

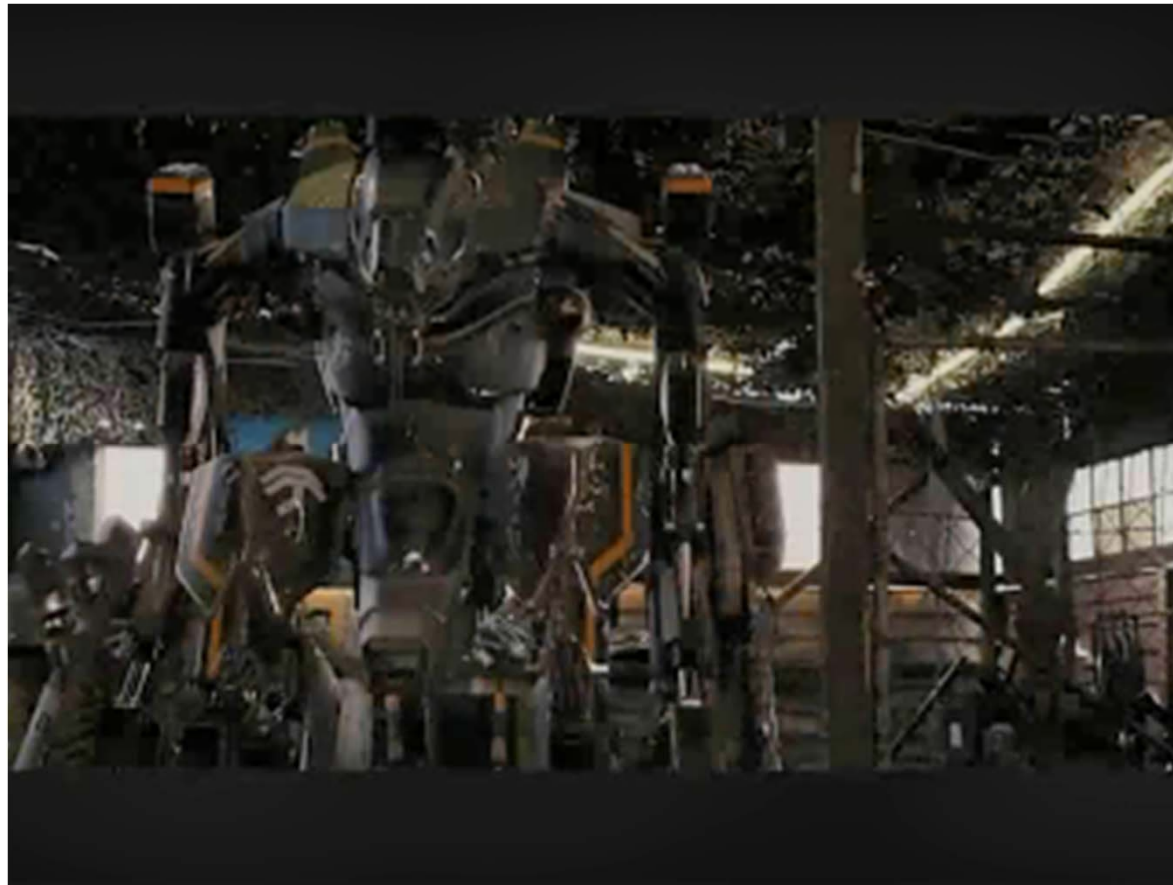
# **Object Recognition by Sequential Ranking of CPMC Segments**

João Carreira<sup>1</sup>, Fuxin Li<sup>2,1</sup>, Cristian Sminchisescu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Bonn, <sup>2</sup>Georgia Institute of Technology

Pascal VOC Challenge 2011 Workshop in Barcelona

# Semantic segmentation, alien implementation (from “District 9”)



# Principles

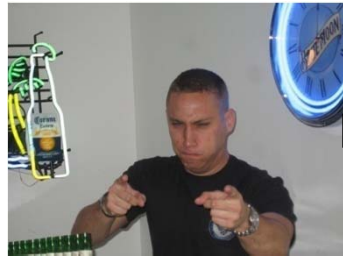
- **Avoid early decision making.** Bottom-up processes should produce plausible object segmentation hypotheses with non-local spatial scope, beyond super-pixels
- **Exploit mid-level cues.** Calculate features over sufficiently large regions, e.g. shape, convexity, orientation
- **Take advantage of information in segments covering both entire objects and parts, for recognition**

# Mechanism: *Sliding Segments*

- **Multiple figure-ground segmentations** generated by searching breakpoints of constrained min-cut energies, at multiple locations and scales on image grid (CPMC)
- **Plausible object segments** are selected after ranking and diversifying the low-level segmentations based on mid-level, class-independent, visual cues
- **Recognition stage** detects objects from the multiple categories and sequentially resolves inconsistencies



# Computational pipeline



Generate multiple object segment hypotheses

Rank object hypotheses  
(*Class independent scoring*)

...

