



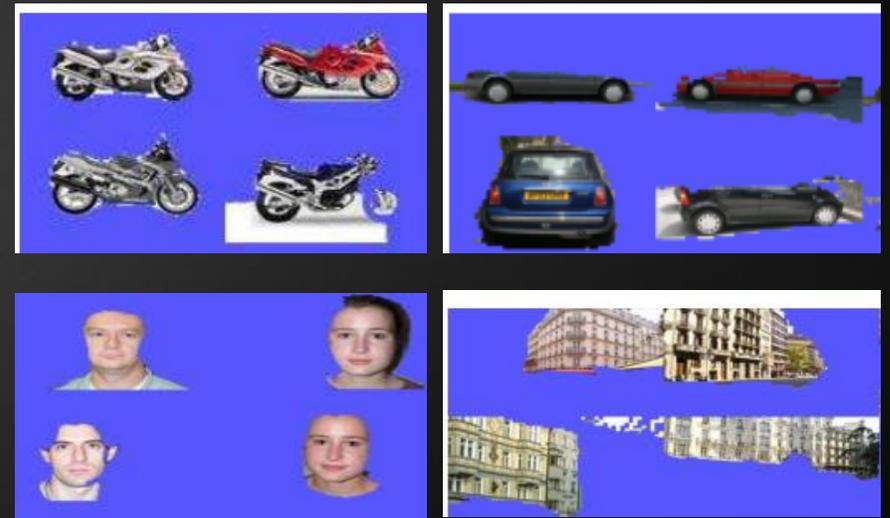
# Object-Graphs for Context-Aware Category Discovery

