

# Formulating Structure for Vision Problems

Ziwei Liu

Department of Information Engineering  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

# Appetizer

- A mathematician is a person who can find analogies between theorems.
- A better mathematician is one who can see analogies between proofs.
- And the best mathematician can notice analogies between theories.
- One can imagine that the ultimate mathematician is one who can see analogies between analogies.

# Outline

- **Input Structure:** patch, image, video, multi-modality ...
- **Model Structure:** information flow + regularization
- **Target Structure:** label, sequence, mask, multi-task ...

# Content

Lessons Learned (**Geometry + Semantics**)

Random Thoughts (**Inverse Thinking**)

No Equations (**Fast Forward**)

# Input Structure

- Case Study I —— low-level vision tasks



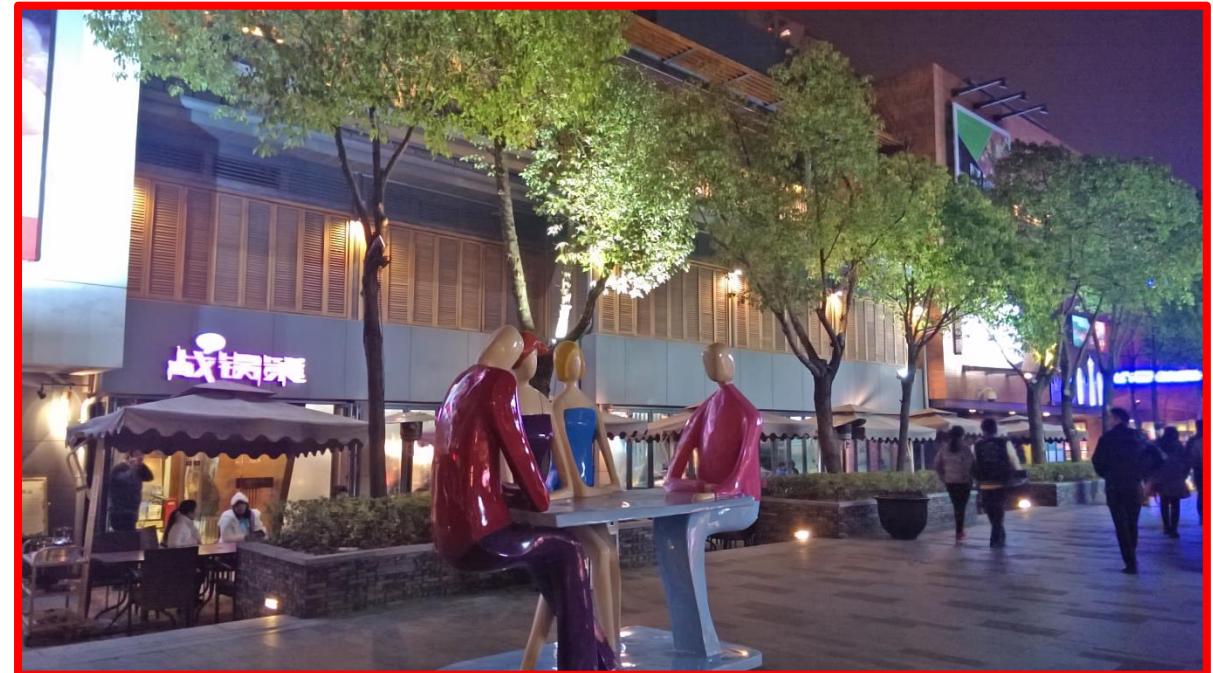
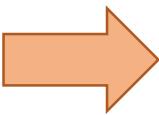
Saturating  
Performance

# Input Structure

- Case Study I —— low-level vision tasks



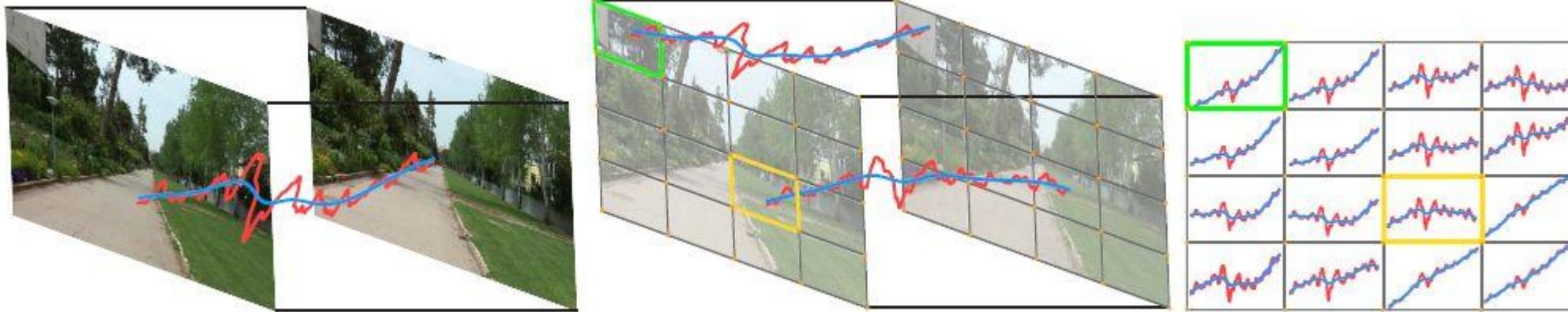
noisy burst images



a clean image

# Input Structure

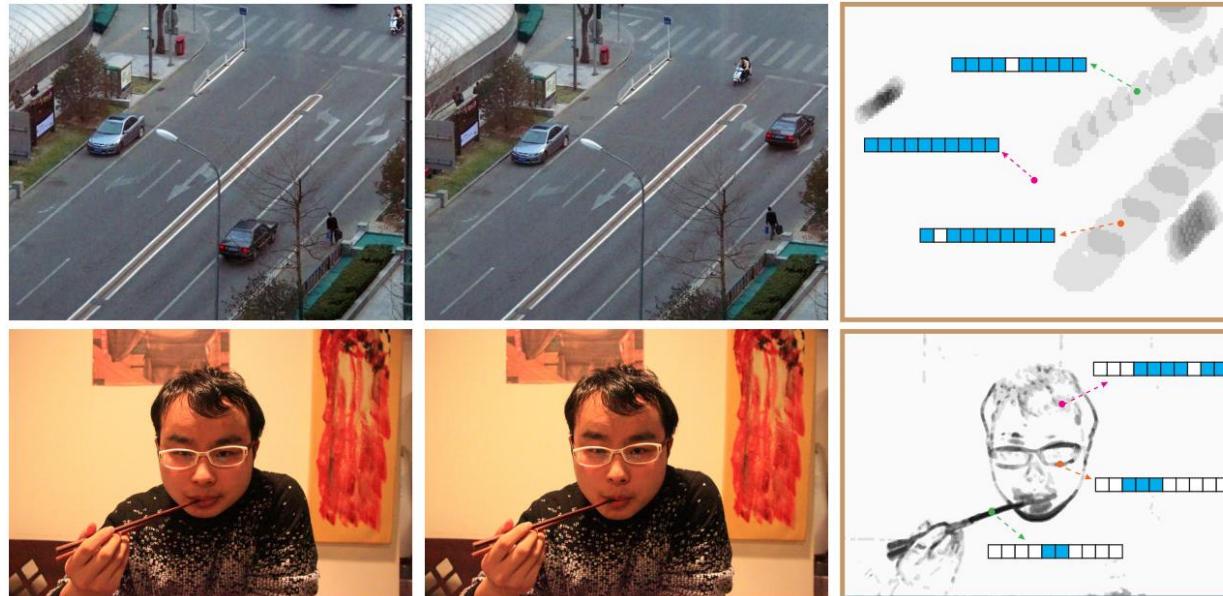
- Case Study I —— low-level vision tasks



