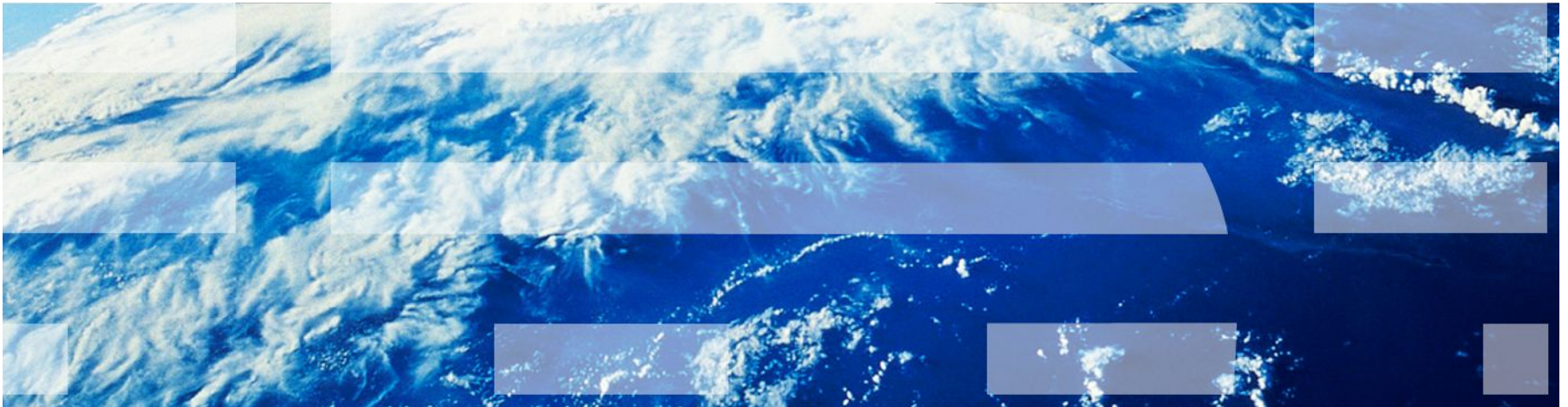


E6895 Advanced Big Data Analytics Task Milestone 3:

Authenticating Chinese Painting

Leying Hu and Mason Lin



April 5th, 2018

Schedules of the 3 milestones

Milestone 1:

- History of Art Authentication
- Why do we care about art authentication using computational techniques
- Current state-of-the-art approaches
- Our approach to the problem

Milestone 2:

- Discuss our approach and implementation
 - Architecture
- What we discovered during the process
- Challenges and how we are dealing with them

Milestone 3:

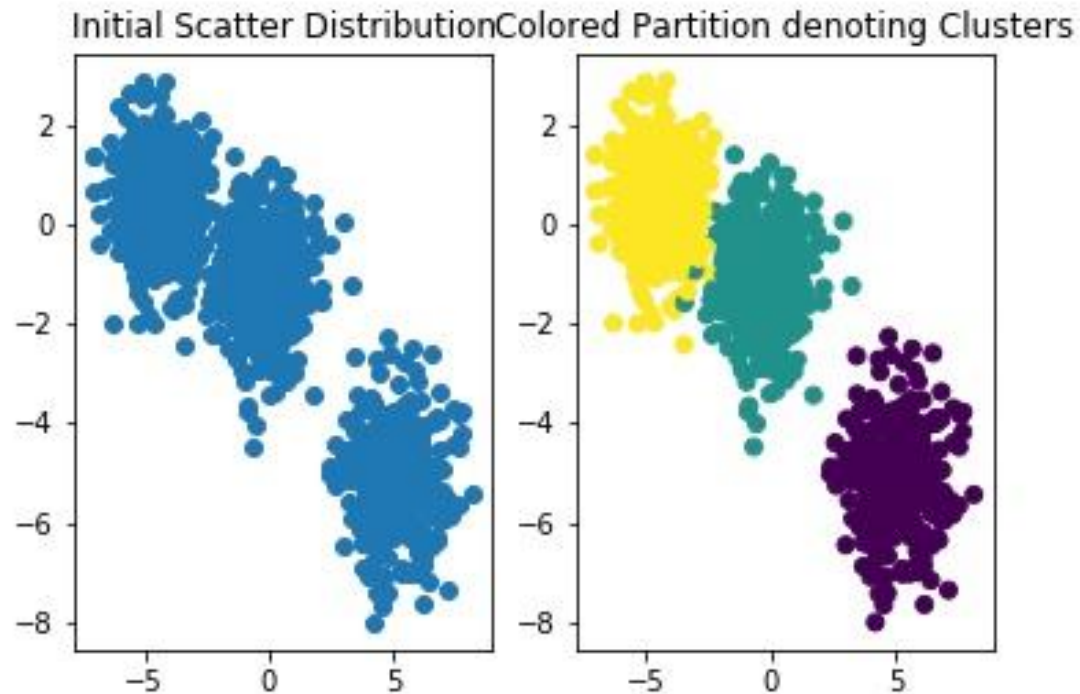
- Present (some) results
- Compare with other models

