6.819 / 6.869: Advances in Computer Vision

Website:

http://6.869.csail.mit.edu/fa15/

Aude Oliva

Lecture TR 9:30AM – 11:00AM (Room 34-101)

Instructors & TAs



Aude Oliva
Principal Research
Scientist



Yusuf Aytar
Postdoctoral
Researcher



Aditya Khosla EECS graduate student



Bolei Zhou EECS graduate student

oliva@mit.edu

Office hours: 32-D432 Tuesday 11-12 pm

by appointment T/Th

Office hours: Room TBD Tuesday 5-6 pm

yusuf@csail.mit.edu

Office hours: Room TBD Monday 5-6 pm

khosla@csail. mit.edu

bolei@mit.edu

Office hours: Room TBD Wednesday 5-6 pm

Contacting us by email

- Put course number in Subject line:
- **6.819** (or **6.869**)
- Put topic in subject line:

Ex: 6.819 Missing Tuesday lecture

6.869 Meeting request: Tuesday 2 pm?

6.819 Late for PS2: Interview

6.869 Project Option 2: Suggestion

6.819 Project Option 3: Literature survey

Schedule at a glance

| # | Day | Date | Topic | Assignments |
|----|----------|------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Thursday | 9/10/2015 | Introduction | |
| | Monday | 9/14/2015 | Tutorial: Matlab 32- | D463- Monday 5-6 pn |
| 2 | Tuesday | 9/15/2015 | Early vision: Basic of Image processing I | |
| 3 | Thursday | 9/17/2015 | Early vision: Basic of Image processing II | |
| 4 | Tuesday | 9/22/2015 | Early vision: Basic of Image processing II | |
| 5 | Thursday | 9/24/2015 | Early vision: Image Statistics | PS1given |
| 6 | Tuesday | 9/29/2015 | Early vision: Segmentation | |
| 7 | Thursday | 10/1/2015 | Early vision: Texture synthesis | PS2 given - PS1 due |
| 8 | Tuesday | 10/6/2015 | Mid level: Image formation, lenses | |
| 9 | Thursday | 10/8/2015 | Mid level: Basics 3D, Shape from X | |
| 10 | Thursday | 10/15/2015 | Mid level: Motion: continuous | |
| 11 | Tuesday | 10/20/2015 | Mid level: Motion: discrete | PS3 given - PS2 due |
| 12 | Thursday | 10/22/2015 | Learning: Intro. Machine Learning for Vision | |
| 13 | Tuesday | 10/27/2015 | Learning: Intro. to Deep Learning (CNN) | |
| 14 | Thursday | 10/29/2015 | Session on Project Topics | |
| 15 | Tuesday | 11/3/2015 | High level : Object and Scene Recognition I | Project summary due |
| 16 | Thursday | 11/5/2015 | High level : Object and Scene Recognition II | |
| 17 | Tuesday | 11/10/2015 | Applications: Deep Learning for Vision I | PS4 given - PS3 due |
| | | 11/11/2015 | Tutorial for CNN | |
| 18 | Thursday | 11/12/2015 | Applications: Deep Learning for Vision II | |
| 19 | Tuesday | 11/17/2015 | Applications: Deep Learning for Vision III | |
| 20 | Thursday | 11/19/2015 | Applications: Image Retrieval | |
| 21 | Tuesday | 11/24/2015 | Tutorial: How to give a short talk | PS4 due |
| 22 | Tuesday | 12/1/2015 | Applications: Human and Artificial Visual Brains | |
| 23 | Thursday | 12/3/2015 | Project Presentation: Mini Places Challenge | |
| 24 | Tuesday | 12/8/2015 | Project presentation | |
| 25 | Thursday | 12/10/2015 | Project presentation | Final report due |

Assignments

- Problem sets (60%)
- Final project (40%)
 - Summary project (5%)
 - Final presentation (5%)
 - Research component of final project (30%)
- No exams or quizzes

Materials

- Piazza: for student collaboration and finding project groups. Instructors and TAs will not be active on Piazza.
- Stellar: for turning in late assignments and receiving grades

- Readings: see class website
- http://6.869.csail.mit.edu/fa15/

Problem sets (60%)

- Four problem sets: 15 % each
- Collaboration policy
 - Psets are due individually
 - Done individually but you can talk to people
 - Writing always individually
- Turn a printed version in class. Late due on Stellar.
- Up to 4 days late total, for the 4 Psets altogether

 (i.e. if you use all the 4 days on PS1 for instance, you have none left for the other PSets).