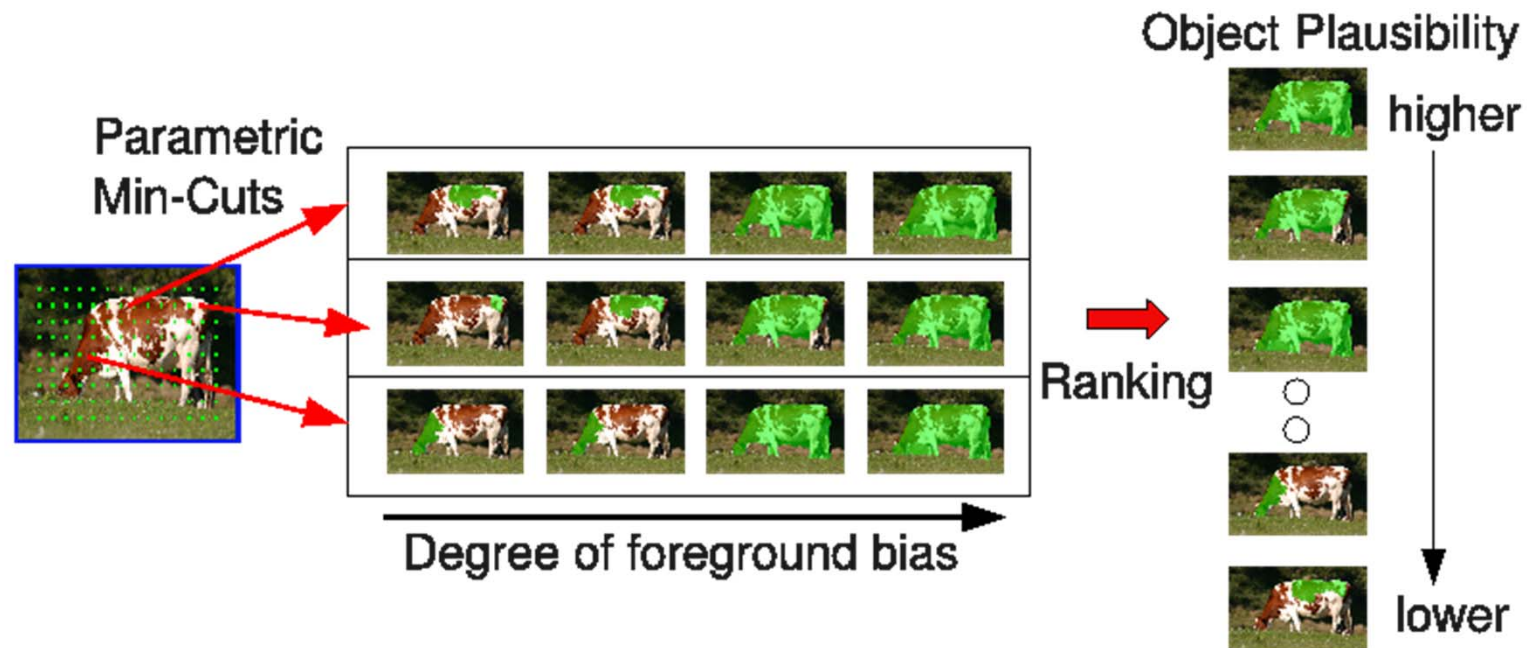
1-against-all  
class-overlap estimation  
(instead of classification)  
of segments

- Select segment/class with highest score
- Consolidate by aggregating multiple high-rank segments with large spatial overlap from the same class