Bag of Visual Words Model

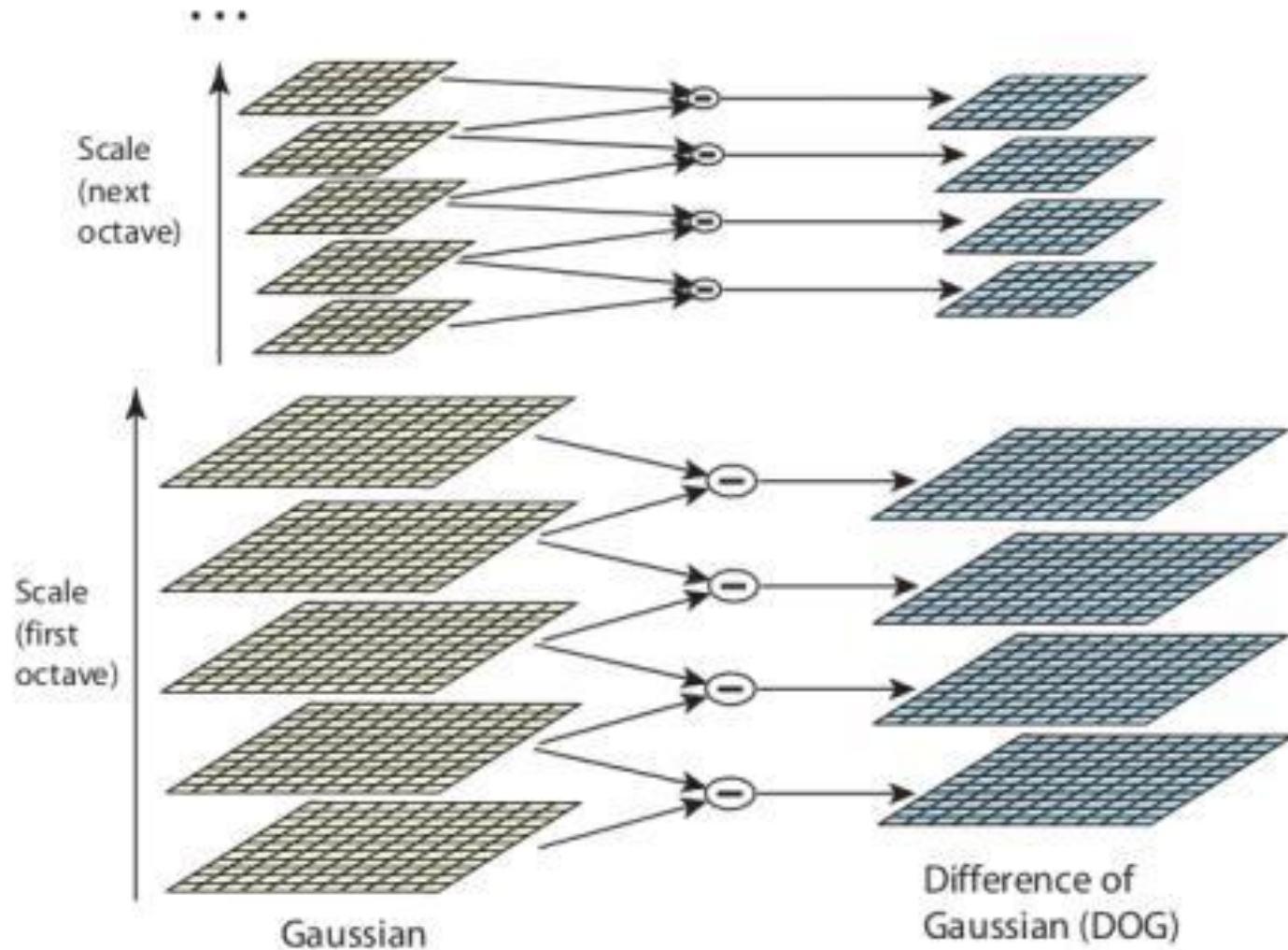
- Clustering
- Scale-invariant Feature Transform (SIFT)
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Clustering

$$\arg \min_{\mathbf{S}} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in S_i} \|\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i\|^2$$

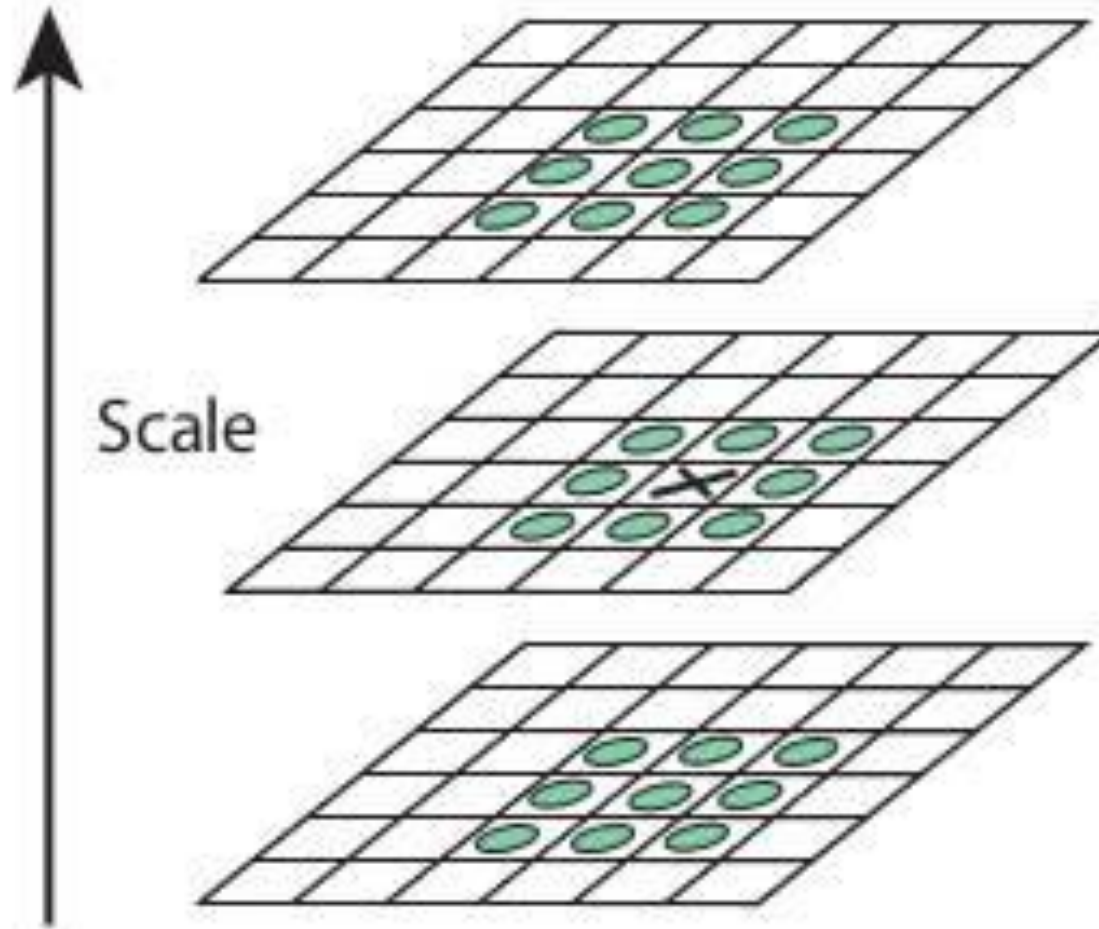


Scale-invariant Feature Transform (SIFT)