If you are late after that, the grade of the late PS will be zero.

Projects (40%)

Three Project Options

- 1) Summary of final project proposal (5%): 1 page (template)
 - Individually
 - Due the first week of November (earlier, better!)
- 2) Research component of final project (30%, template) and final presentation (5%).
 - Presentation (2-5 minutes each): Dec 3, 8, 10
 - Everybody presents.

You are welcome to come to our office hours to brainstorm and suggest your project ideas.

Summary of Project Proposal

- The project proposal should be one page maximum following this template:
- What is the problem/question that you will be investigating?
- What are the most relevant readings? (2-4 papers)
- What data will you use?
- What method or algorithm will you use?
- How will you evaluate your results?
 - Qualitatively, what kind of results do you expect (e.g. plots or figures)
 - Quantitatively, what kind of analysis will you use to evaluate and/or compare your results (e.g. what performance metrics or statistical tests)?

Project: A survey (individual)

- Select a topic (to be discussed with one of us)
- Select 10-12 papers: send the list
- Read the papers
- Write a 2500 words survey article (a survey template will be given).
- You can opt for that option, change from a coding project to the survey, <u>at any moment before</u> <u>Thanksgiving</u>

Project: Your own project 2-4 people

- Applications/Models. If you have access to a specific large image dataset (e.g. biology, engineering, physics, neuroscience) and a categorization task, you can apply models to this problem.
- From what you learn in class, you can choose a topic/question and propose an approach/ model (including questions related to neuroscience).

Project: Mini Places Challenge

2-4 people – Challenge to be announced



Introduction

The goal of this challenge is to identify the scene category depicted in a photograph. The data for this task comes from the Places2 dataset which contains 10+ million images belonging to 400+ unique scene categories. Specifically, the challenge data will be divided into 8.1M images for training, 20k images for validation and 381k images for testing coming from 401 scene categories. Note that there is a non-uniform distribution of images per category for training, ranging from 4,000 to 30,000, mimicking a more natural frequency of occurrence of the scene.

For each image, algorithms will produce a list of at most 5 scene categories in descending order of confidence. The quality of a labeling will be evaluated based on the label that best matches the ground truth label for the image. The idea is to allow an algorithm to identify multiple scene categories in an image given that many environments have multi-labels (e.g. a bar can also be a restaurant) and that humans often describe a place using different words (e.g. forest path, forest, woods).

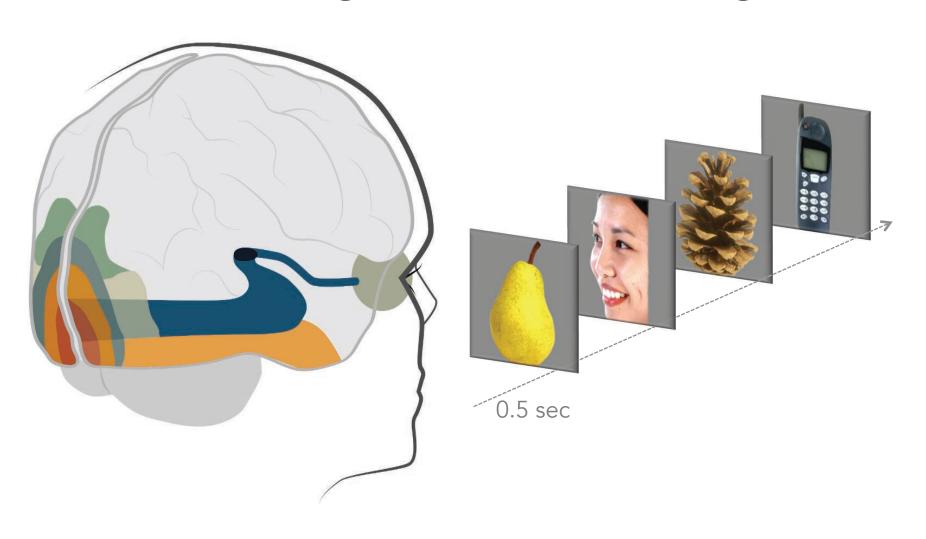
Dates

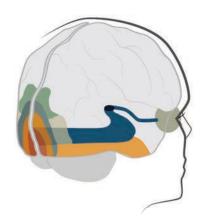
- August 15, 2015: Development kit, data, and evaluation software made available
- November 13, 2015, 5pm PST: Submission deadline
- December 10, 2015: Challenge results released
- December 17, 2015: Winner(s) presents at ICCV 2015 Workshop

