

NARLabs 國家實驗研究院
國家高速網路與計算中心

影像瑕疵檢測

Image Classification



08	02	22	97	38	15	00	40	00	75	04	05	07	78	52	12	50	77	91	66
49	49	99	40	17	81	18	57	60	87	17	40	98	43	69	40	61	56	62	00
81	49	31	73	55	79	14	29	93	71	40	67	53	88	30	03	49	13	36	65
52	70	95	23	04	60	11	42	69	21	68	56	01	32	56	71	37	02	36	91
22	31	16	71	51	63	63	59	41	92	36	54	22	40	40	28	66	33	13	80
24	47	34	60	99	03	45	02	44	75	33	53	78	36	84	20	35	17	12	50
32	98	81	28	64	23	67	10	26	38	40	67	59	54	70	66	18	38	64	70
67	26	20	68	02	62	12	20	95	63	94	39	63	08	40	91	66	49	94	21
24	55	58	05	66	73	99	26	97	17	78	78	96	83	14	88	34	89	63	72
21	36	23	09	75	00	76	44	20	45	35	14	00	61	33	97	34	31	33	95
78	17	53	28	22	75	31	67	15	94	03	80	04	62	16	14	09	53	56	92
16	39	05	42	96	35	31	47	55	58	88	24	00	17	54	24	36	29	85	57
86	56	00	48	35	71	89	07	05	44	44	37	44	60	21	58	51	54	17	58
19	80	81	68	05	94	47	69	28	73	92	13	86	52	17	77	04	89	55	40
04	52	08	83	97	35	99	16	07	97	57	32	16	26	26	79	33	27	98	66
09	46	68	87	57	62	20	72	03	46	33	67	46	55	12	32	63	93	53	69
04	42	16	73	58	45	39	11	24	94	72	18	08	46	29	32	40	62	76	36
20	69	36	41	72	30	23	88	34	62	92	69	82	67	59	85	74	04	36	16
20	73	35	29	78	31	90	01	74	31	49	71	48	64	81	16	23	57	05	54
01	70	54	71	83	51	54	69	16	92	33	48	61	43	52	01	89	43	67	48

What the computer sees

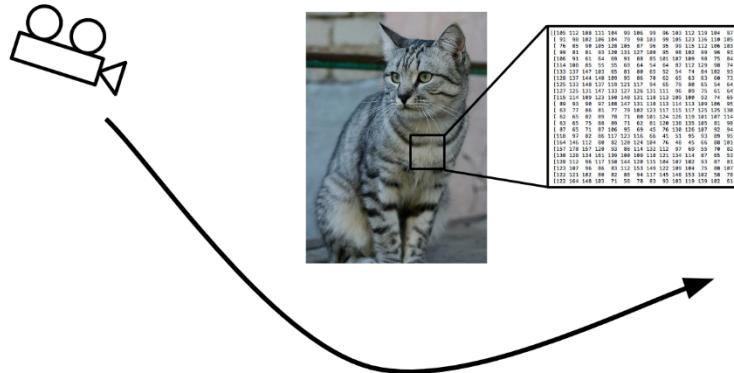
image classification

82% cat
15% dog
2% hat
1% mug

- 影像只是個3維陣列，其值為整數介於0~255之間
- e.g. 800 x 600 x 3 (3 channels RGB)