Scale-invariant Feature Transform (SIFT)

•



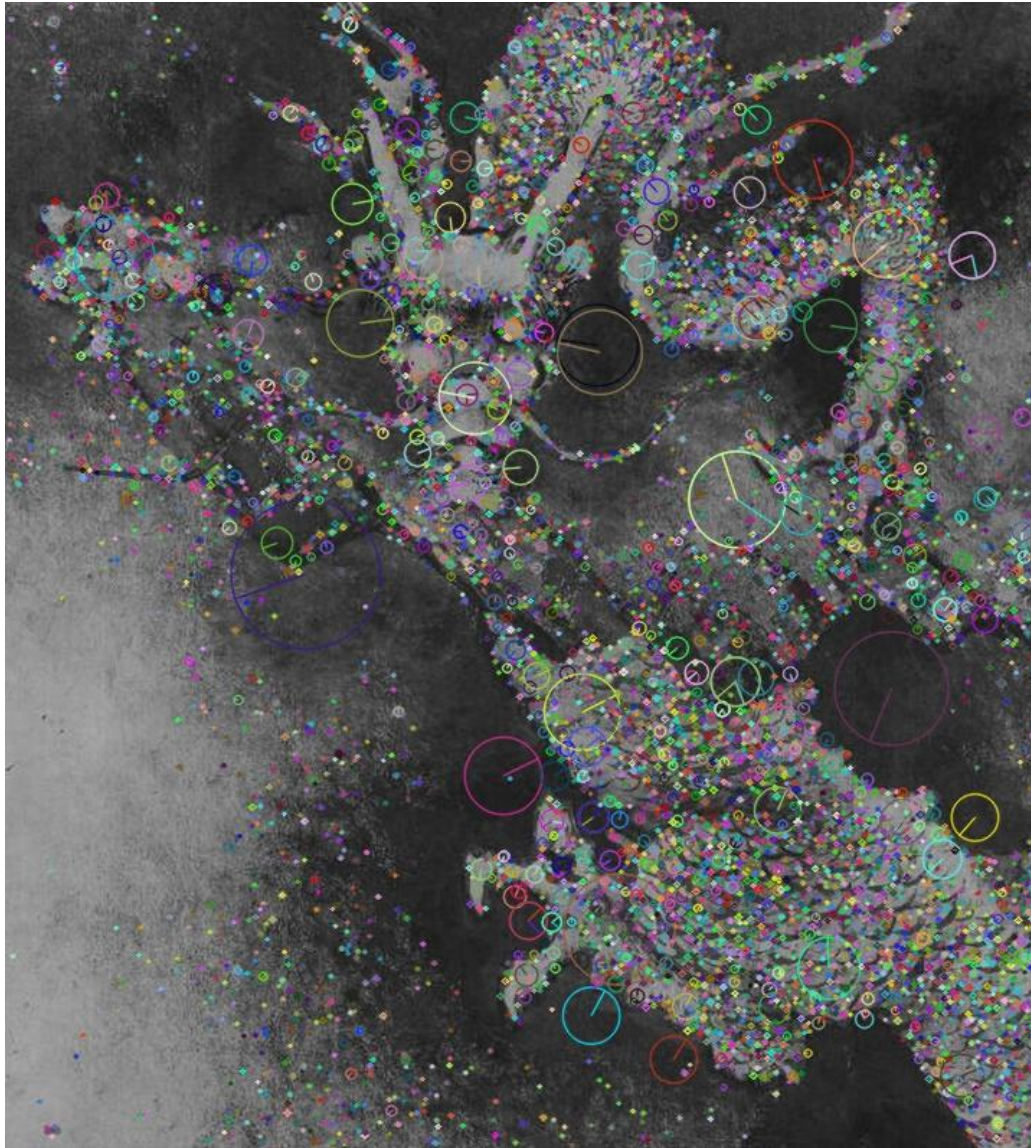
Scale-invariant Feature Transform (SIFT)

-

$$\begin{bmatrix} features_0 \\ features_1 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ features_n \end{bmatrix}$$

