

# The PASCAL Visual Object Classes Challenge 2007 (VOC2007)

## Part 2 – Detection Task

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# Detection Challenge

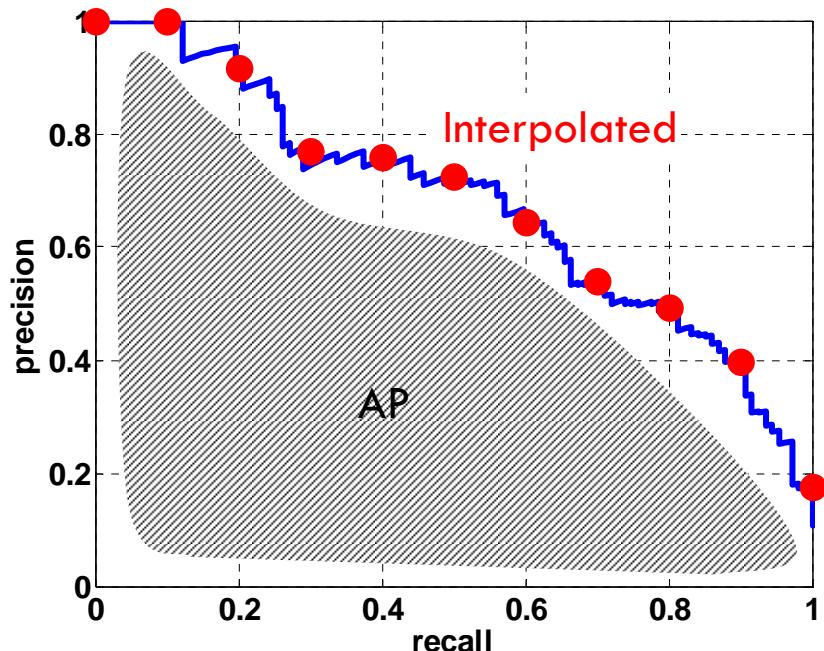
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- Predict the bounding boxes of all objects of a given class in an image (if any)
  
- Competition 3: Train on the supplied data
  - Which methods perform best given specified training data?
  
- Competition 4: Train on any (non-test) data
  - How well do state-of-the-art methods perform on these problems?
  - No results submitted

# Evaluation

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- Average Precision [TREC] averages precision over the entire range of recall
  - Curve interpolated to reduce influence of “outliers”

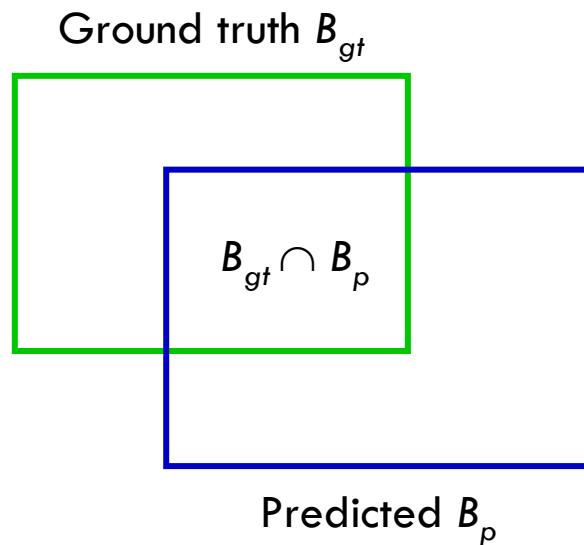


- A good score requires both high recall **and** high precision
- Application-independent
- Penalizes methods giving high precision but low recall

# Evaluating Bounding Boxes

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- Area of Overlap (AO) Measure



$$AO(B_{gt}, B_p) = \frac{|B_{gt} \cap B_p|}{|B_{gt} \cup B_p|}$$

- Need to define a threshold  $t$  such that  $AO(B_{gt}, B_p)$  implies a correct detection: 50%

# Methods

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- “**Sliding window classifier**” predominant
- Features
  - HoG
  - Pairs of adjacent edge segments (PAS)
  - Local histograms of 1st, 2nd derivative, color
  - Quantized SIFT at interest points (bag of words)
  - Coefficients of topics from LDA

