD's, each consisting of 100 annotated images.

Input



sun sky waves sea

segmentation*



Each blob is a large vector of features

- Region size
- Position
- Color
- Oriented energy (12 filters)
- Simple shape features

* Thanks to Blobworld team [Carson, Belongie, Greenspan, Malik], N-cuts team [Shi, Tal, Malik]

Tokenization

- Words → **word tokens**
- Image segments
 - represented by 30 features
(size, position, color, texture and shape)
 - k-means to cluster features
 - best cluster for the blob → **blob tokens**

Data

160 CD's from Corel Data Set
100 images in each

10 sets

each :

- randomly selected 80 CD's

- ~6000 training

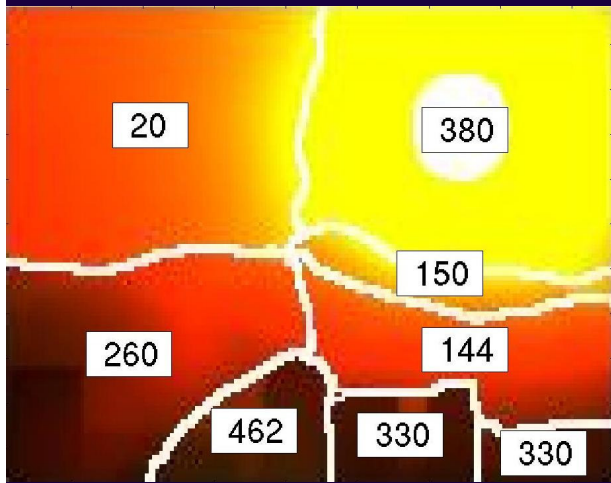
- ~2000 test

- 150-200 word tokens

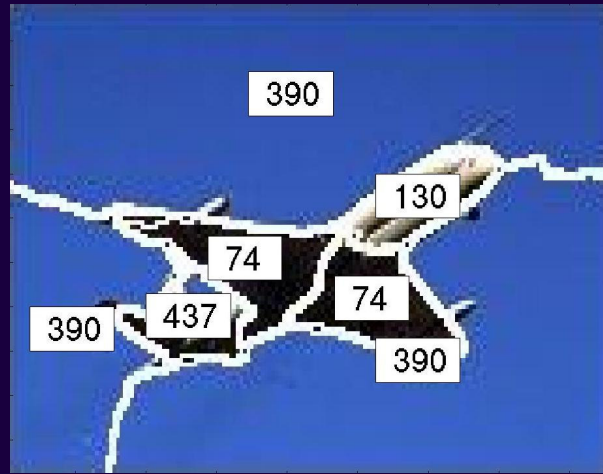
- 500 blob tokens

Segmentation (using Ncuts)

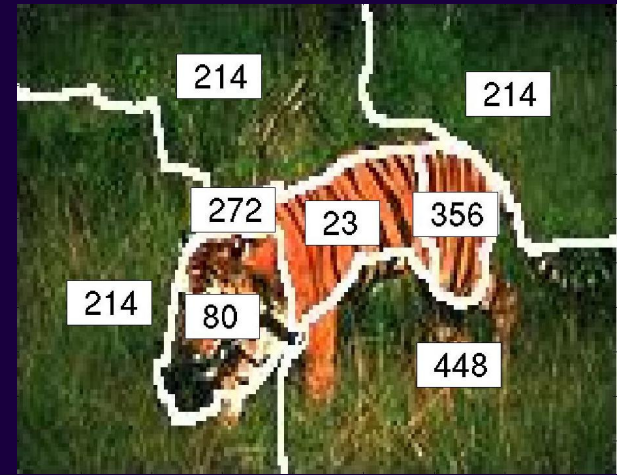
about a month



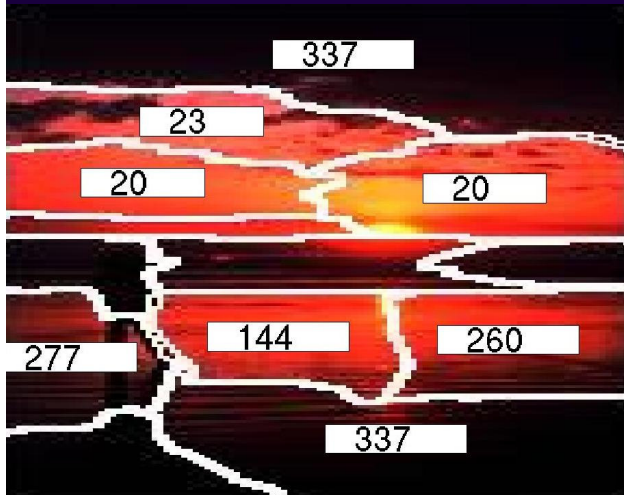
city mountain sky sun



jet plane sky



cat forest grass tiger



beach people sun water

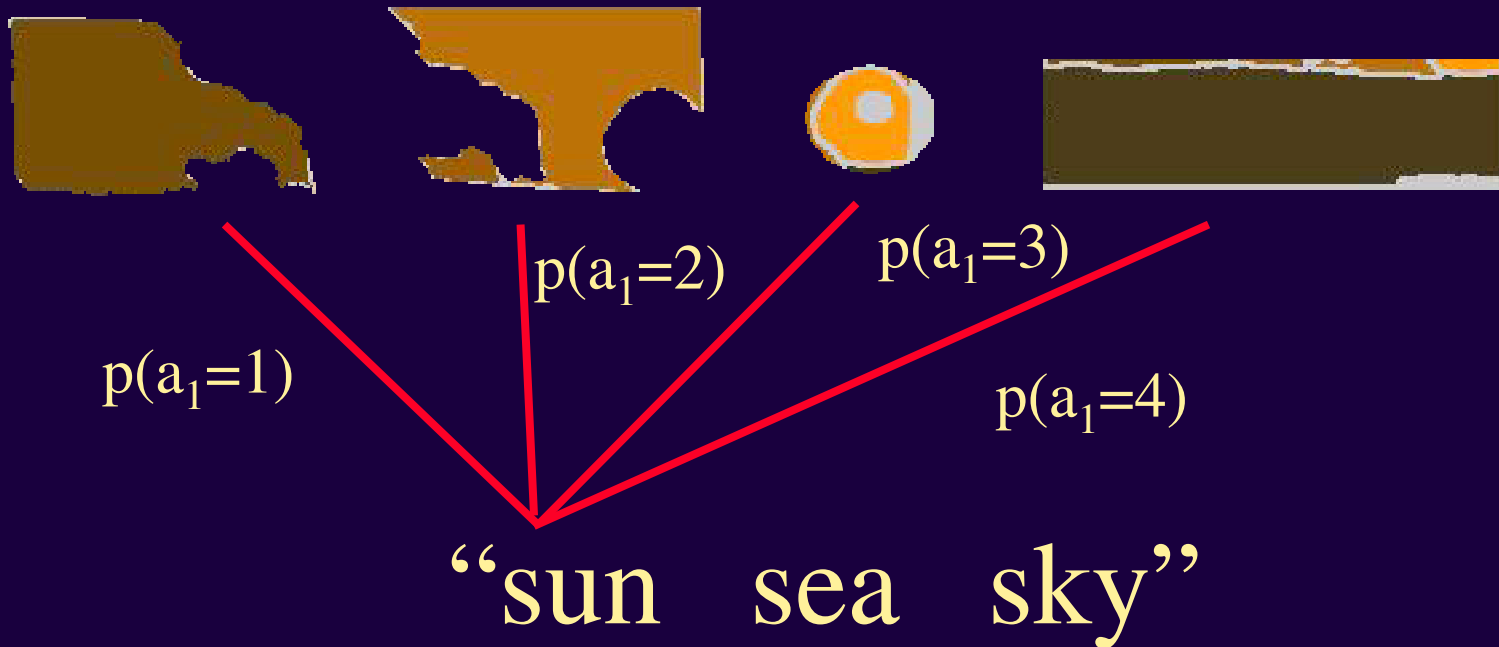


jet plane sky



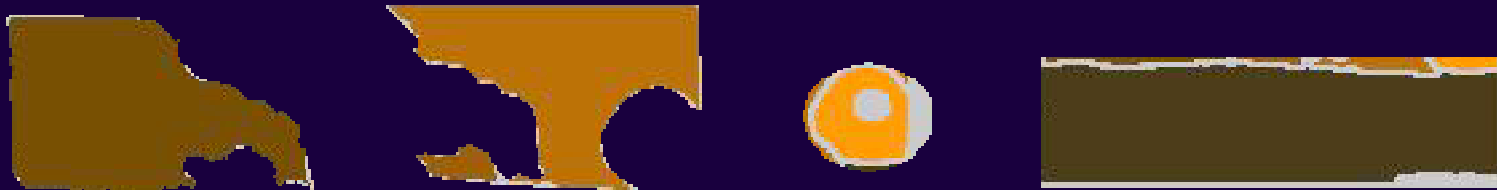
cat grass tiger water

Assignments



$$\sum_{i=1}^{B_n} p(a_1 = i) = 1$$

Assignments



$p(a_2=1)$

$p(a_2=2)$

$p(a_2=3)$

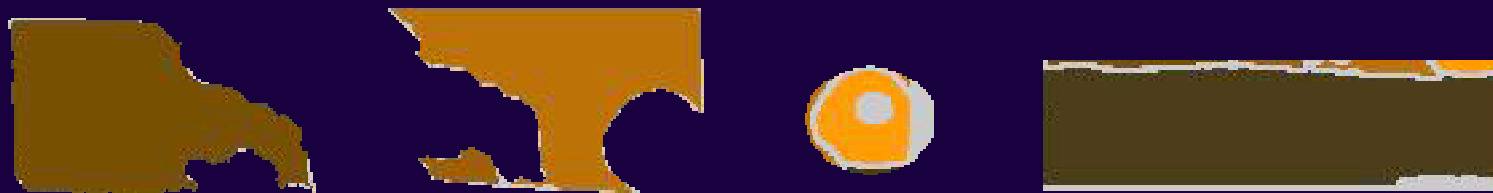
$p(a_2=4)$

“sun sea sky”

B_n

$$\sum_{i=1} p(a_2 = i) = 1$$

Assignments



$p(a_3=1)$

$p(a_3=2)$

$p(a_3=3)$

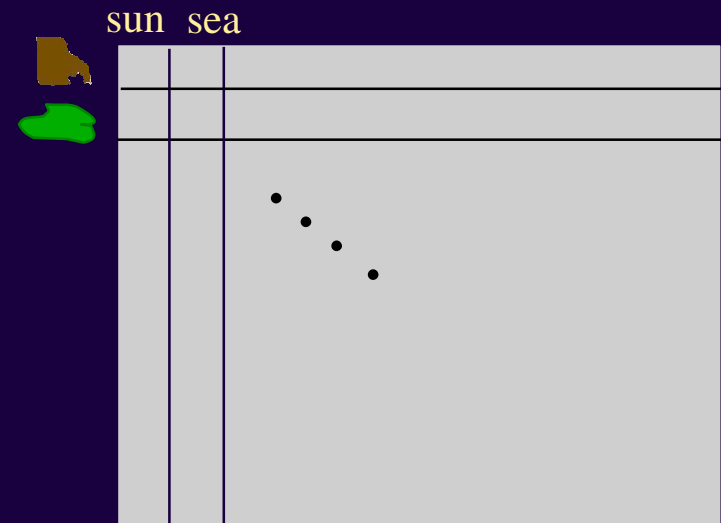
$p(a_3=4)$

“sun sea sky”

