

ROME: Testing Image Captioning Systems via Recursive Object Melting

Boxi Yu



Zhiqing Zhong



Jiaqi Li



Yixing Yang



Shilin He



Pinjia He



CHUKSZ, China

CHUKSZ, China

CHUKSZ, China

CHUKSZ, China

Microsoft, China

CHUKSZ, China



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Image Caption: Translating Image into Textual Description



a car with a dog inside it parked in the street.



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Real-world IC Software in MS Powerpoint



Input Image

Alt Text Format Picture

How would you describe this object and its context to someone who is blind or low vision?

- The subject(s) in detail
- The setting
- The actions or interactions
- Other relevant information

(1-2 detailed sentences recommended)

A picture containing outdoor, floor, walking, sidewalk

Description automatically generated

Mark as decorative

Generate a description for me

Powered by Office Services

Microsoft Powerpoint ALT Text



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Recursive Object Melting

Idea: The composition of **objects** within an image should encompass the **objects** derived from its generated descendant images through the process of **recursive object melting**



ROME



Ancestor: A **zebra** standing
in the field with a **cat**

Remove the **cat**



Descendent: A **zebra**
standing in the field



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

ROME

Captions

Ancestor Caption: A **zebra** standing in the field with a **cat**

Descendent Caption: A **zebra** standing in the field

Object Sets

Ancestor objects: {**zebra**, **cat**}

Descendent objects: {**zebra**}



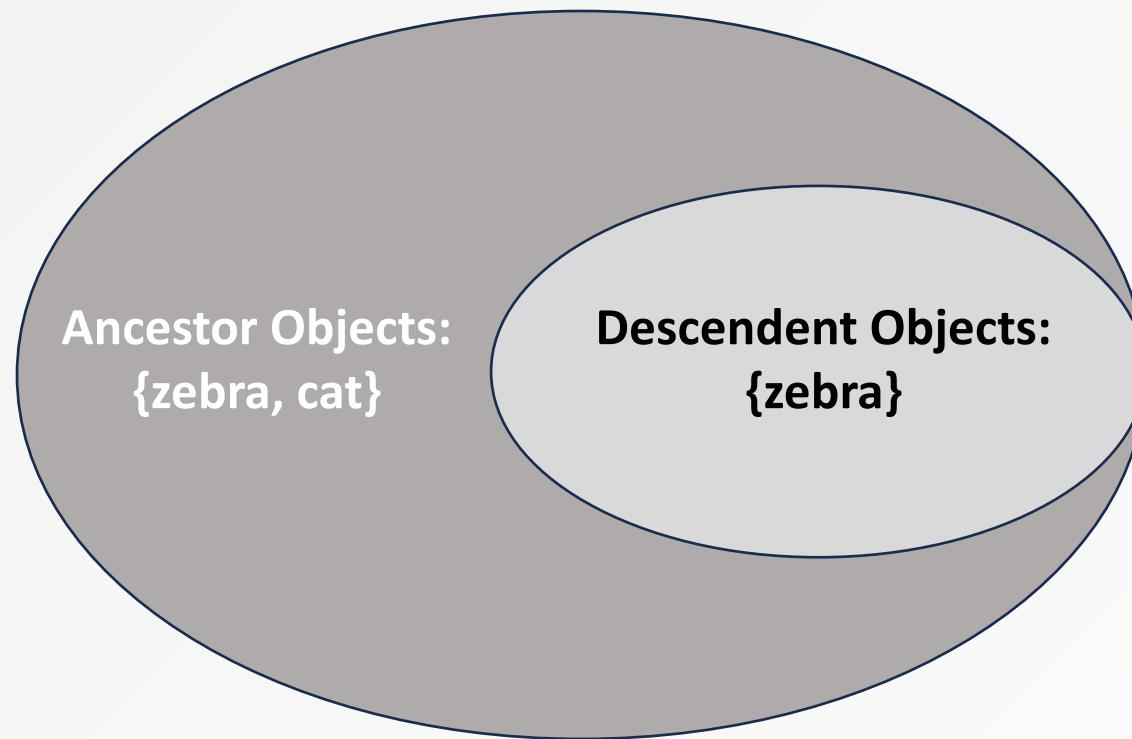
Part-of-speech Tagging



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

ROME



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学院
School of Data Science

Motivation

The current automated IC testing tools always generate unnatural test cases



Original image in COCO Dataset



MetaIC

[1] MetaIC: Automated testing of image captioning systems



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Motivation

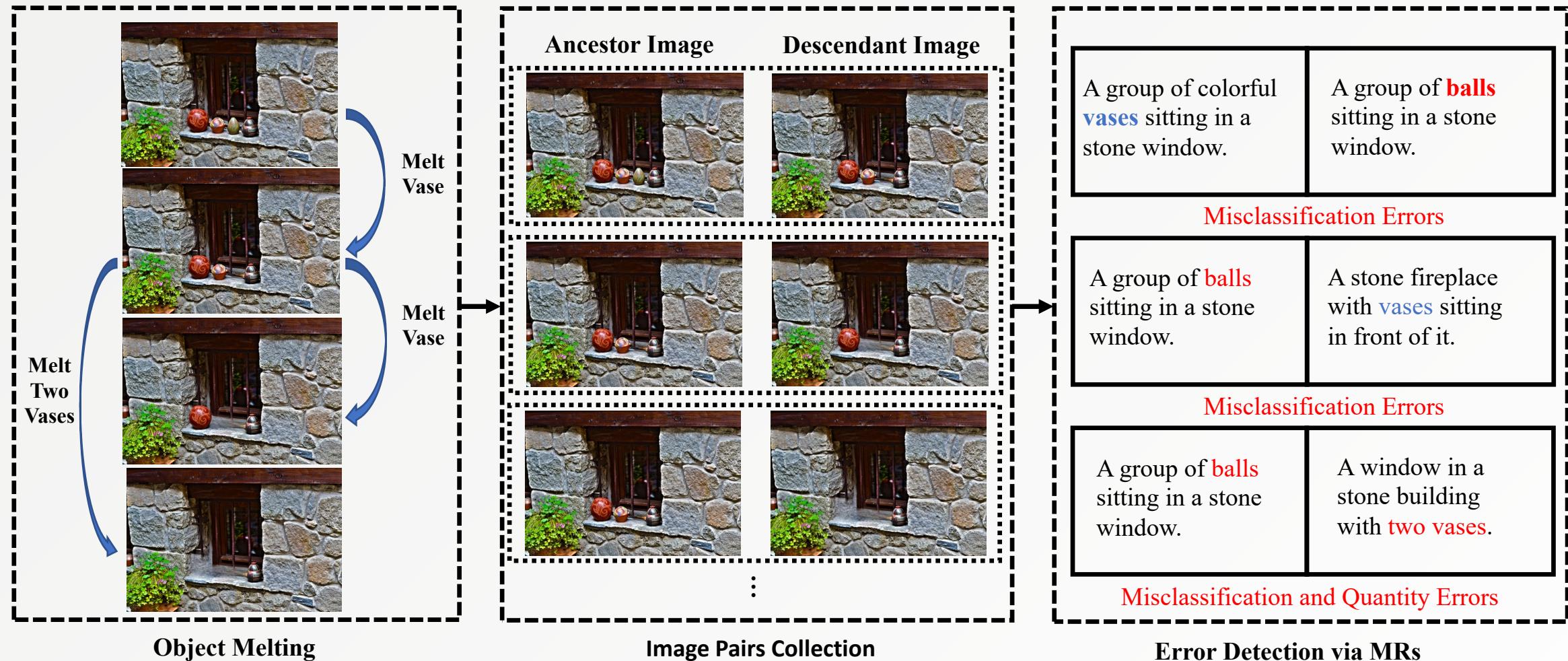
Many critical real-world scenarios rely on captioning ability for natural images (e.g., assisting visually impaired people)