# Methods

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- Classifiers
  - AdaBoost
  - Linear SVM
  - SVM (bag of words)
  - “Star model” of linear SVM’s (“part detectors”)
- Other aspects
  - Efficient search for window (non-sliding)
  - Windows seeded from interest points (non-sliding)
  - Combining confidence of detection and whole-image classification

# Methods

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- Other aspects...
  - Separate detectors for views and feature type
  - Separate detectors for “contexts” e.g. “person on motorbike”, “person on horse”
  - Sharing detection confidence between similar classes e.g. bicycle/motorbike
- Other approaches
  - Prediction of object in middle of image (?)
  - Classification of segmented regions using bag of words and shape features of regions



# Ranks by Method

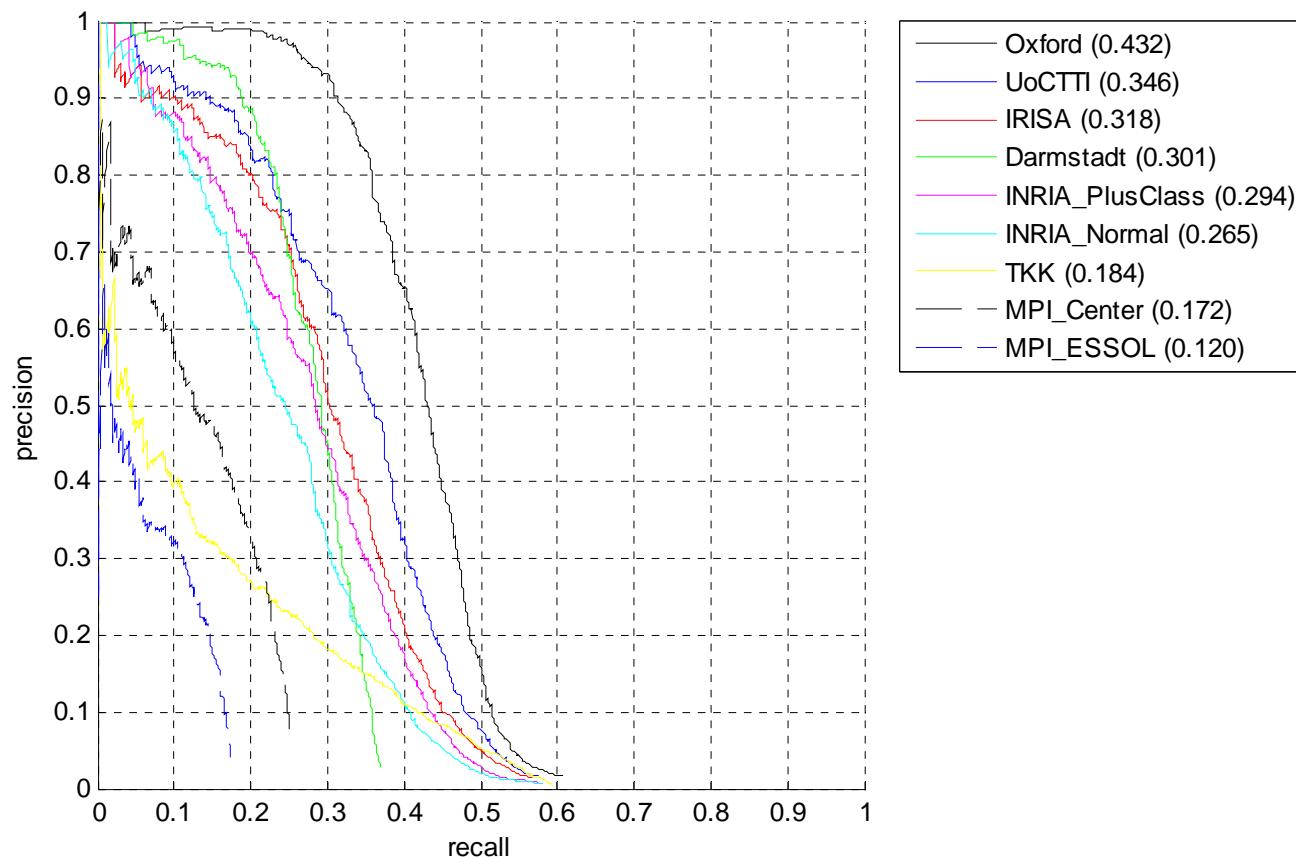
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	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>
<b>Oxford</b>	6	-	-
<b>UoCTTI</b>	6	8	1
<b>MPI_ESSOL</b>	5	0	0
<b>IRISA</b>	2	1	4
<b>INRIA_PlusClass</b>	1	6	5
<b>INRIA_Normal</b>	0	1	5
<b>MPI_Center</b>	0	2	3
<b>TKK</b>	0	2	3
<b>Darmstadt</b>	0	0	0

