iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

**Volume:** 7 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2019

**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2019.4425

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
*ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 6.887*
*Volume 7 Issue IV, Apr 2019- Available at www.ijraset.com*

# Image Fusion for Scene Classification Using Machine Learning

Chaitali Swan[1], Dr N.V. Chaudhari[2]
*[1]Student of CSE, [2]HOD Dept of CSE, CSE, RTMNU*

***Abstract:*** ***Image fusion is the mechanism of gathering all important information. It is not only reduce data but also more appropriate and understandable for human and machine. Scene classification is widely used in day to day lifecycle. Their importance is increasing gradually. Scene classification is a classification which classify the image according to their area of importance. In this paper, Image is segmented, features of image are extracted and information is stored in database about image. Lastly, image is classified by machine learning and output comes in the text format. We use machine learning based support vector machine for classification which is more accurate than KNN classifier. The main aim of this study is to improve the accuracy and to reduce the delay of computation for the system.***

***Keywords: Scene classification, machine learning, support vector machine (SVM), KNN classifier, machine learning based SVM.***

## I. INTRODUCTION

Scene classification classifies the scene into various parts for object recognition. Various images are stored in database. Input scene goes from three method such as segmentation, feature extraction, scene classification. Segmentation divides the image by applying Gaussian filter for smoothened the image. Further, feature extraction extract the colour pixel, edge pixel that shows sharpening of pixel. After that KNN classifier for matching the both images and desired output. Lastly, applied machine learning for comparing accuracy of both classifier.

Support vector machine (SVM) that classify the image in two class (accepted/rejected). There are different type of image feature for that only two classes is not sufficient for that we use machine learning SVM. The machine learning SVM classify the image in five classes. That five class shows the one of the best feature from all.

Scene image classification is an important problems for applications of computer vision such as robotics, image search, geo-localization, etc. It is also a challenging problem that for scene, object recognition aren't appropriate. This is because scenes include both a holistic component, the gist of the scene, and an object based component. Furthermore, the object vocabulary is usually open-ended and it does not suffice to recognize objects, as most scenes are collections of objects in characteristic spatial layouts. There is also a need to model relationships between objects. Our problem formulation is to identify datasets for classification. Extraction of features from those datasets in order to completely define the image. Further use a machine learning based classifier to classify the image into a particular scene type.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

"Image understanding - a brief review of scene classification and recognition", Vineeta Singh, Deeptha Girish, and Anca Ralescu MAICS 2017.[18] conclude that Scene recognition performs better when low level features are used. Local features help override the effects of occluded objects, low lighting conditions. These features can be successfully mapped into semantic image descriptors.

"Scene classification with semantic fisher vectors", Mandar Dixit, Si Chen, Dashan Gao, Nikhil Rasiwasia, and Nuno Vasconcelos. In CVPR, pages 2974–2983, 2015.[6] proposed that an effective approach to summarize them with a Fisher vector, which is non-trivial. The semantic FV provides a better classification architecture than an FV of low-level features or a even fine-tuned classifier.

"Deep Scene Image Classification with the MFAFVNet", Yunsheng Li Mandar Dixit Nuno Vasconcelos University of California, San Diego La Jolla, CA 92093 2017 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision.The new architecture is based on a MFA-FV layer that implements a statistically correct version of the MFA-FV, through a combination of network computations and regularization When compared to previous neural implementations of Fisher vectors, the MFAFVNet relies on a more powerful statistical model and a more accurate implementation. The MFAFVNet achieves state of the art performance on scene classification.

"Scene Classification in Images", B V V Sri Raj Dutt Pulkit Agrawal Sushoban Nayak A tree classification approach very high accuracy at each and every step, else cumulation of errors at each levels and their further percolation can affect the overall accuracy of the classifier badly.

"Remote Sensing Image Scene Classification: Benchmark and State of the Art", By Gong Cheng, Junwei Han, Senior Member, IEEE, and Xiaoqiang Lu, Senior Member, IEEE. First presented a comprehensive review of the recent progress in the field of remote sensing image scene classification, including benchmark data sets and state-of-the-art methods. Authors evaluated a number of representative state-of-the-art methods including deep-learning-based methods for the task of scene classification using the proposed data set and reported the results as a useful performance baseline for future research.