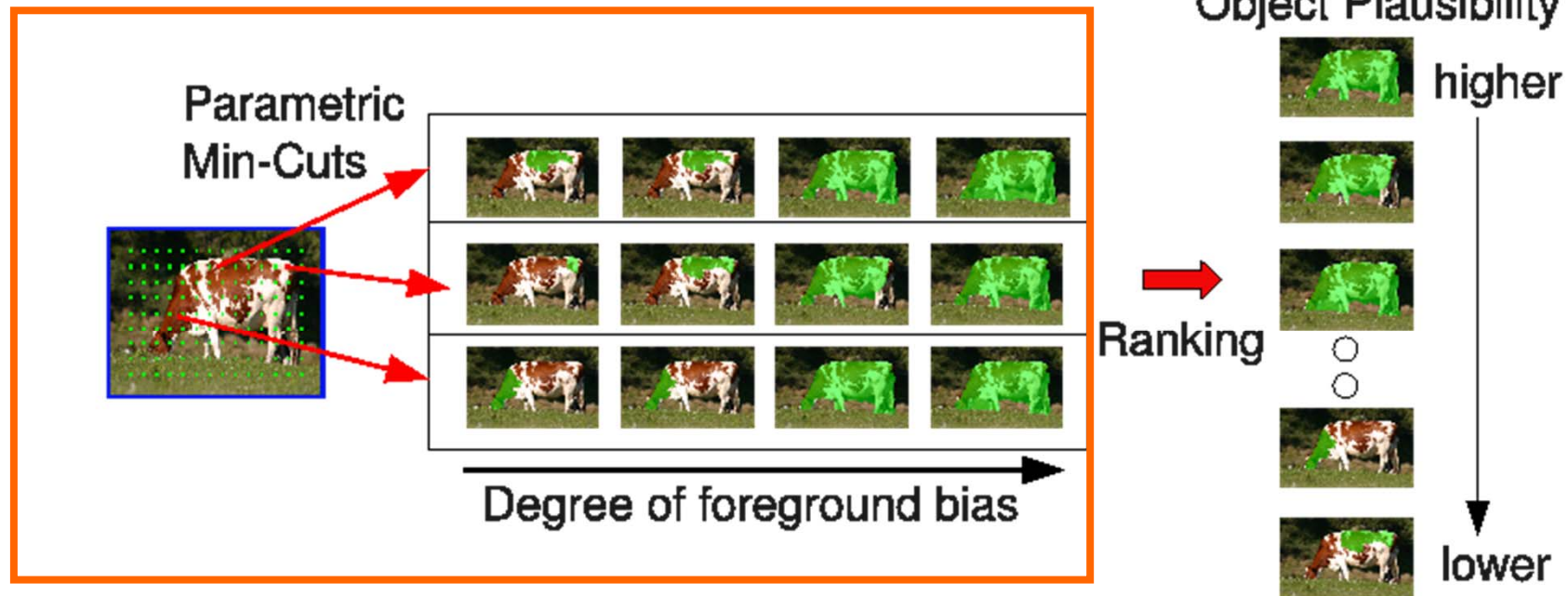
*Sequentially add segments*

# CPMC: Constrained Parametric Min-Cuts for Automatic Object Segmentation



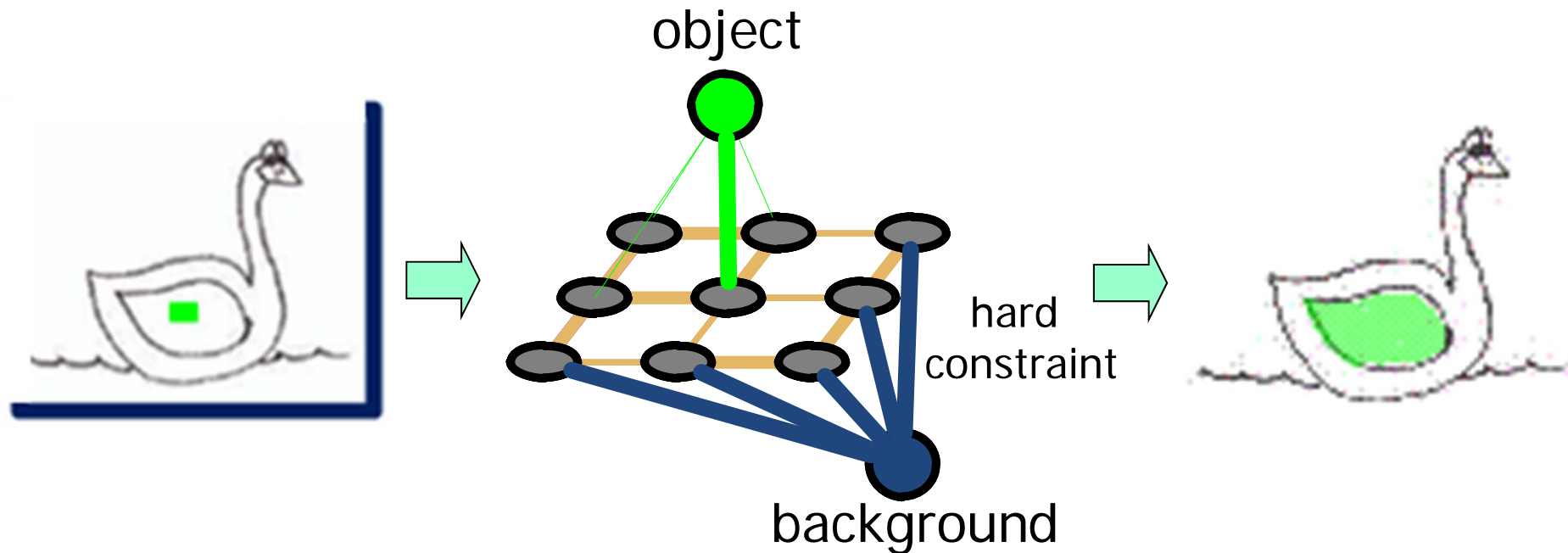
# CPMC: Constrained Parametric Min-Cuts for Automatic Object Segmentation

First step: create segment pool



