

PKU ICST at TRECVID 2017: Instance Search Task

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Overview

We ranked **1**st in both automatic and interactive search of Instance Search (INS) tasks.

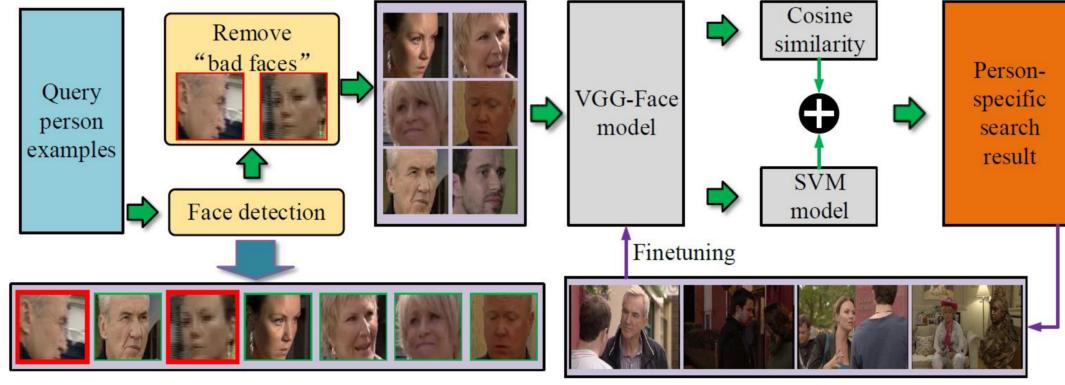
The approach consists of two stages:

- **Similarity computing**: *Location-specific search* and *person-specific search* are conducted and fused
- **Result re-ranking**: Semi-supervised re-ranking method is applied to filter noisy shots in top-ranked results

Query: Find Phil in the Market

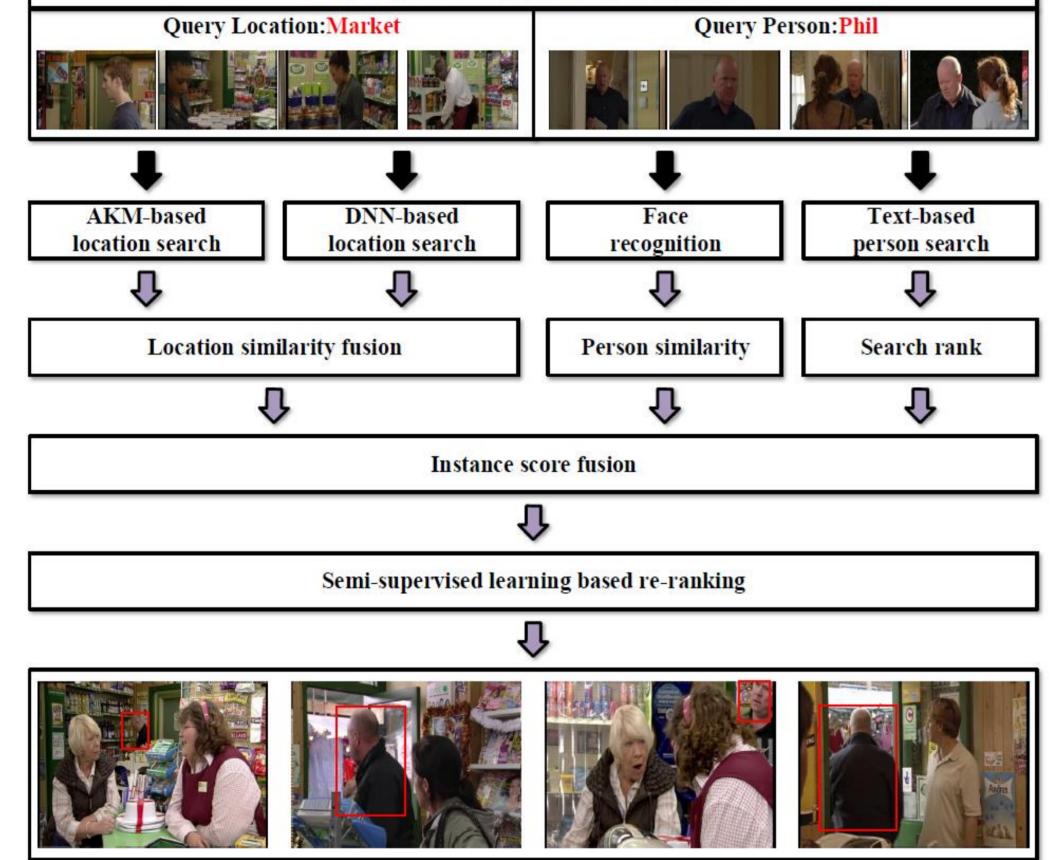
Person-specific Search

- conduct person-specific search by *deep face* We *recognition* method.
- Remove "**bad faces**" to filter noise of query
- Integrate cosine similarity and SVM prediction scores to get the search result.



