Deep Learning for Vision

Presented by Kevin Matzen

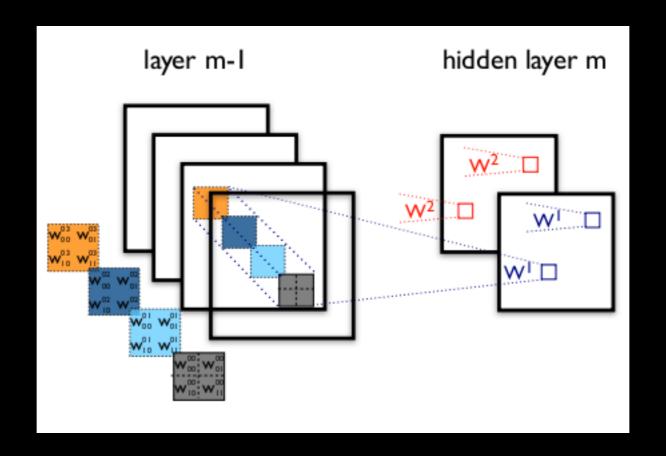
Quick Intro - DNN

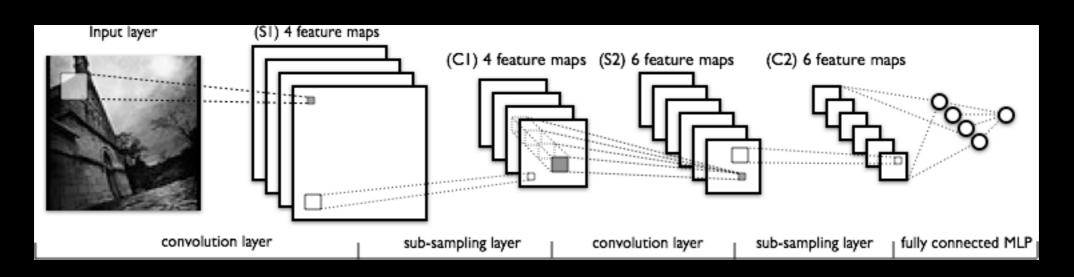
- Feed-forward
- Sparse connectivity (layer to layer)
- Different layer types
- Recently popularized for vision [Krizhevsky, et. al. NIPS 2012]

The Layers

- Convolution
- Fully connected
- Pooling
- Neuron activation function
- Normalization

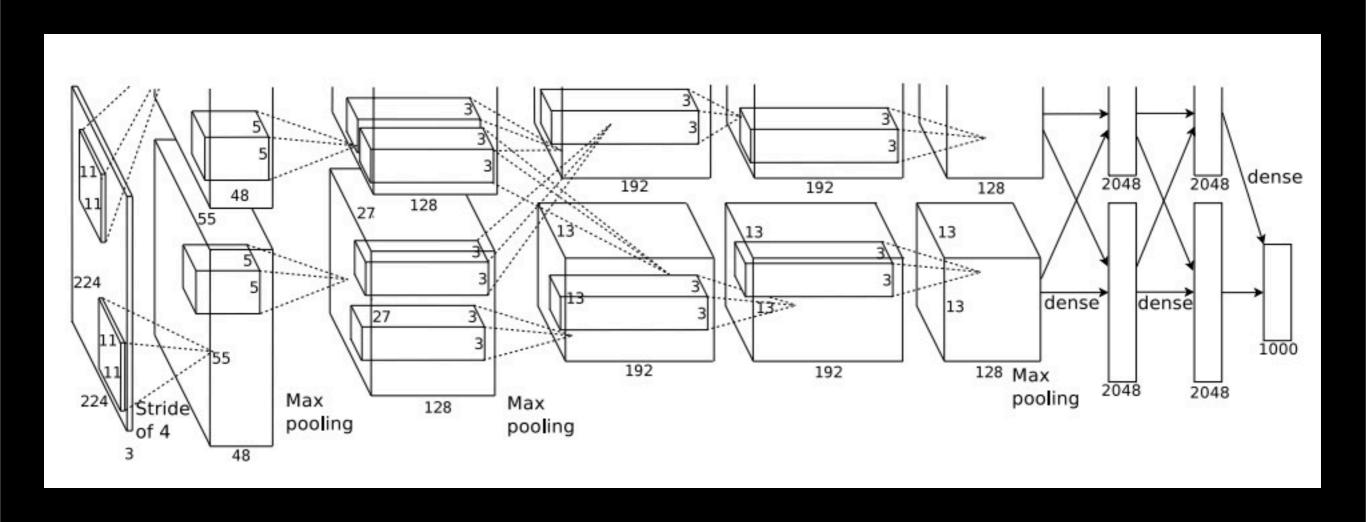
- Loss functions
- Image processing





deeplearning.net/tutorial/lenet.html

[Krizhevsky, NIPS 2012]