where $features_i$ is a array of dimension $m \times 128$





Bag of Visual Words Training Model



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cui_Bai

<https://www.zhihu.com/question/50062262/answer/123734810>

Bag of Visual Words Training Model



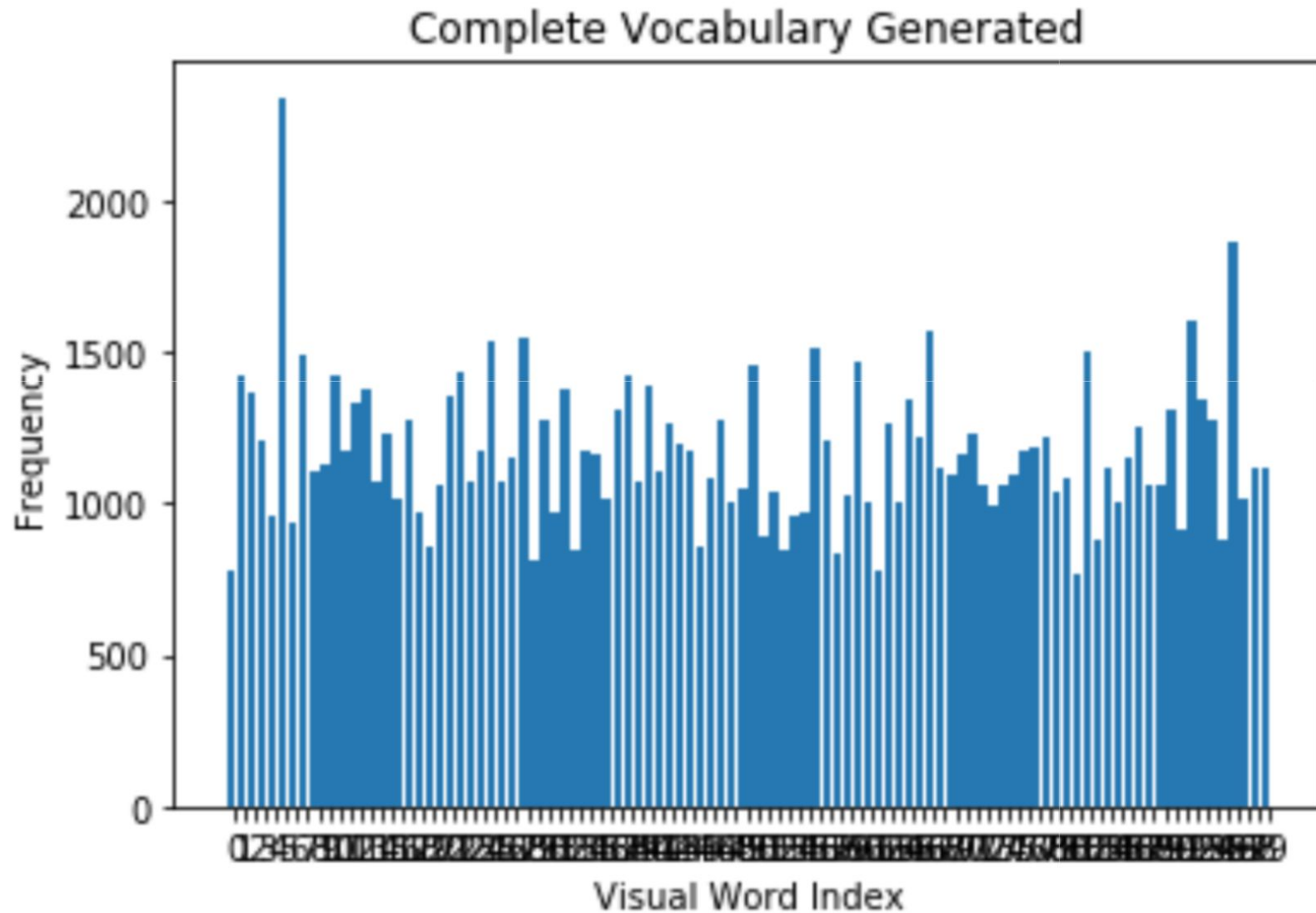
<http://www.pwq4129.com/shufa/article1341.html>

Bag of Visual Words Training Model



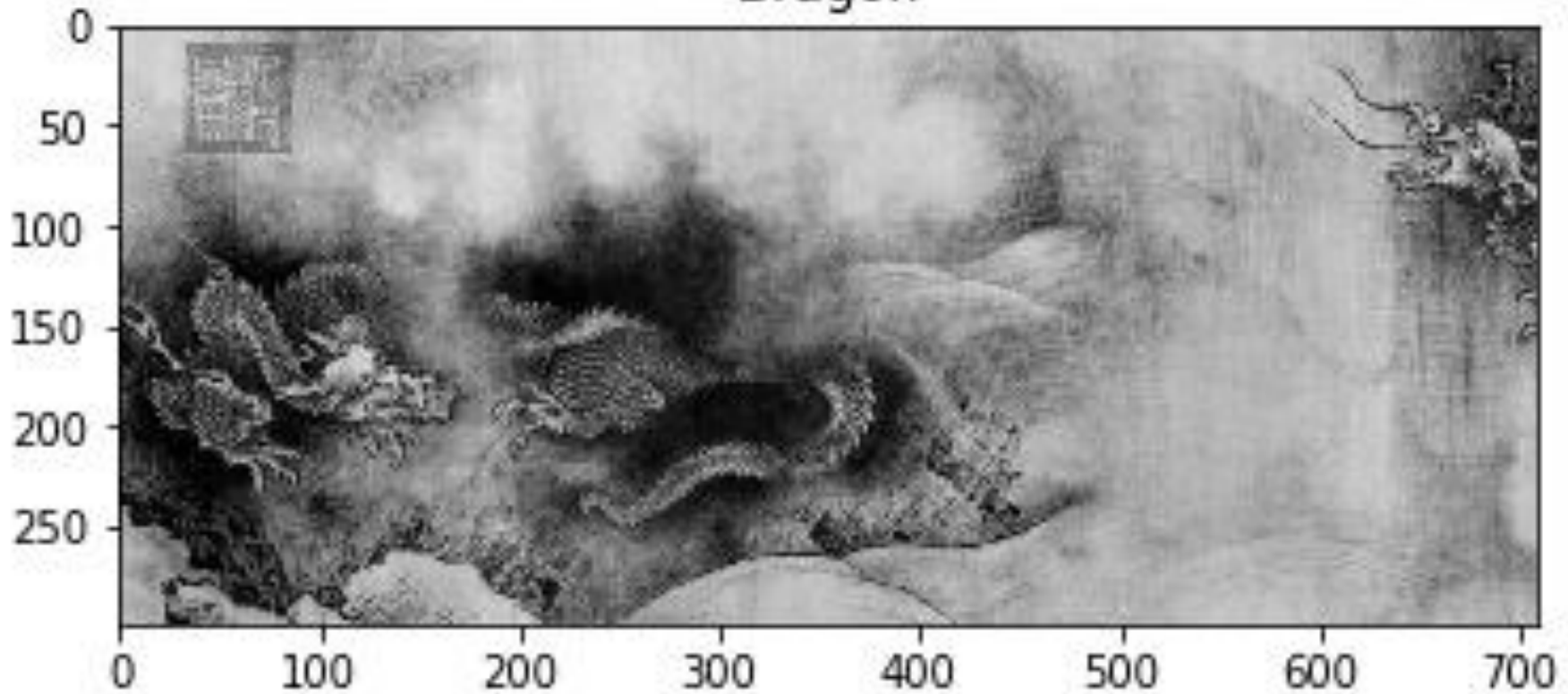
<http://vr.theatre.ntu.edu.tw/fineart/painter.htm#painter-ch>

