

How to Learn and Evaluate an Interactive Computer Vision

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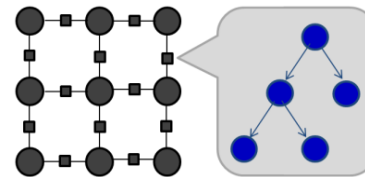
Computer Vision Lab Dresden (CVLD)



Interactive Image and Data manipulation



Applied Optimization, Models, and Learning



Inverse rendering from moving images



3D Scene Understanding



Benchmarking and Label collection

	1976	1978	1979	1980	1981
GP Mapping	8.8	3.8	8.5	8.5	12.2
Inductive Mapping	6.9	8.1	8	8.5	13.1
Perceptual sampling	7.3	6.1	7.4	8.5	11.2
VR Mapping	8	10	7.8	8.5	13.1
Randomized Mapping	8.8	7.6	8.8	8.9	11.1

BioImaging

... looking for PostDocs and PhD students

Inverse Rendering & Scene Understanding

[extension of Barron, Malik, ECCV '12]

[Vibhav, Torr et al. ECC '12]

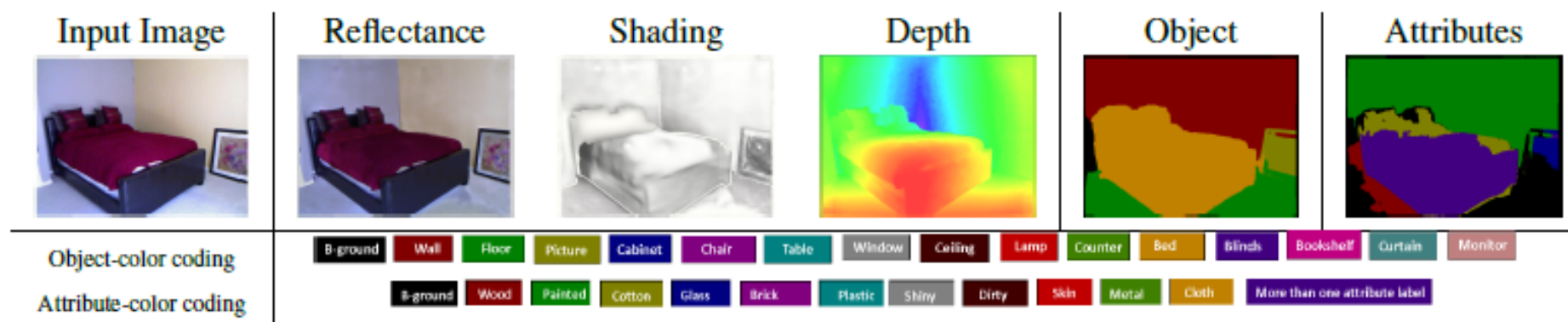


Figure 1: *Given an image, our algorithm jointly estimates the intrinsic properties such as reflectance, shading and depth maps, along with the estimation of the per-pixel object and attribute labels.*

[under submission]

How to Learn and Evaluate an Interactive Computer Vision

Joint work with:
Pushmeet Kohli, Hannes Nickisch,
Christoph Rhemann

Learning and Evaluation of **Interactive** Segmentation Systems

Interactive Image Segmentation



Image (X)



Demo

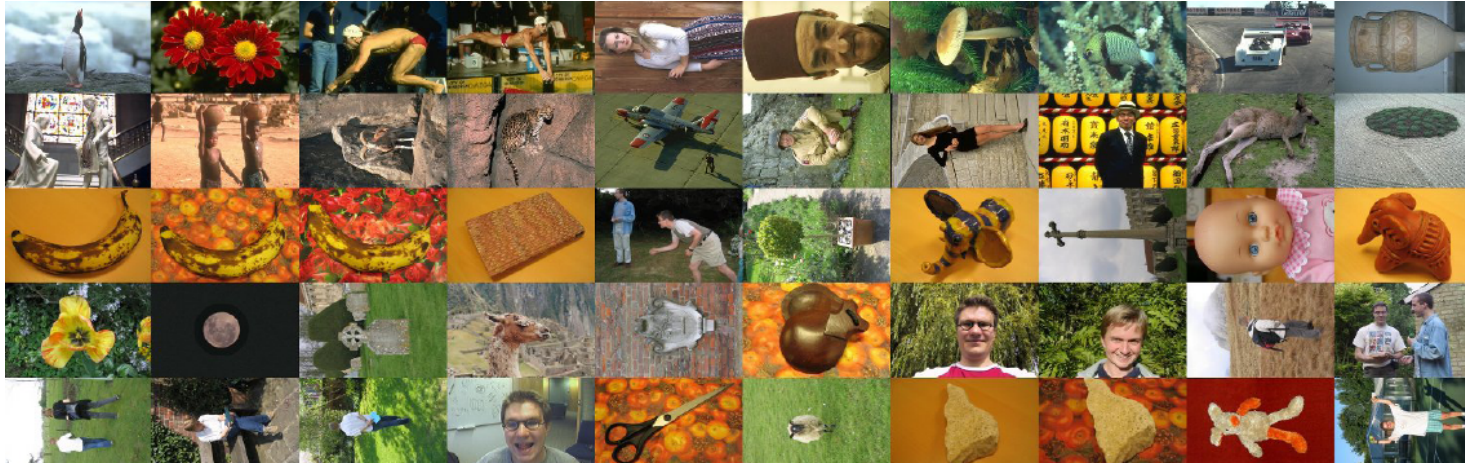


Key Questions

1. How to **evaluate** different segmentation systems?
2. How to **learn** the parameters of a given segmentation system?

... How GrabCut got into Office 2010+

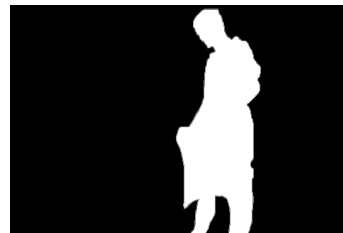
[Markov Random Fields for Computer Vision, Blake, Kohli and Rother]



Database of 200 Images



Image



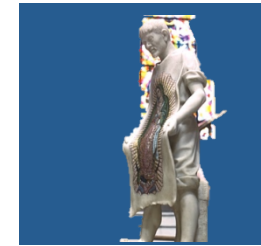
Ground Truth



Rectangle Labelling



Lasso Labelling



... How GrabCut got into Office 2010+

[Markov Random Fields for Computer Vision, Blake, Kohli and Rother]

Product team got big spread sheet with error rates

Product team: “What do these numbers mean?”

Me: “Explain Error rate”

Product team: “Hm”

Me: “Ok we do something better”