Image Classification Challenges

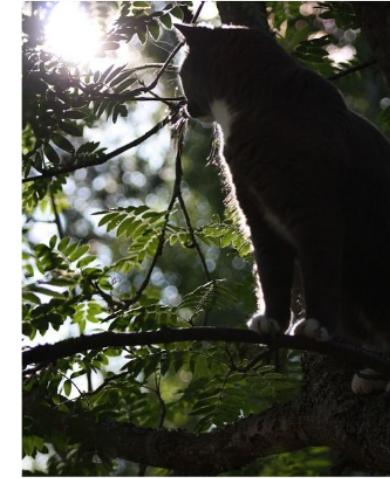
視角變化



背景干擾



照明



遮蔽



變形



同類多樣性

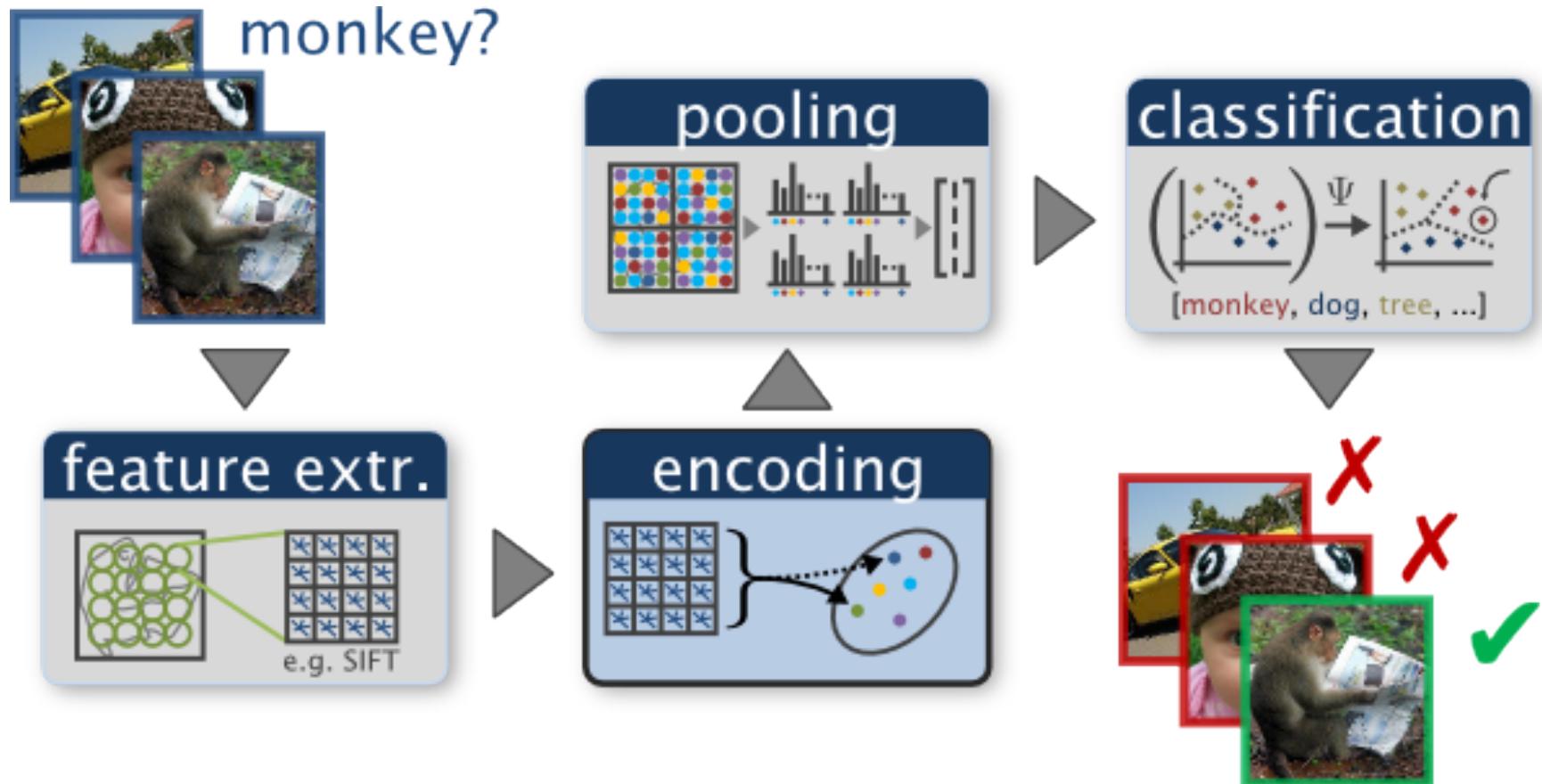


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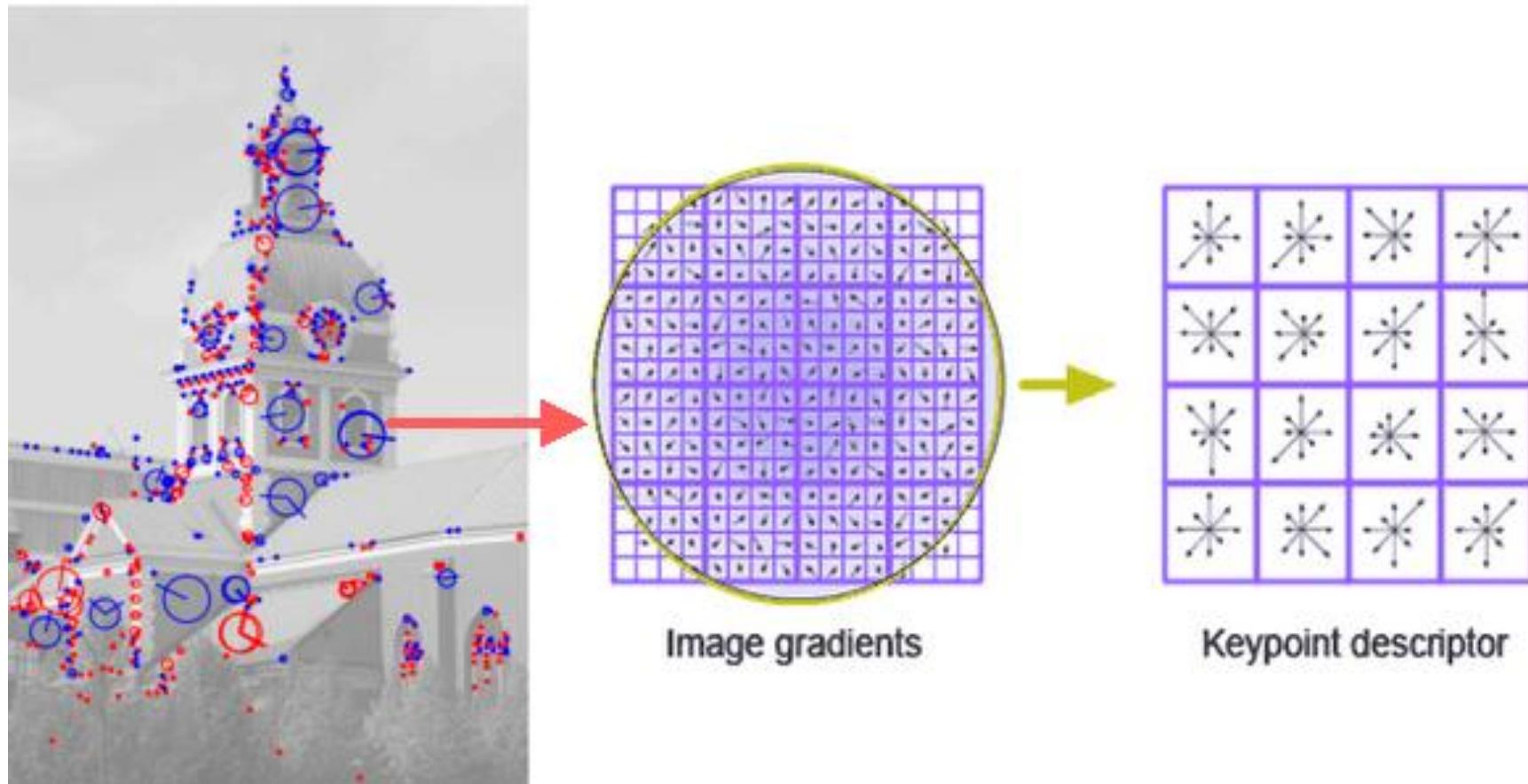
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Image Classification Pipeline