$$\sum_{i=1}^{B_n} p(a_3 = i) = 1$$

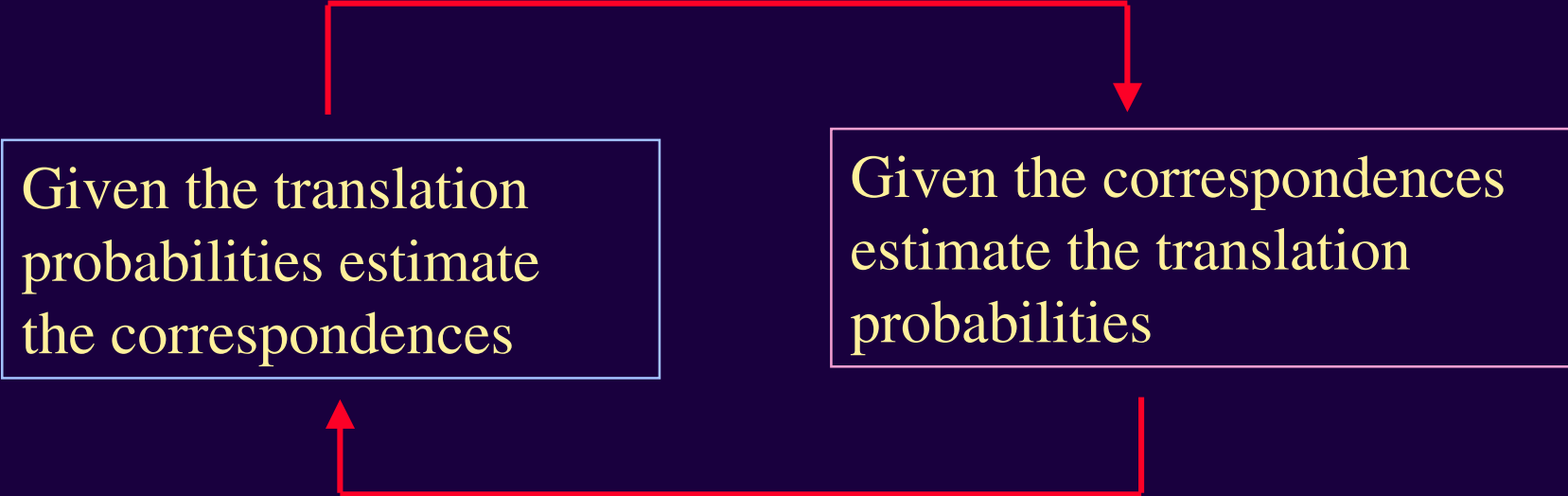
Initialization

Initialize translation table
to blob-word cooccurences
(emprical joint distribution
of blobs and words)



Using Expectation Maximization

$$p(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{b}) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{j=1}^{M_n} \sum_{i=1}^{L_n} p(a_{nj} = i) t(\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}_{nj}, \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}_{ni})$$



Given the translation probabilities estimate the correspondences

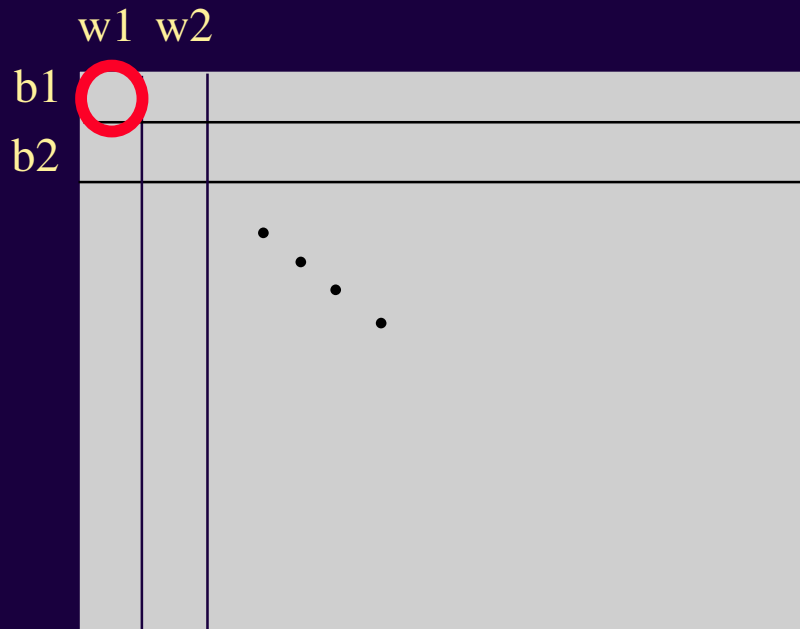
The diagram shows a cycle of two boxes connected by red arrows. The top box is 'Given the translation probabilities estimate the correspondences'. A red arrow points from this box to the right, then down, then left, then up to the bottom box. The bottom box is 'Given the correspondences estimate the translation probabilities'. A red arrow points from this box to the right, then down, then left, then up to the top box.

Given the correspondences estimate the translation probabilities

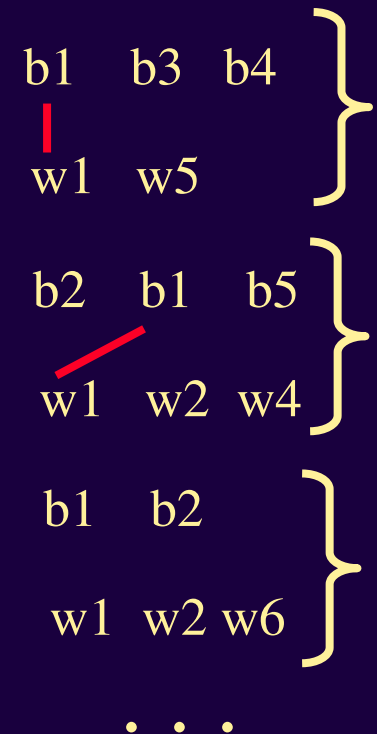
EM algorithm

E step : Predicting correspondences from translation probabilities
(for one pair)

translation probabilities



correspondences



EM algorithm

M step : Predicting translation probabilities from correspondences
(for one pair)

correspondences

b1 b3 b4
|
w1 w5

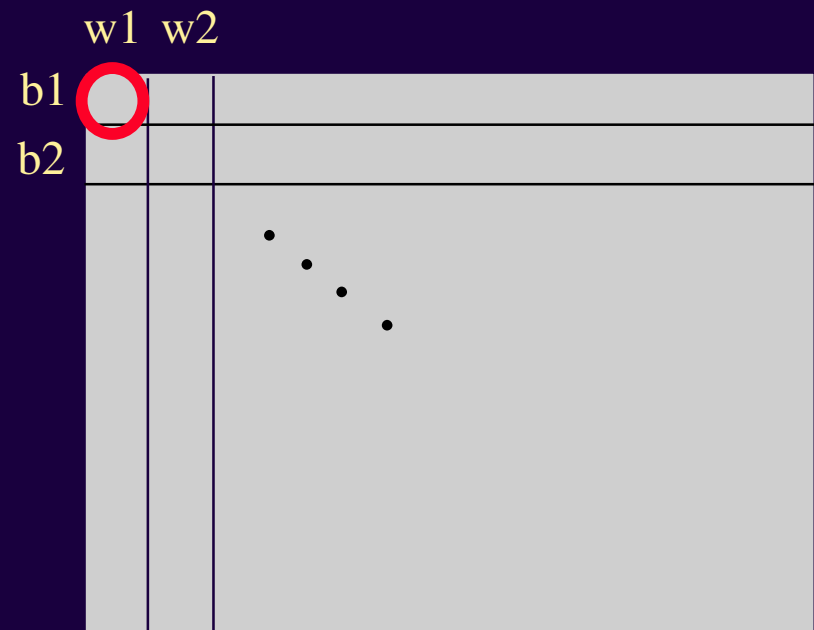
b2 b1 b5
/ |
w1 w2 w4

b1 b2
|
w1 w2 w6

...

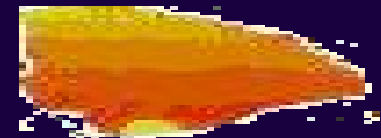
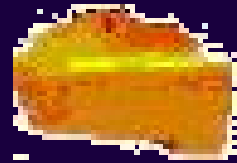


translation probabilities



Dictionary

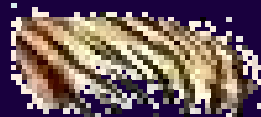
sun



sky



cat



horse

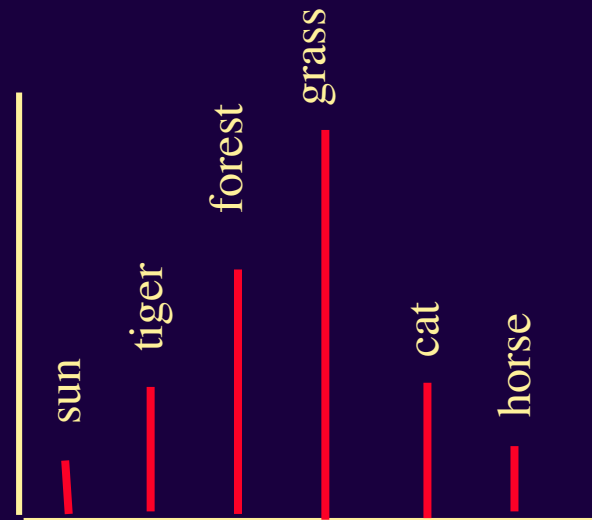
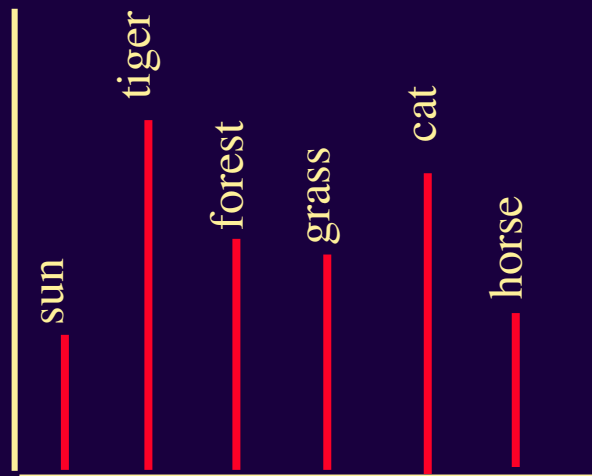


Labeling Regions

On a new image

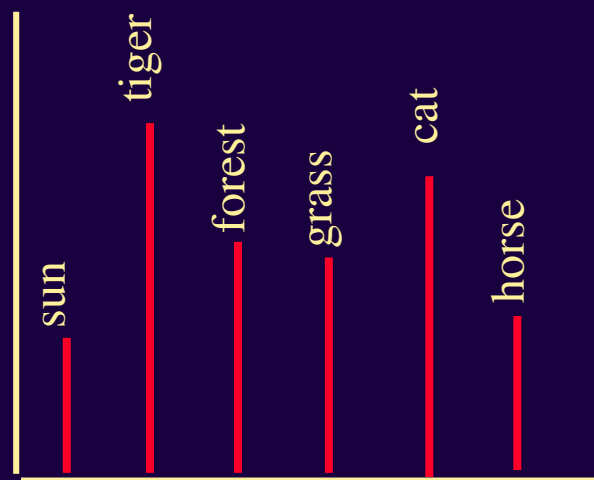
- Segment the image
- For each region
 - Find the blob token
 - Look at the word posterior given the blob