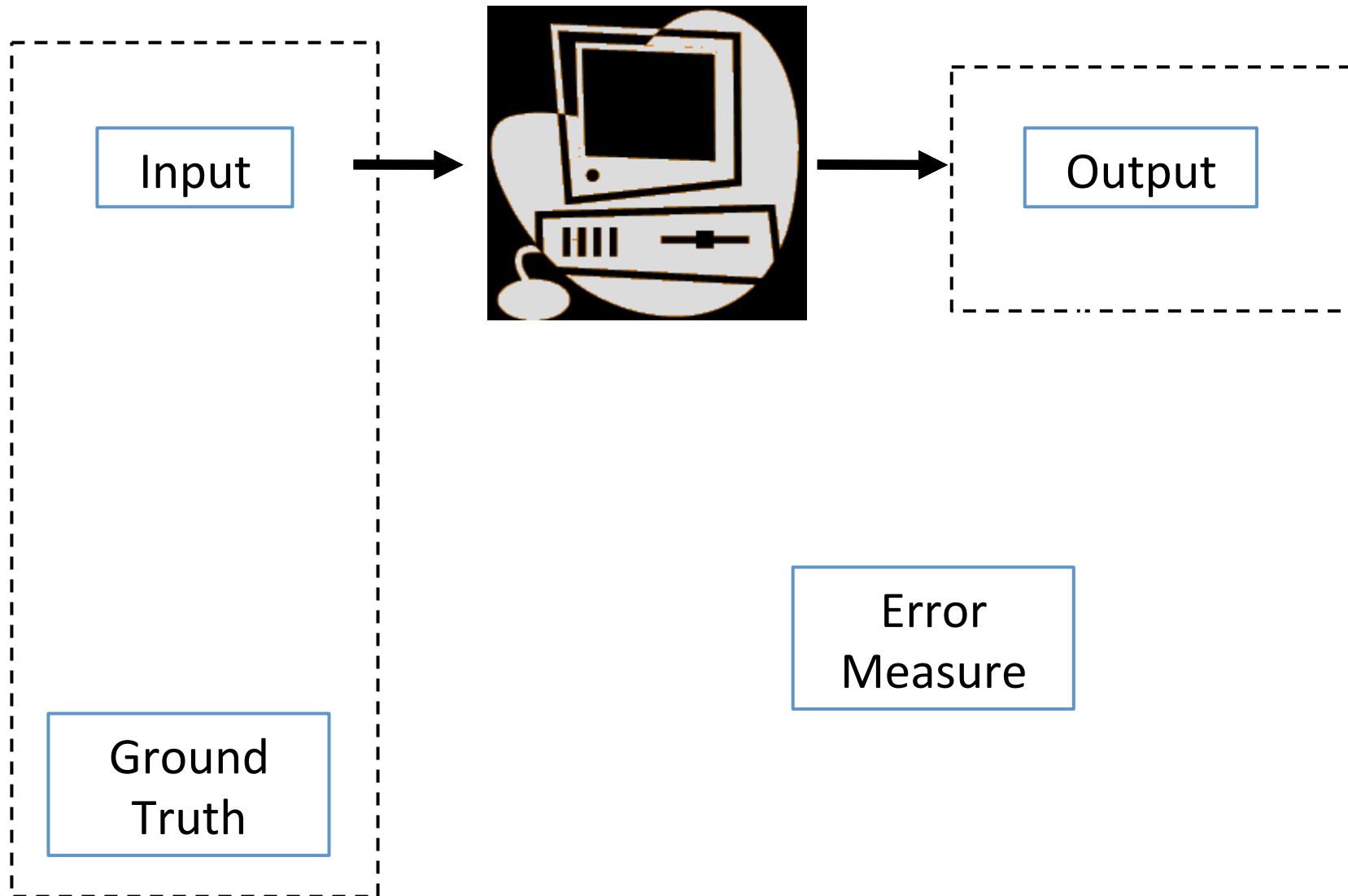


5% error

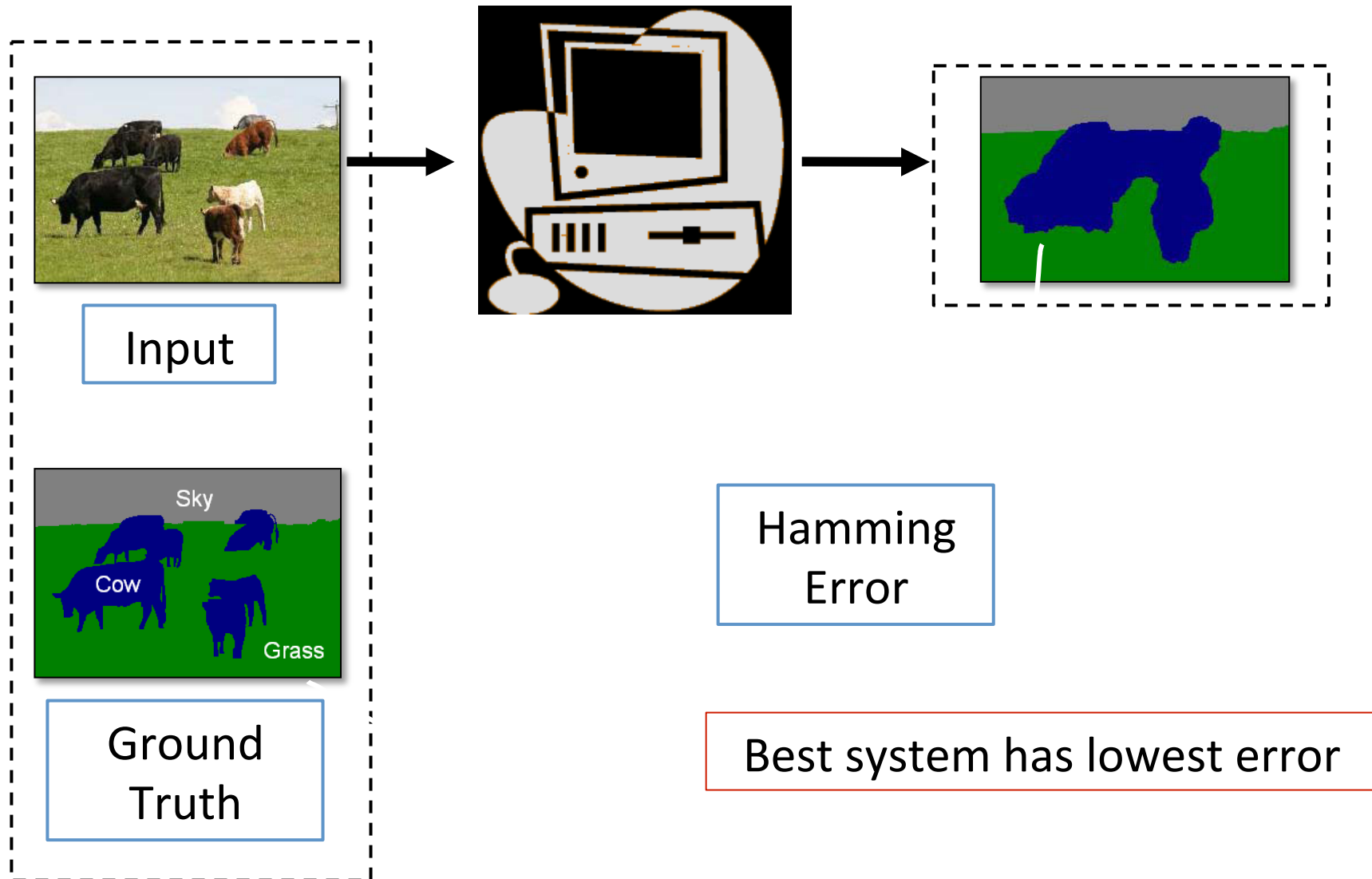


5% error

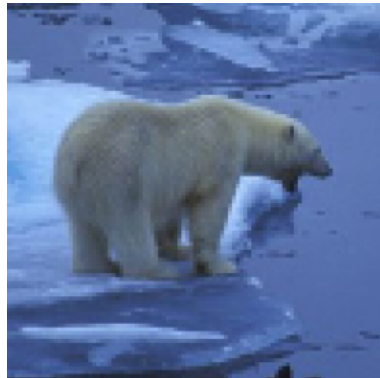
The Evaluation Task



The Evaluation Task



The Evaluation Task



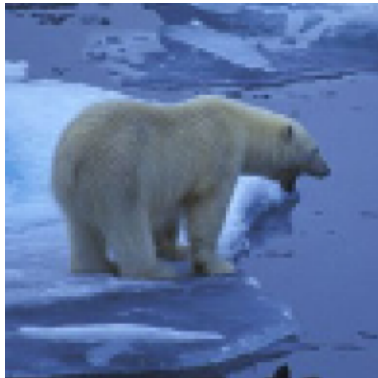
User Scribbles
(Effort)



