

Spatio-Temporal GrabCut Human Segmentation for Face and Pose Recovery



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Face and Pose Recovery



Outline

- Introduction
- Methodology
 - Spatio-Temporal GrabCut → Human segmentaton
 - Active Appearance models → Face fitting
 - Conditional Random Field → Limb recovery
- Validation
 - Existent public data sets
 - New Human Body Limb data set
- Conclusions and future work

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■ Introduction

■ Methodology

- Spatio-Temporal GrabCut → Human segmentaton
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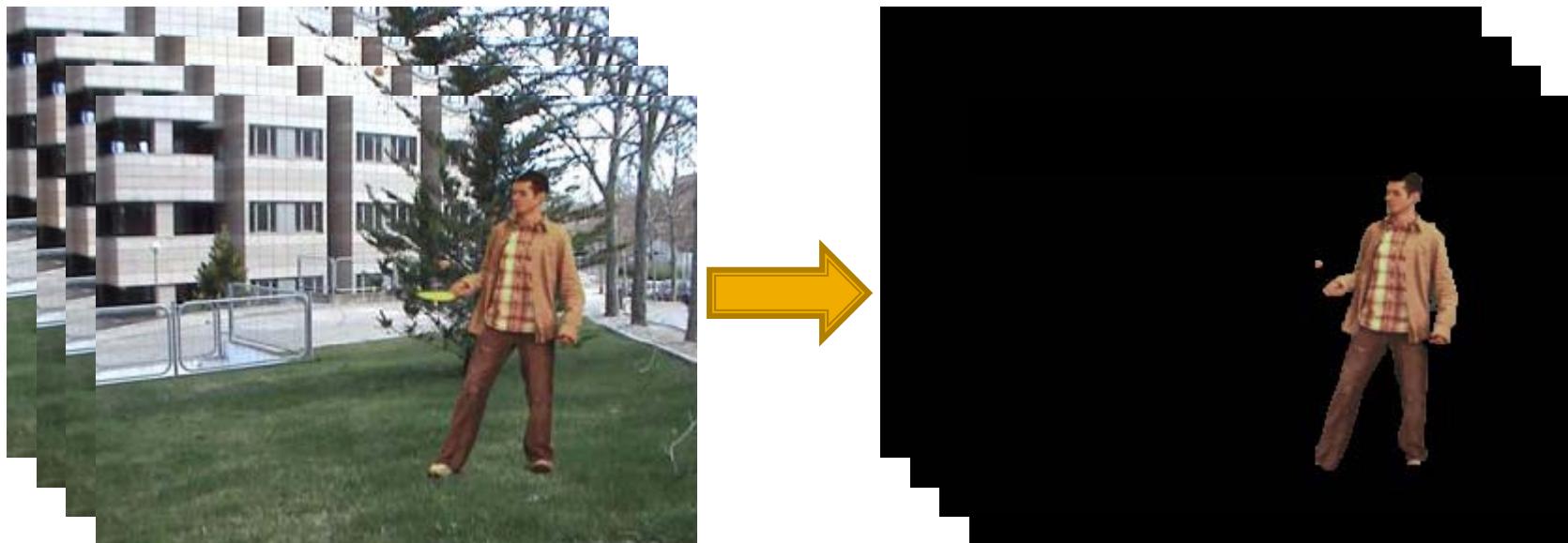
■ Validation

- Existent public data sets
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■ Conclusions and future work

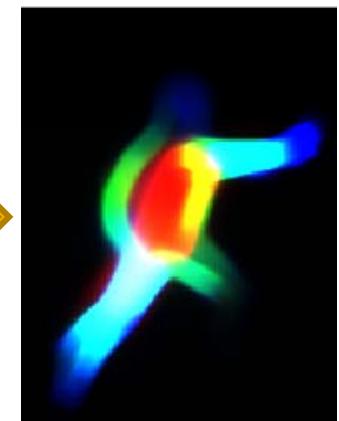
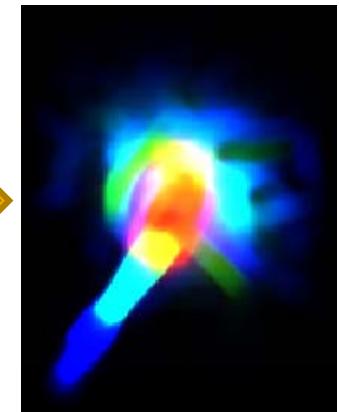
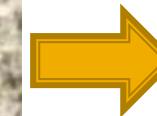
Introduction and motivations

- Video oriented
- Human segmentation and pose recovery



Introduction and motivations

- Human segmentation for human pose [1] and face recovery [2] assistance



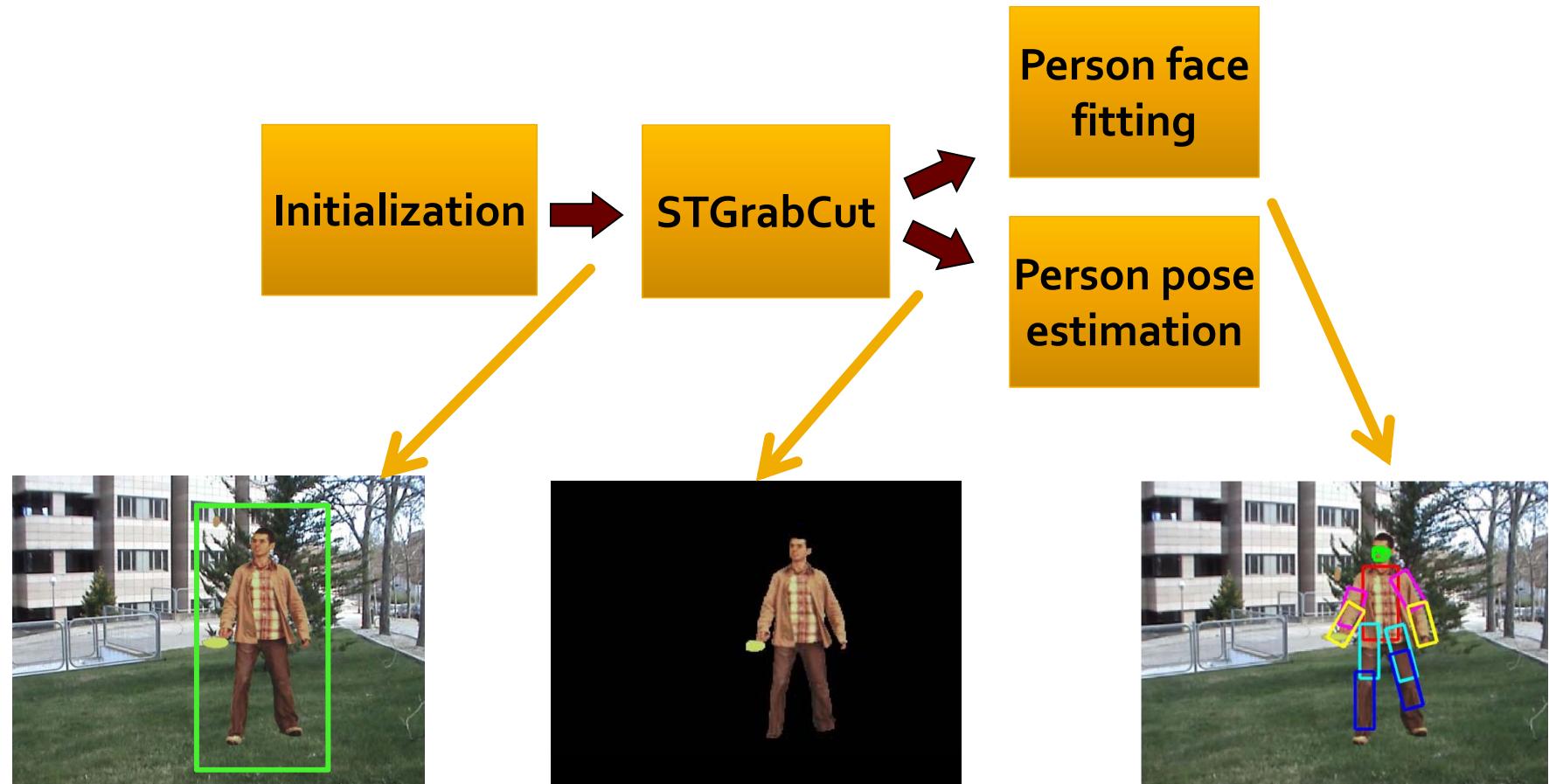
[1] Ramanan, D. "Learning to Parse Images of Articulated Bodies ", In NIPS, 2006.

[2] T. Cootes, J. Edwards and C. Taylor, "Active Appearance models.", IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 1998.

Outline

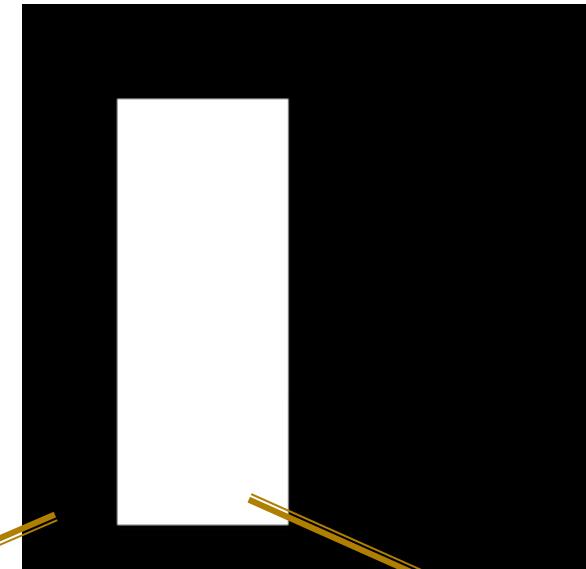
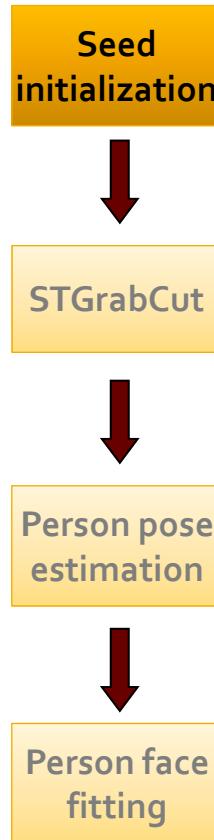
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Methodology



Methodology

- HOG-based [4] person detector



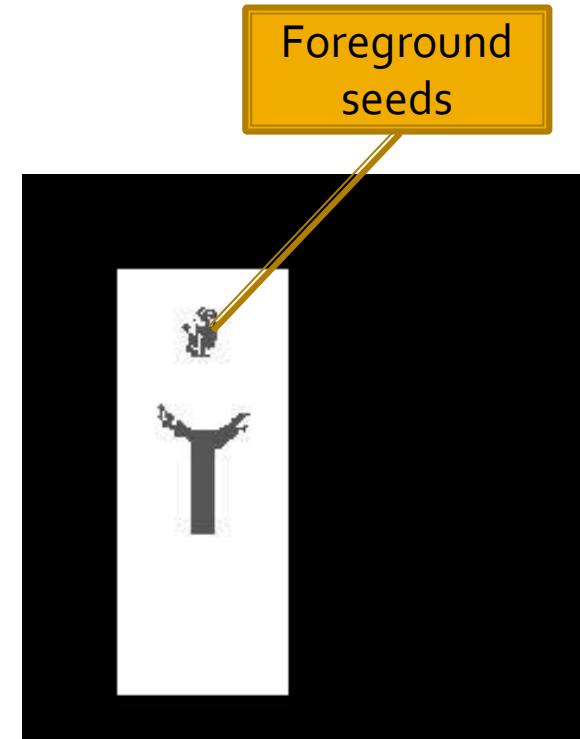
Background
seeds

Unknown
region

[4] Navneet Dalal and Bill Triggs, "Histograms of Oriented Gradients for Human Detection", *In CVPR, 2005.*

Methodology

- Face detection [5]



[5] Paul Viola and Michael Jones, "Robust real-time face detection", *International Journal of Computer Vision*, 2004.

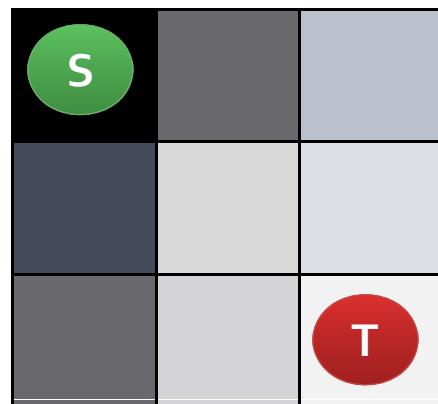
Methodology



■ GrabCut segmentation

GrabCut [3]

- Toy example



Log-likelihood of
GMM models
(BGD,FGD) over
RGB

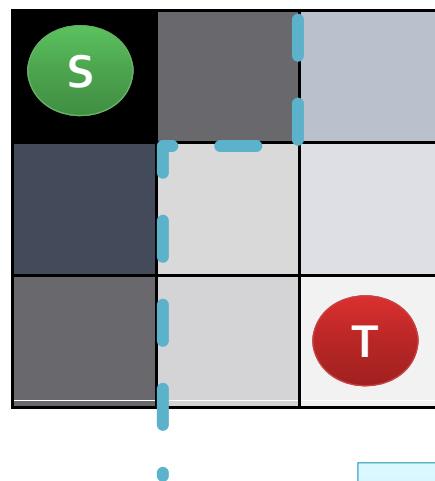
$$E(\underline{\alpha}, \mathbf{k}, \underline{\theta}, \mathbf{z}) = U(\underline{\alpha}, \mathbf{k}, \underline{\theta}, \mathbf{z}) + V(\underline{\alpha}, \mathbf{z})$$

Pixel differences
based on RGB
Euclidean distance

[3] C Rother, V Kolmogorov, A Blake. "Grabcut: Interactive foreground extraction using iterated graph cuts", ACM Transactions on Graphics, 2004.

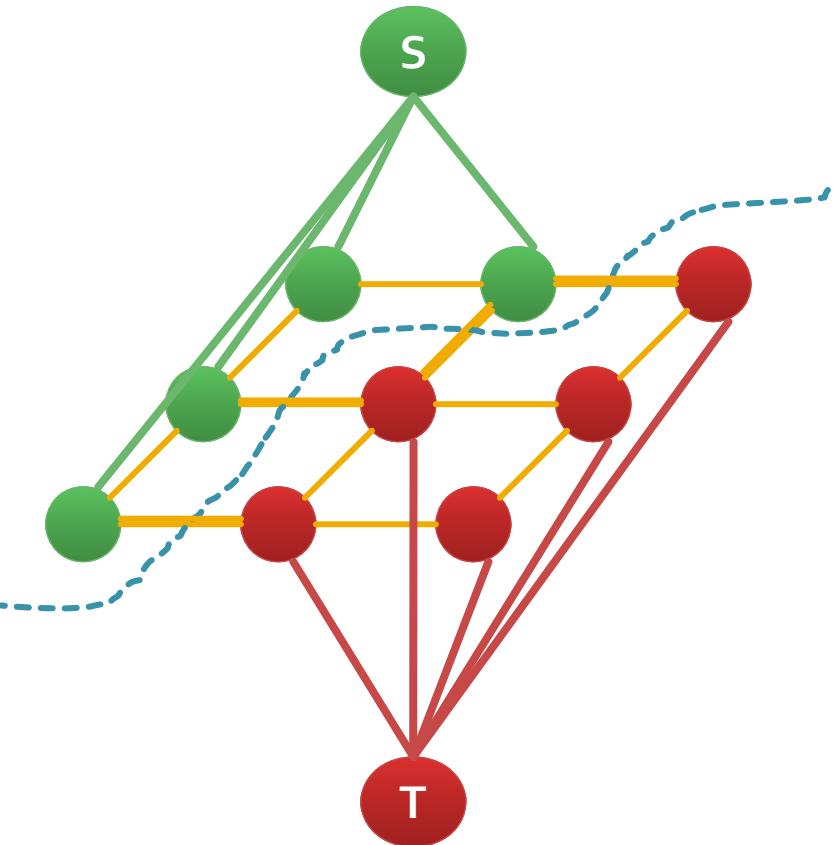
GrabCut [3]

- Toy example



Minimum cut ==
minimum energy

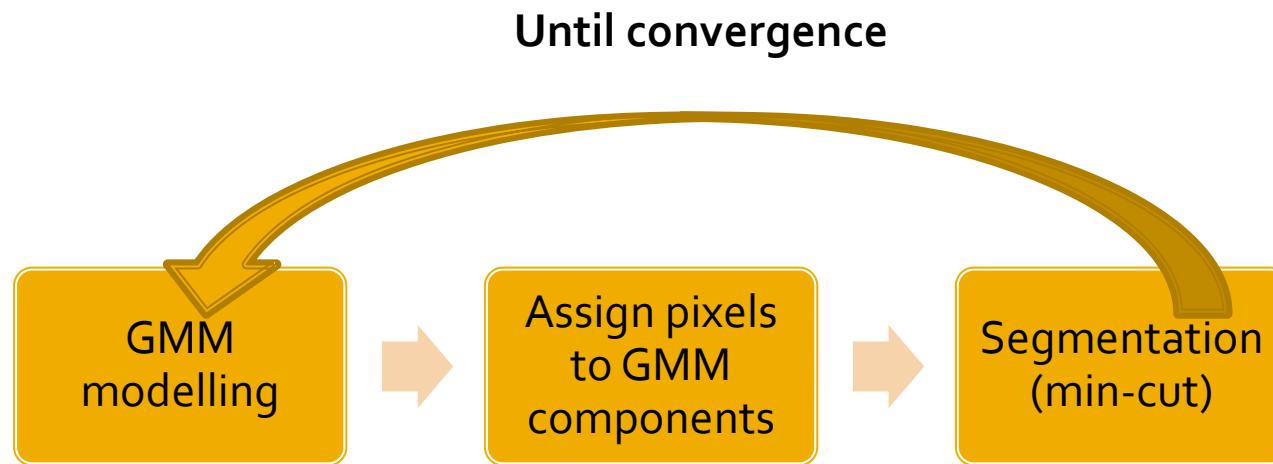
$$|C| = \sum_{i \in C} \omega_i$$



[3] C Rother, V Kolmogorov, A Blake. "Grabcut: Interactive foreground extraction using iterated graph cuts", ACM Transactions on Graphics, 2004.

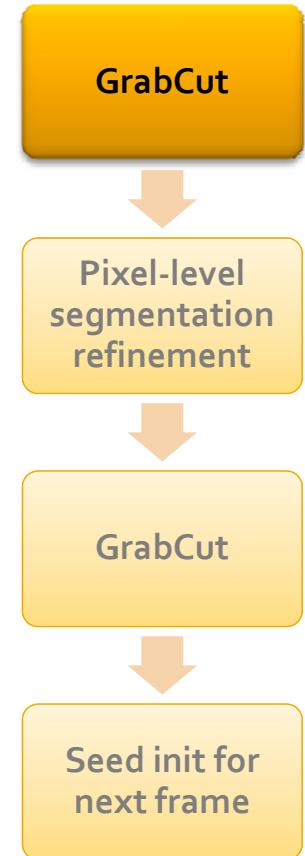
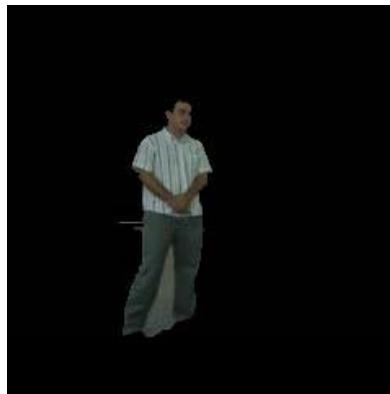
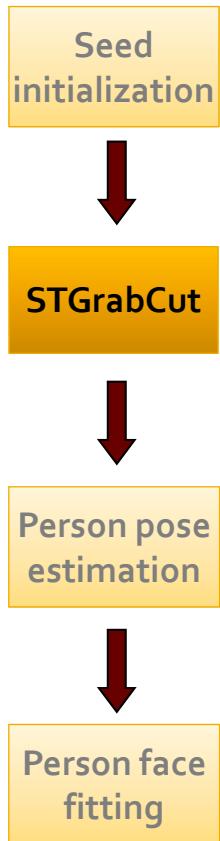
GrabCut [3]

- Iterative procedure



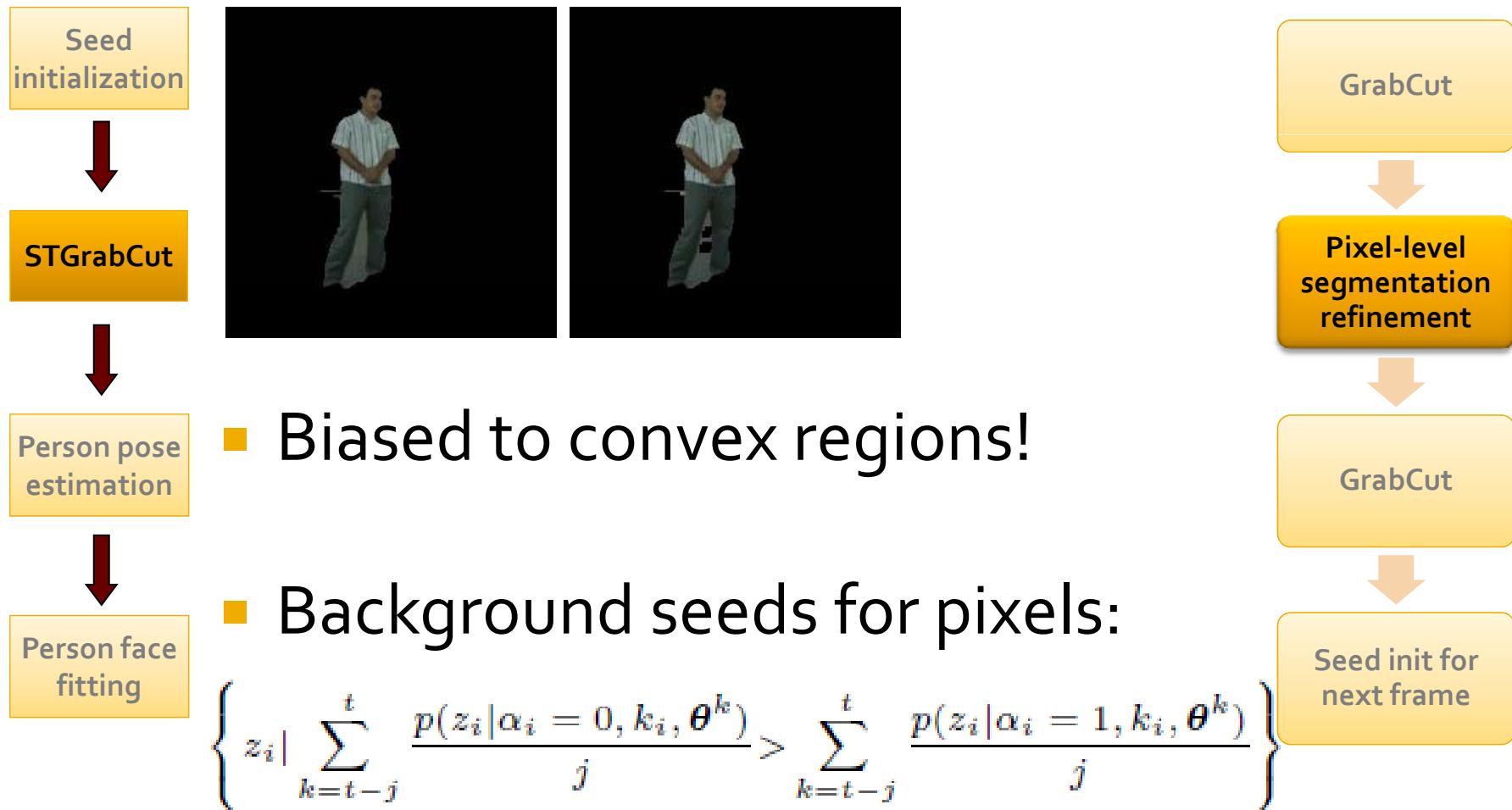
[3] C Rother, V Kolmogorov, A Blake. "Grabcut: Interactive foreground extraction using iterated graph cuts", *ACM Transactions on Graphics*, 2004.

Methodology



- GrabCut segmentation
 - Mean-shift GMM initialization (spatial coherence)

Methodology

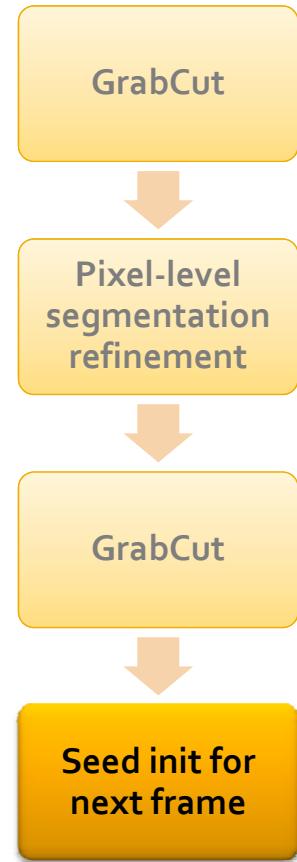
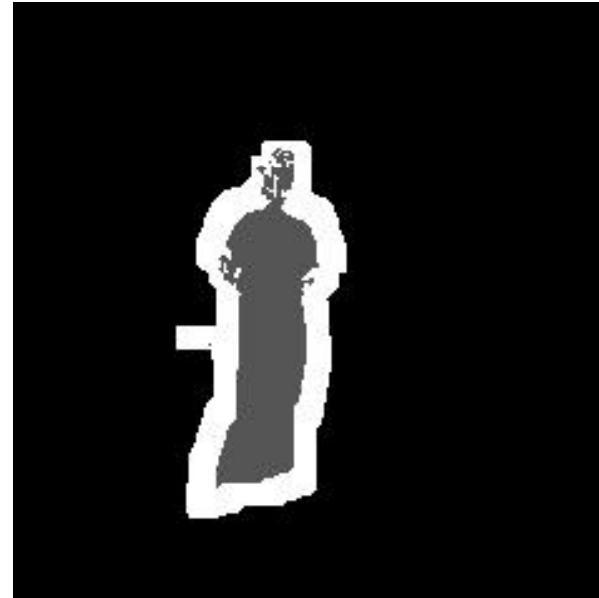
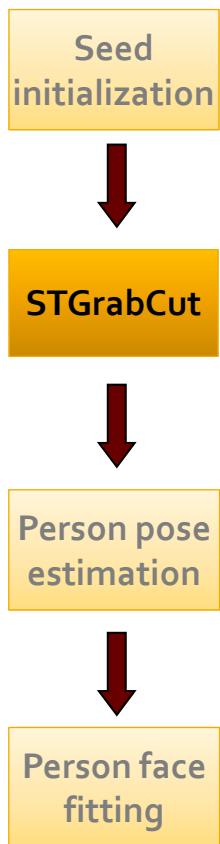


Methodology



- GrabCut re-iteration
 - Infer segmentation with new background seeds

Methodology



- Initialization for next frame

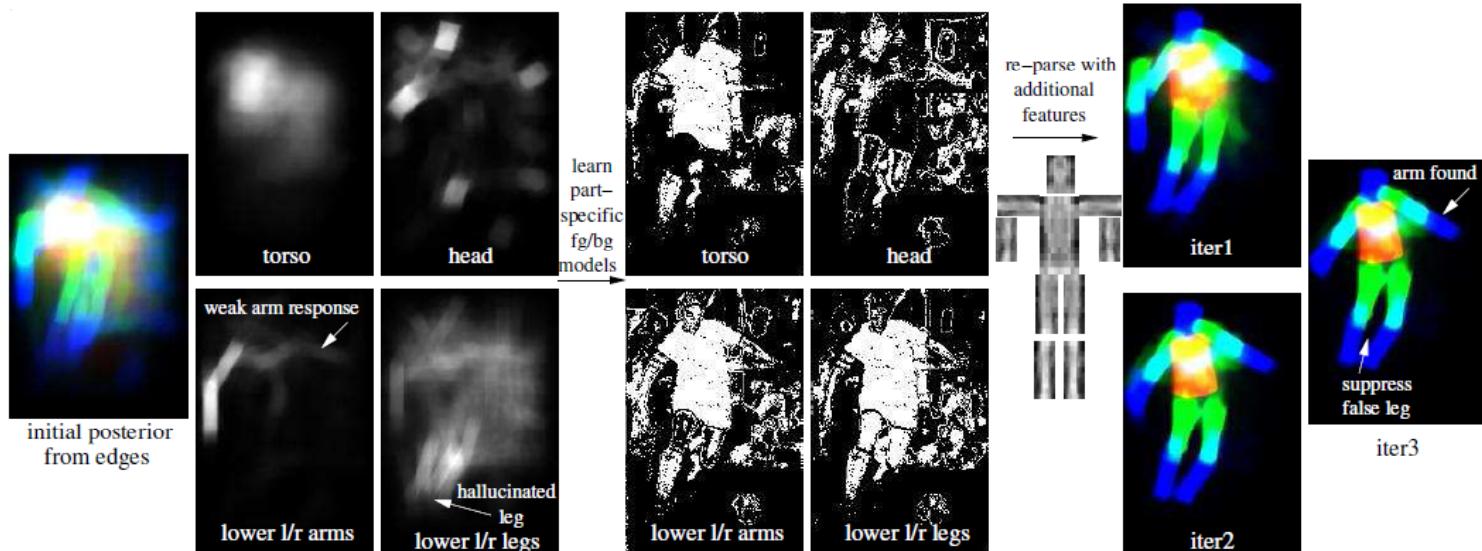
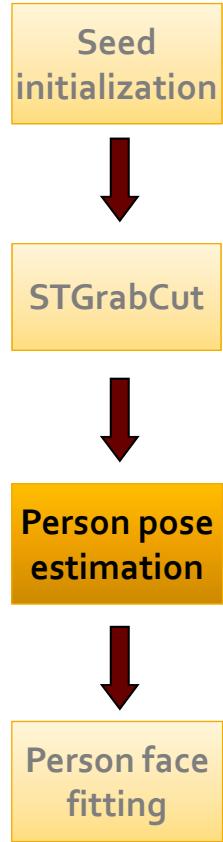
$$T_F = \{z_i \in A \ominus ST_d\}$$

$$T_U = \{z_i \in A \oplus ST_e\} \setminus T_F$$

$$T_B = \{z_i, i = 1..N\} \setminus (T_F \cup T_U)$$

Methodology

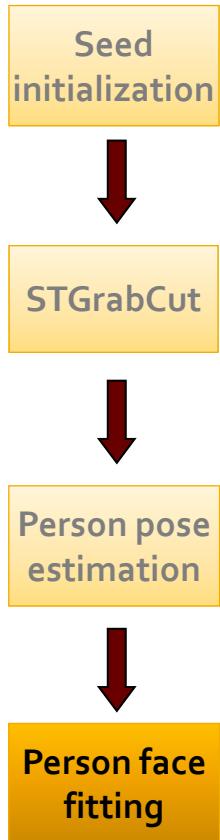
■ CRF-based [1] pose recovery



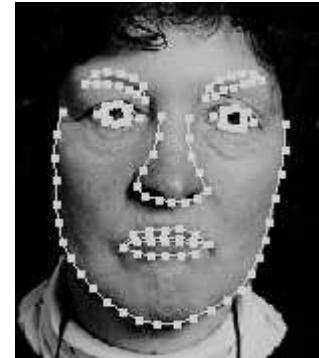
$$P(L|f_t) \propto \exp \left(\sum_{(i,j) \in E} \Psi(l_i, l_j) + \sum_i \Phi(l_i | f_t) \right)$$

[1] Ramanan, D. "Learning to Parse Images of Articulated Bodies", In NIPS, 2006.

Methodology



- AAM-based [2] face recovery



- 3 meshes: 1 frontal, 2 lateral

$$\mathfrak{S}^{t+1} = \min_{\mathfrak{S}^{t+1}} \{E_{\mathfrak{S}_F}, E_{\mathfrak{S}_R}, E_{\mathfrak{S}_L}\}, \mathfrak{S}^{t+1} \in \nu(\mathfrak{S}^t)$$

[2] T. Cootes, J. Edwards and C. Taylor, "Active Appearance models.", *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 1998.

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 - **Existen public data sets**
 - **New Human Body Limb data set**
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Validation

- CVSG data set [6]
 - Video sequence: 307 frames
 - Ground truth

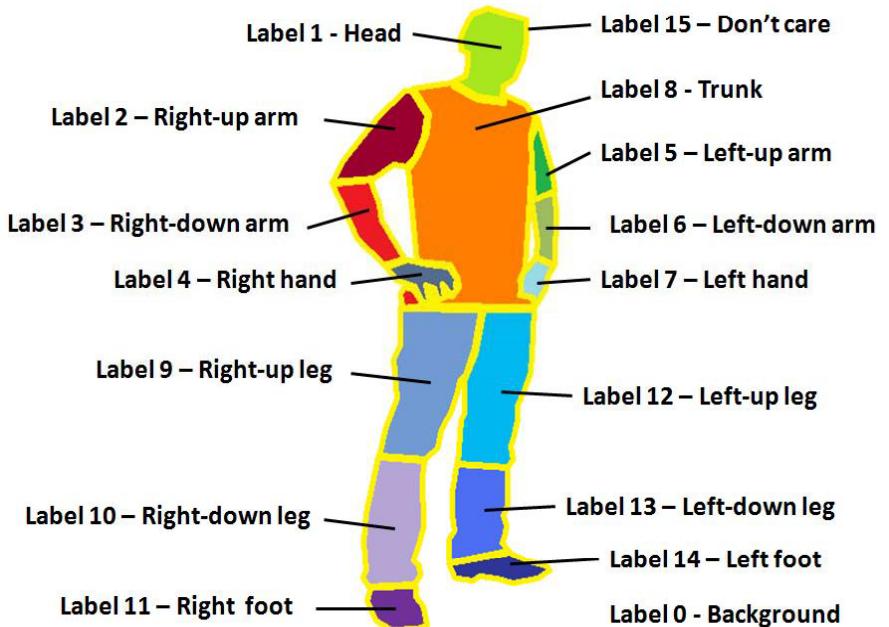
- Undergraduate thesis defense
 - 4 video sequences: 720 frames each



[6] F. Tiburzi, M. Escudero, J. Bescos, and J. Martinez. "A ground-truth for motion-based video-object segmentation" *IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (Workshop on Multimedia Information Retrieval, 2008*

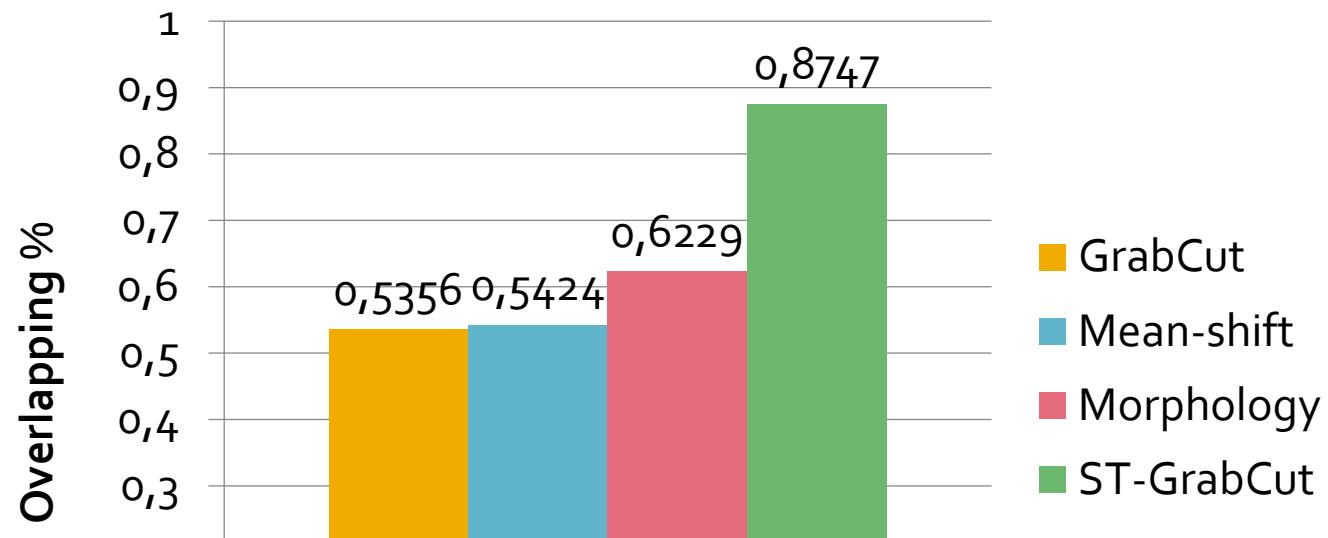
Validation

- New human body limb data set
 - 227 images
 - 25 different people
 - Ground truth



Validation: Segmentation

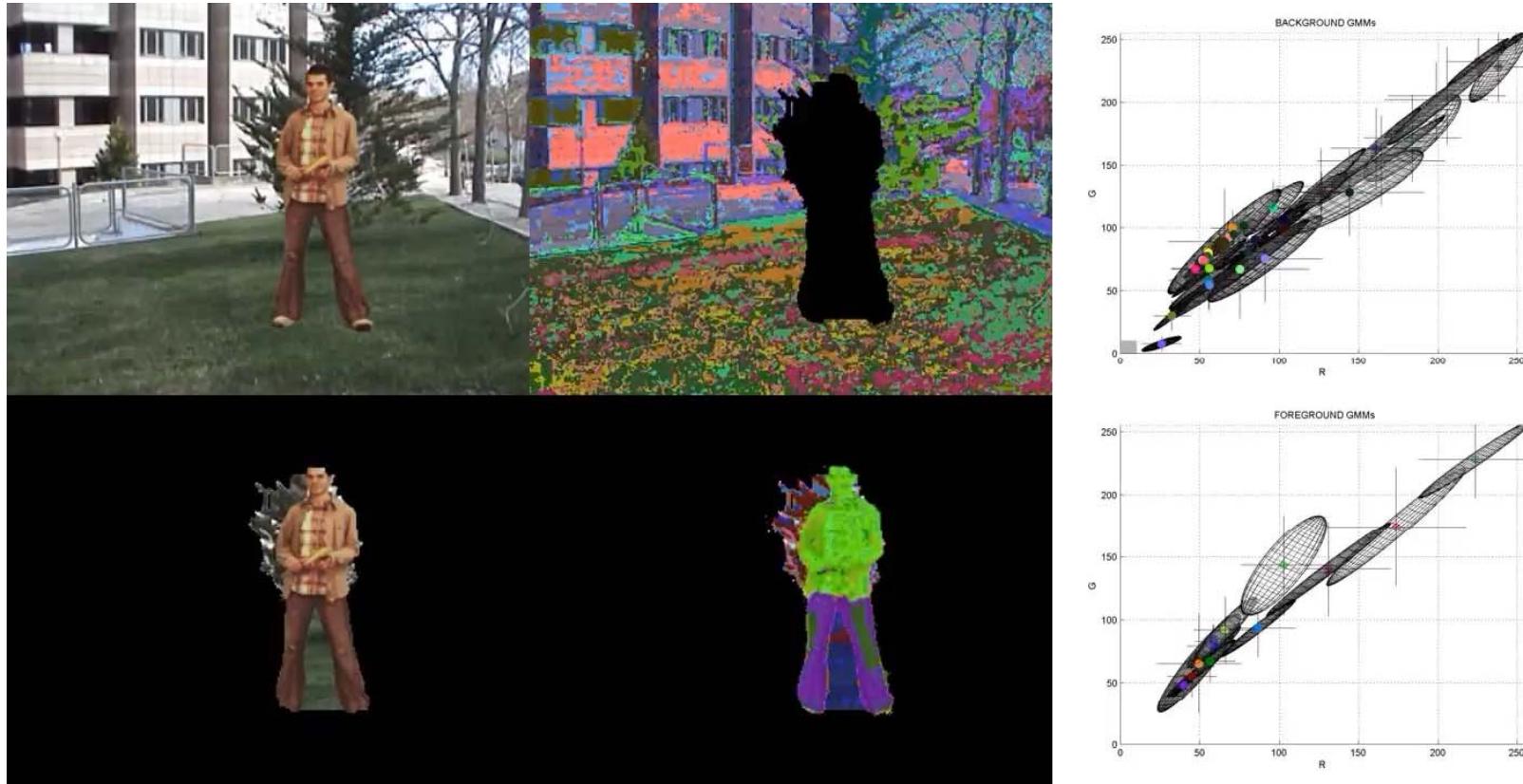
- Quantitative results (CVSG data set)



$$O = \frac{\sum M_{GC} \cap M_{GT}}{\sum M_{GC} \cup M_{GT}}$$

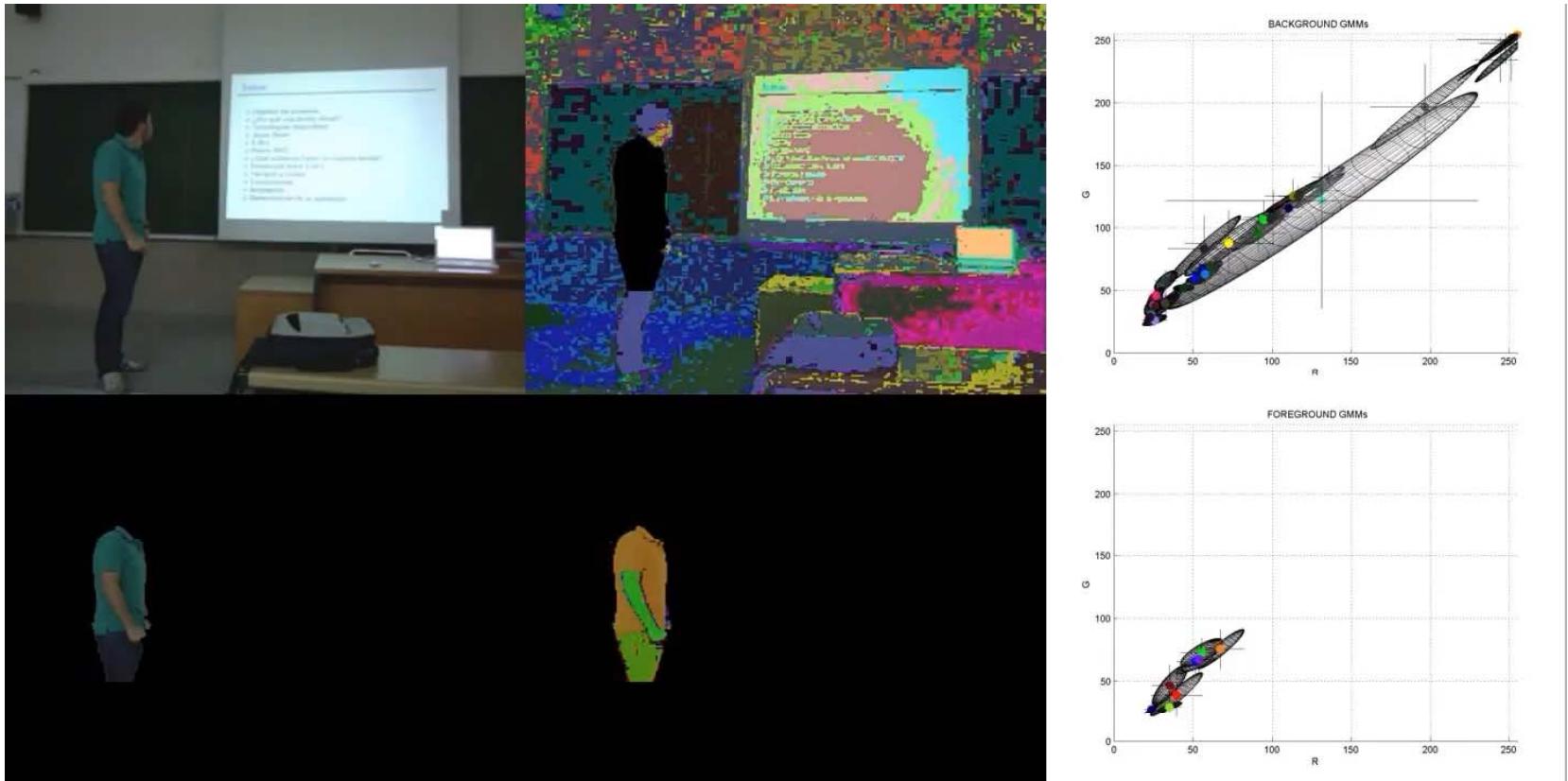
Validation: Segmentation

- Qualitative results (CVSG data set)



Validation: Segmentation

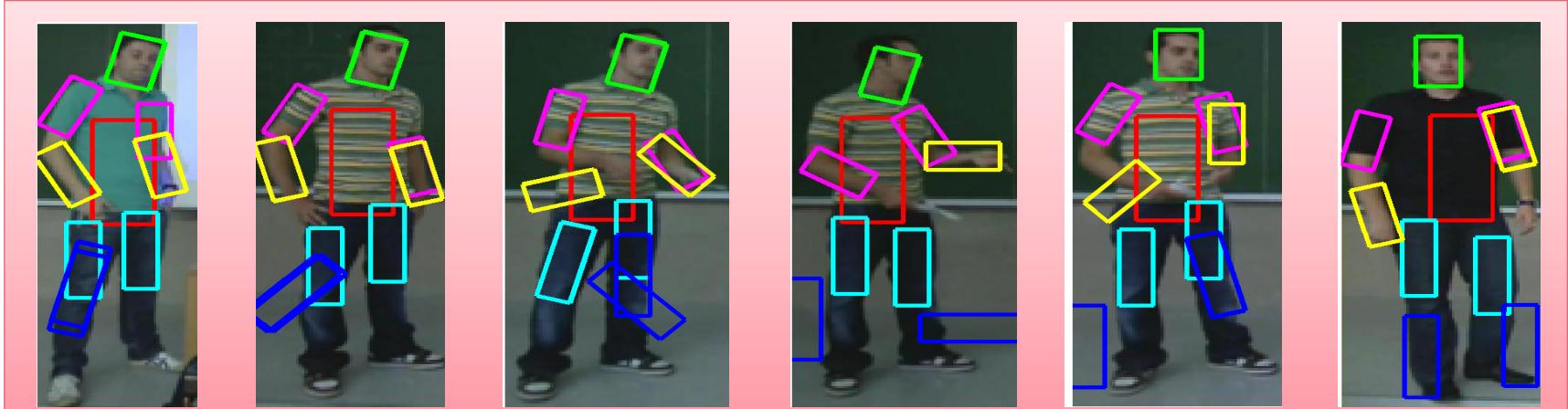
- Qualitative results (UB data set)



Validation: Pose recovery

- Body pose recovery

No segmentation

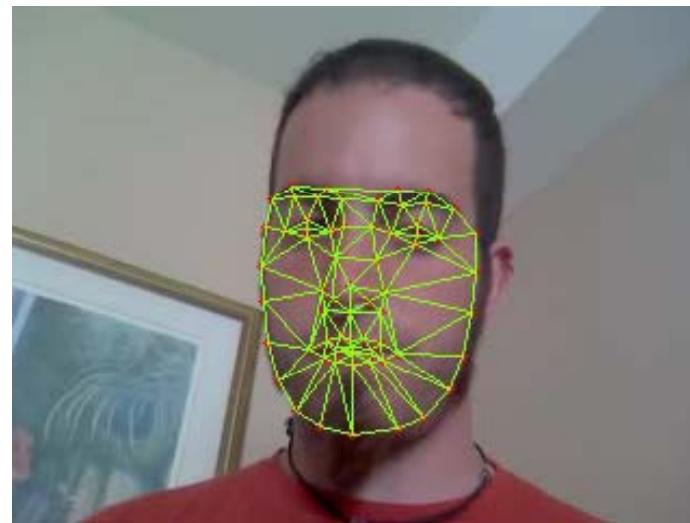


ST-GrabCut



Validation: Face recovery

■ Face recovery



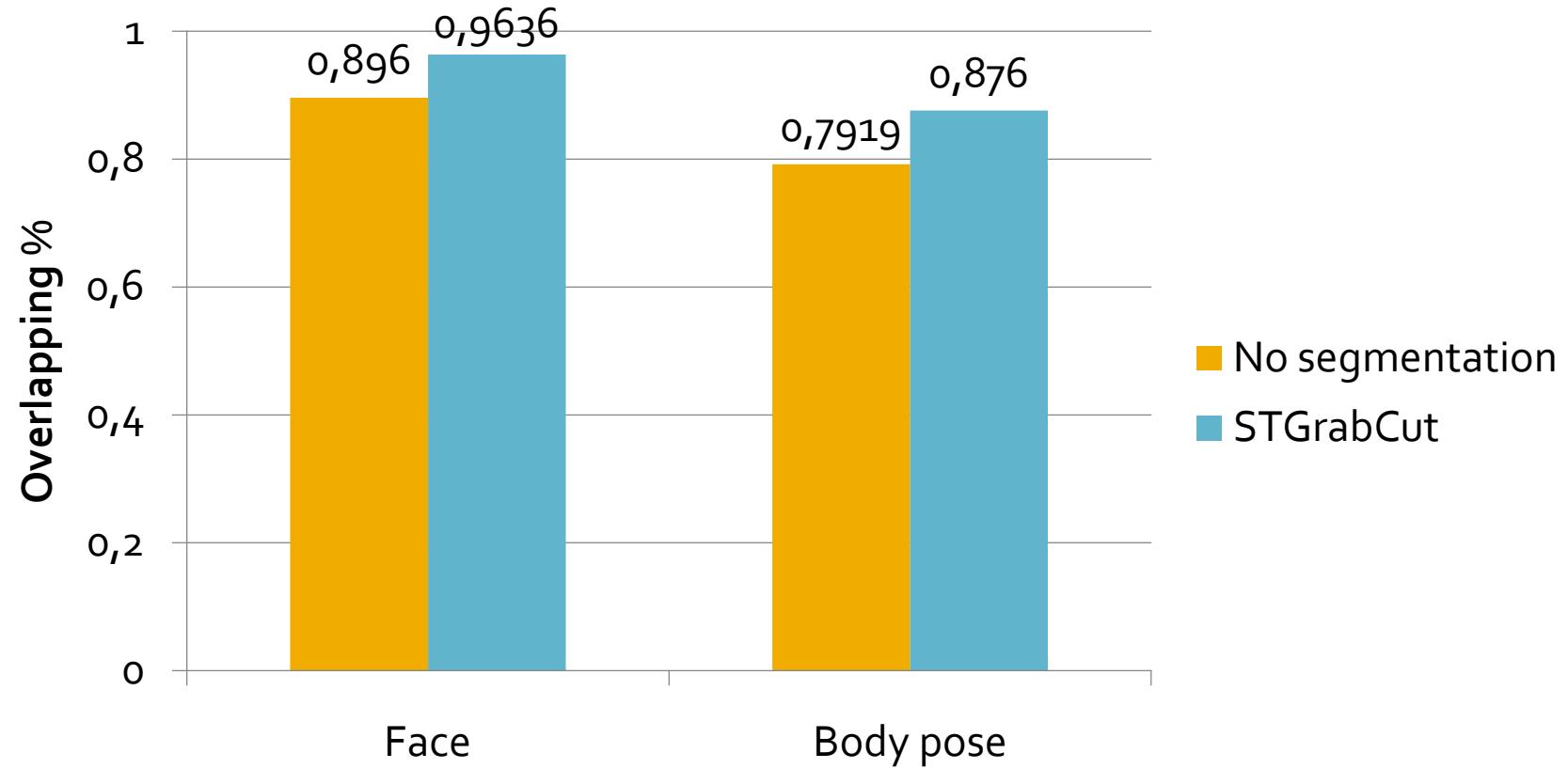
Validation

- Temporal joint body and face recovery



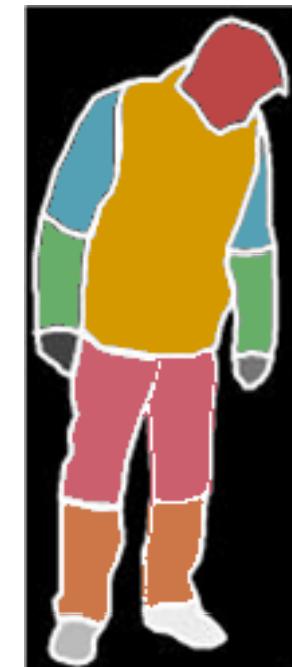
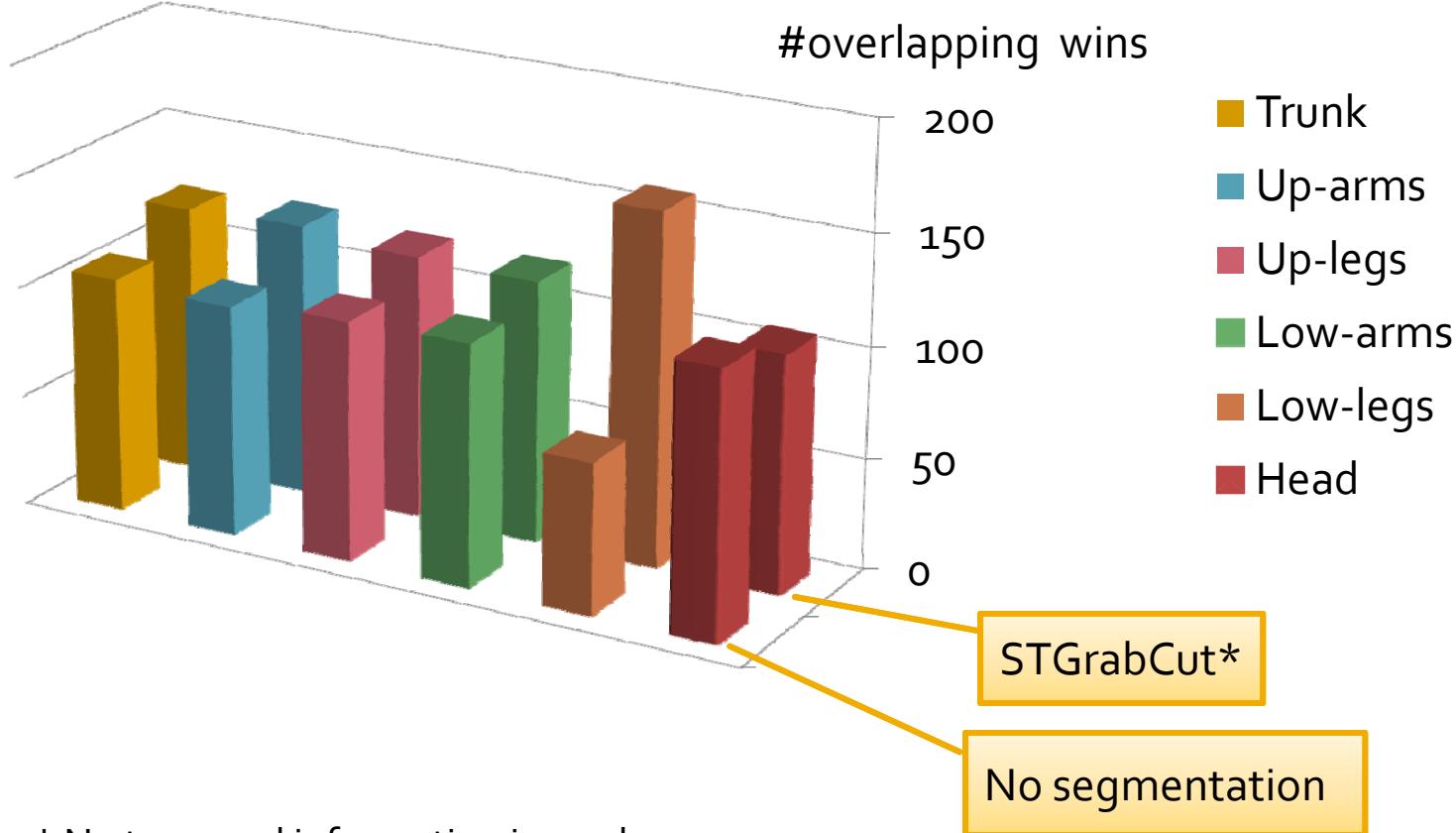
Validation

- Face and body pose recovery (CVSG)



Validation

■ Body pose recovery



* No temporal information is used

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Conclusions

- Extension of GrabCut for human segmentation
 - Fully automatic method
 - Temporal coherence
 - Segmentation convexity problem
- Face recovery with temporal coherence
- New human body limb database
- Human segmentation helps to retrieve face and body pose

Future work

- Include temporal coherence inside graph cuts framework
 - Extended graph for image volumes
 - New temporal potential
- Improve segmentation using face and pose recovery feedback



Thank you!

Questions?