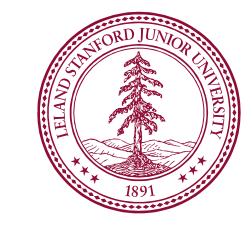


# Collecting a Large-Scale Dataset of Fine-Grained Cars

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## Why Cars?

One of the most important object categories

Difficult:

Quiz: How Many Classes Below?

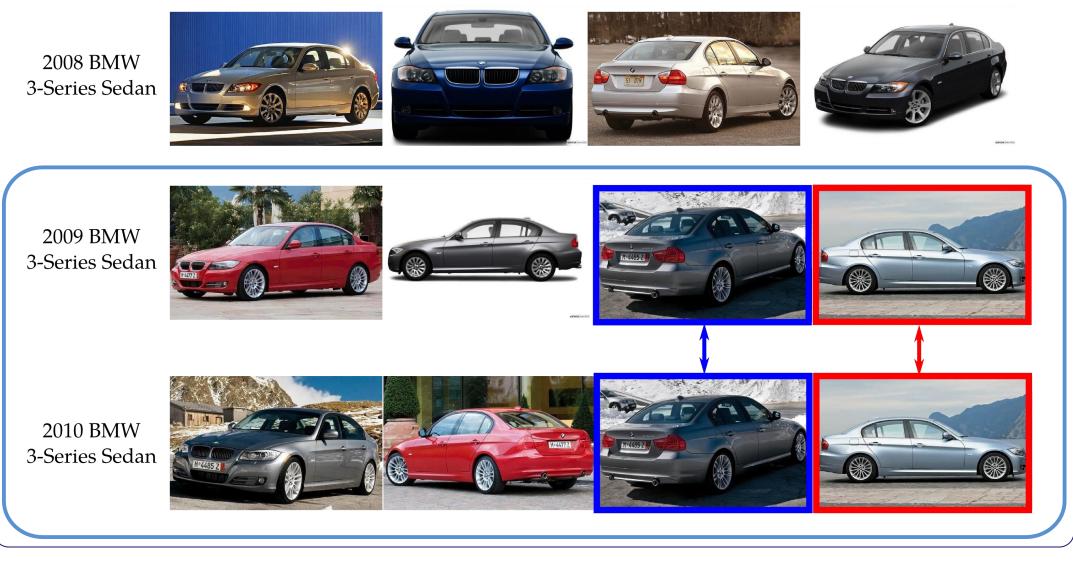


### New avenues of research:

- Simplifies pose normalization
- Easier 3D reasoning

# Finding Classes

- 1. Scrape initial class list and example images from popular car website
- 2. Identify similar example images via perceptual hashing and merge categories
- 3. Merge categories with similar example images
- 4. Subsample *N*=197 categories



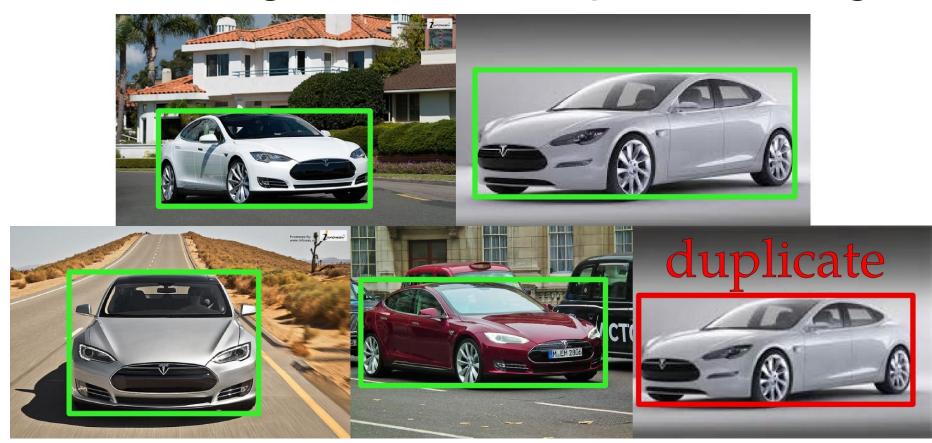
## Image Collection

Collect candidate images for each class from Google, flickr, and bing.

Filter carefully on Amazon Mechanical Turk



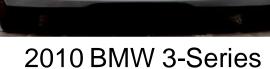
Get bounding boxes, deduplicate images.



# **Training Annotators**

Detailed examples of discriminative parts

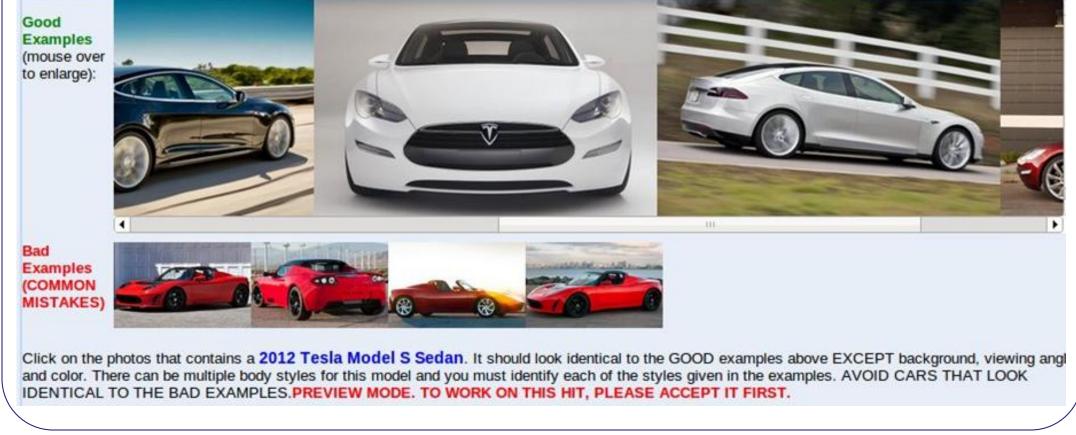






2010 BMW 5-Series

Provide images of both positive and negative example classes in annotation task

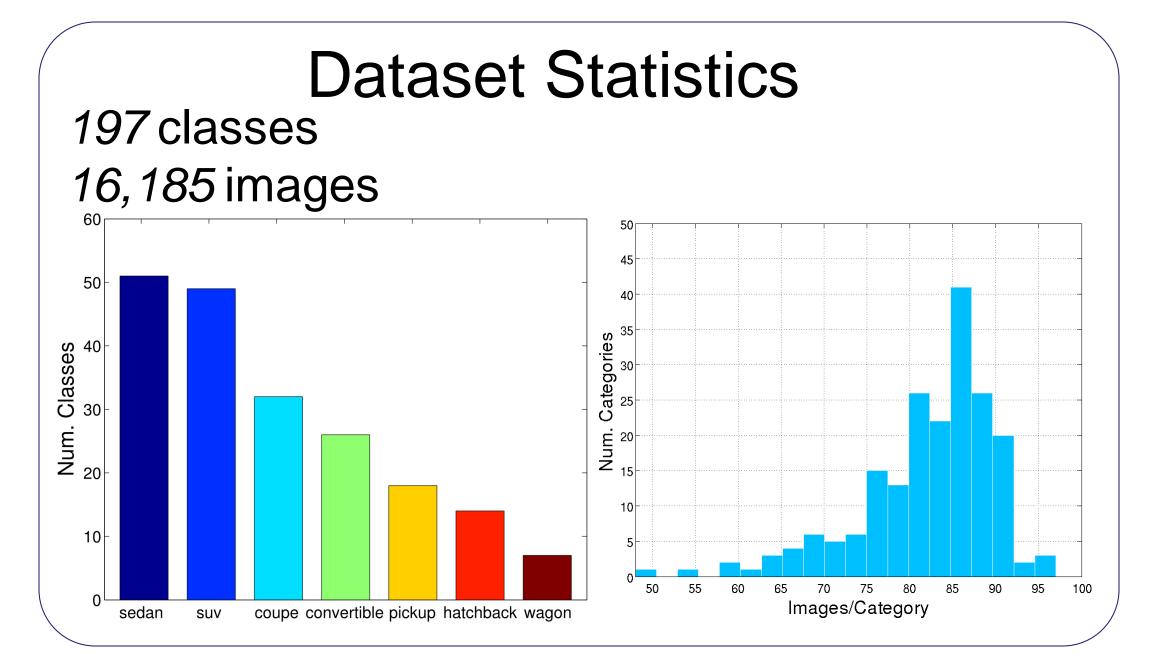


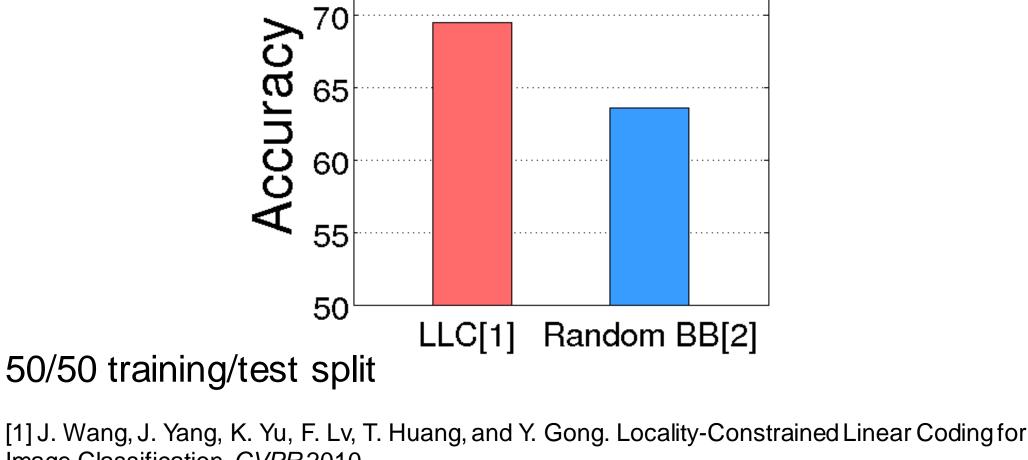
### Modeling Annotator Quality

Estimate worker quality and probability of class membership via Get-Another-Label system of Ipeirotis et al.[1]

EM procedure on worker confusion matrices and label probabilities

[1]P.G. Ipeirotis, F. Provost, and J. Wang. Quality Management on Amazon Mechanical Turk. WS ACM SIGKDD, 2010





Baseline Experiment

Image Classification. CVPR 2010 [2] J. Deng, J. Krause, and L. Fei-Fei. Fine-Grained Crowdsourcing for Fine-Grained Recognition. CVPR 2013

### **Future Directions**

#### Good performance:

- -Go even larger-scale!
- -Ready for application?

#### Car attributes:

-Color, size, year, attributes Large-scale viewpoint/pose prediction -3D

