

Image Classification Using Probability Higher-order Local Auto-Correlations

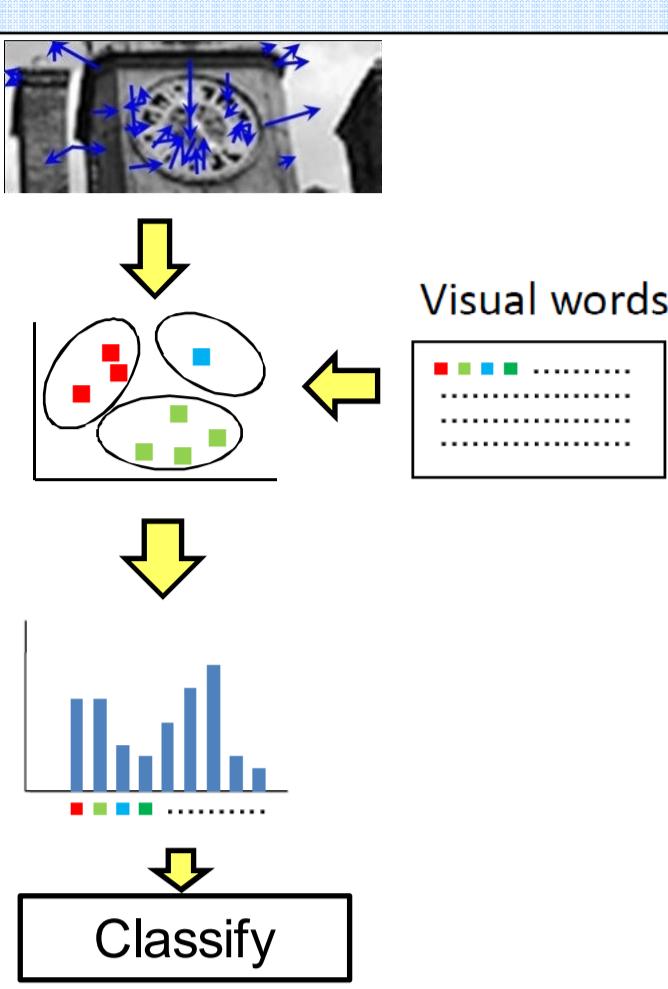
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Motivation

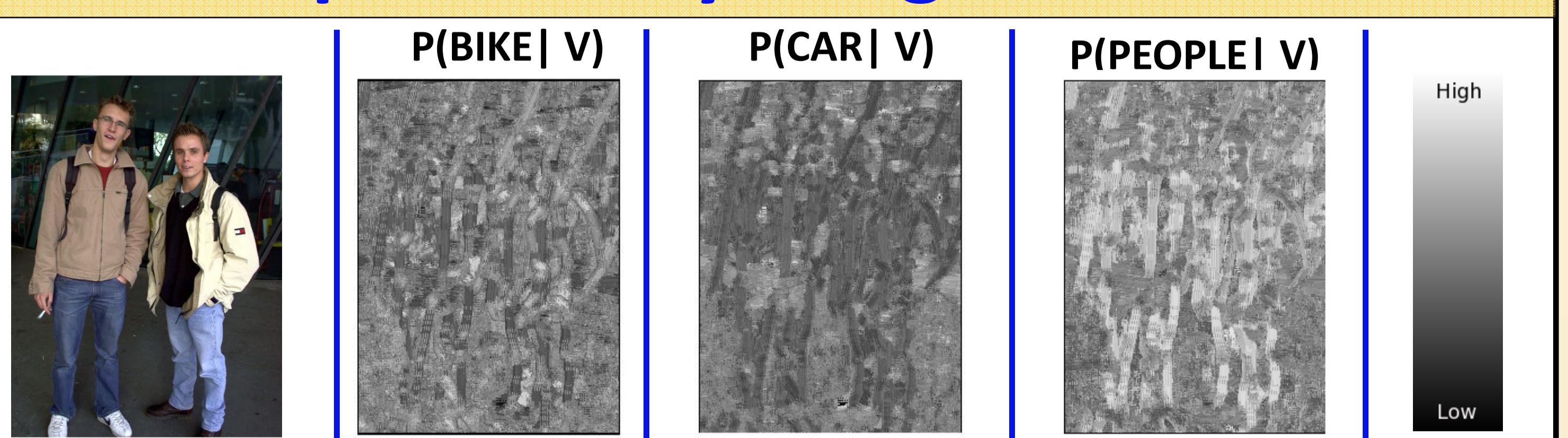
Bag-of-features classification

- Most popular approach for generic object recognition.
- Histogram of Visual Words
- Spatial relationship of local features is not utilized
- Class label information is not utilized

