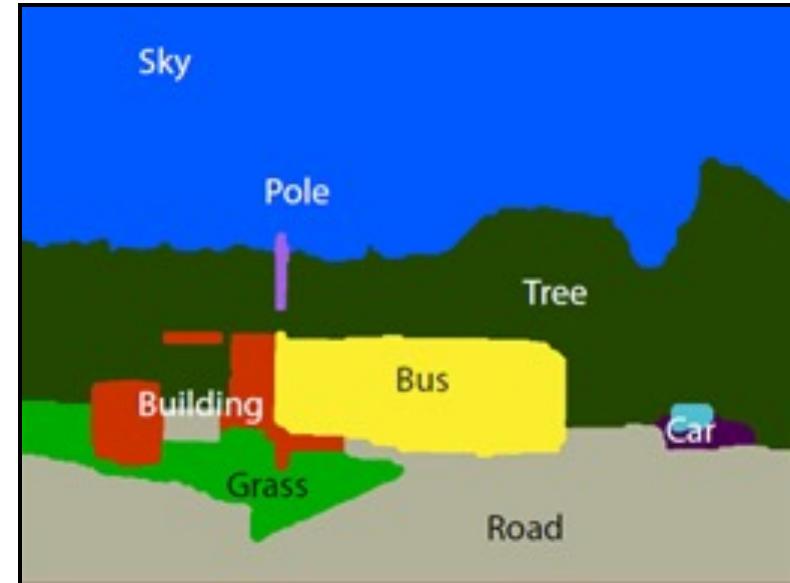


Finding Things: Image Parsing with Regions and Per-Exemplar Detectors



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University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Image parsing

object classes	building	grass	tree	cow	sheep	sky	airplane	water	face	car
bicycle	flower	sign	bird	book	chair	road	cat	dog	body	boat

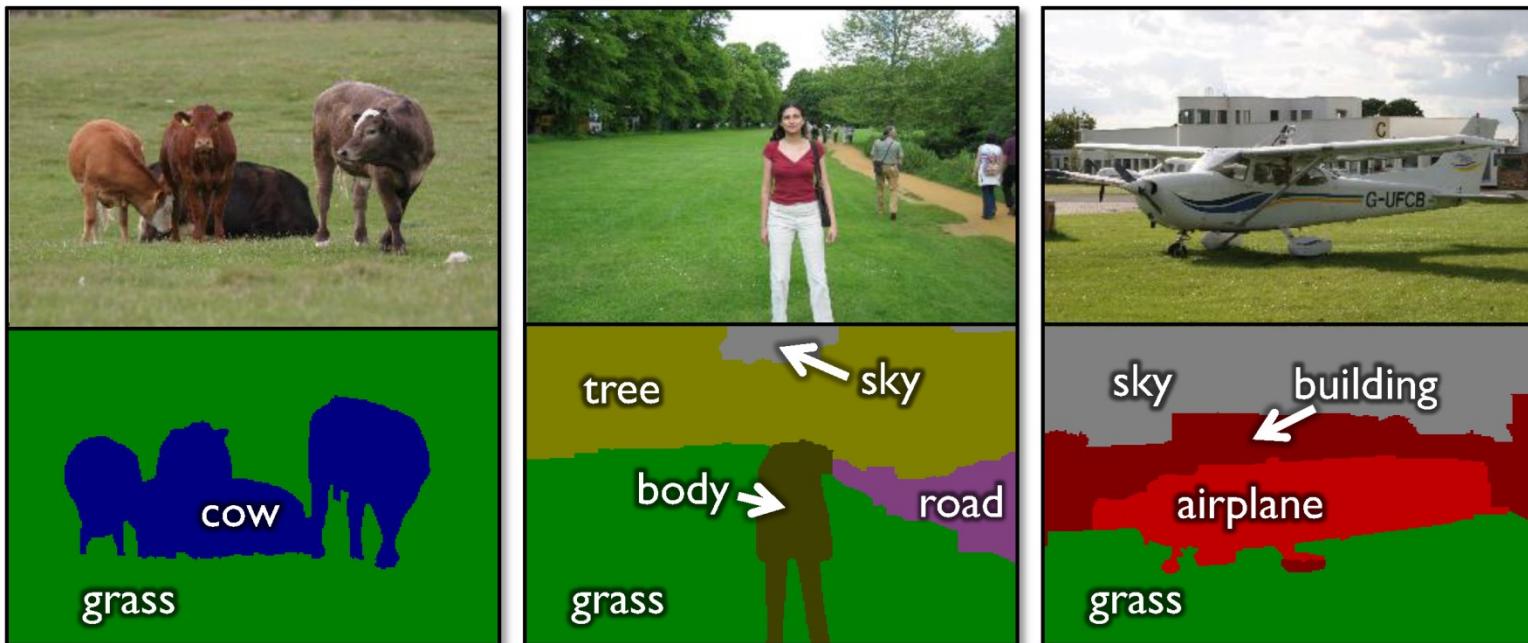
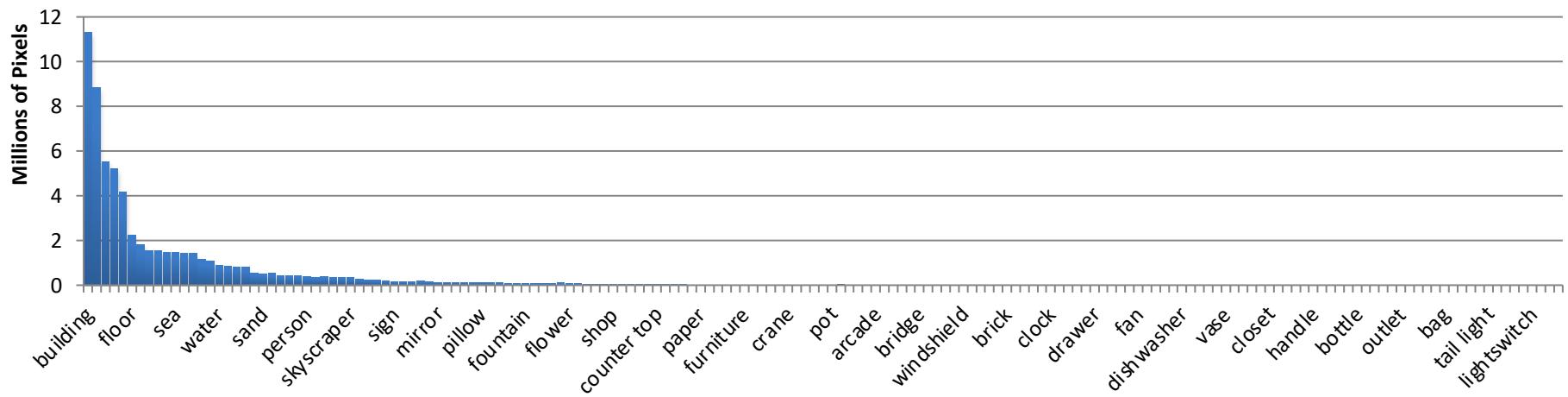