Organizers

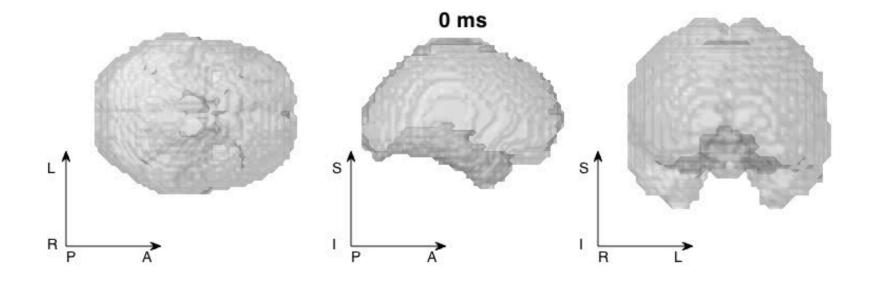
- Aditya Khosla
- Bolei Zhou
- Agata Lapedriza
- Antonio Torralba
- Aude Oliva

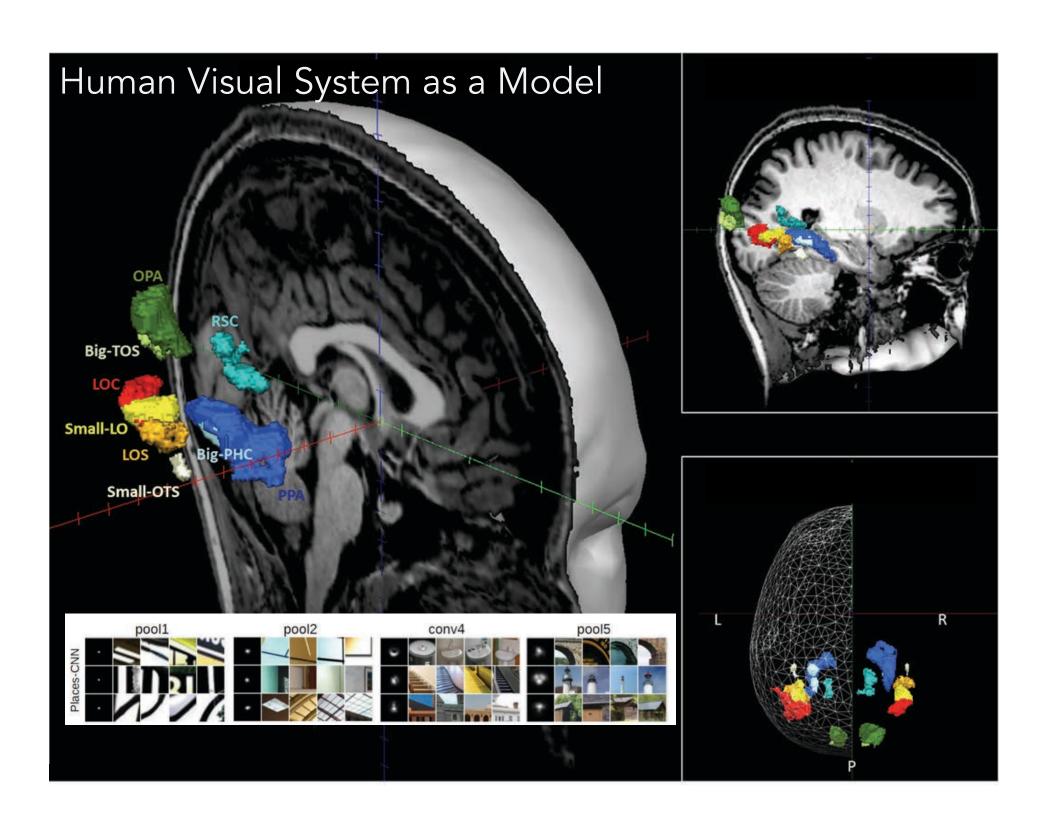
Vision: High-Powered Engine

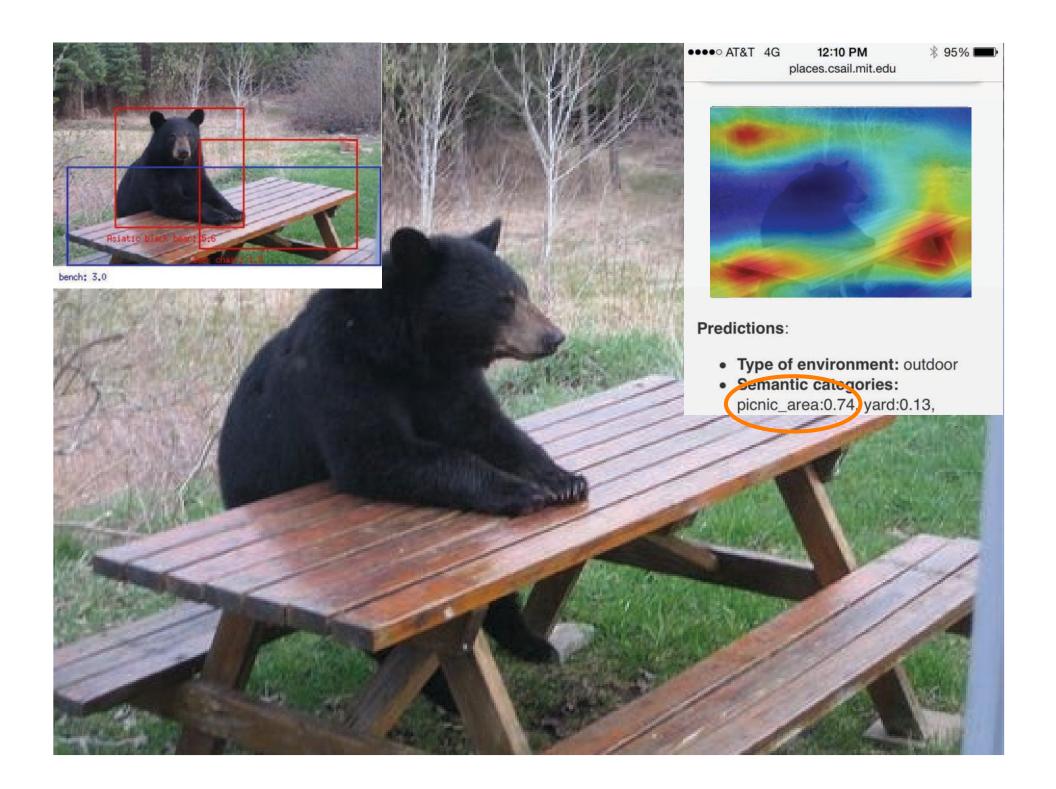




Brain dynamics of seeing









Computation: learning from millions of instances