The Evaluation Task

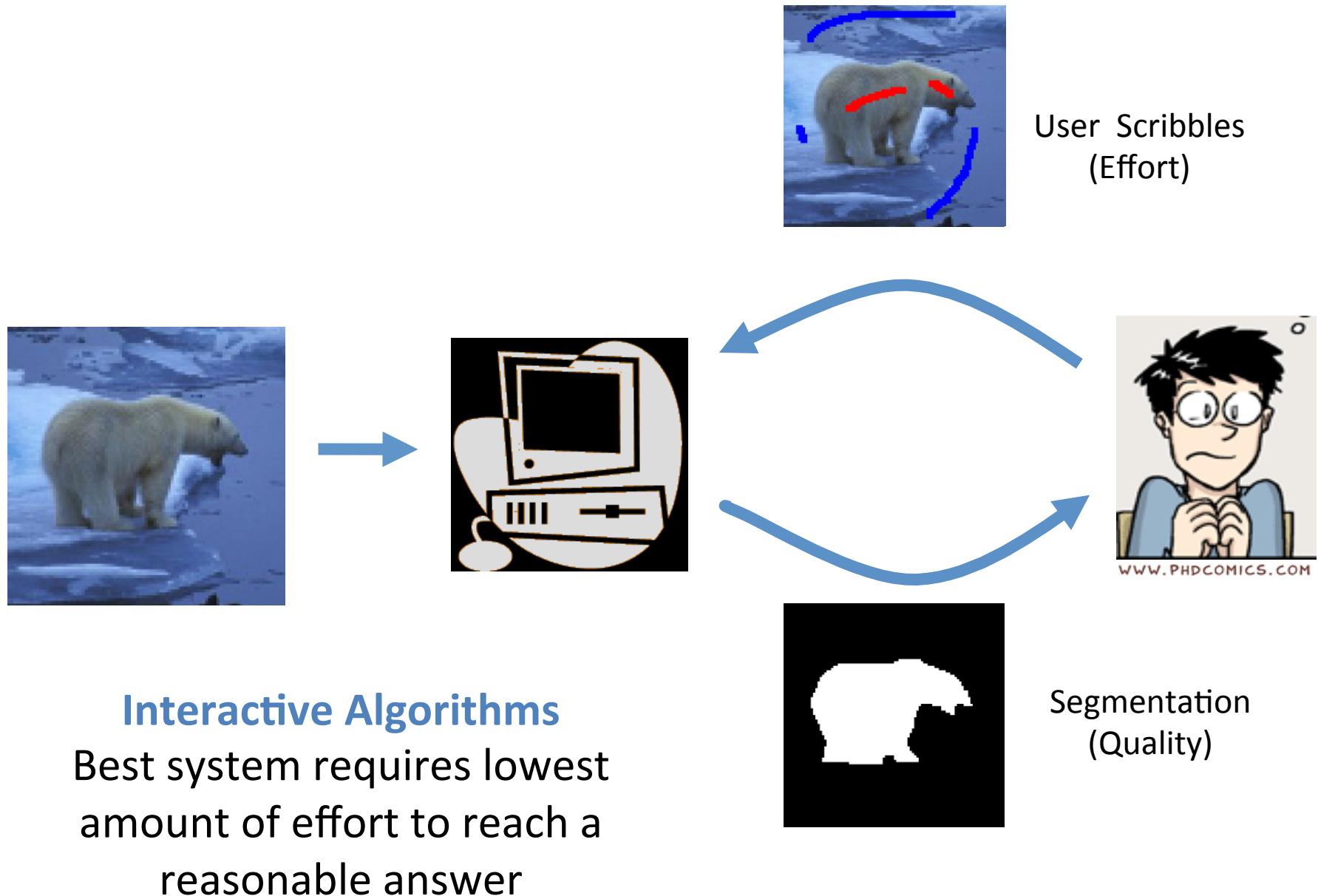


User Scribbles
(Effort)

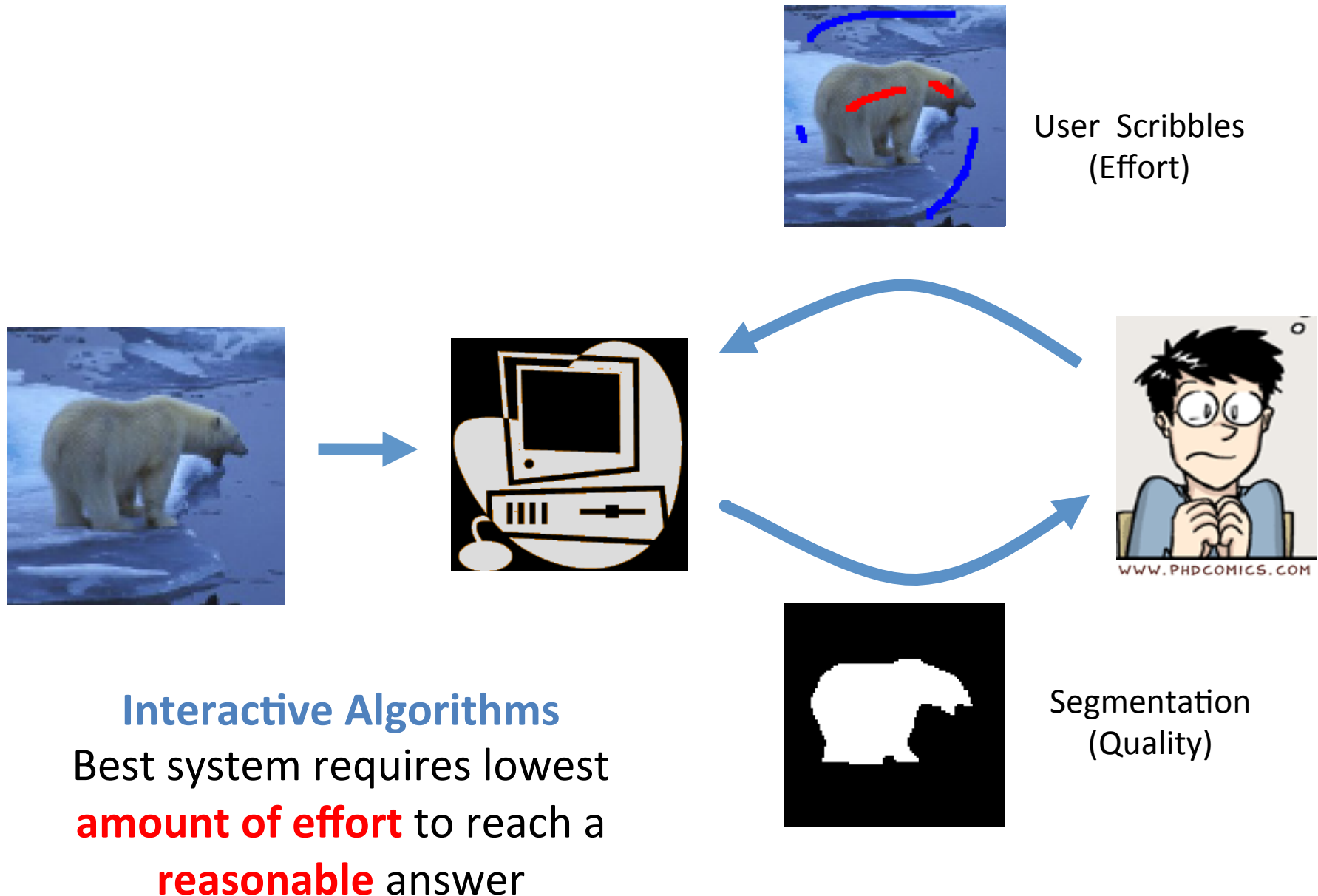


Segmentation
(Quality)

