

Bag of Words

BIL719– Computer Vision

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Hacettepe University

Revisit Texture

- Texture depicts spatially repeating patterns
- Many natural phenomena are textures



radishes

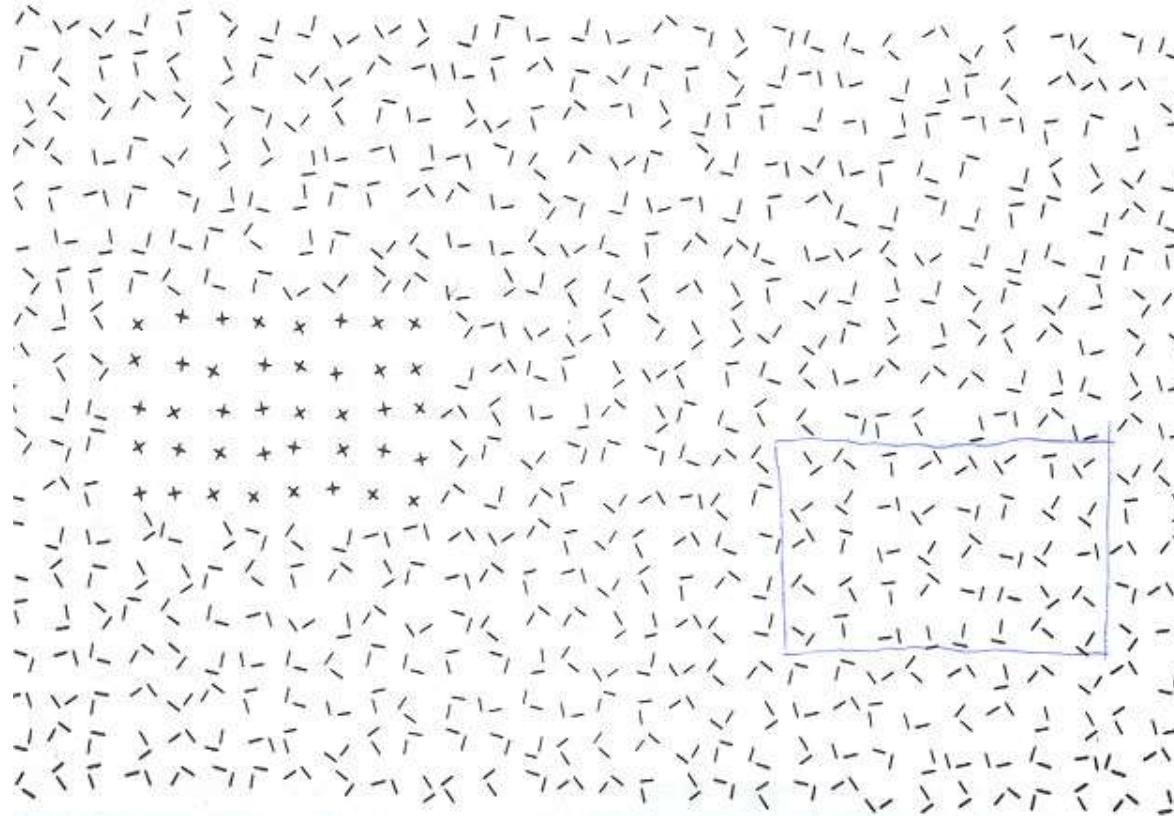


rocks



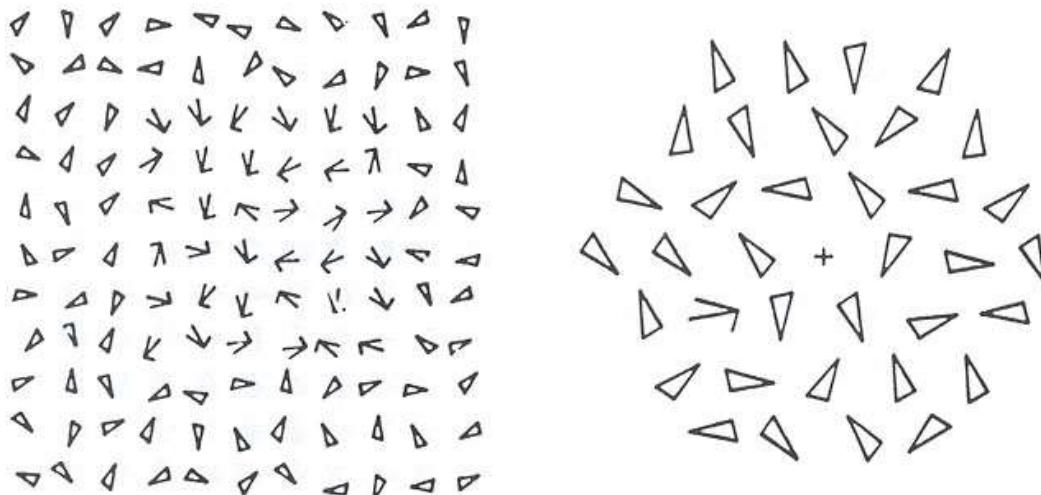
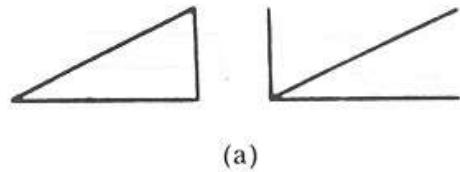
yogurt

Texton Discrimination (Julesz)



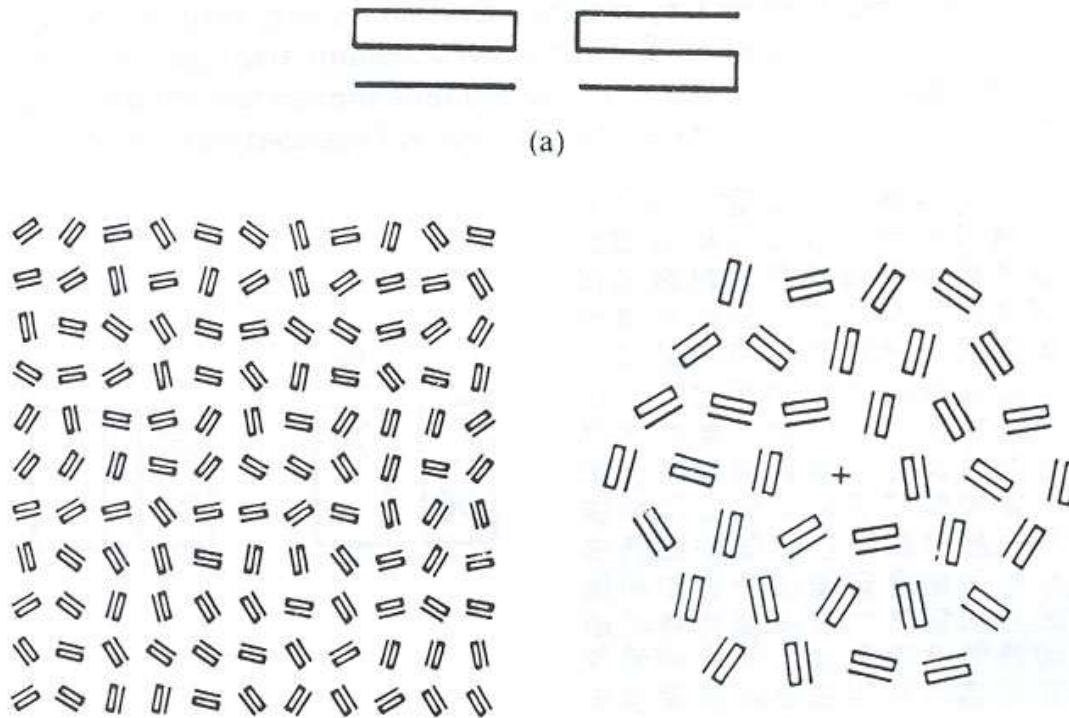
Human vision is sensitive to the difference of some types of elements and appears to be “numb” on other types of differences.

Search Experiment I



The subject is told to detect a target element in a number of background elements.
In this example, the detection time is independent of the number of background elements.

Search Experiment II



In this example, the detection time is proportional to the number of background elements,
And thus suggests that the subject is doing element-by-element scrutiny.

Heuristic (Axiom) I

Julesz then conjectured the following axiom:

Human vision operates in two distinct modes:

1. Preattentive vision

parallel, instantaneous (~100--200ms), without scrutiny,
independent of the number of patterns, covering a large visual field.

2. Attentive vision

serial search by focal attention in 50ms steps limited to small aperture.

Then what are the basic elements?

Heuristic (Axiom) II

Julesz's second heuristic answers this question:

Textons are the fundamental elements in preattentive vision, including

1. Elongated blobs

- rectangles, ellipses, line segments with attributes
color, orientation, width, length, flicker rate.

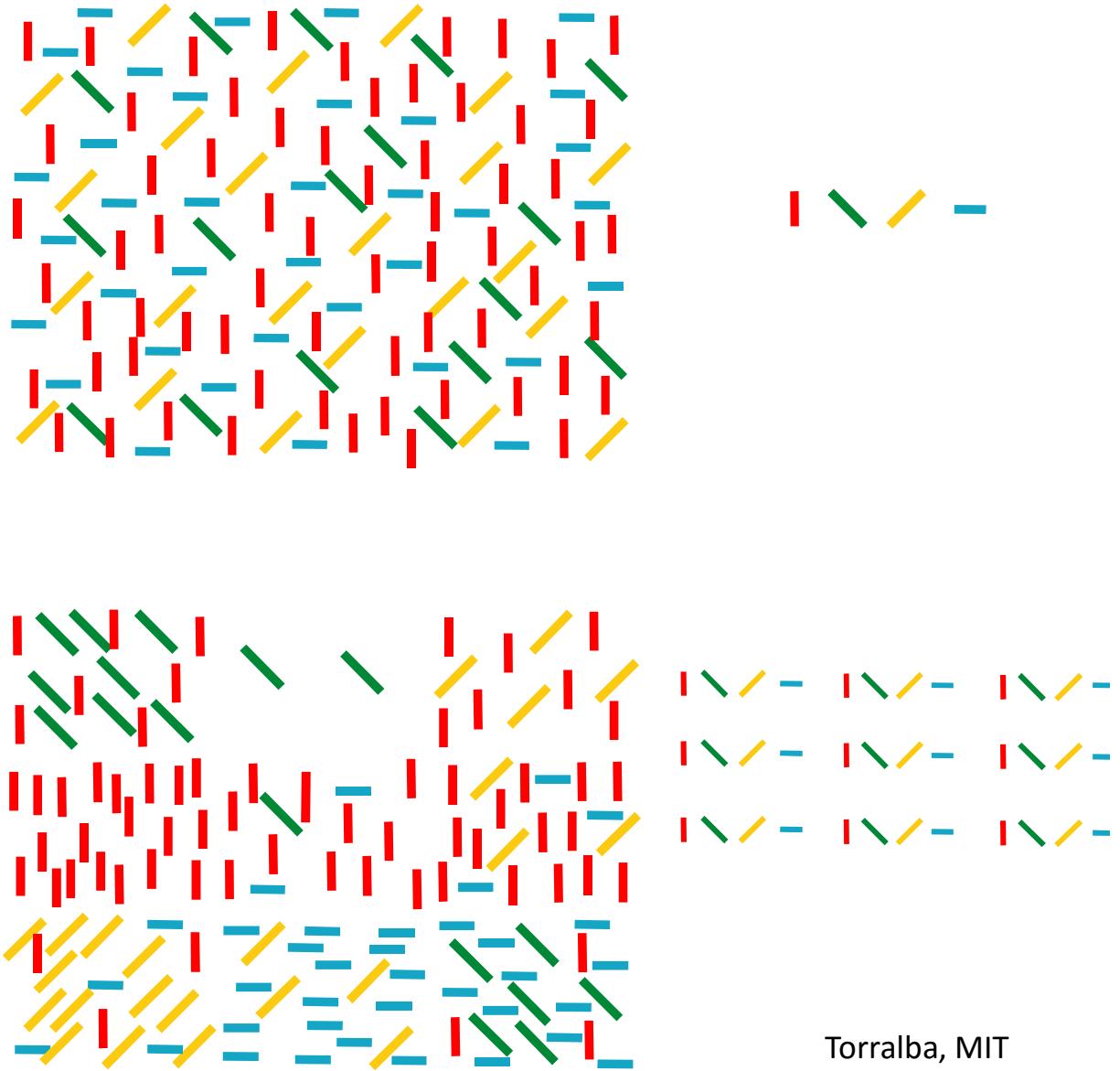
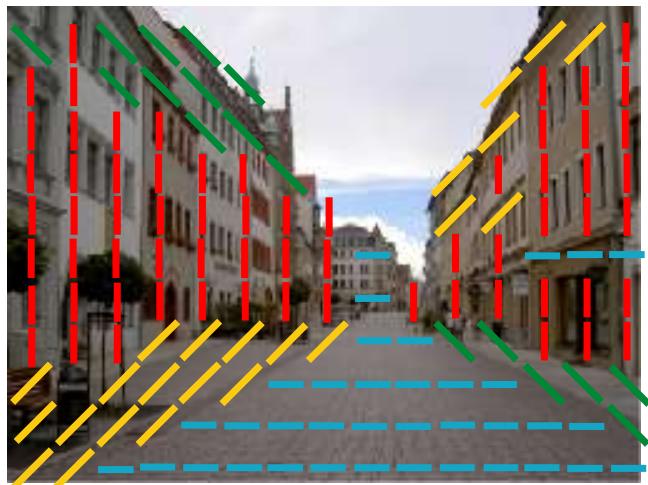
2. Terminators

- ends of line segments.

3. Crossings of line segments.

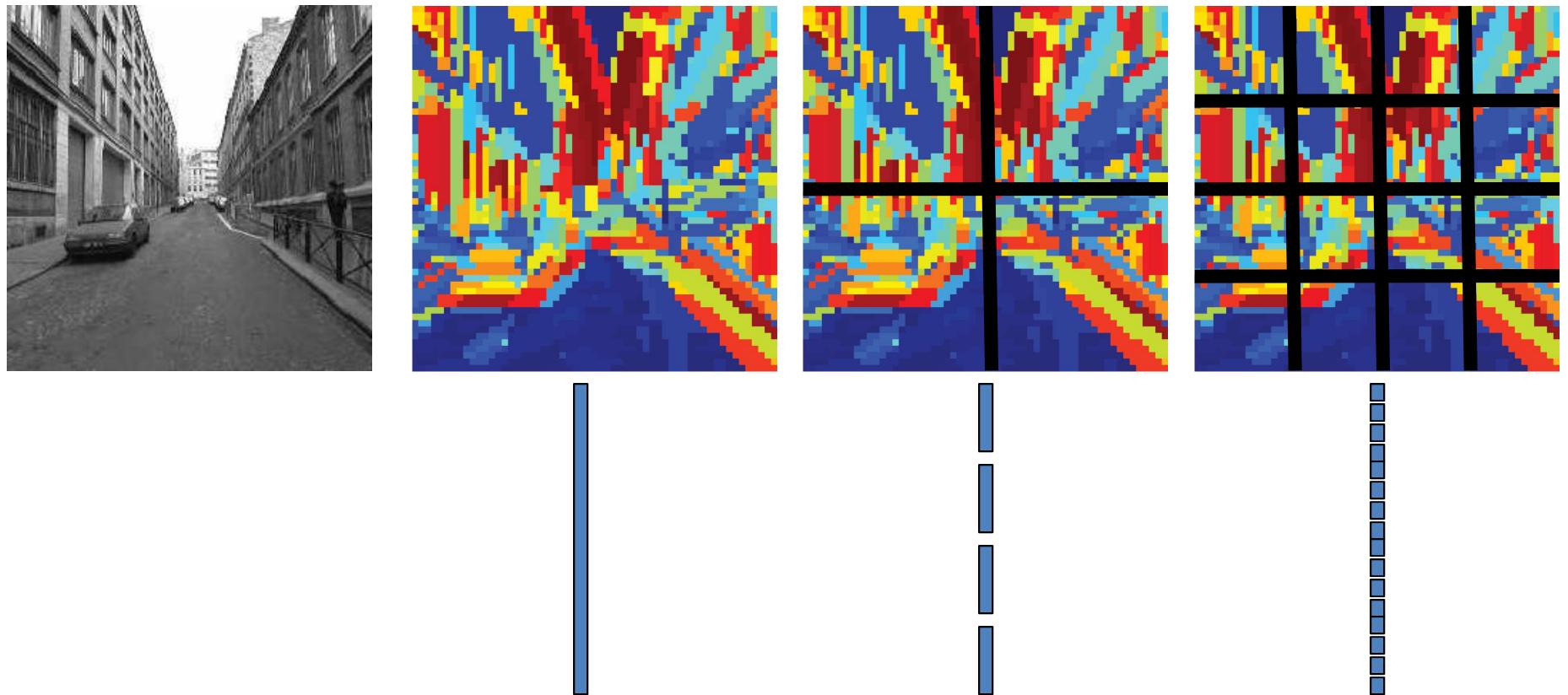
But it is worth noting that Julesz's conclusions are largely based by ensemble of artificial texture patterns. It was infeasible to synthesize natural textures for controlled experiments at that time.

