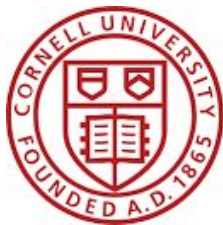


# Challenges in Fine-Grained Visual Analysis

Serge Belongie



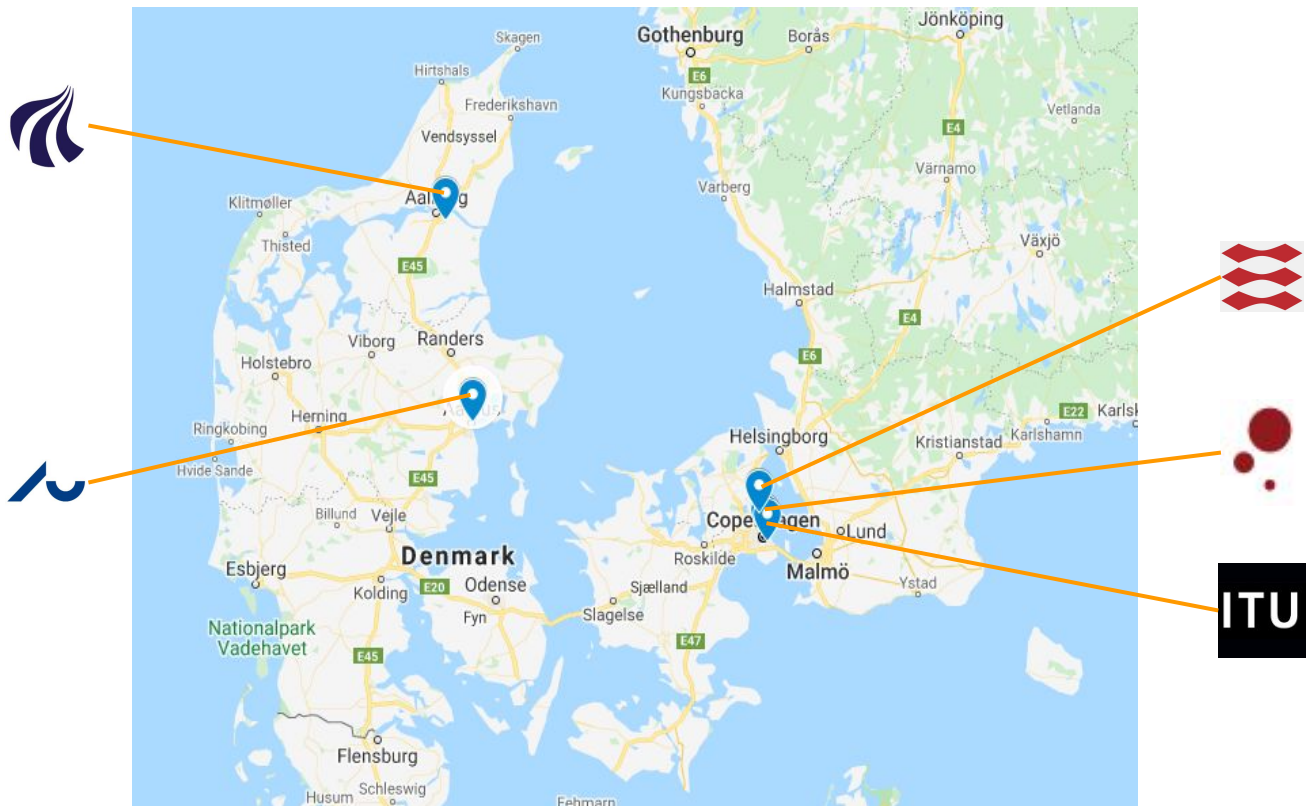
Cornell University®



UNIVERSITY OF  
COPENHAGEN



# Pioneer Centre for AI: DNRF Grant No. P1



CARISBERG FOUNDATION

ново nordisk fonden

THE VELUX FOUNDATIONS

VILLUM FONDEN × VELUX FONDEN



 @AiCentreDK



# Headquarters: Østervold Observatory



# Collaboratory Themes & Co-Leads

<b>Cx</b>	Causality and Explainability	Jonas Peters, KU; Aasa Feragen, DTU, Ira Assent, AU
<b>Xr</b>	Extended Reality	Dan Witzner Hansen, ITU; Kasper Hornbæk, KU, Hans Gellersen, AU
<b>Fg</b>	Fine Grained Analysis	Mads Nielsen, KU; Thomas Moeslund, AAU
<b>Lo</b>	Learning Theory and Optimization	Ole Winther, DTU/KU; Christian Igel, KU
<b>Sd</b>	Signals and Decoding	Lars Kai Hansen, DTU; Zheng-Hua Tan, AAU
<b>Sl</b>	Speech and Language	Barbara Plank, ITU; Anders Søgaard, KU
<b>Ng</b>	Networks and Graphs	Sune Lehmann, DTU; David Dreyer Lassen, KU

# Collaboratory Themes & Co-Leads

<b>Cx</b>	Interpretable AI, Patient Trajectories, Privacy, Fairness, Bias, Pandemic Prediction	Jonas Peters, KU; Aasa Feragen, DTU, Ira Assent, AU
<b>Xr</b>	AR/VR, Human-Centered Computing, Hand Tracking, Active Illumination, 3D Reconstruction, Simulation Environments, Synthetic Data, Accessibility	Dan Witzner Hansen, ITU; Kasper Hornbæk, KU, Hans Gellersen, AU
<b>Fg</b>	Species Identification, Medical Diagnosis, Anomaly Detection, Computational Pathology, Arts & Culture Informatics, Knowledge Bases	Mads Nielsen, KU; Thomas Moeslund, AAU
<b>Lo</b>	Algorithms & Architectures, Reinforcement Learning, Operations Research, Transportation Problems, Optimal Control	Ole Winther, DTU/KU; Christian Igel, KU
<b>Sd</b>	Telemedicine, Remote Sensing, Eye Tracking, Neuroscience, Brain Decoding, Environmental Monitoring, Biometrics, Egocentric Sensing, Consciousness	Lars Kai Hansen, DTU; Zheng-Hua Tan, AAU
<b>SI</b>	Natural Language Processing, Speech Recognition, Misinformation Detection, Automated Translation, Predictive Models, Electronic Medical Records	Barbara Plank, ITU; Anders Søgaard, KU
<b>Ng</b>	Social Data Science, Federated Learning, Privacy-Preserving Contact Tracing, Mobility Analytics	Sune Lehmann, DTU; David Dreyer Lassen, KU

