

# Towards MSR-Bing Challenge: Ensemble of Diverse Models for Image Retrieval

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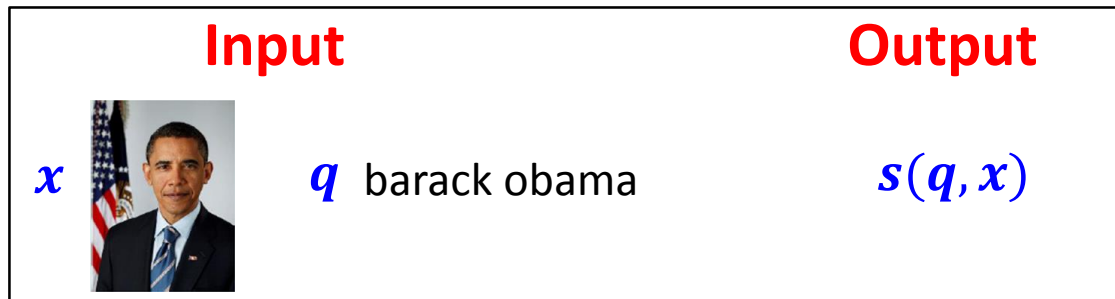
October 07, 2013



# Review of The Task

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- **Task:** Develop a score system to assess the query-image relevance
  - For each image-query pair, output a floating score indicating how effective the query is used to describe the image.



- **Evaluation**
  - For one specific query  $q$ , image rank list is generated by sorting the relevance scores  $s(q, \cdot)$ ;
  - Ave. DCG@25 over all test queries is employed as the final evaluation metric.

# Data Set

## ■ Training Set:

image ID <tab> query <tab> click count



fall :113;fall pictures :85;fall  
leaves :48;fall

## ■ Development Set:

query <tab> image ID <tab> judgment (Excellent/Good/Bad)

