

Efficient Object Search in Clutter via Image Torque

Ching L. Teo*, Austin Myers,
Cornelia Fermüller and Yiannis Aloimonos
University of Maryland
ICRA 2013

Sponsors:



Where is the 'bottle' in the scene?



Where is the 'bottle' in the scene?



Our Contribution

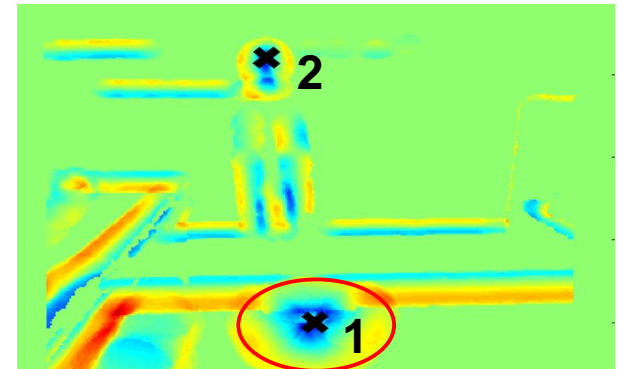
- Propose a top-down mechanism for selecting *fixation points* that corresponds to the target via a *mid-level* contour grouping mechanism.

Input RGB + Depth

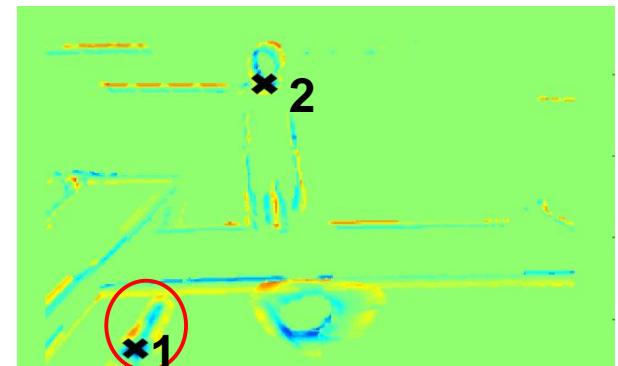


Find Bowl

Ranked Fixations

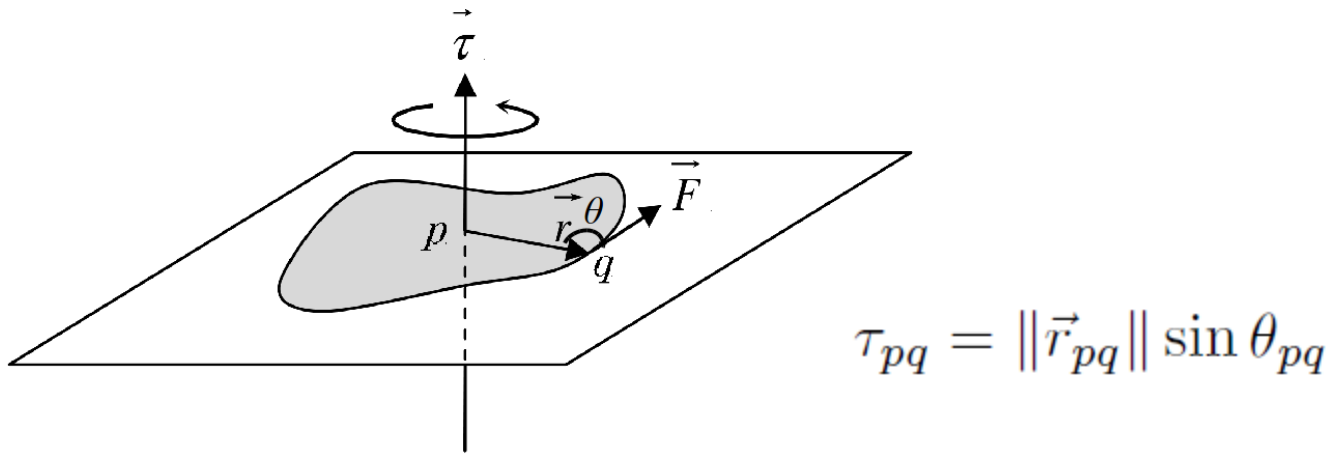


Find Spoon



Grouping contours via Image Torque^[1]