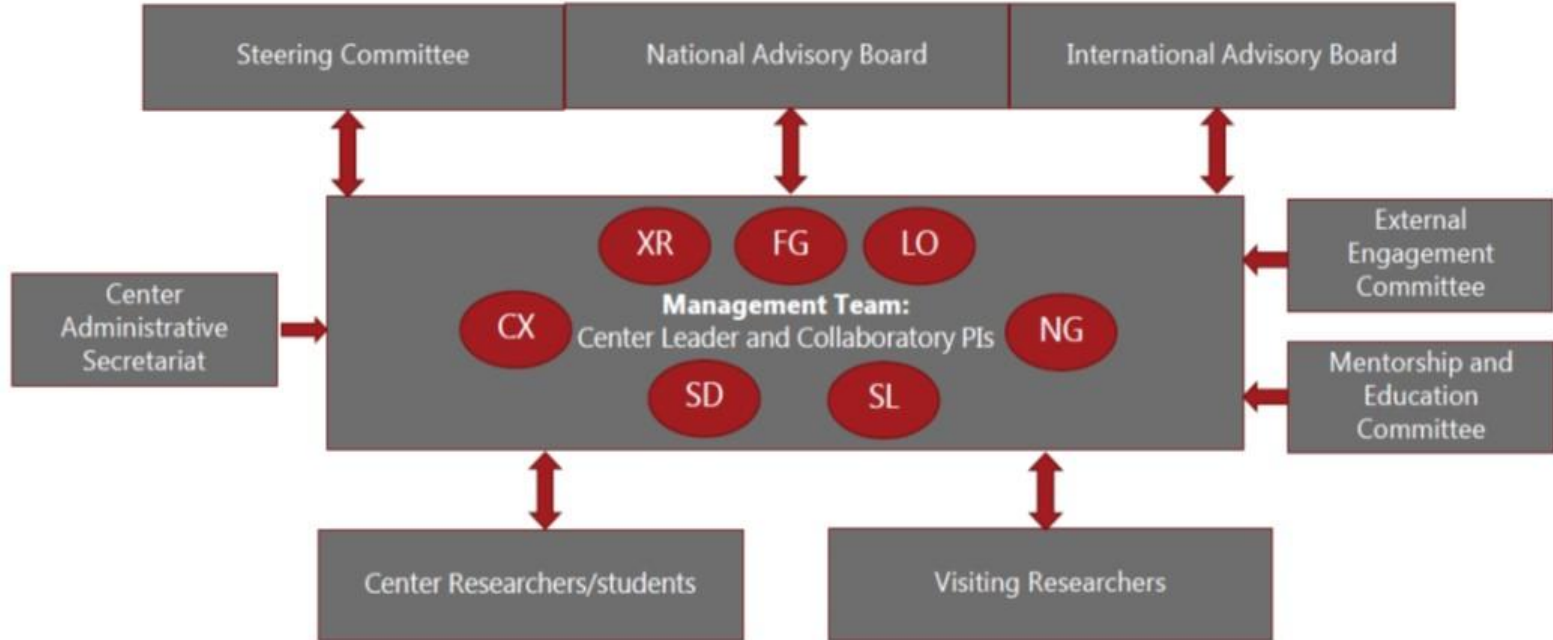


# Collaboratories × Societal Impact Areas

	 Biotech, Life, and Health Sciences	 Climate and Conservation	 Education and Capacity Building	 Equality and Inclusion	 Economic Growth and Entrepreneurship	 C Res
 CX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<p>Project: Democratization of EEG (Lars Kai)</p> <p>Motivation: Neurotechnology can connect everyday behavior with brain dynamics and provide diagnostic support e.g. for epilepsy. WHO has identified a world wide epilepsy diagnosis gap.</p> <p>Data: Wearable EEG, focus on low cost EEG data acquisition. EEG is entering the "ImageNet"-phase with marked increased access to data.</p> <p>Challenges: Extreme signal-to-noise conditions. Real-time quality and control/interactivity.</p> <p>Funding: EEG project eGAP funded by EU/Eurostars, BrainCapture, DTU. Funding history: NIH, Lundbeck, NNF, IFDK</p> <p>SD Moonshot: Global access to neurotechnology. Moonshot: Foundational EEG models with explainability</p> <p>Collaborators in P1: Cogsys, Witzner, (Feragen) Collaborators outside P1: Neurologists, Cognitive Scientists, Hearing Aid business sector and start-ups.</p>
 XR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
 FG						
 LO						
 SD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
 SL						
 NG						



# P1: Organisational Structure



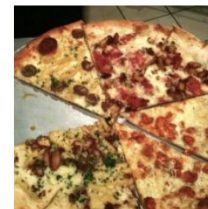


# 7 step plan - example for Visipedia

Phase	Activity
<b>1. Inception</b>	AI researchers observe that birding is a popular hobby around the globe, and birders pride themselves on being able to distinguish between bird species with very similar appearances. Social Science and Humanities colleagues who study public participation highlight the potential of motivated teams to take collective action ...
<b>2. Early Explorations</b>	AI researchers build a scrappy dataset of labeled bird images from internet based resources and obtain baseline results with state-of-the-art Machine Learning techniques. It is clear that the problem is very difficult.
<b>3. Painstorming</b>	AI researchers travel to the Lab of Ornithology to learn about the community's needs. Birders don't need a machine to tell them the difference between a pigeon and a sparrow. They need the machine to tell them the difference between a blue grosbeak and an indigo bunting. If they help train the machine, they want the ...
<b>4. Deep Dive</b>	AI researchers team with ornithologists to create large, world class dataset of labeled bird images, and invent new algorithms for discriminating among tightly related visual classes, thereby laying the foundations of a new subfield: Fine Grained Visual Categorization. Ornithologists release <u>Merlin bird photo ID</u> app for iPhone ...
<b>5. Branching Out</b>	AI researchers and experts from domains including plant disease, entomology, nutrition science, and apparel design launch a new workshop featuring visual classification competitions on challenging datasets. AI researchers join with the California Academy of Sciences to add photo ID functionality to the <u>iNaturalist</u> ...
<b>6. Going Global</b>	AI researchers visit the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) to explore how to provide the tech stack behind the above apps to every area of biodiversity research in a socially responsible manner, with proper attribution and citation mechanisms. Together with Google's TensorFlow Hub team, they establish a new ...
<b>7. Moonshot</b>	We aspire to create a system that can recognize every living organism on earth based on photos, sound, and video.

