

Visual Semantic Complex Network for Web Images

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1. Main Idea

How to model the relevance of web images?

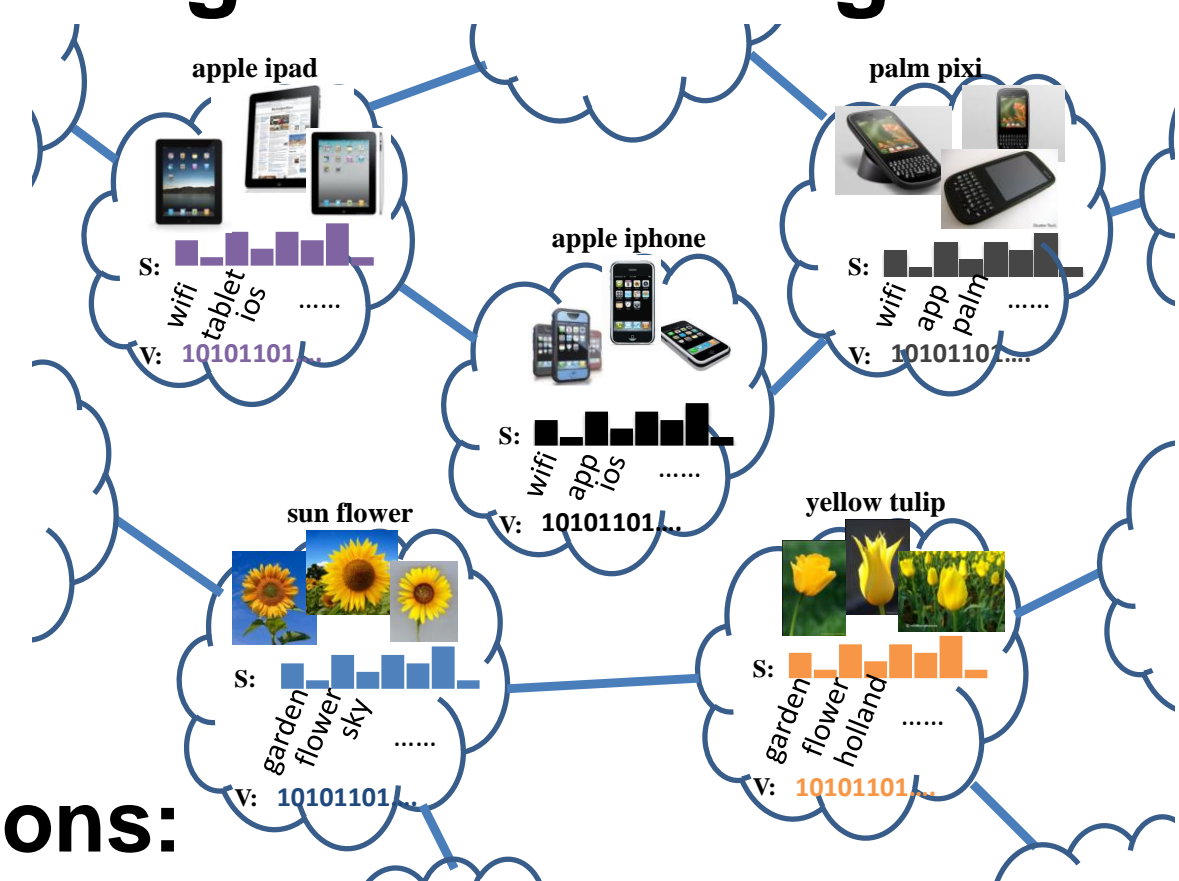
- Textual information + keyword index
- Visual information + ANN algorithms
- Only effective for images within a small local region in textual/visual feature space

