

Geometric Order Learning for Rank Estimation

Seon-Ho Lee, Nyeong-Ho Shin, Chang-Su Kim

NeurIPS 2022



Order Learning (순서학습)

- Related Work
 - [ICLR 2020] Order Learning and Its Application to Age Estimation
 - [ICLR 2021] Deep Repulsive Clustering of Ordered Data Based on Order-Identity Decomposition
 - [CVPR 2022] Moving Window Regression: A Novel Approach to Ordinal Regression
 - [ECCV 2022] Order Learning Using Partially Ordered Data via Chainization
 - [NeurIPS 2022] Geometric Order Learning for Rank Estimation

| Order Learning

[ICLR 2020] Order Learning and Its Application to Age Estimation

Rank Estimation

- Estimate the rank of an object instance
 - Depth
 - Aesthetic score
 - Facial age



How far the region is?



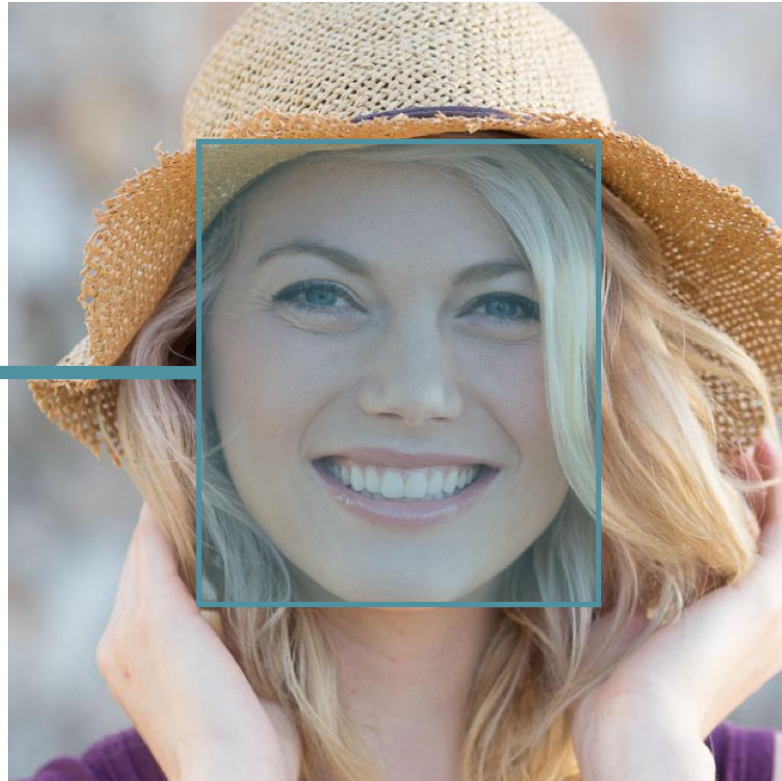
How beautiful the image is?



How old is she?

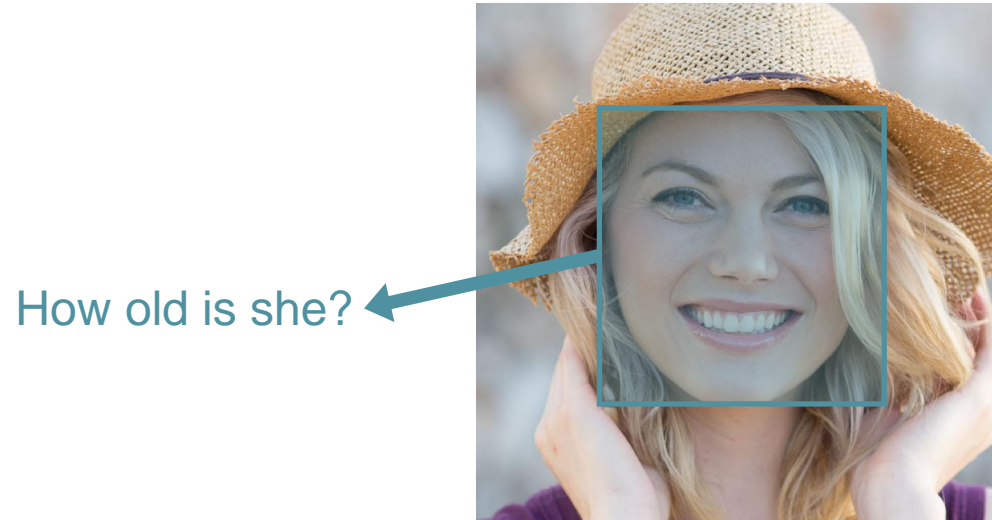
Direct Estimation is Difficult

How old is she? ←



Order Learning

- Rank estimation via relative assessment



Order Learning

- Rank estimation via relative assessment



target



reference

Order Learning

- Rank estimation via relative assessment



target



reference

Order Learning

- Rank estimation via relative assessment



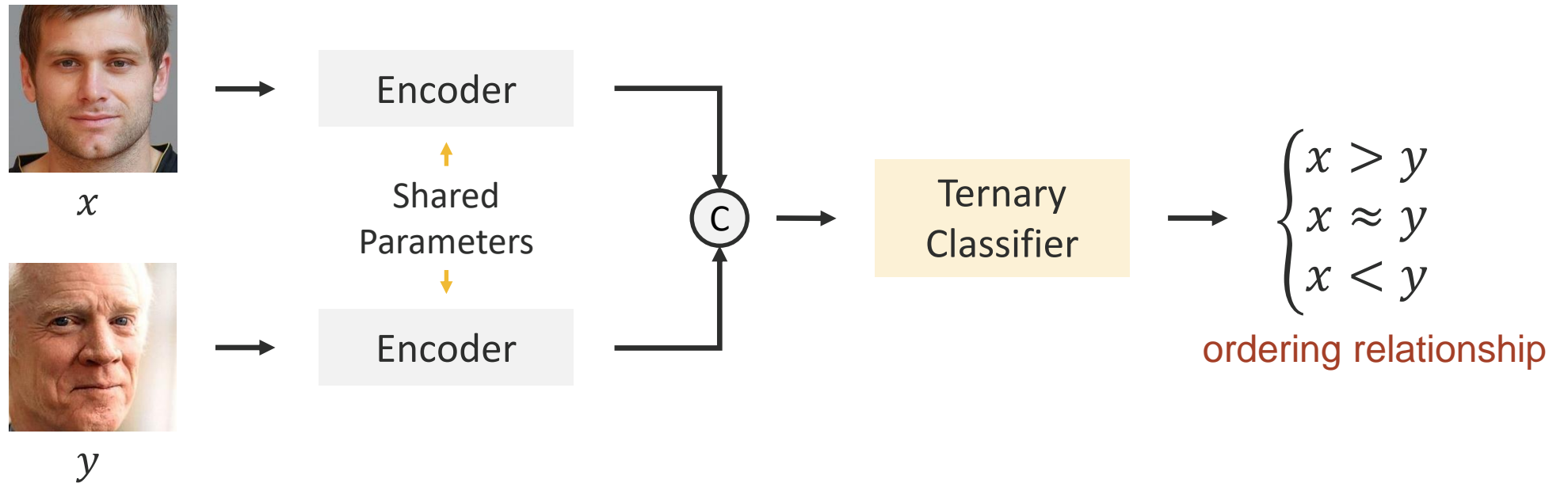
target



reference

Pairwise Comparator

- It consists of a Siamese network and a ternary classifier



Age Estimation Example

- Test image : x
- Reference image : y

 : $x > y$  : $x \approx y$  : $x < y$

Test image



22
Male
Asian

Reference images



15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33

DRC-ORID

[ICLR 2021] Deep Repulsive Clustering of Ordered Data Based on Order-Identity Decomposition

Order-Identity Decomposition

- Order feature : order related information
- Identity feature : characteristics unrelated to ranks

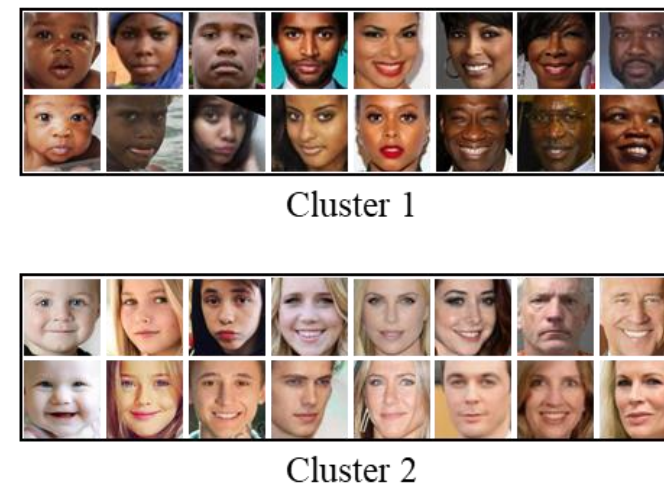
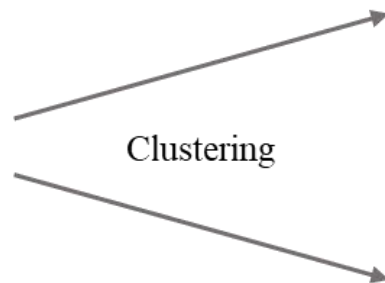
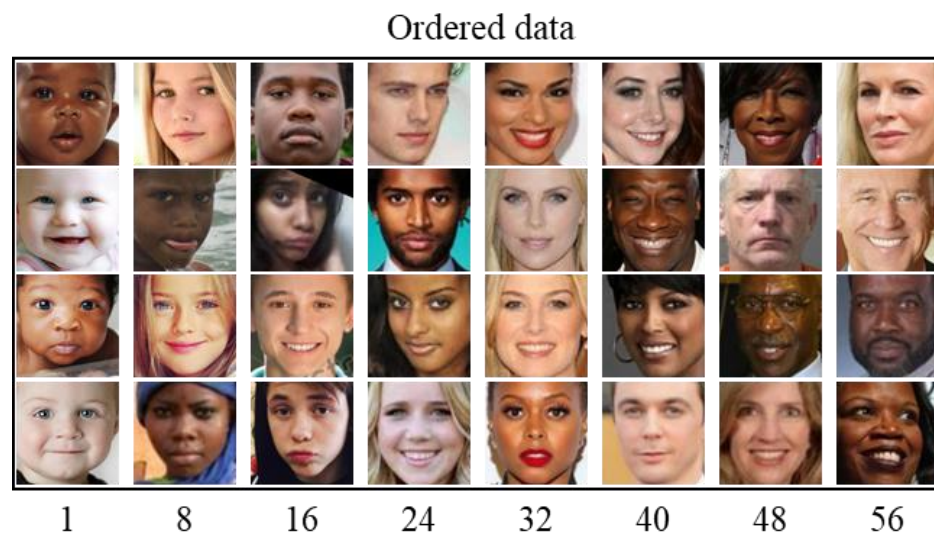


Order feature : skin texture, wrinkles, ...

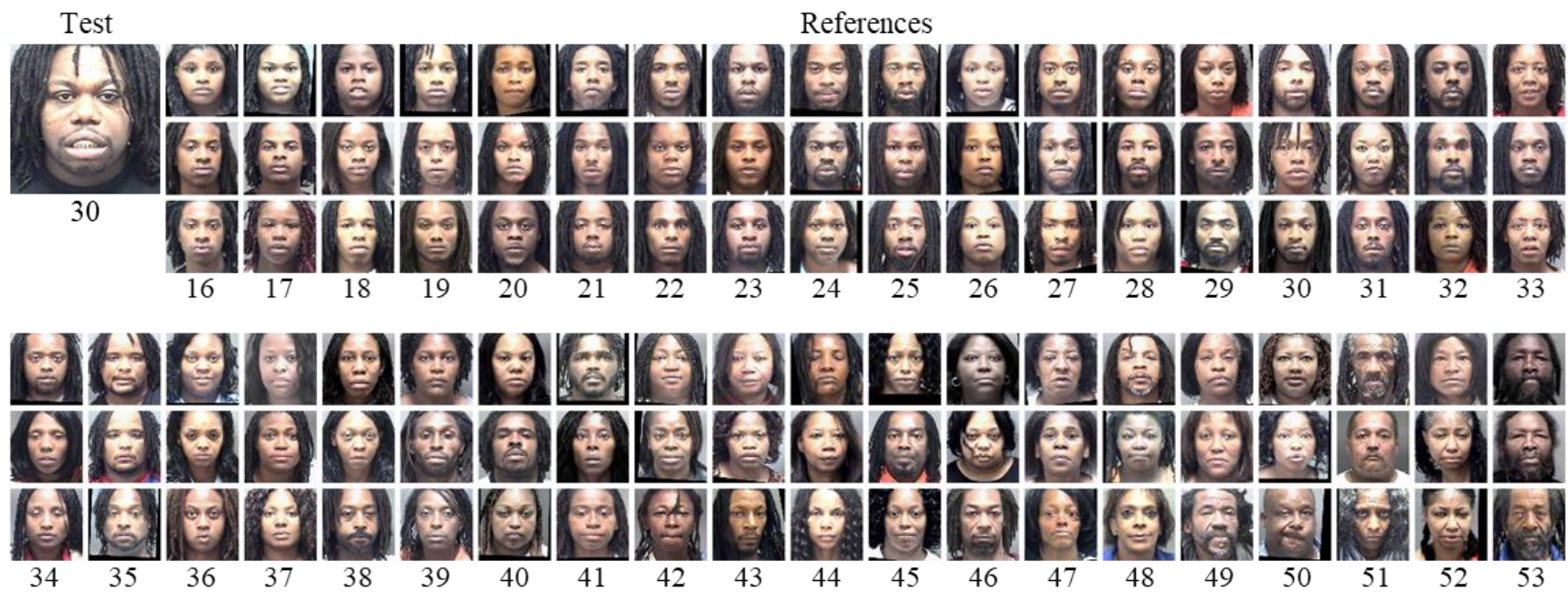


Identity feature : race, gender, ...

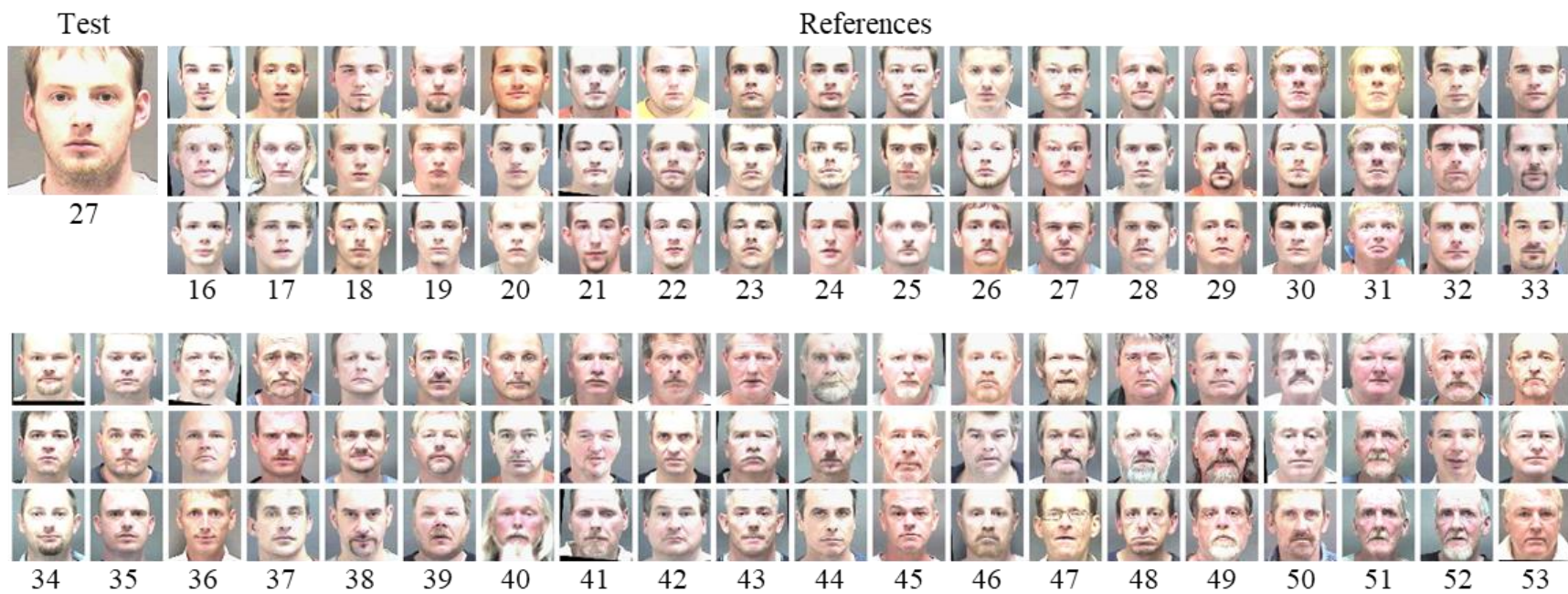
Clustering of Ordered Data



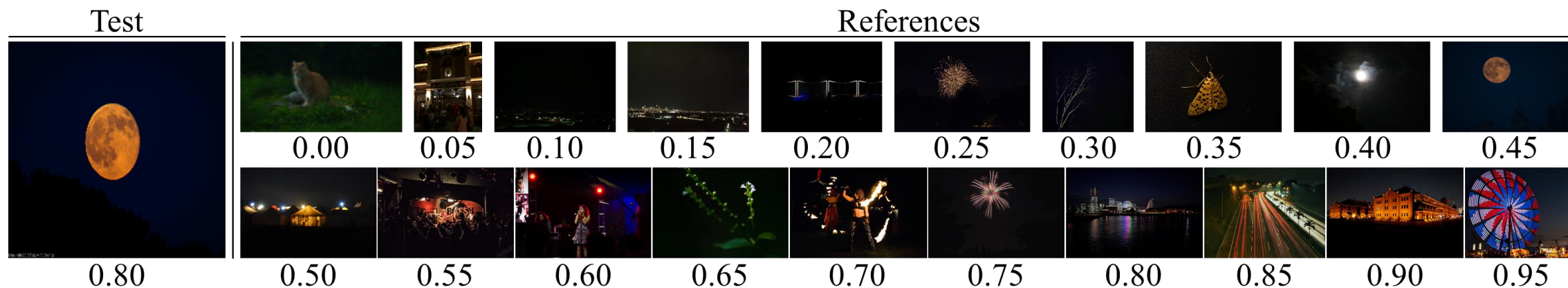
Reference Selection Based on Identity Feature



Reference Selection Based on Identity Feature



Reference Selection Based on Identity Feature



| Moving Window Regression

[CVPR 2022] Moving Window Regression: A Novel Approach to Ordinal Regression

ρ -rank

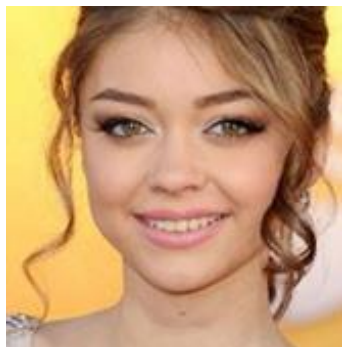
- How much greater or smaller the input is than the references

ρ -rank	-1	-0.4	1
Age	20	22	30



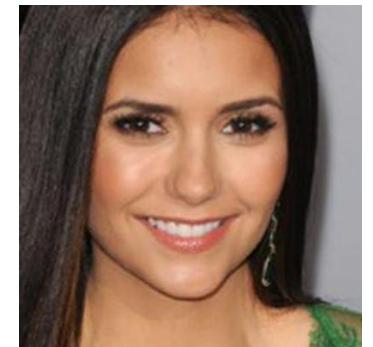
Reference 1

2 years older



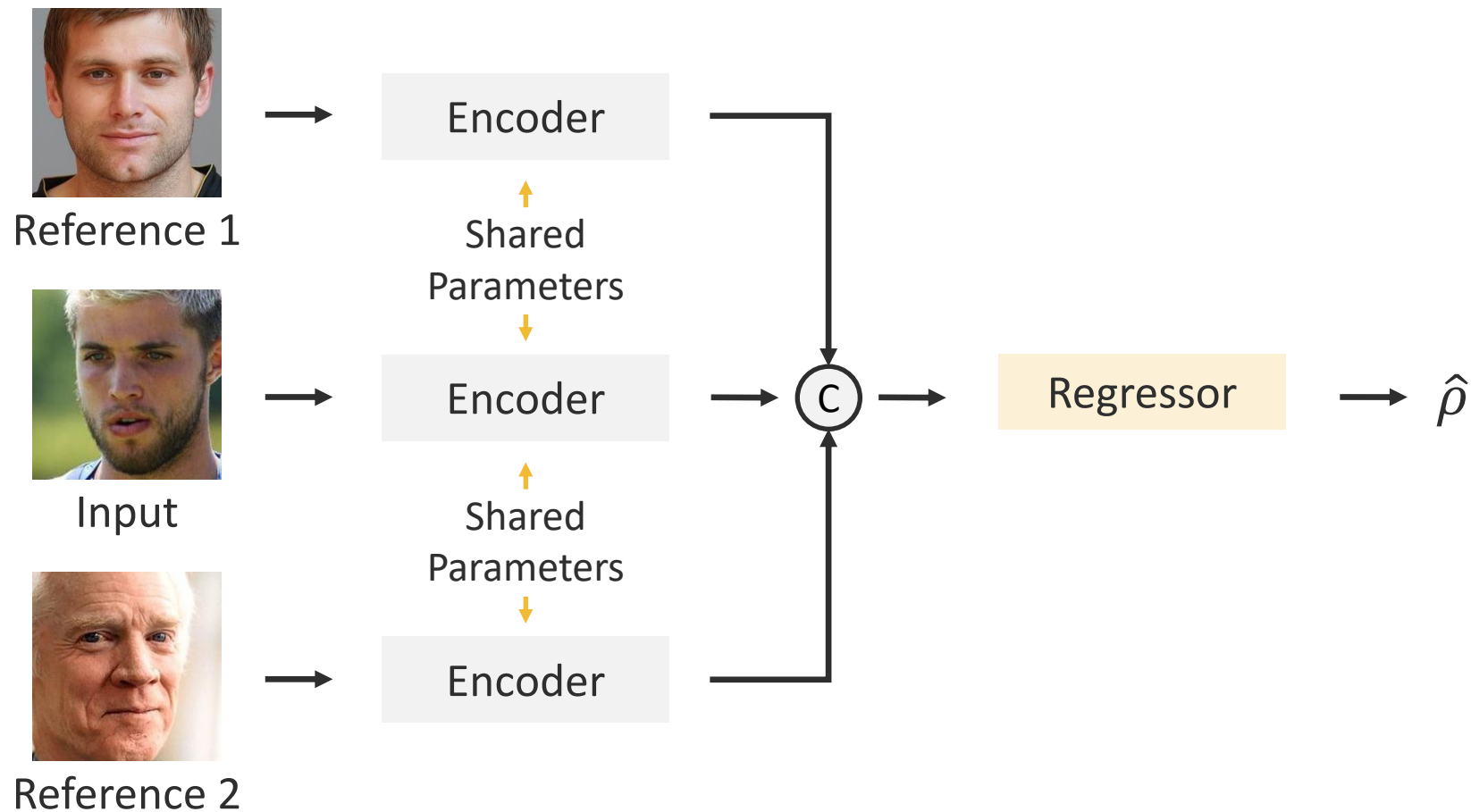
Target

8 years younger



Reference 2

ρ -regressor



CVPR 2022

Moving Window Regression:
A Novel Approach to Ordinal Regression

Nyeong-Ho Shin, Seon-Ho Lee, Chang-Su Kim

Age Estimation Results

- MORPH II & FG-NET

	Setting A		Setting B		Setting C		Setting D		FG-NET	
	MAE	CS (%)	MAE	CS (%)	MAE	CS (%)	MAE	CS (%)	MAE	CS (%)
MV	-	-	-	-	2.79	-	2.16	-	-	-
BridgeNet	2.38	91.0	2.63	86.0	-	-	-	-	2.56	<u>86.0</u>
AVDL	2.37	-	<u>2.53</u>	-	-	-	1.94	-	<u>2.32</u>	-
OL	2.41	91.7	2.75	88.2	2.68	88.8	2.22	93.3	-	-
DRC-ORID	<u>2.26</u>	<u>93.8</u>	2.51	<u>89.7</u>	<u>2.58</u>	<u>89.5</u>	2.16	<u>93.5</u>	-	-
MWR	2.13	94.2	<u>2.53</u>	90.4	2.53	90.5	<u>2.00</u>	95.0	2.23	91.1

| GOL

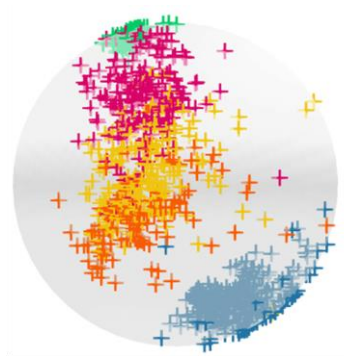
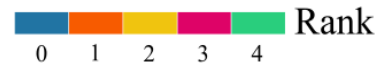
[NeurIPS 2022] Geometric Order Learning for Rank Estimation

Rank Estimation Methods

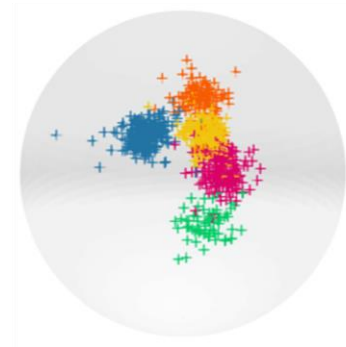
- Ordinal regression
 - Predict the rank of an object directly via a regressor or a classifier
- Comparison based approaches
 - **Metric learning**
 - How different x is from y
 - **Order learning**
 - x is greater than y
 - x is similar to y
 - x is smaller than y

Rank Estimation Methods

- Ordinal regression
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(a) Order learning
ignores metric
information

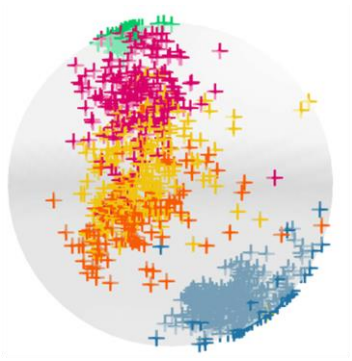


(b) Metric learning
not fully exploit the
order of objects

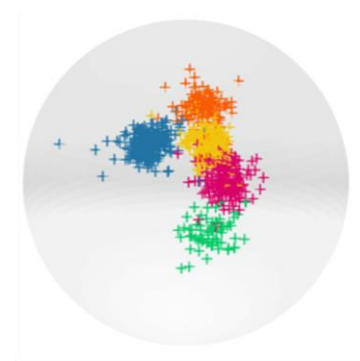
Rank Estimation Methods

- Ordinal regression
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- Comparison-based approaches

- GOL** {
- **Metric learning**
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(a) Order learning



(b) Metric learning

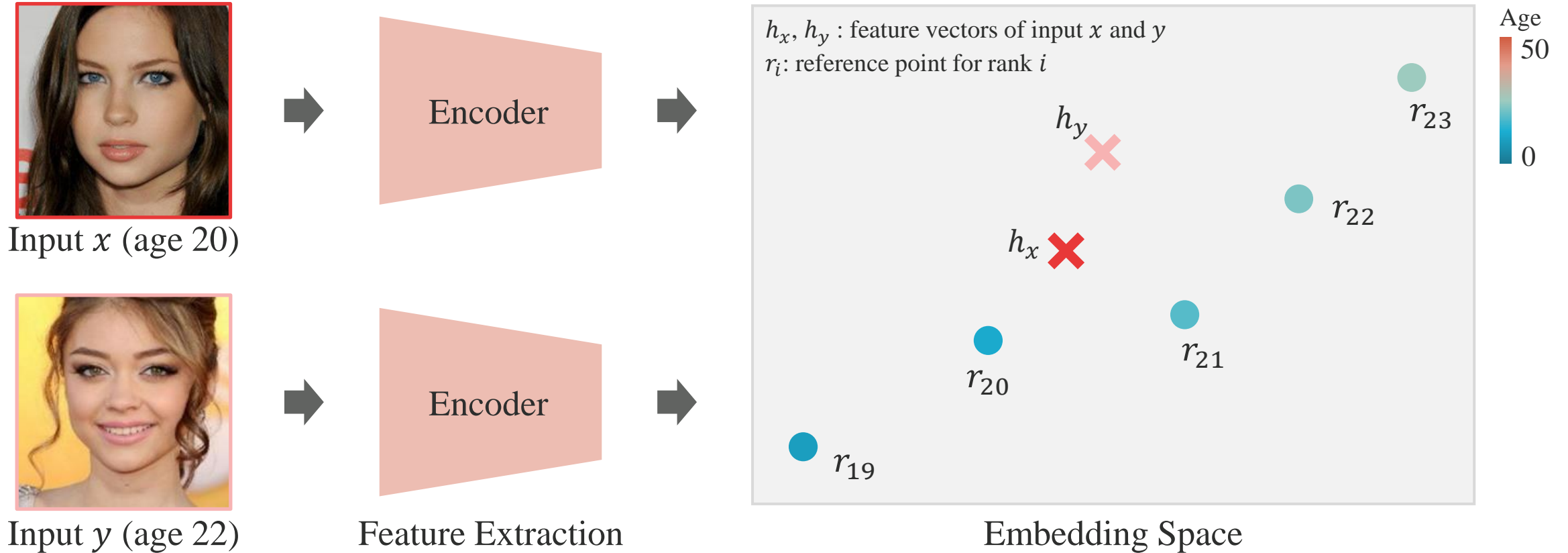


(c) GOL

GOL

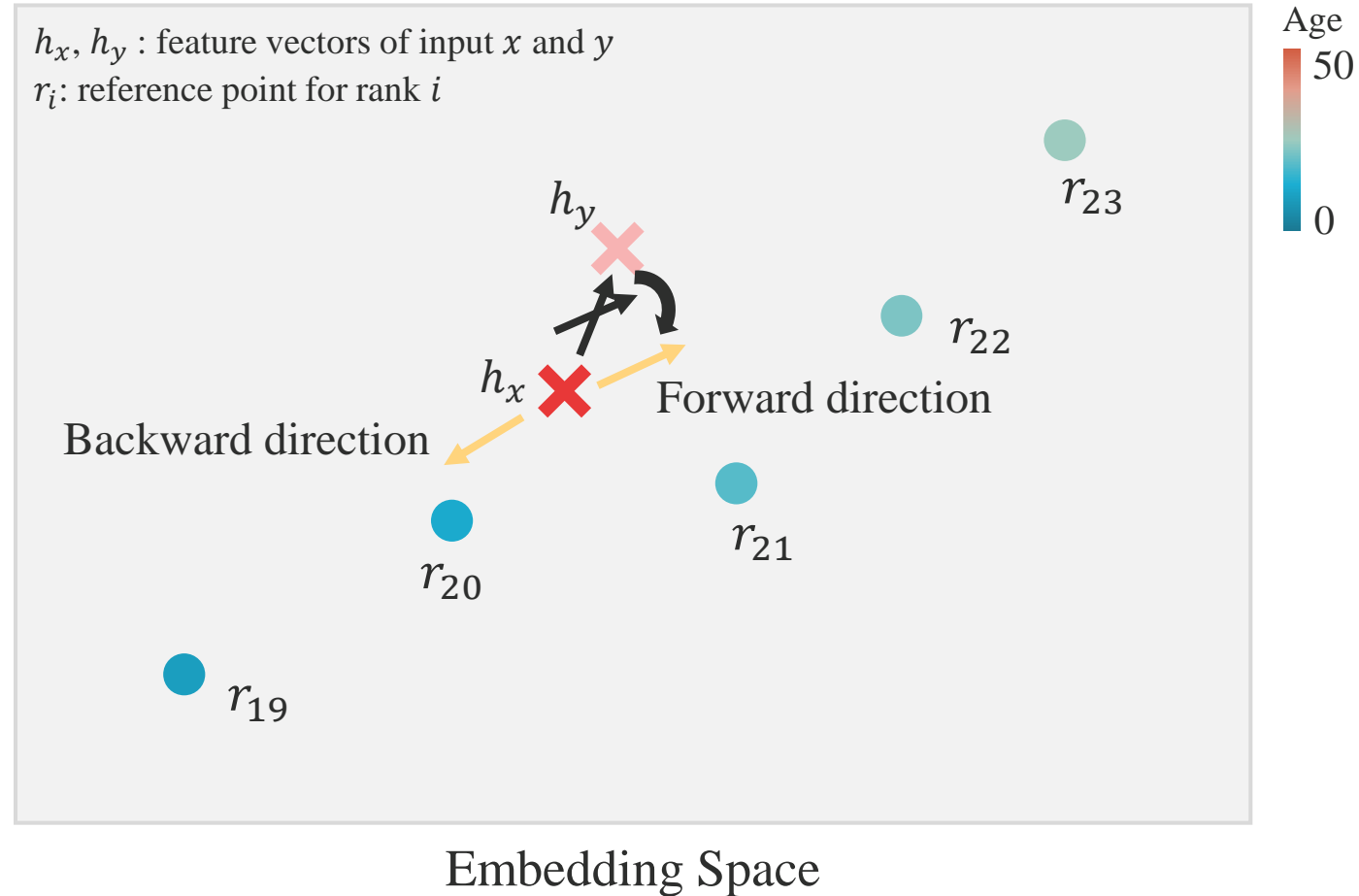
- **Order constraint**
 - sorts instances directionally according to the ranks
- **Metric constraint**
 - separates two instances farther if their rank difference is larger

Feature Extraction



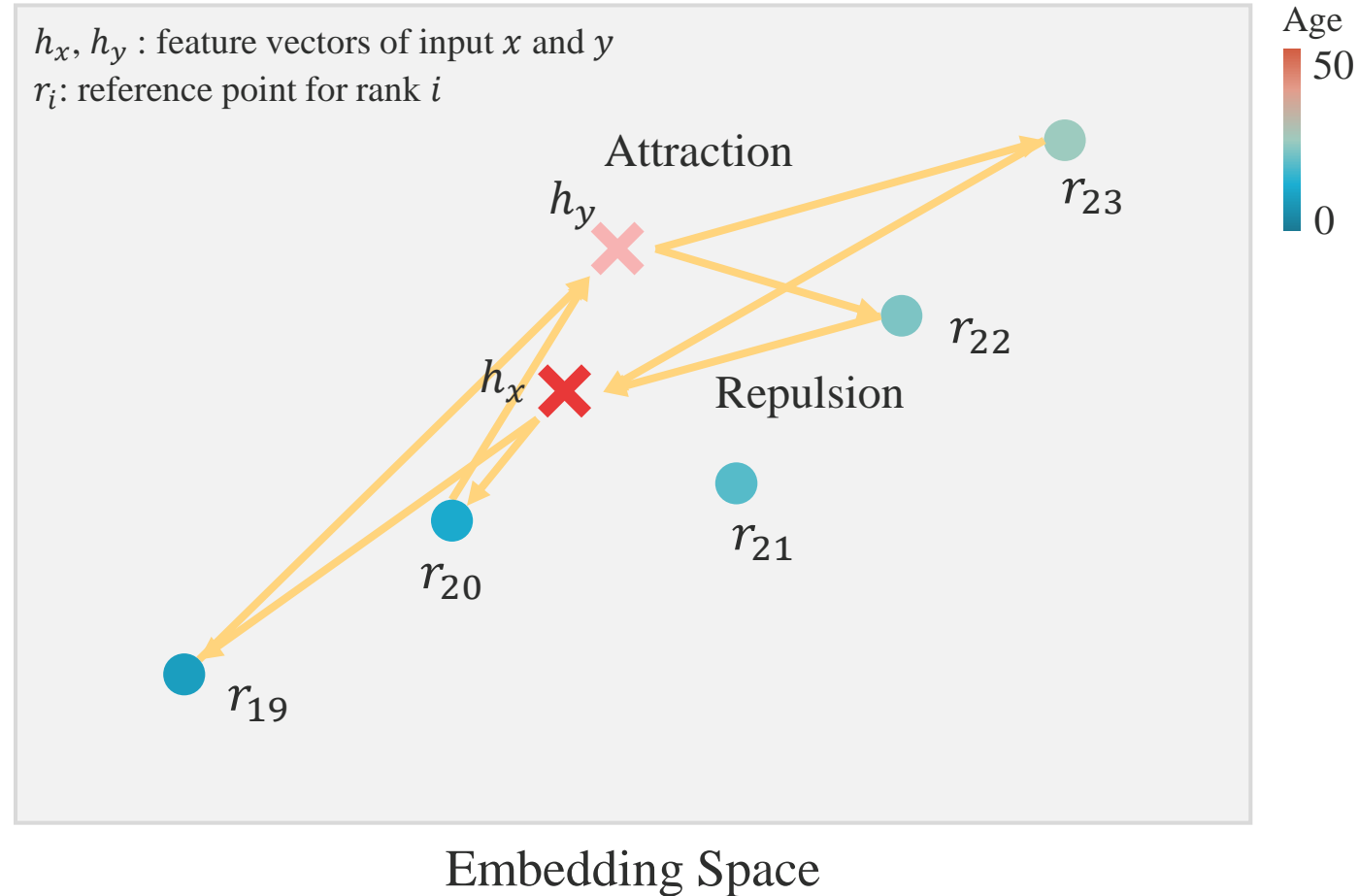
- Encode object instances into an embedding space

Order Constraint



- Arrange instances according to their rank directions

Metric Constraint

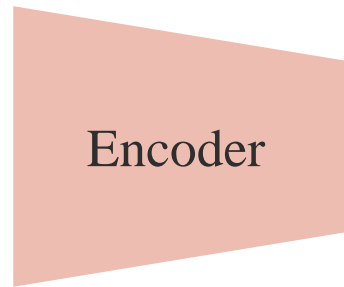


- Make the distance between instances reflect their rank difference

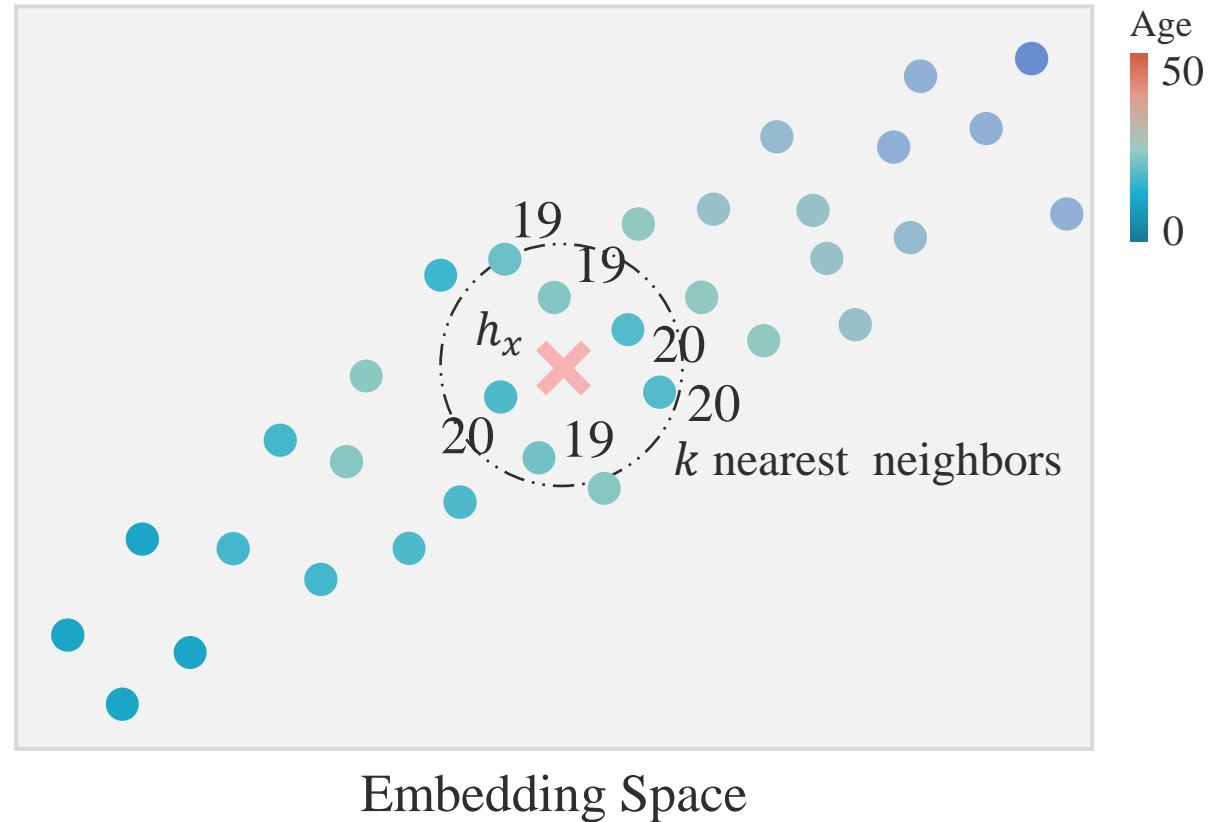
k -NN Estimation



Input x
(age 20)



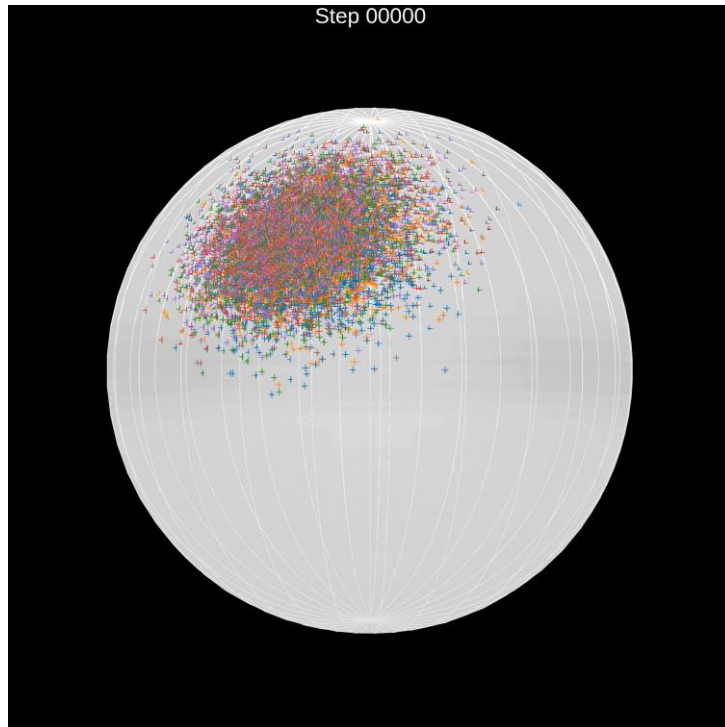
Feature Extraction



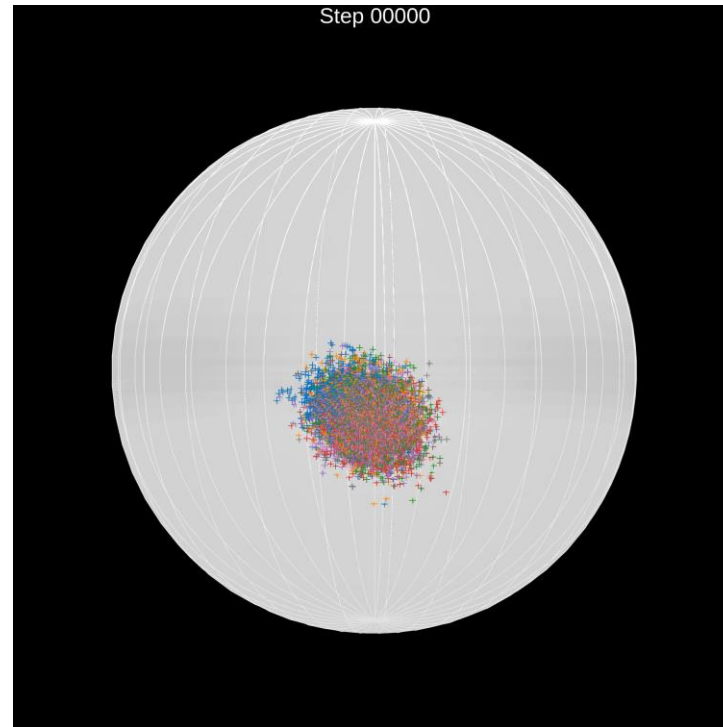
- Estimate the rank of a test instance by finding the nearest neighbors

Transition of Embedding Spaces

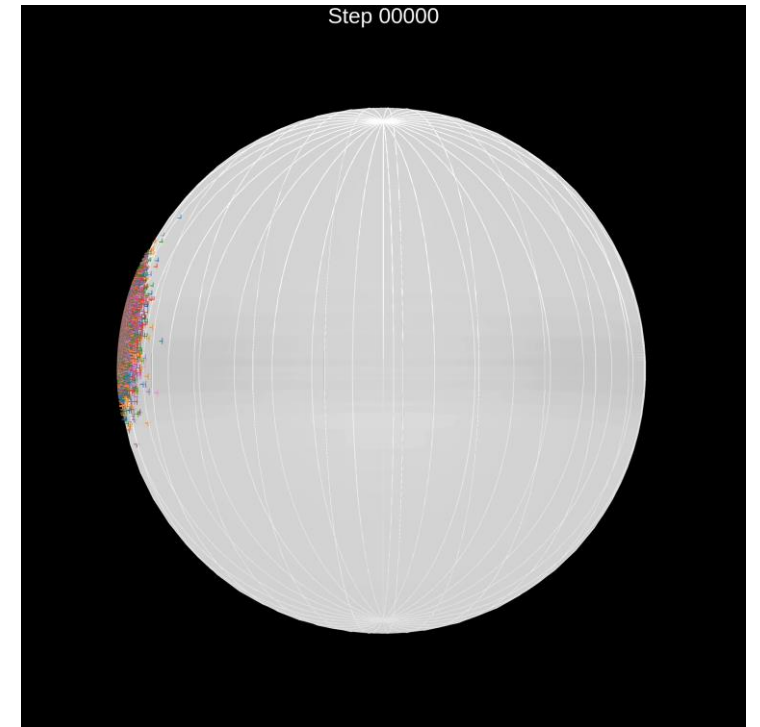
Rank
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Order Learning



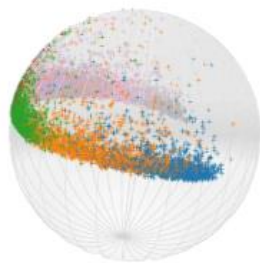
Metric Learning



GOL

Embedding Space Evaluation

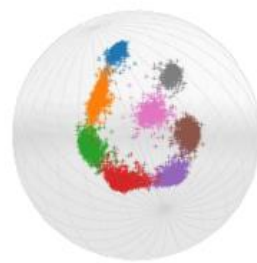
Algorithm	MORPH II (setting A)			CACD (validation split)			Adience		
	B2W	DRR _{1.0}	DRR _{0.5}	B2W	DRR _{1.0}	DRR _{0.5}	B2W	DRR _{1.0}	DRR _{0.5}
ML (Schroff et al., 2015)	41.20	10.06	8.94	3.90	2.89	2.55	5.12	3.21	2.98
MV (Pan et al., 2018)	72.47	10.37	9.80	24.21	6.23	5.84	7.08	3.29	3.24
OL (Lim et al., 2020)	43.94	12.79	11.44	8.77	5.60	4.86	13.29	7.27	6.53
MWR-G (Shin et al., 2022)	30.42	10.66	9.28	9.99	6.00	5.24	7.84	5.20	4.71
Proposed GOL	292.72	29.40	25.77	53.06	12.59	10.82	70.31	32.09	28.37



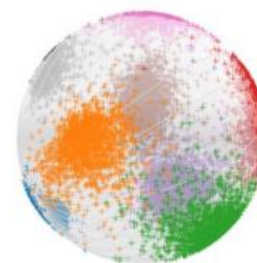
(a) OL



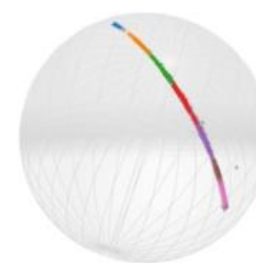
(b) MWR-G



(c) ML



(d) MV



(e) GOL

Age Estimation

Algorithm	Setting A		Setting B		Setting C		Setting D	
	MAE	CS (%)	MAE	CS (%)	MAE	CS (%)	MAE	CS (%)
DRFs (Shen et al., 2018)	2.91	82.9	2.98	-	-	-	2.17	91.3
MV (Pan et al., 2018)*	-	-	-	-	2.79	-	2.16	-
C3AE (Chao et al., 2019)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.75	-
BridgeNet (Li et al., 2019)*	2.38	91.0	2.63	86.0	-	-	-	-
AVDL (Wen et al., 2020)*	2.37	-	2.53	-	-	-	1.94	-
OL (Lim et al., 2020)*	2.41	91.7	2.75	88.2	2.68	88.8	2.22	93.3
DRC-ORID (Lee & Kim, 2021)*	2.26	93.8	2.51	<u>89.7</u>	<u>2.58</u>	<u>89.5</u>	2.16	<u>93.5</u>
MWR-G (Shin et al., 2022)*	<u>2.24</u>	<u>93.5</u>	2.55	90.1	2.61	<u>89.5</u>	2.16	93.0
Proposed GOL	2.17	93.8	2.60	89.3	2.51	90.0	<u>2.09</u>	94.2

Aesthetic Score Estimation

Algorithm	Nature		Animal		Urban		People		Overall	
	Acc.	MAE	Acc.	MAE	Acc.	MAE	Acc.	MAE	Acc.	MAE
CNNm (Liu et al., 2018)	71.0	0.31	68.0	0.34	68.2	0.36	71.6	0.32	69.5	0.33
CNNPOR (Liu et al., 2018)	71.9	0.29	69.3	0.32	69.1	0.33	69.9	0.32	70.1	0.32
SORD (Diaz & Marathe, 2019)	73.6	0.27	70.3	0.31	73.3	0.28	70.6	0.31	72.0	0.29
POE (Li et al., 2021)	73.6	0.27	71.1	0.30	72.8	0.28	72.2	0.29	72.4	0.29
Proposed GOL	73.8	0.27	72.4	0.28	74.2	0.26	69.6	0.31	72.7	0.28

Order Learning

- New concept
- Applicable to most ranking, assessment, diagnosis problems
 - Cancer stage classification
 - Smart farm - fruit quality assessment
 - Recommendation systems



Smart Factory



Medical Diagnosis



Smart Farm



Autonomous driving

Q & A

- 감사합니다.