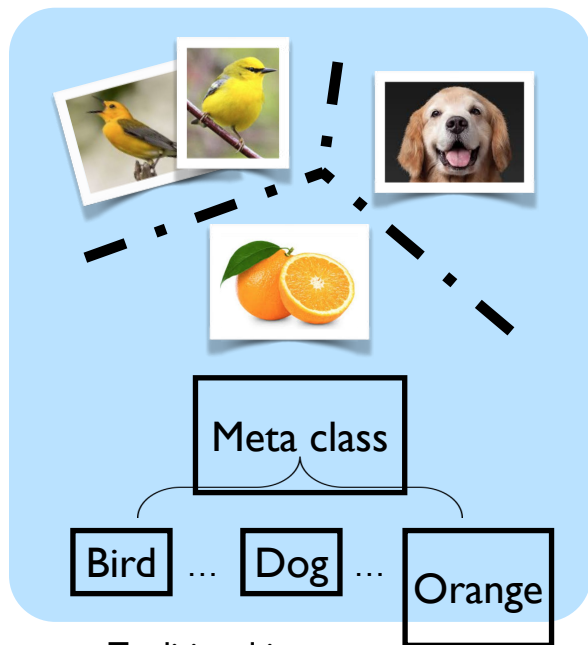
# Outline

- Introducing granularity
- Subordinate categories
- Parts & Attributes
- Long-tailed distributions
- Popular datasets
- Beyond categorization
- Open problems

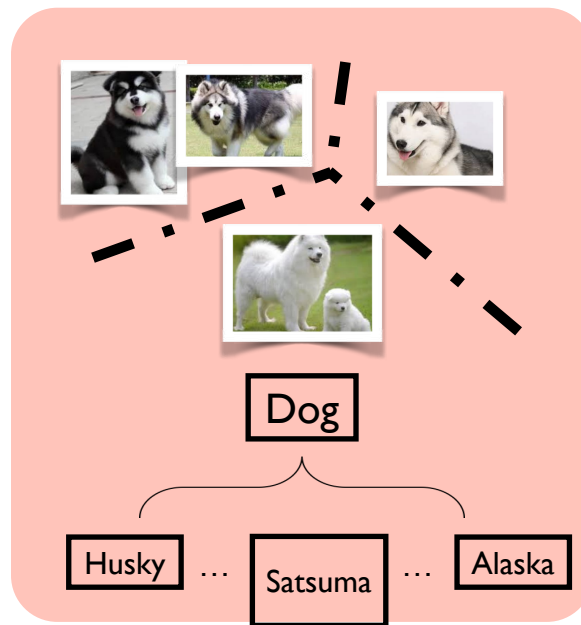


# Introduction

## Fine-grained image recognition vs. Generic image recognition

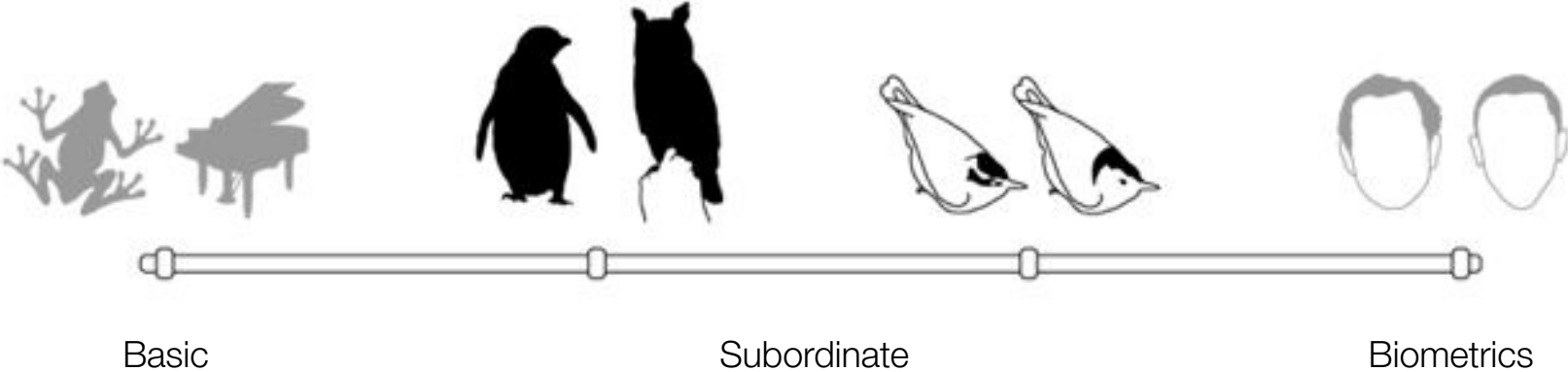


Traditional image recognition  
(Coarse-grained)