Proposed Idea: Structuring the Web Images

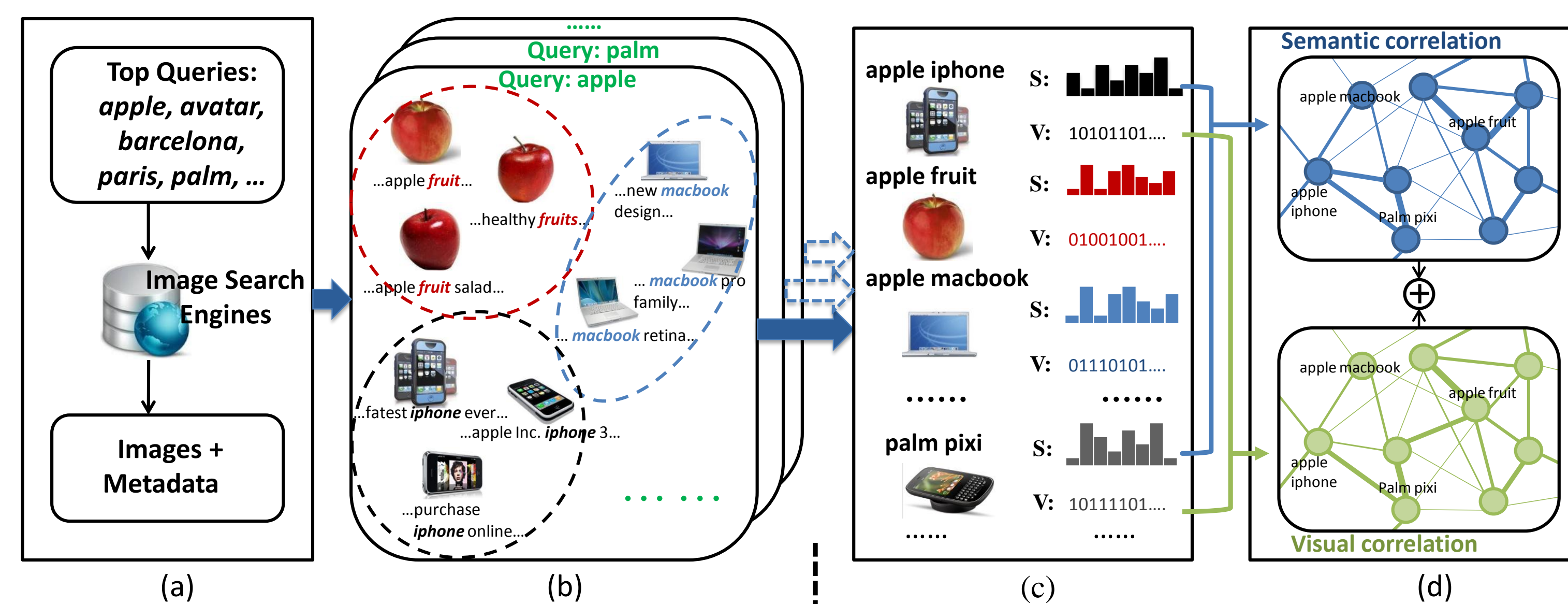
Build a Visual Semantic Complex Network:

1) **Semantic concepts:**
compact image clusters
(elementary units)

2) **Inter-concept correlations:**
connect relevant semantic concepts



2. VSCN Construction



Semantic Concepts Discovery
INPUT: 2k top keywords from Image SE
OUTPUT: 33,240 semantic concepts
+ 10M exemplar images

Inter-concept Correlations
Textual dscp. → Semantic correlation
Visual dscp. → Visual correlation
K-nearest-neighbor network

Semantic Concepts Discovery

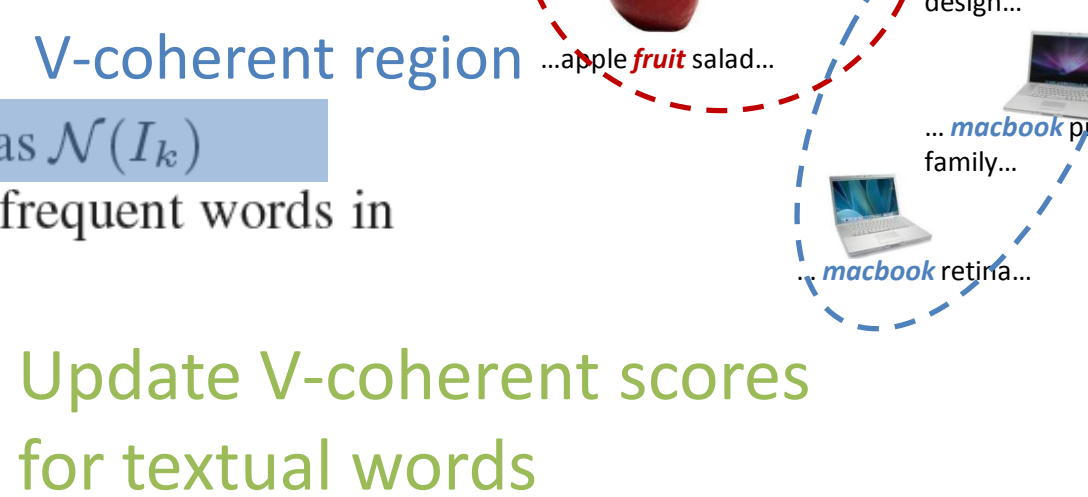
- Query expansion with visually coherent keywords
- Less ambiguity, more consistency & coverage

Algorithm 1 Concept Discovery through Query Expansion

Input: Query q , image collection \mathcal{I}_q , surrounding texts \mathcal{T}_q .

Output: Learned concept set $C_q = \{c_i\}_{i=1}^{M_q}$.