Data Alignment I:  
Geometry

# Input Structure

- Case Study I —— low-level vision tasks



Data Alignment II:  
Semantics

# Input Structure

- Case Study I —— low-level vision tasks



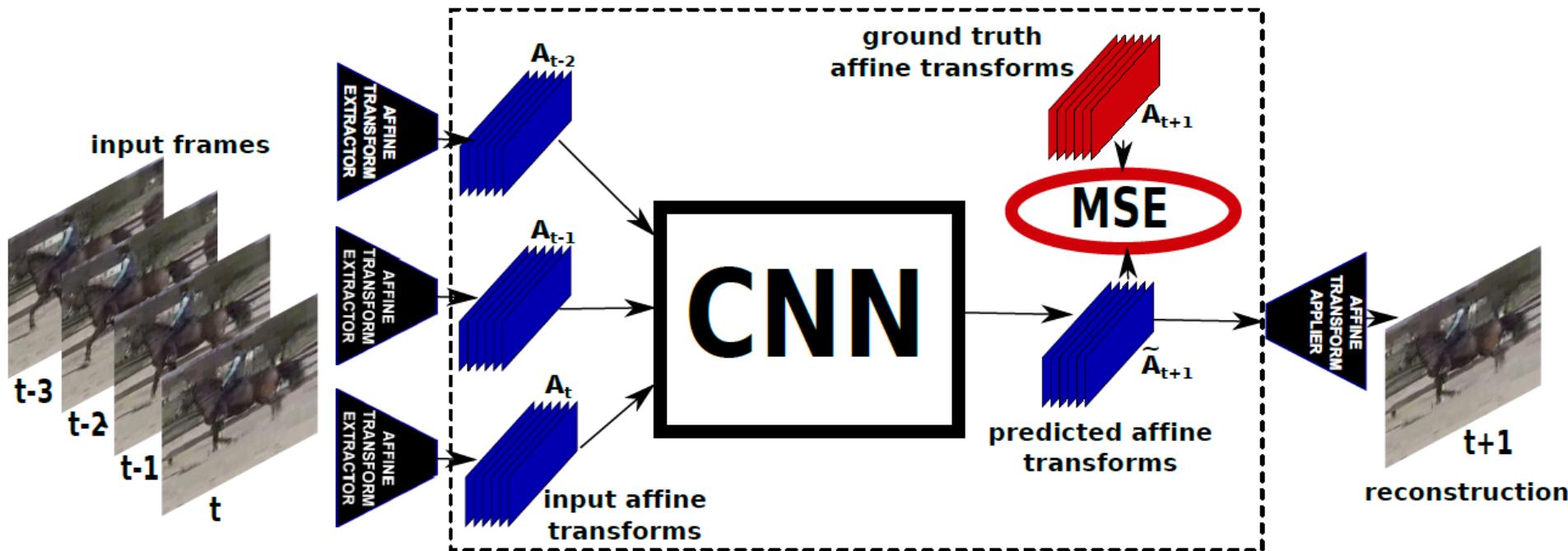
High Dynamic Range



Auto Smiling

# Input Structure

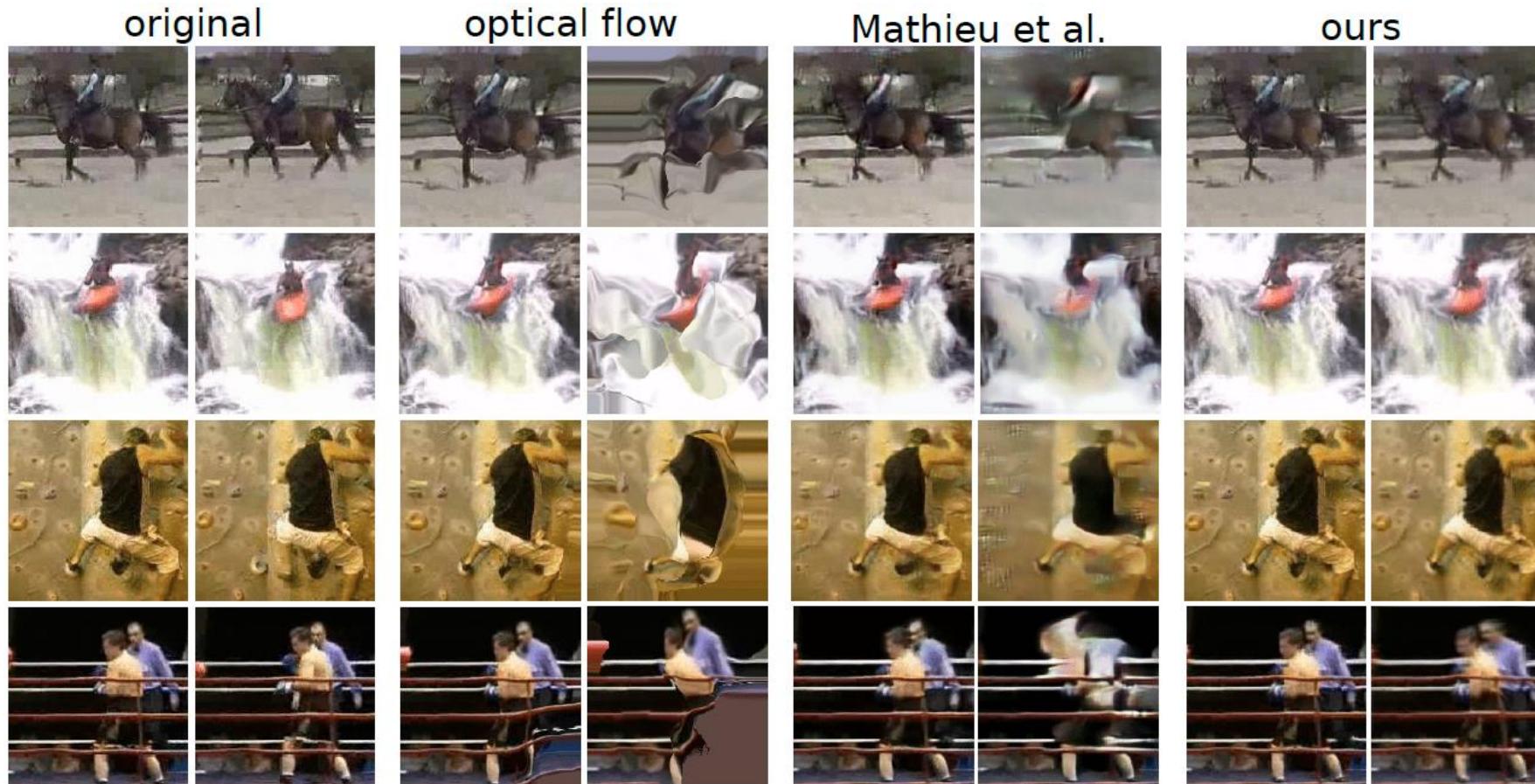
- Case Study I —— low-level vision tasks



Inverse Thinking

# Input Structure

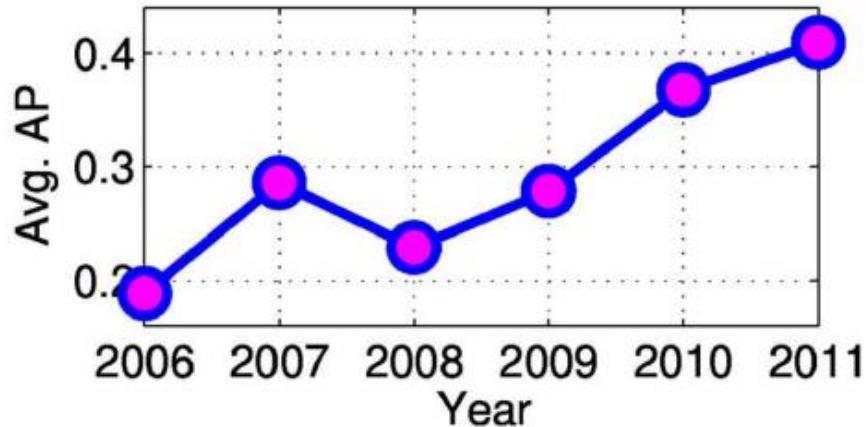
- Case Study I —— low-level vision tasks



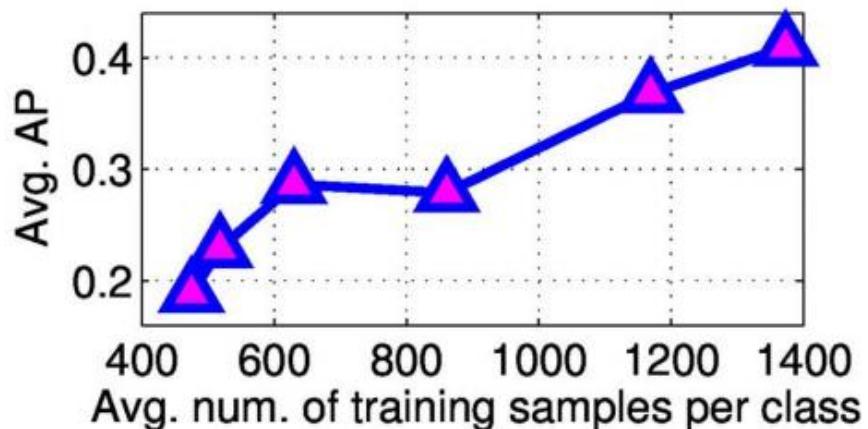
Graphics  
+  
Vision

# Input Structure

- Case Study II —— high-level vision tasks



Data improvement?  
Model improvement?



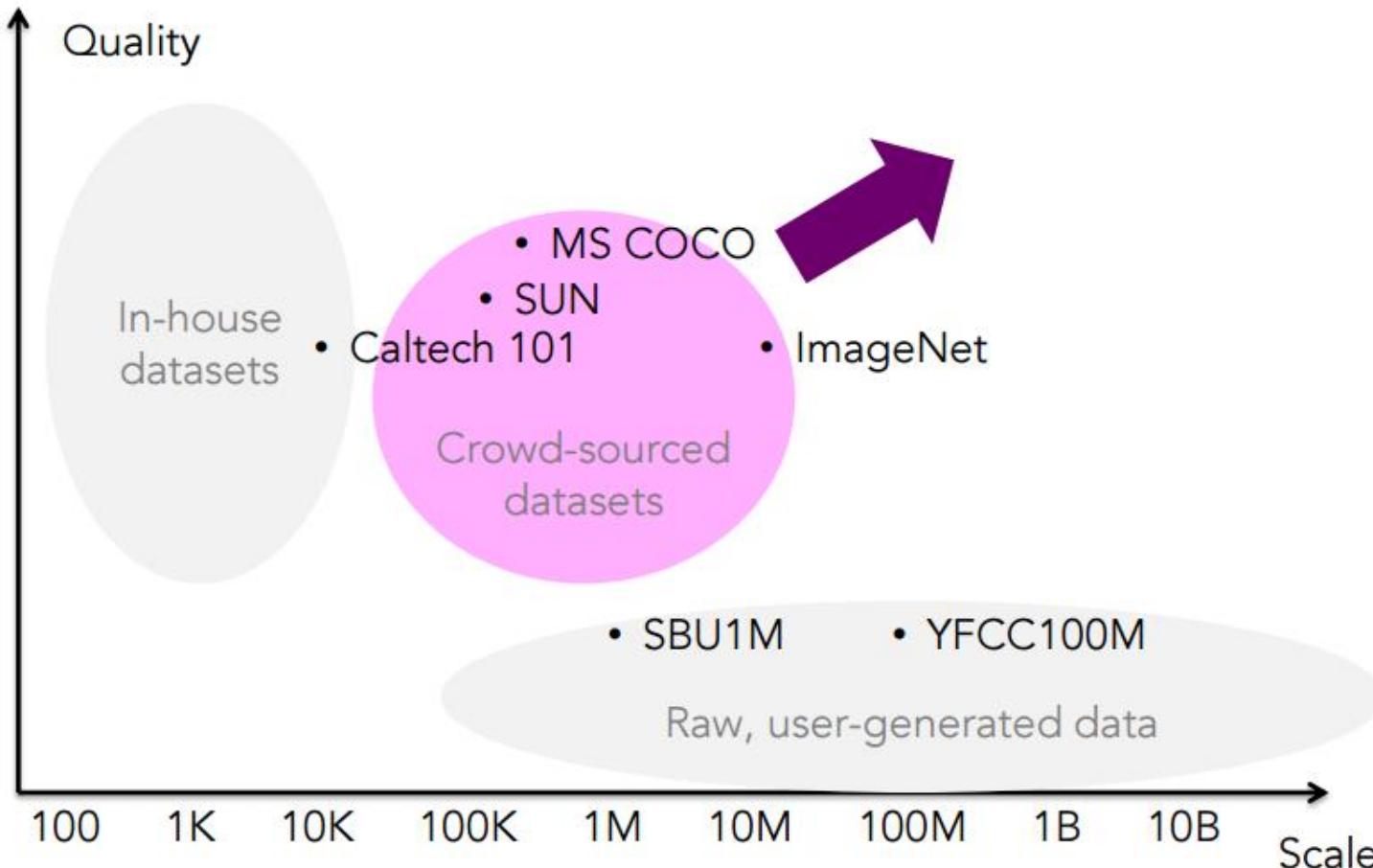
X Zhu et al. Do We Need  
More Training Data? IJCV  
2015

More data

We need both

# Input Structure

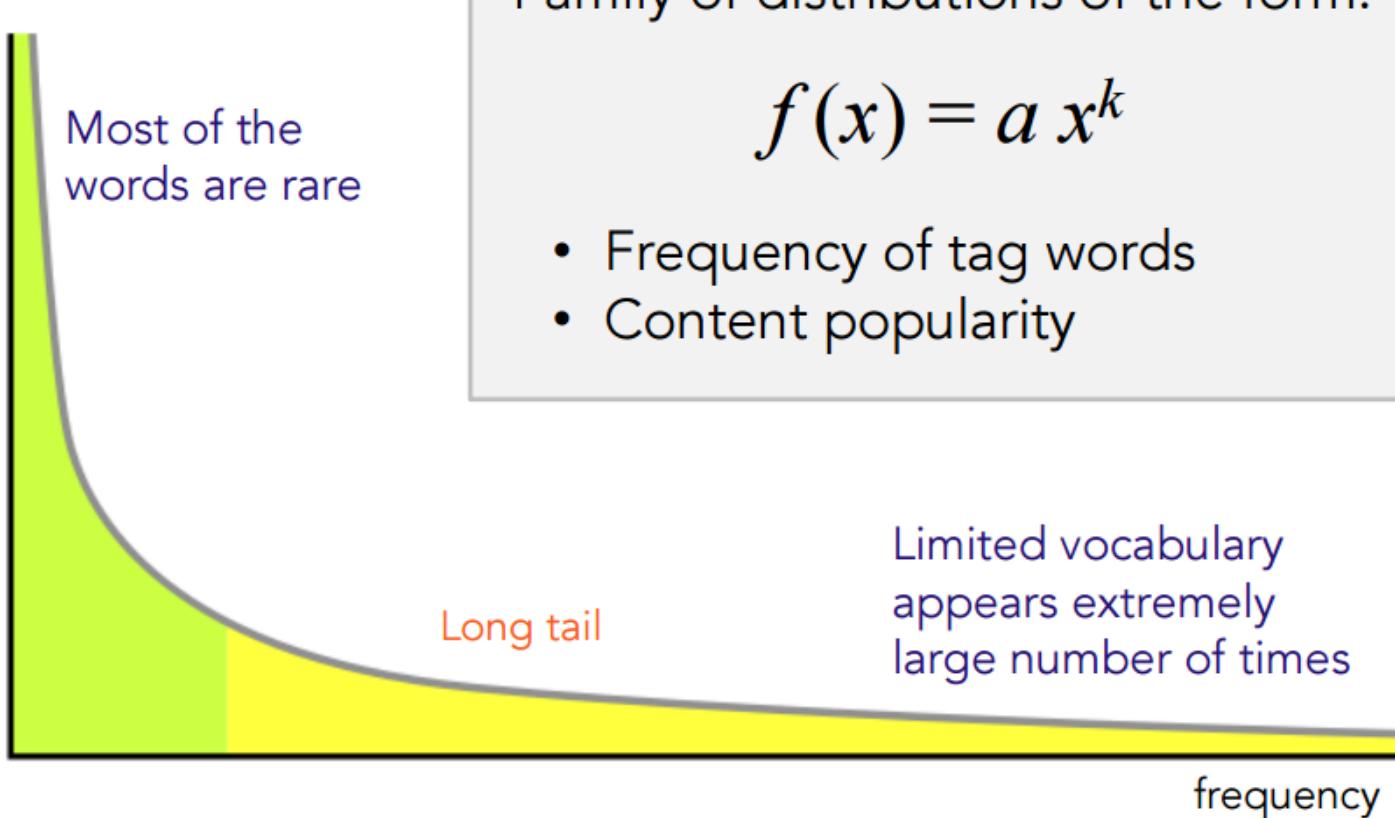
- Case Study II —— high-level vision tasks