Fine-grained image recognition

# The Categorization Spectrum





Pholcidae 1



Pholcidae 2



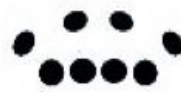
Linyphiidae



Dysderidae



Dictynidae



Cybaeidae



Ctenizidae



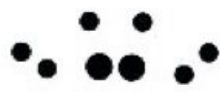
Clubionidae



Araneidae



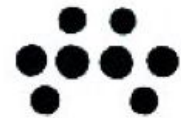
Anyphaenidae



Amaurobiidae



Agelenidae 2



Agelenidae 1



Thomisidae 1



Theridiidae 2



Gnaphosidae



Theridiidae 1



Tetragnathidae



Sicariidae



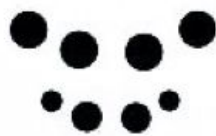
Scytodidae



Salticidae



Pisauridae 2



Pisauridae 1



Philodromidae



Oxyopidae



Oecobiidae



Miturgidae



Lycosidae 2



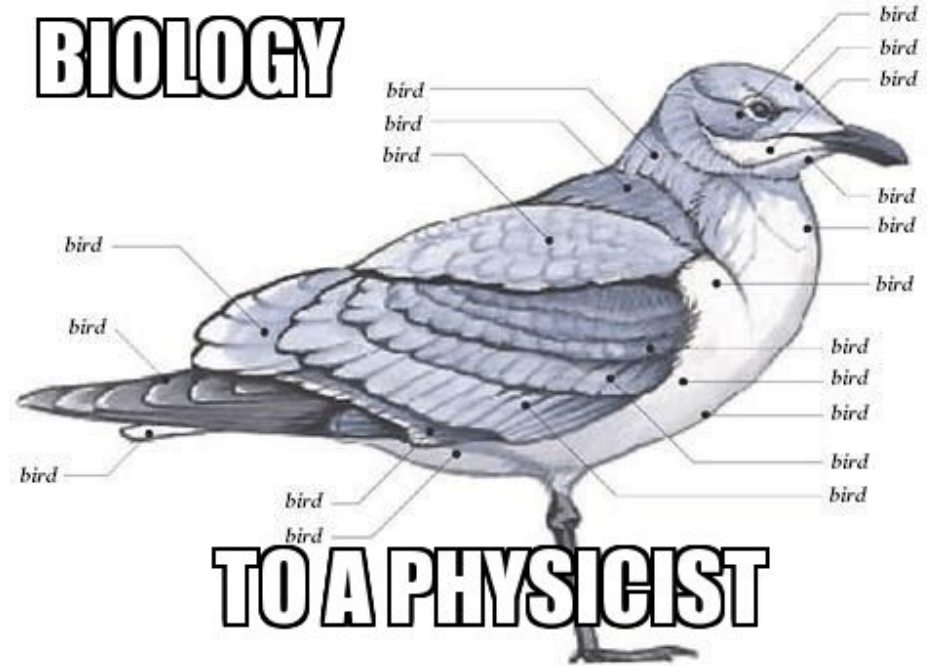
LACE UP	WHOLE CUT	PLAIN TOE	CAP TOE	WING TIP
THE OXFORD'S (AKA BALMORALS)				
THE DERBY'S				
SLIP ON	PENNY	BIT	TASSLE	KILTIE
THE LOAFER'S				
FORMAL	BLACK OXFORD (POLISHED CALFSKIN)	BLACK OXFORD (PATIENT LEATHER)	OPERA PUMP (PATIENT LEATHER)	RIBBON PUMP (PATIENT LEATHER)
BLACK TIE				
BOOT	CHELSEA	CHUKKA	CAP TOE	WINGTIP
DRESS BOOTS				
STRAP	SINGLE	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	
MONK SHOES				
PERFORATION	QUARTER	SEMI	FULL	LONGWING
BROGUEING				





# Granularity: human vs. machine perspective

- Dataset granularity depends on:
  - the ground truth labeling
  - the distance function
- Important to consider role of human expertise
- Some datasets are “fine grained in name only”
- Machine perspective: embedding vectors in high-dim. space





# Quantifying Granularity

CUB-200-Bitter  
Granularity: 0.645



Yellow  
Bellied  
Flycatcher



Mourning  
Warbler



Nashville  
Warbler



Orange  
Crowned  
Warbler



Pine Warbler



Tennessee  
Warbler



Wilson  
Warbler



Yellow  
Throated  
Vireo



Philadelphia  
Vireo



Warbling  
Vireo

CUB-200-Sweet  
Granularity: 0.991



Black  
Footed  
Albatross



Yellow  
Headed  
Blackbird



Painted  
Bunting



Cardinal



Spotted  
Catbird



Northern  
Flicker



American  
Crow



White  
Pelican



Indigo  
Bunting

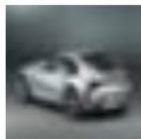


European  
Goldfinch

CIFAR-10  
Granularity: 0.947



Airplane



Automobile



Bird



Cat



Deer



Dog



Frog



Horse



Ship



Truck

# Attribute-Based Classification

- Train classifiers on attributes instead of objects
- Attributes are shared by different object classes
- Attributes provide the ingredients necessary to recognize each object class