- 1: **Initialization:** $C_q := \emptyset$, $r_I(w) := 0$.
- 2: **for all images** $I_k \in \mathcal{I}_q$ **do**
- 3: Find the top K visual neighbors, denote as $\mathcal{N}(I_k)$
- 4: Let $W(I_k) = \{w_{I_k}^i\}_{i=1}^T$ be the T most frequent words in the surrounding texts of $\mathcal{N}(I_k)$.
- 5: **for all words** $w_{I_k}^i \in W(I_k)$ **do**
- 6: $r_I(w_{I_k}^i) := r_I(w_{I_k}^i) + (T - i)$.
- 7: **end for**
- 8: **end for**
- 9: Combine q and the M_q words with largest $r_I(w)$ to form C_q .



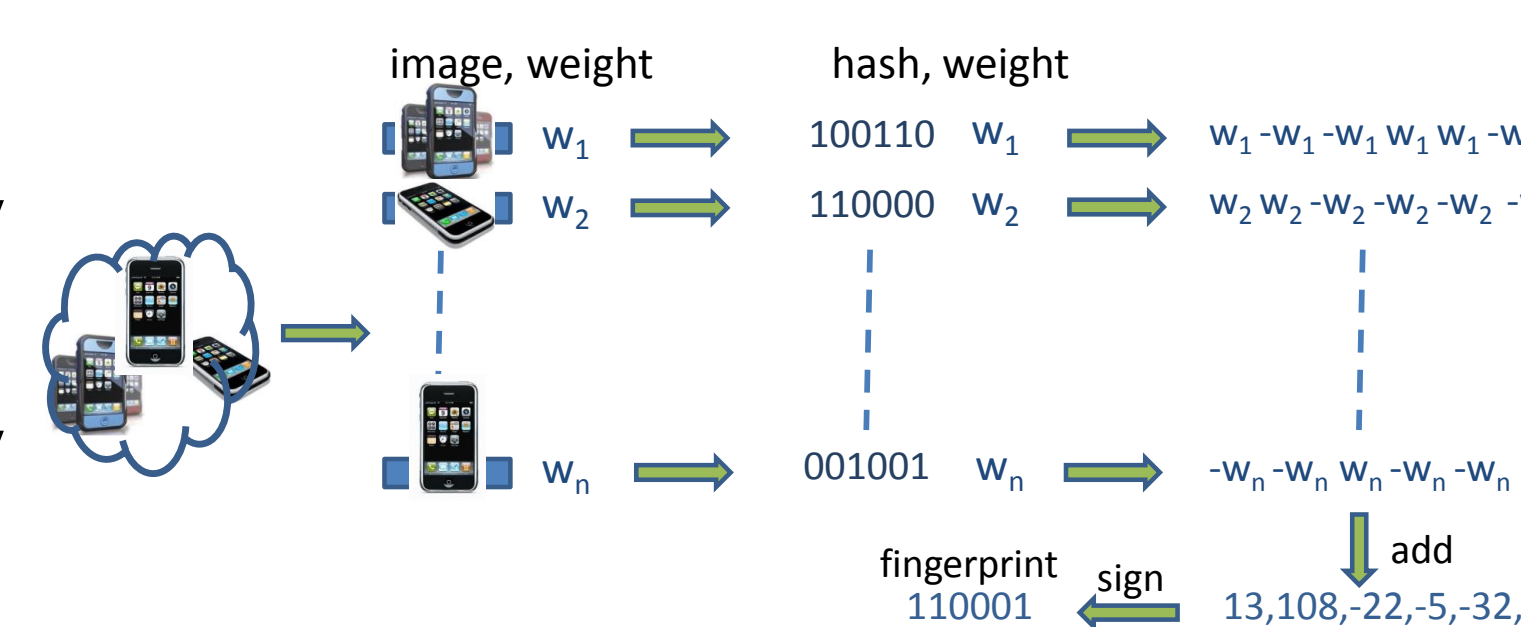
