Indexing big colored image bank : Texture 3.0

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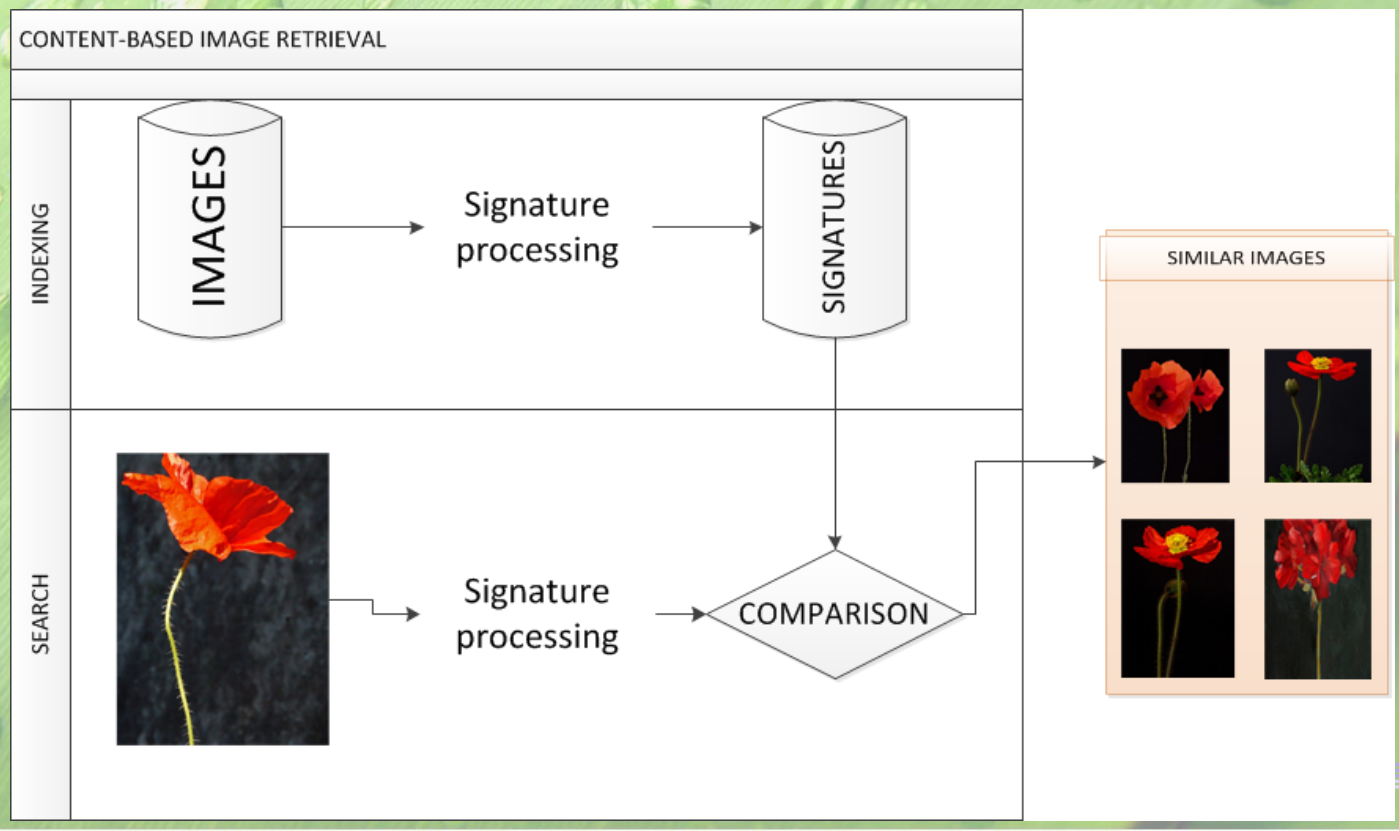
Outline

Project context (1/3)

Objective

Test a solution for content based image indexing flaw : standard descriptors (SIFT, SURF, etc) lacking real color and texture information.



Project context 2/3

What is a descriptor ?

Algorithm applied to an image which output is a short vector of numbers which is invariant to common image transformations and can be compared with other descriptors in a database.

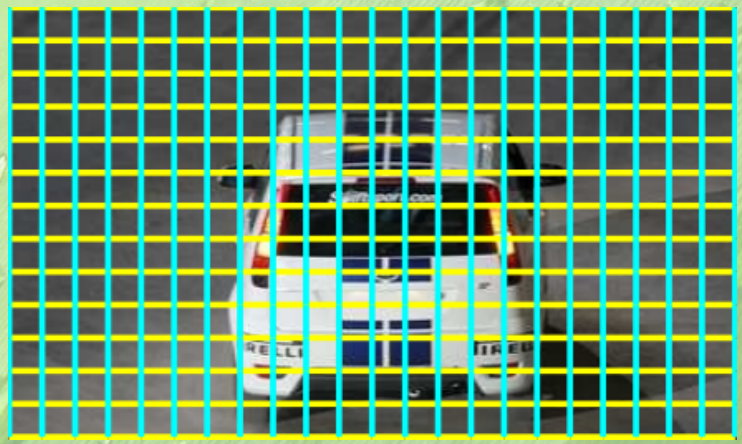


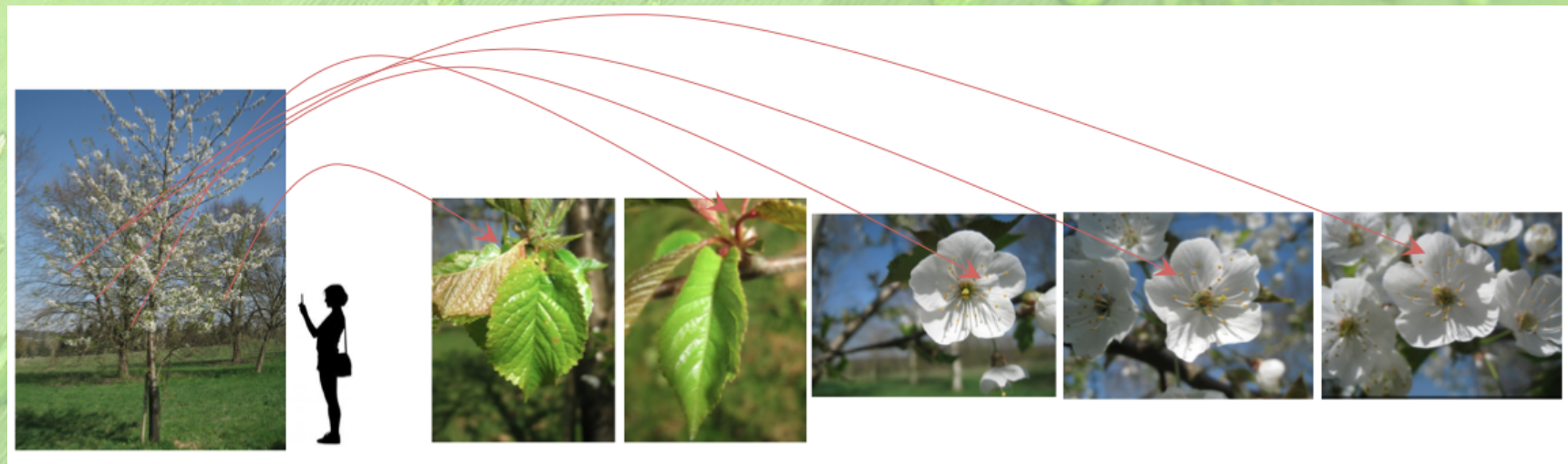
FIGURE: Densegrid

FIGURE: Interest points

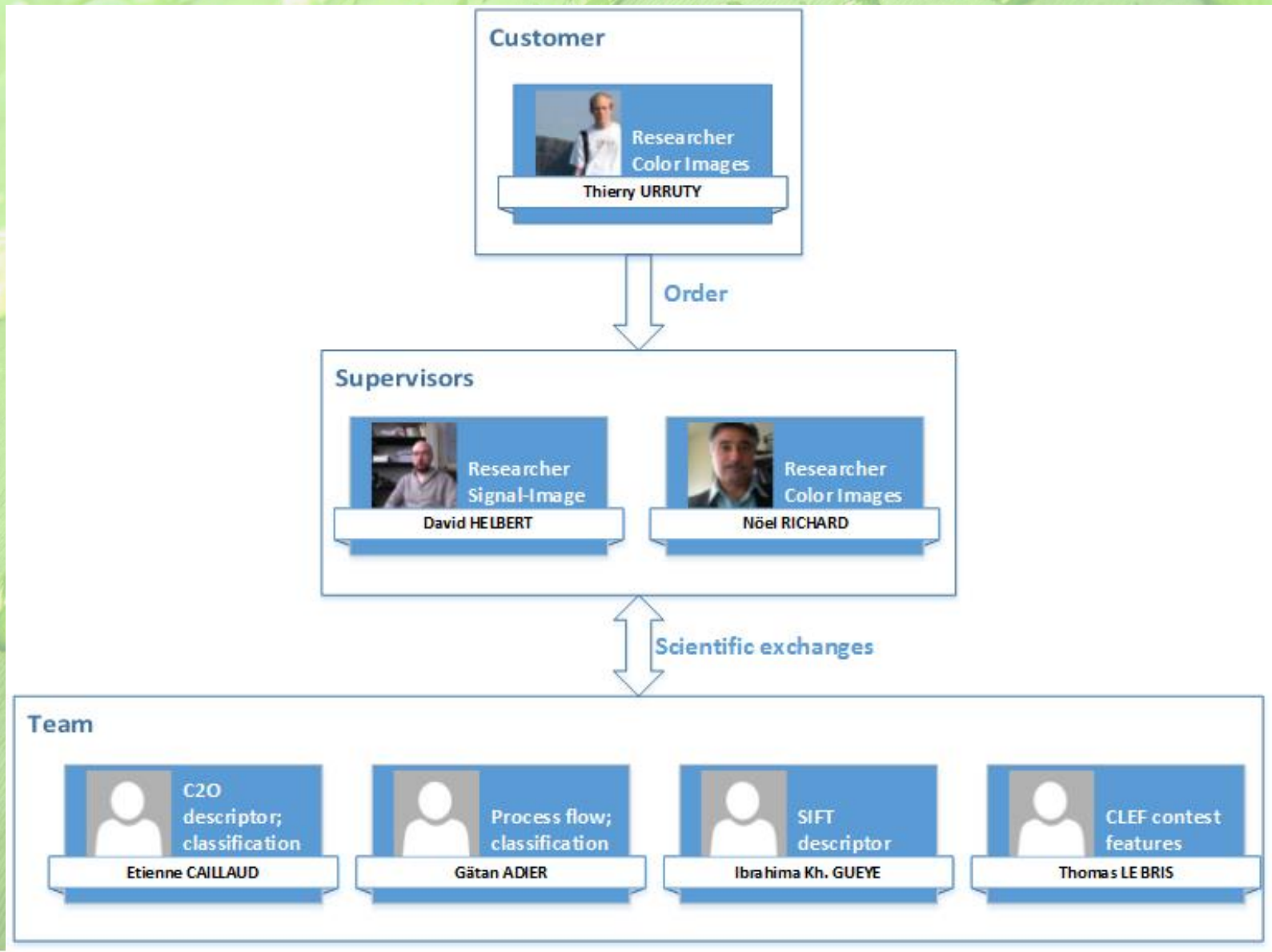
Project context 3/3

What is a CLEF ?

International contest organized every year since 2011 which purpose is to benchmark the progress in the area of plant identification from images.



Team presentation



User requirement

- Design software programs :
  indexation of images database,calculate descriptor according to nature images
- Adapt the last up to date designed color and texture attributes to the current image classification
- Compare our results (using CLEF challenge metrics)
- Provide an abstract of the comparisons and a technical report

Outline

SIFT(1/2)

Key-points detection (x,y,σ)

- Scale-space extrema detection
- Key-point location
- Orientation assignment
- key-point descriptor

SIFT(2/2)

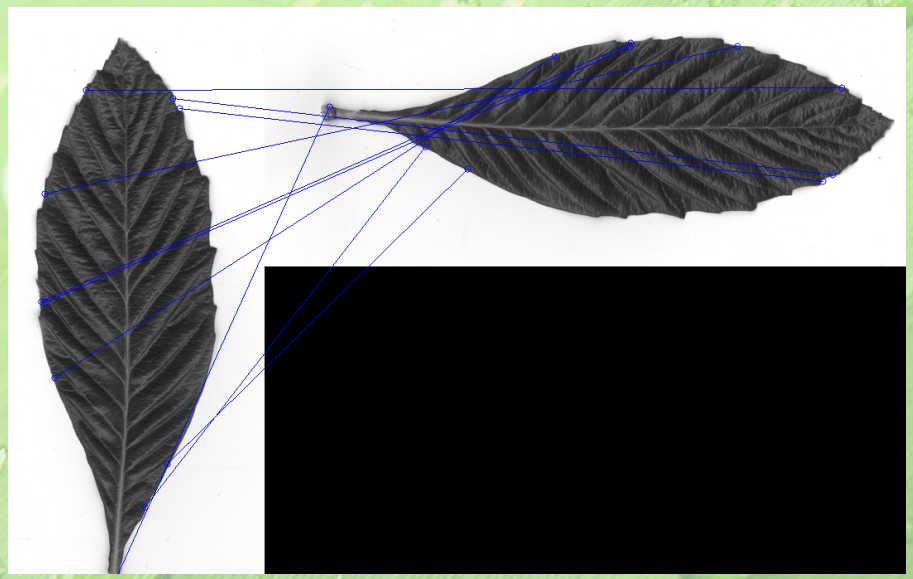


FIGURE: SIFT test1

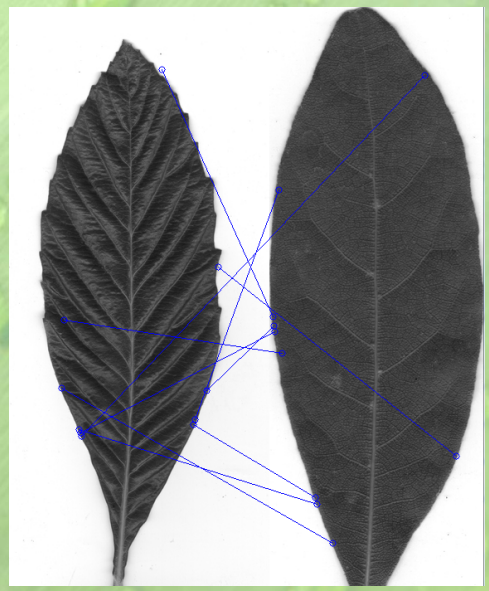


FIGURE: SIFT test2

What about nature images ?

SIFT

- Description using orientation of shapes
- Natively used on grayscale images
- Only marginal methods for color images
- Unable to get the texture information from image

C_2O

- Description using color difference
- Natively conceived for color images
- Color difference gives an image of the texture information

C_2O (1/2)

- The C_2O matrix for a poorly textured image :

FIGURE: Image to characterize

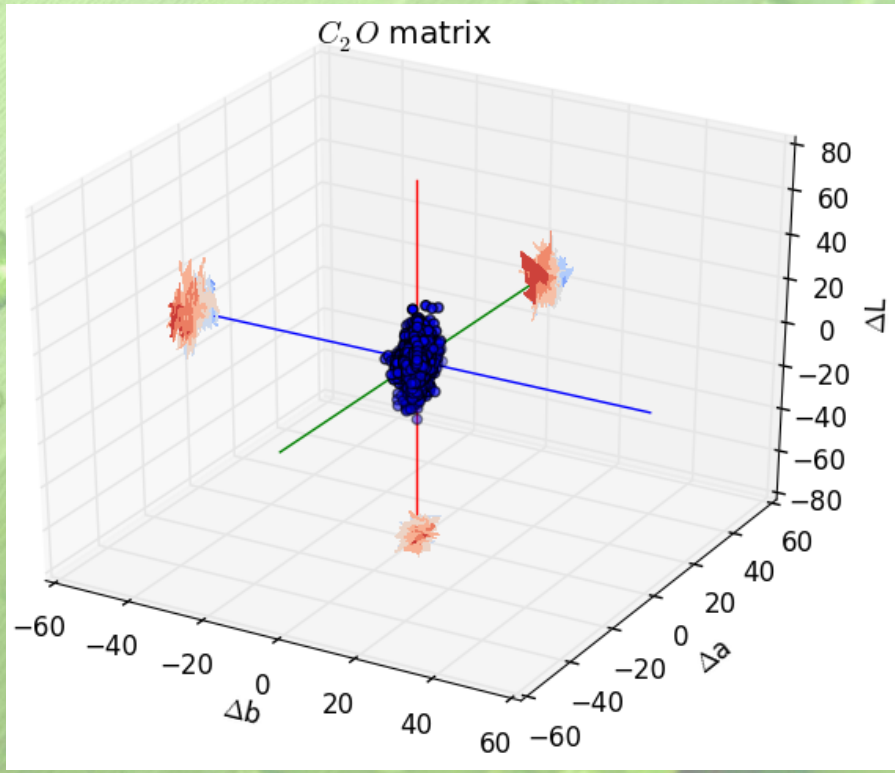


FIGURE: Signature

C_2O (1/2)

- The C_2O matrix for a poorly textured image :
- The C_2O matrix for a more textured image :

FIGURE: Image to characterize

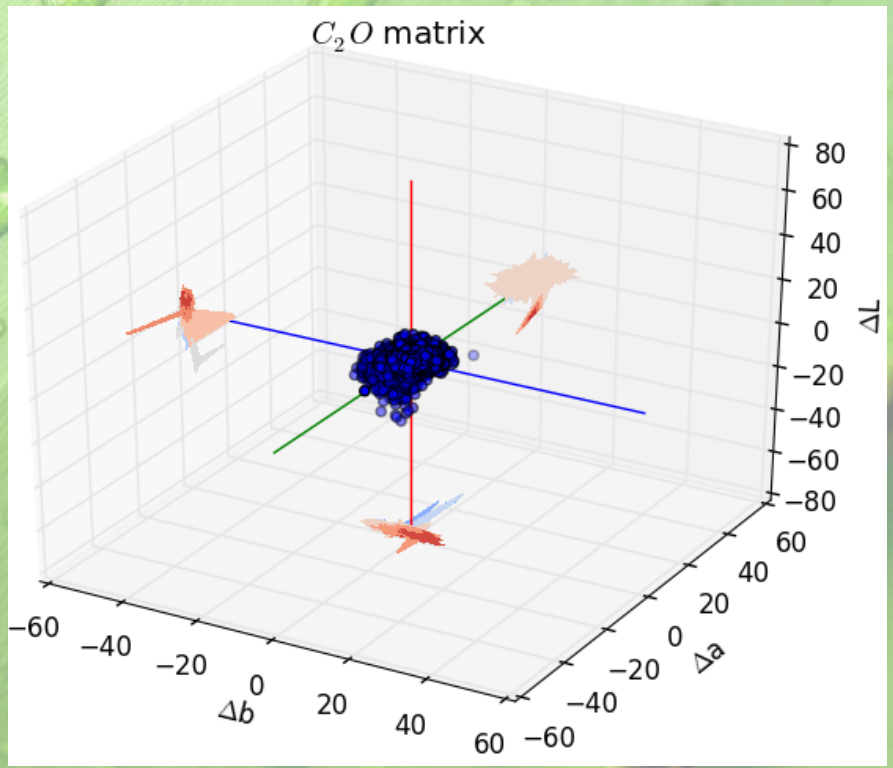


FIGURE: Signature

C_2O (1/2)

- The C_2O matrix for a poorly textured image :
- The C_2O matrix for a more textured image :
- The C_2O matrix for a more textured and colored image :

FIGURE: Image to characterize

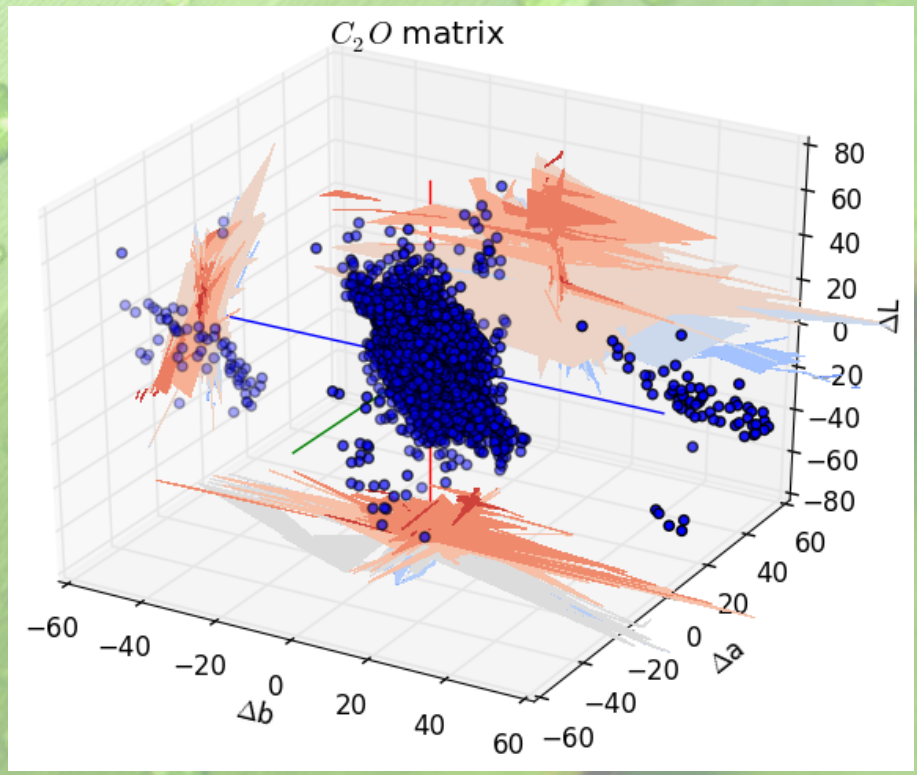
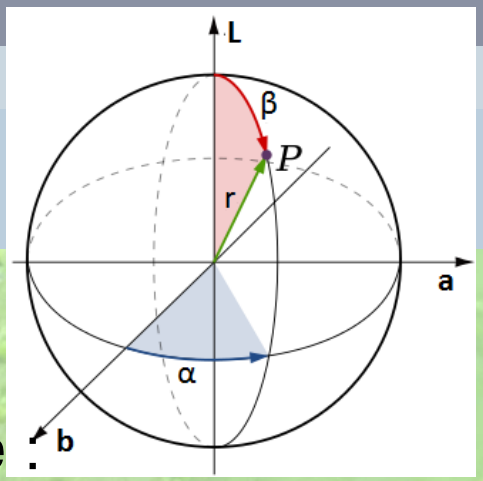
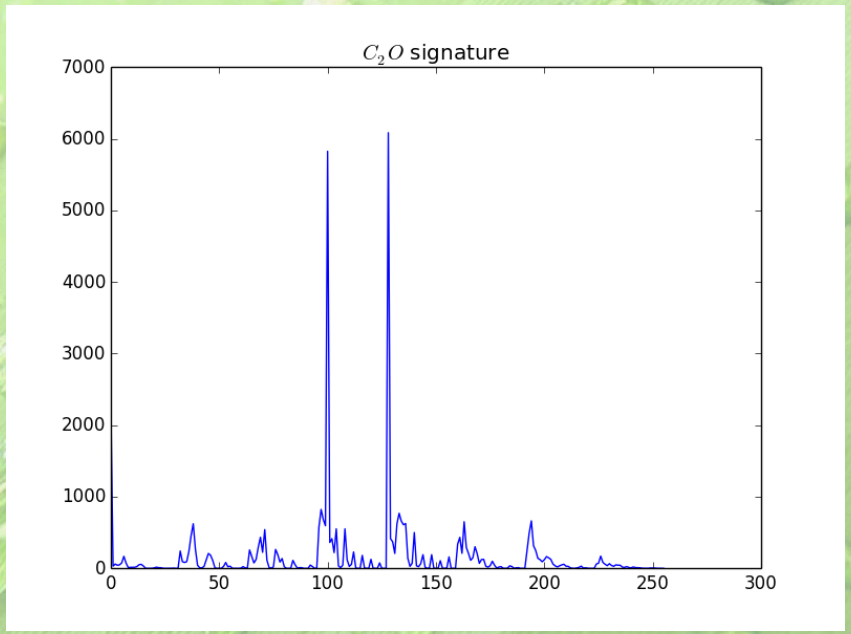


FIGURE: Signature

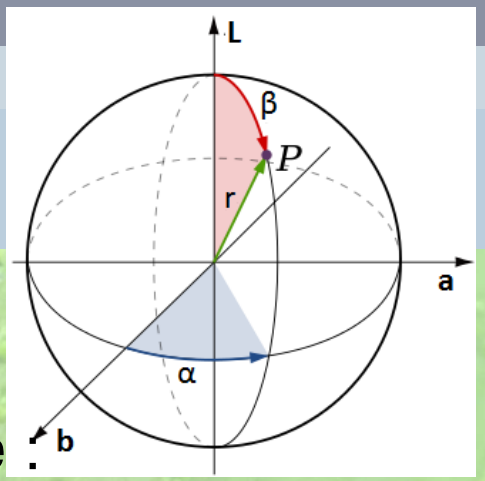
C_2O (2/2)



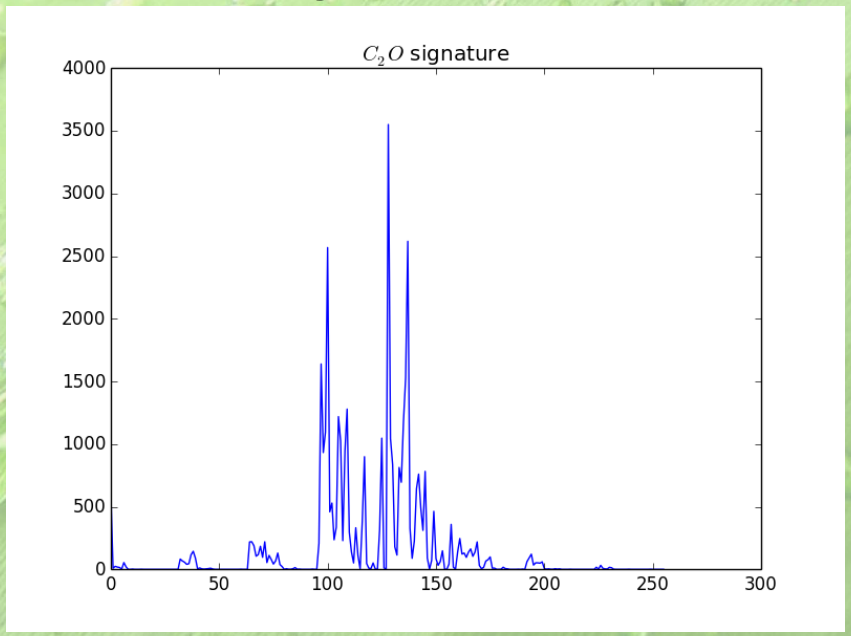
- The C_2O signature for a poorly textured image :



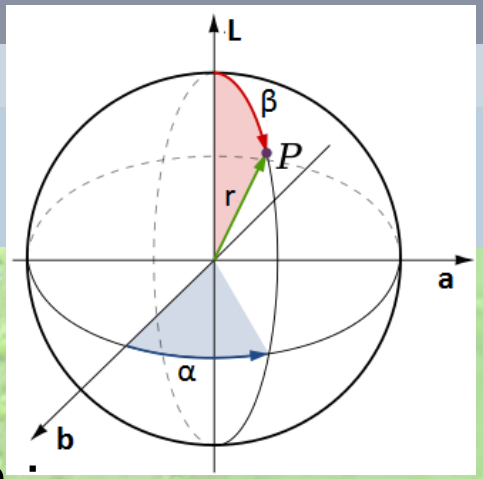
C_2O (2/2)



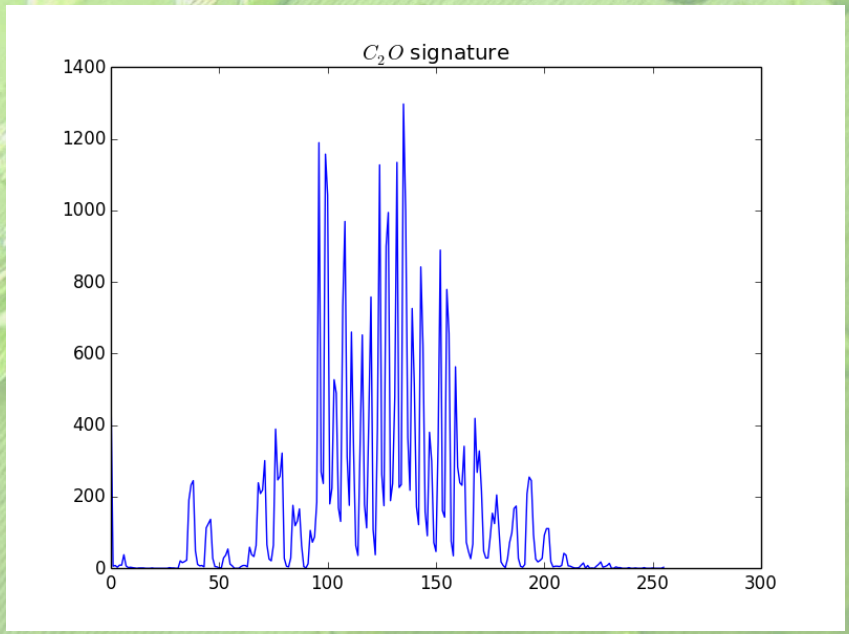
- The C_2O signature for a poorly textured image :
- The C_2O signature for a more textured image :



C_2O (2/2)



- The C_2O signature for a poorly textured image :
- The C_2O signature for a more textured image :
- The C_2O signature for a more textured and colored image :



Bag of word (1/2)

Reducing the number of points (100 in our case).

- K-means
  - Attribute the vectors to centroid vectors.

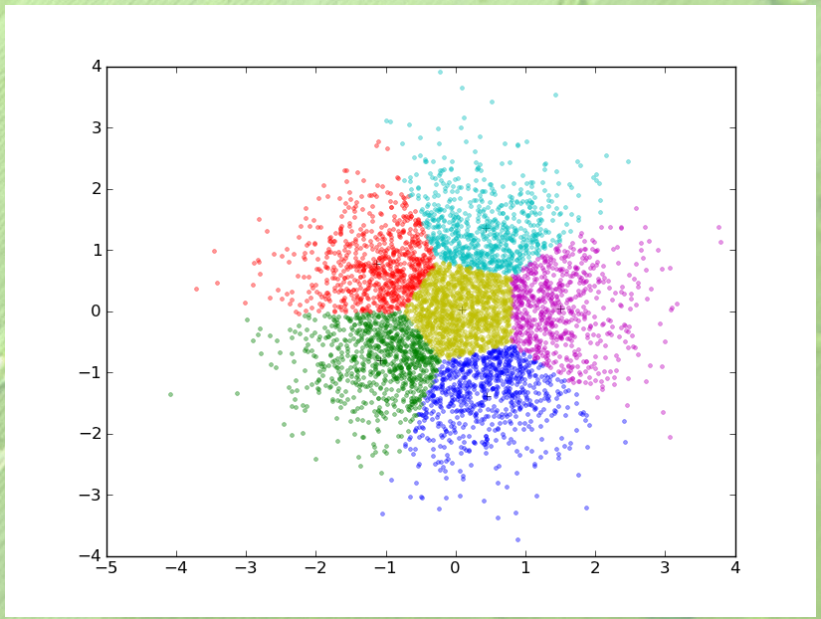


FIGURE: K-means

Bag of word (2/2)

- Signature
  - Design histogram in function of assignment of the vectors.

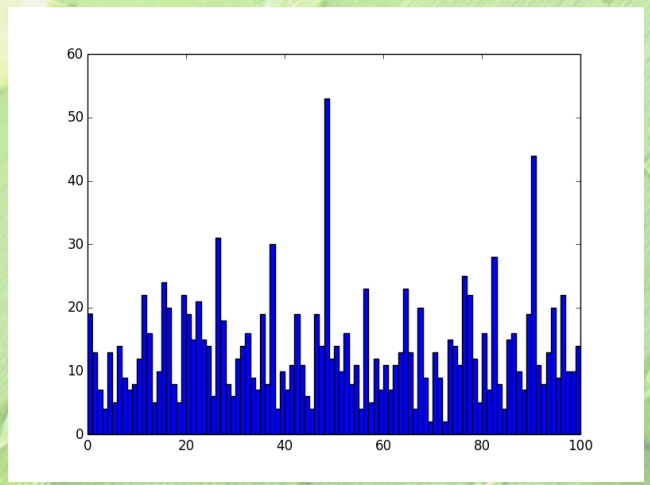


FIGURE: Signature 100 words - 1

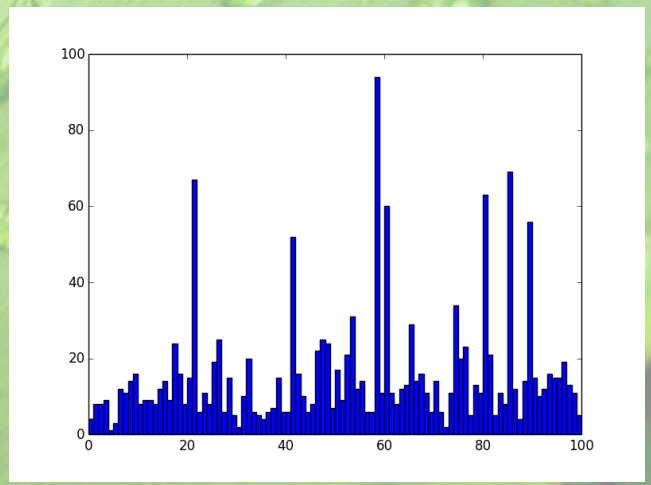
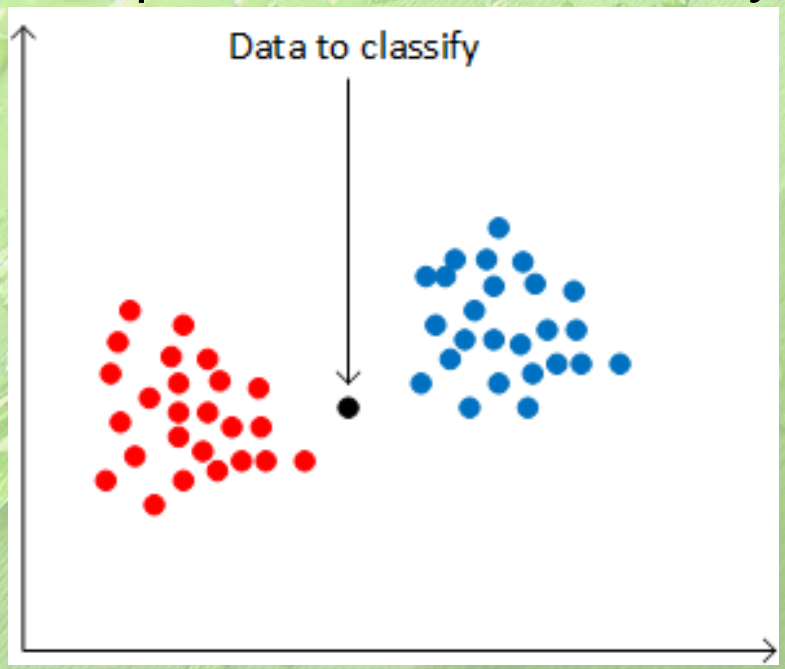


FIGURE: Signature 100 words - 2

K-nn(1/2)

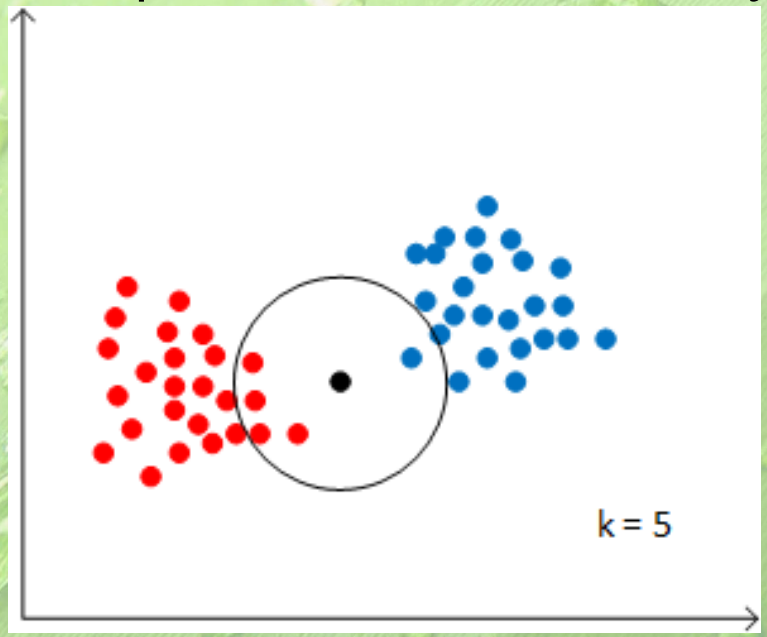
- The k nearest neighbor method
  - Comparison to the dictionary .



K-nn(1/2)

- The k nearest neighbor method

  - Comparison to the dictionary .



- 4 Occurrences of the ’red’ class , - 1 occurrence of the ’blue’ class
- The new point is attributed to the ’red’ class

K-nn(2/2)

- Application for image classification
  - More complex data.
  - Distances on signature vectors extracted from the K-mean method.
  - One most adapted distance type for each descriptor .

Results (1/2)

- Reduce data-base of 100 images composed of only 4 species.

FIGURE: First specie

FIGURE: Second specie

FIGURE: Third specie

FIGURE: Fourth specie

Results (2/2)

- Compare the two descriptors SIFT and C_2O.

TABLE: SIFT result

ID	Training Base	Test Base	Correct	Accuracy
173	17	8	4	50%
1102	22	3	1	33%
1889	16	9	1	11%
2717	15	10	7	70%
Total	70	30	9	/

TABLE: C_2O result

ID	Training Base	Test Base	Correct	Accuracy
173	17	8	1	12.5%
1102	22	3	1	33%
1889	16	9	0	0%
2717	15	10	7	70%
Total	70	30	9	/

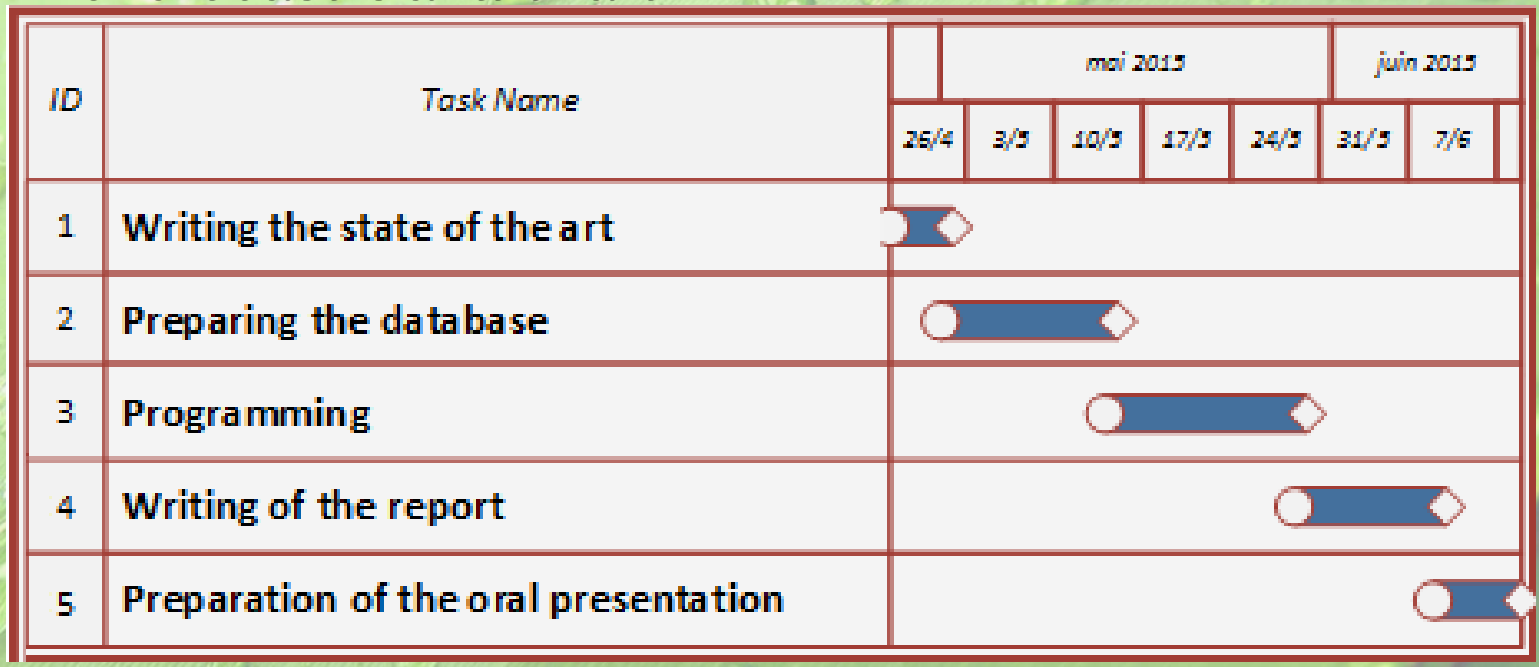
Discussion

- Classification
  - To much reducing on the K-means (100 words).
  - Euclidean distance not the most efficient or adapt.
- C_2O
  - The concatenation way is not optimal.
  - Parameters D, alpha, and beta has to be discussed regarding to the images.

Outline

Scheduling (1/2)

- The forecast Gantt chart :



- All time affectation done before the beginning of the project
- Rarely respected in important project

Scheduling (2/2)

- The project backlog :

Sprin	Catégorie	Sous catégorie	Nom / Description	Importance	Estimation	Critères de Vérification	Acteur	Status
5	**Dev Logiciel**	Redaction documentation	CLEF metrics - doc	65	0,5	presentation équipe scientifique	Thomas	A faire
5	**Dev Logiciel**	Redaction documentation	documentation sur le processus "complet"	60	1	présentation à l'ensemble des acteurs du projet		A faire

- Allow to change the affectation of a task
- Weekly time affectation : could be adapted to unforeseen

Our experience

- Minimal lack of time
- The possibility of changing task affectation is really useful
- An adaptation of the initial schedule has been realised

Outline

Sum-up of the situation

Starting objectives

- SIFT tests
- C2O programming
- classification programming
- Code optimizing for speed
- parallelization

Ending situation

- SIFT tests
- C2O programming
- classification programming

Issues

- C2O concatenation order
- distance calculation

Personal gains

- New way to organize teamwork
- Technical knowledge

Thanks for attention