

Review on Performance Analysis of Dense Micro-block Difference and SURF Method for Texture Classification

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Abstract— The paper proposes a novel picture portrayal for surface characterization. The ongoing headways in the field of fix based highlights compressive detecting and highlight encoding are joined to plan a hearty picture descriptor. In our methodology, we initially propose the neighbourhood highlights, Dense Micro-square Difference (DMD), which catches the nearby structure from the picture patches at high scales. Rather than the pixel we process the little squares from pictures which catch the miniaturized scale structure from it. DMD can be figured productively utilizing vital pictures. The highlights are then encoded utilizing Fisher Vector strategy to get a picture descriptor which thinks about the higher request measurements. The proposed picture portrayal is joined with straight SVM classifier. The analysis is done on the standard surface datasets (KTH-TIPS-2a, Brodatz and Curet). On KTH-TIPS-2a dataset the proposed strategy beats the best revealed outcomes by 5.5% and has a practically identical exhibition to the best in class techniques on the different datasets.

Keywords— *Texture classification, descriptors, compressive sensing, SURF*

I. INTRODUCTION

Surface characterization is a method for gathering comparable things as indicated by regular attributes which empowers us to procure data about the picture. This data can be obtained by separating picture highlights. With the assistance of highlights we can depict tremendous measure of information precisely. Advances in computerized innovation have made gigantic gathering of computerized pictures which requires a proficient and clever strategy of surface arrangement.

Picture characterization manages arranging pictures as per various classes gave. For the most part we have preparing data for example contribution just as testing information for example yield. At that point we train a classifier to group a picture dependent on various classes gave. For instance you can prepare a classifier to discover whether water is available in given picture or not. Initial phase in characterization is to prepare a classifier for various picture classes for example water, vegetation or even plane, vehicles and so on. Second step is to give a legitimate grouping of a picture by utilizing distinctive AI calculation. We are concentrating on one such calculation called SVM for example Bolster Vector Machine.

Surface characterization is the procedure to isolate surface highlights into surface classes. First phase of order is highlight extraction process in which highlights are removed from picture by utilizing its surface. In second stage,

highlights are changed over into surface classes by utilizing a classifier. Numerous surface order strategies have been presented like Gray Level Co-Occurrence Matrices (GLCM), Gabor channels, Local Binary Pattern (LBP), wavelet change techniques, and Independent part examination and channel banks.

II. RELATED WORK

Irene Epifanio and Guillermo Ayala, in 2002, proposed an arbitrary arrangement of perspective on surface grouping wherein distinctive multivariate irregular shut sets have been related to a given surface. Regular conveyance descriptors, contact circulation capacity and K-work have been proposed as surface element. Contact dissemination capacity shows preferred execution over K-work Classification exactness is expanded contrasted with Markov arbitrary field. The methodology can be reached out with minor alteration to shading and multi-ghostly pictures [1].

X. Liu and D. Wang proposed surface arrangement utilizing phantom histograms in 2003. This comprise of minor dispersions of reaction of bank of channels and encode verifiably nearby structure of picture utilizing sifting stage and worldwide appearance through the histogram organize. This technique created a stamped improvement in characterization execution. By pointing out connection between existing surface highlights and the otherworldly

histogram, this technique can be improved to give a brought together picture include insights [2].

M. Varma and A. Zisserman, in 2005, built up a factual way to deal with surface characterization from single picture. This calculation researched the issue of characterizing material from their imaged appearance without having earlier learning about imaging condition. As respects decision of surface, the most genuine disadvantage is that various cases of same surface are available for just a not many of the materials, so intra-class variety can't be examined. Subsequently it is hard to make speculations [3].

L.D.Griffiu and M. Crosier, in 2008, proposed surface grouping with a lexicon of essential picture highlights. In this strategy, they had spoken to a multi-scale surface grouping calculation which produces condition of-workmanship results on broadly utilized surface dataset. BIF sections were utilized here to portray bigger neighbourhood districts of picture. They have utilized geometrically determined lexicon of highlights over which pictures are spoken to, as opposed to pre-preparing of word reference of textons. This outcome is more straightforward and progressively broad methodology. Here, increasingly complex classifiers are not utilized for simplicity of usage. Thus, we can improve this technique by utilizing SVM classifier as it has higher exactness [4].

Turn Invariant Image Description with Local Binary Pattern Histogram Fourier Features proposed by T. Ahonen et al. introduced a novel pivot invariant picture depiction processed from discrete Fourier change. Here proposed invariants are built internationally for the entire area to be depicted. The significant bit of leeway of this strategy is that the general dissemination of nearby direction isn't lost and these LBP-HF descriptors likewise beat the MR8 descriptors [5].

Y. Xu, H. Ji and C. Fermuller proposed perspective invariant surface portrayal utilizing fractal investigation. In this paper, another surface mark called the multi-fractal range (MFS) strategy is presented. It gives a productive system joining worldwide spatial invariance and neighbourhood vigorous estimation. The MFS is seen as a variety of the histogram with more noteworthy heartiness to different condition changes and the upside of catching some geometrical data encoded in the surface. The analyses exhibited that MFS has low dimensionality and hence spoken to a helpful device for surface classification.[6].

Arranged irregular projections for hearty surface order proposed by L. Liu et al. presented a hearty surface grouping dependent on irregular neighbourhood includes, a straightforward Bag-of-Words portrayal and SVM classifier. In this methodology, arranging procedure is connected to a

widespread yet data saving irregular projections strategy and after that examination of two diverse surface portrayals is completed with different parts in the SVM's. The outcomes demonstrated that analyses directed on five diverse dataset have better precision with 98.56 exactness for UIUC database. This strategy gives best detailed rate of 48.2%.[7].

D. Nghi and L. Chi Mai developed strategy, preparing information choice for help vector machines model in 2011. At the point when parameters of SVM are connected to a huge dataset, it requires quite a while for preparing so the model determination assignment and its exhibition can be corrupted. To lessen the ideal opportunity for model choice this paper has proposed a preparation information determination technique at that point connected the model choice on diminished preparing set. Results demonstrated that a lot of time for model determination can be spared without debasing the exhibition [8].

Effective and powerful picture descriptors for GUI object arrangement concocted by A. Dubrovina et al. in 2011. In this paper, a novel picture descriptor grew explicitly for GUI objects which is vigorous to different changes in the presence of GUI articles, for example, different screen goals just as different working framework related issues. This picture descriptor is additionally utilized with SVM and analyses have demonstrated the descriptor strength to the above changes and its better execution analyzed than existing picture descriptors [9].

Surface arrangement from irregular highlights were additionally proposed by Li Liu and Pawl W. Fiegnt, in 2012. Here they had portrayed a grouping strategy dependent on speaking to surfaces as a little arrangement of compacted, arbitrary estimations of neighbourhood surface prompting results coordinating condition of craftsmanship execution. Closest neighbour is utilized here. We can improve the framework by utilizing SVM classifier. Besides, proposed approach can be installed into mark/EMD system as is at present researched in surface investigation structure [10].

A. Wojnar and A. Pinheiro exhibited explanation of therapeutic pictures utilizing the SURF descriptors in 2012. Here, Fast Hessian framework is utilized to concentrate highlights and characterization is given by SVM with a quadratic portions. The testing of created framework was performed on IRMA radiographic pictures. At that point consequences of SURF highlights are contrasted and SIFT highlights and results demonstrated that SURF highlights have better precision of 96%. The explanation execution will be expanded by actualizing various classifiers [11].

Surface order utilizing cosine-tweaked wavelet was proposed by M. Mushrif and Y. Dubey. In this strategy, better discriminability and low usage cost of the cosine tweaked

wavelet has been proficiently used to yield better highlights and increasingly exact grouping results. The proposed methodology has improved arrangement rates contrasted with the conventional Gabor wavelet based methodology, turned wavelet channel based methodology, DT-CWT and DLBP. The proposed calculation for surface order yields high precision with low computational multifaceted nature and it plainly beats the current strategies [12].

J. Sanchez et al. proposed picture characterization utilizing Fisher vector in 2013. It is a fixed encoding methodology which has points of interest like effectiveness in figuring, astounding outcomes, and insignificant loss of precision. Inside Fisher vector system, pictures are described by first removing a lot of low dimension fixed descriptors and afterward figuring their deviations from a widespread generative model. Anyway being exceptionally high-dimensional and thick, the Fisher vector winds up unrealistic for enormous scale application because of capacity constraint [13].

Execution development of surface characterization was proposed by D. Sanghani and S. Maniar in the year 2013. In this paper, surface characterization is depicted by utilizing Wavelet Statistical Features (WSF), Wavelet Co-occurrence Features (WCF) and a mix of wavelet factual highlights of wavelet changed pictures with various component databases can result better. To characterize pictures wavelet deteriorating is utilized with code arranged in MATLAB. Results have indicated achievement rate of 96.57% for a blend of WSF's and WCF's [14].

Dr Y. Venkateswarlu et al. displayed paper on surface characterization strategy dependent on semi uniform LBP in 2014. The conventional LBP utilizes just uniform examples and consolidation all non-uniform examples into one class. It can't depict surface attributes proficiently and they are delicate to commotion. These disservices are overwhelmed by proposed strategy called 'Nearby Directional Patterns' descriptor. It is increasingly reliable within the sight of calmer and brightening changes, since edge reaction extent is steadier than pixel power [15].

A. Vupputuri and S. Meher, in 2015, proposed outward appearance acknowledgment utilizing neighbourhood double example and Kullback Leibler Divergence. This paper has utilized neighbourhood parallel examples for facial element extraction and Kullback Leibler dissimilarity for grouping. Proposed strategy gives exactness superior to anything separation based characterization however there is still lies perplexity with grouping tragic and dread classes. This technique can be expanded unique outward appearance acknowledgment from video succession [16].

P. Prashar and H. Kundra, proposed Hybrid Approach for Image Classification utilizing SVM Classifier and SURF

Descriptor. In this paper SURF highlights are contrasted and SIFT and order is given by SVM. Results got demonstrated that SURF highlights are better as far as exactness and time. Correlation chart is plotted which shows proposed strategy has more prominent precision than more seasoned one [17].

III. METHODOLOGY

Classification of texture using DMD and SVM. Input images used for experimentation are taken from UMD dataset available free on internet. Then DMD features are extracted for input color image. The dimensions of DMD features are reduced using Random Projection technique. Further these low dimensional features are converted into descriptors in encoding block and finally classified by SVM classifier. Figure shows block diagram of classification of texture using SURF and SVM.

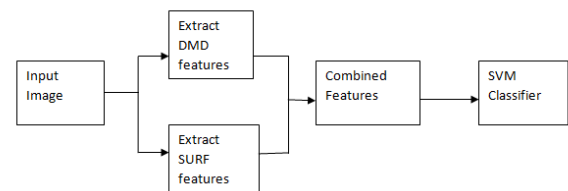


Fig.1. Proposed System

DMD and SURF features are extracted from input image which is taken from UMD dataset available free on internet. Here, DMD and SURF features are appended with each other and single vector is formed. Various ways of combining these two features have been tested for finding best classification performance. Further, classification is done with multilevel SVM classifier.

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

First strategy for surface order displayed is DMD technique. In this system, we initially have exhibited that the surface pictures are exceptional class of pictures and highlights for their portrayal ought to have some particular properties. Data from pictures is caught by taking a shot at fixed nearby highlights. Further, Fisher encoding is performed which gives descriptors. Fisher encoding catches higher request insights and give corresponding data along these lines results in a discriminative picture descriptor. This picture descriptor is at long last given to the staggered SVM classifier which changes over highlights into legitimate surface classes. DMD are extremely quick to process, low in dimensionality and simple to execute. Broad tests were directed on five surface classes of UMD dataset and execution parameters are determined with the assistance of disarray lattice. The outcomes demonstrate that exactness of DMD technique is 0.9425 with quick computational time.

Another strategy displayed is surface arrangement by utilizing SURF highlights. In this technique, focal points are

established by determinant of Hessian network and portrayal is given for each focal point. Here Surf highlights are separated as key-focuses which show up in red circles. These got highlights are given to the staggered SVM classifier. Examinations performed on pictures of UMD dataset demonstrate that precision of SURF highlights is 0.895. So also arrangement is performed on consolidated methodology of DMD and SURF highlights and results are gotten. Broad examinations are directed on UMD dataset and results are shown utilizing GUI. Results show that combined technique for highlight extraction has best exactness than individual DMD or SURF strategy for example 0.9975.

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