# Example Precision/Recall: Car

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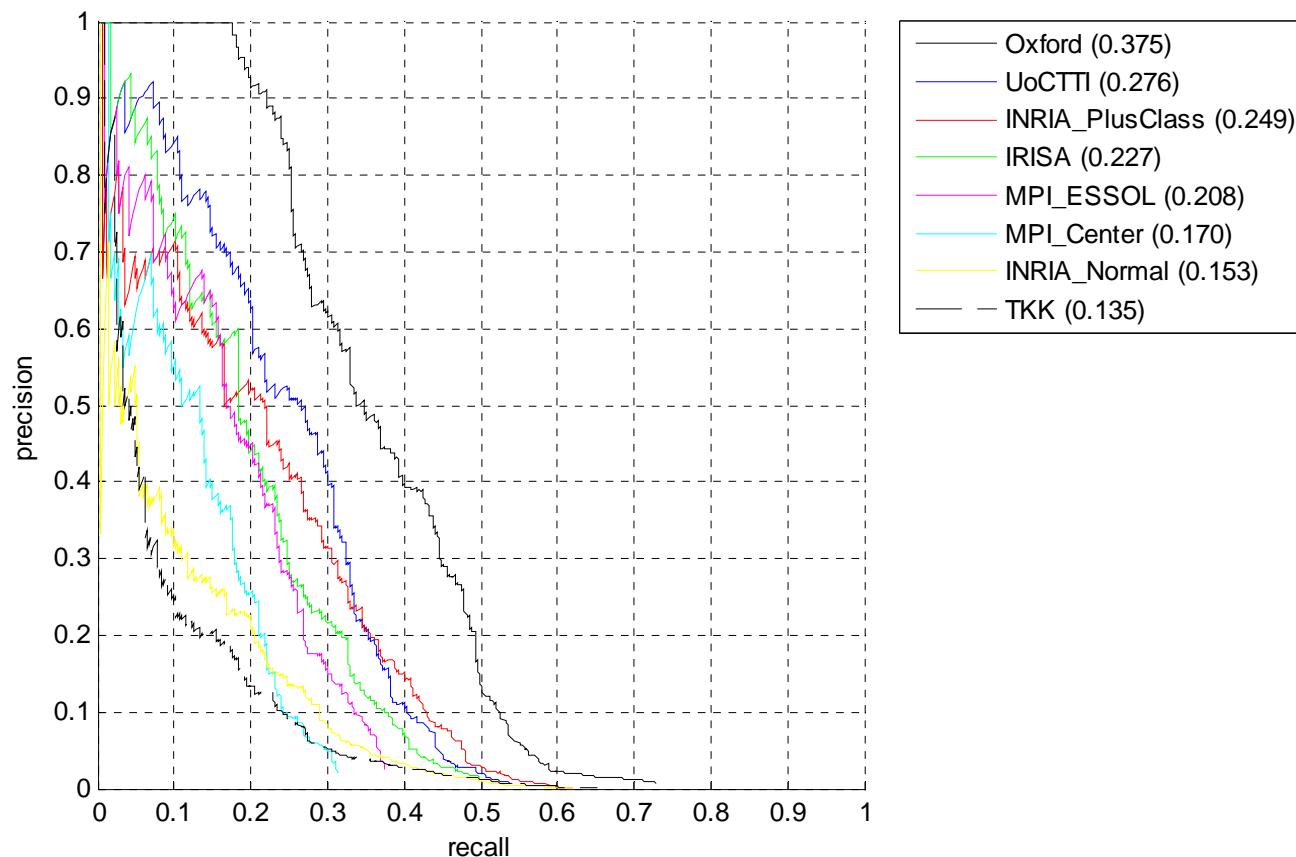
## ■ Car