YONG JAE LEE AND KRISTEN GRAUMAN

YIYING LI

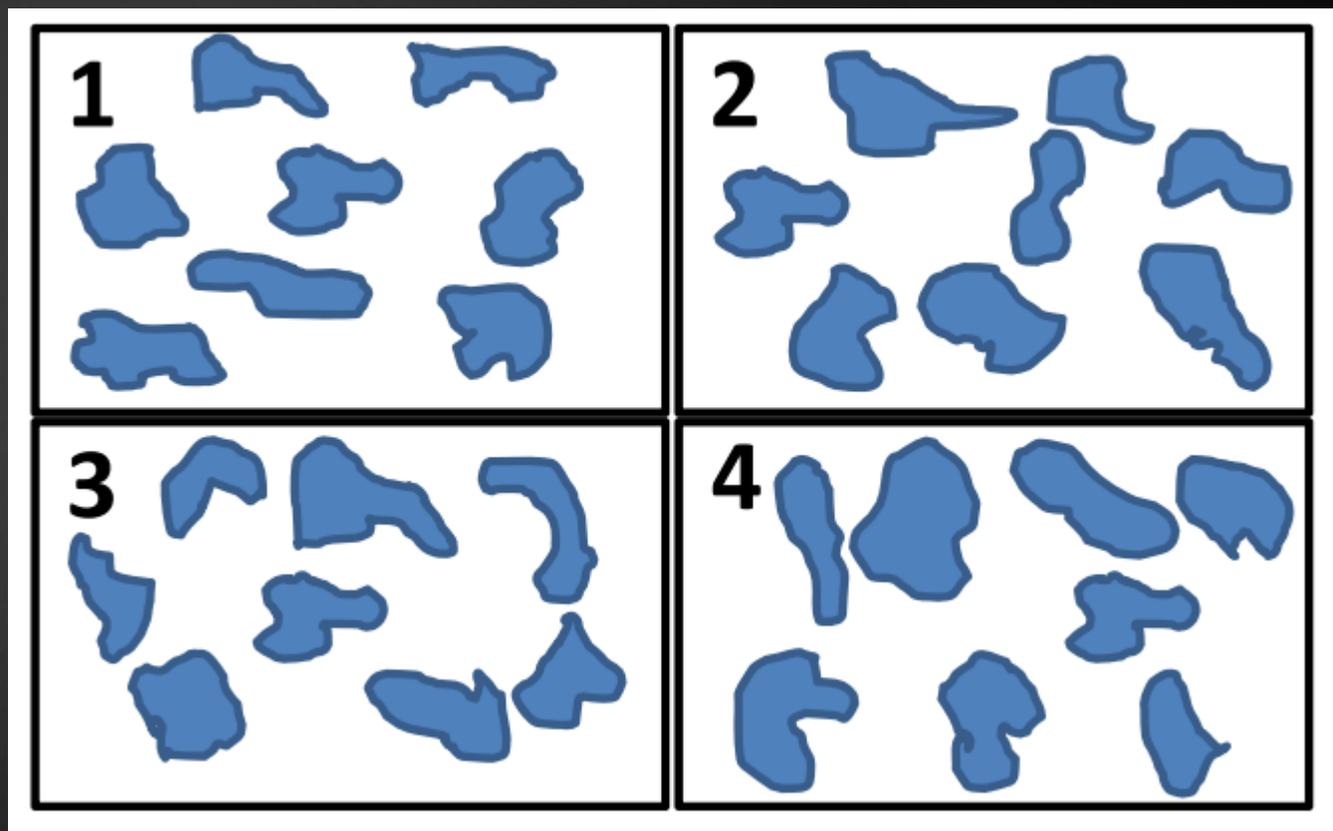
# Problem

- ▶ Find structure in large dataset
- ▶ Training data not always available

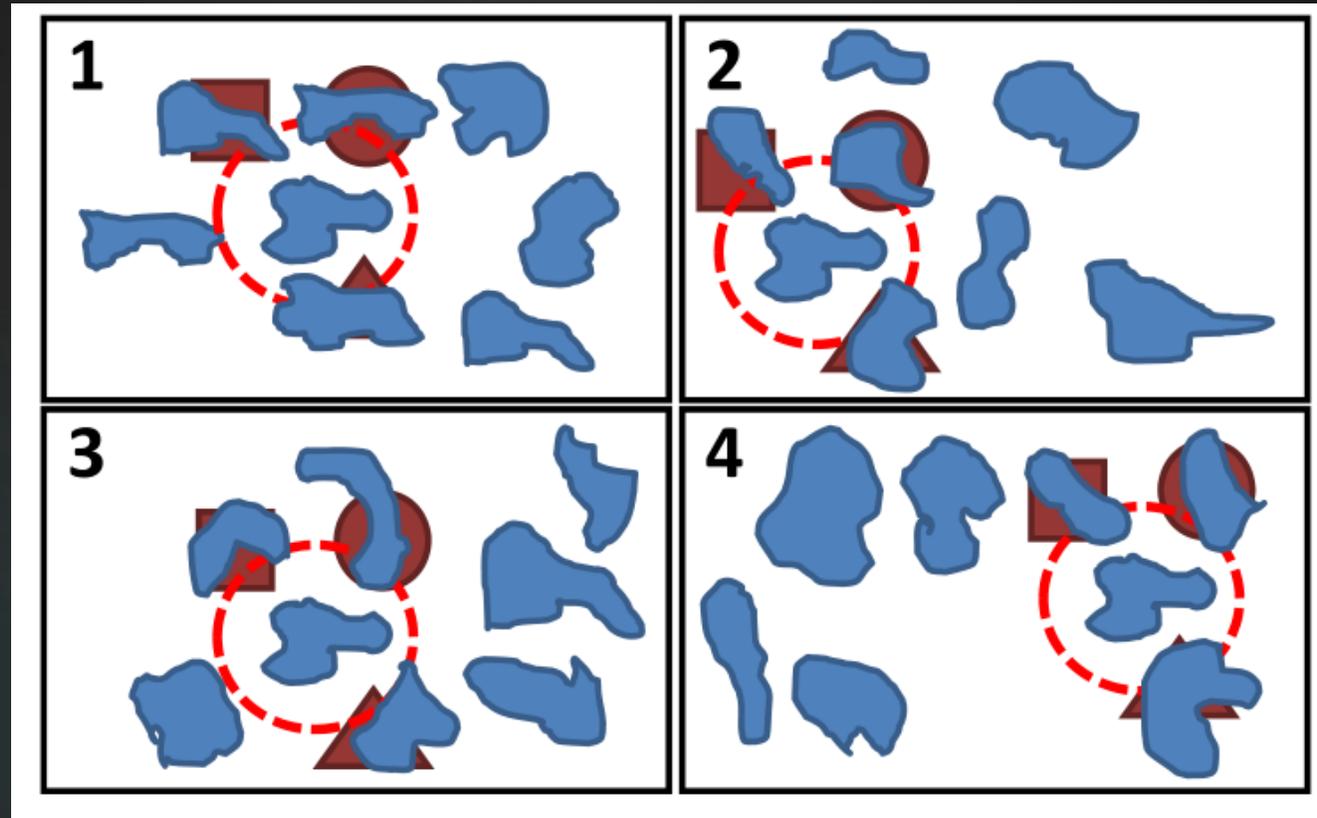


# Background

- ▶ Topic models
  - ▶ pLSA, LDA
- ▶ Appearance based grouping problem

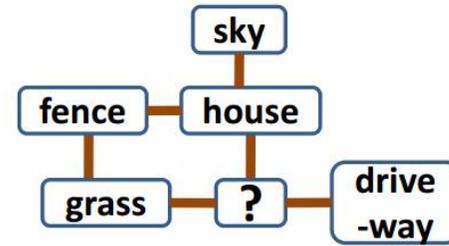
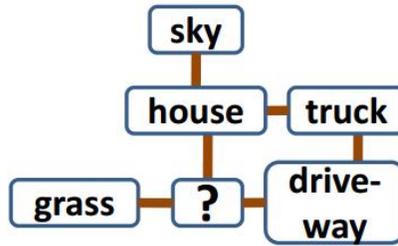