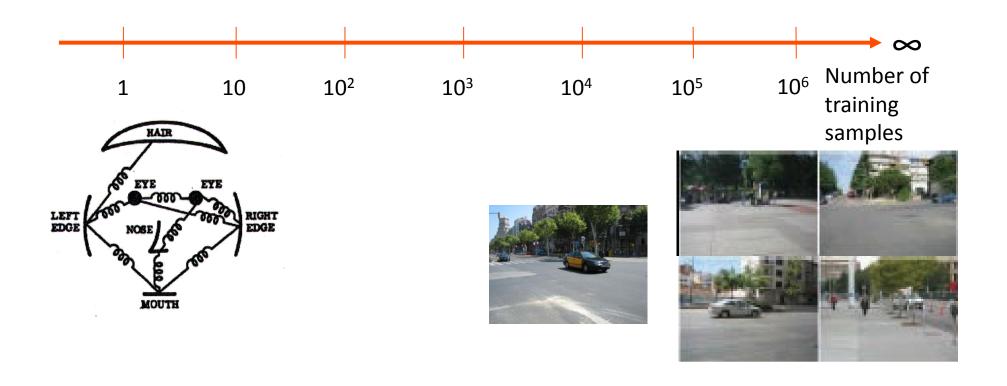
Two extremes of visual learning

Extrapolation problem

Generalization
Diagnostic features

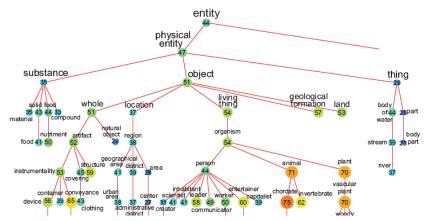
Interpolation problem

Correspondence Finding the differences



80.000.000 images

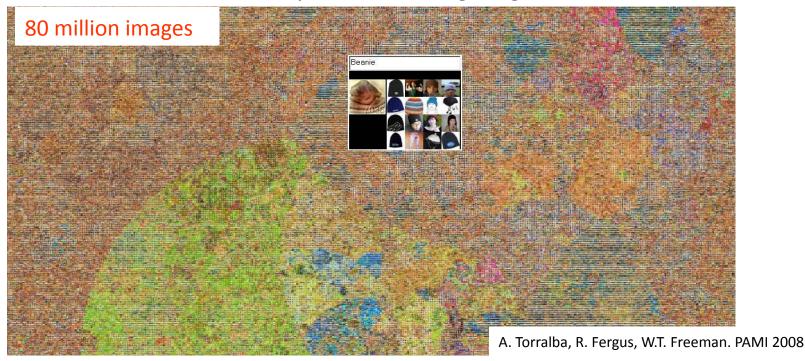
75.000 non-abstract nouns from WordNet