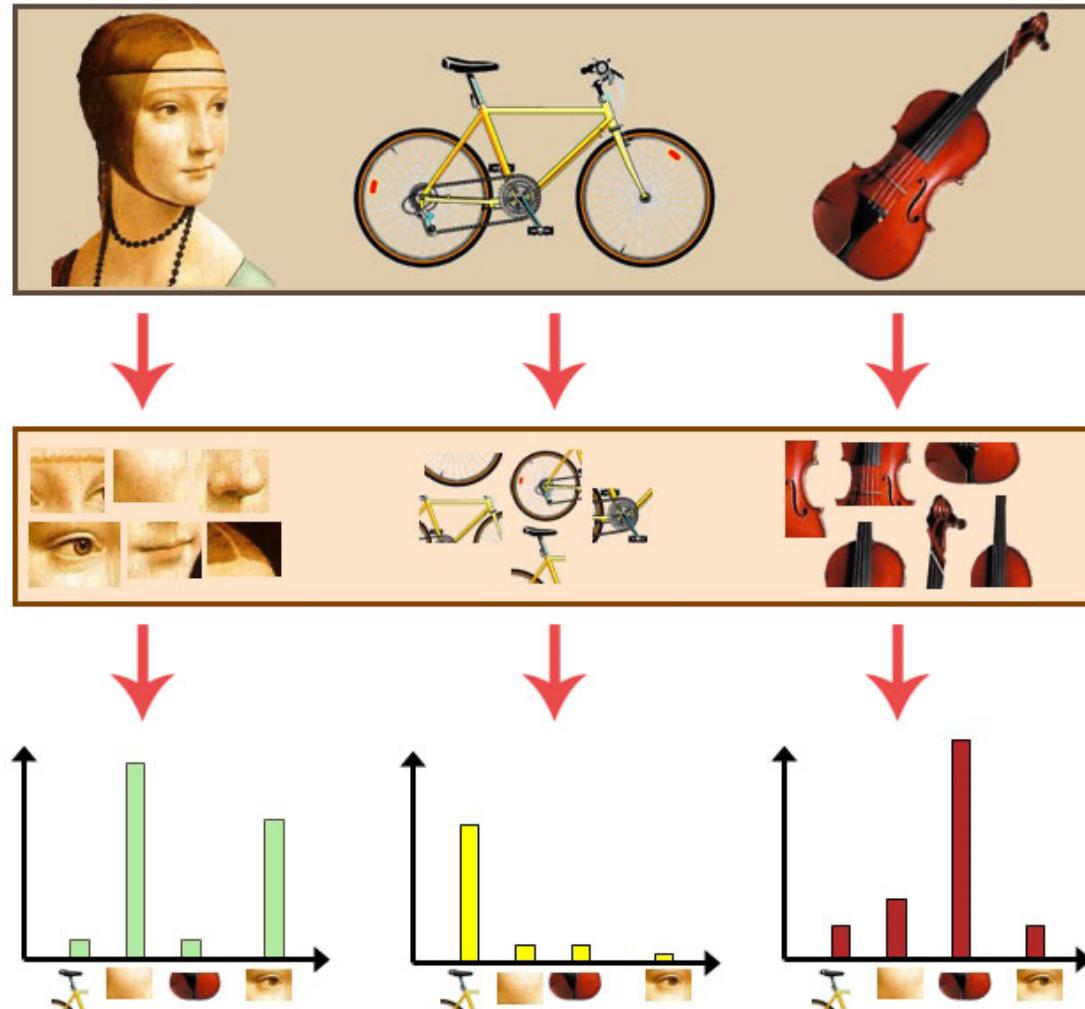
Feature extraction

Scale Invariant Feature Transform(SIFT)