Figure from Shotton et al. (2009)

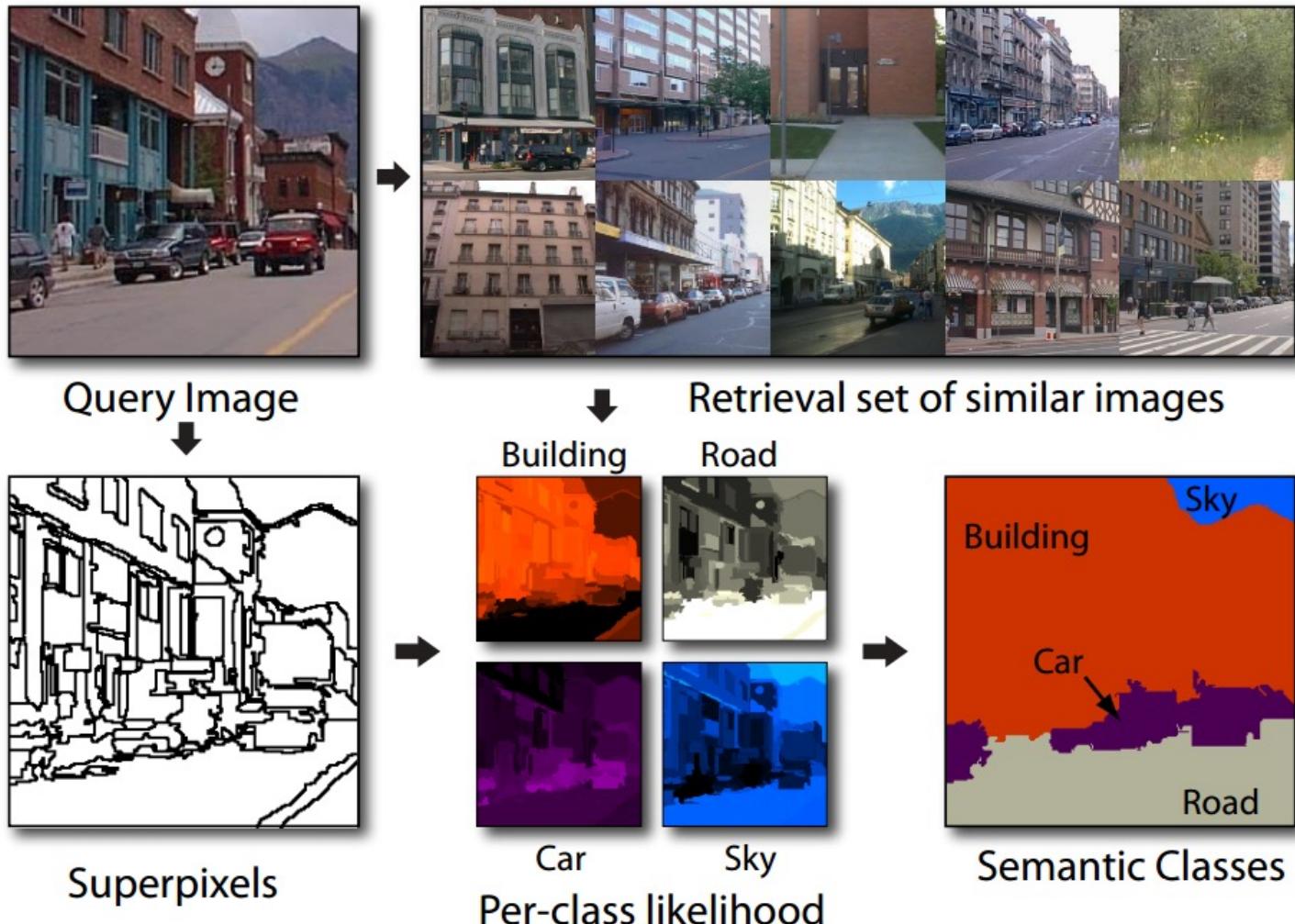
He et al. (2004), Hoiem et al. (2005), Shotton et al. (2006, 2008, 2009), Verbeek and Triggs (2007), Rabinovich et al. (2007), Galleguillos et al. (2008), Brostow et al. (2008), Gould et al. (2009), Sturgess et al. (2009), Zhang et al. (2010), Ladicky et al. (2010), Liu et al. (2011), Floros et al. (2011), Farabet et al. (2012), Eigen and Fergus (2012), Myeong et al. (2012)

Towards broader coverage

Hundreds of classes and tens of thousands of images

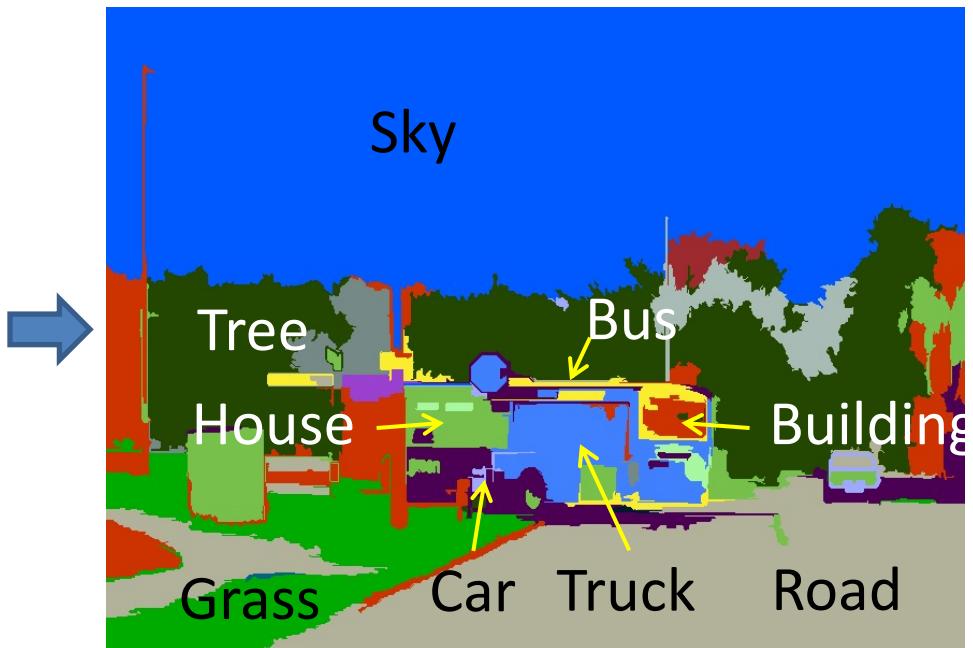


Our previous work region-based parsing

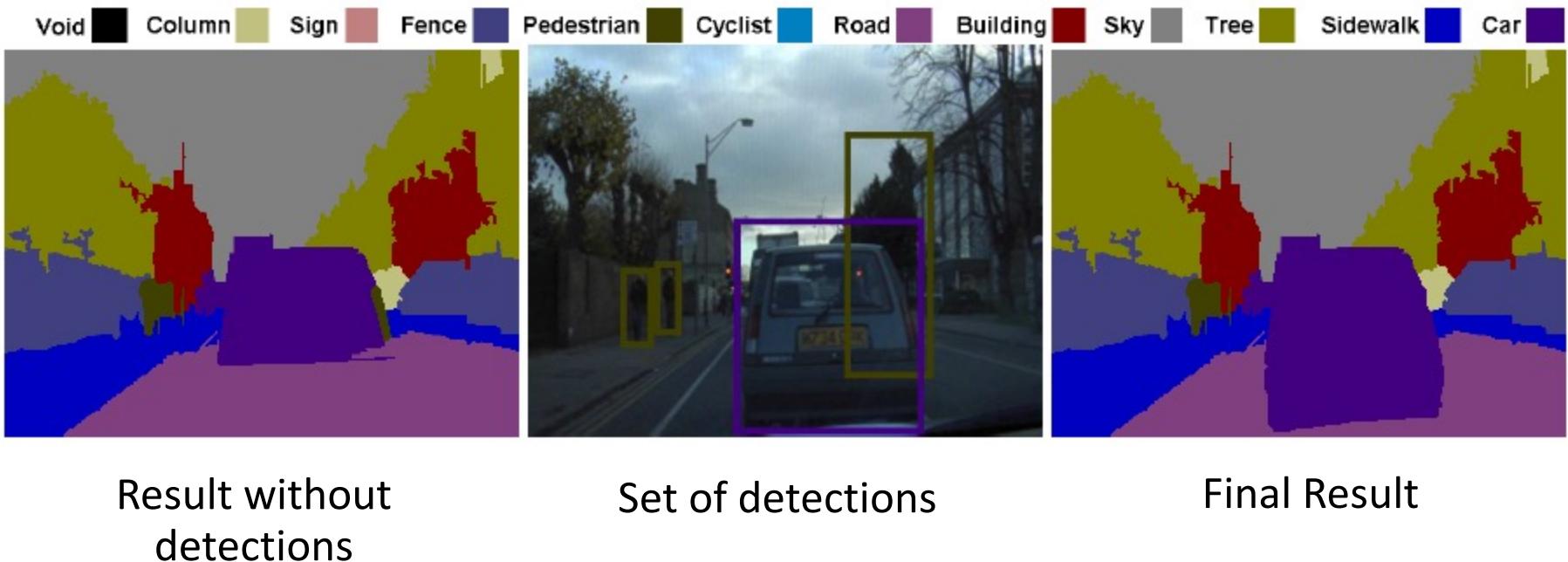


SuperParsing: Scalable Nonparametric Image Parsing with Superpixels
J. Tighe and S. Lazebnik, ECCV 2010, IJCV 2013

Finding Things



To get the things, use detectors



Result without
detections

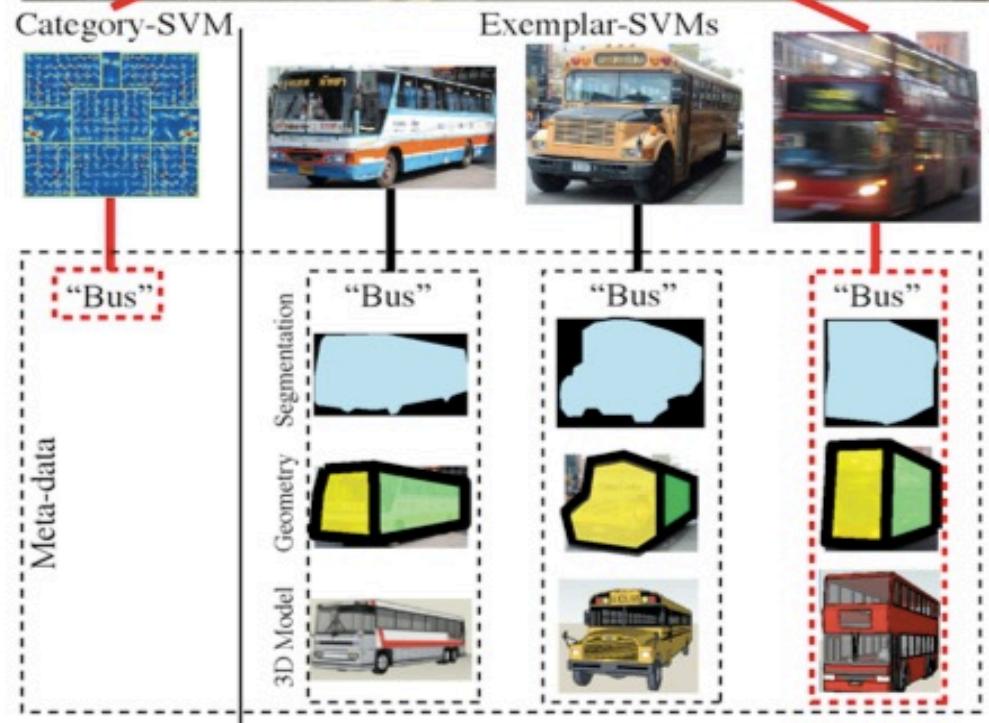
Set of detections

Final Result

Problems with standard sliding window detectors

- They return only bounding box hypotheses, and obtaining segmentation hypotheses from them is challenging
- They do not work well for classes with few training examples and large intra-class variation





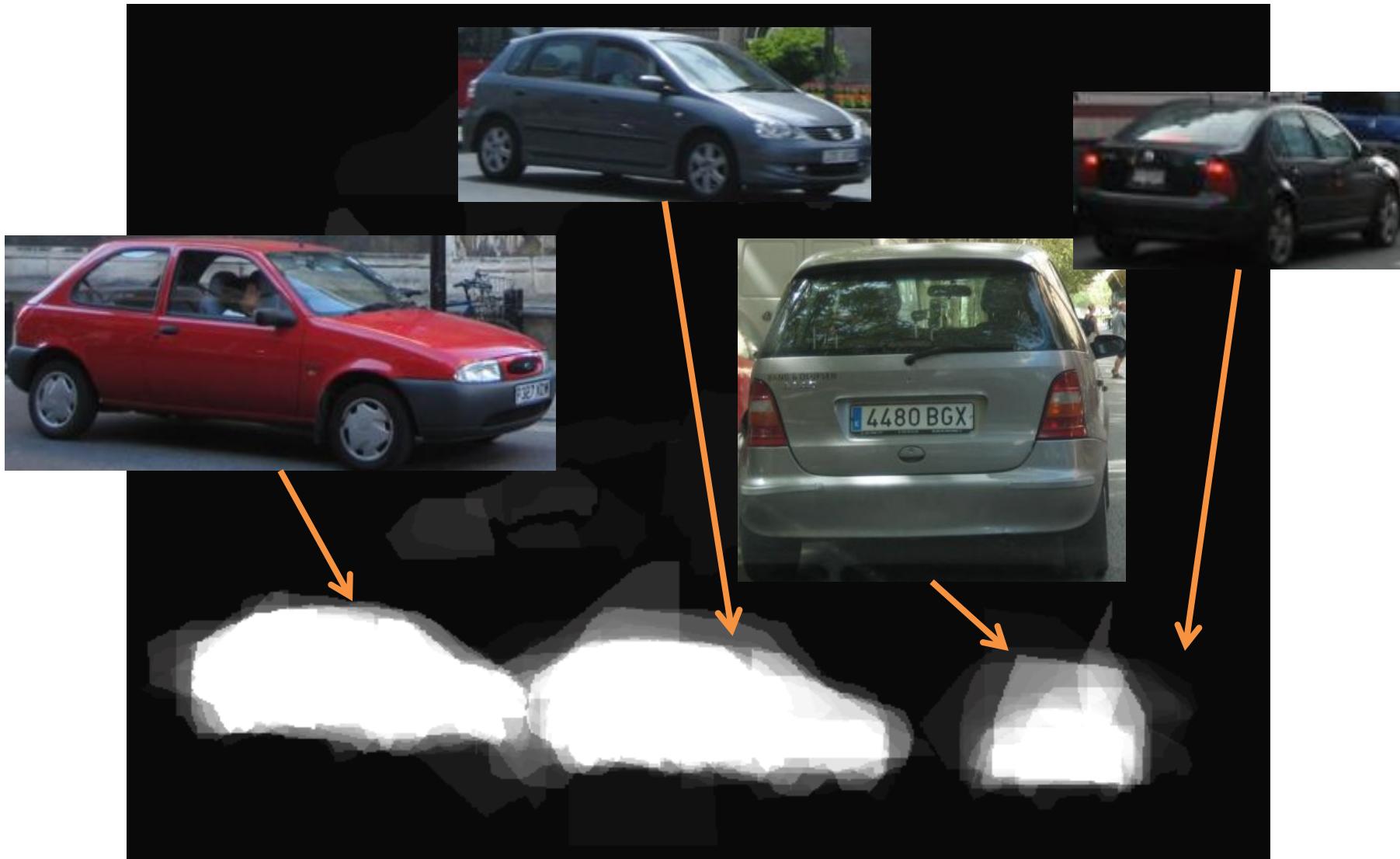
Tomasz Malisiewicz, Abhinav Gupta, Alexei A. Efros
Ensemble of Exemplar-SVMs for Object Detection and Beyond. In ICCV 2011

Our approach



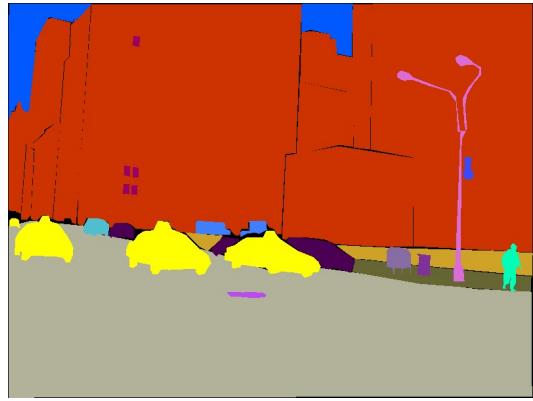
Test image

Detector-based data term





Query image



Ground truth

taxi	truck
car	person
building	mailbox
road	van
sky	window
fence	trash can
sidewalk	manhole
streetlight	traffic light

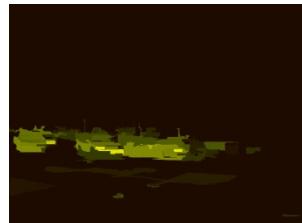


Query image



Ground truth

taxi	truck
car	person
building	mailbox
road	van
sky	window
fence	trash can
sidewalk	manhole
streetlight	traffic light



taxi



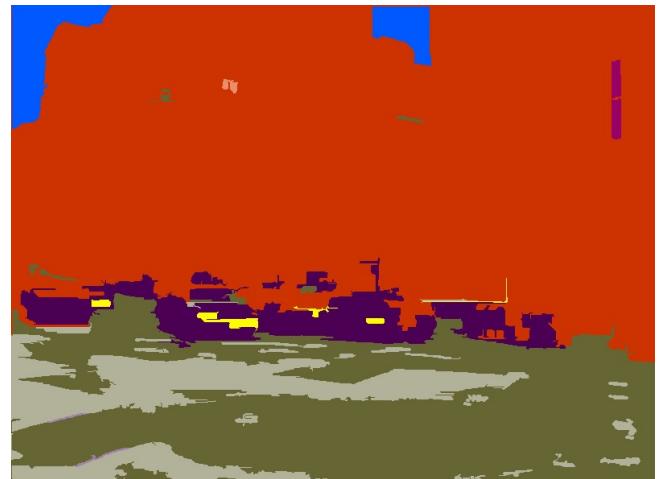
car



road



building



Region-based parsing result (67.2%)



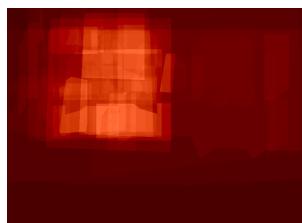
taxi



car



road



building



Detector-based parsing result (50.8%)



Query image



Ground truth

taxi	truck
car	person
building	mailbox
road	van
sky	window
fence	trash can
sidewalk	manhole
streetlight	traffic light



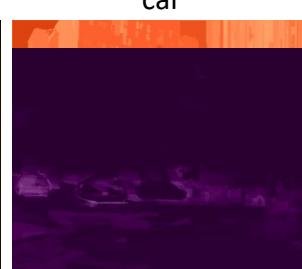
taxi



car



taxi



car



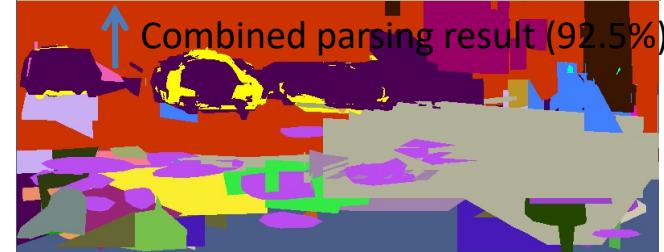
road



building



Region-based parsing result (67.2%)



