

Deep Position-Aware Hashing for Semantic Continuous Image Retrieval (Appendix)

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A. Detailed derivation from Eq.(1) to Eq.(2)

The Eq.(2) can be derivated as follow:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{inter}^i &= \max\{d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha) - \min_{j \notin \text{label}\{i\}} d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_j), 0\} \\
 &= \max\{ \max_{j \notin \text{label}\{i\}} (-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_j)) + d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha), 0\} \\
 &\leq \max\{\log \sum_{j \notin \text{label}\{i\}} \exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_j)\} + d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha), 0\} \\
 &\leq \log\{ \sum_{j \notin \text{label}\{i\}} \exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_j)\} \cdot \exp\{d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha)\} + 1\} \\
 &= \log\{ \frac{\sum_{j \notin \text{label}\{i\}} \exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_j)\} + \exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha)\}}{\exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha)\}} \} \\
 &= -\log\{ \frac{\exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha)\}}{\exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \bar{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_i)(1 + \alpha)\} + \sum_{j \notin \text{label}\{i\}} \exp\{-d_H(\mathbf{b}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_j)\}} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Supplementary experiments

Method	CIFAR-10				ImageNet			
	12-bit	24-bit	32-bit	48-bit	16-bit	32-bit	48-bit	64-bit
DSDH[5]	0.740	0.786	0.801	0.820	-	-	-	-
TALR[2]	0.732	0.789	0.800	0.826	0.5892	0.6689	0.6985	0.7053
HBMP[1]	0.799	0.804	0.830	0.831	0.574	0.692	0.712	0.742
Greedy-Hash[7]	0.774	0.795	0.810	0.822	0.625	0.662	0.682	0.688
DPAH	0.810	0.825	0.838	0.845	0.6517	0.7001	0.7149	0.7138

Table 1. Comparison of retrieval performance of our DPAH method and most recently published hashing methods on CIFAR-10 and ImageNet. Please note that DSDH does not report their result on ImageNet.

In order to compare with some most recently published deep hashing methods, we add the supplementary experiments on CIFAR-10 [3] which is also used widely. We follow the same data division protocol as [4, 6, 1, 7]. Specifically, we sample 100 images per category to form the query and the other 59K images to make up the database. Then 500 images per category

is selected from the database to construct the training set. We also add the performance comparison of these recent methods with our method on ImageNet. The comparison result is listed as follows:

From Table 1, it can be seen that our DPAH outperforms other methods in most cases, and it is only inferior to HBMP under 64-bit on ImageNet100. Actually, HBMP is an advanced two stage hashing method, due to the matrix eigenvector solution and matrix inversion in its first stage, solving the ideal binary code will be difficult and inefficient when the data size is large. On the contrary, our method conducts binary encoding and hash function learning simultaneously in an end-to-end manner, so it is more suitable for real-world scenarios.

References

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