→ Improve the classification accuracy of bag-of-features by introducing local co-occurrence and semantic label information



Posterior probability image



The maps of categorical posterior probability is constructed from visual words (grid sampling)

Estimation method

- (a) Bayes Theorem
(b) SVM Weight

$$P(c|V_m) = \frac{P(V_m|c)P(c)}{\sum_{m=1}^M P(V_m)} \quad P(c|V_m) = \frac{\alpha_{c,m} - \min\{\alpha_c\}}{\sum_{m=1}^M (\alpha_{c,m} - \min\{\alpha_c\})}$$

HLAC features on posterior probability images (PHLAC)

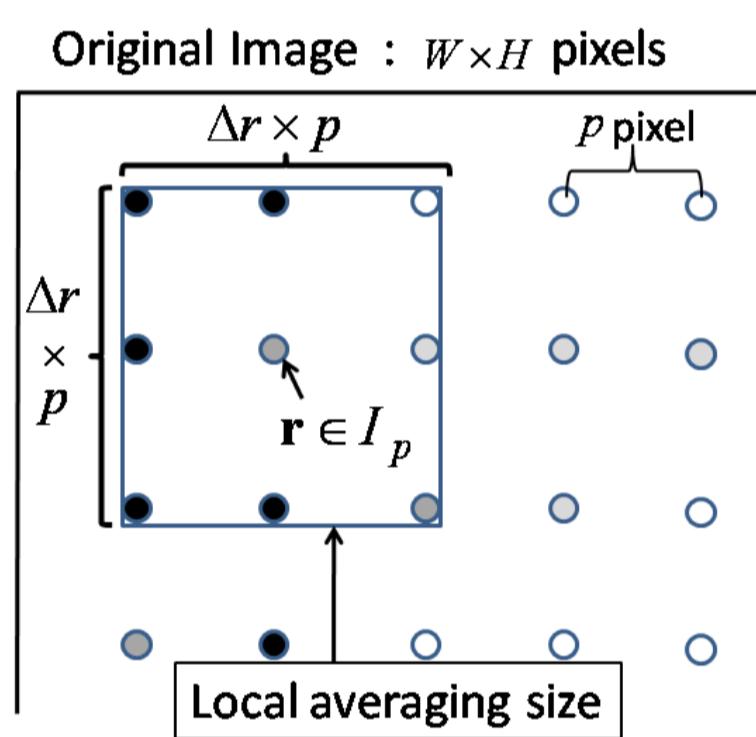
N-th order PHLAC

$$R(c, a_1, \dots, a_N) = \int_{I_p} P(c|V_{Q(r)}) P(c|V_{Q(r+a_1)}) \cdots P(c|V_{Q(r+a_N)}) dr$$