Labeling Regions

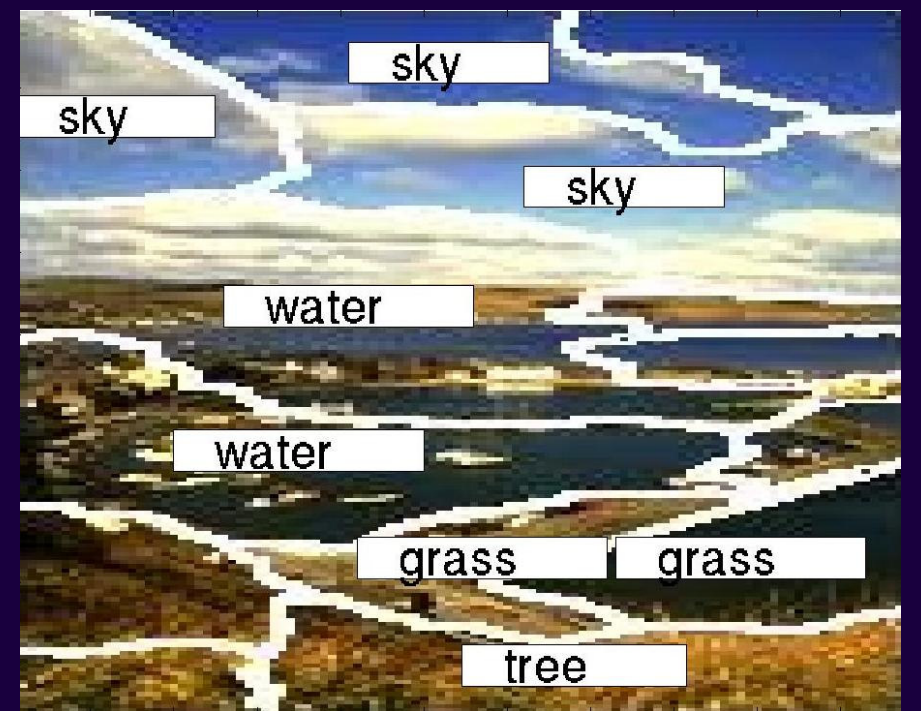
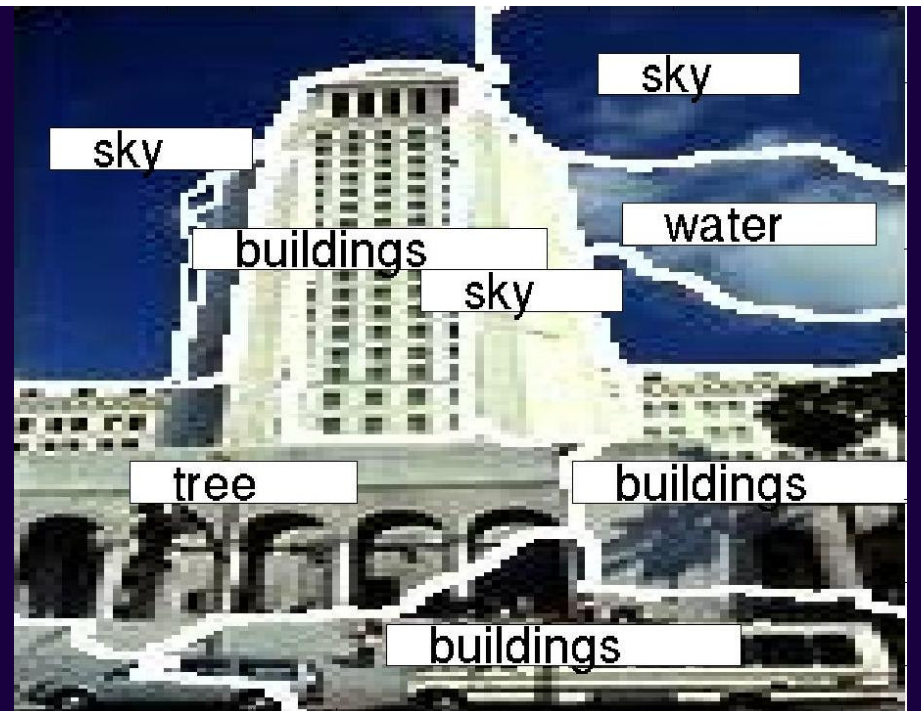
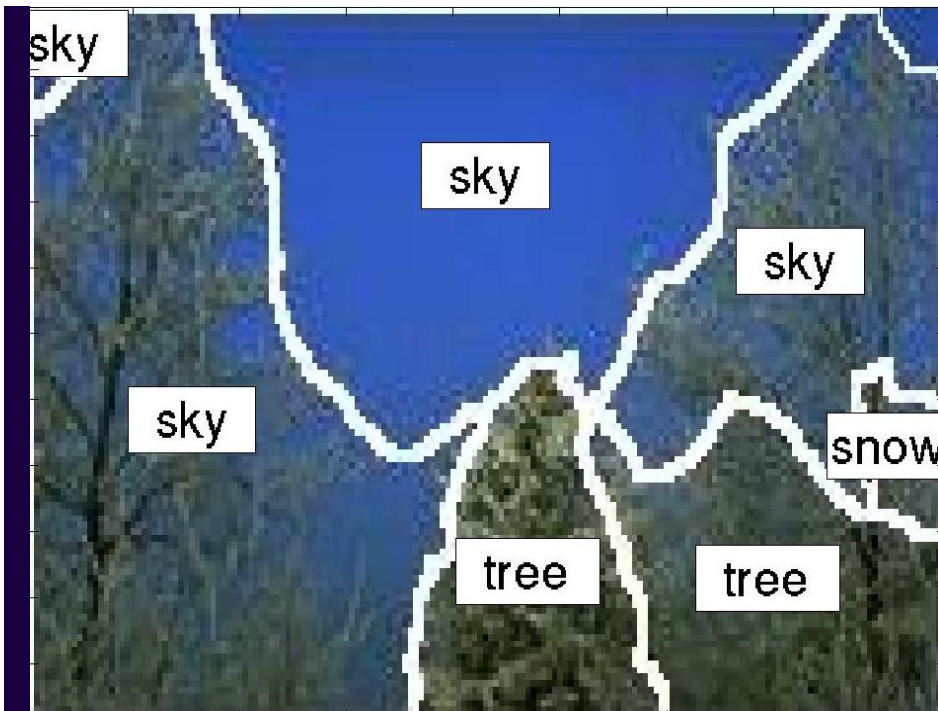


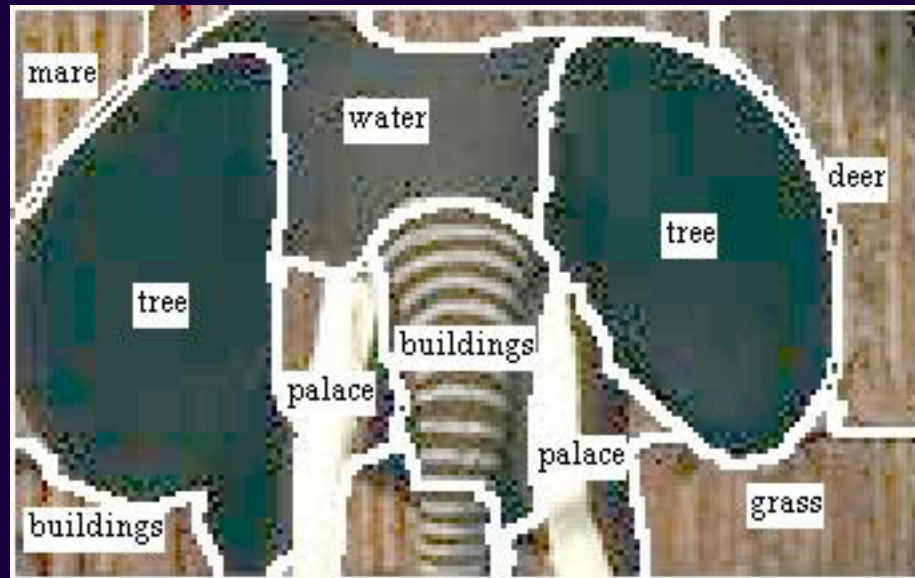
Labeling Regions

Display only maximal probable word



tiger





Measuring Performance

First strategy--score by hand

Second strategy--use annotation performance as a proxy.

First Strategy: Score by hand



Average performance is
four times better than
guessing the most
common word
("water")

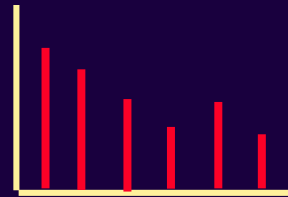
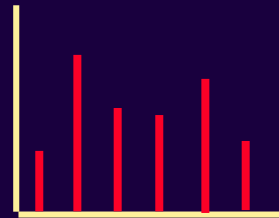
Second Strategy: Use Annotation



