



Human Body Segmentation with Multi-limb Error-Correcting Output Codes Detection and Graph Cuts Optimization

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1. Motivation
2. Proposal
3. Results
4. Conclusions

- **User Detection/Segmentation**



- **Applications:** medicine, photography, sign language...



Proposal

Results

Conclusions

What we use



Body part learning using cascade of classifiers



Tree structure body part learning



What we get



GrabCut optimization for foreground extraction



ECOC multi-limb detection

Proposal**Results****Conclusions**

Body part learning using cascade of classifiers



Tree structure body part learning



GrabCut optimization for foreground extraction



ECOC multi-limb detection

Proposal

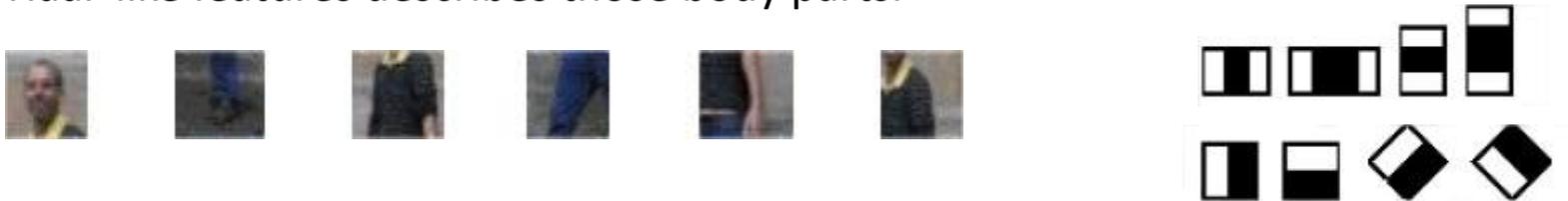
Results

Conclusions

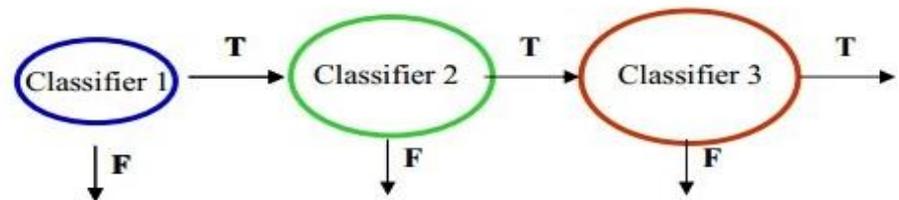
- Body parts rotational invariant by computing dominant orientation.



- Haar-like features describes those body parts.

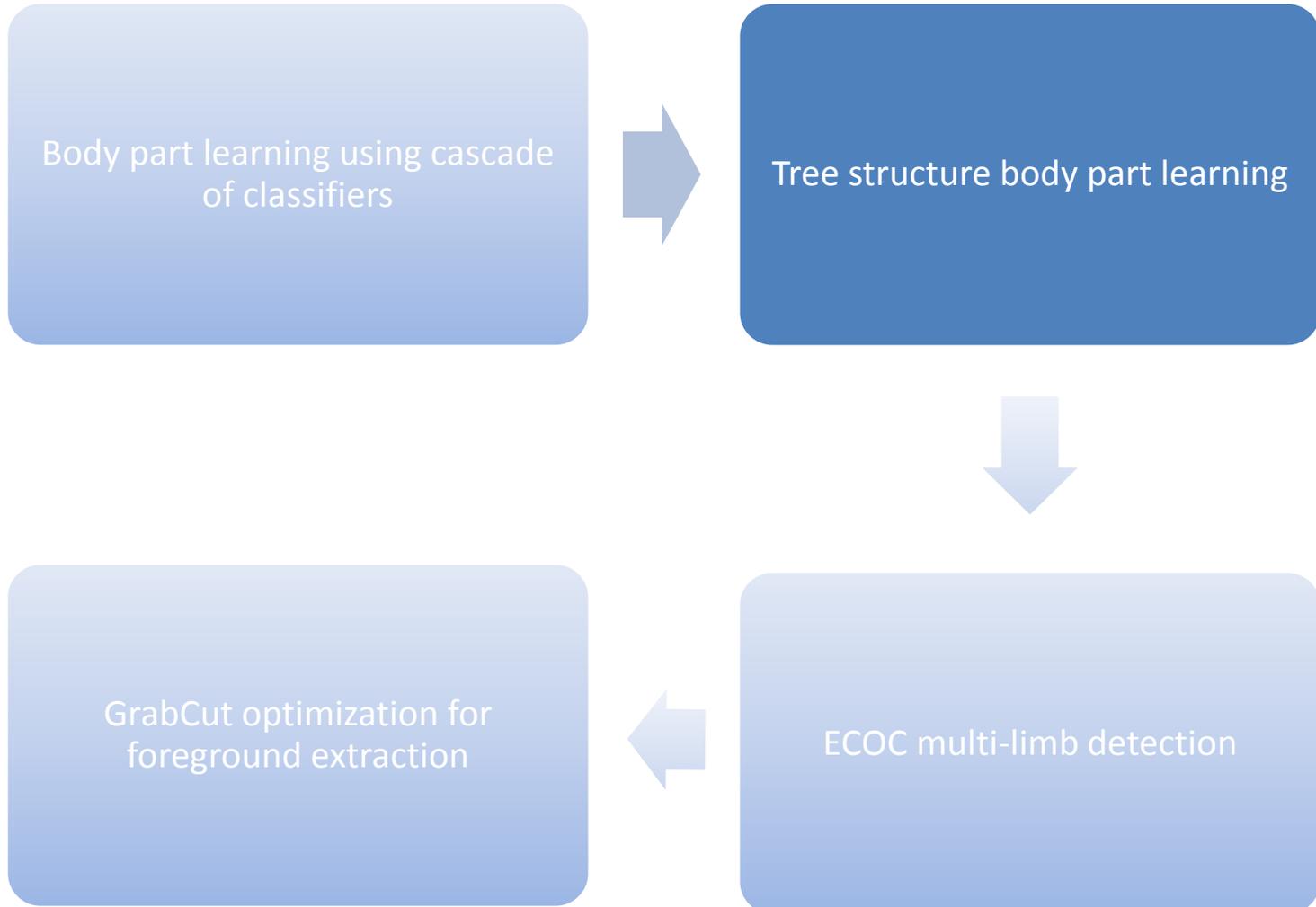


- Adaboost as the base classifier in the cascade architecture.

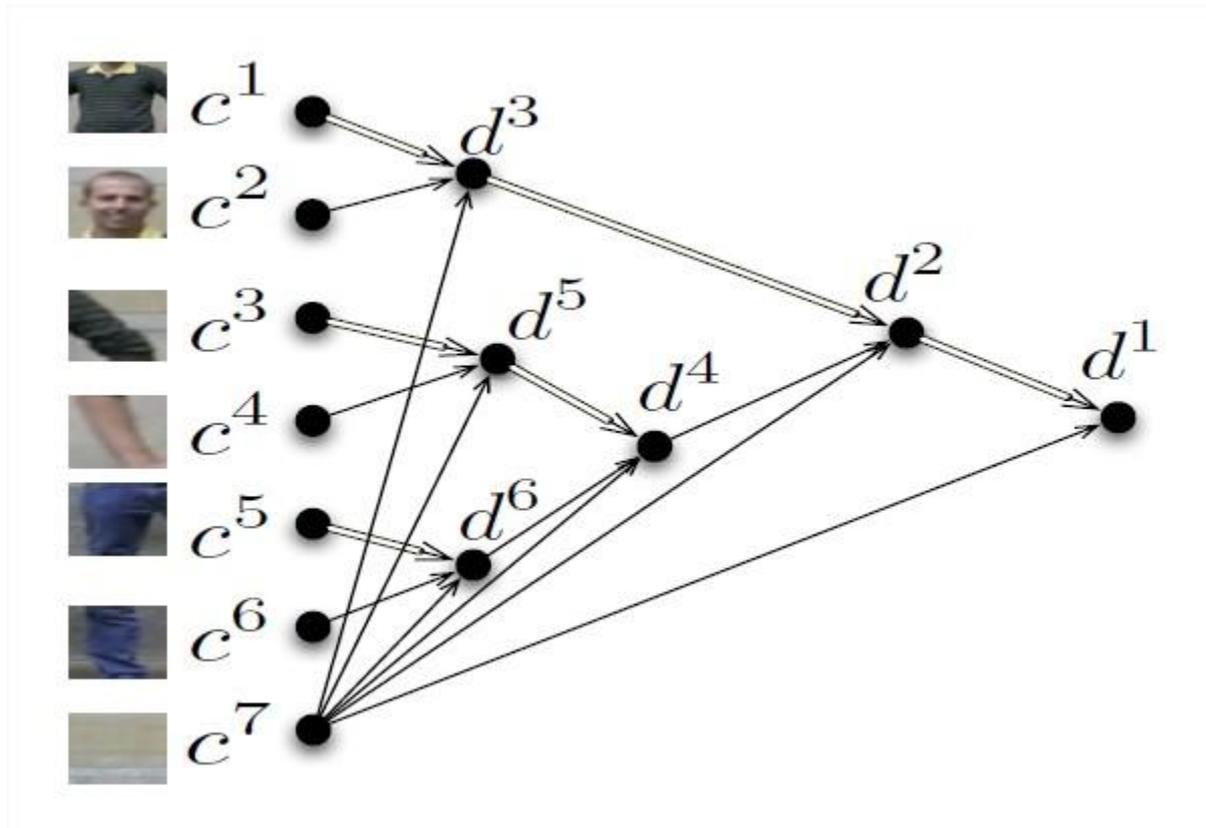


P. Viola, M. Jones, Rapid object detection using a boosted cascade of simple features, in: CVPR, Vol. 1, 2001.

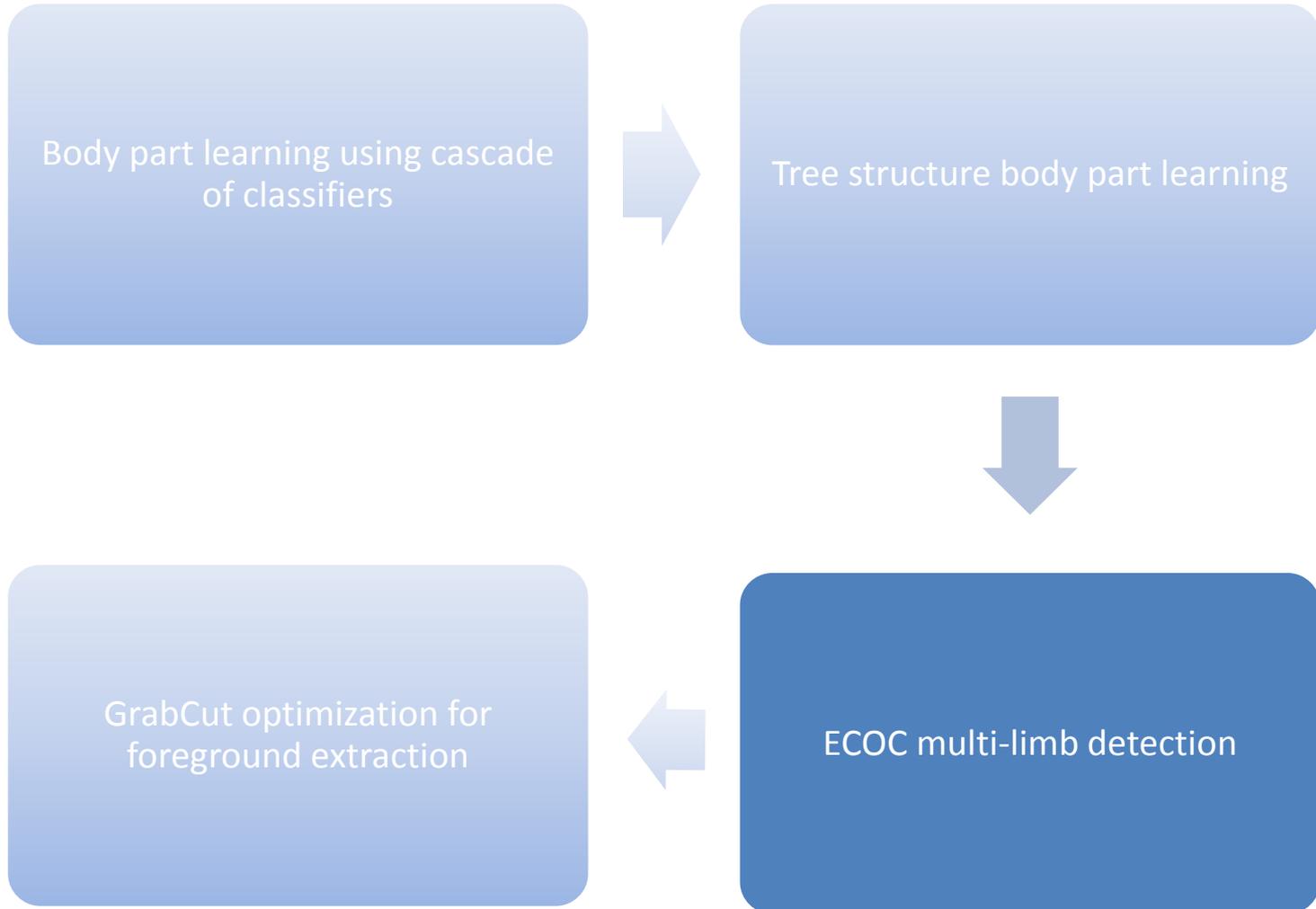
Y. Freund, R. Schapire, A decision-theoretic generalization of on-line learning and an application to boosting, in: EuroCOLT, 1995, pp. 23-37.

Proposal**Results****Conclusions**

- Define the groups of limbs to be learnt by each individual cascade.



S. Escalera, O. Pujol, P. Radeva, On the decoding process in ternary error-correcting output codes, PAMI 32 (2010) 120-134.

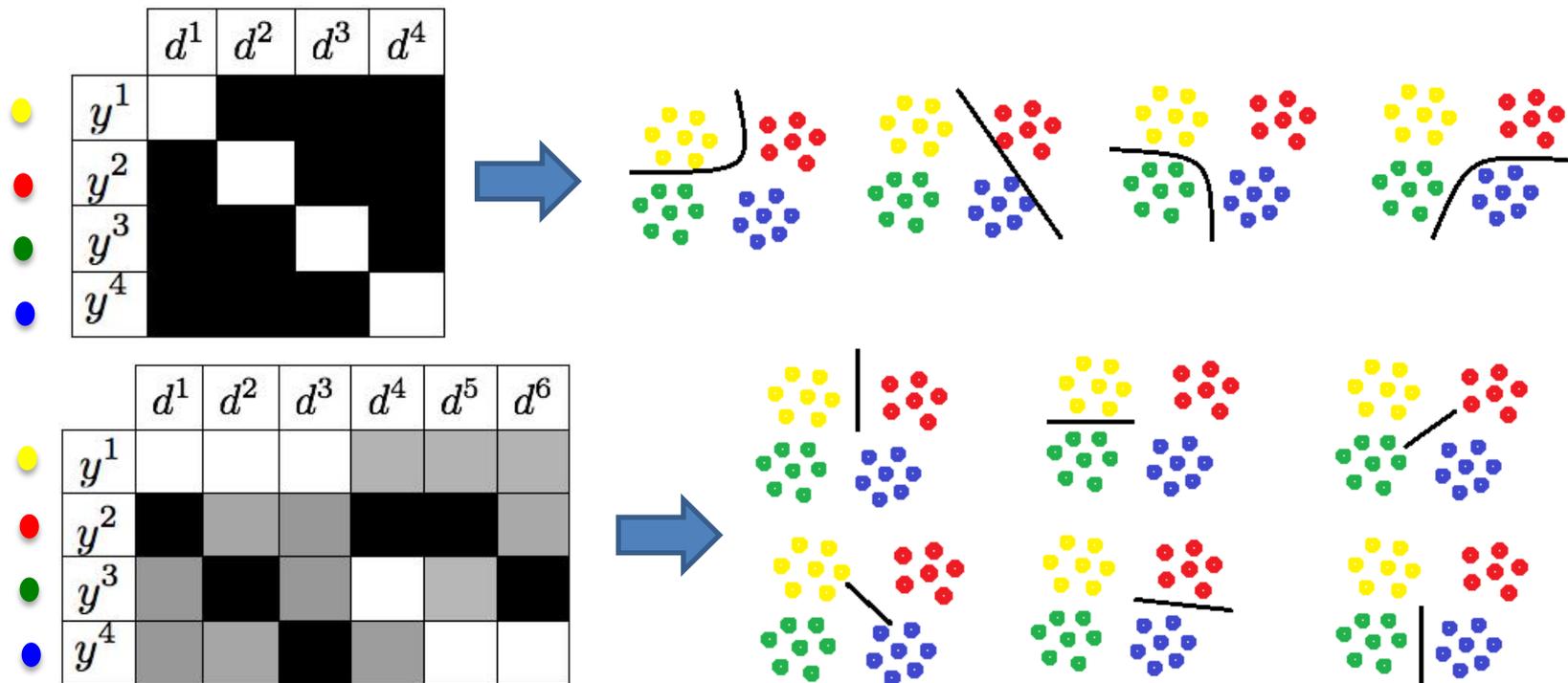
Proposal**Results****Conclusions**

Proposal

Results

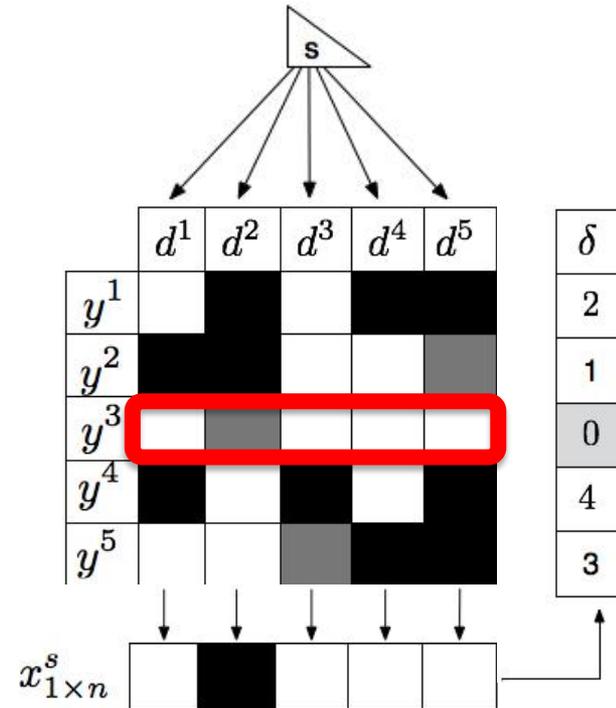
Conclusions

- In classification tasks, the goal is to classify an object among a certain number of possible categories.
- This framework is composed of two different steps :
 - **Coding** : Decompose a given N -class problem into a set of n binary problems.
 - **Decoding** : Given a test sample s , determine its category.

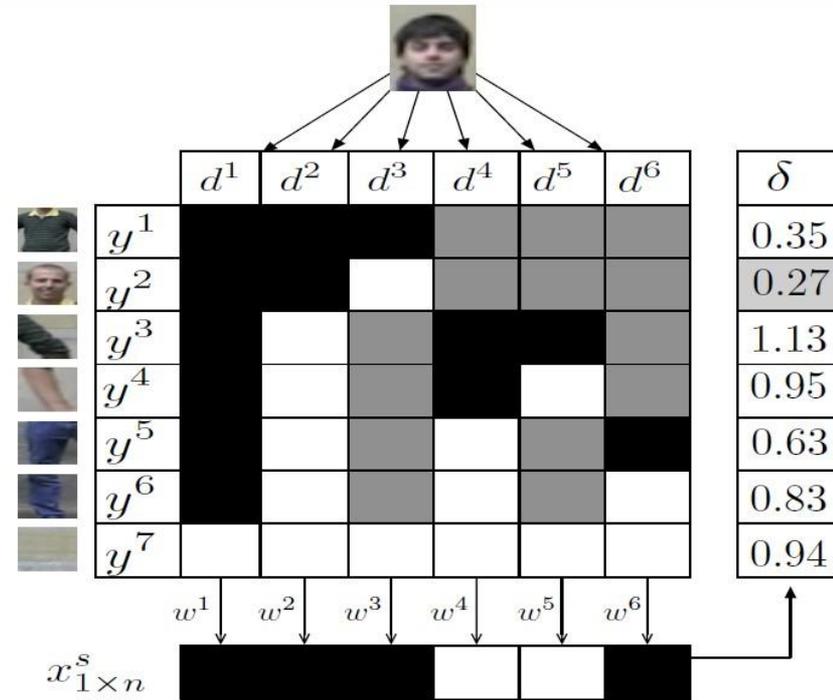
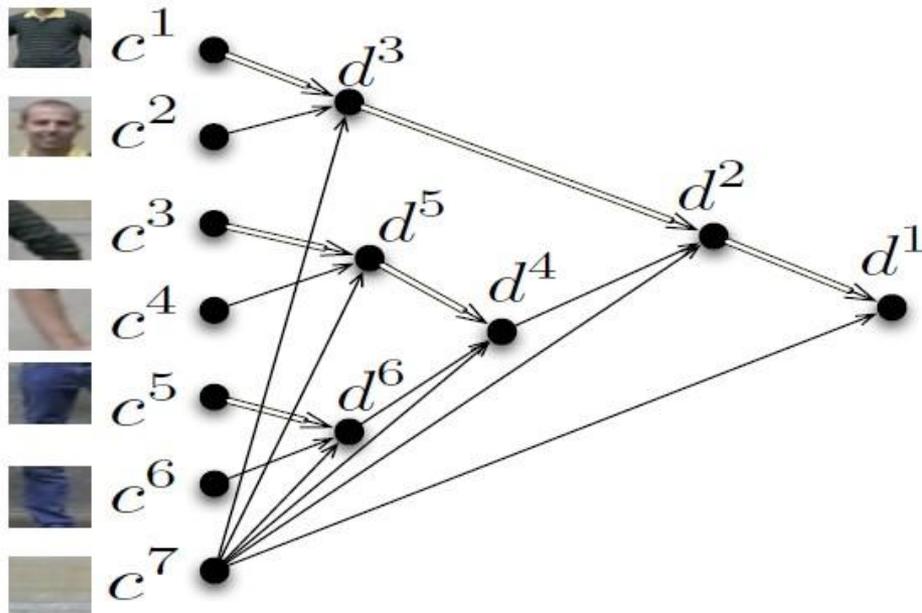


- At the decoding step a new sample s is classified by comparing the binary responses to the rows of M by means of a decoding measure δ .
- Different types of decoding based on the distance used (i.e. Hamming, Euclidean, etc.)

$$\arg \min_i \delta(x^s, y^i)$$



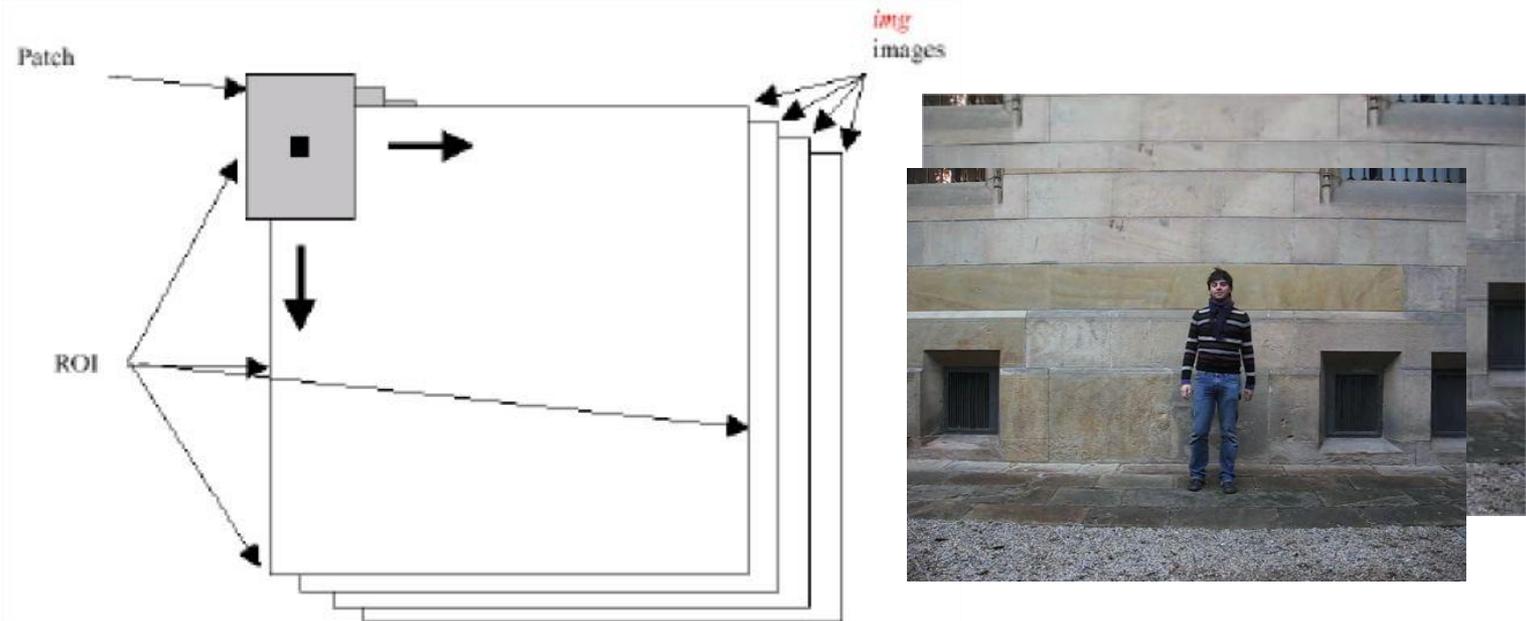
- We propose to use a predefined coding matrix in which each dichotomy is obtained from the body part tree structure.



S. Escalera, D. Tax, O. Pujol, P. Radeva, R. Duin, Subclass problem-dependent design of error-correcting output codes, PAMI 30 (6) (2008) 1-14.

M. A. Bautista, S. Escalera, X. Baro, P. Radeva, J. Vitria, O. Pujol, Minimal design of error-correcting output codes, Pattern Recogn. Lett. 33 (6) (2012) 693-702.

- In order to classify a new sample we apply a sliding window over the image:

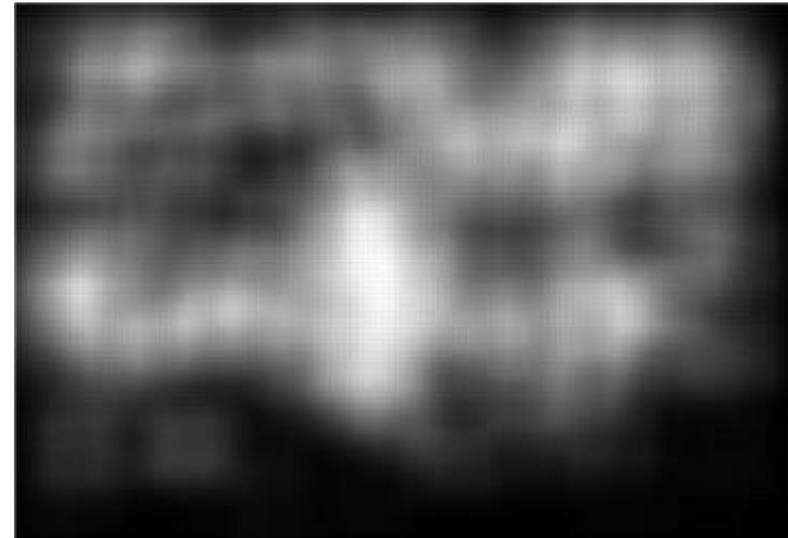


- Then, each cascade will give us its prediction and decoding ECOC step will be applied.
 - Loss-weighted decoding using cascade of classifier weights (takes into account classifier performances)

S. Escalera, D. Tax, O. Pujol, P. Radeva, R. Duin, Subclass problem-dependent design of error-correcting output codes, PAMI 30 (6) (2008) 1-14.

M. A. Bautista, S. Escalera, X. Baro, P. Radeva, J. Vitria, O. Pujol, Minimal design of error-correcting output codes, Pattern Recogn. Lett. 33 (6) (2012) 693-702.

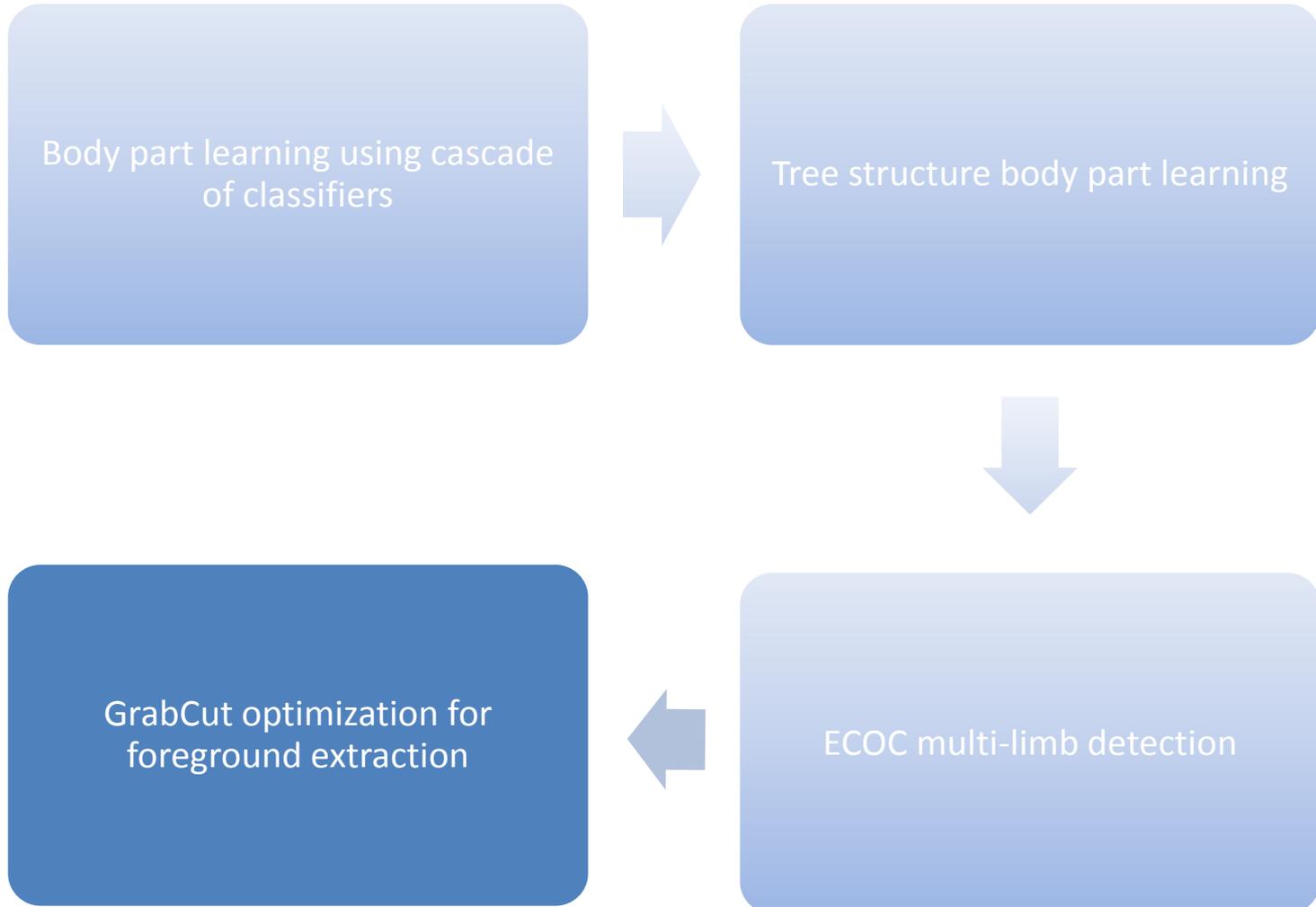
- A body-like probability map $P^{bl} \in [0, 1]^{l \times w}$ is build



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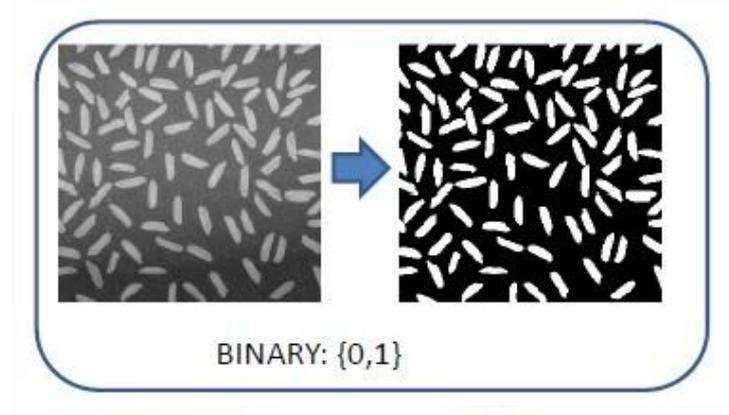


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- Image Segmentation == **Image labeling!**

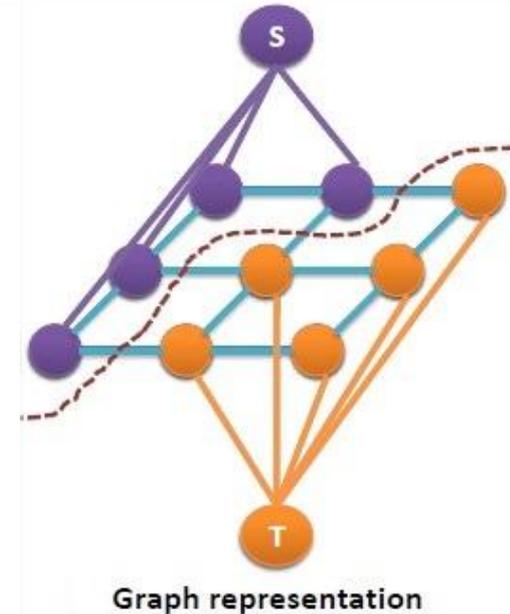


- Graph Cuts (Energy minimization)

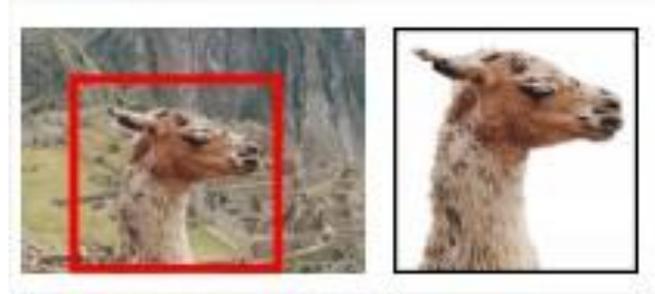
$$E(\alpha, u, \theta, z) = U(\alpha, u, \theta, z) + V(\alpha, z)$$

Unary Potential

Pair-wise Potential



- User interaction by superimposed user input, background brush and so on.



- We propose to omit the classical interaction...

Yuri Y. Boykov and Marie-Pierre Jolly, "Interactive Graph Cuts for Optimal Boundary & Region Segmentation of Objects in N-D Images", International Conference on Computer Vision, 2001

- Binary segmentation by means of background and foreground segmentation.
 - **Background:** Everything not related to body parts.
 - **Foreground:** Everything related to body parts.



A. Hernandez-Vela, N. Zlateva, A. Marinov, M. Reyes, P. Radeva, D. Dimov, S. Escalera, Graph cuts optimization for multi-limb human segmentation in depth maps, in: CVPR, 2012, pp. 726-732.

- HuPBA-90(Human Pose Recovery and Behavior Analysis 90 images dataset) present a fully limb-labeled dataset:
 - Actors appear portraying a certain pose.
 - Point of view, lightning and background conditions remain invariant.
 - 14 limbs were manually tagged: Head, Torso, R-L Upper-arm, R-L Lower- arm, R-L Hand, R-L Upper-leg, R-L Lower-leg, R-L foot.
 - 90 images



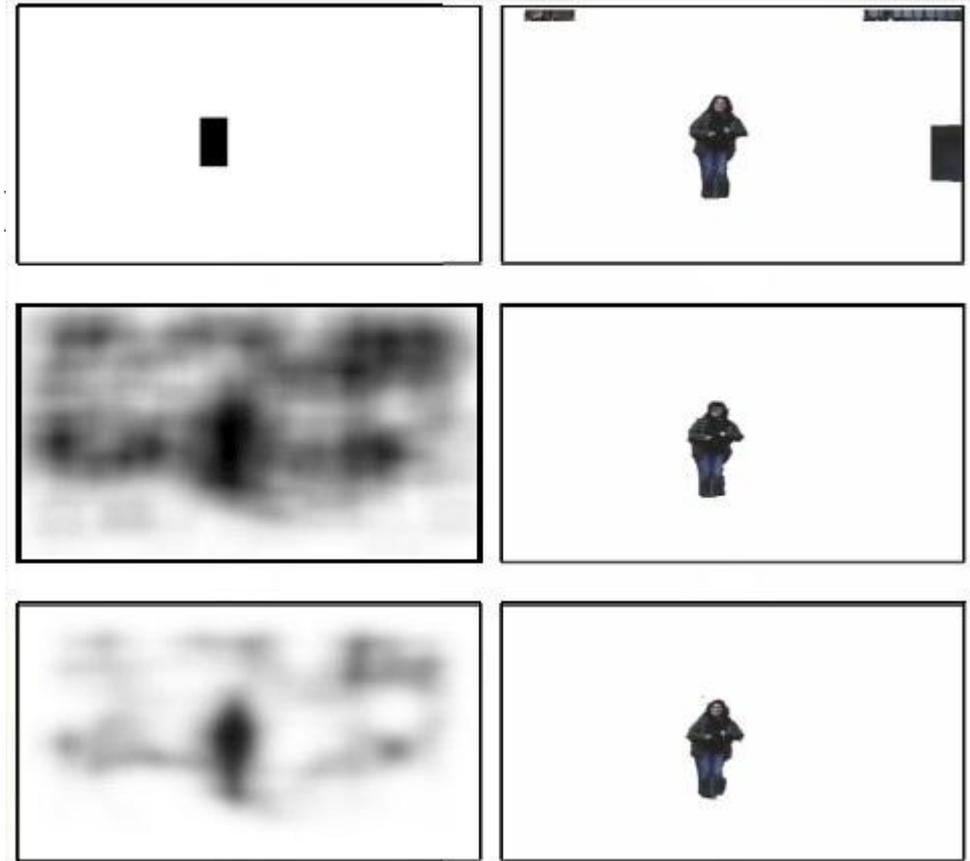
- 6 cascades of 8 levels each one were trained: 0.99 FP rate, 0.4 false alarm.
- Ten-fold applied to cascades.
- GrabCut: 5-fold for all methods.
- Segmentation is computed using overlapping with the Jaccard Index.

Proposal

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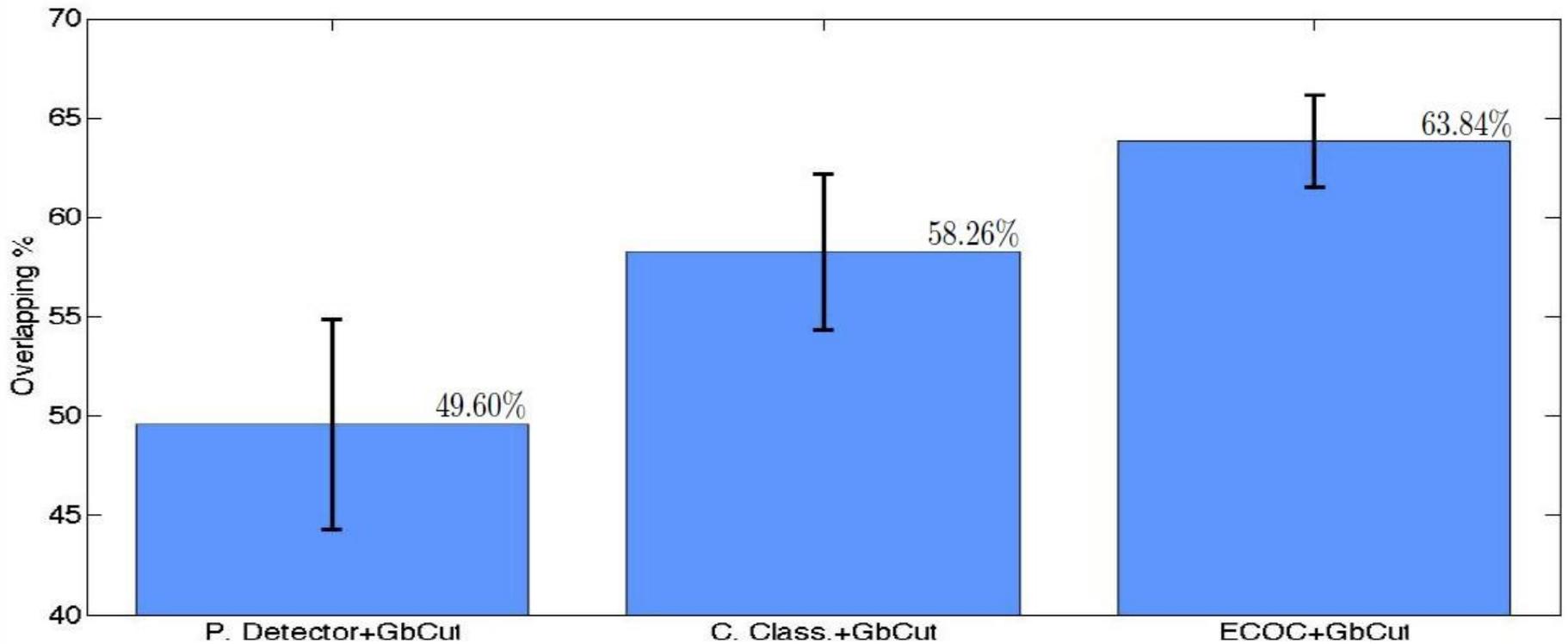
- We compare three methods:
 - Person Detector + GrabCut *
 - Cascade + GraphCut **
 - ECOC + GraphCut (Our proposal)



* N. Dalal, B. Triggs, Histograms of oriented gradients for human detection, in: CVPR, Vol. 1, 2005, pp. 886-893 vol. 1.

** P. Viola, M. Jones, Rapid object detection using a boosted cascade of simple features, in: CVPR, Vol. 1, 2001.

- Mean overlapping and standard deviation measures obtained on the 90 images of the dataset:



- We proposed a novel two-stage method for human segmentation in RGB images.
- First stage
 - Body parts trained in a body part tree structure architecture.
 - Cascade + ECOC.
 - Body-like probability map.
- Second stage
 - GraphCut segmentation procedure.
 - Novel limb-labeled dataset.
- Shows performance improvements in comparison to classical cascade of classifiers and human detector-based GraphCuts segmentation procedures.
- Robust results useful for posterior human pose and behavior analysis application.



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Thank you!

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