Quality v.s. scale

# Input Structure

- Case Study II —— high-level vision tasks



Family of distributions of the form:

$$f(x) = a x^k$$

- Frequency of tag words
- Content popularity

Power laws

# Input Structure

- Case Study II — high-level vision tasks
  - User-generated content does not contain clean data
    - Non-visual texts / tags
    - Tags tend to have high precision, low recall
    - Frequency issue
  - Hopefully, large data-size resolves issues

Learning from  
online content

# Input Structure

- Case Study II —— high-level vision tasks

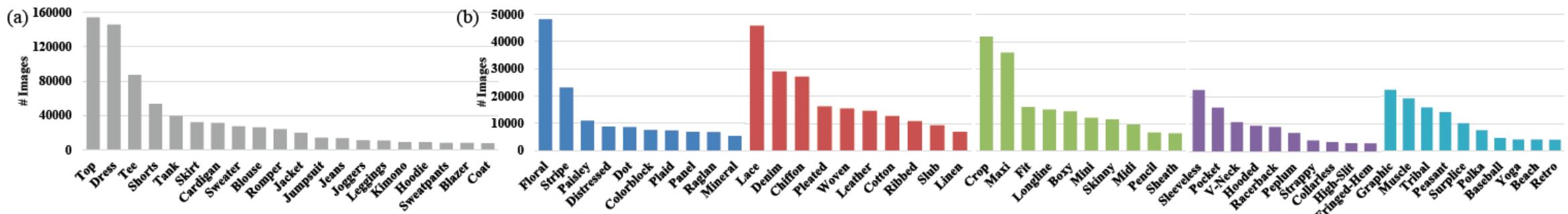


Data Alignment I:  
Geometry

Data Alignment II:  
Semantics

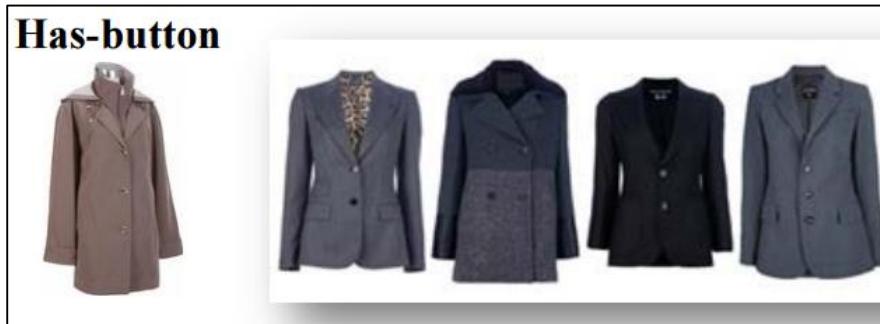
# Input Structure

- Case Study II —— high-level vision tasks



# Input Structure

- Case Study II —— high-level vision tasks



Similar Style Retrieval



Cloth Spotting in Video



Street-to-shop



Fashion Assistant

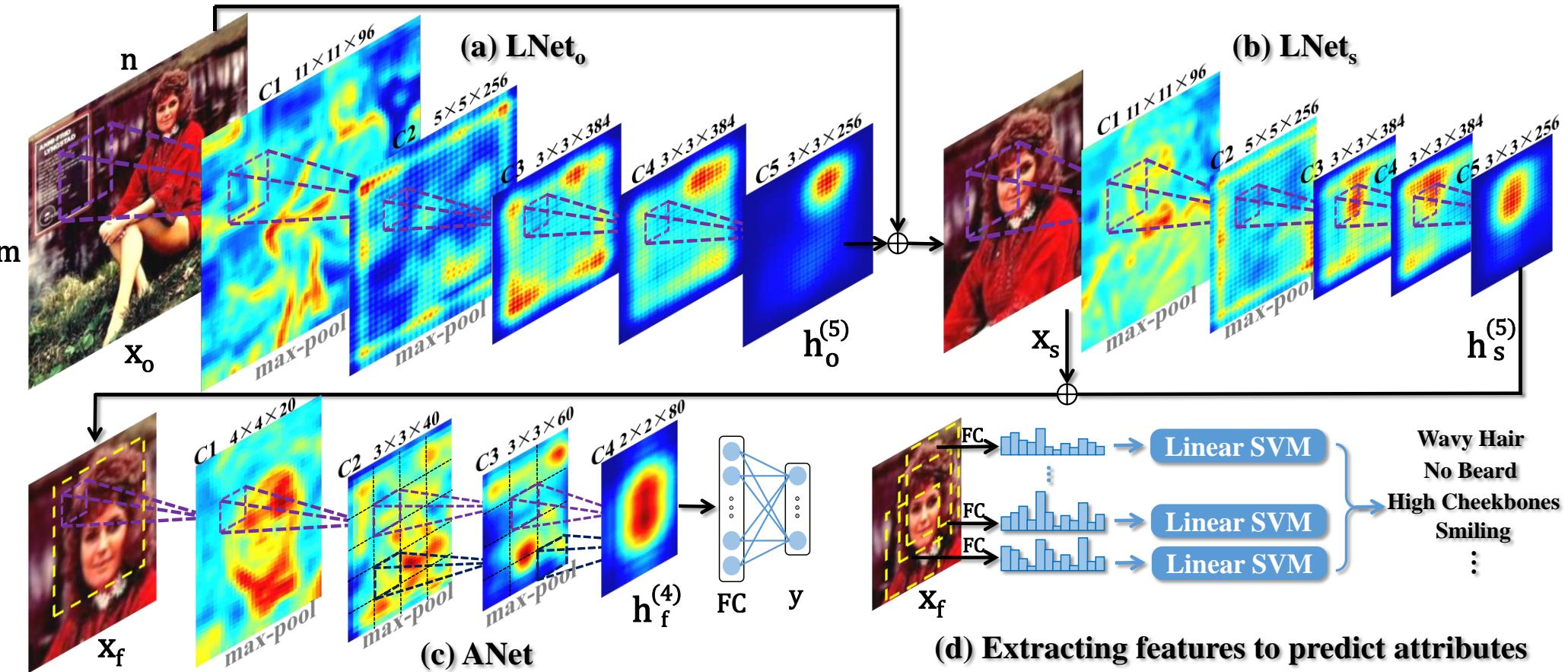
# Model Structure

- Case Study —— facial attributes prediction



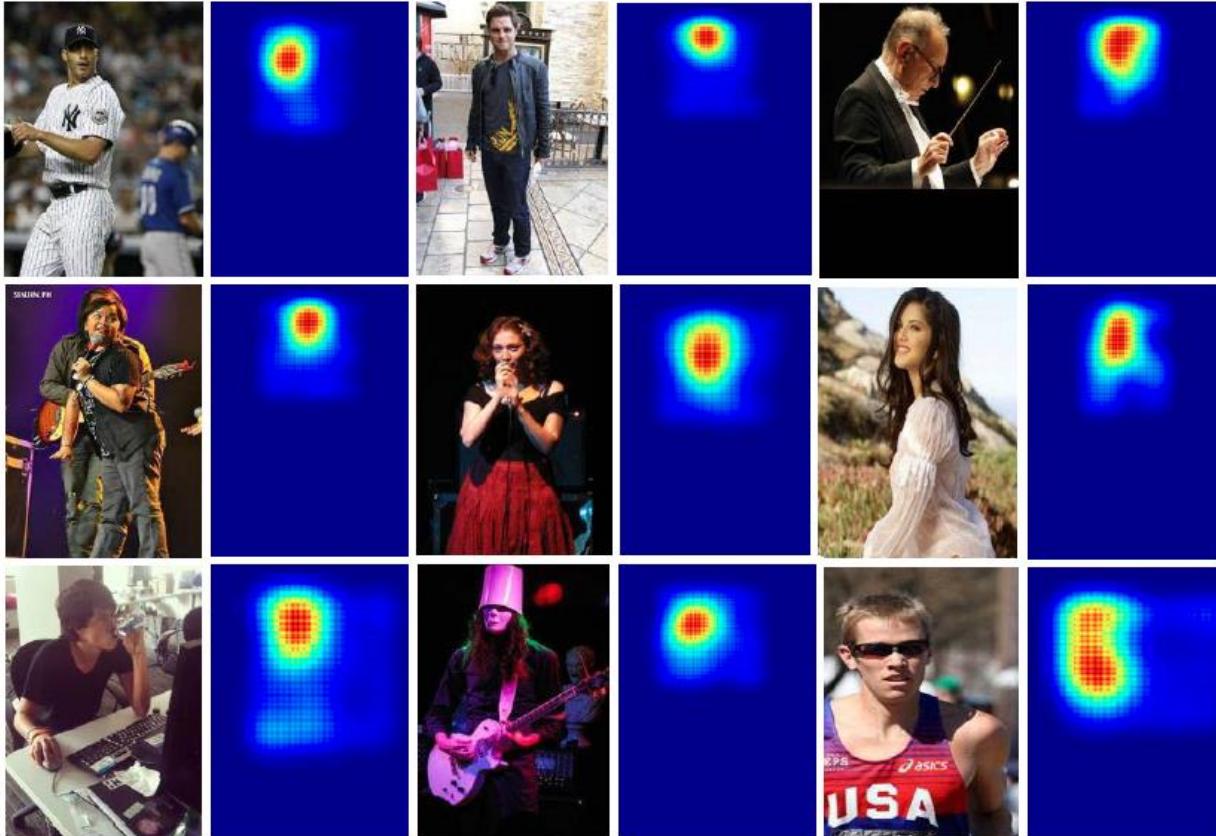
# Model Structure

- Case Study I —— facial attributes prediction



# Model Structure

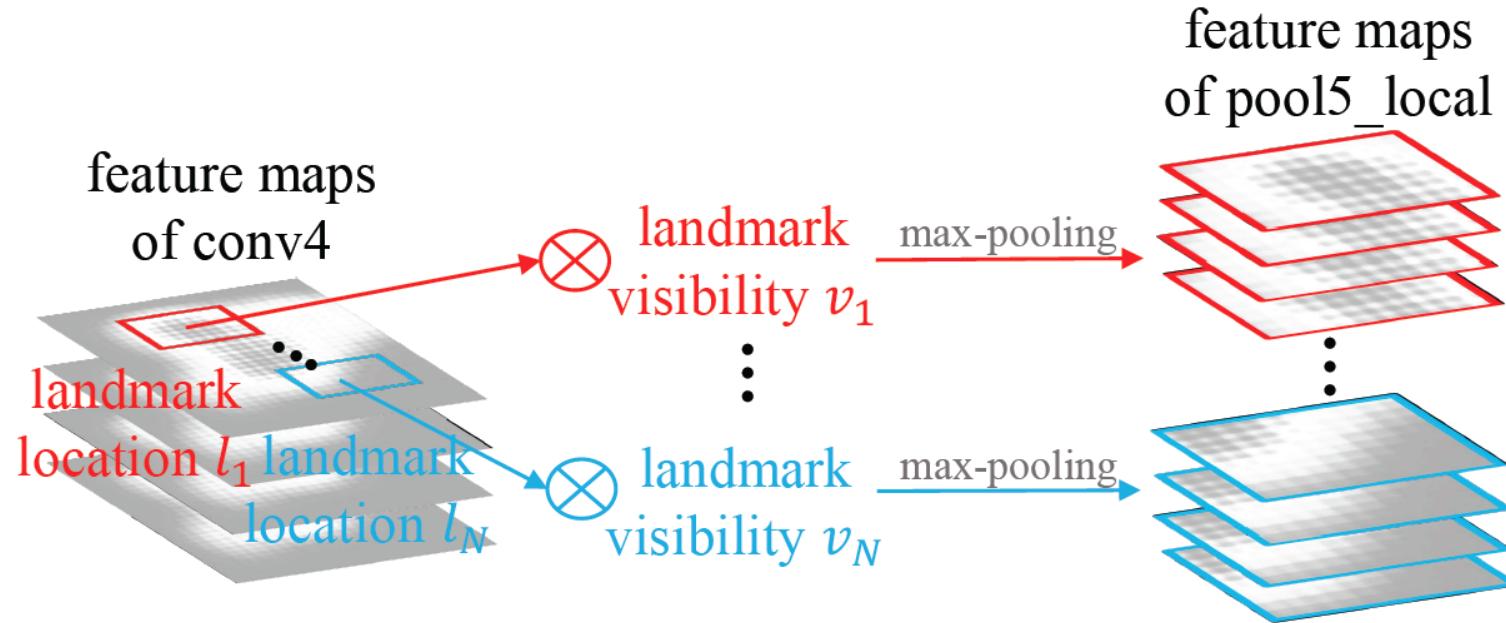
- Model Alignment I —— geometry



Attention to  
salient regions

# Model Structure

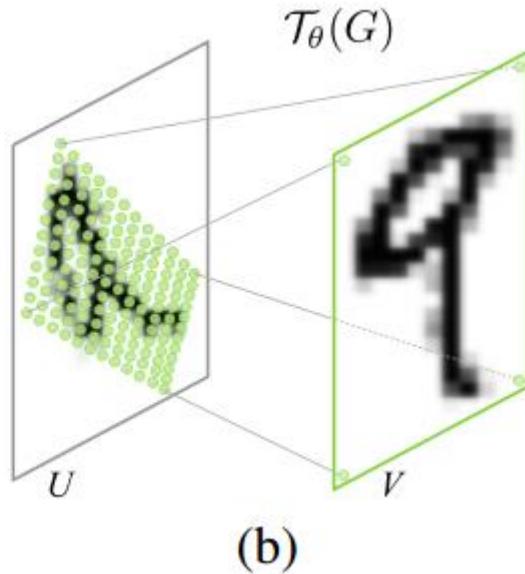
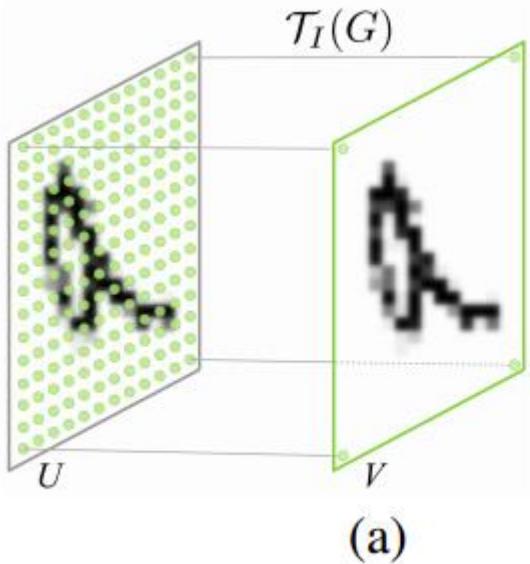
- Model Alignment I —— geometry