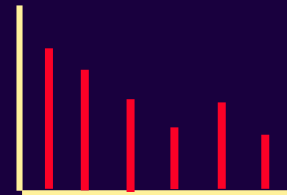
tiger cat grass water

Automatic : Don't need to do by hand

Annotating Images



• • •



Measuring Annotation Performance



Actual Keywords

GRASS TIGER CAT FOREST



Predicted Words

CAT HORSE GRASS WATER

Measuring Annotation Performance



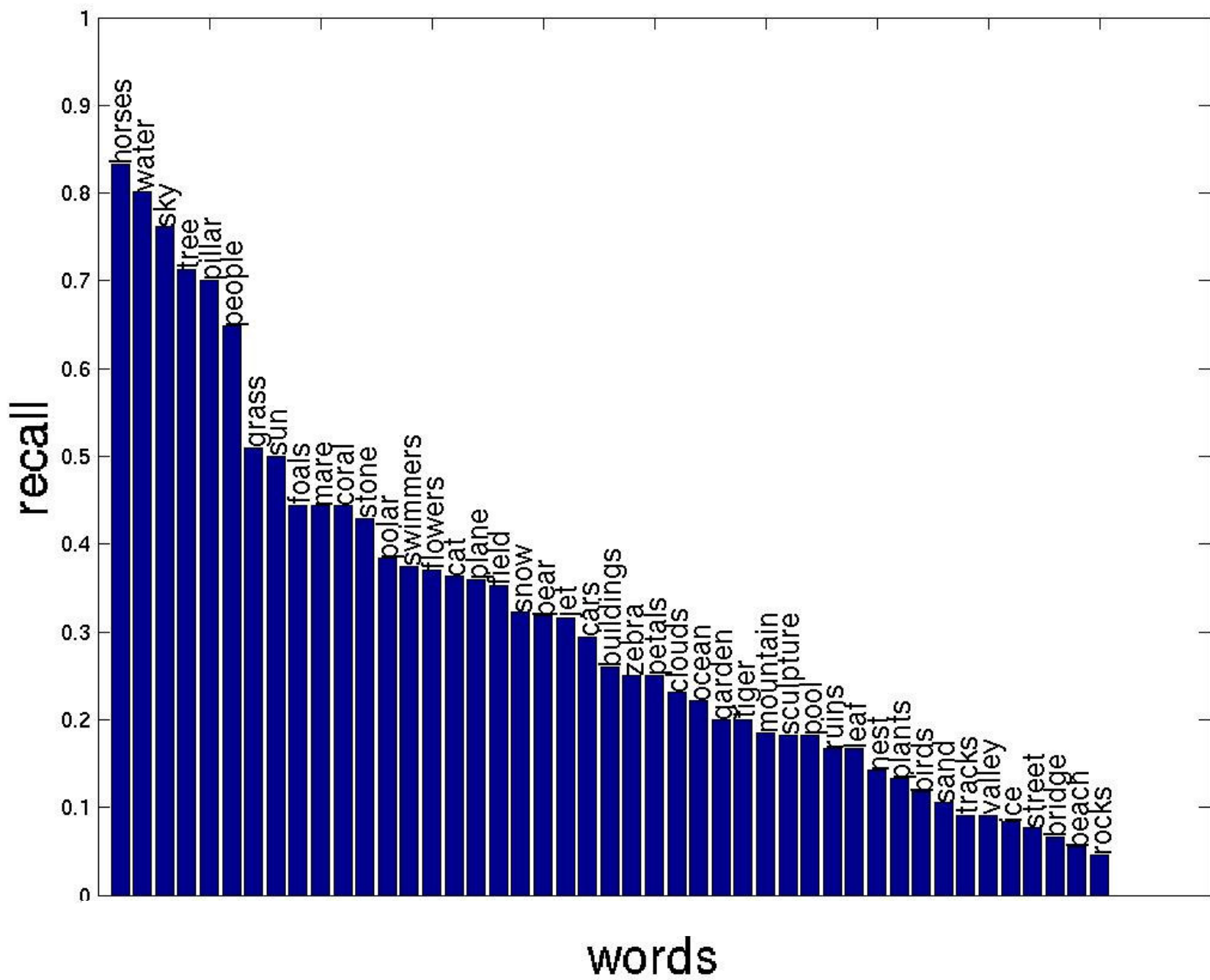
Actual Keywords

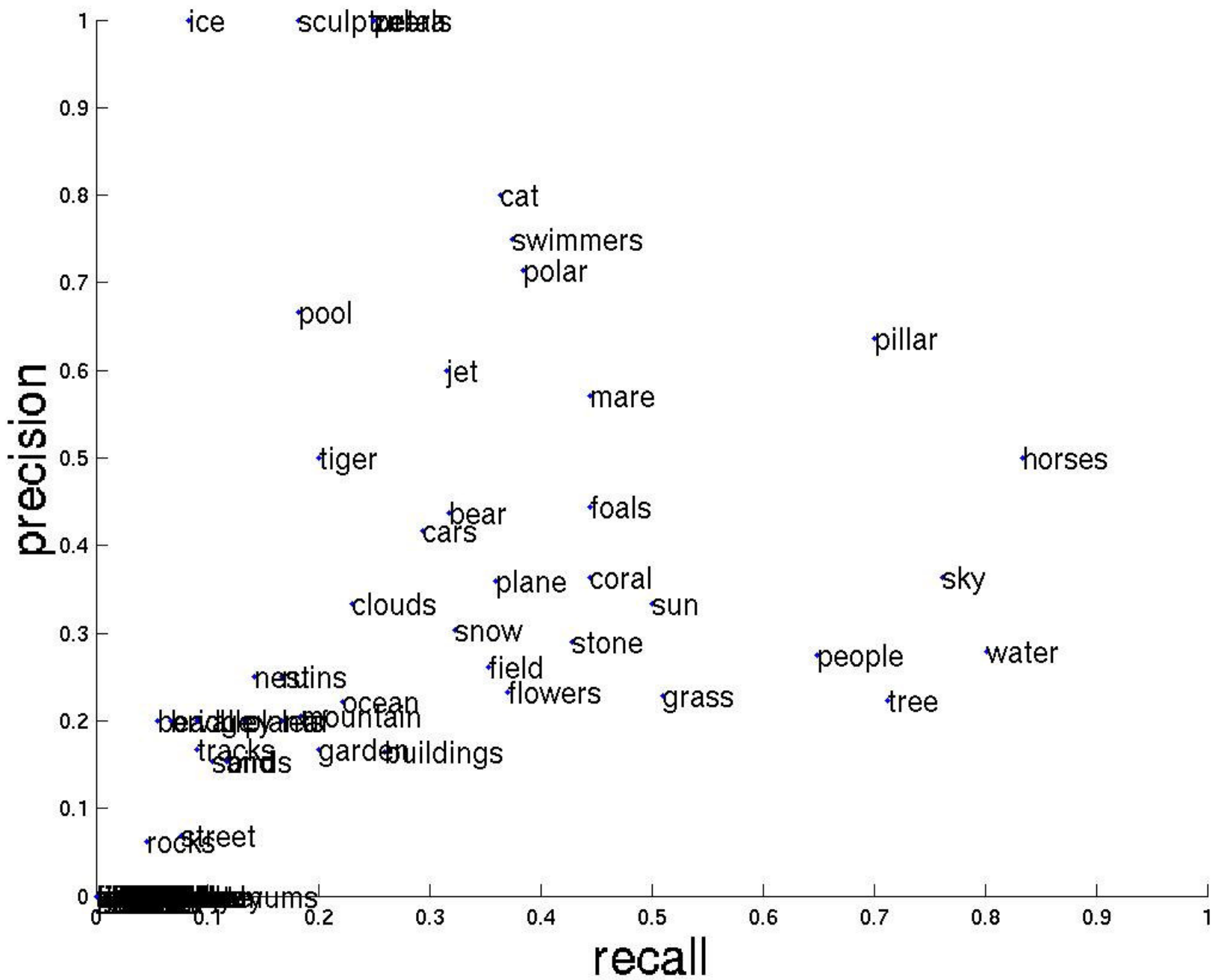
GRASS TIGER CAT FOREST

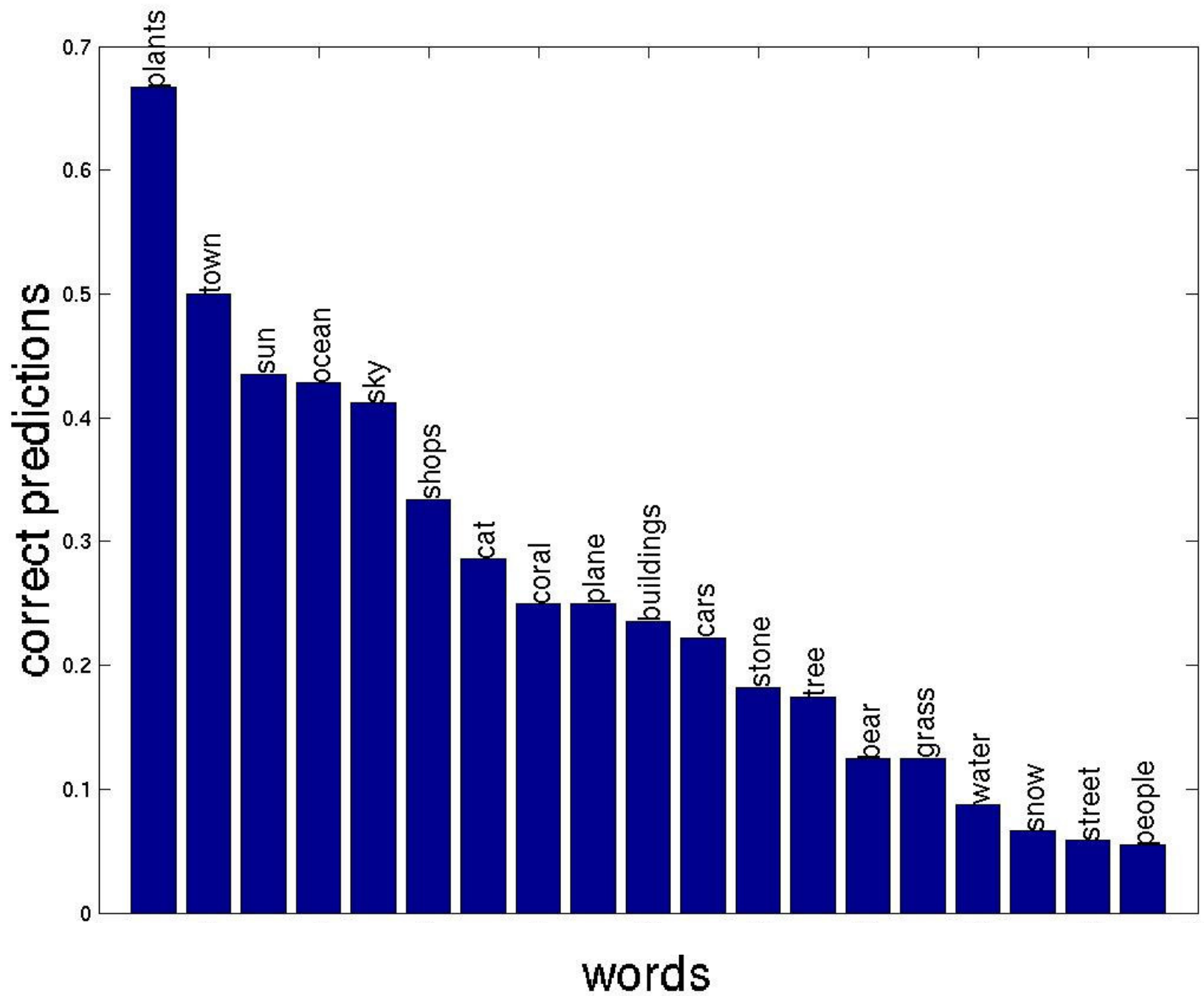


Predicted Words

CAT HORSE GRASS WATER







Improving the System

- Refusing to predict
- Merging indistinguishable words

Refusing to predict

Null and fertility problems
simple solution to null - refusing to predict

if $p(\text{word} \mid \text{blob}) > \text{threshold}$

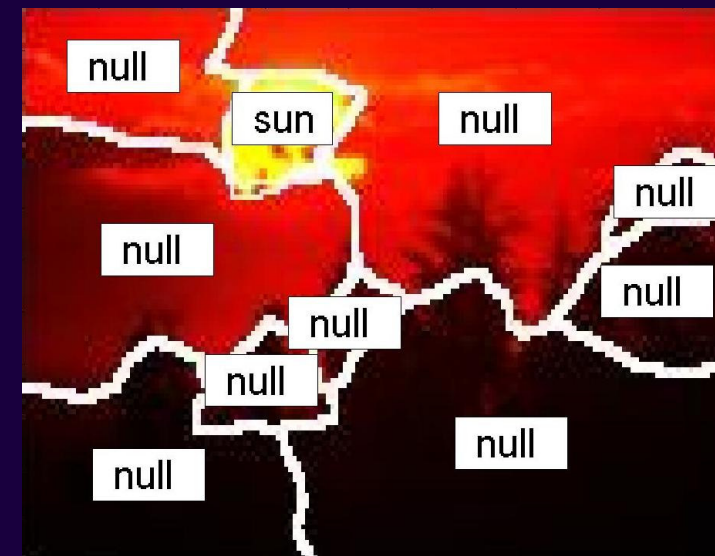
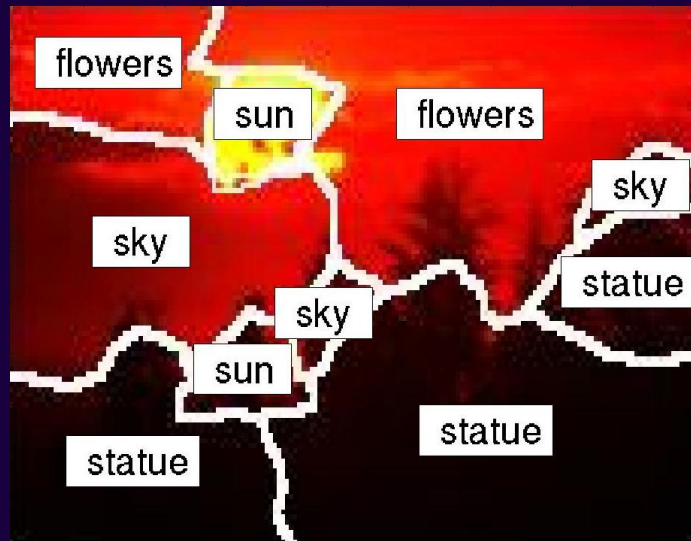
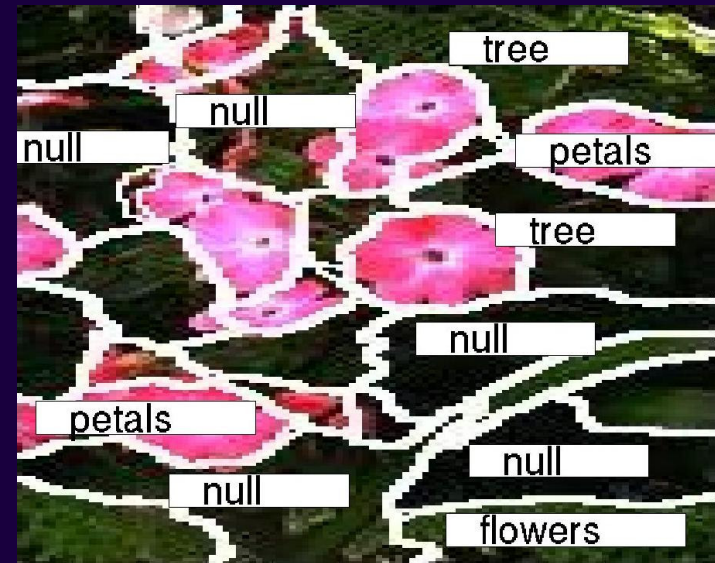
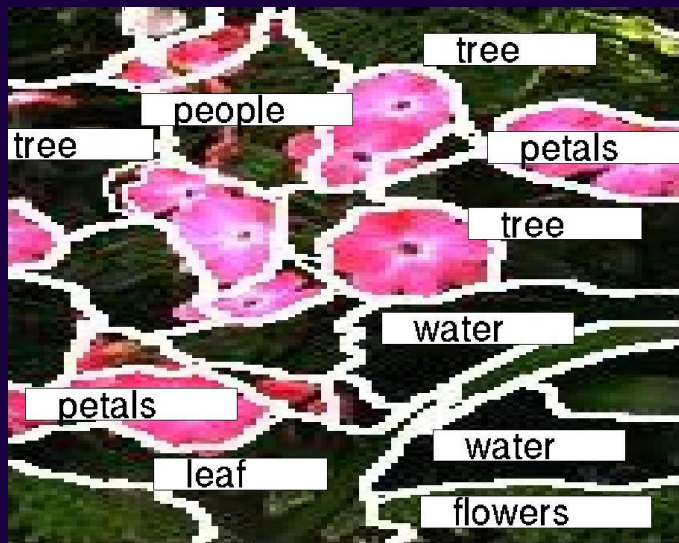
 predict a word