The Evaluation Task

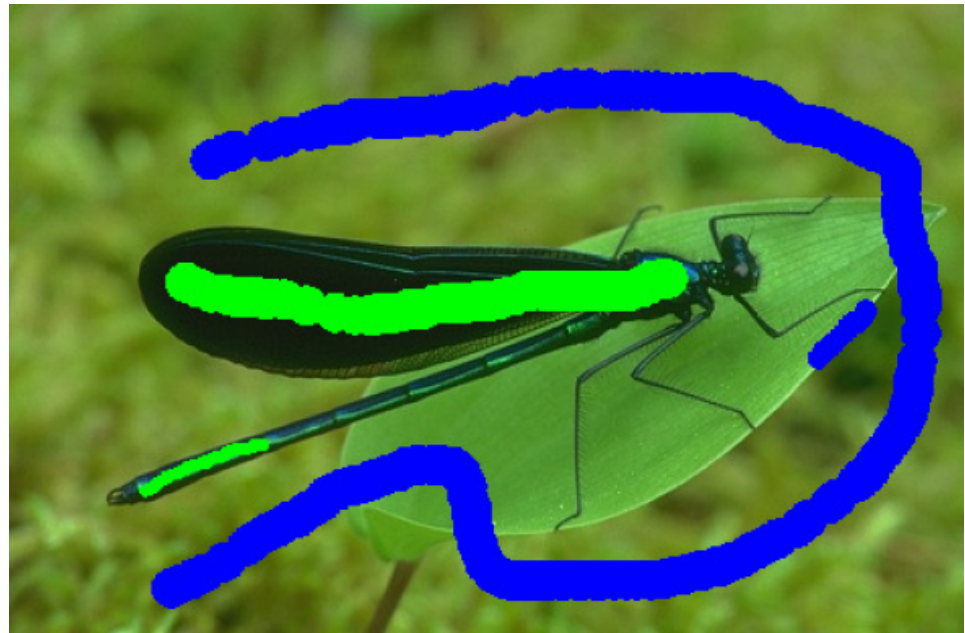


The Evaluation Task

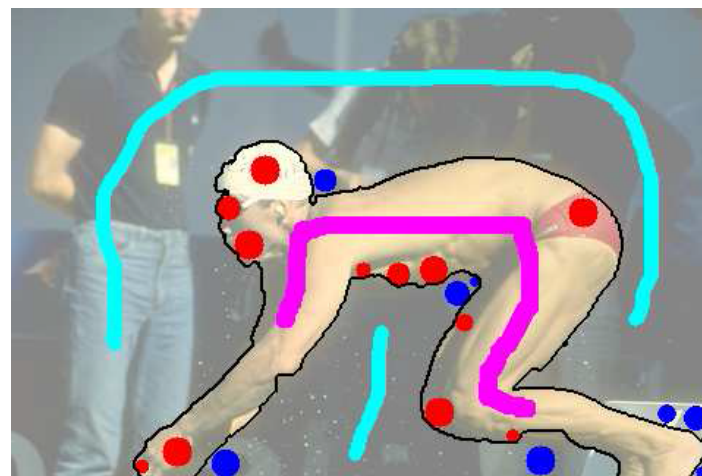


How to measure “effort” and “reasonable”?

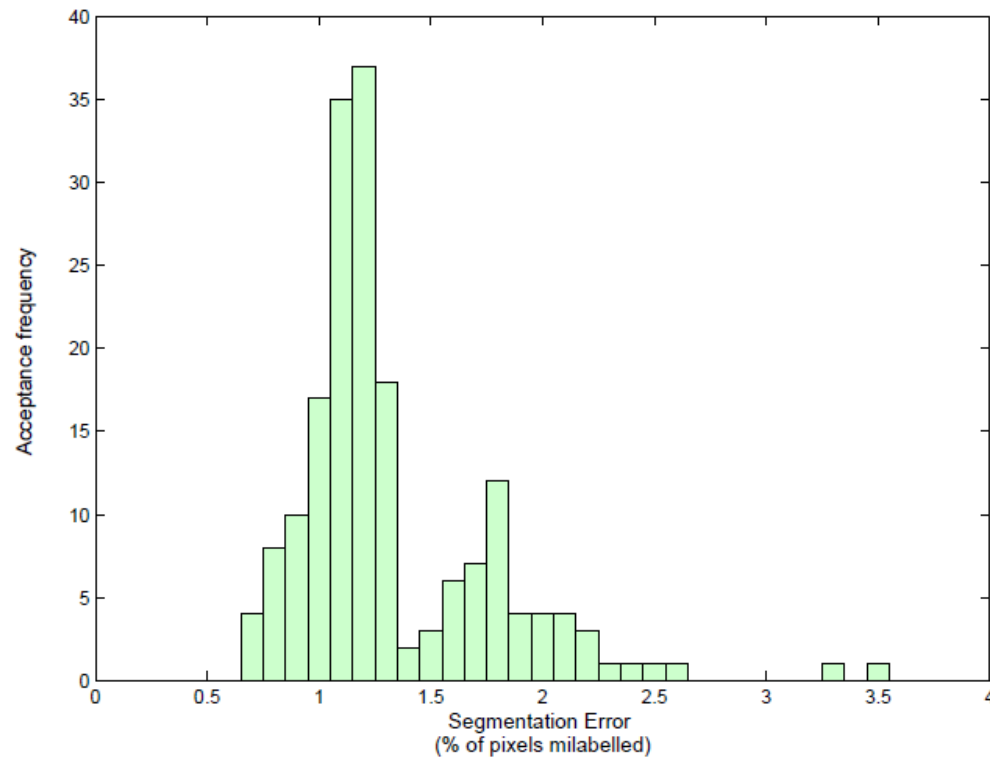
- Number of brush strokes
- Stroke complexity
- Time taken



Circular brush



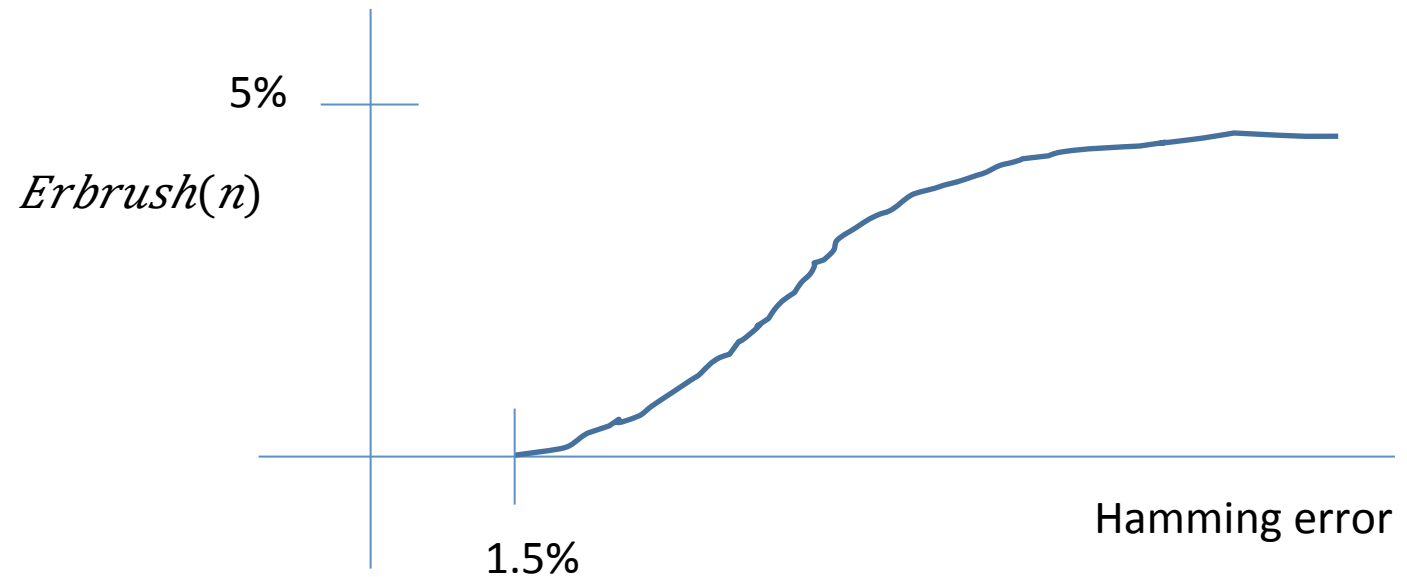
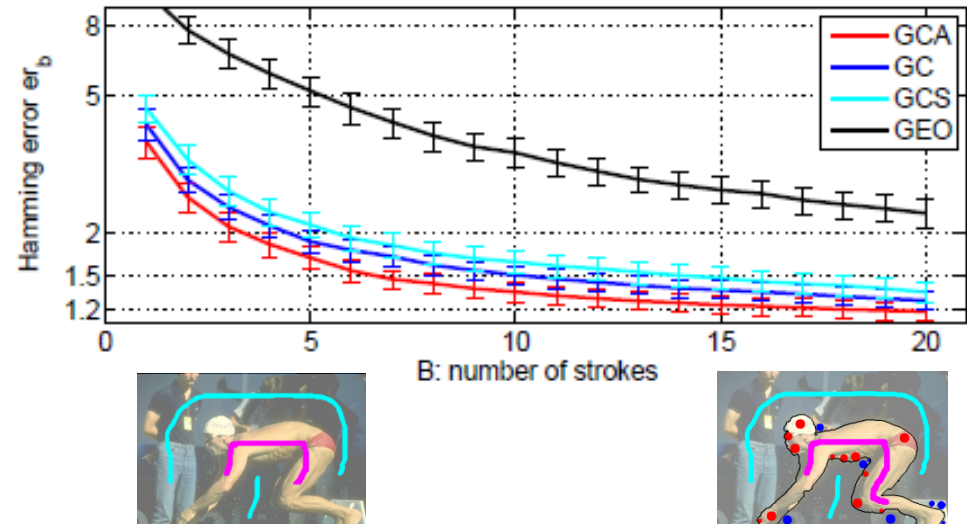
How to quantify reasonable accuracy?



