

Sketch-a-Net that Beats Humans

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Overview

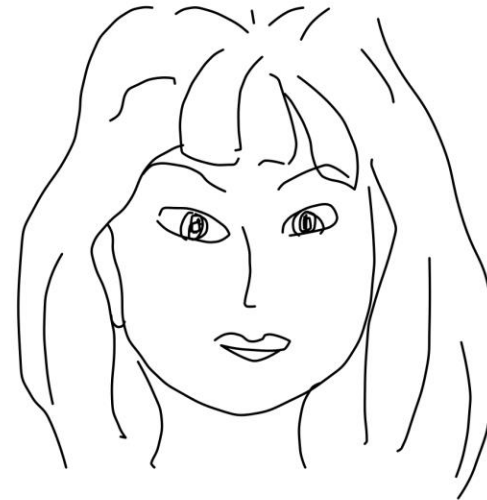
- Background
- Methodology
- Results

Free-hand sketch

- Definition: drawn by **non-artists** on touchscreen



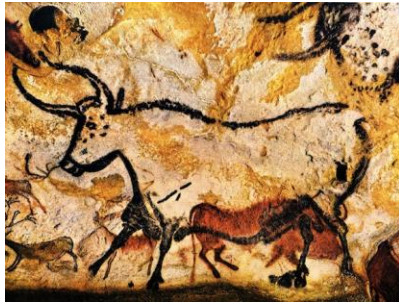
Professional sketch^[1]



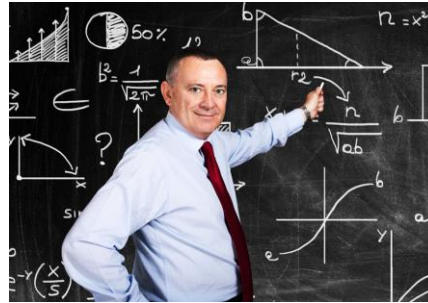
Free-hand sketch

Motivation

- It has been used as a basic visual communication media since pre-historic times



1500 BC [1]



AD 1800 [2]

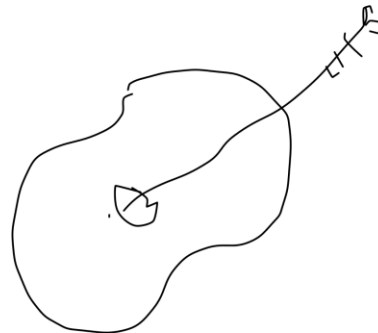
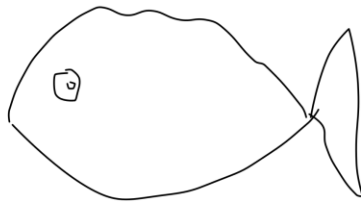
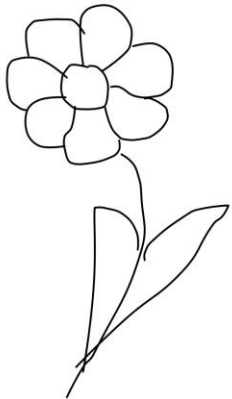


AD 1970 [3]

- A wide range of sketch-related applications have been investigated

Why difficult?

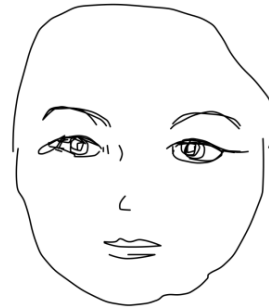
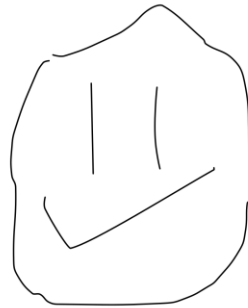
- Sketches are highly iconic and abstract



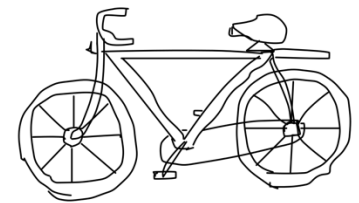
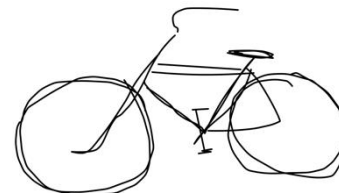
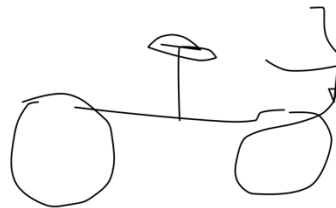
Why difficult?

- Sketches exhibit hugely varied levels of details/abstraction

face



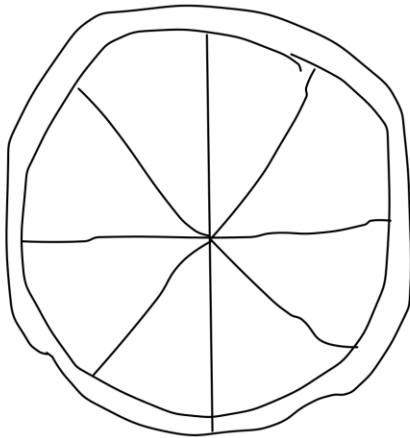
bicycle



Less abstract

Why difficult?

- Sketches lack visual cues, like color, texture etc.

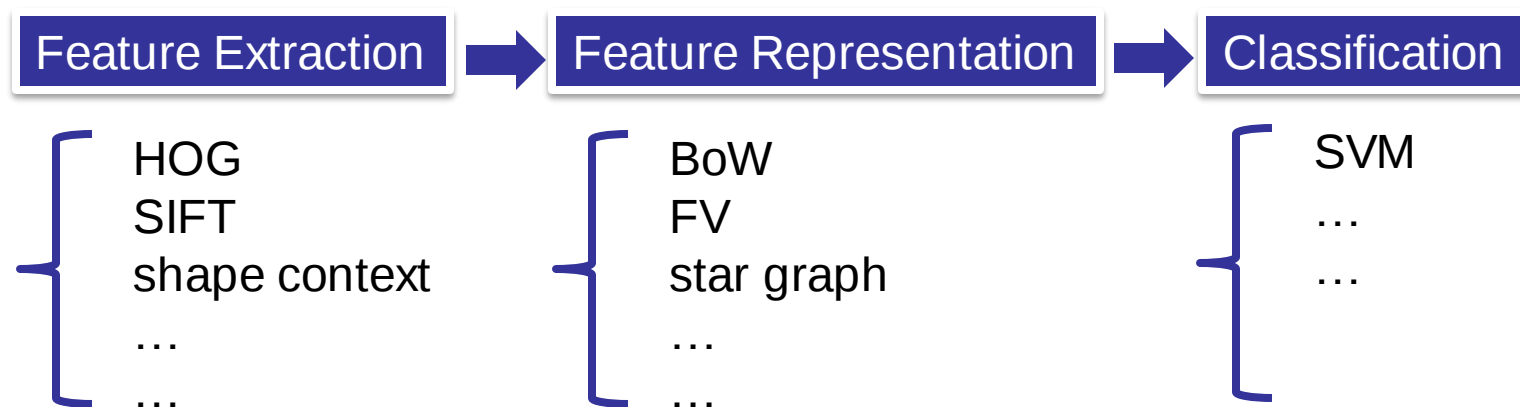


?



Prior Work

Prior work generally follows the conventional image classification paradigm



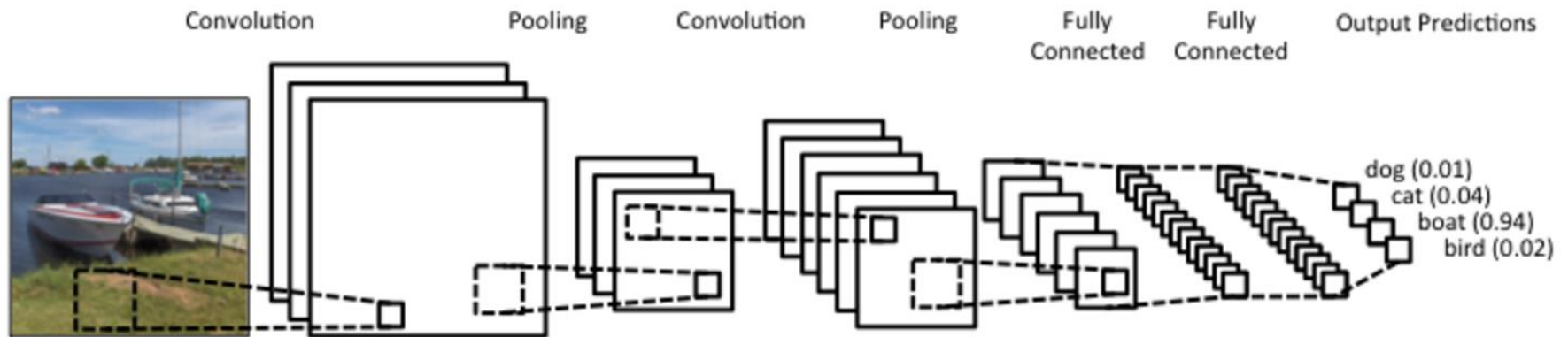
- Limitations
 - No specific or effective features
 - No sequential ordering information

Methodology

Sketch-a-Net

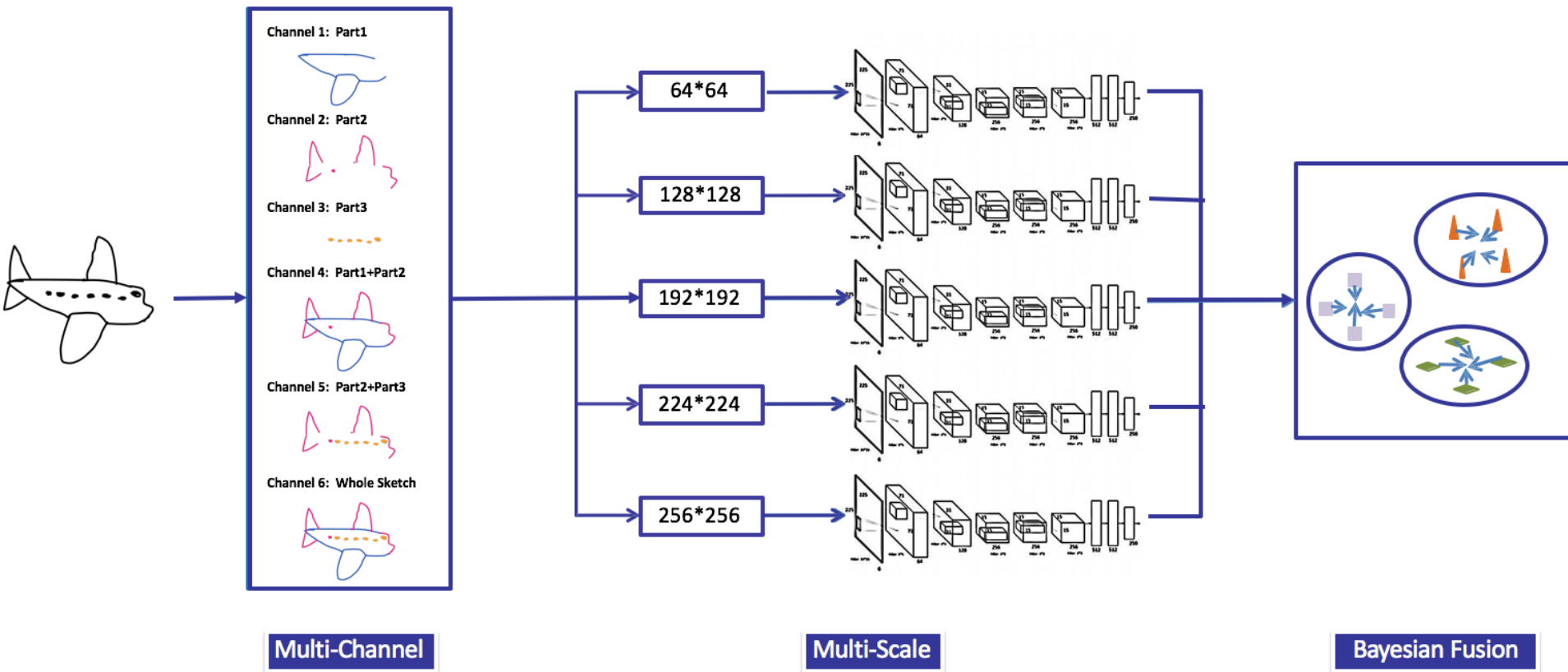
- (1) **Specifically designed CNN** for feature representation learning
- (2) **Multi-channel** CNN architecture to embed sequential ordering information
- (3) **Multi-scale** network ensemble to address the variability of levels of abstraction

Convolutional neural network (CNN)



Methodology

Architecture of Sketch-a-Net



Sketch-a-Net

- Modelling sketch stroke order with multiple channel

Whole Sketch



Part 1



Part 2



Part 3



Whole Sketch



Part 1



Part 2

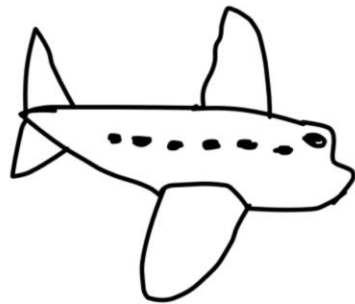


Part 3



Sketch-a-Net

- Modelling sketch stroke order with multiple channels
- **6 channels**



Part 1



Part 2



Part 3



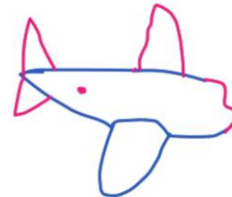
Channel 1



Channel 2



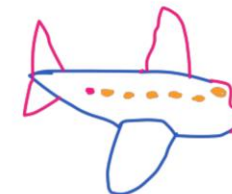
Channel 3



Channel 4



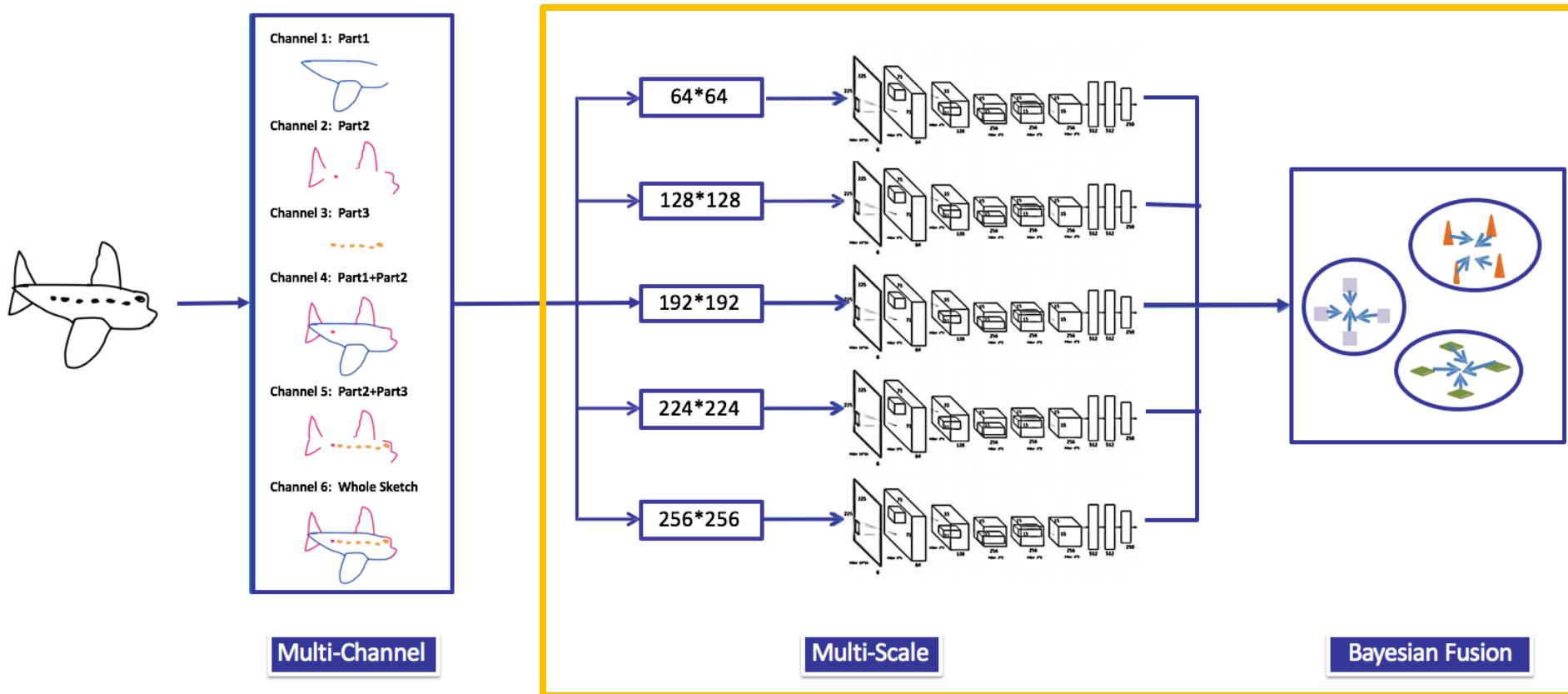
Channel 5



Channel 6

Sketch-a-Net

- A multi-scale network ensemble with Joint Bayesian fusion



Sketch-a-Net

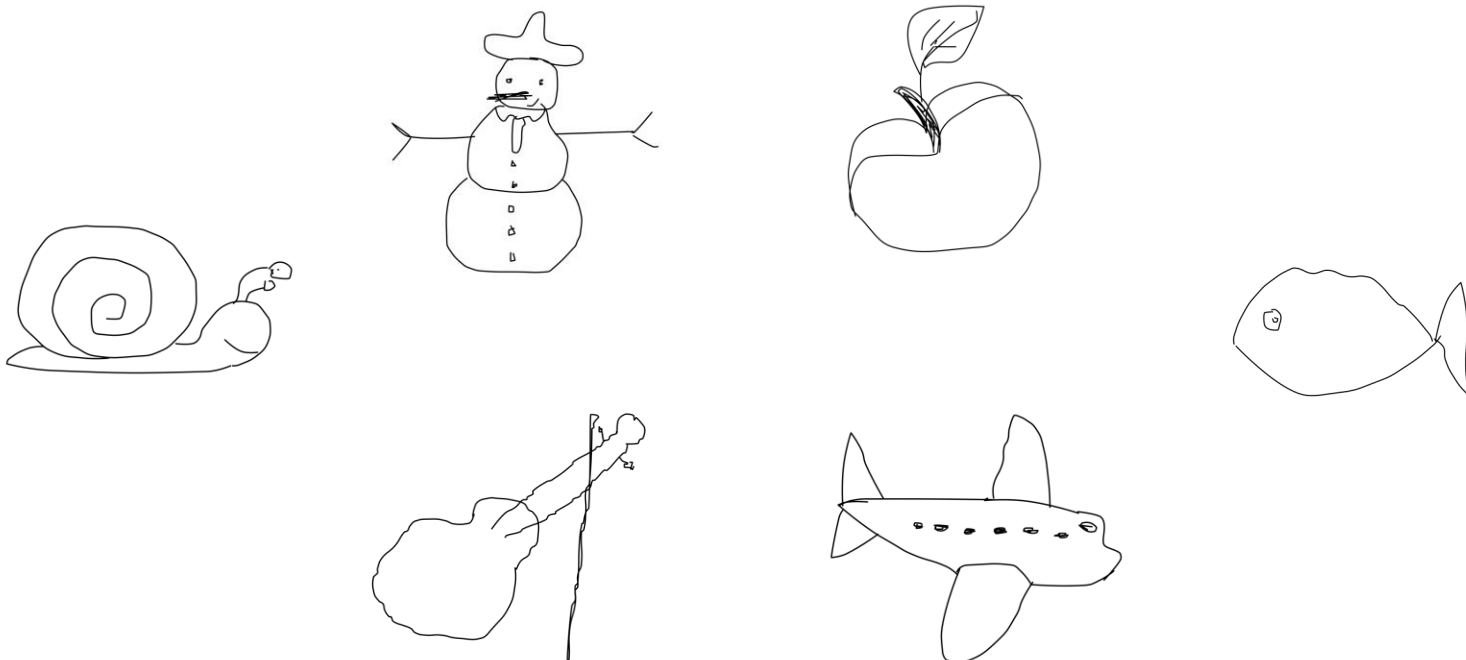
- How do we get multi-scale network
 - Original size: 256*256
 - Downsample size: 256*256, 224*224, 192*192, 128*128, 64*64
 - Upsample to original size → different blur levels
- Joint Bayesian fusion [2]

$$r(x_1, x_2) = \log \frac{P(x_1, x_2 \mid H_I)}{P(x_1, x_2 \mid H_E)}$$

- Testing: using the likelihood ratio as a distance for KNN matching

Experiments and Results

- Dataset: TU-Berlin sketch dataset [3]
 - Collected on Amazon Mechanical Turk (AMT) from 1350 participants
 - 250 categories, 80 sketches per category



Experiments and Results

Classic	HOG-SVM [3]	Ensemble [4]	MKL-SVM [5]	FV-SP [6]	
	56%	61.5%	65.8%	68.9%	
Deep	AlexNet-SVM [1]	AlexNet-Sketch [1]	LeNet [7]	Sketch-a-Net	Human [3]
	67.1%	68.6%	55.2%	74.9%	73.1%

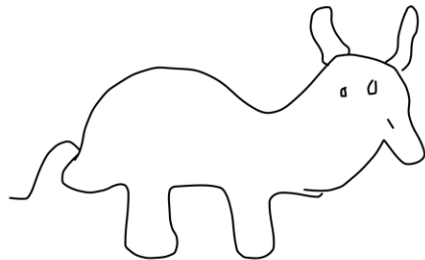
Table 1: Comparison with state of the art results on sketch recognition

Failure with Bad Drawings

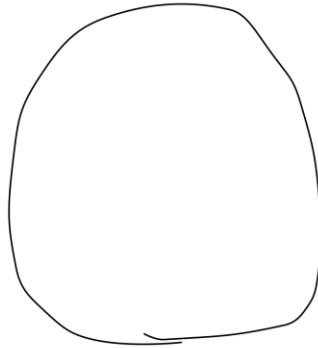
Failure cases



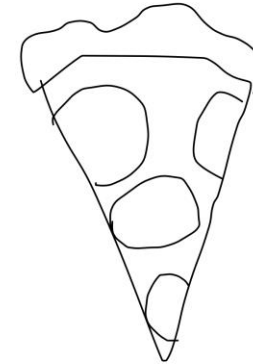
lobster
(bear)



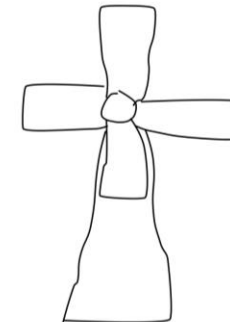
dog
(pig)



moon
(pizza)



ice-cream-cone
(pizza)



windmill
(Fan)

References

- [1] A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton. Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. In *NIPS*, 2012.
- [2] D. Chen, X. Cao, L. Wang, F. Wen, and J. Sun. Bayesian face revisited: A joint formulation. In *ECCV*, 2012.
- [3] M. Eitz, J. Hays, and M. Alexa. How do humans sketch objects? In *SIGGRAPH*, 2012.
- [4] Y. Li, Y. Song, and S. Gong. Sketch recognition by ensemble matching of structured features. In *BMVC*, 2013.
- [5] Y. Li, T. M. Hospedales, Y. Song, and S. Gong. Free-hand sketch recognition by multi-kernel feature learning. *CVIU*, 2015.
- [6] R. G. Schneider and T. Tuytelaars. Sketch classification and classification-driven analysis using fisher vectors. In *SIGGRAPH Asia*, 2014.
- [7] Y. LeCun, L. Bottou, G. B. Orr, and K. Müller. Efficient backprop. *Neural networks: Tricks of the trade*, pages 9–48, 2012.

Questions