otherwise

 assign null

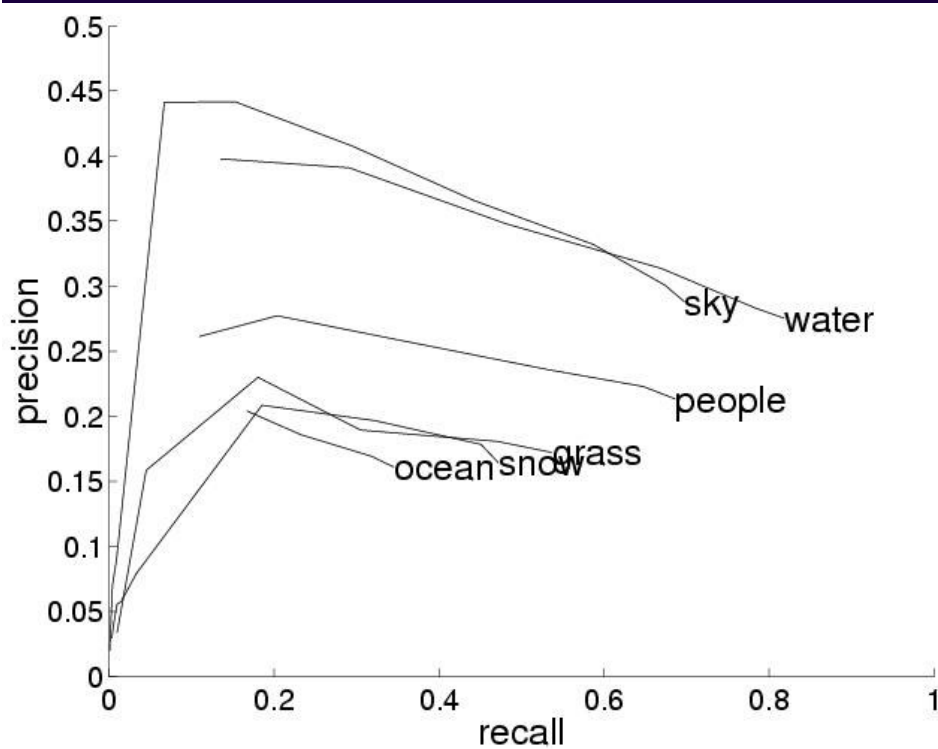
Examples

(null threshold = 0.2)

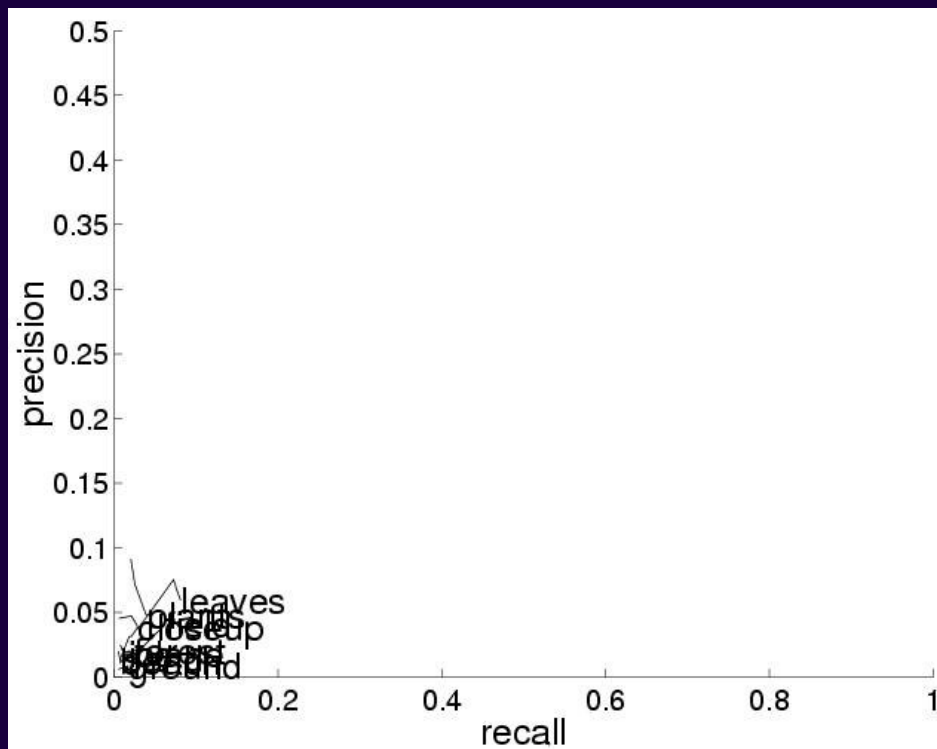


Recall and Precision

(for null threshold from 0 to 0.5)



selected good words



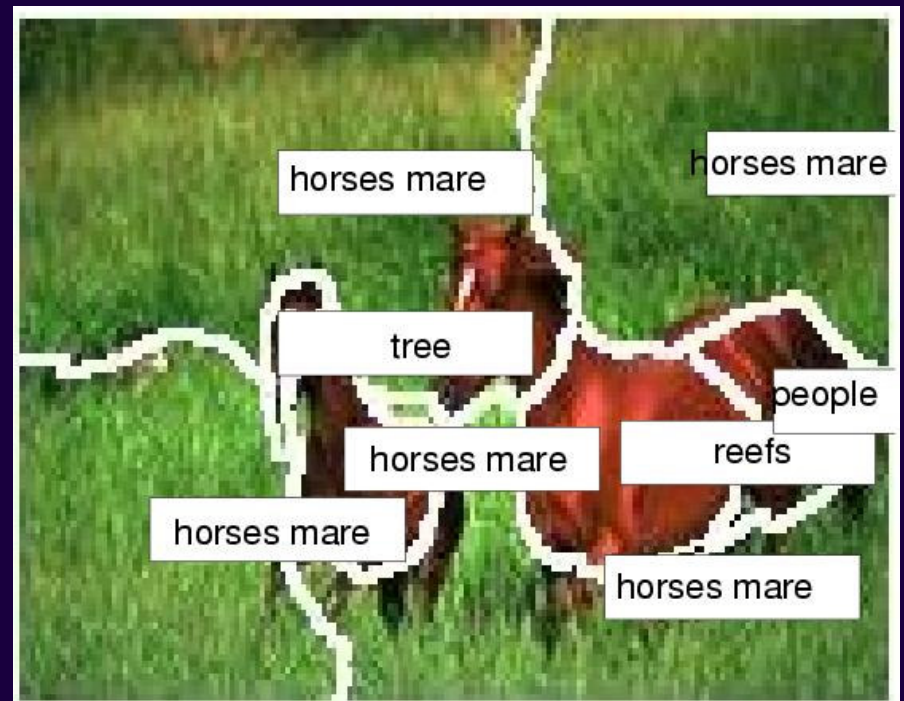
selected bad words

Clustering Indistinguishable Words

merge words which can't be told
apart

e.g. locomotive vs. train

Examples



Applying Performance Measurement

- Feature Selection
- Segmentation Comparison
- Model Selection

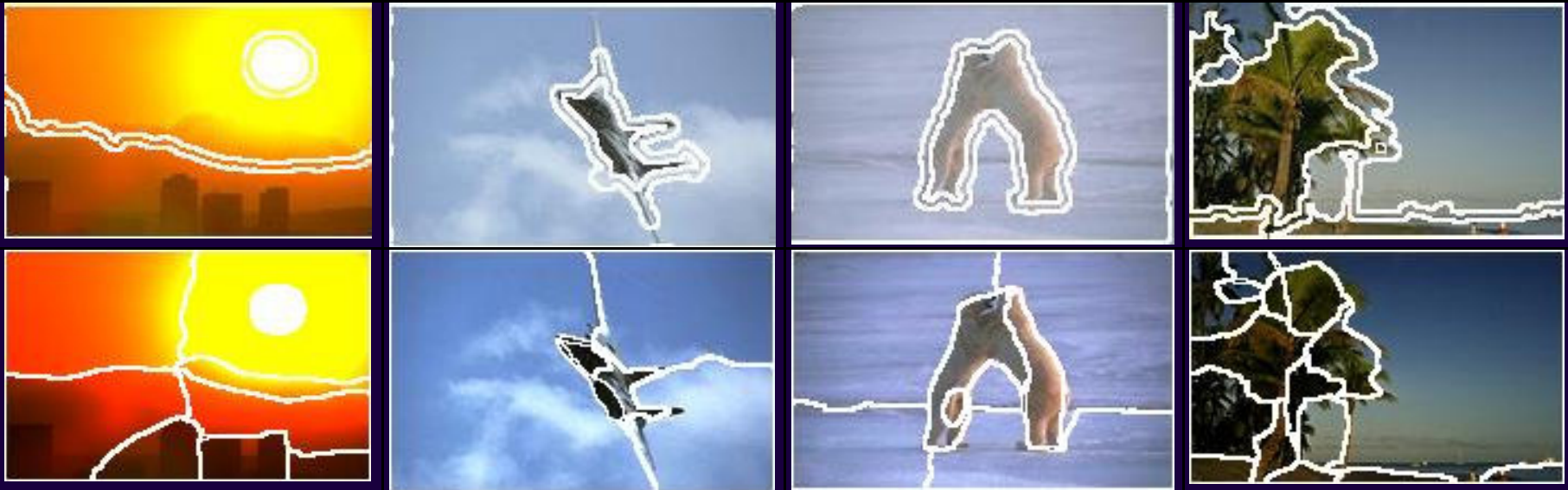
Feature Selection

Propose good features to differentiate words that are not distinguishable (e.g., eagle and jet)