We truncate the hamming error with 1.5%

Error measure

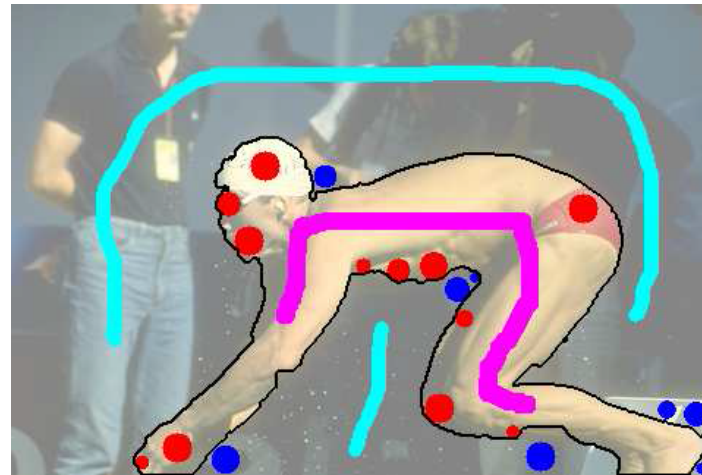
$$Er = \sum_{n=1}^B Erbrush(n)$$



User Study or Crowdsourcing

- Measure performance using actual users
 - Few users
[Li et al. 2004, Bai & Sapiro 2007]
 - Crowd-sourcing with different incentives
[MTurk, Community-based (Labelme), ESP game]
- Problems:
 - Expensive
 - Slow (participants should be allowed learning time)
 - Unsuitable for parameter learning
(where you might need to evaluate many systems)

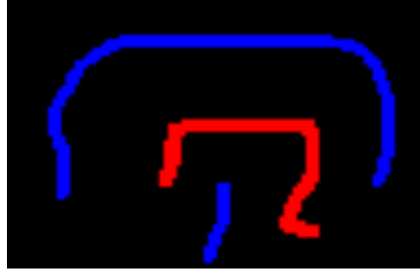
Robot User



Where to place the brush strokes?



Image



Interactions

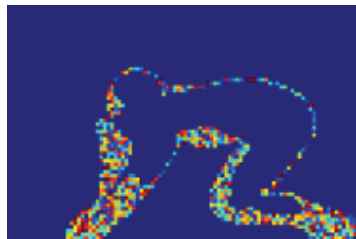


Ground
Truth

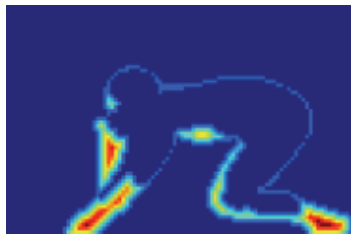


Current
Solution

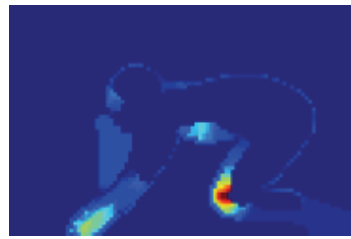
Interaction chosen by taking the maximum in the preference map