Software

- code.google.com/p/cuda-convnet/ [nvidia gpu]
- github.com/UCB-ICSI-Vision-Group/decaf-release/ [deprecated; cpu-only]
- caffe.berkeleyvision.org
 [cpu; nvidia gpu]
- research.google.com/archive/ large_deep_networks_nips2012.html [proprietary; distributed system]

DeepPose: Human Pose Estimation via Deep Neural Networks

Alexander Toshev, Christian Szegedy - CVPR 2014

DeepFace: Closing the Gap to Human-Level Performance in Face Verification

Yaniv Taigman, Ming Yang, Marc'Aurelio Ranzato, Lior Wolf - CVPR 2014

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Input: Uncropped photo Output: Joint locations



Pipeline

- I. Person detection
- 2. Joint position regression
- 3. Joint refinement

Leeds Sports Pose (LSP) [Johnson, et. al. BMVC 2010]



14 joint locations 2000 main person - 150 px

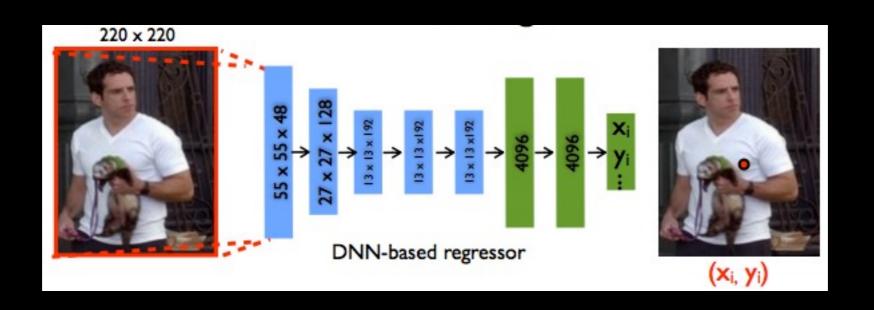
Frames Labeled in Cinema (FLIC) [Sapp, et. al. CVPR 2013]