Segmentation Comparison

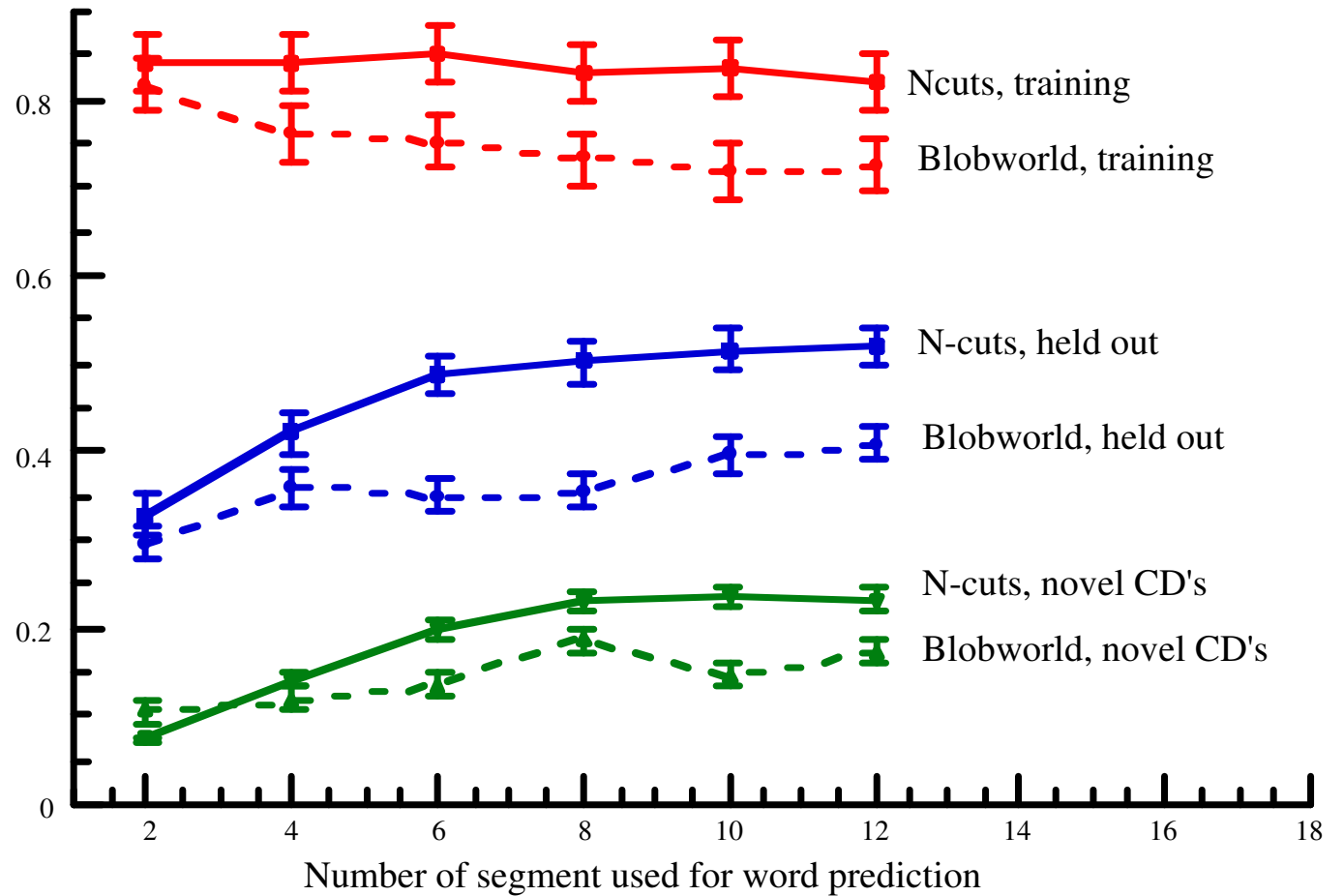
Blobworld segmentations



N-cuts segmentations

A comparison of two segmentation algorithms using word prediction performance

KL divergence based word prediction measure (compared with prior, bigger is better)



Model Selection

**Model for joint
probability of text
and blobs**

- Clustering models
- Aspect models
- Hierarchical models
- Bayesian models
- Co-occurrence models

Many of these based on models proposed for text [Brown, Della Pietra, Della Pietra & Mercer 93; Hofmann 98; Hofmann & Puzicha 98]

A comparison paper is submitted to JMLR
'Matching words and Pictures', Barnard, Duygulu, Forsyth, Freitas, Blei, Jordan

Discussion

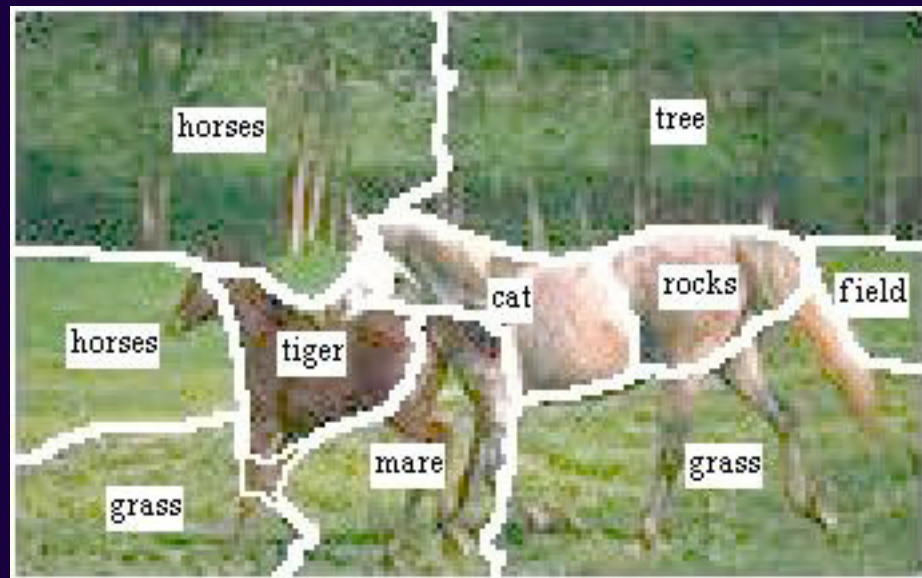
Recognition on the **large scale**

Unsupervised - using the available data efficiently

Learn **what** to recognize

Future Directions

Estimate where
a minimal
amount of
supervision can
be most helpful
(and provide it)



Using labelled data

500 hand labeled images

Modified to be added to each of 10 sets

very hard !!!

- takes a lot of time

- large vocabulary

- cheetah, leopard or cat

Using labelled data



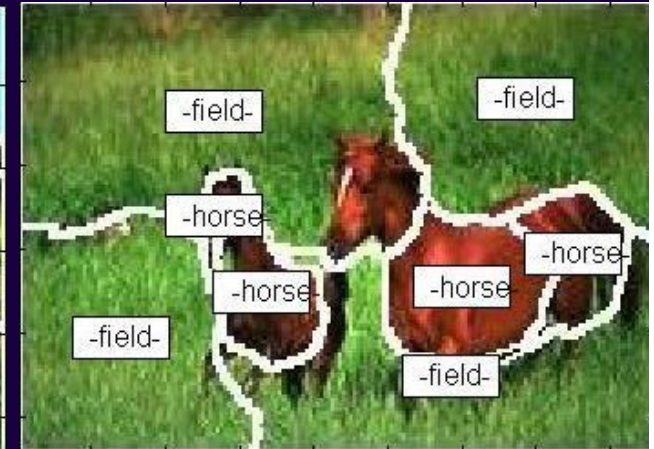
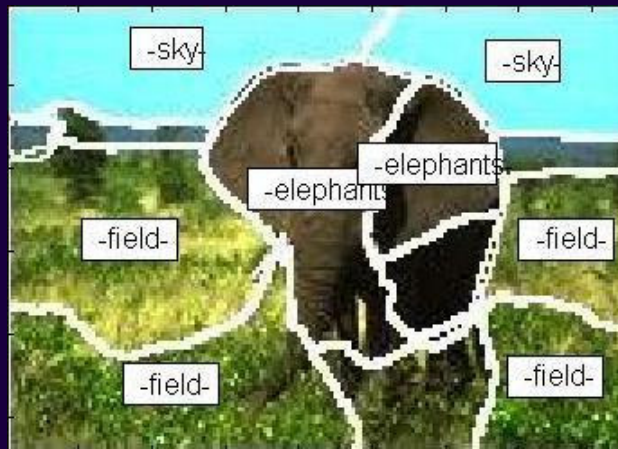
-sky--tree--water-



-elephants--field--sky-



-field--horse-



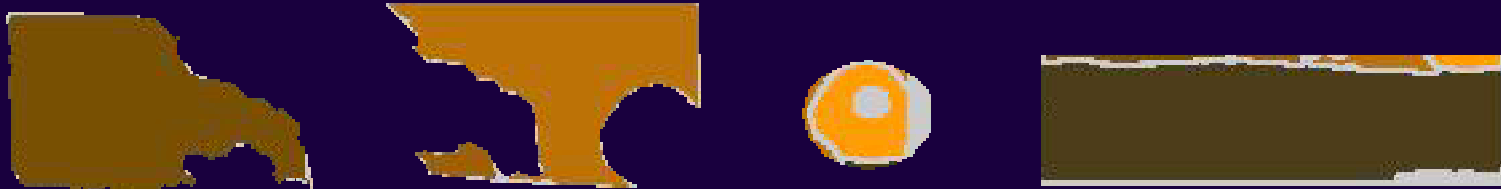
Using labelled data

use them to supervise

-add to data

-fix correspondences

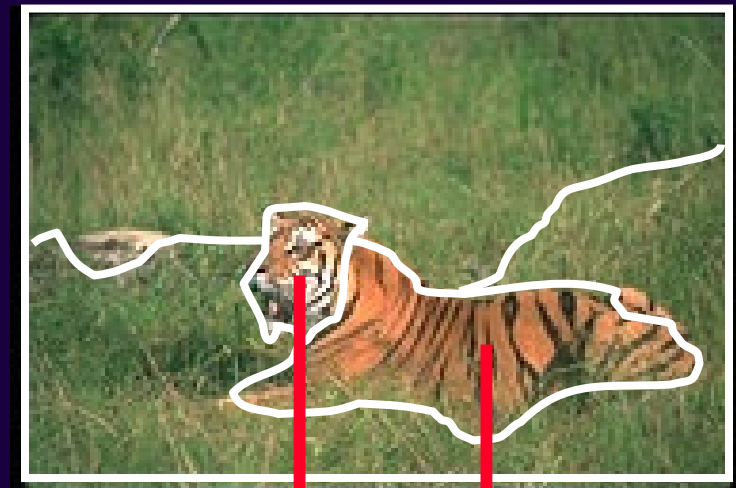
-retrain



“sun sea sky”

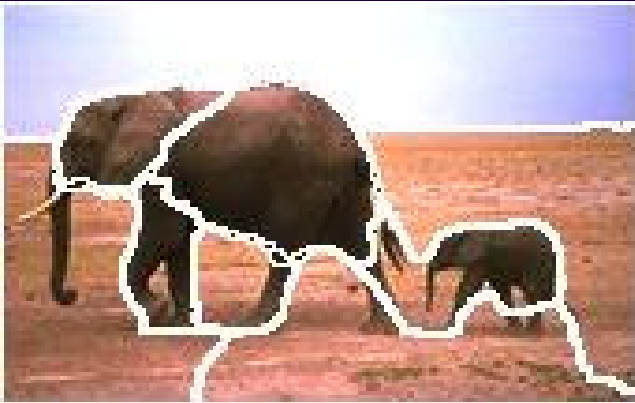
Future Directions

Propose region
merging based
on posterior
word
probabilities



Propose merging

Preliminary Results



elephant



plane



cat

Future Directions (other data)

Corel Image Data	40,000 images
Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco	83,000 images online
Cal-flora	20,000 images, species information
News photos with captions (yahoo.com)	1,500 images per day available from yahoo.com
Hulton Archive	40,000,000 images (only 230,000 online)
internet.archive.org	1,000 movies with no copyright
TV news archives (televisionarchive.org, informedia.cs.cmu.edu)	Several terabytes already available
Google Image Crawl	>330,000,000 images (with nearby text)
Satellite images (terrarserver.com, nasa.gov, usgs.gov)	(And associated demographic information)
Medial images	(And associated with clinical information)

FAMSF Data

(83,000 images online)



Web number: 4359202410830012

rec number: 2

Title: Le Matin

Primary class: Print

Artist: Tissot

Description:

serving woman stands in a dressing room, in front of vanity with chair, mirror and mantle, holding a tray with tea and toast

Display date: 1886

Country: France

Natural Language Processing

- Parts of speech* (prefer nouns for now)
- Sense Disambiguation
- Expand semantics using WordNet †

* We use Eric Brill's parts of speech tagger (available on-line)

† WordNet is an on-line lexical reference system from Princeton (Miller et.al)

Multiple Senses



26078 water grass trees **banks**



125090 **bank** machine money currency bills



125084 piggy **bank** coins currency money



212001 **bank** buildings trees city



173044 mink rodent **bank** grass



151096 snow **banks** hills winter

News data

News photos with captions
(1500 images per day available from yahoo.com)

learn topic structure using both images and text

different pictures for the same topic

different stories that use the same picture

Other Applications

- Auto Annotation
- Auto Illustration
- Organizing Image Collections for Browsing

Words from Pictures (Auto-annotation)



Keywords

GRASS TIGER CAT FOREST

Predicted Words (rank order)

tiger cat grass people water bengal
buildings ocean forest reef



Keywords

HIPPO BULL mouth walk

Predicted Words (rank order)

water hippos rhino river grass
reflection one-horned head
plain sand



Keywords

FLOWER coralberry LEAVES
PLANT

Predicted Words (rank order)

fish reef church wall people water
landscape coral sand trees

Pictures from Words (Auto-illustration)

Text Passage (Moby Dick)

“The large importance attached to the harpooneer's vocation is evinced by the fact, that originally in the old Dutch Fishery, two centuries and more ago, the command of a whale-ship ...“

Extracted Query

large importance attached fact
old dutch century more command
whale ship was person was
divided officer word means fat
cutter time made days was
general vessel whale hunting
concern british title old dutch ...