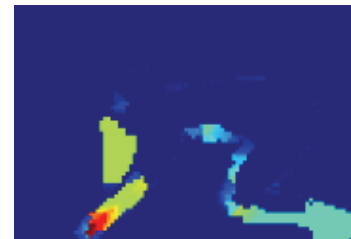
Random



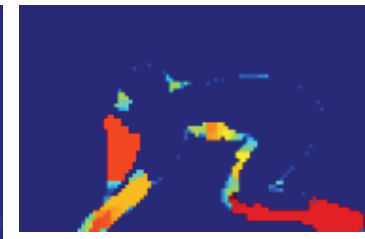
Center



Confidence
Max-marginal
Difference



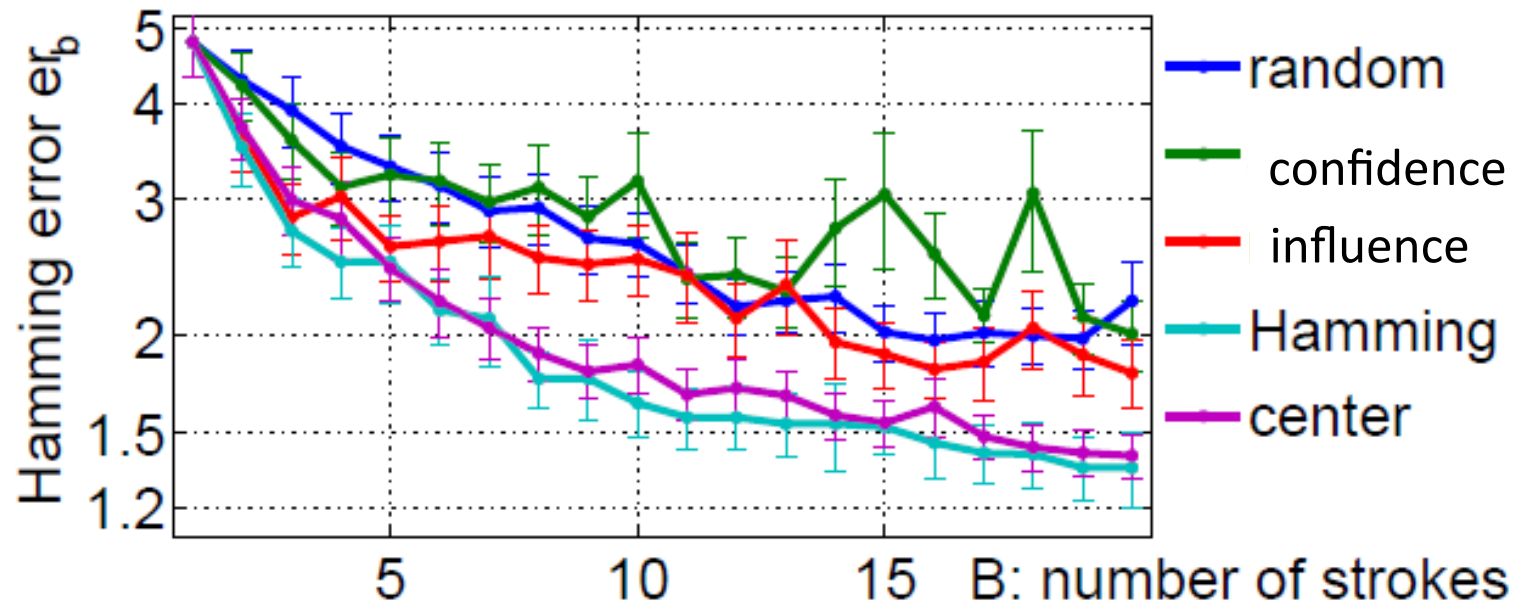
Amount of
Influence*



Decrease in
Hamming
error

Red – preferred
Light blue – not preferred

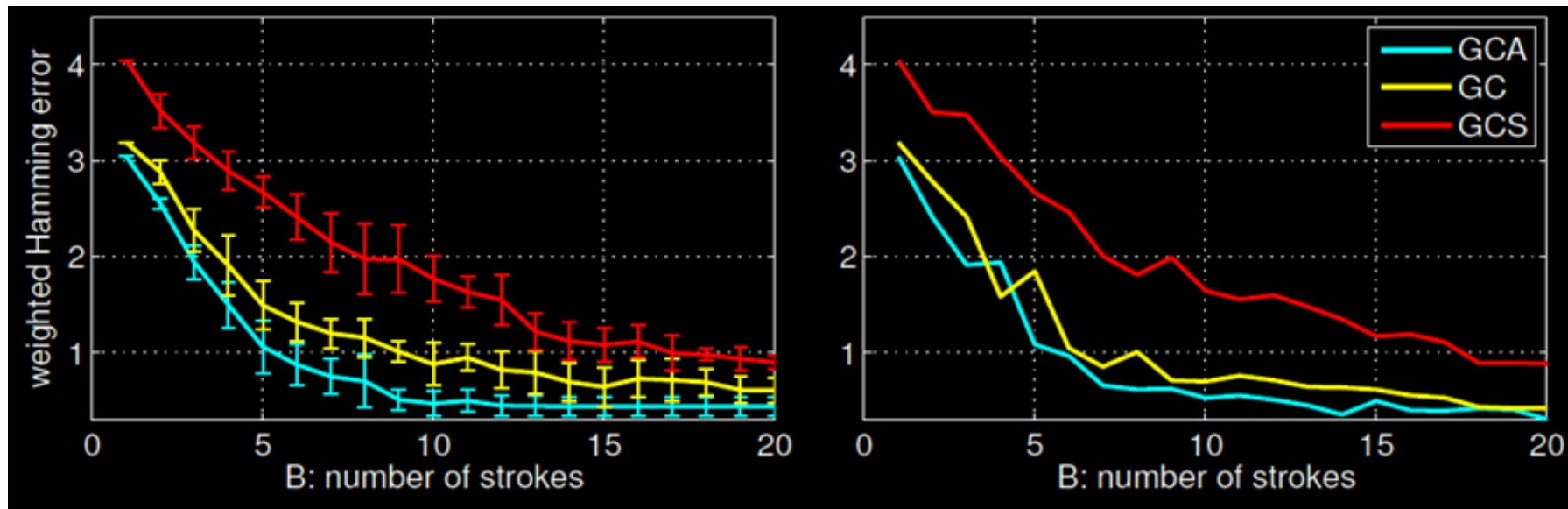
Where to place brush strokes



Number of Interactions

Side comment: using the uncertainty of the system is worse than random!

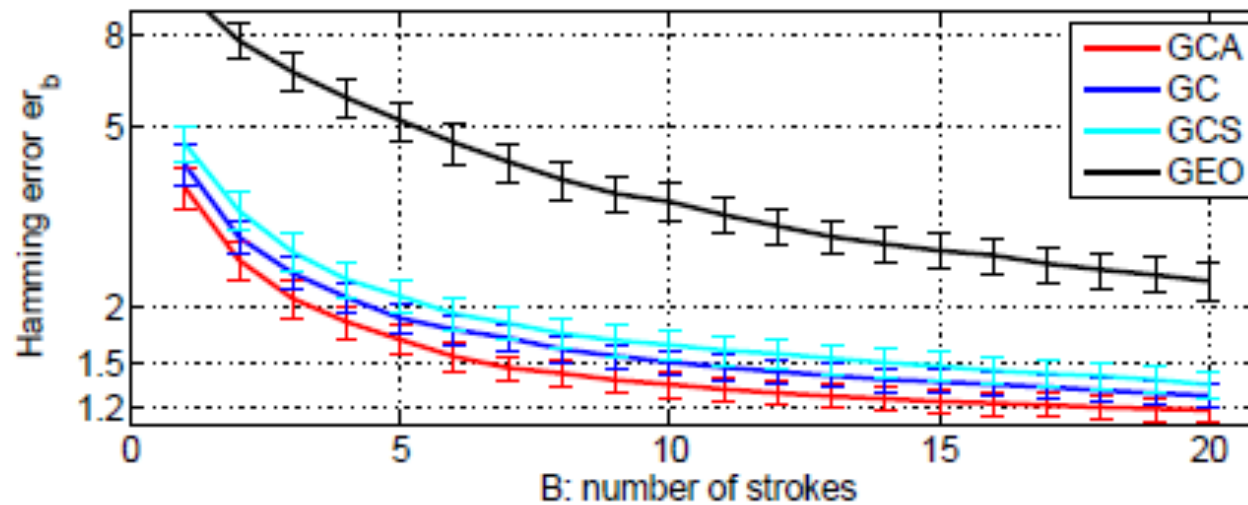
Is it a good model for Users?



Human

Computer

Comparison



- Grabcut

[Boykov Jolly 2001] [Rother et al SIGGRAPH 2004]

- GCS

(Simplified – fixed colour models)

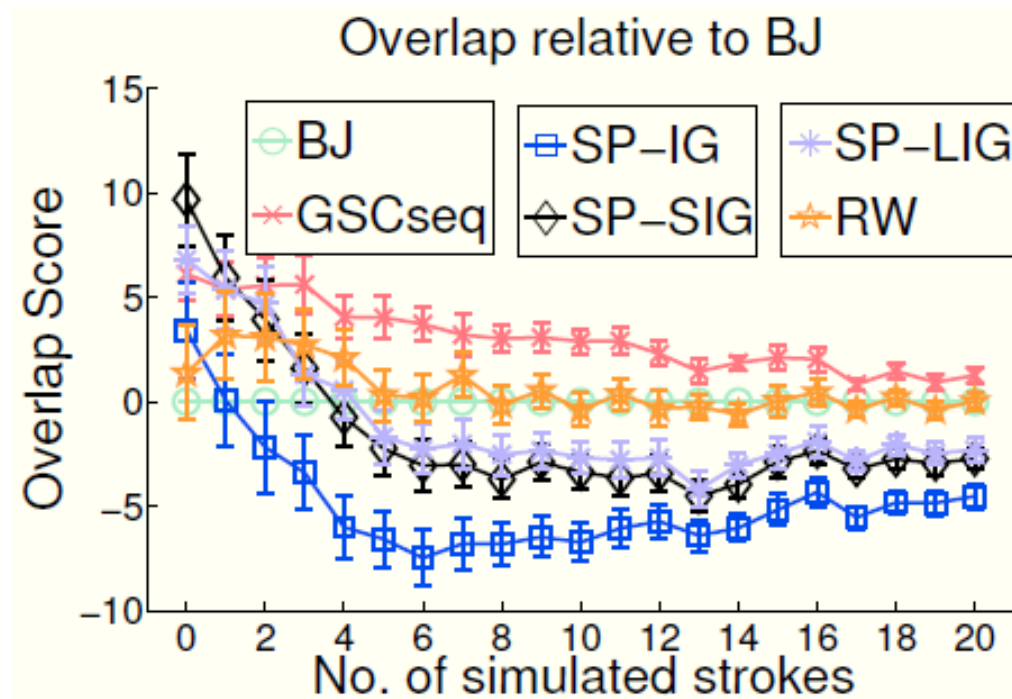
- GCA

(Advanced – enforces connectivity of segmentation)

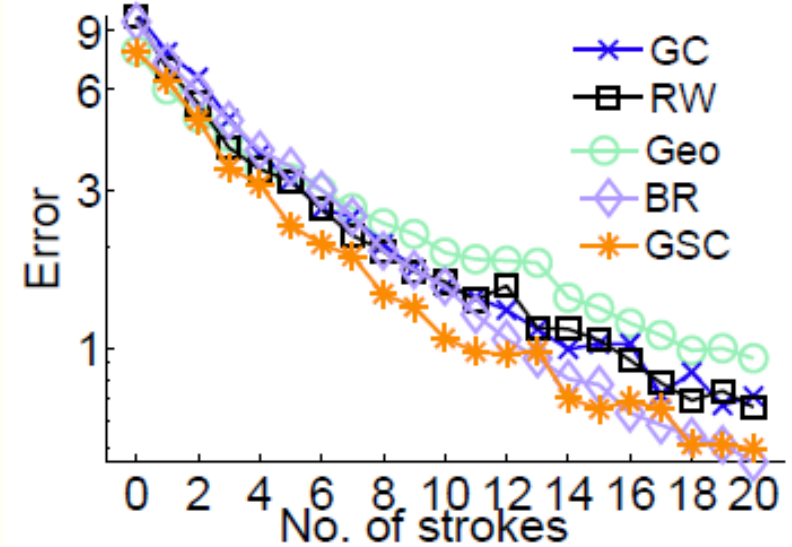
- GEO

(Geodesic distance based methods) [Bai Sapiro, ICCV 07]

Used to compare systems



[Gulshan et al. CVPR '10]



[Rother, MRF Book]

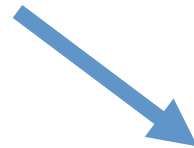
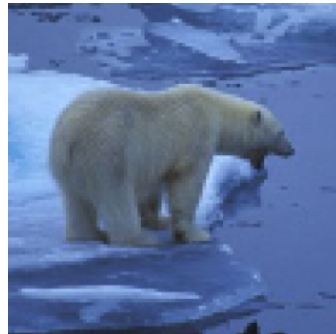
What is ignored ?

- Speed of system? (faster better)
- User adjust to the system

Key Questions

1. How to **evaluate** different segmentation systems?
2. How to **learn** the parameters of a given segmentation system?