# Example Precision/Recall: Motorbike

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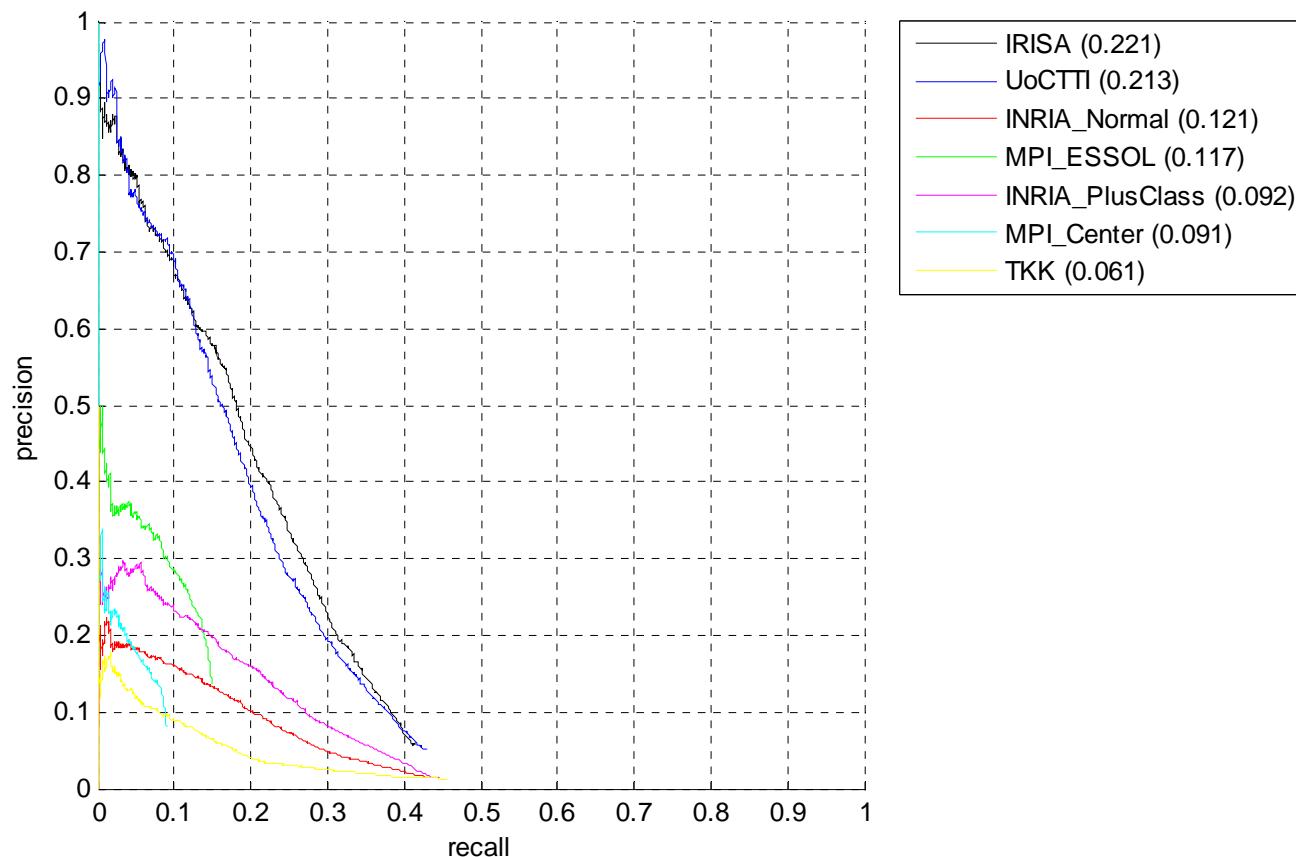
## ■ Motorbike