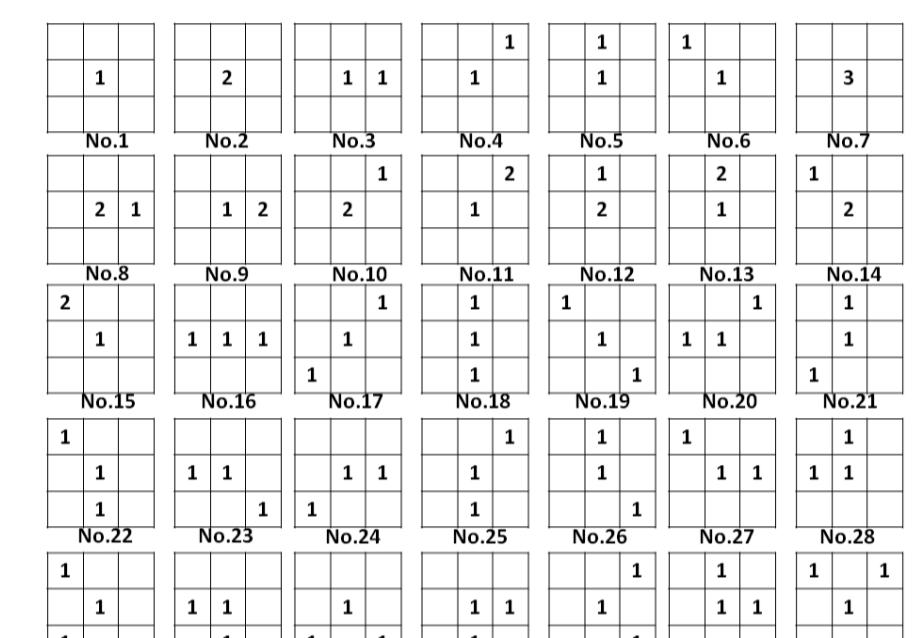
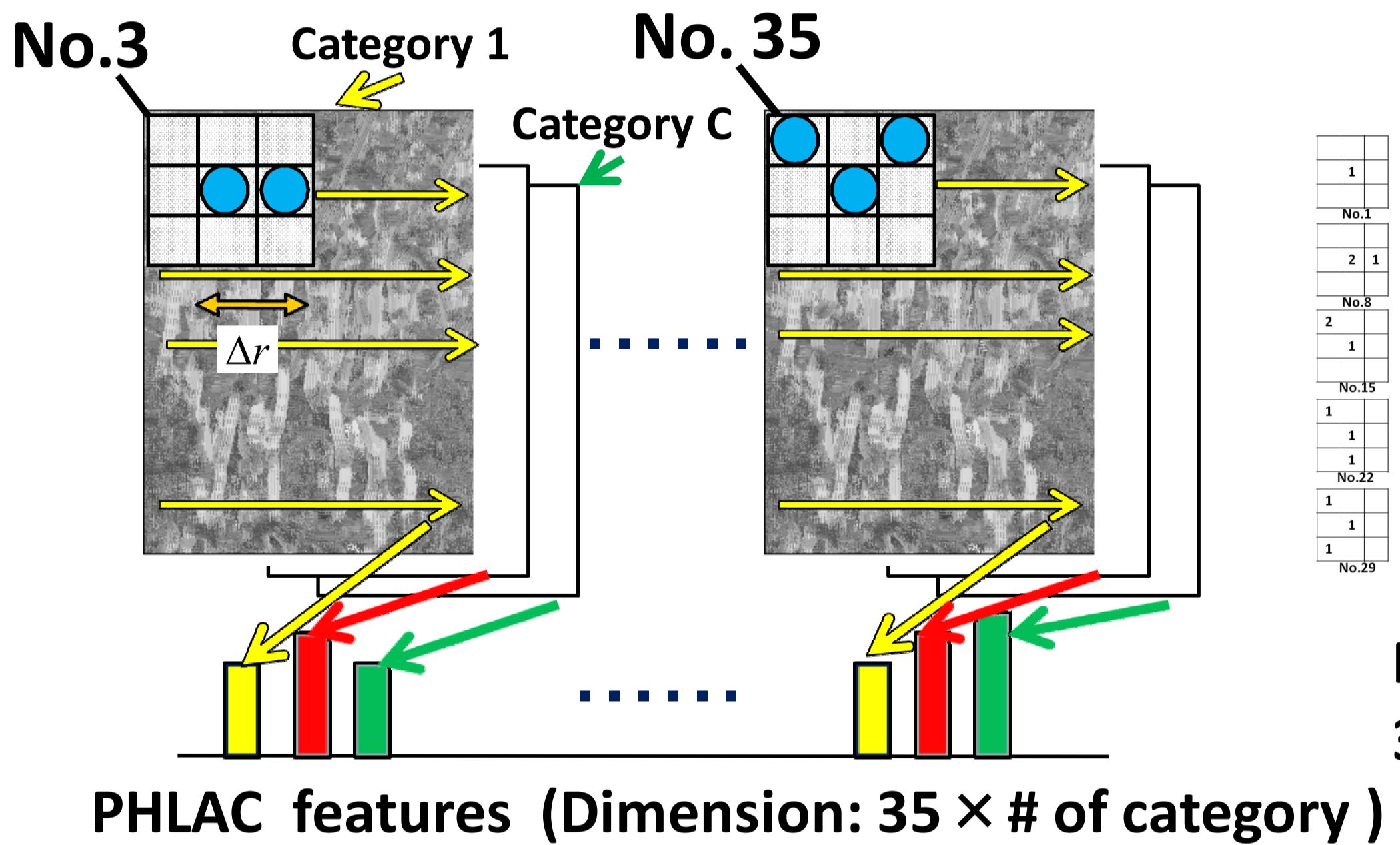
I_p sampling points r local region
 a shift vector