Bag of words



Torralba, MIT

Bag of words & spatial pyramid matching



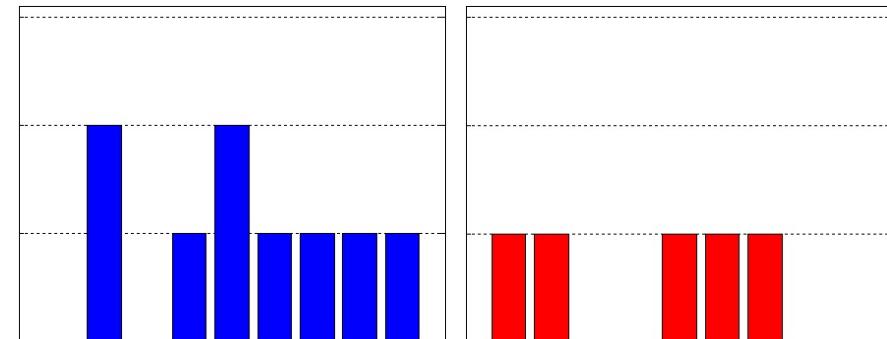
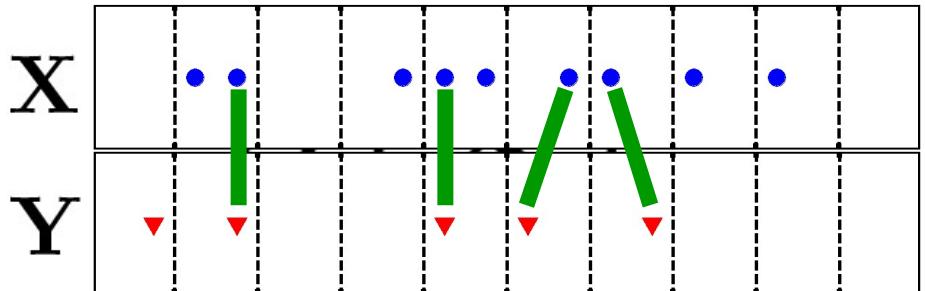
Grauman & Darell,
S. Lazebnik, et al, CVPR 2006

Torralba, MIT

Histogram Intersection

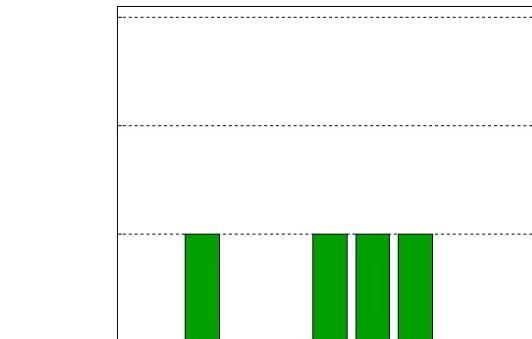
Histogram
intersection

$$\mathcal{I}(H(\mathbf{X}), H(\mathbf{Y})) = \sum_{j=1}^r \min(H(\mathbf{X})_j, H(\mathbf{Y})_j)$$



$H(\mathbf{X})$

$H(\mathbf{Y})$



$\mathcal{I}(H(\mathbf{X}), H(\mathbf{Y})) = 4$

Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

Histogram based distances

Given two histograms: h_1, h_2 , such that $\text{sum}(h_1)=\text{sum}(h_2)=1$

- Euclidean

$$D(h_1, h_2) = \text{sum}((h_1 - h_2)^2)$$

- Histogram intersection

$$D(h_1, h_2) = 1 - \text{sum}(\min(h_1, h_2))$$

- χ^2

$$D(h_1, h_2) = \text{sum}((h_1 - h_2)^2 ./ (h_1 + h_2))$$

(using Matlab notation)

Torralba, MIT

Capturing the “essence” of texture

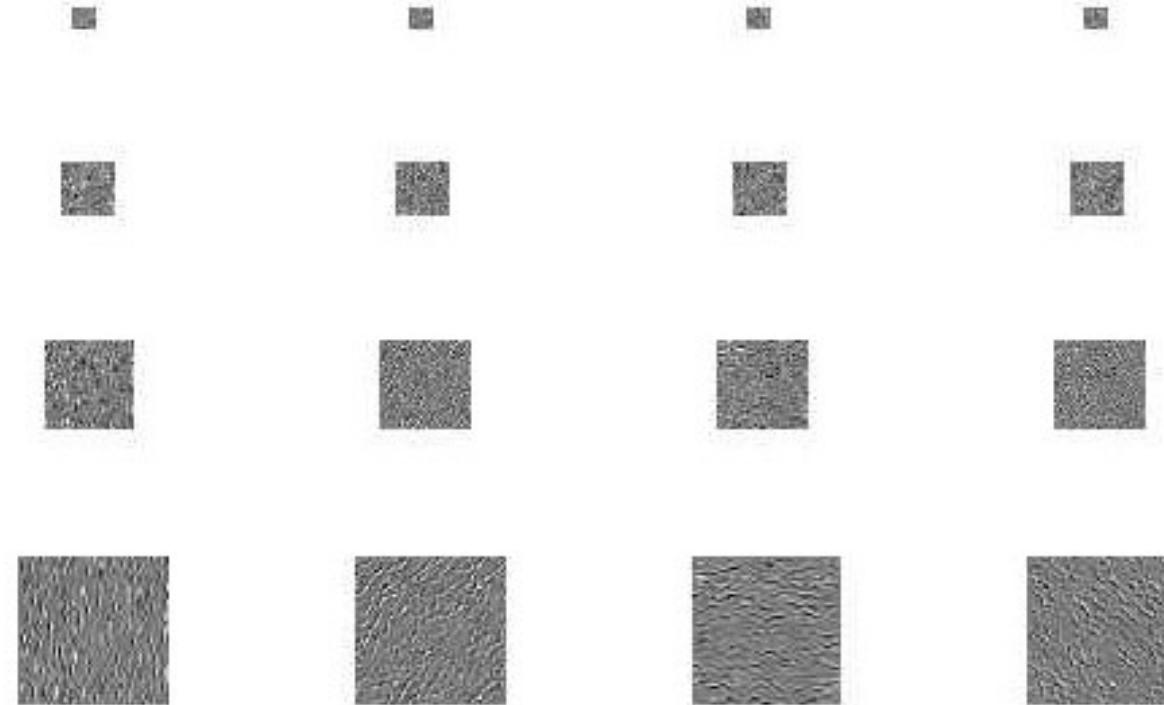
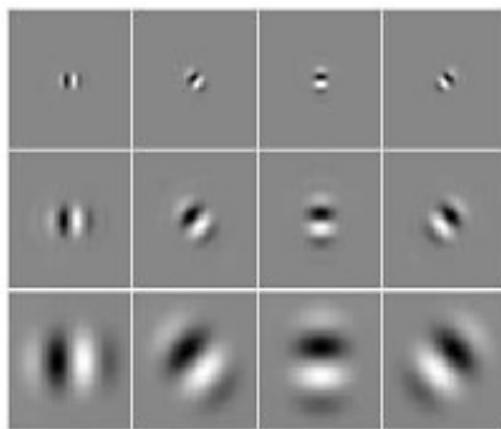
- ...for re



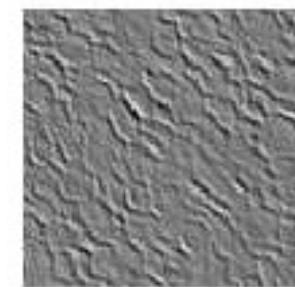
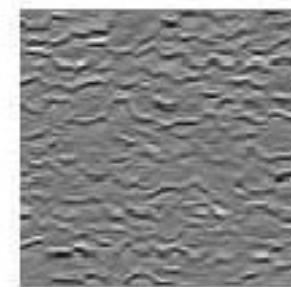
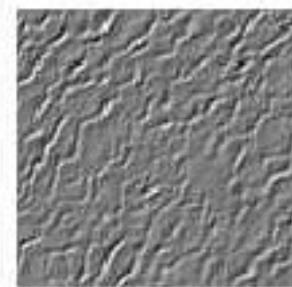
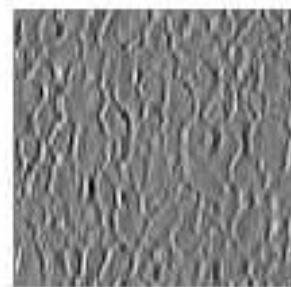
- We don't want an actual texture realization, we want a texture invariant
- What are the tools for capturing statistical properties of some signal?

Multi-scale filter decomposition

Filter bank

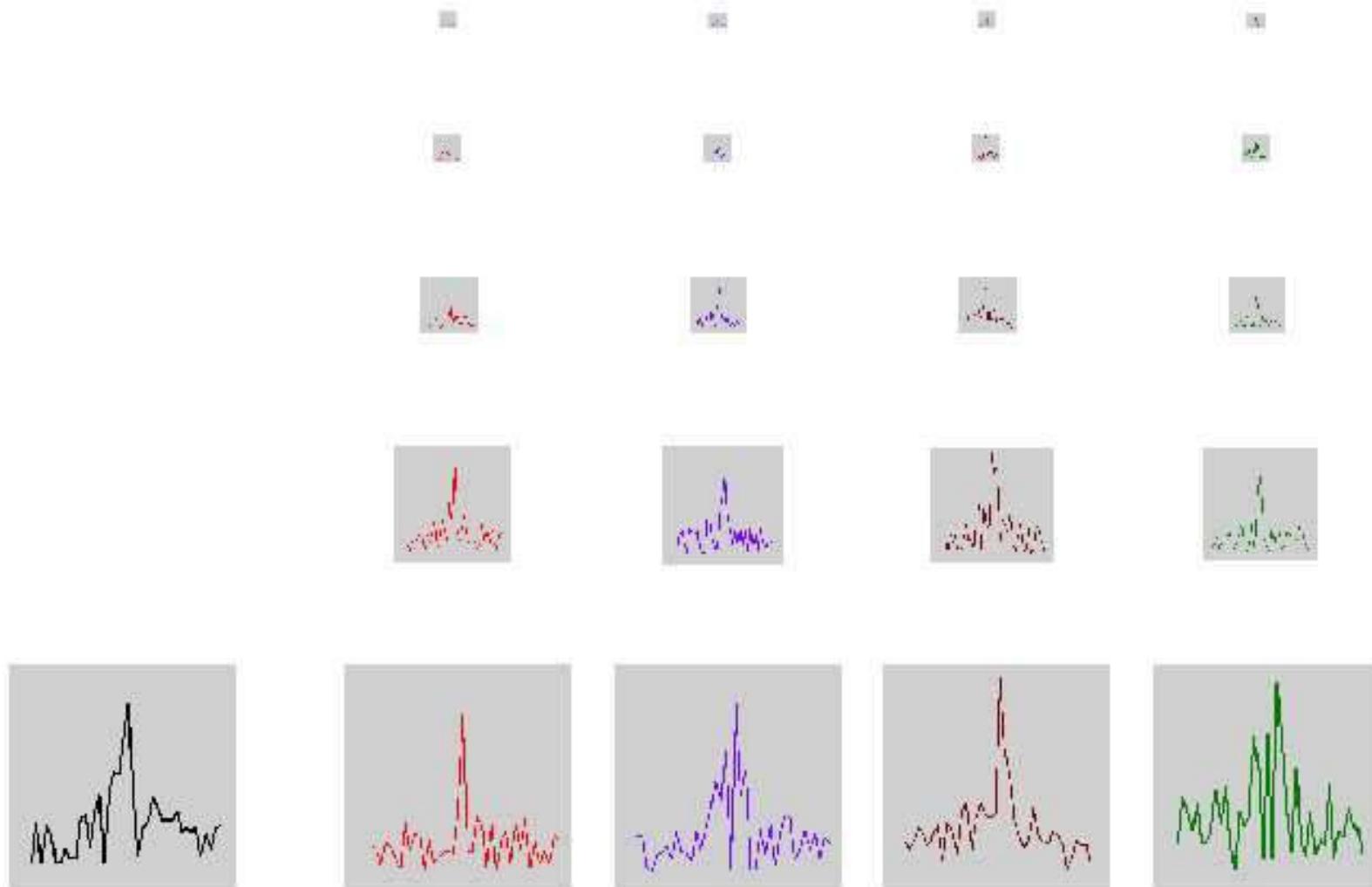


Input image



Alyosha Efros, CMU

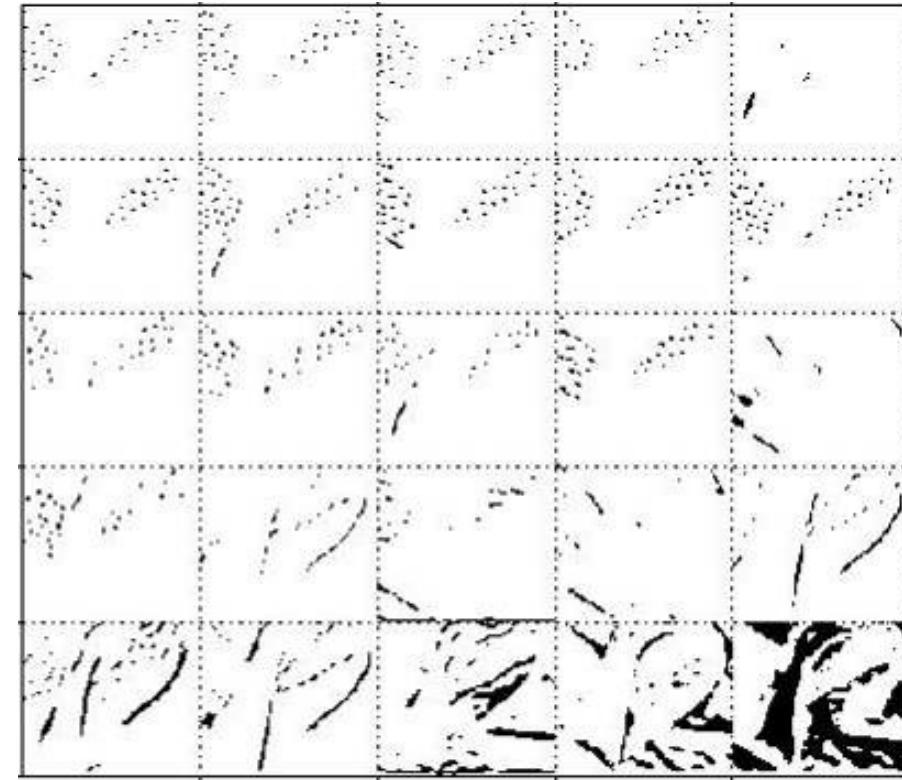
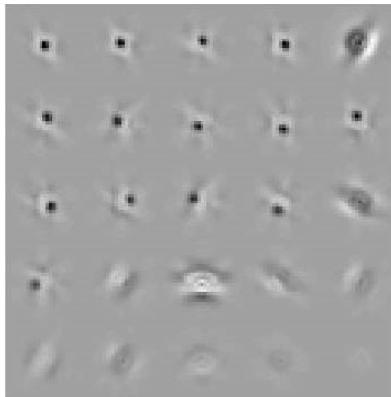
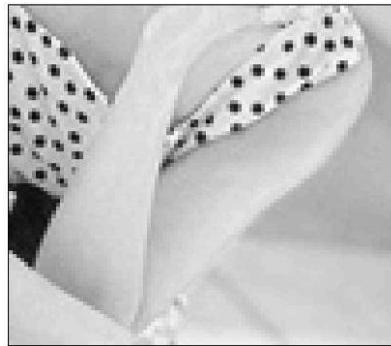
Filter response histograms



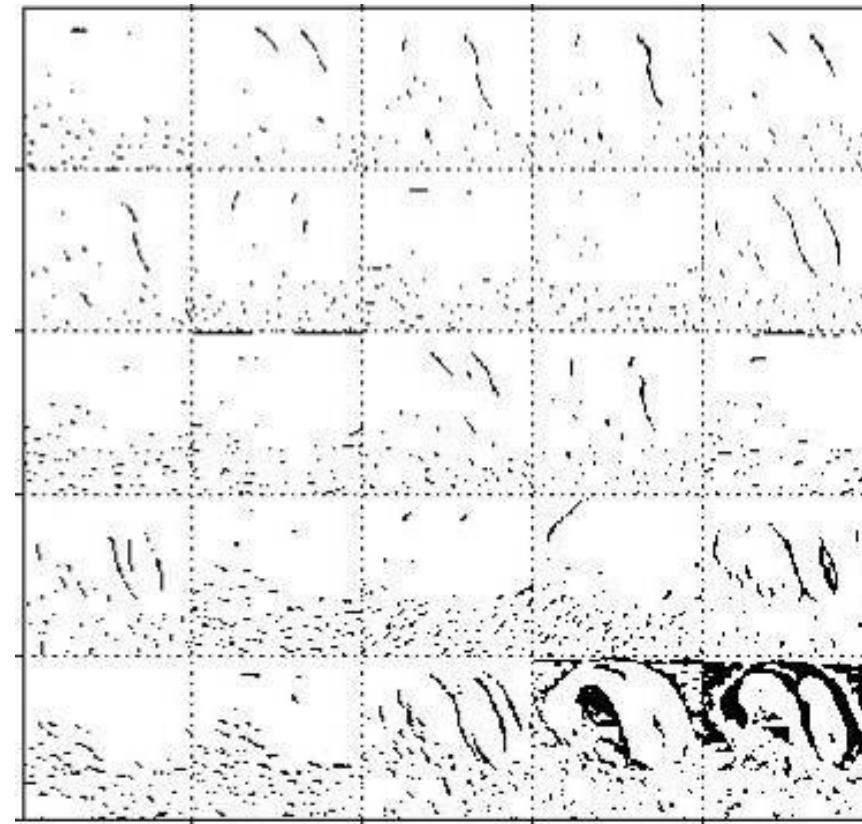
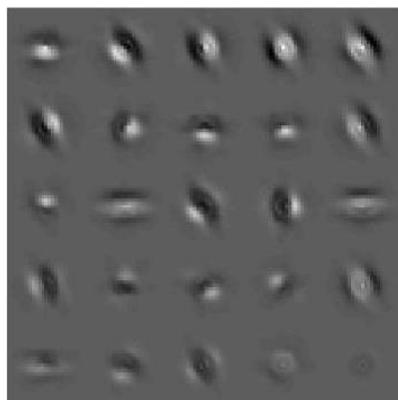
Alyosha Efros, CMU