## otter

black: yes  
white: no  
brown: yes  
stripes: no  
water: yes  
eats fish: yes



## polar bear

black: no  
white: yes  
brown: no  
stripes: no  
water: yes  
eats fish: yes



## zebra

black: yes  
white: yes  
brown: no  
stripes: yes  
water: no  
eats fish: no

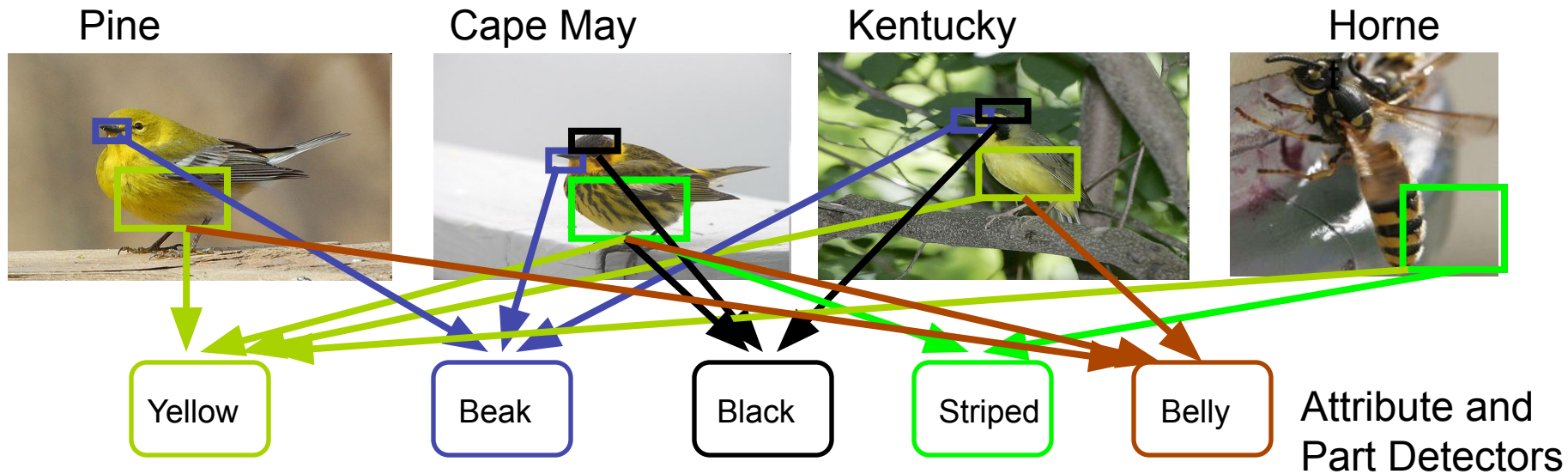


Lampert et al. 2009

Farhadi et al. 2009

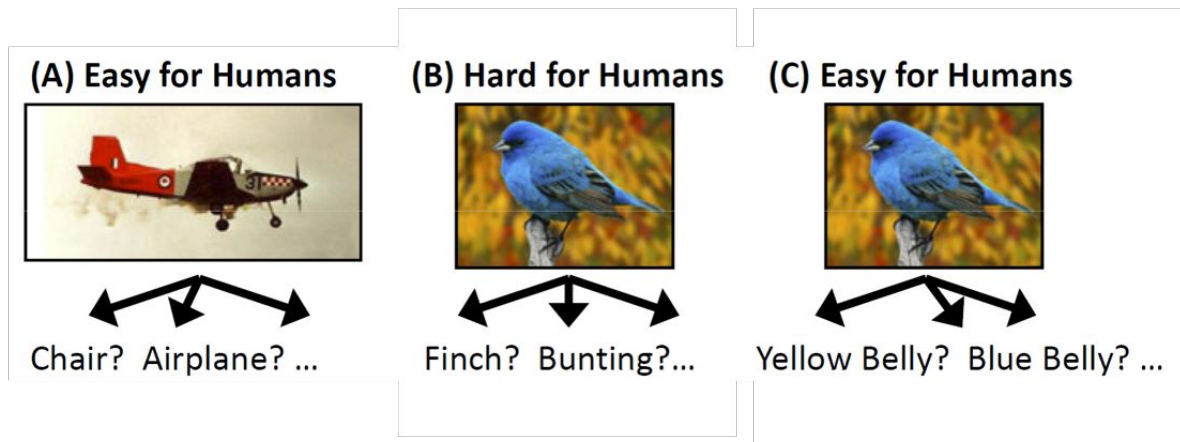


# Shared Parts and Attributes



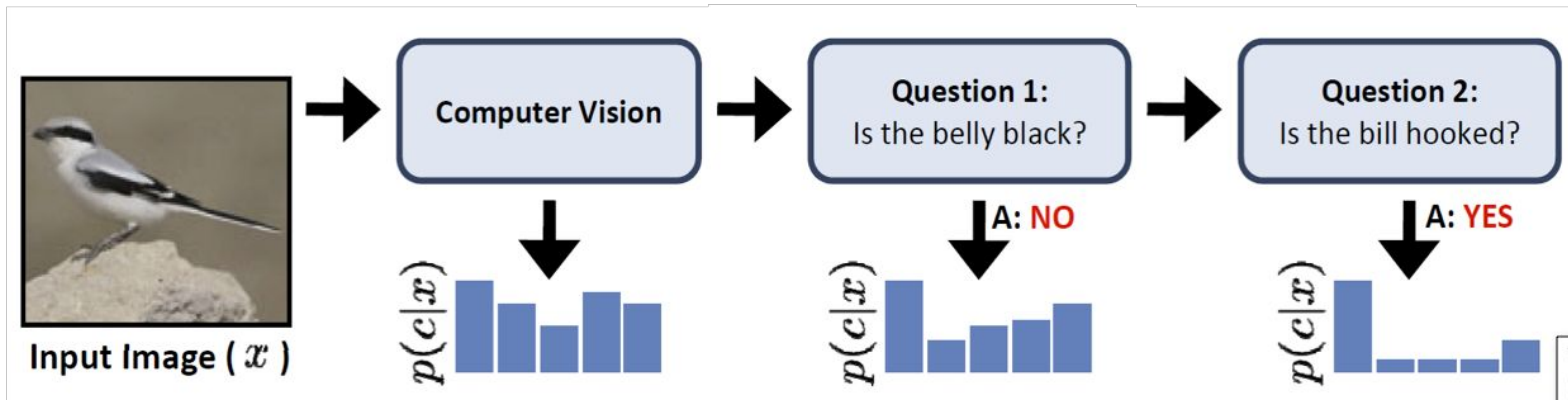
# Recognition with Humans in the Loop

## Visual 20 Questions



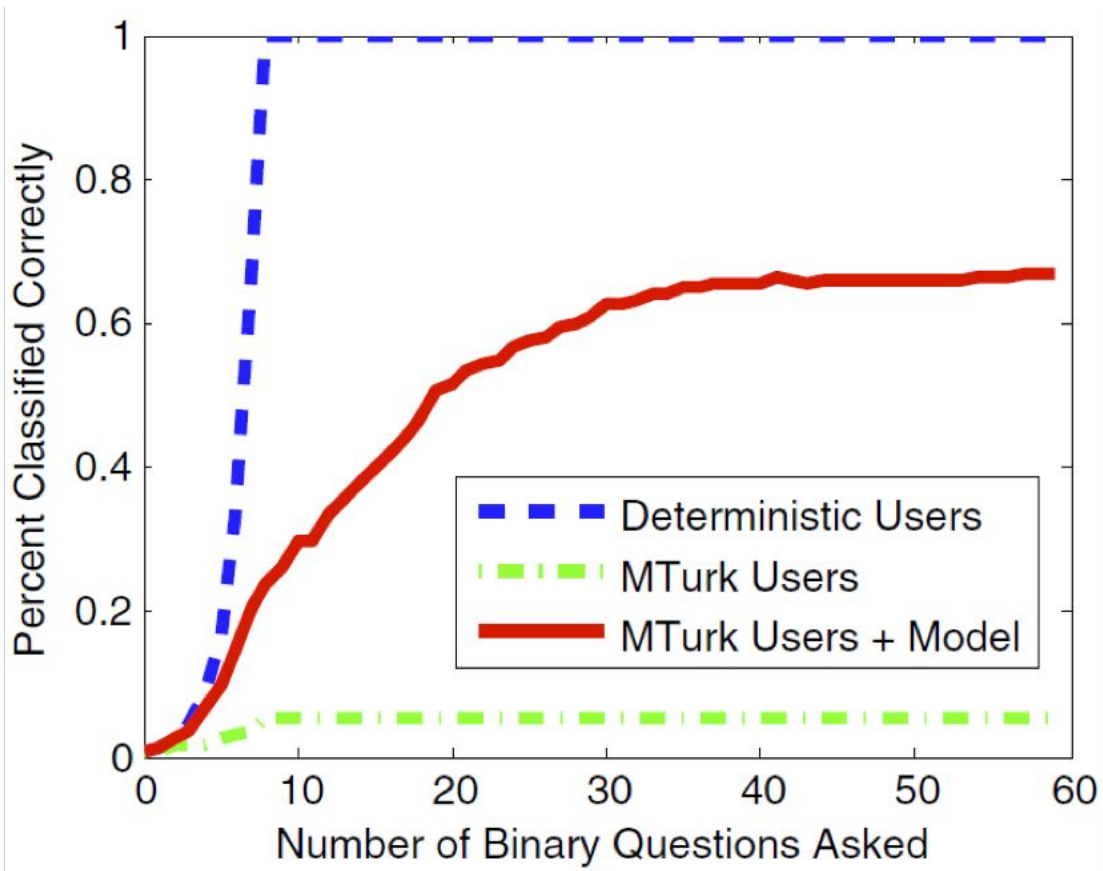
# Visual 20 Questions

 <p>The bird is a <b>Black-footed Albatross</b></p>	 <p>Is the belly white? <b>yes</b> Are the eyes white? <b>yes</b> The bird is a <b>Parakeet Auklet</b></p>	 <p>Is the beak cone-shaped? <b>yes</b> Is the upper-tail brown? <b>yes</b> Is the breast solid colored? <b>no</b> Is the breast striped? <b>yes</b> Is the throat white? <b>yes</b> The bird is a <b>Henslow's Sparrow</b></p>