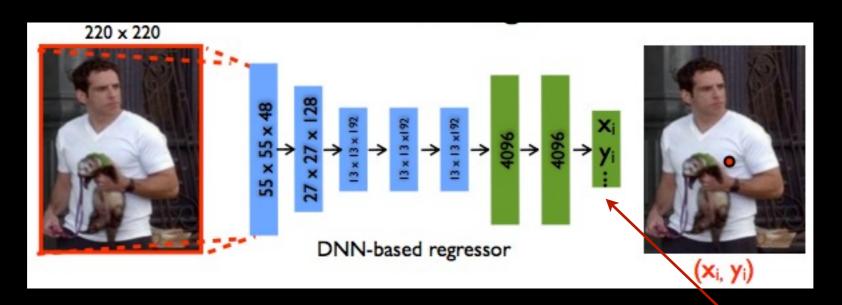
Person Detection

- Input: Uncropped image
- Output: Cropped image

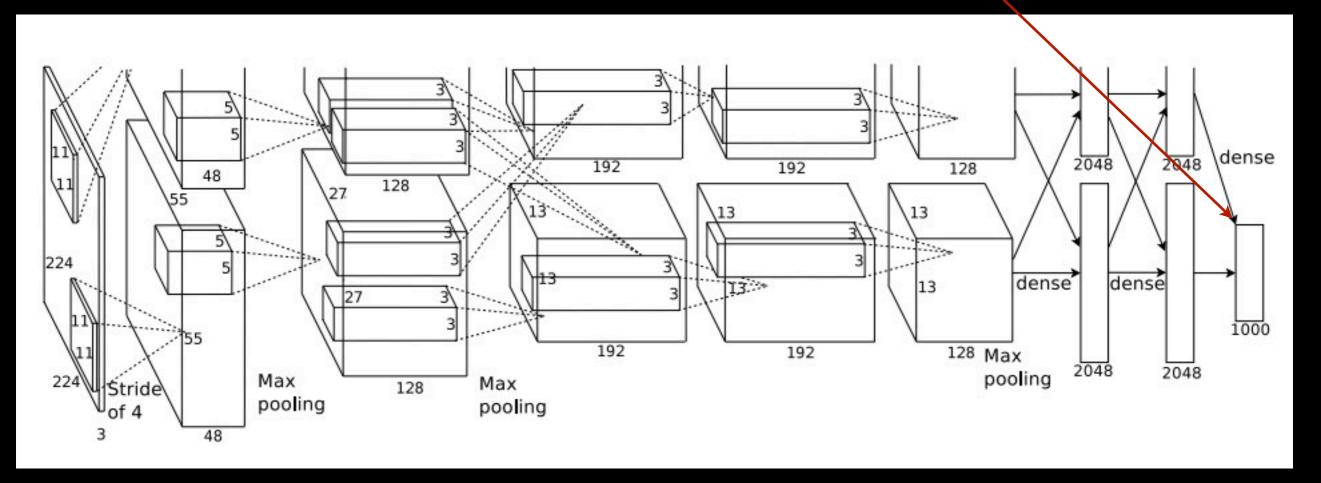
- LSP dataset No person detector
- FLIC dataset Enlarged face detector

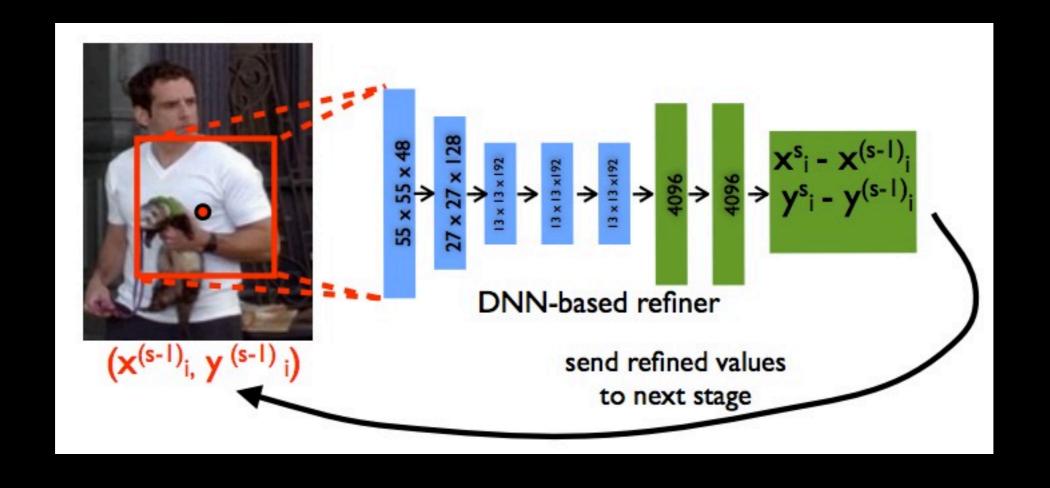


$$\arg\min_{\theta} \sum_{(x,y)\in D_N} \sum_{i=1}^k ||\mathbf{y}_i - \psi_i(x;\theta)||_2^2$$



Main difference





Runtime

- 0.1s per image 12 cores (SotA 1.5s, 4s)
- Training stage 0 3 days
- Training refinement 7 days each

Evaluation

- Percentage of Correct Parts (PCP)
 - Correct if predicted limb is within 1/2 of correct limb length
- Percentage of Detected Joints (PDJ)
 - Predicted and correct joints are within some factor of torso diameter

Method	Arm		Leg		Ave.
	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Avc.
DeepPose-st1	0.5	0.27	0.74	0.65	0.54
DeepPose-st2	0.56	0.36	0.78	0.70	0.60
DeepPose-st3	0.56	0.38	0.77	0.71	0.61
Dantone et al. [2]	0.45	0.25	0.65	0.61	0.49
Tian et al. [21]	0.52	0.33	0.70	0.60	0.56
Johnson et al. [11]	0.54	0.38	0.75	0.66	0.58
Wang et al. [22]	0.565	0.37	0.76	0.68	0.59
Pishchulin [15]	0.49	0.32	0.74	0.70	0.56

Table 1. Percentage of Correct Parts (PCP) at 0.5 on LSP for Deep-Pose as well as five state-of-art approaches.

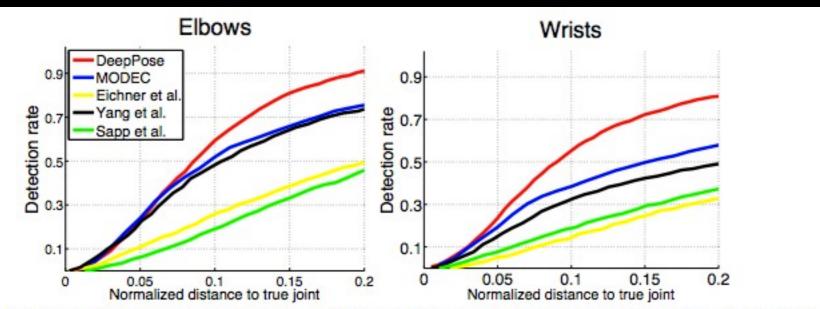


Figure 3. Percentage of detected joints (PDJ) on FLIC for two joints: elbow and wrist. We compare DeepPose, after two cascade stages, with four other approaches.

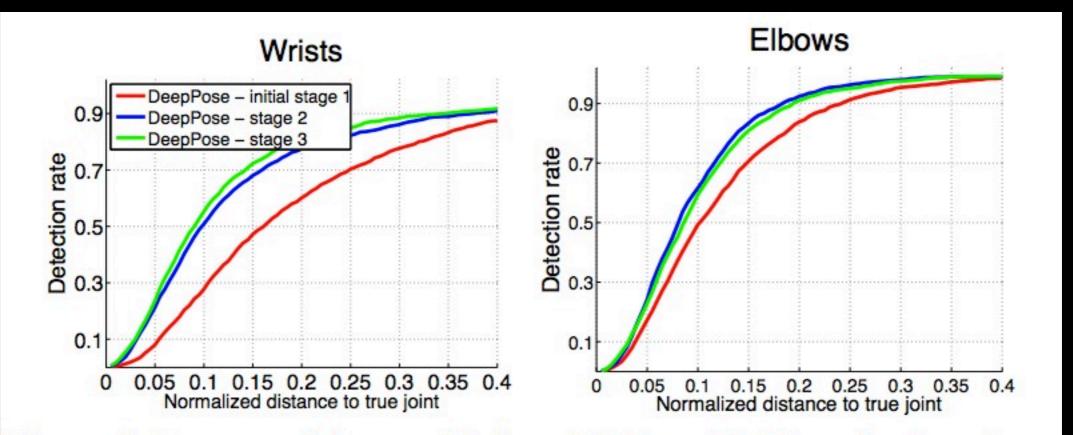


Figure 5. Percent of detected joints (PDJ) on FLIC or the first three stages of the DNN cascade. We present results over larger spectrum of normalized distances between prediction and ground truth.



Figure 6. Predicted poses in red and ground truth poses in green for the first three stages of a cascade for three examples.

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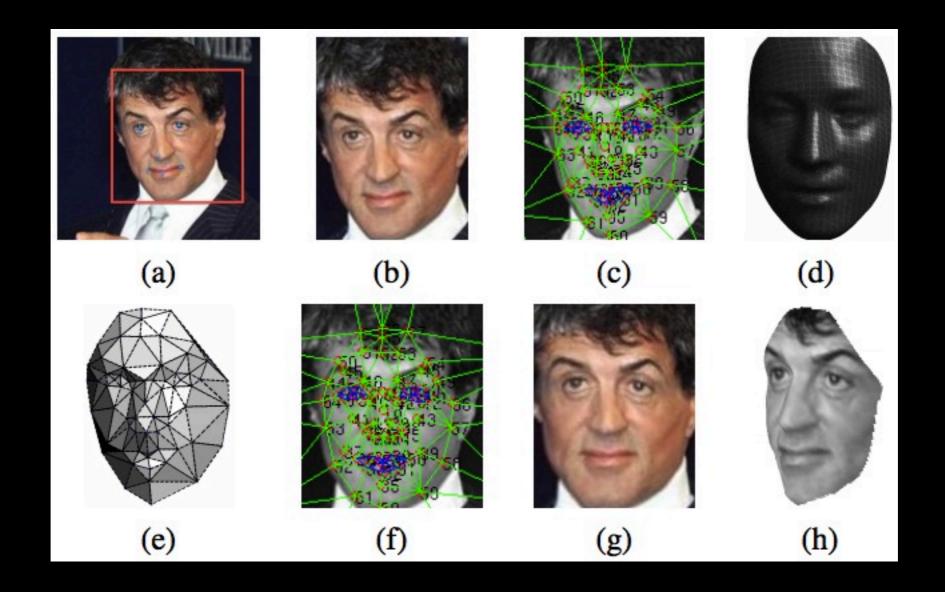
DeepFace: Closing the Gap to Human-Level Performance in Face Verification

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Pipeline

- Detect faces
- Correct out-of-plane rotation
- Generate features via CNN
- Classify

Alignment



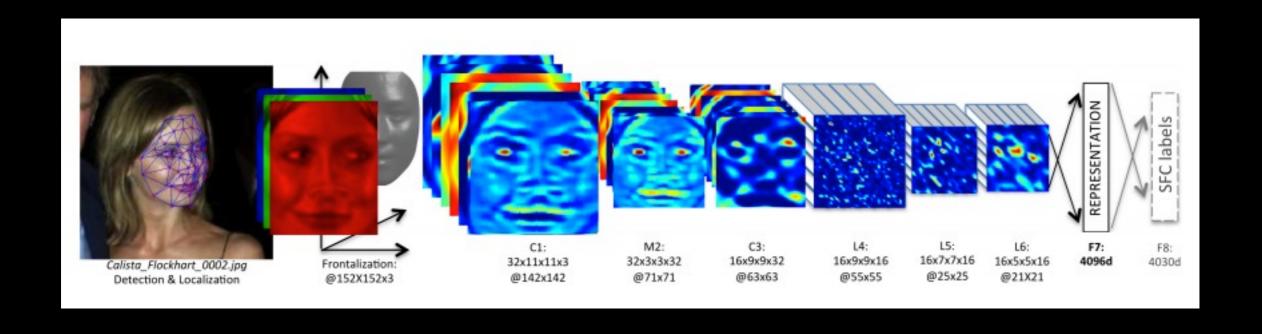
Fiducial Detection

- LBP histograms
- Support Vector Regressor
- Iteratively transform and predict
- 6 fiducial points for 2D alignment
- 67 fiducial points for 3D alignment

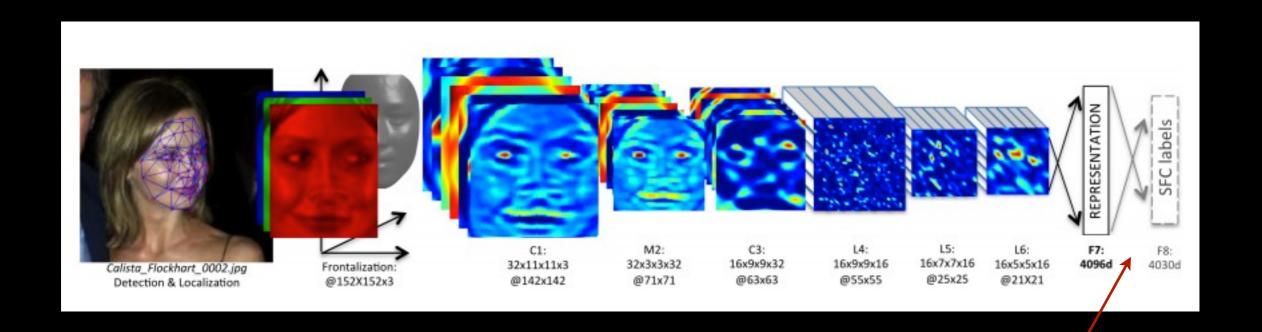
3D Alignment

- Iterative affine camera PnP
- 3D reference Average mesh of USF Human-ID dataset
- Considers fiducial covariance
- Residuals applied to reference mesh
- Affine warp texture

CNN Architecture

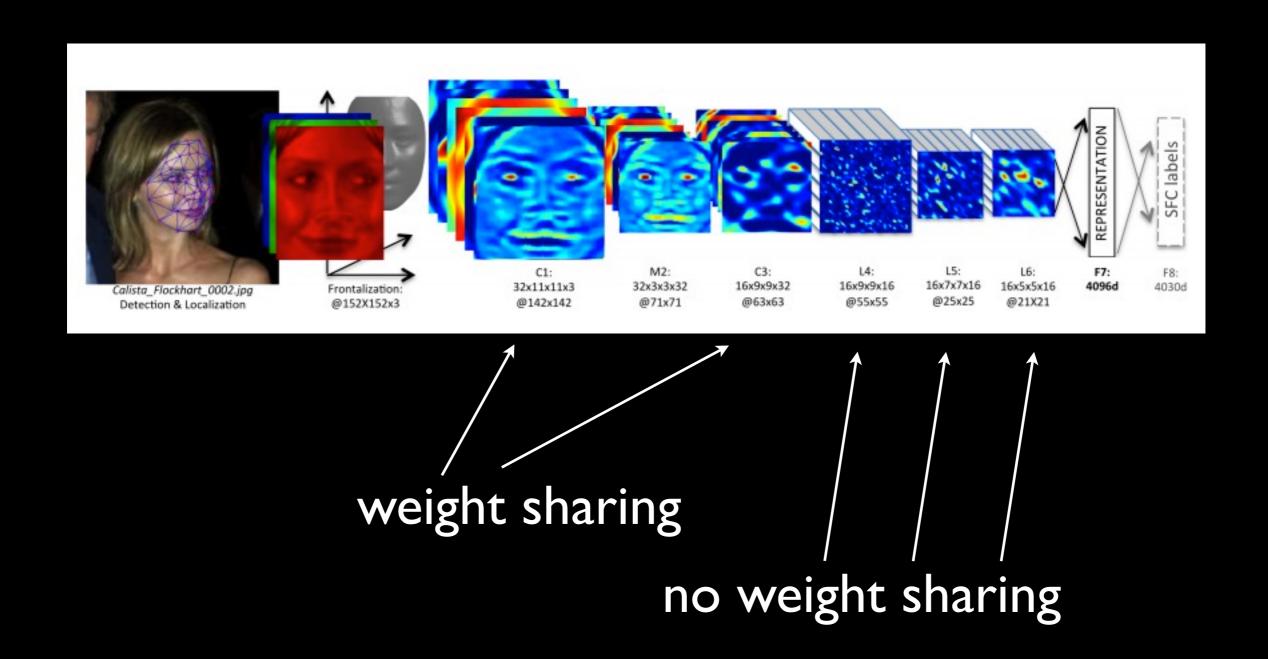


CNN Architecture

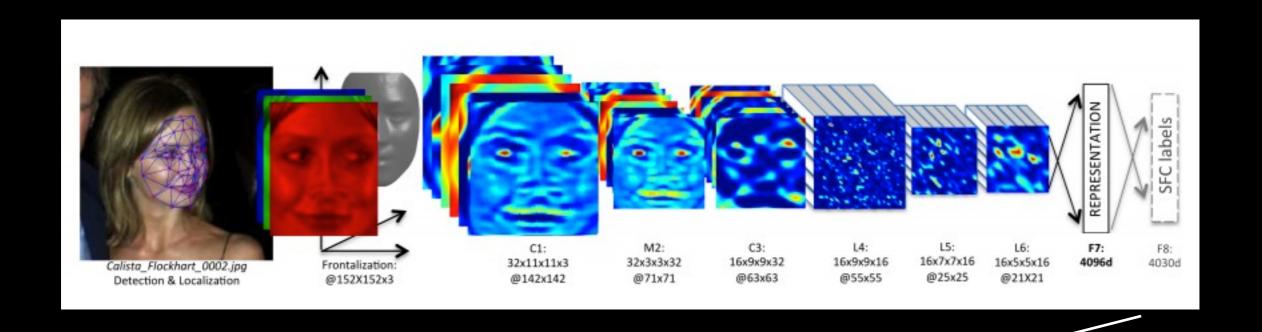


Features

<u>CNN Architecture</u>



Training



 $softmax \longrightarrow cross-entropy\ loss\ -log\ p_k$

Sparsity

- ReLU nonlinearly rectified linear unit max(0, x)
- 75% model parameters = 0
- Dropout first fully connected layer

Normalization

- ReLU unbounded
- Normalize features to [0, 1] based on holdout

Verification Metrics

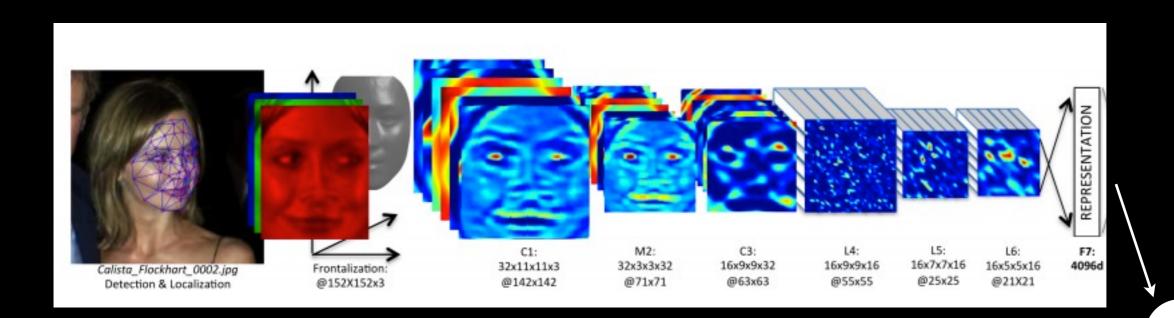
- Unsupervised dot product
- χ^2 similarity
- Siamese network

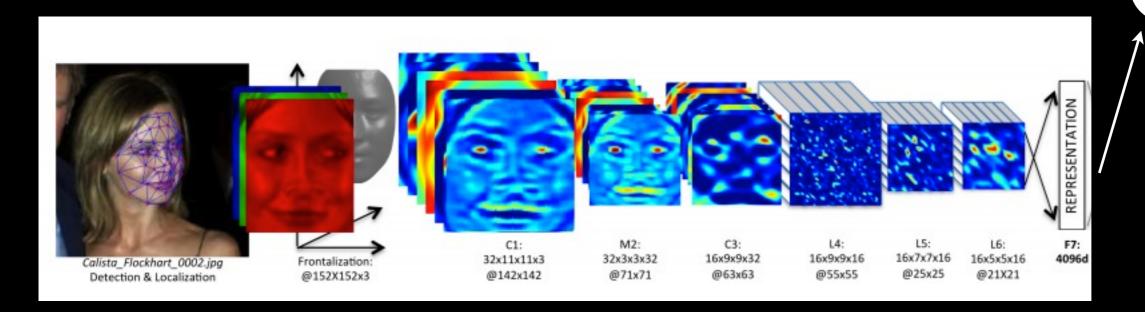
X² Similarity

- $X^2(f_1,f_2) = \sum_i w_i(f_1[i] f_2[i])^2/(f_1[i] + f_2[i])$
- weights learned via svm

FC 4096-to-I

Siamese Network





- Social Face Classification (SFC)
 - Presumably Facebook photos
 - 4.4 mil faces; 4,030 people
 - No overlap with other datasets

- Labeled Faces in the Wild (LFW)
 - 13,323 faces; 5,749 celebs
 - 6,000 pairs
 - Restricted protocol same/not same labels at training
 - Unrestricted protocol identities during training
 - Unsupervised no training on LFW

- YouTube Faces (YTF)
 - 3,425 videos of 1,595 subjects
 - Subset of celebs from LFW

SFC Training Perf

				Network	
DF-1.5M DF-3.3M DF-4.4M	7.00%	DF-10%	20.7%	DF-sub1	11.2%
DF-3.3M	7.22%	DF-20%	15.1%	DF-sub2	12.6%
DF-4.4M	8.74%	DF-50%	10.9%	DF-sub3	13.5%

Reduce data by omitting people

Reduce data by omitting examples

Remove layers from network

LFW Perf

Method	Accuracy	Protocol
Joint Bayesian [6]	0.9242 ± 0.0108	restricted
Tom-vs-Pete [4]	0.9330 ± 0.0128	restricted
High-dim LBP [7]	0.9517 ± 0.0113	restricted
TL Joint Bayesian [5]	0.9633 ± 0.0108	restricted
DeepFace-single	0.9592 ±0.0092	unsupervised
DeepFace-single	0.9700 ±0.0087	restricted
DeepFace-ensemble	0.9715 ± 0.0084	restricted
DeepFace-ensemble	0.9725 ± 0.0081	unrestricted
Human, cropped	0.9753	

Network	Error (SFC)	Accuracy (LFW)
DeepFace-gradient	8.9%	0.9582 ± 0.0118
DeepFace-align2D	9.5%	0.9430 ± 0.0136
DeepFace-Siamese	NA	0.9617 ± 0.0120

Runtime

- 0.18 s feature extraction (1 core; 2.2 GHz)
- 0.05 s alignment
- 0.33 s total

Questions?