Pool features from  
salient regions

# Model Structure

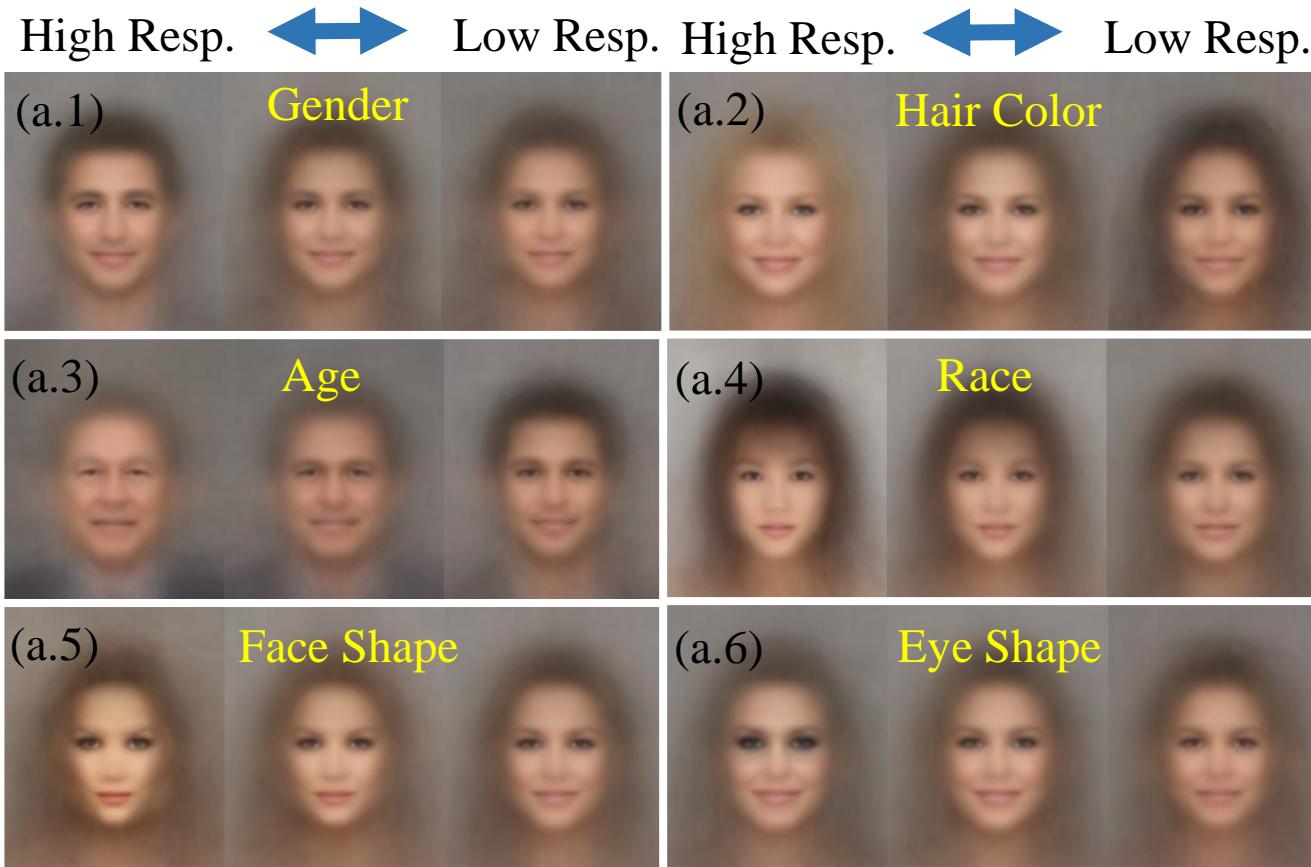
- Model Alignment I —— geometry



Transform features  
to canonical position

# Model Structure

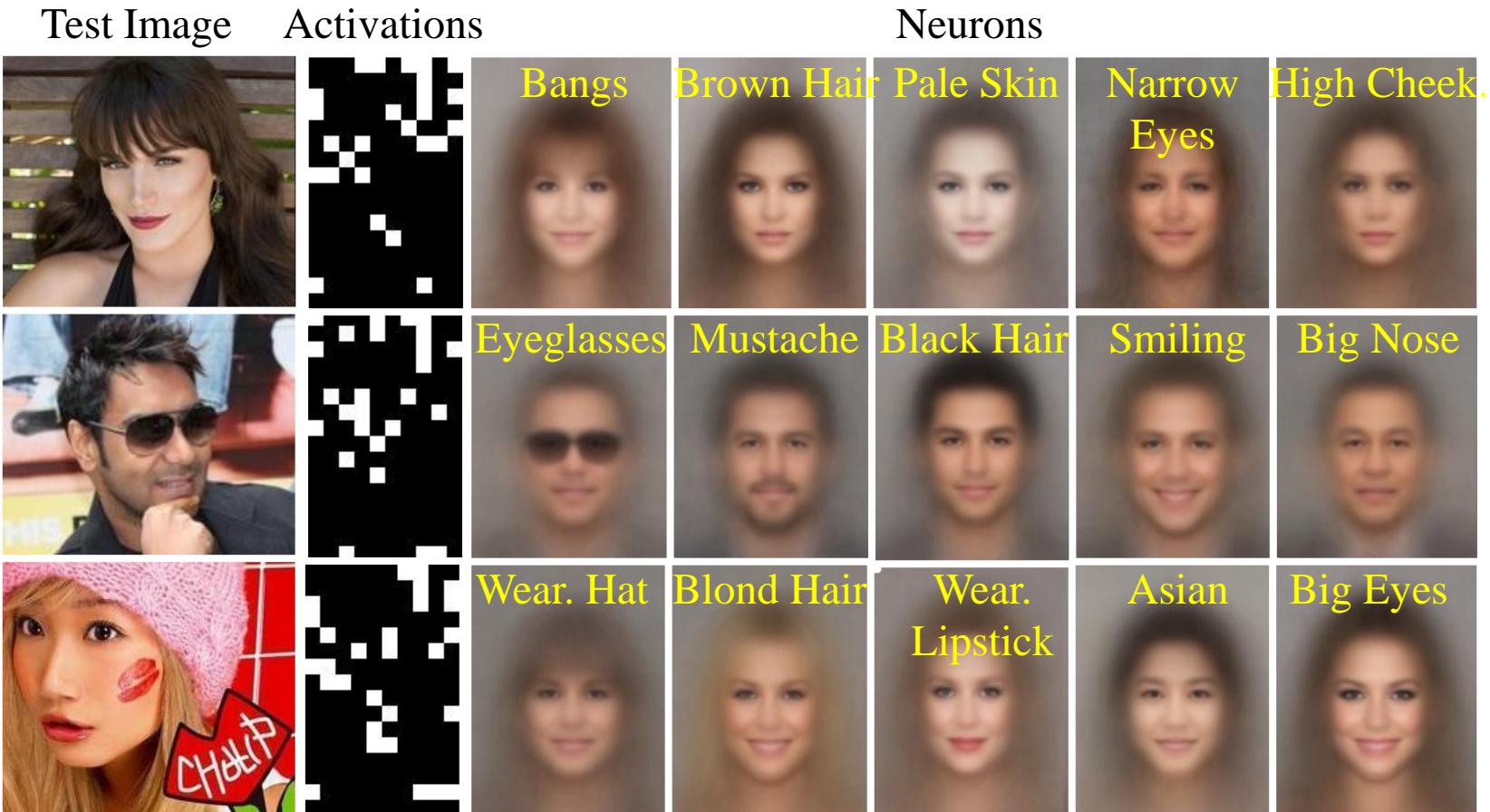
- Model Alignment II — semantics



Abstract useful  
concepts

# Model Structure

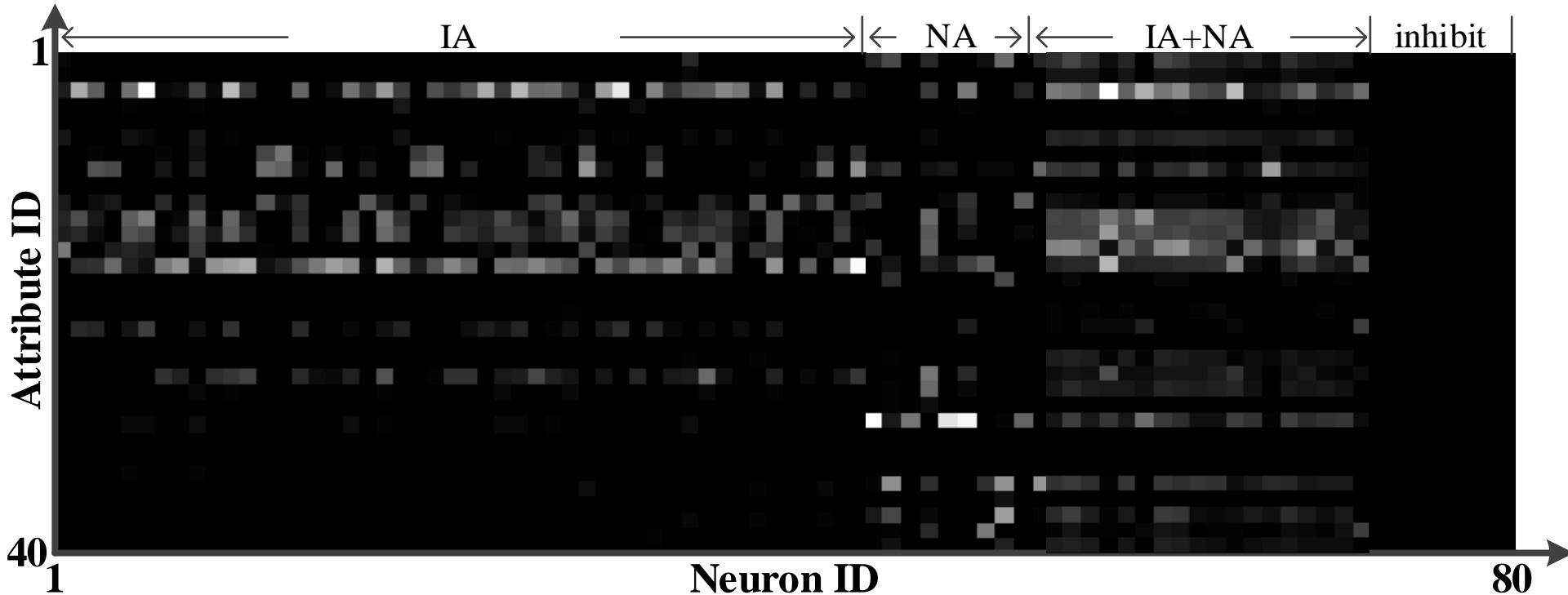
- Model Alignment II —— semantics



Combine to  
generalize

# Model Structure

- Model Alignment II — semantics

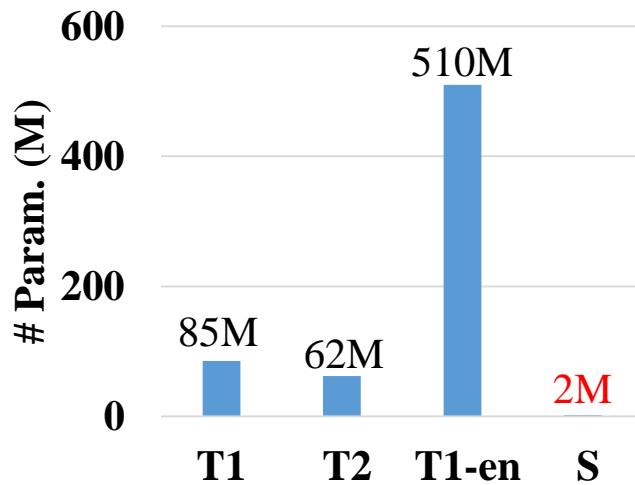


Inverse Thinking

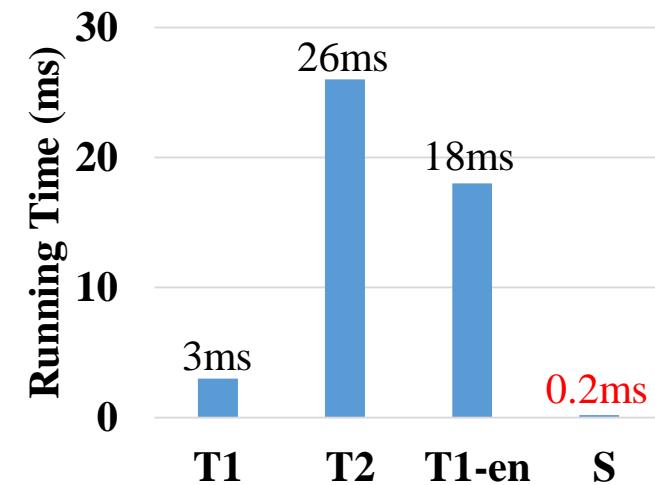
Squeeze to  
compress