“katrina darling” **img1504** **Excellent**

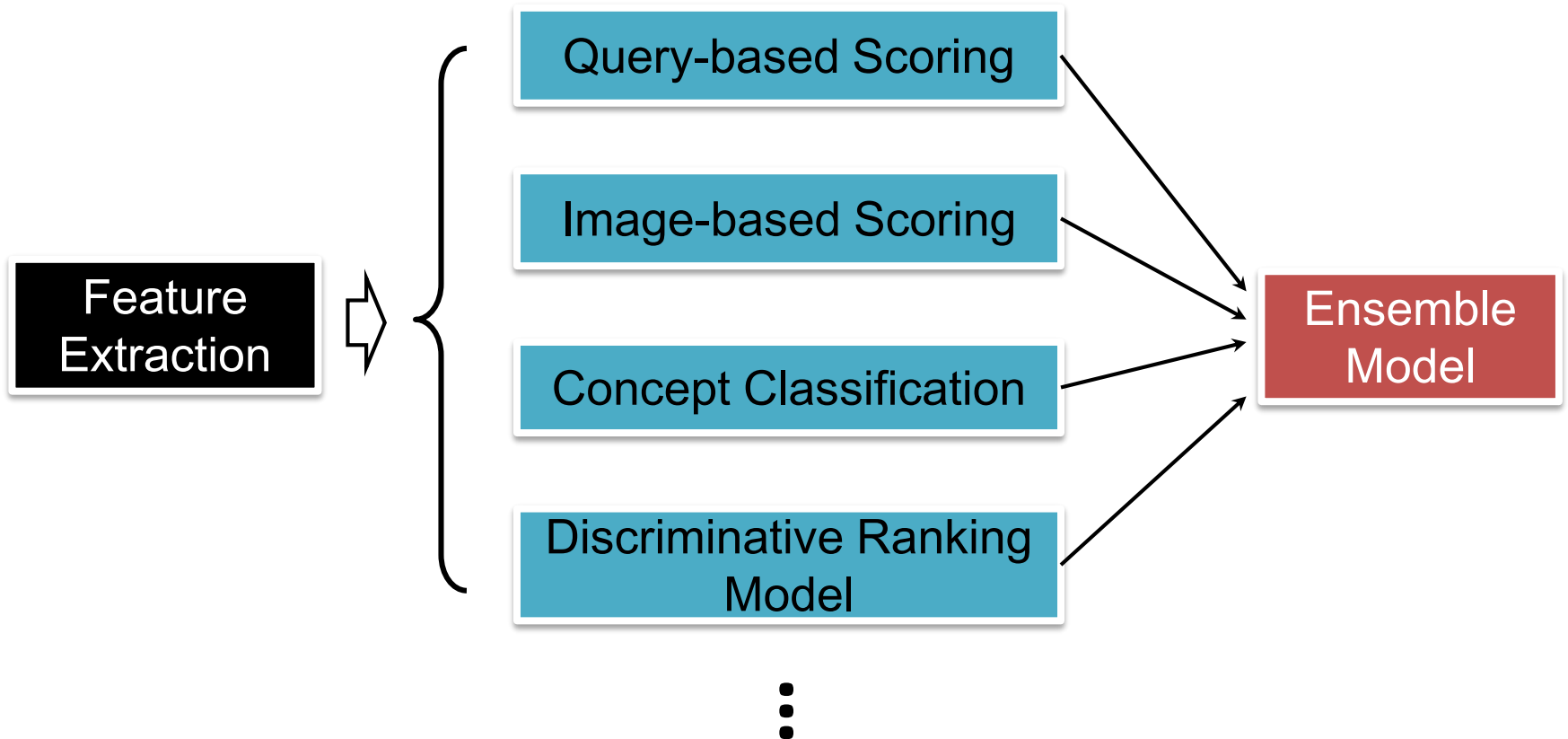


“katrina darling” **img2817** **Bad**



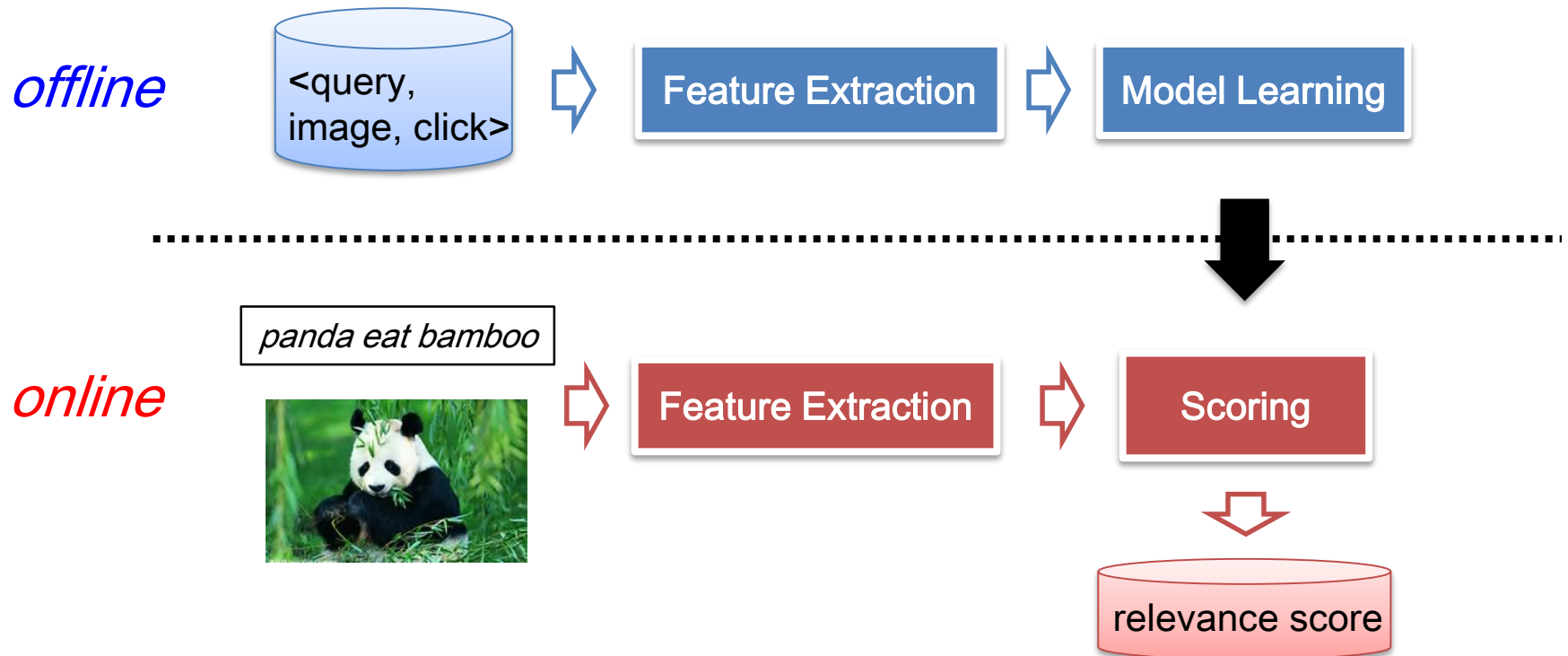
# Our Solution

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# System Illustration

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# Feature Extraction

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## ■ Query Features

- BoW representation:  $q = (q_1, \dots, q_T) \in \mathbb{R}^T$ ,  $T = 100,000$ ;
- Feature value: word occurrence

## ■ Image Features ( $d = 22,312$ )

- Local Features