Semantic Correlation

- Google Kernel [1]
- Determine correlations from the rich web context



Visual Correlation

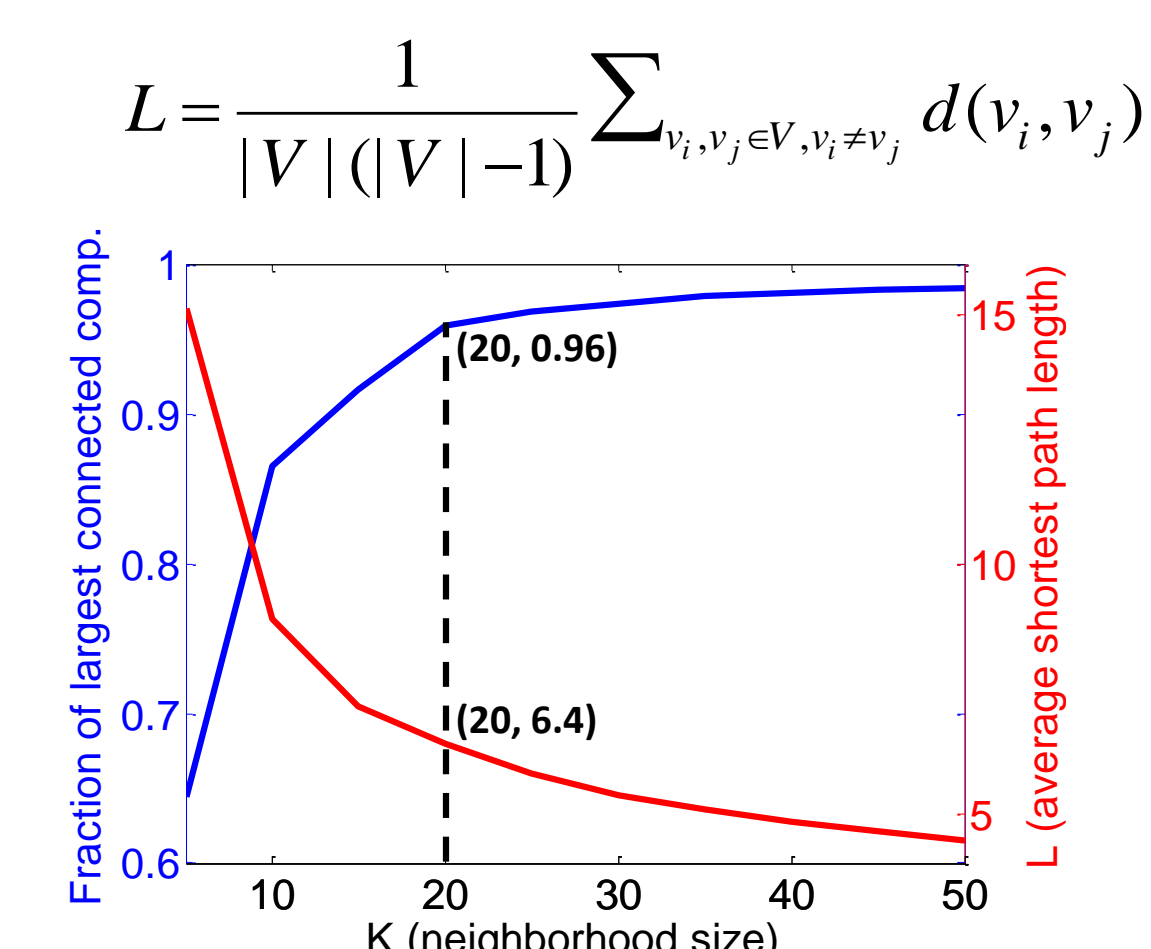
- Measured by the visual similarity between the exemplar image sets
- Sim-hashing [2]: generate binary signatures for image sets



[1] M. Sahami and T. D. Heilman. A web-based kernel function for measuring the similarity of short text snippets. In Proc. WWW. ACM, 2006.
[2] G. Manku, A. Jain, and A. Das Sarma. Detecting near-duplicates for web crawling. In Proc. WWW. ACM, 2007.