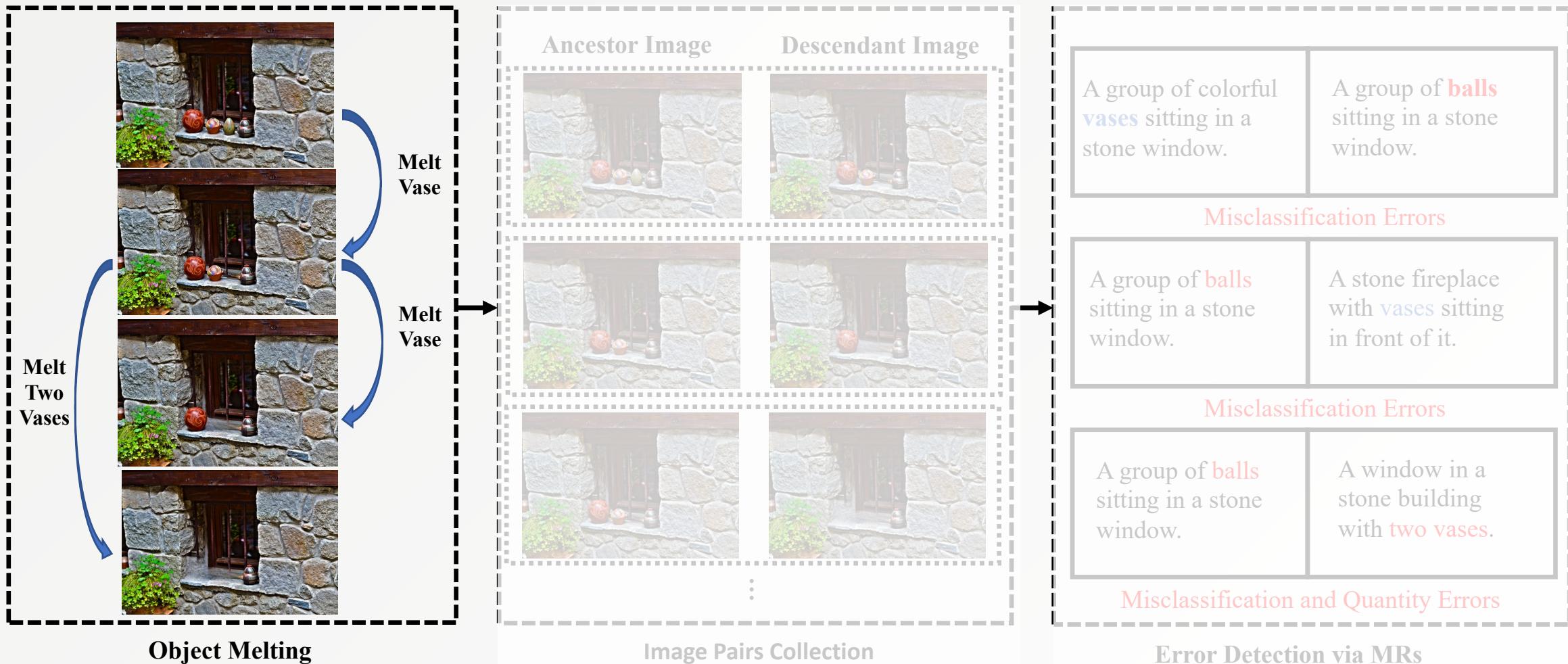
香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Overview of ROME



Overview of ROME



Object Melting with LaMa [2]