The Learning Task



**Segmentation
System**



**System
Parameters
(\mathbf{w}_s)**

[Generative Learning]
Maximum Likelihood

[Kumar et al 2005]

[Pletscher, Nowozin, Kohli, Rother, DAGM 2011]

....

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg \max_{\mathbf{w}} \left[\prod_{k=1}^K \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k) \right]$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp(-E_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}))$$

[Discriminative Learning]
Max-margin based methods

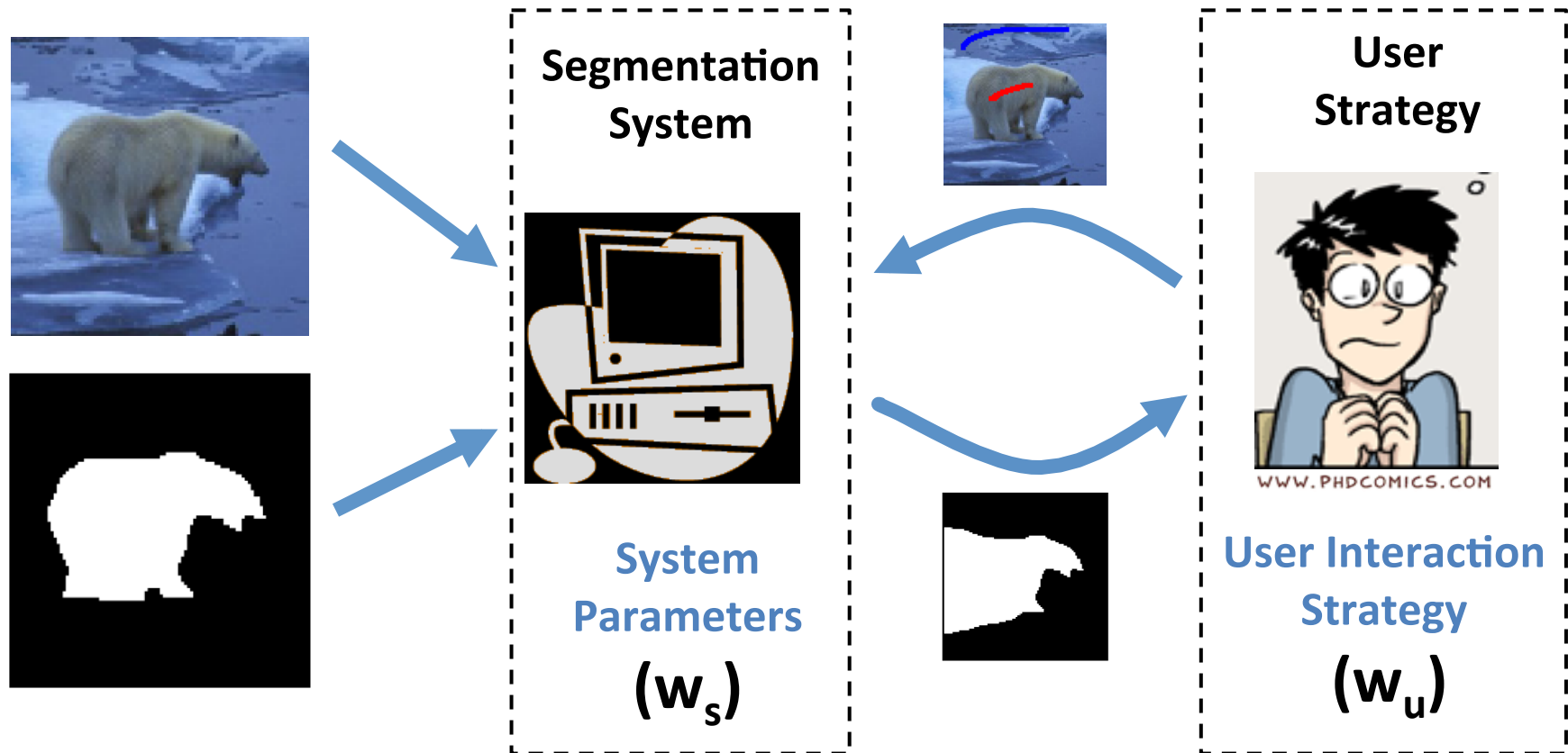
[Tsochantaridis et al 2001]

[Taskar et al 04,05]

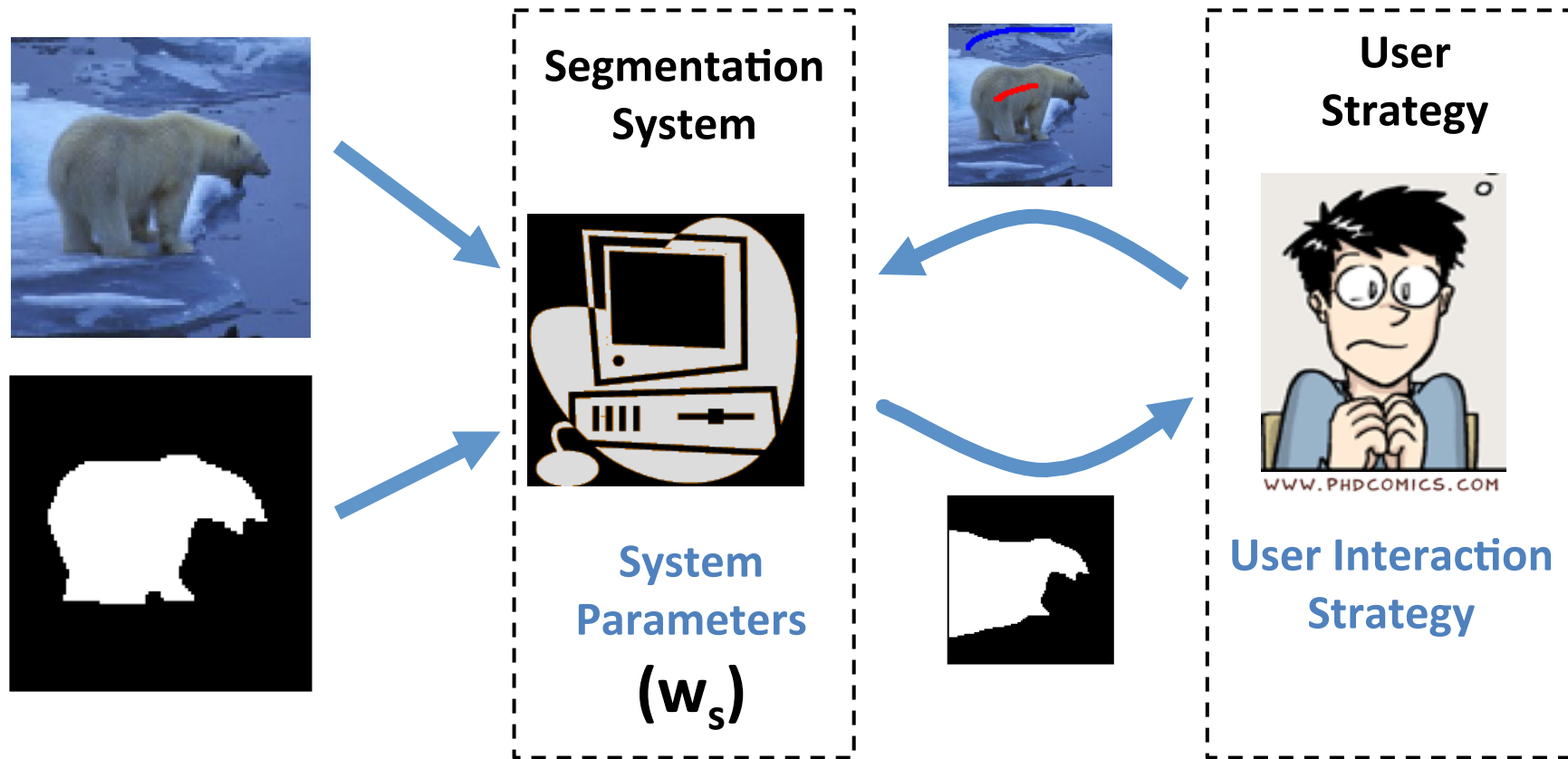
[Szummer et al 08]

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg \max_{\mathbf{w}} \left[\min_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y} \setminus \mathbf{y}^k} \{ E_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}) - E_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{y}^k) \} \right]$$