# Model Structure

- Model Alignment II — semantics



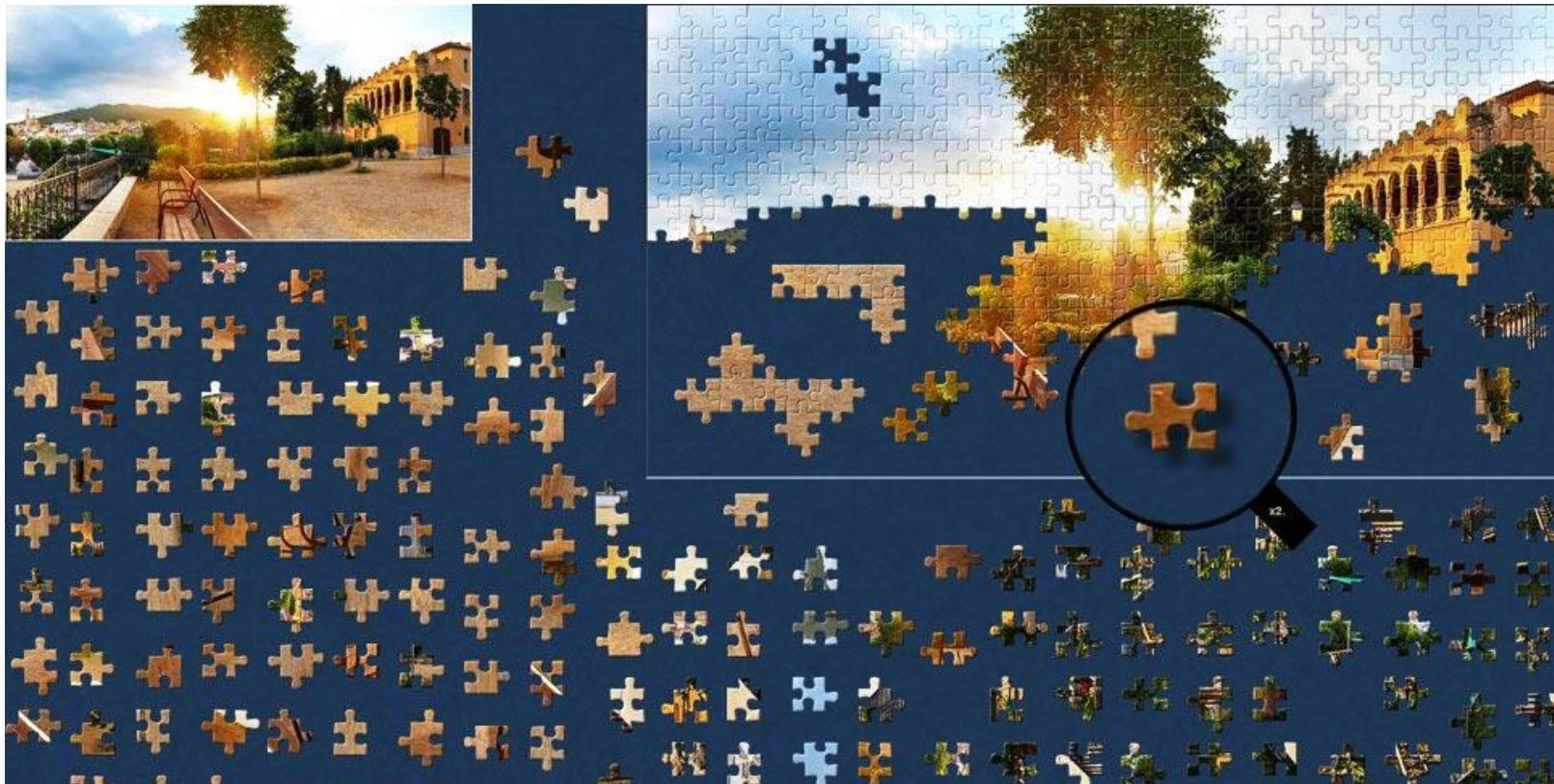
Model size comparisons



Running time comparisons

# Target Structure

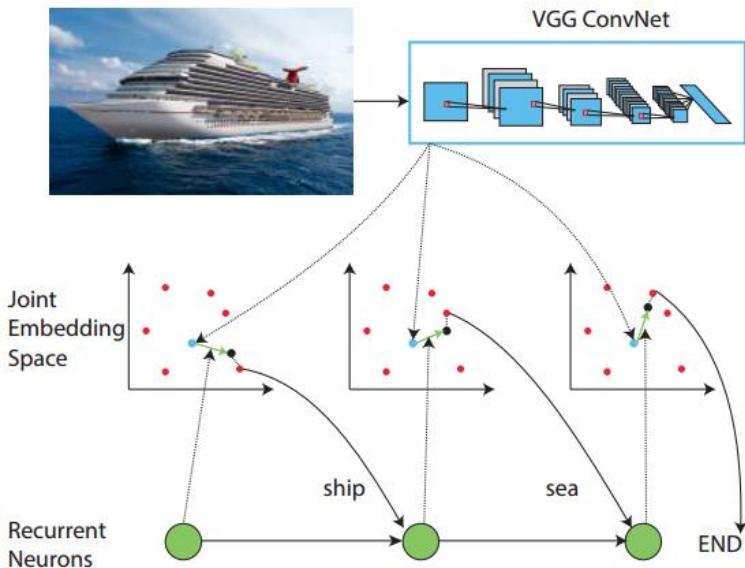
- Dependencies Among Target



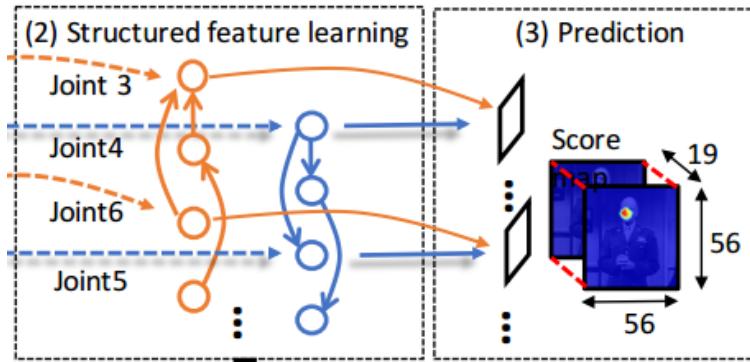
Jigsaw Puzzles

# Target Structure

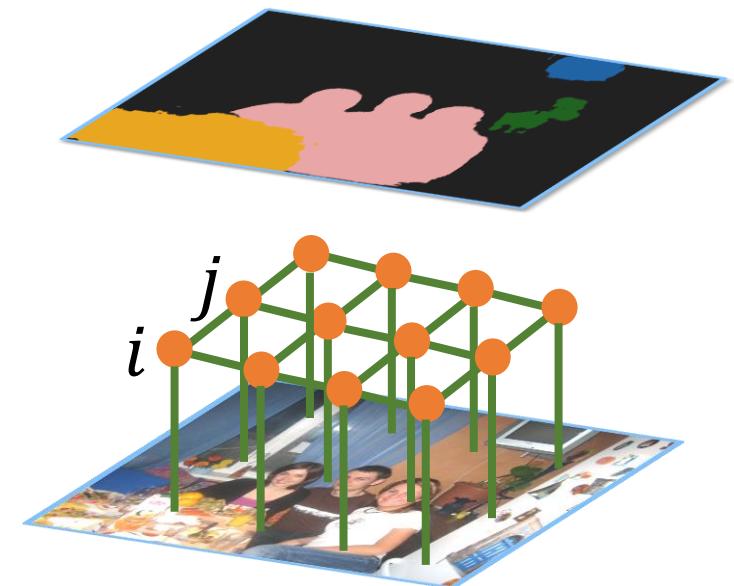
- Message Passing



Classification



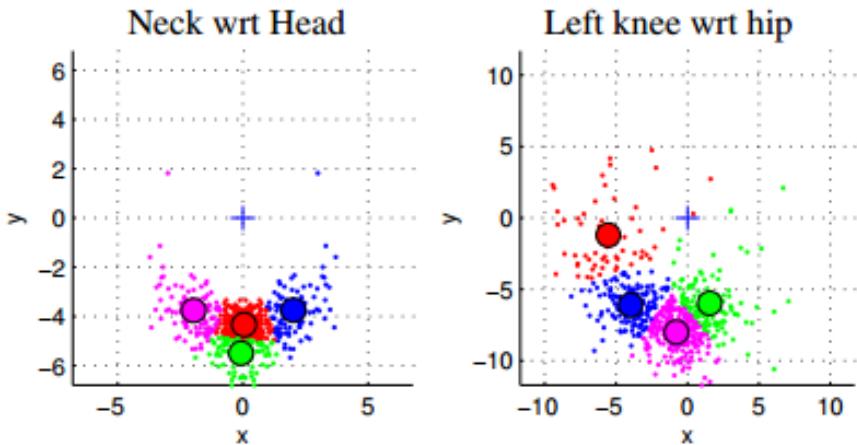
Localization



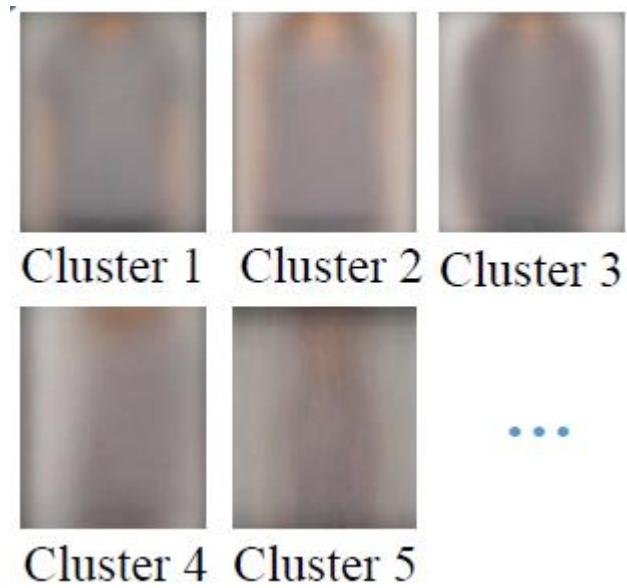
Segmentation

# Target Structure

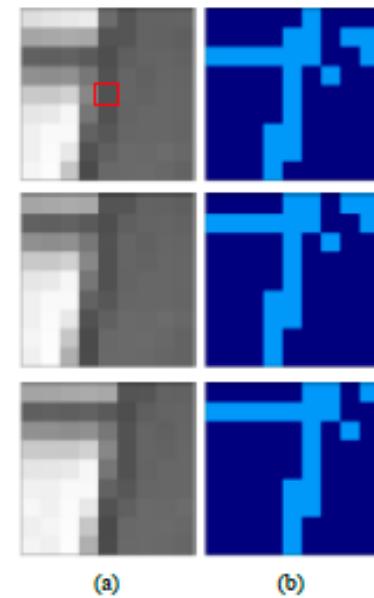
- Target Alignment I —— geometry



Location



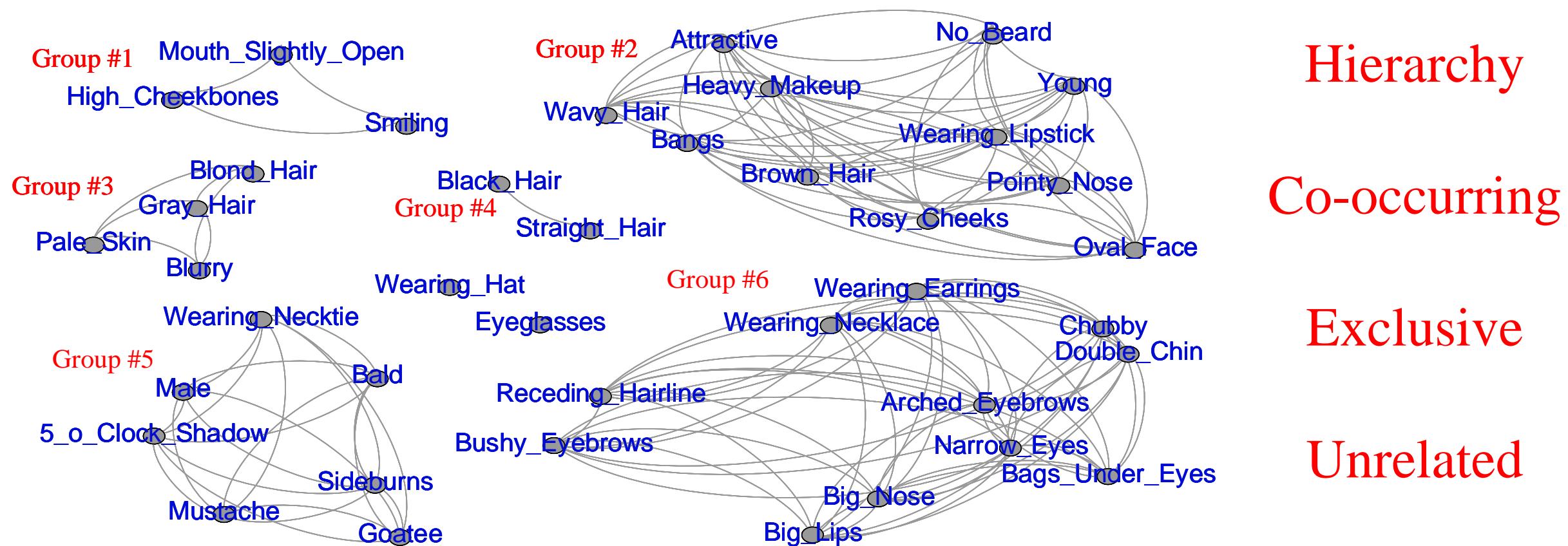
Shape



Appearance

# Target Structure

- Target Alignment II — semantics



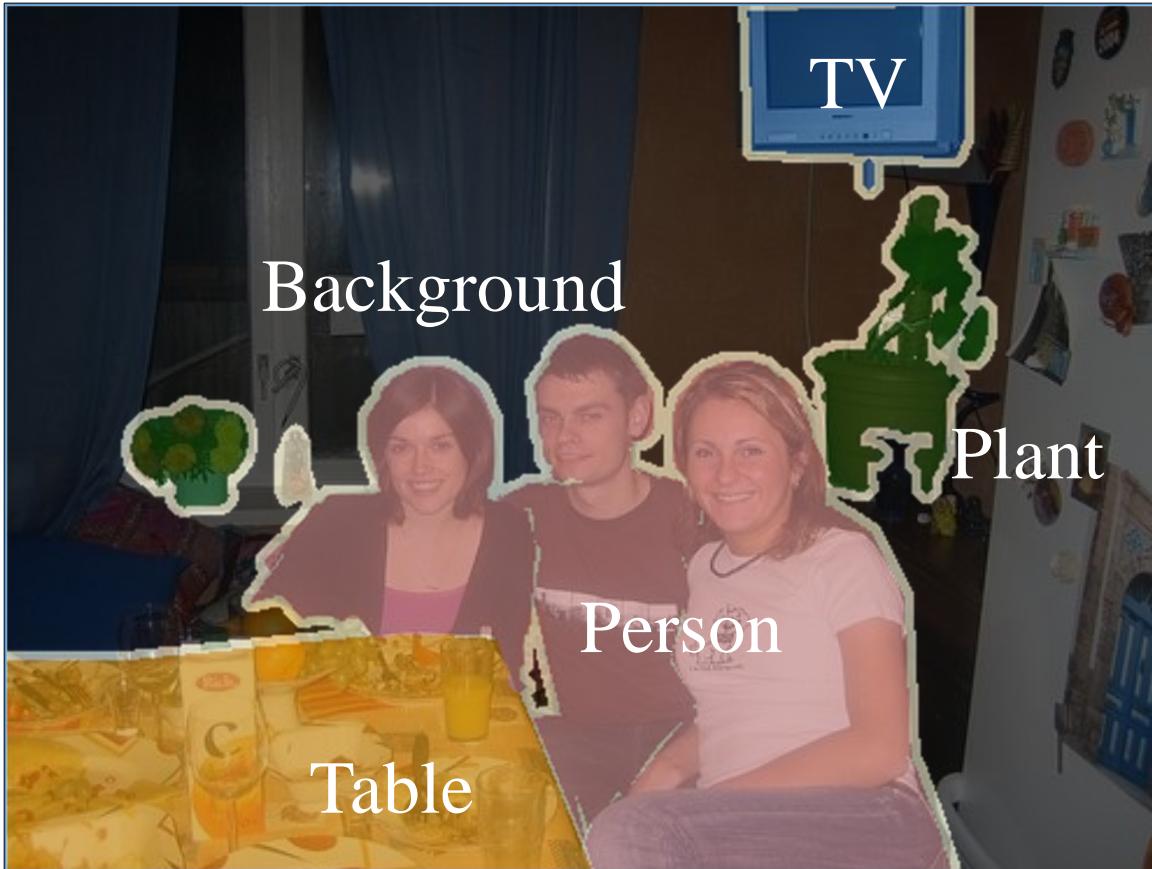
# Target Structure

- Case Study I —— semantic segmentation



# Target Structure

- Case Study I —— semantic segmentation

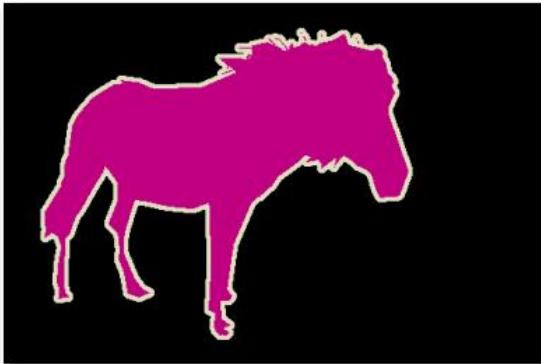


# Target Structure

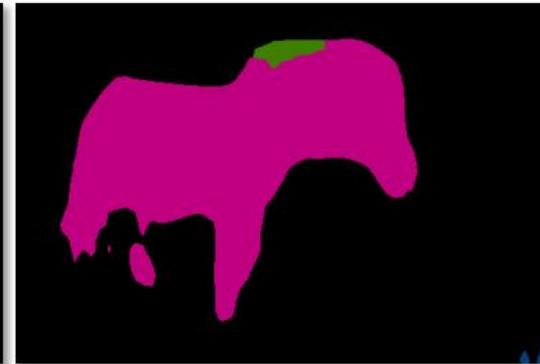
- Case Study I —— semantic segmentation



(a) Original Image



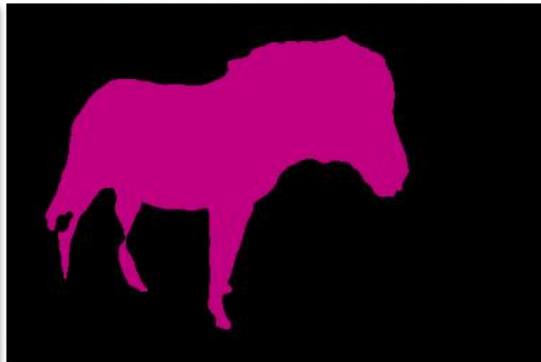
(b) Ground Truth



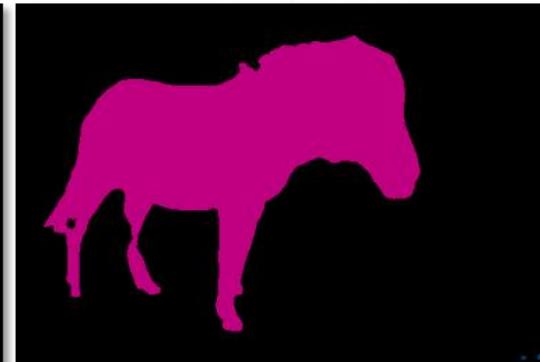
(c) Unary Term



(d) +Triple Penalty