Practical formulation:

- N is Restricted up to 2nd Order
- Local averaging before calculating HLAC features



How to extract feature vectors



Predetermined 35 mask pattern

Interpretation

Shift invariance and Additivity:

Inherited from HLAC

Synonymy Invariance:

invariant feature to similar posterior probability regions even its appearance is different (synonymy visual words)

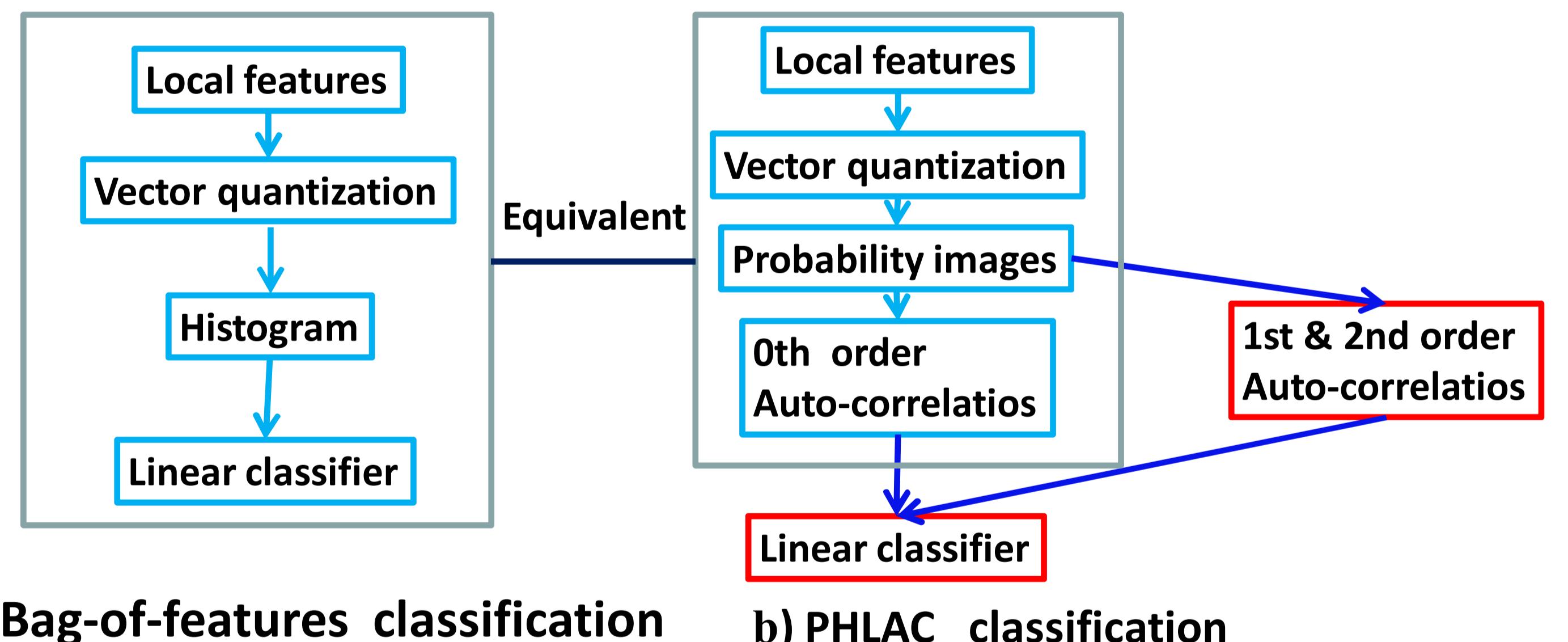
Bag-of-Feature (0th) + Higher order Local auto-correlation:

bag-of-feature is maximum category selection of 0-th order

PHLAC (Our method train additional classifier using PHLAC)

Higher-order local auto-correlation capture spatial information of the posterior probability images

Comparison with bag-of-features



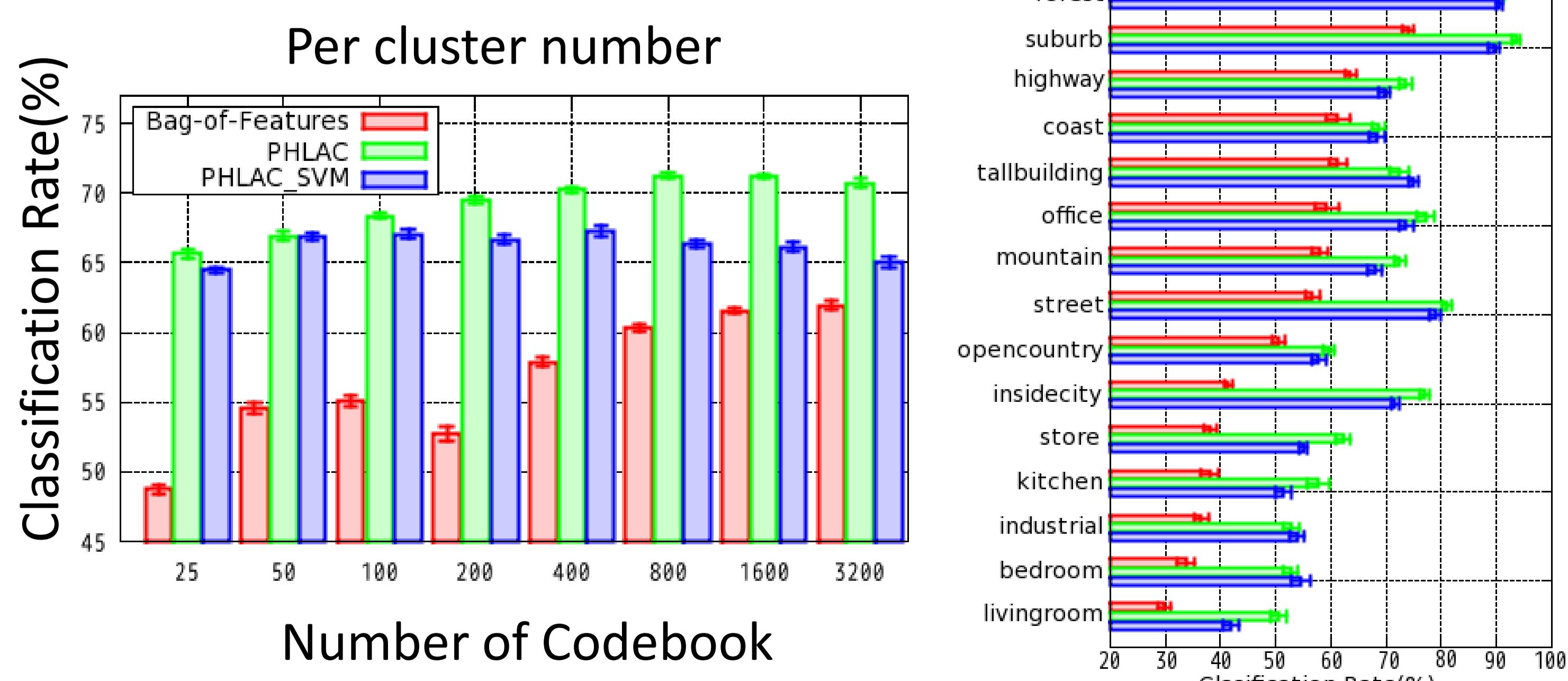
a) Bag-of-features classification

b) PHLAC classification

Experimental results using Scene-15 dataset

Experimental set up

- SIFT like feature per 8 pixel intervals
- Spatial Interval $\Delta r = 8$
- Vector quantization using k-means clustering
- Classification using linear SVM (one-against-all)
- Average of 10 trial



Correctly classified images