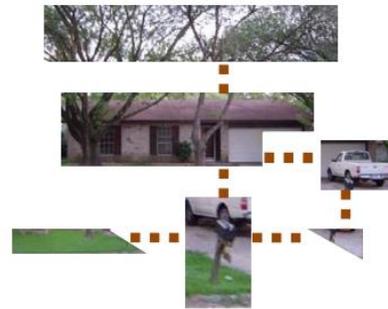
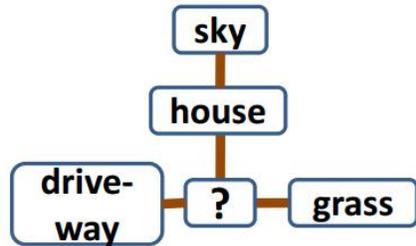


# Idea



- ▶ Does seeing known objects help discover new categories?

# Context Aware Discovery

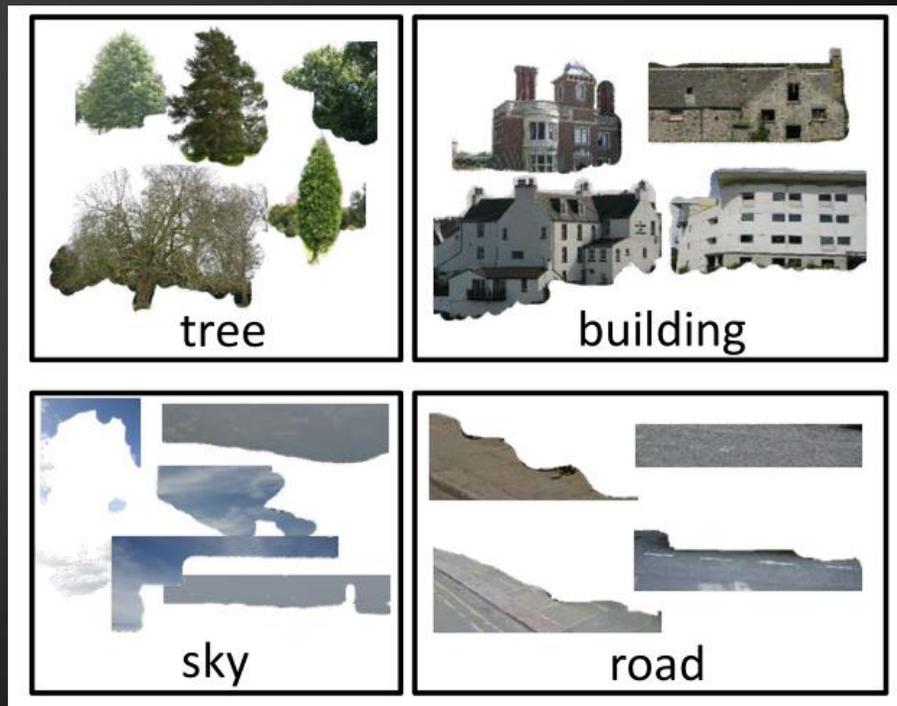


# Overview

- ▶ Learn category models for some classes
- ▶ Detect unknowns
- ▶ Describe object-level context using a graph structure
- ▶ Group regions to discover new categories