3. Exploring VSCN Structures

Connectivity

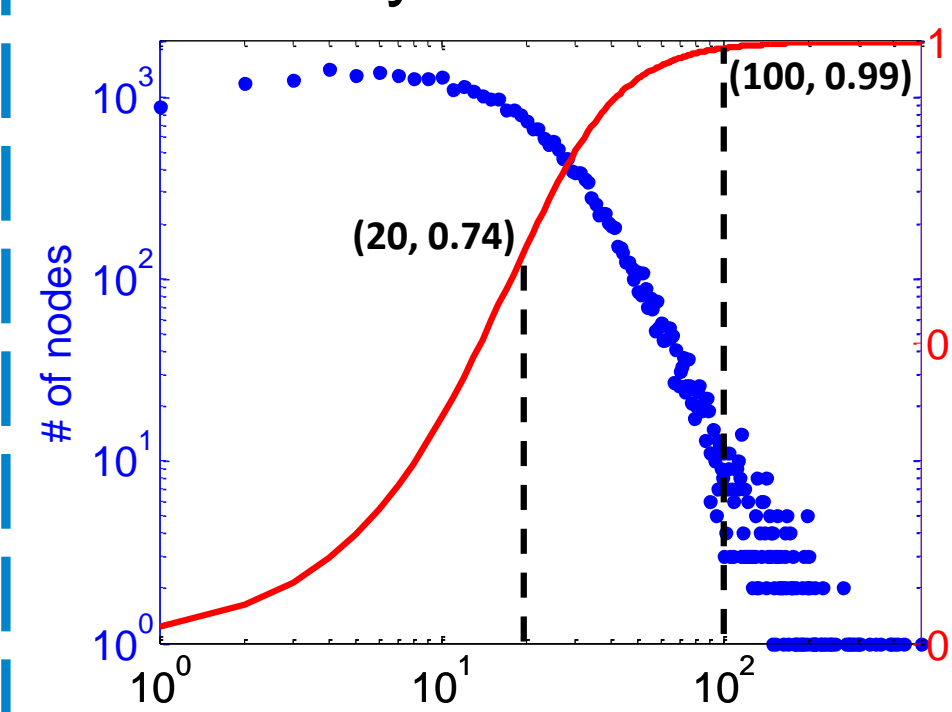


Implication: most nodes are reachable within a few hops.



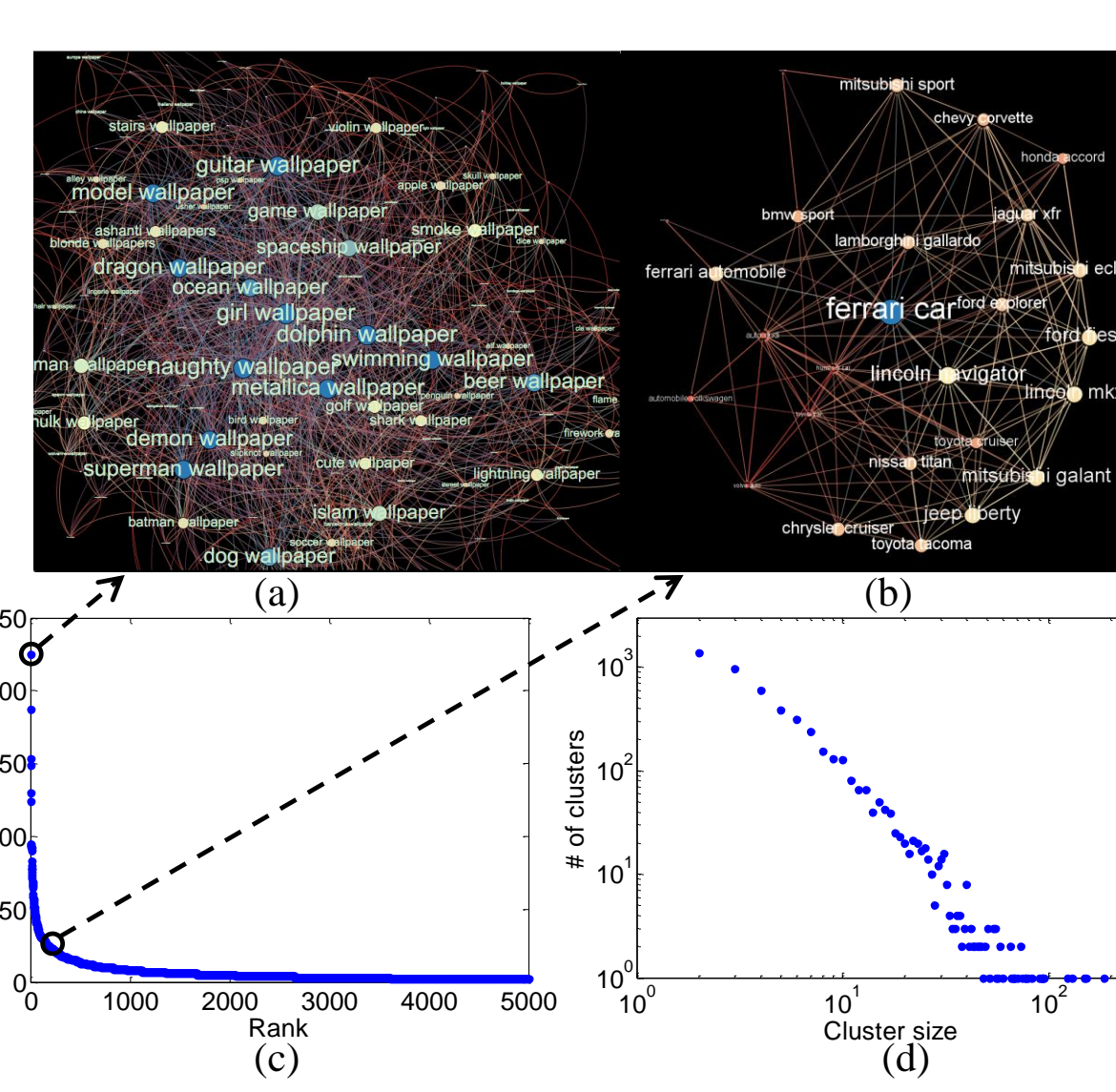
In-degree Distribution

In-degree reflects the density around a node



Large in-degrees → popular / representative concepts
Zero in-degrees → uncommon / outlier concepts

Concept Community



Implication:
Concept communities aggregate relevant images, which is beneficial for image retrieval.

