# Image Impression Estimation by Clustering People with Similar Tastes

| (Nagoya | Univ.)  |
|---------|---|
| (Nagoya | Univ.)  |
| (RIKEN) |   |
| (Chukyo | Univ.)  |
| (Nagoya | Univ.)  |
|         | (Nagoya<br>(Nagoya<br>(RIKEN)<br>(Chukyo<br>(Nagoya |

## Who thinks this 'cute'?



# Can we estimate the different impressions for each person?

Yes, if we have "enough" amount of information about the individuals.

No, it is difficult to obtain "enough" amount of information about the individuals.

### Estimation from limited amount of data



## Personal Attribute Combination Grouping



#### Image Clustering

 To estimate impression tendency to images more accurately, annotations of similar images are aggregated.

#### Personal Attribute Combination (PAC)

- To characterize a PAC, its feature is represented by the tendency of impressions toward images
- Clustering: k-means algorithm

Images: 4,000 carpets / curtains / fabrics

Evaluation

- Annotation: 273,163 annotations
  - 24 impression words from query logs
- Metric: Impression estimation accuracy

| Method         | #Elements | Accuracy [%] $\uparrow$ |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Proposed       | 2         | 73.1                    |
| All-in-one     | 1         | 72.4                    |
| Gender-Age [1] | 6         | 71.2                    |
| Individual     | 4,704     | 68.1                    |

- All-in-one: Personal attributes were ignored.
- Gender-Age: A heuristic combination [1]
- Individual: Each personal attribute combination was regarded separately.

|    |          |       | #PAC Clusters |      |       |      |      |  |
|----|----------|-------|---------------|------|-------|------|------|--|
|    | Accuracy |       |               |      | $k_A$ |      |      |  |
|    | [%       | 6]↑   | 2             | 3    | 6     | 10   | 20   |  |
| S  |          | 100   | 71.5          | 71.7 | 70.7  | 69.6 | 68.3 |  |
| ē  |          | 200   | 72.4          | 71.8 | 71.3  | 70.8 | 69.4 |  |
| st |          | 300   | 72.6          | 71.8 | 71.0  | 69.6 | 69.9 |  |
| ⊒  |          | 400   | 73.1          | 71.9 | 72.1  | 69.9 | 70.1 |  |
| 0  | $k_I$    | 500   | 72.0          | 71.5 | 71.2  | 70.6 | 69.5 |  |
| ð  |          | 1,000 | 72.0          | 71.9 | 71.3  | 70.1 | 70.3 |  |
| ğ  |          | 2,000 | 72.0          | 71.9 | 71.3  | 70.6 | 70.1 |  |
| Ε  |          | 3,000 | 71.7          | 71.8 | 71.5  | 71.1 | 69.9 |  |
| #  |          | 4,000 | 72.1          | 70.1 | 71.6  | 69.2 | 68.8 |  |

[1] M. Nakamoto, et al., "A study on product image impression estimation considering the customer's attributes (in Japanese)," IEICE 2021 Annual Convention, D-12-5, 2021.