(e) +Label Contexts

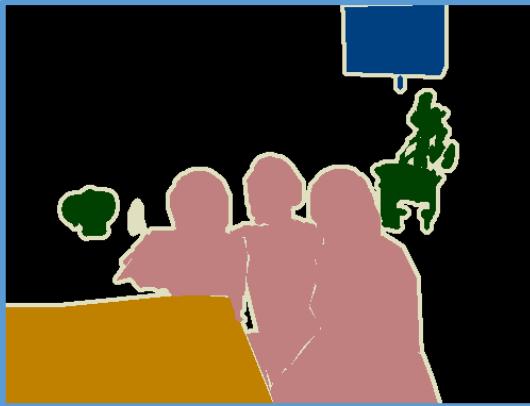


(f) +Joint Tuning

# Target Structure



Original Image



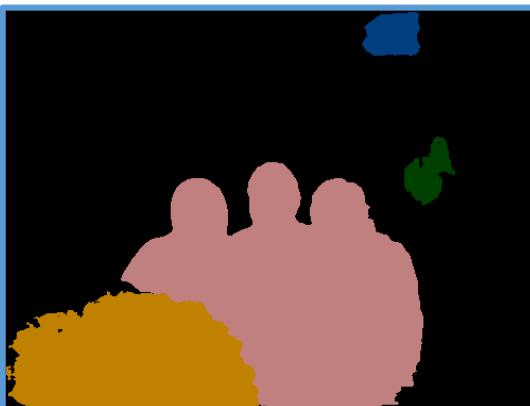
Ground Truth



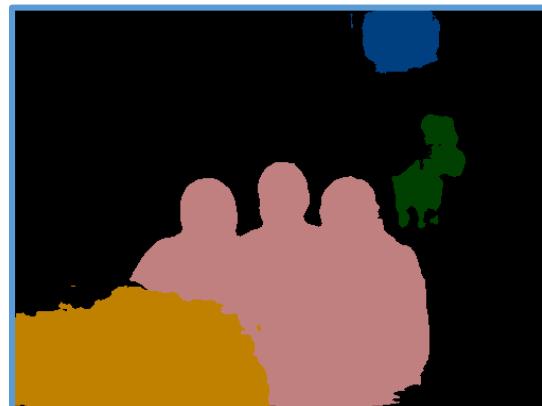
Unary Term



Triple Penalty

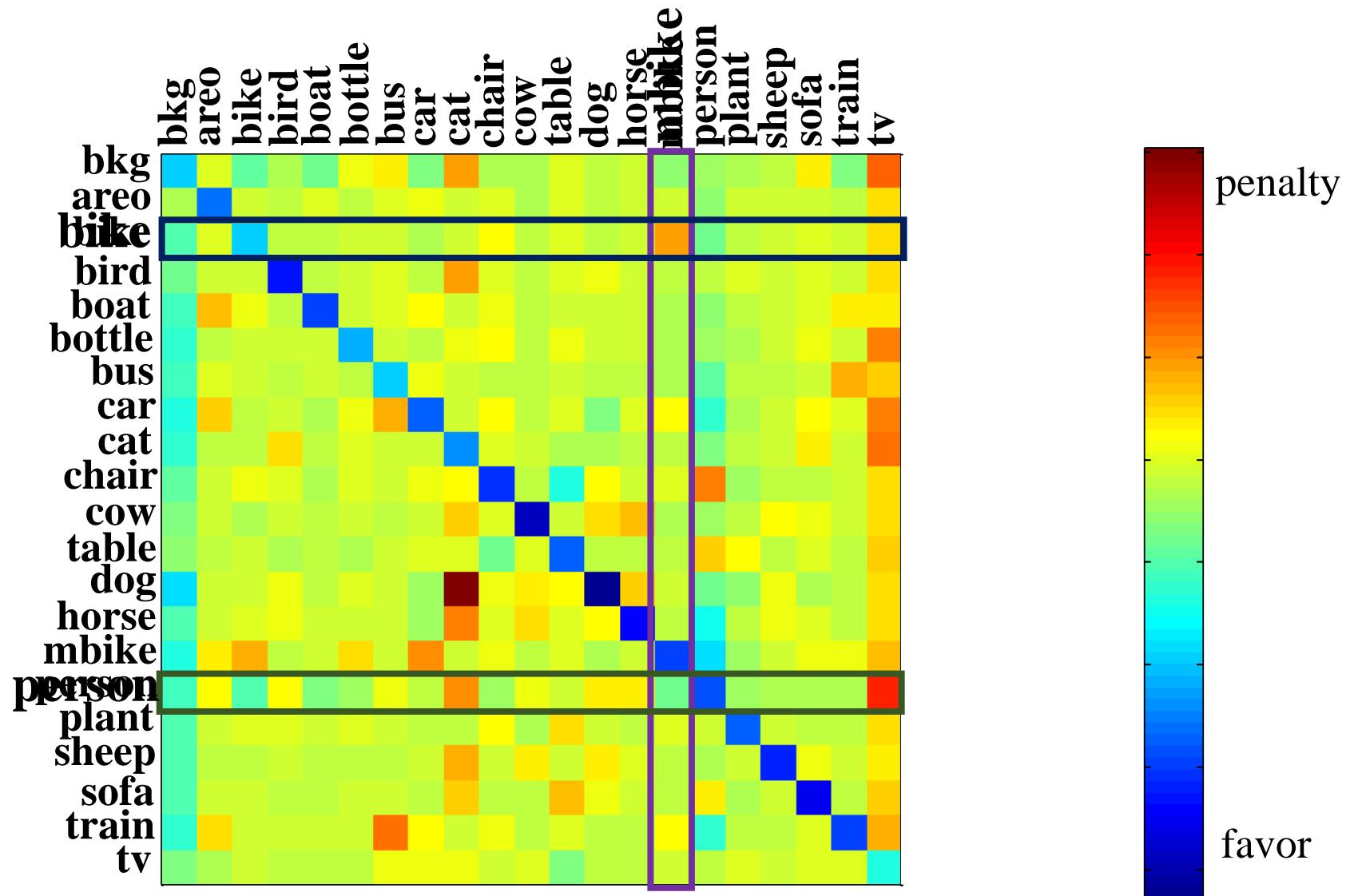


Label Contexts

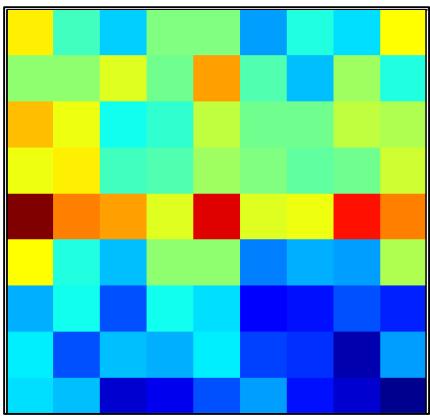


Joint Tuning

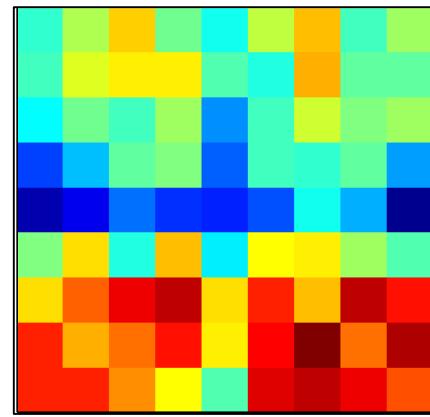
# Target Structure



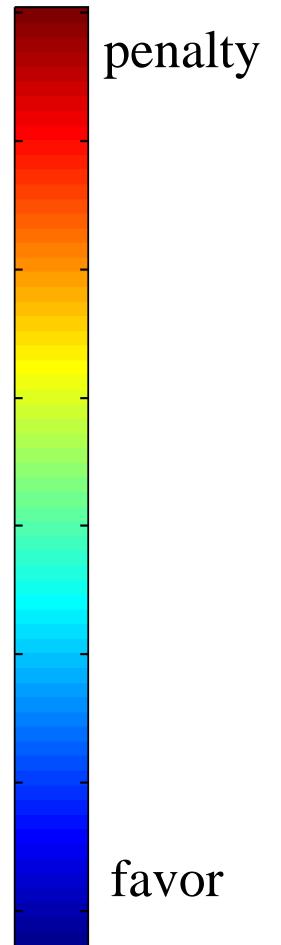
# Target Structure



person : mbike

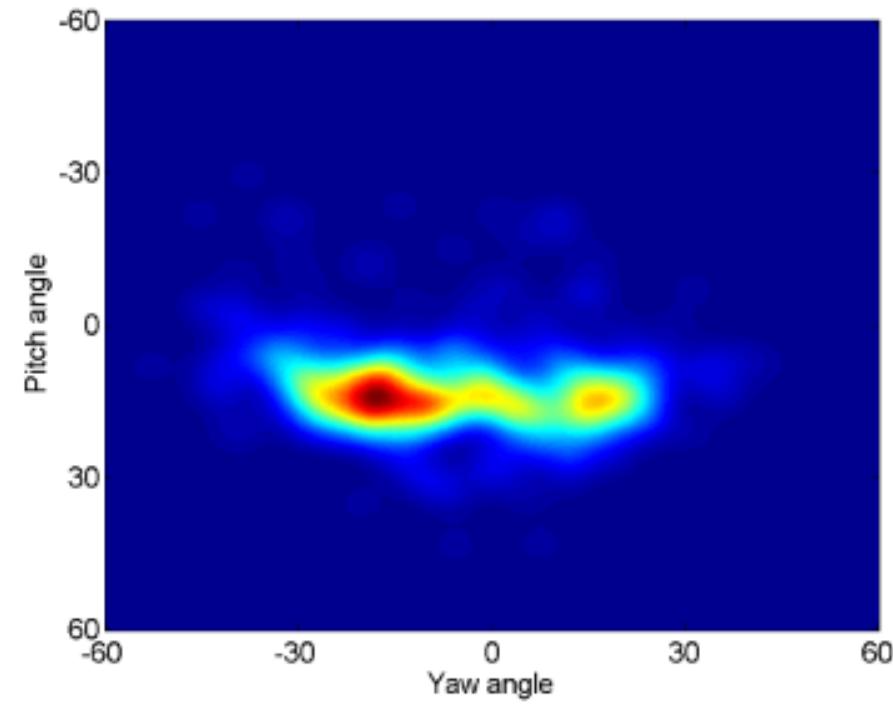
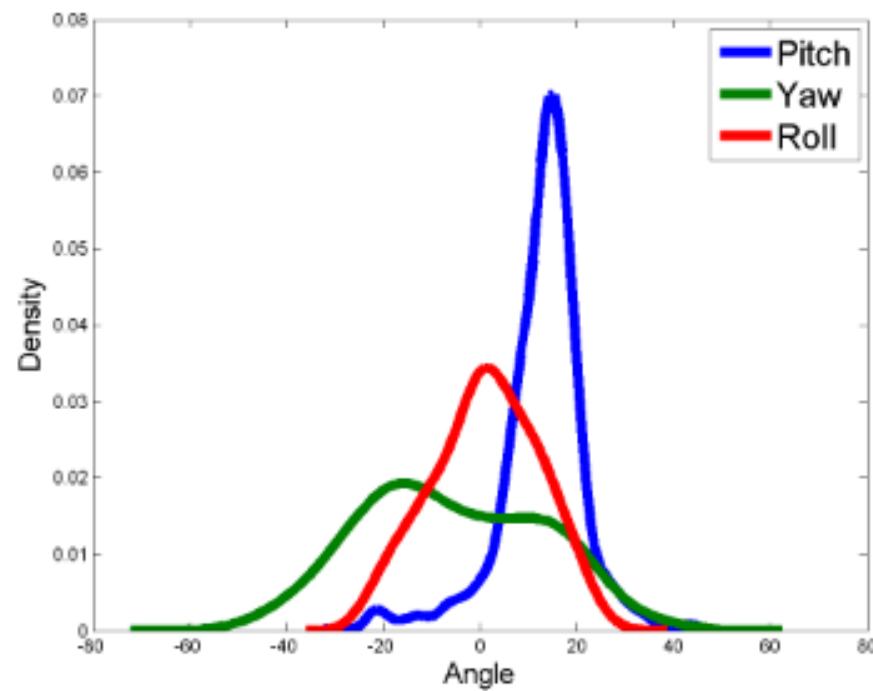


