A Conceptual Framework of Computations in Mid-Level Vision

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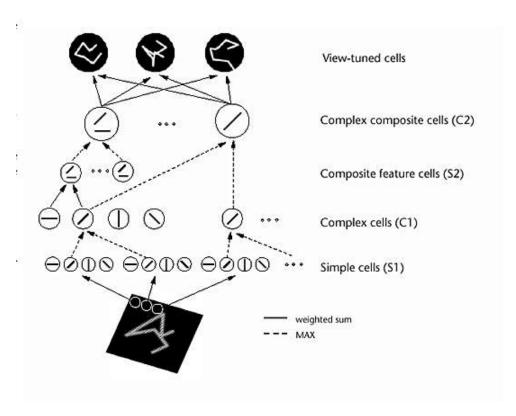
MODVIS / 2015-05-14



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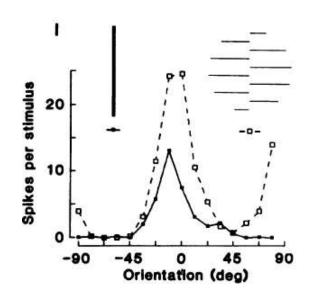
Mid-level vision does a lot of things...

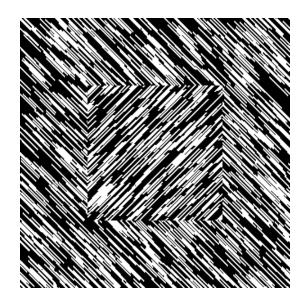
Selectivity & invariance



fair use - Riesenhuber & Poggio (Nature Neuroscience, 2007)

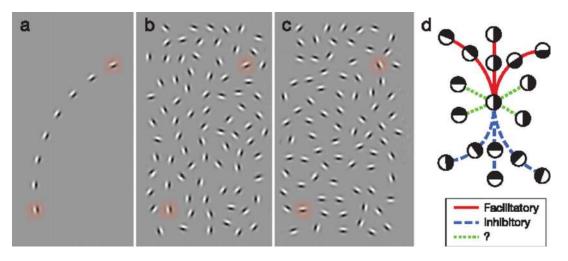
Second-order edges





fair use - von der Heydt et al. (Science, 1984)

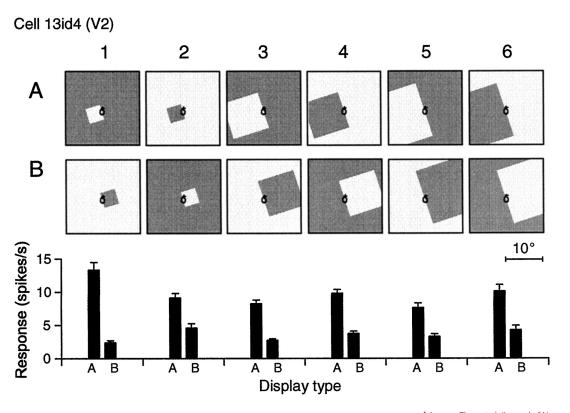
Grouping



fair use - Dakin & Baruch (Journal of Vision, 2009)

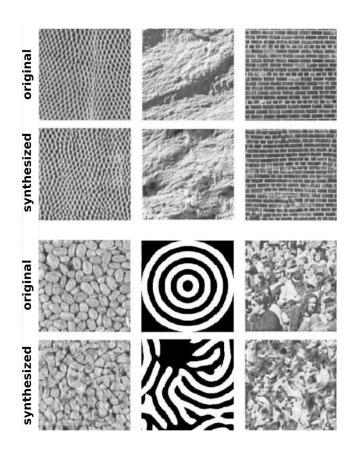
e.g., association field

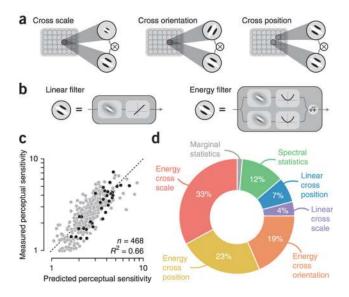
Border-ownership



fair use - Zhou et al. (Journal of Neuroscience, 2000)

Summary statistics





fair use - Freeman et al. (Nature Neuroscience, 2013)

Mid-level processes

- Feature detection
- Second-order feature detection
- Feature integration / linking (incl. border-ownership)
- Texture processing / summary statistics
- **.**..

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Issues

- Many phenomena modeled but no unified framework
- Models work with simplistic stimuli generalizability to natural scenes?
- Code not available

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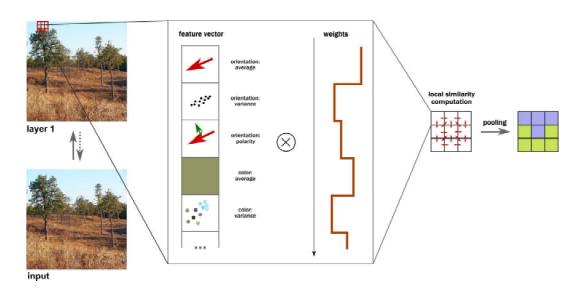
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similarity & pooling

gmin

an open, minimalist mid-level framework

gmin layer 1



cc by 4.0 - Kubilius et al. (Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience, 2014)

In practice

input

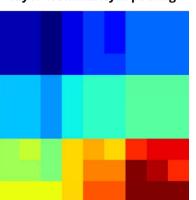
9x9 zoom area



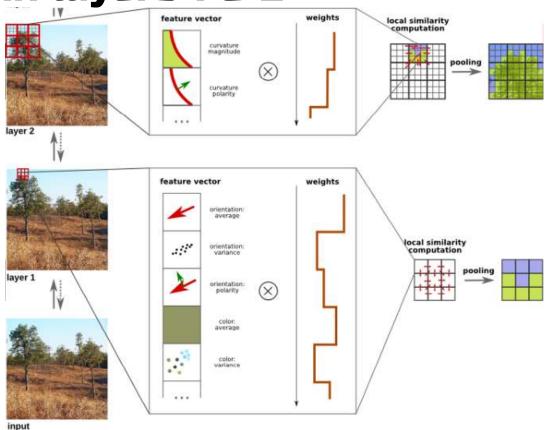


initial orientation detection

layer 1: similarity & pooling



gmin layers 1 & 2



cc by 4.0 – Kubilius et al. (Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience, 2014)

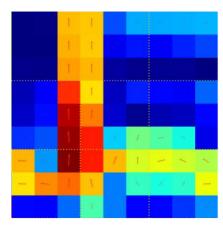
In practice

9x9 zoom area

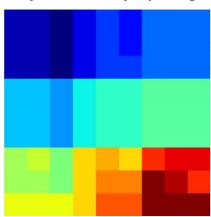




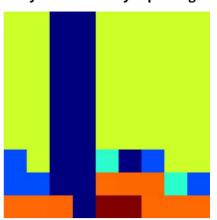
initial orientation detection



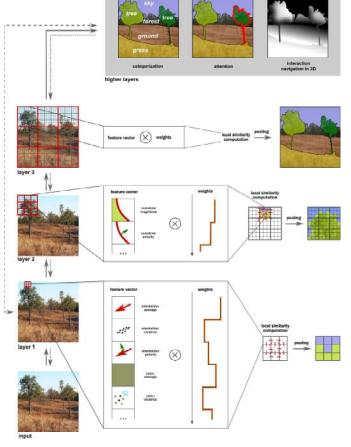
layer 1: similarity & pooling



layer 2: similarity & pooling



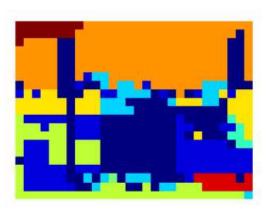
gmin full architecture



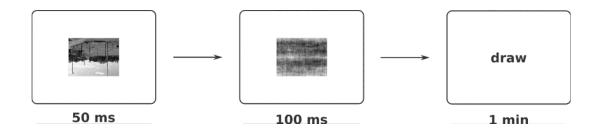
cc by 4.0 - Kubilius et al. (Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience, 2014)

In practice

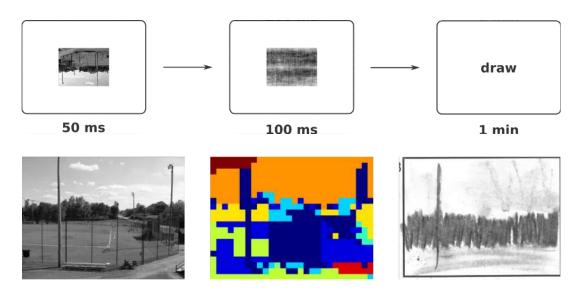




What does feedforward look like?



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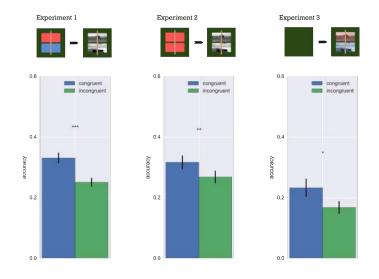


fair use – LabelMe

Some interesting predictions

- Grouping present in feedforward signals
- Similarity and pooling as basic mechanisms

Rapid grouping



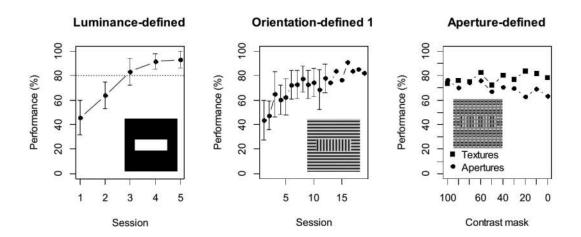
Kubilius et al. (VSS 2015)

See my poster on Saturday

Does segmentation influence rapid scene categorization?

(2:45 pm / Scene Perception: Categorization and memory)

Cue-invariant processing in rats

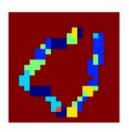


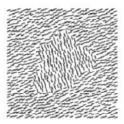
fair use - De Keyser et al. (submitted)

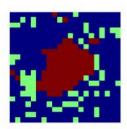
Strengths

- Synthesis of older ideas
- Compatible with many known neural and behavioral results
- Biologically plausible









- Similarity and pooling are unsupervised image processing rules
- Provides insights into feedforward representations
- Fast (takes seconds), can be implemented in parallel
- Free and open source (github.com/qbilius/gmin), try it yourself now: gmin.klab.lt

Limitations

- How are feature weights learned?
- Can a single set of weights work for all images?
- Picks up *similarities* but not necessarily *discriminative* features
 - Might be resolved in combination with deep networks
- No recurrent processing
 - Not the purpose of this model

Try it online: gmin.klab.lt

or

read more: Kubilius et al. (Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience, 2014)

Thank you!

slides available at klab.lt

code available at github.com/gbilius/gmin