

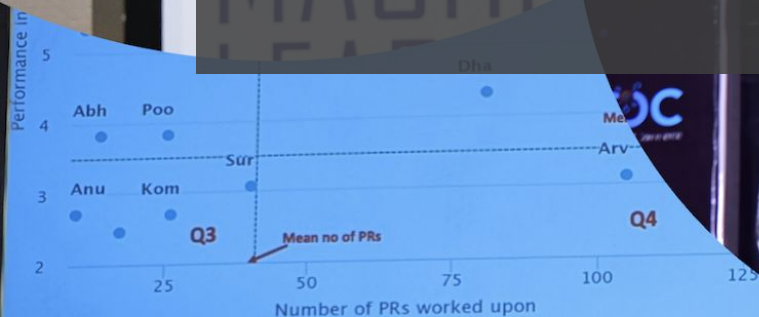
Leveraging GenAI for Authenticity and De-Duplication in CPG Retail Image Data

Rohit Agarwal
Chief AI Officer
Bizom



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- 
- ❑ **Chief AI Officer** at Bizom
 - ❑ **18+ years** of Industry Experience
 - ❑ Started as Software Engineer transformed into Data Scientist about 10 years ago
 - ❑ Have spoken in **Multiple International Conferences** on Machine Learning and Deep Learning in Europe and USA
 - ❑ My work on retail analytics is published in all the leading Financial Dailies in India on a regular basis. **In fact Reserve Bank of India (RBI) quotes its consumer index based on our data**
 - ❑ Currently working on **Generative AI** and its uses for Retail Industry



Agenda

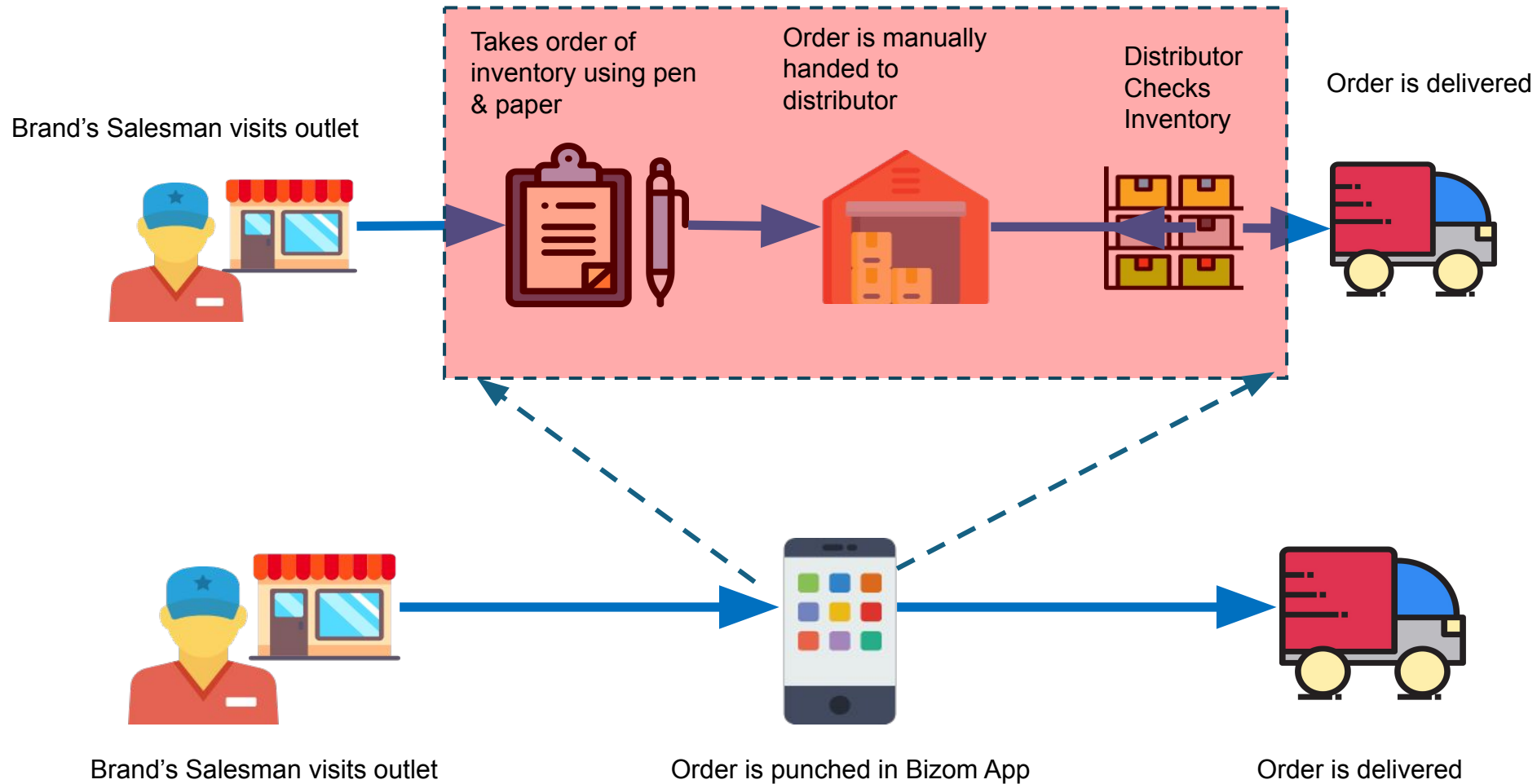
- Who are we?
- Problem Discussion
- Some Solutions
- Case studies from Industry
- Extensions

About us @ Bizom



“Bizom is a **Sales Force Automation** software that helps in **digitizing** the steps needed for manufacturers (brands) to place their products into various retail shops/outlets (Kiranas)”

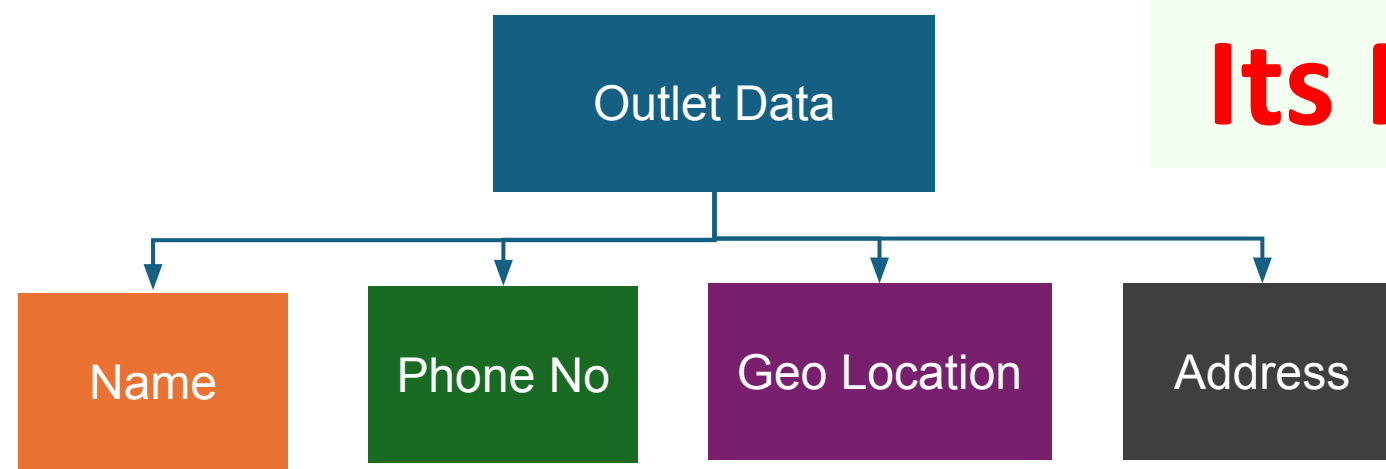
Bizom Simplifies Supply Chain





Problem
Statement

Retail/Outlet Data



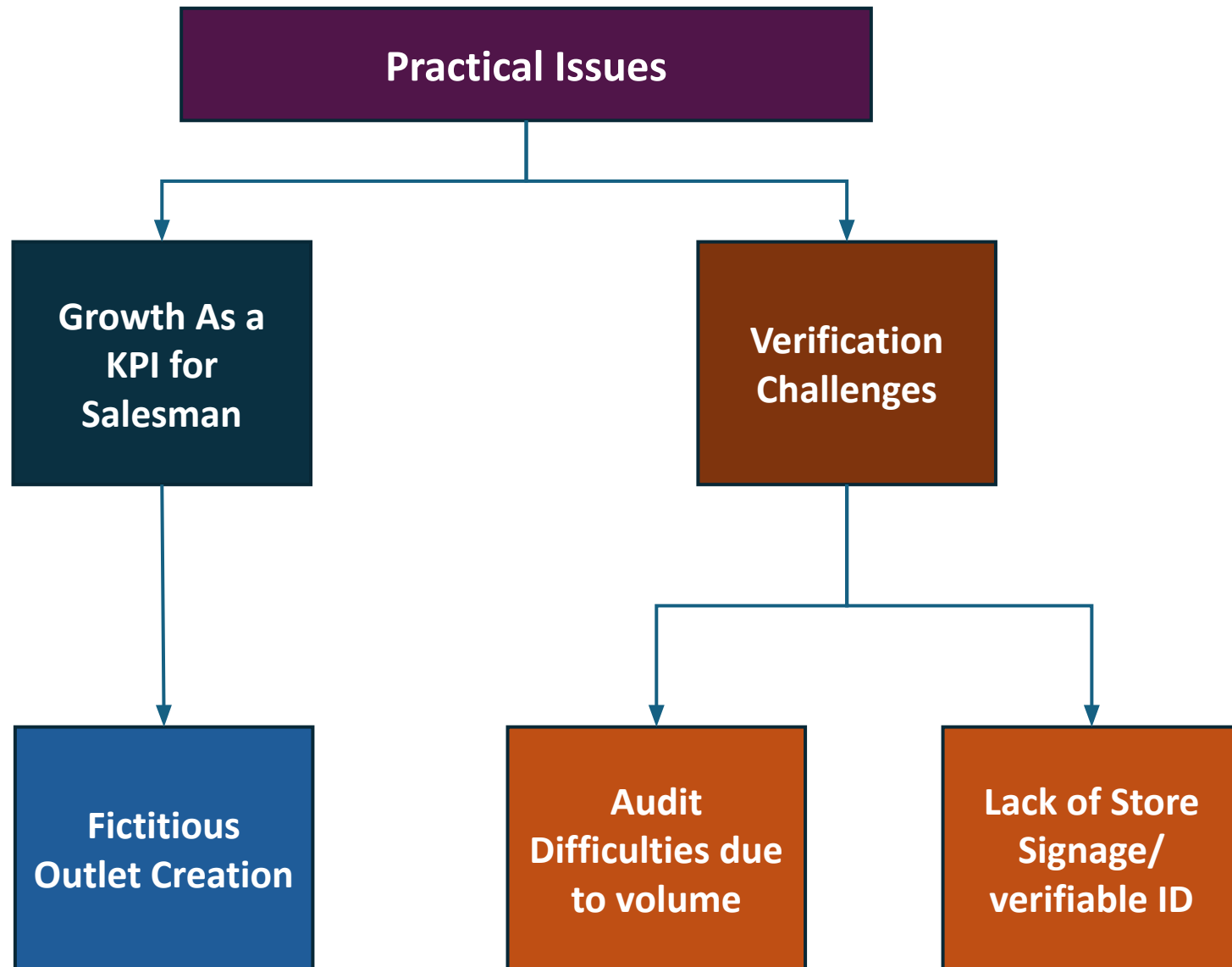
Its Messy!!



About 10Mn shops look like this !!

The basic information itself is a challenge to get from these shops

Why this mess keeps growing?



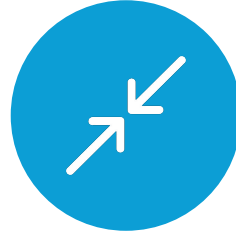
Impact of the inflated Outlet Universe



**Inaccurate sales
productivity
metrics**



**Distorted sales
force deployment**



**Wasted sales
effort & resources**



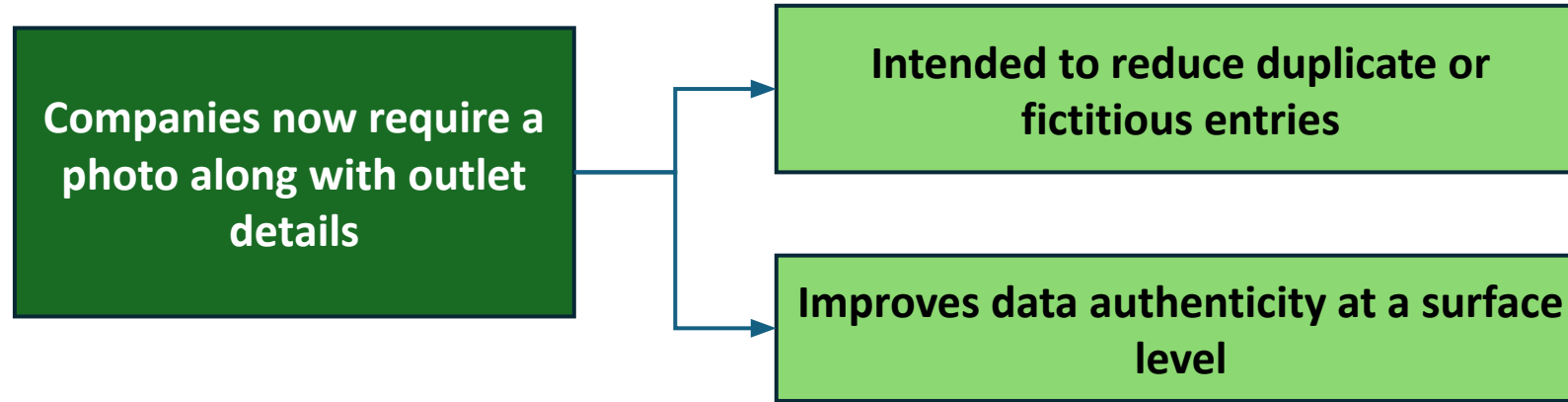
**Misaligned targets
& incentives**



**Unreliable
reporting**



Workaround: Outlet images as part of outlet data



Images can still be reused or manipulated unless further validation measures are in place

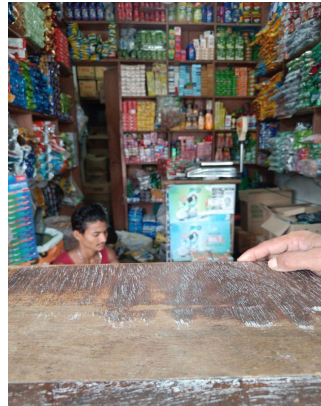
FE-2090983



FE-2228133



JA-1026943-2



JA-1032285



FE-1010896



FE-945125



Key Challenges in Outlet Image Verification

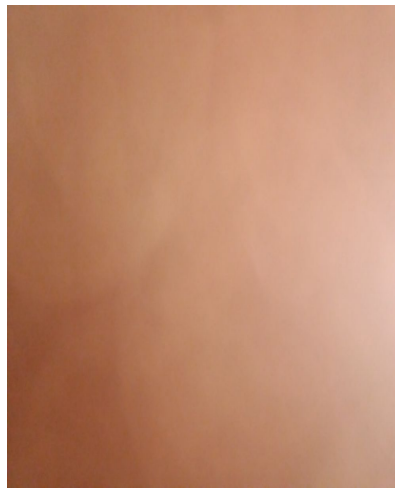
Rather than resolving the issue, the images have only compounded the problem !!!

Problem #1

How to ensure the uploaded image is genuinely of an outlet, and not unrelated content?

Problem #2

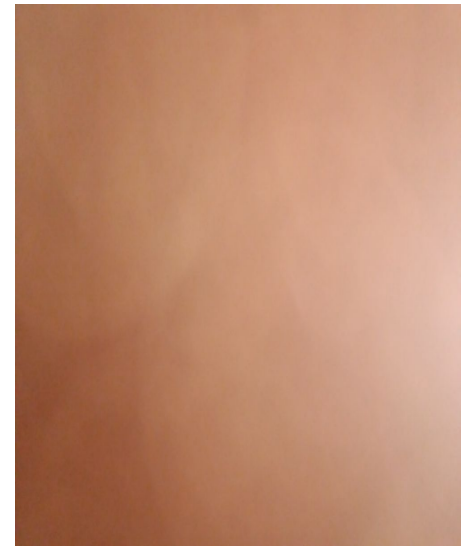
How can we identify if the same image is being reused across different outlets?



Problem #1: Find out if the image represents an outlet

Attributes of a good outlet image:

- Signage visible
- Products Visible
- Store Open
- Day time photo
- Exterior showing the entire outlet
- ..



Why Conventional Object Classification Approach fails?

-  **High Visual Variability**
Shops vary widely in appearance—layout, signage, branding—which makes standard classification unreliable.
-  **Lack of Training Data**
No consistent dataset exists to train a model that can generalize well across all shop types.



GenAI Characteristics Useful for Retail Domain

Ability to generate data

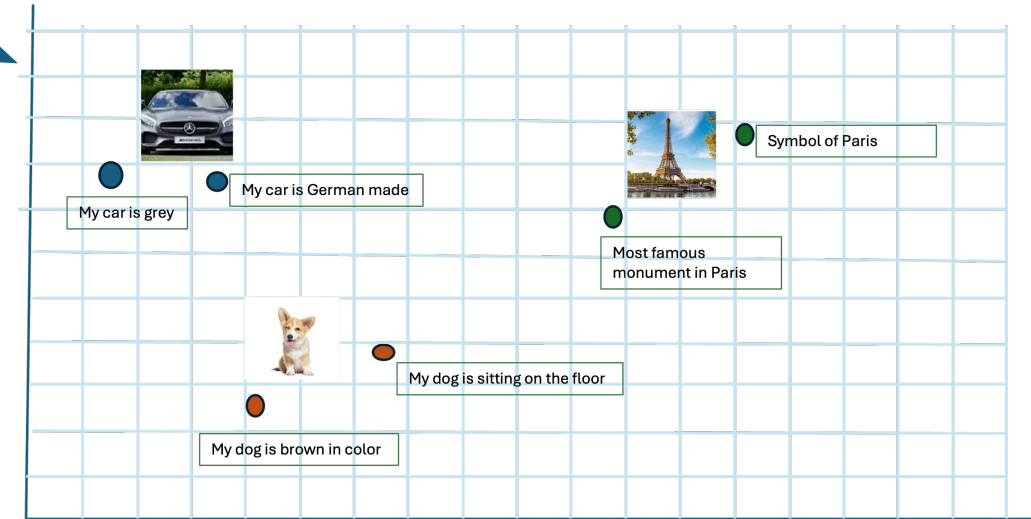
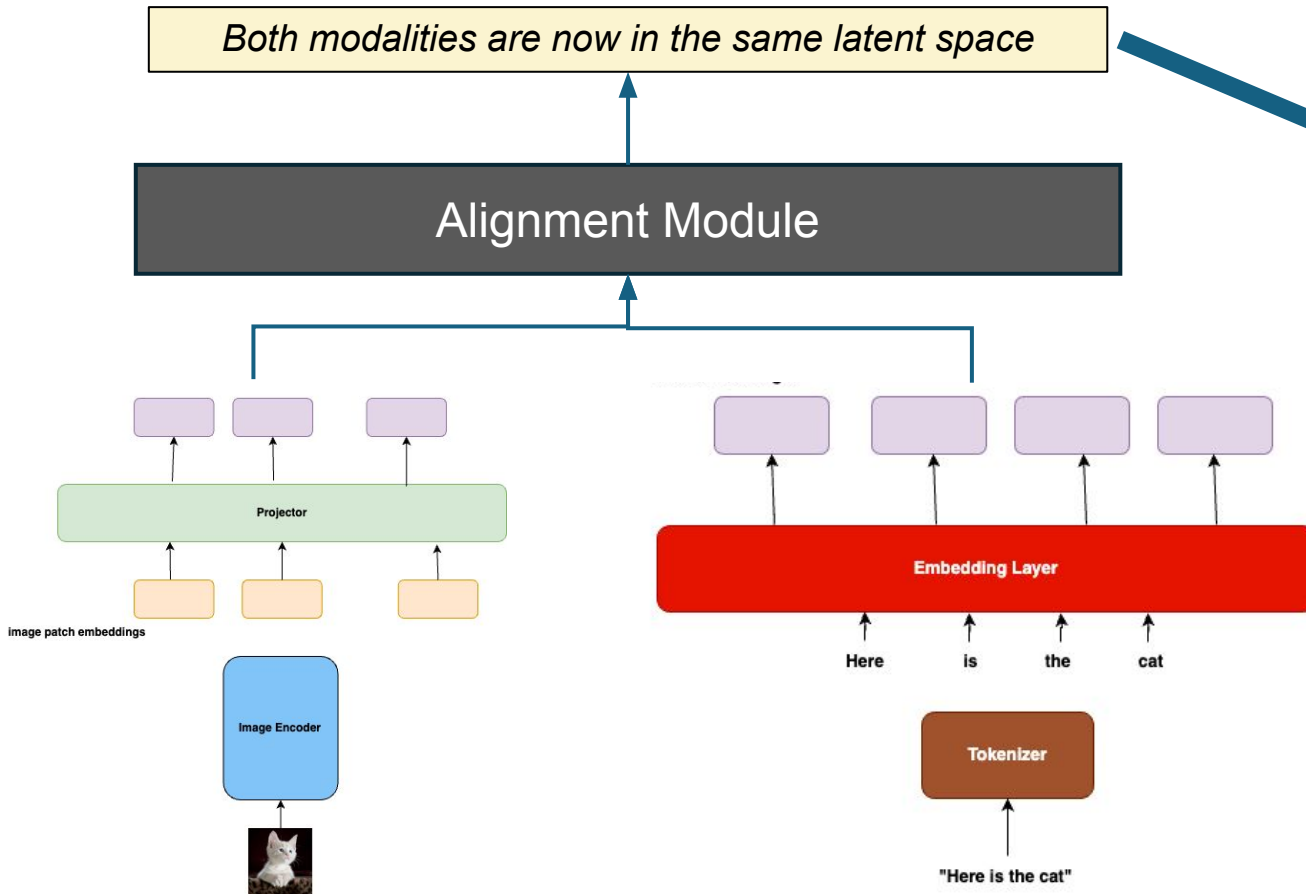
GenAI algorithms like GPT are known to generate text in case of Retail it could be Product Descriptions, Report Summaries

Ability to capture context

GenAI algorithms can analyze text , images to create a mental model of various internal relationships in the data for e.g. how the words in a sentence are related to each other, how different pixels in an image are related etc.



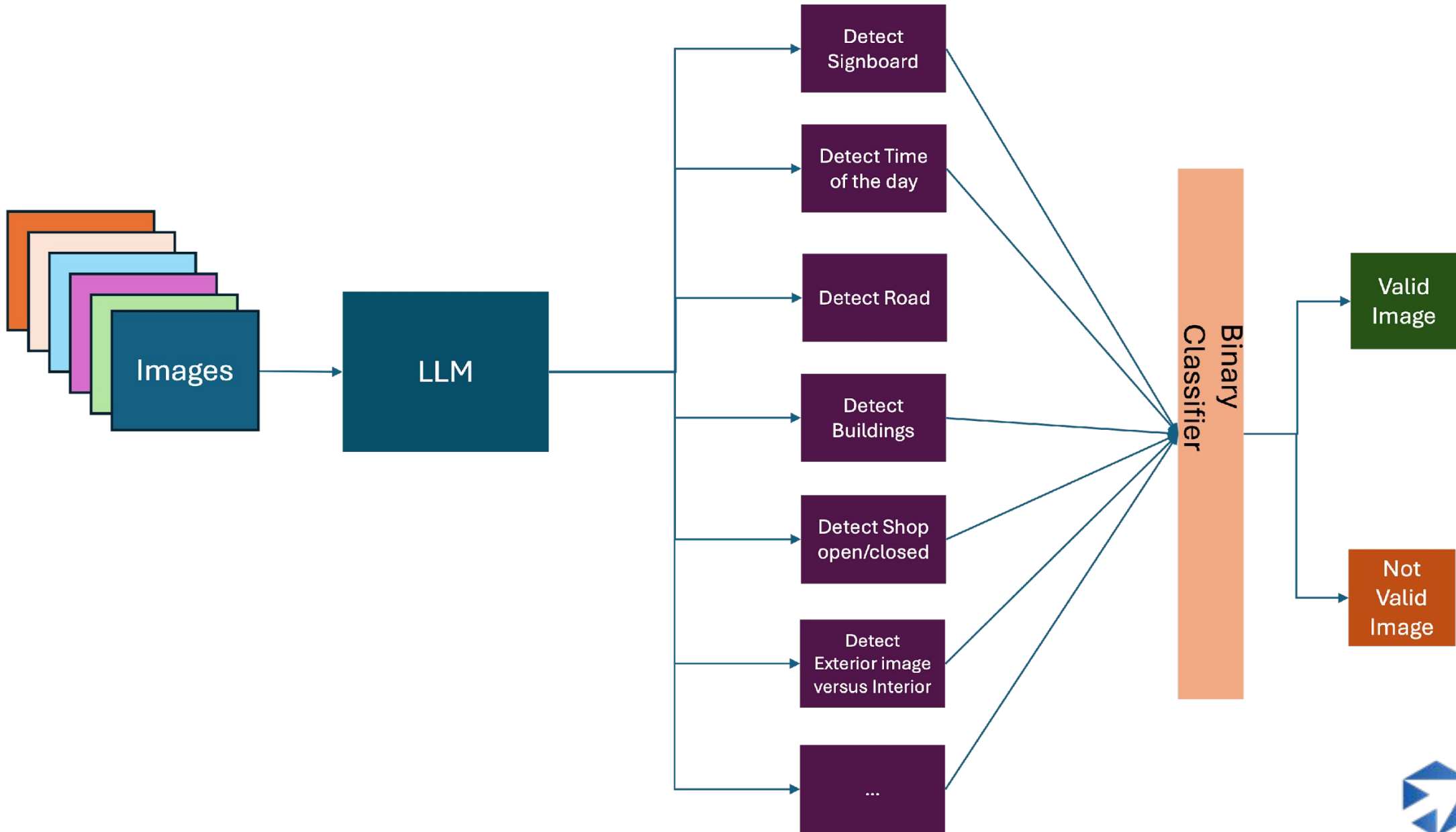
Multimodal LLM



Despite having coming from different modalities, embeddings with similar meaning will be close to each other in vector space

Both the visual and text embeddings can interact now. They can be concatenated together and pass to a LLM to perform some task

Approach for finding Image Quality (Pure LLM based)



MLLM output on Images

fileName	isHangingProduct	number_people	isShopOpen	number_buildings	isExteriorVisible	isRoadVisible	timeOfDay	isSignVisible	image
outletData/2272629.jpg	no	There are two people near or inside the shop: a man and a woman.	yes	2	exterior	yes	afternoon	yes	
outletData/943147.jpg	yes	There are two people near or inside the shop.	Yes	1	exterior	no	afternoon	no	
outletData/812088.jpg	no	There are no humans visible near or inside the shop.	no	1	exterior	no	afternoon	yes	
outletData/2272626.jpg	no	There are two people near or inside the shop.	no	5	exterior	yes	afternoon	no	
outletData/1777097.jpg	yes	There are two human beings in the shop: a man and a woman.	Yes	1	interior	no	afternoon	no	
outletData/875488.jpg	no	There are no human beings visible in the image.	no	0	exterior	no	night	no	
outletData/2272622.jpg	yes	There is only one person, a man, near or inside the shop.	yes	1	interior	no	afternoon	no	

Issues with pure LLM approach

Inconsistent
Accuracy

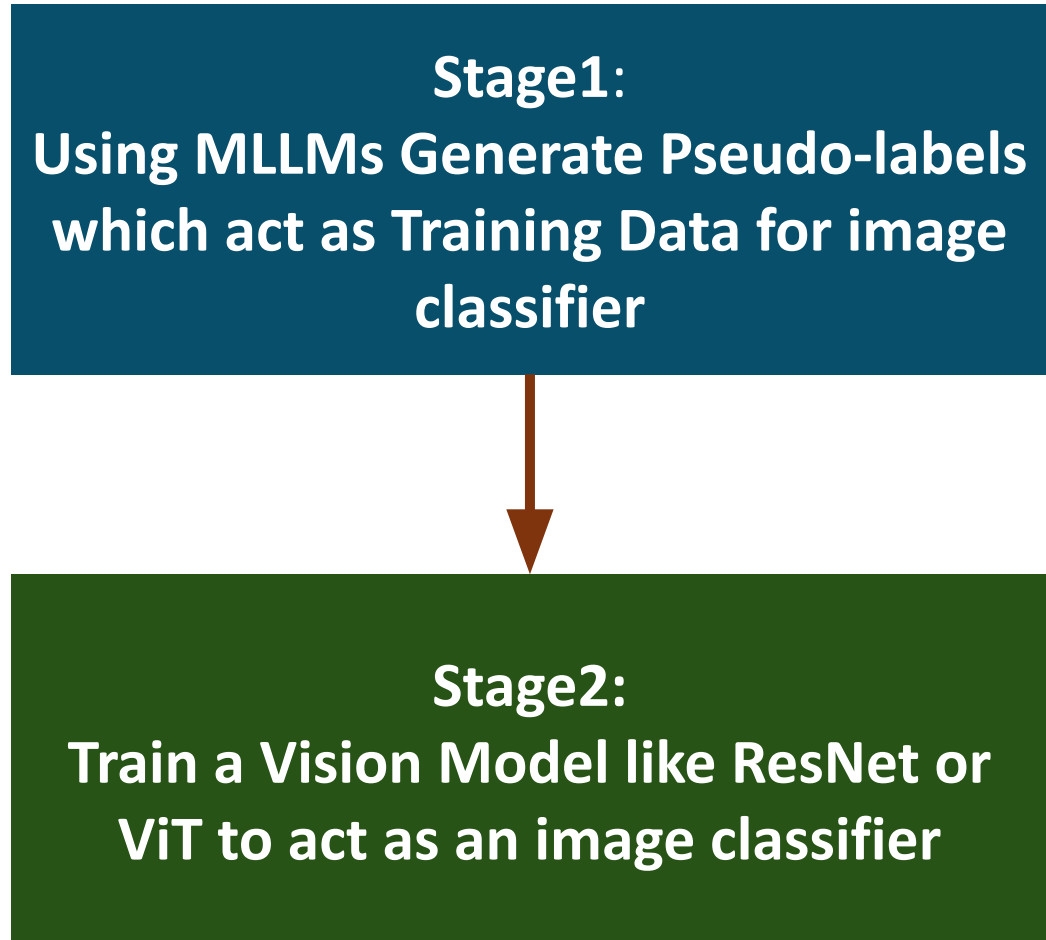
Highly
Dependent on
Image Quality

Lack of Local
Context

Extremely Slow
at Scale

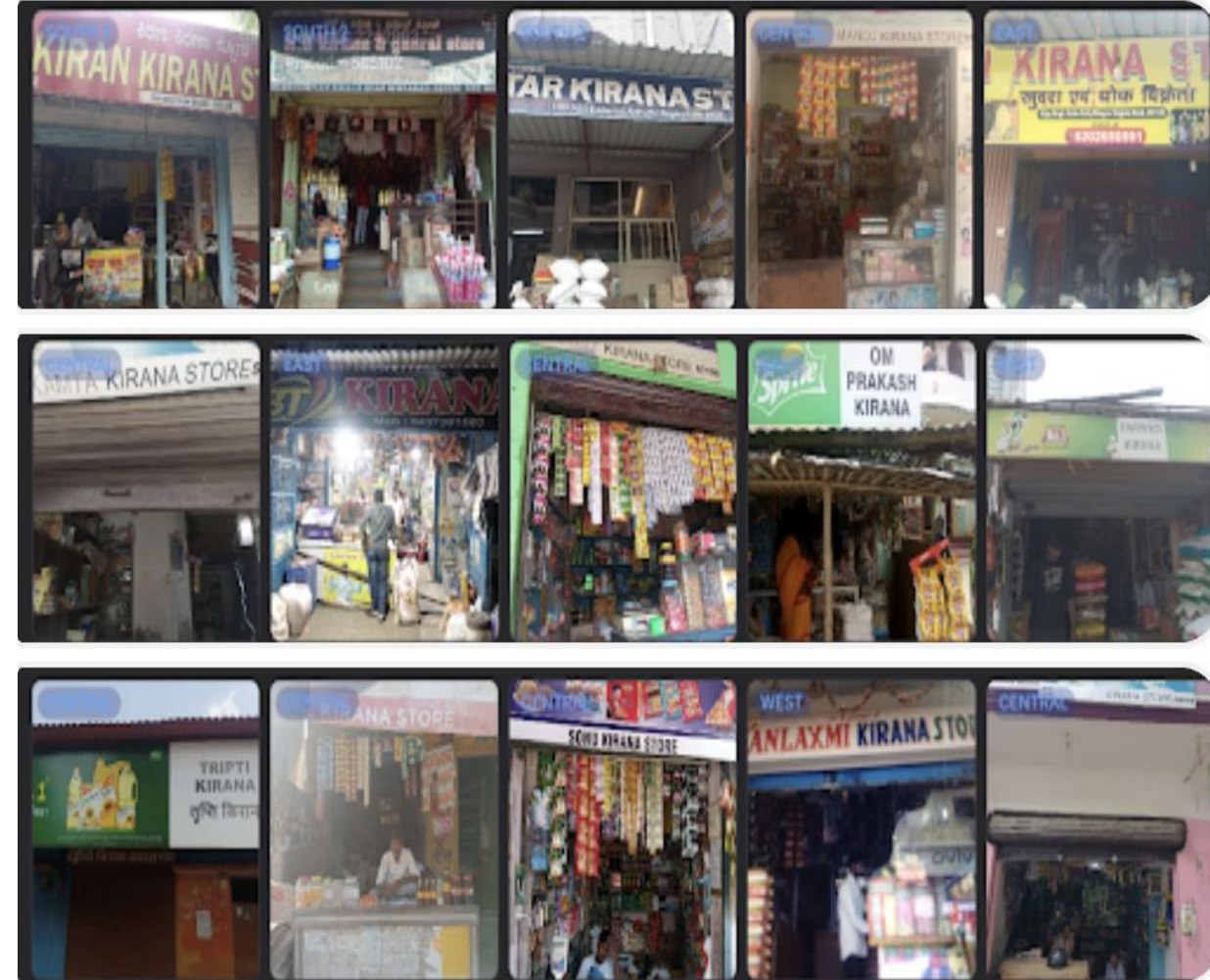
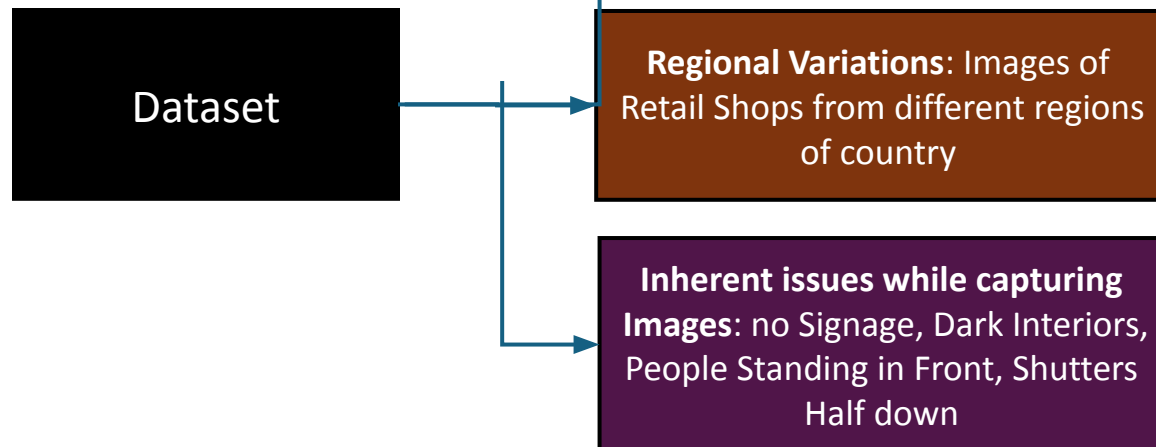


Our Approach: Two stage process



Training Setup

Data Set	#of Images
Training Set	8000
Validation Set	1000
Test Set	1000



Dataset Images

Stage1: Pseudo-Label Generation

Input

Domain Specific Prompt Engineering

Create prompts to understand if the image is of a Kirana store.

Prompt Examples

“Is the retail outlet fully visible with its boundaries?”

“Is the store board clearly visible and not occluded?”

Ensembling

Multimodal Evaluation

The same input (image + prompt) is fed into **three pre-trained MLLMs**

Model Ensembling

Each model independently **assesses alignment** between the image and prompt and makes **Binary Decision**

Output

- ✓ **Positive** – Image aligns with the prompt
- ✗ **Negative** – Image does **not** align with the prompt

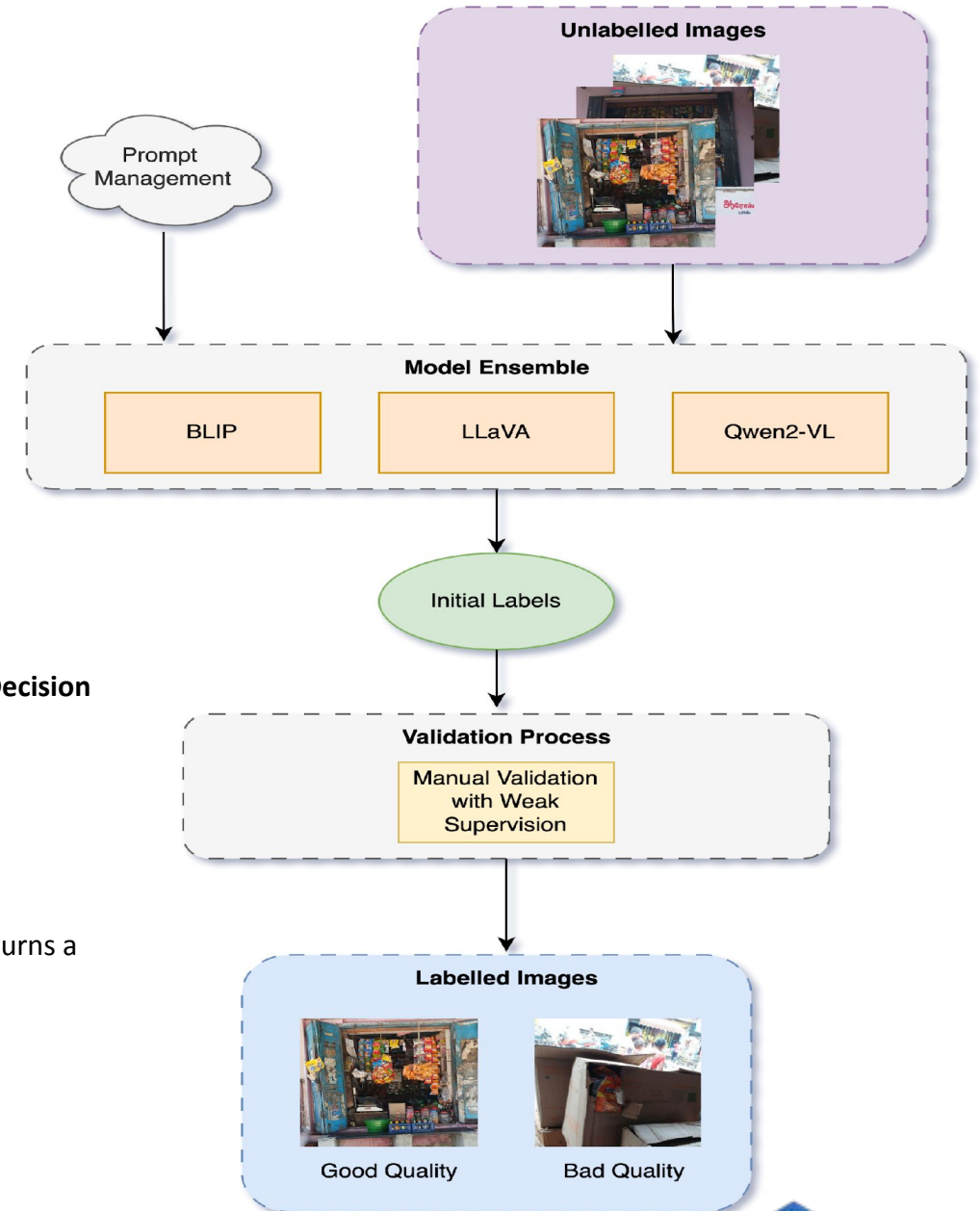
Validation

Unanimous Voting

An image is labelled positive only if all three models agree it is of good quality. If even one model returns a negative decision, the image is labelled negative .

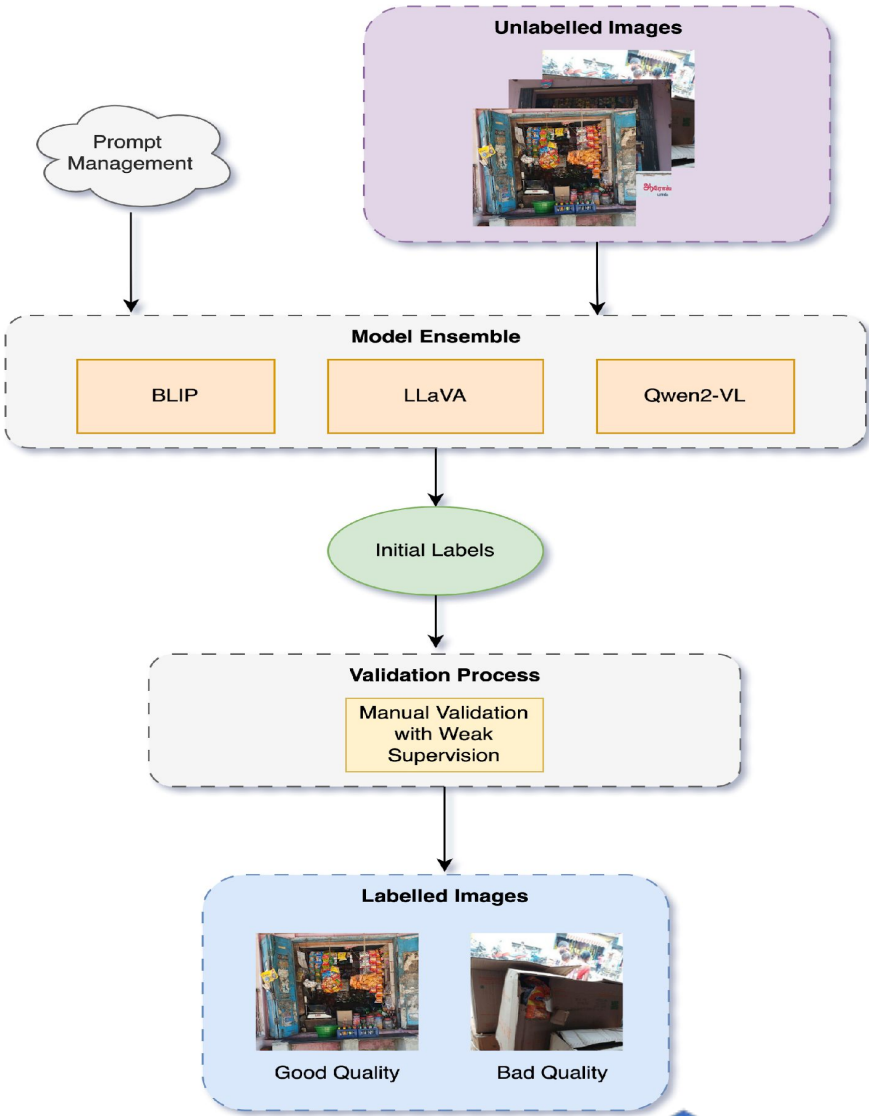
Manual Validation

A quick manual validation is done to ensure that we pass only the correctly labelled images to the classifier training stage

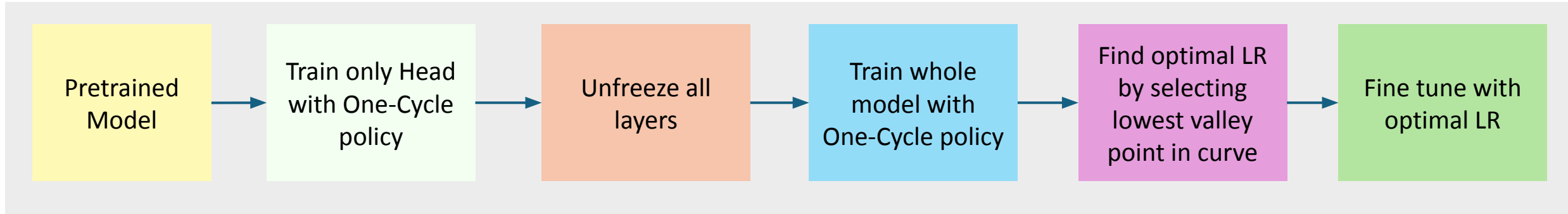


Stage1: Pseudo-Label Generation LLMs contd...

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Blip	0.4869	0.3569	0.9045	0.5118
LLaVA	0.3420	0.3085	0.9771	0.4690
Qwen2-VL	0.7635	0.5587	0.9744	0.7102
Our Approach	0.8066	0.6236	0.8816	0.7305

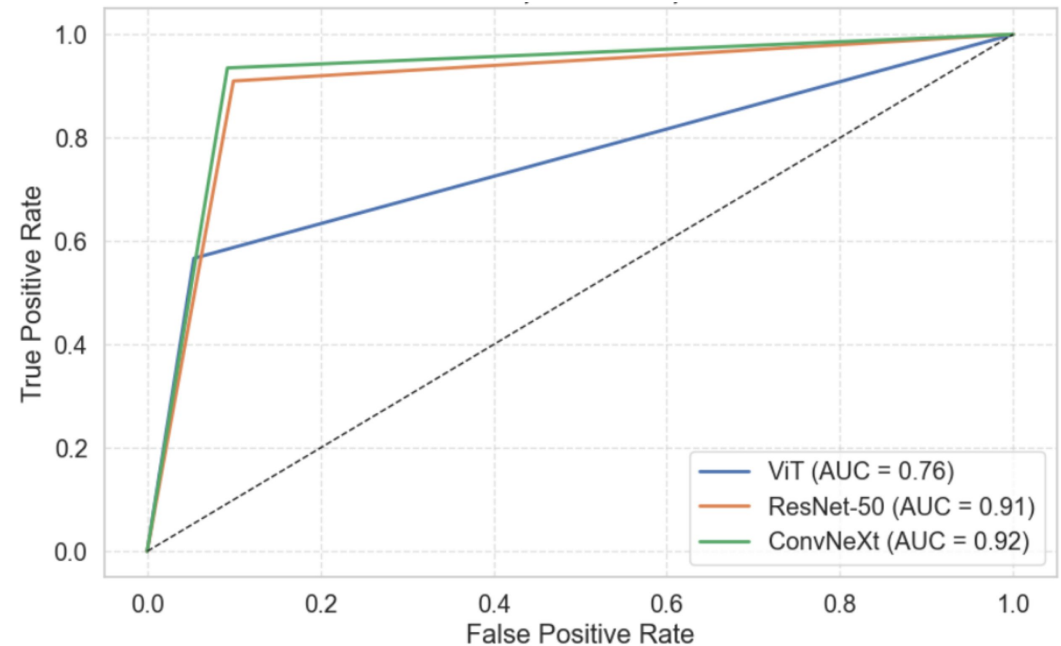


Stage2: Training of Vision Classifier



Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
ConvNext	0.9150	0.9238	0.9150	0.9170
ResNet-50	0.9030	0.9117	0.9030	0.9052
ViT	0.8410	0.8370	0.8410	0.8316

- **ConvNeXt** yields the best classification performance but comes with **higher computational requirements**.
- **ResNet-50** offers a strong balance between performance and efficiency, aligning with real-world deployment constraints.



Results



Acceptable
Images



Not Acceptable
Images



Advantages of the approach



Cost and computation efficient solution



Achieves >90% accuracy on 1MN outlet images for an enterprise customer



GPU used only for Pseudo Label creation on a small data sample



Classifier runs entirely on CPU post-labelling



10x faster than GPU-based alternatives

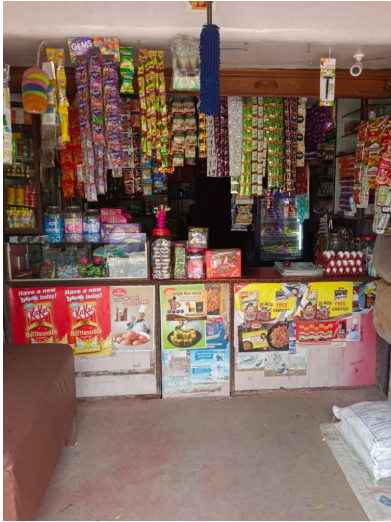


Significantly reduced manual effort needed for training data generation



Automated pipeline ensures speed and reliability

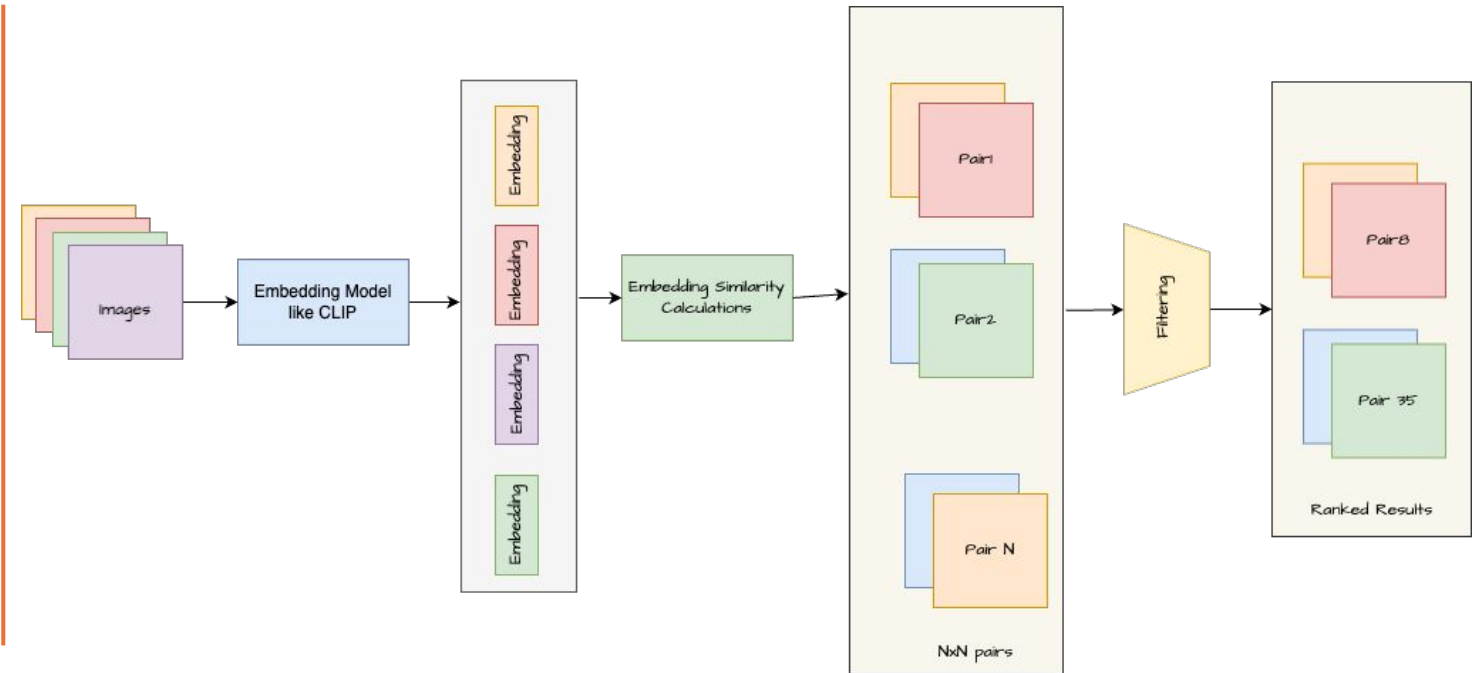
Problem #2: Find out if same image has been used for another outlet



**Outlet#
7213**



**Outlet#
6182**



- We employ LLM model to create the contextual vectors from the image data
- The Algorithm is quite fast and finding out duplicates among 10K images took less than 1 minute ($N \times N$ comparisons)

What is an Embedding?

Embedding is the numerical representation of the words (tokens) such that they can be used in the machine learning models. They are also called vectors as they are 1-D arrays of real numbers



Embeddings are vectors that allow mathematical operations like computing distances to measure similarity.



By default, embeddings are independent and lack relational meaning.

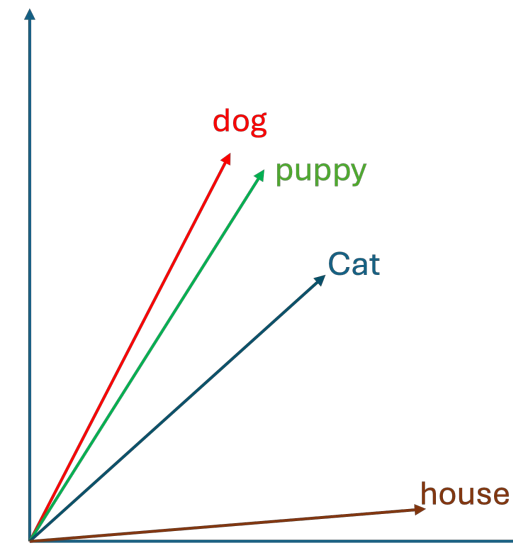


Neural networks enrich embeddings with **contextual understanding**, enabling intelligent language-based workflows.



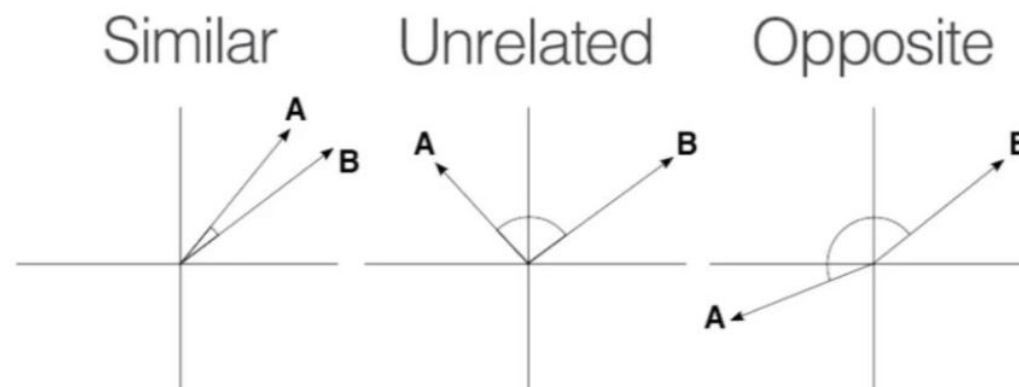
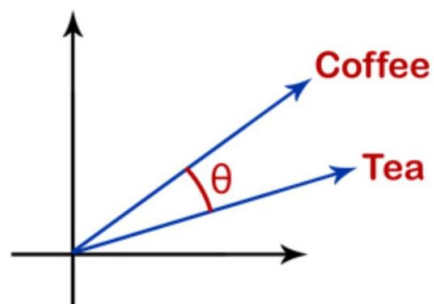
Dimensionality reduction helps capture **intrinsic relations** between words and grammar.

	animal	canine	pet	move	color
dog	0.81	0.8	0.89	0.68	0.56
cat	0.71	0.40	0.46	0.78	0.43
puppy	0.79	0.70	0.89	0.67	0.67
house	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.3	0.7



Similarity Measures

- Since Embeddings are vectors we can measure the cosine of the angle between the two vectors to find out the similar and dissimilar vectors



Sentence 1	Sentence 2	Cosine Similarity
The cat sits outside	The dog plays in the garden	0.2838
A man is playing guitar	A woman watches TV	-0.0327
The new movie is awesome	The new movie is so great	0.8939
Jim can run very fast	James is the fastest runner	0.6844
My goldfish is hungry	Pluto is a planet!	0.0454

Our analysis of Different Embedding models

Algorithm	Precision@0.95	Precision@0.90	Precision@0.85		Recall@0.95	Recall@0.90	Recall@0.85
CLIP-VIT-L-14	1	0.8	0.2		0.95	0.93	0.88
Siglip-VIT-B-16	1	0.81	0.12		1	0.98	0.95
ClipSegrd-64-refined	1	0.98	0.82		0.84	0.77	0.6
DINO Base	1	0.99	0.88		0.55	0.5	0.4

DINO Base:

- ✓ High Precision even at lower thresholds.
- ⚠ Very low recall, risking loss of many valid cases/scenarios
- ⊘ No clear threshold for TP vs. TN separation

ClipSegrd-64-refined:

- 📉 Lower recall compared to CLIP.
- ✓ High Precision maintained even at a low threshold of 0.85.
- ⊘ No clear threshold for TP vs. TN separation

CLIP & SigLip

- ✓ Both models show high accuracy and recall at a 0.95 threshold.
- ⚠ Accuracy drops significantly at lower thresholds.
- 📉 Only high similarity scores are reliable for determining similarity.
- ✓ Clear threshold for TP vs. TN separation



DINO: 0.82, CLIP: 0.93

We are using an ensemble of CLIP and SIGLIP to get

- Optimal Precision
- Separation of Classes (TP vs TN)
- Good Recall

Results from Duplicate Detection Algorithm



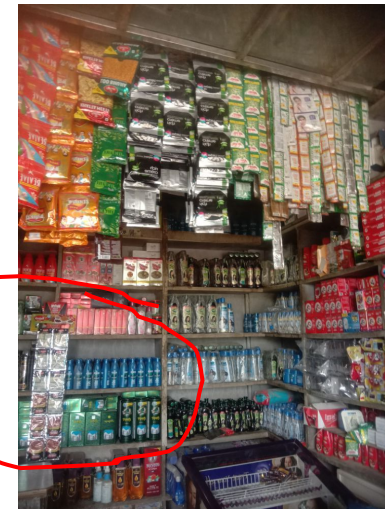
Different set of people are visible



The right side photo is not showing anything on the shelf while the left side photo shows the proper shop



The left side photo is the top half of the right side



The camera has been panned to take the right side photo





Success Story: Scaling Image Validation Across Semi Urban India

- 📷 **1 Million Images**

Captured and processed across **25 states** in semi urban India (mostly Kirana stores).

- ✅ **94% Accuracy**

Achieved in classifying **valid vs. invalid** images using a **hybrid AI approach (MLLM + trained ResNet)**.

- ✅ **Image Deduplication Accuracy**

- **96% at 0.95 similarity threshold**

- **85% at 0.90 similarity threshold**

Advantage of the Deduplication Approach

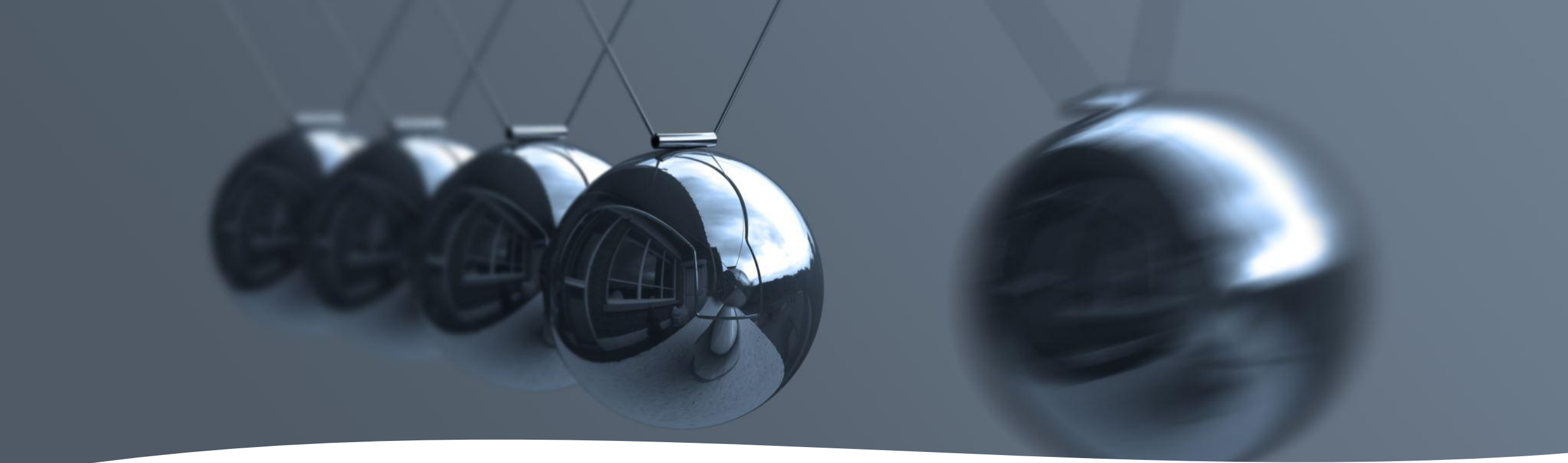
No training of Images required. Only the dump of the images is needed

Fast execution

Works for any domain

Able to find out matches beyond the pixel comparison

Can be applied to different geographies of the world



Some Extensions of the two approaches

Outlet Image Search: Finding needle in the Hay

“I'm planning to launch a new product priced at \$20. Which stores are likely to be ready for it?”

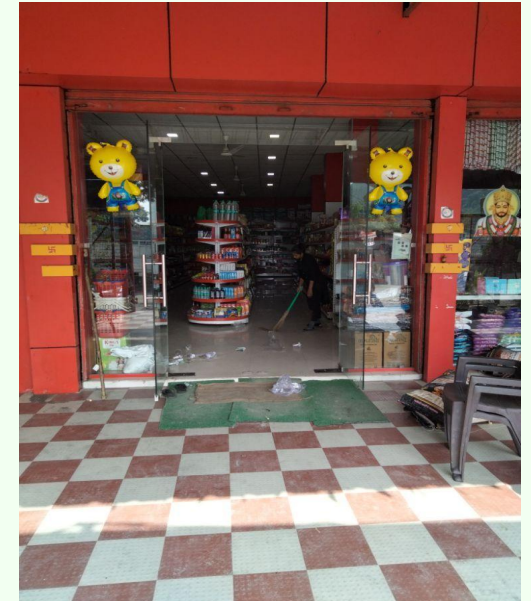
Approach 1 (Intuition Based)

*I have the sales data I know
5\$ pack sells over here let me
place 20\$ pack also*

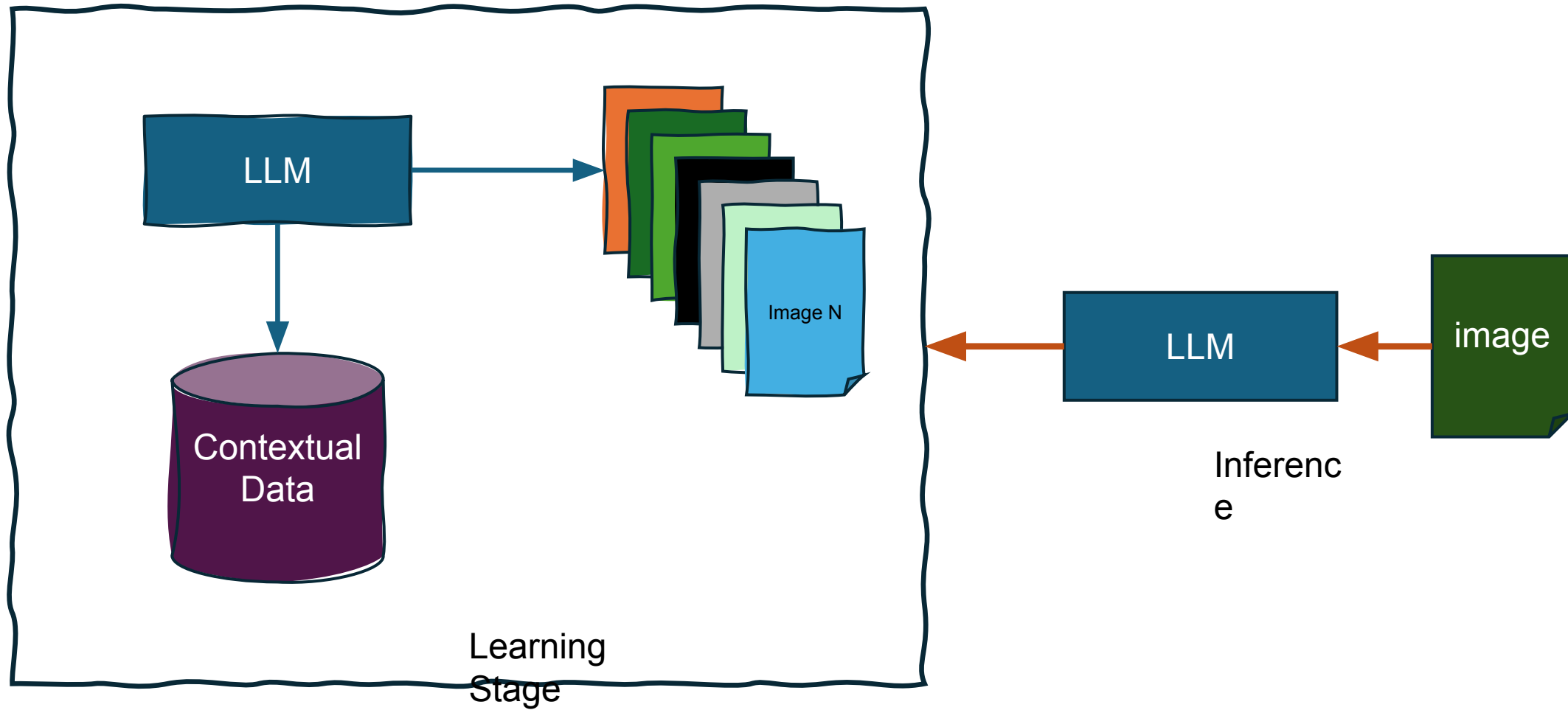
Approach 2 (Visual Inspection)



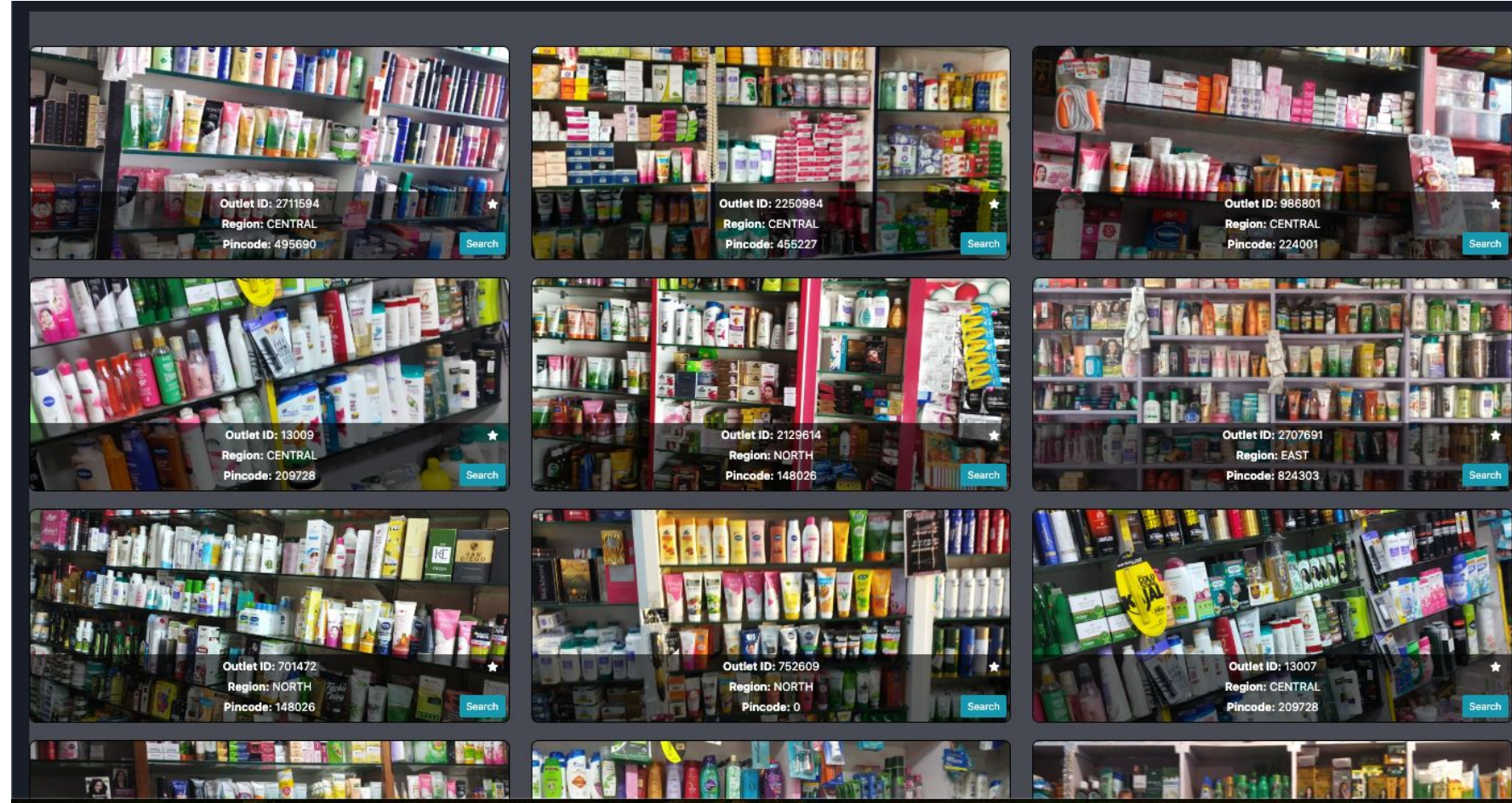
V/
S



Can we help in finding the right outlets?



Usecase#1: In which outlets can I place my 20\$ shampoo

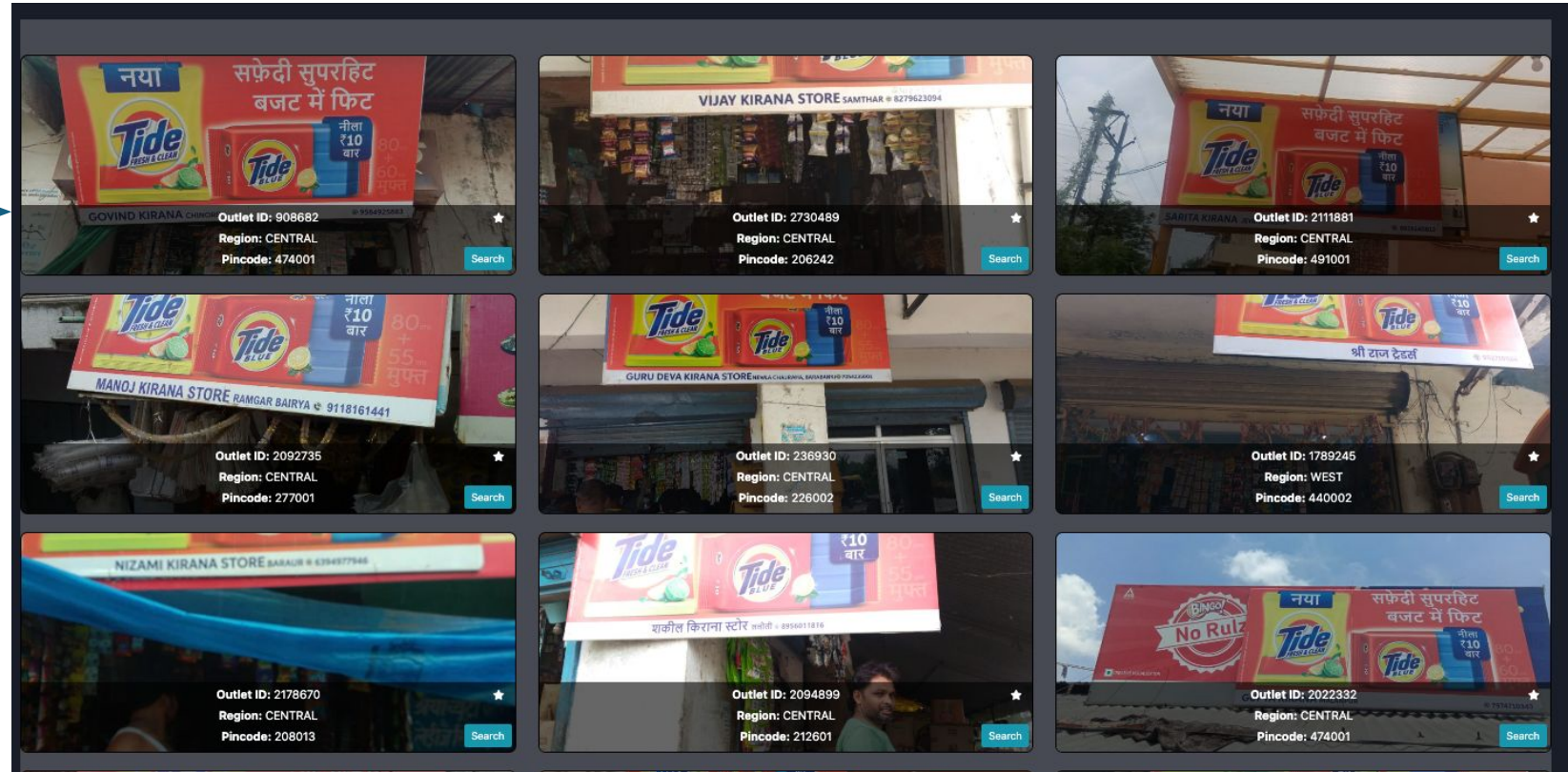


Presence of Garnier product is a checkmark that my product can be sold

Usecase#2: Is my Trade spend on Advertising giving good visibility against competition



Seed Image of My Advertising

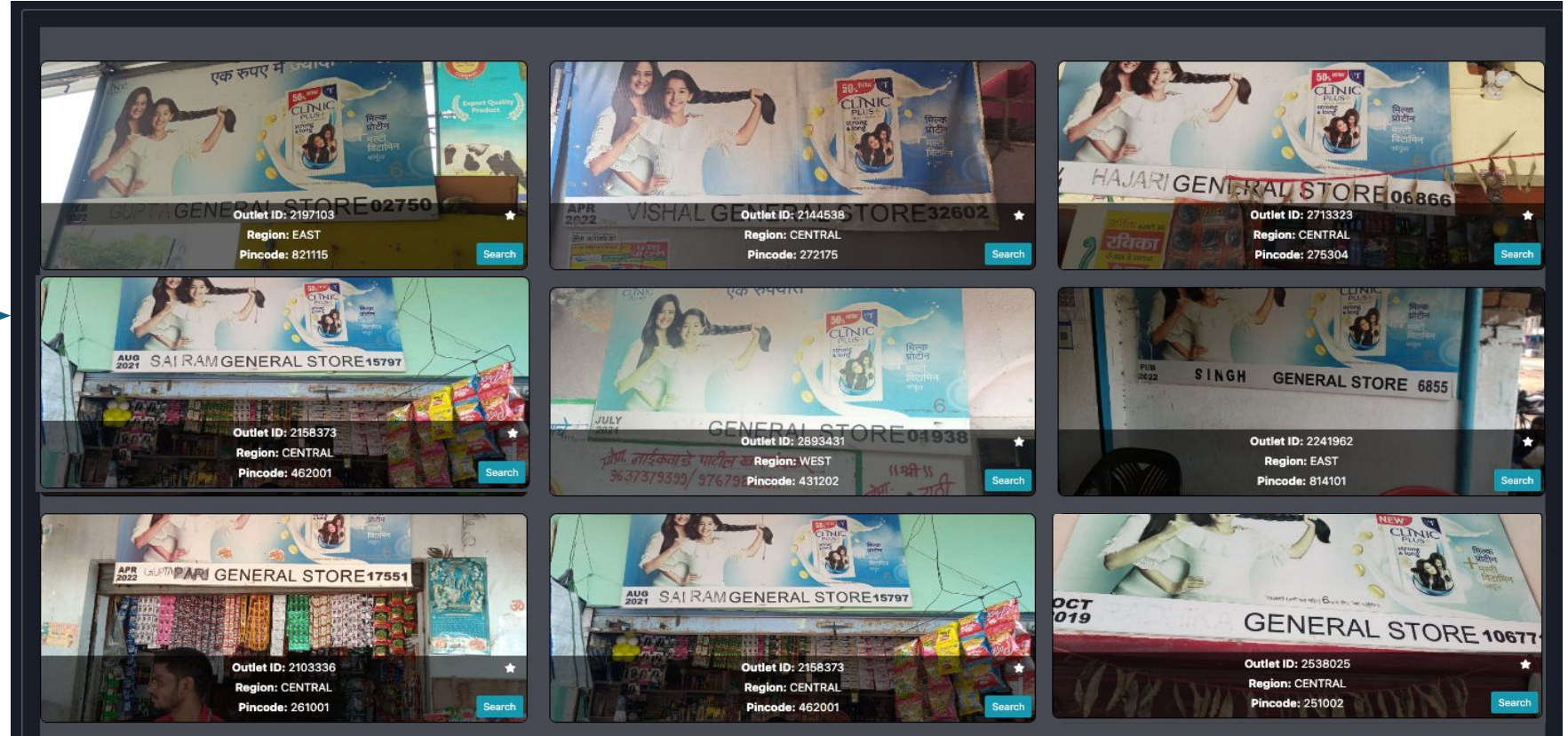


Outlets in my universe which show my advertising

Usecase#1: Is my Trade spend on Advertising giving good visibility against competition



Seed Image of competition Advertising



Outlets in my universe which show my competition advertising

Data will suggest if my advertising has more visibility than the competition.
I might be adding more budget or reducing the budget for Trade promotion

Thank you

 [rohitagarwal24](#)



 rohit@mobisy.com