--	---	--



## Visual Recognition with Humans in the Loop

Steve Branson, Catherine Wah, Florian Schroff, Boris Babenko, Peter Welinder, Pietro Perona, Serge Belongie

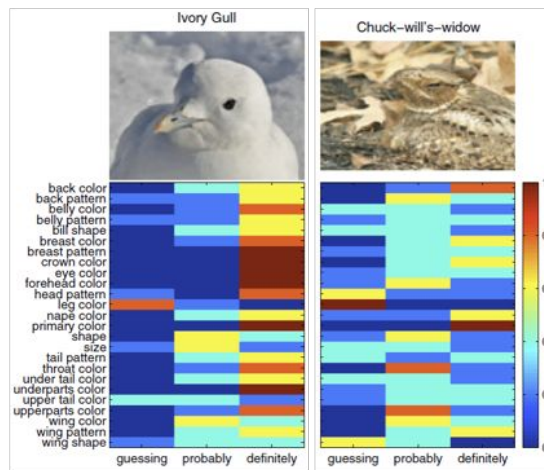
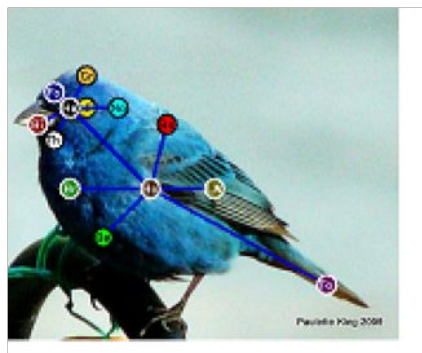


## Visual Recognition with Humans in the Loop

Steve Branson, Catherine Wah, Florian Schroff, Boris Babenko, Peter Welinder, Pietro Perona, Serge Belongie



# CUB-200 Dataset



## Visual Recognition with Humans in the Loop

Steve Branson, Catherine Wah, Florian Schroff, Boris Babenko, Peter Welinder, Pietro Perona, Serge Belongie





# antedeeppluvian

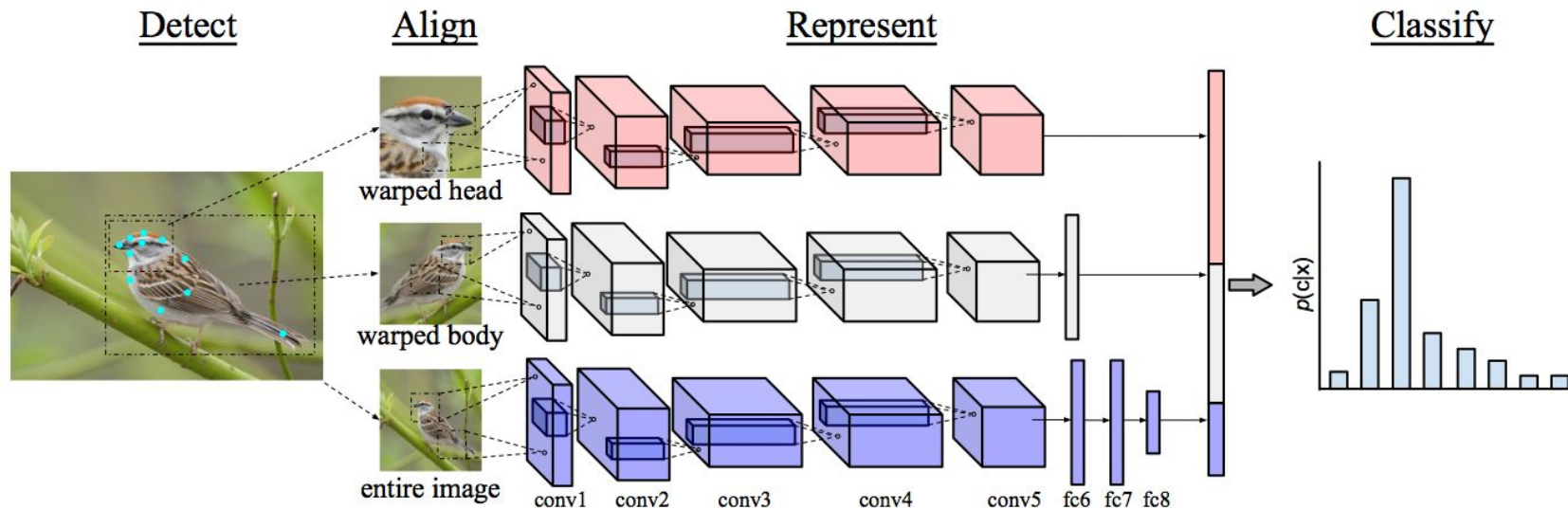
an·te·deep·lu·vi·an

ˌan(t)ədēpˈlōvēən/

*adjective*

1. before the flood of deep learning papers
2. “Histograms of vector quantized filter responses are *antedeeppluvian* features.”