Textons (Malik et al, IJCV 2001)

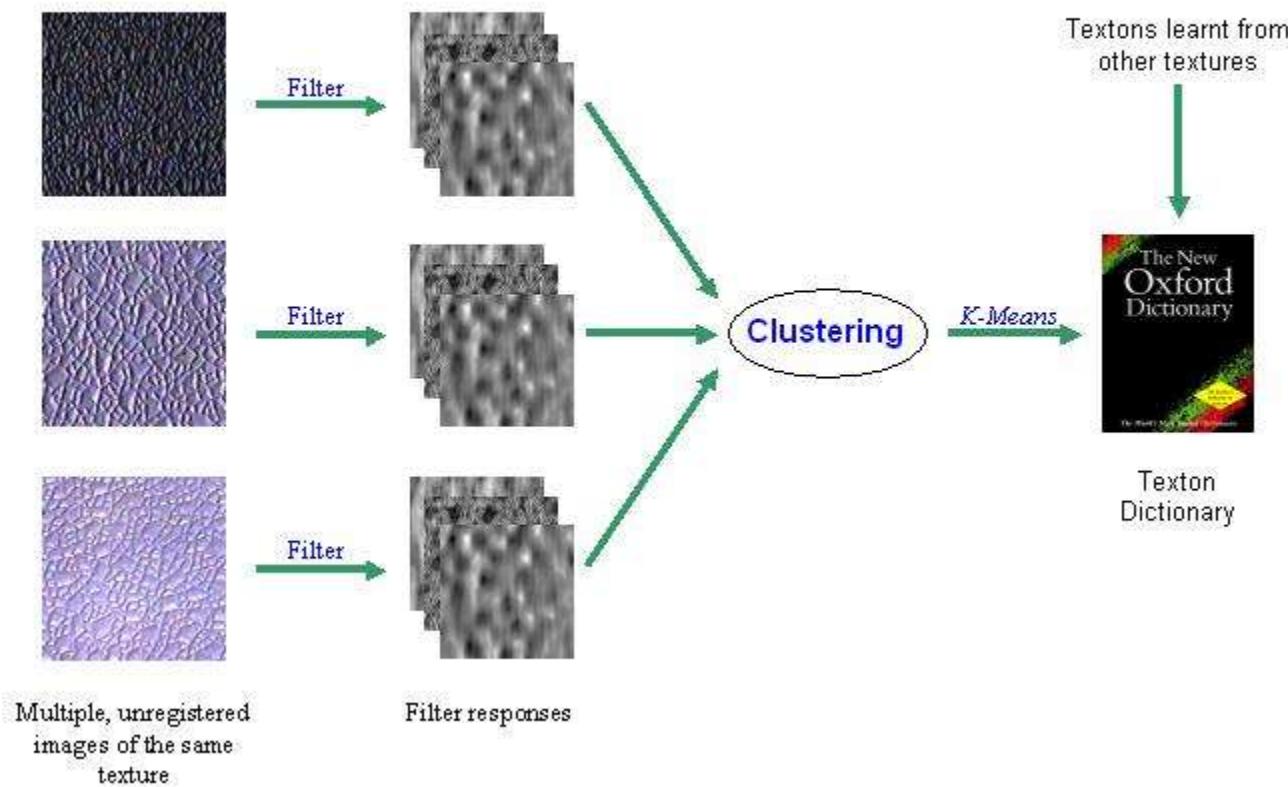
- K-means on vectors of filter responses



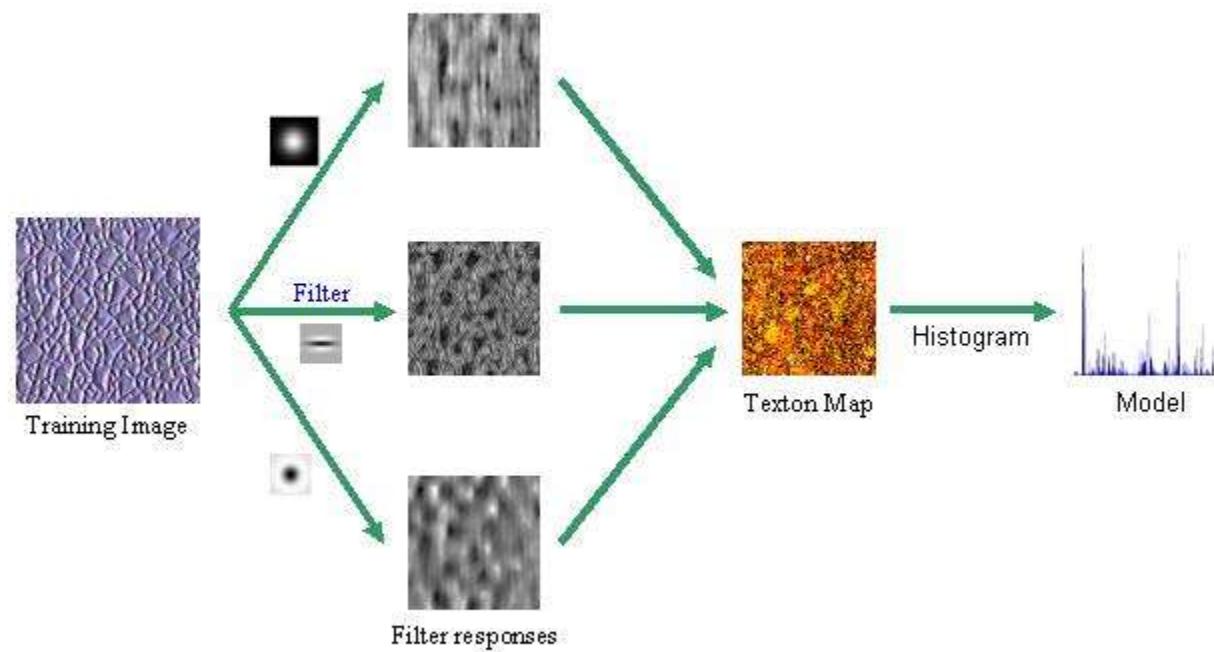
Textons (cont.)



Modelling I – Learning the Texton Dictionary



Modelling II – Multiple Models Per Texture



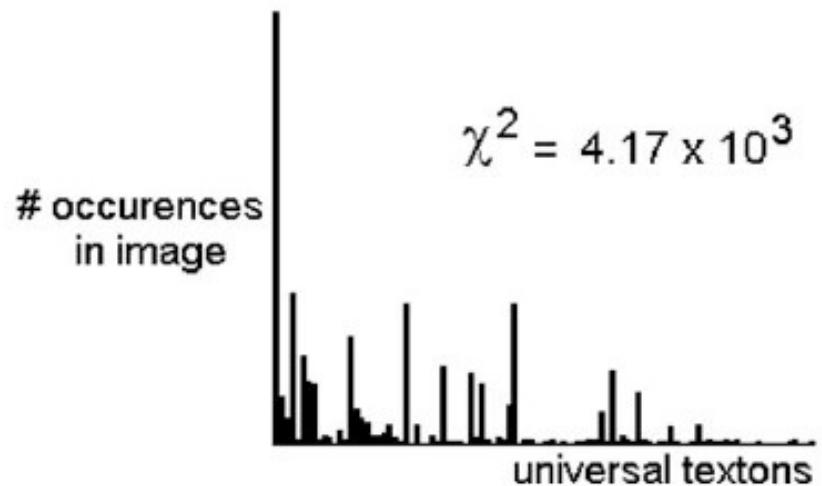
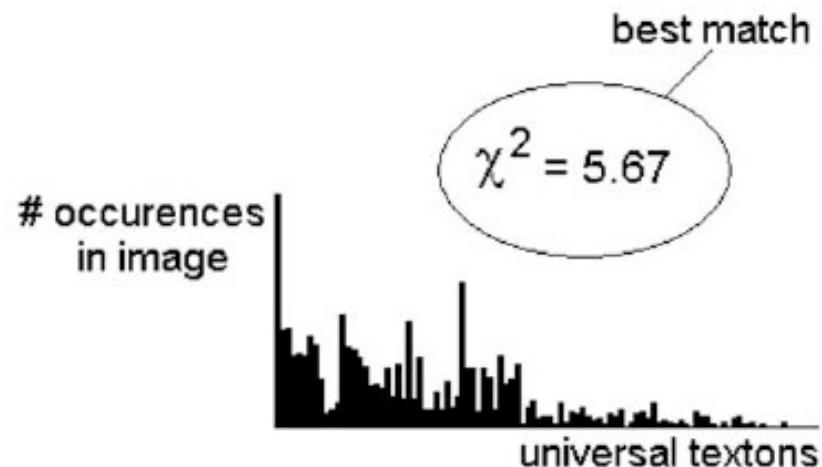
Textons



label = bedroom



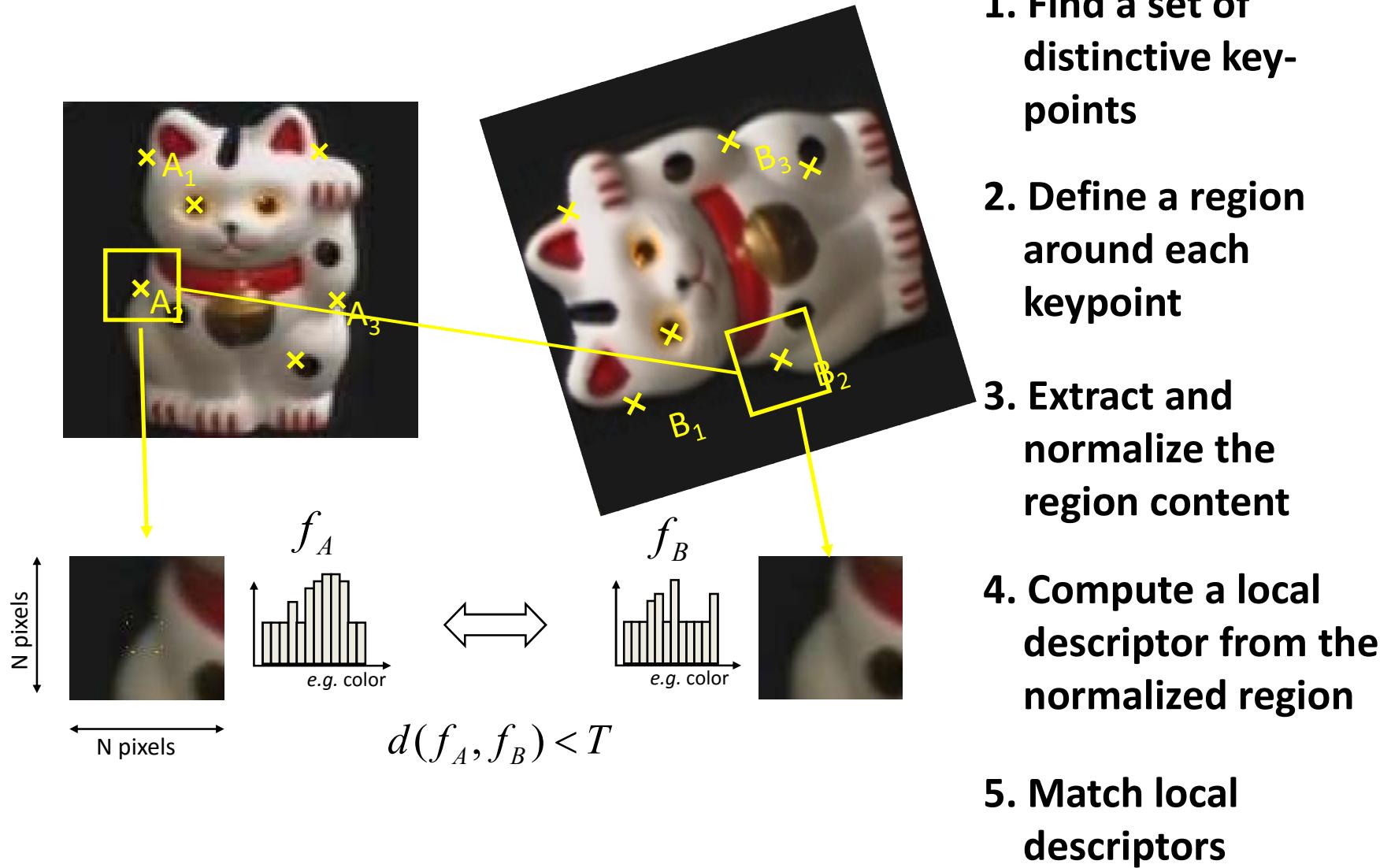
label = beach



Walker, Malik, 2004

Torralba, MIT

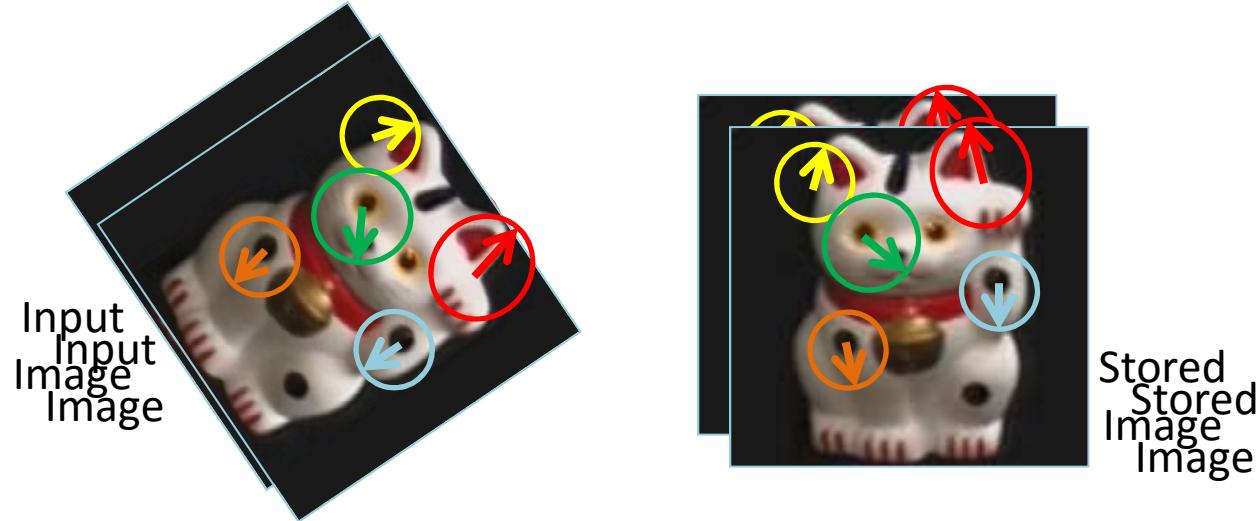
Revisit Keypoint Matching



K. Grauman, B. Leibe

Hayes, Brown

Finding the objects (overview)



1. Match interest points from input image to database image
2. Matched points vote for rough position/orientation/scale of object
3. Find triplets of position/orientation/scale that have at least three votes
4. Compute affine registration and matches using iterative least squares with outlier check
5. Report object if there are at least T matched points

Matching Keypoints

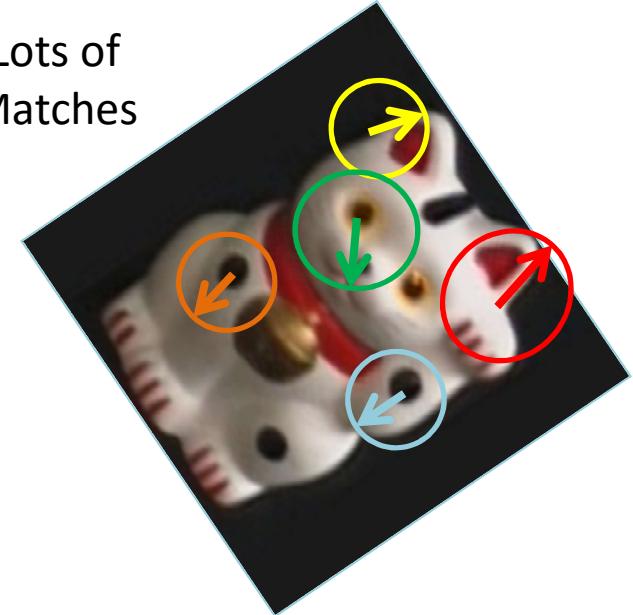
- Want to match keypoints between:
 1. Query image
 2. Stored image containing the object
- Given descriptor x_0 , find two nearest neighbors x_1, x_2 with distances d_1, d_2
- x_1 matches x_0 if $d_1/d_2 < 0.8$
 - This gets rid of 90% false matches, 5% of true matches in Lowe's study

Simple idea

See how many keypoints
are close to keypoints in
each other image



Lots of
Matches



Few or No
Matches

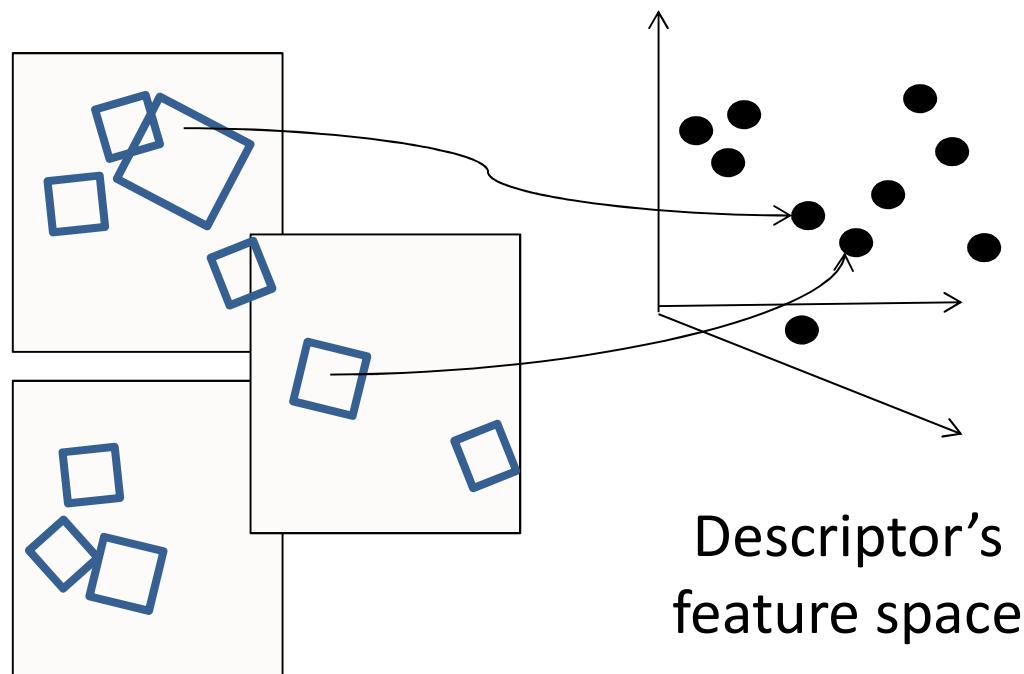


But this will be really, really slow!

