Classification aided two stage localization
Hedi Harzallah, Cordelia Schmid, Frédéric Jurie, Adrien Gaidon

To cite this version:

HAL Id: inria-00548652
https://inria.hal.science/inria-00548652
Submitted on 20 Dec 2010

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Classification aided two stage localization

Hedi Harzallah, Cordelia Schmid, Frederic Jurie, Adrien Gaidon

INRIA, LEAR project team

PASCAL VOC2008 challenge workshop
Introduction

- Detection task on PASCAL VOC2008 challenge
- Method with sliding windows (Each window is classified as containing or not the targeted object)
- Learn a classifier by providing positive and negative examples
Training outline

- Training windows
  - Shape
  - Filtering classifier: Linear
Training outline

Training windows

Shape
- Filtering classifier: Linear

Appearance
- Scoring classifier: Non-linear
Generating training windows

Training windows

Shape

Filtering classifier : Linear

Appearance

Scoring classifier : Non linear
Generating training windows

• Adding positive training examples by shifting and scaling the original annotations [Laptev06]

• Negative examples randomly extracted from background

• Training an initial classifier

• Retraining 4 times by adding false positives

Examples of false positives
Image representation

- Training windows
  - Shape
    - Filtering classifier: Linear
  - Appearance
    - Scoring classifier: Non linear
Image representation: Histogram-of-gradients (HOG)

- Tiling optimized per class (around 100 overlapping tiles)
- Computed with integral histograms
- With 16 orientations
Image representation: Dense SIFT

- Computed over dense patches (shift step 6 pixels, scale step 1.2)
- Discretized into 100 visual words using k-means
- Used as BOW with a spatial pyramid [Lazebnik06]
Learning procedure

Training windows

Shape

Filtering classifier: Linear

Appearance

Scoring classifier: Non linear
Learning procedure

• Training one classifier per view (Side, Front/Rear, Unspecified)

• Linear SVM classifier
  • HOG only (combining with SIFT gives minor gain at high cost)

• Non Linear SVM classifier
  • We use non linear $X^2$ kernel SVM [Zhang et al 2007]
  • Training with:
    • Examples used in the linear case (positives + shifted positives + hard false positives)
    • Additional random 70K negative examples
Testing outline

1. Test images
2. Generate hypotheses
   - Sliding windows
   - HOG
   - Apply filtering classifier
3. Score hypotheses
   - HOG + SIFT
   - Apply scoring classifier
4. Non maxima suppression
5. Reweighting using classification
Evaluation of linear/non linear SVM

• Using HOG only to learn the non linear classifier
• Linear classifier used not only for filtering but also for scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Linear</th>
<th>Linear + $X^2$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All classes</td>
<td>0.139</td>
<td>0.220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aeroplane</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>0.184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>0.249</td>
<td>0.435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diningtable</td>
<td>0.096</td>
<td>0.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pottedplant</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>0.118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evaluation of linear/non linear SVM

Precision recall curve for the class horse using HOG features

- Linear + chi2, AP=0.435
- Linear, AP=0.249
Evaluation of descriptors

- Scoring classifiers learned with different features
- Applied on the same hypotheses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HOG</th>
<th>SIFT</th>
<th>HOG+SIFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All classes</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>0.231</td>
<td>0.264</td>
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<tr>
<td>aeroplane</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td>0.298</td>
<td>0.338</td>
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<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>0.475</td>
<td>0.425</td>
<td>0.511</td>
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<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>0.318</td>
<td>0.344</td>
<td>0.291</td>
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<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>0.432</td>
<td>0.397</td>
<td>0.423</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Evaluation of descriptors
Combining localization and image classification

• Provides contextual information
• Results are more reliable in image classification
• Transform scores into probabilities
• New score  = P(det) * P(cls)
Influence of the use of image classification score

- We use the Lear_flat submission [Gaidon and Marszalek]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HOG+SIFT</th>
<th>HOG+SIFT plusclass</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All classes</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>0.290</td>
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<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>0.309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>0.212</td>
<td>0.273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>0.511</td>
<td>0.518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorbike</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>0.427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of results: cars

Top true positives

First false positives

Missed
Example of results: cow

Top true positives

First false positives

Missed
Example of results: chair

Top true positives

First false positives

Missed
Summary

• Two stage classification (hypotheses prediction, hypotheses verification)
• Image representation combination
• Reweighting with classification score
• Worse performance on some articulated classes (part models more suited)
• Outperform other competitors on most of the rigid classes
Thank you