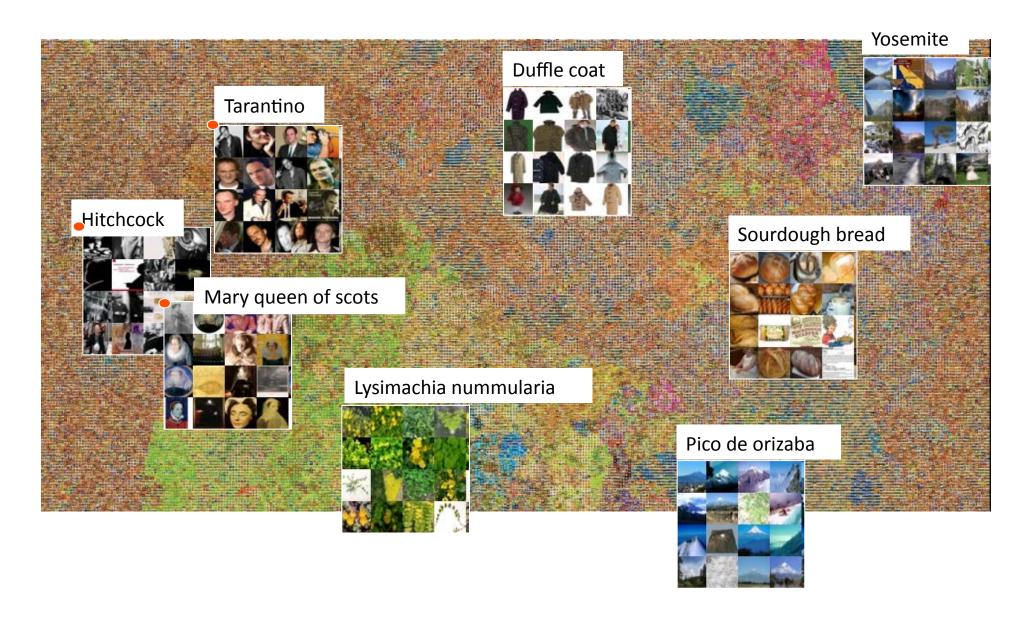


Online image search engines



And after 1 year downloading images





The importance of having Lots Of Images



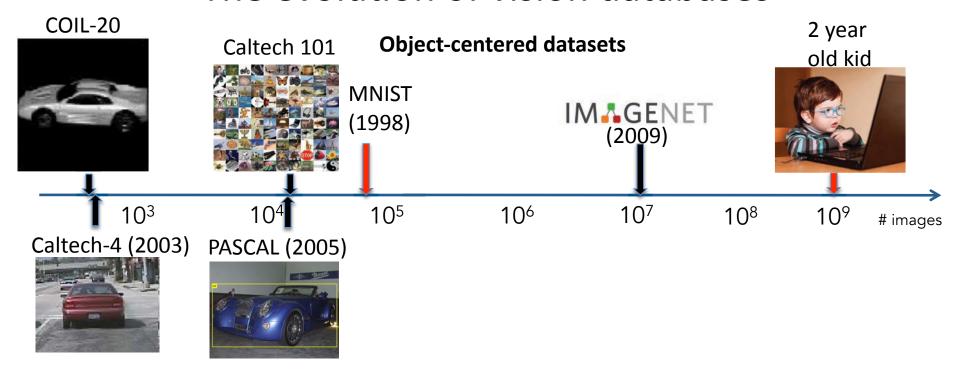
What can we do with a good similarity metric and a lot of data?

Nearest neighbors

Input image • Labels Motion • Labels • Depth Motion • Depth