Original image



Image with the objects removed

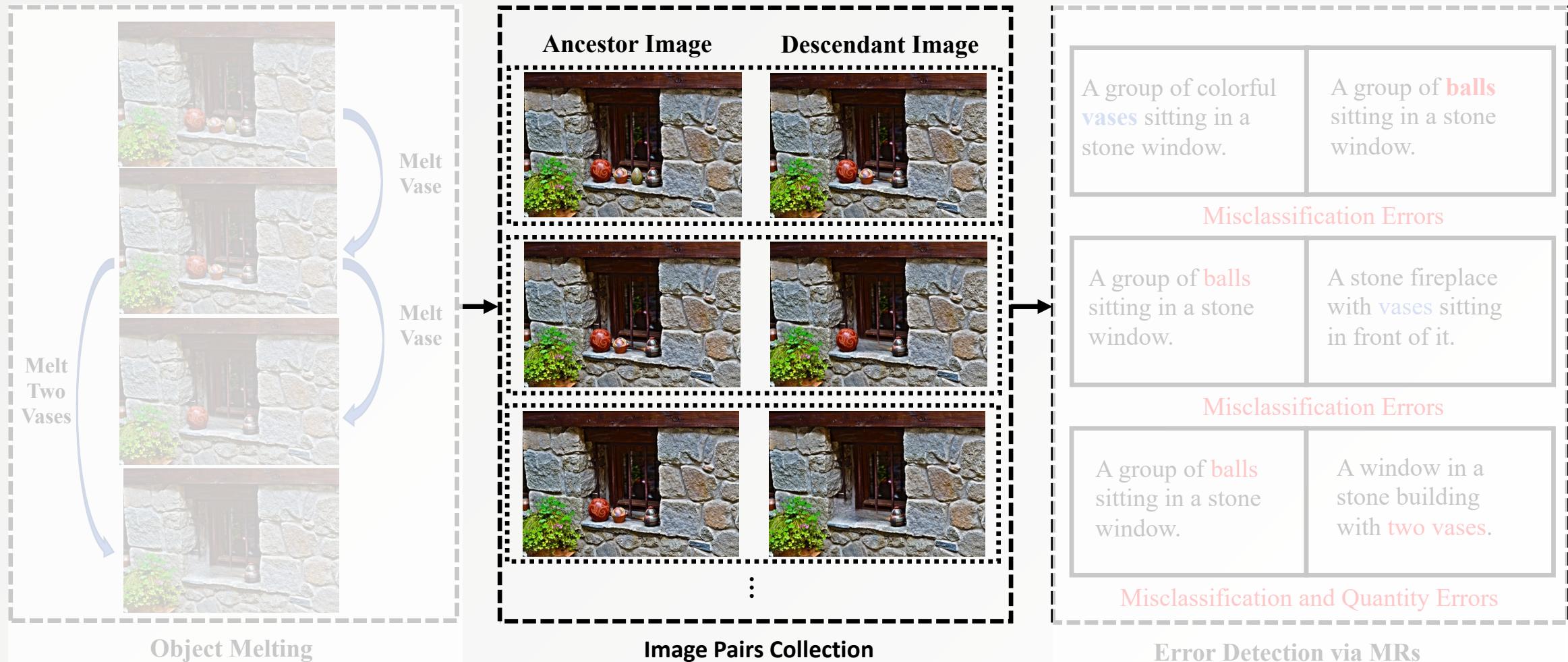
[2] LaMa: Resolution-robust Large Mask Inpainting with Fourier Convolutions