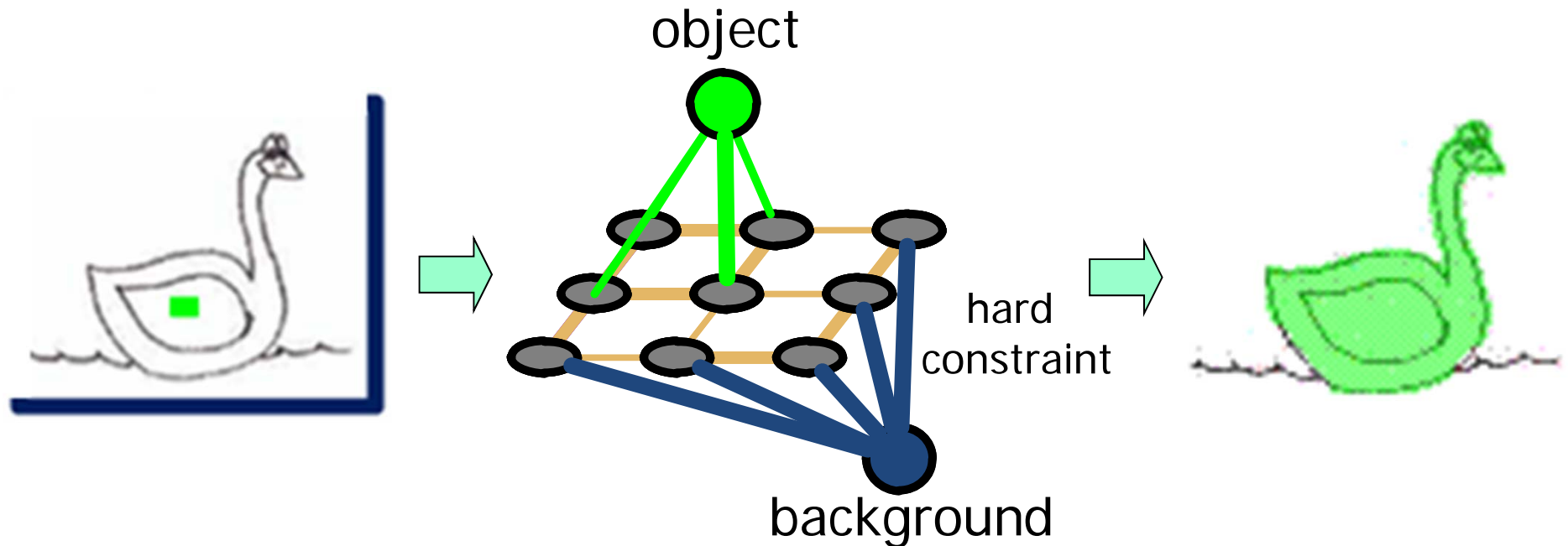
# Generating a segment pool: constrained **parametric** min-cut

$$E(A) = \lambda \cdot R(A) + B(A)$$



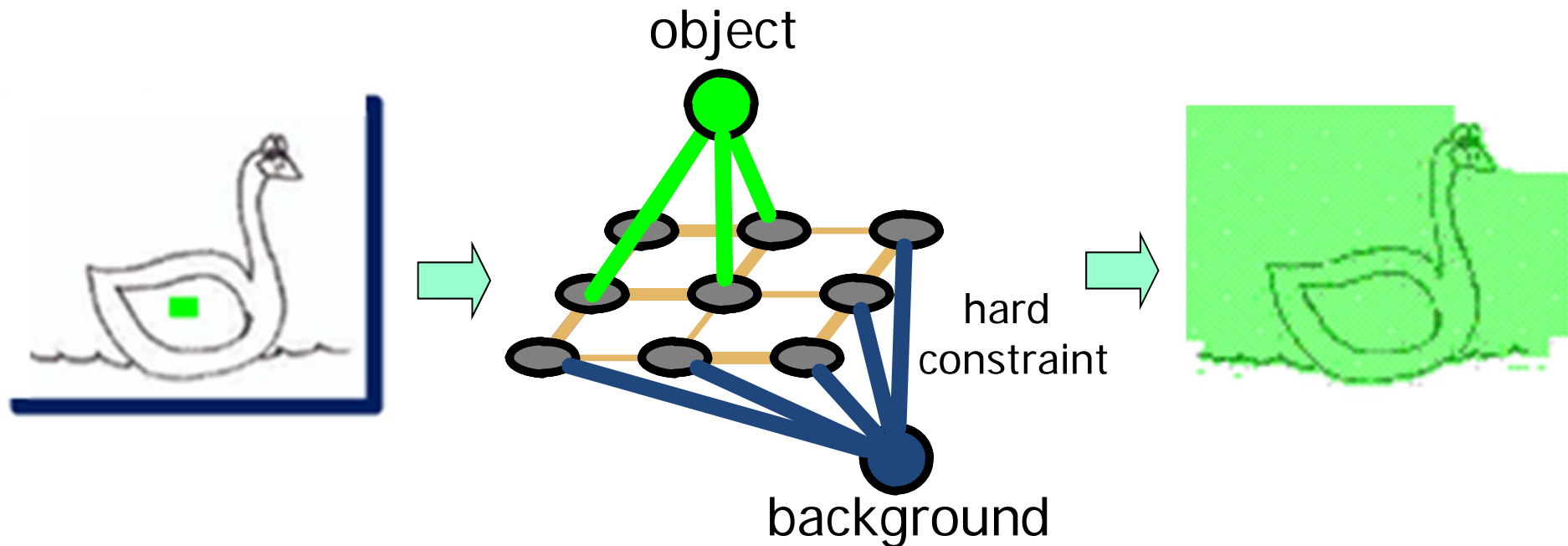
# Generating a segment pool: constrained **parametric** min-cut