Bag of Visual Words Training Vocabulary



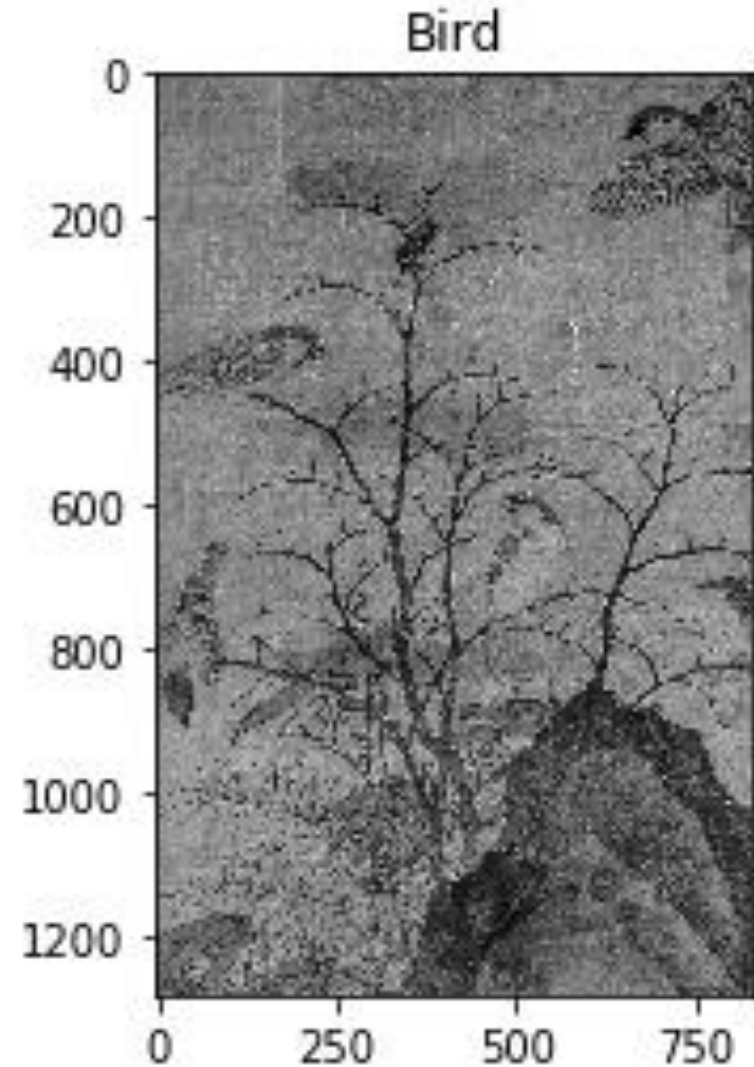
Bag of Visual Words Testing Result

Dragon



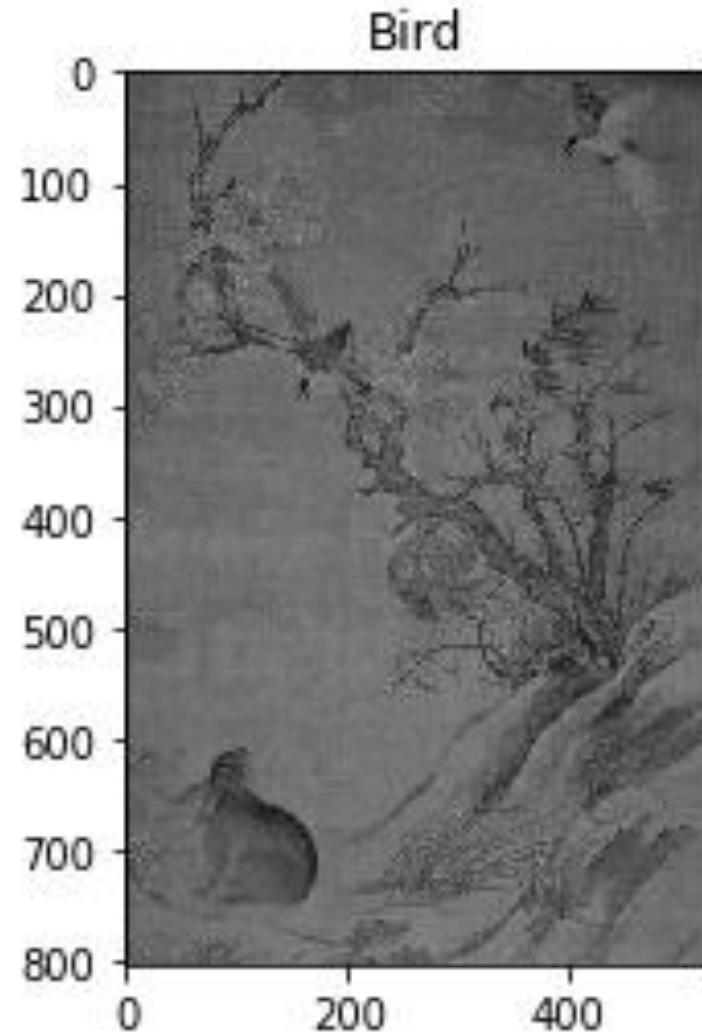
<http://vr.theatre.ntu.edu.tw/fineart/painter.htm#painter-ch>