Feature encoding

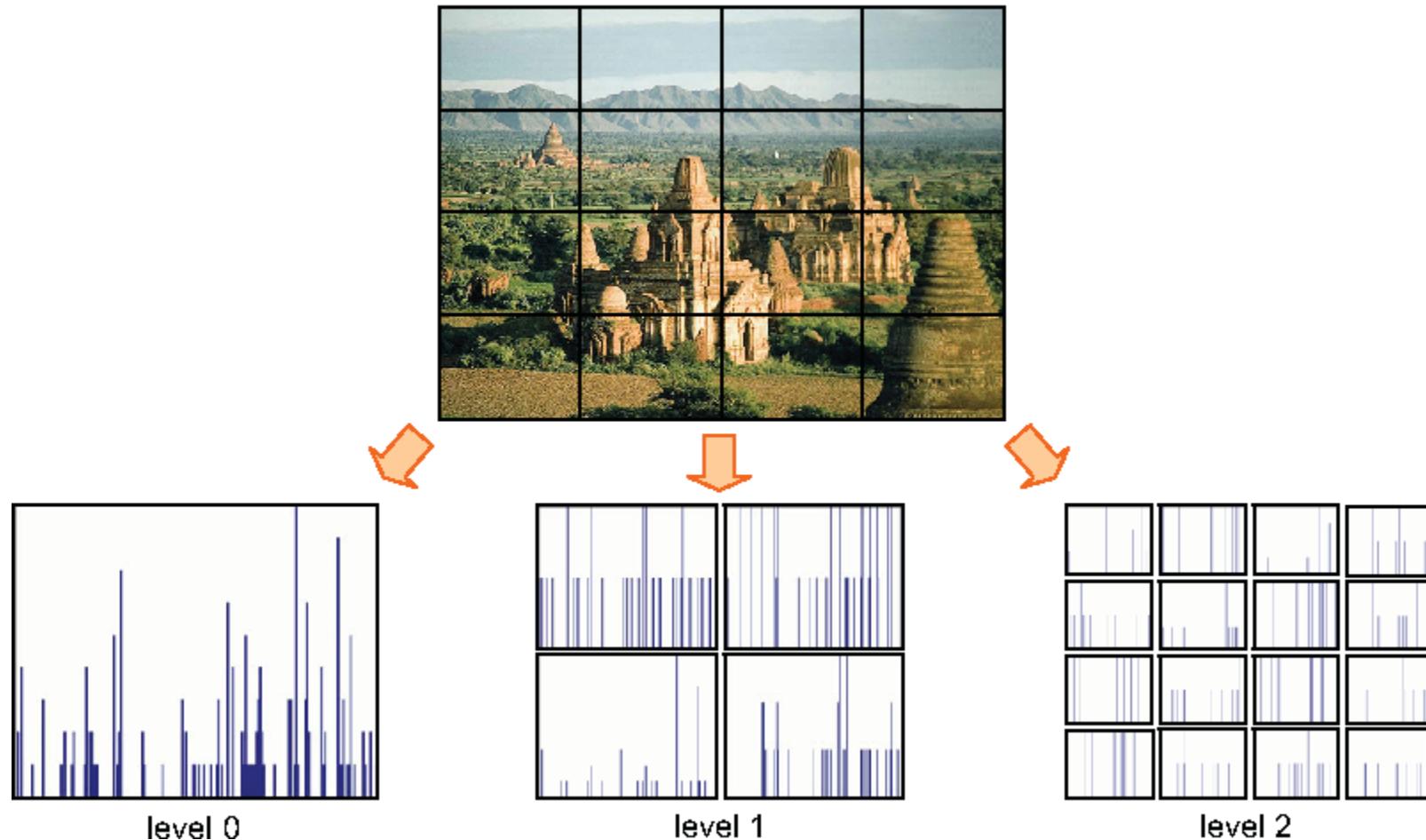
Bag of visual words



Pooling

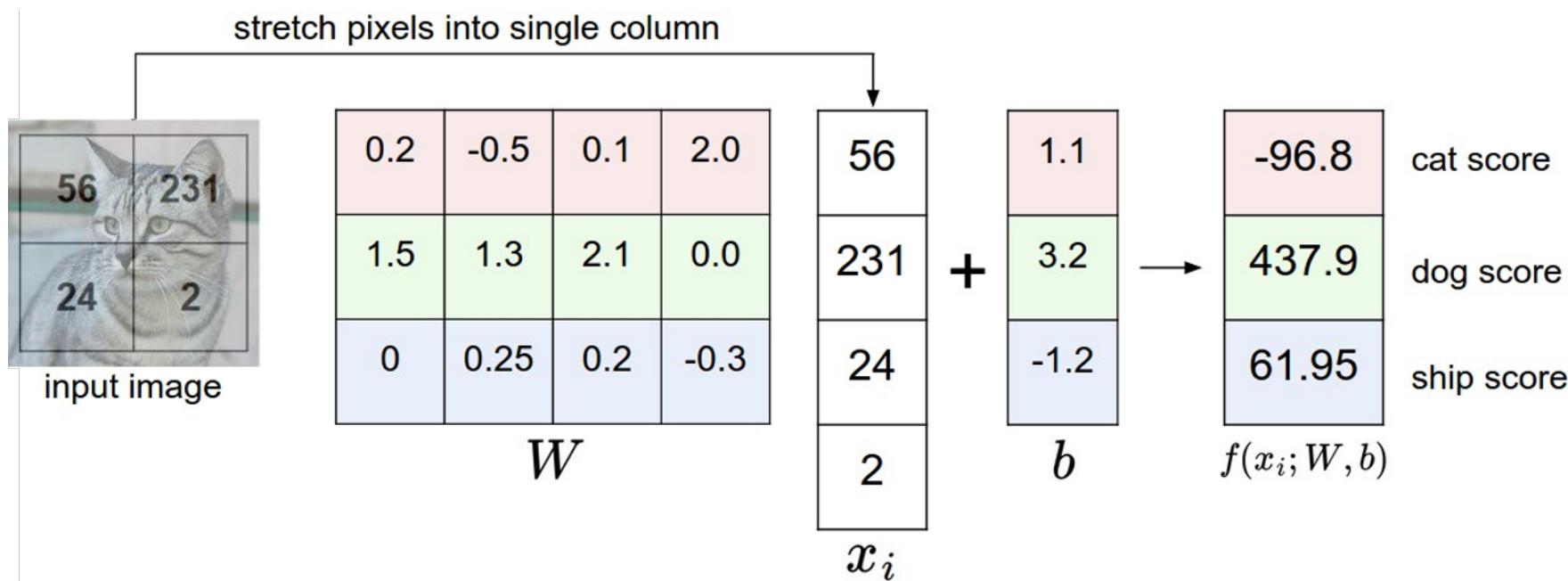
Spatial Pyramid Matching

Lazebnik et al.



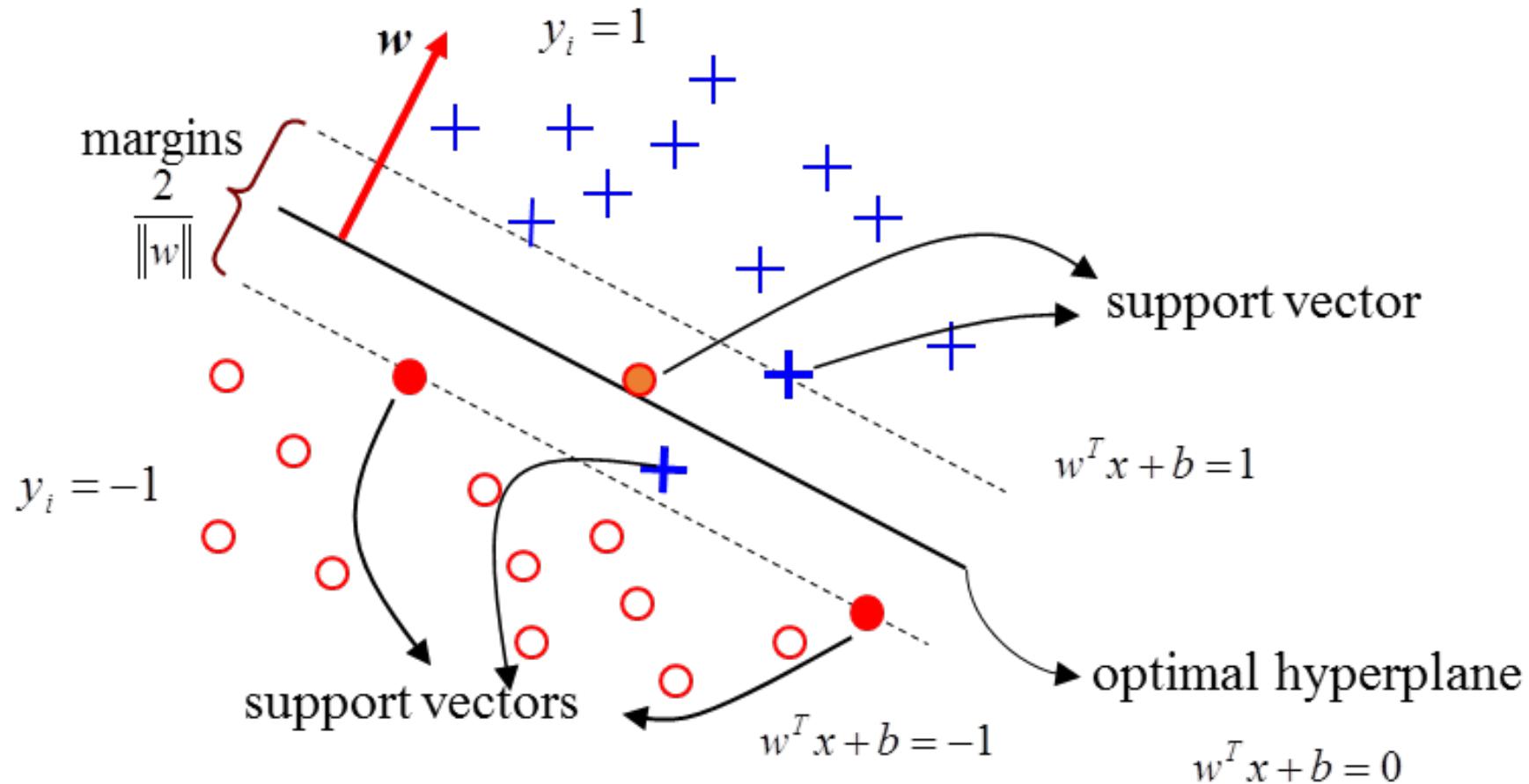
Classification

Example with an image with 4 pixels, and 3 classes (cat/dog/ship)

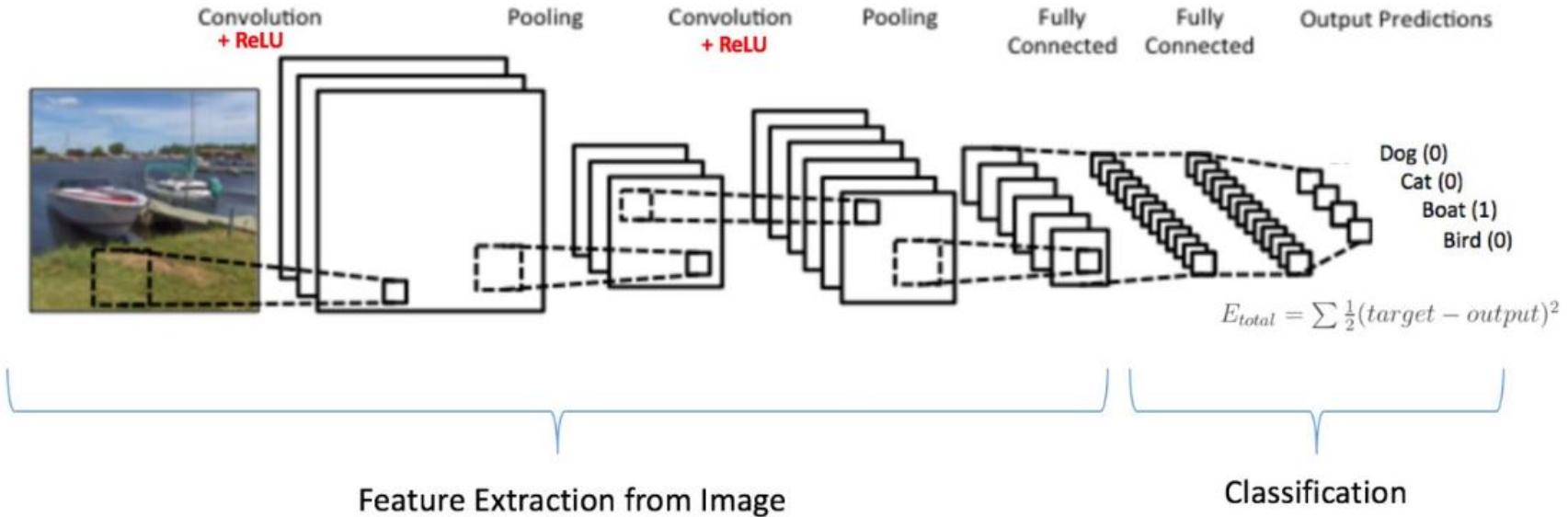


Classification

Support Vector Machine(SVM)



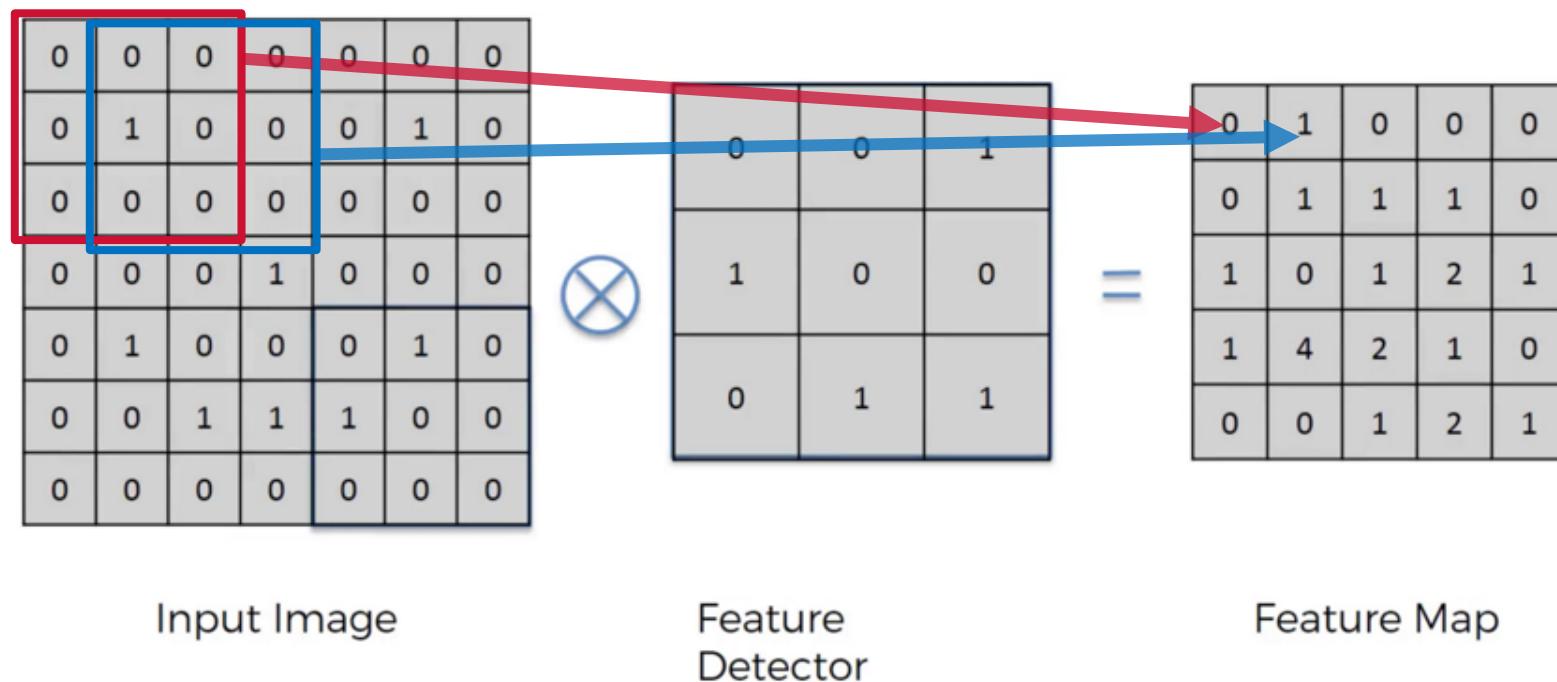
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)



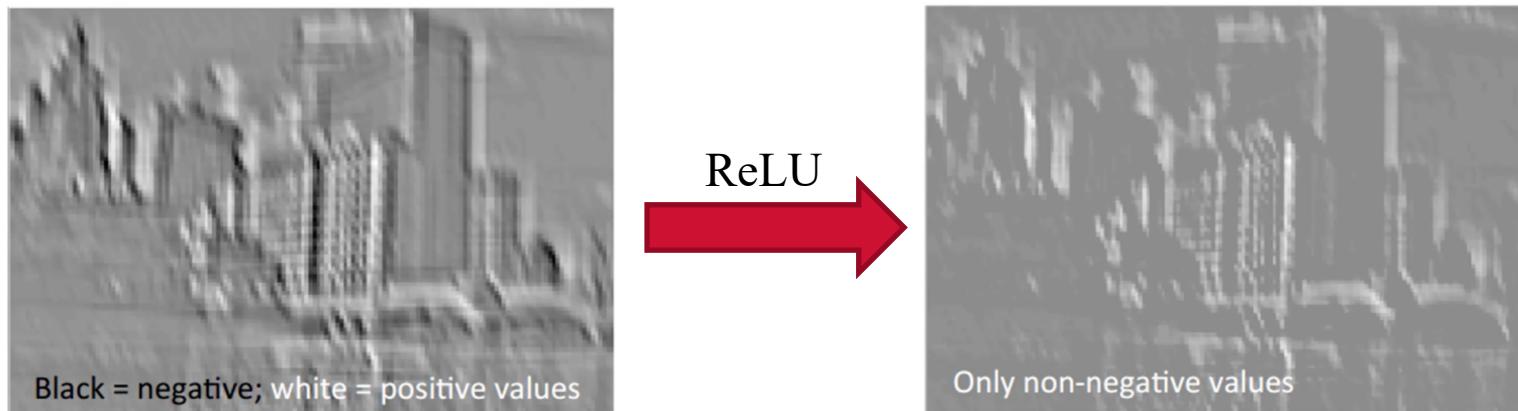
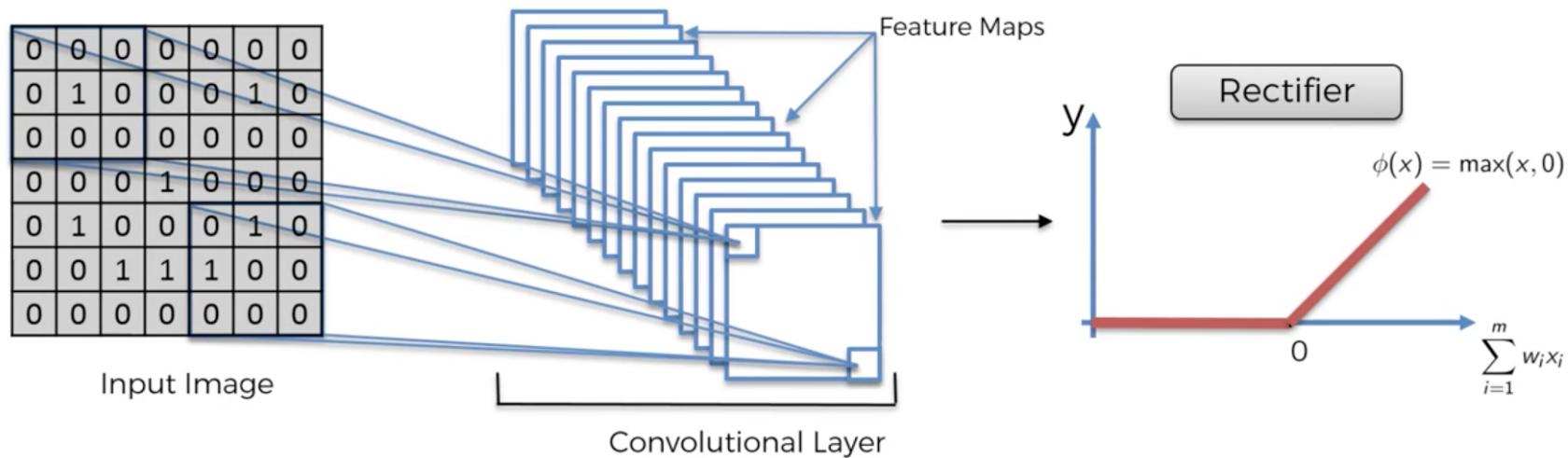
- CNN 通常由以下4種元件構成：
 - Convolution
 - Non Linearity (ReLU)
 - Pooling or Subsampling
 - Classification (Fully Connected Layers)

Convolution 卷積層

- 將原始圖片的與特定的Feature Detector(filter)做卷積運算
- 卷積運算就是將下圖兩個 3×3 的矩陣作相乘後再相加
- Feature Detector(Filter)會隨機產生好幾種，其目的就是萃取出影像當中的一些特徵

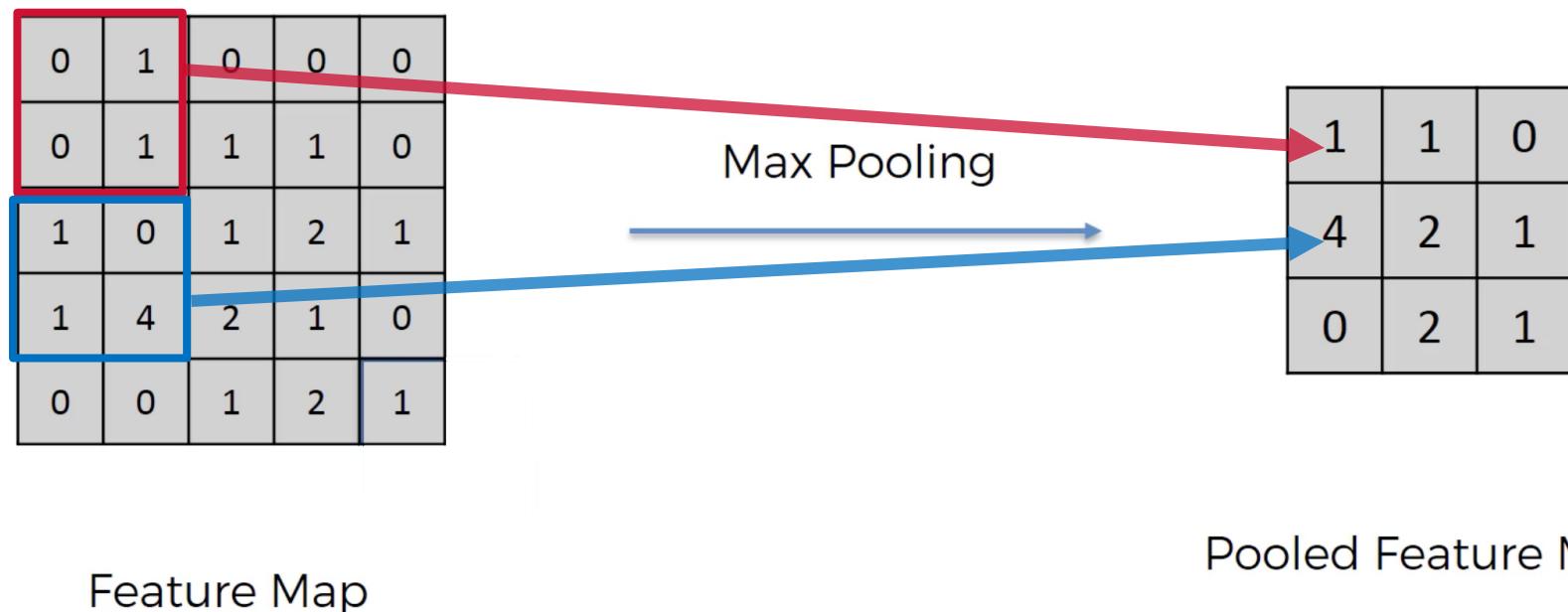


Rectified Linear Unit(ReLU)



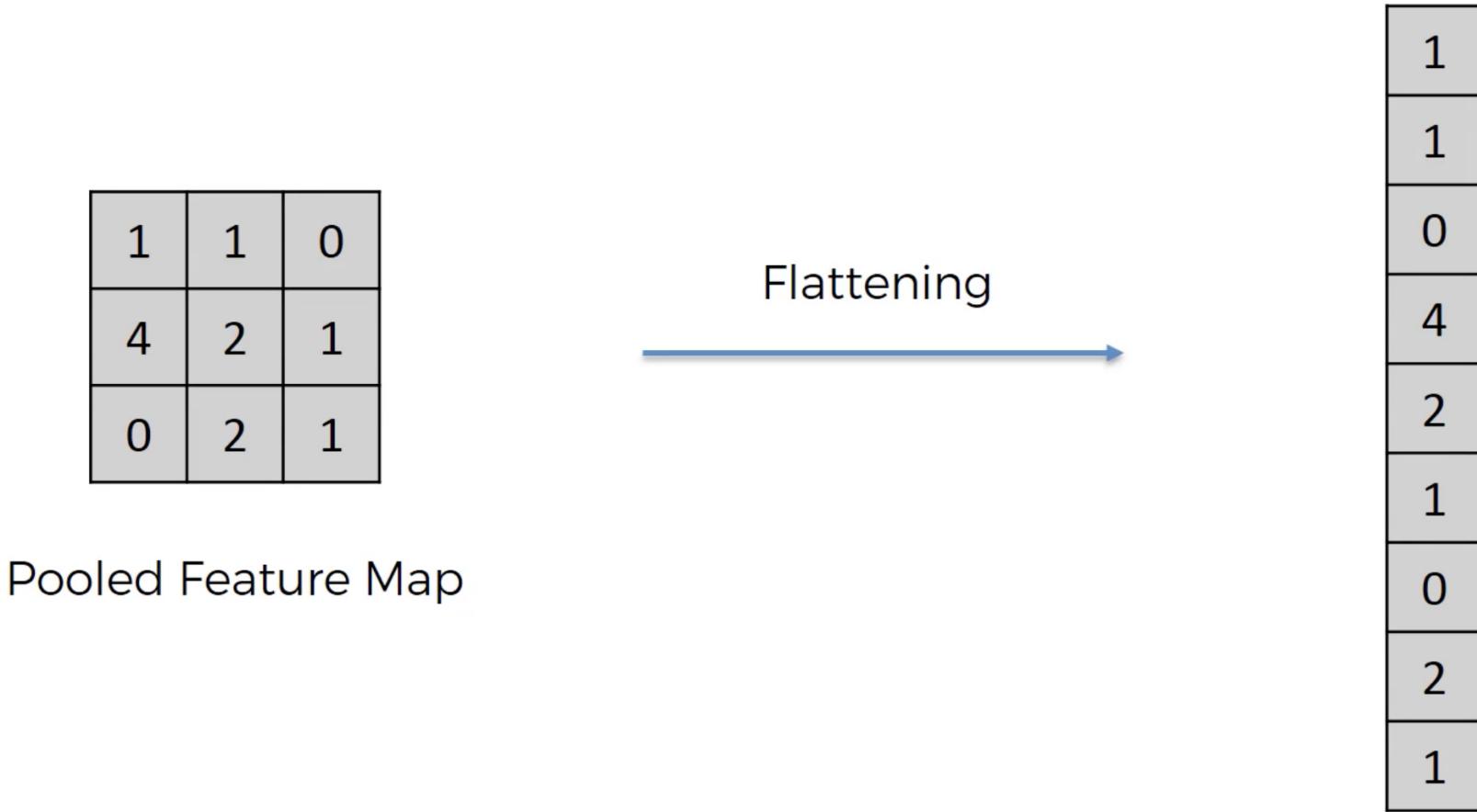
Pooling 池化

- 這邊主要是採用 Max Pooling
- 概念很簡單只要挑出矩陣中的最大值就好
- 其目的是降低維度，並且保留重要特徵

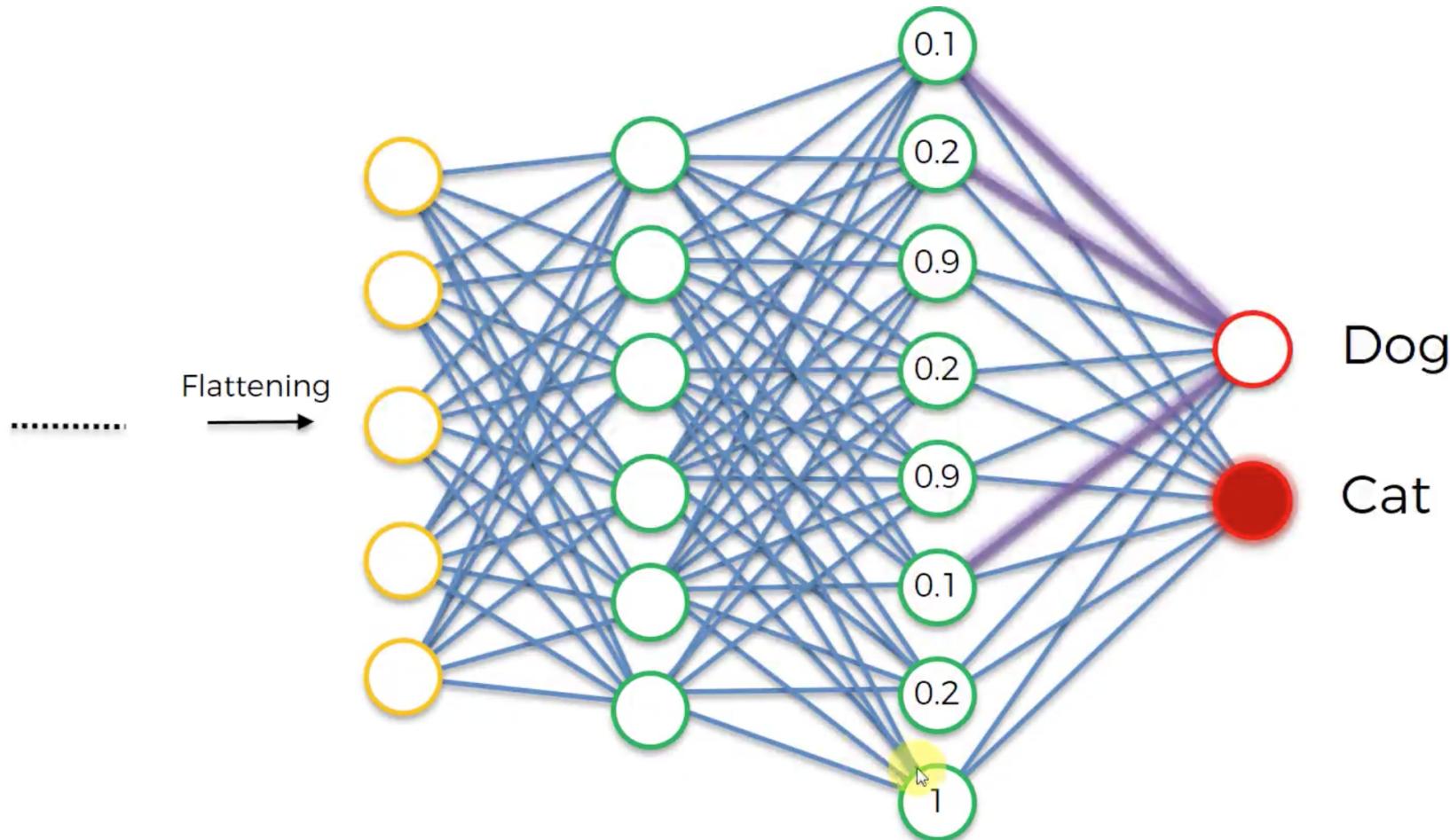


Fully Connected Layer 全連接層

- 全連接層是將前面運算的結果攤平後接到神經網絡



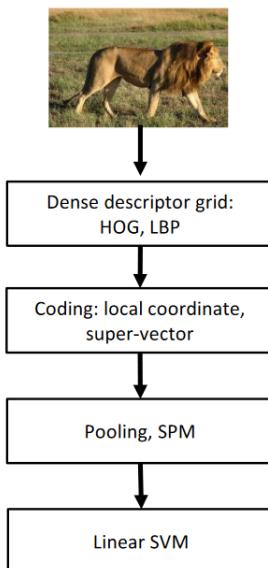
Fully Connected Layer 全連接層



IMAGENET Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge

Year 2010

NEC-UIUC

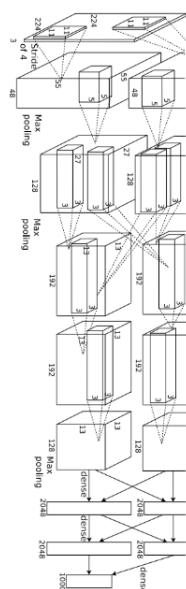


[Lin CVPR 2011]

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Year 2012

SuperVision



[Krizhevsky NIPS 2012]

Figure copyright Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey Hinton, 2012. Reproduced with permission.

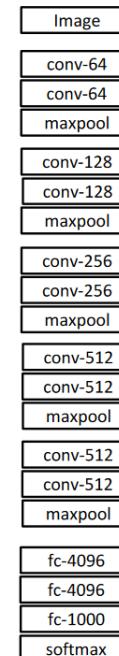
Year 2014

GoogLeNet

- Pooling
- Convolution
- Softmax
- Other

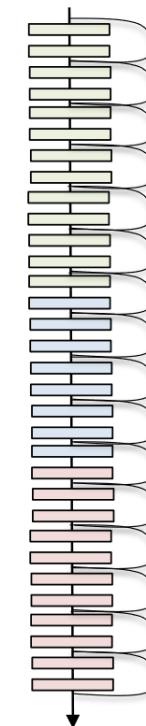


VGG



Year 2015

MSRA



[He ICCV 2015]