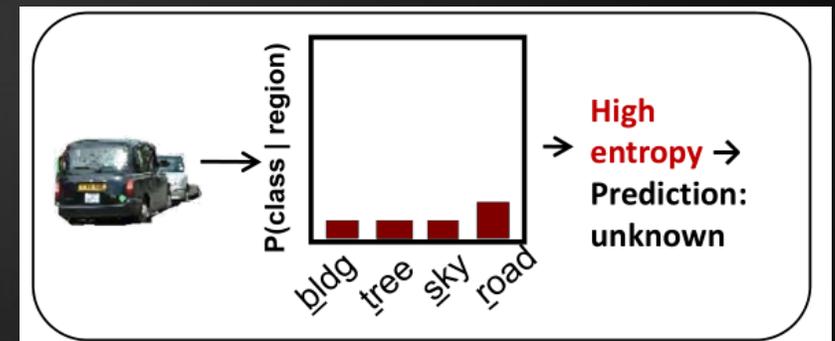
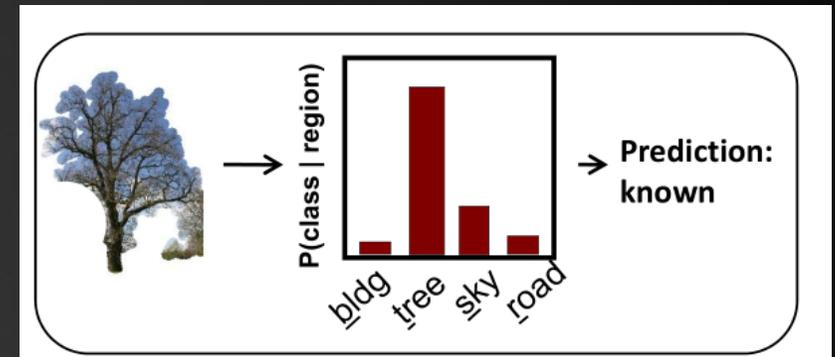
# Learn Known Categories

- ▶ Texture, color, and shape using multiple kernel learning
- ▶ Train SVM classifiers for the probability that a segment belongs to a class  $P(c|s)$
- ▶ Known categories
  - ▶ Tree, building, sky, road



# Identifying Unknown Objects

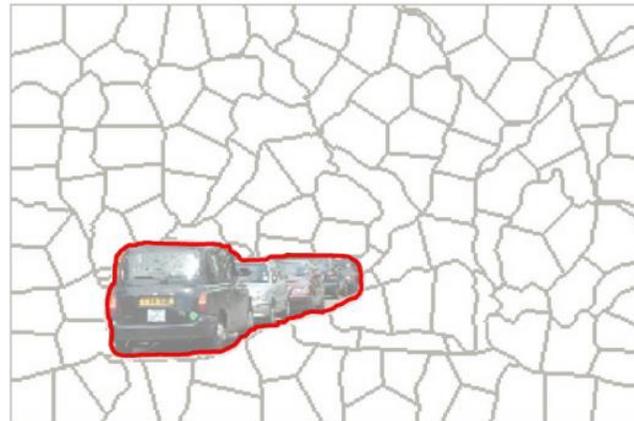
- ▶ Compute multiple segmentations
- ▶ Run the classifiers that was trained offline
- ▶ Compute entropy
  - ▶ equation
  - ▶ Lower = more confidence
  - ▶ Higher = low confidence



# Object Graphs

- ▶ Models contextual information surrounding the unknown segment
- ▶ Regions with similar context should net similar graph structures
- ▶ Compute superpixels
  - ▶ Each superpixel is a node in the graph