chair : person



# Target Structure

- Case Study II —— best pose for a selfie



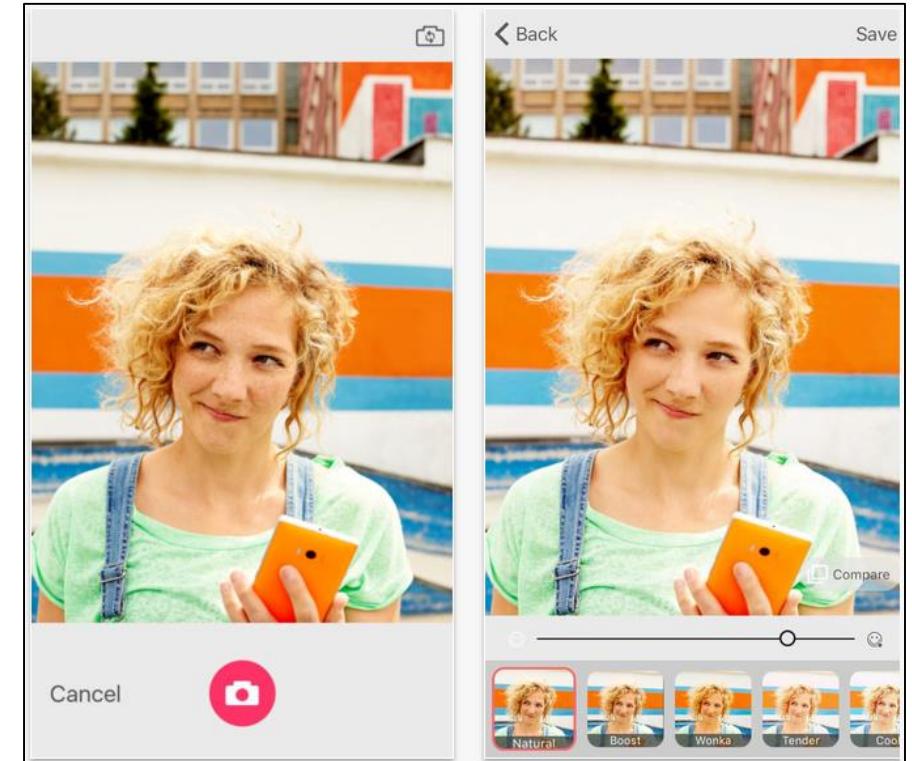
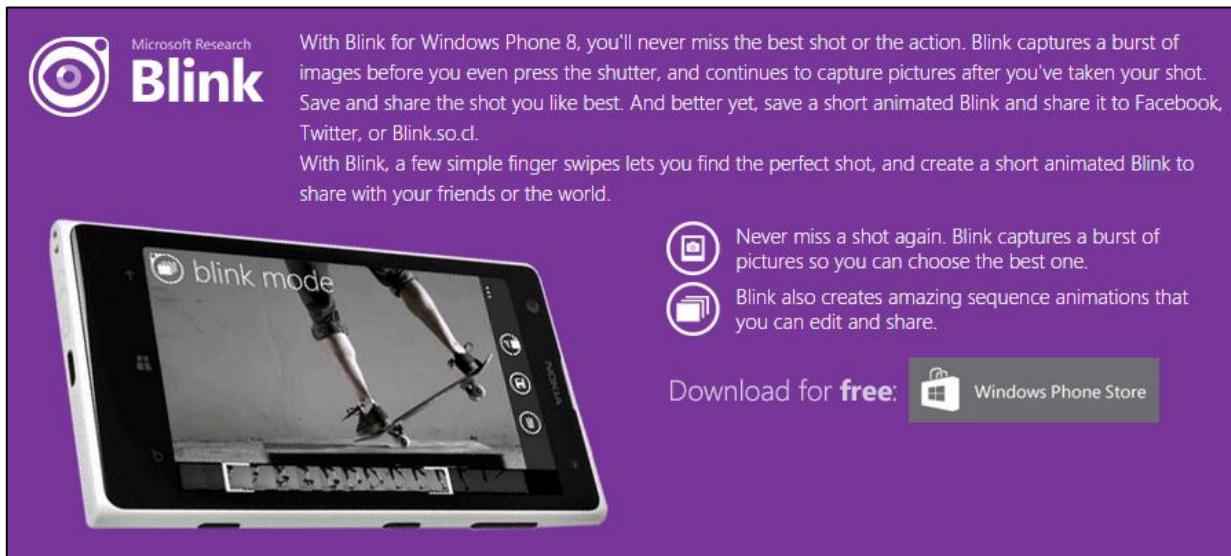
# Target Structure

- Case Study II —— best pose for a selfie



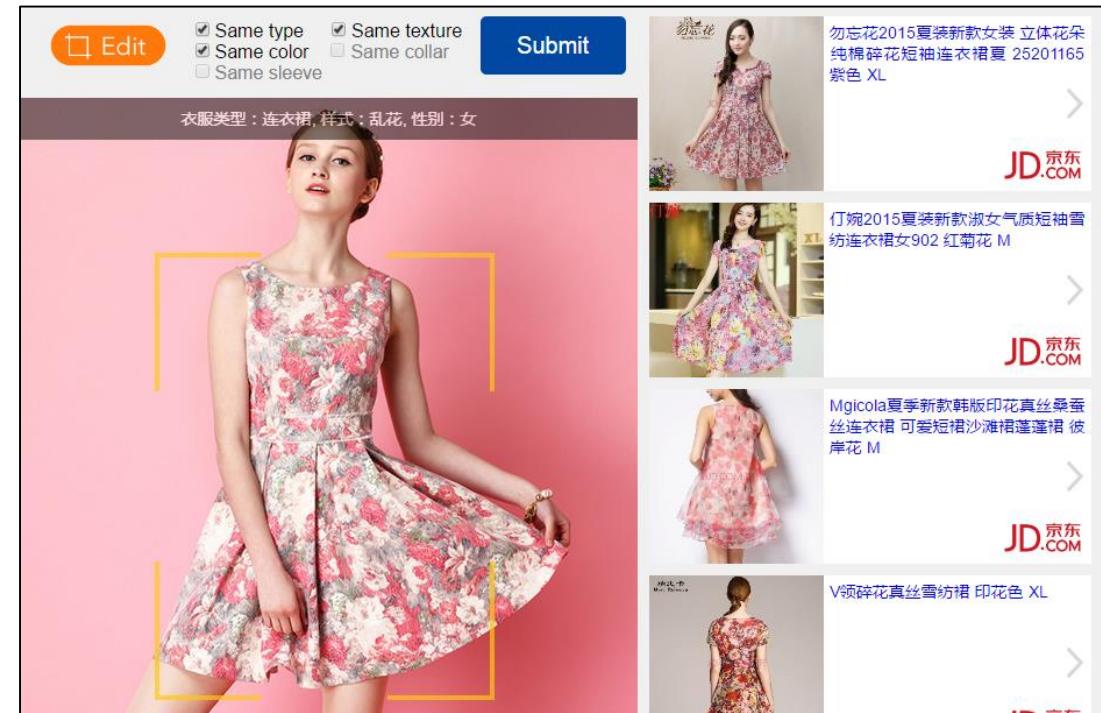
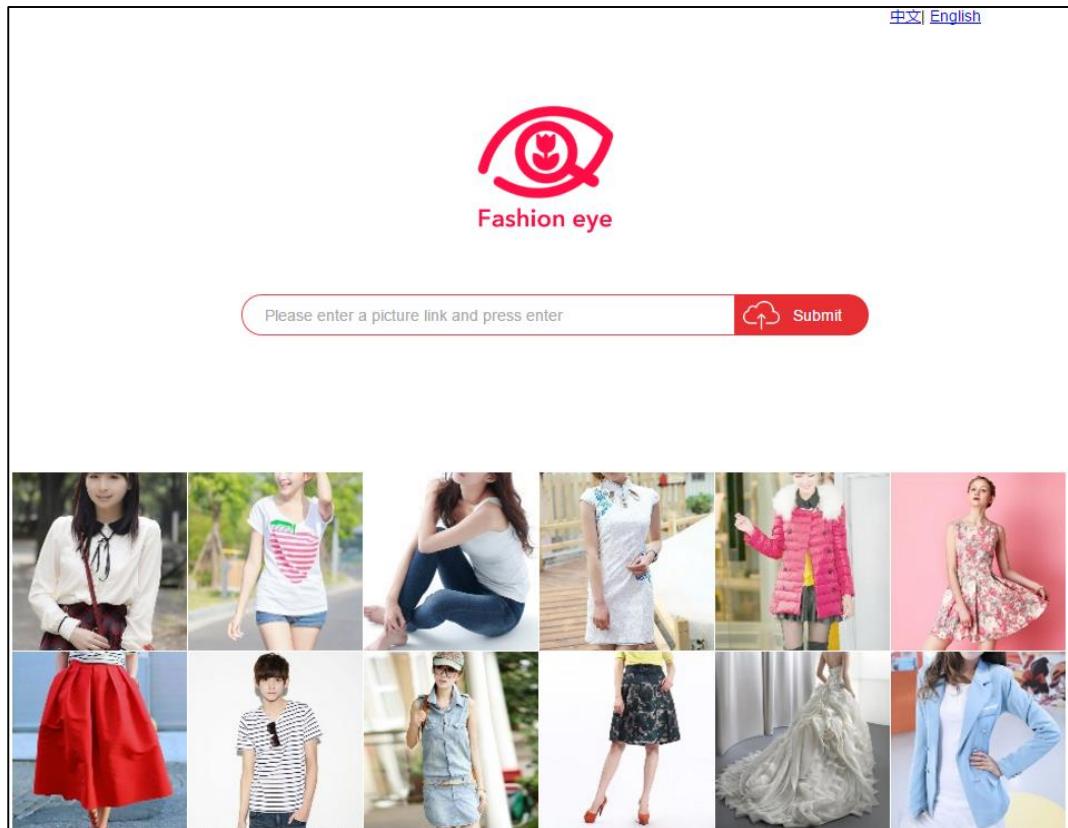
# Reference

- Windows BLINK App



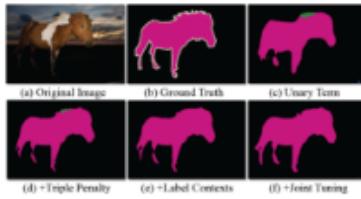
# Reference

- SenseTime Fashion Eye



# Reference

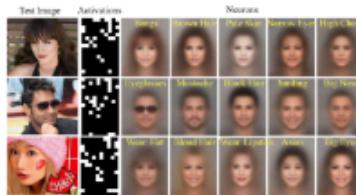
- More Details



Semantic Image Segmentation via Deep Parsing Network

**Ziwei Liu\***, Xiaoxiao Li\*, Ping Luo, Chen Change Loy, Xiaoou Tang.  
*International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), 2015 (Oral)*

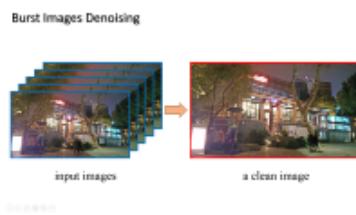
[PDF](#) [Project Page](#)



# Deep Learning Face Attributes in the Wild

**Ziwei Liu**, Ping Luo, Xiaogang Wang, Xiaoou Tang.  
*International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), 2015*

[PDF](#) [Project Page](#) [Dataset](#)



## Fast Burst Images Denoising

**Ziwei Liu**, Lu Yuan, Xiaou Tang, Matt Uyttendaele, Jian Sun.  
*ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH Asia), 2014*

[PDF](#)   [Project Page](#)   [Product Transfer](#)   [iOS App](#)

Q & A