Hayes, Brown

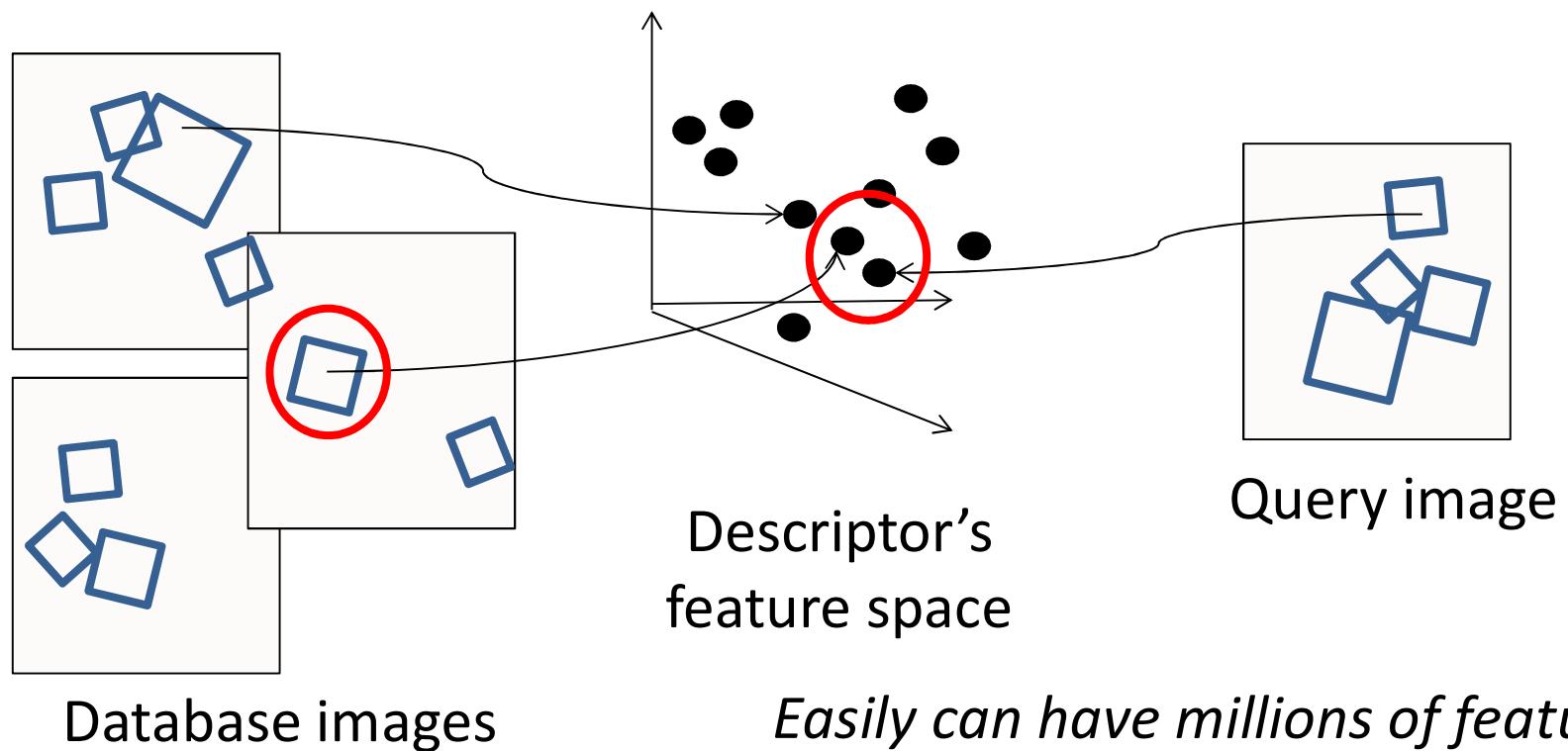
Indexing local features

- Each patch / region has a descriptor, which is a point in some high-dimensional feature space (e.g., SIFT)



Indexing local features

- When we see close points in feature space, we have similar descriptors, which indicates similar local content.



Indexing local features: inverted file index

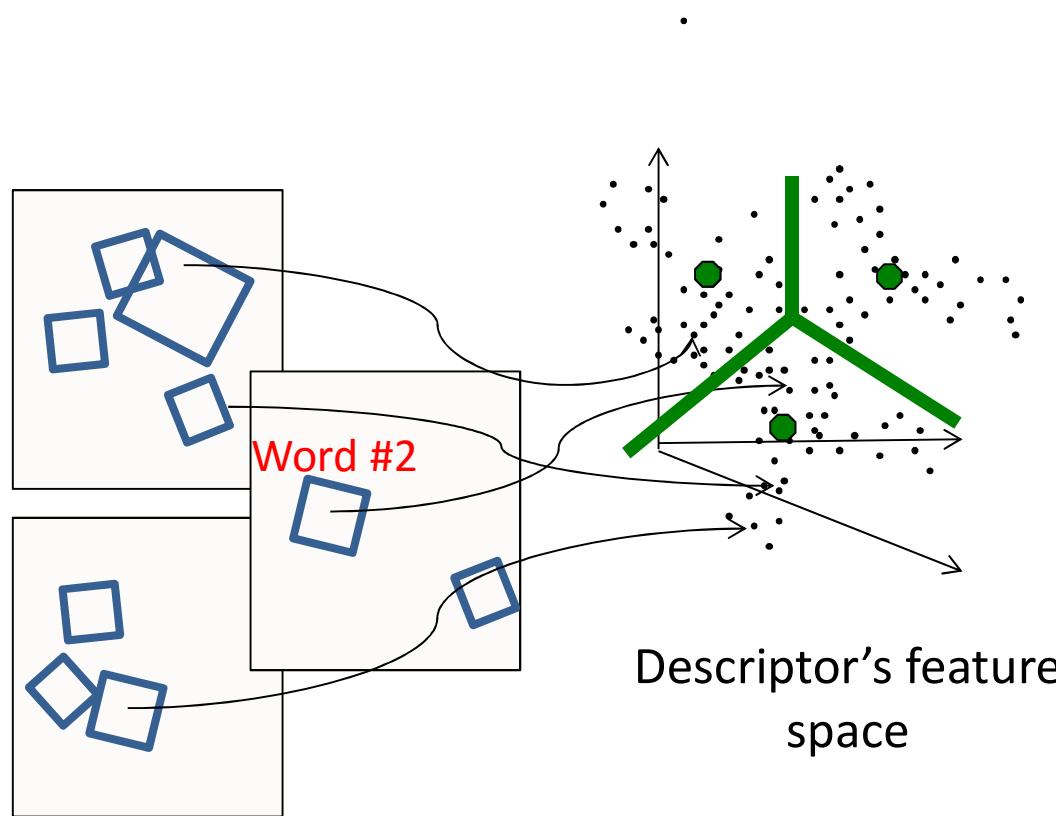
| Index | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| "Along I-75," From Detroit to Florida; <i>inside back cover</i> | Butterfly Center, McGuire; 134 |
| "Drive I-95," From Boston to Florida; <i>inside back cover</i> | CAA (see AAA) |
| 1929 Spanish Trail Roadway; 101-102, 104 | CCC, The; 111,113,115,135,142 |
| 511 Traffic Information; 83 | Ca d'Zan; 147 |
| A1A (Barrier Isl) - I-95 Access; 86 | Caloosahatchee River; 152 |
| AAA (and CAA); 83 | Name; 150 |
| AAA National Office; 88 | Canaveral Natrl Seashore; 173 |
| Abbreviations, | Cannon Creek Airpark; 130 |
| Colored 25 mile Maps; cover | Canopy Road; 106,169 |
| Exit Services; 196 | Cape Canaveral; 174 |
| Travelogue; 85 | Castillo San Marcos; 169 |
| Africa; 177 | Cave Diving; 131 |
| Agricultural Inspection Stns; 126 | Cayo Costa, Name; 150 |
| Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum; 160 | Celebration; 93 |
| Air Conditioning, First; 112 | Charlotte County; 149 |
| Alabama; 124 | Charlotte Harbor; 150 |
| Alachua; 132 | Chautauqua; 116 |
| County; 131 | Chipley; 114 |
| Alafia River; 143 | Name; 115 |
| Alapaha, Name; 126 | Choctawhatchee, Name; 115 |
| Alfred B Macay Gardens; 106 | Circus Museum, Ringling; 147 |
| Alligator Alley; 154-155 | Citrus; 88,97,130,136,140,180 |
| Alligator Farm, St Augustine; 169 | CityPlace, W Palm Beach; 180 |
| Alligator Hole (definition); 157 | City Maps, |
| Alligator, Buddy; 155 | Ft Lauderdale Expwys; 194-195 |
| Alligators; 100,135,138,147,156 | Jacksonville; 163 |
| Anastasia Island; 170 | Kissimmee Expwys; 192-193 |
| Anhalca; 108-109,146 | Miami Expressways; 194-195 |
| Apalachicola River; 112 | Orlando Expressways; 192-193 |
| Appleton Mus of Art; 136 | Pensacola; 26 |
| Aquifer; 102 | Tallahassee; 191 |
| Arabian Nights; 94 | Tampa-St. Petersburg; 63 |
| Art Museum, Ringling; 147 | St. Augustine; 191 |
| Aruba Beach Cafe; 183 | Civil War; 100,108,127,138,141 |
| Aucilla River Project; 106 | Clearwater Marine Aquarium; 187 |
| Babcock-Web WMA; 151 | Collier County; 154 |
| Bahia Mar Marina; 184 | Collier, Barron; 152 |
| Baker County; 99 | Colonial Spanish Quarters; 168 |
| Barefoot Mailman; 182 | Columbia County; 101,128 |
| Barge Canal; 137 | Coquina Building Material; 165 |
| Bee Line Expy; 80 | Corkscrew Swamp, Name; 154 |
| Beltz Outlet Mall; 89 | Cowboys; 95 |
| Bernard Castro; 136 | Crab Trap II; 144 |
| Big "I"; 165 | Cracker, Florida; 88,95,132 |
| Big Cypress; 155,158 | Crosstown Expy; 11,35,98,143 |
| Big Foot Monster; 105 | Cuban Bread; 184 |
| Bilie Swamp Safari; 160 | Dade Battlefield; 140 |
| Blackwater River SP; 117 | Dade, Maj. Francis; 139-140,161 |
| Blue Angels | Dania Beach Hurricane; 184 |

- For text documents, an efficient way to find all *pages* on which a *word* occurs is to use an index...
- We want to find all *images* in which a *feature* occurs.
- To use this idea, we'll need to map our features to “visual words”.

Kristen Grauman

Visual words

- Map high-dimensional descriptors to tokens/words by quantizing the feature space



- Quantize via clustering, let cluster centers be the prototype “words”
- Determine which word to assign to each new image region by finding the closest cluster center.

Kristen Grauman

Visual words

- Example: each group of patches belongs to the same visual word

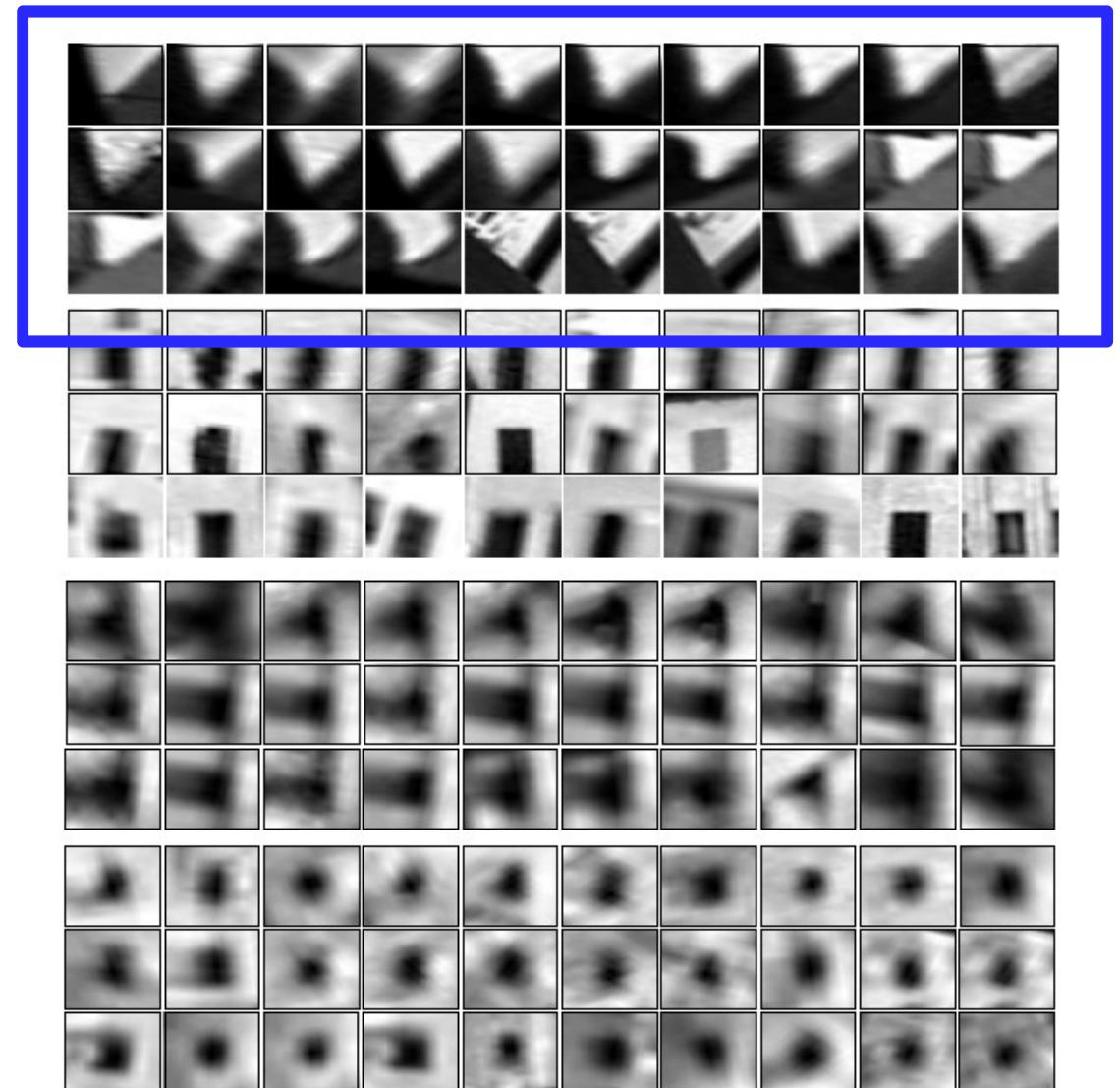
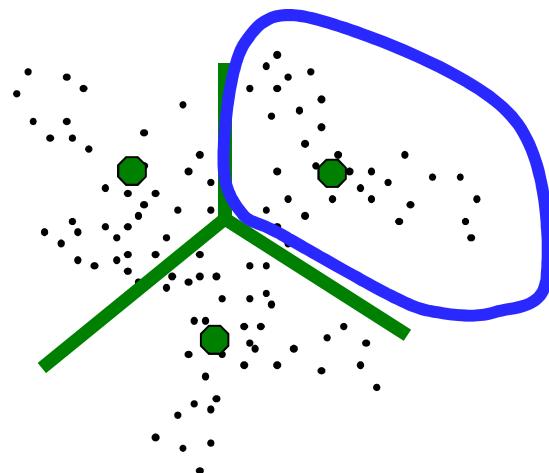
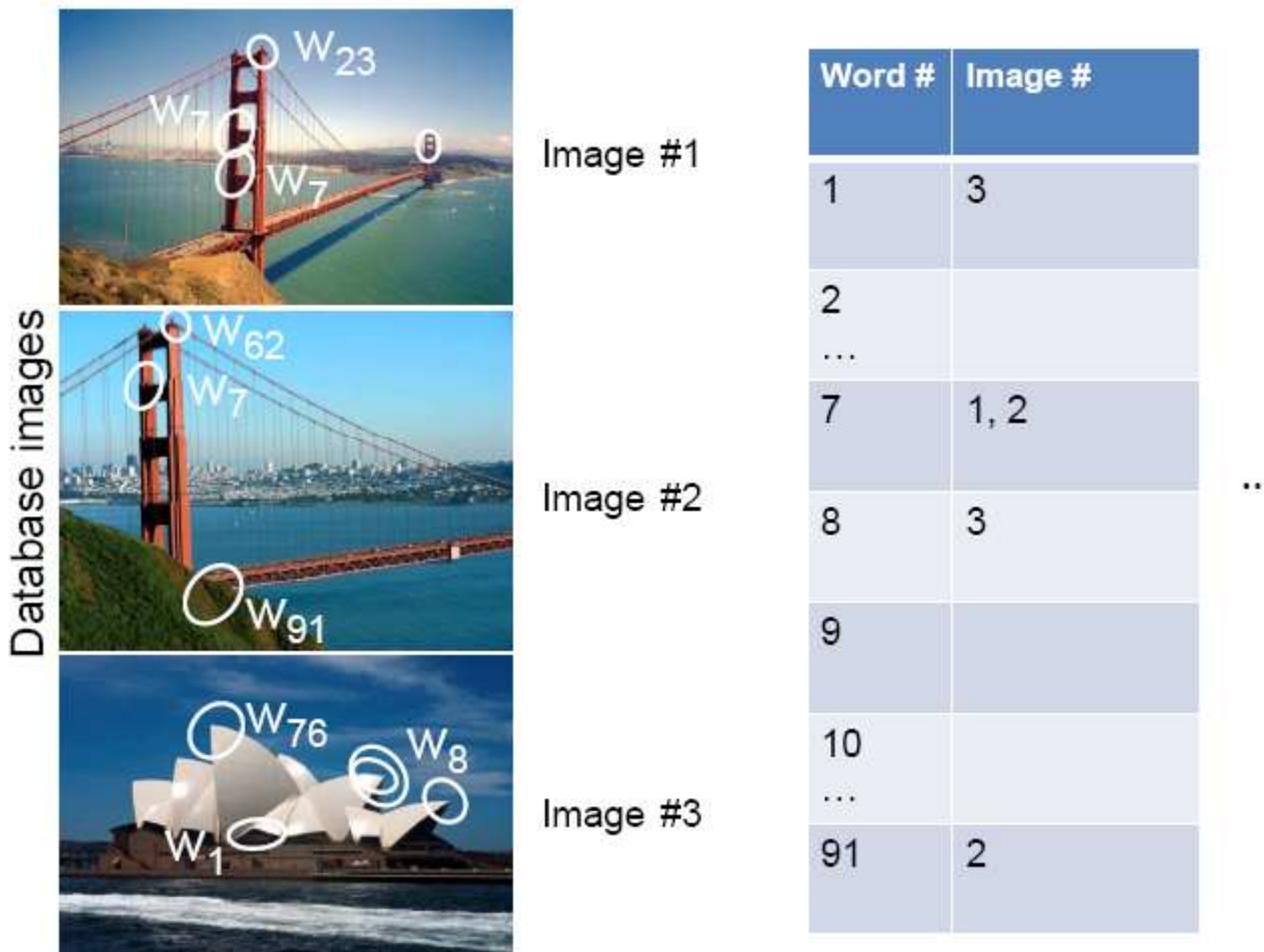