Detector-based parsing result (50.8%)



Query image

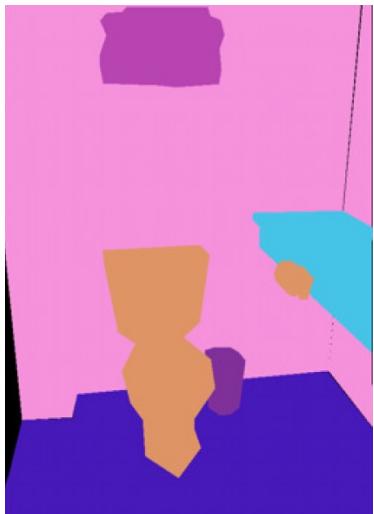


Ground truth

toilet	pot
plate	glass
wall	cup
counter top	tree
floor	painting
mirror	towel
person	trash can



Query image

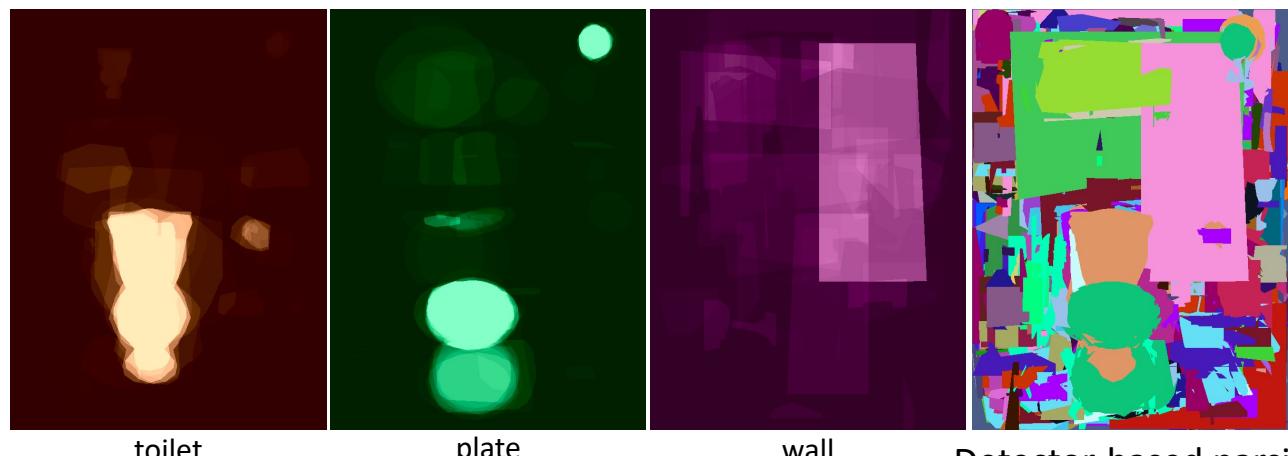


Ground truth

toilet	pot
plate	glass
wall	cup
counter top	tree
floor	painting
mirror	towel
person	trash can



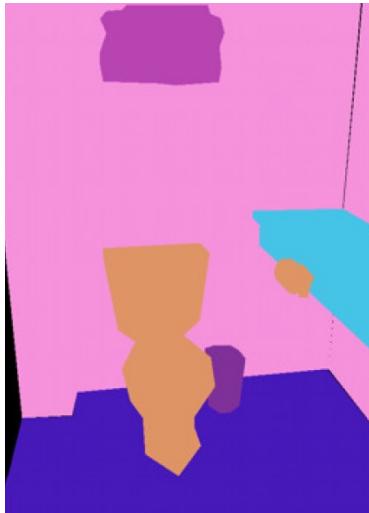
Region-based parsing
result (30.9%)



Detector-based parsing
result (24.8%)