Bag of Visual Words Testing Result



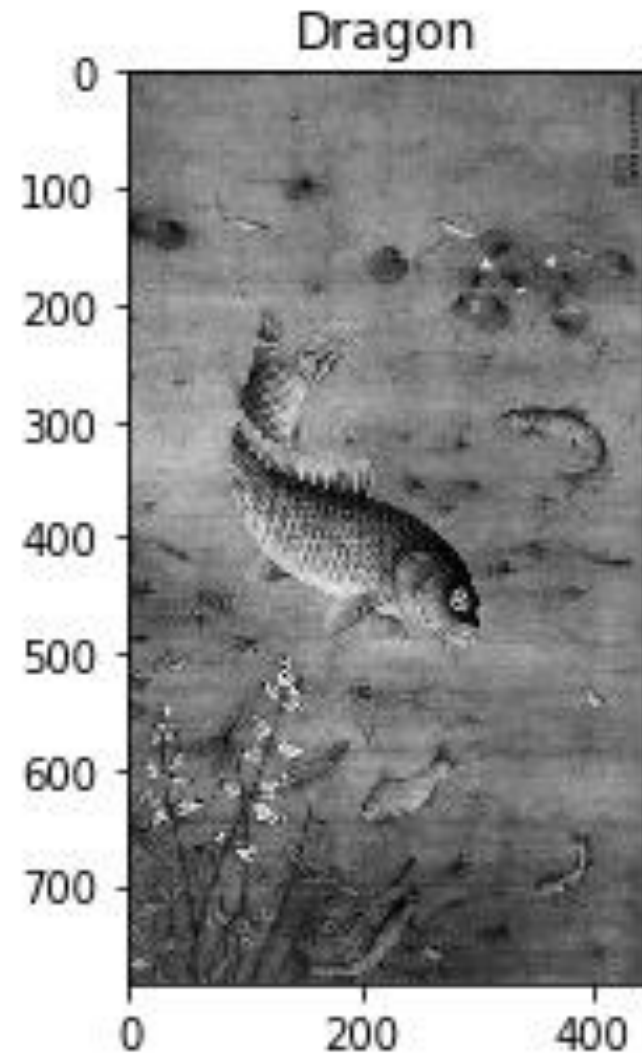
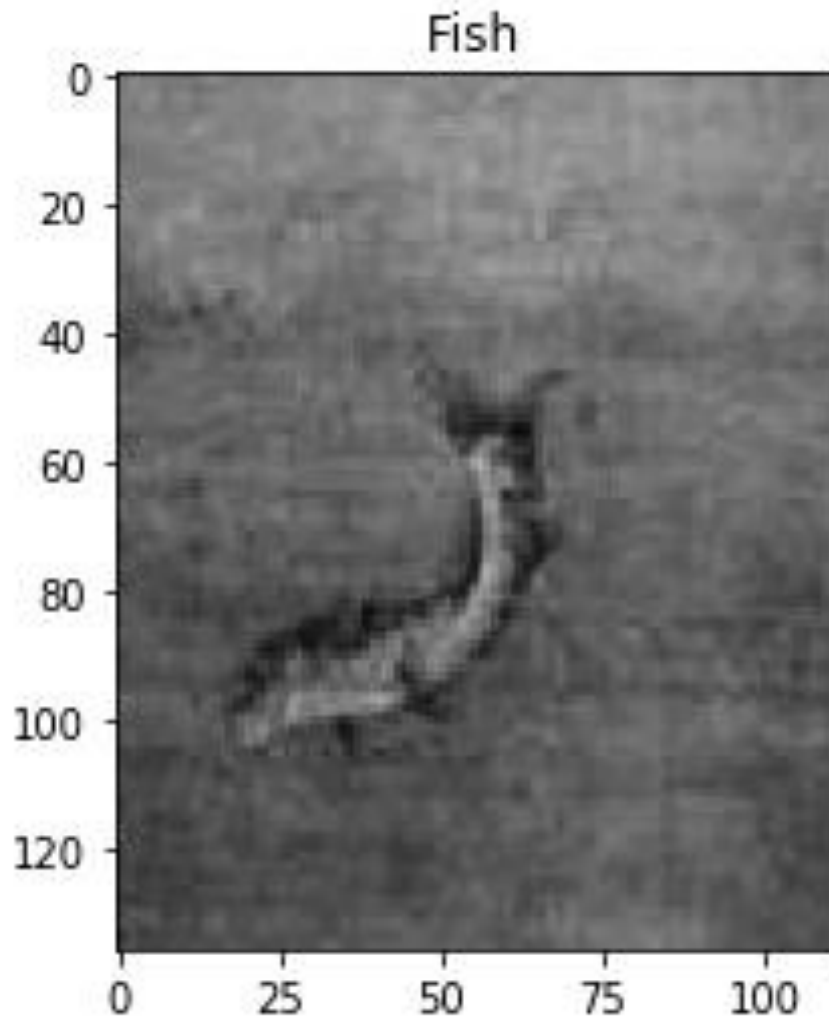
<http://vr.theatre.ntu.edu.tw/fineart/painter.htm#painter-ch>