# Example Precision/Recall: Person

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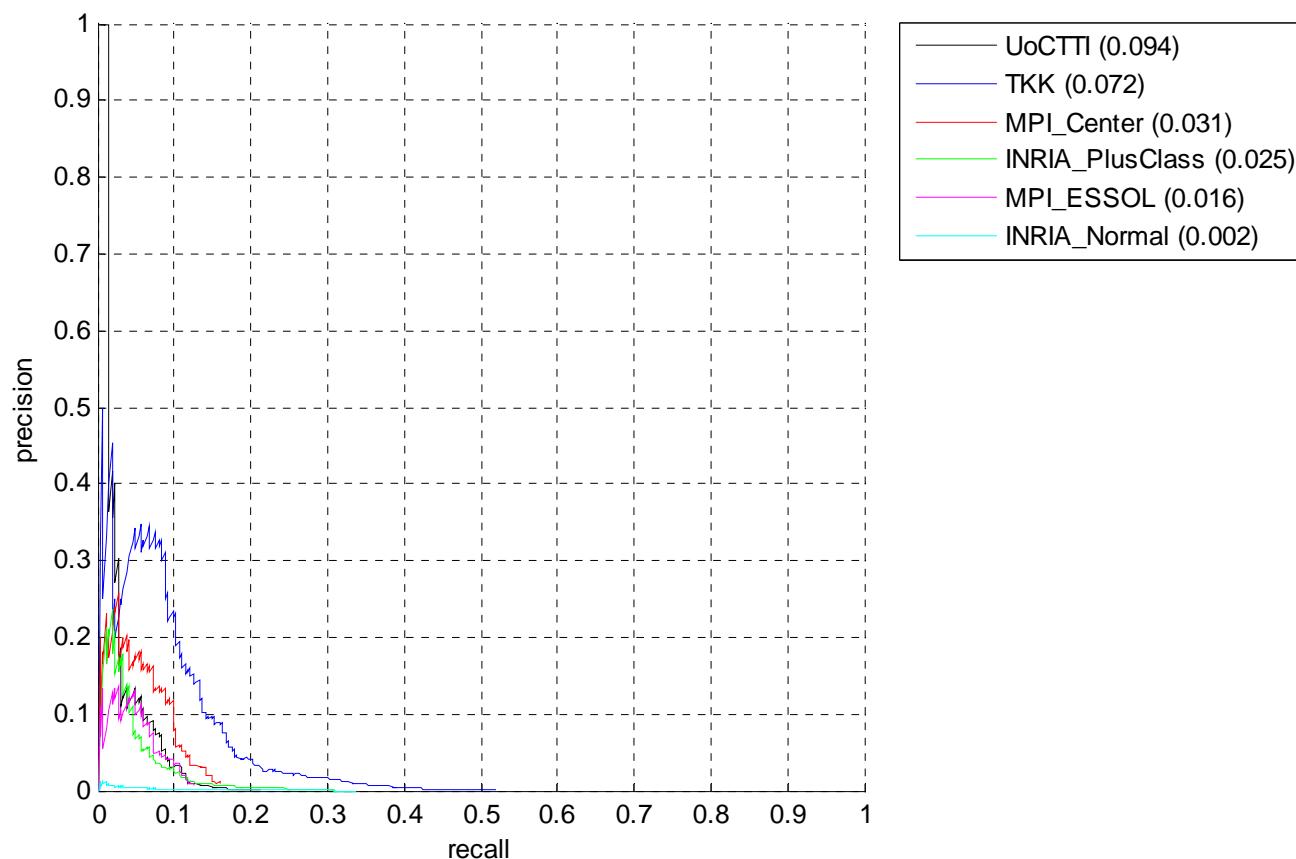
## ■ Person



# Example Precision/Recall: Boat

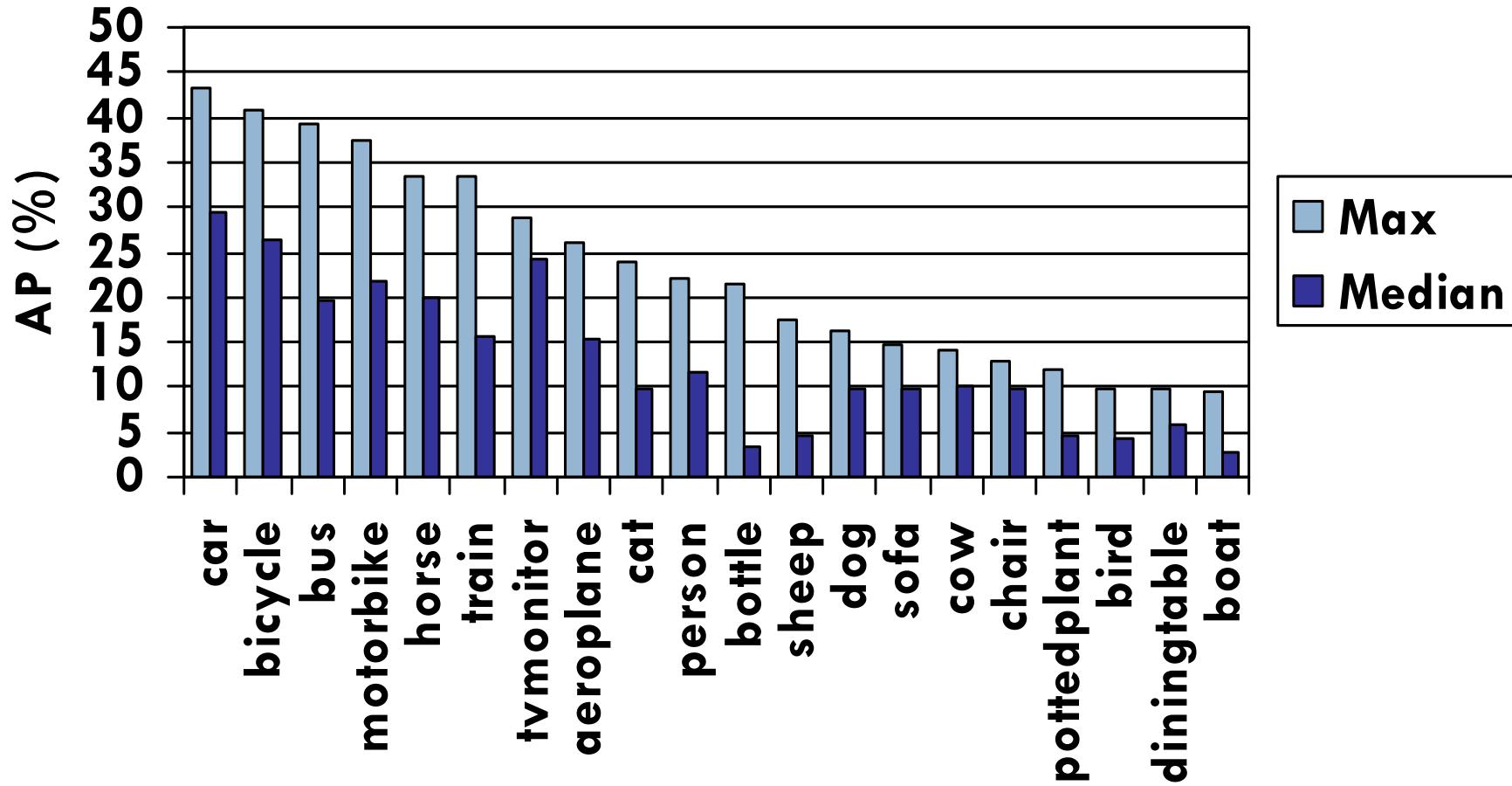
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## ■ Boat