$$E(A) = \lambda \cdot R(A) + B(A)$$

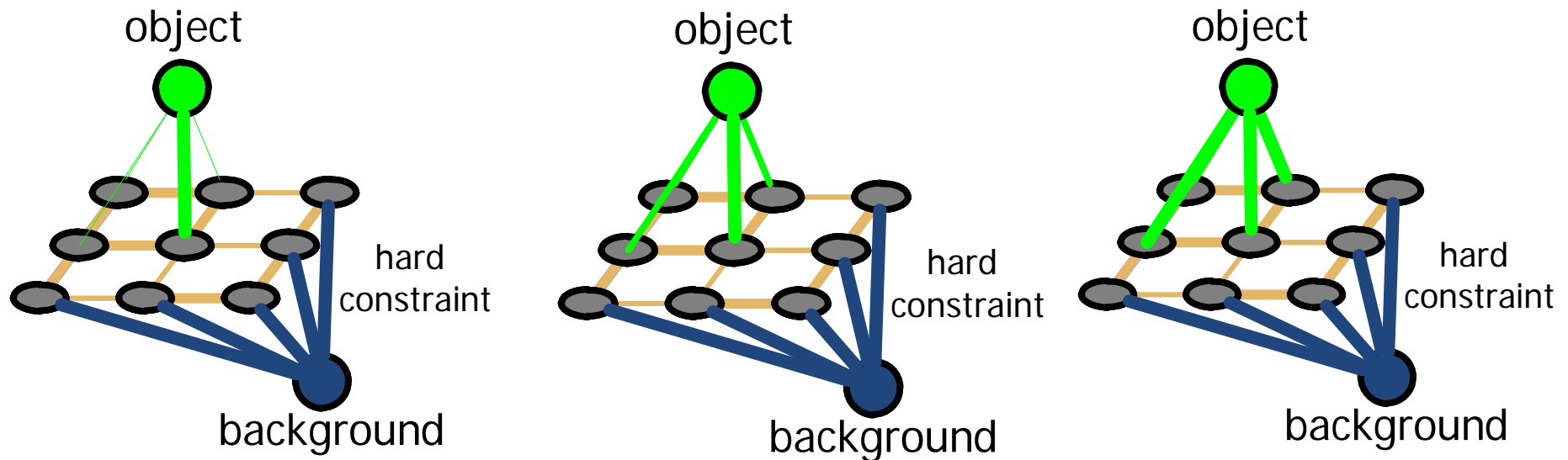


# Generating a segment pool: constrained **parametric** min-cut

$$E(A) = \lambda \cdot R(A) + B(A)$$

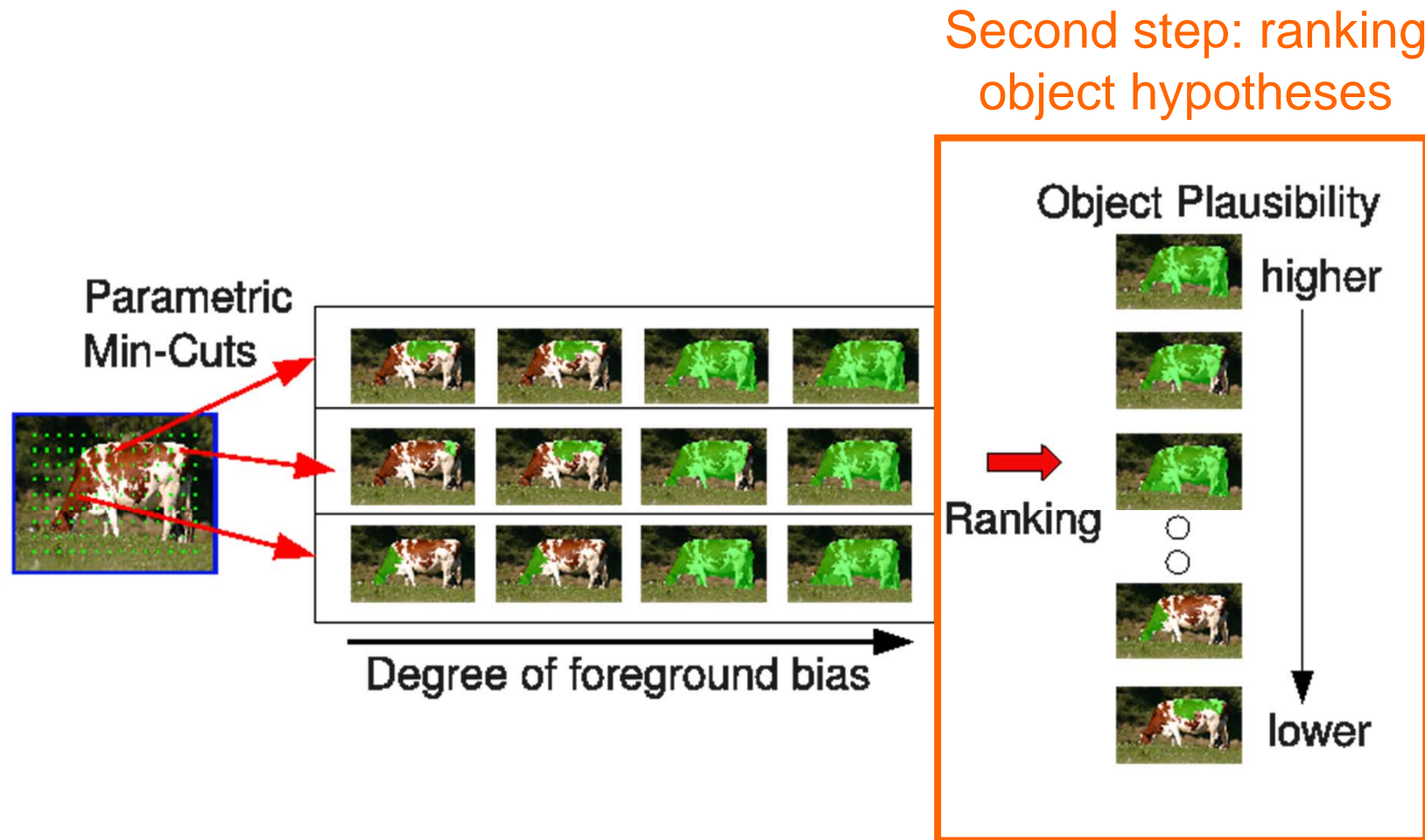


# Generating a segment pool: constrained **parametric** min-cut



Can solve for all values of object bias in the same time complexity of solving a single min-cut using a **parametric max-flow solver**

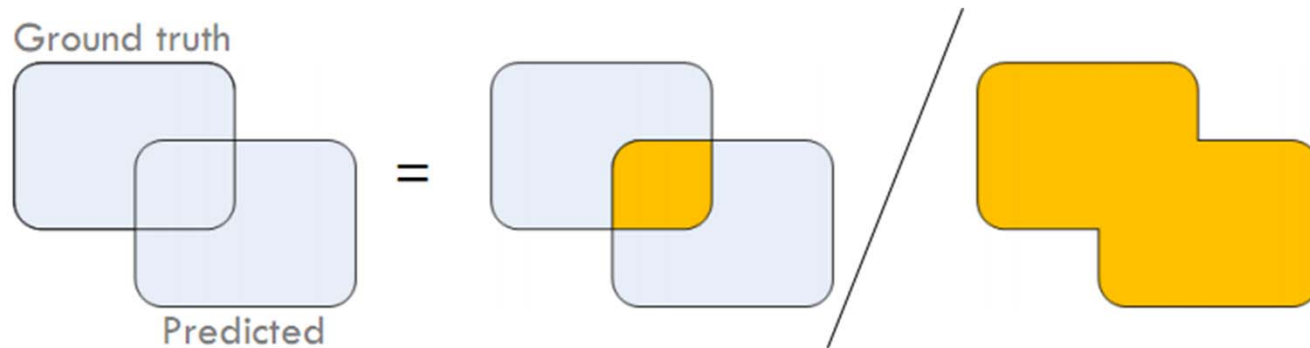
# CPMC: Constrained Parametric Min-Cuts for Automatic Object Segmentation





# How to model segment quality ?

Best **overlap** with a ground truth object computed by intersection-over-union



# Ranking object hypotheses

- Aims to handle full object segments and fragments
- Modeled as regression on overlap
- Features
  - *Boundary* – normalized boundary energy
  - *Region* – location, perimeter, area, Euler number, orientation, contrast with background
  - *Gestalt* – convexity, smoothness

Good



High boundary  
energy  
Smooth.  
Euler number = 0

Bad



Low boundary  
energy  
Non smooth.  
High Euler  
number

# Diversifying the Ranking

Segment Ranking using Maximum Marginal Relevance

$$MMR = \underset{H_i \in H \setminus H_p}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left[ \theta \cdot s(H_i) - (1 - \theta) \cdot \max_{H_j \in H_p} o(H_i, H_j) \right]$$

Segment score
Pairwise segment overlap

Best two  
hypotheses

Middle two  
hypotheses

Worst two  
hypotheses

Original



Diversified



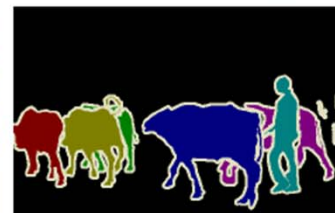
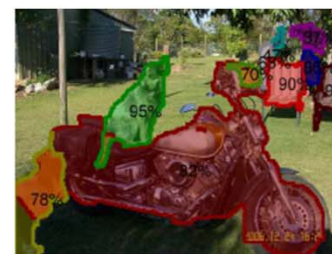
# Segmentation Examples

Image

Ground-truth  
Objects

Best in  
segment  
pool

Best in  
top-200





# CPMC Segment Generation (video)



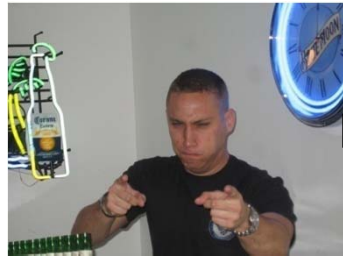
Code at <http://sminchisescu.ins.uni-bonn.de/cpmc>