## III. METHODOLOGY

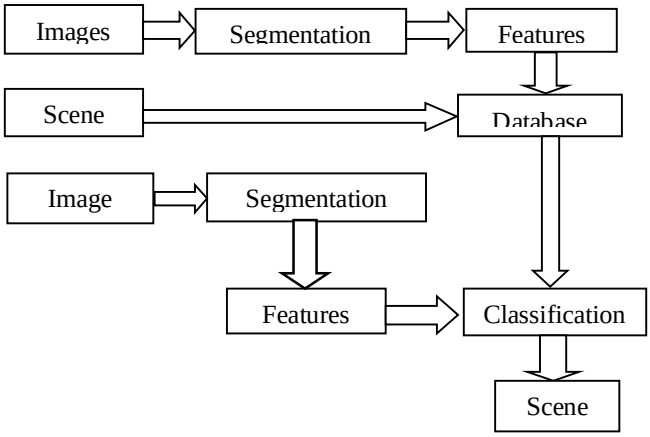



Fig 1: Overall Methodology to be employed

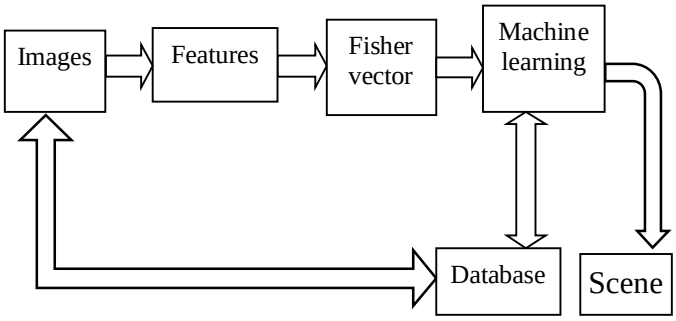



Fig 2: Overview of Machine Learning

## IV. COMPARISON

Comparison shows the difference between KNN classifier and machine learning classifier. It shows the comparison of delay in computation. That comparison clarify machine learning is one of the best classifier.

Table 1: Comparison of KNN classifier & Machine learning

| Size of image in pixel | Size of image in kb | Delay computation time in KNN classifier in sec | Delay computation time in machine learning classifier in sec |
|---|---|---|---|
| 640*427 | 53.7 | 2.3119 | 1.7852 |
| 259*194 | 14.2 | 2.0069 | 1.7915 |
| 640*480 | 143 | 2.0324 | 1.1242 |
| 640*480 | 72 | 2.0718 | 1.8121 |
| 640*480 | 160 | 2.0305 | 1.7448 |
| 275*183 | 10.7 | 1.7724 | 1.7310 |
| 810*510 | 236 | 1.9986 | 1.8108 |

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
*ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 6.887*
*Volume 7 Issue IV, Apr 2019- Available at www.ijraset.com*

