

Motivation & Contribution

- ▶ Sketch understanding is important and has lots of applications in computer vision and graphics;
- ▶ Most existing sketch datasets and sketch tasks are at stroke- or object-level;
- ▶ Scene sketch understanding leads to a deeper and richer reasoning about sketched visual forms.
- ▶ **The first large-scale dataset of scene sketches, termed *SketchyScene*, is introduced.**

<https://github.com/SketchyScene/SketchyScene>

SketchyScene: Data Collection

Step1: Data Preparation

- ▶ Object sketches from 45 categories are collected.

Step2: Scene Sketch Synthesis

- ▶ 7,264 scene templates are synthesized by a customary, web-based application – *USketch* (Fig. 1).

Step3: Annotation and Data Augmentation

- ▶ More scene sketches are generated by replacing the object sketches with the rest components.

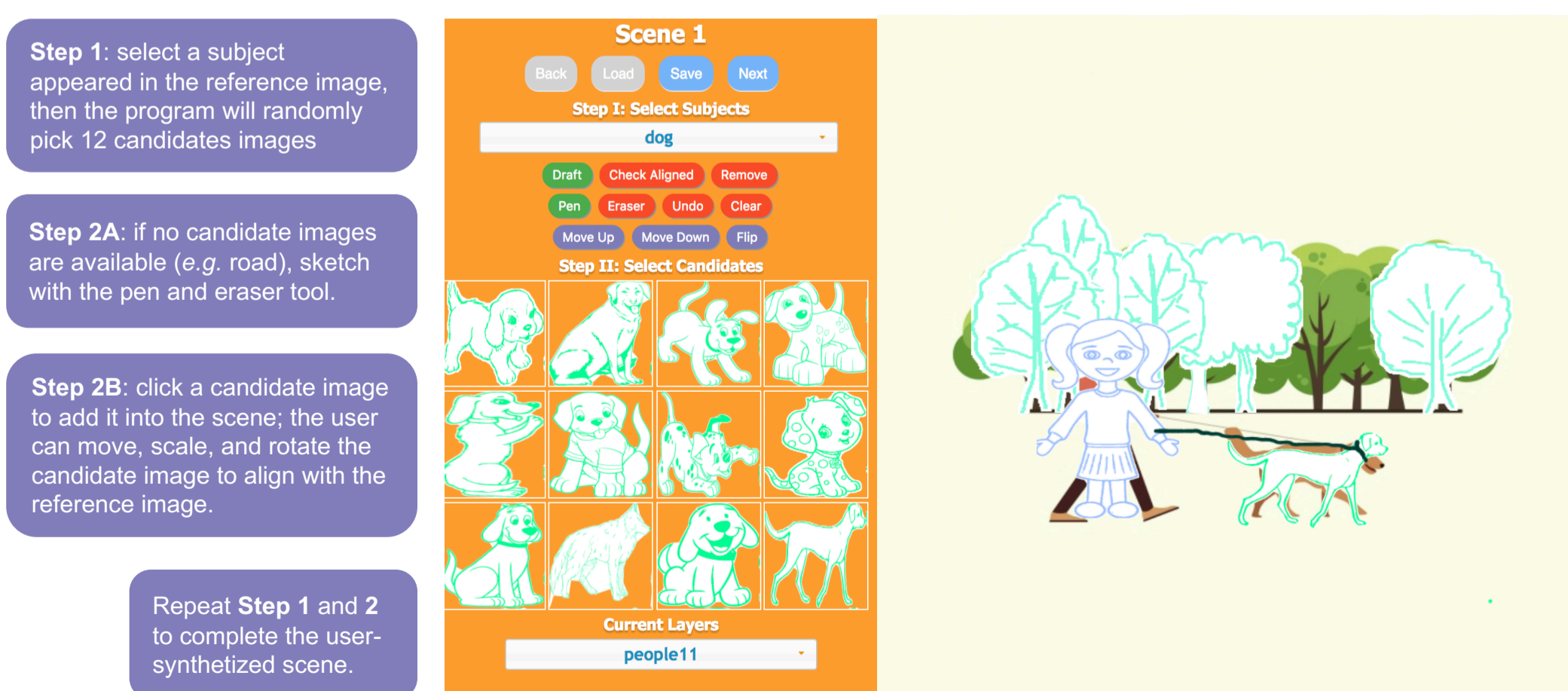
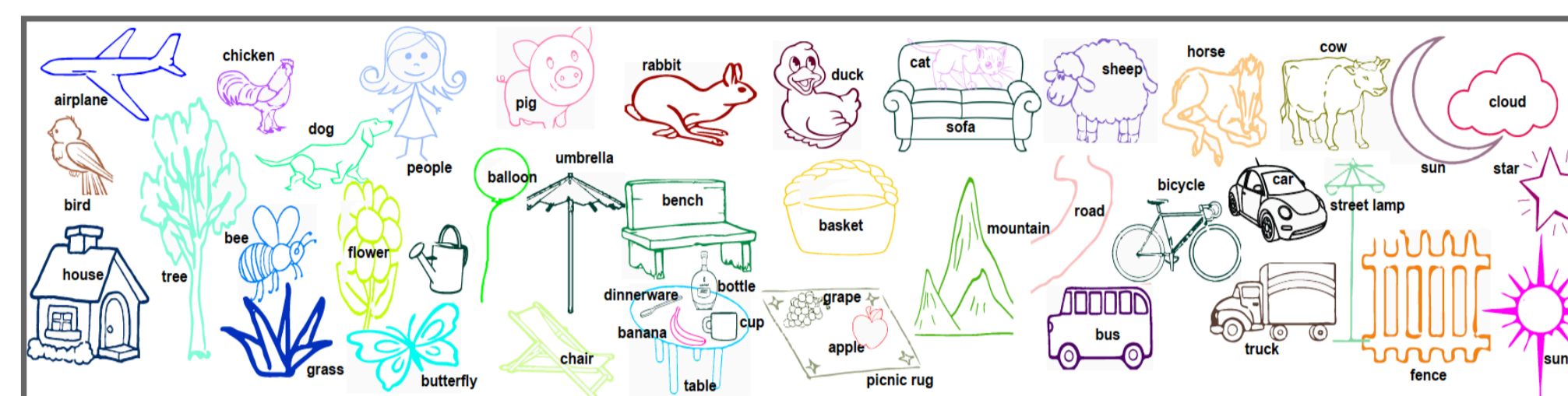


Figure 1: Interface and work flow of *USketch*.

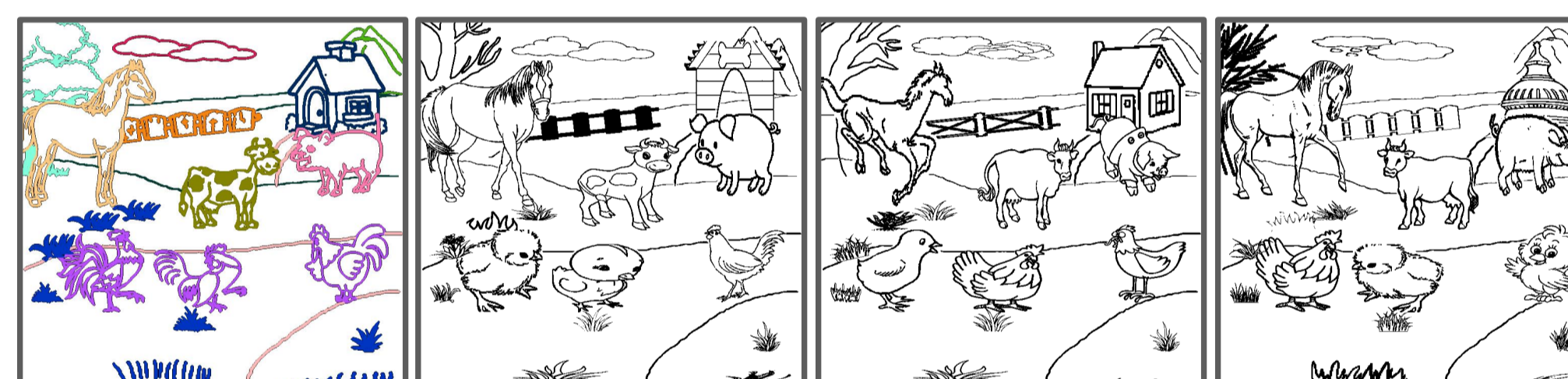
SketchyScene: Dataset Statistics



A. Representative object sketches of *SketchyScene*.



B. From left to right: reference image, synthesized scene sketch, ground-truth of semantic and instance segmentation.



C. Examples of augmented scene sketches based on a scene sketch template (the 1st image).

Figure 2: Overview of dataset *SketchyScene*.

- ▶ **7,264** unique scene templates. Each contains at least **3** object instances;
- ▶ On average there are **16** instances, **6** object classes, and **7** occluded instances per template;
- ▶ **29,056** scene sketches after data augmentation;
- ▶ **11,316** object sketches spanning **44** categories;
- ▶ **4,730** unique reference cartoon style images;
- ▶ **100%** accurate semantic-level and instance-level segmentation annotations.

SketchyScene can be further augmented:

Object sketches can be replaced by sketches from other resources.

Sketch Scene Segmentation

Problem Definition

The problem of semantic segmentation in scene sketches is defined as predicting a class label for each pixel whose value is 0 since only black pixels convey semantic information.

Challenges

- ▶ Classes are imbalanced, i.e., large blank areas;
- ▶ Occluded objects are hard to segment due to lack of visual cues.

Key – ignore background class during modeling.

Quantitative results:

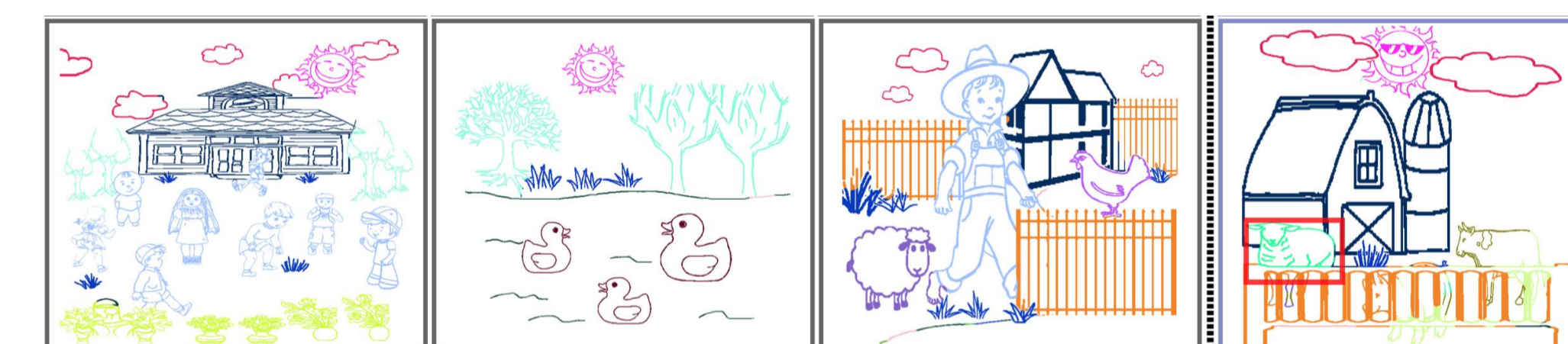


Figure 3: Visualizations of our segmentation results. Left: 3 examples with good segmentation results; right: one failure case.

Applications

- ▶ Scene-level image retrieval;
- ▶ Sketch captioning and editing;
- ▶ Dynamic scene synthesis.

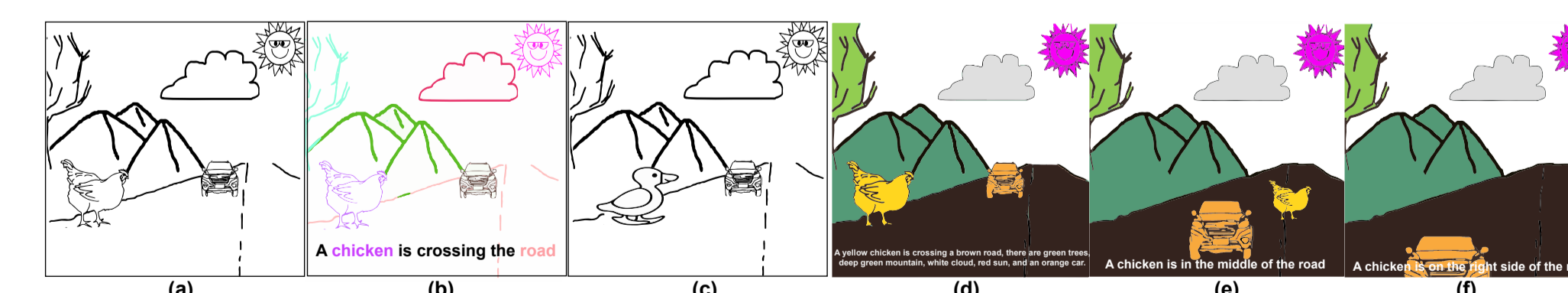


Figure 4: Examples of applications.