# CPMC Segment Generation (video)



Code at <http://sminchisescu.ins.uni-bonn.de/cpmc>

# Computational pipeline



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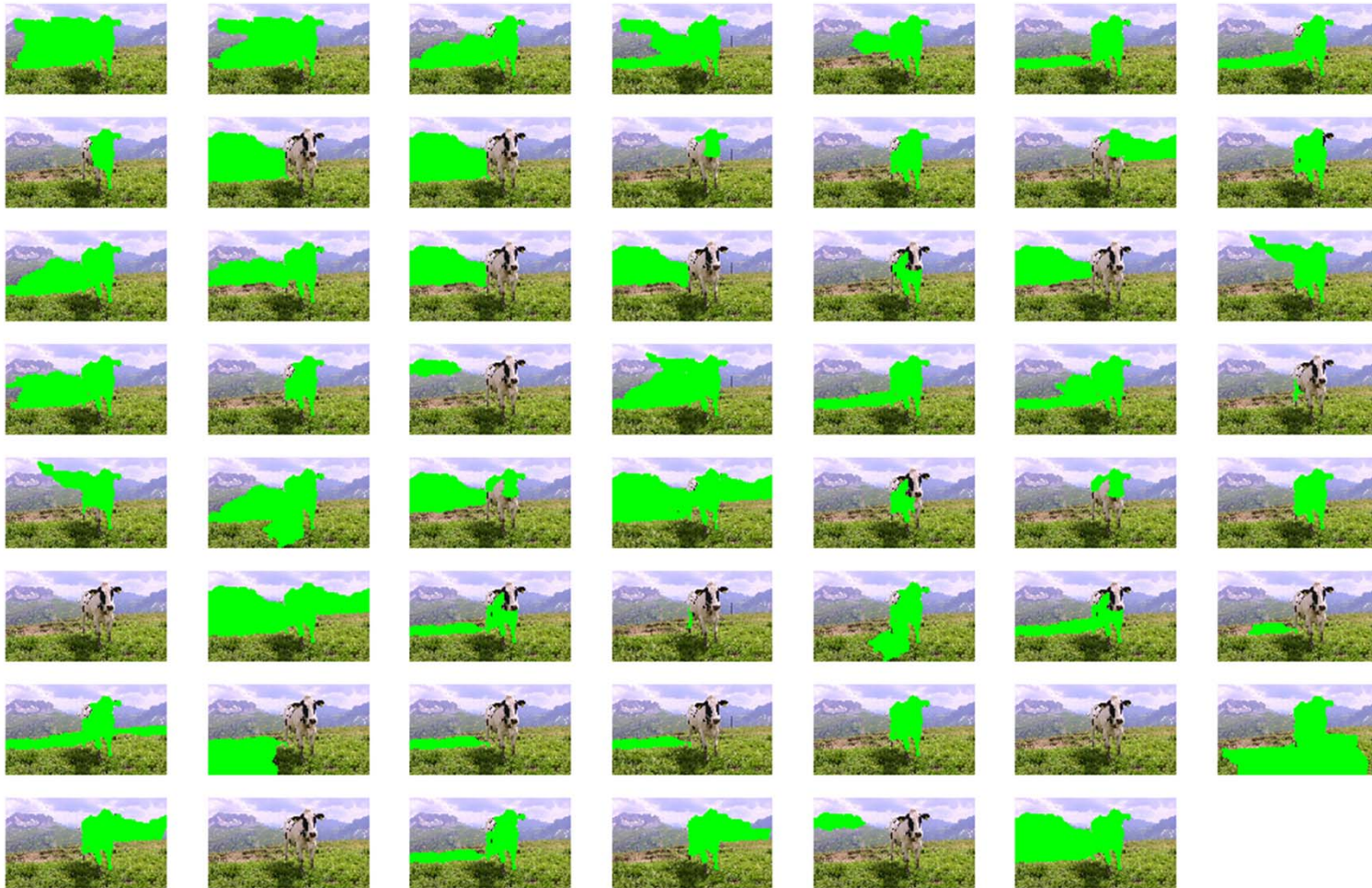
*Sequentially add segments*

# Sliding-Segment Recognition

- Each segment categorized by individual class predictors
- Sequential strategy removes inconsistencies and consolidates masks (both spatial support and labels)

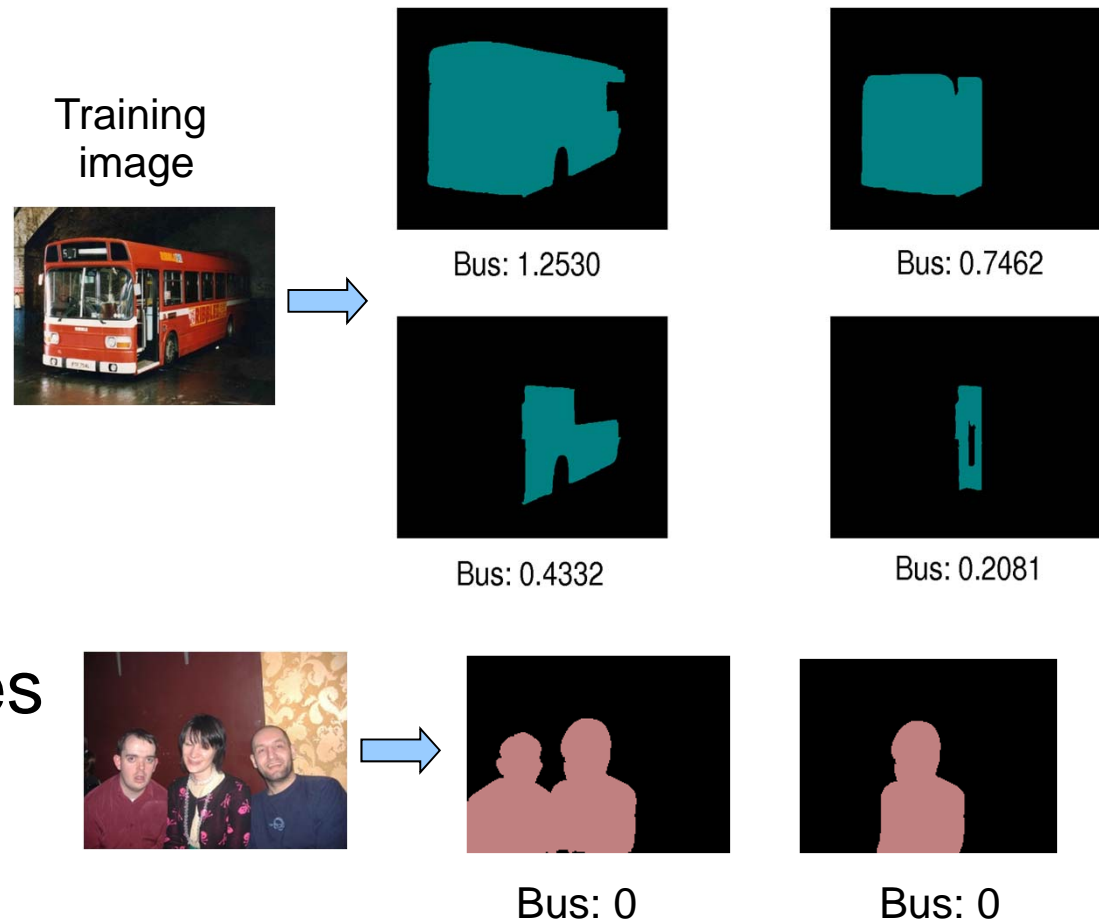


# Sliding Segments



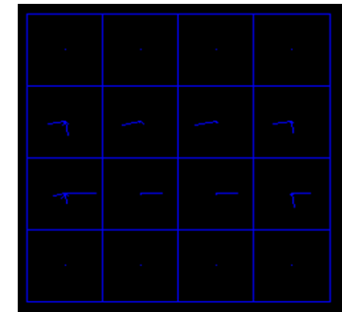
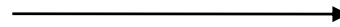
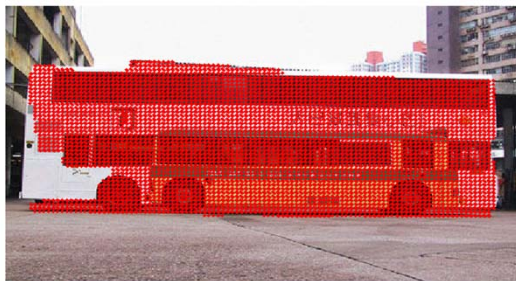
# Prediction of Class-Specific Overlap