  - HOG+LLC+SPM
  - LBP
- Global Features
  - Color moment
  - Edge histogram
  - Wavelet texture feature
  - GIST feature

# #1 Query-based Scoring

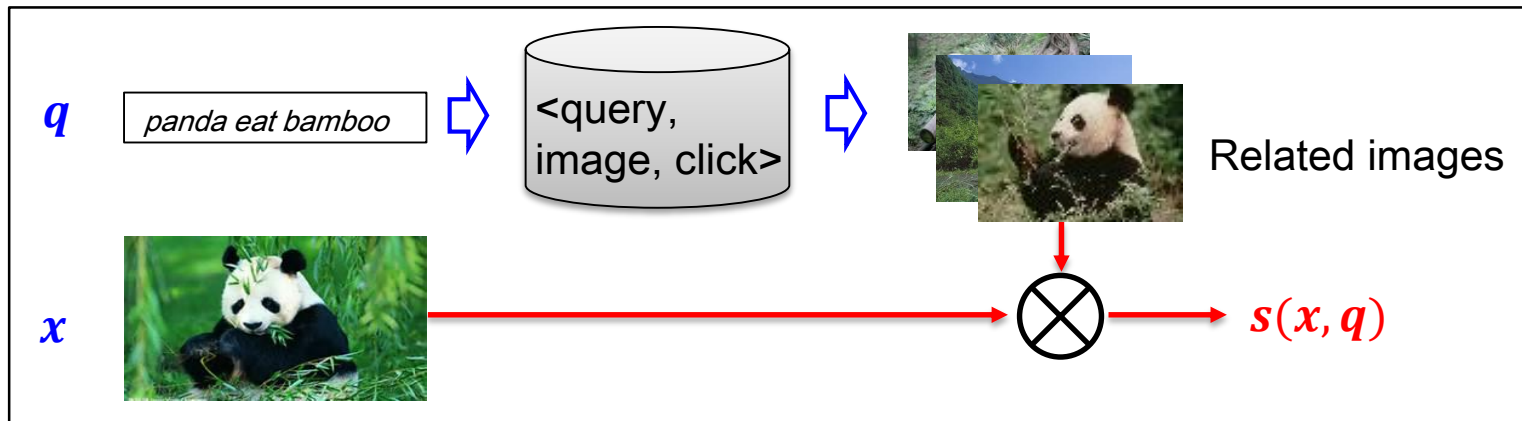
## ■ Motivation

- Transfer to measure image-image visual similarity.

## ■ Solution

- Retrieve the related image set  $X$  by issuing the test query  $q$  into the training set;
- Calculate query-image relevance by aggregating the visual similarities between test image  $x$  and the query-related images.

$$s(x, q) = \frac{1}{|X|} \sum_{x_k \in X} K_{\sigma}(x - x_k), K_{\sigma}(x - x_k)$$



