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基于主成分分析的运动阴影检测算法

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摘要: 运动阴影在视频图像序列中普遍存在, 为了防止被错误地检测为目标, 提高阴影检测算法的准确性和普适性, 提出了一种基于空间变换技术的运动阴影检测算法。该算法通过对视频序列建立高斯混合背景模型产生自适应背景, 利用主成分分析(PCA)技术对其进行空间变换提取特征, 再利用背景与当前帧图像对应像素点在特征空间的位置进行阴影检测。实验结果表明该方法能够很好地抑制噪声, 减少光照变化的影响, 准确地检测出阴影。

关键词: 阴影检测; 主成分分析; 特征空间; 高斯混合模型

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Moving shadow detection method based on PCA

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Abstract: Moving cast shadows generally exist in video sequence. To prevent moving shadows being misclassified as moving objects or parts of moving objects, and improve the accuracy of shadows detection algorithm, an algorithm of moving cast shadows was proposed based on spatial information. First, an adaptive background was generated by building Gaussian mixture background model, and the feature was extracted using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) based on transformation. Then, the moving cast shadows were detected utilizing the space coordination of shadow and object pixels. Experimental results show that the proposed algorithm is robust to noise, and can relieve the influence of illumination change and detect moving shadows correctly.

Key words: shadow detection; Principal Component Analysis (PCA); feature space; Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)

0 引言

运动阴影的检测是运动目标精确检测的主要挑战之一。当分割和提取运动目标时, 由于阴影点和目标点都具有两个重要的视觉特点: 运动和可检测, 而且视频中检测前景目标大多数使用帧间差分和背景差分方法, 所以阴影点常被误检测为目标点。在检测运动目标时, 如不考虑阴影的影响, 将可能导致目标几何特征的扭曲、虚假目标的出现甚至目标的丢失, 这些都将直接影响到目标分类、识别、跟踪等后续处理。

针对阴影检测人们已经提出了很多算法^[1], 其大体可分为两类: 基于模型的方法^[2-5]和基于特性的方法^[6-9]。基于模型的方法是利用场景、运动目标、光照条件的先验信息, 建立阴影模型, 根据此模型来判别每个像素是否属于阴影区域。然而, 这种方法有很大的局限性, 对形状复杂的物体, 尤其是柔性物体的建模十分困难, 因此, 基于模型的方法只是在某些比较简单的特定场合被使用, 比如航拍图像处理、车辆监控等。基于特性的方法是利用阴影的几何特点、亮度、色彩等信息来标识阴影区域, 此方法对不同场景及光照条件有较强的鲁棒性, 但缺乏一定的普适性。

本文提出了一种基于主成分分析(Principal Component Analysis, PCA)的运动阴影检测方法, 应用高斯混合模型(Gaussian Mixture Model, GMM)对视频图像建模提取背景, 并进行主成分分析特征提取进行阴影区域的检测。该方法有效利用了空间信息, 同时, 通过像素的八邻域表述像素值, 减

少了噪声及外界环境变化的影响。

1 混合高斯背景模型

特定像素点的视频序列可看作一时间序列 $\{X_1, \dots, X_t\} = \{I(x_0, y_0, i) : 1 \leq i \leq t\}$, 如果将该像素的所有历史值用 K 个高斯模型来近似, 其当前点的概率表示为:

$$P(X_t) = \sum_{i=1}^K \omega_{i,t} \times \eta(X_t, \mu_{i,t}, \Sigma_{i,t}) \quad (1)$$

其中: K 是高斯模型的个数, 一般取 $3 \sim 5$; $\omega_{i,t}$ 表示 t 时刻第 i 个高斯模型的权值; $\mu_{i,t}$ 和 $\Sigma_{i,t}$ 分别表示 t 时刻第 i 个高斯模型的均值和方差; η 是高斯概率密度函数, 定义为:

$$\eta(X_t, \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi^{n/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(X_t - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X_t - \mu)} \quad (2)$$

背景获取的关键为有效进行背景更新。根据文献[11]中方法, 每个像素需要与 K 个高斯分布进行匹配并决定是否更新, 若当前像素与其中某一高斯分布匹配时, 按照式(3)进行更新。

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{i,t} = (1 - \alpha) \omega_{i,t-1} + \alpha \\ \mu_{i,t} = (1 - \rho) \mu_{i,t-1} + \rho X_t \\ \sigma_{i,t}^2 = (1 - \rho) \sigma_{i,t-1}^2 + \rho (X_t - \mu_{i,t-1})^2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中: α 为参数估计的学习速率, 且 $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$; ρ 是参数学习率, 且 $\rho = \alpha \eta(X_t | \mu_{i,t-1}, \sigma_{i,t-1})$ 。

如果该像素对应的混合高斯模型中没有高斯分布与像素值 X_t 匹配, 则取当前观测值为均值, 给定一个较大的值为方

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素点,使本文算法针对噪声水平较高的视频序列性能更为优越。

表 1 算法评估结果

算法	Hall		Intelligent Room		Highway I		%
	η	ξ	η	ξ	η	ξ	
文献[5]算法	83.03	90.26	72.82	88.90	81.59	63.76	
文献[9]算法	77.95	89.68	79.38	87.79	69.86	75.97	
本文算法	87.58	91.36	85.67	90.45	86.94	89.97	

5 结语

基于 PCA 技术的阴影检测算法有效地利用了空间信息,减少了光照变化的影响;另外,用像素八邻域表述单个像素点克服了易受噪声影响的缺点。实验结果表明,该方法取得了良好的效果,与其他阴影算法^[5,9]的比较评估结果来看,本文的方法更有效。

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化约束条件并不一定保证所得到的配准变换是拓扑保持的,后续的研究工作将聚焦在变换的拓扑保持特性上。

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