A Psychophysics Driven Evaluation Framework for Visual Recognition

Walter J. Scheirer

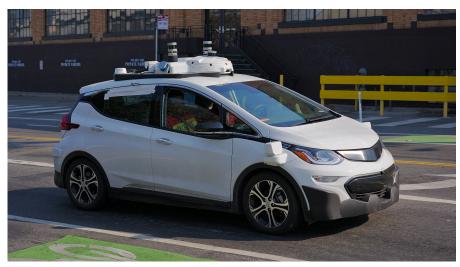
Computer Vision Research Laboratory

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Imagine the following scenario:



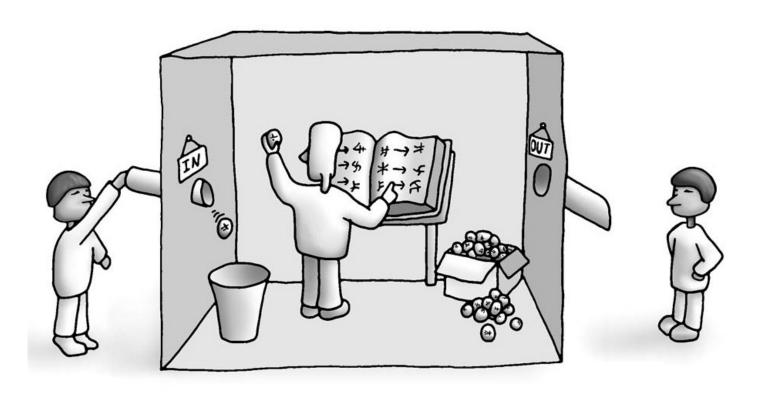
A Cruise Automation Chevrolet Bolt, third generation, seen in San Francisco. @ BY-SA 3.0 Dllu

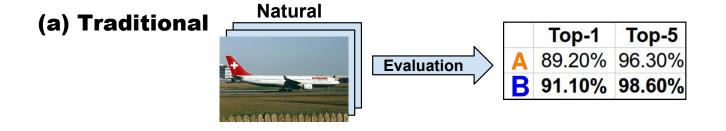
A proprietary autonomous vehicle system purportedly solves driving with human-like ability.

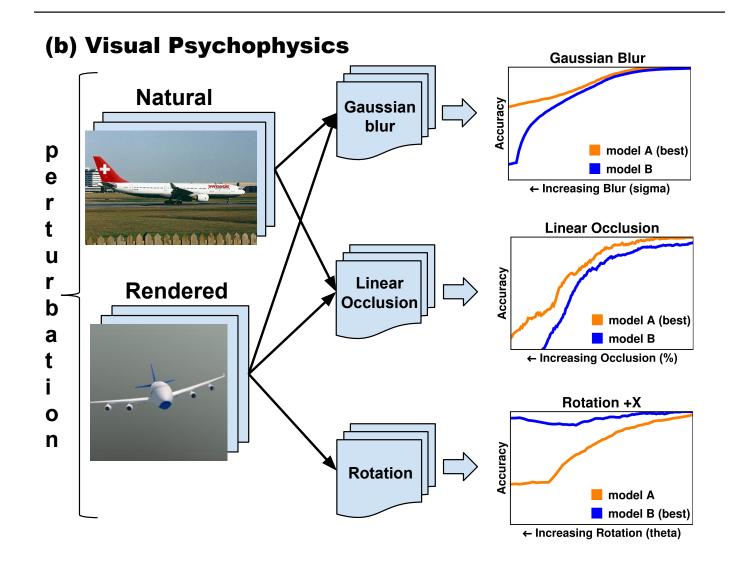
By all accounts, the software achieves superior performance on established computer vision benchmarks

How would you go about falsifying the claim of human-like ability?

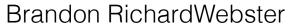
The Chinese Room







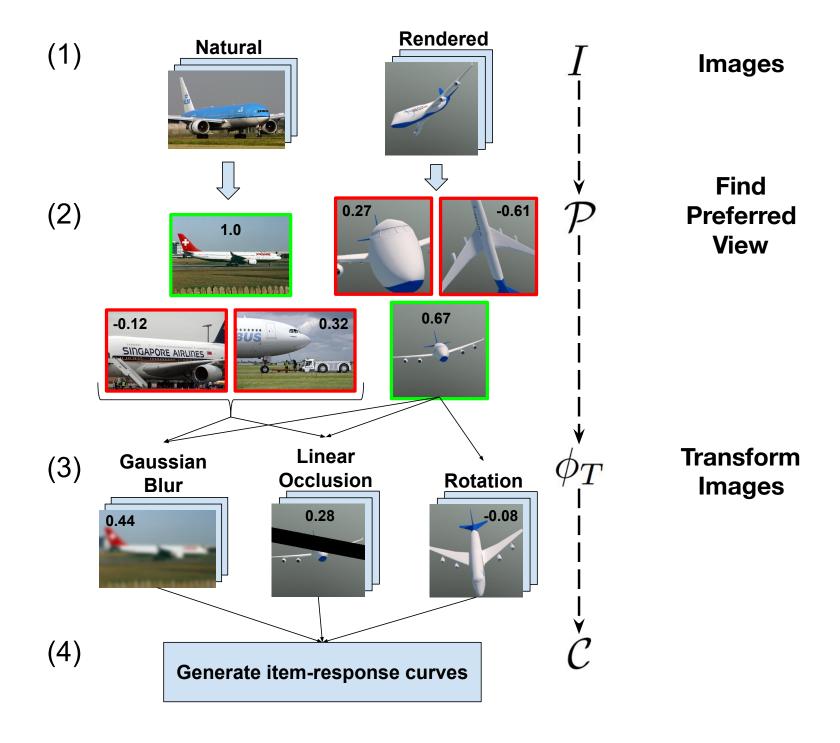






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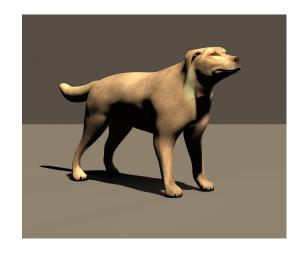
Visual Psychophysics for Object Recognition https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.06448 (To appear in T-PAMI)



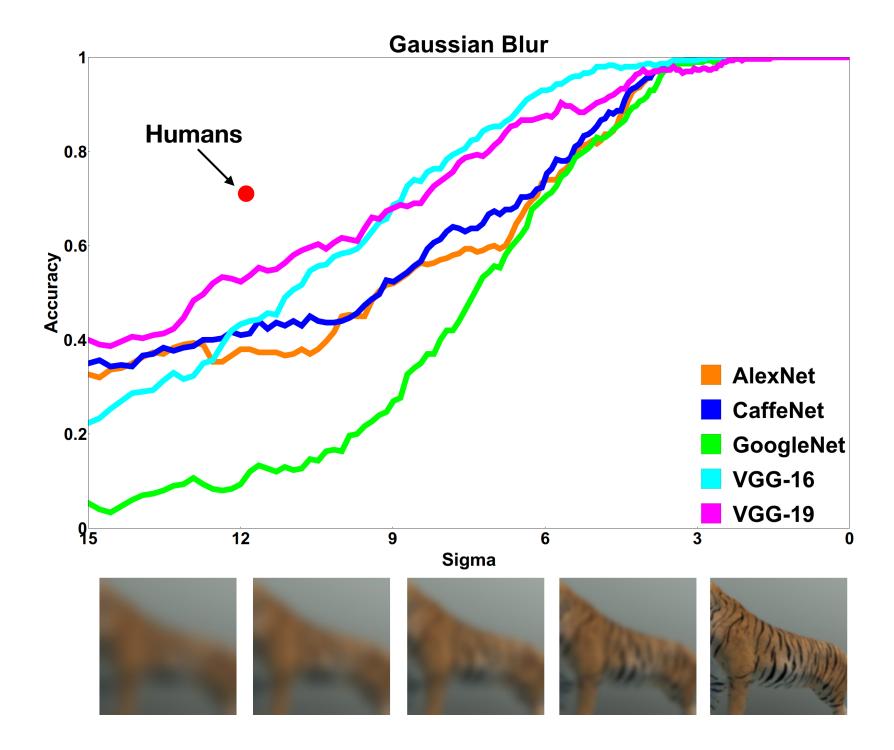
Two-Alternative Forced Choice (2AFC) Task

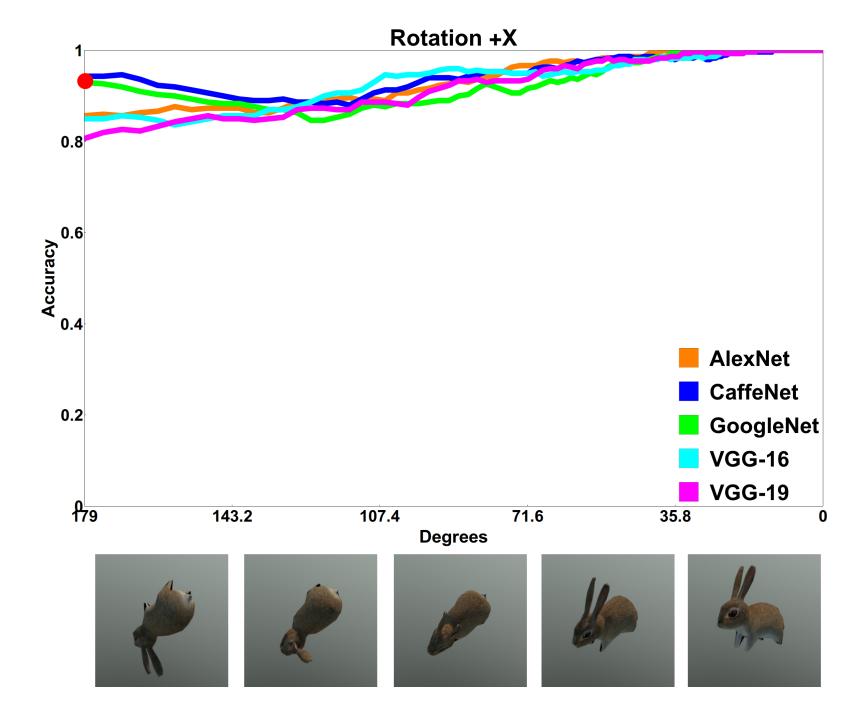


Matching Alternate Stimulus



Non-Matching Alternate Stimulus





MAFC Task

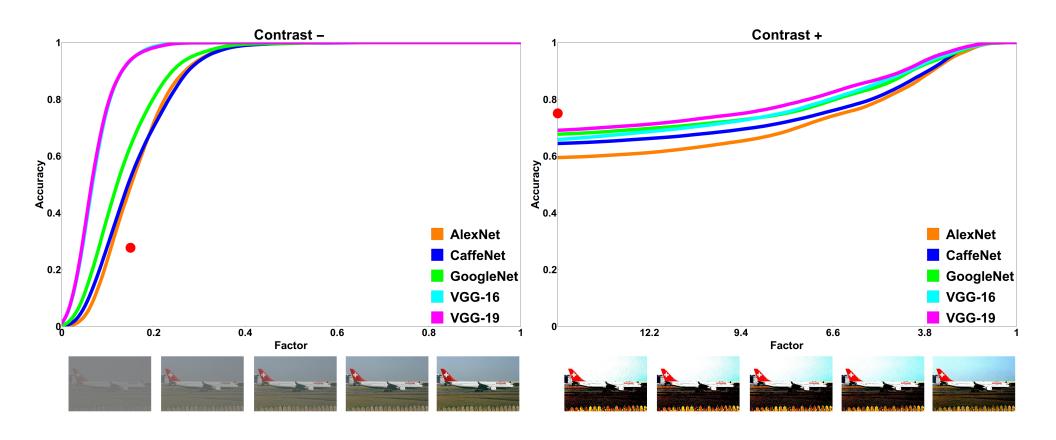


Probe Image

Classification Model



A Curious Contrast Deficit





Brandon RichardWebster



Alli Kwon

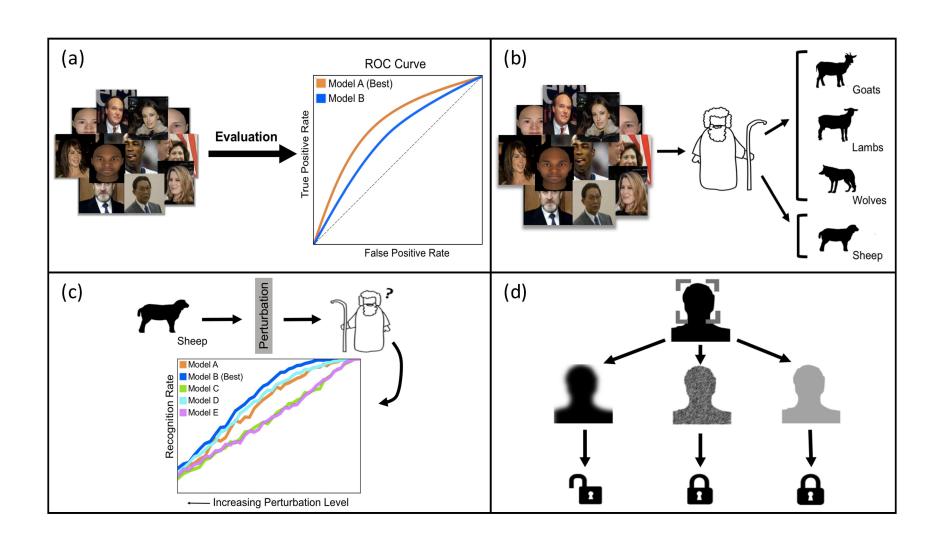


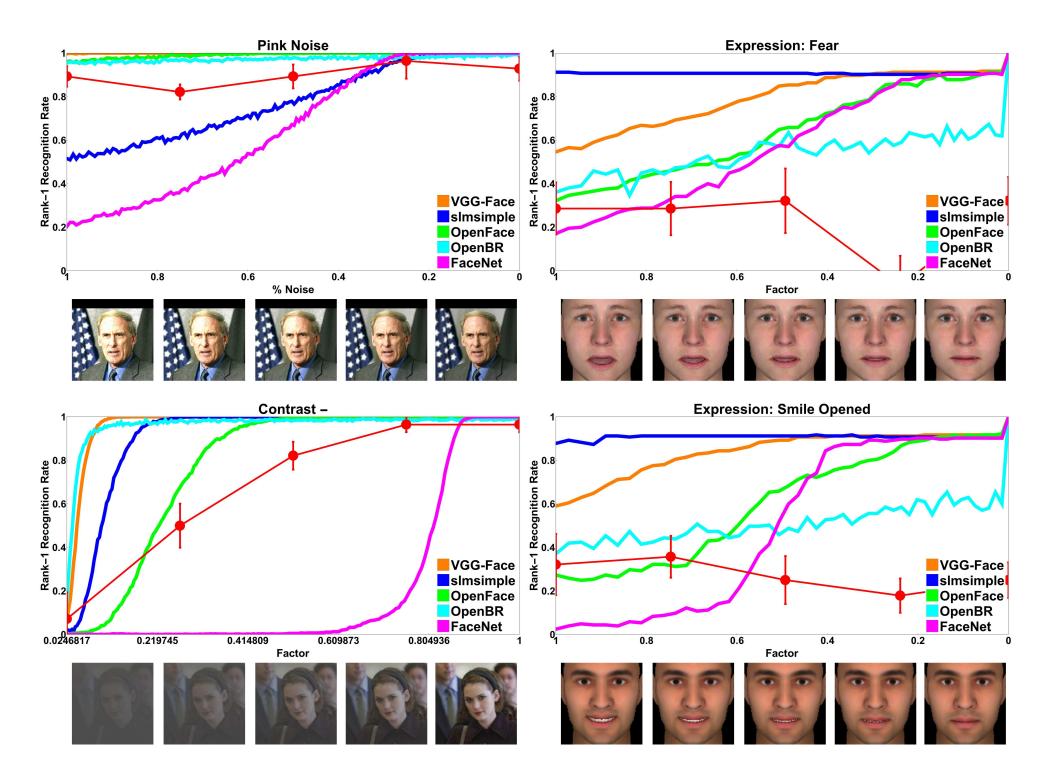
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Visual Psychophysics for Face Recognition

https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.07140

Instead of finding a preferred view, find "sheep" in a biometrics context





A few parting thoughts for robotics

- There is a large disparity between dataset performance and real world performance
 - Think self driving cars in 2018
- Visual psychophysics is a primary tool used to study vision in psychology and neuroscience
 - Why aren't we using it in computer vision?
- Datasets are still important they give us information to use for training and evaluations
 - Combine datasets with psychophysics-based evaluation

Thank you!