# #2 Image-based Scoring

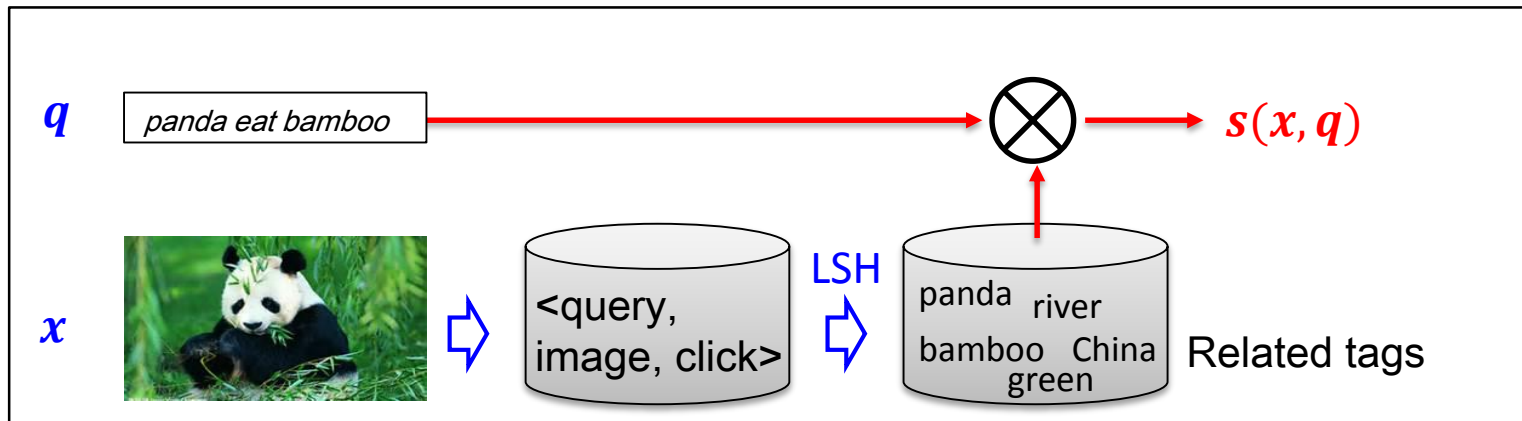
## ■ Motivation

- Transfer to measure query-tag textual similarity.

## ■ Solution

- Retrieve the related tag set  $H$  by issuing the test query  $x$  into the training set via locality sensitive hashing (LSH);
- Calculate query-image relevance by aggregating the textual similarities between test query  $q$  and the image-related tags.

$$s(x, q) = \sum_{(x_k, q_k) \in (X, Q)} e^{-l_k} R_k$$





# #3 Concept Classification

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## ■ Motivation

- Transfer to an image classification problem;
- Classification confidence as query-image relevance.

## ■ Solution

- Concept set
  - Concept refers to a salient term or phrase
  - Construct 249,527 concept vocabulary from training queries;
  - Using OpenNLP toolbox.

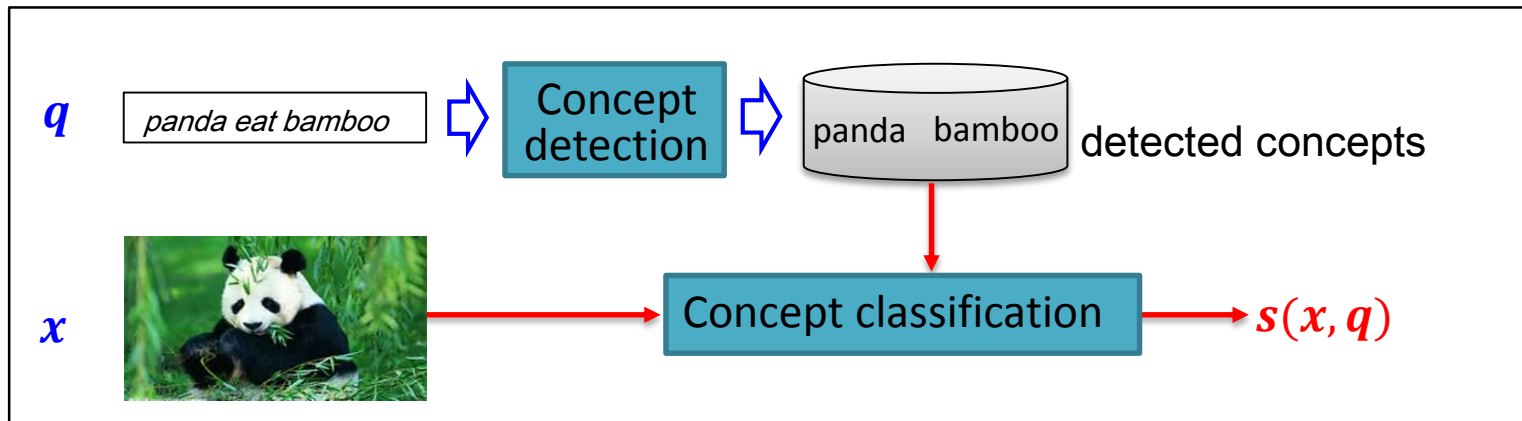
Table 2: The statistics of our extracted concepts