Bag of Visual Words Testing Result



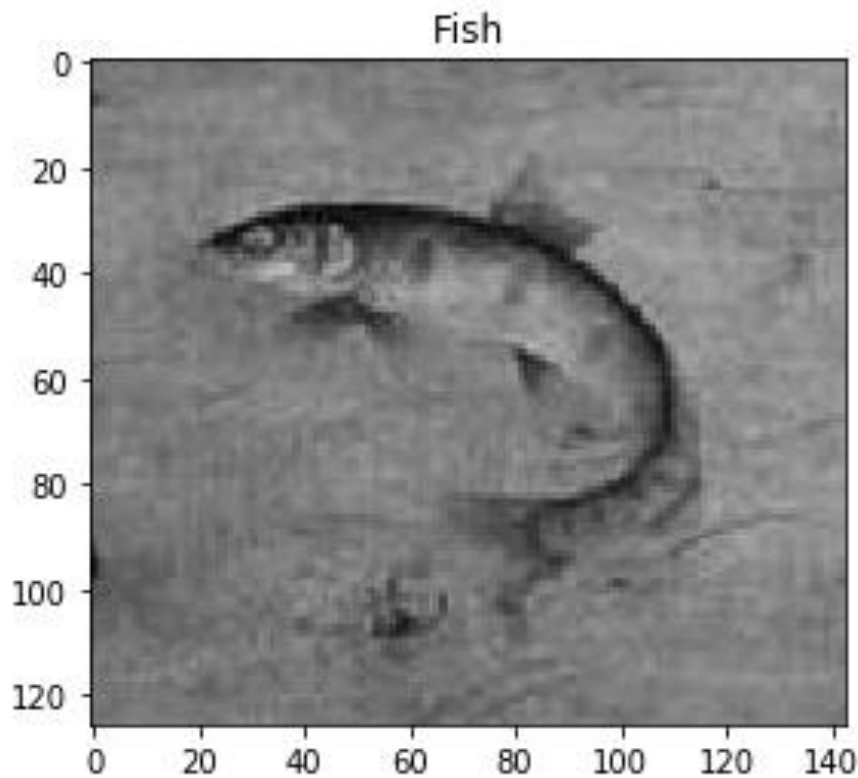
<http://vr.theatre.ntu.edu.tw/fineart/painter.htm#painter-ch>

Bag of Visual Words Testing Result

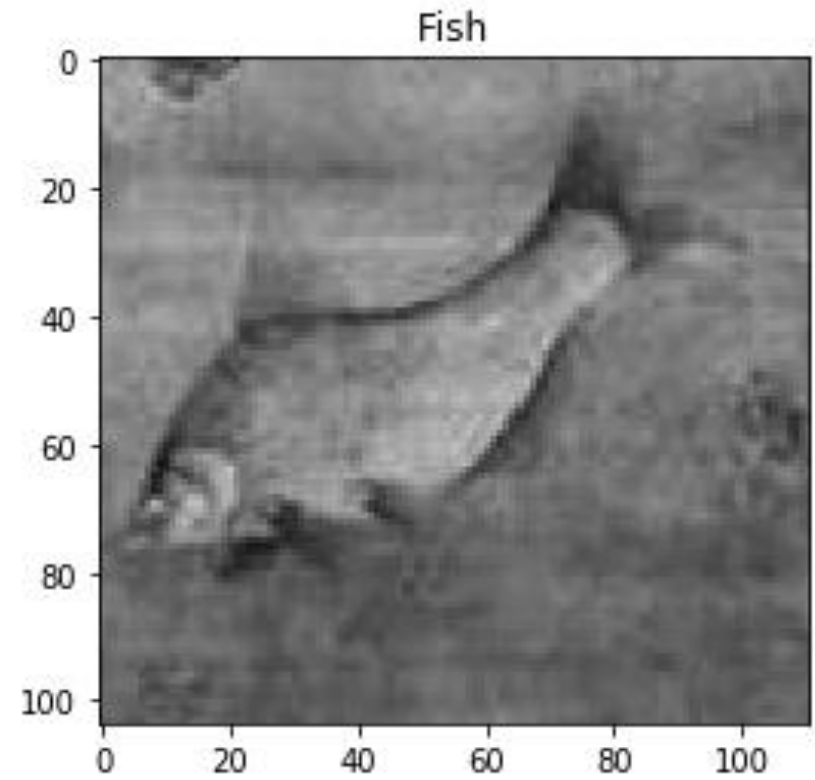


<http://vr.theatre.ntu.edu.tw/fineart/painter.htm#painter-ch>

Bag of Visual Words Testing Result



<http://vr.theatre.ntu.edu.tw/fineart/painter.htm#painter-ch>



Kernel Feature Descriptors [Bo, Ren, Fox 2010]

- Extension from SIFT
- Kernel descriptor for gradient, shape, color
 - Derived from kernel representation of histogram features

Kernel Descriptor for Histogram

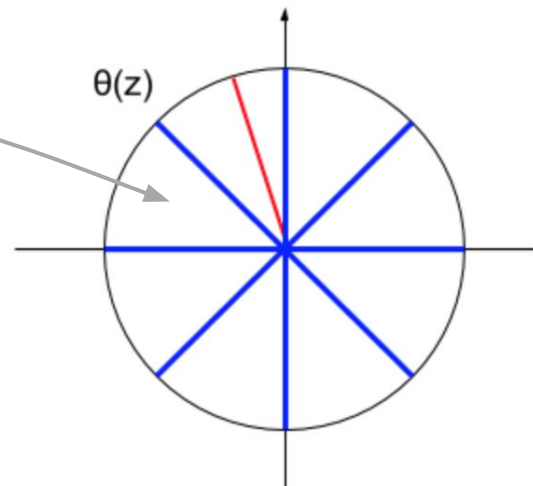
$$F_h(P) = \sum_{z \in P} \tilde{m}(z) \delta(z)$$

Kernel Function for Histogram

$$K_h(P, Q) = F_h(P)^\top F_h(Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} \tilde{m}(z) \tilde{m}(z') \delta(z)^\top \delta(z')$$

Binning (hard or soft)

$$\delta(z) = [\delta_1(z), \dots, \delta_d(z)]$$



Kernel Feature Descriptors [Bo, Ren, Fox 2010]

Gradient Kernel

$$K_{\text{grad}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} \tilde{m}(z) \tilde{m}(z') k_o(\tilde{\theta}(z), \tilde{\theta}(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Gradient Kernel Descriptor

$$F_{\text{grad}}(P) = \sum_{z \in P} \tilde{m}(z) \phi_o(\tilde{\theta}(z)) \otimes \phi_p(z)$$

Gaussian Kernel Over (normalize) Orientation

$$k_o(\tilde{\theta}(z), \tilde{\theta}(z')) = \exp(-\gamma_o \|\tilde{\theta}(z) - \tilde{\theta}(z')\|^2)$$