An unknown region  
within an image



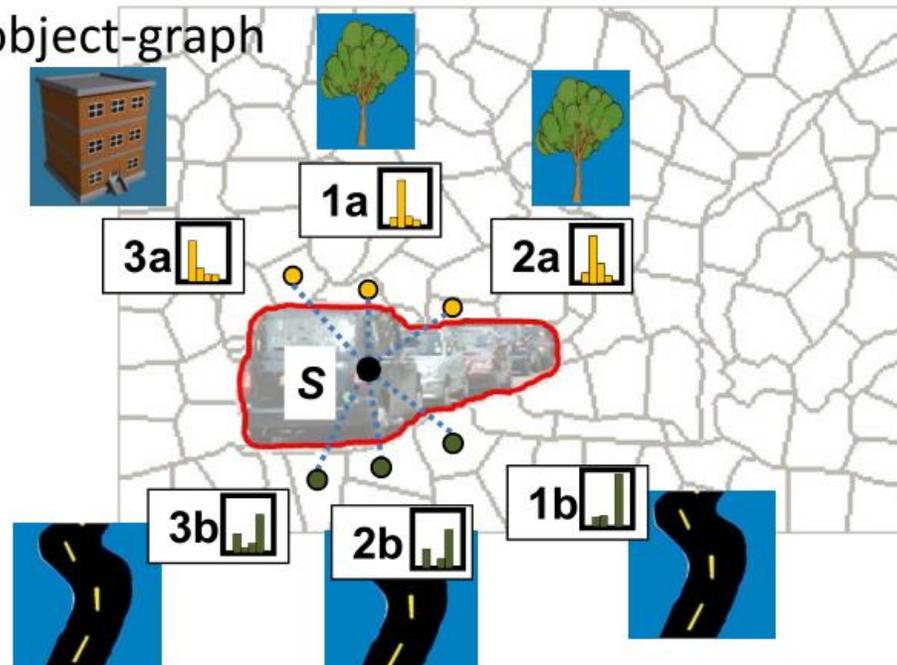
# Object Graphs

- ▶ Compute histograms of superpixels above and below the segment
  - ▶ No side superpixels due to the interchangeability of left and right
- ▶ Histograms are averages probabilities of occurrence of pixels  $r$  distance away