# AP by Class

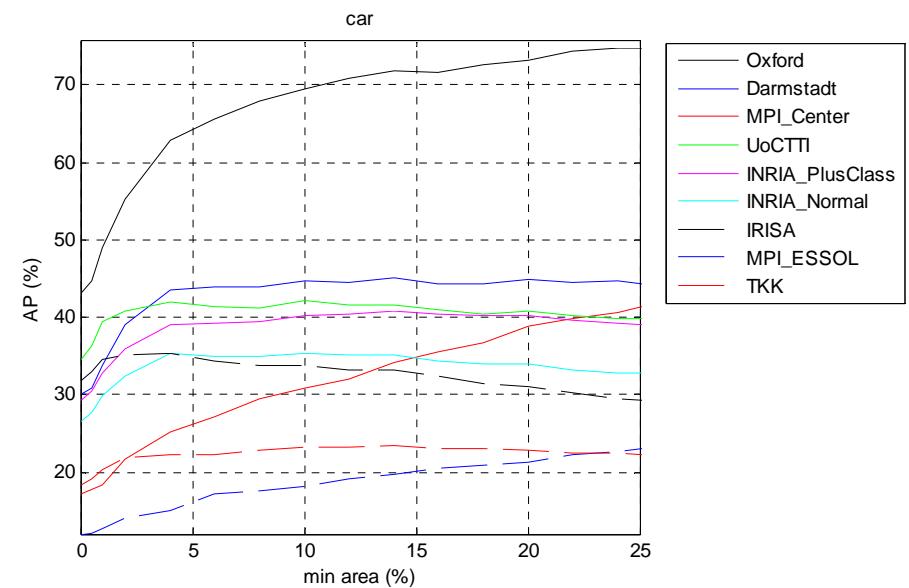
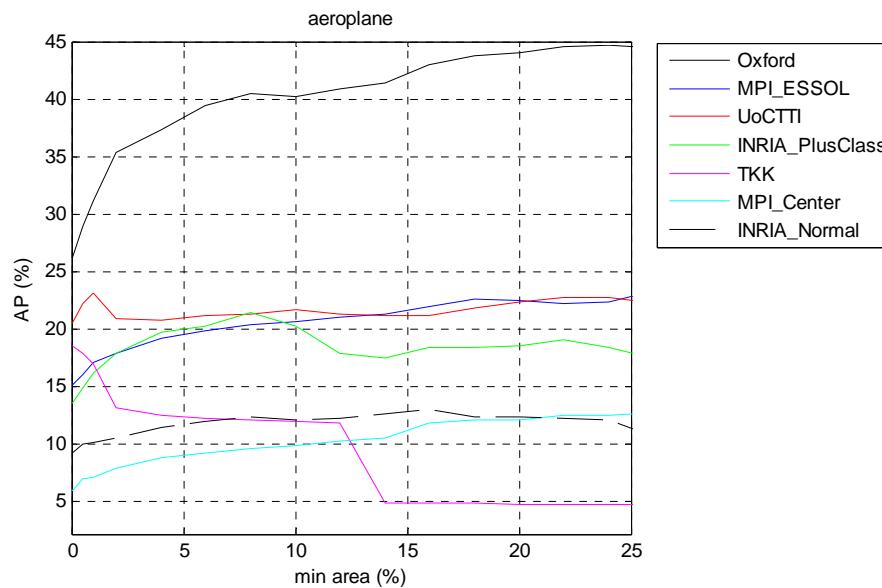
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- Some counter-intuitive results e.g. good performance on “train” due to “whole image” methods?

# AP vs. Object Area

- Do these methods have a bias toward larger objects?



- Oxford method greatly affected by object size, “whole image methods” somewhat, “sliding window” methods very little

# VOC2006 vs. VOC2007 Test Data

		bike	bus	car	cat	cow	dog	horse	mbike	pers	sheep
Test on 2007	IRISA	28.1	-	31.8	2.6	11.9	-	28.9	22.7	22.1	17.5
	Oxford	40.9	39.3	43.2	-	-	-	-	37.5	-	-
	UoCTTI	36.9	23.2	34.6	9.8	14.0	2.3	18.2	27.6	21.3	14.3
Test on 2006	IRISA	35.2	-	48.2	9.4	20.9	-	18.3	33.3	21.1	26.2
	Oxford	56.8	36.0	53.5	-	-	-	-	53.9	-	-
	UoCTTI	56.2	23.6	55.5	10.3	21.2	9.9	17.3	43.9	26.2	22.1
VOC2006	Best	44.0	16.9	44.4	16.0	25.2	11.8	14.0	39.0	16.4	25.1

- High correlation between results on 2007 and 2006 test data
- For 7/10 classes, 2007 methods did better than the best 2006 method
  - Caveat: 2007 training data helped or hindered?

# Prizes

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- Winner: University of Oxford
- Honorable Mention:
  - University of Chicago/TTI Chicago (UoCTTI)
  - Max-Planck Institute Tuebingen (MPI\_ESSOL)
  - IRISA/INRIA Rennes (IRISA)
  - INRIA Rhones-Alpes (INRIA\_PlusClass)