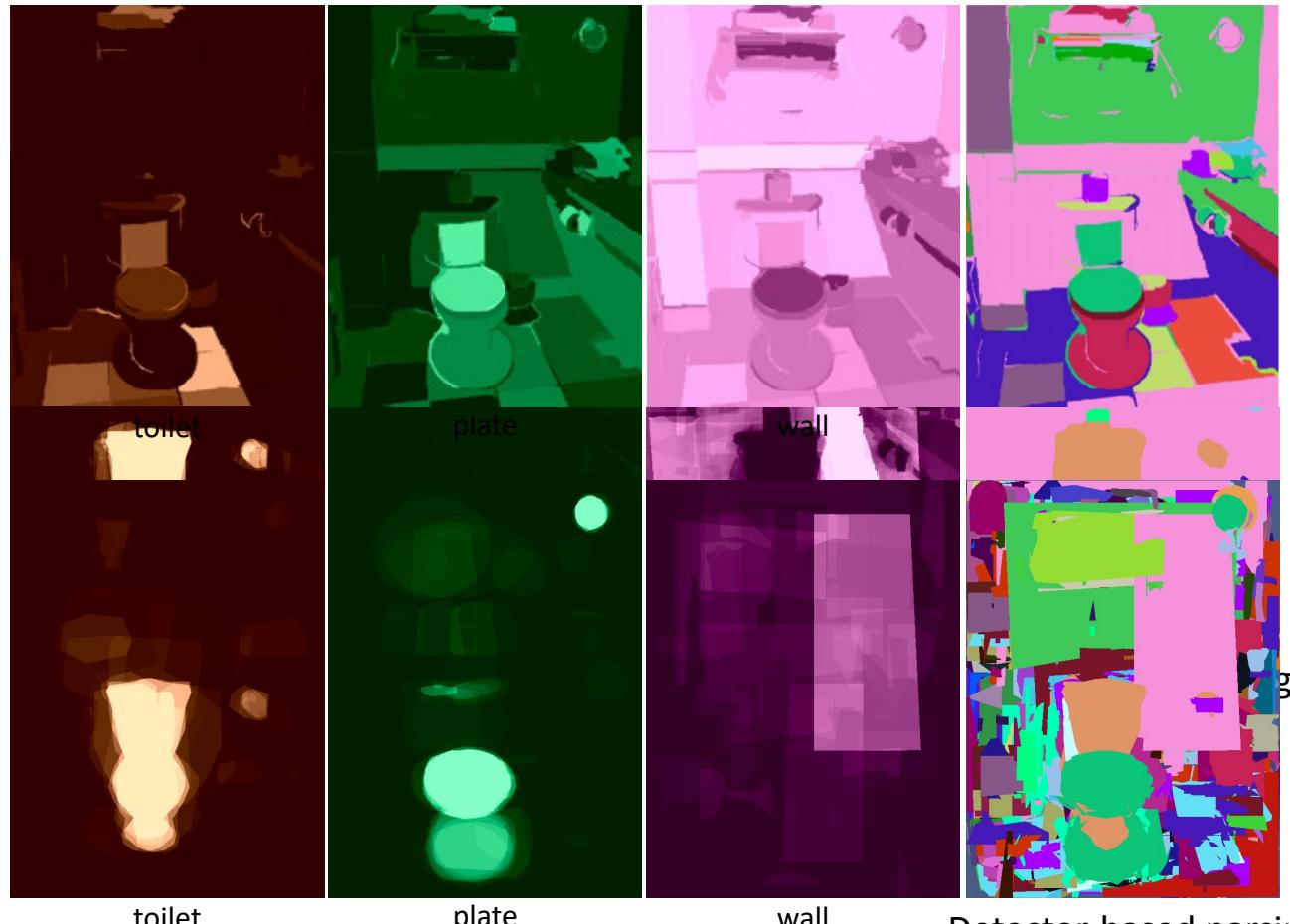


Query image



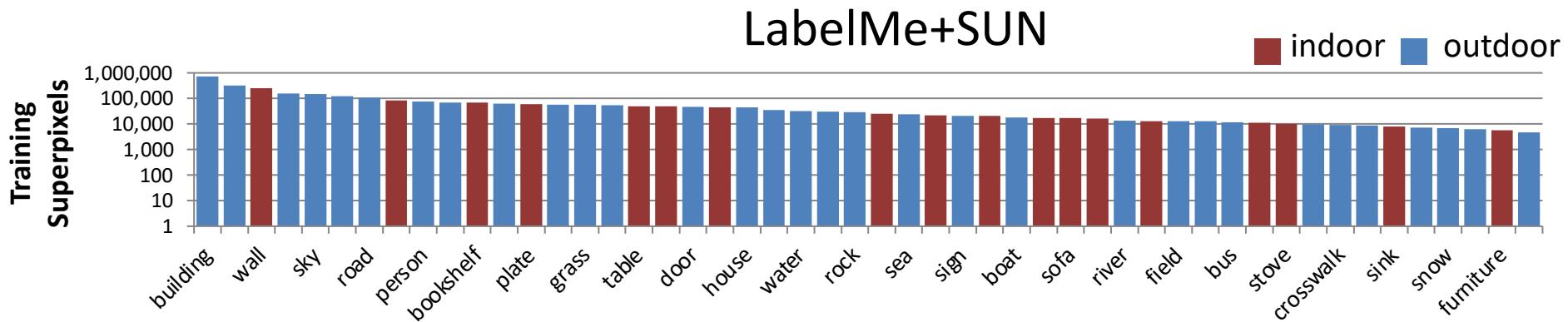
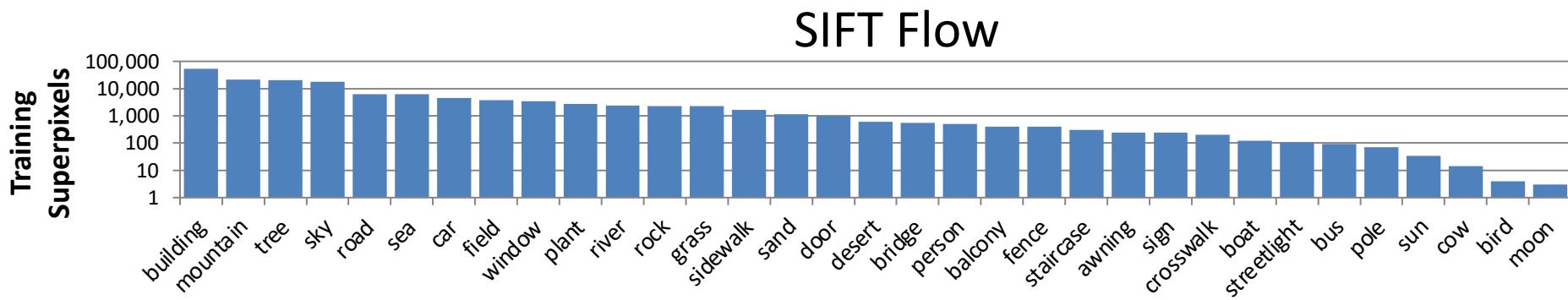
Ground truth

toilet	pot
plate	glass
wall	cup
counter top	tree
floor	painting
mirror	towel
person	trash can



Evaluation: Datasets

	Training Images	Test Images	Labels
SIFT Flow (Liu et al., 2009)	2,488	200	33
LabelMe+SUN	45,176	500	232

