

Big Visual Data, Deep Learning, and Open Source

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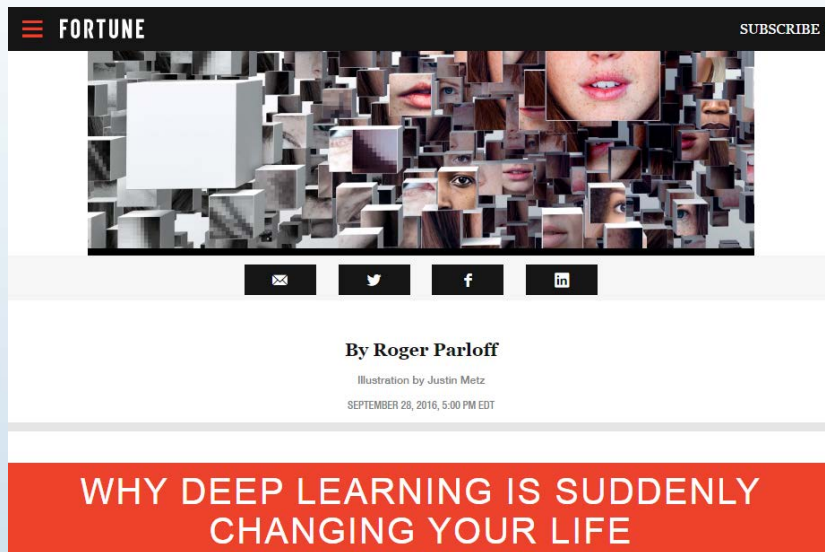
<http://www.kitware.com/company/team/hoogs.html>

Kitware, Inc.
Clifton Park, NY

The Deep Learning Revolution

“Neural nets aren’t new. What’s changed is that today computer scientists have finally harnessed both the vast computational power and the enormous storehouses of data—images, video, audio, and text files strewn across the Internet—that, it turns out, are essential to making neural nets work well.”

Fortune magazine
Sep. 28, 2016



“Google had two deep-learning projects underway in 2012. Today it is pursuing more than 1,000.”

“[Google, Amazon, Microsoft, Apple] all have features that let you search or automatically organize collections of photos with no identifying tags. You can ask to be shown, say, all the ones that have dogs in them, or snow, or even something fairly abstract like hugs.”

The (Re-)Birth of Convolutional Neural Networks

ImageNet Challenge

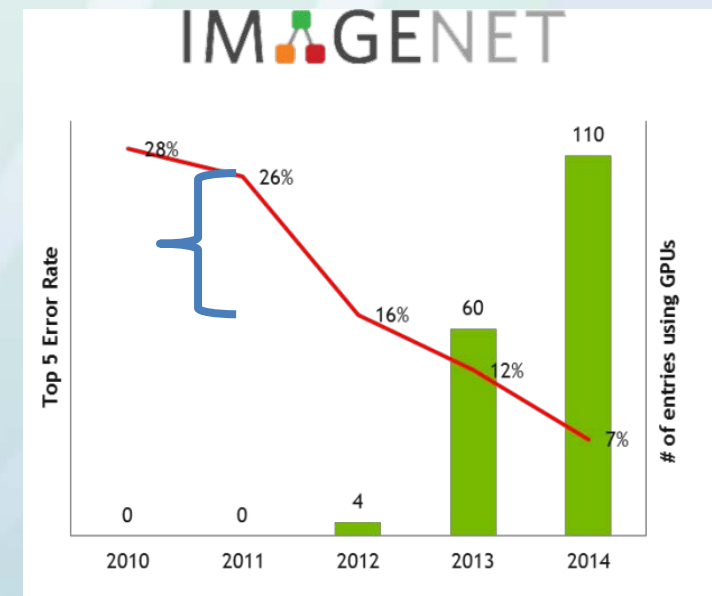
IMAGENET

- 1,000 object classes (categories).
- Images:
 - 1.2 M train
 - 100k test.

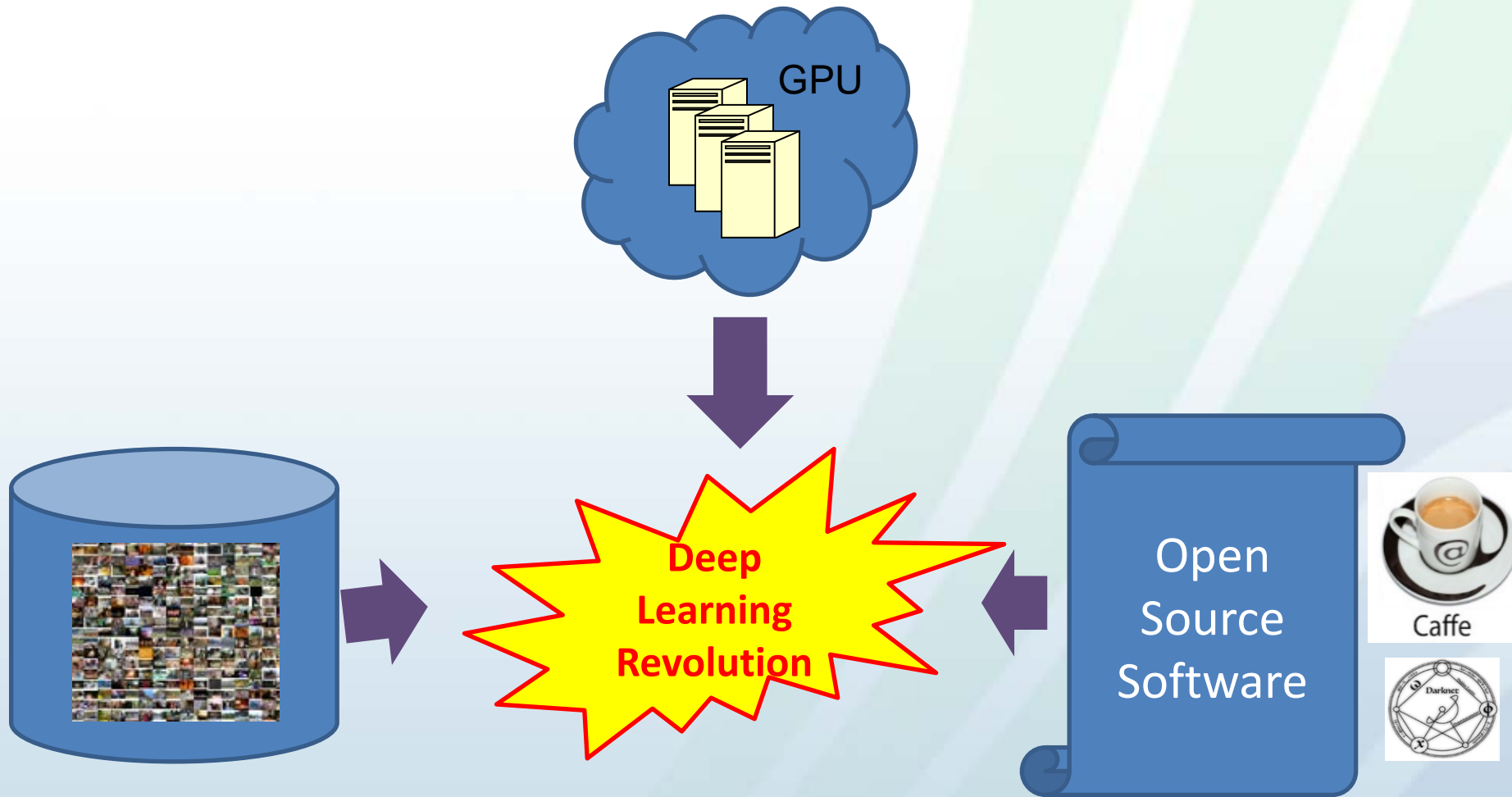


J. Deng, W. Dong, R. Socher, L.-J. Li, K. Li and L. Fei-Fei. **ImageNet: A Large-Scale Hierarchical Image Database.** *IEEE Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2009.

A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. Hinton.
["ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks."](#) *Neural Information Processing Symposium*, 2012.

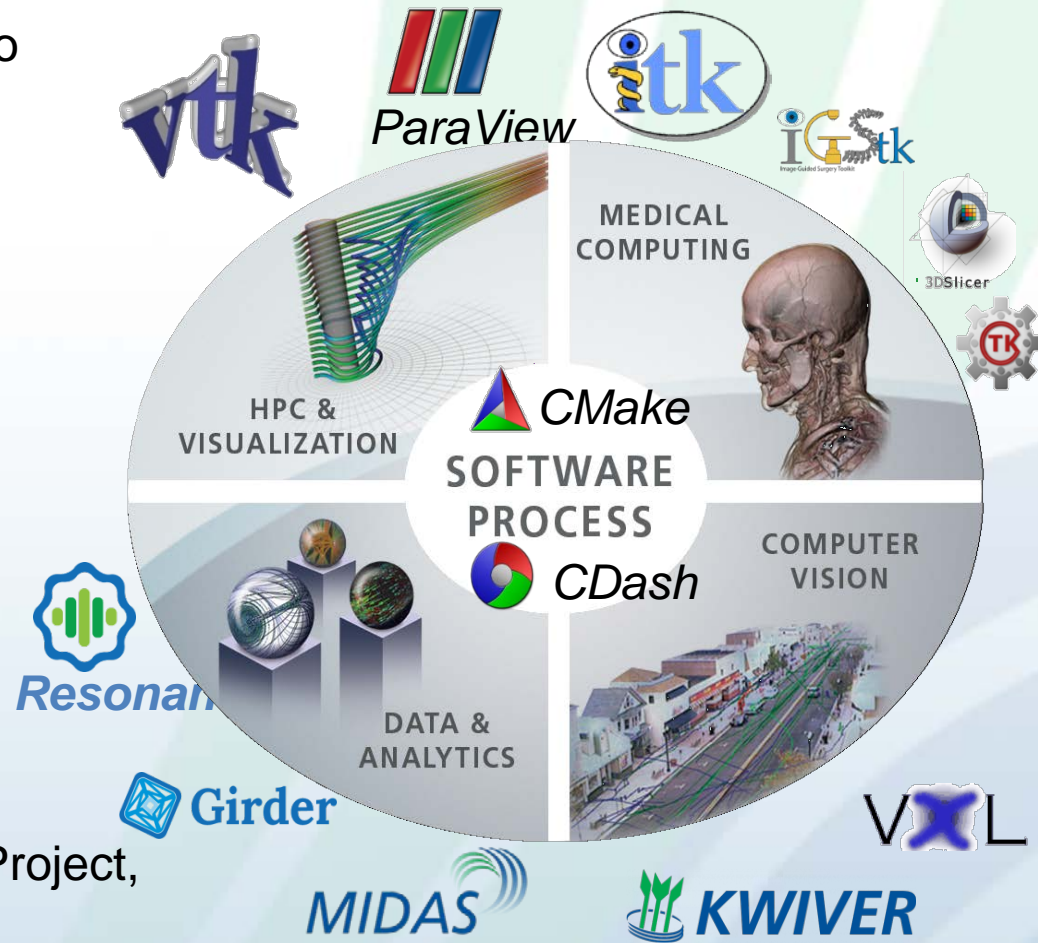


A Perfect Storm

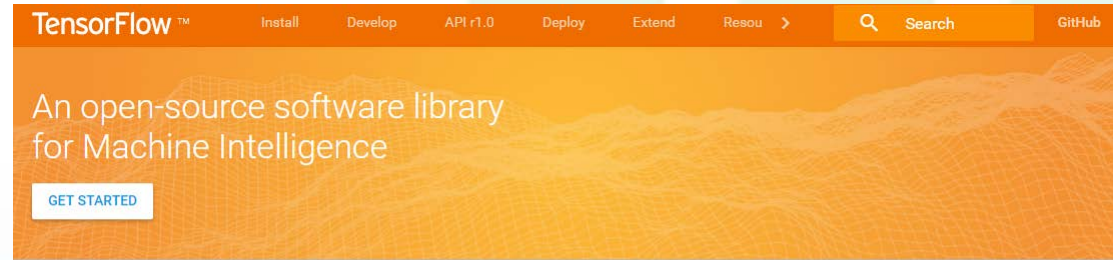


Kitware Open Source Platforms

- **KWIVER** Kitware Imagery and Video Exploitation and Retrieval
- **VTK** the visualization toolkit
- **ParaView** large data analysis & visualization application
- **ITK** insight image analysis toolkit
- **CMake** cross-platform build system
 - CDash, CTest, CPack, software process tools
- **Resonant/Girder** informatics and information visualization
- **Kiwi & VES** mobile visualization
- IGSTK, CTK, vxl, Open Chemistry Project, VolView, tubeTk, and more...
- **MIDAS** for computational scientific research, testing, and visualization



CNN Open Source Platforms



Caffe

Deep learning framework
by the **BVLC**

Created by
Yangqing Jia
Lead Developer
Evan Shelhamer

[View On GitHub](#)

Caffe

Caffe is a deep learning framework made with expression, speed developed by the Berkeley Vision and Learning Center (**BVLC**) and **Yangqing Jia** created the project during his PhD at UC Berkeley. (**Clause license**).

Check out our web image classification **demo!**

Why Caffe?

Expressive architecture encourages application and innovation. Models and optimization are defined by configuration without hard-coding. Switch between CPU and GPU by setting a single flag to train on a GPU machine then deploy to commodity clusters or mobile devices.

Extensible code fosters active development. In Caffe's first year, it has been forked by over 1,000 developers and had many significant changes contributed back. Thanks to these contributors the framework tracks the state-of-the-art in both code and models.

Speed makes Caffe perfect for research experiments and industry deployment. Caffe can process **over 60M images per day** with a single NVIDIA K40 GPU*. That's 1 ms/image for inference and 4 ms/image for learning. We believe that Caffe is the fastest convnet implementation available.



TensorFlow 1.0 has
arrived!

We're excited to announce the
release of TensorFlow 1.0! Check out



Dynamic graphs in
TensorFlow

We've open-sourced TensorFlow Fold
to make it easier than ever to work



The 2017 TensorFlow
Dev Summit

Thousands of people from the
TensorFlow community participated

Google
<https://www.tensorflow.org/>

UC Berkeley
<http://caffe.berkeleyvision.org/>

CNN Open Source Models

Caffe
41 models

Model Zoo

Iacopo Masi edited this page 16 days ago · 111 revisions

Check out the [model zoo documentation](#) for details.

To acquire a model:

1. download the model gist by `./scripts/download_model_from_gist.sh <gist_id> <dirname>` to load the model metadata, architecture, solver configuration, and so on. (`<dirname>` is optional and defaults to `caffe/models`).
2. download the model weights by `./scripts/download_model_binary.py <model_dir>` where `<model_dir>` is the gist directory from the first step.

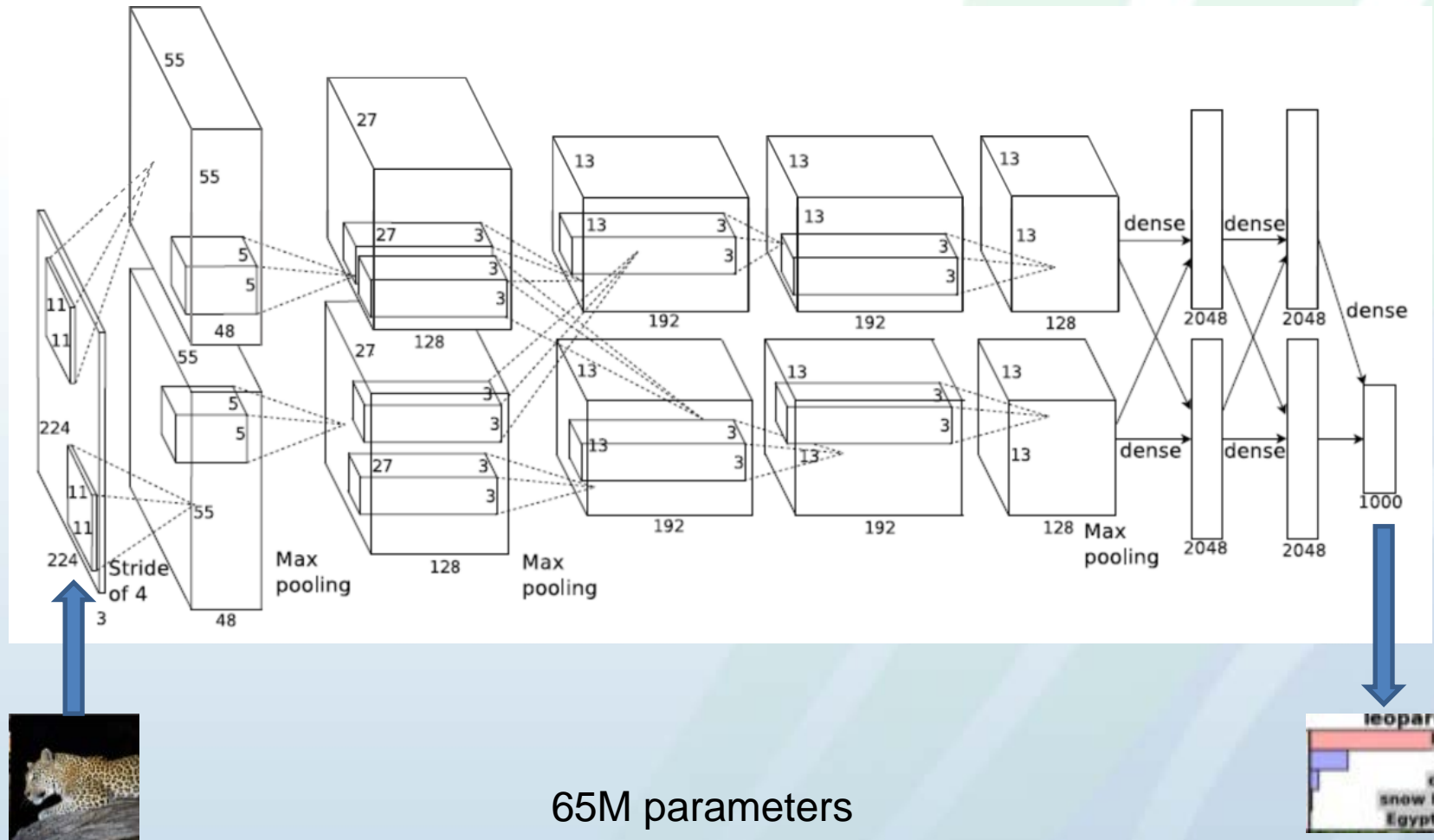
or visit the [model zoo documentation](#) for complete instructions.

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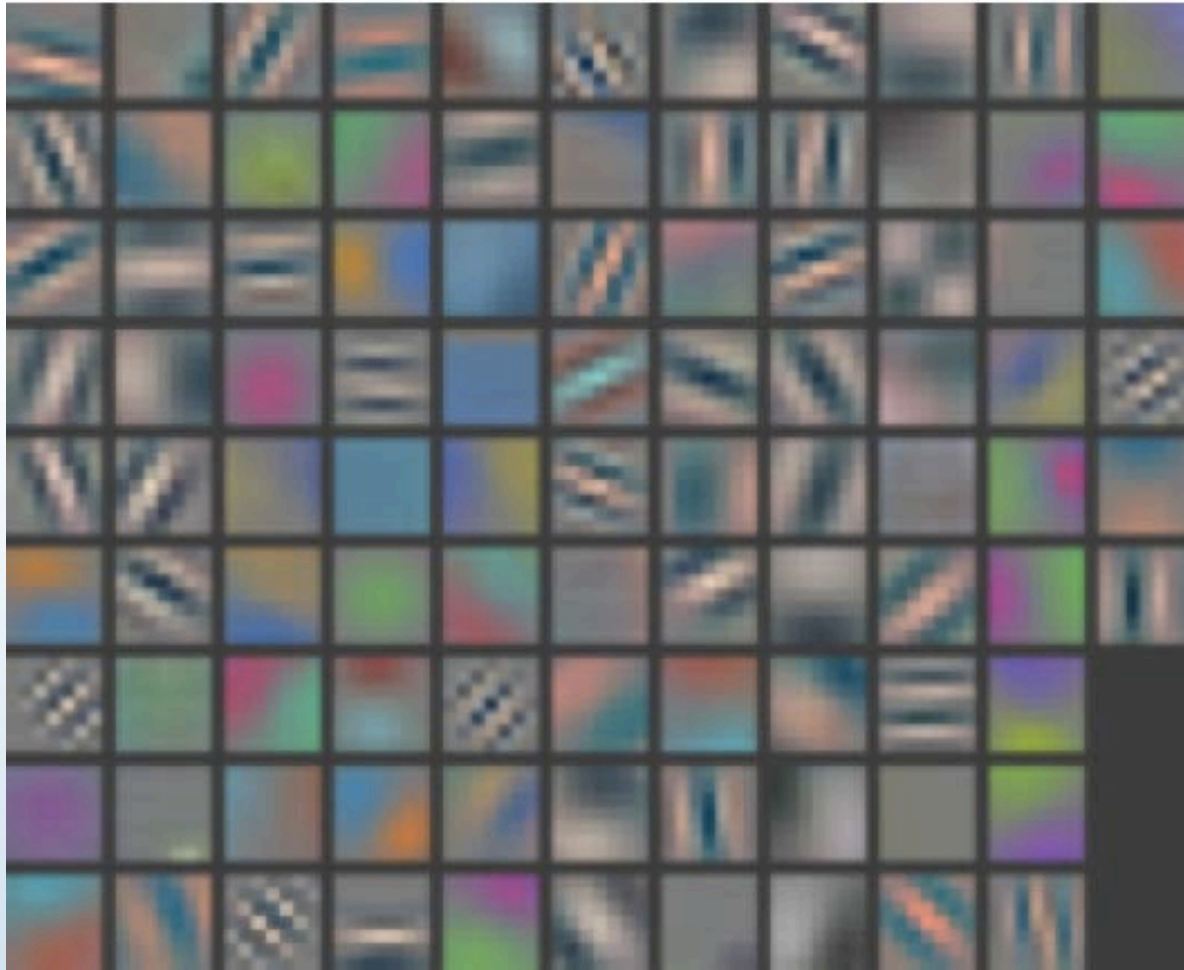
- [Berkeley-trained models](#)
- [Network in Network model](#)
- [Models from the BMVC-2014 paper "Return of the Devil in the Details: Delving Deep into Convolutional Nets"](#)
- [Models used by the VGG team in ILSVRC-2014](#)
- [Places-CNN model from MIT.](#)
- [GoogLeNet GPU implementation from Princeton.](#)
- [Fully Convolutional Networks for Semantic Segmentation \(FCNs\)](#)

AlexNet

A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. Hinton. [“ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks.”](#) *Neural Information Processing Symposium*, 2012.



Layer 1 Filters



Slide credit: Yann LeCun

Layer 1: Top-9 Patches



Layer 2: Top-9 Patches

- Patches from validation images that give maximal activation of a given feature map

Layer 2: Top-9 Patches

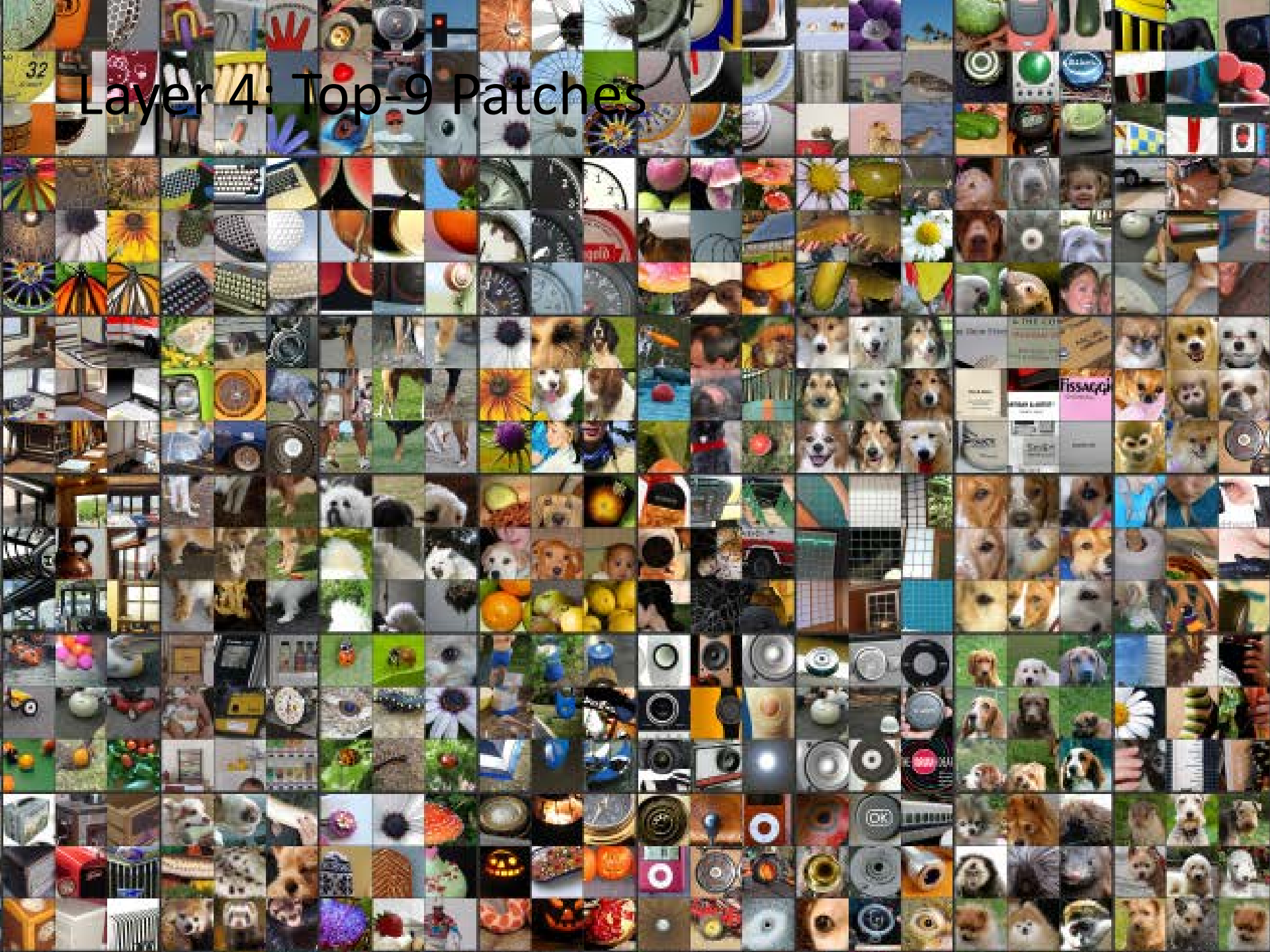


Layer 3: Top-9 Patches



Layer 3: Top-9 Patches



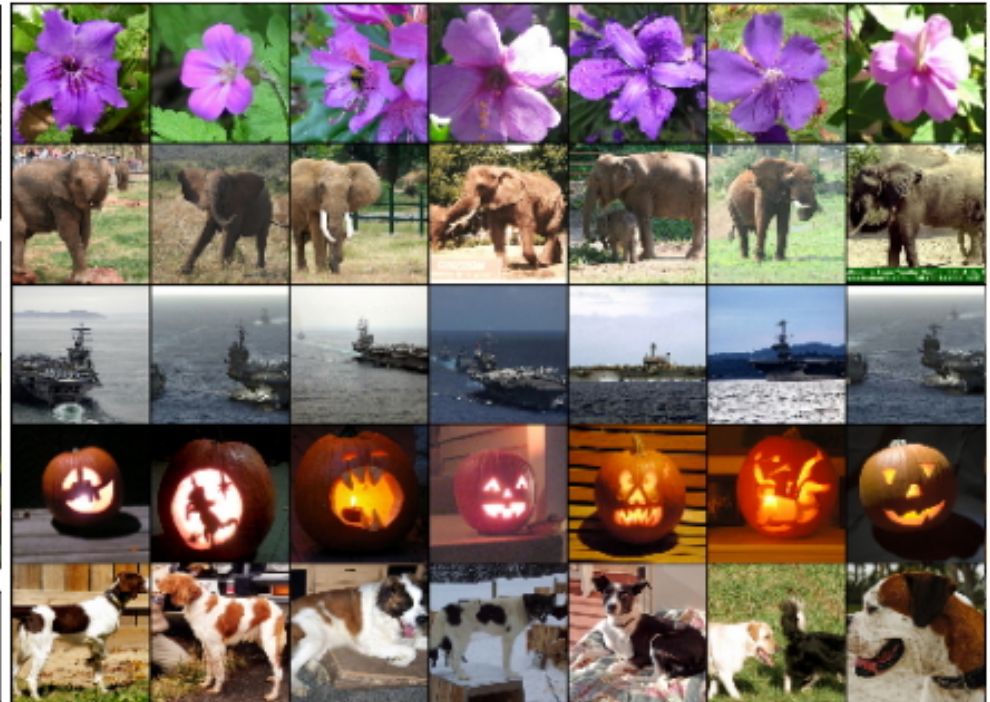


Layer 4: Top-9 Patches

AlexNet Results



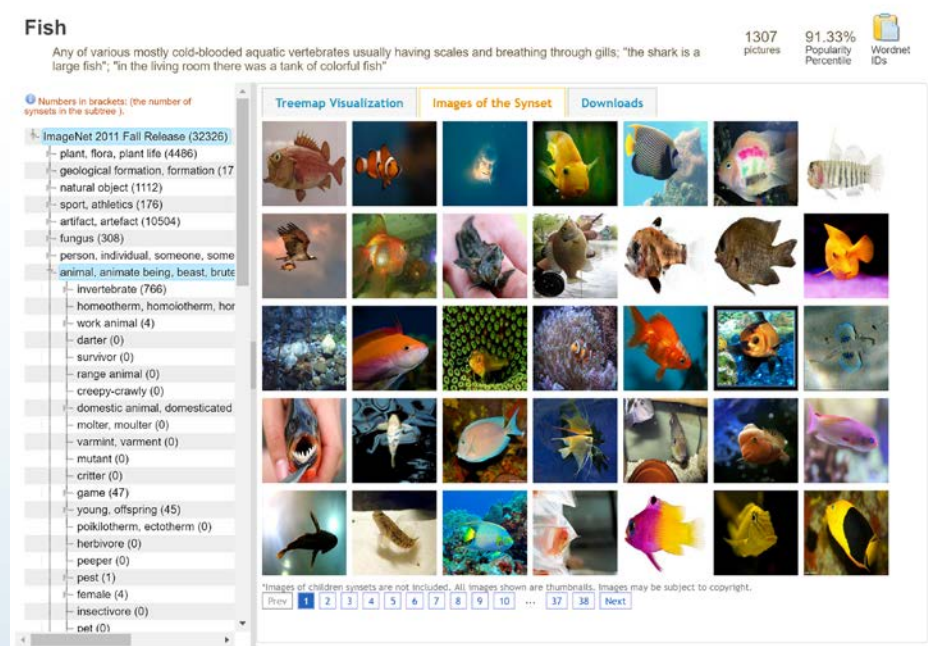
Top 5 Classes



Training Images

Training Deep Networks: ImageNet

- Many deep networks for image recognition are trained on ImageNet
- ImageNet contains a large number of training images with wide diversity
- Using 1M+ images for training is typical
- Days worth of training time
- ***What can you do if your dataset is different from ImageNet content?***
 - ***Similar datasets do not exist for aerial / overhead / ISR data***



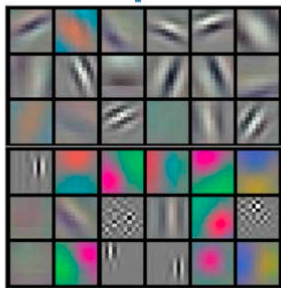
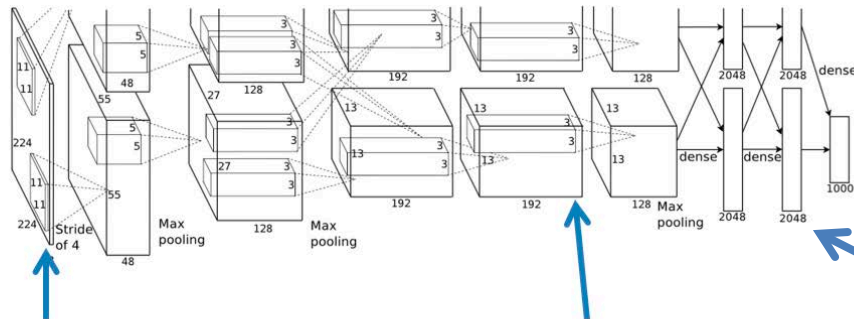
14M+ Images
21K+ Categories

Training Alternatives

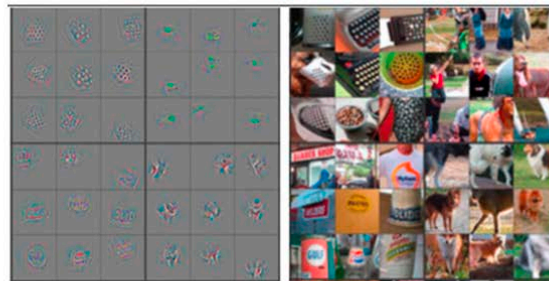
- **Train a network from scratch**
 - Requires large training volume, significant ground truth, computation time (days), experimental iteration
- **Refine an existing network**
 - Still requires potentially large training volume with significant ground truth
 - Relies on visual features being similar across datasets – open question
- **Simulation**
 - Simulated scenes can provide both training data and labels (known from underlying model)
 - Required level of fidelity is unknown
- **Generative models**
 - Training process tries to reproduce the input imagery
 - Hopefully produces features useful for discrimination

Deep Learning Image Descriptors

- AlexNet or any CNN can be used as a generic image descriptor



Layer 1 filters



Layer 5 filters and reconstructions

Layer 7
Fully connected
4096 dimensions

Image Query

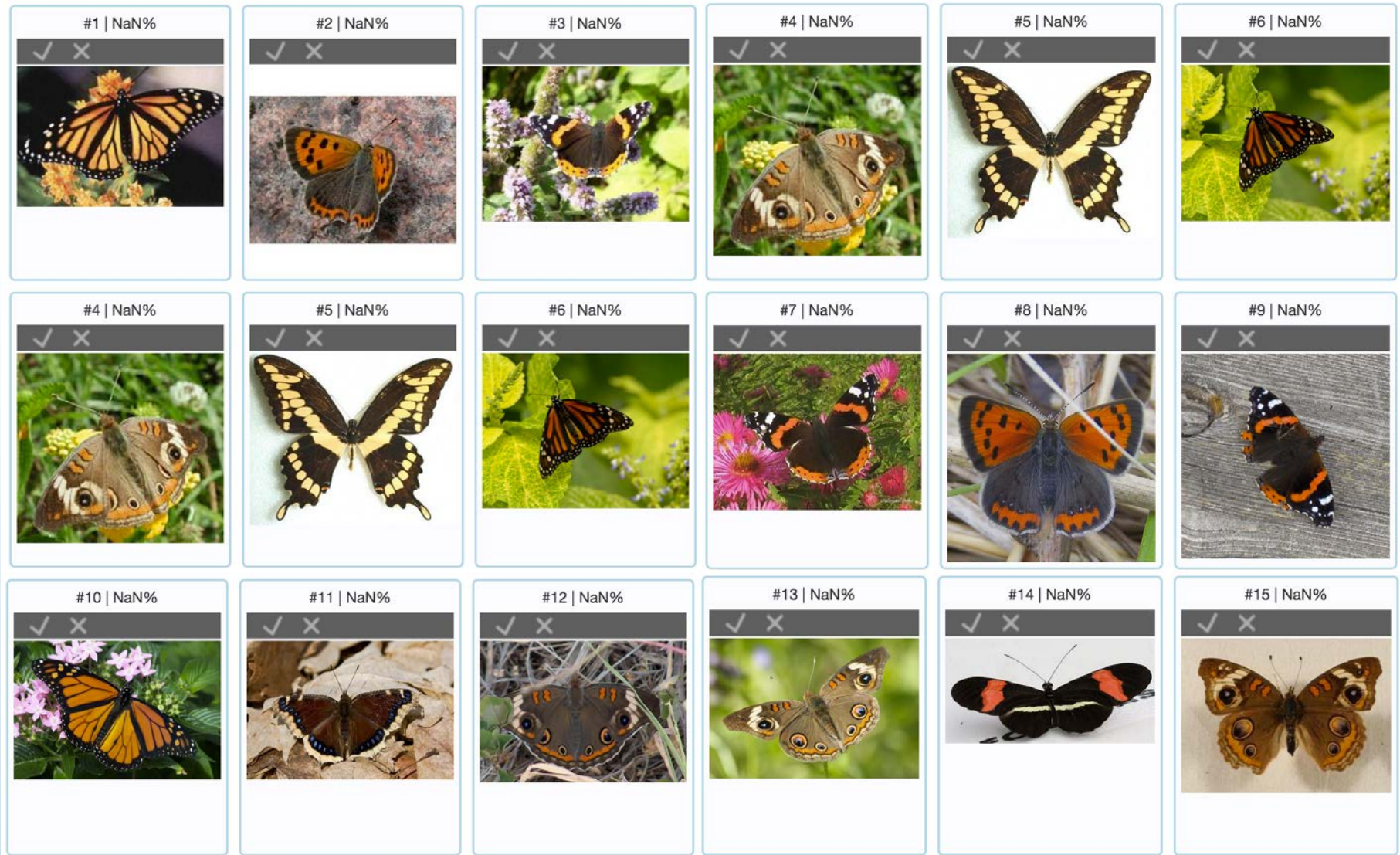
Dataset contains 832 images with 55-100 images per type.



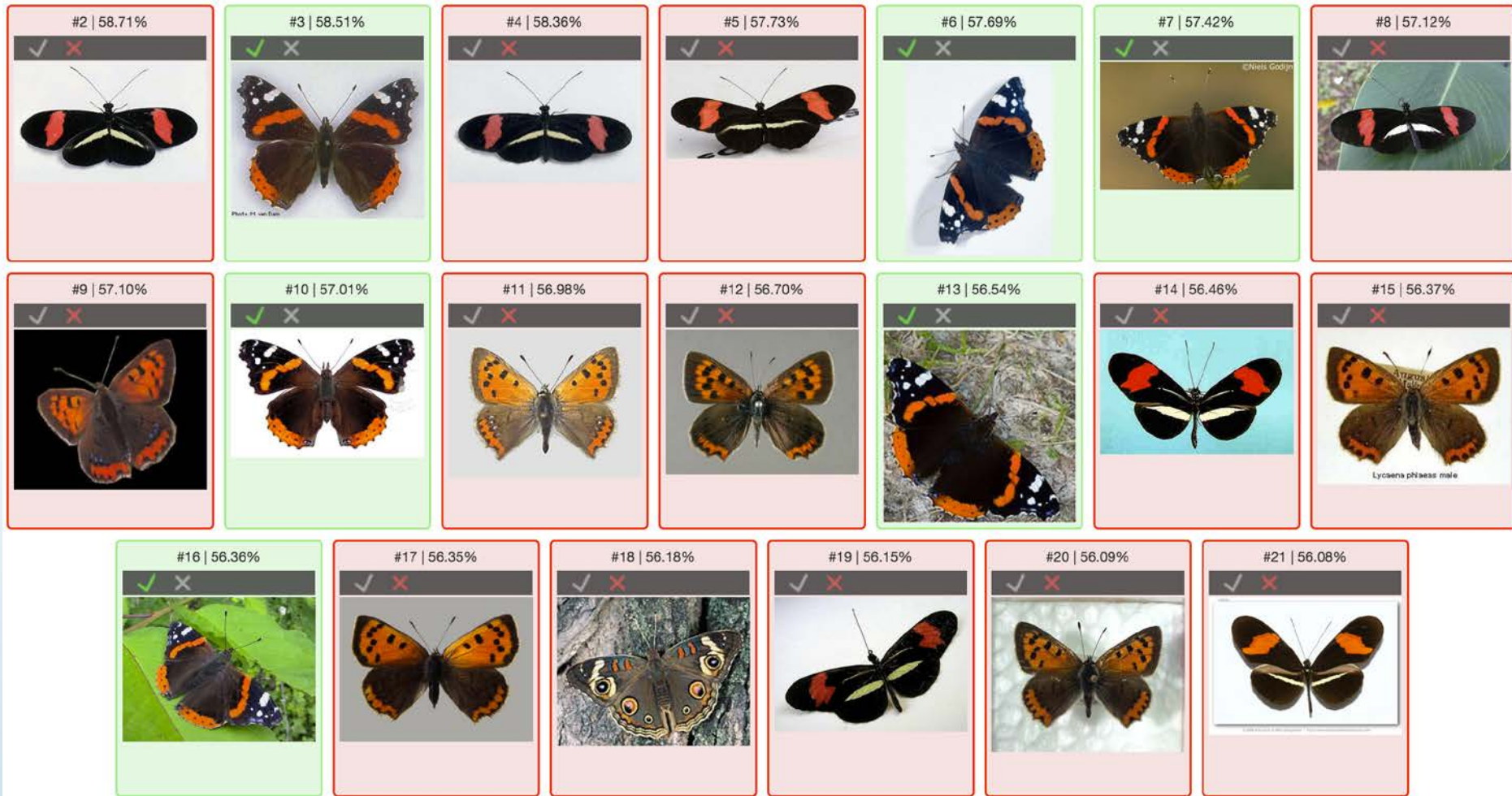
Start IQR with a single positive exemplar

Use Caffe AlexNet Layer 7 as an image descriptor

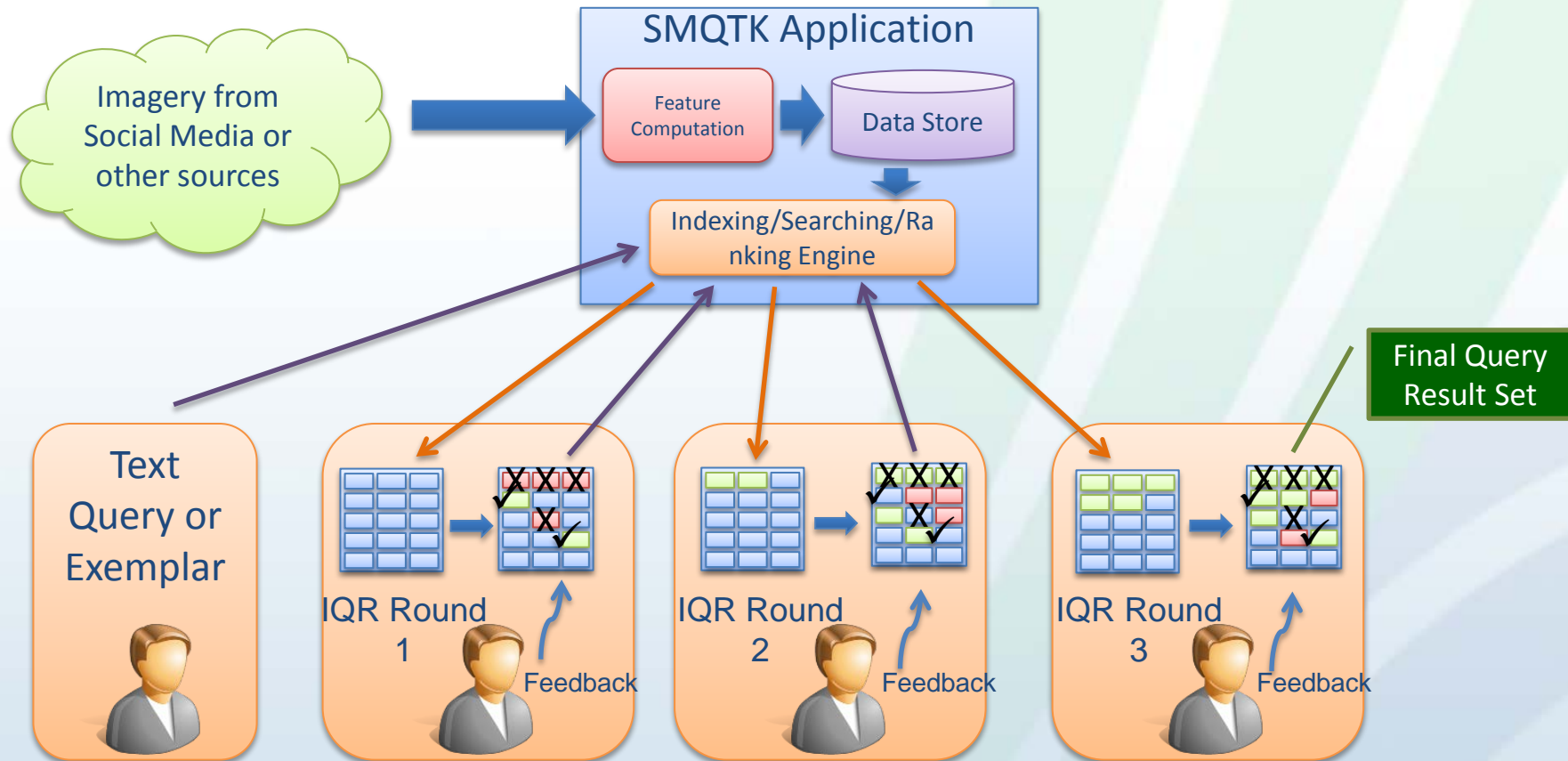
Random Selections from Leeds Butterfly



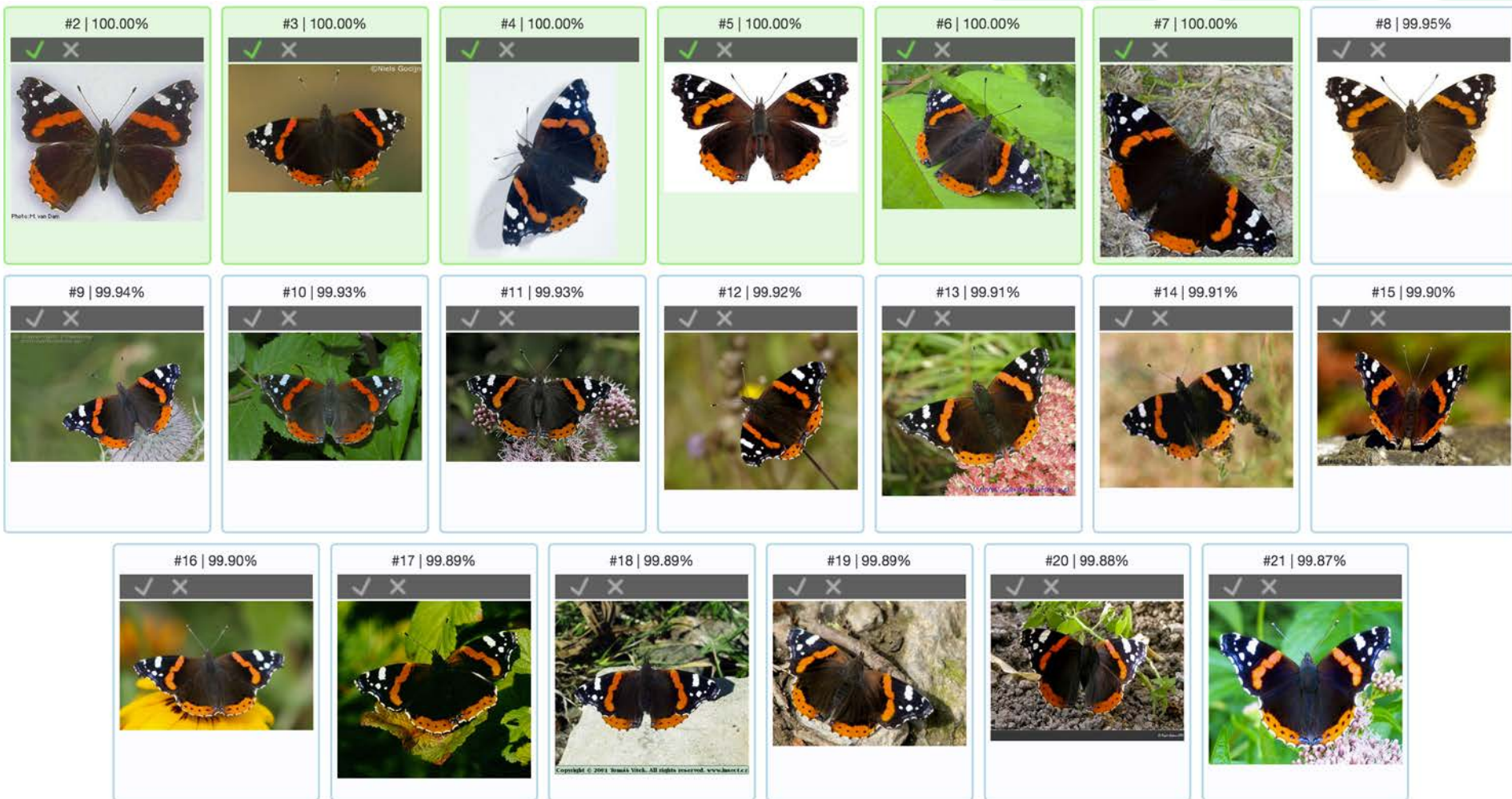
Results from Single Exemplar



Interactive Query Refinement



One Refinement Based on Adjudications from



Visualization of Image-Induced Networks

SMQTK-Clique

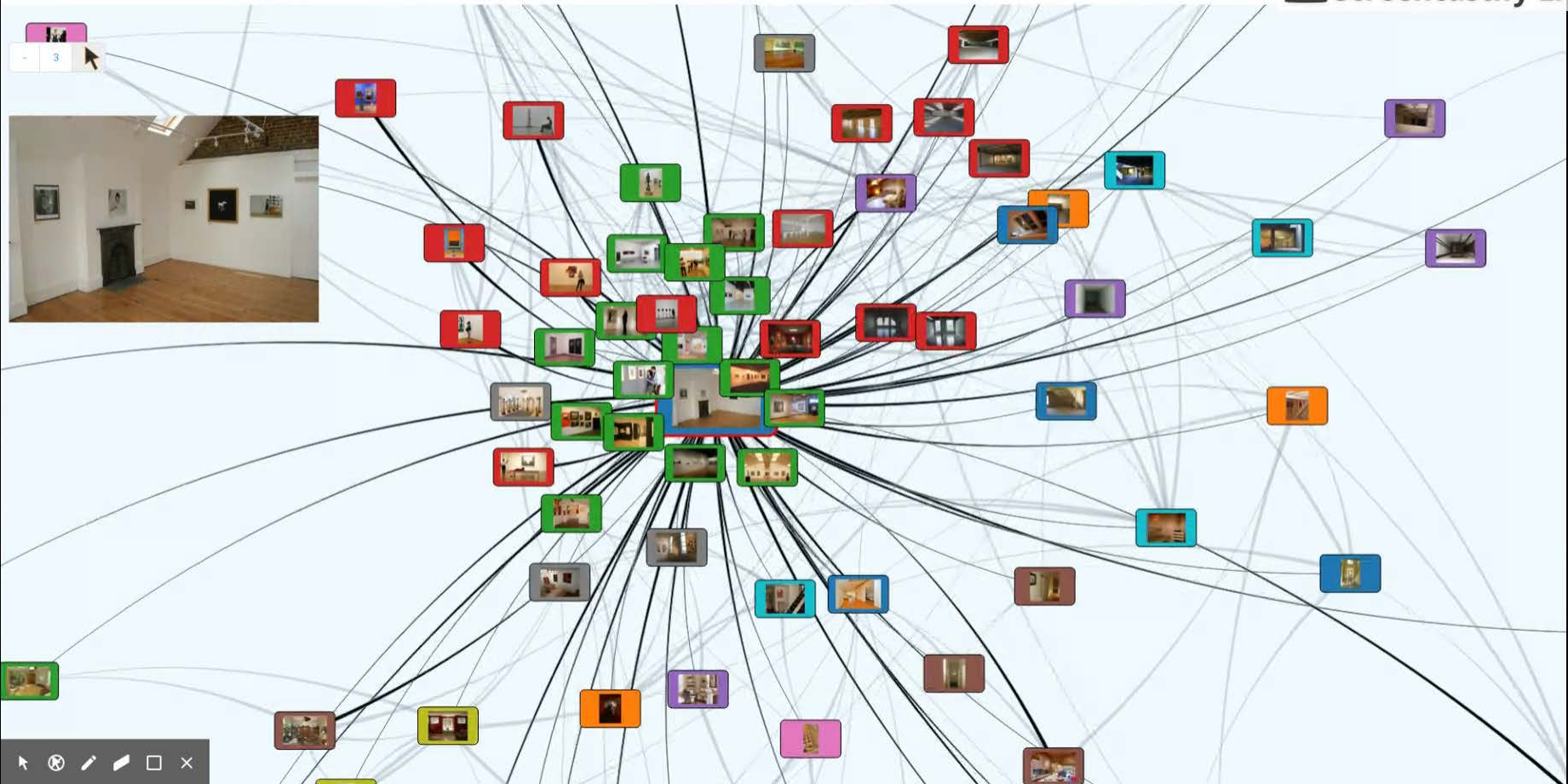
☒ Show zoom control

☐ Show link info

☒ Show screencap preview

☐ Use colorblind-friendly colormap

powered by
Screencastify Lite



Social Multimedia Query ToolKit (SMQTK)

- Indexing, Searching and Query Refinement on any images
- Rapid query times from ITQ-based indexing
- Plugin based architecture allows rapid prototyping and experimentation
- Open source at KWIVER.org
- Web Based Sample Apps



FMV vs. AlexNet data

ImageNet “automobile”



AlexNet: 224x224 chips

A.P. Hill “vehicle”

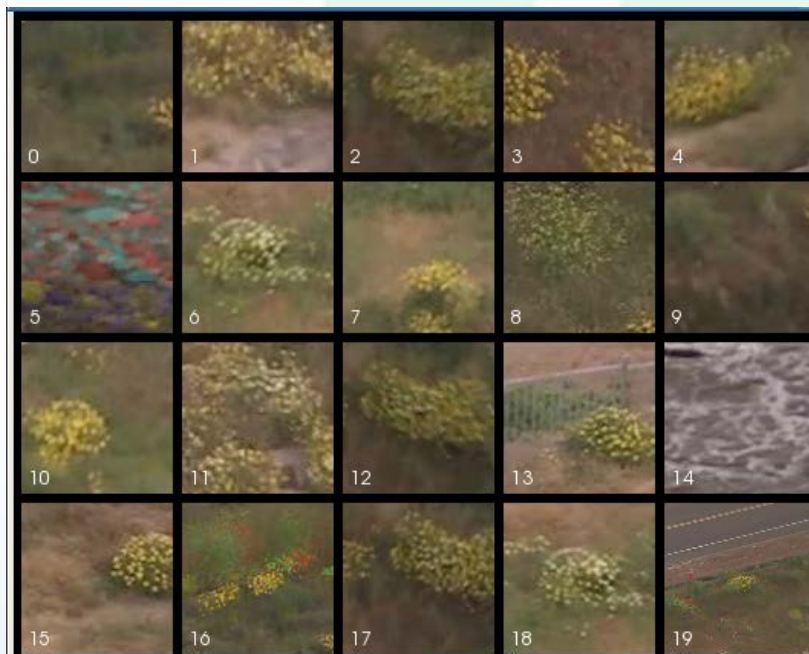


FMVNet: 96x96 chips

Neovision data w/ VIRAT indexing & IQR

Neovision data ingested into VIRAT framework, using FMVNet FC7 descriptors and motion & saliency detectors.

Query



(no IQR)

Query



(w/ IQR)

Data: Neovision
CNN: FMVNet
Detector: Motion & Saliency
Descriptors: CNN FC7
Indexing: VIRAT

Neovision in SMQTK

Results after a few rounds of IQR and a re-query of the database

Query

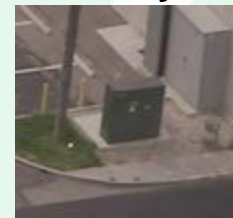


Data: Neovision
CNN: AlexNet
Detector: Windowing
Descriptors: AlexNet
Indexing: SMQTK

Neovision in SMQTK

- Results obtained with IQR but no re-querying of the database.
- Several rounds were required to train the model away from cars and windows.

Query



Data: Neovision
CNN: AlexNet
Detector: Windowing
Descriptors: AlexNet
Indexing: SMQTK

KWIVER.org

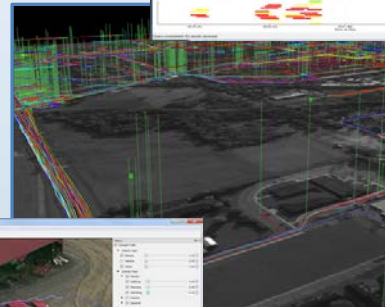
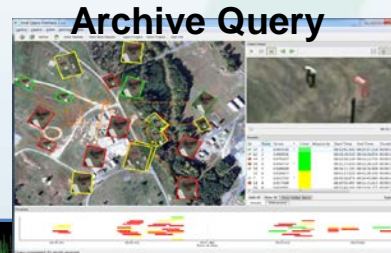
Kitware Image and Video Exploitation and Retrieval Toolkit

An Open Source, production-quality video analytics toolkit

Social Multimedia Query ToolKit

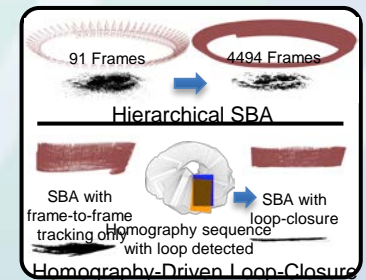


VIBRANT: *Video and Image- Based Retrieval and Analysis Toolkit*



Streaming FMV

Motion-imagery Aerial Photogrammetry Toolkit



Summary

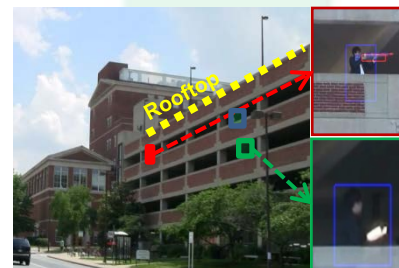
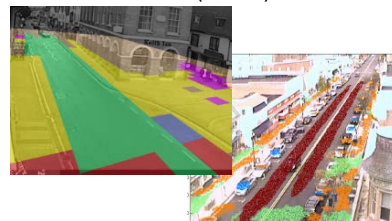
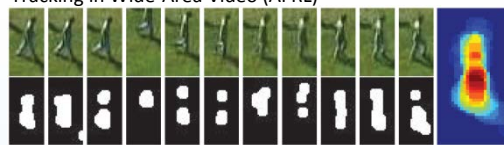
- Dramatic, disruptive advances in deep learning for computer vision are fueled by:
 - Big Data
 - GPU computation
 - Open source software
- Various tricks can greatly reduce training data requirements
- The ISR community should rapidly adopt deep learning for sensor exploitation problems
- To learn more, come to Honolulu on July 21-26 for the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition

Questions?

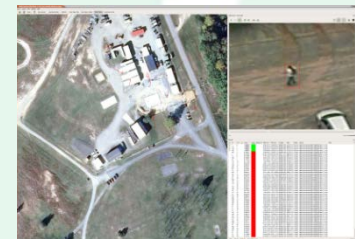
Object and Building Recognition by Function (DARPA)



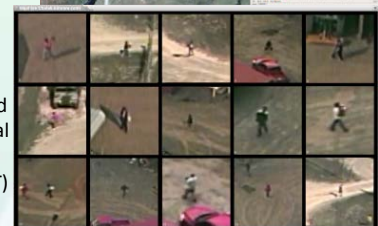
Human Activity Detection (OSD, CTSO) and Tracking in Wide-Area Video (AFRL)



Threat Detection in Video (DARPA)

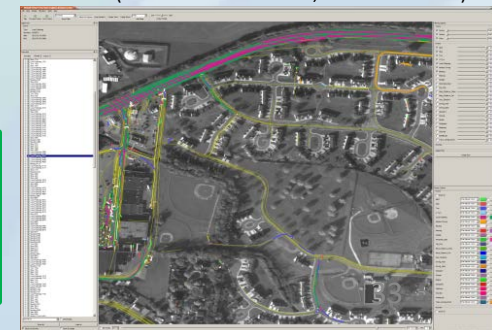


Content-based Video Retrieval by Actions (DARPA VIRAT)



Complex Event Recognition in Internet Videos (GENIE)

Wide-Area Motion Imagery Event, Anomaly and Activity Detection (OSD Data to Decisions, DARPA PerSEAS)



Recognition by Function

Object Recognition & Matching

Content-based Retrieval

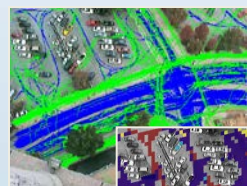
Event & Activity Recognition

Anomaly Detection

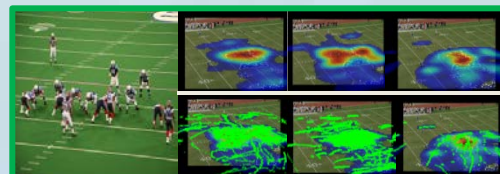
3D Extraction, Super-resolution & Compression

Images & Video

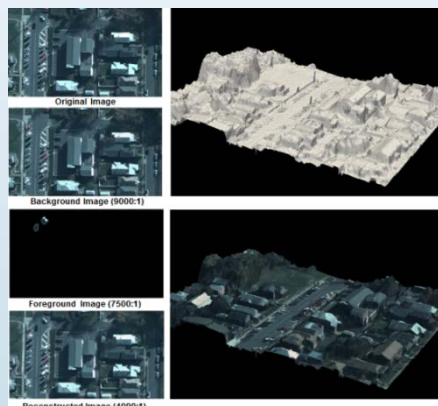
Detection & Tracking



Normalcy Modeling and Anomaly Detection (DARPA PANDA and PerSEAS)



Football Play Recognition (DARPA CARVE)



3D model-based video compression (DARPA) and super-resolved 3D reconstruction (DARPA)