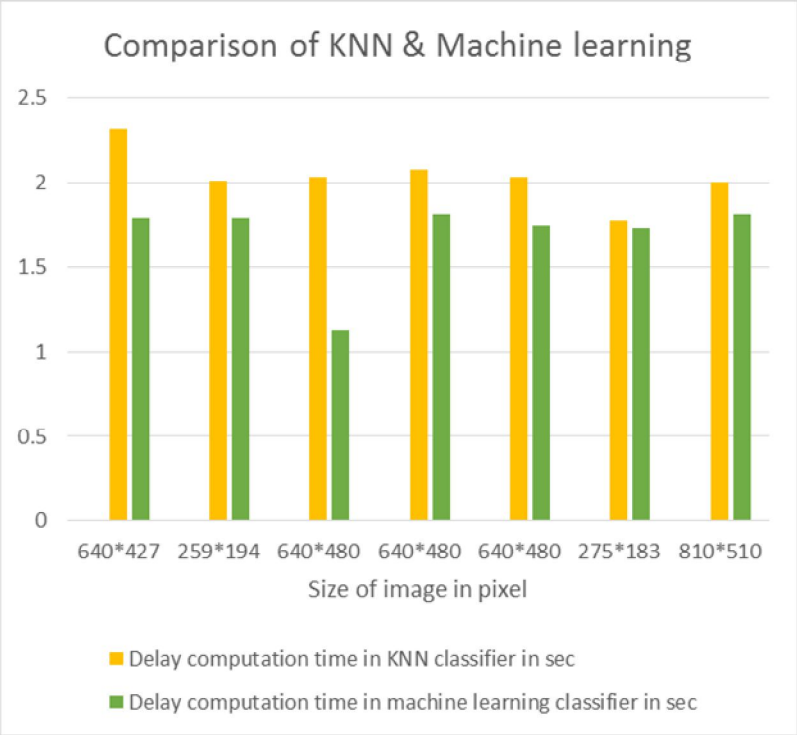



Fig 3: Graph shows the comparison of KNN & Machine learning

## V. OUTPUT

Output shown by machine learning classifier

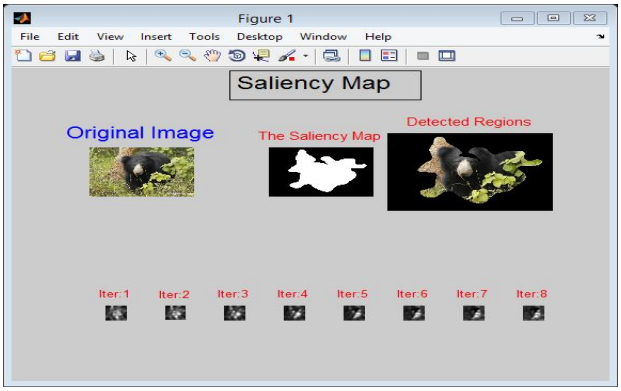



Fig 4(a): Segmentation by using saliency map

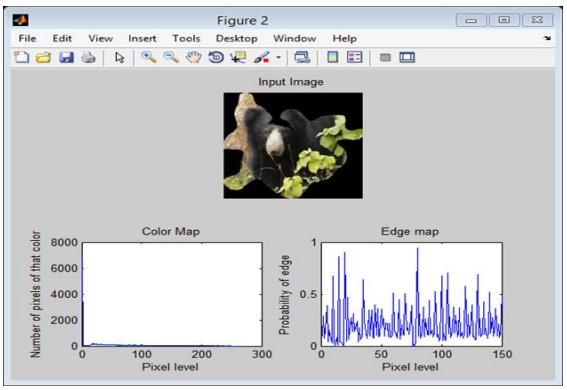



Fig 4(b): Feature extraction by using colour map & edge map

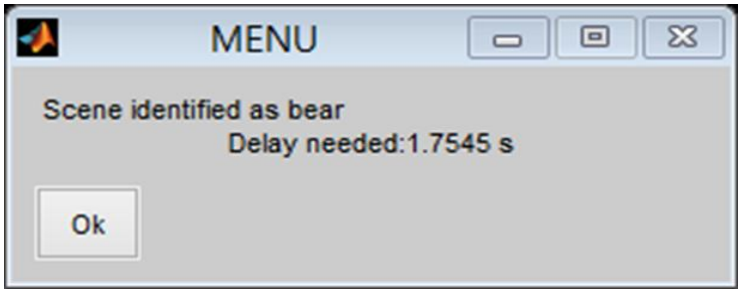


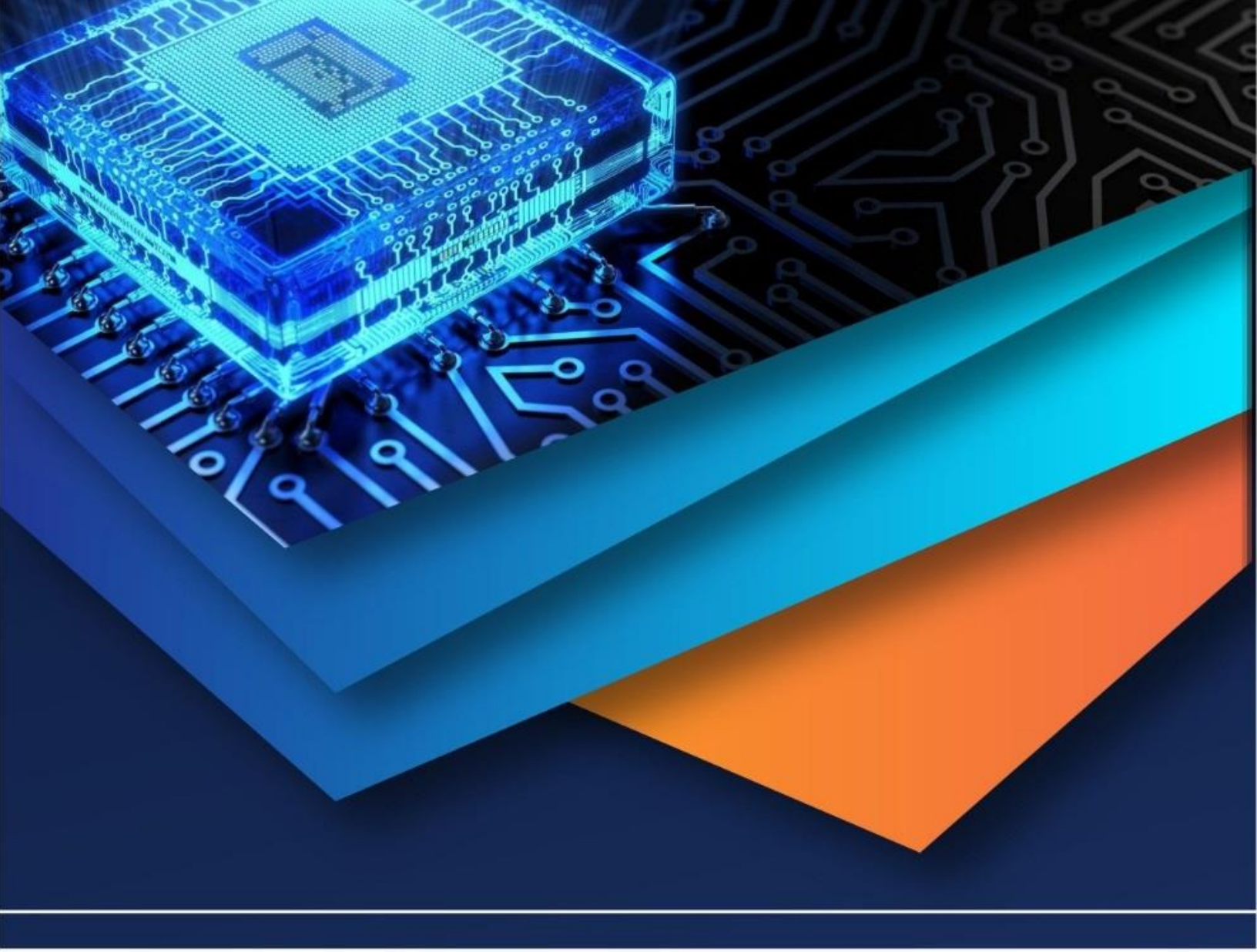

Fig 4(c): Output shows image in text format

## VI. CONCLUSION

Scene classification is more accurate with the machine learning. The output is error free. Machine identified scene give output correctly. It is easily understandable. Delay time for the computation in machine learning is minimum than KNN. Machine learning shows the best feature output. After comparison with KNN classifier machine learning is the best one classifier.

## REFERENCE

[1] Yunsheng Li Mandar Dixit Nuno Vasconcelos University of California, San Diego La Jolla, CA 92093 "Deep Scene Image Classification with the MFAFVNet" 2017 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision.
[2] Relja Arandjelovic, Petr Gronat, Akihiko Torii, Tomas Pajdla, and Josef Sivic. Netvlad: CNN architecture for weakly supervised place recognition. In ICCV, pages 5297–5307, 2016.
[3] Mircea Cimpoi, Subhransu Maji, and Andrea Vedaldi. Deep filter banks for texture recognition and segmentation. In CVPR, pages 3828–3836, 2015.
[4] Navneet Dalal and Bill Triggs. Histograms of oriented gradients for human detection. In CVPR, volume 1, pages 886– 893. IEEE, 2005.
[5] J. Deng, W. Dong, R. Socher, L.-J. Li, K. Li, and L. Fei-Fei. ImageNet: A Large-Scale Hierarchical Image Database. In CVPR09, 2009.
[6] Mandar Dixit, Si Chen, Dashan Gao, Nikhil Rasiwasia, and Nuno Vasconcelos. Scene classification with semantic fisher vectors. In CVPR, pages 2974–2983, 2015.
