

Multi-Order Feature Statistical Model for Fine-Grained Visual Categorization

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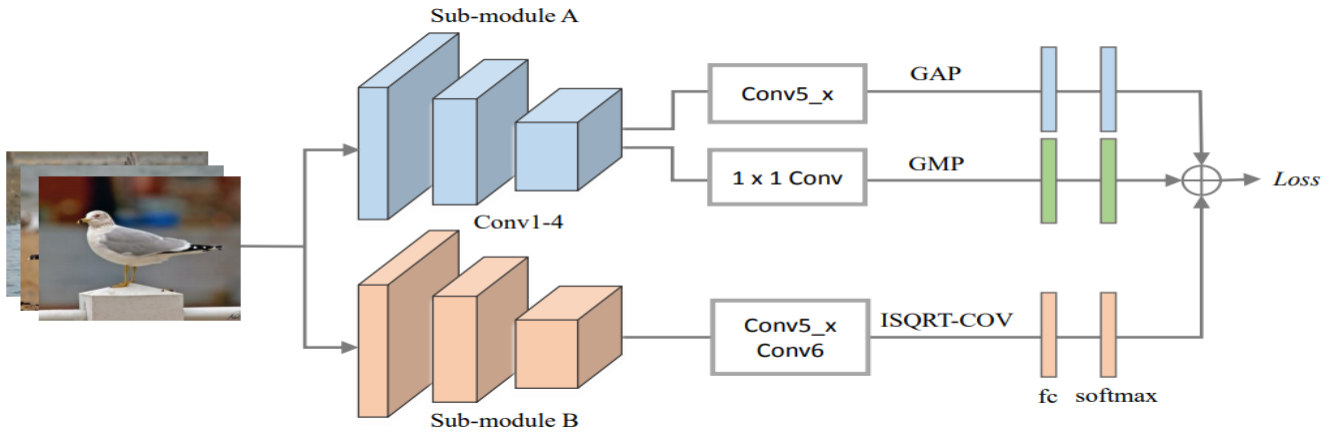
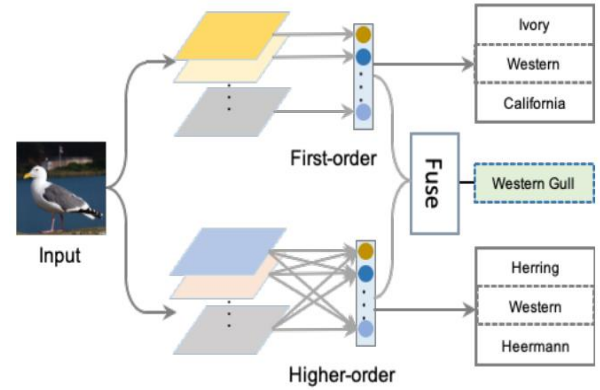
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BACKGROUND

Existing methods produce high-level features by performing first-order or second-order pooling to tackle the fine-grained categorization problem.

CONTRIBUTION

we propose a multi-order feature statistical method (MOFS), which learns fine-grained features characterizing multiple orders.



Method	Backbone	Accuracy(%)		
		CUB-200-211	FGVC-Aircraft	Stanford-Cars
VGG-19	VGG-19	77.8	-	84.9
ResNet-50	ResNet-50	85.4	90.3	91.7
ResNet-101	ResNet-101	86.8	-	91.9
RA-CNN[28]	VGG-19	85.3	88.2	92.5
MA-CNN[6]	VGG-19	86.5	89.9	91.5
B-CNN[16]	VGG-16	84.1	84.1	91.3
Compact B-CNN[17]	VGG-16	84.0	-	-
Low-ran B-CNN[18]	VGG-16	84.2	87.3	90.9
Kernel-Activation[19]	VGG-16	85.3	88.3	91.7
Kernel-Pooling[24]	VGG-16	86.2	86.9	92.4
MG-CNN[6]	VGG-19	82.6	86.6	-
RAM[29]	ResNet-50	86.0	-	-
MAMC[30]	ResNet-101	86.5	-	93.0
DFL-CNN[21]	ResNet-50	87.4	91.7	93.1
DFL-CNN[21]	VGG-16	87.4	92.0	93.8
NTS-Net[31]	ResNet-50	87.5	91.4	93.9
iSQRT-COV[22]	ResNet-50	88.1	90.0	92.8
iSQRT-COV[22]	ResNet-101	88.7	91.4	93.3
MOFS(ours)	ResNet-50	88.8	91.7	94.7
MOFS(ours)	ResNet-101	89.2	93.0	94.9

METHOD

The MOFS consists of two sub-modules: (i) a firstorder module modeling both mid-level and high-level features. (ii) a covariance feature statistical module capturing high-order features.

Results

We evaluate the proposed method on CUB-200-2011, Stanford Cars, and FGVC-Aircraft. Compared with state-of-the-art methods, experiment results exhibit superior performance in recognizing fine-grained objects.