- Support Vector Regression on class-specific overlap
- 1 Regressor for each class (one against all)
- Negative examples are assigned overlap zero



# Features

- Extract on both segment foreground and background
- BOW-SIFT, BOW-CSIFT, HOG
- Multiple kernels combined





# Test on sliding segments

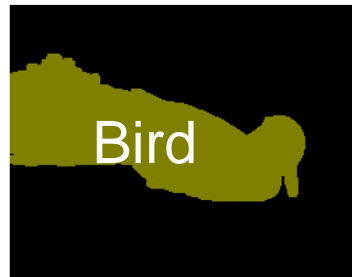


# Segment Consolidation

Combine highly-overlapping segments.



Bird: 0.393



Bird: 0.368



Bird: 0.351

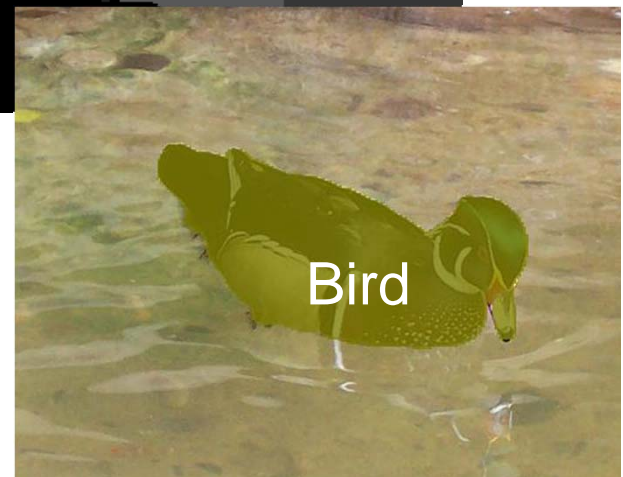
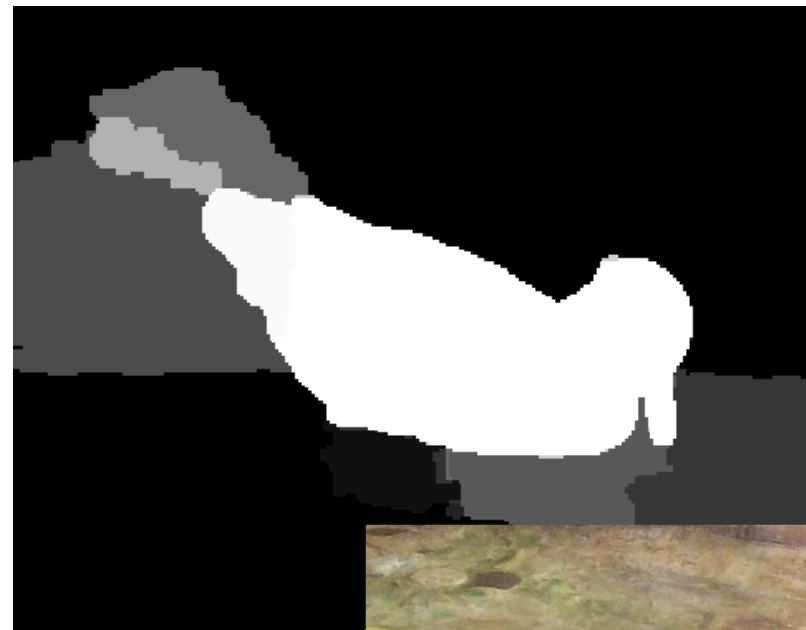


Bird: 0.332



Bird: 0.329

More robust because  
multiple segments agree on  
the object region!



# Segment Consolidation

- Sequential design: The process is performed for the highest-scored overlapping segments, then lower-scored ones
- Object co-occurrence constraints also added
- More robust than non-maximum suppression
  - 2.5% better on VOC10 validation

# Results

- VOC 2011 Result: 43.3%, wins 14 out of 21 classes.  
2 methods from Bonn (SVR-SEGM and FGT-SEGM win 20 out of 21 classes (standard challenge)
- Overall with results of challenge 6, we still win 11 classes, despite using less annotations

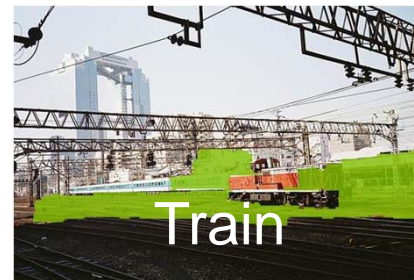
	bk		aero								chai		Dine		motor		pot					
	mean	grnd	plane	bike	bird	boat	bottle	bus	car	cat	r	cow	table	dog	horse	bike	person	plant	sheep	sofa	train	tv
BONN_FGT_SEGM	41.4	83.4	51.7	23.7	46	33.9	49.4	66.2	56.2	41.7	10.4	41.9	29.6	24.4	49.1	50.5	39.6	19.9	44.9	26.1	40	41.6
BONN_SVR_SEGM	43.3	84.9	54.3	23.9	39.5	35.3	42.6	65.4	53.5	46.1	15	47.4	30.1	33.9	48.8	54.4	46.4	28.8	51.3	26.2	44.9	37.2
BROOKES_STRUCT_DET_CRF	31.3	79.4	36.6	18.6	9.2	11	29.8	59	50.3	25.5	11.8	29	24.8	16	29.1	47.9	41.9	16.1	34	11.6	43.3	31.7
NUS_CONTEXT_SVM	35.1	77.2	40.5	19	28.4	27.8	40.7	56.4	45	33.1	7.2	37.4	17.4	26.8	33.7	46.6	40.6	23.3	33.4	23.9	41.2	38.6
NUS_SEG_DET_MASK_CLS_CRF	37.7	79.8	41.5	20.2	30.4	29.1	47.4	61.2	47.7	35	8.5	38.3	14.5	28.6	36.5	47.8	42.5	28.5	37.8	26.4	43.5	45.8
BERKELEY_REGION_CLASSIFY	39.1	83.3	48.9	20	32.8	28.2	41.1	53.9	48.3	48	6	34.9	27.5	35	47.2	47.3	48.4	20.6	52.7	25	36.6	35.4