#Term	132,416	#Name	30,962
#Chunk	78,860	#Location	5,289
#Query	2,000		

# #3 Concept Classification

## Solution

- Concept classifier training
  - Large-margin classifier (SVM, boosting, etc.);
  - Positive v.s. Negative sample collection.
- Test
  - Concept detection from test query;
  - Calculate the classification confidences of the test image to each detected concept;
  - Sum. or Ave. fusion of confidences as the final relevance score.



# #4 Discriminative Ranking

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## ■ Motivation

- Learn a discriminative model that both reserves ranked relationship in the training set and boosts ranking performance on new data.

## ■ Solution

- Based on model from [1].
- Learn a mapping function  $f_\theta$  from image space to text space:

$$s(x, q) = q \cdot f_\theta(x)$$

- $f$  is optimized towards minimizing the supervised loss for image-query ranking in the training set:

$$\min_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{N^+} \sum_{j=1}^{N^-} \max(0, 1 - s(x_i, q) + s(x_j, q)) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\theta\|^2$$

- Generalization capability is guaranteed by SVM-alike formulation.

# Ensemble Model

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## ■ Ranking SVM-based ensemble

- Ensemble on score level
- Supervised learning to obtain optimal fusion weight on the development set.

## ■ Ensemble schemes

- Two Model Fusion
  - Concept Classification + Discriminative Ranking
- All Model Fusion
  - Image-based Scoring
  - Query-based Scoring
  - Concept Classification
  - Discriminative Ranking

# Evaluation Results

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Table 4: Performance of the individual models and ensemble models on the test set

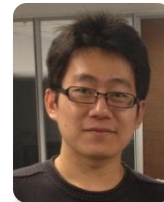
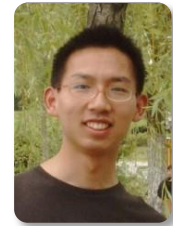
Model	Public Leaderboard DCG@25
Concept Classification	0.4937
Query-based Scoring	-
Image-based Scoring	-
Discriminative Ranking Model	0.4962
Two Models Fusion	0.5017
Ensemble of All Models	0.5033

# Discussion

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- What's the most difficult part in this challenge?
  - Textual query complexity (noise, multiple words, etc. ).
- What did you spend most of your time on?
  - Implement and compare between different models.
- How did you handle system scalability?
  - Model-based && preprocessing.
- What would you do if you do it again?
  - Explicitly analyze the word relations within test query.
- What would you do if the data size increases to 40 M?
  - Most of the examined models are expected to scale well.
- What else can we do with this dataset?
  - If extended by the user dimension, tasks of personalized image retrieval is enabled.

# Q & A ?



Multimedia Computing group

<http://nlpr-web.ia.ac.cn/mmc/>

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# #5 Matrix Factorization-based Scoring

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## ■ Motivation

- Assumption: similar images are relevant to similar queries;
- Transfer to a recommendation problem.