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

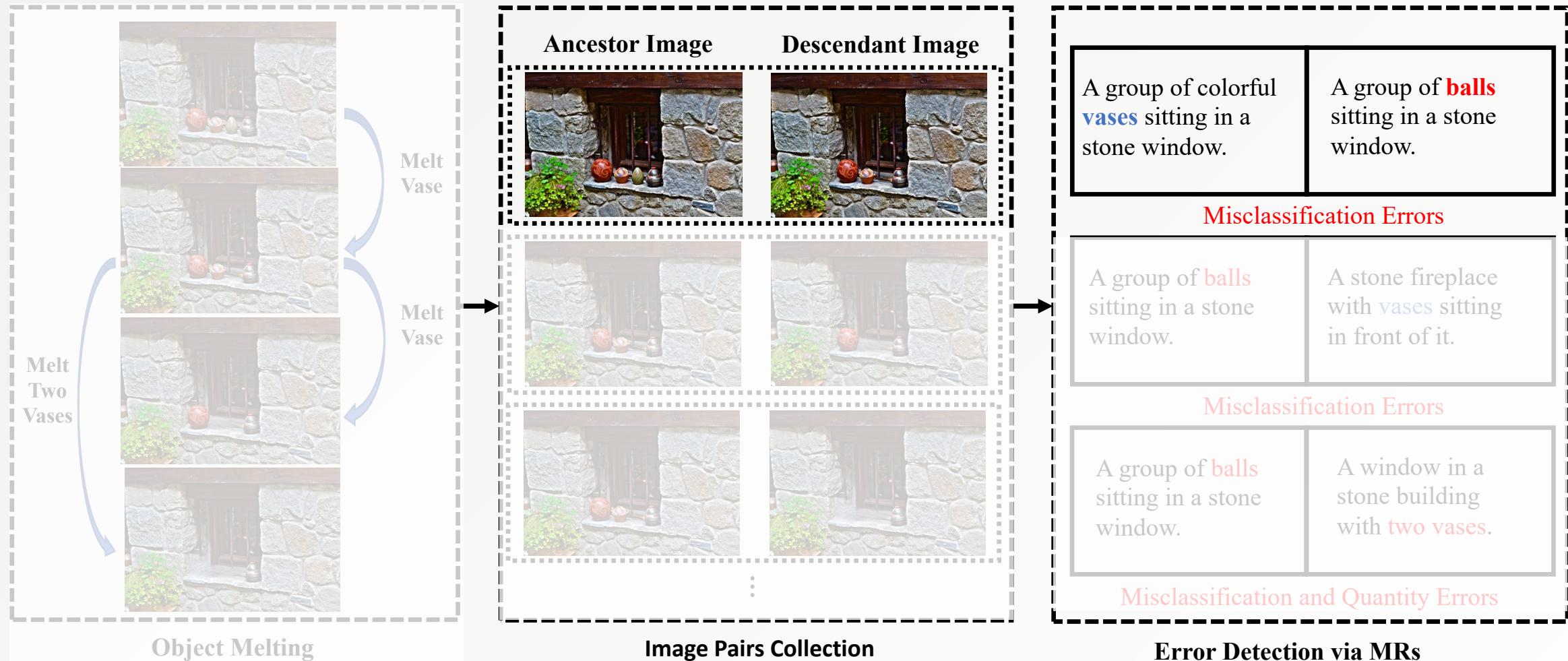
Overview of ROME



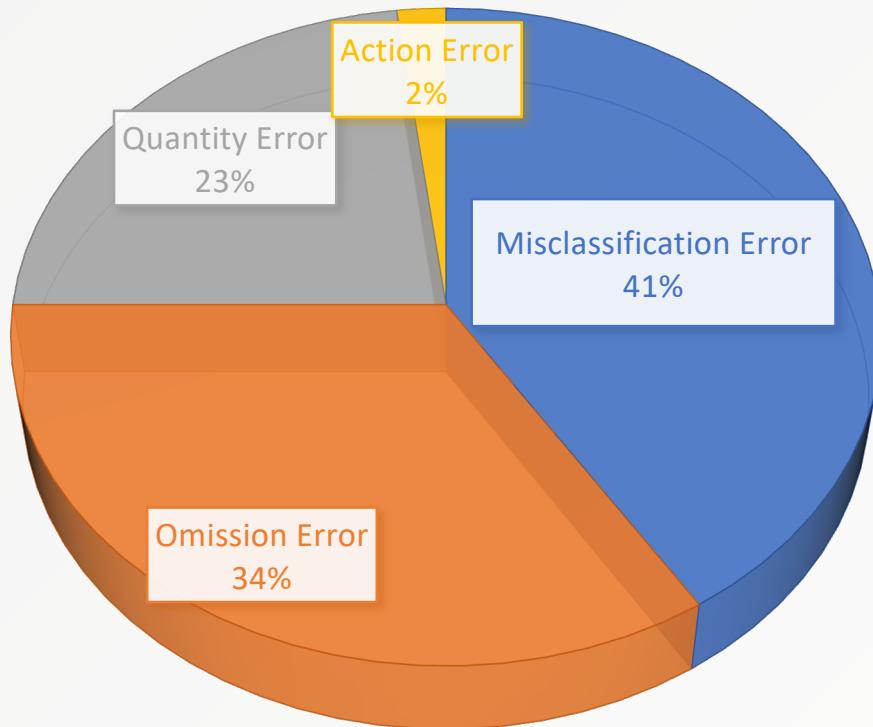
Overview of ROME



Overview of ROME



Categories of Captioning Errors



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学院
School of Data Science

Misclassification Error



a red door with a **refrigerator** on the side of it.