Normalized Orientation

$$\tilde{\theta}(z) = [\sin(\theta(z)) \cos(\theta(z))]$$

Kernel Feature Descriptors [Bo, Ren, Fox 2010]

Color Kernel

$$K_{\text{col}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} k_c(c(z), c(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Shape Kernel

$$K_{\text{shape}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} \tilde{s}(z) \tilde{s}(z') k_b(b(z), b(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Kernel Feature Descriptors [Bo, Ren, Fox 2010]

Color at pixel



Color Kernel

$$K_{\text{col}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} k_c(c(z), c(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Shape Kernel

$$K_{\text{shape}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} \tilde{s}(z) \tilde{s}(z') k_b(b(z), b(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Kernel Feature Descriptors [Bo, Ren, Fox 2010]

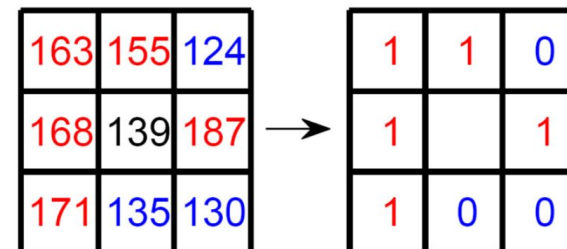
Color Kernel

$$K_{\text{col}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} k_c(c(z), c(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Shape Kernel

$$K_{\text{shape}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} \tilde{s}(z) \tilde{s}(z') k_b(b(z), b(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Variance around 3x3 neighborhood



Kernel Feature Descriptors [Bo, Ren, Fox 2010]

Gradient Kernel

$$K_{\text{grad}}(P, Q) = \sum_{z \in P} \sum_{z' \in Q} \tilde{m}(z) \tilde{m}(z') k_o(\tilde{\theta}(z), \tilde{\theta}(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

Gradient Kernel Descriptor

$$F_{\text{grad}}(P) = \sum_{z \in P} \tilde{m}(z) \phi_o(\tilde{\theta}(z)) \otimes \phi_p(z)$$

Gaussian Kernel Over (normalize) Orientation

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Normalized Orientation

$$\tilde{\theta}(z) = [\sin(\theta(z)) \cos(\theta(z))]$$

Kernel Feature Descriptors [Bo, Ren, Fox 2010]

Feature map has infinite dimension

Gradient Kernel Descriptor

$$F_{\text{grad}}(P) = \sum_{z \in P} \tilde{m}(z) \phi_o(\tilde{\theta}(z)) \otimes \phi_p(z)$$


Gaussian Kernel Over (normalize) Orientation

$$k_o(\tilde{\theta}(z), \tilde{\theta}(z')) = \exp(-\gamma_o \|\tilde{\theta}(z) - \tilde{\theta}(z')\|^2)$$

Orthogonal Random Features [Yu, Suresh, Choromanski 2016]

- Approximating the Gaussian Kernel

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \approx \hat{K}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})^T \phi(\mathbf{y}).$$

Gaussian Kernel

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = e^{-\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|^2 / 2\sigma^2}.$$

Random Feature Map

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{1/D} [\sin(\mathbf{w}_1^T \mathbf{x}), \dots, \sin(\mathbf{w}_D^T \mathbf{x}), \cos(\mathbf{w}_1^T \mathbf{x}), \dots, \cos(\mathbf{w}_D^T \mathbf{x})]^T,$$

Orthogonal Random Features [Yu, Suresh, Choromanski 2016]

- Orthogonality gives better concentration result (lower variance)
- Remains as an unbiased estimator of kernel

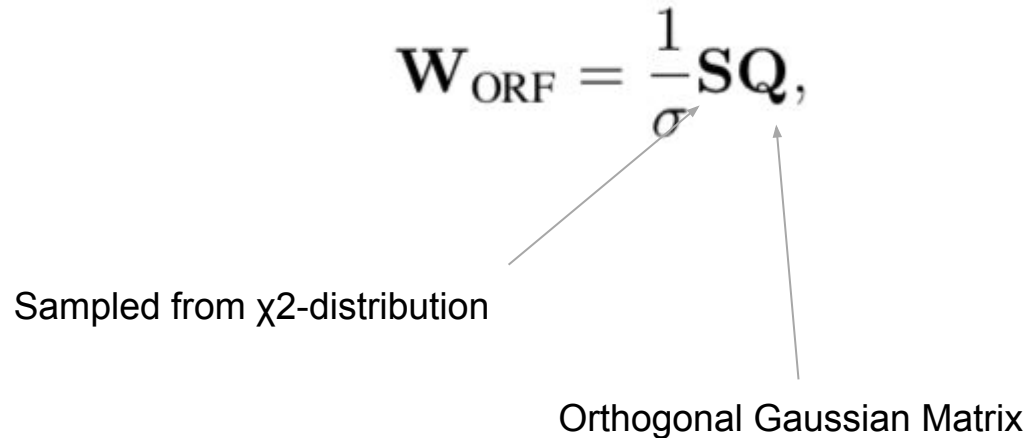
$$\mathbf{W}_{\text{ORF}} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q},$$

Orthogonal Random Features [Yu, Suresh, Choromanski 2016]

- Orthogonality gives better concentration result (lower variance)
- Remains as an unbiased estimator of kernel

$$\mathbf{W}_{\text{ORF}} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Q},$$

Sampled from χ^2 -distribution



Orthogonal Gaussian Matrix

Tamura Texture As Kernel Descriptor

- Human perception
 - Coarseness, Directionality, Contrast
- Represented as kernel descriptor

$$K_{coarse}(A, B) = \sum_{z \in A} \sum_{z' \in B} k_s(s(z), s(z')) k_p(z, z')$$

$$\tilde{F}_{coarse}(A) = \sum_{z \in A} \tilde{\phi}_s(s(z)) \otimes \tilde{\phi}_p(z)$$

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