# Example Images in Each Category

- Almost perfect



- Correct to an extent



- False Positive



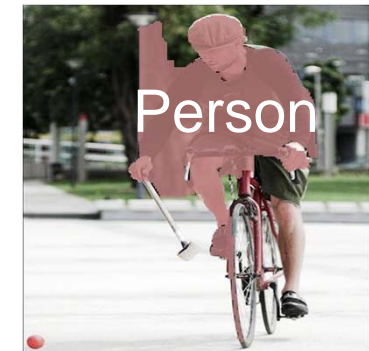


# Example Images in Each Category

- Misclassifications

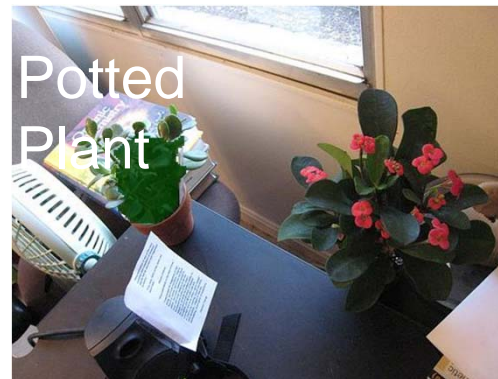


- Misses
  - Objects in interaction
  - Detected but not retained



# Example Images in Each Category

Other misses:



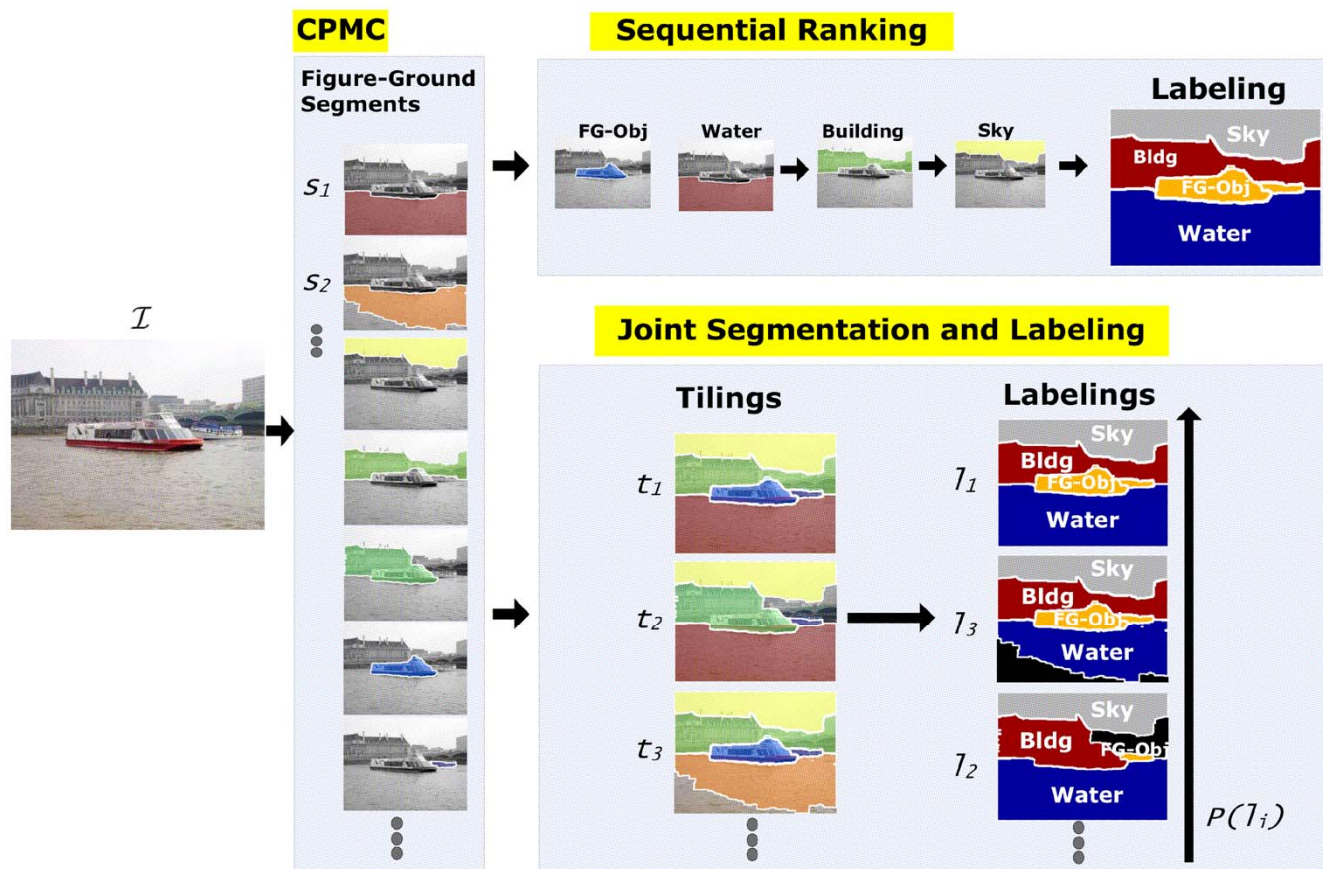
# Conclusions

## **Sequential recognition framework**

- Operates with figure-ground segmentations generated by combinatorial optimization (parametric max-flow) with diversified ranking on mid-level features (CPMC)
- Regression on overlap exploits information in both full object segments and fragments
- Sliding segment-based recognition approach with consolidation improves over non-maximum suppression



# See also our second entry for Joint Segmentation and Labeling **BONN-FGT-SEGM**



# Thank you!

CPMC segmentation code is available online at  
<http://sminchisescu.ins.uni-bonn.de/cpmc>