Retrieved Images





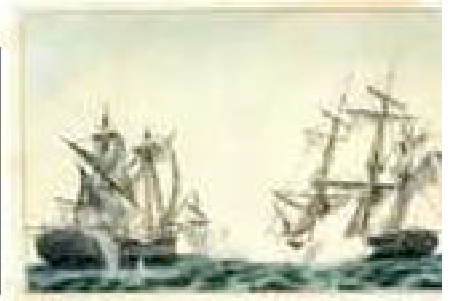
PRINT NAVAL BATTLE
JAPANESE SHIP CHINESE
BEING SHIP WATER



PRINT SHIP SURROUNDED
ICE SEVERAL SHIP SEEN
WHALE OTHER CURRIER



PRINT ATTACK WAGON ROAD
FOREST CALLOT



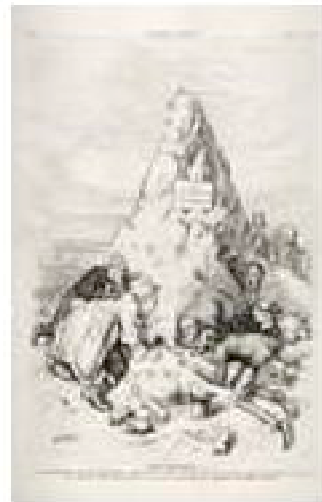
PRINT WAR FRIGATE
UNITED STATE ENGLISH
SHIP AMERICAN SHIP
CURRIER



PRINT SMALL BOAT
APPROACHING BLOWING
WHALE SHIP MOUNTAIN
BACKGROUND CURRIER



PLAY BOAT PRINT
KUNISADA

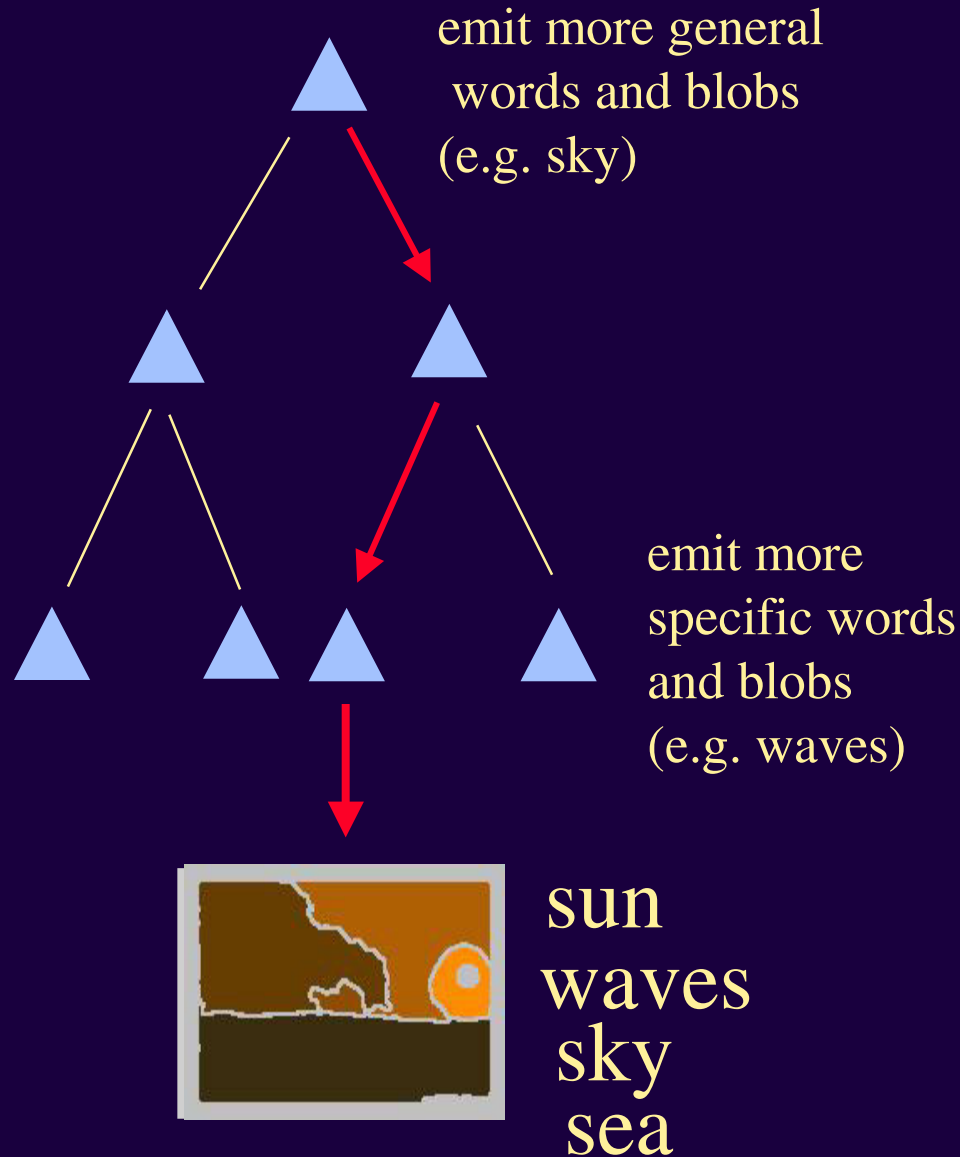


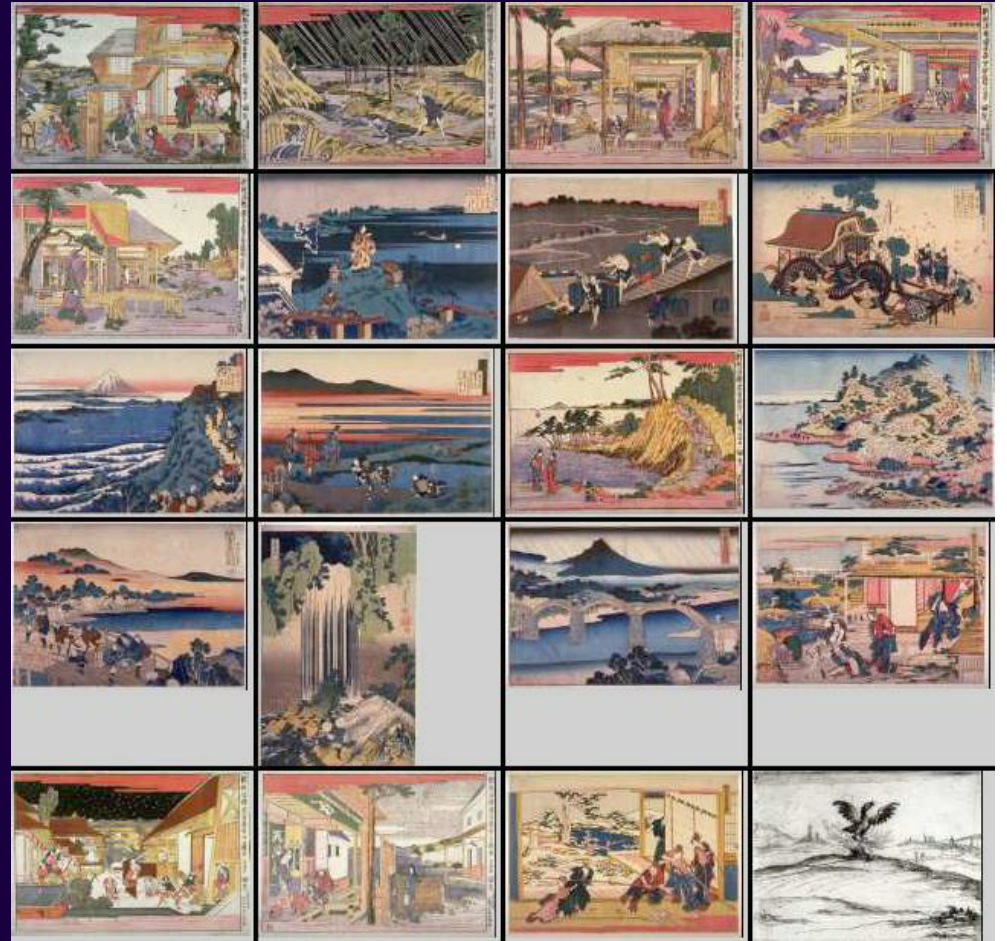
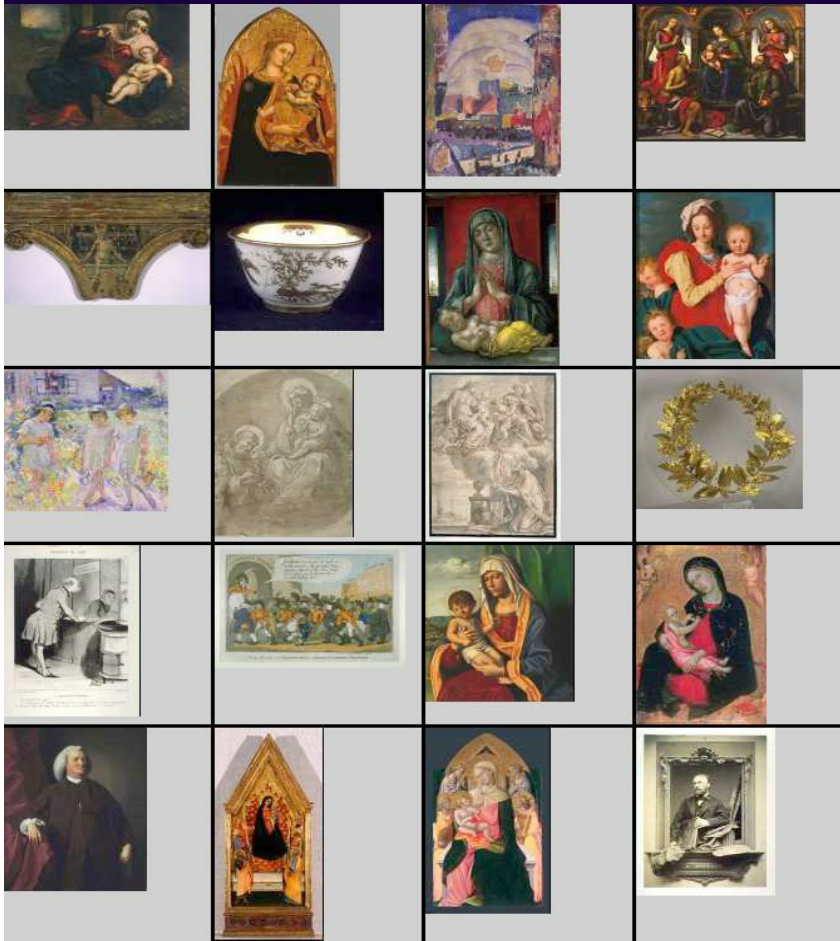
PRINT MEN SMALL
MOUNTAIN HAS COME
SEVERAL SMALL
FOREGROUND POLITICAL