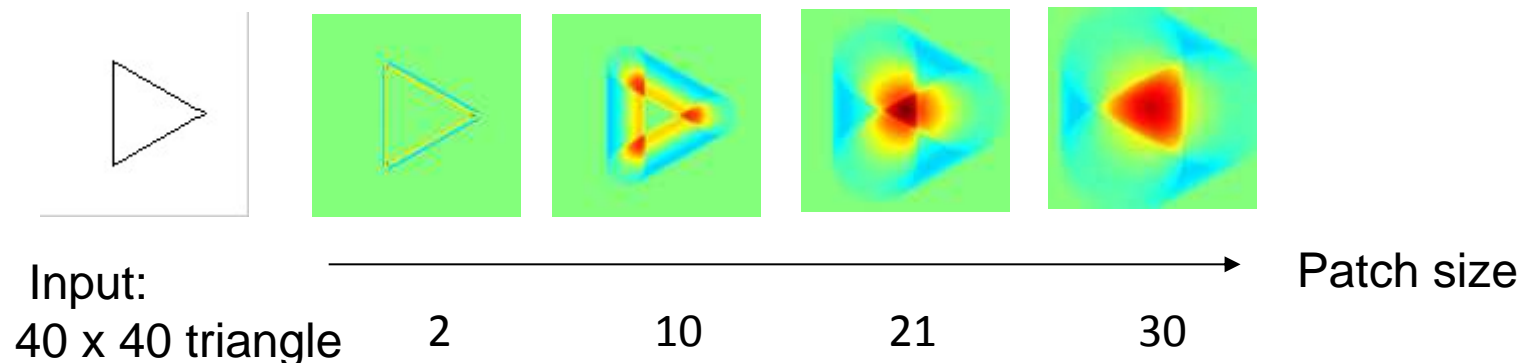
- For every edge point q with center p :



- For a patch P :
$$\tau_P = \frac{1}{2|P|} \sum_{q \in E(P)} \tau_{pq}$$
 - search over several scales for patch P .

Properties of Image Torque

- τ_P has the following properties
 - Largest response for *closed contours* at a particular scale.
 - Ignores textured regions.
 - Maximum torque values occurs at region centroids
- Indicative of potential object locations.



Making τ_P Object Specific: τ_P^m

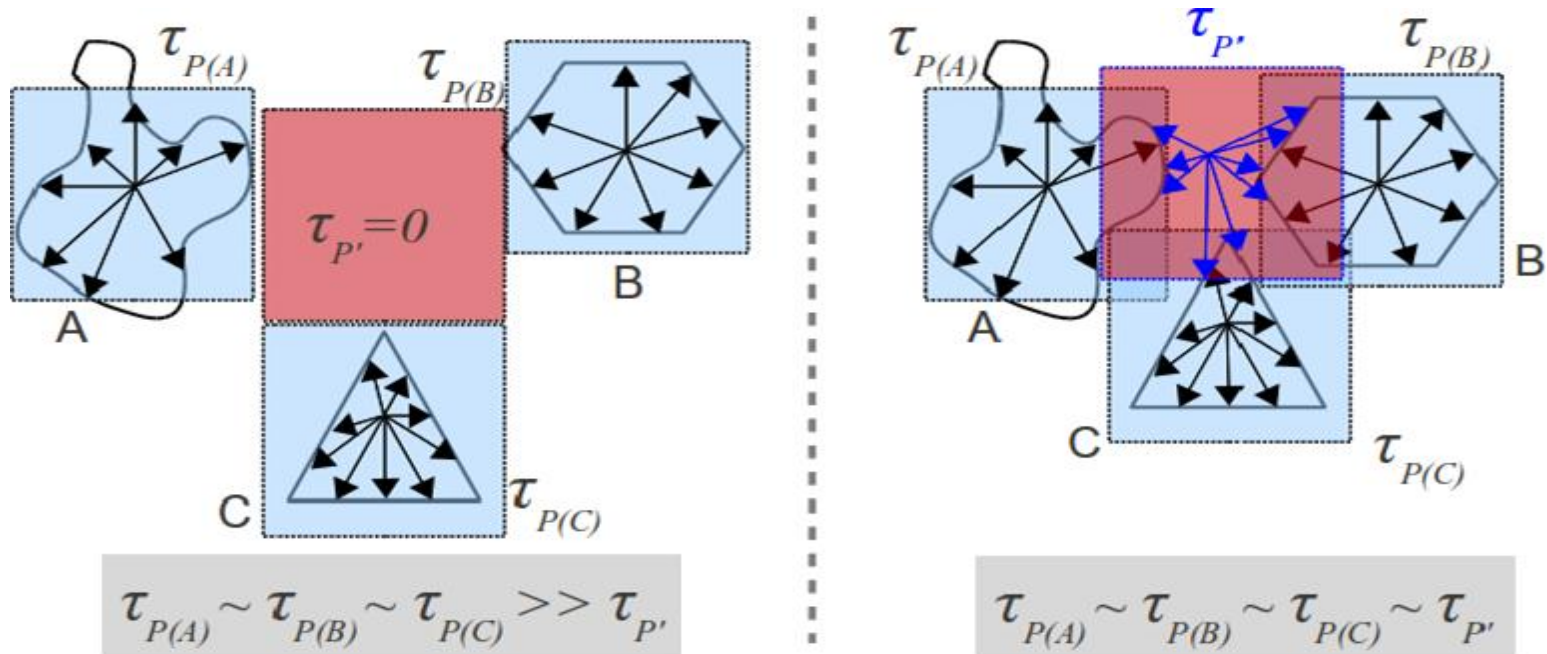
- By adjusting weights for each τ_{pq} :
 - Conforms to *shape* of target object within a predefined window *size*:

$$\tau_P^m = \frac{1}{2|P|} \sum_{q \in E(P)} m_{\mathcal{O}}(\tau_{pq})$$

- with $m_{\mathcal{O}}(\tau_{pq}) = \frac{\tau_{pq}}{d_{qs}}$
- d_{qs} is the Euclidean distance between edge point q to the target shape.

Why does this work for clutter?

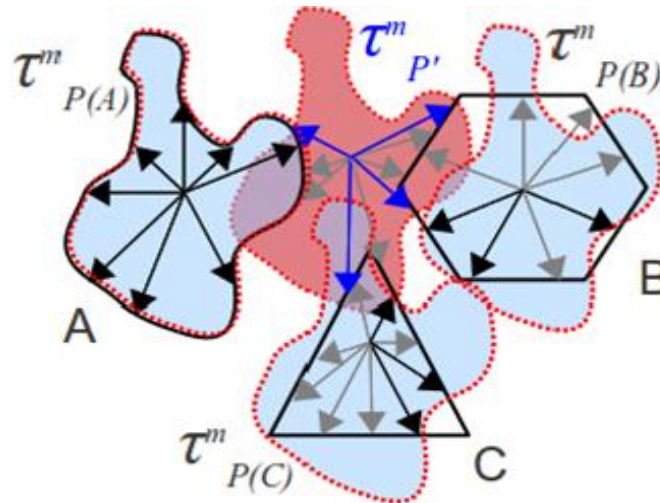
- τ_P gets confused by clutter:



- Left: no clutter – works well $\rightarrow \tau_{P'} = 0$
- Right: clutter – similar torque values with objects $\rightarrow \tau_{P(A)} \approx \tau_{P(B)} \approx \tau_{P(C)} \approx \tau_{P'} \neq 0$

τ_P^m is robust to clutter

- E.g. Looking for shape A:



$$\tau_{P(A)}^m \gg \tau_{P(B)}^m \sim \tau_{P(C)}^m \sim \tau_{P'}^m$$

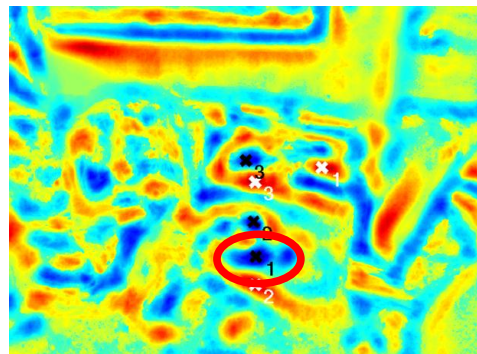
- Using τ_P^m – edges that are non-conforming are given less weights $\rightarrow \tau_{P(A)}^m \gg \tau_{P(B)}^m \approx \tau_{P(C)}^m \approx \tau_{P'}^m \neq 0$

Example Results

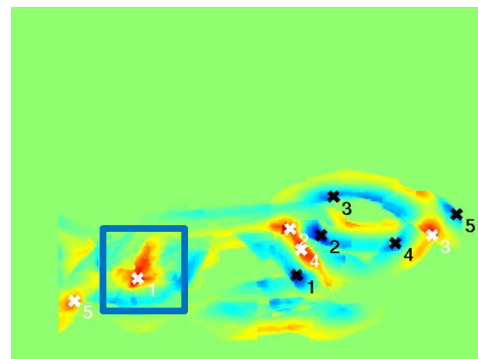
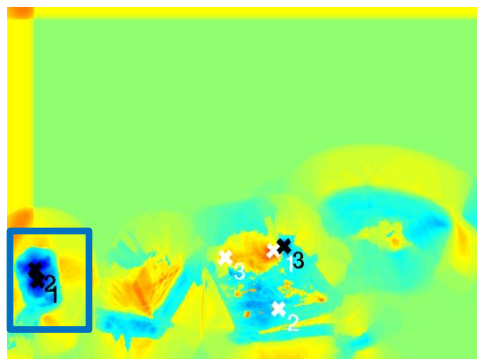
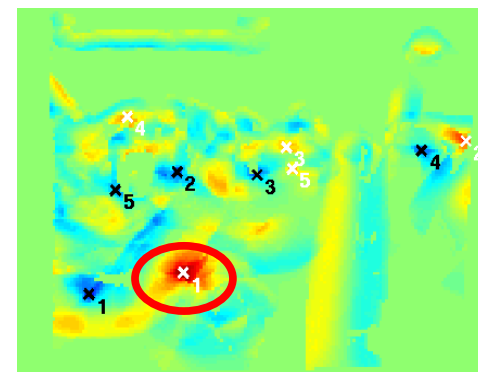
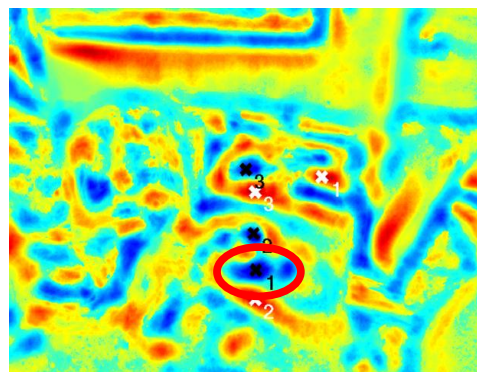
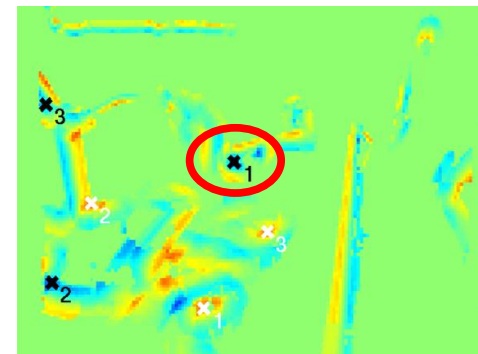
Input RGB + Depth



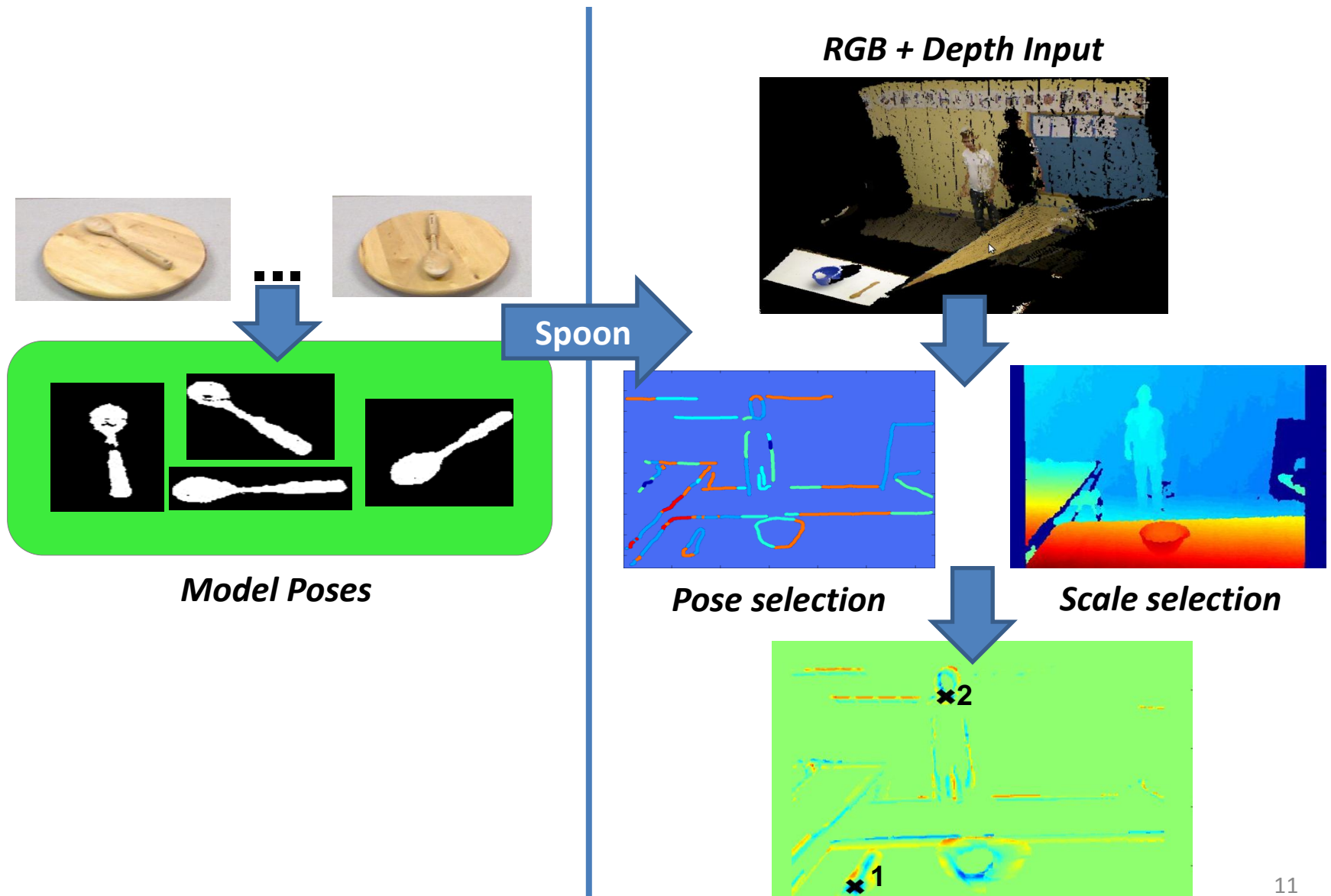
τ_P



τ_P^m



Implementation Details



Experiments

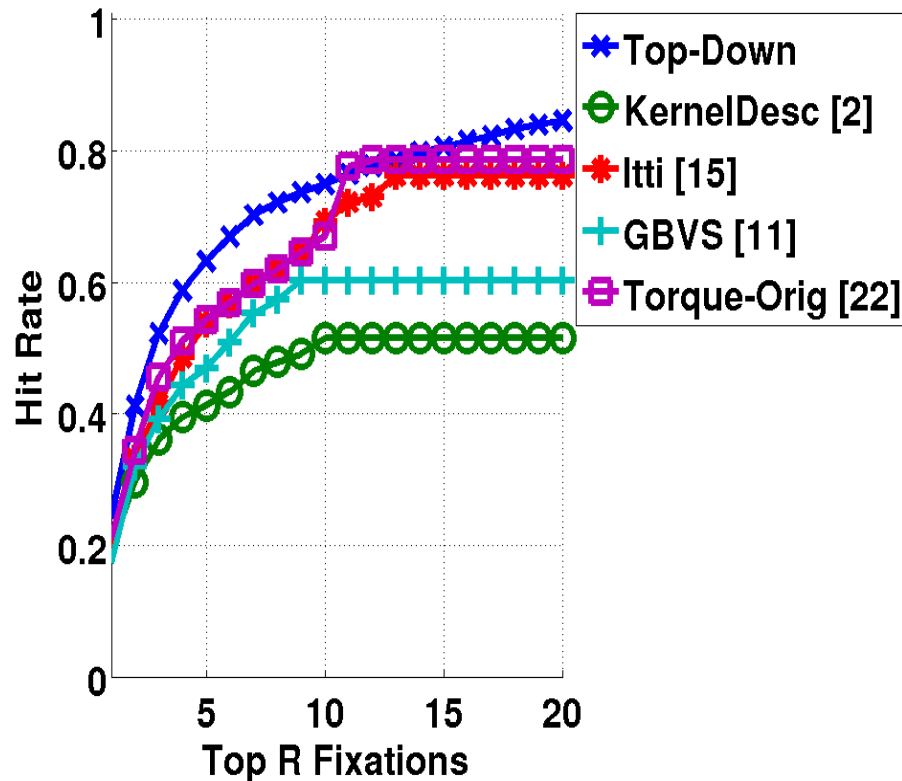
- (a) Cluttered data collected at UMD – 3 sequences, 7 objects
- (b) U Washington Dataset of common objects – 8 sequences, 6 objects



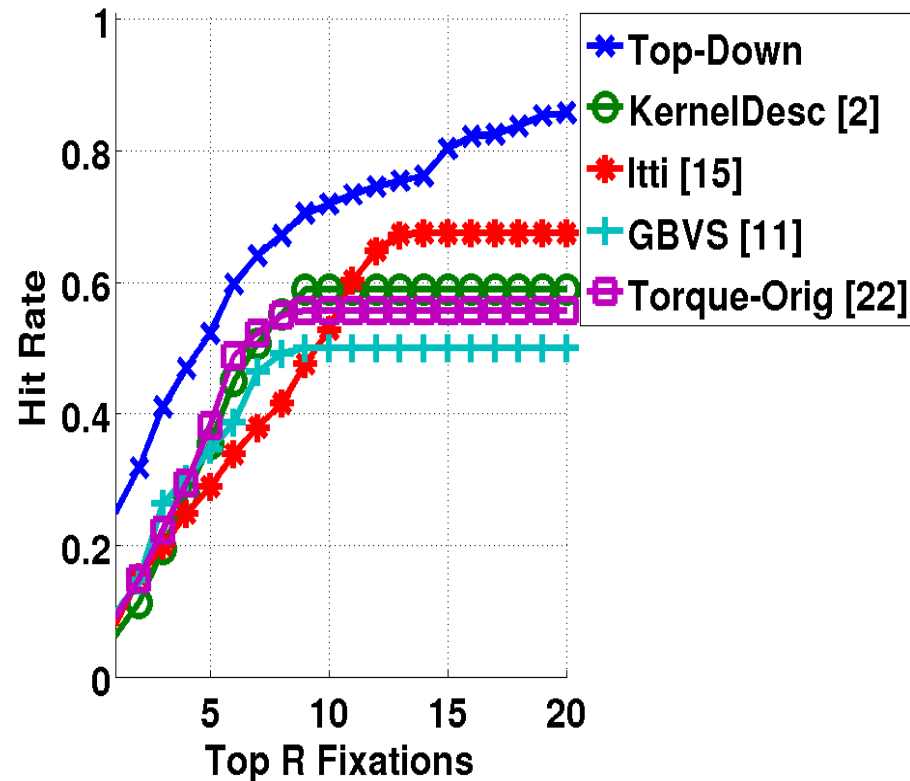
- Evaluate by counting the rank of correct fixations from total fixations returned.

Results

Mean CMC Rates -- algorithm comparison



Mean CMC Rates -- algorithm comparison



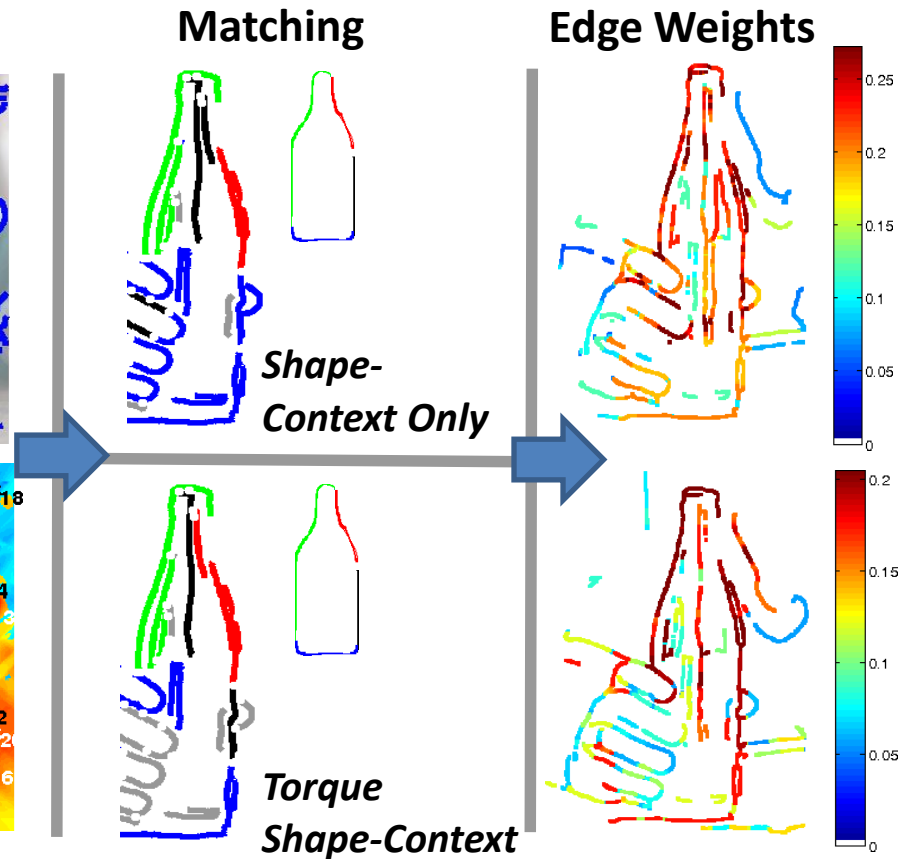
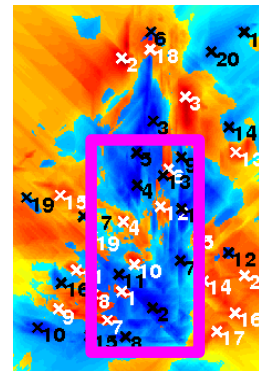
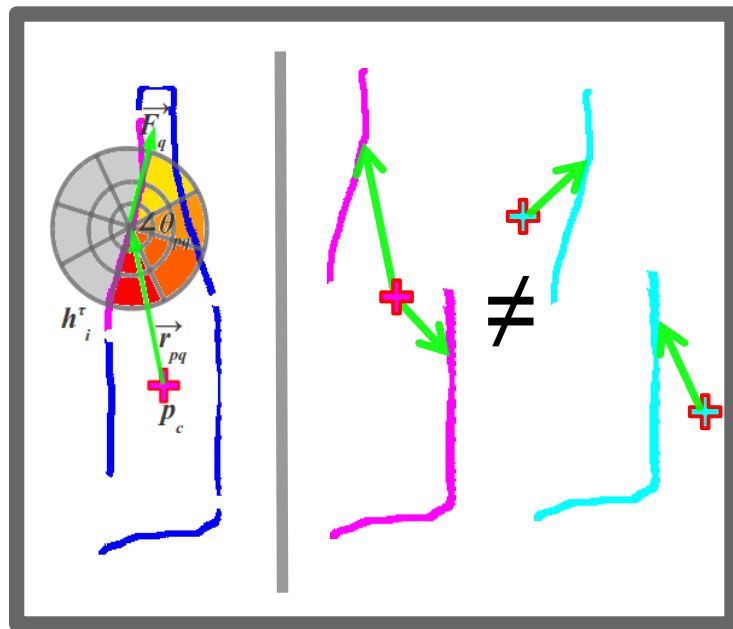
(L) CMC (Cumulative Match Curves) for Clutter sequences,
(R) CMC for U Washington sequences

On-going improvements

- Searching over full shape model is not fast in practice.
 - **Learn** salient contours from annotated examples
 - **Match** partial contour fragments to models
 - **Reweigh** torque based on matching scores
- Learned contours examples (ETHZ-Shapes):



Matching: Torque Shape-Context

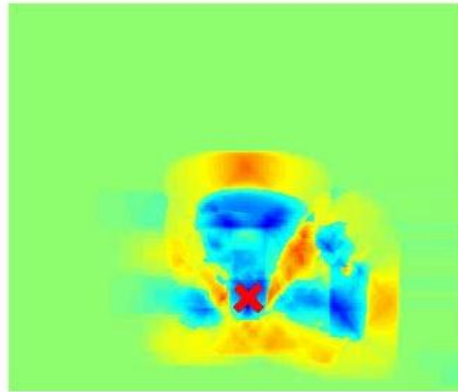


Example results

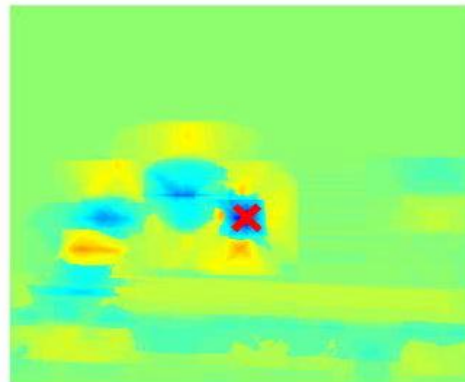
Edge Weights

$$\tau_P^m$$

RGB Input



Seq 2



Seq 3

Outlook and Future Work

- Modify the image torque in other ways:
 - Generic set of *shape primitives* common among a set of objects.
- Linking torque to higher-level descriptions:
e.g. attributes.
- Extend approach with object segmentation for recognition.

Thanks! Questions?

- Contacts:

- Ching L. Teo

- cteo@cs.umd.edu

- Acknowledgements:

