

Image search through browsing using NN^k networks

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Overview

- Image and Collection Preprocessing
- Search and Relevance Feedback
- Temporal Browsing and **NN^k Browsing**
- TVID Results

Preprocessing

- Use only common keyframes + LIMSI transcript
- Removal of bottom 51 lines

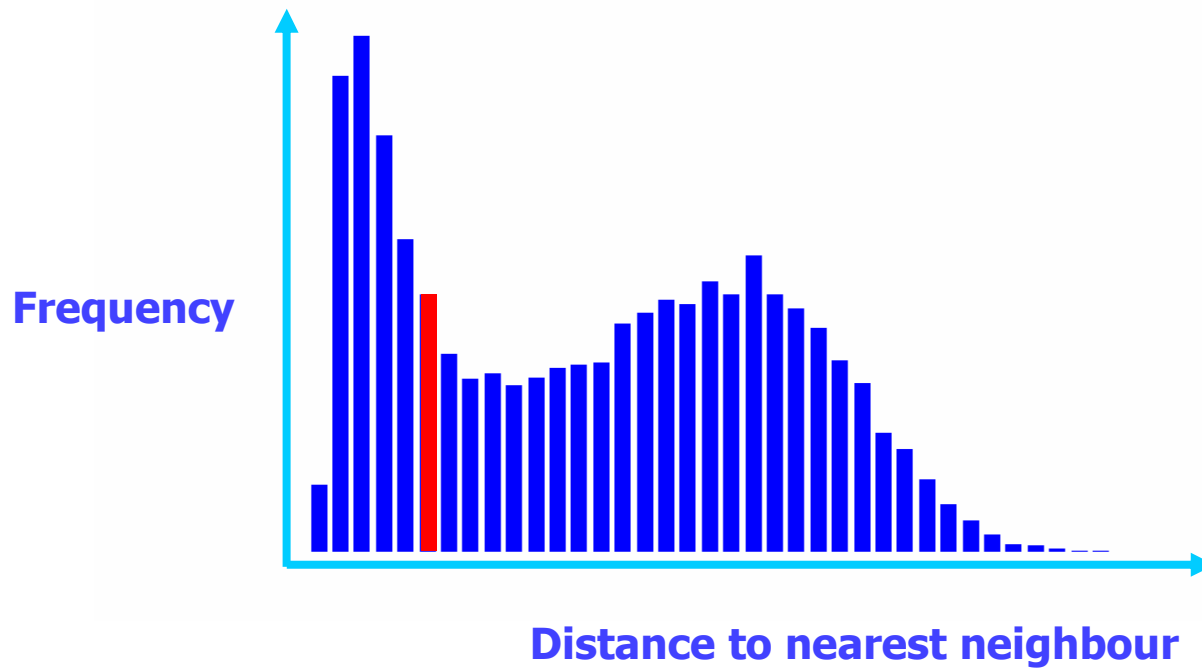


11 Primitive Features

- 4 Colour
 - global HSV, centre HSV, marginal RGB colour moments, colour structure descriptor
- 2 Structure
 - convolution map features on grey image
- 3 Texture
 - simple features on image tiles
- 1 Annotation
 - Bag of stemmed-words (tf-idf)
- 1 Localisation
 - Thumbnail of grey image

44x27 Thumbnail: Ad detection

- average pixel difference between two thumbnails



Distance of topic Q to image i given feature f

- dist_f : Manhattan
- KNN distance
 - positive examples (set Q)
 - negative examples (set N, random)

$$d_f(Q, i) = \frac{\sum_{n \in N} (\text{dist}_f(n, i) + \varepsilon)^{-1}}{\sum_{q \in Q} (\text{dist}_f(q, i) + \varepsilon)^{-1} + \varepsilon}$$

Fusion of features

- Convex combination

$$D^{\mathbf{w}}(Q, i) = \sum_f w_f d_f(Q, i)$$

- \mathbf{w} is the “plasticity” of our retrieval system

Relevance Feedback

The screenshot shows a web application interface for image search. At the top, there is a menu bar with "FEATURES", "COMPUTE", and "DATA". Below this is a search bar with the text "Query Text: flame flames fire explosion blast" and a "URL:" field. To the right of the search bar is a button labeled "Add to query".

Below the search bar, there are four tabs: "Image Browser", "Image Search", "Assembly", and "Pruning". The "Image Search" tab is currently selected. The main area of the interface displays a collection of images arranged in a circular pattern. The images include various scenes of fire, explosions, and people. A large blue arrow labeled "DW" points from the center of the circle towards the "Image Search" tab. A smaller blue arrow labeled "Duser" points from the center of the circle towards the "Assembly" tab.

On the right side of the interface, there is a vertical column of buttons: "BACK", "Retrieve", "Reshuffle", "SAVE", "<<", ">>", "ZOOM IN", "ZOOM OUT", "RESOLUTION -", "RESOLUTION +", "+ IMAGES", "- IMAGES", and "Run with Assembly".

At the bottom of the interface, there is a text box containing the text: "LAST NIGHT HERE DOZENS OF SMALL PLACES MERGED INTO ONE AND THE TINDER DRY BRUSH".

Relevance Feedback

- Minimize

$$\sum_i (D^{\text{user}}(Q, i) - D^{\mathbf{w}}(Q, i))^2$$

with respect to \mathbf{w} and convexity constraint.

Browsing

- Hierarchical (not yet)
- In ranked list (not shown)
- Temporal
- Lateral

Temporal Browsing

- Movement along a sequence of shots



Temporal Browsing

- Movement along a sequence of shots



Temporal Browsing

- Movement along a sequence of shots



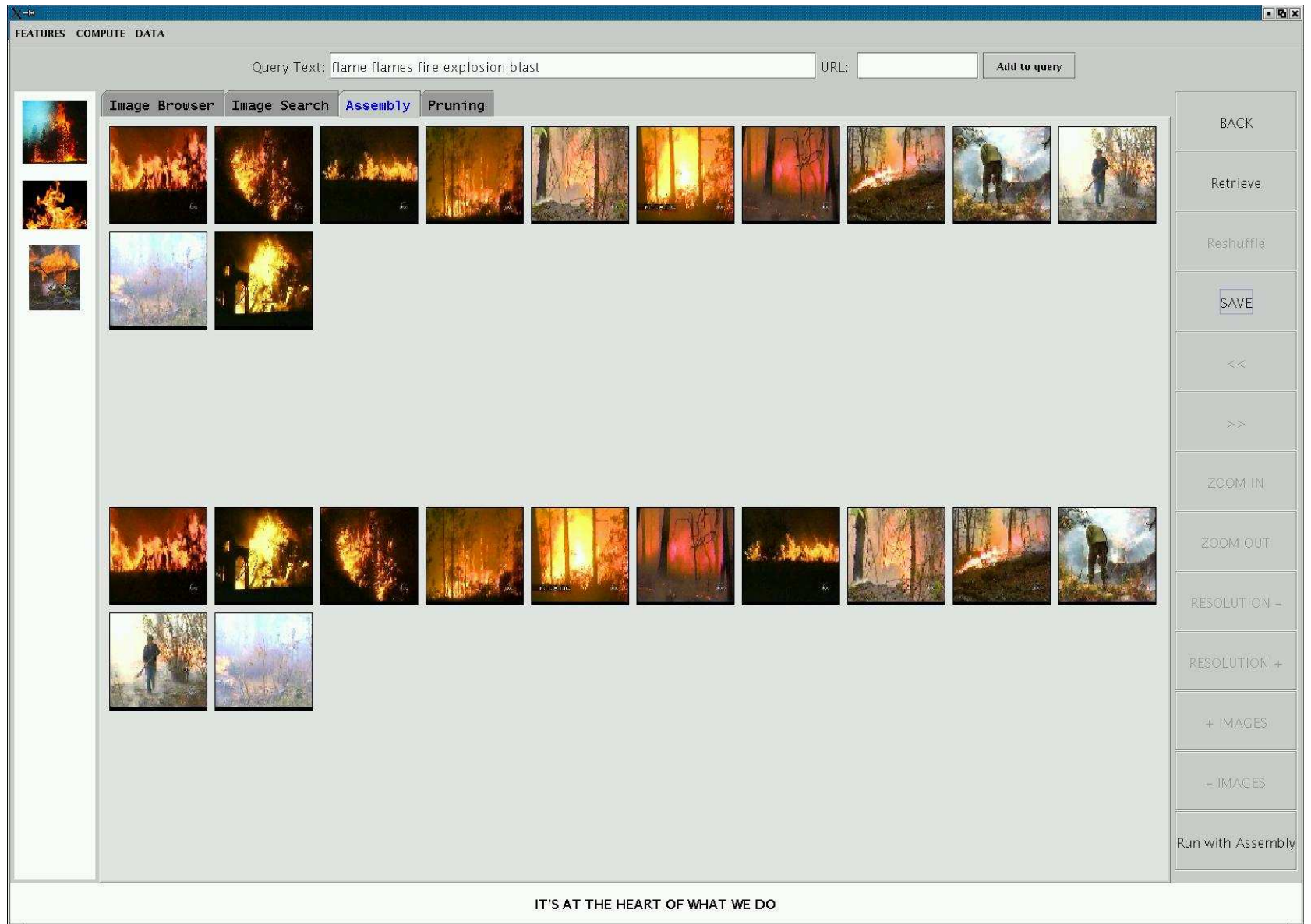
Temporal Browsing

- Movement along a sequence of shots

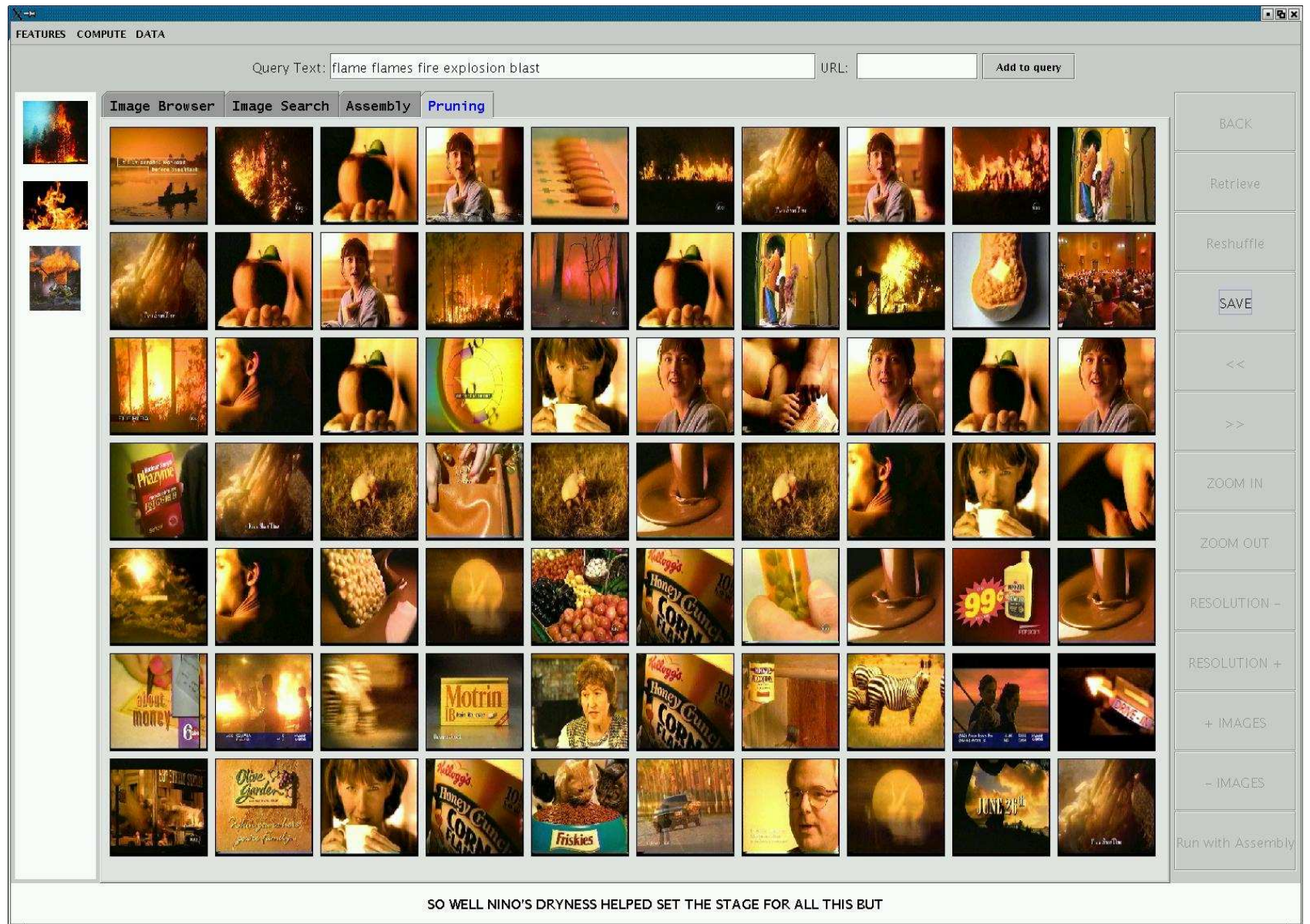


- Q: Add to query panel
- A: Add to assembly panel

Assembly panel



Pruning Panel



Lateral Browsing

- Images as vertices in a directed graph
- Instantiate arc (i,j) iff there is a feature combination w such that j is closest to i
- NN^k network

NN^k Network construction

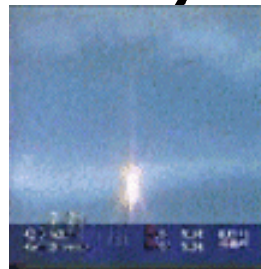
- For each image
 - for each w determine nearest neighbour and compute corresponding proportion of weight space (= edge weight)
 - store adjacent images and edge weights

Sampling the weight space

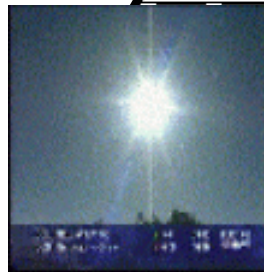
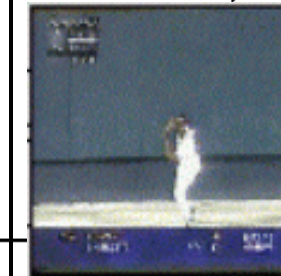
query



text



HSV



structure



Rationale

- exposure of semantic richness
- user decides which image meaning is the correct one
- network precomputed -> interactive
- supports search without query formulation

Properties

- small average distance between any two vertices (three nodes for 32,000 images)
- high clustering coefficient: an image's neighbours are likely to be neighbours themselves
- vertex degrees follow power-law distribution

-> scale-free small-world graph

Browsing interface

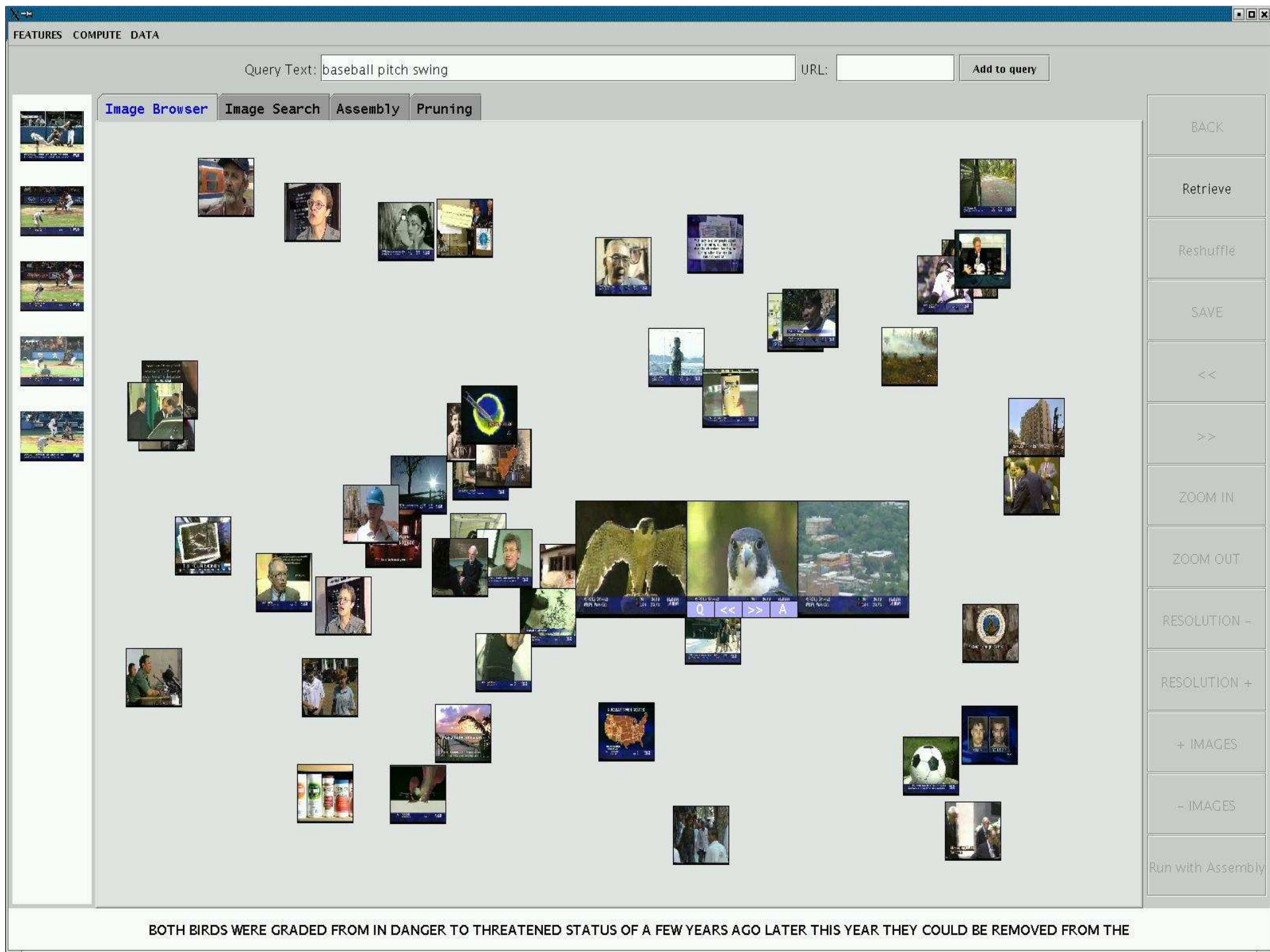
- Initial display:

query-by-example retrieval result

OR

high connectivity nodes (hubs)

- Clicking on an image moves it into the center and displays all adjacent nodes in the network



FEATURES COMPUTE DATA






Query Text: URL:







Image Browser

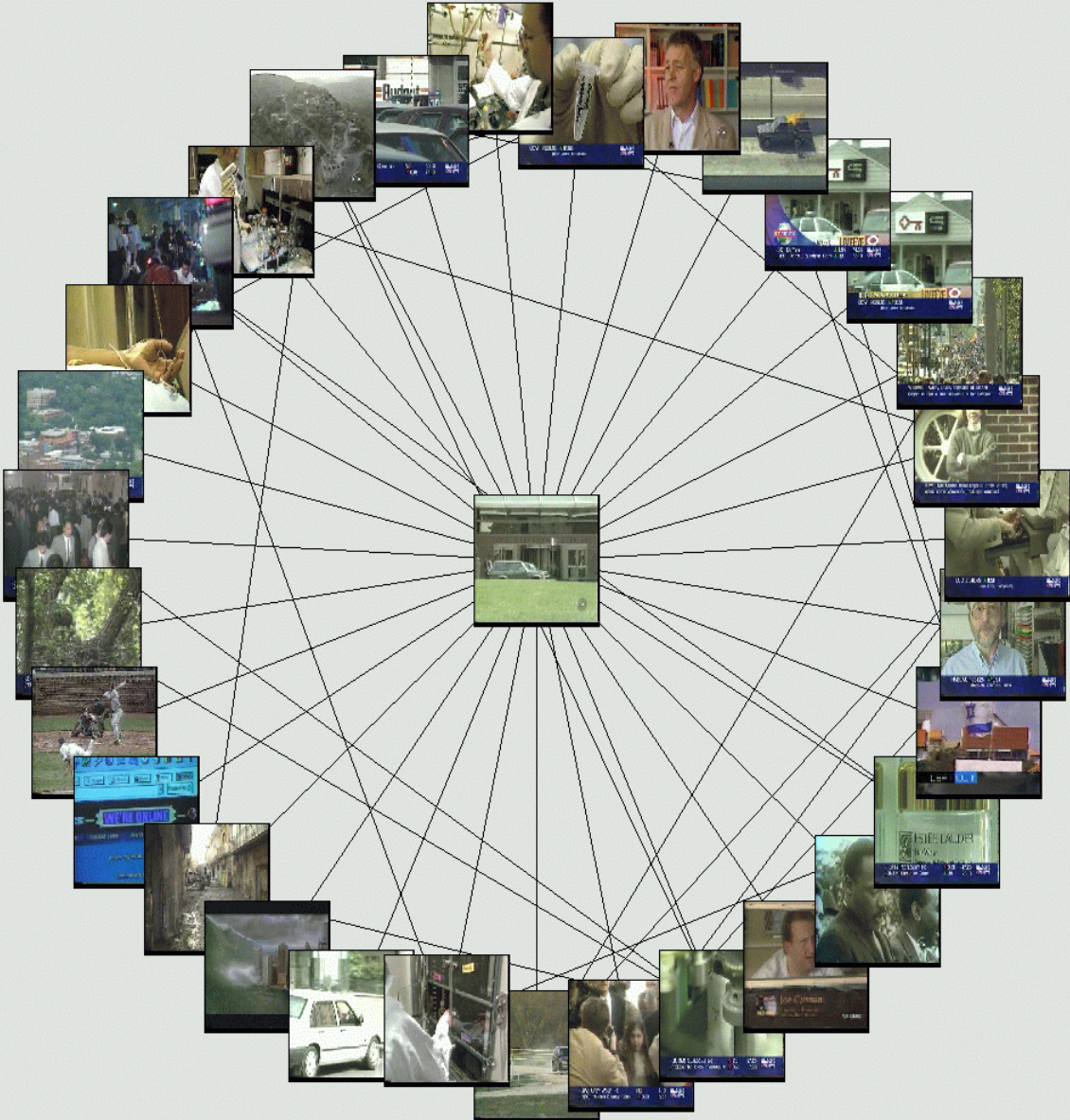
Image Search

Assembly

Pruning







BACK

Retrieve

Reshuffle

SAVE

<<

>>

ZOOM IN

ZOOM OUT

RESOLUTION -

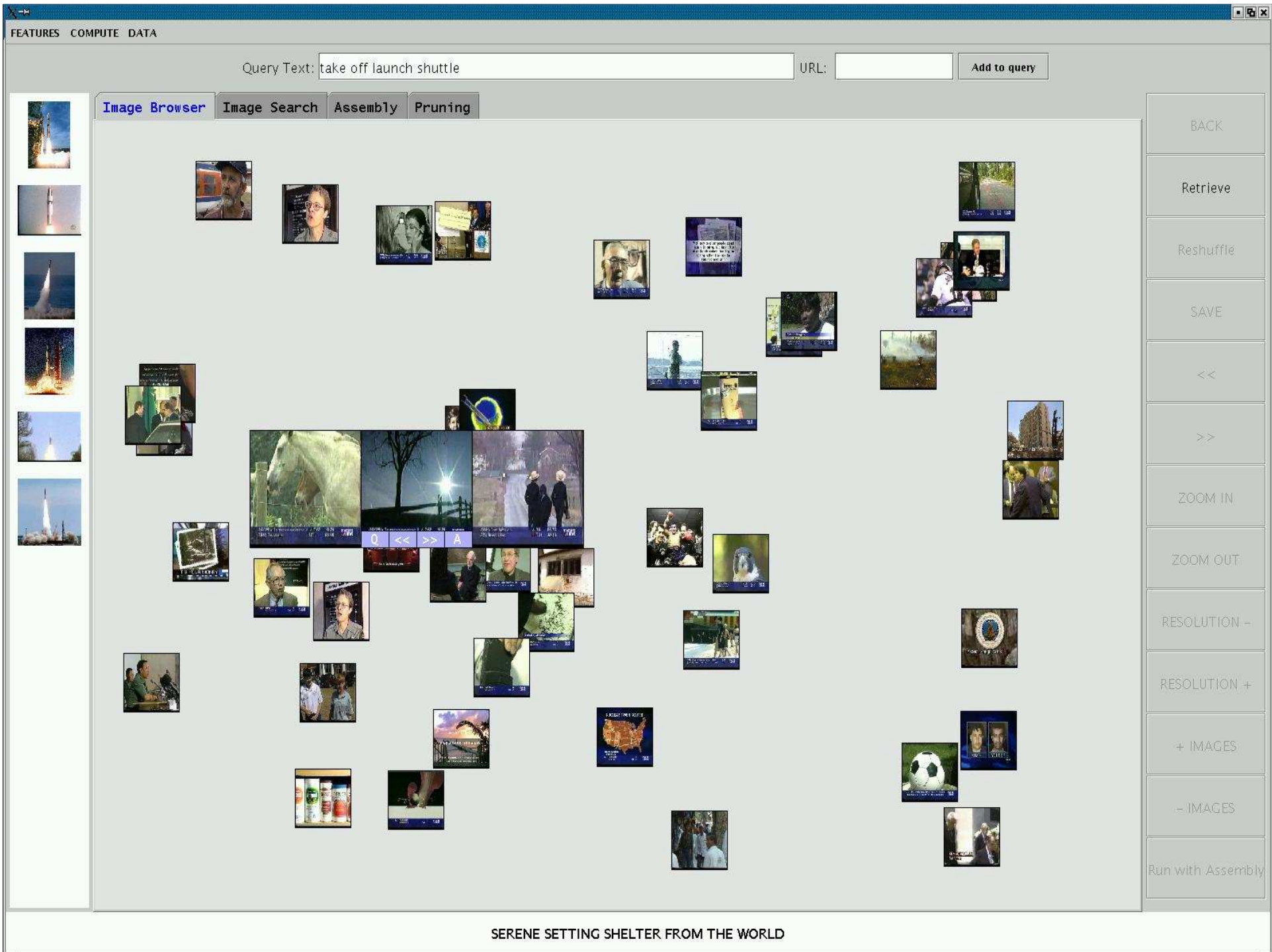
RESOLUTION +

+ IMAGES

- IMAGES

Run with Assembly

CLINIC PLANS TO TEST THE HEART SAVER ON HUMANS NEXT YEAR IF SUCCESSFUL FIRST OF ALL IT'S



FEATURES COMPUTE DATA

Query Text: URL: Add to query







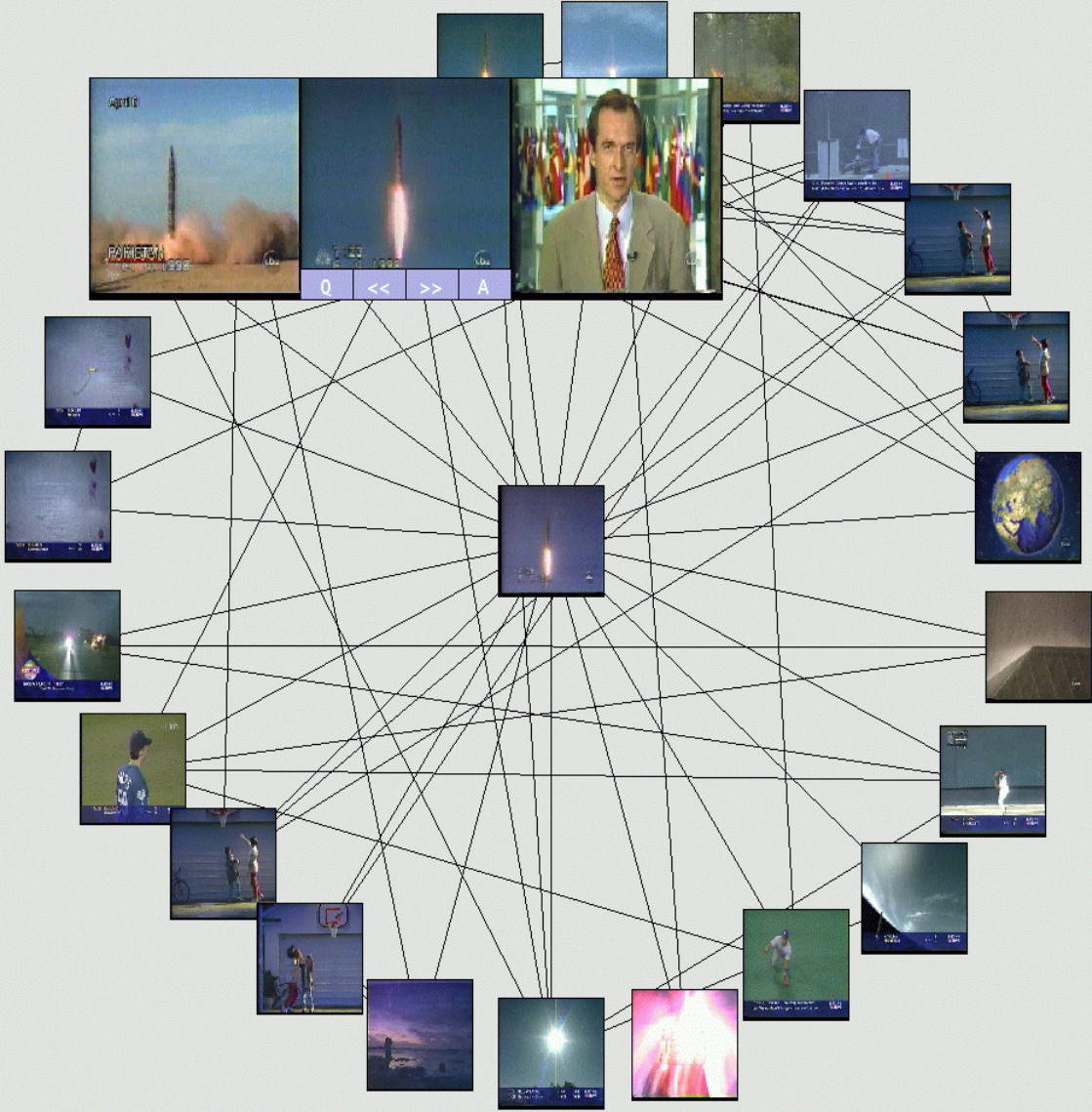


Image Browser

Image Search

Assembly

Pruning



BACK

Retrieve

Reshuffle

SAVE

<<

>>

ZOOM IN

ZOOM OUT

RESOLUTION -

RESOLUTION +

+ IMAGES

- IMAGES

Run with Assembly

MOST MAJOR INDIAN CITIES WITHIN RANGE OF THAT MISSILE AND

Observations

- Browsing can help to explore visual similarity
- Some task are impossible with browsing alone:
find video shots with Senator Mark Souder
- Browsing can be a fun activity

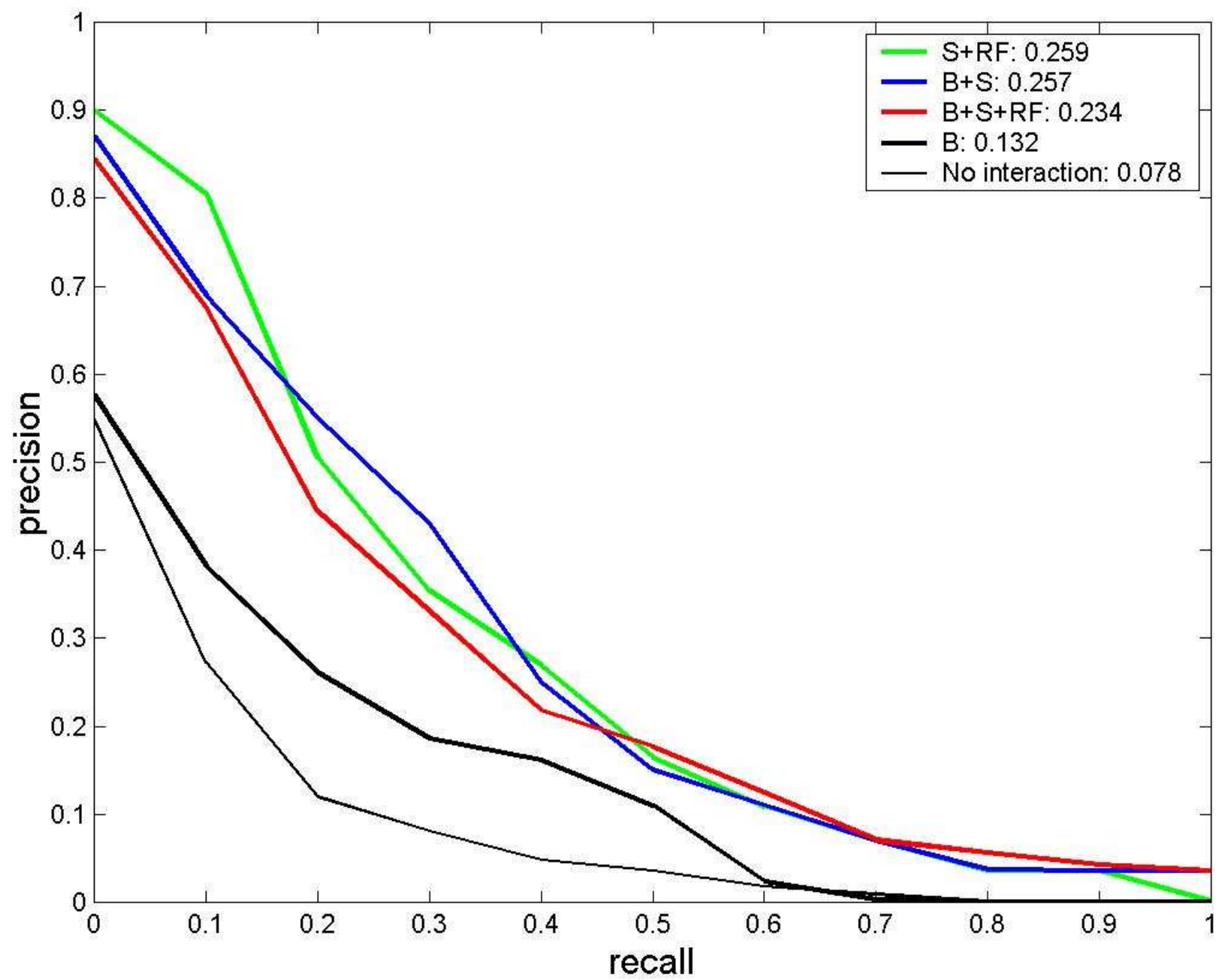
Interactive runs

Runs	Search	Relevance Feedback	Browsing
I	✓	✓	✓
II	✓	✓	
III	✓		✓
IV			✓

Experimental design

- 4 subjects, 4 runs -> square lattice design

	T1-6	T7-12	T13-18	T19-25
S1	I	II	III	IV
S2	IV	I	II	III
S3	III	IV	I	II
S4	II	III	IV	I



Results

	MAP	RANK (out of 36)
Best	0.46	
Median	0.19	
Mean	0.18	
S + RF + B	0.26	5
S + RF	0.26	4
S + B	0.23	8
B	0.13	27

Conclusions

- Competitive system: Three out of four runs among the top 8 (of 36)
- “Search by browsing“ a viable alternative to traditional search by example for visual topics