An unknown region within an image



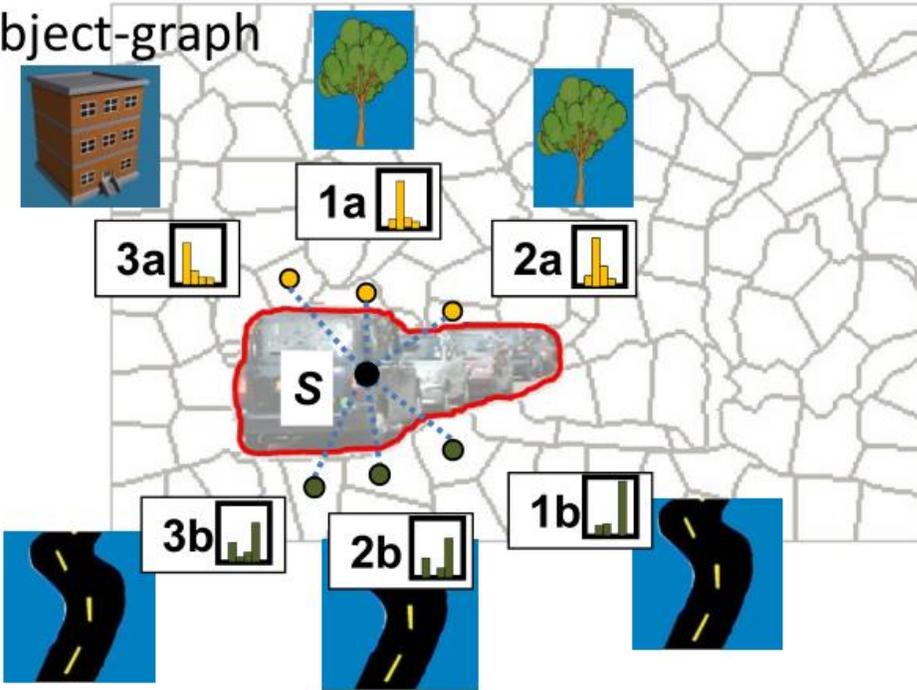
Closest nodes in its object-graph



# Object Graphs

- ▶ Concatenate histograms to form a histogram vector

Closest nodes in its object-graph

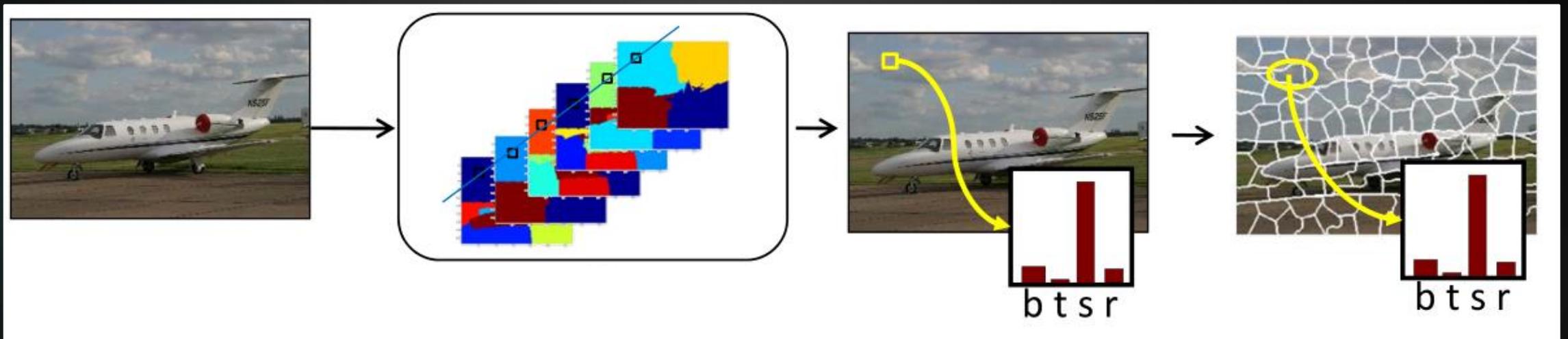


$$g(s) = [ \underbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ \textit{self} & \textit{self} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{btsr} & \text{btsr} \end{matrix}}_{H_0(s)}, \underbrace{\begin{matrix} 1a & 1b \\ \textit{above} & \textit{below} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{btsr} & \text{btsr} \end{matrix}}_{H_1(s)}, \dots, \underbrace{\begin{matrix} R_a & R_b \\ \textit{above} & \textit{below} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{btsr} & \text{btsr} \end{matrix}}_{H_R(s)} ]$$

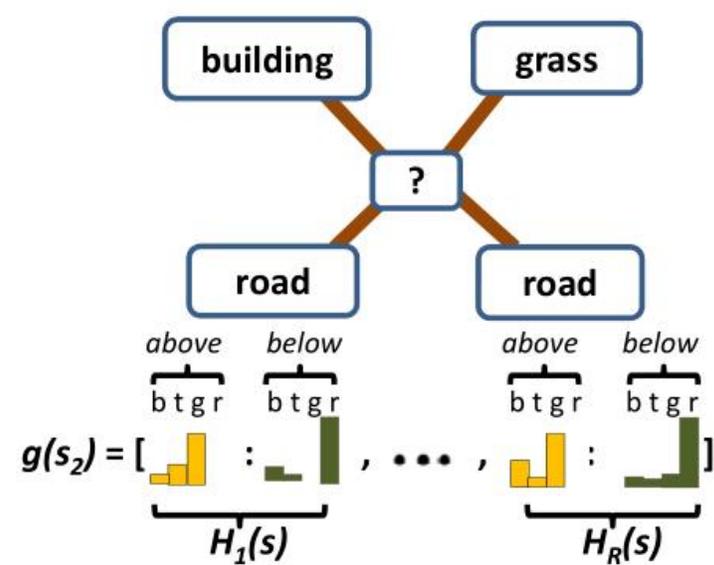
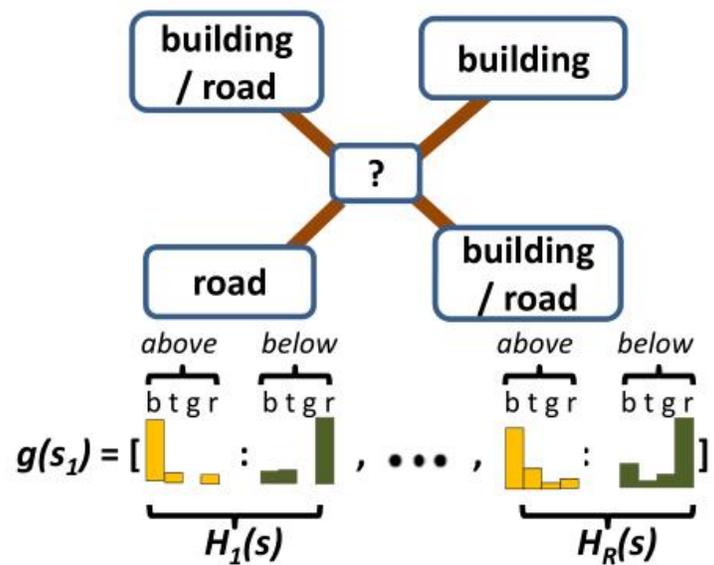
$H_0(s)$                        $H_1(s)$                        $H_R(s)$   
 1<sup>st</sup> nearest region                      out to R<sup>th</sup> nearest