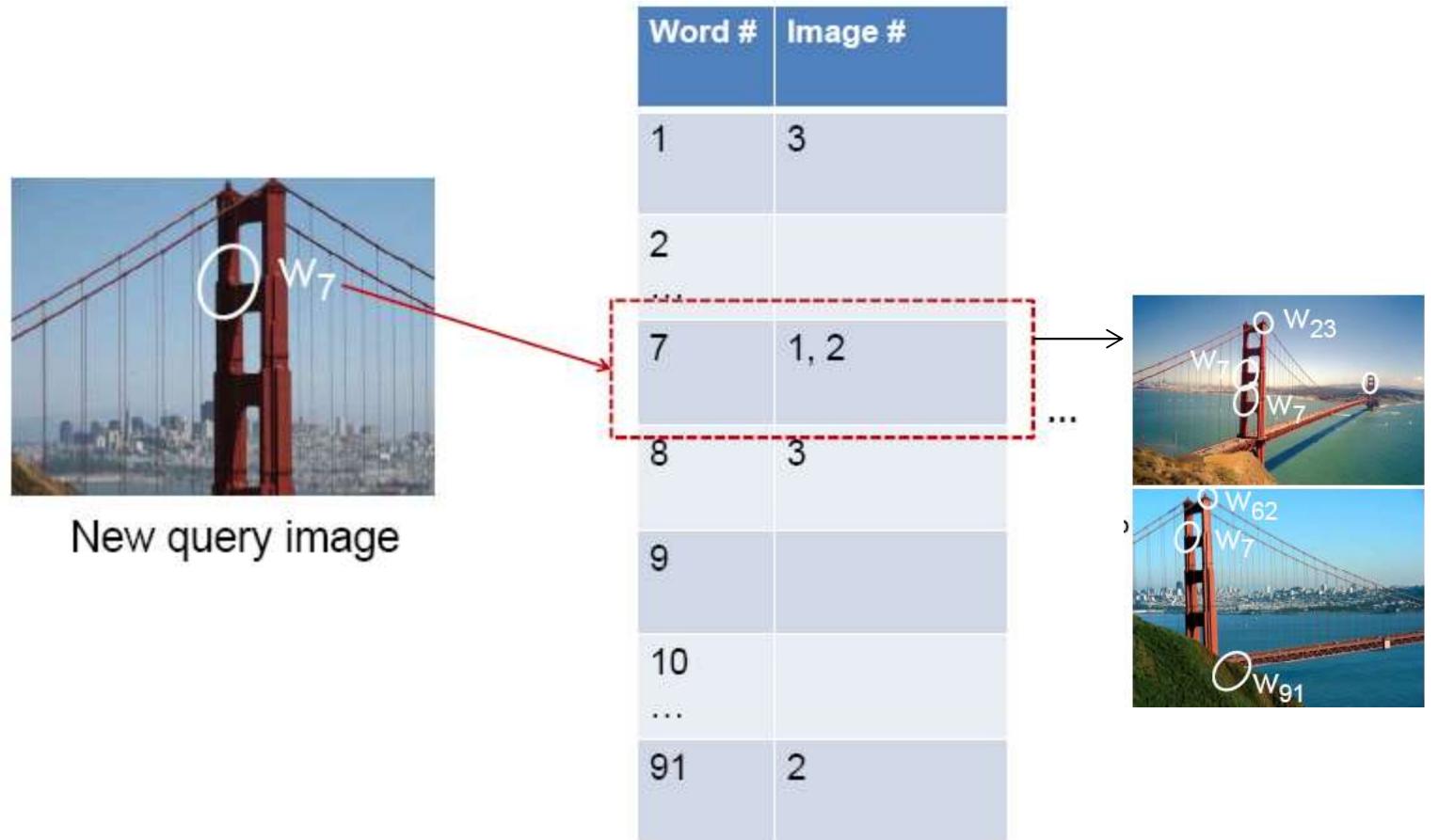
Figure from Sivic & Zisserman, ICCV 2003 Kristen Grauman

Inverted file index



- Database images are loaded into the index mapping words to image numbers

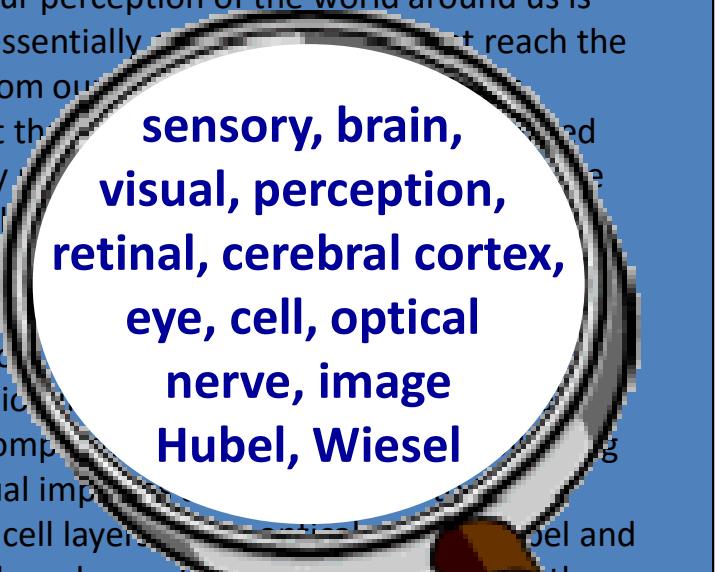
Inverted file index



- New query image is mapped to indices of database images that share a word.

Analogy to documents

Of all the sensory impressions proceeding to the brain, the visual experiences are the dominant ones. Our perception of the world around us is based essentially upon what reaches the brain from our eyes. We have thought that the point by which the cerebral cortex receives upon what it perceives. Through now known perception more complex the visual impressions various cell layers Hubel and Wiesel have been able to message about the image falling on the retina undergoes a step-wise analysis in a system nerve cells stored in columns. In this system each cell has its specific function and is responsible for a specific detail in the pattern of the retinal image.



**sensory, brain,
visual, perception,
retinal, cerebral cortex,
eye, cell, optical
nerve, image
Hubel, Wiesel**

China is forecasting a trade surplus of \$90bn (£51bn) to \$100bn this year, a threefold increase on 2004's \$32bn. The Commerce Ministry said the surplus would rise further in 2005. It predicted 30% jump in exports and a 18% rise in imports. Further a 18% rise in imports is expected. China's foreign exchange reserves have risen sharply over the past year. One factor behind the surpluses is the appreciation of the yuan, which has stayed within a narrow band, but the US wants the yuan to be allowed to trade freely. However, Beijing has made clear that it will take its time and tread carefully before allowing the yuan to rise further in value.



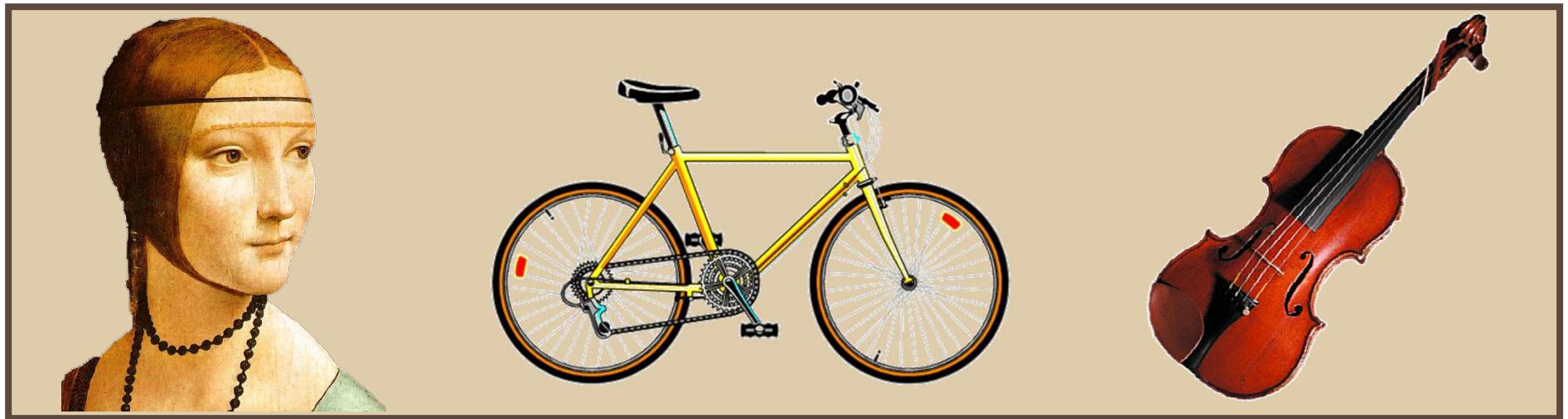
**China, trade,
surplus, commerce,
exports, imports, US,
yuan, bank, domestic,
foreign, increase,
trade, value**

Object

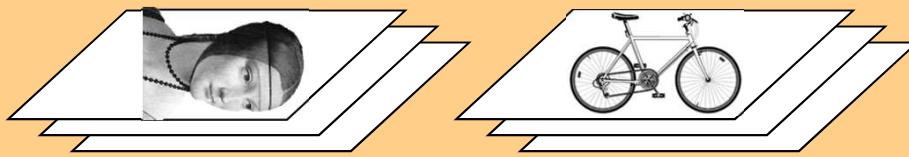
Bag of ‘words’



Alyosha Efros, CMU



learning



feature detection
& representation

codewords dictionary

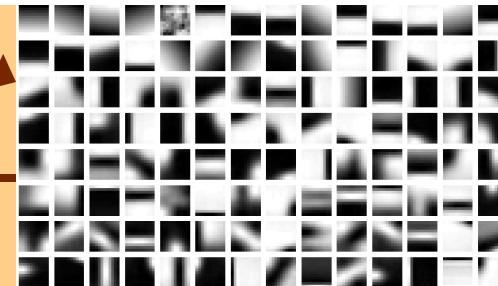
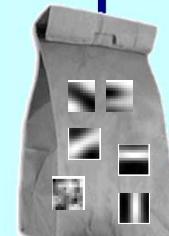


image representation



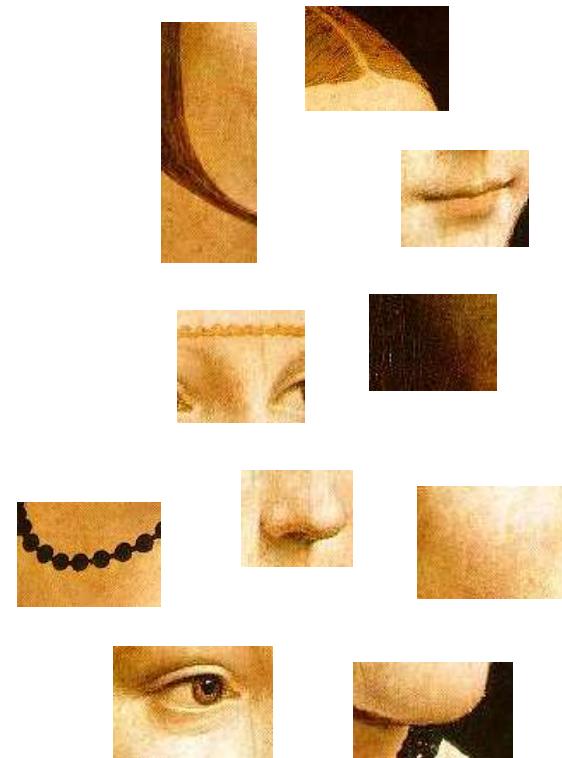
category models
(and/or) classifiers

recognition



category
decision

1. Feature detection and representation



Alyosha Efros, CMU

Feature detection

- Sliding Window
 - Leung et al, 1999
 - Viola et al, 1999
 - Renninger et al 2002



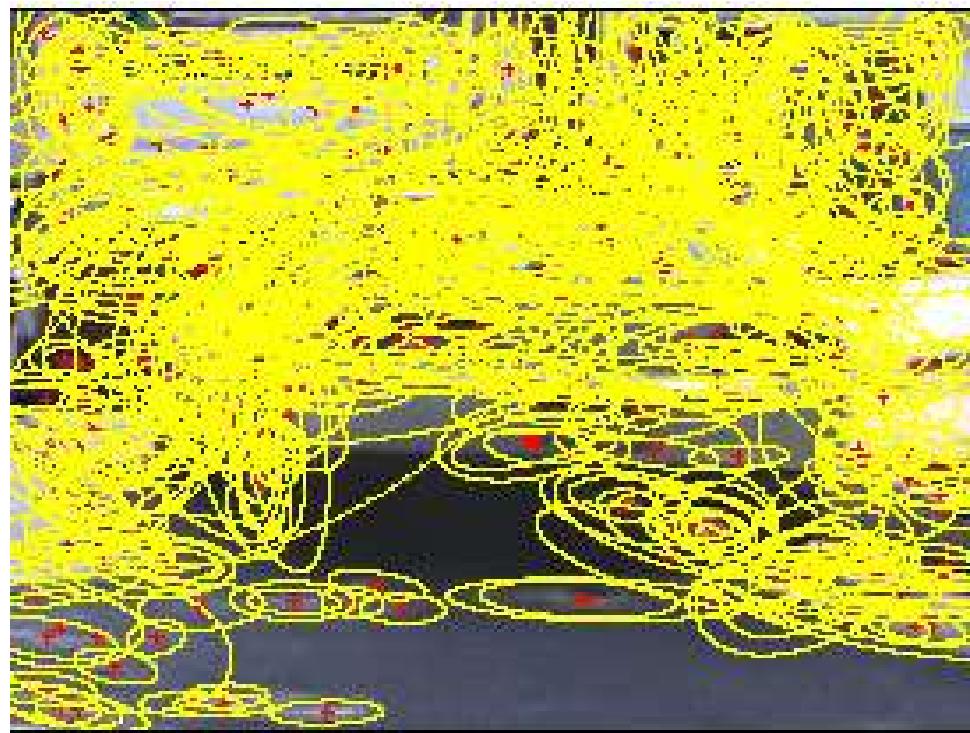
Feature detection

- Sliding Window
 - Leung et al, 1999
 - Viola et al, 1999
 - Renninger et al 2002
- Regular grid
 - Vogel et al. 2003
 - Fei-Fei et al. 2005



Feature detection

- Sliding Window
 - Leung et al, 1999
 - Viola et al, 1999
 - Renninger et al 2002
- Regular grid
 - Vogel et al. 2003
 - Fei-Fei et al. 2005
- Interest point detector
 - Csurka et al. 2004
 - Fei-Fei et al. 2005
 - Sivic et al. 2005



Feature detection

- Sliding Window
 - Leung et al, 1999
 - Viola et al, 1999
 - Renninger et al 2002
- Regular grid
 - Vogel et al. 2003
 - Fei-Fei et al. 2005
- Interest point detector
 - Csurka et al. 2004
 - Fei-Fei et al. 2005
 - Sivic et al. 2005
- Other methods
 - Random sampling (Ullman et al. 2002)
 - Segmentation based patches
 - Barnard et al. 2003, Russell et al 2006, etc.)