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Quantity Error



a picture of a **donut** and a cup of coffee.



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Omission Error



a table with a vase of flowers on it.



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Action Error



a person **sitting on a chair** in a room.



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

User Study on the Naturalness of Images

Evaluation Criteria:

“4” denotes that the image appears to have been captured in a natural setting and appears to be a true-to-life representation of nature.

“3” denotes that the image may not be entirely natural, but it could still have been captured in nature.

“2” denotes that the image is somewhat unnatural and would be difficult to capture in nature.

“1” denotes that the image appears to be highly unnatural and cannot be considered a representation of nature.



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Naturalness of the Generated Image



COCO Dataset



ROME



MetaIC (0%)



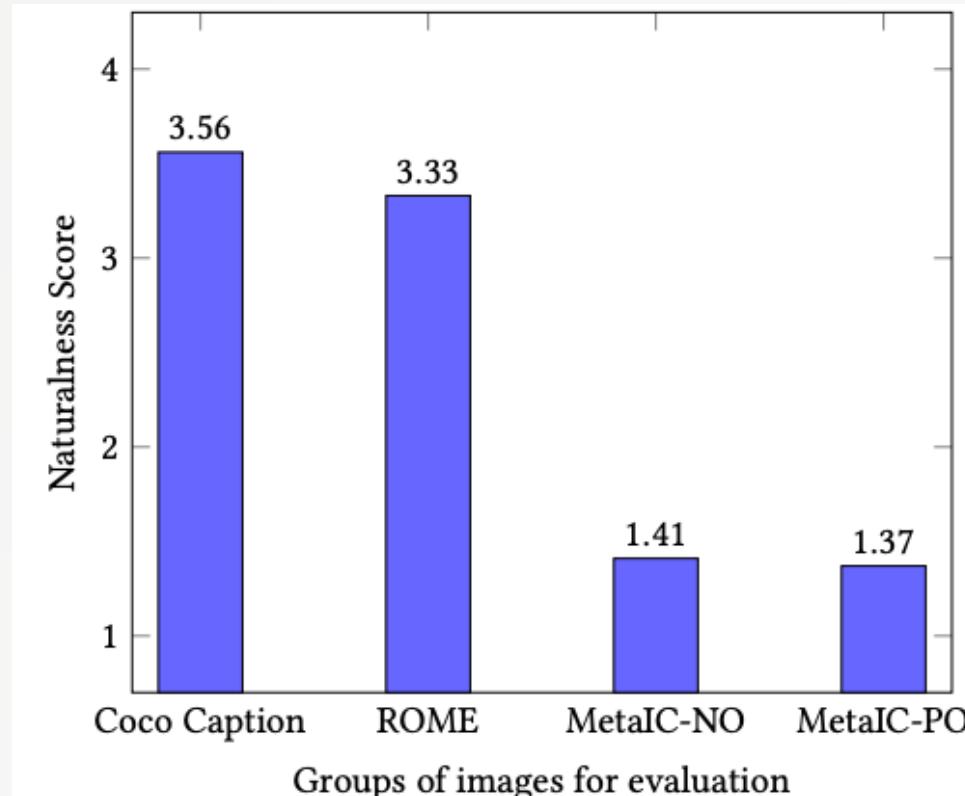
MetaIC (30%)



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science

Naturalness Score by Crowd-sourcing



- MetaIC-NO: no inserted object overlapping with original ones
- MetaIC-NO: no inserted object overlapping with original ones



