

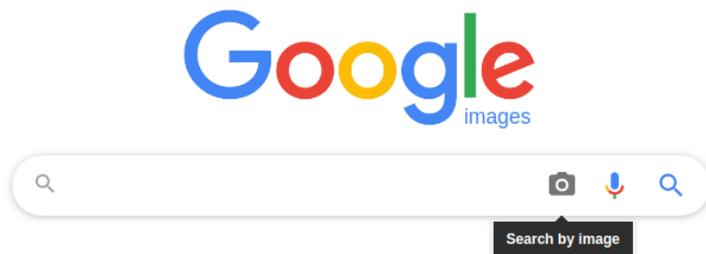
Deep image hashing based on twin-bottleneck hashing with variational autoencoders

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Content-based image retrieval



The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the text "beautiful_city.jpg x novi sad". Below the search bar, there are navigation options: "All", "Images" (which is selected), "Maps", "Shopping", and "More". The search results show "About 309 results (1,07 seconds)". A thumbnail image of Novi Sad is displayed with the text "Image size: 669 x 446" and a link to "Find other sizes of this image: All sizes - Medium - Large". Below the image, there is a section for "Possible related search: novi sad". Two search results are visible: one from Wikipedia titled "Novi Sad - Wikipedia" and another from BBC titled "10 amazing reasons why you should visit Novi Sad this year". At the bottom, there is a section for "Visually similar images" showing a row of five small images related to Novi Sad.



Content-based image retrieval – contd.

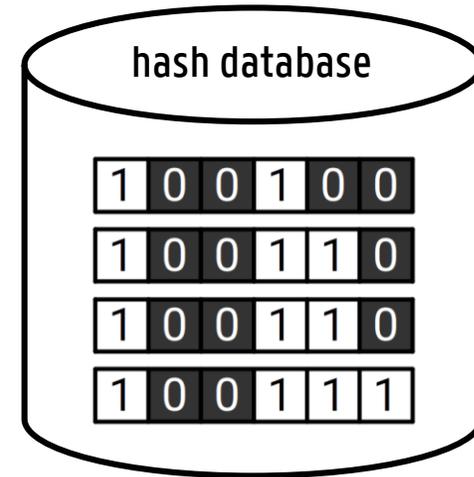


hash function

hash code

1	0	0	1	1	0
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look up similar hash codes in the database



retrieve images

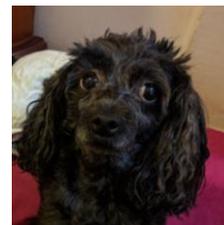
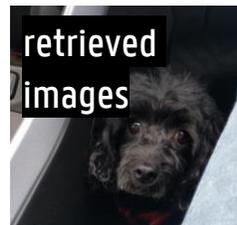
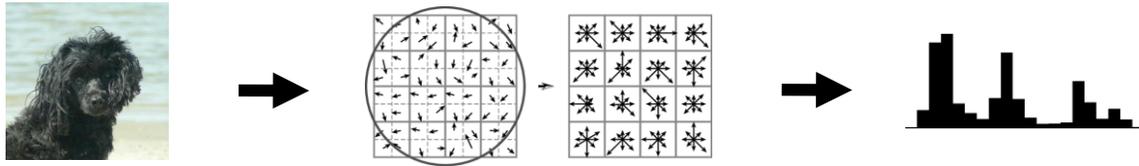


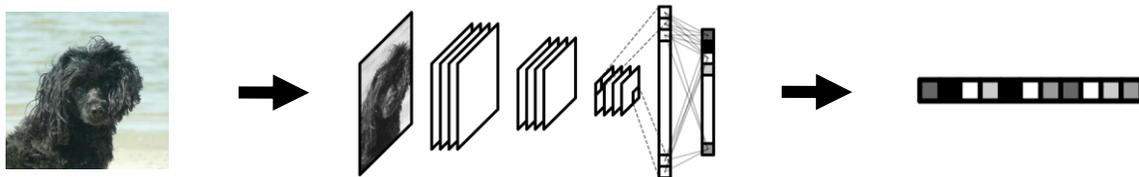
Image hashing



Hand-crafted (data-independent) approach

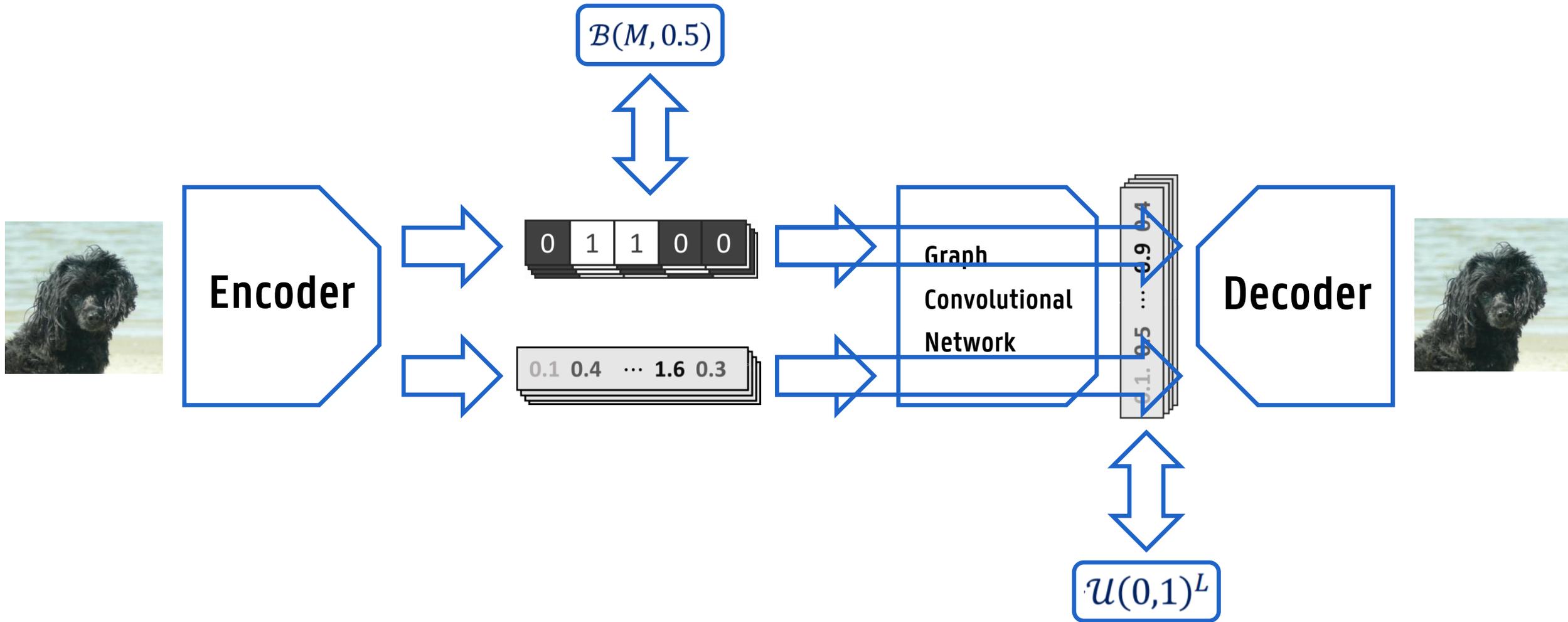


Deep learning (data-dependent) approach – supervised and unsupervised

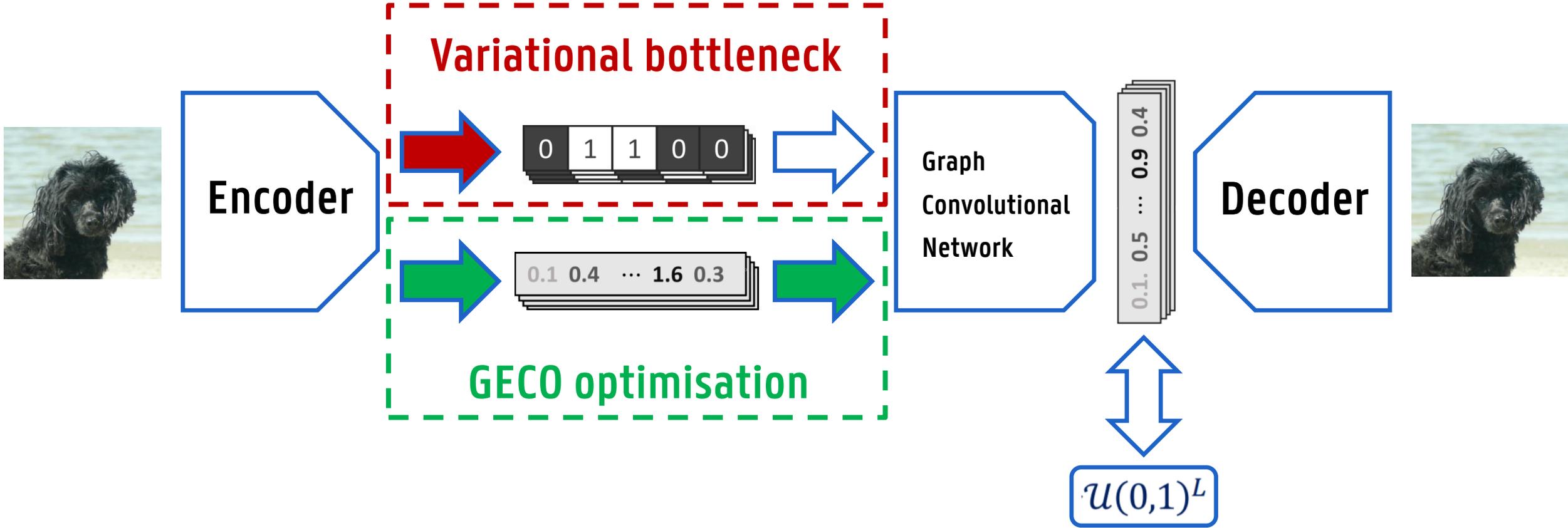


- autoencoder networks
- adversarial networks
- graph-based networks
- ...

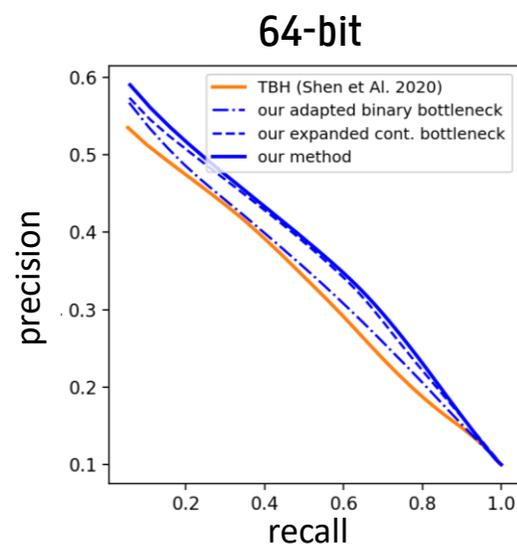
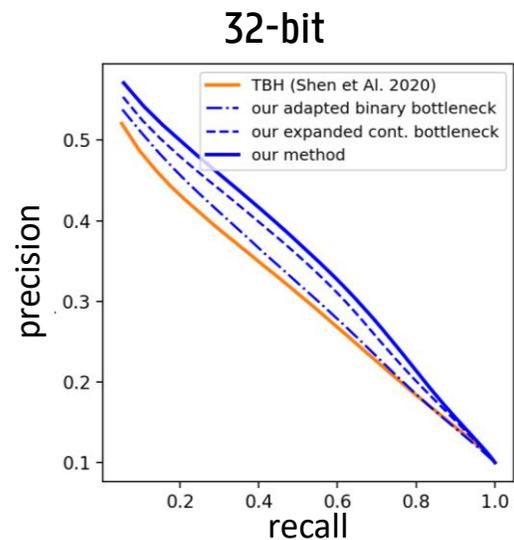
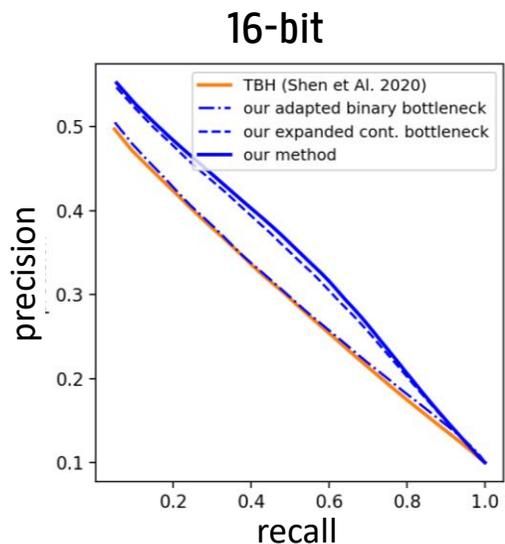
Twin-bottleneck hashing (Shen et al, 2020)



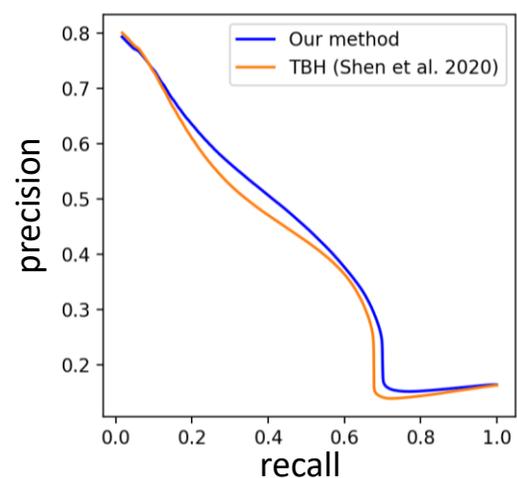
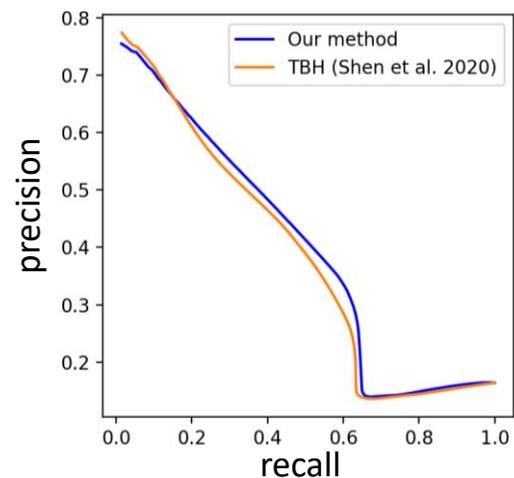
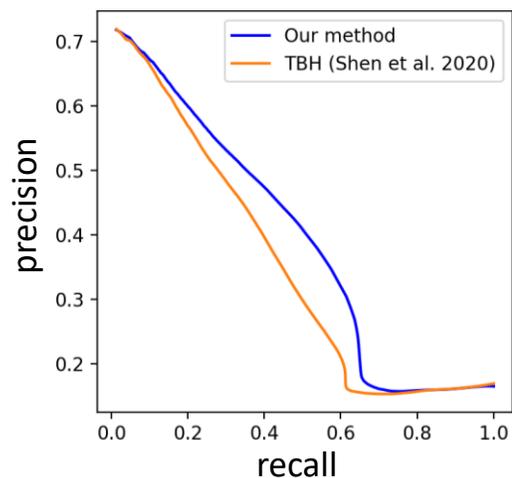
Proposed deep hashing method



Evaluation (precision-recall curves)



CIFAR-10:
60k 32x32 images,
10 classes



MS-COCO:
>200k labeled images,
80 object classes

Evaluation (mAP and retrieval examples)

METHOD	16 BITS	32 BITS	64 BITS
LSH [11]	0.106	0.102	0.105
SPH [9]	0.272	0.285	0.300
AGH [43]	0.333	0.357	0.358
SPHERH [44]	0.254	0.291	0.333
KMH [45]	0.279	0.296	0.334
ITQ [23]	0.305	0.325	0.349
DGH [46]	0.335	0.353	0.361
DEEPBIT [47]	0.194	0.249	0.277
SGH [6]	0.435	0.437	0.433
BGAN [8]	0.525	0.531	0.562
BINGAN [7]	0.476	0.5122	0.520
GREEDYHASH [48]	0.448	0.473	0.501
HASHGAN [31]	0.447	0.463	0.481
DVB [49]	0.403	0.422	0.446
DISTILLHASH [50]	0.284	0.285	0.288
PSEUDOLABEL [37]	0.517	0.572	0.596
TBH [4]	0.532	0.573	0.578
PROPOSED METHOD	0.556	0.6021	0.6057

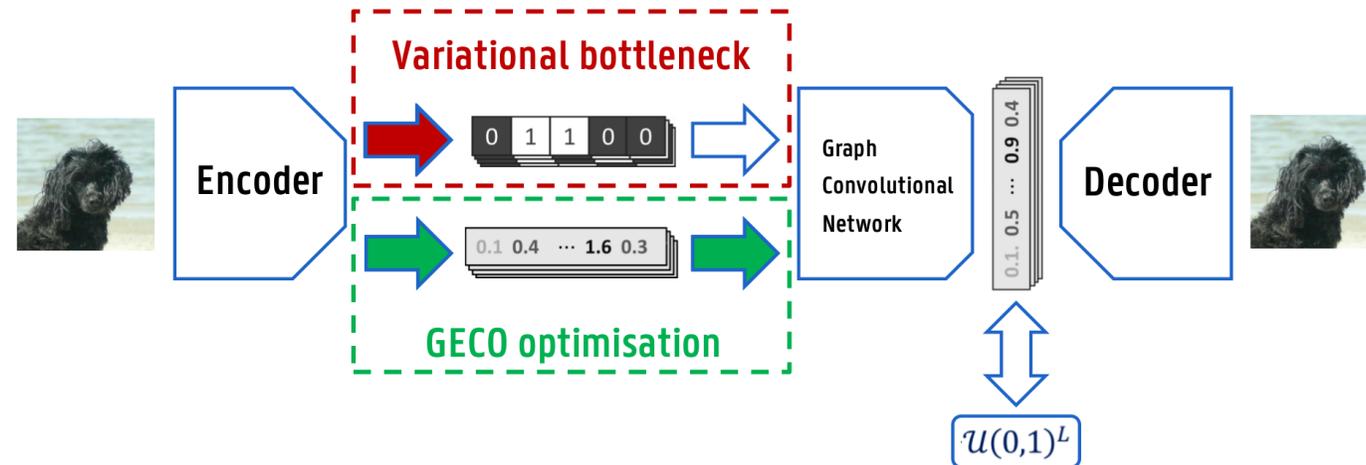


Retrieval examples for both TBH (bottom row) and our method (top row), the correct classes are labeled green.

Mean average precision (mAP) of other state-of-the-art unsupervised hashing methods and our method

Summary

- Improved the **binary bottleneck** of TBH by using VAE with disentangled variables
- Improved the **continuous bottleneck** of TBH to use a VAE trained with a constrained optimisation setup



- Outperformed state-of-the-art unsupervised hashing methods



Thank you!

Questions?



References

- [TBH] Y. Shen, J. Qin, J. Chen, M. Yu, L. Liu, F. Zhu, F. Shen, and L. Shao, “Auto-Encoding Twin-Bottleneck Hashing,” 2020 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), pp.2815–2824, 2020.
- [VAE disentanlement] R. T. Chen, X. Li, R. Grosse, and D. Duvenaud, “Isolating Sources of Disentanglement in Variational Autoencoders,” arXiv preprint arXiv:1802.04942, 2018.
- [GECO] D. J. Rezende and F. Viola, “Taming VAEs,” arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.00597, 2018.