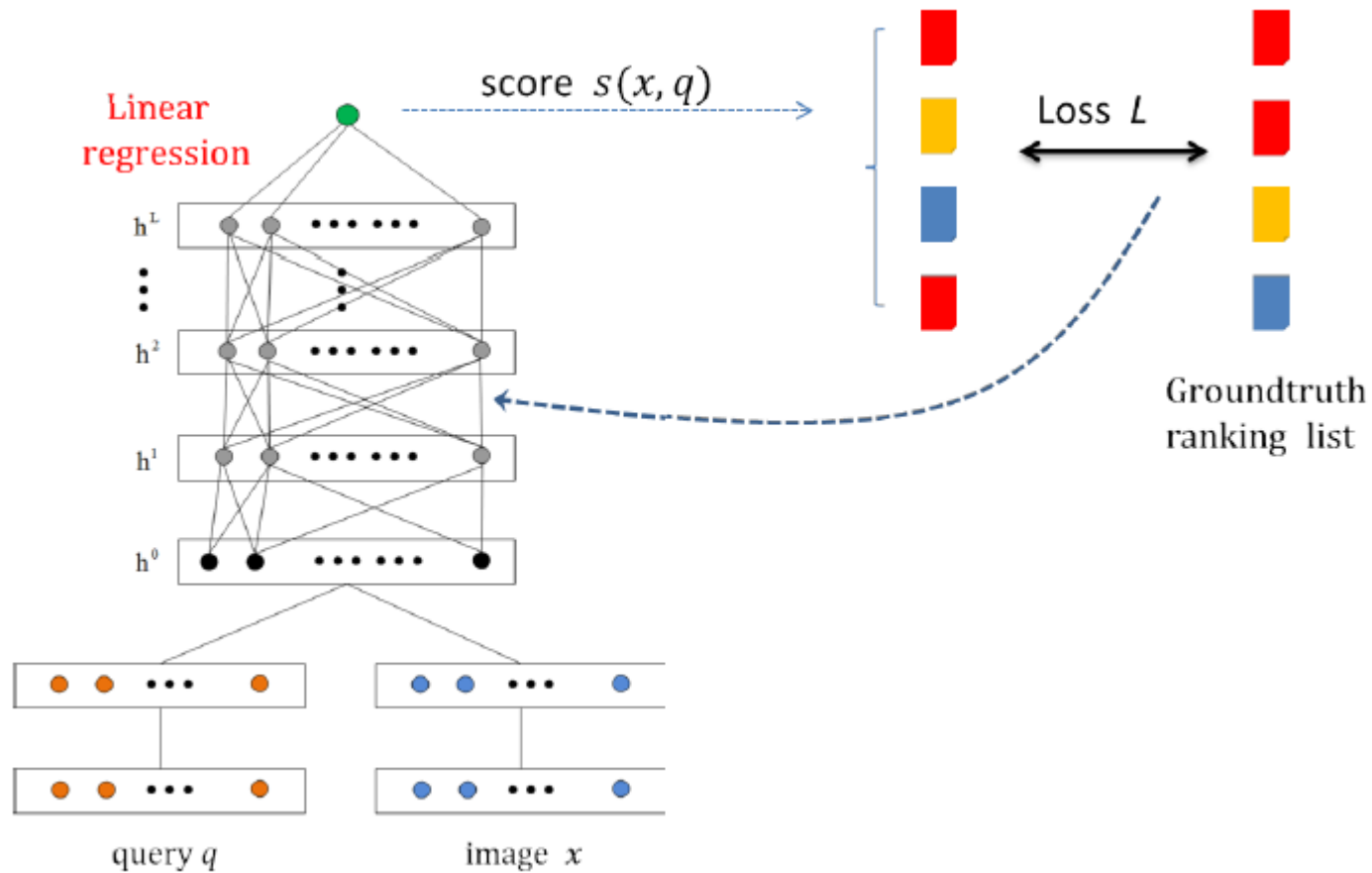
## ■ Solution

- Analogous to collaborative filtering
  - Image-query relevance as the confidence of recommending the image to the query
- Factorization Machine (FM [2]) model

$$s(x, q) = w_0 + \sum_{j=1}^A w_j \alpha_j + \sum_{j=1}^A \sum_{k=j+1}^A \langle p_j, p_k \rangle \beta_j \beta_k$$



# #6 Multimodal Deep Learning



# Results on Development Set

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Model	Development set
Concept Classification	0.6955
Query-based Scoring	0.6759
Image-based Scoring S1	0.6794
Image-based Scoring S2	0.6815
Image-based Scoring S3	0.6802
Image-query-based Scoring	0.6785
Multimodal Deep Learning	0.6842
Matrix Factorization	0.6732
Discriminative Ranking Model	0.6976