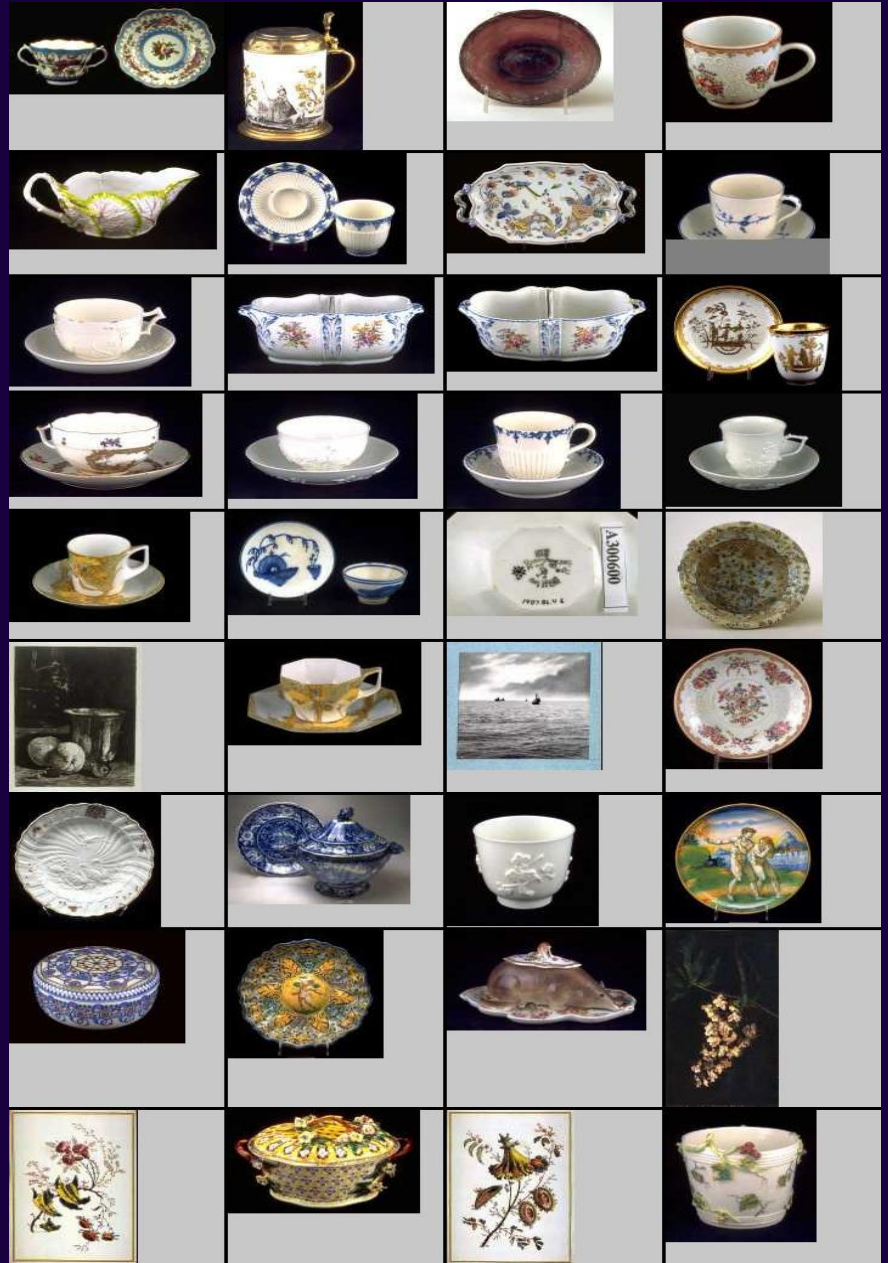
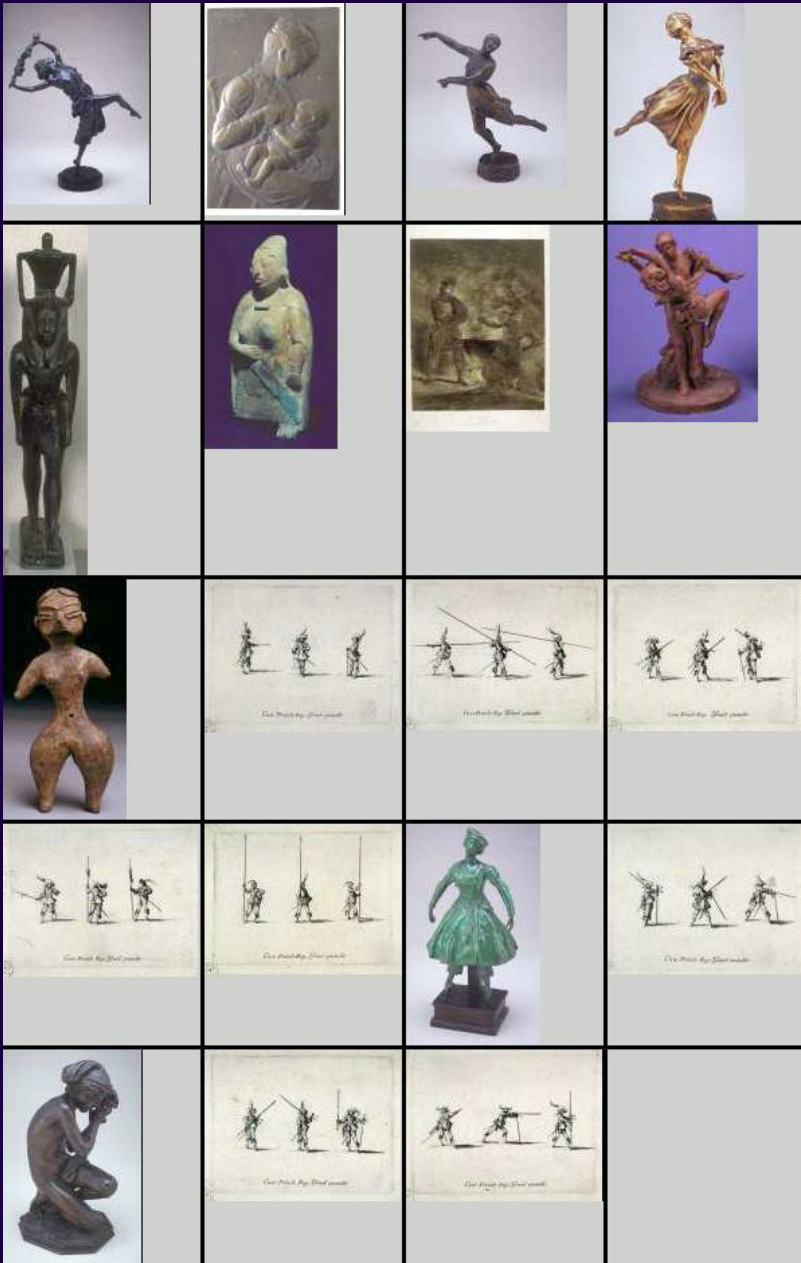


PRINT WHITE HOUSE
GROUNDS BACKGROUND
POLITICAL TYPE INDIAN
ARMS TREE

Hierarchical model





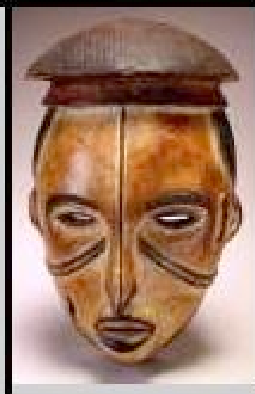
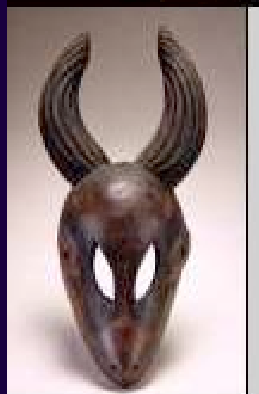
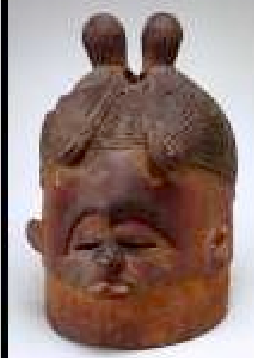
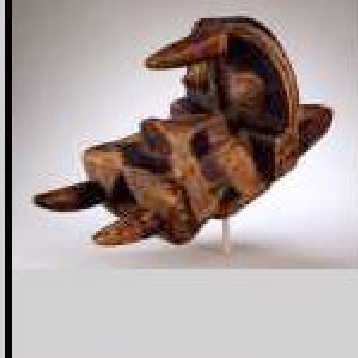
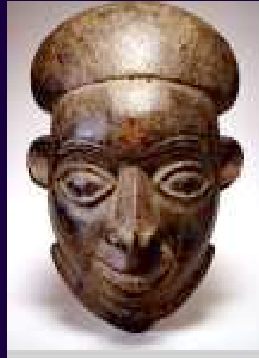


Browsing

Browsing gives users an overall understanding of what is in a collection--a prerequisite for effective searching.

Need to organize images in a way that is relevant to humans

related studies---Sclaroff, Taycher, and La Cascia, 98; Rubner, Tomasi, and Guibas, 00; Smith Kanade, 97.

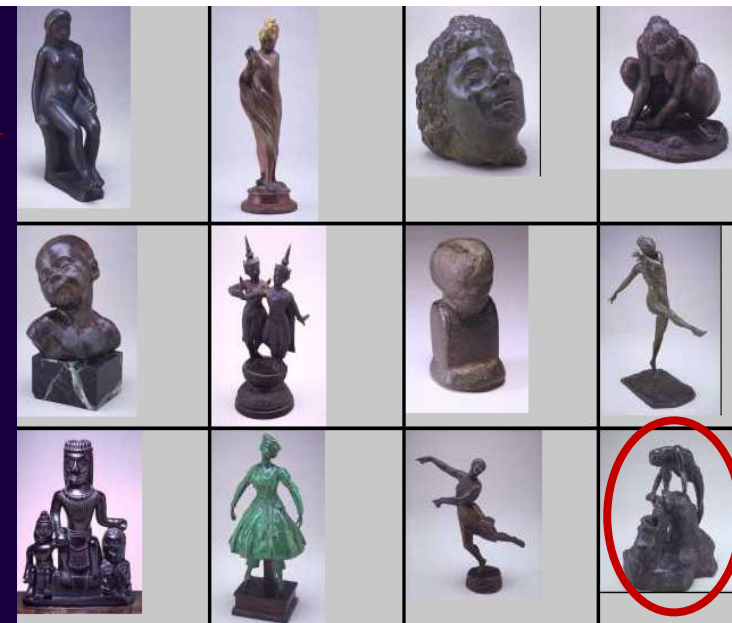


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Layers
Cluster Reference

Behaviors

Zoom: 3.125 m



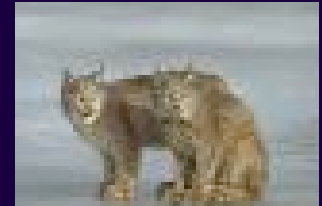
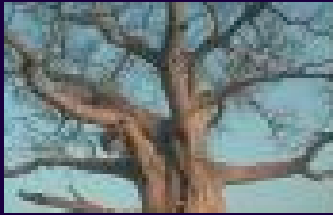
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Auguste Rodin
French, 1840 - 1917
Polyphemos and Acis (Polyphème et Acis), circa 1888
bronze
11 1/8 x 5 7/8 x 6 7/8 (28.3 x 14.9 x 22.5 cm)
inches
Gift of Alma de Bretteville Spreckels
1950.58

Artist Biography: Born Auguste-René-François Rodin as son of a Normandy Police officer; at age 14 student at the future École des Arts Décoratives; made his first independent work in 1864; from 1864-1871 worked at the Sèvres Porcelain Factory; stayed in Belgium after the war from 1871-1877; travelled to Florence and Rome and was greatly impressed by Michelangelo's sculpture; travelled through France to study the Cathedrals; in 1889 R. had extensive exhibition of his work together with Monet; moved to a town close to Sèvres in 1890 and four years later moved again to Meudon; R. always had a studio in Paris, the last of which is now known as the Musée Rodin. Rodin is considered the



The End