The space of world images: As large databases become available, this opens the door to effective data driven methods.

The evolution of vision databases





IM GENET

www.image-net.org

22K categories and 14M images

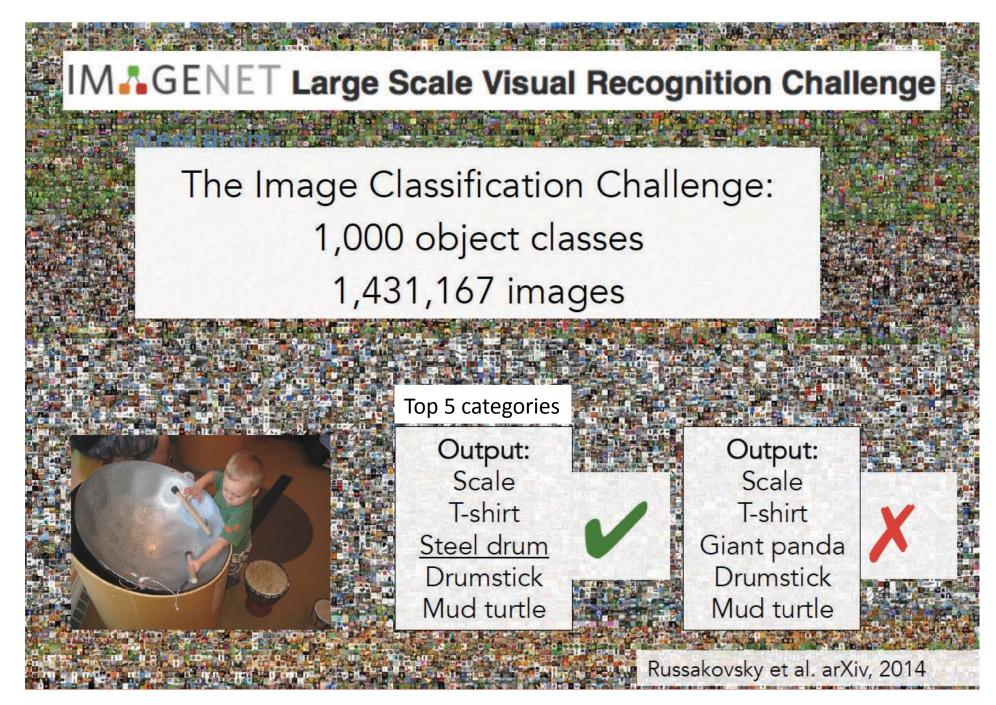
- Animals
 - Bird
 - Fish
 - Mammal
 - Invertebrate
 Materials