Precision

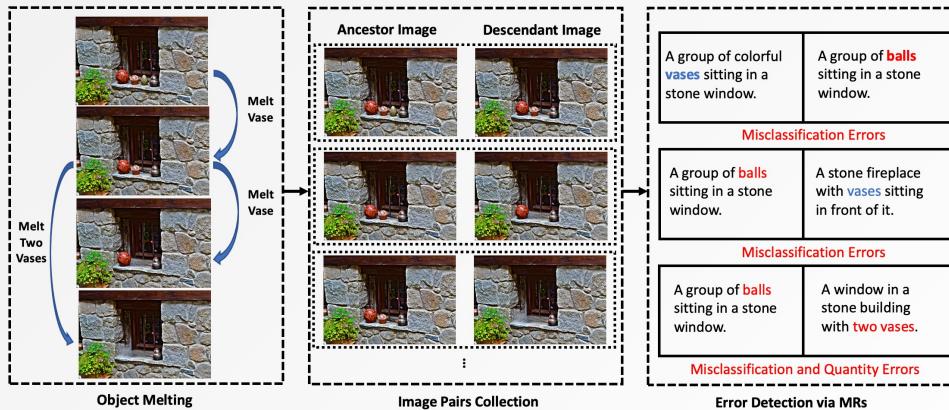
Table 1: Precision of ROME and baseline methods

IC systems	IC Testing Approaches				
	ROME	ROME (MR1)	ROME (MR2)	MetaIC-NO	MetaIC-PO
OFA [73]	91.08 (1634/1794)	96.64 (632/654)	88.84 (1130/1272)	89.07 (725/814)	88.74 (717/808)
Oscar [39]	92.17 (1824/1979)	97.32 (907/932)	89.20 (1123/1259)	91.45 (749/819)	90.01 (739/821)
VinVL [83]	88.47 (1673/1891)	93.70 (862/920)	85.38 (987/1156)	87.80 (655/746)	87.32 (654/749)
Attention [76]	86.47 (2320/2683)	97.14 (1360/1400)	78.42 (1214/1548)	98.98 (967/977)	98.87 (961/972)
MS Azure API [2]	88.13 (1670/1895)	93.33 (951/1019)	84.67 (895/1057)	97.68 (928/950)	97.56 (920/943)

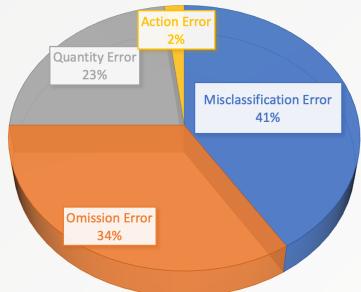


Conclusion

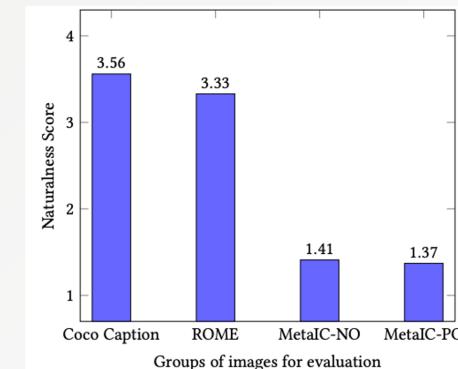
1 Overview of ROME



2 Categories of Captioning Errors



3 Naturalness Score by Crowd-sourcing



4 Precision

Table 1: Precision of ROME and baseline methods

IC systems	IC Testing Approaches				
	ROME	ROME (MR1)	ROME (MR2)	MetaIC-NO	MetaIC-PO
OFA [73]	91.08 (1634/1794)	96.64 (632/654)	88.84 (1130/1272)	89.07 (725/814)	88.74 (717/808)
Oscar [39]	92.17 (1824/1979)	97.32 (907/932)	89.20 (1123/1259)	91.45 (749/819)	90.01 (739/821)
VinVL [83]	88.47 (1673/1891)	93.70 (862/920)	85.38 (987/1156)	87.80 (655/746)	87.32 (654/749)
Attention [76]	86.47 (2320/2683)	97.14 (1360/1400)	78.42 (1214/1548)	98.98 (967/977)	98.87 (961/972)
MS Azure API [2]	88.13 (1670/1895)	93.33 (951/1019)	84.67 (895/1057)	97.68 (928/950)	97.56 (920/943)



香港中文大學(深圳)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen

数据科学学院
School of Data Science