Results and Conclusions

Туре	ID	MAP	Brief description
Automatic	RUN1_A	0.448	AKM+DNN+Face
	RUN1_E	0.471	AKM+DNN+Face
	RUN2_A	0.531	RUN1+Text
	RUN2_E	0.549	RUN1+Text
	RUN3_A	0.528	RUN2+Re-rank
	RUN3_E	0.549	RUN2+Re-rank
Interactive	RUN4	0.677	RUN2+Human feedback



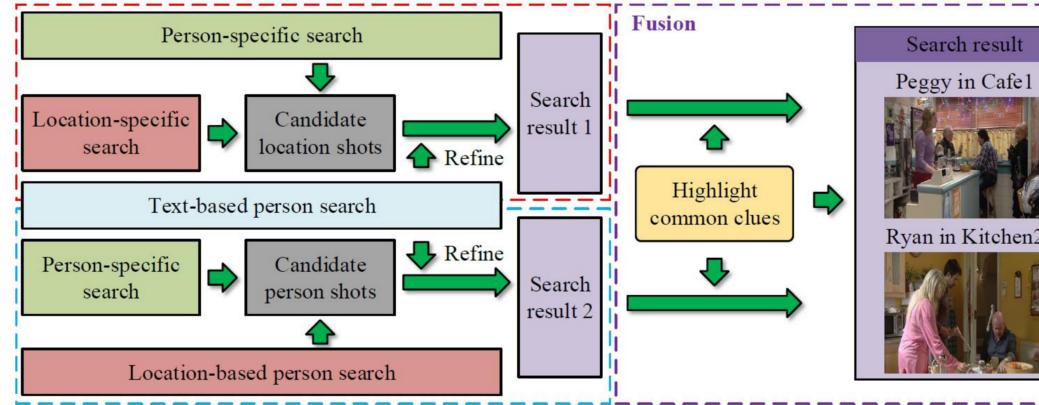
Location-specific Search

We conduct location-specific search with both *handcrafted* and *deep* features:

- We also conduct text-based person search.
- Persons' relevant information from publicly available sources was mined to get the search result.

Fusion and Re-ranking

Fusion: Combine the *location* and *person* clues from two different directions.



Re-ranking: Filter noise based on semi-supervised learning.

• Obtain affinity matrix W of top-ranked shots F:

- Video examples are helpful for accuracy improvement
- Automatic removal of "**bad faces**" is important
- Fusion of **location and person similarity** is a key factor of the instance search

Our Related Works

Welcome to our website for papers and source codes: http://www.icst.pku.edu.cn/mipl/

Video concept recognition:

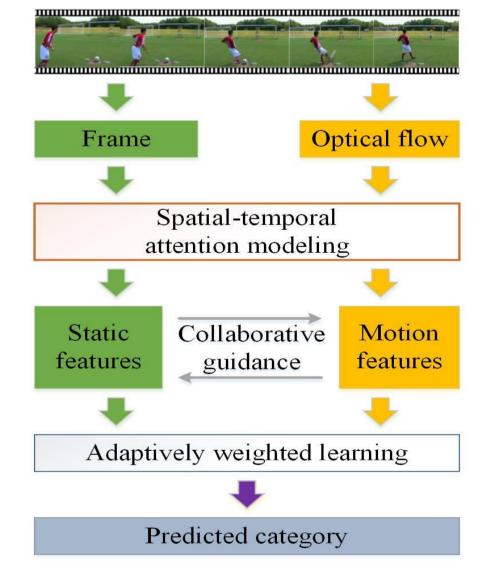
• We propose spatial-temporal collaborative learning method

(*arXiv:1711.03273*):

- Jointly model spatial and
- temporal attention
- Mine complementary clues
- static motion and ot

information

Cross-media Retrieval:



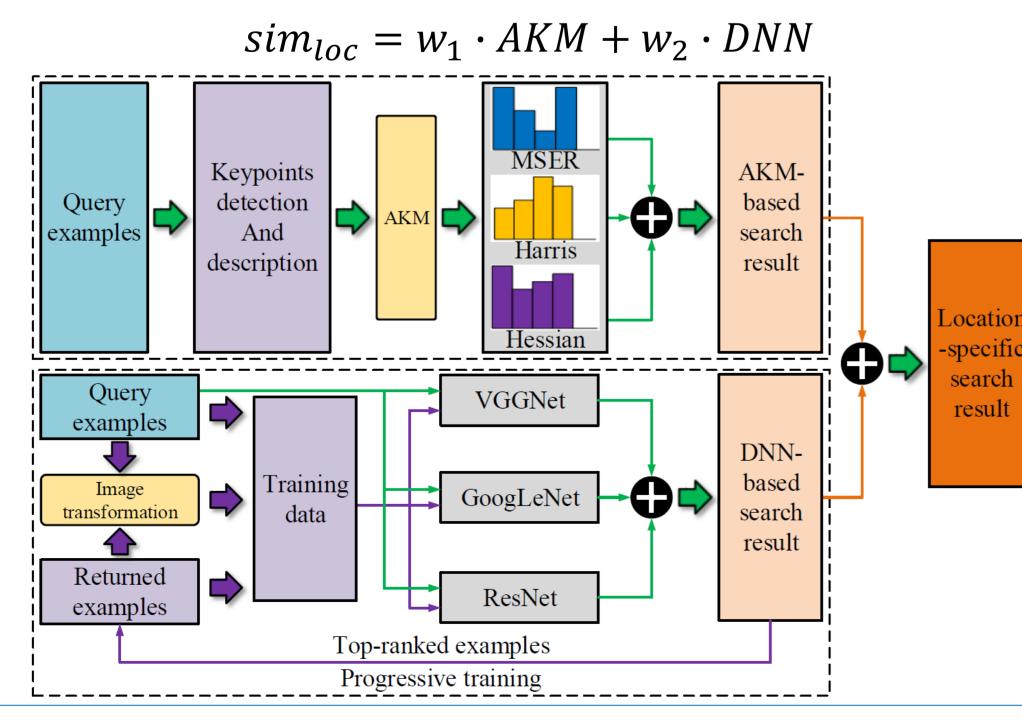
Similarity score of *AKM-based search*:

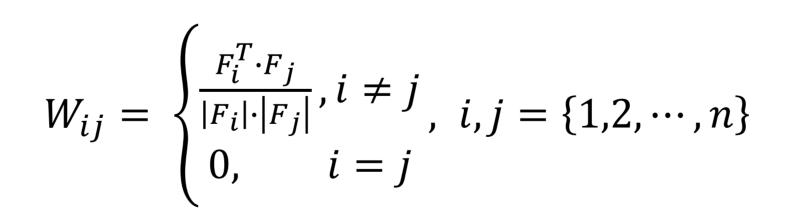
 $AKM = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k} BOW^{(k)}$

Similarity score of *DNN-based search*:

 $DNN = \frac{1}{3}(VGG + GOOGLE + RESNET)$

Combination:





• Update *W* according to k-NN graph:

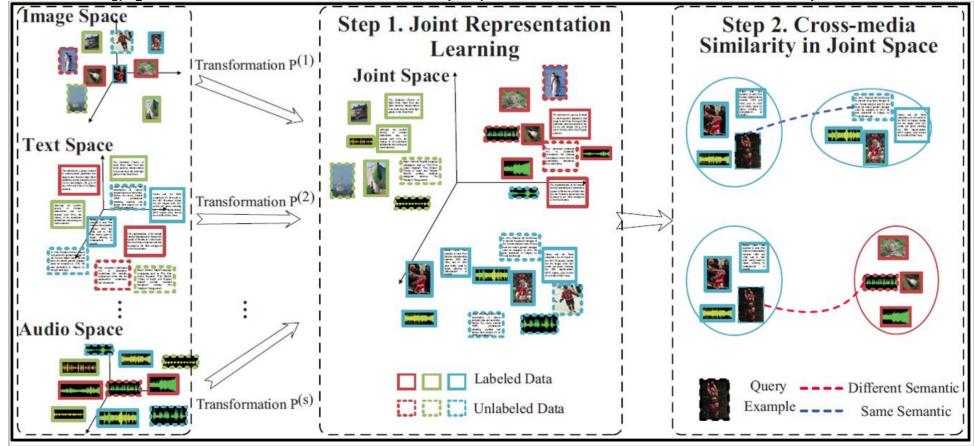
 $W_{ij} = \begin{cases} W_{ij}, F_i \in KNN(F_j) \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad i, j = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \end{cases}$

- Construct the matrix: $S = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}WD^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ where D was a diagonal matrix
- Re-rank search result: $G_{t+1} = \alpha S G_t + (1 - \alpha) Y$ where *Y* was the ranked list obtained by above

fusion step

- Retrieve across **different media types**, such as image, text, audio and video
- We propose the **first work** of cross-media retrieval for **5**

media types simultaneously (*IEEE TCSVT 2016*)



• We publish an overview (*IEEE TCSVT 2017*), and release a

large-scale dataset *PKU-XMediaNet* with 5 media types

Fine-grained image analysis:

- To recognize hundreds of subcategories under basic-level categories, like "dog" and "bird"
- We propose the **first work** without **object or parts** annotations in training and testing phases (IEEE TIP 2017)