# Object Graphs

- ▶ Superpixel know object probabilities are computed from multiple segmentations



# Example



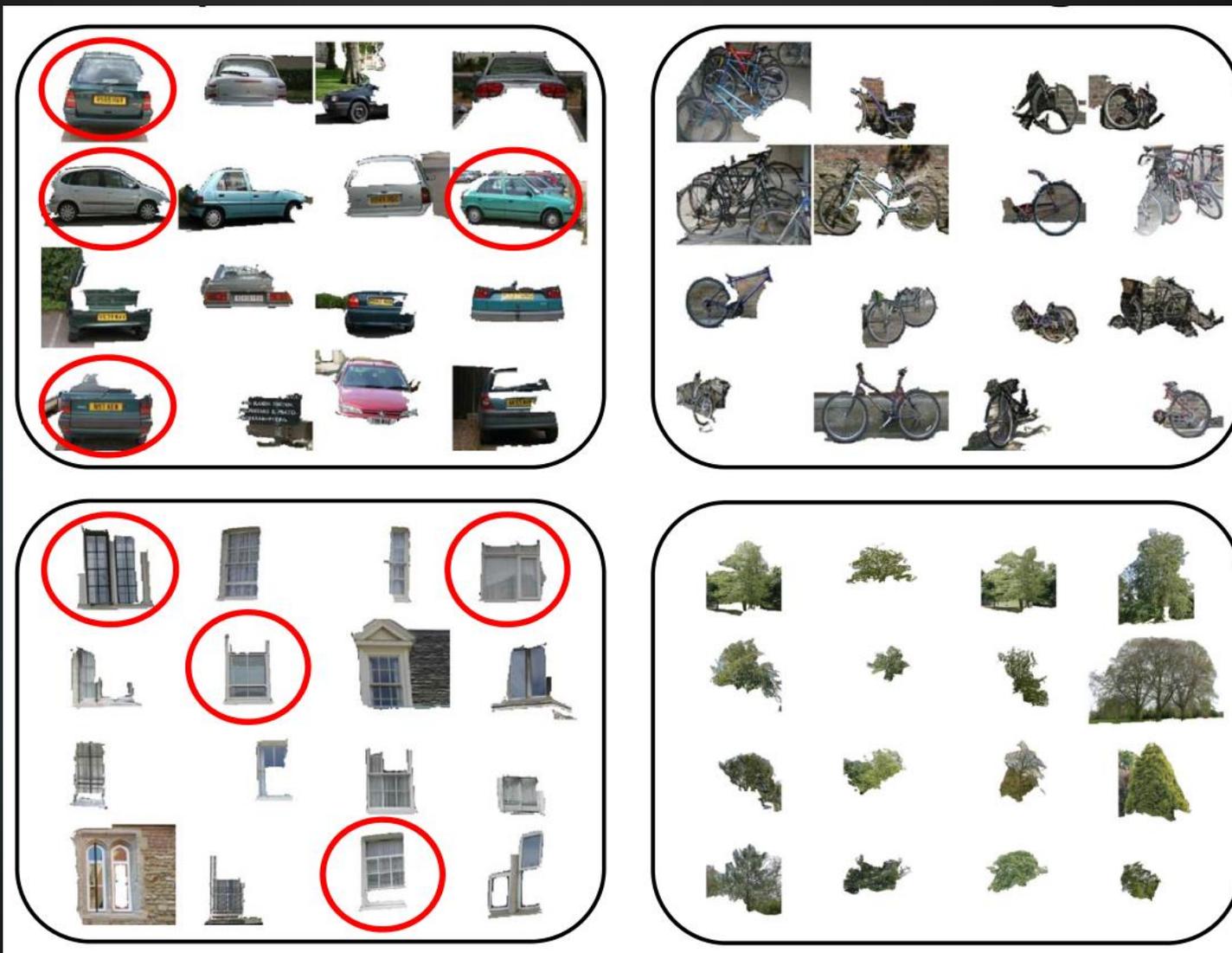
# Category Discovery

- ▶ Similarity function based on two regions
  - ▶  $K(s_i, s_j) = K_{app}(s_i, s_j) + K_{graph}(s_i, s_j)$
  - ▶ Weights can be learned in a unsupervised way
- ▶ Appearance based similarity scores
  - ▶ bag-of-features histograms
- ▶ A affinity matrix is generated between all pairs on unknown regions
- ▶ A spectral clustering method is used to cluster