# Pose Normalized Deep ConvNets



[Van Horn, Branson, Perona, Belongie BMVC 2014]

# Categorization vs. Retrieval

- Retrieval metrics, top k, psychometric factors
- Recognition via retrieval, and vice versa



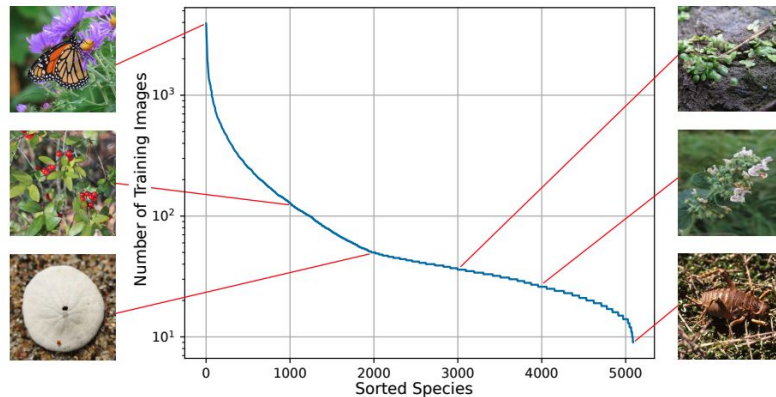
Query image (Probe)



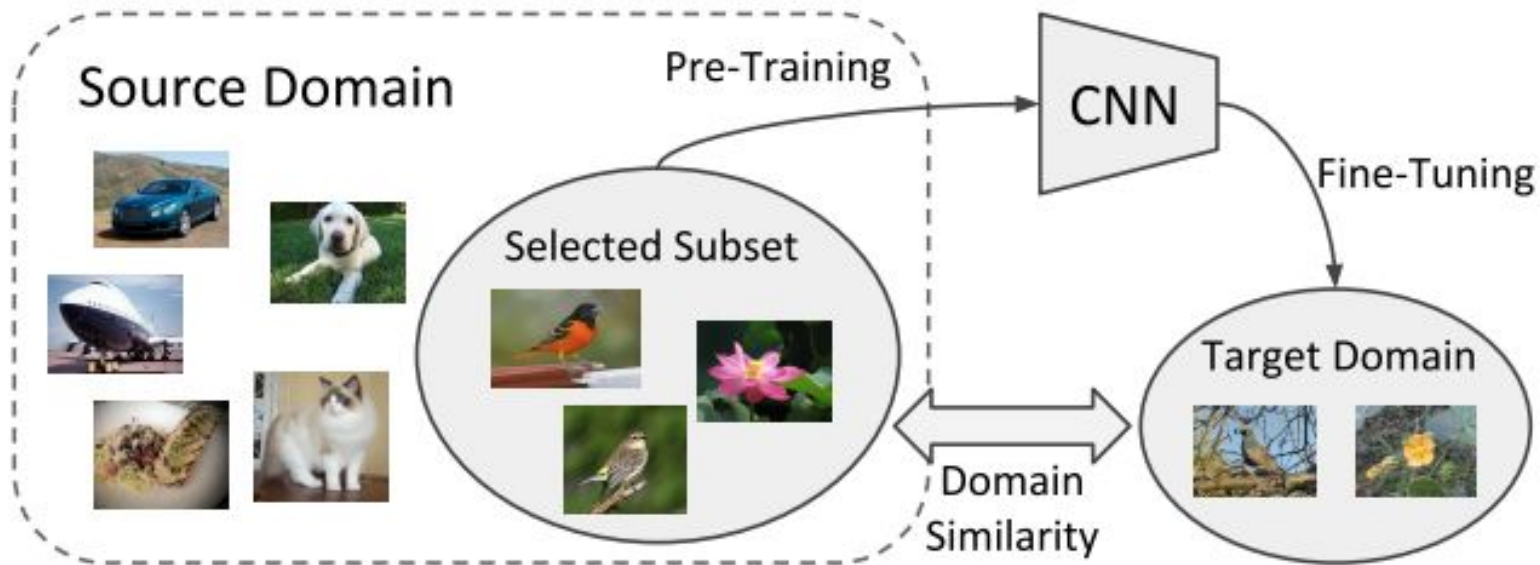
Returned results: from top-1 to top-4

# Long-tailed fine-grained datasets

iNaturalist.org



# Scaling to large numbers of domains





---

## Fine-grained benchmark datasets

*CUB200-2011*

• 11,788 images, 200 fine-grained classes



CUB-200 Dataset Accuracy



## Various real-world applications

Identify plant species from herbarium specimens.



## Fine-grained benchmark datasets

Chihuahua



Maltese Dog



Blenheim Spaniel



Toy Terrier



Afghan Hound



Japanese Spaniel



Shih-Tzu



Papillon



Rhodesian Ridgeback



Basset Hound



## *Stanford Dogs*

- 20,580 images
- 120 fine-grained classes



---

## Fine-grained benchmark datasets

*Oxford Flowers*

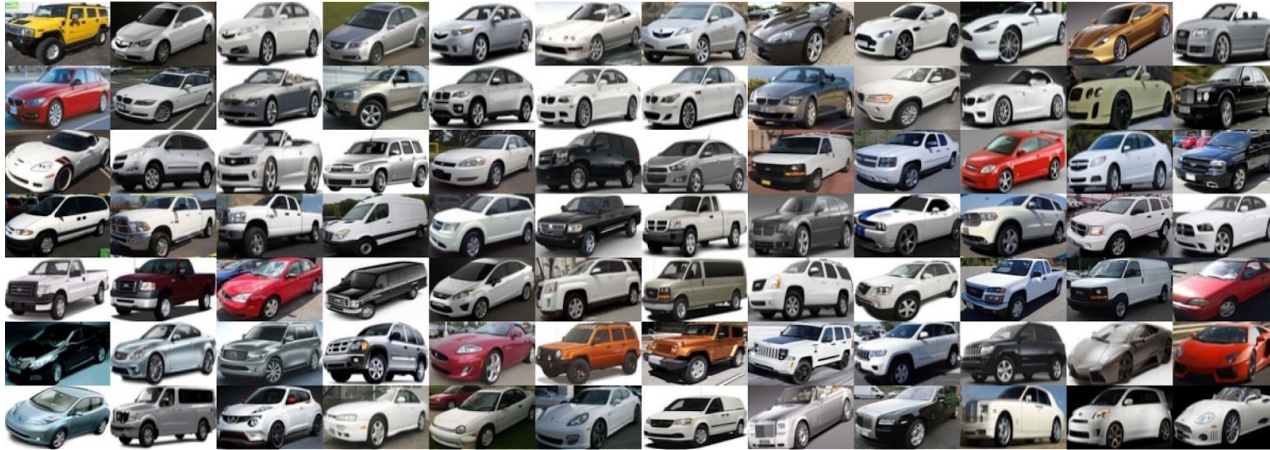
· 8,189 images, 102 fine-grained classes



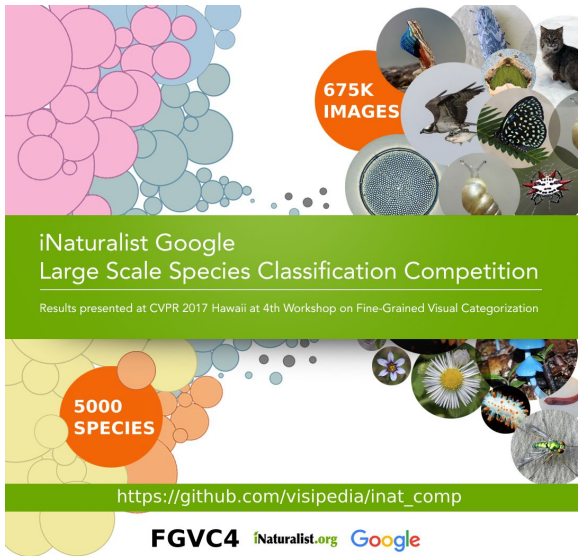
## Fine-grained benchmark datasets

*Stanford Cars*

• 16,185 images, 196 fine-grained classes







675K IMAGES

iNaturalist Google  
Large Scale Species Classification Competition

Results presented at CVPR 2017 Hawaii at 4th Workshop on Fine-Grained Visual Categorization

5000 SPECIES

[https://github.com/visipedia/inat\\_comp](https://github.com/visipedia/inat_comp)

FGVC4 iNaturalist.org Google



iNaturalist  
Competition  
2018

8,000 species  
Long Tail Dis

FGVC5 iNaturalist



iWildCam  
2020



iWildCam  
Competition  
2018

FGVC5

iFood 2019



Fungi  
Classification  
Challenge  
2018



Flower Classification  
Challenge 2018

1,000 species

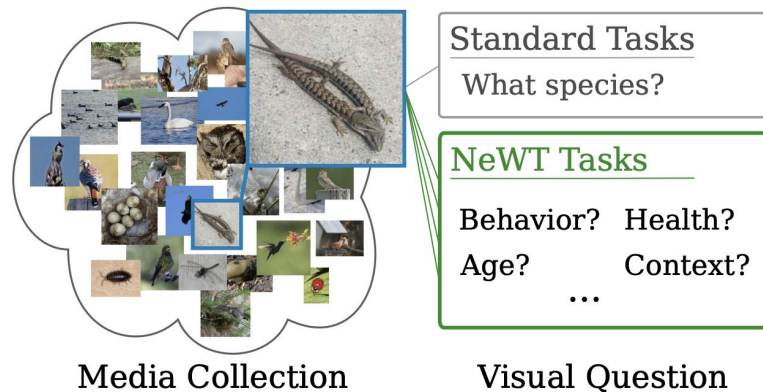
FGVC5

PictureThis



# Beyond fine grained image ID

- Natural World Tasks (NeWT)  
Van Horn et al. CVPR 2021



Appearance - Species



Appearance - Attribute



Appearance - Health



Appearance - Age



Gestalt



Context



Counting

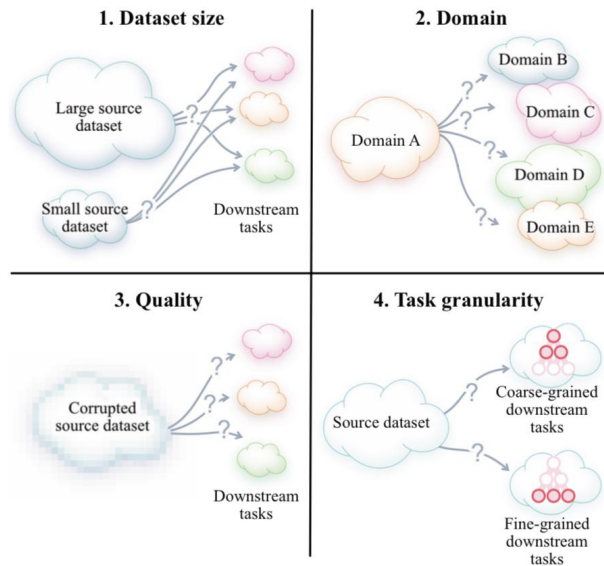


Behavior



# Open Problems in Fine Grained Image Analysis

- Formal characterization of the problem
  - What, exactly, does “fine grained” mean?
- Data/label-efficient approaches
  - Targeted engagement with human expertise
- Self-supervision in the fine grained setting
  - Dataset augmentation for contrastive learning
- Beyond static images
  - Multimodal/video+audio
- Synthetic and augmented data
  - Devil in the details



[E. Cole et al. CVPR 2022]