Feature Representation

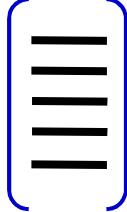
Visual words, aka textons, aka keypoints:

K-means clustered pieces of the image

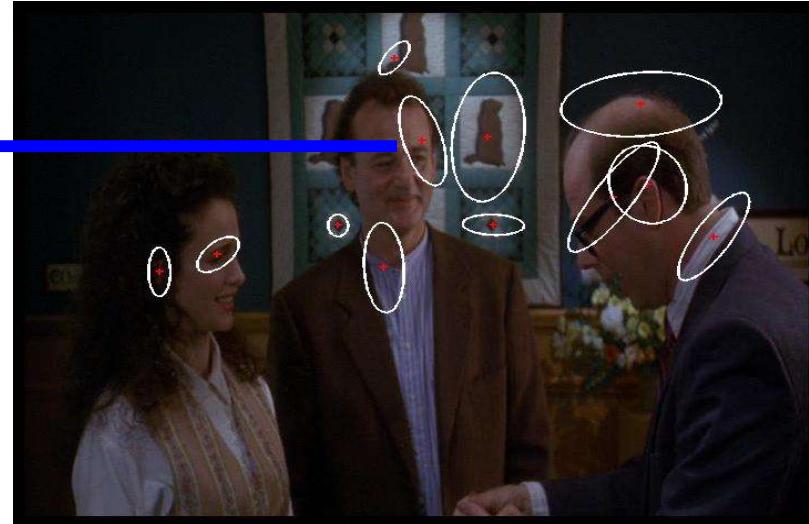
- Various Representations:
 - Filter bank responses
 - Image Patches
 - SIFT descriptors

All encode more-or-less the same thing...

Interest Point Features

 ←
Compute SIFT
descriptor
[Lowe'99]

←
Normalize patch



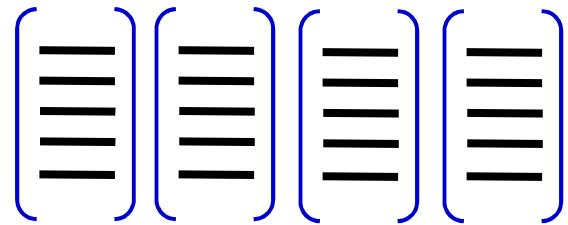
Detect patches

[Mikojaczyk and Schmid '02]

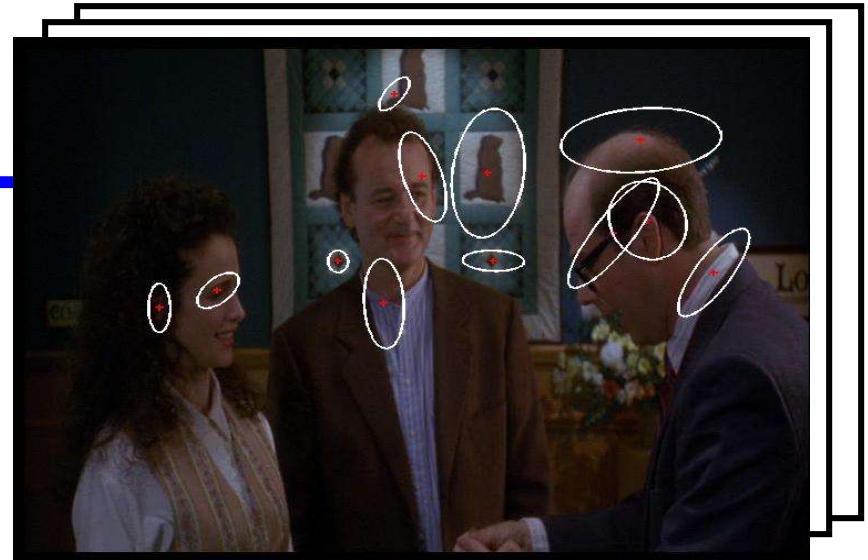
[Matas et al. '02]

[Sivic et al. '03]

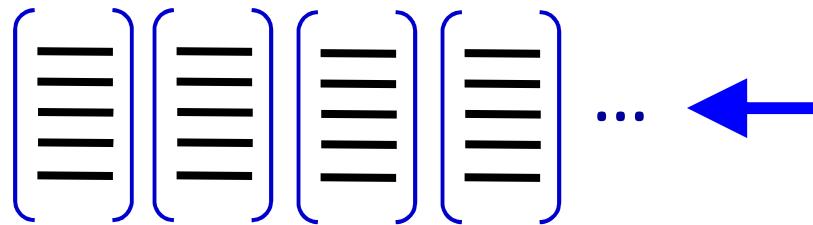
Interest Point Features



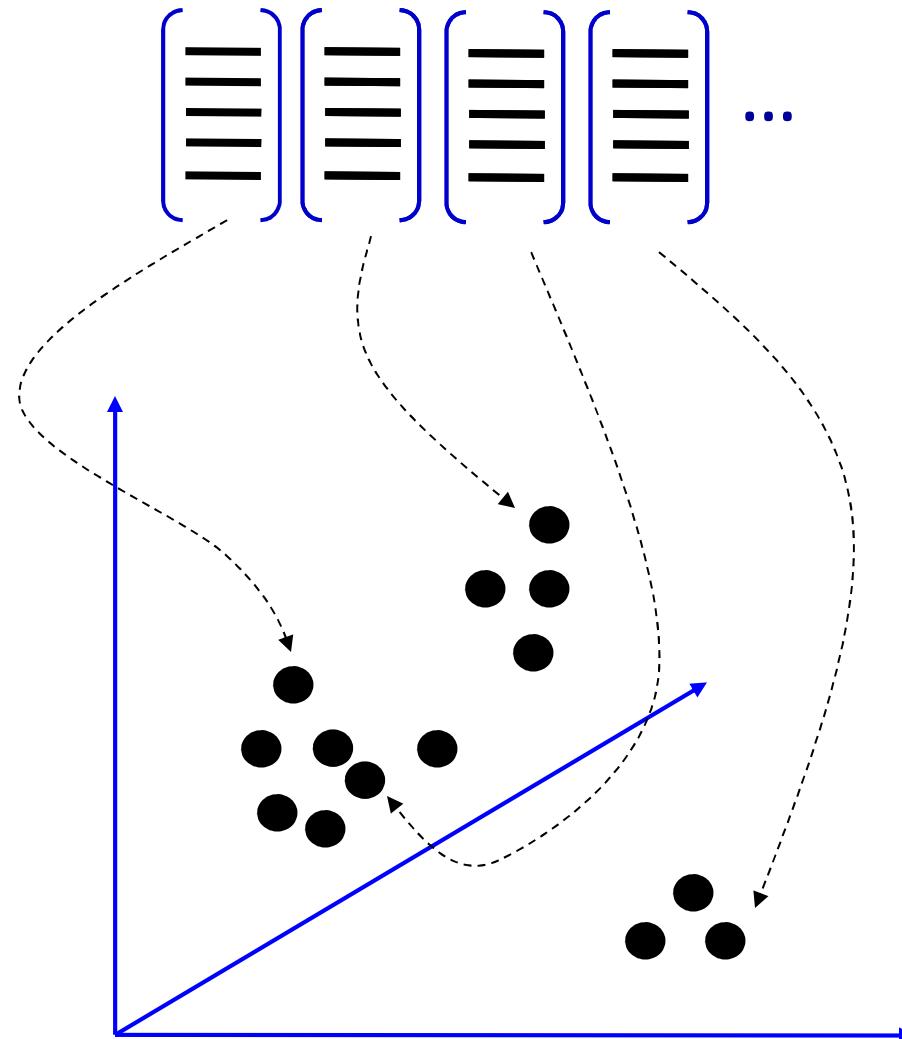
... ←



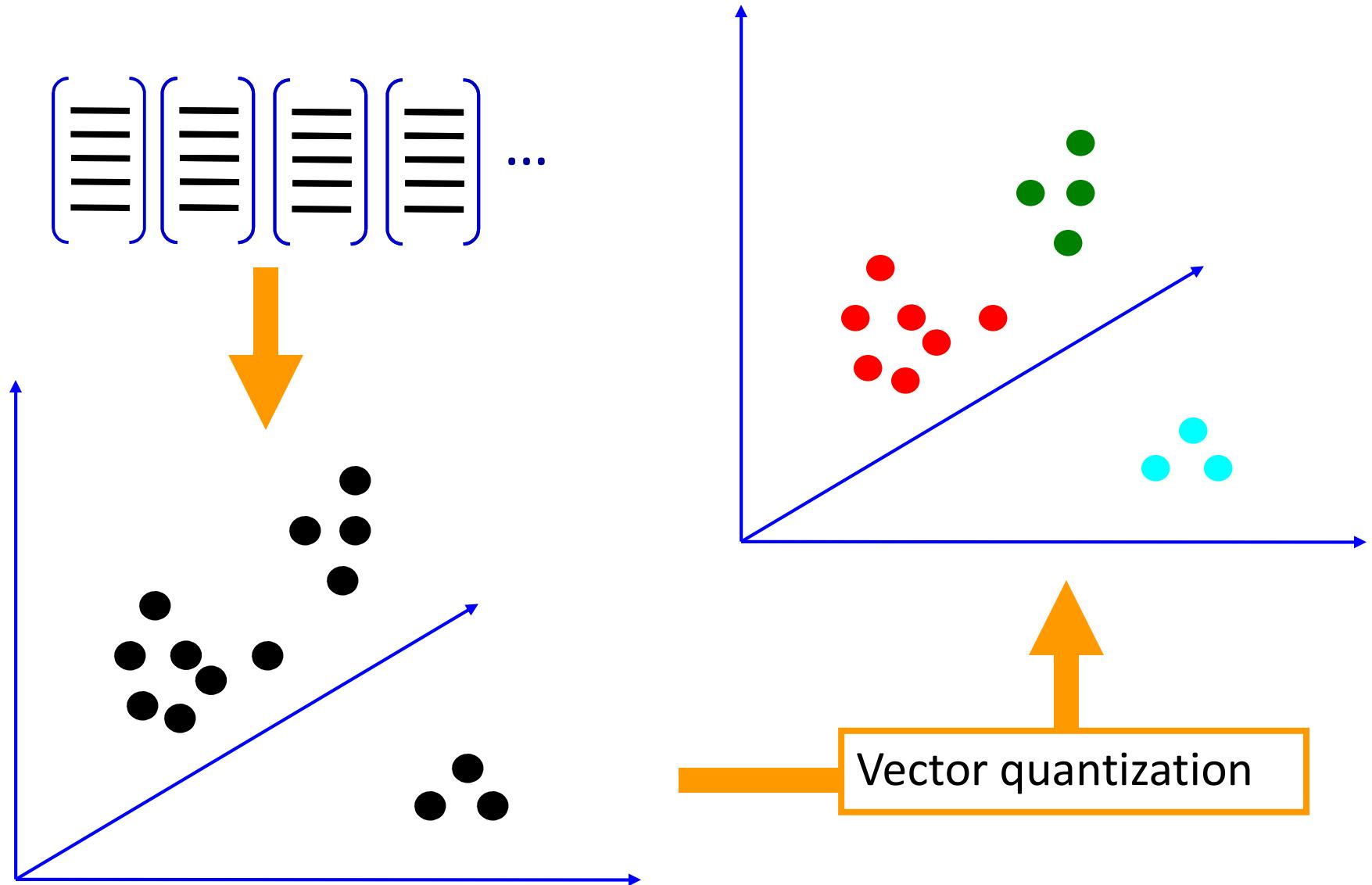
Patch Features



dictionary formation

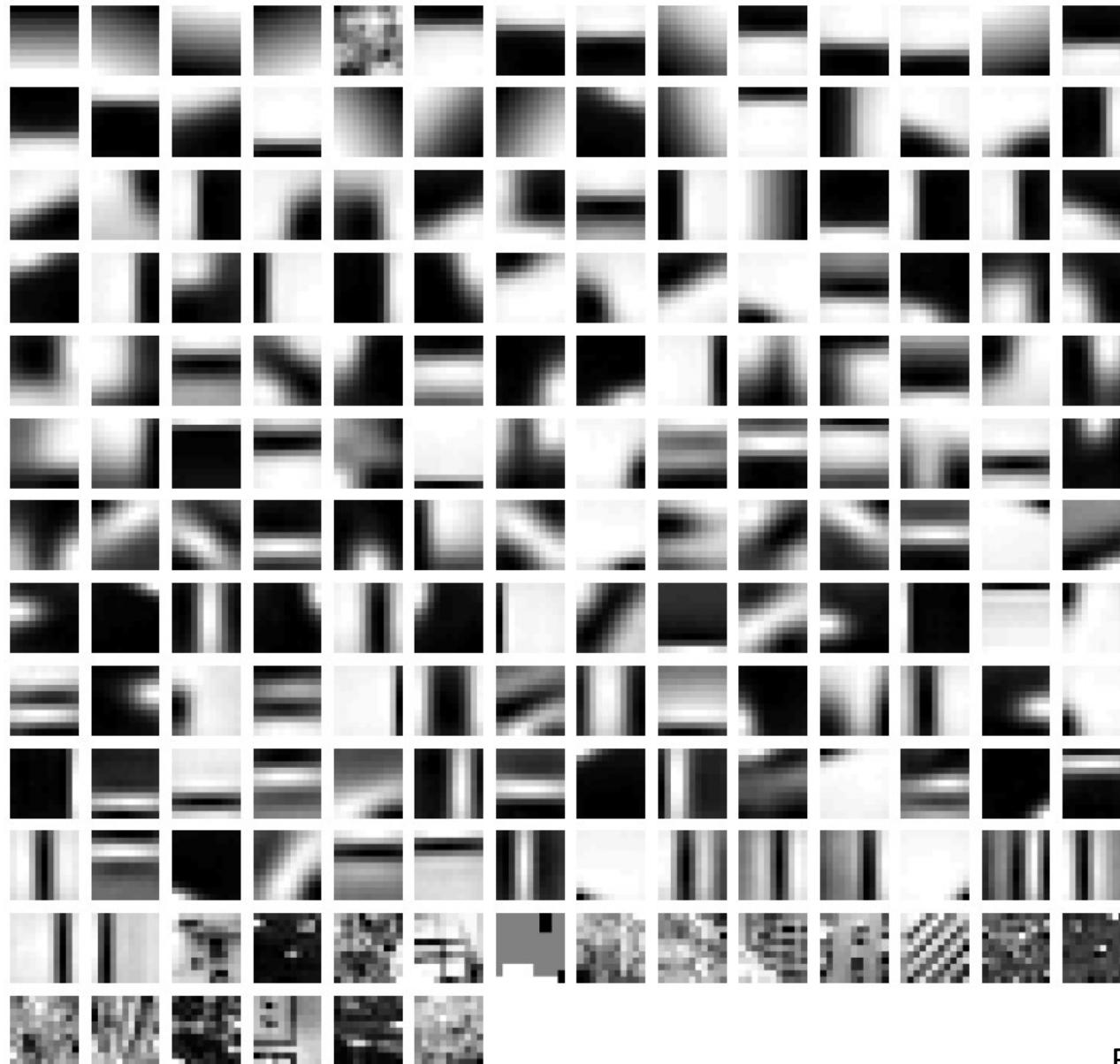


Clustering (usually k-means)



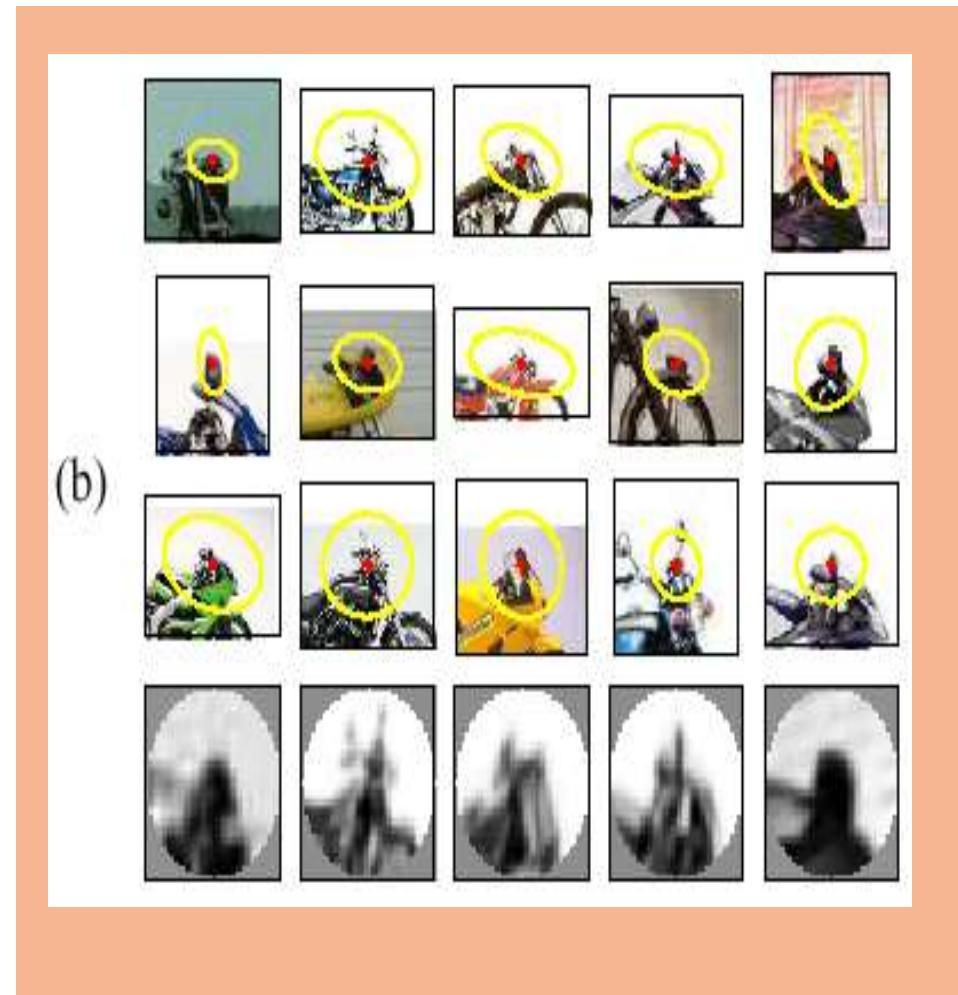
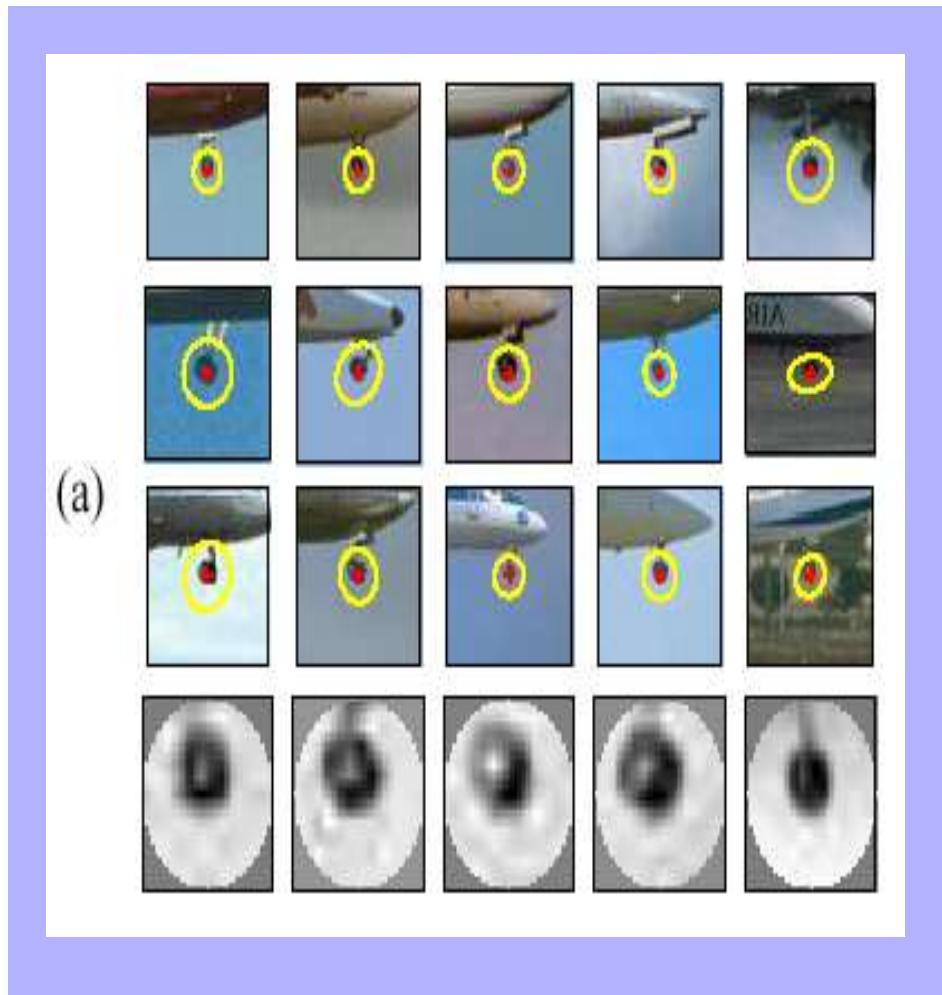
Slide credit: Josef Sivic

Clustered Image Patches

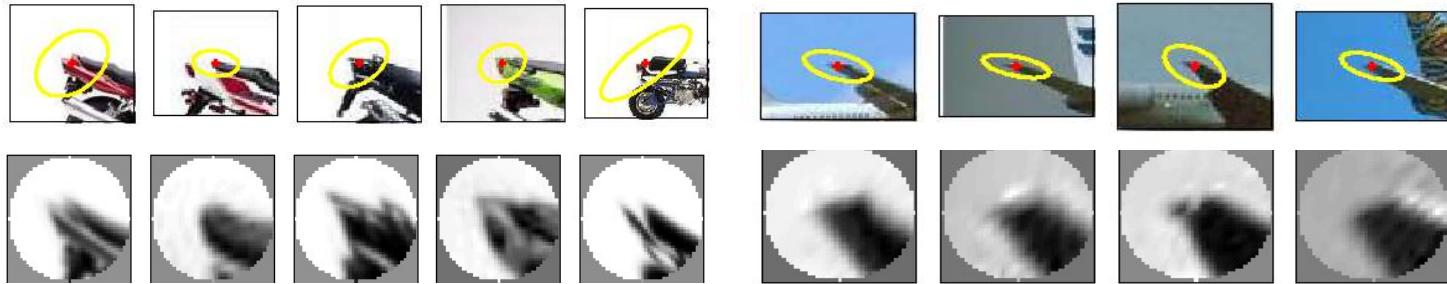


Fei-Fei et al. 2005

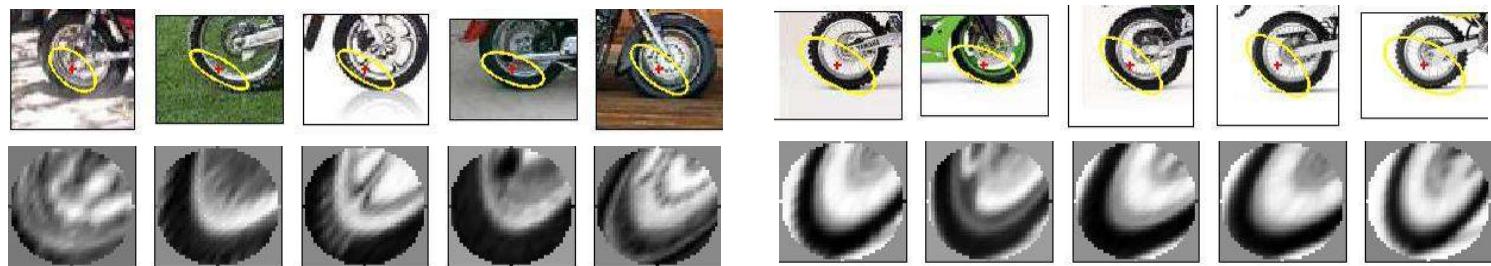
Image patch examples of codewords



Visual synonyms and polysemy

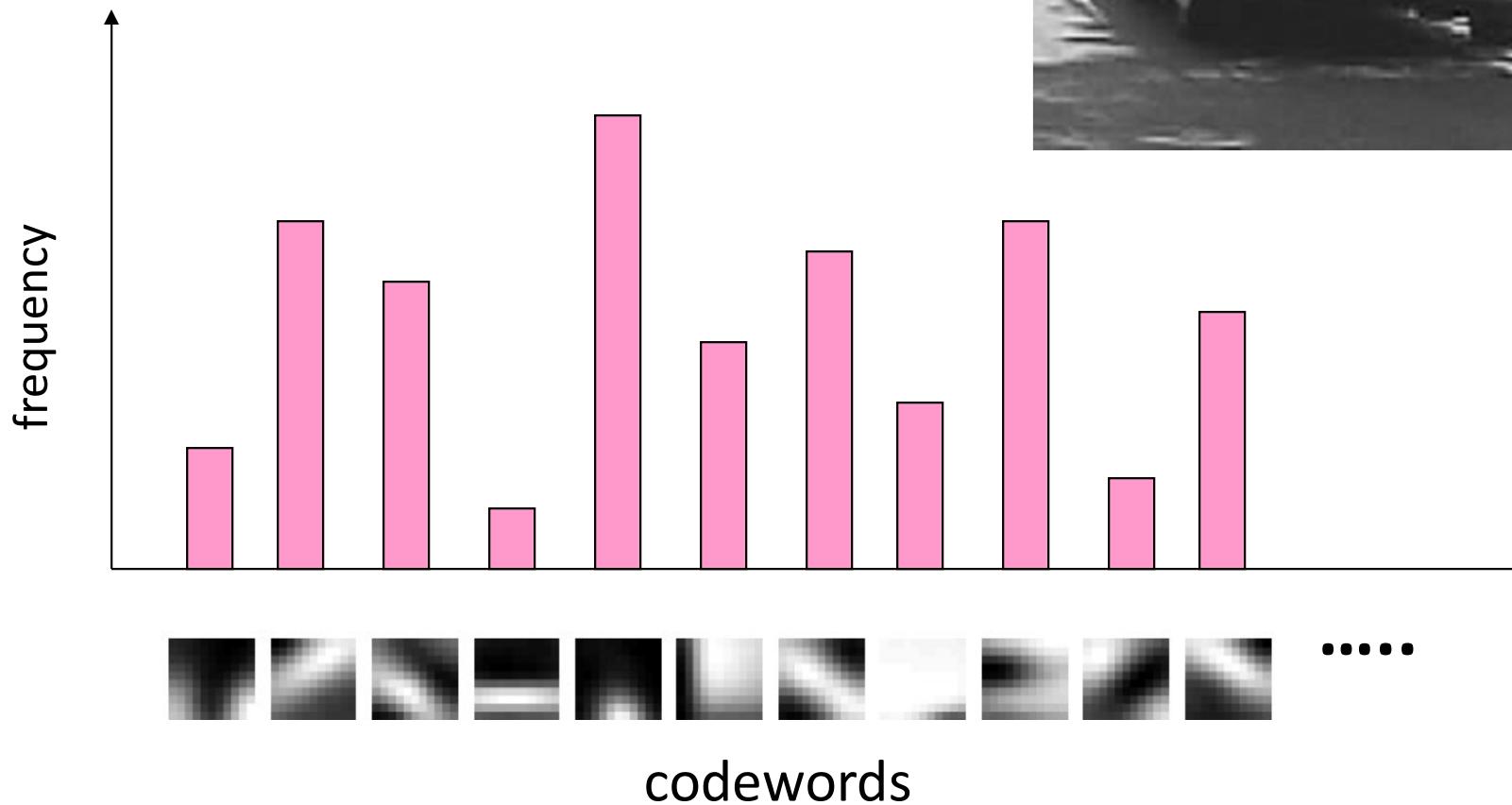


Visual Polysemy. Single visual word occurring on different (but locally similar) parts on different object categories.



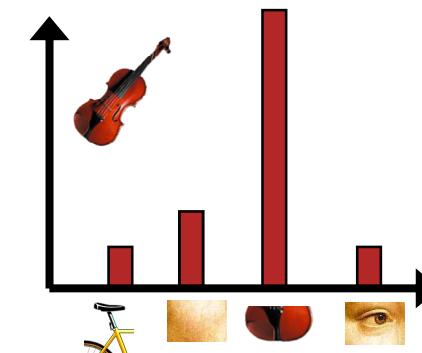
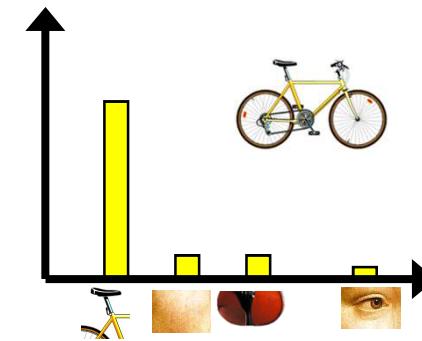
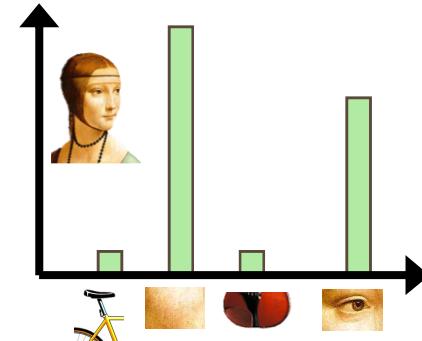
Visual Synonyms. Two different visual words representing a similar part of an object (wheel of a motorbike).

Image representation



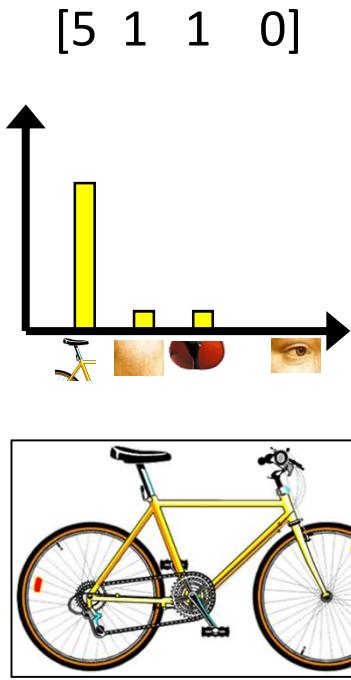
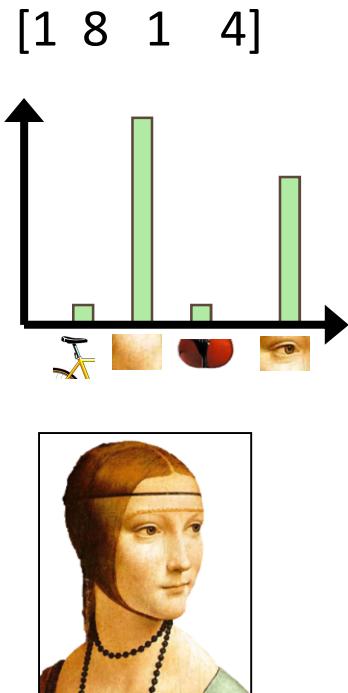
Bags of visual words

- Summarize entire image based on its distribution (histogram) of word occurrences.
- Analogous to bag of words representation commonly used for documents.



Comparing bags of words

- Rank frames by normalized scalar product between their (possibly weighted) occurrence counts---*nearest neighbor* search for similar images.

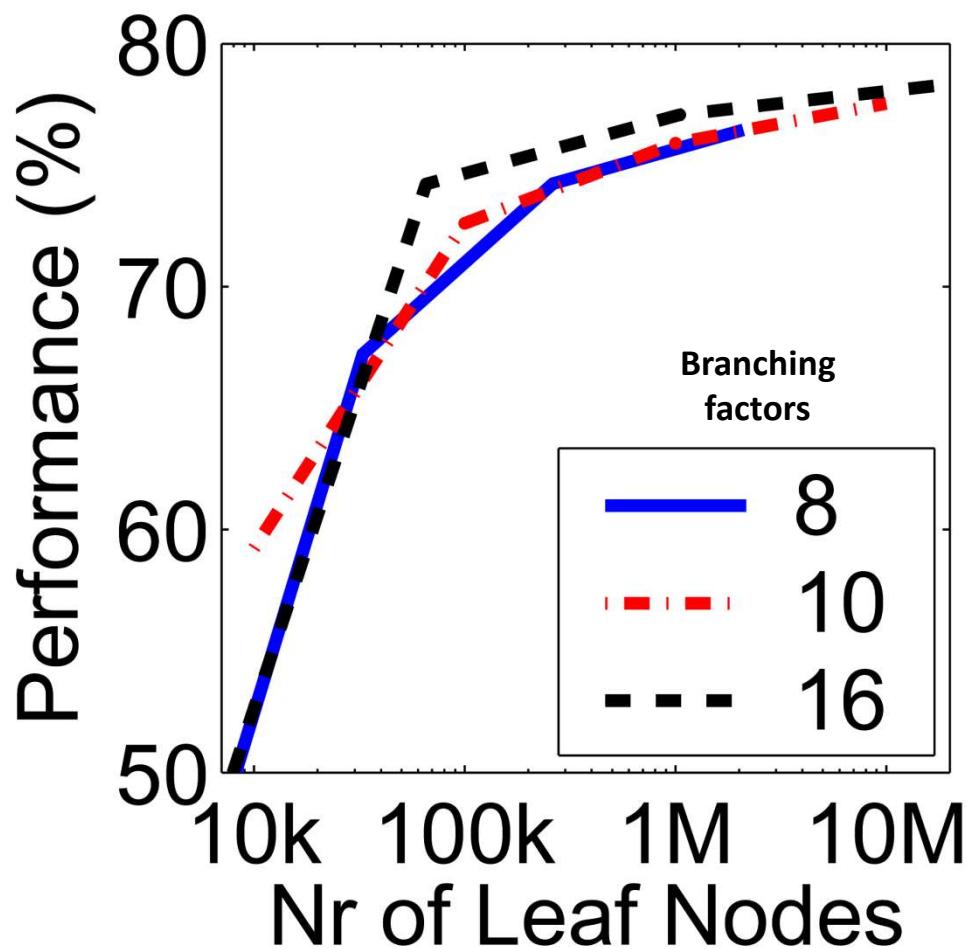


\vec{d}_j

$$sim(d_j, q) = \frac{\langle d_j, q \rangle}{\|d_j\| \|q\|}$$
$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^V d_j(i) * q(i)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^V d_j(i)^2} * \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^V q(i)}}$$

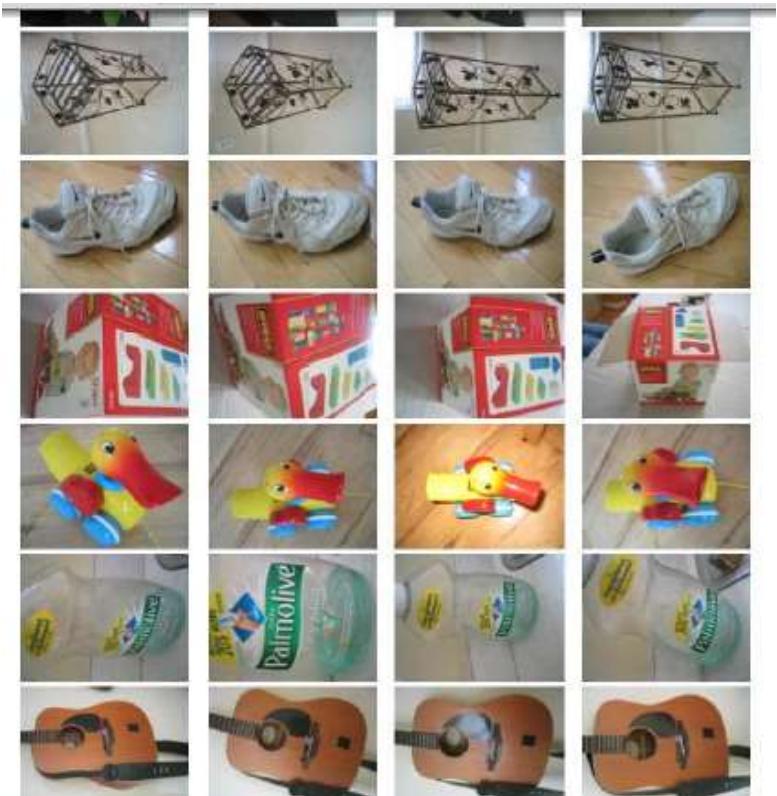
for vocabulary of V words

Vocabulary size



Influence on performance, sparsity

Results for recognition task with
6347 images



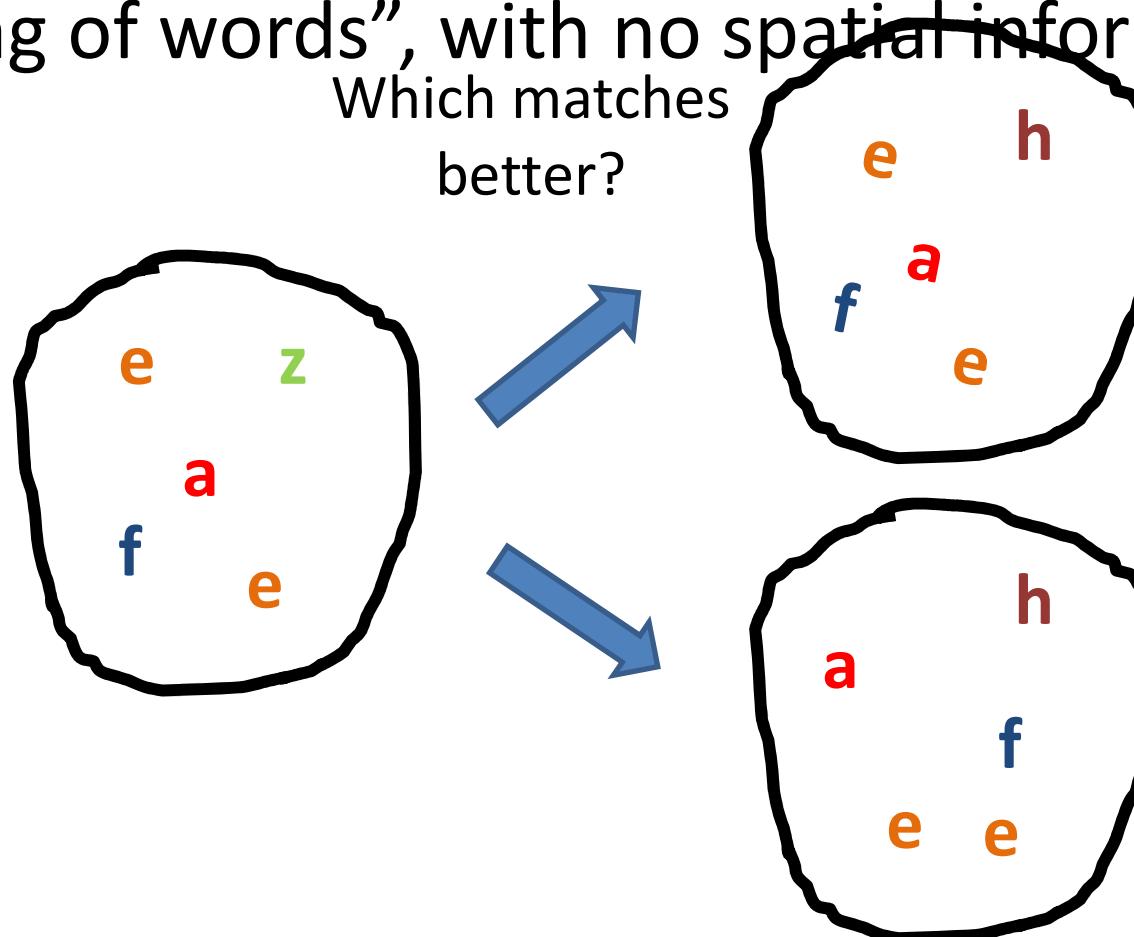
Nister & Stewenius, CVPR 2006
Kristen Grauman

Can we be more accurate?

So far, we treat each image as containing a “bag of words”, with no spatial information

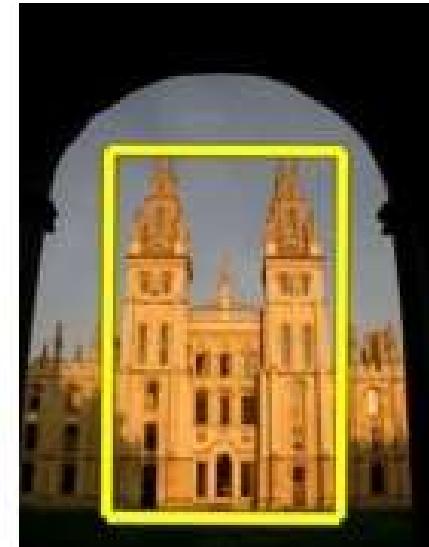
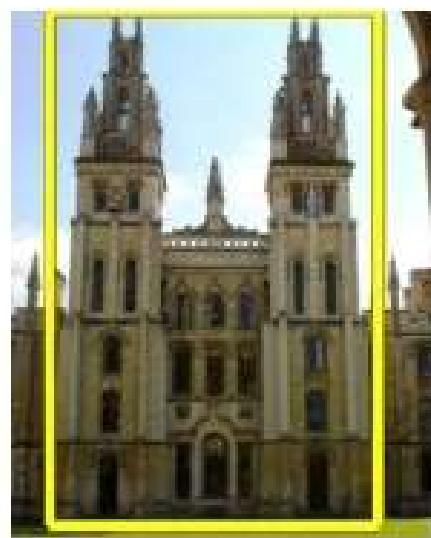
Which matches

better?



Can we be more accurate?

So far, we treat each image as containing a “bag of words”, with no spatial information



Real objects have consistent geometry

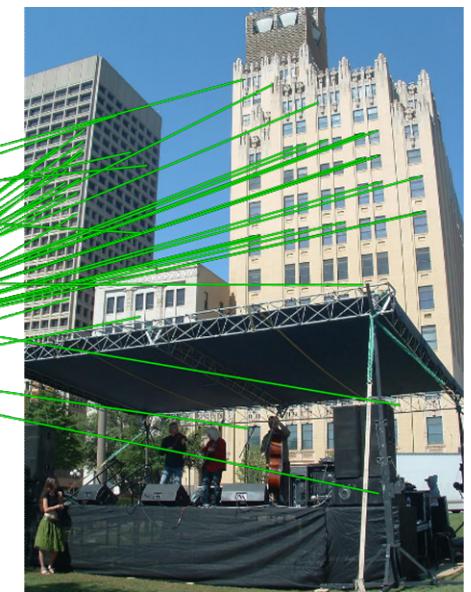
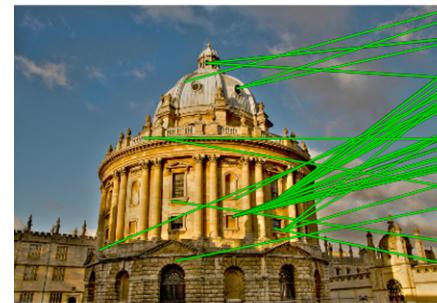
Spatial Verification

Query



DB image with high BoW
similarity

Query



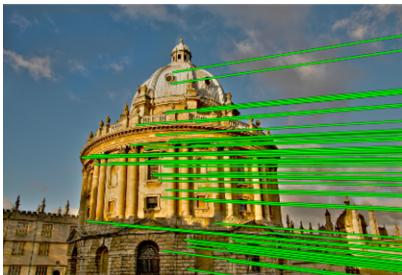
DB image with high BoW
similarity

Both image pairs have many visual words in common.

Slide credit: Ondrej Chum

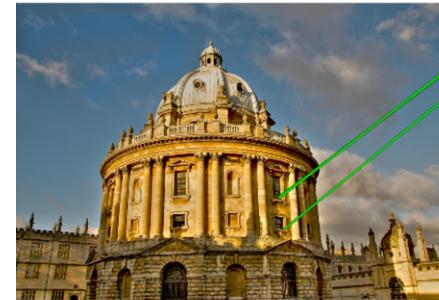
Spatial Verification

Query



DB image with high BoW
similarity

Query



DB image with high BoW
similarity

Only some of the matches are mutually consistent

Slide credit: Ondrej Chum

What else can we borrow from text retrieval?

Index

"Along I-75," From Detroit to Florida; *Inside back cover*

"Drive I-95," From Boston to Florida; *Inside back cover*

1929 Spanish Trail Roadway; 101-102,104

511 Traffic Information; 83

A1A (Barrier Isl) - I-95 Access; 86

AAA (and CAA); 83

AAA National Office; 88

Abbreviations,

- Colored 25 mile Maps; cover
- Exit Services; 196
- Travelogue; 85

Africa; 177

Agricultural Inspection Stns; 126

Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum; 160

Air Conditioning, First; 112

Alabama; 124

Alachua; 132

- County; 131

Alafia River; 143

Alapaha, Name; 126

Alfred B Maclay Gardens; 106

Alligator Alley; 154-155

Alligator Farm, St Augustine; 169

Alligator Hole (definition); 157

Alligator, Buddy; 155

Alligators; 100,135,138,147,156

Anastasia Island; 170

Anhala; 108-109,146

Apalachicola River; 112

Appleton Mus of Art; 136

Aquifer; 102

Arabian Nights; 94

Art Museum, Ringling; 147

Aruba Beach Cafe; 183

Aucilla River Project; 106

Babcock-Web WMA; 151

Bahia Mar Marina; 184

Baker County; 99

Barefoot Mallmen; 182

Barge Canal; 137

Bee Line Expy; 80

Belz Outlet Mall; 89

Bernard Castro; 136

Big "I"; 165

Big Cypress; 155,158

Big Foot Monster; 105

Butterfly Center, McGuire; 134

CAA (see AAA)

CCC, The; 111,113,115,135,142

Ca d'Zan; 147

Caloosahatchee River; 152

- Name; 150

Canaveral Natrl Seashore; 173

Cannon Creek Airpark; 130

Canopy Road; 106,160

Cape Canaveral; 174

Castillo San Marcos; 169

Cave Diving; 131

Cayo Costa, Name; 150

Celebration; 93

Charlotte County; 149

Charlotte Harbor; 150

Chautauqua; 116

Chipley; 114

- Name; 115

Choctawatchee, Name; 115

Circus Museum, Ringling; 147

Citrus; 88,97,130,136,140,180

CityPlace, W Palm Beach; 180

City Maps,

- Ft Lauderdale Expwys; 194-195
- Jacksonville; 163
- Kissimmee Expwys; 192-193
- Miami Expressways; 194-195
- Orlando Expressways; 192-193
- Pensacola; 26
- Tallahassee; 191
- Tampa-St. Petersburg; 63
- St. Augustine; 191

Civil War; 100,108,127,138,141

Cleanwater Marine Aquarium; 187

Collier County; 154

Collier, Barron; 152

Colonial Spanish Quarters; 168

Columbia County; 101,128

Coquina Building Material; 165

Corkscrew Swamp, Name; 154

Cowboys; 95

Crab Trap II; 144

Cracker, Florida; 88,95,132

Crosstown Expy; 11,35,98,143

Cuban Bread; 184

Dade Battlefield; 140

Dade, Maj. Francis; 139-140,161

Dania Beach Hurricane; 184

Driving Lanes; 85

Duval County; 163

Eau Gallie; 175

Edison, Thomas; 152

Eglin AFB; 116-118

Eight Reale; 176

Ellenton; 144-145

Emanuel Point Wreck; 120

Emergency Callboxes; 83

Epiphytes; 142,148,157,159

Escambia Bay; 119

- Bridge (I-10); 119
- County; 120

Ester; 153

Everglade,90,95,139-140,154-160

- Draining of; 156,181
- Wildlife MA; 160
- Wonder Gardens; 154

Falling Waters SP; 115

Fantasy of Flight; 95

Fayer Dykes SP; 171

Fires, Forest; 168

Fires, Prescribed; 148

Fisherman's Village; 151

Flagler County; 171

Flagler, Henry; 97,165,167,171

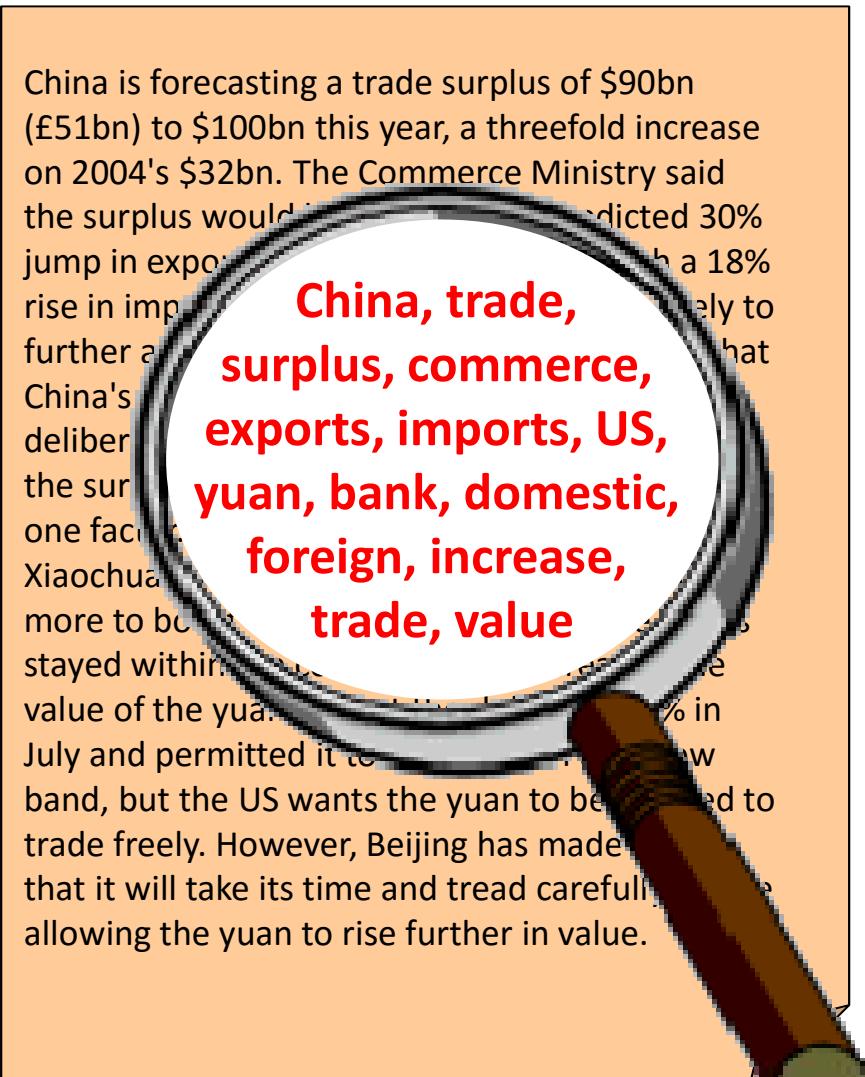
Florida Aquarium; 186

Florida,

- 12,000 years ago; 187
- Cavern SP; 114
- Map of all Expressways; 2-3
- Mus of Natural History; 134
- National Cemetery ; 141
- Part of Africa; 177
- Platform; 187
- Sheriff's Boys Camp; 126
- Sports Hall of Fame; 130
- Sun n Fun Museum; 97
- Supreme Court; 107

Florida's Turnpike (FTP); 178,189

- 25 mile Strip Maps; 66
- Administration; 189
- Coin System; 190
- Exit Services; 189
- HEFT; 76,181,190
- History; 189
- Names; 189
- Service Plazas; 190
- Spur SR91; 76



China is forecasting a trade surplus of \$90bn (£51bn) to \$100bn this year, a threefold increase on 2004's \$32bn. The Commerce Ministry said the surplus would rise by 18% this year, after it predicted 30% jump in exports. China's exports are likely to rise in imports, which will further add to the surplus. China's central bank has deliberately increased the value of the yuan, one factor behind the surpluses. Xiaochuan, the central bank's chief, said more to be done to encourage the yuan to stay within its new range. The US has been pushing for a wider band, but the US wants the yuan to be allowed to trade freely. However, Beijing has made clear that it will take its time and tread carefully, allowing the yuan to rise further in value.

tf-idf weighting

- Term frequency – inverse document frequency
- Describe frame by frequency of each word within it, downweight words that appear often in the database
- (Standard weighting for text retrieval)

$$t_i = \frac{n_{id}}{n_d} \log \frac{N}{n_i}$$

Number of occurrences of word i in document d

Number of words in document d

Total number of documents in database

Number of documents word i occurs in, in whole database

```
graph LR; A[Number of occurrences of word i in document d] --> B["n_id"]; C[Number of words in document d] --> D["n_d"]; E[Total number of documents in database] --> F["N"]; G[Number of documents word i occurs in, in whole database] --> H["n_i"];
```

Query Expansion



Slide credit: Ondrej Chum