The Learning Task



The Learning Task



Few parameters



Learn by grid-search over the evaluation score on test data

System

$$E(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{p \in \mathcal{V}} E_p(y_p) + \sum_{(p,q) \in \mathcal{E}} E_{pq}(y_p, y_q)$$

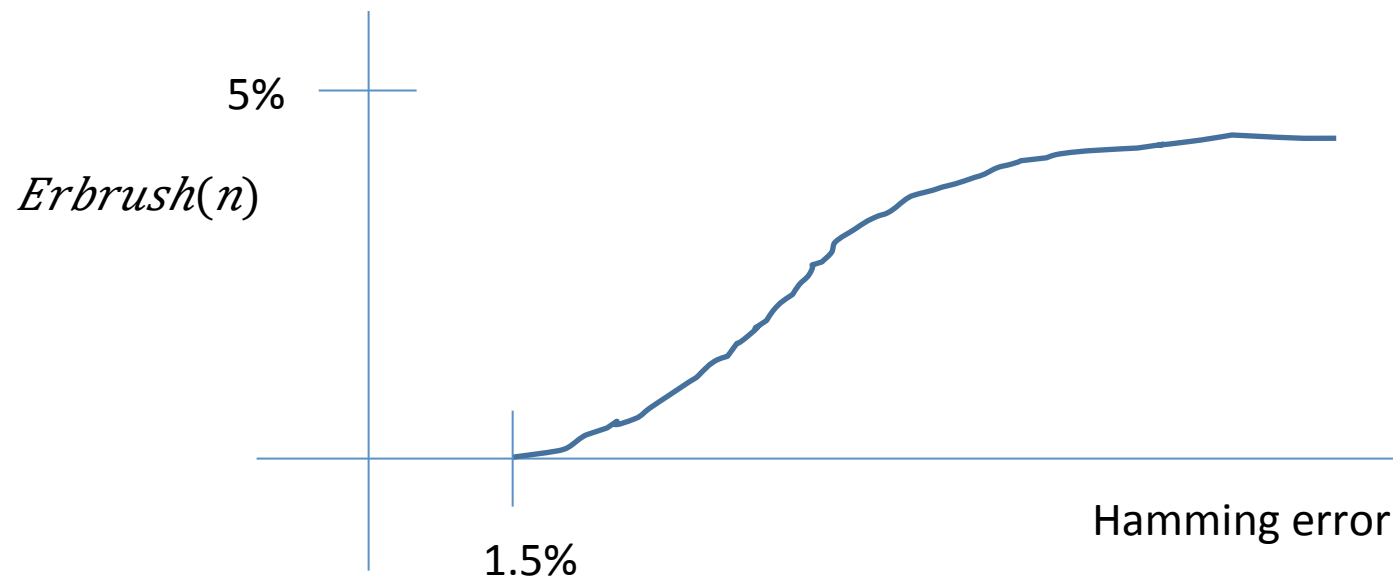
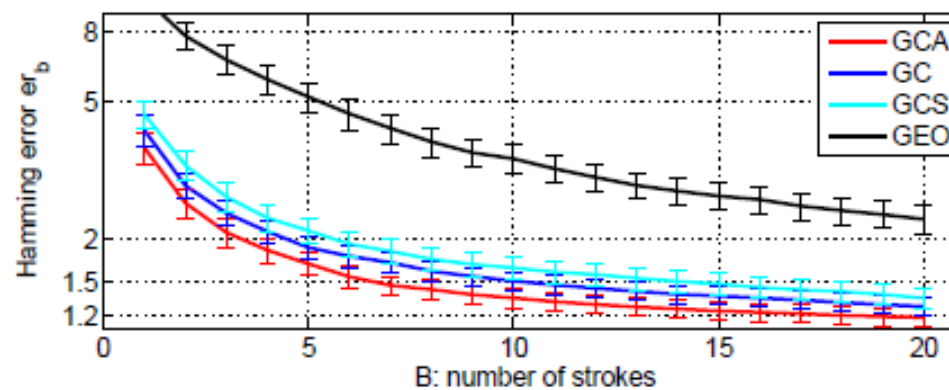
$$E_{pq}(y_p, y_q) = \frac{|y_q - y_p|}{\text{dist}(p, q)} \left(w_i + w_c \exp \left[-\beta \|x_p - x_q\|^2 \right] \right)$$

$$\beta = 0.5 \cdot w_\beta / \left\langle \|x_p - x_q\|^2 \right\rangle$$

3 free parameters

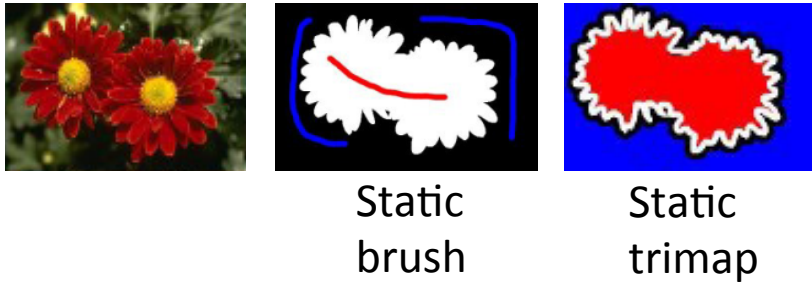
Training objective

$$Er = \sum_{n=1}^B Er_{brush}(n)$$



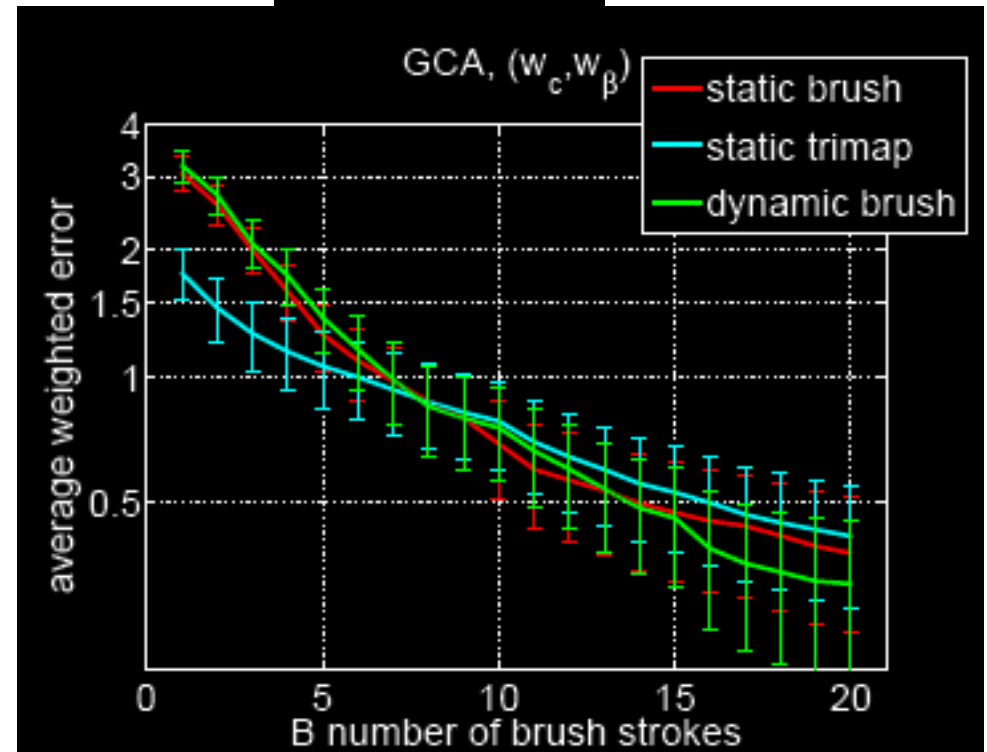
Extreme scenarios

Training Time



Trimap	w_c
Static trimap	0.07 +/- 0.09
Static brush	0.22 +/- 0.52

Testing Time



Other Application Scenarios

Interactive systems is more than just a work-around to not yet automatic systems

- Computer vision:
 - segmentation, optical flow, shape, etc.
 - Mechanical turk for gathering ground truth
- Biology
- Physical simulations
- Human-Computer-Interaction
- Interactive visualization

Open Questions

- Speed of system? (faster better)
- User adjust to the system
- Other solutions ...