More details, demos, and data can be found at http://mmlab.ie.cuhk.edu.hk/project_VSCN.html

4. CBIR with the VSCN

Idea: relevant images are connected through VSCN

Methods

(b) Initial ranking list $\{(I_k, d_k)\}_{k=1}^{N_I}$

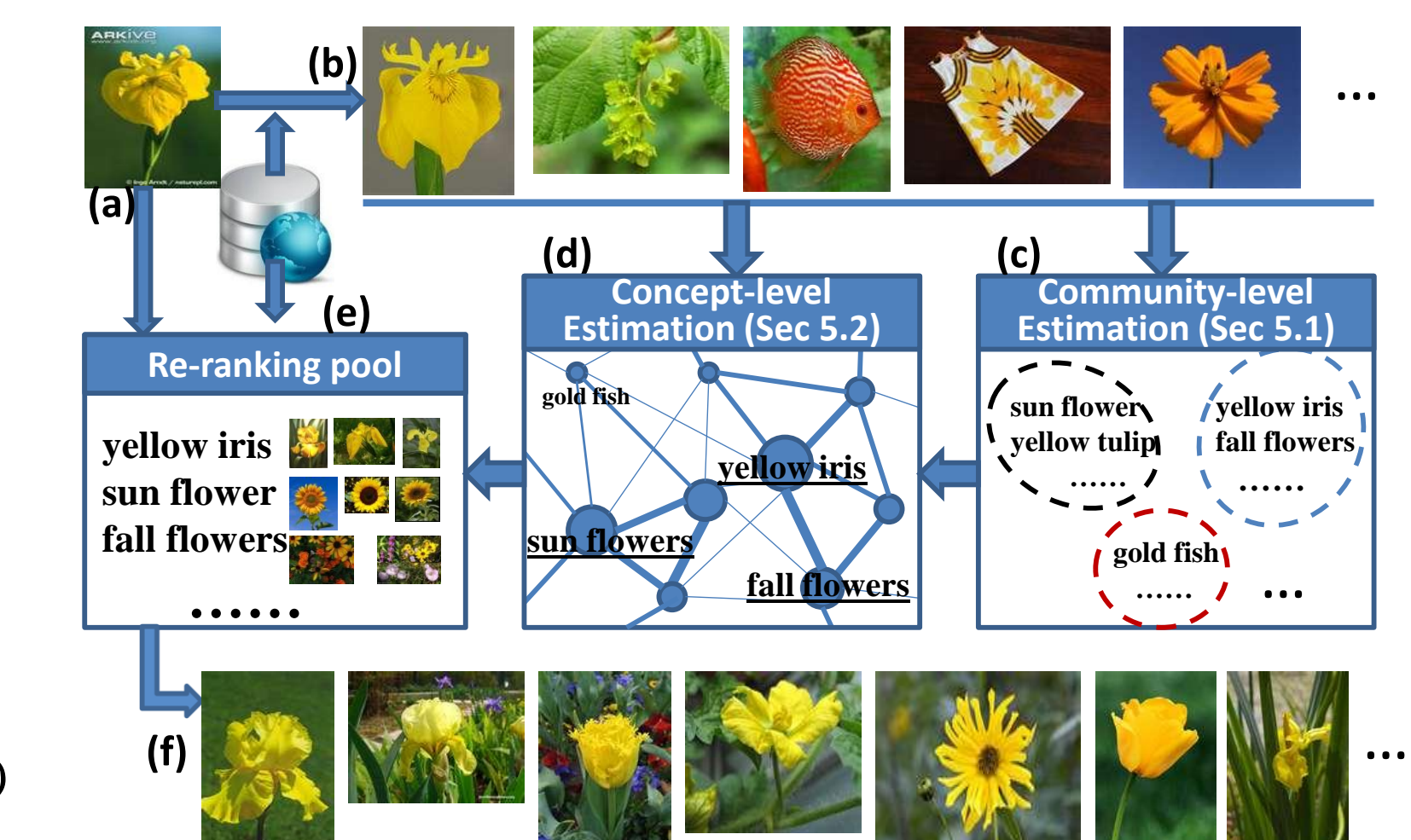
(c) Community Estimation

$$s(T_i) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_I} \exp\left(-\frac{d_k}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \chi[c(I_k), T_i]$$

(d) Concept Estimation via RW

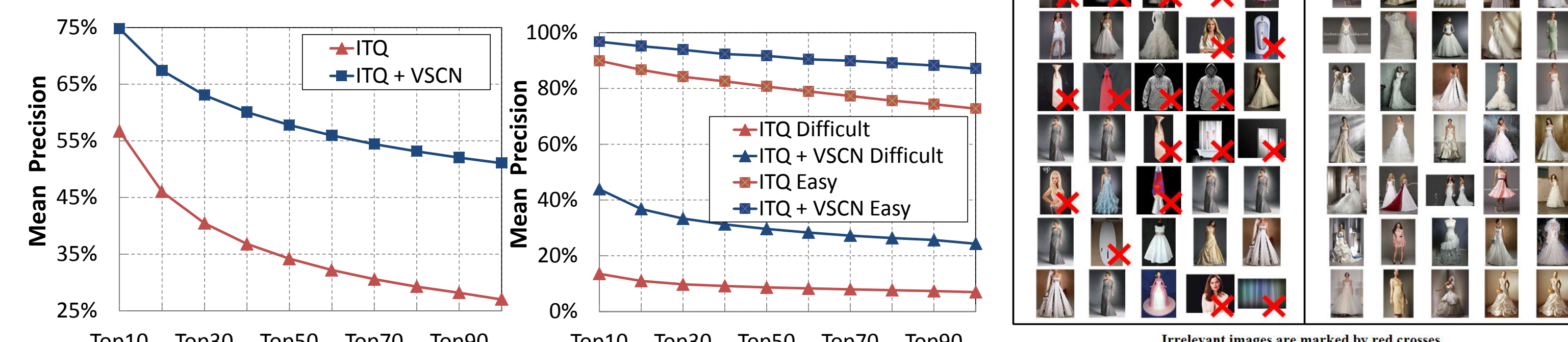
$$s(c'_i) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_I} \exp\left(-\frac{d_k}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \mathbf{1}[c(I_k) = c'_i]$$

$$p^{n+1} = \alpha \mathbf{P}^T p^n + (1 - \alpha) \pi, \quad \pi(i) = s(c'_i) / \sum_i s(c'_i)$$



Experimental Results

- ITQ-hashing [3] as the baseline
- 10K query images collected from Google
- Two subsets with *Difficult* & *Easy* queries
- Retrieval results labeled by annotators



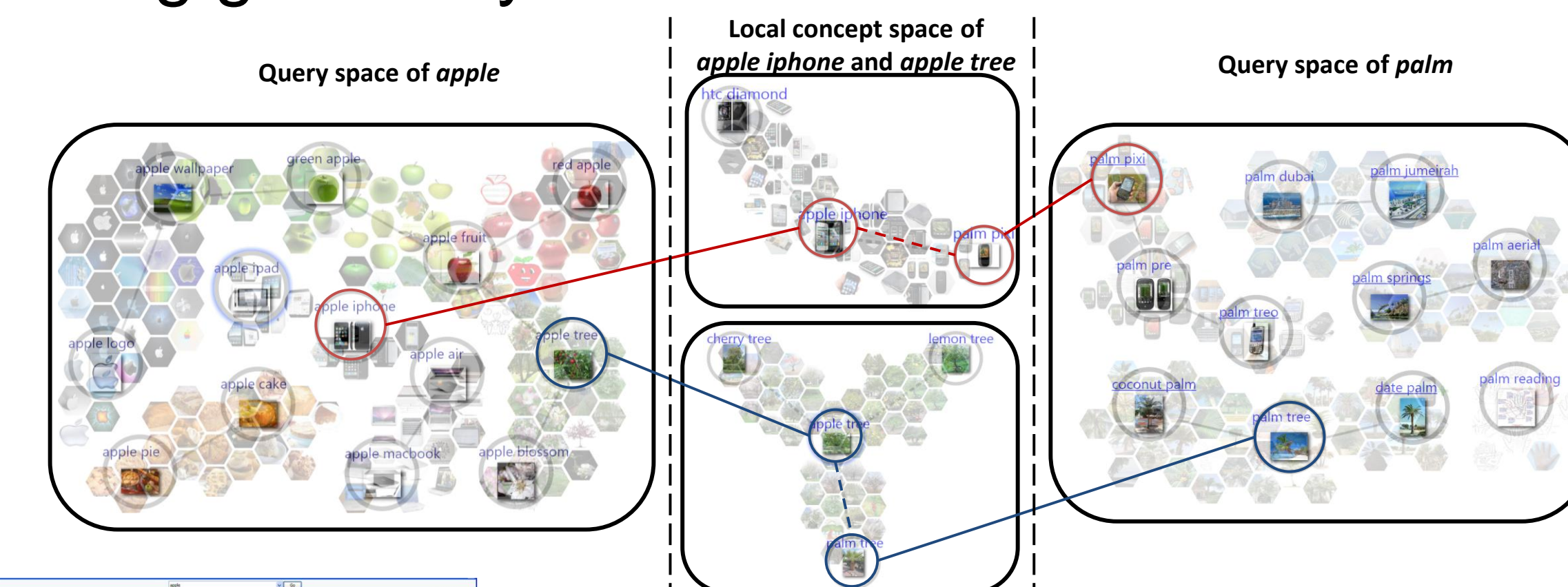
[3] Y. Gong and S. Lazebnik. Iterative quantization: A procrustean approach to learning binary codes. In CVPR, 2011.



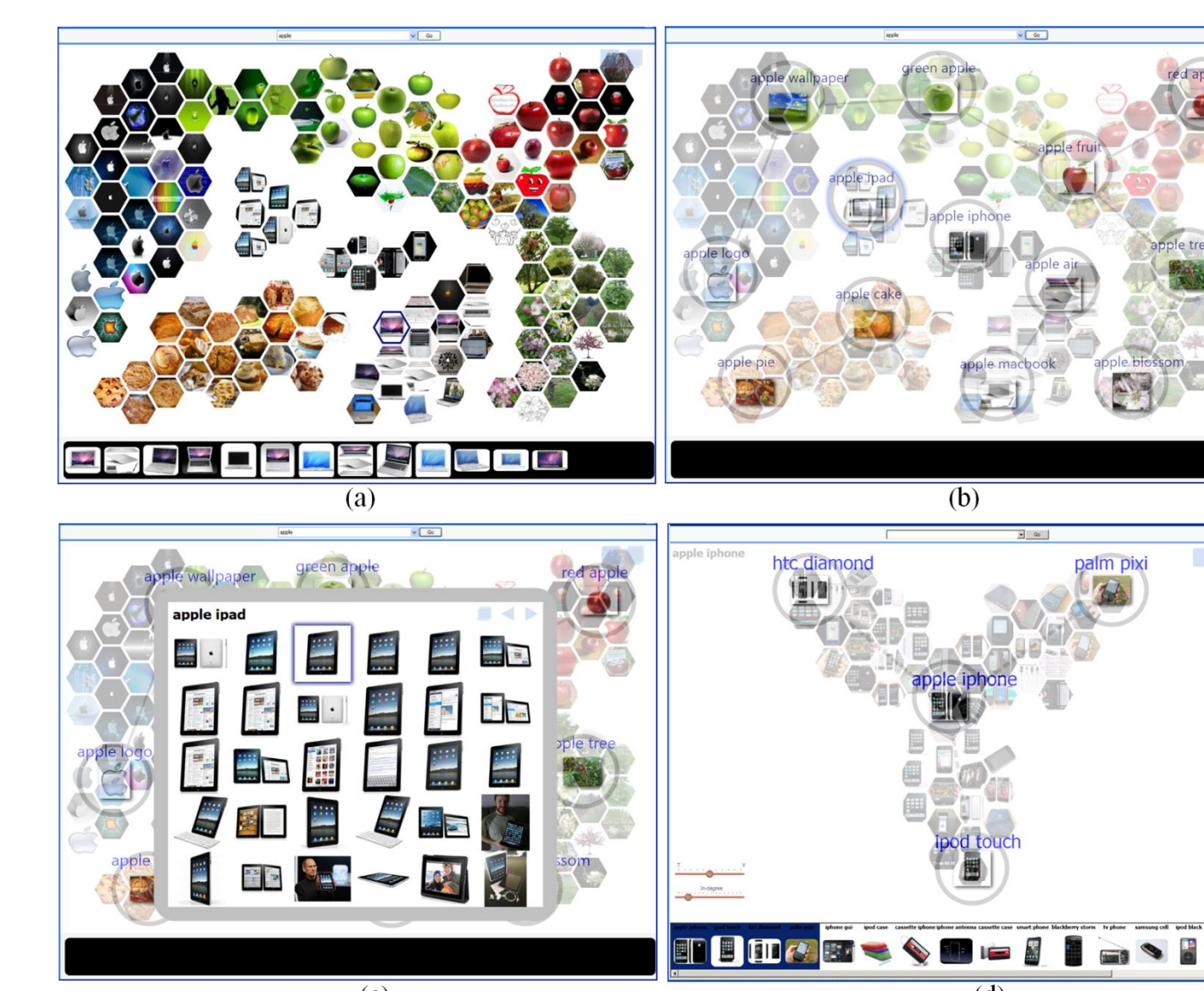
5. Image Browsing with the VSCN

Idea: image browsing guided by the VSCN

A novel browsing scheme that bridges different local spaces



Interface



User Study

- Interactive navigational image search (finding target image in mind)
- Results