[7] Mandar D Dixit and Nuno Vasconcelos. Object based scene representations using fisher scores of local subspace projections.In NIPS, pages 2811–2819, 2016.
[8] Yang Gao, Oscar Beijbom, Ning Zhang, and Trevor Darrell.Compact bilinear pooling. In CVPR, pages 317–326, 2016.
[9] Zoubin Ghahramani, Geoffrey E Hinton, et al. The em algorithm for mixtures of factor analyzers. Technical report,Technical Report CRG-TR-96-1, University of Toronto,1996.
[10] Remote Sensing Image Scene Classification: Benchmark and State of the Art By Gong Cheng, Junwei Han, Senior Member, IEEE, and Xiaoqiang Lu, Senior Member, IEEE.
[11] Ross Girshick, Jeff Donahue, Trevor Darrell, and Jitendr Malik. Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation. In CVPR, 2014.
[12] Yunchao Gong, Liwei Wang, Ruiqi Guo, and Svetlana Lazebnik. Multi-scale orderless pooling of deep Convolutional activation features. In ECCV, pages 392–407 Springer, 2014.
[13] Aude Oliva and Antonio Torralba. Modeling the shape of the scene: A holistic representation of the spatial envelope IJCV, 42(3):145–175, 2001.
[14] Florent Perronnin, Jorge S´anchez, and Thomas Mensink, Improving the fisher kernel for large-scale image classification. In ECCV, pages 143–156. Springer, 2010.
[15] Scene Classification in Images B V V Sri Raj Dutt Pulkit Agrawal Sushoban Nayak
[16] Jorge S´anchez, Florent Perronnin, Thomas Mensink, and Jakob Verbeek. Image classification with the fisher vector: Theory and practice. IJCV, 105(3):222–245, 2013.
[17] Karen Simonyan and Andrew Zisserman. Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition. arX pr6print arXiv:1409.1556, 2014.
[18] Image understanding - a brief review of scene classification and recognition Vineeta Singh, Deeptha Girish, and Anca Ralescu MAICS 2017



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY