

A Survey of Outdoor Scene Classification

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Abstract- Every day thousands of images can be captured, and stored in database, which implies the necessity to classify, organize and access them using an easy, faster and efficient way. Nowadays the classification of images into required class is a challenging and important problem. Many different approaches concerning scene classification have been proposed in the last few years. This paper presents a detailed survey of some of the most commonly used outdoor scene classification approaches.

This paper surveys some systems dealing with the recognition of objects in outdoor environments. The main goal of the paper is to discuss the different approaches for segmentation, object detection, feature identification and the classification of the images. Considering that outdoor scenes are especially complex to treat in terms -wide variety of objects in size, color, texture etc and in different illumination conditions.

Keywords – Outdoor scene, Image segmentation, Object recognition, feature identification.

I. INTRODUCTION

Scene classification is a challenging problem in a computer vision system. For the digitization of visual information it is necessary to develop the technique which is helpful for automatic photo organization from a large number of stored photos. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the ideas and techniques used for scene recognition and classification. This paper suggests how image processing procedures, effective use of multiple features, and a selection of suitable classification method gives the significant improvement in the classification accuracy.

Scene classification is an important issue for many applications such as content-based image retrieval, video surveillance [1], and many multimedia applications [4]. However, it is still a challenging task to deal with outdoor scenes owing to their variability, ambiguity [2], the scale change and different illumination conditions.

In the evolution of image analysis, many features have been proposed that facilitate the recognition of the object and hence classification. The present paper illustrates literature survey held on some of the IEEE papers. The systematic survey allows exploratory analysis of the papers sample suggesting some trends for the study [3] of outdoor image characteristics.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 The 2010-2017 Literature Survey –

All articles are selected only for outdoor scene classification as its title published from 2010 to 2017. These articles are selected from international conference and journal of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). From the selected articles, methodology referred for outdoor scene classification has been organized in a Table 1.

Table 1 presents information about the outdoor scene understanding process applied in each paper. It includes Color space & dataset used, Descriptors/segmentation methods, Objects to recognize and features to be extracted, Classification method applied were considered.

Table 1. Literature survey 2010-2017, for outdoor scene classification

| References | Color space & dataset | Descriptors/segmentation method | Objects to recognize and features | Classification by |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Luming Zhang et al. [1],2011 | RGB histogram, SUN [10] and LHI [25] | Local descriptors, benchmark-segmentation, over-segmentation and deficient segmentation | Entire image-Global features sub-region of the image, Local features | Linear SVM, multi-class graphlet boosting algorithm, |
| Takayuki Baba and Tsuhan Chen [17],2010 | RGB-value, color histogram, LabelMe | Multiple image segmentations with the exemplar regions | shape, texture, color, and location, gist features [26] | SVM classifiers |
| Gaetan Martens et al. [16], 2010 | Color, WWW | Segmentation by use of SOM | Color, edges, shape | SOM(self Organizing Map) based classification |

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|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Dahua Lin, Jianxiong Xiao [19],2013 | RGB color, MSRC (v2)[20], SUN [10], | Local descriptor, semantic segmentation | Noisy regions , local features | K-means ,SPM and STP for scene recognition, SVMs |
| R.Raja, et al. [21] | Eight scene Categories dataset, Upright vs Inverted dataset, COREL dataset | opponent color descriptor, PHOG descriptor | Low level features - color, texture and edge like features | Multiclass SVM classifier, KNN classifier |
| Haibing Zhang, et al. [5],2014 | Luv color space, open-universe datasets | Mean shift algorithm for image segmentation [7] [8] | sky, tree, building, road and car, SIFT features | ----- |
| Zheng Zhang and Huadong Ma[9],2015 | LAB color space, MWI (Multiclass Weather Image) | textures/edges | Sky and shadow-Sunny features, HOG based template matching feature, snowflake noise feature –snowy feature, contrast and saturation-Global Features | KNN classifier |
| A. Niranjil Kumar, et al. [12], 2013 | CIE (Commission International de l'Eclairage) color space , Gould data set and Berkeley segmentation data set | bottom-up segmentation | structured (buildings, persons, car, etc.) and unstructured background objects (sky, road, grass, etc.) | Background classification, initial classification map |
| Cewu Lu, Di Lin et al. [13],2014 | C channel of LCH color space , HSV color , LAB color space ,new weather dataset –images obtained from Sun Dataset [10], Labelme Dataset [11] and Flickr. | boundary descriptors, SIFT descriptor | shiny objects , brightly-litmatte /dull object ,weather feature-weather cues (such as sky, shadow, reflection, contrast and haze), Low level features, illumination-invariant features such as SIFT or HOG | SVM classification |

Table 1 cont..

| References | Color space & dataset | Descriptors/segmentation method | Objects to recognize and features | Classification by |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| S. Guzmán et al.[18] | Car images | histogram of oriented gradients (HOG) | Car, HOG features [24] | SVM classifier |
| Tin Tin Yu and new war[15], 2017 | Pedestrians, Highway, PET 2006 | Segmentation mask and reference mask(ground truth) | Moving objects , HOG (Histogram of Gradient) feature | multi-support vector machine (multi-SVM) |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Qiang Li et al. [14], 2016 | MIT outdoor scene, PASCAL VOC 2007 and PASCAL VOC 2012, MULAN scene dataset | SIFT descriptors, | PHOW features and Deep CNN features | MLC algorithm CorrLog (correlated logistic model) |
| Anish Chand et al. [6], 2016 | Oliva Toralba dataset from Corel stock photo Gallery | --- | Complex Gabor filter based global features, Energy and entropy features | SVM classifier |
| Wei-Ta Chu et al. [4], 2016 | Image2Weather dataset, EC1M dataset | --- | Visual features and weather information, color / texture / intensity | SVM classifier, random forest classifier |
| Jun Chu et al. [22], 2015 | PH2000 and MSRC21 database | NC-SIFT, Color Multi-Directional Context SIFT | Image patch, scene objects, color feature | SVM classifier |
| Soltani-Sarvestani M.A. and Azimifar Zohreh [23], 2015 | HIS, Lab and RGB color space, dataset of car bodies | k-means and batch k-means | areas of the image ,Bag of Features, color feature | SVM to classify colors, Kmeans and batch Kmeans, sparse coding method |

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper a detailed outdoor scene categorization is specified. Table 1 shows that number of proposals has been suggested which includes several image features for recognition of an object and hence the classification. Studies approaching qualitative aspects of the different environmental and illumination condition are still needed. To recognize the scene, different objects are justified by its complexity while considering outdoor scene defining elements such as sky, buildings and roads, trees and plants etc. But this is a challenge that should to be faced to improve the scene classification accuracy.

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