- Plants
 - Tree
 - Flower
- Food

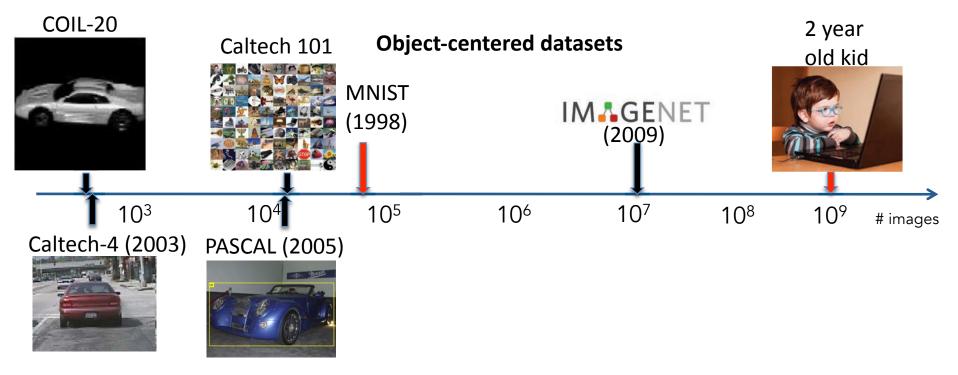
- Structures
- Artifact
 - Tools
 - Appliances
 - Structures

- Person
- Scenes
 - Indoor
 - Geological Formations
- Sport Activities

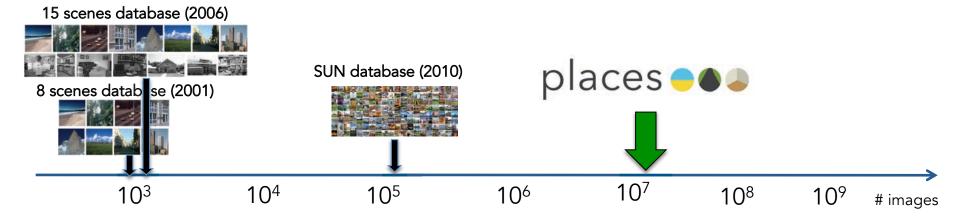




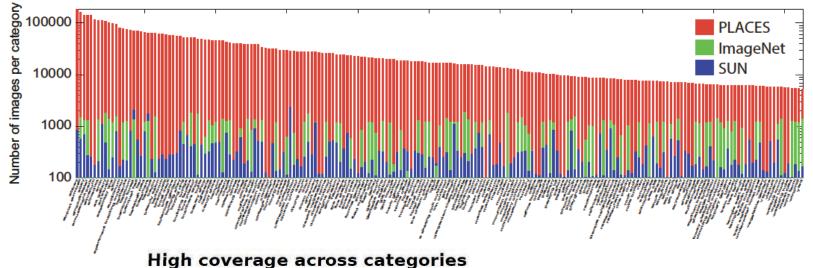
The evolution of vision databases



Scene-centered datasets









High diversity within category



spare bedroom



messy bedroom





teenage bedroom romantic bedroom

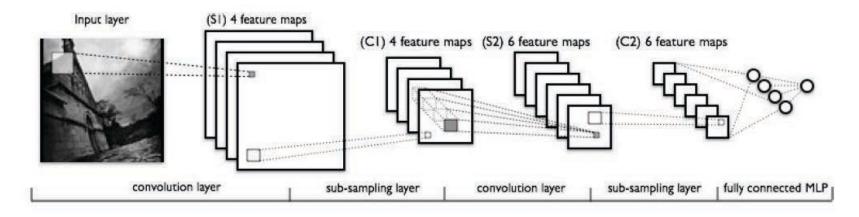


crazy bedroom

Deep Learning in Computer Vision

Deep Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

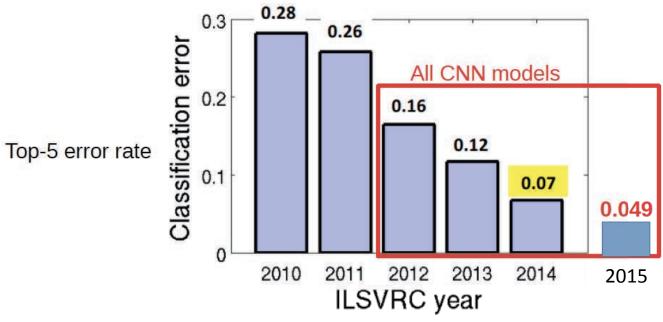
- stack of several layers of computations.
- computations include convolution, max-pooling, fully connecting, etc.



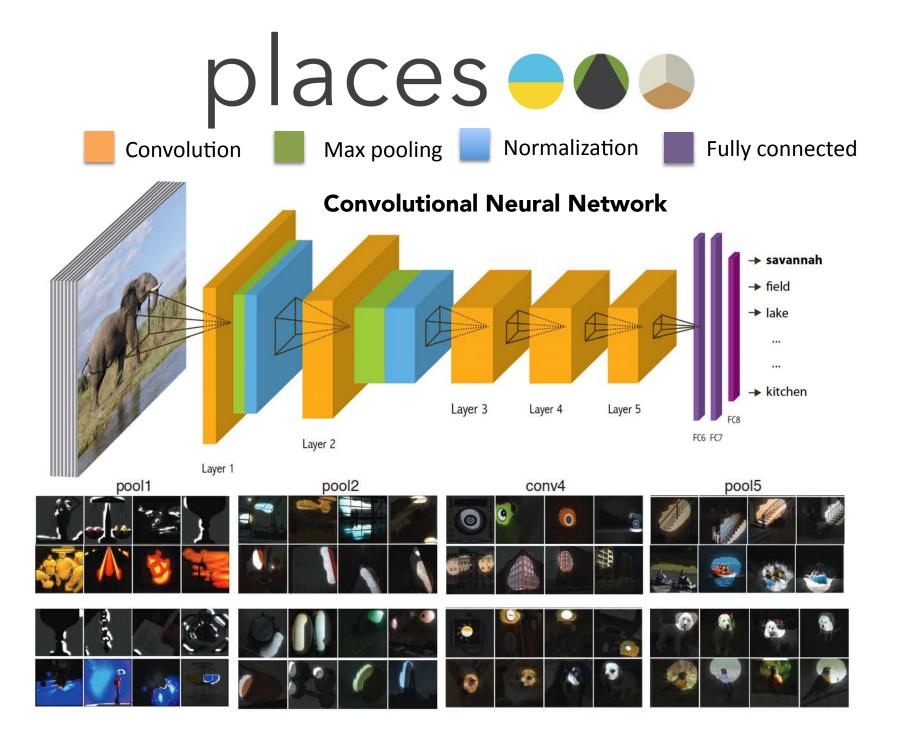
 First proposed in 1989, rediscovered to revolutionize computer vision in 2012.

Deep Learning for Object Recognition

- ILSVRC: large-scale recognition on ImageNet 1000 object classes
 - 1.2 million training data (~1000 images per class)
 - 100 test images per class



Krizhevsky, Alex et al. Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. NIPS 2012



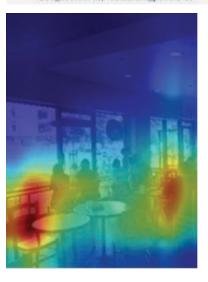
places

Smart phone: places.csail.mit.edu



Predictions:

- . Type of environment: indoor
- Semantic categories: restaurant:0.27, coffee_shop:0.23, cafeteria:0.21, food_court:0.12, restaurant_patio:0.09





Predictions:

- . Type of environment: outdoor
- Semantic categories: parking_lot:0.46, driveway:0.44,





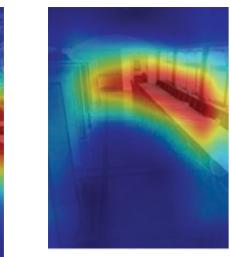
Predictions:

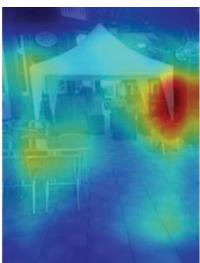
- . Type of environment: indoor
- Semantic categories: conference_room:0.29, dining_room:0.27, banquet_hall:0.08, classroom:0.06,



Predictions:

- · Type of environment: outdoor
- Semantic categories: patio:0.38, restaurant_patio:0.35, restaurant:0.06,







Predictions:

- Type of environment: outdoor
- · Semantic categories: swimming_pool/outdoor:0.80,
- SUN scene attributes: man-made, nohorizon, naturallight, bathing, warm, directsunsunny, swimming, diving, stillwater, openarea
- Informative region for the category *swimming_pool_outdoor* is:

