



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
WIEN

Vienna University of Technology

Towards Optimized Multimodal Concept Indexing

Navid Rekabsaz, Ralf Bierig, Mihai Lupu, Allan Hanbury
[\[last_name\]@ifs.tuwien.ac.at](mailto:[last_name]@ifs.tuwien.ac.at)

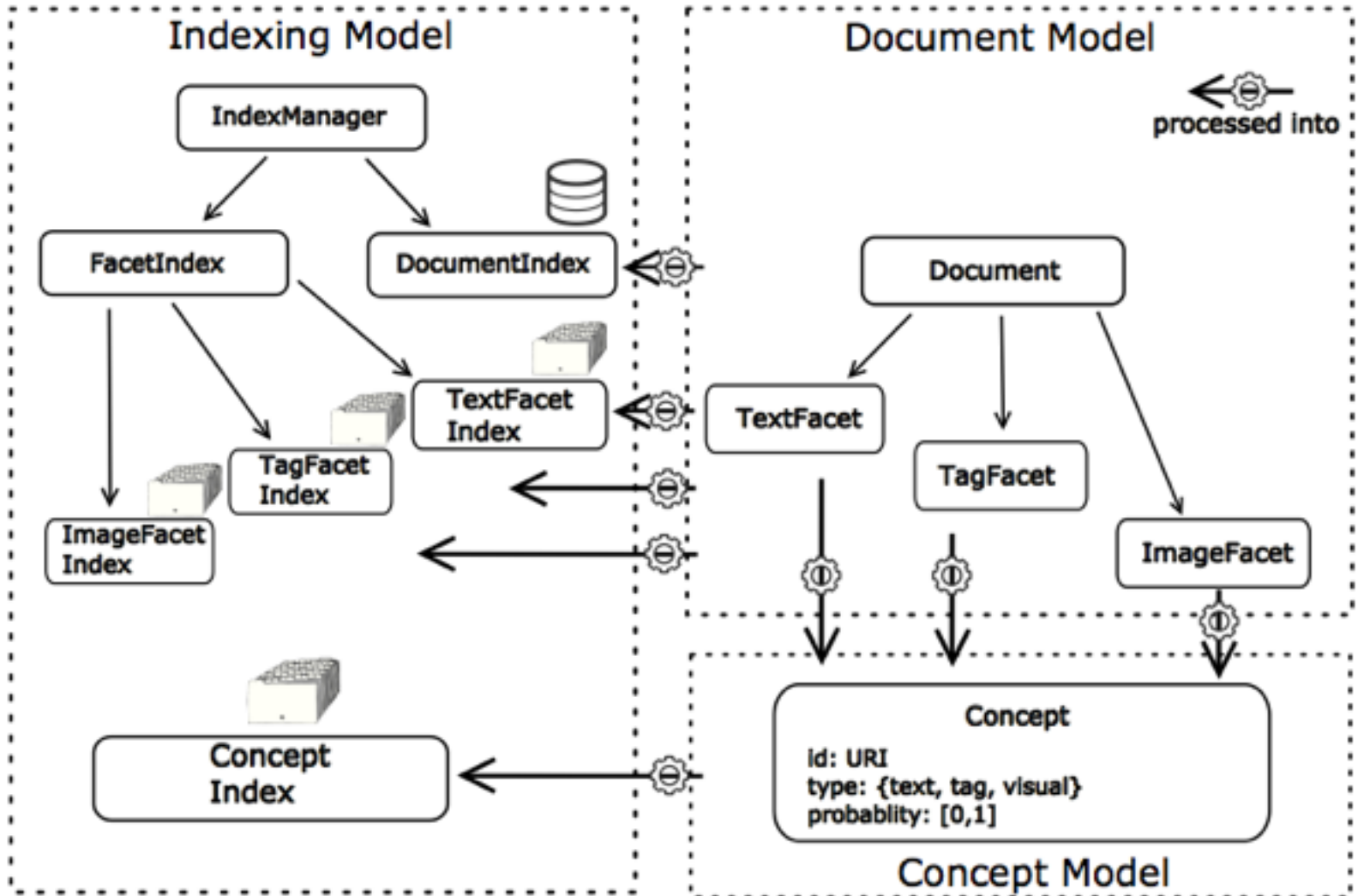
- Multimodal Retrieval
 - Social Image Retrieval
 - Mucke Framework
- Concept-based Text Retrieval
 - Semantic Similarity
 - Methodology
 - Experimental Results
- Optimization
 - Two-Phase Process
 - Approximation Nearest Neighbors
- Conclusion

Multimodal Retrieval

- Social Image Retrieval → our focus
 - Images
 - Tags, title, and description
 - Meta-data i.e. user profile and Wikipedia page
 - Key-word search

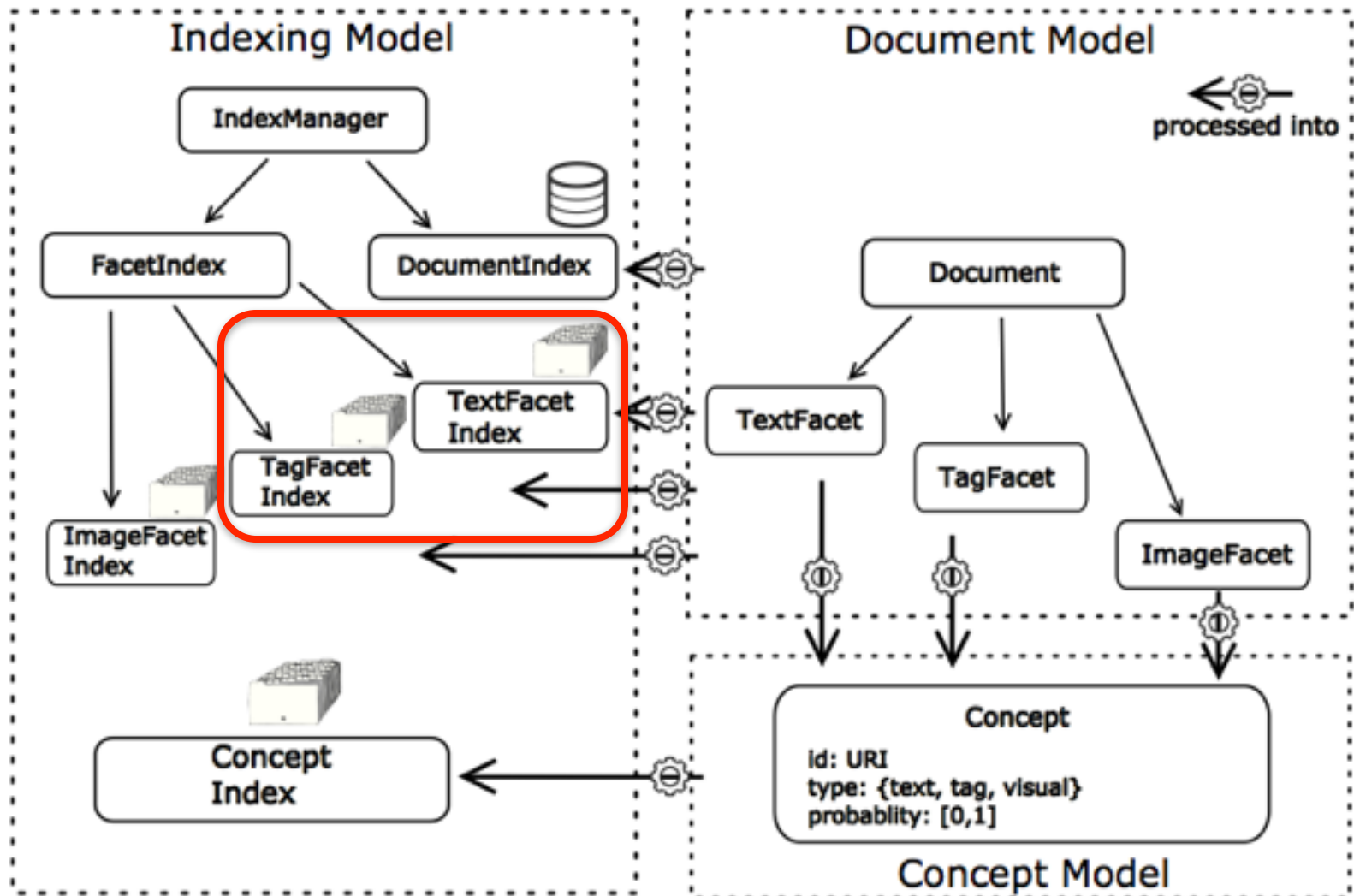


- MUCKE Framework



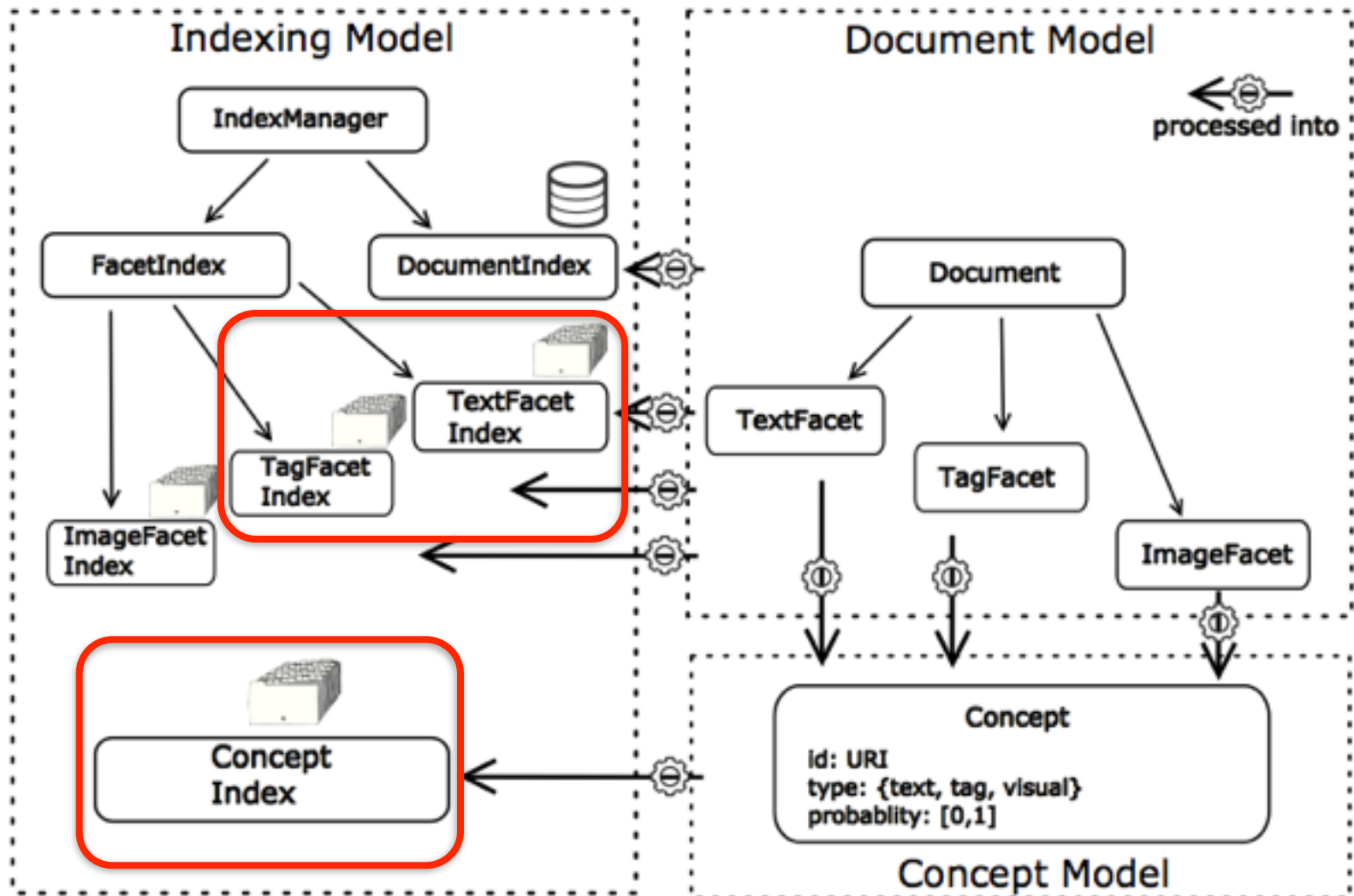
Concept-based Multimodal Indexing

- MUCKE Framework



Concept-based Multimodal Indexing

- MUCKE Framework

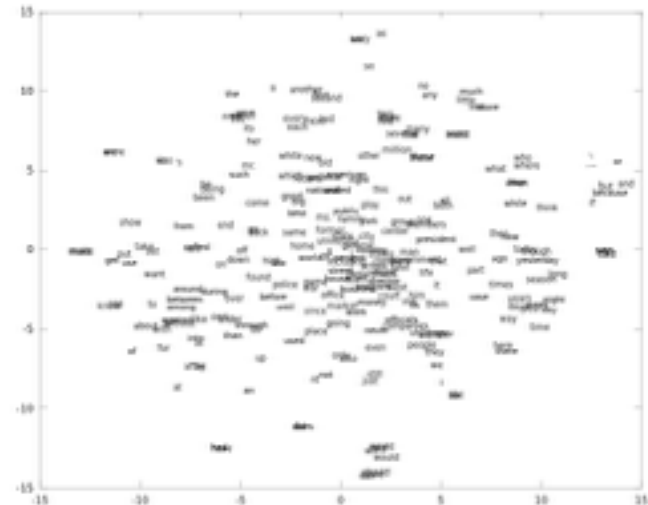
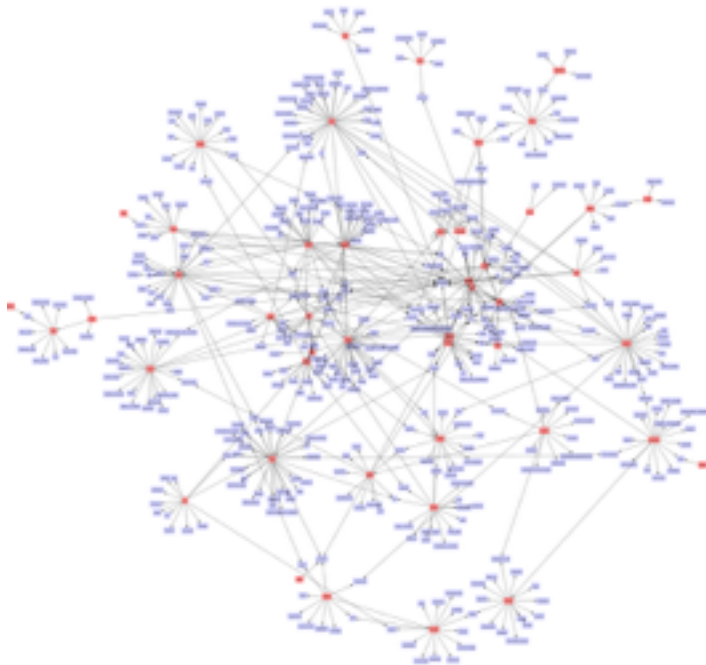


Semantic Similarity

- Semantic Similarity
 - synonyms (*bank, trusted company*)
 - hyponym/hypernym (*skyscraper, building*)
 - antonym (*cold, warm*) etc.

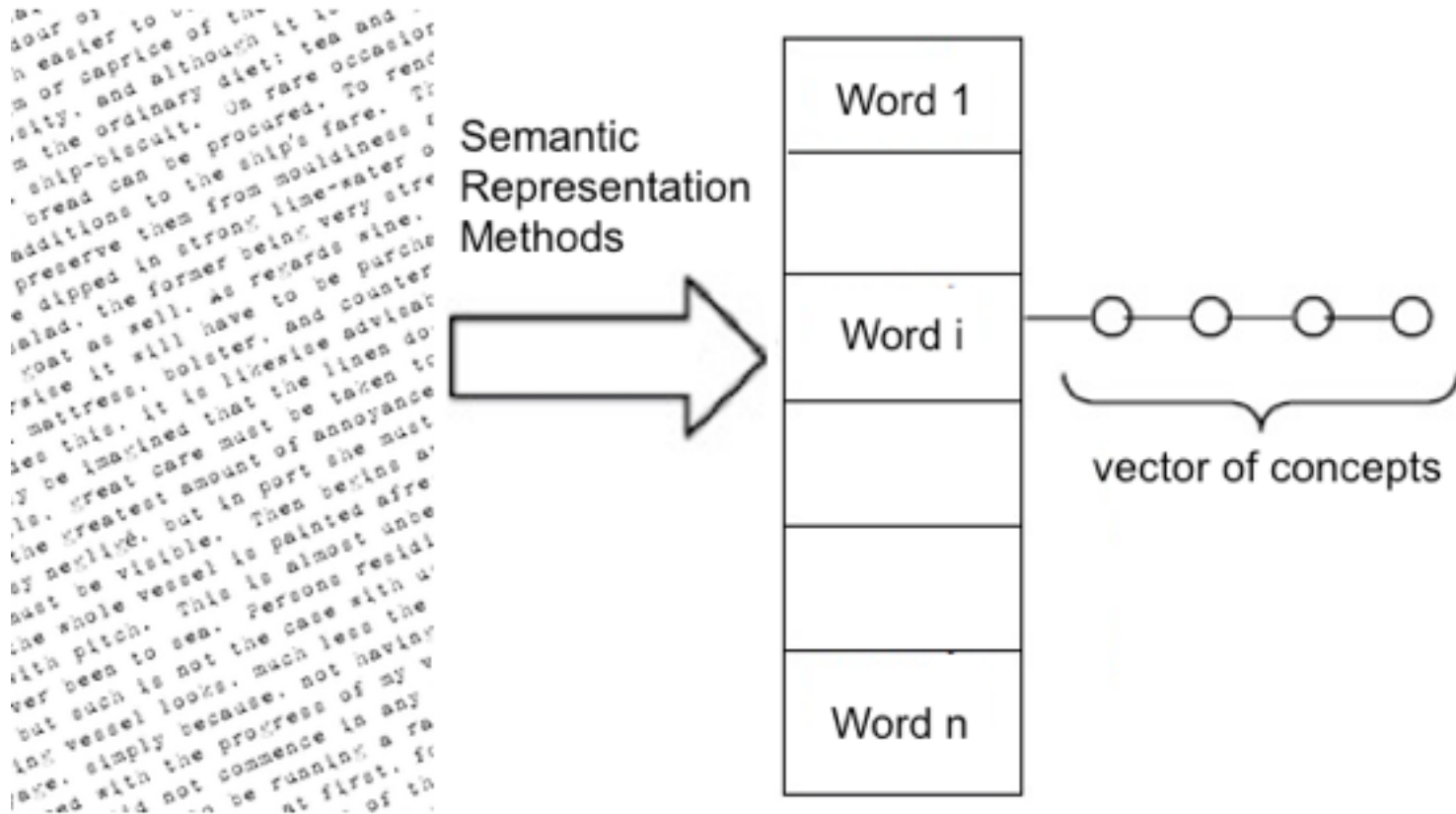
Semantic Similarity

- Semantic Similarity
 - synonyms (*bank, trusted company*)
 - hyponym/hypernym (*skyscraper, building*)
 - antonym (*cold, warm*) etc.
 - Knowledge-based (*WordNet*) vs. Statistical methods



Semantic Similarity

- Semantic Similarity
- Statistical Semantic Similarity
 - Semantic Word Representation (*word embedding*)

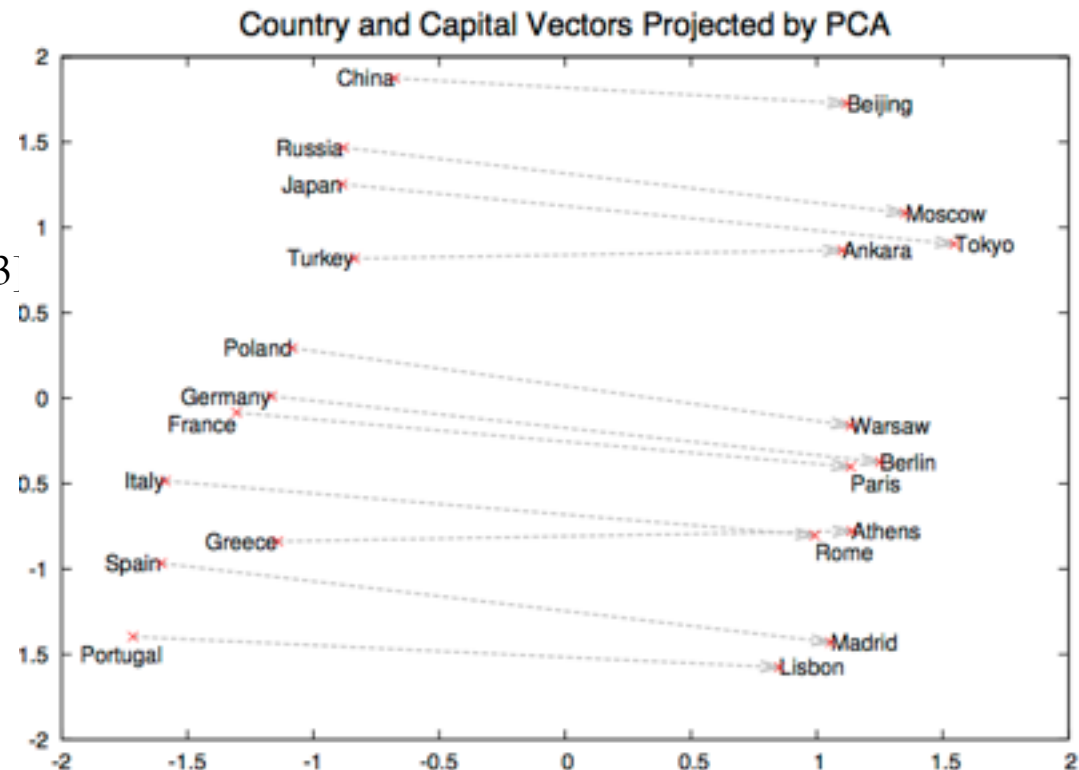


Semantic Similarity

- Semantic Similarity
- Statistical Semantic Similarity
 - Semantic Word Representation (*word embedding*)
- Random Indexing
 - Random initialization
 - Adding word vectors in the same context

Semantic Similarity

- Semantic Similarity
- Statistical Semantic Similarity
 - Semantic Word Representation (*word embedding*)
- Random Indexing
 - Random initialization
 - Adding word vectors
- Word2Vec [Mikolov 2013]
 - Neural Networks
 - Skip-Gram model

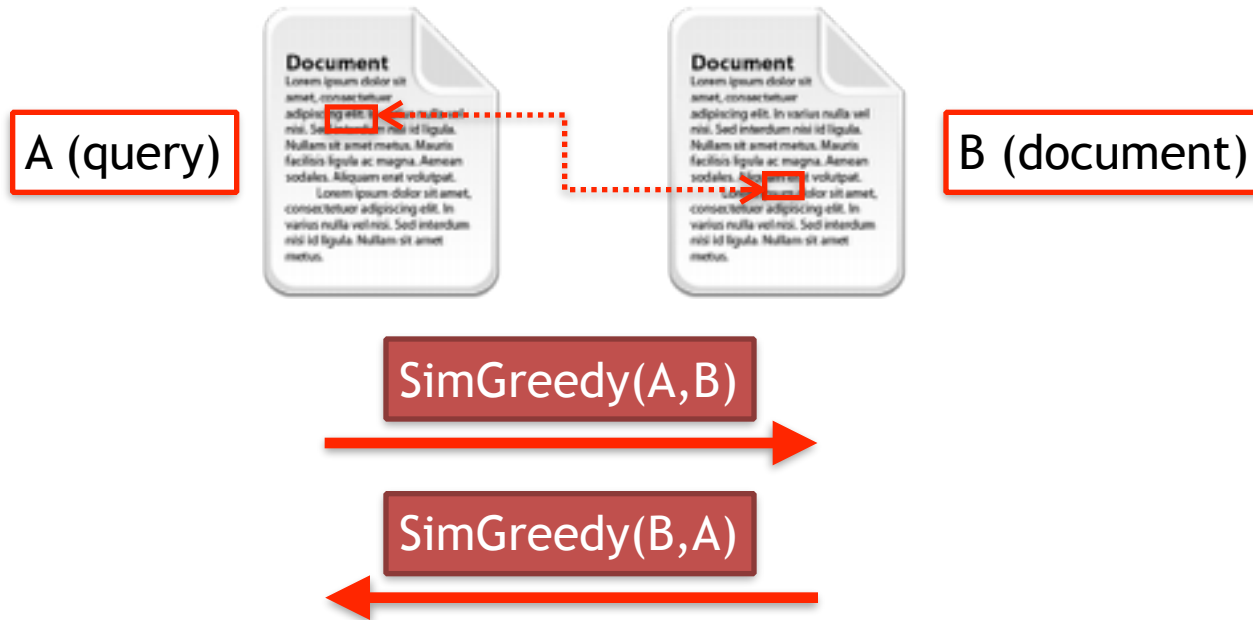


Research Question

- The use of semantic similarity in Social Image Retrieval
 - tags, title, and description of images
 - normal descriptive language
- From semantical Word-to-Word to Text-to-Text similarity
- How to be efficient?



Semantic Similarity Method



$$SimGreedy(A, B) = \frac{\sum_{t \in A} idf(t) * maxSim(t, B)}{\sum_{t \in A} idf(t)}$$

$$SimGreedy = \frac{SimGreedy(A, B) + SimGreedy(B, A)}{2}$$

- Refer to as **SimGreedy**
- Complexity: $O(n*m)$

Social Image Retrieval

- MediaEval Retrieving Diverse Social Images Task
 - 600 world landmarks (topics)
 - using textual features (description + tags + title)
 - evaluation metric at P@20

Social Image Retrieval

- MediaEval Retrieving Diverse Social Images Task
 - 600 world landmarks (topics)
 - using textual features (description + tags + title)
 - evaluation metric at P@20
- Experiment setup
 - Training models on Wikipedia corpora
 - Models with RI and Word2Vec representation methods
 - 200 and 600 dimensions
 - Solr as baseline

Social Image Retrieval

- Combination of 2013 and 2014

Representation	Dimension	P@20
Random Indexing	200	†0.788
Random Indexing	600	†0.787
Word2Vec	200	† 0.795
Word2Vec	600	†0.793
Solr (Baseline)		0.760

Social Image Retrieval

- Combination of 2013 and 2014

Representation	Dimension	P@20
Random Indexing	200	†0.788
Random Indexing	600	†0.787
Word2Vec	200	† 0.795
Word2Vec	600	†0.793
Solr (Baseline)		0.760

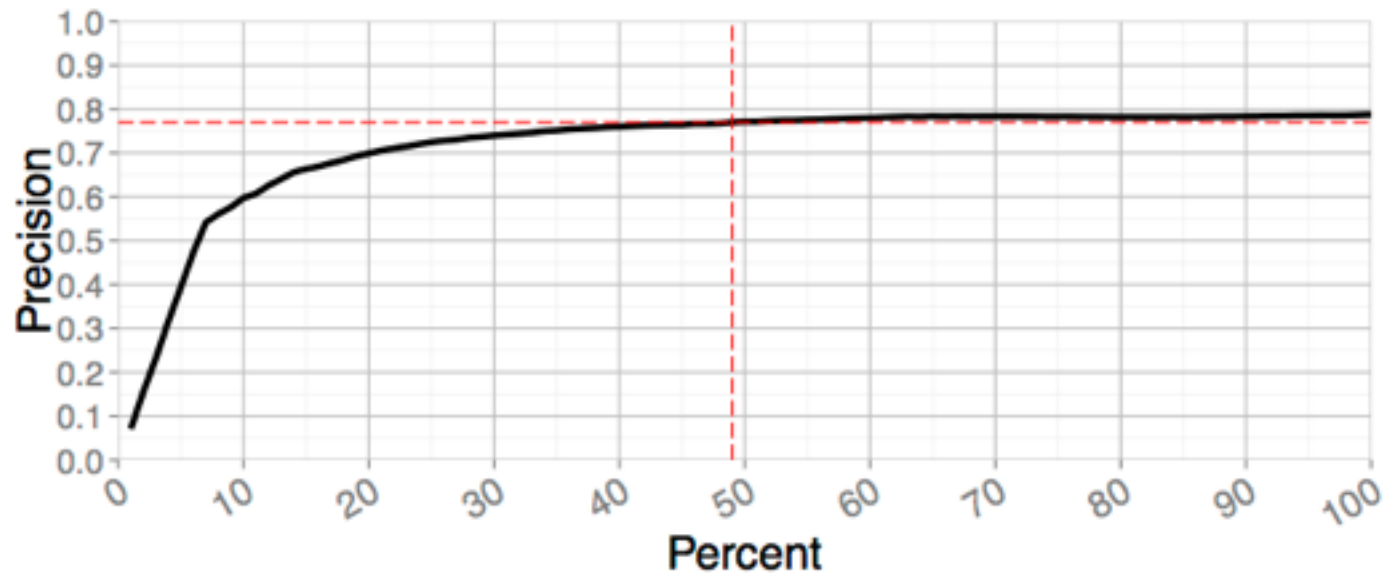
- Only on 2014

Representation	Dimension	P@20
Random Indexing	200	0.813
Random Indexing	600	0.817
Word2Vec	200	0.833
Word2Vec	600	0.842
<i>Best</i> text (Run1)		0.832
<i>Best</i> text-visual (Run3)		0.817
<i>Best</i> all resources (Run5)		0.876

- Two-Phase Process
 - combines two retrieval methods
 - n percent of the first method is re-ranked by the second one

Optimization

- Two-Phase Process
 - combines two retrieval methods
 - n percent of the first method is re-ranked by the second one
- Solr as the first, SimGreedy the second
 - checking all the possible values: $n=49$
 - with same performance, optimizes to almost two times



Optimization

- Approximate Nearest Neighbor Index (ANN-Index)
 - creates a semantic index for faster search
 - targets *maxSim* function of SimGreedy

Optimization

- Approximate Nearest Neighbor Index (ANN-Index)
 - creates a semantic index for faster search
 - targets *maxSim* function of SimGreedy
- Applying ANN-Index
 - optimizes two times with same performance

Optimization

- Approximate Nearest Neighbor Index (ANN-Index)
 - creates a semantic index for faster search
 - targets *maxSim* function of SimGreedy
- Applying ANN-Index
 - optimizes two times with same performance
- Comparison
 - shorter *query time*, no parameter tuning

Repres.	Algorithm	Indexing Time	I/O	Query Time	Overall	P@20
W2V	SimGreedy	-		1:50	2:06	0.795
	SimGreedy + Hybrid	-	0:16	0:50	1:06	0.772
	SimGreedy + ANN-Index	0:28		0:17	1:01	0.782
RI	SimGreedy	-		2:07	2:24	0.788
	SimGreedy + Hybrid	-	0:14	1:00	1:14	0.770
	SimGreedy + ANN-Index	0:21		0:19	0:54	0.782

Conclusion

- Platform for Concept-based Multimodal Retrieval
- Social Image Retrieval
- Semantic-based Text Retrieval
 - Two term representations: Word2Vec, Random Indexing
 - SimGreedy method
 - Semantic Similarity method more effective than term-frequency methods
- Optimization: Hybrid & ANN-Index
 - both optimized time to half
 - ANN-Index more practical and easy to setup