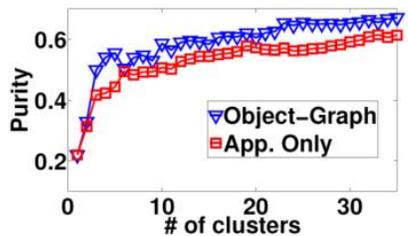
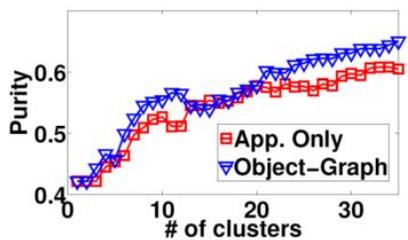
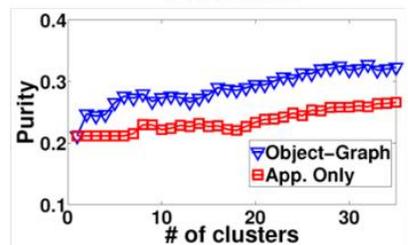
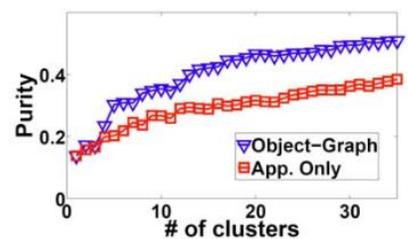
# Datasets

- ▶ MSRC-v2
  - ▶ 21 classes, 591 images
- ▶ PASCAL 2008
  - ▶ 20 classes, 1,023 images
- ▶ MSRC-v0
  - ▶ 21 classes, 3,457 images
- ▶ Corel
  - ▶ 7 classes, 100 images
- ▶ Train 40% for known
- ▶ Test 60%

# Results - Examples



# Results - Numbers



MSRC-v2



PASCAL 2008



MSRC-v0



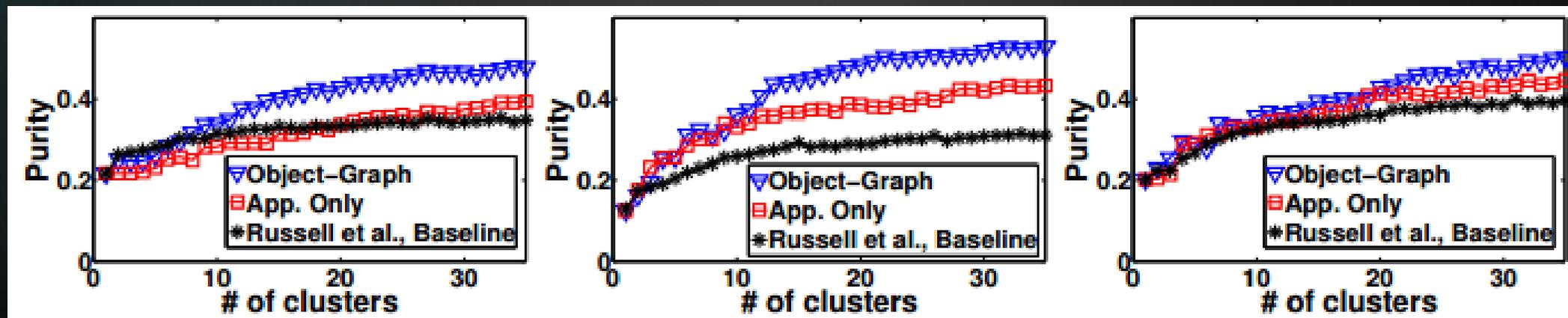
Corel

# Results - Numbers

MSRC Mean Average Precision

	Building	Tree	Cow	Airplane	Bicycle
Our full model	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.36</b>	0.21
App. only	0.27	0.33	0.20	0.21	0.10
Obj-Graph only	<b>0.32</b>	0.27	0.37	0.32	<b>0.24</b>

MSRC comparison



# Discussion