

Supplemental materials for “ImageSpirit: Verbal Guided Image Parsing”

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CR Categories: I.3.6 [Computer Graphics]: Methodology and Techniques—Interaction Techniques I.4.8 [Image Processing and Computer Vision]: Scene Analysis—Object Recognition

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Links:  DL  PDF  WEB  VIDEO  DATA  CODE

1 Image parsing results

To evaluate per-pixel object class prediction results, we compared our scene parsing results [Cheng et al. 2014] with H-CRF [Ladicky et al. 2009] and DenseCRF [Krähenbühl and Koltun 2011] on aNYU dataset. The statistics in the main paper show that our method produces more accurate object class prediction results. Visual comparisons for all results of 725 testing images in aNYU dataset are shown in Fig. 6-36. Besides more accurate object class prediction, our method also produces attribute predictions which are important for using verbal commands to improve scene parsing. Verbal guided image parsing results are shown for both aNYU dataset (Fig. 1-3) as well as Google images (Fig. 4-5).

References

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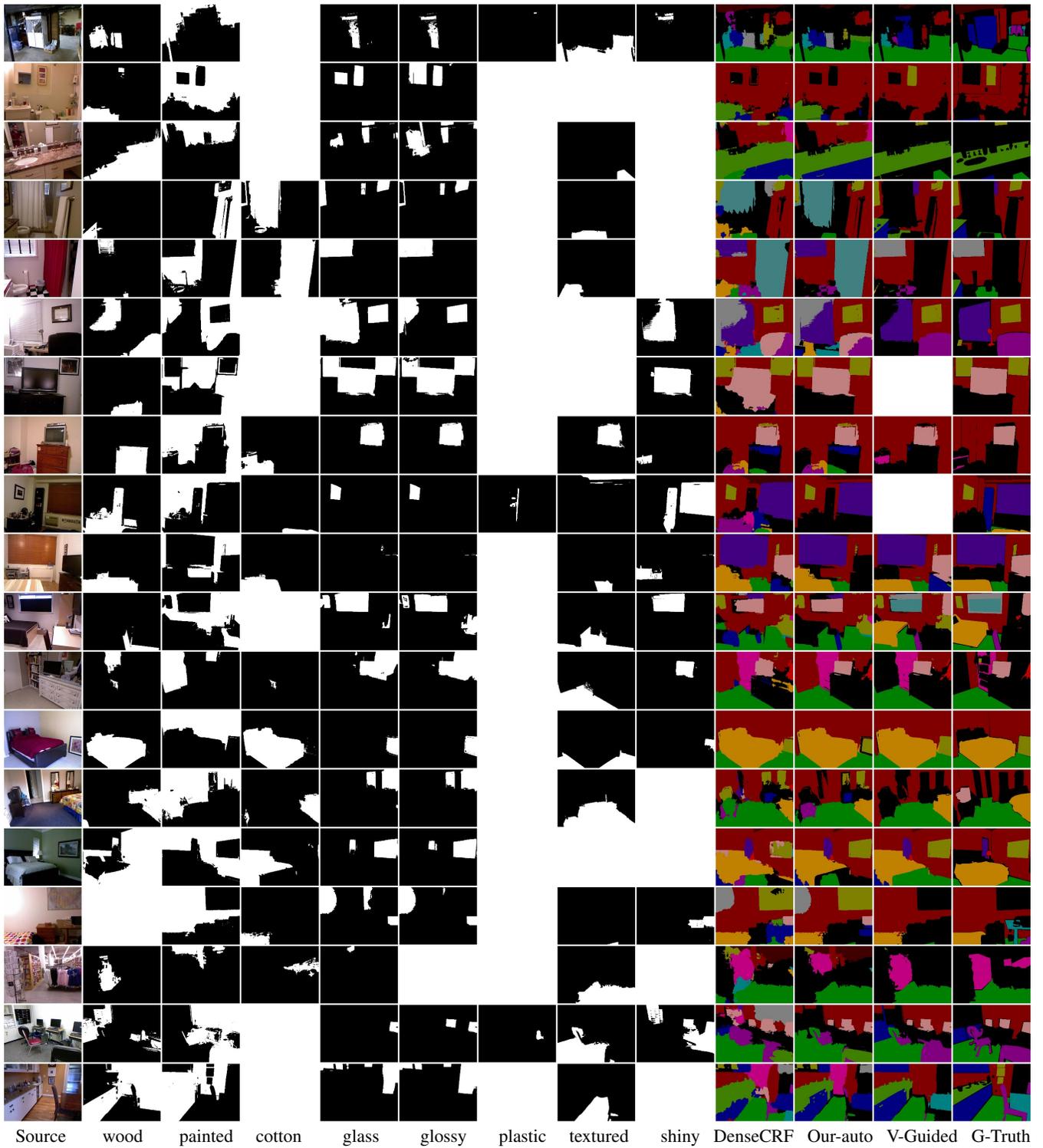


Figure 1: Compared with state of art methods, our approach gives more accurate per-pixel object classification. More over, even if our automatic attribute prediction results are of low quality, they can still be effectively used to verbally control the image parsing process.

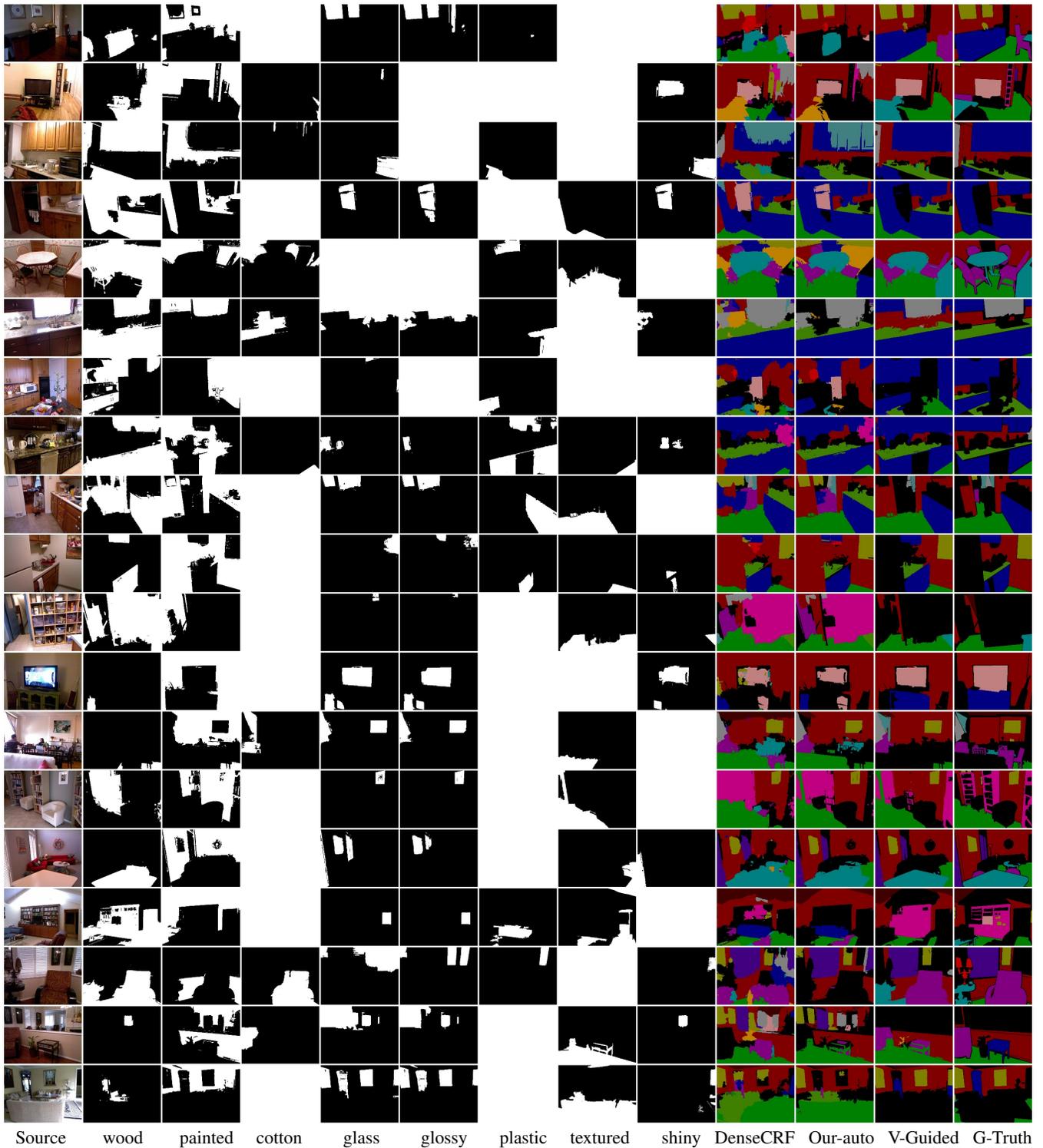


Figure 2: Compared with state of art methods, our approach gives more accurate per-pixel object classification. More over, even if our automatic attribute prediction results are of low quality, they can still be effectively used to verbally control the image parsing process.

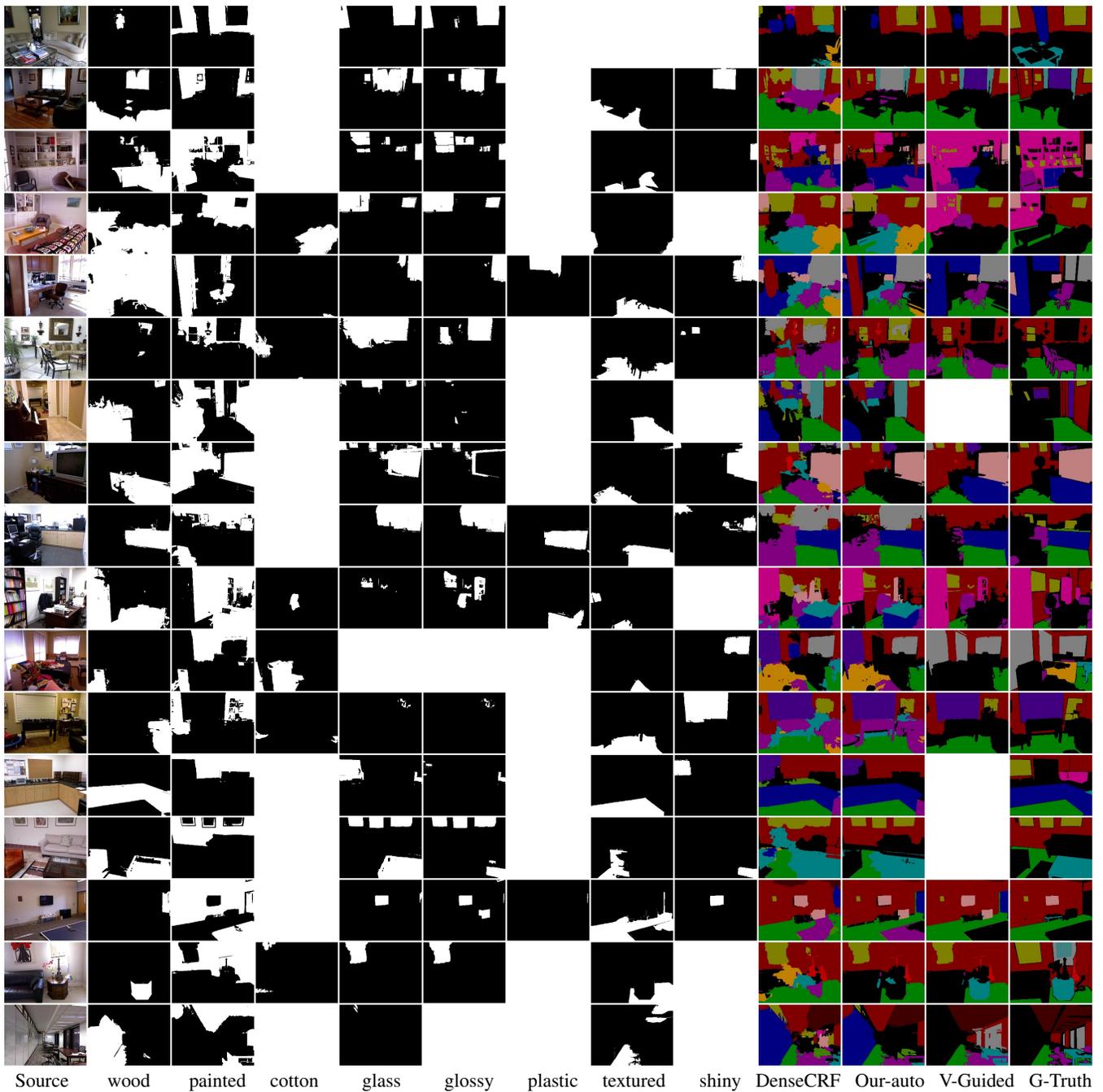


Figure 3: Compared with state of art methods, our approach gives more accurate per-pixel object classification. More over, even if our automatic attribute prediction results are of low quality, they can still be effectively used to verbally control the image parsing process.

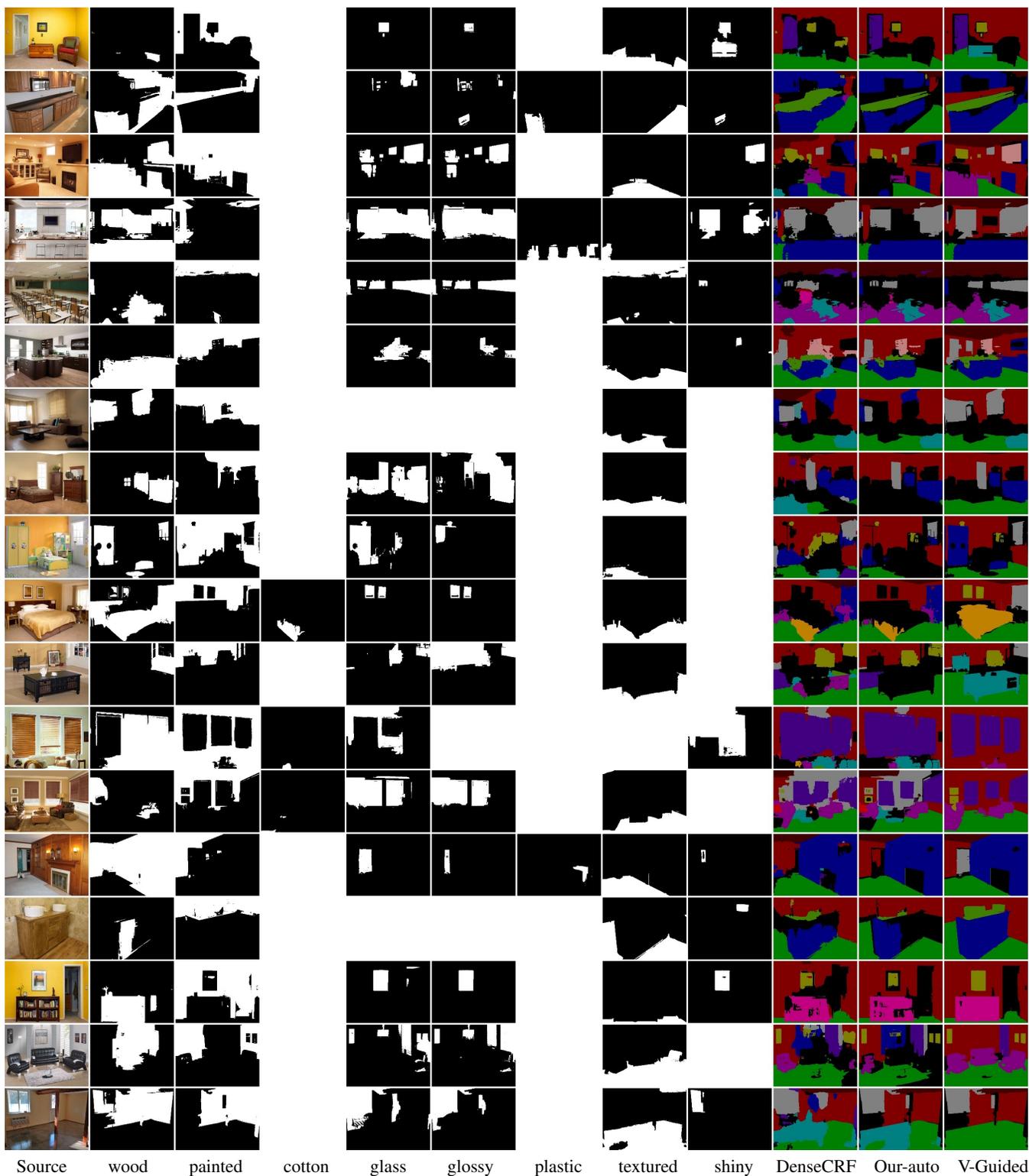


Figure 4: Our system that is trained on the aNYU indoor dataset, generalizes to images of similar scene types obtained from Google. Our system allows users to refine this initial results verbally (see V-Guided for results).

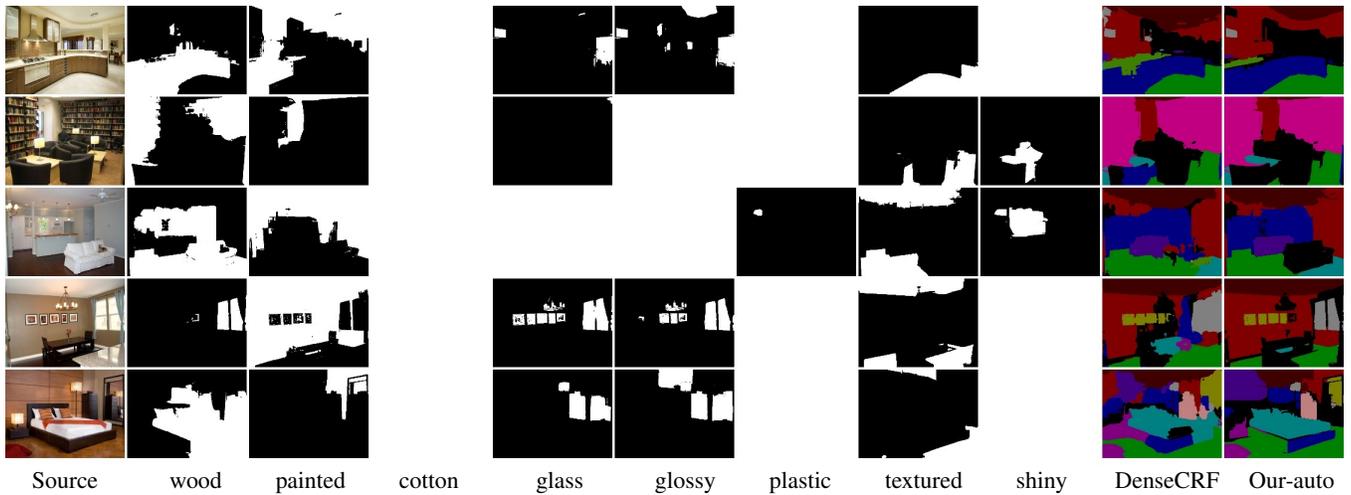


Figure 5: Google images where verbal parsing is difficult: when there is no suitable configuration of attributes (predicted attributes, color attributes, position attributes, or their combinations) related to the desired object region, verbal interaction does not help.

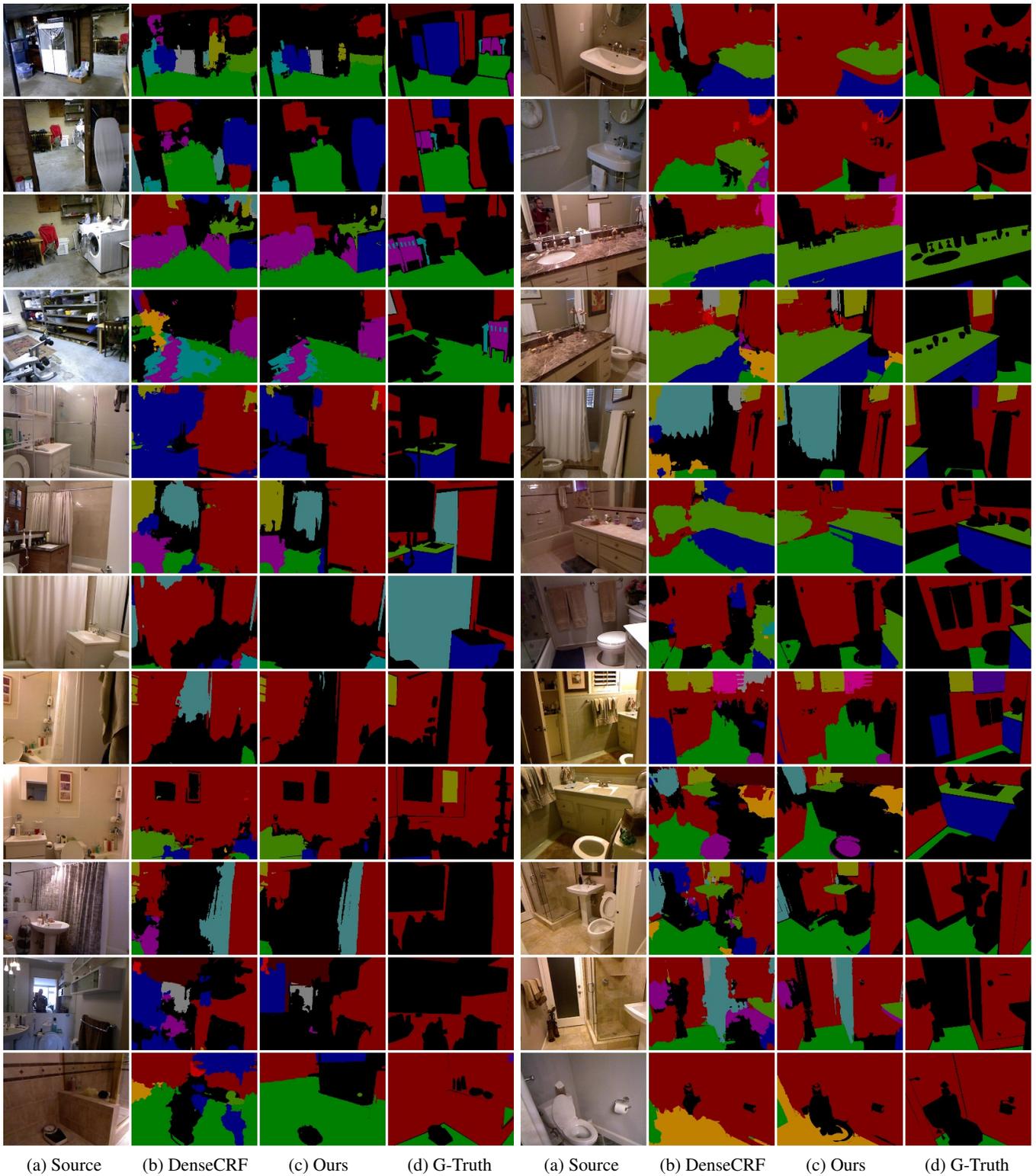


Figure 6: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

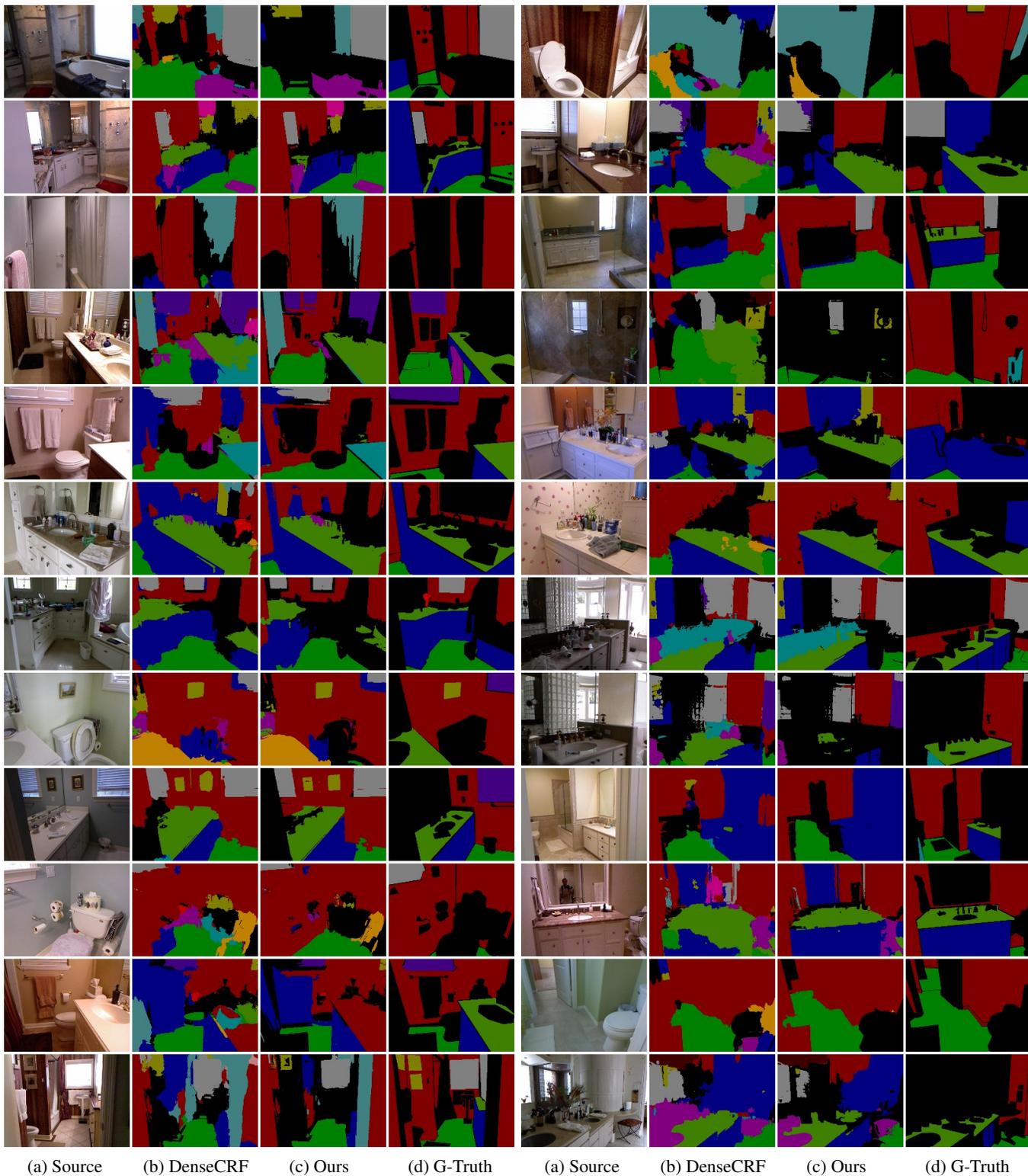


Figure 7: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

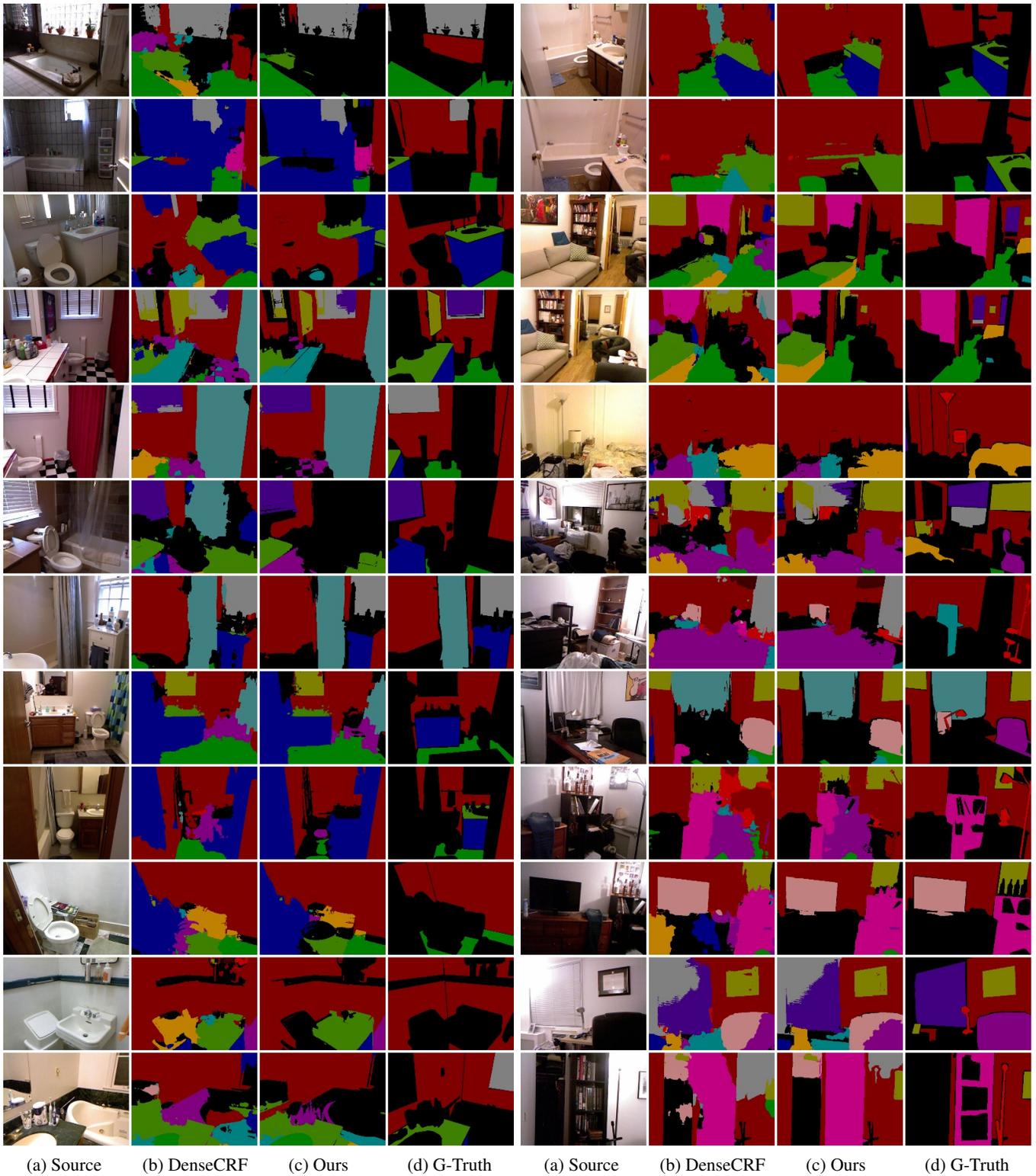


Figure 8: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

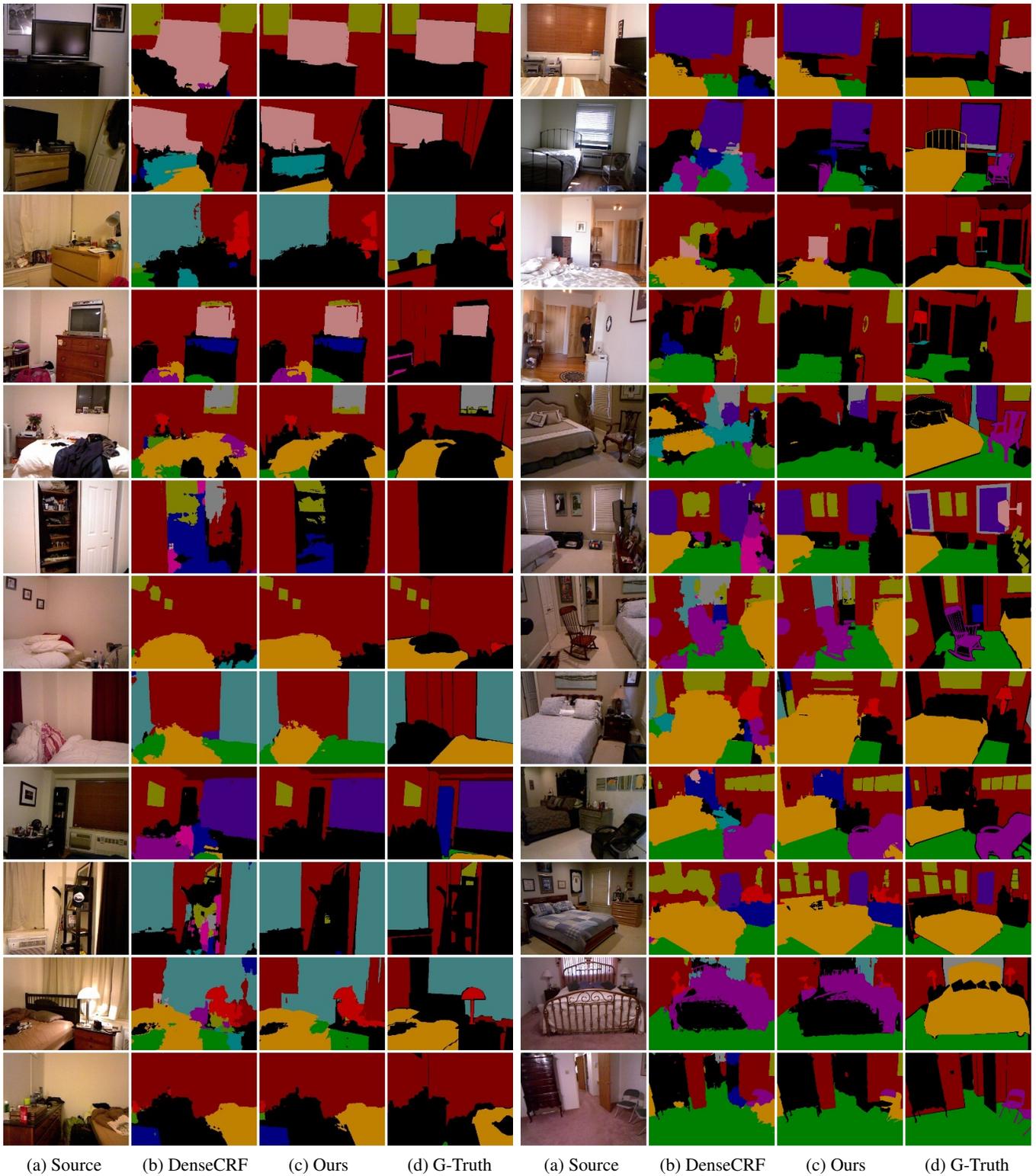


Figure 9: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

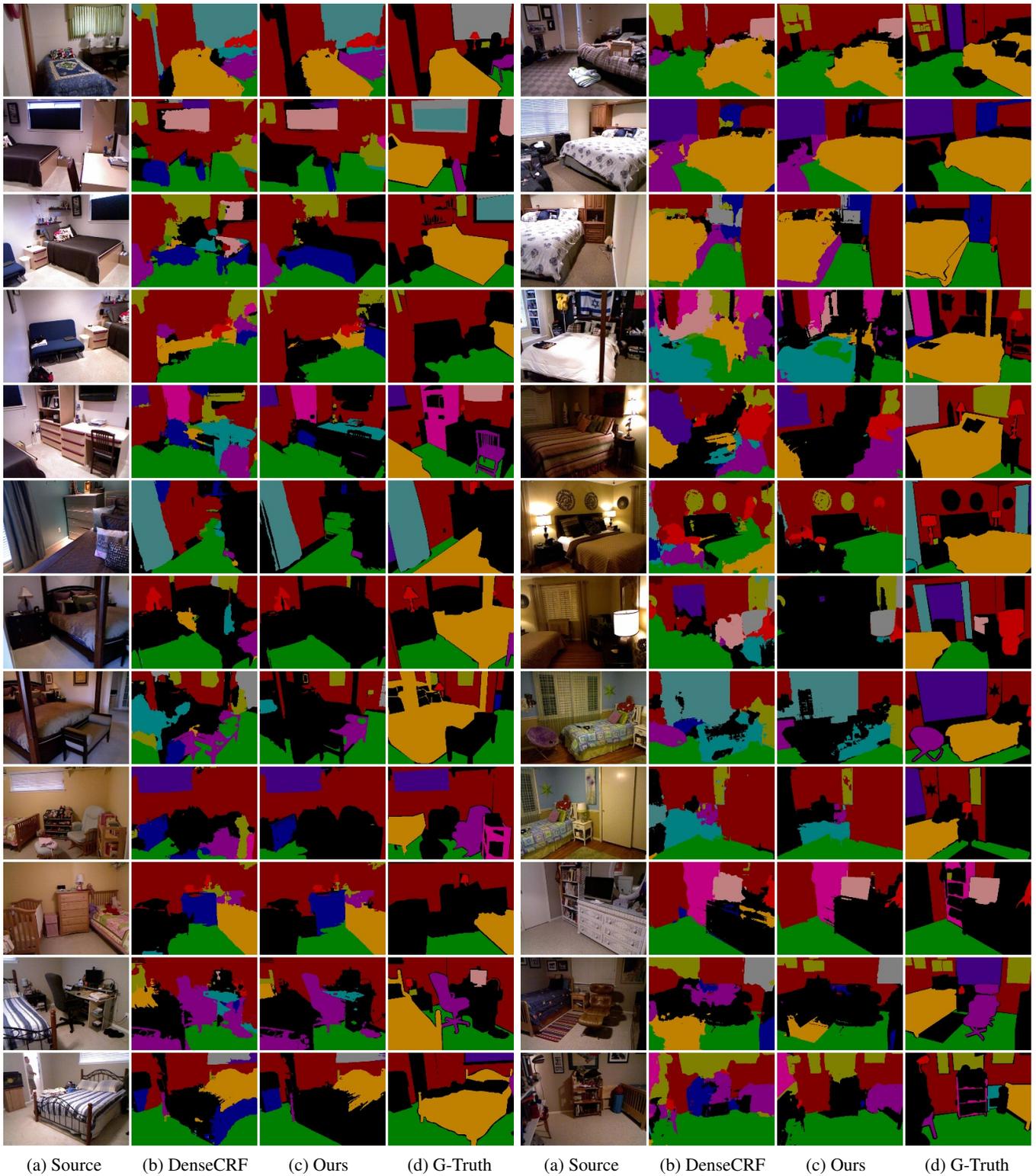


Figure 10: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

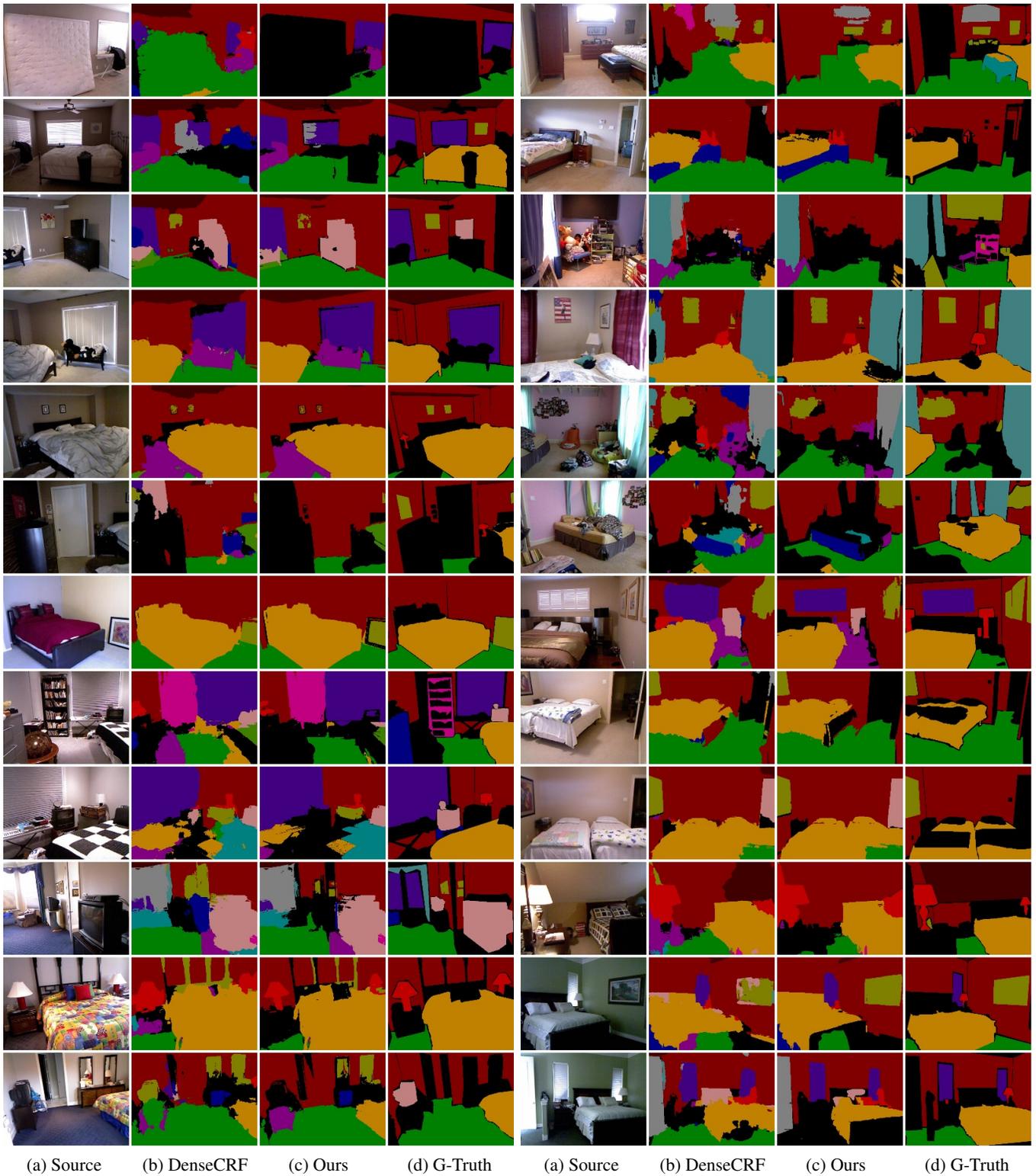


Figure 11: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

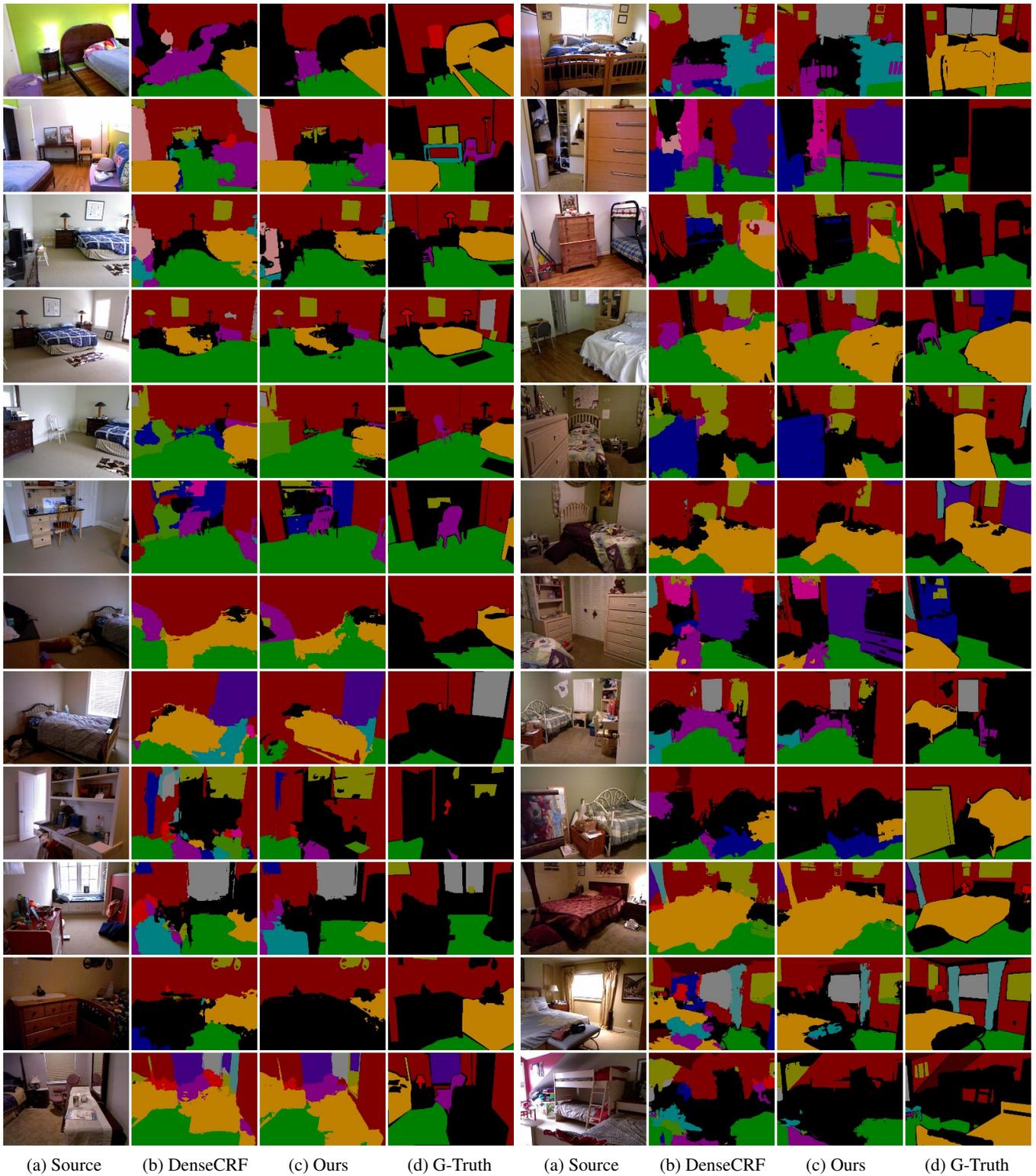


Figure 12: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

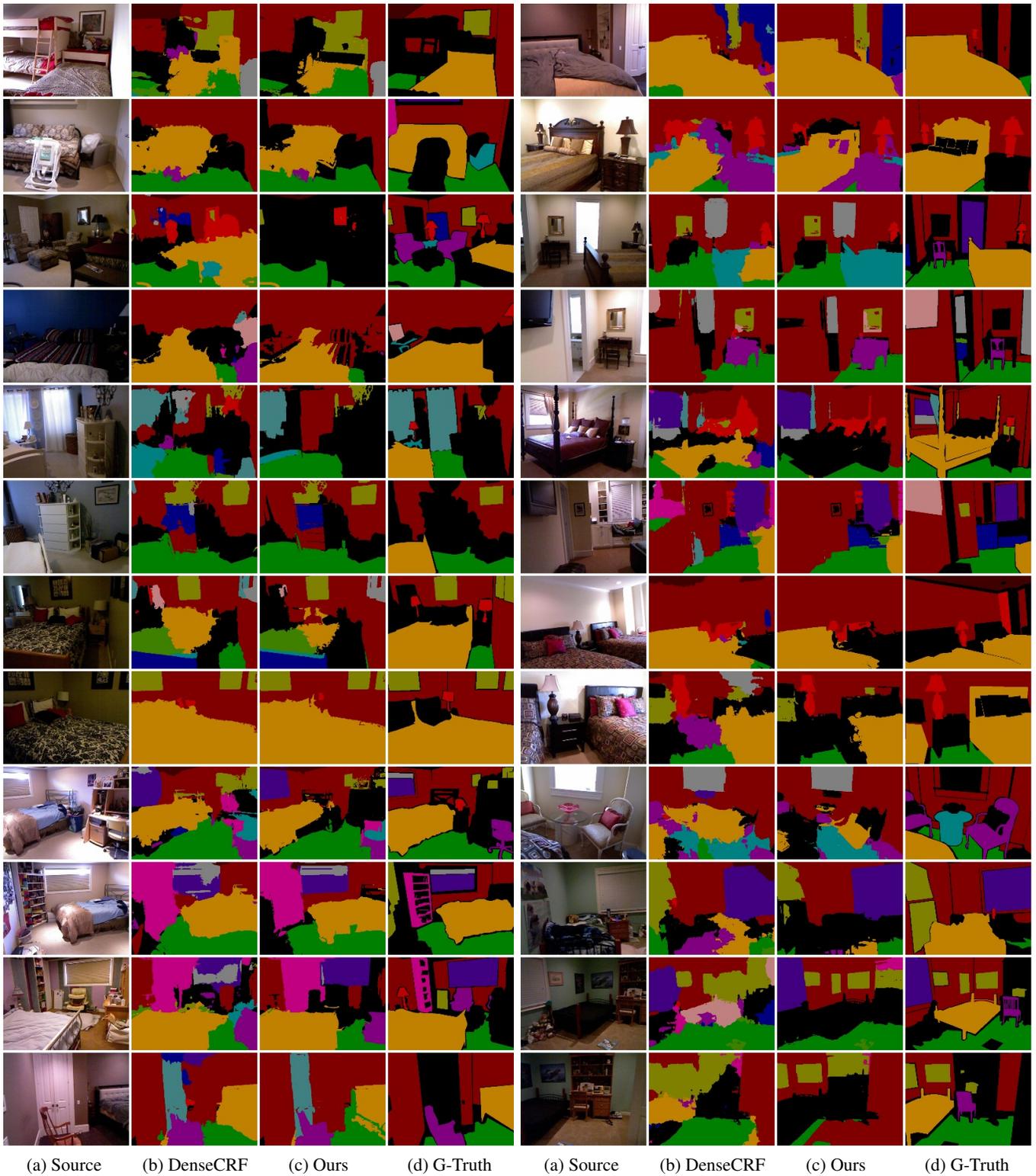


Figure 13: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

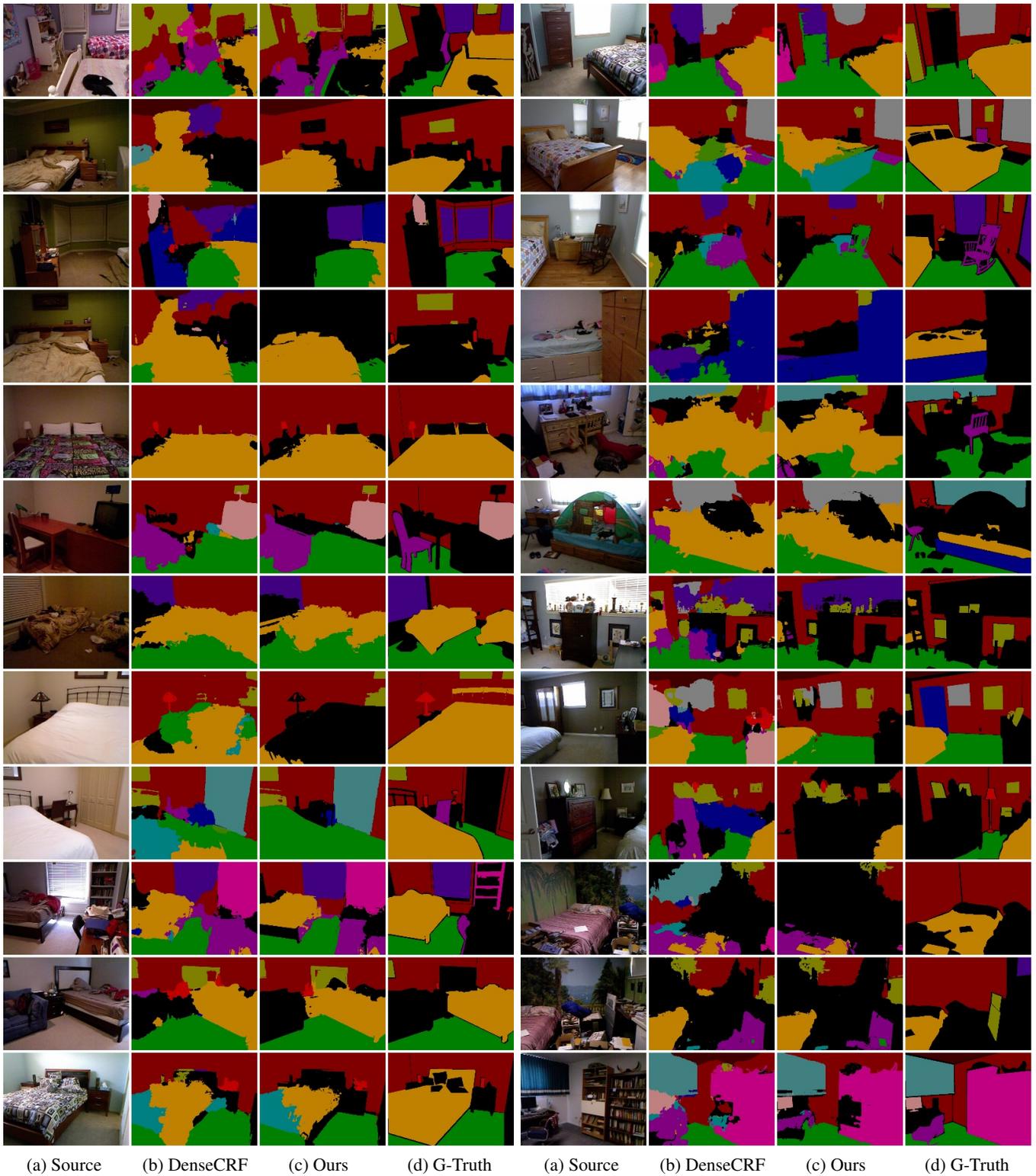


Figure 14: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

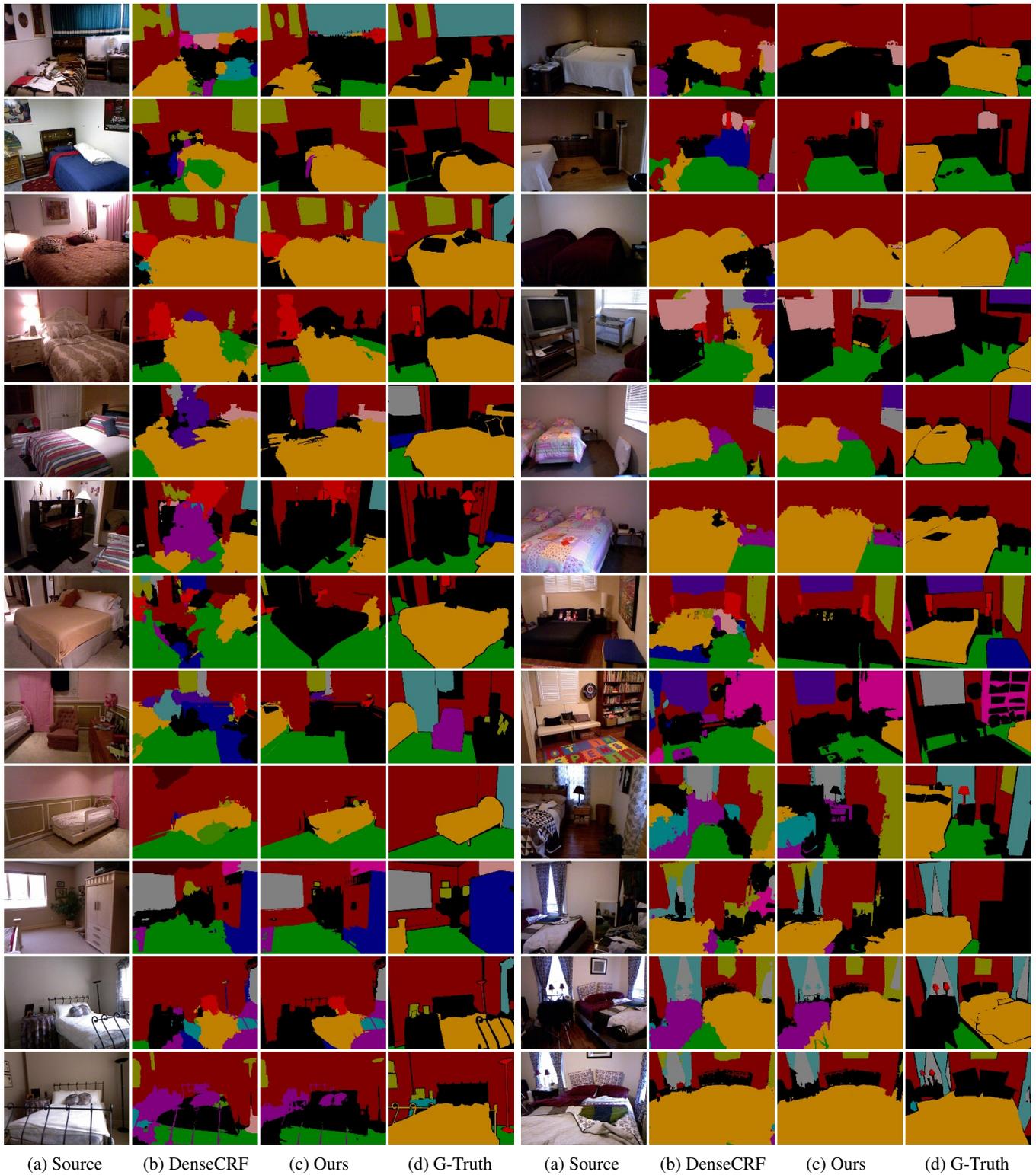


Figure 15: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

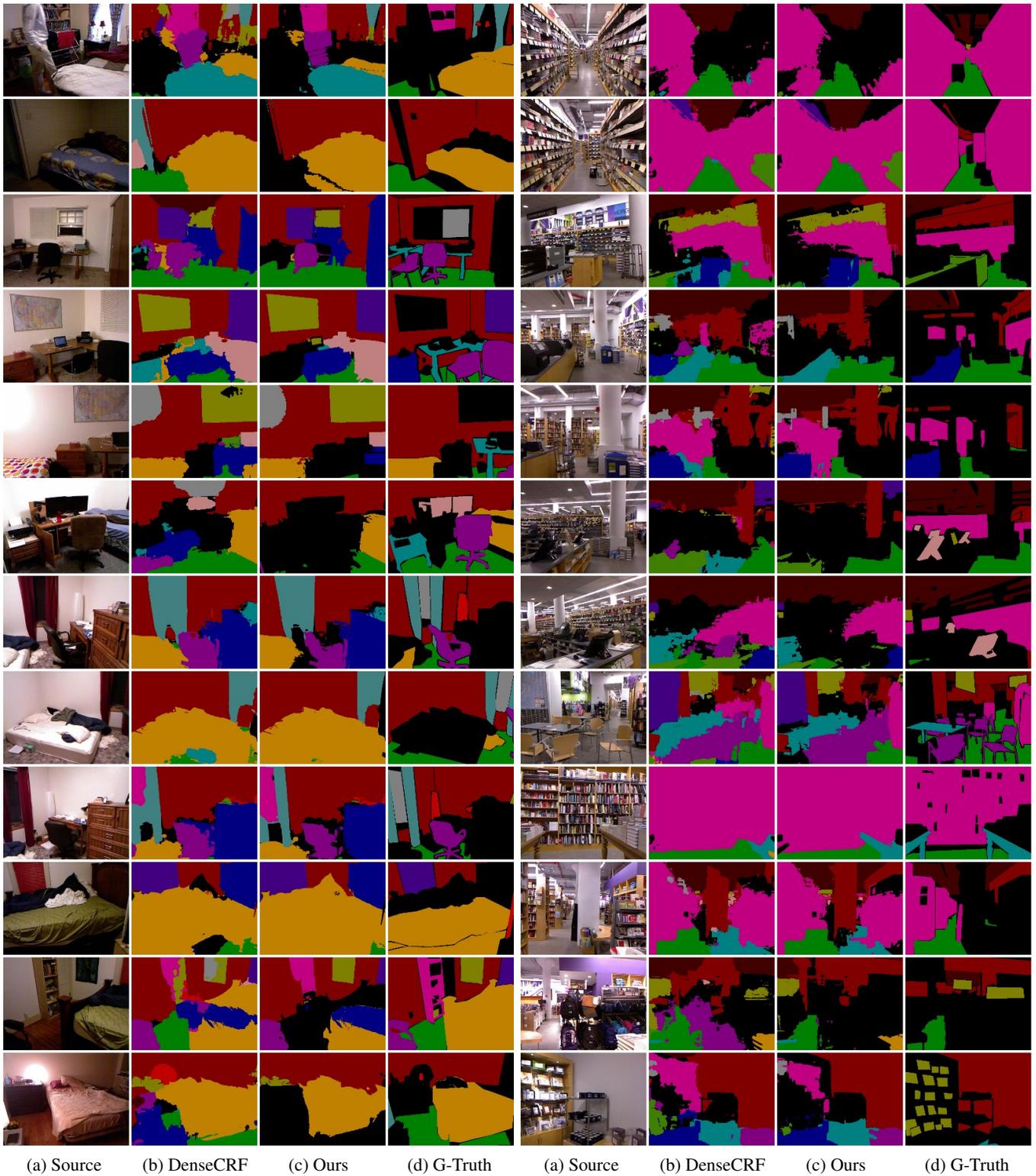


Figure 16: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

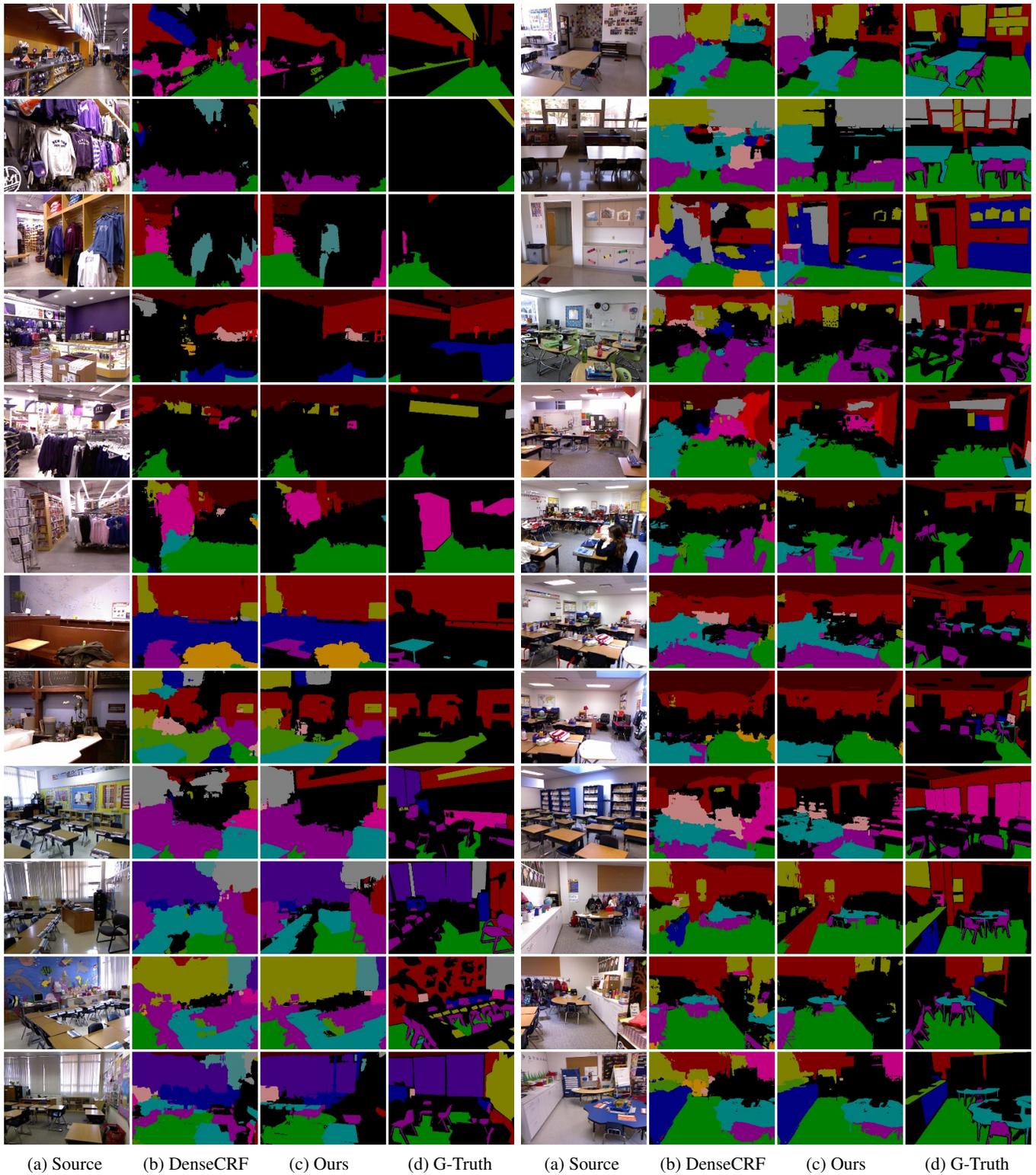


Figure 17: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

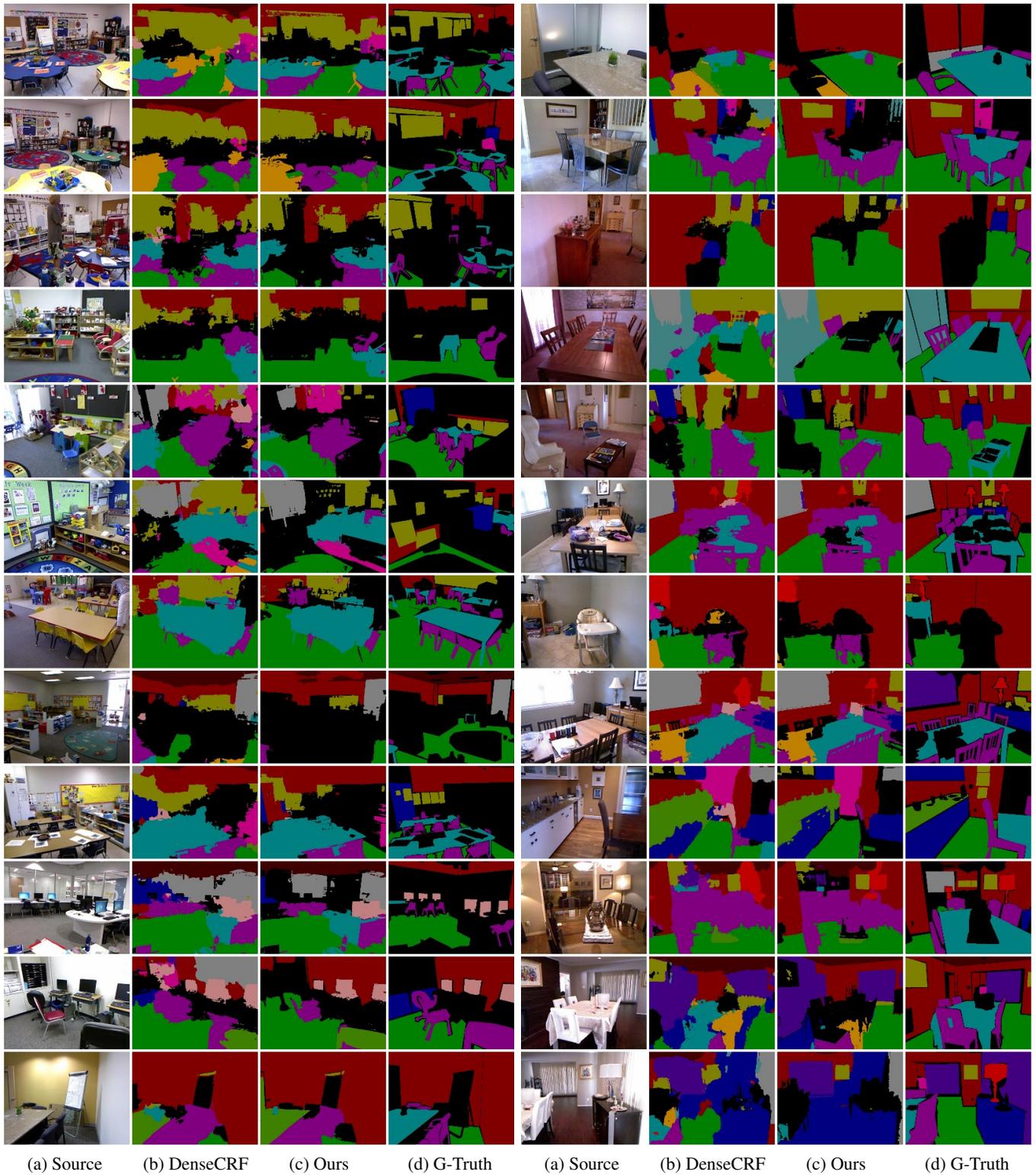
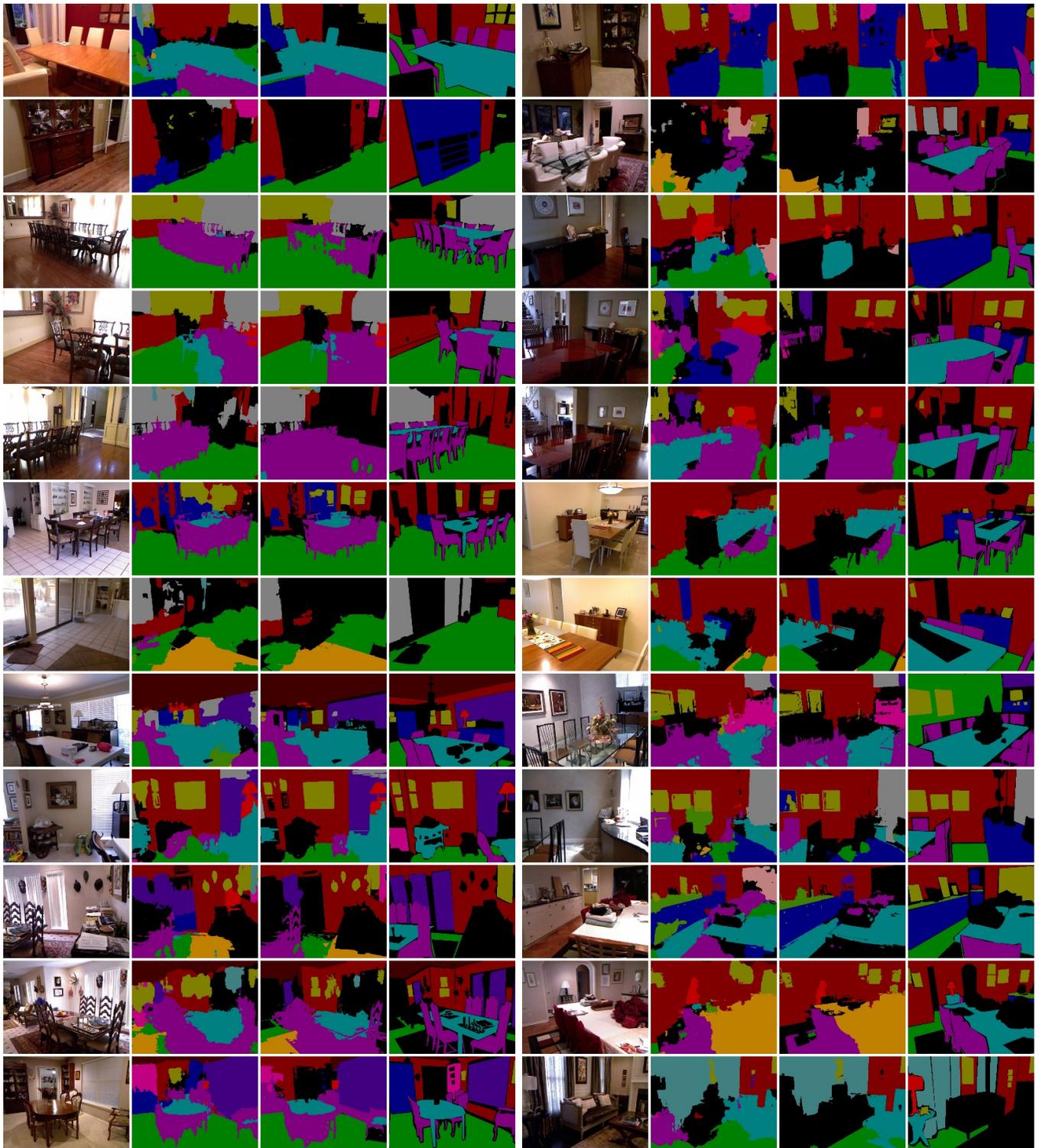


Figure 18: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.



Figure 19: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.



(a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth (a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth

Figure 20: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

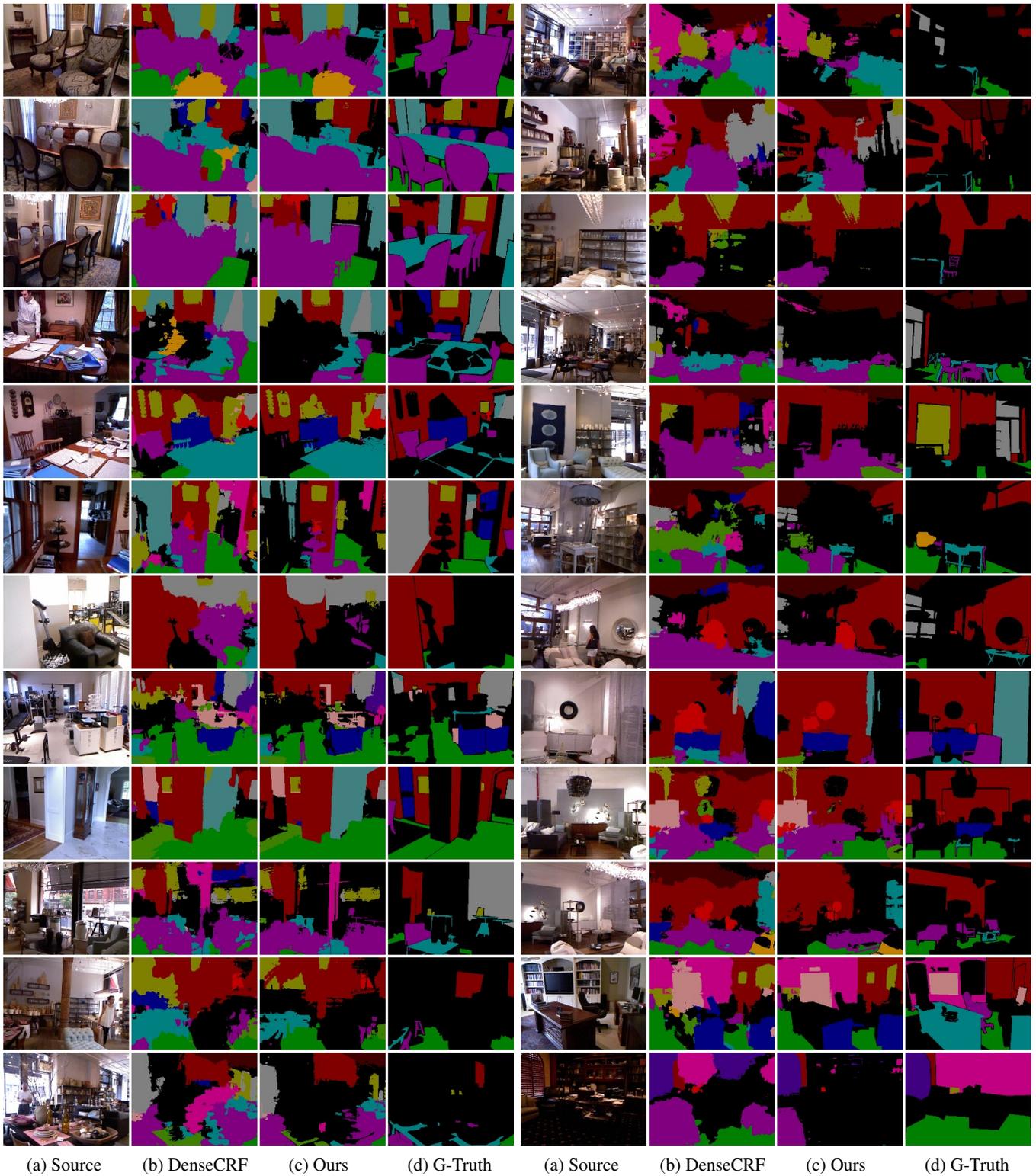


Figure 21: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

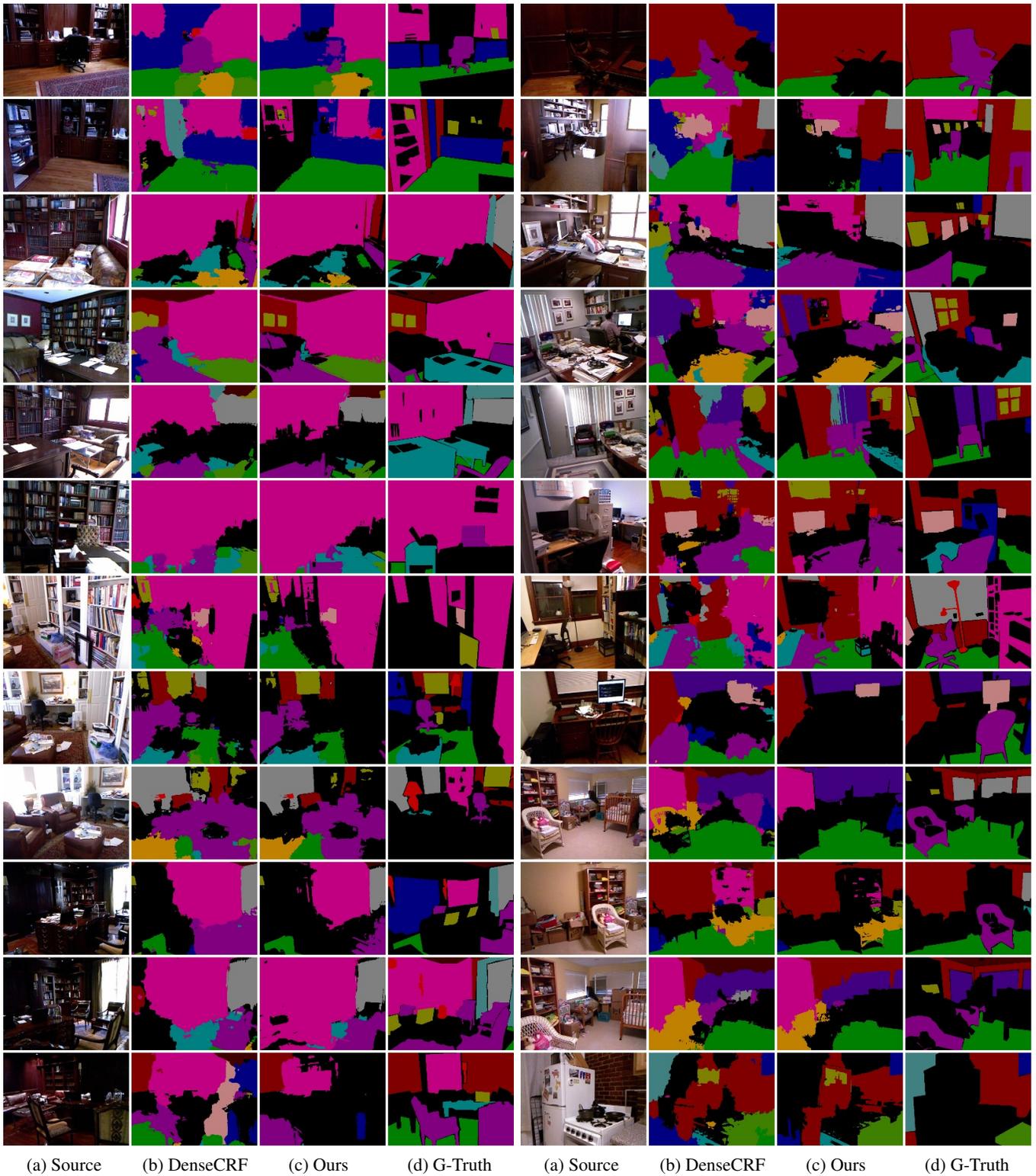
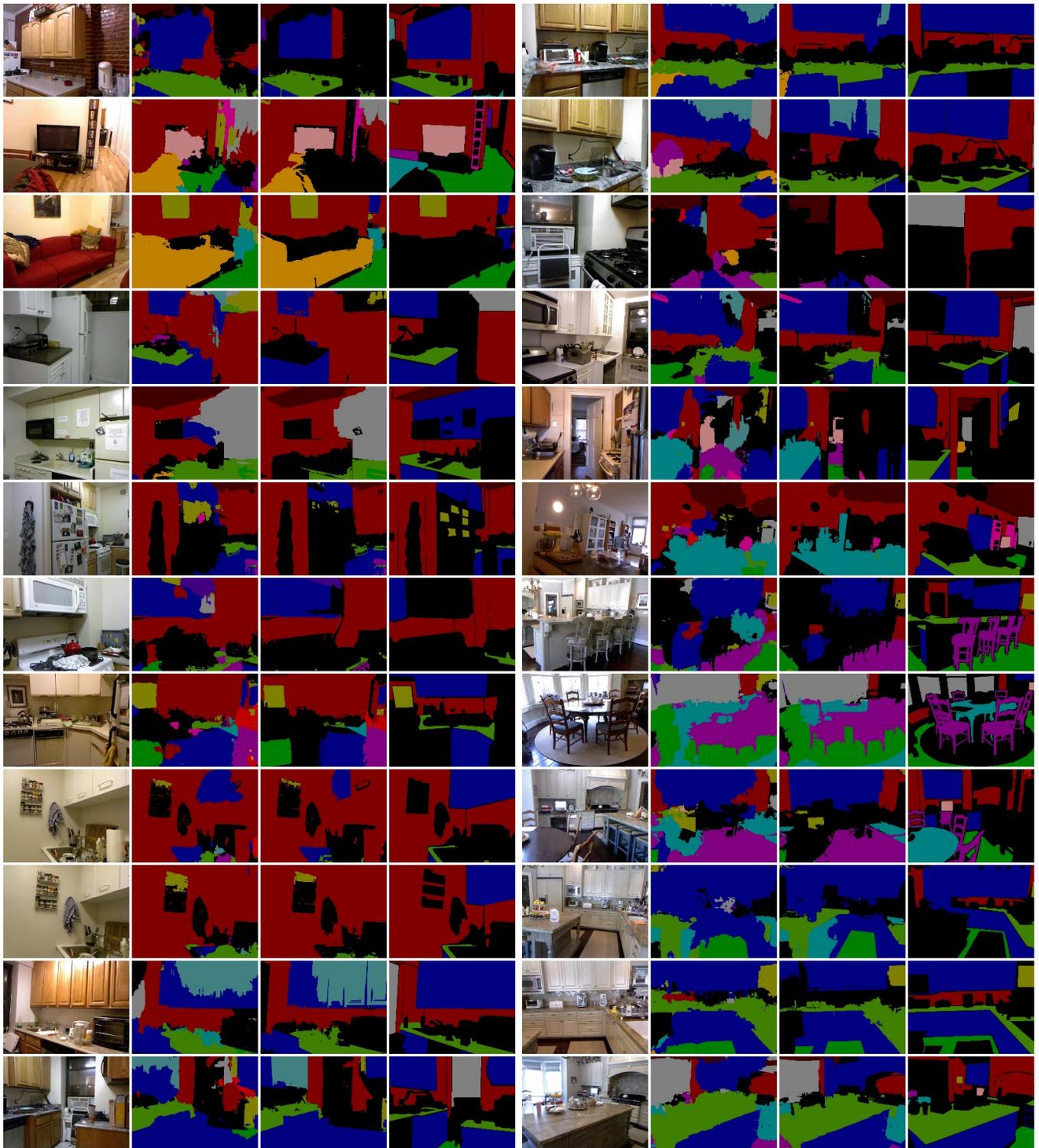
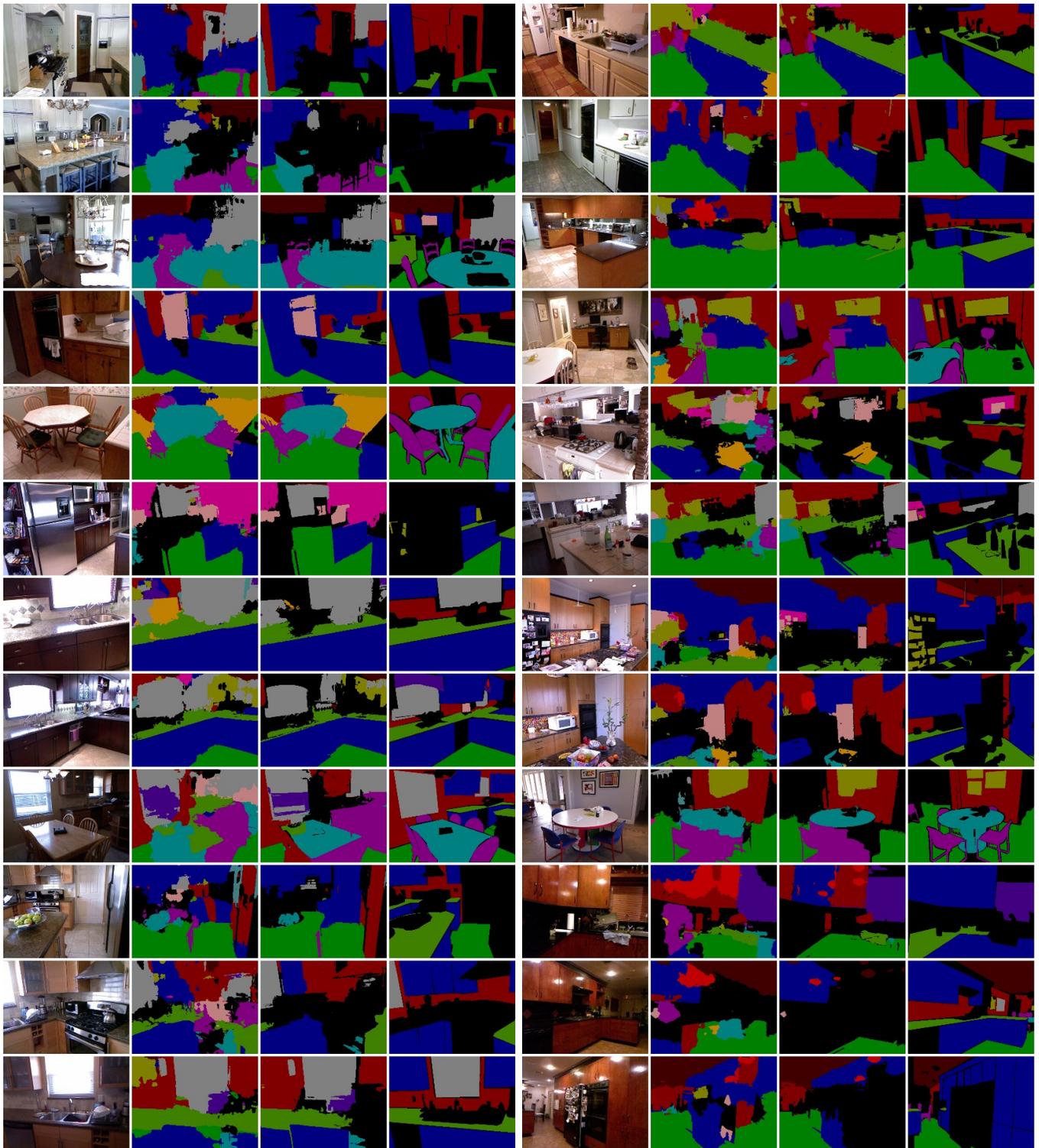


Figure 22: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.



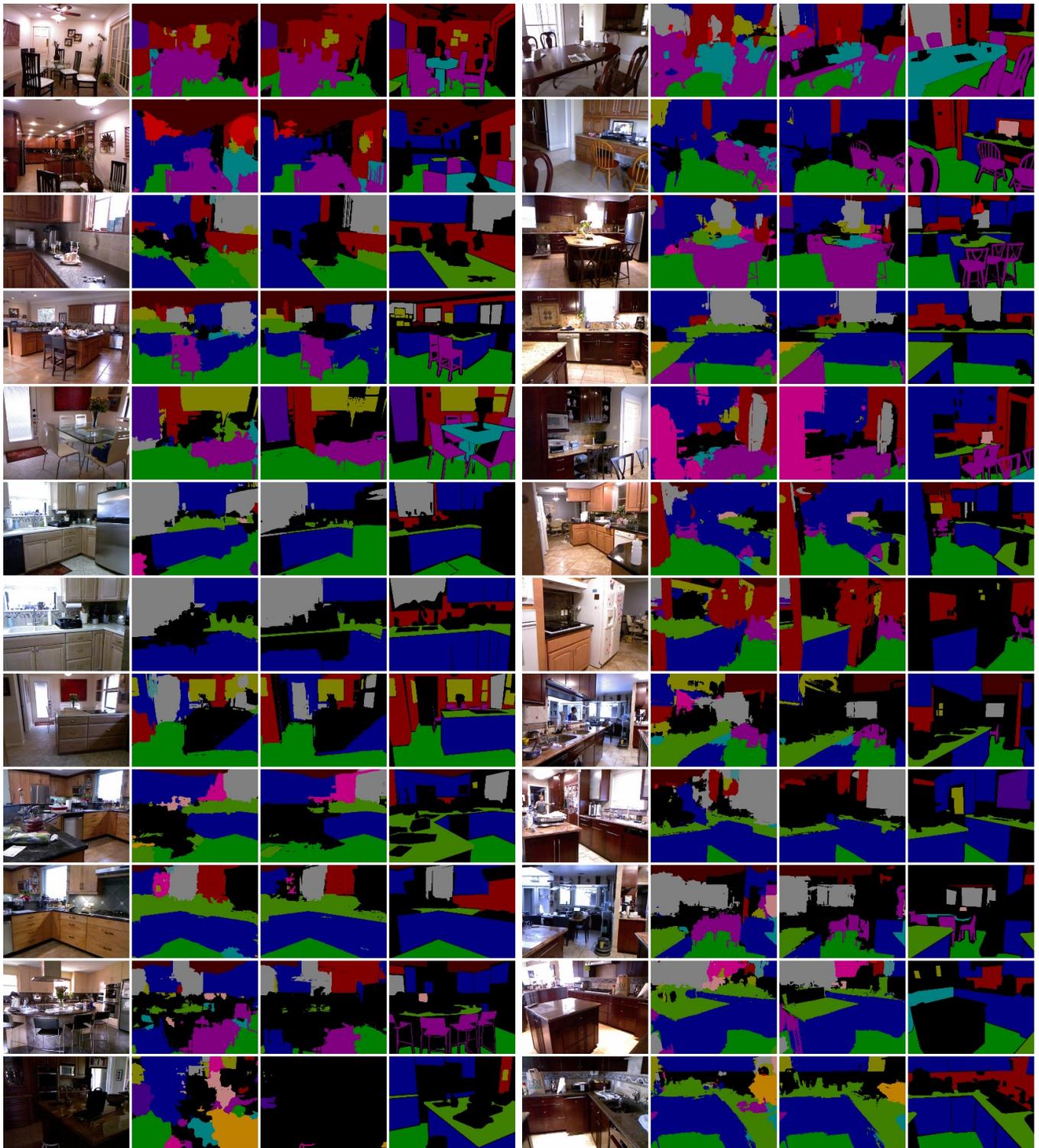
(a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth (a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth

Figure 23: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.



(a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth (a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth

Figure 24: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.



(a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth (a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth

Figure 25: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

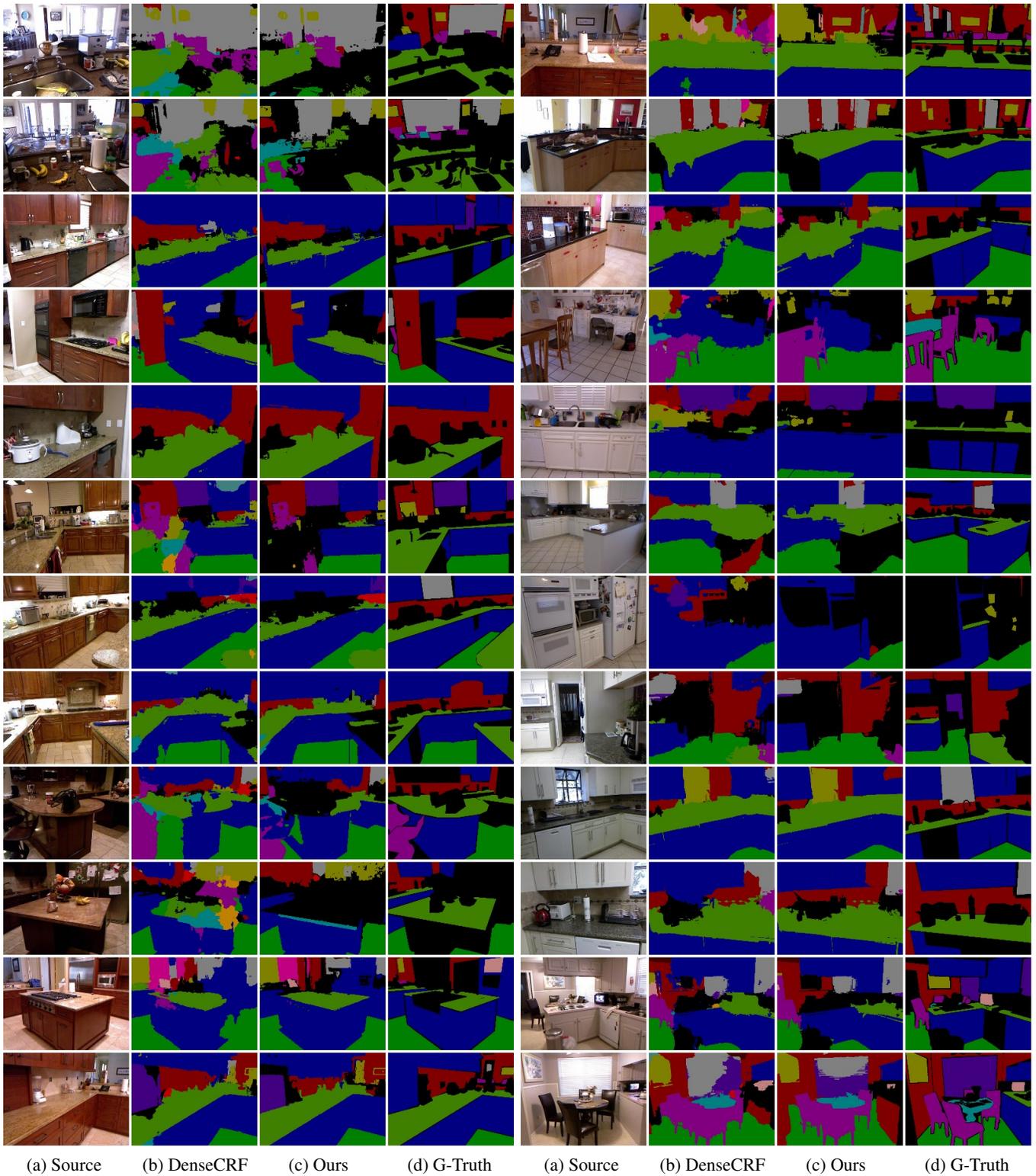


Figure 26: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

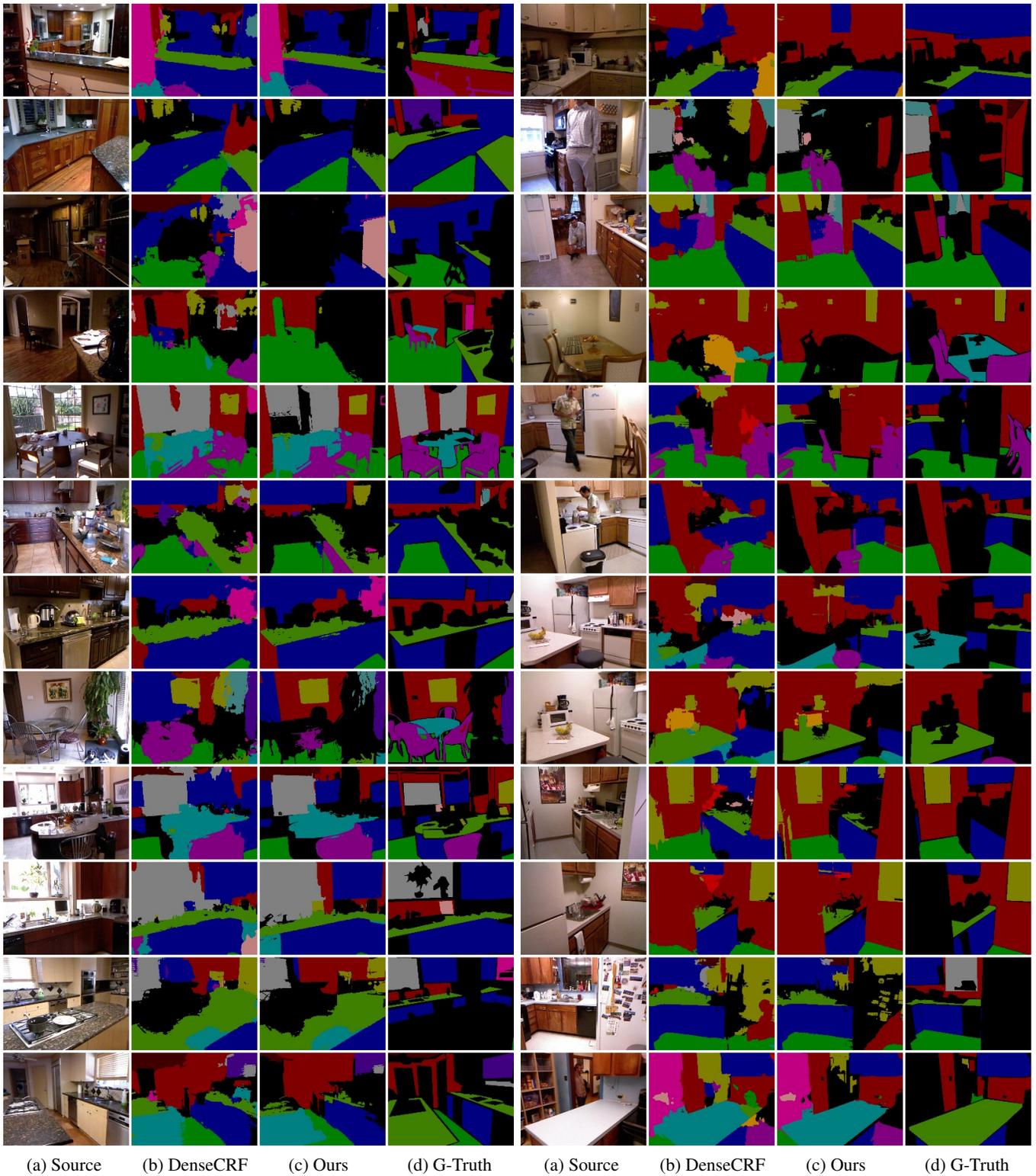
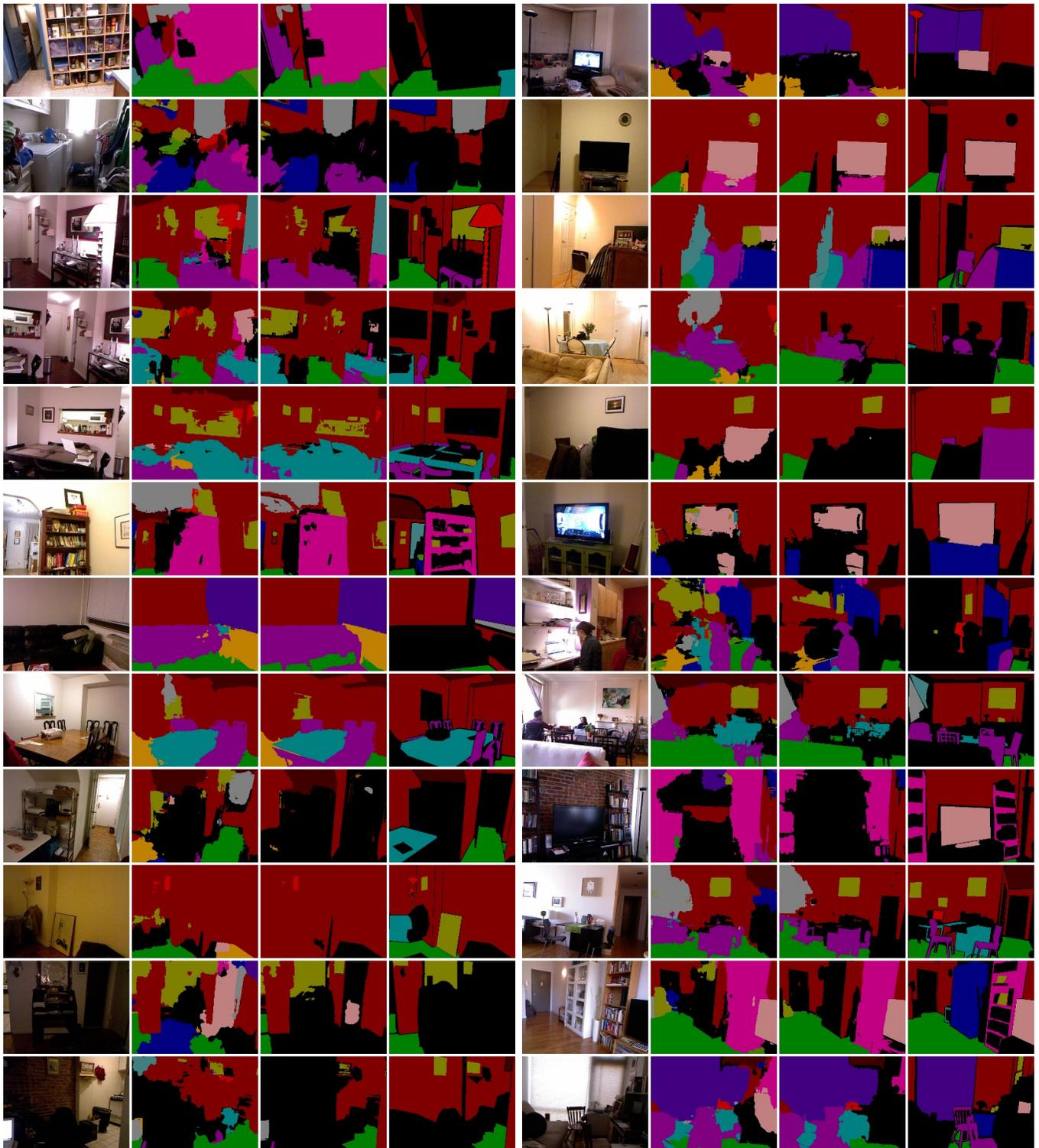


Figure 27: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.



(a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth (a) Source (b) DenseCRF (c) Ours (d) G-Truth

Figure 28: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

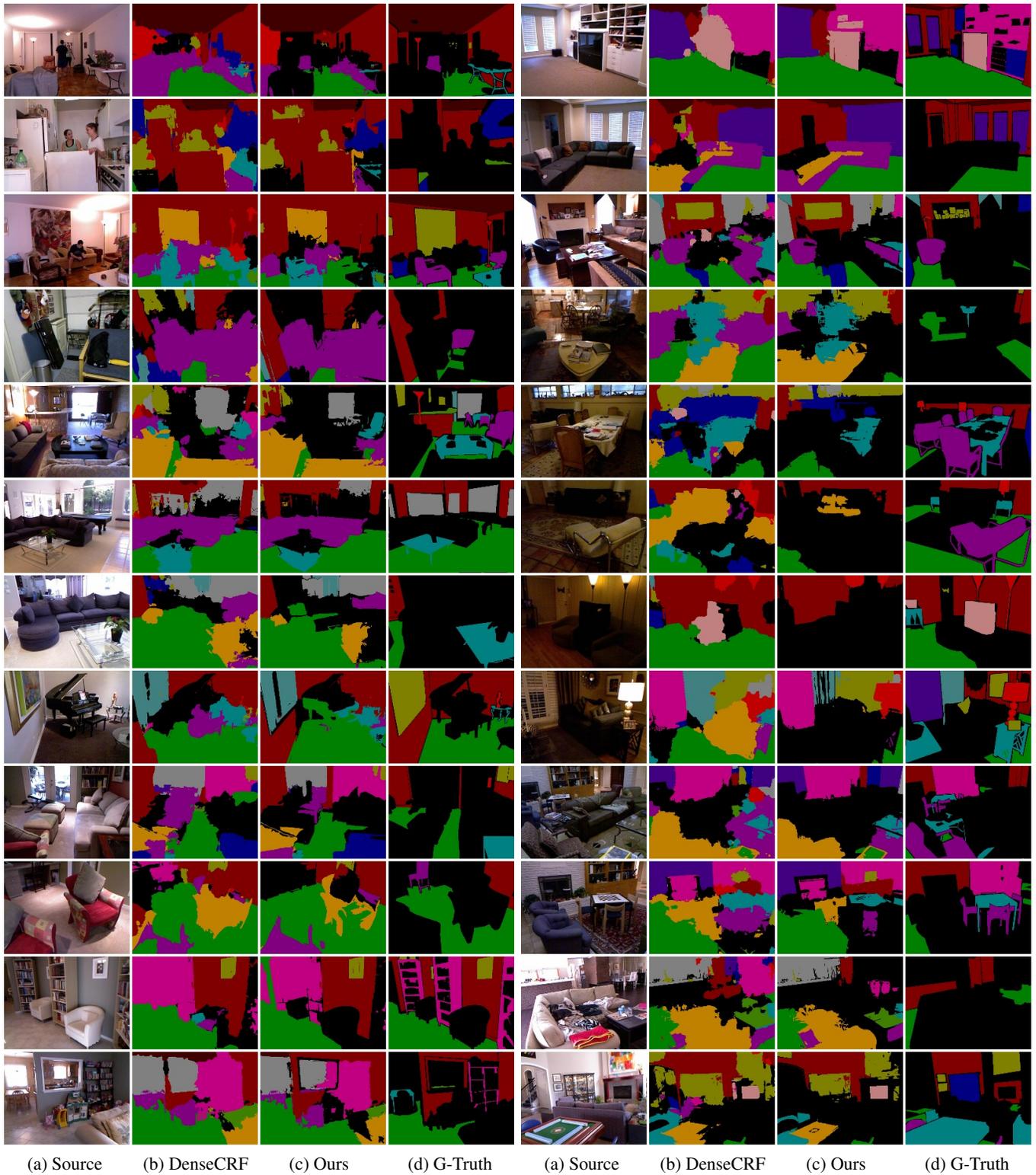


Figure 29: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

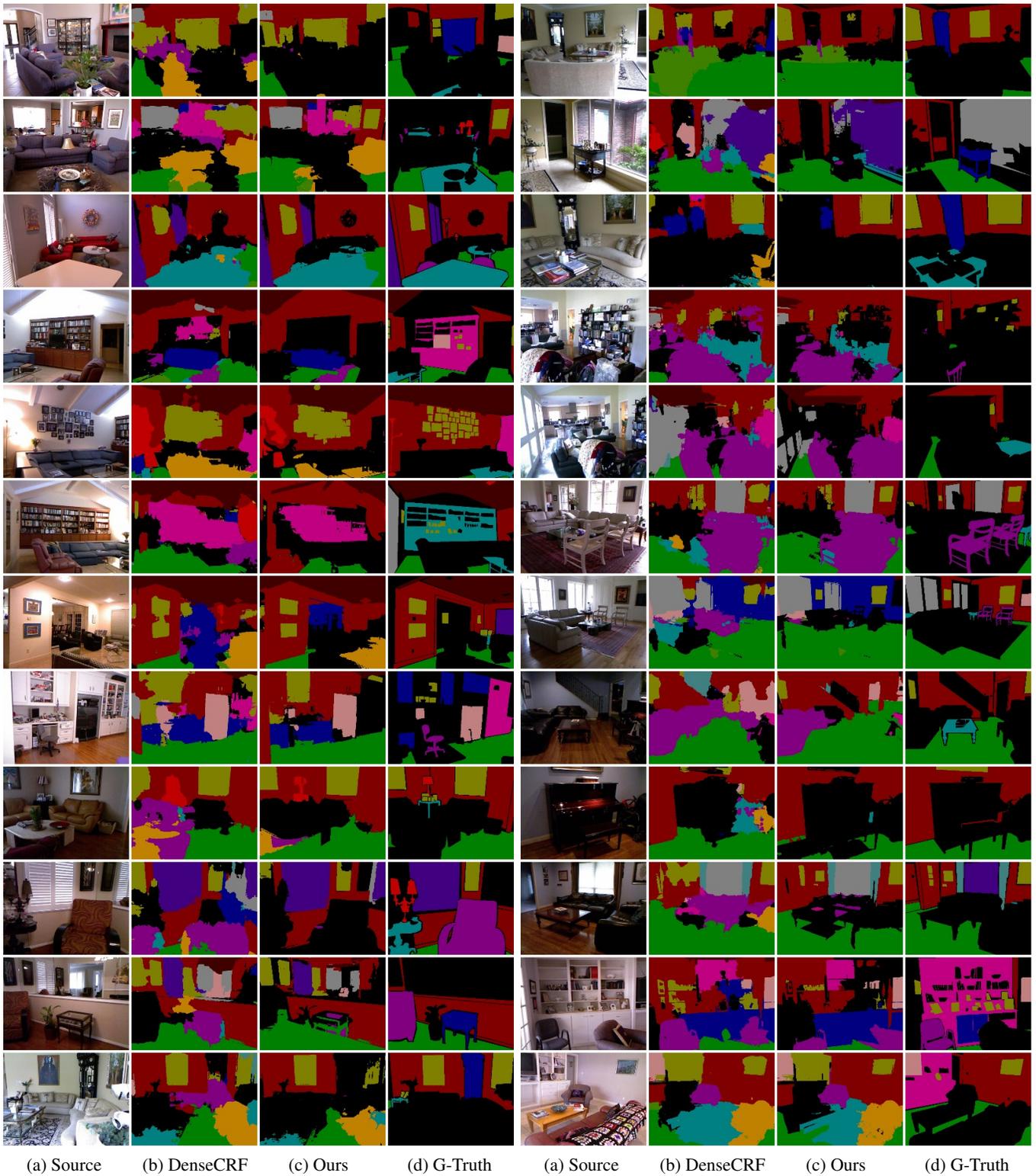


Figure 30: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

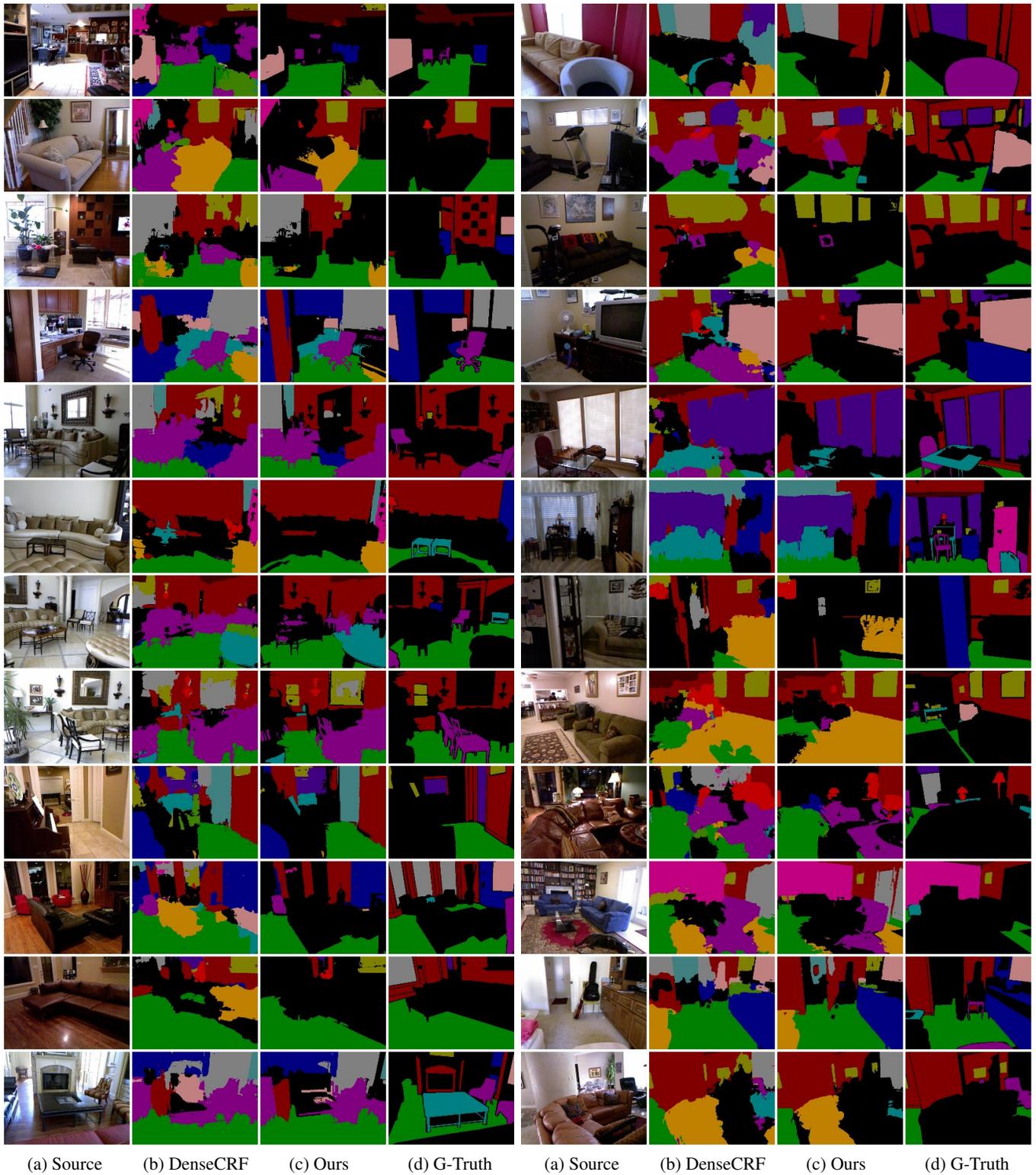


Figure 31: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

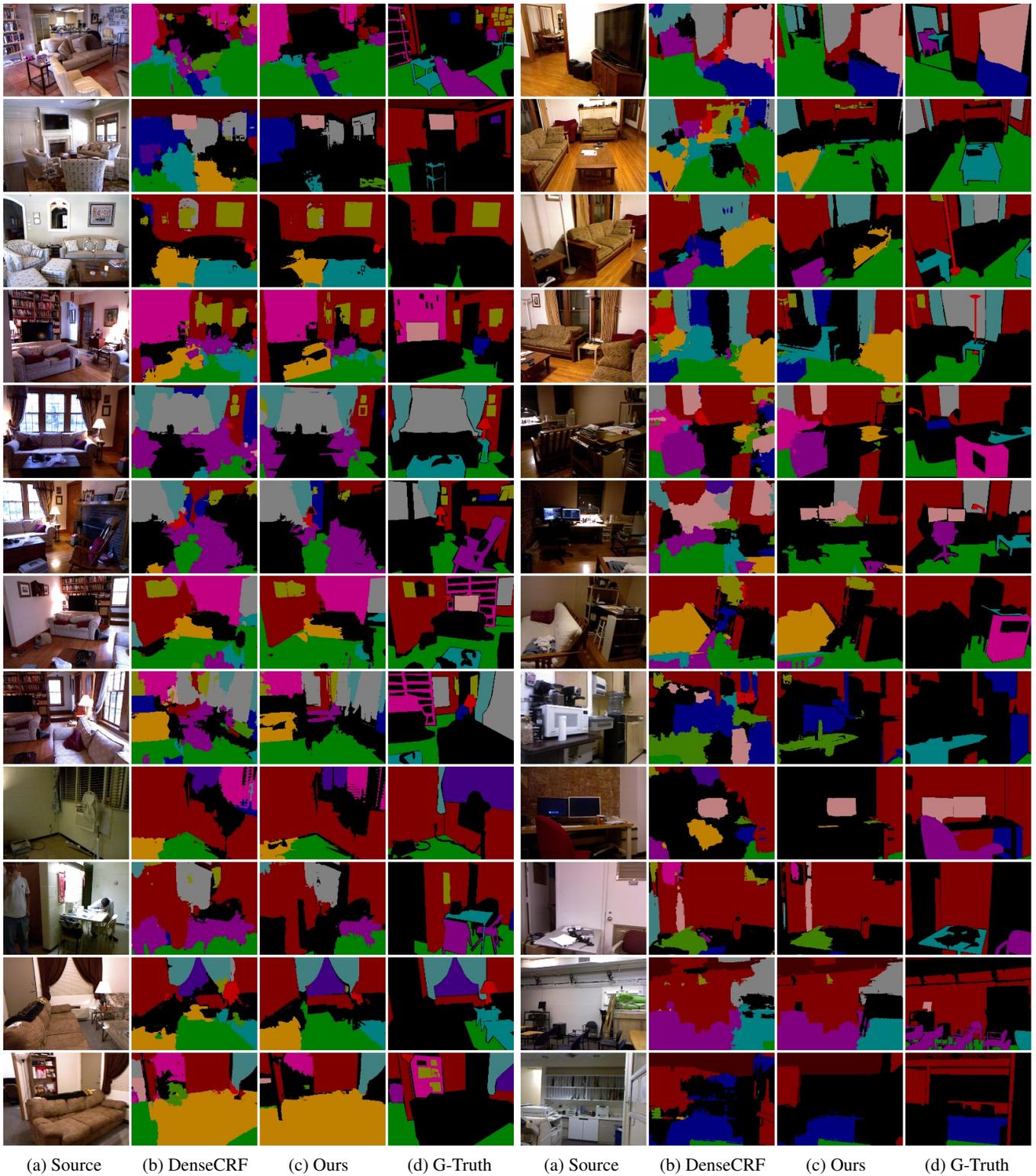


Figure 32: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

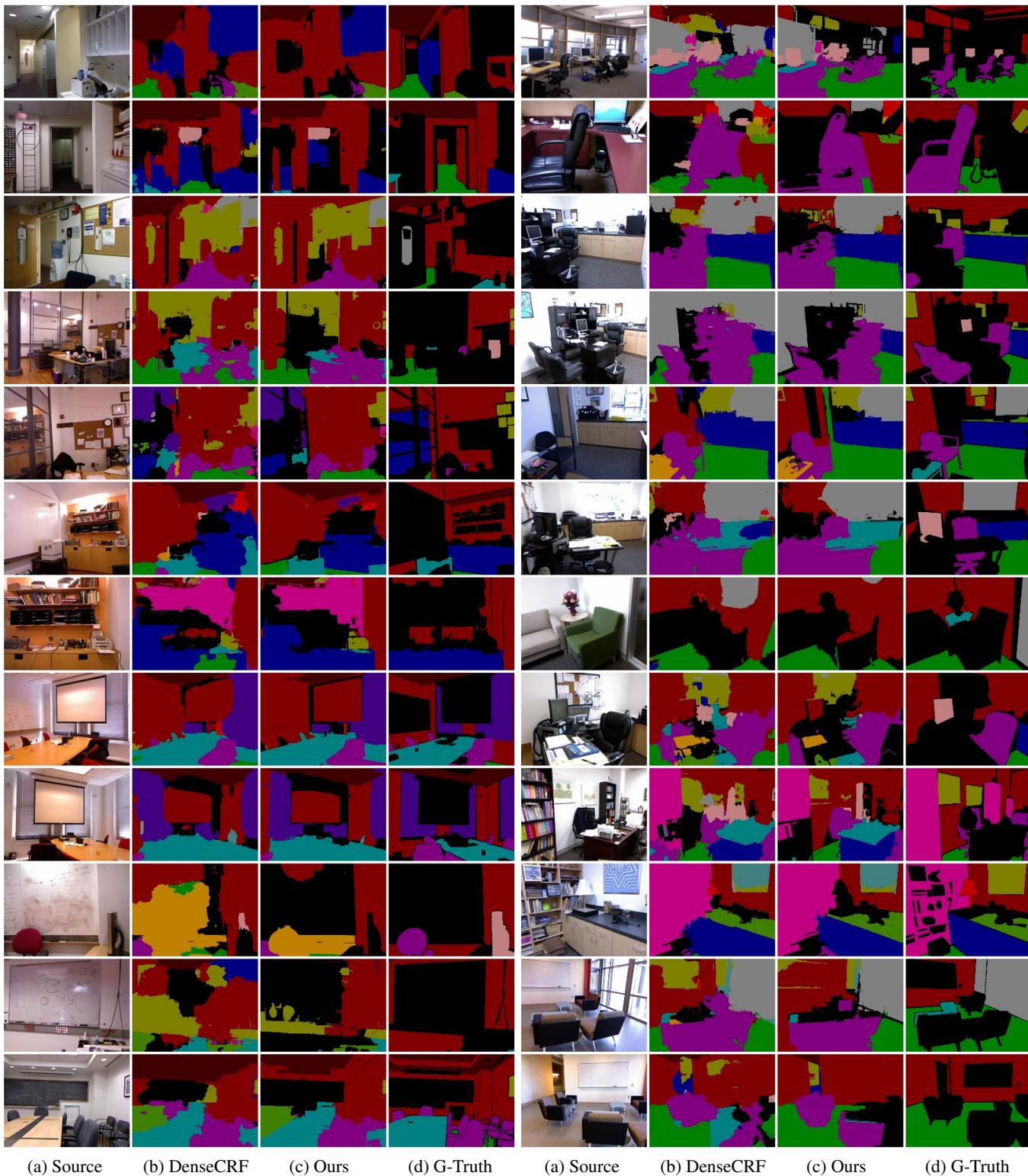


Figure 33: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

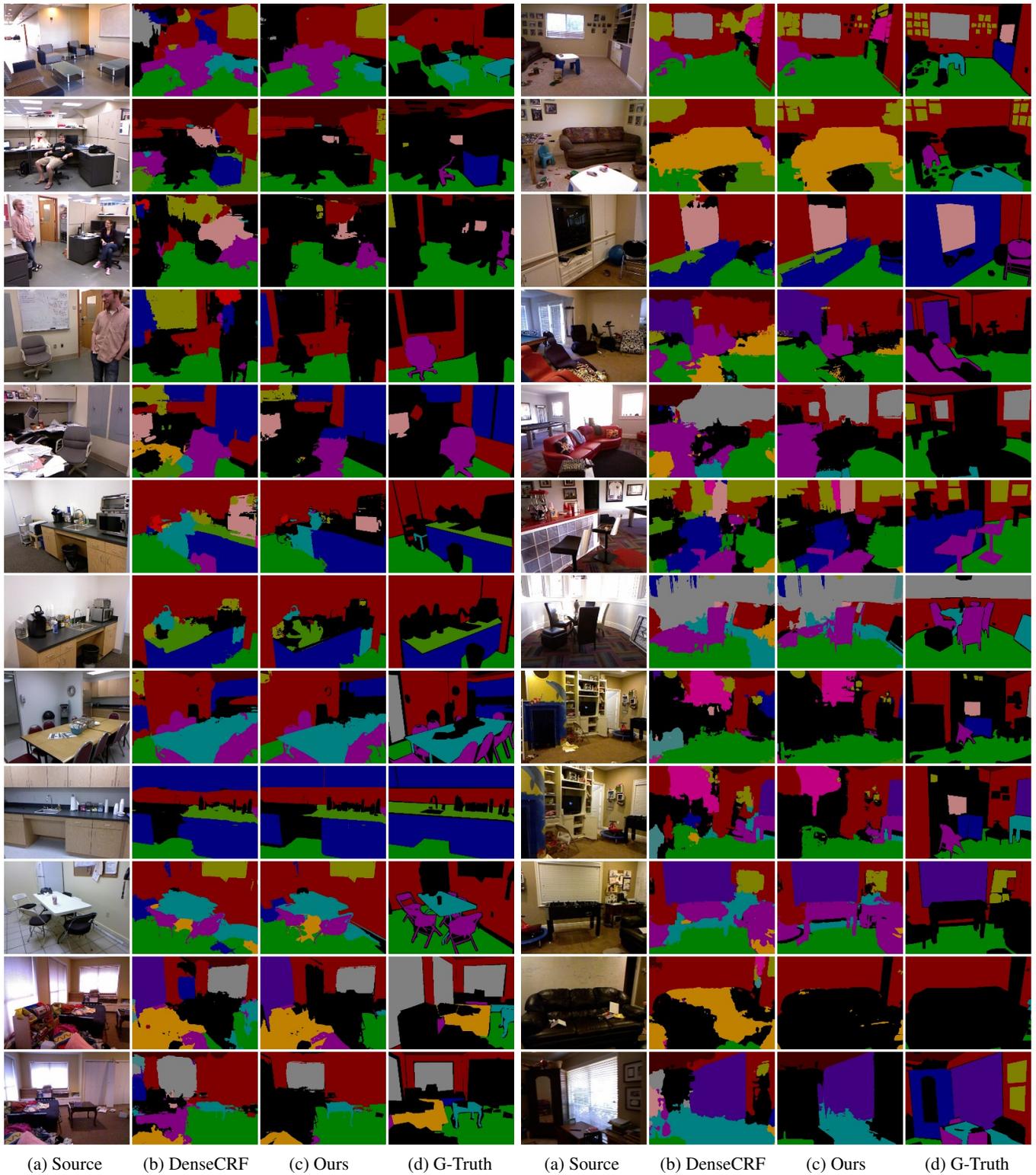


Figure 34: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

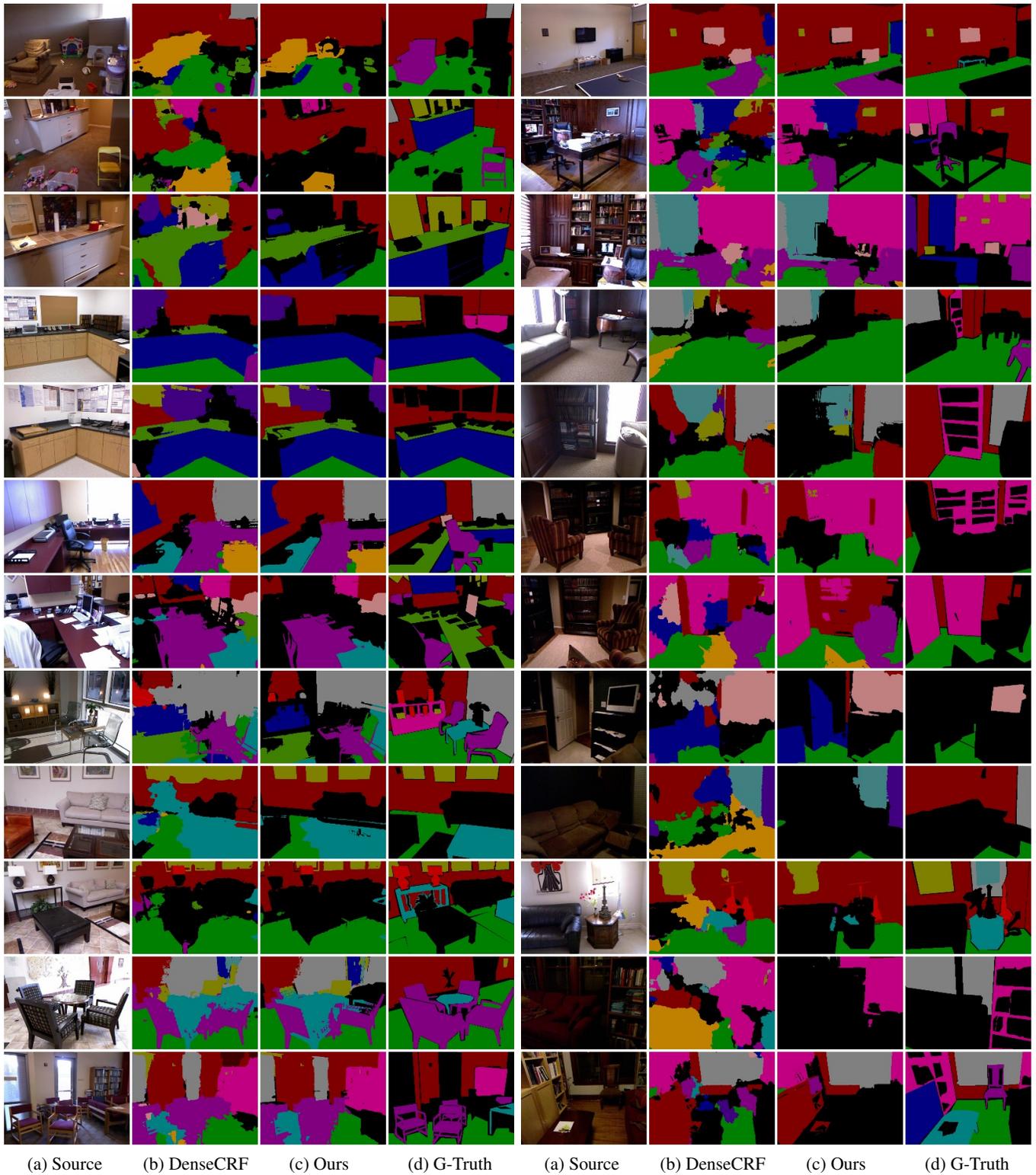


Figure 35: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.

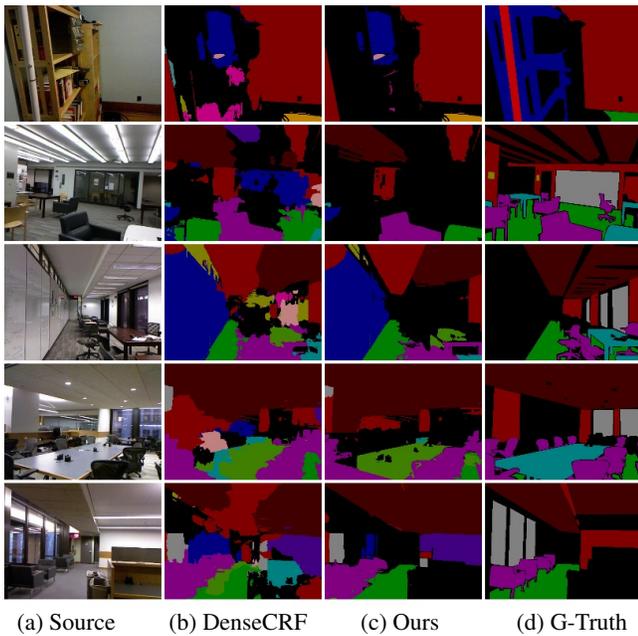


Figure 36: Comparison of automatic per-pixel object class prediction. Our results generally have higher quality than DenseCRF. Moreover, the additional attribute prediction allow users of our system to verbally refine the results, enabling an intuitive editing mode.