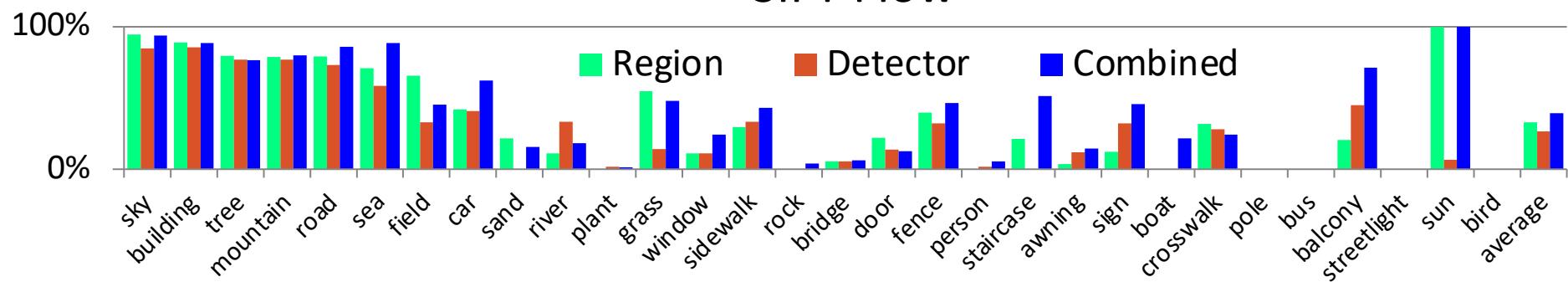


Quantitative evaluation

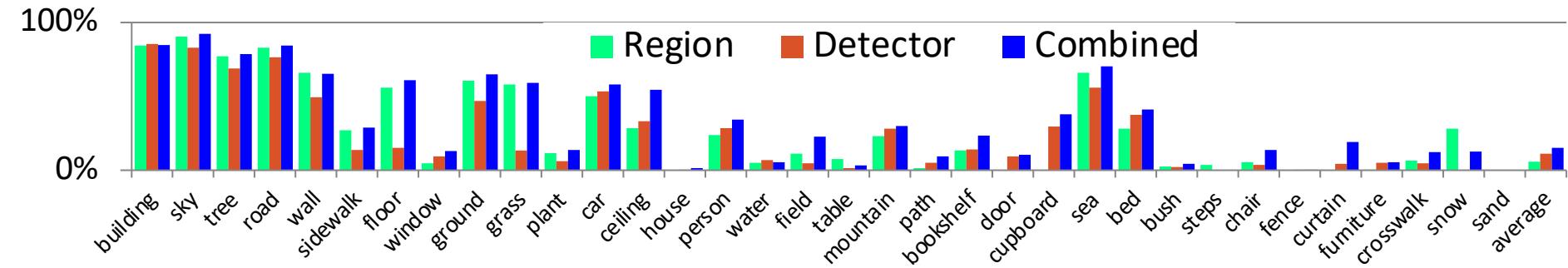
	Region-based	Detector-based	Region + Detector Combined
SIFT Flow (Liu et al., 2009)	77.7 (32.8)	71.1 (26.7)	78.6 (39.2)
LabelMe+SUN	58.3 (5.9)	52.5 (11.3)	61.4 (15.2)

Per-pixel rate (average per-class rate)

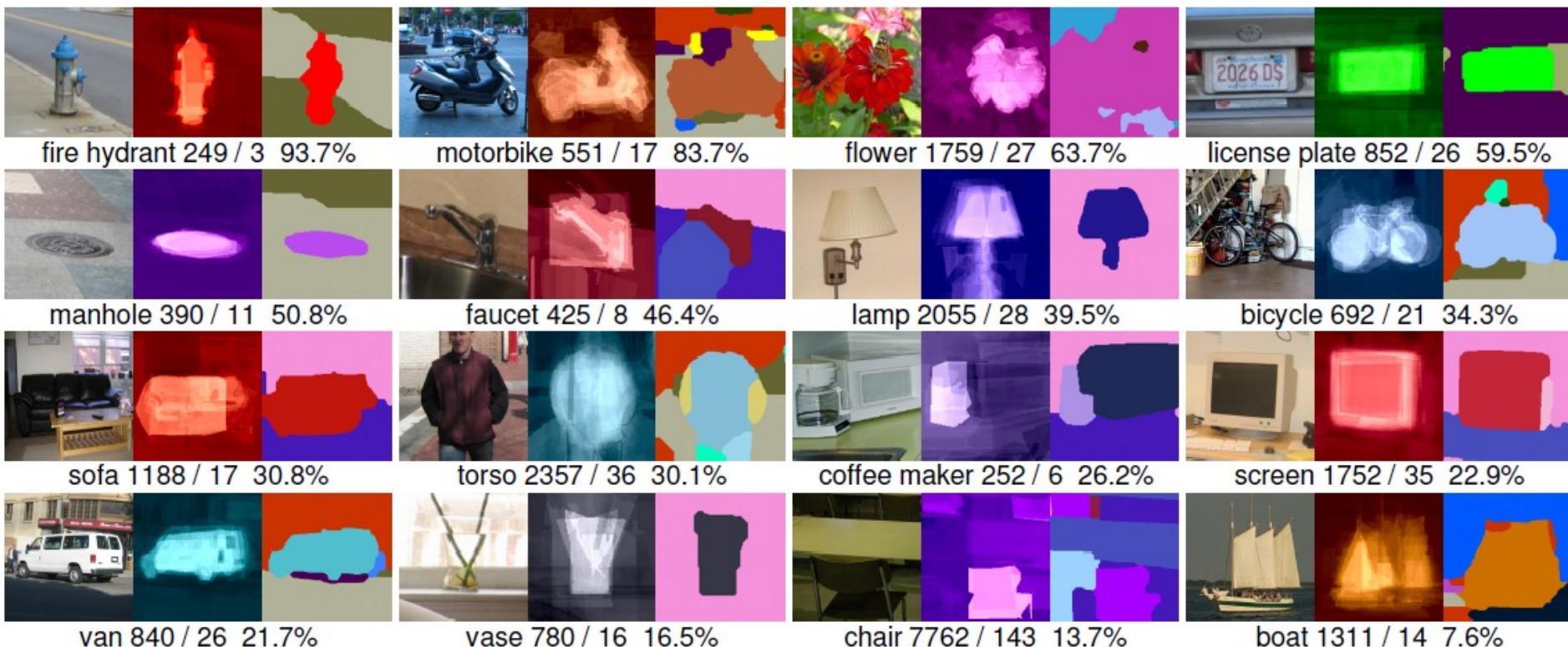
SIFT Flow



LabelMe+SUN



Toward Broad Coverage



Comparison to state of the art

SIFT Flow	Per-Pixel	Per-Class
Our approach	78.6	39.2
Tighe and Lazebnik (2013)	77.0	30.1
Liu et al. (2011)	76.7	N/A
Farabet et al. (2012)	78.5	29.6
Farabet et al. balanced (2012)	74.2	46.0
Eigen and Fergus (2012)	77.1	32.5
Myeong et al. (2012)	77.1	32.3

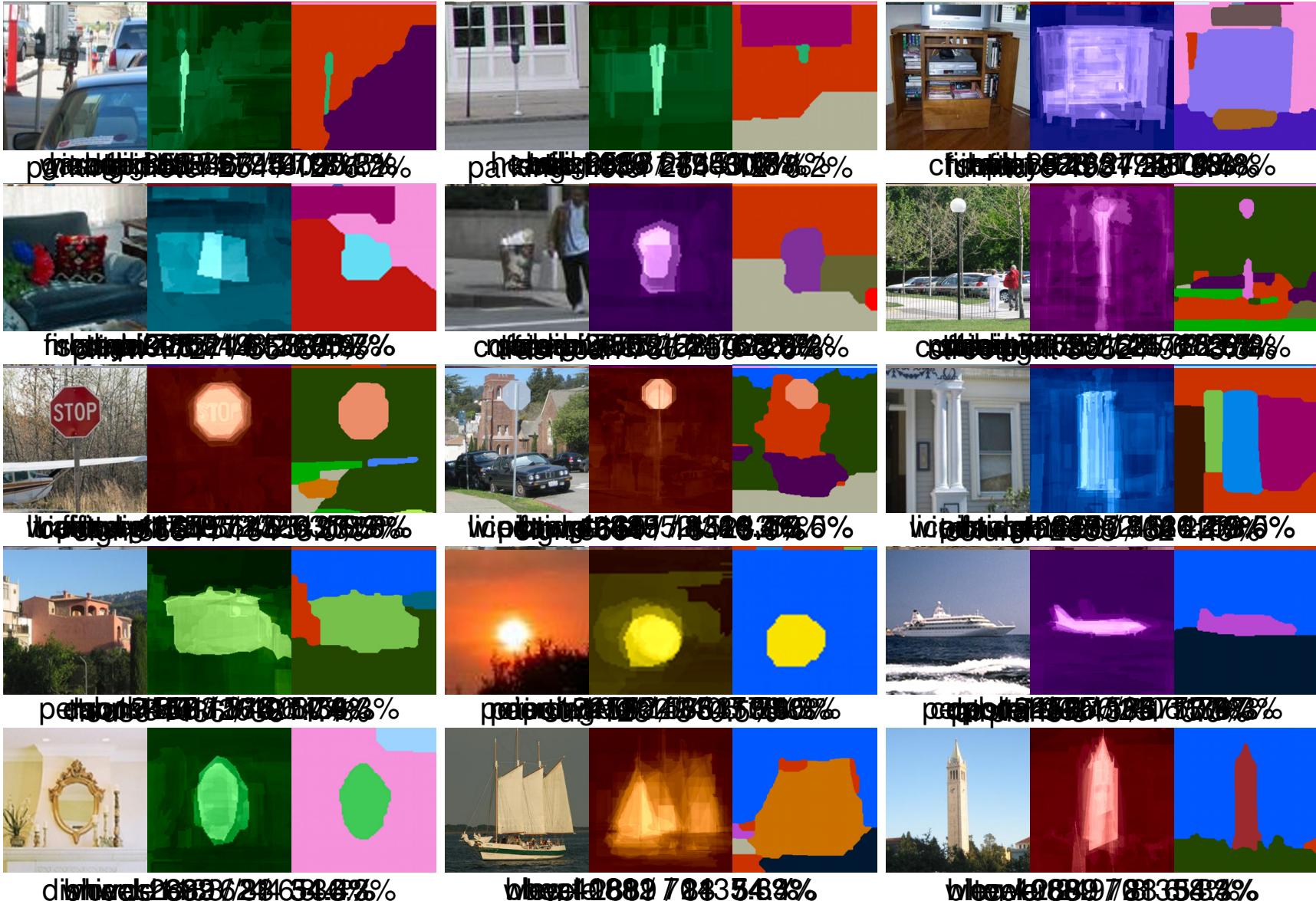
Comparison to state of the art

LabelMe+SUN	Per-Pixel	Per-Class
Our approach	61.4	15.2
Outdoor	65.5	15.3
Indoor	46.3	12.2
Tighe and Lazebnik (2013)	54.9	7.1
Outdoor	60.8	7.7
Indoor	32.1	4.8

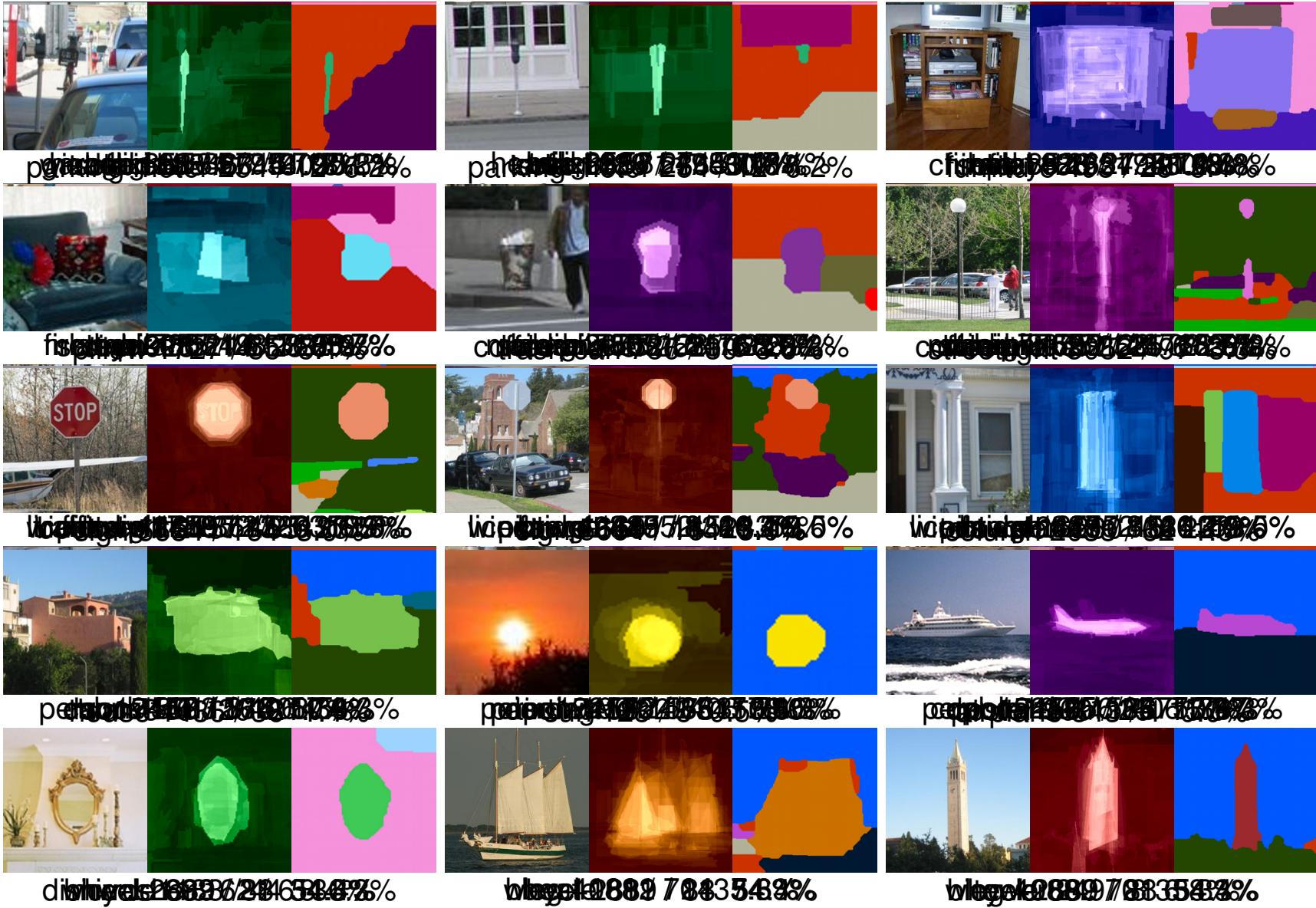
Now what?

- Other researchers should push for bigger datasets, broader coverage
- For us – lots more work to do
 - Improve computational efficiency of exemplar SVM training: try whitened HOG approach of Hariharan et al. (ECCV 2012)
 - Leverage the object separation the per-exemplar detectors are already providing to separate the objects in our final parsing

Code and data publicly available on our websites:
<http://www.cs.unc.edu/~jtighe/Papers/CVPR13/>



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